A

COMPLETE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

OF THE

WORLD.

CONTAINING A NOTICE AND THE

Pronunciation of the Names

OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PLACES.

WITH

THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COUNTRIES, ISLANDS, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. IN EVERY PORTION OF THE GLOBE.

INCLUDING THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE STATISTICS OF POPULATION, COMMERCE, ETC.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, AND MANY OTHER VALUABLE FEATURES, TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER GAZETTEER IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

EDITED BY

J. THOMAS, M.D. AND T. BALDWIN,

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL OTHER GENTLEMEN.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1855.

G103
.L7
1855

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

STEREOTYPED BY L. JOHNSON AND CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

PREFACE.

The recently increased facilities for travel, and the unexampled extension of commercial relations, which, within a few years, have been established between the remotest portions of the globe, give at the present time an extraordinary interest and importance to every thing relating to the science of Geography. Hence, a Geographical Dictionary—a work to which the reader may refer, not merely to ascertain the position of any place he may be in search of, but also, if occasion require, to inform himself of its advantages as a place of residence, or of its importance as a centre of commerce or manufactures—becomes a desideratum—almost a necessity—to every intelligent person.

The value of a work of this class, it is obvious, must depend entirely—first, on the fulness and accuracy of the information which it contains, and secondly, upon the facility of reference, or, in other words, upon the convenience with which the information sought for may be obtained. In both of these respects the present Gazetteer will be found, it is believed, far superior to every other.

In preparing this work, it has been the aim of the editors not merely to supply the more obvious deficiencies of previous gazetteers, but, if possible, to produce a geographical dictionary as comprehensive in its plan, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution, as the best dictionary of the English language. With this object, they have used, as the basis of their work, the best and most recent of the English gazetteers, two of which are conspicuous for their superiority over all other works of this class that have yet appeared—Johnston's Geographical Dictionary, and the Imperial Gazetteer. The former has the merit of great completeness, as well as extraordinary general accuracy; and—what is no small praise—to almost every article is given a space and prominence very nearly proportioned to its real importance. On the other hand, the Imperial Gazetteer possesses the great advantage of being not only far more extensive, but more recent by several years: we should hazard little in saying that since the publication of Malte Brun's great work, there has been no single contribution to geography of anything like equal importance, whether we regard the amount of valuable and original matter contained, or the eminent ability with which most of the important articles have been written.

While freely and cordially acknowledging our great obligations to the above works, we may remark that the present gazetteer will be found to embody, it is believed, whatever is most valuable in both, and, at the same time, to comprise a vast amount of important matter not contained in either, but derived from a great variety of sources, including publications in all the principal European languages. In regard to the number of names, it may be observed that our work contains about two and a half times as many as the Imperial Gazetteer, and more than twice as many names and nearly three times as much matter as Johnston's Geographical Dictionary.

In regard to every thing that relates to our own country, the Gazetteer of the United States, by the editors of the present volume, has been adopted as the principal authority. It is, however, important to observe, that, in the preparation of this work, the Gazetteer

United States has undergone a complete revision, and a vast amount of new matter en added, especially in relation to commerce, railways, &c.

ticular attention has been given in the present work to the subject of statistics, which, the late unparalleled extension of commerce, and various other causes, has recently ired an interest and importance which it never possessed before. Never at any former od has so much been done by governments, or by societies established for this express ect in all civilized nations, to promote this branch of knowledge, and bring statistical formation of every kind within the reach of all who may feel an interest in such inquiries. f the vast amount of materials thus accumulated, the editors have assiduously labored to mbody in their work all the most interesting and important results; and in this respect, whether we regard fulness, accuracy, or recentness of information, the present gazetteer will be found, it is believed, far superior, on the whole, to every other work of the kind yet published.—It may be observed, in this connection, that, in preparing this gazetteer, all foreign measures have been changed into English, and foreign currencies into Federal and sterling money—the use of the latter being, with but few exceptions, limited to Great Britain and her colonies.

In addition to its great distinguishing characteristic, PRONUNCIATION, (which will be treated of at length in another place,) the present work will be found to possess several other important features, either entirely original, or else exhibited here in a form far more complete than in any other gazetteer. Among others, we would particularly call attention to the following:—

First. The adjective and appellation of the inhabitant, derived from the names of the countries, cities, &c., have been added, whenever these appeared to be sanctioned by usage, or by the authority of some writer of established reputation. Thus, from DENMARK we derive the adjective *Danish* and the noun *Dane;* from BOOTAN we have *Booteea* as the name of the inhabitant; from SCIO, *Sciot* or *Sciote*, &c. This feature is essential to the character of a COMPLETE gazetteer, and is the more indispensable, because the greater number of this numerous class of words (which with the progress of geographical knowledge are daily coming into more frequent use) are not to be found in the most complete dictionaries of the English language, nor in any other book of reference whatever. In order to add as much as possible to the utility of this part of the work, whenever the adjective or appellation of the inhabitant would, in their proper alphabetical place, be materially removed from the name to which they belong, a reference has been inserted; thus, from *Dane* and *Danish* the inquirer is referred to DENMARK; from *Singhalese* and *Cingalese*, to CEYLON, &c. &c. It may be remarked that words of this class are invariably added at the *end of the article* treating of the countries, cities, &c. to which they belong.

Secondly. The ancient or classical names of places in the Eastern continent have been added, in the present work, to the modern or popular name, whenever we have found them supported by good authority. Names of this class, it is true, are frequently given in other gazetteers; but, so far as we are acquainted, no care has been taken to distinguish between those which are merely conjectural, and those which are generally recognised by the best classical authorities. The former are often given without any qualification or mark of doubt, even when there is the strongest reason to believe them erroneous; while the latter, though supported by the most unquestionable authority, are not unfrequently omitted altogether. Great attention has been bestowed on this subject in the present gazetteer. The best classical works have been carefully consulted, and many ancient names, not to be found in the best English geographical dictionaries, have been inserted in this; while all those which appeared to be in anywise doubtful have been marked with a point of interro-

gation. A reference, moreover, has been inserted from every important classical name to the modern name; thus, from *Agrigentum* there is a reference to GIRGENTI; from *Athesis*, to ADIGE; from *Cæsaraugusta*, to SARAGOSSA; from *Eboracum*, to YORK; from *Tamesis*, to THAMES, &c. &c. Hence, so far as regards ancient geography, this gazetteer will be found to supply, in a great measure, the place of a classical dictionary.

Thirdly. The signification of the names of places has very often been given, more especially in cases where by such signification the name would be associated in the mind of the reader with some important geographical or historical fact; for example, BOMBAY, signifying "good harbor;" PUERTO BELLO, "beautiful port;" SALADO, (RIO,) "salt river;" KIN-SHA-KIANG, "river of golden sands;" TA-SHUE-SHAN, "great snow mountain;" SAN-GUINETTO, "bloody" rivulet; *Oesterreich*, (AUSTRIA,) "eastern kingdom;" TRIPOLI, "three cities." Such explanations will be found useful not merely by aiding the memory through the power of association, but, by imparting to the study of geography the charm of greater variety, will render the impressions received more pleasing and more vivid, and therefore less likely to be forgotten.

For the greater convenience of those who may feel a particular interest in this subject, a very full etymological vocabulary has been added at the end of the Gazetteer, exhibiting, in a compact form, very convenient for consultation, all or nearly all the most interesting words of this class. With the exception of a very short list (without any examples, or other explanation than the simple signification of the words) in the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER, this is, so far as we are acquainted, the only vocabulary of the kind in the English language, and will be found, it is believed, not only much fuller in respect to the number of names, but more complete and satisfactory in the illustrations, than the best French or German vocabularies of this class.

In every part of the work it has been the earnest endeavor of the Editors to combine completeness of information with the greatest possible facility of reference. Thus, for example, "A Table of Colleges and Professional Schools in the United States" has been added at the end of the volume, whereby the reader is enabled at a glance to compare the relative importance, date of foundation, &c. of all our more prominent collegiate institutions. Besides this, a reference has been given, in the body of the work, from the name of each college to that of the town or place where it is situated, (except in those cases where the name of the college would at once indicate its situation, as AMHERST COLLEGE, located at Amherst, Massachusetts.) Thus, from ANTIOCH COLLEGE the reader is referred to YELLOW SPRINGS, under which head a notice of the institution will be found; from BOWDOIN COLLEGE he is referred to BRUNSWICK; from DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, to HANOVER; from YALE COLLEGE, to NEW HAVEN, &c. &c.

In regard to the second great feature—CONVENIENCE OF REFERENCE—the present work will be found, it is believed, immeasurably superior to all other gazetteers hitherto published. Nor will this language appear exaggerated, when it is remembered that this whole subject, though of the highest practical importance, has, for some unaccountable reason, been heretofore almost entirely overlooked. Even the proper mode of spelling geographical names, so essential to a clear and convenient alphabetical arrangement, appears to have received scarcely any attention from those writers whose works are acknowledged to be among the most valuable contributions to geographical science.

That the reader may be satisfied that we have not overestimated the importance of this subject, we propose to devote a brief space to its consideration.

Geographical names may properly be divided into two great classes. The first division comprises those which, in their native language, are written either in Roman letters, or else

characters (like the German and Greek) which can readily be converted into corresponding Roman letters. (See INTRODUCTION, X.) The mode of spelling such names is generally uniform, and the same in each of the different European languages. Thus, ETNA—the name by which the great volcanic mountain of Sicily is known to the Italians—is also the English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese name for the same mountain. So LAYBACH, the capital of Illyria, is not only the German, but the English, French, Italian, and Spanish name. Thus, also, YORK, a city of England, is not merely the English name, but the French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, &c. The same rule holds true with regard to a large majority of the names of Western and Southern Europe. The exceptions (which are very few, compared with the whole number of names) will be spoken of in another place.

The other division of geographical names, embraces those, which, in their native language, are neither written in Roman letters, nor in characters that can be converted into corresponding Roman letters: such are the Russian, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, &c. Names of this class, with few if any exceptions, are written differently in the different European languages, each nation aiming to express the *sound* or pronunciation of the foreign name by the letters of its own tongue. Thus, for example, an Englishman visiting the capital of Fezzan, in Northern Africa, and wishing to indicate the sound of the name as pronounced by the inhabitants, would naturally write it MOORZOOK; a Frenchman would write MOURZOUK; a German, MURSUK; these various spellings being intended to represent precisely the same sound. Again, if an Englishman wished to represent the native pronunciation of a certain city of Persia, he would write it SHOOSTER or SHUSTER; a Frenchman would spell it CHOUSTER; a German, SCHUSTER; an Italian, SCIUSTER; a Portuguese, CHUSTER or XUSTER, &c.; these being, in fact, the correct spellings of the above name in those different languages respectively.

This mode or rule of writing African and Oriental names is, generally speaking, very strictly adhered to by the greater number of French and German writers;* but, unfortunately,

* It is worthy of remark that the French not only spell the names of those Asiatic countries which have not submitted to European domination—as Persia, China, &c.—according to the rule above given, but even the names of British India, although these might be considered, in some sense, as belonging to the same class as those of Western Europe. Accordingly, we have not merely

French.		English.	German.
Badakhchan,	for	Budukhshan,	(Badakhschan)
Beloutchistan,	"	Beloochistan,	(Beludschistan)
Caboul,	"	Cabool,	(Kabul)
Chiraz,	"	Sheeraz or Shiraz,	(Schiras)
Kirmanchah,	"	Kermanshah,	(Kermanschah)
Mechhed,	"	Meshed,	(Mesched)
Rechi,	"	Reshd,	(Rescht)
Thian-chan,	"	Thian-shan,	(Thian-schan)
Chan-si,	"	Shan-see or Shan-si,	(Schan-si)

but we also find in the most popular French geographical works, examples like the following:—

French.		English.
Adjmir,	instead of	Ajmeer or Ajmere.
Djelalabad,	"	Jelalabad.
Djeypour,	"	Jeypoor.
Djessalmir,	"	Jessulmeer.
Djoudpour,	"	Joodpoor.
Hindou,	"	Hindoo.
Haïderabad,	"	Hyderabad.
Hougli,	"	Hoogly.
Maïssour,	"	Mysore.
Pounah,	"	Poonah.

the English geographers have, for the most part, pursued a very different course. Instead of conforming to a rule which has the double merit of being simple and easy for the writer,* and clear and satisfactory to the reader, they have, by sometimes writing in the French and sometimes in the German mode, and not unfrequently combining the two in the same name,† involved the department of Oriental geography in a confusion which is most perplexing to all, and is absolutely inextricable to those who have not made this subject one of long and laborious study.

Many of the foreign spellings found in the writings of English geographers have doubtless been taken from French and German works, the copyist neglecting to translate the names, while making a translation of the rest of the book.

From these different causes, the evil in question has grown to such a magnitude, as not merely to involve in hopeless perplexity those unacquainted with the theory of spelling such names, but, in countless instances, to embarrass and mislead our ablest and most accurate writers on Geography. In some remarks on this subject immediately following the Preface of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER, this language occurs: "The result of ALL THIS CONFUSION *necessarily* is that the Gazetteer is often consulted in vain, in consequence of the name being looked for under a different spelling from that which has been adopted by the compiler." But the most decisive testimony on this point is to be found in the evident misapprehensions and errors contained in the works of those who are justly considered to stand in the very foremost rank of English geographers. On WORCESTER'S School Atlas, SHENDY and CHANDI are given as two distinct towns of Abyssinia, while, in fact, the one is a French and the other an English spelling of one and the same name. Similar errors are to be found on other maps, remarkable for their general accuracy. In the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER we find a description of a peculiar people of Persia under the head of EELS, while the same people are again described under ILIYATS. (See FRASER'S "Khorasan," from which the first article is taken, where "Illeyaut" is given as one of the forms of their name.) A multitude of instances might be cited from our very best gazetteers, in which the same place is described under two different heads, the error arising solely from adopting two different modes of representing one and the same pronunciation. A few examples, selected from a great number, will suffice to illustrate and establish our assertion. In JOHNSTON'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, (which is especially full in regard to Oriental and Russian names,) we find, among others, the following:—BOUZOULOUK and BUSULUK, (the first being the French, the second the German spelling—the two representing precisely the same sound,) described under two distinct heads; also BOORO and BOURO; GOONONG TELLA and GUNONG TELLA; GHUZEL HISSAR and GHIEUZEL HISSAR; HADJYPOOR and HAJYPOOR; LUTZK and LUCK, (the former being the German, the latter the Polish mode of representing the same sound or pronunciation—*lootsk;*) JERIM and YERIM, (*j* in German being exactly equivalent to *y* in

---

It may be remarked that the French names in the foregoing list, with one or two exceptions, represent the same sound as the English, and are evidently only a French translation of the English name.

It should be further observed, that, while the German geographers spell the names of other parts of Asia (see the last column in the first of the foregoing lists) according to the principle above stated, (that is, representing the *sound* of the foreign name by the letters of their own language,) they generally write the names of British India after the English mode; as, HYDERABAD, JEYPOOR, MYSORE, &c. They usually write, however, *Hugli* instead of HOOGLY.

* Of course, reference is here made to an English traveller writing the name *for the first time*. It certainly would be quite as easy, to say the least, for an Englishman to represent any given sound in such a name by the letters of his mother tongue as by those of a foreign language.

† As *Abutige*, (more properly ABUTISCH or ABOUTIGE; better ABOOTIEN;) *Mourzuk*, (more properly MURSUK, MOURZOUK or MOORZOUK;) *Urghendj*, (more properly URGENZ, OURGHENDS or OORGHENJ;) *Voronesch*, (more properly VOBORES, WOROMESCH or VOBONEZH.)

English;) JALUTROVSK and YALUTOROVSK; JIZDRA and SHISDRA, (*j* in French and *sh* in German being employed to indicate the sound of *sh* in English;) MENSELINSK and MENZELINSK, (*s* in German being used to denote the same sound as *z* in English or French;) MOOTAPILLY and MOUTAPILLY, OUGLITCH and UGLITCH, OUMAN and UMAN, OUSTIOUJNA and USTIUSENA, OUST SYSOLSK and UST SYSOLSK, RJEV and RZHEV, SENKOV and ZENKOV, &c. In the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER, among others, we find the following: LOUGA and LUGA, LOUGANSKOE and LUGANSKOE, LOEBOE (LOEHOE) and LOUBOU, (*oe* in Dutch being exactly equivalent in sound to *ou* in French, both these spellings are to be pronounced *loo-boo*.) In WORCESTER'S Gazetteer, we find GIARA, SEARA, and SIARA, given under different heads, as if they were *three* distinct places in Brazil, whereas they are but different spellings of one name.

It is scarcely necessary to say that, in the foregoing remarks, not the slightest reflection is intended against the works which we have cited. On the contrary, it is because of their acknowledged superiority that we have cited them. Had we chosen to have recourse to works of a mediocre character, we might probably have offered statements still more striking. But our object has been to show, that inasmuch as the ablest geographical writers in the English language have been perplexed and misled by the present preposterous system which prevails with respect to Oriental names, it has become a matter of imperative necessity to introduce some reform into this department of geography.

The plan adopted by us has the approval of the most eminent Oriental scholars; it will, moreover, we believe, be found sufficiently simple for convenient use, and fully adequate to correct the evil in question. This plan is to write all Oriental names (except a very few, the orthography of which may be considered as fixed), *representing, as nearly as possible by English letters, the native sound or pronunciation of the name.* It is by their having adopted such a system, adapted to the sounds of their respective languages, that the French and German geographers have escaped all that embarrassment and confusion in which we are so unfortunately involved; and it is only by our conforming to some similar UNIFORM method, that we can ever hope to bring any order out of the present chaos. This obvious position being conceded, it only remains to determine whether we shall adopt an English, French, or German orthography, or some other arbitrary system of spelling, differing from them all. We think the reasons for preferring the first are so cogent as to leave no room for a moment's hesitation.

In the first place, it is obviously an immense advantage, in an English work intended for general readers, to write names in such a manner that they can without difficulty be pronounced correctly by the ordinary English scholar. Another very strong argument in favor of the use of English in such cases, is that it is capable of conveniently expressing or representing *a greater variety of sounds than any other European language.* There is no sound, we believe, that is extensively used in Oriental names which we cannot express as well as the French, and there are several which we can express much better than they; while there are some sounds, perfectly familiar to our tongue, which they cannot express at all. Take, for example, the sound of our *j*—a very common one in the names both of Asia and Africa: what we express by a single letter is indicated less perfectly in their language by two—*dj*, (as, *Djidda* for JIDDA, *Djoulamerk* for JOOLAMERK, &c.;) so, also, the sound of *ch*, one of continual occurrence both in the names of Asia and Eastern Europe, is represented in French by three letters—*tch*, (as *Tchanda* for CHANDA; *Tchambal* for CHUMBUL, &c.) True, the English often use (especially at the end of a syllable) *tch* in order to denote the same sound; it is, however, important to observe that this sound, as well as that of *j*, is one of the most common and familiar to the English tongue, while both are foreign to the French language, since neither of them is to be found in any genuine

French word. Again, our *w* expresses a sound (common in the Oriental languages) which is not nearly so neatly nor so well expressed by the French *ou*, the latter being the proper equivalent of our *oo*. This defect in their language is so obvious, that some of the most eminent French writers (PAUTHIER, for example, in his works on CHINA) make use of the English *w* in writing certain foreign names. Thus, instead of employing *ouou* to express the sound of *woo*, they write *wou;* instead of *ouen*, *wen*, &c. Lastly, there are sounds expressed in our tongue with the utmost facility which they cannot represent at all; among these are the sounds of the Greek θ (*th*) and δ (*d*), common in Turkey and the Grecian Islands—the former exactly corresponding to our *th* in *thin*, the latter to TH in THIS.

With respect to the German language, there is, if we mistake not, but one frequently occurring sound in Oriental names (that of *kh*—represented by the German *ch*) which can be represented by it better than by the English, while there are many which can not only be expressed in English more conveniently, but more correctly, than in German. Thus, the Germans employ four letters (*dsch*) to indicate the sound of our *j*, and, after all, represent it most imperfectly; for example, they write *Dschulamerk*, *Dschidda*, *Dschilolo*, for JOOLAMERK, JIDDA, and GILOLO. Their four letters *tsch* do not represent correctly the sound of our *ch*, nor does their *sch* convey even a tolerable idea of our *zh*, (that of *s* in *pleasure* or *occasion*.) Like the French, they have no letter or combination of letters equivalent to our *z*, nor can they in any manner represent the sound of the modern Greek θ or δ.

Another mode of writing Oriental names, adopted by some of the best English geographers, is to employ the English consonants in conjunction with Italian or German vowels, those vowels which have a long or full sound being marked with an accent, thus: *Shapúr*, for SHAPOOR or SHAPOUR; *Tabríz*, for TABREEZ, &c. Such a system *uniformly adhered to*, would doubtless be far preferable to the prevailing want of system: it has, however, no advantage over that which we have recommended, and is moreover attended with several very serious objections. 1st. It is far less simple and intelligible to the mere English scholar, and, therefore, not well adapted to general and popular use; in the next place, the accent is very apt to be omitted either through an oversight in the writer or printer, or what is still more likely to happen, through a want of the proper kind of type. This, in fact, is found continually to occur in popular works on geography; and let it be remembered that the omission of the proper accent in such a name is really equivalent to the omission of a letter, with this great disadvantage, that the former error would be much less likely to attract attention, and, therefore, be less readily corrected. In fact, such a method would in popular use be nothing more than to adopt the Italian vowels without the accent.

The general rule which we have adopted for writing Oriental names has necessarily been somewhat modified by those great practical laws of language, founded on usage, which overrule all considerations of mere theoretical propriety. Accordingly, we have never attempted to change any spelling which universal usage appears to have established. Not only have the common English names of the great countries of Asia and Africa (as PERSIA, HINDOSTAN, CHINA, EGYPT, MOROCCO, &c.) been retained, but the ordinary spelling of names of far less note, when sanctioned by the universal or almost universal practice of the best English writers, has been scrupulously adhered to. Thus, we write OUDE, and not *Ood;* DELHI, and not *Delhee* or *Dellee;* KHIVA, and not *Kheeva;* CAIRO, not *Kahera*, &c. In short, it is only when there has appeared to be no settled usage among geographical writers, that we have taken the liberty of selecting out of many forms, that which we deemed preferable to the others. Happily for the cause of science, the *established* IRREGULARITIES are but a very few out of a vast multitude, and scarcely constitute a perceptible blemish on the uniform simplicity of the general system.

The method adopted in this work will, it is believed, be found not only to possess the merit of great simplicity, but the additional advantage of extraordinary completeness. Thus Oriental names being uniformly written according to the English sounds of the letters, their pronunciation is rendered easy to the English reader, and all danger of embarrassment from the different spellings of the same name is obviated. At the same time care has been taken with regard to every name of any importance, to give ALL *the different* spellings with a reference to that spelling under which the place is described.

That this system, or one similar to it in all essential points, is destined ultimately to prevail wherever the English language is spoken, we have not the slightest doubt.* It is easy to perceive a gradual progress towards such a consummation, in all those countries where the English have established themselves, whether by conquest or for purposes of trade. A number of names in Southern Asia, formerly written in the French or German mode, as *Oujein* or *Ougein*, *Moultan*, *Cabul*, &c., have now almost universally an English spelling—OOJEIN, MOOLTAN, CABOOL, &c. A very obvious change in the mode of writing many Chinese names has taken place since the recent English war with China; whereas we had formerly *Chan-si* and *Chan-tong* or *Chan-toung*, (which to the English reader were calculated to convey a most erroneous idea—or none at all—of the real pronunciation,) we now find in the most recent geographical works, SHAN-SEE and SHANTOONG or SHANTUNG; instead of *Kiang-sou* (or *Kiang-su*,) *Hou-nan*, &c., we have KIANG-SOO, HOO-NAN, &c. It is worthy of remark that in the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER, the most recent publication of this class, we find a larger number of Oriental names spelled according to the English sounds of the letters, than in any other Gazetteer that has yet appeared. Thus it has HOO-NAN, KOORDISTAN, KIANG-SOO, KOEICHOO, KIANG-SEE, QUANG-SEE, PECHELEE or PETCHELEE, SHANSEE, TABREEZ, &c. &c., instead of the more common but far less appropriate spellings, *Hounan*, *Kurdistan*, *Kiang-su* (or *Kiang-sou*,) *Kocitcheou*, *Kiang-si*, *Quang-si*, *Pechili* (or *Petchili*,) *Chansi* (or *Shansi*,) and *Tabriz*. It would be difficult to say in what respect these last spellings are preferable to those before given, unless it be an advantage to write names in such a manner that none can pronounce them except those who have made them a subject of particular study. If it be said, as we have sometimes heard it alleged, that they at least will have the advantage of being understood by foreigners, we would ask why not then throw aside the English language altogether, and write for the especial accommodation of foreign nations? But, in fact, the ordinary mode adopted in English works is far from possessing the single advantage claimed. It is, if possible, still more perplexing to them than to us, for the simple reason that it has no uniformity or consistency. In the Introduction to the admirable "*Dictionnaire Geographique*" of ADRIAN GUIBERT, published in Paris in 1850, the editor, in speaking of the difficulty in writing the different foreign names according to a uniform system, says, that French geographers have been obliged in a great measure to derive this class of names through the English language;—"la langue dont la prononciation est peut-être la plus incertaine, *surtout lorsqu'il s'agit des noms propres;*"—"the language whose pronunciation is perhaps the most uncertain of all, *especially in regard to proper names.*"

PRONUNCIATION.—It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the essential importance of this great feature, since it enforces its own claims upon "all who talk or read." In fact the need of some uniform system of geographical pronunciation, appears now to be universally felt and acknowledged. Among other proofs of this, we may cite the following passage.

* The fact that the English language seems destined to be the mother tongue of a larger portion of the human race than that of any other civilized nation, ought undoubtedly to have some influence in determining our choice in a question of this kind. On the American principle of consulting the interest of the majority, we should, without hesitation, decide in favor of writing such names after the English system.

from the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER: "Numerous requests have been made that the pronunciation of the names of places in the Imperial Gazetteer should be given. This would, indeed, have been a very useful addition to the work, and under this impression it has been carefully considered. The difficulties, however, which stand in the way of carrying out a scheme of pronunciation to anything like a satisfactory result, have been found insuperable." (The grounds of our dissent from the judgment expressed in the last sentence, will be fully stated in another place.)

To those who have given any attention to the subject, it is scarcely necessary to say that the only rational system of geographical pronunciation, is that which is based on the principle to *pronounce all names of places as nearly as possible as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong*, with the exception of those few well-known foreign names which appear to have acquired a fixed English pronunciation, as PARIS, NAPLES, FLORENCE, VENICE, MUNICH, &c.; these exceptional names being pronounced according to the usage of the best English speakers.

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey, with any great degree of precision, the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but something is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound, as would enable one more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with the names of places as spoken by the inhabitants themselves.

Some, indeed, have maintained the propriety of pronouncing foreign names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound. But such a system would obviously lead to the greatest confusion, and be attended with inextricable difficulties. What, for example, would be the proper English pronunciation of *Seine?* Should the *ei* be pronounced like *ee*, as in the words *seize, ceiling, receive*, &c.; or like *ai*, as in *vein, weight, inveigh;* or like *i* long, as in *height, sleight*, &c.? Should SEINE then be pronounced *seen, sain*, or *sine?* or should we sound the final *e*, and make it *see-nee, sai-nee*, or *si-nee?*

This one instance, out of a multitude, may perhaps serve to show the endless diversity and confusion into which such a system, or rather want of system, must of necessity lead. But this is not all; there are innumerable cases wherein it is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce the names of other countries according to the English sound of the letters, *e.g.*, CZERNIGOW, CSONGRAD, HJELMAR, HJORING, LJUSNE, SZEGEDIN, TJIRINGIN, &c., while there is no difficulty whatever, in pronouncing them according to the native sound. A multitude of instances also occur, in which the English manner of pronouncing names, though not difficult, is far less euphonious than that of the inhabitants of the country to which such names belong. MINHO, (meen'yo,) a river, and BATALHA, (bâ-tâl'yâ,) a town of Portugal, and BACCHIGLIONE, (bâk-keel-yo'nâ,) a river of Italy, may serve as examples.

For a fuller exposition of some of the more important principles and features of our system, and also for an explanation of the elements of the different European languages, the reader is referred to the Introduction. It may, however, be proper here to offer some remarks on the "insuperable difficulties" alluded to in the passage already quoted. Undoubtedly the obstacles in the way of carrying out satisfactorily a system of geographical pronunciation are very great; but they are, we would respectfully submit, not altogether insurmountable. It is all-important to observe that the only formidable difficulties to be encountered in such a work, are for the author, and not for the reader. The former, in order to the proper fulfilment of his task, has not merely to make himself master of the general principles of pronunciation in each of the different languages, but he must likewise inform himself respecting the exceptions to each general rule, whether those exceptions relate to the accent or to the sounds of the letters. One who is perfectly familiar with the

elements of Spanish pronunciation, if unacquainted with the exceptions referred to, would often be in danger of pronouncing names in such a manner as to render them unintelligible to an ear which has always been accustomed to the true pronunciation. CARDENAS, for example, according to the general rule of Spanish accentuation, would be pronounced *kar-day'nas*, as in fact we not unfrequently hear it; it should, however, have the accent on the first syllable, CAR'DENAS. GUINES, by one acquainted only with the general rules of Spanish pronunciation, would almost certainly be pronounced *ghee'nes* or *ghe-ness'*, while the true pronunciation is *gwee'nes*, almost *wee'nes*; this being a rare instance in which *u* in the Spanish syllable *gui*, is not silent, taking a sound almost like that of our *w*. To search out and mark correctly all these exceptions, is a task of immense labor; but after this labor has once been adequately performed, it is no more difficult for the reader to pronounce such names correctly, than those which have no peculiarity in accent or in the sound of the letters. We repeat, then, that the only serious difficulty is for the author who is engaged in the preparation of such a system of pronunciation.

The acquisition of ten or twelve new sounds, which might be easily learned by persons of ordinary aptitude in a few hours, would enable any one who can read correctly the English pronunciation as marked in Walker's or Worcester's dictionary, to pronounce with tolerable correctness all the names of PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, FRANCE, BELGIUM, the NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, and perhaps of HUNGARY. The difficulties in regard to the names of Poland, Bohemia, and the Slavonian countries generally, are confessedly much greater—but of this hereafter.

Persons who view the different European languages separately, are apt to regard the mastering of the difficult sounds in all, as a much more formidable task than it really is. They forget that a large proportion of the most difficult sounds are *common to several different languages*, and after being once thoroughly learned, can, of course, present no further obstacle. Of this class is the French and Dutch (or Flemish) *u*, equivalent to the German and Hungarian *ü*, and to the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish *y*. Here it will be seen that the same sound occurs in SEVEN different languages. The German *æ* or *ö* is likewise found in Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Hungarian, and nearly corresponds to one of the most difficult Dutch sounds, that of *eeu* as in LEEUWARDEN; the German *ch* in *ach* or *noch* is almost exactly equivalent in sound to the Spanish *j* or *x*, and is essentially the same as the Polish, Dutch, Scotch, and Welsh *ch*, and the Dutch *g*.

It is worthy of remark that in all the thousands of Italian names, there is not a single sound which an Englishman cannot utter with perfect ease. We do not mean to deny that there are combinations of letters, as *cia*, (pronounced *chä*,) *giu*, (pronounced *joo*,) and *scia*, (pronounced *shoo*,) which, without any explanations, might appear difficult to the mere English scholar; but when these combinations, as shown above, are represented by their proper English equivalents, there is obviously no difficulty whatever. What has been said of Italian, is substantially true of Portuguese; the nasal sounds in such words as *alem*, *São*, though having no exact equivalent in English, are by no means difficult for an Englishman to acquire; and, indeed, unless great nicety be called for, might very well be supplied by the English *ng*, (thus *alem* might be pronounced à-lĕng', and *São*, sŏwng.) In Spanish there is but one difficult sound, that of *j* or *x*, corresponding, as already remarked, to the German *ch* in *ach*. So that by the acquisition of one, or, at most, of two foreign sounds, an Englishman or American will be enabled (if the pronunciation be properly marked) to pronounce correctly the FIFTY THOUSAND or more names of Italy, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, and Spanish America. It would, we think, be well worth while to give the pronunciation of these names, even were it impossible to give correctly those of any of the other European

countries. But no such impossibility exists. With the exception of the Slavonic languages, the pronunciation of the French is by far the most difficult for the English scholar to acquire. Yet any child with an average capacity for acquiring language, will master all the French sounds in a few lessons. The German comes next in point of difficulty, and after it scarcely any thing more remains to be done so far as regards the languages of Western and Northern Europe.

Although we have spoken as if the pupil was expected to learn the difficult sounds of foreign languages, in order to enable him to pronounce geographical names according to the system adopted in this work, we do not consider this as absolutely essential. If he pronounce according to the English sound of the letters employed in marking the pronunciation, (see Introduction, V.) he will in most cases approximate very nearly to the true standard; and such a system of orthoepy, imperfect as it might be deemed by some, would, beyond all question, be immensely preferable to no system at all.

As to the Slavonic languages, we freely admit that a number of the Polish and Bohemian names are absolutely unpronounceable; but as Poland is a part of Russia, we could with perfect propriety adopt in such cases the Russian name and pronunciation, which, with few exceptions, are sufficiently easy for the English speaker. So, also, if we find it impossible to pronounce some of the names of Bohemia, Galicia, &c., we might in like manner substitute the German names in those instances—the German being the official language of the Austrian government, to which Bohemia and Galicia belong.

In this connection it may be proper to remark that the pronunciation of the names of the class first mentioned (those belonging to Western Europe, Germany, &c.) will generally be found, it is believed, very correctly represented in the present work, both as regards accent and the sound of the letters. There is, in regard to such names, little or no difficulty in ascertaining the correct spelling, because, as a general rule, there is but one mode of writing them recognised in the respective countries to which they belong. The true spelling once settled, to determine the correct pronunciation in languages in which the rules of orthoepy are, generally speaking, remarkably uniform and exact,* is a work of diligence and care, rather than of difficulty or perplexity.†

---

* This observation is especially true of the Spanish, German, and Italian, in which languages, the spelling may be said always to represent correctly the pronunciation of the educated classes. Doubtless, instances may be found wherein the local pronunciation differs considerably from that which is generally recognised by the most correct speakers. It may well be a question with us—as it is with some of the most intelligent natives of the countries alluded to—whether in such cases we ought not to adopt those local pronunciations, when they are sanctioned by the practice of the best speakers of the respective districts. Through our anxiety to avoid unnecessarily complicating the subject of geographical pronunciation, as well as from a wish to conform to the rule already laid down, "to pronounce all names, as nearly as possible, as they are pronounced by the EDUCATED people of the respective countries to which they belong," we have, for the most part, adhered to the pronunciation GENERALLY RECOGNISED by the men of learning throughout the country.

In French, the irregularity is considerably greater than in the languages before mentioned; in all cases, however, we have sought to be guided by the usage of the best educated classes, although these, it must be confessed, do not always agree among themselves. Thus, it will be found that some of the most correct and accomplished French scholars are, in many instances, inclined to adopt the local or provincial pronunciation of the names of places in France; while others are in favor of strictly conforming to those general rules which are recognised throughout the whole country. It is, however, undoubtedly true that the opinions of the former class are more and more gaining ground. Many accomplished scholars now advocate the pronunciation of the final consonants, not only in such names as AIX, DAX, GEX, but also in DOUAI, LOT, &c.

† The same general observations are true—though not quite to the same extent—in regard to the names of those parts of the world that have been colonized from the countries above referred to; for example, the names of PERU, NEW GRANADA, and MEXICO, colonized from Spain; of BRAZIL, settled from Portugal; and of part of JAVA, a colonial possession of the Netherlands, would, as a general rule, be written and pronounced according to the language of those countries respectively.

With regard, however, to the languages of Russia, Turkey, &c., the case is very different. The names of the places in these countries, as we meet with them, being not *really* Russian or Turkish names, but only French, German, or English *transcripts* of those names, there is often much greater difficulty in determining the correct spelling and pronunciation. Even scholars the most thoroughly acquainted with those languages, often feel uncertain as to the best mode of representing names of this class in the languages of Western Europe. Hence it follows that it is next to impossible, in such cases, to attain that correctness, or rather exactness, in spelling, and precision in marking the pronunciation, which can be attained with comparative ease in names written in Roman or German characters. This being the case, we have not attempted to mark the pronunciation of the names of Eastern Europe, Asia, &c. with minute exactness, but have merely aimed to represent those obvious elements or features of pronunciation which are indicated in the spelling of such names as given in the most accurate French, German, or English works on geography. To make our meaning more clear, we may cite an example. There are two letters in the Russian and Polish languages (XXII. 15, 16,) with sounds quite distinct, though somewhat resembling each other; both are indicated in French by the letter *j*. We have represented them in English by *zh*,* this being their nearest equivalent in our language; and as we have made no distinction between them in *writing* the names, we have not thought it necessary to mark any distinction in the *pronunciation*. To have marked all the nice differences of sound in Russian and Oriental names, in pronunciation, when such differences could not be represented in the spelling, could have no other effect than to hopelessly embarrass this whole subject, and must rather retard than advance the study of Oriental geography. If, in the languages of Western Europe, (in French and German, for example,) we have sometimes noted distinctions even nicer than those above referred to, let it be borne in mind that, as there is, in such cases, a difference in the spelling, it would be manifestly proper to mark the difference in pronunciation also; at the same time, the fact that French and German are studied in this country by a thousand persons where the Oriental languages are studied by one, seems to render necessary a greater exactness in marking the pronunciation of the former.

From what has already been said, it will be perceived that to write Oriental names properly and to pronounce them correctly, are essentially one and the same thing.† In accomplishing this twofold task, we have availed ourselves of every accessible source of information, whether this information was to be obtained from the oral communications of intelligent travellers and eminent Oriental scholars, or from the numerous valuable publications on these subjects that have made their appearance within the last few years. Among the works of this class to which we are especially indebted, may be mentioned "CHESNEY'S *Expedition to the Euphrates*," and the successive contributions to that invaluable publication, the "JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY" of London.

* It is somewhat remarkable that English geographical writers have not generally made use of *sh* in representing these sounds, as there appears to be a manifest propriety in employing this combination, which is purely English, rather than the French *j* or the German *sch*; more especially as in Polish the sounds referred to are both indicated by the letter *z*, distinguished, however, by different marks—the one by a dot (ż), the other by an accent (ź); both may be said to be an aspirated form of *z*. It is undoubtedly because they have considered those letters as modifications of *z*, that even some French writers have employed *zh* as their appropriate representative; thus, for example, instead of the ordinary French form *Nijnei* or *Nijni*, they write *Nizhnei*. The same sounds are commonly represented in German by *sch*, (equivalent to our *sh*;) but some German writers, aiming to indicate them more exactly, use *zh*, *z* in German being the nearest equivalent for our *z*.

† This would be literally and strictly true, if we possessed, in all instances, information so complete as to warrant our determining positively the form of the name according to the English system. In a number of doubtful cases, however we have thought it better to preserve the spelling as we have found it, and wait for fuller and more definite information, before deciding positively on the correct mode of writing it according to the general plan which we have adopted.

The names of Great Britain and the United States may be considered to constitute still another class; while in the fixedness of the spelling they resemble those of Spain, France, &c., in difficulty of pronunciation they almost exceed those of Russia or Poland. This characteristic of English and American names is evidently to be attributed to the same cause—the introduction of new and incongruous foreign elements into the language, after this has been to a certain extent formed and fixed. The existence in the same country of several entirely distinct nations, Welsh, Saxons, Danes, &c., each tenacious of its own national peculiarities, which have been in a measure protected and fostered by the freedom of the government, has doubtless been the principal cause of the great irregularity and incongruity of the English language. We find, indeed, as regards English names, scarcely one general rule of pronunciation, either in relation to accent or to the sounds of the letters, on which we can with confidence rely: the actual practice of the best speakers is, therefore, our only safe guide. With respect to all the more important names of Great Britain and Ireland, we flatter ourselves that the pronunciation given in this work will be found very correct; but in regard to those of little note, we have sometimes found it impossible to determine satisfactorily the true pronunciation. In some instances there can be said to be no recognised pronunciation among the best speakers, and to adopt, as a universal rule, the local mode of speaking such names, would, it appears to us, be a step of more than doubtful propriety. In those equivocal cases, we have not only diligently sought to ascertain the practice of the best speakers residing in the vicinity of the places in question, but have made it a point, whenever it has been possible, to compare the local pronunciation with that of speakers of acknowledged authority in matters of this kind.

Anomalies similar to those which prevail in England, (though modified by varying circumstances,) are not unfrequently to be met with in our own country. TERRE BONNE, (pronounced tar bōn or tar bŏon,) NATCHITOCHES, (usually called nak-e-tŭsh′,) TERRA HAUTE, têr′rah hōt, tar hōt or têr′rah hŭt,) and SAULT SAINT MARIE, (soo sent mȧ′ree,) are remarkable examples of this class. Settled originally and named by the French, although afterwards chiefly inhabited by those speaking English, the names of those places are neither English nor French, nor even a mixture of the two, but a strange corruption produced, it would seem, by each of the American settlers imagining that if he was careful to utter a sound which none could suspect of being English, he must as a matter of course speak very good French.

In the present work, great care has been taken, especially in regard to the languages of Central, Southern, and Western Europe, not only to give the accent correctly, but also to notice all important peculiarities of pronunciation.* In performing this arduous task, it has been our earnest endeavor to consult in every instance the very best authorities in each of the different languages. In most of the languages above referred to, the accent is the principal difficulty, since the best general scholars in any country will frequently be unable to determine the correct accent of a name, when this belongs to some remote or obscure place. Hence it becomes important to seek information from individuals who have resided in different portions of the same country. It would be in vain for us to attempt

* We ought perhaps to notice here one or two slight exceptions to the above statement. We have not represented the sound of the initial *s* in German names by *z*, although nearly all educated Germans pronounce it in this manner, because we seldom, if ever, hear English speakers adopt this sound in German names, even when they follow the German pronunciation in every other respect. Nor have we represented the Italian *s*, when occurring between two vowels, by *z*, though many of the best Italian speakers recommend this mode of pronouncing it. Our aim has been to avoid as much as possible complicating the subject of geographical pronunciation. We have, accordingly, omitted every thing that seemed to savor of excessive nicety, more especially when such nicety did not appear to be *universally* recognised by all good speakers.

to cite the names of all the different persons whom we have consulted in regard to questions of this kind. It is, however, due to justice and to the character of our work, that we should express our particular obligations to a number of gentlemen to whom we are deeply indebted, not merely for important information respecting the names of different foreign countries—unattainable from any other source—but also for the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which our oft-repeated applications have ever been received.

Justice, however, requires us to state distinctly, that these gentlemen are in nowise responsible for any errors that may occur in our gazetteer; it being impossible, in a work like the present, (in which the names of each country are scattered through the entire volume,) to avail ourselves of the benefit which might result from their revision.

Signor V. DE AMARELLI, Professor of the Italian language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania; also Professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia.	FOR THE NAMES OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN SETTLEMENTS OF DALMATIA AND GREECE.
HERR TORBEN BILLE, Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark.	FOR DENMARK.
C. S. BUXTON, ESQ., Many years an officer in the British service in India.	FOR INDIA.
M. F. DROUIN, Formerly Professor of Rhetoric in the University of France. M. GARDEL, Professor of French in the city of Philadelphia.	FOR FRANCE.
Senhor JOZÉ DA SILVA MAIA FERREIRA.	FOR PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.
El Señor Don FELIX MERINO, Formerly Professor of Spanish in the University of Pennsylvania.	FOR SPAIN AND SPANISH AMERICA.
HENRY KULGSSOWSKI, ESQ., Interpreter of languages at Washington, D. C.	FOR RUSSIA AND POLAND.
DANIEL L. KURTZ.	FOR THE NETHERLANDS.
EDWARD MÜHLENBRUCH, Professor of Ancient and Modern languages.	FOR GERMANY.

For the pronunciation of names of Great Britain and of the various colonies of the British empire, as well as of the anglicized forms of well-known foreign names, and for other important information of a more general character, we cannot forbear to express our great obligations to

G. B. MATTHEW, ESQ.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Pennsylvania.

It may be remarked with regard to those names which are written in Roman letters, but spelled differently in the different European languages, (as AVIGNON, VIENNA, VENICE, &c.,) that the diversity of spelling is to be attributed to the same cause as the diversity in the mode of writing Oriental names, that is, to each nation endeavoring to represent the sound of the foreign name according to the letters of its own language. Names of this class, as might be expected, will be found nearly always to belong to places of note, since it is only those well known to foreign nations, that would be likely to become thus corrupted. The various spellings in question originated in those ages when but a very small proportion of the people could read and write, and men learned the names of places by the ear only.

Afterwards, the sound of the foreign name, which had necessarily become more or less corrupted in passing into another language, was represented in writing according to the power of the letters in the respective languages of the different nations. We frequently meet with names of this class, which, although written variously, represent precisely the same sound, thus exactly corresponding to the different modes of writing Oriental names. This will be found to be the case where the pronunciation is easily imitated, and perhaps almost equally familiar to the people of two different nations; for example, MINHO in Portuguese and *Miño* in Spanish, (both pronounced meen'yo,) *Cataluña*, (CATALONIA,) in Spanish and *Catalunha* in Portuguese, (both pronounced kâ-tâ-loon'yâ,) *Coruña*, (CORUNNA,) Spanish, and *Coruñha*, Portuguese, (pronounced ko-roon'yâ,) PAGLIA, Italian, and *Palla*, Spanish, (both pronounced pâl'yâ,) &c. &c. *Aviñon* and *Bullon*, the Spanish representations of the French names AVIGNON and BOUILLON, are exactly equivalent to the latter, with the exception of the nasal N, the sound of which is not found in the Spanish language.

We cannot close these prefatory remarks without expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our many friends, both in this city and in other portions of the Union, to whose kindness and zeal in promoting the cause of knowledge we are indebted for much valuable information of various kinds, without which our work would have been defective in many respects. Confident that the desire of notoriety formed no part of the incentives to their liberality, we doubt not this general expression of our sincere and cordial thanks for their disinterested kindness, will be far more acceptable than a more particular and open acknowledgment of our gratitude.

There are, however, others whose contributions to our work have been so extensive and important, that justice to the public, to them, and to ourselves, alike demand that we should state more fully and explicitly the nature of our obligations. Our heartfelt acknowledgments are especially due to Dr. RODLEY DUNGLISON, to whose great general knowledge and accurate taste in all that relates to orthoepy, we are indebted in no slight measure for whatever merit our work may in this respect possess. His high and long-established reputation, both at home and abroad, renders almost superfluous any praise which we have it in our power to bestow. To those, however, who have known him only or chiefly in his professional character, we may be permitted to say, that his varied and extensive attainments, not merely in his particular profession, but also in the wide field of general science, are only equalled by the thoroughness and accuracy of his knowledge, and by his courtesy and liberality in imparting it.

It is with cordial pleasure that we embrace this opportunity to express our deep sense of obligation for the many and important contributions furnished to our work by Mr. JAMES H. YOUNG, to whose extensive and accurate geographical knowledge and eminent skill as an engraver, the public are indebted for one of the best and most popular series of school geographies and atlases ever published in this or any other country.

Gratitude and justice alike demand that we should here acknowledge the important assistance we have received from Mr. NELSON GRISWOLD, for more than two years associated with us as collaborator in our arduous undertaking. To his untiring diligence and well-directed research, the present work owes no small share of its completeness and accuracy in almost every respect; but more especially in regard to the department of statistics in its various branches.

Nor must we omit to mention our great obligations to Mr. WILLIAM S. WASHBURN, whose indefatigable perseverance, during the entire year for which we enjoyed his invaluable services, has only been equalled by his conscientious fidelity and watchfulness in whatever relates to the accuracy of the work, in every particular, and in all its departments.

Among the great multitude of works that we have freely consulted, there are a few (in addition to those that we have mentioned in the foregoing pages) which we cannot pass without an expression of our especial obligations. In the foremost rank of these stands HUNT'S "Merchants' Magazine," a commercial journal of the highest character, treating of almost every subject related either directly or indirectly to trade finance, internal improvements, &c. A pretty extensive and thorough acquaintance with this publication, has satisfied us that it is fully equal, if not superior, to any other journal of the kind, either in this country or in Europe.

We should withhold a just tribute from one of the ablest and most interesting periodicals published in our country, did we omit to acknowledge the important assistance we have derived from DR BOW'S "Commercial Review;" nor are we less indebted to the "Internal Resources of the South and West," a work comprising an immense amount of geographical and statistical information respecting a vast region whose resources have till recently been almost unexplored.

We gladly embrace this occasion to express our heartfelt thanks to the Hon. J. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, and to the Hon. J. CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General, for the courtesy and kindness manifested in furnishing us from their respective departments the various documents necessary to the completion of our work.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1855.

INTRODUCTION.

It is proposed, under this head, to set forth more fully some of the arguments alluded to in the Preface, by which the propriety of our system of pronunciation is supported, as well as to explain the particular method in which this system has been carried out in the work before us.

I. It has already been intimated, that not only the present practice of the best speakers, but the usage of our more distinguished poets, is clearly in favour of the system which we have chosen. If any might be allowed to pronounce foreign names without regard to the peculiar sounds of the letters, or to the accents, which prevail in other countries, this privilege might surely be claimed by the poets, who, in the use even of English words, are considered to enjoy a special license. It is very evident, however—as every one who will take the trouble to examine the works of the better class of them, must admit—that, as a body, they have neither claimed nor used this privilege. On the contrary, our more distinguished poets have usually exhibited a classical—we might almost say a punctilious—accuracy, in the employment of foreign names, whether of places or persons. To illustrate by examples:—GRANADA* and GENOA† are pronounced by all the great poets who use these names, from CHAUCER and SHAKSPEARE down to the present time, with the native accentuation; that is, GRANADA has the accent on the penultima, and GENOA on the antepenultima, though the generality of English—or at least of American—speakers, who have not heard these names pronounced, but merely follow analogy, or their own notions of propriety, reverse the accentuation, making GRANADA rhyme with *Canada*, and GENOA with *boa*.

No poet, perhaps, employs foreign names so frequently as BYRON, and yet—though he often writes very carelessly—it would be difficult, in all the poetry he has written, to point out half a dozen instances where he has not conformed to the foreign accentuation, excepting always *those few well-known names which have acquired an established English pronunciation*, and in these cases he appears invariably to adopt the pronunciation of the best English speakers. The same may be said of SCOTT; though he writes with great freedom, he rarely, if ever, violates the strictest rules of geographical pronunciation. In the poetry of ROGERS, SOUTHEY, MOORE, CAMPBELL, and MONTGOMERY, we have met with scarcely a solitary example of departure from the native accentuation of names, which does not properly come within the exception

* "In Lithuania had he served and Russe;
No Christian man so oft of his degree.
At Algezi'ras, in GRANADA, he
Had join'd the siege;———"—CHAUCER.

"The Moorish king rides up and down
Through GRANADA'S royal town"———

"And GRANADA must be won,
And thyself with her undone."—BYRON.

"GRANADA caught it in her Moorish hall,
Galicia bade her children fight or fall."—SCOTT.

"There was crying in GRANADA when the sun was going down."———

"Farewell, farewell, GRANADA, thou city without peer."
LOCKHART.

† "Signior Baptista may remember me
Near twenty years ago, in GENOA, where
We were lodgers at the Pegasus."—SHAKSPEARE.

"Were GENOA'S galleys riding in the port———"—BYRON.

"How quick they carved their victims and how well,
Let Saxony, let injured GENOA tell."—MOORE.

"That noble haven, where, when GENOA reign'd,
A hundred galleys shelter'd———"—ROGERS.

"My native GENOA, if with tearless eye
Prone in the dust thy beauteous form I see."
MONTGOMERY.

above stated. WORDSWORTH takes the liberty of changing the accent in a single instance—CHAMOUNY—but acknowledges the authority of the law by apologizing in a note for its violation. (See Descriptive Sketches of a Tour among the Alps.)

Among the principal languages of continental Europe, the German, in its accent and in the metre of its verse, has the nearest affinity to the English; and it is worthy of remark, that precisely the same general usage prevails with respect to foreign names in German poetry, as in that of our own tongue. It may be observed, however, that the Germans conform more exactly to the native accentuation of the names of other countries, than the English. Any one may satisfy himself of the correctness of these statements, if he will take the trouble to consult the poems of SCHILLER, who appears to have had occasion to use foreign names far more frequently than almost any other German poet. In his drama of "Don Carlos," MADRID occurs near twenty times, and *always* with the accent on the last syllable. This one fact (even were there no other) may show how sparingly the "poetical license," so often alluded to, is used by the most popular, and perhaps the most careless in versification, of all the great poets of Germany.*—MIRANDOLA (a town in Italy) occurs twice, and in both instances has the accent on the antepenultima. This is the more remarkable, because MIRANDOLA is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation, which places the accent on the penultima of words ending in a vowel. If our poet is not equally correct in regard to ALCALÁ, (a small town of Spain,) it was owing, doubtless, either to the difficulty of making such a name "lie smooth in rhyme," or to his being ignorant of its true accentuation. The latter is by no means improbable, inasmuch as the Spanish language is far less studied by the generality of European scholars than the Italian. That it was not the result of carelessness is shown by the fact that ALCALÁ is *always pronounced* in the poem *in the same manner, and according to the general rule of Spanish accentuation;* that is, with the accent on the penultima. It will be perceived that Schiller places the accent on the last syllable of PARIS, ST. DENIS, and ST. QUENTIN,†—in all of which he differs from the English and conforms to the French accentuation. (See "Remarks on the French Accent," page 18.)

But perhaps the most remarkable illustration of this tendency to adopt the native pronunciation of foreign names is found in his drama of "Mary Stuart;" where the poet, with the obvious intention of obliging his countrymen to pronounce the English names correctly, invariably in his verse spells LEICESTER "LESTER," although in the explanatory (prose) parts of the play he as invariably writes it LEICESTER, as we do in English. For the same reason, doubtless, he writes BOLEYN "BOULEN," as this spelling would lead his countrymen to pronounce the name "*Boo'len,*" nearly as it is spoken in England. Had he written it BOLEYN, the Germans would be in danger of placing the accent on the last syllable, as we frequently hear it pronounced in the United States.

What has been said above respecting the usage of the poets refers principally to *accentuation*, which, for the most part, can be readily determined by the metre of the poetry. Their manner of pronouncing the letters of a foreign name is far less easily ascertained, since it can only be known when the name ends a line in rhyme; and even then it is often extremely uncertain, as they appear to consider themselves entitled, in such cases, to much greater license than in the accentuation of words. Thus we often see associated, in rhyme, words which correspond but very imperfectly in sound, as *enemy* and *lie*, *mourn* and *burn*, &c. Nevertheless, by comparing a number of examples, and especially by observing the usage of those poets who are most remarkable for the correctness of their rhymes, we shall frequently be enabled to ascertain the true pronunciation of a word or name.

Now it will be found that the system which we have adopted is supported by the practice of the poets in this respect also. In other words, it will be found that while foreign names that are in familiar use in our own language, have an English pronunciation, those not very well known are generally pronounced with the foreign sound of the

* Schiller has been accused of being very careless in his rhymes, but he can scarcely be charged with carelessness in the metre of his verse.

† The two former names occur in the "Maid of Orleans," ("Die Jungfrau von Orleans,") the last in "Don Carlos."

letters, as will be seen from the following passages:

"Not now to while an hour *away*,
Gone to the falls in *Valombré*."—

"'Tis *Jacqueline!* 'tis *Jacqueline*,"
Her little brother laughing cried;
"I know her by her kirtle *green*,
She comes along the mountain side."

"De Courcy, lord of *Argentiere!*

. . . . . .

Thy thirst for vengeance sought the *snare*."—ROGERS.

. . "Winding between Alpine trees;
Spiry and dark around their house of *prayer*,
Below the icy bed of bright *Argentiere*."—WORDSWORTH.

"This circumstance may serve to give a notion
Of the high talents of this new *Vauban*,*
But the town ditch below was deep as ocean,
The rampart higher than you'd wish to *hang*."—BYRON.

"For many an age remember'd *long*
Shall live the towers of *Hougomont*,*
And fields of Waterloo."—SCOTT.

It would be easy to cite a multitude of such examples; but these will perhaps be sufficient to illustrate our position.

On the other hand, we shall find the poets pronounce foreign names of some celebrity, such as NILE, PARIS, LYONS, CADIZ, POITIERS or POICTIERS, &c., with the English sound of the letters, as may be seen from these and similar examples:

"Deep in those solitary woods
Where oft the genii of the floods
Dance round the cradle of their *Nile*,
And hail the new-born Giant's *smile*."—MOORE.

"Oh never talk again to me
Of northern climes and British *ladies;*
It has not been your lot to see,
Like me, the lovely girl of *Cadiz*."—BYRON.

"And Courtenay's pride and Percy's fame
Blazed broader yet in after *years*,
At Cressy red and fell *Poitiers*."—SCOTT.

. . . . . "So the shaft
Of victory mounts high, and blood is quaff'd
In fields that rival Cressy and *Poictiers*—
Pride to be wash'd away by bitter *tears*."—WORDSWORTH.

II. Instead of saying that the poets conform to the native accentuation of proper names, except in cases where these are well known, we might, perhaps, with more propriety, say that they merely follow the practice of the best speakers, of which their own may generally be regarded as the written representation. With this view of the subject, we have occasionally cited in the body of our work passages from the poets, in support of the pronunciation there given. These citations, for the most part, are not intended to be decisive of any doubtful question, but rather to illustrate and confirm what is believed, on other grounds, to be the correct pronunciation. The supreme tribunal to which we would on all occasions appeal is the authority of the *best speakers*† in England and this country. To the former we generally give the preference when the question relates to names belonging to the old continent—to the latter, when it relates to those of America. But since it is impossible to produce oral evidence in a book, we have availed ourselves of the authority of the poets, as the only one at our command, to prove or illustrate what we have, in all cases, studiously endeavoured to learn, by actual hearing, from those who are considered best qualified to determine questions of orthoepy.

OBS. We sometimes hear it objected to the authority of the poets, that well-known names are occasionally pronounced, even by those who rank among our best poets, quite differently from the prevailing practice of the best speakers. GOLDSMITH, for example, accentuates the penultima of NIAGARA,‡ and CAMPBELL the antepenultima of WYOMING,§ just reversing the correct pronunciation, which places the accent on the third syllable from the end in NIAGARA, and on the second in WYOMING. But this discrepancy is readily explained by the fact that neither of these poets was ever in this country, and probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the United States. It may be observed, however, that Goldsmith gave what was probably the correct accentuation of NIAGARA in his day. (See § IX. Obs. 2; also NIA-

* In these names the letter *n* is similar in sound to *ng*. The *t* at the end of Hougomont is silent. The rhymes, however, are not quite perfect; the *o* in the last syllable of Hougomont should be sounded like *o* in *wont*. The latter syllable of *Vauban* sounds like *bong*.—Vauban was a noted French military engineer, who flourished in the reign of Louis XIV.

† By this phrase, we do not mean those who, from their superior knowledge and judgment on general subjects, may be presumed to be qualified to decide questions of orthoepy. In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country.

‡ "Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And NIAGARA stuns with thund'ring sound."
The Traveller.

§ "On Susquehanna's side fair WYOMING."
"And scarce had WYOMING of war and grime
Heard but in transatlantic story rung."
Gertrude of Wyoming, Part I.

GARA, in the body of the work.) Scarcely a single instance can be pointed out, wherein any good English poet has misaccentuated a name with the sound of which he was familiar;* we are therefore warranted in concluding that when a name in a region remote or rarely visited, is mispronounced, it is owing rather to the want of knowledge than to the carelessness or license of the poet.

III. There is one difficulty in carrying out the system of geographical pronunciation adopted by us, which it may be proper to notice here, viz. that of drawing the line between foreign names which *are*, and those which *are not*, well known. With respect to the more obvious in each division there cannot be the slightest hesitation; but the two classes meet and pass into each other by imperceptible gradations, so that sometimes the question whether they should be pronounced according to the foreign or the English mode can only be settled by arbitrary decision. In these doubtful instances, we have spared no pains in order to ascertain the prevailing practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets: when these have been found unsatisfactory, nothing has remained for us but to decide according to the best of our ability. We have, in these cases, usually given both pronunciations, placing that first which, in our judgment, is to be preferred.

IV. It should be observed, that although we have endeavoured to give the native pronunciation of the names of other countries with minute accuracy, we have aimed to avoid, as much as possible, the use of sounds which cannot readily be uttered by the mere English scholar—more especially in regard to those geographical names which are commonly taught in schools.

V. In those cases where it is impossible to express the sounds of other languages by means of English letters, we have endeavoured to employ a mode of indicating those sounds, which, if it does not afford any effectual assistance to the mere English scholar, may at least be in no danger of embarrassing or leading him astray. Thus we have represented the sound of the German *ch* by K, distinguished by being a small capital. Perhaps a strongly aspirated *h*—which might be indicated by *hh*—would convey a nearer idea of the German sound; but it seemed less eligible than the other mode, both because persons might differ in the pronunciation of it, or perhaps be at a loss to pronounce it at all, and because the established mode of anglicizing the German *ch* seems to be to change its sound to that of *k*, as in the instances, BLUCHER,† BLUMENBACH, METTERNICH, &c. The Scotch and Dutch sounds of *ch*, so similar to the German, when anglicized, assume invariably, if we mistake not, the sound of *k*. The ordinary mode of pronouncing the Greek χ tends to the same result. We have not, however, represented the sound of the German *g*, *at the end of a syllable*, in the same manner as the *ch*, though it has the same sound, because it is not customary to anglicize it by the sound of *k*, except in a few instances.‡ Were the pronunciation of such a word as *berg* represented by *berK*, it would have the effect to lead the English scholar to pronounce it differently from the ordinary mode, while he would be in no respect nearer the German than those who pronounce the word according to the English sound of the letters. Another consideration may, perhaps, be allowed to have some weight, viz. that though the more approved mode of German pronunciation requires that *g*, when it does not begin a word, should be pronounced like *ch*, yet in some parts of Germany it is pronounced in every case like *g* hard in English. In a similar manner, and for similar reasons, we have usually represented the German *w* by a ŵ, and not by a *v*, though this is nearer the sound of the German letter.

With regard to French names, however, a different plan has been pursued, both because it is less easy, so to speak, to anglicize the French letters, and because, from the circumstance of this being far more studied than any other foreign language, it is much more usual to adopt all the peculiar sounds

* The instance of CHAMOUNY, referred to on page 10 in the Introduction, is hardly an exception to this statement, on account of the equivocal nature of the French accent. (See p. 18.)

† Although, in America, we very frequently hear this name pronounced *Blutcher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard, as is indicated by the following passage from MOORE's *Fudge Family in Paris*:

"A fine sallow sublime sort of Werter-faced man,
With mustachios that gave (what we read of so oft)
The dear Corsair expression, half savage, half soft;
As Hyænas in love may be fancied to *look*, or
A something between Abelard and old *Blucher*."

‡ DANTZIC, or DANTZICK, (German, *Dansig*,) LEIPSICK, (Ger. *Leipzig*,) SLESWICK, (Ger. *Schleswig*; Dan. *Slesvig*,) are the only examples that we now recollect.

of the letters in pronouncing French words or names.

VI. In giving the pronunciation of the geographical names contained in the present work, we have adhered, in the main, to the method of Walker, not only from a desire to avoid all unnecessary innovation upon a system which has been so generally received, but also because we regard it, on the whole, as superior to any other system which has hitherto been given to the public.* As, however, a multitude of instances occur, wherein the ordinary spelling of geographical names indicates exactly or very nearly the proper manner of pronouncing them, it has been thought unnecessary in such cases to give a different spelling in order to show the exact pronunciation. Thus, in giving the pronunciation of such names as *Tipton, Tilsit*, &c., we have not rewritten them, as Walker would have done, tĭl′-sĭt, tĭp′-tŏn, or tĭp-t'n, but merely given TIP′-TON, TIL′-SIT.

In several other respects we have differed from Walker in marking the pronunciation; thus, in such names as BERKSHIRE, BERN, &c., instead of writing, after Walker's method, bêrk′-shĭr, bêrn, we write berk′-shir, bern, &c., the point under the *e* and *i* denoting that this vowel has an obscure sound nearly like short *u*. We have not represented the sound by the short *u*, (bŭrk′-shŭr, bŭrn,) since our most celebrated orthoepists make a decided distinction between the sounds of *e* and *u* in a syllable ending with *r*.† To represent, on the other hand, the sound of *e* in BERN by ê, (*e* in *terror* or *herring*,) or that of *i* in BERKSHIRE by ĭ, (*i* in *spirit*,) would obviously be still wider from the mark. The mode adopted by us will, it is hoped, be found sufficiently definite, at the same time that it obviates both of the difficulties just mentioned.

VII. With a view to simplify as much as possible, we have rejected Walker's second and third sounds of *o*, (the former being equivalent to *oo*, the latter to *au*,) and his third sound of *u*, (corresponding with *oo* in *good*, a sound which we have represented by ŏŏ.) From the same motive, we have dispensed with the *figured* vowels, whenever their use has not appeared to be necessary in order to avoid ambiguity. Thus (as already observed) we write simply TIL′-SIT, and not TILSIT, tĭl′-sĭt, as Walker would have done. All marks or figures which are not needed in order to indicate the exact pronunciation, must tend rather to embarrass than to aid the learner.

VIII. The Latin names of foreign countries are nearly always to be pronounced with the English sounds of the letters. Thus, in BAVA′RIA, BULGA′RIA, LUSA′TIA, and TRANSYLVA′NIA, the accented A should have its first sound.

OBS. In PRUSSIA and RUSSIA, however, the *u*, instead of being pronounced short, as it would unquestionably be in *ancient* Latin names of this kind, is usually sounded like *oo*, assuming in these instances the character of the German or Russian *u*. In like manner, the first syllable of BULGARIA is to be pronounced bŏŏl, and not bŭl.

IX. In the anglicized forms of foreign names, and in most well-known names of foreign countries, the same rules of pronunciation, generally speaking, obtain, as in genuine English words, *e. g.* SPAIN, ITALY, NAPLES, &c.

OBS. 1. At the same time, we may observe a general tendency to adopt those sounds of the English vowels which approach most nearly to the foreign sounds: thus the *a* in the first syllable of ADRIATIC and PARIS has its fourth sound, which is much nearer to the French and Italian *a* than its first sound, though this would probably be given to these names by the mere English scholar, who should be guided by analogy solely. In like manner, the *i* in MILAN is made short, so as nearly to correspond to the Italian *i*, which is like our ê or *ee*.

OBS. 2. In the pronunciation of foreign names that have become thoroughly anglicized, it is interesting to observe the tendency of our language to throw the accent as far as possible from the termination. Thus PARIS is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, though the French appear to place it on the last; and the Ger-

* It may not be improper to observe, that with respect to actual pronunciation we have differed from Walker in a number of particulars. Thus, we pronounce ASIA, a′-she-a, according to the practice of the best English speakers, though Walker gives a′-zhe-a as the true pronunciation. (See Principles of Pronunciation, 453.) In a few instances we have departed from his practice in the accentuation of classical names, *e. g.* we have, with the sanction of the highest authorities of the present day, given the name of the ancient capital of Egypt with the accent on the penultima, thus—ALEXANDRI′A—though Walker accentuates the antepenultima, as we do, in pronouncing the modern ALEXANDRIA. (See ALEXANDRIA, in the body of this work.)

† Walker says that "*Derby* is pronounced NEARLY as if written *Darby*"—and that "*fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar [in sound] to the first syllable in *ferment*, though often CORRUPTLY pronounced like *fur*, a skin." (See Principles of Pronunciation, 100 and 109.

mans, who have not the same aversion to the *ultimate* accent that we have, lay the stress of voice distinctly on the final syllable, thus, pâ-riss′. HANOVER, which might be pronounced with the native accentuation (HA-NO′VER) without the slightest offence to the genius of our tongue,* has become irrecoverably HAN′OVER. Thus, also, we pronounce ANDALU′SIA, (in Spanish, ANDALUCI′A,) AR′AGON, (in Spanish, ARAGŌN′,) &c. So, in our own country, the old NIAGA′RA has become unalterably fixed as NIAG′ARA; and HURON′ has given place to HU′RON.

X. It may be observed that with respect to foreign names, not only in the French, Italian, and other languages that are written in the Roman letters, but also in German† and Greek, (the characters of which may be readily converted into corresponding Roman letters,) it is generally customary in English to retain the literal spelling, *e. g.* ANSPACH, (German, **Anspach**,) KÖNIGSBERG, (German, **Königsberg**,) CHIOS, (Greek, Χίος,) &c., excepting a very few well-known names, as LYONS, (French, *Lyon*,) NAPLES, (Italian, *Napoli*,) MUNICH, (German, **München**,) DANTZIC, (German, **Danzig**,) LEIPSIC, (German, **Leipzig**;) we often find, however, the last two names spelled literally *Danzig* and *Leipzig*.

XI. On the other hand, names in languages of which the characters cannot be readily converted into Roman letters, or which are but little known as written languages, are usually spelled according to their sound in some well-known European tongue. Thus the name of one of the cities of Persia is written, in English, *Shooster* or *Shuster*, in German, *Schuster*, and in French, *Chouster*, precisely the same sound being expressed by these different spellings.

We find, in English works of the highest character, these various modes of writing oriental and other names employed indiscriminately. Thus in McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, under the article SHUSTER, we find within the space of eight lines *Khuzistan*, (KHOOZISTAN,) *Karoon*, and *Dezphoul*, (DEZFOOL;) the first name being, as regards the sound of the vowels, German or Italian, the second English, and the third French. On the map of Persia, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, names written according to these three different modes occur promiscuously in almost every part. Even the same name is frequently spelled differently in different parts of the same work. Thus, on the map just mentioned, OORFA is written "*Orfa* or *Ourfa*," while on another of the same set it is spelled *Urfa*. In the Penny Cyclopædia we find *Boossa* and *Boussa*, *Soodan* and *Sudan*, *Toorkistan* and *Turkistan*, &c. McCulloch gives SHUMLA (Shoomla) under its proper head, but mentioning the town in another place, writes it *Schumla*: in the same article, AFRICA, he has both *Soodan* and *Soudan*, each occurring several times: under MOGADORE he gives *Shwera* (more properly *Swera*) as the Moorish name of this town; afterward, in enumerating the principal fortified and garrison towns of Morocco, he gives *Suira*, (pronounced *Swera*,) without so much as mentioning the name of MOGADORE. As neither *Schumla* nor *Suira* are to be found in his Gazetteer under their respective heads, it is scarcely possible that any one unacquainted with the different modes of writing these names should know what places are meant by them, or in what part of his work to look for information respecting them.

XII. In order to avoid the perplexity and confusion resulting from the diversity which prevails in the mode of writing oriental names and others of the same class, we have made it a point always to spell them after the English manner, except in a few instances where a different spelling appears to have become thoroughly established by usage. Accordingly, we have given OORFA, SOODAN, TOORKISTAN, &c., as the preferable mode of writing such names; at the same time, under the heads of OURFA and URFA, SOUDAN and SUDAN, and TURKISTAN, the reader will find a reference to the names as spelled in the English manner, to which he must look for a description of those places. By adopting this plan, it is believed that the correct pronunciation of oriental names will be taught in the simplest and easiest manner; the perplexity and error into which the prevailing inconsistent mode of writing such names has sometimes led even well-informed geographers, will be avoided; and the apparent contradictions which are so often met with

* We have a multitude of words similar in accent, as *promoter*, *devotion*, &c.

† It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to remark, that Roman letters are not unfrequently employed in writing and printing German.

in our most popular geographical works will be accounted for and reconciled.*

XIII. In giving the pronunciation of this class of geographical names, to represent the accent correctly is the principal difficulty to be encountered. Those acquainted with French are aware that this language has no *accent*, in the sense in which we employ the term. The same may be said of the Hungarian, and perhaps also of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. At all events, those best acquainted with these languages are not unfrequently at a loss, when they wish to represent accurately in English the accentuation of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian words. Nevertheless, it will be found that here, as in the French and Hungarian, there is something analogous to our accent, which will generally serve to guide us in marking in English the accentuation of names in these languages. The different syllables of oriental names, however, like those of French words, are not unfrequently pronounced with a stress of voice so nearly equal, that it has been deemed proper, in a number of instances, to use the secondary accents, in order to indicate more precisely the true pronunciation. (See Remarks on the French accent, Section XVI.)

Obs. 1. It may not be improper here to remind the reader, that the accents which we often see upon oriental names are by no means to be understood as always indicating the manner in which an Englishman should accentuate these names in pronunciation, as they are often employed to denote some particular sound in the vowels over which they are placed. Thus some authors place an accent upon *a*, when they wish merely to signify that this letter has the clear full sound of *a* in *far*. In the same manner, an accent is placed upon *u*, in order to show that it has the Italian or German sound, or, in other words, is to be pronounced like *oo*.

Obs. 2. The sound of *a* in several of the oriental languages is often very broad, approaching nearly to that of *au* in English. Hence we often see AFGHAUN instead of AFGHAN, CAUVERY instead of CAVERY, *sultaun* instead of *sultan*, &c. In writing NEPAUL and BHOPAUL, the improper diphthong *au* appears to be almost universally employed by the English. The French indicate the same sound by using *a* with a circumflex, *e. g.* NEPAL, BHOPAL, &c. This method is, perhaps, preferable to ours, the sound of â being intermediate between that in the English word *far* and that in *full*.

Obs. 3. The Arabic article *al* or *el* is often changed in pronunciation, so as to correspond with the initial consonant of the word to which it is prefixed; thus, EL-RASHEED, (Rashid,) EL-SHAM, (the Arabic name of Syria,) and EL-SIOOT, are pronounced, and should be written in English, *Er-Rasheed*, *Esh-Sham*, *Es-Sioot*. The vowel sound of the article also varies considerably, sometimes approaching that of *oo*; thus the "Country of Dates," is usually pronounced Beled'öol Jer-eed'. So Es-SIOOT (or SIOOT, without the article) is sometimes written *Assyout* and *Osioot*.

Obs. 4. *Gh*, in the Arabic and some other

* There can be little doubt, that the practice which prevails among the English, of writing oriental names after the manner of other European nations, has sometimes led geographers of the highest character into error. Thus *Mantchoo*, the name of a tribe of Tartars inhabiting the north part of the Chinese empire, is written, by some of the most respectable authorities, *Manchow*. It is probable that in the first place some English writer or writers spelled it *Mantchou*, after the French manner, and that others, supposing it to be English, and wishing to adopt a mode of spelling less equivocal, wrote it *Manchow*. It may be, however, that the latter indicates the true pronunciation, and that the name was originally written correctly *Mantchou*, the *ou* having its genuine English sound; and that some English writer, naturally supposing it to be French, (for many, if not most, of the English appear to prefer the French mode of spelling such names to their own,) without investigating the subject, converted the name, as they thought, into English, by writing it *Mantchoo*. As Mantchooria (the country of the Mantchoos) is rarely visited by Europeans, this question may long remain undecided. At present, *Mantchoo* appears to have become almost universal. In one of the earlier numbers of the Penny Cyclopædia (*article* CHINA) we find it written *Manchow*, but in other parts of the work, *Mandshoo*, which does not differ materially in sound from *Mantchoo*.

Had the English uniformly adopted the practice of writing oriental names according to the sounds of their own language, it is probable that CABUL would never have lost its native sound (Kăb'-bl) so far as to be generally pronounced by the English and French, *Caboo*l or *Cabou*l. (See CABOOL, in the body of this work.) It is true that it was formerly written correctly, in English works, *Cabul* or *Caubul*; but the practice of spelling oriental names according to the German or Italian mode is so common among English writers, that analogy would naturally lead us to adopt or confirm that pronunciation of *Cabul*, which appears to be now so thoroughly established. Had it been the uniform practice of English travellers and geographers to write such names as *Sermul*, *Derful*, (or *Derphoul*,) according to the sounds of their own tongue, viz. *Sormool* and *Derfool*, no English reader would have thought of pronouncing the *u* in *Cabul* like *oo*. The erroneous pronunciation of a single name may, perhaps, justly be regarded as of little moment; but the embarrassment and error into which the prevailing practice of English writers on geography is continually liable to lead both the ignorant and learned, appear to us to involve considerations of the highest importance to the interests of geographical science. From a sincere wish to add as much as possible to the utility of the present work, we have had recourse to the system of writing oriental names which has already been explained. It may be remarked, that though this system is frequently at variance with common usage, it is sanctioned by the example of the most distinguished French geographers, as well as of several English writers of the highest character.

oriental tongues, is not merely a hard *g*, as in the Italian, nor an aspirate like the German *ch*, as in the Irish language, but a harsh guttural, bearing the same relation to the German *ch* that *g* bears to *k*. As it has no equivalent in any European language, we have not attempted to distinguish it in pronunciation, having represented it merely by a hard *g*.

Obs. 5. *Kh* is equivalent to *ch* in German, and accordingly has been represented by K, distinguished as a small capital.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

It may, perhaps, be proper to remark that this brief exposition of the peculiar sounds of the different European languages has been prepared solely with reference to the pronunciation of foreign geographical names. The object has been twofold: first, to enable the reader more fully to understand the system of orthoepy adopted in this Gazetteer; secondly, to furnish some general hints for the proper pronunciation of those European names which are not found in the present work. Some explanation of the kind has been deemed indispensable; and, brief and imperfect as this may be, it is hoped that it will be found to answer the particular object proposed.

BOHEMIAN.

[See Observation at the end of Section XXII.]

DANISH.

XIV.

1. *A* is pronounced generally as in the English word *far*, though it frequently approaches the sound of *a* in *fat*.

2. *E*, at the end of an accented syllable, usually has a sound like that of *i* in *pin*; in other cases it is sometimes like *e* in *mad*, and sometimes like *e* in *battery*.

3. *I* is like *ee*, or like *i* in *pin*.

4. *O* is like the English *o*.

5. *U* is like *oo*.

6. *Y* is equivalent to the French *u* or *ü*.

7. *Aa* sounds like *o*.

8. *Ae* sounds like *a* in *fate*.

9. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English.

10. *Oe* or *ö* is the same as in German.

11. The consonants *b, c, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, s, t, x, z*, are like the English.

12. *D*, between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable in which it follows a vowel, sounds like *th* in *this*; in other situations it is usually the same as in English.

13. *G* is always hard; at the end of a word it is sounded very slightly, so as to resemble *h*; *e. g.* Aalborg is pronounced nearly *ol'-bor'h*.

14. *J* is like the English *y*, (consonant.)

15. *R* is similar to the German.

16. *V* is usually like the English, but it sometimes appears to have a vowel sound; thus, *haven* is pronounced almost *hown*.

17. *W* has a sound similar to the German.

DUTCH.

XV.

1. The vowels *a, e, i, o*, and *u* are similar to the French.

2. *Y* is like long *i* in English, as in *nigh*.

Obs. *Ij* is sometimes made use of instead of *y*; thus, Overyssel is not unfrequently written *Overijssel*.

3. *Ae* is equivalent to *ä* or *ä*.

4. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English.

5. *Oe* sounds like *oo*.

6. *Oo* sounds like *o* long.

7. *Ui* or *uy* is similar to *oi* in English, or *eu* in German.

8. The consonants *b, c, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, x, z*, are similar to the English.

9. *D*, at the end of a word, is like *t*; in other cases it is the same as in English.

10. *G* resembles in sound a strongly aspirated *h*, or the German *ch*.

11. *J* is equivalent to the English *y*, (consonant.)

12. *V*, at the beginning of a word or name, usually sounds like *f*, as in German.

13. *W* is somewhat like the German, but softer. In the word *Nieuw*, ("new,") followed by a consonant, as Nieuwpoort, (written also Nieupoort,) it is silent.

14. *Ch* is similar to the German *ch*. (15.) *Sch*, however, has not, as in German, the sound of the English *sh*, but the pure sound of *s*, followed by the guttural *ch*, resembling *sk* in English.

Obs. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may be regarded as essentially the same language.

FRENCH.

XVI.

1. *A*, in French, is generally considered to have two sounds: the first long, as in the English word *far*, *e. g.* in *pas*; the second short, almost like *a* in *fat*, *e. g.* in *bal*. *A* circumflexed, (*â*,) however, has a sound broader than the *a* in *pas*, being intermediate between that in *far* and that in *fall*. In giving the pronunciation of French names containing an *â*, we have used the same letter, as we have no equivalent in English.

Obs. The French *a* would frequently seem to be intermediate between its second English sound and that of short *u*. However this may be, the French writers often employ *a* in spelling oriental names, when the English make use of *u*, *e. g.* in Cutch, (Fr. *Catch*;) Furruckabad, (Fr. *Farrakâbâd*;) Muskat, (Fr. *Mascate*.)

2. *E* has three sounds: (1.) *close*, like *a* in *fate*, *e. g.* in *été*; (2.) *open*, nearly as in *met*, but more prolonged, *e. g.* in *procès* and *tête*;* (3.) *obscure*, as in *battery*, *e. g.* in *retour*, *derrait*.†

---

* In pronouncing this sound, the mouth must be freely opened, whence the name.

† The *e* in these and similar cases is often scarcely sounded at all, and appears to pass imperceptibly into *e* mute; *retour* and *derrait* may be pronounced *r'toor* and *d'way*.

3. *I* has two sounds: the first nearly as in the English word *fig*, *e. g.* in *il*, *ami*; the second like *ie* in *field*, or *ee*, *e. g.* in *gîte*.

4. *O* has three sounds: (1.) nearly as in *robe*, *e. g.* in *trône*; (2.) as in *rob*, *e. g.* in *parole*; (3.) as in *lord*, *e. g.* in *corps*.

Obs. *O* circumflexed, in French, has a deeper and fuller sound than *o* long in English: in giving the pronunciation of French names containing this letter, we have used the same, as no English vowel or vowels could accurately indicate its sound, *e. g.* Puy de Dôme, *puee d'dôme*.

5. The sound of the French *u* has no equivalent in English. It may be said to be intermediate between *ee* and *oo*; but it can be learned from an oral instructor only. In the present work it is represented by the German *ü*, (or *ue*.)

Obs. *U*, before *n*, nasal, has its second English sound nearly, *un* being pronounced almost ŭⁿ.

6. *Y* is similar to the French *i*.

7. *Ai* is like *è*, or *e* open.

8. *Au* is like *ô*.

9. *Ei* is like *è*.

Obs. In giving the pronunciation of French names in which *ai* or *ei* (not followed by *n* nasal) occur, *e. g.* Lorraine, Seine, &c., we have sometimes represented the sound of these diphthongs by *à* or *ai*, because this is the usual mode of anglicizing such names. But with regard to places less known, *ai* and *ei* are rendered by *è*, (*e* in *met*,) as Bartenheim, bar'tęh-nêm'. In these instances the sound of *è* should be somewhat prolonged, the mouth at the same time being freely opened.

10. *Eu* is similar to the English *u* in *tub*, but the sound is more prolonged, nearly resembling *u* in *fur*.

Obs. *Eu*, in the different parts of the verb *avoir*, "to have," always has the sound of simple *u*.

11. *Ie* is like *ee* in English, or *i*.

12. *Oi* usually sounds like *wâ*, *e. g. moi* is pronounced mwâ or *mwôh*.

Obs. *Oi* was formerly used in the termination of the French verbs, *e. g. avois*, *avoit*, *avoient*; also in the final syllable of a number of adjectives, as *Polonais*, "Polish," and *Lyonnois*, "belonging to Lyons." The *oi* in these words—which are now usually written *avais*, *avait*, *avaient*, *Polonais*, *Lyonnais*—sounds like *ai*, (or *è*.)

13. *Ou* sounds like *oo* in English.

14. *B*, c,* *d*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, are the same as in English.

15. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in *pleasure*. *Gu* sounds like *g* hard; thus, *gué*, *guide*, are pronounced gâ, *gheed*.

16. *H* is never pronounced in French so forcibly as in English. Some orthoepists say that *h* has no sound in French.†

17. *J* sounds like soft *g* in French, or *zh* in English.

18. *L* has usually the same sound as in English; but when it ends a word, being preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i*, in any situation, it usually has what is called its *liquid* sound. This may be said to answer nearly to the sound of *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y*, (consonant;) *e. g. papillon* is pronounced pâ'-peel'-yôⁿ'; Chantilly, shôⁿ'-teel'-yee', &c. It should, however, be observed that, according to the present practice of the more polite French speakers, the sound of *l* is scarcely heard at all in such words, so that their pronunciation might rather be indicated thus—pâ'-pee'-yôⁿ'; shôⁿ'-tee'-yee'.

19. *M* and *N*, when followed by a vowel, or when double, have the same sound as in English; but when at the end of a word, (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel,) or when followed by another consonant in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the *nasal* sound, which resembles that of *ng*, as in *long*, *pang*, &c., but is somewhat softer;‡ thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *contente*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*. Melun, before a consonant, or standing by itself, would be pronounced almost *m'lunᵉ*; but if followed immediately by a vowel, as in the sentence, *Melun a six mille habitans*, "Melun has six thousand inhabitants," the final *n* is sounded distinctly like *nn*: the pronoun *sien*, when not followed by a vowel, is pronounced nearly se-ânᵉ'; but when it takes the feminine termination, the *n*, being doubled, has the same sound as in English, so that *sienne* is pronounced *se-enn'*.

20. *M* or *n*, nasal, when preceded by *e*, usually causes this vowel to assume the broad sound of *a*: thus, *dents*, *sens*, are pronounced like the French words *dans* and *sans*, almost as if written in English *dônᵉ* and *sônᵉ*.

21. *In*, *im*, *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, *oin*, and *en*, *preceded immediately by i*, when nasal, have a sound nearly resembling that of *ang* in the English word *pang*. In such cases, *in*, *im*, *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, and *en* are pronounced alike, ânᵉ; the *o* in *oin* has the sound of our *w*, so that *loin* and *soin* are pronounced almost lwânᵉ, swânᵉ.

22. In *om* and *on*, nasal, the *o* is long, as in *won't*.

Obs. The French nasal sound is represented in the present work by nᵉ, and sometimes by ɴ or M distinguished as a small capital, *e. g.* Chaumont, shô'-mônᵉ'; Quimper, kânᵉ'-pâre'.

23. *Q* or *qu*, in French, always sounds like *k*, *e. g. quel* is pronounced *kel*; *qui*, *kee*.

Obs. *Q*, in *French* words, (except when terminal, as in *coq* and *cinq*,) is always followed by *u*, though it is sometimes employed without this letter in writing certain foreign names. Thus Balbi and several other authors, both French and English, write *Qené* for Keneh; *Qoum* for Koom, &c. In such cases, *q* is used to denote a sound like that of *k*, but somewhat more guttural.

24. *R* is like the English, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands at the end of a word, as in *vertu*, *punir*: in similar cases, the English *r* is but very slightly sounded. This sound is indicated by a small capital R.

25. *S*, when single and between two vowels, sounds like *z*: in other cases it is the same as in English.

26. *X* generally has the same sound as in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s*, *e. g.* in *six*, pronounced *seess*, and *Bruxelles*, (Brussels,) pronounced brü'-sell'; and occasionally like *z*, as in *dixième*, *dee'-ze-aim'*.

27. *Ch* is like *sh* in English: *th* is like *t*.

28. *Gn* (the same as in Italian) has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y*, (consonant,) or, in other words, is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion*. Thus, Avignon is pronounced â'-veen'-yôⁿ'.

Obs. This sound is represented in Spanish by *ñ*, and bears the same relation to *n* that the liquid *l* (l) does to the ordinary *l*. In Hungarian it is expressed by *ny*, and in Portuguese by *nh*.

When it occurs in the middle of a word, we have represented it by *n* and *y*, as in the example above given; but when it stands at the end of a word, as it cannot then be expressed by any letter or combination of letters in English, it has been indicated by the Spanish *ñ*: accordingly, the French pronunciation of such names as Cologne and Boulogne are thus given—ko'-loñ', boo'-loñ'.

SILENT LETTERS.

29. The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute, *e. g.* in *parle*, *contente*,§ &c.

---

* *C*, with a cedilla, (ç,) before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *s*; thus *ça*, *ço*, *çu*, are pronounced *sa*, *so*, *su*.

† See Bolmar's Fables—Remark on the letter *h*, page 4.

‡ In uttering this sound, care should be taken not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in pronouncing the English *ng*.

§ The particles *le*, *ne*, and the pronouns *je*, *me*, *te*, &c., are perhaps, strictly speaking, exceptions; but though the *e* in

30. The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word, are generally not pronounced, unless they are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, *e. g.* in *content*, *Bordeaux*, and *dents*. If, however, they are followed by a mute *e*, or any other vowel, they must always be articulated, *e. g.* in *contenue*, *dénué*, &c.

Obs. 1. The letters *c*, *f*, *l*, and *r* are, when final, very often pronounced; *e. g.* in *avec*, *neuf*, *il*, and *pauvre*.

Obs. 2. The French articulate the final consonants in almost all foreign and classical names, *e. g.* in AMSTERDAM, (*m* not nasal,) VÉNUS, &c.

REMARKS ON THE FRENCH ACCENT.

It may be observed that the French language has no accent, in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks called *accents*, that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of those letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; *e. g.* in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem*, to an English ear, to accentuate the last, because, in our language, the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. (See IX. Obs. 2.) Others, on the contrary, maintain that in pronouncing words of a number of syllables, the voice of a native French speaker almost invariably rises and dwells on the last, and that this peculiar terminal intonation is very analogous, and nearly equivalent, to our accent. This last opinion appears to us to be not without a real foundation. But, however the question may be settled, the fact that the English, who have learned the pronunciation of names from hearing them spoken by the French themselves, almost invariably throw the accent on the final syllable, furnishes, in our judgment, sufficient ground for establishing a general rule on this subject. Accordingly, in the present work, we have, with very few exceptions, placed the principal accent on the last syllable of French geographical names; at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of ORLÉANS, for example, has been thus given—OR'-LĀ'-ŏNˣ.

Obs. Particular care, however, should be taken not to break such names into as many isolated sounds as there are different syllables; but, while pronouncing these syllables with a stress of voice nearly equal, to let each glide smoothly into that which follows it. It may be observed, that the French, in uttering short sentences, usually make the different words run into each other, as if they were parts of the same word.

GERMAN.

XVII.

1. *A*, in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far*, though sometimes approximating the *a* in *fat*.

2. *E*, when long, sounds like *a* in *fate*; when short, like *e* in *wet*: frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *battery*.

these words is not always absolutely mute, it is very often so; thus, the sentence *vous me trouverez le même*, is pronounced *voom troov rel mame*, the vowel in *me* and *ne* being entirely suppressed, and the consonants attached to the preceding words.

3. *I*, long, sounds like *i* in *marine*, (or *ee* in English,) *i*, short, like *i* in *pit*.

4. *O*, long, is like that in *no*; *o*, short, like that in *on*.

5. *U*, long, is like *oo* in *cuckoo*; *u*, short, like *oo* in *good*.

6. *Y* sounds like the German *i*.

7. *Ae*, or *ä*, is similar to the German *e*, or to the English *a* in *fate*.

8. *Oe*, or *ö*, nearly resembles the *eu* in French, but has no parallel sound in English; the sound in our language nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*: the German poets often rhyme it with *e*, (*ā* or *ē*.)

9. *Ue*, or *ü*, is like the French *u*.

10. *Au* is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our*.

11. *Äu* and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil*.

12. *Ei* and *ey* have the sound of *i* in *mine*, *as pronounced by the Americans*, (the English draw the corners of the mouth farther back.)

13. *Ai* is similar to the preceding, but somewhat broader.

Obs. It may be observed that *ai* and *au*, in German, as well as in several other languages, are *proper* diphthongs, the vowels preserving their distinct and proper sound; thus, *ai* is equivalent to *ä'-e*, and *au* to *ä'-oo*, in English.

14. *Ui* sounds like *oo-e*.

15. *Ie* is equivalent to *ee* in English.

16. The consonants *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *x* are pronounced as in English.

17. *B* and *d*, at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English; at the end of a word, *b* is pronounced like *p*, and *d* like *t*.

18. *C*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ts*.

19. *Ch* has a sound unknown in our language, and which, consequently, can be learned from an oral instructor only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration: after *a*, *o*, and *u*, it is guttural; for example, in the word *ach*.* When it follows *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate, as in *ich*.* We have represented this sound in the present work by ʜ, distinguished as a small capital.

Obs. *Ch*, before *s*, *radical*, (*i. e.* forming a part of the root of the word,) has the sound of *k*; *e. g.* *Ochs* is pronounced *oks*; *Sachsen*, sāk'-sen, &c.

20. *G*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations, it should be pronounced nearly like the German *ch*, in which cases it is represented by ɢ small capital. (See Section V.) In some German dialects, however, it is sounded, in all cases, nearly like *g* hard, in English.

21. *H* is pronounced only when it begins a word.

Obs. 1. When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial, provided they begin any part which is a complete word in itself; thus, in the participle *gegeben*, (given,) the latter *g* has the same sound as the former, because it begins the verb *geben*, (to give,) from which that participle is derived. It is sounded in like manner in *aufgehen*, (to give up,) and *vergeben*, (to forgive,) &c. *H*, in similar instances, is pronounced; *e. g.* in *gehalt*, *aufhalten*, &c.

Obs. 2. *G* and *h*, occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound; *e. g.* in *Tag*, *Zahl*, *Floh*, pronounced tāg, tsāl, flō, &c.

22. *J* has the sound of the English *y*, (consonant.)

23. *Q* is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

24. *R* is pronounced like *rr* in the English word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly. (See XVI. 24.)

Obs. Care should be taken to pronounce the *r*, in German,

* Those who have no opportunity of acquiring this sound from a German, might perhaps learn it from a Scotchman, as the Scotch *ch* is essentially the same with the German, though pronounced somewhat more strongly.

distinctly and forcibly. In such words as *berg* and *werth*, the learner should be particularly on his guard against allowing the *e* to become like short *u*, as in similar words in English. The *e*, in such cases, should have the same sound as in our word *merit*, so that *berg* should be pronounced almost as if written *beirg*, (not *burg*;) *werth*, as *weirt*, (not *wurt*,) but somewhat shorter.

25. *S*, at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels, is like *z*; in other cases it is sharp, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

26. *Sch* sounds like the English *sh*; *ss* like *ss*.

27. *Th* is pronounced like *t*, as in most other languages.

28. *V* sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then usually pronounced like our *v*.

29. *W* resembles our *v*, but in pronouncing it the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*. This sound is indicated by a *w* marked thus, *ẅ*.

30. *Z* and *tz* sould like *ts*.

Obs. No general rule can be given for the accent of German words or names: it may be remarked, however, that the penultimate accent occurs much less frequently than in the Spanish or Italian languages.

GREEK, (MODERN.)

XVIII.

1. Α α (alpha) is like *a* in *far*.
2. Ε ε (epsilon) is like *a* in *fate*.
3. Η η (eta) is like *ee* in English.
4. Ι ι (iōta) is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *pin*.
5. Ο ο (omicron) is like *o* in English.
6. Υ υ (upsilon) is nearly like the French *u*, (or *ü*.)
7. Ω ω (ōmēgu) is like *o* in English, there being no difference between this and *omicron* in prose; in poetry *ω* is longer.
8. Αι is like *a* in *fate*.
9. Ει and οι sound like *ee* in English.
10. Ου is like our *oo*.
11. Β β (bēta) is like *v* in English.
12. Γ γ (gamma) is like *g* hard, as in *get*.
13. Δ δ (delta) is like *th* in *this*.
14. Ζ ζ (zēta) is like the English *z*.
15. Θ θ (thēta) is like *th* in *thin*.
16. Κ κ (kappa) is like *k*.
17. Λ λ (lambda) is like *l*.
18. Μ μ (mu) is like *m*.
19. Ν ν (nu) is like *n*.
20. Ξ ξ (xi) is like *x*.
21. Π π (pi) is usually like the English *p*; but after μ (m) it is like *b*; *e. g.* ἔμπορος is pronounced *em'bo-ros*.
22. Ρ ρ (rho) is similar to the German *r*.
23. Σ σ ς (sigma) is like the English *s*.
24. Τ τ (tau) is usually like the English *t*; after ν, (n,) however, it is sounded like *d*; *e. g.* ἐντὸς is pronounced *en-dos'*.
25. Υ υ, (*consonant*,) when before a vowel, or the liquids *l, m, n, r*, is like our *v*; *e. g.* αὐερῦω is pronounced åv-å-rü'-o, αὐλός, åv-los', αὔριον, åv'-re-on: in other cases it is like *f*; *e. g.* Λευκαδία (Leucadia) is pronounced lef-kä-thee'å.
26. Φ φ (phi) is equivalent to our *f*.
27. Χ χ (chi) is similar to *ch* in German.
28. Ψ ψ (psi) is like *ps* in English.

Obs. Recently it has become the practice to give all, or nearly all, the islands, towns, &c. of modern Greece, their ancient names; and it is probable that at no distant period such modern corruptions as *Theaki* for *Ithaca*, *Scio* for *Chios*, may be regarded as obsolete. But, as the modern names are employed in nearly all our books on geography, and in the writings of the English travellers and poets, it has been thought proper in a work like the present, which is intended for popular use, to assign to them their accustomed place.

HUNGARIAN.

XIX.

1. *A*, unaccented, is like *o* in *not*; with an accent, (*á*,) it has the sound of *a* in *far*, and is always long; thus, Aba Uj-vár, the name of a town, is pronounced ŏb-ŏh oo-e vȧn.

2. *E*, unaccented, is like *e* in *met*; with an accent, (*é*,)* it has a sound intermediate between *e* in *met* and *i* in *pit*, but more prolonged.

3. *I*, and *y* when a vowel, are similar to *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

4. *O*, without an accent, is the same as in English; when accented, (*ó*,)* it has a longer and deeper sound.

5. *U*, without an accent, is like *oo* in English; with the accent, (*ú*,)* its sound is fuller and deeper.

6. *Ö* or *ü*, and *ü*, are the same as in German.

7. The consonants *b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, x*, are like the English.

8. *C* is not used without being joined with some other consonant; *cs* is sounded like *ch* in English; *cz* like *ts*.

9. *G*, except when followed by *j* or *y*, is always hard, as in the English word *get*. *Gh* sounds like a simple *g*.

10. *J* is usually like *e* in English; *uj* is pronounced *oo-e*. *Dj* and *gj* are equivalent to *dy* and *gy*, and *tj* to *ty*. (See 16, 17, and 20 of this Section.)

11. *R* is like the German; in other words, is to be trilled more strongly than the English.

12. *S* is like the English *sh*.

13. *Sz* is like *s* sharp, or *ss*.

14. *Ts* is equivalent to *cs*, or *ch* in English.

15. *Tz* is like *cz*, or *ts* in English.

16. *F*, in Hungarian, is nearly always a consonant. When it follows *d, g, l, n*, and *t*, it seems to be blended with these letters, so as to form but one consonant sound.

17. *Dy* and *gy* are alike. *Magyar* is pronounced mŏd-yŏn.

18. *Ly* is like *l* in Spanish, or *lli* in the English word *million*. Vásárhely is pronounced in three syllables—vȧ-shȧw-hĕl.

19. *Ny* is like the Spanish *ñ*, or *ni* in *minion*. Mártony is pronounced in two syllables—mȧr-tŏn.

20. *Ty* approximates the sound of our *ch*, bearing the same relation to *t* that *dy* does to *d*.

21. *Zs* sounds like the French *j*, or *sh* in English.

Obs. The Hungarian language cannot be said to have any accent, in the sense in which we employ this term: the syllables of words, however, are distinguished from each other by *quantity*. As quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names, we have aimed to place, as far as practicable, the accent according to the quantity: *e.g.*, Csongrád, chon'grȧd'; or else according to the mode adopted with regard to French names—that of placing the accent (with few exceptions) on every syllable. This plan, though perhaps open to some objections, has appeared to be, on the whole, the best that can be adopted.

ITALIAN.

XX.

1. *A*, in Italian, is like the English *a* in *far*, though its sound varies somewhat in different situations.†

* The peculiarity of these sounds cannot be indicated by English letters; in giving the pronunciation of Hungarian names, we have merely distinguished them as being long.

† There are a number of niceties in Italian pronunciation, which, however interesting to a thorough linguist, cannot properly be noticed in a work like the present. The difficulty of giving a brief, and, at the same time, a satisfactory exposition of the principles of this language, is increased by the existence of different dialects in different parts of Italy. It has been deemed sufficient, in this synopsis, merely to explain those principles of pronunciation which appear to be recognised by the Italians generally.

2. *E* has two sounds: (1.) *close*, as *a* in *fate*; (2.) *open*, like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

4. *O* has two sounds: (1.) *close*, as in *note*; (2.) *open*, similar to *o* in *not*, but rather broader.

5. *U* is like *oo* in English.

6. *Ai* and *au*, in Italian, are *proper* diphthongs. (See XVII. 13, Obs.) Accordingly, CAIRO is to be pronounced kī'-ro, and AUSA, ŏw'-sâ, &c.

7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, and *v* are similar to the English.

OBS. *K*, *w*, *x*, and *y* are not used by the Italians, except in spelling foreign names.

8. *C* and *cc*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are sounded like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ch* or *tsh*.

OBS. *Cc* should be pronounced more strongly than a single *c*. This remark will apply to all double letters in Italian, as well as in most other languages.

9. As *c*, when immediately before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is never pronounced like *ch*, in order to express this sound in such cases, the vowel *i* is inserted; thus, *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, are pronounced châ, *cho*, *choo*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

10. *Ch* is employed to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

11. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j*: *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced jâ, *jo*, *joo*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

12. *Gh* is used to express the sound of hard *g*, before *e* and *i*.

13. *Gli* has the sound of the liquid *l*, (l,) or of *lli* in *million*; thus, BOGLIO is pronounced *bole'-yo*, or bŏl'yo.

14. *Gn* has the same sound as in French; or, in other words, is like the Spanish *ñ*; *e. g.* BOLOGNA is pronounced bo-lŏn'yâ, (bo-lone'-yâ.)

15. *H* is never sounded in Italian.

16. *J*, at the beginning of a syllable, is like the English *y*, (consonant;) at the end of a word it is equivalent to *ii*, (Italian.)

17. *R* resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly. (See XVI. 24.)

18. *Sc*, before *e* and *i*, is like the English *sh*; *e. g.* SCIO is pronounced *Shee'-o*.

19. *Z* commonly has the sound of *ds* in English; *zz* is pronounced like *ts*.

The following table will perhaps enable the reader more readily to understand the mode in which *c* and *ch*, *g* and *gh* are employed by the Italians:

ca	is pronounced kâ.	ga	is pronounced gâ.
che	..... ké.	ghe	..... gé.
chi	..... ke.	ghi	..... ghe.
co	..... ko.	go	..... go.
cu	..... koo.	gu	..... goo.
cia	..... châ.	gia	..... jâ.
ce	..... ché.	ge	..... jé.
ci	..... che.	gi	..... je.
cio	..... cho.	gio	..... jo.
ciu	..... choo.	giu	..... joo.

OBS. 1. In Italian, the accent of words ending in a vowel is usually on the penultima; but to this general rule there are many exceptions.

OBS. 2. It may be observed that, in consequence of the position of Italy, and its former extensive and intimate commercial relations with the Levant, a great number of the geographical names of Greece, Syria, and Egypt, as well as many of those along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, are written in the Italian mode, and should be pronounced according to the principles of this language; *e. g.* CORFU, TRIPOLIZZA, SCIO, JAFFA, CAIRO, &c.

NORWEGIAN.

XXI.

As a written language, the Norwegian may be said to be identical with the Danish, since not only the grammar, but, with very few exceptions, the words of both, are precisely the same. In pronunciation, however, the Norwegians differ widely from the Danes, while these, again, differ considerably among themselves. Under Section XIV. we have given the elements of Danish pronunciation, as the language is spoken by the educated classes in Copenhagen. The principal points of difference between this and the Norwegian appear to be the following: (1.) *d*, in the latter tongue, always has its proper sound, while in the Danish it is often pronounced like the English *th*; (2.) *g*, at the end of a word, in Norwegian, is to be sounded distinctly as *g* hard in English; (3.) *o*, ending a syllable, is pronounced like our *oo*; (4.) *e*, at the end of a word, always retains its distinct sound; thus, ODENSE would be pronounced oo'-den-*sêh*, and not o'-den-*seh*, as in Danish.

POLISH.

XXII.

1. *A* sounds as *a* in the English word *far*.

2. *E*, without an accent, like *e* in *met*; with an accent, (*é*,) like *a* in *fate*.

3. *I* as in *marine*.

4. *O*, unaccented, as in *note*; with an accent, like *oo* in *good*, or *ŏŏ*.

5. *U* is like *oo* in *moon*.

6. *Y* resembles *e* in *me*, but is more guttural, being similar to *i* in *pin*.

7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, (always hard,) *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, (always sharp,) *t* and *z*, are essentially the same as in English.

8. *C* in all cases, even before *a* or *o*, sounds like *ts* in English; *cz* is equivalent to our *ch*; *ch* is like the German *ch*.

9. *J* is like the German, being equivalent to *y*, (consonant.)

10. *R* is like the German.

11. *W* is similar to the German, resembling our *v*.

12. *N*, with an accent over it, (*ń*,) sounds like the Spanish *ñ*.

13. *S*, marked in a similar manner, (*ś*,) has a sound blending that of *s* and *y*, (consonant.) *Sz* has a sound which cannot be given in English; its nearest approximation in our language is *sts*.

14. *Sz* is equivalent to *sh* in English.

15. *Z*, with a point over it, is like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.

16. *Z*, with an accent (*ź*,) is somewhat similar to the above, but has no equivalent in our language.

OBS. 1. The accent in Polish words or names of more than one syllable, is always on the penultima. In Russian, however, it is almost always on the last syllable.

OBS. 2. The sounds of the letters in Slavonian, Bohemian, and Illyrian correspond, with very slight exceptions, to those of the Polish language.

PORTUGUESE.

XXIII.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *ai*, *ay*, *au*,* are essentially the same as in Spanish.

2. *ÃO* is pronounced almost *ówng*.

3. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *z* are similar to the English.

* *Ei* and *ey* are almost the same as in Spanish, but have a sound sometimes approaching to the English long *i*.

4. *C* is the same as in French, differing from the English only by sometimes having the *cedilla*.

5. *Ch* is the same as in French; or, in other words, is like our *sh*.

6. *G* and *j* are the same as in French. (See XVI. 15 and 17.)

7. *H*, in Portuguese, is always silent. When, however, it follows *l* or *n*, it renders these letters *liquid*; thus, *filho* (son) is pronounced feel'-yo; *senhora*, (lady,) sane-yo'-rä, &c.

8. *M*, frequently, and *n*, sometimes, has a nasal sound. *Sam*, like são, is pronounced almost *soung*; *'alem* or *alen* sounds like ä-leng'.

9. *Qu* is pronounced as in French, the *u* in this case not being sounded.

10. *R* is like the French. (See XVI. 24.)

11. *X* is sounded like *ch* in Portuguese, or *sh* in English.

Obs. In Portuguese, the general rules of accentuation are similar to those in the Spanish language. (See XXIV. Obs. 1.)

RUSSIAN.

As the Russians neither employ Roman characters, nor those which can be readily converted into corresponding Roman letters, we have, in writing the geographical names of Russia, followed the mode adopted with respect to oriental names. (See XI. and XII.; also, XXII. Obs. 1.)

SPANISH.

XXIV.

1. The Spanish *a* sounds as in the English word *far*; *e* like *a* in *ale*; *i* like *e* in *mete*; *o* as in English; *u* like *oo*; and *y* like Spanish *i*.

2. *Ai* and *ay* are like long *i* in English. *Au* sounds like *ou* in *our*. (See XVII. 13, Obs.) *Ei* and *ey* are pronounced ä'-e.

3. The consonants *f*, *l*, (single,) *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and *v* are pronounced nearly as in English.

4. *B*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in English; but when between two vowels, its sound somewhat resembles that of *v*, but with this difference—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact. This sound seems to be between that of *b* and the English *w*. It is represented by B or V.

5. *C*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in English; before *e* and *i*, it has the sound of *th* in the word *thin*. In the Catalan dialect it is the same as in English.

6. *Ch* has the same sound as in English, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

7. *D*, at the beginning of a word, is sounded nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d*, the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth. At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer. This sound is usually represented, in the present work, by a small capital D.

8. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English.

9. *G*, before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach*. This sound is indicated by H, distinguished as a small capital.

10. *Gua* and *guo* sound somewhat like gwä, *gwo*, but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w*. *Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard; thus, GUIANA is pronounced ghe-ä'nä. When, however, the *u* is marked with a diaresis, thus, *güe*, these two letters have the same sound as when before *a* or *o*, and consequently *güi* is pronounced *gwe* or *we*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

11. *H*, in Spanish, is never pronounced, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

12. *J*: for this letter, see 9 and 18 of this Section.

13. *Ll* (now sometimes written l) has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y*, (consonant,) and is similar to the liquid *l* in French; *e. g. villa* or *vila* is pronounced veel'-yä; LLERENA, lyä-rä'-nä.

14. *Ñ*, in similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French; thus, *peña* is pronounced pen'yä, or pänc'yä.

15. *Q*, in Spanish, is always followed by *u*. *Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is sounded as in English, or, in other words, is equivalent to *kw*; before *e* and *i*, it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked with a diaresis, in which case it is like *kw*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

16. *R* is similar to the French, but is trilled more strongly. (See XVI. 24.)

17. *T* is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

18. *X* is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has been generally substituted for it; thus, instead of the old spelling, XIMENES, XUCAR, &c., we now see *Jimenes*, *Jucar*, &c. *X*, before a consonant, or before a vowel marked with this sign ^, is sounded as in English: Example—*Exterior Examinar*.

19. *Z* is to be pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

The following table may serve to show more clearly the manner in which *c*, *g*, *j*, *q*, *x*, and *z* are used in Spanish.

ca —	is pronounced kä.	cua or qua	is pronounced quä.
que	..... kä.	cue or qüe	..... quä.
qui	..... ke.	cui or qüi	..... que.
co —	..... ko.	cuo or quo	..... quo.
cu —	..... koo.		
ga	is pronounced gä.	gua	is pronounced gwä or wä.
gue	..... gä.	güe	..... gwä or wä.
gui	..... ghe.	gui	..... gwe or we.
go	..... go.	guo	..... gwo or wo.
gu	..... goo.		
ja or xa —	is pron'ced hä.	za —	is pronounced thä.
je, xe, or ge	..... hä.	ze or ce	..... thä.
ji, xi, or gi	..... he.	zi or ci	..... the.
jo or xo —	..... ho.	zo —	..... tho.
ju or xu	..... hoo.	zu —	..... thoo.

Obs. 1. Spanish words or names ending in a consonant, have the accent almost always on the last syllable: those ending in a vowel are generally accentuated on the penultima. If a word or name be an exception to either of these rules, in correctly printed Spanish works the accent is usually marked; as, CÓRDOVA, ATQALÁ, JÚCAR, CÁCERES. It should be observed that the *s* in the *plural* does not change the accent; hence, *casas*, "houses," though ending in a consonant, has the penultimate accent as well as *casa*, "a house."

Obs. 2. The Spanish language, as spoken in Mexico and South America, differs in some points materially from the true Spanish. Thus, *z* (and *c*, before *e* and *i*) instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*. Among the uneducated classes, *ll* is universally sounded like *y*; thus, *gallo* is pronounced almost gä'yo.

SWEDISH.

XXV.

1. The vowel *a*, *e*, *i*, *ä*, and *ö* are similar to the German.

2. *å* sounds like the English *o*. Luleå is pronounced loo'lä-o; Torneå, tor'nä-o, &c.

3. *O*, at the end of a syllable, is like our *oo*; in other cases, like *o* in *not*.

4. *U* appears to blend the sounds of short *e* and of *oo*, being somewhat similar to ö'-oo. It has been represented, in the present work, by *oo*, this sound being the nearest to it of any in our language.

5. *Y* is the same as in Danish; or, in other words, is similar to the French *u*.

6. The Swedish consonants are, for the most part, pronounced like the English, with the exception of *j*, and *g*, (before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*,) which are equivalent to *y* consonant, and of *z*, which sounds like *ts*.

7. *Kj* sounds like the English *ch* in *child*; thus, *Kjöping* (written, also, simply *Köping*) is pronounced *chöp'-ing*.

WELSH.

XXVI.

1. *A* is pronounced as in the English word *far*, and sometimes as in *fat*. When circumflexed, it has the same sound as in *fate*.

2. *E* sounds as in *met*; when circumflexed, as in *bear*, *flte*.

3. *I* sounds as in *fig* or *marine*.

4. *O*, with an acute accent, as *o* in *gone*; when circumflexed, as in *note*.

5. *U* has the sound of *i* in *pin*; circumflexed, as *ee* in *seen*.

6. *W* sounds like the English *oo*.

7. *Y*, in the penultima or antepenultima, has the sound of *u* in *fur* or *tub*; in the final syllable, or in a monosyllable, it sounds as in *pin*; when circumflexed, it is like *ee*. The English word *sundry* will serve to exemplify its sound, both in the penultima and *ultima*.

8. The Welsh diphthongs may all be said to be *proper*. *Ai* sounds like long *i* in English; *aw*, like *ow*, as in *now*; *uw*, like *eoo* or *u*, &c.

9. The consonants *b*, *d*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, are the same as in English.

10. *C* is always hard, like *k*.

11. *F* (single) is like our *v*.

12. *G* is always hard, as in *get*.

13. *Ch* is similar to the German *ch*, or to the Greek *χ*.

14. *Dd* has the sound of *th* in *this*.

15. *Ff* is like the English *f*.

16. *Ll* is *l* aspirated, and has no equivalent in English. It bears a resemblance (though somewhat remote) to the sound of *thl*. "It is pronounced by fixing the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and breathing forcibly through the jaw-teeth on both sides, but more on the right, as if written in English *thl*." This sound (except at the beginning of names) is usually anglicized by *thl*: *e. g.* LLANELLY *lan-ethlee*, LLANGOLLEN, *lan-gothlen*, &c.

17. *Ph* is the same as in English, or like *f*.

18. *Th*, in Welsh, is the same as in the English words *thin*, *mouth*, &c.

OBS. The accent, in all Welsh words, is either on the penultima or on the last syllable—never on the antepenultima.

EXPLANATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

A VERY few abbreviations (those only which are sanctioned by general usage) are employed in the *descriptive* portion of this Gazetteer. They are as follow:—

E.	east or eastern.	co. or cos.	county or counties.
N.	north or northern.	lat.	latitude.
S.	south or southern	lon.	longitude.
W.	west or western.	P. or Pop.	Population.

The following abbreviations relate to pronunciation, &c.:

Adj.	Adjective.	Int.	Introduction.
anc.	anciently.	It.	Italian.
Arab.	Arabic.	L.	Latin.
Dan.	Danish.	Port.	Portuguese.
Fr.	French.	pron.	pronunciation.
Ger.	German.	Russ.	Russian.
Gr.	Greek.	Sp.	Spanish.
Hun.	Hungarian.	Sw.	Swedish.
inhab.	inhabitant.	Turk.	Turkish.

To avoid a repetition of the same name, an ellipsis like the following is frequently employed: "LEEDS, a town of England, *county, and* 23 *miles W.S.W. of York;*" meaning, "in the county of York, and 23 miles W.S.W. of the city of York."

SIGNS, ETC. RELATING TO ORTHOEPY.

A has five sounds, represented as follows:
ȧ as *a* in *fate, fable, &c.*
ä as *a* in *father, far,* or in the last syllable of *mama.*
ȧ as *a* in *fall, all,* being equal to *aw.*
ă as *a* in *hat, fat, &c.*
ạ, obscure, as in *organ, oval.*

ah is used to denote a sound intermediate between ä and ȧ, as al-ạ-bah/mạ.

E has three sounds:
ė (or simple *e*, when it ends a syllable) as *e* in *me.*
ĕ as *e* in *met, merry.*
ẹ, obscure, as *e* in *berth, revel.*

I has three sounds:
ī as *i* in *pine, mine.*
ĭ or ĭ as *i* in *pin, pit.*
ị, obscure, as in *firm, evil.*

O has three sounds:
ȯ (or simple *o*, when ending a syllable) as *o* in *note, no.*
ŏ as *o* in *not, hot, &c.*
ọ, obscure, as in *sermon, harbor.*

U has two sounds:
ū (or *u*, ending a syllable) as *u* in *tube, hue.*
ŭ as *u* in *tub, fur.*

Th has two sounds:
th as in *thin.*
TH (small capitals) as in *this.*

ȯ has a sound similar to the French *eu,* or nearly like that of *e* in *her.* It may be anglicized by *e.* (See Introduction, XVII. 8.)

ü is like the French *u,* being intermediate between *ee* and *oo.* (XIX. 5.)

D, (small capital,) in the pronunciation of a name, indicates that its sound is nearly similar to TH in *this.*

G and K (small capitals) indicate the sound of the German *ch,* or one similar to it. (V. and XX. 19, 20.)

H (small capital) has a sound nearly similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h.*

L (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million:* it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (XXIV. 13.)

Ñ in like manner blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.

M and N (small capitals) and Nᵃ are nasal, being similar in sound to *ng.* (XVI. 19.)

R (small capital) has the sound of *rr* in *terror.* (XVI. 24.)

U (small capital) indicates the sound of the French *eu.* It is pronounced nearly as *u* in *tub* or in *fur.*

Ẅ indicates a sound similar to our *v.*

Y and *ey,* at the end of an unaccented syllable, sound like *e* in *me.*

Ai and *ay* are considered to be equivalent to *a* in *fate.*

Au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall.*

Ei indicates a sound similar to *i* in *pit* or in the first syllable of *spirit.*

Ow or *ou,* as in *now* or *our.*

Gh is employed in pronunciation for *g* hard, before *e* and *i.*

Sometimes different modes are adopted to indicate the same sound; e. g. *ee* instead of *ė* or *e.* The object has been to mark the true pronunciation in a manner most likely to be clearly understood. This is believed to be of more importance than absolute uniformity.

☞ The primary or principal accent in any name is marked thus (′); the secondary thus (ˋ); as, PAS'SAMAQUOD′DY.

☞ When the *right* or *left* bank of a river is spoken of, the speaker or reader is supposed to be looking *down* the stream, or in other words, going with the current.

When two or more names with the same spelling occur in succession, and the pronunciation of the first only is given, it is intended, as a general rule, that all shall be pronounced alike.

The *pronunciation* of a name is distinguished from the name itself by its NOT *beginning with a capital.* When, immediately after a name, there occurs one or more names in capitals, or beginning with a capital, enclosed in a parenthesis, these are to be understood as different modes of writing the first; but if the word enclosed begins with a small letter, it is merely the pronunciation of the first name.

☞ Every letter, or combination of letters, occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; for example, *g* must be hard, as in *get, give,* soft *g* being always represented in the pronunciation by *j*; *ch* must be sounded as in *child, choose,* &c., and NEVER as *sh.*

In the pronunciation of foreign European names, care should be taken not to allow *a* to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel—an error to which American and English speakers are very prone. It would be much less a fault, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat.* It should, however, be observed that *a* preceding the *nasal* N^G in French is usually broad, almost like *o* in *not.* (See Introduction, XVI. 19 and 20.)

When *e* or *o* end a syllable in the pronunciation of a word, they are always to be pronounced *distinctly* with their first sound, (as in *me* or *no.*)

O marked long, (ō,) though often employed in English names in order to show merely that this letter has it first sound, when it occurs in the pronunciation of *foreign* words or names, always indicates that the sound of the vowel is to be *prolonged.* In like manner, ŏ indicates that this letter has a sound like *o* in *not,* to be pronounced distinctly, but very short.

The sound of *u* before a vowel, in Spanish words, is usually represented by *w.* Thus, *nuevo* is pronounced *nwa′vo,* which is nearly equivalent to *noo-a′vo.* In Italian, the *u* before a vowel appears to be sounded more distinctly: accordingly, we have indicated the pronunciation of *nuovo, duomo,* by *noo-o′vo, doo-o′mo.* In these cases, *noo-o* and *doo-o* are to be pronounced almost in one syllable.

Persons who have not had considerable practice, are frequently at a loss to understand the pronunciation of names, as indicated by letters and accents. In determining the pronunciation of a difficult name, it is important, first, to sound the separate syllables distinctly, going over the word CAREFULLY several times; and, lastly, to pronounce the whole name continuously and smoothly, without separating the syllables at all, at the same time taking care to sound, with the proper force and fulness, those which are marked with accents.

It is believed that the inexperienced will be materially aided in acquiring the art of *reading* pronunciations, by seeing the same pronunciation expressed in two or three different modes, as exhibited in the following examples:—

Alameda—ah-lah-may′dah, or ȧ-lȧ-mȧ′dȧ.
Nevada—nay-vah′dah, or nȧ-vȧ′dȧ.
Apache—ah-pah′chay, ȧ-pȧ′chȧ, or ȧ-pȧtch′ȧ.
America—ah-mer′re-kūh, or ȧ-mȧr′e-kȧ.
Canada—kan′ŭh-dūh, or kȧn′ȧ-dȧ.
Chihuahua—chee-wȧ′wȧ, tchee-wȧ′wȧ, or chee-wah′wah.
Chiquitos—chee kee′toce, or chee-kee′tōs.
Lanching—lán-ching′ or lȧn-tchecxᴺ.

Nueva—noo-ay′vah, noo-ȧ′vȧ, nway′vah, or nwȧ′vȧ.
Nuovo—noo-o′vo, nwo′vo, or noo-ŏ′vō.
Chiana—ke-ȧ′nȧ, kyȧ′nȧ, or ke-ah′nah.
Lacchiarella—lȧ-ke-ȧ-vȧl′lȧ or lȧk-yȧ-rȧl′lah.
Argentière—aR'zhȧNᴳ'te-ais′, ar'zhȧNᴳ'tyȧs′, or ar'zhōNᴳ'te-ais′.
Juan (Sp. pron.)—noo-ȧn′ or nwȧn.
João—zho-ȧ′ōNᴳ, zho-ōwNᴳ′, zho-ah′ooNᴳ, zhwōwNᴳ, zhwȧ′ōNᴳ.

In the above examples, each of the several pronunciations of a name are intended to convey nearly the same sound. In Alameda, Nevada, Apache, &c., the pronunciation is given at first without *figured* vowels; by comparing this with the second, the pupil will more readily understand the signification of the figured vowels.

In the second list, Nueva, Nuovo, &c., noo-ȧ—, noo-o—, ke-ȧ—, lȧ-ke-ȧ—, and —te-aiR are to be pronounced almost like nwȧ, nwo, kyȧ, lȧk-yȧ, and tyaiR respectively. Were the first pronunciation only given, the reader might be in danger of separating the syllables (noo-ȧ—, ke-ȧ, &c.) too much; if only the latter, he might not sound them with sufficient distinctness, the true pronunciation being between the two. To one, however, at all acquainted with the languages to which those names belong, either mode of representation would be quite sufficient to indicate the proper pronunciation.

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OF THE

WORLD.

AA — ABA

AA, ȧȧ, a contraction of the old German *Ahha*, and the same with *Ach* or *Ach*, signifies "flowing water." It probably has the same root with the Latin *Aqua*. (See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.) AA is the name of a multitude of little streams in Germany, Netherlands, France, &c., the principal of which are the following:

AA, ȧȧ or ȧ, an affluent of the Ems, which it joins at Münster.

AA, a river of European Russia, government of Livonia, flowing W. into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of France, department Nord, flowing into the North Sea near Gravelines.

AA, a river of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, forms the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl, and joins the Aar below Aarau.

AA, a river of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, traverses the lakes of Lungern and Sarnen, and falls into the Lake of Four Cantons near Alpnach.

AA, a river of Holland, in Brabant, passes Helmond, and joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.

AACH, ȧH, a small town of Baden, 15 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen, on the river of the same name, which falls into Lake Constance.

AACHEN, ȧʼken. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AAGARD, ȯʼgard, a village of Denmark, North Jutland, 25 miles W.N.W. of Aalborg, celebrated for the battle of St. Jürgens Berg, A.D. 1441.

AAKIRKEBY, o-keer'keh-bü', a town of Denmark, island of Bornholm, near the S. coast, with a church built of black marble, quarried in its vicinity.

AAL, ol or aul, a town of Norway, on the Ustedal, 120 miles N.W. of Bergen.

AALBORG, ol'borg, *i. e.* "Eel Castle," (L. *Albur'gum*,) a city and seaport of Denmark, province of Jutland, on the S. shore of the Lymfiord, near its mouth in the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 55′ 38″ E. Pop. 7500. It has a school of navigation, with manufactories, and a large herring fishery. From 400 to 500 vessels annually enter its harbor. Aalborg is in direct communication by steam and packet-boats with Copenhagen; 74 vessels, including 2 steamers, belong to its port.

AALEN, ȧʼlen, a fortified town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 40 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2800.

AALESUND, ȯʼleh-soondʼ, (*i. e.* "Eel Sound,") a small seaport town of Norway. Lat. 62° 24′ N.; lon. 6° 5′ E.

AALSMEER, ȧlsʼmair, a village of North Holland, 8 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Fishing, especially of eels, is carried on to some extent, whence the name Aalsmeer, signifying "Eel Sea."

AALST, ȧlst, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 3 miles S. of Eyndhoven.

AALST, a town of Belgium. See ALOST.

AALTEN, ȧlʼten, a village of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, on the Aa, 29 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 3524.

AAMODT, or AAMADT, oʼmott, a town of Norway, on the Glommen, 86 miles N.N.E. of Christiania. Pop. 2729.

AAR, ȧR, (anc *Obrinʼga*,) a river of Switzerland, rises in the Grimsel and Schreckhorn, canton of Bern, forms the remarkable fall of Handeck, traverses the lakes of Brienz and Thun, passes Thun, Bern, Soleure, and Aarau, and falls into the Rhine opposite Waidshut. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun.—AAR is the name of several small German rivers.

AARAU, or ARAU, ȧʼrȯw, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 41 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 4627. It has a cantonal academy and library, manufactories of silks, cotton cloth, mathematical instruments, leather, and vitriol, and a cannon foundry.

AARBERG, ȧRʼberg, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, 9½ miles N.W. of Bern, with a bridge on the Aar, defended by fortifications, constructed since 1830.

AARBURG, or ARBURG, ȧRʼboorg, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, 6 miles S.W. of Aarau.

AARDENBURG, ȧrʼden-boorgʼ, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 4 miles S.E. of Sluis.

AARGAU, ȧRʼgȯw, (Fr. *Argovie*, ȧRʼgoʼveeʼ; L. *Argoʼvia*,) a canton of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Zurich, Zug, Lucerne, Bern, Soleure, Basel, and the Rhine, which separates it from Baden. Area, 503 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 199,720, 167,194 being Protestants—91,096 Roman Catholics. Surface undulating, and traversed by the Aar, Reuss, and Limmat. Soil well cultivated. Vineyards extensive. Principal manufactures, cottons, silks, and linens woven by hand; these, with straw hats, cattle, cheese, and corn, form the chief exports. The name, which is German, signifies the "country or district of the Aar." Capital, Aarau.

AARHUUS, ȯwʼhooce, a seaport-town of Denmark, North Jutland, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Molle-Aue, 37 miles S.E. of Viborg. Lat. 56° 9′ 27″ N., lon. 10° 12′ 46″ E. Pop. 8000. It has a cathedral, a lyceum, museum, and library, various manufactures, and a regular steam-communication with Kallundborg and Copenhagen: 49 vessels belong to its port.

AARLANDERVEEN, ȧrʼlȧn-der-vainʼ, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 17 miles S.S.E. of Haarlem. Pop. 2688.

AARLE, ȧrʼleh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Aa, 18 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

AAROE, (Aaröe,) ȯrʼȯʼeh, a small island of Denmark, Sleswick, in the Little Belt, 10 miles E. of Hadersleben. Opposite the island, on the E. coast of Sleswick, is AAROE-SUND, (Aaröesund,) oʼrȯʼsh-soondʼ, a post and ferry station, with steam-communication between Sleswick and Funen.

AARON, a peninsula of France. See SAINT MALO.

AARONS-BURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on an affluent of Penn's creek, 89 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

AARONSBURG, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

AARON'S RUN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

ARWANGEN, ȧrʼȧing-en, a village of Switzerland, on the Aar, 24 miles N.N.E. of Bern.

AAS, ȧs, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, S.E. of Oléron. Frequented for its baths and mineral waters.

AASY, Eh, a river of Syria. See ORONTES.

AATH. See ATH.

AATYL, or ATIL, ȧʼtil, a town of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, with extensive ruins. Population chiefly Druses.

ABABDE, ȧ-bȧbʼdeh, or SHEIK ABADEH, shȧʼik ȧ-bȧdʼeh, a village of Middle Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 8 miles S. of Beni Hassan. Lat. 27° 43′ N.; lon. 30° 57′ E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Antinoe*, or *Antinoopolis*, a city built by the Emperor Adrian, and named from his favorite Antinous, who was drowned in the Nile. These remains, which are entirely Roman, are supposed to occupy the site of a still more ancient city, named *Besa*, famed for its oracles, and mentioned by Abulfeda under the name of *Ansina*, or *Ansineh*, by which the place is still sometimes designated. Little of it now remains except its theatre, the substructure of various buildings, and the hippodrome without the walls.

ABACAXIS, ȧ-bȧ-kȧ-sheesʼ, a river of Brazil, passes through Lake Guaribas, and falls into the Furo or Manhe, an affluent of the Amazon.

ABACH, ȧʼbȧk, (anc. *Abudiacum*?) a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 5 miles S. of Ratisbon. It has mineral springs.

ABACO, ȧʼbȧ-ko, or LUCAYA, loo-kīʼyȧ, the largest of the Bahama islands, N. point in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 76° 57′ W., 80 miles in length by about 20 in breadth. A natural perforation of the rock at its S. E. point forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall*. Lat. of lighthouse, 25° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.; elevation, 160 feet.

LITTLE ABACO, 28 miles long, lies immediately W. of the N. extremity of the above, which is called, for the sake of distinction, "Great Abaco."

ABAD, ȧʼbȧdʼ, a village of Beloochistan, on the Nares or Nari, 22 miles S.E. by E. of Gundava.

ABADEH, ȧ-bȧʼdeh, a town of Persia, 110 miles N. of Sheeraz, to which city it sends fruit. Pop. 5000. (?)

ABADES, ȧ-bȧʼdes, a town of Spain, 8 miles W. of Segovia.

ABAI, or ABAY, ȧ-bīʼ, a town and harbor on the N.W. coast of Borneo, about lat. 6° 21′ N.

ABAI, or ABAY, ȧ-bīʼ, a river of Abyssinia, tributary of the Nile, rises about lat. 11° N., lon. 37° E., at an eleva-

tion of 8700 feet, passes through the S. part of Lake Dembea, and joins the Nile in lat. 15° 32′ N.

ABAITE, ä-bī′tä, a river of Brazil, flows into the São Francisco.

ABAKAN, or ABAKANE, ä-bä-kän′, a river of Siberia, flows into the Yenisei.

ABAKANSK, ä-bä-känsk′, a fortified town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30′ E. It is remarkable for the ancient tombs discovered in its vicinity, which contain ornaments of silver and gold, and on which are to be seen statues of men from seven to nine feet high, with carved work of an extraordinary character. It appears that this country, at present so imperfectly civilized, was once inhabited by a people acquainted with writing and other arts. This is regarded as the mildest and most salubrious spot in Siberia.

ABALAK, ä-bä-läk′, a town of Siberia, S.E. of Tobolsk, on the Irtish. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

ABALLABA. See APPLEBY.

ABANCAY, ä-bän-kī′, a town of Peru, capital of a province and on a river of its own name, 65 miles W.S.W. of Cuzco. It has important sugar-refineries. Pop. estimated at 5000.

ABANILLA, ä-bä-nee-l′yä, a fortified town of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 3794.

ABANO, ä-bä′no, a town of Lombardy, 5 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2600. It is famous for its sulphureous waters and mud baths, much resorted to in chronic cutaneous diseases, gout, &c.

ABANY, ä-bän′, a town of Hungary, 50 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 7784, comprising many Jews.

ABARAN, ä-bä-rän′, a city of Asiatic Russia, Georgia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Erivan.

ABASA, ABASIA, or ABASCIA, Caucasus. See ABKASIA.

ABATIS VILLA. See ABBEVILLE.

ABATZKAYA, ä-bäts-kä′yä, a town of Siberia, on the Ishim, 40 miles E. of Ishim.

ABA UJ VÁR, (Aba Uj Vár,) ŏb′bŏh′ oo′e vär′, a co. or district of Upper Hungary. Area 1117 sq. m. Pop. 166,195.

ABAY. See ABAI.

ABB, äbb, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 80 miles E. of Mocha.

ABBADIA, äb-bä-dee′ä, a town of Italy, Piedmont, 2 miles W. of Pinerolo.

ABBADIA, äb-bä-dee′ä, a town and port of Brazil, on the Aregnitiba, near the Atlantic, 25 miles S. W. of Sergipe.

ABBADIA SAN SALVADORE, ä-bä-dee′ä sän säl-vä-do′rä, a town of Tuscany, 17 miles S.W. of Chiusi. Near it is the "Abbey of San Salvadore," whence the name is derived.

ABBA-JARET. See ABBA-YARET.

ABBASABAD, äb-bäs-sä-bäd′, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the Aras, (Araxes,) 8 miles S. of Nakchivan.

ABBASABAD, an insignificant town of Persia, in the province of Khorassan.

ABBA-SANTA, äb-bä sän′tä, or AQUA SANTA, äk′wä sän′tä, a town in the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi.

ABBA-YARET or ABBA-JARET, äb′bä yä′rĕt, a mountain of Abyssinia. Elevation, 14,918 feet.

ABBAYE′ POINT, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, is situated between Huron Bay and Keweenaw Bay, on Lake Superior.

ABBAZACCA, äb-bä-zäk′kä, a town of Western Africa, on the Quorra.

ABBENBROEK, äb′ben-brŏŏk′, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 6 miles S.E. of Briel.

ABBEOKOOTA, äb-be-o-koo′tä, or ABBEKUTA, äb-be-koo′tä, a large town of Western Africa, capital of the province of Egba, kingdom of Yarribah or Yoruba, 60 miles N.E. of Badagry, in the Bight of Benin. It is built on granite hills of moderate elevation, the highest not exceeding 500 feet. Its streets are narrow and irregular. Its population is composed of the inhabitants of a number of towns and villages which were destroyed during a war that took place in 1817; and it is since that period that Abbeokoota has become the important place it now is, being about 2 miles long, and nearly as broad, with a pop. of 50,000.

ABBERLEY, ab′ber-lee, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

AB′BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ABBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

AB′BERVILLE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

ABBEVILLE, äbb′vee-l′, (L. *Abatis Villa*,) a fortified town of France, department of Somme, on the Somme, 12 miles from the English Channel, 25 miles N.W. of Amiens, on the Railway du Nord and the Canal de la Somme. Pop. (1852) 19,158. It is well built, but dirty, with houses mostly of brick, some fine public edifices, especially the cathedral, a large cloth factory founded under Colbert in 1669, and manufactories. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Somme to Abbeville.

ABBEVILLE, ab′be-vil, a district in the W.N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 960 square miles. The Savannah river (navigable by small boats) forms the entire boundary on the S.W., and the Saluda river on the N.E. The soil is generally fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. It is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, lately constructed. Abbeville is one of the most populous districts in the N.W. part of the state Capital, Abbeville. Pop. 32,318.

ABBEVILLE, a small town, capital of the aforesaid district, situated on an affluent of Little river, 97 miles W. by N of Columbia, (with which it is connected by railroad,) and 529 miles S.W. of Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, arsenal, magazine, and a newspaper office. P. about 400.

ABBEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Alabama, on Yattayabba creek, 211 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa. It was chosen as the county seat in 1834. Present pop. about 300.

ABBEVILLE, a post-office of Vermilion parish, Louisiana.

ABBEYFEALE, ab′be-fail′, a parish and village of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick, on the Feale, 12 miles S.W. of Rathkeale. Pop. 5492.

ABBEYLEIX, ab′be-lăce′, a town and parish of Ireland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Maryborough. Pop. of parish, 6719.

ABBEYVILLE, ab′be-vil, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, on a branch of Rocky river, 123 miles N.E. of Columbus.

ABBIATEGRASSO, äb-be-ä′tä-gräs′so, or BIAGRASSO, be-ä-gräs′so, a town of Northern Italy, on the Canal di Bereguardo, 14 miles W.S.W. of Milan. Pop. 4000.

ABBITIBBE, or ABBITIBBIE, ab-be-tib′bee, the name of a lake, river, and trading station in British North America, near Hudson bay. Lat. of station, 49° N.; lon. 78° 10′ W.

ABBONDANZA, äb-bon-dän′zä, or ABONDANCE, ä′bŏn′-dänc′, a town of Savoy, 12 S.S.E. of Thonon.

AB′BOT, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 76 miles N. by E. of Augusta, on the Piscataquis river. Pop. 747.

ABBOT, a township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

AB′BOTS-ANNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

AB′BOTS-BICK′INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ABBOTSBURY, ab′bots-ber-ē, a town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 8 miles W.S.W. of Dorchester. Some vestiges remain of a large abbey founded here in the time of Canute; and a swannery originally belonging to the abbey is still preserved.

AB′BOTSFORD, the celebrated seat of Sir Walter Scott, in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the S. bank of the Tweed, near Melrose Abbey, 28 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

AB′BOTSFORD, a post-office of Westchester co. New York.

AB′BOTS-HALL′, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

AB′BOT-SHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

AB′BOTSIDE, two townships of England, in Aysgarth parish, co. of York, North riding.

AB′BOTS-KERS′WELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

AB′BOTS-LANGLEY, (lang′lee,) a parish of England, co. of Herts. This is the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Adrien IV., the only Englishman who ever became pope.

ABBOTS-LEIGH, ab′bots-lee′, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

AB′BOTSLEY, or ABBOTS-LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

AB′BOTS-MOR′TON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

AB′BOT-STONE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

AB′BOTT'S CREEK, North Carolina, flows into the Yadkin.

AB′BOTTSTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles W.S.W. of York, and 29 miles S. of Harrisburg.

AB′BOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

ABB'S VAL′LEY, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

ABCOUDE, äb-kōw′deh, a village of the Netherlands, on the Vecht, and on the Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Arnhem Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Utrecht.

ABDA, äb′dä, a province in the W. part of Morocco, and bordering on the Atlantic.

ABDATZK, äb-dätsk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk, on the Ishim.

ABD-EL-CURIA, äbd-el-koo′re-ä, or ABD-UL-KOO′REE, (or KOURI,) an island, Indian Ocean, lat. 11° 55′ N., lon. 52° 30′ E.

ABD-EL-KOOREE, ABD-EL-KOURI, ABD-UL-KURI, äbd-el-koo′ree′, or PALINU′RUS SHOAL, is the name of a dangerous reef of rock and coral, lying off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 14° 54′ 50″ N., and lon. 50° 45′ 25″ E.; discovered by Captain Harris so lately as 1835. It extends 1850 yards from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a breadth of from 300 to 600 yards; its highest point, at the time of its discovery, being a pointed rock, was only 17 feet below the surface. It is 8¼ miles distant from the nearest land, bearing N. by W.; the soundings in its neighborhood vary suddenly, and are not to be relied upon. Between the shoal and the shore, there is a depth of 120 fathoms, but the safest navigation is to seaward.

ABDERA. See ADERA.

ABDIE, ab′dee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife. The battle of Blackearnside, between the Scots, under Wallace, and the English, was fought in this parish.

AB′DON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ABDULPOOR′, a town of India, 45 miles N.E. of Bejapoor.

ABEAKEUTAH. See ABBEOKOOTA.

ABENBERG, ä′ben-bĕrg′, a small town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg.

ABENHEIM, ä′ben-hime′, a village of Hesse Darmstadt, 4 miles N.W. of Worms.

ABENSBERG, ä′bens-bĕrg′, (anc. *Abusina?*) a small manufacturing town of Bavaria, on the Abens, 18 miles S.W. of

Ratisbon. It has a castle and mineral baths. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 20th April, 1809.

ABER, ä'ber or ab'er, a parish of Wales, co. of Caernarvon.

ABERAERON, or ABERAYRON, ab-er-ä'ron, a seaport town of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 miles S.W. of Aberystwith.

ABERAVON, or ABERAFON, ab-er-ä'von, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan. It returns, along with Swansea, Neath, Llanghor, and Kenfig, one member to the House of Commons.

ABERBROTHWICK, a parish of Scotland. See ARBROATH.

AB'ER-CORN', a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

ABERCROMBIE, ab'er-krom-bē, or ST. MONANCE', a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

ABERDALGIE, ab'er-dal'ghee, parish of Scotland, co. Perth.

AB'ERDARE', a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

AB'ERDA'RON, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

AB'ERDEEN', or ABERDEENSHIRE, ab'er-deen'shir, a county of Scotland, having on the N. and E. the North Sea, and on other sides the counties of Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Area, 1,260,800 acres. Pop. in 1861, 212,032. In the S.W. are some of the highest mountains in Scotland, including Ben Macdhui, 4305 feet. Nearly two-thirds of surface waste; arable land mostly in E. Chief rivers, Dee and Don. More cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch county. Extensive salmon fisheries on the coast and in the Dee. Principal manufactures, woollen, cotton, and linen goods. This county returns one member to the House of Commons.

AB'ERDEEN', (L. *Aberdōnia*, or *Devana*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name, on the Great Northern Railway of Scotland, between the Don and Dee, at their entrance into the North Sea, 90 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Lat. of observatory, 57° 8' 9" N.; lon. 2° 5' 7" W. Pop. of parliamentary borough, (1851,) 71,973. The parliamentary borough consists of the following towns, about 1 mile apart, viz.:

ABERDEEN, OLD, on the Don, here crossed by two stone bridges. Its old parish, now subdivided into five parishes, had an area of 16 square miles, with a population of 31,993; but the population of this city, as distinct from the parish, is only about 2000. Chief buildings—the cathedral, erected about 1357, King's College, founded in 1505, a neat town-house, the trades' hospital, &c. The haven at the mouth of the Don admits only small vessels, and Old Aberdeen, having little trade, depends mostly for support on its university.

ABERDEEN, NEW, on rising ground upon the N. bank of the Dee, near its mouth, 1 mile S. of Old Aberdeen. Pop. 41,470; including parliamentary boundaries, 73,400. It is a handsome city, with spacious streets, and houses built of granite. Here are a town-house, court-house, and prison, a cross erected in 1686, a spacious new market, two bridges across the Dee, and one over a ravine within the city, several churches, schools, and hospitals, the county-rooms, and Marischal (mar'shal) College—all elegant edifices, besides numerous other public buildings. The construction of a granite pier, 1500 feet in length, and a breakwater, has made the harbour one of the best in this part of Scotland. At its entrance is Girdleness lighthouse, with two lights. New Aberdeen has flourishing manufactories of cotton, linen, and woollen goods, carpets, machinery, rope, leather, paper, soap, and sail-cloth, with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, and distilleries; and a considerable foreign and coasting trade, the latter especially with London, to which it sends salmon, provisions, and granite.—It has regular steam-communication with London, Leith, and Orkney. Exports estimated at from one and a half millions to two millions pounds sterling yearly. Customs revenue, (1846,) 81,433*l.* In 1849 the number of sailing vessels belonging to Aberdeen was 340; tons, 65,559. Aberdeen sends one member to the House of Commons. King's College, Old Aberdeen, was chartered by papal bull in 1494, has spacious buildings, a library of 30,000 volumes, a museum, 9 professors, and 128 bursaries of from 5*l.* to 50*l.* each. It is governed by a chancellor and senate. Average number of students, 365. Marischal College, in New Town, was founded by George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, in 1593, and is also governed by a chancellor and senate; has elegant new buildings, numerous professors and lecturers, and 106 bursaries of from 5*l.* to 26*l.* Average number of students, 250.

AB'ER-DEEN', a flourishing town, capital of Monroe co., Mississippi, is situated on the right bank of Tombigbee river, 165 miles N.E. of Jackson, 28 miles N. of Columbus, and about 540 miles by water from Mobile. It is the largest town on the Tombigbee, and one of the most flourishing and commercial places in the state. Steamboats navigate the river regularly from Mobile to Aberdeen during the greater part of the year, and about 30,000 bales of cotton are shipped annually from the latter town. It was formerly considered the limit of steam navigation on this river, but recently boats have ascended 40 miles farther during high water. The projected railroad from Mobile to the Ohio river passes 3 miles W. from Aberdeen. The adjacent country is highly productive. Two or three newspapers are published in the town. An active emigration has been directed to this vicinity during the last ten years. First settled in 1836. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

ABERDEEN, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

ABERDEEN, a small village of Monroe co., Tennessee.

ABERDEEN, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio, 128 miles S. W. of Columbus. It is situated on the Ohio river, opposite Maysville in Kentucky. Pop. about 800.

ABERDEEN, a post-office of Ohio co., Indiana.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a co. of Scotland. See ABERDEEN.

ABERDOUR, ab'er-door', (rhyming with *poor*,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

ABERDOUR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 6 miles S.W. of Kirkcaldy. It has a tidal harbor, an ancient castle, and some remarkable antiquities.

ABEREDW, ab'er-ĕd'oo, or ABEREDWY, ab'er-ĕd'we, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

ABERERCH, ab'er-ĕrk', a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

ABERFELDIE, ab'er-fēl'dee, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Tay.

ABERFFRAW, a'ber-frŏw', a seaport and parish of Wales, co. of Anglesea, 5 miles W.N.W. of Newborough.

AB'ERFORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.W. of Tadcaster.

AB'ER-FOIL', a post-office of Macon co., Alabama, 158 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

ABERFOYLE, ab'er-foil', a village, parish, and defile of the Grampians, in Scotland, co. of Perth. This is the scene of much of Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*.

ABERGAVENNY, ab'er-gă'ne, (L. *Gobannium*,) a market-town of Wales, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, joined here by the Gavenny, and crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, 13 miles W. of Monmouth.

ABERGELEY, ab'er-ghee'le, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, 6 miles W.N.W. of St. Asaph.

ABERGWILLY, ab'er-gwith'le, a parish of Wales, co. of Caermarthen.

ABERHAVESP, ab'er-hav'esp, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

AB'ER-LA'DY, a village of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, co. and 5 miles N.W. of Haddington.

AB'ER-LEM'NO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

ABERLOUR, ab'er-loor', a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

AB'ER-NANT', a parish of Wales, co. of Caermarthen.

ABERNETHY, ab'er-nĕth-e, a town and parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Fife, at the estuary of the Tay, 6¼ miles S. E. of Perth. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient metropolis of the Picts: a curious round-tower of remote date stands in the churchyard.

ABERNETHY, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Elgin and Inverness.

ABERNETHY, ab'er-nĕth-e, a post-village of Perry co., Missouri, about 10 miles S. W. of Mississippi river.

ABERNYTE, a ab'er-nīte', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

ABERPORTH, ab'er-pōrth', a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

AB'ER-TARFF' and BOLESKINE, united parishes of Scotland, co. of Inverness, extending along the S. side of Lochness.

ABERT (ă'bert) LAKE, Oregon, in lat. about 42° 45' N., lon. 120° W., is about 20 miles long, and 5 miles wide. Named in honor of Colonel J. J. Abert, chief of the Topographical Bureau at Washington.

ABERYSCIR, ab'er-is'kir, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

AB'ER-YST'WITH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and seaport of Wales, co. and 33 miles N. of Cardigan, on the Ystwith, at its mouth in Cardigan bay. E. Lat. of lighthouse, 52° 25' N.; lon. 4° 5' W. Pop. of municipal borough, 5189; of parliamentary borough, 5231. It has steep but well-paved streets, a theatre, and remains of an ancient castle; is now a fashionable watering-place. It unites with Cardigan, &c. in sending one member to the House of Commons.

AB'ER-YST-RUTH, a chapelry of Wales, co. of Monmouth, 9 miles S.W. of Abergavenny.

ABE SPRING, a post-office of Calhoun co., Florida.

ABHA, ăb'hă, a large trading village of Abyssinia, Tigré, 50 miles N.E. of Axoom.

AB'HER, or EB'HER, a walled town of Persia, 110 miles N.E. of Hamadan. Near it is the ruined fort of *Dara* or *Darius*.

ABILIN, ă'be-leen', a village of Syria, 10 miles S.E. of Acre.

ABIMES, LES, (Les Abîmes,) laze ă'beem', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, on the S.W. coast of Grande Terre.

AB'INGDON, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of England, co. of Berks, on the Ock, where it joins the Isis, 4 miles N. of the Great Western Railway, and 51 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. 5954. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

AB'INGDON, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland, about 25 miles N.E. of Baltimore, and 52 N.N.E. of Annapolis.

ABINGDON, a handsome town, capital of Washington co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated in a valley between the main

forks of Holston river, about 7 miles from each, 304 miles W. by S. of Richmond, and nearly 8 miles from the boundary of Tennessee. It is the most considerable and flourishing town in the S.W. part of Virginia. The situation is elevated, the town is well built, and the principal street is macadamized. It contains 6 churches, 2 academies, 2 printing-offices, and manufactories of leather, saddles, and harness. Abingdon is on the route of the great railroad which is in progress of construction between Lynchburg on one hand, and Knoxville, Tennessee, on the other, which, when finished, will form part of the most direct route from New York to New Orleans. Pop. in 1854, about 1500.

ABINGDON, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 4 miles S. W. of Waukegan, and 243 N. by E. of Springfield.

ABINGDON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

ABINGER, ab'in-jer, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

AB'ING-HALL', a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ABINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ABINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ABINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, adjacent to the last.

ABINGTON PIGOTTS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ABINGTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near which some gold mines were wrought in the reign of James VI.

ABINGTON, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes is probably carried on here more extensively than in any other town in the state of equal population. Nails are also manufactured. P. 5269.

ABINGTON, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 89 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

ABINGTON, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 109 E. of Harrisburg. The post-office is at the village of Mooretown, on the Philadelphia and Doylestown Turnpike. Pop. 1836.

ABINGTON, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Indiana, on the E. fork of Whitewater river, 72 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. of the township, 836.

ABINGTON, a thriving village in the S.W. corner of Knox co., Illinois.

ABINGTON, a township in the N.E. part of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Wilkesbarre. P. 2880.

ABINGTON CENTRE, a flourishing post-village in the above township, 135 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and is rapidly improving. It is connected by railroad with the New York and Erie Railroad at Great Bend. The name of the post-office has been changed to Waverley.

ABIQUIU, ä'be-ke-oo', a post-town of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio de Chama, about 60 miles N.W. of Santa Fe, in lat. about 36° 5' N.; lon. 106° 40' W.

ABISTADA (äb-is-tä'dä) LAKE, in Afghanistan, 65 miles S. by W. of Ghuznee, in lat. 32° 35' N., and lon. 68° E. It is about 18 miles in length, 8 in breadth, 44 in circumference, and supposed to be 7076 feet above the sea. It is shallow and salt: it receives the Ghuznee river, and several smaller streams.

ABKASIA, ab-kä'sh'e-ä, ABASIA, or ABASCIA, ä-bash'-e-ä, an Asiatic territory subordinate to Russia, bounded S. and W. by the Black Sea, and N. by the Caucasus. Area, estimated at nearly 3000 square miles. Pop. about 52,000.

——Adj. ABKASIAN, ab-kä'she-an. Inhab. ABKASIAN, or ABKAS, (Abkase,) äb-käs'.

AB-KETTLE-BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ABLA, ä'blä, a town of Spain, Granada, province of Almeria, 33 miles N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2117.

ABO, ä'bo, (Sw. *Åbo*, ô'boo.) a city and seaport of Russia in Europe, until 1819 the capital of Finland, on the Aurajoki, near its entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 60° 26' 55" N.; lon. 22° 19' E. Pop. 14,000, mostly of Swedish descent. It is an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of a university, removed to Helsingfors, after a destructive fire at Abo in 1827. The Aura intersects the city, and its mouth, 3 miles distant, forms a good port, protected by a fortress. Abo has a few manufactures, and some trade with Sweden and Southern Europe.

ABO, ARCHIPELAGO OF, an extensive group of low rocky islands in the Baltic Sea, spread along the S. and W. coasts of Finland, opposite the city of Abo, rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous.

ABOH, ä'bo, IBO, or EBOE, ee'bô, a town of Africa, capital of the state, on the Niger, (Quorra.) 80 miles from the ocean, and 60 miles S.E. of Benin. Lat. 5° 40' N.; lon. 6° 25' E.

ABOITE, a-boit', a river, Allen co., Indiana, joins Little river.

ABOITE, a post-township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 539.

ABOITE, a post-village of Allen co., Indiana, on the canal connecting Fort Wayne with Peru.

ABOMEY, ab'o-mä', a town of Africa, capital of Dahomey. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 1° 40' E. Pop. 24,000. (?)

ABONY. See NAGY-ABONY.

ABOO, a town of Western India, province of Ajmeer, 50 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor.

ABOO-ARISH or ABU-ARISCH, ä-boo-ä'rish, a town of Arabia, capital of the petty state of the same name, 24 miles from the Red Sea. Lat. 17° 40' N.; lon. 40° 25' E. Pop. 5000. (?)

ABOO-GIRGEH, ABOUGIRGEH, or ABUGIRGEH, ä'boo'-jïr'jeh, a large Fellah town of Middle Egypt, about 2 miles W. of the Nile, and 50 miles S. of Beni Soueif. Lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 30° 50' E. It is situated on a rich plain at a spot where several extensive mounds point out the site of an ancient city, the name of which is unknown.

ABOOKEER, ABOUKIR, or ABUKIR, ä'boo-keer', a village of Egypt, with a citadel, on a promontory at the W. extremity of the bay of the same name, 15 miles N.E. of Alexandria. Lat. of tower, 31° 19' 44" N.; lon. 29° 4' 28" E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Canopus* or *Canobus*.

ABOOKEER (or ABOUKIR) BAY, N. coast of Egypt, between the promontory of Abookeer on the W. and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet, 1st of August, 1798. There is generally from 6 to 8 fathoms of water in the bay, but it encloses a dangerous bank, a reef of rocks called the Culloden's Reef, and the small island of Abookeer, or Nelson Island.

ABOOLONIA, ABOULONIA, ä-boo-lo'ne-ä, or ABULLIONTE, ä-boo-le-on'tä, (anc. *Apollonia ad Rhyndacum*,) a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, on a small island in the Lake of Aboolonia, 20 miles W. by S. of Brusa. It has about 300 houses, a Greek church, and several remains of antiquity.

ABOOLONIA LAKE, of Asia Minor, 18 miles in length, by 12 in breadth, 30 miles W. of Brusa. It is studded with several small islands, is traversed by the Rhyndacus, and supplies Brusa with fish.

ABOO-SABEL, or ABUSABEL, ä-boo-sä'bel, a town of Middle Egypt, 18 miles N. of Cairo.

ABOOSHEHR. See BUSHIRE.

ABOOTIZH, ä-boo-teezh', ABOUTIJ, ABUTIGE, or ABUTISCH, (anc. *Abotis*, or *Abutis*,) a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 18 miles S.E. of Sioot, noted for its opium.

ABOREHAS. See KHABOOR.

ABOU-ARISCH. See ABOO-ARISH.

ABOUGIRGEH. See ABOO-GIRGEH.

ABOUKIR. See ABOOKEER.

ABOULONIA. See ABOOLONIA.

ABOU SABEL. See ABOO-SABEL.

ABOUTIGE. See ABOOTIZH.

ABOYNE, ä-boin', a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

A'BRA-HAM-TOWN', a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

ABRAM'S CREEK, a small stream of Columbia co., New York, falling into the Hudson river, 4 miles above Hudson city.

ABRANTES, ä-brän'tès, (L. *Abrantium*,) a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on the Tagus, 80 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 5000. Its inhabitants send a great deal of grain, oil, and fruit down the Tagus to Lisbon.

ABRANTES, ä-brän'tès, a town of Brazil, 20 miles N.E. of Bahia, near the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

ABRESCHWILLER, äb-rèsh-wil'ler, (FR. pron. ä'brèsh'wil'-laïr',) a village of France, department of Meurthe, 6 miles S.S.E. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 2000.

ABRIES, (Abriès.) ä'bre-ä', a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 24 miles S.E. of Briançon.

ABRIOLA, ä-bre-o'lä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 3000.

ABROLHOS, ä-brole'yoce, a group of low rocky islands off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17° 58' S.; lon. 38° 42' W.

ABRUD-BANYA, ob-rood-bän'yäh, a town of Transylvania, commune of Unter-Weissenburg, 27 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 4100. Celebrated for its gold mines.

ABRUZZO, ä-broot'so, a country and former division of the kingdom of Naples, forming the present provinces of Abruzzo Citra (chee'trä) and Abruzzo Ultra (ool'trä) I. and II., between lat. 41° 40' and 42° 55' N., on the Adriatic. Area, about 5000 square miles; and pop. (1850) 871,458. Surface, mostly mountainous and rugged, or covered with forests. Monte Corno, 9,519 feet high, the loftiest of the Apennines, is in Abruzzo Ultra. Along the coast are some well-watered lands: cattle-rearing employs most of the rural population. It has no good ports, or any manufactures of consequence. Chief towns, Chieti, Aquila, Teramo, Sulmona, Lanciano, and Civita Ducale.

ABSCOTA, a post-office of Calhoun co., 120 miles W. of Detroit.

ABSECUM, (written, also, ABSECOMBE, ABSECOM, and ABSECON,) a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on a creek of the same name, 95 miles S. of Trenton, and 2 miles above Absecom bay. It is connected with Camden by the Camden and Atlantic railroad.

ABTHORPE, ab'thorp, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ABU-ARISCH. See ABOO-ARISH.

ABUDIACUM. See ABACH.

ABUKIR. See ABOOKEER.

ABULLIONTE. See ABOOLONIA.

ABURY, a par. of England. See AVEBURY.

ABU-SHEHR. See BUSHIRE.

ABUSINA. See ABENSBERG.

ABUTISCH, or ABUTIGE. See ABOOTIZH.

ABY/DOS, (Gr. Ἄβυδος, *Abŭdŏs,*) an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, on the site of the modern fort Nagara. Near this place Xerxes and his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats. The story of Hero and Leander has also given an enduring celebrity to Abydos.

ABYSSINIA, ABESSINIA, ab-is-sin/e-ạ, or HABESH, hăb'-bĕsh', (Fr. *Abyssinie,* ȧ'bees'see'nee'; Ger. *Abessinien,* ȧ-bĕs-see'ne-ạn, or *Habessinien,*) a country of East Africa, between lat. 7° 40′ and 16° 40′ N., and lon. 35° and 43° 20′ E.; bounded E. by Adel, N.E. by the Red Sea, N.W. by Nubia, and S. and S.E. by the country of the Gallas. It forms an elevated table-land, and contains many fertile valleys watered by numerous river courses, the chief of which are the Abai, (Bahr-el-Azrak, or Blue Nile,) the Tacazze, and the Hawash. Many of its rivers are lost in the sands, or only reach the sea during the rainy season. Lake Dembea, or Tzana, about 50 miles in length, is the largest in the country. The highest mountain range is in the S.W. table-land, where the peak of Amba Hai (âm'bȧ hī) attains a height of 15,000 feet, and Mount Buahat 14,364 feet; the upper part of these mountains is covered with snow, and their sides are clothed with trees and fine grass.

The temperature of Abyssinia is much lower than that of Nubia or Egypt, owing to the elevation of the soil, the numerous rivers, and the abundant summer rains. The mineral products of the country are iron-ore, rock-salt, and a small quantity of gold. The cultivated grains are wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet, and teff;* fruits, cotton, and coffee are also produced.

Animals.—The domestic animals consist of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, mules, and asses. The horses are small, but strong and active; the cattle and goats are generally small in stature, of all colours, and have very large horns; the sheep have a white body, black head and neck, are covered with hair, and have thick, short, fat tails—male without horns. Mules, camels, and asses are the usual beasts of burden, the horses being generally reserved for war and the chase. Vast herds of oxen, often amounting to many thousands, are met with throughout the country. The oxen reared on the low grounds, called the Galla ox, have horns of immense size. The wild animals are the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, crocodile, buffalo, hyena, leopard, boar, antelope, zebra, quagga, giraffe, and gazelle. Lions are not numerous, being but rarely met with. Elephants abound in the N. and S. borders of the country, particularly in the extensive forests lying N. of Tigré. The hippopotamus abounds in Lake Dembea, where great numbers are killed annually for their flesh and hides. The rhinoceros is numerous in certain districts. A two-horned rhinoceros is met with but rarely. Crocodiles are found in various rivers in Abyssinia; but the largest and most dreaded by the natives are those that inhabit the Tacazze: these are of a greenish colour, and of formidable size. The buffalo, a comparatively harmless animal in other countries, is here extremely ferocious, and will often attack travellers. Hyenas and leopards are numerous, especially the former, but, according to the account of Isenberg and Krapf's guide, they never inhabit the same region, the leopard dreading the superior strength and ferocity of the hyena: although the former will attack man, the latter flees from him. Serpents are numerous, and some of them of great size. Among the latter is the boa, which often attains the length of 20 feet. The varieties of birds are also great, and include eagles, vultures, Alpine ravens, parrots, herons, Guinea fowls, partridges, quails, snipes, larks, and pigeons. Bees are numerous, honey being a general article of food; locusts often lay the land waste; and saltsalya—a fly a little larger than a bee—causes whole tribes to change their residence through terror of its sting, of which even the lion, it is said, stands in dread.

In industry and commerce the Abyssinians have made some progress; they manufacture tanned skins for tents, shields of hide, agricultural implements, coarse cotton and woollen cloths, and pottery-ware. The imports include raw cotton, pepper, blue and red cotton cloth, glass, and tobacco. Abyssinia, comprised in the ancient Æthiopia, appears to have been the cradle of African civilization, but the early history of the people is merely traditional: they were converted to Christianity in the time of Constantine, and their first rulers seem to have possessed great influence: in the sixth century they conquered part of Yemen in Arabia. The present inhabitants have preserved nothing of their former power; the Turks on the one side, and the ferocious Gallas on the other, have almost entirely separated them from other nations. For more than a century the princes of the ancient dynasty have been deprived of their authority, and the empire has been divided into several petty states, the chief of which are Shoa, Tigré, and Amhara. Ankober, the capital of the kingdom of Shoa, is the only place deserving the name of a town in Abyssinia.——Adj. and inhab., ABYSSINIAN, ab'be-sin/e-ạn.

ACADEMIA, ak-ạ-dee/me-ạ, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

ACADE/MIA, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

ACAD/EMY, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

ACADEMY, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

ACADIA, the original name of NOVA SCOTIA, which see.

ACAPOKETA, ȧ-kȧ-po-kȧ'tȧ, a considerable town of the Mexican Confederacy, 175 miles N.W. of Guadalajara.

ACAPULCO, ȧ-kȧ-pool'ko, a seaport town of Mexico, State of Guerrero, on the Pacific, 135 miles S.S.W. of Mexico. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 48′ W. The harbor is nearly landlocked, and is one of the best and most extensive in the world. The town is ill built and very unhealthy. It formerly engrossed the whole trade between the Spanish dominions in America and those in the East; and was long famous for being the resort of the celebrated Manilla galleons. Under the republic, its trade greatly declined till the discovery of the California gold-mines, since which it has become the most important port in Mexico, and the principal point for the embarkation of passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. Of the 250,692 tons of shipping which entered Mexico in 1852–3, 131,330 were entered at Acapulco; and of the 219 steamers arrived, 145 entered at this port. The total number of passengers which arrived in Mexico was 43,816, of which 31,242 landed at Acapulco; and of the 40,153 which left, 28,640 embarked at the same port. Near the town stands the castle and fort of San Diego, capable of mounting 60 guns. Pop. 5000.

ACARI, ȧ-kȧ-ree', a town of Peru. Lat. 15° 15′ S.; lon. 74° 45′ W., 20 miles from the Pacific. Pop. 6000.

ACARNA/NIA, a department of Greece, chiefly between lat. 38° 20′ and 39° N., and lon. 20° 45′ and 21° 30′ E., having N. the Gulf of Arta, and W. the Ionian Sea. Pop. 25,083.——Adj. and inhab. ACARNANIAN, ak-ar-nȧ'ne-ạn.

ACASABASTLAN, ȧ-kȧ-sȧ-bȧs-tlȧn', a town of Central America, 78 miles N.E. of Guatemala.

ACAS'TER-MAL/BIS, a parish and township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ACATLAN, ȧ-kȧ-tlȧn', a village of the Mexican Confederacy, 80 miles S. of La Puebla, on the Nasca.

ACBARABAD. See AGRA.

ACCADIA, ȧk-kȧ-dee'ȧ, a town of Naples, 5 miles S. of Bovino. Pop. 3615.

ACCATINK', a post-village of Fairfax co., Virginia.

ACCETTURA, ȧtch-ȧt-too'rȧ, a town of Naples, 19 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3140.

ACCIANO, ȧt-chȧ'no, a town of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra, 19 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 773.

ACCO, or PTOLEMAIS. See ACRE.

ACCONBURY, ak'on-ber-e, or ACORNBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford. Here are some Roman antiquities.

ACCRA, ACCRAH, or ACRA, ȧk'krȧ, or ȧ'krȧ, a country of Africa, on the Guinea coast, about lat. 5° 35′ N., lon. 0° 12′ W., belonging to England, Holland, and Denmark. British Accra consists of Fort St. James, in lat. 5° 32′ N., lon. 0° 12′ W., with a small territory, and is among the healthiest of the stations on this coast. Pop. 3000. (†) mostly blacks. One mile E. of James Fort is the Dutch fort of Crevecœur, destroyed by the English in 1782, and partially restored in 1839.

ACCRINGTON, New, a township of England, co. Lancaster.

ACCUMOLI, ȧk-koo'mo-lee, a town of Italy, in Naples, 27 miles N.N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 8700.

ACE. See ACRE.

ACEBO, ȧ-thā'bo, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles N. of Cáceres. Pop. 2356.

ACERENZA, ȧ-chȧ-rĕn'zȧ, (anc. *Acherontia,*) a city of Naples, on the Brandano, 16 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. It is an archbishopric. Pop. 3420.

ACERNO, ȧ-chĕr'no, a town of Naples, 14 miles E.N.E. of Salerno, on the site of the ancient *Picentia.* Pop. 2500.

ACERRA, ȧ-chĕr'rȧ, (anc. *Acerræ,*) a town of Naples, on the Agno, 7 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 6300

ACESINES. See CHENAUB.

ACHAGUAS, ȧ-chȧ'gwȧs, a town of South America, Venezuela, 50 miles S.W. of San Fernando. Pop. 2000.

ACHAIA, a-kā'yȧ or ȧ-kī'yȧ, (Gr. Ἀχαΐα,) a department of the kingdom of Greece, Morea, extending about 65 miles from E. to W., with an average width of from 12 to 20 miles along the S. side of the Corinthian gulf. The interior is mountainous, and the coast low, with few good ports. Chief town, Patras.——Adj. and inhab. ACHAIAN, a-kā'an.

ACHEEN, ATCHEEN, ACHEN, or ATCHIN, at-cheen', (properly ATJIH,) a town of Sumatra, near its N.W. extremity, capital of an independent kingdom of the same name, on the river Acheen, near the sea. Lat. 5° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 34′ E. It is built on piles of wood, and is said to comprise 8000 houses. The kingdom of Acheen extends from the river Sinkel, lon. 98° E., to the W. and of the island. It was once a powerful state.——Adj. and inhab. ACHINESE, atch'in-eez'.

ACHREN, or ACHEN HEAD, is the name of the N.W. point of Sumatra.

ACHELOUS, ak-e-lō'us, a river of Greece. See ASPROPOTAMO.

ACHEN, ȧ'kẹn, a river of Bavaria, falls into Chiem See.

ACHERN, ȧ'kẹrn, a town of Baden, on the Achern, and on the railroad from Carlsruhe to Freiberg, 20 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1938.

* The *teff* or *tafo* is a grain smaller than mustard-seed, and well tasted. Bishop Gobat speaks of the bread made of it as "excellent."—Blumenbach thinks that teff is the same with the *Poa Abyssinica.*—MALTE BRUN.

ACHERON, ak'e-ron, a river of ancient Greece. See MAVROPOTAMOS.

ACHERONTIA. See ACHERNZA.

ACHIGAN. See ROCH DEL'ACHIGAN.

ACHILL, ak'il, or EAGLE ISLAND, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo. Circumference about 30 miles. Pop. of par. 6392. Its W. point forms Achill Head, 2222 feet in elevation. Lat. 53° 59′ N.; lon. 10° 12′ W.

ACHILL BEG is an island immediately S. of the foregoing.

ACHMIM. See AKHMYM.

ACHMOUNEYN. See OSHMOONEYN.

ACHO. See ACRE.

ACHONRY, ak-on-rī', a par. of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

ACHOR, ā'kor, or ACHORTOWN, a post-village in the E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 3 miles W. of the Pennsylvania line.

ACHRAY, LOCH, lok ak-rā', a small picturesque lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles N.W. of Stirling.

ACHRIS (ak'ris) HEAD, a headland on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 53° 33′ N.; lon. 10° 10′ W.

ACHSAI. See AKSAI.

ACHTYRKA, or AKHTIRKA, ăk-tēēr'kā, a town of European Russia, 60 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 14,205. It has some manufactures, and an image of the Virgin, which is visited by numerous pilgrims.

ACI, ā'chee, or ACI REALE, ā'chee-rā-ā'lā, a town and seaport of Sicily, well built on a height at the mouth of the Acl, 7 miles N.E. of Catania. Pop. 19,800. It is built mostly of lava, and has many fine edifices, and an active trade. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, and for the cave of Polyphemus and grotto of Galatea in its vicinity.

ACKEN, ăk'ken, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 22 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 4100.

ACK'LAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of York, East and North Ridings.

ACKLAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ACK'LIN ISLAND, a small island in the Bahama group, 120 miles N.E. of Cuba.

ACK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding. A large school was established here by the Friends in 1777.

ACLE, ak'el, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

AC-METCHET. See SIMFEROPOL.

ACOBAMBA, ā-ko-bām'bā, a small town of South Peru, 42 miles S.W. of Huamanga.

ACOMA, ā-ko'mā, a pueblo or village in Socorro co., New Mexico, on a small branch of the Puerco river, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Albuquerque, and 20 miles nearly S. of Mount Taylor, in the Sierra Madre.

ACOMB, ā'kom, or AKEHAM, ā'kam, a parish of England, co. of York.

ACO'NA, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

ACONCAGUA, ā-kon-kā'gwā, a mountain of South America, in Chili, the loftiest of the Andes, being 23,910 feet above the level of the sea, situated in lat. 32° 38′ 30″ S., lon. 70° 0′ 30″ W. It has been erroneously called a volcano, by some writers.

ACONCAGUA river rises on the S. side of the above mountain, and flows S.W., watering many cultivated valleys, and joins the Pacific 12 miles N. of Valparaiso.

ACONCAGUA, a province in the central part of Chili.

ACONCAGUA, a town of Chili. See SAN FELIPE.

ACOO'NO-COO'NO, a town and district of Africa, on the E. bank of the Old Calabar or Cross river: lat. 6° 29′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E. Pop. 4000. (?)

ACORES, islands of the Atlantic Ocean. See AZORES.

ACQS, a town of France. See DAX.

ACQUACKANONCK', a post-township of Passaic co., New Jersey, 13 miles S.W. of New York, and about 80 N.E. of Trenton. A small village of the same name is situated on the Passaic river, at the head of sloop navigation. Pop. 2925.

ACQUA, ăk'kwā, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 16 miles E. of Leghorn.

ACQUALAGNA, ăk-kwā-lī' ăn'yā, a village of Italy, on a hill, 8 miles S. of Urbino.

ACQUA-NEGRA, ăk'kwā-nā'grā, a village of Northern Italy, 16 miles W. of Mantua.

ACQUAPENDENTE, ăk'kwā-pen-dĕn'tā, (anc. *Aucula*, or *Acula?*) a town of Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 2400. It is a bishop's see. Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born here in 1537.

ACQUA SANTA. See ASSA SANTA.

ACQUA-SPARTA, ăk-kwā-spăs'tā, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 10 miles S.W. of Spoleto.

ACQUAVIVA, ăk'kwā-vee'vā, a town of Naples, 16 miles S.S.W. of Bari. Pop. 5400.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, 22 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso.

ACQUI, ăk'kwee, (anc. *Aquæ*, or *Aquæ Statiellæ*,) a walled town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Alessandria, capital of the province, on the left bank of the Bormida, 18 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 7800. Celebrated for its great antiquity, and for the remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is much frequented for its sulphur baths.

ACQUINTON, a post-office of King William co., Virginia.

ACRA, a post-village of Greene co., New York, 47 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

ACRE, ā'ker or ā'ker, AKKA, ăk'kā, or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, sant zhŏnº dăk'r, (anc. *Ace*, or *Acico* or *Ptolemais*,) a city and seaport of Syria, capital of the pashalic of its own name, on a promontory at the foot of Mount Carmel. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 35° 5′ E. Pop. 10,000. (?) Acre is famous for the memorable sieges which it has sustained. It was taken by the first Crusaders in 1104, retaken by the Saracens in 1187, and recovered by the Christians under Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191, and given to the Knights of St. John (in French, *St. Jean*) of Jerusalem, whence it received the name of St. Jean D'Acre. In 1291 it again fell in the hands of the Saracens. Bonaparte attempted to storm this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832, and again by the combined English and Austrian squadrons in 1840. The bay of Acre is much frequented by French, Italian, and Austrian vessels. Acre has been celebrated from remote antiquity. Strabo calls it ACE. (Ἄκη.)

ACRI, ā'kree, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, capital of the canton, 15 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 7861.

ACRISE, ā'griss, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ACRO-CORIN'THUS, or ACRO-COR'INTH, a precipitous and somewhat conical rock near the city of Corinth, in Greece, on which stood the ancient acropolis, or citadel of the place, and a temple of Venus. It is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and is the site of a modern fortification, which is considered one of the strongest in Greece.

ACROTURION, ā-kro-tee're-on, a small town of the Grecian archipelago, on the S.W. side of the island of Santorini.

ACS, ăch, a town of Hungary, 6 miles S.W. of Komorn. Pop. 3237, employed in rearing sheep.

ACSA. See AK HISSAR.

ACTAEON ISLANDS, a group of three low, wooded islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1837. The central island is in lat. 21° 23′ S.; lon. 136° 32′ W.

ACTIUM, ak'she-um or ak'te-um, a promontory and town of ancient Greece, situated near the entrance of the gulf of Arta, on the N. coast of Acarnania. Celebrated for the victory won by Octavius Cæsar over Mark Antony, B.C. 30.

ACTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester. Dorfold Hall, a fine building of the seventeenth century, is in this parish.

ACTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. ACTON is the name of several townships in the cos. of Chester, Gloucester, Northumberland, Salop, Stafford, and York.

ACTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, about 8 miles W. of London, on the road to Oxford.

ACTON, a post-township of York co., Maine, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta, on the head waters of the Salmon Falls river Pop. 1550.

ACTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, situated on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, 22 miles N. W. of Boston, and intersected by Assabet river. Pop. 1605.

ACTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 40 miles W. by N. of Toronto. It contains a tannery, a cabinet-shop, and several stores.

ACTON COR'NER, a post-village of York co., Maine, about 90 miles S.W. of Augusta.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP, (bee'chŭm) a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ACTON-BURNELL, a small village and parish of England, co. of Salop, 7½ miles S. of Shrewsbury. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, where Edward I., in 1283, held a parliament.

ACTON-ROUND, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ACTON-SCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ACTOPAN, ăk-to-pān', a town, valley, and district of Mexico; the former 70 miles N.N.E. of the city of Mexico: lat. 20° 17′ 23″ N.; lon. 98° 48′ 52″ W. Its population consists chiefly of Othomies Indians, of whom there are between 2000 and 3000 families.

ACUL, ā'kül', a town and seaport of Hayti, N. coast, 10 miles W. of Cape Français. Lat. 19° 47′ N.; lon. 72° 27′ W.

ACULEO, ā-koo'ko, a lake in Chili, 38 miles S.S.W. of Santiago: it is about 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth.

ACULA. See ACQUAPENDENTE.

ACWORTH, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 46 miles W. of Concord, has manufactures of bobbins, starch, and leather. Pop. 1251.

ACWORTH, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, situated on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Marietta. Pop. about 100.

ADA, ad'da, a post-township of Kent co., Michigan.

ADA, a village in the above township, situated at the confluence of Thornapple creek with Grand river, on the route of the proposed railroad from Port Huron to Grand Haven.

ADAFOODIA, ā-dā-foo'de-ā, a town in the Foolah country, West Africa: lat. 13° 6′ N.; lon. 1° 3′ E. It is said to be as large as Abomey, and its trade in native merchandise nearly equal. Pop. 24,000.

ADAHUESCA, ā-dā-wēs'kā, a town of Spain, Aragon, 15 miles E.S.E. of Huesca.

ADAIES, a post-office of Nachitoches parish, Louisiana.

ADAIR', a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 460 square miles. It is intersected by Green river, and also drained by Little Barren river and Russell's creek. The soil is moderately fertile. Organized in 1801, and named in honor of John Adair, United States senator from Kentucky. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 9893; of whom 8191 were free, and 1707 slaves.

ADAIR, a county in the N.N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by Chariton river and by the North fork of Salt river. The soil is generally fertile, adapted to grain and grass. Organized about the year 1840. Capital, Kirksville. Pop. 2351; of whom 2298 were free, and 53 slaves.

ADAIR, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Middle river, an affluent of Des Moines, and by the head streams of Nodaway river. The state road from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs passes through the county. Adair county is not included in the census of 1850.

ADAIRSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cass co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming region, 156 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ADAIRSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky, 180 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

ADAJA, ä-dä'hä, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising near Piedrahita, in the Sierra de Avila, falls into the Duero, after a course of between 80 and 90 miles.

ADALIA, ä-dä'lee'ä, SATALIEH, sä-tä'lee'yeh, or ATTALIYEH, a seaport of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, on the gulf of the same name. Lat. 36° 52′ 2″ N.; lon. 30° 45′ E. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, rising to the height of 70 feet above the sea. The houses being built circularly around the harbour, the streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre. Pop. of the town, 8000.

AD'ALINE, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

AD'AM BAY, on the N.W. coast of Australia, stretches 6 miles inland, and is 10 in breadth at the entrance, with 9 fathoms of water.

AD'AMS, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 530 square miles. Conewago creek and its branches, Latimore, Bermudian, and Opossum creeks; Rock, Marsh, and Middle creeks, and the head streams of Monocacy river, rise in the county; the ridge called South Mountain extends along the N.W. border. This county was settled by Scotch and Irish, about 1740, and organized in 1800. Named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Capital, Gettysburg. Pop. 25,981.

ADAMS, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 440 square miles. The Mississippi river bounds it on the W., dividing it from Louisiana, and the Homochitto on the S. Adams county is important on account of containing the city of Natchez, the largest town of the state, as well as the county seat. Pop. 18,601.

ADAMS, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 500 square miles. The Ohio river forms its entire boundary on the S., dividing it from Kentucky, and Brush creek flows through it from N. to S. Organized in 1797. Capital, West Union. Pop. 18,833.

ADAMS, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 324 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and St. Mary's rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil productive. Organized in 1836. Capital, Decatur. P. 5797.

ADAMS, a county in the extreme W. part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from the state of Missouri, has an area of 760 square miles. The soil is exceedingly rich, and extensively cultivated. A railroad is in progress through the county, designed to connect Quincy with Clayton and other towns in the interior. Adams county is the most populous in the state, excepting Cook, and is rapidly improving. Capital, Quincy. Pop. 26,508.

ADAMS, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles; drained by the Nodaway river and several of its head streams. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

ADAMS, a county toward the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1350 square miles. The Wisconsin river flows through it from N. to S.; it is also drained by the Lemonweir river. The surface is mostly covered with forests, from which large quantities of lumber are procured and rafted down the Wisconsin river. The streams above named furnish extensive water-power. Pop. 187.

ADAMS, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W.N.W. of Boston, comprising two villages, North and South Adams, is intersected by the Hoosack river, and Pittsfield and North Adams railroad. This township is noted for its great number of mills and factories, and is also remarkable as containing Saddle Mountain, and a natural bridge on Hudson's brook. Pop. 6172.

ADAMS, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 156 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains a bank. Pop. 3106.

ADAMS, a post-village of Irwin co., Georgia, on the S.W. side of the Ocmulgee River, 97 miles S. of Milledgeville.

ADAMS, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

ADAMS, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 869.

ADAMS, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1410.

ADAMS, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1413.

ADAMS, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 432.

ADAMS, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 860.

ADAMS, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1092.

ADAMS, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 998.

ADAMS, a post-township of Seneca co., Ohio, on Green creek, 99 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. 1416.

ADAMS, a township of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1293.

ADAMS, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 1312.

ADAMS, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 671.

ADAMS, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 474.

ADAMS, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. Pop. 1257.

ADAMS, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 861.

ADAMS, a township of Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 1309.

ADAMS, a township of Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 879.

ADAMS, a township of Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 1524.

ADAMS, a post-township in the central part of Hillsdale co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad, 93 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. 1129.

ADAMS, a post-office of Adams co., Illinois.

ADAMS, a post-township of Greene co., Wisconsin. P. 275.

ADAMS, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

ADAMS, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 504.

ADAMS' BASIN, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, about 230 miles W. by N. of Albany.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a chain of shoals extending across the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindostan. See MANAAR.

AD'AMSBURG, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 188 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ADAMSBURG, a post-village of Gasconade co., Missouri, on the road between St. Louis and Jefferson City, about 50 miles E. by S. of the latter town.

ADAMS' CENTRE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the N. branch of Sandy creek, 162 miles N.W. of Albany.

ADAMS' MILLS, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

ADAMS' MILLS, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 51 miles E. of Columbus.

ADAMS' MOUNT, New Hampshire. See MOUNT ADAMS.

ADAMS' MOUNT, a mountain in Oregon, 30 miles N. of the Columbia river, and about 100 miles due E. of its mouth: it is detached from the Cascade Mountains, being about 25 miles E. of that range.

AD'AMSON'S HARBOR, or PORT ESPERANCE, a small arm of the sea, on the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land.

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain of Ceylon, in the centre of the island. Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ E. Height, about 7000 feet.

ADAMS, POINT or CAPE, in Oregon, on the S. side of the mouth of Columbia river. Lat. 46° 12′ N.; lon. 123° 56′ W.

ADAMS' RUN, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

ADAMS' STORE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

ADAMS' STORE, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

AD'AMSTOWN, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford, and 17½ miles W.N.W. of Wexford.

ADAMSTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Lancaster.

ADAMSTOWN, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

ADAMSVILLE, ad'amz-vil, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 104 miles W. of Boston.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-office of Newport co., Rhode Island.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 58 miles N. of Albany.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 250 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

ADAMSVILLE, a village of Cass co., Georgia, about 150 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Kentucky.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee, 139 miles S.W. of Nashville.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village in Salem township, Muskingum co., Ohio, about 10 miles N.N.E. of Zanesville.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, 172 miles W. by S. of Detroit.

ADAMUZ, ä-dä-mooth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles N.E. of Cordova, with 2640 inhabitants.

ADANA, ä'dä'nä, (anc. *Batthnæ*) a city of Asia Minor, capital of the pashalic of Itch-Elee, on the right bank of the Sihoon, 30 miles from the sea. Lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 35° 12′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is well built, and has a castle, several remains of antiquity, a bridge over the Sihoon, said to have been built by Justinian, with a trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine, and fruit.

ADANAD, ä-dä-nädd', or ADINATHA, ä-de-nä'th'hä, a town of Hindostan, province of Malabar, 25 miles S.S.E. of Calicut.

ADARE, ȧ-dair', a decayed town and parish of Ireland, co. of Limarick.

ADARIO, ȧ-dah're-o, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

ADARIO, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

ADBASTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ADDA, ȧd'dȧ, (anc. *Ad'dua*,) a river of Northern Italy, rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows generally S., traversing Lakes Como and Lecco, and, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Po, 7 miles W. of Cremona.

ADDA, a Danish province and negro village of Africa, near the coast, on the W. bank of the river Volta.

ADDERBURY, ad'der-ber-ē, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ADDERGEY, ȧd-der-gȧ' or ȧd-der-ghī', a small town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigré, on the route followed by Bruce on his journey from Axoom to Gondar. Lat. 13° 35′ N.; lon. 38° 3′ E.

ADDERLEY, ad'der-lee, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ADDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ADDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York.

ADDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

ADDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ADDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

ADDINGTON, a county in the S.E. part of Canada West, bordering on Lake Ontario, has an area of 676 square miles. It is drained by the Nepanee river and other streams, and contains several small lakes, the principal of which is Beaver lake, having an outlet through Salmon river. The chief staples are lumber, wool, and the productions of the dairy. This county is traversed by the routes of two proposed railroads, one leading from Kingston to Toronto, and the other from Pittsburg to Peterborough. Chief town, Bath. Pop. 15,165.

ADDINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ADDINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ADDISON, a county in the W. part of Vermont, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by Otter creek and its tributaries, which afford most valuable water-power. The surface is level or slightly undulating near the lake, but in the E. part rough and mountainous, and more adapted to grazing. The soil is fertile, particularly along the lake shore. There are in this county quarries of white and variegated marble, which are largely worked. Lake Champlain is navigable along its W. border, and sloops can ascend Otter creek 7 miles to Vergennes. The railroad connecting Bellows Falls with Burlington passes through this county. Organized in 1787, and named in honor of Joseph Addison, the celebrated English writer. Capital, Middlebury. Pop. 20,649.

ADDISON, a township of Washington co., Maine, 155 miles E. by N. of Augusta, between Indian and Pleasant rivers. Pop. 1152.

ADDISON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, 43 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1279.

ADDISON, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, on the Canisteo and Tuscarora Creeks, and on the Erie Railroad, 302 miles from New York. It has an academy. Pop. 3721.

ADDISON, a post-township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny, 153 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. P. 1665.

ADDISON, a post-township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

ADDISON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

ADDISON, a township of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 424.

ADDISON, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1917.

ADDISON, a post-township of Du Page co., Illinois.

ADDISON, a post-township of Washington co., Wisconsin, 36 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1092.

ADDISON CORNERS, a village of Canada West, co. of Leeds, 12 miles from Brockville, which is on the St. Lawrence. There are in the village and vicinity several mills, (including flour and saw mills,) manufactories of carriages, potash, shoes, &c. The post-office is called simply Addison. Pop. 200.

ADDISON POINT, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

ADDLE, ad'd'l, a parish of England, co. of York.

ADDLE-THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AD'DOO', or ADOU, ȧ'doo', one of the Maldive Islands, 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth.

ADDUA. See ADDA.

ADEGHEM, ȧ'dȧ-ghem, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 3 miles W.N.W. of Eecloo. Pop. 3534.

ADEL, ȧ-dēl', or SOMAULI, so-mawlee, a country of Africa, extending along its N.E. coast from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui, between lat. 8° and 12° N., and lon. 43° and 51° E. Pop. Mohammedan, and subordinate to an imam. It is marshy and unhealthy, but exports wax, myrrh, ivory, gold-dust, and cattle. Chief ports, Zeila and Berbera.

ADELAIDE, ad'e-lȧd, a municipal city, the capital of South Australia, on the Torrens River, near its mouth in Gulf St. Vincent. Lat. 34° 55′ S.; lon. 138° 38′ E. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 20,000. It stands on rising ground, backed by woods, and divided by the Torrens into South and North Adelaide. It was founded in 1836, and in 1843 already covered 1000 acres. Is has regular streets, good shops and hotels, numerous places of worship, a government house, barracks, and theatre. A chamber of commerce, insurance company, assay office, and different banks, have been established. In 1852 there were in the city 27 public schools, attended by 1497 pupils, besides the Collegiate School of St. Peter's, incorporated in 1849. The assay office was opened in 1852. The quantity of gold introduced into it by overland escort during the year ending February 15, 1853, was 412,066 ounces, valued at 1,462,836*l.*

PORT ADELAIDE is situated about 6 miles N.N.W. of the town, and communicates with it by a railway. It is a free port, and the centre of all the commerce of the colony. The exports increased from 465,878*l.* in 1848 to 738,267*l.* (not including bullion) in 1852; and the imports from 346,137*l.* to 538,973*l.* The harbor is accessible for vessels drawing about 18 feet of water. The railway is in course of construction to North Ann Harbor, which has a much greater depth.

ADELAIDE ISLANDS, or QUEEN ADELAIDE ISLANDS, a chain of islands off the S.W. coast of Patagonia. The westernmost is called Adelaide Island. Lat. 52° S.; lon. 75° W.

ADELAIDE, a river in the N.W. of Australia, falls into Adam bay, and is navigable 50 miles for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

ADELEBSEN, or ADELEPSEN, ȧ'deh-lep'sen, a village of Hanover, 7 miles N.W. of Göttingen, on the right bank of the Schwülme. Pop. 1400.

ADELFORS, ȧ'del-fors', a village of Sweden, len Jönköping, on the Amman, 20 miles S.E. of Ekesjö, with a gold mine nearly abandoned.

ADELIE, ȧ'dȧ'lee', a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30′ S.; lon. 136° to 142° E. Discovered by D'Urville in 1840.

ADELINE, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

AD-EL-JIVAZ, ȧd-el-jee'vȧz', a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 14 to 16 miles from Akhlat, on the N.W. shore of Lake Van. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured, there being about 20 looms in the town employed in the production of these fabrics.

ADELL, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Iowa, 150 miles W. of Iowa City.

ADELL, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

ADELNAU, ȧ'del-nȯw', a town of Prussia, 40 miles N.E. of Breslau

ADELPHI, ȧ-del'fee, or FRATELLI, frȧ-tel'lee, (*i. e.* the "Brothers,") two small islands in the Grecian archipelago, about 40 miles W. of Scarpanto. Lat. 39° 5′ 8″ N.; lon. 23° 59′ 2″ E.

ADELPHI, a post-village in Colerain township, Ross co., Ohio, 67 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 500.

ADELSBERG, ȧ'dels-berg', a market town of Illyria, Carniola, 22 miles N.E. of Triest. It is remarkable for the stalactite caves that exist in the limestone rock in the vicinity, which are the largest hitherto discovered in Europe.

ADELSHEIM, ȧ'dels-hime', a town of Baden, 32 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1476.

ADEMUZ, ȧ-dȧ-mooth', a town of Spain, 52 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3033.

ADEN, ȧ'dēn or ȧ'dēn, a town and seaport of Arabia, which since 1839 has belonged to the British, on the E. side of Cape Aden. Lat. 12° 46′ 15″ N.; lon. 45° 10′ 20″ E. The population, which in 1839 was said to be under 1000, amounted in 1842 to 10,938. Its fortifications, which had fallen into decay, are now being greatly extended and improved; and, with the natural advantages of its situation, it will most probably become the Gibraltar of this part of the East. Numerous mosques and other buildings attest its former magnificence. Opposite the shore is the rocky island Seerah, at low water joined to the mainland. Aden is well supplied with water, and before the rise of Mocha, was the chief trading port of Arabia. It was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Solyman the Magnificent; but before its occupation by the British, it had shrunk into comparative insignificance. In 1839, the town and the peninsula on which it stands were purchased by the East India Company, to be made a depôt for coals and a calling station for the mail steamers between India and Suez; and the result is, that not less than 24,000 tons of shipping visit the port annually to supply the depôts with coals. The harbors, two in number, are considered the best in Asia.

ADEN, CAPE, a rocky peninsula on the S. coast of Arabia, rises to 1776 feet in height, stretches into the ocean about 5 miles, varying in breadth from 2 to 3½ miles, is connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus ¾ of a mile broad, and has a harbor on either side, both of which are good, especially that on the N.W.

ADEN, GULF OF, the name now given to that portion of sea lying between the north coast of Adel, terminating E. with Ras Jerdaifoon, (Cape Guardafui,) and the S. coast of Arabia, between Ras Arrah and Ras Agab; the former in lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 44° E.; the latter in 15° 15′ N., lon. 51° 30′ E. Its length from E. to W. is thus about 480 miles, its breadth from N. to S. varying from 160 to 200 miles.

ADENARA, or ADANARA, ȧ-da-nȧ'rȧ, an island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch; lat. 8° 17′ S., lon. 123° 14′ E.; about 35 miles long, and 15 broad.

ADENAU, ä'den-ou', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1330.

ADERNO, ä-dêr'no, a town of Sicily, at the S.E. foot of Mount Etna, near the Simeto, 17 miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 6623. It has remains of old walls, and the ruins of the ancient *Adranum*.

ADERSBACH, ä'ders-bäk', a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, 9 miles W.N.W. of Braunau, celebrated for a collection of detached rocks, covering a surface of several square miles, and rising to a great height.

ADIAMAN, ä-de-ä-män', a small town in Asiatic Turkey, 132 miles N.E. by N. of Aleppo; lat. 37° 46′ N., lon. 38° 32′ E. It contains several mosques and 1100 houses.

ADIGE, ad'e-je, (It. pron. ä'de-jä; Ger. *Etsch*, ätch; L. *Athesis*,) a river of Northern Italy, formed by numberless streamlets from the Helvetian Alps, which unite at Glurns, where it takes the name of the Etsch. Near Bolzano it is called the Adige, and, receiving the Eisach, it becomes navigable. It enters Lombardy 13 miles S. of Roveredo, and, flowing S. and E., enters the Gulf of Venice at Porto-Fossone, 13 miles N.E. of Adria, after a course of 220 miles. Affluents on the left, the Passer, Eisach, Avisio, and Alpone; on the right, the Noce. The cities of Glurns, Trent, Roveredo, and Verona are on its banks. It is navigable from Trent to the sea; but its velocity renders the navigation difficult.

ADIGETTO, ä-de-jet'tô, is a canal which commences near Badia, passes Rovigo, and, by means of the canals of Scortico and Bianco, connects the Adige with the Po.

ADINKERKE, ä'din-kêrk'gh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders. 18 miles S.W. of Ostend.

ADINJEEK, or ADINJIK, ä-din-jeek', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. shore of the Sea of Marmora, from which it is distant about 1½ miles. Lat. 40° 20′ N.; lon. 27° 50′ E.

ADIRONDACK, ad'e-ron'dak, a post-village in Newcomb township, Essex co., New York, near 2000 feet above the sea, and 100 miles N.N.W. of Albany, contains a bank.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, a group in the state of New York, W. of Lake Champlain, included chiefly within Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, and Clinton counties. The highest summit, Mount Tahawus, (or Marcy,) has an elevation of about 5460 feet above the sea.

ADJYGHUR, ad-ji-gûr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Allahabad, with a hill fortress, taken by the British in 1809.

ADKINSVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

ADMIRALTY (ad'me-ral-tê) INLET, a bay on the S. side of Barrow Strait, North America, lat. 73° 49′ N., lon. 88° W. The name Admiralty Inlet has also been given to a deep indentation in the land recently discovered in the Antarctic seas by Captain Ross, about lat. 64° 15′ S., and lon. 60° W.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, an island of Russian America, lat. 58° N., lon. 134° W. It is about 90 miles in length, N. to S., by 25 in breadth.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Papua, the largest nearly 60 miles in length, and in lat. 2° S., lon. 147° 19′ 52″ E. They were discovered in 1616 by an experienced navigator, named Cornelius Schooten.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a number of small islands at the entrance of Admiralty Bay, in New Zealand. Lat. 40° 48′ S., lon. 174° 2′ W.

ADMIRALTY SOUND, Terra del Fuego. It extends inland 48 miles S.E., having a width of 7 miles at the entrance, which gradually diminishes to 3.

AD'MISTON, or ATHELHAMP'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ADMONT, äd'mont, a town of Austria, Upper Styria, on the Enns, 56 miles N.W. of Grätz, with a population of 800 and an extensive abbey.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, a post-village and township of Canada West, co. of Lenox, 32 miles W. by S. of Kingston.

ADONI, ä-do'nee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 42 miles N.E. of Bellary; taken and ruined by Tippoo Saib in 1787.

ADONY, ä-don', a town of Hungary, Stuhlweissenburg, on the right bank of the Danube, 28 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 2000.

ADORF, ä'dorf, the southernmost town of Saxony, on the Elster, 29 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 2800. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen cloths, and musical instruments.

ADORP, ä'dorp, a village of the Netherlands, province and 4 miles N.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 1008.

ADOUR, äd'oor', (anc. *Aturus*,) a river of France, rises in the Tourmalet Pyrenees, near Barèges, passes Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, S. of Sever and Dax, where it becomes navigable; and after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Bay of Biscay N. of Bayonne. Affluents, Midouze, Gabas, Luy, and Gave de Pau.

ADOWA, ä'do-wä, or ADOVA, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the state of Tigré, at the foot of a hill, 145 miles N.E. of Gondar. Lat. 14° 12′ N.; lon. 38° 5′ E. Pop. 3000. It is regularly laid out; houses conical, and interspersed with trees. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen cloths, and is the chief entrepôt of trade between the interior of Tigré and the coast.

AD'PAR, a town and parliamentary borough of Wales, co. of Cardigan, parish of Landyfriog, on the Teifi, a bridge across which joins it to Newcastle Emlyn, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Cardigan. Pop. 1746. It has 11 annual cattle fairs, with a retail trade for the supply of an extensive district. Adpar-Emlyn unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, &c. in sending one member to the House of Commons.

ADRA, ä'drä, (anc. *Abdera*,) a town and seaport of Spain, Andalucia, province and 60 miles S.E. of Grenada, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 7400. Chiefly employed in the extensive lead mines in its vicinity, the greater part of the ore from which is exported to Marseilles.

ADRAMYTI, ä'drä-mee'tee, (anc. *Adramyttium*,) a town and seaport of Asia Minor, 4 miles from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 83 miles N. of Smyrna. Pop. 5000. (?) It is ill built and dirty. Exports large quantities of olives and wool to Constantinople, and gall-nuts to other parts of Europe.

ADRANOS, äd'ra-nos', or ED'RENOS', an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, on a river of the same name, at the foot of a limestone hill, 10 miles S.W. of Olympus, and 135 N.N.E. of Smyrna; lat. 39° 59′ N., lon. 28° 55′ E. It is now in ruins, but these are of a very imposing and interesting character.

ADRANUM. See ADERNO.

ADRARA, ä-drä'rä, a village of Lombardy, 14 miles E. of Bergamo, with an ancient castle, celebrated in the wars of the Guelphs and Guibelines. Pop. 2000.

ADRIA, ä'dre-ä, (anc. *Hadria*, *Haltria*, or *Altria*,) a town of Lombardy, government of Venice, between the Po and Adige, 13 miles E. of Rovigo. Pop. 10,000. It has remains of fine edifices, and was anciently a seaport of such consequence as to give its name to the Adriatic, from which it is now 14 miles distant. Its port is quite obliterated. Adria is the see of an archbishop.

AD'RIAMPATAM', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 34 miles S.E. of Tanjore.

ADRIAN, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

ADRIAN, ä'dre-an, a flourishing town, capital of Lenawee co., Michigan, is situated on a branch of the Raisin river, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 37 miles W. of Monroe, 80 miles S.E. of Lansing, and 70 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. The Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, which was opened in 1836, connects the town with Toledo, 32 miles distant; and the Southern railroad was extended westward to Chicago in 1852. Since the construction of these improvements, Adrian has increased rapidly, and become the centre of trade for a fine farming region of large extent, which is chiefly appropriated to the growth of the different kinds of grain. It has 2 banks. Its extensive water-power is employed in mills of various kinds. Adrian has public buildings of a superior order, among which are several places of worship and high-schools. This place is the east terminus of a plank-road 26 miles long. Pop. between 3000 and 4000.

ADRIANCE, ä'dre-ance, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

ADRIANOPLE, ad-re-an-o'pel, or ADRINOPLE, (Turkish, EDRENEH, äd'rê-neh, anc. *Adrianopolis* or *Hadrianopolis*,) a city of European Turkey, province of Room-Elee, built partly on a hill and partly on the banks of the Tundja, near its confluence with the Maritza, 137 miles N.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 41′ 26″ N.; lon. 26° 35′ 41″ E. Pop. 150,000. It is considered as the second capital of the empire. Formerly, the suburbs were surrounded by a strong wall, commanded by 12 towers and a citadel; but these are now in ruins. It has an arsenal, a cannon foundry, and numerous caravanseries and bazaars. The mosque of the Sultan Selim is a splendid structure, with four lofty minarets and a richly decorated interior. This edifice is considered the finest Moslem temple extant. The aqueduct which supplies the city fountains is also a noble structure. Adrianople is the see of a Greek bishop, dependent on the patriarchate of Constantinople. On the right bank of the Tundja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is situated the Eski-Serai, the old palace of the sultans, now much decayed. Adrianople possesses important manufactories of silks, woollens, and linens, has celebrated dye-works and tanneries, and an active commerce in manufactured goods and the products of a fertile district. The chief outlet for this commerce is the port of Enos, which was taken by the Russians on the 20th August, 1829. Adrianople was the capital of the Ottoman empire from 1366 to 1453. Hadrianopolis was founded by the Emperor Hadrian.

ADRIATIC, ad're-at'ic, (anc. *Adria* and *Mare Adriaticum*; It. *Mare Adriatico*, mä'rä ä-dre-ä'te-ko; Ger. *Adriatisches Meer*, ä-dre-ä'tish-es mair; Fr. *Mer-Adriatique*, mair ä'dre-ä'teek',) or GULF OF VEN'ICE, an arm of the Mediterranean, extending from lat. 40° to 45° 46′ N., between Italy, Illyria, and Albania. Length, 500 miles; mean breadth, 100 miles. It is named from the city Adria, and forms on the W. the Gulf of Manfredonia, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples. The name Gulf of Venice is more properly given to the N.W. part. On the E. are the Gulfs of Triest, Fiume, and Cattaro, on the coast of Austria, and of Drino, in Albania. The shores of this sea are generally low on the Venetian side; it has many shoals, and its muddy shores are covered with unwholesome marshes. On the Dalmatian side, the waves dash against

enormous rocks, or ripple among beautiful strands formed by the numerous islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer, the navigation of the gulf is safe and simple, because the prevailing wind is very favorable for leaving it, but in winter the S.E. winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Its depth, between Dalmatia and the mouths of the Po, is 22 fathoms; but a large part of the Gulf of Triest, and the Adriatic, opposite Venice, is less than 12 fathoms deep. Farther to the S., where it is less affected by the influx of great rivers, the gulf deepens considerably. It has little or no perceptible tide, except at Venice, where there is a rise of a few feet. Notwithstanding the present shallowness of the Adriatic, there can be little doubt that its original depth was much greater than it is now, as was also its extent; the former being affected by the deposits of sand, marl, and tertaceous incrustations—strictly analogous to the strata of which the subapennine and other hills of the Italian peninsula are composed—which are rapidly accumulating at the bottom; and the latter by the low alluvial tracts forming along its borders. The most remarkable instance of these accessions of land occurs on the W. coast, where a series of lagoons, formed by long lines of sandbars, are rapidly filling up and being converted into meadows by newly deposited mud brought down by the streams. Between the N. point of the Gulf of Triest down to the S. of Ravenna, there is an uninterrupted series of recent accessions of land more than 100 miles in length, which, within the last 2000 years, have increased from 2 to 20 miles in breadth. It is calculated that the mean rate of advance of the delta of the Po on the Adriatic, between the years 1200 and 1600, was about 27 yards a year; whereas, the mean annual gain, from 1600 to 1804, was 76 yards. (Lyell's Geology.)

ADRO, ä'dro, a town and capital of Venetian Lombardy, 12 miles W.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 2214.

AD'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

ADUR, ä'dŭr, a river of England, co. of Sussex, rising a little S.W. of Horsham, flowing S., and entering the English Channel at Shoreham, after a course of 25 miles. Its mouth is supposed by some to have formed the ancient *Portus Adurni*.

ADU'LIS, ADULE, ä-doo'leh, or ZULLA, zool'lä, the ruins of an ancient town of Abyssinia, territory of the Dankali, near the head of Amesley Bay, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 30 miles S.S.E. of Arkeeko. Lat. 15° 15′ N.; lon. 39° 56′ E.

ADVENTURE, a post-office of Ontonagon co., Michigan.

ADVENTURE BAY, a large semicircular bay in Brune Island, off the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is well sheltered, the anchorage good, and an abundance of wood and water to be found on its shores.

ADVENTURE SOUND and HARBOR, E. of Falkland Island. The former is a bay 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. The latter is in the S. part of the Sound, and is one of the best in it.

AD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

AD'WICK-LE-STREET, a parish of England, co. of York.

AD'WICK-UPON-DEARNE—(dern,) a parish of England, co. of York.

ÆGADES, ee'gä-dēz, a group of islands off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 miles W. of Trapani; the principal being Favignana, Levanzo, and Maritimo.

ÆGAE. See Alas.

ÆGEAN (e-jee'an) SEA, or GRE'CIAN ARCHIPEL'AGO, is a name given by the Greeks and Romans to that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor on the E., Greece and part of Turkey on the W., and the shores of Room-Elee in the latter country on the N. Its length, from N. to S., is about 400 miles; its breadth, generally, upwards of 200, excepting at Cape Doro, at the S. extremity of the island of Negropont, where it narrows to 90 miles, but afterwards widens to nearly its former width. Its depth is very great, there being, in many places, at less than a mile from the shore, no bottom to be found with a 200-fathom line. It contains numerous islands, many of which are of volcanic origin: others are composed entirely of pure white marble. Most of them are high, their mountain elevations having an average height of from 1500 to 1800 feet.

ÆGILIA. See Cerigotto.

ÆGINA, EGINA, e-jī'na, or ENGIA, en'je-a, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Ægina, (*Saronicus Sinus*,) 16 miles S. by W. of Athens. Lat. of Mount Elias, on the S. part, 37° 41′ 9″ N.; lon. 23° 30′ E. It is 8 miles in length, and about the same in breadth. This island was anciently celebrated for the splendor of its buildings, among which was the famous temple of Jupiter, (now in ruins,) situated on Mount St. Elias. Pop. about 16,000.

ÆGINA, a comparatively recent town of Greece, situated on the island of Egina. For some time it was the residence of the Greek senate and governor, but the removal of the court to Athens, along with the library and other stores of the town, has caused it greatly to decline. Pop. about 10,000.

ÆGINA, GULF OF, (anc. *Saronicus Sinus*,) on the E. side of Greece, between Attica and Peloponnesus, is near 50 miles in length, and perhaps 30 in breadth. It contains the islands of Salamis, Ægina, and several islets.

ÆGYPTUS. See Egypt.

AELTERE, äl'tä-reh, a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the railway from Ghent to Bruges, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ghent.

ÆMO'NA. See Laybach.

AENG, ä'eng', a frontier town in Farther India, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles S.E. of Aracan.

ÆNARIA. See Ischia.

ÆOLIÆ INSULÆ. See Lipari Islands.

AERNEN, air'nen, a considerable village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 7 miles N.E. of Brieg.

AEROE, (Aerröe or Ærröe,) ä'rö'eh, or ARROE, an island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the Baltic, 10 miles S. of Funen, 14 miles in length by 5 miles mean breadth. Pop. 10,200. It is fertile and well cultivated.

AEROESKIOBING, ä'rö-es-kyö'bing, (*i. e.* "the mart of Aerröe,") a town and seaport, capital of the above island, on the N.E. side. Pop. 1600, with ship-building docks, and an active navigation.

AERSCHOT, or AARSCHOT, är'skot, a town of Belgium, province of S. Brabant, on the Demer, 23 miles N.E. of Brussels, with distilleries and commerce in grain. Pop. 2900.

AERTRYCKE, är'tri-keh, a village of Belgium, province of W. Flanders, 8 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2687.

AERZEELE, är'zä-leh, a village of Belgium, W. Flanders, 15 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 3192.

ÆSIS. See Iesi.

AERZEN, aixt'sen, a town of Hanover, Kalenberg, 5 miles S.W. of Hameln, with powder-works. Pop. 1000.

ÆSTUARIUM VAVARIS. See Moray Frith.

ÆTHIOPIA. See Ethiopia.

ÆTOLIA, e-to'lo-a, a government of the kingdom of Greece, on the continent, between lat. 38° 17′ and 38° 50′ N., and lon. 21° 10′ and 22° 5′ E., having E. the governments of Phocis and Phthiotis, W. Acarnania, N. Eurytania, and S. the Gulf of Patras. Pop. (1840) 25,144. It is mostly mountainous, but along the Corinthian gulf barley, rye, and olives are raised. Highest point, Mount Oxeaon, its N. frontier, 4636 feet high. Chief river, the Phidaris. Capital, Missolonghi.——Adj. and inhab. Ætolian, e-to'le-an.

AFOGADOS, äf-o-gä'dooe, a village of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, near the sea, on the left bank of one of the mouths of the Capiharibe, and 3½ miles S. of Recife, or Pernambuco. It has a harbor suitable for large vessels, and carries on some trade in cotton and sugar. Pop. 1000.

AFFOLTERN, äf-fol'tern, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles S.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1794.

AFGHANISTAN, äf-gän'is-tän', ("Afghan-land," or "Afghan-country,") an extensive inland country of Asia, lying between lat. 26° 50′ and 36° 30′ N., and lon. 62° and 72° 30′ E., having E. the Punjab, S. Bhawlpoor, Sinde, and Beloochistan, W. the Persian dominions, and N. Independent Toorkistan, (Balkh, Khoondooz, Kafiristan,) from which it is separated by the Hindoo Koosh and its prolongations. Area estimated at 225,000 square miles, and the population at about 5,000,000. From the table-land in the N., varying from 15,000 to 16,000 feet in height, (the highest part being the Hindoo Koosh, 20,493 feet,) many mountain ranges proceed to the S., E., and W. Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a land of deserts, rocks, and mountains, and some of the last of the most inhospitable character, there are yet a number of fertile valleys, well watered, covered with clover, thyme, violets, and many odoriferous plants, and remarkable for their picturesque beauty. In these favored spots grain is grown in abundance, and, as elsewhere mentioned, fruits of all kinds, including oranges, citrons, grapes, pomegranates, apricots, apples, quinces, peaches, pears, plums, almonds, and walnuts. The most extensive of these valleys or plains are those of Cabool and Peshawer; but there is also an exceedingly rich, level tract in the vicinity of Herat. A great part of Seistan is a mere desert, as is likewise a large portion of the S. and S.W. part of the country, extending over a space of about 300 miles in length by 100 in breadth.

The climate of Afghanistan is various, depending more on the difference of elevation than on that of latitude, the cold being very severe in the higher regions, and the heat intense in the lower. These extremes are strikingly illustrated by the circumstance of the summits of the mountains being often covered with snow, while the heat of the plains below is all but intolerable. Sewee, situated in Sewistan, the territory forming the S.E. portion of Afghanistan, and in lat. 29° 20′ N., and lon. 67° 58′ E., is regarded as the hottest place in the territory. It is also extremely hot at Candahar, the thermometer, in the summer, being frequently above 110° in the shade; while in winter the inhabitants suffer from cold, fuel being extremely scarce. At Cabool, the snow lies for several months together, during which the people remain in their houses, and sleep, like the Russians, close to the stoves, the thermometer falling to 5° or 6° below zero. The prevailing winds are from the west, and are in general cold; while the easterly winds are hot. The climate, on the whole, however, is favorable to the human constitution, and in some parts highly salubrious; diseases are few—the principal are fevers, agues, small-pox, and ophthalmia.

Afghanistan was formerly a monarchy, the crown being hereditary in a branch of the house of Suddazye: it is now divided into three chieftships, Herat, Cabool, and Candahar. The revenue of the first is about 200,000*l.*, the one-half in money, the other in produce. Cabool is believed to have yielded, under a system of grinding taxation, about 240,000*l.*, and Kandahar about 60,000*l.* The whole Afghan force, which is chiefly cavalry, amounts to about 16,000 men. They are imperfectly disciplined, and are embarrassed by the multitude of their arms, which consist of a long, heavy matchlock, with a bayonet, a sabre, a blunderbuss, and three long pistols, a *couteau de chasse*; a dagger, and four or five knives, besides a shield.

The chief rivers are the Cabool, Helmund, Gomul, Lora, &c., but none is of great size. The morass Hamoon, in the S.W., scarcely belongs to Afghanistan: the only lake of consequence is that of Abistadr. The vegetation in the lowlands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, millet, maize, and turmeric are raised. In the uplands, the timber-trees, herbs, and fruits of Europe grow wild, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, and artificial grasses are cultivated. Cabool is supposed to excel all other cities in the variety and excellence of its fruits. Tobacco is extensively produced; and India is mostly supplied with madder from hence. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, and naphtha are met with. Arts and husbandry are in a very low condition; carpets are made at Herat, but other manufactures are few, and mostly confined to cotton, woollen, and silk stuffs for home use, with saddlery, harness, and cattle-trappings. Sheep and goats are abundant, producing a fine wool, used in the manufacture of shawls. Imports, coarse cottons, indigo, muslins, silks, and brocade, ivory, wax, sandal-wood, sugar, and spices, from India; horses, gold and silver, cochineal, and broadcloth, from Toorkistan; with some cutlery hardware, and other European goods, from Russia, through Bokhara; silks, cottons, embroidery, and chintz, from Persia; slaves, from Arabia and Abyssinia; silks, tea, porcelain, dyes, and precious metals, overland from China; and dates and cocoa-nuts, from Beloochistan. Altogether, the imports may amount to 500,000*l.* a year. The exports consist of madder, assafœtida, tobacco, fruits, and horses, with furs, shawls, and chintz, to India; shawls, turbans, indigo, and other Indian produce, to Toorkistan; and the same articles, with Herat carpets, to Persia. The demand for British manufactures has lately increased, so as nearly to supersede the importation of manufactured goods overland from Russia. The transit trade is considerable, and wholly conducted by means of camels and horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles being impracticable. The population comprises Belooches, Oosbeks, Huzarehs, Eimauks, Persians, and Hindoos; but the great mass are of the Afghan race, and Mohammedans of the Soonite sect. Chief cities, Cabool, Candahar, Herat, Peshawer, Jelalabad, and Ghuznee.——Adj. and inhab., AFGHAN, ăf'găn', or ăf'ghaun'.

AFIOOM, AFIOUM, AFIUM, ă-fe-oom', or AFIUM-KARA-HISSAR, kă'răh'his-sar', (Black Castle of Opium,) a city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, capital of a sanjak, on a mountain side, 50 miles S.S.E. of Kutaieh. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (?) It is pretty well built; has a citadel crowning a lofty rock, numerous mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manufactures of black felts, carpets, arms, saddlery, stirrups, and a large trade in opium, grown near it, whence its name. Afioom is the residence of a pasha, and the seat of an Armenian bishop.

AFRAGOLA, ă-frăg'ō-lă, a town of Naples, province, and 6 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 13,000. It has extensive manufactures of straw bonnets.

AFRICA, ăf're-kă, (called also *Lib'ya* by the ancients, who, however, appear to have been familiar with the N. part only; Fr. *Afrique*, ă'freek'; Ger. *Afrika*, ă'fro-kă'; It., Sp., and Port., *Africa*, ă'fre-kă,) one of the great divisions of the globe, and the third in superficial extent, lies between 37° 20′ N. lat. and 34° 50′ S. lat., and between 51° 22′ E. and 17° 32′ W. lon., being about 5000 miles in extreme length, from Cape Blanco on the Mediterranean to Cape Agulhas, 100 miles S.E. of the Cape of Good Hope; and 4300 in its greatest breadth, between Cape Guardafui (Ras Jerdaffoon) on the Indian Ocean to Cape Verde on the Atlantic; including an area of about 12,000,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the N.E. and S.E. by the Isthmus of Suez, Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; on the S. by the Southern, and on the S.W. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean; being wholly surrounded by sea, excepting where the Isthmus of Suez connects it with Arabia, approaching, however, within a few miles of Europe at the Straits of Gibraltar, and of Asia at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Though it presents a coast line of upwards of 15,000 miles, it is nowhere indented by any great gulf or bay, if we except the Gulf of Guinea on the W. coast, which is rather a trending inward of the shore, than a gulf opening into the land. The other principal indentations are the Gulf of Sidra on the N. coast, Bights of Benin and Biafra on the W. coast, and Delagoa and Sofala bays on the E. coast. Its most remarkable capes are Capes Blanco and Spartel on its N. shores, Cape Verde on the N.W., Cape Agulhas on the S., and Ras Jerdaffoon, or Cape Guardafui, on the E. coast.

Population.—The inhabitants of this immense region are generally of an inferior physical conformation, and in a low state of intellectual development. Probably the want of great gulfs or navigable rivers penetrating the interior, by shutting out commerce, that great civilizer, may have had something to do with this result; to which the torrid climate, by its enervating influence, has no doubt largely contributed. When transferred to contact with civilization, they rapidly acquire its customs and manners. In the United States, the peculiarities of feature which characterize some of the most barbarous tribes, are gradually modified, and approach the European conformation. As to the amount of population of this vast continent, we have no certain data on which to form estimates. Balbi states it at 60,000,000, and Malte Brun and the Weimar Almanac at 101,000,000. With the exception of the N. portions, and those on the Red Sea, and the settlements recently made at and N. of the Cape of Good Hope, Africa has been inhabited from the earliest times by barbarous or semibarbarous tribes and nations, mostly with a black skin and woolly hair, but with different degrees of intellectual development. In some tribes, the lips are very large and projecting, the nose flat, and the forehead low and receding; while in others the features approach in conformation those of the Caucasian race. The region N. of Senegal, and W. of Egypt, is inhabited by Arab races; Egypt is inhabited by Copts. The Hottentots, once occupying the country at present called Cape Colony, now inhabit the tract extending N. of that colony and washed by the Atlantic, up to 24° S. lat. They are of a yellowish color, with high cheek-bones, flat, broad noses, small eyes, and hair in separate tufts. They are short in stature, the men being about 4½, and the women 4 feet high. Their language is guttural, ending with a peculiar click. Though an inoffensive race, they have made but little progress towards civilization. Those nearest Cape Colony have become subject to European influence; but the interior tribes live in dirty huts or kraals built of mats or sticks, wear sheepskin dresses, live on the milk of their cattle, and migrate from place to place. Mohammedanism and Fetishism are the prevailing religions of Africa, except in Abyssinia, where a corrupt form of Christianity exists. A fetish may be any thing, a rock, stick, or stone, that the individual chooses to invest with the attributes of divinity; which, from the moment he sets it apart, is feared and adored as an agent of good or evil. Some have serpents and lizards as their supreme fetish; others worship the sun, moon, stars, and idols in human form. Human sacrifices are practised among some of the negro nations, but rarely, except on great occasions. The victim must be brought from a distance, and his fate concealed from him till the moment the blow is struck.

Languages.—As in all barbarous countries, the languages and dialects are numerous. The Arabic, Berber, and Mandingoe are the most widely diffused; the last prevailing over nearly the whole W. coast, and the other two over the N. and N.E. parts of the continent. In South Africa the Hottentot and Kaffir tongues are best known. The number of languages has been estimated, for the whole continent, at 150. The social condition of Africa, as compared with Europe, is low, but yet not so debased as it has often been represented. The black population are generally kind, cheerful, and humane, and show an aptness to receive the advantages of civilized life. The African black has none of the moodiness and ferocity of temper of the savages of the South Sea and Pacific islands; nor has he the stern cruelty and reserve of the American Indian. Both in the E. and W. coasts, travellers represent them as exhibiting warm affections, paternal feelings, and generous hospitality. The Foolahs, on the W. coast, exhibit the nearest approach to the customs of civilized life; while the Ashantees, who are among the most intelligent of the races of Africa, are the most cruel and ferocious, and, it is believed, practise cannibalism. Some of the tribes have made quite respectable advances in manufactories, but their agriculture is of the rudest kind. Leather, wrought metals, and cotton cloths are among their manufactures.

European Settlements.—The principal British settlements are at Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and the Cape of Good Hope, with several unimportant establishments on the Gold and Slave coasts. The Dutch have possessions on the Gold coast, as also have the Danes, besides some on the Slave coast. The Portuguese have several possessions on both the W. and E. coasts; and the French on the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The Colonization Society of the United States have founded the native republic of Liberia, for the reception of free negroes.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—A greater portion of the interior of Africa is desert than of either of the other grand divisions of the globe. The desert of Sahara, (see SAHARA,) the largest in the world, extends from the Atlantic ocean nearly to the Red Sea, a distance of upwards of 3000 miles, having an average breadth of from 600 to 900 miles, and covering an area of 2,000,000, square miles, or a space double the superfices of the Mediterranean. The deserts of Nubia,

Lybia, and Southern Africa will be described under their several heads. Africa is believed, from what imperfect knowledge we have of it, to rise in successive terraces from the coast to the interior. This is known to be the case in South Africa and Abyssinia, where the features of the country are the grandest, and is inferred from the fall of the rivers in other parts. Little is known of the interior, however, few points having been reached by explorers. The Mountains of the Moon, the most extensive known range, commence at Kissi-Kissi, about 200 miles S.E. of Sierra Leone, in lat. 9° N., and lon. 9° 20′ W., and running in a S.E. direction nearly parallel with the coast (but at distances of from 80 to 150 miles) to lon. 26° E., turn suddenly to the N.E., and have been generally supposed to cross the entire continent to Cape Guardafui, at a distance of 4000 miles from their place of beginning. In Guinea this range has the name of the Kong mountains. At about 12° E. lon., a branch chain, called the Cameroon mountains, shoots off in a S.W. direction to the Bight of Biafra, attaining, near the sea, an elevation of 13,000 feet. North of the Kong mountains are various lofty ranges, running in a N. direction; among which are the Dombori and Bataké. Between 7° and 11° W. lon. and 11° and 14° N., another chain of rocky heights, rising to an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet, and cleft by tremendous ravines, skirts the Joliba or Niger. The other more remarkable mountains of Africa are those comprising the Mount Atlas range, (which see,) beginning at Cape Geer or Ghir, 10° W. lon., and extending E. as far as 50° W. lon., where it approaches the 32° N. lat. The distance from one side to the other of this range has been estimated at from 30 to 40 miles, and the altitude of the highest summit, Mount Miltseen, 27 miles S.E. of the town of Morocco, at 11,380 feet above the level of the sea. The higher regions of these mountains are seldom entirely free from snow. A mountain of great height has recently been discovered in East Africa, by the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, a missionary, who places this mountain, which he calls Kilimandjaro, or Kilima-dja-aro, "Mountain of Greatness," in 3° 40′ S. lat., and 36° E. lon.; and represents it as being covered with perpetual snow, which, being so near the equator, would indicate a height of at least 20,000 feet. The mountain is described as having two summits rising to the limit of snow, of which the eastern is the lower, and terminates in several peaks, covered, during the rainy season, far down with snow; but which, in the dry season, sometimes melts entirely away. The western, or higher summit, is in the form of an immense dome. The two summits are 10 or 12 miles apart. If the position of Kilimandjaro be correctly laid down by Mr. Rebmann, it lies about 600 miles due W. of Mombas, on the coast of Zanzibar, and just so far into a hitherto unexplored country, of which nothing was previously known. In the province of Shoa, the mountains attain a considerable elevation; that portion of it called Effat being entirely surrounded by lofty and craggy hills. Recent explorations seem to show that the Mountains of the Moon do not extend so far N. as had hitherto been supposed, or, at least, that about the sources of the Nile (the head waters of which were not reached by Mr. Rollé, who approached within 4½° of the equator from the N.) the mountains make a great bend to the S.

Minerals.—Africa has long been famous for her gold; and though now eclipsed by the newer goldfields of California and Australia, full explorations of the country and scientific mining may restore to Africa its former pre-eminence in this respect. The richest gold-mine known on this continent is that of Natakoo, a small, round, isolated hill, about 300 feet high and 9000 in circumference, situated on a plain of alluvial formation, being composed of argillaceous earth, containing gold in all the forms of lumps, grains, and spangles. Every cubic foot, it is said, is charged with metal. The hill is perforated in all directions with holes 6 feet in diameter and 40 feet in depth. The gold is met with at about 4 feet below the surface, becoming more abundant with the depth. Forty miles N. of Natakoo are the gold-mines of Semayla; next to these in respect to richness is the mine of Nambia, situated near the Tabaoura mountains. Large quantities of this precious metal are also found on the banks of the Barra river, where 10,000 slaves are said to be employed searching for it. The gold region (except Barra) lies in Bambook, S. of the Senegal river, and occupies 1200 square miles. Iron is found in Morocco, Algeria, Abyssinia, and in various mountainous districts of Central and South Africa. Salt is abundant, both as a residuum and a fossil, though there are large districts destitute of it. Manganese is common; and extensive deposits of nitrate of potash and soda are found near Angra Pequena, on the W. coast of South Africa. Copper of the richest description is found beyond the Orange river, and lead in the district of Uitenhage, Cape Colony. Recent advices state that gold has been found in great abundance in South Africa, especially in the district of Caledon, and between Table bay and Orange river. It is found associated with copper-ore, and also with quartz.

Bays, Gulfs, and Rivers.—Africa is not traversed by such immense rivers as America and Asia. Among its principal streams are the Joliba, or Quorra, (better known to Europeans as the Niger,) and the Nile. The former has attracted the attention of geographers for many centuries, from the mystery that hung over its source and course, which has so long baffled the efforts of explorers; and the latter, from its banks having been the seat of a civilization antedating that of Greece and Rome. It was reserved for Richard and John Lander, former servants of Capt. Clapperton, to remove the veil, and to proclaim to the world that the ancient Niger has its exit in the Bight of Benin. It was in 1830 that the brothers Lander, by descending from Boosa to the gulf just named, on the bosom of this stream, set this vexed question for ever at rest. The principal rivers in West Africa, beginning at the Straits of Gibraltar and proceeding S., are the Senegal, Gambia, Casamanza, Cacheo, the Jeba or Geba, the Rio Grande, the Nuñez, the Sierra Leone, the Adirri or Volta, the Quorra Joliba or Niger, the Congo or Zaire, the Coanza, and the Gariep or Orange river. On the E. coast, the largest rivers are the Zambeze, or Quillimane, and the Juba or Fumbo. The former of these is said to be 900 miles in length, and to be navigable, during the wet season, from 200 to 300 miles above its mouth, which is in the channel of Mozambique. The Juba enters the Indian ocean nearly under the equator, and is represented to be navigable for boats far into the interior. The other principal rivers on the E. coast are the Hawash, flowing into the straits of Bab-el-mandeb, and the Atabara, Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile,) and the Bahr-el-Azrek, (Blue Nile,) all branches of the Nile, which is the only large river which enters the Mediterranean from Africa. See NILE.

Although much of Africa is yet unexplored, it is known to contain several large lakes. Of these, Lake Tchad, situated in Bornoo, nearly in the centre of the continent, is the largest. The 14th parallel of N. lat. and the 15th meridian of E. lon. intersect this lake, which is about 220 miles in length, and, in its widest part, about 140 miles in breadth. About 10° W. of this, the Niger flows through Lake Debo, in Soodan; and some 20° to the E. of it, the Bahr-el-Azrek, or E. branch of the Nile, traverses Lake Dembea, in Abyssinia. South of the equator are Lake Nyassi, intersected by the 12th parallel of S. lat. and the 34th meridian of E. lon., and the recently discovered Lake Ngami, between 20° and 21° S. lat. and 23° and 24° E. lon., reported to be about 70 miles long. Of Lake Maravi, (or Zewa,) in East Africa, (supposed by some to be the same as Nyassi,) little is known. S.E. of Tunis, on the slopes of Mount Atlas, is Lake Lowdeah, or Sibkah-el-Lowdeah. For a full description of the rivers and lakes, see separate articles.

Climate.—Taken as a continent, owing to its situation in or near the torrid zone, Africa has a higher temperature than either of the other grand divisions of the earth; though even here the variety is great. The desert plains, marshes, swamps, and the alluvions of the river banks, with their pestilential exhalations, give it a fatal distinction. The S. and N. extremities, being within the temperate zone, are moderately healthy; but even here the temperature is heightened by their proximity to the torrid zone, and yet more, perhaps, by the hot winds from the deserts. The E. coast, with some exceptions, is generally healthy; but the W. coast is most destructive to the white race of any region yet visited by the European; especially between 10° and 11° N. lat., in Senegambia, being, perhaps, the hottest place on the globe. The whole of the Gold coast is likewise very unhealthy, owing, it is supposed, to the great contrast between the temperature of midday and midnight, and to sulphurous exhalations which rise from the valleys every morning; and this in the midst of most delightful scenery, varied by rock, still water, and forest. The appalling mortality attending the different expeditions that have gone to the W. coast and ascended its rivers, bear full testimony to its reputation. About one-third of the Europeans who have endeavored to ascend the Senegal river have perished in the attempt; and nearly half of those composing the expedition sent out by the English government in 1816 to explore the river Congo, shared a similar fate. On the Niger expedition in 1841, out of 145 Europeans, 41 died in less than two months. River water, formerly supposed to be the fatal agency, from containing sulphuretted hydrogen, was carefully analyzed by this expedition, without finding the gas to exist in any excess, either in the air or water. Sierra Leone is, perhaps, the most unhealthy spot in these unhealthy regions. The mortality is generally caused by violent fever of the intermittent kind; and yet the climate, to all outward appearance, is delightful. And in the case of Captain Tuckey's expedition—in which he himself was a victim—the thermometer never sank below 60° at night, and seldom rose above 76° in the daytime. There are but two seasons in Africa, the wet and the dry; the former extending from May to October, inclusive of both; the dry season occupying the remaining months. The wet season commences and terminates with tornadoes and tremendous storms of thunder and lightning. Sir James Alexander, speaking of the W. coast of North Africa, says that, from 5½ till 8 o'clock, the mornings were delightful; but that after the latter hour the sun shone forth with intense fierceness, vegetation drooped, and men withdrew to their huts or tents, and the animals

to the forest. Though many parts of Africa are deluged with rain, in the deserts and in Egypt it seldom or never falls; one of the causes, no doubt, of the higher temperature of this continent. The range of the thermometer on the W. coast, in 1819, was at the highest only 95°, mean 76°, not higher than an ordinary American summer, in lat. 40° N.; while the average heat at Sierra Leone was 82°; at Cape Coast Castle from 85° to 90°; and at the Cape of Good Hope from 60° to 90° in the warm season. The highest it was ever observed at the last place was 102°, and it is never below 50°.

Vegetable Productions.—Perhaps nothing can better characterize the vegetation of this region than the fact that the palm is found, in one or other of its varieties, throughout its whole extent, except in its S. extremity. Along the shores of the Mediterranean, wheat and maize are cultivated; the olive, the orange, the castor-oil plant, the fig-tree, and the dwarf and the date palms, are plentiful; the lotus, so famed in ancient history, is abundant, and still eaten to some extent. South of the Atlas mountains, the date-palm (*Phœnix dactyl(fera*) is so abundant as to give its name to the country. Rice, maize, plantains, yams, manioc, pulse, and earth-nuts (*Arachis hypogea*) are cultivated along the whole W. coast, within the tropics. On the E. coast, within the same parallels, the products are similar, but rice is more and maize less cultivated; to which may be added tamarinds and cotton in great abundance. The baobab-tree, sometimes 30 feet in diameter, though but 10 or 15 feet high, was first discovered in Senegambia, but is also found in Nubia, and as far as 20° S. lat. It has a bushy head, and forms an important article of native food. In the same region grows the acacia, which furnishes the gum-senegal. Along the W. coast likewise, but especially on the coast of Guinea, are found the *Elæis Guineensis*, from which palm-oil and wine are obtained; the cabbage palm, the wax palm, and the Shea butter-tree, all yielding products important to man. To these may be added the African oak and the mangrove. Of fruits, the best are the banana, pawpaw, custard apple, lemon, orange, and tamarind. At the Cape of Good Hope, wheat and other cereals are cultivated; but the most characteristic vegetation of this district is the heaths, which grow in wonderful profusion, in great variety, and of surpassing beauty. Geraniums and various bulbous and orchidaceous plants are also abundant. The N.E. part of Africa, in the vicinity of Cape Guardafui, is rich in frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon, and numerous other spices. The highlands of Ethiopia are the native place of the coffee-plant, which gives its name to the province of Kaffa. In many parts, this tree forms thick woods. Abyssinia, though within the tropics, has, on account of its elevation, more the vegetation of the temperate than the torrid zone, (part of it, however, is in the spice region,) while Nubia, which is farther from the equator, is much more tropical in its vegetation. The palm-oil tree and Indian cotton are among its prominent plants. Egypt, from early times, has been celebrated for its wheat, and also produces rice, beans, peas, sesamum, cotton, senna, and other cassias. Here, too, are the date, dwarf, and doum palm.

Zoology.—Africa is remarkable for the variety of her animals, especially of those of the carnivorous and ferocious kind. Of 300 mammals that inhabit this continent, 242 are peculiar to it. The lion, the largest and most ferocious of his species, the leopard, panther, hyena, (two varieties, spotted, and strand or coast-wolf,) civet, and ichneumon are among its carnivora; the hare, rabbit, jerboa, squirrel, rat, and mouse, among its rodentia; the ground-hog, sloth, and long-tailed pangolin, (*Manis tetradactyla*,) among its edentata; the elephant, the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, wild-boar, the zebra, and quagga, among its pachydermata; 50 species of antelope, the giraffe, buffalo, (in several varieties,) among its ruminantia; and the chimpanzee, baboon, apa, and monkey, among its quadrumana, comprising, in all, 55 species of the last, of which 48 are peculiar; 30 of bats, of which 26 are peculiar; of carnivora 66, of which 52 are peculiar; of rodentia 48, of which 38 are peculiar; edentata 3, all peculiar; pachydermata 15, peculiar 12; ruminantia 73, peculiar 63; and whales (*Cetacea*) 10, peculiar 8. Of horned cattle there are many different varieties: the oxen of Abyssinia and Borneo, both having horns of immense size—the former 4 feet in length and 2 feet in circumference at the base; the broad-tailed sheep of Barbary, the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of Africa; and the long-legged, small-tailed sheep of Egypt, Sennaar, and Nubia. The domestic cat is rare, but dogs are numerous. Among reptiles, are the crocodile, (found in all the tropical countries, and in the Nile below the first cataract,) lizard, serpents, and various species of voracious reptiles. Among birds are the ostrich, now almost confined to Africa; vultures, found among the lofty mountains of Central Africa, in the most inaccessible places towards the Red Sea, in Northern Africa, and in Cape Colony. There are two species, the *Vultur Kolbi* and the *Vultur auricularis*, or social vulture. The latter is of gigantic size, and extremely useful in devouring carcasses and refuse matter. The Guinea-fowl is the only indigenous gallinaceous fowl. Among the many thousand varieties of insects are the locust, so unfavorably known for its devastations on vegetation, and destructive ants in myriads, whose habitations at a distance present the appearance of villages. They move in large bodies, consuming every substance, animal or vegetable, that comes in their way.

Commerce.—The commerce of Africa, owing to its barbarous state, unhealthy climate, and want of great gulfs, bays, and rivers permeating the interior, has never been at all in proportion to the area of this vast region. To the disgrace of humanity, one of its largest items of commerce has been that of human beings; and according to the Imperial Gazetteer, amounts to more than 100,000 slaves per annum. At present, Brazil and Cuba are the great recipients of this unrighteous traffic. The internal slave-trade is probably not less than the external. Slave-marts are established for their disposal, and they are moved about in caravans of from 100 to 3000, chiefly boys and girls. Slavery in Western Africa is said to exist in a much milder form than in other parts of the world, the slaves being rarely subjected to corporal punishment, and among the Foolahs the children of slaves are never sold. The principal articles exported are palm-oil, gold, gold-dust, ivory, gums, timber, wax, hides, and feathers, from Western Africa. The gum-senegal is exported in large quantities by the Moorish tribes, who possess the gum forests of Sahara. The annual produce of these forests is estimated at 1,200,000 pounds. The Moors exchange blue calicoes for the gum. Gold, fashioned into trinkets, is a considerable article of commerce, and salt is a very important article of internal traffic. The cowrie, a small shell imported from the Maldive islands, is the principal circulating medium of Interior and Southern Africa. From 4000 to 5000 of these are equivalent to about $5. Among the exports to Western Africa in 1842, there were, from England, haberdashery, &c. between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.*; brass and copper manufactures, 13,550*l.*; cotton manufactures, 220,564*l.*; books, 262*l.*; and arms and ammunition, 96,000*l.*

History of Discovery.—It is supposed that the peninsular form of Africa was known to the ancients, and that the Phenicians and Egyptians had circumnavigated it. The Carthaginians trafficked regularly on the W. coast, and made settlements there; but their accounts are very brief and indefinite, as are those of the Romans who followed them. No definite knowledge of Central and Southern Africa was obtained till the commencement of the fifteenth century, when Portuguese enterprise revealed the regions beyond Cape Bojador, having doubled that point in 1433; but they did not discover the Cape of Good Hope till 54 years afterwards, nor did Vasco de Gama double it till 1498. In 1588, Queen Elizabeth granted a patent to some merchants to carry on the trade of the Senegal and Gambia. In 1618, Paez, a Portuguese, visited the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek, and the same year the Gambia was ascended as far as Tenda. In 1650 the Dutch formed a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1761, Captain Henri Hop, a Dutchman, traversed the country of the Namaquas. In 1770, Bruce travelled through Abyssinia. In 1795, Park traced the source of the Niger. In 1792–6, Browne visited Darfoor and Bornoo. In 1797, Barrow penetrated as far as the snow mountains in South Africa. In 1801, Trutter and Somerville reached Lattakoo, the capital of the Bechuanas. In 1805, Park again attempted to trace the Niger, but never returned. In 1822, Denham and Clapperton crossed the Sahara, discovered Lake Tchad, and travelled through Bornoo and the Fellatah country. In 1826, Laing penetrated to Timbuctoo. In 1830, Lander explored the Niger or Joliba, and ascertained its outlet to be in the Bight of Benin. In 1844, Duncan penetrated into the interior from the Bight of Benin, to lat. 13° 6′ N.; lon. 1° 3′ E. In 1845–6, Richardson traversed a great part of the Desert of Sahara; and the Rev. Mr. Rebmann discovered a lofty mountain, covered with perpetual snow, in Eastern Africa, about 285 miles W. of Mombas. In 1849, Mr. Livingstone discovered a large lake called Ngami in South Africa. Dr. Knoblicher reached about lat. 4° N. on the White Nile in 1850, without arriving at its source, or reaching the supposed Mountains of the Moon. In 1850–51, Drs. Barth and Overweg explored Lake Tchad, and visited several important places (hitherto little known) in Central Africa.——Adj. and inhab. AFRICAN, af′re-kan; (Fr. AFRICAIN, ȧ′free′-kȧn′, feminine, AFRICAINE, ȧ′free′kan′; Ger. adj. AFRIKANISCH, ȧ-fre-kȧ′nish; inhab. AFRIKANER, ȧ-fre-kȧ′ner.)

AFRICA, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles E. of Chambersburg. Pop. 200, mostly negroes.

AFRICAN, AFRICAIN, or *AFRICAINE*. See AFRICA.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante Islands. Lat. 4° 55′ S., lon. 53° 33′ E.

AFRIKA, AFRIKANISCH, AFRIKANER. See AFRICA.

AFRIKIAH or AFRIKIYAH, ȧ-free′kee′yȧ, or MAHADIAH, mȧ-hȧ′dee′ȧ, a decayed town and seaport of Tunis, on the Mediterranean, 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. Pop. about 3000.

AFRIQUE. See AFRICA.

AFSHARS or AFSCHARS, ȧf′sharz′, one of the many tribes of Persia, of foreign descent, forming distinct classes apart from the original Persians. The Afshars, who trace their origin to the Toorkomans, are divided into two principal branches, Shamloo (Shamlu) and Kirkloo, (Kirklu.) It is a numerous tribe, inhabiting altogether about 20,000 houses. They prin-

cipally reside in towns, and are to be found in greatest numbers at Abivord and Helat.

AFVESTADT or AFVESTAD. See AVESTAD.

AF'ZUL-GHUR', a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, presidency of Bengal, near the Kumaon mountains. Lat. 29° 25′ N.; lon. 78° 40′ E.

AGABLY, or AGHABLY, ȧ'gȧ'bles, a town of Africa, oasis of Tooat, on the route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. 26° 40′ N.; lon. 0° 58′ E. It is built of stone, said to be well provided with water, and is a station where the merchants of Morocco meet with those of Tripoli, Tunis, and Fezzan.

AGADEZ, AGADES, ȧg'ȧ-dēz', AGDES, or AGDAS, ȧg'dȧs', a considerable city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Asben, in an oasis of the Sahara. Lat. 18° 17′ N.; lon. 13° E. It has a fortified palace. Here the merchants of Soodan meet at stated periods those of the North African states. Agadez was formerly a large city, with a population of from 50,000 to 60,000. Dr. Barth estimates the inhabitants at present at 7000 or 8000.

AGADIR, AGADEER, ȧ-gȧ-deer', or SANTA CRUZ, a fortified town, and the most southern seaport of Morocco, province of Soos, on the Atlantic, 23 miles S.E. of Cape Ghir. Lat. 30° 28′ 35″ N.; lon. 9° 35′ 56″ E. Pop. 600. (?) It stands on a declivity overlooking a large and safe harbor, and has some trade with Marseilles.

AGALEGAS, ȧ-gȧ lē'gȧs, or GALEGA, gȧ-lē'gȧ, a small island in the Indian Ocean, about 485 miles N.W. of the N. extremity of Madagascar. The N. end of the island is in lat. 10° 21′ 30″ S.; lon. 56° 38′ E. It is 11 miles in length, and little more than 1 mile in breadth.

AGAME, ȧ-gȧ'mēh, a province of Tigré, in Abyssinia, in the N.E. part of that territory, and W. from the great salt plain in which the country terminates N.E.

AGAMENTICUS MOUNTAIN, in York co., Maine, about 4 miles from the ocean. It is important as a landmark for seamen. The summit is 673 feet above the level of the sea.

AGANA, ȧ-gȧ'nȧ, a fortified town, and capital of Guahan, one of the Ladrones, on its W. coast. Pop. 5000.

AGARRIB, a mountain of Egypt. See AGREEB.

AG'ATE HARBOR, in the N. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, on Keweenaw Point.

AGATHA. See AGDE.

AGATHAPOLIS. See SANT AGATA.

AGATTOO, ȧ-gȧt'too, or AGATTA, a small island of the Aleutian group, whose centre is in lat. 52° 43′ N., lon. 173° 37′ W.

AG'AWAM', a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 98 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

AG'AWAN' RIVER, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, which unites its waters with Buttermilk bay.

AGDAS, or AGDASS. See AGADEZ.

AGDE, ȧgd, (anc. *Agatha*,) a town of France, department of Hérault, port on left bank of the Hérault, (which is here crossed by a suspension bridge,) and Canal du Midi, 2 miles from the Mediterranean, and 30 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. (1852) 9115. It is pleasantly situated, but being built of black basalt, has a grim appearance, and is popularly called the Black town. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has a college, a school of navigation, and an active coasting trade. Its port is defended by Fort Brescau.

AGDEH, ȧg'deh, or AUGDEH, a town of Persia, 70 miles W.N.W. of Yezd, to which city the inhabitants send goats' hair for the manufacture of shawls.

AGEN, ȧ'zhȧNⁿ',* (anc. *Aginnum*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, here crossed by two bridges, 73 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. (1852) 16,027. It is most agreeably situated, and has some good public edifices, including the prefecture, seminary, public library, with 15,000 volumes, and several churches. It has a royal court, large sail-cloth factory, and manufactures of serge, cotton prints, starch, leather, &c., and is an entrepôt for the trade between Bordeaux and Toulouse.

A'GENCY, or AGENCY CITY, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, about 4 miles N.E. of the Des Moines river.

AGENCY, a village of Winnisheik co., Iowa, on Turkey river.

AGENDICUM. See SENS.

AGENOIS, (Agénois,) ȧ'zhȧ'nwȧ', an ancient district of France, in Guienne. It constituted part of the old kingdom of Aquitaine, and is now comprised in the department of Lot-et-Garonne.

AGER, ȧ-jair', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lerida, in a valley. Pop. 2200.

AGEROLA, ȧ-jȧ-ro'lȧ, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on a mountain, 10 miles W.S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3470.

AG'GER, canal, a natural communication between the Lymfiord and the North Sea, in Denmark, N. of Jutland; formed during a storm in 1825.

AGGERSHUUS, ȧg'gers-hoos', a stift or province of Norway, situated between lat. 58° 56′ and 62° 58′ N., and lon. 8° and 12° E. Capital Christiania. Pop. (1845) 592,581. For its agriculture, its mines, and its commerce, it is the most important province in the kingdom.

AGGERSHUUS, the name of an old fort, which served as a citadel to Christiania, and which gives its name to the province of Aggershuus.

AGGERSOE, (Aggersöe,) ȧg'gers-ö'eh, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 5 miles from the S.W. point of Seeland.

AGGIUS, ȧd'je-ooce, a village of the island of Sardinia, 35 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2026.

AGHABOE, ȧ-ȧ'a-bo, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co.

AGHADES. See AGADEZ.

AGHADOE, ȧ-ȧ'a-do, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 27 miles S.W. of Castlemaine. The ruins of an ancient castle and the cathedral still remain.

AGHAROON, or AGHARUN, ȧ-gȧ-roon', or KHANZIR, kȧn'zeer, (*i. e.* "hog,") a village of Turkey in Asia, pashalic of Diarbekir, finely situated in a gorge of the mountains of Darkûsh-Dagh, and surrounded by magnificent walnut-trees.

AGHMAT, ȧg'mȧt', a fortified town of Morocco, on the river of the same name, and on the N. declivity of Mount Atlas, 24 miles S. of Morocco. Pop. 6000, including about 1000 Jews.

AGHOR, ȧ'Gor, or HIN-GOL', a river of Beloochistan, falling into the Arabian sea, and dividing the provinces of Loos and Kelat.

AGHRIM, or AUGHRIM, awg'rim or awg'rim, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, 13 miles N.E. of Loughres. It is famous in British history for the great victory obtained here in 1691 by the troops of William III. over those of James II.

AGINCOURT, ȧ'zhȧNⁿ'koor', or AZINCOURT, ȧ'zȧNⁿ'koor', a village of France, department of Pas de Calais, 13 miles N.W. of St. Pol., near which, on the 25th October, 1415, the English, under Henry V., totally defeated a vastly superior French force.

AGIO STRATI, ȧ'jio strȧ'tee, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 20 miles S. of Lemnos, and 46 miles W.N.W. of Mitylene, lat. 39° 31′ N., lon. 25° 1′ 7″ E.

AGLASOON, or AGLASOUN, ȧ'glȧ-soon', (anc. *Sagalassus*,) a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a mountain, 55 miles N. of Satalish.

AGLIE, ȧl'yȧ, or AGLIA, ȧl'yȧ, a town of Piedmont, and 9 miles S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 4300. It has a splendid royal palace, with extensive parks and gardens.

AGLY, ȧ'gleo', a small river of France, departments of Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, falls into the Gulf of Lyons.

AGNADELLO, ȧn-yȧ-dēl'lo, a village of Venetian Lombardy, 10 miles E. of Lodi. Here, in 1509, Louis VII., King of France, gained a complete victory over the Austrians; and here, in 1706, Prince Eugène was defeated by the Duke of Vendome. Pop. 1600.

AGNANO, ȧn-yȧ'no, a village of Tuscany, 3½ miles N.E. of Pisa. It has mineral springs and a cavern of mephitic vapour in its vicinity.

AGNANO, LAKE, in the kingdom and 3 miles W. of Naples. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, and is about half a mile in diameter. Near it are the Grotta del Cane and the sulphur baths of San Germano.

AG'NEW'S MILLS, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

AGNO, ȧn'yo, a river of Lombardy, an affluent of the Adige from the left. Length, above 50 miles.

AGNO, ȧn'yo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, in a fertile valley of the same name, at the mouth of the Badagio, 3 miles W. of Lugano. Pop. 726.

AGNONE, ȧn-yo'nȧ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, on a hill, 20 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 7000. Said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom.

AG'NUR', or AK'NUR', a town of the Punjab, on the right bank of the Chenaub, 35 miles above where it is joined by the Tauhi or Makkati river, 95 miles N.N.W. of Lahore; lat. 32° 52′ N., lon. 74° 58′ E.

AGO, ȧ'goo, a small island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 61° 32′ N., lon. 17° 22′ E.

AGOA FRIA, ȧ'gwȧ-free'ȧ, (*i. e.* "cold water,") a town of Brazil, province and 100 miles N. by W. of Bahia.

AGOA DE PÃO, ȧ'gwȧ dȧ pȧ'ōNⁿ', a mountain peak of the island of St. Michael, Azores, near its centre, 3066 feet in elevation.

AGOA DE PÃO, a village on the S. shore of the above island, 15 miles E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3000.

AGOA-QUENTE, ȧ'gwȧ kēn'tȧ, (*i. e.* "hot water," or "hot spring,") a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, near the mouth of the Rio das Almas, 190 miles N.E. of Goyaz.

AGOAS-DOCES, ȧ'gwȧs do'cēs, (*i. e.* "sweet water,") a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on a tributary of the São Francisco.

AGO'GEBIC LAKE, in the N. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Its outlet joins Ontonagon river. Length, following the bend of the lake, about 15 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

AGOGNA, ȧ-gōn'yȧ, or GOGNA, gōn'yȧ, a river of Piedmont, rising in Lake Orta, and flowing S. to the Po, 16 miles N.E. of Alessandria.

* This is an exception to a general rule: the regular pronunciation would be almost ah'shōng'.

AGOGNA, a castle of Italy, in Piedmont, near the left bank of the Agogna river, 4 miles S.W. of Mortara.

AGON, ȧ'gŏnʹ, a small seaport of France, department of Manche, at the mouth of the Seine, on the coast, opposite Jersey, and 5 miles W. of Coutances. Pop. 1561.

AGOONA, ȧ-goo'nȧ, a small state of Western Africa, on the Gold Coast, territory of Ashantee, between lat. 5° 25′ and 5° 45′ N., lon. 10′ and 40′ W. It is thus about 30 miles from E. to W., and about 20 from N. to S. There are one Danish, one Dutch, and one British settlement on the coast of this district, named, respectively, Christiansborg, Crevecœur, and Fort James.

AGORDO, ȧ-gor'do, a town or Northern Italy, government of Venice, in a fruitful plain, 12 miles N.W. of Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperina, the richest copper mines in Italy. Pop. 3500.

AGOSTA, ȧ-gos'tȧ, or AUGUSTA, ȧw-goos'tȧ, a fortified city of Sicily, province of Catania, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 14 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 10,000. Its port is defended by a tower, and by forts Garcia and Vittoria. In 1693 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, on which occasion more than one-third of the inhabitants were buried under its ruins. Exports salt, oil, wines, and honey.

AGOWS, ȧ'gŏwzʹ, a people of Abyssinia, divided into three distinct tribes, one of which inhabits the fertile country lying immediately W. of the sources of the Blue Nile, in the territory of Amhara; another, called the Gualin Agows, inhabit the district, on the E. bank of the Tecazze, in Tigré; the third occupies a tract on the N. bank of the same river, also in Tigré.

AGRA, ȧ'grȧ, a government, province, and district of Hindostan. The government includes the N.W. provinces of Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund Agra, Allahabad, and Benares. Area, 83,571 square miles; population, 23,800,549. The province of Agra is situated chiefly between lat. 25° and 28° N. It is about 250 miles long and 180 broad. Watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, the Chumbul, and various smaller streams. It is generally flat, and destitute of wood. In many parts there is a deficiency of water, the smaller streams being either absorbed by the heat or turned aside for the purpose of irrigation; wells are therefore the only resource of the inhabitants. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar; wheat and barley, however, form the principal crops, and rice is cultivated in the vicinity of the rivers. Cotton is the staple product.

AGRA, ȧ'grȧ, or AKBARABAD, ȧk-bär'ȧ bȧd', a city of Hindostan, capital of the province of the same name, on the right bank of the river Jumna, 115 miles S.S.E. of Delhi, 740 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, 630 miles N.N.E. of Bombay, and 1000 miles N. by W. of Madras. Lat. 27° 11′ N.; lon. 78° E. A great part of the city is now in a ruinous state, but it still maintains much of its original splendor. The houses generally are lofty, consisting of several stories; the streets are extremely narrow. It contains no modern buildings of any note, but some of its more ancient structures are on a scale of great magnificence. Of these, the most celebrated is Tauje or Taje Mahal, a mausoleum built in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in commemoration of Noor Jahan, his favorite queen. This superb edifice, the finest in India, and probably in the world, stands on the banks of the Jumna, is enclosed on three sides by a high redstone wall, and forms a quadrangle of 190 square yards, with a lofty dome of 70 feet diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles in the terrace. It is built of white marble; and the great central hall, in which are the tombs of the emperor and the queen, is paved with alternate squares of various-colored marble, while the walls, tombs, and screens are ornamented with the most exquisite mosaic-work, chiefly of cornelian, lapis lazuli, and jasper. The chambers and corridors which surround the hall are finished with similar elegance. The whole cost of the building is said to have been 3,174,802l. sterling. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, adorned with fountains of white marble, and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. It is now in charge of the British government, and is kept in the highest order. The fort of Agra is large, and strongly built of red sandstone, with a ditch, a double rampart, and bastion. It has been repaired and much improved for the accommodation of the British garrison. The trade of Agra, carried on partly by land and partly by water, consists chiefly in the exportation of indigo, silk, and sugar, and the importation of horses, camels, grain, fresh and dried fruits, and manufactured silk and cotton. Pop. in 1837, 96,597. From 1504 to 1647, Agra was the seat of the Mohammedan empire in India. It was taken by the British in the Mahratta war, 17th of October, 1803.

AGRAKHAN, ȧg-rȧ-kȧn', a cape in the Caspian Sea, Russian territory, lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 48° 10′ E., with a bay of the same name on the N. side.

AGRAM, ȧg'rŏm', or ZAGRAB, zȧ'grȧbʹ, (L. *Zagrabia*,) a city of the Austrian empire, capital of Croatia, on a hill near the Save, 150 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 14,800. It is handsome; has many good buildings, including a cathedral and the government house. It is the residence of the ban, and seat of the superior courts of Croatia, Slavonia, and the Banat; and has a royal academy, a gymnasium, society of music, manufactures of silks and porcelain, and a large trade in corn and tobacco. Two journals are published in the town, which also contains 2 libraries, a theological seminary, civil and military hospitals, and an institution for sisters of charity.

AGRAMUNT, ȧ-grȧ-moontʹ, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Sio. Pop. 2680. It has a cathedral school of primary instruction, and a square in which is an artesian fountain.

AGRAPHA, ȧ'grȧ-fȧ, a village in the Isle of Corfu.

AGRAPHO, ȧ'grȧ-fo, a part of the Pindus range of mountains, in Greece, between Thessaly and Epirus.

AGREDA, ȧg-rȧ'dȧ, a town of Spain, Old Castile, at the foot of Moncaldo, 23 miles N.E. of Soria. Pop. 3847. It is divided by the Queiles, which is crossed by a magnificent stone bridge of one arch. Commerce in grain and fruit.

AGREDA, ȧg-rȧ'dȧ, a town of South America, New Granada, province of Popayan, with gold-mines.

AGREEB, AGRIB, ȧ-greebʹ, AGARRIB, ȧ'gȧr-reebʹ, or GRARIB, grȧ-reebʹ, MOUNT, a remarkable mountain of Central Egypt, about 16 miles inland from the coast of the Gulf of Suez. Lat. 28° 12′ N.; lon. 32° 42′ E. It is of a conical form, and of so great a height that it can be seen at a distance of 100 miles.

AGRIA. See ERIAC.

AGRIGENTUM. See GIRGENTI.

AGTELEK, ȧg'tȧ'lekʹ, a village of Hungary, county of Gömör, celebrated for the stalactite grotto of Baradla.

AGUA CALIENTE, ȧ'gwȧ kȧ-le-ĕn'tȧ, (*i. e.* "warm water," or "warm spring,") a small settlement in San Diego co., California, about 60 miles N.E. of San Diego. It is named from a warm spring in the vicinity.

AGUAS CALIENTES, ȧ'gwȧs kȧ-le-ĕn'tĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Aguas Calientes, 270 miles N.W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 22° N., lon. 101° 45′ W. It stands in a level plain upwards of 6000 feet above the sea, and is very favorably situated for trade, the great road from Zacatecas to Sonora and Durango crossing here the highway from San Luis Potosi to Guadalajara. It has numerous churches, three convents, and a hospital, and is surrounded by rich gardens, with olives, vines, figs, pears, &c. In the vicinity are two warm mineral springs, from which the town takes its name. Estimated pop. 20,000.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a recently organized state in the S.E. central part of Mexico. Capital, Aguas Calientes. Pop. in 1854, 81,727.

AGUACHAPA, ȧ'gwȧ-chȧ'pȧ, a town of Guatemala, province of San Salvador. It lies about 30 miles from the Pacific, on the road between the city of Guatemala and Sonsonate. Lat. 14° N., lon. 89° 40′ W.

AGUADILLA, ȧ-gwȧ-deel'yȧ, a town and seaport of the Antilles, island of Porto Rico, on its N.W. coast, 65 miles W. of San Juan. Pop. 2500. (?) The anchorage is good.

AGUA DULCE, ȧ'gwȧ dool'sȧ, (*i. e.* "sweet water,") a creek of Nueces co., Texas, flows into Laguna del Madre.

AGUA FRIA, ȧ'gwȧ free'ȧ, (*i. e.* "cold water," or "cold spring,") a small village of New Mexico, in Santa Fe co., about 6 miles S.W. of Santa Fe.

AGUA FRIA, a post-town in Mariposa co., California, in the mining district, at the W. base of the Sierra Nevada. It is about 70 miles S.E. of Stockton, on a creek of its own name, flowing into Mariposa river.

AGUAPEHI, ȧ'gwȧ-pȧ-heeʹ, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 18° 15′ S., and, after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Jauru, an affluent of the Paraguay.

AGUA, VOLCAN DE, vol-kȧn' dȧ ȧ'gwȧ, (*i. e.* "volcano of water,") a mountain of Central America, state and 25 miles S.W. of Guatemala; its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

AGUEDA, ȧ-gȧ'bȧ, a river of Spain, affluent of the Douro, forming part of the frontier of Portugal, on the N.E. of Beira.

AGUILA, ȧ'ghe-lȧ, or ȧg'wil-ȧ, a small creek of Victoria co., Texas, falling into Lavacca bay.

AGUILAR, ȧ-ghe-laȧʹ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 516.

AGUILAR DE CAMPO, ȧ-ghe-laȧʹ dȧ kȧm'po, a town of Spain, 59 miles N.N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, surrounded by ruined walls; with a school of primary instruction and a public hospital. Pop. 518.

AGUILAR DE CAMPOS, ȧ-ghe-laȧʹ dȧ kȧm'poes, a town of Spain, province and 34 miles N.W. of Valladolid, with an ancient castle. Pop. 775.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, ȧ-ghe-laȧʹ dȧ lȧ fron-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, capital of the judicial district, on the Cabra, is remarkable for the whiteness of its houses and the cleanliness of its streets. It has, besides three elegant public squares, a new town-hall, several chapels, a hospital, a dismantled Moorish castle, and several schools. Trades in corn and wine. Pop. 11,836.

AGUILAS, ȧ'ghe-lȧs, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S.W. of Cartagena, with a small but very secure port; residence of vice-consuls of England, France, and Portugal. It is regular and well built, with a castle and a fortress garrisoned by 100 men. Chief commerce, export of grain. Pop. 4832, including garrison.

AGUILLA or AGUILA (a-gwil'la?) CREEK, Texas, flows southward, and enters the Brazos in MacLennan county.

AGUIMES, (Aguimes,) ä-gwee'mès, a town of the Grand Canary Island, at the foot of Mount Guayadeque, and about 1100 feet above the sea-level. Pop. 3073.

AGULENITZA, ä-goo-lä-nit'sä, a town of Greece, in the Morea, government of Triphylia, near the mouth of the Rouphia, 20 miles S.E. of Gastouni. It has some trade in wine, &c.

AGULHAS, ä-gool'yäs, (sometimes improperly written LAGULLAS,) CAPE and BANK. The former is in lat. 34° 51' 30" S., lon. 19° 56' 30" E., being the southernmost point of Africa, is situated about 100 miles E.S.E. from the Cape of Good Hope. Its highest part is 455 feet above the level of the sea. A lighthouse has been recently erected on the cape, the light of which was exhibited for the first time March 1, 1849. The structure stands on an elevation of about 52 feet above high water.

AHADKOI, ä-häd-koy', a village of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 6 miles from Ushak. It has ruins supposed to be those of ancient *Trajanopolis*.

AHAGUAY, äh-ä-gwi', a slave-port on the E. coast of Guinea, about lat. 6° 0' 15" N.; lon. 1° 45' E.

AHANTA, ä-hän'ta, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from Ancobra to the Chama; bounded on the W. by Apollonia, and on the E. by the Fantee territories. It is the richest, and, in every respect, most improved district on this coast. It is now, like the whole of the Gold Coast, subject to the kingdom of Ashantee.

AHAR, ä-har', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on an affluent of the Koor, 60 miles N.E. of Tabreez. It has 700 houses enclosed by a ruined wall.

AHASCRAGH, äs'krä or äs'kräh, a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Galway. The town is neat and clean—a rare occurrence in this part of Ireland.

AHAUS, ä'hôwss, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, on the Aa, 27 miles W.N.W. of Münster, with a castle, the residence of the prince of Salm-Kyrburg. Manufactures of linen and tobacco. Pop. 1672.

AHII, ä'ee' or ä'yee', or PEACOCK ISLAND, a small uninhabited island in the Low Archipelago, or Paumotu group, South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 35' S.; lon. 143° 8' W. It is surrounded by a coral belt from 200 to 500 feet in breadth.

AHIOLO, ä-hee'o-lo, AKHIOLI, äk-hee'o-lee', or AKIALEE, ä-kee'ä-lee'. (anc. *Anchiale, Anchialus,*) a town and seaport of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, on the Black Sea, 48 miles S.S.W. of Varna. It has some trade in salt, procured from springs in the neighborhood.

AHLEN, ä'len, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles S.E. of Münster, on the Werse. Pop. 2850; with distilleries, oil-mills, and linen weaving.

AHLFELD, or ALFELD, äl'fèlt, a town of Hanover, on the Leine and Warne, 27 miles S. of the city of Hanover. P. 2370.

AHLTEN, äl'ten, a town of Hanover, Luneburg, on the Aller, 7 miles E. of Hanover, with a castle. Pop. 800.

AHMAR or EL-AHMAR, el-äh'mer, (the "red mound,") called also EL-KOM, the site of *Hieracompolis*, a very ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on the W. bank of the Nile, about lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 32° 40' E., nearly opposite El-Kab.

AHMEDABAD, äh'med-ä-bäd', (*i.e.* "abode of Ahmed,") capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Guzerat, on the Subbermuttee, 120 miles N.N.W. of Surat. Lat. 23° 1' N.; lon. 72° 48' E. Pop. estimated at 100,000. The city is 6 miles in circumference, strongly walled, and was formerly noted for its magnificence, but is now much decayed, having been nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1822. The mosque and tomb of Ahmed deserve notice. Here are the head-quarters of the N. division of the Bombay army.

AHMEDNUGGUR, äh'med-nug'gur, a city and fort, capital of a district of the same name, on the Seena, 64 miles N.E. of Poonah. Pop. 20,000. (?) The city, enclosed by a wall, is half a mile from the fort, which is stone built, 1 mile in circuit, and occupied by a British garrison. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12, 1803. Near it is a fine palace of the former native princes.

AHMEDNUGGUR, a town in the province of Guzerat, on the left bank of the Subbermuttee. Lat. 23° 40' N.; lon. 73° 10' E.

AHMEDPOOR', a town of British India, 11 miles S.W. of Juggernaut.

AHMEDPOOR-BARRA, bär'rä, (*i.e.* "the great,") a town of Bhawlpoor, Hindostan, in a well-irrigated and fertilized tract, 30 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is meanly built, but has a large mosque, a fort, and manufactures of matchlocks, gunpowder, cotton, silks, and scarfs.

AHMEDPOOR-CHÛTA, choo'tä, (*i.e.* "the little,") a town in Hindostan, Bhawlpoor, near the Indus. It is large, and enclosed by mud walls mounting a few cannon.

AHMOOD', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 12 miles N. by W. of Baroach. Pop. in 1832, 13,144.

AHOGHILL, ä-hôs'til, almost ä-hoil', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

AHR or AAR, är, a river of Prussia, province of Lower Rhine, rising in the Eifelberg mountains, and falling into the Rhine near Sinzig, and opposite the town of Lintz, after a course of about 30 miles.

AHRENSBÖK, (Ahrensbök,) ä'rens-bök', a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 10 miles N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 1200.

AHRENSBURG, ä'rens-bôôrg', a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 13 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop., with adjacent village of Woldenhorn, 1000.

AHRWEILER, är'wi'ler, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Ahr, the centre of the wine trade of the Ahr valley. Manufactures woollens and leather. Pop. 2600.

AHUN, ä'hun' or ä'hûn', (anc. *Agedinum,*) a town of France, department of Creuse, 11 miles S.E. of Guéret. Pop. 2242. In its vicinity are extensive coal-mines. It was formerly important, and has several interesting ruins.

AHUS or AHUIS, o'hoos, a maritime village of Sweden, canton of Christianstad, on the Baltic, 12 miles S.E. of Christianstad, of which it is the port, having a good harbor at the mouth of the Helgeå.

AHWAZ, äh'wäz', or AHWUZ', (written also HAWAZ,) a small town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, 48 miles S. of Shooster, on the Karoon. Lat. 31° 22' N., lon. 49° E.

AI, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

AI, ï, a river of Russia in Europe, province of Orenboorg, rising in the W. slopes of the Ural mountains, flows generally N.W., and falls into the river Oofa, after a course of about 170 miles.

AI, a town of France. See AY.

AIAS, (Aïas,) ï'äs, (anc. *Æ'ga,*) a town and seaport of Asia Minor, on the N.W. shore of the Gulf of Iskanderoon, 35 miles S.E. of Adana.

AIASALUK, or AIASALOUK. See AYASOLOOK.

AICHA or AYCHA, ï'kä, a village of Bohemia, 19 miles N. by E. of Buntzlau.

AICHACH, ï'äk, a town of Bavaria, on the Paar, 11 miles N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 1670.

AID, a post-township of Lawrence co., Ohio, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 884.

AIDAB, ï'däb', or DJIDYD, je-deed', a seaport town of Nubia, on the Red Sea, 171 miles N.W. of Berenice; lat. 22° 3' N., lon. 37° 10' E.

AIDIN, ï-deen', or GUZEL-HISSAR, gu'zël', his'sar', written also IDEN, (anc. *Tralles,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, on the Mender, about 60 miles S.E. of Smyrna. It is 4 miles in circuit, and is the residence of a pasha, and a place of great trade, being next in commercial rank to Smyrna. Bazaars, shaded by trees, line the streets. It contains many fine mosques, churches, and synagogues.

AIDINJIK, ï'din-jeek', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, near the peninsula of Cyzicus and Sea of Marmora, 60 miles W. by N. of Brusa. It has 400 or 500 houses.

AIDONE, ï-do'nä, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 35 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 3800.

AIDOS, ï'dos', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, on a river of the same name, 75 miles N.E. of Adrianople. It has extensive ruins.

AIGASH, äg'gash', or AIGAS, ä-gäss', a small but beautiful island in Inverness-shire, Scotland, formed by the river Beauly.

AIGEN, ï'ghen, the name of numerous small places in Austria, Bavaria, and Würtemberg.

AIGLE, ä'gl, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles S.E. of Lausanne. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity.

AIGLE, a cape of France. See LAIGLE.

AIGRE, aigr or ëgr, a small town of France, department of Charente, 20 miles N.N.W. of Angoulême.

AIGREFEUILLE, aig'r'fuï' or äg'r'fu'ye, the name of two villages of France; one in the department of Charente Inférieure, and the other in Loire Inférieure.

AIGUEBELLE, aig'bèl', a small but prosperous town of Savoy, on the left bank of the Arc, 15 miles E. of Chambéry. Celebrated for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the troops of the king of Savoy, in 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon over Mont Cenis.

AIGUEBLANCHE, aig'blônsh', a village of Piedmont, Savoy, birthplace of Peter of Aigueblanche, Bishop of Hereford.

AIGUEPERSE, aig'pêrss', (L. *Aqua Sparsa,*) a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles N.N.E. of Riom. Pop. about 2700. It has manufactures of linen, and mineral springs.

AIGUES-MORTES, aig'mort', (L. *Aquæ Mortuæ,*) a town of France, department of Gard, in a marshy tract, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, and 21 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 4048. It was founded by St. Louis in 1248, and still retains its ancient fortifications, which present a perfect specimen of a feudal fortress. The town is poor and mean, but has considerable trade in fish, fresh and salted, exported by the canal of Beaucaire and the Grand Roubine canal.

AIGUES-VIVES, aig'veev', (L. *Aquæ Vivæ,*) a village of France, department of Gard, S.S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1681; with considerable distilleries of eau-de-vie.

AIGUILLE, L', lä'gheel' or lä'ghee'ye, (the needle,) a mountain of France, formerly reckoned one of the seven wonders

of Dauphiné, on the left of the great road from Grenoble to Gap, 6562 feet above the level of the sea.

AIGUILLON, ägheeyông', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot with the Garonne, 15 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. 4020. It has a communal college, and was formerly a place of great strength; its fortress was successfully held by the English in 1345 against a numerous French army.

AIGURANDE, ägürônd', a town of France, department of Indre, 13 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. (1852) 2330.

AIHA, ïhä', a walled town of Mantchooria, province of Leaotong, 100 miles E. of Nieu-tchuang.

AIJERBANGIS, ïyer-bäng'ghis, a town of the Dutch East Indies, capital of the district of the same name, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 30 miles S. E. of Natal.

AIKEN, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

AIKTON, aik'ton, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

AILAH, ïläh', or ELANA, ä-lä'nä, a decayed town of Arabia, in the Hejaz, at the N. extremity of the Gulf of Akabah, and 130 miles E. of Suez.

AILOCHE, äloshä', a small town of Piedmont, province of Vercelli, in a rich territory. Pop. 727.

AILSA (äle'sa) CRAIG, a remarkable insulated rock of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde, in Scotland, rising to an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 55° 15' N.; lon. 5° 7' W.

AILU, ïloo', a small island in the North Pacific ocean; lat. 10° 27' N., lon. 170° E.

AIMARAEZ, ï-mä-rä-es', almost ï-mä-rïee', a province of Peru, department of Cuzco, at the foot of the Cordillera de Huanbo, extending about 130 miles from N. to S., and 26 from E. to W., and comprising 50 villages. Pop. 1850, 18,258.

AIMARGUES, ä'marg', a town of France, department of Gard, 12 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 2651.

AIME or AYME, aim or ïm, (anc. *Axima*,) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Tarantaise, 9 miles N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1050. It has remains of ancient edifices.

AIN, änᵉ, (anc. *Danus?*) a river of France, rises in the Jura mountains, near Nozeroy, and joins the Rhone on the right, 18 miles above Lyons.

AIN, a frontier department in the E. of France, bordering on Savoy. Area, 2258 square miles. Pop. (1852) 372,939. On the E. it is mountainous, and in the S. and W. marshy. The Rhone bounds it on the S., and the Saône on the W.; the Ain traverses its centre. Chief town, Bourg. The whole number of lakes in the department—the largest not above 2 miles long—exceeds 1600. It forms the diocese of Belley.

AIN, äne, or ïne, an Arabic word signifying "fountain," forming a part of the names of numerous places in Arabia and North Africa.

AINAD, ïnäd', or AINAUD, ïnaud', a town and district of Arabia, province of Hadramaut, on the right bank of the Wady Hagger, about 207 miles N.E. of Aden; lat. 15° 12' N., lon. 47° 10' W.

AINADA. See INADA.

AIN-AMER, äne ä'mer, a village of Algeria, Sahara desert, 10 miles S.E. of Gorgla; lat. 31° N., lon. 3° 8' E.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE, äne'der-bê, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

AIN-MADI, äne-mä'dee', a town of Northern Africa, Algeria, built on a hill, about 40 miles W. of El-Aroot, (or El-Arout;) lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 2° 45' W.

AIN-SALAH, äne (or ïne) sä'läh, a town of Africa, in the Sahara, district of Tooat. In this region are forests of date-palms, grain, cattle, and sheep.

AIN-SEFRA, äne sëf'rä, a village of Algeria, 151 miles S.S.W. of Oran; lat. 33° 30' N., lon. 1° W.

AIN-SEFISIFIA, äne sä-fe-se-fee'ä, or simply SEFISIFIA, a village of Algeria, 161 miles S.S.W. of Oran, lat. 33° 25' N., lon. 1° 15' W., on a small stream of the same name, and on the S. slope of the Marad hills.

AINSTABLE, äne'sta-b'l, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

AINSTY, äne'stee, a district of England, co. of York, West Riding.

AINTAB, ïne-täb', (anc. *Antiochia-ad-Taurum*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. slope of Mount Taurus, 60 miles N.N.E. of Aleppo. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is well built, and abundantly supplied with water. It has large bazaars, a fortress, manufactures of goatskins, leather, and woollen cloths.

AIN-TACAZZE, ïne-tä-kä'zä, (*i. e.* the "fountain or source of the Tacazze,") a small lake in Abyssinia, S. part of the province of Tigré, from which flows the river Tacazze, one of the largest streams in Abyssinia.

AINUNAH, ï-noo'nä, or AINUNE, ï-noo'neh, a haven of Arabia, on the Red Sea, E. of the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah; lat. 28° 3' N., lon. 35° 18' E. The interior of the haven is about 12 miles long, 8 broad, and from 12 to 13 fathoms in depth, and is the only secure place of shelter in the N. end of the Red Sea.

AIOU, ï'ôw', (or YOWL) ISLANDS, a circular group of low isles in the Malay Archipelago, about 100 miles N. by W. from the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea.

AIR, a town of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on Big Cove creek.

AIR, a post-office of Johnson co., Missouri.

AIR or AHIR, ä-eer', or ä-heer'. See AGHEN.

AIR, POINT OF, in North Wales, co. of Flint, at the W. entrance of the river Dee; lat. 53° 21' 26" N., lon. 3° 19' 14" W. There is here a round tower, having two fixed lights.

AIRAINES, ä'rän' or ä'ren', a commune and town of France, department of Somme, 16 miles N.W. of Amiens, with important manufactures of vegetable oils. Pop. 2061.

AIRASCA, ï-räs'ka, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles E.N.E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 1700.

AIRDRIE, air'dree, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, parish of New Monkland, 11 miles E. by N. of Glasgow, with which it is connected by canal and railway. The town is divided into two parishes. Pop. in 1851, 14,435. It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas; has a neat town-house, branch banks, and several schools and charities. It owes its rapid growth to the iron and coal of its vicinity, now very extensively wrought, and to its proximity to Glasgow, in the manufactures of which city its weavers are engaged. It unites with Lanark, Hamilton, &c. in sending one member to the House of Commons.

AIRDS, äirdz, THE, a district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

AIRD'S MOSS, a tract of moorland in Scotland, co. of Ayr, between the Ayr and Lugar.

AIRE, air, or AIRE-SUR-LA-LYS, ä-sür-lä-leece, a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Lys, (which communicates with the Deule by the Canal of Aire and La Bassée,) 10 miles S.E. of St. Omer. Pop. in 1852, 8781. It is well built, has a Gothic church and belfry, barracks for 6000 men, manufactures of woollen stuffs and yarn, hats, soaps, &c.

AIRE, är, or AIRE-SUR-L'ADOUR, är-sür-lä'door', (anc. *Vicus Julius*, afterwards *Atures*,) an ancient episcopal town of France, situated near the E. boundary of the department of Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, 20 miles S.E. of Mont de Marsan. It is well and regularly built, and contains a college and cathedral. It was at one time important as the capital of the Visigoths. Pop. in 1852, 4817.

AIRE, air, a river of England, co. of York, joins the Ouse 5 miles N.W. of Goole. Chief affluent, the Calder.

AIR or AYRE, air or är, POINT OF, Isle of Man, the most northerly point of the island. Lat. 54° 25' N.; lon. 4° 26' W. There is a lighthouse on this point, with a single revolving light, 106 feet above the level of the sea.

AIRLIE, airlee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

AIR MOUNT, a post-village of Clark co., Alabama, 118 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

AIROLA, ï-ro'lä, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 23 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 4260.

AIROLO, ï-ro'lo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Tessin, on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, 26 miles N.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 850. This was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Russians and French, in which the former were victorious, 13th of September, 1799.

AIRTH, ärth, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles N.E. of Falkirk.

AIRVAULT, äir'vô', a well-built town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thouet, 23 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. (1852) 1942.

AISNE, ain or än, (anc. *Axona*,) a river of France, rises at Somme-Aisne, department of Meuse, passes Chateau Porcien, where it becomes navigable, flows by Soissons, and is joined by the Oise on the left, near Compiegne. Length, 20 miles. The canal of Ardennes connects it with the Meuse.

AISNE, a department in the N. of France. Pop. (1852) 558,989. Area, 2322 square miles. Surface, flat; soil, fertile; agriculture, good. Chief rivers, Marne in the S., Oise in the N., and Aisne in the centre—all navigable. Manufactures very important. Principal town, Laon.

AISTHORPE, äs'thorp, or EAST THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AITKIN LAKE, in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, N. of Sandy Lake.

AITKIN'S FERRY, in Minnesota Territory, on the Mississippi river, near the Fourth Rapids.

AITHSTING, äth'sting, a maritime parish of Shetland, mainland. The Bay of Aith affords good anchorage.

AIX, äks, (anc. *Aquæ Sextiæ*,) a city of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhone, capital of the arrondissement, in a plain, 17 miles N. of Marseilles. Pop. (1852) 27,255. It still retains its feudal walls and gates. The modern town is well built, with squares, fountains, and boulevards. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a fine cathedral, palace, town-hall, royal court, royal academy, a library of 100,000 volumes, museum, royal college, barracks, public granaries, and numerous public buildings. Aix is denominated the Athens of the S. of France. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb, where are several remains of antiquity. Aix has cotton-thread and silk factories, cloth-

printing works, and an active trade in fine olive-oil and fruits.

AIX, (anc. *Aquæ Gratianæ,*) a very ancient town of Sardinia, province of Savoy, 8 miles N. of Chambéry, in a fertile and delightful valley near the Lake of Bourget. Pop. 3500. It is celebrated and much resorted to for its thermal waters, and has numerous remains of antiquity.

AIXE, aix, a town of France, department of Haute Vienne, capital of the canton, 6 miles S.W. of Limoges, on the left bank of the Vienne. Pop. (1852) 2863.

AIX D'ANGILLON, aix dônˢ' zhes'yônˢ', a town of France, department of Cher, 12 miles N.E. of Bourges.

AIX-EN-OTHE, aix-ôn-ot, a town of France, department of Aube, capital of the canton, 15 miles W.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. of commune, (1852) 2310.

AIX, ILE D', eel daix, a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Charente Inférieure, 14 miles N.W. of Rochefort. Pop. 280. It has a strong military fort. There are villages of this name in the departments of Nord, Corrèze, Cher, and Pas-de-Calais.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, âks-lä-shâ'pell', (L. *Aquis Granum,* Ger. *Aachen,* â'kęn, *i. e.* the "waters" or "fountains," corresponding to the Latin *Aquæ,* a name often given by the Romans to warm springs; see AA,) a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of the government, 40 miles W.S.W. of Cologne, on the railway from Liege to Cologne. Pop. 45,600. It is surrounded by a wall with ramparts and fosses, and is well built and handsome, with a cathedral founded in 786, a large town-hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace, several fine churches, celebrated mineral baths, (temperature from 111° to 114° Fahr.,) many hospitals, a public library, gymnasium, chamber of commerce, and an elegant theatre. As the chief station of the Belgo-Rhenish railway, connecting with Antwerp, Ostend, and Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle affords an extensive mart to the commerce of Prussia, and is the seat of commercial and factory courts. It was formerly eminent as a manufacturing city, especially of cloth and needles, and its prosperity in this respect seems of late to be reviving. Its woollen cloths are highly esteemed on the continent of Europe. In 1846, there were 2362 hand and power looms employed in this manufacture; 52 spinning factories, with 62,699 spindles, for carded, and 7 mills, with 6570 spindles, for combed wool.

In the market-place is a bronze statue of Charlemagne, whose favorite residence was here, and whose successors in the empire were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle until the sixteenth century. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here: (1) between France and Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders, in 1668; and (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress was held here in 1818.

AIZENAY, ê'zeh-nâ', a town of France, department of Vendée, 5 miles N.W. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. of commune, (1852) 3793.

AJACCIO, â-yât'cho, or AJAZZO, â-yât'so, a seaport, the capital of Corsica, is situated on its W. coast, at the N. of the gulf of the same name, in lat. 41° 54′ N.; lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. (1852) 11,944. It is built in an agreeable situation, with a good port defended by a citadel. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and a royal court, a library of 18,000 volumes, and an active trade in wine, oil, and coral. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here on the 15th of August, 1769: the house is still standing, and is one of the best on the island.

AJAN, â-zhân', a country of Africa, extending along its E. coast from Cape Guardafui to Zanguebar, between lat. 4° and 11° N., bounded N. by Adel, E. by the Indian Ocean. Chief towns, Brava, Magadoxo, and Melinda.

AJASALUK. See AYASSOLOOK.

AJAZZO. See AJACCIO.

AJEJIO, ŕye-ho', (?) a town of the Chinese Empire, territory of Mantchooria, 120 miles N. of Kirin, and 75 miles W. of Soongaree. It is of recent formation, and is inhabited solely by immigrants from China. The population amounts to 60,000, and is daily increasing.

AJELLO, â-yêl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 4000. It has a fortress, and is supposed to replace the ancient *Tilesio.*

AJELLO, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 4 miles N.N.E. of Salerno.

AJELLO, a small town of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra II., S.S.E. of Aquila.

AJELLO, a town of Illyria, 12 miles S.W. of Gorizia.

AJETA, â-yâ'tâ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles N. of Scalea. Pop. 3490.

AJISTAN, â'jis-tân', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 80 miles S.S.E. of Kashan. It is large and straggling, is surrounded by gardens, and has a royal palace.

AJMEER, AJMERE, âj-meer, or RAJPOOTANA, râj-pootâ'nâ, a city, capital of a province of the same name, formerly the capital of Agra, is situated on a hill-slope, crowned by a fortress, 220 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. estimated at 25,000. It is regularly built and handsome, has a large bazaar, and is one of the most flourishing towns of the British dominions in the East.

AJOFRIN, â-ho-freen', a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 9 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 2833.

AJUN'TAH, (the "strong pass,") a large fortified town of British India, 53 miles N. by E. of Aurungabad.

AJURUOCA, â-zhoo-roo-o'kâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Ajurunca river, here crossed by a bridge, 117 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. The district is rich in tobacco, millet, mandioca, sugar-cane, and coffee; and, with the town, contains a population of 12,000.

AKABAH, â'kâ-bâ, a fortified village of Arabia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Akabah near its N. extremity. Lat. 29° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 6′ E.

AKABAH, â'kâ-bâ, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Elanitticus,*) an inlet forming the E. horn of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extends N.N.E. to lat. 29° 36′ N., bounding the peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth, 12 miles. It has lofty and precipitous shores.

AK'ALIGUR', a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Ravee. Lat. 32° 17′ N.; lon. 75° 37′ E.

AKALZIK. See AKHALZIKH.

AKARAO, â-kâ-râ'o, a harbor or inlet in the island of New Munster, New Zealand. Lat. 43° 54′ S.; lon. 173° 1′ E.

AKASSA, â'kâssâ', NOON, NOUN, or NUN, noon, a town or village of Morocco, on the banks and near the mouths of the river Noon.

AKASSA, a river of Africa. See NOON.

AKASEE or AKASI, â-kâ-see', a town of Japan, island of Niphon.

AKATO, â-kâ'to, a town of Japan, island of Niphon.

AKASHANSK or AKASCHANSK, â-kâsh-ânsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkootsk, on the Onon.

AK-BASHI-LIMAN, the ancient *Sestos.* See SESTOS.

AKBARABAD. See AGRA.

AK-DEVAVIN, âk-dâ-vâ-veen', a village of Asia Minor, 40 miles S.E. of Aleppo, with some remarkable ruins.

AKEER, or AKIR, â-keer', a village in the S. part of Palestine, near the right bank of Wady-es-Surar.

AKEHAM, a parish of England. See ACOMB.

AKELEY, aik'lee, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

AKEN, â'kęn, or ACKEN, âk'kęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 26 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 4290.

AKENHAM, aik'num, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

AKEREH, â'kâ-reh, a town or large village of Asiatic Turkey, Koordistan, on the S. side of the Zebari range, 35 miles N.E. of Mosul. It has about 500 houses.

AKERSLOOT, â'kęr-slôte', a village of the Netherlands, North Holland. Pop. 904.

AKERMAN, â'kęr-mân', (anc. *Tyras,*) a fortified town of the Russian dominions, province of Bessarabia, on the right bank of the Dniester, near its mouth in the Black Sea, opposite Ovidiopol, 20 miles S.W. of Odessa. Lat. 46° 11′ 51″ N.; lon. 30° 21′ 52″ E. Pop. with 2 suburbs, 26,000. It has a port, and an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes. The famous treaty concluded at Akerman in 1826, exempted the Danubian provinces from all but a nominal dependence on Turkey.

AKERSUND, â'kęr-soond', a town of Sweden, on the N. shore of Lake Wetter, 112 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm.

AKHAH SHEHR, â'kâ shêh'r, (AKHISSAR?) a small seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 15 miles S.W. of Eregliss. Some ship-building is here carried on.

AKHALKALAKI, â-kâl-kâ-lâ'kee, or AKHALKALAK, a town and fort of Russian Armenia, on a tributary of the Koor, 30 miles S.E. of Akhalzikh.

AKHALZIKH or AKALZIK, â-kâl-zeek', called also AKISKA, â-kis'kâ, a city of Asiatic Russia, province of Georgia, and formerly capital of a Turkish pashalic, on an affluent of the Koor, 168 miles W. of Tiflis. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 1′ E. Pop. in 1838, 10,000, of whom two-thirds were Armenians. It has a castle and mosque, with a college and library, many churches and a synagogue. Its slave-market has been suppressed; it has an active trade in silk and honey.

AK-HISSAR, âk'his-sar', (*i. e.* "white castle,") or EK-HISSAR, (anc. *Thyatira,*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, 58 miles N.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 6000. (?) It stands on a slight eminence; has about 1000 Turkish, 300 Greek, and 30 Armenian dwellings, several khans and bazaars, a Greek school, and many remains of antiquity. It exports cotton goods.

AKHLAT, âk'lât', or ARDISH, ar'deesh', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. shore of Lake Van, 35 miles N.W. of Van. Pop. 5000.

AKHMYM or ACHMIM, âk-meem', sometimes EKHMYM, (anc. *Chemmis* and *Panopolis,*) a town of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 26° 40′ N.; lon. 31° 50′ E.

AKHTIAR, a town of Russia. See SEVASTOPOL.

AKHTIRKA. See ACHTYRKA.

AKI, â'kee, a principality of Japan, in the W. portion of the island of Niphon.

AKINDA, â-kin'dâ, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon.

AKINDATORI, â-kin-dâ-to'ree, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon.

AKIN'S (ā'kinz) STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Arkansas.

AKIR. See AKEER.

AKISKA. See AKHALZIKH.

AKKA, ăk'kā, a town or village of Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, in lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 10′ W. It is a station for the caravans between Morocco and Timbuctoo.

AKKA. See ACRE.

AKKRUM, ăk'krŭm, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 8 miles N.W. of Hessenveen, and 7 miles E. of Sneek.

AKLANSK, ăk-lănsk', a garrisoned town of Siberia, government of Okhotsk. Lat. 62° 50′ N., lon. 157° E.

AKMETCHET or AKMEDSHID. See SIMFEROPOL.

AKNUR. See AGNUR.

AKOLAH, ā-ko'lā, a city of Hindostan, 55 miles S.W. of Rilichpoor. It is enclosed by walls, and surrounded by extensive ruins.

AKOON or AKUN, ā'koon', one of the Aleutian islands, is an active volcano. Lat. 54° 17′ N.; lon. 165° 32′ W.

AKOOSHA or AKUSCHA, ā-koo'shā, a territory and town of Russia, province of Daghestan. The former occupies the E. slope of the Caucasus. The town, capital of the district, is situated 55 miles W.N.W. of Derbend.

AKOOTAN or AKUTAN, ā-koo-tăn', an island and active volcano of the Aleutian series, 3382 feet in height.

AKORA, ā-ko'rā, a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool river, 10 miles N.W. of Attock.

AKOUCHA. See AKOOSHA.

AKOWAAY, ā-ko-wā'ī or ā-ko-wī', a town and independent settlement on the Guinea coast. The former is well built for a town in this part of Africa. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

AKRAUNAY, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish.

AKREE or AKRI, ăk'ree, a small Moslem village of Palestine, 15 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem; probably the ancient *Ekron*.

AKREYRI, ăk-rī'ree, a town of Iceland, on the Eyiafiord; lat. 65° 40′ N. It has a good harbor, and is, next to Reykiavik, the most important trading place in Iceland.

AKRON, a post-village of Erie co., New York, about 270 miles W. of Albany.

AKRON, a beautiful and flourishing town of Portage township, and capital of Summit co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, at its junction with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland and Zanesville Railroad, 36 miles S. of Cleveland. It occupies the highest ground on the line of the canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, and is 400 feet above the lake. By means of the canal and Little Cuyahoga river, the town is amply supplied with water-power, which is employed in a variety of manufactures; and its mercantile business is extensive. Immense quantities of wheat are shipped here. Akron was laid out in 1825. In 1827 the Ohio and Erie Canal was constructed to this point, and in 1841 Akron was chosen as the county-seat. The canal was finished in 1832; cost, $5,000,000. The same year, the canal which connects it with Beaver, Pennsylvania, was opened, and a new impetus given to its improvement. It has a union school, 1 bank, 2 woollen factories, 5 large flouring mills, a steam-engine factory, 1 blast-furnace, and 1 mineral-paint mill, 1 extensive stove manufactory, and 1 card manufactory, besides various other establishments; all of which are propelled by water-power. Immense beds of Ohio mineral fireproof paint are found in the vicinity, and the article is exported to all parts of the Union. Pop. in 1850, 3266; in 1853, about 4500.

AKSAI, ăk-sī', a river of Circassia, rising on the N.E. slopes of the Caucasus, falls into the Terek, after a course of about 120 miles.

AKSAI, a village on the right bank of the above river, 35 miles S.S.W. of Kizliar.

AK-SERAI, ăk-se-rī', (*i. e.* "white palace,") a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Karamania, on the Kizil-Irmak, 80 miles N.E. of Konieh. Pop. 5000. (?) It has a castle, and many Saracenic remains.

AK-SERAI, ăk-se-rī', a village of Afghanistan, 22 miles N. of Cabool.

AKSHEHR, AKCHEHR, AKSCHEHER, or AK-SHEHER, ăk'shĕh'r' or ăk-shĕ'her, (*i. e.* "white city,") a city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Karamania, 10 miles S. of the salt lake of the same name, 65 miles N.W. of Konieh. It contains about 1500 houses. Ak-shehr is the ancient *Philomelion* of Strabo.

AKSOO, AKSOU, or AKSU, ăk'soo', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, on a river, S. of the Thian-Shan mountains, 250 miles N.E. of Yarkund; lat. 41° 7′ N., lon. 79° E. Pop. 5000, besides a Chinese garrison of 3000 men, (it being the military head-quarters of this part of the empire.) It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and jasper, and is resorted to by trading caravans from all parts of Central Asia.

AKSOO, AKSOU, or AKSU, ăk'soo', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 18 miles E. by S. of Brusa.

AKSOO or AKSU ("white river,") the name of several Asiatic rivers, the principal of which traverses Chinese Toorkistan; but it is doubtful whether it is an affluent of the Irtish or of the Hoang-ho.

AKSTAFA, ăk'stā'fā', a river and valley of Georgia. The river falls into the Koor from the right, about 32 miles S.S.E. of Tiflis. The valley is volcanic, and is occupied with Armenian villages.

AKSU. See AKSOO.

AKTEBOLI, ăk-te-bo'lee, a small haven of European Turkey, on the S.W. coast of the Black Sea.

AKUN. See AKOON.

AKUSCHA. See AKOOSHA.

AKUTAN. See AKOOTAN.

AKUREA. See ACHYREA.

AKYAB, ăk'yăb', a town and seaport of Farther India, presidency of Bengal, province of Aracan, on the E. side of the island of Akyab. It is built of wood, and is the residence of a British commissioner, with a garrison of sepoys.

ALA, ā'lā, a town of Piedmont, island of Sardinia, province of Oziari. Pop. 950.

ALA, ā'lā, a town of Austria, Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige, 10 miles S.S.W. of Roveredo. Pop. 3600, employed in manufactures of silks and velvets.

ALABAMA, al-a-bah'ma, a river of Alabama, is formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which unite 10 miles N. of the city of Montgomery. It then flows W. to Selma; below that point it pursues a very tortuous course towards the S.W., until it unites with the Tombigbee, about 45 miles N. of the city of Mobile. The river formed by this confluence is called the Mobile. The Alabama is an excellent stream for steamboat navigation, being navigable for the largest class of boats through its whole extent, and at all seasons of the year, except in instances of extraordinary drought. The length of the main stream is about 300 miles, and the distance from Mobile to Wetumpka, which is at the head of the navigation for large boats, is about 480 miles. The region through which it flows is occupied by plantations of cotton, extensive savannas, and forests of valuable timber.

ALABAMA, one of the Southern States of the American confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi. It lies between 30° 10′ and 35° N. lat., and between 85° and 88° 30′ W. lon.; being about 330 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 300 miles in its greatest breadth; including an area of 50,722 square miles, or 32,462,080 acres, only 4,435,614 of which were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The Alleghany Mountains have their termination in the N. part of Alabama, where they become depressed to little more than elevated hills. The state gradually declines from the N. to the Gulf of Mexico, being hilly and broken in the centre, and level for 50 or 60 miles from the coast. All the rivers of any magnitude, except the Tennessee, (which makes a bend into the N. part of the state,) descend towards the Gulf of Mexico.

Minerals.—Alabama is rich in mineral treasures, particularly in coal, iron, limestone, and marble. Red ochre, lead, (scattered about the state in various parts,) and manganese are also met with. Iron is found extensively in Shelby, Bibb, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa counties. Bituminous coal of a superior quality abounds. "A vein of this coal is first seen in the bed of the Black Warrior river, near Tuscaloosa, and pursues a N.E. direction till it crosses the Alabama and Coosa rivers at or just above their falls, and thence probably passes into Georgia." (*De Bow's Industrial Resources.*) There are salt, sulphur, and chalybeate springs in different sections of the state. Gold has been found in St. Clair county, and a mine was worked there for a short time. Beautifully variegated marbles exist near the head of navigation on the rivers, particularly on the Cahawba, and in Talladega county. Some of these marbles are buff-colored, filled with organic remains, some white and crystalline, and some are black. Statuary granite, said to be the best in the United States, and marble of a superior quality, are found in Coosa county. A more particular notice of these, however, will be given under the head of COOSA.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The principal bays in Alabama are Mobile bay, extending N. 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico; Bonsecour bay, (an eastern arm of Mobile bay,) and Pascagoula bay, or sound, west of Mobile bay. All these open into the Gulf of Mexico. Perdido bay lies on the boundary line between Alabama and West Florida. All the rivers of Alabama, with the exception of the Tennessee, which makes a sweep into the northern part of the state, and some smaller rivers passing into West Florida, unite their waters in the Mobile river and bay. The Tombigbee comes into Alabama from the N.E. part of Mississippi, receives the Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior from the former state, and unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile. The Alabama, in its turn, is formed by the Tallapoosa and Coosa from the N. of Georgia, and flows S.W. till it meets the Tombigbee. The Chattahoochee forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama for about 150 miles. The Mobile river throws off an arm from its E. bank, which flows into the bay at Blakely. The Cahawba joins the Alabama from the middle of the state. The Escambia, Blackwater, Yellowwater, and Choctawhatchee flow from the S.E. of Alabama into West Florida. The Tombigbee is about 500 miles long, and all its course in Alabama is navigable for steamboats. The Alabama, including its head waters, is about 500 miles long, and may be ascended

by steamboats to Wetumpka, on the Coosa branch, 460 miles from the gulf. The Tuscaloosa is about 150 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats to Tuscaloosa. The Tennessee has 130 miles of its course in Alabama, but its navigation is here obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, above which impediment it is, however, again navigable. See MUSCLE SHOALS.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though Alabama has no mountains of great elevation or stupendous cataracts, she is by no means deficient in objects of interest to the curious and inquiring mind. De Kalb county is noted for wild and picturesque views; and in Walker county there is a natural bridge, said to be equally curious with the famous one in Rockbridge county, Virginia, while many wild and romantic gorges lie among its hills, which are the highest S. of the mountains. There are in Alabama a number of mineral springs for the resort of those seeking health or pleasure: Blount's Springs, in Blount county, a fashionable watering-place, contains several different varieties of sulphur waters within the space of twenty feet. Chalybeate waters occur at the same place; and other sulphur springs are found in Talladega and Shelby counties. Bladen Springs is also a fashionable watering place. There are salt springs in Clarke county, now abandoned. At Tuscumbia there is a spring issuing from a huge fissure in the limestone rock; it is said to discharge 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute, forming a large stream, which falls into the Tennessee, 2½ miles below.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Approaching to within 7° of the tropics, Alabama is allied in its climate and productions to the torrid zone. The rivers here seldom freeze in winter, and the summer heats are mitigated by the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. According to meteorological observations made at Eutaw, in Greene county, in the years 1850–51, the maximum temperature of the three winter months was 82°, the minimum 18°; the mean temperature at 3 o'clock P.M. 48° 25′. The maximum of the spring months was 93°, minimum 22°, average 62° 20′. The maximum of the summer months was 104°, minimum 60°, mean 81° 49′. The maximum of November 82°, the minimum 19°, mean 51° 90′. The bottom lands are unhealthy near the rivers and the Muscle Shoals, but the climate in the uplands is salubrious. Alabama has, in many parts, a soil of exuberant fertility; yielding more cotton, the great staple of the South, than any other member of the confederacy. Even the low mountains of the N. have fine grazing lands, while the flats between them are very rich in soil. The central part is occupied by fertile prairies; and the southern, though often sandy and inferior in productiveness, has many fertile alluvial bottoms, which yield rice. In Marengo and Greene counties were formerly extensive canebrakes, which are now nearly cleared, disclosing some of the best lands in the state. Sugar-cane grows in the S.W. neck, between Mobile bay and Mississippi. Besides the great staple already named, Alabama produces large quantities of Indian corn, oats, live stock, sweet potatoes, and butter; a considerable amount of wheat, rye, rice, wool, hay, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, fruits, market vegetables, and sugar; and some tobacco, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass seeds, hops, flax, and silk are raised. Indigo was formerly cultivated, but being undersold by the foreign article, its culture was given up, though not from want of adaptibility in the soil. According to the census of 1850, there were in Alabama 41,964 farms, containing 4,435,614 acres of improved land, producing 294,064 bushels of wheat; 23,754,048 of Indian corn; 2,985,697 of oats; 892,701 of beans and peas; 261,482 of Irish potatoes; 5,175,204 of sweet potatoes; 225,771,600 pounds of cotton; 8,242,000 pounds of sugar; 83,428 gallons of molasses; 164,990 pounds of tobacco; 657,118 pounds of wool; 4,008,811 pounds of butter; 2,311,252 pounds of rice; 897,021 pounds of beeswax and honey; 32,685 tons of hay; live stock valued at $21,690,112; orchard fruits worth $15,408; market goods worth $84,821; and slaughtered animals worth $4,823,486. Value of farming implements and machinery, $5,126,663.

Forest Trees.—In the central and northern parts of the state, oak of different varieties, poplar, hickory, chestnut, and mulberry are the principal woods, while in the south are cypress and loblolly; pine is abundant S. of the mountains.

Animals.—Wild deer and turkeys are plentiful, and bears, wolves, and foxes are still met with.

Manufactures.—But little attention, comparatively speaking, has been paid to manufactures in Alabama; but according to the census of 1850, there were in the state 1022 establishments, each producing annually $500 and upward; of which 12 were cotton factories, employing capital to the amount of $651,900, with 346 male and 399 female hands, consuming raw material worth $237,081, and producing 3,081,600 yards of stuffs, and 790,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $382,200; 14 forges, furnaces, &c., employing capital to the amount of $230,125, and 266 male hands, consuming raw material worth $111,855, and producing 2537 tons of castings, pig and wrought iron, valued at $280,876. Capital invested in distilleries, $500; hands employed, 2; product 3000 gallons. There were also 149 tanneries in Alabama, employing $200,570, consuming raw material worth $158,247, and producing leather valued at $335,911.

Internal Improvements.—There were in Alabama, in January, 1854, 221 miles of railroad completed, and 659 in course of construction. One connecting Montgomery with West Point; another extending from Tuscumbia to Decatur; and 33 miles of the projected railway from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio are completed. Those that are projected or in course of construction are designated as the Memphis and Charleston, running principally in this state, along the valley of the Tennessee; the Alabama Central, from Selma W. to Vicksburg; the Girard and Mobile, (Girard is opposite Columbus, on the Chattahoochee,) and the Tennessee and Alabama, intended to pass ultimately from Mobile through Selma and Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee, to some road connecting with Nashville, but at present only to unite Selma and Gunter's Landing. This road is now (1854) finished to the Coosa river.

Commerce.—This state enjoys great advantages for both foreign and internal commerce, her ports being open to the sea through Mobile bay, and having more than 1500 miles of steamboat navigation on her rivers, giving an outlet not only to her own productions, but also to some of those of Mississippi and Georgia. According to De Bow, there were 549,499 bales of cotton brought to Mobile in 1851–2, besides what was sent to New Orleans and the ports of Florida. The exports of Alabama in 1851 were $18,528,824, imports $413,446. Tonnage owned in 1852, 28,533; number of vessels built in the state, 5, whose tonnage was only 354·62. Considerable quantities of sawed lumber and staves are exported from Mobile to Cuba, to Mexico, and to domestic ports. The sawed lumber exported in 1850–51 amounted to 6,816,054 feet, and of staves 360,779.

Education.—According to the census report, there were, in 1850, in Alabama, 5 colleges, with 587 students, and $41,225 income, of which $5900 was from endowments; 1152 public schools, with 28,380 pupils, and $315,902 income, of which $56,367 was from the public funds; and 166 academies and other schools, with 8290 pupils, and $164,165 income, of which $4949 was from public funds. Attending school during the year, as returned by families, 62,846 pupils, of whom 66 were free colored. Adults who could not read or write, 33,992, of whom 235 were free colored. The state university of Alabama, located at Tuscaloosa, is in a very flourishing condition, with an annual income of $15,000. The free school system in Alabama went into operation early in 1854.

Periodicals.—In 1850, there were in Alabama 60 periodicals, 6 of which were issued daily, 5 tri and semi-weekly, 48 weekly, and 1 semi-monthly. Of these, 11 were literary and miscellaneous, 1 neutral and independent, 45 political, 3 religious, and 1 scientific. Annual circulation of daily papers, $69,201; of tri and semi-weekly, 266,500; of weeklies, 1,509,040; and of semi-monthly, 18,000 copies. Total, 2,662,741.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1373 churches in Alabama in 1850, 579 belonged to the different divisions of Baptists; 17 to the Christians; 17 to the Episcopalians; 577 to the Methodists; 162 to the Presbyterians; 5 to the Roman Catholics; 5 to the Free Church. The rest were owned by Independents, Lutherans, Unionists, Unitarians, and Universalists.

Public Institutions.—There is a state penitentiary at Wetumpka, which had 151 prisoners on October 1st, 1851. Provision has been made by the state for the establishment of a state lunatic asylum at Tuscaloosa. A blind asylum has been recently established at Mobile, and $5000 have been appropriated by the legislature for organizing and sustaining an institution for the deaf and dumb. The buildings of the Alabama university, near Tuscaloosa, are very fine, and cost $150,000. There were in Alabama, in 1850, 4 public libraries, with 3848 volumes; 32 school libraries, with 3500 volumes; 15 Sunday-school libraries, with 5775 volumes; and 5 college libraries, with 7500 volumes. Total, 56 libraries, with 20,623 volumes.

Government.—The governor of Alabama is elected for two years by the people, and receives an annual salary of $2500. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, and the house of representatives of 100 members, elected for two years, both by the people. The pay of members of both branches is $4 per diem. One-half of the senate is elected every second year. The legislature meets biennially. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate judges, elected by the legislature for six years, and receiving $2250 per annum; 2. Of a court of chancery, composed of three chancellors, elected in the same manner; 3. Of nine circuit courts, holding two sessions a year in each county; 4. The city court of Mobile. The judges of probate, who are also clerks of the court and registers of deeds, are, as well as the circuit judges and the judges of the Mobile court, elected by the people for six years. All these judges receive $1500 per annum, except the judge of the Mobile court, who receives $2000. The assessed value of property in Alabama, in 1850, was $219,476,150; estimated value, $228,204,332. Public debt, $6,742,339, of which $1,067,501 was contingent. Ordinary annual expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about $100,000. The number of banking institutions, January, 1852, was only 2, with a capital of $2,000,000, a circulation of $3,500,000, and $1,800,000 in coin.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in the state in 1820 was 127,901; 309,527 in 1830; 590,756 in 1840; and 771,623 in 1850; of whom 219,483 were white males, 207,031 white females, 1056 free colored males, 1209 free colored females, and 171,804 male and 171,040 female slaves. There were 73,786 families, occupying 73,070 dwellings. Representative population, 634,614. There were 9084 deaths in the year ending June, 1850, or 12 persons in every 1000. Of the free population in 1850, 236,332 only were born within the state; 183,913 in other states; 941 in England; 3639 in Ireland; 584 in Scotland; 67 in Wales; 49 in British America; 1068 in Germany; 503 in France; 787 in other countries, and 1100 whose places of birth were unknown. Of the male population in the leading pursuits, 66,610 were farmers; 7281 laborers; 2468 merchants; 2269 students; 2156 clerks; 1976 carpenters; 1905 planters; 1849 overseers; 1392 black and whitesmiths; 1264 physicians; 1109 teachers; 154 engineers; 702 clergymen; 670 lawyers; 316 boatmen; 395 mariners; 398 wheelwrights; 338 masons; 237 cabinet and chair makers; 156 coachmakers; 537 shoemakers; 220 grocers; 117 innkeepers; 372 millers; 146 millwrights; 196 painters and glaziers; 174 printers; 394 tailors, &c. &c., amounting, in all, to 100,467 males. There were 296 blind, of whom 156 were whites, 2 free colored, and 138 slaves; 210 deaf and dumb, of whom 151 were whites, 1 free colored, and 58 slaves. The number of paupers who had received support in the year ending June 1, 1850, was 363, of whom 11 were foreigners; 233 insane, of whom 201 were white, 2 free colored, and 30 slaves; and 476 idiotic, of whom 343 were whites, and 133 slaves.

Counties.—There are in Alabama 52 counties, viz. Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Benton, Blount, Bibb, Butler, Chambers, Clarke, Choctaw, Cherokee, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Dale, Dallas, De Kalb, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Lauderdale, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marengo, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, and Wilcox.

Cities and Towns.—Mobile is the commercial metropolis of Alabama, with a population of 20,515; the other principal towns are Montgomery, the capital of the state, population 3728; Huntsville, population 2863; Selma, population 1728; Marion, population 1544.

History.—The famous exploring expedition of De Soto across the southern part of the (present) United States, about the year 1541, is believed to have been the first visit of the white man to the wilds of Alabama. De Soto met with fierce opposition from tribes of savages, who appear to have been more populous and less rude than the northern aborigines. The houses of these people evinced less barbarism, than many other Indian tribes. "The chief's house was, in one instance, 120 feet by 40, and included small buildings like offices. A remarkable temple found upon the Savannah river, at Silver Bluff, was 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and proportionably high." (*De Bow's Industrial Resources of the South and West.*) In 1702, Bienville, a Frenchman, built a fort on Mobile bay. The present site of Mobile, however, was not occupied till nine years after. At the peace of 1763, Alabama, with all the French possessions E. of the Mississippi (except New Orleans) fell to the English. This state formed a part of Georgia until 1802; from this date it was included in Mississippi Territory till 1817, when it was organized into a separate government, and in 1819 became an independent member of the great American confederacy, and now ranks fourth in population of the Southern States.

ALABAMA, a post-township of Genesee co., New York, 12 miles from Batavia, and 263 miles W. of Albany. It is intersected by the Tonawanda Creek. Pop. 2054.

ALABAMA, a small bayou of Iberville par., Louisiana, communicating in time of floods with the Atchafalaya.

ALABAMA or BIG SANDY CREEK, Texas, flows on the S.W. border of Tyler county, and falls into the Neches 15 miles above Beaumont.

ALABAMA, a village of Leon co., Texas, on the right bank of Trinity river, about 60 miles in a straight line N.N.E. of Washington, the former capital of the state.

ALABASTER ISLAND. See ELEUTHERA.

ALABAT, ä-lä-bät', one of the smaller Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Luzon, near the head of the extensive inlet at the S. end of the island, which terminates at the Gulf or Bay of Lamon or Lampon. Lat. 14° N., lon. 122° 18' E. The inhabitants are described as a savage race.

ALABLEE, ALABLI, ä-läb'blee, or HALABLI, hä-läb'blee, a small village of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 4 miles S.W. of Eregliea.

ALACHUA, a-latch'u-a, a county in the N.W. of part of the peninsula of Florida, has an area of about 1000 square miles. The Santa Fe river forms its northern, and the Suwanee its western boundary. Orange lake is partly included in its limits, and it contains several ponds. Surface rolling or level; soil generally fertile. Capital, Newnansville. Pop. 2524; of whom 1618 were free, and 906 slaves. It was named from Alachua savanna, a grassy and marshy plain in the county, N. of Lake Orange.

ALACRANE (al-a-kran') ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles N. of Yucatan, on a reef 15 miles in length N. and S., by 12 miles in breadth.

ALACUCI/SA CREEK, Cherokee co., Georgia, a branch of Little River.

ALA-DAGH, ä'lä-dägh', (*i. e.* "beautiful mountain,") a mountain chain of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° N., and lon. 39° and 44° E. It extends W. from Mount Ararat, separating the two heads of the Euphrates.

ALADAN, (ä-lä-dän',) or ALADINE (ä-lä-deen') ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, forming part of the Mergui Archipelago.

ALAEJOS, ä-lä-ä'hoce, a town of Spain, Leon, 30 miles S.W. of Valladolid, near the left bank of the Trabances. Pop. 3256.

ALAGHEZ, ä-lä-ghez', or ALI-GHEZ, ä'lee-ghez', a volcanic mountain and mountain range, bordering on the N. side of the basin of Armenia. It lies on the N. side of the great plain of the Araxes. The highest peak rises 13,628 feet above the level of the sea.

ALAGOA, ä-lä-go'ä, a town and district on the S. shore of the island of St. Michael, Azores. Pop. of district, 7800.

ALAGOAS, ä-lä-go'äs, a maritime province of Brazil, deriving its name from various intercommunicating lakes for which it is noted. It lies between lat. 9° and 10° 30' S., is bounded N. and W. by the province of Pernambuco, S. by the province of Sergipe del Rey, and comprises an area of 15,036 square miles. Pop. 220,000.

ALAGOAS, VILLA DO FORTE DAS, vool'lä do fon'tä däs ä-lä-go'äs, a city of Brazil, in the above province, on the N. extremity of Manguaba, 140 miles N.E. of Sergipe del Rey. It has 8 churches and 2 convents. Pop. 4000.

ALAGON, ä-lä-gōn', a river of Spain, falls into the Tagus about 2 miles N.E. of Alcantara. It is about 120 miles in length, and noted for the size and flavor of its trout and other fish.

ALAGON, a town of Spain, near the confluence of the Ebro and the Jalon, 15 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1932.

ALAIEDON, a township of Ingham co., Michigan, about 70 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 377.

ALAIS, ä'lä', (anc. *Alesia,*) a town of France, department of Gard, on the Gardon, at the foot of the Cévennes, 25 miles N.W. of Nîmes, with which it is united by railway. Pop. (1852) 18,671. It is situated in a productive coalfield, and has extensive manufactures.

ALAJAHISSAR, ALADJAHISSAR, ä-lä'jä-his'sar', or KRUSCHOVATZ, a town of European Turkey, capital of the sanjak of Kruschovatz, province of Servia, on the right bank of the Morava, about 95 miles S. of Semendria.

ALAJAN or ALADJAN, ä-lä-jän', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, near the Black Sea, 37 miles S.E. of Sinope.

ALAJUELA, ä-lä-hoo-ä'lä a city of Central America, state of Costa Rica, 35 miles W. by S. of Cartago. Pop. 10,000, including suburbs.

ALAKANANDA, ä-lä-kä-nän'dä, a small river, which, issuing from the Himalaya Mountains, unites with the Bhagirathi at Devaprayaga, and forms the main source of the Ganges.

ALA-KOI, ä'lä'koi', (*i. e.* "beautiful village,") a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. side of Lake Van.

ALAKTOO-KOOL or ALAKTOU-KOUL, ä-läk'too-kool', a lake in Chinese Toorkistan, lat. 45° 17' N., lon. 82° 27' E., has in its centre an extinct volcano.

ALAMAKEE. See ALLOMAKEE.

ALAMANCE, äl'ä-mance, a creek of North Carolina, flows into the Haw river from the W., in Alamance co.

ALAMANCE, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. Haw river, a branch of the Cape Fear, flows through the middle of the county, and Alamance Creek, from which the name is derived, flows through the W. part into the Haw River. The surface is undulating; the soil productive. The Centre Railroad, now in progress, passes through the county, and a plank-road is projected from the county-seat to the coal-mines on Deep river. Formed out of the W. part of Orange, in 1848. Capital, Graham. Pop. 11,444, of whom 8243 were free, and 3196 slaves.

ALAMEDA, ä-lä-mä'dä, (*i. e.* "a row of poplar-trees,") a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Soria.

ALAMEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 54 miles N.W. of Malaga, on the road from Seville to Granada. Pop. 3890.

ALAMEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles from Madrid.

ALAMEDA, a village of Spain, in Leon, about 16 miles from Ciudad Rodrigo.

ALAMEDA, ä-lä-mä'dä, a new county in the W. central part of California, formed since 1852 out of Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties. Area, about 820 square miles.

ALAMEDA, ä-lä-mä'dä, a town of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 6 miles above Albuquerque.

ALAMEDA, SANTA MARIA DE LA, sän'tä mä-ree'ä dä lä ä-lä-mä'dä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles W. of Madrid.

ALAMEDA DE LA SAGRA, ä-lä-mä'dä dä lä sä'grä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles from Illescas.

ALAMEDA DEL VALLE, ä-lä-mä'dä dêl vä'lyä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles from Buitrago.

ALAMO, Texas. See FORT ALAMO.

ALAMO, al'ä-mo, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 55 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

ALAMO, a post-township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, 70 miles W.S.W. of Lansing.

ALAMO, a post-village of Contra Costa co., California.

ALAMODE', a post-office of Reynolds co., Missouri.

ALAMOOT or ALAMUT, ä'lä-moot', a district of Persia, N.W. of Teheran.

ALAMOS, LOS, loce ä'lä-moce, (*i. e.* "the poplar-trees,") a town of Mexico, province of Sonora, 140 miles N.W. of Cinaloa, in a district celebrated for its silver-mines. It has some well-paved streets, and the houses are generally built of stone or brick, laid over with stucco. Pop. about 10,000, 3000 or 4000 of which are employed in the mines.

ALAMUTCH'A, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi, about 80 miles E. of Jackson.

ALAN or CAM'EL, a river of England, co. of Cornwall.

ALAND, ä'länd, or Ö'LAND (Sw. *Aland*, ö'länd) ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 80 inhabited islands, and a vast number of rocks and islets, Russia, province of Abo, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, between lat. 59° 55' and 60° 32' N., and lon. 19° and 21° E. Pop. 15,000. Those islands, taken from Sweden in 1809, are of great political and military importance to Russia, and contain several fortified parts, generally the station of a part of the Baltic fleet. Near this Peter the Great gained his first naval battle over the Swedes, in 1714.

ALAND, ä'länt, a river of Hanover joins the Elbe.

ALANNO, ä-län'no, a town of Naples, 11 miles S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2200.

ALAN'THUS GROVE, a post-office of Gentry co., Missouri, about 200 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

ALAPAEVSK, ä-lä-pä'èvsk', a town of Russia in Asia, government of Perm, on the Alapaika, 48 miles N.W. of Irbit.

ALAPAHA, ah-lap'ä-haw, a river of Georgia, flowing into the Suwanee. Length, about 100 miles.

ALAPAHA, a post-village of Lowndes co., Georgia, 262 miles S. of Milledgeville.

ALAQGA, al'a-quaw, a small river of Florida, flowing into Choctawatchee bay.

ALAQUA, a post-village of Walton co., Florida, on the above river, about 125 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee.

AL-ARAISCH. See EL-ARAISH.

ALAR'KA, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

ALARM FORK, a village of Oregon co., Missouri, 15 miles S. of Thomasville.

ALARO, ä-lä'ro, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 12 miles N.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 4031.

ALASEA, ä-lä-sä'ä, written also ALASEY and ALASEJ, ä-lä-sä', an important river in the N.E. of Siberia, rises in lat. 67° N., and falls into the Arctic Ocean.

ALA-SHEHR or ALASCHEHR, ä'lä-shêh'r'or ä'lä-shä'her, (*i. e.* "the exalted city," anc. *Philadelphia*, founded 200 years B. C. by *Attalus Philadelphus*, a walled city of Asia Minor, at the N.E. base of Mount Tmolus, 83 miles E. of Smyrna. Pop. 15,000. (?) It has numerous remains of antiquity, is a Greek archbishop's see, 5 Christian churches and an active trade.

ALASHGERD, Armenia. See TOPRAK-KULAK.

ALASKA. See ALEASKA.

ALASSIO, ä-läs'se-o, a seaport town of the Sardinian states, division of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 4 miles S.W. of Albenga. Pop. 6500.

ALASSONA, a-läs-so'nä, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles N.E. of Trikhala. Pop. 3000.

ALATA, ä-lä'tä, a small river in Abyssinia, a tributary of Bahr-el-Azrek, near its confluence with which occurs the celebrated cataract of Alata.

ALATA, ä-lä'tä, a village in the island of Corsica, about 6 miles N. of Ajaccio.

ALA-TAGH. See ALA-DAGH.

ALATAMAHA. See ALTAMAHA.

ALATEER or ALATYR, ä-lä-teer', a river of Russia, rising in the government of Penza, falls into the Soora, after a course of upwards of 125 miles.

ALATEER, or ALATYR, a town of Russia, 80 miles N.W. of Simbeersk, at the junction of the Alateer and Soora rivers. Pop. 4407.

ALATRI, ä-lä'tree, (anc. *Alatrium*,) a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 6 miles N. of Frosinone, on a mountain. Pop. 9000. It has a manufactory of woollen goods, and is of high antiquity, its walls exhibiting some perfect remains of Cyclopean architecture.

ALATYR. See ALATEER.

ALAUSI, ä-low-see', a valley of the Andes, and town of the republic of Ecuador, on the Alausi, 7920 feet above the sea.

ALAVA, ä'lä-vä, a province of Northern Spain, (one of the three Basque provinces,) between lat. 42° 20' and 43° N., comprising an area of 1292 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 81,397. The surface is mountainous.

ALAYA, ä-lä'yä, (anc. *Coracesium*,) a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.S.W. of Konieh. Pop. 2000. It has a good anchorage, but no harbor.

ALAYOR, ä-lä-yōr', or ALEYOR, ä-lä-yōr', a town in the island of Minorca, belonging to Spain, situated in the interior, and about 10 miles W.N.W. of Port Mahon. Pop. 4722.

ALAZON, ä-lä-zon', a river of Georgia, joins the Koor 125 miles S.E. of Tiflis, after a S.E. course of 140 miles.

ALB or ALP, älp, called also the SWABIAN ALPS, a chain of mountains appertaining almost exclusively to Würtemberg, extending S.W. to N.E., from the source of the Neckar, a total length of 84 miles, and having a breadth varying from 15 to 20 miles.

ALBA, äl'bä, (anc. *Alba Pompeia*,) a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 30 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 8286.

ALBA, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., at the foot of Monte Velino, 4 miles N. of Avezzano. It is the *Alba Fucentia* of the Romans.

AL'BA, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 143 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

ALBACETE, äl-bä-thä'tä, a town of Spain, Murcia, 138 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 13,143. It manufactures steel goods, and has large cattle-fairs in September.

ALBA DE TORMES, äl'bä dä tor'mès, a town of Spain, 14 miles S.E. of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2166.

ALBA JULIA. See KARLSBURG.

ALBALA, äl'bä-lä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles S.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2133.

ALBALATE DEL ARZOBISPO, äl-bä-lä'tä dêl ar-thobees'po, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 46 miles S.E. of Zaragoza, on the left bank of the Martin, an affluent of the Ebro.

ALBA LONGA. See ALBANO.

ALBANCHEZ, äl-bän-chêth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.E. of Almeria.

ALBANCHEZ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles E. of Jaen.

ALBAN DES URTIERES, äl'bôn' dàze ür'te-air', a village of Italy, Sardinian States, 6 miles S. of Aiguebelle.

ALBANELLA, äl-bä-nêl'lä, a town of Naples, 4 miles N.N.E. of Capaccio.

ALBANIA, al-bā'ne-a, (modern Gr. pron. äl-bä-nee'ä; Turk. *Arnaoutlik*, *Arnaoutleek*, or *Arnaouti*, ar'nä-oot'leek,) called SHKIPERI (shkip'e-reo') by the natives, (from *Shkipe*, "a rock,") a mountainous country of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 43° N., and lon. 19° 5' and 21° 28' E. Extreme length, about 290 miles; breadth, varying from 40 to 90 miles. Bounded W. and S.W. by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. It is composed of as many as nine ridges of mountains, nearly all of which have a direction N.W. and S.E. Of these the principal heights vary from about 2500 to 8500 feet above the sea. Albania has no great rivers. It partakes of the peculiar system of subterranean streams that characterizes the waters of Greece. In this respect, the province of Epirus is especially remarkable for its circular basins, its cavities without water, its ponds and watercourses that disappear at certain seasons, and also for its gulfs and subterranean rivers. In the import and export trade of Albania, vessels under the British and Ionian, the Greek and Ottoman flags, are almost the only ones engaged. The exports are shipped chiefly at Prevesa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. The other ports are Parga, Avlona, Durazzo, &c. The internal trade is carried on by means of pack-horses, four or five of which are attached to each other by cords, and guided by one man. Albania is under the government of the different Turkish pashas in whose country it is situated. Population estimated at 1,600,000.——Adj. and inhab. ALBANIAN, al-bā'ne-an, or ARNAOOT, (Arnaout,) är'nä-oot'; native, SHKIP'ATAR' or SKIP'ATAR'.

ALBANO, äl-bä'no, (anc. *Albanum*,) an episcopal city of Italy, Pontifical States, Comarca di Roma, on the Via Appia, 14 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 5600. It is built on the site of Pompey's Villa, and being celebrated for beauty of scenery and purity of air, is a favorite summer resort of the Roman nobility. It comprises the ruins of Domitian's palace and of a prætorian camp, with the modern villas of the princes Barberini, Altieri, &c. It has a museum of antiquities from *Alba Longa*.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2700.

ALBANO, a lake and mountain of Italy, 13 miles S.E. of Rome. The lake, 6 miles in circumference, being the crater of an extinct volcano, is enclosed by high banks, around which are many elegant villas and several grottoes, with the Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the pope. There are many historical monuments in its vicinity: among others, an ancient squeduct cut in the flank of the mountain by the Romans, during their contest with the Veientes in the year 394 B. C., to drain off the waters of the lake, and prevent it from overflowing its banks.—*Alba Longa* stood on its N.E. margin.—MOUNT ALBANO or MONTE CAVO, on the E., and 2046 feet above the lake, has on its

summit the ruins of the temple of *Jupiter Latialis*, commanding a magnificent prospect over the scene of the last six books of the Æneid, and of the early history of the Roman state.

ALBANY, ăl'ba-ne, a district of Scotland, more usually called BREADALBANE, which see. According to some authorities, Albany is originally the same as ALBYN, the ancient Celtic name of Scotland. The second son of the sovereign of England is usually styled the Duke of Albany.

ALBANY, ăl'ba-ne, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 483 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson, and partly on the N. by the Mohawk; and is principally drained by Normanskill and Catskill Creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the W. and N. is rough and mountainous, but along the Hudson and other streams nearly level. The soil along the River is fertile, but in the interior sandy, and in some places quite sterile. Iron ore, gypsum, marl, and water limestone are found, although not in great abundance. The Hudson river is navigable to Troy, and by means of lockage to Lansingburg. The Erie and Champlain Canals terminate in the N.E. part of the county, which is also intersected by the railroad connecting Albany with Utica. Organized in 1683, and named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II. Capital, Albany. Pop. 93,279.

ALBANY, the capital of New York, and the second city in importance in that state, is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 145 miles N. of New York city, 164 W. by N. of Boston, and about 370 N.E. of Washington: lat. 42° 39' N.; lon. 73° 44' 49" W. As viewed from some parts of the Hudson, the appearance of the city is highly picturesque and imposing. A low alluvial flat, from 15 to 100 rods wide, extends along the margin of the river, but W. of this the ground rises about 220 feet in the distance of a mile. Albany, compared with most other American cities, is not remarkable for the regularity of its streets, nor, generally speaking, for the neatness or elegance of its houses; nevertheless, it contains many handsome, and several splendid edifices. The principal street is State street, extending from the Hudson to the Capitol; from the river to Broadway it is quite narrow, but on reaching that street it widens to 150 feet or upwards, and continues of this breadth to its W. extremity. The city contains a number of public squares, the most important of which is situated at the end of State street. Among the principal edifices of Albany may be mentioned the Capitol, a substantial and handsome stone building, 115 feet long and about 90 feet wide; the walls are about 50 feet high, consisting of two stories and a basement story of 10 feet; it is faced with brown freestone from the quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The columns, pilasters, and other decorations are of marble, chiefly from Berkshire, in Massachusetts. The edifice is crowned with a dome, on which stands a statue in wood of the goddess *Themis*, (Justice,) 11 feet high, with a sword in her right hand and a balance in her left. The Capitol contains an assembly chamber 56 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 28 high, and a senate chamber 60 feet long, 28 feet wide, and the same in height, besides various other apartments. The Capitol stands on the W. side of the public square already alluded to. On the opposite side of the square, facing the W., is the state hall, a splendid edifice of marble, containing the different offices of the state government: on the same side is situated the City Hall, a large and handsome building, also of marble, with a gilded dome. Albany has about 40 churches, many of which are handsome buildings. The Catholic cathedral, not yet finished, will probably be one of the most splendid as well as largest church edifices in the United States. It fronts on Eagle street, having its N. and S. sides on Lydius and Jefferson streets. Standing on an eminence, it presents the whole of its magnificent proportions as the most prominent object to one approaching the city from the S. and E.

Albany is distinguished for her educational and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the University of Albany, incorporated in 1852. This is intended to be national in its character, and of a higher order than any similar institution in the country: its object is to furnish the graduates of American colleges the means of completing an education without going abroad; its departments are of law, medicine, scientific and practical agriculture, civil and mechanical engineering, the mechanic arts, physical geography, political economy, history in its relations to civilization, chemistry in its application to the arts, and astronomy. A splendid observatory, connected with the university, to be called the Dudley Observatory, is now being erected at a cost of $25,000. The Albany Medical College was founded in 1839, and is furnished with the most ample means of instruction. It has one of the best museums of the kind in this country, and a well-selected library of 3000 volumes, 600 of which are set apart for the use of students free of charge: number of students in 1852, 114; professors, 8. The State Normal School, a flourishing institution, under the control of the state, was established in 1844, "for the instruction and practice of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching:" it has a library of 700 volumes. The Albany Academy, on the E. side of the public square, opposite the Capitol, and the Albany Female Academy, in Pearl street, enjoy a high reputation as institutions of instruction. The former, which is incorporated, is for the education of boys, and had [in 1853] 394 students; they are fitted for any class in college or for business pursuits. The latter, also incorporated, has about 300 pupils. There are also 11 public schools in the city, where a good, English education can be obtained free of expense. Belonging to them are libraries numbering in all 8050 volumes. The Albany Institute, having for its object the collection and diffusion of scientific information, possesses a valuable mineralogical cabinet, and a library of 5000 volumes: it is in a flourishing condition. The Young Men's Association, established for mutual improvement, has a valuable library of 8000 volumes, and sustains annually, during the winter season, a course of lectures upon literary and scientific subjects. Besides the libraries mentioned, there are the State Library, open to the public, containing 27,000 volumes, and an Apprentices' Library of 3000 volumes.

The State Agricultural Rooms, in the old State House building, on State street, contain a valuable and most interesting collection in natural history and agriculture; above them are the Geological Rooms. In the same building are the valuable collections made in the progress of the preparation of the magnificent State Natural History.

Among the benevolent institutions may be named the Orphan Asylum, which is liberally endowed, and provides for all the destitute orphans of the county: the building is a fine structure, situated one mile W. of the City Hall. St. Vincent's Orphan's Asylum, incorporated in 1849, is a Catholic institution, under the direction of the sisters of charity. The Emigrant's Friend Society furnishes protection and information to emigrants. A society under the direction of a number of benevolent ladies was organized in December, 1850, for the purpose of giving fair and liberal prices to seamstresses: large numbers have been employed by the society, which is now in a most flourishing condition. Nine or ten newspapers are published in the city.

Albany is advantageously situated for commerce, at the head of the sloop navigation on the Hudson, and communicates by means of canals with Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Champlain. It is also the centre in which a number of very important railroads meet, connecting it with New York, Boston, Buffalo, and other less prominent places. The value of property arriving here by canal in 1852 was $27,439,180, being an increase over that of the preceding year of $4,932,625. The value of property cleared the same year amounted to $31,476,375, exceeding that of 1851 by $8,613,748. One of the most important articles in the commerce of Albany is lumber. The clear pine of Michigan and Canada, the oak, cherry, and poplar of Ohio, the common pine of Pennsylvania and New York, meet here, furnishing one of the largest lumber markets in the world. The quantity of lumber received at Albany in 1854, amounted to 311,571,161 feet of boards, 24,003 thousand shingles, 28,909 cubic feet of timber, and 135,805,091 pounds of staves, the whole valued at $6,200,000. There were received here, in 1852, 1,651,789 barrels of flour, 4,145,970 pounds of wool, 2,931,938 bushels of corn, 1,495,714 bushels of wheat, 1,386,678 bushels of barley, unmanufactured tobacco valued at $1,303,698, besides other articles of less amount. The number of arrivals of river craft in 1854 was 849, (tons, 85,216.) Albany contains 10 banks. The total assessed value of real estate in 1852 was $15,831,630, and of personal property, $4,078,671.

The Dutch first established a trading-post on Castle Island, immediately below the present site of Albany, in 1614. Fort Orange, was erected where the city now stands in 1623. The place was subsequently known as Beaver Wyck and Williamstadt. It received the name of Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II., at the time when it came into the possession of the English, in 1664. It was chartered a city in 1686.

Pop. in 1810, 9356; in 1820, 12,630; in 1830, 24,238; in 1840, 33,721; in 1850, 50,763; in 1855, about 60,000.

ALBANY, a river, fort, and district of British North America: the river, connected by a series of lakes with Lake Winnipeg, flows E.N.E. through 8 degrees of lon., and enters James' Bay near Fort Albany.

ALBANY, a small maritime division of the Cape of Good Hope, about 550 miles E. of Cape Town. Whole length, about 65 miles; its breadth, from 30 to 40 miles. The N. portion of the division is intersected by Great Fish river. The other streams of any note are the Kareega and the Kowie. The surface is agreeably diversified, presenting in some parts the rugged features of African scenery, in others the softness of the champaign districts of England or the continent of Europe. The climate also is extremely healthy. The cotton-tree, though not cultivated to any extent, succeeds well, and produces cotton of good quality. The most productive of cereals is maize; wheat is successfully cultivated, but is subject to rust near the coast. Barley and oats are abundant. Great solicitude is entertained for the improvement of live-stock. The stock of sheep amounts to about 311,000; goats, 84,963; horned cattle, 46,429; horses,

3014. Capital, Graham's Town. Pop. of division, 14,723, of which 5132 are colored.

ALBANY, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 15 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. 747.

ALBANY, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, about 60 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 455.

ALBANY, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 6 miles S. of Irasburg. Pop. 1052.

ALBANY, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1406.

ALBANY, a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1043.

ALBANY, a flourishing town of Baker co., Georgia, on the right bank of Flint River, at the mouth of Kinchafoonee Creek, 110 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It is the largest town in the county, and is a place of much activity. Steamboats ascend the river from the Gulf of Mexico to this place. The cotton which is annually shipped here amounts to about 12,000 bales. The South-Western Railroad, which now terminates at Oglethorpe on Flint river, will probably be extended to Albany, and increase its importance. The adjacent country is considered as fertile as any part of the state. Albany is incorporated, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 18 stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1000.

ALBANY, a post-office of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

ALBANY, a post-village of Henry co., Tennessee, 106 miles W. of Nashville.

ALBANY, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Kentucky, 126 miles S. of Frankfort.

ALBANY, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

ALBANY, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, about 10 miles N.E. of Muncie.

ALBANY, a flourishing post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 177 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It carries on an active trade on the river.

ALBANY, a post-village of Albany township, Greene co., Wisconsin, on Sugar River, about 26 miles S. of Madison; was settled since 1846. The river furnishes fine water-power, which gives motion to several mills.

ALBANY, a township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. P. 494.

ALBANY, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the right bank of the Willamette, at its junction with the Callapooya river, about 25 miles S. of Salem.

ALBANY, a town and seaport of W. Australia, capital of the co. of Plantagenet, on King George Sound; lat. 35° 3′ S., lon. 117° 52′ 40″ E.

ALBANY ISLES, on the N.E. coast of Australia. There are six in number, but only one of considerable size. In the S.W. of the great island there is a harbor suitable for large vessels, where drinking water may be obtained.

ALBAREDO, âl-bâ-rá/no, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles S.E. of Verona, near the Adige.

ALBARRACIN, âl-bâr-râ-theen′, a town of Spain, on the Guadalaviar, Aragon, 19 miles W.N.W. of Teruel, at the S. declivity of a mountain. It is a bishop's see, and has some manufactures.

ALBATROSS ISLAND, a small island of Bass's Strait, Australia; lat. 40° 22′ S., lon. 144° 39′ E.

ALBAY, âl-bī′, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, capital of the province, and residence of a governor; the province is fertile, but subject to frequent volcanic eruptions. Pop. 13,115; of the province, 123,695.

ALBAY BAY or GULF, on the coast of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. It is large and secure, and almost landlocked.

ALBAYDA, âl-bī′dâ, a town of Spain, Valencia, 12 miles S.W. of San Felipe. Pop. 3130.

ALBEGNA, âl-bên′yâ, or ALBANIA, âl-bain′yâ, (anc. *Albinia,*) a river of Tuscany, rises in Monte Labro, flows S.W., and enters the Mediterranean, 5 miles N. of Orbitello, after a course of 30 miles.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France. See AUMALE.

ALBEMARLE, al-be-marl′, a county in the E. central part of Virginia; area about 700 square miles. The James River forms its southern boundary, and it is drained by the Rivanna and Hardware Rivers, affluents of the James, which rise by several small branches in the W. part of the county. The Blue Ridge forms its N.W. boundary, and a ridge called Southwest Mountain, or Carter's Mountain, extends across the county in a N.E. and S.W. direction. The surface is beautifully diversified, and the scenery in all parts of the county is exceedingly picturesque. The soil of the valleys and river bottoms is remarkably fertile, and a large portion of the highlands is susceptible of cultivation. In 1850 it produced 798,354 bushels of corn; 278,575 of wheat; 191,549 of oats; 4328 tons of hay; 1,456,300 pounds of tobacco, and 164,882 pounds of butter. The produce of corn was greater than that of any other county in the state. Rivanna River is navigable in the eastern part of the county, which is intersected by the Central Railroad of Virginia, lately constructed, while the James River Canal passes along the S. border. Albemarle is distinguished as the native place of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. Capital, Charlottesville. Pop. 25,806; of whom 12,462 were free, and 13,338 slaves.

ALBEMARLE, a post-village, capital of Stanton co., North Carolina, 120 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

ALBEMARLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

ALBEMARLE (al-be-marl′) ISLAND, the largest of the Galapagos, in the Pacific ocean; lat. 0° 58′ S., lon. 91° 38′ W. Summit, 4700 feet in elevation.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, situated in the N.E. part of North Carolina, extends from the Atlantic westward about 60 miles, and is from 4 to 15 miles wide. It communicates with Currituck Sound and with Pamlico Sound by narrow inlets. The water is nearly fresh, and not affected by the tide wave of the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow island.

ALBENDORF, âl′ben-dorf′, a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles W.N.W. of Glatz. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be visited annually by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, âl-bên′gâ, (anc. *Albium Ingaunum,*) a seaport city of Sardinia, at the mouth of the Centa, in an unhealthy spot of the Riviera, 44 miles S.W. of Genoa. Pop. 4735. It has Roman antiquities and feudal edifices. Albenga was the head-quarters of Napoleon in 1798.

ALBENS, âl′bôn′, a town of Sardinia, in Savoy, 6 miles N.N.E. of Aix.

ALBERBURY, âl′ber-ber-e, a parish of England and Wales, cos. of Salop and Montgomery. Old Parr was born in this parish in 1483.

ALBERCA, âl-bêr′kâ, a town of Spain, 4 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 2406. The name ALBERCA is also given to a river in Alicante, a mountain in Avella, a town in New Castile, and a village in Leon.

ALBERCHE, âl-bair′châ, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and after a course of about 148 miles, falls into the Tagus.

ALBERES (âl′bair′) MOUNTAINS, the name of the E. portion of the Pyrenees.

ALBERIQUE, âl-bâ-ree′kâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 11 miles N. of San Felipe, on the high road to Madrid. P. 3101.

ALBERONA, âl-bâ-ro′nâ, a town of Naples, in a valley, 22 miles W. of Foggia. Pop. 2900.

ALBEROBELLO, âl′bâ-ro-bêl′lo, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Bari. Pop. 3800.

ALBERSDORF, âl′bers-dorf′, a village of Denmark, Holstein, 19 miles S.W. of Rendsburg; near it is a remarkable heathen altar.

ALBERT, âl′bair′, (formerly called *Ancre,*) a town of France, department of Somme, on the Railway du Nord, 18 miles N.E. of Amiens, with woollen and cotton factories, and paper mills. Pop. (1852) 3,507.

ALBERT LAKE, in South Australia, Russell co., joins Lake Victoria by a strait at its N. extremity.

ALBERTON, âl′ber-ton, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

ALBERTON, a town of North Australia, on the banks of the Albert River.

ALBERTOPOLI. See ALBERT-VILLE.

ALBERT RIVER, North Australia, falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

ALBERTS, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

ALBERTSON, âl′bert-son, a village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 16 miles S. of Ripley, and about 200 miles N. of Jackson. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton.

ALBERTSON'S, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina, about 80 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

ALBERT TOWN, a village of South Australia, about 1 mile distant from Adelaide, and connected with it by a good road, constructed at an expense of 14,000l.

ALBERT-VILLE, âl′bair′veel, (It. *Albertopoli,* âl-bêr-top′o-le,) a city of Sardinia, Upper Savoy, near the confluence of the Isero and Arly, formed by the union of the two towns Ospitale (L'Hôpital) and Conflans, in 1835. Pop. 3406.

ALBI. See ALBY.

ALBIA, al′be-a, a new and thriving town, capital of Monroe co., Iowa, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Iowa city, and about 30 miles from Oskaloosa. It is situated in a fertile farming district, diversified by prairies and woodlands. Pop. 500.

ALBIANO, âl-be-â′no, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, 16 miles S. by E. of Pontremoli.

ALBINEN, âl-bee′nen, a village in Switzerland, canton of Valais.

ALBIGA. See ALBY.

ALBIGEOIS or ALBIGENSES. See ALBY.

ALBINO, âl-bee′no, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2200.

ALBION, âl′be-on, the ancient name of Great Britain, said to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs on the S. shores of the island.

ALBION, âl′be-on, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 26 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1604.

ALBION, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, 18 miles from Providence, has manufactures of prints.

ALBION, a stopping-place on the New York and Erie Railroad, in the township of New Albion, 31½ miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk.

ALBION, a post-village and township, capital of Orleans co., New York, is situated in Barre township, on the Erie Canal, and the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad,

about 40 miles N.E. of Buffalo. The village contains 5 churches, 1 academy for boys, 1 female seminary, 7 steam-engines for driving machinery, 1 court-house, 1 jail, 2 stove-foundries, 2 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township, 2251.

ALBION, a township of Oswego co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 30 miles from Watertown. Pop. 2010.

ALBION, or JACKSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 26 miles S.W. of Erie. It owes its growth to the navigation of the canal, which was completed in 1845. Pop. 300.

ALBION, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 88 miles in a straight line N.N.E. of Columbus.

ALBION, a post-township of Calhoun co., Michigan, 97 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 1665.

ALBION, a flourishing post-village of Calhoun co., Michigan, in the above township, on the Kalamazoo River and Michigan Central Railroad, 97 miles W. of Detroit, 12 miles E. of Marshall, in the midst of an undulating and fertile country. It is a place of considerable importance, and one of the principal villages in the county. Pop. about 1200.

ALBION, a thriving town, capital of Noble co., Indiana, 125 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis, and 26 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne, was laid out in 1847. The county has a fertile soil, and is settling rapidly.

ALBION, a post-village, capital of Edwards co., Illinois, 170 miles S.E. of Springfield, has a high and healthy situation. A plank-road about 13 miles long connects it with Graysville, on the Wabash river, and is to be extended 20 miles westward. Albion contains a brick court house.

ALBION, a post-township of Dane co., Wisconsin. The village is about 25 miles S.E. of Madison.

ALBION, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, about 56 miles W. of Madison.

ALBION GORE, a small district or township in Kennebec co., Maine. Pop. 110.

ALBIS. See ELBE.

ALBIS, âl'bee', mountains in Switzerland. See ZURICH.

ALBISOLA MARINA, âl-be-so'lâ mâ-ree'nâ, a town of Piedmont, province of Savona, with extensive manufactures of porcelain vases. Pop. 1563.

ALBISOLA SUPERIORE, âl-be-so'lâ soo-pâ're-o'râ, a town of Piedmont, province of Savona. Pop. 2317.

ALBLASSERDAM, âl-blâs'a r-dăm', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Here is a dam on the little stream Alblas, whence the name. Pop. 2046.

ALBOCACER, âl-bo-kâ'ther, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 32 miles N.W. by N. of Castellon de la Plana.

ALBOLODREY, âl-bo-lo-drâ'e, a town of Spain, in Andalucia, 20 miles N.N.W. from Almeria, on the left bank of the river Almeria. Pop. 2067.

ALBONA, âl-bo'nâ, a town of Istria, near its E. coast, 42 miles S.E. of Trieste, with a college.

ALBON, âl'bôn', a town of France, department of Drome, 5 miles N.N.E. of St. Vallier, near the Rhone, with ruins of the ancient castle of the Comtes d'Albon.

ALBORAN, âl-bo-rân', a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, half a mile long and one-fourth of a mile broad. Lat. 35° 56′ N.; lon. 3° 0′ 40″ W. Inhabited by fishermen.

AL-BOSTAN, âl-bos-tân', (*i. e.* "the garden,") a town of Asiatic Turkey. See BOSTAN, EL.

ALBORG, a town of Denmark. See ALBORG.

ALBOURN, âl'burn, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ALBOX, âl-box', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the banks of the Rambla de Oria, which divides the town into the two quarters of San Francisco and La Lena. It has several good streets, and a fine square. Pop. 7425.

ALBREDA, âl'brâ'dâ', a town of Africa, in Senegambia, on the Gambia, below the British Fort James. The French have a trading station here.

ALBRIGHTON, âl'bri-tun, a parish of England co. of Salop.

ALBRIGHTS, âl'brites, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa about 3 miles N.W. of the Mississippi River, and 65 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City.

ALBRIGHTSVILLE, âl'brites-vil', a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

ALBUERA, al-boo-â'râ, a river of Spain, province of Badajos, rising in the mountains, empties itself into the Guadiana after a course of about 50 miles.

ALBUERA, La, lâ âl-boo-â'râ or lâ âl-bwâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 13 miles S.E. of Badajos, on the left bank of the river of the same name. On the 16th of May, 1811, the British and allies, under General Beresford, here gained a victory over the French, commanded by Marshal Soult.

ALBUFEIRA, âl-boo-fâ'e-râ, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Atlantic, 46 miles E. of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. 2800. Its harbor, which admits the largest vessels, is defended by a citadel and batteries.

ALBUFERA, âl-boo-fâ'râ, a lake of Spain, on the coast, 7 miles S. of Valencia, 11 miles in length by 4 in breadth. It communicates by a narrow channel with the Mediterranean, and abounds in fish and wild fowl. Rice is cultivated on its banks.

ALBULA, âl'boo-lâ, a mountain pass of Switzerland, Grisons, leads across Mount Albula from the valley of Bergün to the Upper Engadine, and from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its culminating point is 7713 feet above the level of the sea.

ALBUÑOL, âl-boon-yôl', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Granada, 35 miles W. by S. of Almeria, near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is well built, has clean, paved streets, a good square, and several convents. Pop. 6764.

ALBUQUERQUE, âl-boo-kêr'ka, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the Portuguese frontier, 26 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 5470. It has a castle, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths.

ALBUQUERQUE, âl-boo-kêr'ka, almost âl-boo-kair'ka, a post-town of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 60 miles S.W. of Santa Fe. Camp Vigilance, a United States military post, garrisoned by dragoons, is in the immediate vicinity.

ALBUQUERQUE, âl-boo-kêr'ka, a village of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on the Paraguay, 88 miles N. of Fort Nova Coimbra.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS, or SOUTH-WEST KEYS, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. 12° 4′ N.; lon. 81° 50′ E.

ALBURG, âl'bûrg, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vermont, situated on a peninsula between the Canada line, Missisquo Bay, and Richelieu River, communicating with Lake Champlain. Pop. 1568.

ALBURG SPRINGS, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vermont, 87 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

ALBURGH, âl'bro' or âl'bûr-lih, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ALBURY, âl'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ALBURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ALBURY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

ALBY or ALBI, al'bee or âl'bee', (L. *Albiga*, *Alba Augusta*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Tarn River, on a hill in the midst of the plain of Languedoc, 338 miles S. of Paris, and 42 miles N.E. of Toulouse. It is the seat of an archbishop. It is very ill built, the streets being narrow, irregular, and dirty, and the houses all of brick. Besides a tribunal of commerce and a commercial college, there are in the town a museum of natural history, a society of rural economy, trade, and statistics, and a public library of more than 12,000 volumes; also, a theatre and barracks. The manufactures are of coarse linen cloths, sacking, cottons, table-cloths, handkerchiefs, and wax candles. The town suffered much in the religious wars of France; and from it the Protestant reformers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, called in French *Albigeois*, (âl'bee'zhwâ'; Latin, *Albigenses*, al-be-jên'séz,) took their name. Pop. in 1852) 13,788.

ALBY or ALBI, al'bee, (Fr. pron. âl'bee',) a town of Sardinia, in Savoy, on the Cheran, 9 miles S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1092.

ALBY or ALDBY, âl'bee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ALBYN or ALBINN, the ancient (Celtic?) name of Scotland, from ALB or ALP, signifying "highland" or "mountain."

ALCACER DO SAL, al-kâss'er do sâl, (*i. e.* "salt castle,") (anc. *Salacia*,) a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Sadao, 46 miles S.E. of Lisbon. It has manufactures of mats and trade in salt.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, âl-kâ-la' dâ che-vaist', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 29 miles N.E. of Castellon. Pop. 4954.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, âl-kâ-lâ' dâ gwâ-dî'râ, a town of Spain, 7 miles E. of Seville; with a Moorish castle, and an extensive trade in grain. Pop. 6702.

ALCALA DE HENARES, âl-kâ-lâ' dâ ên-â'rês, a walled city of Spain, in New Castile, 17 miles E.N.E. of Madrid, on the right bank of the Henares. Since the removal of its university to Madrid, it is in a state of rapid decay. The printing establishment founded by Ximenes, and which produced his polyglot bible, no longer exists. Alcala has a military academy, 2 public libraries, and 3 schools of primary instruction. Cervantes was born here in 1547. Pop. in 1768, 22,000; now, 3500.

ALCALA DEL JUCAR, âl-kâ-lâ' dêl noo'kas, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in a rocky locality, on the left bank of the Jucar, 19 miles N. by W. of Albacete. Pop. 2883.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, âl-kâ-lâ' dâ loce gâ-thoo'lês, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the slope of the Ronda Mountains, 37 miles E. by S. of Cadiz. It is situated at a height of 2530 feet above the sea, and comprises an old and new town. Pop. 5120.

ALCALA DEL RIO, âl-kâ-lâ' dêl ree'o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 miles N. of Seville, on the Guadalquiver. Pop. 2820.

ALCALA-LA-REAL, âl-kâ-lâ'-lâ-râ-âl', a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles S.W. of Jaen; in a glen, on the N. side of the Granada Mountains, at a height of about 2700 feet above the sea level. It is irregularly built, with steep and narrow streets, but has a large square, ornamented with a fountain. The chief public buildings are a town and court house, a civil hospital, formerly a fine abbey, several con-

venta, and a tower containing the first clock made in Spain. Pop. 11,521.

ALCAMO, ăl'kă-mo, a town of Sicily, 22 miles E. of Trapani, capital of the district, picturesquely situated on a hill, with towers and edifices of a Moorish origin. Pop. 15,000. Near it are the ruins of a theatre, and other interesting remains of the ancient *Segesta*.

ALCANADRE, ăl-kă-nă'drā, a river of Spain, in Aragon, rises in the Sierra de Guara, and joins the Cinca after a course of about 60 miles.

ALCANAR, ăl-kă-nar', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 19 miles S. of Tortosa. Pop. 3022.

ALCANEDE, ăl-kă-nā'dā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 12 miles N. of Santarem. Pop. 2500.

ALCAÑIZ, ăl-kăn-yeeth', a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel, on the right bank of the Guadalupe, 60 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 5100.

ALCANTARA, ăl-kăn'tă-rā, (Arab. "the bridge," anc. *Norba Cæsarea*,) a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the left bank of the Tagus, near the Portuguese frontier, 35 miles N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 4273. The city derives its name from the magnificent bridge over the Tagus, which was burned by the national troops in 1836, and remains in a ruined state.

ALCANTARA, ăl-kăn tă-rā, a river of Sicily, which separates the districts of Messina and Catania, and falls into the Mediterranean S. of Taormina.

ALCANTARA, ăl-kăn'tā-rā, a seaport town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, on the W. side of the estuary of the Maranhão, near its mouth.

ALCANTARILLA, ăl-kăn-tă-reel'yā, ("the little bridge,") a town of Spain, 5 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 3481.

ALCANTARILLA, an inn and a Roman bridge in Spain, 18 miles S. of Seville.

ALCARAZ, ăl-kă-rāth', a town of Spain, in New Castile, 34 miles W.S.W. of Albacete, at the foot of the Sierra de Alcaraz. It has ruins of an ancient castle, and manufactures of woollens, and mines of copper and zinc. Pop. 7325.

ALCASALICA CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee in Irwin co.

ALCASSAR CEGUER, al-kăs'sar thā-gair', a small fortified village of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar, at its narrowest part.

ALCATRAZ or ALCATRAS, ăl-kă-trăs', a small rocky islet on the N.W. coast of Africa; lat. 10° 37' N., lon. 15° 21' W.

ALCATRAZES or ALCATRASSES, ăl-kă-trăs'sēs, a group of barren rocks on the E. coast of South America, 20 miles from the mainland: lat. 24° 6' S., lon. 45° 40' W.

ALCAUDETE, ăl-kăw-dā'tā, (anc. *Undiri?num?*) a town of Spain, Andalucia, 24 miles S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 6242.

ALCAZAR (or ALCACER) DE SAN JUAN, ăl-kă'ther dā săn-hoo-ăn' (almost săn-rwăn',) a town of Spain, in New Castile, 45 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7540. It has manufactures of soap, guopowder, and nitre.

ALCAZAR KEBEER (or KEBIR,) ke-beer', ("the great palace,") a city of Morocco, 80 miles N.W. of Fez. Pop. 5000. Near it is a bridge (*Alcantara*) where Sebastian, king of Portugal, was defeated and killed, August 4, 1578.

ALCESTE, ăl-sest', a small island in the Gulf of Pe-chelee. (Yellow Sea,) 3 miles N.W. of the N.E. point of Shan-toong.

ALCESTER, pronounced and sometimes written AWL'STER or AW'STER, a market-town of England, co. of Warwick, at the junction of the Alne and Arrow, 13 miles W.S.W. of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 2339. It has a fine church, and is the principal seat of the needle manufacture. Alcester is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was a place of note before the Conquest. Traces of its ancient abbey are still visible.

ALCIRA, ăl-thee'rā, (anc. *Sætabicula*,) an ancient walled town of Spain, 25 miles S.W. of Valencia, on an island in the Jucar. Pop. 13,000, mostly agricultural. It has 2 fine bridges, and near it is a remarkable stalactitic cavern.

ALCISTON, ăl'sis-ton, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ALCOBA, SERRA DE, sĕr'rā dā ăl-ko'bā, a chain of mountains in Portugal, province of Beira.

ALCOBAÇA, ăl-ko-bă'sā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the small river Alcoa, 20 miles S.W. of Leiria. Pop. 2000, with an ancient abbey, in which are the tombs of many kings of Portugal.

ALCOBENDAS, ăl-ko-bĕn'dăs, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1052.

ALCOCER, ăl-ko'thair', a town of Spain, 29 miles S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1350.

ALCOENTRE, ăl-ko-ĕn'trā, a small town of Portugal, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem.

ALCOLEA DEL RIO, ăl-ko-lā'ā dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, 25 miles N.E. of Seville, near the right bank of the Guadalquivir, with ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1747. Many small Spanish towns are named ALCOLEA.

ALCONA, a new and unorganized county in the E.N.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 630 square miles. It is drained by the Au Sable River. The census of 1850 gives no returns of the population or productions of this county.

ALCONBURY, ăl'kon-ber-ē, two parishes of England, co. of Huntingdon.

ALCONCHEL, ăl-kon-chĕl', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 25 miles N.N.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2020.

ALCORA, ăl-ko'rā, a town of Spain, 45 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 5609. Exports fruit.

AL'CORN'S, a village of Adair co., Iowa, 160 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

ALCOUTIM or ALCOTIM, ăl-ko-teeng', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Guadiana, 25 miles N.E. of Tavira.

ALCOVE, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, about 70 miles N.E. of Madison.

ALCOVER, ăl-ko-vair', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2812.

ALCOVY RIVER, Georgia. See OCMULGEE.

ALCOY, ăl-ko'e, a town of Spain, 24 miles N.N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 27,000. It has many new buildings, numerous paper and woollen factories, and considerable commercial activity; 200,000 reams of paper are annually made.

ALCOY, ăl-ko'e, the name of a small river of Spain, in Valencia, flowing N.E. about 45 miles into the Mediterranean.

ALCUDIA, ăl-koo'be-ā, a fortified town of Spain, in Majorca, on a peninsula at its N. extremity, between the bays of Puerto Mayor and Puerto Menor, 31 miles N.E. of Palma.

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, ăl-koo'be-ā dā kar-lĕt', a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1759. Alcudia is the name of several other Spanish towns.

ALCUESCAR, ăl-kwĕs'kăr, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 miles S. of Cáceres. Pop. 3560. It was founded by the Moors of Granada in 830.

ALDABRA, ăl-dă'bra, an island in the Indian ocean, composed of three separate parts connected by coral rocks, N. of Madagascar; lat. 9° 25' S., lon. 46° 35' E.

ALDAN, ăl-dăn', a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, the principal tributary of the Lena, rises in the Aldan Mountains, near the Chinese frontier, and joins the Lena in lat. 63° 12' N., lon. 129° 40' E., after a course of about 300 miles.

ALDAN (ăl-dăn') MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in E. Siberia, branching off northwestward from the Stanovoi Mountains, from lat. 61° 20' to 67° 30' N. Total length, above 900 miles. The elevation varies from 2000 feet to upwards of 4000 feet. Mount Kaplitan, the most elevated summit, is 4263 feet high. According to some geographers, the Aldan Mountains comprise the whole mountain system in the N.E. part of Asia, including the Kamtchatka chain.

ALDAYA, ăl-dī'ā, a town of Spain, 7 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 1975.

ALDBOROUGH or ALDEBURGH, ăld'bŭr-ŭh, a seaport town of England, co. of Suffolk, between the sea and the estuary of the Alde, 9½ miles S. of Dunwich. It has lately become a place of resort for sea bathing. Crabbe, the poet, was born here in 1754. Pop. (1851) 1627.

ALDBOROUGH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, wapentake of Claro, on the Ure, 16 miles W.N.W. of York. It is irregularly built on the North Watling Street, and is supposed to replace the ancient *Isurium Brigantium*. Pop. (1851) 2438.

ALDBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ALDBOURNE, ăld'bŭrn, or AUBOURNE, aw'bŭrn, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALDBROUGH, ăld'brŭh, (?) a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, contains a flourishing village. One of the finest Roman pavements in Britain was discovered here in 1848.

ALDBROUGH, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ALDBURY, ăld'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ALDBY, a parish of England. See ALBY.

ALDE, ăld, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Framlingham, runs generally south-eastward, and near Aldeborough dilates into a long and winding estuary, which joins the North Sea at Orford.

ALDEA DAVILA DE DUERO, ăl-dā'ā dā've-lā dā doo-ā'ro, a town of Spain, 43 miles W. of Salamanca, on the left bank of the Duero. Pop. 1490.

ALDEA DEL CANO, ăl-dā'ā dĕl kā'no, a town of Spain, 15 miles S. of Cáceres. Pop. 1205.

ALDEA DEL OBISPO, ăl-dā'ā dĕl o-bees'po, a town of Spain, province of Salamanca. Pop. 506.

ALDEA DEL REY, ăl-dā'ā dĕl rā or rā'e, a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 miles S.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1650.

ALDEA GALEGA, ăl-dā'ā gă-lā'gā, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tagus, 10 miles E. of Lisbon. It is a ferry station on the way from Lisbon to Badajos. Pop. 4000.

ALDEA VELHA, ăl-dā'ā vĕl'yā, a seaport town and harbor of Brazil, on the Bay and 8 miles S.E. of Espirito Santo.

ALDEBY, ăl'de-be, or ALDEBURGH, ăld'bŭr-ŭh, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ALDEN, ăl'den, a post-township of Erie co., New York, 22 miles E. of Buffalo, and 220 W. of Albany. Pop. 2620

The village is situated on the Rochester and Buffalo Railroad.

ALDEN, a post-village and township in the N. part of McHenry co., Illinois, 70 miles N.W. of Chicago.

ALDENHAM, âl'dĕn-ăm, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ALDENHOVEN, âl'dĕn-ho'vĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3½ miles S.W. of Jülich. Pop. 1208.

ALDENVILLE, âl'dĕn-vĭl, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

ALDERBROOK, âl'dĕr-brŏŏk, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

ALDERBURY, âl'dĕr-bĕr-ē, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALDER (âl'dĕr) CREEK, a post-office of Oneida co., 107 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

ALDERFORD, âl'dĕr-fŏrd, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ALDERLEY, âl'dĕr-lē, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. In the church is the tomb of Sir Matthew Hale, born in this parish November 1, 1609.

ALDERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Chester. It is the station of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

ALDERMASTON, âl'dĕr-mas'tŏn, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Kennet, 8 miles E. of Newbury. Pop. 783.

ALDERMINSTER, âl'dĕr-min'stĕr, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ALDERNEY, âl'dĕr-nē, or AURIGNY, (anc. *Riduna*,) an island in the English Channel, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, diocese of Winchester, 10 miles W. of Cape la Hogue. Lat. of telegraph, 49° 41′ 5″ N.; lon. 2° 13′ 7″ W. Circumference, about 8 miles. Pop. 1030. It is well cultivated, and noted for its breed of small cows, but has no good harbor, and little trade. In its centre is a town of the same name.

ALDERNEY, RACE OF, a strait between the above island and Cape la Hogue, dangerous from the strength and rapidity of its tides. See CASKETS.

ALDERSHOLT, âl'dĕrs-hŏlt, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ALDERTON, âl'dĕr-tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ALDERTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ALDERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ALDERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALDFORD, âld'fŏrd, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

ALDHAM, âl'dăm, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ALDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ALDIE, a small post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, Little River, 149 miles N. of Richmond. A slackwater navigation is in progress of construction, which will extend from this village to the Potomac, a distance of 17 miles.

ALDINGBOURNE, âld'ing-burn, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ALDINGHAM, âld'ing-ăm, two united parishes of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles S. of Ulverstone. The area of these parishes has been much diminished within the last three or four centuries by encroachments of the sea.

ALDINGTON, âld'ing-tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ALDRIDGE, âld'rĭj, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ALDRINGHAM, âld'ring-ăm, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ALDSTONE, âld'stŏn or âl'stŏn, or ALSTON-MOOR, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 19 miles E.S.E. of Carlisle. More than 1000 persons are employed in the lead-mines in the vicinity.

ALDSWORTH, âlds'wŏrth, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ALDWINCKLE, (âld'win-k'l,) ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. Dryden was born here in 1631.

ALDWINCKLE, ST. PETER'S, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ALDWORTH, âld'wŏrth, or ALLDER, âl'dĕr, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ALEDO, â-lā'do, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.S.W. Murcia; with ancient Roman walls. Pop. 1029.

ALEGRETE, â-lā-grā'tā, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 8 miles S.E. of Portalegre.

ALEGRIA, â-lā-gree'â, a village of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, in a plain on the Oria, at the foot of Mount Aldaba, 2 miles S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 857. Chief industry, agriculture, and iron-forges on the Oria.

ALEI, â-lā', a river of Siberia, an affluent of the Obi, in the government of Tomsk.

ALEISKOI-LOKTEVSKOI, â-lā'ĭs-skoy'-lok-tĕv'skoy', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, 137 miles S.W. of Bijsk, and near one of the richest copper-mines in Siberia.

ALEKSANDRIA, â-lĕk-sän'dre-â, a town of Russia, government of Caucasus, 10 miles S. of Georgievsk.

ALEKSANDROV or ALEXANDROV, â-lĕk-sän-drov', a town and fortress of Russia, government of Caucasus, situated 43 miles N.W. of Georgievsk.

ALEKSANDROV, European Russia. See ALEXANDROV.

ALEKSANDROVKA or ALEXANDROVKA, â-lĕk-sän-drov'kâ, the name of a great number of small towns in Russia, there being no fewer than four in the government of Kherson.

ALEKSANDROVSK, a town of European Russia. See ALEXANDROVSK.

ALEKSIEPSKOE, â-lĕk-se-ĕp'sko-ĕ', a town of Russia, government, and 119 miles N.E. of Saratov.

ALEKSIN or ALEXINE, â-lĕk-seen', written also ALESEINA, a town of European Russia, government of Toola, on the Oka, about 100 miles S. of Moscow. Two great fairs are held here annually. Pop. 2500.

ALEMANIA, the Spanish name of GERMANY, which see.

ALEMOUTH, AIL'MOUTH, or ALNEMOUTH, a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Alne in the North Sea, 4 miles S.E. of Alnwick. P. 488.

ALEMQUER or ALENQUER, â-lĕn-kain', a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3200, with extensive paper-mills.

ALEMQUER or ALENQUER, â-lĕn-kain', a town of Brazil, 60 miles W.S.W. of Montalegre.

ALEMTEJO or ALENTEJO, â-lĕn-tā'zho, (*i. e.* "beyond the Tagus," the speaker being supposed to stand in Lisbon,) a province of Portugal, between lat. 37° 20′ and 39° 40′ N.; having Beira on the N., Algarve on the S., Spain on the E., and the Atlantic Ocean and part of Estremadura on the W. Area, 10,024 square miles. Pop. (1850) 284,831. Climate extremely hot and dry; surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in the E., and Sado in the S. Lisbon is mostly supplied with corn from hence, and rice is grown in the low grounds. There are manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware. Principal towns, Evora, (the capital,?) Beja, Villa-Viçosa, Portalegre, Elvas, and Estremoz.

ALENÇON, â-lĕn'sŏn, (Fr. pron. âlŏnⁿ'sŏnⁿ',) a city of France, capital of the department of Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 miles W.S.W. of Paris. Pop. (1852) 14,760. It is well built, with promenades on the site of its ancient walls, a cathedral, court-house, public library, and a church built in the eighth century. The industry of this town has greatly changed within twenty years; it now consists of tanneries, cider distilleries, bleaching, spinning, and printing. The manufacture of the celebrated lace called point d'Alençon still occupies five or six principal houses; the produce is distinguished in the exhibitions of national industry. The crystals called Alençon diamonds are found in its vicinity.

ALEPPO, called by the natives (Arabs) HALEB, or HALEB ES SHABBA, hâ'lĕb ĕs shâb'bâ, (anc. *Chalybon* and *Beroea*,) a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic, in the N. of Syria, and one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, on the Kowek, (anc. *Chalus*,) 70 miles E. of the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 37° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 85,000; but previously to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upwards of 200,000. In ancient times the city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. It is encircled by Saracenic walls, outside of which are large suburbs, the whole being about 7 miles in circumference. Its appearance, on approaching it, is striking and picturesque. Numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets—the last of dazzling whiteness—crowd on the eye; the flat roofs of the houses on the hills rise, one behind another, in a succession of hanging terraces; while a profusion of cypress and poplar trees imparts beauty and animation to the whole. But on entering the gates, much of this pleasing illusion is dispelled. The streets are found to be gloomy and silent; the shops mean-looking, and the baths and fountains heavy, unadorned structures. The houses, however, are well and substantially built of stone, two or three stories in height; mostly in the Saracenic style, with spacious apartments, large windows, and richly ornamented walls and ceilings, the latter being often beautifully painted and gilded. An abundant supply of water is furnished from springs about 8 miles distant, by means of an ancient aqueduct. The celebrated gardens, 12 miles in length, are situated to the S.E. of the city. Aleppo has a castle, a Mohammedan college with numerous pupils, many Christian schools and churches, several large inns, and many extensive warehouses and bazaars. Silks, cottons, and gold and silver thread stuffs are prepared here for the supply of the Turkish provinces; and here are also extensive soap-factories, dye-works, and rope-walks, the last in some vast caverns outside the city. Aleppo has numerous mercantile houses, and its position for trade is very advantageous. Principal imports, galls, silk, wool, goats'-hair, India piece-goods from England; cotton yarn and fabrics, cochineal, sugar, indigo, silks, woollens, and colonial goods, from France; woollens, cups, glass, coral, paper, velvets, steel, &c., from Germany and Italy. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Mosul, Koordistan, and Armenia. Consuls of most European nations reside at Aleppo. About 30 miles N.W. is ANGOR TAGH, a mountain

with ruins of a convent, and a number of deserted villages, which indicate its former populousness.——Adj. and inhab. ALEPPINE, ȧ-lep-peen'; native HALEBEE, hȧ'leb-ee.

ALEP'PO, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1176.

ALERIA, ȧ-lē-rē'ȧ, a decayed town of Corsica. It derives its name from the Roman colony of Aleria.

ALERT, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio.

ALES, ȧ'lès, an episcopal town in the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. It has a small but elegant cathedral, and mineral springs. Pop. 1135.

ALESHK, ȧ-lèshk', a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the left bank of an estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Pop. 1500.

ALESIA. See ALAIS.

ALESIUM. See ALISE-SAINTE-REINE.

ALESSANDRIA, ȧl-ès-sȧn'dre-ȧ, (called "Delle Paglia," —dĕl-lȧ pȧl'yȧ, from its first houses having been roofed with straw,) a fortified city of Piedmont, in a sterile plain on the Tanaro, and on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 56¼ miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. of the town, 18,955; with the suburbs, 29,853, exclusive of a garrison of 4039 men. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, has a cathedral, a royal college, and a theological seminary, several hospitals and orphan asylums, a gymnasium, and very extensive barracks. The formidable fortifications constructed during the domination of the French rendered it one of the strongest places in Europe; but these are demolished, and only the citadel is left. It has fabrics of silk, linen, and woollen goods, stockings, and hats, with a large trade, and two great annual fairs. Two miles S.E. of Alessandria, in an extensive plain, is the village of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory gained here by Napoleon over the Austrians, 14th of June, 1800.

ALESSANDRIA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 14 miles N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1500.

ALESSANO, ȧ-lès-sȧ'no, a town of Naples, 19 miles S.W. of Otranto. Pop. 1715.

ALESSIO, ȧ-lès'se-o, (anc. *Lissus*,) a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the left bank and near the mouth of the Drin, 17 miles S.E. of Scutari. Pop. 3000. Scanderbeg was buried in its fortress.

ALET or ALETH, ȧ'lèt', (L. *Alecta*,) a small town of France, department of Aude, on the river Aude, 6 miles S.E. of Limoux.

ALEUTIAN (ȧ-lu'she-an) or ALEUTAN (ȧ-lu'tan) ISLANDS, a group of islands belonging to Russia, in the North Pacific, extending between Kamtchatka and the peninsula of Aliaska, in Russian America, from lat. 52° to 55° N., and from lon. 172° W. to 171° E. They include several groups, viz., the true Aleutian, Andreanov, and Fox Islands, and are rocky and volcanic, having some volcanoes in constant activity. The inhabitants, estimated at 3700, subsist mostly by hunting and fishing, vegetation being scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. Chief exports, otter, fox, and other skins, the trade in which is monopolized by the Russo-American Company.

ALEXANDER (ISLAND,) a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, about lat. 69° 30' S.; lon. 75° 0' W.

ALEXAN'DER, a county towards the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of perhaps 300 square miles. It is drained by the South Yadkin. The surface is elevated and hilly; a portion of the soil is fertile. The county was formed in 1846, from Wilkes, Caldwell, and Iredell counties. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 5220, of whom 4677 were free, and 543 slaves.

ALEXAN'DER, a county forming the S. extremity of Illinois, has an area of 245 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi River, the latter of which forms its boundary on the S. and S.W., and separates it from Missouri. Cash River flows along the E. border of the county until it enters the Ohio a few miles from the mouth of the latter. The surface is low, and some parts are subject to inundation; the soil is fertile. The Central Railroad of Illinois has its S. terminus at Cairo, in this county. Capital, Thebes. Pop. 2484.

ALEXAN'DER, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 25 miles N. of Machias. Pop. 544.

ALEXAN'DER, a post-township of Genesee co., New York. Pop. 1927.

ALEXAN'DER, a post-village in the above township, on Tonawanda Creek and the Batavia and Attica Railroad, 258 miles W. of Albany. It contains 6 stores, 3 churches, and a flourishing seminary. Pop. 350.

ALEXAN'DER, a post-village of Burke co., Georgia, near the source of Beaver Dam Creek, about 90 miles E. of Milledgeville.

ALEXAN'DER, a small village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

ALEXAN'DER, a township of Athens co., Ohio, about 80 miles S.E. of Columbus. The village is nearly in the centre of the township, on the road which runs S. from Athens to the Ohio River.

ALEXAN'DER, a village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Raccoon Fork of Licking River, about 12 miles W. of Newark. Pop. 350.

ALEXANDERSBAD, ȧ-lèx-ȧn'ders-bȧ't', mineral springs and baths, in Bavaria, province of Upper Franconia, 17 miles N.E. of Baireuth.

ALEXAN'DERSVILLE or ALEXAN'DERVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, and near the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 7 miles S. of Dayton, and 75 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

ALEXANDRAPOL FORT, Russia. See GOOMREE.

ALEXANDRETTA, ȧl-ex-an-dret'tȧ. See ISKANDEROON.

ALEXANDRIA, ȧl-ex-an'dre-ȧ, (anc. *Alexandria*; Gr. Ἀλεξάνδρεια; Arab. and Turk. *Iskanderiyeh*; named from its founder, Alexander the Great,) a celebrated city and seaport of Egypt, near the westernmost branch of the Nile, on the Mediterranean, 112 miles N.W. of Cairo, with which it communicates by the Mahmoodeeyeh Canal and the Nile. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12' 9" N.; lon. 29° 53' E. The modern city is built on a peninsula, (anciently the Island of Pharos,) and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent of surface. Alexandria has a new palace of the pasha, a large naval arsenal, naval and military hospitals, a custom-house, tribunal of commerce, primary school of instruction, medical, naval, and other schools. In the new streets and squares it has more the aspect of a European than of an African or Asiatic city. The Turkish quarter is irregular and dirty, but the Frank quarter has many good streets, and a fine square outside of the city. Country houses line a part of the ancient canal leading to the W. arm of the Nile, which was restored by Mohammed Ali. There are two ports, in the western and best of which ships anchor in from 22 to 40 feet of water. A castle called Farillon, and serving as a landmark to sailors, replaces the famous Pharos of antiquity. Alexandria is the great emporium of Egypt. The principal exports are corn, cotton, wool, gums, rice, dates, senna, and hides. The principal imports are cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hardware, and machinery, with timber, coal, drugs, and colonial products. The total value of exports in 1847 was $11,659,765, ($5,322,339 to Great Britain,) and of imports, $6,744,085, of which $2,216,255 was from Great Britain. The number of foreign arrivals in 1849 was 1499, clearances, 1460. Alexandria is an important station in the overland route to India. A railroad has recently been constructed to Cairo; a connection which must contribute greatly to the prosperity of both cities. It has regular steam communication with Constantinople, Triest, Marseilles, and England. Consuls of the chief European countries reside here.

The ancient city of Alexandria was founded in the year 332 B.C. Under the liberal sway of the Ptolemies it rose to great eminence as a seat of learning, becoming not more famous for the extent of its commerce and wealth than for its philosophy and literature. Even after its subjection to the Roman Empire, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendor. It was considered second only to Rome, and still engrossed, as it had done before, the trade of India. Its library, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, surpassed all others of which antiquity could boast, numbering 700,000 volumes, of which 400,000 were in the library of the Museum, and the remaining 300,000 in the library attached to the temple of Serapis. The former was accidentally destroyed by fire during the war with Julius Cæsar, and the latter by command of the Calif Omar, in the year 640. From this period the city fell into decay, till its ruin was completed by the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. Its population, once numbering 600,000 souls, is said to have been reduced to 6000. But, under the goverment of Mohammed Ali, it greatly recovered; and at present its population is computed to amount to 80,000, including the garrison of 6000 or 8000 men, and the sailors of the fleet, reckoned at 12,000. The ancient city of Alexandria was of great extent, having a circumference of 15 miles. Of the entire area, one-fourth was covered with temples, palaces, and public buildings. Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needles, and the catacombs at the Necropolis, are now the most interesting remains.——Adj. and inhab. ALEXANDRIAN, ȧl-ex-an'dre-an; Arab. SKANDERANEE, skȧn-der-ȧ'nee.

ALEXAN'DRIA, Piedmont. See ALESSANDRIA.

ALEXAN'DRIA, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, parish of Bonhill, on the Leven, 3½ miles N. of Dumbarton. Pop. 3039, mostly employed in cotton printing.

ALEXAN'DRIA, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, opposite Washington City, has an area of about 30 square miles. The surface is hilly; the soil thin. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad terminates at Alexandria, the capital of the county; and a canal has been made from that city to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Pop. 10,008, of whom 8628 were free, and 1382 slaves. This county formerly constituted a part of the District of Columbia. It was retroceded to Virginia by an act of Congress passed July 9th, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 34 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1273.

ALEXANDRIA, a village towards the S.E. extremity of Essex co., New York, near the N. end of Lake George.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, on the river St. Lawrence; it comprises within its

limits a portion of the Thousand Islands in that river. Pop. 3178.

ALEXANDRIA, a village in the above township, about a mile from the St. Lawrence, and 27 miles N. of Watertown.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Hunterdon co., New Jersey. Pop. 3811.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-borough in Morris township, Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on Frankstown branch of the Juniata, 93 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and one of the largest towns in the county. Pop. in 1860, 601.

ALEXANDRIA, a city, port of entry, and capital of Alexandria co., Virginia, on the right bank of the Potomac, 7 miles below Washington. Lat. 38° 49′ N.; lon. 77° 4′ W. The river, here one mile wide, forms a commodious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The city is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, with a fine view of the Capitol at Washington and of the broad Potomac. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are generally well paved and lighted with gas. The public buildings are a court-house and about 12 churches. There are 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several excellent schools. The water of the river has recently been introduced into the city by means of machinery. A considerable amount of shipping is owned here, in which corn, tobacco, and stone-coal are exported. A canal has been opened to Georgetown, intersecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a railroad 90 miles long extends from this city to Gordonsville on the Central Railroad. These improvements were finished in 1852, and have attracted considerable trade to this port. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 3771 tons registered, and 8644 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 7629 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1560 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 57, (tons 23,886.) and the clearances for foreign ports 61, (tons 17,565.) During the same year 3 vessels (tonnage 88) were built. The manufacture of cotton cloths has recently been introduced here, and is carried on quite extensively, a number of mills being in successful operation. Pop. 8752.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, about 136 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village, capital of Rapides parish, Louisiana, on Red River, 350 miles by water W.N.W. of New Orleans, and 160 miles by the course of the river from its mouth. Steamboats ply frequently at all seasons between this town and New Orleans, and they can also ascend many miles further. The village is pleasantly situated on a plain in the centre of a rich cotton-growing region. Pop. about 600.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, 45 miles E. of Nashville.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Kentucky, on the state road leading from Newport (the former capital of the county) to Lexington, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Newport, and 60 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 1000.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, near the mouth of Scioto River, 4 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth.

ALEXANDRIA, a flourishing post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on Pipe Creek, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. This place has several steam saw-mills and stores, and is improving rapidly.

ALEXANDRIA, a thriving town of Clarke co., Missouri, situated on Fox River, near its entrance into the Mississippi. It contains some 20 stores or upwards, and would doubtless rise to be a place of much importance, was it not unfortunately subject to inundations.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengarry, 70 miles W. of Montreal. It contains a carding-mill and tannery: also manufactures of cloth, pearl-ash, waggons, and other articles. Pop. about 500.

ALEXANDRIA CENTRE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York.

ALEXANDRIA, (*ă-lĕx-ăn'dre-ă,*) ST. PAUL, a village of Russian America, in the island of Kodiak, with an excellent port.

ALEXAN'DRIA TRO'AS, called by the Turks ESKEE STAMBOOL, (*i. e.* "old city,") a small town on the coast of Asia Minor, 4 miles S.E. of Tenedos.

ALEXANDRIANA, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 160 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

ALEXANDRINA, LAKE, South Australia. See VICTORIA.

ALEXANDROPOL. See GOOMREE.

ALEXANDROV or ALEKSANDROV, *ă-lĕx-ăn'drov',* a town of Russia, government, and 55 miles W.N.W. of Vladimeer, on an affluent of the Kliasma. It has an imperial stud, and a convent founded by Ivan IV., who established here the first printing-press known in Russia.

ALEXANDROV, a new town of Russian Poland, government, and about 60 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 3200.

ALEXANDROV, a Russian fortress, government of Caucasus. See ALEKSANDROV.

ALEXANDROVKA. See ALEKSANDROVKA.

ALEXANDROVSK, *ă-lĕx'ăn'drovsk',* a fortified town of Russia, capital of a circle, on the left bank of the Dnieper, below its cataracts, government and 40 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 4000. It is the place of embarkation for all the products exported by this river to the Black Sea. There are towns and stations of the same name in the governments of Grenboorg, Caucasus, and in Russian America.

ALEXANDROVSKY, *ă-lex-ăn-drov'skee,* or ALEKSANDROVSKAYA, *ă-lĕx-ăn-drov-skă'yă,* a manufacturing depôt of Russia, government and 5 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, on the left bank of the Neva, with cotton, flax, and yarn factories, sail-cloth, machinery, and a government porcelain factory. It was destroyed by fire January 1, 1849; but has since been restored.

ALEXISBAD, *ă-lĕx'is-băd',* a resort for mineral waters, in Anhalt-Bernburg, 2 miles W. of Harzgerode.

ALEXOPOL, *ă-lĕx-o'pol,* or ALEXINE, *ă-lĕx-een',* a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S. of Poltava, on the Orel, having a large annual fair.

ALEYBEH, *ă-lă'bĕh,* a village of Western Africa, near the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 14° 4′ W. It is a large and populous place.

ALEYOR. See ALAYOR.

ALFACAR, *ăl-fă-kăr',* a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Pop. 1049. The houses of this town retain all the peculiarities of Moorish architecture.

ALFAQUES, *ăl-fă'kĕs,* a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province of Tarragona, on the Bay of Alfaques, (*i. e.* "the bay of the sandbanks,") in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a branch of the Ebro, and joined to it by a canal, 14 miles S.E. of Tortosa, of which it is the entrepôt. It has extensive salt-works.

ALFARO, *ăl-fă'ro,* a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro, 37 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 4084.

ALFELD, *ăl'fĕlt,* a town of Germany, 27 miles S. of Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 2000.

ALFIDENA, *ăl-fe-dă'nă,* (anc. *Aufide'na,*) a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 23 miles S. by E. of Sulmona, on the Sangro. Pop. 2500.

ALFOLD, *ăl'fold,* or AWFOLD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

ALFONT', a post-village of Madison co., Indiana, 24 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

ALFORD, *ăl'ford,* a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 24 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 1945.

ALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ALFORD, *ăl'ford,* a district and parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

ALFORD, *ăl'ford,* a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on Green river, an affluent of the Housatonic, 130 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 502.

ALFORDSVILLE, *ăl'fords-vil,* a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 107 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

ALFORDSVILLE, a village of Daviess co., Indiana, near the East Fork of White river, and 15 miles S.E. of Washington, the county seat.

ALFORT, *ăl'for',* a hamlet of France, department of Seine, 5 miles S.E. of Paris, with a royal veterinary college, establishment of rural economy, and a botanical garden.

ALFORJA, *ăl-for'hă,* a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles W. by N. of Tarragona. Pop. 2230.

ALFRED, *ăl'fred,* a post-village and township, capital of York co., Maine, 78 miles S.W. of Augusta. The village contains a court-house, jail, 4 churches, and an academy. P. 1319.

ALFRED, a township of Allegheny co., New York, intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad, about 250 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains an academy. Pop. 2072.

ALFRED, a post-village in Orange township, Meigs co., Ohio, about 160 miles S.E. of Columbus.

ALFRED CENTRE, a post-village in Alfred township, Allegheny co., New York, 250 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

ALFRETON, *ăl'fre-tŏn,* a market-town and parish of England, co. of Derby, 12 miles N.N.E. of Derby. It is supposed to derive its name from Alfred the Great. The town is irregularly built, and many of the houses are very old. Pop. 8326.

ALFRISTON, *ăl'fris-tŏn* or *ăl'fris-tŏn,* a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ALGAJOLA, *ăl-gă-yo'lă,* a small fortified town and seaport of Corsica, 6 miles N.E. of Calvi.

ALGAN'SEE or ALGANSI, a post-township of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 609.

ALGARINEJO, *ăl-gă-re-nă'ho,* a town of Spain, 48 miles W. of Granada. Pop. 4383, mostly agricultural.

ALGARKIRK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ALGARROBO, *ăl-găr-ro'bo,* a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2914.

ALGARVE, *ăl-gar'vă,* or ALGAR'BIA, the southernmost province of Portugal, with the title of a kingdom, having N. the province Alemtejo, E. Spain, and S. and W. the Atlantic. Area, 2151 square miles. Pop. (1850) 141,027. On its N. frontier is the Sierra de Monchique, ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S. are plains yielding aloes, dates, and other tropical products. Some wine is grown, but little corn or forage. Chief exports, dried fruits, kermes, wine, salt, and tunny-fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, and Lagos.

ALGATOCIN, ăl-gă-to-thēen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles W. by S. of Malaga. Pop. 2348.

ALGAYDA, ăl-ghi'dă, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 miles S.E. of Palma. Pop. 2859.

ALGECIRAS or ALGEZIRAS, al-jez-ee'ras, (Sp. pron. of both, ăl-ha-thee'ras,) a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Cadiz, on the W. side of the bay of Gibraltar, opposite to and 6 miles W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 8′ N.; lon. 5° 29′ 5″ W. Resident pop. about 11,000. It is well built, and has a well-frequented harbor. The fort is guarded by a battery called Fuerte de Santiago, and it has a military hospital of the first class. The town is supplied with water from springs by means of an aqueduct, carried over the Miel, 45 feet above the water. Chief trade, export of charcoal and tanned leather. It was the scene of a sanguinary naval engagement between the English and French squadrons, 4th July, 1801.

ALGEMESI, ăl-nă-mă-see', a town of Spain, province of Valencia, near the Jucar, 21 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Chief products, rice and silk. It has a celebrated annual fair in September. Pop. 4492.

ALGER. See ALGIERS.

ALGERIA, al-jee're-ă, (*Fr. Algérie*, ăl'zhă'ree',) a territory of Northern Africa, once the Turkish regency or pashalic of Algiers, but since 1830 a French colonial province; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by the regency of Tunis, S. by the great Sahara Desert, and W. by the empire of Morocco; being comprised between lon. 2° W. and 8° 45′ E., and between 37° 5′ N. lat. seaward, and an irregular line stretching S. as far as the 34th N. parallel. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 600 miles; its greatest breadth about 160 or 170 miles; and its superficial area has been vaguely estimated at 90,000 square miles, much of which, however, is only nominally under the dominion of the French. The country, under the Turks, was divided into the four provinces of Algiers, Oran, Constantina, and Titterie; but, since 1843, the French have comprised it within the three of these first named. Algiers is subdivided into four departments, Oran into four, and Constantina into three. The zone or stripe of cultivated land lying between the mountains and the sea is called the Tell; it varies in breadth, from 50 miles in the provinces of Oran and Titterie, to 120 miles in the province of Constantina.

The Algerian territory is mountainous, consisting principally of the ridges or slopes of Mount Atlas, which ramifies throughout Algeria, enclosing several plains and valleys sloping towards the Mediterranean Sea. The principal of these are the Wanashrees, in the province of Oran, and the Jurjura, S.E. of Algiers, both of which are capped with snow in winter; the chain of the lesser Atlas, which terminates W. of Bona, being the extreme slope of the last longitudinal terrace of the Northern Atlas. A few peaks of the greater Atlas rise between 9000 and 10,000 feet, whereas only one peak in the lesser Atlas attains a height of 4500 feet. Several low plains lie between the lesser Atlas and the coast, the longest being that of Metidjah, or Blideh, S. of Algiers; it is nearly 44 miles long and 16 broad, and rises towards the Atlas range from a sandy flat, covered with grass and brushwood, to the beautiful green slopes of the mountains, diversified by meadows, fields, and woods, closely resembling the scenery of Europe. The coast line, which is about 600 miles in length, consists nearly of an uninterrupted succession of cliffs.

None of the rivers of Algeria, most of which flow into the Mediterranean, are navigable for any great distance above their embouchures. The country is everywhere intersected by watercourses, which, although dry for a part of the year, bring down, during the rains, a quantity of water which floods and fertilizes the plains. These streams are divided by the Atlas range into those which flow N. to the Mediterranean, and those that run S., and are lost in the lakes, swamps, or sands of the Sahara. The primary formations, which are found chiefly on the ranges of Mount Atlas, comprise gneiss and micaceous schist, with smaller patches of granite. The secondary rocks consist of lias and calcareous beds, containing few organic remains; and those of the tertiary period are chiefly of a yellow-gray limestone, or sand and tertiary clay, enclosing beds of gypsum, iron, and salt. As regards mineral products, iron is most abundant, especially in the province of Oran. Copper is found also in considerable quantities; and there are rich lead-mines in the Jebel Wanashrees and near Mascara, which are said to yield 80 per cent. of pure metal. Cinnabar, also, is wrought in small quantities, and there are extensive quarries of nitre, salt, talc, and potter's clay. Salt and thermal springs are numerous.

The climate of Algeria, on the table-lands of the lesser Atlas, is salubrious and temperate, being unhealthy only near the marshy plains, or on the coasts at the outlets of flooded valleys. The average annual temperature may be stated at 59° or 60° Fah.; but, during the hot season, it frequently rises to 100°; and, during the cold season, it falls as low as 36°. The barometer varies but little amidst all the changes of the weather, and the annual average fall of rain at Algiers may amount to 28 inches. The prevailing winds are N., varying from due N. to N.E. and N.W. At certain seasons the kamseen, (khamsin,) or hot wind of the Sahara, blows for a few days in succession, considerably increasing the temperature, and even blighting vegetation.

When duly irrigated, the soil of Algeria is as fertile as in the southern territories of Europe. Many of the hills are clothed with wood to the summit, the forests forming, indeed, a chief portion of the natural wealth of the country. The fig-tree, in some districts, is cultivated to a great extent, and pomegranates are abundant. From the fruit of the jujube-tree, which is very common, an agreeable kind of cider is made. The orange and lemon groves are very extensive. The carob or locust-tree is found wild on the hills. Cherry-trees are also met with in the wild state. The date-palm is cultivated in the interior only. The black mulberry and wild olive trees are the largest in the country, and the latter is among the most common, especially in the vicinity of Algiers. Vines are grown in several places, from the produce of which good wines are made. The principal cereal crops are barley and red wheat, the former cut in May, and the latter in June. A little rye is also cultivated by the French colonists. The sugar-cane has been tried, but without success, owing to the winter's frost. With indigo and cochineal the result has been more favorable. Tobacco has been tried, and with such success as to lead to the hope that it may become a staple article of produce. But one of the most useful vegetable productions of the country is the dwarf-palm, which covers large districts. Its leaves are made into baskets, cords, fans, sacks, sleeping mats, &c., and the tender footstalks of the leaves and the young flowers form a principal article of food for the Arabs. The culinary vegetables comprise peas, beans, potatoes, artichokes, onions, carrots, lettuce, gourds, cucumbers, parsley, basilic, sweet-savory, chervil, fennel, mint, marjoram, &c., all of which are in great demand. The flora of Algeria is nearly identical with that of the S. of Spain. The French government has done much to improve the agriculture of the country, and early established a model garden, orchard, and nursery at Algiers, which has now several dependent establishments in other parts.

Besides the animals which are found in the opposite southern regions of Europe, the lion, leopard, jackall, and hyena are occasionally seen in the fastnesses of the upper Atlas. There are also antelopes, jerboas, &c., and a few monkeys; and near the Sahara, vultures and ostriches are met with. There are some chameleons and a few scorpions and serpents, but most of the latter are harmless. Locusts occasionally visit the country, and are sometimes destructive to the harvests. The coasts abound with fish, including fine tunny.

The indigenous population comprises Berbers, Moors, Arabs, Turks, Koloughs, and Jews. The Berbers (called also Kabyles) form nearly a half of the whole; they inhabit the mountains lying towards the Desert of Sahara, where they live in small villages. The Berbers are the most ancient inhabitants of Northern Africa. The Moors are a mixed race, formed by the union of various races; the majority of their ancestors being invaders or immigrants from Morocco or other regions of the W. The Arabs were originally Asiatics, and have preserved their distinctive habits for perhaps thirty centuries; but it is probable that at one period they greatly intermixed with the Berbers. The Turks, during three centuries masters in the land, have dwindled to a handful since the French conquest. The Koloughs, or "children of soldiers," are a mixed race, from Turkish men and Moorish women. There are likewise many Jews, especially in Algiers and Oran, and carrying on a considerable foreign trade. The nature of the religion of the Berbers is nearly unknown; but Islamism is the creed of all the other native races, except the Jews. The general language of the country is Arabic, adulterated by foreign words, and others from the Berber or Kabyle dialect.

The total indigenous population of Algeria is estimated by some at about 2,000,000, and by others at double that amount; but the exact numbers cannot yet be satisfactorily ascertained. The progress of the increase of the European population, as will be seen from the following figures, has been rapid:—In 1840 it was 28,736; in 1844, 75,420; in 1845, 86,190; 1852, 119,264.

In 1845 there were 12,000 Roman Catholics in Algeria, having 24 churches and 23 chapels, with a bishop and 55 priests. The Protestants also have consistories at Algiers and Oran. The Moslem and Jewish town population amounts to about 82,000. The public education is under an inspector appointed by the French ministers. A college at Algiers has 15 professors, who give instruction in Arabic and French, as well as mathematical and practical science, to about 150 students. Oran, Bona, Philippeville, and Bougiah have also their respective schools, attended by about 1600 pupils, of whom three-fourths are European, and one-sixth Jews; and in all the leading towns are communal and primary schools. The ignorance of the natives, however, is deplorable; and hitherto, owing partly to indolence, partly to religious prejudice, they have rejected all attempts at their mental improvement. Algiers has likewise a theo-

logical seminary, and a college for Arabs of high rank. Nuns also, of several orders, have formed schools for the natives in various districts.

The value of imports into Algeria in 1844 was, from France, 2,228,880*l.*; other foreign countries, 673,990*l.*; and the exports to France, 100,550*l.*; to other countries, 224,000*l.* Of the imports the principal were, cotton goods, valued at 480,300*l.*; woollen goods, at 259,200*l.*; silk goods, at 128,000*l.*; grain and flour, at 600,200*l.*; lime, at 259,500*l.*; and refined sugar, at 116,000*l.*; and of these, 84 per cent. are taken by the cities of Algiers, Oran, and Philippeville. The exports of the same year comprised coral, valued at 50,840*l.*; animal skins, at 30,860*l.*; wheat, at 13,890*l.*; olive-oil, at 13,340*l.*; and raw wool, at 5430*l.*, with smaller amounts of wax, leeches, tan-bark, bones, horns, and dressed feathers. In the same year (1844) France employed in trade with Algeria 930 ships, of 154,000 tons; England, 190 ships, of 22,550 tons; and all other countries, 3030 ships, of 316,000 tons. The manufactures of Algeria are exceedingly backward, owing alike to the indolence and ignorance of the natives. The Jews take the higher branches of handicraft, as jewelry, watchmaking, tailoring, &c.; the Arabs are employed principally as carpenters and tanners; the negroes as masons, bricklayers, &c.; and the Berbers manufacture gunpowder, and work in the iron, lead, and copper mines. The chief manufactures comprise linen, woollen, and silk fabrics, saddlery, carpets, firearms, hardware goods, coarse pottery, and gunpowder. The textile fabrics are wholly made by the women, who are employed also in grinding corn.

The roads, previous to the conquest, were exceedingly defective; indeed, there was not a regularly formed *road* in the whole territory. It now appears, however, by the documents accompanying the French general budget of 1845, that the government engineers had completed, up to the close of the fifteenth year of occupation, 4500 miles of new road.

Government.—Algeria, which is divided into the three provinces of Algiers, Oran, and Constantina, was, before 1830, under a Turkish dey, or pasha, of absolute authority, elected by and ruling over the army; but it is now under the supreme power of a governor-general appointed by the French government; and under him are a secretary and intendant, the latter of whom is termed the director of Arabian affairs. The governor occupies also the post of commander-in-chief. There is likewise a council of management, composed of three members, the director of the interior, the naval commandant, military intendant, attorney-general, and director of finances, nominated by the government, who advise upon and confirm the acts of the governor-general. All the civil provinces, besides, have their mayors, justices of the peace, and commissaries of police. The annual salaries of the chief government officers are estimated by Quétin at 149,000 francs, or 5960*l.* sterling; but the entire actual expense to France, of the civil government of Algeria, amounted, in 1845, to 2,626,000 francs, or 101,040*l.*; while the public works and improvements cost 105,800*l.*, and maintenance of the army 366,000*l.*; making a grand yearly total of 573,300*l.* It appears, however, from the *Almanach de France* for 1845, that the annual cost of Algeria to France amounts, in fact, 1,210,000*l.*; while the gross receipts of customs and dues from the colony amount yearly only to 4,805,000 francs, or 191,700*l.* The military force kept up by the French comprises about 100,000 men, one-tenth of whom are natives; and the principal military posts are at Algiers, Bona, Calla, Guelma, Misserghin, and Masagram; besides which there are garrisons of French troops, to overawe the natives, in all the larger towns.

History.—The country now called Algeria, after having reached an extraordinary degree of prosperity and greatness under the Carthaginians for 700 years, and again under the Romans for 600, fell afterwards into the power of the Vandals, and after these came the Arabs. These last, newly converted to Mahommedanism, and commanded by skilful leaders, had formed, in 1068, a vast empire, which, in the sequel, was broken up into petty monarchies; and then the province of Algiers made part of the kingdom of Telemsan, or Tlemsen. In after days, the brothers Moudji and Kain-eddin, noted corsairs, who were the terror of mariners, aided by a band of Turkish pirates, established themselves as sovereign masters of the city of Algiers; and, from that time, (A.D. 1506,) it became the seat of Barbary piracy, and so continued for more than three centuries, to the disgrace of all Christian nations. The Turkish military at no time exceeded a total of from 13,000 to 18,000 in the region of Algiers. At all times they dwelt apart, as an alien caste, disdaining to intermarry among the people of the country. In the city of Algiers alone, in the year 1576, it was ascertained that there were 25,000 Christian slaves held in rigorous bondage. Finding it in vain to attempt to subdue these pirates by force of arms, the Christian powers gradually adopted the less troublesome expedient of paying a regular tribute to the Pasha (now called Dey) of Algiers, to enable their subjects to traverse the European seas in peace. Matters remained in this state till 1655, when Admiral Blake, by a well-administered castigation, taught the Algerines, for the first time, to entertain a due respect for the British flag; and he was followed, about a half century later, by Admiral Matthews, who compelled them to submit to humiliating terms, and to pay a heavy fine. In 1815, the Americans captured an Algerine frigate, and compelled the dey to renounce all exactions and to pay an indemnity of $60,000. But the entire abolition of Christian slavery in the Barbary States was accomplished July 26, 1816, by bombarding the town and port of Algiers with 13 English and 6 Dutch ships, when the fleet and arsenal of the Algerines were utterly annihilated, and the liberation of 1008 captives effected, together with the repayment of ransom to Sicily and Sardinia, amounting to $383,500. Besides this, the dey was compelled to sign a treaty by which the practice of enslaving Christians was abolished. Eleven years after this period, an insult offered by Hussein Pasha, the last dey, to the French consul, whom he struck in a moment of irritation, induced the government of France to send an expedition against Algiers. General Bourmont was chosen to command the army, Admiral Duperré the fleet, and Captain Hougon the convoy. All set sail from Toulon, May 25, 1830. On the 14th the troops landed at Sidi-Feruch, 15 miles W. of the city of Algiers. After some fighting, in which the French always had the advantage, Algiers opened its gates, July 13, when the dey gave up his city, government, and treasure; the latter estimated at 48,000,000 francs, (about 2,500,000 dollars,) exclusive, it may be added, of what was taken away privately or hidden from the French. A few years after the nominal conquest of Algeria—for it was little else, in reality, for many years subsequent to that event—a formidable enemy to the French arose, in the person of Abd-el-Kader, the Bey of Mascara, who, placing himself at the head of all the refractory Arabs in the W. part of the country, kept the French at bay for upwards of 14 years. In 1845, and during this protracted warfare between Abd-el-Kader and the French, the latter barbarously destroyed 500 or 600 Moors, by suffocating them with smoke in the cavern of Dahra, in which they had taken refuge. In retaliation for this dreadful atrocity, Abd-el-Kader, in the following year, put to death 300 French prisoners. Latterly, the war in Algeria had been carried on by the French against the person of Abd-el-Kader alone, who now resided entirely in the mountain tracts of Morocco. Here, hemmed in by the French, and by the forces of the Emperor of Morocco, who was in the French interest, and exhausted by numerous reverses, Abd-el-Kader at length surrendered (December 22, 1847) to the French general, Lamoricière; and thus terminated the war, leaving the conquerors in quiet possession of their conquest, and at full leisure to follow out those plans for the civilization and improvement of the country which they seem to have earnestly entertained.——Adj. and inhab. ALGERIAN, al-jee/re-an.

ALGERIA DE ALAVA, ăl-gā/re-ā dā ă/lā-vā, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 9 miles E. of Vittoria. Pop. 857.

ALGETE, ăl-gā/tā, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. 1500.

ALGEZARES, ăl-gā-thā/rès, a town of Spain, province of Murcia. Pop. 2117. Exports grain and fruit to Gibraltar.

ALGEZEERAH or ALGEZIRAH. See MESOPOTAMIA

ALGERINE, ALGERIN, ALGERINO. See ALGIERS.

ALGEZUR or ALJEZUR, ăl-zhā-zoor/, a small town of Portugal, in Algarve, 23 miles N.N.E. of Cape St. Vincent.

ALGHERO, ăl-gā/ro, or ALGHERI, ăl-gā/ree, a fortified town and small port of the island of Sardinia, capital of the province, on the W. coast, 14 miles S.W. of Sassari. Pop. 8000. It is well defended next the sea, but is commanded by the surrounding mountains. It has a cathedral, convents, and public schools. The port for large vessels is at Porto Corto, 9 miles N.W. of Alghero. In 1837, 395 vessels (aggregate burden, 10,863 tons) entered and left the port. Exports wine, grain, wool, skins, tobacco, anchovies, coral, &c.

ALGIERS, ăl-jeerz/, (Arab. *Al-Jezair*, ăl-jā-zair/; Fr. *Alger*, ăl'zhair/; Sp. *Argel*, ar-hĕl/; Port. *Argel*, ar-zhĕl'; Ger. *Algier*, ăl'gheer'; It. *Algiere*, ăl-je-ā/ree,) a seaport and city of North Africa, on the W. side of a bay of its own name, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 47′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 4′ 5″ E. It was once the capital of the regency or pashalic of the same name, long nominally dependent on the Ottoman Empire; but, since 1831, has been the capital of the French colonial province of Algeria. It is built on the N. slope of Mount Boujarin, which rises about 500 feet above the bay, and the houses are arranged amphitheatrewise, terminating in the esplanade on which stands the Kasbah, or old citadel. It is wholly enclosed by an embattled wall 12 feet thick and 30 feet high, the strength of which is vastly increased by four castles and casemated batteries. The external aspect of the city is exceedingly imposing, owing not only to its form and position, but also to the dazzling whiteness of its houses, which are visible at a great distance. The streets are mostly narrow, tortuous, and extremely dirty, as in all Moorish towns; but there have been recently constructed, to connect the principal quarters of the town, three long thoroughfares, which are tolerably wide, and comprise the principal bazaars and markets. These improvements are constantly progressive; and Algiers, which has already three well built, open squares, bids fair to have its character wholly changed, and

to be one of the handsomest cities on the Mediterranean. The houses, whether of stone or brick, are annually white-washed; and, in consequence of the earthquakes, they are seldom built of more than one story above the basement, each tenement being flat-roofed, and provided with a tank at the top to catch the rain-water; besides which, Algiers has numerous fountains, supplying an abundance of water from the aqueducts and reservoirs above the town. Among the public buildings and establishments, are 10 large mosques, a handsome cathedral, several Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant chapel, a number of Jewish synagogues, six colleges, and some convents, used as girls' schools, a government house, exchange, bank, 4 courts of justice, a bishop's palace, public library and museum, observatory, several hospitals, and most extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry. Algiers is the residence of the governor-general and all the leading officers of the Algerian colony. The harbor of Algiers is a work of immense labour, first formed by Barbarossa in 1530, having a mole 550 feet in length by 140 in width, extending from the mainland to an islet, on which are a strong castle with batteries, and a lighthouse exhibiting a revolving light. The bay offers no safe anchorage against the severe weather of winter. The extensive jetty, or breakwater, however, which is to be 2400 feet long, and was commenced in 1836, has produced a sensible alteration for the better. The commerce of Algiers, which was wholly insignificant in the time of the regency, has risen to great importance; and it has become the entrepôt of four-fifths of the trade with France and other European countries, as well as with Blidah, Miliansh, and other towns of the province. Steam vessels leave Toulon and Marseilles three times each month, and the passage is performed in 48 or 50 hours. Steamers also frequently run between Algiers, Bona, Oran, Bougiah and Philippeville. Algiers is the healthiest of all the cities in the colony. Pop. 94,600, of whom 45,000 are Europeans.——Adj. and inhab. ALGERINE, al-jer-een'; (Fr. ALGÉRIN, âl'zhâ'rănⁿ'; Ger. ALGIERISCH, âl'ghee-rish; It. ALGERINO, âl-jâ-ree'no; Sp. ARGELINO, ar-hâ-lee'no.)

ALGIERS, Louisiana. See NEW ORLEANS, page 1318.

ALGINET, âl-je-nêt' or âl-ne-nêt', a town of Spain, 16 miles S. by W. of Valencia.

ALGOA (al-go'a) BAY, an extensive bay on the S.E. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Recife and Padron, 425 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is open to S. winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday and Bushar rivers flow into the bay, and at the mouth of the latter is Fort Elizabeth. Fort Frederic is on a hill adjacent. Lat. of Croix Island, in the bay, 33° 47′ 6″ S.; lon. 25° 46′ 7″ W.

ALGODONALES, âl-go-do-nâ'lès, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the foot of the Sierra de Lijar, 49 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3338.

ALGODONES, âl-go-do'nès, a small village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, 38 miles S.W. of Santa Fe.

ALGOMA, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

ALGONAC, al'go-nak', formerly MANCHESTER, a post-village of St. Clair co., Michigan, on St. Clair River, 40 miles N.E. of Detroit. It has several churches and stores.

ALGONQUIN, a nation of Indians, once very powerful, who, on the first settlement of the Europeans, possessed an extensive domain along the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, about 300 miles above Trois Rivières. The entire Algonquin nation at present does not number above 600. The principal tribe now is the Chippewas.

ALGONQUIN, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

ALGONQUIN, a post-village of Houghton co, Michigan, about 400 miles in a straight line N.W. of Detroit.

ALGONQUIN, a post-township of McHenry co., Illinois, about 50 miles N.W. of Chicago, intersected by the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad.

ALGUADA or ALGOADA (âl-gwâ'dâ) POINT, on the coast of Malabar, forming the N. extremity of Goa Bay; lat. 15° 29′ N., lon. 73° 50′ E.

AL-HADHR, âl-hâd'r', (anc. *Hatra*,) a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, 60 miles S.S.W. of Mosul, having a circular space 1 mile in diameter, enclosed by a bastioned wall, and many perfect remains and traces of buildings and tombs.

ALHAMA, âl-â'mâ or âl-hâ'mâ, ("the bath,") a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles S.W. of Granada, on the little stream Marchan, (mar-chân'.) Pop. 6284. It has ruins of Moorish walls, and near it are the celebrated warm baths, whence its Arabic name.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Murcia, with 6936 inhabitants, a hospital, a ruined castle, and warm baths.

ALHAMBRA, the Moorish palace. See GRANADA.

ALHAMBRA, âl-hâm'brâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 48 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 760.

ALHAMBRA, a town of Spain, 62 miles S.W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 558; with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *Aquæ Bilbilitanæ* of the Romans.

ALHAMBRA, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois.

ALHANDRA, âl-ăn'drâ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, 18 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1800. It has a safe port, a fishery, and extensive tile and brick works.

ALHANDRA, âl-hăn'drâ, a town of South America, in Brazil, 15 miles S.S.E. of Paranahiba.

ALHAURIN DE LA TORRE, âl-ôw-reen' dâ lâ tor'râ, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles S.W. of Malaga. P. 2717.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, âl-ôw-reen' âl-grân'dâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W. from Malaga. There are 4 squares, 2 churches, a town house, public store, hospital, numerous fountains, and some remains of an Arab fortification, and of a Roman aqueduct. The people are chiefly employed in working the marble, freestone, and granite quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 5514.

ALHENDIN, âl-èn-deen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Dilar, 6 miles S.W. of Granada. Pop. 2275.

ALHUCEMAS, âl-oo-thâ'mâs, a small island and fortress belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of of Morocco, 5 miles S.E. of Cape Morro. Lat. 35° 15′ N., lon. 4° 12′ E. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1673.

ALI, â'lee, an ancient town of Sicily, 15 miles S.S.W. of Messina, with sulphur baths. Pop. 1300.

ALIA, â'lie-â, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles S.W. of Logrosan. Pop. 3122.

ALI-ABAD, â'lee-â-bâd', (*i.e.* "the abode or city of Ali,") a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 85 miles N.E. of Kashan, with 500 houses. Near it is a royal residence, built by Shah-Abbas.

ALI-ABAD, a seaport town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 30 miles N.W. of Amol.

ALI-ABAD, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 65 miles N.E. of Tabreez. ALI-ABAD is the name of several other villages in Asia.

ALIAGA, â-le-â'gâ, a town of Spain, in Aragon, capital of a judicial district of its own name, on the Guadalupe, 23 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1122. It was greatly injured by the troops of Don Carlos, in 1840.

ALIASKA, âl-yas'kâ, or ALIASHKA, a peninsula of Russian America, in the Pacific, between lat. 50° and 55° N., lon. 155° W., 350 miles in length from N. to S. by 25 miles in average breadth; having several active volcanoes.

ALI-BOGHAN, â'lee-bo'gân', a town of Afghanistan, in the valley and 10 miles E. of Jelalabad, at an elevation of 1900 feet.

ALI-BUNDER, â'lee-bûn'der, a town of Sinde, on the Gonnee, a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 76 miles S.S.E. of Hyderabad. A dam erected here in 1799 has rendered the Gonnee unnavigable even for boats.

ALICANTE, â-le-kân'tâ or al-e-kant', (anc. *Lucentum*,) a city and seaport of Spain, in Valencia, capital of the province of the same name, at the head of an extensive bay having Cape la Huertas at its N.E. extremity, and Cape Santa Pola on the S., 12 miles apart. It lies in lat. 38° 20′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 26′ W., (R.) at the base of a rocky eminence 400 feet high, surmounted by a strong castle, which overlooks it, and commands the bay. It is surrounded by walls, entered by four gates; is well built; has clean, well-paved streets, and lofty and substantial stone houses, provided with terraces and verandas. It has three general hospitals, a military hospital, a lying-in hospital, orphan asylum, and house of mercy; a college, a theatre, several extensive storehouses, public baths, and eight fountains; but the water is not good, being impregnated with the salts of magnesia. Its manufactures are comparatively insignificant, consisting chiefly of esparta cordage and matting; much reduced, however, of late years, owing to the unmanufactured rushes exported and sent back in a manufactured state. The government has here a cigar factory, which employs more than 2200 women; and a British company has established in the neighborhood, at the foot of Mount Molinet, works for smelting and refining the ores from the mines of Murcia. Though the city is considered the chief commercial port of Valencia, and has many French and English resident merchants, its trade has greatly declined of late, in consequence of the high import duties, which have given rise to an extensive system of smuggling, connived at by the authorities. The harbor of Alicante is only a roadstead in a deep bay, small vessels alone being able to approach the quay. The mole has been greatly extended, and a fixed light has been placed on the mole head. Pop. 19,021.

ALICANTE, a province of Spain, formed in 1834 of the S. part of the ancient kingdom of Valencia, and a small part of Murcia. Area, 2868 square miles. The soil is fertile, producing wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citron, figs, and other fruits. Pop. 1849, 363,219.

ALICATA, â-le-kâ'tâ, or LICATA, le-kâ'tâ, a seaport town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, capital of the canton, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 13,465. It exports corn, macaroni, fruit, sulphur, soda, and excellent wines. Vessels load about 1 mile from the town. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Gela*.

ALICE, âl'iss, a lately erected and rising town in the extreme E. of Cape Colony, division or district of Victoria, on a small affluent of the Chumie, 41 miles N.E. of Graham's Town.

ALICE-HOLT (ăl'iss-hōlt) FOREST, in England, co. of Hants, on the border of Surrey. Area, with Woolmer Forest, 15,000 acres, of which 8700 are crown lands.

ALICUDI, ä-le-koo'dee, (anc. *Ericusa*,) the westernmost of the Lipari Islands. It is conical in form, 6 miles in circumference, and rises abruptly from the sea. It produces sulphur, fruits, and palms. Pop. 1000.

ALI'DA, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

ALIFE, ä-lee'fä, (anc. *Allifæ* or *Allifana*,) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles N.N.E. of Capua, nearly deserted on account of the insalubrity of its atmosphere. Pop. 1643.

ALIGAUM, ăl-e-gum', a town of British India, Nizam's dominions, 68 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor.

AL'IGHUR' or AL'LYGHUR', a fort in British India, in a district of the same name, 50 miles N. of Agra, was taken by the British on the 4th of September, 1803. The chief civil officers of the district reside at Coel, 2 miles southward.

ALIKE ISLANDS, three small islands in the strait of Macassar, lat. 3° 41' S., lon. 116° 54' E.

ALIMENA, ä-le-mä'nä, a town in the island of Sicily, 52 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 3400.

ALI-MUSJEED or ALI-MUSJID, ä'lee-mŭs-jeed', a ruined fort of Afghanistan, in the Khyber pass, on a peaked rock, 2433 feet high, and 25 miles W. of Peshawer. In the late war, it was held alternately by the British and Afghans, and was destroyed by Sir W. Nott, November, 1842.

ALINE LOCH, ä-leen' lok, a small arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, Sound of Mull, Scotland, about 3½ miles long, and half a mile broad.

ALINGSAES, ä'ling-säs', a town of Sweden, 32 miles S.S.E. of Wenersborg, with mineral springs, and manufactures of hosiery, woollen cloths, and tobacco pipes.

ALIO-AMBA, ä'le-o äm'bä, a market-town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Shoa, 5271 feet above the level of the sea, and 5 miles E. of Ankober.

ALIPEE, ä'le-pee', or AL'LAPEE', a seaport town of Hindostan, state of Travancore. Lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 76° 24' E. 30 miles S. by E. of Cochin. It carries on a considerable trade in teak-timber, betel-nut, coir, and pepper. Pop. about 13,000.

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE, ä'leez'-sänt-ráne, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 8 miles N.E. of Semur, with iron-mines and mineral waters in its vicinity. This is the ancient *Alesium*, described by Cæsar, (*Bell. Gallic.* lib. vii. sect. 69,) and taken by him from Vercingetorix.

ALISONIA. See ALLISONIA.

ALIWAL, ä-le-wäl', a village and "grassy plain" in North-western India, near the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, N.W. of Loodianah. Here, on the 28th of January, 1846, General Sir H. Smith, with about 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

ALIXAN, ä'lix'ăn', (L. *Alexianum*,) a village of France, department of Drôme, 7 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. 2400.

ALJEZUR. See ALGEZUR.

ALJUBARROTA, äl-zhoo-bär-ro'tä, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 15 miles S.W. of Leiria, on the summit of a mountain. In the neighborhood, John I. of Portugal, surnamed the Great, obtained a signal victory over John I., King of Castile, August 14, 1385, when 12,000 Castilians were slain.

ALJUSTREL, äl-zhoo-strél', a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 77 miles S.E. of Lisbon.

AL-KAISAREEYEH or AL-KAISSERIA, äl-kī-ser-ee'yah, a town in the N.W. part of Morocco, not far from Al-Cazar. Pop. about 8000, of which 500 are Jews.

ALKEN, äl'ken, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the railway from Landen to Hasselt, 4 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 2711.

ALKERTON, äl'ker-ton, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ALKHAM, äl'kăm, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ALKINGTON, a parish of England. See WHITCHURCH.

ALKMAAR or ALCKMAER, alk-mär', (L. *Alcmaria*,) an old and important town of Holland, province of North Holland, 20 miles N.N.W. of Amsterdam, and 5 miles from the sea, on the Great Amsterdam Canal. Lat. 52° 37' N.; lon. 40° 44' E. Alkmaar is a clean, well and regularly built town, intersected by various *grachten*, (grăk'ten,) or small canals, the banks of which are planted with trees. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of a tribunal of commerce; is well supplied with educational and scientific institutions, having, besides public schools, a Latin school, a drawing school, a school of clinical medicine, a natural history and literary society, a society of science and art, &c. Alkmaar possesses a roomy haven, and carries on a considerable export trade in butter and cheese. It is indeed, for cheese, the *greatest* mart in Holland, or even in the world; the quantity sold annually in the town being upwards of 4000 tons. This cheese is exported to all parts of Europe, to the West Indies, and to South America. The manufactures consist of salt, soap, vinegar, earthenware, leather, and parchment. Its successful defence against the Spaniards in 1573, gave rise to the saying, "Victory begins at Alkmaar." Various eminent men were natives of this town, of whom may be named Cornelius Drebbel, the inventor of the thermometer; he died in 1634. In 1595, damask weaving was invented here by Paschiers Lammertyn. Pop. about 9000.

AL-KOSH, äl'-kosh', a walled, fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, 15 miles N. of Mosul. Near it is a Chaldean convent, the monks of which live in caverns. Pop. 3000.

ALLAHABAD, äl-läh-hä-bäd', (*i. e.* the "city of God,") an ancient city of Hindostan, capital of a province of its own name, situated near the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 450 miles N. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 25' 28" N.; lon. 81° 51' 1" E. The town was originally built of brick, but now consists principally of mud houses raised on the foundations of the old buildings. Its antiquity and former extent are attested by the fact that, for several miles around the fort, the soil consists of mortar, broken pottery, and brickdust. The only remarkable buildings are the fort, the Jumma Musjid, or principal mosque, the serai of the Sultan Khusro, and the imperial tombs, or mausoleums. The fort completely commands the navigation, and its site has been selected as the chief military depôt for the upper provinces. Allahabad is the seat of a superior court of justice, and has a school, established by some English gentlemen in 1825, in which native pupils are taught Persic, Hindostanee, and several common branches of education. Pop. in 1832, 64,785, of which 20,669 were Mussulmen, and 44,116 Hindoos.

ALLAHABAD, a town of North-western Hindostan, in Bhawlpoor, 25 miles S.W. of Ahmedpoor.

AL-KSAR, a town of Morocco. See ALCAZAR KEBEER.

ALLAGNA DI SESIA, äl-län'yä dee sä'se-ä, a town of the Sardinian States, in the valley of the Sesia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Varallo. Pop. 2000.

ALLAH-SHEHR. See ALA-SHEHR.

ALLAIRE, äl'lär', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 26 miles E. of Vannes. Pop. 2018.

ALLAMUCHY, al-la-mootch'ee, or ALLAMUCHEE, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about 60 miles N. of Trenton.

ALLAN, al'lan, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joining the Forth 2 miles above Stirling, after a course of 18 miles.

ALLAN, a small river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a beautiful village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Allan, 3 miles N. of Stirling. Near it is a mineral spring, which of late years has been much resorted to.

ALLAN, äl'lôn', a commune and village of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Montélimart, celebrated for its excellent wine, (*rouges d'ordinaire*.) Pop. 600. The first mulberry-trees brought to France were planted in this commune.

ALTANBURG, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, at the N. end of the deep cut on the Welland Canal, 7 miles from St. Catharine's. It contains a grist mill, a saw mill; also, manufactures of cloth and other articles. P. 300.

ALLANCHE, äl'lônsh', a town and commune of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles N.E. of Murat.

ALLANDALE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia.

ALLAPAHA. See ALAPAHA.

AL'LAPUTTY, a small island off Jaffnapatam, at the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 9° 45' N.; lon. 80° 2' E.

ALLARIZ, äl-yä-reeth', a walled town of Spain, in Galicia, 13 miles S.E. of Orense. Pop. 2756.

ALLARMONT, äl'lar'môx', a commune and village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles N.N.E. of St. Dié, with paper-mills. Pop. 754.

ALLASS (äl-lăss') STRAIT, a channel between the Islands of Lombok and Sumbawa, in the Malay Archipelago. Length, about 50 miles; breadth, at the narrowest part, 9 miles.

ALLASSAC, äl'lăs'säk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles W. of Tulle. Pop. 1151.

ALLATOONA, a post-village of Cass co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 130 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ALLAUCH, äl'lôsh', a town and commune of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on a hill, 5 miles N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1666.

ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA, äl-lä-yar-kä-tän'dä, a town of Sinde, 20 miles E. of Hyderabad. Pop. 5000. It has cotton manufactures and dye-works.

ALL'BRIGHT, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

ALLCANNINGS, äl-kan'nings, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALLE, äl'leh, a river of East Prussia, having its sources in some small lakes on the S. borders of Polish Prussia, falls into the Pregel 27 miles above Königsberg. Its whole length is about 115 miles.

ALLÉE BLANCHE, äl'lä' blônsh, (*i. e.* the "white passage,") a valley of Sardinia, in Piedmont, which owes its name to the deep snow with which it is always covered, more or less, in the greatest summer heats.

AL'LEGAN, a county in the W.S.W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by Kalamazoo River, (navigable by small steamboats,) and also drained by Black and Rabbit Rivers. The surface is generally undulating; the soil on the margins

of the rivers is a deep, black alluvion, and in some other parts sand and clay predominate. The county is mostly covered with forests, from which large quantities of lumber are procured. A limestone quarry has been opened in the S.W. part of the county. Capital, Allegan. Pop. 6125.

ALLEGAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Allegan co., Michigan, on both sides of the Kalamazoo River, 160 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It is situated at the head of navigation for small boats, and has an active trade. Lumber is the chief article of export. Laid out in 1835. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Pop. of the township, 752.

ALLEGANY. See ALLEGHANY.

ALLEGHANY,* al-le-gā'nee, a river which rises in Potter co., in the N. part of Pennsylvania. After making a circuit in New York, it returns again into Pennsylvania, and uniting with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, forms the Ohio. It flows through a hilly country, in which pine timber and stone coal are abundant, and is navigable for small steamboats nearly 200 miles from Pittsburg. The principal towns on its banks are Warren, Franklin, and Kittaning.

ALLEGHANY, a county in the W.S.W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee River, and principally drained by its tributaries, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The Genesee Falls at Portage, in the N. part of the county, produce an immense water-power. The country on each side of the Genesee Valley rises, and in the E. and W. parts the surface consists of table-land. The soil is generally fertile; in the N. part best for grain, although the whole county is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Bog iron ore and limestone are found. The New York and Erie Railroad and the Genesee Canal traverse this county. Organized in 1806, having been formed from a portion of Genesee county. Capital, Angelica. Pop. 37,808.

ALLEGHANY, a county in the W.S.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. The Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers unite near the centre of the county, and form the Ohio, which flows towards the S.W. It is also drained by the Youghiogheny River, and by Chartiers, Turtle, and Pine Creeks. The surface in the vicinity of the rivers is much broken, and furrowed into deep ravines; a large portion of the upland is rolling or hilly, and presents a beautiful variety of landscape. The soil of the S.E. part is excellent, having a basis of limestone; in the N.W. part the soil is clayey, and nearly all of the county is arable land. Large quantities of bituminous coal are procured from the hills near Pittsburg. The manufacture of iron, glass, wool, &c. is carried on very extensively; a more particular account of this branch of industry will be found under PITTSBURG. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. The Pennsylvania Canal follows the course of the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers through the county; the Central Railroad has its western terminus at Pittsburg; the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad extends westward to Indiana, &c., and others are in progress towards Erie and Steubenville. In respect to population and manufacturing industry, Alleghany county is the second in the state. Organized in 1788, and named from the Alleghany River. Capital, Pittsburg. Pop. 138,290.

ALLEGHANY, a county forming the W. extremity of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania and Virginia, has an area of about 800 square miles. The extreme length is 65 miles; the breadth varies from 7 to 35 miles. The southern boundary is formed by the Potomac River and its north branch; the county is intersected in the western part by the Youghiogheny River, and also drained by Town, Evits Wills, and Glade Creeks. It is traversed by the main Alleghany Mountain, and by several minor ridges, and the surface is exceedingly broken and rocky. The mountainous districts present broad valleys called *glades*, the soil of which is fertile, and peculiarly adapted to grazing and dairy farms. They furnish the celebrated glades butter and mountain mutton. The prevailing rocks are limestone and variously colored sandstones. Iron ore abounds in many parts of the county; large quantities of stone-coal are procured from the mines a few miles W. from Cumberland. The beds of coal are from 3 to 14 feet in thickness, and extend from the Potomac River to the boundary of Pennsylvania. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Cumberland. Pop. 22,769, of whom 22,045 are free, and 724 slaves.

ALLEGHANY, a county situated a little S.W. from the centre of Virginia, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is intersected by Jackson's River, which unites with the Cow Pasture River on the E. border to form the James River; and it is also drained by Potts and Dunlap Creeks. The main Alleghany chain forms its boundary on the N.W.; a ridge called Middle Mountain extends along the S.E. border, and the Warm Springs and Peters Mountains stretch across the middle of the county. The scenery of this county is remarkably fine, particularly at the passage of Jackson's River through one of the mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Iron ore is found in the county. The James River Canal is designed to terminate at Covington, the county seat. A railroad is projected from this point to the Ohio River at Guyandotte. The Red Sweet Springs of this county have some celebrity, and have been finely improved. Capital, Covington. Pop. 3515, of whom 2821 were free, and 694 slaves.

ALLEGHANY, formerly called BURTON, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the N. bank of the Alleghany River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 408 miles from New York City. The village contains a bank, and receives the business of the valley of the Five-mile Run. Pop. 1037.

ALLEGHANY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2596.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2352.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1488.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 381.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 948.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1174.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3329.

ALLEGHANY BRIDGE, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY CITY. See PITTSBURG.

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, Pennsylvania. See MEADVILLE.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, or ALLEGHANIES, a designation sometimes used as synonymous with APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, and employed to denote the great mountain chain or system which extends south-westerly, nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, along the south-eastern side of the North American continent. (See APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.) This name is, however, more commonly, though rather loosely, applied to that portion of the Appalachian system lying S.W. of the Hudson River, and constituting the line which divides the waters that flow into the Atlantic on the E. from those which descend the Mississippi on the W.

The term ALLEGHANY Mountains, in a still more restricted sense, is applied to a broad range or mass of mountains in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, forming the western portion of the great Appalachian system in those states. The ridges which form the Alleghany are not very distinctly defined, although the entire chain is so remarkable a feature in the geography of our country. The length of this mountain range may be stated at 300 miles; the mean height is about 2500 feet. The Alleghanies, like most of the other chains of the Appalachian system, do not rise into peaks, but stretch in parallel ridges, exhibiting the appearance of gently rounded knolls, or of easy curves, marking the line of the distant horizon. The highest summits of this range are the peaks of Otter, in Virginia, 4200 feet above the sea.

ALLEGHENY. See ALLEGHANY.

ALLEGRANZA, (Sp. *Alegranza*, ä-lā-grän'thä,) the most northern of the Canary Islands, 10 miles N. of Lanzarote. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 31′ W.

ALLEGRE, äl'laig'r', a town and commune of France, at the foot of a volcanic mountain, department of Haute Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. (1851) 2048.

ALLEMAGNE and ALLEMANNI. See GERMANY.

ALLEMANCE, äl-leh-mänz', a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

ALLEMANCE COUNTY. See ALAMANCE.

ALLEMOND-EN-OYSANS, äll'mōx-d'-dēx-wä'zōx', a village of France, department of Isère, in a beautiful valley, about 18 miles S.E. of Grenoble.

AL'LEN, the name of two small rivers and several streams in England.

AL'LEN, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 300 square miles. Big Barren River forms its boundary on the N.E., and it is traversed by Trammel's Creek. The surface is generally level; the soil moderately fertile. Several caves have been found in the limestone formation of this county, but they have not been explored to any great extent. Salt springs are found. The county was formed in 1815, and named in memory of Colonel John Allen, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin.

* It is much to be desired that a uniform orthography of this name should be adopted. In New York it is commonly written *Allegany*; in Pennsylvania, *Allegheny*; and in Virginia and the Southern States, *Alleghany*. As nearly all of the works on general geography, even those published in New York and Pennsylvania, spell the name ALLEGHANY, the citizens of those states might, it is believed, without any unmanly concession, or without the slightest abandonment of what is due to the dignity of sovereign states, conform in this respect to the usage of the majority. The impropriety, not to say absurdity, of this discrepancy in the spelling, will be seen by referring to a representation of New York and Pennsylvania on the same map. We shall there find one and the same river named *Allegheny* near its source; while lower down, for the distance of some 40 or 50 miles, it is *Allegany*, and then again *Allegheny* for the rest of its course. If we have occasion to speak of the mountains, we must, according to this method, call them *Allegany* in a description of New York; *Alleghany* in an article on Pennsylvania; and *Alleghany* in treating of Virginia or any of the Southern or Western States.

Capital, Scottsville. Pop. 8742, of whom 7428 were free, and 1314 slaves.

ALLEN, a county in the W.N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 405 square miles. It is intersected by Auglaize and Ottawa Rivers, and also drained by Riley and Sugar Creeks. The general surface is level; the soil is fertile, and well timbered with hard wood. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, cattle, and swine are the staples. The county is intersected by the Miami Canal, and by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, which has been recently constructed. The canal affords valuable water-power. Capital, Lima. Pop. 12,109.

ALLEN, a county in the E.N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 638 square miles. The St. Joseph and St. Mary Rivers, which rise in Ohio, unite at the county seat, and form the Maumee; the county is also drained by the sources of the Aboite and Little Rivers, and by Cedar and Crooked Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is excellent, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Excepting some wet prairies and "oak openings" of moderate extent, the county is well timbered with oak, hickory, beech, maple, ash, &c. In 1850, this county produced 189,500 bushels of wheat, more than any other in the state, except La Port. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by several plank-roads. The Ohio and Indiana Railroad, recently finished, extends from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, the capital of the county. Allen county was organized in 1824, and named in honor of Colonel William Allen, of Kentucky. Pop. 16,919.

ALLEN, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, 250 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 955.

ALLEN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

ALLEN, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1156.

ALLEN, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 290.

ALLEN, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 747.

ALLEN, a township of Union co., Ohio, intersected by Big Darby Creek. Pop. 979.

ALLEN, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 1033.

ALLEN, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 160 miles W. of Iowa City.

ALLEN, Bog of, the general name applied to a numerous series of bogs in Ireland, stretching across the centre of the country from Wicklow Head to Galway on the S., and from Howth Head to Sligo on the N., having thus a breadth of about 27 miles at the E., and of 80 at the W. extremity. The bogs, however, all lie on the E. side of the Shannon, and are for the most part of that kind called red bog.

ALLENBURG, âl'len-bōōrg', a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 30 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1370.

ALLEN CENTRE, a post-village in Allen township, Alleghany co., New York, about 260 miles W. by S. of Albany.

ALLEN CENTRE, a post-village in Allen township, Union co., Ohio, about 36 miles N.W. of Columbus.

AL'LENDALE, a town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 33 miles E. of Carlisle, on the East Allen. The inhabitants are employed principally in the lead-mines in the vicinity.

ALLENDALE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

ALLENDALE, a post-office of Greene co., Kentucky.

ALLENDALE, a post-township of Ottowa co., Michigan, 20 miles S.E. of Grand Haven. Pop. 168.

ALLENDORF, âl'len-dorf', a town of Hesse-Cassel, in a pretty valley on the Werra, where it receives the Altehainbach, 24 miles E. of Cassel. Some wine and silk are produced, and a good deal of tobacco is raised and manufactured. Pop. 3200.

ALLENDORF, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 miles N.E. of Giessen.

ALLENDORF is likewise the name of four villages in Hesse-Cassel, of three villages in Hesse-Darmstadt, and of ten others in Prussian Hanover, Nassau, &c.

AL'LEN'S, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio, 62 miles W. of Columbus.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina, about 130 miles E. of Columbia.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE, a small village of Marion co., Alabama.

AL'LENSBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 8 miles W. of Hillsborough.

ALLEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

ALLEN'S FRESH, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

ALLEN'S GROVE, a village of Scott co., Iowa, about 50 miles E. of Iowa City.

ALLEN'S GROVE, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

ALLEN'S HILL, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, delightfully situated 8 miles S. of the Niagara Falls Railroad at Bloomfield, with which it communicates by a plank-road.

ALLEN'S ISLE, an island at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in North Australia. Lat. 17° 5′ S., lon. 139° 25′ E.

AL'LENSMORE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ALLEN'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 400 miles N.W. of New Orleans.

ALLEN'S SPRING, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

ALLENSTEIN, âl'len-stīne', a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 65 miles E. of Königsberg. Pop. 3360.

AL'LENSTOWN, a post-township of Merrimac co., New Hampshire, 10 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 526.

AL'LENSVILLE, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, 76 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-village of Todd co., Kentucky, about 180 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Columbus.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, about 100 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

AL'LENTON or ALL'WINTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

AL'LENTON, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

ALLENTON, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama, about 110 miles S. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

AL'LENTOWN, a post-village in Upper Freehold township, Monmouth co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. by N. of Trenton. It has 3 churches and about 500 inhabitants.

ALLENTOWN, formerly NORTHAMPTON, a thriving borough, capital of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on Jordan Creek, an affluent of the Lehigh, half a mile from the latter, 85 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and 51 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence; the streets are wide and straight, and the dwellings are substantially built of brick and stone. It contains a court-house, an academy, 2 public libraries, 5 churches, a bank, and 6 newspaper offices. A substantial stone bridge crosses the Jordan Creek, and another the Lehigh, near this place. The canal of the Lehigh Coal Company, which passes through Allentown, contributes largely to its prosperity. The proposed railroad leading from Easton to Mauch Chunk, will, when completed, pass through this town. The adjacent country is fertile, and highly improved, and contains extensive beds of iron ore and roofing-slate. There are in the town and its vicinity some 15 flourishing mills, and 8 or 9 large anthracite furnaces. Pop. in 1853, about 6000.

ALLENTOWN, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on Ottowa Creek, 6 or 7 miles W. of Lima, and 90 N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 200. First settled about 1843.

ALLER, âl'ler, a river of Germany, rises near Magdeburg, Prussia, flows N.W., and joins the Weser on the right. Length, about 130 miles. Principal affluents, the Ocker and Leine on the left.

AL'LER, a parish and village of England, co. of Somerset, 6½ miles W. by N. of Somerton.

AL'LERDALE, the name of two of the five wards into which the county of Cumberland, England, is divided; they together return two members to the House of Commons.

AL'LERSTON, a parish of England, co. of York.

ALLERTHORPE, âl'ler-thorp, a parish of England, co. of York.

AL'LERTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

AL'LERTON, a township of England, co. of York.

ALLERTON CHAPEL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER, mal-ov'er-er, a parish of England, co. of York.

ALLESLEY, âlz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ALLESTAR, âl'lès-tar', a town in the peninsula of Malacca, kingdom of Queda or Kedda, on the Queda River. It was once the residence of the king, and, in 1832, contained 2000 houses.

ALLESTREE or ALLESTREY, âl'lès-tree or âlz'tree, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

ALLEVARD, âl'vaw', a town and commune of France, department of Isère, 23 miles N.E. of Grenoble, on the Ozeins. It is celebrated for its important iron-mines, yielding about 4500 tons annually. Near it are the ruins of the château Bayard, where was born, in 1476, the chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche," (without fear and without reproach.)

AL'LEXTON or ALLIXTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ALLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Cass co., Texas, about 300 miles N.E. from Austin.

ALLGOSA, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ALLHAL'LOWS, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ALLI, âl'lee, a small river of Naples, Calabria Ultra, rises in Mount Calistro, and after a course of about 18 miles falls into the Gulf of Squillace.

ALLIANCE, al-lī'ans, a post-village of Lexington township, Starke co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, where it is crossed by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 82 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and 136 miles N.E. of Columbus. It was laid out in 1850, and seems destined to become a place of great importance.

ALLIER, âl'le-âr', (anc. *Elaver*,) a river of France, the most important affluent of the Loire. It rises in the forest of Mercœur, and flowing N.N.W., falls into the Loire about 4 miles W. of Nevers. Its entire length is about 260 miles, for a third of which it is navigable.

ALLIER, a department in the central part of France, bor-

dering on the Loire, and intersected by the river Allier, from which it takes its name. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile, producing more grain than is consumed. Small proprietors here, as well as throughout France, have much increased since the first revolution. The vine is but little cultivated. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, and horses of a strong breed. Various mines of iron, coal, and antimony, marble and granite quarries, and porcelain-clay pits are worked. Two canals, and one of the great roads leading from Paris to Lyons, cross the department. Area, 2762 square miles. Pop. in 1852 336,758.

ALLIFÆ. See ALIFE.

AL/LIGATOR, a river of North Carolina, is an inlet which extends from Albemarle Sound southward into Tyrrell county, and into the Alligator Swamp.

ALLIGATOR, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Florida, on the road from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, 120 miles E. of the former. It contains 6 stores, a steam saw mill, a tannery, and about 300 inhabitants.

ALLIGATOR, a post-office of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana.

ALLIGATOR'S RIVERS, (South and East,) two rivers of North Australia, both of which flow into Van Diemen's Gulf, at a distance from each other of about 20 miles.

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, an extensive marshy tract in North Carolina, occupying a great part of the peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

ALLIGNY, âl'lean'yae', a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 12 miles N.E. of Château Chinon.

ALLINGE, âl'ling-ghęh, a village of Denmark, with a small haven, on the N.E. coast of the island of Bornholm.

AL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent. Allington Castle, on the Medway, is one of the most perfect feudal remains in Kent.

AL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. See ATHELINGTON.

ALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALLINGTON, East, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ALLINGTON, West, or AL/YINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon, adjoining the preceding.

ALLINGTON, West, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AL/LISON, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 411.

ALLISON, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

ALLISONIA, al-lis-so'ne-a, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Tennessee, on Elk River, and on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, 77 miles S.E. of the former, and 74 miles from the latter. It is an important station on the railroad, and has a large cotton factory, which cost about $100,000, including machinery. The water-power is said to be unsurpassed by any in the state. Laid out about 1850.

ALLISON'S CREEK, of York district, South Carolina, flows into Catawba River from the right.

ALLOA, al'lo-a, a seaport, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, on the Forth, at the head of its frith, 25 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of town (1841) 5484. The town is irregular, but lately improved. Its older portion is built around the remains of an old castle of the Mar family. In the harbor, ships lie beside a stone quay in 24 feet water at spring tides. Here are ship-building yards, a drydock, tile-works, glass-works, and extensive collieries, distilleries, and breweries, the last producing excellent ale. Woollen goods and castings are produced in the town. Chief imports, flax, linseed, grain, timber, iron, from Holland and the Baltic coasts, with which countries it has a considerable trade. Steam communication daily with Edinburgh and Stirling. Tonnage of vessels belonging to the port, about 16,000. It is supposed to be on the site of the *Alauna* of Ptolemy.

AL'LOMAKEE', a county forming the N.E. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, and on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Yellow River, and intersected by the Upper Iowa. The surface is undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. Capital, Columbus. Pop. 777.

ALLONBY or ALANBY, âl'lon-be, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of Broomfield, on a bay of Solway Frith 9 miles N.N.W. of Cockermouth. Allonby is resorted to for sea bathing.

ALLOS, âl'los', a town of France, department of Basses Alpes, 10 miles S. of Barcelonette. Pop. (1862) 1426.

AL'LOWAY, a post-village of Lyons township, Wayne co., New York, on the Causadaigua Outlet, 3 miles S. of Lyons.

ALLOWAY'S CREEK, of Salem co., New Jersey, flows into the Delaware River 6 miles S. of Salem.

AL'LOWAY KIRK, Ruins of, the scene of Burns's poem of Tam O'Shanter, near the cottage in which the poet was born, 2½ miles S. of Ayr. On the banks of the Doon, about one-fourth of a mile from the ruin, is an elegant monument in honor of Burns.

AL'LOWAYSTOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, 60 miles S.S.W. of Trenton.

ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England. See ELMHAM, SOUTH.

ALL-SAINTS BAY, or BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS, bâ-ee'â dâ to'doce oce sân'toce, a bay on the coast of Brazil, province of Bahia, lat. 13° 10′ S., lon. 38° 50′ W. It has two entrances, the principal of which, 8 or 9 miles wide, is formed on the E. coast by the promontory of St. Antonio, on which is situated the town of Bahia; and on the W. by the island of Itaparica. The least breadth of the channel here is little less than 4½ miles; the other entrance, called Barra Falsa, (false bar,) is less than 2 miles in width. The bay, taken in its whole extent, forms a very deep gulf, which bears the name of Reconcavo, and is from 90 to 100 miles in circuit. The largest fleet may ride in it in safety.

ALLS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama.

AL'LSTÆDT, (Allstädt,) âl'stätt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles W.S.W. of Halle. Pop. 2476.

AL'LUM BAY, a harbor of the Isle of Wight, England. Lat. of Needles light-house, 50° 39′ 54″ N., lon. 1° 33′ 55″ W.

ALLYGHUR. See ALIGHUR.

ALMA, âl'mâ, a little river of Russia, in the Crimea, flows W., and falls into the sea about 20 miles N. of Sevastopol. September 20, 1854, after a severe contest for an hour and a half, the passage of this river, disputed by the Russians, was forced by the allied English, French, and Turkish troops.

ALMACHAR, âl-mâ-char', a town of Spain, in Granada, 18 miles N. by W. of Malaga. Pop. 2081.

ALMADA, âl-mâ'dâ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It has a strong castle on a rock, a hospital for British seamen, a Latin school, and several depôts for wine. Pop. 4536.

ALMA-DAGH, âl'mâ-dâg', (anc. *Amanus*,) a range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, is a branch of the Mount Taurus system, forming the N. boundary of Syria. Length, about 160 miles; width, 30 miles.

ALMADEN, âl-mâ-dên', or ALMADEN DEL AZOGUE, âl-mâ-dên' dêl â-tho'gâ, (*i. e.* "the mines of quicksilver,") a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of the judicial district in the Sierra Morena, 55 miles S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 8645. It has an extensive practical school of mines, established in 1835, 2 Latin schools, and 3 hospitals. The quicksilver-mines of Almaden are considered the most productive in existence; they are "the most curious for their natural history, and the most ancient in the known world." About 5000 men are employed in and about the mines, and those who work below are employed only six hours a day. The average amount of quicksilver annually produced is about 2,000,000 pounds.

ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, âl-mâ-den' dâ lâ plâ'tâ, (*i.e.* "the mines of silver;" anc. *Sisapon* or *Sisapo*,) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 485. Silver-mines were formerly worked in its vicinity.

ALMADIA (âl-mâ-doe'â) ISLETS, a ledge of black rocks running out from the extreme point of Cape Verde; lat. 14° 44′ 30″ N., lon. 17° 25′ W.

ALMAGELL, âl-mâ-ghêll', Pass of, Switzerland, in Valais, between the valleys of Zermatt and Visp, 11,668 feet in elevation, being the highest pass in Europe.

ALMAGRERA, SIERRA DE, se-er'râ dâ âl-mâ-grâ'râ, a clay-slate mountain range of Spain, in the E. of Andalusia, celebrated for its mines of silver and lead.

ALMAGRO, âl-mâ'gro, a city of Spain, in New Castile, 12 miles E.S.E. from Ciudad Real. It is extremely well built, has spacious, well-paved streets, a fine square, a town hall, two hospitals, a barrack, formerly the palace of the grand-masters of Calatrava; it has Latin, normal, and primary schools. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy, manufacturing soap, gypsum, and earthenware, and in making lace for the markets of Madrid and Paris; this last trade occupying no less than 8000 females, in this and the neighbouring towns and villages. Pop. 12,600.

ALMAGUER, âl'mâ'gaie', a town of South America, in New Granada, 40 miles S.S.W. of Popayan, on a table-land 7440 feet in elevation.

ALMAHADIA, or MAHADIA. See AFRIKIAH.

ALMALEE, or ALMALI, âl-mâ-lee', a large town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, on the small river Myra, 25 miles from its junction with the sea, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Adalia. Lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 29° 50′ E. It is beautifully situated in a little valley or natural amphitheatre of the Massacylus mountains. The whole appearance of the town is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, being at once finely set off and relieved by numerous tall poplars and lofty minarets; and further adorned by gardens with which it is surrounded. It is well supplied with water, having not only enough for domestic purposes, but for the propulsion of numerous mills, and the accommodation of several tanyards, dye-works, and factories. Many Frank merchants resort to this city to make purchases. Pop. about 20,000.

ALMANSA, âl-mân'sâ, a city of Spain, in Murcia, 37 miles E. of Albacete. It is a flourishing place, and has manufactures of linen, cotton, and hempen fabrics, brandy, leather, and soap. Near this is a monument on the spot where the French, under the Duke de Berwick, gained a victory over the British and Spanish troops, April 25, 1707.

ALMANSOR, âl-mân-sor', Portugal, an affluent of the Tagus, which it joins after a course of 24 miles.

ALMANZA, âl-mân/thâ, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Cea, 33 miles E.N.E. of Leon.

ALMANZORA, âl-mân-tho/râ, a river of Spain, Andalusia, falls into the Mediterranean after a course of about 60 miles.

ALMARAZ', or âl-mâ-râth', a town of Spain, Estremadura, 48 miles N.E. of Caceres. The Tagus is crossed by the celebrated bridge of Almaraz, built in 1552. On the 18th of May, 1812, Lord Hill gained a victory over the French, from which he took the title of Almaraz. Pop. 500.

ALMAS, âl'mŏsh', a large market-town of Hungary, co. of Bács, about 22 miles E. of the Danube. Lat. 46° 7′ N.; lon. 19° 23′ E. Pop., chiefly Roman Catholics, 8500. Almas, either singly or with various prefixes, is the name of not fewer than 89 places in Hungary, and of numerous places in Transylvania.

ALMAS, âl'mĕs, a village of Brazil, province of Goyaz, 60 miles E. of City of Natividade.

ALMAS, Rio dos, a river of Brazil, falls into the Maranhão after a course of about 90 miles.

ALMAZAN, âl-mâ-thân', a walled town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, here crossed by a fine bridge, 15 miles S. of Soria. Pop. 2400.

ALMAZARRON, âl-mâ-thăz-rōn', or MAZARRON, mâ-thăz-rōn', a town and port of Spain, 20 miles W. of Cartagena. It is well built with wide, though crooked and steep streets, and comprises two parish churches, a convent, school, town and session house, prison, &c. The trade of Almazarron is small, being chiefly coasting. Pop. 6814.

ALMAZORA, âl-mâ-tho/râ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 8 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 3636.

ALMEBY, âm/bee, or ALMERLEY, âm/ẹr-le, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ALMEIDA, âl-mâ/e-dâ, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Coa, 95 miles N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 6200. Almeida is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1762, again by the French in 1810. On the 5th of August, 1811, the allies under Wellington here defeated the French under Massena.

ALMEIDA, âl-mâ/e-dâ, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito-Santo, agreeably situated on a height fronting the sea, at the mouth of the Reis-Magos, about 20 miles N. of Victoria, possesses a church, an extensive market-place, and a large edifice erected by the Jesuits, (who founded the town in 1580,) which is now used as the town-hall, the jail, and the curáte's dwelling-house. Pop. 4000.

ALMEIRIM or ALMEYRIM, âl-mâ-reeng', a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 5 miles S.E. of Santarem.

ALMELEY, âm/lee, or ALMERLEY, âm/ẹr-le, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ALMELO, âl-mâ-lō', a town of the Netherlands, on the Almelo Aa, 25 miles E.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 3238. It has a Latin school, and manufactories of cotton and calico.

ALMENDRALEJO, âl-mĕn-drâ-lâ/ho, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 miles S.E. of Badajos. It comprises one grand square, with numerous, generally well-constructed, paved, and clean streets, ornamented with arcades and watercourses. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, expressing oil, and distilling brandy on an extensive scale. Pop. 5810.

ALMENNO SAN SALVATORE, âl-mĕn/no sân sâl-vâ-to/râ, a town of Venetian Lombardy, capital of district of same name, 7 miles N.W. of Bergamo, on the river Brembo.

ALMER, âl'mẹr, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ALMERIA, âl-mâ-ree/â, (anc. *Murgis,*) a city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, capital of a province of its own name, 104 miles E. of Malaga. It stands S. of the Sierra de Enix, in an extensive and fertile plain. It is in great part enclosed by Moorish bastioned walls, about 2 miles in circuit, and is defended seaward by the two forts of Trinidad and Tiro. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill built, but tolerably well paved and clean, lined principally with houses erected round small internal squares, forming court yards. Almeria has a cathedral, a theological, a classical, and a female college. In the bay there is good and safe anchorage, in 12 and 14 fathoms. About 130 Spanish, and about 355 foreign vessels enter and leave the port annually, besides which it has between 700 and 800 coasters. The average value of exports amounts to $248,298. Its imports comprise coal, fire-bricks, and woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics. Pop. 17,800.

ALMERIA, Gulf of, Spain, in Granada, about 25 miles in width at the entrance, and in depth inland about 10 miles.

ALMERODE, âl'mẹr-o/deh, a town of Germany, 13 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2107.

ALMEYDA, Portugal. See Almeida.

ALMEYDA (âl-mâ/dạ) BAY, on the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique, is in lat. about 13° 30′ S.; lon. 40° 30′ E. It has safe and sheltered anchorage.

ALMIRANTE, al'me-ran', a post-village of Walton co., Florida, near the Yellow Water River, about 140 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee.

ALMIRANTE ISLANDS. See Amiranti Islands.

ALMISSA, âl-mis/sâ, a town of Dalmatia, 15 miles S.E. of Spalatro, at the mouth of the Cettina in the sea, is renowned for the wines produced in its vicinity.

ALMKERK, âlm'kĕrk', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Alm. Pop. 1689.

ALMODOVAR, âl-mo-do/var, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 73 miles S.S.W. of Evora. Pop. 2600.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, âl-mo-do/var dêl kâm/po, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles S.W. of Ciudad Real. It has a mint, cathedral, and oil-mills. Pop. 5620.

ALMODOVAR DEL PINAR, âl-mo-do/var dêl pe-nar', a town of Spain, province of Cuenca. Pop. 1292.

ALMODOVAR DEL RIO, âl-mo-do/var dêl ree/o, a town of Spain, province of Cordova. Pop. 1292.

ALMOGIA, âl-mo-hee/â, a town of Spain, 10 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4068.

ALMOGUERA, âl-mo-gâ/râ, or UCERO, oo-thâ/ro, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, falls into the Douro.

ALMOHARIN, âl-mo-â-reen', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 32 miles S.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2191.

ALMONACID DE ZORITA, âl-mo-nâ-thee/ dâ tho-ree/tâ, a town of Spain, 19 miles S.E. of Guadalajara. Near this the French gained a victory over the Spaniards, 11th of August, 1809.

ALMONASTER LA REAL, âl-mo-năs-tain' lâ râ-âl', a town of Spain, 43 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 2007.

ALMOND, â/mọnd, a small river of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, falling into the Frith of Forth at Cramond. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway crosses it near Kirkliston.

ALMOND, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, flowing E. to join the Tay, near Perth.

ALMOND, al/mọnd, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, on the Canisteo River. Pop. 1914.

ALMOND, a prettily situated village in the above township, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 123 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 1200.

ALMOND, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ALMOND, a post-village of Portage co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles N. of Madison.

ALMONDBURY, â/mọnd-bẹr-e, a large village, township, and parish in England, co. of York, West Riding. The village lies on the river Calder, 35 miles S.W. of York. The inhabitants of both the village and parish are chiefly employed in cotton, woollen, and silk mills. Pop. in 1841, 37,315; of township, 8828.

ALMOND GROVE, a post-office of Red River co., Texas.

ALMONDSBURY, â/mọnz-bẹr-e, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AL'MONT', a township of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 1452.

ALMONT, a post-village in the above township, on an affluent of Clinton River, 50 miles N. of Detroit.

ALMONTE, âl/mon'tâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in a fertile district, 21 miles E. of Huelva. Pop. 3779.

ALMONTE, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, falls into the Tagus; entire length about 75 miles.

ALMORA, âl-mo/râ, a town and fortress of Northern Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, on a ridge 5337 feet above the sea, 85 miles N. of Bareilly.

ALMORADI, âl-mo-râ-dee', a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Segura, 28 miles S.S.W of Alicante. Pop. 3095.

ALMORITIA, al-mo-ree/she-a, or BALLYMORAN, bal-le-mo'ran, a parish of Ireland, co. of Westmeath.

ALMSFORD, âmz/fọrd, or ANSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ALMUDEVAR, âl-moo-dâ-var', a town of Spain, Aragon, 12 miles S.W. of Huesca.

ALMUNECAR, âl-moon-yâ-kar', (anc. *Sexi,*) a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, 33 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 5090. Chief trade in cotton, sugar, and export of fruit.

ALMUNIA DE DOÑA GODINA, âl-moo/ne-â dâ don/yâ go-dee/nâ, a town of Spain, on the right bank of the Grio, 25 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3563.

ALMWYCH, a town of Wales. See Ambwch.

AL/NA, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 20 miles S.S.E. of Augusta, on the Sheepscot River. Ship-building is carried on here. Pop. 916.

ALNE, âln? the name of three small rivers of England, in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Warwick.

ALNE, a parish of England, in the co. of York, North Riding.

ALNEMOUTH, a town of England. See Alemouth.

ALNESS, âl-ness', a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

ALNEY, â/nee, an island in the river Severn, England, co. and half a mile from Gloucester.

ALNHAM, âl'nạm, a parish and township of England, co. of Northumberland.

ALNO, âl'no, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, about 9 miles long, by 4 miles broad. Lat. 62° 25′ N.; lon. 17° 20′ E.

ALNWICK or ALNEWICK, an'nik, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the river Aine, from which it derives its name, 32 miles N. of Newcastle, connected by a short branch with the Berwick and Newcastle Railway. The streets are in general spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the town throughout abundantly supplied with water. The houses are mostly of freestone,

many of them handsome, and nearly all of modern erection. Pop. in 1852, 7327.

ALNWICK CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, adjoining the above town on the N., is supposed to have been founded by the Romans. It covers five acres, is one of the noblest mansions in England, and has belonged to the Percy family since the reign of Edward II. In 1830, it was repaired at an expense of 200,000*l*.

ALONIA, ä-lo'nee'ä, or LIMAN PASHA, le-män' pä'shä', (anc. *Halo'ne,*) a small island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Sea of Marmora.

ALOOSHTA or ALUSCHTA, ä-loosh'tä, sometimes written ALOUCHTA, a town of European Russia, on the S. coast of the Crimea, beautifully situated, 22 miles S.E. of Simferopol. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance. The first mention made of it is in the sixth century, when its castle, which bore the name of Alouston, was repaired by the Emperor Justinian. The ruins of the castle still crown the rock on which the town is built.

ALOOTA, ALOUTA, or ALUTA, ä-loo'tä, called also ALT, ält, a rapid river of Transylvania, rises in the W. Carpathian Mountains, crosses Wallachia, and falls into the Danube at Nicopolis, after a course of about 270 miles.

ALORA, ä-lo'rä, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles N.W. of Malaga. Agriculture, pressing of oil, and the manufacture of soap are the chief employments of the people. Pop. 6794.

ALORE, ä-lōr', a large village of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N.W. of Nellore.

ALORIE, ä-lo'ree', a large town of Western Africa, in Guinea, territory of Yarriba, E. of the Kong Mountains, 40 miles S.S.W. of Katunga, and 160 miles N.E. of Lagos; lat. 8° 15′ N., lon. 5° 46′ E.

ALOSNO, ä-los'no, a town of Spain, 19 miles N.W. of Huelva. Pop. 2884.

ALOST, äl'ost, or AALST, älst, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, near the confines of South Brabant, 15 miles W.N.W. of Brussels, and 3 miles S. of the Audegem station of the Ostend and Brussels Railway. It is surrounded with walls, which have five gates, and is traversed by the Dender, which has been converted into a canal, from Alost to its junction with the Scheldt at Termonde or Dendermonde, 8 miles below. The handsomest building in the town is the church of St. Martin, one of the largest and finest in Belgium. The chief public institutions besides the college, a handsome structure, are the hospital, the academy of design, the chamber of commerce, and the horticultural society. Both the trade and manufactures of Alost are of considerable importance. The former is in corn, oil, and particularly hops, which are extensively grown in the neighbourhood. The latter are chiefly lace, leather, tobacco, and the various products of numerous breweries, distilleries, salt refineries, flax, and cotton mills, dye-works, copper and iron foundries. Alost, of which the earliest mention in charters is A. D. 870, was anciently the capital of what was called Imperial Flanders. Pop. 15,000.

ALOUCHTA. See ALOOSHTA.

ALOUTA. See ALOOTA.

ALOZAYNA, ä-lo-thī'nä, a town of Spain, in Granada, N.E. of Ocin. Pop. 2432.

ALPEN, äl'pen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N.E. of Geldern. Pop. 779.

ALPE'NA, originally called ANAMICKEE, a new county in the N.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and Thunder Bay. The area is estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by Thunder Bay River. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

ALPERA, äl-pā'rä, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 30 miles N.E. of Albacete. Pop. 2432.

ALPES-BASSES, ALPES-HAUTES. See BASSES-ALPES, HAUTES-ALPES.

ALPHA, äl'fä, a post-office of Clinton co., Kentucky.

ALPHA, a post-office of Greene co., Ohio.

ALPH'AMSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ALPHEN, äl'fen, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the old Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 2794, with manufactures of linen and tobacco pipes.

ALPHEN-EN-RIEL, äl'fen-en-reel, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1725.

ALPHETON, al'fe-ton or äl'fe-ton, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ALPHEUS, a river of Greece. See ROUPHIA.

AL'PHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ALPHONSE (al'fonz') ISLANDS, two small islands surrounded by extensive reefs, situated in the Indian Ocean. The N. point is in lat. 6° 59′ 30″ S.; lon. 52° 41′ E.

ALPIGNANO, äl-peen-yä'no, a town of Piedmont, province of Turin. Pop. 1600.

AL'PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ALPIRSBACH, äl'peers-bäk', a town of Würtemberg, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1680.

ALPNACH, älp'näk, or ALPNACHT, älp'näkt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the S.W. arm of the Lake of Four Cantons, 8 miles S.S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1300. The *Slide of Alpnach* was a remarkable wooden railway, by which timber from Mont Pilate was formerly conveyed down to the lake.

ALPS, älps, a range of mountains the most remarkable in Europe, whether in regard to extent or elevation; they form a crescent-shaped chain, culminating in Mont Blanc, and covering the greater part of Switzerland, and part of France, Northern Italy, Bavaria, Austria, and Turkey, forming the central portion of the great mountain system of Southern Europe, which, in a manner more or less connected, extends from Cape Finistère, on the Atlantic, to the Black Sea. Descriptively, the Alps may be said to originate on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, between Lyons and Nice; when, separating the basin of the Rhone from the affluents of the Po, the chain stretches across Switzerland and the Tyrol to the sources of the Drave and the Salzach, where it bifurcates. The N. branch covers the country round Salzburg, Styria, and Austria, and proceeds N.E. to Brody, in Galicia; while the S. branch, after having separated Carinthia from the Venetian territory, subdivides on the frontiers of Illyria into two branches, including the basin of the Save, and appears to terminate at the head of the Gulf of Quarnero, at the banks of the Kulps. From this river, however, a chain stretches S.E. through Dalmatia and Bosnia, lowering down at the river Narenta, (an affluent of the Adriatic,) which is now conventionally assumed as the S.E. boundary of the Alps. From the slopes of the Alps flow, directly or by affluents, the great rivers of Central Europe, the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Po. From the Jura Mountains, the Alps are separated by the narrow gorge through which the Rhone passes below Geneva, from the Apennines by the valley of Savona, E. of the Col-de-Tende.

The Alps comprise the following divisions:—the Western Alps, (consisting of 14 branches,) which have a general direction from S. to N., and extend, under the names of the Maritime Alps, from the sea to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po; the Cottian Alps, (consisting of 9 branches,) which prolong the chain to Mont Cenis, and include Mont Genèvre; and the Grecian Alps, (i. *Alpes Graiæ,*) which include Little St. Bernard, and terminate at Mont Blanc. The Eastern Alps, or those chains which extend from W. to E., having much greater breadth, are separated into a northern and southern series; the former comprise the Bernese Alps, on the N. of the valley of the Rhone, the Alps of St. Gall, on the N.W. of the valley of the Rhine, the Noric Alps, which may be considered as extending from Lake Constance to the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, and the Styrian Alps, a small chain between the Noric and Carnic Alps. The southern series is composed of the Pennine Alps, between Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa; the Lepontine Alps, thence to Mont Bernardin, near the sources of the Upper Rhine; the Rhetian Alps, which terminate at Monte Croce, near the sources of the Piave; and the Carnic Alps, extending to the lowest part of the river Mur, which separates them from the mountains of Bakony. Mont Blanc, which attains an elevation of 15,810 feet, is the culminating point of the Alps and of all Europe; the other principal summits are Monte Rosa, 15,208 feet, Finsteraarhorn, in the Bernese Alps, 14,026 feet, Monte Viso, 12,585 feet, the Ortler Spitz, in the Rhetian Alps, 12,821 feet, the Gross Glockner, in the Noric Alps, 13,100 feet, the Terglou, in the Carnic Alps, 9380 feet, and the Eisenhut, in the Styrian Alps.

The passes of the Alps, called in French *cols*, that is, depressions, are the roads by which communication is effected between districts on opposite sides of the mountains. They may be divided into three classes: 1. Those practicable for wheeled carriages; 2. Those practicable for horses or mules; 3. Those suited only for foot passengers. Of the first class, by far the most frequented, is the Mont Cenis, 6775 feet high, forming the principal route from France to Italy; the Simplon, 6592 feet high, from Valais into Piedmont; and the Splügen, 6939 feet high, and Bernardino, leading from the Grisons into Lombardy. According to their altitude, the Alps are sometimes divided into Low, Middle, and High. In the first of these divisions are included all from 2000 to 5500 feet high; in the second, those from 5500 feet to 8000 feet, where the snow line commences; and, in the third, those from 8000 feet to 15,000 feet, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow. The other principal passes are the Col de Tende, in the Maritime Alps, 5890 feet; the pass of Mont Genèvre, in the Cottian Alps, 6560 feet; the pass of the Great St. Bernard, 8150 feet; the pass of Mount St. Gothard, in the Lepontine Alps, 6976 feet; the Loibl-berg, in the Carnic Alps, and the Semmering, in the Noric Alps. The Stelvio, in the Empire of Austria, 9100 feet, is the highest carriage pass in the Alps, and that of St. Gothard is the only one which is carried over the crest of the mountains; the others generally cross by the beds of torrents.

The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snow, and present, with their magnificent glaciers, the innumerable cascades which are precipitated from their summits, and the forests and meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. It is calculated that in the range of the Alps there are fields of ice covering an area of 1500 square miles, of 100 feet in thickness. Gla-

ciers are to be met with in various Alpine regions, but those of the Alps have been more minutely investigated than any others. They consist of masses of snow-ice formed in valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, whose prolongations extend to those lower down, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation. They present the appearance of a frozen torrent, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called crevasses, and are composed of snow melted by solar heat, and frozen into granular ice, constituting a compound of ice and water more or less yielding, according to the state of wetness or infiltration. Glaciers are constantly subject to the laws of fluids, and, therefore, by no means stationary, except probably during winter, but continually moving, their rate of progression during summer being from 18 to 24 inches in 24 hours. On their surface they bear large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, brought down from the mountain recesses where the glaciers originate. These heaps are alternately deposited at the foot of the glaciers, and form terminal *moraines*, presenting the geologist with excellent materials for studying the structure of the mountains whence they have been derived. In thickness, glaciers range from a few feet to several hundreds. In the winter of 1818–19, some Swiss glaciers increased so greatly, and came so far down into the lower valleys, as to sweep away whole villages. In the valleys above the glaciers, deep lakes are sometimes formed which, at times bursting their barriers, rush down the gorges and lower valleys with destructive fury. Small lakes frequently occur in the Alps of great altitudes and of considerable depth. They are to be met with near the summit of many of the *cols* or passes, at the top of the water sheds, and form the natural sources of streams, which sometimes have their courses in opposite directions.

Among the most remarkable of the phenomena connected with the Alps, are the whirlwinds, called *tourmentes* (toor'-mônt') by the French, and *Gusen* (gōōz'en) by the Germans. They arise with great violence, often accompanied by thunder and lightning, tossing the snow in eddying clouds, which blind or, perhaps, overwhelm the traveller; and frequently setting in motion the still more formidable AVALANCHE. The last (called in French *Lavanche*, lä'vônsh', or *Lawinge*, lä'vônzh'; German, *Lawine*, lä-vee'neh, or *Lauwine*, low-vee'neh) may be described as enormous masses of snow, which, detached by various causes from their original position, roll with tremendous noise and force over rock and precipice, down to the plains below, overwhelming man and beast, forest and dwelling, in one common destruction. A touch of the foot, or the slightest motion of the air, even that produced by the sound of a small bell or other instrument, is often sufficient to set the avalanche in motion. The most destructive are those which are composed of hardened snow, and which, rolling or sliding down from the mountains, carry all before them. From the frequent occurrence of avalanches, some parts of the Alps are entirely uninhabited; and, in others, large patches of the tallest and strongest trees are left standing, in order to arrest their progress; houses are built under the shelter of rocks, and all other available means adopted to avoid the effects of these destructive visitants.

The higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, and slate. The summits ascend considerably above the line of perpetual snow, (in this latitude about 8900 feet above the sea:) glaciers descend as low as 3400 feet above the sea. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 3600 feet; oats, at 4900 feet; barley, at 5100 feet: the oak is found to the height of 4500 feet; pines and larches as high as 6500 feet above the sea; and the Alpine rose reaches the limit of perpetual snow. The mineral products are chiefly iron, copper, and lead; but quicksilver, rock-salt, and some gold and silver are met with. In the French Alps, near Grenoble, small veins containing native gold have been worked; after being neglected for half a century, the works were resumed in 1837.——Adj. Alpine, äl'pin.

ALPS, a post-village in Nassau township, Rensselaer co., New York, 24 miles E. by S. of Albany.

ALPS, LOWER, or ALPES, BASSES. See BASSES-ALPES.

ALPS, SWABIAN. See ALB.

ALPS, UPPER, or ALPES, HAUTES. See HAUTES-ALPES.

ALPUENTE, äl-poo-en'tä or äl-pwen'tä, a town of Spain, 48 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2356. It was a Roman station, and has many ancient remains. The name signifies "at or near the bridge," referring perhaps to the bridge in the vicinity over an affluent of the Guadalaviar river.

ALPUJARRAS, äl-poo-hä'räs, a mountainous region of Spain, in Granada, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided in 1834 between the provinces of Granada and Almeria.

ALQUINA, a post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 62 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

ALRESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ALRESFORD, NEW, a market-town of England, co. of Hants, 7 miles N.E. of Winchester. Pop. 1573.

ALRESFORD, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Hants, adjoining the above.

ALREWAS or ALDERWAS, äl'der-was, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ALROE, (Alröe,) äl'rö'eh, an island of Denmark, at the mouth of Horsens-fiord. Lat. 55° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 5′ E. It contains a village called Alröe-By, which, with the district around, forms the Danish parish of the same name.

ALSACE, äl'sās', (L. *Alsatia*, al-sā'she-ä; Ger. *Elsass*, äl'sās,) one of the old German provinces, having the Rhine on the E., and the Vosges Mountains on the W. It was ceded to France in 1648, and now forms the departments of Haut and Bas Rhin, (Upper and Lower Rhine.)

ALSACE, äl'sās, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2897.

AL-SALIK, äl-sä'leek', or AL-SALIH, a town of Arabia, about 2 miles from its S. coast, and 10 miles N.E. of Cape Ras Seilan. It has 200 houses.

ALSDORF, äls'dorf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1095.

ALSEN, äl'sen, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, duchy of Sleswick, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, between lat. 54° 51′ and 55° 5′ N., and lon. 9° 37′ and 10° 7′ E. Pop. 22,500.

ALSENO, äl-sā'no, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, 18 miles E.S.E. of Piacenza.

ALSFELD, äls'felt, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Schwalm, 26 miles E.N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 3700.

ALSH, LOCH, lok äl'sh, is on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, opposite the S. end of the Isle of Skye.

ALSLEBEN, äls'lä'ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Saale, 29 miles S. of Magdeburg. P. 1945.

ALSLEBEN, ALTDORF, an adjoining village, with a castle and fief of the duchy of Anhalt Dessau. Pop. 1424.

ALSO-KUBIN, äl'sho'koo'been', a town of Hungary, in Arva, on the river Arva, 32 miles N.N.E. of Neusohl.

ALSTAHOUG, äls'ta-hoog', a maritime village of Norway, province of Nordland, the most northern bishopric in Europe, on the S. shore of the island of Alsten. Lat. 64° 55′ N.

ALSTEAD, äl'sted, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 60 miles W. by S. of Concord. It has several foundries and paper mills. Pop. 1425.

ALSTEN, äl'sten, an island of Norway, province of Nordland. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 13° E. The island is mountainous; one of the Seven Sisters attains an elevation of 4379 feet.

ALSTER, äl'ster, a river of Denmark, in Holstein, flows into the Elbe.

ALSTON, a town of England. See ALDSTONE.

ALSTON, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

ALSTONFIELD, äl'ston-feeld, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ALSTON-MOOR, a parish of England. See ALDSTONE.

ALT, ält, or *ALTEN*, äl'ten, a German word, signifying "old," forming the prefix of numerous names in Central Europe, as ALT-OFEN, "Old Ofen or Buda." Such compounds are usually given under the name to which they are prefixed.

ALTAFULLA, äl-tä-fool'yä, a town of Spain, 6 miles E. of Tarragona, near the mouth of the Gaya. Pop. 1119.

ALTA GRACIA, äl'tä grä'se-ä, a town of South America, in New Granada, on the Orinoco, 40 miles S. of Bogota.

ALTA GRACIA, a town of La Plata, in the province of Cordova, 25 miles S.W. of Cordova. Pop. 4000.

ALTA GRACIA, a town of South America, in Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaybo Strait.

ALTAI, äl-tī', more correctly ALTA YEEN OOLA, (*i. e.* "golden mountain,") the name of a group of mountains projecting into the plains of Siberia from the N.W. angle of the elevated table-land of Central Asia, and lying between the sources of the Irtish on the W. and the Yenisei on the E. The literal appropriateness of the name borne by a group of mountains so distinguished at the present day for its mineral riches is probably but accidental. The country in question was formerly the seat of the Mongolian tribe, called the Golden Horde, (*orta aient.*) and it is consonant with their usages to suppose that they dignified with the title of golden the residence of their chief, or the locality in which he fixed his camp; and that the name, ALTA YEEN OOLA, or Golden Mountain, (*alta* signifying "golden," in Mongolian,) which denoted at first only the court, or royal residence, came at length to be applied to the whole territory of the tribe. At the present day the name Altai is given exclusively, both by natives and Russian settlers, to the country actually occupied by the Kalmuks, and is thus confined in its application within comparatively narrow bounds. European geographers, on the other hand, have hitherto used it as a general denomination for a supposed chain of mountains extending continuously from the upper waters of the Irtish W. to Lake Baikal. The Altai Mountains, taken according to the widest acceptation of the name at the present day, extend through 6½° of latitude, viz. from the vicinity of Tomsk, at the N. foot of the Alatoo, or from lat. 56° N. to the neighborhood of Bookhtarminsk, at the confluence of the Bookhtarma and Irtish, in lat. 49° 30′ N.; and through 7° of longitude, from the mountains of Kolyvan, in the W., (lon. 82° E.,) to the Sayan chain in the E. The several ranges embraced within these limits are, proceeding from N. to S. and from W. to E. as follows:—The Alatoo

winding very irregularly from N.W. to S.E., and sending down copious streams both to the Obi and Yenisei; the chain of Salair, (sä-lä-eer',) separated from the Alatoo by the valleys of the Tom and Inya.

To the S. and W. of these mountains lies the wide valley of the Obi, to the southward of which we find the following Alpine ranges, viz. the Bashalatsk, Chechulins, Tegeretsk, and Kolyvan Mountains, all striking nearly N.W. and S.E.; then the Alps of Korgone, Koksoo, Oobinsk, Toorgoosoon, (Turgusune,) and Oolbinsk; and, bordering on the left bank of the Katoonya, the Alps of Oorsool (Ursul) and Teretinsk; on the right bank, the chains of Kholsoon, (Kholsune,) Katoonya, and Arghyto; S. of these, the Shebenooha (Schebenuha) chain presents to the N. a concave outline, prolonged towards the N.E.; and this direction of the mountain chain becomes more frequent on the E. of the Katoonya. The Saljar, Kurai, and Toboshok Alps still stretch from N.W. to S.E., but the Karagal and Moongoontalga chains, and part of the Sayan, extend in a S.W. to N.E. direction. The mountainous region thus described occupies an area of about 40,000 geographical square miles, which is nearly equal to that of England: it is all comprised in the government of Tomsk, with the exception of the valley of the Abakan, towards the N.E., which belongs to the government of Yeniseisk. The S.W. slopes of the Oobinsk, Oolbinsk, and Toorgoosoon ranges pour some streams into the Irtish, while the N.E. face of the Alatoo range contributes to swell the Yenesei; but with these few exceptions, the waters of this extensive region, the rivers of which are large as well as numerous, all flow into the main branch of the Obi. The Altai group has been described by a geological writer of great authority as a vast promontory, connected on the S. with the mainland of primitive rocks, and surrounded on the other three sides by an ocean of diluvial deposits. This opinion requires some modification, perhaps, as far as regards the E. district of the Altai, of which only the N. portion presents to view diluvial formations. The physiognomy of the Altai Mountains, in their W. and S. divisions, is generally grand and interesting. The rivers, which are very numerous, flow rapidly with full streams; and the various forms of the stratified and metamorphosed rocks, of the limestones, porphyry, and granite, with the Bielki (white or snowy mountains) in the distance, lend to the scene the charm of perpetual novelty. The banks of the Katoonya, in the heart of the mountains, presents a landscape of the most impressive character, an immense wall of rock extending from W. to E. supports fields of perpetual snow and glaciers, from the midst of which rise numerous rocky points, pyramids, and truncated cones; while in the distance are seen the two towering peaks named the Pillars of the Katoonya. These peaks, which are supposed to be the highest summits of the Altai Mountains, stand on a wide and elevated table-land lying between the sources of the Katoonya, the Bielaya, (falling into the Tchuya or Chuya,) and the Berell, which joins the Bookhtarma. Glaciers, spreading from the bases of the Bielookha (Bielukha,) or "snowy cones," supply the fountains of these three rivers. The absolute height of the Pillars has been estimated by Dr. Gebler at 11,723 feet, and by Tchihatcheff at 12,790 feet. The area covered by perpetual snow in the Altai is very considerable, but the height of the snow line, which is very irregular, does not appear to have been yet ascertained for any locality by exact observation. It is supposed to be relatively high, owing, probably, to the great mass of the highland, and to the contiguity of the mountains, as well as to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere; and in the S. and more elevated portion of the Altai, its general elevation does not, perhaps, fall much short of 8000 feet. The glaciers of the same region occupy a large extent, but they never descend far below the snow line; and it is a remarkable fact, that though in the granitic districts of the Altai, valleys are to be found strewed over with blocks of granite, which in some places occur in great numbers even on the crests of the mountains, yet boulders, properly so called, the distribution of which is generally ascribed to the agency of the glaciers, are never met with either in the Alpine regions of the Altai or the plains surrounding them. The Altai Mountains owe their reputation and importance chiefly to their mineral treasures, rich silver, copper, and iron ores, to which gold has been recently added. A variety of porphyry, commonly styled jasper, which is formed in the lathe into handsome vases, and takes a fine polish, may be enumerated among the valuable minerals of the Altai.

ALTAMAHA, äl'tą-mą-haw', a river of Georgia, formed by the union of the Oconee and Ogeechee, in the S.E. central part of the state. It flows south-eastward through sandy plains, which are partly occupied by pine barrens, and empties itself into the Atlantic, 12 miles below Darien, and about 60 miles S.W. of Savannah. It is navigable for vessels of 30 tons through its whole extent, which is about 140 miles.

ALTAMIRA, äl-tä-mee'rä, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 10 miles N.W. of Tampico.

ALTAMONT, äl'tą-mont', a small post-village, capital of Grundy co., Tennessee, situated on the top of Cumberland Mountain, 80 miles S.E. of Nashville, was laid out in 1848, in the midst of the woods.

ALTAMURA, äl-tä-moo'rä, a town of Naples in Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 28 miles S.W. of Bari. It is handsome, has a fine cathedral, a hospital, and a university, founded by Charles of Anjou. It is defended by a good castle, and is built on the ruins of the ancient *Lupalia*. Altamura is the residence of the royal governor. Pop. 15,000.

ALTA SPRINGS, a post-village of Limestone co., Texas.

ALTAVILLA, äl'tä-vil'lä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles N. of Avellino. Pop. 2700.

ALTAVILLA, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. 2400.

ALTAY, äl-tä', a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

ALTAY MOUNTAINS. See ALTAI.

ALTDAMM, ält'dämm, a fortified city of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 4 miles E.S.E. of Stettin, where the river Plöne flows into Dammsche-see. Pop. 2419.

ALTCAR, ält'kar, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

ALTDORF, Switzerland. See ALTORF.

ALTDORF, ält'dorf, or ALTORF, äl'torf, a town of Bavaria, on the river Schwarzach, in a beautiful and fertile country, 13 miles E.S.E of Nuremberg. Pop. 2700.

ALTDORF, a town of Würtemberg, 2 miles N.N.E. of Ravensburg. Pop. 2407, (Roman Catholics.)

ALTDORF, a village in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in a fertile district, on the high road from Offenburg to Freiburg. Altdorf is also the name of numerous other localities, all unimportant.

ALTE, äl'tä, or ALTA, äl'tä, a village of Portugal, province of Algarve, N. of Loule, in a basin-like valley, on the border of a mountain ridge.

ALTEA, äl-ta'ä, a seaport town of Spain, on a bay of the same name, 27 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Alger, and on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5502.

ALTEN, äl'tęn, a river of Norway, province of Finmark, rising in two sources, falls into the Altenfiord after a course of about 50 miles.

ALTENA, äl'tę-nä, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lenne. Pop. 4100. It has manufactures of iron and steel.

ALTENA, Denmark. See ALTONA.

ALTENAU, äl'tęn-ow', a mining-town of Hanover, in the Harz Mountains, E. of Klausthal. Pop. 1620.

ALTENAU is also the name of several other villages, one in Prussia, and one in Bavaria.

ALTENBERG, äl'tęn-berg', (old hill,) the name of numerous towns, villages, and districts throughout Germany, of which the only one worthy of being named is in Saxony, 20 miles S. of Dresden, capital of the bailiwick of the same name. It is the seat of local courts of justice. Pop. 2036.

ALTENBRUCH, äl'tęn-brook', a town of Hanover, 4 miles S.E. of Cuxhaven. Pop. 2500.

ALTENBURG, äl'ten-boorg, or SAXE-ALTENBURG, sax äl'tęn-boorg, (Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg*, säk'sęn-äl'tęn-boorg,) a duchy of West Germany, consisting of two divisions, which are separated from each other by the interposition of Reuss-Gera. The area of the divisions is nearly equal, that of Altenburg containing about 240 square miles, and that of Saal-Eisenberg, nearly 270 square miles, but the population of the former far exceeds that of the latter, the one being 85,400, and the other only 47,450. The difference of population is accounted for by the different characters of the surface of the countries. Altenburg is one of the most fertile and best-cultivated districts in Germany; while Saal-Eisenberg, particularly in the S.E., is covered with mountains and forests.

ALTENBURG, ("old castle,") a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe Altenburg, 26 miles S. of Leipsic, with which it is connected by a railway: lat. 50° 58′ N., lon. 12° 27′ E. It is walled, and though irregularly built upon several hills, has some fine streets and many handsome edifices. It is the seat of the higher courts and government offices, and contains 7 churches, a gymnasium, a considerable library, 3 hospitals, philosophical, horticultural, historical, and antiquarian societies, a drawing academy, a theatre, &c. The chief manufactures are of linen, worsted, brandy, starch, porcelain, optical instruments, &c. Pop. 13,697.

ALTENBURG, (Hun. *Magyar Ovar*, möd'yŏr' o'var',) a market-town of Hungary, 47 miles S.E. of Vienna, in a marsh, on an island of the Leytha. Pop. 3400. At least 48 places in Germany have the common name of Altenburg.

ALTENBURG, a village of Perry co., Missouri, about 5 miles W. of the Mississippi.

ALTENDORF, äl'tęn-dorf', ("old village,") the name of numerous villages in Germany, Bavaria, Hesse, Hanover, Holstein, Austria, Prussia, and Saxony. The largest is a village in Moravia, on the Podelskybache, near Olmutz. Pop. 2020

ALTENGAARD, äl'tęn-gord', a seaport town of Norway, capital of the province of Finmark, on the Alten, at the head of a fiord, 53 miles S.S.W. of Hammerfest, lat. 69° 55′ N., lon. 23° 6′ 20″ E., near the N. limit of the cultivation of barley. In 1842, 195 vessels, mostly Russian and Nor-

wegian, entered its port, with cargoes valued at 68,720*l.*, and 185 cleared with cargoes of an aggregate value of 72,400*l.*

ALTEN-GOTTERN, äl'ten-got'tern, a village of Prussian Saxony, 24 miles N.W. of Erfurt.

ALTENHEIM, äl'ten-hime', a village of the Grand Duchy of Baden, situated in a rich champaign country.

ALTENHOF, äl'ten-hof', a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 3 miles S.E. of Eckernförde. Pop. 500.

ALTENKIRCHEN, äl'ten-kee'ren, (*i. e.* "old churches,") a fortified town of Prussia, province of Lower Rhine, 16 miles N. of Coblentz, on the Wied. There are several other places in Germany named Altenkirchen.

ALTENMARKT, äl'ten-markt', (*i. e.* "old market,") the name of numerous unimportant places in Germany.

ALTENPLATHOW, äl'ten-plä'tov, a village of Prussian Saxony, regency of Magdeburg, circle of Jerichow. Pop. 1565.

ALTENSTADT, äl'ten-stätt', (*i. e.* "old town,") the name of seven unimportant places in Bavaria, two in Hesse, one in Würtemberg, and one in Austria.

ALTENSTEIG or ALLTENSTAIG, äl'ten-stäg', a town of Würtemberg, on the Nagold, 28 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2000. It has a castle and various manufactories.

ALTER-DO-CHAM (or CHÃO,) äl-tair'do-shä'ông, (almost shówng,) a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Ariz, 14 miles S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 2000.

ALTER-DO-CHAM or CHÃO, äl-tair'do-shä'ông, a town of Brazil, on the Tapajos, at its junction with the Amazon, 10 miles S. of Santarem.

ALTERNON or ALTARNUN, äl'ter-non, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

ALT-GRADISKA, ält-grä-dis'kä, a fortress of Austria, Sclavonia, on the Save, opposite Berbir, or Turkish Gradiska, and 24 miles S.W. of Poschega. Pop. 2300.

ALTHALDENSLEBEN, älf-häl'dens-lä'ben, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, on the Bever, 13 miles N.W. of Magdeburg.

ALTHORNE, äl'thorn, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ALTHORP (äl'thorp) MANOR, in the co. of Northampton, England, about 6 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has been possessed by the Spencer family for upwards of three centuries, and is famous for its noble library.

ALTHORP MANOR, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Trent, where joined by the Stamford and Keadby Canal.

ALTIN or ALTYN, äl-tin', or TELETSKOI or TELETSKOE, tä-lät-skoi', a lake of Siberia, 320 miles S.S.E. of Tomsk. It is of irregular shape, 75 miles in length from N. to S., by 20 miles in average breadth, and traversed by a head stream of the Obi.

ALTKIRCH, ält'keesk', (*i. e.* "old church,") a manufacturing town of France, department of Haut Rhin, (Alsace,) 17 miles W. of Basel. Pop. in 1852, 2611.

ALTMUHL, (Altmühl,) ält'mül, a river of Bavaria, rises 7 miles N.E. of Rothenburg, passes Leutershausen, Günzenhausen, and Eichstädt, and joins the Danube at Kelheim. The project of Charlemagne to join the Altmühl with the Regnitz, and so unite the Rhine with the Danube, has been recently executed by the Bavarian government; and the *Ludwigs Canal*, or canal of the Maine and Danube, between Bamberg on the Regnitz, and Dietfurt on the Altmühl, thus connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean. The iron boat *Amsterdam en Weenen* performed the first voyage direct from Amsterdam to Vienna in August, 1846.

ALTO, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

ALTO, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

ALTO, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

ALTO, a post-office of Howard co., Indiana.

ALTO, a post-township forming the south-western extremity of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

ALT-OETTING, älf-öt'ting, (*i. e.* "Old Öttting,") a market-town of Bavaria, 41 miles S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1500. In one of its numerous religious edifices, is the tomb of the famous Austrian general Tilly. See ÖTTING.

ALT-OFEN, älf-ö'fen, (*i. e.* "Old Ofen or Buda,") a municipal town of Hungary, forming almost a suburb of Buda. It is supposed to occupy the site of the *Sicambria* of the Romans. Pop. 9150.

ALTOMONTE, äl'to-mon'tä, or ALTAMONT, äl'tä-mont', a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles S.W. of Cassano. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold, silver, and iron, and a salt spring. Pop. 4600.

ALTON, äl'ton, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the Wey, 16 miles E.N.E. of Winchester. It is the polling place for the county. Pop. 3139.

ALTON, äl'ton, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

ALTON, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the Cocheco Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1795.

ALTON, a post-village of Sodus township, Wayne co., New York, is situated on a branch of the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, 16 miles N. of Lyons.

ALTON, a post-village, capital of Denton co., Texas, is about 240 miles N. by E. of Austin City, and a few miles W. of the main fork of Trinity River. It is situated in a rich farming district, which produces cotton, wheat, and Indian corn, and is well supplied with timber. The county is traversed by the large forests called the "Cross Timbers." Alton has sprung up since 1846.

ALTON, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the National Road, 9 miles W. of Columbus, has about 50 inhabitants.

ALTON, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

ALTON, äl'ton, a city and port of entry Madison co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 21 miles above St. Louis, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and 76 miles S.S.W. of Springfield. It has a favorable position for trade, and its landing is one of the best on the river. A railroad has been completed from this place to Springfield, and two others are in course of construction, which will connect it with Jacksonville, and with Terre Haute, Indiana. Alton contained but few houses until the penitentiary was located here in 1832, since which it has increased rapidly. It has wide streets, several public squares, and a large space along the margin of the river reserved for a public landing and promenade. It contains about 6 churches, a lyceum, a theological seminary, and a newspaper office. Upper Alton, 1½ or 2 miles to the E., is the seat of Shurtleff College, under the direction of the Baptists. Large quarries of fine limestone have been opened near Alton, and stonecoal and timber are abundant in the vicinity. Pop. 3875.

ALTONA or ALTENA, äl'to-nä, the second city in the kingdom of Denmark, and though the most recent, yet the largest and most populous in the duchy of Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg. Of its six churches, the only one deserving of notice is the high church, which has two towers, and is considered the finest in the duchy. Among other buildings may be mentioned a gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 volumes, an orphan hospital, and a large infirmary. The trade and manufactures of Altona are extensive, and have been carefully fostered by the Danish government, which has endeavoured, by special privileges and immunities, to attract to it part of the extensive commerce previously monopolized by Hamburg. Notwithstanding the rapid and, for a European continental town, almost unprecedented rise of Altona, Hamburg maintains its pre-eminence, and has even converted the former into a kind of suburb where the merchants of the latter reside, not to carry on but to retire from business. Perhaps the most important manufacture of Altona is that of tobacco. One single factory employs 120 persons, and works up 600,000 pounds per annum. The other public works are soap and oil works, dye-works for woollen goods, chemical-works, vinegar-works, a type foundry, an extensive linen and cotton printfield, roperies, tanneries, and breweries, famous for their beer. The railways recently completed in the neighborhood have added greatly to the importance of Altona, both in a commercial and military point of view. Its harbor is only a winter haven of the third class; but the largest merchant vessels once over the bar of Blankenese, can unload at the W. end of the town. The number of vessels belonging to Altona is 238; and that of the vessels of all kinds that visit the port annually has been stated as high as 5000. Pop. of Altona proper in 1845, 32,200; but including Ottensen and Neumühl, which ought to be regarded as its suburbs, 37,000. Other three places in Holstein and eleven in different parts of Germany have the name of Altona.

ALTON BAY, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

ALTON BARNES, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALTON HILL, a post-office of Macon co., Tennessee.

ALTON PANCRAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ALTON PRIORS, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts, 1 mile S. of Alton Barnes. See ALVERTON.

ALTOONA, a thriving post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad, 244 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 150 miles E. of Pittsburg. It stands near the E. base of the Alleghany Mountain, where the railroad begins to ascend it, and contains a bank, a newspaper office, a large hotel, and extensive engine houses, and machine shops of the railroad company, who employ about 1500 operatives. Locomotives and railway cars are manufactured here. Laid out in 1849. Pop. about 2500.

ALTOON-KUPREE or ALTUN-KIUPRI, äl'toon'kyoo'pree, (*i. e.* "golden bridge,") a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Altoon-soo, (gold-river,) 60 miles E.S.E. of Mosul. It is said to have 8000 inhabitants, but its population has been much reduced by plague and famine.

ALTORF or ALTDORF, äl'torf, a town of Switzerland, near the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne and 9½ miles S. of Schwyts. It has a decorated tower, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. Burglen, the reputed birthplace of Tell, is a village in the immediate vicinity.

ALTORF, Bavaria. See ALTDORF.

ALTORFF, äl'torff', a village of France, department of Meurthe.

ALTRINGHAM, äl'tring-ăm, or ALTRINCHAM, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Chester, on Bowdon Downs, 8 miles S.W. of Manchester. Pop. of chapelry, 4488. It has some manufactories.

ALTSOL, ält'sōl, or ZOLIUM, an old imperial free town

of Hungary, 72 miles N. of Pesth, on the Gran, where it is joined by the Szalatna. On a rocky height is the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built in 1457, once the favorite hunting seat of King Mathias I., called by the Hungarian peasants, "the good King Mathias," now principally used as a prison. Pop. 2000.

ALTSTÆTTEN, (Altstätten,) âl'stè'tẹn, a town of Switzerland, 8 miles S.E. of St. Call, near the Rhine. Pop. 1000.

ALTSTRELITZ, âlt-strâ'lits, a walled town of Mecklenburg, circle of Stargard, in a plain, near the Mühlenbach, which here forms a lake, 58 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 2943.

ALTUN-KUPRI. See ALTOON-KUPRE.

ALTURA, âl-too'rà, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the right bank of the Palencia, 25 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1306.

ALTWARP, âlt'ẹärp, a village of Prussia, Pomerania, on the Great Haff, E. of Ückermünde. Pop. 1200.

ALTWASSER, âlt-ẹäs'sẹr, a village of Prussia, 35 miles S.W. from Breslau.

ALTZEY. See ALZEY.

ALUM BANK, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

ALUM CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Delaware co., and flows into Big Walnut Creek, about 8 miles from Columbus.

ALUM CREEK, a post-office of Eastrop co., Texas.

ALUM CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

ALUM-POOR', a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, on the Kistna.

ALUM ROCK, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

ALUM SPRINGS, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

ALUSHTA. See ALOOSHTA.

ALUTA. See ALOOTA.

ALVA, âl'vạ, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 2092.

ALVAH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

ALVAN, âl'vẹạn, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

ALVAR, âl'var', ALVUR' or ALWUR', a principality of Upper Hindostan, between lat. 27° and 28° N., N.W. of the district of Agra, and S.W. of Delhi. Area, 3000 square miles. In Mohammedan histories it is sometimes called Mewat, and its inhabitants Mewaties.

ALVARADO, âl-vâ-rä'po, a small town and port of Mexico, 40 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. The port is capable of admitting vessels of 12 and 13 feet draught. There is a dockyard at Alvarado.

ALVARADO, a river of Mexico, formed by the union of several streams, rising in the mountains of the state of Oajaca, falls into the Gulf of Mexico through the lagoon or harbor of Alvarado, after flowing a direct distance of 120 miles from the junction of the head streams.

ALVARADO, a small town of Alameda co., California.

ALVAYAZERE, âl-vī â-zä'rà, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 31 miles S. of Coimbra. Pop. 1343.

ALVECHURCH, âlv'church, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ALVEDISTON, commonly pronounced as'tọn, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ALVELEY, âlv'lee, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ALVERCA, âl-vèr'kâ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Tagus, with a small port, 16 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1275.

ALVERCA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 17 miles N.N.E. of Guarda. Pop. 780.

ALVERDISCOTT, pronounced and sometimes written ALSCOTT, âl'scọt, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ALVERNIA, âl-vèr'ne-â, a village of Tuscany, on a mountain of its own name, 2 miles N. of Chiusi. Its monastery, founded A.D. 1218 by St. Francis d'Assisi, was the cradle of the Franciscan order.

ALVERSON, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

ALVERSTOKE, âl'vẹr-stoke, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ALVES, âl'vẹs, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin.

ALVESCOTT, or âl'scot, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ALVESTON, or âls'ton, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 9 miles N. by E. of Bristol. In this parish are vestiges of two Roman camps.

ALVESTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ALVETON or ALTON, âl'tọn, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ALVIE, âl'vee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

ALVIGNANO, âl-veen-yä'no, a town of Naples, 5 miles N. of Cajazzo. Pop. 2060.

ALVINCZ, ôl'vints', a town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the right bank of the Maros, 6 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 3360.

ALVINGHAM, âl'ving-hạm, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ALVINGTON, âl'ving-tọn, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ALVINGTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ALVINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ALVIRA, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

ALVISO, âl-vee'so, a small town of Santa Clara co., California, at the head of San Francisco Bay. A steamboat runs regularly between this place and San Francisco.

ALVITO, âl-vee'to, a town of Italy, in Naples, 7 miles S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3200.

ALVOR, âl-vor', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on a streamlet of the same name, 8 miles N.E. by E. of Lagos.

ALVORNINHA, âl-vor-neen'yâ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 54 miles N. of Lisbon.

AL'WALTON or AL'LERTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

ALWINGTON, âl'wing-tọn, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ALYTH, â'lith, a market-town and parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Forfar, 12 miles W. of Forfar. Pop. 2910.

ALZANO-MAGGIORE, âl-zä'no-mâd-jo'rà, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2100.

ALZENAU, âl'sẹ-nów', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Kahlbach, 20 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a local court, and has a royal castle. Pop. 1041.

ALZEY, âl'sī, a walled town of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Selz, 19 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 4583. It has some trade in leather.

ALZONNE, âl'zonn', a town of France, department of Aude, 8 miles N.W. of Carcassonne, on the Canal du Midi. Pop. (1852) 1598.

AM, âm, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, on the Indus, between that river and the Mabeen Hills, 50 miles N.E. of Attock.

AMACETTA a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

AMACURA, â-mâ-koo'rà, a river of South America, falling into the great southern mouth of the Orinoco, in lat. 8° 34′ N., and lon. 60° 7′ W.; and in the lower part of its course forming the boundary between British and Colombian Guiana. It is navigable for small vessels to the influx of the Yarakita, lat. 8° N.

AMADEEYEH, AMADIAH, or AMADIEH, â-mâ-dee'yạ, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles N.N.W. of Mosul. There is here a tomb much frequented by Mohammedan devotees.

AMAGAN'SETT, a post-village of East Hampton township, Suffolk co., New York, near the E. end of Long Island, about 25 miles from Riverhead.

AMAGER, â'mâ-gher, sometimes erroneously called AMAK, an island of Denmark, separated from the island of Seeland and city of Copenhagen merely by the harbor of the latter; indeed, part of the city and suburbs of Christianshavn are built on it. Area, about 20 square miles. It is flat, well cultivated, and may be regarded as the kitchen garden of the capital, with which it is connected by means of bridges across the harbor.

AMAKOOSA, AMACUSA, or AMAKOUSA, â-mâ-koo'sâ, an island in the Japanese Empire, off the W. coast of the island of Kiocsioo or Kiusiu. The centre of Amakoosa is in about lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 130° 15′ E.

AMAKOOTAN or AMAKUTAN. See KOORILE ISLANDS.

AMAKOSA. See KAFFRARIA.

AMAL, â'mâl, a town of Sweden, 50 miles N.N.E. of Wenersborg.

AMALFI, â-mâl'fee, (L. *Amal'phis,*) a decayed city and seaport of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, and 23 miles S.E. of Naples. Lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 14° 37′ 10″ E. The position of the city is extremely picturesque, extending over the summits of a series of lofty rocks, still crowned with embattled walls and ruined towers—memorials of its former greatness. Its trade, which at one time comprehended that of all the Levant, has now almost entirely disappeared; and with it the greater proportion of the population, which has fallen from 50,000 to less than 4000. Amalfi rose early into importance, having attained the height of its prosperity during the eleventh century, at which time it was the great mart of all kinds of Eastern merchandise. It assumed the form of an independent republic, and continued to retain its rank as a commercial and maritime city for several centuries, when it fell into a decay from which it never afterwards recovered. Amalfi took an active part in the Crusades. It is the birthplace of Flavia Gioja, to whom the invention of the mariner's compass has been assigned, and of Masaniello, the fisherman of Naples.

AMAL'LAPOORAM', a town of Hindostan, in the Circars, on one of the outlets of the Godavery, 65 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam. Its inhabitants, who exceed 5000, are engaged in weaving cotton fabrics.

AMAMBAHI, â-mâm-bä'ee', or AMAMBAY, â-mâm-bī', a mountainous range and river of South America. The mountain range, about 200 miles long, forms the watershed between the Parana and the Paraguay Rivers; and from its eastern slope flows the river of the same name E. to the Parana, which it joins after a total course of about 190 miles.

AMANA, â-mâ-nä', a river of Venezuela, province of Cumana, rises a little W. of Urica, and falls into the Gulf of Paria, its entire course being about 140 miles.

AMANA, ä-mä-nä', a lake in Brazil, formed by a bifurcation of the Tijuaca. It lies in lat. 2° 35' S., lon. 64° 38' W., and is about 20 miles long by 10 miles broad. About 8 miles N. of the lake is a village of the same name.

AMANAPOOR, ä-män-ä-poor', a military station in the island of Ceylon. Lat. 7° 15' N.; lon. 80° 45' E.

AMANCE, ä'mönss', a village and commune of France, department of Aube, 12 miles from Bar-sur-Aube.

AMANCE, (anc. *Amentiat*) a village of France, department of Meurthe, 37 miles N.W. of Nancy.

AMANCE, a small river of France, department of Aude, falls into the Aude below Basse-Fontaine.

AMANDA, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 138 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort.

AMANDA, a township of Allen co., Ohio, 90 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 607.

AMANDA, a village of Butler co., Ohio, in Lemon township, on the Miami Canal, 12 miles N.E. of Hamilton.

AMANDA, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, 8 miles S.W. of Lancaster, the county seat, and 130 miles from Cincinnati. Pop. 1536.

AMANDA, a township of Hancock co., Ohio, about 10 miles S.E. of Finley. Pop. 1162.

AMANDA, a township of Allen co., toward the N.W. part of Ohio, intersected by the Big Auglaize River, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Lima. Pop. 607.

AMANDAVILLE, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia, about 90 miles N.W. of Augusta.

AMANLIS, ä'mönx'lee', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. (1852) 2721.

AMANTEA, ä-män-tä'ä, a fortified seaport town of Naples, 16 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3000.

AMANUS. See ALMA-DAGH.

AMARANTE, ä-mä-rän'tä, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamega, a tributary of the Douro, 38 miles N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 4000. It is a very ancient town, and has a fine bridge, which was frequently contested during the war in 1809.

AMARAPOORA, AMARAPURA, äm-ä ra-poo'ra, or UM'MERAPOO'RA, a fortified city, and formerly the capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawadi, 6 miles N.E. of Ava. In 1800, the population was estimated at 175,000, but the seat of government having been transferred to Ava in 1819, it has since rapidly declined. Most of its houses are of bamboo, and near it is the temple with the great bronze statue of Gaudama, brought from Aracan on its conquest by the Burmese in 1784.

AMARGURA, ä-mar-goo'ra, an island and volcano in the South Pacific Ocean, one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 17° 58' S.; lon. 174° 16' W.

AMARIBO, ä-mä're-bo', or MANA, mä'nä', a river in French Guiana, rises about lat. 3° 35' N., and, after a course of 140 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

AMASIA, AMASIEH, or AMASIYAH, ä-mä'see'a, a city of Asia Minor, on the Yeshil-Irmak, (anc. *Iris,*) 95 miles N.W. of Sevas, and 63 miles S. by W. of Samsoon. It has nearly 4000 houses, of which 3500 are Turkish, 350 Armenian, and 120 Greek; whence its population may be estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. It stands on both banks of the river, between almost perpendicular rocks; a handsome stone bridge connects its two divisions. Many of the houses are built of stone; it has a strong citadel, a fine mosque, well-supplied bazaars, and a considerable trade in silk, of which 48,000 okes, or 132,000 pounds, (an unusual crop,) were produced in its vicinity in 1840. It exports silk and salt. Outside of the city are the excavated "tombs of the kings," described by Strabo, a native of Amasia.

AMASTRA, ä-mäs'trä, AMAS'ERAH, or AMASREH, ä-mäs'reh, (anc. *Amastris,*) a fortified seaport town of Asia Minor, on a rocky peninsula in the Black Sea, 60 miles N.E. of Eregleo. Pop. about 800. It has a bay on its E. side, where vessels anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms of water.

AMATAKA. See YORK ISLAND.

AMATHONTE, ä-mä-thon'tä, (anc. *Amathus,*) a village of the island of Cyprus, near its S. coast, apparently the same place as Old Limasol. See LIMASOL.

AMATITLAN, ä-mä-tee-tlän', or AMITITAN, ä-mä-tee-tän', a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, about 15 miles S. of the city of Guatemala. Lat. 14° 30' N.; lon. 90° 17' W. It is irregularly built, and none of the houses have more than the ground story; they are principally constructed of mud, beaten hard with a wooden mallet after being put into a wooden box of the dimensions of the walls; which box is moved from place to place until the desired height, length, and breadth are attained. Each house has a large yard and a plantation of cactus attached to it, the leaves of which are cut and ranged in long, narrow sheds, to preserve the cochineal insect in the winter season. The wells in the town are all brackish; and most of those in the vicinity, particularly in low situations, are boiling hot, but perfectly clear and free from impurities. Amatitlan is a place of some antiquity, having been one of the principal seats of the Jesuits, who had large sugar estates in the vicinity. The inhabitants, nearly all mulattoes and samboes, are active, industrious, and enterprising. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000.

AMATRICE, ä-mä-tree'chä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 22 miles N. of Aquila. Pop. 5000. It has a manufactory of woollen stuffs, and a school of belles-lettres.

AMAXICHI, ä-mäx-ee'kee, a seaport town, and the capital of the Ionian island of Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast, and separated from the castle of Santa Maura, at the N. extremity of the island, by a lagoon about 1 mile across. Pop. of town and citadel, 6000. The harbor, improved by a mole, is adapted only for small craft. Amaxichi is the residence of a Greek archbishop and of a British governor. Opposite the town is an aqueduct, remarkable for its length, nearly destroyed by the late earthquake, and near it are remains of Cyclopean walls, probably those of the ancient *Leucas.*

AMAY, ä'mä', a town of Belgium, province of Liege, on the Meuse, and on the railway from Namur to Liege, 14½ miles S.W. of Liege. Pop. 2470, many of whom are brickmakers.

AMAZON, am'a-zon, (Sp. pron. ä-mä-thon',) sometimes called MARAÑON, mä-rän-yon', ORELLANA, o-rel-yä'nä, or SOLIMOENS, the largest river not only of South America, but of the globe, (though the Mississippi is longer,) has its sources among the Andes, in the interior of Peru, and pursuing first a N.W., and then a slightly N.E. course almost across the entire continent, empties the drainage of more than half of South America into the Atlantic Ocean, by two great mouths, the southern, called Para River, which encloses on three sides the large island of Joannes or Marajo. The outlets of this giant stream are almost directly under the equator, and in about 50° W. lon. Its entire length is about 4000 miles, and such is its volume and impetus, that it carries its waters unmixed into the sea to the distance of above eighty leagues. The breadth of the largest mouth, according to the Imperial Gazetteer, is 96 miles; but the two arms, with the island included, cover a width of perhaps 250 miles. Geographers are not agreed as to which stream shall be entitled to the parentage of this great flood of waters: some assigning it to the Tunguragua, and others to the Ucayale and Apurimac. Our own opinion inclines to the first named as the most western branch, and most direct in its course, though not the largest; but the same principle decides in the case of the Mississippi, which is also the more direct in its course, though much inferior in length and in volume of water to its great tributary the Missouri. But great as is the Mississippi, it must yield both in quantity of water and the number and magnitude of its tributaries, to the Amazon, the king of rivers. The Amazon has its sources among the slopes of the Andes, in the interior of Peru, and between 10° and 14½° S. lat. and 70° and 77° W. lon. The Tunguragua or Upper Marañon, the most western branch, rising in Lake Lauriococha, in lat. 10° 30' S., and lon. 76° 25' W., flows N.W. to a little N. of 8° S. lat., and nearly 79° W. lon., where it bends to the N.E., which course it maintains, with slight variations, to its exit under the equator; so that in crossing the continent from its most western curve, its windings deviate within 6° of a direct eastern course, in a flow of about 3000 miles. Passing E. on the southern side, there enter the Amazon, in the order named, the Huallaga, the Ucayale, the Jabary or Yavary—all from Peru; the Jutay, Juruá, Teffé or Tefé, Coary, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, and Tocantins, from Brazil; while from the N., commencing at the Napo, in lon. 73° 30' W., and following the same order, there are the Putumayo or Iça from Equador, the Japura or Caqueta, the Rio Negro and Trombetas from New Granada, Venezuela, and Northern Brazil. Besides those main tributaries, there are smaller affluents and sub-tributaries, that elsewhere would be classed as large rivers, numbering, according to some geographers, more than 200. The sources of the Tunguragua or Upper Marañon, of the Huallaga and the Montana—one of the main confluents of the Ucayale—are all within a few miles of each other; so that assume which we may of the three rivers just named as the parent stream, its origin will be nearly the same. The Apurimac, however, another, and the largest confluent of the head waters of the Ucayale, rises in a small lake in lat. 15° 38' S., and lon. 75° W., nearly 5° farther S. than the other sources of the Amazon. Of the great tributaries, the Madeira has a course of about 2000 miles, the Rio Negro of 1500, and the Ucayale, Tapajos, Xingu, Tocantins, and Caqueta or Japura, perhaps from 1000 to 1200 miles each. These affluents, with their sub-tributaries, pour into the parent stream the drainage of the greatest river basin—area estimated at from 1,600,000 to 2,500,000 square miles—in the known world, finding its outlet into the ocean through one main channel. The Amazon or Orellana is called by the inhabitants of the country Tunguragua or Upper Marañon to the junction of the Ucayale; and from thence to its junction with the Rio Negro it is frequently called the Solimoens; and from this point to the ocean it receives the same appellation as that by which it is known to foreigners. According to Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who explored this river in 1852, from its sources to

its mouth, by order of his government—the Amazon is navigable on the Ucayale branch to a point, at high water, distant 3360 miles from the ocean, on the Huallaga branch to 2815 miles, and on the main stream to San Borja, about 3000 miles for vessels of 5 or 6 feet draught at low water. It is probable that, if the same system of boating were adopted as in the Western United States, these streams might be ascended by steamboats to points still higher than those named above. In connection with its innumerable branches, this river opens to the ocean perhaps not less than 10,000 miles of interior navigation for large vessels, independent of its singular union with the Orinoco, through the Cassiquiare and Rio Negro rivers. The Amazon is 500 yards wide at the mouth of the Huallaga, about 2830 miles from its mouth; at Nauta, 2325 miles from the sea, it is ¾ of a mile; ¾ of a mile at Loreto; 1½ mile at the mouth of the Jabary; from 4 to 5 miles opposite the mouth of Japurá; 1 mile above Coary; 10 miles at Gurupá; about 35 miles above the separation of its channels of exit, where it is perhaps 150 miles wide. According to Herndon's table of distances, it is 3944 miles from Oroya, at the head of the Huallaga branch, to the Para mouth. The Amazon is studded with islands (some of them quite large) throughout its course; it flows with a current varying from 1 mile to 3.7 miles an hour, with a general average of about 2½ miles, and with a depth of from 42 feet at the mouth of the Huallaga, to 312 feet in the Para branch, just at the commencement of the Delta. These measurements, as well as most of the more recent facts in this sketch, are taken from Lieutenant Herndon's Explorations down the Valley of the Amazon. The Amazon is perceptibly affected by the tides as far as Obidos, a distance of about 400 miles from its mouth. During the rainy season it overflows its banks, submerging the country for hundreds of miles. The Amazon abounds in fish, turtle, and alligators. It traverses a region of almost inexhaustible fertility, covered with dense and lofty forests. "If the name of primeval forest," says Humboldt, "can be given to any forest on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basin of the Orinoco and the Amazon."

A remarkable feature of this river is the *bore*, which occurs at its mouth, two days before and two days after full moon. On these occasions the waters of the ocean rush into the river in huge waves of from 10 to 20 feet in height, three or four of which follow each other in succession with irresistible force. These are sometimes very destructive to small craft on the river, whence originated probably the Indian name of the stream—Amassona, ä-mäs'so-nä', signifying "boat destroyer." The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in the year 1500 by Viscount Yanez Pinçon; but the first European who descended the stream was Francis d'Orellana, a Spaniard, who, in 1539, sailed from the mouth of the Rio Napo to the ocean. With this adventurer originated the story of a community of female warriors whom he saw (as he relates) in great numbers on the river banks in the interior of the continent, and whom he represents as similar in their customs to the Amazons of antiquity. It is not improbable that the Indian name of the river (Amassona) may have suggested to Orellana the fable of the Amazons.

AM'AZON, a village of Boone co., Illinois, about 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

AMAZONAS, ä-mä-so'näs, a department in the N. part of Peru, divided into the provinces of Chachapoyas and Maynas.

AMAZUMA, ä-mä-zoo'mä, a large town of West Africa, on the left bank of the Niger, about lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 6° 10′ E.

AMBABIKOI, äm-bä-be-koy' a village of Lower Egypt, 58 miles N.W. of Cairo.

AMBACIA. See Amboise.

AMBALEGA, äm-bä-lä'gä, a town in the island of Madura, Malay archipelago. It lies near the centre of the island, and is surrounded by fine wood, has a temple, and 4000 inhabitants.

AMBARÈS, ôn'bä'rès', a village of France, department of Gironde. Pop. (1852) 2701.

AMBATIKI, äm-bä-tee'kee, an island in the South Pacific, one of the Feejee group, of a dome shape, and rising to the height of 750 feet. Lat. 17° 47′ S.; lon. 179° 10′ W.

AMBATO or HAMBATO, äm-bä'to, a nevado or snowy summit of the Andes, W. of Cordillera, immediately N. of Arequipa.

AMBATO, äm-bä'to, or HAMBATO, ASIENTO D', ä-seän'to äm-bä'to, a town of Ecuador, 100 miles S.E. of Quito. It was destroyed in 1698 by an eruption of Cotopaxi. It was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and soon became more flourishing than before. It has some good buildings, and an active trade in grain, sugar, and cochineal. Pop. 12,000.

AMBAZAC, ôn'bä'zäk', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Limogos. Pop. 3021.

AMBELAKIA, äm-bä-läk'kee-ä, or AMPELAKIA, a town of European Turkey, province of Thessaly, on the S. slope of Mount Ossa, above the pass of Tempe, 15 miles N.E. of Larissa. It was at one time famous for its cotton and yarn spinning and dyeing, but the former has been nearly annihilated by the cheaper productions of England. The population in 1798 was 4000; it afterwards rose to 8000, and now has sunk below 3000.

AM'BER or AMB'HEER', a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 5 miles N.E. of Jeypoor, and formerly capital of the Jeypoor dominions.

AM'BER, a post-village of Otisco township, Onondaga co., New York, is situated near Otisco Lake, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

AMBERG, äm'bärg, a walled town of Bavaria, formerly capital of Upper Palatinate, on both sides of the vile, 35 miles E. of Nuremberg. It is well built, has broad and clean streets, and contains a lyceum, gymnasium, theological seminary, normal school, public library, and several endowed hospitals. It has a royal manufactory of arms, which produces yearly from 10,000 to 20,000 muskets of the best quality; and also manufactures of cotton stuffs. Here, on August 24, 1796, the Archduke Charles defeated the rearguard of the French army under General Jourdan. Pop. 11,000.

AM'BER-GATE, a station on the North Midlan Railway, England, co. and 10½ miles N. of Derby.

AMBERGRIS (am'ber-grees') KEY, an uninhabited island of Central America, Yucatan, off the N.E. shore of British Honduras. Length, 20 miles from N.E. to S.W.; average breadth, 3 miles. Its name is derived from the ambergris found on its shores.

AMBÉRIEUX, ôn'bä're-uh', a town of France, department of Ain, 18 miles S.E.E. of Bourg. Pop. 2453.

AMBERLEY, am'ber-le, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

AMBERSON'S VALLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

AMBERT, ôn'bair', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 35 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. (1852) 8133, with extensive paper-works and manufactures of ribbons.

AMBIALET, ôn'be'ä-lä', a village of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles E.N.E. of Alby. Pop. 3206.

AMBIL, äm-beel', one of the smaller Philippine islands, 70 miles S.W. of Manila, containing a lofty volcanic mountain.

AMBIJ, äm-bij', a village of Netherlands, province of Limburg. Pop. 685.

AMBLAU or AMBLAUW, äm'blów', an island of the Malay Archipelago, 12 miles S.E. of Booro. Lat. 3° 52′ S., lon. 127° 16′ E. It is 10 miles long, and dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna. Pop. 733.

AMBLECOAT or AMBLECOTE, am'bel-kote, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, half a mile N. of Stourbridge. Pop. 1633.

AM'BLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

AM'BLESIDE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, near the N. extremity of Lake Windermere, 12½ miles N.W. of Kendal.

AMBLESTON, am'belz-ton, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

AMBLETEUSE, ôn'b'l-tez', a decayed seaport of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 6 miles N. of Boulogne. Pop. 581. Here James II. landed after his abdication in 1689; and near it is the celebrated granite column which Napoleon erected to the grand army in 1805.

AMBLEVE, äm'blä-veh, a river in Prussia, flows W., and falls into the Ourthe 10 miles N. of Durbuy. It has a course of about 50 miles, of which the last 7 are navigable.

AMBOISE, ôm'wäz', (ane. *Amba'cia*,) a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 14 miles E. of Tours. Pop. (1852) 4762. Its ancient castle, memorable in history as the residence of many French kings, has been lately modernized and improved. Amboise is celebrated for the "*conjuration d'Amboise*," formed against the Guises, in 1560. It has extensive manufactures.

AMBOISE, am'boiz' or äm'wäz', a cape, island, and anchorage of Africa, coast of Benin; lat. 3° 58′ N., lon. 9° 15′ E.

AMBOLO or AMBOULE, äm-bool', a town of the island of Madagascar; lat. 24° 15′ S., lon. 47° 0′ E, in a rich and beautiful valley, on a stream of the same name.

AMBOLON, äm-bo-lõn', one of the Philippine Islands, S.W. of Mindoro; lat. 12° 9′ N., lon. 121° 12′ E.

AMBON, ôn'bôn', a town of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2175, with a small port on the Penerf.

AM'BOOR', a town of British India, presidency of, and 108 miles W.S.W. of Madras.

AMBOW or AMBAU, äm'bów', a small island in the South Pacific, one of the Feejee group; lat. 16° 30′ S., lon. 178° E. It is only one mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, but is of importance, having a large town of the same name, and being the seat of a kind of sovereign authority.

AMBOY', a post-township of Oswego co., towards the N. part of New York, about 17 miles S.E. of Pulaski. Pop. 1132.

AMBOY, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 460.

AMBOY, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

AMBOY, a post-office of Lapeer co., Michigan.

AMBOY, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa.

AMBOY CENTRE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

AMBOY, PERTH, New Jersey. See PERTH AMBOY.

AMBOYNA or AMBOINA, ăm-boi'na, (Malay, *Amboun*, "dew,") an island in the Malay Archipelago, the most important, though not the largest of the Moluccas, lying E. of Booro, lat. (Allavy Point) 3° 46′ S., lon. 127° 59′ E. The island is about 30 miles long, by about 10 miles in breadth at its broadest part, though generally it is not above 5 or 6 miles; area, 282 square miles. It is subject to earthquakes; is of a primitive formation, granite in some localities rising even to the summits of the mountains, while in others it underlies serpentine and recent calcareous deposits; in the valley the soil is of a reddish clay, mixed with sand. Cloves are the staple product, the annual quantity produced being from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds. In 1796 the island was captured by the British, and restored to the Dutch in 1801, at the peace of Amiens; but was again taken in 1810, and finally restored to Holland in 1814, at the treaty of Paris. The government of Amboyna includes, besides the above, Zooroo, Ambiau, Ceram, and several smaller islands. Pop. (1841) 29,592.

AMBOYNA, AMBOIANA, or AMBOYANA, ăm-boi-ā'nā, capital of the above island, and of the Dutch residence or government of Amboyna, Moluccas; lat. of Fort Victoria, 3° 41′ 7″ S., lon. 128° 10′ E., on the S.E. side of the Bay of Amboyna. It is of a triangular form, is clean and neat, and regularly built, with straight and wide streets, intersected by numerous streams, planted on either side with shrubbery. A public garden is attached to the town, and a row of houses, adorned with a double row of nutmeg-trees, and occupied by the principal inhabitants, terminates in a long esplanade, leading to the citadel of Fort Victoria. The Bay of Amboyna is about 20 miles long and from 2 to 7 broad, the roads secure and commodious, and the anchorage good, with a depth of from 20 to 45 fathoms. Pop. of the town in 1841, 8966.

AMBRACIA, and AMBRACIUS SINUS. See ARTA.

AMBRIERES, ăn'bre-air', a town of France, department and 6 miles N. of Mayenne, on the Varenne. Pop. 1221.

AMBRIM, ăm-breem', an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 16° 9′ 30″ S., lon. 167° 50′ E. It is 50 miles in circumference, fertile, and cultivated.

AMBRIZ, am'briz or ăm-breez', a small independent Negro kingdom of Africa, S. of Guinea, with a port at the mouth of the river Ambriz, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 miles N. of Loanda. Slavery is unknown in this little territory, and among its singular customs is the prohibition of horses and beasts of burden. Its capital is Quebranza. At the port there are Portuguese and American stores, and it has an extensive trade in gum and ivory.

AMBRIZETTE, ăm-bre-zett' or ăm-bre-zăt'tā, a kingdom of Africa, in South Guinea, between the Congo and Ambrizette Rivers, with a town on the coast, about 30 miles N. of Ambriz.

AMBROOK ISLAND, a small island of Russia, in the Baltic Sea, about 21 miles N.E. of Domesnes Point.

AMBRONAY, ăn'bro'nā', a town of France, department of Ain, 15 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1737. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

AM'BROSDEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

AM'BROSETOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

AMBROSIA, am-bro'zhe-a, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

AM'BRYN, an island of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific, lat. 16° 14′ S., lon. 168° 24′ E.

AMBUKOL, ăm'boo'kol', a village of Nubia, on the Nile. Lat. 18° 4′ 31″ N.; lon. 31° 34′ 48″ E., about 8 miles W. of which is a waste named Haagbarlak, the superficial stratum of which is coarse sandstone, containing many silicious fossil trees, parts of which are splintered off by the peasantry and used as gun-flints.

AMED or AMID. See DIARBEKIR.

AMEENANA, ā-mee'nā'nā, a town of Sinde, on an island formed by the Narra and Indus, 12 miles N. of Sehwan.

AMEIDE, ā-mī'deh, a village of Netherlands, on the Lek, with a brewery. Pop. 1070.

AMELAND, ăme-lănt', an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, 4 miles N. of the coast of Friesland; lat. 53° 30′ N., lon. 6° 15′ E. The island is 13 miles in length from E. to W., by 2 miles in width.

AMELIA, ā-mā'le-ā, or AMERIA, ā-mā're-ā, a town of the Papal States, delegation of and 22 miles S.W. of Spoleto; it is the see of a bishop, having a cathedral, 3 churches, and some convents. It was the ancient *Ameria*, one of the oldest cities of *Umbria*, and the birthplace of Roscius, the celebrated Roman actor, so frequently mentioned by Cicero. Pop. 5500.

AMELIA, a-mee'le-a, a county towards the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 300 square miles. The Appomattox river forms about half of the boundary, enclosing it on nearly all sides excepting the S.; it is also drained by the Namazine, Flat, and Deep Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil of the valleys is naturally fertile, but impoverished by long cultivation. A portion of the land has been "turned out," and can be bought at a merely nominal rate. The county is intersected by the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Organized in 1734. Capital, Amelia Court House. Pop. 9770; of whom 2951 were free, and 6819 slaves.

AMELIA, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, in Batavia township, 25 miles E. by S. from Cincinnati.

AMELIA COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Amelia co., Virginia, 47 miles S.W. of Richmond. It contains very few dwellings.

AMELIA ISLAND is situated on the coast of Nassau co., in the N.E. part of Florida. It is about 16 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and is separated from the mainland by a channel of from 2 to 4 miles wide. The soil is generally fertile.

AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS, ā'mā'lee'lā'bănz', or ARLES-LES-BAINS, ar'lā'bănz', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 miles W. of Céret.

AMEND, ā'mănt, a village of Rhenish Prussia. Pop. 840.

AMENI or AMENY, ā'mā'nee', one of the Laccadive Islands; lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 72° 41′ E. It is of a circular form, 1 or 1½ miles in diameter.

AMENIA, a-mee'ne-a, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 88 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains several churches, a bank, an academy, and a few stores. Pop. of the township, 2229.

AMENIA UNION, a post-village of Amenia township, Dutchess co., New York, 25 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

AMERICA, a-mĕr'e-ka, (Fr. *Amérique*, ā'mā'reek'; Ger. *Amerika*, ā-mā're-kā; It., Sp., and Port. *America*, ā-mā're-kā; named from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who visited South America in 1499, and published, in 1500, an interesting account of his voyage,) one of the great divisions of the globe, and, with the exception of Asia, the largest, extends from Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 24′ N., to Cape Forward, the most southerly point of the continent, on the Straits of Magellan, lat. 53° 53′ 7″ S. Horn Island, on which Cape Horn is situated, and the other islands constituting the archipelago of Terra del Fuego, and which are considered as forming part of South America, extend between 2° and 3° further south. America consists of two vast peninsulas, called respectively NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part, is only 28 miles in breadth, its general width being about 40 miles. The near approach to entire separation between the two peninsulas is effected by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, which form a vast recess, bounded on the S. by the northern shores of South America, on the N. by the United States, and extending W. more than 60° beyond the most eastern point of South America. The entire American continent, stretching, as it does, from the Northern icy ocean to the cold region of the south, a distance, in a straight line, of about 9000 miles, constitutes the longest continuous body of land on the globe. Its greatest breadth, S. of the equator, is between Cape St. Roque in Brazil, and Cape Parina in Peru, between lat. 4° and 7° S., where it is more than 3250 miles wide. North of the equator, the greatest breadth is near the parallel of 45°, between Cape Canso in Nova Scotia, and Cape Lookout in Oregon, where it is more than 3100 miles in width. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Europe and Africa, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from Asia and Australia. From Siberia, however, it is separated only by Behring Straits, not more than 48 miles in width at the narrowest part. The extent of surface has been variously estimated. Hassel has given it at 17,303,000, and Balbi at 14,822,0000 square miles; but in every estimate allowance must be made for the uncertainty of the northern limits. Berghaus makes the area about 14,219,967 square miles, not reckoning the islands, to which he assigns an area of about 98,660 square miles, which, without doubt, is too little. The physical features of this great division of the globe are on the most gigantic scale. Here are the greatest rivers and lakes, the largest valleys, the loftiest mountains, (with the exception of the Himalayas, which, however, they greatly exceed in length,) and the most magnificent forests in the world. Here, also, is exhibited the greatest development of volcanic phenomena, the chain of the Andes furnishing the most remarkable example of linear volcanoes of any region on the globe. Out of 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number of all that are in that state on the surface of the earth, in the world, 190 are on the shores and islands of America, being upwards of two-thirds of the whole.

In bodily conformation, the aboriginal tribes of America present remarkable similarities; but their languages, though containing many roots in common, are exceedingly various, amounting in number to no fewer than 600.

Although differing considerably in general contour, the two great peninsulas present some remarkable points of resemblance. Both taper towards their southern extremities, and the form of both seems to have been in a great measure determined by a range, and by a system of mountains; on the W. by the Andes, and their continuations the Rocky Mountains, stretching from Terra del Fuego to near the Arctic Ocean; and on the E. by the Brazilian Mountains, and the Alleghany or Appalachian chain. A sub

division called CENTRAL AMERICA comprises part of North America. This division will be noticed after NORTH AMERICA. —— Adj. and inhab. AMERICAN, ą-mĕr'e-kąn, (Fr. AMÉRICAIN, ȧ'mȧ'rĕe'kȧn'; Ger. adj. AMERIKANISCH, ȧ-mȧ-re-kȧ'nish; inhab. AMERIKANISCHER, ȧ-mȧ-re-kȧ'nish-er.)

AMERICA, NORTH, (Fr. *Amérique-Septentrionale*, ȧ'mȧ'reek' sĕt'tŏn'tre-o'nȧl', or *Amérique-du-Nord*, ȧ'mȧ'reek' dü nor; Ger. *Nord Amerika*, nort ȧ-mȧ're-kȧ; Sp. *America Setentrional*, ȧ-mȧ're-kȧ sȧ-tĕn-tre-o-nȧl',) exclusive of Central America, lies between the 10th degree of N. lat. and the Arctic Ocean. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Central America, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is more irregular in form than South America, being deeply indented with gulfs, bays, and inlets. Its length from Hudson's Straits to the Florida channel, following the windings of the coast, is probably 4800 miles, and from thence to Panama about 4500 more. The whole length on the Pacific side, including the coasts of the Gulf of California, has been computed at 10,500 miles. Of the extent of the N. and N.E. shores, no conjecture has yet been hazarded, but it is probably not less than 8000 miles; thus making an entire coast line of perhaps 22,800 miles. Of so irregularly shaped a region, any estimate of its area must be exceedingly conjectural; but it is generally computed to be about 8,000,000 square miles. J. D. B. De Bow, Superintendent of the census bureau at Washington, states the area to be 8,373,648 square miles, assigning 3,050,398 square miles to British America, 3,208,865 to the United States, 1,038,834 to Mexico, 394,000 to Russian America, 384,000 to Danish America, (Greenland,) and 203,551 to Central America.

Political Divisions.—North America, including Greenland, is divided into six political organizations, viz. Danish America or Greenland; British America, occupying all the territory N. of the great lakes and 49° of N. lat., and E. of about 132° W. lon.; Russian America, including all the N.W. portion of the continent W. of 132° W. lon.; the United States, occupying the territory between British America on the N., and the Gulf of Mexico and the republic of Mexico on the S.; Mexico, lying between 15° 30′ and 32° N. lat., and between the Pacific on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the E.; and Central America, which occupies all the northern peninsula S. of Mexico. The unsettled political condition of Mexico and Central America makes it difficult to class them, as civil contentions and divisions are constantly taking place.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The mountain ranges of North America comprise two principal systems, viz. the Chippewayan or Rocky Mountains, a continuation of the Andes, stretching along the W. coast at a distance varying from 50 to 600 miles from the Pacific, and the Appalachian, which extends in a N.E. and S.W. direction along the Atlantic coast. Several peaks of the former system rise far above the line of perpetual snow, of which the highest ascertained are Popocatapetl and Orizaba in Mexico, the former 17,720 feet, and the latter 17,380 feet above the sea-level; Fremont's Peak, in the United States, 13,570 feet, and Mount Brown and Mount Hooker in British America, which have an elevation of 15,990 and 15,700 feet respectively. A range which may be considered as a part of the same system, extends between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, commencing in the S.E. of Russian America, and terminating in the peninsula of California. This chain is called in Oregon and Washington Territories the Cascade Range, and in California the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Still nearer to the sea, which in many places it borders, is the Coast Range. The highest summits of the Cascade Mountains vary from 10,000 to 17,900 feet, the latter being the altitude of Mount St. Elias, in Russian America, believed to be the highest land in North America. The Cordilleras, of Mexico and Central America, have several of the most active volcanoes on the globe. The other mountain system, the Appalachian, on the Atlantic side of the continent, taking its rise in the extreme N.E. of the United States, extends nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance varying from less than 100 to near 300 miles, to the state of Alabama, culminating in Mount Mitchell (6470 feet high) in North Carolina. It comprises several ranges nearly parallel, which have a mean elevation of about 2500 feet. Between these two mountain systems lies an immense plain, the largest (if we except the desert plain of Africa) in the world, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of about 2900 miles. Much of this vast region is covered with immense forests; a large portion is no doubt doomed to everlasting sterility on account of the severity of the climate; but the region S. of the 45th parallel of N. latitude, comprising an area of about 1,500,000 square miles, is one of almost unexampled fertility. In this plain are situated the great American lakes, and over its level surface flow the majestic rivers Mississippi, Mackenzie, and St. Lawrence, the one forming the southern, the other the northern, and the third the eastern outlet for its waters.

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—A remarkable analogy exists in the structure of the land in North America and Central and Northern Europe. Gneiss, mica-schist, and granite prevail over wide areas in the Alleghanies; on the Atlantic slope and the N. latitudes of the American continent, and on the high and middle latitudes, the silurian strata extend over 2000 miles. Crystalline and silurian rocks form the substratum of Mexico, for the most part covered with plutonic and volcanic formations and secondary limestone. The Rocky Mountains are mostly silurian, except the E. ridge, which is of stratified crystalline rocks, amygdaloid, and ancient volcanic productions. The Coast Chain has the same character, with immense tracts of volcanic rocks, both ancient and modern, especially obsidian. In North America, volcanic action is entirely confined to the coast and highlands along the Pacific. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. The first two are found in the greatest abundance in the S.W. part of the continent, in California, New Mexico, and Mexico; but the Alleghany Mountains contain gold in considerable quantities, especially between Maryland and Alabama. The amount of precious metals produced annually in Mexico previous to the revolution was nearly $25,000,000; but since that time it has sunk to about half that amount. From the discovery of gold in California in December, 1847, down to the close of 1853, the amount received at the different United States mints was $219,144,919; but it is estimated that $70,000,000 more was either exported to foreign countries, manufactured, or remained in California. About $17,000,000 had been sent to the United States mints from the Alleghany mines between 1828 and 1854. Copper exists in great abundance, particularly in Mexico and on the shores of Lake Superior. In the latter locality it is chiselled from its native bed, in masses of 150 tons of nearly pure metal. Quicksilver is found in California and Mexico. Perhaps the richest lead district in the world is to be found between lat. 41° and 44° N., on both banks of the Mississippi. In one year, 54,000,000 pounds have been mined at this point. The coalfields of North America are prodigious, covering, in the United States alone, an area of about 133,000 square miles; besides extensive beds in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Vancouver's Island. Bituminous coal is the most abundant; but Eastern Pennsylvania alone sends to market above 5,000,000 tons annually of anthracite. Iron exists in profusion. Zinc, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, titanium, chrome, &c. are found in greater or less abundance. Salt is widely diffused.

Bays, Gulfs, Lakes, and Rivers.—North America, like Europe, is indented with great bays, gulfs, and lakes, opening her interior to commerce, and thus promoting early settlement, civilization, and advancement. Commencing on the N.E. are Baffin's Bay, separating British America from Greenland; Hudson's Bay, a great interior sea, opening into the Atlantic by three wide channels; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, giving entrance to the great lakes or fresh-water seas of North America; the Bays of Fundy, and Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays; Long Island, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds; the Gulf of Mexico, and Bay of Honduras—all on the E. coast. The indentations on the Pacific are not so numerous or so large: the principal are, the Gulf of California, the Bay of San Francisco, Straits of Juan de Fuca, (leading into Puget's Sound, Admiralty Inlet, and St. George's Gulf or Channel,) Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Inlet, and Bristol Bay. Five of the largest fresh-water lakes on the earth—viz. Superior, covering 32,000 square miles; Michigan, 22,000; Huron, 20,400; Erie, 9600; and Ontario, 6300—lie between 41° and 49° N. lat., and between 76° and 93° of W. lon., all connected with each other by straits or channels; and, by means of their common outlet, the St. Lawrence, open the commerce of the interior of North America to the Atlantic Ocean. Winnipeg, Athabasca, Slave, and Great Bear Lakes, in British America; Lake Nicaragua, in Central America; Lake Chapala, in Mexico, and Lake Champlain and Great Salt Lake, in the United States, are of various lengths of from 70 to 300 miles. Besides these, North America abounds in beautiful sheets of water, from the size of ponds up to that of lakes of from 10 to 50 or 60 miles in length, particularly N. of 42° N. lat. No portion of the world is more favored with large rivers than North America, rendering almost every portion of the continent accessible to the sea. From the great table-land of the interior, the Mackenzie River runs N. into the Arctic Ocean, the Saskatchawan, E. into Hudson's Bay, the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, and the Mississippi, Missouri, and Rio Grande del Norte S. into the Gulf of Mexico. The Columbia, emptying into the Pacific, and the Colorado of the W. into the Gulf of California, have their sources in the western declivities of the Rocky Mountains. The Atlantic slope is drained by a large number of rivers from 200 to 600 miles in length, many of which are navigable for from 50 to 200 miles. The Missouro-Mississippi has a course of 4349 miles; while its great tributaries, the Arkansas and Red from the W., and the Ohio from the E., have courses of from 1000 to 2500 miles each, and these, again, have tributaries and sub-tributaries of large size. The St. Lawrence, from the head of the St. Louis, one of the most im-

portant affluents of Lake Superior, to its mouth in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is 2250 miles long. The Columbia is about 1200; the Colorado of the West, 1000; and the Rio Grande, 1800 miles long. There are a number of important streams not enumerated, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico from the United States. Mexico and Central America have no large rivers.

Islands.—Between North and South America, in the great recess formed by the narrowing of the continent at Central America and the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, and between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, lies an extensive archipelago called the West Indies, which extends E. from the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico to about 60° W. lon., whence it turns almost directly S., stretching to the mouth of the Orinoco River, and enclosing the Caribbean Sea on the N. and E. The largest of these islands are Cuba, (also the most western,) Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, which, with a great number of smaller ones, include, in the whole, an area of perhaps 90,000 square miles. About the mouth of the St. Lawrence is the large island of Newfoundland, with the smaller islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Anticosti, &c.; while off the coast of the United States—except a number of small islands on the shores of Maine and Massachusetts, the Bahama Isles off Florida and the Bermudas, 700 to 900 miles E. of Georgia—the only considerable island is Long Island. On the Pacific coast, the largest islands are Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, and King George III.'s Archipelago, W. of British America; and Prince of Wales, Sitka, Admiralty Island, and the Aleutian Islands on the coast of Russian America. The latter extend W. toward the shores of Asia. In the Arctic Ocean are a number of large but barren islands, of which almost nothing is known.

Climate.—In general, North America has a temperature 10° lower than in the same parallels in Western Europe, and is subject to greater extremes and more sudden changes. In lat. 40° N., in summer, for a few days, the heat is as great as at Calcutta, and in winter, for short periods, the cold is as severe as that of Russia. The Pacific coast is as mild in climate as the western portion of Europe. In the northern part of British America almost perpetual winter reigns, and in the southern the winters are long and severe, but the air is still, and the temperature not so variable as further S.; so that the cold is not felt as keenly as in some lower latitudes. The want of any great chain of mountains to the N., and the great breadth of land untempered by the influence of approximate seas, render even the temperate regions subject to frequent spells of fierce cold N. and N.W. winds. In the middle and on the E. side of the continent N. of 50°, the cold is so intense as to make the country almost uninhabitable; while in Southern Mexico and Central America, the usual climates of the torrid zone prevail, varied, however, to a considerable degree by the mountains and the proximity of the seas, the former occasionally producing frosts even between 15° and 25° N. lat. The table-lands of Mexico, with the exception of their liability to great droughts, form a delightful climate. In the Canadas, the transition from winter to summer is very sudden, leaving a very short spring.

Vegetable Productions.—North America is characterized both by the immensity of its forests and the value and size of its timber; especially a species of pine or fir in Oregon, which attains a height of from 200 to 300 feet, and a girth of from 60 to 80 feet. The forests of Canada contain pine, oak, ash, hickory, red beech, birch, and the lofty Canadian poplar. In the United States are several varieties of oak, chestnut, walnut, several varieties of maple, (among them the sugar-maple,) hickory, cedar, spruce, hemlock, basswood, palmetto, dogwood, willow, catalpa, wild cherry, birch, ash, tulip or American poplar, elm, sycamore, locust, gum, magnolia, cypress, &c. In California there is a species of cypress called redwood, that attains an enormous size, sometimes 20 feet in diameter.

Maize, or Indian corn, which is the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to the New World, has an extensive range in North America; but is most successfully cultivated in the Central United States. Millet, cocoa, pimento, vanilla, copaiba, cinchona, jalap, sassafras, nux vomica, tobacco, and the cochineal plant (cactus cochinilifer) are also indigenous. So likewise is the potato, now widely diffused throughout Europe. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and rice succeed well throughout large portions of the continent; so also do various kinds of fruit-trees, such as oranges, peaches, lemons, and apples; but the native fruits are mostly of the nut kind. Sugar, coffee, and cotton are among its staple vegetable productions. The vine hitherto has not been so successfully cultivated, probably more owing to defect of culture than of uncongenitality in the soil or climate. There are several species of wild or indigenous vines.

Zoology.—The animals found in America at the conquest, of the larger kind, were, in general, fewer in number and inferior in ferocity to those of the eastern continent, with, however, striking exceptions, among which are the polar bear and the grizzly bear, the largest of their species, as well as the most ferocious. The latter is peculiar to North America, and is found principally in the regions adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, from New Mexico to at least 61° N. lat. The white or polar bear is seldom seen S. of 55° N. lat. The bison or American buffalo, the largest native quadruped of the New World now existing, roams in immense herds on the prairies W. of the Mississippi, but is fast diminishing in numbers before the advance of the white man, as well as by the hand of the Indian. The buffalo sometimes attains a weight of 2000 pounds. The musk ox is a small animal, weighing little more than 300 pounds, with a strong scent of musk. There are several varieties of deer, the most remarkable of which, as well as the largest, is the moose, attaining a height of 6 feet, and with antlers weighing more than 50 pounds. The reindeer is also found here. Among the Rocky Mountains are a peculiar race of sheep and goats, the former much larger than the domestic sheep, with short, fine, and flexible wool; and the latter, which frequents the highest peaks of the mountains, is covered with a long hair, beneath which is a fine wool. The wolves and dogs of America are peculiar, and some of them numerous. The prairie wolves inhabit both sides of the Rocky Mountains, are very swift, and hunt in packs. Among the domestic dogs are the well-known Newfoundland dog, and the Mackenzie River dog, a small and playful animal. Foxes are numerous, and of several varieties; among them are the red, kit, and Arctic fox. The red fox is much hunted for his skin. Of beasts of prey, the most ferocious are the grizzly bear, the cougar or panther, lynx, and wildcat. Among the smaller quadrupeds are beavers, otters, racoons, badgers, opossums, weasels, hares, muskrats, marmots, squirrels, porcupines, gophers, and prairie dogs. The latter two are burrowing animals. Reptiles are numerous, and some dangerous; of the latter class is the rattlesnake, the bite of which is fatal, unless an immediate remedy is applied; it attains a length of 6 feet. The pike-muzzled cayman (a species of crocodile) is a native of the Southern United States and Mexico, is found in the Mississippi, and grows to the length of 14 or 16 feet. Frogs and toads are numerous. Tortoises of several varieties, and sea turtles abound on the S. coasts. Of birds, there are 471 known species in North America, 371 of which are peculiar. Of these, the wild turkey formerly existed in great numbers, but it diminishes as the settlements advance. Wild pigeons go in such immense flocks as to darken the air, and when they roost, to break the branches from the trees. Among the rapacious birds are the bald and Washington eagle, the sparrowhawk, swallow-tailed hawk, falcon, vulture, turkey buzzard, and owl. Among gallinaceous birds, turkeys, pigeons, grouse, quails, and pheasants. Among grallæ, crows, herons, flamingoes, spoonbills, rails, and purple gallinules. Among waterfowls, swans, wild geese and ducks, (including the canvasback and eider duck,) pelicans, &c.; and among the smaller birds, larks, orioles, buntings, magpies, jays, cedar-birds, shrikes, mocking-birds, thrushes, robins, bluebirds, grosbeaks, parrots, woodpeckers, humming-birds, kingfishers, chuckwills-widow, whippoorwill, and turtle-doves. Of fish, there are innumerable varieties; among them are the sturgeon, salmon, salmon trout, whitefish, (peculiar to the great lakes,) mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, sheepshead, trout, perch, bass, pike, char, &c. &c.

Population.—The aboriginal races in Central America and Mexico still form an important element of the population, and number, probably—including the mestizoes, (white and Indian,) and the Indians of North America—8,000,000 persons. While in the West Indies and the United States, about 5,000,000 are Africans and their descendants, mostly in a state of slavery. In the West Indies the African race constitutes much the larger part of the population, while in some of the Southern United States it nearly equals, and in one instance surpasses the white inhabitants in numbers. The entire population of North America in 1854 may be safely stated as exceeding 40,000,000. The white population in the United States and in British America is increasing in a ratio hitherto unexampled in the world.

Races of Men.—The origin of the American race is wholly unknown, although there has been no want of conjecture on the subject, most of it more plausible than satisfactory. This, however, is certain, that America was inhabited by a people who lived long antecedent to the races or tribes by which the continent was occupied when first visited by Columbus, but concerning whom history has preserved no record; although many evidences remain, not only to prove the fact of their having existed, but to show that they had attained a degree of civilization altogether unapproached by the aborigines of the present day. Among these evidences are stone walls of regular masonry, and hearths of brick, medals of copper and silver, swords, and implements of iron. The Indian tribes of America, with the exception, perhaps, of the more westerly Esquimaux, have all so strong a resemblance to each other in physical formation, and also, though in a less obvious degree, in intellectual character, as to leave no doubt of their being of one family, and of their having a common origin. The most generally received opinion is, that they sprang originally from the neighboring tribes of

Asia, who inhabited the extreme eastern portion of the old world, and whom accident or adventure had wafted across Behring Straits. Indeed, it is said that tradition assigns the first origin of the American race to a migration of their fathers from beyond the Western Ocean, and that a similarity of language may be traced between the tribes that inhabit the Caucasian range, and those of the Cordilleras of Mexico and Peru. The American Indians, with the exception above made, are of large size, robust, and well-proportioned, of a bronze or reddish complexion; hence the name "red men" which they have bestowed upon themselves; coarse, long, black, and shining hair, thin beard, low forehead, high eyebrows, prominent cheek-bones, nose a little flattened, but well marked. The head is of a square shape, face broad and tapering toward the chin, features viewed in profile prominent and deeply sculptured. Their moral character has been variously represented—sometimes better and sometimes worse than it really is. Excepting extraordinary powers of endurance, they seem to possess precisely the virtues and vices common to all savages, along with some good qualities, somewhat rare, perhaps, among uncivilized tribes. They are grateful, hospitable, and capable sometimes of a savage magnanimity; but they are also vindictive and cruel. They are patient in suffering, heroic in death, but wavering in temptation, and without honor in the field; and the man who can bear, without flinching, the most exquisite tortures, will often perish beside a barrel of spirits which he wanted the resolution to resist. An idea very generally prevails that the aborigines of America are singularly grave and taciturn. But Washington Irving represents them as "taciturn only when in company with white men, whose good-will they distrust, and whose language they do not understand; and that when among themselves, there cannot be greater gossips. Half their time is taken up in talking over their adventures in war and hunting, and in telling whimsical stories. They are great mimics and buffoons also; and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites with whom they have associated, and who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity. They are curious observers, noting every thing in silence, but with a keen and watchful eye; occasionally exchanging a glance or a grunt with each other when any thing particularly strikes them, but reserving all comment till they are alone. Then it is that they give full scope to criticism, satire, mimicry, and mirth. In the course of my journey along the frontier, I have had repeated opportunities of noticing their excitability and boisterous merriment at their games; and have occasionally noticed a group of Osages sitting around a fire until late at night, engaged in the most animated and lively conversation, and at times making the woods resound with peals of laughter." The Indians of North America have been considered an inferior race intellectually, and they have not, perhaps, made advances in civilization and the arts commensurate with their opportunities; yet it may be doubted whether it is not owing to their unconquerable love of liberty, and their impatience of the restraints which civilization imposes, rather than to any want of capacity. The Indians of Mexico and Central America, still forming the larger part of the inhabitants, have amalgamated to a considerable extent with the whites, and to some degree have adopted their habits. The more barbarous tribes of the United States, however, seldom mix with the whites, and are already pushed by the advancing tide of civilization beyond the Mississippi, while a counter tide of emigration from the Pacific shores is hemming them in on the W., and they seem to be rapidly diminishing before the power, the cunning, and the diseases of the white man. Still a large portion of the continent is in possession of aborigines comprising, besides the W. central portion of the United States, the N. part of Mexico, and the N.W. part of British America. Their entire number is supposed to amount to rather more than half a million, of which about 300,000 are within the federal territory. On the borders of the United States and Mexico are the Comanches and the Apaches, two of the most powerful and warlike tribes of all the North American Indians.

History.—If we except the reputed early visits of the Danes and Norwegians to Greenland in the ninth and tenth centuries, the coasts of North America were first made known to the civilized world by the discoveries of John Cabot and his son Sebastian, in 1497, one year before Columbus discovered the mainland of South America. The Cabots sailed under a patent of Henry VII. of England, and it is believed the first year touched at Labrador, and the next year at Newfoundland. Gaspar de Cortereal, a Portuguese nobleman, followed in 1500, and surveyed 600 or 700 miles of the coast of Labrador. He sailed again in a few years afterward, but never returned; it is supposed he was murdered by the natives, in revenge for having carried off a number of the natives as slaves in his first voyage. Two expeditions which sailed in search of him were never heard of afterwards. In 1512, S. Cabot visited Hudson's Bay, and in the same year Ponce de Leon discovered Florida. Giovanni Verrazzano, a Florentine navigator, under the patronage of Francis I. of France, in 1524 surveyed upwards of 2000 miles of coast, including all the United States, and part of British America. Some years afterwards, Jacques Cartier performed several voyages, surveying Newfoundland, and was the first to ascend the St. Lawrence. Not many years subsequent to this, a French fortress was erected near the present site of Quebec. Previous to that, in 1519, Mexico had been discovered and conquered by Cortes. In July, 1850, Captain McClure, of the British navy, entered Behring's Straits, and was seen, on the 31st of that month, off Cape Lisburne, steering in a N.E. direction. He was next seen in the Bay of Mercy, on the 6th of April, 1853, by Lieutenant Pim, coming from the *east*, thus establishing the fact of a communication by water between the Atlantic and Pacific, through the Arctic seas. This passage has never been entirely made by vessels, the journey in question having been performed partly on ice by sledges, and partly by sailing.

America, Central, is the narrow, tortuous strip of land uniting North and South America, but belonging properly to the former, lies between about 7° and 18° of N. lat.; but as different limits are assigned to it by different authorities, these cannot be said to be exactly determined. Its entire length is between 800 and 900 miles, and its breadth varying from about 20 to 30 miles in the narrowest part of the isthmus, to 300 to 400 miles in its widest parts; including an area of about 200,000 square miles. Taking the limits above stated, Central America will be found to comprise the Isthmus of Panama, Guatemala, British Honduras, and parts of Mexico; some authorities also include Yucatan. It is bounded N. by Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, E. by the Caribbean Sea, and S.W. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The political states generally known as Central America, including Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, lie between about 8° and 17° N., excluding the narrowest part of the isthmus on the S., (which belongs to New Granada,) and Balize, Yucatan, and part of Mexico on the N.; though, geographically, the limits seem to be fixed by nature at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on the N.W., and the entrance into the Isthmus of Panama from New Granada, on the S.E.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The topographical features of Central America are very striking. The Rocky Mountain chain, or the Andes, traverses the whole country near the Pacific border; and though not rising to the greatest altitudes, its numerous volcanoes, which are frequently in action, give it an interest greater than that felt in countries whose mountains are even more lofty. The great range is divided, in Central America, into three distinct groups, viz. the Honduras and Nicaragua group, the Costa Rica group, and the group of Guatemala. The latter, in the N.W. of Central America, has more active volcanoes than any other country of equal area, except the island of Java, on the globe. Of these, the Volcan de Agua, so called from emitting torrents of water and stones, instead of fire, is said to be 15,000 feet in elevation, being the highest land in Central America; but the general height of the range, taken as a whole, averages only from 3000 to 5000 feet. Some parts of the Costa Rica group, in the Isthmus of Panama, attain a height of 9000 feet, and the volcano of Irasu is 11,478 feet above the sea. On the N. side of Lake Nicaragua, the border of the plateau forming its W. limit rises suddenly to a height of 5200 feet. On the western slope the mountains often come down to the very verge of the sea. The E. or N.E. portion is a vast forest, generally known as the Mosquito shore.

Geology and Minerals.—The greater part of the rocks in the Isthmus, near Puerto Bello, are porphyritic or hornblendic. Limited lines of granite and schistose formations occur; but silica is deficient, quartz rare, and limestone very scarce. Iron is abundant, and lime and building stone are obtained from coral rocks on the Atlantic; on the Pacific, shells alone afford lime. A kind of aluminous magnesia is found on the same side, but argillaceous deposits and aluminous rocks are rare; stratification is seldom seen, except in the valleys between the ridges of the mountains, or near the sea. Granite, gneiss, and mica-slate form the substrata of the country, but the abundance of igneous rocks bear witness to volcanic action, both in ancient and recent times. An earthquake, so lately as April, 1854, at San Salvador, caused the loss of 200 lives and some millions of property. Gold, silver, lead, and mercury are found. Jasper and marble are worked in Honduras; and sulphur is collected near the volcano of Quezaltenango. There are also many salt springs; and salt is procured in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific.

Bays, Gulfs, Lakes, and Rivers.—The rivers of Central America are sufficiently numerous, but necessarily short in their courses from the narrowness of the country. They have, however, become an object of much interest from the general desire of the civilized world to open a ship communication between the two oceans at this place. Of the rivers, the Usumasinta, flowing into the Bay of Campeachy, is the largest; but the San Juan, the outlet of Lake Nica-

ragua, is best known and most traversed, as it forms a part of the overland route of one of the lines of California steamers, and from its having been accurately surveyed with reference to the canal alluded to above. The former is perhaps about 200 and the latter 100 miles in length. All the longer streams are on the N. and E. sides of the mountains, and discharge their waters into the Atlantic seas or gulfs. Of those the most important are, proceeding N. from the mouth of the San Juan, the Bluefields or Escondido, Wanks or Cape, Tinto or Poyais, the Ulua or Ulua, Motagua or Molagua, and Cajabon. The most important bays, beginning at the isthmus on the Pacific side, are the Bay of Panama, Gulf of Dulce or Dolce, Gulf of Nicoya, and Bay of Fonseca or Conchagua; and on the Atlantic side the Bay of Honduras (occupying the angle between Balize and Honduras) and Gulf of Darien or Uraba. The portion of the Caribbean Sea bounding Central America on the E. is often called the Bay of Guatemala. The principal lake is Lake Nicaragua, near the W. coast, which is about 90 miles in length and 30 in breadth, with a depth varying from 12 to 240 feet, and an elevation of 125 feet above the Pacific. The other lakes are Managua or Leon, a little N.W. of Nicaragua; Lake Atitlan or Atitan and Peter's Lake, in the N. of Central America; and several salt lakes or lagoons on the Caribbean shores. Lake Atitan is 24 miles in length by 10 in breadth, and is surrounded by mountains, which are so precipitous that there is little gradation of depth near the margin. Bottom has not been found at 300 fathoms.

Climate.—In Central America, says Captain Fitz Roy, there are two seasons, one of which, though called winter, is when the sun is nearly vertical; and the opposite period, when the sun is not so high at midday, is the summer, in which hot and dry weather prevails, accompanied by a clear and healthy atmosphere. In the northern parts of the isthmus the dry season lasts longer than that about Darien and Choco, where there are only short intervals without some rain. About three months in the year can alone be depended on as dry and truly fine weather in the vicinity of the Gulf of Darien. At that time regular breezes prevail from the northward and eastward, interrupted occasionally by gales from the N. In the season called winter the sun is seldom seen, so clouded is the sky and so frequent are the torrents of rain. The air is then extremely sultry. Lightning and thunder are very frequent, and westerly winds, with hard squalls, are prevalent. There is a short interval of fine weather in the middle of the rainy season, near the end of June, (called the Little Summer of St. John;) but the regular and continued summer, a very dry and parching time in the northern parts of the isthmus, lasts from December to April or May. In low places, near rivers especially, where fresh and salt waters mix, where mangrove-trees abound, and decomposition is rapid, the climate is very unhealthy—often fatally so; contagious miasmata being abundant. But in higher regions, where the ground is less hidden from the sun and wind, and noxious vapors are not generated, there is nothing in the climate to injure a healthy European who lives temperately and avoids extremes. In the low districts fevers and agues and yellow-fever prevail, and strangers are particularly liable to be attacked by them. Besides storms from the N.W. during the rainy season, gales from the N.E. are experienced during the dry period. Panama Bay is exposed during the long rainy season to westerly winds, which cause heavy swells and do much mischief to the shipping. The dry season lasts from October to May; and though the rest of the year is called the rainy season, the rain falls mostly at night, the days being generally fair, and the air pure and refreshing. The thermometer rises occasionally to 86° in March and April, but usually ranges between 74° and 82° at midday.

Vegetable Productions.—The grains, vegetables, and fruits of Europe grow on the higher parts of the table-lands, while in the lower and warmer districts Indian corn, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, cocoa, cochineal, bananas, mandioca, and almost every species of tropical fruits flourish, including the cherimoya, said to be the most exquisite of fruits. The forests, which are very extensive, produce mahogany, logwood, lignumvitæ, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, and black-balsam, together with various gums, drugs, and valuable woods. The forests of Panama contain at least 97 different kinds of trees fatal to animal life. The coffee crop of Costa Rica in 1852 was 90,000 quintals.

Zoology.—The only animals peculiar to Central America are the manati or manatee, found at the mouth of the Rio Juan, the winged squirrel, and various kinds of quadrumana. The manati is something between a quadruped and a fish, with the forefeet, or rather hands, of the former, and the tail of the latter. It is from 8 to 12 feet long, and weighs from 500 to 800, and even 1500 pounds. Among the birds the most remarkable are humming-birds; the quezal, whose feathers are of a bright emerald green; the great macaw, and several others of the most beautiful plumage. Serpents are numerous, and some of them dangerous, especially on the thickly wooded coast of the Pacific. Two species of locusts are known here, a brown and a green; the former is particularly destructive. The rivers, lakes, and seas abound in fine fish.

Commerce.—The commerce of Central America is very trifling, and the value of its exports has declined since the revolution. Trade, however, is perfectly free in all the states, and foreigners possess all the privileges enjoyed by natives. The ordinary revenue in the different states is derived from duties and imposts, a duty of 5 per cent. on the transfer of real property, and a monopoly on the sale of spirits and tobacco. The discovery of gold in California, since it has led to much travel through this territory, will very probably awaken the slumbering energies of the people, and dispose them to commercial intercourse. Most of the travel between the Eastern United States and California passes through this territory, and a railroad from Aspinwall to Panama was opened February 17, 1855. The idea of opening a passage for vessels through the Isthmus of Panama has long agitated the civilized world. Two different routes have been proposed, both within Central America—one across the Isthmus, from Chagres or Puerto Bello, to Panama; and a second from Port San Juan, on the Caribbean Sea, up the San Juan River, across Lake Nicaragua, and from thence to the Pacific by different routes. Two other lines are proposed, not strictly within the limits here assigned to Central America: one from the mouth of the river Coatzacoalco to Teliuantepec; and a second from the Bay of Choco along the Atrato and Naipl, one of its branches, and thence by canal to Cupica Bay on the Pacific. An attempt to explore a route by way of the Chucunaque River, by a corps under the direction of the United States government, in 1854, resulted in a complete failure, and in great suffering to all, and death to several of the party.

Government.—The five states of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica associated, in 1824, in a confederation similar to that of the United States; but this being dissolved in 1839, the different states, though nominally republican, have since been in reality ruled by a succession of military despots, whose reign has usually been as lawless as brief. Attempts have been made to form other and partial confederations, whose duration, when formed, was but short. The state of Guatemala has probably had the most stable government, under the despotic and sanguinary Carrera, an ignorant mestizo of the lowest birth, of whom Squiers has said, "He exercised a power never controlled by justice or tempered with mercy."

Population.—The population of Central America consists of three classes: whites and creoles; mestizoes, or the offspring of whites and Indians; and aboriginal natives. The proportions of this population have been estimated at one-twelfth whites, four-twelfths mixed races, and seven-twelfths Indians. The total population is stated at 2,146,000. The moral condition of the whites and creoles is represented to be in a low state, while ignorance and superstition pervade nearly all classes, and many of the aborigines still practise in secret their pagan rites, and venerate their ancient idols.

History.—Columbus visited the E. coast of Central America in 1502, passing along the shores of Honduras, the Mosquito Territory, Costa Rica, and Veragua. In 1523, Cortez despatched Pedro Alvarado to subdue Central America, which he effected in two years. From that period it remained subject to Spain until 1823, when it threw off the yoke and formed itself into a federal republic, composed of the states of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica. This confederation lasted till 1839. Since then the country has been in a continual state of disturbance.

AMERICA, SOUTH, (Fr. *Amérique-Méridional*, â'mâ'reek' mâ'ree'de-o'nâl', or *Amérique-du-Sud*, â'mâ'reek' dü süd': Ger. *Süd Amerika*, süd â-mâ're-kâ; Sp. *America Meridional*, â-mâ're-kâ mâ-re-de-o-nâl',) is a vast triangular peninsula, extending from Point Gallinas, in lat. 12° 30' N., to Cape Horn, in lat. 56° 59' S. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is 4800 miles, and its greatest breadth, from E. to W., 3230 miles, including an area of about 6,500,000 square miles. About three-fourths of it lie within the tropics, and the remainder in the S. temperate zone. Its coast lines are comparatively little broken by indentations, particularly on the W. side, excepting towards the southern extremity, where there are considerable bays and gulfs on both shores. At the southern extremity there is a group of mountainous islands, forming the Archipelago of Terra del Fuego, which are penetrated in every direction by bays and narrow inlets, ending often in glaciers formed from the snow on the summits of mountains 6000 feet high.

Political Divisions.—South America comprises the following states, viz. the republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, (formerly constituting the republic of Colombia,) British, French, and Dutch Guiana, the republics of Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the United Provinces of La Plata (or Argentine Republic,) Paraguay, Uruguay, or Banda Oriental the Empire of Brazil, Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, and the Falkland and other islands.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—A great chain of mountains under the name of the Andes, which connects with the Cordilleras and the Rocky Mountains of North America, stretches from the Isthmus of Panama 4180 miles

along the W. coast, in one continued chain, to the Straits of Magellan or Magalhaens. The Andes run nearly parallel with the Pacific, and at no great distance from it. The highest known peak is that of Aconcagua, being 23,910 feet in elevation above the sea, and only inferior to the highest peaks of the Himalaya in Asia. Another range or rather two ranges in Brazil, run parallel to the coast of the Atlantic, at various, but not very great distances, and with numerous branches stretching far into the interior. The mountains of the coast extend in a N. and S. direction, and those in the interior from E. to W. The highest peak in Brazil is Itambe, which is 5960 feet high. Another chain, called the Parime or Parima, also the highlands of Guiana, and sometimes the Acaray Mountains, extend in an E. and W. direction about 600 or 700 miles, separating the plains of the lower Orinoco from those of the Rio Negro and the Amazon. The highest points are the Maravaca, about 10,500 feet high, and the Duida, 8,500 feet high. A branch of the Andes, under the name of the Coast Chain of Venezuela, stretches in a N.E. direction from New Granada, through Venezuela to and along the Caribbean Sea. The culminating point of this chain is the Silla de Caracas, which attains an elevation of 8700 feet. There are upwards of 30 volcanoes in South America in a state of activity, and all belonging to the Andes. The highest of these is Gualatieri or Sehama, one of the Peru and Bolivian series, in lat. 29° 12′ S.; lon. 69° 17′ W.; height, 22,000 feet. The heights of the others vary from 18,000 to 18,000 feet. The last eruption occurred in 1831, in the volcano Pichincha, one of the Quito series, in lat 0° 12′ S.; lon. 83° 30′ 30″ W. The interior of South America is occupied by vast plains, stretching for many hundred miles without exhibiting the slightest perceptible inequality. In the rainy season they display a surface of beautiful green; but in the dry season the soil crumbles into dust, and the surface is rent in cracks. Crocodiles and larger serpents remain imbedded in the dried-up mud till the first showers of spring arouse them from their torpidity, when, says Humboldt, on the authority of the aborigines, "the moistened clay on the margin of the swamps is sometimes seen to blister, and rise slowly in a kind of mound; then with a violent noise, like the outbreak of a small mud volcano, the heaped up earth is cast high into the air, and forth issues a gigantic water-snake or scaly crocodile." These great plains are called Llanos in Venezuela, and on the Orinoco, where they occupy 153,000 square miles; Pampas, in Buenos Ayres, where they stretch over a surface of 315,000 square miles, elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea; and Silvas, in the valley of the Amazon, where they cover an area of 1500 miles in length, by 350 to 800 in breadth, densely covered with wood. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres in some parts are covered with thistles and lucerne, in some with long grass, and in others with bushes and dwarf trees, or occupied with swamps and bogs, and overrun by thousands of wild cattle and horses. In the dry season, however, viz. between November and February, these plains are converted into desolate wastes, when all vegetation is destroyed, the waters dried up, and the earth rent in deep crevices. The deserts of Patagonia occupy a table-land which appears to rise by successive steps from the sea-level towards the interior. They cover an area of 1,620,000 square miles, composed of sandy sterile dunes, intermixed with stones and gravel; occasionally diversified by huge boulders, tufts of brown grass, low bushes, armed with spines, brine lakes, incrustrations of salt, white as snow, and by black basaltic platforms. In some parts the Andes spread out to a great breadth, forming S. of Quito, a table-land sometimes 150 miles in width, divided into three parallel chains united by transverse ranges. These plains are often flanked by lofty ranges on the E. and W., that rise from them as from a base, forming a great valley nearly equal in elevation to the highest mountains of Europe. One of the grandest features of the Andes is the *quebradas*, kā-brā′dās—immense "breaks," or valleys, frequently 2000 feet deep, with a stream running at the bottom. Two of the most remarkable, Chota and Cutaco, measured by Humboldt, were respectively 4920 and 4260 feet in depth, while their floors were many thousand feet in elevation above the sea. The tropical Andes, however, with all their grandeur, lack one source of sublimity, namely, glaciers like those of Switzerland or of the Himalayas.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Granite forms the base of the whole continent, having gneiss here and there associated with it, but mica schist is the most common of the crystalline rocks. Quartz rock is much developed, generally mixed with mica, and rich in gold and specular iron. The pampas of Buenos Ayres are entirely alluvial—the deposit of the La Plata and Parana Rivers. Granite prevails to the extent of 2000 miles along the coast of Brazil; and, with the syenite, forms the base of the table-land. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic and old igneous rocks, sandstone, clay-slate, limestone, (in which are large caverns, with bones of extinct animals,) and alluvial soil. Porphyry and red sandstone abound all over the Andes. Granite, which forms the loftiest summits in Europe, is not found in America above 14,500 feet; while basalt, which is found in Europe only at the height of 4225 feet, in the Andes reaches the altitude of 15,500 feet. Coal has been found at 8650 and 14,700 feet above the sea-level. South America, like Mexico, has from the earliest period after its discovery down to the present time, been highly productive in the precious metals, and especially in silver. Peru has yielded most largely of gold, Bolivia (formerly Upper Peru) of silver, and Brazil of diamonds. Chili is also famous for its gold, silver, and copper. Rumors have reached us of recent discoveries of gold in Peru. The province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, is rich in mines as its name imports. Besides the mines there are also rich gold and silver *washings* in Brazil and other parts of South America. Bell gives the total product of all the silver and gold mines in South America, down to 1803 and 1806, at $3,635,730,769. Though the mines have been much less productive in the last half century than formerly, the fact is believed to be more owing to the disturbed state of the South American governments, and to an inefficient system of mining, than to an exhaustion of the sources of supply.

Rivers, Lakes, and Gulfs.—The rivers of South America are on a scale no less grand than its mountains—there are three great river basins. On the N. is the Orinoco, with a very winding course of about 1380 miles. Draining the central regions is the Amazon, a river of near 4000 miles in length, some of whose tributaries surpass the largest rivers in Europe. Having its sources in the Andes, it receives the waters of their eastern slope from the S. of New Granada to the S. of Bolivia, and crossing almost the entire continent, carries to the ocean under the equator the drainage of, perhaps, the greatest river basin on the globe. On the S. is the La Plata, (with its great branches the Parana and Paraguay,) which, through its many tributaries, receives the waters of Central and Southern Brazil, Southern Bolivia, Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, and Uraguay, and empties into the ocean by a channel 150 miles wide, in about 35° S. lat. Among the great tributaries of the Amazon are the Rio Negro and Japura from the N., and Ucayale, Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, and Tocantins from the S. The São Francisco, in Eastern Brazil, is a river of, perhaps, 1200 miles in length. The Rio de la Plata is rather an estuary than a river; its navigation, owing to its shoals and strong irregular currents, is difficult. Its waters are so turbid that they tinge the sea visibly for 200 miles from its mouth. The basins of the Amazon and Orinoco are singularly connected by the Cassiquiare, which at high water unites the waters of the Rio Negro with the Orinoco.

For so great an extent of country, South America is singularly deficient in large bays and great lakes, but the deficiency in bays and gulfs is amply compensated by the three great rivers Amazon, Orinoco, and La Plata, which are navigable far into the interior. On the N. are the Gulfs of Darien, and Venezuela or Maracaybo, (the latter opening into Lake Maracaybo, which, however, is more properly a gulf,) and the Gulf of Paria; on the E. are the Bays of Bahia or São Salvador, Rio Janeiro, St. Matthias, and Bay of St. George; and on the W. the Gulfs of Penas, Guayteca, Guayaquil, and the Bay of Choco. None of these are, however, of the first magnitude. The largest lake in South America is Lake Titicaca, which is situated on the frontiers of Bolivia and Peru, and covers an area of about 4000 square miles. It is said to be 120 fathoms deep, and is elevated 12,800 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the temporary lakes of South America, alternately inundated and dry, or in a marshy state, cover, when flooded, vast tracts of country; that of Xarayos, on both sides of the Paraguay, extends over 36,000 square miles. In the elevated mountain valleys and table-lands of the Andes, there are many small lakes of the purest blue and green colors, and some of them are intensely cold, being near the line of perpetual congelation.

Zoology.—South America does not abound in the large and fiercer quadrupeds; the jaguar, (felis onca,) an animal larger than the panther, but inferior in strength and ferocity to the Bengal tiger, is the most important. The puma or American lion, the ocelot, and tiger-cat are found in South America, as are also the anteater, sloth, armadillo, tapir, deer, and antelope. The lama, alpaca, and vicuña are peculiar to South America. Apes and monkeys abound within the tropics; and the winged vampire, an enormous bat, is almost wholly confined to Guiana, Colombia, and Brazil. This dangerous creature sucks the blood of animals, and even of man, when asleep. In the marshes of tropical America coils the huge boa constrictor, and large centipedes, scorpions, and spiders abound. Ants, termites, and locusts also swarm, the latter to an alarming extent, covering the ground, especially in Buenos Ayres, for 200 miles, and eating up every green thing, consuming even the roots of the grass, furniture, clothes, curtains, &c. The mosquito is also a sore grievance, particularly in Venezuela. In the same localities is the chegre, another dreaded insect. In Brazil is the beautiful diamond beetle. The condor, the largest bird of flight known, frequents the most inaccessible parts of the Andes. It is a species of vulture, and has

been known to measure from 3 to 8½ feet from the end of the beak to the extremity of the tail, and 14 feet from tip to tip of the wings. Among the birds are vultures, eagles, falcons, and other birds of prey; and many birds of beautiful plumage, among which are a great variety of humming-birds, parrots, macaws, the coucoucou (trogon pavoninus) with its splendid robe of green, toucans, orioles, shrikes, thrushes, umbrella chatterer, &c. Among gallinaceous birds are the curassow, penelope, guan, and tinamon. Grouse, bustards, and pheasants are unknown, and partridges rare. Waterfowls are few, but water-hens, tiger-bitterns, and a few ducks, unknown in the Northern States, frequent the marshes. The seas abound in fish, and in the tropical regions are enormous lizards and alligators. The electrical eel is found in the lakes of Caracas.

Climate.—There are no parts of South America so hot as we should be led to expect from its geographical position—a result produced by the operation of the trade winds, the influence of high mountains, and other physical causes. In the steppes of Venezuela, the hottest region of South America, the temperature of the air during the day is only 98° in the shade; while it rises to 112° in the sandy deserts around the Red Sea. Throughout the whole basin of the Amazon, though under the equator, the climate is not excessively hot. This arises from its immense forests, and a cool easterly breeze, (a branch of the trade wind,) which ascends the channel of the Amazon to the foot of the Andes. Brazil, and the country extending westward from it, also enjoys an equable and temperate climate. At Rio Janeiro the annual mean temperature is only about 73°; 76° at Lima, and 68° at Buenos Ayres. The narrowness of the continent toward the S., and its exposures to the rigors of the Polar regions, produce at the Straits of Magellan, a temperature which never exceeds 45°, while snow falls almost daily. On the W. coast there is a district of nearly 1000 miles in length, between 7° and 32° S., where it seldom rains.

Vegetable Productions.—Extending through so large a space, and possessing, in consequence, so great a variety of climate, no special character can be given to the vegetation of South America. Its most distinguishing feature is its prodigious forests, which cover about two-thirds of the whole continent, and are so dense in many places as to make it necessary to clear the way with a hatchet. The trees are much more various and graceful than in the old world—many even of the largest being adorned with the most brilliant flowers. Vegetation presents a great number of gradations: at about 3000 feet above the sea, we meet with magnificent palms, odoriferous lilies, balsams, cinchonas, and jessamines. A single variety of the palm inhabits heights of from 5400 to 8700 feet above the sea. The arborescent ferns do not grow beyond 4800 feet; while the cinchona extends to 8700 feet above the sea. In the same region grows the passion-flower tree, as lofty as the European oak, besides a number of beautiful flowers. The oaks do not commence in the tropics at a lower elevation than 5000 feet; and the trees with large trunks do not grow beyond the level of 9000 feet, and at 10,800 feet almost all vegetation disappears. A broad zone of from 6000 to 12,600 feet presents us with the region of alpine plants, which is succeeded for 2400 feet by grasses. Sugar-cane, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and potatoes flourish at various points between 3000 and 11,000 feet. Among the fruits, oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, mammoons, goyabas, jambas, aracas, and mangabas flourish in those regions where there is a due proportion of heat and moisture. South of the tropics are found the bitter quassia, tinga-bean, rosewood, indigo, coffee, sugar-cane, maize, and cacao. "Individual plants," says Humboldt, "languishing in hot-houses, can give us but a faint idea of the majestic vegetation of the tropical zone."

Commerce.—South America abounds in productions to stimulate commerce, including the precious metals and stones coveted by all nations and peoples, the most delicious fruits, the most useful grains, and some of the most efficient medicinal plants, among which latter may be named the Peruvian or Jesuit's bark. The coffee and sugar of Brazil and Venezuela, and the hides, horns, and tallow of the same countries and Buenos Ayres, have long been extensively exported, as well as oranges, cacao, rosewood, &c.

Population.—There exists a very striking physical resemblance between the native inhabitants throughout the whole continent of America; being almost all of a reddish-brown or copper color, with long, black hair, deep-set black eyes, aquiline nose, and often handsome slender forms. In South America many are half civilized, but the greater number are still in a state of utter barbarism. The Araucanos are more advanced in civilization than the Indians of the Pampas, and associate in small communities, have fixed residences, cultivate the ground, and manufacture quite a fine species of woollen cloth; they are also skilful in working metals, especially gold and silver. The Pampas Indians are of a very dark complexion, with long, thick, coarse, black hair; black, scowling eyes; low, broad foreheads; faces flat; high cheek-bones and large jaws; no beard; low stature and ill made, but muscular and athletic. They are expert horsemen, do not cultivate the ground, and are of a cruel and ferocious disposition, settling their disputes with the knife. Of the Indians of Brazil there are said to have been no fewer than 200 distinct tribes, the principal of which are the Tapuyas, said formerly to have been cannibals; the Tupis or Tupinambas, inhabiting the coast from the Camana to the São Francisco, paint their bodies; the Cafusos, a mixture of Indians and negroes, remarkable for their straight hair, which rises perpendicularly from the forehead to the height of 12 or 18 inches; the Puris, the most revengeful and vindictive of the races of Brazil; and the Botocudos, also a cruel and savage race, between the Rio Doce and the Rio Pardo. The Indians of Brazil are generally of a short or middle stature, and mostly of a robust, broad make. The Patagonian Indians are remarkable for their high stature, being, on an average, about 6 feet; they lead a nomadic life, living in tents formed of poles and skins. The entire population of South America, of all races, is estimated at 16,000,000.

History.—Christopher Columbus himself discovered the continent of South America, on his third voyage, in 1498, landing near the mouth of the Orinoco River, and thus received some small compensation for his great enterprise, and for the severe labors of body and mind he had undergone, not unmixed with the galling sting of ingratitude. His recorded words show the great pleasure he enjoyed in beholding "the beauty of the new land," which made him feel as though "he could never leave so charming a spot." He also visited the Gulf of Darien in 1502. Alonzo de Hojeda sailed along the coast of Venezuela as far as Cape Vela, and returned to Spain in 1508. In the same year, Vincent Yanez Pinçon, a companion of Columbus on his first voyage, discovered the coast of Brazil, and explored the mouths of the Amazon, beholding with amazement its vast width, and the immense body of water it rolled into the ocean. At the close of 1500, Roderigo de Bastedas explored the coast from Cape Vela, where Hojeda's progress terminated, to Puerto del Reterte, where that of Columbus closed. In 1507, Pinçon and Juan Diaz de Solis explored the coast to the 40th degree of S. lat. About 1511, the gallant Vasco Nuñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien, discovered the Pacific, and opened the way to Peru for the cruel conqueror Pizarro, who followed about 1524. In 1519, Magellan or Magalhaens discovered and sailed through the straits now bearing his name, passing W. across the Pacific, and thus first circumnavigating the globe.

AMERICA, a post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

AMERICAN CREEK, a small stream of Marin co., in the W.N.W. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean.

AMERICAN FORK, a post-office of Utah Territory.

AMERICAN RIVER, in the N. central part of California, is formed by the union of its North and South forks at the W. extremity of El Dorado co., and after flowing in a general S.W. course between Placer and Sacramento counties, falls into the Sacramento River near the city of this name. It has lately been rendered navigable for small steamboats for about 6 miles.

Branches.—North fork, (considered by some as the true American River,) rising among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, flows in a general W.S.W. direction, marking the greater part of the boundary between Placer and El Dorado counties, and after a course of near 100 miles, unites with the South fork from 25 to 30 miles above Sacramento City. South fork takes its source from Bonpland lake, in El Dorado co., and flowing first in a W.S.W. and then in a nearly W. course, forms part of the boundary between El Dorado and Sacramento counties. Gold is abundant on these streams, which pass through one of the principal mining districts.

AMERICUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Sumter co., Georgia, on the Muckalee Creek, 100 miles S.W. of Milledgeville, is the centre of an active retail trade. It contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and several stores and mechanics' shops. Incorporated in 1832. Pop. in 1854, about 1700.

AMERICUS, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, 10 miles N.E. of Lafayette, is surrounded by a rich farming district which is improving rapidly.

AMERKOTE, âm'er-kōt', or OM'ERKOTE', a town and fort of India, in Sinde, 90 miles E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 19' N.; lon. 69° 47' E. in the Eastern desert. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar. The fort is about half a mile from the town.

AMERONGEN, âmer-ong'en, a village of the Netherlands, province and 21 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1500.

AMERSFORT or AMERSFOORT, âmers-foat', a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, with a port on the Eem, 12½ miles N.E. of Utrecht. Pop. about 13,000. It has a court of primary jurisdiction, a Latin school, and school of industry, manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and an active trade in dried herrings, tobacco, and corn, of which the two latter are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

AMERSHAM, am'er-sham, or AGMONDESHAM, a market-town and parish (and until the Reform Act, a parliamentary borough) of England, co. of Bucks, 27 miles S.E. of Buckingham. The poet Waller, who twice sat for the borough in Parliament, was born in Coleshill, in this parish, in 1605.

AMES, aimz, a post-village of Canajoharie township, Montgomery co., New York, about 13 miles nearly S.W. of Fonda. It has an academy.

AMES, a post-township of Athens co., Ohio, about 80 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 1482.

AMESBURY, aimz'bęr-e, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, extending from the N. bank of the Merrimack to New Hampshire, about 40 miles N. of Boston, has some manufactures. One company for making flannels has a capital of $200,000. Pop. 3143.

AMESBURY, aimz'bęr-e, (formerly AMBROSEBURY or AMBRESBURY,) a town and parish of England, co. of Wilts. It is of high antiquity, has the remains of a celebrated abbey; near it are Stonehenge, and Amesbury House. Addison was born at Milston, near Amesbury, on the 1st of May, 1672.

AMESBURY MILLS, a manufacturing village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 7 miles N.W. of Newburyport.

AMESVILLE, aimz'vill, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

AMESVILLE, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, in Ames township, on the road from Marietta to Athens, 11 miles N.E. of the latter, in the midst of a rich farming district.

AMESVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, 76 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

AMFREVILLE, ôn'frêh-voel', a village of France, department of Seine Inférieure.

AMGA, âm-gâ', a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk. It rises in the offshoots of the Yablonoi Krebet Mountains, about lat. 59° N., lon. 126° 30′ E., flows N.E., and falls into the Aldan in lon. 135° E., after a course of about 460 miles. At Amginsk, where it flows between steep rocks 30 feet in height, it is 3000 feet broad.

AMGINSK, âm-gheensk', a village of Siberia, on the Amga, which is here about 3000 feet wide. It is a posting station and ferry on the way between Yakootsk and Okhotsk. Lat. 61° N.; lon. 132° E.

AMHARA, âm-hâ'râ, a kingdom of Abyssinia. It comprises all the country W. of the Tacazze, and was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyssinia. The capital is Gondar.——Adj., AMHARIC, am-hâr'ik.

AMHERST, am'erst, a seaport town of the British territory in Farther India, capital of the most N. of the Tenasserim provinces, and their chief military station, on Amherst peninsula, 30 miles S.W. of Maulmein. Lat. 16° 4′ 48″ N.; lon. 97° 45′ 24″ E. Pop. in 1838, 5000. (?) It was founded in 1826. The harbor is spacious and secure, and ships may lie within 100 yards of the shore, in 3 fathoms water at low tide.

AMHERST, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of 418 square miles. The James River flows along its S.W. and S.E. borders, forming in its course almost a right angle, and constituting about half of the entire boundary. The Blue Ridge forms the boundary of the county on the N.W., and the surface is beautifully diversified by mountains and valleys. The passage of James River through the Blue Ridge is a sublime feature in the scenery of this region. The soil is naturally fertile. A canal has been opened along James River, on the border of the county. Formed from Albemarle in 1761. Capital, Amherst Court House. Pop. 12,699, of whom 6746 were free, and 5953, slaves.

AMHERST, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 25 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 323.

AMHERST, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 23 miles S. of Concord, on the Souhegan River, which affords fine water-power. Pop. 1613.

AMHERST, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 82 miles W. of Boston, intersected by two branches of the Connecticut River, affording good water-power. It contains manufactories of machinery, edge-tools, cotton goods, &c. Amherst College, a very flourishing institution, incorporated in 1821, is situated in this township; the buildings are on an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The town has also an academy and two newspapers. Pop. 3057.

AMHERST, a township of Erie co., New York. Pop. 4153.

AMHERST, a village of Allen co., Ohio.

AMHERST, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1399.

AMHERST, a post-village in the above township, about 33 miles S.W. by W. of Cleveland.

AMHERSTBURGH, am'erst-bûrg, a garrison town of Canada West, Essex co., on the Detroit River, 5 miles above its junction with Lake Erie, 225 miles W.S.W. of Toronto. Lat. 42° 7′ N.; lon. 83° 9′ W. The town contains a court house, 5 places of worship, a reading room and market place, a newspaper office, 3 assurance agencies, a good hotel, (the British North American,) various manufactories, and above 15 stores of different kinds. Pop. 1300.

AMHERST COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Amherst co., Virginia, about 15 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg.

AMHERST FOUR CORNERS, a village in Amherst township, Lorain co., Ohio, about 35 miles S.W. by W. of Cleveland.

AMHERST ISLANDS, a group lying W. of the S.W. extremity of the Corean peninsula. Lat. 34° 27′ N.; lon. 126° 10′ E.

AMHERST ISLES, off the S.W. coast of Aracan, between the island of Cheduba and the mainland. Lat. 18° 45′ N.; lon. 94° E.

AMHERST ROCKS, in the Tong Hai, or Eastern Sea, off the coast of the Chinese province of Kiang, in lat. 31° 10′ N.

AMICALO'LA, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

AMICU, â-me-koo', or AMUCU, â-moo-koo', a lake in South America, in Venezuela, province of Cumana, situated on a level tract between the rivers Rupununy and Tocoto. It is of small extent in the dry season, being scarcely three miles in length. The country in which this lake is situated was the El Dorado of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and was known as "the great lake with golden banks;" and within a few miles of it was supposed to stand the far-famed imperial and golden city of Manoa, the object of the unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh.

AMIENS, am'e-enz, (Fr. pron. â'me-âne'; anc. *Samarabriva*, afterwards *Ambiani*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Somme, on the railway from Boulogne to Paris, in the centre of a pleasing and fertile district, and traversed by the Somme, which within the town is subdivided into 11 canals, and affords great facilities for its numerous manufactures. It was once a place of strength, and still possesses a regular citadel; but its other fortifications have been dismantled, and the ramparts have been replaced by boulevards lined with trees, which encircle the town, have a circumference of about 3 miles, and form not the least important of its decorations. Amiens is divided into the upper and lower town. The former has wide and regular streets, lined with houses, with a few exceptions, built on a uniform plan, and generally of two stories. The latter has narrow streets, houses old without being properly ancient, and is throughout so intersected by the ramifications of the Somme, and the numerous bridges over them, as to have made Louis XI. give it the name of his "little Venice." The most magnificent edifice of Amiens is its cathedral, of European fame. It was founded in 1220, and not completed till 1288. Its W. front, which is said not to have been finished till a century later, is flanked by two quadrangular towers, and decorated in the richest Gothic style. The spire, of a light and airy form, is 420 feet high. The length of the edifice from E. to W. is 415 feet; length of the transept from N. to S., 182 feet; breadth of the nave with its aisles, 78 feet 9 inches; breadth of the transept, 42 feet 9 inches. Other buildings of note are the Hotel de Ville; the royal college, formerly the abbey of St. John; the Hotel Dieu, or general hospital, in the Rue St. Leu; the grand seminary, with its magnificent stair and columned chapel; the Château d'Eau; Malmaison, occupied by the exchange and school of design; the theatre; and the Bibliotheque Communale, a handsome edifice, with a peristyle of Doric columns, containing 40,000 printed and 400 manuscript volumes. Amiens having an opening to the sea by the Somme, which is navigable for vessels of 40 or 50 tons, is well situated for trade, and has numerous important manufactures. From 70,000 to 80,000 pieces of cotton velvet—the peculiar species of it called velvet of Utrecht—alone employing 400 looms, and 130,000 pieces of fine kerseymere, with considerable quantities of serges, plush, drugget, cambric tapestry, and other cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs in great variety, are annually produced. The spinning of flax and worsted is also one of the great staples of Amiens. The former employs 3000 looms, while the wool worked up by the latter amounts to 450,000,000 kilogrammes, equal, nearly, to 1,000,000,000 English pounds, or 40,000,000 packs. Among the miscellaneous works in which numerous hands are employed, may be mentioned dye, soap, and beet-root sugar works, bleachfields, and paper-mills. Among historical recollections may be mentioned that here St. Louis gave judgment as arbiter in the quarrel between Henry III. of England and his barons, relative to the statutes of Oxford; and that here, during the struggles to regain the Holy Land, the kings of England, France, Aragon, Navarre, and Bohemia met to concert a new crusade. Here too, to come down to more recent times, was signed in 1802, between Great Britain and France, a short-lived peace, which bears the name of Amiens. Pop. (1852) 52,149.

AMIRANTE (am'e-rant') ISLANDS, (Port. *Ilhas do Almirante, selyâs do âl-me-rîw'tâ, i. e.* "Admiral's Islands,") an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, S.W. of the Seychelles. Lat. of the southernmost island, 6° 53′ 15″ S.; lon. 53° 8′ 24″ E. They consist of two groups composed of eleven small, low islands, united by banks of sand and coral.

AMIS'IA or AMIS'IUS. See EMS.

AMISS'VILLE, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, 121 miles N.W. of Richmond, has about 100 inhabitants.

AMISUS. See SAMSOON.

AMITE, am-eet', a river of Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the S.W. part of the former, and passing into Louisiana, pursues a southerly course until it reaches Ascension parish, where it turns to the E. and enters Lake Maurepas. Small steamboats navigate it for a distance of 60 miles.

AMITE, a county in the S.W. part of Mississipi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Amite River, from which it derives its name, flows nearly through the middle, and the Homochitto washes its N.W. border. The surface is uneven, and the soil fertile. A large part of the county is occupied by plantations of cotton, and by forests. Capital, Liberty. Pop. 9694, of whom 3844 were free, and 5850 slaves.

AMITITAN. See AMATITLAN.

AM'ITY, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, about 100 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 256.

AMITY, a township of Allegheny co., New York. Pop. 1792.

AMITY, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 120 miles S. of Albany.

AMITY, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1566.

AMITY, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 739.

AMITY, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 35 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

AMITY, a small post-village of Clarke co., Arkansas.

AMITY, a post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, 6 or 7 miles S.E. of Franklin, the county seat.

AMITY, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

AMITY, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Oregon.

AMITY HILL, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

AMITYVILLE, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

AMJERAH, ăm'jer-ăh, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 56 miles S.W. of Oojein, situated in a large valley 1890 feet above the sea. Lat. 22° 23' N.; lon. 75° 13' E.

AMLA, ăm'lä, one of the Andreanov Islands, North Pacific Ocean, immediately E. of Atcha. Length from E. to W., 40 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

AMLAI, ăm-lī', or AMLIA, one of the Aleutian Islands, in the Fox group. Lat. of E. point, 52° 6' N.; lon. 172° 50' W.

AMLWCH, am'look, a seaport town, parliamentary borough, and parish of North Wales, co. Anglesey, on its N. coast, 15 miles N.W. of Beaumaris. Lat. 53° 25' N.; lon. 4° 19' W. Pop. of borough 3169. The rise of the town since 1768 has been wholly due to the Parys and Mona coppermines. Amlwch returns, along with Beaumaris, &c., one member to the House of Commons.

AMMALAPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 65 miles N.E. of Masulipatam.

AM'MAN or AM'MON, (anc. *Rab'bah*, the capital of the Ammonites, rebuilt and called *Philadelphia* by the Greeks,) a ruined city of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, on the Zurka, an affluent of the Jordan, 55 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem. Its numerous remains of Greek edifices are now only used as places of shelter for halting caravans.

AMMER, ăm'mer, a small river of Germany, in Würtemberg, a tributary of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.

AM'MER or AMPER, ăm'per, a small river of Germany, in Bavaria, rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Isar 2 miles N. of Mosburg, after a N.E. course of 75 miles.

AMMER, LAKE, which the above river traverses in its progress, is 10 miles in length from N. to S., by 4 miles in its greatest breadth.

AMMERSCHWIHR, ăm'mĕr'shveer', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. (1852) 2205.

AMMERSTOL, ăm'mers-tol', a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam, on the Lek. Pop. 502.

AM'MITOK', an island off the N.E. coast of Labrador, between 70 and 80 miles S.E. of the entrance into Hudson's Straits. Lat. 59° 28' N., lon. 63° 0' W.

AMMON, ăm'mon, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Wallenstadt. Pop. 1500.

AMMON, Syria. See AMMAN.

AMMO'NIA, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

AMMONOOSUCK, LOW'ER, a river of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co., near Mount Washington, and running through Grafton co., falls into the Connecticut River. Length, 100 miles. One of its principal branches is called the WILD AMMONOOSUCK.

AMMONOOSUCK, UP'PER, a river of Coos co., New Hampshire, enters the Connecticut at Northumberland, after a course of about 75 miles.

AMOAS, ăm'o-ăs', or AMWAS, ăm'wăs', (anc. *Emmaus* and *Nicopolis*,) a village of Palestine, about 10 miles N.W. of Jerusalem.

AMOL, ă'mol', a city of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the Heraz, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 12 miles above its entrance into the Caspian, and 20 miles W. by S. of Balfurosh. Pop. in winter, when it is greatest, estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

AMONEBURG, (Ămŏnĕburg,) ă-mō'nĕh-bŏŏrg', a town of Hesse-Cassel, 7 miles E.S.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1143.

AMOO, AMOU, or AMU, ă-moo', a name of the OXUS RIVER. See OXUS.

AMOOR, AMOUR, AMUR, ă-moor', or SAGHALIEN, sä-gä-lee'an, or sä-gä-leen', a large river of Eastern Asia, formed near lat. 53° N., lon. 122° E., by the union of the Shilka and Argoon; the first rising in the Russian government of Irkootsk, and the latter near Gorga in Mongolia, and forming for about 400 miles the boundary line between the Russian and Chinese Empires. Both streams flow mostly N.E. to their junction, from which point the Amoor has a general E. course, making, however, an extensive bend to the S., to traverse the centre of Mantchooria. It enters the Gulf of Saghalien, opposite the island of the same name, in lat. 52° 27' N; lon. 140° E. Entire course, from the head of either the Argoon or Shilka, estimated at 2200 miles. Chief tributaries, the Tcheekeeree (Tshikiri) from the N., Soongari and Ussouri from the S. The region round its source is arid and barren; but in its lower part it waters a fertile country. The towns of Yaksa and Saghalien-Oola (one of the principal towns of Mantchooria) are on its banks. See SIBERIA

AMOORANG or AMOURANG, ă-moo-răng', a bay and village of the island of Celebes. The bay is on the N.W. coast, in lat. 1° 11' S.; lon. 124° 36' E. It is about 14 miles long inland, and 6 miles broad, having an anchorage for vessels. The village lies at the head of the bay 25 miles S.W. of Menado.

AMORBACH, ămor-băk', a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Mudau and Bilbach, 44 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Lat. 49° 38' N.; lon. 9° 12' E. Pop. 2900.

AMORGO-POULO, ă-mor'go-poo'lo, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, S. of Amorgo, about lat. 36° 36' N., lon. 25° 49' E.

AMOR'GOS or AMORGO, ă-mor'go, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, kingdom of Greece, 18 miles S.E. of Naxos. Lat. of capital, 36° 52' N.; lon. 25° 55 E. Length, 13 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 2800. It is mountainous, and produces good oil, but not sufficient corn for its inhabitants. Chief town, Amorgos, with the port of Santa Anna on the N.E. shore; besides which it has 4 villages, and a remarkable monastery. Simonides was born here, B.C. 660.

AMOSKEAG, am'os-keg', an important manufacturing post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 17 miles S. by E. of Concord. The Merrimack River here falls 54 feet in a mile and a half, affording extensive water-power. See MANCHESTER.

AMOU, ă'moo', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Luy, 13 miles S.W. of St. Sevier. Pop. 2197. It has a fine château and Gothic church.

AMOU or AMOU DARI. See OXUS.

AMOUR. See AMOOR.

AMOY, ă-moi', or EMOUI, a seaport town of China, on an island of the same name, province of Fokien, lat. 24° 16' 3" N., lon. 118° 13' 5" E., nearly opposite the centre of the island of Formosa. The name is a corruption of the Chinese word *Hoamun*, pronounced by the natives *Ha-moy*. It is situated at the S. end of the island, at the mouth of two united rivers, one of which communicates with the city of Chang-choo-foo, containing, it is said, upwards of 800,000 inhabitants, and of which Amoy, though itself a large and populous city, is considered merely the port. Amoy is built on a declivity, sloping to the harbor, and, including its suburbs, is supposed to be about 9 miles in circumference. The streets are narrow and dirty, but many of the buildings are of an extraordinary size. The native imports are rice, sugar, and camphor from Formosa and Foo-choo, alum and cotton from Shanghai, and grain, pulse, oilcake, and a coarse description of cotton goods from the northern ports. The foreign imports are Bengal and Bombay cotton, cotton goods, cotton yarn, iron, lead, steel, betel-nut, liquid indigo from Manila, pepper, rattans, rice, grain, bêche-de-mer, sharks' fins, and buffalo and deers' horns. The native exports are camphor, sugar, sugar-candy of the finest quality, earthenware, paper umbrellas, paper, joss-paper, joss-stick, &c. The merchants of Amoy are distinguished for their enterprise, and are considered among the wealthiest in the Chinese Empire. They own upwards of 300 junks, some of them 800 tons burden. On the British taking possession of the island of Amoy, on which the town stands, they found a battery 1100 yards long, mounting 90 guns, and constructed with extraordinary skill. There were several other smaller forts and batteries, one of which mounted 42 guns. Amoy was captured by the British on August 26, 1841, and by the treaty of Nanking, dated August 29, 1842, that port, with others, was opened to their trade, and a British consul established there. A supplementary treaty, dated October 8, 1843, established a tariff of exports and imports, and admitted other foreigners to the same privileges as British subjects. Opium is sold in every part of Amoy, and is hawked through the streets. The consumption is estimated at 150 chests per month, the average value being 170*l.* sterling per chest. The population—mostly employed in the coasting trade—amounts to about 250,000 to 300,000.

AMPANAM, âm-pâ-nâm', a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the island of Lombok; lat. 8° 25' S., lon. 116° E. It has an indifferent harbor, but considerable trade.

AMPAZA, âm-pâ'zâ, a seaport town of East Africa, Zanguebar, at the mouth of the Patta, in lat. 2° S., lon. 40° 50' E.

AMPELAKIA. See AMBELAKIA.

AMPEZZO, âm-pêt'so, a village of Northern Italy, 11 miles W. of Tolmezzo. Pop. 2000.

AMPFING, âmp'ing, a village of Bavaria, 5 miles W. of Mühldorf. Here the Emperor Louis of Bavaria vanquished Frederick of Austria in 1822; and here Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800.

AMPHILA, âm-fee'lâ, a bay and island in the Red Sea, Abyssinia; the bay in lat. 14° 42' N., lon. 40° 22' E.

AMPHINOME (am-fin'o-me) SHOALS, on the N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 19° 41' S., lon. 119° 24' E.

AMPHISSA, a town of Greece. See SALONA.

AMPHITRITE (am-fi-trī'tee) ISLANDS, a part of the group known by the name of the Paracels, in the China Sea, lying to the S.E. of the island of Hainan, near 16° N. lat. and 112° E. lon. The Amphitrites are in two groups, to the N.N.W. and S.S.E. of each other, and having a deep-water channel between them.

AMPLEFORD or AMPLEFORTH, am'pel-forth, a parish of England, co. of York.

AMPLEPUIS, âm'pleh-pwee', a town of France, department of Rhône, 19 miles W. of Villefranche. Pop. (1852) 4,982.

AMPNEY, amp'nee, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AMPNEY CRUCIS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AMPNEY, DOWN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AMPNEY, ST. MARY or ASHBROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AMPNEY, ST. PETER, or EASINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AMPORT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

AMPOSTA, âm-pos'tâ, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, 47 miles S.S.W. of Tarragona.

AMPTHILL, a market-town and parish of England, with a station on the London and Northwestern Railway, co. and 8 miles S. by W. of Bedford. Pop. 2001.

AMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

AMPUDIA, âm-poo'de-â, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.W. of Palencia. Pop. 1836. It was the head-quarters of Wellington's army, 5th June, 1813.

AMPUIS, âe'pwee', a village of France, department of Rhône, on the Rhone.

AMPURDAN, âm-poor-dân', a district of Spain, province of Catalonia, between the river Ter and the town of Rosas. It is the most fertile district in the province.

AMPURIAS, CASTELLO DE SAN MARTIN DE, kâs-têl'yo dâ sân mar'teen dâ âm-poo're-âs, a poor hamlet and castle of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city, (the anc. *Emporiæ*,) with a small harbor on the gulf of Rosas, (an inlet of the Mediterranean,) 24 miles N.E. of Gerona.

AMRAN, âm'rân', a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 25 miles N.N.W. of Sana.

AMRAN, âm'rân', a town and fort of Hindostan, in Guicowar's dominions, Guzerat, 18 miles N.E. of Jooria.

AMRAN (âm'rân') MOUNTAINS, a range in the S.E. part of Afghanistan, the highest summits of which attain an elevation of 8000 feet.

AMRAWUTTI, âm-ra-wût'tee, or AMARAVATI, âm-a-ra-vâ'tee, a considerable town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 28 miles S.E. of Ellichpoor. It has an active trade; and much excellent cotton, grown in the neighborhood, was formerly sent hence to Bengal by land.

AMRAWUTTI or AMARAVATI, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.N.W. of Guntoor, with some Hindoo antiquities, on the S. bank of the Kistnah.

AM'REE', a village of Sinde, on the right bank of the Indus, 18 miles S.S.W. of Sehwan. It was formerly a large town, but portions of it have been swept away by the river, and it is now greatly diminished.

AMRITSEER, AMRITSIR, âm-rit-seer', or UMRITSIR, um-ret-seer', a large and populous city of the Punjab, in the Baree Doab, 40 miles E. of Lahore. Lat. 31° 40' N; lon. 74° 56' E. It is of a compact, circular form, about 9 miles in circumference, and contains 382 Hindoo and 49 Mohammedan places of worship. The shops and bazaars exhibit, in great abundance, the richest products of India. An ample supply of excellent water is obtained from 650 wells. Amritseer has been long celebrated as a holy place, in consequence of its possessing a sacred temple situated on an island in the centre of a reservoir or tank about 150 paces square, constructed in 1581, by Ram Das, the fourth gura, or spiritual leader of the Sikhs, who gave to the work the name of "Amrita Saras," or "fount of immortality." But the most remarkable object in the town is the large fortress of Govindghur, built by Runjeet Singh, surrounded by a deep ditch of about 2 miles' circuit. A canal was constructed by the same chief, from Amritseer to the Ravi, a distance of about 30 miles, but is little used. The staple manufactures are shawls, inferior silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. Amritseer has also an extensive transit trade with various parts of India, and is, in turn, an emporium for many of their productions, including large quantities of rock-salt, brought on camels, from a mine 120 miles N. of Lahore. Pop. of town, 115,000; of which 9000 are Sikhs, the rest being Hindoos and Mohammedans.

AM'ROM, AM'RON, or AMRUM, âm'rûm, a crescent-shaped island of Denmark, in the German Ocean, about 17 miles from the mainland; lat. 54° 40' N.

AMROOAH, âm-roo'â, a town of British India, presidency of Agra, 85 miles E. by N. of Delhi.

AM'ROTH or AM'BROTH, a maritime parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, 7 miles S.E. of Narbeth.

AMSTEG, âm'stêe, a village of Switzerland, on the Reuss, and on the route of the St. Gothard.

AMSTEL, âm'stel, a small river of the Netherlands, North Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht and Mydrecht, traverses the city of Amsterdam, and enters the Y after a northward course of about 10 miles.

AMSTEL, NIEUWER, nyû'wer âm'stel, a town of Netherlands, province of North Holland. Pop. 6084.

AMSTEL, OUDER, ôw'der âm'stel, a town of Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the Amstel, 4 miles S. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2016.

AMSTELVEEN, âm'stel-vain', ("turf or turf-lands of the Amstel,") a village of North Holland, near the Amstel, 5 miles S.S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 5060.

AM'STERDAM, (Dutch pron. âm'ster-dâm',) formerly AMSTELREDAMME or AMSTELDAMME, ("the dike or dam of the Amstel;" L. *Amstelodamum*,) an important commercial city, capital of the kingdom and province of Holland, at the confluence of the Amstel with the Y or Ij, (pronounced eye,) an arm of the Zuyder Zee, connecting with the lake of Haarlem; lat. 52° 22' 5" N., lon. 4° 53' 2" E. It is the largest and most important town in Holland, constitutionally its capital, (in it the ceremony of coronation is performed,) but the seat of government and residence of the sovereign is at the Hague. Amsterdam stands on soft, wet, morass ground, under which, at the depth of 50 feet, is a bed of sand. Into this sand, piles are driven, on which buildings are reared. The sea front of the city forms nearly a direct line along the Y, flanked at either end by extensive docks, and near the centre intersected by the Dam-Rak. The principal mouth of the Amstel, which, entering the city on the S.E., takes a winding course through it, dividing it into old and new sides, (*Oude en Nieuwe Zijde*,) and falls into the Y by this and numerous other courses. Towards the land, the walls of the city form a semicircle, surrounded by a ditch 30 yards wide, bordered by a row of trees. The ramparts have been pulled down, and on the eight-and-twenty bastions have been erected as many windmills for grinding corn and other purposes. In the walls are 8 handsome stone gates named from the towns to which they lead. Outside the walls the city is surrounded by grassy meadows, and on the W. are upwards of 60 saw-mills. Towards the sea, on both sides of the Amstel, the streets are narrow and irregular, but behind this portion there are five main lines of streets, following the direction of the walls, and thus describing a semicircle. Of these, the principal three, Heeren, Keizer, and Prinzensgraacht, for length, breadth, and general elegance, may vie with the streets of any capital in Europe. In the centre of each, as in most of the streets in Amsterdam, is a canal, either side of which is lined with broad, brick-paved quays, planted with rows of trees. The houses are mostly constructed of brick, almost all approached by flights of steps; many are six and seven stories high, pointed at the top, with the gable towards the street, and decorated above with a forked chimney-stack. The city is cut up into 90 islands by the canals, over which there are 250 bridges, mostly of stone, generally provided with a draw in the centre. The vessels to be seen in all parts of the city, loading and unloading, and passing to and fro along the canals; the lifting and lowering of drawbridges; the transit of merchandise on sledges, and the general stir of business, give the streets of Amsterdam a cheerful and lively appearance.

Among the most remarkable buildings in Amsterdam, is the palace, formerly the town-hall. It is a stone edifice, in the form of a parallelogram, 262 feet long, 200 feet broad, and 108 feet high, (roof inclusive,) resting on 13,659 piles, driven 70 feet into the ground. It is chiefly remarkable for the great hall, 111 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 90 feet high, lined with white Italian marble—an apartment of great splendor. The justiciary hall, next to the palace, is the finest building in the city. It is of modern erection, in imitation of a Grecian temple. It was opened in 1836. The churches of Amsterdam are generally characterized by plainness and simplicity of structure. The finest in the city, and according to the Dutch, one of the finest in Europe, is the New Church, (*Nieuwe Kerk*,) N. of the palace, founded in 1408. It is 350 feet long, by 210 feet wide across the transepts; the upper part rests on 52 stone pillars, and the church is lighted by 75 large windows, some of which are finely

painted. It contains the tombs of Admiral de Ruyter, who sailed up the Medway and burned the English fleet at Chatham; of the famous Dutch poet, Vondel, and of various other notable individuals. The Old Church, (*Oude Kerk,*) founded in the fourteenth century, contains the tombs of several Dutch admirals, and an organ, said to be second only to that of Haarlem. Besides these two, the Calvinistic, recognised as the state church, possesses eight other chapels and churches. The Evangelical Lutherans, numbering about 32,000, have 2 churches; the Scotch Presbyterians, Free Church of Scotland, English Episcopalians, Moravians, Baptists, Friends, and Greeks have their places of worship. The Roman Catholics, numbering about 45,000, have 16 churches, and the Jews, numbering in all about 21,500, have 2 principal and 7 subsidiary synagogues. Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and excellence of its benevolent and charitable institutions. There are above forty of them, many possessing buildings of considerable elegance. Among these are hospitals for the poor, the infirm, the aged of both sexes, orphans, widows, foundlings, the insane, &c., and institutions for blind and for deaf mutes. Many of these, being devoted to the members of one religious community, the result is several hospitals of the same description; thus, the Calvinists, Lutherans, and Baptists have each their hospital for old men and women; the Roman Catholics have various similar institutions for their own members; and the Jews, in like manner, have hospitals for the sons of Israel.

Educational Institutions, &c.—Amsterdam possesses numerous and excellent primary schools, and other educational institutions, both of a general and special kind. Like the benevolent institutions, some of them are for particular religious denominations. Among the most important may be named the *Athenæum Illustre*, with library, botanic garden, school of anatomy, and chairs of art, law, medicine, and theology; the city Latin school; the seminaries for educating preachers belonging to the Remonstrants, Evangelical Lutherans, Baptists, and Dutch Israelites; and the medical and clinical school. Of institutions of literature, science, and art, there are the royal academy of fine arts, founded in 1820, and having 450 pupils; the music school, founded in 1784; the naval school; the royal Dutch institution for science, literature, and fine arts; and the society of literature and fine arts called *Felix Meritis*. This last society has 400 members, all merchants and citizens, and divided into four sections:—1. Literature, commerce, navigation, agriculture, and architecture. 2. Natural history. 3. Drawing and designing. 4. Music. 5. Last, but not least, must be named the museum of pictures, founded in 1798. It contains a fine collection of works of Dutch masters, and one of the most remarkable collections of prints in Europe, occupying 200 portfolios.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The principal manufactures include tobacco, soap, oil, canvas, cordage, the refining of salt, sugar, and other substances, glass-blowing, brewing, and distilling; gas, commenced in 1846, steam-engines and machinery, iron steamers, and ship-building. Amsterdam, however, ranks much higher as a trading than a manufacturing town. The total value of its exports in 1840 was 6,225,082*l.*; of its imports, 7,944,958*l.* Among the articles of export, two of the most important are butter and cheese. The amount of the former, exported in 1843, was 423,520*l.*; of the latter, 508,491*l.*, being somewhat more than that of the preceding year, though less than that of 1841. On the general trade of the place, however, there was, a few years ago, an average increase of about 15 per cent. The exports consist of refined sugar, (in 1847, 311,174 cwt.,) raw sugar, (in 1847, 718,835 cwt.,) coffee, spices, thread, cheese, butter, oil, dyes, colors, corn, and meal. The exports to Germany and the Rhine amount to nearly one-third of the whole, or upwards of 2,000,000*l.*, but from these localities the imports are very limited. The number of vessels that entered Amsterdam in 1840 was 4177; tonnage, 437,695: cleared, 3981; tonnage, 423,060. In 1848, the arrivals were 1972. This great falling off is attributed to the limited intercourse with the Baltic, in consequence of the war in Sleswick-Holstein. The approach to the port by the Zuyder Zee being impeded with sand-banks, a canal, called the Nieuwe Diep, was completed in 1825, leading from Buiksloot to the North Sea, at the Helder, a distance of 50 miles. It is 125 feet broad at its surface, 30 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 20 feet 9 inches. By the Amstel, the Zuyder Zee, and various canals, Amsterdam has water communication with all parts of Holland; and by railway, it communicates on the one side with Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam; and on the other with Utrecht, Arnhem, and Prussia.

The government is vested in a senate or a council of 36 members, and 12 burgomasters. The members of the council sit during life, and fill up the vacancies that occur in their number by their own suffrages.

History.—Early in the thirteenth century, Amsterdam was a mere fishing village, with a small castle, the residence of the lords of Amstel. Towards the middle of that century it was constituted a town, and in 1296 it was wrested, by William III., Count of Holland, from the lords of Amstel. In 1482 it was walled and fortified. Its career of real prosperity commenced about the year 1578, when it became a part of the United Provinces, although, previously to that period, it had nearly monopolized the trade of the Baltic. Additional privileges were granted by the Prince of Orange, in 1581, while the siege and consequent decline of Antwerp in 1585, and the shutting of the navigation of the Scheidt in 1648, were the means of raising Amsterdam to the rank of the first commercial city in Europe. But the French revolution, and the compulsory alliance and complete incorporation of Holland with France, had almost annihilated the commerce of Amsterdam, both foreign and domestic. After the changes which took place in 1813, it began to revive, and has since steadily improved. Among the numerous famous individuals to whom Amsterdam has given birth, may be named the philosopher Spinosa, the naturalist Swammerdam, the painters Adrian and William Van de Welde, and John and Michael Van Huisum, and Admiral de Ruyter. Pop. 1852, 228,800, of whom 20,000 were Jews.

AM'STERDAM, a township of Montgomery co., New York. Pop. 4128.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village in the above township, on the left or N. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Albany, and 62 miles E. by S. of Utica. It contains churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists; a bank, an academy, a printing office, and manufactories of several kinds. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Population in 1852, estimated at 2000.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Botetourt co., Virginia, 181 miles W. of Richmond, contains 1 brick church and several tradesmen's shops.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, in Springfield township, 21 miles W.N.W. of Steubenville.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 9 miles W. by S. of Logansport.

AMSTERDAM, a village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 88 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, an island in the S. of the Indian Ocean, about 60 miles N. of the island of St. Paul; lat. 38° 53′ S.; lon. 77° 37′ E. It is 4¾ miles in length, 2¼ miles in breadth, 2760 feet in elevation, and evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having numerous hot springs.

AMSTERDAM, NEW. See NEW AMSTERDAM.

AMSTETTEN, ăm'stĕt'ten, a village of Austria, near the Ips, 28 miles E.S.E. of Lintz. The French here defeated the Austrians and Russians, November 5, 1805.

AMTCHITKA or AMTSCHITKA, ăm-chit'kâ, one of the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, lat. 51° 43′ N.; lon. 178° 45′ E.

AMTZELL, ăm't'zĕll, a village and castle of Würtemburg, circle of Danube, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Wangen. Pop. 2130.

AMOOKHTA or AMUCHTA, ä-moox'tä, or AMOUGHTA, one of the Aleutian Islands, Fox group; lat. of the centre, 52° 33′ N.; lon. 170° 46′ W.

AMU. See OXUS.

AMUCU. See AMCU.

AMULGAWEIN, ä mŭl-gä wăn', a small town of Arabia, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 25° 35′ N.; lon. 55° 42′ E.

AMUR. See AMOOR.

AMUSCO, ä-moos'ko, a town of Spain, 11 miles K. of Valencia. Pop. 1743.

AM'WELL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

AMWELL, LITTLE, a liberty in the parish of All-Saints, co. of Herts, England, 1½ miles S.S.E. of Ware.

AM'WELL, a former township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, now divided into East and West Amwell. Pop. 2505.

AMWELL, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1754.

AMYOON or AMYUN, ăm-yoon', a town of Syria, 10 miles S.S.E. of Tripoli.

ANABARA, ä-nä'bä-ra', a river of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. It rises in about lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon. 107° E., and falls into the Arctic Ocean in lat. 72° 40′ N.; lon. 112° 30′ E. The Anabara is joined at its embouchure by the Olen or Olla, which runs nearly parallel with it for between 200 and 300 miles. The entire course of the former is about 400 miles.

ANABON. See ANNOBON.

ANACAPRI, ä-nä-kä'prea, a town and castle of Naples, island of Capri, at its N.W. extremity, on Mount Solaro, ascended by more than 500 steps cut in the rock. Pop. 1600.

ANACHUANA, ä-nä-choo-ä'nä, a village and bay on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, lat. 6° 41′ N.; lon. 77° 38′ W.

ANACLACHE, ä-nä-klä'chä, a nevado or snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes, supposed to be upwards of 22,000 feet high, in lat. 18° 12′ S.; lon. 69° 20′ W.

ANACO'CA, a post-office of Sabine co., Louisiana.

ANACOS'TIA, a post-office of Washington co., District of Columbia.

ANADAR'CO, a post-office of Rush co., Texas.

ANADEER, ANADIR, or ANADYR, ä-nä-deer', a river of N.E. Asia, in Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchooktchee country, N. of Kamtchatka. It rises in Lake Ivachne

about lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon. 175° E.; flows first W., then E., and falls into an inlet of the Sea of Anadeer, (North Pacific,) lon. 178° E. Course about 450 miles. Anadyrsk, the only station on it, is in lat. 65° 10′ N.; lon. 167° 10′ E.

ANADIA, ä-nä-dee'ä, a small town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, 45 miles E. of a city of that name. Pop. 1200.

ANADOLI or ANADOLIA. See ANATOLIA.

ANADYR or ANADIR. See ANADEER.

ANAGNI, ä-nän'yee, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 37 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 5450. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected in 487, and the birthplace of Popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII.

ANAGUA, ä-nä'gwä, a post-office of Victoria co., Texas.

ANAH or ANNA, ä'nä, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 155 miles N.W. of Hillah. Pop. about 3000. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks and date-groves. On an island in the river are remains of a castle, built after that destroyed by the Emperor Julian.

ANAHILT', a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

ANAHUAC, ä-nä-wäk', the great central table-land of Mexico, between lat. 16° and 30° N., and lon. 95° and 110° W.; comprising three-fifths of the territory of the Mexican confederation, and elevated from 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea. It is bounded E. and W. by the two great mountain chains into which the cordillera of Central America subdivides in its progress northward. Many lofty mountains, including Jorullo, Popocatepetl, (17,720 feet high,) and other volcanoes, rise out of this plateau, but much of its surface is tolerably level. North of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, are the silver-mines of Zinapan, the richest in the world.

ANAHUAC (an-ä-wack') MOUNTAINS, a mountain chain W. of the upper portion of the Rio del Norte, and running nearly parallel to it from 40° N. lat., to join the plateau of Anahuac in Mexico. It may be regarded as a branch of the Rocky Mountains.

ANAHUAC, a post-village in Liberty co., Texas, near the N.E. extremity of Galveston Bay, opposite to the mouth of Trinity River, about 35 miles N.E. by N. of Galveston.

ANAJAZ, ä-nä zhäz', a river of Brazil, island of Joannas or Marajo, falls into the estuary of the Amazon after a W. course of about 80 miles, in lat. 0° 52′ S.; lon. 51° 30′ W.

ANAKLIA, ä-nä'klee-ä, a fortress and seaport of Abkasia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Ingoor, 60 miles W.N.W. of Kotais.

ANAK-SOONGI, ä'näk'-soon'ghee, a small state on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, between the rivers Manjoota and Uric. Its capital is Moco-moca.

ANALATIVOE, an-al-a-tee-vō', a small island W. of Jaffnapatam, on the island of Ceylon.

ANALOMINK, a post office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

ANAM or ANNAM, än'näm', EMPIRE OF, called also COCHIN CHINA, from the name of one of its most important provinces, a country of South-eastern Asia, occupying the E. portion of the great promontory N.E. of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 9° 40′ and 23° 22′ N., and lon. 102° and 109° 30′ E. It is 965 miles in length from N. to S.; the breadth is irregular, being at the narrowest part, which is in the centre, only 35 miles, expanding N. to upwards of 400 miles, and S. to about 270 miles. It comprises three distinct territories and a part of a fourth. These are Tonquin, (which occupies the whole N. part of the empire;) Cochin China Proper, Champa, and the E. portion of Cambodia, together occupying the centre and S. extremity. It is bounded W. by Lao or Laos and Siam, N. by China, and on all other sides by the sea. The whole of the coast is considerably indented, especially at the mouths of the rivers, where it affords many safe and commodious harbors; the view which the country presents from the sea is that of a varied landscape, composed of bold headlands, picturesque valleys, well-cultivated slopes, extensive downs, and low plains, frequently terminating in sand-hills, with a background of rather lofty mountains in the distance. Along the coast there are numerous groups of islands.

TONQUIN is mountainous on the N., but in the E. is level, terminating towards the sea in an alluvial plain. It is fertile, yielding good crops of rice, cotton, fruits, ginger, and spices, with a great variety of varnish trees, areca palms, &c. The principal river is the Sang-koi, which flows from the interior in a S.E. direction, and falls into the Gulf of Tonquin by several outlets. It has numerous tributaries, and several branches are joined together by canals, both for irrigation and commerce. Its periodical overflowing fertilizes the ricefields within the reach of its waters. The other principal streams are the Koa-gok or Tonquin, and the Rok-bok. The climate resembles that of Bengal, but participates in the oppressive heats and very disagreeable cold of China. It is peculiarly subject to typhoons, which sweep the land with inconceivable violence. Tonquin is the only part of the empire that is rich in metals, producing large quantities of gold, silver, copper, and iron. A great deal of gold is found also in the sands of the rivers, thousands of people being employed in collecting it. The principal town or capital is Ketcho on the Sang-koi, about 100 miles N.W. from the Gulf of Tonquin.

COCHIN CHINA Proper, lying between lat. 12° and 18° 30′ N., is about 90 miles in breadth; bounded on the W. by a range of lofty barren mountains, hitherto unexplored by any European. The country is for 10 miles inland a complete desert, and is generally sterile, but contains many fertile spots. Its sandy soil also bears productions peculiar to this region, including the eagle-wood, which attains greater perfection here than anywhere else. In the more favored districts, grain, leguminous plants, and all the articles of sustenance used by man are produced in great abundance, including sugar and cinnamon, the latter of superior quality. The coast is beautiful and grand, being indented with numerous bays, backed by mountains which rise to a height of several thousand feet, and are broken into innumerable valleys and ravines. There are a number of rivers, but none of much importance. Cochin China is destitute of metals so far as yet known. The capital is Hué.

CAMBODIA or KAMBOIA; about one-half only of this territory is within the limits of the Empire of Anam, the other portion being in Siam. The former is a continued flat of rich alluvial soil, full of navigable rivers, one of which, the Mekong, is among the largest in Southern Asia. Agriculture is much behind here, yet such is the fertility of the land, that Cambodia is considered the granary of Cochin China. It produces vast quantities of rice, betel-nuts, anise-seed, and cardamoms, all esteemed of the best quality. The areca palm, teak-tree, and various dye and hard woods, also grow here—some of the latter are susceptible of a beautiful polish. Gamboge and a variety of sweet-smelling resins, are peculiar to this country. Stickiac, a substance used in dyeing red, is also among the products of Cambodia. The mulberry-tree is in some regions extensively cultivated, to furnish food for the silkworm, the management of which is well understood by the natives. The climate is in general temperate, excepting during the rainy season, May and September, when it is often very sultry. From October to January the weather is extremely boisterous, and typhoons occasionally occur, but are neither so frequent nor so violent as in Tonquin.

CHAMPA or TSIAMPA, occupies the S. portion of the Anamese empire. It is extremely sterile, consisting in great part of sand-hills without any vegetation, peaks with stunted shrubs, granite formations of every description, and a reddish, disintegrated mass of stones. Its coast, however, abounds in excellent harbors, and yields at least one valuable product—the eagle-wood, (*Aloexylum Agallochum,*) which is much esteemed all over Asia for its pungent fragrancy, and is, on this account, in constant use in burning incense to idols.

The geology of Anam presents little variety, its prevailing formations being primitive, and consisting mainly of granite or sienite, with the occasional occurrence of quartz, marble, limestone, and hornblende. Although nominally patriarchal, the government of Anam is actually despotic, even the nobility deriving their name and power from the sovereign. There are two classes of mandarins—civil and military—divided into ten orders, two of which compose the king's council. The general administration is conducted by that council as supreme, and six ministers of state, viz. the minister of ceremonies and religion, the keeper of the records, the minister of war, the treasurer, the minister of justice, and the minister of woods and forests. Each province is governed by a military mandarin, and two civil mandarins as deputy and sub-governor, and is divided into three departments, termed *kuyen*, each of which is subdivided into various districts, named *too*, and comprehends an indefinite number of villages. In military affairs the government claims the service of every male inhabitant from 18 to 60 years of age. The entire army consists of about 60,000 men; but has occasionally amounted to more than double that number. The soldiers all wear uniform—a red tunic; but the officers wear the ordinary dress.

The mass of the people do not care for supernatural worship, and are subject to the most abject superstition. The doctrines of Boodha are professed by a few, but they have hardly either temples or priests. Veneration for the departed dead is general; and the temples containing their tablets are the most sacred spots of worship. This reverence for the dead is manifested by an interminable series of solemnities and observances, and a reckless expenditure. The language resembles the Chinese, from whom, as they have no national literature, they receive all their books. It is without inflection, and shows a great mass of monosyllabic words. It is by no means mellifluous, and is spoken with extraordinary rapidity by the natives. In writing, they use the Chinese character; with considerable difference, however, in some of their combinations. Marriage is a matter of traffic. Polygamy is allowed, but the first espoused is considered the wife. The population of Anam is supposed to be between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000.—Adj. and inhab., ANAMEE, an-am-eee'.

ANAMBAS, ä-nämbas, a group of 15 islands in the China Sea, off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, and belonging

to the kingdom of Johore. They lie between lat. 2° 30′ and 3° 30′ N.; lon. 104° and 110° E.

ANAMABOE, ȧ-nȧ-ma-bō′, a British fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast, 11 miles E.N.E. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ W. Pop. 4500. It is the residence of a governor, has a small native garrison, and exports palm-oil, gold-dust, ivory, and grains.

ANAMIRAPUCU, ȧ-nȧ-me-rȧ-poo-koo′, a river of Brazil, province of Para, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, in lat. 0° 15′ S.; lon. 50° 55′ W. Its whole course is about 200 miles.

ANAMO′SA, a post-village, capital of Jones co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, 40 miles N.E. of Iowa City. It is situated in a fertile farming region, which is occupied by prairies and forests of hard timber. The latter are distributed along the large streams.

ANANA, ȧ-nȧ′nȧ, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 17 miles W.S.W. of Vitoria.

ANAN′APOOR′, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 52 miles N.N.E. of Cuttack.

ANAN′ATAPOOR′, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 58 miles S.E. of Bellary.

AN′ANDALE′, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

ANANDALE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

ANANOOR or ANANUR, ȧ-nȧ-noor′, a town of Georgia, on an affluent of the Koor, and on the great road from Teflis across the Caucasus, 32 miles N. of Teflis.

ANAPA, ȧ-nȧ′pȧ′, a seaport and fortified town of Russian Circassia, on the Black Sea: lat. 44° 54′ 1″. N; lon. 37° 18′ 5″ E. The port is tolerably good for small vessels, but the outer road is unsheltered, and is safely accessible only in the fine seasons.

ANAPHI, ȧ-nȧ′fee, or NAN′PHIO, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, lat. 36° 23′ N.; lon. 25° 47′ E. It is about 7 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It is composed chiefly of rocky, barren mountains, and it has no port.

ANAPLI. See NAUPLIA.

AN′AQUASSCOOK, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

ANARAJAPURA, ANURADHAPURA, or ANOORAADHAPOORA. See ANARAJAPOORA.

ANAS. See GUADIANA.

ANASTASIA, an-ȧ-stȧ′she-ȧ, an island on the E. coast of Florida, is 18 miles long and 3½ broad. Lat. about 29° 40′ N.; lon. 81° W.

ANATA, ȧ′nȧ′tȧ, (anc. *Anathoth*,) a village of Palestine, 4 miles N.E. of Jerusalem, the reputed birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. It appears to have been once a place of strength, having remains of ancient walls and columns.

ANATOLIA, ȧn-ȧ-to′le-ȧ, or ANADOLIA, ȧ-nȧ-do′le-ȧ, written also ANADO′LI and NATO′LIA, a pashalic of Turkey in Asia, forming the W. portion of the peninsula called Anatolia or Asia Minor. It extends over about a half of Anatolia or Asia Minor, in the description of which the physical features, products, &c. of the pashalic are included. (See the following article.) It is the largest and richest province in the empire, and the most populous in Asia. The capital is Kutaieh.

ANATOLIA, ANADOLIA, ANADOLI, (probably from the Greek Ἀνατολή, *Anatolē*, *i. e.* the "rising," "Orient," or "East,") or NATOLIA, a name given to the peninsula forming the W. extremity of Asia, and in its most extensive application identical with Asia Minor. It comprehends the Turkish pashalics of Anatolia, Itchelee, Karamania, Marash, Seevas or Room, and Trebizond. Anatolia is included between the 36th and 42d parallels of N. lat., and between the 26th and 41st meridians of E. lon.; bounded N. by the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, W. by the Grecian Archipelago, and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; while its eastern boundary, which is more arbitrary, is usually defined by a line connecting the Alma-dagh, near the Bay of Iskanderoon, with the Euphrates, and thence up to its source, whence it runs down the Tchoruk to the Black Sea. Its greatest length, from the Gulf of Adramyti, E. to the Euphrates, somewhat exceeds 700 miles, and its greatest breadth, from Cape Anamoor, in Karamania, to Cape Kerempe, in Anatolia, is about 420 miles; estimated area, about 270,000 square miles. The N. coast, facing the Black Sea, which presents few striking irregularities, is bold and steep, with very deep water close to the shore eastward, but gradually falls as it approaches the Bosphorus. The W. coast, from the Bosphorus downwards, presents an outline as jagged and irregular, with cliffs nearly as high and precipitous, as almost any coast in the world; including the Gulfs of Adramyti, Fouges, Smyrna, Scala-Nuova, Mandelyah, and Kos, within which, however, there are low alluvial shores; while the S. coast presents a bold, irregular outline, with steep and lofty rocks closely approaching the shore, its chief bays or indentations being the Gulfs of Makree, (or Makri,) Phineka, Adalia, and Iskanderoon.

The surface of Anatolia may be termed an elevated plateau supporting still higher elevations, dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges or offshoots of the Armenian mountain system—the Taurus and Anti-Taurus, running E. and W. not far from the shores of the Levant and Black Sea respectively. The S. range, or Taurus, commences close to the Euphrates, where Akjah-dagh reaches an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and running W., with a very irregular course, generally speaking parallel to the Levant, terminates in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It has numerous offsets, both N. and S., which, as well as various portions of the main range, are known by special names, as Allah-dagh, Bulghar-dagh, Jebel-Gooreen, (Gurin, or Kurin,) &c. The N. or Anti-Taurus range stretches from the Tchoruk W., parallel to the Black Sea, and at no great distance from its shores, and terminates at the Bosphorus; an offset, tending S.W., comprising Mount Olympus, (8800 feet,) and terminating in Mount Ida, (5400 feet high,) at the Gulf of Adramyti. Between these two main ranges there are many smaller ones, some of which attain a great elevation; and, indeed, everywhere lofty mountain masses, more or less connected, are to be met with. Of the loftier summits may be named the volcanic peak of Mount Argeus, or Arjish-Dagh, 13,000 feet, the highest in Anatolia, situated 13 miles S. of Kaisareeyeh, (or Kaisarla;) besides which there are various others, attaining an elevation of from 7000 to 10,000 feet. The centre of this peninsula independently of the mountains on it, is an extensive plateau, averaging about 5000 feet in height, about 250 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 160 miles in breadth; partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea, but covered also with salt lakes, marshes, and rivers having no visible outlets. The largest rivers of Anatolia flow into the Black Sea, but their courses have been very imperfectly explored. The largest are the Kizil-Irmak, (anc. *Halys*,) the Yeshil-Irmak, (anc. *Iris*,) and Sakareeyah, (anc. *Sangarius*.) The only important rivers flowing towards the Grecian Archipelago are the Bakeer-chai, (anc. *Caicus*,) the Kodoos-chai, (anc. *Hermus*,) and the Bojuk-chai, (anc. *Meander*.)

It may be said, generally, that granite, serpentine, and schist form the substance of the upper, and limestone of the lower regions of Anatolia, trachytic rocks being also found E., which are succeeded on the W. and partly overlaid by black volcanic breccia, interspersed with angular blocks of trachyte; while the extreme W. part of the peninsula and its S. coasts consist almost wholly of calcareous rocks, belonging to the chalk formation; volcanic cones, and other unquestionable traces of igneous action, extend over a considerable space; and earthquakes still occasionally occur, such as those that destroyed *Laodicea*, *Apamea*, *Cibotus*, *Sardis*, and other cities of antiquity. Anatolia contains also numerous thermal and sulphurous springs; some of these springs deposit pure salt round their orifices, others pure sulphur, and others sulphate of lime or gypsum. There is also much difference in the heat of the springs, some being quite cool, and others nearly 160°. Marble exists in great abundance, an advantage which the sculptors and builders among the early Greek colonists turned largely to account. Coal has recently been discovered along the coast of the Black Sea, but has not hitherto been worked to much extent.

The climate of Anatolia, so much lauded by the ancients, admits of no general description, owing to the diversity in the elevation of its surface, which presents winter and summer within one day's journey. The W. shores have been celebrated in all ages for their genial warmth. The coast facing the Black Sea is almost equally favored as to temperature, and enjoys the additional advantage of frequent rains. The elevated plains of the interior, which rise about 3000 feet above the sea, exclusively of mountains towering some thousands of feet yet higher, are extremely cold in winter, but salubrious. The climate of Karamania, unlike that of the N. part, is oppressively hot in summer; very little rain falls, and hence, from April to November, the inhabitants have little water, except what is preserved in tanks and cisterns. The cold in the passes of the Taurus is intense.

The N. slope of the central plateau so abounds with forests of oaks, beeches, planes, ashes, and almost all other building timber, that the Turks have called one of its forests the Agaich-Dengis, or Sea of Trees. It is 120 miles long by 40 miles in breadth, and is the chief and all but inexhaustible source of supply to the Turkish navy. The trees here are of a larger growth than in most other countries under the same parallel, especially in the sheltered valleys of the S.W. Sugar-canes grow in Pamphylia; and wine, olives, and figs are abundantly raised in the S. valleys, especially throughout Lycia. The poppy also is grown in very large quantities. The flora of Western and Southern Anatolia in all the valleys is extremely beautiful, and will bear comparison with that of Sicily and the South of Spain. Shrubs and evergreens are abundant—the latter including the myrtle, which here attains an immense size, bay, daphne, laurel, and a variety of holly. In strong contrast with all these countries are the vast and frigid plains of the interior, which produce only stunted shrubs, saline plants, wormwood, sage, and some of the ferns. There are other tracts, the only vegetation on which is two species of broom. The wheat of Anatolia is of the bearded kind; oats are sel-

dom seen; the grain supplied to horses and other animals is usually barley. Maize is raised to some extent.

The Ottoman Turks, who form about nine-tenths of the population, are not only the original branch of the Turkish family, but also the most numerous and most civilized; nor have they, for many centuries, varied to any considerable extent from their primitive type. There are many thousands of so-called Turks, who are not so really, but are descended from Greek ancestors. About one-twentieth part are Greeks, an unprincipled, dishonest race; and the remainder comprise Jews, Armenians, Koords, and some few Zingari or Gypsies, the last of whom are itinerant jobbers and tinkers, as in many countries of Europe. The total population cannot be exactly ascertained, but it has been estimated to be about 4,500,000. Agriculture, as a practical art, is wholly unknown. Irrigation, manuring, and cropping are little practised, and all the implements of husbandry are in the most rude and primitive state. The principal industry of Anatolia consists in growing wine and oil, and in weaving carpets, shawls, and making fez caps, &c. Asia Minor was so well known to the Romans, that it was traversed by them in almost every direction. Of these roads, however, by far the most important were the two that led into Syria. There was a well-frequented road, likewise, by Nicomedia (Ismeed) to Bagdad, and another led S., near the shore of the Propontis, to Smyrna, Ephesus, &c. In all these lines there are ruins, bridges, &c., clearly marking their former existence and consequence. As respects the present time, roads, as understood in Europe, are wholly unknown; but relays of horses are maintained, as in the days of Xerxes, at distant intervals, and are stationed at the large towns on the leading routes. The most frequented road is that from Smyrna to Constantinople. Anatolia, or Asia Minor, was the seat of "the seven churches which are in Asia"—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. These were all places of great note in apostolic times, though only some of them are so now, and that only in a modified sense. The principal cities of Anatolia are Smyrna, Trebizond, Iskanderoon, Adramyti, Angora, Seevas, Sinope, Samsoom, Konich, Kaisareeyeh, and Aloom-Kara-Hissar.——Adj. and inhab. ANATOLIAN, an-ą-to'le-ąn.

ANATOLICO, ä-nä-tol'e-ko, an island of Greece, government of Ætolia, 6 miles N.W. of Missolonghi, in the Gulf of Patras, and wholly covered by a town of 400 houses.

ANAVA, ä-nä-vä', or GUANAHAU, gwä-nä-how', a river of Brazil, in Portuguese Guiana, a tributary of the Branco or Parima. Its whole length is about 200 miles.

ANAVELHANA, ä-nä-vel-yä'nä, a river of Brazil, in Portuguese Guiana, an affluent of the Rio Negro. It flows nearly due S., and falls into that river near Toroma; length about 220 miles.

ANAZO, ä-nä'zō', or HANAZO, a considerable river of Abyssinia, formed by the junction of the Melea and the united streams of Ancona and Sabalatte; from which point the Anazo flows nearly due E., taking the name of the Yasso (yäs'sō') latterly, till it comes within 10 miles of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, when it sinks into the sand.

ANBAR, än-bar', a fortified town of Independent Tartary, 20 miles N.E. of Khiva.

ANBAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See FELOUJAH.

ANÇA, än'sä, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, about 8 miles from Coimbra.

ANCACH, än-kätch', a department of North Peru, on the Marañon, divided into 5 provinces. Capital, Huaraz. Pop. in 1850, 219,145.

ANCASTER, äng'kas-ter, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

AN'CASTER, a post-village and township of Canada West, co. of Wentworth, 8 miles W.S.W. of Hamilton. It contains a mill, an iron foundry, and various manufactories.

ANCENIS, ôn^s'seh-nes', (anc. *Andenesium?*) a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 21 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3689.

ANCERVILLE, ôn^s'sêr'veel', a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles S.W. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 2233.

ANCHOLME, an'cholm, a river of England, co. of Lincoln, rises near Market Rasen, flows at first W. past that town, and then northward to join the Humber, 9 miles N. of Glanford Brigg, to which town it has been made navigable.

ANCHOR (ang'kęr) ISLAND, a small island of New Zealand, on the N. side of the entrance into Dusky Bay.

ANCHOR ISLANDS, two islands off the E. coast of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 3 miles E. of Cape Frio.

ANCHORITES, an'kor-ites, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 230 miles N. of Papua.

ANCIAENS, ôn^s-se-ä'ěns, a walled town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, near the Douro, 70 miles E.N.E. of Oporto, with thermal springs. Pop. 2000.

ANCIÃO, (Ancião,) än-se-ä'ōng, or almost än-sōwng', a small town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 13 miles S.S.E. of Coimbra.

ANCIENT, än'shent, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

AN'CLIFF, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles from Wigan, with a remarkable well, which emits inflammable gas.

ANCO, än'ko, a town of Southern Peru, department of Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 50 miles E.S.E. of Huamanga.

ANCO'BER, a river of Africa, on the Gold Coast, lat. 4° 54′ N., lon. 2° 16′ 15″ W., forming the W. limit of the Dutch possessions on this coast.

ANCOBER, a town of Abyssinia. See ANKOBER.

ANCOLAN (än'ko-län') ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the N.W. coast of the S. end of Luzon.

ANCONA, än-ko'nä, (anc. *Ancona*, Gr. Ἀγκών, *Ancōn*, i.e. "elbow," "bend," or "angle," in allusion to its position in an angle of the coast,) one of the most important cities of the Papal States, on the Adriatic, 132 miles N.E. of Rome. Lat. 43° 37′ 7″ N.; lon. 13° 30′ 5″ E. It is built on the slope of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre between two hills, on one of which stands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral. It is divided into two parts, the Città Vecchia (chit-tä' vek'ke-ä) and the Città Nuova, (chit-tä' noo-ovä:) the former occupies the higher ground, and is inhabited by the poorer classes; the latter is situated along the shores of the gulf. Ancona is the seat of a civil tribunal, of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, of a court of appeal, and a bishop's see; and is governed by a delegate, who is a prelate of the Roman Church. It has a college, 2 hospitals, 10 churches, 16 convents, and a lazaretto. Among the most remarkable buildings are the government palace, the town-house, the merchants' hall, the cathedral, and on the mole the triumphal Corinthian arch of Trajan, built of Parian marble. In 1732, Ancona was declared a free port; and, with the exception of Venice, it has a larger trade than any other port on the same coast. In 1843, its exports, consisting of wool, skins, silk, sail-cloth, tow, grain, alum, sulphur, fruit, and Venetian soap, amounted to $2,072,479. The imports of the same year amounted to $4,940,526. In 1846, the number of vessels that arrived at Ancona was 1455; tonnage, 103,970. Value of total imports, $4,746,031; exports, $2,142,222. Ancona is an entrepôt for European goods for the Levant, and the chief point for the steam communication between the latter and the Adriatic. The port, which is the only good one on this side the Adriatic, between Venice and Manfredonia, is formed by a mole and a breakwater. On the extremity of the former is a battery and a lighthouse. A new beacon was erected in 1842 on the Volpe or Wolf Rock, near the entrance to the harbor. Ancona is supposed to have been founded by a Doric colony, or by a band of Syracusan patriots, who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius, about 400 years B.C. In the time of Cæsar it fell into the hands of the Romans. The Emperors Trajan and Clement XII. improved and beautified the harbor. In 1793 it was taken by the French; and, in the following year, it surrendered to the allied Russian, Turkish, and Austrian army, after a long resistance. In 1832 it was retaken by the French, who retained possession of it until 1838. All religious sects enjoy here complete toleration. Pop. 36,000.

AN'CONA, MARCH OF, (It. *Marca d'Ancona*, mär'kä dän-ko'nä,) an old division of territory in Central Italy, which in the Middle Ages included the country between the duchy of Urbino and the march of Fermo.

ANCRE. See ALBERT.

AN'CRAM, a post-township of Columbia co., New York. Pop. 1569.

ANCRAM LEAD-MINE, a post-village in the above township, 50 miles S.S.E. of Albany. Lead ore of a good quality is found in the vicinity, but it is not worked to any extent.

AN'CROFT, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

AN'CRUM, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. In this parish was fought the battle of Ancrum Moors, in 1544, between the Scotch and English, in which the latter were defeated.

AN'CRUM, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Teviot. Here are traces of a Roman camp, and other antiquities.

ANCY, ôn^s'see', a village of France, department of Rhône. Pop. 949. It has manufactures of silk stuffs.

ANCY, a village of France, department of Moselle. Pop. 1164.

ANCY-LE-FRANC, ôn^s'see'-leh-frôn^s', a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Canal of Bourgogne, and on the Armançon, 10 miles S.E. of Tonnerre. It has the ruins of a noble château.

ANCYRA. See ANGORA.

ANDAD-KHAN, än-däd-kän', or ANDEJAN, än-de-jän', a town of Independent Tartary, in Khokan, on the Jaxartes, 55 miles E.S.E. of Khokan. The town is large, surrounded with gardens, and a moated fort.

ANDAHUAYLAS, än-dä-wī'läs, a town of South America, in Southern Peru, department of Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 50 miles S.E. of Huamanga.

ANDAIA. See ANDAYA.

ANDALUCIA. See ANDALUSIA.

ANDALUSIA, an-da-lu'she-ą, (Sp. *Andalucía*, än-dä-loo-thee'ä; Fr. *Andalusie*, ôn^s'dä'lü'zee'; Ger. *Andalusien*, än-dä-loo'zo-ęn,) the largest of the ancient divisions of the S. of Spain, bounded S.E. and S. by the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar, S.W. by the Atlantic, and W. by

Portugal. It is now divided into the following provinces, which are named from their chief towns: Almeria, Granada, Jaen, Malaga, Cadiz, Cordova, Huelva, and Seville. Andalusia is traversed by the Sierras Morena and Nevada, the latter being, with the exception of the Alps, the most elevated range in Europe, several of its summits attaining a height of from 10,000 to 11,500 feet; the climate on the coasts is extremely warm; its chief minerals are lead, copper, iron, and mercury. It is very fertile in grain, wines, olives, figs, sugar, and cotton, and furnishes a considerable quantity of silk and cochineal. On its pasture is raised a celebrated breed of horses, and sheep which yield fine wool. The manufactures, formerly important, have greatly declined. The Vandals were established in this country during several years in the fifth century, whence it was called *Vandalusia*, afterwards corrupted into Andalusia. After the dismemberment of the empire of the caliphs in 1030, Andalusia formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Jaen, Almeria, Malaga, and Granada, which were all successively conquered by the kings of Castile. Pop. (1849) 2,745,858.——Adj. and inhab. ANDALUSIAN, an-da-lu'she-an, (Sp. ANDALUZ, ân-dâ-looth',)

ANDALUSIA, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

ANDALUSIA, a post-village of Covington co., Alabama.

ANDALUSIA, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

ANDALUSIA, a village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the S. bank of the Mississippi River, 10 miles S.W. of Rock Island.

ANDALUSIE, ANDALUSIEN, *ANDALUZ*. See ANDALUSIA.

ANDAMAN (an-da-man') ISLANDS, a group of densely wooded islands in the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° and 13° N., and nearly under the 93d degree of E. lon., 180 miles S.W. of Cape Negrais, and the same distance N. of the Nicobar Islands. The Great and Little Andaman Islands are separated by Duncan's Passage. Total area estimated at about 3000 square miles. Population apparently very scanty, and in the lowest state of barbarism. In 1793, a British settlement was established at Port Cornwallis, in the N.E. of Great Andaman, but the station was abandoned in 1796.

ANDAYA, ân-dâ'yâ, or ANDAIA, ân-dî'â, a river of Brazil, rises in the Sierra Matta Gorda, and falls into the Francisco at lat. 18° 10' S., its whole course being about 120 miles.

ANDAYE or HENDAYE, both pronounced ôn°'dâ', a small seaport town of France, department of Basses-l'yrénées, 12 miles S.W. of Bayonne, on the Bidassoa.

ANDECAVI or ANDEGAVI. See ANGERS.

ANDEER, ân'dair', a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, 14 miles S.S.W. of Chur. Pop. 549.

ANDEJAN. See ANDAJ-KHAN.

ANDELFINGEN, ân'del-fing'en, a town of Switzerland, 17 miles N.E. of Zurich, on the Thur, here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 2400.

ANDELLE, ôn°'dêll' a river of France, rises W. of Forges-les-Eaux, department of Seine-Inférieure, passes Charleval and Romilly, and falls into the Seine above Pont-de-l'Arche. Length, 24 miles.

ANDELOT, ôn°'deh-lo', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 12 miles N.E. of Chaumont, on the Rognon. Pop. 1077. This is a very ancient borough, having existed in the sixth century.

ANDELYS, LES, lâze ôn°'dleo', a town of France, formed by the union of Great and Little Andely, department of Eure, 20 miles N.E. of Evreux, and near the Seine. Pop. 5161. Near Petit Andely are the ruins of the Château Galliard, an old fortress built by Richard Cœur de Lion.

ANDEMATUNUM. See LANGRES.

ANDENNES, ôn°'dênn', a town of Belgium, province of Namur, on the Meuse, and on the railway from Namur to Liege, 11½ miles E. of Namur. Pop. 4990. It has manufactures of porcelain and tobacco pipes.

ANDERAB, ân'der-âb', or INDERAB, în-der-âb', a town of Tartary, in Budukhshan, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Cabool, at the junction of the rivers Anderab and Kiasan. It is a populous place, and contains the storehouses in which are kept the silver brought from Hariana and Bendjehir.

ANDERAVIA, ân-der-â-vee'â, or INDERABIA, în-der-âbee'â, a small island in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 41' N.; lon. 53° 39' E.

ANDERBY, an'der-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ANDERLECHT, ân'der-lêgt', a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, arrondissement of Brussels, of which city it forms a suburb on the S.W. Pop. 2600.

ANDERMATT, ân'der-mâtt', a village of Switzerland, in the valley of Ursern, 18 miles S. of Altorf. Near it is the celebrated Devil's Bridge, crossing the Reuss, and forming part of the route across Mount St. Gothard into Italy.

ANDERNACH, ân'der-nâk', (anc. *Antunacum* or *Antoniacum*,) a town of Prussia, province of the Lower Rhine, 10 miles N.W. of Coblentz, in a plain on the Rhine. Andernach has long been famous for the production of two peculiar articles—millstones, and trass or cement.

ANDEROT, or ANDEROV. See UNDEROT.

ANDERSON or ANDERSTONE WINTERBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ANDERSON, a district in the N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Saluda, intersected by Kiowee River, a branch of the Savannah, and also drained by Rocky River and Deep Creek. The surface is diversified by hill and dale: the soil is generally fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. The district is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Anderson was formed out of a part of the former district of Pendleton. Pop. 21,475.

ANDERSON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains 900 square miles. The Trinity and Neches Rivers wash its western and eastern borders. The surface is undulating, and the soil is generally fertile. The Trinity River, which is navigable for steamboats as high as this county, flows through a rich valley which is well supplied with timber. An active emigration has been directed to this region for a few years past. Capital, Palestine. Pop. 2884, of whom 2284 were free, and 600 slaves.

ANDERSON, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Clinch River, navigable by small boats, and also drained by Powell's River. The greater part of the county consists of a deep and fertile valley between Cumberland Mountain on the N.W. and Chestnut Ridge on the S.E. The land is well timbered and well watered. Stone-coal is found in some parts of the county; also valuable salt springs and sulphur springs at Estabrook. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 6938, of whom 6432 were free, and 506 slaves.

ANDERSON, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Kentucky River, intersected by Salt River, and also drained by Crooked, Stony, and Hammond Creeks. The surface is generally rolling, though some portions are level; the soil is fertile. The Kentucky River is navigable on the border of the county. A railroad is in progress through it from Frankfort to Harrodsburg. Named in honor of Richard C. Anderson, former member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. 6260, of whom 4978 were free, and 1282 slaves.

ANDERSON, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 60 miles N. of Trenton.

ANDERSON, a post-village, capital of Anderson district, South Carolina, 148 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. A branch railroad extends from this place to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. It contains several churches and stores, and a newspaper office.

ANDERSON, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

ANDERSON, a post-village, capital of Grimes co., Texas, about 140 miles E. by N. of Austin City.

ANDERSON, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 3048.

ANDERSON, a township of Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1433.

ANDERSON, or AN'DERSONTOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Madison co., Indiana, on the left bank of White River, and on the railroad from Belfontaine, Ohio, to Indianapolis, 34 miles N.E. from the latter. It is beautifully situated on a bluff 50 feet above the river. The fertility of the adjoining land and the facilities for transportation render this a place of active business, which is rapidly increasing. A dam has been thrown across the river a few miles above, by which a fall of 24 feet is obtained, and the water-power is very extensive. Pop. of the village, about 500; of the township, 990.

ANDERSON, a post-office of Clark co., Illinois.

ANDERSONBURG, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

ANDERSON RIVER, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

ANDERSON'S CREEK, of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of Susquehanna River.

ANDERSON'S CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Crawford co., and forms the boundary between Spencer and Perry counties, until it falls into the Ohio near Troy.

ANDERSON'S INLET, in Australia, S. of Bass's Straits, between Capes Liptrap and Patterson.

ANDERSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

ANDERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

ANDERSON'S STORE, a small post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

ANDERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ANDERSTOWN, Madison co., Indiana. See ANDERSON.

ANDERSONVILLE, an'der-son-vil', a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, at the confluence of the Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, which form the Savannah, 145 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

ANDERSONVILLE, a post-village in the N.W. part of Franklin co., Indiana, about 50 miles S.E. by E. from Indianapolis.

ANDES, an'diz, (Sp. *Cordillera de los Andes*, kor-deel-yâ'râ dâ loce ân'dês,) a range of mountains of such vast extent and altitude as to render it one of the most remarkable physical features of the globe. Commencing at Cape Horn, it extends nearly parallel to the Pacific coast, throughout the entire length of South America to the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about 4500 miles. From this point the same range is continued; and, under different names, tra-

verses the whole North American continent from S. to N., terminating in Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean; extending in all through near 130° of latitude, or about 9000 miles. The Andes consist, for the most part, of a series of lofty ridges running more or less parallel to each other, and covering, with their plateaux and declivities, nearly a sixth part of South America. From its S. extremity the main chain runs along the W. shore of Terra del Fuego, and consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2000 or 3000 feet, the culminating point of this portion (Mount Sarmiento) being 6910 feet above the sea. The Patagonian Andes, which succeed those of the S. insular district, run directly northward as far as lat. 42° S., flanked by rocky and mountainous islands in the Pacific, that seem to have been disunited from the mainland by volcanic agency. The extreme height of the Andes in this division is 8030 feet. The Andes of Chili, which follow, extend from lat. 42° to lat. 21° S., and form a single chain as far as the 35th parallel of S. lat., having an average width of about 130 miles. The principal peaks are the volcanoes of Antuco, (16,000 feet high,) Maypu, (15,000 feet high,) and Tupungato, (15,000 feet high;) but *the culminating point, not only of this portion, but of the entire range of the Andes, is the giant porphyritic Nevado of Aconcagua*, which, according to Captains Fitzroy and Beechey, rises 23,910 feet above the sea, and is distinctly visible from Valparaiso, a distance of 100 miles. The line of perpetual snow in these latitudes is about 14,000 feet above the sea. Between the Chilian Andes and the Pacific—a distance varying from 30 to 150 miles—are extensive plains elevated from 1000 to 1500 feet above the sea: these are mostly clothed with forest-trees and a rich vegetation; but the more elevated mountain regions are rocky and nearly destitute of plants. The Bolivian Andes, forming the central division (formerly supposed to be the most elevated portion) of the system, extend northward from lat. 21° to 14° S., presenting one immense mass of rocks, stretching in length over 7° of latitude, and in breadth from 200 to 250 miles. In this section, the chain separates, about lat. 19° S., into two great longitudinal ridges, the E. called the Cordillera Real, and the W. the Cordillera of the Coast. These run parallel to each other, enclosing the table-land of Desaguadero, elevated 12,900 feet above the sea, extending 500 miles in length, and from 30 to 60 in breadth along the top of the Andes, and enclosing the Lake of Titicaca. These parallel Cordilleras, situated at a distance of about 230 miles from each other, are united at various points by enormous transverse groups or mountain knots, or by single ranges crossing them like dikes. The descent to the Pacific is exceedingly steep; the dip is also very sudden to the E., whence offshoots diverge to the lower plains. The following are some of the principal summits in this portion of the Andes:—

	Name.	S. lat.	W. lon.		Feet.
I. Cordillera of the Coast..	Sahama.....	18° 7'	68° 52'		22,350
	Parinacota.....	18° 10'	68° 11'		22,030
	Guslaterri	20° 18'	69° 17'		22,000
	Pomarape.....	18° 8'	69° 3'		21,300
	Volc. of Arequipa	16° 19'	71° 23'		20,800
	Chipicani.....	17° 43'	69° 47'		19,740
	Illimani (lit. snow)	16° 38'	67° 49'	N. Peak	21,060
	Do.....	.....	.....	S. Peak.	21,149
	Arcobumba.....	15° 52'	68° 33'	N. Peak.	21,033
	Do.....	.....	.....	S. Peak.	21,288
	Chachanomani...	16° 0'	68° 25'	N. Peak.	20,235
II. Cordillera of Bolivia or Ancuna.....	Supaiwasi, or Huayna Potosi Peak.....	19° 30'	68° 10'		20,260
	Mesada Nevada..	16° 30	67° 52'		19,356
	Angel Peak.....	16° 10'	68° 14'		19,060
	Caoaca.....	16° 25'	68° 58'		18,210
	Goicio	14° 57'	69° 10'		17,930

From the above, which are taken from Mr. Pentland's observations, it will be seen that the highest summits are W., not E. of the Desaguadero, as was long supposed by the most eminent geographers. North of this the two main Cordilleras reunite in the group of Vilcabota, lat. 15° S. The Peruvian Andes, separated from the Pacific by a desert, from 50 to 100 miles broad, extend from lat. 14° to 5° S., and detach two eastern offsets; one of which runs N.W. between the Marañon and Huallaga Rivers, and the other between the Huallaga and the Ucayale, enclosing a plateau 11,000 feet high, called Pasco or Huanuco. The main range, termed the Cordillera of the Coast, runs W.N.W. in a direction parallel to and about 70 miles distant from the Pacific. The Andes of Quito commence at lat. 5° S., and run nearly due N. to the table-land of Quito, which is 200 miles long, 30 miles broad, elevated 9600 feet above the sea, and surrounded by the most magnificent series of volcanoes in the world. The E. range comprises the volcanoes of Sangay, (16,188 feet,) Tungurugua, (16,424 feet,) Cotopaxi, (18,875 feet,) Antisana, (19,140 feet,) and Mount Cayambe, (19,535 feet high.) On the W. range stands Mount Chimborazo, 21,424 feet above the sea. About lat. 1° N. is the mountain knot of Los Pastos, containing several active volcanoes. On the E. side, lat. 2° N., is the mountain knot of Paramo, from which extend three separate chains—1. That of Suma Paz, running N.E. past Lake Maracaybo, and terminating near Caracas, on the Caribbean Sea; 2. The chain of Quindiu, extending N.N.E. between the rivers Cauca and Magdalena; and, 3. The chain of Choco, which follows the Pacific coast to the Isthmus of Panama, where it forms the connecting link between the Andes and the Chippewayan system of North America. North of the 5th parallel, the only summits within the line of perpetual snow are those belonging to the E. chain. The volcano of Tolima, in lat. 4° 46' N., lon. 75° 37' W., rises to the height of 18,270 feet. The coast chain is comparatively low, never attaining an elevation of above 9000 feet.

Passes.—This gigantic mountain chain is traversed in different parts by numerous passes or roads, at heights almost equal to those of the extreme summits of the European ranges. Most of these are narrow, rugged, steep, and sometimes slippery and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms, up nearly perpendicular rocks, and often winding along the brinks of enormous precipices. The pass from Valparaiso to Mendoza is 12,450 feet high; that from La Paz to the valley of the Beni, 15,349 feet; that from Arequipa to Puno, 15,590 feet; and the one leading from Lima to Tarma and Pasco is 15,760 feet, being the highest known pass of the Andes. There are numerous other passes across the Andes, many of which exceed 15,000 feet in height. There are said to be six passes over the Choco; but these are for the most part practicable only by carriage on the backs of natives. A great commercial road runs longitudinally along the Andes the whole distance from Trujillo to Popayan, not much less than 1000 miles.

The Andes are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, and basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate. Salt and gypsum are also found, and seams of coal at a great elevation. The topaz, amethyst, and other gems are abundant. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilian Andes, where there are no less than nineteen in a state of activity; and the mountains of Ecuador consist almost altogether of volcanic summits, either now or formerly in active ignition. Of these the most dreaded is Cotopaxi. In some of its eruptions flames rise 3000 feet above the edge of its crater, and the sound of its explosions is heard at a distance of 550 miles. Its form is most regular and beautiful, the summit forming a perfect cone, covered with an enormous bed of snow. Earthquakes generally accompany the volcanic eruptions, and are felt over all the adjacent continent. No portion of the globe is subject to such frequent and destructive earthquakes as the countries embosomed within the range of the Andes, and those lying between them and the Pacific Ocean. The cities and towns of Bogota, Quito, Riobamba, Callao, Copiapo, Valparaiso, and Conception have all at different times been more or less devastated by their agency. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches, producing gold and silver in large quantities, with platina, mercury, copper, lead, tin, and iron. Humboldt estimated the annual product of the mines of the New World, at the commencement of the present century, at 43,500,000 dollars, about 8,700,000*l.* Glaciers are of rare occurrence in the Andes, being found only in the narrow ravines which furrow the sides of some of its great summits. The limit of perpetual snow reaches the height of 13,800 feet in the W Cordillera of Chili; near the equator it is 15,000 feet, and in the Bolivian Andes, (lat. 21° S.,) 17,000 feet above the sea. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elevation of 9800 to 13,000 feet. Wheat grows luxuriantly at a height of 10,000 feet, and oats ripen in the vicinity of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 12,795 feet.

The name Andes is derived from the Peruvian word *Anti*, signifying "copper." It was first given to a range of mountains near Cuzco, but afterwards applied to the entire chain.

ANDES, an'diz, a post-township of Delaware co., New York, 70 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2672.

AN'DESVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

ANDEVOORONTO or ANDEVOURANTE, ân-de-voo-rân'ta, a large village or town on the E. coast of Madagascar, near the mouth of a river of the same name. Pop. about 2000.

ANDIARY, ân-de-â'ree, the name of two villages of Western Africa, in the Bondoo country, near lat. 14° 6' N., lon. 13° W. One of them is a large and thriving place, with neat houses.

ANDKHOO, ând'koo', ANKKOUI, ân-koo'e, or ANKOU, a town of Independent Tartary, capital of a small khanat of the same name, on the N. slope of the Huzareh Mountains, about 70 miles W. of Balkh. It is advantageously situated on one of the great commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan, but the district is scantily supplied with water. Pop., composed of Soonee Mohammedans, from 25,000 to 30,000.

ANDLAU, ând'lo', a small town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Andlau, an affluent of the Ill, 9 miles N.N.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. (1852) 2110.

ANDOAIN, ân-do-ine', a small town of Spain, province of Biscay, 6 miles from St. Sebastian, on the Oria. It is one of the stopping-places of the French mail.

ANDOEN, (Andöen,) ăndö-en, (*i. e.* "Duck Island,") one of the Lofoden Islands, off the W. coast of Norway, 30 miles long, and 10 miles broad. Lat. 69° 20′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

ANDOLSHEIM, ăn'dolz-hīme', (Fr. pron. ăn'do'zĕm',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3¼ miles S.E. of Colmar. It has a consistorial Protestant church. P. 1092.

ANDORA, ăn-do'rā, or MARINA D'ANDORA, mā-ree'nā dăn-do'rā, a town of the Sardinian States, territory of Genoa, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles S.S.W. of Alassio.

ANDO'RA, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania.

ANDORNO CACCIORNA, ăn-dor'no kăt-chor'nā, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Biella, 18 miles N.E. of Ivrea, on the Cervo. It was the birthplace of the painter Cagliari.

ANDORRA, ăn-dor'rā, (VALLEY OF) a neutral country with the name of a republic, situated on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariége and the Spanish province of Lerida, extending from lat. 42° 22′ to 42° 43′ N., and from lon. 1° 25′ to 1° 55′ E., surrounded by high mountains, on which the snow lies for six months in the year. Its climate is cold, but healthy; soil unproductive in grain, but contains many rich mines of iron, and one of lead. The government, a mixture of monarchy and democracy, is vested in twenty-four consuls, elected by the whole population. Its constitution was, till 1848, subject to the mutual sovereignty of the King of the French and the Bishop of Urgel, and under the protection of the Queen of Spain. The inhabitants, mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. The population of the valley, which has been annually increasing, was in 1845 estimated at from 5000 to 6000. The independence of this little state dates from Charlemagne, in 790—Adj. and inhab. ANDORRESE, ăn-dor-reez'.

ANDORRA, ăn-dor'rā, (Fr. *Andorre*, ŏnˈdŏrR',) a small, ancient town, capital of the above republic, at the foot of Mount Montelar, 12 miles N. of Urgel. Pop. 2800.

AN'DOVER, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, 12 miles N.W. of Winchester, and 63 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1861, 5187.

AN'DOVER, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, about 30 miles N.W. of Paris, is well watered by Ellis's River, an affluent of the Androscoggin. Pop. 710.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Concord. Andover Academy, incorporated in 1848, had, in 1853, 9 instructors and 217 pupils. Pop. 1220.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, 68 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 275.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. bank of the Merrimack River, and on the Essex County, the Lawrence and Lowell, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, 21 miles N. of Boston, and 16 miles N.E. of Salem. The situation of the village is elevated and pleasant. The streams in the vicinity afford excellent water-power, which is extensively employed in manufacturing. Flannels, linen, and shoe-thread are the principal articles. Andover is the seat of Phillips Academy, one of the oldest and best-endowed academical institutions in New England; and of Andover Theological Seminary, founded in 1807. Phillips Academy was instituted in 1778, principally through the efforts of the Hon. Samuel and John Phillips, from whom it derives its name. It has a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, and libraries containing 2500 volumes. The buildings are on a range with those of the Theological Seminary, about 40 rods distant. The large income arising from the funds, amounting to about $60,000, enables the trustees to secure the services of distinguished teachers, and at the same time make but a moderate charge for tuition. Abbott's Female Academy, a flourishing institution, was founded here in 1829. The Andover Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Congregationalists, stands on a pleasant elevation, commanding a fine prospect. A president and five professors compose the faculty. Tuition and room-rent are free to all, and additional aid is furnished to indigent students. Number of graduates up to 1852, 1066. Number of students the same year, 87. Volumes in the library, 21,250. Andover contains a bank and a savings institution. A religious periodical of the highest character, the Bibliotheca Sacra, is published here quarterly. Incorporated in 1646. Pop. in 1830, 4540; 1840, 5207; 1850, 6945.

ANDOVER, a post-village in Hebron township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 18 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

ANDOVER, a post-village and township of Allegheny co., New York, on a tributary of the Genesee River, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 268 miles from New York city. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1476.

ANDOVER, a post-village near the S. extremity of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 55 miles N. of Trenton.

ANDOVER, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 205 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. of township 963.

ANDOVER, a village of Calhoun co., Michigan, about 140 miles W. of Detroit.

ANDOVER, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois, about 75 miles N.W. of Peoria.

ANDRAIX, ăn-drā'ĕn, ANDRACHE, ăn-drach, or ANDRAIG, a seaport town on the S.W. coast of the island of Majorca, 8 miles S.S.W. of Palma. Pop. 4602.

ANDRAUM, ăn'drŏwm, a town of Southern Sweden, 24 miles S. by W. of Christianstad, with extensive alum-works.

ANDRAVA, (ăn-drā'vā,) BAY, Madagascar, E. coast, about 60 miles S.E. of Cape Amber. Lat. (Berry Head) 12° 56′ 8″ S.; lon. 49° 56′ 5″ E.

ANDREANOV (ăn-drā-an-ov') or ANDRENO'VIAN ISLANDS, a group of volcanic islands in the North Pacific, belonging to Russia, and forming the W. division of the Aleutian islands. Lat. 52° 57′ N.

AN'DREAS, a parish, Isle of Man.

ANDREASBERG, ăn-drā'ăs-bĕrg', a town of Hanover, 13 miles S.W. of Elbingerode, on the declivity of the Andreasberg, at the S. foot of the Brocken, 1936 feet above the sea. It is the second in importance of the mountain towns of the Upper Harz, and owes its origin to the valuable mines of iron, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and arsenic, which exist in the neighborhood, and were first opened at the commencement of the sixteenth century. Pop. 4300.

ANDREEVA, ăn-drā'ā-vā'? or ENDERI, ĕn'der-ee', a town of Russia, government of Caucasus, principality of Koomuck, (Koumuke,) 40 miles S. of Kizliar. It is the principal town of a Tartar district, loosely governed by chiefs, really or nominally subject to Russia. There are here some Moslem seminaries for Circassian youths. Pop. of town, about 12,000.

ANDRETTA, ăn'drĕt'tā, a town of Naples, in the Apennines, 7 miles E. of St. Angelo. Pop. 4450.

AN'DREW, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Missouri River, which separates it from Indian Territory, has an area of 425 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway River, and intersected by the Platte and One Hundred and Two Rivers, which flow from N. to S. The soil is fertile. Capital, Savannah. Pop. 9533, of whom 8871 were free, and 662, slaves.

ANDREW, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, about 12 miles S.W. of Bellevue, the county seat.

ANDREW CHAPEL, a post-office of Madison co. Tennessee.

ANDREWS, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

ANDREWS, a post-village in Congress township, Morrow co., Ohio, about 46 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

ANDREW'S MILL, a village in Loran township, Stephenson co., Illinois, about 15 miles W. by S. of Freeport.

AN'DREWSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

ANDRIA, ăn'drē-ā, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Bari, 30 miles W.N.W. of Bari. It is built on a plain, is the seat of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, founded in 1046 by Peter Normanno, Count of Trani. It possesses also a college and three *monts de piété*. Its supply of water is very deficient, it has a good trade in almonds. Pop. in 1842, 21,852.

ANDRINOPLE, a corruption of ADRIANOPLE.

ANDRITZENA, ăn-drit-sā'nā, a town of Greece, Morea, 20 miles N.E. of Kyparissia, said to afford better accommodation for travellers than most places in the Morea.

ANDRO, ăn'dro, or AN'DROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the most northern of the Cyclades, S.E. of Eubœa, 25 miles long, 6 miles broad, and forming, with Tenos, a government of Greece. Pop. 15,200. (?) The island is mountainous, and the soil fertile.

ANDROS, the capital of the above island, on its E. coast, has 5000 inhabitants, and a harbor for small vessels; but the best port in the island is that of Gaurio, on the W. coast.

AN'DROS, one of the Bahama islands. Lat. of S. point, 24° 4′ N.; lon. 78° 45′ W.

ANDROSCOGGIN, an'dros-cog'ghin, or AM'ERISCOG'GIN RIVER, is formed by the junction of the Margallaway River and the outlet of Umbagog Lake, in Coos co., New Hampshire, and flowing southerly for some distance, turns into Maine. After constituting the boundary between Kennebec and Oxford, and Cumberland and Lincoln counties, it falls into the Kennebec River, about 20 miles from its mouth. Its whole length is about 140 miles.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a county of Maine, in the S.W. central part of the state, bounded N. by Oxford, E. by Kennebec, S. by Lincoln, and W. by Cumberland counties: area, about 4000 square miles. The Little Androscoggin and the Androscoggin River unite at Lewiston, the county seat, and afford extensive water-power. The railroads by which communication is had with other parts of the state are the Kennebec and Penobscot, the Androscoggin, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and a road in course of construction from Lewiston to Bath. Androscoggin is one of the best agricultural counties in the state. It was organized in 1854. According to the census of 1850, the population of the towns included within its limits was 25,748.

ANDROY, ăn-droi', a territory of Madagascar, occupying the S. extremity of the island.

ANDRUSA, ăn-droo'sā, a town of Greece, department of

Messenia, 7 miles N.W. of Kalamata, in the Morea, formerly important, but destroyed during the late war of independence.

ANDRYCHOW, ăn-dree'-kov, or ANDRICHAU, ăn'dre-kŏw', a town of Austria, in Galicia, W. of Wadowice, on the Wisprz. Pop. 3000, with manufactures of linen cloth.

ANDUJAR or ANDUXAR, ăn-doo'har, (anc. *Illiturgis,*) a town of Spain, 20 miles N.W. of Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, on the Guadalquivir. A fine road, lined with trees, leads to the river, and in the vicinity are several alamedas. Some export trade is done in grain, fruit, and cattle, and in immense numbers of porous pitchers, bottles, and jars, for the purpose of cooling water. It is an unhealthy town, experiencing great extremes of heat and cold. Pop. 9353.

ANDUZE, ŏn'dūz', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Gardon d'Anduze, 5½ miles S.W. of Alais. Pop. (1852) 5399, mostly Protestants. It is ill built, but its environs are fine, and it has a commercial tribunal and manufactories of hats, silk, twist, and leather.

ANEGADA, ă-nĕ-gă'dhâ, the most N. of the Antilles, British West Indies, 13 miles N. of Virgin Gorda. It is low, and of coral formation; at its S.E. extremity is a dangerous reef extending for 10 miles outwards, and has, together with the island, an unhappy celebrity for shipwrecks.

ANERLEY, an'er-le, a station on the London and Brighton Railway, England, co. of Surrey, 9 miles S. of London.

ANET, ă'nĕ', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles N.E. of Dreux, between the Eure and Vesgre. Pop. 1403. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Henry II., for Diana of Poitiers; and near it is the plain of Ivry, where Henry IV., in 1590, gained a decisive victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne.

ANET, ă'nĕ', a village of Switzerland, 17 miles W.N.W. from Berne.

ANEY, ă-nĕ', a parish and village of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

ANFE, ăn'fĕh, a small port of Morocco, S.W. of Salle.

ANGAM. See ANGAUM.

ANGARA, ăng-gă-rĕ', a large river of Siberia, which issues from Lake Baikal, at lat. 51° 30' N., lon. 102° 45' E., and passing the town of Irkootsk, pursues a N. and W. course for about 750 miles, when it is joined by the river Tchadobets, and flowing 300 miles farther, falls into the Yenisei.

ANGARAES, ăn-gă-rĕ'ĕs, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Huancavelica. Pop. of the province in 1850, 20,800.

ANGAUM, ăn-gawm', or ANGAM, ăn-găm', an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 37' N.; lon. 55° 54' E. It is from 5 to 8 miles long.

ANGAZIYA or ANGAZIJA, ăn-gă-zee'yâ, the largest of the Comoro Islands. See COMORO.

ANGECOURT, ŏnzh'koor', a town of France, department of Ardennes, S.W. of Sedan. Pop. 431.

ANGEJA, ăn-zhâ'zhâ, a town of Portugal, Beira. Pop. 1600.

ANGELES, LOS. See LOS ANGELES.

ANGELICA, a post-village of Angelica township, capital of Alleghany co., New York, on Angelica Creek, 262 miles W. by S. from Albany, and about 3 miles N. from the Erie Railroad. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 printing offices, a bank, and numerous stores. A large quantity of lumber is procured in the vicinity. Pop. of the township, 1592; of the village, about 1200.

ANGELINA, an-je-lee'na, a small river of Texas, rises in Smith co., toward the N.E. part of the state, and enters the Neches a few miles from Bevilport, Jasper co. The upper portion is called Mud Creek, until it passes the mouth of Shawnee Creek.

ANGELINA, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Angelina River, from which the name is derived, and on the S.W. by Neches River. The surface is diversified by prairies and groves. Capital, Marion. Pop. 1165, of whom 969 were free, and 196, slaves.

ANGEL'S CAMP, a very prosperous mining camp, of Calaveras co., California, on the main road from Sacramento City to Sonora, about 7 miles from the Stanislaus River. Water for mining is scarce.

ANGERA, ăn-jâ'râ, a town of Northern Italy, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 35 miles N.W. of Milan, with ruins of an ancient castle, and numerous Roman antiquities. The vicinity furnishes the delicious wine called *rôcca.*

ANGERAP, ăn'ga-răp', a river of Eastern Prussia, rises in the Mauersee, passes Angerburg, and at Insterburg joins the Inster to form the Pregel.

ANGERBURG, ăng'er-bŏŏrg', a town of Eastern Prussia, 30 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen, on the Mauersee and the Angerap. Pop. 3620.

ANGERLO, ăng'ner-lo', a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1593.

ANGERMANN, ong'er-mănn, a navigable river of Sweden, rises in the mountains between Norway and Sweden, collects the waters of several lakes, and, flowing S.E., empties itself into the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of Hernösand. Length, 120 miles.

ANGERMANNLAND, ong'er-mănn-lând, or ANGERMANIA, an old province of Sweden, now part of the province of Hernösand.

ANGERMUNDE, (Angermünde,) ăng'er-mün'deh, a town of Prussia, 42 miles N.E. of Berlin, on Lake Münde, and on the Berlin and Stettin Railway. Pop. 4300.

ANGERN, ăng'ern, a village of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1150.

ANGERONA, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

ANGERS, an'jerz, formerly written ANGIERS,* Fr. pron. ŏnzh'zhâ', (anc. *Julionlagus,*) a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, formerly capital of the province of Anjou, on the Mayenne, 4 miles N. of its junction with the Loire, and on the railway from Tours to Nantes, 161 miles S.W. of Paris. Lat. of cathedral, 47° 28' 17" N.; lon. 0° 33' 10" W. It is generally ill built, but has recently been much improved. Among its ancient structures are the ruins of a castle, once the stronghold of the Dukes of Anjou, now a prison and powder magazine, the cathedral in which Margaret of Anjou was buried, vestiges of a Roman aqueduct, the Hospice St. Jean, founded by Henry II. of England, and the tower of St. Austin. The Mayenne divides Angers into an upper and lower town, and its old walls are converted into extensive boulevards, planted with trees, and lined with handsome houses. It has a museum, a library of 35,000 volumes, a school of arts and trades, a riding school, and an academy of belles-lettres. The military college, where Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied, is now removed to Saumur. Angers is the seat of a royal college, university, and academy, has a sailcloth factory, manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twist, and hosiery, sugar and wax refineries, tanneries, and a considerable trade in wine, corn, and slates quarried in the neighborhood. Bernier the traveller and David the sculptor were natives of Angers. The population was, in 1670, about 50,000. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it gradually declined; and, in 1789, before the revolution, was only 27,596. Since 1815 its prosperity has revived. Pop. in 1852, 46,699.

ANGERSLEIGH, ăng'gers-le, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ANGERVILLE, ŏnz'zhĕr'veel', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 miles S.W. of Etampes. Pop. 1554.

ANGERVILLE, a town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, near Havre. Pop. 1023.

ANGERVILLE, a village of France, department of Seine Inférieure, near Yvetot. Pop. 1835.

ANGHIARI, ăn-ghe-ă're, (anc. *Osistrum Angulare?*) a town of Tuscany, 10 miles N.E. of Arezzo. Pop. 3000.

ANGHIARI, a village of Lombardy, on the Adige, N.N.W. of Legnago.

ANGICOS, ăn-zhee'koos, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande-do-Norte, near the Conchas, about 30 miles from its mouth. Pop. of the district, 2000.

ANGISTRI, ăn-jis'tree, a small island in the Gulf of Ægina, 5 miles S.W. of the island of that name.

ANGLAIS. See ENGLAND.

ANGLE, ŏn'gl', a mountain of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, at the foot of which are the celebrated mineral springs of Mont d'Or.

ANGLE or NANGLE, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

ANGLÈS, ŏn'glĕs', a town of France, department of Tarn, 15 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. 2861. Many French communes have this name.

ANGLESEY or ANGLESEA, ang'g'l-see, (anc. *Mona,*) an island and county of North Wales, in the Irish Sea, connected with the county of Carnarvon, across Menai Strait, by the Menai bridge. It is 20 miles long, and 17 miles broad. Pop. 56,891. Surface little diversified, most of the land unenclosed, and timber scarce. Soil mostly fertile, and tolerably well cultivated for wheat, barley, and oats, which, with cattle, fish, copper, and lead, are exported to Liverpool, &c. Its copper-mines, discovered in 1768, were, until 1800, the most productive in the kingdom; but they have since greatly declined. The principal road through the island commences at the Menai Strait, which is crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, 580 feet between the piers, and 100 feet above low-water mark, allowing the largest vessels that navigate the strait to sail under it. The great Britannia tubular bridge, for the conveyance of railway trains across the Menai Strait, was opened for the first time, with great ceremony, on March 5, 1849. Anglesea is the *Mona* of Tacitus, who represents it as the chief seat of the Druids in Britain, and it has numerous Druidic remains.

ANGLESEYVILLE, ang'g'l-se-vil, a chapelry of England, co. of Hants.

ANGLET, ŏn'glĕ', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrenées, near Bayonne. Pop. (1852) 3223.

ANGLETERRE. See ENGLAND.

ANGLEY'S (ang'glez) BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

* "You men of ANGIERS, open wide your gates"—
"And lay this ANGIERS even with the ground."
King John, act ii. scene 2.

ANG'MERING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ANGOISSE, ŏn^e'gwice', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 24 miles S.E. of Nontron.

ANGOLA, ang-go'la, formerly DONGO or AMBONDE, ăm-bon'dā, a country on the W. coast of Africa, commencing about lat. 8° 20' S., and extending to the river Coanza, in lat. 19° 20' S. Along the coast, the country is flat and sterile, but mountainous in the interior, though nowhere attaining any great elevation. It is copiously watered by various rivers, with their numerous tributaries. Among the former are the Coanza, the Bengo, and the Dundu. The nights are cool, and the dews sufficiently copious to promote vegetation. Iron ore is found in various parts of the country; gold and copper also exists. Here are met with nearly all the specimens of the known wild animals of Africa, including lions, tigers, hyenas, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, &c. Angola has long possessed an infamous notoriety for the extent of its slave trade, which still appears to be as active as ever, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made for its suppression. Many thousands of slaves are annually shipped to Brazil. In 1840, not less than 70 or 75 vessels, each capable of carrying from 300 to 500 slaves, visited this part of the African coast, each vessel performing 4 or 5 voyages in the year. The coast of Angola was discovered in 1486, by the Portuguese, who soon after began to form settlements on the Congo, and at various points S. of that river. They still occupy the country, having a number of forts and commercial establishments at different places; in some instances extending many hundreds of miles into the interior, where the Portuguese colonists and natives meet for the purpose of trading. The religion is Fetishism. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

ANGOLA, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

ANGOLA, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

ANGOLA, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

ANGOLA, a post-village, capital of Steuben co., Indiana, 144 miles in a straight line N.E. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by a fertile region, which is rapidly improving. The village has an active trade, and about 500 inhabitants.

ANGOLA, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, about 45 miles N.W. by N. of Chicago.

ANGOLALLA, ăn-go-lăl'lā, a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, in which it holds the second rank as the favorite residence of the sovereign; on a hill, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ankobar.

ANGORA, an-go'ra or an-goo'ra, (Turk. *Engeor* or *Engour*, ăn-goor'; anc. *Ancyra*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 215 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople; lat. 40° 29' N., lon. 33° 20' E. It is surrounded with ruined walls, and contains an old, dilapidated castle. There are 17 or 18 khans, 3 hamáms, and a market-place, once handsome, but now in ruins, considerable remains of Byzantine architecture belonging to the ancient city, and a few relics of earlier times, both Greek and Roman. Angora is celebrated for the long-haired goats bred in its vicinity, called by the Arabs the *chamal* or camel-goat, meaning "silky or soft." The quantity of goat's wool exported was estimated by Mr. Ainsworth at 1,250,000 pounds. The items of export next in importance are merino twist and goats' hides, dyestuffs, mastic, tragacanth, and other gums; also honey and wax. British manufactures are imported to some extent. Angora is the seat of a Greek bishop. The population has been variously estimated, but is probably about 35,000, of whom nearly 10,000 are Greeks and Armenians.

ANGORNOU or ANGORNU, ăn-gor-noo', written also ANGORNOW, a town of Bornoo, Central Africa, 15 miles S.E. of Kooka, near the W. bank of Lake Tchad. Stationary population, 30,000. Though only a straggling collection of mud cabins, it is the centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, coral, metals, &c.

ANGOSTA, ăn-gos'tā, ANGOZ'HA or ANGOXA, ăn-go'shā, a district and three islands S.E. of Africa, in Mozambique Channel. The district is extremely fertile, and is watered by a river of the same name.

ANGOSTURA, ăn-gos-too'rā, now generally known as BOLIVAR CITY, an important commercial town of Venezuela, South America, capital of the province of Guiana, on the right bank of the Orinoco, 240 miles from the sea. There is here a college, an hospital, and a magnificent hall, in which the second congress, commonly called the Congress of Angostura, was installed, February 15, 1819, the ninth year of the independence of Venezuela. The pass in which Angostura lies is defended by Fort San Rafell, situated on a hill, across the river from the town. From the mouth of the Orinoco to this city the voyage occupies from 20 to 25 days; back again, from 5 to 15 days. Angostura exports cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, cattle, &c. Value of exports in 1844, 92,364l. Pop. in 1840, 8600.

ANGOULEME, (Angoulême,) ŏn^e'goo'lĕm' or ŏn^e'goo'laim', (anc. *Incolismo* or *Icolisma*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Charente, on the Charente, and on the railway from Paris to Bordeaux, 66 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. (1862) 21,155. It is situated on an isolated hill, 200 feet above the river, and, being built of white stone, has a clean, cheerful appearance. It has an old castle, a cathedral, court-house, theatre, public library, hospitals, a royal college, numerous paper-mills, distilleries, a cannon foundry, manufactures of serges and earthenware, and an extensive trade, facilitated by a small port on the Charente. The naval school, formerly here, has, since 1830, been transferred to Brest. Angoulême is the birthplace of Margaret de Valois, Balzac, and Montalembert.

ANGOULEME, CANAL D', kā-nāl' dŏn^e'goo'lĕm', a canal in the North of France, extending from the canal of St. Quentin (in Aisne) to the English Channel at St. Valery. Course, mostly parallel to, or identical with, the Somme. Length, 76 miles. It passes Ham, Amiens, and Abbeville.

ANGOUMOIS, ŏn^e'goo'mwä', an old province of France, of which the capital was Angoulême, now forming the department of Charente and part of Dordogne.

ANGOXA or ANGOZHA. See ANGOSTA.

AN'GOY', a territory of Lower Guinea, about lat. 6° S., bounded S. by the Zaire or Congo River, and W. by the Atlantic.

ANGRA, ăng'grā, a Portuguese word signifying a "creek," "bay," or "station for ships."

ANGRA, ăn'grā, a seaport town belonging to Portugal, on the S. side of Terceira, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital; lat. of custom-house 38° 38' 9" N., lon. 27° 13' 7" W. It is well-built, and regular, and its situation beautiful. There are here magazines of stores for the use of the royal navy, and for merchant vessels in distress. Angra is the seat of the local government, of a bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores, and is the residence of English, French, and Dutch consuls. Its harbor is the the only good one in the island. Its chief exports are wine and grain. Pop. 10,000.

ANGRAB, ăn-grăb', a river of Abyssinia, taking its rise in Dembea, falls into the Tacazze in lat. 14° 20' N. Its whole course is about 120 miles.

ANGRA DE CINTRA (ăng'grā dā seen'trā) BAY, on the N.W. coast of Africa. The S. part of the bay is in lat. 22° 58' N., lon. 16° 30' W. The opening into it is about 7 miles wide, and from 7 to 9 fathoms deep. Its extent inland is about 4 miles.

ANGRA DOS REIS, ăng'grā doce rā'ĕs (or rāze.) a seaport of Brazil, on a bay of the same name, 70 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23° 4' S.; lon. 44° 30' E. The port in front of the town forms a semicircle, the extremities of which are defended by forts; and the roadstead, which is shut in from the Atlantic by the Ilha Grande, affords anchorage for the largest vessels. Angra dos Reis carries on an extensive trade with Rio Janeiro, principally in coffee. Pop. above 3000.

ANGRA DOS REIS, a bay of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, in that part of it called Ilha Grande, from the island of that name, which shelters the bay from the Atlantic. It extends from E. to W. about 75 miles, and affords anchorage for the largest vessels.

ANGRA PEQUENA, ăn'grā pā-kā'nā, (*i. e.* "little bay,") or SANTA CRUZ, sān'tā-crooce, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 38' 18" S., lon. 15° 0' 32" E. In the vicinity are extensive deposits of the nitrates of potash and soda.

ANGRI, ăn'gree, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the railway from Naples to Nocera, 11½ miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 6400.

ANGROGNA, ăn'grōn'yā, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 37 miles S.W. of Torino. Pop. 2600.

ANGUILLA (ang-ghil'la, Sp. *Anguila* ăn-ghee'lä) or SNAKE ISLAND, one of the British West India islands, Leeward Group, 8 miles N. of St. Martin. Area, 35 square miles. Pop. (1842) 2934. It is low and wooded; cotton, tobacco, and sugar are its chief products. Off its N.E. coast is the little island ANGUILLETTA.

ANGUILLARA, ăn-gwil-lä'rā, a village of Northern Italy, 19 miles S. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2200.

ANGUILLARA, a village of the Pontifical States, comarca of, and N.W. of Rome.

ANGUS, ang'gus, the old name of Forfarshire co., Scotland. Its titular earldom now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

ANHALT, ăn'hält, three contiguous duchies of Central Germany, mostly between lat. 51° and 52° N., and lon. 11 and 13 E., surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The S.W. portion, approaching the Harz, is hilly; the centre is a fertile plain, watered by the Saale and Elbe, E. of which the soil is sandy and poor. Population chiefly Protestants, and employed in agriculture. The fertile districts, which are well cultivated, produce a surplus of corn over consumption, with wine, tobacco, flax, hops, and fruits. The forests in Bernburg occupy 50 square miles; there are iron, lead, and copper mines. Manufactures of woollen goods, metallic and earthen wares are carried on; but the chief exports are the raw products. The duchies are distinguished by the names of their chief towns.

I. ANHALT-BERNBURG, ăn'hält-bĕrn'boorg, in the W. Area, 339 square miles. Pop. in 1852 52,641.

II. ANHALT-DESSAU, ăn'hält-dĕs'sōw, in the E. Area, 360 square miles. Pop. in 1852 68,082.

III. ANHALT-KÖTHEN, ăn'hält-kö'tĕn, in the centre. Area,

318 square miles. Pop. 43,677. See note ‡ under the article GERMANY, page 755.

ANHANDUHY-MIRIM, ân-yân-doo-es' me-reen', and ANHANDUHY-GUAZU, ân-yân-doo-es' gwâ-zoo', the names of two rivers in Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rising in the Serra Galhano, within 22 miles of each other, and falling into the Rio Vermelho; the former about lat. 20° 30′ S., the latter in lat. 21° 20′ S.; the course of one being about 150 miles in length, and the other about 200 miles.

ANHOLT, ân'holt, an island of Denmark, N. of Jutland, in the Cattegat. Lat. of the lighthouse at its N.E. extremity, 56° 44′ 17″ N.; lon. 11° 39′ 8″ E. It is 7 miles in length, by 4 miles in breadth, and is surrounded by dangerous shoals. Pop. 200, who mostly live by fishing. Since 1842 a floating light-vessel is stationed S.E. of the island, from March to December.

ANHOLT, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Alt Yssel, an affluent of the Yssel, near the Netherlands frontier, 13 miles N.E. of Cleves. Pop. 1950. It is the residence of the princes of Salm-Salm.

ANIANE, â'ne-ân', a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Corbières, 16 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2615. Chief industry, cotton-spinning and manufactories of leather. Here are ruins of an ancient monastery, founded by St. Benoit.

ANIBA, â-ne-bâ', a small river of Portuguese Guayana; after a course of about 100 miles, it forms with other small affluents of the Amazon, the island of Ramos, in lat. 2° 36′ S.

ANICHE, â'neesh', a village of France, department of Nord, E.S.E. of Douai, with extensive coal-mines. Pop. 1818.

ANICUNS, â-ne-koons', a small river of Brazil, province of Goyas, rises in the Sierra Escalvada, and after a course of about 200 miles falls into the Curumba.

ANIEH. See ANIZEH.

ANILORE, â-ne-lo'rá, a small river of Brazil, province of Para, falls into the Madeira, lat. 5° 10′ S.; lon. 60° 40′ W., after a N.N.W. course of about 130 miles.

ANIMALLY, an-e-mal'loe, or ANIMALAYA, â-ne-mâ-lî'yâ, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Coimbatoor, 23 miles S.E. of Paulghautcherry.

ANIO. See TEVERONE.

ANIO, â'ne-o, or AGNO, ân'yo, a river of Naples, which traverses Terra di Lavoro, and falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

ANIOOY, â-ne-oo'è, or ANIUJ or ANIUY, ân-yoo'è, GREATER, and LESSER, two rivers in the N.E. of Siberia, country of the Tchooktchees. The former rises about lat. 67° 10′ N., and, after a W. course of 270 miles, falls into the Kolyma by three outlets, at lat. 68° N. The latter rises in lat. 66° 30′ N., and after a N.W. course of about 250 miles, also joins the Kolyma, at nearly the same point with the Greater Anjooy, the rivers gradually converging until they meet at their embouchures.

ANIZEH, â'nee'zêh, or HANIFAH, hâ-nee'fah, a town of Arabia, province of Nedjed Proper; lat. 26° 24′ N.; lon. 43° 25′ E.; beautifully situated in a valley. It is extensive, amply supplied with water, and well built. Being situated in the heart of Arabia, and at the junction of many principal caravan routes, it is a place of great commercial importance. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Waheb, founder of the sect of Wahabees.

ANJAR, ân'jar', an uninhabited island of the Persian Gulf, S.W. of Kishm. Lat. 26° 41′ N.; lon. 55° 66′ E.

ANJAR', a district and fortified town of West Hindoostan, province of Cutch, the town and fort situated on the side of a hill, 10 miles from the Gulf of Cutch.

ANJE-DIVA, ân-jeh-dee'va, or ANJADEE'PA, an island on the Malabar coast, Hindoostan, in lat. 14° 45′ N.; lon. 74° 15′ E.

ANJENGA, ân-jeng'ga or ANJUTENGA, ân-joo-teng'ga, a small seaport of South Hindoostan, province of Travancore, about 70 miles N. by W. of Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 39′ 9″ N., lon. 76° 45′ E. In 1684, the East India Company obtained permission to fortify Anjenga and establish a factory; but it was abandoned in 1813. It exports good coir cables, spices, and piece goods.

ANJER, ân'yer, a town and seaport of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of Java, in the Straits of Sunda, defended by a fort. Lat. 6° 3′ 10″ S., lon. 105° 56′ 43″ E.

ANJOS, ân'zhuce, a village of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the Butucarahi. Pop. 2653.

ANJOU, ân'joo,* or an-joo', (Fr. pron. ôn°zhoo',) an old province of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the department of Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its capital was Angers.

ANJOUAN, one of the Comoro Islands. See JOHANNA.

* This accentuation of Anjou, when anglicized, is sanctioned by the authority of Shakspeare and other poets, as well as by the genius of our language.

"Command in ANJOU what your honor pleases."

"Upon condition I may quietly
Enjoy mine own, the county Maine and ANJOU."
Henry VI., part i. act v. scene 3.

ANKAPILLY, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Madras, 24 miles W. of Vizagapatam.

ANKARA, ân-kâ'rá, a country or kingdom in the N. end of the island of Madagascar, extending on the E. side of the island from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 25′ S., and on the W. side to the river Samberanoo. The country is generally elevated, formed by small hills and plateaus, disposed like an amphitheatre, and cut up by deep ravines. The whole coasts are deeply indented with extensive well-sheltered bays. The country is now subject to the Hovas, and is nearly depopulated, the shores and the banks of the streams being almost the only parts inhabited.

ANKASSGERRY, ân-kâs-gher'ree, or ANKOSGERRY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore territories, 40 miles S.E. of Bangalore.

ANKLAM or ANCLAM, ân'klâm, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 47 miles N.W. of Stettin, capital of the circle, on the Peene, 7 miles from its mouth, in the Kleine Haff. Pop. 8410, who manufacture linens and woollens.

ANKOBER or ANKOBAR, ân-ko'ber, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the state of Shoa, on a mountain, near lat. 9° 34′ N., and lon. 39° 53′ E., at an elevation of 8198 feet. Pop. estimated at from 12,000 to 15000. It is said to consists of clusters of thatched houses, enclosed by stockades, and interspersed with trees. Chief buildings, a royal residence, and several churches.

ANKOVA, ân-ko'vâ, a kingdom of Madagascar, occupying nearly the precise centre of the island, and the most powerful of all the states in it. It is destitute of wood, and is without roads, canals, or other means of conveyance, rendering its capabilities unavailing, and confining the consumption of its own produce, chiefly rice and cotton, to the inhabitants.

ANLOO, ân-lô', a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 7 miles N.E. of Assen. Pop. 2216.

ANMER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ANNA, ân'ná, or ANA, â'ná, a town of Spain, 41 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 884.

ANNA. See ANNAH.

ANNA, (SANTA,) several places in South America, &c. See SANTA ANNA.

AN'NABERG', (Ger. pron. ân'nâ-bêrc',) a mining-town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Erzgebirge, 18 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 6780. It has mines of silver, tin, and cobalt, manufactories of fine lace and silk ribbons, a lyceum, and a good library. ANNABERG is also the name of numerous places throughout Germany.

ANNADONA. See ANKOBON.

ANNABURG, ân'nâ-boông', a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles N. of Torgau, with 1600 inhabitants, and an asylum for soldiers' children.

AN'NADUFF', a parish of Ireland, co. of Leitrim.

ANNAGH, ân-nâ', two islands of Ireland, province of Connaught, co. of Mayo; one between the island of Achil and the mainland, and the other in Loch Conn.

AN'NAGOON'DY, a small district of British India, in Bejapoor, province of Deccan, extending along the N. bank of the Toombuddra River. Surface wild and hilly, and covered with wood. Chief town, Rijanagur.

ANNAH, ân'ná, a town of Turkey, capital of a sanjak, on the Euphrates, and on the caravan route from Bagdad to Aleppo, about 160 miles N.W. of the former. Pop. 5000.(?) The number of houses is about 1800.

ANNAMABOE. See ANAMABOE.

AN'NAMOOKO, one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 20° 15′ S.; lon. 175° 2′ W.

AN'NAN, a river of Scotland, falls into the Solway Frith.

AN'NAN, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, 15 miles E.S.E. of Dumfries, on a river of the same name, 1½ miles from the Solway Frith. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4570.

AN'NANDALE', the valley of the Annan, Scotland, co. of Dumfries, a tract of country about 30 miles in length and from 15 to 18 in breadth.

ANNAP'OLIS, a city and port of entry, capital of the state of Maryland and of Anne Arundel co., on the right bank of Severn River, 2 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles S. by E. from Baltimore, and 37 miles E. by N. of Washington. Lat. 38° 58′ 50″ N., lon. 76° 29′ W. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, 21 miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Annapolis contains a fine state-house, a bank, 2 or 3 churches, a market-house, and 2 printing offices. It is the seat of St. John's College, founded in 1784 by the Roman Catholics, but at present supported and directed by Protestants. Three newspapers are issued at Annapolis. A United States naval academy, to qualify young men to become officers in the navy, was established here in 1845. It had, in 1853, 116 students. Pop. in 1850, 3011. Annapolis was founded about 1649. The settlement was at first called Providence; afterward Anne Arundeltown; and lastly, having received a city charter in 1708, Annapolis, (i. e. "the city of Anne,") in honor of Queen Anne, who had bestowed several valuable presents on the town, given an organ for one of their churches, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, a village of Crawford co., Ohio, 68 miles N. of Columbus.

ANNAPOLIS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 15 miles W. of Steubenville.

ANNAPOLIS, a flourishing post-village of Parke co., Indiana, 75 miles W. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by a fertile country, which is mostly well cultivated.

ANNAPOLIS, a river of Nova Scotia, North America, at its mouth expands into a wide estuary, and falls into the Sea of Annapolis, after a course of about 70 miles. Navigable about 30 miles.

ANNAPOLIS, formerly FORT ROYAL, a fortified seaport town of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Annapolis, in a fine inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 95 miles W. of Halifax. Though the first European settlement in this part of North America, having been founded in 1604, it is neither populous nor flourishing. The harbor is excellent, but the entrance is through a difficult strait. The place was originally settled by the French, but they were soon after expelled by the English, who founded the town in the time of Queen Anne, whence the name Annapolis, or "City of Anne."

ANNAPOLIS, a county of Nova Scotia, North America, extending along nearly the whole coast of the Bay of Fundy. The soil is chiefly marsh and upland. Pop. in 1827, 14,861.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

ANN ARBOR, a flourishing city, capital of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 40 miles W. of Detroit. It has the reputation of being one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the state. The site is elevated and dry, and the town is regularly laid out. The state university, established at this place in 1837, is a flourishing and liberally endowed institution, attended by over 200 students. The buildings are large and pleasantly situated. A fund has been commenced by the citizens of Detroit for the erection of an observatory here; and the citizens of Ann Arbor have made liberal donations for the increase of the university library. Ann Arbor is situated in an excellent farming district, has an active trade, and contains manufactories of wool, iron, ploughs, and flour, for which the river furnishes motive-power. The city also contains a bank, an academy, and several churches. In respect to population, it is probably the second town in the state. The township contained, in 1850, 4868 inhabitants.

ANN ARUNDEL. See ANNE ARUNDEL.

AN'NATOM, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 21° S., lon. 170° E.

ANNAWA'KA, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

AN'NAWUTTY, a small town of India, Mysore territory, 51 miles N. of Bednore.

ANNE ARUNDEL, ann ä-run'del, a county in the central part of Maryland, on the W. shore of Chesapeake Bay, about 5 miles S. of Baltimore, has an area of 750 square miles. The Patapsco River forms its boundary on the N. and N.E., the Patuxent on the S.W., and the eastern part is traversed by South and Severn Rivers. The surface varies from undulating to hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 925,448 bushels of corn, (more than any other county in the state excepting Prince George;) and 4,623,340 pounds of tobacco, (more than any other county except Queen Anne.) The principal rocks are red sandstone, gneiss, and serpentine; copper and iron are found. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and in part by the Annapolis Branch Railroad. Anne Arundel is the third county in the state with respect to population, and is important as containing Annapolis, the capital of Maryland. Named in honor of Lady Anne Arundel, afterwards the wife of Cecilius, Lord Baltimore. Pop. 32,793; of whom 21,144 were free, and 11,249 slaves.

ANNECY, ân'see', a town of the Sardinian dominions, in Savoy, capital of the province of Genevese, at the N.W. extremity of a lake of the same name, 22 miles S. of Geneva. Pop. 9000. Chief edifices, a cathedral, bishop's palace, and old castle.

ANNECY, LAKE OF, in Savoy, province of Genevese, 22 miles S. of Geneva, is 9 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and 1426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it discharges its surplus waters into the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

ANNECY LE VIEUX, ân'see' leh ve-uh', (anc. *Boutae?*) a village 2½ miles N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1320. It appears to have been an important place under the Romans, and has many remains of antiquity.

ANNEMASSE, ânn'mâss', a town of Piedmont, in Savoy, on the Arve, 6 miles E. of Carouge, with many Roman remains. Pop. 1040.

ANNESLEY, an'nes-le or anz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ANNESTOWN, ans'town, a maritime village of Ireland, co. of and 10½ miles S.W. of Waterford, on a small bay. Pop. 149.

AN'NET, one of the Scilly islands, on the S.W. coast of England, off the Land's End.

ANNEVOYE, ânn'vwâ', a village of Belgium, province of Namur, on the Meuse, N. of Dinant, with important furnaces, producing annually iron valued at 800,000 francs.

ANNEYRON, ân'nâ'rôn', a town of France, department of Drôme. Pop. 2891, with ruins of an ancient castle.

ANNI or ANI, ân'neo, (L. *Abnicum,*) a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, 28 miles E. by S. of Kars, on the Arpa-Chai. Its walls, about 6 miles in circumference, and some fine Armenian churches, are still nearly perfect; remains of its ancient palace, a citadel, and numerous stone buildings, exist. Until taken by Alp Arslan, in 1064, it was the capital of the Pakradian (Bagratian) kings of Armenia.

AN'NIN CREEK, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

AN'NISQUAM', a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

ANNIVIERS, VAL D', val dân-nee've', (Ger. *Einjischthal,* ine'fish-tâl,) a valley of Switzerland, canton of Valais.

ANNOBON, ân'no-bôn', (Port. *Anno Bom,* ân'no-bôw',) a small but beautiful island on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 1° 24' S., lon. 5° 35' E. It is 4 miles long, and 2 wide, and rises, from an unfathomable depth, to the height of 3000 feet. It is covered with rich vegetation. Vessels often stop here for refreshments.

ANNŒULIN, ân'nuh'lân', a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. 3405.

ANNONAY, ân'no'nâ', (L. *Annonaum* or *Annoniacum,*) a town of France, department of Ardèche, at the junction of the Cance and the Déaume, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 87 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. (1852) 13214. It has thriving manufactures of glove leather, (350,000 dozen skins being prepared here annually,) and is noted for its paper, made at the mills erected by the Montgolfiers, inventors of the air-balloon, who were natives of this town.

ANNONE, ân-no'nâ, a walled town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, and on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 15 miles W.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1990.

ANNOT, ân'no', a small town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 24 miles S.E. of Digne. Pop. 1178.

ANNS'BURG, a township of Washington co., Maine, about 45 miles E. by S. of Bangor. Pop. 126.

ANNS'VILLE, a township of Oneida co., New York, about 40 miles N.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 2686.

ANNSVILLE, a village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, about 75 miles N.W. by W. from Norfolk.

ANNVILLE, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

ANNWEILER, ânn'wîler, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 7 miles W. of Landau. Pop. 2696. It was formerly a free, imperial city, and has ruins of the castle of Trifels, in which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined in 1139.

ANO'KA, a thriving post-village of Minnesota, on the left bank of the Mississippi, at the junction of Rum River, about 25 (miles in a direct line) N.W. of St. Paul. A dam has been constructed across Rum River at this place, by which means a valuable water-power has been secured for mills. The stream is crossed by a suspension bridge of 137½ feet span, costing $4000. Anoka contains a hotel, 1 store, 1 mill, a blacksmith's shop, and about 500 inhabitants. The surrounding country is very fertile.

ANOPSHEHR, an-op-shair', or ANAPASHEHER, â-nâ-pa-shêr'her, a populous town of British India, in Agra, on the Ganges, 65 miles E.S.E. of Delhi.

ANOR, â'nor', a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 3066. It has important iron-works.

ANOST, â'nost', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, near Autun. Pop. (1852) 3863.

ANOTTA, a bay and town on the N. coast of Jamaica, lat. 18° 19' N., lon. 76° 33' W.

ANOYER DE TAJO, â-no-vair' dâ tâ'ho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1554.

ANRATH, ân'rât, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Crefeld. Pop. 1000.

ANROCHTE, (Anröchte,) ân'rön'teh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1000.

ANS, ôns or âns, a village of Belgium, 1½ miles N.W. of Liege. Pop. 3852. It is a station on the Waremme Railway.

ANSE, ôns, a village of France, department of Rhône, near the Saône, 12 miles N. of Lyons, in a district remarkable for its fertility. Pop. (1852) 2050.

ANSE-BERTRAND, ôns-bêr'trôn', a commune of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the coast, N.W. of Grand Terre.

ANSE-D'ARLET, ôns-dar'lâ', a commune of the above island. It produces the best coffee in the island.

ANSE, LA GRANDE, ôns lâ grând, a commune of Martinique, Antilles, on the N. coast of the island. Pop. 4500.

AN'SELM, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

ANS-ET-GLAIN, ôns-â-glâne, a commune of Belgium, province of Liege, on the railway between Waremme and Liege, 2 miles N.N.W. of the latter town. Pop. 4071.

ANSLEY, anz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ANSLEY BAY or GOOB DUC'NOO', an inlet of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, extending S. from Dissoe, or Valentia Island, (lat. 15° 6') for about 29 miles S.

ANSO, ân'so, a town of Spain, province of Huesca, 21 miles N.W. of Jaca. Pop. 1416. It exports excellent wool.

AN'SON, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bor-

dering on South Carolina, has an area of 650 square miles. Rocky River forms its entire boundary on the N., and the Yadkin or Pedee on the E. It is also drained by Brown's and Lane's Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil mostly fertile. In 1850 this county produced 10,864 bales of cotton; the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state, except Surry. Granite underlies a portion of the county. The Yadkin furnishes motive-power for several cotton factories. It is intersected by a plank-road leading to Cheraw, South Carolina. Capital, Wadesborough. Formed in 1749, and named in honor of Admiral Anson, the famous navigator. Pop. 13,489; of whom 6657 were free, and 6832 slaves.

ANSON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec, 40 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 848.

ANSON BAY, in the Canton River, China, on the right bank of the Boca Tigris, at its entrance, between the promontories of Chuenpee and Anunghoy. Here a Chinese fleet was defeated and destroyed by the British, January 7, 1841.

ANSON BAY, on the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 13° 30′ S., lon. 130° E.

ANSONIA, an-so′ne-a, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Derby township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck Railroad and River, 5 miles N. of Derby, and 16 miles N. of Bridgeport. This village, which has grown up within the last 4 or 5 years, owes its prosperity entirely to manufactures, which are here extensively carried on. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a fine school.

ANSON'S ISLAND or LORD ANSON'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives Bouka; lat. of the northernmost point, 5° 0′ S., lon. 154° 34′ E.

ANSPACH, ȧns′pȧk, or ANSBACH, a fortified city of Bavaria, on the Rezat, 25 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 16,000. It has a royal castle, ancient residence of the margraves of Anspach-Baireuth, a public library of 15,000 volumes, and manufactures of cotton and half-silken stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, playing-cards, cutlery, and white-lead.

ANSTEY, an′stes, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ANSTEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ANSTEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ANSTEY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ANSTEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon, adjoins the above on the N.

ANSTON a parish of England, co. of York.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, two contiguous parliamentary boroughs and parishes of Scotland, co. of Fife, forming, with Kilrenny, a continuous narrow town along the Frith of Forth, 13¾ miles S.E. of Cupar. United pop. 1446. There is a good harbor. These boroughs unite with Cupar, Crail, &c. in returning one member to the House of Commons. Anstruther-Easter was the birthplace of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, who died in Edinburgh, May 31, 1847.

ANTA, ȧn′tȧ, a town of Peru, 25 miles N.W. of Cuzco. Lat. 13° 25′ S.; lon. 70° 35′ W.

ANTA, ȧn′tȧ, a small lake of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, near Cabo Frio.

ANTAKIA, the modern name of ANTIOCH, which see.

ANTALO or ANTALOW, ȧn-tȧ′lō, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the state of Tigre, on a declivity, 160 miles E.N.E. of Gondar, said to comprise about 1000 houses.

ANTALON, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1045.

ANTANG, ȧn′tȧng′, a village and district at the E. end of the island of Java, lat. 7° 43′ S., lon. 119° 0′ E., about 2000 feet above the sea. In its vicinity are numerous Hindoo antiquities, consisting of figures of Brahma, Ganessa, &c. Population variously stated at 762? and 10,000.

ANTARCTIC Ocean, the name given to the expanse of water around the South Pole, within the limit of the Antarctic Circle, but frequently used in a more extensive sense to designate the cold, oceanic regions in high southern latitudes, without any very positive regard to the limits of the Antarctic Circle. The mystery in which these all but wholly unknown regions were shrouded, had invested them with an interest which prompted many a daring adventure, but, until recently, without any good result. It is now otherwise, although there is yet much to learn; a space equal to double the area of Europe being still unexplored. The Antarctic Ocean was long considered impenetrable for ships, on account of the ice, which extends much further from the pole than in the Arctic Ocean. January 28, 1841, Sir James Ross, in lat. 77° 32′ S., and lon. 167° E., discovered a volcano 12,400 feet above the sea, which he named Mount Erebus, after one of the ships of the expedition. A little further E. another, but extinct volcano was seen, and named Mount Terror, after the other ship of the expedition. Sir James is of the opinion that no vegetation exists in this high southern latitude, no trace of it having been visible on Franklin Island, (12 miles long and 6 broad,) in lat. 76° 8′ S., lon. 163° 12′ E. It would also appear that the seas are comparatively shallow in these regions, the soundings of the Erebus and Terror rarely exceeding 400 fathoms, and being more frequently from 200 to 300. One of the most remarkable discoveries of this expedition was that of the permanently low barometric pressure in high southern latitude over the whole Antarctic Ocean; a pressure inferior, by more than one inch of mercury, to what is found between the tropics. The position of the southern magnetic pole, Sir James places in Victoria Land, in lat. 75° 5′ S., lon. 154° 8′ E. It was the opinion of Captain Cook, and is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the ice of the antarctic greatly predominates over the arctic regions; that encircling the South Pole coming 10° nearer the Equator than the ice around the North Pole. The extreme points which have been reached by navigators are lat. (Biscoe, February 1, 1831,) 68° 51′ S.; lon. 12° E.; lat. (Ross, February 2, 1841,) 78° 10′ S.; lon. 161° 27′ W.

ANTAREE or ANTARI, ȧn-tȧ′reo′, a small village of South-eastern Africa, on the Zambeze.

ANTAS, ȧn′tȧs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles N.E. of Almeria. The population, almost exclusively agricultural, is 2300.

ANTEQUERA, ȧn-te-kȧ′rȧ, (anc. *Antiqua'ria,*) a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of the judicial district of the same name, 28 miles N.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 17,631. The city, which is clean and well built, has eight squares, of various sizes and degrees of elegance, six churches, an infirmary, poor-house, a foundling hospital, a general hospital, two collegiate schools, in which all branches of education are taught, a theological seminary, numerous convents, several hermitages, and an extramural cemetery. In the old town, which lies higher up the hill than the modern city, there is a Moorish castle, built on Roman foundations. The city is well supplied with good water. There are in this city eight water-mills for spinning and weaving woollen fabrics, ten tanneries, with an equal number of earthenware factories, and several dyers.

ANTERRIEUX, ȧn′ter-re-uh′, a village of France, department of Cantal. It replaces the ancient *Anderitum*, capital of the Gabals.

ANTERY or ANTARI, ȧn′ta-reo′, a considerable town of Hindostan, 15 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior.

ANTES, a post-township in the N.W. part of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2452.

ANTESTOWN or ANTISTOWN, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

ANTHONY, an′to-ne, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

ANTHONY, an′to-ne, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

ANTHONY, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 962.

ANTHONY, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1076.

ANTHONY, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

ANTHONY'S CREEK, post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

ANTHONY'S HILL, (Span. *Monte San Antonio,* mon′tȧ sȧn ȧn-to′ne-o,) a mountain and port of North Spain, 17 miles W. of Bilboa.

ANTHONY'S (or ST. ANTHONY'S) NOSE, in Montgomery co., New York, the extremity of a hill or mountain called the Klips, (*i. e.* "rock or cliff,") on the N. bank of the Mohawk, resembling a nose 300 or 400 feet long.

ANTHONY'S (or ST. ANTHONY'S) NOSE, in Putnam co., New York, a bold promontory on the E. side of the Hudson, projecting from the S. side of Breakneck Hill, at the N. entrance to the highlands, 57 miles from New York.

ANTHONY'S SHOALS, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

ANTIBES, ȧn-teeb′, (anc. *Antipolis,*) a strongly fortified seaport town of France, department of Var, at the termination of a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. of Grasse. Lat. 43° 35′ 9″ N.; lon. 6° 67′ 55″ E. Pop. (1852) 6133, mostly employed in fishing, curing fish, and trading in dried fruits and oil. It has some structures of high antiquity. Its port, small but deep, is enclosed by a mole, and defended at its entrance by Fort Carré on a rocky islet, on which a light-house was erected in 1834. On every side, the town is environed by olive, orange, and vine plantations. Antibes was founded by a Greek colony from Marseilles, B.C. 340.

ANTICOSTI, an-te-kos′tee, a large desert island of Canada East, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, between lat. 49° and 50° N., and lon. 62° and 65° W. Area estimated at 2600 square miles. Interior mountainous and wooded; climate severe. The N. coast is high, and without harbors; the S. shore low, and very dangerous. The light-house on its S.W. point is in lat. 49° 23′ 53″ N.; lon. 63° 33′ 47″ W.; 100 feet high, and lighted from March to December.

ANTIETAM (an-tee′tȧm) CREEK, rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing S. into Maryland, falls into the Potomac River.

ANTIGNANO, ȧn-teen-yȧ′no, a town of Istria, 32 miles N.W. of Fiume. Pop. 1200, who trade in wine and oil.

ANTIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, province of Asti. Pop. 1750.

ANTIGNANO, a town of Tuscany, with a fort on the coast.

ANTIGNY, ȧn-teen′yee′, a village of France, department of Vienne, 2 miles S.W. of St. Savin. Pop. 1125.

ANTIGUA, ăn-tee'gâ, a British West India Island, in the Leeward Group. Lat. of St. John's, 17° 8′ N.; lon. 61° 52′ W.; 22 miles S. of Barbuda, and 50 miles N. of Guadeloupe. Area, about 108 square miles. Pop. (1847) 36,196. First settlement of British took place in 1632. Coasts deeply indented and rugged; interior rich and highly diversified. Climate remarkable for dryness. In favorable years sufficient grain is produced for home consumption. Total value of exports in 1844, $1,282,450, of which sugar amounted to $998,085, and molasses to $257,318; value of imports in the same year, $774,550, of which British and Irish produce amounted to $422,515. Legislature intrusted to a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 25 members. Public revenue, (1842,) $82,512; expenditures, $76,869. Chief towns, St. John's, which is the capital, Falmouth, and Parham.

ANTIGUA, ăn-tee'gâ, a station in the Philippine Islands, with a fort, and the only good anchorage on the island of Panay.

ANTIGUA, LA, lâ ăn-tee'gâ, a town of the island of Fuerteventura, in the Canaries, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1780.

ANTIGUEDAD, ăn-tee-gâ-dăd', a town of Spain, 15 miles N.E. of Palencia. Pop. 988. Chief commerce in grain.

ANTI-LIBANUS or ANTI-LEBANON, a mountain range of Palestine, running parallel to and E. of Lebanon, the two ranges enclosing the valley of Cœle-Syria. It becomes detached from Mount Lebanon about lat. 34° N., extends southward to nearly opposite where Lebanon terminates, and there subdivides into two chains, which bound the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and El Ghor, to the head of the Gulf of Akabah.

ANTILLES, (ăn'teel',) GREATER and LESSER. See WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

ANTI-MELOS, ăn-te-mee'los, a petty island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 miles N.W. of Melos or Milo.

ANTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ANTIOCH, an'te-ok, (L. *Antiochi'a*; Gr. Αντιοχεια; Turk. *Antakia*, ăn-tâ'kee'a,) a city, and the ancient capital of Syria, in its N. part, 57 miles W. of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes, about 20 miles above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 36° 9′ 30″ E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. Its ancient walls, varying from 20 to 70 feet in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several miles in circumference, much of which is now taken up by gardens. The houses are mostly mean and of slight materials; they differ from those of Eastern towns in general, in having sloping roofs. It has about a dozen mosques; but in this town, where the designation of *Christians* was first given to the followers of Jesus Christ, there is not at present a single Christian church. Baths and bazaars are numerous, and there are manufactures of coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and leather; but the culture of silk is the chief branch of industry. About 9,000,000 drachms of silk were the average yearly produce of the neighborhood in the three years ending with 1837, of which 6,750,000 were annually exported, chiefly to France. Other exports are goat's-wool, yellow berries, and salted eels. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, two bridges, and a portion of pavement are almost all the remaining vestiges of ancient magnificence. Antioch was founded about 300 B.C., by Seleucus Nicator, and named in honor of his father Antiochus, a Macedonian, who was an officer under Philip; and, though it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 638. Its ancient population has been estimated at 400,000, in its most flourishing state. Chrysostom computes the population in his time at 200,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. It was the capital of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1269, since which time it has constantly declined. Some ruins, about 8 miles south-westward, on the S. bank of the Orontes, mark the site of the ancient celebrated grove of Daphne and temple of Apollo.

ANTIOCH, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

ANTIOCH, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia.

ANTIOCH, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

ANTIOCH, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

ANTIOCH, a small post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 128 miles E. of Columbus, contained, in 1850, 107 inhabitants.

ANTIOCH, a small post-village of Lake co., Illinois, about 50 miles N.W. by N. of Chicago.

ANTIOCH, BAY OF, a bay of the Mediterranean, between lat. 36° 50′ and 36° 20′ N., and in lon. about 36° E., overlooked on the N. and S. by mountains upwards of 5000 feet in height. It is free from rocks, is generally well sheltered, and has deep water almost to the beach. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On the N. side are some ruins described as those of Seleucia Pieria, the ancient port of Antioch.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, Ohio. See YELLOW SPRINGS.

ANTIOCHE PERTUIS, ŏn'te-osh pĕr'twee', a channel on the W. coast of France, between the islands of Oléron and Ré. Light-house is in lat. 46° 2′ 52″ N.; lon. 32° 15′ E.

ANTIOCHETTA, ăn-te-o-kĕt'tâ, a port of Asia Minor, in Karamania, on the Mediterranean, 38 miles S. of Konieh.

ANTIOCO, ăn-tee'o-ko, an island in the Mediterranean, near the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 6 miles long, and 3 miles broad. Pop. 2219. Its soil is fertile, and its capital of the same name, on the E. side of the island, has a small military port.

ANTIOQUIA, ăn-te-o-kee'â, or SANTA FE DE ANTIOQUIA, sân'ta fâ dâ ăn-te-o-kee'â, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Antioquia, on the river Cauca, 190 miles N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 4000. It is the chief commercial town in the department, having an active trade in maize and sugar.

ANTIPAROS, OLIAROS, or OLEAROS, o-lee'â-ros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Naxos, 1½ miles W. of Paros. Lat. of summit, 36° 59′ 40″ N.; lon. 25° 3′ 27″ E.; 10 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Pop. 500, mostly occupied in fishing. It is celebrated for a stalactite cavern near its S. extremity.

ANTI-PAXO, an'te-pax'o, a small uncultivated island in the Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, 1½ miles S.E. of Paxo.

ANTIPHELLUS, an-te-fĕl'lŭs, now ANDIPHILO, ăn-dee'fâ-lo or ANTIPHILO, ăn-tee'fe-lo, a small seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, territory of Lycia, on the Mediterranean, 39 miles S.E. of Telmissus or Makree. Lat. 36° 15′ N.; lon. 29° 40′ E.

ANTIPODES, an-tip'o-dēz, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain. Lat. 49° 32′ S.; lon. 178° 42′ E.

ANTIPOLIS. See ANTIBES.

ANTISANA, ăn-te-sâ'nâ, a volcano of the Andes, in Ecuador, 20 miles N.E. of Cotopaxi, and 25 miles S.E. of Quito; 19,140 feet in elevation. There is a hamlet of the same name on the mountain, 13,455 feet above the sea.

ANTI-TAURUS, an'to-tan'rus, a mountain chain or series of chains of Asiatic Turkey, extending for some distance parallel to the Taurus chain, whence its name. It commences at Mount Arjîsh, (anc. *Argæus*,) and proceeds north-eastward into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with offsets from the Caucasus, and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak, and other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea.

ANTIUM. See ANZO, PORTO D'.

ANTIVARI, ăn-tee'vâ-ree, a town and the most northern seaport of Albania, 14 miles N.W. of Scutari, on the Adriatic. Its citadel contains 400 houses, and there are 700 more in the town and suburbs. The harbor is shallow, and admits only small vessels. It exports oil, &c., and its bazaar has 100 retail shops.

ANTOIN', a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

ANTOING, ŏn'twăng', a town of Belgium, province of Hainault, on the Scheldt, 3 miles S.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 2152.

ANTON, a river of England, co. of Hants, rises near Overton, flows southward, and enters the head of Southampton Water, 4 miles W. of Southampton. Total course, above 30 miles. On it are the towns of Andover, Whitchurch, and Romsey; from the former of which to the sea it is accompanied by the Andover Canal.

ANTONGIL, ăn-ton-zheel', a bay on the E. coast of Madagascar, 50 miles in length from S. to N., and about 25 miles in width at the entrance. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 50° E.

ANTONINA, ăn-to-nee'nâ, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the bay, and 18 miles N.W. of Paranagua.

ANTONIO, ăn-to'ne-o, a fort and harbor, of Jamaica, 23 miles S.E. of Anottabay. Lat. 18° 14′ 40″ N.; lon. 76° 31′ W.

ANTONIWALD or ANTONIWALD, ăn-to'ne-vâlt', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Kamenitzbach, 30 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. It is noted for its manufactures of fine glass.

ANTOORAH, ANTOURAH, or ANTURA, ăn-too'ra, a town of Syria, on the W. slope of Mount Lebanon, 14 miles N.N.E. of Beyroot.

ANTOORLEE or ANTURLI, a village of Hindostan, province and district of Candeish, 10 miles S.W. of Boorhanpoor, formerly surrounded by a mud wall with brick bastions.

ANTRAIGUES, ŏn'trig', a village of France, department of Ardèche, on a volcanic height, 11½ miles W. of Privas. Pop. 1443. Near this is the singular causeway called the *Chaussée-des-Géants*, (i. e. "giants' causeway,") formed by colonnades of basalt, 700 yards in length.

ANTRAIN, ŏn'trăn', town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 25 miles N.N.E. of Rennes. Pop. (1852) 1648.

ANTRIM, an'trim, the north-easternmost county of Ireland, in Ulster, having the Atlantic on the N.; the North Channel, dividing it from Scotland, on the E.; the counties of Down and Londonderry on the S. and W.; and Lough Neagh, separating it from the counties of Tyrone and Armagh on the S.W. Area, 1164 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 352,264. A third part of the surface near the coast is mountainous, and rises in some places to 1600 feet in height. In the S.W. much of the surface is boggy. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N. coast of this county. Antrim county returns two members to the House of Commons.

ANTRIM, an inland town and parish of Ireland, in the above county, on Six Mile Water, near its mouth in Lough

Neagh, 14 miles N.W. of Belfast. Pop. of the town, including Massareene, 2645. It has two good streets, with a church, several dissenting chapels, a union work-house, a court-house in which general and petty sessions are held, and numerous schools. There are manufactures of linen, calico, hosiery, and paper; bleaching and malting are carried on here; meal and malt are sent to Belfast by Lough Neagh and the Lagan. Near it are Antrim Castle, the seat of Lord Massareene; Shane's Castle, the residence of the O'Neills, and one of the most perfect of the round towers of Ireland.

ANTRIM, called also MEGISI/SEE, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Grand Traverse Bay, of Lake Michigan. The area is estimated at about 700 square miles. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

ANTRIM, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 25 miles S.W. of Concord, on the E. side of Contoocook River. This township has a number of valuable mill-seats; also several tanneries. Pop. 1143.

ANTRIM, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, 209 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ANTRIM, a township in the S. part of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3005.

ANTRIM, a small post-village of Madison township, Guernsey co., Ohio, 91 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

ANTRIM, a post-township in the S. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan, about 60 miles N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 282.

ANTRIM, a township in the S.E. part of Wyandott co., Ohio, about 58 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. 757.

ANTRODOCO, ân-tro-do'ko, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 7½ miles E. of Civita Ducale. Pop. 3450.

ANTROS, ôNe^tros', a small island or rock on the W. coast of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, on which is the well-known light-house called the Tower of Cordouan. Lat. 45° 35′ 2″ N.; lon. 1° 10′ 2″ W.

ANTUCO, ân-too'ko, a volcano and valley of the Chiltan Andes, 140 miles E. of Concepcion. Lat. 26° 50′ S.; lon. 70° 40′ W. The volcano, according to Lyell and Mrs. Sommerville, is 10,000 feet high.

ANTUNACUM. See ANDERNACH.

ANTURA, a town of Syria. See ANTOORAH.

ANTURLI, a village of Hindostan. See ANTOORLEE.

ANTWERP, ant'werp, (Dutch, *Antwerpen*, ânt'êêrp-en; L. *Antuerpia*; Fr. *Anvers*, ôNe^vair'; Sp. *Amberes*, âm-bê'rês,) a city of Belgium, capital of a province of its own name, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 274 miles by railway N. of Brussels, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Lat. of the cathedral, 51° 13′ 2″ N., lon. 4° 24′ 2″ E. It is strongly fortified, its walls and other defences completely encompassing the city on the land side, from the river on the N. to the citadel on the S., a distance, following the line of fortification, and including the citadel, of about 2¾ miles. The last—one of the finest and most complete defences of the kind anywhere existing—was built by the Duke of Alva in 1567. Outworks and forts extend along both sides of the river to near the Dutch frontier. The general appearance of the city is exceedingly picturesque—an effect produced by its numerous churches, convents, magnificent public buildings, its elaborate and extensive fortifications, the profusion of beautiful trees with which it is adorned, and in no small degree also by the stately, antique-looking houses which line its older thoroughfares. The entire breadth of the city at its widest part—which is between the walls and the river, or from E. to W.—is about three-quarters of a mile; its greatest length, between the citadel on the W. and the fortifications on the E., is about 1¾ miles, including the esplanade or Place d'Armes on the one hand, and the great and small basins on the other. Nearly all the streets, of which there are altogether about 200, are exceedingly tortuous and irregular, so much so that a stranger has great difficulty in finding his way; still many of them, from the elegance of their buildings, are imposing. The principal one, called Place de Meir, will bear comparison with any street in Europe. The squares, of which there are several, are also fine. At the head of the numerous public buildings with which the city is adorned, stands the cathedral, one of the largest and most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Belgium. It is believed to have been commenced in the middle of the thirteenth century, and to have taken 84 years to finish. The other churches of note are St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. Among the other edifices are the Exchange, built in 1583, the Hôtel de Ville, a splendid structure of marble, the Maison Anseatic, or hall of the Hanse Towns, and the palace intended for the king and royal family when they reside in Antwerp. Its institutions comprise academies of painting, of the fine arts, and of the sciences, a gallery of sculpture, a picture gallery with 200 pictures, many of them the finest works of the first masters of the Flemish school, a public library with 15,000 volumes, a botanical garden, numerous learned societies and schools, and several hospitals, asylums, and work-houses. Of the docks, dock-yards, and basins constructed by Bonaparte, at an expense, it is said, of 2,000,000*l.*, the last only remain, the former having been demolished after his downfall; the area of the great basin is 17 acres, and that of the small one 7 acres. They are now converted into commercial docks, and are lined with capacious warehouses. The harbor thus formed is one of the finest in the world: it admits vessels of any size, and can easily hold 1000. The principal manufactures of the city are black silks and velvets, for which it is particularly famed. Cotton, linen, lace, carpets, hats, and cutlery are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There are also sugar refineries, and a good deal of ship-building. The trade and commerce of Antwerp are extensive, and for hides it is one of the most important markets in Europe. The number of foreign vessels that arrived there in 1846 was 1970; tonnage, 286,474. The passenger traffic in Antwerp is also very considerable, between 4000 and 5000 arriving annually from England by the steam-packets, of which there are 9 plying between Antwerp, Hull, and London. It has, moreover, become an important point of embarkation for emigrants, 15,170 having sailed from this port in 1846. Antwerp is a very ancient city, and had a much larger population and a much more extensive foreign trade in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries than now. It was then the great centre of European commerce; its inhabitants numbered 200,000, and if we may believe the concurrent testimony of different writers, 500 vessels daily entered its port, and about 2500 ordinarily lay at anchor there.—*Balbi.* Present population about 79,000.

ANTWERP, a frontier province of Belgium; bounded N. by Holland, E. by Limbourg, S. by South Brabant, W. by East Flanders. Area, 1094 square miles. Pop. (1849) 413,824. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Scheldt and its affluents the Nethe and the Dyle. In the N. are extensive heaths; elsewhere the soil is fertile. Products comprise corn, hemp, hops, madder, pine timber, and turf. Manufactures comprise lace, cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Antwerp, Mechlin, and Turnhout, its chief cities; besides which, the town of Lierre is in this province.

ANTWERP, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Jefferson co., New York, with a village of the same name. Pop. 5665.

ANTWERP, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

ANTWERP, a township of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 614.

AN-UNG-HOY', an island of China, in the Canton River, opposite Tycocktow Island, bounds with Chucupes Island, the entrance of the Boca Tigris, on the E. It was strongly defended by the Chinese during the late war, but, with the rest of the Bogue forts, its strongholds were taken by the British, February 25, 1841; and its works were subsequently destroyed.

ANURADHAPOORA, â-noo-râ-d'hâ-poo'râ, ANARAJAPOORA, â-nâ-râ-jâ-poo'râ, or ANURAJAPOORA, the ancient capital of the island of Ceylon, now a mass of ruins. It lies 45 miles S.E. of Arripo, and 48 miles N. of Dambool, on the road between these two places.

ANVERS, the French name of ANTWERP, which see.

ANVIL, a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

ANWICK, an'ik or an'wick, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ANWOTH, an'oth or an'woth, a parish of Scotland, 7 miles W.N.W. of Kirkcudbright.

ANXIOUS BAY, South Australia. Lat. 32° 12′ S.; lon. 134° 15′ E.

ANXUR. See TERRACINA.

ANZA, ân'zâ, a river of Piedmont, in Ossola, rises on the E. side of Monte Rosa, and falls into the Tosa.

ANZARBA, ân-zar'bâ, (anc. *Cæsarea Augusta*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Adana, on the Jyhoon, (anc. *Pyramus*,) 35 miles N.E. of Adana, and formerly a residence of the Christian princes of Antioch.

ANZASCA, VAL D', vâl dân-zâs'kâ, a valley of Piedmont, province of Domo d'Ossola. It is picturesque in all its extent, and remarkable for its vegetation, its magnificent cascades, and its views of Monte Rosa. The beauty of the women of this valley has been remarked by all travellers. Gold-mines have been worked in it since the time of the Romans.

ANZERMA or ANCERMA, ân-zêêr'mâ, a town of South America, New Granada, 170 miles N.N.E. of Popayan, near the river Cauca.

ANZI, ân'zee, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a mountain, 11 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3297.

ANZIN, ôNe^'zâNe^', a town of France, department of Nord, on the railway from Douai to Valenciennes, 1 mile N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. (1852) 5006. It is the centre of the greatest coal-works in France, and has iron foundries and glass-works.

ANZO, PORTO D', por'to dân'zo, a small seaport on the Mediterranean, 34 miles S.S.E. of Rome. On a promontory overlooking the port are the ruins of the Roman *Antium*, birthplace of Nero and Caligula.

ANZOOAN, ANZOUAN, or ANZUAN, or HINZUAN, an island in Mozambique Channel. See JOHANNA.

AOIZ, â-o-eeth', almost â-weeth', a town of Spain, Navarre,

on the right bank of the Irati, 18 miles E.S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 884, chiefly agricultural.

AONIA, a-o'ne-a, a post-office of Wilkes co., Georgia, 44 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

AOR, ä'or, or AUR, ä'ur, or POOLO-AUR, a small island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Malay peninsula, from which it is about 47 miles distant. Lat. 2° 29′ N.; lon. 104° 34′ E.

AOSTA, ä-os'tä, (anc. *Augusta Prætoria,*) a town of Piedmont, capital of the division on the right bank of the Dora, 49 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 7120. It is well built, and its houses are interspersed with gardens. Among its buildings are a Gothic cathedral, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and a fine triumphal arch. Trade in cheese, leather, hemp, and wine. A meteorological observatory has recently been established at Aosta, in lat. 45° 44′ 10″ N., lon. 7° 20′ 12″ 9″ E. The rich valley of Aosta is celebrated for its immense forests of pines, extensive mines of iron, copper, lead, and silver, and marble quarries.

AOUS. See VOYUSSA.

AOUSTE, ä'oost', (anc. *Augusta,*) a town of France, department of Drôme, on the Drôme, 17 miles S.W. of Die, with oil and paper-mills. Pop. 1148. This was a Roman colony in the time of Augustus.

APACHE (ä-pä'chä) INDIANS, a predatory tribe inhabiting the W. part of Texas, and the S. part of New Mexico.

APAE, ä'pee, or APEE, a small island of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 36′ S.; lon. 168° 10′ E.

APALACHEE. See APPALACHEE.

APALACHICOLA. See APPALACHICOLA.

APAM, ä'päm', a province of Africa, Gold Coast, belonging to Holland, with the fort of Lijdzamheit, in lat. 5° 12′ 30″ N., lon. 0° 41′ 30″ W. Pop. of district estimated at 350 able to bear arms.

APAMAMA, ä-pä-mä'mä, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Isles, or Kingsmill group, in lat. 0° 30′ S., lon. 173° 54′ W.

APANORMIA, ä-pä-nor-mee'ä, or APONORMERIA, ä-po-nor-mä-ree'ä, a town on the N.W. coast of the island of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago, 7 miles N.W. of Scauro. Lat. 36° 38′ N.; lon. 25° 28′ E.

APARI, ä-pä-ree', a town in the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, at its N. extremity on the coast.

APATIN, ä-pä-teen', a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, S. of Baja. Pop. 7100, who trade in hemp, madder, woad, and silk.

APEE or API. See APAE.

APELDOORN, ä'-pel-dōan', a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, on the Grift, an affluent of the Yssel, 17 miles N.E. of Arnhem, has extensive paper mills in the vicinity. Pop. 750.

APENNINES, ap'en-nīnz', (It. *Appennino,* äp-pä-nee'no, anc. *Apenninus Mons,*) a mountain chain which detaches itself from the Maritime Alps, in about lon. 9° E., having a general direction first from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine and Leopontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In about lon. 12° E. the chain turns towards the S., and traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length to the Strait of Messina, separating near the S. extremity so as to embrace the Gulf of Taranto. The principal branch traverses the kingdom of Naples, separating the waters which flow to the Mediterranean from those which fall into the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. The entire length of the chain is about 800 miles. The Apennines often present rounded tops and a uniform crest, whence branches descend to the coasts, between which, valleys, such as that at the mouth of the Tiber, open into extensive plains. But the S. slope of that part of the chain which bounds the Gulf of Genoa, is composed of escarpments which rise abruptly from the sea. Among the detached portions of the Apennines are the mountains of Piombino in Tuscany, Mount Albano near Rome, and Mount Vesuvius near Naples. M. Bruguière proposes to distinguish the mountains in Sicily by the name of the Insular Apennines. None of the summits attain the limit of perpetual snow, although snow lies on Monte Corno during 9 months in the year. Mount Etna, (which may justly be regarded as forming a part of the Apennine system,) and Monte Corno, in Abruzzo Ultra, are the highest points of the chain; the former having an elevation of about 10,875 feet, the latter of 9519 feet. The other principal summits are Monte Cimone, in the N. Apennines, 6975 feet, and Monte Amaro, summit of the Monte Majella in the S. Apennines, 9131 feet, but the chain in general is of much lower elevation. The S.W. part is a vast volcanic region comprising Vesuvius, the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, and many thermal springs. On the N. is the volcanic mass of Voltore near Melfi. The constitution of the chain is chiefly calcareous; primary rocks are found only at the two extremities, in Piedmont and Calabria. It is poor in metals; iron occurs in small quantities, and extensive saliferous deposites occur near Cosenza; but the celebrated marble of Carrara, Seravezza and Siena constitutes the chief riches of the Apennines. Below 3200 feet in elevation the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare in the Apennines. Above 3200 feet, the mountains are generally arid and devoid of vegetation.

General Aspect.—The Apennines do not present the pyramidal peaks of the Alps, the cloudy tops of the Pyrenees, or the scarped walls and horizontal lines of the Jura. The forms presented by them are, however, agreeable to the eye. The sub-Apennines are undulating and rounded in their contour, while the main chain is distinguished by features much more marked and irregular.

APENRADE, ä-pen-rä'deh, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on a fiord of the same name in the Little Belt, 35 miles N. of Sleswick. Lat. 55° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ 12″ E. Chief industry in agricultural produce, shipbuilding, and the transport of goods. 76 vessels belong to the port. In 1846, 30 ships from Apenrade entered the ports of Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. Pop. 4100.

APESTHORPE, aips'thorp or APPLESTHORPE, ap'pelz-thorp, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

APHRODITOPOLIS. See ATFIEH.

APIA, ä'pe-ä, a village and harbour in the island of Upolu or Oahtoeah, one of the Samoan group in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 2′ S.; lon. 171° 21′ W. The harbor is small, but safe. It is much resorted to by whalers.

APICE, ä'pee-chä, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 15 miles N.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3500.

APLERBECK, ä'pler-bek', a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dortmund. Pop. 1138.

APLEY, aplee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

APO, ä'po, or AP'PO, an island and shoal, Strait of Mindoro, Malay Archipelago, both situated between the island of Mindoro and that of Busvagon, the N. point of the former being in lat. 12° 39′ N., lon. 120° 28′ E.

APO, ä'po, a small island off the S. extremity of Negros Island, one of the Philippines, in lat. 9° N., lon. 123° E.

APOLACON, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

APOLDA, ä-pol'dä, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 9 miles N.E. of Weimar, on the railway from Weimar to Berlin. Pop. 4000. It has mineral springs, and manufactories of hosiery.

APOLIMA, ä-po-lee'mä, one of the smallest of the Navigator's Islands; lat. 13° 49′ S., lon. 172° 3′ W.

APOLLINOPOLIS-MAGNA. See EDFOO.

APOLLO, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas River, 42 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Canal passes through the place. Pop. in 1860, 831.

APOLLONIA, ä-pol-lo'ne-a, or AMANAHEA, ä-mä-nä-hä'ä, a district, cape, and fort in North-west Africa, on the Gold Coast, Ashantee country. The district between the rivers Ankober and Assinee is about 53 miles in length from E. to W., and from 10 to 15 miles in breadth. Its coast line consists of a straight, sandy beach, behind which is an undulating range of highland. Cape Apollonia is in lat. 4° 59′ N., lon. 2° 35′ W. Fort Apollonia, a British settlement, and the first European fort met with after leaving Sierra Leone, stands on the beach, about 4 miles from the cape.

APOLOBAMBA, ä-po-lo-bäm'bä, or APOLABAMBA, a town of Bolivia, capital of a province or district of its own name, on a tributary of the Beni, 165 miles N. of La Paz.

APONORMERIA. See APANORMIA.

APOSTLES' ISLANDS, in the Straits of Magellan, where it joins the Pacific Ocean, near Cape Deseado; lat. 52° 34′ S., lon. 75° 5′ W. They are twelve in number, a circumstance from which they have obtained their name.

APPALACHEE, ap-pe-lah'chee, a small river of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett county, and, flowing S.E., enters the Oconee about 8 miles S.W. of Greensborough.

APPALACHEE or APALACHEE (ap-a-lah'chee) RIVER, a name sometimes given to an arm of Appalachee Bay. See ST. MARK'S.

APPALACHEE BAY, a large, open bay on the S. coast of Florida; lat. 30° N., lon. 84° 15′ W. Breadth, about 90 miles; extent inland, 50 miles.

APPALACHIAN (ap-pa-lä'che-an) MOUNTAINS, also called ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, the general appellation of the vast mountain system in the south-eastern part of North America, extending, under various names, from Maine south-westward to the northern part of Alabama. In New Hampshire, near the Northern termination of this chain, it is less than 100 miles from the Atlantic coast, but it gradually diverges as it advances southward, so that towards its southern extremity it is about 300 miles from the sea. In New England and New York, the chain is somewhat broken and irregular, many of the ridges of which it is composed running nearly N. and S. But in Pennsylvania and the Southern States, the different ranges are more continuous, and, for the most part, nearly parallel to the general direction of the entire chain. The name Alleghany Mountains is more commonly applied to that portion of the Appalachian system lying S. of the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, although it is often extended to the mountains in the N.W. part of New Jersey, and the S. and E. parts of New York, including the Catskill. But as the chain is scarcely less in

terrupted by the Delaware than by the Hudson, it seems difficult to assign any reason why the mountains of New England should not be included under this general appellation as well as those of New York. To avoid confusion of names, it would be better always to use APPALACHIAN to denote the entire mountain system.

The highest summits of the Appalachian chain are Mount MITCHELL, in North Carolina, 6470 feet, Mount WASHINGTON, in New Hampshire, 6226 feet, and Mount TAHAWUS, (or Mount Marcy,) in New York, 5467 feet above the sea. These will be more fully noticed under their respective heads.

APPALACHICOLA, ap'pa-lah'che-ko'la, a river of Florida, formed by the Chattahoochee and Flint, which unite at the S.W. extremity of Georgia. It flows southward through Florida, and, after a course of about 100 miles, empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico through a bay of its own name. It is navigable for steamboats through its whole course.

APPALACHICOLA BAY, of Florida, between St. George's Island and the mainland. The entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the N.W. point of George Island.

APPALACHICOLA, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Franklin co., Florida, at the mouth of the river of the same name, (which flows through Appalachicola Bay into the Gulf of Mexico,) 135 miles S.W. of Tallahassee. The harbor is accessible by steamboats from the gulf, and large quantities of cotton are shipped here. It contains 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and numerous stores and warehouses.

APPALACHIN or APALACHIN, ap-pa-lah'chin, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

APPANOOSE, ap'pa-noos', a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 492 square miles. The Chariton River flows diagonally through the county. It is drained, also, by the South fork of Chariton, and by Walnut and Cooper Creeks. The surface is rolling or nearly level; the soil is fertile, but mostly uncultivated. Large beds of stone coal are found in several places. The county contains numerous prairies, and many of the streams are bordered by tracts of timber. Chariton River furnishes ample water-power. First settled about the year 1845. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 3131.

APPANOOSE, a village of Hancock co., in the W. part of Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 6 miles N.E. of Nauvoo.

APPELTERN, ăp'pel-têrn', a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Druten. Pop. 2326.

APPENWEIER, ăp'pen-vī'er, a town of Baden, on the railway between Kehl and Carlsruhe, 8 miles E. of Kehl. Pop. 1364.

APPENZELL, ăp-pênt-sĕl', a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the canton St. Gall. Area, 153 square miles; Pop. (1850) 54,569. It is subdivided into the Outer and Inner Rhodes, the former having 43,599 inhabitants, nearly all Protestants, and the latter 11,270, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, especially in the S., where Mount Sentis has an elevation of 8232 feet, and the lowest part of the surface is 1300 feet in height. Chief river, the Sittern, which runs through its centre. The inhabitants of Inner Rhodes are mostly agriculturists; in Outer Rhodes, cotton and linen weaving, embroidering, and dyeing are the principal branches of industry. Capital of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell. Pop. 3200. Capital of Outer Rhodes, Trogen. Pop. 2500. The government, in both subdivisions, is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled population once a year for legislative business. Appenzell holds the 13th place in the Swiss Confederation, and contributes 972 men to its army. Chief towns, Trogen, Gais, and Herisau in Outer, and Appenzell in Inner Rhodes.——Inhab. APPENZELLER, ap-pênt-sĕl'ler.

APPENZELL, a town of Switzerland, capital of Inner Rhodes, in the above canton, on the left bank of the Sittern, 6 miles S. of St. Gall. Pop. 2,910, mostly Roman Catholics. It is dirty, and ill built; has many religious edifices, a council-house, an arsenal, baths, bleaching grounds, and a trade in linen fabrics.

APPERSONS, a post-office of Charles City co., Virginia.

APPIANO, ăp-pe-ä'no, a town of Northern Italy, 20 miles N.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2117.

APPIN, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyleshire, on Loch Linnhe, formerly the country of the Stewarts, 26 miles N.W. of Inverary.

APPINGEDAM, ăp'ping-ha-dăm', a town of Netherlands, 14 miles N.E. of Groningen, on a canal which joins it to the estuary of the Ems, 3 miles distant. Pop. 1900.

APPLEBACHSVILLE, ap'pel-baks'vil', a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

APPLEBY, ap'p'l-be, (probably the anc. *Abalaba*,) a municipal borough and market-town of England, capital of the co. of Westmoreland, on the Eden, 13 miles S.E. of Penrith. Pop. 2509. The town is on a hill-slope, crowned by a castle, and almost encircled by the river, over which an old stone bridge leads to the suburb Bondgate. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses. Chief edifices, the castle, (which, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, long held out against the Parliamentary army, and now belongs to her descendant, the Earl of Thanet:) the church of St. Lawrence, the town and shire halls, a grammar school, founded in 1574, and St. Anne's Hospital for Widows, founded, in 1654, by Lady Pembroke. Previous to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised, it sent 2 members to the House of Commons. It is the seat of the assizes for the county, and of quarter and petty sessions.

APPLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

APPLEBY, a parish of England, cos. of Derby and Leicester.

APPLE CREEK, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio, 99 miles E. of Columbus.

APPLE CREEK, Illinois, falls into the Illinois River in Green county.

APPLE CREEK, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, 170 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

APPLE CREEK, a small stream of Henry co., in the W. part of Missouri, falls into Grand River, an affluent of the Osage River.

AP'PLECROSS', a very extensive maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

AP'PLEDORE', a small seaport of England, co. of Devon, parish of Northampton, on the Torridge, at its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, 2½ miles N. of Bideford. It is resorted to in summer as a bathing-place, and has a harbor subordinate to the port of Barnstaple.

APPLEDORE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Tenterden.

APPLEDRAM, ap'p'l-dram, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

APPLEDURWELL, ap'p'l-dur'wel, a hamlet in the Isle of Wight, parish of Godshill, 7 miles S.S.E. of Newport. A noble mansion here, built by Sir R. Worsley, contains a fine collection of paintings and antiquities.

APPLEGARTH, ap'p'l-garth', a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

APPLE RIVER, in the N.W. part of Illinois, rises in Jo Daviess county, and flowing in a southerly course with a very winding channel, falls into the Mississippi River in Carroll county.

APPLESHAW, ap'p'l-shaw, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

AP'PLETON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

APPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

APPLETON, a township of Waldo co., Maine, 25 miles E. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 1727.

APPLETON, a post-township in Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 66.

APPLETON, a small post-village of Perry co., Illinois, 12 miles N.E. of Pinckneyville.

APPLETON, or GRAND CHUTE, a post-village, capital of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox River, 30 miles from its mouth, 95 miles N.E. of Madison, and about 4 miles from the foot of Winnebago Lake. It is situated near the rapids called the Grand Chute, where the river descends about 80 feet in the course of one mile and a half, affording immense water-power. Five dams have been built across the river, which render it navigable for steamboats through its whole course. By this means steamboats can pass from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The county was organized in 1850.

APPLETON, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, a parish of England, co. of York.

APPLETON-ON-WISK, a parish of England, co. of York.

AP'PLING, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 1060 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Altamaha River, and drained by Little Santilla River and Hurricane Creek. The surface is level, and the soil sandy and poor. Named in honor of Colonel Daniel Appling, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Holmesville. Pop. 2049; of whom 2545 were free, and 404, slaves.

APPLING, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

APPLING, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Georgia, 23 miles W. of Augusta, is in a declining condition. It has a court-house, academy, and a few shops.

APPODI, ăp-po-dee', a river of Brazil, province of Rio Grande-do-Norte. It rises in lat. 6° 25' S., flows N.N.E., and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 22' S. after a course of 150 miles.

APPOLONIA. See APOLLONIA.

APPOMATTOX, ap-po-mat'tox, a river in the S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Appomattox county, and flowing in a general eastward direction, forms the boundary between several counties on each side, passes by the city of Petersburg, and enters the James River at City Point. Large vessels ascend to Petersburg, about 20 miles from its mouth, and batteaus to Farmville, perhaps 100 miles further. Length estimated at 150 miles.

APPOMATTOX, a county in the S.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the James River and Canal, and drained by the sources of the Appomattox River, from which the name is

derived. The surface is diversified by several small ranges of mountains, and covered with extensive forests. The soil is generally fertile. It is intersected by the South Side Railroad, extending from Petersburg to Lynchburg. A plank-road has lately been laid in the county. Capital, Clover Hill. Pop. 9193; of whom 4394 were free, and 4799 slaves.

APPOMATTOX DEPOT, a post-office of Powhatan co., Virginia.

AP'PONG' or PADANG, pä'dăng', one of the three large islands N.E. of the coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, about 90 miles S. by W. of Singapore.

APPOQUIN'NIMINK, a small creek of New Castle co., Delaware, flows eastward into Delaware Bay.

APPOQUINNIMINK, a hundred of Newcastle co., Delaware, has a population of 3126.

APRICENA, ä-pre-chä'nä, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 23 miles N.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 4560.

APRIGLIANO, ä-preel-yä'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 5 miles S.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 1000.

APS, äps, (anc. *Alba Augusta?*) a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles S. of Privas. It was formerly important, and has many Roman antiquities.

APSHERON, äp-shä-ron', written also APCHERON and ARCHERON, a peninsula in the Russian dominions, Georgia, extends for 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminates in Cape Apsheron. Lat. 40° 32' N.; lon. 50° 12' E. It forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain, and is of calcareous formation. Its soil is impregnated with sulphur and inflammable gas, and it is famous as the place of the sacred flame, so highly venerated by the fire-worshippers of Asia. See ATESHGA. About 237,000 poods of black naphtha, and 864 of white naphtha are obtained annually in this peninsula; besides 1000 poods of saffron, 300 of madder, and 150,000 of salt. On its S. coast is the port of Bakoo.

APSLEY (aps'lee) RIVER, East Australia, N. of the colony of New South Wales, rises near lat. 51° S., and lon. 151° 40' E., flows generally eastward, and enters the ocean under the name of McLeay River, 40 miles N.E. of Port Macquarrie.

AP'SLEY STRAIT, Timor Sea, is between Melville and Bathurst Islands, off the N. coast of Australia. Length, 46 miles; breadth varies from 1½ to 4 miles; and depth of channel, from 8 to 24 fathoms. Shores on both sides low, and bordered by mangroves. A British settlement, now abandoned, was made at Fort Douglas, on the strait, in 1824.

APSORUS. See LOSSINI.

APT, äpt, (anc. *Apta Julia,*) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Calavon, 29 miles E.S.E. of Avignon. Pop. (1852) 5770. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a curious cathedral and many Roman antiquities, with manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and confectionery. It was embellished by Cæsar, whence its surname *Julia.*

APULIA, ä-pu'le-ä, or LA PUGLIA, lä pool'yä, an ancient province of Southern Italy, one of the principal divisions of Græcia Magna, now forming the three Neapolitan provinces of Capitanata, Bari, Otranto, and part of Basilicata. A portion of the territory is still called LA PUGLIA.

APULIA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York, 124 miles W. of Albany.

APURE, ä-poo'rä, a river of Venezuela, and one of the chief tributaries of the Orinoco, rises in the Andes of New Granada, near lat. 7° N., and lon. 72° W., flows generally eastward, and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40' N., and lon. 66° 45' W. Affluents, including the Portuguesa and Guarico, are mostly from the N. On it are the towns of Nutrias and San Fernando.

APURIMAC, ä-poo-re-mäk', a river of South America, rises in a lake in the Andes of Peru, in lat. 15° 38' S., lon. 76° 25' W., among the savannas of the plain of Condoroma. It flows through a mountainous country in a N. direction, and joining the Ucay or Vilcamayu, in lat. 9° 15' S., lon. 72° 30' W., forms the Ucayale, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon. Its whole course, till it meets the Ucay, is between 500 and 600 miles.

AQUACKANONCK, New Jersey. See ACQUACKANONCK.

AQUÆ AUGUSTÆ. See DAX.

AQUÆ LATÆ. See IGUALADA.

AQUÆ SEXTIÆ. See AIX.

AQUAMBO or AQUAMBOE, ä-kwäm'bo', written also AKAMBOE, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the river Volta, with a town of the same name.

AQUAPIM, ä-kwä-peem' or ä-kwä-peen', a maritime state of Africa, Upper Guinea, in about lat. 6° N., and lon. 0°, having S. the Gulf of Guinea. Soil rather barren near the coast, but fertile inland. It is, however, very little cultivated, and the inhabitants live mostly on yams and dried fish. They have some domestic manufactures, but most of the woven fabrics in use are of English manufacture, and are paid for in palm-oil and gold dust.

AQUARA, ä-kwä'rä, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 16½ miles S.S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 2030.

AQUASCO, a post-office of Prince George's co., Maryland.

AQUI. See ACQUI.

AQUIA, ak'we-a, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

AQUIA CREEK, in the E. part of Virginia, flows through Stafford co. into the Potomac. It is navigable for schooners several miles from its mouth.

AQUILA, ä'kwe-lä, a fortified city of Naples, capital of the province of Abruzzo Ultra, on the Aterno, 58 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 11,169. This is one of the best built and most commercial cities in the kingdom. It was much injured by earthquakes in 1688, 1703, and 1706; on its reconstruction only 1 bastion of the ancient fortification was preserved. It has manufactures of linens, and 6 yearly fairs. Aquila was built by the Emperor Frederick II. from the ruins of the ancient *Amiternum*, the birthplace of Sallust, some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

AQUILA, a-kwil'ä, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

AQUILEJA, ä-que-lä'yä, a town of Northern Italy, government of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, 22 miles N.N.W. of Trieste. Pop. 1600. In the time of the Romans, this was the centre of commerce between the N. and S. of Europe; its population was reckoned at 10,000 before it was taken and burned by Attila. It was then called the *second Rome*, and the Emperor Augustus often resided in it. Many remains of antiquity are found in its vicinity.

AQUINO, ä-kwee'no, (anc. *Aquinum*, a town and bishop's sea of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 5 miles N.E. of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1100. It was the birthplace of Juvenal and Thomas Aquinas.

AQUIRAS, ä-kee'räs, a small, poor village of Brazil, but the oldest in the province of Ceara, on the Pacati, between Lake Aquiras and the ocean. Pop. of district, about 5000.

AQUIS-GRANUM. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AQUITAINE, ak'we-tane', (Fr. pron. ä'kee'tĕn', L. *Aquitania,*) one of the four great divisions of Gaul as known to the Romans. It subsequently took the name of Guienne, and at present forms the departments of Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne.

AQUITANIA. See AQUITAINE.

AQUOKEE RIVER. See TOCCA.

AQUONE, a post-office of Mason co., North Carolina.

ARA, ä'rä, a small river of Spain, in Aragon, rising on the S. side of the Pyrenees, in the province of Huesca, and uniting with the Cinca, 2 miles S. of Ainsa, after a course of about 45 miles.

ARABAT, ä'rä-bät', a fortress of the Crimea, on the sea of Azov, 70 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. It was originally fortified by the Turks.

ARABGHEER, ARABGIR, ä-räb-gheer', or ARABKIR, ä-räb-keer', (anc. *Arabracse?*) a thriving town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Seevas, (Sivas,) near the Euphrates, and on the route between Trebizond and Aleppo, 125 miles S.S.W. of Trebizond. It is enclosed by a forest of fruit-trees, and is reputed to have 6000 houses, 4800 being occupied by Mohammedans, and 1200 by Armenians. The latter are mostly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods from British yarn. In 1835, they had nearly 1000 looms at work.

ARABIA, a-rä'be-ä, called in poetical language ARABY ä'rä-be, (Arab. *Jezeret* or *Jezeret-el-Arab*, je-zeer'et el ä'räb, *i. e.* "the Isle or Peninsula of the Arabs;" Turk. and Persian, *Arabistan*, ä-räb-e-stän', *i. e.* "Arab country;" Fr. *Arabie*, ä'rä'bee'; Ger. *Arabien*, ä-rä'be-en; L. *Arabia,*) the S.W. part of Asia, is encompassed on three sides by the sea; namely, on the N.E. by the Persian Gulf, on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Red Sea. Its most S. point—Ras Arsh, (the Cape St. Anthony of some maps,)—stands in lat. 12° 35' N., lon. 43° 56' E. The shoals and patches of rock stretching E. from this cape render its vicinity dangerous to mariners. Thirty miles to the W. of it are the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The most eastern point of Arabia—Ras-al-Had—stands in lat. 22° 23' N., lon. 59° 55' E. A line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Suez to that of the Persian Gulf, and marking the limits of the Arabian peninsula on the N., will be found to run nearly in the 30th parallel of N. latitude. But beyond, or N. of this line, extends a vast and desert region, which, being now occupied chiefly by Arab tribes, is also called Arabia: it is bounded on the E. by the valley of the Euphrates, on the W. by the depressed tract in which lie the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, while towards the N. it gradually contracts, till it terminates in the vicinity of Tadmor or Palmyra, in about lat. 34° N.; so that Arabia extends in length from N. to S. through 21° of latitude, or nearly 1300 geographical miles, while its average breadth may be assumed to be about 600 miles. It includes also the peninsula of Sinai, between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The whole area of the vast country thus described does not probably fall much short of 750,000 geographical square miles, or about eight times that of the British Islands.

Notwithstanding the early reputation of Arabia, and the interest attaching to a country, the inhabitants of which have enacted most important parts in the early commerce and general history of mankind, we still remain very imperfectly acquainted with it. European travellers have hitherto penetrated but partially, and to a short distance only from its coasts. We know, however, that Arabia, taken collectively, is an arid, sunburnt wilderness—the hills, naked

rock: the plains, rough stone or drifting sand. In this dreary waste may be traced, here and there, particularly near the mountains in the S. half of the peninsula, some green spots which receive the benefit of the annual rains; and the wadies or valleys, descending from the rain-collecting heights, figure only as so many green lines, more or less strongly marked in the dazzling, sunburnt prospect. But it is seldom that the tracts of cultivated land, even in the plains, attain a width of 20 miles; so that all the irrigated tehámas or lowlands, and all the green wadies of Arabia taken together, bear but a small proportion to the whole peninsula.

Arabia is commonly divided into three parts:—ARABIA FELIX, or *happy*; PETRÆA, or *stony*; and DESERTA, or *desert*. Arabia Felix borders on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the S. part of the Red Sea; Arabia Petræa lies on the Red Sea, N. of Arabia Felix, and is understood to include the territory N.W. of Arabia Deserta; Arabia Deserta includes all the central portion of the country. Among the Arabians these names are not known. They call Arabia Deserta, Nedjed or Nej'd; Arabia Petræa, Hejaz; Arabia Felix is divided into Yemen, Hadrumaut, Oman, and Lahsa; which will be treated of under their respective heads. It may be observed that the above divisions are very loosely laid down by Arab writers; and the limits have varied considerably at different periods.

The cultivated tracts of Arabia are generally in the vicinity of the mountains, the torrents from which, in the rainy season, collect soil, and endow it with fertility. The proximity of the green fields, however, to the rocky heights, depends on the rapidity of the streams, and the configuration of the country. There are also some oases or productive spots in the interior, surrounded by deserts, and which seem to indicate that the waters of streams lost in the sands higher up, are here again collected and brought towards the surface. The mountains exercising this beneficent influence on the land, rise, as far as we have any knowledge of them, at no great distance from the sea-shore, and form, with their ridges, a kind of elevated frame, which encloses the greater part of the peninsula. On the W., along the shores of the Red Sea, from the Gulf of Akabah to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb—a distance of 1000 miles—the Arabian mountains are conspicuous throughout, presenting peaked summits of naked rock, from 5000 to 8000 feet in height, and varying from 12 to 60 miles in distance from the coast.

The sterility of Arabia is sufficiently proclaimed when it is stated that that vast country has no considerable, and scarcely any permanent rivers. A few small streams, indeed, in Omán, as the Massora and Sib, are said to be constant, that is, to contain water, and to flow throughout the year from their sources to the sea; but these, supposing their permanence established, form, after all, but rare exceptions.

Arabian rivers, in general, are either consumed in irrigation or absorbed by the sands, even in crossing the narrow tehámas or lowlands of Hejáz and Yemen, before they reach the sea-shore. The lakes of Arabia are, like the rivers, but of short duration. After heavy rains, pools are formed, which, being rapidly evaporated, leave the ground incrusted with salt. Arabia may be regarded, collectively, as a desert, and the cultivated tracts throughout as so many oases, surrounded by sterile and irreclaimable wastes. The desert of Ahkaf, (*i. e.* "the waves of sands,") however, is of a peculiar character, swallowing every thing which falls on it, and is supposed by the natives to be the abode of demons, or of the children of Ad.

In considering the climate of Arabia, it is necessary to bear in mind, first, the position of that country, between the burning deserts of Africa on one side, and those of Western India on the other. Not that we can suppose the climate of the interposed peninsula to depend on those of the adjacent countries, but because it is evident that Arabia comes under the influence of those meteorological conditions which have consigned to drought and sterility a wide belt of country across the Old World, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to those of the Pacific Ocean. This tract of desert, it is true, lies for the most part beyond the tropic, and towards Central Asia, it bends much to the N.; the Arabian peninsula, on the other hand, extends several degrees S. of the tropic. But, secondly, the intertropical position of Arabia falls into the domain of the monsoons or periodical winds peculiar to the Indian Seas. Now, the monsoons not only interrupt the ordinary course of the trade winds, (which blow from the E., with an inclination to the equator,) but they also interfere with that general law of intertropical climate, by virtue of which the rain falls soon after the sun has passed the zenith, and the hottest season is also the rainy season. In S. Arabia, on the other hand, the hottest months of the year are comparatively dry and cloudless; and the scanty rain falls chiefly in the winter, when the atmosphere, being less heated, is also less loaded with aqueous vapours.

To the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, and its freedom from cloud or vapour—conditions tending to accelerate evaporation and the radiation of heat—may be ascribed the remarkable degree of cold occasionally felt in Arabia, and which has given rise to very erroneous conjectures respecting the elevation of that country. At Tayef, not above 3200 feet in absolute elevation, and only in lat. 21° 12' N., snow is said to fall once in every four years; and the mountains in the neighbourhood, from 5000 to 6000 feet high, are annually covered with snow. Further S., ice and snow are of frequent occurrence on mountains ranging from 6000 to 8000 feet in height; while in Abyssinia, on the opposite side of the Red Sea, they are hardly known at the height of 12,000 feet. On the S. coast, in like manner, we hear of snow and ice at moderate elevations; and in Omán, the Jebel Akhdar, only 6000 feet high, and lying nearly under the tropic, is frequently crowned with snow in winter. Yet Muscat, on the sea-coast of Omán, is, perhaps, the hottest, inhabited place on earth—a distinction which it owes in a great measure to its situation beneath bare cliffs, which reverberate the heat. At this place, the thermometer in the shade in June, generally rises above 100° Fah. in the afternoon. The heat of Mocha, also, and the adjacent tehámá, is to Europeans insupportable in summer. In general, the violent changes of temperature which occur frequently in Arabia, are prejudicial to health. The humid S. wind, the cold, and dry N. wind, and the storms from the E., attended with clouds of fine sand, all bring with them the seeds of disease. The N. wind alone is regarded as salubrious and refreshing. The coast of the Hejáz is thought to be particularly unhealthy, and of late years, since the campaigns of the Egyptian army against the Waháby, the plague, from which Arabia previously boasted to be exempt, has been added to the list of endemic diseases. Here it is as well to remark, that the imminent danger supposed to attend the occurrence of storms of wind in the desert, the sherky (sirocco) or *east wind* loaded with fine sand, and the simoom or hot *poison wind* from the South, exists only in the tales of credulous travellers. Whatever inconveniences must be endured on such occasions by men and cattle, it seldom if ever happens that they are suffocated by the pestilent blasts, nor are the caravans ever buried in overwhelming sands.

The flora of Arabia presents but little novelty; it seems to be made up of contributions from Africa, India, and Armenia. The sea-shore, where it is not absolutely barren, exhibits general plantations of the date-palm, which thrives even where the ground is covered with incrustations of salt. On the S. coast towards Omán, the mango and cocoa-nut are occasionally met with. Further inland grows the fig-tree, the tamarind, the almond, and in Omán, the orange, lemon, and citron. The wild bushes are chiefly *mimosæ*, *euphorbiaceæ*, and the *sidr* or *lotus nebka*. With these grow lavender, wormwood, jasmine, and other scented plants. As the mountains are ascended, the vegetation assumes a more European character. Apricots, plums, pomegranates, and grapes are found at the height of from 3000 to 4000 feet; and above these, the sides of the mountains are covered with forests of juniper, less properly called cypress. The cotton-plant and the sugar-cane grow in the tehámá; the sumach or gum arabic, the aloe, and the *cassia fistula* prefer the hills; and the tree which yields the *olibanum* or frankincense abounds in the mountains of Shej er or Shehr, in Mahrah.

The Arabs cultivate for food, wheat, rice, barley, and *doorrah* (*dúrrah*) or *holcus vulgare*, (the *jowári* of India,) besides bananas, water-melons, and other garden produce; but their chief dependence is on their date plantations. These occupy everywhere the irriguous land, the level margin of the stream, the low sea-marsh, or the hollow moistened by land-springs. The borders only of these favored spots, if they admit of having water occasionally led to them, are given up to the cultivation of grain. Near every large date plantation there is ordinarily a fort, with high walls and dry ditch, round which is collected nearly the whole population of the district or *wady*. The cultivation of coffee was introduced into Arabia from S. Abyssinia; and it is now well known that the best coffee exported from Mocha, even at the present day, is, in fact, the produce of Abyssinia. The khat, also, a kind of tea-plant, is originally Abyssinian; but the use of it as a stimulant seems as yet hardly to extend beyond Yemen; yet there, such is the passion for it, that it bears a very high price.

The Bedouin procures his supplies of cloth, oil, and other luxuries, in exchange for civet, musk, ostrich-feathers, and other trifles, but chiefly for his horses and camels. The trade in coffee, khat, almonds, balsam, senna, and gums, enriches a few proprietors; but, generally speaking, the chief mercantile wealth of Arabia is, and always has been, derived from the carrying trade. The Arab is the active factor who distributes the cotton cloth of India throughout half-civilized Africa, and carries back ivory, ghee, gums, and dyewoods, in return. The productions of Arabia are, as a source of wealth, quite insignificant in comparison with the advantages of occupying the coasts which connect India with Africa and Europe. There are, however, treasures on the Arabian coasts, which, though not absolutely large, when considered as sources of national revenue, are yet important when compared with the much vaunted sweets and

perfumes of the interior. The pearl banks in the Persian Gulf extend from Bahrein E. above 300 miles. These give employment to nearly 30,000 men, in above 3000 boats, and yield about £80,000 yearly. The pearls are nearly all bought by the Banyans, who engross still more completely the produce of the pearl fishery in the Red Sea, on the coasts of the Hejáz. On the S. coasts of Arabia, the fishermen collect much ambergris and tortoise-shell. They take immense quantities of fish, particularly on the line of coast between Mahrah and Omán, with which they supply the interior.

Although the carrying trade between India and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea has long since sunk into comparative insignificance, yet enough remains to show the importance and the foundation of the monopoly of it, once enjoyed by the Arabs.

While navigation was in its infancy, that patient and enduring animal, the camel—so justly entitled "the ship of the desert"—offered the most convenient and economical mode of conveying goods from the Persian Gulf and South Arabia to Egypt and Phenicia, whence they were distributed through the West. It seems certain, that the trade routes of the Arabs, in the earliest ages—in the flourishing days of Tyre and Sidon—nearly coincided with those followed in the days of the caliphs, when the caravans started from Bahrein for Bagdad, and thence crossed the Syrian deserts to Aleppo, Damascus, or Egypt; or, from Dhofár and the ports of Hadramaut, they passed through Yemen on their way N. The establishment of the Mohammedan religion had the effect of reviving this truly Arab branch of industry, for the *Hadji* or pilgrimage to Mecca, which was enjoined on all true believers, drew crowds annually to the sacred shrine from all parts of the Mohammedan world. This conflux of strangers required large supplies, and gave great activity to trade; but besides, the pilgrim caravans to Mecca being deemed sacred, experienced favor and protection in all Mohammedan countries; and hence, the Hadji merchants, taking advantage of the security thus enjoyed, always united commercial speculation with the work of piety. These caravans (or *káfilahs*, as the Arabs call them) are at times exceedingly numerous. There are authentic accounts of caravans to Mecca which numbered 120,000 camels. Now-a-days the ordinary commercial caravans rarely exceed from 500 to 1000 loaded camels.

History.—In early times, Arabia was called by the Hebrews simply *Kedem*, or the "East," and its inhabitants *Beni Kedem*, or people of the East. The name Arabia, when it first occurs in the Scriptures, (as in Ezekiel xxvii., "Arabia and the princes of Kedar,") is evidently not applied to the whole peninsula, but only to the territory of some pastoral tribes. The doctors of the Koran ascribe the first origin of the Arab nation to the sons of Iram, (Aram.) Ad, Thamood, Jorhum, &c., whose posterity are styled *Arab-el-Arabah*, or thorough-bred Arabs. These have long since vanished from the page of authentic history, and figure only in legends of remote antiquity. The sons of Kahtan (Yoktan) are entitled *Mostarabah* (*Mústarabah*) or Arabs by adoption; and the Ishmaelites are named, in a similar sense, Mustarabah. But it may be inferred from the Hebrew Scriptures that some of the posterity of Ham, also Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, and other sons of Cush, settled in Southern Arabia, which was thus closely connected with the land of Canaan. (Phenicia;) and this connection is also testified by profane historians. It is reasonable to suppose that the different branches of the Semitic race, who thus occupied at an early epoch the Arabian peninsula, spoke different dialects; but the prevalence since acquired by the language of the Koran has for the most part effaced such distinctions. It has, however, been recently discovered that the upper classes in Mahrah, and especially in Dhofár, speak a peculiar language called Ehkili, which many circumstances combine to identify with the ancient Hamyaritic. At Marsh also, where remains of the celebrated dam are still traceable, as well as at several places along the S. coast, inscriptions in the Hamyaritic tongue and characters (probably the unknown character described by Arab writers under the name of *Musnad*) have been copied; and from the study of them it has been found that the Hamyaritic language bore a close resemblance to Syriac and Hebrew, and still more to Ethiopic, which last may be considered, perhaps, as its immediate offspring. Anterior to Mohammed, Hamyaritic was the general language of Southern Arabia; but the language of the Koran quickly displaced it; and, in the first ages of religious fervor, it fell into disuse. The tribes of Mahrah and Dhofár, therefore, who now speak Ehkeelee (Ehkili) are not to be considered on that account as a separate race, but only as the descendants of that portion of the population who rejected the proffered Islám in the first instance, and have since received it tardily, and perhaps incompletely. The others lost, with their language, a chief mark of race, but they retained, and still retain, ancient habits and dispositions which broadly distinguish them from their Ishmaelite neighbors further N. While the latter are unalterably attached to a pastoral, roving life, to arms, and rude independence, the former devote themselves ardently to mercantile pursuits, and dwell in towns; they seek the advantage of social combination, and cherish the memory of their ancient kings. It would appear that Jews were always numerous in Arabia. Subsequent to the dispersion, they possessed *Yathrib*, (*Jathrippa* of Ptolemy,) afterwards named *Medinah*, (the city;) and in Southern Arabia, with which they were connected, perhaps, by commerce, they seem to have been settled in a still earlier age. Their Scripture lore found favor with the people, who were quite willing to believe themselves the posterity of Yoktan, or of Abraham; and even kings were numbered among the converts. Hence we may reasonably conclude that of the Arabian Jews of later times, the great majority are probably not Israelites by descent, but only Judaizing Arabs. A few Jews, mostly silversmiths or distillers, are to be found in all the chief market-towns of Arabia, except in Hejáz, where they are forbidden. In Muscat alone they are exempt from insult and vexation. It is believed that in early ages the chief objects of adoration in Southern Arabia were the sun and moon, but with these there were certainly other deities of a more popular character. In the recently deciphered Hamyaritic inscriptions occurs the name of Athor, who was probably the same as Ashtoreth, the Venus of the Phenicians. The northern tribes seem to have borrowed from the pantheons of all the nations with whom they came in contact; and the Kaaba is said to have contained at one time 360 idols. But Mohammed put an end to this accumulating superstition, by establishing a system of pure monotheism, with which he associated as much ritual observance as sufficed, without being wearisome, to connect his doctrines with the habits of the people. The Ishmaelits, the fellow-countrymen and companions of Mohammed, hastened to rally round him as soon as success began to gleam on his career, and willingly exchanged their wavering superstitions for doctrines at once grand, simple, and decisive; but in the S., where Judaism, and Christianity too, had gained a firmer footing, the new Ishmaelitic creed met with an obstinate resistance; and it is said that some tribes in Asir, at the S. side of Nedjed, remained unconverted till the early part of the last century, when they were overpowered by the fanatical Wahábу.

The Ishmaelites appear to have always retained the habits of Bedouins; they were wild Arabs; the possession of Mecca and the Kaaba was their sole boast; and they made no figure in history till the time of Mohammed. The sons of Yoktan, on the other hand, in Southern Arabia, advanced in civilization, engaged in commerce, and had a regal form of government. In the fourth century of our era, a king of Yemen embraced Judaism, and persecuted the Christians within his dominions, putting several thousands of them to the sword. This awakened the hostility of the Abyssinians, (the Axumites,) and at length, in A.D. 530, an Ethiopian army crossed the Red Sea into Yemen, and put an end to the Hamyarite dynasty. The year 571 gave birth to Mohammed, whose fiery genius was no doubt worked upon by the contest of religious doctrines which agitated Arabia in that age. With the diffusion of the new faith, a new destiny seemed opened to the Arabs. The continued success of their arms has no parallel in history. Within the course of a few generations, Arab dynasties were established from Central Asia and the frontiers of India, in Samarcand, Balkh, and Cabool, to the shores of the Atlantic, in Morocco and Spain. In the flourishing days of the caliphs (*i. e.* "successors" of Mohammed) the Arab merchant visited China, the interior of Africa, the shores of the Baltic, and Northern Siberia. In truth, Arab commerce at one time embraced nearly the whole of the Old World. But this wide-spread superiority was in its nature transient. The power of the caliphs was extinguished, after many a struggle, by that of the Ottomans, and in trade the Arabs were gradually and completely supplanted by Western nations.——Adj. ARABIAN, ȧ-rȧ'be-ȧn, ARABIC, ȧr'ȧ-bik, and ARABESQUE, ȧr'ȧ-besk'; inhab. ARAB, ȧr'ȧb, and ARABIAN.

ARABIAN GULF. See RED SEA.

ARABIAN SEA, a large expanse of sea on the S.W. coast of Asia, lying between the peninsula of Hindostan on the E., and Arabia on the W. The distance from the Arabian to the Indian coast may be, at the broadest part, about 1500 miles.

ARABICUS SINUS. See RED SEA.

ARABIE and ARABIEN. See ARABIA.

ARABIS, a river of Southern Asia. See POORALLY.

ARABY. See ARABIA.

ARACAN or ARRACAN, ȧr'rȧ-kan' or ȧ-rȧ-kȧn', (called by the natives *Rakhaing*, rȧ-king' or rȧ-kiaw',) a British province of Farther India, presidency of Bengal, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 19° and 22° 30′ N., and lon. 92° and 94° E., having on the E. the Burmese dominions, from which it is separated by a high mountain range, and on the N. the British district of Chittagong. Area estimated at 16,500 square miles. Pop. (1839) 247,765. The chief rivers are the Aracan, Myoo, Aeng, and Sandoway, all in some degree navigable. Along the coasts are numerous islands. The soil of the higher grounds is a rich loam; that of the lower and most extensive portion is chiefly argillaceous, while on the rivers and on the coasts

there are large accumulations of sand. Elevated forests, wooded valleys, rivers, and small lakes form the general features of the interior mountain district. Between the mountains and the sea, it is covered with thickly wooded jungles, which are so intersected by rivers, lakes, creeks, and inlets, as to render communication from town to town exceedingly difficult. The chief products are rice, indigo, cotton, timber, salt, oil, buffalo hides and horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, and fruits, which are exported to Bengal and Chittagong, in return for betel and British and Indian manufactures. Iron, coal, and naphtha are found along the coast. Aracan is subdivided into the districts of Akyab, Ramree, Aeng, and Sandoway; chief town, Aracan; chief military station, Kyook Phyoo. This province was conquered by the Burmese in 1784, and taken from them by the British in 1824.——Adj. and inhab. ARACANESE, ar'a-kan-eez'.

ARACAN or ARRACAN, a town of British India, beyond the Ganges, province of Aracan, of which it was formerly the capital, situated on a river of the same name, 50 miles from the sea, about lat. 20° 45′ N.; lon. 93° 10′ E. It was at one time a place of considerable importance, having had a population of 95,000; but it is now so much reduced that, in 1835, its population was estimated at from 8000 to 10,000.

ARACAN (or KULADYNE) RIVER rises in the Burmese dominions, lat. 23° N. and lon. 94° E., and after a generally southward course of 200 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal in Aracan, 15 miles N.E. of Akyab. It is navigable in its latter part for vessels of 250 tons burden.

ARACATI or ARACATY, ä-rä-kä-tee', a river-port, Brazil, about 55 miles S.E. of Ceara, on the Rio Jaguaribe, ("river of Jaguars,") 10 miles from the sea. Lat. 4° 31′ S.; lon. 37° 48′ W. It contains a handsome town-hall, a prison, 3 schools, and 5 churches. The principal exports are cotton and hides, nearly all brought from the interior. Of the former about 5000 bags, or 25,000 arrobas of 32 pounds each, are exported annually; and of the latter, 2000. In the rainy season the river, which runs close to the town, often rises 12 feet above its ordinary level. The bar at the mouth of the river, which has a depth of 8 feet at low water, is narrow and dangerous. Pop. about 5000.

ARACATI or ARACATY, a river of Brazil, province of Ceara, enters the Atlantic by two mouths. Length, 120 miles.

ARACENA, ä-rä-thä'nä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Huelva, 33 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 2370.

ARACHAS. See ARAYAS.

ARAÇUAHI, ä-rä-swä-hee', a river of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, rises in the Serra Esmeraldas, flows N.E., and falls into the Jequitinhonha, after a course of upwards of 200 miles. It is tolerably deep, and might be rendered navigable for more than half of its course.

ARAD, ŏr'ŏd', a market-town of Hungary, on the Maros, 145 miles S.E. of Pesth, divided by the river into Old Arad and New Arad.

ARAD, OLD, (Hun. *O Arad*, o ŏ'rŏd'; Ger. *Alt Arad*, ält-ä'rät,) an open town, capital of the county or district of Arad, is a bishop's sea, and contains a Greek theological seminary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and Wallachian normal school. Manufactures tobacco and snuff. It has an important fair, second only to the fairs of Pesth and Debreczin, and a considerable amount of trade is carried on in cattle. Pop. 16,400.

ARAD, NEW, (Hun. *Uj Arad*, oo'e ŏr'ŏd'; Ger. *Neu Arad*, noi ä'rät,) lies across the river from Old Arad, in the banat of Temesvar; a bridge which connected the two was destroyed during the late revolution. New Arad is chiefly remarkable for its extensive fortress, one of the strongest in Austria, and used also as a prison for political offenders. Pop. 4000.

ARAD, besides the above, is the name of 4 small places in Hungary, not deserving a separate notice.

ARAD ISLAND, Persian Gulf, near BARREIN ISLAND.

ARAFAT, (ä'rä-fät') MOUNT, or JEBEL-ER-RAHME, jĕb-el-ĕr-räh'mĕ, (*i.e.* "the mountain of mercy,") a granite hill of Arabia, 15 miles E. of Mecca. It is about 1 or 1½ miles in circuit, and its summit is nearly 200 feet above the level of the plain. It is one of the principal objects of pilgrimage to Mohammedans, who affirm that it was the place where Adam first received his wife Eve, after they had been expelled from Paradise, and separated from each other 120 years. On the summit the spot is shown where Mohammed used to take his station during the pilgrimage. The mountain not being large enough to accommodate all the devotees that go annually on pilgrimage to Mecca, the law declares that the plain, in the immediate neighborhood of the mountain, may be regarded as comprised under the term Mount of Arafat.

ARAFURA, SEA OF, N. of Australia. See PAPUA.

ARAGO, a cape of Oregon, S. of the mouth of Umpqua River.

ARAGON or ARRAGON, ăr'ra-gon, (Sp. pron. ä'rä-gōn'; Fr. *Arugon*, ä'rä'gōn'; It. *Aragona*, ä-rä-go'nä; Ger. *Aragonien*, ä-rä-go'ne-en; L. *Aragonia*,) an ancient kingdom of Spain, bounded N. by France, E. by Catalonia, S. by Valencia and New Castile, and W. by the Castiles and Navarre. Length, about 240 miles; average breadth, 90 miles; area, 15,988 square miles. It is now divided into the three provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, (Zarragoza,) and Teruel. It forms a basin encompassed by the Pyrenees, the Sierras of Moselle, Albarracin, Molina, and Soria, while offsets of these chains traverse the interior in all directions. Several peaks of the Pyrenees rise upwards of 11,000 feet above the sea, their tops covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are clothed with forests of oak, beech, and pine; while lower down are rich and extensive pastures, with many beautiful and fertile valleys. The largest level tract is formed by the valley of the Ebro, which, entering on the W., flows S.E., dividing the province into two nearly equal parts. The Guadalaviar, the Jucar, and the Tagus have their sources in the extreme S., and the Aragon, an affluent of the Ebro, in the N.W. part of this kingdom. The climate is variable, though generally healthy. On the mountains, and especially among the Pyrenees, it is extremely cold, but becomes much warmer in the valleys near the Ebro and Cinca. High and piercing winds from the N.W. and S.E., however, frequently prevail; those which come sweeping down from the hills of Montcayo being peculiarly penetrating. The flora of Aragon is varied and extensive; but, like that of the rest of Spain, little known. Its minerals are marbles, jaspers, pit coal, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, cobalt, and alum. Extensive tracts are wholly stony and barren, while others, though capable of cultivation, are entirely neglected. Still, where proper means are employed, excellent crops are obtained of grain and fruit, saffron, flax, and hemp. Silkworms are reared in considerable numbers. The commerce is limited, the principal means of transport being by the way of the Ebro, and the great canal of Aragon, which, commencing near Tudela, in Navarre, joins the Ebro 30 miles below Saragossa. Pop. 847,105. The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and was united to the crown of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic, who married Isabella in 1474.——Adj. and inhab. ARAGONESE, ăr'a-go-neez'.

ARAGON a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing through Navarre, joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro, after a S.W. course of 80 miles. Chief affluent, the Arga. On it are the towns Verdun and Sanguesa.

ARAGON, IMPERIAL CANAL OF, in Spain, Aragon, extends in the direction of the Ebro, from Tudela to near Sastago and Tausta. Length opened 80 miles, average width 60 feet, depth 9 feet. It is mostly lined by high, massive walls, is navigable for boats of from 60 to 80 tons, and crosses the Jalon River by an aqueduct 4800 feet in length. Begun by Charles V. in 1528, it remained in an unfinished state for nearly 200 years. It is now in active operation, but the revenue in 1841 and 1844 was considerably under the expenditure.

ARAGONA, ä-rä-go'nä, a town of Sicily, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 6520. It has a castle, with fine paintings and antiquities. Near it is the mud volcano of Maccalubs.

ARAGONA, ARAGONIA, *ARAGONESE*, &c. See ARAGON.

ARAGUARI, ä-rä-gwä-ree', a river of Brazil, province of Pará, in Brazilian Guiana, rises in the Sierra de Tumcaraque, in lat. 45° N., lon. 52° 32′ W., and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 1° 50′ N. Total course, about 150 miles.

ARAGUAY, ăr-ä-gwī', or ARAGUAYA, ăr-ăgwī'ä, a large river of Brazil, rises, with many branches, in the mountains near lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 51° 30′ W. It flows northward between the provinces of Goyaz and Matto-Grosso, and joins the Tocantins at São João, after a total course of at least 1000 miles, about the middle of which it separates into two arms, enclosing the island of Santa Anna, 200 miles in length. This river flows through about 13° of latitude, 11 of which are navigable. The east branch is called the Furo.

ARAGONIA. See ARAGON.

ARAHAL, ä-rä-häl', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles E.S.E. from Seville. It has 2 squares, 3 churches, a Latin school, 7 other schools, philosophical society, hospital, and cemetery. It has manufactures of felt hats, soap, gypsum, earthenware, oil, and wine. Pop. 6988.

ARA JOVIS. See ARANJUEZ.

ARAKAN. ARACAN.

ARAKHOVA, ä-rä-ko'vä, a village of Greece, government of Bœotia, on the S. declivity of Mount Parnassus, 16 miles W.N.W. of Livadia.

ARAL (ăr'al) SEA, an extensive but imperfectly known lake or inland sea, in Independent Tartary, between about lat. 42° 20′ and 47° 0′ N., and lon. 57° 25′ and 61° 0′ E. Excepting the Caspian, from which it lies from 150 to 200 miles E., and from which it is separated by the Khassaks Isthmus, or plateau of Oost-Yoort, (Ust-Urt,) it is the largest inland sea of the Eastern Hemisphere. It is composed of two portions—the broad expanse, or Sea of Aral proper, about 270 miles long by 130 miles broad; and Lake Laudan at its S.W. extremity, about 100 miles long, and from 10 to 25 miles broad, being, properly speaking, the estuary of the river Laudan, from which it is named. A similar, but less known and less extensive expanse exists at the S.E. extremity, called the Daukara Sea or Lake. Both the Laudan and the Daukara Lakes are shallow, and overgrown with reeds; the depth of the former not being more, on the E. shore, than a single inch, and its deepest part, as far as yet known, not exceeding 4 feet 10 inches. The W. shore of the Aral Sea is formed by the Oost-Yoort, plateau, which rises upwards of 600 feet above

the level of the lake, but shelves gradually down to the water. The bed of the sea on this shore is beautiful sand, and sinks so gradually that one may advance into the water a distance of 200 paces. No rivers enter the sea on its W. shore; those that enter from the E. are the Sihon or Jaxartes, the Kuwandaria, and the Jendaria. The Aral Sea is supposed not to be deep, though probably having water sufficient to admit of being navigated by small vessels. The nomadic tribes on its banks resort to it for the fish with which it abounds, (similar to those found in the Caspian,) more especially sturgeons. Seals are also met with. The water is saltish, though not unpleasantly so; it may be used for culinary purposes, and is drunk freely by horses. In winter it freezes, the ice attaining a thickness of at least 11 inches. The W. shore is infested with scorpions, which find shelter under the numerous small limestones with which the ground is there strewed. The Aral Sea lies between the steppes of Kirgheez and Khiva, in the great depression of Western Asia. Its elevation is uncertain, having been variously estimated; but, in Humboldt's opinion, it may be esteemed on the same level as the Caspian, of which, in times remote, it doubtless formed a part. Humboldt supposes the sea to have been at first only an enlargement of the Oxus, now its principal tributary, but then an affluent of the Caspian; and formed a lake which now has no visible outlet, and as its affluents do not furnish a supply of water equal to the amount of evaporation that takes place, the lake is supposed to be decreasing in size.

This lake is called by the Kirgheez, ARAL-TENGHEEZ, *i. e.* "island sea," (*aral*, *ä-räl'*, signifying "island,") from the multitude of islands it contains.

ARAMENGO, *ä-rä-mĕn'go*, an ancient town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province of Asti. Pop. 1030.

ARAMIN'GO, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, but now included within the limits of the city, about 4½ miles N. by E. of the state-house.

ARAMON, *ä'rä'mŏnⁿ'*, a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, 15 miles E.N.E. of Nimes. Pop. (1861) 2,727. It has manufactures of saltpetre, &c.

ARAN, *ä-rän'*, a valley of Spain, province of Lerida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrenees, and liable to dangerous avalanches.

ARANDA-DE-DUERO, *ä-rän'dä-dä-dwä'ro*, a town of Spain, capital of the judicial district of the same name, in Old Castile, 48 miles S. of Burgos, on the right bank of the Duero. It was in ancient times a fortification of some importance, and still retains part of its walls, which were made available in the late civil wars. When the court is held at this place, the population sometimes numbers 20,000; at other times it does not exceed 4000.

ARANJUEZ, *ä-rän-hwĕth*, (anc. *Aira Jovis*,) a town and royal residence of Spain, on the left bank of the Tagus, in New Castile, 28 miles S.S.E. of Madrid. It is the S.S.E. terminus of the Madrid and Aranjuez Railway. Elevation, 1540 feet. Ordinary pop. 3639. As a place of recreation for the court, this town combines all that is useful and agreeable: palaces, hotels, cafés, and numerous public gardens, spacious streets, and elegant squares, theatres, and bull-rings. It has also an hospital, and an institution for public instruction.

ARANSAS, *ar-an'sas*, a small river of Texas, rises near the S.E. border of Bexar county, and flowing south-eastward, forms the boundary between San Patricio county on one hand, and Goliad and Refugio on the other, until it empties itself into Aransas Bay.

ARANSAS BAY, otherwise called ARANSAZUA, and ARANSASO BAY, on the coast of Texas, immediately N. of Corpus Christi Bay. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles.

ARANSAS, a small post-village of Refugio co., Texas, on Aransas Bay.

ARANYOS, *ŏh-rŏu'yosh'*, a river of Austria, in Transylvania, which passes Thorenburg, and joins the Maros on the left. Grains of gold are found along this river, whence its name, *arany* signifying "gold."

ARANYOS, a town of Hungary, N.W. of Buda. Pop. 1800.

ARAPAHOE (*ä-rap'ȧ-hē*) INDIANS, a tribe dwelling between the South fork of Platte River and the head waters of the Arkansas.

ARAPILES, *ä-rä-pee'lĕs*, a village of Spain, 4 miles S.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 336. This was the scene of the sanguinary engagement called the battle of Salamanca, in which the allies under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont, 22d July, 1812.

ARAR, a river of France. See SAÔNE.

ARARAT, *ăr'ȧ-rat'*, a celebrated mountain of Western Asia, in Armenia, forming the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to each of which it partly belongs. It lies in the S. portion of the extensive plain of the Aras, about 35 miles broad, and of whose length about 70 miles can be taken in by the eye. It consists of two mountains, the Great Ararat on the N.W., and the Little Ararat on the S.E., their summits, in a direct line, being about 7 miles apart, and their bases insensibly blending into each other by the interposition of a wide, level, upland valley. The summit of the Great Ararat lies in lat. 39° 42′ N., lon. 43° 38′ E., and is 17,323 feet above the sea-level, and 14,320 feet above the plain of the Aras. The N.E. slope of the mountain is about 14 miles in length, and the S.W. about 20 miles. On the former, visible even from Erivan, 32 miles distant, is a deep, gloomy, crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice, from about 3 miles from its summit downward in an oblique direction. On the entire N. half, from about 14,000 feet above the sea, it shoots up in one rigid crest to its summit, and then stretches downward, on its S. side, to a level not quite so low, forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat. Little Ararat rises 13,093 feet above the sea-level, and 10,140 feet above the plain of the Aras, and is free from snow in September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat, and its almost conical form is marked with several delicate furrows, that radiate downward from its summit. The top of the Great Ararat was first reached, October 9, 1829, by Professor Parrot. All doubt as to the volcanic nature of the two Ararats was put an end to on July 2, 1840, when an eruption took place from the head of the great chasm, which destroyed the monastery and chapel of St. James, the village of Argurl, and their inmates. That Noah's ark rested on the *top* of Mount Ararat is not to be credited; the difficulty of the descent, and the low temperature of the atmosphere, which must have killed many of the animals, alike preclude the supposition; and, moreover, Scripture does not say it rested on the top, but merely "on the mountains of Ararat." If this be the mountain there referred to, which is somewhat doubtful, seeing that the olive does not grow near it, the ark must have rested on one of its lower slopes. The name Ararat is said to be derived from Arai, a king who lived 1750 years B.C. He fell in battle, in an Armenian plain, which was hence called Arai-Arat, "the fall of Arai." Before him reigned Amassis, the sixth from Japhet, who called the country *Amasia*; hence the name Massis, by which alone Armenians in the present day know the mountain. By the Persians and Turks it is called Agridagh; the third syllable, dagh, means mountain, but philologists are not agreed on the signification of Agri.

AR'ARAT, a small river of North Carolina, which enters Yadkin River from the N.W., a few miles E. of Rockford.

ARARAT, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

ARARAT, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

ARARAT MOUNTAIN, North Carolina. See PILOT MOUNTAIN.

ARARAUMA, *ä-rä-rŏw'mȧ*, a salt-water lake of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro; length, from E. to W., 22½ miles; greatest breadth, 7½ miles. It communicates with the sea, to which it lies parallel, and has a depth, according to the state of the tide, of from 26 to 80 feet.

ARARIPE, SERRA DE, *sĕr'rȧ dä ä-rä-ree'pä*, an elevated table-land of Brazil, between 4 and 6 miles S.W. of the town of Crato or Cratto, in about lat. 6° 30′ S.; lon. 38° 30′ W. It forms a semicircle round the undulatory plain on which Crato is situated, and is the source of a great many fertilizing streams.

ARAS, *ä'räs'*, (anc. *Araxes*, *ä-rax'ĕz*,) a river of Armenia, rises in the Turkish pashalic of Erzroom, near lat. 41° 30′ N., and lon. 41° 10′ E.; flows eastward, dividing the territories of Russia and Persia, and joins the Koor, within the Russian dominions, 60 miles W. of its mouth in the Caspian. Total course, upwards of 500 miles, very rapid, but often fordable. Chief affluents Arpa-Chai and Kara-Soo. On it are the towns of Abbasabad and Terri-Kala.

ARASAIG, *ăr'ra-sȧg'*, a village and district of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. coast; the name also of a promontory S. of Loch-na-Gaul. Steamers call regularly off this place.

ARASSUAHAY or ARASUAHI. See ARAQUAHI.

ARATICÁ, *ä-rä-tee'ka*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 26′ S., lon. 145° 39′ 45″ W. It is 8 miles in length, by 5 miles across.

ARA'TOR or ARRATOR, a post-village of Pettis co., Missouri, 58 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City.

ARAU. See AARAU.

ARAUCANIA, *ä-raw-kȧ'ne-ä*, or ARAUCANA, *ȧ-raw-kȧ'nä*, (Sp. pron. *ä-rŏw-kä'nä*,) an independent territory in the S. part of Chili, between lat. 37° 29′ and 40° 18′ S., having the Andes on the E., and the Pacific on the W. Its entire length, according to the above limits, is about 200 miles; its breadth, from 90 to 180. As it differs little in its physical features, climate, or productions, from other parts of CHILI, (which see,) this article will be limited to an account of its inhabitants, who, though greatly overrated by the Spanish writers, are one of the most remarkable, perhaps, of all the uncivilized or semi-barbarous races. With some of the vices common to all savage nations, the Araucanians possess many noble qualities. They are generous and humane toward the vanquished, courteous, hospitable, benevolent, and grateful; enthusiastic lovers of liberty, and ever ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of their country, the independence of which they have maintained for centuries by their indomitable courage, and singular aptitude for war. Seeing

the evils of which gold is the cause, the Araucanians, after they had expelled the Spaniards from their country by force of arms, closed their mines, avowing the most profound contempt for that precious metal, as a source of infamous cruelty, unmanly avarice, and degrading servitude. They are highly susceptible of mental culture, but despise the restraints of civilization. They cultivate poetry and rhetoric. Their style of oratory, as might be expected in the case of a semi-barbarous people, is highly figurative and allegorical; at the same time lively, bold, and original. Their most prominent vices are drunkenness, debauchery, and presumption. The Araucanians have divided their country into four tetrarchies or districts, corresponding to the natural divisions of the territory, namely, the "maritime country," the "plain country," the "foot of the Cordilleras," and "the Andes." Each of these is governed by a *toqui* or tetrarch. The Araucanians have little commerce of any kind, and all their transactions are conducted by barter. The articles which they usually give in exchange for goods are horses and horned cattle.

Polygamy obtains among the Araucanians, and celibacy is considered ignominious. Their marriage ceremonies have little formality, consisting in little more than carrying off the bride by pretended violence. The women pay great attention to cleanliness in their houses, which are swept several times a day, and all their utensils carefully washed immediately after being used. They are equally cleanly in their persons, as are also the men, and all are partial to frequent bathing. Their religion is simple. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they believe to be attended by some inferior deities, who execute his behests. They believe also in the immortality of the soul, but have some absurd notions regarding the future state. The pop. of Araucania has been estimated at 70,000.——Adj. and inhab. of ARAUCANIAN, ä-raw-kä'ne-an.

ARAUCO, ä-rów'ko, a maritime fortress of Chili, on the Bay of Arauco, 35 miles S.S.W. of Concepcion, built to restrain the incursions of the Araucanians.

ARAUCO, ä-rów'ko, a district of the, department of La Rioja, of the La Plata Confederation.

ARAURE, ä-rów'rä, a city of Venezuela, pleasantly situated on the Acarigua, an affluent of the Portuguesa, 60 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo. Lat. 9° 17′ N.; lon. 69° 28′ W. The streets are straight and the houses well-built. It contains a handsome square and church. It is the capital of a well-watered, fertile district, which yields cotton and coffee, and pastures numerous herds of cattle. Pop. 16,000.

ARAUSIO. See ORANGE.

ARAVULLI (ar'ä-vul'lee) MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains, which, traversing the territory of Ajmeer, in the N.W. part of India, from S.S.W. to N.N.E., extend from lat. 24° to 28° N., or about 300 miles. It nowhere attains any great elevation, the highest summit not exceeding 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

ARAWAN, EL, ěl ä-rä wän', or AL AROUAN, äl ä-roo-wän', a town of Sahara, territory of Zawat, 125 miles N. of Timbuctoo. Lat. 18° 55′ N.; lon. 3° W.

ARAXAS, ä rä'shäs, a town of Brazil, formerly in the province of Goyaz, but by decree of April 4, 1816, transferred to the province of Minas Geraes. It lies W. of the Matto Gordo mountains. Pop. of town and district, the latter being extensive, 5000.

ARAXES, a river of Armenia. See ARAS.

AR'BA, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

ARBACOO'CHEE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ARBE, är'bä, an island in the Adriatic, Gulf of Quarnero, belonging to Austria, 11½ miles in length; and, at the broadest part, near the centre, 4 miles across. The principal town is on the S.W. side of the island; it is built on a hill, and contains a cathedral and collegiate church. Pop. between 4000 and 5000.

ARBELA, a village of Palestine, E. of the Jordan, and 28 miles S.E. of Tiberias.

ARBELA, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

ARBELA OF GALILEE, in Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid, (Arab. *Irbid*,) is on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias, 3½ miles N.W. of Tiberias. Adjoining are some remarkable caverns.

ARBIL, ar-beel', or ERBIL, er-beel', (anc. *Arbela*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles E. by S. of Mosul. Pop. 6000. The modern town, enclosed by a bastioned brick wall, mounting some cannon, is on a mound 60 or 70 feet in height, at the foot of which is a ruined suburb. It has some large mosques, baths, and bazaars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final and decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 331.

AR'BIRLOT, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

ARBOE, ar-bo', a parish of Ireland, cos. of Londonderry and Tyrone.

ARBOGA, ar-bo'gä, a town of Sweden, 30 miles S.W. of Westerås. Pop. 2013. It is famous for its beer, and has an active general and transit trade with Stockholm by the Arboga River and Mælar Lake. The Arboga Canal unites the lakes of Mælar and Hjelmar.

ARBOIS, är'bwä', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Cuisance, 6 miles N.E. of Poligny; elevation, 940 feet. Pop. (1852) 6901. It is celebrated for its wine, and has flatting mills, manufactures of earthenware and paper, and several Roman and Mediæval remains.

ARBOLEAS, ar-bo-lä'äs, or ALBOLEDAS, ar-bo-lä'däs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 41 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, near the Almanzora, on a declivity, 20 miles from the sea. Pop. 2378.

ARBOLETES, ar-bo-lä'tes, a small seaport town of New Granada, on the Gulf of Darien. Lat. 8° 55′ N.; lon. 76° 25′ W.

ARBON, ar'bŏn', (L. *Arbor Felix*,) a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 15 miles S.E. of Constance, on its lake, with 1000 inhabitants, employed in cotton manufactures.

ARBON, Africa. See ARBBO.

AR'BORFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ARBORIO, ar-bo're-o, a village of Piedmont, 10 miles N.N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 1200.

AR'BORVI'TE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

ARBOS, ar'bose, a town of Spain, on the Foix, 22 miles N.E. of Tarragona. Pop. 1200. It was burned by the French in 1808, in revenge for its brave resistance.

ARBROATH, ar'brŏth, formerly AB'ERBROTH'OCK, a seaport and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. of Forfar or Angus, at the mouth of a small stream called the Brothock, whence the name of the town; the prefix Aber (Gaelic) designating the mouth of a river, or its point of junction with the sea. Lat. 56° 33′ 7″ N.; lon. 2° 35′ W. It is 16 miles N.E. of Dundee, on the Dundee and Arbroath line of railway, now connected with the railways to the North and South of Scotland. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a cleanly and prosperous appearance. There are public reading-rooms in the town, with a well-supported public library, and several excellent scientific, educational, and charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are yarn spun from flax and hemp, canvas, brown and bleached linen, leather, cast-iron, and bone-dust. Arbroath is a free port, and owns about 13,000 tons of shipping, being an increase of 5000 tons since 1841. A new harbor has been constructed within the last ten years. The town owes its rise, if not its origin, to an important monastic institution planted here in 1178 by William the Lion, who was subsequently interred within its precincts. Arbroath unites with Brechin, Bervie, Forfar, and Montrose in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 8302.

ARBUS, ar'boose, a village in the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. of commune, 2000, employed in adjacent lead-mines, and manufactures of cloth.

AR'BUTHNOT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

ARC, ark, or ARCO, ar'ko, a river of the Sardinian States, rises in Mount Iseran, and joins the Isère near Aiguebelle, after a N.W. course of 40 miles. It passes the towns of Lanslebourg, St. Jean de Maurienne, and Aiguebelle.

ARC, ark, a river of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Etang de Berre after a W. course of about 30 miles.

ARC is also the name of several villages of France, departments of Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Côte-d'Or.

ARCABUTLA, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

ARCACHON, BASSIN D', bäs'säne' dăr'kä'shŏne', a bay of France, formed by the ocean on the coast of the department of Gironde. It is much frequented by foreigners, who there load cargoes of resin and pitch. The river Leyre falls into this bay. On its S. side is the Port de la Teste, which communicates by railway with Bordeaux.

ARCADE', a village in China township, Wyoming co., New York, about 35 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 2 flouring mills, 2 woollen factories, 3 stores, and 1 academy.

ARCADIA, ar-kä'de-a, (modern Gr. *Arkadia*, ar-kä-dee'ä,) an ancient province of Greece, in the centre of the Morea, now divided into the departments of Mantinea and Gortynos. The country is mountainous, and affords excellent pasturage. ——Adj. and inhab. ARCADIAN, ar-kä'de-an.

ARCA'DIA, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

ARCADIA, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 185 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores. Pop. of township, 5145.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois, 40 miles S.W. of Springfield.

ARCADIA, a post-village of Madison co., Missouri, on one of the sources of St. Francis River, 120 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

ARCADIA, GULF OF, Greece, in the Morea, on the W. coast. It is shallow and open; has Cape Katacolo on the N., and Cape Konello on the S., distant from each other 35 miles.

ARCA'NUM, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

ARCAS, ar'käs, a group of small islets or rocks in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 20° 12′ 6″ N.; lon. 91° 59′ 2″ W.

ARCAS, ar'käs, a small island of Western Africa, Senegambia, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 15° 38′ W.

ARCE, ar/ché, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 10½ miles S.S.W. of Sora. Pop. 4355.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, ark-ôn-bär'awâ', an ancient town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 13 miles S.W. of Chaumont on the Anjou. Pop. 1645, who manufacture woollens.

ARCENE, ar-ché/né, a village of Lombardy, province of Bergamo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1250.

ARCHAIG, Loch. lox ar-kaig', a beautiful lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, district of Lochaber, 1 mile W. of Loch Lochy. Length, about 17 miles; breadth, from 1 to 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque, though little visited by tourists.

ARCHANGEL, ark-ân/jel, (Russ. pron. ark-âng/ghêl,) or ARKHANGHELSK, ar-kâng-ghêlsk', a government of Russia in Europe, extending from the Ural Mountains on the E. to Finland on the W., comprising Russian Lapland, a distance of about 920 miles, and from Vologda and Olonetz on the S. to the Arctic Ocean, about 400 miles. It is thus, including the White Sea, which occupies a large space nearly in its centre, about 400 miles longer than Great Britain, and more than twice its width, except where the latter is broadest. It comprises, besides, the large island of Nova Zembla, in lat. 76° N. The entire province is nearly one continuous flat, and nearly, also, an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility, especially in the northern parts, where the ground remains frozen for nine months in the year. Nor are the southern portions much more inviting. Here meagre pastures, marshes, swamps, and extensive forests occupy nearly all the surface, leaving but little for cultivation. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, and some rye, neither the climate nor soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. The climate is excessively cold in winter, and oppressively hot in summer, with sudden transitions between the two extremes. The timber of the forests is valuable, and forms the principal wealth of the government. The government is partitioned into eight districts, Archangel, Kem, Kholmogory, Kola, Mezen, Onega, Pinega, and Shenkoorsk. The means of land communication in all parts of the territory are very imperfect; but a great government road was in 1839–40 constructed along the borders of the White Sea, through Kem to Tornei, which has since been prolonged to the frontiers of Norway. Pop. in 1851, 234,064, all Russians, with the exception of about 7000 Samoieds, 600 Syriaeneze, and about 1700 or 2000 Laplanders.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport town of Russia in Europe, capital of the above government, on the Dwina, 20 miles from its embouchure in the Bay of Archangel, and 670 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Lat. (Trinity Church) 64° 32′ 1″ N.; lon. 40° 33′ 5″ E. It is ill built, and consists of two principal and very irregular streets, connected by narrow lanes, and paved with wood. The houses are mostly of wood, and two stories in height; those of the wealthier classes being handsomely and comfortably furnished. The most remarkable buildings in the town are the great bazaar or mart, surrounded by high walls, and a marine hospital. There are 11 churches, an ecclesiastical seminary with 9 professors, a gymnasium, and schools for navigation and engineering. In or near the town there are a sugar refinery, a royal dock-yard, some ship-yards for building merchant ships and coasting vessels, rope-walks, &c. The harbor is at the island of Solleubolo, about 1 mile from the town, and is usually free from ice only from July to September. The trade of Archangel extends as far as Siberia, and along the coasts of the White Sea, E. and W., but is greatly dependent on the demand from the more southerly ports of Europe, and especially from England, for corn; accordingly, in the years of scarcity, 1846–47, the quantities shipped were very great, amounting in the latter to 33,300 quarters of wheat, 155,258 quarters of rye, 10,430 quarters of barley, and 198,170 quarters of oats. The other exports consist principally of linseed, flax, tow, tallow, train-oil, mats, deals, battens and ends, pitch and tar. The imports chiefly consist of articles of domestic use, such as coffee, spices, salt, woollens, hardware, &c. This is one of the oldest ports in Russia, having been founded in 1584, and was long the only one. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the residence both of a civil and military governor. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, 24,500.

ARCHANGEL, Bay of, in Russia, opens to the White Sea, having Cape Keretzkoi on the N.E., and Cape Onega on the S.W., distant from each other 85 miles. It penetrates inland about 65 miles.

ARCHANGEL, New, Russian America. See Sitka.

ARCHANGELSK or ARKHANGELSK, ar-kâng-ghêlsk', a mining town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, 150 miles S.E. of Menselinsk.

ARCHANGELSK or ARKHANGELSK, market-towns in the governments of Yekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Simbeersk.

ARCHANGELSK, MALO, mâ-lô' ar-kâng-ghêlsk', a town of Russia in Europe, government of Olonets, 55 miles N.E. Kargopol.

ARCHANGELSK, MALO, a town of Russia in Europe, government and 85 miles S. E. of Orel. Pop. 1510.

ARCHENA, ar-ché/ná, a town of Spain, 14 miles N.W. of Murcia, with extensive warm baths, (temperature, 126° Fah.,) and Roman antiquities. Pop. 2000.

AR'CHER, a post-township in the central part of Harrison co., Ohio, about 110 miles N.E. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 875.

AR'CHIBALD, a thriving post-village of Blakely township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna River, 4 miles S.S.W. of Carbondale, and 26 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad, 17 miles long, connects it with Honesdale. The village owes its importance and rapid growth to the rich coal-mines which are worked in the vicinity by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The iron business is also carried on extensively. The Lackawanna River flows through a fertile and populous valley, bounded on each side by high ridges. Pop. 1500.

ARCHIDONA, ar-che-do'ná, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 34 miles N. of Malaga, built on the S. slope of a rugged and lofty mountain, 10 miles W.N.W. of Loga. The houses are good, and there are several churches, a medical college, a church seminary, two primary schools, a large hospital, a prison, and the remains of an ancient fort. In the neighborhood are rich orchards, giving occupation to many of the inhabitants, who are also employed in weaving, expressing oil, and curing bacon, which they export in large quantities. Pop. 7610.

ARCHIDONA, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 90 miles E.S.E. of Quito.

ARCHIPELAGO, ar-ke-pel'a-go, a name which, although neither its origin nor precise signification have been ascertained, is now generally understood to mean a sea interspersed with numerous islands or islets: but formerly applied, more especially, to the Ægean Sea, (which see.)

ARCHIPELAGO, EASTERN. See Malay Archipelago.

ARCHUDI or ARKUDI, ar-koo'dee, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, 4 miles N.N.E. of the most N. point of Ithaca. Lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. 20° 42′ E.

ARCIDOSSO, ar-che-dos'so, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Grossetto 8 miles W. by N. of Radicofani. Pop. 5000.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, ar'see/sür-ôb, a town of France, department of Aube, capital of the arrondissement, on the Aube, 16 miles N. by E. of Troyes. Pop. (1852) 2652. It is pretty well built, has manufactures of cotton stockings and yarn, and is an entrepôt for iron, and for the wooden wares made in the Vosges. On March 20, 1814, Napoleon defeated a division of the allied army near this place.

ARCO, a river of Northern Italy. See Arc.

ARCO, ar'ko, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 8 miles W. of Roveredo, on the Sarca, with 2100 inhabitants, an old castle, and manufactures of silk.

ARCOLA, ar-ko'lá, an ancient town of Piedmont, province of Levante, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 2350.

ARCOLA, or GUM SPRING, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 146 miles N. of Richmond, contains a few stores.

ARCOLA, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

ARCOLA, a village in the E. part of Lake co., Ohio, about 36 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

ARCOLE, ar-ko'lá, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles E.S.E. of Verona, on the Alpone, an affluent of the Adige. Pop. 1800. Arcole is celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, November 17, 1796.

ARCONA. See Arkona.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, ar'kose dâ lâ fron-tâ'rá, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 30 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the right bank of the Guadalete. The name is derived from its being built in the form of a "bow."* Pop. 11,272. It was formerly strongly fortified, but now only a part of its walls remain. Chief manufacture, that of tanned leather, which is celebrated in the country, having been the first established in Andalusia; thread and ropes are also manufactured. There are several villages in Spain and Portugal named Arcos.

ARCOT, ar'cot', (North, and South,) two contiguous maritime districts of British India, presidency of Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon River on the S., to the frontier of the Nellore district, on the N. and E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. United area, 13,400 square miles. Pop. (1851) 2,491,878. Surface, low near the sea; inland, hilly, with extensive jungles. Chief rivers, the Coleroon and Palaur; and on the N.E. coast is the Pulicat lake. Chief city and towns, Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. Arcot was ceded in 1801 to the East India Company; since which it has been greatly improved in every respect.

AR'COT, ARUCATI, or AROOKATEE, â-roo-kâ'tee, a city of South Hindostan, the Mohammedan capital of the Carnatic, on the Palaur, 70 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. (fort) 12° 54′ 14″ N.; lon. 79° 22′ 23″ E. It was first established as capital of the Carnatic in 1716. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1801, along with the whole district. The town, which is inhabited chiefly by Moham-

* The addition *de la Frontera* ("of the frontier or limit") may refer to its position towards the frontier of Spain, or possibly to the limit of some local province.

medans, is of modern erection, enclosed by walls, and contains a few buildings worthy of notice. The fort of Arcot was an extensive structure, but the greater part of it has been demolished. Pop. about 40,000.

ARCS, Les, lāz ark, (L. *Castrum de Arcubus,*) a commune and village of France, department of Var, 5 miles S. of Draguignan, near the Argens. Pop. (1851) 2769.

ARCTAS, ark'she-as or ark'te-as, a small island of the Black Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 2 miles W.N.W. of Keresoon.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a country situated in the N.E. part of Baffin's Bay, on the W. coast of Greenland, between lat. 76° and 77° 40′ N., and lon. 62° 20′ and 74° 20′ W.; discovered, in 1818, by Captain Ross, who gave it the name it now bears. The coast trends S.E. and N.W., extending 110 miles. On the N. and E. hills are seen rising to the height of upwards of 1000 feet, covered with ice, and separated by ravines filled with snow. The coast also is icebound, and it is only about the bases of the rocks, chiefly granite and gneiss, close by the sea, that a stunted and scanty vegetation is to be seen. In the interior nothing is found growing but moss and lichens, a thin, wiry sort of grass, and furze.

ARCTIC OCEAN, (named from *Arctos,* Gr. Αρκτος, the "Bear," the constellation of which is principally included within the celestial Arctic Circle,) that portion of the Northern Sea extending from the Arctic Circle (lat. 66° 32′ N.) to the North Pole. The Arctic Ocean enters deeply, in the form of gulfs, bays, &c., into the N. parts of the continents of Europe, Asia, and America. The chief of these indentations are the White Sea, in Europe; Sea of Kara, Gulfs of Obi and Yenisei, in Siberia; and Baffin's Bay, in North America. It is united to the Pacific by Behring's Straits, and to the Atlantic by a wide sea, extending from Greenland on the W. to Norway and Lapland on the E. This portion of the Arctic Ocean contains one of the largest archipelagos on the globe. The middle of it is occupied by Greenland, and on the E. is an extensive group of islands known under the name of Spitzbergen, the small island of Jan Mayen, and Iceland. West of Greenland, and divided from it by Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, there are a considerable number of islands of great size, with which we are yet but imperfectly acquainted. The regions embraced by the more restricted limits of the Arctic Ocean (namely, from lat. 70° N.) are, perhaps, the most dreary and desolate on the face of the globe. Their shores are covered with eternal snows, and the entire surface of their seas with large fields and huge masses of floating ice, in perpetual motion, and whose constant and tremendous collisions are attended with the most appalling sounds. Dense fogs, violent storms, and endless nights add to the horrors of the scene. There is but one month in the year (July) in which snow does not fall. The Arctic Ocean freezes even in summer; and, during the eight winter months, a continuous body of ice extends in every direction from the pole, filling the area of a circle of between 3000 and 4000 miles in diameter. Some of the masses of ice that line the shores of this ocean, extend many miles in length, and present sea-fronts of 200 feet in height; while fields of ice, 20 or 30 miles in diameter, and from 10 to 40 feet in thickness, are frequent, and sometimes extend over 100 miles, so closely packed together, that no opening is left between them. They are also often found to have a violent rotary motion, by which they are dashed against one another with tremendous force. The icebergs, of which vast numbers are seen floating about, vary from a few yards to miles in circumference, and rise to several hundreds of feet in height. The ice in these regions is very transparent and compact, and remarkable for the variety and beauty of its tints. The water of the Arctic Ocean is extremely pure, shells being distinctly visible at a depth of 30 fathoms. The pressure of its water, at a depth of 1½ mile, was found to be 2809 pounds on a square inch of surface. In the year 1848, Captain Roys, of the United States whale-ship Superior, by penetrating through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Ocean, opened a new field to the whale-fishers. Captain Roys filled his ship in a few weeks, and his success led more than 300 American whale-ships to follow his example in the two following years. These vessels procured oil of the value of $17,412,453. In the same year, Dr. Rae explored Boothia Inlet, and found that Wollaston and Victoria Land were continuous for 1100 miles, and that they were separated from North Somerset and Boothia by a strait. An expedition, sent out from New York under the patronage of Henry Grinnell, Esq., in 1850–1, in search of Sir John Franklin, was imbedded in a mass of ice for 8 months, and drifted about with it, a mere inert body. Captain De Haven, of the United States navy, who commanded this expedition, discovered and named Maury's Channel, leading W. from Wellington Channel, and between Cornwallis and Hamilton's Islands. North of these he discovered and named Grinnell's Land, above lat. 76° N., and W. of the 92d degree of longitude. Through Maury's Channel, it is the intention of the second Grinnell expedition, now (1854) to seek the supposed open polar sea. Dr. Kane, surgeon of the former expedition, and author of a very interesting narrative of its proceedings, gives positive facts in proof of the formation of icebergs, by the breaking off of glaciers projecting over the sea. The second Grinnell expedition was sent out in 1853. Mr. Kennedy's expedition, also in search of Sir John Franklin, which left England in 1851, discovered a passage from Regent's Inlet into Victoria Channel. Another expedition, in 1852, on the same errand, under Commander Inglefield, surveyed for the first time the coast N. of Cape Parry, and on the same shore. Speaking of the larger icebergs in the seas on both sides of Greenland, Dr. Rink, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, observes, they rise above the surface of the sea to the height of from 100 to 150 feet and upwards, and some are 4000 feet in circumference. The part above can scarcely be considered more than one-eighth of that below the surface of the water, so that the cubic contents of such an iceberg may amount to about 68,000,000 cubic yards. All agree that the icebergs of these arctic seas are originally formed on terra firma from the snow and rains, which are never able to reach the ocean in a fluid state; but which, in the course of years, are transformed into masses of ice, and are then, through some physical agency, thrust forward into the sea. The same authority says the principal ice-friths are those of Jacob's Haven, Tossukatek, Karisk, Kanyeidbursoak, and of Upernivik—all on the W. side of Greenland, and between 69° and 73° N. lat. Most icebergs, says a commentator on Dr. Rink, are 1600 feet thick, and draw more than 1200 feet water. Captain Ross measured one, the summit of which was 325 feet above water.

ARCUEIL, ar'kuĭ', a village of France, department of Seine, 3 miles S. of Paris, on the railway from Paris to Sceaux. Pop. (1852) 3071. A fine aqueduct, constructed by Mary de Medicis, conveys water from Rungis to Paris. There is also the remains of a Roman aqueduct.

ARCY-SUR-CURE, ar'see'sür kür, a village of France, department of Yonne, 14 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1425. Near it are stalactitic caverns of great beauty.

ARD, LOCH, lok ard, a small and fine lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Aberfoyle, and one of the sources of the river Forth.

ARDABEEL or ARDABIL, ar-da-beel', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the Kara-soo, 90 miles E. by N. of Tabreez. The houses are mean and small, built of mud or bricks, and surrounded by a mud-wall. The fortress is built in the European style.

ARDAGH, ar'dâh, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Longford.

ARDAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

ARDAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

ARDAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

ARDAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ARDALES, ar-dâ'lès, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2890, employed entirely in agriculture. This vicinity was devastated by destructive storms in 1836 and 1840.

ARDARA, ar-dâr'ra, a town of Ireland, co. of Ulster, 15 miles N.W. of Donegal, head of Lochrus Bay. Pop. 603.

ARDATOV, ar-dâ-tov', a town of Russia, government of Simbeersk, on the Alateer, (Alatyr,) 14 miles W. of Alateer. Pop. 3872. It has two cathedrals.

ARDATOV, a town of Russia, 8 miles S.W. of Nizhnee Novgorod.

ARDBRACCAN, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Meath, 2½ miles W. of Navan, and formerly a bishop's see.

ARDCHATTAN, ard-kat'tan, a district of Argyleshire, Scotland, consisting of the united parishes of Ardchattan and Muckairn.

ARDCLACH, ard'klăk, a parish of Scotland, co. of Nairn.

ARDEA, ar-dâ'â, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S. of Rome, and 3 miles from the Mediterranean. This ruined capital of the ancient *Rutuli,* having only 100 inhabitants, occupies the rock on which stood its ancient citadel, and where some Cyclopean remains are still traceable.

ARDEBYL, a town of Persia. See ARDABEEL.

ARDÈCHE, ar'daish' or ar'dèsh', a river of France, the largest stream in the department to which it gives its name. Its source is among the mountains of Cévennes; and, after a course of 45 miles, falls into the Rhone about a mile from Pont St. Esprit. It is navigable only 5 miles from its mouth. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the scenery on the Ardèche in the earlier part of its course. In the lower part it plunges over a precipice, called Ray-Pic, which is almost perpendicular, and is above 100 feet high. Below this cataract is the Bridge of Arc, justly regarded as one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in France.

ARDÈCHE, a department in the S.E. of France, between the departments of Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozère, and Haute-Loire. Area, 2,110 square miles. Pop. (1852) 386,505. The whole department is of a mountainous character. Numerous volcanoes must have been in active operation throughout the department at no very remote geological period. Several of the craters still exhale mephitic vapors, and warm springs issue from their sides. The streams are the Ardèche, the Erieux, and the Doux. They have all

an R. course, and belong to the basin of the Rhone. Among the mountains various metals have been found—silver, (a mine of which gives its name to the town of Argentière,) antimony, several mines of lead, and iron, which is now extensively wrought, and, in connection with the limestone and valuable coalfields of Ardèche, supplies blast-furnaces and forges, which rank as the most important work of the kind in France. The prevalence of basalt makes it the chief building-stone in the district, but the calcareous rocks contain good marble, which is extensively quarried. The most valuable tree is the Spanish chestnut, which covers extensive tracts, and yields excellent chestnuts, known in commerce as the chestnuts of Lyons. The annual produce is estimated at 400,000 bushels. In the S., both the fig and olive thrive; and the whole department abounds with mulberry-trees, which supply food for silk-worms, the rearing of which is carried on to a great extent. The vineyards are numerous, and a large quantity of wine is produced. Agriculture has its chief seat in the S. in the extensive valley of Ardèche; and in the N., in the valley of Erieux. Along the valley of the Rhone are rich pastures, covered with cattle and sheep. The department is divided into the Arrondissements of Privas, Largentière, and Tournon. Previous to 1790, this territory formed a portion of Vivarais, a dependence of Languedoc. Capital, Privas.

ARDEE', (*Atherdee*, "town on the Dee,") a municipal borough, town, and parish of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the Dee, 12 miles N.W. of Drogheda. Pop. of town, 3679. It consists mostly of wretched cabins, but has some good houses, with two old castles, one now a court-house, a church of the thirteenth century, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, union work-house, a savings bank, dispensary, and several schools; and at one end of the town is a remarkable mound called the castle-guard.

ARDEKOO or ARDEKU, ar'de-koo', written also ARDEKAN, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, two days' journey N.W. of Yezd. It has 1000 houses, and a good bazaar.

ARDELAN, ar-deh-lân', a district of Persia, in Koordistan, forming a part of the province of Irak-Ajemee. Chief towns, Sinna and Kermanshah.

ARDEN, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ARDEN, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

ARDENNES or ARDEN, ar'dên* or ar-dên', FOREST OF, (anc. *Arduenna Sylva.*) This region, familiar to the readers of Shakspeare, is a vast system of heights and forests, embracing a part of Belgium, the grand-duchy of Lower Rhine, and the N. of France; extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle. The Ardennes of Cæsar's time extended to the Rhine, and consisted of an immense forest. At present the name is confined to the chain of wooded heights, which, extending N.W. to S.E. on each side of the Meuse, in the N. of the department of Ardennes, descend between Sainte Menehould and Luxembourg, and are finally lost in the plains of the ancient Champagne.

ARDENNES, a frontier department in the N.E. of France, formed of the N. part of the old province of Champagne, and a small part of the provinces of Picardie and Flandre, named from the mountains and wooded country of which it forms a part, having N. the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, W. the department of Aisne, S. Marne, and E. Meuse. Area, 1955 square miles. Pop. (1852) 331,129. Rivers, the Meuse and its affluents, the Bar, the Vence, and Sermone; the Aisne, and its affluents, the Aire, the Vaux, and the Retourne. The climate is generally cold and humid; the soil mountainous, and much wooded in the N. The department contains numerous iron-mines, slate and marble quarries, potter's clay, and sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys of the Aisne; cider and beer are made, with a little wine. Industry is very active in ironware. It has royal manufactories of fire-arms, and metallic wares generally; earthenware, glass, marble goods, woollen cloths, shawls, clockworks, and chemical products. Trade is carried on in the agricultural and manufactured articles of the department. The Meuse, the Aisne, and the Canal of Ardennes, which connects the two rivers, furnishing great facilities for intercommunication. Ardennes is divided into the arrondissements of Mézières, Rethel, Bocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, its chief towns. Capital, Mézières.

ARDENTES SAN MARTIN, ar'dênt' sân^g mar'tân', a commune and village of France, department of Indre, on the left bank of the Indre, 6 miles, S.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 2000. It has important manufactures of scythes and tools.

* "And ARDENNES waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."—*Byron.*

In the works of some of the poets, this name is spelled *Arden*, in which case it is invariably to be accentuated on the first syllable

"Beyond old ARDEN, in his sister's home"—

"The warrior who from ARDEN's fated fount
Drank of the bitter waters of aversion."
SOUTHEY's *Joan of Arc*, books i. and iv.

ARDENTES ST. VINCENT, ar'dênt' sân^g vân^s'sân', a town of France, on the right bank of the Indre, 5½ miles S.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 2480.

ARDERSEIR, ar'der-seer', a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

ARDES, and, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couza, 10 miles S.W. of Issoire. Pop. 1793.

ARDESE, ar-dâ'sa, a large village of Venetian Lombardy, 18 miles N.N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2118.

ARDESIO, ar-dâ'se-o, an ancient village of Lombardy, province of Bergamo. Pop. 1800. It has extensive marble quarries.

ARDESTAN or ARDISTAN, ar'de-stân', a town of Persia, 86 miles N.E. of Ispahan.

ARD'KERT', a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 4 miles N.W. of Tralee.

ARDFIN'NAN, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 6½ miles S.W. of Clonmel. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Prince John in 1184.

ARDGLASS', a seaport town and parish of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles S.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. of town, 1066. It stands on elevated ground, between two hills, and has many new residences frequented by visitors in the bathing season. It is the centre of the Irish fishseiss on this line of the coast, and from 300 to 400 vessels from various parts of England and Ireland are frequently in the harbor at one time. Several vessels ply between Ardglass and the Isle of Man. The pier has a light-house. A castellated mansion of the chief proprietor is erected on a range of what were formerly spacious warehouses. This town enjoyed a flourishing commerce during the Lancastrian dynasty.

ARDILLATS, LES, lâze ar'dee'yâ', a village of France, department of Rhône, arrondissement of Villefranche. Pop. of commune, 1112.

ARDINGLEY, ar'ding-le, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ARDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ARDISH or ARJISH. See ARELAT.

ARD'KEEN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

ARD'KILL', a parish of Ireland, co of Kildare.

ARDLEIGH, ard'lee, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ARDLEY (or AUDLEY) STREET'TON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ARDMA'LE, ard'mâle', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

ARDMORE,' a maritime town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, on Ardmore Head, 4 miles N.E. of Youghal. There is here a greatly venerated stone, bearing the name of St. Declan, reputed in early Christian times to have founded a monastery here.

ARDMORE HEAD, a promontory on the S. coast of Ireland, co. of Waterford. Lat. 51° 52′ N., lon. 7° 40′ W.

ARDMULCHAN, ard-mul'kan, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ARDNAGEEHY, ard'na-ghee'hee, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

ARD'NAGLASS' BAY, an inlet on the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo. It extends inland for 6 miles, with an average breadth of 2 miles. It receives the Owen beg River, and at its head is the town of Ballysadore.

ARDNAMURCHAN, ard-na-mur'kan, a very extensive parish of Scotland, cos. of Inverness and Argyle.

ARDNAMURCHAN, POINT OF, a cape or headland in Scotland, the westernmost point of the mainland of Britain A light-house has been recently erected here. Lat. 56° 43′ 45″ N., lon. 6° 13′ 30″ W.

ARD'NAREE', in Ireland, co. of Mayo, is that part of the town of Ballina E. of the river Moy. See BALLINA.

ARDNURCHER, ard'nur'ker, or HORSELEAP, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Westmeath, and King's cos.

ARDOCH, ar'doK, or BRACO, bra'ko, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S.S.W. of Muthill, near which are traces of a Roman camp, supposed to be the most perfect existing in Britain.

ARDORE, ar-do'ra, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., near the Mediterranean, 7 miles S.S.W. of Gerace. Pop. 2959.

ARDOYE, ar'dwâ', a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 16 miles S. W. of Bruges. Pop. (with commune) 7400, engaged in linen bleaching, brewing, and manufactures of wax and tallow candles.

ARDOYNE, ar-doin', a parish of Ireland, cos. of Wicklow and Carlow.

ARD'PAT'RICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

ARD'QUIN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

ARDRAH, ar'drah, or AZEM, a town of Africa, capital of a province of the same name, kingdom of Dahomey, lat. 6° 35′ N., lon. 3° 42′ E., about 20 miles from the sea-coast, on the shores of a lake. Pop. 10,000.

ARDRAHAN, ar'drâh'han, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

ARDREA or ARDREE, ard'ree', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co.

ARDREA or ARDREE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare.

ARDRES, ard'r, a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the railway from Calais to Paris, 10 miles S.E. of Calais. Pop. 1129. Near this was held, in 1520, the celebrated interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France.

ARDRISTAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Carlow.

ARDROSSAN, ard-ros'san, a seaport town and parish of Scotland, co., and 16 miles N.W. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. It is now a fashionable bathing-place, with good hotels and handsome villas; and it communicates by a branch railway with the Glasgow and Ayr lines at Kilwinning, and by steam-packets with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool. The harbor, formed at an immense expense by the late Earl of Eglintoun, is sheltered by a pier and Horse Island, and has a light-house on the N.E. of the Breakwater, with a fixed light. Lat. 55° 38′ 27″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ 28″ W. Export of coal from this port has been rapidly increasing. Pop. of town in 1851, 2677.

ARDSALLAGH, ard'sal'lah, or ARDSALLA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ARDSKEAGH, ard'skā', a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

ARDSLEY, ardz'lee, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ARDSLEY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ARDSLEY, WEST, or WOODKIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ARDSTRAW, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart, (See NEWTOWN-STEWART,) and villages of Ardstraw and Douglas Bridge.

ARDTREA or ARTREA, art-ree', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Tyrone and Londonderry.

ARDVAR, LOCH, lok ard-var', an arm of the sea in Scotland, on the W. coast, co. of Sutherland. Lat. 58° 16′ N.; lon. 5° 4′ W. It is a small, but safe harbor for small vessels.

ARDUENNA SYLVA. See ARDENNES.

ARDWICK, a suburb of Manchester, England, and within the bounds of its borough. The Sheffield Railway joins that of Birmingham in this suburb. Pop. in 1851, 16,777.

ARDZ-ROOM or ARDZ-RUM. See ERZROOM.

AREAS, ā-rā'ās, or SÃO MIGUEL DAS AREAS, sōw'ōn'ge-ghāl' dās ā-rā'as, a small town of Brazil, in the province of São Paulo. 160 miles N.E. of Santos, and 110 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on the confines of the province of that name, and on the road to the city of São Paulo. The principal commerce consists in coffee and fowls. Pop. of town and district, 6000.

AREBO', AR'OBO', or ARBON, ar'bōn', a town of Africa, in Guinea, 30 miles S.W. of Benin, on the river of Formosa, 40 miles from its mouth.

ARECHAVALETA, ā-rā-chā-vā-lā'tā, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa, 27 miles N.E. of Vittoria, on the high road from Madrid to Bayonne. Pop. 2430.

ARECIFE, ā-rā-see'fā, (*i. e.* the "reef,") a seaport town of the Canaries, in the island of Lanzarote, on its S.E. coast, immediately S. of the small but secure port of Naos. Pop. 2500, mostly fishermen. In winter its harbor is resorted to by nearly all the island boats.

ARED, ā'red, EL-AAREDH, ēl-ā'red', JEB'EL ARIDH, ā'rid', or IMAREEYEH, (IMARIYEH,) e-mā-ree'yeh, a mountain range in Arabia, traversing Nedjed from S.W. to N.E. from Mecca to Bassorah, a total distance of upwards of 550 miles.

ARELAS, ARELATE, or ARELATUM. See ARLES.

ARELEY or ARLEY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ARELEY, KING'S, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

AREMBERG-MEPPEN, (ā'rem-bēre' mēp'pen,) DUCHY OF, a political division of Hanover, between Oldenburg and Holland, comprising an area of 740 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by the Ems, and consists chiefly of sandy waters, moors, and heaths. In 1826 it was erected into a duchy, by George IV. of Great Britain. Pop. 49,000.

ARENA, ā-rā'nā a town of Abyssinia, on Howakel Bay, on the W. shore of the Red Sea, 50 miles S.E. of Arkeeko.

ARENA, ā-rā'nā, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Voghera, 18½ miles N.E. of Voghera, with an ancient castle. Pop. 3090.

ARENA, ā-rā'nā, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, II.

ARENA, a-ree'na, a post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on the S. bank of Wisconsin River, about 30 miles W. by N. of Madison.

ARENAC', a new county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Saginaw Bay, contains about 544 square miles. It is drained by Sandy River. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The county is not yet organized, and is attached to Saginaw county for judicial purposes. It is not named in the census of 1850.

ARENACUM. See ARNHEIM.

ARENAS, ā-rā'nās, a Spanish word signifying "sands," the name given to various islands, capes, sand-banks, &c. in different parts of the world.

ARENDAL, ā'ren-dāl', a seaport town of Norway, 86 miles N.E. of Christiansand on the Skager-Rack. Lat. 58° 28′ N.; lon. 8° 32′ E. It lies at the mouth of the Nid River, and is built on rocks projecting out into the commodious haven, formed within the islands Trommöe and Hisröe. The buildings are of wood, clustered in declivities, and scattered up the surrounding heights, one of which is crowned by a handsome church. The town has a commercial and two other schools, a custom-house, and three yards for ship-building. N. of the town are some celebrated iron-mines. Arendal possesses nearly 200 sea-going ships, chiefly employed in exporting timber, and in importing grain and other kinds of food. About 4 miles from the port, on the island of Tornugen, is a fixed light, 130 feet high. Lat. 58° 23′ 2″ N.; lon. 8° 52′ 6″ E. In 1846, the town proper had increased to 3562, including suburbs, 4500.

ARENDONCK, ā'ren-dōnk' a town of Belgium, 29 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3498, employed in stocking and linen weaving, and in distilling.

ARENDSEE, ā'rent-zā', a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2016.

ARENDTS'VILLE, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

ARENSBURG, ā'rens-bōōrg', a seaport town of Russia, government of Livonia, capital of the island of Oesel, on its S. coast, in the Gulf of Riga. It has an active commerce. Its harbor being shallow, vessels anchor at the "Kettle," 5 miles W. of the town, where from 20 to 30 arrive annually, mostly from Lubeck, Sweden, and Holland.

ARENTHON, ā-rōn'tōn', a village of the Sardinian States, in the province of Faucigny.

ARENYS DE MAR, ā-rā-nees' dā mar, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Catalonia, 25 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 4784. With a few manufactories of silk, cotton, hosiery, and lace. Chief exports, wine, timber, and charcoal.

ARENYS DE MUNT, ā-rā-nees' dā moont, a little N. of the foregoing. Pop. 1233.

ARENZANO, ā-rēn-zā'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 15 miles W. of Genoa. Pop. 3250.

ARENZ'VILLE, a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, on Indian Creek, about 48 miles W. from Springfield.

AREQUIPA, ā-rā-kee'pā, the most S. department of Peru, extending along the Pacific, between lat. 15° and 21° S., and lon. 69° and 75° W., having on the E. and S. Bolivia. Pop. in 1850, 119,337.

AREQUIPA, a city of Peru, capital of the department of the same name, 450 miles S.E. of Lima, and about 40 miles from the shores of the Pacific. Lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 72° 20′ W. It is finely situated, 7850 feet above the sea level, on the plain of Quilca, on the river Chili, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It enjoys a delightful climate, and is esteemed one of the best built and most beautiful towns of South America. It has a square ornamented with an elegant bronze fountain, a cathedral, several churches, 3 nunneries, 5 convents, a college, and a hospital. The houses and public edifices are all of stone, generally only of one floor, with thick walls and vaulted roofs, to resist the shocks of earthquakes, which are frequent here, and so destructive as to have laid the city in ruins on four different occasions, besides the damage done by less violent convulsions. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, and gold and silver tissue, with an active and flourishing trade. In the neighborhood are several gold and silver mines, and the district round the town is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. about 35,000.

AREQUIPA, VOLCANO OF, the most celebrated volcano of the Andes next to Cotopaxi, in Peru, about 14 miles E. of Arequipa. Height, 20,300 feet, for the upper 500 of which it is commonly covered with snow. It forms a regular cone truncated at the summit, and has a deep crater from which ashes and vapor continually issue.

ARES, ā'rēs, a seaport town of Spain, 9 miles N.E. of Coruna, with ruins of extensive fortifications. Pop. 1850.

AR'ETHUSA, a celebrated fountain of Sicily, in the city of Syracuse. It springs from the earth under a natural arch in the rock within a short distance from the sea, from which it is separated by the city wall only. The water described by the ancient writers as pure and sweet, is now brackish from the sea having found access to it.

ARETTE, ā'rēt', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, canton of Aramitz. Pop. 1172.

AREVALO, ā-rā-vā'lo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 28 miles N. of Avila, on the Adaja, with remains of ancient fortifications. Pop. 2201.

AREZZO, ā-rēt'so, (anc. *Arretium*,) a city of Italy, Tuscany, capital of the province of its own name, on the Chiana, an affluent of the Arno, 38 miles S.E. of Florence. Pop. 11,716. Its walls are evidently Etruscan, and it abounds in architectural remains of the middle ages; but except the ruins of an amphitheatre, its Roman antiquities are scanty. Chief edifices, a cathedral, and several other churches rich in works of art; the famous *loggia* of Vasari, in the principal square, comprising a theatre, custom-house, town-hall, hospital, a museum, a library, and the house in which Petrarch was born, July 20, 1304. Ancient

Arretium was famous for its manufacture of terra-cotta vases; the principal manufactures of modern Arezzo are woollen stuffs and pins. The city is celebrated for the great number of eminent men who were born in it; among whom may be mentioned Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, Guido the inventor of musical notation, and the physiologist Redi. Michael Angelo was born in its immediate vicinity, in 1474.

ARGA, ar'gâ, a river of Spain, in Navarre, rising in the Pyrenees, falls into the Aragon. Total course, 60 miles.

ARGÆUS (ar-jee'us) MOUNT, (Turk. *Arjish-Dagh*, ar-jeesh'-dâo, or *Erejish* or *Erjish-Dagh*, er-jeesh'-dâo,) the loftiest mountain of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, about 12 miles S. of Kaïsareyeh. Circumference, about 60 miles; area, 300 square miles; and height, 13,100 feet. It is isolated, except on the S.E. side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus chain. Its flanks are studded all round with volcanic cones. The lower line of perpetual snow is elevated 10,700 feet.

ARGAM or ERGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ARGAMASILLA DE ALBA, ar-gâ-mâ-seel'yâ dâ âl'bâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 84 miles S.S.E. of Madrid, on the Guadiana. Pop. 1600.

ARGAMASILLA DE CALATRAVA, ar-gâ-mâ-seel'yâ dâ kâ-lâ-trâ'vâ, a town of Spain, 13 miles S. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2020.

ARGANA MADEN. See ARGHANA MADEN.

ARGANDA DEL REY, ar-gân'dâ dêl râ'e, a town of Spain, 16 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2772. An elegant iron bridge over the Jarama, W. of the town, was opened in October, 1843.

ARGANIL, ar-gâ-neel', a town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of the comarca, 28 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1675.

AR'GAUM', a village of Central India, Berar dominions, 38 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor. Here the troops under the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) totally defeated the Nagpoor forces, November 28, 1803.

ARGEL, *ARGELINO*. See ALGIERS.

ARGELÈS, arzh'lès' or ar'zhęh-lès', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées on the Gave d'Azun, 17 miles S.S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. (1851) 1589.

ARGELÈS, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 miles S. of Perpignan. Pop. 2325. Formerly a fortified town.

ARGENS, ar'zhôns', a river of France, with three different sources. Course, about 60 miles, falls into the Mediterranean about 2½ miles S.W. of Fréjus.

ARGENTA, ar-jên'tâ, a town of Italy, pontifical states, 18 miles S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 2600.

ARGENTAN, ar'zhôn-ton', (L. *Argenuæ* and *Argentonium Castrum*,) a town of France, department of Orne, capital of the arrondissement, 22 miles N.N.W. of Alençon. Pop. (1852) 5673. It is well built and clean, and has manufactures of linens and lace called *point d'Argentan*, with bleaching grounds and tanneries.

ARGENTARIA. See ARGENTIERA.

ARGENTARO, ar-jên-tâ'ro, or ERGISOO-TAGH, eg're-soo'tâg, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, one of the highest of the Balkan range between Servia and Macedonia.

ARGENTARO, (ar-jên-tâ'ro,) MOUNT, a mountain promontory, Western Italy, projecting into the Mediterranean at the S. extremity of Tuscany, immediately W. of Orbitello. Lat. 42° 24′ N.; lon. 11° 10′ E.; culminating point, *la Cima delle tre Croci*, 1700 feet in elevation.

ARGENTAT, ar'zhôn'tâ', a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne. Pop. (1851) 3535.

ARGENTEAU, ar'zhôn'tô', a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, 6 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 800.

ARGENTEUIL, ar'zhôn'tul', (L. *Argentolium*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles N.E. of Versailles. Pop. (1852) 4767. It was to a monastery in this town that Heloise retired in 1120, after the misfortunes of Abelard.

ARGENTIERA, ar-jên-te-â'râ, ARGENTARIA, ar-jên-tâ-reeâ, or KHIMOLI, kee'mo-lee, (anc. *Cimolis* or *Cimolus*, and *Echinadsa*, or the isle of vipers,) an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 36° 49′ 3″ N.; lon. 24° 33′ 5″ E. It is about 18 miles in circumference, and of volcanic formation.

ARGENTIÈRE, ar'zhôn'te-air', or L'ARGENTIÈRE, lar'zhôn'te-air', a commune and village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles S.E. of Briançon, on the right bank of the Durance. Pop. 1283.

ARGENTIERE, COL D', kol dar'zhôn'te-air', a mountain pass, Maritime Alps, on the road from Barcelonnette to Coni, 7200 feet above the sea level. Lat. 44° 27′ N.; lon. 6° 55′ E.

ARGENTINA, ar-hên-tee'nâ, a small port and settlement of La Plata, at the head of Blanco Bay, 390 miles S.S.W. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 38° 20′ S.; lon. 62° 10′ W.

ARGENTINE (ar'jen-teen) REPUBLIC, (Sp. *Republica Argentina*, râ-poob'le-kâ ar-hên-tee'nâ',) South America. See PLATA.

ARGENTINE, ar'jen-tine, a post-township in the S. part of Genesee co., Michigan, about 55 miles N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 436.

ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE, ar'zhôn'ton'-sür-kruz, (anc. *Argentomagus*,) a town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuze, 17 miles S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. (1851) 5832. It has ruins of an ancient castle, and manufactories of woollen cloths.

ARGENTORATUM. See STRASBOURG.

ARGENTRÉ, ar'zhôn'trâ', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.S.E. of Vitré. Pop. 2163.

ARGENTRÉ SOUS LAVAL, ar'zhôn'trâ' soo lâ'vâl', a village of France, department of Mayenne, 6 miles E. of Laval. Pop. (1851) 1702.

ARGHANA-MADEN, ar'gâ-nâ'-mâ'den, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 88 miles N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 4000. It has some copper-mines. (*maden* signifies "mines,") but charcoal has to be brought from a distance for smelting the ore, the coal of its vicinity being of very inferior quality.

ARGHURI. See ARGOOREE.

ARGIGO. See ARKEEKO.

ARGISH. See AKHLAT.

ARGIRO-KASTRO. See ARGYRO-CASTRO.

AR'GO, (anc. *Gaugodes* or *Gora?*) an island in the Nile, Nubia, between lat. 19° 10′ and 19° 32′ N. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

AR'GO, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia, 120 miles N. of Milledgeville.

ARGO, a small post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, 200 miles N. from Springfield, and 6 miles R. from the Mississippi River.

ARGO, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 60 miles S.E. from Jefferson City.

ARGO, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

AR'GOL', a village of France, department of Finistère, 11 miles N.W. of Chateaulin.

ARGOL, a hamlet of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest, with a small harbor on the German Ocean.

ARGOL, a commune and town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, with ruins of an ancient castle.

AR'GOLIS, a department of the kingdom of Greece, Morea, forming a small part of the ancient *Argolis*, and extending along the N. shore of the gulf of the same name.

ARGONNE, (ar'gonn',) FOREST OF, the former name of a country of France, departments of Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau still partly covered with wood, extending from Toul to Mézières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and Meuse.

AR'GOON' or ARGUN, a river in the Russian dominions, government of Irkootsk, rises in a lake in Chinese Tartary, and flowing from S. to N., separates the Russian and Chinese Empires, and joins the Shilka to form the Amoor. ARGOONSK is a palisaded fort of Russia, government of Irkootsk, on the left bank of the Argoon, in lat. 51° 51′ N., lon. 119° 50′ E.

ARGOON or ARGUN, a river in the Russian dominions, Circassia, district of Tchetchentsi, rises in the Caucasus, flows N.N.E., and joins the Terek, in lon. 46° 10′ E.

ARGOOREE or ARGURI, ar-goo'ree, a village of Russian Armenia, 186 miles S. of Tiflis, on the level ground at the end of the great chasm on the N.E. slope of Mount Ararat, about 5400 feet above the sea. This was formerly one of the largest and most beautiful villages in Armenia. On July 2, 1840, an eruption of Ararat overwhelmed, in one common destruction, the village of Argooree, and the monastery and chapel of St. James, with their inhabitants and inmates, consisting of 1600 Armenians, 400 Koordish servants, and 8 monks. Only 114 individuals escaped, who were engaged in the field, and otherwise at a distance from the scene of the calamity. Since the eruption, the wells of the village have given forth discolored water of a sulphurous taste.

ARGOS, ar'gos, a town of Greece, department of Argolis, 60 miles N.N.W. of Nauplia, near the head of its gulf, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Corinth. Pop. about 8000. It is considered the most ancient city of Greece, and was long the capital of Argolis. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was killed in its streets 272 B.C. The ruins of *Argos Amphilochicum*, Acarnania, exist at the S.E. corner of the Gulf of Arta, 15 miles E.S.E. of Vonitza.

ARGOSTOLI, ar-gos'to-le, a seaport town, Ionian Islands, capital of the island of Cephalonia, on its S.W. side, with an excellent port in the Gulf of Argostoli. Lat. 38° 10′ N.; lon. 19° 59′ 59″ E. Pop. 8000. "The improvements of Colonel Napier have given to this town the air of an English watering-place." It is the residence of the British governor and Greek bishop, and is the seat of justice of the island.

AR'GOSVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York, 46 miles W. from Albany.

ARGOUGES, ar'goozh', a town of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Avranches. Pop. of comm., 1576.

ARGOUN. See ARGOON.

ARGOVIE or ARGOVIA. See AARGAU.

ARGUENON, ar'gah-nôn', a river of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, passes Jugon, and falls into the English Channel at the port of Guildo, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Malo, navigable with the tide to Plancoët, 4 miles from its mouth.

ARGUIN, ar-goo-een' or ar-gween', an island off the W. of Africa, 25 miles S.E. of Cape Blanco, and about 8 miles

from the shore. Lat. 20° 27′ N.; lon. 16° 37′ W. It is from 30 to 40 miles long and 1 mile broad. The island is formed of a white rock covered with shifting sand; it produces no wood, but has abundance of excellent water. The dangerous bank of Arguin extends N. to S. through 1½ degrees of latitude from near Cape Blanco to Cape Mirik.

ARGUIN, a town of Western Africa, on the coast S.E. of Cape Blanco, with large markets in June and December.

ARGUN. See ARGOON.

ARGURI. See ARGOOREE.

ARGUS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

ARGYLE or ARGYLL, ar-ghile′, a maritime county of Scotland, on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having on the N., Inverness-shire, E., the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and W. and S. sides, the Atlantic and Irish Channel. It includes the islands of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. Area, about 3180 square miles, of which 2735 belong to the mainland, and 1063 to the islands. Pop., in 1851, 89,298. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, and 1,524,000 acres unprofitable; of the remainder, 308,000 acres are under culture, and 600,000 acres uncultivated. Loch Awe is in this county, and the total area of fresh water is estimated at 52,000 acres. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to Southern markets. Manufactures unimportant; but steam navigation has lately given impulse to all branches of industry. Chief towns, Inveraray, Campbelton, and Oban. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Argyle gives the title of duke to the head of the Campbell family.

ARGYLE, ar-ghile′, a county of New South Wales, between lat. 34° and 35° S., and lon. 149° and 150° E., enclosed by the counties of Camden, Georgiana, St. Vincent, King, and Murray. Its rivers are affluents of the Warragamba. It sends 1 member to the legislative council. Pop. 5000.

ARGYLE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 90 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 338.

ARGYLE, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, on Moseskill Creek, 45 miles N. from Albany. Pop. 3274. It has an academy.

ARGYLE, a post-village in Cumberland co., North Carolina, 74 miles S.S.W. from Raleigh.

ARGYLE, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

ARGYLE, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois, 92 miles N.W. from Springfield.

ARGYLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

ARGYLE, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, on the Wassemon river, about 45 miles N.E. from Galena.

ARGYRO-CASTRO, ar′ghe-ro kăs′tro, (modern Greek *Argurô-kăs-tron*; Turk., *Ergree Kastree*,) a town of Albania, sanjak Delvino, on the Deropuli, a tributary of the Voyussa, 47 miles N.W. of Yanina. Pop. estimated at from 4000 to 9000, comprising 2000 Albanian and 200 Greek families. It is picturesquely situated, and has many mosques, a castle (the residence of its governor,) and a good bazaar.

ARIA, the ancient name of eastern provinces of Persia. See PERSIA.

ARIANO, ä-re-ä′no, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, province of Principato-Ultra, capital of district, in the Apennines, 17 miles of E. Benevento. Pop. 11,718. It has a mountain fortress, a cathedral, a diocesan school, manufactures of earthenware, and an export trade in wine, and in butter, preserved in hollow cheese rinds.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 25 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 2003.

ARICA, ä-ree′kä, a maritime town of Peru, capital of a district of its own name, 200 miles S.S.E. from Arequipa. Lat. 18° 28′ 1″ S.; lon. 70° 24′ W. It was formerly a much more important place than now, being the port from which the produce of the celebrated mines of Potosi were shipped. It has manufactures of glass beads, and is the principal port through which the foreign business is carried on with Bolivia. The district is about 480 miles long, and averages about 40 miles in breadth. Pop. of the town, though once estimated at 30,000, is now only about 3500.

ARICATI. See ARACATI.

ARICHAT, ä-re-shät′, a flourishing seaport of the Cape Breton Islands, about lat. 45° 28′ N.; lon. 61° 3′ W. It contains several considerable establishments for carrying on the fishery. Pop. 2000.

ARID, ä′rid, a small island in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 46° 55′ S.; lon. 47° 30′ E.

ARIÈGE, ä′re-aish′, a river of France, rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, traverses the department of Ariège, and Haute-Garonne, passes Ax, Tarascon, Foix, Varilles, Pamiers, Saverdun, and Cintegabelle, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Garonne on the right.

ARIÈGE, a department in the S. of France, having S. the Pyrenees and Spain; W., Haute-Garonne; N.E., Aude; and S.E., Pyrénées-Orientales. Area, 1788 square miles. Pop. (1852) 267,435. Two-thirds of the province is covered with mountains, which rise from N. to S., and reach their greatest elevation on the extreme frontier in the Pyrenees. The principal summit is Montcalm, 10,611 feet high. The various branches, stretching from E. to W., separate the department into two vallies; the one watered by the Ariège, and the other by the Salat, both navigable. In the N. the climate is mild and temperate; but in S. the heat is oppressive in summer, and the cold extreme in winter. The higher lands in the S. furnish principally wood and pasturage, with some medicinal plants; the lower are remarkable for their fertility. The vine is cultivated up to the middle of the higher mountains. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. The staple trade of the department is in iron, the principal mines of which are in the Vicdessos, and supply nearly 60 furnaces in this department alone. Lead and copper are procured in various places; also small quantities of silver. Marble, jaspar, gypsum, slates, and coal are worked. Chief commerce in iron, wood for building, grain, and cheese; and manufactures of steel wares, paper, cotton, and woollen cloth. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Foix, Pamiers, and St-Girons.

ARIEL, ä′re-el, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

ARIELLI, ä-re-el′lee, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 9 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 1400.

ARIENZO, ä-re-en′zo, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 18 miles N.E. of Naples, on Mount Tifati, between Naples and Benevento. It has 7 parish churches, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. Pop. between 10,000 and 11,000.

ARIETTA, a township of Hamilton co., New York. Pop. 108.

ARIGAL, ä′re-gäl, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, 7½ miles E. of Guidore Bay. Height, 2462 feet.

ARIG′NA, a coal and iron district in Ireland, in the N. of co. of Roscommon, on the stream of the same name.

ARIMINUM, See RIMINI.

ARINOS, ä-ree′noce, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso; rises in the Parecis mountains, takes a N.W. course, and falls into the river Tapajos, an affluent of the Amazon, in lat. 9° 30′ S., lon. 58° 20′ W., after a course of about 700 miles.

ARINTHOD, ä′rănt′to′, an ancient town of France, department of Jura, 19 miles S. of Lons-le-Saulnier, near the Valouze. Pop. (1852) 1426.

ARIPPO, a maritime village of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 25 miles N.N.E. of Calpentyn. It is the residence of government authorities during the pearl-fishing season.

ARISH. See EL ARISH.

ARISPE, ä-ris′pä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the department of Sonora, on the Sonora River, in the Sierra Madre. Pop. variously computed from 3000 to 7600. There are extensive ruins N.W. of the town, and numerous mines in its vicinity.

ARISPE, a post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, about 60 miles N. from Peoria.

ARITH, ä′reet′, a town of Piedmont, in Savoy Proper, near the river Chéran. Pop. 1220.

ARIZA, ä-ree′thä, a town of Spain, 70 miles S.W. of Saragossa.

ARIZE, ä′reez′, or LARIZE, lä′reez′, a river of France, which rises among the mountains of Esplas, a branch of the Pyrenees, and, after a course of about 25 miles, falls into the Garonne, opposite Carbonne, in lat. 43° 5′ N., lon. 1° 20′ E. It traverses Roche-du-Mas, one of the most remarkable caverns of the Pyrenees.

ARIZU or ARITZÚ, ä-rit′soo′, a village in the island of Sardinia, 40 miles N. of Cagliari, on a mountain. Pop. 2200. Chief trade in cattle, cheese, and snow.

ARJA, ar′jä, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 92 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

ARJEPLOG, är′ye-plog′, a town of Swedish Lapland, Pited Lappmark, on the Horn Lake, 175 miles N.N.E. of Umeå.

ARJISH, ar′jeesh′, a river of European Turkey, Wallachia, rises in the East Carpathian Mountains, and joins the Danube 42 miles S.S.E. of Bucharest, after a S. eastward course of 150 miles.

ARJISH, a town on the above river, 90 miles N.W. of Bucharest, with a rich convent, many churches, and a fortress.

ARJISH or ERJISH. See ARGÆUS.

ARJONA, ar-ho′nä, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 15 miles N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 3598.

ARJONILLA ar-ho-neel′yä, is a market-town of Spain, 5 miles N.W. of Arjona. Pop. 2398.

ARJUSANK, är′zhü′sŏnk′, a village of France, department of Landes, 18 miles N.W. of Mont de Marsan. Pop. 630.

ARK or ARCH, ark, a small island off Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43° 17′ S.; lon. 147° 19′ E.

AR′KADEL′PHIA, a post-village, capital of Clark county, Arkansas, on the right bank of Washita river, about 75 miles S.W. from Little Rock. It has one newspaper office. Small boats navigate the river above and below this place.

ARKADIA or ARCADIA. See KYPARISSIA.

ARKAN′SAS, (formerly pronounced Ar′kansaw′,) a river of the United States, next to the Missouri, the largest affluent of the Mississippi. Rising in the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary between Utah and the Indian Territory, it pursues an easterly course for several hundred miles. Near the 98th degree of W. longitude, it turns and flows south-eastward to Fort Smith on the western boundary of Arkansas. Continuing in the same general direction, it traverses that State, dividing it into two nearly equal por-

tions, and empties itself itself into the Mississippi in lat. 33° 54′ N.; lon. 91° 10′ W.

The whole length exceeds 2000 miles. The current is not obstructed by considerable falls or rapids. It is navigable by steamboats during nine months of the year for a distance of 800 miles from its mouth. The difference between high and low water in this river is about 25 feet. It is from three-eighths to half a mile wide throughout the last 600 miles of its course. Stone coal is found in many places along its banks between Little Rock and Van Buren. In the former part of its course it flows through sterile plains of great extent, but after entering the State of Arkansas the soil of the regions which it traverses is generally very productive.

ARKANSAS, generally classed as one of the Western States, but having, for the most part, the soil and products of the Southern, is bounded on the N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi River, (which separates it from the States of Tennessee and Mississippi,) S. by Louisiana and Texas, and W. by Texas and Indian Territory. It lies between 33° and 36° 30′ N. lat., and between 89° 45′ and 94° 40′ W. lon.; being about 240 miles in length from N. to S., and 224 in breadth from E. to W.; and including an area of near 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres, only 781,531 of which were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—The eastern part of Arkansas, for about 100 miles back from the Mississippi, is generally a vast plain covered with marshes, swamps, and lagoons, but occasionally interspersed with elevations, (some of which are 30 miles or more in circuit,) which, when the rivers are overflowed, form temporary islands. A plank-road is about to be made through a part of this region. A bill having recently been passed by Congress, giving to the Southern and Western States all the overflowed swamp-lands within their respective limits, the State of Arkansas is now constructing, along the whole eastern boundary, levees of great strength, by means of which extensive tracts, that have hitherto been entirely worthless, will be converted into cultivable land of extraordinary fertility. The Ozark Mountains, which enter the N.W. part of the State, are of uncertain height; they do not, however, exceed 2000 feet, and are generally much below that elevation. These mountains divide the State into two unequal parts, of which the northern has the climate and productions of the Northern States, while the southern portion, in the character of its climate and productions, resembles Mississippi or Louisiana. The Black Hills in the north, and the Washita Hills in the west, near the Washita River, are the only other considerable elevations. The central parts of the State, as well as the regions north of the Ozark Mountains, are broken and undulating.

Minerals.—Arkansas gives indications of considerable affluence in mineral resources, which are principally coal, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and salt. The coal field of Arkansas commences 40 miles above Little Rock, and extends on both sides of the river beyond the western boundary of the State. Cannel, anthracite, and bituminous coal are all found in the State. Gold is said to have been discovered in White county. Near the Hot Springs is a celebrated quarry of oil stone, superior to any thing else of the kind in the known world: the quantity is inexhaustible: there are great varieties, exhibiting all degrees of fineness. According to a writer in De Bow's "Resources of the South and West," there is manganese enough in Arkansas to supply the world; in zinc it excels every State except New Jersey; and has more gypsum than all the other States put together, while it is equally well supplied with marble and salt. The lead ore of this State is said to be particularly rich in silver.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Arkansas has no sea-board, but the Mississippi River (which receives all the waters of this State) coasts the almost entire eastern boundary, and renders it accessible to the sea from many points. Probably no State in the Union is penetrated by so many navigable rivers as Arkansas: owing, however, to the long-continued droughts which prevail in the hot season, none of these streams can be ascended by vessels of any size more than about nine months in the year. The Arkansas is the principal river that passes wholly through the State. It enters the western border from the Indian Territory, and sweeping almost directly through the middle of the State for about 500 miles, (the whole distance navigable for steamboats,) after receiving a number of small tributaries, discharges its waters into the Mississippi. The White River and the St. Francis, with their affluents, drain the N.E. part of Arkansas. They have their sources in Missouri, and their outlet in the Mississippi River. The White River, which debouches by one channel into the Arkansas, and into the Mississippi by the other, is navigable for steamboats 500 miles, the Big Black River for 60, and the St. Francis for 300 miles. The Red River runs through the S.W. angle of the State, and receives some small tributaries within its limits. It is navigable for steamboats beyond Arkansas. The Washita and its numerous affluents drain the southern part of the State. The main stream is navigable for 375 miles, and its tributary, the Saline, for 100 miles. The Bayous Bartholomew, Bœuf, Macon, and Tensas, are all tributaries of the Washita, and have an aggregate of 635 miles of navigable water. They all rise in the S. part of Arkansas, and flow into Louisiana, where they join the Red River. The Little Missouri and Bayou D'Arbonne are western branches of the Arkansas, the former navigable 60, and the latter 50 miles, for light steamboats. There are no considerable lakes in Arkansas.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this head stand prominent the Hot Springs, situated in a county of the same name, about 60 miles S.W. of Little Rock. From a point or ridge of land forming a steep bank from 150 to 200 feet high, projecting over Hot Spring Creek, an affluent of the Washita, more than 100 springs issue, at different elevations and of different temperatures, from 136° to 160° of Fahrenheit. A considerable portion of this bank consists of calcareous deposites, formed from the water as it is exposed to the air. These springs are visited annually by thousands of people. The waters are esteemed particularly beneficial to persons suffering from the chronic effects of mercury; also in rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, &c. &c. Near the top of the bank above alluded to, there is a fine cold spring, so near to the warm springs that a person can put one hand into cold, and the other into hot water at the same time. The creek below the springs is rendered warm enough to bathe in, even in the coldest season. The mountains on the western border of the state abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. There is in Pike county, on the Little Missouri River, a mountain of alabaster, said to be of the finest quality, and white as the driven snow. In the same county also there is a natural bridge, which is regarded as a great curiosity.

Climate.—The climate of the northern and western parts of Arkansas is allied to that of the North-western States, while the southern and eastern portion partakes of that of Louisiana. The lowlands are unhealthy, but the uplands will compare favorably with the most healthful regions of the Western States. According to a meteorological table kept in Pulaski county, near Little Rock, the mean temperature of the year, from the 16th of December, 1850, until the 15th of December, 1851, inclusive, was 62°.66. Mean temperature of the months of December, January, and February, for the years 1849 and 1850, 45°.82. Mean temperature for the corresponding months for the years 1850 and 1851, 44°.52. Mean temperature for the months of June, July, and August for the year 1850, 79°.66. Mean temperature for the corresponding months for the year 1851, 80°.26. There were 47 days during the summer of 1850 when the mercury rose to 90° and upwards; 51 days during the summer of 1851 when the mercury rose to 90° and upwards. The greatest elevation of the mercury, 1850, was the 24th of August, when it rose to 99°. The greatest elevation for 1851 was the 16th of August, when it rose to 99½°. The lowest depression of the mercury during the year 1850 was 8°, on the 8th of December. The lowest depression during the year 1851 was 12°, on the 19th of January. From the 1st of March, 1850, until the 30th of November, 1851, inclusive, there fell in rain and snow 79·66 inches of water, making an average of about 3·79 inches per month, and 45·52 inches in 12 months. The greatest amount of rain during one month was in April, 1850, when there fell 7·93 inches of water; the least that fell in any one month was in September, 1851, when there fell ·02 of an inch.

Soil and Productions.—There is a great variety in the soil of Arkansas; along the river intervals it is of the richest black mould, (yielding from 50 to 80 bushels of Indian corn to the acre,) but much of it unfit for cultivation for want of a system of drainage. On the White and St. Francis Rivers there is some land of especial excellence; while in the country back from the rivers there are some sterile ridges. Grand Prairie, between White and Arkansas Rivers, about 90 miles long and 30 broad, is badly supplied with water, but most of the other prairie lands are well watered. The region N. of the Ozark Mountains, including about two tiers of counties, is well adapted to grazing; it produces also abundance of excellent wheat, and, perhaps, the finest apples in the world. This section of the country is elevated, hilly, or rolling, interspersed with prairies, and abounds with fine springs of excellent water. Grain and stock are the staples. The tops of the hills and mountains are often flat or rolling, and covered with a good soil and a heavy growth of timber. The staple products of Arkansas are Indian corn, cotton, and live stock, and considerable quantities of wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, fruits, garden vegetables, butter, hay, rice, beeswax, and honey, with some rye, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass-seeds, hops, hemp, flax, silk, and maple sugar. There were in Arkansas, in 1850, 17,758 farms, occupying 781,531 acres of improved land, and producing live stock worth $6,647,969; 199,639 bushels of wheat; 8,393,989 of Indian corn; 656,183 of oats; 285,738 of peas and beans; 193,832 of Irish potatoes; 783,149 of sweet potatoes; 63,179 pounds of rice; 218,936 of tobacco; 25,137,600 of cotton; 182,595 of wool; 1,854,239 of butter; 3977 tons of hay; 192,338 pounds of beeswax and

honey; orchard products valued at $40,041; and market vegetables at $17,160.

Forest-Trees.—In Arkansas the bottom lands are generally covered with a heavy growth of cotton-wood, ash, cypress, and gum. The mountains or hilly portions have hickory and the different kinds of oak. Pine is found in considerable abundance on the Arkansas River, near the centre of the state, and from this southward to Red River. Beech is found in great abundance on the St. Francis River. Immense quantities of these different kinds of timber are sent down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. From the latter of a highly intelligent correspondent we extract the following passage:—"The principal forest-trees are the oak, (white,) found in remarkable abundance and of good quality: the other oaks are also abundant and very fine. White oaks, 5 feet in diameter and 60 or 80 feet without a limb, are common. Hickory, ash, black walnut, gum, cherry, pine, red cedar, dogwood, cypress, maple, beech, cotton wood, poplar, sugar-maple in the N. parts; bois d'arc, (pronounced bo-dark,) sassafras, and black locust; all these are found in abundance, and are very valuable. The pecan is included in hickory, and is also very abundant."

Animals.—Arkansas is still the home of many wild animals, and the bear, buffalo, (a few of which are still found in the Mississippi Swamp in Crittenden county,) deer, wolf, catamount, wildcat, beaver, otter, raccoon, and gopher yet infest its forests, prairies, and savannas. The gopher is a little animal found chiefly, it is said, W. of the Mississippi. It is rather larger than a rat, and has pouches on each side of its head and neck, in which it carries out the dirt it makes while excavating its burrow. It is very destructive to trees by gnawing their roots. Of birds there are found wild geese, turkeys, and quails. The streams abound in fish, particularly trout.

Manufactures.—This state is not extensively engaged in manufactures. According to the census of 1850, there were only 271 manufactories producing each $500 and upwards, annually. Of these, 3 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing $16,500 capital, and 13 male and 18 female hands, consuming raw material worth $8975, and producing 81,250 pounds of yarn, valued at $16,637; but no wooden or iron manufactories or distilleries reported. There were also fabricated in 1850 home-made manufactures valued at $646,938, and 51 tanneries, employing $42,100 capital, consuming raw material worth $35,230, and producing leather valued at $78,734.

Internal Improvements.—Arkansas is so well supplied with river navigation, that she will scarcely feel the want of other means of communication till her back country is more settled. However, she too has been seized with the spirit of the age, and though no railroads have actually been commenced, several have been projected, viz. one from Little Rock to Memphis, one to Fulton, and one to Fort Smith. A railroad is also proposed from St. Louis, through Arkansas, to New Orleans.

Commerce.—This state has no foreign commerce, though it has considerable boating trade with New Orleans, engaged in the export of its productions. The rivers of Arkansas afford an interior navigation of more than 3000 miles, bringing a large portion of the state within the reach of navigable waters. It is stated that the White River is more easily navigated than the Ohio; in addition to this, the Arkansas is navigable the entire breadth of the state, the St. Francis for 300, and the Big Black River for 100 miles. The southern and south-western portions of the state may be approached by steamboats through the Red River, the Washita, and their branches. Lumber, cotton, slaughtered animals, and Indian corn are the great articles of export.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in Arkansas 3 colleges, with 150 students, and an income of $3100; 353 public schools, with 8493 pupils, and $43,763 income, of which $8959 were from the public funds, and $1720 from endowments; 93 academies and other schools, with 2407 pupils, and $27,937 income. There were 23,361 pupils attending school during the year, as returned by families. Of 16,935 adults who could not read and write, 116 were free colored persons and 27 foreigners.

Periodicals.—By the census of 1850, 9 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 377,000 copies per annum, were published in Arkansas.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 362 churches in Arkansas, the different sects of Baptists owned 114; the Episcopalians, 2; the Free Church, 1; the Methodists, 168; the Presbyterians, 52; the Roman Catholics, 7; the Union Church, 5; and minor sects, 13.

Public Institutions.—As yet Arkansas has no institutions for the insane, or for the deaf and dumb, or blind. There is at Little Rock one state penitentiary, which has been once or twice burned down by the convicts. According to the census of 1850, Arkansas had one public library, with 250 volumes, and two Sunday-school libraries, with 170 volumes.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for 4 years, and receives a salary of $1800 per annum and the use of a house. The Senate consists of 25 members, elected for 5 years; and the House of Representatives of 75 members, elected for 2 years, both by the people. The members of both these bodies receive $3 per diem during the session, and $3 for every 20 miles travel. The judiciary consists, 1st, of a Supreme Court, composed of a chief justice and two associates, elected by the legislature for 8 years, and receiving a salary of $1800 per annum; and, 2d, of six Circuit Courts, held twice a year in each circuit. The circuit judges are elected by the people for 4 years, and the prosecuting attorney for 2 years. The circuit judges receive $1250 per annum. Arkansas sends two members to the national House of Representatives, and is entitled to four electoral votes for President of the United States. The state debt in 1852 was $1,506,562; school fund, none; annual expenditure, inclusive of debt and schools, $36,000. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1850 was $36,428,675.

Population.—Arkansas had in 1820, 14,273 inhabitants; 30,388 in 1830; 97,574 in 1840; 209,877 in 1850; of whom 85,874 were white males, 76,315 white females; 314 free colored males, 294 free colored females, and 23,658 male, and 23,442 female slaves; in 1854, 253,117, of whom 199,224 were white, and 50,279 slaves, and 614 free colored. There were also, in 1850, 28,416 families, occupying 23,252 dwellings. Representative population, 190,346; pop. to the square mile, 4·02. There occurred in the year ending June 1st, 1850, 3071 deaths, or nearly 15 in every 1000 persons. Of the free population at the last census, 61,289 were born in the State; 99,247 in other States of the Union; 1471 in foreign countries; and 790 whose places of birth were unknown. The number of paupers who received aid in the year ending June 1st, 1850, was 105, of whom 8 were foreigners; of 84 deaf and dumb, 4 were slaves: of 92 blind, 2 were free colored and 13 slaves; of 63 insane, 8 were slaves; of 115 idiotic, 2 were free colored, and 10 slaves. Of the population, 41 were engaged in mining; 26,355 in agriculture; 215 in commerce; 1173 in manufactures; 3 in navigating the ocean; 39 in internal navigation, and 301 in the learned professions.

Counties.—There are in Arkansas 54 counties, viz:—Arkansas, Ashley, Benton, Bradley, Carroll, Chicot, Clark, Conway, Crawford, Crittenden, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Newton, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Francis, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sevier, Union, Van Buren, Washington, Washita, White, and Yell. The three following have been formed since 1850: Calhoun, Columbia, and Sebastian.

Towns.—There are but few large towns in Arkansas. The principal are Little Rock, the capital of the State, with a population, in 1853, of 3000; Van Buren, the most commercial town in the State, with a pop. of 1500; Fort Smith, pop. 1500; Camden, pop. 1400; Batesville, pop. about 1700.

History.—Arkansas was settled by the French at Arkansas Post as early as 1685, and formed a part of the great tract purchased from France in 1803, under the name of Louisiana. It made little progress until after its formation into a territory of the United States in 1819. It became a member of the American Union in 1836.

ARKANSAS, ar-kan'sas, a county in the E.S.E. part of Arkansas, contains 1300 square miles. It is intersected by the river of its own name, and the White River flows along its E. border. The surface is generally level, and about one-third of it is occupied by Grand Prairie, the largest in the State. The soil of this part is fertile, and adapted to corn and cotton. The rivers are navigable by steamboats nearly the whole year. Capital, Arkansas Post. Pop. 3245, of whom 1707 were free, and 1538 slaves.

ARKANSAS POST, a post-village, capital of the above county, is situated on the left bank of Arkansas River, about 50 miles from its mouth, and 117 miles S.E. of Little Rock. It has a landing for steamboats, and contains several stores. It was settled by the French in 1685, and was for many years the depository for all the peltries of this region.

ARKEEKO or ARKIKO, ar-kee'ko, written also ARGEEGO, a seaport town of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, on a bay of the Red Sea, opposite the island of Massowah, lat. 15° 35′ N., lon. 39° 25′ E. It is ill built, and Dr. Beke advises travellers to avoid it, "with all its annoyances and extortions."

AR'KENGARTH-DALE, a parish of England, county of York, North Riding.

AR'KESDEN, a parish of England, county of Essex.

ARKHOURI. See ARGOORE.

AR'KINSKI, a Cossack settlement in Siberia, about 30 miles W. of Okhotsk, on the Okhota.

ARKLOW, ark'lo, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, on the Avoca, 39 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. A bridge of 19 arches here crosses the river, which falls into the sea about 500 yards below the town. Pop. of town in 1851, 2930.

ARKLOW, a barony of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, in Leinster.

sier, including nine parishes. It gives the title of baron to the House of Ormond.

ARKONA or ARCONA, ar-ko'nâ, a promontory on the N. coast of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. There is here a fixed light. Lat. 54° 40′ 9″ N., lon. 13° 26′ 2″ E.

ARK/PORT, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, on the Canisteo River, 246 miles W. by S. of Albany.

ARK/SEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ARKUDI. See ARCHUDI.

ARK/VILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

ARK/WRIGHT, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 18 miles N.E. of Maysville. Pop. 1283.

ARLA, ar'lâ', a town of France, department of Jura, 6 miles N. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1638.

ARLANC or ARLANT, ar'lôn', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 40 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. (1852) 4,288.

ARLANZA, ar-lân'thâ, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising in the Sierra de Neilar, flows, W., and joins the Arlanzon after a course of about 60 miles.

ARLANZON, ar-lân-thôn', a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising in the Sierra Pineda, and flowing S.W., falls into the Pisuerga, after a course of about 70 miles.

ARLBERG, arl'bêrg', or ADLERSBERG, â'dlers-bêrg,' ("eagle's mount,") a branch of the Rhætian Alps, in the W. of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg.

AR/LECDON or AR/LESDON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ARLES, arlz, (Fr. pron. arl; anc. *Arlelas*, *Arelate*, or *Arelatum*,) a city and riverport of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the left bank of the principal branch of the Rhone, where it subdivides to form its delta, and at the head of the canal from Arles to Bouc, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, and 44 miles N.W. of Marseilles. It is enclosed with old walls, and has streets tolerably regular and spacious. Around the Palace Royale, are a series of public buildings, viz: the Hôtel de Ville, containing a public library of 12,000 volumes, the museum, a Gothic monastery, and in the centre is an ancient obelisk, the only one executed out of Egypt. The celebrated statue of the "Venus of Arles" was discovered in the theatre. The other buildings of note are a cathedral of the seventh century, and the church of Notre Dame. Among its numerous Roman antiquities is comprised an amphitheatre, which, both as respects size and magnificence, is supposed to have surpassed that of Nîmes. Arles is the chief place of a sous-préfecture, and has a chamber of commerce, an agricultural society, a college, and a school of hydropathy. The chief manufactures are hats and sausages. Arles enjoys excellent facilities for trade. Its quays are very spacious, and serve as an entrepôt for all the merchandise which passes between Lyons and Marseilles. The great railway which is to pass through Paris, and connect the Mediterranean with the English Channel, has been completed from Marseilles to Arles, while a branch of the same unites the town to Nîmes. In addition to its steam communication on the Rhone, two canals terminate in the town; one connecting it with Durance, and the other with Port de Bouc. Arles is the birth-place of the Emperor Constantine the younger, and it has been the seat of many celebrated ecclesiastical councils. Pop. in 1852, 23,208.

ARLES, CANAL D', kâ'nâl' dsal, a canal of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, commences on the Rhone, at Arles, and extends to Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles. It was constructed to evade the dangerous passage of the Delta of the Rhone.

ARLESHEIM, ar'lęs-hime', a small town of Switzerland, about 5 miles S. of the town of Basel, in a fertile district, on the Birs, 1154 feet above the sea.

ARLES-SUR-TECH, arl'sür'tęsh', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 20 miles S.W. of Perpignan.

ARLEUF, ar'luf', a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Château Chinon. Pop. 3036.

ARLEUX, ar'luh', a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles S. of Douai. Pop. 1721.

ARLEY, ar'lee, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

AR/LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AR/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ARLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ARLINGTON, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 106 miles S.W. of Montpelier. This township contains an abundance of white, gray, and clouded marble, a medicinal spring, and a large cave. Pop. 1084.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

ARLON, ar'lôn', (anc. *Orolaunum*,) a frontier town of Belgium, 16 miles W.N.W. of Luxembourg. Pop. 4193. It has an extensive trade in grain.

ARLSEY, ar'see, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

ARMA, ar'mâ, or SANTIAGO DE ARMA, sân-te-â'go dâ ar'mâ, a town of South America, in New Granada, 220 miles N.N.E. of Popayan, on the Arma, an affluent of the Cauca.

ARMAÇÃO, ar-mâ-sâ'ôn', a town of Brazil, in the province and island of Santa Catharina. Lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 48° 40′ W.

ARMACOLO'LA CREEK, in Georgia, enters the Etowah from the right, near the S.W. corner of Lumpkin county.

ARMADA, ar-mah'dâ, a post-township of Macomb co., Michigan, about 35 miles N. by E. of Detroit. Pop. 1146.

ARMAGH, ar'mâ', an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 512 square miles. Pop. 196,085. Surface mountainous in the S.W., where Slieve-Gallion rises to 1893 feet in height; elsewhere flat or undulating. Chief rivers, the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, and Newrywater. Soil rather fertile. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

ARMAGH, ar'mâ', (*Ard-magha*, "the lofty field,") a city, parliamentary and municipal borough and parish of Ireland, capital of the above county, and the archiepiscopal seat of the Primate of "all Ireland," near the Callan and the Ulster Canal, 70 miles N. by W. of Dublin. It is connected by railway with Belfast, is well built, chiefly of hard, red marble; the streets diverge from the cathedral down the sides of a hill, and are clean, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has a Protestant chapel of ease, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, an Independent, and 3 Presbyterian chapels, a county court-house, prison, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, 5 banks, a public library with 14,000 volumes, observatory with fine apparatus, and barracks for 800 men. The city has a large inland trade in corn, linen, and yarn. Assizes, and quarter sessions are held here, besides a manorial court by the archbishop for pleas of 10*l.* and under. Pop. (1851) 8,849.

ARMAGH, ar'mah', a post-borough of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Blairsville to Ebensburg, 52 miles in a direct line E. from Pittsburg. Pop. 162.

ARMAGH, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1742.

ARMAGNAC, ar'mân'yâk', a small territory of France, in the old province of Gascony, now forming part of the departments of Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

ARMANÇON, ar'môn'sôn', a river of France, rises in the Côte d'Or, and falls into the Yonne 5 miles above Joigny. The canal of Burgundy accompanies it for some distance. Length, 57 miles.

ARMENIA, ar-mee'ne-a, (Turk. *Ermineelyeh*; the *Minni* of the Scriptures,) a mountainous country of Western Asia, not now politically existing, but of great historical interest. It varied in extent at different epochs, and its precise boundaries are not now known; but it may be regarded as lying between lat. 36° 50′ and 41° 40′ N., and lon. 38° 20′ and 48° 40′ E. It was almost universally known as Armenia Major and Armenia Minor, or the Greater and the Less Armenia. The boundaries of each, according to Colonel Chesney, the latest authority on the subject, and probably the best, are as follows: Armenia Major, commencing at Samisat, (Sumeisat,) stretches along the Euphrates, which bounds it on the W., till near Erzengan, a few miles to the S. of which it leaves the river and keeps the direction of Trebizond as far as the mountains S. of Goomish Khaneh. It proceeds N.E. along this range, then skirts the N. extremity of the district of Kars, and passing onward to near Tiflis, runs along the right bank of the Koor, whose course it follows to its estuary in the Caspian, which now becomes the boundary on the E. Leaving the Caspian, it turns S.W. in the direction of Tabreez, and passes through the districts of Van and Diarbekir, on the frontiers of which it again meets the Euphrates at Samisat. Armenia Minor, or, as it might be called, the territory W. of the Euphrates, lies along the range of the Kof-tagh, which runs W. almost parallel to the Black Sea, and forms its N. boundary as far as a point on the river Halys, or Kizil-Irmak, not far from its estuary in the Black Sea. Armenia Minor follows the course of this river for about 180 miles, and continuing S.W., meets the Taurus, which becomes its boundary almost to the sea near Ayas, on the W. side of the Bay of Iskanderoon. From this point it sweeps round the S. side of the districts of Adana and Marash, and meets the Euphrates, which thus intersects Armenia almost centrally, and forms the natural boundaries between the two divisions now described.

According to the native historians, the name Armenia is derived from Aram, the seventh king of the first dynasty, who, about 1800 B.C., gave a settled character to the kingdom. The Armenians call themselves Haiks or Haikans, and trace their origin, in their traditions, to Haic or Haico, the father and patriarch of the people, a contemporary of the Assyrian king, Belus. Of the cities of ancient Armenia, some ruins are yet to be seen, which display a good style of architecture. The chief towns are Erivan, Erzroom, Nakhchivan, Van, and Akhalzikh. Of ancient capitals there were several, the most important of which was Artaxata, on the Aras. The greater part of the surface constitutes an elevated table-land. Mount Ararat, near the centre, rises to an elevation of 17,323 feet. It is watered by the rivers Koor, Aras, Tchoruk, (anc. *Akampsis*,) and the two heads of the Euphrates, and contains the sources of the Tigris, and the three large lakes of Van, Oroomeeyah, (Urumiyah,) and Gookeka. The climate in the higher regions is very cold,

while the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil very various; it has many fertile corn-lands and pastures, and its valleys produce excellent cotton, rice, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits. Copper, lead, alum, and some silver mines are wrought. The manufactures are unimportant. The native Armenians, estimated at one-seventh of the whole population, are distinguished for enterprise in commercial and banking transactions. The Armenian Christians mostly belong to an ecclesiastical establishment of their own, similar, in many respects, to the Greek church; but many have adhered to the Roman Catholic church ever since the fifteenth century.——Adj. and inhab. ARMENIAN, ar-mee/ne-an.

ARMENIA, (Russ. *Armenya*, ar-mên-yä',) a trans-Caucasian government of Russia, comprising that part of Armenia S. of Georgia, and N. of the Aras and Mount Ararat.

ARMENIA, ar-mee/ne-a, a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 310.

ARMENIA, a post-village of Scriven co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Savannah.

ARMENIERSTADT. See SZAMOS UJVAR.

ARMENO, ar-mä/no, a town of the Sardinian States, 29 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1420.

ARMENT, ar'ment', ER'MENT', or HER'MONT', (anc. *Hermonthis*,) a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about 8 miles S.W. of Thebes. It was the capital of the Hermonthite nome; and in Christian times it was an episcopal see.

ARMENTIÈRES, ar'mŏn^e'te-air', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, and on the railway from Calais to Paris, 9 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. in 1862, 8340, employed in manufactures of cotton, linen, lace, thread, and sail cloth. It has an active trade in cotton goods and agricultural produce.

ARMENTO, ar-mên/to, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a mountain, 27 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2800.

ARMIANS'KOI-BAZAR, or BAZAR OF THE ARMENIANS, a large village in the S. of Russia, government of Taurida, lat. 46° 9' N., lon. 33° 43' E., 31 miles S.E. by E. of Kherson, on the principal road from Russia to the Crimea. It is a great thoroughfare during the summer, upwards of 20,000 cartloads of salt, from the salt-lakes of the Crimea, annually passing through it, for the supply of the S. of Russia.

ARMIESBURG, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

ARMINGHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ARMINGTON, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, 45 miles N.N.E. from Springfield.

ARMITAGE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.S.E. of Rugeley. The grand trunk canal passes through a large tunnel, and joins the Trent in this parish.

ARMLEY, armlee, a chapelry of England, co. of York.

ARMONK, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

ARMOY', a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

ARMSTRONG, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by Alleghany River; the Kiskiminetas River forms its S.W. boundary; the Red Bank Creek washes its northern border; it is also drained by Mahoning, Cowanshannock, and Crooked Creeks. The surface is generally hilly or rolling; the soil is mostly fertile, especially on the river bottoms; nearly one-fourth of the county is unfit for cultivation. Iron, salt, and stone coal are the principal mineral products of the county; limestone is also abundant. The Pennsylvania Canal extends along the southern border, and the turnpike from Indiana to Butler passes through the county. Organized in 1800, and named in honor of General Armstrong. Capital, Kittaning. Pop. 29,560.

ARMSTRONG, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1185.

ARMSTRONG, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 428.

ARMSTRONG, a post-village of Wabash co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, 9 miles N.N.E. of Mount Carmel.

ARMSTRONG ACAD'EMY, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

ARMSTRONG MILLS, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

ARMTHORPE, arm'thorp, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ARMUCHEE, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia.

ARMUIJEN, a town of Netherlands. See ARNEMUYDEN.

ARMYROS, ar-mee/ros, a town of European Turkey, province of Thessaly, 3 miles N.W. of the Gulf of Volo.

ARMYROS, a mountain and village of Albania, 17 miles S.W. of Arta, on the E. side of the Gulf of Arta.

AR/NA, a village of the Grecian Archipelago, on the N.W. shore of the island of Andros.

ARNA, ar'nä, a town of the W. limit of the Libyan desert, on the Kookoo. (Kuku,) 420 miles N.E. of Lake Tchad.

ARNAC-POMPADOUR, ar'nâk'-pŏn^pä'door', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 18 miles N.W. of Brives. Pop. 1386. It has a château, built in 1626, and given by Louis XV. to Madame d'Etioles, who thence took the name of Marquise de Pompadour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, ar'nä'-leh-dük, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, 29 miles S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 2473, partly employed in a woollen factory.

ARNAU, ar/nŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the Elbe, 17 miles N.E. of Gitschin.

ARNNAOUTS or ARNAOUTLIK. See ALBANIA.

ARNCLIFFE, arn/klif', a parish of England, co. of York.

ARNE, a maritime parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ARNEBURG', ar/neh-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1590.

ARNEDO, ar-nä/no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 29 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 3335. It has a school of primary instruction, and a considerable trade in fruit and wine.

ARNEE', a town of British India, presidency, and 22 miles N.W. of Madras.

ARNEE, a town of British India, presidency, and 74 miles S.W. of Madras, and 20 miles S. of Vellore.

ARNEMUYDEN, ar-neh-moi'den, almost ar-neh-mī'deh, or ARMUIJEN, ar-moi'en, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, island of Walcheren, 2½ miles E. of Middelburg. Pop. 1340.

ARNESBY, arn/bee, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

AR/NETTSVILLE, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

AR/NEYTOWN, a post-village in Hanover township, Burlington co., New Jersey, about 15 miles S.E. of Trenton. It contains a large Friends' meeting-house.

ARNGASK', a parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Kinross.

ARNHEIM, arn/hime or arn/him, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 100 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. It has about 100 inhabitants.

ARN/HEM, written also ARNHEIM, arn/hime, a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Gelderland, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 50 miles S.E. of Amsterdam, with which, and with Utrecht, it is connected by railway. Pop. 16,758, including 468 military. It is a very ancient town, and is well built, surrounded by country houses and gardens, and has a governor's palace, an extensive new barrack, a church, in which the dukes of Gelderland are buried, a grammar-school, learned societies, courts of assize and commerce, manufactures of woollen, cotton, paper, and tobacco; a good port on the river, and an active general trade. In 1586, Sir Philip Sydney died at Arnhem, from a wound received in the battle of Zutphen. In 1795, the town was taken by the French, who were driven out by the Prussians in November, 1813. It has several times suffered severely by fire.

ARN/HEM BAY, Australia, is a deep inlet on the N.E. coast of Arnhem's Land, near lat. 12° S., and lon. 136° E.

ARNHEM'S LAND, on the N. coast of Australia, comprises all the region between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay, and is so named from having been discovered by the crews of the Arnhem and Pera, in 1618.

ARNIS, an island and fishing village of Denmark, on the Schlei, 2 miles S. of Kappeln. Pop. 800.

AR/NO, (anc. *Arnus*,) a river of Tuscany, rises in Mount Falterona, (Apennines,) at an elevation of 4,430 feet above the sea, 25 miles N. of Arezzo, flows at first S.E. and then N.W., almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 miles E. of Florence; after which its course is W. to the Mediterranean, which it enters by an artificial mouth, 7 miles below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth, 75 miles. Chief affluents, the Sieve, Chiana, Pesa, Elsa, and Era. Its valley is one of the richest and most beautiful tracts in Italy. The Arno communicates with the Tiber by means of the Chiana, which formerly was an affluent of the latter, but now empties itself into the Arno. Florence, Figline, Empoli, and Pisa, are situated on or near the banks of the Arno, which is navigable naturally from the sea to Florence.

AR/NOLD, a village and parish of England, co. of, and 4 miles N. by E. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 4704.

ARNOLDS CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Ohio 2 miles below Rising Sun.

ARNOLDSDORF, ar/nolts-dorf', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, S.E. of Neisse, with paper mills. Pop. 1410.

AR/NOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri.

AR/NOLDTON, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

AR/NOLDTON, a village in the S.W. part of Campbell co., Virginia, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

ARNON, ar'nŏn', a river of France, falls into the Cher after a N. course of 84 miles.

AR/NON, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

ARNSBERG, arns/bêrg, or ARENSBERG, ä/rens-berg', capital both of a circle and government of its own name, and at one time capital of the whole duchy of Westphalia, is situated on the spur of a hill half encircled by the Ruhr, and immediately below the ruins of an old castle of the same name, 44 miles S.S.E. of Münster. It is divided into the old and new town, and has three churches, (one Protestant and two Roman Catholic,) a normal and an agricultural school, and a gymnasium with eight professors. In the Middle Ages, Arnsberg was one of the principal seats

of the Vehmic court, (Vehm-gericht,) which exercised a powerful sway throughout Germany. Pop. 4000.

ARNSDORF, arns'dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Hirschberg, with a castle and paper mills.

ARNSTADT, arn'stàtt, a town of central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera, 10 miles W. of Erfurt. Pop. 5000, with various manufactories. It has a castle of the prince of Schwarzburg, and ruins of the ancient fort of Käsenburg.

ARNSTEIN, arn'stîne, a town of Bavaria, on the Werra, 11 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. 1398.

ARNSWALDE, arns'wàl-deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Stettin and Posen Railway, 20 miles S.E. of Stargard. Pop. 4822.

AROA, à-ro'à, a small town of Venezuela, province of Carabobo, 30 miles from the Gulf of Triste. The Aroa river rises in the sierra, about 60 miles S.S.W. of the town, and after a course of eighty miles falls into the Gulf of Triste.

AROCHE, à-ro'chà, (anc. *Arateci Vetus,*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a hill, 44 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 2705.

AROK-SZALLAS, à'rok'sàl'làsh', a village of Hungary, 44 miles E.N.E. of Pesth, and an entrepôt for the trade between that city and Upper Hungary. Pop. 9106.

AROLSEN, à'rol-sen, a town of W. Germany, capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2060. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and leather; and a beautiful castle, residence of the prince, with a library of 30,000 volumes, valuable paintings, &c.

AROMA, a post-village of Will co., Illinois.

ARON, à'rôn', a river of France, department of Nièvre, joins the Loire near Decize, after a course of 25 miles, the last 10 of which are navigable.

ARON, a village of France, 2 miles E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1722.

ARONA, à-ro'nà, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 23 miles N.N.W. of Novara, on the S.W. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 5000. It is well built, and has a high-school, several churches, a port and a dockyard on the lake, with an active trade. On a hill in its vicinity is a colossal statue of San Carlo Borromeo, born in the vicinity of the town, in 1538.

ARONA, à-ro'nà, a town in the island of Teneriffe, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mount Escalona.

AROOAN, a town of Sahara. See ARAWAN.

AROOAT, ARQUAT, ARUAT, à'roo-àt', or EL AROOAT, a town of North Africa, capital of a state of its own name, in the Sahara, lying 300 miles inland. Lat. 28° 48' N., lon. 1° 38' E. It is built on the N. and E. slopes of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Wady-Mzi, and contains about 800 houses, surrounded by a wall, forming nearly a square.

AROO ISLANDS. See ARROO ISLANDS.

AROONDOO or AROUNDOU, à'roon'doo', a village of W. Africa, on the Senegal.

AROOSTOOK, a river of the United States, rises in Piscataquis co., in the N. part of Maine, and flowing in a general north-easterly course through Penobscot and Aroostook counties, falls into the St. John's River in New Brunswick. Length, about 120 miles.

AROOSTOOK, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 4950 square miles. The St. John's River forms its northern boundary, and it is drained by the Aroostook, Matawamkeag, and other smaller streams. A great part of this county is still a thickly-wooded wilderness, the southern districts only being settled. The surface is undulating, with a few mountain peaks, the principal of which are Chase's Mount and Mars Hill. The soil in the cultivated portions is fertile, and it is said to be also of excellent quality in the northern part, especially along the banks of the Aroostook and other streams. The St. John's River is navigable along the border of this county, and from thence to its mouth, (two short carrying-places excepted,) for vessels of fifty tons burden. Organized in 1839. Capital, Houlton. Pop. 12,529.

AROOSTOOK, post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

AROSA, (à-ro'sà,) BAY OF, Spain, in Galicia, on the W. coast, 16 miles S.E. of Cape Finistère. Lat. 42° 30' N., lon. 8° 50' W.

AROSBAJA, à-ros-bà'yà, or à-ros-bî'à, a market-town on the N.W. coast of the island of Madura, in the Malay Archipelago.

AROUAN, a town of Sahara. See ARAWAN.

AROUAT. See AROOAT.

AROUCA, à-ro'oo-kà or à-roo'ka, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 28 miles S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 2515.

ARPA-CHAI or ARPATCHAI, ar'pà-chî', a river of Armenia, tributary to the Aras, which it joins about 60 miles N. of Mount Ararat, after a course from N. to S. of about 80 miles.

ARPAIA, ar-pî'à, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Arienzo, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Caudium, near which their army suffered the humiliating defeat of the "Caudine forks."

ARPAJON, ar'pà'zhôn', (formerly CHÂTRES,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 1 mile from the Paris and Orleans Railway, and 15 miles S.S.E of Versailles. Pop. of commune, 2017.

ARPAJON, a village of France in the department of Cantal, 2 miles S.S.E. of Aurillac. Pop. (1852) 2271.

ARPINO, ar-pee'no, (anc. *Arpinum,*) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles S.W. from Sora, agreeably situated on rising ground. It has a royal college, with six professors, several churches and convents, and manufactories of cloths and woollen stuffs, the best in the kingdom; also, tanneries, and in the environs is an extensive paper-mill. It was founded by the Volsci, and erected into a municipal town by the Romans, who wrested it from the Samnites. Arpino is celebrated as having been the birthplace of Caius Marius and Cicero. The surrounding scenery is singularly beautiful. Pop. 11,060.

ARQUA, ar-kwà', or ARQUATO, ar-kwà'to, (anc. *Arqualtum,*) a village of Northern Italy, 12½ miles S.W. of Padua, among the Euganean hills, worthy of notice as the place where Petrarch died (July 19, 1374) and is buried. His house and tomb are well described by Byron, (Childe Harold, cant. iv, stanza 31, and note 16.)

ARQUA, ar'kwà, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2800.

ARQUA, ar'kwà, a town of Mexico, state of Zacatecas, formerly prosperous, but now falling into decay. It was well built, and contained numerous squares and churches. Pop. about 4000.

ARQUATA, ar-kwà'tà, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ascoli. Pop. 1560.

ARQUATO, ar-kwà'to, a town of Northern Italy, duchy of Parma, on the Arda, 17 miles S.E. of Piacenza. Pop. 2000.

ARQUATO, a town of Italy, near Padua. See ARQUA.

ARQUENNES, ar'kèn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainault, on the Senne, and the Charleroi Canal, 17 miles N.E. of Mons.

ARQUES, ark, a river of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, is navigable from Arques to the English Channel.

ARQUES, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 3 miles S.E. of Dieppe, with ruins of an ancient castle, an important stronghold in the Middle Ages. In 1589, Henry IV. here conquered the leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne. Pop. (1851) 900.

ARQUES, a village, department of Pas de Calais, 2 miles S.E. of St. Omer. Pop. 1854.

ARRACAN. See ARACAN.

ARRACHES, ar'àsh', a village of Italy, in Savoy.

ARRAGON. See ARAGON.

AR'RAH, a populous town of British India, presidency of Bengal, capital of the district of Shahabad, 36 miles W. of Patna.

ARRAN, ar'ran, an island in the W. coast of Scotland, Frith of Clyde, co. of Bute, between the peninsula of Cantyre and the coast of Ayrshire. It is 20 miles in length from N. to S. and about 10 miles in breadth. Its appearance is very remarkable, the N. part being crowned with lofty granitic mountains of a conical form, connected by sharp, serrated ridges, and intersected by deep gullies and ravines. The highest summit, Goatfell, is 2900 feet above the sea.

ARRAN, NORTH ISLAND OF,) the largest of the group of islands called the Rosses, lying off the N.W. coast of Ireland.

ARRAN, (SOUTH ISLANDS OF,) a group of islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of Galway Bay.

AR'RAN-POW'DY, a mountain of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, 9 miles S.W. of Bala, 2955 feet in height.

ARRAN ISLES, a sea-girt barony in Ireland, co. of Galway, Connaught, consisting of a group of small islands. Lat. of light-house on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly, 53° 7' 38" N.; lon. 9° 42' 22" W.

AR'RAS, (Fr. pron. àr'ràss'; anc. *Nemetacum* and *Nemetocenna,*) a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, and formerly capital of the province of Artois, on the Scarpe, and on the Railway du Nord, 35 miles N.E. of Amiens, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Lat. 50° 17' 31" N.; lon. 2° 46' 50" E. It was strongly fortified by Vauban, and stands partly on a declivity and partly on a flat, and consists of four parts, the city, the high town, the low town, and the citadel. The citadel, though enclosed within the same wall as the other parts of the town, is separated from them by an esplanade; it is capable of making a vigorous defence. Arras is well-built, and has the appearance of a Flemish city; chief edifices, a citadel, a cathedral, town-hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, a curious belfry tower, &c. It is the seat of the court of assize, a royal society, diocesan seminary, schools of design, belles-lettres, and an institution for deaf mutes. It has a botanic garden, museums, and public library of 36,000 volumes. Chief manufactures, cotton thread, calico, hosiery, lace, coarse woollens, beet-root sugar, earthenware, and soap; it has an extensive general trade. Arras is the birthplace of Lebon, Robespierre, and Damiens. Pop. in 1846, 24,321.

ARRAYAS, àr-aï'às, a small town in South America, Brazil, province of Goyaz. Pop. about 300.

ARRAYOLOS, àr-aï-o'loce, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 11 miles N.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 2200.

ARREAU, àr'ro', an ancient town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.E. of Bagnères-de Bigorre.

ARRECIFE. See AREQUIPE.

ARRENIG, a mountain of Wales, co. of Merioneth, 6½ miles W. of Bala, 2809 feet in elevation.

ARRETIUM. See AREZZO.

ARRESEE, ăr'ăsh-sē', a lake of Denmark, Seeland. Lat. 55° 57′ N. Formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with Roeskilde-fiord by a small canal.

ARRESKOV SEE, ăr'ăs-kov sā, a lake of Denmark, Funen, the largest in the island.

AR'RETON, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

ARRIATE, ăr-re-ā'tā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Malaga, in the vicinity of Ronda. Pop. 3024.

ARRIFANA, ăr-re-fā'nā, a fort, bay, and island on the S.W. coast of Portugal, province of Algarve, the first in lat. 37° 15′ N., lon. 8° 32′ W.

AR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

AR'RINGTON, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

ARROAS (ăr-ro'ăs) ISLANDS, a group of small islands and rocks in the Straits of Malacca, about 35 miles from the coast of Sumatra.

ARROE, ăr-roe', (or HARNISH, har'nish') ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about 30 miles N.W. of Mocha. The S.W. end of the largest called Great Arroe, or Harnish Island, is in lat. 13° 39′ N., lon. 42° 39′ E.

ARROESKIOBING. See AERDESKIOBING.

ARRONCHES, ăr-ron'shĕs, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Cayan, 18 miles N.N.W. of Elvas. Pop. 1200.

ARROO AROO or ARRU, (ar'roo',) ISLANDS, a group N. of Australia, lying between lat. 5° 20′ and 6° 55′ S., and lon. 134° 10′ and 134° 45′ E., 30 miles S.W. of Papua, the largest being 70 miles long and 20 miles broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls and trepang abound. The inhabitants are a mixture of the Malay and Polynesian negro races, and many have adopted Christianity. The products comprise pearl, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise and trepang, which, with various other articles, are brought hither by Bugis traders, to be exchanged for British calicoes, iron, hardwares, arms, and gunpowder, from Singapore. Dobbo, a town on the island of Warud, inhabited by some Dutch and Chinese merchants, is at present the greatest mart in the N. of Australasia, and it is estimated that British goods to the amount of at least $150,000 are imported yearly into this entrepôt of the Arroo Islands. Pop. of the group estimated at 60,000.

ARROO ISLANDS, a group on the N.W. coast of Washington Territory, E. of Vancouver's Island. They are much resorted to on account of their fisheries.

ARROQUHAR or ARROCHAR, ar'o-kar, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton.

ARROUX, ăr'roo', a small river in France, in the departments of Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, being an affluent of the Loire. Length, about 65 miles.

AR'ROW, a river of Wales and England, rises in the co. of Radnor, and flows into the Lugg, near Leominster. Total course, 30 miles.

AR'ROW, a stream of England rising in the Lickey Hills, co. of Worcester, and joining the Alne at Alcester.

AR'ROW, a lake and river of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Sligo. The lake, 4 miles in length by from 1 to 2 miles across, and 181 feet above the sea, is studded with islands, and highly picturesque. The river flows from its N. extremity, and after a N.W. course of about 20 miles, enters Ballysadare Bay.

AR'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

AR'ROWOOD, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ARROW ROCK, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 72 miles by water N.W. of Jefferson City. It stands on a high bluff, and has a good landing and a ferry.

AR'ROWSIC, a township in Sagadahoc co., Maine, occupying an island at the mouth of Kennebec River. Pop. 311.

AR'ROWSMITH, MOUNT, Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 42° 7′ S.; lon. 146° 3′ E., and 4075 feet in elevation.

AR'ROWSMITH RIVER, in Western Australia, rises in Herschell range, and falls into the sea in lat. 29° 30′ S.

AR'ROWSMITHS, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

ARROYO DEL PUERCO, ăr-ro'yo dĕl pwĕr'ko, ("pig brook.") a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles W. of Caceres, in an elevated and extensive plain enjoying a temperate climate. The houses are generally two stories high, and the streets clean and well paved. The town contains a parish church, in which are preserved several fine pictures by Morales, 6 endowed schools, an hospital, a palace of the ancient Dukes of Benevente. Pop. 7395.

ARROYO MOLINOS DE MONTANCHES, ăr-ro'yo mo-lee'noce dā mon-tăn'chĕs, or ARROYO DEL MOLINO, ăr-ro'yo dĕl mo-lee'no, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles S.S.E. of Caceres, on the edge of the ridge of Montanches, the scene of the surprise and defeat of the French by Lord Hill, October 28, 1811. Pop. 3286.

ARRU ISLANDS. See ARROO.

AR'RUL, a river of India, in Sinde, emerging from the S. end of Lake Munchar, on the W. confines of Sinde, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Indus.

ARSACIDES, a group of small islands in the Pacific. See SOLOMON ISLES.

ARSAGO, ar-sā'go, a village of Lombardy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Milan, with ruins of a very ancient temple.

ARSAMAS or ARZAMAS, ăr-zā-mas', a town in Russia, government of Nizhnee-Novgorod, capital of a district of its own name, on the Tiosha, 260 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. 55° 25′ N.; lon. 43° 20′ E. Pop. 9000.

AR'SENAL, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

ARS-EN-RÉ, ar-zŏn'-rā, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the W. coast of the island of Ré, 17 miles W. of La Rochelle. Pop. (1852) 4048.

ARS-SUR-MOSELLE, ar-sür-mo'zĕll', a commune and village in the department of Moselle, canton of Gorze.

ARSIERO, ar-se-ā'ro, a village of Venetian Lombardy, 6 miles N. of Schio. Pop. 2800.

ARSOLI, ar'so-lee, a village of Italy, Papal States, 13 miles N.E. of Tivoli. Pop. 2000.

ART, art, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the S. extremity of the lake of Zug, and where guides are obtained for the ascent of the adjacent Mount Rigbi. Pop. 2200.

ARTA, ar'tā, (anc. *Arachthus,*) a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises in Mount Mezzovo, and flows to the Gulf of Arta. Total course, about 60 miles.

ARTA, ar'tā, (anc. *Ambra'cia.*) a town of Albania, 42 miles S. of Yanina, in a finely wooded tract on the left bank of the Arta, here crossed by a remarkable bridge, 200 yards in length, 7 miles from its mouth. Pop. estimated at from 5000 to 9000, mostly Greeks. It has a large cathedral, a ruined convent of the ninth century, now a caravanserai, a citadel, and traces of its Hellenic walls, with manufactories of coarse cottons and woollens, leather, capotes, and embroidery, and an active general trade.

AR'TA or NAR'DA, a town of Majorca, near the N.W. part of the island, on a range of hills which extend E. to Capo Pera, the point of which is defended by a castle. Pop. 4000. Chief industry, manufactures of coarse linen, dyeing, and fishing. Commerce in fruit.

ARTA, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Ambracicus.*) a gulf of the Ionian Sea, in the Mediterranean, forms part of the N. frontier of the kingdom of Greece, in lat. 39° N., and lon. 21° E. It is nearly landlocked, having Acarnania on the S. and E., and Albania on the N. Length from N.W. to S.E., 25 miles; breadth, from 4 to 10 miles. The famous naval battle of *Actium* was fought near the entrance of this gulf, B.C. 29.

ARTAINE, ar'tain', a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

ARTAJONA, ar-tā-ho'nā, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 18 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 1911. It consists of a walled town and an open suburb.

ARTAKEE or ARTAKI, ar'tā-kee', (anc. *Artace.*) a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the W. shore of the peninsula of Cyzicus, in the Sea of Marmora, 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople. It has the remains of an ancient mole. Its vicinity produces wine greatly esteemed in the Turkish capital.

ARTANA, ar-tā'nā, a town of Spain, Valencia, 11 miles S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2077.

ARTAS, ăr'tăss', or ARTOSS', a beautiful and fertile valley of Palestine, near Bethlehem. It is supposed to occupy the site of the gardens of Solomon. The name is not improbably a corruption of the Latin *Hortus,* a "garden."

ARTAXATA, ăr-tax-ā'tā, a former capital of Armenia, now a mass of ruins, on the Aras, 68 miles S.S.E. of Erivan. About A.D. 370, it was taken by the Persians, who burned it and carried its inhabitants into captivity. At this time it contained 9000 Jewish, and 40,000 Armenian houses, with a population of about 190,000.

ARTEIJO, ar-tā'e-ho, a village of Spain, in Galicia, with mineral springs, on the Botano, at its mouth, near Corunna.

ARTENARA, ar-tā-nā'ra, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria.

ARTENAY, ar'nā', a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 13 miles N. of Orleans.

ARTERN, ar'tern, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, 30 miles W.S.W. of Halle. Pop. 3052, employed in refining salt and nitre.

ARTH, a village of Switzerland. See ART.

ARTHEZ, ar'tā', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 8 miles E.S.E. of Orthez.

ARTHEZ D'ASSON, ar'tā' dăs'sŏn', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Pau. Pop. 1692, engaged in mining and iron-forging.

ARTHINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

AR'THUR, a river of Van Diemen's Land, rises in the Surrey Hills, and, after a N.W. course of between 50 and 60 miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 41° 10′ S., lon. 144° 40′ E.

ARTHUR, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the SCILLY ISLANDS, (which see.)

AR'THUR, PORT, a penal settlement in Van Diemen's Land, at the S. extremity of Tasman's Peninsula, with anchorage and shelter for large vessels.

AR'THUR ISLANDS, a small group in the Mulgrave Archipelago.

AR'THURET, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

AR'THURSBURG, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

AR'THUR'S SEAT, a famous hill in Scotland, immediately S.E. of Edinburgh, 822 feet above the sea.

AR'THUR'S SEAT, a hill on the S. coast of Australia, between Port Philip and the ocean.

AR'THUR'S STONE, a cromlech on the top of Cefn Bryn, a hill of Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 miles W. of Swansea. It consists of a block of mill-stone, 14 feet in length, and 7 feet 2 inches in thickness, resting on 8 supporters, and it is referred to in the Welsh triads as one of the three most stupendous works in Britain—Stonehenge, and probably Avebury, being the others.

AR'THURSTOWN, a hamlet and seaport of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford, on the E. shore of Waterford harbor, 7 miles E. by S. of Waterford.

ARTIC, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

ARTLENBURG, art'len-boorg', a town of Hanover, on left bank of the Elbe, 9 miles N.N.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 800.

ARTOIS, ar'twä', (anc. *Atrebates,*) an old province of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present department of Pas-de-Calais; Arras was its capital. ARTESIAN wells derive their name from ARTOIS.

AR'TON, a township in Penobscot co., Maine. Pop. 252.

ARTREA. See ARDTREA.

ARTVEEN or ARTVIN, art-veen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Trebizond, capital of district, in a ravine near the Tuboruk river, here crossed by a bridge, 34 miles S.E. of Batoom. Estimated pop. 5500. It is mostly built of wood, but has some good stone residences belonging to the Turks, interspersed with olive and mulberry plantations, and a new and large Roman Catholic church. Chief exports, butter, wax, honey, olives, and oil, the products of its neighborhood.

ARUBA, ä-roo'bä, or ORUBA, an island, one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutmau) 12° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 70° 11′ W. Pop. (1846) 2621, of whom 561 were slaves.

ARUCAS, ä-roo'käs, a Spanish town on W. shore of Gomera, one of the Canaries, on the slope of a mountain which is upwards of 3000 feet in height; having a church, chapel, school, and spacious public granary. Pop. 4370.

ARUDY, ä'rü'dee', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 14 miles S.S.W. of Pau. Pop. (1852) 2026.

ARUM or AARUM, ä'rüm, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, between Harlingen and Bolsward, and 5 miles distant from either place.

AR'UN, a river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel at Little Hampton, after a course of nearly 40 miles. It is connected by a canal with Chichester harbor, and with the Wey and Thames.

ARUNDEL, ä'run-del, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Arun, 59 miles S.S.W. of London, with station on South Coast Railway. Pop. 2748. Its castle, the splendid residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, confers the title of earl on its possessor. Arundel returns one member to the House of Commons.

ARVA, ar'vä, a river of Spain, in Aragon, falls into the Ebro near Tauste.

ARVA, ä'vöh', a village of Hungary, N.E. of Also-Kubin, on the Arva.

ARVA, ä'vöh', a co. or district of Hungary, N. of the Danube.

ARVA, a river in the N. part of Hungary, flows through the above district into the Waag.

ARVA or ARVAGH, ar'vä, a (*quoad sacra*) parish of Ireland, co. of Cavan.

ARVE, arv, (It. *Arve,* ar've,) a river of Sardinia, rises in the Col-de-Balme, and joins the Rhone immediately after it has emerged from the Lake of Geneva. Length 45 miles. It is very rapid, and often inundates the country.

ARVERNI. See AUVERGNE.

ARVERT, ar'vair', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, in the middle of a peninsula, between the Seudre and the sea, 18 miles S.W. of Rochefort. Pop. 2539, who trade in salt, cured fish, and wine.

ARVEYRON, ar'vä'rong', a streamlet in Sardinian States, Savoy, an affluent of the Arve.

ARVILLARD, ar'vee-yar', a village of Savoy, near the French territory, with iron foundries.

ARVOREDO (ar-vo-ä'do) ISLAND, on the S.E. coast of Brazil. Lat. 27° 17′ N.; lon. 48° 22′ W.

ARYS, ä'ris, a town of East Prussia, on the Lake of Arys, 55 miles S.S.W. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1120.

ARZAMAS. See ARSAMAS.

ARZANA, ard-zä'ná, a town on the island of Sardinia, province of Lanusei, N. of Cagliari, with iron mines. Pop. 1380.

ARZANO, ard-zä'no, a village of Naples, 3 miles N. of that city. It has some beautiful villas; flax and hemp are much cultivated in the neighborhood. Pop. 4148.

ARZEN. See EZEROOM.

ARZEW, ar'-ze-yoo', or ARZEO, ar-zä'-o, sometimes written ARZAW, (anc. *Arsenaria,*) a seaport town of Algeria, 23 miles E.N.E. of Oran, on the Mediterranean, with fine Roman remains, and vast cisterns. It is a military station of the French troops.

ARZIGNANO, ard-zeen-yä'no, a town of Lombardy, 10 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4000, who manufacture woollen cloths, leather, and silk twist. Near it are brick fields and coal mines.

ARZILLA, ar-zil'lä or ar-zee'lä, a small, fortified seaport town of Morocco, province of Fez, on the Atlantic, 23 miles S.S.W. of Cape Spartel.

ARZO, ard'zo, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, near the frontier of Lombardy, with quarries of excellent marble.

ARZOBISPO ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See BONIN ISLANDS.

ASAB. See ASSAB.

ASAHAN or ASSAHAN, ä-sä-hän', a town on the N.E. coast of the island of Sumatra, capital of a district, and situated on a river of the same name, about 20 miles from the Straits of Malacca.

ASAL. See ASSAL.

ASAM. See ASSAM.

ASAMA-YAMA, ä-sä'mä-yä'mä, or ASAMA-NO-DAKE, ä-sä'-mä-no-dä'ke, a lofty and very active volcano in Japan, in the interior of the island of Niphon.

ASANGARO, äs'an-gä'ro, a town and district of Peru, N. bank of Lake Titicaca. The town lies on a river of same name, about 10 miles from its embouchure in the lake; lat. 15° 30′ S., lon. 71° 30′ W.

ASARO, ä-sä'ro, a town of Sicily, Catania, 9 miles N.E. of Castro-Giovanni. Pop. 2968.

ASBACH, äs'bäk, (Gross, grōse, and KLEIN, klīne, *i. e.,* "great" and "little,") two contiguous villages of Würtemburg, circle of Neckar, 17 miles N.E. of Stuttgart.

ASBACH, äs'bäk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Coblentz.

ASBECK, äs'bek, a town of Prussia, 4 miles S.E. of Ahaus.

ASBEN, äs'ben', a considerable kingdom of Central Africa, about lat. 20° N., lon. 7° E. Asben is also the name of the chief town, or caravan station in the kingdom.

ASBURY, as'ber-e, a post-village in Mansfield township, Warren co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

AS'BURY, a post-office of Troup co., Georgia.

AS'BURY, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

AS'BURY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

AS'BURY, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

AS'BURY, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

AS'BY or ASH'BY, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

ASCALON, as'ka-lon, ASCULAN, äs'koo-län', or ASCALAAN, äs'kä-län', (anc. *Ashkelon,*) a ruined city and seaport of Syria, 40 miles W.S.W. of Jerusalem, and about 14 miles N. by W. of Gaza; lat. 31° 39′ N., lon. 34° 31′ E. Ascalon was originally a city and lordship of the Philistines, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Jews, and of various other nations in succession. A little to the N. is a small modern village, named *Scalona,* with a harbor for vessels employed in the coasting trade.

ASCENSION, as-sen'shun, an island in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 280 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is of a triangular shape, 8 miles long, and 6 miles broad at the W. end. Lat. of the fort, 7° 55′ 56″ S.; lon. 14° 25′ 5″ W. Pop. about 400. It is of volcanic origin, and generally mountainous, especially in the S.E., where one peak is 2870 feet in elevation. Named from having been discovered on Ascension Day, 1501.

ASCENSION, as-sen'shun, a parish situated towards the S.E. part of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, contains about 420 square miles. The surface is an alluvial plain, the highest parts of which are the banks of the river, and a portion of the land is subject to inundation. The soil near the river is fertile, and is occupied by plantations of sugar-cane and maize. Bayou La Fourche, a navigable outlet of the Mississippi, commences at Donaldsonville, which is the seat of justice. Pop. 10,752, of whom 3488 were free, and 7266 slaves.

ASCENSION BAY, on the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, N. of Espiritu Santo Bay.

ASCH, äsh, the westernmost town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.W. of Eger. Pop. 6000. It has manufactures of cotton hosiery, woollen fabrics, and wire.

ASCHACH, äsh'äk, a town of Upper Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 13 miles N.W. of Lintz. It is a mart for laths, timber, fruit, and linens.

ASCHAFFENBURG, ash-af'fen-burg, (Ger. pron. ä-shäf'-fen-böörg',) a flourishing town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, in which it holds the second rank, on the right bank of the Maine, 23 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 8400. It has a royal residence, collections of art, and a library of 22,000 volumes; a Gothic church, with the tombs of its princes; a gymnasium and public schools; manufactures of soap, woollens, straw goods, paper, and tobacco; ship-building yards, and a considerable transit trade.

ASCHE or ASSCHE, äs'keh, (Fr. pron. äsh,) a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles N.W. of Brussels.

It has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and soap-works. Pop. of town and commune, 6300.

ASCHENDORF, ăsh'en-dorf', a village of Hanover, 26 miles N. of Meppen, near the Ems. Pop. 1400.

ASCHERSLEBEN, ăsh'ers-lā'ben, a town of Prussia, capital of the circle of the same name, 27 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Eine, near its junction with the Wipper. It is surrounded by a strong wall with five gates, and has six churches, (five Protestant and one Roman Catholic,) a synagogue, a gymnasium, a poor-house, and a foundling hospital. The chief articles produced are frieze, flannel, worsted stockings, leather, earthenware, brandy, beer, and vinegar. Pop. of town, 10,100; of circle, 40,700.

ASCIANO, ă-shā'no, a village of Tuscany, 13 miles S.E. of Sienna, in the Val d'Ombrone. Pop. 2450.

ASCOLI, ăs'ko-lo, (anc. *Asculum Picenum*,) an ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the Pontifical States, on a hill, on the right bank of the Tronto, 53 miles S. of Ancona, and 16 miles W. of the Adriatic. Pop. 13,000. It is well built, handsome, and has old walls and a citadel. Chief edifices, a cathedral and numerous other churches; a modern *palazzo*, containing a museum, library, and theatre: a Jesuits' college, governor's residence, and many private palaces. Its harbor, (Porto d'Ascoli, pon'to dăs'ko-le,) at the mouth of the Tronto, is frequented by coasting vessels, and defended by two forts.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO, ăs'ko-le dee sā-tre-ā'no, (anc. *Asculum*,) a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 18 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. 5560. It has a castle, a fine cathedral, and a diocesan school.

ASCONA, ăs-ko'nā, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 2 miles S.S.W. of Locarno. Pop. 1000.

AS'COT-HEATH, England, co. of Berks, parish of Winkfield, is about 3½ miles N. of the South-western Railway, and 6 miles S.W. of Windsor. It is known for its races.

AS'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ASCULUM. *See* ASCOLI.

ASCUTNEY (ăs-kŭt'nee) MOUNTAIN, a huge mass of granite in Windsor co., Vermont. From the summit there is a fine view of the Connecticut River.

ASCUTNEYVILLE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

ASDOOD, ASDOUD, or ASDUD, ăs'dood', (anc. *Ashdod* and *Azotus*,) a village and seaport of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, on the Mediterranean, 21 miles S. of Jaffa. It has no remains of antiquity, and would be unworthy of notice, but for the figure it makes in sacred history as one of the five principal cities of the Philistines. The sea is gradually receding from its now shallow harbor.

ASEER or ASIR, ă'seer', an independent state of Arabia, occupying the highland on the confines of Hejaz, Yemen, and Nedjed. It appear to be of recent origin. The limits of Aseer are formed by deserts or impassable mountains; and, like the boundary lines of all other Arabian states, do not admit of being precisely defined. It is situated in the interior of the country, near the 18th parallel of N. lat., and comprises several fertile and well-watered valleys, the chain of which may be presumed to extend about 80 miles in length. They have probably an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet, while the rocky crests around them may rise from 1000 to 1500 feet higher. In the lower valleys, the date-palm grows to a great height; cotton is also cultivated. Higher up, the date groves are interspersed with almonds, figs, apricots, peaches, and vines; the sides of the hills, where they offer any soil, being clothed with forests of *sidr*, or pine-like juniper. The people of Aseer are bigoted followers of Abd-el-Wahab, by whom, it is said, they were first converted to Mohammedanism, in the beginning of the last century.

ASEERGHUR, ă'seer-gŭr', or HASSER, hăs'sur, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, at its nearest point of approach to the Bengal presidency, district of Candeish, 12 miles N. of Burhanpoor. The fort, strong and well supplied with water, was taken in 1803, and again in 1819, by the British, who have held it ever since the latter period.

ASELE, ă-sā'lā, a parish and village of Swedish Lapland, 110 miles N.W. of Umeå, capital of Asele Lappmark, on the Ångermann River.

AS'GARBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASH, a township of Monroe co., Michigan, about 27 miles S.W. by S. of Detroit. Pop. 1229.

ASHAFAS or ASCHAFAS, ăsh-ā'fās, a group of small islands in the Red Sea. The 16th parallel of N. lat. passes the southernmost.

ASHANGEE, ăsh-ăn'ghee', a lake of Abyssinia, in Tigré. Greatest length, about 25 miles; breadth, about 14 miles. Lat. 12° 18' N.; lon. 39° 33' E.

ASHANTEE, ăsh'ăn'tee', an extensive and powerful kingdom of Western Africa, on the Gold Coast, Upper Guinea, extending from lat. 5° 0' to 9° 30' N., and from lon. 0° 55' E. to 4° 7' W.; bounded N. by the Kong Mountains, and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the Assinie river, and E. by the Volta and Loka rivers. It is thus about 310 miles from E. to W., and nearly the same from N. to S., its general form being compact. It is well watered, particularly towards the coast, where the country is intersected by several considerable streams besides those named. The country is in general mountainous, though it has no systems, nor any great elevations. It is covered with dense forests from the coast to a distance of 200 miles inland. These are wholly impenetrable, excepting by paths which have been opened in various places with great labor. Ashantee abounds in gold; the richest mines are in Gaman, and its provinces of Eaman, Safoy, and Showy. In these places the precious metal is found in large pieces, some of about 4 pounds weight, called rock-gold. The ore is of a deep color, and is dug out of pits from 5 to 9 feet in depth. About 10,000 slaves are employed on the banks of the Barra, for two months in the year, collecting gold-dust. The Ashantees are warlike and ferocious, with a love for shedding human blood, and inflicting violent and sanguinary deaths, amounting to a passion. In war they spare neither age nor sex; and human teeth and human jawbones are worn as personal ornaments. Human sacrifices are made to an extent, with a frequency, and accompanied by an atrocity of circumstances hardly credible. The Ashantees excel in the manufacture of cotton cloths, and in the brilliancy of their dyes. They also make good earthenware, tan leather, and work in iron, making sword-blades of superior workmanship. But it is in the fabrication of articles in gold that they display the greatest skill, these often exhibiting a combination of fine taste with dexterous manipulation. The chief article of export is gold, with a little ivory and some dye-woods. They also export great numbers of slaves. Their principal imports are—muskets, gunpowder, spirituous liquors, tobacco, iron, tin, copper, lead, with cotton and Indian goods, the latter chiefly for the extraordinary purpose of being unravelled, on account of their colors, to be remanufactured in the native looms. The currency is gold in dust and lumps, and the well-known cowrie-shell. The government of Ashantee is a despotism, alleged to be controlled by an aristocracy consisting of four persons, and an assembly of caboceers or captains. The capital is Coomassie. Population of the whole empire estimated at 3,000,000.——Adj. and inhab., ASH'AN'TEE'.

ASH'APOO' or ASH'EPOO', a small river of Colleton district, South Carolina, which flows into the sea through an estuary called Coosaw River.

ASHAPOO FERRY, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

ASH'AWAY, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

ASH-BOCK'ING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ASHBOROUGH, ash'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., North Carolina, is situated on the plank-road from Fayetteville to Salem, 78 miles N.W. of the former. One newspaper is issued here. Deep River, 5 miles distant, affords fine water-power, which is employed in several cotton factories.

ASHBOURNE or ASHBURN, ash'bŭrn, a market-town and parish of England, 12½ miles N.W. of Derby. Area of parish, 12,800 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5087. The town is neatly built, and has a large church erected in 1240, in which are some monuments of the Boothby family; a grammar-school, income 240*l.* a year, several other charities, manufactures of cotton fabrics and lace, and an active trade in malt and cheese.

ASHBOURNE or ASHBURN, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 14 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Races are occasionally held near this place.

ASH'BRITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASHBURNHAM, ash'bŭrn-ăm, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ASH'BURNHAM, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Cheshire Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of matches; also of boots, cabinet ware, &c. Pop. 1875.

ASHBURNHAM DEPOT', a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Cheshire Railroad.

ASH'BURTON, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, 16 miles S.W. of Exeter, and 192 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 3432. The town is surrounded by hills, and consists mostly of one long street; it has woollen mills, a venerable church, a grammar-school endowed with two scholarships, and numerous charities. It was, in 1838, constituted one of the 4 stannary towns of Devon. The borough returns one member to the House of Commons. This is the birthplace of the celebrated lawyer Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, and of the critic and poet Gifford.

ASH'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ASHBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ASHBY, ash'bee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ASHBY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ASHBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ASHBY, ash'bee, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 50 miles N.W. of Boston. It contains some manufactories of carriages, boots, &c. Pop. 1218.

ASHBY, a small village of Coles co., Illinois.

ASH'BYBURG, a small village of Hopkins co., Kentucky, on Green River, about 200 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It is a shipping point for a portion of the county.

ASH'BY-BY-PARTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASHBY CANONS, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ASHBY CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ASHBY, COLD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUNDE, ash'be-dē-la-laund, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, ash'be-dē-ą-zooch', a market-town and parish of England, 15½ miles N.W. of Leicester. Pop. 6230. It has a ruined castle, in which Mary, queen of Scots, was once confined; an ancient church, in the decorated style; a grammar-school, in Emanuel College, Cambridge; a theatre; salt-water baths, resorted to by visitors; manufactures of hosiery, hats, and bricks; and iron smelting-works.

ASHBY FOLVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ASHBY MAG'NA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ASHBY PUERO'RUM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASHBY ST. LEGER'S, ash'bee sil'e-jerz, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. The church has a richly ornamented screen and roodloft, and contains the tombs of the Catesby family.

ASH'BY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASHBY-WITH-FEN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASHBY-WITH-O'BEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ASH'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ASH'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ASH'COTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Somerset.

ASH CREEK, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

ASHDALAG, ash-dą-lą̄g', a large and beautiful village in Russian Armenia, about 35 miles N.W. of Erivan, high up on the S. slope of the Alaghez Mountains. It is inhabited exclusively by Christians, enjoys a very mild climate, and is surrounded by rich gardens.

ASHDOD. See Ashdod.

ASH'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ASHE, ash, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Stour, 5 miles E. by N. of Wingham. The ruins of Richborough Castle, (anc. *Rhutupium*,) on the brow of a hill, near Sandwich, in this parish, consist of a wall from 12 to 30 feet high, and 12 thick, enclosing an area of about 5 acres, where various antiquities have recently been discovered.

ASHE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ASHE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

ASHE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ASHE, a hamlet of England, co. of Devon, 7 miles E.S.E. of Oakhampton. It was the birthplace of the Duke of Marlborough.

ASHE, ash, a county forming the N.W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia and Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Watauga and New Rivers rise in it. This county consists of a mountainous region, situated between the Blue Ridge on the S.E. and Stone Mountain on the W. The soil in many parts is fertile, and produces good pasture. Organized about 1800. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. 8777, of whom 8182 were free, and 592 slaves. Named in honor of Samuel Ashe, former governor of the state.

ASH'ELDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ASH'ELWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ASH'EN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ASH'ENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

ASH'ERY, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

ASHE'S CREEK, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

ASHEVILLE, ash'vil, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ASHEVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Buncombe co., North Carolina, is situated on the Buncombe Turnpike, 1½ miles E. of the French Broad River, and 255 miles W. of Raleigh. It is on the route of the Western Turnpike, which is now in process of construction from the S.W. extremity of the state to Salisbury. It contains a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches. Pop. about 1000. The site of Asheville is ascertained to be 2200 feet above the level of the sea.

ASHEVILLE, a small post-village, capital of St. Clair co., Alabama, 120 miles N. of Montgomery, has a few stores, and about 250 inhabitants. The county contains extensive beds of bituminous coal, which will probably be worked when the railroad is finished from Selma to the Tennessee River.

ASH'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ASH'FIELD, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 40 miles N.W. of Springfield. Several small tributaries of the Deerfield and Westfield Rivers afford water-power, which is used in part for driving 12 saw-mills, a manufactory of Gardner's mincing knives, a wool factory, a grist-mill, a pill-box and wood-turning establishment, and several other turning shops. The town has 2 tanneries, 1 steam saw-mill, and an earthenware manufactory. Pop. in 1850, 1394; in 1854, about 1700.

ASH'FIELD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Stowmarket. Lord Thurlow was born in this parish in 1732.

ASH'FORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 12½ miles S.W. of Canterbury, and 53 from London. The South-eastern Railway has a station here. Pop. in 1861, 5007. The principal street, nearly half a mile in length, is paved and lighted. The church, once collegiate, is large, and has some superb monuments. The grammar-school was founded in 1638 by one of the Knatchbull family.

ASH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

ASH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ASH'FORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Bakewell. The village is beautifully situated on the Wey, here crossed by three stone bridges.

ASH'FORD, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It has several tanneries. Pop. 1296.

ASH'FORD, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1658.

ASH'FORD, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

ASH'FORD BOWD'LER, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ASH'FORDBY, ash'ford-be, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ASH'FORD CAR'BONELL, a parish of England, co. of Salop, adjoining the above.

ASH GROVE, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

ASH GROVE, a post-office of Green co., Missouri.

ASH'ILL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ASH'ILL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASH'INGDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ASH'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASH'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ASH'KIRK, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

ASH'LAND, a county in Ohio, situated in the N.E. central part of the state, contains about 390 square miles. It is watered by the Black fork and Lake fork, which, shortly after crossing the S. line of the county, unite and form the Mohicean or Walhonding River. The surface in the S. is hilly, and the remainder rolling. The soil is not surpassed in fertility by any in the state, and it is particularly well adapted to wheat, grass, or fruit. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the county. The streams above named afford extensive water-power. Formed in 1846. Capital, Ashland. Pop. 23,811.

ASHLAND, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 24 miles W. by S. from Boston, has manufactures of carriages, bobbins, and paper. Pop. 1304.

ASHLAND, a post-township in the N.W. part of Greene co., New York, 40 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1290.

ASHLAND, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the road from Pottsville to Catawissa, 12 miles N.W. of Pottsville. It owes its rapid growth to the coal business. Pop. about 500.

ASHLAND, a village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Honesdale and Delaware Plank-road 170 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is half way between Honesdale and the Erie Railroad.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Forsythe co., Georgia.

ASHLAND, a small post-village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

ASHLAND, the residence of the late Henry Clay, the distinguished orator and statesman, is situated in Fayette co., Kentucky, about 2 miles S.E. of Lexington.

ASHLAND, a handsome town of Montgomery township, and capital of Ashland, county, Ohio, 85 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and 55 miles in a direct line S.W. of Cleveland. It is situated in a fine farming country, and is the centre of an active trade. There is a large woollen factory in operation here. The town contains an academy, 5 or 6 churches, and many elegant residences. A railroad is projected from this town to join the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad at New London. Pop. 1344.

ASHLAND, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, 7 miles below Connersville, the county town, and 65 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. It is a place of active business, and has valuable water-power.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa, 72 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

ASHLAND FURNACE, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

ASHLEY, ash'lee, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ASHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ASHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ASHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ASHLEY, ash'lee, a small river of South Carolina, which

rises in Colleton district, and flowing south-eastward, unites with Cooper River at Charleston to form Charleston harbor.

ASHLEY, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, contains 870 square miles. It is intersected by Bartholomew Bayou, (navigable by steamboats,) and bounded on the W. by Saline and Washita Rivers. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is occupied by several small prairies. The chief productions are cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco. In 1850 there were raised 42,130 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity produced in any one county of the state. Capital, Fountain Hill. Pop. 2058; of whom 1474 were free, and 644 slaves.

ASHLEY, a small village of Carroll co., Arkansas.

ASHLEY or OXFORD, a flourishing village of Oxford township, Delaware co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, 104 miles S.W. of the former, and 31 miles W. of the latter. It is an important depot on the railroad, and is a place of active business. Laid out in 1850. Pop. near 500.

ASHLEY, a post-office of Pike co., Missouri.

ASHLEY, a lake in Iron co., Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 25′ N., lon. 114° 10′ W. Length, about 25 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. It has no known outlet.

ASHLEY CITY, or NEW BALTIMORE, a small village of Macomb co., Michigan, on Lake St. Clair, 7 miles N. of the mouth of Clinton River, and a few miles N.E. of Mount Clemens. The harbor is accessible for large steamboats. The village was laid out in 1851, and is improving rapidly.

ASHLEY-CUM-SYLVERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ASHLEY FALLS, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

ASHLEY'S FORK, a tributary of the Green River of the Colorado, in Salt Lake and Utah counties, Utah Territory; it enters the river on the left, about 50 miles below Brown's Hole.

ASHLEYVILLE, ash'le-vil, a post-office of Hamden co., Massachusetts.

ASHLEYVILLE, a small village of Sheffield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

ASHLEYVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

ASHMANHAUGH, ash'man-haw, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ASH'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ASHMUNEIN. See OSHMOONEIN.

ASH'OLT or AISH'OLT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASH'OVER, a parish and village of England, co. of Derby, 5½ miles S.W. of Chesterfield.

ASHOW, ash'ō, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ASH PARK, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

ASH'PETUCK' RIVER, a small stream of Fairfield co., in the S.W. part of Connecticut, flows into Saugatuck River.

ASH'PORT, a village in the W. part of Lauderdale co., Tennessee, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 170 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

ASH'PRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ASH-PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASHRAF, a town of Persia. See ASHRUFF.

ASHREIGNEY, ash'rā-ne, or RING'S ASH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ASH'RIDGE, a hamlet of England, parish of Pittstone, 2 miles N.W. of Chesham. A parliament was held here by Edward I., and Princess Elizabeth lived here in 1554.

ASH RIDGE, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

ASH RIDGE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Illinois.

ASHRUFF, ash'rŭf', ASHRAF, ash'răf', or USHRUFF, ush'rŭf', a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 50 miles W. of Astrabad. Ashruff is said to have formerly contained 300 baths within its walls; but it has now only 500 houses, thinly scattered through an extensive jungle. Lat. 36° 41′ 45″ N.; lon. 53° 38′ 53″ E.

ASH RUN, a post-office of Pendleton co., Kentucky.

ASH SPRING, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

ASH'TA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 63 miles E. by S. of Ujein.

ASHTABULA, ash'tą-bu'lą, a river of Ohio, enters Lake Erie in the county of its own name.

ASHTABULA, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania and Lake Erie. It is drained by Grand and Conneaut Rivers. The surface is level; the soil contains a large portion of clay, and is adapted to grazing. Hay, Indian corn, oats, butter, cheese, wool, and cattle are the staples. It is intersected by a railroad leading from Cleveland to Erie. The county was first settled in 1796, by natives of New England. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. 28,766.

ASHTABULA, a post-township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 2177.

ASHTABULA, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the river of same name, about 3 miles from Lake Erie, 213 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It is pleasantly situated, and many of the houses are neatly built; it is a place of considerable business. The harbor at the mouth of the river is visited by the lake steamers. A railroad connects Ashtabula with Cleveland, and with Erie in Pennsylvania. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and 1 bank. This place was settled by descendants of the Puritan stock. Pop. in 1850, 821.

ASHTAROTH, ash'tą-roth, an ancient city of Syria, named in Scripture as the capital of "Og, king of Bashan," identified with the *Tell Ashereh*, in the pashalic of Damascus, in the plain of Hauran, 5 miles W. of Mezareeb (Mezarib.)

ASHTEAD, ash'tęd, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

ASHTO'LA, (the *Carine* of Nearchus,) an uninhabited island of the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 8′ N., lon. 63° 48′ E., 12 miles from the Mekran coast, in Beloochistan. It abounds with turtle, and was formerly the haunt of the Jowasimee pirates.

ASHTON, ash'ton, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ASHTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ASHTON, a mining village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. of Mauch Chunk, 1½ miles from Summit Hill coal mines, and 115 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the coal business.

ASHTON, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

ASHTON, a post-office of Clark co., Missouri.

ASHTON, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

ASHTON, COLD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ASHTON-KEYNES, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ASHTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASHTON'S, a post-office of Shelby co., Texas.

ASHTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

ASHTON, STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,* a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Tame, 6½ miles by railway E.N.E. of Manchester. Pop. of borough, (1851) 29,791. The town is mostly ill built, but it has a large church of the time of Henry V., a good market-house lately erected at a cost of 10,000*l.*, various schools and charities, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and mechanics' institute, with a new and large Independent chapel, and places of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Moravians, and Jews. It is well situated for manufacturing industry, coal being plentiful, and canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, and Derbyshire meeting in the parish. The principal manufactures are cotton-yarn spinning, and weaving calicoes by the power-loom. The number of factories existing within the borough is 84, working 3533 horse-power, and giving employment to 14,377 work-people, the weekly wages of whom amount, usually, to about 7900*l.* The consumption of raw cotton is estimated at 1,400,000 pounds weekly. In 1843, a barrack was erected near the town, at a cost of 42,500*l.*, in which a battalion of infantry and a troop of horse are permanently stationed. Ashton-under-Lyne sends one member to the House of Commons. The increase of the wealth and population of this town within the last half century, but particularly within the last twenty years, has been very remarkable. In 1821, its population was 9222; in 1841, 22,689; in 1851, 30,676.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

ASHUELOT (ash'we-lot) RIVER, Cheshire co., New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut River about 3 miles from the S. boundary of the state.

ASH'URST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ASH'VILLE, North Carolina and Alabama. See ASHEVILLE.

ASH'VILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

ASH'VILLE, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.

ASH'WATER, a parish of England, co of Devon.

ASH'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ASHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

ASHWELTHORPE, ash'wel-thorp, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk. This manor is the property of Lord Berners, whose ancestors owned it in the reign of Henry VII.

ASH'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ASH'WICKEN, a parish of England, co of Norfolk.

ASH'WOOD, a post office of Tensas parish, Louisiana.

ASH'WOOD, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

ASH'WORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

ASIA, ā'she-ą, (not ā'zhe-ą,) (Fr. *Asie*, ā'zee'; Ger. *Asien*, ā'ze-en; L., It., Sp., and Port., *Asia*, ā'se-ā,) the largest of the great divisions of the globe. Its mainland is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, S. by the Indian Ocean, E. by the North Pacific, W. by Europe, and S.W. by Africa. Its greatest length is from the Dardanelles to Behring's Strait, a distance of about 7500 miles; its greatest breadth from Cape Severo-Vostchnoi, in Siberia, to Point Romania, at the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, about 5166 miles. Asia is joined to Europe throughout the whole length of its western limit, being separated from it by an arbitrary line only, part of which is formed by the Ural Mountains; it is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. it is separated from America by Behring's Strait, where the two continents approach within 36 miles of each other. The coasts of Asia are singularly

* See note to NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.

irregular, especially on the S. and E., where it is indented by immense bays and gulfs, forming projections of corresponding magnitude. The principal of the former are the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Siam, on the S. coast; the Gulf of Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Gulf of Tartary, Sea of Okhotsk, and Gulf of Anadeer, on the E. coast. On the N., the indentations are equally numerous, but, with exception of the Gulf of Obi, not of the same extent. The more remarkable peninsulas are those of Hindostan, Malacca, Cochin China, Corea, and Anadeer, on the S. and E. coasts. The principal islands and island groups within the limits of this division of the globe are, on the S. and E., the Laccadives, Maldives, the Chagos Archipelago, Ceylon, the Andaman, and Nicobar Islands; the Mergui Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Sunda and Banda Islands; the Moluccas, Sooloo Islands, Philippines, the island of Hainan, Formosa, Chusan, Hong-Kong, the Japanese Empire, Saghalien or Tarakai, and the Kooriles. On the N., Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liakoy, and (according to Humboldt) Nova Zembla. The mainland of Asia is comprised between lat. 1° 15′ and 78° 20′ N., and lon. 27° E. and 170 W. If its islands are included, its southern limit will extend to lat. 11° S., the most S. point of Rotte, a small island S. of Timor. The countries comprised within its limits are, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Beloochistan, Cabool, Punjab, Sinde, Hindostan, Burmah, Siam, Laos, Anam, Malacca, China, Mantchooria, Corea, Mongolia, Thibet, Tartary, and Asiatic Russia; to these, and to the islands above enumerated, respectively, the reader is referred for such details as may be missed in this article, which, to avoid unnecessary repetition, is intended to be merely general.

The vast extent of Asia, the diversity of its surface, and the conflicting accounts given of the physical structure of large portions of its interior, particularly in Central Asia, renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give such a view of its general conformation as should be at once accurate and intelligible. It may, however, be characterized, generally, notwithstanding its enormous elevations, as a flat country, its mean level above the sea not exceeding 1150 feet, while a third part has not more than 255 feet of mean height. The whole of that portion lying N.W. of the Thian-Shan Mountains, or of lat. 45° N., and N. of the Altai, or of lat. 50° N., is one prodigious plain or tract of lowland, a third larger than Europe, the elevation of which is little more than from 200 to 1200 feet. The southern portion, which stretches along the Indian Ocean, is composed, likewise, of comparatively level regions; so is also a great part of the interior, where the elevations do not exceed from 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea; though formerly believed to be more than double the height of the latter amount, or 9000 feet; a supposition contradicted by the fact, that grapes, vines, oranges, and cotton grow there readily and in great abundance. It may be added, that the heights of several of the other plateaus of Central Asia have been greatly over-estimated: and that there is little doubt that, if carefully measured, most, if not all of them, would be found to fall far short of the heights at present assigned to them. Still, while a large portion of Asia is comparatively but little above the level of the sea, many extensive tracts have a great elevation, and no small part of the Continent is actually below sea level. The extensive country N. and E. of the Caspian Sea, and around the Sea of Aral, form a vast cavity of about 55,000 square miles, all of which is below the sea level. The prodigious mountain-systems of Asia are no less remarkable than its vast plains and deserts. With the exception of the Ural Mountains, none of any note occur throughout the whole of Northern Asia N. of lat. 50°, and W. of lon. 120° E.; but E. of that meridian, the Aldan Mountains, and the Yablonoi and Stanovoi Krebit, attain a considerable elevation. S. of lat. 50°, and N. of lat. 31°, are to be found the principal mountain-systems of Asia, consisting of four great ranges, nearly parallel to each other and to the Equator; the largest extending, in an almost unbroken line, under the various names of Taurus, Elbrooz, Hindoo Koosh, and Kuen-lun, from the Bosphorus to China Proper, E. of the 100th meridian, forming, as it were, the backbone of the Continent. The subsidiary systems lie at various angles to the Equator; but, generally speaking, they run parallel to the coasts, the greater number, however, having a direction S.E. to N.W., as in Arabia, Persia, the coast of Malabar, the peninsula of Burmah, Anam, and Malacca; while, on the coast of Coromandel, in Northern India, China, Mantchooria, and N.E. Siberia, the general direction is S.W. to N.E.

Mountains.—The great mountain-systems of Central Asia are the Himalaya, the Altai, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen-lun, all, generally speaking, parallel to the Equator. The Himalaya range, the general course of which is from N.W. to S.E., consists of three parts, the Hindoo Koosh or Indian Caucasus, which extends from the Paropamisan range, in Afghanistan, to Cashmere. The Himalaya, or *Imaus* of the ancients, which stretches from the Valley of Cashmere to Bhotan, with a semi-circular inflection, and, lastly, the mountains of Bhotan and Assam. The entire length of the range of the Himalayas is about 2000 miles. The mean height has been estimated at from 16,000 20,000 feet. The highest summit yet ascertained with any degree of certainty, is that of Kunchainjunga, in Sikkim, which is 28,178 feet in height.

Dhawalagiri ranks next to it. But there are several other peaks said to be of equal, and some of even still greater elevation. There are more than 40 rising above 21,000 feet. Most of the passes are above 15,000 feet in height, and some of them 18,000 and 19,000. The line of perpetual congelation is at an elevation, on the S. side, of 12,981 feet; on the N., of 16,620 feet; a result precisely the reverse of what would would, *a priori*, be expected, but which is supposed to be owing to the greater serenity of the sky on the N. side, the less frequent formation of snow in very cold dry air, and the radiation of heat from the neighboring plains, which are much nearer than those on the S. The crest of the Himalayas consists of stratified, crystalline rocks, especially gneiss, with large granitic veins, and immense beds of quartz. The zone, between 15,000 and 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, is of silurian strata; granite is frequent at the base, and strata of comparatively modern date occur at great elevations. Vegetation is prolonged on the Himalayas to the height of upwards of 18,000 feet. These magnificent mountains are intersected by valleys and ravines of tremendous depth, through many of which rivers and torrents rush with inconceivable impetuosity. The system of the Altai surrounds the sources of the Irtish and Yenisei. The Altai proper forms little more than a fourth part of the entire system; extending from W. to E., from the confluence of the Ooba (Uba) and Irtish to Mount Goorbee, and the S. of Lake Baikal. Its branches or continuations stretch, under various names, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and afterwards to East Cape, where it terminates; the whole length being about 4500 miles; the breadth varying from 400 to 1000 miles. The highest known summit, Bielukha, in the Russian Altai, attains an elevation of 11,000 feet above the sea. The common distinction of "Great" and "Little" Altai is founded on error, both the name and chain of the Great Altai being, according to Humboldt, imaginary. The Thian-Shan, or Celestial Mountains, run nearly along the 42d° parallel of N. lat., rising in Tartary, and terminating in the Desert of Gobi, in Mongolia. Their highest summit, Bogda Cola, or "Holy Mountain," is always covered with snow. Little is known of the country between the Thian-Shan Mountains and those of the Altai—a space of about 400 miles in breadth. The Kuen-lun Mountains run nearly parallel with the former range, and in some parts with the Hindoo Koosh also. They rise a little to the E. of the 100th degree of E. longitude, and, under the various names of Koolkoon, Aneuta, Kuen-lun, Hindoo Koosh, Elbrooz, and Taurus, running W. and N.W., closely skirt the Caspian and Black Seas on the S., terminating to the W. of the latter, thus forming, with the exception of the American Cordillera of the Andes, the longest line of elevation on the globe. The numerous other chains, of greater or less extent, existing over this great continent, will be found noticed in the articles on the countries in which they occur.

Volcanoes, Earthquakes, &c.—The continent of Asia has few volcanoes in a state of activity, though its islands are crowded with them, Java containing a greater number than any other region of equal extent on the globe. In Western Asia, the only active volcano existing is Demavend, 70 miles S. of the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is 14,625 feet in height, covered with snow, and is constantly smoking. The table-land of Western Asia was at one time the seat of intense commotion, now restricted to the mountain just named, to Sebban-dagh, and Ararat. In the table-land of Eastern Asia, the only instance of igneous explosion that occurs is in the volcanic chain of the Thian-Shan, where there are two active volcanoes at the distance of 670 miles from each other, Peshan, and Ho-cheoo. These are the centre of an extensive volcanic district, extending N. to the Altai Mountains. Fire-hills and fire-springs are numerous in China, but, so far as is known, there are no mountains that eject lava. In Kamtchatka, however, there are no fewer than 9 volcanoes in a state of activity. Earthquakes are frequent and violent in many parts of Asia. The places most subject to these visitations are Asia Minor, the Persian Mountains, Cabool, the regions between Lake Baikal and the volcano of Ho-cheoo, in the S.E. of Tartary, and in the province of Cutch, in Hindostan.

Table-lands, Plains, or Steppes and Deserts.—The table-lands of Asia, like all the other physical features of that vast continent, are upon the most gigantic scale. That of Iran, in Persia, occupies an area of 1,700,000 square miles, and is generally from 4000 to 7000 feet above the sea; while that of Thibet comprises 7,600,000 square miles, at a mean altitude of 11,600 feet. The table-lands of the interior are frequently fertile, and enjoy genial climates, but in some instances, as in that of the table-land of Thibet, are cold and sterile, snow falling through every month of the year. Among the less extensive table-lands are those of Taxila, in the Punjab, of Malwah or Central India, of the Deccan, and of Mysore. Nearly the whole of North-western Asia is one vast plain or undulating surface, occupying upwards

of 7,000,000 square miles; and in Western Asia, around the Caspian, there are extensive tracts of country many feet below the level of the sea. The great plain or steppe of Ishim, in Siberia, extends from the E. slope of the S. extremity of the Ural Mountains, across the Tobol to the Irtish, a distance of about 700 miles. It is covered in part with dense forests, and abounds in game. Next to this plain is the steppe of Baraba, occupying the space between the Irtish and the Upper Obi. To the S. of these steppes is another of several hundred miles in extent, lying between the Altai Mountains and the E. confines of Tartary, and including Lake Tengheez (Tenghiz.) In the E. of China, again, there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 square miles, most of it productive and highly cultivated; and in Hindostan there are plains that extend 2000 miles along the S. slope of the Himalayas. The steppes of Asia generally consist of rich pastures, intermingled with woods, barren sands, muriatiferous clay, and abounding in lakes, pools, and streams of salt and bitter waters. Deserts are numerous in Asia, and many of them of great extent. The most remarkable is that of the Great Gobi or Shamo, (*i. e.*, "sea of sand,") its whole length being probably not under 1200 miles. The great salt desert of Irak-Ajemee, in Persia, is about 390 miles in length and 210 miles in breadth. There are, besides, four other deserts in this division of the globe, the whole occupying three-tenths of its entire surface.

Rivers and Lakes.—Asia contains some of the largest rivers in the world. Those in Western Asia are the Euphrates and Tigris; in Eastern Asia, the Amoor, the Hoang-Ho, the Yang tse-Kiang, the Heng-Kiang, and the Sang-Koi or Tonquin Rivers; in Northern Asia, the Obi (or Ob,) the Irtish, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Indighirka, and the Kolyma; in Southern Asia, the Indus and its confluents, the Attok, Jhylum, Chenaub, and Sutlej; the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, the Irrawaddy, the Martaban, the Menam, and the Cambodia. Some of the basins of these rivers are of vast extent. That of the Obi is above 1,355,000 English square miles, which is the largest in the world with the exception of those of the Amazon and Mississippi. The basin of the Yenisei is above 1,045,000 square miles; that of Lena, 792,500 square miles; while those of Amoor, Yang-tse-Kiang and Hoang-Ho, are all above 650,000 square miles. The river of greatest length in Asia is the Yang-tse-Kiang, the entire length of which is 2900 miles; that of the Yenisei, 2500 miles.

The largest lake or inland sea of Asia is the Caspian: it has no outlet, is about 750 miles in length from N. to S., and about 230 miles in breadth. Next in extent is the sea of Aral, in Tartary: area 20,000 square miles; it is shallow, and, like the Caspian, has no outlet. The other principal lakes to the E. are Lake Tengheez or Balkash, and Lake Baikal, in Irkootsk. There are, besides, a number of smaller lakes dispersed over the continent. A great many of them are salt, some of them intensely so, and also bitter.

Minerals.—All the precious and useful minerals are found in Asia. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund, Sumbhulpoor, Gundur, the Deccan, the Ural Mountains, Borneo, Ceylon, and various other places. Rock-crystals, amethysts, rubies, turquoises, cornelians, agates, onyxes, beryl, lapis lazuli, topazes, and various other precious stones, are found in many different quarters. Gold is found in a great many of the countries, but is, perhaps, most abundant in Siberia, in the Altai chain, called emphatically the Gold Mountains. Silver is a product of China, Asiatic Russia, Anam, and the Japanese and Ottoman Empires; mercury of China, Thibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with over all the Malay peninsula, in Burmah, China, and some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago; copper and iron in Japan, Asiatic Russia, Thibet, Hindostan, Anam, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey; in most of which countries lead also is found. Coal has been discovered in Northern China, Bengal, and in some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago, and doubtless exists in many other localities not yet explored. Salt is very generally diffused over the continent, few extensive districts being altogether destitute of salt-lakes or springs; but our knowledge of the distribution of the mineral wealth of Asia, as well as on many other points, is still exceedingly imperfect.

Climate.—Asia, as a natural consequence of its vast extent, stretching from the polar circle to the equator, possesses every variety of climate, from excessive heat to the most intense cold; being exceeded, as regards the former, by the tropical deserts of Africa alone. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences, particularly by the great heights of its table-lands and mountains, by its comparatively compact configuration, not being deeply penetrated by gulfs, and by the great extension of land it presents towards the pole, and regions of perpetual ice. Beyond the 56th parallel of N. latitude, which includes all Siberia, the ground is permanently frozen, in some places to a great depth; and a degree of cold, exceeding 90° below the freezing point, is here of annual occurrence; while in other parts of the same region, such as Tobolsk, Barnaul, and Irkootsk, the summers are equal to those of Berlin, Munster, and Cherbourg, but are succeeded by winters of great severity, the mean temperature being but little above zero. The greatest heat experienced in Asia occurs in the province of Mekran, in Beloochistan, where, according to the natives, the unburnt bricks are made red by the scorching rays of the sun. But the remarkable variety of climate for which Asia is distinguished, is not manifested by its larger regions alone, but is equally exhibited within the limits of its different countries, down to their provinces and districts. Thus, in Afghanistan, the snow lies in some places for three months in winter; and the thermometer sinks to from 10° to 15° below zero; while, in summer, it ranges from 90° to 94°. At Delhi, the winter's cold is sometimes 3° or 4° below freezing; while at Calcutta the thermometer rises to 110°. The violent winds called typhoons prevail in South-eastern Asia between lat. 4° and 40° N.; their sphere of action diminishing westerly to a space included between 13° and 26° N. lat. They thus comprise all China and the empire of Anam and Cochin China, to which countries, indeed, and neighboring seas, they seem to be almost exclusively limited. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December. The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia, from their central region in the Indian Ocean, as far as lat. 36° N., including China, all Hindostan, the Punjab, and part of Thibet. They blow regularly from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. from October to April; the change being accompanied by heavy rain, and violent storms of thunder and lightning. The rainless regions of Asia are of vast extent: one of these extends from Delhi, in Northern Hindostan, to near Nertchinsk, in South-eastern Siberia, a distance of about 25,000 miles, with a width of about 12,000 miles. It thus includes part of Thibet, the great desert of Gobi, and a part of Mongolia—a space estimated to comprise 2,000,000 square miles. The other is a continuation of the vast rainless region which, commencing on the borders of Morocco, terminates in Beloochistan, of which it includes the greater part, with a large portion of Persia, the N. part of Arabia, and the S. of Syria.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Asia is as various as its climate; and is further diversified by geographical position, and by the higher or lower elevations on which it is exhibited. The extreme S. portions only present the characteristic features of tropical vegetation, excepting in partial instances; the other parts display those of temperate regions, extending N. into those of the arctic zone. No cereals are cultivated in Asia N. of about lat. 62° N. From that parallel, S. to the Altai, there are two regions; the northern characterized by the cultivation of barley, oats, and rye; and the southern by that of rye and wheat; over both, buckwheat and potatoes are raised. The W. part of the continent S. of the Altai to about lat. 26° N., is wholly a wheat region. The tea-plant is cultivated over the whole of China and Cochin China, between lat. 17° and 35° N.; lon. 94° and 120° E., which includes Upper Assam; but is most successful between the parallels of 25° and 33° N., which comprehends the principal tea districts. It is also cultivated in the Japanese Islands. Cotton is grown in Central and S. India, Burmah, Siam, Anam, and China. Sugar in Bengal, and the other countries to the E. just named; also, in Malacca and Java. Ceylon and Java are famed for their coffee, which also grows on the coast of Malabar, in Sumatra, and the Philippines. Cinnamon luxuriates in Ceylon, probably its native seat, and is grown in Anam; and nutmegs, cloves, and peppers, have long been known as the products of the famed Spice Islands of the Malay Archipelago. In these latter localities, also, the sago-palm attains the highest perfection; and in many of them, as well as on the continent of India, the valuable indigo-plant is grown.

Zoology.—Asia has 288 mammalia, of which 102 are peculiar; 64 species of ruminating animals, of which 46 are peculiar; 60 genera of carnivorous animals, and 180 species of apes and monkeys, all of which are entirely Asiatic. The quadrupeds of the continent and islands include the elephant, rhinoceros, camel, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, tapir, wolf, bear, wild boar, hog, dog, antelope, deer, chamois, stag, ox, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep, wild ass, monkey, ape, fox, hare, squirrel, jackal, elk, martin cat, wild cat, and weasel. The *habitat* of the elephant, extends from the S. point of Sumatra, lat. 6° S. through that island, across the peninsula of Malacca, over the S. province of China, throughout all India, including Ceylon, to nearly lat. 30° N. It is also met with on the Himalayas, at a height of from 5000 to 6000 feet, and roams wild in immense herds through the forests and jungles at the foot of these mountains. The *habitat* of the rhinoceros is nearly the same, only extending a little further north in China. The camel is a native of Asia, where, from the earliest ages, it has formed the chief means of communication between the different regions of the East. The Asiatic lion has no mane, and is confined to a comparatively limited region. The tiger of Asia (royal tiger) has its chief habitation in the sultry jungles of Bengal, and the islands of Java and Sumatra, but it occasionally wanders as far as the Altai and Himalaya Mountains, which it ascends to a height of

9000 feet in search of prey. The leopard, panther, and hyena are common, and are met with everywhere, with the exception, as regards the last, of the Burman empire, in which there are neither hyenas, wolves, foxes, nor jackals. Among the most remarkable of the Asiatic bears are the Syrian bear, the Thibet bear, and the sun-bear of Sumatra. The buffalo is a native of China, India, Borneo, and the Sunda Islands. The greatest number of species of the goat family occurs in Asia, one of the most celebrated being the goat of Cashmere, which is also spread over Thibet, where they browze at elevations of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet.

The reptile fauna of Asia, so far as known, comprises only 44 species, but there is little doubt that many more remain to be added to the list. At the head of this class of animals stands the crocodile; the Asiatic genera of which the gavial, (*gavialis Gangeticus*,) frequenting the Ganges and other great Indian Rivers. The crocodile with the helmet, (*crocodilus galeatus*,) and the double crested crocodile, (*crocodilus biporcatus*,) are numerous in various quarters, both continental and insular. There are 10 species of frogs peculiar to Asia, and 9 species of toads. Among the serpents of Asia are the Cobra de Capello, and a species Trigonocephalus, both among the most dangerous snakes in existence; vipers, 2 species of which are peculiar to Asia. Tree-serpents, inhabiting the great tropical forests; boa constrictors, pythons, the largest snake of the Eastern World; chameleons, fresh-water tortoises, of which 8 are peculiar to Asia. Sea and fresh-water snakes are also numerous; the former swarm in the Indian Ocean, and many of them are extremely venomous and ferocious.

The number and variety of birds in Asia is too great to attempt either enumeration or description; they include eagles, vultures, falcons, buzzards, quails, pheasants, partridges, starlings, herons, storks, cranes, swans, wild-ducks, pelicans, nightingales, &c. In South-eastern Asia and the islands of the Malay Archipelago, birds of the most gorgeous plumage abound; while several of those above mentioned, though bearing European names, here present themselves in the splendid hues of the tropics. Asia is peculiarly prolific in gallinaceous fowls, some of them possessing most brilliant plumage. Among these may be named the horned pheasants of the Himalaya, a species of Tragophans, the gold and silver pheasants of China, and the argus pheasant of Sumatra and Borneo. A large gallinaceous fowl (*Megapodius*) of remarkable habits, is found in some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago; and to this region, or to the S. part of continental Asia, we are indebted for that most valuable of domestic fowls, the common cock and hen.

Races of Asia. Language and Religion.—Asia is supposed to have been the cradle of the human race. It contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. The great divisions or families consist of the Caucasian group, the Mongol-Tartar group, and the Malayan, and Ethiopian nations. The first occupy nearly the whole of W. Asia, the Himalaya to the Brahmapootra, and all India between these mountains and the ocean. The Mongol-Tartar family occupies all Asia N. of the Persian table-land and of the Himalayas, the whole of Eastern Asia from the Brahmapootra to Behring's Strait. It includes the Mongol and Tartar tribes, the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, and Japanese. The Malay nations occupy the whole of Malaisia. The Ethiopian, Ceylon, Borneo, Sumbawa, Timor, and, exclusively, or partially, numerous other islands. The most numerous of the great Asiatic races is the Mongolian, next the Caucasian, then the Malay, and, lastly, the Ethiopian, frequently now called the Papuan race, which is estimated at a million only. The languages of Asia are nearly as numerous as its tribes, there being according to Aderburg, no fewer than 937 different dialects. The prevailing religions of Asia are Brahmanism and Boodhism; the former being professed in Hindostan, the latter in China, Japan, Anam, Siam, the Burman Empire, Ceylon, and among the Mongols and Toongooses. In the S.W. of Asia Islamism prevails; and Mussulmen are numerous in India, Malacca, and many parts of the Malay Archipelago. There are multitudes of these sects in various parts of the continent.

History.—The term *Asia*, the origin of which is unknown, was first applied to a small province of the peninsula now called Anatolia or Asia Minor; but has since been gradually extended to the whole Asiatic continent. The early history of Asia may be regarded as that of the world. Here the human race is supposed to have been first planted; and here also, from the few survivors of the deluge, arose the primitive families, tribes, nations, and dynasties, of whose history only a few fragments remain. The ancient history of Asia is thenceforth divisible into four great epochs, of unequal duration, corresponding with the existence of four great dynasties—the Assyrian or Babylonian, the Medo-Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman, which last may be considered as extending to the period of the Mohammedan conquest, in A.D. 638. It was during this latter period, and when its power was at its height, that the introduction and establishment of Christianity took place. This event formed a new era in the history of man, and became the source of great and favourable changes, both in the physical and moral state of society. It has given a tone to all succeeding history, and, apart from its blessed results to our race, must, even in a mere historical point of view, be regarded as the most important event that has ever occurred, not only in the history of Asia, but of the whole world.

During this long period geography had made little progress. By Ptolemy's account, it would appear that not more than about one-fourth of the continent of Asia was known to the ancients, who divided it into *Asia Citerior* and *Asia Ulterior*, the former corresponding with the modern Anatolia or Asia Minor, and the latter with the rest of Asia, then known.

The next division of Asiatic history is that which comprehending what is usually termed the Middle Ages, extending from the commencement of the Mohammedan era to the end of the fifteenth century. In less than a century after the flight of Mohammed from Mecca in 622, his imposture, which was destined to exercise so great an influence in the Eastern world, had been spread over a territory extending S. and N. from the Red Sea to the Caspian, and E. and W. from the confines of Tartary and India to the shores of the Atlantic. In 1037, the Tartars, under Togrul Beg, subdued Persia, and his successors conquered India, Tartary, Syria, and Egypt They also took and plundered Jerusalem, and by their cruelties toward the Christian pilgrims to that city, aroused throughout Europe a feeling of indignation that led to the Crusades. These memorable expeditions were undertaken in succession during a period of 200 years, commencing about 1095; they drew into their cause some of the most powerful kings and most noted warriors of the Middle Ages. After various changes, the dominion of the Saracens, under the sway of Kublai Khan, was extended, about the middle of the thirteenth century, over all Western Asia. The Crusades, and other contemporary circumstances, had contributed, in a more remarkable degree than formerly, to direct the mind of Europe towards Asia; and the result was the establishment of permanent commercial relations between them.

In 1498, Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese navigator, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and opened a new channel of intercourse with the East; and at the death of Albuquerque, their famous naval commander, in 1515, the Portuguese had established colonies at various points on the Asiatic coast, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Empire of Japan, a distance of at least 12,000 miles. In 1600, the Portuguese encountered a new competitor and formidable enemy in the Dutch, who sent several commercial expeditions to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, and by 1640 had made themselves masters of all the Eastern islands and seas, with the exception of some British settlements on the coast of Sumatra. The attention of Britain had long been directed to Asia, and the discovery of the passage by sea had given a new impulse to their views in that quarter. For many years after that event, frequent voyages of discovery were made by British navigators, and several embassies and other journeys were performed by British subjects on land. But the formation of the East India Company in 1600, which ultimately established British authority in the East, has done more than any other event to extend our geographical knowledge in that quarter. At first, the new information obtained was scanty; but, from 1740, during the wars with the French in the Deccan, and more especially from 1757, after the conquest of Bengal, it rapidly increased; many expeditions, both military and exploring, have been made, and the quantity of unknown territory is at length circumscribed within comparatively narrow limits.

Population.—The entire population of Asia is estimated at 430,000,000, which is considerably more than half the entire population of the globe. It is thus divided: Caucasian race, 164,000,000: Mongolian, 291,000,000; Malay, 24,000,000; Ethiopian, 1,000,000, of which the islands are supposed to contain 50,000 or 60,000.——Adj. ASIATIC, â'she-at'ik, and ASIAN, â'she-an, (poetical;) inhab. ASIATIC; (Fr. *Asiatique*, â'zee'â'teck'; Ger. adj. ASIATISCH, â-ze-â'tish, inhab. ASIATE, â-ze-â'teh.)

ASIAGO, â-see'â-go, a town of Northern Italy, in Vicenza, capital of the district termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of German descent, 22 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. of the district, 25,500; of the town, 4870.

ASIA ISLES, a low and thickly-wooded group in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° N., lon. 131° 17′ E.

ASIA MINOR. See ANATOLIA.

ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

ASIE, ASIEN, *ASIATIC, ASIATIQUE.* See ASIA.

ASIMAGOMY, â-se-mâ-go'moe, a lake in Upper Canada, the centre in lat. 48° 35′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W. It is about 12 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 2 to 4 miles, and discharges itself into the E. extremity of Lake Superior by a stream about 36 miles long.

ASINALUNGA, â-see'nâ-loon'gâ, or SINA LONGA, see'na lon'gâ, a town of Tuscany, on the E. slope of the hill which separates the Val-di-Chiana and Val d'Ombrone. Pop. 2058.

ASINARA, â-so-nâ'râ, a small island off the N.W. extremity of the island of Sardinia, lat. 41° 5′ N., lon. 8° 15′ E.

It is about 10 miles long by 2 miles broad; mountainous, but fertile. It has a good lighthouse, and an excellent port, called Trabuccato. (trâ book-kâto.)

ASIR. See ASEER.

ASIRMINTAR, â-seer-min-târ', an active volcano in the island of Onekotan, or Amakootan, one of the most northerly of the Kooriles Islands; lat. 49° 40' N., lon. 155° 8' E.

ASK, âsk, or ASEK, âs'ek, a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, at the S.E. foot of Mount Demavend, in a nook shut in by its spurs, 5900 feet above the sea, and 60 miles S.W. of Sarea. It is said to comprise from 1000 to 1500 houses, and is the principal of 12 villages within the district of Larijan.

ASKALON. See ASCALON.

ASKEATON, as-kê'ton, a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Deel, 2 miles from its confluence with the Shannon, and 17 miles W.S.W. of Limerick. The Deel is navigable up to the town for vessels of 60 tons.

AS'KERN or ASKERNE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles N. by W. of Doncaster, and resorted to by visitors for the sake of its sulphur baths.

ASKERSUND, âs'ker-soond', a town of Sweden, 27 miles S.W. of Orebro, at the N. extremity of Lake Wetter. Pop. 871. It has a port, and an active trade in grain, fish, and tobacco.

AS'KERSWELL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ASKHAM, ask'am, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

ASKHAM BRY'AN, a parish and township of England, co. of York.

ASKHAM RICHARD, a parish of England, co. of York.

ASKOE, (Asköe,) âsk'-ö'eh, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 miles off the N. coast of Laaland. Lat. 54° 54' 17" N., lon. 11° 29' 40" E.

ASK'RIGG, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ASLA, âs'lâ, or ASSELA, âs'seh-lâ', a village of Algeria, 149 miles S. of Oran. Lat. 33° 32' N.; lon. 0° 30' W. It is situated on a small stream of the same name, which waters the little gardens that compose the principal riches of the inhabitants.

ASLACKBY, as'lak-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASLACTON, as'lak-ton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ASLACTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Notts. Archbishop Cranmer was born here in 1489.

ASMANSHAUSEN or ASSMANNSHAUSEN, âs'mâns-how'zen, a village of Germany, in Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, 2 miles N.W. of Rudesheim.

ASMILDKLOSTER, âs-mild klos'ter, a village of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the E. side of Viborg Lake.

ASNA. See ESNEH.

ASNIÈRES, âs'ne-air', the name of several villages of France: one of which, agreeably situated on the Seine, arrondissement of St. Denis, and about 4 miles from Paris, forms a station of the railway from Paris to St. Germain. The Versailles Railroad here branches off to the left, and the Rouen Railway to the right.

ASO, â'so, or ASONE, â-so'nâ, (anc. *Aso'na,*) a river of Central Italy, enters the Adriatic 7 miles S.E. of Fermo, after a course of 30 miles.

ASOLA, â-so'lâ, a fortified town of Northern Italy, 19 miles W.N.W. of Mantua, capital of the district, on the Chiese. Pop. 4000, with manufactories of silk twist.

ASOLO, â-so'lo, a fortified town of Northern Italy, 19 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 3400. It is a very ancient place, and has several Roman antiquities.

ASOPH. See AZOF.

ASOPO, â-so'po, or ASO'PUS, a river of Greece, department of Thebes, rises S. of Thebes, flows eastward, and enters the Channel of Euboea, 23 miles E. of Thebes; length, about 24 miles.

ASPALAGA, as-pa-lah'ga? a small village in the N.E. part of Gadsden co., Florida, about 45 miles N.W. of Tallahassee.

ASPALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ASPAT'RIA, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ASPE, âs'pâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 17 miles W. of Alicante. Besides flour mills, there are here 18 oil mills, 5 soap factories, and 10 brandy distilleries. The commerce consists chiefly of oil, wine, and brandy. Pop. 6744.

ASPE, âsp, a valley of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, extending about 27 miles from S. to N., from Mount Aspe to the ridge of the Pyrenees, near Oléron.

AS'PEDEN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

AS'PENGROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

AS'PENGROVE, a post-office of Calhoun co., Florida.

AS'PENWALL, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

ASPEREN, âs'pâ-ren, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Linge, 20 miles E. by N. of Dort. Pop. 1127.

ASPERG, âs'pêrg, or ASBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 8 miles N. of Stuttgart, on the railway from Stuttgart to Heilbronn. Pop. 1500. Near it is the castle of Hohen-Asperg, on a steep rock.

ASPERN or GROSS ASPERN, groce âs'pern, a village of Austria, 5 miles E.N.E. of Vienna, celebrated for a battle fought May 21st and 22d, 1809, between the French under Napoleon and the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, in which the former suffered severe losses.

ASPET, âs'pâ', a town of France, department of Haute-Garrone, 50 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2518.

ASPHALTITES, LAKE. See DEAD SEA.

ASPINWALL, an important seaport of Central America, situated on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, 49 miles from Panama on the Pacific, about 2000 miles from New York, and nearly equidistant from San Francisco and Valparaiso, being about 3300 miles from each place. The harbor here is one of the best on the coast; it has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and anchorage ground to accommodate half the commerce of the United States. Aspinwall is the great thoroughfare, and principal entrepôt between the Atlantic States and California. It has semi-monthly communication both with New York and San Francisco by the Independent line of steamers and by the Pacific mail line, a steamer sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, and from San Francisco on the 1st and 15th. British mail steamers have a landing here, and also on the opposite side at Panama, the British mail being transported across the Isthmus at this point. A railroad 49 miles in length, connecting Aspinwall with Panama, (on the opposite side of the isthmus,) was opened February 17, 1855. The unavoidable detention hitherto experienced by persons arriving at Panama or Aspinwall is thus obviated, and the tedious process of crossing the isthmus with mules, is exchanged for a comfortable trip by railway. A large depôt has been built near the centre of the town; the track communicates with the wharf at which the steamers land. Aspinwall is well supplied with hotels, one of which has accommodations for 600 visitors. A newspaper has recently been established here. This town was founded about 1850, by the well-known enterprising merchant whose name it bears; and, in May, 1855, it is estimated to contain 2500 inhabitants.

ASPLEY-GUISE, asp'lee-ghiz, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

ASPRIÈRES, âs'pre-air', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles N.N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 1464.

ASPROMONTE, âs-pro-mon'tâ, a town of the Sardinian States, 5 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 1500.

ASPROPOTAMO, âs-pro-po'tâ-mo, (*i. e.* "White River," anc. *Achelo'us,*) the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rises near Mezzovo in Albania, flows S.S.W., separating Acarnania on the W. from Eurytania, Thessaly, and Ætolia on the E., and enters the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean) 15 miles W. of Missolonghi; length, 100 miles. On the Greek frontier it receives the Platanies, immediately after which it is crossed by the bridge of Korakos, 180 feet in length.

ASPULL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ASPUZI, âs-poo'zee', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Marash, 5 miles S. of Malateeyeh. It is surrounded by gardens and orchards, and is resorted to as a summer residence by the inhabitants of Malateeyeh.

ASSAB, (âs'sâb',) BAY OF, in Abyssinia, about 40 miles N.W. of the narrowest part of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 12° 59' N.; lon. 42° 45' E. It is 16 miles in length, and upwards of 5 in width.

AS'SABET, a small stream near the centre of Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., and running N.E., unites with the Sudbury at Concord to form the Concord River.

ASSABET, a thriving post-village of Sudbury township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Assabet River, affording valuable water-power, and on a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, about 22 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has a church, a store, a carpet factory, and a large building in which are annually packed about 40,000 tons of ice, taken from Factory Pond. Pop. 125.

ASSACA, âs-sâ'kâ, a province of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name, 5 miles W. of Fort Orange. Pop. estimated at 2000 men.

ASSAL, âs'sâl', an extensive salt lake of Eastern Africa, 25 miles S.W. of Tajoora, about lat. 11° 40' N., and lon. 42° 40' E. It is, according to D'Héricourt, upwards of 700 feet below the level of the sea, and of an oval form; 8 miles in length from N. to S., and about 4 miles in breadth. The shores are covered with a thick salt crust resembling ice, which in most places rests on the ground, the waters having subsided; the incrustation is frequently found to be about half a foot thick. Numerous caravans from Abyssinia resort to this lake, to carry away the salt.

AS'SAM' or ASAM, a large district or country of India beyond the Ganges, in the valley of the Brahmapootra, between lat. 25° 45' and 28° 15' N., and lon. 90° 35' and 96° 50' E. Its limits, however, especially on the E., are not well defined; but its extreme length may be estimated at 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 40 to 70 miles; area, about 22,000 square miles. It is divided by the Brahmapootra into three parts: Outerkole, comprehending the province on the N. of that river; Deccancole, comprehending those on the S.; and the Majuli or Great Island, formed by the separation of the stream into two branches, named the Lohit and the Dihingo. It is otherwise divided into Camroop, Assam Proper, and Sodiya; or Lower, Middle, and

Upper Assam. The country has the appearance of a perfect flat, studded over with little conical green hills, rising abruptly from the level plains to the height of from 200 to 700 feet, bounded on the N. and E. by lofty mountains. It contains several extensive tracts of well-cultivated land, among which are some districts of primitive soil above the reach of inundation, and suited for crops of all kinds. Though the country is generally swampy, and intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, yet in the dry season it is very susceptible of cultivation, and amply repays any labor and expense bestowed upon it. The soil is, for the most part, composed of rich black mould, though occasionally of red stiff clay.

Assam has no fewer than 61 rivers, of which 37 flow from the northern, and 24 from the southern mountains. Of the former the principal is the Brahmapootra. Gold is found in nearly all the mountain streams that flow into the Brahmapootra, and also in the latter river itself. But the best is found in the most winding waters with the strongest currents. Iron abounds in most of the hill countries. Coal has been discovered in several places, and limestone and shell-lime are found in considerable quantities. There are also mines of precious stones, and several amber-mines, which are wrought with considerable advantage. In the Naga Hills are numerous brine-springs, and petroleum is found in small quantities in some parts of Upper Assam.

Very violent storms are frequent during April, May, and June, accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning, hail showers, and torrents of rain. The rainy season lasts six months, commencing in April and ending in October. During this season one universal deluge prevails, and all the labors of the field are necessarily suspended.

Rice is the principal crop; sugar-cane grows well, but does not attract much attention. Mustard, cotton, and opium are extensively cultivated. The tea-tree, which grows wild on the mountains in great abundance, has become an important article of cultivation and commerce. Coffee, in its natural state, also grows luxuriantly, but attracts little attention, and is, in consequence, not very fruitful. The betel-nut palm is cultivated to a large extent about most villages. Fruit-trees, with very few exceptions, do not thrive in Assam. The ratan grows wild throughout the country, and even forms impenetrable jungles. The plantain grows abundantly on most of the hills. India-rubber, or caoutchouc, is an indigenous production of Assam, but is inferior to the American. Many valuable gums are found in the forests, including gum-copal; and fig-trees form a large proportion of the vegetation.

Wild elephants are numerous, moving about in large herds; and the densest parts of the forests are inhabited by the rhinoceros. Tigers, leopards, bears, and buffaloes also abound. Wild hogs and wild game are numerous, but poultry is scarce. Porcupines, flying squirrels, iguana, otters, pangolin, civet-cat, and an infinite variety of monkeys and snakes, are common to the country. The white ant is very destructive. Crocodiles swarm in all parts of the Brahmapootra, and tortoises are also numerous.

There are few manufactures in Assam, and, with the exception of potters and coppersmiths, all kinds of artisans are brought from other parts of India. There are three different qualities of silk made, called, respectively, Path, Moonga, and Judy; the first is a fine and costly fabric; the others are of an inferior description. Large quantities of lac are prepared for export. There is little or no trade. What there is consists in exchanging salt for lac, gold-dust, and ivory. Nankins, silks, lacquered and china ware, lead, copper, and silver are imported from China and Burmah.

The towns of Assam are numerous, but are composed of long, straggling ranges of huts, which scarcely deserve the name of towns. The country contains many ancient temples, and several large and substantial causeways. Pop. in 1836, 602,500. Assam was ceded to the British by the Burmese in 1826, and is subdivided into three districts; chief towns, Ghergong, Joorhath, and Goabati. Brahminism has superseded Boodhism in this province.—Adj. and inhab., ASSAMESE, as'sam-eez'.

ASSAMAREH, ăs-sä-mä'reh, a large village of Western Africa, on the Niger, about lat. 5° 58′ N.; lon. 6° 45′ E. Cam-wood abounds in the vicinity, and is a staple article of commerce.

AS'SAMOO'NICK, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

ASSARLO, ăs-sar'lo, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roum-Elee on the left bank of the Maritza, N.W. of Adrianople.

ASSATCHINSKAYA or ASSATCHINSKAJA SOPKA, ăs-săt-chin-skī'yä sop'kä, an active volcano in Kamtchatka. Lat. 52° 2′ N.; lon. 157° 43′ E.

ASSAYE or ASSYE, ăs-sī', a small town of Hindostan, province of Berar, in the Nizam's dominions, 23 miles N. of Jauinah. It is memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) commenced his career of victory, September 23, 1803, by defeating, with 4500 men, the combined forces of Scindia and the Nagpoor Raja, amounting to 30,000 men.

ASSCHE. See ASCHE.

ASSEN, ăs'sen, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Drenthe, on the Hoorn-diep, 15¼ miles S. of Groningen. Pop. 2590. It has a gymnasium, and trade in stone and peat, and communicates with the Zuyder Zee, by the Smilder Canal.

ASSENDELFT, ăs'sen-dĕlft', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 9¼ miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2711.

ASSENEDE, ăs-sen'e-dĕh, or ASSENDE, ăs'sĕnd', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12½ miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. with commune, 3984, with woollen and cotton manufactures, dye and soap works, and breweries.

ASSENHEIM, ăs'sen-hīme', a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober Hessen, on the Nidda, 14 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort, with a castle of the Count of Solms-Rödelheim. Pop. 764.

ASSENS, ăs'sens, a maritime town of Denmark, island of Funen, 20 miles S.W. of Odense, with a small harbor on the Little Belt, which is the ordinary port for the traffic between Funen and Sleswick. Pop. 2700.

ASSERIA, ăs-sē-ree'ä, or PODGRAJE, a town of Dalmatia, with ruins which show that it has once been a splendid city. It is the *Asisia* of Ptolemy.

ASSEY, as'see, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ASSIN, as'seen', a small state in the Ashantee territory, on the Amissa.

ASSINEE, ăs'see'nee', a river and village of Guinea, on the N.W. coast of Africa.

AS'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ASSIN'IBOIN, a large river of North America, within the Hudson's Bay territory, which, after a sinuous course of about 480 miles, having been previously joined about lat. 50° by the Red River, flows into the S.W. end of Lake Winnipeg. It gives its name to an Indian tribe of the Sioux nation, residing in the W. part of North America, near the Rocky Mountains.

ASSINIE, ăs'se'nee', a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, at the W. extremity of the Gold Coast. The French took possession of a part of this coast, and founded a factory on the river Gaboon or Assinie in 1843.

ASSIS'CUNK CREEK, Burlington co., New Jersey, falls into the Delaware River a little above Burlington.

ASSISI, ä-see'see, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 13 miles S.E. of Perugia. Pop. 6000. It is picturesquely situated on a steep hill, surrounded by battlemented walls, and a long line of aqueducts. Its churches are adorned with early specimens of Italian painting. The cathedral is a structure of the eleventh century. There are 20 other churches, and 12 monasteries for mendicant friars. Assisi has been a bishop's see ever since A.D. 240. It has manufactures of needles and files.

ASSMANNSHAUSEN. See ASMANSHAUSEN.

ASSO, ăs'so, a village of Northern Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Como.

ASSO, a town and fort, N.W. coast of the island of Cephalonia, 15 miles N. of Argostoli.

ASSOFOODAH, ăs-so-foo'dăh, a town of the Foolah country, West Africa, about lat. 10° 25′ N., lon. 2° 35′ E. The natives are Mohammedans. Pop. 12,000.

ASSOOR, ASSOUR, or ASSUR, as'soor', a town of Nubia, kingdom of Dongola, on the Nile, about 10 miles N.W. of Meroë, celebrated for the numbers of its pyramids.

ASSOUAN, ASSOWAN, or ES-SOUAN. See ASSWAN.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, ăs'swăp'moos'swĕnᵍ', a lake in Canada East. Lat. 49° 32′ N.; lon. 73° 55′ W. It is from 8 to 10 miles in length, and about 4 in breadth.

ASSUAY. See ASTUAY.

ASSUMPTION, as-sump'shŭn, one of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 41′ N.; lon. 145° 27′ E.; and 10 miles in circuit. Altitude of summit, 2026 feet.

ASSUMPTION, one of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean. Lat. 9° 46′ S.; lon. 46° 34′ E.

ASSUMPTION, a village and river of Canada East. The river joins the St. Lawrence, 14 miles N.N.E. of Montreal, having passed the village of Assumption, 8 miles above their confluence.

ASSUMPTION, (Sp. *Asuncion*, ä-soon-se-ōn', Port. *Assumpção*, ăs-soom-sä'ŏnᵉ,) a city of South America, capital of the state of Paraguay, on a height on the Paraguay, 650 miles N. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 25° 18′ S.; lon. 57° 30′ W. Founded in 1535 by a colony of Spaniards, and though originally but a small fort, from its advantageous position it became in a few years a city of some importance. It has 5 churches, a cathedral, built in 1845, and dedicated to *Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion*, a government palace, a house of representatives, a public library, a custom-house, a military hospital, and a college. The city was much improved during the rule of the dictator Francia. The houses are generally built of brick, one story high, and covered with tiles. Some of the streets are paved; and, on the whole, the place presents a neat and cleanly appearance. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco, hides, mandioca, cedar planks, and especially in *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, grown abundantly in the surrounding districts, and exported to Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, Chili, Peru,

and other parts of South America. The government has prohibited the export of rosewood and other valuable kinds of woods. The air is temperate, and the climate healthy; the adjacent country is fertile, and abounds in rich pastures. Wheat, maize, sugar, tobacco, cotton, mandioca, and potatoes are extensively cultivated, and honey and wax are produced in abundance. Pop. about 12000.

ASSUMPTION, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, contains 320 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Grand River, and intersected by Bayou La Fourche, derived from Mississippi River. The surface is nearly level, the soil is alluvial and fertile. In 1850 it produced 930,185 gallons of molasses, a quantity greater than was produced by any county or parish in the United States except Iberville, Louisiana. Lake Verret, which is situated in this parish, is about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide. Bayou La Fourche is navigated by steamboats. Capital, Assumption Court House. Pop. 10,538, of whom 5197 were free, and 5347, slaves.

ASSUMPTION, a post-village in the central part of Assumption parish, on the W. side of Bayou La Fourche, about 33 miles S. by E. of Baton Rouge.

AS'SUNPINK, or AS'SANPINK CREEK, of New Jersey, rises in the W. part of Monmouth co., and flowing first north-westerly and then south-westerly, falls into the Delaware at Trenton.

ASSWAN, ASSOUAN, or ASSUAN, ȧs-swȧn', a small town of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, remarkable for its commerce, its picturesque situation, and the monuments of antiquity which are found in its neighborhood. Close to it, on the south, may be seen the ruins of the town built by the Arabs on the site of the ancient Syene. Near it are extensive granite quarries. Lat. 24° 5' N.; lon. 32° 55' E.——Adj. and inhab., ASSWANEE, as-swȧn'ee.

AS'SYNT, a very extensive maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. In this district the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner.

ASSYRIA, as-sir'e-ȧ, a name which is usually appropriated to the first of what are known as the four great empires of the world, but which in geography is more correctly confined to what was called Assyria Proper, and nearly corresponds with the modern Koordistan. Its capital was Nineveh, of which the ancient ruins may still be traced, (see NINEVEH;) but though it had many other important cities, even the sites of the greater number are unknown. ——Adj. and inhab. ASSYRIAN, as-sir'e-an.

ASSYRIA, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

ASTA POMPEIA, See ASTI.

ASTABEL SHERM ANTAR, as-tȧ'bel sherm ȧn'tar', or ISTABL ANTAR, is-tȧ'b'l an'tar', a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, on the coast of the Red Sea. Lat. 26° 24' N. Near it is a good anchor station, in a deep bay formed in coral rocks.

ASTABORAS, a river of Nubia. See ATBARA.

ASTAFFORT, ȧs'tȧf'for', a town of France, Lot-et-Garrone, on the Gers, 9 miles S.E. of Agen.

ASTARA, ȧs'tȧ rȧ', a frontier town of Russia, government of Georgia, province of Shirvan, upon the river Astara, which forms the boundary between Russia and Persia, a quarter of a mile from its outlet into the Caspian Sea.

ASTBURY, ast'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

ASTELL'S (as'tell's') ISLAND, off the N. coast of Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpantaria.

ASTEN or ASTHEN, ȧs'ten, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eindhoven. It is a large, beautiful village. Pop. 2800.

ASTERABAD. See ASTRABAD.

ASTERBY, as'ter-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASTFELD, ȧst'fȧlt, a village of Germany, Brunswick, in the district and vicinity of Wolfenbüttel, in the Harz Mountains.

AST'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ASTI, ȧs'tee, (anc. *Asta Pompeia*,) a city in the Sardinian States, government of Alessandria, capital of the province of Asti, near the Tanaro, and on the Turin and Genoa Railway, 35¾ miles E.S.E. of Turin. The town is surrounded with decaying walls, formerly celebrated for their 100 towers, although few of these now remain. It is in general badly built, although it contains many noble mansions; the streets are wide, but little frequented. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Turin, has a royal college, a court of justice, a school of jurisprudence, and a theological seminary, a rich, picturesque building. The original cathedral fell in 1323, and was replaced shortly thereafter by the present fine venerable Gothic building, in which are numerous fine paintings. Besides the cathedral, there are other three fine churches in Asti, which, moreover, possesses a printing office, carried on continuously since its establishment in 1479. There are likewise in the town several mills for spinning silk, and several silk manufactories; but it has otherwise little trade, and no great appearance of prosperity. The vineyards in the vicinity supply the best wines produced in Piedmont, and a considerable trade is carried on in them. Alfieri was born here in the year 1749. Asti is a town of high antiquity, having been in existence long previous to B.C. 400, when it was devastated by the Gauls. It subsequently formed alliance with the Romans, and was afterwards again destroyed by the Gauls, but was rebuilt by Pompey the Great. After a series of vicissitudes, extending through many centuries, and including many sanguinary visitations, it fell into the hands of the French, with whom it remained till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when it passed into the hands of the Duke of Savoy, to whose dominions it is still attached. Pop. 20,000.

ASTLEY, ast'lee, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

ASTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles W.S.W. of Nuneaton. The church is very ancient; and the castle, once the abode of the Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is still habitable.

ASTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ASTLEY-AB'BOTS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

AS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ASTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ASTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding. The poet Mason was rector of this parish.

ASTON, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1558.

AS'TON-AB'BOTS, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

ASTON-BLANK, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AS'TON-BOFFERELL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

AS'TON-CANTLOW, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

AS'TON-CLINTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

AS'TON-FLAM'VILLE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

AS'TON-ING'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ASTON-LE-WALLS, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ASTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

AS'TON-ROWANT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

AS'TON-SAND'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks. Scott, author of the Commentary on the Bible, was rector of this parish.

AS'TON-SOM'ERVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. The manor has belonged to the Somerville family for upwards of six centuries.

ASTON, STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ASTON-SUB-EDGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AS'TON-TIR'ROLD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

AS'TONVILLE', a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on Lycoming Creek, about 18 miles N. of Williamsport. It has mines of coal and iron in the vicinity, and an iron furnace in operation.

AS'TOR or HASARA, hȧ'sȧ'rȧ', a river and fort of Central Asia, the river a tributary of the Indus N. of the Himalayas, joining it after a north-westward course; the fort is situated on it, in lat. 35° 10' N.; lon. 74° 44' E.

ASTOR, a village of Brown co., Wisconsin, at the S.W. end of Green Bay.

ASTORGA, ȧs-tor'gȧ, (anc. *Asturica Augusta*,) a walled town in Spain, 26 miles W.S.W. of Leon, on the Tuerto. Pop. 3000. It has an old castle, and fortifications in ruins, a Gothic cathedral, convents, manufactories of linen, cloth, and yarn, and some Roman antiquities. Near it is the Lake of Sanabria, with the insular castle of the Counts of Benavente.

ASTORIA, as-to're-ȧ, a post-village of Queen's co. New York, on Hallett's cove, just below Hurl Gate, about 6 miles from New York city. It contains several churches and 500 inhabitants.

ASTORIA, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 18 miles S.W. of Lewistown, the county-seat, contains a few stores, &c. The adjacent land is highly productive, forming part of the valley of Illinois River.

ALTORIA, a post-village of Wright co., Missouri, 95 miles S. of Jefferson City.

ASTORIA, a post-village and port of entry in Clatsop co., Oregon, on the S. side of Columbia River, about ten miles from its mouth. It was formerly an important depôt of the fur trade, and was named in honor of its founder, John Jacob Astor. A custom-house is being erected here.

ASTRABAD, ȧs'trȧ-bad', (anc. *Hyrcania*,) ASTERABAD, ȧs'ter-ȧ-bad', a city of Persia, capital of a province of its own name, situated at the foot of the N. slope of the Elbroos range and on a small stream which falls into Astrabad Bay in the S.E. part of the Caspian, about 20 miles below. It has a circuit of about 3 miles; and is surrounded by a dry ditch and a mud wall, which, though once lofty and flanked by numerous towers, has mouldered down to an earthen mound, on which a low parapet, loop-holed for musketry, has been erected. A great part of the town is in ruins, but the parts still standing have a lively or picturesque appearance. The large extent of open space within the town, generally planted or laid out in fine gardens, is one of its peculiar and most attractive features. None of the buildings are deserving of particular notice. The manufactures are chiefly confined to a few silk and cotton stuffs; and though the locality seems well fitted to make it the key of commerce between the East and the Caspian, the trade is inconsiderable. The greatest obstacle to its prosperity, is

its pestilential atmosphere which has procured for it the ominous surname of City of the Plague. During the summer rains, no inhabitant whose circumstances enable him to depart, remains within it. Astrabad is the birthplace of Kujurs the reigning family of Persia, and is always governed by a royal prince.

ASTRAKHAN, ăs-trȧ-kȧn', a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name on an elevated island in the Volga, about 30 miles from its embouchere in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46° 25' N.; lon. 48° 0' E. It is irregularly built, streets crooked, mostly unpaved and dirty. In the upper part of the town stands the cathedral, from the towers of which a fine view of the city is obtained, with its streets and canals bordered by trees, the haven covered with ships, and of the broad majestic Volga, with its beautiful green islands. There are, besides, 31 stone and 3 wooden churches and 15 mosques. The other public buildings of note are the archiepiscopal palace, the government-offices, and the 3 factory halls for the Russian, Asiatic, and Hindoo dealers or merchants. Astrakhan is the seat of a Greek and Armenian ecclesiastical eparchy, also of Greek and Armenian archbishoprics. It contains a high court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, a Greek theological seminary, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and upward of 20 schools. The manufactures are inconsiderable, not giving employment to more than 200 working people. The fisheries form the staple trade of the city, immense quantities of fish, caviar, and isinglass being exported to foreign countries. In the fishing season from 20,000 to 30,000 persons connected with the fisheries resort to the city. The haven of Astrakhan is now so sanded up as to leave only 6 feet depth of water; so that large vessels have to land their cargoes on an island nearer the Caspian. A few steam tug-boats are employed in taking vessels up and down the river. In 1846, three iron steamers were started, to ply between Astrakhan and the other ports of the Caspian. Previous to that period, there was but one steamer on the Volga, and it was of only 40 horse-power. Fresh water being scarce in the city, some attempts were lately made to obtain an increased supply by artesian wells, but none was found at a depth of 400 feet. The resident population of the town in 1842 was 45,703.——Adj. and inhab. ASTRAKHANESE, ăs-trȧ-kan-eez'.

ASTRAKHAN, ăs-trȧ-kȧn', a government of Russia in Europe, on the N.W. coast of the Caspian Sea between lat. 44° 40' and 49° 45' N.; lon. 43° 5' and 51° 5' E., having the Maloi Oozen for its N.E. boundary, and the Manitch for its S.W. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses it from N.W. to S.E. Its coast line, excluding minute sinuosities, is about 520 miles in length, and is crowded throughout its whole extent with small islands, rocks, and shifting sand-banks. The entire length of the province is 370 miles, its greatest breadth 250. Area 61,197 square miles, or 39,166,080 English acres. It consists wholly of two vast steppes or plains, separated from each other by the Volga, the greater portion of which are arid, sterile desert. The whole of Astrakhan was at one period submerged by the Caspian, as is evident from the saline nature of the soil, and the shells it contains. The soil consists generally of mud, salt, and sand intermixed, and in some parts of extensive salt marshes, rendering it almost wholly one wide and sterile waste, destitute of wood. A few fertile tracts are met with on the skirts and delta of the Volga, including some excellent pastures. Here some corn is grown, with some fruits, herds, vines, tobacco, and cotton. Salt lakes and pools are numerous throughout the province, the largest of the former, Baskoochatskoe, is situated E. of the Volga, and is about 12 miles in length and 5 in breadth. The fisheries of the Volga are of great value, no stream in the world being more abundantly stocked with fish. Many thousand persons are employed in spring, autumn, and winter, in taking fish, chiefly sturgeon; from the roes and bladder, large quantities of isinglass and caviare are manufactured.

ASTROS, ăs'tros, or ASTRO, ăs'tro, a town of Greece, Morea, 16 miles S. of Argos, on the Gulf of Argolis. Here the second national congress of the Greeks was held in April, 1823.

ASTUDILLO, ăs-too-deel'yo, a walled town of Spain, in Leon, 22 miles N.N.E. of Palencia. The public buildings are 3 parish churches, a town-hall, parish, convent, 2 well-attended schools, and an hospital. Pop. 4151.

ASTURA, ăs-too'rȧ, a maritime village of Italy, Pontifical States on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, (anc. *Insula Asturæ*,) at the mouth of the river Astura, 39 miles S.E. of Rome. It has a small harbor, and a lofty tower, supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, and near which he was put to death by order of Antony, B.C. 43. Here Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268.

ASTURIAS, ăs-too're-ȧs, an ancient division of Spain, now province of Oviedo, (which see,) formerly the kingdom of Asturia, and the only part unconquered by the Moors. It was inhabited by a race who maintained their independence against the Carthaginians, but were subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus. After the fall of the Roman empire, Spain was overrun by the Goths and Vandals, who were opposed by the Asturians with a courage that long resisted all their efforts, but they were at last compelled to yield. Upon the Moorish invasion, at the beginning of the eighth century, the mountains of Asturia again became the refuge of those who still struggled against the enemies of Spain; Pelayo was elected king, and shortly after defeated the Moors at Covadonga, in a battle which may be considered as the inauguration of the sanguinary struggle which lasted for eight centuries, and ended in the final expulsion of the Moors. In 1888, it became a principality, and was appointed appanage of the heir to the Spanish throne, who also has the title of Prince of Asturias. A remarkable security of person and property has long existed in this country; and one consequence is, that the peasantry, instead of congregating in walled towns for protection, live in small farms, and often own the land which they cultivate. The patois spoken by the peasantry differs from the Galician, and is called Bable. Travelling in Asturias is performed on mule or horseback, the roads being impassable to carriages.——Adj. and inhab., ASTURIAN, as-too're-an.

ASUAY or ASSUAY, ăs-soo-I', or ăs-swI', a department of Ecuador, length about 544 miles; breadth about 276 miles. It lies on the E. slope and to the E. of the Andes, and stretches E. over the immeasurable plains of the Amazon to the Orinoco and the confines of Brazil. The whole of its W. part is covered by the Paramo or desert of Asuay, whence the department is named. This paramo is a desert mass of mountains running E. and W., joining the two N. and S. parallel ranges of mountains, and forms the S. boundary of the plateau of Quito. The department is watered by numerous streams, all affluents of the Amazon.

ASUNCION, ȧ-soon-se-ōn', a town of the republic of Venezuela, on the N. side of the island of Marguerite.

ASUNCION. See ASSUMPTION.

ASWARBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ASWARDBY, a parish of England, co of Lincoln.

ASWATADA. See QUEEIMDA ISLANDS.

ASYLUM, ȧ-si'lŭm, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the S. side of the Susquehanna River, about 38 miles N.W. by N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 820.

ASYLUM, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

ASYR. See ASEER.

ASZALO, ăs'sȧ-lo', a market-town of Hungary on the Theiss, 3 miles N.E. of Szisko.

ASZOD, as'sod', a town of Hungary, 22 miles N.E. of Pesth, on a tributary of the Theiss. Pop. 2740, many of whom are occupied in preparing sheep-skins.

ATABAPO, ȧ-tȧ-bȧ'po, a considerable river of Venezuela, rises in lat. 3° 10' N.; lon. 66° 44' W., whence it flows nearly due W. for about 70 or 80 miles; then turning N. falls into the Orinoco at San Fernando; length about 140 miles. The Atabapo is one of the most beautiful rivers in that part of the world. Its waters are dark, clear, agreeable to the taste, and singularly cool; and so great is their transparency, that the smallest fishes are distinguishable at the depth of 20 or 30 feet, and the bottom, which consists of white quartzy sand, is usually visible.

ATACAMA, ȧ-tȧ-kȧ'mȧ, a thinly peopled province of Bolivia, occupying the whole of the seaboard possessed by that country, and extending from the confines of Peru to those of Chili; length about 290 miles; breadth from the Andes to the shores of the Pacific, about 150 miles. It is divided into the upper and lower country. The former comprehends the part on the N.E. within the chain of the Andes; and contains some fertile valleys. In the S. part is the desert of Atacama. Vicuñas and American ostriches are numerous. The province yields gold, silver, copper, and iron, salt and alum; and, in its upper parts, has many warm medicinal springs. The volcano of Atacama, 18,000 feet high, is the southernmost of the Bolivian series. Lat. 21° 35' S., lon. 69° 15' W.

ATACAMES, ȧ-tȧ-kȧ'mĕs, a small seaport town of Ecuador, 15 miles S.W. of Esmeraldas.

ATALAIA, ȧ-tȧ-lI'ȧ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 7 miles S. of Thomar. Pop. 2200.

ATALANTA, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.

ATALAYA, ȧ-tȧ-lI'ȧ, a town of Brazil, 15 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, at the mouth of the Alagoas River. Pop. 2000.

ATALAYA, a fort of Brazil, 80 miles N.E. of Para, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Para River.

ATALAYA, ȧ-tȧ-lI'ȧ, a singular town of the island of Canary, near Las Palmas, the habitations of which are excavated on the sides of Mount St. Antoine, and disposed in regular terraces. Pop. 2000.

ATARAIPU, ȧ-tȧ-ri-poo', (the "devil's rock,") a remarkable isolated pyramidal granitic peak in British Guiana, lat. 2° 55' N., lon. 58° 48' W. For 350 feet above its base the mountain is wooded, and for 550 feet more it rises in a pyramidal form, destitute of vegetation, forming a striking contrast to the luxuriant growth at the base and in all the surrounding country.

AT'ASCO'SA CREEK, Texas, rises in Bexar co., and, flowing south-easterly, enters Rio Frio a few miles from its mouth.

ATAUAI, a-tów-ī', or TAUAI, also written ATOOI and ATUI, one of the Sandwich Islands, lat. 22° 8' N., lon. 159° 20' W., about 240 miles N.N.W. of Hawaii or Owyhee. It is of an oval form, 40 miles long, and more than 24 miles wide at the broadest part. Area, between 600 and 700 square miles. It slopes on all sides from an elevated centre to the sea, where it terminates in a high coast. Numerous wide, fertile, and cultivated valleys run from the shore inland. Pop. 1853 6,726.

ATAUN, ä-tówn', a decayed town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Argaunza, 8 miles S.S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 2000. It had formerly an important fortress.

ATAX. See AUDE.

ATBARA, ät-bä'rä, a territory and river of Nubia, the former sometimes called the island of Meroe, from its being partially insulated by the river Atbara on the N.E., the Bahr-el-Azrek on the W. and S.W., and the Nile on the N.W. Linant describes it as a very flat country, with mountains scattered here and there, like stones placed on a floor. The surface, for the most part, is thickly covered with trees and grass, but in some places entirely destitute of vegetation. The whole course of the Atbara River from Sofie, the point of its formation, to Ed-Damer, (Adamer,) where it joins the Nile, is about 270 miles. This river is the *Astaboras* of Strabo and Ptolemy.

ATCHA, ät'chä, written also ATCHU, ATCHAM, ATCHAK, ATSCHAK, or ASKHA, one of the Aleutian islands of the Andranovian group, lon. 175° W., about 75 miles long by 10 miles broad. At its E. point is a harbor, near which is a volcano which throws out a considerable quantity of sulphur, and at the foot of which there is a hot spring. Pop. 50 or 60.

ATCHAFALAYA (atch-af-a-lī'a) BAYOU, Louisiana, an outlet of Red River, commences a few miles from the mouth of the river, at the N. extremity of Pointe Coupée parish. It flows nearly southward through Chetimaches Lake, and enters Atchafalaya Bay, on the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. The channel is obstructed by driftwood; but, in high water, steamboats navigate it from the gulf to its head. Its name, in the Indian dialect, signifies "lost water." There are strong reasons for believing that this bayou was formerly the main channel of Red River.

ATCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ATCHEEN. See ACHEEN.

ATCHERA, ät-chä'rä, a town of British India, in Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 55 miles N. of Goa. It was formerly a notorious depôt for goods obtained by piracy.

ATCHINSK, ä cheensk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, 75 miles W. of Krasnoyarsk, on the Tchoolim (Tchulym,) an affluent of the Obi.

ATCHINSK, a town of Russia, government of Perm, and in the vicinity of the city of that name.

ATCHISON, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Iowa and the Missouri River, has an area of 700 square miles. The Missouri separates it from Nebraska on the W., the Nodaway forms its boundary on the E., and it is intersected by the Tarkeo and Nishnabotona Rivers. Capital, Linden. Pop. 1678; of whom 1648 were free, and 30 slaves.

ATCHISON CITY, a town of Kansas Territory, on the Missouri River, 20 miles above Fort Leavenworth. It has a saw mill, a newspaper office, and about 30 houses.

ATCHUJEFF, ät-choo-zhäff', or ATCHU, ät'choo', an island of Russia, in the Strait of Yenikale, in lat. 45° 15' N., lon. 36° 40' E.

ATECA, ä-tä'kä, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 5 miles W. by S. of Catalayud, on the Jalon. Pop. 3600.

ATEF, El, äl ä'tef', a town of North Africa, in the Sahara, lat. 32° 28' N., lon. 2° 18' E. It is composed of from 500 to 600 houses, including 6 mosques.

ATEGERAT, ä-te-gher-ät', a town of Abyssinia, state of Tigre, on a mountain 8180 feet in elevation, 65 miles N.N.W. of Antalo, with a royal residence, and 2200 inhabitants.

ATELLA, ä-tel'lä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 6 miles S. of Melfi, on a river of its own name, an affluent of the Ofanto.

ATELLA. See AVERSA.

ATENA, ä-tä'nä, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 45 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 3400.

ATERNO, ä-tèr'no, (anc. *Aternus*,) a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Adriatic at Pescara. Length, 80 miles. In the latter half of its course it is called the Pescara River.

ATESHGA, ät'eshgä', ATESCH-JAH, ät'ish-jä', ATESHGAU, or ATASHK-UDDA, ä'täsh-ud'dä, (the "place of fire,") a spot on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, the object of numerous pilgrimages by the Guebers, who regard it as sacred, and worship the fire which issues from it by the ignition of the naphtha, with which the soil is throughly impregnated. The Atesch-Jah is about one mile in diameter, and from its centre, when the weather is dry, emits a yellowish-blue flame, visible by day, but, of course, much increased in intensity during night.

ATESSA, ä-tès'sä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles W.S.W. of Vasto d'Ammone. It has a beautiful collegiate church, 4 parish churches, several convents, a hospital, and 8 *monts-de-piété*. Pop. 7826.

ATESTE. See ESTE.

ATFEH, ät'fèh', a village of Lower Egypt, on the left bank of the W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmoodeyeh Canal, where passengers from Alexandria embark in steamers for Cairo, distant 88 miles S.S.E.

ATFIEH or ATFEH, ät-fee', a town of Middle Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 40 miles S. of Cairo, supposed to be near the site of the ancient *Aphroditopolis*. Pop. 4000.

ATH or AATH, ät, a fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, and on the railway from Brussels to Lille, 20 miles E. by S. of Tournay. Pop. 8789. It is well built, and has a remarkable church and college, school of design, orphan asylum, town-hall, and barracks; also, various manufactures, bleaching and dyeing-works, &c.

ATHABASCA or ATHAPESCOW, a lake and river of British North America. The lake, lat. 59° N., lon. from 106° to 112° W., is 230 miles in length from E. to W., with a breadth averaging 20 miles. Near its S.W. extremity it receives the Athabasca River, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows north-eastward to join it after a long and tortuous course. Lake Athabasca discharges its waters northward by Slave River, and it communicates, both through the Slave Lake and Mackenzie River with the Polar Sea, and through Wollaston and Deer Lakes, and Churchill River, with Hudson's Bay. A shoal of several miles in extent is formed on its S. shore by the drift timber and vegetable debris brought down by the rivers. On Athabasca River is Fort Assiniboine, in lat. 54° 20' N., lon. 114° 3' E. This lake is sometimes called Lake of the Mountains; (Fr. *Lac-des-Montagnes*, läk dä mdw'tänʼ.)

ATHASSEL, or KELTICKMURRY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

ATHBOY', (the "yellow ford,") a town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on an affluent of the Boyne, 6 miles N.W. of Trim. Pop. of the town, 2000.

ATHELINGTON or ADLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ATHELNEY, ISLE OF, a small tract of about 100 acres in England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles S.E. of Bridgewater, and formerly an island at the junction of the Tone and Parrot Rivers. Here Alfred the Great found a refuge during the Danish invasion, and founded an abbey, about the year 888.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a parish of Scotland co., and 3½ miles N.E. of Haddington. It is the birth-place of Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas," and of Blair, the author of the "Grave."

ATHENÆ. See ATHENS.

ATHENRY, ath'en-rī', a town and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, 13 miles E. of Galway. It has some historical interest, and in early times sent two representatives to the Irish Parliament.

ATHENS, ath'enz, (anc. *Athenæ*, Gr. Ἀθῆναι, pronounced by the modern Greeks ä-theo'nä,) the capital of Greece, and not only for several ages the centre of European civilization, but still, in many respects, particularly to the scholar and the artist, the most interesting city in the world. Its site, equally magnificent for scenery and advantageous for commerce, is about 4 miles N.E. of the Saronic Gulf, or Gulf of Ægina, in an extensive plain of its own name, watered by the Ilissus and Cephisus, and surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the sea, where it lies open, and gives a fine view, both of the gulf and the numerous islands which seem to float on its surface. This plain, instead of being uniformly level, is broken by numerous ridges of limestone, several of which, with their intervening valleys, are partly occupied by the city; while the highest of them rises up precipitously, and forms the Acropolis or citadel. The chief approaches to Athens are one on the W. by way of Eleusis, over a well-made carriage road, in a plain remarkable for the luxuriant beauty of its oleanders; and another on the S.W., by the celebrated harbor of Piræus, along a tract which, though once a mere swamp, is now covered with vineyards, olive-yards, and fig plantations. In its most prosperous days, Athens enclosed a large space, including not only the city proper, but a long, narrow suburb, stretching continuously to the Piræus, and was surrounded by walls which had a circuit of nearly 20 miles. Parts of these walls still remain, particularly on the S. and W.; but within a comparatively modern period, a wall of about 4 miles in circuit had been built, enclosing a space which, during the possession of the city by the Turks, was more than sufficient to accommodate its inhabitants. Since 1834, when Athens again became the seat of government, this wall, which was in a ruinous state, has been pulled down to make way for new streets and edifices, which are rapidly springing up on all sides, and promise to give the city at least the appearance of a modern capital, how much soever they may fail to rival its ancient splendor.

The Acropolis, or ancient centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed, is an isolated, rocky height, rising 150 feet above the adjacent plain, and 1128 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is enclosed by walls

2330 yards in circuit. The modern city is built mostly on its W. and N. sides, in which directions many new thoroughfares have been laid out, the principal being Minerva, Æolus, Hermes, and Market streets. Since the establishment of the seat of government here in 1835, the old walls which, during the Turkish rule, surrounded Athens, have been taken down, and well-built houses are springing up on every side. The new palace, built between 1836 and 1848, at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, and about one-fourth of a mile from the centre of the city, is a quadrangular building, 300 feet in length by 280 in breadth, with two internal courts, a portico of Pentelic marble, and richly decorated apartments. In front is a square, in which the bloodless revolution of September 15th, 1844, was enacted. The university (founded 1836) is the finest modern building, containing an anatomical theatre, a library of 28,000 volumes, with 34 professors and teachers, and (in 1846) 195 students. There are, besides, a gymnasium, with upwards of 500 pupils, a military and an ecclesiastical academy, polytechnic, American missionary, infant, and Lancasterian schools, a seminary for teachers, a botanic garden, and society of natural history. The cathedral is a handsome Byzantine structure, with a modern steeple. Other chief modern edifices are the barracks, civil and military hospitals, a new cathedral in progress of construction, an English chapel, Protestant and Greek cemeteries, royal mint, chamber of representatives, theatre, and observatory. It is the residence of the sovereign, the seat of a university, and supreme courts of the Archbishop of Attica.

Athens has no manufactures, and as yet cannot be said to have any important trade, though it has an excellent harbor, which seems to invite the commerce both of the E. and the W. This harbor, called in modern times Porto Leone, from the marble colossal lions which once stood upon it, but still better known by its ancient name of Piræus, is about 4 miles to the S.W. of the city, and was brought within its enclosure by means of what was called the Long Walls. It is very deep and capacious, forming a large basin, which is somewhat difficult of entrance, but within which, in its best days, 1000 triremes have rode. To the trade of this port, and the naval superiority connected with it, Athens was mainly indebted for the pre-eminence which she held among the states of Greece; and, apparently, to the same sources must she still look, if she is again to become great. Of this the government seems fully aware; and, accordingly, one of its earliest labors was to fill up a marsh, and commence the construction of a quay, at which several hundred merchant vessels may lie. Piræus itself, instead of being a mere suburb, is rapidly rising into a town. It has been almost entirely built since 1834, and already contains 1000 houses.

The city is reputed to have been founded by Cecrops, B.C. 1336; it fell to Rome, B.C. 86; since then, it has belonged successively to Goths, Byzantines, Burgundians, Franks, Catalans, Florentines, Venetians, and Turks. Principal antiquities, the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, surmounted by the Parthenon, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, and still tolerably perfect; the Erechtheium, a building 90 feet in length; remains of the Temple of the Wingless Victory, recently restored in a judicous manner by the government; the Propylæa, or grand entrance in front of the foregoing temples; and the theatre of Herodes Atticus, at the S.W. angle of the Acropolis. N. of the Areopagus is the Temple of Theseus, one of the most perfect monuments of ancient Athens, having 34 remaining Doric columns outside, and containing a rich museum of antiquities. Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, where St. Paul addressed the Athenians, the Pnyx, where popular meetings were held, the Eleusinium, the prison of Socrates, and Tower of the Winds, vestiges of the Temple and Theatre of Bacchus, the Grotto of Apollo and Pan. Outside of the city, 16 Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, on a raised platform, remain of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, and near the Ilissus the Stadium, or ancient race-course, is still traceable. Athens became the seat of the Greek government (removed hither from Nauplia) in 1835. Pop. about 30,000. Atheus is said to have been named in honor of Minerva, (in Gr. Ἀθηνᾶ, *Athēna*,) who was regarded as the tutelary goddess of the city.——Adj. and inhab. ATHENIAN, ȧ-thee'ne-an.

ATH'ENS, a county in Ohio, situated in the S.E. part of the state, on the Ohio River, contains about 430 square miles. It is watered by the Hockhocking River. The surface is hilly, with intervals of rich bottom lands, and the hills are covered with fertile soil and a heavy growth of trees. Iron ore is found in many places, coal is abundant, and salt is manufactured extensively in the county. The Hocking Canal extends from the centre of the county to the Ohio Canal. Capital, Athens. Pop. 18,215.

ATHENS, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, 45 miles N. of Augusta, intersected by a branch of the Kennebec River. Pop. 1460.

ATHENS, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, about 100 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 359.

ATHENS, a post-borough of Greene co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, 29 miles below Albany, and opposite the city of Hudson. It contains 5 or 6 churches and numerous stores. Incorporated in 1805. Estimated population in 1852, 1400. A steam ferry-boat plies between Athens and Hudson. Pop. of the township, 2986.

ATHENS, a thriving post-borough of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the N. branch of Susquehanna River, 15 miles N. of Towanda. The Tioga or Chemung River flows along the W. side of the borough and enters the Susquehanna 2 miles below. The confluence of these streams forms an elliptical peninsula, the lower extremity of which is known as Tioga Point, which was formerly a noted station of Indian traders. Athens is delightfully situated in the narrowest part of the peninsula. It contains several mills and factories, and carries on an active trade by means of the North Branch Canal. Incorporated in 1831. Pop. in 1853, from 1200 to 1500. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2127.

ATHENS, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Meadville. Pop. 928.

ATHENS, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

ATHENS, a flourishing town of Clarke co., Georgia, is situated on the Oconee River, at the terminus of the Athens Branch Railroad, 92 miles W.N.W. from Augusta, and 71 miles N. of Milledgeville. The situation is healthy and the climate delightful. Since the construction of the railroad the town has increased rapidly, and has become the market for an extensive cotton-growing region. Among the public buildings are 5 churches, a town-hall, a bank, and several large hotels. There is a cotton manufactory in this town and 3 others within a few miles. The Franklin College of this place is a flourishing institution. Four or five newspapers are issued in Athens.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Alabama, 154 miles N.N.E of Tuscaloosa, and 25 miles W. by N. of Huntsville. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 1 printing-office, several stores, and a female institute, the building of which is one of the handsomest in the village.

ATHENS, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, 5 miles E. of Aberdeen, the county-seat, and 170 miles N.E. of Jackson, in the midst of a highly productive country, which is being settled rapidly.

ATHENS, a post-village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, on the road from Homer, the seat of justice to Sparta.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., Texas, 20 miles E. of the Trinity River, and 220 miles N.E. of Austin City. It is situated in a beautiful undulating country, which is supplied with good water, and is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and maize. Laid out in 1851. In 1852 it had 3 stores and several dwellings.

ATHENS, a village in Izard co., Arkansas, on the N. bank of White River, at the mouth of Pine Bayou, about 6 miles N. by E. of Mount Olive.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of McMinn co., Tennessee, on the E. Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 55 miles N.E. from Dalton, and 154 miles E.S.E. from Nashville. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, several seminaries, 1 printing office, 2 banks, and numerous stores.

ATHENS, a handsome post-village of Fayette co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Lexington to Richmond, 11 miles S.E. from the former, is surrounded by rich, well-cultivated farms, and a prosperous community. It has 2 churches, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

ATHENS, a post-township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 2360.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of Athens co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Hockhocking River, 72 miles S.E. from Columbus. It is the seat of the Ohio University, the oldest college in the state, (founded in 1804.) The Hocking Canal connects this village with the Ohio Canal. Here is a branch of the State Bank. Pop. near 1000.

ATHENS, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1416.

ATHENS, a post-township of Calhoun co., Michigan, about 20 miles S.W. from Marshall. Pop. 532.

ATHENS, a post-village of Menard co., Illinois, 12 miles N.N.W. from Springfield.

ATHENS, a village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, 33 miles S. E. of St. Louis. The river is navigable for small boats to this point.

ATHENS, a post-village of Clarke co., Missouri, on the Des Moines River, 25 miles from its mouth; has 3 stores and a flouring-mill.

ATHENS, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

ATH'ENSVILLE, a small village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. from Philadelphia.

ATHENSVILLE, a small post-village of Greene co., Illinois.

ATHERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ATHERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex. It is supposed to have been the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans.

ATH'ERSTONE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Warwick, on the Roman Watling-street, 12 miles N.N.W. of the Coventry Station of the London and Birmingham Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3819.

ATH'ERSTONE-ON-STOUR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, on the Stour.

ATH'ERTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Newton. Pop. in 1851, 4655, mostly employed

in collieries, cotton factories, and iron-works. It has a station on the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.

ATHESTS. See ADIGE.

ATHIS, â'tee', a town of France, department of Orne, on the Paris and Corbeil Railway, 10 miles S. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 4605. Manufactures woollen stuffs and ribbons.

ATH'LEAGUE, a parish and village of Ireland, Connaught, counties of Roscommon and Galway.

ATHLONE, ath-lōne', (*Athlum*, "ford of the moon,") a town and barony of Ireland, on both sides of the Shannon, about 67 miles W. by N. from Dublin. The two divisions were formerly called English town and Irish town, but are now known as the Leinster side and Connaught side. On the latter side is the castle of Athlone, erected in the reign of King John, and enlarged and strengthened in that of Queen Elizabeth, and now strongly fortified in the modern style. The town was incorporated by a charter from James I., and received a further charter from Charles II. It derives its importance from being one of the chief stations or government depôts for troops and military stores in Ireland. The barracks, N.W. of the castle, can accommodate 2000 men; to it an ordnance-yard, magazines, armory, with muskets for 15,000 men, and hospital, are attached, all occupying an elevated position on the river, above the bridge, and, with the three large squares for parade and exercise, cover at least 15 English acres. N.W. of the barracks, and outside the town, are extensive outforts and batteries, commanding the main road from Galway and Ballinasloe. By means of a canal at Athlone, a mile long, constructed for the purpose of avoiding some fords, the Shannon is rendered navigable for 71 miles above the town. The facilities for carrying on trade here are further augmented by the grand canal from Dublin, which joins the Shannon 17 miles below the town. The first bridge in Ireland is said to have been one built across the Shannon, at Athlone, by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, in 1140. Athlone sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but sends only one to the British House of Commons. Pop. of town, (1841,) 6393.

ATHLUMNEY, ath-lum'nee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ATHNASSEY, ath-nas'see, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

ATHNOWEN, ath-no'en, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

ATHOL, ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, â'thol, a district of Scotland, comprising the N. part of Perthshire. Area, about 450 square miles. The country is elevated, and very picturesque. Gairn Gower Mountain is 3890 feet, and the Scarsseuck 3400 feet in elevation. Blair-Athol, a fertile vale on the Garry, and the forest of Athol. 100,000 acres, are stocked with red deer and game. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Murray family, its chief proprietor.

ATHOL, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 65 miles W.N.W. of Boston, intersected by Miller's River, which affords abundant water-power, and by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, scythes, and cotton goods. Pop. 2033.

ATHOL, a post-village and township of Warren co., New York, on the S. bank of a small tributary of the Hudson, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. of the township, 1500.

ATHOL DEPOT, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vernon and Massachusetts Railroad, 83 miles W. of Fitchburg.

ATHOS, MOUNT, called *Hagion Oros*, Monte Santo, or the Holy Mountain, by the modern Greeks, a celebrated mountain of Greece, at the extremity of the peninsula of Chalcis, 80 miles S.E. of Salonica, culminating point 6778 feet in elevation. Lat. 40° 16' N., lon. 24° 10' E. Previous to the late Greek insurrection, the flanks of this mountain were occupied by several villages, and 22 convents, besides 500 chapels, cells, and grottoes, which served as the habitation of more than 4000 monks; those called hermits lived in caves. In the intervals of their religious duties, these monks were employed in preparing the soil, cultivating vines and olives, and rearing many bees, which enabled them to export annually a great quantity of wax. They also made numerous images and other objects in wood, which were shipped at the port of Alvara, a fortified village on the E. side of the mountain, inhabited by 500 monks. This was the seat of the first ecclesiastical seminary of the Greek Church, and its most celebrated theological school; here, also, were preserved the remains of the famous libraries which furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of so many masterpieces of ancient Greek literature. The ancient geographers assigned an extraordinary elevation to Mount Athos, and asserted that the sun was visible from its summit three hours earlier than on the shores of the Ægean Sea. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes, to avoid the dangers of circumnavigating the promontory, have recently been discovered.

ATHY, ath-i', (anc. *Athlegar*, "the western ford,") a market-town of Ireland, and the largest in the county of Kildare, Leinster, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge, and on an arm of the Grand Canal, 33¼ miles S.W. of Dublin. It is the seat of county summer assizes, and has trade in corn, butter, and malt. Athy is one of the chief stations on the Carlow branch of the Southern and Western Railroad. Woodstock castle, built in the fifteenth century, is in a state of tolerable preservation. The town stands partly in the two parishes of St. John and St. Michael. Pop. in 1841, 4698.

ATIBAIA, â-te-bī'â, a town of Brazil, in the eastern part of the province of São Paulo, on a river of its own name, 110 miles S.S.E. of Santos.

ATIENZA, â-te-ēn'thâ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 45 miles S.W. of Soria. Pop. 2000.

ATINA, â-tee'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles S.E. of Sora, near the Melfa. It has a cathedral, a convent, and a hospital; was formerly a bishopric, and is one of the most ancient towns of Italy, being named by Virgil among the cities that took part in the war between Æneas and Turnus, prince of the *Rutuli*. It was a Roman colony during the reign of Nero, and then considered one of the most populous and important in the empire. It has some manufactories of carpets. Pop. 6768.

ATITLAN, â-tee-tlän', a lake, town, and volcano of Central America, 80 miles N.W. of Guatemala. The lake is 24 miles in length from E. to W., by 10 miles in breadth, very deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains. The town, Santiago de Atitlan, is on its S. side, between two volcanoes. Elevation of the volcano of Atitlan, 12,500 feet.

ATKARSK, ât'karsk', a town of Russia, 50 miles N.W. of Saratov, on the Atkara River, an affluent of the Medvieditsa. Pop. 1300.

ATKHA. See ATCHA.

ATKINSON, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 80 miles N.E. of Augusta, has an academy which may claim its origin from John Adams. Pop. 895.

ATKINSON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 600.

ATKINSON, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

ATKINSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, at-lan'ta, a flourishing city of De Kalb co., Georgia, is situated about 7 miles S.E. of the Chattahoochee River, and on the line of railroads leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee, 101 miles N.W. of Macon, 171 W. of Augusta, and 291 miles from Nashville. The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy. Four of the principal railroads of the state terminate at this town, and render it a place of great activity in business, and a depôt for the cotton and grain of several adjoining counties. The Georgia Railroad extends from Atlanta to Augusta; the Macon and Western Railroad to the city of Macon; the Atlantic and Western Railroad, which was opened in 1850, leads to Chattanooga, Tennessee; and the La Grange Railroad, which was finished in 1852, connects Atlanta with West Point, 72 miles distant. Atlanta was laid out in 1845, since which it has increased with great rapidity, and become one of the most populous and important towns in the northern part of the state. In 1847 it was incorporated as a city. It has 5 or 6 churches, 6 schools, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank. The surrounding country contains gold, iron, and other valuable minerals. Pop. in 1850, 2572; in 1853, about 4000.

ATLAN'TIC, a county in the S.S.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little Egg Harbor River, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and partly on the S. by Tuckahoe Creek, and intersected by Great Egg Harbor River, which falls into a bay of the same name. It is indented by Great Bay, Absecum Bay, Grassy Bay, and Lakes Bay, which contain beds of oysters and other shell-fish. The surface is level, the soil near the sea-coast marshy, but in the interior light and sandy. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad passes through the county. Formed in 1837 from a part of Gloucester county, and named from the ocean on which it borders. Capital, Cape May Landing. Pop. 8961.

ATLANTIC, post-township, Monmouth co., N. J. Pop. 1493.

ATLANTIC CITY, a village and fashionable watering-place of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic ocean, at the S.E. terminus of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, (opened July 1, 1854.) Extensive and costly buildings, with every accommodation, have recently been erected here for the reception of visitors seeking sea air and bathing.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, (L. *Atlanticus Oceanus*,) one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, occupies an immense longitudinal valley, and extends from the Arctic Circle on the N. to the Antarctic Circle on the S., bounded W. by the coast of America to Cape Horn, and thence by a line continued on the same meridian to the Antarctic Circle, and E. by the shores of Europe and Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence prolonged on the meridian of Cape Agulhas till it meets the Antarctic Circle. Its extreme breadth is about 5000 miles, and its area is computed at 25,000,000 square miles. It is naturally divided into three portions: 1st, the N.; 2d, the S.; and 3d, the intertropical Atlantic. The North Sea or German Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Irish Sea, form portions of the Atlantic; but the Baltic and the Mediterranean, which communicate with the

North Sea by narrow channels, are properly considered separate seas. The principal gulfs of the Atlantic are, in Europe, the Bay of Biscay, or Golfe de Gascogne; in Africa, the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The chief islands are, in Europe, the British Isles and Iceland; in Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands, and the Archipelago of the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Antilles, Newfoundland, and the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Atlantic, with its branches, drains nearly the whole of Europe W. of the basin of the Volga; nearly all North America E. of the Rocky Mountains and the mountains of Mexico; and the whole of South America E. of the Andes. Its chief affluents are, in Europe, the Rhine, Loire, and Tagus; in Africa, the Senegal, Niger, and Congo; and in America, the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata. The bed of the Atlantic is very unequal in elevation, in some places rising in immense sand-banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and in others sinking to unfathomable depths. The most extensive banks are those of Newfoundland, the Dogger bank in the German Ocean, and the Aguihas (ä-gool'yäs) bank off the S. point of Africa. The minimum depth on the bank of Newfoundland is 60 feet. The German Ocean varies in depth from 66 to 500 feet. In many places the Atlantic is upwards of 16,000 feet deep, and in lat. 15° 3′ S., lon. 23° 14 W., (15° E. of the coast of Brazil,) Sir James Ross had no soundings with a line of 4600 fathoms, (27,600 feet, or nearly 5¼ miles.) In the Antarctic Ocean, Sir James Ross found the depth to be generally about 2000 feet; but on one occasion a line of 24,000 feet failed to reach the bottom. The saltness and specific gravity of the Atlantic are greatest near the equator, diminishing gradually toward the poles, where they are affected by the melting of the ice. The degree of saltness is greater in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern, and greater in the Atlantic than in the Pacific. The temperature is higher in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere, and is highest between 5° 45′ and 6° 15′ N. lat., where it has been found to be from 82° 5′ to 84° 5′ Fahrenheit; but in the Gulf of Mexico it attains a temperature of 88° 62′. The maximum temperature of the Atlantic, therefore, does not correspond with the terrestrial equator, the line of greatest warmth being invariably found N. of it.

The trade-winds blow regularly in the intertropical portion of the Atlantic; beyond these limits the winds are variable. From the prevalence of S.W. winds in the North Atlantic, the voyage from Europe to America, on an average of six years' sailing between Liverpool and New York, requires 46 days, while the return voyage is performed in 23 days. The principal currents of the Atlantic are the equatorial current, which flows from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea, with a velocity of from 30 to 70 miles a day, and the Gulf Stream, which, leaving the Gulf of Mexico, flows through the Strait of Florida with a velocity of 80 miles a day, and a temperature of 86° Fahrenheit, and extends, with a gradually decreasing velocity and diminished temperature, to the Azores. Its mean breadth is about 350 miles, its broadest part being between 40° and 60° N. lat., where it is upwards of 400 miles wide; its narrowest part is in the Strait of Florida, where it does not exceed 60 miles, and is often much narrower. On issuing from the Gulf of Mexico it is of a dark, indigo-blue color, and for many hundred miles it is distinguishable from the green waters of the Atlantic. In the centre of the Atlantic is a vast eddy or whirl, caused by the revolution of the current, which is thickly covered with sea-weed called sargasso, or gulf-weed, (*Fucus natans,*) in many places so closely matted as to retard greatly the progress of vessels. The space covered by this weed is upwards of 260,000 square miles, extending from the meridian of 30° W. to the Bahama Islands, between the parallels of 20° and 45° N. Much of this weed is floated down the Gulf Stream from the Mexican Sea. It was formerly supposed to have been torn from the bottom of the ocean, but there is now good reason to believe that it propagates in the sea, and vegetates floating.

In the South Atlantic there are evident signs of volcanic action, rocks and islands having from time to time appeared and disappeared.

At both extremities of the Atlantic, vast masses of ice are accumulated, in a variety of shapes and sizes, forming icebergs, icefields, and icefloes. The first are often several miles in circumference, and rise from 180 to 200 feet above the sea, with seven times as much below, as floating ice shows only one-eighth of its bulk above the surface of the water. The icebergs come to a lower latitude by 10° from the South Pole than from the North, being often seen near the Cape of Good Hope. They appear also to be larger—one observed by Captain D'Urville was 13 miles long, with perpendicular sides 100 feet high—but they are more rare in the South than in the North Atlantic. The icefields are generally of much greater extent than the bergs, though, as their names would imply, not nearly so thick, seldom exceeding from 10 to 40 feet. Some of them extend 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles. These immense masses of ice chill the winds that blow from them, and cool the surrounding seas to a distance of 40 or 50 miles on every side. Sometimes they acquire a rotary motion of great velocity, and dash against each other with tremendous violence. The floe-ice is of comparatively small size, seldom extending to a quarter of a mile in circumference.

Fish are met with in greater variety and abundance in the North Atlantic than in the S. In the latter there are only whale fisheries, while in the former there are the cod fisheries of Newfoundland, the herring fisheries of Great Britain, the pilchard fisheries in the British Channel, and the whale fisheries of Greenland, &c.

There is no reason to believe that the ancients had any definite or adequate idea of the extent of the Atlantic Ocean, though, doubtless, in very early times, they were familiar with the existence of a great western sea, which—in order to distinguish it from the Mediterranean—the Greeks named Ατλαντικη θαλασσα, (*Atlantikē thalassa.*) or Ατλαντικον πελαγος, (*Atlantikon pelagos.*) the "Atlantic sea" or the sea beyond Mount Atlas. Horace calls it, (Lib. I. Ode 31,) *Atlanticum Æquor*, the "Atlantic [watery] plain."

ATLAS, a township of Lapeer co., Michigan.

ATLAS, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, about 12 miles S.W. of Pittsfield.

ATLAS MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain system in North Africa, the S. extremity of which commences near Cape Noon, in lat. 28° 46′ N., on the Atlantic Ocean, and, after traversing the territories of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about lon. 11° E. The general course of these mountains is from W.S.W. to E.N.E.; but they do not, like most other systems, consist of one continuous and definite range, but of a congeries of elevations, sometimes isolated and sometimes connected, with endless branches and offsets, irregularly diffused over nearly the whole N.W. extremity of Africa. The Atlas Mountains have been divided generally into two principal and parallel ranges, running nearly E. and W., the one called the Greater, and the other the Lesser Atlas; the latter lying toward the Mediterranean, and the former adjoining the Sahara or Great Desert, from which it is separated by low, sandy hills. The entire course of the principal chain may be reckoned at about 1500 miles, measured from Cape Noon, on the Atlantic, to Cape Bon or Ras Adder, on the Mediterranean. Little is known of the heights of the Atlas Mountains; in some places, however, they rise above the line of perpetual congelation, and, in many, approach it. The highest ascertained elevation is that of Miltseen, in Morocco, stated, by Captain Washington, to be 11,400 feet high; but their general altitude is moderate, as they do not shoot up into lofty peaks, like the Alps, but consist principally of broad ridges and rounded summits. Of the geology, botany, and mineralogy of the Atlas range, we know hardly any thing. As respects its geology, our information supplies only the fact that granite, gneiss, and schist appear on the higher peaks, and the lower parts of the ridges are formed by secondary limestone; while, as to botany, the few travellers who have penetrated these regions tell us that on the S. side, or side next the desert, the lower ranges are covered with palm-trees, more especially date-palm-trees; hence the name of this region, *Beled-el-Jereed*, ("the land of dates.") Higher up, gum-trees, almonds, olives, and other tropical productions abound; while, on the table-lands, apples, pears, cherries, walnuts, apricots, &c. are grown in great quantities. Higher up still, occur forests of immense pines. The mineral riches of the Atlas, so far as known, are silver, antimony, lead, copper, iron, rock-salt, saltpetre, &c. The precious metals, however, are confined to the province of Sooz, in Morocco, but even there they do not appear to abound: the principal silver-mine is situated about 150 miles S.W. of Morocco. Three hundred miles N.E. from the same place are mines of antimony and lead; copper is also plentiful in the same vicinity, though there seems but little activity on the part of the inhabitants in availing themselves of these resources. From the N. and W. slopes flow the principal rivers of Morocco and Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; and from their S. slopes flow numerous streams, nearly all of which are absorbed in the sands of the Sahara.

The name Atlas is said to have been derived from Atlas, King of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, having been transformed into a mountain, was feigned to support the heavens on his shoulders. From the name of this mountain region came the name of the adjoining or Atlantic Ocean.

These mountains also possess a classical celebrity, from the frequent mention made of them by the ancients, particularly Herodotus, and the exaggerated notions which they seem to have entertained of their elevation. The Atlas, however, of the writer just named, was a single, isolated hill, probably the highest of those at Cape Gheer or Ghir, as seen from the Atlantic; although several Greek authorities give the name to the branch terminating at Cape Spartel, at the Strait of Gibraltar.

ATLIXCO, ät-lix'ko, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, in a very fertile district, celebrated for its fruits and its fine climate. 20 miles S. of Puebla de los Angeles.

ATOKO, ä-to'ko, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, lat. 38° 30′ N., lon. 20° 43′ E.

ATOLL, ȧ-tolḷ', or ATOLLON, ȧ-tol-lŏn', the name applied to the several groups of coral islands composing the Maldive Islands, in the Indian Ocean. An atoll or lagoon island is a circular reef of coral formation, rising out of the sea, and enclosing a lagoon.

ATOOI. See ATAGUI.

ATOROOO or ATOROOU, ȧ-tor'koo', one of the Koorile Islands. See ITOROOP.

ATOUGUIA, ȧ-too-keeȧ', a maritime town of Portugal, with a castle, in Estremadura, 42 miles N. by W. of Lisbon.

ATRAN, ȧ'trȧn, a river of Sweden, rising in a small lake and flowing N. for a few miles; and then turning rapidly to S.S.W., it forms Lake Asunden, and, after receiving several affluents, falls into the Cattegat at Falkenberg.

ATRANI, ȧ-trȧ'nee, a maritime village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, 1 mile N.E. of Amalfi. Pop. 2000. It has manufactures of woollens and maccaroni.

ATRATO, ȧ-trȧ'to, a river of South America, in New Granada, department of Choco, which, after a northward course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Darien W. of the Bay of Choco. It is navigable for small vessels to Citarà, 140 miles from its source. It has been proposed to connect this river with the San Juan, which flows S., and thus, by means of a canal, to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

ATRI, ȧ'tree, or ATRIA, ȧ'tre-ȧ, (anc. *Hadria* or *Hatria Picenæ*,) a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 18 miles S.E. Teramo, and 5 miles from the coast of the Adriatic. The Emperor Adrian was originally from this city. Pop. 6000.

ATRIPALDA, ȧ-tre-pȧl'dȧ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, near the Sabato, 2 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 4000. Manufactures of woollen stuffs.

ATRISCO, ȧ-tris'ko or ȧ-trees'ko, a village of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, about a mile below Albuquerque.

ATSENA OTIE, a post-office of Levy co., Florida.

ATSION, at'se on, a river of New Jersey, forming a part of the boundary between Atlantic and Burlington counties, unites with the Little Egg Harbor River.

ATSION, a post-village in Galloway township, Burlington co., New Jersey, about 27 miles S.E. of Camden.

ATTAH, ȧt'tȧh, or IDDAH, id'dȧ, a town of Africa, in Guinea, on a high bank near the Quorra, 100 miles N.E. of Aboh. Lat. 7° 6' N. It is surrounded by plantations, and has an appearance of cleanliness and prosperity.

ATTAIR', a town of Hindostan, S. of the Chumbul, 46 miles S.E. of Agra.

ATTAKAPAS, pronounced at-tuck'a-paw', an extensive and fertile district in the S. part of Louisiana. It produces great quantities of sugar and molasses, which are shipped at Franklin in St. Mary's parish. The section called Attakapas, comprises, according to the old maps, several parishes; but, although often named in conversation and in commercial reports, it has no legal existence, and is not mentioned in the census.

ATTAKEMBO, ȧt-tȧ-kȧm'bo, one of the smallest of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 25' S.; lon. 179° 0' W.

ATTALA, at-tah'la, a county in the central part of Mississippi, contains about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Big Black River, and intersected by the Yukamokluna. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil in some parts is fertile. The name is said to be derived from ATALA, the heroine of an Indian romance by M. Chateaubriand. Capital, Kosciusko. Pop. 10,991, of whom 7579 were free, and 3412 slaves.

ATTALAVILLE, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

ATTAM, ȧt'tȧm', a considerable town of Africa, on the Old Calabar River, near lat. 6° 37' N.; lon. 9° 5' E.

ATTAPULGUS, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

ATTARAM, at-tȧ-rȧm', a river in the Tenasserim provinces, having its source in the lofty range of mountains that separate the Tenasserim coast from Siam Proper. It falls into the Gulf of Martaban, after a course of about 90 miles.

ATTAWAL, ȧt-tȧ-wȧll', (Arab. *Al-tawal*, *i. e.* "the long island,") an island of the Red Sea, with a large fishing village, near the Arabian coast, about 120 miles N.W. of Yembo.

ATTENBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

ATTENDORN, ȧt'ten-dorn', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1537.

ATTERCLIFFE, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 1½ miles N.E. of Sheffield, in which borough it is comprised. Pop. in 1851, 4873, chiefly colliers and artisans.

ATTERSEE, at'ter-sȧ', or KAMMERSEE, kȧm'mer-sȧ', a lake in Upper Austria, 40 miles S.W. of Lintz; about 12 miles in length from N. to S., and 3 miles in breadth. The river Ager flows from its N. extremity. The decaying village of Attersee, once capital of the district, is situated on the N.W. side of the lake.

ATTERT, ȧt'tair', a village of Belgium, on a small river of the same name, in Luxembourg, 4½ miles N. of Arlon. P. 2216.

ATTICA, at'te-kȧ, (Gr. Ατθικη; *Attikè*,) a division of Greece, in the form of a triangle, two sides of which are washed by the Ægean Sea, while the third is separated from Bœotia by the mountains of Cithæron and Parnes. The principal streams are the Cephissus and Ilissus, both very small. Mount Pentelicus, about 10 miles N.E. of Athens, and 3500 feet high, has inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, and silver in considerable supplies was anciently obtained from the mines of *Laurium*, near *Sunium*. The chief vegetable productions are the vine and olive.

ATTICA (at'te-kȧ) and BŒOTIA, (be-o'she-a,) a province of Greece, in Room-Elee, partly insular and partly mainland. The insular part consists principally of the islands of Salamis and Ægina. The mainland part joins Phocis and Phthiotis on the W. and N., and is connected with the Morea on the S. by part of the narrow tract which forms the Isthmus of Corinth. See ATTICA and BŒOTIA.

ATTICA, at'te-kȧ, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York. Pop. 2363.

ATTICA, or ATTICA CENTRE, a post-village in the above township, on Tonawanda Creek, and the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, about 31 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains 1 large flour mill, 1 saw mill, 3 churches, 1 carriage manufactory, and 5 or 6 stores.

ATTICA, a post-village of Venice township, Seneca co., Ohio, 90 miles N. of Columbus, and 27 miles in a direct line from Lake Erie. It has an active trade, supported by a populous and well-improved country.

ATTICA, a township of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 462.

ATTICA, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

ATTICA, a flourishing post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, is finely situated on the Wabash River and Canal, 14 miles above Covington, the county seat, and 75 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. The surrounding country is diversified by majestic forests and beautiful prairies, and possesses a soil of extreme fertility. Since the canal was completed to this point, (1846,) Attica has rapidly increased in trade and population, and a large amount of grain, pork, &c. is received here annually. There is a valuable water-power in the vicinity. Pop. in 1852, about 1500.

ATTICA, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

ATTICA, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles S. of Madison.

ATTICA CENTRE, New York. See ATTICA.

ATTIGNY, ȧt'teen'yee', (anc. *Attiniacum*,) a town of France, department of Ardennes, 7½ miles N.W. of Vouziers, on the left bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1897. It was the summer residence of many early kings of France, and the seat of several ecclesiastical councils.

ATTINGHAUSEN, ȧt'ting-how'zen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the left bank of the Reuss, 2 miles S.W. of Altorf. It was the birthplace of Walter Fürst, one of the liberators of Switzerland.

ATTLEBOROUGH, at'tel-bŭr-rŭh, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 14½ miles S.W. of Norwich, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2324.

ATTLEBOROUGH, at'tel-bŭr-rŭh, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 31 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Providence. It is intersected by Mill River, which affords fine water privileges. The manufacture of jewelry is probably more extensively carried on here than in any other town of equal population in the United States. It has also numerous cotton mills, manufactories of printed calicoes, metal buttons, clocks, straw bonnets, &c. Attleborough has a bank and an insurance office. A branch railroad, 4 miles long, extends to the Providence and Worcester Railroad, at Valley Falls. Pop. 4200.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles N.W. of the Delaware at Bristol. Pop. about 1000.

ATTLEBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ATTLEBURY, at'tel-ber-re, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ATTOCK', a fort and small town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the Indus, immediately after the influx of the Cabool River, and where it becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats 537 feet in length, 40 miles E.S.E. of Peshawer. Elevation above the sea, 799 feet. Pop. 2000. The fort, erected by the Emperor Akbar in 1581, is strongly built of stone, but commanded by neighboring heights; the town within it has gone greatly to decay. The three conquerors of India, Alexander, Timur, and Nadir Shah, appear to have crossed the Indus by means of a bridge at this place, which is supposed to have been the ancient *Taxila*.

ATTOO, ATTOU, or ATTU, ȧt-too', the largest of the Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52° 67' N.; lon. 172° 15' W.

ATTOOR, ȧt-toor', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles E. of Salem.

ATTOYAC', a small river of Texas, rises in Rusk co., and, flowing southward, enters Angelina River at the S.E. extremity of Nacogdoches county.

ATTRI, ȧt'tree, a large river of Hindostan, which has its

source in the S. confines of Thibet, whence it flows, under the name of the Teesta, due S., through a passage in the Himalayas; and finally falls into the main branch of the Ganges at Jafferege, its whole course being upwards of 100 miles.

ATTRUCK', or ATTRAK, ăt'trăk', a river of Persia, in Khorassan, near the frontier of Khiva, has a W. course, and enters the Caspian Sea on the E. side, 45 miles N. of Astrabad.

ATTYMASS, or at'tee-mass', or ALTIMASS, al'te-mass', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

ATURES, ä-too'rès, a town of South America, in Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 105 miles N.N.E. of San Fernando.

AT'WATER, a post-township of Portage co., Ohio, about 12 miles S. by E. of Ravenna, and intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1119.

AT'WICK, a parish of England, co. of York.

AT'WOOD, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

AT'WOOD'S KEY, a small island of the Bahama group, in the West Indies, 33 miles N. by E. of Acklin Island, its centre bill being in lat. 23° 5′ N.; lon. 73° 42′ W.

ATZENDORF, ăt'sen-dorf', a village of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1285.

ATZGERSDORF, ăts'ghers-dorf', a village of Austria, 5 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Baden. Pop. 1900, with manufactures of chemical products.

AU, ŏw, many villages in Bavaria, Baden, Upper Austria, Switzerland, &c.; and one in Hungary, co. of Honth, 4 miles S.E. of Schemnitz, with a seat belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

AUBAGNE, ō'băn', (anc. *Albania?*) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. (1852,) 6482, with manufactures of pottery ware and paper; tile-works, tanneries, &c. It was the birthplace of the Abbé Barthélemy.

AUBE, ōb, a river of France, rises in the plateau of Langres, Haute-Marne, passes Clairvaux, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis in the department of Aube, and joins the Seine 23 miles N.N.W. of Troyes, after a course of 90 miles. It is navigable from Arcis, 28 miles.

AUBE, a department of France, on the Seine, between the departments of Marne, Haute-Marne, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne; between lat. 47° 55′ and 48° 45′ N.; formed of the S. part of the province of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy. Area, 2351 square miles. Pop. (1852) 265,247. Climate mild and humid. Surface mostly level. The soil in the N.W. part is poor and sterile; in the S.E. it is much more productive, especially in cereals and fruits. The rivers are the Seine, the Aube, (an affluent of the Seine,) the Armance, and the Vannes, (an affluent of the Yonne. Many work-horses, cattle, and sheep, are reared. The manufacturing industry is active in pottery, cotton stuffs and yarn, hosiery, woollen fabrics, glass, and tiles. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, and Nogent-sur-Seine.

AUBEL, ō'bĕl', a town of Belgium, 13 miles N.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 3156. It has a large weekly market, which has been held from time immemorial.

AUBENAS, ōb'nä', or ō'bĕh-näs', a town of France, department of Ardèche, near the Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. of Privas. Pop. (1852) 7410. Situated in a magnificent basin, surrounded by the volcanoes of the Vivarais. It has an old castle, with silk mills and manufactures of woollen cloths, handkerchiefs, and paper.

AUBENTON, ō'bŏnt'tŏnz', a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 32 miles N.E. of Laon, with 1734 inhabitants, a cotton-yarn factory, and 3 annual fairs.

AUBERVILLIERS, ō'bĕn'vee'yā', a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris, with sugar refineries. Pop. 2011.

AUBETERRE, ōb'tair', a small town of France, department of Charente, on the Dronne, 25 miles S. of Angoulême. It is remarkable for its picturesque position, and for its church hewn out of the mountain.

AUBIÈRE, ō'be-air', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 3780.

AUBIERS, Les, lăz ō'be-air', a market-town of France, department of Deux Sèvres, 9 miles N.W. of Bressuire. Pop. 2121. It has manufactures of linens, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn.

AUBIGNY, ō'been'yee', a town of France, department of Cher, on the Nère, 27 miles N. of Bourges. Pop. (1852) 2530, engaged in woollen weaving, tanning, and an active trade in wool and hardware. It confers a ducal title on the English Duke of Richmond. There are several villages of this name in France.

AUBIN, ō'bĕn', or ALBIN, ăl'bĕn', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 16 miles N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. (1852) 4412.

AUBONNE, ō'bonn', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, with fine views of the Alps and the Lake of Geneva, 12 miles W.S.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1600.

AUBOURNE, aw'bŭrn, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AUBURN, aw'bŭrn, immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," is supposed to have been the village of Lishoy, in Ireland, co. of Westmeath, near Lough Ree, 6 miles N. of Athlone, and which, since the poet's time, has generally received the name by which he rendered it famous.

AUBURN, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River and the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Portland. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, shoe-pegs, sash and blinds, and bobbins. About 300 persons are engaged in the boot and shoe business. The outlets of two beautiful sheets of water afford fine mill privileges, employed for grinding, sawing, &c. The village on the railroad contains 2 churches and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. in 1850, 2840; in 1854, about 3500.

AUBURN, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 810.

AUBURN, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 5 miles W. by S. of Worcester. It is intersected by the Western Railroad and Norwich and Worcester Railroad. Pop. 879.

AUBURN, a beautiful city, capital of Cayuga co., New York, on the line of railroad connecting Albany and Buffalo, 174 miles W. of the former, and 152 miles E. of the latter. It is 2½ miles N. by W. of Owasco Lake, the outlet of which flows through the town. Lat. 42° 53′ N.; lon. 76° 49′ W. The site of this town is somewhat uneven, and the streets present some deviations from a rectangular plan. They are generally wide, well shaded, and furnished with good sidewalks. The city, on the whole, is very handsomely built, and adorned with beautiful gardens, as well as with ornamental shrubs and trees. The principal public buildings and mercantile houses are on Genesee street. They are mostly built of brick or stone, and have 3 or 4 stories. Auburn is the seat of a theological seminary, founded in 1821, under the direction of the Presbyterians, with a library of 6000 volumes. The whole number educated in this institution is 580. The city contains 8 churches, viz. 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Second Advent, and 1 Roman Catholic, the Auburn Academy, 3 banks, and 6 or 7 newspaper offices. The Auburn State Prison has acquired much celebrity for its peculiar system of prison discipline. The building is a large and costly stone structure, enclosed by a wall, which measures 500 feet on each side, and about 30 feet in height. The number of convicts sometimes amounts to more than 600. They are employed in a variety of manufactures, the annual proceeds of which are generally sufficient, it is said, to defray the expenses of the establishment. The Auburn Academy has from 75 to 100 students, and is furnished with good apparatus and cabinets of natural history. There are 5 public free-schools, all in a flourishing condition. The principal hotels are the American, the Auburn House, and the Western Exchange. The Owasco outlet furnishes extensive water-power, which is employed in the town or its immediate vicinity in manufactories of cotton, wool, carpets, iron, and paper, and in mills of various kinds. A railroad is in course of construction from Auburn to Ithaca, a distance of 40 miles. Pop. in 1850, 9548; in 1854, about 11,000.

AUBURN, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 83 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 9 miles S.E. of Pottsville. Pop. 100.

AUBURN, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

AUBURN, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

AUBURN, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Georgia.

AUBURN, a thriving post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, Georgia, 60 miles N.E. of the former. It has a healthy situation, and is a place of some importance, on account of its institutions for learning. A fire occurred here in the winter of 1851–2, by which a number of houses were consumed.

AUBURN, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

AUBURN, a post-office of Cannon co., Tennessee.

AUBURN, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 951.

AUBURN, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 626.

AUBURN, a post-township of Geauga co., Ohio, about 27 miles S.E. by E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1184.

AUBURN, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, on Clinton River and the canal between Clinton River and Lake Michigan, 75 miles E. by S. of Lansing, and 4 miles E. of Pontiac, the county seat. It contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and several stores and mills.

AUBURN, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Indiana, on Cedar Creek, 134 miles N.E. of Indianapolis, and 22 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It was first settled in 1836.

AUBURN, a post-village, capital of Moultrie co., Illinois, 2 or 3 miles N. of the Kaskaskia, and 65 miles in a direct line E. by S. of Springfield.

AUBURN, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 17 miles S.S.W. of Springfield. It is situated in a rich farming district, which is rapidly increasing in population.

AUBURN, a village in the N. central part of Lincoln co., Missouri, about 56 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

AUBURN, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the N

bank of Des Moines River, about 78 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

AUBURN, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, about 60 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 248.

AUBURN, a post-town of Placer co., towards the N. part of California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento to Nevada, near the junction of the N. and S. forks of American River, and 97 miles N.E. of San Francisco. Pop. in 1853, about 1400.

AUBURN CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

AUBURNDALE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

AUBURN FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

AUBUSSON, ō'bŭs'sŏx', a town of France, department of Creuse, 20 miles S.E. of Guéret, on the Creuse. Pop. (1852) 5666. It has an active trade, a celebrated carpet factory, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and yarn, velvet, and cotton thread.

AUCH, ōsh, (anc. *Augusta*, afterwards *Ausci*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Gers, on the right bank of the Gers, 42 miles W. of Toulouse. Pop. (1852) 12,141. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a Gothic cathedral; the upper and the lower town are connected by a curious bridge of stairs across the river. The archbishop's palace, prefecture, town-hall, seminary, public library, and barracks are fine edifices. Auch is the seat of courts of assize and commerce, a royal college, &c.; it has manufactures of cottons, linens, coarse woollens, and leather, and a trade in wool, wine, and Armagnac brandy. In the times of Cæsar, this city was the capital of the *Ausci*.

AUCHEEHACHEE, aw'chee-hatch'ee, or AUCHENEHATCHEE, a small river of Georgia. It is sometimes called LITTLE OCMULGEE, which see.

AUCHENAIRN, ŏk'en-airn', a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, about 3 miles N.E. of Glasgow. At a short distance S.W. of Auchenairn is Robroyston, where Wallace was betrayed by the "fause Menteath."

AUCHINBLAE, ŏk'in-blā', a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

AUCHINDOIR (ŏk'in-doir') and KEARN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

AUCHINLECK, ŏk'in-leck', a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr. Here are the mansion and old castle of the Boswell family, visited and described by Dr. Johnson in 1773.

AUCHMITHY, ŏk'mith-e, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the North Sea, 3½ miles N.E. of Arbroath.

AUCHTERARDER, ŏk'ter-ar'der, a town and parish of Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Perth. Pop. of town, in 1851, 2520. The town, once a parliamentary borough, is on the Ruthven, an affluent of the Earn, and on the road between Glasgow and Perth. It has an endowed school, and many handlooms employed for Glasgow houses in the weaving of cotton goods. In this parish originated the dispute regarding the Veto Act, which terminated in the secession of the Free Church of Scotland.

AUCHTERDERSAN, ŏk'ter-der'ran, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

AUCHTERGAVEN, ŏk'ter-gav'en, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

AUCHTERHOUSE, ŏk'ter-howse', a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

AUCHTERLESS, ŏk'ter-less', a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, ŏk'ter-mus'tee, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cupar, on the road to Kinross. Pop. of town, in 1851, 2673. The town is irregularly built on a rapid streamlet, which is used to turn flax and other mills. Immediately on its S. side is the fine old castle of Myers.

AUCHTERTOOL, ŏk'ter-tool', a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

AUCIL'LA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.

AUCK'LAND, a maritime county of New South Wales, 60 miles in length and 40 in breadth.

AUCKLAND, awk'land, a port and thriving settlement in New Zealand, island of New Ulster. Lat. 36° 51′ S.; lon. 175° 45′ E. The general appearance of the town is not prepossessing. The harbor is good and safe, and the water of great depth; but the landing-places are exceedingly bad, and at low water, and even half-ebb, are unapproachable, from the extent of soft mud that stretches far out into the sea. The customs' duties in 1848 exceeded 20,000*l.*, being nearly 7000*l.* more than they were in 1847. The country around is not remarkable for fertility, but yields sufficient for the present population of the settlement. Pop. in 1844, 2754; in 1847, 5211.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP, a market-town of England, co., and 10½ miles S.W. of Durham. The name is derived from the vicinity of the bishop's palace, originally built in the thirteenth century, but since almost entirely renewed. Pop. in 1851, 5112.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group of one large and several small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. Lat. 50° 48′ S.; lon. 166° 42′ E. The largest island is about 30 miles long and 15 miles broad, has two good harbors, and is covered with the richest vegetation. These islands have been granted by the English government to the Messrs. Enderby, (by one of whose ships they were discovered in 1806,) as a central whaling station.

AUCK'LAND (OAK'LAND) ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

AUCKLAND, WEST, a township of England, co. of Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. in 1851, 2308, employed in various manufactures. It gives the title of earl to the Eden family. Within a short distance is Raby Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

AUÇOIS, ō'swā', a village of Savoy, 7692 feet above the level of the sea. It is celebrated as the most elevated village in Europe, a distinction formerly conferred on Saint Veran, in the department of Hautes-Alpes, (6088 feet in height.)

AUCUITTA, one of the Laccadive Islands, off the Malabar coast. Lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 72° 17′ E. It is about 3½ miles in length, and half a mile in breadth.

AUDE, ōd, (anc. *Atax*,) a river of France, rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, near the village of Angles, flows at first N. to Carcassonne, and then E. to the Mediterranean, which it enters 6 miles E.N.E. of Narbonne, after a course of 130 miles, almost wholly within the department to which it gives its name.

AUDE, a maritime department of the South of France, formed of part of ancient Languedoc. Capital, Carcassonne. Bounded on the N. by the departments of Hérault and Tarn, on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Pyrénées-Orientales, and on the W. by Ariége and Haute-Garonne. Area, 2340 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 239,747. Climate variable, and subject to violent winds during several months of the year. Soil generally fertile; surface broken up by mountains and hills; it contains iron-mines, marble quarries, and mineral waters. The rivers and canals are the Aude, the Lers, and the Berre; the Orbiel, Orbieu, and Cesse, affluents of the Aude: the Canal of Languedoc, or Canal du Midi, intersects this department from W. to E., and the Canal of Robine or Narbonne traverses the E. portion from N. to S. Corn and wine are raised beyond the demand for home consumption, and form important objects of commerce. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and ironware, brandy distilleries, salt-works, and potteries. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, Limoux, and Narbonne.

AUDENARDE, ō'den-ard', or OUDENARDE, ōw'den-ar'deh, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. in 1842, 6262. It is generally well built, and has a fine Gothic town-hall. Chief industry, tanning and brewing. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Prince Eugène of Savoy over the Duke of Burgundy, 11th of July, 1708.

AUDENGE, ō'dōnzh', a village of France, with a fishing port, department of Gironde, 23 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Bassin d'Arcachon. Pop. 1178.

AUDENHAIN, ōw'den-hine', a village of Prussian Saxony, circle of Torgau. Pop. 1070.

AUD'ENSHAW, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, on the Ashton Canal, 4½ miles E. by S. of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 5427, employed in hat-making, cotton-printing, and silk-weaving.

AUDIERNE, ō'de-airn', a town of France, department of Finistère, with a port on the Bay of Audé, at the mouth of the Goyen, 20 miles W. of Quimper. Pop. 1485.

AUDINCOURT, ō'dăn'koor', a town of France, department of Doubs, 3 miles S.S.E. of Montbéliard, on the right bank of the Doubs. It has a consistorial Protestant church, iron foundries, and cotton-spinning. Pop. (1851) 2144.

AUDLEM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

AUDLEY, awd'lee, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

AU'DRAIN', a county in the N.E. central part of Missouri, has an area of 680 square miles. It is drained by the North Fork and Long Branch of Salt River, and by the sources of Rivière au Cuivre. The surface is level or undulating; the soil fertile. A large portion of the county consists of prairies, well adapted to pasturage. Capital, Mexico. Pop. 3506, of whom 3049 were free, and 457 slaves.

AUDRUICK, ō'dr'weak', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the railway from Paris to Calais, 12 miles E.S.E. of Calais. Pop. in 1852, 2263.

AUDUBON, aw'dŭ-bon, (Fr. pron. ō'dü'bŏn',) a new county towards the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is traversed by the Nishnabatona River, an affluent of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few if any inhabitants. Named in honor of John J. Audubon, the distinguished ornithologist.

AUDUBON, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

AUDUBON, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois.

AUE, ōw'eh, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S.E. of Zwickau, has an old town-house, a knitting-school, and a tin-furnace and stamping-mill. In the neighborhood are tin-mines, beds of porcelain earth, and stone quarries. Pop. 1130.

AUE, the name of several rivers in Germany, particularly

of two in Hanover; the one of which joins the Aller, near Celle, and the other falls into the Elbe, a few miles below Hornebourg.

AUERBACH, ŏw'ĕr-bȧk', a town of Germany, in Saxony, 15 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 3117. It has manufactures of muslin, calico, lace, needles, and potash.

AUERBACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on a hill abounding with caverns, 18 miles S. of Baireuth. Pop. 1750.

AUERBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 12 miles S. of Darmstadt, on the railway from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, with a summer residence for the grand-duke, and mineral springs resorted to by numerous visitors. Pop. 1600.

AUERSBERG, ŏw'ĕrs-bĕrg', (anc. *Arupium?*) a village and castle of Austria, Illyria, 12 miles S.S.E. of Laibach.

AUERSTADT, (Auerstädt,) ŏw'ĕr-stĕtt', a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 10 miles W. of Naumburg. Here the French under Davoust vanquished the Prussians under the King of Prussia, October 14, 1806.

AUFIDENA. See ALFIDENA.

AUFIDUS. See OFANTO.

AUGEROLLES, ō'zhĕr-ōll', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, canton of Courpière. Pop. (1852) 2592.

AUGE, VALLÉE D', vȧl'lȧ'dōzh', a country of France, department of Calvados. It is fertile in grain, fruit, and flax, and has excellent pasturage, in which the finest horses and cattle of Normandy are reared.

AUGGUR, awg'gŭr', a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 40 miles N.E. of Oojein, lat. 23° 43' N., lon. 76° 1' E., between two artificial lakes, on a rocky height 1598 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and contains a well-built native fortification, but chiefly composed of mud houses, in 1820, 5000 in number.

AUGHABEY, aw'hȧ-bȧ', an important coal district of Ireland, in Connaught, on the N. border of the co. of Roscommon.

AUGHALOO, aw'hȧ-loo', or AUGHLOE, awh-lō', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

AUGHAVAL, aw-hȧv'ȧl, or OUGHEVAL, ŏw-hĕv'ȧl, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, comprising the towns of Westport and Westport-quay, (which see.)

AUGHAVEA, aw'hȧ-vȧ', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh.

AUGHER, aw'hĕr, a town and castle of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 2 miles N.E. of Clogher. Pop. 753.

AUGHMACART, awh'mȧ-kärt', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co.

AUGHNACLOY, awh'nȧ-klōy', a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone, parish of Carrickcel, 11 miles N. of Monaghan. Pop. 1841.

AUGHNAMULLEN, awh-nȧ-mul'len, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

AUGHNISH or AGHNISH, awh'nish, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

AUGHRIM. See AGHRIM.

AUGHTON, awf'ton, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

AUGHTON, a parish of England co. of York, East Riding.

AUGILA, or AUJILA, a town of North Africa. See AUJEELA.

AUGLAIZE aw-glāze', a river of Ohio, rises in the N.W. central part of the state, and flows into the Maumee River at Defiance. It is navigable for keel-boats to Wapahkonetta. The largest affluents of this river are Blanchard's Fork and Ottawa River.

AUGLAIZE, a river in the W. central part of Missouri, formed by the union of two branches, termed the Wet and Dry Auglaize, falls into the Osage a few miles below Erie, in Camden county. The main stream is also termed the Grand Auglaize, and the Grand Glaze. *Branches.*—The Dry Auglaize, named from the circumstance that a part of its sources are in the tract called the "Dry Glaze," in La Clede county, after intersecting Camden county, joins the other branch to form the Grand Auglaize. The Wet Auglaize is chiefly comprised in Camden county, and derives its name from the tract called the "Wet Glaze," through which it flows.

AUGLAIZE, a county in the W. part of Ohio, contains 399 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Auglaize and St. Mary's Rivers, from the former of which the name is derived. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of hard timber; the soil is good. The county is intersected by the Miami and Erie Canal. Near the W. border is a reservoir, 9 miles in length, formed to supply the canal, and occupying the summit level between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. Auglaize county was formed a few years ago by a division of Allen and Mercer counties. Capital, Wapahkonetta. Pop. 11,338.

AUGLAIZE, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 1344.

AUGLAIZE, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 304.

AUGLAIZE, a post-office of Van Wert co., Ohio.

AUGSBURG, (Ger. pron. ŏwgs'bŏŏrg, anc. *Augusta Vindelicorum,*) a city of Bavaria, capital of the province of Swabia and Neuburg, on a rising ground in a fertile plain, at the angle formed by the junction of the Wertach and the Lech, 35 miles N.W. of Munich. Lat. (St. Ulric's Tower) 48° 21' 42" N.; lon. 10° 54' 16" E. Augsburg has been long distinguished by its commercial spirit and by the activity and industry of its inhabitants, and, although not now so important a place as formerly, is still the seat of extensive manufactures. The principal public works are 4 cotton factories, spinning and weaving, one of them having 40,000 spindles, a flax-mill, silk factory, machine factory, paper-mills, brass foundry, and the military foundry, containing the principal cannon foundry in Bavaria. An extensive trade is done in printing, engraving, and bookbinding, and the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, started in 1798, is published here. But the principal branch of business to which the city owes much of its modern importance are banking and stock exchange operations—Augsburg, next to Frankfort, being one of the most influential money markets on the continent. It is also the emporium of the merchandise, and the chief mart for the sale of wines of Italy, Switzerland, and the S. of Germany, and hence has an extensive transit trade. Its mercantile establishments are above 200, and its annual circulation in bills and merchandise varies in value from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000. It is connected by a railroad with Munich, and, in the opposite direction, with Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Saxony. Augsburg is a place of great antiquity, the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there about 12 years B.C. Augsburg early took a conspicuous part in the Reformation, with which, for a long series of years, its history is closely connected. Augsburg is the birthplace of Holbein the elder, and other eminent artists. Pop. 38,000, including 13,000 Protestants.

AUGST, ŏwgst, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, cantons of Basel and Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 miles E. of Basel, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Augusta Rauracorum.*

AUGSTHOLZ, ŏwgst'hŏlts, or AUGSTHOLZBAD, ŏwgst'hŏlts-bȧt, a bathing-place of considerable resort, in Switzerland, prettily situated near the S. side of Baldegger See, in the N.E. of Luzerne. On a gentle rising ground in the neighborhood stands an ancient castle, once a commandery of knights, supposed to have been founded in the eleventh century.

AUGUSTA, a county in the central part of Virginia, forming part of the Great Valley which extends along the N.W. base of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 900 square miles. The Shenandoah and Calf Pasture Rivers rise in the county. The S.E. boundary is formed by the Blue Ridge; the surface of the valley is elevated and hilly; the soil is calcareous, and very productive of grain and grass. The quantity of hay raised in 1850 was 15,285 tons—greater than was produced in any other county of the state, except Rockingham county; and that of butter, 275,483 pounds—greater than in any except Loudon county. Fine limestone underlies a great part of the valley, and extensive beds of anthracite coal have been opened. The Central Railroad of Virginia (lately commenced) will pass through this county, and connect it with Richmond. Augusta county was formed from Orange in 1738. Capital, Staunton. Pop. 24,610, of whom 19,557 were free, and 5053, slaves.

AUGUSTA, a city, seat of justice of Kennebec county, Maine, and capital of the state, at the head of sloop navigation, on the Kennebec River, 43 miles from its mouth. By railroad it is 60 miles N.N.E. of Portland, 67 miles S.W. of Bangor, and 175 N.N.E. of Boston. Lat. 44° 19' N.; lon. 69° 50' W. The city is situated principally on the right bank of the Kennebec River, which is here crossed by a bridge 520 feet long. About a quarter of a mile above this, a railroad bridge, about 900 feet in length, has just been completed. A short distance westward from the river the ground suddenly rises to a considerable elevation, after which the ascent is very gradual. On this elevation are most of the residences and several of the hotels. The business portion of the city is principally along the bank of the river under the hill. The state-house—a noble structure of whitish granite, at the southern extremity of the city—occupies an eminence commanding a wide and varied prospect. Immediately in front is a spacious park, handsomely adorned with walks and shade-trees. On the E. side of the river is the United States Arsenal, surrounded with extensive grounds, tastefully laid out and enclosed by a neat iron fence. The arsenal contains about 2000 stand of arms, besides cannon and other munitions of war. The hospital for the insane, on the same side of the river, occupies an elevated position, overlooking a landscape of almost unrivalled beauty. Augusta has 9 or 10 churches of the various denominations, 4 newspapers, and a flourishing female academy. It contains several manufactories, among which may be mentioned a large cotton-mill, 4 banks, and 8 or 9 hotels, the principal of which are the Stanley House, the Augusta House, and the Mansion House. By the construction of a dam, 584 feet in length, across the Kennebec, about one-third of a mile N. of the city, a vast hydraulic power has been created for manufacturing purposes. By this means, the navigation of the river above has been greatly improved, so that during the summer season several steamboats ply daily between Augusta and Waterville. A railroad is also about being

opened to connect Augusta with Bangor. The railroad connecting Portland with Bangor passes through Augusta. Settled in 1754, and incorporated as a town in 1797. Pop. in 1830, 3980; 1840, 6314; 1850, 8225; in 1854, about 10,000.

AUGUSTA, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, on Skanandoa Creek, about 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. of township, 2271.

AUGUSTA, a post-village in the central part of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 65 miles N. of Trenton.

AUGUSTA, a thriving village of Potter county, Pennsylvania, on Kettle Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. The township is said to be connected by water (not navigable) with the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and Chesapeake Bay. Pine timber abounds in the vicinity, and forms the chief article of export.

AUGUSTA, a handsome city of Georgia, and capital of Richmond county, on the Savannah River, 231 miles from its mouth, 120 miles N.N.W. from Savannah, and 136 miles N.W. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 28′ N.; lon. 81° 54′ W. It is the second city of the state in population and importance. The Georgia Railroad, of which Augusta is the eastern terminus, extends to Atlanta, and the South Carolina Railroad connects it with Charleston. The following extract from a letter received from a highly intelligent gentleman of this place, will be interesting, as explaining the causes of its former and present prosperity:—"Situated at the head of navigation on Savannah River, it was for many years the chief and, indeed, only inland town of the state of any commercial importance, and so continued until that spirit of internal improvement was aroused in the people of Georgia, which has acquired for our state the enviable fame of the empire state of the South. For some years after the construction of the Georgia Railroad, Augusta visibly declined, as was manifested by the tenantless houses, empty streets, and decrease in population. This decline was owing to the fact that the peculiar kind of trade (the *wagon* trade) on which the prosperity of the city had depended, was entirely taken away from her. This blight, however, was not of long duration. The character of our business has altogether changed. The upper country of Georgia has been densely settled, the advance in improvement and civilization has created new wants where none before existed; villages have sprung mushroom-like into life, and the merchants of these country villages have become to those of Augusta what the merchants of Augusta were to those of Charleston, New York, and Philadelphia. In a word, our merchants have established a wholesale business, and now sell tens of thousands where before they sold but thousands. Another cause of prosperity is the Augusta Canal, which was constructed in 1845. It is 9 miles in length, and brings the waters of the Savannah River some 35 or 40 feet above the level of the city. By the water-power thus furnished, factories, machine shops, and other such establishments, have been erected, and are now in successful operation. Now there are no houses tenantless, and none to be procured at any rent. New buildings are going up every day for the accommodation of our increased population. Augusta has increased in population wonderfully in the last 5 or 6 years, and we now number, by a recent city census, over 12,000." The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas. Among the remarkable public buildings are the city-hall, which cost $100,000, the Richmond Academy, a masonic hall, and a medical college. Augusta also contains about 14 churches, a hospital, arsenal, 6 banks, (including a branch of the state bank,) and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. A line of steamboats communicates with Savannah. A bridge crossing the river connects the city with Hamburg in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, a post-office of Benton co., Florida.

AUGUSTA, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Mississippi, on the Leaf River, a branch of the Pascagoula, 173 miles S.E. of Jackson.

AUGUSTA, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, 11 miles N.E. of Mansfield.

AUGUSTA, a flourishing post-village of Jackson co., Arkansas, on White River, and on the route of the projected railroad from Little Rock to St. Louis.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Bracken county, Kentucky, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 45 miles above Cincinnati, and 74 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It has a good landing, and is the most important town in the county, on account of trade and manufactures. It contains a town-hall, 3 brick churches, several tobacco warehouses, large steam flouring-mills, and a tannery. This place is the seat of Augusta College, which was founded in 1825. Pop. about 1000.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 135 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Central Railroad, 130 miles W. of Detroit, and 12 miles E. by N. of Kalamazoo village.

AUGUSTA, a township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 808.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Michigan road, 9 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

AUGUSTA, a village of Noble co., Indiana, about 125 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis, was formerly the county seat, and still contains the jail and recorder's office.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, about 95 miles N.W. from Springfield, is situated in a rich prairie, and has some trade.

AUGUSTA, a post-office of St. Charles co., Missouri.

AUGUSTA or NORTH AUGUSTA, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the left bank of Skunk river, about 11 miles W.S.W. of Burlington, and opposite the village of South Augusta in Lee county.

AUGUSTA, called also SOUTH AUGUSTA, a post-village of Lee county, Iowa, on Skunk River, about 10 miles N.N.E. of Fort Madison, the county seat. The river affords water-power for a few mills. Pop. about 200.

AUGUSTA or AGOSTA, a settlement of Western Australia, capital of the district of Sussex, on the W. side of Flinders' Bay, in a fertile country; founded by Governor Stirling in 1830.

AUGUSTA BONA. See TROYES.

AUGUSTA EMERITA. See MERIDA.

AUGUSTA SPRINGS, Augusta county, Virginia, 12 miles N.W. of Staunton, the county seat. The situation of this medicinal fountain is highly picturesque and delightful, and the accommodations for visitors are ample.

AUGUSTA STATION, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

AUGUSTA SUESSIONUM. See SOISSONS.

AUGUSTA TAURINORUM. See TURIN.

AUGUSTA VEROMANDUORUM. See ST. QUENTIN.

AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM. See AUGSBURG.

AUGUSTENBORG, ŏw′goos-tĕn-borg′, a ducal castle and village of Denmark, island of Alsen.

AUGUSTENBORG, ŏw′goos-tĕn-borg′, a Danish factory of Africa, Accra, Guinea coast, 9 miles from Christiansborg.

AUGUSTINUSGA, ŏw-gŭs-tin-ŭs′ha, a village of Holland province of Friesland, 17 miles E. of Leeuwarden.

AUGUSTIODUNUM. See AUTUN.

AUGUSTOMAGUS. See SENLIS.

AUGUSTONOMETUM. See CLERMONT-FERRAND.

AUGUSTORITUM. See LIMOGES.

AUGUSTOWO, ŏw-goos-to′vo, written also AUGUSTOW, the northernmost province of Poland, between lat. 52° 40′ and 55° 5′ N. The surface is partly mountainous, marshy, and densely wooded. Chief rivers, the Niemen and Bug. Chief towns, Suwalki, the capital, Wysztynie, Wladislawow.

AUGUSTOWO or AUGUSTOW, a town of Poland, in the above province, on the Netta, 140 miles N.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 7321. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. It was founded by Sigismund in 1557.

AUGUSTOWO, CANAL OF, a canal of Poland, which unites the Vistula with the Niemen River, and connects it with the Baltic at Memel, through the rivers Narew, Bobr, and Netta, extending from Wizna, on the Narew, to the Niemen, 14 miles N. of Grodno, a distance of 150 miles; it is from 5 to 6 feet deep, furnished with 17 locks, and was completed between 1821 and 1831.

AUJEELA, AUJILA, or AUGILA, aw-jee′lä, or ŏw-jee′lä, an oasis and town of Africa, Sahara, on a route between Fezzan and Lower Egypt, 150 miles S.E. of the great Syrtis, (a gulf of the Mediterranean.) Lat. about 29° 20′ N.; lon. 22° E.

AUKBOROUGH, awk′bŭr-ŭh, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AULA, ŏw′lä, a village of Northern Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Aula, 10 miles N.W. of Massa. Pop. 1900.

AULA, the name of several villages in Germany and Spain.

AULDEARN, ŏwl′dairn, a maritime parish and village of Scotland, co. of Nairn. E. of the village, in May, 1645, Montrose gained the battle of Auldearn.

AULETTA, ŏw-lĕt′tä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Calore, 26 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2100.

AULLAGAS, LAGUNA DE lä-goo′nä dä ŏwl-yä′gäs, a lake of Bolivia, in the valley of Desaguadero, which lies between two lofty ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of about 12,800 feet.

AULNAY-SUR-ODON, ōl′nä′-sür-o′dŏn′, a town of France, department of Calvados, 15 miles N.E. of Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 2102, who manufacture cotton goods. Several villages of France are named Aulnay.

AULNE, ōn, a river of France, department of Finistère, passes Châteauneuf (whence it is navigable) and Châteaulin, and enters Brest Road at Landevenec. It forms part of the canal from Nantes to Brest.

AULONA. See AVLONA.

AULPS. See AUPS.

AULT, ō, a town of France, department of Somme, on the English Channel, 17 miles W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1271.

AULT-HUCK′NALL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

AUMA, ŏw′mä, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the Orla, 7 miles S.E. of Neustadt. Pop. 1600.

AU′MACKSTOWN, a village of New Jersey. See CEDAR CREEK.

AUMALE, ō′mäl′, (formerly ALBEMARLE, äl′bĕh-marl′,)

a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, 13 miles E.N.E. of Neufchâtel. In 1562, it was the scene of a combat with the Spaniards, in which Henry IV. was wounded.

AU'MAN'S HILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

AUMNIER, awm-neer', a populous town of India, 60 miles W.N.W. of Nagpoor, on the Wardah.

AUNAY, ō'nā', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 16 N.E. S. of St. Jean d'Angély.

AUNAY, a village of France, department of Nièvre. P. 1114.

AUNAY, a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir. Pop. 1021.

AUNEAU, ō'nō', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir. Pop. 1699.

AUNEUIL, ō'nul', a village of France, department of Oise, Pop. 1303.

AUNIS ō'neece' or ō'nee', an old province in the W. of France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern department of Charente-Inférieure.

AUNSBY, awns'bee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AUPS, ōps, or AULPS, a town of France, department of Var, 15 miles N.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 2568.

AURARIA, aw-rah're-a, a post-village of Lumpkin co., Georgia, 135 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville, is surrounded by a hilly region containing valuable gold-mines.

AURAS, ōw'rās, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Breslau, with a castle. Pop. 1020.

AURAY, ō'rā', a river-port of France, department of Morbihan, on the Auray, 10 miles W. of Vannes. Pop. (1852) 3882. It is neatly built, and has an excellent port, with fisheries, and cotton spinning. In 1364, Du Guesclin was made prisoner here.

AURE, ōr, a river of France, department of Calvados, an affluent of the Drome. Total course, N.N.W., 20 miles.

AURE, a river of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, an affluent of the Eure from the left. Course, E.N.E., 32 miles.

AURE, VAL D', val dōr, one of the four valleys of Upper Armagnac, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, in France.

AURELIUS, aw-ree'le-us, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, about 170 miles W. by N. of Albany, is situated at the N. end of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 2831.

AURELIUS, a post-township in the N. part of Washington co., Ohio, about 15 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 1251.

AURELIUS, a township of Ingham co., Michigan, about 80 miles N.W. by W. of Detroit. Pop. 500.

AURIAC, ō're-āk', a small town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 19 miles S.E. of Toulouse.

AURICH, ōw'rik, a town of the kingdom of Hanover, capital of the principality of East Friesland, 13 miles N.E. of Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 3600. It is well built, and has a castle in which the provincial council meets, Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, a gymnasium and public library; also distilleries, manufactures of ropes and tobacco, and an active trade in horses.

AURIESVILLE, aw'reez-vil, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

AURIGNAC, ō'reen'yāk', a small town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 38 miles S.W. of Toulouse.

AURIGNY, ō'reen'yee', one of the Channel Islands. See ALDERNEY.

AURILLAC, ō'reel'yāk', (anc. *Aurelacum*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal, (Auvergne,) 289 miles S. of Paris. It is agreeably situated in a valley, on the bank of the Jourdanne, is well built, and walled. The houses are covered with slates, obtained from quarries in the vicinity, and the streets, though irregular, are wide and clean, being constantly irrigated by the overflowings of a large reservoir at the top of the town, into which two fountains pour their copious supplies. At the lower part of the town, along the side of the river, is the public walk, called Cours-Montyon, or, commonly, Le Gravier, at one end of which is an elegant bridge of three arches over the Jourdanne, and at the other a beautiful fountain, surmounted by a column. Among the ancient buildings of Aurillac may be mentioned the castle of St. Stephen, the church of St. Gerand, that of Notre Dame of the thirteenth century, and the college, an extensive pile of buildings, containing a valuable library and a cabinet of mineralogy. The principal manufactures are kettles, and other utensils of copper, jewelry, woollen stuffs, carpets, blondes, lace, and paper. Pop. 10,917.

AURIOL, ō're-ol', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 3323. It has coal, and copper-works.

AURONZO, ōw-ron'zo, a town of Northern Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Belluno, with rich zinc-mines. Pop. 3100.

AURORA, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 217.

AURORA, a post-village of Ledyard township, Cayuga co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 170 miles W. of Albany. It is delightfully situated, and has many elegant residences and gardens, overlooking a broad and beautiful expanse of water. The village contains the Cayuga County Academy, with about 70 pupils, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Catholic, and several stores. It has an active business in shipping produce. A steamboat regularly stops here in its passage from Ithaca to Cayuga, and on its return. Pop. about 600.

AURORA, a township of Erie co., New York. Pop. 3485.

AURORA, a thriving village in the above township, on Cazenovo Creek, contains 5 or 6 churches and 6 stores. Pop. near 2000.

AURORA, a post-office of Marshall co., Kentucky.

AURORA, a post-township of Portage co., Ohio, about 25 miles S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 823.

AURORA, a beautiful town of Dearborn co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 26 miles below Cincinnati, and 86 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by a rich farming region, which has been settled partly by immigrants from Germany. It is a place of considerable business, and communicates daily with Cincinnati by steamboat. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and near 20 stores. Incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. 2500.

AURORA, a thriving post-village of Kane co., Illinois, on Fox River, and on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 43 miles W. by S. of Chicago, is rapidly increasing in business and population. The river affords a fine water-power, which is extensively employed.

AURORA, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

AURORA, an island in the Red Sea, in lat. 25° 15', and inhabited by Bedouin Arabs.

AURORA, an island in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides, in lat. 15° 2' 35" S., lon. 168° 25' 15" E.

AURUNGABAD, ō-rung-ga-bād', an old Mohammedan province of India, mostly between lat. 18° and 21° N., and lon. 73° and 77° E., and now divided among the Nizam's territory and the British districts Poonah, North Concan, and Ahmednugger, in the Bombay presidency.

AURUNGABAD, (*i.e.* the "abode of Aurungzebe,") a city of Hindostan, capital of above province, 180 miles E.N.E. of Bombay; lat. 19° 54' N.; lon. 75° 33' E.; in a hollow, in the immediate neighborhood of an extensive marsh, and of a large tank overgrown with rank aquatic vegetation; both of which, in conjunction with a very variable climate, render the locality unfavorable to health. It is separated from its principal suburb by the Kowlah, across which there are two substantial bridges. When approached from the N., the view of Aurungabad is imposing; its large white domes with gilded points, and its lofty minarets appearing to rise from the midst of beautiful groves; the whole city, with its terraced houses, covering a space of about 7 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers, but is incapable of withstanding a regular assault. The streets are broad, some of them paved, and there are many large and good houses; but signs of rapid decay are everywhere visible. The principal street is about 2 miles long; having at one end a spacious quadrangle, and near it a handsome modern bazaar. The mosques, caravanseries, and other public buildings, are of good and substantial construction, but, in point of architectural beauty, much inferior to those of Delhi and Agra. One of the most important edifices, and also in the best state of preservation, is the tomb or mausoleum erected by Aurungzeeb (Aurungazebe) to the memory of his daughter. Its domes are of white marble, and clustered like those of the Taje Mahal, but inferior in size, fulness, and splendour. Originally a small village, Aurungabad, in 1634, became the seat of the Mogul government, and was afterwards a favorite residence of Aurungzeeb, from whom it received its present name. When the Nizams became independent of Mogul authority, it continued their capital till the invasions of the Mahrattas forced them to remove to Hyderabad. It is now the residence of a British political agent, and the head-quarters of a battalion of the Nizam's army under British officers. Pop. 60,000.

AUSA. See ATESSA.

AU SABLE, ō-sāb'l, a river of Essex co., New York, falls into Lake Champlain about 15 miles S. of Plattsburg, after forming part of the boundary between Clinton and Essex counties.

AU SABLE, a township of Clinton co., New York. Pop. 4493.

AU SABLE, a post-office of Kendall co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Chicago.

AU SABLE FORKS, a small manufacturing post-village in Jay township, Essex co., New York, on Au Sable River, about 128 miles N. of Albany.

AUSCHE, ōw'sheh, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1500.

AUSCHWITZ, ōw'shwitz, or OSWIECIN, o-swe-ā'tsin, a town of Austrian Gallicia, on the Sola, near its influx into the Vistula, 33 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 2000.

AUSCI. See AUCH.

AUSEJO, ōw-sā'ho, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 22 miles S.E. of Logroño, on the side of a steep hill. The parish church, town-hall, a small castle, an insecure prison, and a group of well-built mercantile and dwelling-houses, form the main body of the town. Pop. 2050.

AUSONIA. See ITALY.

AUSPITZ, ów'spits, a town of Moravia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, near the railway from Vienna to Brünn, with large cattle-markets. Pop. 2320.

AUSSA, ów'sâ', or HOUSSA, how'sâ, written also HAWASA, a decayed but formerly important town of East Africa, in Adel, about 85 miles S.W. of Zeyla, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, still the seat of some traffic, and the residence of the "learned doctors" of the Mudaito tribes. Pop. from 5000 to 6000.

AUSSEE, ów'sâ', a town of Austria, in Styria, 8 miles N.E. of Hallstadt. Pop. 1200. Its rich mines of rock-salt have been worked for more than 1000 years.

AUSSIG, ów'sîg, or AUSSIG, ów'sîg, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the railroad from Dresden to Prague, 11 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1800. The painter, Raphael Mengs, was born here in 1728.

AUSSIGG or AUSSIG, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, the head-quarters of the Emperor Charles V. before the battle of Mühlberg.

AUSSEN, ów'sen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, with iron-works. Pop. 1164.

AUST, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester, 4 miles W.S.W. of Thornbury, on the Severn, across which is the "Old Passage" to Chepstow.

AUSTERLITZ, aws'ter-lits, (Ger. pron. ów'ter-lits, Morav. *Slawkow;* slâv'kov,) a small seignorial town of Moravia, 12 miles E.S.E. of Brünn, on the Littawa, with 2400 inhabitants, and the splendid castle of Prince Kaunitz Rittberg. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, December 2d, 1805.

AUSTERLITZ, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, 31 miles S.S.E. of Albany. Pop. 1873.

AUSTERLITZ, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan, 178 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

AUSTIN, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, contains 950 square miles. It is drained by the Brazos River. The soil in the N. is fertile; the S. part is sandy and inferior. The Brazos is navigated by steamboats through this county when the water is high. Capital, Bellville. Pop. 3341; of whom 2292 were free, and 1549 slaves.

AUSTIN, a post-village, capital of Tunica co., Mississippi.

AUSTIN, capital of Texas, and seat of justice of Travis county, on the left or N. bank of the Colorado River, about 200 miles by land from its mouth, and 230 miles W.N.W. of Galveston. Lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 97° 47' W. The scenery around Austin is highly picturesque, and the view from the president's house remarkably fine. The Colorado is navigable by steamboats to this point during high water—that is, in the winter. Austin contains, besides the state and county buildings, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and numerous stores. A fine state-house has just been erected. The supreme court is held here once in the year. The seat of government was established at Austin about the year 1844. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 3000.

AUSTIN, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

AUSTIN, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

AUSTIN, a post-office of Scott co., Indiana.

AUSTIN, a small village of Atchison co., Missouri.

AUSTIN, a post-village in S. part of Fremont co., Iowa, about 8 miles E. of the Missouri River.

AUSTIN, a bay and town on the S.E. point of the island of Barbadoes, West Indies.

AUSTINBURG, a pleasant and thriving post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 50 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 10 miles from Ashtabula Harbor, on Lake Erie. It is surrounded by a community of prosperous farmers, who are mostly employed in the dairy business, and is a place of active trade. The village contains 3 churches, and the Grand River Institute, a flourishing seminary, which has about 150 pupils of both sexes. First settled in 1799.

AUSTINTOWN, a township of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1174.

AUSTINVILLE, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

AUSTINVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., Missouri, 140 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

AUSTONLEY, aws'ton-lee, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

AUSTRALASIA, aws-tral-â'she-a, a division of the globe forming a part of Oceanica, extending between the equator and lat. 47° S., consisting of the continent of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania,) New Zealand, and those parts of the Malay Archipelago, and Polynesia, between lon. 130° and 170° E., viz. Papua, the Arroo Islands, Timor-Laut, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and the Admiralty, Solomon, New Hebrides, and Queen Charlotte's Islands. Australasia is called *Mélanésie* by the French geographers, on account of its inhabitants being chiefly blacks. Australasia, signifying "Southern Asia," was formerly regarded as belonging to Asia. By some geographers, the term is not used. See POLYNESIA, MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

AUSTRALIA, aws-trâ'le-a; (Fr. *Australie*, ôs'trâ'lee'; Ger. *Australien*, ows-trâ'le-en,) *i. e.* the "southern" region or continent,) or NEW HOLLAND, the largest island in the world, but, on account of its vast extent, more properly regarded as a continent, lies between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, S. or a little S.E. from Asia; between lat. 10° 39' and 39° 11' S.; and lon. 115° 5' and 153° 16' E.; being bounded on the N. by the Sea of Timor and Torres' Straits, (which separate it from the islands of Papua, Timor, Flores, and other smaller islands,) on the E. by the Pacific, on the S. by Bass's Straits, which separate it from Van Diemen's Land and the Pacific Ocean, and W. by the Indian Ocean. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 2400 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. from 1700 to 1900 miles, having a coast line of nearly 8000 miles, and including an area of perhaps 3,000,000 square miles.

General Aspect, Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—Australia is singularly compact, and, when its vast extent is taken into account, presents no great variety of surface, or irregularity of outline; there being no remarkable indentations except the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the N.E.; though there are several good harbors and capacious bays. A ridge of rugged mountains, none of whose elevations have been ascertained to exceed 7000 feet, runs parallel to a great portion of the E. and part of the S. coast, at distances varying from 30 to 90 miles; while the S. coast, from Cape Leuwin to Spencer's Gulf, presents a low and sandy surface. The N. and W. coasts, so far as have been yet explored, are generally low, with some moderate elevations at intervals. The interior is also believed to consist of an immense plain, the hilly districts rising from it like islands. Captain Sturt, who penetrated the interior in 1845 to 138° E. lon., and 25° 33' S. lat., describes the country he traversed as consisting of alternate sand hills and flats, with no trace of vegetation as far as the eye could reach. Passing the level country, says Sturt, we found ourselves among sand ridges perfectly insurmountable, and so close that the base of one touched the base of another; and beyond this stretched a boundless stony desert. Nor is it much better, according to Captain Stokes, on the S.W., N., and N.W. coasts, which he explored between 1837 and 1843, and found generally flat and sterile.

There are no very lofty mountains in Australia. The most elevated, principal and known range extends along the E. coast, at distances, as before stated, of from 30 to 90 miles, named by the natives Warragongs, and by the settlers, Australian Alps. These have three subdivisions, viz. the Liverpool Range, Blue Mountains, and a third, as yet nameless, stretching far to the N. of 32° of S. lat. The chain commences near Cape Wilson, the most southern point of the continent, and probably extends with little interruption to the northern shore. The highest peaks, viz. Mount Kosciusko, 6500 feet, Mount Sea View, 6000 feet; Mount Lindesay, 5700 feet; Mount Dargal, 5490 feet; Mount Canoblas, 4610 feet; Mount Mitchell, 4100 feet; Mount Pinnabar, 4100 feet; and Mount Bathurst, 4000 feet, are all in New South Wales, except Mount Kosciusko, which is on the border between New South Wales and Victoria. These mountains, though not attaining the altitude of the great summits of the other grand divisions of the world, on account of their abruptness, present scenes of great wildness and grandeur, exposing to view immense precipices and gigantic fissures, with nearly perpendicular walls of from 1700 to 3000 feet. Some summits, from being perpetually covered with snow, are believed to be higher than any whose elevations have yet been measured. Another range, commencing near the S. coast, at Portland Bay, in lat. 36° 52' S., lon. 142° 25' E., after a N. course for some distance, sinks into grass hills, which connect it with the Australian Alps. Another chain runs N. from Cape Jervis and S. Australia to Lake Torrens. Besides which, there are several detached ranges and isolated peaks. On the S.W. runs a range, under various local names, none of which are believed to exceed 3000 feet in altitude.

Geology.—The geology of Australia is exceedingly simple. The strike and the direction of the principal chain of hills is, with one exception, from N. to S. Tertiary rocks prevail on the S., N. and W. coasts, expanding in the S.E. into a vast tertiary plain, traversed by the Murray and Darling Rivers. Two other immense tertiary plateaux occur on the S. and N. coasts; the former lining the great Australian Bight, and the latter the Gulf of Carpentaria, both spreading horizontally for unknown distances into the interior. On the E. coast, palæozoic rocks, basalt, and granite occur in alternate patches, along the whole coast from Bass's Strait to Cape Flattery, in lat. 15° S.; the last constituting the entire floor of the W. portion of New South Wales, and extending far into the interior of the continent.

Minerals.—In 1851, ere the world had recovered from the surprise occasioned by the discovery of gold in California, it was again startled by the announcement, that a region equally rich in the much-coveted and precious ore lay among the mountains of the Australian Continent. A steady and rapid emigration to the new El Dorado immediately set in, and continues to flow to the present time, (1854,) giving no indication of decline, but, on the contrary, new discoveries are perpetually stimulating a fresh appetite for gold-seeking. Professor Murchison had many years previously intimated the probability that the Australian Alps would be found to abound in gold; but his predictions were not verified till April, 1851, when Edward Hargreaves announced to the co-

lonial authorities of New South Wales, that he had discovered gold near Bathurst, 140 miles W. by N. of Sydney. This was soon followed by still richer discoveries the next year in Victoria, at Ballarat, Mount Alexander, Lake Omeo, and other places. By May, 1852, it was estimated that there were 30,000 or 40,000 men at Mount Alexander. One lump was found at this place, weighing 27 pounds 8 ounces of perfectly pure gold; and another, not so pure, which yielded 100 pounds of the metal. In a short time, 3 tons of dust and ore lay at the commissioner's tent, awaiting an escort. In precisely 12 months from the finding of the first gold, £3,600,000, or about $17,300,000, were exported. There were brought to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Van Diemen's Land, from the different diggings in 1852, £14,168,364, or about $70,000,000 in gold. In the first four months of 1853, the gold brought down by escort exceeded by 529,000 ounces that brought in the corresponding months of 1852. The amount exported from Sydney alone, in 1853, was nearly $9,500,000, and from its discovery up to the end of that year, $30,000,000. Previous to April 1st, 1854, or in less than 3 months, 511,279 ounces of gold had been shipped from Melbourne. But the mineral resources of Australia are not confined to gold alone, as copper, tin, manganese, iron, argentiferous lead ores are found, the first in great abundance, especially in S. Australia, where mines were being successfully worked, when the discovery of gold led for a time to their almost entire abandonment. In the year ending September, 1850, there were raised 18,692 tons of copper in the Burra Burra mine alone. There are also rich copper deposits in Victoria. The earthy minerals are marble, susceptible of high polish, and suitable for statuary and ornamental purposes; granite, limestone, sandstone, slate, potter's clay, coal, and sand suitable for glass manufacturing.

Gulfs, Bays, Lakes, and Rivers.—The greatest indentation of the coast occurs at the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the N.E. of Australia, which extends inland for about 650 miles, with a breadth of about 400 miles. On the S. shore in S. Australia, Spencer's Gulf projects 180 miles into the interior, with a breadth varying from 30 to 10 miles. The other principal bays are Shark's Bay on the W. coast, Harvey's Bay on the E., and St. Vincent's Gulf on the S., neither exceeding perhaps 60 miles in length.

The lakes possess no characteristics of any interest, indeed they hardly deserve the name—the larger of them being, in general, rather marshes than lakes, depending for their supplies of water on the rivers that flow into them, instead of being themselves the sources of rivers; the consequence is, that they are often so dried up by absorption and exhalation as to present the appearance of vast reedy swamps; and even when filled with water, more resemble submerged flats than lakes, with low, muddy shores, so soft, and of such extent as to render the water unapproachable. Small lakes are numerous in all the level portions of Australia; but they are all salt, as are also many of the largest rivers, their muddy banks being incrusted with the same substance.

Some conjecture the existence of a vast interior sea or lake: as many rivers have an inward flow; but these, as in other hot, desert countries, may be evaporated, or absorbed by the sand. The Macquarrie, rising in New South Wales, runs N.W. until it is lost in a morass. The largest of the lakes or swamps yet discovered are Lake Torrens and Alexandrina, in Southern Australia, and Dambeling in W. Australia. The first is about 400 miles in length, by its circuitous course, in the rainy season; but in the dry season it is a mere salt marsh.

A scarcity of fresh water, whether in the form of rivers or lakes, is one of the prevailing characteristics of Australia. Along a coast line of not less than 8000 miles, few rivers of any considerable magnitude discharge themselves into the sea—most of them being absorbed before they reach it; while on the S. coast there is not a single watercourse to be found from Port Lincoln to King George's Sound, a distance of more than 1500 miles. Where the rivers have any considerable length, they are either often absorbed before they reach an outlet, or, in the long droughts to which this land is subject, form but a series of stagnant pools. Compared with its vast extent, Australia is singularly deficient not only in large and navigable rivers, but in the smaller watercourses, necessary for watering animals, for irrigation, and for mill-seats. Among the largest of the known rivers are the Hawkesbury, Richmond, Hunter's, Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Macquarrie, and the Darling.

The Murray, with its great branches, the Murrumbidgee and the Darling, is the great river of Australia. As in the case of the Mississippi and Missouri, it might be questioned which is the main stream; but, following the custom of other geographers, we will concede it to the Murray, though the Darling appears to be the longer branch. The Murray and its branches, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, with their sub-tributaries, run mostly in a W. and S.W. direction, and drain the western slope of the Australian Alps, through a space of from 800 to 1000 miles from the sources of the Murray on the S. to those of the Darling on the N. The other rivers are the Hastings, Manning, Clarence, and Brisbane, on the E. coast; and the Fitzroy, Victoria, Adelaide, Flinders, and Albert, on the N. and N.W. coasts. The latter is from 12 to 15 feet deep, and its shores afford the finest specimens of river scenery. A peculiarity of some of these rivers is their sudden rises—they being one day merely a dry channel or series of sandy pools, and the next a deep river. The Hawkesbury has been known to rise 95 feet in a few hours, converting fruitful plains into deep lakes, drowning people, and sweeping off cattle. A large river was discovered in 1853, which flows into the ocean about 40 miles N. of Point Curtis. The Murray, especially above the mouth of the Darling, is much obstructed by snags and fallen trees. It is probably from 1200 to 1500 miles in length.

Climate.—In respect to climate, Australia is as anomalous as in its other features. From the sterile, burning plains of the interior, come sweeping hot winds, which fill the air with a fine dust, that penetrates every thing, and raises the temperature to 110°, 120°, and even 130° in the shade, in the districts between 25° and 35° S. lat. Long droughts in New South Wales, coming at irregular intervals, and lasting from several months to as many years, destroy all vegetation, convert the streams into mere pools or sand gullies, and fertile lands into deserts, while the herds and flocks perish by hundreds. But, on a sudden, the rains fall in torrents, the dry channels are filled with rushing floods, and the dusty plains in an incredibly short space of time are converted into verdant pastures. But with all these inconveniences the climate is eminently salubrious, especially in New South Wales and south of the tropics. North of the tropics much more rain falls, and the diseases peculiar to that region prevail. On the W. coast, southerly winds prevail from October to April, (the beginning of an Australian winter,) when violent gales from the N. and W. set in, accompanied by heavy rains. On the N.W. coast the winds are more various, but the westerly winds seem to prevail, especially from September to December. This coast is subject to heavy squalls, of short duration however, from E. to N. E. Monsoons blow with great regularity on the N. coast; the E. monsoon setting in about the beginning of April, and the W. in October. In a country of so great extent, and affected by such peculiar geographical positions and circumstances, the temperature must necessarily be various. In New South Wales, the average temperature of spring is 65° 5′; of summer, 72°; of autumn, 66°; and of winter, 55°. Captain Stokes found the thermometer, on the N.W. coast, at 98° in the shade in January, fluctuating during the day between that and 94°. Captain Wickham found the average range of the thermometer on the same coast, between the N.W. Cape and the meridian of 120° E., on board ship, at midday, to be 75°, and in the night 60°, in the months of May, June, July, and August. At a height of 2000 or 3000 feet above the sea, says Sidney, a temperate, and even a cold region is to be found where vegetables of Northern Europe flourish. Victoria and South Australia, as far as experience goes, are not subject to the great heats and droughts of New South Wales. The winters everywhere are mild, and cattle seldom need housing.

Soil and Productions.—As a whole, Australia does not possess great advantages in the qualities of its soil; for, with the exception of a margin round the coast of a few hundred miles, we have reason to believe that the great part of this island-continent must be given over to hopeless sterility. Within this fertile rim, however—such is the extent of Australia—there is a capability of supporting a large population; though, perhaps, with few exceptions, such as that of Victoria and some of the best parts of New South Wales, not a dense one. Of the habitable portions, it is estimated that two-thirds are not adapted to agriculture, but only suited to pasturage. With the exception of a few rich tracts, most of New South Wales E. of the mountains is poor and unproductive; but that portion W. of the dividing range, resting upon limestone, is lightly covered with immense trees of the eucalyptus order, and with abundant herbage; while nearly the whole of the Victoria district is of a fertile character, and "the plough might be driven," says Sidney, "for 100 miles in a straight line, turning up a rich mould along the whole tract." "Between Port Macquarrie and Moreton Bay," says the same authority, "are vast tracts of well-watered land, covered with heavy timber. Pasture lands extend for hundreds of miles—now ascending the mountain slopes to their very summits, here spreading out into vast plains, and there undulating gently, or running over rough hills, or broken with rocky ranges, and ending in deep gullies, sandy or stony deserts, or marshes." In short, the habitable portion of Australia contains enough of fertile land to support millions, but continually interrupted by barren ranges and forests of scrub timber, valueless except for fuel.

Wheat yields large returns in Victoria, and every species of corn flourishes in the settled parts of the country. Tobacco of good quality is grown, but not extensively, as it can be imported cheaper. Australia has no indigenous fruits, except some insignificant berries and a kind of chestnut, but oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, guavas, pine-apples, peaches, and the fruits of colder climates, thrive well. Most

of the culinary vegetables of Europe are raised successfully. The vine, the mulberry, and the olive also flourish. Oats grow wild on the W. coast. But wool-growing and raising cattle had been the principal business of the Australian farmer up to the discovery of gold; which, by creating a home market, will doubtless tend to increase the culture of wheat and other staples of human food.

Forest Trees.—The vegetation of Australia is very peculiar, and shows it to be in a comparatively early geological period. Among the trees are the stringy bark, iron bark, *acacias*, (in more than 100 varieties,) *eucalyptus*, *casuarina*, Norfolk Island pine, the fern-tree, palm, grass tree, &c. The *eucalypti* are called gum-trees by the colonists, and often attain a height of 150 feet, with a girth at the base of from 25 to 40 feet. Most of these trees shed their bark annually—hence they are called stringy bark. Nearly all the *eucalypti* are gum-trees, though one species only yields pure gum—the exudations of the others being merely resins; another yields a substance called manna, of two kinds—one pure white, the other yellow, but both sweet to luciousness, and with the flavor of almonds. The most remarkable and most beautiful of the trees of Australia is the fern-tree, which grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, when it suddenly spreads out its enormous leaves, each 4 or 5 feet in length, in every direction. The palm rises to the height of 70 or 100 feet; but these are limited to the N. and E. shores. The grass-trees have shrubby stems, resembling small palms, bear tufts of long, wiry foliage at their extremities, from the midst of which rise long spikes of flowers, which furnish fodder for cattle. Portions of the leaves may be used as food, and the natives eat the inner part of the top of the trunk, both raw and roasted. The tree called the native cedar is that from which furniture is mostly made. The *casuarina* (river oak) is a hard-grained wood, incapable of being split. The myall (*acacia pendula*) is a small tree, that emits an agreeable odor, and is used by the natives to make their war implements of. The myrtle, or tea-tree, is a shrub which is substituted for tea. Tulip and sassafras are abundant. Of the eucalypti, the blue gum gives a tough and heavy timber, of which wagons are constructed; the white gum makes the best flooring-boards; and the species called stringy bark, which is the most abundant, affords bark in large pieces, suitable for making huts. There is a fine species of pine, around Moreton Bay, which is exported to Sydney and other places. Rosewood and sandalwood are among the hard timber. The lily, tulip, and honeysuckle grow to the size of trees. The mangrove exists in the north. In the interior, immense numbers of prickly plants cover the ground. Among the vegetable anomalies are cherries with their stones on the outside, and trees which shed their bark instead of their leaves. There are 5440 species of plants peculiar to Australia.

Animals.—In its zoology, Australia is more anomalous even than in its other natural features. Here are no ruminating animals, no monkeys, no elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopitami, deer, lions, tigers, bears, wolves, hyenas, nor any beasts of prey. The wild dog is the only carnivorous land animal. But, on the other hand, it possesses a number of animals peculiar to itself. It has more than 40 species of marsupials, (animals of the opossum tribe,) the largest of which is the kangaroo, sometimes weighing 200 pounds, and the smallest the kangaroo rat. The wild dogs (called *dingoes*) do not bark, but yelp, and are of a reddish brown color. There are many varieties of opossum similar to those of America; one species, found in the N. coast, is about half the size of a full-grown rat, with the color and fur of the chinchilla. The most remarkable quadruped, however, is the ornithorhynchus, with the beak of a duck, and the body of an otter. It is an egg-laying mammal, frequenting rivers, lakes, and their margins. It is about 13 inches in length. The foot is armed with a spur, through which exudes a dangerous poison. Besides these quadrupeds, there are porcupines of two kinds, flying foxes, flying opossums, and flying squirrels, wombats, sloths, ant-eaters, &c. Among the birds are eagles, falcons, and other species of hawks, owls, parrots, parroquets, cockatoos—many of them of beautiful plumage,—pigeons of most beautiful and varied hues, the emu or cassowary—the largest of Australian birds, sometimes 7 feet high,—birds of paradise, rifle birds, ring orioles, spotted grossbeaks—a splendid bird—the lyre-bird, so called from the shape of its magnificent tail, quails, gigantic cranes, ducks, teal, widgeons, pelicans, geese, and black swans—the last a peculiarly graceful and stately bird. Captain Stokes met, on the N. coast, with a gallinaceous bird, which erected large tumili, about 5 feet high and 30 feet long, in which they deposit their eggs, which are hatched by the heat generated there, without maternal care. This bird is about the size of a moor fowl.

The reptiles are quite numerous; the most formidable of these is the alligator, which abounds in the N. Of serpents there are, the diamond snake, the black, gray, brown, whip, and yellow snakes. The diamond snake, the largest of these, attains a length of from 10 to 15 feet, and a girth of from 13 to 15 inches; it is beautifully marked, and, though not poisonous, its bite is dangerous, from the size of its fangs. The black snake, which is from 3 to 5 feet long, is poisonous, as are also the whip, gray, and brown snakes; but the most fatally venomous is the yellow snake, whose bite is almost certain death. Lizards and frogs are numerous; and scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas are found. Of marine animals and fish, there are caught on the coast whales, seals, codfish, of very large size, sharks, and trepans. Bream are caught in abundance, as well as a variety of other fresh-water fish, caught in the rivers, and eels, (weighing 20 pounds,) in the lagoons. Insects are numerous, viz. locusts, three kinds of stingless bees, ants—one species an inch long,—that erect hills 13 feet high and 7 wide at base; very large spiders, and caterpillars, that, in some seasons, blight the finest crops. Of the mammalia, 46 species are peculiar to Australia. There are 5 varieties of whales, and 4 of seals. The strong-winged bat of Madagascar is indigenous here.

Commerce.—The commerce of Australia has received a great impetus since the gold discoveries, and must rapidly extend, as there is very little manufacturing in the colonies, nor is the latter likely to advance so long as the "auri fames" is gratified as it now is, thus enabling the rapidly increasing population to buy, and stimulating commerce to its highest point. Wool, previous to the gold discoveries in 1851, was the great product and staple of export, and had increased from 1,967,309 pounds in 1830, to 30,034,567 pounds in 1848. The total exports increased from 2,244,929*l.* in 1847, to 12,891,850*l.* in 1852; and the imports, from 2,418,311*l.* to 6,608,459*l.* The tonnage entered in 1846 was 173,310; and in 1852, 722,908. The value of exports from Victoria increased from 1,422,939*l.* in 1851, to 7,451,549*l.* in 1852; and the imports from 1,066,437*l.* to 4,669,742*l.* The largest items in the exports of 1852, were gold and wool; the former amounting to 6,135,728*l.*, and the latter (20,047,453 pounds) to 1,052,787*l.* The value of the exports from New South Wales, rose from 1,796,912*l.* in 1851, to 4,604,034*l.* in 1852; of the latter amount, 2,660,948*l.* was gold, 688,317*l.* wool, and 174,731*l.* tallow. The total revenue of all the Australian colonies in 1852, was 2,295,766*l.* The value of imports from the United States in 1854, was about 540,000*l.* As before stated, the internal commerce of Australia is not likely to be much facilitated by river navigation; yet it is believed that the Murray and some of its tributaries may be navigated successfully and profitably by steamboats constructed with special reference to adaptability to these waters; while a number of rivers on the eastern coast may be accessible by vessels drawing from 5 to 16 feet water, from 10 to 150 miles. Between Moreton Bay and Macquarrie (270 miles) there are 9 rivers that may be entered by coasting vessels and small steamers. A railway connects Melbourne with the shipping in its harbor, and another connects Adelaide with its port, and is to be extended to North Arm Harbor.

Government.—The British colonies in Australia are directed by a governor appointed by the crown, and a legislative council, partly elective and partly appointed by government. The question of granting more liberal institutions and greater independence to the Australian governments was being agitated in Parliament in 1854, and probably ere these sheets reach the reader, may have gone into operation. An upper House is proposed, based on a large property qualification.

Population.—The aboriginal inhabitants of Australia were represented by the early voyagers and settlers as among the rudest and most debased of the human race; but recent and less prejudiced travellers give a much more favorable character of them, describing them as graceful in form, with the exception of a general prevalence of protuberant stomachs, agile in movement, and, for savages, moderately quick of apprehension. They are below the average European height, with small heads, slender trunks, rounded and muscular arms and legs, long, black, though coarse hair, and the whole figure, with the exception mentioned above, well proportioned. Their eyes are large, full, and penetrating, expressing their emotions with vivacity and energy. The women are not so well formed as the men, in consequence, probably, of their performing nearly all works of drudgery. There is, however, considerable difference in the different tribes—those on the E. coast being generally superior in intellect, habitations, and vestments, to those on the S. and W. coasts; some of the latter go naked, with the exception of a coarse grass mat round the waist; while the more advanced tribes wear cloaks made of opossum skins. Some tribes are mild, gentle, and intelligent; while others are fierce and vindictive. Of the latter class are the natives about Cape Villaret. Cannibalism is practised among the fiercer tribes. Infanticide prevails to a great extent. Captain Stokes found on the N. coast a great number of drawings of animals on the rocks, which displayed "much ability." The canoes, too, on the same coast, were neatly and artistically made. The aborigines possess no regular habitations, though at their fishing stations they erect rude huts. The Australian belongs to the negro or Papuan race, is of a chocolate color, and not so stoutly made as the African negro, but much more lithe and agile. A colony of aborigines has been formed at Flinders' Island, in Bass's Strait

The white population of New South Wales, in March, 1851, was 197,168, and of Victoria or Port Philip, 77,345. At the same time, South Australia had 38,666, and West Australia, 4464, in December, 1848; making a total for the English colonies of Australia of 317,643. But these censuses were all taken previous to the discovery of gold, and, of course, before that great influx of immigration caused thereby, had set in. In this year (1855) the population of the whole island cannot be much less than half a million. There arrived at Sydney in 1853, passengers to the number of 34,075, and 16,307 departed, leaving an accession to the colony, at that port alone, of 18,368 inhabitants. The total increase for 1853 is given at 81,656, and of Melbourne alone, for 3 months of 1854, at 13,397.

Colonies or Divisions.—The settled portions of Australia are the colonies of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, Victoria, Port Philip or Australia Felix, in the E. and S.E., South Australia in the S., and West Australia in the S.W. A colony was formed on the N. coast in 1847, but was abandoned, after an outlay of $70,000, by government. None of these, however, have settlements more than 150 or 200 miles from the coast. A new colony was established in 1853 at Port Curtis, on the N. coast, and a town, to be called Gladstone, laid out.

Cities and Towns.—The largest towns in Australia are Sydney, (pop. 60,000;) Melbourne, (pop. 23,000;*) and Adelaide, (pop. 15,000.) The other principal places are Paramatta, Geelong, Bathurst, Windsor, Liverpool, Morpeth, Maitland, Newcastle, Portland, and some others.

History.—To the Spaniards belongs the honor of having first visited Australia, though in this, as in most of their other colonies, the fruits of the enterprise of a former day have passed into the hands of others. In 1605, Louis Vaez de Torres discovered the straits which now bear his name, lying between Australia and Papua or New Guinea; and though he coasted along the shore, he did not land. The Dutch discovered North Australia about the same time, mistaking it for the W. side of New Guinea. Between 1605 and the close of the seventeenth century, different Dutch navigators landed at several points on the island, giving names to many localities, especially on the N. and W. coasts, which they still bear, as Arnhem, De Witt, Edel, &c. But as with the indolent Spaniard, so with the industrious Dutch—their large colonial possessions have nearly all passed out of their hands. However, in the case of New Holland—as the Dutch named Australia—there was no attempt made to colonize. Dampier visited New Holland thrice, coasted New South Wales, and on the third voyage in 1710, passed through Torres' Straits, and explored Shark's Bay. Captain James Cook, the celebrated navigator, landed at Botany Bay in April, 1770, and afterwards touched at several points on the coast, formally taking possession of them in the name of his sovereign, King George III., King of Great Britain; and in January, 1788, Captain Arthur Phillips formed the first settlement—not at Botany Bay, but about 18 miles further N.—at Port Jackson, where he landed with 850 convicts, 250 of whom were females, 168 soldiers, with 40 women, their wives, and 37 officers; in all, including the governor, amounting to 1096 souls. In 1798, Surgeon George Bass discovered the straits separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land. In 1806, a great flood occurred on the river Hawkesbury, which swept off houses and crops, and caused a famine. In 1808, an insurrection of the military and colonists deposed Governor Bligh. The Bathurst district was discovered across the mountains in 1813. Pandora's Pass, leading to Liverpool Plains, and said to be as picturesque as any in the Alps, was discovered in 1825. A legislative council was constituted in 1829, mostly composed of officials: it established jury trials. The same year, Swan River was settled, and Captain Sturt descended the Murrumbidgee and the Murray. The first steamboat was launched and the Australian College established in 1831. The first bishop of Australia arrived, and South Australia was founded in 1836. Melbourne was laid out in 1837. The sittings of the legislative council was first opened to the public in 1838. Pop. in 1841, 131,700, of whom 43,500 were females. In 1843, the first popular legislative council met, 24 of whose members were elected. The census was taken in 1846, pop. 189,500, of whom 74,800 were females. Victoria was erected into a separate province, representative institutions were granted to it, and the privileges of South Australia and New South Wales were enlarged—all in 1850. Gold was discovered in April, 1851. Since 1840, no convicts have been introduced into New South Wales.——Adj. and inhab., AUSTRALIAN, aws-trā'le-an.

AUSTRALIA, EASTERN. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIA, FELIX. See PORT PHILIP.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS, a mountain range of Australia, in the colonies of Port Philip and New South Wales, extending from lat. 38° S., lon. 146° 36′ E., in a N.E. direction for about 200 miles, and forming part of the great Australian chain from Wilson's Promontory to Cape York.

AUSTRALIAN GRAMPIANS, a mountain system in Victoria or Port Philip, W. of the Pyrenees.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH. See NORTH AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN PYRENEES, a congeries of mountains in Victoria or Port Philip, N.W. of Melbourne, and connected with the Australian Grampians.

AUSTRALIE, AUSTRALIEN. See AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRASIA or AUSTRASIE. See OSTRASIA.

AUSTRIA, (aws'tre-a,) EMPIRE OF, (Ger. *Oesterreich*, ös'ter-rīke, or *Oestreich*, ös'trīke, "the eastern kingdom;" L. *Austria*; Fr. *Autriche*, ō'treesh',) one of the most extensive and most populous of the European monarchies, extends from about lat. 42° to 51° N., or, exclusive of Dalmatia and the narrower part of Croatia, from about lat. 44° 30′ to 51° N., and from about lon. 8° 30′ to 26° 30′ E.; comprising 258,000 square miles, or 45,000 more than France. Its greatest length, from E. to W., is about 860 miles; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., with the exclusions above stated, is about 400 miles; bounded S. by Turkey, the Adriatic Sea, and the independent states of Italy; W. by Sardinia, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Saxony; N. by Prussia and Russian Poland; and E. by Russia and Moldavia. On the shores of the Adriatic, along the coasts of Dalmatia and Venetian Lombardy, lies its only sea frontage, extending, exclusive of islands, about 600 miles.

The Austrian Empire is composed of a union of different states, some of them at one time forming independent kingdoms, inhabited by races of people differing from each other in descent, language, customs, laws, and religion, held together as one empire, by being under one sovereign and one central government. The following table exhibits the name and area of the provinces of the empire, according to the arrangement of March 4, 1849, with their population in 1850:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. to sq. m.
Lower Austria	7,633	1,538,047	202
Upper Austria	4,616	706,316	153
Salzburg	2,764	146,007	53
Styria	8,664	1,096,971	126
Carinthia	3,984	319,224	80
Carniola	3,845	453,956	121
Littorale (Kustenland)	3,865	562,018	145
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,681	858,706	77
Bohemia	20,012	4,409,900	220
Moravia	8,560	1,799,838	210
Silesia	1,983	438,566	221
Galicia	30,115	4,555,477	151
Bukowina, (Buckowina)	4,021	380,826	94
Dalmatia	4,928	393,715	80
Lombardy, (9 provinces)	8,313	2,725,740	328
Venice, (8 provinces)	9,198	2,281,732	248
Hungary	69,170	7,854,262	114
Waiwode of Servia, with Temesvar	11,550	1,426,321	124
Croatia and Slavonia	7,004	868,456	123
Transylvania	23,078	2,075,737	89
The Military Frontier	12,922	1,747,733	135
Total	258,559	36,514,483	142

Political Divisions and Pop. of the Austrian Crown Lands, 1854.

Provinces.	No. of circles.	No. of com.	Pop. in 1854.
Lower Austria	73	1602	1,696,159
Upper Austria	46	583	817,434
Salzburg	20	—	148,523
Styria	64	—	911,166
Carinthia	28	—	391,859
Carniola	30	—	478,290
Littorale	28	643	524,906
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	75	1093	868,422
Moravia	76	3142	1,851,509
Dalmatia	31	796	419,534
Waiwode of Servia, with Temesvar	29	783	1,380,757
Croatia and Slavonia	46		874,204
Transylvania	79		2,074,202
Total	572		11,667,154

General Aspect.—Although presenting every variety of surface, the prevailing character of the Austrian dominions is mountainous, there being but few districts where mountains are not found; while the plains do not occupy more than a fifth part of the whole superficies. The loftiest ranges, and the most extensively ramified, are found in Tyrol, Styria, Illyria, and the S. parts of Austria Proper. In some of these regions the scenery is bold and romantic, and has been considered equal to that of Switzerland. The most extensive tracts of low or flat land occur in Slavonia and the S.E. and central parts of Hungary: much of this level land is remarkably fertile, but it is met at various points by vast morasses and arid steppes. The principal valleys are found in Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, and Illyria. Extensive plains stretch along the courses of the rivers, particularly the Po, the Danube, and the March. The principal rivers of Austria are the Danube, the Elbe, the Save, the Drave, the Muhr, the March or Morawa, the Teiss or Theiss, and the Maros. The Danube, for upwards of 300 miles, is navigable for pretty large vessels, throughout the whole Austrian

* Previous to the gold discovery in 1851; recent travellers state its population at 100,000, including the floating population arriving from and departing to the mines.

territory; while all the others, most of them tributaries of the Danube, are navigable for vessels of smaller size. All of them abound in fish. The lakes are numerous; though those in the lowlands, particularly in the plains of Hungary, are rather marshes than lakes, being collections of stagnant water with swampy margins. Those in the more elevated regions of Illyria, Tyrol, and the other mountainous districts, are pure lakes, surrounded with wood and rock, and all the other attributes of picturesque scenery. The finest lakes are to be found in Upper Austria; of which the principal are the Attersee, the Mondsee, the Traunsee, and several others. In Styria, the lakes are numerous, but small.

Climate, and Vegetable Productions.—Austria lies between the isotherms of 60° and 50°, and has a climate nearly as various as its surface. In some parts, as in Hungary, the annual fall of rain is comparatively small; while the W. and N.W. parts of the empire, in this respect, resemble the W. of England; and the Alpine regions are probably the most rainy in Europe. The N. regions, between 49° and 51° N. lat., have an average temperature resembling that of the N. of France. Between lat. 46° and 49°, the heat is considerable; and between 42° and 46°, which comprises the whole of Southern Austria, it is still greater, the winter lasting two or three months only, and being, in general, extremely mild. In the first region, the principal products are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; in the second, vines and maize are added; and in the third, olives. The productive capabilities of the soil, however, are by no means rendered available to their full extent. The quantity of land under cultivation is equal to that in Great Britain, but the produce, even where the soil is superior, is nearly a third less. The wines of Austria are poor, with exception of a few choice kinds, including the well-known Tokay; and none, therefore, but such descriptions are exported, and these in very limited quantity. A great portion of the worst wine is made into brandy. The average produce of wine is about 3,200,000,000 gallons, of which Hungary yields by far the largest proportion. The vineyards, by which the above quantity of wine is produced, occupy 487,200 acres. The quantity of arable land is 47,437,053 acres, producing, of wheat, maize, rye, barley, and oats, 51,542,506 quarters. The forests cover more than a fourth part of the productive soil of the empire, and form no inconsiderable source of wealth. In 1844, the value of the timber exported was 427,000*l.* Much of it is of excellent quality, and well adapted for house and ship building, furniture, and for all other purposes. In Upper Hungary, trees attain a vast size, but are much neglected, forest management being as far behind in Austria as agriculture.

Animals.—Wild deer, wild swine, chamois, foxes, lynxes, and a species of small black bear are found in many districts, the fox and lynx being particularly abundant. Herds of a native breed of horses, of small size, roam wild over the plains of Hungary. All the domestic animals of England are known throughout the empire. Domesticated birds, especially ducks and geese, are abundant, and wild birds more numerous than in any other part of Europe.

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—A large portion of the countries now composing the Austrian Empire was at one time submerged by the sea, particularly Hungary, where the general appearance of its vast plains, the nature of their soil, and, above all, the occurrence of fossil sea-shells, leave no room to doubt the former dominion of the ocean. Throughout all Austria the tertiary formation prevails, with a margin of the secondary formation, stretching to a greater or less extent into the surrounding countries, and diversified by patches of igneous rocks of the tertiary and alluvial epochs. In mineral productions, Austria surpasses, probably, every other country in Europe; possessing, it is said, with the exception of platinum, all the metals. In Transylvania, gold is obtained in large quantity; and in Hungary, silver abounds. Copper and lead mines exist in different parts of the empire. The repositories of iron are inexhaustible; but, from the high price of fuel, the quantity produced is far short of what it might be. Tin is found in Bohemia, but in no other part of the empire. Quicksilver is obtained in many places; but the richest mine, not only in Austria, but in Europe, is that at Idria, in Carniola. Calamine, zinc, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, chrome, bismuth, manganese, black tourmaline, alabaster, serpentine, gypsum, blacklead, slates, and flint, abound in many portions of the empire, and coal in almost every province. Salt, vitriol, alum, sulphur, saltpetre, and soda, are also among the mineral productions. In every part of the Austrian dominions, mineral springs are numerous. The precious stones are the Bohemian carbuncle and Hungarian opal, both much esteemed; the chalcedony, ruby, emerald, jasper, amethyst, topaz, cornelian, chrysolite, and beryl. Marble, of every description and variety of color, occurs in most of the provinces.

The quantity of gold obtained in 1843 was 3817 ounces; of silver, 75,909 ounces; of quicksilver, 3535 hundred-weight; of tin, found chiefly in Bohemia, only 90 tons. Copper is found principally in Hungary. The whole produce in 1843 was 2716 tons; zinc obtained, 289 tons; lead, 6841 tons; antimony, 378 tons; cobalt, 119 tons. But the largest produce of the metals is iron, which amounted to 2,726,626 tons. An important branch of the iron trade of Austria is the manufacture of rails for railways. The quantity of coal produced in 1842 amounted to upwards of 11,054,805 tons, nearly double the amount of what it was five years previously. The quantity of salt amounted to 882,000 tons. About half of the whole number of Austrian mines belong to private companies; the others to government.

Industry, Commerce, &c.—Among the textile manufactures silk holds a conspicuous place, although confined chiefly to Vienna, Milan, Como, Prague, and Pesth. The whole produce of the silk manufactures of the Austrian Empire amounts to about 3,500,000*l.*, employing altogether, in the various processes, about 160,000 persons. The whole number of silk manufactories in the empire is 5119.

In 1843, the entire annual produce of wool in the empire was 771,875 hundred-weight, of which Hungary produced nearly one-half. The manufacture of woollen cloths is confined to Bohemia and Moravia chiefly. The entire production of Austria in woollen cloth and worsted stuffs may be reckoned at about 1,000,000 pieces; value about 4,500,000*l.*

The whole quantity of linen produced is about 6,570,000*l.*, employing 30,000 looms, and about 500,000 weavers. Though machinery for flax-spinning has recently been introduced, this operation is still performed chiefly by the hand.

The cotton-weaving of Austria is also upon the increase. In 1843, there were employed in this manufacture about 90,000 looms, giving occupation to about 150,000 hands, and producing annually 3,500,000 pieces. The chief seat of the cotton factories or spinning establishments is Bohemia and Lower Austria.

The quantity of cotton and woollen goods printed in 1841 was, together, 2,035,000 pieces, value 2,181,000*l.*, of which about six-sevenths were cotton. The principal establishments for Turkey-red dyeing are in the N. of Bohemia, in Vorarlberg, Schumberg, Moravia, Galicia, Lombardy, Treviso in Venice, Stein in Carniola, and one or two other places. The united produce of the whole was, in 1841, 12,000,000 pieces. The entire quantity of goods—cotton, woollen, and mixed fabrics—printed in Austria is rather more than one-fifth of that printed in England, nearly equal to that of France, upwards of one-fourth more than that of Russia, and more than double that of Prussia and Switzerland. The whole cotton manufactures of the empire, including spinning, weaving, and dyeing, may be estimated at 4,500,000*l.*; the number of hands employed, at 360,000.

Austria is remarkable for the number of its breweries and distilleries. Of the former there are 3165, which produce about 100,000,000 gallons annually, consuming about 900,000 quarters of malt. The number of distilleries in Austria, exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania, and the military frontiers, amounted, in 1842, to 16,502, producing 35,406,575 gallons of spirits, of which Galicia alone produces 23,568,750 gallons. Austria has in all 123 sugar-refineries, of which number 25 work from colonial sugar, and the remaining 98, from beet-root. The former used, in 1843, 29,832 tons of sugar; the latter, 105,503 tons of roots, producing 8906 tons of refined sugar.

In addition to her general import and export trade, Austria carries on a very considerable amount of business in the transit of goods through her territories to other countries—partly from her central position in the continent, and partly from her numerous navigable streams and excellent roads, and, in later times, her partially completed railway system.

The following tables show the increase and extent of the general commerce of the Austrian Empire:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1832-3	£10,627,600	£11,662,420	£22,289,420
1833-4	10,776,189	11,109,291	21,887,480
1843	18,911,100	18,039,300	36,950,400
1844	19,144,960	18,520,600	37,675,500

Custom Duties Collected on the Imports, Exports, and Transit Trade for 1850, 1851, and 1852.

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Imports	£1,854,800	£1,939,700	£2,173,700
Exports	109,600	111,100	109,500
Transit trade	6,600	5,900	7,200
Total	1,971,000	2,056,700	2,290,400

From the first table it will be perceived that there has been an increase in the total imports of 1844, above the average of 1832 to 1834, of 31 per cent. The increase on the imports of manufactured and half-manufactured goods, was 61 per cent.

Both the exportation of wine and the importation of raw cotton have greatly increased of late years, the latter being in amount nearly twice what it was in 1831. In timber a similar improvement has taken place. In the iron trade there has been an improvement, during the last 20 years, nearly equal to 400 per cent., and on coals to 700 per cent. In the export of linen goods, there has been a gradual falling off, the result of the advance of cotton and woollen manufactures. The shipping of the empire in 1841, amounted to 5574 vessels of all sizes: tons, 215,598; and

in 1853, to 9511 vessels: tons, 311,763, employing 34,831 men. The principal ports of Austria are Triest, Venice, Chioggia, and Fiume—all in the Adriatic. The number of vessels that arrived at these ports in 1844 was 31,558. (tons, 1,276,376,) of which 8624 (tons, 421,783) were Austrian. The clearances for the same year were 32,052, (tons, 1,267,307,) of which 3300 (tons, 427,679) belonged to Austria.

Internal Improvements.—The means of communication in Austria are extensive, and many of the great routes, as that of the Simplon, are remarkable as works of art. The first railway opened in Austria extends from Lintz on the Danube, N. to Budweis on the Moldau, and S. to Wells and Gmünden; it is worked by horse-power. In 1848, the principal lines of railway in operation and progress were as follows:—1. From Vienna S. to Grätz; 2. From Grätz to Cilly; 3. From Cilly to Triest, (in progress;) 4. From Vienna N.W. to Stockerau, and E. to Bruck; 5. From Vienna N. to Brünn, and N. and N.W. to Olmutz and Prague. In Northern Italy is the great trunk-line from Milan E. to Venice, opened for traffic nearly half its extent, and that from Milan N. to Monza. In Hungary the principal lines are—1. From Pesth E. to Szolnok, (or from the Danube to the Theiss;) 2. From Pesth N. to Waitzen, and from Presburg N.E. to Tyrnau. Steam-packets are established on the Danube and on the lakes of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, in which provinces canals are numerous.

Government, &c.—The whole legislative authority is vested in the emperor, who exercises supreme control in all the provinces, excepting Hungary and Transylvania. But a constant tendency on the part of the various states to resume their independence, and maintain their respective national distinctions, has the effect of tempering the exercise of this control, and thereby preventing what has been lately threatened—the dismemberment of the empire. The provincial states, whose business it is to receive and register the laws framed by the emperor on financial matters, and to allocate or apportion the amount of supplies to be contributed by the different districts, meet once a year, or oftener, if necessary. The executive government acts through councils or boards, each having a chancellor, who communicates with the provincial councils and with the cabinet. Hungary and Transylvania have each a separate chancery, and are governed by their own laws; as are, likewise, the Italian States. The nobles form a separate order in the state, and are so disproportionately numerous as to make the distinction appear ridiculous, the total number of nobility in the empire being no less than 400,000, or 1 to every 90 inhabitants. Of these there are 259,648 in Hungary alone, or 1 for every 20 burghers. The privileges and prerogatives of these last are seriously detrimental to the national interests in various respects; those of the nobles of the other provinces are few and unimportant.

The administration of justice is under the superintendence of the superior ministry of justice, at the head of which there are two presidents. It is divided into two senates, one at Vienna and one at Verona. All trials are conducted with a great degree of secrecy, and those of criminals are scandalously protracted, years often elapsing before their trials are brought on, and years more before they are concluded. Sentence of death can be passed after confession only; a law which, whatever may be said of its humanity, must have a tendency to defeat the ends of justice.

The military force of the empire is composed of a standing army and an army of reserve. The permanent force in time of peace is 414,000 men, and during war, 639,659. Austria possesses a great many fortifications, of which Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Olmutz, Mantua, Peschiera, and Comorn belong to the first class; Peterwardein, Brod, Alligradisca, Arad, Ezek Karlstadt, Karlsburg, Munkacs, Temesvar, Ragusa, Cattaro, Zara, Legnago, Venice, Kufstein, Salzburg, Prague, and Königgrätz, to the second class. Austria also maintains garrisons in Mentz, Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio. The naval armament, under a naval commander at Venice, consists of 6 frigates, 5 corvettes, 7 brigs, 66 smaller vessels, 11 steamers, and 9 gunboats—in all, 104 vessels, carrying 742 guns. The public revenues arise from direct taxes on property, industry, and incomes, with personal and Jews' taxes, indirect imposts on tobacco and provisions, a salt monopoly, legacy and stamp duties, post-office and custom dues, and the revenues from the crown domains and mines; the whole estimated in 1853, to amount to 23,590,000*l.* The greater proportion was contributed by Bohemia, Galicia, Illyria, and the German and Italian provinces; Hungary contributes a certain sum voted by the Diet, and supports a fixed number of troops; and in Dalmatia a tithe of the land produce is taken in lieu of taxes. The expenditure the same year exceeded the revenue to the amount of 5,800,000*l.* Of the total expenditures, 11,196,000*l.* was for the army, and 6,700,000*l.* for interest on the public debt, which, in 1850, amounted to 102,300,000*l.*

The Austrian Empire is ecclesiastically divided into 15 archbishoprics, 76 bishoprics, 19 Protestant superintendencies, and 28,903 parishes, of which 19,503 are Roman Catholic, and 9400 non-Catholic. The number of clergy in 1842 was 56,058. The number of Roman Catholic communicants in 1846, was 26,357,172; Greek communicants, 3,604,896; non-united Greek communicants, 3,161,805; Calvinists, 2,161,785; Lutherans, 1,286,799; Unitarians, 50,441; other denominations, 2350, and Jews, 729,005. The members of the Greek church, and the Calvinists and Lutherans mostly inhabit the eastern provinces; the Unitarians are nearly confined to Transylvania. The administration of public instruction is under the direction of a separate commission, and extends to all parts of education. The public schools are subject to uniform laws; they are classed into high schools, gymnasiums and classical schools, and elementary schools. The number of national schools (exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania, and the military frontier) is 28,380, and pupils, 2,605,801, being nearly 1 to every 10 of the population. There were, in 1848, 9 universities, having their seats at Vienna, Prague, Padua, Pavia, Pesth, Lemberg, Grätz, Innspruck, and Olmutz, with 419 professors and 15,794 students.

Hospitals.—Out of the 68 cities and principal towns of Austria, 21 possess foundling hospitals, with lying-in establishments attached. The number of foundlings received into these hospitals in 1833 was 14,897, and in 1840, 17,410. From 1821 to 1840 there were in public keeping 936,345 children, with a yearly increase of numbers. The number of foundlings claimed is very small proportionably. At Laybach 242 only were sought back in the course of 81 years, out of 5302 foundlings. In the Prague Hospital, 2309 only were sought back from 1822 to 1841, out of 37,341 foundlings. In Milan the proportion sought back was much greater, indeed remarkable, when the other cases are considered: it was 7623 out of 20,147 foundlings, or considerably more than a third.

Population.—The population of the Austrian Empire in 1810, was about 28,000,000; in 1826, 32,000,000; in 1842, 35,747,946; in 1846, 37,583,755; and in 1850, 36,514,456. According to race and language, the entire population is divided thus:—

Germans	7,200,000	Armenians	22,100
Slavonians	14,994,000	Jews	841,000
Italians	7,500,000	Gipsies	77,000
Illyrians	3,300	Magyars	5,900,000
Greeks	6,600	Tartars	170,300

In 1850, the number of towns was about 800, of which 1 (Vienna) had upwards of 100,000 inhabitants; 3 (Milan, Prague, and Venice) more than 100,000; 5 above 40,000; 7 above 30,000; 11 above 20,000; and 35 above 10,000; boroughs, 2320; and villages, 69,000. The population belongs to four principal families—the Deutsch or German, Slavonian, Italian, and Hungarian or Magyars. German is the language of the countries inhabited by the first-named family, and the idiom employed by the superior administration; the different Slavonian dialects by the second; Italian and a mixed dialect by the third; and the Magyar by the fourth. French is the diplomatic language of the empire.

History.—After the erection of the German Empire in the ninth century by Charlemagne, that prince subdued the district on the S. bank of the Danube, to the E. of the river Ens, and converted it into a military frontier, to repel the incursions of the Huns and other barbarous nations. It was then called *Oest-reich*, or the "east kingdom" from its relative position to Germany, but subsequently obtained the name of Lower Austria, and became the nucleus of the present Austrian Empire. The governors of this district or province were appointed by the Emperors of Germany, to whom they were subject, with the title of margrave, (Ger. *mark-graf*—"lord of the marches,") which title was borne by their successors for three centuries after. About the middle of the twelfth century, Upper Austria was added to Lower Austria, and the title of margrave merged into that of duke. Soon after, Styria came by bequest to the Dukes of Austria, when the latter for the first time established the ducal residence in Vienna. Hitherto the Dukes of Austria had been of the house of Bamberg; but, in 1246, the male branch became extinct when Rudolph of Hapsburg Emperor of Germany, vested the succession to the ducal throne in his son Albert and his descendants, and with this prince commenced the Hapsburg dynasty over Austria. Various accessions of territory now rapidly increased the ducal dominions, raising Austria from the rank of a mere province to that of an important state; and, in 1438, her Duke, Albert II., was elevated to the dignity of Emperor of Germany. The imperial crown has since remained in the uninterrupted possession of the Hapsburg line of Austrian sovereigns. The political commotions of 1848, by which the peace and prosperity of so many of the nations of Europe were wrecked for a time, extended to Austria, where a predisposition to revolt had long existed previously, being a necessary consequence of the association of the jarring and incongruous elements of which that empire is composed. In the year above named, a spark of the revolutionary fires of France ignited the combustible materials, and in a short time Austria was in a blaze. Lombardy revolted. The Austrians were driven out of Milan, Venice, and many other towns, by their disaffected inhabitants,

who subsequently formed an alliance with Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who then invaded the Austrian territory at the head of a large army, and for a time victory seemed to favor the Italians. In the following year, however, both the insurgents and their Sardinian ally were repeatedly defeated by the Austrian forces under Marshal Radetzky, and Lombardy was again brought under the Austrian sway. Taking advantage of this state of things, Hungary also came forward with a demand for the reestablishment of her ancient constitutional rights. Austria resisted the demand and appealed to the force of arms. For a time victory favored the Hungarians, but Russia interfering, the contest terminated in favor of monarchy.——Adj. and inhab. AUSTRIAN, aws'tre-an; (Fr. *Autrichien*, ō'tree'she-ĕn'; Ger. adj. OESTERREICHISCH, ös'ter-rī'kish, inhab. OESTERREICHER, ös'ter-rī'ker; It. *Austriaco*, ōws-tree'ā-ko; Sp. *Austriaco*, ōws-tre-ā'ko.)

AUSTRIA (aws'tre-a) ARCHDUCHY OF. The ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA, or AUSTRIA PROPER, is the nucleus around which has grown the vast empire known as the Austrian dominions. Its area is only about 12,250 English square miles; while the area of the entire empire is estimated at 256,559 square miles. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia, S. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Hungary, and W. by Bavaria; lying between lat. 47° 28′ and 49° 2′ N., and lon. 12° 45′ and 17° 6′ E. It is divided into two provinces by the Enns, which, enters the Danube from the S., near the town of Enns, the line of separation N. of the Danube running from a point on that river 4 miles W. of Ips, N.W. to the Bohemian frontier. The province W. of the Enns, also called "Austria above the Enns," or "Upper Austria," (*Oberösterreich*,) has Lintz for its capital; bounded on the W. by the Inn: area, 4616 square miles. The province E. of the Enns, also called "Austria below the Enns," or "Lower Austria," (*Unter-* or *Niederösterreich*,) has for its capital Vienna: area, 7633 square miles; being bounded on the E. by the March; and S.E., the Leytha, separating it from Hungary.

Both provinces are mountainous, and abound in beautiful and romantic scenery. The entire vale of the Danube, from Passau to Vienna—a distance of not less than 130 miles—presents a continued series of the most picturesque views, equal, it has been asserted, to those on the far-famed Rhine; while the scenery on the Enns, and several of the other streams, has been considered but little, if at all inferior. The confines of the archduchy, on the S., are marked by a chain of mountains, including a range of the Noric Alps, which spreads its branches over the whole country S. of the Danube. The N. portions, again, are traversed in all directions by the *Böhmerwald*, or Bohemian Mountains. Between these N. and S. mountain ranges, lie the vale and basin of the Danube, to which both provinces almost exclusively belong. The principal tributaries of the Danube from the S. are the Inn, Traun, Enns, Ips, Traisen, and Leytha—all Alpine streams, and remarkable for the green tinge of their waters—and numerous smaller streams; from the N. come the Krems, Kamp, Göller, March, &c.; the last, after the Danube, the largest stream pertaining to the province. The lakes, chiefly confined to Upper Austria, are numerous, and remarkable for the beauty of their scenery. The principal are, the Gmündensee or Traunsee, about 7 miles long, and 2 broad at the widest part; the Hallstättersee, 6 miles long and about 1 broad; the Attersee, about 12 miles long and 3 broad; the Mondsee; the Lake of St. Gilgen, and an immense number of smaller lakes. Swamps and morasses of great extent are of frequent occurrence. The mineral wealth of the archduchy is not great. In Lower Austria there are some iron-mines, while both provinces contain quarries of marble and freestone, slate, alum, and potter's clay; and coal, alabaster, gypsum, rock-crystal, garnets, beryls, topazes, and emeralds are obtained. A little gold and silver, copper, lead, and iron are found in certain localities; salt in the hills of Ischel; and sulphur in various quarters. The whole produce of the mines and furnaces of the archduchy amounted, in 1845, to 69,915*l*. Of this sum, 27,153*l*. is the value of coal, found only in Lower Austria.

The climate of the archduchy varies with the level of the different localities; but neither the heat nor the cold is extreme, though the lower province is subject to sudden changes. The average annual temperature in Vienna is about 51° Fah. The maximum heat does not exceed 97°, and the winter cold ranges between 10° and 12° below the freezing point. At Lintz, the mean heat is 48° 28′.

The soil is as various as the climate. In the hilly regions there is little cultivation, but compensation is found in valuable forests. Agriculture, however, is on the whole in an improved and improving condition. But the cultivation and general management of the vine is still defective. The total productive superficies of the archduchy comprise 9,005,092 acres; of which 3,180,710 acres are arable, 114,128 acres are planted with the vine, 1,322,654 acres are in gardens, 1,004,683 in pastures, and 3,222,917 in woodland.

Throughout the territory, fruits and kitchen vegetables of all sorts are produced in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Flax is cultivated to some extent; and in Upper Austria, hops also. The valley of the Enns, and the plain of Tulln on the Danube, are the most fertile tracts, both yielding most luxuriant crops of corn. In Upper Austria, where pastures abound, the rearing of cattle is general; and the horses bred in the S.W. parts of the province are noted for their size. Goats abound in the mountainous regions. The lynx, wolf, and bear are also met with. Foxes, stags, deer, marmots, polecats, squirrels, martens, hares, and wild fowl are numerous.

The commercial resources of the archduchy, and the activity and enterprise of its inhabitants, are greater, perhaps, than those of any of the other dominions of the empire; Lower Austria and Lombardy, with little more than a tenth of the population of the whole Austrian territory, engrossing about a third of its entire trade.

The quantity of spirits annually distilled in the archduchy is very considerable, being no less than 1,189,315 imperial gallons; of which rather more than the half is made in Upper Austria. To produce this quantity of spirits, there are 7326 distilleries, but most of these are on a very small scale.

The quantity of wine produced annually amounts to 24,396,659 imperial gallons. There are in Lower Austria 7 sugar-refineries, and 3 manufactories of sugar from beet-root. Both Austrias produce considerable quantities of iron and wool. In 1845, the amount of wool was 4,446,660 pounds. Spinning machinery has been lately introduced into the country; but flax is still spun almost exclusively by the hand, and forms a principal employment of the inhabitants of the mountainous districts. The quantity of linen manufactured in 1845, was 290,000 pieces of 30 ells each; value, 156,000*l*. The cotton manufacture is also considerable, and is rapidly increasing. In Lower Austria there are 40 factories, with about 385,000 spindles; in Upper Austria, 4 factories, with 20,000 spindles. Silk is likewise manufactured to a large extent, especially in Vienna; to a more limited extent in Neustadt and some other towns. The woollen manufactures have not been so prosperous.

In Upper Austria, the salt-works afford employment to several thousand persons, the produce amounting annually to about 46,000 tons. The other manufactures are lace, ironware, and cutlery; tools, copperware, brasswork, jewelry, articles of wood, leather, porcelain, paper, glass, chemicals, beer, and spirits. In Lower Austria are numerous tanneries, bleachfields, and also printfields, at which 254,000 pieces of woollen and cotton goods are printed annually.

The trade of the archduchy in 1845 was as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Upper Austria	£1,976,065	£1,329,707
Lower Austria	306,548	388,131
Total	£2,282,613	£1,717,838

The internal traffic is much facilitated by the excellence of the roads, the navigable rivers and canals, the steam navigation of the Danube, and by the introduction of railways, of which there are three in the archduchy.

Education is an object of anxious solicitude to the government, which provides gratis instruction for all who cannot afford to pay for it. To secure an ample supply of teachers, numerous normal schools have been established in various parts of the country, particularly in Vienna, which furnishes from 1600 to 1700 teachers annually. Throughout the whole archduchy, every child must go to school for a certain number of years. A more questionable law enjoins that no person shall marry, or set up in any trade, who cannot produce a written certificate of attendance at school.

The inhabitants of Austria Proper are almost all Germans. Pop. of Upper Austria, in 1845, 851,288; of Lower Austria, 1,415,695; together, 2,266,993; of which, perhaps, 50,000 or 60,000 are settlers from other parts of the Austrian dominions and foreigners; the remainder are native-born Germans.

AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF, an old subdivision of Germany, which comprised Austria Proper, or Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Tyrol, is bounded N. by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circles of Bavaria and Swabia; W. by Switzerland; S. by Lombardy and Istria; and E. by Croatia and Hungary.

AUSTRIAN, AUSTRIACO. See AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN ITALY comprises the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Italian Tyrol, and a great part of the government of Triest, in Illyria.

AUSTRIAN POLAND, KINGDOM OF. See GALICIA.

AUSTRY, aws'tree, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

AUST'WICK, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

AUTAUGA, a creek in Alabama, enters Alabama River from the N. about 12 miles W. from Montgomery.

AUTAUGA, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of 1100 square miles. The Alabama and Coosa Rivers form the entire boundaries of the county on the S. and E. It is also drained by the Autauga and Mulberry Creeks, from the former of which the name is derived. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile, and finely adapted to the production of grain or pasture. The county is intersected by a plank-road from Montgomery to Tusca-

hooks, and by the route of the railroad lately commenced from Selma towards the Tennessee River. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 15,023; of whom 6293 were free, and 8730 slaves.

AUTAUGAVILLE, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

AUTERIVE, ō'te-reev', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Ariége, 16 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852 3,448.

AUTEUIL, ō'tūī', a village of France, department of Seine, 3 miles W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 4274. It is enclosed within the new walls of Paris, and agreeably situated between the Bois de Boulogne and the right bank of the Seine. Boileau, La Fontaine, Franklin, and other illustrious men had country houses here. In the square, there is a pyramid erected to the memory of d'Aguesseau.

AUTHIE, ō'tee', and AUTHION, ō'te-ōn', two small rivers of France; the former flows N.W., between the departments of Somme and Pas-de-Calais, and enters the English Channel 25 miles S. of Boulogne, after a course of 35 miles; the latter, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, joins the Loire 4 miles S.E. of Angers, after a W. course of about 35 miles.

AUTISSIODORUM or AUTESSIODURUM. See AUXERRE.

AUTRICHE, and *AUTRICHIEN*, See AUSTRIA.

AUTRICUM. See CHARTRES.

AUTUN, ō'tūn', (anc. *Bibracte*, afterwards *Augustodunum*,) a city of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Arroux, 50 miles N.W. of Mâcon, and 165 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 11,997. It is picturesquely seated at the foot of finely-wooded mountains, and has a lofty gothic cathedral, a college, library, museum, large seminary, and tribunal of commerce, with manufactures of carpets and paper, and a considerable trade in timber, hemp, and cattle. Large masses of its ancient walls remain, with two very beautiful and perfect gates, the ruins of an amphitheatre and of several temples, a pyramid, and numerous fragments of other Roman edifices; it has also a choice collection of ancient medals. The episcopal see of Autun was once held by Talleyrand.

AUTANCURRY, aw-tan-kūr'ree, or AUTUNCARAY, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, 11 miles E. of Ramnad. It has a coasting trade in rice and tobacco.

AUVERGNE, ō'vairñ', (anc. *Arvernii*,) an old province of France, forming the present departments of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and a small part of Haute-Loire. It was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne, and had for capitals, respectively, St. Flour and Clermont.

AUVERGNE, MOUNTAINS OF, a branch of the Cévennes, extending chiefly in the departments Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form extensive and very confused groups, which throw out considerable contreforts to the N. and S., and contain the culminating points of the interior of France, viz. the Mont Dor, 6188 feet, Cantal, 6093 feet, and Puy-de-Dôme, 4806 feet. They contain a great number of extinct volcanoes, and present sites of the wildest and most picturesque grandeur. The cone of Mont Dor rises abruptly to a height of several thousand feet, and is composed of scoriæ, pumice-stone, and fine detritus mixed with beds of basalt. The numerous minor volcanoes form an irregular ridge, extending along a platform 18 miles in length. They are generally truncated at the top, and the crater is often entire.

AUVERS, ō'vair', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 3 miles E.N.E. of Pontoise, on the railway from Paris to Amiens. Pop. 2233.

AUVILLAR or AUVILLARS, ō'veel'yar' or ō'vee'yar', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 miles W. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 2178.

AUX CAYES, a town of Hayti. See CAYES.

AUXERRE, ō'sair', (anc. *Autissiodorum*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, 93 miles S.W. of Paris, on the left bank of the Yonne. Pop. in 1852, 14,166. It is surrounded by vineyards, and by planted boulevards, occupying the site of its ancient walls, and has some good streets, a quay along the Yonne, a fine cathedral and other Gothic churches, a curious clock-tower, a public library of 25,000 volumes, museum, college, tribunal of commerce, theatre, hospital, &c., with a trade in wines, timber, and charcoal, and in hosiery, counterpanes, barrels, and musical strings manufactured in the city.

AUXIMUM. See OSIMO.

AUXON, ōk'ōn' or ōk'-sōn', a town of France, department of Aube, 15 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 2607. It has manufactures of cotton yarn and hosiery.

AUXONNE, ōk'sonn', a fortified town of France, department of Cote d'Or, on the left bank of the Saône, here crossed by a long bridge, 17 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. in 1852, 6285. It is generally well built; its ramparts, planned by Vauban, now form public walks; and it has an arsenal, barracks, and magazines, with manufactures of woollen cloth and nails.

AUXY-LE-CHATEAU, (Auxy-le-Château,) ōk'see'leh-shā'tō', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Authie, 15 miles S.W. of St. Pol. Pop. 2242.

AUZANCES, ō'zōnss', a town of France, department of Creuse, 32 miles S.E. of Guéret. Pop. of commune, (1852) 1843.

AUZON, ō'zōn', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the right bank of the Allier, 24 miles N.W. of Puy.

AVA, â'va, (anc. *Aeng-wa*, "a fish-pond,") a city, formerly capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 360 miles N. of Rangoon. Lat. 21° 58' N., lon. 95° 58' 10" E. It consists of an outer and inner city, both fortified, and had numerous temples, but its houses generally are mere huts; and on March 23d, 1839, every substantial edifice was destroyed by an earthquake; since which period the seat of government has been transferred to Moncholoo. The population, in 1826, was between 25,000 and 30,000.

AVA, â'vâ, a principality of Japan, on the island of Niphon, with a capital town, 50 miles E.S.E. of Yeddo.

AVA, a principality of Japan, on the island of Sikoke, with a town on its N. coast; lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 134° 12' E., with the best harbor in the island.

AVA, ah'va, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, about 50 miles N.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1037.

AVA, a post office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

AVA, a post-office of Winnebago co., Illinois, 18 miles W.N.W. of Rockford.

AVAILLES LIMOUSINE, â'vâ'l' (or â'vâ'ye) lee'moo'zeen', a commune and town of France, department of Vienne, on the Vienne, 17 miles E. of Civray. Pop. 2000. Its trade is mostly in wine and millstones.

AVALANCHE. See ALPS, page 63.

AVAL ISLAND, in the Persian Gulf. See BAHREIN.

AVALLON, â'vâ'lōn', (anc. *Aballo*,) a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Voisin, 26 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 5922. The town is situated in a country renowned for fertility and picturesque sites; it has an active trade, and manufactures of woollen cloths and paper.

AVALON, av'a-lon, a large peninsula, forming the S.E. part of Newfoundland, having Trinity Bay on the N. and Placentia Bay on the S.

AVALON, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

AVANT', a post-office of Freestone co., Texas.

AVARES, â-vâ'rēs, KHANAT OF, a political division of Eastern Circassia, between the rivers Aksai and Koisoo, (Koisu,) and nominally subject to Russia.

AVARICUM. See BOURGES.

AVASI, â'vâ'see', or AVADSI, â'vâd'see', a town of Japan, capital of the island of Sikoke, S. of Niphon; lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 134° 47' E.

AVATCHA, â-vât'chā, or AVATCHKA, â-vâtch'kā, a town of Kamtchatka, on Avatcha Bay.

AVATCHA or AVATCHKA, a bay in the S.E. part of Kamtchatka, affording the best harbor on the coast. On it are the towns of Avatcha and Petropaulovski, at the latter of which it receives the waters of the Avatchka River.

AVATCHINSKAYA or AWATSCHINSKAJA, â-vâtch-in-skī'yā, also called MOUNT AVATCHA, an active volcano in Kamtchatka, in lat. 53° 15' N., lon. 158° 50' E.; elevation, 9055 feet. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circumference, and on its E. side, at an elevation of 5000 feet, is another crater, similar in origin and appearance to Mount Somma, (Vesuvius.) In 1827, Avatchinskaya was in violent eruption, and discharged, with lava and stones, a vast quantity of water.

AVE, â'veh, a river of Belgium, joins the Lesse.

AVEBURY, AIV, or A'BURY, a village and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 6 miles W. of Marlborough. Its church is of high antiquity, and the village occupies the site of a structure, ascribed to the Druids, similar to that of Stonehenge, but which must have been on a scale still more stupendous. Few traces of it now remain, the stones having been used for repairing roads. In the parish is Silbury hill, 170 feet in height, and reputed to be the largest barrow in Britain.

AVEIRAS DE CIMA, â-vâ'e-rās dā see'mā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem. Pop. 1073.

AVEIRO, â-vâ'e-ro, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 5000. It has extensive fisheries of anchovies, herrings, and oysters, and commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.

AVEIRO, â-vâ'e-ro, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the Tapajos, 70 miles S.E. of Santarem; lat. 3° 28' S., lon. 55° 25' W.

AVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

AVELGHEM or AVELGEHEM, â'vel-ghēm' or â'vel-nēm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 5 miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 4711. Chief industry, brewing, and manufacture of tobacco and candles.

AVELLA, â-vêl'lā, a town of Italy, kingdom of, 20 miles E.N.E. of Naples, of which city it commands a fine view. Pop. 5600. Near it are the remains of *Abella*, celebrated by Virgil, (*Æneid*, vii. 740.)

AVELLINO, â-vêl-lee'no, (anc. *Abellinum*,) a fortified episcopal city, 28 miles E. of Naples, capital of the province of Principato Ultra. Pop. 22,873. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, a public granary, manufactures of woollen fabrics, paper, maccaroni, and sausages, and an exten-

sive trade in hazelnuts, (termed *noci Avellane,*) chestnuts, and corn. This city has hardly recovered from the devastations of the earthquake of 1694. Between Avellino and Benevento is the Val di Gargano, the position of the Caudine Forks, famous for the victory of the Samnites over the Romans, who were there made to pass under the yoke, in the year of Rome 433.

A'VENBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

AVENCHES, ä'vönsh', or WIFLISBURG, wif'lis-böörg', (anc. *Aventicum,*) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, capital of the district of the same name, enclosed by Fribourg, 1½ miles S. of Lake Morat. Pop. 1803. This was the capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a flourishing Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447. Its ancient walls may be traced for a circuit of more than 5 miles, and it has many Roman remains.

AVENDALE. See AVONDALE.

AVENING, ä'vẹn-ing, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AVENIO. See AVIGNON.

AVEN, LOCH, lox ä'vẹn, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Banff, and at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mountains Cairngorm and Ben Muedhui. Aven or Avon is the name of several Scotch rivers.

AVENTICUM. See AVENCHES.

AVENWEDDE, ä'vẹn-wĕd'dẹh, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1380.

AVENZA, ä-vẽn'zä, or LAVENZA, lä-vẽn'za, a town of Italy, duchy of Massa-Carrara, on the torrent Avenza, near the sea, 3 miles S.W. of Carrara. It has the Modenese custom-house, and a splendid castle, built by Castruccio degli Interminelli. Pop. 2000.

AVEREEST, ä'vẹr-eist', a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 21 miles E.N.E. of Kampen. Pop. 3781.

A'VERHAM, parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

AVERILL, ä'vẹr-il, a township of Essex co., Vermont, about 30 miles N. by E. of Guildhall. Pop. 7.

AVERNAKOE, (Avernaköe,) ä-vẽrnä-kö'ẹh, a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Funen.

AVERNO, (ä-vẽr'no,) LAKE OF, (anc. *Aver'nus;* Gr. *Ἄορνος,* "without a bird,") a famous lake, 10 miles W. of Naples, near the Bay of Baja. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano about half a mile in diameter, is very deep, and has no outlet. It was anciently surrounded by dense forest, and so unhealthy that it was believed no bird could fly over it without being destroyed, whence its name. Its banks are now occupied by gardens and vineyards. On its shores are the remains of an octagon temple. Agrippa formed a canal between Lake Averno and the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Monte Nuovo in 1538.

AVERSA, ä-vẽr'zä, a town in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 9 miles N. of Naples, on a delightful plain covered with orange-trees. It is a bustling and lively place, spacious and well built; the seat of a bishopric, one of the richest in the kingdom; of a royal governor and a tribunal, and contains 9 churches, several convents, a well-conducted foundling hospital, and a lunatic asylum, celebrated for the excellence of its system. Aversa is famed for its almond cakes, called *torrone,* which are in great demand in Naples, with which city it communicates by a fine, broad avenue. Aversa was built by Rainalph, a Norman chief. Andreas of Hungary was strangled in a convent here by some conspirators on September 8, 1346. Pop. 16,158.

AVERY, ä'vẹ-re, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

AVERY, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk.

AVERYSBOROUGH, ä'vẹ-rez-bŭr'rŭh, a post village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, on Cape Fear River, about 40 miles S. of Raleigh.

AVERY'S CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

AVERY'S GORES. A number of tracts of land in Vermont, granted to Samuel Avery in 1791, have received the name of Avery's Gores. Most of these have been annexed to townships in the vicinity. Among them may be mentioned Avery's Gore, in Addison county, situated nearly on the summit of the Green Mountain; the greater part of which has been annexed to Granville; and Avery's Gore, a township in the E. part of Franklin co., Vermont, about 45 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. about 50.

AVES, ä'vẽs, or BIRD ISLANDS, a small group in the Dutch West Indies, S.E. of the island of Buen Ayre, so named from the vast number of birds which frequent them. The only inhabitants are a few Dutch fishers.

AVES, or BIRD ISLAND, an uninhabited island, 147 miles W. of Dominica. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 63° 38′ W.

AVESNES, ä'vain', a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Helpe, 51 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3,776. It is well built, and has a cathedral, with a spire upwards of 300 feet in height. Manufactories of soap and leather, oil-mills; and a trade in flax, iron, timber, and stone.

AVESNES LE COMTE, (lẹh kônt,) a town of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles W by S. of Arras.

AVESNES LEZ AUBERT, ä'vain'läzō'baire', a town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 miles E.N.E. of Cambray. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2785.

AVESTAD or AFVESTAD, ä'vẽs-täd', a small town of Sweden, on the Dal, 35 miles S.E. of Falun. Here the ore from the copper mines of Falun is smelted; and the town has some iron-works. The copper coin of the country was formerly struck here. Lat. 60° 7′ N.; lon. 16° 9′ E.

AVETON-GIFFORD, aiv'tọn-ghif'fỏrd, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

AVEYRON, ä'vä'rōn', (anc. *Veronius?*) a river of France, rises in the fountain of Veyron, near Séverac-le-Château, department of Aveyron, passes into department of Tarne-et-Garonne, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Tarn 7 miles N. W. of Mountauban, after a course of 90 miles.

AVEYRON, a department of South France, surrounded by the departments of Cantal, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Capital, Rodez. Area, 3840 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 594,183. It is one of the most mountainous departments of France; traversed in the East by branches of the La Margeride range which unites the mountains of Auvergne with the Cévennes. The principal rivers are the Lot, the Truyère, affluent of the Lot, and the Viaur, (affluent of the Aveyron,) Tarn, and Aveyron. The soil is not very fertile, and climate often severe, but sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the celebrated Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal and iron mines here are among the most important in France. Manufactures principally of metallic wares, with leather, woollen stuffs, hosiery, and gloves, cotton yarn, and paper. The department is subdivided into the 5 arrondissements of Rodez, Espalion, Millau, Villefranche, and Saint-Affrique.

AVEZZANO, ä-vẽt-zä'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, II., 22 miles S. of Aquila. Pop. 2850. It has a palace of the Colonna family.

AVIANO, ä-ve-ä'no, a town of Northern Italy, 30 miles W. of Udine, near Monte Cavallo. Pop. 4800.

AVIEMORE, ä'vẹ-mōr, a village of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Spey, 25 miles S.E. of Inverness.

AVIGLIANA, ä-veel-yä'nä, a town of Piedmont, 14 miles W. of Turin, with 2540 inhabitants, who manufacture woollen cloth, and silk twist.

AVIGLIANO, ä-veel-yä'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, near the bifurcation of the Apennines, 11 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 9870. It has a fine collegiate church, and a royal college. It was partly destroyed by a landslip in 1824.

AVIGNON, ä'veen'yōn', (Sp. *Avi'ñon,* ä-veen-yō'nä; anc. *Avenio,*) a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, situated on the Rhone, here crossed by a wooden bridge, and also by a bridge of boats; 403 miles S.S.E. of Paris, and 53 miles N.N.W. of Marseilles. Lat. 43° 57′ N., lon. 4° 48′ 38″ E. It is a very ancient city, built on a gentle undulating surface, and surrounded by lofty walls which are crowned with battlements flanked with square towers, and adorned with handsome gates, along the ramparts is an excellent boulevard planted with elms, from the lofty platform of which, particularly from the Doms—a rock which starts up abruptly from the Rhone to a height of 150 feet—a fine view is obtained of the rich surrounding country. The town is, upon the whole, well built, but the streets are narrow, crooked, ill-paved, and extremely dirty. Avignon is the seat of an archbishop, and has courts of primary jurisdiction, and of commerce; a college, a primary normal school, a public library of 42,000 volumes, an athenæum, a medical library, a museum of natural history, a collection of pictures and antiquities, a botanical garden, and a school of design, with an agricultural society, and an association called the Academy of Vaucluse. Among its charitable institutions are a subsidiary infirmary of the Hôtel des Invalides at Paris, for old and wounded soldiers, an orphan hospital, and a lunatic asylum.

Many of the public edifices possess great interest. The cathedral, called Notre Dame des Dons, a building of great extent, is said to have been originally founded, in the first ages of Christianity, on the ruins of a heathen temple, and, after its destruction by the barbarians of the North, was re-built by Charlemagne. The richly sculptured chapel of the Resurrection is considered a masterpiece. Several popes officiated in this cathedral, and Innocent VI., Urban V., and Gregory XI. were consecrated in it. The former palace of the popes, near the cathedral, now used as a barrack and prison, is a vast irregular gothic structure, built at different periods, with walls of great thickness and height, and strong towers, some of them 150 feet high. The chamber of the Inquisition, established here in the thirteenth century, and several of the atrocious contrivances to subdue the minds by torturing the bodies of its victims, are still shown. The church of the Cordeliers, of which nothing now remains but fragments of the tower, and side walls, was celebrated for containing the tomb of Petrarch's Laura. The church was destroyed at the revolution, when the tomb of Laura, with others, was broken up, and the contents scattered to the winds.

The silk manufacture is the principal source of employ-

ment at Avignon, and the rearing of silk-worms is carried on extensively in the district. The city has also, manufactures of velvet, woollen, and cotton goods, with a cannon foundry, a type foundry, iron-works, paper mills, &c.; and a trade in wine, brandy, grain, and other articles, of which it is the entrepôt, for Lower Dauphiné, Provence, and all Languedoc. Two steamers ply daily to Lyons, and two to Arles. The railway connecting Avignon on the one hand with Montpellier, and on the other with Marseilles, has been completed; while that which is to connect it with Lyons and the capital is in rapid progress. Avignon is supposed to have been founded by the Greeks, who settled at *Massilia*, now Marseilles. After the Romans it passed under the domination of Goths, and other Northern barbarians. In 730 it was taken by Saracens who possessed it till 737, when it was wrested from them by Charles Martel. After a variety of fortunes, during which it passed to the counts of Provence, it was sold by a countess of that name, in 1348, to Clement VI., who, as its price, not only promised to pay her 80,000 crowns, but declared her innocent of the murder of her husband, of which she was almost universally believed to be guilty. From that time Avignon continued to be possessed for more than four centuries by the popes, of whom not fewer than seven reigned in it, besides three others, generally regarded as schismatic popes, who, on the deposition of Gregory XI., the last of the seven, set up their throne here, and maintained it for 40 years. The popes latterly governed Avignon by legates, the last of whom was expelled at the revolution of 1791. Pop. in 1852, 35,890.

AVIGNONET, ȧ'veen'yo'nȧ', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, near the Canal du Midi, 23 miles S. E. of Toulouse. Here, in 1242, five inquisitors were massacred by the Albigenses.

AVILA, ȧ've-lȧ, (anc. *Obila,*) an episcopal city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of the province of the same name, on the Adaja, 52 miles N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 4000. It has a cathedral, Dominican convent, and manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, and it had formerly a flourishing university.

AVILES, ȧ-ve-lês' (L. *Flavionavia,*) a seaport town of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles N.W. of Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. 6000. It has good private residences: but is gloomy. Harbour shallow. Trade principally in copper wares, and in coal obtained in its vicinity.

AVILLA, a post-office of Noble county, Indiana.

AVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

AVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

AVIO, ȧ've-o, a town of the Tyrol, 12 miles S.S.W. of Roveredo, on the Adige. Pop. 3200. Manufactories of silk and velvet, and flint-quarries.

AVISE. See HAWEEZA.

AVISTON, a post-village in the W. part of Clinton co., Illinois, about 80 miles S. of Springfield.

AVIZ, ȧ-veez', (anc. *Avisum?*) a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the river Aviz, 27 miles S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1500. Its defences are in ruins; but it is still the capital of the order of knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonso I. in 1146.

AVIZE, ȧ'veez', a town of France, department of Marne, 6 miles S.S.E. of Epernay. Pop. 1800. It is an entrepôt for the commerce in champagne wines, which are stored in vast caves cut in the rock.

AVLONA, ȧv-lo'nȧ, or VALONA, vȧ-lo'nȧ, (anc. *Aulona*) a town and seaport of Albania, on the Gulf of Avlona, in the Adriatic, 33 miles S.W. of Berat. Lat. of fort, 40° 27′ 5″ N.; lon. 19° 26′ 5″ E. Pop. with suburbs, from 8000 to 10,000, comprising Christians, Turks, and Jews. It stands on a hill, encircled by a wall, and on its S. side is the rock-fortress of Canina. Its harbor, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is defended by Cape Linguetta on the S.W., and the small island of Sasseno on the N.W. The Turks manufacture woollen stuffs and arms; the Christian population is mostly engaged in commerce.

AVLONA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 miles inland, by 5 miles in width, and separated westward from the Strait of Otranto, by Cape Linguetta.

AVO, ah'vo, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

AVOCA, ȧ-vo'kȧ, or OVOCA, a valley and river of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, celebrated as the scene and subject of one of Moore's songs.

AVOCA, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, on the Conhocton creek, and on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, 225 miles W. by S. from Albany. Pop. 1574.

AVOCA, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

AVOCA, a post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, on the S. fork of Vermilion River, 98 miles N.E. from Springfield.

AVOCA, a post-village in the S. part of Jefferson co., Missouri, about 14 miles W. S.W. from the Mississippi River.

AVOCA, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, 80 miles N.E. from Madison.

AVOCH, AVACH, ȧ'vȧk, or AUACH, ȧ'wȧk, a parish of Scotland, county of Ross, containing the village of Seatown.

AVOLA, ȧ-vo'lȧ, a seaport town of Sicily, 13 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 6780. The town, which is on the supposed site of ancient *Ibla*, communicates with a village and battery on a small bay of the Mediterranean. It has a tunny fishery, a refinery of home-grown sugar, and an active trade in corn, cattle, oil, and fruits. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the ancient *Avola*. The exquisite honey which rendered *Ibla* (or *Hybla*) famous is still furnished in great abundance in its vicinity.

AVON, ȧ'vȯn', a village of France, department of the Seine-et-Marne, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 2 miles N.E. Fontainebleau. Pop. 1216.

AVON, ȧ'von, two rivers in Wales, one in Monmouth co., the other in Glamorgan co., falls into Swansea Bay. Several Scotch rivers of the same name are affluents of the Clyde, Spey, and Annan, and one joins the Forth, 2 miles W. of Borrowstounness. See AVON, LOWER, and AVON, UPPER.

AVON, ȧ'von, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, on the S. side of Sandy River, about 40 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 778.

AVON, a post-township in Hartford co., Connecticut, 9 miles W. by N. of Hartford, intersected by the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. Pop. 995.

AVON, ȧ'von or ȧ'von, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, 19 miles S. by W. from Rochester. Pop. 2209.

AVON, a post-village in the above township, delightfully situated on the right bank of the Genesee River, on an elevated terrace 100 feet above the water, commanding a beautiful and varied prospect. In the immediate vicinity are two celebrated mineral springs, which are a great resort for invalids during the summer season. The waters contain sulphur and various salts, and are esteemed particularly efficacious in cutaneous affections, rheumatism, and indigestion. The village has 3 or 4 churches, several fine hotels, and a number of factories.

AVON, a post-township of Lorain co., Ohio, about 20 miles E. by S. from Cleveland. Pop. 1782.

AVON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

AVON, a township of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1456.

AVON, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

AVON, a village in Kane co., Illinois, about 48 miles W. from Chicago.

AVON, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, about 15 miles S.W. of the Mississippi River.

AVON, a post-township of Rock co., Wisconsin, 38 miles S. of Madison. Pop. 579.

AVON, ȧ'von, a river in Western Australia, Swan River Colony, has a N.W. course through the counties of Grantham and York, and joins the Swan River at Northam. Near this river a cavern with some curious carving has been discovered.

AVONDALE, ȧ'von-dȧle, or AVENDALE, a parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, 4 miles S.W. of Strathaven. The battle of Drumclog, in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, was fought here June 1st, 1697. Sir W. Scott has, in his "Old Mortality," described this action, which is commemorated by a Gothic monument, 23 feet in height, recently erected at Drumclog.

AVONDALE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

AVON, HAMPSHIRE, a river of England, which rises near Devizes, flows generally southward through Wilts and Hants, and enters the English Channel after a total course of about 65 miles.

AVON LAKE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

AVON, LOWER, a river of England, which rises near Tetbury, flows W. through the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, and, after a course of 80 miles, enters the Bristol Channel, 7 miles N.W. of Bristol; which city, with Bath, Bradford, Chippenham, and Malmsbury, are on its banks. It is navigable from the sea to Bath, and is connected with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon canal. Its valley is highly picturesque.

AVON, ȧ'von, UPPER, a river in England, which rises at Avon-well, near Nasety, county of Northampton, flows mostly S.W. through the counties of Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester, past Stratford and Evesham, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. It is navigable from the Severn to Stratford for barges of 40 tons. Its affluents are the Alne, Leame, Stour, and Swift.

AVOYELLES, av-oi-êlz', vulgarly, ȧ-vi'el, a parish of Louisiana, at the mouth of Red River; area about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, which also forms part of its E. boundary; the Atchafalaya flows along the E., and Saline bayou along the N.E. border. The surface is nearly level, and the E. part is subject to periodical overflow. The W. portion consists mostly of prairies, which are moderately fertile. Capital, Marksville. Pop. 9326, of whom 4165 were free, and 5161 slaves.

AVRANCHES, ȧv'rȯnsh', (L. *Abrancæ,*) a town of France, department of the Manche, near the Sèez, 32 miles S.W. of St. Lo. It is remarkable for its beautiful situation on the summit and slope of a hill, with the ruins of its cathedral, in which is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of England knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. The town is mean, but the beauty of its position, the conti-

guity of the Channel Islands, and the cheapness of living, have made it the residence of numerous English families. It has manufactures of lace, a salmon fishery, and a public library. This city was taken and razed by the Bretons in 1203. In the 14th century it fell into the power of the English, who kept it till 1450. In 1562 the Protestants were here defeated by the Catholic party. Pop. in 1851, 8932.

AVRANCHIN, äv'rŏn'shăn', (*Abricatinus Pagus?*) an ancient district of France, now comprised in the department of Manche.

AWA, Japan. See AWA.

AWASI or AWADSI. See AVASI.

AWATCHINSKAYA. See AVATCHINSKAYA.

AWATSKA. See AVATCHA.

AWE, Loch, lŏk aw, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 8 miles N.W. of Inverary. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 23 miles; average breadth, 1 mile, but near its N. end it is 3 miles across. It contains an island with a ruined monastery, and its whole scenery is most picturesque. It receives the waters of the Urchan River and Lock Avich, and it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Etive. Ben Cruachan Mountain, 3670 feet in elevation, rises on the N.W.

AWLISCOMBE, aw'lis-kŏm, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

AWRE, âr or awr, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

AX, âks, a town of France, department of Ariége, 21 miles S.E. of Foix, on the Ariége. Pop. of commune, 1991. It is much frequented for its thermal springs, of which it has more than 30; temperature, from 75° to 170° Fahrenheit.

AX'BRIDGE, a municipal town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3 of the Mendip Hills, and 9 miles N.W. of Wells. The town, which is neat and improving, is the seat of quarter and petty sessions. The Axe drainage, effected about 40 years ago, improved so much the value of property in this parish, that land previously worth only 2s. 6d. per acre, is now rented at 5l. Pop. in 1851, 939.

AXE, ax, a small river of England, flowing through the above parish into the Severn.

AXE, a small river of England, co. of Devon, entering the English Channel at Axmouth, which, with Axminster, is on its banks.

AXEL, äx'el, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on an island in the Scheldt, 22 miles W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2250.

AXHOLME, (aks'ŭm,) Isle of, England, co. of Lincoln, in its N.W. part, formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle. It comprises about 47,000 acres, and is crossed by the Stamforth and Keadby Canal. Pop. including West Stockwith, in 1851, 12,522.

AXIM, ä'sheem' or äx'im', a town of Africa, on the Guinea Coast, belonging to Holland, adjacent to Fort Saint Antoine, 73 miles W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 4° 52' N.; lon. 2° 14' W. It contains 500 armed men. Axim was taken from the Portuguese in 1642, and confirmed to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia. There is a garrison with a Dutch commander.

AX'MINSTER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Axe, 24 miles E. by N. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 2769. It is irregularly built, but has open streets. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan, in memory of a battle fought with the Danes in the vicinity. Axminster has a noted carpet factory, and produces also small quantities of woollen cloths and gloves.

AX'MOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

AXOOM, AXOUM, or AXUM, äk'soom', written also AKSUM, (Gr. Αὐξουμη, Αὐξουμις, Αξουμις, Αξωμις, or Αξωμα, Ἀξώμιτ,) an ancient and decayed town of Abyssinia, state of Tigre, 85 miles N.W. of Antalo. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axoum are kept. Among its antiquities are a monolith obelisk, 60 feet in height and finely sculptured, numerous prostrate obelisks, and an inscription of the fourth century. Adulis, its ancient port, is on Ansley Bay, Red Sea, 100 miles north-eastward.——Adj. Axumite or Axoomitic, ax-oo-mit'ik. Inhab. Axumite, ax'oom-ite'.

AY or AI, (Ai,) i, a town of France, department of Marne, near the Marne, 14 miles S. of Reims. It produces much esteemed wines. Pop. in 1852, 3302.

AYACUCHO, i-ä-koo'cho, a department of South Peru, mostly between lat. 12° and 16° S., and lon. 72° and 76° W.; having the department of Junin on the N., Cuzco on the E., and the Andes on the S. and W., shutting it off from that of Lima. Area estimated at 33,280 square miles. Chief rivers, the Apurimac, and its tributaries, the Urubamba, Pampas, and Mantaro. Principal towns, Huamanga, (the capital, containing 26,000 inhabitants,) Huancavelica, and Ayacucho. At this latter, on the 9th of December, 1824, the combined forces of Colombia and Peru totally defeated those of Spain, and put an end to the Spanish dominion on the American continent. Pop. 1850, 131,921.

AYAMONTE, i-ä-mon'tä, a seaport town of Spain, 80 miles W.S.W. of Seville, on the Guadiana near its mouth, which here forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It has three public squares, all with well-planted walks. The public buildings are two churches, a town-house, a well-endowed hospital, and a prison. The chief occupation is fishing. Pop. 4675.

AYASOOLOOK, i-ä-soo-look', written also AYASALOUK and AJASALUK, a miserable village of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Ephesus, with a mosque, castle, and aqueduct constructed out of the ruins of that once magnificent city. Here have been discovered, among other antiquities, the remains of the great temple of Diana, which is mentioned in the 19th chapter of the Acts. Lat. 37° 55' N.; lon. 27° 20' E. See Ephesus.

AYBAR, i-bar', a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles S.E. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 1024.

AYCLIFFE, äk'lif, a parish of England, co. of Durham. It has a station at the crossing of the Great North of England and Clarence Railways.

AYERBE Y ALDEAS, i-ĕr'bä o äl-dä'äs, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 2 miles N.W. of Huesca. Pop. 2500.

AYERSVILLE, airz'vil, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

AYERSVILLE, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

AYISH BAYOU, a small stream of San Augustin co., Texas, intersects the county from N. to S., and empties itself into Angelina River.

AYLESBEARE, ailz'bâr, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

AYLESBURY, ailz'ber-e, (Sax. *Aeglesberg,*) a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, capital of the co. of Bucks, 38 miles from London by the London and Birmingham Railway and branch. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 26,794. The town, situated in the rich tract called the Vale of Aylesbury, is poorly built, and only noted for the great number of ducks which are reared here and annually sent to the metropolis. Aylesbury gives the title of marquis to the Brudenell-Bruce family, and returns two members to Parliament.

AYLESBY, ailz'bee, parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

AYLESFORD, ailz'ford, a parish of England, co. of Kent. The remarkable cromlech called Kitscoty-house, in this parish, is supposed to mark the burial-place of Catigern, who, with his opponent Horsa, was killed here in the third recorded battle between the Britons and Saxons, A. D. 455.

AYLESHAM, a parish of England. See Hailsham.

AYLESTONE, ail'stone, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

AYLETTS, a post-office of King William co., Virginia.

AYLMER, ail'mer, a lake in British North America, immediately adjoining Clinton Colden Lake, with which it is connected by a small stream, and about 80 miles N. of the N.E. extremity of the Great Slave Lake. It is about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth.

AYLMER, ail'mer, a post-town of Canada East, capital of Ottawa co., on the Chaudière Lake, an expansion of Ottawa River, 8 miles above Bytown. It contains several lumbering establishments and a good public house, (the British Hotel.) Pop. 1100.

AYLMER, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 137 miles W.S.W. of Toronto, and 30 miles from London. It contains a tannery and several stores.

AYLMERTON, ail'mer-tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

AYLSHAM, ail'sham, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 12 miles N. by W. of Norwich. Pop. of town in 1851, 2134. The church is a fine building of the fourteenth century. The town is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas, and is the residence of many weavers employed by the Norwich woollen manufacturers.

AYLTON, ail'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

AYMESTREY, aim'stree, a parish of England, co. of Hereford. Near the village are traces of Roman and British encampments.

AYNHOE, ain'ho, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

AYORA, i-o'rä, a town and river of Spain, province of Valencia. The town is 52 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 5412.

AYOTH (or AYOTT,) äyŏt, ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

AYOTH (or AYOTT) ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

AYOTITAN, i-o-te-tän', a village of Mexico, department of Jalisco, 120 miles S.S.W. of Guadalajara.

AYOTLA, i-ot'lä, a town of North America, 20 miles E. of Mexico, on the route to Vera Cruz.

AYR, âr, (anc. *Vidogara,*) a river of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarkshire, flows generally W., traversing the co. of Ayr near its centre, and enters the sea at Ayr, the harbor of which town it forms, after a course of about 30 miles. It is not navigable.

AYR, or AYRSHIRE, âr'shir, a maritime county of Scotland, having on the W. the Frith of Clyde, and landward the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Area estimated at 1,024,000 acres, of which 290,000 are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 183,858. Surface in the E. and S.E. mountainous; elsewhere hilly; and along the coast, especially in the N., there is a good deal of fertile land. Oats and wheat are the principal crops.

Agriculture has been vastly improved of late years; and drainage, particularly on the estates of the Duke of Portland, has been carried to a greater extent in this than in any other county of Scotland. There are extensive ironworks at Muirkirk, and large quantities of coal are raised and exported from Ayr, Troon, and other ports. The woollen, cotton, and flax mills are of considerable extent, and employ upwards of 2100 hands. Ayrshire returns one member to the House of Commons.

AYR, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Ayr, 30 miles S.S.W. of Glasgow. Lat. of light-house, 55° 28′ 17″ N.; lon. 4° 38′ 26″ W. There is a fixed light on the north pier. Pop. in 1851, 9115, or, with its suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, included in the parliamentary borough, 17,621. The town, of late years, is much improved. The chief edifices are a good county-hall, a town-house, with a spire 135 feet high, assembly rooms, &c.; the new tower, a Gothic building, 113 feet high, ornamented with a statue of Wallace; an arcade; an old and new church; the mechanics' institute; a theatre; and two bridges communicating with the suburbs across the Ayr River,—celebrated by Burns. The harbor, formed by the mouth of the Ayr and two piers, is shallow and exposed; but the town has a pretty extensive general trade, rope-works, saw mills; manufactures of Glasgow woven goods, carpets, blankets, leather; and several banks. Its exports of coal amount to between 60,000 and 70,000 tons annually; its imports consist of Irish, Baltic, and American produce, with general cargoes from the English and Scotch ports. Registered shipping in 1848, 46 vessels; aggregate burden, 5443 tons. Ayr is a place of fashionable resort, and S. of the town is a racecourse of 90 acres. Alloway-kirk and Burns's monument are within 2½ miles of Ayr, on the S. It unites with Campbelton, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban to send one member to the House of Commons.

AYR, ar, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1055.

AYRAO, (Ayrão,) ī-rā′ŏn^g, almost ī-rŏwn^g′, a market-town of South America, in Brazil, province of Pará, 110 miles N.W. of Rio Negro.

AYR, (air,) POINT OF, the northern extremity of the Isle of Man. Lat. 54° 24′ 59″ N.; lon. 4° 21′ 59″ W. The light-house has a revolving light, 106 feet high.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See Ayr.

AYRSHIRE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

AYSGARTH, ais′garth, a parish of England, co. of York.

AYSTON, ais′ton, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

AYSVILLE, aiz′vil, a post-office of Davis co., Indiana.

AYTON, ī′ton, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

AYTON, East, a township of England, co. of York.

AYTON, Great, a parish of England, co. of York.

AYTON, Little, a township of England, co. of York.

AYTON, West, a township of England, co. of York.

AYUTHIA, the old capital of Siam. See Yuthia.

AZALIA, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White River, 51 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich farming district. Pop. 250.

AZAMBUXEIRA, ā-zām-boo-shā′e-rā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 11 miles W. of Santarem. Pop. 1660.

AZAMOR, ā-zā-mor′, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, 122 miles N.N.W. of Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morboya, (Umm-er-r'bieh,) which forms its harbor, 8 miles N.E. of Mazagan. Lat. 33° 17′ 37″ N.; lon. 8° 15′ W. Pop. variously estimated from 600 to 3000.

AZANI, ā′zā′nee′, a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Rhyndacus, across which are two ancient bridges, 73 miles S.S.W. of Brusa. Its remains are extensive, and comprise a fine Ionic temple of Jupiter, a theatre 232 feet in diameter, a quay along the river, and numerous inscriptions. A village of about 60 houses is formed of a portion of its ruins.

AZAUGHAL, ā-thŏw-gāl′, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 24 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Agriculture, domestic weaving, oil pressing, and brandy distilling are the chief occupations. Pop. 2890.

AZAY LE FERRON, ā′zā′lgh-fēr′ŏn^g, a town and commune of France, department of Indre, 29 miles W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 2000.

AZAY LE RIDEAU, ā′zā′leh ree′dō′, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Tours, with one of the finest castellated manor-houses in France. Pop. of commune, 1210.

AZAY-SUR-CHER, ā′zā′sür-shair′, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles E.S.E. of Tours. Pop. 1296.

AZCOYTIA or AZCOITIA, ās-koi′te-ā, a town of Spain, on the Urola, province of Guipuzcoa, 16 miles S.W. of San Sebastian, with mineral springs and marble and stone quarries. Pop. 3795, chiefly employed in agriculture and the manufacture of nails and hardware.

AZEGLIO, ād-zāl′yo, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles S.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 206. Exquisite wines are produced in its vicinity.

AZEITÃO, Nogueira de, no-gā′e-rā dē ā-zā-e-tŏwn^g′, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 miles W. of Setubal. Pop. 1600.

AZERBAIJAN, āz-er-bī-jān′, or AZERBIJAN, (anc. *Media Atropatene,*) the most northerly province of Persia, between lat. 36° and 40° N., and lon. 44° and 48° 40′ E; bounded on the S. by Persian Koordistan and Irak; on the E. by Ghilan; on the N.E. and N. by the Russian dominions; on the W. by Turkish Koordistan. Area estimated at 30,300 square miles, and the population at 2,000,000. The surface is mostly mountainous, many ranges varying from 7000 to 9000 feet in height; it contains the mountains of Savalany and Ararat. Its valleys are very fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, and saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive portions of the Persian dominions. The principal rivers are the Aras, (anc. *Araxes,*) forming all its N. frontier, and the Kara Soo; the Lake Oroomieeyah is wholly comprised in this province. The chief cities are Tabreez, Oroomieeyah, (Oormiah,) Ardabeel, and Khoi.

AZILLE, ā′zee′, or ā′zee′ye, a small town of France, department of Aude, 15 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1500.

AZIMGHUR′, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, mostly enclosed by the districts of Goruckpoor, Ghazipoor, and Juanpoor. Area, 2121 square miles. Pop. 779,555. The surface is generally fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, and Ganges. The chief products are sugar, indigo, and opium. The manufactures of cotton and silk goods are supposed to amount in annual value to 230,000*l.*

AZIMGHUR, the capital of the above district, province of Allahabad, on a tributary of the Ganges, 56 miles N. by E. of Benares.

AZINCOURT, a village of France. See Agincourt.

AZIO, ād′ze-o, a district and promontory of Greece, government of Acarnania, on the S. side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Actium,* but of which city no remains exist.

AZMERIGUNGE, āz-mēr-e-gŭnj′, a town of Further India, presidency of Bengal, on the Soormah, a tributary of the Brahmahpootra, 76 miles N.E. of Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, with yards for building native boats.

AZ′OF or AZ′OV, (anc. *Tanais;* Russ. pron. ā-zov′,) a town and fort of Russia, in a detached part of the government of Yekterinoslav, near the entrance of the Don, into the Gulf of Azov, 25 miles E. of Taganrog. Pop. now reduced to about 1200, in consequence of the shallowing of its port.

AZOF, AZOPH, or AZOV, Sea of, (called by the Russians *More Azovskoe,* mo-rē′ ā-zov-skō′ā; anc. *Palus Maeotis;* Gr. Λίμνη Μαιῶτις,) a large body of water in the E. part of Europe, forming the northern subdivision of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Yenikale or Kertch, (anc. *Cimmerian Bosphorus,*) situated between the parallels of 45° 15′ and 47° 18′ N., and between the meridians of 35° and 39° E.; its length, from S.W. to N.E., being 168 miles, its average breadth about 80 miles, and its area about 14,000. The N. coast is, for the most part, bold and craggy, rising about 100 feet above the water; the E. coast, inhabited by Cossacks, is very low, chiefly sandy, and intersected with lakes and morasses; the W. coast is formed by the tongue of sand called the Tongue of Arabat, which divides it from the Sivash More, or Putrid Sea; while the Crimea and the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea form the S. shore, on which, here and there, are some hills visible at a considerable distance. Its greatest depth, between Yenikale and Bielosaria, on the N. side, is 7½ fathoms, and it diminishes considerably towards the Gulf of Don, several banks extending a great distance from the shore. The water is muddy, and, from the numerous rivers running into it, almost fresh. The Sea of Azof has no remarkable current, the strongest never running more than 1 mile an hour; the navigation is generally stopped from November to March by ice. Perhaps no body of water of equal extent so abounds with fish; the principal fisheries are along the S. coast, between Cape Dolgava and the Strait of Yenikale; the sturgeon, sterlet, and other fish are prepared in large quantities, both caviare and isinglass. The extreme W. part of the Sea of Azof, called the Putrid Sea, is, during the greater part of the year, little better than a noxious quagmire, and at all times wholly useless for navigation. The Strait of Yenikale is about 11 miles long and 4 broad, though the navigable channel never exceeds ¼ mile in breadth. A new island was raised in the Sea of Azof in 1814, by volcanic eruption. The chief towns are Taganrog, Mariopol, and Kertch.

AZORES, az′ōrs or az-ōrz′; (Port. *Açores,* ā-so′rēs; Fr. *Iles-Acores,* eel ā′sor′; Ger. *Azorische Inseln,* āt-so′rish-eh in′seln,) or WESTERN ISLANDS, a series of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, situated between lat. 36° 59′ and 39° 44′ N., and lon. 31° 7′ and 25° 10′ W. They are nine in number, and arranged in three groups—the N.W. being composed of the islands of Flores and Corvo; the central group, about 114 miles S.E. of these, consists of Terceira, St. George, Pico, Fayal, and Graciosa; and the third group, 89 miles S.E. of the central, of St. Michael and St. Mary. St. Michael is the largest of all the islands, being 50 miles long, and from 5 to 12 broad. St. Mary is distant from it about 45 miles. The Azores, all of which are of vol-

canic origin, seemingly of a late period, present a very rugged though picturesque aspect, being lofty, precipitous, and generally of a conical form. The most remarkable of these mountain summits is the Peak of Pico, a conical mountain, which shoots up to the height of about 7613 feet. Though presenting a very unpromising appearance from the sea, a closer inspection discovers these islands to be covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, vineyards, cornfields, groves of lemon and orange trees; and rich, open pastures, skirted by beautiful woods, meet the eye in every direction. The climate, though somewhat humid, is delightful, and, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, brings every sort of vegetable product to the utmost perfection. The sugar-cane, coffee-plant, and tobacco grow luxuriantly; and fruits and plants of all kinds, and from all countries, could be here cultivated with greater success than, perhaps, in any other part of the world. Unfortunately, however, the inhabitants have neither the energy nor intelligence necessary to turn the natural advantages of their position to the best account. They know nothing of gardening, and very little of the science of agriculture. Their implements are of the rudest description; and in sowing they throw the seed about at random, calculating on the bounty of nature for a rich return, in which they are never disappointed. The lupine, which grows to an extraordinary size in these islands, is one of its most valued productions. It is raised in great quantities, and the seeds, after being soaked in sea-water to divest them of their bitterness, constitute a favorite food of the poorer classes. The Azores produce annually upwards of 17,000 pipes of wine and brandy, and about 160,000 boxes of oranges and lemons; the greater part of which find their way to Britain, the remainder being divided between Brazil, Hamburg, and the United States. They also export considerable quantities of coarse linen, salted pork, and beef. Their imports are chiefly, from England, hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, wearing apparel, &c.; from the Brazils, rum, coffee, sugar, &c.; from the United States, fish, staves, timber, tar, oil, &c.; from Portugal, salt, tea, images, crucifixes, indulgences, dispensations, relics, &c. These last are sold openly in the shops, at high prices.

The great hindrance to the commercial prosperity of the Azores is their want of good harbors; the only tolerable port being that of Angra, in the island of Terceira, and even that is much exposed, and offers little safety excepting in the fine season. All the rest are open bays or roadsteads, affording hardly any protection whatever. The Azores, as already remarked, are of volcanic origin, and many tremendous evidences of the activity of the subterranean fires have presented themselves at various times. In 1591, an earthquake, which continued 12 days, destroyed the town of Villa Franca in the island of St. Michael; and, in 1808, a volcano rose up in the island of St. George to the height of 3500 feet, and became extinct after burning with great fury for six days, and sending out a flood of lava which overflowed the island, and covered it with ruin and desolation. In this archipelago, several rocks and volcanic islands have from time to time been thrust up from the bottom of the ocean. The last that appeared was in 1811, off the W. end of St. Michael. In June of that year, the crater of a volcano suddenly emerged from the sea, rose to the height of 300 feet, raged furiously for some time, ejecting ashes, cinders, and stones, and again gradually disappeared. Fountains of boiling water also exist in many of the islands, affording further evidence of the presence of internal heat. The period of the first discovery of the Azores is not ascertained, but they were known, and several of them were laid down in maps, in the fourteenth century. Little, however, was known of them till about the year 1431 or 1432, when a Flemish merchant of the name of Joshua Vanderberg, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven by stress of weather on their coasts; having mentioned his discovery on his arrival at Lisbon, the Portuguese government immediately fitted out an expedition, and took possession of them, giving them the name of the Açores, from the great number of hawks found on the islands—*Azor* being the Portuguese for *hawk*. They were at this period totally uninhabited, and without animals of any kind, excepting birds, which were numerous and various. A dangerous reef of rocks, on which the sea breaks heavily, has been recently discovered about midway between the islands of St. Michael and Terceira. It is in about lat. 38° 16′ or 38° 18′ N., and lon. 26° 41′ or 26° 50′ W. The population of the Azores is reckoned altogether at 203,500: Terceira, 40,000; Santo Miguel, or St. Michael, 80,000; Pico, 24,000; Fayal, 22,000; Flores, 14,000; Santo Jorge, or St. George, 10,000; Graciosa, 7800; Santa Maria, 5000. Corvo, 700.——Adj. and inhab., AZORIAN, a-zo′re-an.

AZPEYTIA or AZPEITIA, âs-pâ′a-te-â, a walled town of Spain, on the Urola, province of Guipuzcoa, 15 miles S.W. of San Sebastian. It is well constructed, has paved streets and three squares, in the principal of which are the former convents of St. Domingo and St. Augustine, now converted into a primary school and public reading-room; in the same square, bull-fights are held, at the festival of St. Loyola. The marble from the quarries of Mount Itcarriz is cut, in this town, in mills propelled by water power. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, was born about a mile from Azpeytia, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of a convent that bears his name. Pop. 5300.

AZTALAN, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on the W. branch of Rock River, 50 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 597.

AZUA, â-zoo′â, a town of the island of Hayti, on the Bia, near its S. coast, 55 miles W. of St. Domingo.

AZUN, VALLÉE D', vâl-lâ′ dâ′zŭnᵊ, a valley of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées. It is watered by the Gave d'Azun, and has excellent pasturages, flax, and millet.

AZURARA, â-zoo-râ′râ, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the right bank of the Ave, at its mouth, opposite Villa do Conde, and 23 miles S.W. of Braga. Pop. 2500.

AZZANO, CASTEL D', kâs-tĕl′dât-sâ′no, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Verona. Here the French defeated the Austrians, in May, 1799.

AZZARA or ATZARA, ât-sâ′râ, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. of commune, 1228.

B

B-A, bâ, a word signifying "river." See SENEGAL, (note.)

BAADEN, a town of Austria. See BADEN.

BAADSTED, a seaport town of Sweden. See BASTAD.

BAAGOE, (Baagöe,) bo′gĭ′ĕh, or BOGOE, (Bogöe,) a small island of Denmark, between Falster and Seeland.

BAAGOE, (Baagöe,) or BOGOE, (Bogöe,) a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Funen and Sleswick, with a village called Baagöby, bog′ö-bü′, (*i.e.* "Baagöe-town.")

BAAL′BEC or BAL′BEC, (the *Baalath* of Scripture, and *Heliopolis* of the Greeks,) a ruined town of Syria, formerly a city of great size and magnificence, situated on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus, in a valley opening into the plain of El-Bekaa, 43 miles N.W. of Damascus, lat. 34° 1′ 30″ N., lon. 36° 11′ E. Its remains, more extensive than those seen anywhere else in Syria, except at Palmyra, comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls, 3 to 4 miles in circuit. The date of its origin is lost in remote antiquity. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. It continued to be a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion; it was sacked A.D. 748, and finally pillaged by Timur Bey, in 1400. The present village, to the E. of the ruins, has fallen greatly into decay, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Some of its buildings were probably erected as late as the age of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius; but others are evidently of a much earlier date, and answer to the account given of the "House of the Forest of Lebanon," built by Solomon. (1 Kings vii. 2–5, 8–12.) The Greek name of this city, HELIOPOLIS, has the same signification as BAALBEC, *i.e.* "city of the sun."

BAAMBRUGGE, bâm′brŭg-ghĕh, a village of Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Utrecht, on the Krommen Angstel.

BAAR, bâr, a village of Switzerland, 2½ miles N. of Zug, on the road to Zurich. Pop. 2200.

BAARDWIJK, bârd′wike, a pleasant village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 10 miles E. of Geertruidenberg.

BAARLAND, bâr′lânt, a village of Holland, province of Zealand, island of South Beveland, 14 miles S.E. of Arnemuiden.

BAARLE, bâr′leh, BAARLE-NASSAU, bâr′leh-nâs′sŏw, or BAAL, bâl, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 12 miles S.S.E. of Breda, on the Belgian frontier, so closely connected with Baarle-Hertog, in Belgium, that the two, in fact, make but one village.

BAARN, bârn, a village of Holland, province of, and 12 miles N.E. of Utrecht.

BABA, bâ′bâ′, (anc. *Lectum*,) a seaport town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, near its W. extremity. Pop. of the town, 4000, partly employed in manufactures of cutlery.

BABA, bâ′bâ′, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the Salembria, (Peneus,) 14 miles, N.E. of Larissa. Pop. 2000.

BABA, bâ′bâ, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 42 miles N. of Guayaquil. Pop. 4000. (?)

BABABEG, bâ-bâ-bĕg′, SHEHER-BABIC, shĕh′her bâ′bik′, or SHEHER-E-BABEC, shĕh′her-eh bâ′bĕk′, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, lat. 29° 53′ N., lon. 55° 3′ E., formerly a flourishing city, but now much decayed. It has 4 gates, and from each a long street leads to the market-place in the centre, the dome of which is said to be the largest in Persia. It is the residence of the deputy-governor of Kerman, and celebrated for its fruit gardens.

BABA-DAGH, bâ′bâ′dâg′, a town of European Turkey, province of Bulgaria, on the W. shore of Lake Rassein, 93 miles N.E. of Silistria. Pop. 10,000. It has several mosques, salt-

works, and a fishery, and is supplied with water by an aqueduct from 2 to 3 miles in length.

BABA-DAGH, (anc. *Mons Cadmus*,) a celebrated mountain in the S.W. part of Asia Minor; also the name of several other mountains in European and Asiatic Turkey.

BABAHOYO, bä-bä-o'yo, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 20 miles N. of Guayaquil, on the Caracol.

BABAKANDA, bä-bä-kän'dä, a town of the Foolah country, West Africa, lat. 10° 2′ N., lon. 2° 55′ E. It contains a royal residence, in which the king or chief of the district frequently resides. Pop. 9000 or 10,000.

BABBA, bäb'bä, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, about 80 miles W. of Timor-Laut; lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 129° 40′ E. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 6 miles.

BABCA'RY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BAB'COCK HILL, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

BABCOCK'S GROVE, a post-office of Du Page co., Illinois.

BABEK, bä'bek', a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the frontier of Kerman, 100 miles E.N.E. of Sheeraz.

BABEL (bäbel) ISLAND, an island in the Bass's Straits, contiguous to the E. point of Great Island; lat. 39° 57′ S., lon. 148° 20′ E.

BAB-EL-MANDEB, bäb-el-män'dĕb',("the gate of tears,") sometimes improperly called BAB-EL-MANDEL, a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and deriving its name from the danger of its navigation. Distance across from the cape on the Arabian shore to the coast of Africa, 20 miles. Perim, and other small islands, lie off the N. shore. Perim Peak is a conspicuous object.

BAB-EL-MANDEB, SEA OF GULF OF, is that part of the Arabian Sea between lat. 10° and 15° N., and lon. 43° and 51° E., having on the N. Arabia, and on the W. and S. Abyssinia and Adel, (in East Africa.) Length, from E. to W., 550 miles; breadth, from 100 to 200 miles.

BABELTHUAP, bä'bel-too-äp', the largest of the Pelew Islands, Pacific Ocean, 50 miles in circuit; lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 134° 40′ E.

BABENHAUSEN, bä'ben-how'zen, a small town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 12 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1650.

BABENHAUSEN, a small town of Bavaria, 34 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1700. It is the residence of the Princes Fugger von Babenhausen.

BABIACORA, bä-be-ä-ko'rä, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora on the Sonora river, 50 miles S.S.W. of of Arispa.

BABINAGREDA, bä-be-nä-gre'dä, a large village of Austria, in Slavonia, about 30 miles E. of Brod, between the morasses of Berava and Koniska. Pop. 4135.

BABINGELEY, bab'ing-le, or BABURGHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAB'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BABINOVITCHI, bä-be-no-vee'chee, a town of Russia, 65 miles N.N.E. of Mohaelev, on an affluent of the Dilna.

BA'BRAHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BABUYAN ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. See MADJICOSIMA.

BAD'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BABYE, bä'bi', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 15 miles E. of Hussingabad.

BAB'YLON, (*L. Babylon*, Gr. Βαβυλων, *Babulōn*,) one of the oldest and most celebrated cities in the world, the ancient capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean Empire, was situated in an extensive plain, on the Euphrates was 60 miles S. of Bagdad. The modern town Hillah occupies a portion of its site. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 44° 9′ 45″ E. According to Herodotus the walls of Babylon were 60 miles in circumference, 87 feet thick, and 350 feet high, built of brick, and containing 25 gates of solid brass, and 250 towers. The ruins of Birs-Nimrod, on an elevated mount, are supposed to be the Tower of Babel of the Sacred Scriptures, and the Temple of Belus, minutely described by Herodotus. The base of this tower measures 2052 feet in circumference; its remains, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, are 28 feet in breadth. Babylon was in its glory in the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It was besieged and taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, and afterward by Alexander the Great. Out of its ruins four great capitals, besides other cities, were built. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are Birs-Nimrod, the Kasr, on the supposed site of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Mujahlibah, on the river bank, 5 miles from Hillah.

BAB'YLON, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near South Bay, 185 miles S. by E. of Albany. It has a church and several stores.

BABYLONIA, bab-e-lo'ne-a, the ancient name of a province in Middle Asia, now called Bagdad, bounded on the N. by Mesopotamia, E. by Tigris River, S. by the Persian Gulf, and W. by the Arabian Desert. The alluvial plains of Babylonia, Chaldea, and Susiana, at the head of the Persian Gulf, occupy an extent of 32,400 square miles. The country, in ancient times, was famed for its fertility; now it is a desolate waste. See BAGDAD.

BABY POOLO, (or PULO,) bä'bee poo'lo, an island in the Malay Archipelago, E. of the N.E. entrance into the Strait of Sunda.

BACALAR, bä-kä-lar', a seaport village of Central America, in Yucatan, at the mouth of the river San José, 80 miles N.N.W. of Balize. Pop. 4000, chiefly Indians and English smugglers. The San José is innavigable for any but the smallest vessels, and imported produce is conveyed hence into the interior by canoes.

BACALHAO, (Bacalhão,) bä-käl-yä'ŏne, an island off the S.E. coast of Newfoundland; lat. (N. point) 48° 9′ N., lon. 52° 52′ W. It is high, nearly 4 miles long and 1½ broad, and is distant about 1 mile from the mainland, with a good channel between.

BACAMARTE, bä-kä-mar'tä, a village of Brazil, province of Parahiba, 16 miles from Campina-Grande. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating cotton.

BACCARAT, bäk'kä'rä', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 15 miles S.E. of Lunéville, on the Meurthe. Pop. 3620. Its crystal-works, the most extensive in France, employ upwards of 1000 men.

BACCHIGLIONE, bäk-keel-yo'nä, (anc. *Medoacus Minor* or *Medoacus Minor*,) a river of Northern Italy, rises near Vicenza, passes Padua, and enters the Adriatic 3 miles S. of Chioggia, after a S.E. course of 55 miles.

BACHARACH, bä'kä-räk', (anc. *Bacchi Ara?*) a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 22½ miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1900. The vicinity produces wine of a superior quality. Blücher crossed the Rhine here on the 1st of January, 1814.

BACHELLERIE, LA, lä bä'shel'ree', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 18 miles N.N.W. of Sarlat, on the Cerne, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1446.

BACHELOR'S GROVE, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

BACHELOR'S HALL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

BACHELOR'S RETREAT, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

BACH'MAN'S MILLS, a post-office, Carroll co., Maryland.

BACHOFEN, (Bachöfen,) bäk'ö'fen, a market-town of Bohemia, on the bank of the Iser, 35 miles N.E. of Prague. In the Thirty Years' War it was pillaged by the Swedes.

BACH-YNYS, bak-ŭn'is, or MACHUNIS, mäk-ŭn'is, a small island of South Wales, in the Burry estuary, 1½ miles S. of Llanelly.

BACK CREEK, in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises in Frederick co., flows north-eastward through Berkeley, and enters the Potomac about 10 miles N. of Martinsburg.

BACK CREEK, of Indiana, flows into Guthrie's Creek in Lawrence county.

BACK CREEK VALLEY, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

BACKERGUNGE, bak'er-gŭnj', a district of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, comprising a part of the Sunderbund, and mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra.

BACKERGUNGE, a town in British India, in the above district, 120 miles E. of Calcutta.

BACK'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BACKNANG, bäk'näng, a town of Würtemberg, 16 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3600. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

BACK RIVER, a small stream of Stafford co., in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, unites its waters with the Piscataqua.

BACK'S LAND, British North America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic Circle, between lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Captain Back, in 1831.

BACK'S RIVER, in British North America, rises in Sussex Lake, N. of Lake Aylmer, flows N. and N.E. through a granitic and sandy region, traverses Lakes Pelly and Garry, and enters a bay supposed to be the S.W. part of Boothia Gulf, in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

BACK'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BACOLOR, bä-ko-lōr', a town on the island of Luzon, capital of the province of Pampanga, about 38 miles N.W. of Manila, in a plain, and near the river Pampanga, with which it has communication by means of a canal. It was the capital of the Philippines during the British invasion, in 1762. Pop. 8548.

BA'CON'S CASTLE, a post-office of Surry co., Virginia.

BACON'S COLLEGE. See HARRODSBURG, Kentucky.

BACON'S MILL, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

BA'CONSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BACQUEVILLE or BASQUEVILLE, bäk'veel', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles S.W. of Dieppe. Pop. 1494.

BACS or BATSCH, bätch, a town of Hungary, in a county of its own name, on a tributary of the Danube, 148 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 2770.

BACS or BACS-BODROGHER, bätch-bo'dro'gher, a town in the S. of Hungary, beyond the Danube.

BACTRA. See BALKH.

BAC'TON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BACTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BACTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BADAGRY, bä-däg'ree, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, 50 miles E.N.E. of Whydah.

BADAGRY, MOUNT, in Upper Guinea; is in lat. 6° 26′ N., lon. 3° 14′ E.

BADAJOS, bad-a-hoce', (Sp. *Badajoz*, bä-dä-hoco'; anc. *Pax Augusta*,) a fortified frontier city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, (formed of part of Estremadura,) on the left bank of the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivillas, 132 miles E. of Lisbon, and 5 miles from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. in 1849, 11,715. The highest part is crowned by a ruined Moorish castle, whence long lines of walls descend to the river, here crossed by a noble granite bridge of 28 arches. It is strengthened by various outworks, and by the fortified height of San Cristobal. The streets are narrow and crooked, but well paved and clean, and the houses are good. Principal buildings, a cathedral, several hospitals, an arsenal, and within the citadel a lofty tower, and the remains of a mosque. It has manufactures of soap, coarse woollens, and leather, and its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with Portugal. Badajos was taken by the French under Soult, on the 10th of March, 1811, and by the English troops under Wellington, on the 6th of April, 1812. It is the birthplace of the painter Morales.

BADAKHSHAN. See BUDUKHSHAN.

BADALONA, bä-dä-lo'nä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. in 1846, 3775.

BADAUMY, bä-daw'mee, a strong hill fort of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 58 miles N.E. of Darwar. It was taken by assault by the British in 1818.

BAD AXE, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Mississippi River, contains 772 square miles. It is drained by the Bad Axe and Kickapoo Rivers, from the former of which the name is derived. The surface is uneven. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Springville.

BAD AXE, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

BAD AXE RIVER, a small stream of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi in the county of its name.

BAD'BY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BADDESLEY (bads'lee) CLINTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BADDESLEY ENSOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BADDESLEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BADDESLEY, SOUTH, a hamlet of England, co. of Hants, in the parish of Boldre.

BADDILEY, bad'de-le, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BAD'DOW, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BADDOW, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BADE. See BADEN.

BADEBORN, bä'den-born', a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 5 miles from Ballenstädt. Pop. 1210.

BADEN, bä'den or bä'den, (Fr. *Bade*, bäd; Sp. and It. *Baden*, bä'den; L. *Balda*,) GRAND DUCHY OF, (Ger. *Grossherzogthum Baden*, groce heat'sōd-toom bä'den,) a state of the German Confederation, situated between lat. 47° 32′ and 49° 52′ N., and lon. 7° 27′ and 9° 50′ E., occupying the angle formed by the Rhine, on turning northward at Basel. Bounded N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, E. by Bavaria, Würtemburg, and the principalities of Hohenzollern; S. by Switzerland, and W. by France and Rhenish Bavaria. Area, population, and subdivisions, as follows:—

CIRCLES.	Area in sq. m's.	Pop. in 1852.	Chief towns.
Lake (Constance)..	1303	199,075	Constance.
Upper Rhine	1654	319,295	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine	1633	467,035	Carlsruhe.
Lower Rhine	1314	346,578	Mannheim.
Total.....	5904	1,356,943	....

In 1846 the entire population was estimated at 1,349,474.

Surface mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the mass of the Schwarzwald (*Black Forest*) with the contreforts which extend from it; the Alp, the Heiligenberg, and the Randen, are on the E., and on the S. the Schwarzwald and Odenwald, which bound the eastern Valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly, and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the North, and varying from 2000 to 4000 feet in elevation. The culminating points are the Feldberg, 4675 feet; the Kandel, 4160 feet; the Bisuen, 3822 feet; the Katzenbuckel, summit of the Odenwald, 2300 feet; the Randen, 2600 feet; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated volcanic mass near Briesach, 1900 feet. The whole western part of the territory is a continuous plain, formed by the Valley of the Rhine, and extending between it and the mountains from Basel to Mannheim. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the S. and W. boundary of the state, the Murg, Kinzig, Weissmain, ("White Main,") Neckar, and Danube; the last rises in the Grand Duchy. The Lake of Constance (Constanz) forms part of the S.E. frontier, and there are several small lakes in the interior. The climate is very mild in all the Valley of the Rhine; vigorous in the mountain districts, the summits of which are only free from snow during the height of summer. The vine is cultivated at an elevation of 1400 feet. The soil is in general very fertile, especially in the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar. Agriculture constitutes the chief wealth of the state, and is conducted with more skill than in any other part of Germany.

Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, and tobacco are raised. The cultivation of fruit trees is extensively carried on, and fruit is grown in great abundance. The produce of wine in ten recent years averaged upwards of 13,400,000 gallons annually. The meadows are irrigated in the Italian style. Great attention has been bestowed on improving the breeds of sheep, and cattle are extensively reared. Produce of timber estimated at nearly one million cubic fathoms annually; masts of 150 feet in length, and fine oak timber, are floated in rafts to the mouth of the Rhine. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, and coal, iron, copper, lead, and a little silver; gold-washing, formerly pretty general along the Rhine, is now insignificant. The duchy is extremely rich in mineral springs. Manufactures have, of late, materially increased; the principal are cotton-spinning and weaving, ribbon-making, and the production of beet-root sugar. Important branches of industry in the Schwarzwald are the manufactures of straw-plait, wooden ornaments, watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, and organs. Principal exports, timber, wine, corn, and *kirchwasser*, salt, linen, and cotton goods, wooden clocks, straw hats, and paper. Principal imports, colonial produce, drugs, wool, horses, fruits, iron and steel, silk fabrics, and articles of luxury. The accession of the duchy to the Prussian Customs' Union in 1835, has greatly increased the transit trade, which is favored by the creation of free ports at Constance, &c., and by steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, Neckar, and Main. The lines of road are in general excellent, and a railway extends along the whole length of the territory from Basel to Mannheim, with branches to Kehl and Baden.

The government is administered by the grand duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber consisting of 22 deputies from towns, and 41 from rural districts; it has the reputation of being the most tolerant and liberal in Germany. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. The grand duchy possesses an excellent system of public instruction, and the schools are numerous. Attendance at school is obligatory on all children; and each village has at least one primary school. Baden has two universities, among the most ancient and celebrated in Germany; that of Heidelburg has a faculty for Lutheran, and that of Freiburg for Catholic theology. The former had, in 1847, 65 professors and 955 students, and the latter 219 students. There are 4 public libraries in the grand duchy. Circle judicial courts, subordinate to the supreme court at Mannheim, sit at Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, and Rastadt. The standing army amounts during a part of the year to about 15,000 men. Public revenue in 1854, $11,912,110, and the expenditures, $11,978,999; public debt the same year, $25,522,932. Baden lately held the seventh place in the German Confederacy, and had 3 votes in the full council, and 1 in committee. Contribution to confederate army, 10,000.

BADEN, commonly BADEN-BADEN, bä'den bä'den, (anc. *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*,) a town and celebrated watering-place in the Grand Duchy of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oehlbach, 18 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 6000. In summer it is frequented by visitors from all parts of Europe; in 1845 these amounted to 32,000, of whom 5000 were English, and 4000 French. The town is situated 6 miles from the Rhine, and is connected by a branch with the railway from Mannheim to Basel. It is crowned by an old castle, a vast ruined edifice of the 10th or 11th century. Principal buildings—a church, with the tombs of its former margraves; a new castle, with subterranean vaults, a hall of antiquities, a pump-room over the chief spring, the *conversations-haus*, and other edifices, for the convenience of visitors. The water is conveyed by pipes to numerous hotels, in which baths are fitted up. There 13 springs, of a saline nature, varying in temperature from 117° to 154° Fahrenheit, containing also iron and free carbonic acid. This is generally allowed to be the most beautifully situated of all the German watering-places. July and August are the months in which it is most frequented, but visitors arrive from May to October.

BADEN, (anc. *Thermæ Helvetiæ*,) a town and watering-place of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Limmat, 13 miles N.E. of Aarau, and 14 miles N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1800. Its sulphur-baths (temperature 117° Fahrenheit) are frequented chiefly by the Swiss.

BADEN or BAADEN, bä'den, (anc. *Thermæ Oetiæ*,) a town and bathing-place of Lower Austria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the Schwächat, and on the railway from Vienna to Triest. Pop. 4800. It has an imperial castle, many rich private mansions, and military baths for 200 men. It has several hospitals and public charities, and has been frequented annually by 10,000 visitors. The springs are sulphureous, and vary in temperature from 92° to 97° Fahrenheit. In the baths here persons of both sexes, "attired in loose flowing robes, promenade arm-in-arm, as if at a *soiree*." In the vicinity is the castle of *Weilburg*, built by the Arch duke Charles in 1823.

BA/DEN, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles N.W. from Pittsburg.

BADEN-HAUSEN, bä'den-how'zen, is a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the Harz, 8½ miles S. of Seesen.

BADENOCH, bä'den-nox', an extensive Highland district of Scotland, forming all the S.E. part of Inverness-shire, between Athol and the Monadhlead mountains, and traversed by the river Spey.

BADENWEILER, bä'den-vī'ler, a village of Baden, 2 miles E. of Müllheim. Pop. 2050. It has alkaline thermal springs, (temperature 81° Fahrenheit,) and baths, frequented annually by from 200 to 300 visitors, and very perfect remains of Roman baths.

BADESWUR, bäd'es-wŭr', or BADDESSUR, bäd-dĕs-sŭr', a small, but neatly built town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, picturesquely situated on the Mahanuddy, 32 miles S.W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 17′ N.; lon. 85° 25′ E.

BADG'ER, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BADGE'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BADGE'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BADG'INGTON or BAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BADIA, bä-dee'ä, a town of Northern Italy, on right bank of the Adige, 11 miles W.N.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 3700, who manufacture earthenwares, and trade in corn, flax, cheese, leather, and silk.

BADIA CALAVENA, bä-dee'-ä kä-lä-vä'nä, a town of Northern Italy, 14 miles N.N.E. of Verona. Pop. 2000.

BADIA TEDALDA, bä-dee'ä, tä-däl'dä, a town of Tuscany, 23 miles N.E. of Arezzo, on a skirt of the Alps. Pop. 2074.

BAD'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BADKU. See BAKOO.

BADLESMERE, bad'delz-meer, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BAD'MINTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. The Duke of Beaufort's residence, erected in 1692, stands in an extensive park within the parish.

BAD'MINTON, LITTLE, is a tithing in co. of Gloucester, parish of Hawkesbury.

BADOLATO, bä-do-lä'to, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 15 miles S. of Squillace. Pop. 3394.

BADONG, bä'dong', the chief commercial state on S. side of the Island of Bali, Malay Archipelago. Area about 100 square miles. It has a seaport town of same name, with a Dutch settlement, and exports rice, coffee, tobacco, maize, cattle, and pigs to Singapore, Mauritus, and Australia, and receives in return European manufactures, opium, and Chinese coin.

BADONVILLER, bä'dòn'-veel'lair', a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Blette, 19 miles S.E. of Lunéville. Pop. in 1852, 2356, who manufacture nails, awls, and other tools, earthenwares, cotton, and woollen hosiery.

BADO'NY or BODO'NY, LOWER, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

BADO'NY or BODO'NY, UPPER, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

BADOOR, bä-door', or BHUGWAR, the principal river of Beloochistan, has a S.W. course, and, under the name of the Doostee, enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 61° 50′ E. The towns Kedje and Punjgoor are on its banks.

BADRACHELLUM, bä-drä-chĕl'lŭm, (Sanscrit, *Bhadrachalam*, "the sacred mountain,") a town of India, Deccan, in Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 160 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad.

BAD RIVER, of Saginaw county, Michigan, falls into the Shiawassee.

BADSEY, bad'see, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BADS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, W. Riding.

BADUL'LA, a military post in Ceylon, district of Ouva, 40 miles S.E. of Kandy, and 2100 feet above the sea. It has a fort, some good barracks, and an hospital, but it is so unhealthy that no European troops are now stationed there.

BAD'WELL-ASH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BAELEGEM, bä'leh-nĕm', a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2882.

BAELEN, bä'len, a manufacturing town of Belgium, Antwerp, 14 miles S.E. of Turnhout, on the Great Neethe. Pop. 3039.

BAELEN, a village of Belgium, in a province of Liege, 5 miles N.E. of Verviers, with iron-works. Pop. 1916.

BAENA, bä-ä'nä, or VAENA, vä-ä'nä, (anc. *Castra Vinialna?*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, on the Marbella: large quantities of grain and oil are exported to Malaga, and the trade with the interior is extensive. Pop. 12,944.

BAEPENDI, bä-ä-pĕn'dee, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 180 miles W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on a streamlet of the same name.

BAERUM, bä'room, a village of Norway, 7 miles W. of Christiania, on a small stream of same name, with the oldest iron forges in Norway.

BAESRODE, bäs-ro'deh, a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 miles E. of Termonde. Pop. 2910.

BÆTERRÆ. See BÉZIERS.

BÆTIS. See GUADALQUIVIR.

BAEZA or BAEÇA, bä-ä'thä, (anc. *Beatia*,) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles E.N.E. of Jaen, capital of the district of the same name, amid rich and well-watered plains. When seen from a distance, its numerous churches and monasteries, many of them of Gothic architecture, and its lofty, steep-roofed houses, present a very striking appearance. At one time it had a double enclosure of turreted walls, but of these only a few fragments now remain. The principal edifices are the cathedral, now united to that of Jaen, the university, and the old monastery of St. Philip de Neri. Baeza contains 3 monasteries, and is the seat of several district courts, and possesses a seminary, (*seminario conciliar*,) in which both theology and philosophy are taught, an economical society, and several endowed schools, chiefly for elementary instruction. The principal manufactures are cloth, leather, and soap. The celebrated sculptor Gaspar Becerra was born here in 1520. Pop. 10,851.

BAEZA, bä-ä'sä, a town of South America, Ecuador, 90 miles E.S.E. of Quito, on the Coca River.

BAFFA, bäf'fä, (anc. *Paphos*, of which the modern name is a corruption,) a town of Turkey in Asia, on the S.W. coast of the island of Cyprus, 56 miles W.S.W. of Nicosia. Lat. 34° 47′ 20″ N.; lon. 32° 26′ 20″ E. It is defended by a small citadel; the port is accessible only for small boats. It is now in ruins, and almost deserted. The territory is fertile in grain, cotton, and silk. Baffa was an important place under the Venetian rule, and occupies the site of the *Nova Paphus* of the ancients, a famous shrine of Venus. The ruins of the ancient city occupy a considerable space.

BAFFA. See BASSA.

BAFFIN'S BAY, or BYLOT'S BAY, a large gulf or inland sea communicating with the North Atlantic by Davis's Straits, on the N.E. coast of America, between lat. 65° and 78° N., and lon. 52° and 80° W., extending from S.E. to N.W. about 950 miles, with a mean breadth of 230 miles. It was first explored by William Baffin in 1616, in honor of whom it was named, and more fully by Captain Ross in 1818, and Captain Parry in 1819. It is of great depth in many places, but of extremely unequal bottom, the ascertained depth varying from 200 to 1050 fathoms. Its shores are rocky and precipitous, attaining a height in many places of 1000 feet, backed by ranges of lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow. The coasts are rendered remarkable by the presence of prodigious numbers of high, sharp, conical rocks, so artificial in form and appearance that they are called *monuments*. Both sides of the bay are indented with numerous sounds, creeks, and inlets, few of which, however, have yet been explored. It abounds in black whales of a large size, and in seals.

BAFFIN'S ISLAND, a small island in Fox's Channel, N. branch of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 65° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 29′ W.

BAFFIN'S ISLANDS, three small islands on the E. shore of Baffin's Bay, and so called by Captain Ross. They are in lat. 74° 4′ N.; lon. 58° W.

BAFFO, bäf'fo, a considerable town of the Mahee country, a district of Dahomey, Western Africa, situated at the foot of one of the Kong Mountains.

BAFLO, bäf-lo', a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 15 miles N.W. of Appingedam.

BAFRA, bäf'rä, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, on the Kizil-Irmak, (anc. *Halys*,) 13 miles S. of its mouth in the Black Sea, and 49 miles S.E. of Sinope. It contains 1160 houses, and has a fine bridge, 2 mosques, well-supplied bazaars, and a trade in tobacco.

BAGACUM. See BAVAY.

BAGAGEN, bä-gä-zhĕn', a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, rises in the Serra Vladeira, and falls into the Maranhão, about 20 miles above the junction of that stream with the Tocantins, after a course of about 160 miles.

BAGANGA, bä-gäng'gä, a seaport town and bay, Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the Island of Mindanao, (Philippines.) Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 126° 20′ E.

BAGARIA, bä-gä-ree'ä, or BAGHERIA, bä-gä-ree'ä, a town of Sicily, 7 miles E. of Palermo. Pop. 4000. It has many fine residences of the Sicilian nobility.

BAG'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BAGDAD, bäg-däd',* or bag'dad, sometimes written BAGDAT, a large and celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, formerly capital of the empire of the caliphs, now capital of the pashalic of the same name, on the banks of the Tigris, about 190 miles above its junction with the Euphrates. Lat. 33° 19′ 50″ N.; lon. 44° 22′ 38″ E. The city stands on both banks, two-thirds being on the left, and the remainder on the right of the river, which is here about 620 feet wide, the communi-

* Southey appears always to place the accent on the last syllable of this name, which accords with the native pronunciation.

"The old man answered, 'To BAGDAD I go.'"

"———— stands not BAGDAD
Near to the site of ancient Babylon?"

"At length BAGDAD appeared,
The city of his search."—*Thalaba*, books iv. and v

cation being maintained by a long, narrow, and very inconvenient bridge of boats. It is of an irregular, oblong form, and about 3 miles in circuit, and, as seen from a little distance, has a striking appearance, being surrounded by formidable looking walls of furnace-burnt bricks, strengthened with round towers and mounted with cannon. A forest of palm and date trees growing around and within the city, adds to the picturesque effect. The interior, however, disappoints the high expectations which a distant view is calculated to excite. Bagdad was formerly a place of extensive trade, having been for many ages the great emporium for commerce of all the surrounding countries, but it has of late years much declined. The yearly trade between Aleppo and Bagdad at present seldom exceeds one caravan of 700 to 1000 camels; that between Damascus and Bagdad one of 1200 or 1500 camels. The chief imports of this trade are cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, woollen cloths, and dyes. The returns, independent of remittances in specie, in which the greater part is paid, are Persian tombak, galls, buffalo hides, East India indigo, pearls, cashmere shawls, some Mocha coffee, gums, myrrh, &c. Bagdad has few manufactures: the principal are red and yellow leather, both of which are much esteemed, and a kind of plush, of rich and beautiful patterns, which is used by the Turks for covering cushions and sofas. The climate of Bagdad is intensely hot in summer, but on the whole salubrious, although subject during part of the summer to a hot wind, known by the name of *samiel*, which is said to feel as if it had just passed over the mouth of a lime-kiln. Rain rarely falls later than the beginning of May, or earlier than towards the end of September, after which it continues to fall copiously, though the winter on the whole is dry. Two striking features of this far-famed Eastern city are the immense numbers of ugly negro slaves and white donkeys that throng the streets. Only an imperfect approximation can be made to the actual population. It once exceeded 100,000: Fontanier makes it as low as 30,000. The probable number does not exceed 65,000. The streets are narrow, irregular, and the houses are in general meanly built; but some fine old structures remain, comprising the "gate of the talisman," a lofty minaret built in 785, the tomb of Zobeide, wife of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the tomb of a Turkish saint of the twelfth century. The edifice of its famous college, founded in 1233, now serves for a caravanserai and the custom-house. A citadel, though of no great strength, here commands the passage of the Tigris. There are about 100 mosques, many of them with lofty domes and minarets. The bazaars are large, and abound with most of the goods sold in European markets. This city, built out of the ruins of *Ctesiphon*, was founded by Almanzor in 763, and continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Hoolagoo in 1259. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.

BAG'DAD, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

BAGDAD, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

BAGDAD, (bâg-dâd',) PASHALIC OF, (anc. *Chaldæa, Mesopotamia,*) an extensive territory forming the S.E. portion of Asiatic Turkey. Length from N.W. to S.E. 630 miles; greatest breadth, about 450 miles. The Euphrates and Tigris flow through the district, and unite at Korna, in lat. 31° N., and lon. 47° E. The country E. of the Tigris includes Koordistan and Khoozistan; the plains of the former are fertile, producing grain and fruit; the latter, though possessing a good soil, in some parts, is generally a desert waste: it is, however, famed for its dates. The country to the W. of the Euphrates is a flat, sandy desert, without water, and destitute of herbage, with the exception of the banks of the river, which are very fertile. The lower part is healthy, producing abundant rice crops.

BAGDAT, bâg'dât', a small fortified town of Asiatic Russia, territory of Transcaucasia, district of Imeritia, 15 miles S.S.E. of Kootais.

BAGE, bâ'zhâ, a village of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, near Piratini, on the S. frontier of the province. It has a church and 2000 inhabitants.

BAGÉ-LA-VILLE, bâ'zhâ'lâ-veel', a town of France, department of Ain, near Bagé-le-Châtel. Pop. 2069.

BAGÉ-LE-CHÂTEL, bâ'zhâ'leh-shâ'tél', a village of France, department of Ain, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bourg. Pop. 740.

BAGENBUN HEAD, a cape of Ireland, co. of Wexford, at the entrance of Bannow Bay. At this point Earl Strongbow made his descent on Ireland in 1170.

BAGH or BAUGH, a town of Afghanistan. See BHAG.

BAGTSCHE-SERAI. See BAKHTCHISSARAI.

BAGHUL, bâ'gul', a Sikh state in North-western Hindostan, under British protection, pop. 40,000. (?) Annual revenue, 5000*l.*, of which 360*l.* a year are paid to the British as tribute. Armed force, 3000 men.

BAGILLT FAWR, bag'ilt fôwer, and BAGILLT FECHAN, bag'ilt fes'an, two townships of Wales, co. of Flint, 2½ miles E. of Holywell. United pop. 2300, employed in coal and lead-works.

BAGINTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BAG'LAN, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BAGLEN, bâg'lén', or BAGALEEN, bâ'ga-lain', a Dutch residency on the island of Java, near the centre, on the S. side; surface elevated, volcanic, and very fertile. Chief productions, rice and sugar. Pop. 300,000. Capital, Poerworedjo.

BAGNA, bân'yâ, or BAGNI, bân'yee, a town of Turkey in Europe, province of Room-Elee, 40 miles W. of Philipopolis, on the Maritza, with thermal springs.

BAGNACAVALLO, bân'yâ kâ-vâl'lo, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles W. of Ravenna. Pop. 3491.

BAGNAJA, bân-yâ'yâ, a village of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 1500.

BAGNA LOUKA. See BANIALUKA.

BAG'NALSTOWN, a town of Ireland, Leinster, 16 miles S. of Carlow, on the Barrow. Pop. 2225. It has a handsome sessions-house, and trade in granite and flag-stones.

BAGNAN, bâg'nân', or BAGUAN, bâg'wân', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 6° 8' N., lon. 118° 30' E.

BAGNARA, bân-yâ'râ, a seaport town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., on the Gulf of Gioja, 16 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2800. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

BAGNARA, bân-yâ'ra, a town of the Pontifical States, 20 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna.

BAGNAREA, bân-yâ-râ'â, (anc. *Balneum Regis,*) a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles S.S.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 3000.

BAGNASCO, bân-yâs'ko, a town of Piedmont, 25 miles E.S.E. of Coni, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1500, who trade in corn, wine, and silk.

BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE, bân'yain'-deh-bee'gorr', (anc. *Vicus Aquensis,*) a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the left bank of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, 13 miles S.S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1846, 6401. This is the best frequented watering-place in France, and is a cheerful, clean town, with whitewashed houses, shaded promenades, and channels of clear water running through its streets. It has excellent hotels, a public library, theatre, and concert-room, college, hospital, and Protestant church; manufactures of woollens, linens, and crape called "barèges." There are 20 bathing establishments, the springs varying in temperature from 72° to 124° Fahr. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are annually visited from May to October by from 5000 to 6000 strangers.

BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON, bân'yain'-deh lü'shôn', (the *Aquæ Convenarum* of the Romans,) a town of France, department of Garonne, in the valley of the same name in the Pyrenees, 5 miles from the Spanish frontier, and 22 miles S.S.W. of St. Gaudens. Pop. in 1846, 2415. It has celebrated sulphureous thermal springs, (temperature, from 88° to 152° Fahr.,) and a handsome bath establishment, usually frequented from May to October by from 1400 to 1500 visitors annually.

BAGNES LE-CHABLE, bân'leh-shâb'l, a parish and village of Switzerland, Valais, on the left bank of the Drance, 7 miles S.E. of Martigny, in the valley of Bagnes. Elevation, 2716 feet. Pop. of parish, which comprises the whole valley, 9000. The Val-de-Bagnes was twice inundated during the sixteenth century, and again by the debâcle of 1818, when the Drance, having been blocked up by ice, a lake half a league in length was formed, on the bursting of which the torrent carried off 400 cottages: 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, bân'yee, the name of several villages of Italy, all so called from their mineral baths.

BAGNI, a decaying town of Sicily, 12 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 2300.

BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA, bân'yee dêl'lâ por-rêt'tâ, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, 2 miles N.E. of Civita Vecchia, with mineral springs, called by Pliny the *Aquæ Tauri*, and a remarkable aqueduct constructed by Trajan.

BAGNI DI LUCCA, bân'yee dee look'kâ, a village of Italy, 11 miles N. of Lucca, in a beautiful situation, and visited by numerous bathers.

BAGNI DI PISA, bân'yee dee pee'zâ, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Pisa.

BAGNI MORBA, bân'yee mor'bâ, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles W.S.W. of Sienna, with mineral springs and baths established in the twelfth century.

BAGNOLES, bân'yol', a village of France, department of Orne, in a valley 13 miles S.E. of Domfront. It has hot saline springs, (temperature, 82° Fahr.,) and cold ferruginous springs and baths much frequented. The military baths of Bagnoles contain 200 beds.

BAGNOLET, bân'yo'lâ', a village of France, department of Seine, N.E. of Paris, has gypsum quarries. Pop. 1099.

BAGNOLI, bân-yo'lee, a town of Naples, 12½ miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4200.

BAGNOLI, a town of Naples, Principato Ultra, 9 miles S.W. of St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 4700.

BAGNOLO, bân-yo'lo, a town of Northern Italy, 7 miles S.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 2700.

BAGNOLO, a town of Northern Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 5000. Many villages of Italy have this name.

BAGNOLS, bân'yol', (anc. *Balnea,*) a village of France, department of Gard, on a rock near the Cèze, 13 miles N.E. of Uzès. Pop. in 1846, 3803. It has one good square adorned with a fountain, a communal college and hospital, and manufactures of serge.

BAGNOLS-LES-BAINS, bân'yol'-lâ-bân', a village of France, department of Lozère, 8 miles E.S.E. of Mende, with warm baths.

BAGNONE, bân-yo'ná, a town and commune of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 7 miles S.E. of Pontremoli, at the S. base of Mount Orsajo. It contains a large square, a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 4855.

BAGOLINO, bâ-go-lee'no, a village of Northern Italy, 23 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3650. With iron forges.

BAGOOLEE, BAGOULY or BAGOOLY. See PACTOLUS.

BAGRADAS, a river of North Africa. See MEDJERDA.

BAG'SHOT, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, parish of Windlesham, 10 miles S.S.W. of Windsor. Bagshot-heath, formerly a royal enclosure, was broken up during the civil war. Adjoining are many handsome villas.

BAGTHORPE, bag'thorp, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAGUER-MORVAN, bâ'gain'-mor'vôn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. of commune, 1979.

BAGUER-PICAN, bâ'gain'-pee'kôn', a village of France, department Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. of commune, 1654.

BAGULCOT, bâ-gûl-cot', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 80 miles N.E. of Darwar. Pop. 7500. (?)

BAHADURPOOR, bâ-hâ'dûr-poor', a town of India, 22 miles S.E. of Baroda.

BAHADURPOOR, a town of India, 133 miles S. of Gwalior.

BAHADRA, bâ-hâ'drâ, a town N.W. India, 120 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

BAHA'LA CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Pearl River in Lawrence county.

BAHA'MA CHANNEL, or THE GULF OF FLORIDA, the narrow sea between the Florida coast and the Bahama Islands, near 40 miles long, and about 45 wide. The currents here are violent, caused by a curve in the gulf stream, running among the islands at a rate of from 2 to 5 miles an hour; many vessels have been wrecked in this strait.

BAHAMA, (bâ-há'ma) GRAND, one of the principal islands of the Bahama group, 57 miles E. from the coast of East Florida. Lat. (W. end) 26° 41′ N.; lon. 79° 0′ W. It is about 70 miles long by 9 broad, healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, or LUCAYOS, loo-ki'oce, a group of about 500 islands or rocky islets, belonging to Great Britain, lying N.E. of Cuba, and E. of the coast of Florida, the gulf stream of which passes between them and the mainland. They extend from the Grand Bahama or Mantanilla Cays, in lat. 27° 31′ N., and lon. 79° 5′ W., to the Mouchoir Bank, in lat. 21° N., and lon. 70° 32′ W., a distance of upwards of 600 miles. Generally speaking, they present a flat appearance, and are mostly long and narrow. They are formed of calcareous rock, which, by retaining the moisture, is found well adapted to the growth of various kinds of fruits. Of the whole group, not more than 12 or 14 are inhabited, and some of the largest are altogether uninhabited, or but thinly peopled; while others, again, are mostly unexplored. Though generally sterile, some of the islands produce oranges, limes, lemons, esculent vegetables, maize, &c., for the consumption of the inhabitants, and a little cotton for exportation. The general wild vegetation of the Bahamas is a close growth of trees, comprising the Madeira, horse-flesh mahogany, mastic, lignumvitæ, pigeon, alum, dyewoods, &c., with an entangled underbrush. In the more southern islands there are natural salt-ponds of great value, the cultivation of which is increasing, but is capable of much further improvement.

The value of exports in 1852 was 39,633*l.*, of which 14,440*l.* was salt, 11,275*l.* sponge, and 10,850*l.* fruit. Value of imports, 139,563*l.*, of which 59,775*l.* was from the United States, and 26,374*l.* from Great Britain. Property offered for sale from vessels wrecked on the coasts, 46,515*l.* Vessels entered, 400, (tons, 41,138;) cleared, 409: 274 being to the United States. Total revenue for the year, 26,104*l.*; expenditures, 23,213*l.* The seat of government is Nassau, island of New Providence, one of the largest, and, from its geographical position and natural advantages, the most important of the group. Here, also, are the head-quarters of the troops. The legislature consists of a governor and council appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly. Education is under the management of a Board of Education. The number of free schools in 1852 was 21, attended by 1874 pupils. There were also 13 church schools, attended by 1079 pupils, besides 25 Sabbath-schools, with 1645 pupils. Annual government grant for public schools, 1150*l.* The present inhabitants are composed of two classes, residents and wreckers; the former are chiefly the descendants of American tories, great numbers of whom repaired to these islands, with the remains of their property, at the close of the American war.

San Salvador, one of the islands, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. At this period the larger Bahamas were densely peopled by a mild and inoffensive race of Indians, whom the Spaniards removed to Hispaniola to work in the mines, or act as divers in the pearl fisheries of Cumana. By this cruel treatment the race became entirely extinct in the course of about fourteen years. The Bahamas now remained uninhabited for nearly a century and a half, when they were colonized by the English in 1629, who were in turn expelled by the Spaniards. The islands subsequently changed masters repeatedly, but were finally ceded to the British in 1783. The principal islands are Grand Bahama, Great and Little Abaco, Andros Islands, New Providence, Eleuthera, San Salvador, Great Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Atwood's Key, Mariguana Island, Great and Little Inagua, and the Caricos Islands.

The entire population in 1845 amounted to 26,500; in 1852 it was 28,092.

BAHAR, bâ'har', (*Vihar*, "a monastery of Boodhists,") a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, in a fertile plain, 35 miles S.E. of Patna. Pop. 50,000. It is large, straggling, and in a state of decay.

BA'HAR', BEHAR, BEYHAR, bâ'har', written also VIHAR, formerly a Mohammedan province of India, occupying part of the valley of the Ganges, and intersected by that river, is now divided into various districts of the Bengal presidency.

BAHARI, bâ'ga-ree', (*i. e.* the "sea" country,) the name of the maritime or northern portion of Egypt, corresponding to the division commonly called lower Egypt. See EGYPT.

BAHAWALPOOR, Hindostan. See BHAWLPOOR.

BAHIA, bâ-ee'â, or SÃO SALVADOR, sâ'ông sâl-vâ-dôr', an important maritime city and seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, beautifully situated in an elevated position on the W. side of a strip of land forming the E. side of the entrance to the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, or All-Saints Bay, immediately within Cape San Antonio, on which is a revolving light 140 feet above the sea level; in lat. 13° 0′ 42″ S.; lon. 38° 31′ 42″ W. It is 800 miles N.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, and the seat of the only archbishopric in the empire. Nothing can be finer than the view of Bahia when seen at a short distance from the sea: one part towers above another, and whitened houses and red-tiled roofs contrast magnificently with the rich foliage interspersed between. It is composed of two parts, the upper (*alta*) and lower, (*baixa.*) The shore or town (*Rua da Praya,*) consists of a single, narrow, badly-paved, dirty street, with a gutter in the centre, following the sinuosities of the shore, and in all about 4 miles long. The buildings (of stone) are high, and though old, have a cheerful exterior—those nearest the shore projecting considerably into the sea. In this part of the city dwell the mercantile agents, and here the great business bustle exists. Recent alterations have, however, greatly improved the appearance of the lower town, into which omnibuses have been introduced; here likewise are situated the custom-house, those stores or magazines called *trapiches*, for merchandise of all kinds, the granary, the arsenal, and the ship-building yard. The upper town stands at an elevation of several hundred feet above the lower town, and the streets connecting the two parts are consequently very steep, following, in some instances, the zigzag course of ravines, and in others slanting across the hill-slope. This is the larger, finer, and more populous part of the city. Here the wealthier classes dwell, and here are situated the most important public buildings. The general aspect of the upper city is antique; it is built on the crest of a hill, and composed, chiefly, of one or two principal streets, which, in their direction, follow the outline of the hill, and are in all about 6 miles long. These streets are well paved, more, however, with the view of preserving them from injury by rain, than facilitating locomotion, which, indeed, in Bahia, except for foot passengers, appears to be a secondary consideration—the irregularity of the ground rendering the use of wheeled carriages almost impracticable. Rome is not built on so many hills as Bahia, which, according to one writer, is so irregular in its surface as to give it the appearance of having been thrown up by an earthquake. On one of the most commanding heights is situated the finely wooded promenade, (*Passeio Publico,*) from which a magnificent view can be obtained; it overlooks likewise, the city and bay, towards which latter it is bordered by a steep precipice, protected by an iron railing.

A marble monument, to commemorate the landing of Don John VI., the first royal governor of Brazil, decorates the promenade. Bahia exceeds every other city in the empire for the number and sumptuousness of its churches: many of these are attached to monasteries and convents, which with their inmates are more numerous here than elsewhere, and all in the most excellent state of repair, such as convents of Benedictes, Carmelites, shod and unshod, Franciscans, Capuchins, &c. Bahia is abundantly provided with public buildings. Besides those mentioned as being in the lower town, the more important are the governor's palace, a quadrangular edifice of 600 feet, on each face; the episcopal palace, communicating with the cathedral; the mint, court-house, a public, and a military hospital, orphan semi-

nary, theatre, and granary. The suburbs of Bahia are beautiful—Victoria Hill being peculiarly so. Here are situated the finest houses and gardens of the city, the residences of the principal British merchants, and the English cemetery. In 1811, a public library was established in the city, which likewise has a surgical school, besides several private schools. The upper town has some printing presses, and is the seat of the manufactures of the place, consisting of tobacco, glass, brandy, &c. Alternate land and sea breezes render the climate of Bahia pleasant, though the temperature ranges between 75° and 85 Fah.

The harbor of Bahia is one of the best in America, and suitable for vessels of any size. It is defended by seven forts, and at its entrance is a light-house. War vessels lie in front of the city, S.E. of Fort São Marcello; merchant vessels lie further N.W., towards Fort Monsterrat. The commerce of Bahia consists chiefly in the export of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rum, and other articles of native product, but has fallen off considerably since the revolution of 1837, and does not appear even now to be recovering itself. One considerable branch, the importation of slaves, has been materially curtailed by the activity of British cruisers. The foreign arrivals for 1840 were 767, (tons, 109,261,) and the clearances for foreign ports were 764, (tons, 112,075.) In 1847, the foreign arrivals were only 335, (tons, 76,230,) and an equal number of vessels with a tonnage of 78,537, cleared for foreign countries. The principal articles exported in 1846, were sugar, 67,565 cases, 1332 boxes, and 3425 bbls.; cotton, 10,913 bags; coffee, 20,443 bags; tobacco, 2674 rolls, 57,631 packages, and 18,678 bales; hides, 125,651, and piassava, 38,802 bundles. The value of foreign imports into the Province of Bahia, in 1846, was 1,431,548*l.*

Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, or All Saints' Bay, was discovered in 1503, by Americus Vespucius. In 1510, a vessel, commanded by Diego Alvares Corrêa, was wrecked near the entrance of the bay, and every one, himself excepted, was murdered by the Tupinambas Indians. Having secured a musket, and saved some powder and ball, Corrêa soon acquired unbounded influence over the Indians, who knew nothing of firearms; and, in process of time, he married Paraquassu, daughter of the chief Itaparica, whose name was given to the island in front of the city. He now began a settlement, which he named São Salvador, subsequently recognised by the Portuguese government as the capital of the Brazilian Empire, and residence of the governor-general, the first one, Thomaz de Souza, landing in 1549. From this time it continued to increase rapidly in size and importance, but underwent many vicissitudes of fortune, having been taken by the Dutch; and even after reverting to its original possessors, it suffered from attacks of its former captors. It continued to be the capital till 1763, when the viceroyalty was transferred to Rio Janeiro. In 1808, Don John, the first member of the royal family, landed, as stated above. He was pressed to make his court at Bahia, the citizens promising to erect him a magnificent palace. The wide mouth of the bay, and the difficulty of effectually fortifying the harbor, formed a weighty objection to the city as a residence for royalty. The prince regent, therefore, resolved to pass on to Rio Janeiro; but before the fleet weighed anchor, he communicated to Count de Ponte, the governor, that celebrated document, the Carta Regia, by which the ports of Brazil were thrown open to the commerce of all nations. The first printing press was established in 1811, and the first sugar mill was introduced, from England, in 1816. At the Portuguese revolution, in 1820, Bahia was plunged into the horrors of civil war, from which it was freed in 1823. It had a small revolution of its own in 1837, which did great damage to the prosperity of the city, but was soon suppressed by the supreme government. Pop. about 120,000. The whale fisheries of this city were once the greatest in the world, and considerable numbers of whales are still caught in the neighboring seas, and brought here for flensing and boiling.

BAHIA, bä-ee'ä, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded W. and N. by Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the Rio São Francisco. It is comprehended between lat. 9° 20′ and 18° 35′ S., and lon. 37° 20′ and 44° 50′ W.; estimated area, 222,168 square miles, divided into 13 districts. The province is traversed from S. to N. by a mountain range, under various names, Almas, Chapada, &c., at a distance of rather more than 200 miles from the sea, forming the watershed between the rivers that flow E. to the Atlantic, and those that flow W. to the Rio São Francisco. Numerous offsets of this main chain traverse the province in various directions. The principal agricultural products are sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, mandioca, rice, beans, and maize. Among its plants, and their products, are Brazil-wood of different kinds, cedar, gum elemi and copal, dragon's-blood, jalap, ipecacuanha, and saffron. The oranges, mangoes, and numerous other fruits, are excellent. This province sends 14 deputies to the general assembly, and 7 senators to the upper chamber. Its own provincial legislative assembly is composed of 36 deputies, who are paid both during the session and its prorogations, and receive, besides, an indemnity proportioned to the distance they have to travel. The revenue of the province, for the financial year 1849–50, was estimated at about 74,000*l.* sterling. Pop. about 800,000.

BAHIA BLANCA, bä-ee'ä blänk'kä, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of South America, 360 miles S.W. of Buenos Ayres. Many fossil remains have been found here.

BAHIA DE TODOS-OS-SANTOS, bä-ee'ä dä to'doce-oce-sän'toce. See All Saints' Bay.

BAHIA HONDA, bä-ee'ä ön'dä, (*i. e.* "deep bay,") a harbor of Cuba, on its N. coast, 60 miles W.S.W. of Havana. It is protected by a fort, and is resorted to by privateers, and for landing slaves.

BAHLINGEN, bä'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eisach, 38 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3250. It has linen and woollen manufactures, tanneries, and some trade.

BAHLLINGEN, a village of Baden, N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1750.

BAHN, bän, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Tuhe, 23 miles S. of Stettin. Pop. 2150.

BAHNASA. See Behnesseh.

BAHR, bär'r, the Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

BAHREIN, bäh-ränè', or AVAL ISLAND, (anc. *Tylos* or *Tyros*,) in the Persian Gulf, is surrounded by several small islands and numerous shoals, in a bay in the district of Bahrein, near the coast of Arabia, 200 miles S. of Bushire. The capital, Manama, is in lat. 26° 14′ N., lon. 50° 36′ 30″ E. Pop. 68,000 (?) (Mohammedans.) Bahrein Island, 27 miles long, and 10 miles broad, is hilly in the centre, and only half of it is cultivated; but it produces abundance of dates and other fruits, and a small quantity of wheat, barley, and clover. The other chief islands are Arad, Mabaray, and Tamahoy. The pearl fishery here employs, during the season, 1500 boats, and yields pearls to the value of 200,000*l.* annually—the total value of the pearl fishings in the gulf being reckoned at 300,000*l.* Principal exports, pearls, dry dates, tortoise-shell, sharks' fins, mats, canvas, and colored cloths, sent to Bassorah, Persia, Arabia, India, and other countries, in return for rice, pepper, timber, iron, spices, coffee, dried fruits, and corn. About 20 Bahrein ships, of from 140 to 350 tons each, are employed in the India trade.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD, bär'r-el-ä'be-äd', ("white river,) BAHR-EL-AZREK, bar'r-el-äz'rêk', ("blue river,") rivers of Africa. See Nile.

BAHR-EL-MERJ, bär'r-el-merj, (*i. e.* "lake of the meadow,") called also Lake of Damascus, a marshy lake of Syria, 15 miles E.S.E. of Damascus. It receives the Barrada River, but has no outlet.

BAHRENBURG, bä'ren-böörg', a town of Hanover, 20 miles S.W. of Hoya, on the Aue. Pop. 612.

BAI, bī, a town of Chinese Toorkestan, on the Moossoor, (Mousser?) 115 miles E.S.E. of Aksoo.

BAIÆ, Italy. See Baja.

BAIÆ, Syria. See Baias.

BAIAS, BAYASS, BYASS, bī'äss', or PAYAS, pī'äs', (anc. *Baiæ*,) a small town of N. Syria, 65 miles N.W. of Aleppo, on the Gulf of Iskanderoon, at the mouth of a small river, probably the ancient Issus. It has a castle, and a harbor adapted for small craft. N. of it are ruins of the ancient town Issus; and between it and Iskanderoon, 14 miles southward, was fought the second famous battle, in which Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

BAIBOOT, BAIBOUT, or BAIBUT, bī'boot', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles W.N.W. of Erzroom, on the road from Trebizond. Pop. 3000. It was formerly a stronghold of the Genoese, and has the remains of fortifications erected by that people. The quantity of snow which falls in its vicinity generally interrupts the communication during several months of the year.

BAIERN. See Bavaria.

BAIERSBRONN, bī'ers-brönn', a village of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 40 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4400.

BAIERSDORF, bī'ers-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 4 miles N. of Erlangen. Pop. 1546.

BAIKAL (bī'käl) LAKE, or HOLY SEA, the largest lake of Asia, (exclusive of the Caspian and Aral Seas,) in Siberia, government of Irkootsk, between lat. 51° 20′ and 55° 30′ N., and lon. 103° and 110° E. It is crescent-shaped, and is a sinus or expansion of the bed of the Angara. Length, from N.E. to S.W., nearly 400 miles; average breadth, 45 miles; estimated area, 14,000 square miles; height above the sea, 1419 feet. Its depth is very great in the centre, but is not ascertained. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal Mountains, a spur of the Altai system. These mountains often rise up precipitously, in fantastic peaks, from the shore of the lake, and appear to be continued precipitously beneath its surface; in some parts there is a depth of 100 fathoms; in others, no bottom has yet been found. The prevalence of volcanic rocks, and the violent twisting and upheaving of the more regular strata by their agency, together with the thermal springs which abound in the neighborhood, seem to justify the belief, generally entertained, that the bed of the lake is a crater of an extinct volcano. This belief derives additional support from the fact that volcanic agency is still active throughout the surrounding country. Scarcely a year elapses without an earthquake. The lake receives numerous affluents, the principal of which are the Upper Angara, Bar-

goozeen, and Selenga Rivers, and gives origin to the Lower Angara, a chief tributary of the Yenesei. It contains several islands, that of Olkhon, near the N. coast, being 30 miles in length. Lower Baikal forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China and Russia, and trade is much facilitated by the establishment of steamboats in 1844. Its two ports are Posolskaya and Listwinischnaya, the latter being an excellent harbor. The surface is frozen from November to April. Its seal and sturgeon fisheries are valuable, and about 100,000 poods of small herrings are taken in it yearly, besides large quantities of the golomynka, (*Callionymus Baicalensis*,) which yields a great amount of oil.——Adj. BAIKALIAN or BAIKALIAN, bī-kal'e-an.

BAIKUNTAPOOR, bī-kūn'ta-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles S.E. of Patna, on the S. bank of the Ganges. It is a famous place of Hindoo worship.

BAILDON, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles N. of Bradford. Pop. in 1851, 3008.

BAILEN. See BAYLEN.

BAILEY CREEK, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

BAILEYSBURG, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

BAILEYSBURG, a post-village near the S. extremity of Surry co., Virginia, about 50 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

BAILEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Osage co., Missouri.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

BAILEYTOWN, a village of Porter co., Indiana, 14 miles N. by W. of Valparaiso.

BAILEYVILLE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Bangor, on the W. bank of the St. Croix River. Pop. 431.

BAILIEBOROUGH, bā'le-bŭr-ŭh, a town and parish of Ireland, Ulster co., on the Blackwater River, 17 miles S.E. of Cavan. Bailieborough castle is on the site of the ancient castle of Tonregia.

BAILIQUE. See BAYLIQUE.

BAILLEUL, bā'yuh', a town of France, department of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, 9 miles E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. about 7000. It is well built, and has the general aspect of an old Flemish town. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, lace, hats, beet-root sugar, and oil, and the cheese of its environs is held in repute.

BAILLEUL, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 6 miles N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. 1067.

BAILY (bā'lee) ISLANDS, the most southerly islands of the Bonin group, in the North Pacific, in lat. 28° 39′ N., lon. 142° E.

BAIMOCZ or BAJMOCZ, bī'mots', a walled town of Hungary, 40 miles N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 890. It has well-frequented warm baths, and a castle of the Palffy family.

BAIN, bāne, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles S. of Rennes. Pop. 1249.

BAINBRIDGE, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, parish of Aysgarth, on the Ure, 1½ miles S.W. of Askrigg. In the neighborhood are 2 fine waterfalls, a lake, and a Roman camp, where a statue of the Emperor Commodus was discovered.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 104 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village contains 3 churches, a bank, and 12 stores. A steamboat was built here in 1852, to run on the Susquehanna to Lanesborough, 30 miles distant. Pop. of the village, about 900; of the township, 3338.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 20 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 503.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Georgia, on the left bank of the Flint River, 188 miles S.W. of Milledgeville, contains a court-house and a few dwellings.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

BAINBRIDGE, a township of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1014.

BAINBRIDGE, a thriving post-village of Paxton township, Ross co., Ohio, on Paint Creek, 19 miles S.W. of Chillicothe, and 54 miles E. of Cincinnati. The adjacent country is highly productive, and finely diversified in scenery, and the village has an active trade. It is on the route of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The village contains 2 or more churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 iron-forge, and 750 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1805.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, about 15 miles N. by E. of Berrien.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in Du Bois co., Indiana. Pop. 1491.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 36 miles W. of Indianapolis.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois, about 175 miles S. by E. of Springfield.

BAINBRIDGE, a village in the E. part of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 14 miles E. by N. of Jackson.

BAINDER. See BAYONDER.

BAINDT, bīnt, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ravensburg, with a castle of the Prince of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyk, formerly an imperial abbey of the Cistercians, founded in 1238.

BAINS, bāne, (*i.e.* "the baths,") a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles S.W. of Epinal, much frequented for its baths. Pop. in 1851, 2646. The waters vary in temperature from 92° to 122° Fahrenheit. Here are elegant baths, saloons, and promenades; the season for resorting hither begins on the 15th of May, and continues to the 15th of September.

BAINS, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. 1800.

BAINS, or BAIN, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. (with commune) 1852, 3967.

BAINS DE RENNES, bāne deh rĕnn, a village of France, department of Aude, 10 miles S.E. of Limoux.

BAINS-DU-MONT-D'OR, bāne-dü-mōne-dor, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 20 miles W. of Issoire. Pop. 1000. It is situated in a picturesque valley, surrounded by mountains, abounding with minerals and medicinal plants, and celebrated for mineral waters. The baths were erected in 1819, on a vast scale, at the public expense, and are built entirely of lava.

BAINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BAIOCUSSIES and BAIROUT. See BEYROOT.

BAIRAMITSH, bī-rā-mitch' or bī-rā-meetch', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, 25 miles N.W. of Adramyti. Roman antiquities abound in its vicinity.

BAIRDSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 83 miles W. of Augusta. It is surrounded by rich cotton plantations, and is one of the principal places in the county. There is an extensive carriage factory here.

BAIRDSTOWN, Kentucky. See BARDSTOWN.

BAIREUTH, bī'ruth, (Ger. pron. bī'roit,) a city of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Upper Franconia, on the Red-Main, 126 miles N. of Munich. Lat. of castle, 49° 56′ 42″ N., lon. 11° 38′ E. Pop. 17,000, mostly Protestants. It is well built, and has public fountains and promenades, a new palace, opera-house, riding-school, theatre, a Protestant consistory, a college, grammar and diocesan schools, manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, tobacco and pipes, parchment, leather, and porcelain. Baireuth was formerly the capital of a margraviate, and the seat of a court. In the neighborhood are three palaces, Fantasie, Sanspareil, and Hermitage. The first is surrounded by gardens laid out in terraces and alcoves, which are a favorite resort of the inhabitants of Baireuth. In the last, the grounds of which were laid out in the seventeenth century, are shown the apartment and the bed of Frederick the Great, and here his sister, the margravine, wrote her memoirs. In a cemetery at the entrance of the town, is a monument, erected by the King of Bavaria to the celebrated writer Jean Paul Frederick Richter, who died here in 1825.

BAIROUT or BAIRUT. See BEYROOT.

BAIRRO, bī'ŭo, a village of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 4 miles N. of São Sebastião. It has a convent of Franciscans, and the inhabitants, all Indians, are occupied in fishing.

BAIRRO DAS SILVEIRAS, bī'ŭo dăs seel-vā'e-rās, a village of Brazil, on the N.E. frontiers of the province of São Paulo, near the town of Lorena. Pop. 2000.

BAIS, bā, a village of France, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mayenne.

BAIS, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles S.S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 3728.

BAISE or BAYZE, bāze or bāz, a river of South-western France, rises near Lannemezan, flows N. through the departments of Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Total course, about 145 miles. The towns of Mirande, Valence, Condom, and Nérac are on its banks, from which last it is navigable to the Garonne, a distance of 45 miles.

BAISIEUX, bā'ze-uh', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. 1898.

BAISY-THY, bā'zee'-tee', a village of Belgium, in Brabant. Pop. 1200. It has the ruins of a castle in which Godefroy de Bouillon was born.

BAITING HOLLOW, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, 221 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

BAITMAH, bīte'mā, a town of India, in the Indore dominions, 54 miles S.S.W. of Oojein.

BAITOOL, bī-tool', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles N.E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 55′ N.; lon. 78° E.

BAIX, bāx or bā, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 7 miles E. of Privas. Pop. of commune, 1314.

BAIXAS, bāx'ās', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 6 miles N. of Perpignan. Pop. 1960.

BAJA, bī'yŭh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, on the Danube, 90 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 14,537. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a synagogue, diocesan school, castle, county court, and a large market for hogs.

BAJA, bā'yā, a town of Moldavia, on the Moldava, 65 miles W.N.W. of Yassy.

BAJA, bā'yā, (L. *Baiæ*,) an ancient city of Italy, (now in ruins,) 10 miles W. of Naples, on the famous bay of the same name, with a fort built by the Emperor Charles V., in lat. 40° 51′ N., lon. 14° 3′ E., under which large ships can anchor. Pop. 800. *Baiæ*, was a principal port and favorite

watering-place of the ancient Romans; the sites of several temples, villas, and baths are still traceable on its shore.

BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FE, bä-hä'dä-dä-sän'tä-fä, a city of the Plata Confederacy, capital of the province of Entre Rios, on the E. bank of the Paraná, opposite Santa Fé, and now called Paraná. Pop. about 6000.

BAJA DE RAMA, bä'yä dä rä'mä, a town of Wallachia, 68 miles N.W. of Krajova.

BAJAZID. See BAYAZEED.

BAJIBO, or BAJIBEO, bä-jee'bo, OLD and NEW, two towns of Western Africa, on opposite banks of the Niger, about 47 miles below Boossa, where Park, the celebrated African travellor, was killed. Lat. 9° 31' N.; lon. 4° 25' E. At this town Lander met with very large canoes, having a hut in the middle, which contained merchants and their whole families.

BAJMOCZ, or BOJNITZ. See BAIMOCZ.

BAJOOR or BAJOUR, bä'joor', a district of Northern Afghanistan, in lat. 35° N., and between lon. 71° and 72° E., separated from the Hindoo Koosh range on the N. by the territories of Kafiristan and Chitral. Estimated area, 370 square miles. Pop. about 120,000. It is a fertile plain, enclosed by mountains covered with oak and cedar forests, and yielding iron ore of good quality.

BAJOOR or BAJOUR, bä'joor', a town of Afghanistan, capital of the above territory, 130 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 34° 50' N.; lon. 71° 30' E. Pop. about 5000. It is supposed to be the *Bazira* mentioned by the historians of Alexander.

BAKABANYA, bŏh'kŏh'bän'yŏh', a royal mining town of Hungary, co. of Honth, 10 miles S.W. of Schemnitz. The mining operations, once extensive, are now greatly reduced.

BAKANAIR. See BIKANEER.

BAKEER- (or BAKIR-) CHAI, bä'keer'-chī', *i.e.* "copper river," (anc. *Halys*,) a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Gulf of Sandarlee, (or Sandarli,) lat. 38° 45' N., lon. 27° E.

BAKEER-KOOREH SEE or BAKIR-KUREH-SI, bä'keer'-koo'reh-see, (*i. e.* "copper district,") a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in a district formerly containing productive copper-mines, near the Black Sea, and 70 miles W.S.W. of Sinope, with a handsome mosque. It is supposed to be the *Sandracurigam* of Strabo.

BAKEL, bä'kĕl', a large, well built, and thriving village of Western Africa, Lower Galam country, on the Senegal. Lat. 14° 54' N.; lon. 12° 14' W. Here the French have a factory, which is tolerably well fortified, and has a garrison of about 50 black soldiers.

BAKER, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of 1400 square miles. It is traversed by the Flint River, (navigable by steamboats,) and also drained by Ichawaynochaway Creek. The surface is level; the soil excellent. The creek above named furnishes valuable water-power. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Colonel John Baker, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Newton. Pop. 8120, of whom 4355 were free, and 3765 slaves.

BAKER or BAKER'S, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 56 miles W. of Columbus.

BAKER, a township of Martin co., Indiana. Pop. 670.

BAKER, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 835.

BAKER BANK, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

BAKER'S BRIDGE, a village of Alleghany co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 15 miles E. by S. of Angelica.

BAKER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

BAKER'S FALLS, of the Hudson River, are situated on the border of Sandy Hill township, Washington co., in the E. part of New York. The river here descends 70 feet in about 100 rods.

BAKERSFIELD, a post-township in Franklin co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier, intersected by branches of the Missisquoe River. It has two academies and some manufactures. Pop. 1523.

BAKER'S GAP, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

BAKER'S RIVER, of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Pemigewasset River, a few miles above Plymouth.

BAKER'S RUN, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

BAKERSTOWN, a post-village in West Deer township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 32 miles W. of Hartford.

BAKERSVILLE, a village of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac River.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office, Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

BAKERSVILLE, a small post-village in Yancey co., North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

BAKEWELL, bāk'well, a market town and parish of England, co. of Derby, the town on the Wye, near its confluence with the Derwent, 8 miles N.W. of Matlock. Pop. in 1851, 9897, many of whom are employed in stone quarries, coal and lead mines, and cotton mills. Its old church contains monuments of the Vernons and Foljambes. It has several small charities; also chalybeate springs, with handsome bath-rooms and museum. Chatsworth, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in this parish; and about 2 miles southward is Haddon-hall, a mansion of the Duke of Rutland, lord of Bakewell Manor.

BAKHMOOT, BAKHMOUT, or BAKHMUT, bäk'moot', a town of Russia, 120 miles E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 4000. It has coal-mines, and an extensive trade in horses and cattle, and was formerly very important and fortified. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient Tartar wall.

BAKHOBA, a tribe of Africa. See NOAMI.

BAKHTCHISSARAI, bäk-chis-sa-rī', or BAGTCHE-SE-RAI, bäg-che-se-rī', a town of Russia, government of Taurida, (Crimea,) on the Tchcorook (Tschourouk) 15 miles in the S.W. of Simferopol. It is the capital in which the khans or Tartar sovereigns of the Tauridian peninsula long held sway as deputies or tributaries of Turkey, before Russia established herself in the Crimea. It is an interesting place, and pronounced by Doctor E. D. Clark "one of the most remarkable towns in Europe." The Tartar impress is still strong upon it. It stands at the bottom of a narrow valley, bounded in by precipitous rocks and watered by a rivulet, and consists almost entirely of a single street, built along the side of this rivulet, and lined with bazaars and workshops, in which the Tartar toils, in primitive simplicity, in the production of articles of the very same form and quality as were furnished by his forefathers two centuries ago. The town contains several mosques, which are usually embosomed among trees, and whose minarets rise high above the houses; and is adorned with numerous fountains. The Karaim Jews, a peculiar section of that people, carry on considerable trade in common stuff goods, mercery, and colonial produce. The old palace of the khans, a singular edifice, is in good repair, and even suitably furnished. The buildings present all the usual irregularity of Eastern mansions, but the wide galleries, brilliant paintings, pavilions of a make so light that they seem hardly to belong to the body of the edifice, and a profusion of great overshadowing trees, produce an effect seldom obtained by systematic regularity. It first became the residence of the khans in 1475. In the sixteenth century their dominion extended not only over the entire Tauridian peninsula, but the contiguous territory, W., N., E., and S., from the banks of the Danube to the foot of the Caucasus; but their rule, continually shaken by the Russian invasion and influence from the year 1736 downward, ceased altogether in 1783, when the country was incorporated with that empire. Pop. about 10,000, of which a majority are of the Tartar blood; the rest are Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews.

BAKHTEGAN or BAKHTEGHAN, bäk'tā-gän', LAKE, in Persia, province of Fars, 50 miles E. of Sheeraz, is 60 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 8 miles. It receives at its W. extremity the Bundemeer (Bundemir) River, (anc. *Araxes.*) The lake yields for traffic a large quantity of salt.

BAKHTIYARI (bäk-tee-yä'ree') MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in South-western Persia, extending parallel to the rocky range of Awa and Laristan. The highest of these rise about 1000 feet above their base.

BAKIR-CHAI. See BAKEER-CHAI.

BAKONY-WALD, bŏh'kŏn' (or bä-ko'nee) wält. (Ger. *Bakonyer-Wald*, bä-kŏn'yer-wält', *i. e.* "Forest of Bakony.") a mountain range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, between the Raab River and Lake Balatony, and separating the great and little Hungarian plains, the former of which is on its S.E. side. Average elevation, 2000 feet. It is densely wooded, and contains quarries of excellent marble, which is exported by way of the Danube from Komorn, &c.

BAKOO, BAKOU or BAKU, bä'koo', written also BADKU, a seaport town of Russia, capital of Shirvan, in Transcaucasia, on S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron, and W. coast of Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports; lat. 40° 21' N., lon. 49° 51' 6" E. The walls of the town were formerly washed by the Caspian, but they are at present about five yards distant from it: the sea, however, has gained upon the land in other places, the ruins of ancient buildings being found at the depth of upwards of 18 feet. It stands on a declivity, the summit of which is crowned by the palace of the former khans; is defended by a double wall and deep ditch constructed in the time of Peter the Great, and has two strong forts, under whose protection vessels can anchor, in from four to six fathoms' water, within 80 yards of the shore, in a spacious road, sheltered from all quarters. The town is ill built, streets narrow and crooked, the houses small, with flat roofs, coated with naphtha. The Virgin's Tower is the most striking object in the place. There are, however, several spacious mosques, public squares, marts, and caravansersis, a Greek and an Armenian church, and some Tartar schools. The chief exports of the town and neighborhood are naphtha, salt, and saffron; in return for which it receives, chiefly from Persia, raw silk and cotton, rich carpets and shawls, rice, &c.; and from Europe all kinds of ironware and cut-

lery, cotton, linen, and woollen manufactured goods, thus becoming an entrepôt, through which an important trade is carried on between the E. and W. Pop. 5500. The adjacent island of Salian has important fisheries. The peninsula of Apsheron is celebrated for its mud volcanoes and naphtha springs, the latter yielding annually upwards of 4000 tons. Near these springs is the Ateshaga, or "*Field of Fire*," nearly half a square mile in extent, and from which inflammable gas is continually escaping. In ancient times it was held in the highest veneration by the Guebers of Persees, and frequented by thousands of pilgrims. They have still several temples here, and many of them spend their days in worship, and in penitential exercises so severe as often to cost them their lives. The khanate of Bakoo was formerly attached to Persia, but wrested from it by Russia about 1723; restored in 1735, but retaken in 1801 by the Russians, to whom it now belongs.

BAKOO, BAKU, bä-koo', or BAKOVA, bä-ko'vä, a town of Moldavia, on the Bistritz, 60 miles S.W. of Yassy. It was formerly important, but is now nearly in ruins.

BAKOU or BAKU. See BAKOO.

BALA, bä'lä, a township and market-town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, near the N. end of the lake of same name. Assizes and quarter sessions are held here and at Dolgelly alternately.

BALABAC, bä-lä-bäk', an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, 30 miles S. of Palawan. Lat. 7° 59' N., lon. 117° 3' E. The Balabac Passage, between it and Banguey Island, is 85 miles across.

BALA-BAGH, bä'lä-bag', a fortified town of Afghanistan, and the most important mart in the Valley of Jelalabad, from which town it is 13 miles W. It is famous for its fruits. Near it are numerous *topes* or mounds, supposed to be of Boodhic origin.

BALABALAGAN. See PATERNOSTERS, LITTLE.

BALACHEF or BALACHIEV. See BALASHEV.

BALACHNA. See BALAKHNA.

BALAGANSK, bä'lä-gänsk', a town of Siberia, on the Angara, 110 miles N.W. of Irkootsk. Pop. 372.

BALA-GHAUTS', an extensive district in the S. of India, so called from its being situated "above the Ghauts." It forms a part of the presidency of Madras.

BALAGUER, bä-lä-gair', (anc. *Bergidsa*,) a fortified town of Spain, 16 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Segre. It is walled, and has several squares, a college, hospital, and a castle of considerable strength. Pop. 4642.

BALAGUÈRES, bä'lä'gair', town and commune of France, department of Ariège. Pop. of commune, 1289.

BALAKHNA, bä-läk'nä, a town of Russia, government of, and about 20 miles N.W. of Nizhnee Novgorod, on the right bank of the Volga, where it is joined by the Oossla, (Usola.) It was formerly surrounded by wooden towers and walls, which were destroyed by fire; but it still has a rampart of earth, with a deep fosse. It contains 15 churches and a convent, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in grain. Pop. 3500.

BALAKLAVA or BALACLAVA, bä-lä-klä'vä, a town of Russia, on the Black Sea, government of Taurida, 38 miles S.S.W. of Simferopol; lat. 44° 29' N., lon. 33° 34' 40" E. It has a good (but little frequented) port, completely sheltered by lofty hills. The general appearance of the town, perched upon heights, is very picturesque. It has a fortress, placed immediately above the harbor, on an almost inaccessible rock, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks. Balaklava is the port of the *Lystrigonians*, at which Ulysses is said to have touched; and the description of the bay given by Homer is so graphic and correct, that Dubois de Monpereux says, ("*Voyage autour du Caucase*,") did he wish to give a description of it he could not do better than borrow that of the old poet. Under the domination of the Genoese it was called Cembalo, a modification of the ancient appellation (*Symbalon*) given it by Arrian. In the environs is a wooden Greek convent, built, it is believed, on the site of the celebrated ancient temple of Diana Taurica. A number of churches and mosques in ruins attest the ancient magnificence of the town. Pop. about 2000.

BALA (bä'lä) LAKE, or PEM'BLEMERE, the largest lake in N. Wales, co. of Merioneth. Length about 4 miles, breadth 1 mile. It belongs to Sir W. W. Wynn, who has a fishing-seat on its banks. The river Dee issues from this lake; at the head of which are remains of a Roman station.

BALAMBANGAN, bä-läm-bäng-gän', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 19' N., lon. 116° 59' E. A settlement formed here by the East India Company, in 1774, was destroyed by the Sooloos, and another planted in 1803 was afterwards abandoned.

BALAN, bä'lôx', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 1½ miles S.E. of Sedan, with cloth manufactures and extensive iron-works. Pop. of commune, 1068.

BALANGA, bä-läng'gä, a town of Luzon, capital of the province of Bataan, on the W. side of Bay of Manila. It is esteemed healthy, and is the residence of the Alcalde.

BALARUC-LES-BAINS, bä'lä'rük'-lä-bäns', a village of France, department of Hérault, with hot sulphur springs (temperature, 126° Fah.) and baths. Resident pop. of commune, in 1852, 595.

BALASFALVA, bö'läsh'föl'vöh', a town of Transylvania, at the union of the Great and Little Kukel Rivers, 18 miles N.E. of Karlsburg. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, and has one Lutheran and several Wallachian churches.

BALASHEV or BALACHEF, bä-lä-shêf', a town of Russia, government, and 125 miles W. of Saratov, on the Khoper. Pop. 2000.

BALASORE, bäl'y-sōr', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Bengal, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the districts of Midnapoor and Cuttack. Area, 1890 square miles. Estimated pop. 500,000. Rice and salt are the chief articles of produce.

BALASORE, or VALESWARA, vä-lęs-wä'rä, a large town and capital of the above district, on the Boorabullung, 8 miles from its mouth, and 123 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Pop. 11,500. It was formerly of some consequence, and has dry and repairing docks; but is now only frequented by Maldive and coasting vessels.

BALASSA-GYARMATH, böh'lösh'shöh'-dyöre'möt', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Neograd, near the Eipel, a tributary of the Danube, 40 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4560.

BALATONY, bä'löh'toñ', or BALATON LAKE, (Ger. *Platten-See*, plät'ten-sä', anc. *Pelso*,) the largest lake in Hungary, 55 miles S.W. of Pesth. Length from S.W. to N.E., about 48 miles; greatest breadth about 10 miles. Estimated area, 420 square miles. Greatest depth 39 feet, but at its N. and broadest end it is shallow. Its waters are slightly salt. This great lake, or submerged marsh, receives upwards of 30 streams, the largest of which is the Szala; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio and Sarviz. It is rich in fish, and its borders are marshy.

BALAYAN, bä-lä-yän', a bay in the Island of Luzon, opposite the N. end of Mindoro Island, about 9 miles long by 6 broad. A village of same name lies a little N. of the bay.

BALAZÉ, bä'lä'zä', a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Roanne, canton of Vitré. Pop. of commune, 1230.

BALBEC. See BAALBEC.

BALBIRNIE, bäl-bir'nee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7½ miles N. of Kirkaldy, on the Leven.

BALBRIGGAN, a maritime town and chapelry of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, 15½ miles N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 2959. It is a thriving commercial town, and a favorite watering-place, and has a handsome new church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, public baths, a dispensary, saving's bank, coast-guard station, and two cotton-mills. The small harbor is protected by a quay, on which there is a light-house with a fixed light. Lat. 53° 36' 45" N., lon. 6° 11' W.

BALBY, bäl'bee, a township of England, co. of York, W. Riding, 1½ miles S.W. of Doncaster. Here the first meetings of the Society of Friends took place.

BALCARRY, a small seaport of Scotland, on the W. side of the entrance to Auchincairn Bay and Solway Frith, 10 miles E.S.E. of Kirkcudbright.

BALÇAS or BALSAS, bäl'säs, (from *balsa*, a "float,") a river of Brazil, rising in the Serra Corvados, which separates Maranhão from Goyaz, and falls into the Parnaiba or Paranahiba, in lat. 7° 15' S., lon. 45° 10' W., after a course of upwards of 200 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable for canoes, or floats, (balsas,) whence the river is named.

BALCOMBE, bäl'kům, a parish of England, co. of Sussex. The London and Brighton Railway here passes through a tunnel of 1139½ yards in length.

BALCONY FALLS, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia, on James River, 153 miles W. from Richmond.

BALD CREEK, a post-office in Yancey co., North Carolina.

BALD EAGLE, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, a few miles W. from Lock Haven, borders on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, and is drained by Bald Eagle Creek. Pop. 683.

BALD EAGLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

BALD EAGLE CREEK rises near the centre of Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, at Lock Haven.

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated S.E. from Bald Eagle Creek, extends from Huntingdon northeastward, through the middle of Centre county, and through Clinton into Lycoming county.

BALDEGG, bäl'dĕg, a village of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, 9 miles N. of Lucerne. The lake is 2½ miles long, 1 mile broad, and 1529 feet in elevation.

BALDENBURG, bäl'den-böörg', a small town of W. Prussia, 33 miles N.W. of Konitz. Pop. 1200.

BALDERAS, bäl-dä'räs, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 4320. It has manufactures of leather and hats.

BALDERN, bäl'dern, a small town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.E. of Elwangen. Pop. 594.

BALDERNOCK, bäl'der-nock, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling.

BAL'DERTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BALD HEAD, several promontories, capes, or headlands in various parts of the world.

BALD HEAD, a cape of Australia, on the S.W. coast, forming the S.W. entrance into King George's Sound; lat. (of S. point) 35° 7′ S., lon. 118° 1′ E.

BALD HEAD, a headland of the United States, in Maine; lat. 43° 13′ N., lon. 70° 34′ 30″ W.

BALD HEAD, a headland at the S.W. extremity of Smith's Island, off the coast of North Carolina; lat. 33° 51′ N., lon. 78° W.

BALD HILL, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

BALD HILL, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

BALDISSERO, bâl-dis-sâ'ro, a village of Piedmont, province of Ivrea, with an ancient castle on a hill. Pop. 600.

BALDISSERO, a village of Piedmont, province of Turin. Pop. 1720.

BALDISSERO, a village of Piedmont, province of Alba. Pop. 2000.

BALDISSERO DI ROLETTO, bâl-dis-sâ'ro dee-ro-lêt'to, an ancient borough of Italy, in Piedmont, on a hill near Pinerolo. Pop. 1720.

BALDJIK. See BALTSHIK.

BALD MOUNT, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

BALD MOUNTAIN, an isolated peak of Somerset co., Maine.

BALD MOUNTAIN RIDGE, in the N.W. part of Somerset co., Maine.

BALDOCK, bâl'dock, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the Great Northern Road, 34 miles W. N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 1920.

BALDO, MONTE, mon'tê bâl'do, a mountain of Lombardy, on the E. of Lake of Garda. It is composed chiefly of horizontal strata of marble and calcareous tufa, and contains the green sand called the sand of Verona, and also beautiful petrifactions. Elevation, 7103 feet.

BALDONE, bâl'dô-neh, a town of Russia, government of Courland, 25 miles E. of Mitau, celebrated and frequented for its hot baths.

BALDON MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BALDON TOOT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BALDOYLE, bal-doy', a village and parish of Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Dublin, is resorted to in the summer months as a watering place.

BALDRASHANE, bâl-drâ-shâne', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Antrim and Londonderry.

BALD SPRING, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

BALDWIN, bâld'win, a county near the centre of Georgia; has an area of 257 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee, bounded on the N. by Little River, and also drained by Black Camp and Fishing creeks. The surface is generally hilly, excepting the southern part: the dividing line between the primary and tertiary formations passes through the county in a N.E. and S.W. direction. The soil in the vicinity of the river is fertile, and in some other parts much worn. A branch of the Central Railroad passes through the county. Milledgeville is the county seat, and capital of the state. Named in honor of Abraham Baldwin, United States senator from Georgia. Pop. 8143, of 3566 were free, and 4602 slaves.

BALDWIN, a county of Alabama, situated in the S. part of the state, at the mouth of Mobile River, bordering on Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1900 square miles. The Mobile River forms its boundary on the W., the Alabama on the N.W., and the Perdido on the E. The surface is level and undulating; the soil sandy, and unproductive. Pine timber is abundant. A railroad is projected through this county from Mobile Bay to Girard. Capital, Blakely. Pop. 4414, of whom 2196 were free, and 2218, slaves.

BALDWIN, a township of Cumberland co., Maine, about 25 miles W.N.W. from Portland. The Saco River, which flows through the township, has a fall of 80 feet in about 60 rods, affording water-power probably equal to the best in the state. Baldwin has a bank, a newspaper office, several mills for the production of lumber, and two rake manufactories. A railroad was chartered in the autumn of 1853, to follow the course of the Saco River. Pop. 1100.

BALDWIN, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

BALDWIN, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1610.

BALDWIN, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

BALDWIN, a village of Hinds co., Mississippi, on the Big Black River, about 35 miles from Jackson.

BALDWIN, a village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 20 miles W. from St. Louis.

BALDWINSVILLE, bâld'winz-vil, a post-village of Templeton township, Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 55 miles W.N.W. from Boston.

BALDWINSVILLE, a post-village of Lysander township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Seneca River, where it is crossed by the Oswego and Syracuse railroad, 12 miles N. by W. from Syracuse, and 21 miles S. by E. from Oswego. The Seneca River affords good water-power, which is improved for manufacturing purposes. It contains 10 or 12 stores, several mills, and factories, and a flourishing academy. Canal-boats are conducted to the village through the Seneca River, from the Oswego Canal. Pop. about 1200.

BALDWINSVILLE, a post-office of Edgar co., Illinois.

BALDWINSVILLE, a village of Mississippi co., Missouri, on the bank of the Mississippi River, 3 or 4 miles above Wolf Island.

BALE, a town of Switzerland. See BASEL.

BALE or BATHLEY, bath'lee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BALEARIC ISLES, (anc. *Baleares,*) a group of 5 islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N., and lon. 1° and 5° E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, and Cabrera, and forming an administrative province of Spain. Capital, Palma. United area, 2,200 square miles. Pop. 232,753. Climate temperate, and healthy; soil fertile. In 1840, the total imports into these islands, principally from France, Algeria, and the Spanish West Indies, amounted to 91,440*l.*; the total exports, mostly to the same countries, are stated to have amounted to 105,840*l.*

BALERNA, bâ-lêr'nâ, a village of Switzerland, Ticino, 5 miles N.W. of Como. Pop. 762. It has a palace of the bishops of Como, and celebrated tile-works.

BAL'FRON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 16 miles W.S.W. of Stirling.

BALFUROSH, bâl'fûr-osh', BALFROOSH, BALFROUCH or BALFRUSCH, bâl-froosh', written also BALFRUSH or BALFURUSH (originally *Barfurush*, the "mart of burdens,") a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the Babbul, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 12 miles from its mouth in the Caspian, and 20 miles W. of Sari. Pop. estimated by Frazer in 1822, at 200,000 (?); but it has since been devastated by the plague and cholera. It is built in the midst of a forest, is large, straggling, and interspersed with gardens. Streets broad and straight, but unpaved; houses mostly of brick; bazaars and caravanserais numerous, and from 20 to 30 Mohammedan colleges. South of the town are the remains of a palace on an artificial island, formed by Shah Abbas. Balfurosh has a large general trade, and communicates with its port on the Caspian by a good road for wheeled vehicles.

BALGA, bâl'gâ, a village of East Prussia, 24 miles S. W. of Königsberg, on the Frische-haff.

BALGACH, bâl'gâk, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles E. of St. Gall, with sulphur springs and baths.

BALGONIE, bâl-go'nee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife. Here is an old castle of the Leslies.

BALGOUNIE, bâl-goo'nee, BRIG OF, in Scotland, on Don River.

BALI, bâ'lee, BALLY, bal'lee, or LITTLE JAVA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately E. of Java. Lat. of the town, 8° 42′ 5″ N.; lon. 116° 33′ E. This island is 70 miles in length, by 35 miles in breadth. Pop. in 1846, 700,000. Two mountain chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of Agoeng, which was in a state of activity in 1843. Estimated height, 11,326 feet. The island is abundantly supplied with water from numerous large rivers and lakes. Principal exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible bird's-nests, catechu, with cotton cloths and yarn; imports, opium, betel, gold, silver, and ivory. A good deal of coffee is carried to Singapore from the N. coast, most of which, however, is smuggled from the E. of Java. The revenues of the ports are commonly farmed by Chinese settlers. Bali is subdivided among eight petty states; of these, Badong in the S. is the chief. The village system prevails here as in Java and India, and Bali is the only island of the Archipelago where the Hindoo is the predominant religion. Principal towns, Badong in the S., Biling in the N., and Karang-Assam on the E. coast. The Strait of Bali, between this island and Java, is, where narrowest, only 2 miles across. A Dutch settlement was founded at Port Badong in 1846.

BALIABARDA. See PATRAS.

BALIGROD, bâ'le-grod', a town of Austrian Gallicia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Sanok, in the Carpathians. In its vicinity are numerous salt lakes and iron-mines.

BALIKESR, bâ-lee-kes's'r, BALU-KISSAR, bâ-loo-kis'sar, or BALIK-SHEHR, bâ'lik'shêh'her, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in a fertile plain, 75 miles S.W. of Brusa. It is meanly built of unburned bricks, and is said to be peopled by 2000 Turks, and 200 Armenian families. It is governed by an aga, with authority over 40 Turkish villages: has trade in silk at a large annual fair, a recently established manufactory of felt for military clothing, and the tomb of a celebrated Mohammedan saint.

BALIQUATRO, bâ-le-kwâ'tro, the N.W. point of the island of Samar, one of the Philippines; also, a small island in St. Bernardino Passage, between that point and the island of Luzon. Lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 124° 10′ E.

BALIZAC, bâ'lee'zâk', a village of France, department of Gironde. Pop. 1035.

BALIZE, BELIZE, ba-leez', or BRITISH HONDURAS, (Mexican-Spanish, *Balizu*, bâ-lee'sâ,) a British colony E. of Yucatan, in Central America, between lat. 15° 54′ and 18° 30′ N., and lon. 88° and 90′ W.; bounded E. by the Gulf of Honduras, N.E. by the state of Yucatan, and W. and S. by

Guatemala. Length about 170 miles, breadth 100 miles. The shores are studded with numerous small islands; along the coast the land is swampy, interior wooded, and the soil of the valleys fertile. Climate moist, but favorable to vegetation, and not unhealthy; watered by the Balize River, Rio Hondo, and Siboon. Country adapted for raising sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. Mahogany, cedar, sarsaparilla, logwood, fustic, brasiletto, and other dyewoods are articles of export; wild animals, birds, fish, and turtle abundant. The possession of the colony was long disputed by the Spaniards, but finally yielded up to Britain in 1783. The river Balize, which has generally a N.E. coarse, is said to be navigable for 200 miles inland. Balize is a corruption of Waliz, a name given by the Spaniards to the place from its having been discovered, and resorted to by an English pirate named Wallace.

BALIZE or BELIZE, bą-leez', a town of Central America, capital of the colony of British Honduras, situated at the mouth of a river of its own name, which is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge. Lat. 17° 29′ 18″ N., lon. 88° 12′ W. It consists of a long street, running parallel to the sea-shore, from which three or four smaller streets diverge. The houses are constructed entirely of wood, and are raised 8 or 10 feet from the ground on pillars of mahogany; they are well built, spacious, and convenient. The town seems almost entirely inhabited by blacks—the streets, stores, and market-places being thronged with them. They are described by Mr. Stephens as a fine-looking race, tall, straight, and athletic, and well dressed—the men in white cotton shirts and trousers, with straw hats; the women in white frocks and short sleeves, and broad red borders, and adorned with large ear-rings and necklaces. During the three dry months of the year, April, May, and June, fresh water is extremely scarce here, and, indeed, throughout the whole settlement, there being no rivulets, and the waters of the rivers being brackish for several miles upward.

An iron market-house has recently been erected in the town, for which 4000*l.* was voted. A savings bank has been established under the guarantee of the local legislature. There are, also, a public hospital, a dispensary for the relief of the poor, an asylum for the reception of lunatics, and a grammar school. This school, which is entirely supported by the local government, has a department of girls annexed; the Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels here, with schools connected. There are five judicial courts in Balize—the court of ordinary, and the supreme, grand, summary, and police courts. The anchorage in front of the town is excellent, being protected from the heavy swells of the open sea by the numerous quays. Value of cochineal exported in 1851, 189,140*l.*; indigo, 60,550*l.*; specie, 27,976*l.*; other exports, 153,777*l.*: total, 411,443*l.*

BALIZE, Louisiana. See NORTH-EAST PASS.

BALK, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Hindeloopen. Pop. 1227.

BALKAN, bąl-kąn', (anc. *Hæmus*,) an important mountain chain of European Turkey, extending from the plain of Sophia, lon. 23° E., to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea, and forming a series of peaks of little elevation, the highest of which are covered with grass and fruit-trees. Few of the peaks are distinguished by local names, and these are generally derived from the nearest towns. The name Kodja Balkan is limited to the portion of the ancient *Hæmus*, west of the Balkan of Shipka. The western part of the Great Balkan runs S.S.E. and N.N.W., and separates Bulgaria from Upper Mœsia on the N., while on the S. it serves to connect the Hæmus with Mt. Rhodope. The chain in general is 4900 feet in elevation, N.W. of Kalofer it rises to 6325 feet. It slopes abruptly S. to the alluvial plain of Tatar-Bazardjik and Philippopolis, but terminates more gently on the N. by means of the crests of the Balkan of Etropol. Its waters flow chiefly in transverse valleys. Snow lies on the higher summits till the month of June, but entirely disappears in July. The eastern part of the Balkan consists of a series of minor chains decreasing in elevation as they approach the plain of the Danube on the N. and the Black Sea on the E. The Emineh Dagh is 2660 feet in elevation. The Balkan is connected with the mountains of Middle Europe by the ranges of Montenegro, Herzegovina, and the Dinaric Alps on the W., and the mountains of Greece on the S. The deep and narrow gorges afford paths difficult for beasts of burden; and the range is traversed by only one great route, that of the gate of Trajan, by which the communication is kept up between Vienna and Constantinople.

BALKASH, bąl'kąsh', or TENGHEEZ, (TENGHIZ,) ten'-geez', an extensive lake of Central Asia, on the borders of Chinese Toorkistan and the Russian government of Tomsk, between lat. 44° and 47° N., and lon. 77° and 81° E. It is situated near the north edge of the great central basin of the continental streams, and receives the waters of the Eelee, (Ili,) and several smaller streams, but has no outlet. Length from N.E. to S.W. 260 miles; greatest breadth 75 miles. At its northern extremity is a wide reedy marsh.

BALKEE, bąl'kee', a village, (once a town of importance,) in India, Deccan, Nizam's dominion, 22 miles N.W. of Beeder.

BALKH, bąlk, a province of Central Asia, the ancient kingdom of *Bactria*, now subordinate to the khanat of Bokhara, extending between lat. 35° and 37° N., and lon. 64° and 69° E., having on the N. the Oxus, on the E. Budukhshan, and on the S. the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, and W. the desert. Length about 250 miles; breadth 120 miles.

BALKH, (anc. *Zariaspa* and *Bactra*,) the capital city of the above, is situated on the right bank of the Adirsiah or Balkh River, 105 miles W. of Khoondooz. Pop. 2000. (?) The modern town, enclosed by a mud wall, and having a citadel, occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city; the remains of which cover a space 20 miles in circumference, and comprise 18 aqueducts, besides buildings of various ages, all in utter ruin. Numerous canals irrigate the vicinity, which is famous for its fruit and corn.

BALKHAN (bąl'kąn',) BAY, an inlet of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 39° and 40° N., and lon. 53° and 54° E.

BALLA, bąl'lą, a village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 8 miles S.E. of Castlebar, frequently alluded to by ancient chroniclers, but now having only 600 inhabitants, with a round tower, and ruins of a church.

BALLAGHADERIN, bąl'ią-ną-dą'rin, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, near the Lung, a tributary of the Shannon, 30 miles E.N.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 1342. It has a small infantry barrack.

BALLAGHMORE, bąl'łąh-more', a village of Ireland, Queens co., near Roscrea, with the ruined abbey of Mounincha.

BALLAHULISH, bą-lą-hoo'lish, or BALLACHULISH, bą-lą-koo'lish, a *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, counties of Inverness and Argyle, in each of which it has a church, on Lochs Leven and Linnhe, 11½ miles S.S.W. of Fort William. Pop. 1255. A large slate quarry has been wrought here since 1760. The annual produce, some years since, was from five to seven millions of roofing slates, weighing about 10,000 tons.

BALLAN, bąl'łôsw', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles S.W. of Tours. Pop. of commune, 1192.

BALLANTRAE, bąl'łąn-trą', a maritime parish and village of Scotland, 28 miles S.S.W. of Ayr. It communicates with Glasgow by steam, thrice a week.

BAL'LARD, a county in the western part of Kentucky, bordering on Missouri and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Ohio River. It is traversed by Mayfield's Creek. The surface is undulating, and well timbered; the soil of the S. part is fertile, and of the N. part poor. The county was formed out of parts of McCracken and Hickman counties in 1842, and was named in honor of Capt. Bland Ballard, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Blandville. Pop. 5496, of whom 4654 were free, and 842 slaves.

BALLARD'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Chowan co., North Carolina.

BAL'LARDSVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Boone co., Virginia, about 260 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

BAL'LARDSVILLE, a post-village of Oldham co., Kentucky, about 30 miles E. by N. from Louisville, has one church and two stores.

BAL'LARD VALE, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

BALLAS, bąl'łąs', a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about lat. 26° N.; lon. 32° 42′ E.; celebrated for its earthern jars, called from the name of the town, Ballasee, which are used all over Egypt for carrying water. Large rafts, made of Ballasee jars, are frequently floated down the Nile, to be disposed of in the markets of the metropolis.

BALLATER, bąl'łąt-er, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Dee, 37 miles S.S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 350. Its chalybeate springs are resorted to by numerous visitors.

BALLAUGH, bąl'łą, a parish of England in the Isle of Man.

BALL CAMP, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

BALLENSTEDT, bąl'łen-stędt', a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 15 miles S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 3800. It is the residence of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg, and the original seat of the house of Prussia.

BALLENY, (bąl'łe-ne,) ISLANDS, a group of five small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 44′ S.; lon. 163° 11′ E. Discovered in 1839.

BALLEROY, bąl'łęh-rwą', a town of France, department of Calvados, 9 miles S.W. of Bayeux.

BAL'LEW'S FERRY, a post-office of Landry parish, Louisiana.

BALL GROUND, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

BALLIBAY. See BALLYBAY.

BALLINA, bąl'e-ną', (formerly *Balleek*, "the ford of flags,") a market-town of Ireland, province of Connaught, co. of Mayo, in which it ranks third for extent, population, and trade, on the left bank of the Moy, 18 miles N.N.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 5313, exclusive of Ardnarsee, which has a population of 1206. It has several good streets, a parish church, a Roman Catholic church, Baptist and Methodist chapels, a large union work-house, sessions-house, fever hos

pital, dispensary, many public schools, barracks, and two bridges across the Moy; with breweries, flour mills, manufactories of snuff and coarse linen, a trade in cured provisions, fish, &c., and several branch banks. Its salmon fishery ranks next in importance to that of the Bann. General sessions in July.

BAL'LINAHOY', a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

BAL'LINACARRIG, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow.

BALLINACARRIG, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Cork, 8 miles W. of Bandon, with ruins of a castle of the sixteenth century.

BALLINACOURTY, băl-lin-ă-kōr'tee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, at the head of Galway Bay, several islands in which it comprises, with a village 3½ miles S. of Oranmore.

BALLINACOURTY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

BAL'LINAHAG'LISH, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo.

BALLINAHAGLISH, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

BAL'LINAHINCH', a barony, parish, demesne, lake, river, seat, and ruined castle of Ireland, province of Connaught, district of Connemara. The seat of the proprietor of the district (Martin) is 37 miles W.N.W. of Galway. The barony comprises the mountain group of Binabola or the "Twelve Pins," and the seaport of Clifden. Pop. 32,465.

BALLINAHINCH, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 10 miles E. of Dromore. Pop. 911. In June, 1698, a battle was fought here between the Irish insurgents and the royal troops.

BAL'LINAKILL', a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 11 miles S. of Maryboro'. Pop. 1540, partly employed in woollen weaving. It has the remains of an old castle.

BALLINAKILL is also the name of several other parishes of Ireland.

BAL'LINAMORE', a village of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Leitrim, 13 miles N.E. of Carrick. Pop. 246.

BAL'LINAMUCK', a village of Ireland, Leinster, 11 miles N.N.E. of Longford. Here the French troops under General Humbert surrendered to the English forces, September 8, 1798.

BAL'LINASCREEN', a parish of Ireland., co. of Londonderry.

BAL'LINASKEL'LIGS (or BAL'LINSKEL'LIGS) BAY, Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry; entrance between Hog Head on the E., and Bolus Head on the W. Breadth, 5 miles.

BALLINASLOE, bal'lin-ă-slō', a town of Ireland, Connaught, counties of Galway and Roscommon, on the Suck, an affluent of the Shannon, 22 miles S. of Roscommon. Pop. 6,240. The Suck divides it into two portions, connected, across an island, by a causeway and two bridges. The town is neatly built, and has a curious church, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels, several public schools, the district lunatic asylum for the province, a court-house and bridewell, market-house, union work-house, and savings bank; with flour-mills, tan-yards, breweries, coach-building and hat manufactories. Here the largest fair in Ireland for the sale of cattle and sheep is held, from the 5th to the 9th of October annually. About 12,000 head of black cattle, and 90,000 sheep, are annually brought to this fair. Ballinasloe is the station for the Galway militia staff.

BAL'LINCAL'LA or BAL'LINCHO'LA, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, cos. of Galway and Mayo.

BAL'LINCOL'LIG, a town of Ireland, province of Munster, co. of Cork, on the Lee, 5 miles W. of Cork. Pop. 1246. It has a large artillery barrack, and extensive gunpowder mills, and near it is a dismantled castle built in the reign of Henry III.

BAL'LINCUSLANE' or BALLYCUSLANE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

BAL'LINDER'RY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

BALLINDERRY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

BALLINDERRY, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 2 miles N.W. of Rathdrum.

BAL'LINDOON', a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

BAL'LINGAD'DY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

BAL'LINGAR'RY, a parish of Ireland, co. and 17 miles S.W. of Limerick. Here are ruins of ancient religious houses.

BAL'LINGAR'RY, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 20 miles N.E. of Clonmel. Pop. of town, 543, employed in the Slievedargy coal-mines. Two other parishes of this name are in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

BAL'LINGDON or BRUN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BAL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BAL'LINGRAY', a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

BAL'LINLAND'ERS, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

BAL'LINOE', a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

BAL'LINROBE', a town and parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the Robe, 3 miles from its entrance into Lake Mask, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Castlebar. Pop. of town, 2678. It is well built, has a small parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a Baptist meeting-house, several schools, a union work-house, and bridewell, formerly a military station. General sessions in June and December.

BAL'LINTEM'PLE, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan. Also the name of 5 other parishes.

BAL'LINTOB'BER, a parish of Ireland, 12 miles N.W. of Roscommon, with the ruins of a fine castle. This is also the name of 2 baronies in the same county, and of a parish in the county of Mayo.

BAL'LINTO'GHER, a township of Ireland, province of Connaught, 7 miles S.E. of Sligo. Pop. 234.

BAL'LINTOY', a maritime village and parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 4 miles N. of Ballycastle. Pop. 4816.

BALL MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

BALLON, băl'lōn', a town of France, department of Sarthe, near the left bank of the Orne, 12 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2129. It has manufactures of linens. In ancient times, Ballon was one of the chief fortresses of the province of Maine. It was taken by the English in 1417.

BALLON D'ALSACE, băl'lōn' dăl'ăss', one of the loftiest mountains of the Vosges chain in France, at the junction of the departments of Haute-Saône, Vosges, and Haut-Rhin, 4688 feet in elevation.

BALLON DE GUEBWILLER, băl'lōn' deh gheb'veel'lair', a mountain of the Vosges chain, department of Haut-Rhin, canton of Guebwiller, is 4300 feet in height.

BALLOTS, băl'lō', a village of France, department of Mayenne, arrondissement of Château-Gontier. Pop. 1395.

BALL PLAY, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

BALL'S POND, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

BALLSTON, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, 25 miles N. from Albany, is intersected by the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad. Pop. 2269.

BALLSTON CENTRE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 25 miles N. of Albany.

BALLSTON SPA, a post-village, capital of Saratoga co., New York, on the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad, 30 miles N. of Albany, and 7 miles S.W. of Saratoga Springs. The mineral springs at this place have considerable celebrity. The village contains a court-house, several churches, a bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and the Sans Souci Hotel, which is 160 feet long, with wings extending back 153 feet. Pop. in 1852, about 2000.

BALLS'TOWN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

BALLS'VILLE, a post-office of Powhattan co., Virginia.

BALLS'VILLE, a village and township of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 1½ miles above Fremont. The falls of the river afford valuable water-power, which is employed in 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and several mills. Pop. 1556.

BALL'VILLE, a village of Orange co., New York, 23 miles W. by N. of Newburg.

BALLY, bal'lee, (*i.e.* a "town,") a prefix to about 120 parishes in Ireland.

BAL'LY, a town in the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok, in lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 116° 30' E.

BALLY. See BALL.

BAL'LYBAY', a town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, 8 miles S.S.E. of Monaghan, on the road from Dublin. It is thriving, and has a public library of about 1000 volumes, and an active linen trade. Pop. of the town, 1768.

BAL'LYBO'FEY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the Finn, 14 miles W.S.W. of Lifford. Pop. 782. It has a union work-house, and is the principal depôt for the retail supply of the neighboring mountain district.

BAL'LYBOY', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, King's co.

BAL'LYBUN'NION, a township of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, on the estuary of the Shannon, 17 miles N. of Tralee. Pop. 274. It is resorted to for sea-bathing; and near it are some maritime caves, one with a vault from 70 to 80 feet in height.

BAL'LYBUR'LEY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Grand Canal.

BAL'LYCAL'LEN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

BAL'LYCAS'TLE, a seaport town of Ireland, province of Ulster, co. of Antrim, at its N. extremity, in a bay opposite Rathlin Island, and 5 miles S.W. of Fairhead. Pop. 1397. It is picturesque and well-built; but its harbor, after 150,000*l.* have been expended in the erection of a pier, is filled with sand.

BALLYCASTLE, a maritime village of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo. Pop. 798. It is a coast-guard station, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

BAL'LYCLARE', a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, 11 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 847.

BAL'LYCON'NELL, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 9 miles N.W. of Sligo. Pop. 553.

BALLYCONNELL, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 13 miles N.W. of Cavan. Pop. 387.

BAL'LYCOTTON, a bay and village of Ireland, Munster, co. and 20 miles S.E. of Cork. Pop. of village, 449.

BAL'LYDUFF', a post-village in Manvers township, co. of Durham, Canada West, 55 miles N.E. of Toronto. Pop. about 100.

BAL'LYEAS'TON, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, with a village 1½ miles N. of Ballyclare. Pop. 265.

BAL'LYFER'RIS POINT, a headland in Ireland, on the E. coast of co. Down. Lat. 54° 39' N.; lon. 5° 34' W.

BAL'LYFIN', a chapelry of Ireland, and a seat of the Pole family, 4 miles N. of Maryborough.

BAL'LYGAW'LEY, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Aughnacloy. It manufactures linen and gloves to a considerable extent. Pop. 881.

BAL'LYHAISE', a market-town of Ireland, province of Ulster co., and 4 miles N.N.E. of Cavan. Pop. 704.

BAL'LYHEIGH, bal'le-hā', or BALLYHEIGUE, a parish and township of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, on Ballyheigh Bay, an inlet of Tralee Bay, 9 miles N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 4795.

BAL'LYJAMESDUFF', a market-town of Ireland, province of Ulster co., and 11 miles S.E. of Cavan. Pop. 1871.

BAL'LYKEAN', a parish of Ireland, King's co.

BAL'LYLONG'FORD, a town and harbor of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 5 miles W.S.W. of Tarbert, on the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. 1143. The harbor has 16 feet of water at high tide. In the vicinity are the ruins of Lisleghtin Abbey.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, bal'le-lok-lo', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

BAL'LYMACEL'LIGOTT, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

BAL'LYMA'HON, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Longford, on the Inny, 11 miles S. by E. of Longford. Pop. 1229. It consists mostly of a single street, with a church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, sessions and market houses, and a handsome bridge of 5 arches.

BAL'LYMASCAN'LON, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Louth.

BAL'LYME'NA, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, on the Braid, here crossed by a stone bridge, 21 miles N.W. of Carrickfergus. Pop. with Harryville, 5649. It is well built and thriving, and has a good market-house, a parish church, various chapels, the diocesan school of Connor, other large public schools, a bridewell, and a union work-house. It exports linens and potatoes, and has numerous bleaching-grounds, a cotton spinning mill, a distillery, and several branch banks. General sessions in January and June, alternately with Ballymoney.

BAL'LYMONEY, a town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, 17 miles N.W. of Ballymena. Pop. of town, 2490. It is irregularly built on an eminence, and has a town-hall, various places of worship, and schools, a bridewell, union work-house, dispensary, and mendicity society. It has an extensive malting trade, and tallow and other factories.

BALLYMONEY, a parish and township of Ireland, county of Cork.

BAL'LYMORE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Westmeath. Pop. 3487.

BALLYMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford. Pop. 568.

BALLYMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Armagh, with market-town. Pop. 11,520.

BALLYMORE EUSTACE, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 miles S.W. of Sligo. Pop. 2129; of the village, 938.

BAL'LYMOTE', a village of Ireland, Ulster co., and 13 miles S.W. of Sligo. Pop. 839. It has the ruins of a large castle built in 1300, and of a Franciscan monastery.

BALLYMYAECK, bal'e-me-ak', a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

BAL'LYO'VEY, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo.

BAL'LYRAG'GET, a town of Ireland, province of Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, 10 miles N.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 1577.

BAL'LYSADARE', a thriving town and parish of Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sligo, finely situated on the Owenbeg, at its mouth in Ballysadare Bay, a branch of Sligo Bay. Pop. of town, 860. The river here rolls over shelving rocks, turning several corn mills, and at the foot of its lowest fall is a harbor with safe anchorage. Near the town are the remains of an abbey of the seventh century.

BAL'LYSAX', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

BAL'LYSOUL'LION, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

BAL'LYSHAN'NON, a seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, in which it is the principal town, though not the capital, on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon Bay, 25 miles N.W. of Enniskillen. Pop. in 1841, 3513. It consists of 3 steep and irregular streets on one side of the river, across which it communicates by a bridge of 14 arches, with the wretched suburb of Furt. It has a church, 2 Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist chapels, a market-house, with an assembly room, an artillery barrack, and union work-house, and ruins of the ancient castle of the Earls of Tyrconnell. Ballyshannon is the head-quarters of the county militia, and the place where the only newspaper of the county is published.

BALLYSHANNON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

BAL'LYTORE', a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 11 miles S.S.E. of Kildare. Pop. 441. Here Edmund Burke received the rudiments of his education.

BAL'LYVOUR'NEY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork, with a village 7½ miles W. of Macroom.

BAL'LYWAL'TER, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down.

BAL'LYWIL'LIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

BALMACLELLAN, bal'mā-klel'lan, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

BALMAGHIE, bal-ma-ghee', a parish of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright.

BALME, bālm, a village in Piedmont, division of Turin, on the Stura, at an elevation of 1620 feet. Pop. 400.

BALME, COL DE, kol deh bālm, a pass of the Alps, which forms the limit between Savoy and the Valais, 7218 feet above the level of the sea. The pass is much frequented, and has a refuge for travellers.

BALMERINO, bal-me-ree'no, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Tay, 6 miles N. of Cupar. Pop. 993.

BALMORAL, bal-mo'ral, a castle of Scotland, on the river Dee, 44 miles W.S.W. of Aberdeen. It is now a royal residence. See CRATHY.

BALQUHIDDER, bal-kwid'der, a parish and village of Scotland co., and 34 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 871. The parish is about 20 miles in length by 10 in breadth; and the famous Rob Roy, who performed many of his exploits within its limits, lies buried in its church-yard.

BAL'SALL, or TEM'PLE-BAL'SALL, a chapelry of England, co. of Warwick, in Hampton-in-Arden. Pop. 1160. Here are the remains of the chapel of Balsall, built in the twelfth century.

BAL'SHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BALSORA. See BASSORAH.

BALSTHAL, bāls'tāl, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N.E. of Soleure, in a valley of the same name, on the Dünnern. Pop. 1000 (Catholic.) Near it is the celebrated defile of Klus, with a village of the same name, and extensive iron foundries and forges.

BAL'TA, one of the Shetland Islands, in lat. 60° 45' N., lon. 0° 45' W., immediately E. of Unst, between which island and Balta is a harbor termed Balta Sound.

BALTA, bāl'tā, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Kodema, an affluent of the Bug, 132 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 7500. It is well built and thriving; contrasted with it is a miserable suburb beyond the river, in the government of Kherson.

BALTAR, bāl-tar', a large village of Portugal, province of Minho, 14 miles E.N.E. of Oporto.

BALTIC, bawl'tik, (Ger. *Ostsee*, öst'sā, "East Sea;" Fr. *Baltique*, bāl'teek'; Sp. and It. *Baltico*, bāl'te-ko; L. *Mare Balticum*; anc. *Sinus Codanus*,) an inland sea of N. Europe, enclosed on nearly all sides by Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, and communicating with the Cattegat and the North Sea by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Swinemünde in the S. to Torneå in the N., about 900 miles, and from Carlscrona in the W. to Memel in the E., about 180 miles. Its area, including the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, occupies a space of about 160,000 square miles; and its basin, which receives the drainage of more than a fifth of the surface of Europe, is at least 900,000 square miles. Notwithstanding its great extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of an inland sea or great lake. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea, this is found to be as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is generally called the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the S.E. the Gulf of Dantzic, and on the S.W. the Gulf of Lubeck. The depth of the Baltic on the W. is not more than 15 fathoms, and in general it is only from 8 to 10 fathoms deep; on the S. it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the N. it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motala-Elv, the lakes of Mælar, Onega, and Ladoga, the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers, must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands and sand-banks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea, (at the rate of several feet in a century,) renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. The chief islands of this sea are those of the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jutland and Sweden; the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Æland, Gottland, Dagöe, and Oesel, the group of Oland, and that of Holmön. The Baltic has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to

be observable; but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. Thus, during a N.E. wind, the S.W. portion of the sea is often raised as much as 4 feet above the usual level of the North Sea. This has led to the erroneous opinion that the Baltic is always higher than the German Ocean; on the contrary, after N.W. gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits great havoc among the islands of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean; and it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows into the Cattegat, is in proportion to those in which it follows in an opposite direction, as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe winters, not only the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. In the reign of King Christopher, (1324,) the Baltic was frozen so hard, that, for six weeks, the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. The Baltic contains abundance of fish, and a great quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. The most important ports are St. Petersburg, Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, Stralsund, Lubeck, Copenhagen, Carlscrona, Stockholm, and Christiania.

BALTIC PORT, or BALTIISKOI, bâl-te-is-koy', a small seaport of Russia, in Esthonia, on the island of Roag, at the influx of the rivulet Padis, into the Baltic, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 38 miles W. of Revel.

BALTANAS, bâl-tâ'nâs, or VALTANAS, vâl-tâ'nâs, a town of Spain, 14 miles E.S.E. of Palencia. Pop. 2350.

BALTEE or BALTI, bâl'tee, Asia. See BULTI.

BALTIC PROVINCES is the name applied to the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with the principality of Finland, situated on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIMORE, bawl'te-more or bawl'tg-mor, a seaport town of Ireland, at its S. extremity, province of Munster, county of Cork, on a small arm of the Atlantic, 47 miles S.W. of Cork. Lat. 51° 29′ N., lon. 9° 29′ W. Pop. 168. It has a considerable coast trade. Registered shipping belonging to the port in 1847, 120 vessels, 3926 tons.

BALTIMORE, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Chesapeake Bay, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Patapsco river forms its boundary on the S. and W., and it is intersected by Gunpowder River. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills, some of which rise about 800 feet above the tide-water. The ledge of primitive rock which limits the ascent of the tide, traverses the south-eastern part of the county. The land in many parts is rocky, but in general productive. Granite, gneiss, hornblende, limestone, and soapstone are the principal rocks of the county, which also contains mines of copper, iron, and chrome, and beds of red and yellow ochre and magnesia. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroads all terminate in this county, which is by far the most populous and important in the state. Capital, Towsontown. Pop. 310,646.

BALTIMORE, a township of Windsor co., Vermont. P. 124.

BALTIMORE, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Baltimore co., Maryland, is situated on a small bay or estuary, which extends about two miles and a half inland from the N. side of Patapsco River, about 12 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. The city, by ship channel, is about 200 miles from the ocean. It is 38 miles by railroad N.E. from Washington, and 98 miles S.W. from Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 17′ N., lon. 75° 37′ W. Baltimore is admirably situated both for foreign and internal trade, having a spacious and secure harbor, being in a central position as regards the Atlantic portions of the Union, and having direct communication with the Great West by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling; besides being connected by railway with the N.E. and S.W., it is united to various minor places, viz. to Harrisburg, York, and Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania; to Annapolis, Frederick City, and Cumberland, in Maryland, and to Winchester, in Virginia, while the extension of new railroads in every direction is increasing her facilities for trade almost daily.

General Aspect.—Perhaps no city in the United States has such a picturesque site as Baltimore, covering as it does a number of eminences, which, however inconvenient they may be for the residents, furnish a pleasant variety for the stranger. If the visitor ascends the Washington Monument, in the N. part of the city, on a hill, itself 100 feet above tide, he has one of the finest panoramas furnished by any city in the Union. Immediately beneath and around him are some of the most capacious streets, lined with residences rarely equalled in elegance, size, and position. To the N. and N.W. are the newer and finer buildings, constituting the *ton* quarter of the city, while to the S. lies the great centre of trade; a little to the S.E. is the harbor, and beyond it Federal Hill; while far in the distance, but nearly in the same direction, stretches the beautiful arm of the bay on which Baltimore stands. To the E. and S.E. across Jones's Falls (a small creek which divides the city into two portions) lie the Old Town and Fell's Point; and to the W. the newer portions, which are extending rapidly. The view is varied by the domes of the Catholic cathedral, the Unitarian church, and the Exchange, by the shot-tower, by the Battle Monument, and by the steeples and towers of the various churches scattered in all directions; the whole girt on the N.W. and E. by beautiful hills crowned with a natural growth of trees. Although the site of the city is such as to cause irregularity in some of the streets, the different sections are laid out with great uniformity. Baltimore street, the fashionable promenade, and seat of the retail and jobbing business, divides the city into two nearly equal portions, the larger part lying to the N. Charles street, crossing this at right angles, also divides the city into two nearly equal parts, the portion called North Charles street being mostly occupied with elegant residences, and South Charles street, between Baltimore and Lombard streets, with extensive wholesale warehouses.

From the number and prominence of its monuments, Baltimore has been denominated the "Monumental City." The most remarkable of these is the Washington Monument, standing in a small, open area at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets. Its base, 50 feet square and 20 high, supports a Doric column 176½ feet in height, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington, 16 feet high, giving its summit an elevation of 312½ feet above the level of the harbor. The shaft, 20 feet square at the base, and 14 at the top, is ascended by means of a winding stairway within. The whole is constructed of white marble, and cost $200,000. Battle Monument, also a beautiful structure of marble, is situated in Monument Square, in Calvert street, near Lexington street. From the base, which is square and ornamented with various devices, rises a facial column, 18 feet high, on the bands of which are inscribed the names of those who fell while defending the city from the attack of the British, September 12th, 1814. This is surmounted by a beautiful statue of a female, 7½ feet high, making the entire height of the monument 52½ feet. Another object of much interest to strangers is the Merchants' Shot Tower, the highest, it is said, in the world, having an elevation of 246 feet.

Among the public buildings of Baltimore may be mentioned the court house, a handsome brick edifice, 145 feet long, 65 wide, and two stories high, with a dome. It is situated on Monument square and Lexington street, and cost $150,000. The Exchange in Gay street is one of the largest and most costly buildings in the city. It is 240 feet in length, 143 in depth, and three stories high above the basement. The dome is 53 feet diameter, and 115 feet above the pavement. The S. end is occupied as the Custom-house, the N. by the Merchants' Bank, and in the rotunda is the city post-office. The reading-room is 50 feet square, and supplied with newspapers from all parts of the world. The original cost of the Exchange property was about $600,000. The Maryland Institute, 355 feet long and 60 wide, situated on Baltimore street, is said to be the largest building ever erected in the United States for the promotion of the mechanic arts. It consists of a centre and two wings, the latter three stories each, with a cupola. The first story is occupied as a market, and in the second is the main hall, 242 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. The three-story edifice, fronting on Baltimore street, contains the library, reading-room, offices, &c. The building has recently been completed, and cost about $60,000. The Calvert street depôt for the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, has a very imposing front, and is 315 feet long and 120 wide. Cost, $45,000. The depôt in course of erection at the intersection of Howard and Camden streets for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when completed, will be one of the most extensive buildings of the kind in the United States. Calvert Hall, at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, is a handsome edifice, containing a spacious lecture and exhibition room. A large and elegant iron building, the first ever erected in Baltimore, has recently been completed at the corner of South and Baltimore streets, by the proprietors of the Baltimore Sun.

The most imposing church edifice in Baltimore is the Roman Catholic cathedral, on Mulberry street, between Charles and Cathedral streets. It is a massive granite structure, 180 feet long, 177 broad, and 127 feet from the ground to the top of the cross surmounting the dome. At the W. end of the building are two towers crowned with Saracenic cupolas, resembling the minarets of a Mohammedan mosque. The original design was to place an Ionic portico between these towers. The cathedral contains one of the largest organs in the United States, having 6000 pipes and 36 stops; and two beautiful paintings, one, "The Descent from the Cross," presented by Louis XVI. of France; the other, "St. Louis burying his officers and soldiers slain before Tunis," presented by Charles X. Of the other Catholic churches, St. Alphonsus' church, at the corner of Saratoga and Parker streets, with a spire 200 feet high, and St. Vincent de Paul's, in Front street, are both large and

gastly edifices. Grace church, (Episcopal,) recently erected at the corner of Monument and Park streets, is a magnificent Gothic structure of red sandstone, with a lofty tower; near it is another Episcopal church, of gray sandstone, also in the Gothic style; and at the corner of Charles and Saratoga streets stands St. Paul's church, (Episcopal,) in the Grecian style, at the time of its erection, cost $142,000. The Unitarian church, corner of Charles and Franklin streets, is an elegant building, 108 feet long and 78 wide, with a dome 55 feet in diameter, and supported by four arches, each 33 feet span. In front is a beautiful colonnade formed by four Tuscan columns and two pilasters. Cost, including the organ, $100,000. The First Presbyterian church, at the intersection of Cathedral and Franklin streets, is also a handsome edifice, built in the Gothic style, with two towers in front. The whole number of churches in Baltimore (1853) was as follows:—Methodist Episcopal, 34; Catholic, 15; Episcopal, 13; Presbyterian, 10; Lutheran, 10; Methodist Protestant, 8; Baptist, 8; German Reformed, 3; Friends' meeting-houses, 3; Jewish synagogues, 3; Christian churches, 2; Evangelical Association, 2; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 1; Swedenborgian, 1; Total, 112.

Institutions.—The educational and literary institutions of Baltimore are numerous. Among these may be named the University of Maryland, at the intersection of Green and Lombard streets; the medical department of the University, founded in 107; Washington Medical College, situated on Broadway, and the Theological school formerly connected with St. Mary's College. (See Table of Colleges, Appendix.) Buildings are also being erected at the corner of Calvert and Madison streets, for an institution to be called the College of Loyola. The Athenæum, at the corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets, is occupied jointly by the Mercantile Library Association, which has a library of about 12,000 volumes and extensive reading-rooms; the Baltimore Library of 15,000 volumes, with reading-rooms, and the Maryland Historical Society. The latter has a collection of about 1000 volumes, and a gallery in which are held annual exhibitions of paintings and sculpture. A Catholic Association, called the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," have a library in Calvert Hall, a Gothic edifice on Saratoga street. Connected with the Convent of the Ladies of the Visitation, is a flourishing seminary for young ladies, conducted by the nuns. McKim's Free School, in Old Town, is also a prosperous institution under the direction of the Society of Friends. The newspaper press comprises about 25 publications, 6 or 7 of which are dailies.

Baltimore contains three hospitals, viz. the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, situated on an eminence in the eastern part of the city; Mount Hope Hospital, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, in the western part of Madison street; and the Baltimore Infirmary, occupying a capacious building on the S. side of Lombard street, near the University. The latter is also under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, and has accommodations for 300 patients. A handsome edifice has recently been erected in the western part of the city for an institution called the Aged Widows' Home. Respectable indigent females, past sixty, upon the payment of a small sum, are here taken care of during the remainder of their lives. The other principal benevolent institutions are 2 Orphan asylums, and the Almshouse. The latter is situated on the Franklin road, about 2¼ miles N.W. from the court-house. It is a noble building, with a front of 375 feet, and two wings each 130 feet by 40. The Maryland Penitentiary, with the county jail, occupies a square E. of Jones's Falls; it is an extensive brick and stone building, separated from the jail by a wall 20 feet high. In December, 1852, it contained 305 convicts, who were principally employed in the various mechanic arts, such as weaving cotton and woollen cloths, the making of hats, shoes, combs, &c., and in sawing marble. The jail is a large stone structure, surmounted by a cupola and ornamented with an octagonal tower at each end. It was erected in 1800, and cost $90,000. A House of Refuge, intended as a place of discipline for juvenile delinquents, has recently been completed. The building is situated near the Frederick turnpike, about two miles from the city. There is a large number of hotels in Baltimore, two of which are of the first class, viz. the City Hotel, or Barnum's, at the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, and the Eutaw House, corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets. The public schools of the city, December 31, 1852, were as follows, viz. 3 high schools, 21 grammar and 26 primary schools; being an increase of from 36 to 50 schools during the year. These were attended by 9081 pupils, 5280 of whom were in the grammar and high schools. Number of teachers employed, 173. The whole amount expended for school purposes, during the year ending December 31, 1852, was $75,303.39. Attached to the high schools are normal classes, instituted with a particular view to qualify pupils to become thorough and competent teachers.

Commerce, Finances, &c.—In commercial importance, Baltimore ranks among the first cities in the United States. Its position is such as to render it a great centre of trade. Situated near the head of Chesapeake Bay, it enjoys superior advantages for foreign commerce, while the numerous lines of railways that here have their termination, invite to it the agricultural and mineral wealth of a vast interior. The recent completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling is a most important event, and destined to exert an immense influence on the commercial activity of this great emporium. In the eloquent language of one of her citizens, "We have reached the threshold and stepping-stone of our true commercial greatness, and there is nothing now that can turn us back. The wide and far West has opened her ample arms to receive us, and bids us God-speed in our efforts to secure the prize which nature has so long and so patiently held out to us." Baltimore has regular communication with Charlestown by a line of ocean steamers, the Palmetto and the Tennessee; the latter has been built within the past year. The arrivals at the port exclusive of bay craft, in the year ending December 31st, 1853, were 248 ships, 277 barks, 351 brigs, 1087 schooners: total, 1963. Of these, 100 ships, 102 barks, 161 brigs, and 00 schooners were from foreign ports. During the same year the number of vessels engaged in foreign trade, clearing at this port was 571. In the same period, 71 vessels, of 12,081 tons burden, were built. There were received at Baltimore in 1853, 406,000 tons of Cumberland, and 183,000 of anthracite coal, (a large increase from former years,) 35,003 bales of cotton; coffee from South America and West Indies, 208,702 bags; hides, do. 137,690, (a decrease from former years;) Peruvian guano, 32,152 tons; sugar, 12,482 hogsheads and 14,350 barrels; West India molasses, 3820 hogsheads, 632 tierces, and 72 barrels—coastwise, 192 hogsheads, 115 tierces, and 13,187 barrels; wool, about 900,000 pounds, of which some 300,000 pounds were of foreign raising; 3,411,965 bushels of wheat; 3,906,494 bushels of Indian corn—the total of all kinds of grain and pulse, 8,275,459 bushels; about 145,758 barrels of whiskey; 83,000,000 feet of lumber; and 60,627 hogsheads of tobacco. There were also inspected in Baltimore, the same year, wheat flour, 1,181,603 barrels; rye flour, 5394 barrels; corn meal, 38,478 barrels; mackerel, 12,597 barrels; herring, 35,715 barrels; and shad, 6208 barrels. The provision trade of Baltimore is estimated at $8,000,000 annually. Foreign imports of Baltimore, in 1852, $6,719,986; 1853, $6,330,078. Exports, in 1852, $6,667,861; 1853, $7,906,459. The registered tonnage of Baltimore for 1853, was 92,772; enrolled and licensed, 65,706—total, 158,478 tons. There were, January 2nd, 1854, 12 banks in Baltimore, with an aggregate capital of $7,592,380; circulation, $2,956,532, and $2,848,708 in specie. In 1853, Baltimore had 1 health and 10 fire and marine insurance companies, besides many insurance agencies. The total assessed real and personal property of the city of Baltimore in 1850, amounted to $30,237,960.

Baltimore enjoys superior advantages for manufactures. Jones's Falls and Patapsco river afford immense water-power, which is extensively employed for flouring mills, of which there are over 60 within 20 miles of the city. Numerous cotton and other manufactories are also in operation. Mr. Ross Winans has here one of the largest engine establishments in the United States, where near 100 locomotives, worth each about $10,000, are made annually.

Baltimore is principally supplied with water from Jones's Falls. The reservoirs, from which water is conducted to the upper portions of the city, occupy an eminence N. of Washington Monument, and are replenished by forcing pumps. On Federal Hill is an observatory, which serves, in connection with another at Bodkin Point, to announce the approach of vessels. Extensive improvements are being made in various portions of the city suburbs. At Locust Point, nearly opposite Fell's Point, a long pier has been extended into the harbor, and extensive buildings have been, and are still being erected for the receipt of the coal and produce brought down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and intended for transhipment. It is contemplated to open avenues from 250 to 300 feet in breadth on the northern and western boundaries of the city, and to plant them with rows of trees. Their united length when completed will be about 12 miles. Green Mount Cemetery, the principal burial-place, is situated about 1½ miles N. by E. from Battle Monument. It is a beautiful enclosure, comprising upwards of 60 acres of ground, laid out and embellished in the most tasteful manner. The entrance is by an imposing gateway of stone, having a front of 80 feet, with towers 40 feet high. A beautiful chapel of brownstone is nearly completed, on the hill opposite the gate or entrance. The first interment was on the 7th of December, 1839.

History.—The present site of the city of Baltimore was first fixed upon for a town in 1729; the name Baltimore was given to it in 1745. In 1768 it became the shire town of the county. Its first newspaper, "The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser," a weekly, was issued on the 20th of August, 1773. It became a port of entry, a custom-house was opened, and a naval officer appointed, in 1780. None of the streets were paved till 1782, when a beginning was made on Baltimore street, which has always been regarded as the main street of the city. In the same year the first regular communication with Philadelphia—a line

of stage-coaches—was commenced; watchmen were employed in 1784; an act of incorporation was obtained on the last day of the year 1796, and the city government was organized in 1797. A census was taken in 1775, when the town was found to contain 564 houses and 5934 persons. In 1790, there were in Baltimore 13,880 inhabitants; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 46,555; in 1820, 62,733; in 1830, 80,620; in 1840, 102,513; in 1850, 169,054; in 1854, above 200,000.——Adj. and inhab. BALTIMORIAN, bawl-te-mo're-an.

BALTIMORE, a post-office of Hickman co., Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, a flourishing post-village of Liberty township, Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 24 miles in a direct line S.E. of Columbus. It is one of the principal business places in the county. Pop. in 1853, 700.

BALTIMORE, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

BALTIMORE, a post-office of Warren co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 78 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

BALTIMORE, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 10 miles E.N.E. of Galena.

BALTIMORE, a small town near the boundary between Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, California, on the left bank of the Mercede River, about 1 mile from its junction with the San Joaquin.

BALTIMORE HUNDRED, Sussex co., Delaware. Pop. 2910.

BALTINGLASS, bawlt-ing-glass', a town of Ireland, Leinster, cos. of Wicklow and Carlow, on the Slaney, 12 miles N.E. of Carlow. Pop. of town, 1928. The town has a bridewell and infirmary, with some bleachfields, remains of an abbey of the twelfth century, and a castle of the Earl of Aldborough, chief proprietor.

BALTONSBOROUGH, bâl'tons-bŭr-rŭh, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BALTRUM, a small low island of Hanover, in East Friesland, in the German Ocean, 3½ miles from the coast, 3 miles long, and three-fourths of a mile broad. Pop. 103, fishermen.

BALTSHIK or BALTSCHIK, bâlt'sheek', written also BALDSHIK and BALDJIK, bâl'jeek', a town of European Turkey, 18 miles N.E. of Varna, on the Black Sea, near the ruins of *Tomi*, the place to which Ovid was exiled.

BALU-KISSAR. See BALIKESR.

BALU ISLAND, an island in the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Martaban, at the embouchure of the Salwin or Than-Lyeng River, which separates Burmah from Siam. It is 17 miles long and 8 broad, extending from lat. 16° 14′ to 16° 31′ N.

BALVANO, bâl-vâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

BALVASH' (or POOLVASH') BAY, Isle of Man, at the S. end of the island. Lat. 54° 7′ N.; lon. 4° 45′ W. The bay is spacious, and affords good anchorage and shelter.

BALWIERZISKI, bâl'veer-zis'kee, a town of Poland, in Augustow, 23 miles E. of Mariampol, on the Niemen. Pop. 1300.

BALZAC, bâl'zăc', a village of France, department of Charente, 3 miles N. of Angouleme. Pop. of commune, 1060.

BALZOLA, bâl-zo'lâ, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles N.N.W. of Casale, with a hospital. Pop. 2440.

BAM'BA, a considerable town, capital of a province of its own name in South-western Africa, in Congo, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Ambriz. The province has mines of salt, silver, copper, lead, and iron.

BAMBARRA, bam-bar'ra, an independant state of Western Africa, in Soodan, mostly between lat. 12° and 14° N., and lon. 5° and 9° W., having on the S. the Mandingo country, and elsewhere Kaarta, Beroo, (or Beeroo,) and other states. The surface is mostly a level table-land, traversed in its centre, from S.W. to N.E., by the Niger, (Joliba,) on which are all its principal towns, Sego, Sansanding, Yamina, and Bammakoo. The heat of the climate is intense, but more supportable than in the surrounding countries; the rainy season lasts from June to November. The shea or butter-tree, bombax or cotton-tree, baobab, oil-palm, date, tamarind, &c. are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race, and tolerably advanced in agriculture; they spin and dye various fabrics, work in iron and gold, manufacture leather, and carry on a pretty extensive trade with most of the countries from Timbuctoo to Guinea, exporting iron, cloths, ivory, slaves, and grain, and importing salt, hardware, arms, and Manchester goods. The government is oligarchical, and three-fourths of the population are slaves. The greater number are pagans, but the upper classes profess Mohammedanism; the barbarities which are enacted in Ashantee do not prevail in this part of Africa.

BAMBECQUE, bŏn'bèk', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Dunkerque. Pop. of commune, 1139.

BAMBERG, bam'berg, (Ger. pron. bâm'bêag,) a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Main, beautifully situated at the foot of a range of slopes clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards, and traversed by the Regnitz, the branches of which divide the town into three districts, and give it a form very much resembling the letter K. The communication between these districts is maintained by seven bridges, one of them an elegant suspension bridge, about 250 feet long and 30 broad. The town is surrounded by walls, and well built. Its handsome houses, spacious, well-paved, and well-lighted streets, together with the pleasant walks and the gardens of the environs, make it one of the finest towns and most delightful residences in Bavaria. Among the public buildings of note are the Dom Kirche or cathedral, a fine structure in the Byzantine style, founded in 1004, and containing, among other interesting monuments, the curious and richly sculptured tomb of the Emperor Henry II. and his empress, Cunigunda; the church of St. James, founded in 1073; St. Gangolph's church; the upper parish church, or St. Mary's, a handsome Gothic building of a quadrangular form; and the Jesuit church of St. Martin's, a massive structure, in which beauty and grandeur are happily combined, and to which is attached a library particularly rich in manuscripts. To these buildings may be added the old Benedictine monastery, occupying the height called St. Michael's Mount, and now converted into a work-house; the old palace of the bishops of Bamberg, the theatre, and the town-hall. The educational and literary institutions comprise a lyceum, in which full courses of divinity and philosophy are given by eight professors, assisted by other teachers, and attended by 700 pupils; a normal school, a mechanics' institute, a drawing academy, and a royal library, containing about 56,000 volumes; a museum of natural history, and a cabinet of natural and experimental philosophy. There are also surgical, anatomical, and other medical schools attached to the general infirmary, founded in 1789 by Bishop Frank Ludwig, of Erthal, and possessing a capital of upwards of 30,000. The principal manufactures of the town are of porcelain, gloves, jewelry, wax, tobacco, starch, musical instruments, marble wares, &c. Large quantities of garden-seeds and of liquorice are raised in the vicinity; of the latter, about 50,000 pounds are annually sent abroad. The beer of Bamberg is in much repute throughout the surrounding country, and the demand for it is so great as to employ upwards of 60 breweries. The environs abound in picturesque scenery. It is connected by railway with Nuremberg. Pop., exclusive of military, 19,312, of whom 400 are Jews.

BAMBERG, NEW, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, with quicksilver mines, now abandoned.

BAMBOORA, bâm-boo'râ, a ruined city of Sinde, W. of Tatta, in lat. 24° 40′ N., lon. 67° 41′ E., bearing traces of former importance, and supposed to have been identical with BRAHMNABAD, the capital of a flourishing Hindoo kingdom in the tenth century.

BAMBOOK or BAMBOUK, bâm-book', written also BAMBUK, a country in the interior of North-western Africa, in the angle formed by the Falémé and the Senegal, S. of the latter river, E. of Bondoo, and N. of Woolli and Deutila, between lat. 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N., and between lon. 10° 30′ 15″ and 12° 15′ W. Its precise extent has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be about 140 miles in length, by 80 to 100 in breadth. It is, on the whole, a mountainous district, and in some parts rugged, though attaining no great elevation, the highest points never exceeding 600 feet above the general level of the land, while the ordinary heights are about 300 feet. The higher regions are sterile, being composed mostly of naked rock, but the valleys and plains are remarkable for their fertility, and for the luxuriance, or rather exuberance, of their vegetation, every sort of plant and tree attaining the most gigantic dimensions—among the latter, the enormous baobab, the calabash, and tamarind, with a great variety of acacias and palm-trees, all of which reach here the utmost limits of their growth and fruitfulness. The rich soil produces likewise in abundance, and almost without culture, maize, millet, cotton, water-melons, and an immense variety of leguminous plants. The lowlands, which are subject to inundation, yield large crops of rice of the finest description. Immense herds of wild oxen and cows rove through the forests or feed on the rich pasture of the plains. Lions and elephants are also numerous, and birds and insects of all descriptions, while the rivers swarm with crocodiles of the most formidable kind. But the most remarkable feature of Bambook is its rich gold-mines. The principal one, an insulated hill of 3000 paces in circumference, and about 300 feet high, is at the distance of about 1 mile from the large and wealthy town of Natakoo. The soil is almost wholly auriferous, every cubic foot containing gold in the shape of lumps, grains, or spangles. There are also numerous other noted gold-mines in Bambook. Most of the gold found is given to the Moors in exchange for salt—a scarce and much-coveted commodity in this part of Africa, as in many others. Bambook is densely peopled. The natives are Mandingoes, and so notorious for their ferocity and cruelty, as to be esteemed the type of barbarism. Bambook was at one time, during the fifteenth century, in the possession of the Portuguese, who had been tempted by its gold-mines to invade the country. They do not appear, however, to have held it long. The ruins of ancient Portuguese forts and houses are still to be seen in the country.

BAMBOROUGH, bam/bŭr-rŭh, or BAMBROUGH, bam/brŭh, a ward and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, the parish on the coast, 16 miles S.E. of Berwick. Pop. 4545. Bamborough Castle, founded about A.D. 554, stands on a high rock projecting into the North Sea, and contains a granary for supplying corn to the poor at a cheap rate, apartments for shipwrecked seamen, schools, a public library, dispensary, and infirmary, supported out of estates bequeathed for charitable purposes by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in 1715.

BAMIAN, bä'mee'ăn', BAMIGAN, or BAUMEEAN, a famous valley and pass of Afghanistan, leading into Independent Toorkistan, (Khoondooz,) between the Hindoo Koosh range and Paropamisan Mountains, and important as the only known pass across the Himalaya chain practicable for artillery. Lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 67° 48′ E. Greatest elevation of pass, 8495 feet. Here are numerous caves, and some remarkable gigantic statues cut in the rock. The whole valley is strewed with the ruins of the city of Gulguls, destroyed by the Mongols under Jenghis Khan about the year 1221.

BAMMAKOO, bäm-mä-koo', a town of Western Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Niger, (Joliba,) 145 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

BAMOO. See BHAMO.

BAMPOORA. See BHAMPOORA.

BAMPTON or BATHAMPTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Tiverton. Pop. in 1851, 2102.

BAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland. It has two parish libraries and two endowed schools, besides a grammar school.

BAMPTON-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BAMPTON, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

BAMPTON-WITH-WEALD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, with a market-town.

BAN, bän, or BANOVITZ, bän-ō-vits', a town of Northern Hungary, 16 miles S.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 2300 Slowaks, and 360 Jews. The chief trade is in cattle, wood, and iron.

BANAGANPILLY, bän-ä-gän-pil'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 70 miles N.N.W. of Cuddapah. In a low range of hills near it diamonds are found.

BANAGHER, ban/a-her, a market-town of Ireland, near its centre, in Leinster, King's co., on the Shannon, here crossed by an old bridge 400 feet in length, and guarded by batteries, 21 miles W.S.W. of Tullamore. Pop. 2827. It consists mostly of one long street, with a modern church, Roman Catholic chapel, a royal endowed school, national school, and infantry barracks.

BANAGHER, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Londonderry.

BANALBUFAR, bän-yäl-boo-fär', a town of the island of Majorca, 14 miles N.W. of Palma, with marble quarries. Pop. 5000.

BANAL-MILITÄRGRENZE, (Banal-Militärgrenze,) bä'näl me-le-tair/grĕnt/seh, in Austria, a division in the S.E. part of Military Croatia, between the rivers Save, Kulpa, and Una, subdivided into the two nearly equal districts of Banal-Grenz-Regiment I. and Banal-Grenz-Regiment II., each with an area of 400 geographical square miles.

BANAM, bä'năm', a large village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 26 miles S.E. of Angora, between the mountains of Elma and Ure Tagh.

BANANA (bä-nä/na) ISLANDS, a group of small islands N.W. of Africa, off the coast of Sierra Leone, near Cape Shilling. Lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 11′ 42″ W. The largest is 4 miles long and 1 broad.

BANANAL, bä-nä-näl', a village of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the road from the city of that name to Rio Janeiro, in the district of Areas, and near the Parahiba do Sul.

BANANAL, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on a streamlet of the same name, which is an affluent of the Parahiba do Sul from the right, and navigable for about 5 miles.

BANANAL, a river island of Brazil, called, also, SANTA ANNA, formed by the river Araguay. It lies in the province of Matto-Grosso, is 200 miles long, by about 35 broad, covered with vast forests, and has in its centre a navigable lake, said to be about 90 miles long by 30 broad. The soil of the island is extremely fertile. The name Bananal was given it from the remarkable increase in the banana-trees planted there by the discoverers in 1773.

BANARA, bä-nä/rä, a large village of Persia, province of Laristan, 48 miles N.N.W. of Lar.

BANAS-CHAI, bän/äs-chī', a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, flows S.W. to the Mender, (anc. *Maander*,) which it joins 45 miles E.S.E. of Alah-Shehr. Length, 76 miles.

BANASSAC, bän'nds'säk', a village of France, department of Lozère, arrondissement of Marvejols. Pop. of commune, 1878.

BANAT, bä-nät', (Ger. *Banater Grenze*,) a large province of Austria, consisting of the three counties of Temesvar, Torontal, and Krasso, and two military districts, called the German Banat and the Wallacho-Illyrian Banat. Greatest length, from E. to W., 120 miles; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 98 miles. Bounded by the Danube, Theiss, and Maros, on all sides except the E., where it becomes hilly. With this exception, the surface is flat, and on the W. is partly covered with swamps. The other rivers are the Temes, the Nera, the Karasch, and the Alt Bega, so called to distinguish it from the Neu Bega, a canal about 86 miles long, and wholly within the province. Taken as a whole, the Banat is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. Its wheat has long been famous for the great quantity and excellence of the flour it yields, while its maize frequently gives 24, 48, or even 60 returns. The vine is extensively planted, and great attention is paid to the rearing of the silk-worm. Good cotton also is grown. The minerals, hitherto, have not been considered of very much importance, but an extensive coalfield has been recently discovered. Pop. nearly 1,000,000.

BANAUL, bän-awl', a village of Cashmere, 40 miles S.E. of Serinagur.

BANAWARAM, bä-nä-wär-äm', a town of Southern India, in the Mysore dominion, 77 miles N.N.W. of Seringapatam.

BANBRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, parish of Seapatrick, on the Upper Bann, 7 miles S.W. of Dromore. Pop. 3324. The town is neat and thriving, and has a handsome new church, several dissenting chapels, two market-houses, and a brown linen hall. It is a principal seat of the linen trade of the county, and has extensive cloth and thread factories, bleaching-grounds, and chemical-works.

BANBURY, ban/ber-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Oxford, on the Cherwell, 12 miles N.E. of Chipping-Norton, and 17 miles W. of the Wolverton station of the North-western Railway. Pop. 8715. It is remarkably neat and clean; has a large church, built in imitation of St. Paul's Cathedral; a blue-coat school, a brisk carrying trade by the Oxford and Birmingham Canal, and busy markets for agricultural produce. Banbury has long been noted for cheese of superior quality, and for cakes which bear its name. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

BANCA, BANKA, or BANGKA, bank/ka, a large island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to Holland, between Sumatra and Borneo, celebrated for its tin. It is of irregular shape, about 108 miles long by 64 broad at its N. end, the broadest part; area, 4340 square miles. It has several considerable bays, of which the most important are Muntok and Claba. The surface is hilly, but none of its elevations much exceed 2000 feet. The higher hills are of granite, the lower of red ferruginous earth. In black alluvium between these latter are found the tin deposits, discovered first by chance in 1710, and rarely more than 25 feet below the surface. Only a small portion of the island, in the N. end, near the capital, Mintow or Mintao, has yet been explored for this metal, the yield of which, in 1844, reached 4189 tons. The Banca tin is the best obtained in the Malay Archipelago, and is said to be equal, or nearly so, to that obtained in Britain. Besides this metal, the island yields iron, lead, copper, silver, and arsenic, rock-crystal and amethyst; and in the W. part there are beds of lignite. Among the vegetable productions may be named dragon's-blood, sassafras, nutmegs, benzoin, sago, cassia, &c. Banca is inhabited by Malays, Chinese, and a small number of Bengal Cipays and a still smaller number of Boogis from Celebes. The Chinese, numbering 18,000, are the only laborious race in the island. Pop. in 1840, 35,000.

BANCA, a small island group at the N.E. point of Celebes, separated from that island by a narrow strait of the same name. The largest island, whence the group takes its name, is in lat. (E. point) 1° 43′ S.; lon. 125° 12′ E.

BANCALAAN, bän-kä-län', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, near the S.W. coast of Palawan. Lat. 8° 16′ N., lon. 127° 18′ E.

BANCALLAN, island of Madura. See BANKALAN.

BANCAPOOR, bän-kä-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 38 miles S.E. of Darwar, and formerly an important fortress.

BANCA, STRAIT OF, between the islands of Banca and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 miles in breadth.

BANCE (banss) ISLAND, a small fortified island in the estuary of the Sierra Leone River, Western Africa.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, ban-cho/re-dĕv/en-ik, a maritime parish of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Kincardine, intersected by the Dee, 5 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. In this parish are three fishing harbors, some large cairns, the remains of a Druidic temple, and a foot suspension bridge, 305 feet in length, across the Dee.

BANCHORY-TER/NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

BANCOO'RAH, or WEST BURDWAN', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, formerly named the Jungle Mehals. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 500,000 (?) The surface is undulating; the valleys are cultivated, but

the hills covered with forests and jungles. Bancoorah, its principal town, is 55 miles W. of Burdwan.

BANCOOT', or FORT VICTORIA, a town and fort of British India, 79 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, at the mouth of Bancoot River. It has a small harbor, and some trade in salt.

BAN'CROFT, a new county in the N.N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 450 square miles. It is principally drained by Manketo River and its tributaries. Several small lakes are situated in and near the N. border of this county. It is not included in the census of 1850.

BANCROFT, a township in Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 157.

BANCROFT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

BANCROFT, a small village of Franklin co., Georgia, 110 miles N.W. of Augusta.

BANDA or BANDAH, ban'da, a flourishing town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a rajahship tributary to the British, 95 miles W. of Allahabad.

BANDA or BANDAH, a small town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, district of Surat.

BANDA (bän'dä) ISLES, a group of twelve small but important islands in the Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, 50 miles S. of Ceram. Lat. 4° 30′ S.; lon. 129° 50′ E. Pop. in 1840, 4065. They are all lofty and volcanic, and the four larger are exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs and mace; 400,000 pounds of the former and 130,000 pounds of the latter are produced here annually, and form the chief exports. The harbor, which is beautiful, well sheltered, and easy of access, lies N. of the island of Great Banda, and between it and the islands of Banda Neira and Goonong Apee, all of which approach close to each other. It is defended by several forts, of which the most important are those of Belgica and Nassau on Banda Neira, and Hollandia on Great Banda. On the former of these islands is the governor's residence, and the small village or town of the same name, the houses in which are built chiefly of wood, and roofed with leaves, on account of the frequent earthquakes to which the group is subject. The island of Goonong Apee rises 7880 feet above the sea, and is one of the most active volcanoes in the Malay Archipelago. The proximity of this volcano subjects the Banda Islands to the ravages of frequent eruptions and earthquakes, some of which have been very destructive.

BANDA ORIENTAL. See URUGUAY.

BANDA SEA, in the Malay Archipelago, the space of sea enclosed by the islands of Buoro and Ceram on the N.; Timor and the Serawatty Islands on the S.; Timor Laut, Larat, and other small islands on the E.; and the Flores Sea on the W.

BAN-DE-LA-ROCHE, bŏnˑ-deh-lä-rosh', a valley of France, department of Vosges, celebrated as the scene of Oberlin's labors. At the entrance to the valley, in the church-yard of the quiet village of Fonday, is the tomb of Oberlin, a plain stone, with his name engraved, and an inscription, bearing, in terms equally true and touching, "He was sixty years the father of this district."

BANDER. See BUNDER.

BANDITTI (ban-dit'tee) ISLE, Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Lombok, between Lombok and Bali, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 8° 50′ N., lon. 115° 30′ E.

BANDOL, bŏnˑ'dol', a village of France, department of Var, delightfully situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, 9 miles W.N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1814. It exports wines, and has 60 fishing-boats belonging to its port.

BANDON, ban'don, a river in the S. of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises in the Carberry mountains, near Dunmanway, flows generally E. to Innishannon, and thence S.E. to the Atlantic, forming the harbor of Kinsale. Length, 40 miles, for 15 of which it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

BAN'DON or BÄN'DONBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, 20 miles S.W. of Cork, on both banks of the Bandon, a beautiful stream, celebrated by Spenser as "The pleasant Bandon, crowned by many a wood." There are several good streets in the town, straight and well kept; houses of stone from a quarry in the vicinity, generally well built, lighted, and amply supplied with water. The principal public buildings are a court-house, market-house, and savings bank. There are two good classical schools, besides two parochial schools, in connection with the Church of England, two national and one Methodist school, for the instruction of the lower classes. Bandon was, about 25 years ago, a flourishing manufacturing town, but hardly a vestige of its former prosperity now remains. It is peopled by a colony of English Protestants. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 9049.

BAN'DONG', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of Java. Near it is the volcano of Goenong Goentoer, by an eruption of which, in 1822, 36 villages were destroyed.

BAN'DOOGUR', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 58 miles S.W. of Rewah.

BANDO'RA, a town of India, on Salsette Island, 6 miles N. of Bombay.

BANEC or BANNEC, bän'nĕk', an Island of France, department Finistère, between Usbant and the mainland, in lat. 48° 29′ 7″ N., lon. 5° 1′ 42″ W.

BANE'LA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, on the Yallobusha River, at the head of keel-boat navigation, 132 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has an active trade.

BAÑERAS, bän-yä'räs, a town of Spain, 27 miles N.W. of Alicante, with an ancient castle. Pop. 2300.

BAÑEZA, LA, lä-bän-yä'thä, a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. Leon. Pop. 2270. It has celebrated weekly fairs.

BANFF, bamf, or BANFFSHIRE, bamf'shir, a maritime county of Scotland, having N. Moray Frith, E. and S. of the county of Aberdeen, and W. of the counties of Inverness and Moray. Area variously estimated at from 500 to 647 square miles. Of 320,000 acres, about 120,000 are cultivated, 130,000 uncultivated, and 70,000 unprofitable. Pop. in 1851, 54,171. The surface is mountainous or hilly, except on the coast, where it is level and pretty fertile. Cairngorm mountain, 4095 feet in height, is mostly in this county. Chief rivers, the Spey, Avon, and Doveron. Cattle breeding is the principal branch of rural industry; tillage farms are small, though property is in few hands. The fisheries are important. Chief towns, Banff, Cullen, and Portsoy. This county returns one member to the House of Commons. Gordon Castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Richmond, is in this county.

BANFF, sometimes written, and always pronounced, BAMFF, a royal and parliamentary borough, seaport town, of Scotland, capital of the above co., on the Doveron, at its mouth in Moray Frith, 38 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Lat. of pier, 57° 40′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 31′ 5″ W. Pop. 6000. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt height, on the coast, the "inland town" on the river, and the "castle" between the two. Banff is well built, and has a town-house with a high spire, jail, market-house, grammar school, several other public schools, and public baths. A bridge over the Doveron unites the town with Macduff, and its harbor has a low-water pier. Herrings, salmon, cattle, and grain are shipped hence to London, and in 1846, 697 vessels (aggregate burden 38,120 tons) entered, and 673 (aggregate burden 31,080 tons) cleared from the port, which includes the creeks of Fraserburg, Gardenstown, Macduff, Portsoy, Port Gordon, and Garmouth. Registered shipping (1847) 114 vessels; aggregate burden, 9396 tons. Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverary, Kintore, and Peterhead to send one member to the House of Commons. Archbishop Sharpe was a native of Banff.

BAN'GALI', a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

BANGALORE, bang'ga-lore', a large and strongly fortified town in Southern India, Mysore dominions, on a table-land nearly 3000 feet in elevation, 70 miles N.E. of Seringapatam. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a citadel containing the palace of Tippoo Saib. It is the head-quarters of the British resident and Madras officers in Mysore. Owing to its salubrity, it is a good deal frequented by Europeans, and is furnished with many European shops, with assembly and reading rooms, and good barracks. The temperature rarely exceeds 82°, or sinks below 56° Fahrenheit. The air is refreshed by genial showers. The principal manufactures are of silk and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the British, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1791. Pop. 60,000.

BANGANAPILLY, bäng-gän-a-pil'lee, a small town of British India, presidency of Madras, 69 miles S.S.E. of Adoni, on the Sooroo. In its environs, diamonds and precious stones are found.

BANGASSI, bäng-gäs'see, a large fortified town of Western Africa, in the Mandingo country, near the Woolima River.

BANGEY, or BANGAVI. See BONGAY.

BANGIL, bän-gheel', a town of Java, 23 miles S. of Soerabaya, having good houses and a spacious market-place.

BANGKA. See BANCA.

BANG'KOK' or BAN'KOK', the capital city of Siam, and one of the most commercial places in Asia, on the Menam, about 20 miles above its mouth. Lat. 13° 58′ N., lon. 100° 34′ E. The population, according to Neale, is not less than 400,000, two-thirds of whom are Chinese. It stretches along both banks of the river, and consists of three portions, viz. the palace or citadel, on an island enclosed by walls, and comprising the residences of the sovereign and court, with many temples and gardens; the city proper; and the floating town, composed of movable bamboo rafts, each bearing rows of 8 or 10 houses. It has numerous Boodhic temples; and in the palace is a spacious audience hall. The more solid buildings are of brick; but the majority of the dwellings are of wood, mounted on posts. Most of the intercourse is carried on by water, and the Menam is navigable to the city for vessels of 250 tons. Bang-kok has manufactures of tin and iron wares, and leather. The exports comprise sugar, (from 10,000 to 12,000 tons yearly,) black pepper, (4000 to 5000 tons,) tin, cardamoms, fine woods, ivory, cotton, rice, hides, horns, skins, and feathers. The imports are tea, quicksilver, raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and numerous manufactured articles from China; camphor, and edible bird's-nests from the Malay Archipelago; and European and Indian piece-goods, opium, and glass wares from the British and Dutch settlements in the East. The value of exports in 1846 amounted to 120,000*l.*, and of imports to 160,000*l.* The country around is flat, but contains rich mines of iron, and extensive forests of teak.

BANGOR, bôn-gor', a village of France, department of Morbihan, in the island of Belle-Isle. Pop. 1688.

BANGOR, bang'gher, ("white choir,") a city, parliamentary borough, seaport, and parish of North Wales, at the head of Beaumaris Bay co., and 9 miles N.E. of Carnarvon. Pop. of the parish, 9564; of the city, 6358. It lies in a romantic valley, and consists chiefly of one narrow street, nearly a mile in length. The cathedral, date 525, (?) is an embattled, cruciform structure, with a low, massive tower; its choir is appropriated to the cathedral service; its nave, 141 feet in length, is used as the parish church; and in one of the transepts, service is celebrated in the Welsh tongue. Bangor has an episcopal palace and deanery, a free school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, almshouses, a town-hall, assembly rooms, and excellent accommodation for visitors, many of whom, since the construction of the Menai bridge, and the establishment of steamers from Liverpool, have resorted hither for sea-bathing. The bay admits vessels of 300 tons, but the trade is small, consisting chiefly in the export of slates. The fairs held at the Menai bridge, are the largest cattle fairs in North Wales. The borough unites with Carnarvon, Conway, Crickeith, Nevin, and Pwllheli in sending one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is the superb residence of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., a castle built in the Saxon style, at a cost exceeding 100,000l.

BANGOR, a parish of North Wales, co. of Cardigan.

BANGOR, ban'gor, a seaport town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on Belfast Lough, 12 miles E.N.E. of Belfast. Pop. of the town, 3116. It has various places of worship, a market-house, savings' bank, public library, &c., with cotton factories, a trade in linens, and a fishery. The town is frequented as a bathing-place. Here was once a famous monastery, said to have been destroyed by the Danes in 820; and near the town is Bangor Castle, the seat of the Earl of Bangor, chief proprietor.

BANGOR, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Penobscot co., Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot River, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is 66 miles E.N.E. of Augusta, 116 W. of Eastport, 126 N.E. of Portland, 231 N.E. of Boston, and 661 miles N.E. of Washington. Lat. 44° 47′ 50″ N., lon. 68° 47′ W. It is situated on both sides of the Kenduskeag River, which here enters the Penobscot. This stream, about 190 yards wide, is crossed by several bridges, uniting the two parts of the city. A fall in the Kenduskeag, about half a mile from its mouth, affords extensive water-power. A short distance above the city, a bridge 1320 feet long extends across the Penobscot, connecting Bangor with Brewer. The harbor, which is at and below the bridge across the Penobscot, is nearly 500 yards wide, and at high tide (the tide rises here 17 feet) is of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest size. Bangor is one of the greatest lumber depôts in the world. The great extent of country drained by the Penobscot and its tributaries is heavily timbered with pine, spruce, hemlock, and cedar, the cutting and hauling of which to the numerous saw mills that everywhere line the banks of the rivers, afford one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The vast amount of lumber which these mills yearly produce is all brought to Bangor for exportation, this port being at the head of navigation on the Penobscot. Nearly 2000 vessels are annually employed in this trade during the season of navigation, which usually continues 8 or 9 months in the year. Bangor is also extensively engaged in foreign commerce, in the coast trade, and in ship-building. The city has a pleasant location, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The buildings are generally neat and well constructed, while some exhibit a style of superior elegance. A new custom-house is now in course of erection, the cost of which, when completed, it is estimated will exceed $100,000; it is situated in the bed of the Kenduskeag River, between two bridges, from either of which it is entered. The Bangor House is a hotel of the first class, and probably inferior to none in the state. The city contains 12 or 13 banks, and 11 churches, 4 of which cost about $25,000 each. The Bangor Theological Seminary is situated in the more elevated portion of the town, commanding a fine view of the Penobscot River. It was organized in 1816, being first established at Hampden, 6 miles S. of Bangor. Two daily and four weekly newspapers are published here. The schools of Bangor are *graded*, comprising primary, grammar, and high schools, and are in a most prosperous condition. In the high schools, both for the boys and the girls, the course of study comprises all the branches usually pursued preparatory to entering college. Among the manufacturing establishments may be mentioned 4 large foundries, with machine shops, 4 extensive steam furniture manufactories, and several steam sawing and planing mills. Steamboats make regular trips from Bangor to Boston, Portland, and places along the river about two-thirds of the year. The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad connects it with Waterville, and another railroad is projected to Lincoln, about 50 miles up the Penobscot valley. Bangor also has railroad communication with Old Town, 12 miles distant. The lumber surveyed at this port in 1852, amounted to 199,389,422 feet. The aggregate burden of the shipping owned, June 30, 1854, of the same year, amounted to 15,688 tons registered, and 23,751 tons enrolled and licensed: total, 39,439 tons. During the year, 28 vessels, (5 of them ships,) with an aggregate of 9146 tons, were admeasured. The ship-building for 1853 amounted to 8532 tons. Pop. in 1820, 1221; in 1830, 2866; in 1840, 8627; in 1850, 14,432; and in 1854, 20,000.

BANGOR, a post-township of Franklin co., New York, about 160 miles N. by W. of Albany, is intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 2159.

BANGOR, a township in Elkhart county, Indiana. Pop. 567.

BANGOR MONACHORUM, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Flint and Denbigh, on the Dee, 7 miles N. of Ellesmere. This is the supposed seat of one of the largest monasteries in Britain, which, according to Lambard, was inhabited, in the sixth century, by 2100 monks, 1200 of whom were massacred early in the seventh century by the Northumbrian Saxons. Gildas, the earliest British historian, is said to have been a monk of this community.

BANG-PA-KUNG, bâng-pâ-kûng', a river of Siam, having its sources in the mountains which separate Siam from Cambodia, flows into the Gulf of Siam. Length, about 200 miles.

BANG-PA-SO, bâng-pâ-sô, a town of Siam, capital of a district fertile in rice and sugar, near the mouth of the Bang-pa-kung, lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 101° 13′ E., 47 miles E.S.E. of Bangkok. It is a considerable town, containing several thousand inhabitants, and surrounded by a wooden stockade.

BANGUEY, bông-gâ', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 9′ N., lon. 117° 8′ E. Turtle are plentiful on this island.

BANHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BANHO, bân'yo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 13 miles N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 2000.

BANIAK (bâ-ne-âk') ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 40′ E. A conical-shaped hill, on Pedo Baniak Island, is a conspicuous sea-mark.

BANIALUKA, bâ'ne-â-loo'kâ, a fortified town of European Turkey, province of Bosnia, capital of a sanjak, on the Verbas, 94 miles S.W. of Bosna-Serai. It is said to have a citadel, 40 mosques, several colleges, public baths and bazaars, and a manufactory of gunpowder; but it is rarely visited by travellers. Pop. 7800.

BANIAS. See PANEAS.

BANIAS, bâ'ne-âs, a village of Syria, 52 miles N.N.E. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.

BANISTER, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Pittsylvania county, and flowing in a south-easterly course, enters the Dan River in Halifax county, about 10 miles below the village of Banister. It is navigable by batteaus from its mouth to Meadsville.

BANISTER, or HALIFAX COURT-HOUSE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Halifax county, Virginia, on Banister River, 10 miles above its entrance into the Dan River, and on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 120 miles S.W. of Richmond. The situation is elevated and pleasant. Banister has a very active mercantile business, in which a capital of $200,000 is invested. It is the terminus of three lines of stages. The Banister River is navigable for batteaus from its mouth to Meadsville, about 10 miles above the court-house. A rich mine of plumbago has recently been opened 5 miles from this place. Pop. in 1853, about 1600.

BANJALUKA. See BANIALUKA.

BANJERMASSIN or BANJARMASSIN, bân-yer-mâs-sin' or bân-yer-mâs-sing'. (*Banjer*, water, *massin*, salt,) an extensive country of Borneo, occupying the S.E. part of the island, bounded W. by the river Banjer, and E. by the Strait of Macassar. It is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mountains, some of which are upwards of 3000 feet in elevation, and watered on the W. by the Banjer, and its tributary the Nagara, and E. by several large streams. Pop. in 1846, estimated at 120,000, nearly all Mohammedans. It is governed by a sultan, whose power is absolute, except in so far as limited by treaties with the Netherlands government. All the diamonds above 5 carats, found in the mines of Banjermassin, are considered the property of the sultan; but the Netherlands government receives a tribute equal to one-tenth of the value. The inhabitants of Banjermassin are celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of arms, guns, pistols, swords, &c., which are finished in the most elaborate style. The chief seat of this manufacture is Nagara, a district of 10,000 inhabitants, extending on both sides of the river of the same name, N.E. of the Dutch fort of Marabahan. The iron of Doussen (so called from the river of the same name) is employed in the manufacture, and serves in place of money with the aborigines; the gold, copper, and silver, used in decoration, is imported. The sultan imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on all the arms exported. Excellent coal was discovered in this territory in 1846, and is extensively worked by the Netherlands government.

BANJERMASSIN, in Borneo, the fortified capital of the Dutch residence, is situated on the left bank of the river Banjer, about 15 miles from its mouth, in the Java Sea, lat. 3° 23′ S., lon. 114° 37′ E. As the mouth of the river is obstructed by a bar, large vessels anchor at Tabanlow, a port on the coast, about 50 miles S. of the town. Banjermassin has an extensive trade with China: its chief exports consist of pepper and other spices, gold-dust, diamonds, wax, camphor, rattans, edible bird's-nests, and small arms. The imports are piece goods, opium, cutlery, and gunpowder. The Dutch have had a factory here since 1748, and the territory was ceded to them in 1787; a German mission to the Dyaks was established here in 1837.

BANJOEMAS, bân'yoo'mâss', a town of the Dutch East Indies, near the S. coast of the island of Java; lat. 7° 33′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E. It is the residence of the governor, and contains a fort and garrison. Pop. 9000.

BANJOEWANGI. See BANYUWANGY.

BANKA. See BANCA.

BANKALAN, bân'kâ'lân', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Madura, 15 miles N. of Soerabaya, in Java. It is the capital of a small state of the same name, and seat of a Dutch vice-residency.

BANKEL, bân'kêl', an island in the Malay Archipelago, at the entrance into the Bay of Tolo, on the E. coast of Celebes; lat. 2° 20′ S., lon. 122° 50′ E.

BANKS' ISLAND, of British North America, is in the Pacific, in lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 130° W.

BANKS' ISLANDS, a group of 17 islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 11° S., lon. 169° W., and named in honor of Sir Joseph Banks.

BANKS' ISLANDS, a group in South Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 136° 20′ E.,

BANKS' LAND, British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. lat. 74° N., lon. 116° W., 70 miles S.W. of Melville Island.

BANKS' PENINSULA, in New Zealand, on New Munster or Middle Island, near the centre of its E. coast; lat. 43° 40′ S., lon. 173° W. Length, about 50 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles, forming a high table-land.

BANKS' STRAIT, between Van Diemen's Land and Fourneaux Islands. Breadth, 15 miles.

BANKS' TOWN, in New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, W. of Sydney.

BANMO. See BHAMO.

BANNA, bân'nâ, a river of Southern Guinea, having its sources in a mountainous region, about 80 miles from the coast, falls into the sea in about lat. 5° 30′ S.

BAÑOS, bân'yoce, (*i. e.* "baths,") forms the name, or part of the name, of numerous towns and villages in Spain, of which the following are the most important:

BAÑOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles N. by E. of Jaen. Pop. 1770.

BAÑOS, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 30 miles W. of Palencia. Pop. 1536.

BAÑOS DE CERRATO, bân'yoce dâ thêr-râ'to, or BAÑOS DE RIO PISUERGA, bân'yoce dâ roe'o pe-swêr'gâ, a town of Spain, in Leon, 6 miles S. of Palencia. Pop. 272.

BAÑOS DE EBRO, bân'yoce dâ â'bro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles W. by N. of Logroño. Pop. 331.

BANK LICK, a post-office of Kempton co., Kentucky.

BANKS, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. It contains the Beaver Meadow coal-mines. Pop. 1745.

BANKSTON, a post-office of Monroe co., Georgia.

BANKSTON, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

BANKSVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 60 miles S.W. of Hartford.

BANKTON, a post-village of Saline co., Illinois, about 10 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

BANKYBAZAR', a small town of British India, province of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 13 miles N. of Calcutta.

BANN, LOWER, a river of the N. of Ireland, issues from Lough Beg, flows N.N.W. between the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, and enters the ocean 4 miles S.W. of Portrush, after a course of 40 miles. Though impeded by sand-banks, it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons from the sea to Coleraine. Its salmon and eel fisheries are important. Bann is also the name of a small affluent of the Slaney, in the county of Wexford.

BANNACKS, (incorrectly written BOONACKS,) a tribe of Indians in the S.E. part of Oregon.

BANNALEC, bân'nâ'lêk', a town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles N.W. of Quimperlé. It is noted for its wrestling-matches, which attract multitudes of spectators. During the wars of the League a bloody battle was fought under the walls of the town. Pop. of commune in 1851, 4174.

BANNE, bânn, a village of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. of commune, 1755.

BANNER, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

BANNERMAN, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

BANNINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BANNOCKBURN, a town of Scotland, county, and 2½ miles S. of Sterling, on the Bannock, an affluent of the Forth, famous for the great victory gained here, 24th June, 1314, by the Scots under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II. and his generals. The latter are stated to have lost 50,000 men, and the Scots only 4000. Near it, at *Sauchie Burn*, in 1488, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son. Bannockburn, with a population, in 1851, of 2027, is now noted for peaceful industry, having manufactures of tartan shawls, carpets, and hearth-rugs for the English markets, with some tweeds and leather; and all the tartan worn by the Highland regiments in the British army has, for the last half-century, been made here.

BANNOW, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

BANN, UPPER, a river of the N. of Ireland, rises in the Mourne Mountains, flows through the counties of Down and Armagh, in a N.W. direction, and joins Lough Neagh on its S. side. It communicates with the Newry Canal, and is navigable for vessels of 60 tons to Portadown.

BAÑOLAS, bân-yo'lâs, a town of Spain, 7 miles N. of Gerona, with mineral springs and baths, and manufactures of cotton fabrics, oil, and paper. Pop. 4600.

BANROU, bôn'roo', a village of France, department of Orne. Pop. of commune, 1054.

BANSTEAD, bân'stead, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BANSWARA, ban-swâ'râ, or BANSWARAH, a town of Hindostan, capital of a small state in the province of Guzerat, tributary to the British, 110 miles N.E. of Baroda. It is handsome, and has a large fortress, and several temples.

BANTALLAN, bân'tâl-lân', an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the smallest of the Philippines. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 123° 20′ E.

BANTAM, bân'tâm', a residency, and former kingdom of the Dutch East Indies, forming the W. extremity of the Island of Java. Lat. of fort, 6° 1′ 39″ S., lon. 106° 10′ 41″ E. Pop. in 1838, 362,242. It is divided into 3 regencies, Ceram, (or Serang,) Lebak, Tjiringin. The chief products are rice, pepper, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. Capital, Serang.

BANTAM, an old and celebrated town of Java, capital of the former kingdom, and present province of same name. It is beautifully situated on a bay and river of same name, and backed by lofty picturesque mountains. Lat. 6° 1′ 42″ S.; lon. 106° 10′ 42″ E. The river of Bantam divides into three arms, the centre one of which, not very deep, passes through the town, the other two bounding it right and left. The Sultan's palace, and the Dutch forts, (Spelwijk and Dismant,) are in ruins; and the only building of note is the mosque or temple, surrounded by a lofty wall, and adorned with a small tower or minaret. Bantam is one of the oldest and most famous towns in the East, and, at one time, was the principal mart of the Dutch; but its trade has now been transferred to other channels.

BANTAM, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

BANTAM FALLS, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

BANTJAR, bânt'yâr', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of the Island of Java, residency of Rembang. It has a fine port, with extensive ship-building docks.

BANTRY, ban'try, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, 44 miles W.S.W. of Cork. Lat. 51° 41′ N.; lon. 9° 27′ W. Pop. 4982. It has little trade, and no manufactures. Close to it is Seacourt, the seat of the Earl of Bantry.

BANTRY BAY, a large bay in S. of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Cork, and one of the finest harbors in Europe, extending for 25 miles inland. Within it are Bear and Whiddy's Islands, between which and the mainland the water is from 20 to 40 feet deep, and the anchorage is everywhere good.

BANTZENHEIM, bânt'sen-hîme', (Fr. pron., bânt'sen-hêm',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, arrondissement of Altkirch. Pop of commune, 1138.

BANWELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. A fine park here belongs to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, who have held the manor since the time of Edward the Confessor. Banwell has a station on the Great Western Railway, 3 miles N.E. of Weston-super-Mare.

BANYA, FELSÖ, (Felsö,) fêl'shö' bân'yöh', (*i. e.* "the upper mines,") a town of Hungary, 4 miles E. of Nagy-Banya. Pop. 4536. It has a tribunal of mines, and mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, with foundries, forges, and potteries.

BANYAR-MASSIN. See BANJARMASSIN.

BANYA, NAGY. See NAGY BANYA.

BANYULIS DES ASPRES, bân-yü-lee'-dâze-âp'r, a commune of France, department Pyrénées-Orientales. Pop. 472. Celebrated for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when attacked by 7000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

BANYULIS-SUR-MER, bân'-yü'lee'-sür-mair, (*i. e.* "Banyulis on the Sea,") a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, with a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Pop. of commune, 1357. Near it are four ancient towers, one of which (the Bon de Carech) marks the limit between France and Spain. The district produces the celebrated wines of Grenache and Rancio.

BANYUWANGY or BANJOEWANGI, bân-yoo-wîng'-ghee, a seaport town and military post on the E. coast of the Is-

land of Java, belonging to Holland, in lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 114° 28′ E., with a port for ships of 1000 tons, and an extensive trade.

BANZ, bänts, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles S.W. of Lichtenfels, on the Main, with a palace of Duke William of Bavaria.

BAN-ZARDAH, bän'zar'dah, or KALAHI-YEZDIJIRD, kä'lä'-hee'-yez'-de-jerd', a strong mountain fortress of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, in Mount Zagros, immediately E. of Zohab, and identical with the stronghold of Holwan, to which the last Sasanian king, Yezdijird, retired after the capture of *Ctesiphon* by the Arabs, in the seventh century.

BAOL, bä'ol', a state of Western Africa, Senegambia, having the state of Sin on the S., of Cayor on the N., the Jaloof territory on the E., and the Atlantic on the W.

BAONEE, bä-o'nee, a rajahship of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, tributary to the British.

BAPAUME, bä'pōm', (L. *Bapalma*,) a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S.S.E. of Arras. Pop. 2973. It has a communal college, and a handsome fountain supplied by an Artesian well; it is the seat of extensive manufactures of lace, woollens, cottons, and fine thread.

BAPAUME, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N.W. of Rouen, with manufactures of linens.

BAP'CHILD, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Sittingbourne.

BAP'TIST MISSION, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Arkansas.

BAP'TISTTOWN, a post-village of Ringwood township, in the W. part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 8 miles, in a straight line, W. by N. from Flemington.

BAP'TIST VAL'LEY, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

BAR, bar, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles N.E. of Babar, on the right bank of the Ganges. Including Masargung, it is estimated to comprise 5000 houses, and is a place of considerable trade.

BAR, bar, a river of France, department of Ardennes. It rises near Buzancy, and falls into the Meuse below Donchery, forming part of the Canal of Ardennes.

BAR, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 4½ miles N. of Tulle, on the Corrèze. Pop. of commune, 1228.

BAR, bar, a town of Russia, Podolia, 50 miles N.E. of Kamieniec, defended by a citadel, built on a rock. Pop. 3000. In 1768 the Poles here formed a confederacy against Russia.

BAR, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 1302.

BARA, bä'rä, a river of Afghanistan, which joins the Cabool river 8 miles N.N.E. of Peshawer, after a N.E. course of 69 miles.

BARABA, bä-rä-bä', (Russ. *Barabinskaïa*, bä-rä-bin-skä'-yä,) a vast steppe of Siberia, extending between the Obi and the Irtish, covered with numerous salt lakes and marshes. It was colonized by Russia in 1767, and since then a considerable portion of it has been cultivated.

BARABOO. See BARRABOO.

BARACOA, bä-rä-ko'ä, a seaport town of the Spanish West Indies, on the N.E. coast of the Island of Cuba. Lat. of principal fort, 20° 21′ 36″ N.; lon. 74° 29′ 31″ W. Pop. about 2000. In its vicinity is a remarkable table-mountain, termed the *Anvil of Baracoa*. In 1841, its exports amounted in value to $85,918, comprising tobacco to the amount of $76,811; and its imports in 1841 to $81,832. Total value of exports in 1842, $85,233; in which year 21 vessels, aggregate burden 2224 tons, cleared from the port.

BARAHAT, bä'rä-hät', a town of North Hindostan, capital of the British district of Gurhwal, on the Bhagirathi, 50 miles N.W. of Serinagur. It is a station of the Hindoo pilgrims on the route to Gangeotri.

BARAITCHE, bä-raitch', a town of Hindostan, Oude, capital of district, on an affluent of the Gogges, 62 miles N.E. of Lucknow. It is a place of great antiquity, and is described by Aub Fazel, in 1582, as a large city.

BARAK, bä'räk', the principal river of Cachar, (in Farther India,) the S. division of which territory it traverses with a very tortuous course. After a S.W. course through Sylhet, it joins the Brahmapootra, 43 miles N.E. of Dacca. Total length about 350 miles; width variable, but in some places in Cachar it is 200 yards across, and it has during the rains a depth of 30 or 40 feet. Principal affluent the Soormah.

BARANCA, NUEVA, nwä'vä bä-rän'kä, a town in New Granada, at the junction of the Mabates with the Rio Magdalena, 45 miles S.E. of Cartagena. It is a thriving place, and the point of embarkation of goods and travellers from Cartagena, going up to Magdalena, and of debarkation for those coming down that river.

BARANELLO, bä-rä-nel'lo, a town of Naples, province of Molise, capital of a district, 5 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2500.

BARANOW, bä'rä-nov', a town of Austrian Galicia, Lemberg, 42 miles N.N.E. of Tarnow, on the Vistula. Pop. 1000. The Poles were defeated here by Charles Gustavus, in 1656.

BARANOW, a town of Poland, N.W. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1300.

BARANOW, a village of Prussian Poland, S.E. of Kempen. Pop. 845.

BARANQUILLA, bä-rän-keel'yä, a town of S. America, New Granada, 68 miles N.E. of Cartagena, with a port on the left bank of the Magdalena, at its mouth.

BARANTCHINSK, bä-rän-chinsk' or bä-rän-cheensk', a village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 58 miles S.S.W. of Verkhotourie, with some extensive government iron and steel works.

BARANYA, bä-rän'-yä, one of the most populous counties of Hungary, on the Danube. Capital, Fünfkirchen. Area, 1930 square miles. Pop. 233,850. It is partly mountainous, and partly marshy, but very fertile. Chief products, wheat, tobacco, wine, and fruit.

BARANYA VAR, bär-rän'-yär-vän, a village of Hungary, in the above county; has some traces of the ancient fortification of the same name.

BARATARIA (bar-ra-tah're-a) BAY, situated in the S.E. part of Louisiana, extends northward from the Gulf of Mexico, between the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemine. It is about 15 miles long, and 6 miles wide.

BARAU, bä'räw, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 1315.

BARBACENA, bär-bä-sä'nä, a village of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 13 miles N.W. of Elvas. Pop. 800.

BARBACENA, bär-bä-sä'nä, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, in the Sierra Mantiqueira, 125 miles N.N.W. of Rio Janeiro, and 3500 feet above the sea. The industry is chiefly directed to extracting gold, and exporting large quantities of cotton and coffee to Rio de Janeiro.

BARBACOAS, bär-bä-ko'äs, a seaport town of South America, New Granada, department of Cauca, on the Pacific, 150 miles N.N.E. of Quito.

BARBACOAS, a town of Venezuela, 58 miles S.S.W. of Caracas.

BARBADOS or BARBADOES, bar-bä'doz, the most eastern of the Caribbee Islands, situated about 78 miles E. from St. Vincent, and equally distant S.S.E. from St. Lucia. Its capital, Bridgetown, situated at the S.W. corner of the island, is in lat. 13° 4′ 12″ N.; lon. 59° 37′ W. Barbados is 21 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and 55 in circumference, excluding the sinuosities of the bays, and contains about 166 square miles. It is nearly encircled by coral reefs, which in some places extend 3 miles to seaward, and render the navigation dangerous. The surface is much diversified, and often picturesque, presenting, on a small scale, a succession of valleys, hills, table-lands, cliffs, gorges, and ravines, some of the latter exhibiting perpendicular walls of 150 feet. The lowlands are of limited extent, and are confined to the N., S., and S.E. parts of the island. About a seventh part of Barbados consists of tertiary sandstones and limestones, rising to considerable heights; the remainder is covered by raised coral reefs, divided by vertical walls of coral rocks, some of them nearly 200 feet high, into 6 terraces, indicating as many periods of upheaval. With the exception of the most minute forms of organic life, marine bivalve and univalve shells, no fossil remains of any kind have been hitherto discovered in the rocks which compose the island. It is not supposed that Barbados possesses any of the precious metals. Bituminous coal is found in many places, and is used as fuel in furnaces. Petroleum, potter's clay, and ochres, yellow and brown, also abound. There are also several mineral springs on the island, but no streams deserving the name of rivers; although some are so called, they are mere streamlets, excepting during the tropical torrents, when they become impassable. The productive soil of Barbados is of a reddish-brown hue on the higher table-land; in the lowlands it is black, and somewhat reddish in the parts where it is shallow. This black mould is the best suited to the sugar-cane. It is considered one of the healthiest islands in the West Indian Archipelago. The heaviest rains fall in November and December. Barbados is subject to hurricanes and thunderstorms of the most violent character. There are now no woods or forests in the island, these having been all cut down to make way for agricultural operations. Barbados possesses an unusual portion of cultivable soil. Out of an area of 106,470 acres which it contains, no fewer than 100,000 are under cultivation, 40,000 of which are annually planted with sugar-canes; the remainder being either appropriated to provisions or used as pasture. The staple articles produced in the island for export, are sugar, arrow-root, aloes, and cotton. The quantity of sugar produced in the island at different periods has been as follows:—in 1842, 21,545 hogsheads, value, 671,515*l.*; in 1847, 32,257 hogsheads, value, 653,980*l.*; and in 1852, 49,755 hogsheads, value, 739,834*l.*, being nearly double the produce of 1842.

Trade and Navigation.—The imports, in 1862, amounted to 767,974*l.*; the exports, 961,723*l.*; outward shipping, 105,670 tons; inward, 108,377 tons. The trade with Great Britain has always been, and continues to be, the most important, surpassing in amount the whole commerce of Barbados with all other parts of the world. The number of vessels belonging to the colony in 1843 was 41—tonnage, 1773; of these, 12 were above 50 tons. The revenue of the

island, chiefly derived from the exports and imports, from duty on brandy and gin, and from surplus tonnage and crown duties, amounted, in 1852, to 54,090*l.*, and the expenditure to 54,973*l.*, of which 11,381*l.* was for the civil government, and 15,358*l.* for the police. The local government of Barbados consists of a governor-in-chief, assisted by a council. The governor is invested with the chief civil and military authority. The council is composed of 12 members, who are appointed by mandamus of the sovereign. The house of assembly is composed of 24 delegates, elected annually, two for each parish, and two for the city of Bridgetown, by the body of the people. The governor may, at any time, of his own authority, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the assembly. In 1846, the militia of the island amounted to 1733 men, including officers, *&c.* The church accommodations comprised, in 1862, 25,264 seats, for a population of 135,939. The schools for the education of the poor, in 1852, were attended by 7077 pupils. There are also Sunday-schools attached to nearly all the churches and chapels. At the head of the educational establishments of the island stands Codrington College, founded by Colonel Codrington, a native of Barbados. It is beautifully situated, and has a disposable annual revenue of 3610*l.* The benevolent and charitable institutions are numerous, and on a scale highly creditable to the Christian feeling of the inhabitants. There are several literary and agricultural societies, and five weekly newspapers, one of which, *The Barbadoes Mercury*, has existed for upwards of 114 years.

The early history of the island is involved in uncertainty, and the events of the settlement variously related. It would seem, however, to have been known to geographers in the early part of the sixteenth century, as appears from a manuscript chart of the world, preserved in the British Museum, and believed to have been executed previous to the year 1536, where it is shown in correct relative position to the other Caribbee Islands, under the name of Bernodos. No settlement, however, was made in Barbados till 1625, when Sir William Courteen, a merchant of London, established a colony here, although it had been visited 20 years before by an English vessel, called the Olive Blossom, the first ship from that country, it is supposed, that had ever touched its shores. It has remained in the possession of the British ever since the founding of the settlement.

The population of Barbados is said to be, with the exception of Malta, the most dense of any spot of land in the world, and is believed to be fast increasing. At present it is about 122,198, which gives 734·8 individuals to each square mile: being nearly three times that of England, Wales, and Ireland, and nearly eight times that of Scotland.—Inhab. BARBADIAN, bar-bā'de-an.

BARBADOS, bar-bā'does, an auriferous river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso; falls into the Paraguay after a S.E. course of 120 miles.

BARBANA. See BOIANA.

BARBANIA, bar-bā-nee'ā, a town of Piedmont, on the torrent Fandaglia, 17 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 1760.

BARBARASVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

BARBAREEN, bar-bā-reen', a small town and seaport of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 3½ miles S. of Colton; lat. 6° 28′ N., lon. 80° 3′ E. It has manufactures of cordage and iron, and is a port of entry and export.

BARBARY, bar'ber-e, (anc. *Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria*, and *Cyrenaica*,) an extensive region, comprising all the northern portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the Mediterranean to the Greater Atlas, and extending between lat. 25° and 37° N., and lon. 10° W. and 25° E. It is divided by the Atlas Mountains into two regions, that on the N. comprising the four Barbary States, viz. the Empire of Morocco, the province of Algeria, and the beylics of Tunis and Tripoli, and the S. region called the Beled-el-Jereed, or country of dates. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa known to the ancients. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists; it attained great celebrity under the dominion of the Carthaginians; was afterward subject to the Romans, and occupied for nearly a century by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans, (Byzantines,) about A.D. 697. The name BARBARY appears to have been derived from *Berber*, an appellation by which the Arabs designated the people of this region before the Saracen conquest. Some, however, derive it from *barbarus*, (barbarian.)

BARBASTE, bar'bāst', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, in the arrondissement of Nérac. Pop. of commune, 1852, 715.

BARBASTRO, bar-bās'tro, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Cinca, 50 miles N.E. of Saragossa. Pop. in 1845, 6043. It has a cathedral, with some paintings of the sixteenth century, 3 convents, and philosophical, agricultural, commercial, and other literary and beneficent associations.

BARBEETOWN, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

BARBENTANNE, bar'bōn'tānu', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 miles S.W. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3051. Its neighborhood produces excellent wine and fruit.

BARBER, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

BARBERINO DI MUGELLO, bar-bā-ree'no dee moo-jōl'lo, a town of Tuscany, in which is the palace of the Barberini, birthplace of Pope Urban VIII. Pop. 355.

BARBER'S, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

BARBER'S CORNERS, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 15 miles N. of Joliet.

BARBER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Virginia.

BARBERSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

BARBERRY (bar'ber-re) MILLS, a small village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

BARBEZIEUX, bar'beh-ze-uh', a town of France, department of Charente, 19 miles S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. of commune, 2385. It is famous for truffled capons.

BARBONA, bar-bo'nā, a village of Northern Italy, 22 miles S.S.W. of Padua, on the left bank of the Adige. Pop. 2500.

BARBONNE, bar'bonn', a town of France, department of Marne, 5 miles S. of Sézanne. Pop. of commune, 1276.

BARBOUR, bar'bur, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 330 square miles. It is intersected by Tygart's Valley River, a branch of the Monongahela, and also drained by Buchanan River and Elk Creek. The western part is hilly, and the eastern mountainous. A ridge called Laurel Mount forms the E. boundary. The soil in many parts is good, and particularly adapted to pasturage. Stone coal and iron are abundant. It was formed in 1843, from Harrison, Lewis, and Randolph, and derived its name from a distinguished family of Virginia. Capital, Philippi. Pop. 9605; of whom 8892 were free, and 113 slaves.

BARBOUR, a county in the E.S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 825 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms the entire E. boundary, and it is also drained by Pea River. The surface is undulating; the soil of the river bottoms is fertile. The county is partly covered by forests of pine. The Chattahoochee River is navigable for steamboats. Capital, Clayton. Pop. 23,632; of whom 12,852 were free, and 10,780 slaves.

BARBOUR, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

BARBOUR'S MILLS, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

BARBOURSVILLE, bar'bur-z-vil, a post-village, capital of Cabell co., Virginia, on the Guyandotte River, 7 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, and 352 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. The main road leading from the Virginia Springs to the Ohio River passes through this village. Pop. about 250.

BARBOURSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Virginia, 76 miles N.W. of Richmond, has a pleasant situation, and contains several stores and mechanics' shops.

BARBOURSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, 122 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. The road from Frankfort to Tennessee, by the Cumberland Gap, passes through it. Coal and iron ore are abundant in the vicinity. The village has 3 churches, several stores, and nearly 200 inhabitants.

BARBOURSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 13 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

BARBOURSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 30 miles E. of Binghamton.

BARBOURVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

BARBUDA, bar-boo'da, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, in the Atlantic, 22 miles N. of Antigua. The N. point is in lat. 17° 47′ N., lon. 62° 2′ W. Area, about 75 square miles. Pop. 1600. The greater part of the island is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco, but no sugar. There is no port, but a roadstead with several forts on the W. side.

BARBY, bar'bee, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3400, employed in linen and woollen manufactures.

BARBY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BARCA, bār'kā, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 10 miles N. of Braga, on the Lima. Pop. 1900.

BARCA, (anc. *Cyrenaica*,) a maritime region of North Africa, between lat. 30° and 33° N., and lon. 20° and 25° E., forming the E. division of Tripoli, and having W. the rest of that dominion, with the Gulf of Sidra, (anc. *Syrtis Major*,) N. the Mediterranean, E. Egypt, and S. the Libyan waste. On the S. and in the interior it is desert, but along the coast the soil is fertile, though neglected. In many parts it yields crops of corn, and presents wide tracts of fine pasturage; on the mountain sides are forests of pines, date and olive trees, and flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivers, but numerous mountain torrents, which flow to the arid plains of the Libyan deserts. The population, estimated at 1,000,000, consists of Bedouin Arabs, with a few Jews in the towns. This region was anciently the seat of the Pentapolis, (or "five cities",) viz: Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene. Barca, (Gr. Βάρκη,) so called from the ancient city

of *Barca*, was regarded as one of the chief granaries on the African coast. The Romans succeeded the Greeks; and the remains of temples, aqueducts, and other great public undertakings, together with the discovery of numerous Greek and Roman coins, whose inscriptions identify them with the country, show at once the importance to which it had attained, and the amount of civilization introduced. All this, however, has long passed away, and the Arab is again sole master of the country. The seat of the fabulous Hesperian gardens was placed here.

BARGARROTA, bar-gar-ro'tä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 12 miles S. of Badajos, with a castle, and 4285 inhabitants.

BARCELLOS, bar-sel'loce, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Cavado, 9 miles W. of Braga. Pop. 3822. It is enclosed by old walls.

BARCELLOS, bar-sel'loce, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the right bank of the Rio Negro.

BARCELONA, bar-sä-lo'nä, (L. *Barcino*; Gr. Βαρκινων,) a seaport town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, in Catalonia, 312 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Lat. (Mole light) 41° 22′ 36″ N., lon. 2° 11′ E. A railway connects it with Mataro. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel, which forms its N.E. boundary. It is not strong, however, in itself, being commanded by the fort of Montjoi, occupying a height of that name in the S. The possession of this fort necessarily secures that of the town and citadel also. Barcelona is divided into two nearly equal parts by a finely-planted promenade, called La Rambla, running N.N.W. from the shore. The N.W. division forms the old, and the S.W. division the new town, the former consisting of narrow, crooked, ill-paved streets, while those of the latter are more spacious and regular. To the E. of the town, and S. of the citadel, is the extensive suburb of Barcelonetta, laid out with great regularity, built chiefly of brick, and occupied by sailors and other seafaring people. Many of the houses of Barcelona itself are also of brick, but most of them, particularly in the new town, are of hewn stone, several stories in height, and of an imposing appearance. In recent times, great improvements have been made; gas has been introduced, and extensive sewers have been constructed; fountains of the finest water are found in every quarter, and, in addition to La Rambla, already mentioned, the Muralla de Tierra and the Muralla del Mar form almost unrivalled promenades. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, which stands in the highest part of the old town. Its origin dates from the first ages of Christianity, but its present form of Gothic architecture appears to belong to the end of the thirteenth century. It is approached by a lofty flight of steps, and surmounted by two towers. There are numerous other churches, several of them ancient and handsome, but scarcely entitled to a separate notice. One of the most remarkable buildings of Barcelona is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province used to hold their sittings. It is in the Greco-Roman style, and is now called the Audiencia, being occupied by the courts of law; the records of Aragon and Catalonia are kept in it. Some of them are of the ninth century, and the whole collection is said to be one of the most interesting of the kind in existence. Of the modern buildings, the principal are the custom-house, the exchange, the theatre, and the prison. The conventual establishments, though many of them have been suppressed, are still, nominally, 22. The principal educational establishment is the university. In connection with it are numerous schools, in which elementary education is provided for all classes. Theological education is given chiefly in the Seminario Conciliar, while there are several separate establishments specially set apart for the study of medicine. Charitable and beneficent institutions are numerous; the chief being the Casa de Caridad, Casa de Misericordia, and the Hospital of the Holy Cross. Among literary institutions, may be mentioned 4 public libraries, and 2 museums, the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, &c.

Barcelona is the seat of various manufactures, the principal of which are silks, woollens, flowered cottons, calicoes, lace, and shoes; and it also has a foundry for cannon. The amount of cotton and woollen goods manufactured in one year has been estimated at 440,000*l.*, and the number of shoes annually exported at 700,000, valued at 70,290*l.* Its other chief exports are iron, copper, fire-arms, cork, fruit, wines, and brandies. Its principal imports are Baltic timber, wax from Africa, stockfish from Newfoundland in British bottoms, Swedish iron, Styrian steel, Riga and Petersburg hemp, copper and iron ware from Germany, and various articles of French and Italian manufacture. The trade of Barcelona has greatly fallen off from what it used to be in former times; more especially the decrease of intercourse with Britain is very marked. Half a century ago, many hundreds of British vessels entered the port in the course of a year; in 1841, the number was 57, which, in 1846, had increased again to 90; the tonnage at the same dates being, respectively, 7469 and 15,080. Among the causes assigned for this decay in the trade with Britain are, the non-importation of English hardware, the German being now preferred, on account of its greater cheapness; the falling off of the traffic in Newfoundland fish, which has passed almost entirely into the hands of the Swedes and Norwegians; and, lastly, an almost total cessation of the cotton trade with England, the Catalonians now importing their cotton themselves direct from Pernambuco. The main part of the trade now is coasting: the number of Spanish vessels entered in 1846 was 2925; cleared, 3271; and for the preceding years the proportion was similar. The port of the city is commodious, but obstructed by a bar, which will not allow of vessels entering that draw more than 12 feet water; large ships are therefore obliged to anchor outside. On the mole, which is 400 fathoms in length, there are two batteries, two redoubts, and a light-house.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca; hence its name. After the fall of Carthage, the Romans first became its masters, then the Goths, who possessed it, with the rest of Catalonia, till the year 714, when it was conquered by the Saracens. In 805, it was retaken from them, and governed by French viceroys. In 874, it became an independent earldom, and maintained its independence till the annexation of Catalonia to the crown of Aragon, in the twelfth century. In 1714, it was besieged by the Duke of Berwick, for Philip V. of Spain, and taken, after a defence equalling, in desperate valor, that of Saragossa, in more modern times. In 1780, when the population was one-third less than now, the number of monks in the city was 1212; of secular priests, 1216; and of nuns, 854. Pop. 121,815. Area of the province, 2816 sq. miles. Pop. in 1849, 533,695.

BARCELONA, a post-village of Westfield township, Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Chautauque Creek, 67 miles S.W. of Buffalo. The Buffalo and State Line Railroad passes through it. It has a steamboat landing, and considerable business in shipping produce. The exports and imports in 1851 were valued at $339,183.

BARCELONA, (bär-sä-lo'nä,) New, a town and port of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Neveri, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 10′ N., lon. 64° 47′ W. The houses are mostly of mud, ill-constructed, and poorly furnished. The streets are unpaved, and, in wet weather, extremely filthy; while in dry, the dust is intolerable. Its harbor and shipping are protected by a fortress, called El Morro de Barcelona, situated on a hill which rises to about 400 feet above the level of the sea. In 1847, the number of vessels entered was 27, (tonnage, 3241;) cleared, 39, (tonnage, 4497.) Barcelona is a most unhealthy place, from the excessive heat and moisture of the air. The country around, however, is extremely fertile. The chief trade of the town is in horned cattle, jerked beef, and hides; and of agricultural produce in indigo, annotto, cotton, and cacao. Pop., 15,000, half whites, and half mulattoes and negroes.

BARCELONETA, bär-sä-lo-nä'tä, a town of South America, in Venezuela, on the Paraguay, 100 miles S.S.E. of Angostura.

BARCELONNETTE, bar'seh-lon-nĕt', a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 29 miles N.E. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 2242. It is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ubaye, at the foot of the Alps, 3930 feet in elevation. It has a college, normal school, and agricultural society, with silk-looms, woollen manufactures, and large weekly markets. It gives its name to a rich valley, in which many cattle and sheep are reared.

BARCELORE', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, on the Malabar coast, N.N.W. of Mangalore. It is the *Barace* of the ancients.

BARCHESTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BARCHFELD, bärk'fĕlt, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, 33 miles N.E. of Fulda, on the right bank of the Werra. Pop. 1400. It has a mansion of the landgraves of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

BARCINO. See BARCELONA.

BARCLAY, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

BARCLAY'S FORK, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

BARCLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

BARCOMB, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BARCUS, bär'kü', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, in the arrondissement of Mauléon. Pop. of commune in 1861, 2341.

BARD, bärd, a fortress and village of Piedmont, on the bank of the Dora Baltea, 23 miles S.S.E. of Aosta. It was razed by the French in 1800, but has been restored.

BARDEL, bar'dĕl', a town of Japan, on the Bay of Totomi, in the S.E. of the island of Niphon.

BARDEN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 14 miles N.E. of Skipton. Pop. in 1851, 1268. Here are remains of an ancient tower, locally famous as the favorite residence of Henry Clifford, "the shepherd lord," restored to the former possessions of his family by Henry VII.

BARDENBERG, bar'den-bärg', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with coal-mines. Pop. 1290.

BARD'FIELD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
BARD'FIELD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
BARD'FIELD SA'LING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
BARDI, bar'dee, a town of Northern Italy, duchy of Parma, 10½ miles N.N.W. of Borgotaro. Pop. 700.
BARDIA, bär-dee'ä, an island in the Gulf of Siam, on the E. coast of Lower Siam; lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 99° 50′ E. It is 20 miles in length, 10 miles in breadth, very lofty, and is separated from the mainland by a channel about 2 miles in width.
BARDIS or BAR'DEES', a town of Upper Egypt, 3 miles S.S.E. of Girgeh. The French gave battle here on the 6th of April, 1799.
BARDNEY, bard'nee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Wragby. On a large barrow, in this parish, there is a cross to the memory of Ethelred, king of Mercia, said to be buried there.
BARDOLINO, bar-do-lee'no, a town of Venice, 1 mile W. of Verona, with a port on Lake Garda. Near this village, at the famous battle of Rivoli, January, 1797, the French under Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Alvenzi. Pop. 2200.
BARDONNECHE, (Bardonnèche,) bar'don'nèsh', a village of Piedmont, 19 miles W. of Susa, with a trade in cattle. Pop. 1069.
BARDOS, bar'dos', a village of France, department of Basses Pyrénées, in the arrondissement of Bayonne. Pop. of commune (1852) 2612.
BARDOWIECK, bar'do-week', a town of Hanover, 4 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. 1400.
BARDSEY, bard'see, (*i. e.* "Bard's Island," so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards,) an island of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay, 4½ miles S.W. of Aberdaron. Lat. of light-house, 52° 45′ N., lon. 4° 46′ W. Pop. 90. It is accessible only at a small harbor, at the S.E. side. It has no church, but the inhabitants meet to read prayers in its ruined abbey. The island is the property of Lord Newborough.
BARDSEY, a parish of of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.W. of Wetherby. It is considered the birthplace of Congreve, the poet, baptized here in 1670.
BARDS'TOWN, also written BAIRDSTOWN, a flourishing town of Nelson co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Nashville, 40 miles S.E. of the former, and 50 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It is handsomely situated on an elevated plain, three-fourths of a mile N. of the Beech fork of Salt River, and is a place of some importance for its manufactures and educational advantages. It contains St. Joseph's College, (Roman Catholic,) several churches, and 3 academies, which are in a flourishing condition. It has also 1 cotton, 1 woollen, and 1 bagging factory, and 2 newspaper offices. The railroad from Louisville to Nashville, when finished, will probably pass through this town. Pop. near 2000.
BARDY. See BARTH.
BARE'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
BARÈGES. See BARRÉGES.
BAREILLY, bar-ä'lie, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, having N., W., and S. the districts of Kumaon, Moradabad, and Furruckabad, and E. the states of Oude and Nepaul.
BAREILLY, a city capital of the above district, and of a division of Upper Provinces, on a tributary of the Ganges, 115 miles N.E. of Agra. There are here several mosques, and an old fort in ruins. The civil and military servants of the East India Company live in cantonments S. of the town, where a new and strong quadrangular citadel, surrounded by a ditch, has been built. The town contains above 130 Persian and Hindoo schools, and some hundreds of seminaries, besides an English college, teachers of medicine, &c. The articles manufactured wholly by Mohammedans are cutlery of all kinds, chiefly warlike, such as swords, daggers, bows and arrows, &c.; saddles and horse-trappings, fine carpetings, embroidery, jewelry, and leather. The brazen water-pots of Bareilly are very much valued, as well as the cabinet-work. Bareily is the head-quarters of a civil establishment and circuit court, to which 9 other districts are subordinate. Pop. (one-third Mohammedans,) 65,796.
BARE MOUNTAIN, a peak in the W. part of the Highlands, in Orange co., New York.
BARENTIN, bä'rôn'tăn', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. of commune (1852) 3073.
BARENTON, bä'rôn'tôn', a town of France, department of Manche, 7 miles S.E. of Mortain. Pop. of commune, 3009.
BARESVILLE, bairz'vil, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.
BARETE, bä-rä'tä, a town of Naples, with celebrated baths, 8 miles N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 1030.
BARETOON or BARETOUN, AL, äl bä're-toon', (anc. *Paræto'nium.*) a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the borders of the Desert of Barca. Lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 30′ E. It is now, perhaps, better known by the name of Port Mhaidra, or Berek Marsa.
BARETSCHWEIL, bä'rêtch-wile', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Zurich, with extensive manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. 3462, Protestants.
BARE'VILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.
BAREFLEUR, bag'fleur', an ancient seaport town of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, 15 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. of commune, 1165. It was formerly one of the best ports in Normandy, but now its harbor is partly filled up with sand. It is asserted that William the Conqueror set out from this port for the conquest of England. About 1 mile N. is a granite light-house, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 1° 16′ W
BARFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
BARFORD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
BARFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
BARFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
BARFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
BARFORD ST. MARTIN'S, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.
BARFRESTON, bar'fres-ton, or BARS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
BARGA, bär'gä, a village of Tuscany, province of Florence, on the Serchio, 16 miles N. of Lucca. Pop. 2540. The *comunità* of Barga, with a population of 6790, extends into the Duchies of Parma and Modena.
BARGAINTOWN, a post-village and port of entry in the S.E. part of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S.S.E. of Camden.
BARGAR'RAN, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, parish of Erskine, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Paisley. The manufacture of fine thread was first established here in Scotland.
BARGAS, bar'gäs, a town of Spain, 5 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3457. Commerce in grain and cattle.
BAR'GASVILLE, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.
BARGE, bar'jä, (Fr. pron. bärzh,) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, at the foot of Monte Monbracco, on the Grandon, 28 miles S.S.W. of Turin. It has a communal college, manufactures of fire-arms, and carries on a brisk general trade. Slates are quarried in the neighborhood. In 1808 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. Pop. 7000.
BARGEMONT, barzh'môn', a town of France, department of Var, 7 miles N.N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. of commune, 1750.
BARGOOZEEN, or BARGOUZIN, bar-goo-zeen', a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, flowing into Lake Baikal on its E. side, after a course of 200 miles.
BARGOOZEENSK or BARGOOZINSK, bar-goo-zinsk', is a modern town and capital of a circle, on the above river, 230 miles E.N.E. of Irkootsk. In its environs are thermal springs and baths.
BARGOUZIN. See BARGOOZEEN.
BARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.
BARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
BARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
BAR'HAMSVILLE, a post-office of New Kent co., Virginia.
BAR'HOLME, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
BARI, bä'ree, (anc. *Ba'rium,*) a fortified city and seaport of Naples, capital of the province of Terra-di-Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 140 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Lat. 41° 7′ 52″ N.; lon. 16° 53′ 4″ E. Pop. in 1850, 27,297. It is defended by walls towards the sea; the Corso is a fine new street, but in general the town is mean and dirty. Principal buildings, a citadel, cathedral, a college of nobles, lyceum, large diocesan seminary, new theatre, large arsenal, corn magazines, and hospitals. It has civil and criminal courts; manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, soap, glass, and liquours; and it exports corn, oil, and fruits. Its quay and roadstead are good, but its harbor admits only of small vessels. Bari, conquered by the Normans in the eleventh century, was for some time the capital of their Duchy of Apulia.
BARI, TERRA DI, tĕr'rä dee bä'ree, a province of Naples, bounded E. by the Adriatic, N. by Capitanata, W. by Basilicata, and S. by Otranto. It is mostly flat, and very fertile in grain, wine, and fruit. Climate dry, and very warm in summer. Area, 2368 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 497,432.
BARI, a village of Greece, government of Attica, 12 miles S.S.E. of Athens, near it is a stalactitic cave in Mount Hymettus, with ancient inscriptions.
BARI, a village of Sardinia, province of Lanussi, 55 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1500.
BARIGAZZO, bä-re-gäd'so, a village of Italy, duchy of Modena, province of Lunigiana. Near this is observed a phenomenon similar to that at Pietramala. Natural fire issues from the soil, ascends several feet, and continues for some days without intermission.
BARIGIANO, bä-re-jä'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 12 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1800.
BARILE, bä-ree'lä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 4 miles S.S.E. of Melfi, agreeably situated on a hill. It was founded by a Greek colony of the Lower Empire, and the rites of the Greek Church were practised as late as the seventeenth century. It has three churches. Pop. 3730.
BARIMA, bä-ree-mä', a river and headland of British Guiana. Point Barima, in lat. 8° 46′ N., lon. 60° W., forms the N. extremity of that colony, and immediately W. of it the river enters the estuary of the Orinoco.

BA/RING, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, on the S. side of the St. Croix River, about 150 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 380.

BARI, TERRA DI. See BARI.

BARJAK, bär'zhäk', a town of France, department of Gard, 19 miles N.E. of Alais. Pop. in 1852, 2507.

BARJOLS, bär'zhol', a town of France, department of Var, 11 miles N.N.W. of Brignoles. Pop. in 1852, 3802.

BAREA. See BUREBA.

BARK/BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BARKEBO, bar'keh-boo, a town of Sweden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Kalmar.

BARKEMDIEH, bar-keh-deeyh, a populous village of Western Africa, Damga country, on the Senegal, inhabited by a warlike and agricultural tribe, called Daliankes, whose chief resides here.

BAR/KER, a township of Broome co., New York. Pop. 1456.

BAR/KER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

BAR/KERSVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

BAR/KERVILLE, a manufacturing village of Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield.

BARK/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BARKHAM/STEAD, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.W. of Hartford, contains some very fine water privileges. It has manufactures of forks and various kinds of hardware. Pop. 1525.

BARK/ING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 7 miles E.N.E. of London. Pop. 9889. The town, on the Rodney, about 2 miles above its junction with the Thames, has an embattled gateway, remnant of a convent, the abbess of which held baronial rank; a church with curious monuments, an ancient market-house, a school on Bell's system, and a considerable transit trade in coal and timber. In a house standing near the town, the Gunpowder Plot is said to have been concerted.

BAR/KING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BARK ISLAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BARKOL, bar'kol', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 40 miles N.W. of Khamil. Residence of a military governor.

BARK RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., and enters Rock River in Jefferson co.

BARK RIVER, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

BARKS/DALE, a post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, 132 miles S.W. of Richmond.

BARK'STON, a parish of England, co. of Liecester.

BARK/STONE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BARK/TON, a village of Saline co., Illinois, 8 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

BARK/WAY, a parish of England, co. and 15 miles N.N.E. of Hartford.

BARK/WITH, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BARKWITH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BARLASSINA, bär-läs-see'ná, a village of Lombardy, 14 miles N. of Milan, with a magnificent Dominican convent, which now serves as a theological seminary.

BAR/LASTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BAR/LAVINGTON, or BARL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BARL/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BAR-LE-DUC, bar'leh-dük', or BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, bär-sür-or'nän', a town of France, department of Meuse, 125 miles E. of Paris, on the Ornain, on the new canal from the Marne to the Rhine, and on the railway (in progress) from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 14,816. Tribunal of the commune, capital of the arrondissement of Forestiers, comprising the department of the Meuse. It has a communal college, a normal school, and public library; an active industry, with manufactures of cotton and calicoes; a commodious port, and an extensive commerce in timber from the Vosges for the supply of Paris, and in wine, iron, and wool. It was founded in the tenth century, and was formerly the fortified capital of the duchy of the same name. Birthplace of the Duke of Guise and of General Excelmans.

BARLETTA, bar-let'tá, (anc. *Barduli* and *Harolum?*) a fortified seaport city of Naples, province and 33 miles W.N.W. of Bari, on a rocky island in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. Lat. 41° 19′ 26″ N.; lon. 16° 18′ 19″ E. Pop. 18,929. It is "hemmed in with regular built walls and angular towers;" streets wide and well paved, houses lofty and of fine stone. It has a citadel, cathedral, college, and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius. Its harbor, formed by a mole on which is a light-house, admits only small vessels; but it has a considerable trade with the other ports of the Adriatic and the Ionian Islands, exporting corn, wine, oil, fruit, wool, and skins, and salt from lakes and springs in the vicinity.

BAR/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

BAR/LING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BAR/LINGS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BARLOVENTO, bar-lo-vén'-to, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N.E. of the island of Palma. Pop. 2148. Occupied in linen weaving.

BARLOW, a post-township of Washington co., Ohio, about 12 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 1062.

BAR/LOW, GREAT and LITTLE, two contiguous townships of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Chesterfield.

BARMBECK, bärm'bek, a village of Northern Germany, 3 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 1539, engaged in cotton manufactures.

BARM/BY-ON-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BARMEN, bar'men, a manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Elberfeld, district of Dusseldorf, situated in the valley of the Wipper, 27 miles N.N.E. of Cologne. It is in fact a continuation of the town of Elberfeld, to which it is united by a bridge, and with which it forms one uninterrupted street of 6 miles in length; and is composed of an agglomeration of numerous places of different names, now constituted a town. Its situation is healthy and picturesque, but the town itself is dirty, and not prepossessing. The staple manufactures are ribbons and tapes, which are very widely diffused. Silk is likewise manufactured, with cotton and linen fabrics, linen and cotton thread, velvet, lace, steel and plated articles, hardware, chemical products, and earthenware, with establishments for calico-printing, which have long been famous for the excellence of the dye called Turkey red. The town is surrounded by kitchen gardens, the cultivation of which employs many persons. It contains four churches, one of which, the Protestant church, is a very handsome building; a high school, a deaf and dumb asylum, exchange, two banks, a police court, and a commercial tribunal. The district in which the united towns of Elberfeld and Barmen are situated is the most populous, the most industrious, and most thriving in the Prussian dominions. Pop. in 1846, 34,932.

BAR MILLS, a post-office of York co., Maine.

BAR/MING, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BAR/MOUTH or ABERMAW, a market-town and seaport of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the estuary of the Maw, 7½ miles S.W. of Dolgelly. Pop. 930. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has an export trade in timber, bark, slates, copper, lead, and yards for ship-building.

BARMSTEDT, bärm'stät, a market-town of Denmark, Holstein, 14 miles E. of Glückstadt. Near it is the ancient castle of *Rantzau*.

BARM/STON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BAR/NACK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BAR'NAGORE', a town of British India, 5 miles N. of Calcutta, on the left bank of the Hoogly. Formerly a Portuguese settlement.

BAR/NARD, a group of islands on the N.E. coast of Australia, within the Great Barrier Reef, extending in a straggling direction for 6 miles to the S. of Double Point. Lat. 17° 40′ S.; lon. 146° 30′ E.

BAR/NARD, a township of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 85 miles N.N.E. from Augusta. Pop. 181.

BARNARD, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, about 35 miles S. of Montpelier, watered by several tributaries of White River. It has several carriage manufactories. Pop. 1647.

BAR/NARD CASTLE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, parish of Gainford, on the Tees, 21½ miles S.W. of Durham. Pop. in 1851, 4608. It has a hospital for poor persons, founded in 1229 by John Baliol, King of Scotland, (a native of this place,) and the ruins of the stately castle whence the town derives its name, built by Barnard, the grandfather of Baliol. It has manufactures of hats, carpets, and thread; and one of the largest corn markets in the North of England is held here on Wednesday. Near it are the ruins of a church, the only remains of the town of *Marwood*, formerly an important place; and extensive stone quarries

BAR/NARDISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BAR/NARDSVILLE, a post-village in Roan co., Tennessee, about 130 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

BARNAUL, bar-nöwl', the principal mining town of Western Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Barnaul Obi, at its junction with the Obi, 230 miles S.S.W. of Tomsk. Pop. 9927. It is under the immediate authority of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, and is the seat of a mining board, and the capital of a mining district "as extensive as the whole kingdom of Hungary." (*Ritter.*) The town is regularly built, and has upwards of 30 public offices, including 4 Russian churches, magazines, and hospitals, geological and other museums, besides about 120 furnaces, at which large quantities of auriferous silver, lead, and copper ores are smelted, and a vast amount of cast iron is produced. A magnetic and meteorological observatory was erected here in 1841.

BARN/BROUGH or BARNBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BARN/BY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BARNBY-ON-DON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BAR'NEGAT', a small village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River, 4 miles below Poughkeepsie.

BAR'NEGAT, a post-town of Union township, in the S. part of Ocean county, New Jersey, is situated on Double Creek, nearly opposite the inlet of that name, 1 mile from Barnegat Bay, and about 14 miles S. of Tom's River. It has 2 places of worship, an academy, a temperance hall, and 3 stores. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and the coasting trade, and about three-fourths of the capital owned here is invested in vessels trading from New York and Jersey City to the South. This place is much frequented by gunners in quest of wild fowl, which abound in the bay, and the boarding-house on the beach opposite the village is resorted to for bathing. Lines of stages connect this place with New York, Philadelphia, and Tuckerton. Pop. about 650.

BARNEGAT BAY, on the E. border of Ocean county, New Jersey, extends N. from Barnegat Inlet to the mouth of Metetecunk River, about 23 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide. It is separated from the ocean by Squam Beach and Island Beach, narrow strips of land from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide. It receives the waters of Metetecunk River, Kettle Creek, Tom's River, Cedar Creek, and Forked River. The inlet from the ocean is over a mile in width.

BARNERVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

BARNES, barnz, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 5 miles S.W. of London. At Barn-Elms, in this parish, Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth, Cowley the poet resided, and the Kit-Cat Club held its meetings.

BARNES, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

BARNESBOROUGH, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, 7 miles S. by W. of Woodbury.

BARNES'S CORNERS, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

BARNES'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

BARNESVIEW, a village in Clark co., Missouri, about 2 miles E. of Wyaconda River.

BARNESVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 33 miles N.W. of Washington, and 4 miles E. of the Potomac River.

BARNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pike co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Macon, and 18 miles of Griffin. The village has an active business in cotton, &c., and contains a church and 5 stores.

BARNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 18 miles S.W. of St. Clairsville. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 823.

BAR'NET, a post-township of Caledonia county, Vermont, about 25 miles E. by N. of Montpelier, at the junction of the Passumpsic with the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers' Railroad. Its manufactures comprise leather, woollen goods, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 2521.

BARNET, a township of Forest co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 579.

BARNET-BY-THE-WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BAR'NET, CHIPPING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hereford, on the Great Northern Road, 11 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 2380. The town stands on a height, and has a church built in 1400, a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, and some well-endowed alms-houses. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471, between the York and Lancaster armies, when the latter were totally defeated, and their leader, the great Earl of Warwick, was killed.

BARNET, EAST, a parish of England, adjoining the above.

BARNET, FRYERN, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

BAR'NETT'S MILLS, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 93 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

BARNEVELD, bar'neh-vêlt', a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 18 miles N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 2390.

BARNEVELD (bar'neh-vêlt') ISLANDS, Southern Ocean, off Terra del Fuego. Lat. of N.E. extremity, 55° 48' S.; lon. 66° 45' W.

BAR'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARNEY'S, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

BARN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BARNHAM BROOM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARN'HART'S MILLS, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

BAR'NINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BARNINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BARNINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAR'NINGHAM NOR'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARNINGHAM WINTER or TOWN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, bar'nold-be-leh-bêk', or BARNETBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BAR'NOLDWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BARNSLEY, barnz'lee, or BARNESLEY, ST. MARY, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Silkstone, 10 miles S. of Wakefield, and 8 miles N. of Sheffield, with a station on the North Midland Railway. Pop. in 1851, 14,913. The houses are mostly of stone. It has a spacious market-place, a free grammar school, a national school, a subscription library, a scientific institution, and extensive manufactures of linen yarn, damasks, and drills; a glass factory, iron foundries, needle and wire works, bleaching, dyeing, and coal works. The Barnsley Canal connects the Calder and Don, and places Barnsley in communication with Wakefield and Leeds. About 1 mile distant are the remains of Monk Briton Priory.

BARNSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BARNSTABLE, barn'sta-b'l, the most eastern county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 290 square miles. It consists of a peninsula and a number of islands, and includes Cape Cod, which extends in a northerly direction for about 65 miles. The soil is generally light and sandy. Large quantities of salt are manufactured here from the sea-water. The N.W. part of the county is crossed by the Cape Cod Branch Railroad. Organized in 1685, and probably named from Barnstaple, a seaport town of England. Capital, Barnstable. Pop. 35,278.

BARNSTABLE, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the S. side of Barnstable Bay, which opens into Cape Cod Bay. The Old Colony Railroad is intended to extend to this place, 65 miles S.E. of Boston, and 28 miles S.E. of Plymouth. The township reaches entirely across the cape, including several villages within its limits. At the mouth of the bay is a bar, having on it from 6 to 7 feet of water. Barnstable has a bank, a savings institution, and insurance company. One weekly newspaper is published in the town. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the coast trade and the fisheries. The aggregate burden of the shipping, June 30, 1854, was 7515 tons registered, and 74,413 tons enrolled and licensed; total, 81,958. During the year, 19 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 2063 tons, were admeasured. Packets and steamboats are constantly plying between this port and Boston. Pop. 4901.

BARNSTAPLE, barn'sta-p'l, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, market-town, and parish of England, in the county of Devon, on the Taw, 6 miles from its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, here crossed by a stone bridge of sixteen arches, 34 miles N.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 8667. The town is said to have been founded by Athelstan, and was incorporated by Henry I. It is well built, has a large ancient church, and a grammar school, endowed in 1649, occupying part of an old monastery, in which Bishop Jewel and and the poet Gay were educated; a charity school, an alms-house, and numerous other charities; a mechanics' institute, tanneries, potteries, an iron foundry, paper mill, and manufactories of low broadcloths, patent lace, and fishing nets. Chief import, timber. The shipping trade has declined, owing to an obstruction caused by the accumulation of sand in the river and harbor. In 1846, 492 ships, with an aggregate burden of 37,305 tons, entered, and 473 ships, with a burden of 25,543 tons, cleared from the port; registered shipping in 1847, 5010 tons. Barnstaple sends two members to the House of Commons.

BARNS'TEAD, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, about 15 miles N.E. of Concord, has several starch mills and tanneries. Pop. 1848.

BARN'STON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BARNSTON, or BARNSTON CORNERS, a village and township in the county of Stanstead, Canada East, 14 miles E. of Stanstead.

BARNSTORF, barns'torf, a village of Hanover, co. of Hoya, 9 miles N. of Diepholz.

BARNVILLE-SUR-MER, barn'veel'süs-mair, (anc. *Crocatonum Portus,*) a small town and seaport of France, department of Manche, 15 miles W.S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 1205.

BARN'WELL, a parish and village of England, adjoining the town of Cambridge, on the N.E., with a chapel built in the eleventh century. Pop. 6909. It is a great mart for leather, wool, cheese, and cattle.

BARN'WELL, a district in the S.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, has an area of 1550 square miles. It is bounded by South Edisto River, and drained by the sources of the Salkehatchie, which flows south-eastward. The surface is hilly; the soil moderately fertile, especially near the rivers. The pine is one of the most common forest-trees. The Savannah River is navigable for steamboats on the border of the district, which is also intersected by the South Carolina Railroad, extending to Charleston. Capital, Barnwell Court House. Pop. 26,508, of whom 12,500 were free, and 14,008, slaves.

BARNWELL, or BARNWELL COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Barnwell district, South Carolina, near Salkehatchie River, 55 miles in a direct line S.S.W. from Columbia. It is situated in a fertile cotton district, and has some trade. It contains a court-house and several churches.

BARNWELL, KING'S, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BARNWELL, ST. ANDREW'S, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. It has a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway.

BARNWOOD, a parish of England, county of Gloucester.

BARO, bä'rō', a river of Africa; rises in the country of the Wallegas, S.W. of Abyssynia, near lat. 8° N., in an extensive plateau, in which the tributaries of the Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile,) have their source. The course of the Baro is not explored yet, but the natives represent it as a very large river, the valley of which is inhabited by Shankalahs, and frequented by herds of elephants.

BAROACH, bä-rōtch', or BROACH, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, having on the S. Surat, E. a part of the Guicowar's dominions, N. and W. the river Mhye and Gulf of Cambay. Area, 1351 square miles. Pop. 239,527.

BAROACH, (probably the ancient *Barygaza*,) capital of the above district, is on the Nerbudda, 36 miles N. of Surat. Pop. estimated in 1812, at 32,700; but it has since greatly declined, and is poor, mean, and dirty. Trade in cotton, grain, and seeds, exported to Bombay and Surat. Here is a Brahminical endowed hospital for sick animals, into which even insects are received.

BARODA, bar-ō'dä, a city of Hindostan, capital of the Guicowar's dominions, 78 miles N.N.E. of Surat. Pop. estimated at 100,000. It is enclosed by a double wall with round towers, and has four spacious and well-built streets, meeting in a central market-place. A British resident, with a body of troops, is stationed at Baroda, which has a considerable trade. Near it are numerous gardens, mosques, and wells. Baroda was a large and wealthy town during the reign of Aurungzebe, and is still considered one of the richest cities of its size in India. Here is a stone bridge over the Viswamitra, remarkable as being the only one in Guzerat.

BAROS, bä'ros, a town of the Dutch East Indies, W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 260 miles N.W. of Padang.

BAROTSE, a town of Africa. See NEAMI.

BARQUESIMETO, bar-kä-se-mä'to, a city of Venezuela, capital of the province, situated on an affluent of the Portuguesa, 165 miles W.S.W. of Caracas. Pop. with suburbs, 12,000. It was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, previously to which it had 15,000 inhabitants.

BARR, bar, a town of France, department of the Bas-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges, 18 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. of the commune in 1851, 4517. It has a Protestant consistory church, and was formerly fortified.

BARR, bar, a parish of Scotland county, and 18 miles S. of Ayr. Some of its mountains are 2,700 feet in height, and it has several lochs and large morasses.

BARRA, bar'rä, a town of Naples, 3 miles E. of the capital, with 5900 inhabitants, and numerous country residences.

BARRA, a town of Naples, 2½ miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2600.

BARRA, bär'rä, a petty state of N.W. Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia, extending about 54 miles along the coast, with a breadth of about 42 miles. It is in general well cultivated, and contains a number of considerable villages, with some pine forests.

BARRABOO' or BARABOO, a river of Wisconsin, rises near the N.W. corner of Sauk co., and falls into the Wisconsin river, about 3 miles above Dekorra.

BARRABOO, a post-township in Sauk co., Wisconsin, about 30 miles N.W. from Prairie du Sac. Pop. 707.

BARRABOO or BARABOO, a post-village in Sauk co., Wisconsin, on Barraboo River. Pop. 255.

BARRACONDA, bar-rä-kon'dä, a town of Western Africa, Senegambia, on the right bank of the Gambia, 190 miles from its mouth.

BARRACKPOOR, bär-rak-poor', a seat of the governor-general of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 10 miles N. of Calcutta. Here is a fine park four miles in circumference, and laid out in European style, near which is a large military village, with cantonments.

BARRACKSVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BARRADA or BURADA, bar-rä'dä, (anc. *Chrysorrhoas*,) a river of Syria, rises near 33° 50' N. lat. and 36°, E. lon. flows S. along the Anti-Libanus, and then turning S.S.E. proceeds in a tortuous course through a rich valley, bordered alternately by bold rocks and wooded hills. On approaching Damascus it is divided into two branches, one of which passes along the N. side of the city, while the other is diverted into eight different channels, for watering the city and irrigating its gardens. The former branch is supposed to be the *Pharphar*, and the latter the *Abana* of ancient times. The branches shortly after unite, and the trunk, receiving two tributaries, enters the marshes and lake of Bahr-el-Merj.

BARRA-DO-RIO-DE-CONTAS, bär'rä-do-ree'o-dä-kon'täs, a town of Brazil, province, and 230 miles S.W. of Bahia. Pop. 3000.

BARRA-DO-RIO-DE SÃO-JOÃO, bär'rä-do-ree'o-do-sä'ōw-zho-ä'ōw, a town of Brazil, province, and 100 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

BARRA-DO-RIO-NEGRO, bär'rä-do-ree'o-nä'gro, capital of the province on the Rio Negro, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. of district, 6000, who subsist by raising tobacco, coffee and cocoa, making turtle oil, and salting fish. In 1842, all that part of the province of Pará to the left of the Amazons was detached to form the new province of Barra-do-Rio-dos-Negros.

BARRA-DO-RIO-GRANDE, bär'rä-do-ree'o-grän'dä, a village of Brazil, about 350 miles West of Bahia, on the São Francisco. Pop. 4000.

BARRAFRANCA, bär-rä-frän'ka, a town of Sicily, district of Piazza, and 10 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 6600.

BARRAGH, bär'räh, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, the county of Carlow.

BARRA, (bär'ra or bär'rä, or BAR'RAY) ISLANDS, a group of upwards of twenty islands, forming a parish of the same name, on the western coast of Scotland, county of Inverness, forming part of the chain known by the name of the Outer Hebrides. About ten of them are inhabited, and the others used as grazings. The principal island, from which the group is named, is about 12 miles in length, varying in breadth from 3 to 6 miles; its N. point is in lat. 57° 2' N.; lon. 7° 34' W. The ruins of several religious houses, apparently of very old date, exist in Barra, the more remarkable of which—two churches, said to have been built by the monks of Icolmkill—are at a place called Killbar. There are also numerous ancient watch-towers distributed over the islands; and on every lake there is a dun or fort, supposed to have been built by the Scandinavians. Many druidical circles are also to be met with. The ancient castle or stronghold of the MacNeils, the former proprietors of Barra, a rude and lonely mansion, stands in the middle of a beautiful bay, upon a small rock, which is entirely covered by the sea at high water. Here, in times of old, they maintained the state and authority of sovereign princes, ruling with despotic sway, and mimicking the pomp and dignity of royalty. The light-house on Barra Head, the highest in Britain, is 680 feet above the sea.

BARRACOA. See BARACOA.

BAR'RALLVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

BARRAMAHL, bär-rä-mäl', or bar'ra-maul', a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras, is a rich and extensive table-land, in the province of Salem. See SALEM.

BARRA MANSA, bär-rä-mäu'sä, a town of Brazil, 70 miles N.W. of Rio Janiero, on the right bank of the Paraiba-do-Sul. Pop. 6000.

BARRAN, bär'räw', a town of France, in the department of Gers, 7 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Population of commune, 1821.

BARRANCA, bär-rän'kä, a town of South America, New Granada, on the Magdalena River, 50 miles S.E. of Cartagena.

BARRANQUILLA. See BARANQUILLA.

BARRATARIA BAY. See BARATARIA BAY.

BARRAUX, bär'rō', a village of France, department of Isère, 22 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Population of commune in 1852, 2029. Near it is a fort built in 1596.

BARRAX, bär-räh', a town of Spain, 23 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2576. Commerce in fruit.

BARRE, bär'ree, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, 6 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, is well watered by two branches of the Onion River, which affords good mill privileges. The soil is perhaps the best in the state. The township contains a quarry of superior granite, from which the stone used in building the state-house was taken. It has several tanneries and manufactures of flannels, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 1835.

BARRE, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 55 miles W. of Boston, well watered by the Ware River, which affords many valuable mill-seats. It has extensive manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, scythes, shoes, &c., and two weekly newspapers. Pop. 2976.

BARRE, a township of Orleans co., New York, 41 miles of N.E. of Buffalo. The Erie Canal and the Rochester and Lockport Railroad pass through it. Pop. 4186.

BARRE, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1271.

BARREAH, bär-räi'äh, a neatly built town of Hindostan, capital of a rajahship, 50 miles N.E. of Baroda.

BARRE CENTRE, a post-village of Barre township, Orleans co., New York, 254 miles W. by N. of Albany, has 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

BARRE FORGE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

BARRÉGES, bär'raizh', a village and celebrated watering-place of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Bastan, in the valley of the same name, 3240 feet above the sea, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. It consists of about 60 houses, most of them temporary sheds, abandoned during winter, on account of the cold and the danger to which it is exposed from avalanches. It is frequented annually by about 1500 invalids, for the sake of its sulphurous springs, which have a temperature varying from 104° to 122° Fahrenheit. The baths, which for a century have enjoyed the highest reputation, were founded by

Louis XV. There are government military baths for 500 men. In the vicinity is the beautiful cascade of Gavarnie.

BAR'REL-OF-BUTTER ISLAND, a skerry or small islet of Scotland, Orkney, off the S. end of Pomona. It derives its name from the circumstance of the tenant paying the proprietor a barrel of butter as rent for the privilege of killing seals on it, the only thing of value it produces.

BAR'REN, or BIG BARREN RIVER, rises in Smith and Jackson counties, near the N. border of Tennessee. Passing into Kentucky, it flows westward and north-westward, until it enters Greene River at the N.W. extremity of Warren co., after a course of about 100 miles. Steamboats of medium size ascend about 30 miles to Bowling Green, in all stages of water.

BARREN, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Little Barren River, and by Beaver and Skeggs creeks. The surface is generally rolling, and in some parts hilly; the soil is more fertile than the name would imply, though not of the first quality. The origin of the name may be traced to the thinly timbered tracts, which are called "Barrens" in this part of the West. The rock which underlies the surface is a cavernous limestone. Sulphurous and saline springs are found in the county, and several furnaces have been established for the preparation of salt. Organized in 1798. Capital, Glasgow. Pop. 20,234, of whom 15,650 were free, and 4584 slaves.

BARREN, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

BARREN, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

BARREN GROVE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 20 miles W. by S. from Princeton.

BARREN HILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

BARREN HILL, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

BAR'REN ISLAND, one of the Hunter islands, off the N.E. extremity of Van Diemen's Land. Length from N. to S. 15 miles; greatest breadth 4 miles.

BARREN ISLAND, a volcanic island in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman Isles, with a cone 1848 feet in height, and frequently in eruption.

BARRENJUEY, bar'ren-ju'ee, a point of New South Wales, Cumberland co. It is a rocky peninsula, joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, bounded by the sea on the E. and Pittwater, an inlet from Broken Bay, on the W. Lat. 33° 37′ S., lon. 51° 25′ E.

BARREN PLAIN, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee, 32 miles from Nashville.

BARRE (bär'ree) PLAINS, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

BARREN RIDGE, a post-office of Vanzant co., Texas.

BAR'RET, a township in Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 579.

BARRET'S, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

BAR'RETSVILLE, a post-village in Lumpkin co., Georgia, about 110 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

BARREVILLE, bär're-vil, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 46 miles N.W. of Chicago.

BARR, GREAT, a chapelry of England, in the county of Stafford.

BARRHEAD, bar-hĕd', a large manufacturing village of Scotland, county of Renfrew, in the vale and on the banks of the Severn, 7 miles S.W. of Glasgow. In the village and its vicinity, there are 4 spinning factories with about 80,000 spindles, and 2 weaving factories, 9 bleacheries, 7 printfields, a flour mill, an iron foundry, and a machine shop, employing in all about 5000 hands. The railway to Barrhead, opened in 1849, has greatly increased the prosperity of the place. Pop. in 1851, 6069.

BARRIE, bar'ree, a parish of Scotland, county of Forfar, on the German Ocean, N.W. of the Frith of Tay, having two light-houses which form the leading lights for vessels entering the Tay.

BAR'RIE, the capital of Simcoe co., Canada West, on an arm of Lake Simcoe, 60 miles N.N.W. of Toronto, with which it communicates by railway. It has a branch bank, agencies of several fire and life assurance companies, numerous stores, two schools for young ladies, and a printing-office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued. A steamboat plies between Barrie and other ports on the lake. Pop. about 200.

BAR'RIERS REEF, THE GREAT. The reef called emphatically the Great Barriers Reef, from its vast extent, is situated off the N.E. coast of Australia. It commences with Breaksea Spit, in lat. 24° 30′ S.; lon. 158° 20′ E., and extends to Bristow Island on the coast of Papua, in lat. 9° 15′ S.; lon. 143° 20′ E., being a distance, in a straight line, of about 1260 miles. It stretches along the coast at a mean distance of about 30 miles, being in some places not more than 10 or 15 miles from the land, and at others upward of 100. This prodigious reef is wholly composed of coral, and rises, in general, precipitously from a very great depth, no bottom having been reached, in some places on the outer side of the barrier, with a line of 235 fathoms.

BARRIGA NEGRA, bar-ree'gä nā'grä, a town or village of Uruguay, South America, 85 miles N.E. of Montevideo. In its district are large breeding estates, each stocked with from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

BAR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co of Cambridge.

BARRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BAR'RINGTON, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, 30 miles E. of Concord; has many streams affording excellent water-power. Pop. 1764.

BARRINGTON, a post-township of Bristol co., Rhode Island, about 8 miles S.E. of Providence, intersected by Palmer's River. Pop. 795.

BARRINGTON, a post-township of Yates co., New York, on Crooked Lake, about 54 miles S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 1550.

BARRINGTON, a post-township in Cook co., Illinois, about 35 miles N.W. from Chicago. Pop. 676.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Berks and Gloucester.

BARRINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BARRIOS, Los, loce-bär'ree-oce, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 2722, engaged in linen weaving.

BARROIS, bär'rwä', an old division of France, in Lorraine, now forming the greater part of the department of the Meuse.

BARROSA, bär-ro'sä, a village of Spain, on the S.W. coast of Andalusia, 16 miles S.E. of Cadiz. Here, in 1811, the British troops gallantly repulsed the French forces under Victor.

BARROW, bär'rō, or BORRAGH, bor'rär, a river of Ireland, next in importance to the Shannon, rises in the Slievebloom mountains, Leinster, flows generally southward, and, after a course of about 90 miles, joins the Suir to form the estuary of Waterford harbor. It divides the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, on the E., from Kilkenny and Queen's counties, on the W. Affluents, the Nore, Blackwood, and Greese rivers. The towns Portarlington, Monasterevan, Athy, Carlow, Craig, and New Ross, are on its banks. It is navigable for large ships from the sea to Ross, and for barges to Athy, 60 miles above its mouth, where it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal.

BARROW, bär'rō, a parish of England, county of Salop.

BARROW, a parish of England, county of Suffolk.

BARROWBY, bär'ro-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BAR'ROWDALE, a village in Fairfield district, South Carolina, about 25 miles N. of Columbia.

BAR'ROWDEN, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

BAR'ROWFORD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BARROW, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BARROW GURNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BAR'ROW ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 139° 3′ W. It is small, but well wooded, and affords fresh water. It was named in honor of Sir J. Barrow, by its discoverer, Captain Beechey, in 1826.

BARROW, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BARROW ON TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BARROW ROCKS, off the S. coast of Arabia, about 50 miles N.E. of Aden.

BARROW, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BARROW STRAIT, the passage from Baffin Bay, westward, into Prince Regent Inlet, lat. 74° N., and between lon. 84° and 96° W., averaging 40 miles in breadth. Depth frequently upwards of 200 fathoms. Coasts rugged and mountainous. Barrow is the name of several mountains, and of a valley in East Australia.

BARROW UPON HUMBER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BARROW UPON SOAR, a parish of England, county of Leicester.

BARR'S STORE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

BARRY, bär'ree, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the British Channel, 7½ S.W. of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, 74. A small island of about 3000 acres, in this parish, near the mainland, in Bristol Channel, is said to give the name to the Barry family in Ireland.

BAR'RY, a county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Thornapple River, and also drained by Fall and Muddy Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by numerous small lakes, prairies, and forests of heavy timber, among which the sugar-maple, ash, beech, and tulip-tree are found. The soil is mostly fertile. The Thornapple River furnishes water-power. Named in honor of William T. Barry, postmaster-general under President Jackson. Capital, Hastings. Pop. 5072.

BARRY, a county in the S.S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 703 square miles. It is traversed by White River, of Arkansas, and also drained by King's River and Flat Creek. The surface is hilly and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is generally fertile. Limestone is one of the principal rocks. The county contains mines of lead, which have not been explored to much extent. It is liberally supplied with water-power. Capital, Cassville. Pop. 3567, of whom 3317 were free, and 150 slaves

BARRY, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N.W. of Pottsville, intersected by the Pottsville and Danville Railroad. Pop. 689.

BARRY, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

BARRY, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 15 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland.

BARRY, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, on Sandstone Creek, and on the Central Railroad, 82 miles W. of Detroit. It has some trade, and contains 1 or 2 mills. There is a sandstone quarry in the vicinity.

BARRY, a township of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 478.

BARRY, a pleasant post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 83 miles W. of Springfield, and about 10 miles from the Mississippi River. It is situated in an undulating and fertile prairie, which is mostly under cultivation. The village has several stores, and is improving. Pop. about 400.

BARRY, a post-village of Clay co., Missouri, 17 miles N.W. of Independence.

BARRY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

BARRYTON, bar're-ton, a post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama, 133 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa, and 5 or 6 miles W. of the Tombigbee River. It was formerly the capital of Washington county.

BARRYTOWN, a post-village and railroad station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, about 50 miles S. of Albany.

BARRYVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Hudson and Delaware Canal, 117 miles from New York city. The railroad station, formerly called Shohola, is on the opposite bank of the Delaware River, in Pike co., Pennsylvania.

BARRYVILLE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 130 miles N.E. of Columbus.

BARS. See BARSCH.

BARSAC, bar'sāk', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 19 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Its vicinity produces the fine white Bordeaux wine.

BARSCH, barsh, (Hun. *Bars*, bŏrsh,) a town of Hungary, capital of the county, 57 miles N.N.W. of Pesth, and divided by the river Gran into Old and New Barsch, formerly a free fortified town, which gave its name to the province. The county of Barsch has 134,000 inhabitants. In the S. it is rich in grain and fruit. The mountains in the N. formerly yielded gold and silver.

BARSHAM, a parish of England co, of Suffolk. Bachard, the historian, was born here.

BARSHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARSHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARSHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARSOE, (Barsöe,) bar'sŭ'eh, a small island and village of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 9 miles N.E. of Apenrade.

BAR'STON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, bar-sŭr-ōb, (*L. Barrum ad Albulam*,) an ancient town of France, department of Aube, 28 miles E.S.E. of Troyes, on the Aube. Pop. in 1852, 4442. It has a considerable commerce in wine, wood, hemp, and wool. This little town, the environs of which are picturesque, was the scene of two battles between Napoleon and the allies in 1814, in consequence of which it was nearly destroyed.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN. See BAR-LE-DUC.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, bar-sŭr-sāne, (*L. Barrum ad Sequanam*,) a town of France, department of Aube, 17 miles S.E. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1852, 2745. Commerce in grain, wine, brandy, and wool. This was an important town in the Middle Ages, and often ruined during the wars of Burgundy. It was the scene of a severe engagement between Napoleon and the allies, 25th May, 1814.

BART, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles S.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 2337.

BARTAN, bar'tăn', a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Bartan-Soo, (anc. *Parthenius*,) near its mouth, in the Black Sea, 45 miles N.E. of Eregli. It stands on two chalk hills, with an intermediate valley, and has about 650 houses and 5 mosques. Near it some Roman remains have been discovered.

BARTEN, bar'ten, a town of East Prussia, 47 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1600. It is defended by a castle.

BARTENHEIM, bar'ten-hīme', (Fr. pron. bar'ten-ĕm',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2010.

BARTENSTEIN, bar'ten-stīne', a town of East Prussia, 33 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3700, engaged in manufacture of linens, woollens, and leather.

BARTENSTEIN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, with a population of 1100, and a castle, the residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein.

BAR'TER BROOK, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

BARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

BARTFA, bar't'fŏh, or BARTFELD, bar't'fĕlt, a town of North Hungary, co. of Saros, on the Tepla, 155 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. in 1840, 4658. It has superior schools, and a trade in wine, linen, brandy, and earthenware. Its hot baths are the most frequented in Hungary.

BARTH or BARDT, bart, a seaport town of Prussia, Pomerania, on the Binnensee, at the mouth of the Barth, 17 miles W.N.W. of Stralsund. Pop. 4643. It has ship-building docks, and trade in corn and wool.

BARTHE-DE-NESTE, LA, lä-bart-deh-nĕst, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles East from Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Pop. 1045.

BARTHOLOMEW, a bayou, of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in Jefferson county of the former state, and flowing nearly southward into Louisiana, enters the Washita at Washita City, near the S.W. extremity of Morehouse parish. It is navigable by steamboats 250 miles.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the Driftwood fork of White River, and by Flat Rock and Clifty creeks. The surface in the W. is hilly, and in the other parts mostly level. The soil is fertile. The county is largely supplied with water-power. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad passes through it. Named in honor of General Joseph Bartholomew, a senator of the state. Capital, Columbus. Pop. 12,428.

BARTHOLOMEW, a post-office of Chicot co., Arkansas.

BARTHOLOMEW, a township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 147.

BAR'THOMLEY, a parish of England, counties of Chester and Stafford.

BART'LETT, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 80 miles N.E. of Concord, intersected by the Saco River. Pop. 761.

BARTLETT, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 20 miles W. by S. from Marietta.

BARTLETT'S ISLAND, of La Pointe co., Wisconsin, in Lake Superior, is about 7 miles in length, and 3 in its greatest breadth. Lat. 47° N.; lon. 90° 30' W.

BART'LETTSVILLE, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

BARTLOF, GROSS, groe-bart'lŏf, a village of Prussia, 10 miles S.E. of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1100.

BART'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BAR'TON is the name of several townships and hamlets in England, and of a farm in the Isle of Wright, 1 mile from East Cowes, the house on which, a structure of the Elizabethan period, has been restored as a summer residence for her Majesty.

BARTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BARTON, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

BARTON, a post-township of Orleans, co. of Vermont, about 40 miles N.E. from Montpelier, is drained by Barton River, and has fine water-power. Pop. 987.

BARTON, a post-township of Tioga co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 250 miles from New York city, with a village of its own name. Pop. 3522.

BARTON, post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

BARTON, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

BARTON, a township in Gibson co., Indiana. Pop. 491.

BARTON, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

BAR'TON BEN'DISH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARTON BLOUNT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BARTON, EARL'S, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BARTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BAR'TON HARTSHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

BAR'TON HILL, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York

BARTONIA, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 8 miles S.E. of Winchester, the county town.

BARTON-IN-CLAY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

BAR'TON-IN-FA'BIS, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BARTON MILLS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BARTON-ON-IRWELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 5½ miles W. of Manchester. The first aqueduct bridge constructed in England across a navigable river, here carries the Bridgewater Canal over the Irwell, and consists of three arches raised 40 feet above the river.

BARTON RIVER, a small stream of Orleans co., in the N. part of Vermont, falls into Memphremagog lake.

BARTON'S CREEK, of Tennessee, flows into Cumberland River from the left, in the S. part of Montgomery county.

BARTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

BARTON SAINT DAVID'S, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BARTON SAINT MARY, or BARTON STREET, a hamlet, co. of, and adjacent to the city of Gloucester.

BARTON SEAGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BARTON STACEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BARTON STREET, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BARTON, STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BARTON TURFF, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARTON'S LANDING, a thriving post-village of Orleans co., Vermont, in Barton township.

BARTONSVILLE, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, 95 miles N. W. from Montpelier.

BARTONSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

BARTON UPON HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 5 miles S. of Shipton-on-Stour. About 2 miles from the village is "Fourshire stone," marking the junction of the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, at its northern extremity on the Humber, 6 miles S.W. of Hull, with which town it has important steam communication. The town near the banks of the river, here 6 miles across, consists chiefly of two spacious streets. St. Peter's church is a large ancient edifice, and there are alms-houses and an endowed charity school. Trade principally corn and flour; manufactures of ropes, sacking, bricks, and tiles. About 3 miles south-eastward are the remains of Thornton Abbey, founded in 1139.

BARTON VILLAGE, a thriving village of Orleans co., Vermont, in Barton township, 43 miles N.E. of Montpelier, contains a model school house.

BARTON WESTCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BARTSCH, bartch, a river of Prussia, rises in the S. of the province of Posen, and falls into the Oder on the right, above Glogau. It passes Adelnau, Militsch, and Herrnstadt, and is navigable to Militsch.

BARTVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BARUGH or BARGH, bär'ŭh, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BARUTH, bä'root, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 31 miles S.E. of Potsdam, with iron-works. Pop. 1570.

BARUTH, a village of Saxony, 7 miles N.E. of Bautzen.

BARVAS, bar'vas, a village and parish of Scotland, Isle of Lewis, one of the Outer Hebrides, co. of Ross.

BARWALDE, bar'wäl'dgh, a small town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 31 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-Oder. Pop. 2260.

BARWALDE, a small town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, near Stettin. Pop. 970.

BARWALLAH, bar-wŏl'lah, a large brick-built town, in the N.W. part of Hindostan, near Pattialah.

BARWELL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BARWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BARWICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BARWICK IN ELMET, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 16 miles N.E. of Leeds. It has traces of a castle, said to have been a residence of the Northumbrian king Edwin.

BARYSZ, bä'rish, a town of Austrian Gallicia, 19 miles E. N.E. of Stanislawow. Pop. 1900.

BAS, bäs, or BATZ, bäts, a small island of France, department of Manche, in the English Channel, off the N. coast of the department of Finistère, 15 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 1132. It is 3 miles in length, by about 2 miles in breadth; and has on it a few small villages, and two forts. The channel between this island and Roscoff is an excellent roadstead. A revolving light stands at an elevation of 223 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 48° 44′ 48″; lon. 4° 1′ 30″ W.

BAS or BATZ. See BAS-EN-BASSET.

BASCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BASCO, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

BASCOBEL, a post-village of Jackson co., Georgia, 80 miles N. from Milledgeville.

BASCONA, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

BASCONS, bäs'kŏns', a village of France, department of Landes. Pop. of commune, 1150.

BASEELAN or BASILAN, bä-see'län', one of the largest islands of the Sooloo Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by the strait of Baseelan; about 15 miles broad, a safe channel, though having irregular tides. Lat. (E. point) 6° 41′ N.; lon. 122° 17′ E. It is about 42 miles in length, by 6 average breadth. Baseelan is a favorite resort of pirates calling themselves Illanos, (il-lä'noce, or eel-yä'noce.)

BASEL, bä'zel, (Ger. *Basel*, bä'zel, Fr. *Basle* or *Bâle*, bäl. L. *Basilia* or *Basilea*,) one of the largest towns in Switzerland, capital formerly of the whole canton of Basel, but since the division of that canton, capital only of the canton of Basel Town. It is 43 miles N. of Bern, pleasantly situated on the Rhine, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, supported partly on stone piers. The river divides the town into two parts—GROSS BASEL, or Great Basel, on the left bank, and KLEIN BASEL, or Little Basel, on the right bank; lat. 47° 34′ N.; lon. 7° 36′ E. Basel is surrounded by walls, and is tolerably well built; streets irregular but clean, and plentifully supplied with fountains. The cathedral, built by Henry II., in 1019, has a tower 250 feet high, and is one of the finest churches in Switzerland. It contains the tombs of Erasmus, Œcolampadius, Bernoulli, and Anne, wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, mother of the line of Austrian princes. In a corner of the square in which the cathedral is situated, is the public library, containing 50,000 volumes, with many important manuscripts, an interesting collection of paintings and drawings by Holbein, and a number of antiquities from Augst, the site of the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum*. Behind the cathedral is a terrace, about 60 feet above the level of the river, planted with chestnut-trees, and commanding a fine view of the Rhine, the town, and the hills of the Black Forest. The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy. The university, founded in 1459, by Pope Pius II., and reorganized in 1817, with 24 professors, was the first great seminary for the advancement of learning established in Switzerland. It once enjoyed a high reputation, and numbered Erasmus, Bernouilli, and Euler, among its professors; the two latter were natives of Basel. The town has also a normal school, a gymnasium with 12 professors, an elementary polytechnic school, a theological institution, a school of practical agriculture, and the Erasmus college. The library of the theological institution contains 20,000 volumes; and a special library attached to the botanical garden is said to be the richest of the kind in Europe. As a commercial and manufacturing town, Basel is the most important in Switzerland. This is partly to be attributed to its position on the frontiers of France and Germany, a few miles below the spot where the Rhine becomes navigable, and at the termination of the French and German railways on either side the river, which naturally renders it the entrepôt of the commerce of Switzerland with France, Germany, and the Low Countries. Its ribbon manufactories are extensive; and it also produces paper, silks, gloves, leather, jewelry, printed cottons, and turnery ware. About a quarter of a mile beyond the gates a cross is erected, to commemorate the battle of St. Jacob, fought in 1444, when 1600 Swiss attacked a French army of twenty times their number, commanded by the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., and for 10 hours kept it in check; nearly all the Swiss fell, not more than 10, according to some accounts, escaping alive. This exploit first spread the fame of Swiss valour, and led to the enrolment of the Swiss body-guard of France. The vineyards near the field of battle produce a red wine called *Schweizerblut*, (Swiss blood,) esteemed the best in the canton. Down to the end of last century, (1795,) the clocks of Basel were kept an hour in advance of those in other places of Europe—a singular custom, the origin of which is unknown. The treaties of peace, between France and Spain, and France and Prussia, were signed here, July 22, 1795. Pop. 27,313, mostly Protestants.

BASEL, or BALE, since 1501, one of the cantons of the Swiss confederation situated in the N.W., on the frontiers of France, and the grand duchy of Baden. Area, about 185 square miles. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Rhine and its tributaries, the Birz and Ergolz. Corn enough is raised for home consumption, and some wine is produced. Chief manufactures, ribbons, woollens, linens, leather, iron and steel wares. In 1832 it was divided into two portions entirely independent of each other; viz. Basel Town, (Bâle Ville,) which comprises the city and several surrounding communes; pop. in 1850, 29,555; and Basel Country, (Bâle Campagne,) the capital of which is Liesthal, with the remaining communes of the canton. Pop. in 1850, 47,830.

BASE LAKE, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

BASELE, bä-sä'leh or bä'zail', a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 12 miles N.E. of Dendermonde. In the vicinity is a Gothic castle of the thirteenth century, surrounded by a fine domain, with a lake and suspension bridge. In the commune from 60 to 70 millions of bricks are annually made. Pop. 4918.

BASELICE, bä-sē'le-chä, a town of Naples, on a mountain, 21 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 4016.

BAS-EN-BASSET, bäz ŏn bäs'sä', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 11 miles N. of Yssingeaux. Near it is the picturesque ruined castle of Rochebaron. Pop. 3386

BASENTO, a river of Italy. See BASIENTO.

BASFORD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BASFORD, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 2¼ miles S.S.W. of Crewe.

BASHAM'S GAP, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

BASHAN, a post-office of Meigs co., Alabama.

BASHEBA, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

BASHEE, BASHI (bä'shee',) ISLANDS, or BATANES, bä-tä'nes, a group of islands, in the archipelago of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa, between lat. 20° and 21° N.; and about lon. 122° E., with a Spanish colony founded 1783. They were discovered by Dampier.

BASHI, bash'ee, a post-office of Clark co., Alabama.

BASHKEERS or BASHKIRS, bäsh'keers', a peculiar people inhabiting the plains adjoining the South Uralian Mountains, on the confines of Europe and Asia, between the parallels of 52° and 55° 30′ N., lat. and the meridians of 58° and 63° E. lon. The origin of these people is extremely obscure; their language, which differs but little from that of the Tartars of Kazan, seems to connect them with the Turkish race, while in looks and features they are said to bear a stronger resemblance to the Finnish tribes. It is not

improbable that they are the descendants of Bulgarians, Nogays, and other Tartar adventurers who settled in the Uralian valleys, partly expelling, partly mixing with and absorbing the original Finnish population. The Bashkeers are, at the present day, the only people within the limits of the Russian Empire who still cling to their ancient nomadic habits. Their territory, S.W. of Slatoost, (Slatoust,) is of the finest kind, well watered, wooded, and abundantly fertile; but these equestrians think only of pasture, and never of their own accord engage in agricultural pursuits. They do not go beyond Yekaterinboorg on the one side, nor Orenboorg on the other. In 1770, they reckoned 27,000 families, or probably about 150,000 souls; in 1838, they had increased to 195,000, of whom about 20,000 were in the government of Perm, the remainder in that of Orenboorg.

BASHT, bâsht, a citadel and village of Persia, province of Fars, 80 miles W.N.W. of Shesraz. It resembles the castles of the old feudal barons in Europe, the chief's fort being surrounded by the habitations of his vassals.

BASIDOH, bâ-se-dō', or BAS'SADORE', a decayed village at the west end of the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 39' N.; lon. 55° 22' E. Its vicinity is quite barren, and intolerably hot in summer. It has become the principal station for British ships in the gulf, and has a small bazaar, a hospital, and subscription rooms supported by Indian officers. Near it are the ruins of the old Portuguese town and fort of the same name. There is good anchorage in the roads, but the port is of difficult entrance.

BASIENTO, bâ-sē-ên'tō', or BASENTO, bâ-sên'tō', (anc. *Casuentus,*) a river of Naples, province of Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows E.S.E. and enters the gulf of Taranto, 25 miles W.S.W. of Taranto. Length 50 miles. Near its mouth are the remains of the ancient *Metapontum*

BA'SIL, a village of Liberty township, Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

BAS'ILDON, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 7¼ miles N.W. of Reading. Near the village the Great Western Railway crosses the Thames.

BASILIA or BASILEA. See BASEL.

BASILICATA, bâ-se-le-kâ'tâ, (anc. *Lucania,*) a province of the kingdom of Naples, having on the N. Capitanata, on the E. Bari, on the S.E. the Gulf of Taranto, on the S. Calabria Citra, and on the W. Principato Ultra and Citra. Capital, Potenza. Area, 4162 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 501,222. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Appennines, and is not very fertile. It has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Chief products, wine, cotton, lint, tobacco, and saffron. Principal towns, Potenza, Francavilla, and Tursi.

BASILUZZO. See VACCHELUCCA.

BASING, bâ'zing, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Basingstoke. The magnificent castle built here by William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, and lord treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, was, in the civil war, defended for two years against the Parliamentary forces by John, fifth marquis. It was finally stormed by Cromwell, October 14th, 1645, and, after yielding rich plunder to the besiegers, was burned to the ground.

BA'SINGSTOKE, a municipal borough and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the S.Western Railway, 45¾ miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 4263. It has a church built in the reign of Henry VIII., an ancient free school, with an income of 200*l.* a-year; a blue-coat school, founded in 1646, several other charities, (including an estate left by Sir G. Lancaster, rent 250*l.* per annum;) a market-house, town-hall, and jail, and a large trade in corn and malt, greatly facilitated by the Basingstoke Canal, by which it communicates with the Wey and the Thames. Near Basingstoke is a tract of 108 acres, on which every householder has a right of pasture; and immediately N. of the town are the picturesque remains of the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost.

BA'SIN HAR'BOR, a village and port of Addison co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 20 miles S. from Burlington.

BASIN KNOB, a post-village of Johnson co., Missouri, near a hill of its own name, 115 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City.

BASINWERK, bâ'sin-werk, a village of North Wales, co. of Flint, containing ruins of an ancient abbey and chapel of the Knights Templars, erected by Henry II.

BASKAHEGAN RIVER, in Maine, rises in a lake of its own name, and empties itself into the Matawamkeag.

BAS'KINGRIDGE, a post-village in the N.E. part of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N.N.E. from Trenton. It contains a Presbyterian church, a classical academy, and several stores.

BASLE. See BASEL.

BAS'LOW, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby, 3½ miles N.E. of Bakewell.

BAS'NETTSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

BA'SON SPRINGS, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.

BASOUDA, bâ-soo'-dâ, a town of Central India, dominion of, and 150 miles S.W. of Gwalior, and said to comprise 2000 houses.

BASOUDA, a town of Central India, dominion of, and 157 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior, and having 500 houses.

BASQUE (bask) PROVINCES, (Span. *Vascongadas,* vâs-kon-gâ'thâs,) a country of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the province of Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. The three Basque provinces are Biscay, capital Bilbao; Guipuzcoa, capital Tolosa; and Alava, capital Vitoria. The Basques, who are nearly all shepherds, have always been celebrated for their bravery and vivacity. They speak a language which has no analogy with any other living tongue, and which, in remote ages, appears to have been used over all the peninsula. The French part of the Basque country, which is now comprised in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, was formerly dependent on the province of Gascony, and had for capital Bayonne. Adj. and Inhab. Basque, bask.

BASQUEVILLE. See BACQUEVILLE.

BASRA. See BASSORAH.

BAS-RHIN, bâ'rân', (*i. e. "Lower Rhine,"*) a department in the E. part of France, contiguous to that of Haute Rhin, (Upper Rhine,) on the N. Area, 1777 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 537,434. It is situated between the Vosges Mountains on the W., and the Rhine on the E., which separates it from Baden, and which here receives the Ill, Moder, and Lauter; the last separates it on the N. from Rhenish Bavaria. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, is well cultivated, and fertile in corn, wine, tobacco, beet-root, linseed, and hemp. One-third of its surface is covered with forests. It has numerous and various flourishing manufactures, and its commerce is facilitated by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and several other canals, and by the Strasbourg and Bâle Railway. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Strasbourg, Saverne, Schélestadt, and Wissembourg. Capital Strasbourg.

BASS, a large, insulated, greenstone rock of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles N.E. of North Berwick. Lat. 56° 4' 53" N., lon. 2° 37' 57" W. It is about a mile in circumference, and 420 feet elevation; a cavernous passage penetrates through the rock from N.W. to S.E. On it are the ruins of a castle, and about 7 acres of fine pasture land. In summer it is frequented by myriads of solan geese.

BASSA, bâs'sâ, BAFFA boof'fâ, or BUF'FA, a harbor of Guinea, on the Grain Coast, between the Capes of Mesurado and Palmas, in about lat. 7° N., lon. 10° 20' W.

BASSAC, bâs'sâk', a village of France, department of Charente, 9 miles E. of Cognac. Pop. of commune, 806. Commerce in wine and cognac brandy.

BASSAIN, bâs'sine' or bâs'sâne', a principal seaport town in the Burmese dominions, capital of a province, on the right branch of the Irrawaddy, 100 miles W. of Rangoon. Lat. 16° 49' N.; lon. 94° 45' E. Estimated pop. 3000.

BAS'SALEG, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

BASSAM, GRAND, grand bâs'sâm', or grôn° bâs'sâme', a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, near the mouth of the river of its own name. The French established a station here in 1844.

BASSAM, GRAND, called also RIO DE SUEIRO DA COSTA, ree'o dâ swâ'e-ro dâ kos'tâ, a river of Western Africa, the embouchure of which is on the southern part of the Ivory Coast, in lat. 5° 10' N., lon. 3° 45' W.

BASSANO, bâs-sâ'no, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, province of Venice, and 19 miles N.E. of Vicenza, on a height at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta, in a country which produces excellent wine and fruits. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and well paved, having marble footpaths. Pop. 12,000. The inhabitants are noted for their industry, their manufactures, and trade in silk fabrics, woollens, and copper ware. In the private houses, the communal palace, and the churches, are celebrated paintings, especially those of *Giacomo da Ponte,* surnamed *Bassano.* It has a picture gallery, a handsome theatre, and a magnificent botanic garden. The printing establishment of *Remondini* is ancient and celebrated. A handsome bridge was built on the Brenta in the middle of last century, to replace that by *Palladio,* destroyed in 1748. On September 9, 1796, the Austrians, under Wurmser, were here defeated by the French, under Bonaparte.

BAS'SAIR, POO'LO, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, N. coast of Ceram, a little W. of the entrance into Sawa Bay; lat. 2° 45' S., lon. 129° 10' E.

BASSAS DA INDIA, bâs'sâs dâ in'de-â, or een'de-a, an island in Mozambique Channel; lat. 22° 28' S., lon. 40° 36' E. The name of Baxos da India, given it by the Portuguese discoverers, it still bears in all European charts except the English. It is of a circular shape, about three or four miles in diameter.

BASSÉE, LA, bâs'sâ', a town of France, department of Nord, on the canal of La Bassée, 13 miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. of commune in 1852, 2755.

BASSEIN, bâs-sâne', a seaport town of British India, presidency, and 30 miles N. of Bombay, in the district of Concan. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1531, captured by the Mahrattas in 1750, and ceded to the British on the treaty of peace with the native powers in 1802.

BASSENTHWAITE, bas'-sen-thwait, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BASSENTHWAITE, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, is in a vale of much beauty, and flanked on either side by the mountains of Skiddaw and Winthorp Brows. Length 4 miles, by 1 mile in breadth.

BASSERSDORF, bâs'-sers-dorf', a village and parish of Switzerland, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2200.

BASSES-ALPES, bâss'âlp', (*i. e.* "Lower Alps,") a frontier department of the S.E. of France, bordering on the Sardinian states. Area, 2,690 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 152,070. It is chiefly mountainous. The level portion is in the S., but only one-fourth of the land is cultivated. Principal rivers, the Durance and Var. Soil generally sterile, but between the mountains are valleys which are generally very fertile. Numerous sheep from neighboring departments are fed on the mountains.

BAS'SES, Great, a ledge of rocks in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. coast of Ceylon. The easternmost rock is in lat. 6° 11′ 48″ N., lon. 81° 39′ 29″ E., 3 miles from the mainland.

BASSES, Little, near the above, in lat. 6° 52′ 53″ N., lon. 81° 56′ 25″ E., is the more dangerous of the two groups. A light-house is to be erected on Foul Point.

BASSES-PYRÉNÉES, bâss-pee'-râ'nâ', (*i. e.* "Lower Pyrenees,") a frontier department of France, formed of part of the old province of Béarn, bounded E. by the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, S. by the Pyrenees, W. by the Bay of Biscay, on which are the ports of Bayonne and St. Jean-de-Luz, and N. by the departments of Landes and Gers. Area, 2,862 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 446,997 Capital, Pau. Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes, one-sixth part is occupied by fine forests, and the rest is fertile. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, the chief of which are the Gave-de-Pau, Gave d'Oléron, and the Nive. The minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are much frequented, and the salt from the springs of Salies is in repute. Among the vegetable products are the oak, gall-nut, lint, and wine; and among animals, the bear, isard, a species of chamois. Manufactures unimportant; the chief are iron forging, and the production of linen and paper. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bayonne, Mauléon, Oloron, Orthez, and Pau.

BASSE-TERRE, bâss'tair', a seaport, a town of West Indies, capital of the French Island of Guadeloupe, on its S.W. coast, in lat. 15° 59′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ W.; it is the residence of the governor, the seat of a royal court and courts of assize, and has several schools and a botanic garden. There is no harbor, and the roadstead is exposed. The commune of Basse-Terre has a pop. of 12,414, of whom 7536 are slaves, but the town has only 5500 inhabitants.

BASSE-TERRE, bass'tair', seaport, a town of West Indies, capital of St. Christopher, one of the British Antilles, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 17′ 30″ N., lon. 52° 42′ W. Pop. 6500. Its harbor is defended by several batteries, and it has an active trade.

BASSE-TERRE, a town of W. Indies, in Marie Galante, (an island 12 miles S.E. of Guadeloupe,) on its W. coast.

BASSETT'S CREEK of Alabama flows south-westward, through Clarke co., into Tombigbee River.

BASSIGNANA, bâs'-seen-yâ'nâ, a town of Piedmont, 8 miles N.E. of Alessandria, formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 2800.

BASSINGBOURN, bas'sing-burn, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BAS'SINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BAS'SINGTHORPE, bas'sing-thorp, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BASS OF INVERURY, in'ver-oo'ree, in Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, is a mound near Inverury, believed to cover an ancient castle.

BASSO'RA, a small village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 50 miles W. from St. Louis.

BASSORAH, bâs'so-râ, BASRA, bâs'rah, BALSORA, bâl'so-râ, or BUS'SORAH, (Arab. "a margin,") a frontier city and river port of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, (i. e. *River of the Arabs,*) formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, 70 miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, and 270 miles S.E. of Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30 N., lon. 47° 34′ 15″ E. Pop. usually estimated at 60,000. Half of these are Arabs, one-fourth Persians, and the rest Turks, Jews, Koords, and Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried brick from 7 to 9 miles in circumference the space including ricefields, date groves, and gardens, and intersected by canals. The streets and houses are mean, and, except the English factory, the governor's residence, and a few of the mosques, there are no good edifices. The bazaars are mean, but stocked with all kinds of goods, Bassorah being the great emporium of the Turkish Empire for Eastern produce. Ships of 400 tons burden can come up to the city, the trade of which is mostly carried on in Arabian bottoms. Imports comprise muslins and piece goods, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, Surat manufactures, and other Indian and Chinese goods, with lead, tin, steel, &c., which have been exported to India from Europe; shawls, assafœtida, and fruits from Persia; coffee, dates, and gums from Arabia; pearls from Bahrein, and coral from the Mediterranean, by way of Aleppo. Principal exports, horses to Bombay, the precious metals, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe; and, among the returns to Persia are many English cotton prints received by the Black Sea and Constantinople.

BASS RIVER HOTEL, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

BASS'S STRAIT separates Australia from Van Diemen's Land. It was first explored by Bass, a surgeon, in 1798. Average breadth 150 miles, and much encumbered with islands and coral reefs.

BASSUM, bâs'soom, a town of Hanover, 18 miles W. of Hoya. Pop. 1609, with manufactures of straw hats.

BASTAD, (Bästad.) bos'-tâd, a town of Sweden, 60 miles W.N.W. of Christianstad, with a small port in the Gulf of Laholm, in the Cattegat. Pop. 600.

BASTAN, bâs-tân', a valley of Spain, in Navarre. It affords excellent pasturage, is well watered, and contains 14 villages.

BAS'TELICA, bâs-tèl'e-kâ, a village of Corsica, 18 miles E.N.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1846, 2528.

BASTIA, bâs-tee'â, a fortified seaport town, and formerly the capital of Corsica, on its N.E. coast, 67 miles N.N.E. of Ajaccio. This town, the wealthiest and most populous in the island, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, amid olive, orange, and citron gardens, and has a fine appearance as approached from the sea. Several of the churches are handsome, with rich gilding and marble sculpture, resembling the churches of Italy. Bastia is the seat of a royal court of appeal for the island, of a court of commerce, and of an inspector-general of forests. It has a royal college, a royal school of hydrography, and public library, with 6000 volumes, and is the residence of consuls from most of the European states. The staple of Bastia is leather. Its numerous tanneries annually prepare, on an average, from 5000 to 6000 bullock hides, 1000 calf, and 6000 sheep skins. The trade is chiefly in wine, oil, leather, goats' hair, and coral. Coral fishing is also carried on to some extent. Of late years Bastia has greatly increased in importance, and has become a centre of an extensive traffic between France, Sicily, Italy, and the Levant. The former incommodious port is in process of being replaced by a new one, which will enclose a surface of 26 acres, one-half of which will present a depth of 19 feet, and one-fourth of 26 feet; the whole to be protected by a mole. Before the annexation of Corsica to France, Bastia was the capital of the island. Pop. in 1846, 12,571.

BASTIDE, bâs'teed', or LA BASTIDE, lâ bâs'teed', the name of several small towns of France, among which the following are the principal:—

BASTIDE-CLAIRENCE, bâs'teed' klâ'rôxss', department of Basses-Pyrénées, 13 miles E.S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 2000.

BASTIDE-D'ARMAGNAC, bâs'teed' dar'mân'yâk', department of Gers, 27 miles W. of Condom. Pop. of commune, 1763.

BASTIDE-DE-SEROU, bâs'teed' deh seh-roo', department of Ariége, capital of the canton, 9 miles W.N.W. of Foix. Pop. 1107.

BASTIDE-ROUAIROUX, bâs'teed' roo'â'roo', department of Tarn, 21 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. 1496.

BASTION, bâs'te-ôn', a village of Algeria, near Constantine. Near it is the bastion built by the French African Company in 1520, the first establishment of the French in Algiers. It was abandoned for Calle.

BASTOGNE, bâs'ton', a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, capital of the district, 25 miles N. of Arlon Pop. in 1842, 2266.

BASTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BAS'TROP, a county of Texas, in the central part of the state, contains 890 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River. The surface is undulating; the soil is generally very fertile. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Steamboats navigate the Colorado through this county during six months or more of the year. Named in honor of Baron de Bastrop, a Mexican. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. 3098, of whom 2180 were free, and 919, slaves.

BASTROP, a post-village, capital of Morehouse parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Bartholomew, an affluent of Washita River, about 300 miles N. by W. of Baton Rouge. It is situated in a fertile district, and it has some trade. The navigation of the bayou has been opened for steamboats to this place.

BASTROP, a thriving post-village, capital of Bastrop co., Texas, on the left bank of the Colorado River, 35 miles E.S.E. of Austin City, and 141 miles N.W. of Matagorda. The river flows through an undulating and fertile cotton-planting district, and is navigable by steamboats.

BARWICK, bar'wik, or BERKSWICK, burks'wik, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BATAAN. bâ'tâ-ân' or bâ'tân', a province of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, forming a peninsula on the W. side of the Bay of Manila. It is poor and little cultivated, yet produces the best sugar in the Philippines, and good indigo.

BATABANO, bä-tä-vä-no', or BATAVANO, bä-tä-vä-no', a seaport town of Cuba, on its S. coast, 35 miles S.S.W. of Havana, with which it communicates by a railroad. Pop. 2000.

BATAC (bä'täk') or BATAG' ISLANDS, Malay Archipelago, N. coast of Samar, one of the Philippines. Lat. (N. point) 12° 43' N.; lon. 125° 5' E. Inside of this island is the port of Palapa, having 5 or 6 fathoms water, accessible by two channels, one on each side of Batac.

BATALHA, bä-täl'yä, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 miles S.S.W. of Leiria, with 1550 inhabitants, and a handsome convent, founded by John I. to commemorate the victory of Aljubarrota in 1385.

BATALIN, bä-tä-lin' or bä-tä-leen', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 1° 20' S.; lon. 124° E. Length, 25 miles; average breadth, 7 miles.

BATAN, bä-tän', an island of the Malay Archipelago, the principal of the Bashee (Batanes) group, belonging to the Philippines. Lat. (cathedral of San Domingo) 20° 27' 30" N.; lon. 122° 59' E. It is about 12 miles long by about 4 broad, covered with rich vegetation, and is mountainous, the highest peak being 5000 feet high, and apparently an extinct volcano.

BATAN, a town of Thibet. See PA.

BATANES. See BASHEE and BATAN.

BATANG', a village and seaport on the E. side of the island of Gilolo, Malay Archipelago.

BATANGAS, bä-tän'gäs, a province of the Philippines, island of Luzon, south of Manila, intersected by lat. 14° N., and bounded S. by the Mindoro Strait. It is composed principally of plateaux and fertile meadows, variegated with beautiful and fragrant flowers, yielding ample food to innumerable humming-birds and bees, the latter producing large quantities of honey.

BATANGAS, a town, capital of the above province, situated on a bay of the same name, 58 miles S. of Manila. Lat. 13° 25' N.; lon. 121° 9' 23" E. It was founded in 1581, is large, built with tolerable regularity, has spacious streets, an elegant royal house, the dwelling of the alcalde, with several elegant private houses. It is well situated for trade, the large bay on which it lies, being about 10 miles square, opens into the Strait of Mindoro, which is the track of a great number of vessels. Pop. of town and district, 17,330.

BATTANG ISLAND. See BATTAM.

BATANG' PASVSA and BATANG' LOBO, two fine streams of Sumatra, affluents of the Rokan or Rakan, which falls into the Straits of Malacca at Tanah Pooti.

BATANTA, bä-tän'tä, an island off the N.W. end of Papua. Lat. (W. end) 0° 58' S., lon. 130° 30' E.

BATAVANAN, bä-tä-vä-nän', an island of the Malay Archipelago. Lat. (N. point) 14° 11' N., lon. 123° 30' E.

BATAVANO, a town of Cuba. See BATABANO.

BATAVIA, the Latin name of HOLLAND, (which see.)

BATAVIA, ba-tä've-a, (Dutch pron. bä-tä've-ä,) a city and seaport of Java, capital of the Dutch possessions in the East and of the residency of the same name at the mouth of the Jakatra River, on the N. coast of the island. Lat. 6° 8' S.; lon. 106° 50' E.; with a free port, extensive and safe. Pop. 118,300; of whom 2800 are Europeans; 25,000, Chinese; 80,000, aborigines; 1000, Moors and Arabs; and 9500, slaves. It is built on marshy ground, and intersected by canals in the Dutch style; defended by a citadel and several batteries, and has a considerable garrison and marine arsenal. Batavia was long very unhealthy, but has been much improved by draining and by the erection of handsome suburbs. Mean temperature of the year, 78°.3; winter, 78°.1; summer, 78°.6 Fahr. Temperature at midday, from 80° to 90; at night, 70° Fahr. It has a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a mosque, a Chinese and 2 orphan hospitals, several Chinese temples, a large club-house termed the *Harmonie*, and a botanic garden. It is the seat of a supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch East Indies, and has a school of arts and sciences, and publishes a newspaper. The Jakatra is navigable by vessels of 40 tons, 2 miles inland. The bay or harbor forms an open but small roadstead of great beauty, and may be entered by the largest vessels. It contains a number of islands, many of them named after towns in Holland. On Onrust is the naval arsenal, well fortified; on another island is a convict establishment; on a third, a hospital; and on a fourth, warehouses. Batavia is the great commercial emporium of the Malay Archipelago, and absorbs by far the greatest part of the trade of Java and Madura; the exports of which islands, in 1841, amounted in value to 30,290,688 florins, ($24,819,600,) and the imports to 29,483,163 florins, ($10,923,500.) The exports consist mostly of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans, and arrack. Chief imports, linen and cotton goods, woollen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America; with the products of the Archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan, and the West Indies. In 1841, 1905 ships, aggregate burden, 124,228 lasts, entered the port; of which, 1454, aggregate burden, 87,142 lasts, were Dutch, and the rest chiefly Asiatic, English, American, and Portuguese. Total customs revenue in 1841, 6,193,126 florins, $2,497,400. Batavia has a bank, with branches at Samarang and Soerabaya; also manufactures of leather and earthenware, mostly conducted by Chinese residents. It was founded by the Dutch in 1619; taken by the English in 1811, and occupied by them till 1816. The district of Batavia, extending along the N. shore of the island, is flat and not so fertile as the other parts of Java. Pop. in 1845, 270,000. The residence of the governor-general was transferred from Buitenzorg to Batavia in 1547.

BATAVIA, a post-township of Genesee co., New York. Pop. 4461.

BATAVIA, a handsome post-village in the above township, capital of Genesee county, on Tonowanda Creek, and on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 36 miles E. by N. of Buffalo, and 32 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It contains churches for Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Catholics; 2 banks, over 40 stores, and the office of the Holland Land Company. The streets are wide and well shaded, and the houses neatly built. Batavia is the terminus of the Batavia and Attica Railroad, and of another line leading to Corning. Incorporated in 1823. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

BATAVIA, a post-village of Batavia township, capital of Clermont co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Little Miami River, 21 miles E. of Cincinnati, and 100 miles S.W. of Columbus. It was laid out about 1820.

BATAVIA, a township of Geauga co., Ohio.

BATAVIA, a post-township of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 724.

BATAVIA, a post-township of Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 892.

BATAVIA, a thriving post-village of Kane co., Illinois, on the Fox River, 35 miles W. of Chicago, has an active trade, and has advantages for manufacturing by water-power. It is connected by railroad with Chicago and Galena.

BATAVIA KILL, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

BATCHIAN. See BATSHIAN.

BATCOMBE, bat'kum, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BATE ISLAND, an island of Western Hindostan, in the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 22° 26' N.; lon. 69° 15' E. It has a good harbor, and is the site of a famous Hindoo temple.

BATEMAN, or BATEMAN'S STORE, a post-village of Houston co., Georgia, 21 miles S.W. of Macon.

BATEMAN (bait'man) BAY, Australia, on the S.E. coast, 142 miles S.W. of Port Jackson. Lat. 36° 15' S.; lon. 150° 20' E.

BATEN, bä-tén', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2444.

BATENBURG, bä'ten-bürg', a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 9 miles W. of Nymwegen, on the Meuse. Pop. 636. It is the *Oppidum Batavorum* of the Romans.

BATES, baits, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Kanzas Territory, has an area of 1380 square miles. It is traversed by the Marais des Cygnes, or Osage River, and also drained by the Little Osage and Marmiton, which unite and enter the first-named river within the county. The surface is undulating, and consists mostly of prairie. Named in honor of Frederick Bates, former governor of Missouri. Capital, Papinsville. Pop. 3669, of whom 3528 were free, and 141, slaves.

BATESVILLE, baits'vil, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 145 miles N. of Milledgeville.

BATESVILLE, a thriving town, capital of Independence county, Ark., on White River, about 400 miles from its mouth, 90 miles N.N.E. of Little Rock, and 115 miles from Memphis, Tennessee. Small steamers can ascend the river to this point at nearly all seasons. A great influx of emigration is directed to this section of the state, which offers strong inducements in soil and climate. Pine timber and water-power are abundant in the county. Batesville is the most important town in the N.E. part of the state, and has an active trade. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1854, about 1700.

BATESVILLE, a post-village in Guernsey co., Ohio, about 90 miles E. of Columbus.

BATESVILLE, a small village of Bates co., Missouri.

BATESVILLE, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

BATH, bät, a town of Hungary, N. of the Danube, co. of Honth, 58 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 2358.

BATH, bäth, (anc. *Aquæ Sulis*,) a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the county of Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by 2 stone, 2 iron, and 3 suspension bridges, and on the Great Western Railway, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bristol, and 100 miles W.S.W. of London. Lat. 51° 23' N.; lon. 2° 22' W. Area of borough, 980 acres. Pop. in 1851, 54,240; but this number is said to be frequently augmented by 14,000 visitors. Bath was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquæ Sulis*; and baths were erected in the reign of Claudius. The earliest extant charter is that of Richard I., which was confirmed by Henry III., and extended to its present form in the reign of George III. The city stands enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the W. declivity of which its finest quarters extend in successive terraces; and being mostly built of white

freestone, in a highly embellished style of architecture, is admitted to be the handsomest city in Britain. The principal edifices are the Abbey church, in the latest Gothic style, 210 feet in length, and with a tower 170 feet in height; St. James's, St. Michael's, the guild-hall, city jail, a superb theatre, the freemasons' lodge, subscription club-house, assembly and concert rooms, several large and flourishing hospitals, and the buildings connected with its famous baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park; and it has numerous other favorite promenades and places of public recreation, among which are the Sidney Gardens. Bath has many educational and other establishments; among which are a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and to the mastership of which is attached the rectory of Charlcombe; blue-coat and national schools; Partis's College for 30 decayed gentlewomen; the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, with an income of 11,395*l.*; a Roman Catholic collegiate establishment; the Bath and West of England Society; Bath Literary and Philosophical Institution; a public subscription library, and a mechanics' institute. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temperature from 90° to 117° Fah.; they rise immediately on the bank of the river, and supply five distinct establishments, the King's, Queen's, Cross, Hot, and Abbey Baths. The first four belong to the corporation, and yielded, in 1839, a revenue of 1842*l.* To the King's Bath is attached the great pump-room, a saloon 85 feet in length, 48 feet in breadth, and 34 feet in height, and containing a marble statue of the celebrated "Beau Nash," the arbiter of fashion at Bath for 50 years during the last century, and to whom the city owed much of its prosperity. The Abbey baths are the property of Earl Manvers, and are furnished in a style adapted for the wealthy classes, by whom, however, Bath has ceased to be frequented so much as formerly, having been superseded by Brighton, Cheltenham, &c. Its former manufacture of coarse woollens, termed "Bath coating," has greatly declined; its shops, however, are generally as well supplied as those of London, which they rival in appearance. The city is well situated for general commerce, and communicates with Bristol and various other towns by the Kennet and Avon Canal. Corporation revenue in 1846–7, 21,345*l.*; expenditure, 19,928*l.* 12*s.*; assessed taxes, 30,878*l.* 10*s.* Bath sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1842–3, 2941. Bath, with Wells, form a bishopric, comprising all the county of Somerset, except a part of Bristol; but the bishop's palace and cathedral are at Wells. Bath gives the title of Marquis to the head of the Thynne family.

BATH, a county in the central part of Virginia, contains 725 square miles. It is intersected by the Cowpasture and Jackson's Rivers, branches of James River. The surface is traversed by valleys and mountain ridges of the Alleghany chain, and displays a profusion of magnificent scenery. The highlands produce valuable timber and excellent pasture. Limestone and iron ore are abundant. Bath county derives its name from the numerous medicinal springs which occur in it. Capital, Warm Springs. The county was organized in 1791. Pop. 3426; of whom 2479 were free, and 947 slaves.

BATH, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 290 square miles. The Licking River forms the entire boundary on the N.E., and it is also drained by Slate Creek. The surface is diversified, being in some parts level, in others undulating or hilly. The N.W. portion of the county is based on limestone, and is very fertile; the soil of the other portion is inferior. Stone coal and iron are abundant in the S.E. part. The county derives its name from the numerous medicinal springs found within it, among which are the "celebrated Olympian, or Mud Lick Springs." Capital, Owingsville. Pop. 12,385; of whom 9850 were free, and 2535 slaves.

BATH, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Sagadahock county, Maine, is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River, 12 miles from the ocean, 36 miles S. of Augusta, 36 miles N.E. of Portland, and 147 miles N.E. of Boston. The city extends about 2½ miles along the bank of the river, and nearly 1 mile back. It is not laid out with any great regard to regularity. The site slopes gradually towards the E., and being quite uneven, the streets are generally accommodated to its inequalities. The town is well built, and is lighted with gas. It has a first-class hotel, 4 banks, a savings institution, and 9 churches, 1 of which—the Central Congregational—cost about $30,000. The Beacon street Methodist Church is also a handsome edifice. The schools are graded, and are among the very best in the state. The high school is attended both by boys and girls. Six newspapers are published in the city, viz. 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 3 weekly, and 1 educational journal. In the business of shipbuilding, Bath is surpassed only by New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Forty-eight vessels, with an aggregate burden of 24,339 tons, were admeasured in the district during the year ending June 30, 1852. Of these, 40 were ships, 5 brigs, and 3 schooners. During the year 1853, the shipbuilding of the district amounted to 49,400 tons, of which about 30,000 tons were constructed at the city yards. In 1854, 56 ships, and 13 other vessels, (tons, 58,454,) were built, being the greatest amount of shipping constructed in any district in the United States, except New York and Boston. This district ranks the seventh in the United States in the amount of shipping owned, which, according to the custom-house returns for the year ending June 30, 1854, was 124,923 tons registered, and 29,579 tons enrolled and licensed; making a total of 154,502 tons. Of the latter, 25,193 tons were employed in the coast trade, 2582 tons in the cod fishery, and 1100 in the mackerel fishery. Bath enjoys superior advantages for navigation, as the river here is seldom frozen in winter. The principal imports are sugar, molasses, iron, hemp, and salt. The manufactures of the place are such as relate chiefly to ship-building. Among these may be mentioned an extensive cordage factory, a large establishment for making ship blocks, and 4 steam saw mills. Bath has steamboat communication with Portland and Boston. It is the terminus of a branch railroad which communicates with the Kennebec and Portland Railroad at Brunswick. A railroad is to be commenced during the present summer (1854) to connect Bath with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad at Lewiston; and another is also chartered which will open railway communication between Bath and Rockland, a distance of 44 miles. Settled in 1756, and incorporated in 1780. Pop. in 1820, 3626; 1830, 3773; 1840, 5141; 1850, 8020; 1854, about 12,000.

BATH, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 80 miles N.E. of Concord, watered by the Ammonoosuck River, which affords many fine mill-seats and abundant water-power. Pop. 1674.

BATH, a village of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, opposite Albany.

BATH, a thriving post-village of Bath township, capital of Steuben co., New York, on the left bank of Conhocton Creek, and on the Buffalo Corning and New York Railroad, 210 miles W. by S. of Albany, and 20 miles N.W. of Corning. In contains, besides the county buildings, about 6 churches, 1 bank, and several newspaper offices. There are a number of mills and factories in the vicinity. Bath is surrounded by a rich and populous country, and has considerable business. Incorporated in 1836. Pop. of the township, 6185. Pop. of the village in 1853, about 3000.

BATH, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles W. of Easton.

BATH, or BERKLEY SPRINGS, capital of Morgan co., Virginia, is situated about 3 miles from the Potomac River and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 186 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. The Berkley Springs, which rise in the midst of this town, are esteemed very efficacious in dyspepsia, neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, &c., and are frequented by large numbers of invalids. The temperature is 74° Fahrenheit. The accommodations are elegant, and sufficiently extensive for 700 persons.

BATH, a post-village of Beaufort co., North Carolina, 143 miles E. by S. of Raleigh.

BATH, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

BATH, a village in Jefferson co., Georgia, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

BATH, a post-village of Richmond co., Georgia, is delightfully situated about 20 miles S.W. of Augusta, and is a place of resort for planters during the summer.

BATH, a township in Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 2266.

BATH, a township in Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 1647.

BATH, a post-township in Summit co., Ohio, about 22 miles W. of Ravenna. Pop. 1400.

BATH, a township of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 222.

BATH, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 797.

BATH, a village of Union co., Indiana, about 50 miles E. of Shelbyville.

BATH, a post-village of Mason co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 60 miles below Peoria. It is situated in a fertile country, and has some trade. It was formerly the county seat.

BATH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, 18 miles W.S.W. of Kingston. It has an iron-foundry and several carriage manufactories. Pop. about 600.

BATH ALUM, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, a fashionable watering place of Bath co., Virginia, situated at the eastern base of the "Warm Springs Mountain," 164 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, and 6 miles S.E. of the Warm Springs. The proprietor has expended above $30,000 in the erection of buildings and other improvements.

BATHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BATHANG. See PA.

BATH COURT-HOUSE, Bath co., Virginia. See WARM SPRINGS.

BATHEALTON, bath-eel'ton, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BATHEASTON, bath-ees'ton, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 2½ miles N.E. of Bath, with which it is connected by uninterrupted lines of houses. An entrenchment on Salisbury Hill, in this parish, is supposed to have formed the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, A.D. 577.

BATH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BATH'GATE, a town and parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, 17 miles W.S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the town, 3341. The old town is built on a steep declivity; the new town is regularly built on more level ground, and well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The church was erected in 1739; and there is a well-endowed academy; also branch banks, manufactures of cotton goods for Glasgow houses, and coal and lime works.

BATH SPRING, a post-office of Decatur co., Tennessee.

BATH'URST, a seaport town of West Africa, capital of the British colony of Senegambia, on the small island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia River, in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W. Pop. in 1836, 2825, mostly blacks. In the main street, facing the river, are some European dwellings and warehouses; the rest of the town consists of African huts. The principal buildings are the government house, a large hospital for liberated Africans, and Wesleyan schools. The exports comprise, gum, wax, hides, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, palm-oil, and country cloths. Registered shipping in 1846, 1574 tons. See also GAMBIA.

BATH'URST, a town of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Albany, 20 miles S.E. of Graham's town.

BATHURST, an inland county of New South Wales, about 90 miles from the coast. Area, 1,190,400 acres. This is one of the most flourishing counties in New South Wales. Pop. 4391.

BATH'URST, a town of New South Wales, capital of the above co., on the Macquarrie, 98 miles W.N.W. of Sidney. It is prosperous and improving. Pop. in 1848, 1883.

BATHURST, a port of entry, capital of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Bathurst Bay, which opens into the Bay of Chaleurs, about 175 miles N. by E. of St. John. Lat. 47° 37′ N., lon. 6°° 45′ W. The bay is 3½ miles long, by 2 miles wide, and is sheltered from every wind. In 1851, the entrances were 89 vessels, (tons, 14,065,) and the clearances, 79, (tons, 15,991.) Value of imports, $77,850; of exports, $115,090. Pop. about 1800.

BATHURST, a tract of land discovered by Sir E. Parry, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 75° N., lon. 100° W.

BATH'URST INLET, of British North America, is in lat. 67° 30′ N. lon. 109° W.

BATH'URST ISLAND, off North Australia, 120 miles W. of Port Essington, immediately W. of Melville Island. Shape, triangular; length, and greatest breadth, about 30 miles each. It is densely wooded, except at its W. extremity, which is sandy and barren.

BATH'URST LAKE, near the centre of Newfoundland, is 40 miles in length from W. to E., by 6 miles across, and discharges its surplus waters eastward by the river of Exploits.

BATH'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, forming an E. suburb of the city of Bath, with which it is connected by two bridges across the Avon. It has handsome streets and villas, and a Vauxhall or Sidney Gardens.

BATICALO, bä-te-kä'lo, a town and seaport on the E. side of the Island of Ceylon, capital of the district of the same name, on an island about 3½ miles in circumference, called by the natives Puliantive, close to the land. Lat. 7° 42′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 42′ E. Being embosomed in cocoa-nut trees, it presents a very pleasing appearance. It is protected by a small square fort, and is chiefly occupied by Dutch burghers and natives.

BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX, bä'tēen'yolĺ-mōn°sō', a town of France, department of Seine, N.E. of Paris, of which city it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1846, 19,380.

BATINDAH, bä-tin'dä, a town of North-western India, in Rajpootana, 180 miles N.W. of Delhi. Its neighborhood was formerly celebrated for its breed of horses.

BATISCAN, bä'tis'kän' or bä-tis-kän', a river of Canada East, falls into the St. Lawrence near a village of the same name, 5 miles above St. Anne.

BATISCAN, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Champlain, situated on the river St. Lawrence, 117 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 700.

BATLEY, a town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles E. of Dewsbury. Pop. in 1850, about 10,000, mostly employed in woollen cloth and carpet manufactures, for which there are large and numerous mills. The church, built in the reign of Henry VI., contains monuments of the Savilles and Fitzwilliams.

BATON ROUGE, bat'on roozh, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

BATON ROUGE, bat'on-roozh, (Fr. pron. bä'tōn' roozh,) a city, capital of the state of Louisiana, and seat of justice of the parish of East Baton Rouge, is situated on the left or E. bank of the Mississippi, 129 miles above New Orleans; lat. 30° 28′ N., lon. 85° 11′ W. It stands on the first bluff or high bank which occurs in ascending the river. This bank is elevated about 25 or 30 feet above the highest overflowings. Baton Rouge has the reputation of being one of the healthiest towns in the southern portion of the Mississippi valley. The esplanade in front of the town presents a delightful view of the majestic Mississippi, and the rich tracts of cultivation which line its banks. Below Baton Rouge, the broad and deep river sweeps through a plain which is occupied by luxuriant plantations of sugar-cane, and adorned by splendid villas and gardens, and groves of tropical fruit-trees. To protect these from inundation, a levee or embankment of earth has been raised to the height of 6 or 8 feet. The seat of government was established here in 1847. Since that period the business of the place has become more active, and the value of property has been greatly enhanced. It contains an elegant state-house, situated immediately on the bank of the river, Baton Rouge College, 4 churches, an arsenal and barracks of the United States, 2 newspaper offices, and a penitentiary. Pop. in 1853, about 4500. The following is said to be the true explanation of the origin of the name *Bâton Rouge:*—It appears that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which tree is of a reddish color) of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome cane; whence the place has since been called Baton Rouge, (*i.e.* the "red staff or cane.") See *Gayarre's Histoire de Louisiane*, vol. ii. p. 134, New Orleans edition.

BATOO, BATOU, BATU, or BATTOE, bät'too', a volcanic and densely wooded island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 10′ N., lon. 98° 40′ E. Estimated area, 400 square miles.

BATOO- (or BATOU-) BHARA, bä'too' b'hä'rä, written also BATU-BARU, bä'too'-bä'roo', a town on the E. coast of Sumatra; lat. 3° 20′ N., lon. 97° E. Its inhabitants carry on an active maritime trade.

BATOOANI, BATOUANI, bä-too-ä'nee, or BATOA'NI, a town of South Africa, at the E. end of Lake Ngami, where the river Zooga (Zouga) leaves it. Lat. 20° 23′ S., lon. 23° 30′ E.

BATOOM, BATOUM, or BATUM, bä-toom', a seaport town of Turkey in Asia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, 4 miles N. of the mouth of the Tchoruk; lat. of Cape Batoom 41° 39′ 21″ N., lon. 41° 37′ E. It is a safe port, and is capable of containing a great many ships of large size. Pop. 25,000.

BATOORIN, BATOURIN, or BATURIN, bä-too-rin' or bä-too-reen', a town of Little Russia, 61 miles E. of Tchernigov, on the Seim. Pop. 9000. It was the residence of the hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, from 1699 to 1708.

BATROON or BATRUN, bä-troon', a small town and port of Asiatic Turkey, 12 miles S. of Tripoli.

BATS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BATSHIAN, BATCHIAN, bät-she-än', or BATSIAN, bät-se-än', an island of the Dutch East Indies, Molucca Archipelago, in the Ternate group, S.W. of Gilolo; lat. 0° 35′ S., lon. 127° 35′ E. Estimated area, 900 square miles. It is mountainous and fertile. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

BATSTAD. See BÄSTAD.

BAT'STO, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Batsto River, about 40 miles S.E. of Camden.

BAT'STO RIVER, of Burlington co., New Jersey, falls into Little Egg Harbor.

BATTA, bäU'tä, or BATTAK, bäU'täk', a district of Sumatra, extending from the Battu Barra River, on the N.N.W. to the Rackan on the S.S.E., and occupying the entire breadth of the island.

BATTAGLIA, bät-täl'yä, a village of Naples, in Principato Citra, district of Sala. Pop. 1218.

BATTAGLIA, LA, lä bät-täl'yä, a town of Northern Italy, in Venice, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2700. It has thermal springs, (temperature 158 Fahrenheit,) and well frequented baths.

BATTAHATCHEE RIVER, Alabama. See BUTTAHATCHIE.

BATTALAH, bät-tä'läh, a town of the Punjab, 26 miles N.E. of Amritseer, celebrated for its climate, which is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTAM, bät'äm', an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Bintang, and 20 miles S. of Singapore, in lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 104° E. It is about 28 miles long by 8 broad, and contains a good harbor, called Boolang Bay, which has lately been much frequented by American ships trading with Singapore. By discharging and receiving their cargoes there, they avoid the duties exacted at the latter port.

BATTANTA, bät-tän'tä, an island of Australasia, off the N.W. extremity of Papua; lat. 0° 56′ S., lon. 130° 25′ E. Estimated area, 200 square miles.

BATTASZEK, bät-täs-sek', a market-town of Hungary, W. of the Danube, county and 16 miles S. of Tolna. Pop. 5370.

BATTECOLLAH, (anc. *Batucala, i.e.* "the round town,") town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, on the Indian Ocean, 115 miles S.S.E. of Goa.

BATTENBERG, bät'ten-berg', a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, 31 miles N. of Giessen, on the Eder. Pop. 954. It has iron foundries.

BATTENFELD, bät'ten-felt', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen. Pop. 561.

BATTENHEIM, (Ger. pron. bät'ten-hime'; Fr. pron. bät'tén'ém', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, arrondissement of Altkirch. Pop. 1092.

BAT'TENKILL RIVER rises in Vermont, and flowing westwardly, falls into the Hudson River in Washington county, in the E. part of New York.

BATTENVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 38 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has several stores and mills.

BATTERSEA, bat'ter-see', a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 4 miles S.W. of London. In the church is a monument to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTICALOA, bat'te-kâ-lo'â, a town and seaport on the E. coast of Ceylon, 70 miles S.S.E. of Trincomalee. It stands on a small island, and has a fort, and a harbor fit for vessels of 80 tons.

BATTICE, bat'teece', a town of Belgium, province of Liege, 4 miles N.W. of Verviers. Pop. 4280. It has manufactures of cloths.

BATTICOTTA, a village of Ceylon, in Jaffna, contains a seminary established by the American missionaries, into which native youths only are admitted. There is here likewise a Bible association. Pop. of parish and village, 6841.

BATTISFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BATTLE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 6 miles N.W. of Hastings. Pop. in 1851, 3849. The town, enclosed on three sides by wooded hills, consists mostly of a single street, half a mile in length, terminated by the fine gateway of its old abbey. In its church are numerous antique monuments and devices. It has a school, a union work-house, and several gunpowder mills. It derives its name from the great battle (usually called the battle of Hastings) fought on the heath between it and Epiton, October 14, 1066, by which the Saxon dynasty in England was finally overthrown by the Normans, under William the Conqueror. Battle Abbey, founded by William on the locality where Harold's banner had been planted, was of great extent, as is attested by its remains. On a part of its site stands the mansion of the Websters, lords of the manor.

BATTLE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

BATTLEBOROUGH, bat'tel-bur'rûh, a post-village in Edgecombe co., North Carolina, about 60 miles E. of Raleigh.

BATTLE BRIDGE, a suburb of London, on its N. side, where Gray's Inn road joins the New Road, said to derive its name from a conflict between the troops of Boadicea and the Romans.

BATTLE CREEK, of Michigan, the largest tributary of the Kalamazoo, rises in Eaton county, and enters the river at the village of Battle Creek. It furnishes extensive water-power. The Indian name of this creek is Wapikis'ke.

BATTLE CREEK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

BATTLE CREEK, a flourishing post-village of Battle Creek township, Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, at the junction of the Kalamazoo River and Battle Creek, 122 miles W. of Detroit, and 13 miles W. of Marshall. It is liberally supplied with water-power, and is surrounded by a very productive country. The village has an active trade, and contains 1 academy, 2 woollen factories, 4 flouring mills, and several saw mills and machine shops. Pop. about 1800. There are quarries of fine sandstone in the vicinity.

BATTLE FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Salop. It derived its name from the great victory gained here in 1403 by the troops of Henry IV. and the Prince of Wales over those of the Earl of Northumberland, whose son, Hotspur, was killed in the battle, and his ally, the Earl of Douglas, taken prisoner.

BATTLE FIELD, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

BATTLE GROUND, a village of Cherokee co., Georgia, 120 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

BATTLE GROUND, a post-office of Emanual co., Georgia.

BATTLE GROUND, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

BATTLESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

BATTLE SNAKE, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

BATTLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

BATTLE SWAMP, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

BATTOE, or BATTOU. See BATOO.

BATTS'VILLE, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

BATTUECAS, or LAS-BATTUECAS, lâs-bât-twâ'kâs, two remarkable valleys in Spain, province of Salamanca, in the midst of high and rugged mountains, on the borders of Estremadura. Spanish traditions had peopled these wild and lonely glens with demons and other supernatural beings; but the establishment of a Carmelite convent there in 1599 tended to put an end to this absurd belief.

BATU. See BATOO.

BATUM. See BATOOM.

BATURITE, bâ-too-ree'tâ, (formerly MONTEMOR VELHO,) a town of Brazil, province of Ceara, 95 miles S.W. of Aracati. It has a church, school, and electoral colleges.

BATURSKA-WOLA, bâ-toors'kâ-vo'la, a large village of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 9 miles W. of Bochnia. Pop. 2300.

BATZ, bâts, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, in a marshy tract, on the Atlantic, 42 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. of commune 1286, employed in adjacent salt-works, and in fishing.

BATZ. See BAS.

BAUBAUGO CREEK, of Indiana, flows into St. Joseph's River a few miles above Mishawaka.

BAUBELTHOUAP. See BABELTHUAP.

BAUBULA, bów-boo'lâ, a river of Spain, in Aragon, joins the Jalon.

BAUCO, bów'ko, (anc. *Bovillæ?*) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 6 miles E. of Frosinone. Pop. 3000.

BAUD, bô, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles S.S.W. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 5403.

BAUDMANNSDORF, bów'mâns-dorf', or BAUMSDORFF, bówms'dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, with a monument commemorative of the victory of the Prussians, 26th of May, 1813.

BAUDOUR, bô'door', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles W. of Mons, is noted for its pottery. Pop. 2346.

BAUERWITZ, bów'er-vîts', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the left bank of the Zinna, 39 miles S. of Oppeln. Pop. 2300.

BAUG, bawg, a town of Hindostan, State of Indore, 83 miles S.W. of Oojein. Near it are remarkable cave-temples. Pop. 5000.

BAUGÉ, bô'zhâ', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Couesnon, 23 miles E.N.E. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 3323. It has a communal college, and manufactures of woollens and coarse linens. The English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421.

BAUGÉ LE VIEIL, bô'zhâ'leh ve-âl', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, S.W. of Baugé, with ruins of a castle of the eleventh century.

BAUGHMAN, baw'man, a post-township in Wayne co., Ohio, about 15 miles E.N.E. of Wooster. Pop. 1727.

BAUGHURST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BAUGLEE, a town of British India, province of Malwah, on the Kairee-Nullah, 5 miles N. of Soondersee.

BAUGO, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

BAULE, lôl, a village of France, department of Loiret, 12 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. of commune, 2065.

BAU'LEAH, a populous commercial town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 35 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad.

BAULON, bô'lôn', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. of commune, 1416.

BAUMA, bów'mâ, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles E. of Zurich. Pop. 1550.

BAUM'BER or BAM'BURGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BAUMEEAN or BAUMIAN. See BAMIAN.

BAUMES-LES-DAMES, bôm-lâ-dâm, a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Doubs, 18 miles N.E. of Besançon. Pop. in 1851, 2587. It has rich quarries of gypsum, and paper and iron works.

BAUME-LES-MESSIEURS, bôm lâ mês'se-th', formerly BAUME-LES-MOINES, bôme lâ mwân, a town of France, department of Jura, 6½ miles N.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. It has a magnificent church, and was formerly noted for its large monastery of Benedictine monks. Pop. 771.

BAUMGARTEN, bówm'gar-ten, a village of Prussian Silesia, 13 miles N.E. of Glatz. Pop. 1250.

BAUMGARTEN, a village of Austria, near Vienna, with a castle of the Prince of Esterhazy. Baumgarten is the name of many other villages in Germany.

BAUMHOLDER, bówm'hol-der, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles N.E. of St. Wendel. Pop. 1370.

BAUMS'TOWN, a small post-village in Berks co., Pennsylvania.

BAUNACH, bów'nâk, a town of Bavaria, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1000. In its vicinity is the grotto of the Magdalene, frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUNÉ, bô'nâ', a commune and village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire. Pop. of commune, 1197.

BAUNEI, bów-nâ'e, a village of Sardinia, 76 miles N.E. of Cagliari, near the coast. Pop. 1460.

BAUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BAUNTWAH, a town of British India, Guzerat peninsula, 27 miles W. of Joonaghur.

BAUPET'TAH, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S. of Guntoor.

BAURE, bów'râ, BAURUS, bów'rooce, or BAURES, bów'rês, a river of Bolivia, rising in Lake Guazamire, lat. 15° 18′ S., lon. 62° 30′ W., flowing N.W., and falling into the Guapore after a course of about 300 miles.

BAUSIM. See VAUSIM.

BAUSKEA, bów's'ke-â, a small town of Russia, government of Courland, with a castle on the Aa, 23 miles S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 1200.

BAUSSAINE, LA, lâ bô'sân', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of St. Malo. Pop. of commune, 1223.

BAUTSCH, bówtch, a town of Moravia, 22 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2669, principally engaged in linen weaving.

BAUTZEN, bów'tsen, or BUDISSIN, boo'dis-sin, a town of Saxony, capital of a circle, on the Spree, on the railway from Dresden to Görlitz, 31 miles E.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. about 12,000. It has a cathedral common to Roman Catholics and Protestants, a gymnasium, 2 public libraries, and manufactures of woollen, linen, leather, and paper, and an active general trade. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon over the allies, was fought May 21 and 22, 1813. KLEIN-

BAUTZEN, (*i. e.* "Little Bautzen,") is an adjacent village, with 200 inhabitants.

BAUVECHAIN-TOURRINES, bōv'shân-tōōr'reen', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, arrondissement of Louvain. Pop. of commune, 1852.

BAUZAO, bō'zāk', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 2628.

BAVARIA, (CIRCLE OF,) an old subdivision of Germany, which comprised the southern and eastern portions of the modern kingdom of Bavaria, E. of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA, bä-vā'ro-a, (KINGDOM OF,) (Ger. *Bayern* or *Baiern*, bī'ern; Fr. Bavière, bä've-air'; L. *Bavaria*,) a state of Central Europe, forming part of the German confederation. This kingdom is composed of two isolated masses of territory, the eastward and largest of which is situated between lat. 47° 20' and 50° 1' N., and lon. 9° and 13° 48' E.; bounded N. by Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the principality of Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony; E. by Bohemia and Austria; S. by Tyrol; and W. by Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. The westernmost, forming Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, the original possession of the reigning family, is situated on the W. of the Rhine, between lat. 48° 57' and 49° 50' N., and lon. 7° 5' and 8° 27' E., bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt; E. by Baden, from which it is separated by the Rhine; S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Homburg. Munich (München) is the capital. The state is divided into eight circles, (kreise,) the extent and population of which are as follow:—

Circles, (Kreis.)	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1846.	Pop., Dec. 31, 1857.
1. Oberbayern, (Upper Bavaria.)	6614	705,544	734,851
2. Neiderbayern, (Lower Bavaria,)	4113	548,739	549,596
3. Pfalz, (Palatinate,)	2226	608,470	611,476
4. Oberpfalz and Ratisbon, (Regensburg,)	4196	467,506	468,479
5. Oberfranken, (Upper Franconia,)	2236	501,168	499,709
6. Mittelfranken, (Middle Franconia,)	2798	527,868	533,830
7. Unterfranken and Aschaffenburg,	3604	592,080	595,748
8. Schwaben (Swabia) and Neuburg,	3853	558,458	565,763
Total,	29,637	4,504,874	4,559,452

The total population of Bavaria, according to a recent census taken in 1861, is 4,626,650. The E. part of the territory lies between the Alps and the mountains of Central Germany, occupying the basin of the Danube, which river traverses it for a space of 180 miles, and in that part of its course receives on the right the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn; and on the left the Kocher, the Würnitz, the Altmühl, the Naab, the Regen, and the Ilz. A small part of the N.E. of Bavaria belongs to the basin of the Elbe, and is watered by the Eger and the Saale. All the N. part of the principal territory is drained by the Main, which has its source in the kingdom, and receives the Tauber, the Rodach, the Saale, (of Franconia,) and the Regnitz. Rhenish Bavaria belongs exclusively to the basin of the Rhine, which forms its E. boundary; it is watered by the Lauter, the Queich, and the Nahe. A small portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Bavaria; its other principal lakes form a chain along the S. slope of the Alps; they are the Ammer-See, in the bed of the river of the same name, the Würm-See, on an affluent of the Ammer, and the Chiem-See, formed by the river Alz. Its smaller lakes are the Staffel-, Kochel-, Walchen-, and Königs-See. The country is in general elevated and mountainous; the Alps, on the S., have, in the Zugspitz, an elevation of 10,150 feet. The highest point of the Böhmer-wald, on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, are Arber, 4613 feet, and Rachelberg, 4561 feet. Its most remarkable offset is the Bayerische-wald, between the Danube and Regen. The other principal chains are the Fichtelgebirge, on the N.E., in which the Schneeberg (*i. e.* "Snow-mountain") is 3481 feet high. This range is connected on the N.W. with the Thüringer-wald, and on the N.E. with the Erzgebirge. The Frankischer Jura is a branch of the Fichtelgebirge, which extends S. between the Regnitz and the Vils. The northernmost chain of Bavaria is the Rhöngebirge, culminating point the Kreuzberg, 3000 feet in elevation. S.W. of this is the Spessart, an offset of the Odenwald, in which the Hohewart is 1968 feet in elevation. In Rhenish Bavaria the chief mountain is the Hardt, the culminating point of which, the Donnersberg, is 2300 feet in elevation.

The principal plains are the Donau Moos, on the S. of the Danube, between the Lech and the Paar; the valley of the Lech, above and below Augsburg, and that of the Isar, between Munich and Freising.

The climate of Bavaria is temperate and healthy; although, on account of the general elevation of the surface, it is colder than the other countries of Germany situated further north. The soil is one of the most fertile in Central Europe; the mountains yield excellent pasturage, and are covered with vast forests of valuable timber. Grain is cultivated at an elevation of 3280 feet; forests reach to 5300 feet; and grazing extends to 8600 feet, or the line of perpetual snow, which occurs only on the higher Alps.

The wealth of the country consists almost entirely in its agricultural produce. Besides the ordinary kinds of grain, a small quantity of buckwheat and maize is cultivated. The wines of Franconia, in the valleys of the Main, the Saal, and the Tauber, are much esteemed, especially those called *Steinwein* and *Leistenwein*, from the banks of the Leiste, near Steinberg. Rhenish Bavaria also produces excellent wines, particularly those of the neighborhood of Diedesheim and Wachenheim. The hops of Bavaria are esteemed for their excellent quality. Fruit is cultivated in considerable quantities, as well as hemp, flax, linseed, beet-root, and liquorice. Cattle-rearing is the exclusive industry of the inhabitants of the Alps; sheep, of which the breed has been improved of late, are of great importance in Mittelfranken, and pigs and goats are extensively reared in Unterfranken. The rearing of silk-worms, which was recently introduced, has not yet attained any importance.

Although the soil of Bavaria is rich in useful minerals, they have never been extensively worked. Salt, coal, and iron are the principal products. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced by evaporation, and from the rich mines of Berchtesgaden, Reichenhall, Traunstein, Rosenheim, Kissingen, Soden, Orb, Dürkheim, and Philipsthal. Iron is worked everywhere throughout the territory. Small quantities of copper, manganese, cobalt, and mercury are produced in Rhenish Bavaria. There are numerous quarries of excellent marble, alabaster, gypsum, and building stones; and the porcelain clay is reckoned the best in Europe. Among the many mineral springs, with establishments of baths, the most frequented are those of Kissingen, Brückenau, and Rosenheim.

Manufacturing industry is but little developed in this country. Its principal branch is the brewing of beer, which is much esteemed, and carried on to a vast extent, there being upwards of 5600 breweries in the kingdom. Linen weaving is carried on to a considerable extent; woollen and cotton are not manufactured in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The other chief manufactures are tanning, paper-making, working in wood and straw, hardware, beet-root sugar, tobacco, and porcelain. The jewellery of Augsburg and Munich is much esteemed, as are the mathematical and optical instruments of the capital; the tobacco and toys of Nuremberg, the wooden clocks of the Rhöngebirge, the porcelain of the royal manufactory Nymphenburg, and the pottery of Deggendorf and Hafnerzell, called "Pottery of Passau." Next to Augsburg, and Nuremberg, the chief seats of manufacturing industry are Anspach, Bamberg, Fürth, Memmingen, Schweinfurt, and Würzburg.

The commerce of Bavaria is almost exclusively confined to agricultural produce. The exports are estimated at about 1,230,000*l.* annually, and consist of grain, timber, wine, cattle, salt, hides, wool, hops, fruits and fruit-trees, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, glass, and jewelry. The chief imports are cotton, sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, silks and woollen fabrics of fine qualities.

Bavaria has for centuries possessed the transit trade between Northern Germany and Austria, Switzerland and Italy. The roads are in general bad, and railways have not yet been extensively constructed in the kingdom. The following railways were in operation in 1848:—Nuremberg to Fürth, 5 miles, 1835, (this was the first line opened in Germany;) Augsburg to Munich, 32 miles, 1840; Augsburg to Donauwörth, 27 miles, 1844; Nuremberg to Bamberg, 33 miles, 1847. Railways in progress in 1848:—Augsburg to Lindau, on the Lake of Constance; Donauwörth to Nuremberg.

The great routes of navigation are the Danube and the Rhine, traversed by steam packets and the Main. The other navigable rivers are the Inn, the Salza, Regnitz, and Altmühl. The chief floatable rivers are the Weisse Main, the Rodach, the Iller, Lech, Wertach, Isar, and Loisach. The lines of canal are not extensive, but one of them, the *Ludwigs-Kanal*, connecting the Rhine and the Danube, is likely to become one of the most important in Europe. See ALTMÜHL. Among the establishments most favorable to commerce are the exchange banks of Nuremberg, Anspach, and Munich. Bavaria joined the *Zoll-Verein* (Prussian Commercial Union) in 1833.

Bavaria is a kingdom, and its form of government is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The constitution dates from 25th May, 1818, and no change can take place without the concurrence of the national states. The executive power belongs to the king; the ministers and all functionaries are responsible. The legislative functions are exercised concurrently by the king and the two chambers of the national states, but the royal prerogative is very extensive. Public revenue for the financial period from 1851 to 1855 estimated at $13,914,274 per annum; expenditure, $14,930,200; debt in 1851, $34,798,248.

The kingdom is divided into 3 Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics, 171 deaneries, and 2756 parishes. The direction of the Protestant religion is under a general consistory, (*Ober-consistorium,*) and 4 provincial consistories, at Baireuth, Kreuz-Wertheim, and Speyer. The proportion of the different sects was, in 1852, Catholics, 3,176,233; Lutherans, 1,231,463; Reformers, 2431; Jews, 56,033; minor sects, 5560. Public instruction is more limited in Bavaria than in several other German states; it has, however, been much improved of late. Its direction is under the minister of the interior. Elementary schools (*Volks-schule*) exist in all the parishes, and attendance on them is obligatory for children till the age of 14; and after leaving them they are bound for two years more to attend a Sabbath-school. The kingdom possesses three universities, two of which (Munich and Würzburg) are Catholic, and one (Erlangen) Protestant. In 1847, the University of Munich had 76 professors, and 1471 students, of whom 125 were foreigners; in 1846–7, Würzburg had 521 students, 72 of whom were foreigners; and Erlangen had, at same date, 364 students, of whom 7 were foreigners. Besides the numerous elementary schools, Bavaria has a school of forests at Aschaffenburg, re-established in 1843; a school of husbandry (landswerthschaft) at Schleissheim; a mining school at Sieben, a seminary for students, 9 lyceums, 26 gymnasia, 60 Latin schools, 9 normal schools, 3 polytechnic schools, 1 royal school of architecture, 1 school of trades, 22 schools of rural industry, 1 blind, and 1 deaf-dumb school. The capital possesses scientific and literary institutions, and collections of art among the most extensive in Europe, besides important academies and national societies. See MUNICH.

The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the militia, (*landwehr.*) Every male, without exception, is liable to serve; but the sons of the nobility have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The army is raised by conscription, and the period of service is four years, from the age of 21 to 25. The permanent army, in time of peace, amounts to 68,232 men, besides 4 companies of veterans, of whom about one-third are usually under arms. In case of war, depôts are formed for infantry and cavalry. The landwehr is organized and armed in two levies.

The name BAVARIA, (or *Boiaria*) is derived from the ancient Boii, who took possession of this country 300 years before the Christian era. The Boii were in turn conquered by the Romans, who retained the territory till the fall of the empire, when it was overrun by the Ostrogoths and Franks. The sovereignty of Bavaria was subsequently assumed by Charlemagne, and on the death of that monarch, the kings of the Franks and Germans governed it by their lieutenants, who bore the title of Margrave, afterward converted into that of Duke, and latterly (1623,) into that of Elector. In 1070, Bavaria passed into the possession of the family of the Guelphs, and, in 1180, it was transferred by imperial grant to Otho, Count of Wittlesbach. On the extinction of the direct line of that family, in 1777, the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, added the Palatinate, and the duchies of Juliers and Berg to the Bavarian dominions. In 1799, Charles Theodore died without issue, and the Sulzbach branch of the line of the palatinate became extinct with him. The Duke Maximilian Joseph of Deux-Ponts came into possession of all the Bavarian territories. The peace of Luneville (February 9, 1801) put an end to the renewed war, and its most important article—the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France—essentially affected Bavaria. Whilst it lost all its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, and also the lands of the palatinate on the right bank, it obtained, on the other hand, by an imperial edict, an indemnification, by which it gained, in addition to the amount lost, a surplus of 2109 square miles, and 516,000 inhabitants.

The political importance of Bavaria with respect to Austria, as well as to France, was fully displayed in the war of 1805. When Austria resumed hostilities against France, she required the elector of Bavaria to unite his troops with the Austrian army, and refused to allow him to remain neutral, which (as the emperor wrote to the elector, September 3d, 1804,) France herself only would suffer as long as she should find it expedient. Bavaria, however, did not find it accordant with its own interests to place itself entirely in the power of Austria. At the beginning of the war, the elector joined the French with about 30,000 troops, and the peace of Presburg annexed to his dominions 10,596 square miles and 1,000,000 inhabitants, and conferred on him the dignity of king; in return for which he ceded Würzburg, which was erected into an electorate in the place of Salzburg. The King of Bavaria, like the rulers of Würtemburg and Baden, now assumed sovereignty over the lands of the nobility of the empire within his borders. When, in 1812, the war between France and Russia broke out, Bavaria sent anew its whole proportion of troops to the French army. Insignificant remains only of the 30,000 Bavarians returned in the spring of 1813. Maximilian Joseph, notwithstanding this sacrifice, placed fresh troops under the command of Napoleon as the protector of the confederation of the Rhine, when the new campaign was opened near the close of April. This army also suffered great losses, but distinguished itself with its wonted bravery, under the command of Marshal Oudinot. It suffered particularly in the battles of Luckau and Grossbeeren, (1813.) In 1805, Bavaria was raised by the treaty of Presburg to the rank of a kingdom, with some further accessions of territory, all of which were confirmed by the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

Early in March, 1848, the people demanded the immediate convocation of the chambers, the liberty of the press, that judicial trials should be public, that an electoral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The king having refused to convoke the chambers before the end of May, the people flew to arms, attacked and captured the arsenal after a short engagement. They subsequently marched against the royal palace, the military refusing to charge on them, although commanded to do so. By this predicament, the king, finding further resistance useless, yielded to all the demands of the people, who now returned their arms to the arsenal, and afterward dispersed quietly. Fresh tumults, however, occurred, and on March 21st, King Louis announced his resignation of the sceptre to his son, the crown prince Maximilian, the second of that name who has filled the throne of Bavaria. As one of the states of the German confederacy, it had lately one vote in the ordinary assemblies of the diet, where it held the third rank, and four votes in full council. Its military contingent was 35,000 men, forming the seventh corps of the federal army.——Adj. and inhab. BAVARIAN, bȧ-vȧ′re-an.

BAVAY, bȧ-vȧ′, (anc. *Bagacum,*) a town of France, department of Nord, 14 miles N.N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1620.

BAVENO, bȧ-vȧ′no, a village of Piedmont, on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore, opposite the Borromean islands. Pop. 1000. Near it are celebrated quarries of granite, employed in the cathedral of Milan; and behind the village, Monte Monterone, 4350 feet in elevation, commands extensive prospects.

BAWERSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BANIE'RE, the French name of BAVARIA, which see.

BAWINGTON, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

BAVISPE, bȧ-vis′pȧ, a town of Mexico, province of Chihuahua, in a mountainous district, near the source of a river of the same name.

BAWBURGH, baw′burg, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAWDESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAWD'RIP, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BAWD'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BAW'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAWTRY, a market-town of England, co. of York, on the Idle, 10 miles S.E. of Doncaster. Pop. 1083. Transports stone, timber, lead, and iron, by the Idle, to Hull and London. Near it is a hospital for the poor, founded in the fourteenth century; and a mile distant a farm-house, which originally formed part of the palace of the archbishops of York, and was once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey.

BAX'TERLY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BAY, bȧ, a township in Ottowa co., Ohio. Pop. 359.

BAY, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois.

BAY, bī, a lake in the Island of Luzon, S. of Manila; it is of very irregular form, but measures above 30 miles both in length and breadth.

BAYAMO, bȧ-yȧ′mo, or SAN SALVADOR, a town in the E. part of the island of Cuba, 60 miles N.W. of Santiago, near the Cauto, a small stream that falls into the bay called the Canal of Bayamo. It is situated in lat. 20° 40′ N., lon. 76° 55′ W., and carries on a good trade. Pop. variously estimated from 7500 to 14,000.

BAYAN, bī′ȧn′, or BAIN, bīne, (KHARA-KOOLA, kȧ-rȧ′-koo′lȧ,) a lofty mountain range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Thibet, a branch of the Kuen-lun.

BAYAO, bȧ-yȧ′ȯus, almost bȧ-yȯw′ns′, a town of Brazil, on the Araguay River, 140 miles S.S.W. from Para, in lat. about 3° S., and lon. 49° W.

BAYARD, CHATEAU. See ALLEVARD.

BAYENDER, bī′en-der, or BAINDER, bīnd′er, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 2000.

BAYASS. See BAIAS.

BAYAZEED or BAYAZID, bī a-zeed′, written also BAJAZID, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 150 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom, capital of a sanjak, S.W. of Mount Ararat. Pop. estimated from 5000 to 15,000, mostly Koords. It surrounds a hill crowned by a citadel, and has a mosque, a palace, a monastery, and arsenal; but the town is filthy, miserable, and has been declining ever since the Russian conquest of Georgia.

BAYDON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BAYEIYE, bȧ-yȧ′yeh, a tribe of people in S. Africa, inhabiting the banks of Lake Ngami, and of the river Zooga.

BAYERN. See BAVARIA.

BAYEUX, bā'yuh', (anc. *Baiocasses,*) a city of France, department of Calvados, capital of arrondissement, 17 miles W.N.W. of Caen, on the Aure. Pop. in 1851, 9200. It has a venerable cathedral, in which is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing his exploits in the conquest of England; a communal college, and public library. Bayeux has a tribunal of commerce, manufactories of lace, damasks, calico, cotton yarn, and serges, a large porcelain factory, and trade in cattle, horses, and butter.

BAY'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BAY'FIELD, a post-village, co. of Huron, Canada West, is on Lake Huron, 70 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. 125.

BAY'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

BAY HUNDRED, a post-office of Talbot co., Maryland.

BAY ISLANDS, COLONY OF THE, the name given to a group of small islands in the Bay of Honduras, near the N. coast of the state of Honduras. They comprise Roatan or Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbarate, Moxat, and Helene. The inhabitants are chiefly emigrants from the Cayman Islands. At their own request, they were, in the year 1852, incorporated into the British dominions. Estimated pop., 400 to 500. A trade is carried on with New Orleans and Kingston, Jamaica.

BAYLA. See BELA.

BAYLEHAM, bā'ḥam, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BAYLEN or BAILEN, bī-lēn', a town of Spain, 22 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 4976. The capitulation of Baylen was signed June 20, 1808.

BAYLIQUE, bī-lee'kā, or MANIATUBA, mā-ne-ā-too'bā, an island off the coast of Brazil, in the estuary of the Amazon, 60 miles S. of Cape Norte. Length, 10 miles.

BAY MOUNT, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

BAY OF ISLANDS, New Zealand, a large and commodious harbor, on the N.E. coast of New Ulster. Lat. (E. point, Cape Brett) 35° 10′ S., lon. 174° 22′ E. It is studded with islands.

BAYONA, bā-yo'nā, an ancient seaport town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Vigo. Pop. 1712. The island of BAYONA or CIES (*Insula Cicæ*) is in Vigo Bay, 6 miles N.W. of the town.

BAYONNE, bā'yonn', (anc. *Lapurdum,*) a fortified city of France, near its S.W. extremity, department of Basses-Pyrénées, capital of arrondissement, at the confluence of the Adour and Nive, which separate it into three quarters, Great and Little Bayonne, and the suburb of St. Esprit, 3 miles from the sea, and 18 miles N.E. of the Spanish frontier at *Fontarabia.* Lat. of cathedral 43° 29′ 23″ N., lon. 1° 28′ 38″ W. Pop. in 1852, 16,870. It is well built, and agreeably situated, with handsome quays and promenades. Its cathedral is small, and of the twelfth century, and its citadel is one of the finest works of Vauban. It has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce and navigation, naval and commercial docks, tribunal and chamber of commerce, distilleries, sugar refineries, and glass-works, with export trade in timber, tar, cork, superior hams, chocolate, liqueurs, and cream of tartar. It imports fine wool, liquorice, and olive-oil. In 1849 the number of vessels that entered the port was 728, of which 59 were British; cleared the same year, 726, of which 43 were British. It sends annually several vessels to the whale fishery. The military weapon, the *bayonet,* takes its name from this place, near which it was invented. This city, though often besieged, has never been taken; and it enjoys the rare distinction of having refused to participate in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

BAYOU, bī'oo, or, more usually, bī'o, a term confined chiefly to the States of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, signifying properly any stream which is derived from some other stream or from a lake; in other words, any stream which is not fed by fountains. The term, however, is sometimes loosely applied to streams of a different description; it may then be regarded as equivalent to "creek" in its American signification. Bayou is supposed to be a corruption of the French *boyau,* a "gut" or "channel," a derivation which is rendered more probable by the prevalent pronunciation, bī'o.

BAYOU BARTARY, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU BŒUF, bī'oo bēf, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU CHICOT, bī'oo shee'kō', a village in Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, about 75 miles N.W. from Baton Rouge.

BAYOU CHICOT, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU CHITTO, Louisiana and Mississippi. See CHITTO BAYOU.

BAYOU GOULA, bī'oo goo'la, a post-office of Iberville parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU PIERRE, bī'oo pe-air', a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU RAMOIS, bī'oo rā'-moi', a post-office of St. Mary's, Louisiana.

BAYOU SARA, bī'oo sā'ra, a thriving post-village of W. Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, 165 miles above New Orleans, and at the S. terminus of a railroad leading to Woodville, Mississippi. It is a shipping point for the cotton and corn produced in the vicinity. The bayou of the same name enters the river at this place.

BAY PLACE, a small village of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

BAYPOOR, bī-poor', a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the coast, 6 miles S. of Calicut.

BAYREUTH, a city of Bavaria. See BAIREUTH.

BAY RIVER, a post-office of Craven co., North Carolina.

BAY'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

BAY SPRINGS, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

BAYS'WATER, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, and parish of Paddington, on the Uxbridge Road, 4 miles W. of St. Paul's, London. It contains numerous handsome villas.

BAY'TON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BAY VIEW, a post-office of Northampton co., Virginia.

BAY'VILL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BAY'VILLE, a village in the S. part of Pike co., Illinois, 5 miles N.E. from the Mississippi River.

BAZA, bā'thā, (anc. *Basti,*) a city of Spain, Andalusia, 53 miles E.N.E. of Granada. It has a hospital, college, several elementary schools, civil and ecclesiastical prisons, and numerous fountains and promenades. It is famed in early Spanish history. In 1489 it was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards, after a siege of nearly seven months. In 1810 the French, under Marshal Soult, here defeated the Spaniards, under Generals Blake and Freire. Pop. 10,133.

BAZADOIS, bā'zā'dwā', an old division of France, now comprised in the departments of Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bazas.

BAZAR-KHAN, bā'zār-kān', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, 58 miles N. of Makree. It derives its name from being the grand mart for the villages in its vicinity.

BAZARUTO (bā-zā-roo'to) ISLANDS, a small group on E. coast of Africa, 110 miles S. of Sofala. Lat. 21° 37′ S., lon. 35° 29′ E.

BAZAS, bā'zā', (anc. *Cossium,* afterwards *Vasatia,*) a town of France, department of Gironde, 32 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux, on the Beuve. Pop. of commune in 1852, 4627. It has Glass-works.

BAZEILLES, bā'zall' or bā'zāl'yeh, a village of France, department of Ardennes, arrondissement of Sedan. Pop. of commune, 1631.

BAZELE, bā'zall', or bā-zāl'eh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 11½ miles N.E. of Termonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. 4407.

BAZETTA, a post-township in Trumbull co., Ohio, about 8 miles N.E. from Warren. Pop. 1302.

BAZIN, bā-zin', a town of Hungary, co. of, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Presburg, with mineral springs and celebrated baths.

BAZIRA. See BAJOOR.

BAZOCHE or BAZOCHES, bā'zōsh', and BAZOUGES, bā-zoo', several communes and villages of France, the principal of which are the following:

BAZOUGES-LA-PÉROUSE, bā'zoozh' lā pā'rooz', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N.N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 3928.

BAZOCHE-GOUET, bā'zosh' goo-ā', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, arrondissement of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. in 1852, 2309.

BAZZANO, bāt-sā'no, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles N. of Bologna. Pop. 2610.

BEACHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

BEACH'AMWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEACH BRANCH, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

BEACH CREEK, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 683.

BEACH GROVE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

BEACH HAVEN, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

BEACHINGSTOKE. See BEECHINGSTOKE.

BEACH TREE VILLAGE, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

BEACH'VILLE, a post-village in co. of Oxford, Canada West, 22 miles N.E. from London, on the railroad from Hamilton to Windsor.

BEACHY (beech'ee) HEAD, the most lofty headland on the S. coast of England, projecting into the English Channel, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Eastbourne. It consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpendicular to 564 feet above the sea, and has a light-house. Lat. 50° 44′ N., lon. 0° 13′ E.

BEACON HILL, or OLD BEACON, a mountain in Dutchess co., New York, near Fishkill, is one of the highest summits of the Highlands, having an elevation of about 1470 feet.

BEACONSFIELD, bee'konz-feeld, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 23 miles W.N.W. of London. The town is situated on an eminence, on which beacon fires were formerly lighted; has 4 streets, and a church, in which lie the remains of Edmund Burke. In its churchyard is a monument to the poet Waller, who owned the manor. About 3 miles distant is Bulstrode, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Portland.

BEACULL, bee'kull', (Native *Viaculla,*) a fort and small town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 95 miles N.W. of Calicut.

BEAFORD, bee'ford, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BEAGLE (bee'g'l) BANK, an extensive coral sank-bank on N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 15° 19′ S., lon. 123° 35′ E. It is about 4 or 5 miles in length.

BEAGLE ISLAND and REEF, an island on the coast of South Australia, about 60 miles N.N.W. from the entrance into Spencer's Gulf; lat. 34° 40′ S., lon. 134° 40′ E.

BEAKESBOURNE, beeks'burn, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BEAL, beel, a small river of England, co. of Kent, flows north-westward, and joins the Medway, near Talding.

BEAL, a hamlet of England, co. of Durham, in Islandshire, with a station on the North British Railway, 68 miles N. of Newcastle.

BEALE, beel, a township in Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

BEALE'S MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

BEALETON, bee'l'ton, a post-office of Farquier co., Virginia.

BEALINGS, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BEALINGS, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BEALS'VILLE, a post-village in Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 28 miles S. from Pittsburg.

BEALS'VILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

BEAL'VILLE, a small village of Desha co., Arkansas.

BEAMINSTER, bee'min-ster, a market-town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Birt, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dorchester. It is a handsome town, with a large church, a free-school, and other charities; also manufactures of sail-cloth, tin, iron, copper, and earthen wares.

BEAM'ISH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

BEAMS'VILLE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 98 miles W. from Columbus.

BEAMS'VILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, near the railroad from Niagara to Hamilton, 22 miles E.S.E. from the latter place. It has an iron foundry, a steam mill, a potash factory, and a distillery. Pop. about 400.

BEAN BLOSSOM, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 996.

BEAN BLOSSOM, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

BEAN BLOSSOM CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Brown county, and flowing nearly westward, enters the W. fork of White River, in Monroe county. It is navigable in high-water about 20 miles.

BEAN CREEK, Ohio. See TIFFIN'S RIVER.

BEAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Hunter co., Texas.

BEAN'S STATION, a post-village of Grainger co., Tennessee, 226 miles E. from Nashville, and 2 miles from the Gap of Clinch Mountain. Mineral springs and metallic ores abound here.

BEANTOWN, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

BEAR, bair, or BERE ISLAND, a rocky island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, in Bantry Bay, 13 miles W. of Bantry. Length, 6 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles. On it is the township of Ballinacallagh, and it shelters Bearhaven, on the N. side of the bay.

BEARA, be-ä'rä, a considerable town of British India, 40 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

BEAR BONE, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.

BEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Duplin co., N. Carolina.

BEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

BEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Ohio co., Indiana.

BEAR CAMP RIVER, a small stream in Carroll county, in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

BEAR CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany River, in Armstrong county.

BEAR CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Franklin county, and enters the Tennessee near the N.W. extremity of the State, and on the line between Alabama and Mississippi.

BEAR CREEK, in the W. central part of Kentucky, rises in Grayson county, flows S.W., and enters Greene River at the E. extremity of Butler county.

BEAR CREEK, of Lenawee county, Michigan, flows into the Raisin River.

BEAR CREEK, Iowa, falls into the Makoqueta River, in Jackson county.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Sabine co., Texas.

BEAR CREEK, a post-township, Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 737.

BEAR CREEK, a township, Gallatin co., Illinois. Pop. 462.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

BEAR CREEK, a small village of Cedar co., Missouri.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

BEAR CREEK, GREAT, a river of Canada West, which, after a S.W. course, enters the N.W. point of Lake St. Clair.

BEARDEN, beer'den, a post-office of Lavacca co., Texas.

BEARDEN, a village of Gentry co., Missouri, about 30 miles N. by E. from Independence.

BEARD'S BLUFF, a small post-village of Marshall co., Alabama.

BEARD'S CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Tatnall county, and flows southward through Liberty county, into the Altamaha.

BEARD'S CREEK, a post-office of Liberty co., Georgia.

BEARDS'TOWN, a small post-village of Perry co., Tennessee, on Buffalo River, 98 miles S.W. from Nashville.

BEARDS'TOWN, a thriving town, the capital of Cass co., Illinois, on the left bank of Illinois River, 50 miles W.N.W. from Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and one newspaper office.

BEAR'FIELD, bair'feeld, a township in Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1580.

BEAR GAP, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

BEAR GROVE, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa.

BEAR ISLANDS, an island in Northern Ocean, 315 miles S. of Cape South, in Spitzbergen; lat. 74° 30′ N., lon. 20° E.

BEAR ISLANDS, three islands in James's Bay: one in lat. 54° 24′ N., lon. 80° 50′ W.; another in lat. 54° 32′ N.; the third in lat. 54° 46′ N.

BEAR ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Polar Sea, off the N.E. coast of Siberia, between lat. 70° and 70° 30′ N., and lon. 164° and 165° E.

BEAR ISLANDS, off the coast of the United States, (Maine and N. Carolina.)

BEAR LAKE, GREAT, (*i. e.*, the lake lying under the constellation of the Great Bear, being intersected by the Arctic —from *Arctos*, "bear"—Circle,) a lake of British North America, between lat. 65° and 67° N., and lon. 117° and 123° W. Shape very irregular; area may be estimated at 14,000 square miles; height above the sea at 230 feet. Its depth has never been ascertained; but where tried no bottom was found with 270 feet line. The water is remarkably transparent, and appears of a light blue color. The lake abounds with fish. It discharges its waters by Bear River into the Mackenzie. It remains frozen over from December to June.

BEARLY, bair'lee, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BEAR'MONT', a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N.E. extremity of Dauphin county. At its foot flows Bear Creek, on which is the Bear Valley Coal Basin, containing beds of coal from 7 to 24 feet thick. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

BEARN, bä'an', an old province of France, of which the capital was Pau, now forming, with a small part of Guyenne, the department of Basses-Pyrénées.

BEAR or UTAH RIVER, of Utah Territory, rises near lat. 41° N., and lon. 111° W, and, flowing at first N., then N.W., and at last nearly S.S.W. in its general direction, it falls into the Great Salt Lake. Although it begins and terminates in Utah, nearly one-half of its course (the middle portion) is included within the limits of Oregon Territory. The entire length is about 400 miles.

BEAR RIVER, towards the N. part of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and, after forming the boundary between Yuba and Placer counties, for its whole length, empties itself into Feather River, 31 miles below Marysville.

BEAR'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BEARSVILLE, bairz'vil, a post-office of Ulster co., Kentucky.

BEARSVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Ohio, in Ohio township, in the E. part of the county. Pop. 100.

BEAR SWAMP, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

BEARTOWN, bair'town, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BEAR VALLEY. See BEAR MOUNTAIN.

BEAR WALLOW, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

BEAS, bee'as, or BEYPASHA, bä'pash'ä, (anc. *Hyphasis*,) one of the great rivers of the Punjab, Western India, rises on the S. verge of the Ritanka Pass, in the Himalaya Mountains, 13,200 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 32° 31′ N., lon. 77° 12′ E. It flows generally south-westward, and joins the Sutlej at Endreesa, 35 miles S.S.E. of Amritsar, after a course estimated at from 210 to 220 miles. At 20 miles above this confluence it has, during August, been 740 yards in width; but in winter it is in most places fordable. Chief affluents, the Hulku and Binoa.

BEAS DE SEGURA, bä'äs dä sä-goo'rä, a town of Spain, 48 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the lower branch of the Guadalimar. Pop. 2695.

BEASELEY, beez'lee, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.

BEATH, beeth or baith, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Aberdour. Pop. 973.

BEATIA. See BAEZA.

BEATTIE'S (bä'tēz) BLUFF, a post-office of Madison co., Mississippi.

BEATTIE'S FORD, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE, a small village of Benton co., Missouri.

BEATTIESTOWN, bâ'tēz-town, a small post-village in Warren co., New Jersey, about 45 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

BEATTY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

BEATY'S (bâ'-tēz) MILLS, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

BEAUCAIRE, bō'kâr', a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhône, 13 miles E. of Nîmes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a noble suspension bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire, and near the junction of railways from Avignon to Marseilles and Beaucaire, Cette, and Alais, by Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 11,045. Its annual fair (July 22d to 28th) was formerly the largest in Europe, and, although decreasing in importance, it is still very considerable, being attended by merchants from all parts of Europe, Barbary, and the Levant, to the number of 100,000. Every kind of merchandise, however rare, is here to be met with, and it is estimated that property to the amount of $1,160,000, changes hands.

BEAUCAMPS-LE-VIEUX, bō'kânz'-leh-ve-uh', (*i. e.* "the Old Beaucamps,") a village of France, department of Somme, 22 miles W. of Amiens. Pop. of commune, 1802.

BEAUCE, bōse, (anc. *Bellsia?*) a district of France, part of the ancient Orléanois, of which the capital is Chartres; this fertile district now forms parts of the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Eure-et-Loir.

BEAUCHAMP-ROOTHING. See ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP.

BEAUCHENE, bō'-shain', a small island in the S. Atlantic, about 34 miles S. of East Falkland Islands; lat. (S. point) 52° 55' 42" S., lon. 59° 12' 42" W.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, bō'cheef ab'bee, an extra-parochial, chapelry of England, co. of Derby, 3¼ miles S.W. of Sheffield. The tower of its chapel formed part of the abbey built here, according to Dugdale, by Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket.

BEAUCOUP, bō'koop', a small bayou of Caldwell parish, Louisiana, flows south-eastward into Bayou Castor.

BEAUCOUP, a small village of Washington co., Illinois.

BEAUCOURT, bō'koor', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 10 miles S.S.E. of Belfort. Pop. of commune, 2228.

BEAUDESERT, bō'dēz-aw', a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BEAUFAY, bō'fâ', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. with commune, 2226.

BEAUFORT, bō'for', a town of Savoy, on the Doron, 33 miles E.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 3052. It has an extensive trade in the celebrated *gruyères* cheese.

BEAUFORT, bō'fon', (*i. e.* "fine fort,") a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles E. of Angers. Pop. of commune in 1851, 5207. It has a college, and manufactories of canvas and coarse linens.

BEAUFORT, a village of France, department of Jura, 8 miles S.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 1268.

BEAUFORT, bō'fort, a group of islands in the Gulf of Boothia. N.W. or outer island in lat. 69° 56' N.; lon. 97° 5' W.

BEAUFORT, a bay of Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° N.; lon. 142° W.

BEAUFORT, bu'fort, a county in the eastern part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of Pamlico River, by which it is intersected. The surface is level, the soil sandy, and in some places marshy. The Pamlico River is navigated through the county by vessels drawing eight feet of water. Capital, Washington. Formed in 1741, and named in honor of the Duke of Beaufort, one of the proprietors of the soil. Pop. 13,816, of whom 3567 were free, and 5249 slaves.

BEAUFORT, bu'fort, a district forming the southern extremity of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic, and on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia. It is about 60 miles long, and has an area of 1540 square miles. The Combahee River forms its boundary on the N.E., and it is intersected by the Coosawhatchie, which enters the sea by two main channels, Broad and Coosaw Rivers. The surface is a level plain, but little elevated above the sea; the soil alluvial and sandy. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850, this district produced 47,230,082 pounds of rice, (more than any county in the United States;) 492,671 bushels of corn; 455,077 of sweet potatoes, (more than any other district in the state, except Charleston.) The Savannah River is navigable for steamboats along the border, and the other streams for smaller craft. Beaufort is among the most populous districts of the state. Capital, Coosawhatchie. Pop. 38,805, of whom 8526 were free, and 32,279 slaves.

BEAUFORT, a port of entry, capital of Carteret co., North Carolina, at the mouth of Newport River, a few miles from the sea, 168 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh, and 11 miles N.W. of Cape Lookout. The harbor is the best in the state, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound. The town has considerable trade, particularly in turpentine, resin, and other products of the pine. A light-house has been erected on Cape Lookout, and the entrance of the harbor is defended by Fort Macon. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate burden of 776 tons registered, and 1851 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 4 schooners, with a burden of 460 tons, were built. Beaufort contains, besides the county buildings, several seminaries, and one or two churches. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

BEAUFORT, a post-town and port of entry of Beaufort district, South Carolina, on a small arm of the sea, called Port Royal River, about 50 miles in a direct line W.S.W. of Charleston, and 16 miles from the sea. It has a good harbor, with about 11 feet of water over the bar at Port Royal entrance. The census of 1850 states the white population at 879; the number of slaves is not given.

BEAUFORT, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri.

BEAUFORT, bō'fort, an extensive inland district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, enclosed by Clanwilliam, Worcester, George, Uitenhage, and Graaf Reinet districts, and having N. the Bosjesmans' country. Estimated area, 20,000 square miles. Pop. in 1838, 5964. Beaufort, its capital town, is in lat. 32° 31' S.; lon. 22° 40' E.

BEAUFORT, bō'fort, a district of Western Australia, having N.W. and S. the districts of Lansdowne, Howick, and Minto, and on E. an unsettled country.

BEAUGENCY, bō'zhôns'see', (L. *Belgenciacum,*) a town of France, department of Loiret on the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 15 miles S.W. of Orleans. It has manufactories of woollens, and an extensive trade in wines. Pop. in 1851, 5258. Part of the town walls, and the donjon tower of the castle, still exist, and near it is an enormous Celtic monolith.

BEAUHARNOIS, bō'hâr'nâ', a co. in the S.W. extremity of Canada East, bounded on the S. by New York, and on the N.W. by the river St. Lawrence, has an area of 717 square miles. It is drained by the Chateaugay River and other streams. The chief staples are oats, wool, and the products of the dairy. This county produced, in 1852, more butter than any other county in either Canada, and double that of any other in Canada East. The chief towns are Huntingdon and Beauharnois. Pop. 40,213.

BEAUHARNOIS, a post-village in the seigniory, and co. of the same name, Canada East. It is situated on Lake St. Louis, formed by the St. Lawrence, 33 miles S.W. from Montreal. Pop. about 800.

BEAUJEU, bō'juh', a town of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolais, department of Rhône, on the Ardière, in a district famous for its wines, 30 miles N.N.W. of Lyons. Pop. of commune in 1852, 3623, with manufactures of paper, cotton goods, and hats.

BEAUJOLAIS, bō'zho'lâ', a district of France, part of ancient Lyonnais. Its capital was the town Beaujeu. It now forms the N. part of the department of Rhône, and a small part of Loire. In 1626 it passed to the Orleans family, who held it till the Revolution.

BEAULIEU, bō'le-uh', almost bōl'yuh', (*i. e.* "beautiful place,") a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 miles S. of Tulle. Pop. of commune in 1852, 2490.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 1½ miles N.E. of Loches. Pop. of commune, 1887. BEAULIEU is the name of many other communes and villages of France.

BEAULIEU, bew'lee, or EXE, ex, a tidal river of England, co. of Hants, rises near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, and after a S. course of 10 miles, enters the English Channel 6¼ miles E.N.E. of Lymington.

BEAULIEU, or EXE, a parish of England, co. of Hants, situated on the river of the same name, at its mouth, 6 miles N.E. of Lymington. Beaulieu, which owes its name to the beauty of its position, has the remains of an abbey, founded by King John. In this sanctuary Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, took refuge, and within its manorial bounds exemption from arrest for debt is still enjoyed. —Beaulieu, road station, South-western Railway, is 6 miles S.S.W. of Redbridge.

BEAULY, bō'lee, a river of Scotland, co. of Inverness, enters the head of Beauly Frith, 8 miles W. of Inverness, after a N. E. course of 10 miles. At Beauly are the ruins of a priory. Beauly Loch (anc. *Farar*) forms the upper basin of the Moray Frith.

BEAUMARCHES, bō'mar'shâ', a town of France, department of Gers, 25 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. (with commune,) 1367.

BEAUMARIS, bō-mâ'ris, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, market-town, and parish of North Wales, capital of the island and co. of Anglesea, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 3 miles N. of Bangor. The town is neatly built, and has a free grammar school, good hotels, town and county halls, a prison, and a custom-house, with remains of a castle erected by Edward I. The bay of Beaumaris affords safe anchorage, but the town has little trade, and its inhabitants live chiefly by sea-bathing visitors from Liverpool, with which it communicates by steamboats. Registered shipping in 1847, 17,219 tons. Beaumaris unites with Amlwich, Holyhead, and Langefin, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Baron-hill, the seat of the Bulkeley family, is in its vicinity.

BEAUME, LA, lä bōme, a village of France, department of Ardèche, (Vivarais) 8½ miles from Aubenas; it is picturesquely situated under a mass of basalt, occupying the angle of a valley nearly opposite to the junction of the Fontanlier with the Ardèche. Crowning a lofty peak between these streams, stands the unmantled ruins of an old castle, which belonged to the dukes of Ventadour. Pop. 1065. Three other villages of France have the name of Beaume.

BEAUMONT, bō'mōn', (*i. e.* "beautiful hill or mountain,") a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1920.

BEAUMONT, bō'mōn', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19 miles S.E. of Mons. Population, 2091. It owes its name to its site on an elevated table-land, from which an extensive and richly diversified prospect is obtained. The marble of Beaumont is in great demand for ornamental purposes.

BEAUMONT, bō'mont, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BEAUMONT, bō'mont, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

BEAUMONT, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

BEAUMONT, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Texas, on the Neches River, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 300 miles E. from Austin City. Small vessels ply regularly between Galveston and this place. The county consists of a level plain, which is sparsely inhabited. The chief business of the people is the raising of cattle and horses, immense herds of which range over the vast prairies, and feed on the natural grasses.

BEAUMONT, bō'mōn', in Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, is situated on the St. Lawrence, 9 miles E. by N. from Quebec.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, bō'mōn' deh lo'mäñ', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Gimone, 20 miles S.W. of Montauban. Pop. (1852) 4176. It is regularly and very neatly built round a spacious square, and has manufactories of coarse cloth, hats, &c.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, bō'mōn' le vee'kōnt', a village of France, department of, and on the Sarthe, 15½ miles N.N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1893; employed in manufactories of druggets, &c.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, bō'mōn'sür wäz, (or wiz,) a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, near the railway du Nord, 20 miles N. of Paris. Pop. 2207, partly employed in tanneries. BEAUMONT is also the name of several other villages and communes in France.

BEAUMONT WITH MOZE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BEAUNE, bōn, (anc. *Vellaunodunum,*) an ancient town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, at the foot of the Côte-d'Or Mountain, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 23 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. Pop. in 1851, 10,969. It has a noble hospital, founded in 1443, a library of 10,000 volumes, manufactures of cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, and casks, and extensive trade in the wines of Burgundy; those raised on the hill above the town are in high repute. This town is the birthplace of the celebrated geometer, Gaspard Monge, one of the founders of the Polytechnic School.

BEAUNE LA ROLANDE, bōn lä ro'lōnd', a village of France, department of Loiret, 26 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 2131.

BEAUPRÉ, bō'prä', a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 26° 17′ S.; lon. 166° 17′ E. Discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

BEAUPRÉAU, bō'prä'ō', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 27 miles S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 3669. It has dye-works.

BEAUQUESNE, bō'kän', a village of France, department of Somme, 5 miles S.S.E. of Doullens. Pop. of commune in 1851, 2707.

BEAUREPAIRE, bō'reh-pär', a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles S. E. of Vienne. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 2480. BEAUREPAIRE is also the name of several other cantons and villages of France.

BEAUSSET, LE, leh-bō'sä', a town of France, department of Var, 8 miles N.W. of Toulon. Pop. of commune in 1852, 2833.

BEAUVAIS, bō'vä', (anc. *Bellovacum* and *Cæsaromagus,*) a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, at the confluence of the Avelon with the Thérain, in a rich valley surrounded by wooded hills, 41 miles N.N.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1862, 14,216. Several branches of the river run through and by the side of the town, forming canals which are of great service to the manufactures. It has clean open streets, and pleasant boulevards; its cathedral is one of the largest in France, but incomplete. It was formerly fortified. Beauvais has a chamber of manufactories, a commercial tribunal, a communal college, a public library, and manufactories of tapestry in the Gobelin style; extensive tanneries, and dye-works, and manufactories of flannels, woollen cloths, linens, and printed cottons. It is a place of great antiquity, having existed under the Romans. It was besieged in vain by the English in 1443. One of the most remarkable events in its history is the siege which it successfully stood in 1472, against an army of 80,000 Burgundians, under Charles the Bold. Though ungarrisoned, the citizens boldly closed their gates, and made a most heroic defence. The women particularly distinguished themselves. One of them, Jeanne Fouquet, surnamed Hachette, (*i. e.* "hatchet,") seeing a Burgundian planting a standard on the walls, hurled him to the bottom, and bore it off in triumph. In the procession of St. Angadrème, which still commemorates the raising of the siege, the ladies, conformably to an ordinance of Louis XI. lead the way, bearing the banner which Le Hachette so valorously acquired.

BEAUVAL, bō'vä', a town of France, department of Somme, 14 miles N.N.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 2568.

BEAUVILLE, bō'veel' or bō'vil', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles E.N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1567.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, bō'vwär'sür-main, a town of France, department of Vendée, 3 miles from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal, 30 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. of commune, 2292. Vessels of about 70 tons come up the canal to load with corn and salt, produced in the marshes of the vicinity. BEAUVOIR (*i. e.* "beautiful view,") is the name of several villages of France.

BEAVER, bee'ver, a county in the western part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, contains 660 square miles. It is intersected by the Ohio and Beaver rivers. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly productive, especially on the river bottoms. Extensive beds of bituminous coal and strata of limestone occur in nearly every part of the county, and the forests afford an abundance of timber. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Beaver. Pop. 26,689.

BEAVER, a post-borough, capital of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio, a little below the mouth of Beaver River, 28 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and 230 miles W. of Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated on a plain, and contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 3 or 4 churches, and numerous stores. Beaver River furnishes extensive water-power, which is employed in factories of various kinds. Laid out in 1791. Pop. in 1850, 2054.

BEAVER, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2304.

BEAVER, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 672.

BEAVER, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 672.

BEAVER, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 662.

BEAVER, a post-township of Union co., Pennsylvania, 46 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1659.

BEAVER, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

BEAVER, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio.

BEAVER, a township of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 2144.

BEAVER, a township of Noble co., Ohio. Pop. 1991.

BEAVER, a post-township of Pike co., Ohio, 25 miles S.S.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 520.

BEAVER, a township of Jasper co., Indiana. Pop. 224.

BEAVER, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 168.

BEAVER, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

BEAVER BROOK, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

BEAVER CREEK of South Carolina enters Congaree River from the right, at the S.E. extremity of Lexington district.

BEAVER CREEK of Marengo co., Alabama, flows into Tombigbee River.

BEAVER CREEK of Alabama enters the Alabama from the W. in Wilcox county.

BEAVER CREEK of Missouri flows into White River from the left, in Taney co., a few miles below Forsyth. Little Beaver enters the above creek in the same county.

BEAVER CREEK of Ohio enters the Maumee in Wood county.

BEAVER CREEK of Lorain co., Ohio, falls into Lake Erie.

BEAVER CREEK of Indiana enters the White River in Martin co.

BEAVER CREEK of Lenawee co., Michigan, flows into Raisin River near Adrian.

BEAVER CREEK of Iowa rises in Boone co., and enters the Des Moines in Polk co.

BEAVER CREEK of Iowa, an affluent of Iowa River, enters the latter near Marengo, Iowa co.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Columbia co., Mississippi.

BEAVER CREEK, a township in Greene co., Ohio, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Xenia. Pop. 7055.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois, 80 miles S. of Springfield.

BEAVER DALE, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Middleburg district, South Carolina.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Clark co., Mississippi.
BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.
BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.
BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.
BEAVER DAM, a thriving post-village of Beaver Dam township, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on a creek of the same name, about 45 miles N.E. of Madison, and 9 miles N.W. of Juneau. It is the largest place in the county, and is important on account of its valuable water-power, which gives motion to a large flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and other machinery. Settled about 1840. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.
BEAVERDAM CREEK of Georgia rises in Burke co., and enters Briar Creek near Jacksonborough.
BEAVERDAM CREEK of Elbert co., Georgia, flows S.E. into the Savannah, about 20 miles E. of Ellerton.
BEAVERDAM CREEK of Michigan flows into the Shiawassee in Saginaw co.
BEAVERDAM RIVER of Dodge co., Wisconsin, rises in Fox Lake, and flows southward into Rock River.
BEAVERDAM DEPOT, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.
BEAVER DAMS, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.
BEAVER DAMS, a small village of Queen Anne co., Maryland.
BEAVERDAM SPRINGS, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.
BEAVER FURNACE, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.
BEAVER ISLAND, a post-office of Michilimackinac co., Michigan.
BEAVER ISLANDS, a group near the northern extremity of Lake Michigan, between 45° 30′ and 45° 50′ N. lat., and near 85° 30′ W. lon. The principal one, Big Beaver, has an area of about 40 square miles.
BEAVER KILL, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.
BEAVER LAKE of Indiana, situated in Jasper co., is the largest lake within the borders of the state, having an area of 16,000 acres.
BEAVER LICK, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.
BEAVER MEADOW, a post-village of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk, and about 100 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. A railroad extends from the coal-mines of this place to the Lehigh River, near Mauch Chunk, by which a large quantity of coal is transported.
BEAVER MILLS, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.
BEAVER PONDS, post-office, Montgomery co., Kentucky.
BEAVER RIDGE, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.
BEAVER RIVER rises in Rockingham county, in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack near Lowell. It forms part of the boundary between Rockingham and Hillsborough counties.
BEAVER RIVER of New York rises in Herkimer co., in the N.E. central part of the state, and falls into Black River, in Lewis co.
BEAVER RIVER, is formed by the union of the Mahoning and Shenango, in the W. part of Pennsylvania. It flows in a southerly direction, and joins the Ohio River near the town of Beaver.
BEAVER RUIN, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.
BEAVER SPRINGS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.
BEAVERTON, bee′ver-tŭn, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.
BEAVERTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, is situated on Lake Simcoe, at the entrance of the river Beaverton, 75 miles N. by E. of Toronto. It contains several mills, and about 150 inhabitants.
BEAVERTOWN, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles S.W. of New Berlin, the county seat.
BEAVER VALLEY, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.
BEAWORTHY, bee′wŭr-thē, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
BEBAYH-EL-HAGAR, be-bī′-el-hā′gär, or BEBEK EL HADJAR, bā-bēk′el hăd′jär, (anc. *Ikaum?*) a ruined town of Egypt, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mansoorah, and having more extensive remains of antiquity than any other town of the delta of the Nile.
BEB′BINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.
BEBEHAN. See BEHEHAN.
BE′CAN or BE′KAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.
BECANCOUR, bā′kŏn′koor′, a post-village, Canada East, of the co. of Nicolet, at the junction of the Becancour with the river St. Lawrence, 80 miles S.W. of Quebec.
BECCA′RIA, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. of Clearfield. Pop. 687.
BECCLES, bĕk′klz, a municipal borough, port, market-town, and parish of England, county of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 33 miles N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1861, 4398. Founded in 1369, and is richly ornamented with sculpture. It has a free school, endowed with 100 acres of land, a grammar school, a town-hall, a large jail, and a theatre. By the river, navigable for vessels of 100 tons, Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals and corn coastwise, and a good deal of malting is carried on in the vicinity.
BEC-DU-RAZ, bĕk-dü-räz, or POINT RAZ, a dangerous promontory of France, coast of Brittany, surrounded with rocks. There is a light-house on it. Lat. 48° 2′ 12″ N.; lon. 4° 43′ 42″ W.
BECERIL DE CAMPOS, bā-thā-reel′ dā kăm′pos, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2569.
BÉCHEREL, baish′rĕl′, a small town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 844. Formerly fortified and important.
BECHIN, bĕ′kin, a town of Bohemia, circuit of Tabor, 54 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 2130.
BECHTELSVILLE, bĕk′tĕl-vil, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.
BECHTHEIM, bĕxt′hīme, a town of Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, 19 miles S. of Mentz. Pop. 1600.
BECHUANAS, BETCHUANNAS, bĕt-choo-ä′nąz, written also BICHUANAS and BOSHUANAS, bosh-oo-ä′nąz, a nation of Southern Africa, inhabiting the country N. of lat. 27° S., and between lon. 22° and 28° E. They are said to be superior to the Kaffres in arts and civilization, (LICHTENSTEIN,) and in personal appearance, their complexion being a brighter brown, and their features more European. They inhabit large towns; their houses are well constructed, and remarkable for their neatness; they cultivate the soil, and store their grain for winter consumption. Their chief town is Lattakoo.
BECK′AMSVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.
BECKANEER. See BICKANEER.
BECKBURY, bĕk′ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Salop.
BECK′ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
BECKENRIED, bĕk′en-reet′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 6 miles N.E. of Stanz, with a port on the Lake of Four Cantons. Pop. 1500.
BECK′ERMET, ST. BRIDGET′S, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.
BECKERMET, ST. JOHN′S, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.
BECK′ERSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.
BECK′ET, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 135 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1223.
BECK′ETSVILLE, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.
BECKETT′S STORE, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.
BECK′FORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
BECK′HAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
BECKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
BECK′INGHAM WITH SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.
BECKINGHAM WITH SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
BECK′INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
BECK′LEY, a parish of England, cos. of Bucks and Oxford.
BECKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.
BECKLEY, bĕk′lee, a post-village, capital of Raleigh co., Virginia, 210 miles in a direct line W. of Richmond. The county has a mountainous surface, and is very thinly inhabited.
BECKLEY, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.
BECKSTEIN, bĕk′stīne, or BOKSTEIN, (Bŏkstein,) bŏk′stīne, a village of Upper Austria, with important gold and silver mines in the valley of Gastein.
BECKUM, bĕk′kŏŏm, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1800.
BECLAEERE, bā-klä′ä-reh, a town and commune of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ypres. Pop. 2235.
BEC, LE, lęh bĕk, a village of France, department of Eure. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries its Benedictine abbey gave 2 archbishops to the see of Canterbury.
BECSKEREK, KIS, kish baitch′kä-rĕk′, or LITTLE BECSKEREK, a town of Hungary, banat of Becskerek, county of, and ten miles N.W. of Temesvar. It is inhabited by Germans and Wallachians. The former have a Roman Catholic, and the latter a Greek non-united church.
BECSKEREK, NAGY, nŏdj baitch′kä-rĕk′, or GREAT BECSKEREK, a town of Hungary, banat of Becskerek, province of Thither Theiss, county of Torontal, capital of the district of the same name, on the left bank of Bega, 45 miles S.W. of Temesvar, with which it communicates by the Bega Canal. It possesses important privileges as a market-town, is the seat of several district offices, and contains a Roman Catholic (parish) and a Greek non-united church. P. 12,000.
BECTIVE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath. Here are the ruins of Bective Abbey, founded A.D. 1146.
BECZKO, (Beczkó,) bĕts′ko′, a town of North Hungary, co. and 9 miles S.W. of Trentschin. Pop. 2200. It has a ruined castle.
BEDAF, bā′dăf, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

BE'DALE', a market-town and parish of England, county of York, North Riding, 32 miles N.N.W. of York. Pop. in 1851, 2692. It has a church erected in the time of Edward VI., with a tower, which the inhabitants successfully defended during an inroad of the Scots; and a grammar school and 2 hospitals for aged men. The country around is richly cultivated, and its breed of horses is in high repute.

BÉDARIEUX, bā'dā'rē-eh', a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Orbe, 18 miles N. of Bézlers. Pop. in 1851, 9959. It is neatly built, and has manufactures of woollens, paper, silks, hosiery, and hats.

BÉDARRIDES, bā'dăr'reed', (anc. *Biturrita*,) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 7 miles N.E. of Avignon, on the Ouvèze. Pop. in 1852, 2703.

BEDDGELART or BETHGELERT, bĕth-ghĕ'lert, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Carnarvon and Merioneth.

BED'DINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BED'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Croydon Railway, 12 miles from South London. The Gothic church contains several monuments of the Carewe family, at whose seat, in this parish, Queen Elizabeth was a visitor.

BEDDINGTON, a township of Washington co., Maine, about 38 miles E. by N. of Bangor. Pop. 147.

BEDEEKARFEE or BEDIKARFI, bed-e-kar'fee, a large and populous town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornoo, 110 miles W. of Kooka, on the Yeou, which falls into Lake Tchad, about 110 miles to the N.E. Lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 12° 47′ E.

BEDEGOONA, BEDEGOUNA, or BEDE-GUNA, bād'e-goo'nā, a town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornoo, 130 miles W. by S. of Kooka, and 80 miles S.S.W. of Old Birnie. Lat. 12° 17′ N., lon. 12° 30′ E.

BEDERKESA, bā'der-kā'zā, a village of Hanover, with a castle, built in 1460, 26 miles W. of Stade.

BED'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BED'FONT, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

BED'FORD, or BEDFORDSHIRE, bed'ford-shir, an inland county of England, enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, and Bucks. Extreme length, 36 miles; breadth, 23 miles. Area, 297,632 acres. Pop. in 1851, 124,478. Surface generally level, or slightly undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern Hills. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. Soil varies from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand, the former producing good crops of wheat and beans, the latter, turnips and garden produce, which last, with butter, is raised extensively in the E. for the London market: 80,000 acres are estimated as under tillage, and 168,000 acres in pasture, including many parks and commons. Principal manufactures, straw plait for bonnets, and pillow-lace; the latter has greatly declined. Chief towns, Bedford, Bigleswade, Leighton, Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. The great N. road intersects the county, and the London and Birmingham Railway passes within its S.W. border. It returns 4 members to the House of Commons; 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Bedford.

BEDFORD, a parliamentary borough and market-town of England, capital of above co., on the Ouse, crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 45 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 11,693. It has 4 Gothic parish churches; a famous grammar school, founded in 1556, with 8 exhibitions of 80*l.* a year each, to Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and open to the children of all resident householders; free and blue-coat schools, a hospital for a master and 10 poor brethren, founded in the reign of Edward II., and 58 alms-houses. All these charities, with 800*l.* distributed yearly in marriage portions, and 500*l.* given to decayed householders, are supported by a bequest of Sir W. Harper, Lord Mayor of London in 1561, the income from which is now about 14,000*l.* per annum; and Bedford has, for its size, more public endowments than any other place in the kingdom. The public building are the county-hall, jail, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and penitentiary, a public library, and assembly rooms. The town has a manufactory of straw plait; but its principal trade, which is carried on by the Ouse with Lynn Regis, is in corn, malt, coals, and timber. It is connected by a branch with the London and North-western Railroad. It has returned 2 members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I., and is the principal polling place for the county. Bedford gives the title of duke to the Russell family; near it are the remains of Caldwell and Newnham priories.

BED'FORD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, near the Bolton and Leigh Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. in 1851, 5384, employed in cotton factories.

BED'FORD, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is traversed by Raystown branch of the Juniata River, and also drained by Dunning's, Aughwick, and Wills creeks. The surface is very mountainous, being traversed by numerous ridges of the Alleghany range, the principal of which are named Warrior Ridge, Tussey's Mountain, Dunning's Mountain, and Broad Top Mountain. The main Alleghany extends along the W. border of the county. Many of the valleys are of the richest limestone; the slate, shale, and sandstone lands, where sufficiently level, are susceptible of much improvement; but one-half of the county is rocky mountain, unfit for cultivation. Iron ore is abundant, and rich mines of stone coal have been opened on Broad Top mountain, in the N. part of the county. The streams furnish extensive water-power. A turnpike, leading from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, passes through the county. Formed in 1771, and named from a county in England. Capital, Bedford. Pop. 23,052.

BEDFORD, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of 504 square miles. The James River forms its N.E., the Staunton its S.W. boundary, and Otter Creek flows through the middle. The county has an elevated surface, and the scenery is delightful, the N.W. boundary passing along the summit of the Blue Ridge, which here attains in the Peaks of Otter the height of 4200 feet above the sea. The soil is highly productive. In 1850 there were raised 294,852 bushels of oats, the greatest quantity produced in any one county of the state, except Halifax. James River Canal passes along the border, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad passes through the county. Bedford county was formed from Lunenburg in 1763. Capital, Liberty. Pop. 24,080, of whom 14,019 are free, and 10,061, slaves.

BEDFORD, a county in the S. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile, and extensively cultivated. The county is intersected by a turnpike leading to Nashville, and by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, lately opened. The streams furnish a considerable water-power. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 21,512, of whom 16,010 were free, and 5502 slaves.

BEDFORD, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 20 miles S. by E. from Concord, watered by the Merrimack and Piscataquog Rivers. Pop. 1905.

BEDFORD, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the E. bank of Concord River, and drained by the Shawshine, which affords water-power, 14 miles N. W. from Boston. The manufacture of paper, hair-cloth, and silk fringe has been recently introduced here, and is successfully prosecuted. In the centre is a beautiful and flourishing village, containing 2 Congregational churches, a high school, town-hall for civil and literary purposes, and 4 stores. The manufacture of children's shoes to any considerable extent in this part of the state, was first commenced here, and is carried on to great advantage. About 1½ miles N. from this village are 3 mineral springs with spacious buildings for the accommodation of visitors. P. in 1850, 975.

BEDFORD, a village and railroad station of King's co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 5 miles S.E. from New York.

BEDFORD, a village in Saranac township, Clinton co., New York, on the Saranac River, about 140 miles N. from Albany. It contains 1 glass manufactory. Pop. about 300.

BEDFORD, a post-village and semi-capital of Westchester co., New York, 125 miles S. by E. from Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, several stores and 2 or 3 churches.

BEDFORD, a post-township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, drained by Dunning's Creek, contains the borough of its own name. Pop. 1831.

BEDFORD, a post-borough, capital of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on the Raystown branch of the Juniata, 104 miles W.S.W. from Harrisburg. It is beautifully situated on elevated ground, and enclosed on two sides with high ridges, one of which rises about 1200 feet above the valley. The houses are mostly built of brick and stone. About a mile from the town are the Bedford Springs, which are much resorted to by invalids and others in summer. They contain carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda. Pop. 1203.

BEDFORD, a post-village, capital of Trimble co., Kentucky, about 40 miles N.W. from Frankfort, and 6 miles from the Ohio River, contains the usual public buildings, 3 churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

BEDFORD, a post-village and township in Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles S.E. from Cleveland. Pop. in 1850, 1953.

BEDFORD, a township in Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1221.

BEDFORD, a township in Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 907.

BEDFORD, a post-township in Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 747.

BEDFORD, a township in Monroe co., Michigan. P. 888.

BEDFORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on high ground, 3 miles from the E. fork of White River, and 75 miles S.S.W. from Indianapolis. It contains a fine court-house, 3 churches, a county seminary, a newspaper office, &c. It is connected with New Albany by a railroad, which is to be extended towards Chicago.

BEDFORD, village in the S. part of Henderson co., Illinois.

BEDFORD, a small village of Livingston co., Missouri.

BEDFORD, a post-village, of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 45 miles S.E. from Montreal. It has 1 or 2 axe factories, a foundry, and several mills.

BED'FORD ISLAND, in the South Pacific, lat. 21° 18′ 30″

S., lon. 136° 38′ W., is low and wooded, and apparently a coral reef, enclosing a lagoon.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a district of England, including the Isle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, Peterborough Fen, Northamptonshire; the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire; and 30,000 in Huntingdonshire; 63,000 in Norfolk, about 50,000 acres in Suffolk, comprising the greater portion of the "Fens," a marshy flat, intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, and Welland rivers. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide, and rendered the district for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked, and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass, increased by inundations of the sea in the thirteenth century. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I., and it was finally reclaimed by the Earl of Bedford in the seventeenth century. Under Charles II. its management was intrusted to a corporation, which still exists. This tract produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed; and vast numbers of wild ducks are caught here by decoys.

BEDFORD STATION, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

BEDHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BEDIAS, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.

BEDIKARFEKI. See BEDEKARFEK.

BEDINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BEDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEDIZZOLE, bè-dit'so-lè, a village of Lombardy, 9 miles S.E. of Brescia, near the Chiese. Pop. 2000.

BEDJA, bè-jà, a district of Nubia, lying along the W. coast of the Red Sea, and extending N. from Suakin to Cape Camel, between lat. 19° and 22° 30′ N. It is chiefly inhabited by the Bisharye, a tribe of Bedouins.

BEDLES. See BITLIS.

BEDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

BEDMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Exeter Railway, 1½ miles S.W. of Bristol, of which its village forms a suburb.

BEDMINSTER, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. Pop. 1841.

BEDMINSTER, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. of Philadelphia, drained by Tohickon Creek. Pop. 1911.

BEDNOR, bed'nŏr', a town of Southern India, Mysore dominions, capital of the district, 150 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. It was a city of wealth and consequence when taken by Hyder Ali in 1763, but has since declined.

BEDONIA, bè-do'no-à, a town of Italy, duchy of Piacenza, 8 miles W. of Borgo Taro, at the foot of Monte Selpi. It is tolerably well built, and has a church, medical college, and elementary schools. Pop. 5378.

BEDOUIN, bè'dwăn', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Carpentras. It has manufactures of pottery-ware, and silk spinning. Pop. of commune in 1852, 2374.

BEDOUIN or BEDUIN, bèd'oo-in, written also BEDAWEEN and BEDAWEE, (Bedawi,) "inhabitants of the desert," a race which, supposed to be derived from Ishmael, the son of Hagar, had its original seat in, and forms the great bulk of the population of, Arabia. It is not, however, confined to that country, but has spread in all directions, particularly to the E. and W.

BEDONE. See PEROONE.

BEDOUS, beh'doo', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Oléron. Pop. 1289. It has a custom-house, and is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

BEDRETTO, bè-drĕt'to, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 4 miles W.S.W. of Airolo, in the valley of the same name, which forms the upper part of the valley of Lesavantina.

BEDRULE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

BEDSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BEDUM, bè'dŭm, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 11 miles W. by S. of Appingedam. Pop. 800.

BEDWARDINE, bed'war-dine, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BEDWAS, a parish partly in England, co. of Monmouth, and partly in South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BEDWELTY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 4 miles S.W. of Hungerford. It was formerly a place of importance, and sent 2 members to the House of Commons, until disfranchised by the Reform Act. Chisbury Castle, a Saxon stronghold, is 1 mile N.E.

BEDWIN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hungerford.

BEDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BEE BRANCH, a post-office of Pettis co., Missouri.

BEEBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BEECH BLUFF, a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

BEECH BLUFF, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

BEECH CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

BEECH CREEK, a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

BEECHER'S ISLAND, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

BEECH FORK, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

BEECH GROVE, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

BEECH GROVE, a post-office of Coffee co., Tennessee.

BEECH GROVE, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana, about 35 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

BEECH HAVEN, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

BEECHINGSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BEECH ISLAND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

BEECH LAND, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

BEECH LAND, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

BEECH LEVEL, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

BEECH POINT, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

BEECH WOOD, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

BEECH WOODS, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

BEECHY MINE, a post-village of Union co., Indiana, near the Ohio line.

BEE CREEK, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

BEE CREEK, a small village of Platte co., Missouri, 35 miles N.W. of Independence.

BEEDER, written also BIDER, one of the old provinces of India, between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. 76° and 80° E., now wholly included in the Nizam's dominions. It is intersected and partially bounded south-eastward by the river Godavery.

BEEDER, a fortified city of India, capital of the district, 75 miles N.W. of Hyderabad. It was formerly famous for its inlaid mixed metal wares.

BEEDING, or SEAL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BEEDON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BEEFORD, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BEEGAH, a small Sikh station of North-western India, under British protection. Pop. 3000. Annual revenue, about 400*l.*; armed force, estimated at 200 men.

BEE HIVE, a post-village of Clinton co., Missouri, 40 miles N. by E. of Independence.

BEEK, baik, a village of Netherlands, province of Limburg, 8½ miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2368, employed in tanning, and trading in leather and timber. Beek is the name of several villages in Belgian Limbourg.

BEEKMAN, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, 14 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie, is drained by Fishkill Creek. Pop. 1386.

BEEKMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

BEEKMANTOWN or BEEKMAN, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, a few miles N. of Plattsburg. Pop. of township, 3384.

BEELER'S STATION, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

BEELSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BEEMAH, bee'mà, a river of Southern India, rises 40 miles N. of Poonah, flows S.E., and joins the Kistnah 15 miles S.W. of Mutkul; length, 400 miles. Chief affluent, the Seena.

BEEMERVILLE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 12 miles N. by E. of Newton, has 2 churches, and several stores and mills.

BEEMSTER, baim'ster, the most populous of the *polders*, or drained grounds of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 19 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has an area of 8000 morgen or acres, with a neat village, and 2971 inhabitants, who rear numerous sheep and cattle.

BEEN'HAM-VALENCE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BEER, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See EIR.

BEER-ALSTON, a town of England, co. of Devon, near the Tamar, 8 miles N.W. of Plymouth. It owed its former importance to some lead-mines in the vicinity; and, before the passing of the Reform Act, it sent 2 members to the House of Commons.

BEERANAH, beer-ăn'dà, a village of North-western Hindostan, in the province of Ajmeer, 60 miles N.W. of Hansi.

BEERBHOOM or BIRBHOOM, beer'b'hoom', (Sanscrit *Virabhumi*, "the land of heroes,") a district of Hindostan, at the N.W. extremity of the province of Bengal, between lat. 23° 25′ and 24° 25′ N., and lon. 86° 20′ and 88° 20′ E.

BEER CREEK of Jay co., Indiana, flows into the Wabash.

BEERCROCOMBE, beer-kro'kom, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BEEREN, GROSS, groce bā'ren, a village of Prussia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam, well known as the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians over the French on the 22d and 23d of August, 1813. Pop. 242.

BEERFELDEN, bair'fĕl-den, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Mimling, 23 miles E.N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2800, who manufacture woollens.

BEER-FERRIS, or FERRERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BEER-HACKET, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BEE RIDGE, a post-office of Knox co., Missouri.

BEERJOON. See BHIRJAN.

BEERNEM, bair'nem, a village of Belgium, province of

West Flanders, 5 miles S.E. of Bruges. It has trade in linen and cattle, and also possesses corn, oil, and malt mills. Pop. 3440.

BEEROO, or BEROO, bee'roo', a kingdom of West Africa, N. of Bambarra.

BEER-REGIS, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Wareham. The ancient church contains several monuments of the Turberviles.

BEERSE, bair'seh, or BEERZE, bair'zeh, a river of Holland, province of North Brabant, an affluent of the Dommel, into which it falls near Boxtel.

BEERSHEBA, be-er'she-ba, (anc. *Bir-es-Seba,*) a ruined border town of Palestine, 40 miles S.S.W. of Jerusalem. It was a favorite station of the patriarch Abraham, and the S. limit of the Promised Land, while Dan formed the N. frontier. Here are still two deep wells of pure water, built up with masonry, very ancient, and the scattered ruins of a former town.

BEERS'VILLE, a village of Knox co., Indiana, on the West fork of White River.

BEERTA, bair'tâ, a village of Holland, province of and 24 miles E. by S. of Groningen. Pop. 1600.

BERSBY, a parish of England. See HAWERBY.

BEESBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BEESKOW, bâ'skov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 17½ miles S.W. of Frankfort, on the left bank of the Spree. Pop. 4150, engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, and in kilns and breweries.

BEESLEY'S POINT, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

BEEST, baist, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 29 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem, on the Linge. Pop. 1000, chiefly agricultural.

BEES'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEES'TON, a parish of England, co. and 3½ miles S.W. of Nottingham, with a station on the North Midland Railway.

BEES'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BEES'TON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BEES'TON, ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEES'TON, ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEES'TON REGIS, a parish of England, co., of Norfolk.

BEETGUM, bait'ghm, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 5 miles N.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 800.

BEETHAM, or BETHOLME, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

BEET'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEETOWN, a post-village and township of Grant co., Wisconsin, 24 miles S.S.E. of Prairie du Chien.

BEE'TREE, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

BEETSTERZWAAG, bait'ster-zwâg', a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 10 miles N.E. of Heerenveen. Pop. 700.

BEFORT, bâ'for', a town of France. See BELFORT.

BEG, LOUGH, lôu bèg, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Antrim, separated from Lough Neagh by a neck of land. It is about 4 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ broad.

BEGA, bâ'gôh, a river of Eastern Hungary, joins the Theiss 21 miles E. of Peterwardein, and forms part of the Bega Canal, which extends 86 miles from Facset to Becskerek.

BEGARD, bèh gar', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles N.W. of Guingamp. Pop. in 1852, 4058.

BEGBROOKE, bèg'brôôk, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BEGELLY, beg-eth'lee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BEGEMDER, bâ-ghêm'dęr, a province of Abyssinia, E. of Dembea, about 200 miles in length, and 50 or 60 in breadth.

BEGHARMI, be gar'mee, or BAGHERMEH, be-gher'mêh, a country of Central Africa, in Soudan, S.E. of Lake Tchad, situated with its capital town Mesna, near lat. 12° N., lon. 19° E.

BEGHRAM, bêg'râm', a plain, and the remains of an ancient city of Afghanistan, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cabool. Coins, rings, and other relics have been discovered here; but the site has not yet been identified.

BEGHOS, bêg'kos', BEIKOS or BEICOS, bâ'kos, a large village in Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay of its own name in the Bosphorus, 8 miles N.N.E. of Scutari. In ancient Greek mythology, this locality was famed as the scene of contest between Pollux and Amycus.

BEGLES, bai'g'l, a village of France, department of the Gironde, 2 miles S. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. of the commune, (1852,) 2844.

BEGLEYS, a post-office of Perry co., Kentucky.

BEGSHEHER, bêg-shêh'her, BEGI-SHEHR, bêg-shêh'r', or BEYSHEHER, bâ-shêh'her, a lake and river of Asia Minor, Karamania. The lake, (probably the ancient *Coralis* or Karajeli,) 44 miles S.W. of Konieh, is about 20 miles long, from 6 to 10 miles broad, and contains many islands. It discharges itself into the Soglah Lake, 25 miles S.E., by the Beg-sheher River; the towns of Beg-sheher and Kereli, (or Karajeli, anc. *Coralis?*) are on its E. shore.

BEG-SHEHER, bêg-shêh'her or shah'her, BEY-SHEHER or BEI-SHEHER, bâ-shêh'her, a town of Turkey in Asia, pashalic of Karamania, 38 miles S.W. of Konieh, on both sides of the river Beg-sheher, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches.

BEGUILDRY, beg-wil'dree, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

BEHAR. See BAHAR.

BEHBEHAN or BABAHAN, bâ-bâ-hân', a walled town of Persia, province of Fars, in a fertile plain, 130 miles W. N.W. of Sheeraz. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and has a citadel.

BEHLE, bâ'leh, a village of Prussia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Czarnikow. Pop. 1750.

BEHNARD, bâ'nar', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, (Anjou,) on the Loire, about 9 miles from Angers. Pop. 2712.

BEHNESEH, bêh'nês'eh, a town of Egypt, on the Bahr-Yoosef, (Joseph's Canal,) 48 miles S.S.W. of Beniseoof. It has ruins of ancient *Oxyrynchus*, celebrated for its vast number of monasteries, established in the fourth century.

BEHOBIA, bâ'ho'be-â', a hamlet of France, department of the Basses-Pyrénées, with a custom-house in the pass of the Pyrenees, on the route to Spain.

BEHRING, (bee'ring, Dan. pron. bâ'ring,) BAY, or ADMIRALTY BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian America, lat. 59° 30′ N., with Port Mulgrave on the S., lon. 140° W.

BEHRING SEA, is that part of the North Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 55°, and Behring Strait in 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W. side Kamtchatka and the Tchooktchee country with the Gulf of Anadoot, and on its E., Russian America, with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. It contains several large islands, and receives the Anadeer River. Fogs are almost perpetual in this sea.

BEHRING'S ISLAND, in the S.W. part of Behring's Sea, the most western of the Aleutian chain, lat. (W. point) 55° 17′ N., lon. 165° 46′ E. Named from the celebrated navigator Behring, who died on the island, Dec. 8, 1741, his vessel having been wrecked here on the 4th of the previous month.

BEHRING STRAIT, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean. Between East Cape, (Asia,) lat. 66° 6′ N., lon. 189° 38′ W., and Cape Prince of Wales, (America,) lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 15′ E.; it is 36 miles across. Its depth in the middle varies from 29 to 30 fathoms. Shores rocky, bare, and greatly indented. It was discovered by Vitus Behring in 1728, and first explored by Cook in 1788.

BEI-BAZAR, bâ-bâ-zar', or BEG-BAZAAR, bêg-bâ-zar', a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affluent of the Sangarius, 52 miles W. of Angora. It is neatly built, has several antiquities, and a trade in sheep, goats' wool, and pears.

BEICOS or BEIKOS. See BEGKOS.

BEIERTHEIM, bi'ert-hime', a village of Baden, circle of the Middle Rhine. Pop. 660. Mineral springs much frequented.

BEIGHTON, bi'ton, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BEIGHTON or BEYTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BEIGHTON or BOYTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEIJERLAND, bi'yer-lânt, or OLD BEIJERLAND, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rotterdam. It has two harbours, frequented by numerous vessels during the flax season. Pop. 3000, chiefly agricultural.

BEILA, BEYLAH, BELAH. See BELA.

BEILAN, bâ-lân', a town and pass of Syria, at its northern extremity, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iskanderoon. The pass, between the mountains Rhossus and Amanus, is considered identical with the *Amanian Gates* of antiquity, it being the only route commonly practicable from Cilicia into Syria. The town, near the crest of the pass, has about 5000 inhabitants, stone houses, and numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptian troops totally defeated the Turks in 1832.

BEILEN or BEYLEN, bi'len, a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 10 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 540.

BEILNGRIES, bil'n'grees', a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 18 miles N. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1104.

BEILSTEIN, bile'stine, a small town of Würtemberg, 7 miles S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1200.

BEILSTEIN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle. Pop. 300.

BEINE, bân, or bèn, a village of France, department of the Marne, 8 miles E. of Reims. Pop. of the commune, 1058.

BEIRA or BEYRA, bâ'e-râ, a province of Portugal, between lat. 39° 30′ and 41° 30′ N., and lon. 6° 40′ and 9° 50′ W., having N. the provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes; S., Estremadura and Alemtejo; E., Spain, and W., the Atlantic. Area, 5893 square miles. Population in 1850,

681,416. Surface mountainous, traversed by the Serra Estrella; soil not fertile. Chief rivers, the Douro, forming the N. boundary, and the Tagus, on the S. frontier; the Agueda on the N.E., and the Mondego in the centre. Products, wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, and fruits. On the mountains many sheep are pastured, and celebrated cheese is made: marble, iron, and coal are wrought; the manufactures are unimportant. Chief towns, Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, and Lamego. In 1835, the province was divided into Upper Beira, capital Viseu, and Lower Beira, capital Castello Branco. The heir apparent to the Portuguese throne has the title of the Prince of Beira.

BEIRUT, BEIROUT or BEIROOT. See BEYROOT.

BEISAN, bā-sān', (anc. *Bethshan* and *Scythopolis*,) a village of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, on rising ground, near the Jordan, 55 miles N.N.E. Jerusalem. It consists of 60 or 70 houses, with considerable remains of the ancient city, comprising traces of walls on an acropolis, a Roman bridge, fragments of houses and columns, a theatre, and excavated tombs.

BEISHEHR. See BEG-SHEHER.

BEITAVEND, bā'tā-vēnd', a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee about 15 miles N.E. of Shooster.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH, bāt'el-fā'kēh', ("house of a saint,") a maritime town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 miles S.W. of Sana. Pop. about 8000. It is a large, open town, with a strong citadel, a mosque, and houses of brick and clay, roofed with date-leaves. It is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee; this article, wax, gums, and coin, are exchanged to caravans which come hither from all parts of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Egypt, for Indian and British piece goods, spices, and sugar. Its principal merchants are Hindoos. At the tomb of a sheikh, near the town, a festival of three days is held annually, and to this meeting its commercial importance is due.

BEIT-EL-MA, bāt'el-mā', a village of Syria, pashalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes, about 5 miles S.W. of Antioch, supposed to occupy a portion of the site of anc. *Daphne*. It has some classic remains, and the ruins of an early Christian church.

BEITH, beeth, a town and parish of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew.

BEITSTAD, bīt'stād, a town of Norway, 55 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, on Beitstad-fiord. Pop. 2700.

BEJA, bā'zhā, (anc. *Pax Julia*,) a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, on a hill, 36 miles S.S.W. of Evora. Pop. 5500. Its walls are flanked by 40 towers, and it has a castle, cathedral, hospital, and Latin school, with tanneries, and a manufacture of earthen-wares.

BEJA, bā'zhā, a village of Brazil, on the Rio Para, 35 miles S.W. of Para.

BEJA, a town of Africa, 60 miles W. of Tunis.

BEJAGHUR, be'jā-gūr', (anc. *Vijayadurg*,) a large and strong hill fort of India, 30 miles S.W. of Indore.

BEJAPOOR, bēja-poor', (formerly written VISIAPOUR,) an old province of Southern India, between lat. 15° and 18° N., and lon. 73° and 78° E., intersected by the Krishna or Kistnah River, and bounded southward by its tributary the Toombuddra. It is now subdivided among the dominions of Sattara and the Nizam, the British districts of Concan, Poonah, and Darwar, (Bombay presidency,) and the Portuguese territory of Goa.

BEJAPOOR, (anc. *Vijayapura*,) "the impregnable city," capital of the above province, 126 miles S.E. of Sattara, on an affluent of the Kistnah. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the capital of a flourishing Hindoo sovereignty, and it has a magnificent external show of domes and minarets, though its dwellings are mostly mud huts. Principal edifices in the outer city, the mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah, a noble structure, worthy of comparison with the most famous Mogul buildings of Northern India, numerous other mosques and tombs, a ruined palace, and a bazaar; in the inner city, the mausoleum of Mahmoud Shah, the great mosque, military treasury, and a low temple in the earliest style of Hindoo architecture, and popularly supposed to have been raised by the Pandoos, a mythological race. There are here some guns of enormous size—one of brass cast in 1549, and capable, it is said, of carrying an iron ball weighing 2646 pounds. All these edifices are of solid materials; many present the most exquisite workmanship; and for 5 miles W. of the fort, the whole area enclosed by the outer walls is covered with tombs, and remains similar to those around Delhi. From the great extent of its ruins, it would seem to have been one of the largest cities of India, while the splendor of these ruins has procured for it the name of the Palmyra of the Deccan.

BEJAPOOR, a town of the Guicowar's dominions, 40 miles N. by E. of Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 37' N., lon. 72° 46' E.

BEJAR, bā-hār', a town of Spain, 45 miles S. of Salamanca, in a valley of the Sierra de Bejar. Pop. 4664. It has cloth manufactories, and a trade in hams.

BEJAR, a town of Texas. See BEXAR.

BEJAWER. See BEJAWAR.

BEJER, a town of Spain. See VEJER.

BEJETSK, bā-zhētsk', a town of Russia, government and 67 miles N.N.E. of Tver, near the Mologa. Pop. 3200. It has a large annual fair for corn, iron, silk, and other goods.

BEJIGHUR, be'je-gūr', a town of British India, province of Agra, within the Mahratta territory, 80 miles S.W. of Agra.

BEJIS or BEGIS, bā-hees', a town of Spain, 38 miles W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3165, engaged in linen weaving.

BEJOUR. See BIJAWAR.

BEJUCAL, bā-hoo-kāl', a town of the Spanish West Indies, island of Cuba, 15 miles S. of Havana. Pop. 2,600.

BEKES, bā'kēsh', or BEKESVAR, bā'kesh'vār', a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, at the confluence of the White and Black Körös, 57 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. of town, in 1840, 18,850; county, 153 018. It was formerly fortified, and has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, and honey.

BELA, BELAH, BEILA, or BEYLAH, bā'lā, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Loos, (or Las,) near the Poorally River, and 120 miles S. of Khozdar. Pop. from 4000 to 5000. It consists of about 800 houses, built of mud. The fortified palace of the *jam*, or chief of the province, and a mosque, are its only substantial buildings.

BELA, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 45 miles W.N.W. of Cawnpoor.

BELA, bā'lōh', a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, 5 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 3400.

BELA BANYA. See DÜLLN.

BELABRE, bāh'lābr', a town of France, department of the Indre, 7 miles S.E. of Blanc, on the Anglin. Pop. of commune in 1852, 2346. In the old castle of Belavre was strangled the Sieur de Flavi, whose cowardly order to shut the gates of Compiègne led to the capture of Joan d'Arc.

BELAD-EL-DJERYD. See BELED-EL-JEREED.

BELAIA, bā-lī'ā, or BIELAJA, byā-lā'yā, a river of Russia, which rises in the Ural Mountains, government of Orenboorg, and after proceeding for about 100 miles S.E., suddenly turns almost due N. for another 100 miles; then turns N.E., and ultimately joins the Kama on its left bank. Its whole course is about 550 miles. Of these, 240 miles are navigable.

BELAIA, bā-lī'ā, (*i. e.* "white,") a river of Siberia, rises in the mountains of Okhotsk, and, flowing W., joins the Aldan.

BELAIR, a flourishing village of Orleans co., Vermont, on Barton River, the outlet of Barton lake, and on the Passumpsic River Railroad, 40 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 3 hotels, 6 or 7 stores, and 300 inhabitants. Barton River affords motive-power for several mills.

BEL AIR, a post-village, capital of Harford co., Maryland, 22 miles N.E. of Baltimore, and 60 miles N. by E. from Anapolis. It has recently been improved by the paving of the streets and the making of a turnpike to Baltimore. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches and an academy.

BELAIR, a post-village in Lancaster district, South Carolina, 90 miles N. by E. of Columbia.

BELAIR, a post-village of Richmond co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 10 miles W. of Augusta.

BEL AIR, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

BEL'AIR' or BELL AIR, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, 123 miles S.E. from Springfield.

BELALCAZAR, bā-lāl-kā'thār, a town of Spain, 43 miles N.N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 3880. Manufactures woollens.

BELASPOOR, bā'lās-poor', a town of North Hindostan, capital of the rajahship of Cahlore, on the Sutlej, 185 miles N.W. of Delhi. It is regularly built and roughly paved, and in 1810 was said to comprise 3000 houses.

BELASPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles E.N.E. of Delhi.

BELAUGH, bee'law, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BELAUN, be-lawn', or BELAWAN, be-law'an, a small island, Soolou Archipelago, about 35 miles S. of the island of Basilan, lat. (E. point) 6° N., lon. 122° 8' E.

BELBEYS or BELBEIS, bēl'bāse', a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, has numerous mosques, and is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELBROUGHTON, bel-braw'tun, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BELCASTRO, bēl-kās'tro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 14 miles N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1000.

BELCELE, bēl-sā'leh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2856.

BELCHALWELL, a parish of England co. of Dorset.

BELCHAMP-OT'TEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BELCHAMP-ST. PAULS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BELCHAMP WALTER'S, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BELCHER, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

BELCHER ISLANDS, two small groups in Hudson Bay. Lat. 56° N., lon. 80° W.

BELCHERTOWN, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 70 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of carriages, sash, and blinds, and also an establishment for making forks. Pop. 2680.

BELCH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BELCHITE, bēl-chee'tā, a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. Here, June 18, 1809, the French, under Suchet,

defeated the Spaniards under General Blake. Pop. 2655. The town has woollen manufactures.

BEL'DEN, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois, 76 miles N.W. of Chicago.

BELED-EL-JEREED, BEL-ED-EL-JERID, BELAD-EL-DJERYD, BILED-EL-JEREDE, be-lâd'el-jer-eed', and written also, BILED-UL-GERID, be-lâd'ool-jer-eed', (i. e. "country of dates,") a vast region of Africa, extending S. of Mount Atlas, E. of Morocco and S. of Algeria, to Tunis and Tripoli on the E. It is generally arid, and covered with sterile plains of sand and rocks, but contains several oases fertile in dates, and is inhabited by nomadic tribes.

BELEM, bâ-lêng', a town of Portugal, 2 miles S. of Lisbon, on the right bank and near the mouth of the Tagus. Lat. of the castle, 38° 40′ N., lon. 9° 14′ W. Pop. of the town, 5000. It has a fortress, with a remarkable tower, a hospital, high school, and convent, in which several monarchs are buried, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, and large iron foundry. It was taken by the French in 1807, and by the troops of Don Pedro in 1833.

BELEM, bâ-lêng', a village of Brazil, province of Bahia.

BELEM, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande.

BELEM, a village of Brazil, province of Parahiba.

BELEM, a city of Brazil. See PARA.

BELÉNYES, bâ'lén'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the Kőrös, 30 miles S.S.E. of Gross-Wardein. Pop. 3250. It has marble quarries and mines of iron, &c.

BELESTA, beh-lès'tâ', a town of France, department of Ariége, 17 miles E.S.E. of Foix, with iron foundries and marble-works. Pop. of commune in 1852, 2700.

BELFAST, UPPER and LOWER, two baronies of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

BELFAST, bêl-fâst', a seaport town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 88 miles N.N.E. of Dublin; lat. 54° 36′ 24″ N., lon. 5° 56′ 12″ W. It is mostly on low ground, on the Lagan, near its embouchure in Belfast Bay. The river, which is here about 250 yards wide, is crossed by an elegant stone bridge of five arches, each of 50 feet span. Two other bridges, of less pretension, cross the stream. The town, owing to its extremely low position, has, from a distance, nothing imposing in its appearance; but, on a nearer approach, is found to improve considerably. The houses, mostly of brick, are well built, and many of them handsome; the streets are regular, spacious, and cleanly, well macadamized and lighted, and the whole general aspect of the place eminently calculated to make the most favorable impressions, not a little strengthened by the cheerful stir and activity which prevails in the mercantile quarters, and which, associated with an enterprising spirit, have obtained for Belfast the reputation of being the first town in Ireland in commercial prosperity, and second to Dublin only as a port. The places of worship are numerous, consisting of 8 Established churches, 21 Presbyterian, 1 Independent, 8 Methodist, 1 Society of Friends, and 4 Roman Catholic. Some of these are handsome structures.

At the head of the educational institutions is the Queen's College, a magnificent structure of brick and stone, built at an expense of upwards of 25,000*l.*, and opened for the reception of students in November, 1849. The collegiate body consists of the president, vice-president, and 20 professors; and, for the maintenance of the institution, 7000*l.* a year is allowed from the consolidated fund. The other educational establishments are, the Royal Academical Institution, founded in 1810 by voluntary subscription, an annual parliamentary grant of about 1900*l.* a year, which it received latterly, is now discontinued; the Belfast Academy, the Lancasterian School, numerous national schools, and private seminaries. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the poorhouse, with medical and surgical hospitals attached; the lying-in hospital, the fever hospital, the district lunatic asylum, the deaf, and dumb, and blind asylum, a new and elegant edifice; the Ulster female penitentiary, and the union workhouse. The other public buildings are, the commercial buildings, erected on a capital of 20,000*l.*, containing a spacious public news-room, hotel, offices, and assembly-room; the white and brown linen-halls, the theatre, the music hall, the new house of correction. The literary and scientific institutions comprise a natural history society, a royal botanical and horticultural society, a society for the promotion of knowledge, Ulster Teachers' Association, Belfast Music Class, rhetorical society, and Belfast Mechanics' Institute.

Manufactures and Trade.—Belfast is the great depôt of the linen trade of the North of Ireland, as well as the chief seat of the manufactories of both linen and cotton. In 1841, there were, in the town and its immediate vicinity, 25 steam mills for spinning linen yarn; there are now (1850) upwards of 30, employing many thousand persons—one alone affording constant work to 1200 people, the annual amount of whose wages is about 20,000*l.* The number of spindles now at work in Belfast and the neighborhood, is between 300,000 and 400,000. The other branches of industry in the town or its vicinity are, 2 distilleries, 12 breweries, several large flour and corn mills, 4 large, and several smaller foundries, several tanyards, 2 vitriol-works, a patent felt manufactory, saw mills, &c.; 4 extensive ship-yards, and yards for manufacturing ropes and sailcloth. The commerce of Belfast is very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. The most important branch is across the Irish Channel. In 1853, 5711 vessels (tons, 768,600) entered the port; being an increase of 2341 vessels (tons, 405,467) since 1843. The registered shipping of the port increased from 359 vessels (tons, 49,402) in 1843, to 493 vessels (tons, 82,128) in 1853. Twenty-five steamers ply regularly between Belfast and London, Liverpool, Fleetwood, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, Androssan, and Dublin. The chief articles of export are cotton and linen manufactures, corn meal, flour, provisions, flax, tow, and horses. Previous to the potato failure, Belfast had also a very large provision trade; and, since the partial restoration of that crop, it has begun to revive.

Belfast Lough is 13½ miles in length, and 6 in breadth at the entrance, gradually narrowing as it approaches the town. Prior to 1839, large vessels had to lie in the pool or basin of Garmoyle, 4 miles from the town; but, in 1840, a new channel was formed, having 9 feet of water at low tide, so that vessels drawing 16 feet water can now come up in neap tides, and those drawing 15 feet in spring tides. A lighthouse and pilot station have been established at Garmoyle.

Belfast is governed by 10 aldermen, one of whom is mayor, and 30 councillors, and returns 2 members to Parliament. The country around is extremely beautiful. The lough itself is a fine object; and the hills which bound it and partly encircle the town, are being gradually brought under cultivation, while their slopes are thickly studded with the villas and country houses of the merchants. Belfast is comparatively a modern town, dating from about the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was erected into a municipal and parliamentary borough. In 1704, one of the first editions of the Bible printed in Ireland was printed here; and in 1777 the cotton trade was introduced, from which its chief prosperity, it is considered, has arisen. Three railways diverge from Belfast; N.W. the Ballymena and Carrickfergus Railway, N.E. the County Down, and S.W. the Ulster Railway, in connection with a line to Dublin. Pop. in 1841, 75,308; in 1850, estimated at about 120,000.

BELFAST', a seaport, port of entry, and seat of justice of Waldo co., Maine, at the head of Penobscot Bay. It is 30 miles from the ocean, 30 miles S. of Bangor, 109 miles E.N.E. of Portland, and 125 miles W.S.W. of Eastport. On the opposite side of the bay, 9 miles distant, is Castine. It is irregularly built, but has a pleasant situation on the side of a hill. The Passaggassawakeag River, a small stream, passes nearly through its centre, dividing it into two parts. It is extensively engaged in foreign commerce, in the coast trade, and in the fisheries. The harbor, which is rarely obstructed with ice, is spacious, well protected, and of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. During the winter season, it is the centre of a large portion of the trade of the Penobscot valley, the river above being frozen. Lumber and fish are the principal exports. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Thirty vessels, (7 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 5803 tons, were admeasured during the year ending June 30, 1854. The shipping of the district at this date amounted to 17,504 tons registered, and 38,395 tons enrolled and licensed; making the total burden 55,899 tons. The tonnage built in the district in 1854 amounted to 12,067. A court-house has recently been built in the place, and a jail is now in process of erection. Belfast also contains a number of churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an iron foundry. Pop. of the township in 1830, 3077; in 1840, 4186; in 1850, 5051.

BELFAST, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, about 60 miles S.E. of Buffalo, is intersected by the Genesee River and Canal. Pop. 1679.

BELFAST, a township, Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 764.

BELFAST, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

BELFAST, a post-office of Marshall co., Tennessee.

BELFAST, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

BELFAST, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 72 miles S. by W. of Columbus.

BELFAST, a village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 18 miles W.S.W. from Fort Madison.

BELFORD, a market-town and parish of England, cos. of Northumberland and Durham, 14 miles S.S.E. of Berwick. Pop. (1852) 1837. The town is finely situated, within 2 miles of the sea, on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, and has a large corn-market.

BELFORD, a small post-village, Nash co., North Carolina.

BELFORT, bêl'fôr', or BEFORT, bâ'fôr', a fortified town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Savoureuse, 38 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 7847. Its citadel was constructed by Vauban, and it has a fine church, college, and public library of 20,000 volumes, with iron foundries and wire factories.

BELGÆ, bêl'jee, the name given by Cæsar to the inhabitants of one of the three divisions of ancient Gaul. Their territory extended from the Rhine to the Seine, comprising, in addition to the modern Belgium, part of Holland and a large portion of North Western France.

BELGARD, bêl'gart, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 16 miles S.W. of Cöslin, capital of the circle, on the Persante. Pop. 3330. It is the seat of a forest board, and has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

BELGAUM, bêl-gawm', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles N.W. of Darwar, on a high and healthy site. Pop. 7660. Its works are strong; and it held out vigorously against the British, until captured in 1818. It is now the head-quarters of the southern division of the Bombay army.

BELGENTIER, bêl'zhôn'te-ê', a town of France, department of Var, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1320.

BELGERN, bêl'ghern, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 8 miles S.E. of Torgau. Pop. 3010. It has potteries and breweries.

BELGIOJOSO, bêl-jo-yo'so, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 3000. It is well built, and has a noble castle of the princes of Belgiojoso, in which Francis I. spent the night after his defeat at Pavia, February 24, 1525.

BELGIRATE, bêl-je-rä'tä, a village of Piedmont, with a small harbor, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 740.

BELGIUM, bêl'je-um, (Fr. *La Belgique*, lä bêl'zheek';* Ger. *Belgien*, bêl'gheen; anciently a part of *Gallia Belgica*,) a kingdom in the W. of Central Europe, between lat. 49° 20' and 51° 30' N., and lon. 2° 35' and 6° 7' E.; bounded N. by Holland, N.W. by the North Sea or German Ocean, W. and S. by France, and E. by the duchy of Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limburg. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 165 miles; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 120 miles; area, about 11,400 square miles. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 9 provinces—Antwerp, South Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Hainaut, Liege, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. These provinces do not differ much in area, and are so arranged as to form a compact and commodious division of the kingdom; South Brabant, which, from containing Brussels, the capital, may be considered the metropolitan province, occupying the centre, while the others cluster round, and, with the exception of the extreme provinces of Luxembourg and West Flanders, actually touch it.

Physical Features.—A general idea of the surface of the country may be obtained by regarding it as an inclined plane, somewhat rugged, and considerably elevated in the S.E., from which it slopes, more or less gradually, N. and W., till it sinks into low plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. The elevated districts are formed by ramifications of the Ardennes, which, entering Belgium from France, stretch along the S. of Namur, occupy the greater part of Luxembourg, and attain their culminating point in the S.E. of Liege, at Stavelot, in the neighborhood of Spa, where the height exceeds 2000 feet. The rocks appear to rest on primary formations; but those which reach the surface generally consist of slate, old red sandstone, and mountain limestone. Proceeding N.W., in the direction of the dip, these rocks take a cover, and the coal formation becomes fully developed. This coalfield is a continuation of that of the N. of France, and stretches through Belgium in a N.E. direction, occupying the greater part of the province of Hainaut and a considerable part of that of Liege, and skirting the provinces of Namur and Luxembourg. It contains numerous workable seams, both of coal and iron. N. and W., beyond the limits of this coalfield, a more recent formation is found, covered by deep beds of clay and sand, the former prevailing more in the interior, and the latter near the coast, where it has been drifted into hillocks or downs, and forms the only barrier against the encroachments of the sea. Some of the clay in this district is fit for the manufacture of fine pottery; but the greater part of it is suitable only for coarse ware, or for bricks. In accordance with the general slope of the surface already mentioned, the main streams of Belgium have a N. direction; and the whole country lies within the basin of the German Ocean. In the S.E., where the surface is elevated and broken, numerous torrents descend with rapidity; and, becoming confined within rocky, precipitous, and richly wooded banks, often furnish, if not the grandest, the most picturesque and enchanting of landscapes. On reaching the lower country their speed is slackened, and their augmented volume moves along in a slow, winding course. Only two of them—the Meuse and the Scheldt—have a magnitude which entitles them to the name of rivers; but so important are these two in themselves, and so numerous their affluents, that no country in Europe is better supplied with water communication. The climate of Belgium bears a considerable resemblance to that of the same latitude in England. Though subject to sudden change, it is, on the whole, temperate and agreeable. The only parts of the country which can be considered unhealthy are the low flats which prevail in Flanders, and the polders or rich alluvial tracts which have been gained from the rivers by embankment, chiefly in Antwerp. There agues, and other diseases engendered by a humid and sluggish atmosphere, are prevalent.

Woods and Forests.—Nearly one-fifth of the whole surface of the kingdom is occupied by wood. The distribution of it, however, is by no means equal; and hence, while the two Flanders and Antwerp fall much below the average amount, Luxembourg and Namur rise far above it, and are very densely wooded. These woods are the remains of the ancient forest of Ardennes, which Cæsar describes as stretching far out into France from the banks of the Rhine. South Brabant also possesses several fine forests; among others, that of Soignies, with which the field of Waterloo has made us familiar. In the other provinces, scarcely any thing deserving the name of forest is seen. Wood is distributed over them in occasional patches, and more frequently in the form of hedgerow. The timber thus grown forms a well-known feature in the rich rural landscapes which the old Flemish masters loved to paint.

Agriculture.—The greater part of the country is well adapted for agricultural operations, and the inhabitants have so happily availed themselves of their natural advantages, that they early began, and in some respects still deserve to be regarded as the model farmers of Europe. In the highlands traversed by the Ardennes, the climate is ungenial, and the soil so shallow and stony, as almost to forbid the labor of the plough. Here the occupants display their skill, in turning the natural pastures of the district to the best account. These produce a hardy breed of horses, which, being admirably adapted for light cavalry, are largely exported to France for that purpose, while vast herds of swine are fed, almost at no expense, on the mast of the forests. At the same time, no part of the surface is allowed to lie waste. Where arable land occurs, it is carefully applied to its proper use. Even the vine has not been forgotten, and sunny slopes on which little else could have been grown, have been made to yield a tolerable wine. In the opposite extremity of Belgium, chiefly in the province of Antwerp, and partly in that of Limbourg, occurs a vast expanse of moorland waste, known by the name of Campine, of the most dreary appearance, a dead monotonous flat, composed for the most part of barren sand, in which the ordinary heaths and lichens will scarcely grow. The greater part of this tract seems destined to remain for ever in its natural state; but whenever a patch of more promising appearance occurs, the hand of industry has been at work, and cornfields and green pastures have become not unfrequent even in the Campine. Agricultural colonies have been planted in different parts of the district, and by their exertions a wondrous improvement has been made; and on parts of this waste, some of the finest cattle of the country are reared, and much dairy produce of excellent quality is obtained. With the exception of the two districts now described, there is no part of Belgium in which agriculture does not flourish; but the husbandry which has been so much lauded, is seen in its greatest perfection in the two Flanders. Its excellence is owing not to any superior knowledge of what may be called the theory of agriculture, nor to any remarkable ingenuity in the invention of implements, but chiefly to an innate spirit of economy and industry—an economy which carefully appropriates every gain, however small, and an industry which grudges no labor, however great, provided it is possible, by the application of it, to obtain an additional amount of valuable produce. In fact, the Flemish husbandry partakes more of the nature of garden than of field culture. In many of its operations horse labour is employed. The plough and the harrow are in frequent requisition; but the implement on which the greatest dependence is placed, is the earliest and simplest of all—the spade. The following table of the provinces of Belgium exhibits their area, extent under cultivation, and population, January 1, 1849:—

Provinces.	Area in ac.	Cultivated.	Wood.	Waste.	Population.
Antwerp	699,778	394,792	80,601	186,618	413,824
Brabant (S.)...	810,958	671,504	106,175	3,117	711,332
Flanders, (W.)	796,916	669,219	72,856	11,379	625,847
Flanders (E.)..	740,474	621,701	74,428	2,781	751,143
Hainaut.....	919,348	723,987	150,201	3,048	723,539
Liege.....	714,618	518,535	134,121	33,813	460,563
Limbourg.....	596,048	381,183	88,163	123,903	185,621
Luxembourg...	1,091,009	371,698	343,577	343,256	187,978
Namur.....	904,465	417,826	310,095	119,407	266,143
	7,275,612	4,800,393	1,360,216	813,116	4,359,090

It thus appears that about two-thirds of the whole kingdom is under cultivation, and nearly eight-ninths profitably occupied, leaving only about one-ninth waste. In the more favoured provinces, particularly those of South Brabant, the two Flanders, and Hainaut, the quantity of waste is so very small, that the whole surface may be regarded as one vast garden. It is an error, however, to assert, as is usually done, that Belgium raises more corn than it consumes. For several years the import has considerably exceeded the ex-

* It may be proper to observe that French is spoken by the educated Belgians generally. The language of the lower classes is, for the most part, either Flemish, or a corrupt dialect of the French.

port. In 1844, the import of wheat for home consumption amounted to above 60,000 quarters. One of the most profitable crops raised in Belgium is flax. The value of this crop in Flanders alone is estimated at one million and a half sterling annually. Considerable attention has been paid to the rearing of stock, and the breeds both of cattle and horses are of a superior description. Throughout the kingdom, the estimated number of horses is 250,000; of cattle, 900,000; and of sheep, 753,000.

Mines.—The mineral riches of Belgium are great, and, after agriculture, form the most important of her national interests. They are almost entirely confined to the four provinces of Hainaut, Liege, Namur, and Luxembourg, and consist of lead, manganese, calamine or zinc, iron, and coal. The lead is wrought to some extent at Vedrin, in Liege; but the quantity obtained forms only a small part of the actual consumption. Manganese, well known for its important bleaching properties, is obtained both in Liege and Namur. The principal field of calamine is at Liege. All these minerals, however, are insignificant compared with the iron and coal. The former has its seat in the country between the Sambre and the Meuse, and also in the province of Liege. At present, the largest quantity of ore is raised in that of Namur. The coalfield already described has an area of above 500 square miles. The annual product exceeds 3,000,000 tons, and of these nearly two-thirds are obtained in the province of Hainaut. It forms the largest and most valuable of all the Belgian exports. More than a half of the whole coal raised is taken by France. Besides minerals, properly so called, Belgium is abundantly supplied with building and paving stone, limestone, roofing slate, and marble. Of the last, the black marble of Dinant is the most celebrated.

Manufactures.—The industrial products of Belgium are very numerous, and the superiority of many of them to those of most other countries, is confessed. The fine linens of Flanders, and lace of South Brabant, are of world-wide reputation. Scarcely less celebrated are the carpets and porcelain of Tournay, the cloth of Verviers, the carriages of Brussels, the cutlery of Namur, the extensive foundries, machine-works, and other iron establishments of Liege. The cotton manufacture, confined chiefly to Flanders and the province of Antwerp, engrosses a capital of 2,600,000*l.*, and gives employment to more than 12,000 persons.

Trade and Commerce.—The geographical position, the admirable facilities of transport, and the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants, early combined to place Belgium at the very head of the trading countries of Europe. The gradual rise of competitors still more highly favored, has deprived her of this pre-eminence; but her trade is still of great importance, and within recent years has made a rapid advance. Her coal and iron, and the numerous products of her manufactures, furnish in themselves the materials of extensive traffic; while the possession of one of the best harbors in the world, situated on a magnificent river, which directly, or by canals, stretches its arms into every part of the kingdom, and now made accessible by a system of railways with every kingdom of Central Europe, promises to make it the seat of a transit trade even more important than that which it monopolized during the Middle Ages. The limited extent of the seacoast, on which alone mariners can be reared, seems to make it impossible for Belgium ever to take high rank as a naval power; but if others must be the sea-carriers, she certainly bids fair to become the greatest land-carrier of the world. This she owes chiefly to the admirable system of railways, which originated in a law passed March 1, 1834, and were executed by the government. This system has its centre at Mechlin, from which a line proceeds N. to Antwerp; another W. to Ostend; another S.W. through Mons, and on to the Northern Railway of France, which communicates directly with Paris; and another S.E. to Liege, and on into Prussia, where it first communicates with the Rhine at Cologne, and thence by that river, and by rail, gains access both E. and S. to all the countries of Central Europe. In addition to these great trunks, one important branch connects Liege with Namur and Mons; and another from Antwerp, after crossing the W. trunk at Ghent, passes Courtrai and proceeds directly to Lille.

Shipping Entered and Cleared at the Ports of Belgium in the year 1852.

Nation.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Ves'ls.	Tons.	Men.	Ves'ls.	Tons.	Men.
Swedish	152	27,572	25,718	149	27,608	4,511
Danish	82	7,305	7,282	83	7,342	2,831
Prussian	91	21,531	21,556	90	21,533	6,042
Netherlandish	140	14,372	14,026	142	14,131	9,981
British	924	131,106	86,652	814	132,265	68,470
French	225	19,055	15,570	235	20,005	12,821
Belgian	452	78,087	61,011	482	81,077	40,764
United States	72	48,976	48,679	69	47,423	16,549
Other Countries	357	64,581	63,028	372	65,424	24,023
Total	2375	412,616	352,317	2416	416,709	175,972

Total Value of the Imports and Exports of Belgium for 1852.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Russia	$4,223,000	$858,800	$5,082,800
Sweden and Norway	454,000	212,000	666,000
Denmark	222,000	212,200	434,200
German Zollverein	4,701,800	8,645,200	13,347,000
Netherlands	8,705,000	8,875,600	17,580,600
Great Britain	11,375,000	8,964,600	20,339,600
France	10,257,000	17,771,600	28,028,600
Portugal	243,800	290,000	533,800
Switzerland	227,200	562,200	789,400
Kingdom of Naples	298,500	222,800	521,300
British India, Singapore, and China	284,400	171,600	456,000
Africa	839,600	112,600	952,200
United States	6,888,000	3,015,400	9,903,400
Cuba and Porto Rico	2,648,000	626,800	3,174,800
Hayti and Venezuela	1,162,800	12,400	1,182,000
Brazil	1,937,600	984,000	2,921,600
Argentine Republic	1,205,000	280,400	1,433,400
Chili and Peru	471,400	725,600	1,197,000
Spain	550,800	192,400	743,200
Other Countries	738,500	4,710,000	5,446,500
Total	$57,329,200	$57,464,200	$114,793,400

The total value of imports in 1844 was $61,500,000, and of exports, $56,700,000.

People.—The Belgian population is the densest in Europe, and is composed of two distinct races—Flemish, who are of German, and Walloons, who are of French extraction. The former, by far the more numerous, have their principal locality in Flanders; but also prevail throughout Antwerp, Limbourg, and part of South Brabant. The latter are found chiefly in Hainaut, Liege, Namur, and part of Luxembourg. The language of each corresponds with their origin—the Flemings speaking a dialect of German, and the Walloons a dialect, or, rather, corruption of French, with a considerable infusion of words and phrases from Spanish and other languages. This distinct mixture of races, and the repeated changes of masters to which they have been subjected, have necessarily been very unfavorable to the formation of a national character. Still, in some leading features, there is a remarkable uniformity in the population. Though the position of the country between France and Germany has made it the battle-field of Europe, the inhabitants show few warlike tendencies, and are unwearied in pursuing the arts of peace. Hostile armies have frequently met upon their soil to decide the fate of kingdoms, carrying devastation into every quarter; but no sooner have they withdrawn, than the labors of the field and the workshop have been quietly resumed, and the very traces of devastation been, in a few years, effaced.

Government.—The government is a constitutional monarchy, based on the broadest principles of rational liberty. The sovereignty is hereditary, except in failure of heirs male; the senate and the house of representatives are both elected by the people. Total registered electors in 1842, 49,313. Punishment of death has been abolished; universal toleration, freedom of the press, and trial by jury are established. The population is almost wholly Roman Catholic; but the clergy of all sects are supported by the state. The chief divisions of the territory are into 9 provinces, each of which is subdivided into *arrondissements administratifs*, and *arrondissements judiciaires;* subdivided again respectively into *cantons de milice* and *cantons de justice de paix.* Each canton is composed of several communes, of which the sum total throughout the kingdom is 2514. Each province has its governor, a council of from 60 to 70 members, and a court of assize; and in most of the large manufacturing towns is now a council *des prudhommes.* Each arrondissement has a court of primary jurisdiction, and each canton a police tribunal. Courts of appeal are established in Brussels, Ghent, and Liege; and the whole are subordinate to a court of cassation in Brussels. The kingdom has 4 universities, the seats of which are Ghent, Liege, Louvain, and Brussels; in most of the cities are diocesan seminaries; in many high schools, termed *gymnasia;* and Belgium is remarkable for her public libraries, 14 in number. The compulsory system of education in force under the Dutch rule was abolished by the Belgians in 1830, and the amount of public instruction is much less than previously; but in each commune is a primary school. Each commune has also its bureau of charity for the permanent relief of the poor, and numerous hospitals and asylums are established in the principal cities and towns. Belgium has 22 fortified places; the armed force in 1847 amounted to 180,000 men, of whom 90,000 belonged to the troops of the line, and 90,000 to the civic or burgher guard. The navy of Belgium is confined to a few steamers and small flotilla of gun-boats. The public revenue in 1854, was $26,000,000, expenditure, $25,900,000, public debt, $130,700,000.

History.—The first mention of the country is made by Julius Cæsar, who includes it in one of the three divisions of Gaul, and describes its inhabitants as particularly distinguished for valour. It continued under Roman domination till A. D. 409, when it became part of the empire of the

Franks; which, under Clovis, extended from the Rhine to the Loire. On the death of Clovis, in 511, it was divided among his sons, and formed four separate kingdoms. Ultimately, about A. D. 800, they all merged in the empire of Charlemagne. In the partition which took place on his death, almost the whole of modern Belgium fell to his son Lothaire. It was afterwards subdivided into several duchies, which, having been gradually absorbed by that of Brabant, passed with it to the house of Burgundy, in 1406, and continued with it till 1477, when, by the marriage of Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold, it became united to Austria; and shortly after formed part of the extensive dominions of the Emperor Charles V. Through him, Belgium was united to the Spanish monarchy. On the peace of 1714, it was ceded to Austria; which maintained its possession till 1791, when the armies of the French republic overran the country, and portioned it out into nine departments, as part and parcel of France. On the downfall of Napoleon, the allies united Belgium and Holland, under the king of the latter, into the kingdom of the Netherlands. The union was never harmonious, and proved short-lived. Taking advantage of the agitation caused by the expulsion of the Bourbons from France, in 1830, the Belgians revolted, and obtained a recognition of their independence. They have since enjoyed great prosperity under the enlightened and constitutional government of their own king, Leopold I.

BELGIUM, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1154.

BELGOROD, bêl-go-rod', a town of Russia, in the government of, and 72 miles S. of Koorsk, on the Donets. Pop. 10,318. It is divided into an old and a new town, is an archbishop's see, and has numerous churches, &c., and manufactories of leather.

BELGRADE, bel-grâd', (anc. *Singidunum*, Turk. *Bil-groad*, bil-grâd',) an important fortified city of Servia, on the right bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, 44 miles S.E. of Peterwardein; lat. 44° 47′ 57″ N.; lon. 20° 28′ 14″ E. Pop. 30,000. It is the largest and best built city of Servia, and one of the strongest places in Europe, being garrisoned by 6000 Turks. The citadel, occupied by the Turkish pasha and troops, is on the tongue of land between the rivers, behind which rises the city proper, with antique-looking German edifices, a new cathedral, a palace, and barracks. The Turkish quarter, with the old palace of Prince Eugene, slopes down to the Danube; the Servian quarter, with the custom-house and consular residence, borders on the Save, which is lined by a good quay and rows of modern houses. Belgrade had formerly quite an oriental appearance, but it is becoming abandoned by wealthy Turks; churches are superseding mosques; new buildings are being constructed in the German fashion; and the bazaars have now glazed shop-windows. The streets, however, remain filthy, ill-paved, and not lighted, and the public baths and inns are wretched. It has manufactories of arms, carpets, silk goods, cutlery, and saddlery; with a new lyceum, and several schools. It has an excellent port, an increasing general trade, and is the entrepôt of commerce between Turkey and Austria, and the seat of the principal authorities of Servia. Belgrade was at one time strongly fortified, and might still be rendered almost impregnable; but its works have been neglected, and are now rapidly decaying.

The military experiences of Belgrade have rendered it famous in history. Being the key of Hungary, it was long an object of fierce contention between the Austrians and the Turks. It was besieged by the latter in 1456; and again, with more success, in 1522, from which time it was held by them till 1688, when it was retaken by the Elector of Bavaria. Two years afterward, it was again captured by the Turks. In 1717 it was besieged by Prince Eugene, with an army of 90,000 men. After a desperate conflict between the contending armies, the Turks were defeated, with a loss of 13,000 killed, 5000 wounded, and 3000 prisoners—the Austrians having only 3000 killed and 4500 wounded. In 1739, the Turks made another vain attempt to retake Belgrade, but came, soon after, into possession of it by treaty, retaining it till 1789, when it was taken by the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks in 1791; since which time it has remained in their possession, except for a short time during the Servian insurrection, when (1818) its suburbs were burned, and its fortifications partly destroyed.

BELGRADE, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 18 miles N. of Constantinople, and where many opulent inhabitants of that city have country houses.

BELGRADE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 67 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It has an academy, and much fine fruit. Pop. 1722.

BELGRADE, a small village of Newton co., Texas, on the W. bank of the Sabine River, about 55 miles N. by E. of Sabine City.

BELGRADE MILLS, a post-village in Kennebec co., Maine, about 16 miles N.W. of Augusta.

BELGRAM, bêl-grâm', or BALAGRAME, a town of India, dominion of Oude, 68 miles N.W. of Lucknow. It is a town of some antiquity, but greatly fallen off. It has decayed buildings in the best style of Mogul architecture.

BELGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester. It gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Westminster.

BEL'HAVEN, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Haddington. It gives the title of baron to a branch of the Hamilton family.

BELHELVIE, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

BELICI, bâ'le-che, or BELICE, bâ'le-châ, (anc. *Hypsas*, or *Hypsa*,) a river in the W. of Sicily, rises 9 miles S. of Palermo, flows S.S.W., and enters the Mediterranean 15 miles N.W. of Sciacca. Length about 50 miles.

BELIDA, a town of Africa, Algeria. See BLIDAH.

BELIN, beh-lênⁿ', a village of France, department of Gironde, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1645.

BELITZ or BEELITZ, bâ'lits, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2350, partly engaged in linen manufactures.

BELIZE. See BALIZE.

BELK, bêlk, or HUM'MOCK ISLAND, an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the Serangani Islands, 23 miles S. of Sarangani Point, island of Mindanao; lat. 5° 24′ N.; lon. 125° 21′ E.

BEL'KNAP, a county in the S.E. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pemigewasset, and on the S. by the Winnipiscogee River, the two principal branches of the Merrimack, and Winnipiscogee Lake forming the greater part of its north-eastern boundary. It contains numerous lakes and ponds, and many fine mill-streams. The surface is rough and sometimes rocky, but the soil generally fertile. The railroad connecting Concord and Warren passes through the W. end of this county, and it is partly intersected by that connecting Dover with Alton. Capital, Gilford. Pop. 17,721.

BELL, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 850 square miles. It is traversed by the Leon River and Lampasas Creek, which unite near the county seat to form Little River. The surface is uneven. The land is adapted to pasturage. Bell county was formed since the census of 1850 was taken. Capital, Belton.

BELL, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 489.

BELL, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

BELLA, bêl'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 14 miles S.S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 5500.

BELLAC, bêl'lâk', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles N.N.W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1851, 3788, who manufacture coarse woollens and paper.

BELLAGHY, bêl'la-hee, a village of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 6 miles N.N.E. of Magherafelt. Pop. 739.

BELLAGHY, a village of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Sligo, 7 miles N.E. of Swineford. Pop. 292.

BELLAGIO, bêl-lâ'jo, (L. *Bilabacus*,) a small town of Northern Italy, 16 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the extremity of the promontory which divides the lakes of Como and Lecco. It has numerous rich villas and gardens, and commands extensive prospects.

BELL AIR, Illinois. See BELAIR.

BELL AIR, a post-village in Richmond co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, about 12 miles W. by S. of Augusta.

BELL AIR, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

BELLAIRE, bêl'airⁿ', or BELL AIR, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, about 60 miles N.E. of Marietta.

BELLA ISOLA. See BORROMEAN ISLES.

BELLAMY'S (bêl'la-mêz) MILLS, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, situated on Indian Creek, about 75 miles N. by E. of Kingston.

BELLANO, bêl-lâ'no, a village of Lombardy, government of Milan, 14 miles N.N.W. of Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Pioverna, on which is a cascade called the *Orrido di Bellano*, or'ac-do dee bêl-lâ'no.

BELLARY, bêl-lah'ree, one of the Balaghaut ceded districts of British India, presidency of Madras, having on the E. Cuddapah, on the W. the Bombay district, Darwar, on the N. the Nizam's dominion, and on the S. Mysore.

BELLARY, capital of the above district, and headquarters of a division of the Madras army, 265 miles N.W. of Madras. It has a square fort on a rocky height; below which is the town, with a good bazaar, some barracks, and neat military cantonments.

BELLARY, a decayed town, presidency of Bengal, Gurrah-Mundlah district, lat. 23° 48′ N.; lon. 80° 20′ E. It was formerly extensive, and near it are some fine Hindoo temples.

BELLAS, bêl'lâs, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles N.W. of Lisbon, on the Ancelva, with mineral baths, and a fine castle. Pop. 4000.

BELL'BROOK, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, 70 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, contains several churches and stores. Pop. near 350.

BELL'BUCKLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

BELLE AIR, bêl-airⁿ', a post-village of Clay co., Indiana.

BELLE-ALLIANCE, LA, lâ bêl-âl'le-âssⁿ', a farm-house, of Belgium, in the field of Waterloo, on the right side of the

highroad to Brussels, and about 2 miles S. of Mont St. Jean. Here Napoleon marshalled his guards for their last effort at Waterloo, and here Wellington and Blücher met after the battle was gained.

BELLEAU, bel'lō', a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BELLE CENTRE, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, about 90 miles N.W. of Columbus.

BELLECHASSE, bêl'shâs', a county in the eastern part of Canada East, bordering on the river St. Lawrence on the N.W., and on the state of Maine, United States, on the S.E., has an area of 1083 square miles. The chief staples are maple-sugar, flax, hay, and oats; some attention is also paid to the manufacture of woollen goods and leather. Chief town, Berthier-en-bas. Pop. 17,982.

BELLEEK', a parish and village of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on the Erne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 miles E.S.E. of Ballyshannon. Pop. 2875, of whom 251 are in the village.

BELLE-FONTAINE, bêl'fôn-tân', a village of France, department of Vosges, 10 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 2455. It has iron-works, and manufactories of coarse cutlery.

BELLE-FONTAINE, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Berne, on the Doubs, with extensive iron-works.

BELLEFONTAINE, bêl'fon-tân', a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

BELLEFONTAINE, (*i. e.* "fine fountain,") a flourishing post-village of Lake township, and capital of Logan co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad, at its junction with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 116 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 55 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is surrounded by a rich, thickly-settled country, has an extensive produce trade, and is rapidly increasing. In 1851, fifty new buildings were erected, and it then contained, besides several churches, two steam mills, one bellows foundry, four large warehouses, &c. The name is derived from the fine springs in the vicinity. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1820. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

BELLEFONTAINE, a village of Jay co., Indiana, 7 miles E. of Portland.

BELLEFONTAINE, a village of St. Louis co., Missouri, about 15 miles N. of St. Louis.

BELLEFONTAINE, a thriving post village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 11 miles W. of Oskaloosa, and 80 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

BELLEFONTE, bêl'font', a post borough of Spring township, and capital of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on Spring Creek, 86 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, and 177 from Washington. It has a beautiful situation, near the foot of the Bald Eagle Mountain, and is surrounded by hills. The name is derived from a large spring, from which water is distributed in pipes through all parts of the town. Spring Creek, a rapid and permanent stream, affords abundant water-power, which is employed in a variety of manufactures. Large quantities of iron and grain are exported from Bellefonte by means of a canal which extends to the Susquehannah River. The town contains two large axe factories, and two iron foundries. Three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 1179.

BELLEFONTE, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Alabama, near the W. bank of Tennessee River, 166 miles N. E. of Tuscaloosa. It contains several churches and stores.

BELLEFONTE, a post-village of Pulaski co., Missouri, about 60 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City.

BELLE FOUNT, bêl fōwnt', a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

BELLEFOUNTAIN, bêl-fōwnt'in, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

BELLEGARDE, bêl'gard', a hamlet of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish frontier, 17 miles S. of Perpignan, with an important citadel built by Louis XIV.

BELLEGARDE, a hamlet of France, department of Gard, arrondissment of Nîmes. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 2167.

BELLEGARDE, PONT DE, pōne deh bêll'gard', a hamlet of France, department of Ain, arrondissment of Nantua, with a custom-house. Near it is the celebrated *Perte du Rhône.*

BELLEGHEM, bêl'leh-gêm', a town of Belgium, West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Courtrai; with breweries, and oil-mills, and some trade in flax and thread. Pop. 3233.

BELLE HAVEN, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

BELLE ISLE, or BELLISLE, bêl-ile', (STRAITS OF) one of the outlets of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, about lat. 52° N. Its length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 12 miles. Its navigation is considered unsafe, and it is therefore but little frequented.

BELLEISLE, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and the northern extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. of N. point 52° 1′ 16″ N.; lon. 55° 19′ 4″ W. Wheat is said to ripen well on it, and it yields potatoes and other vegetables.

BELLE ISLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 137 miles W. by N. of Albany.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, bêl'eel'ōne-mair, an isle of France, department of Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 miles S. of Quiberon Point. Length about 11 miles; greatest breadth 6 miles. Pop. in 1851, 8553, mostly engaged in the pilchard fishery. The island is noted for its excellent wheat, and its fine breed of draught horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks, and has a good anchorage and several small ports. The island forms a canton, and is defended by a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and held by them till 1763.

BELLEISLE-EN-TERRE, bêl'eel'ōre-tair, a small town, of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles West of Guingamp. Pop. in 1851, 1740.

BELLEM, bêl'lêm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, arrondissement, and 10½ miles N. W. of Ghent. Pop. 1620.

BELLEMONT, bêll-mont', a post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, about 40 miles N. E. of Memphis, has one or two stores.

BELLEMONTE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BELLEMONTE, a post-office of St. Louis co., Missouri.

BELLEME, (Bellême,) BELLESME, bêl'lêm', or bêl'laim', a town of France, department of Orne, near the forest of Bellême, 22 miles E.S.E. of Alençon. Pop. of commune, 3241. It has manufactures of coarse linen and cottons.

BELLE OMBRE, bell ombr, a post-office of Ballard co., Kentucky.

BELLE PLAIN, a village of Clarke co., Missouri, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Keokuk.

BELLE POINT, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, about 24 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

BELLEPOINT, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

BELLE PORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., Long Island, New York, near Fireplace Bay, 210 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

BELLE PRAIRIE, bêll prâ'ree, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

BELLE RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, rises in Lapeer county, and enters the St. Clair River at Newport.

BELLE RIVER, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

BELLE RIVIÈRE, bêll-ree've-air', a village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountain, 33 miles N.W. of Montreal.

BELLEVAL[R]. See BELEVAIS.

BELLE VERNON, bêll vernon, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela River, about 28 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

BELLE VERNON, a post-village of Wyandott co., Ohio, about 50 miles S.W. of Sandusky City.

BELLEVIEW, bêll'vw', a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. of Brookville, the county seat, contains 2 stores and a few dwellings.

BELLEVIEW, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg, has about 30 houses.

BELLEVIEW, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 60 miles W. of Macon.

BELLEVIEW, a post-village, capital of Bossier parish, Louisiana, is situated about 20 miles N.E. of Shreveport, and 1 mile S.E. of Lake Bodcau.

BELLEVIEW, a post-office of Rush co., Texas.

BELLEVIEW, a post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 10 miles from Hopkinsville, the county seat, has 1 church and 1 or 2 stores.

BELLEVIEW, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, about 2 miles E. of the Mississippi River.

BELLEVIEW, a township in Washington co., Missouri. Pop. 1838.

BELLEVILLE, bêll'veel', a village of France, department of Seine, forming a suburb of Paris, and enclosed by new fortifications. Pop. of commune in 1852, 34,915. It stands on an eminence, interspersed with villas and public gardens, and has manufactories of cashmeres, chemical products, soap and metals.

BELLEVILLE, a town of France, department of Rhône, 8 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. of commune, (1852,) 3070.

BELLEVILLE, bêll'vil, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg Railroad, 170 miles N.W. of Albany, has an academy, several stores, and mills.

BELLEVILLE, bêll'vil, a thriving post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic River, 3 miles above Newark, and 10 miles W. by N. of New York. It contains churches for the Episcopalians, Methodists, Reformed Dutch, and Catholics. It has several manufactories, and is a place of active business. Pop. of the village in 1853, estimated at 1800; of the township in 1850, 3514.

BELLEVILLE, a small post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. by N. from Lewistown.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

BELLEVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Florida, on the Withlacoochee River, 90 miles E. from Tallahassee, has 3 stores and about 100 inhabitants.

BELLEVILLE, a post-village of Conecuh co., Alabama, 10 miles N.W. from Sparta, the county seat, contains 2 churches, 1 school, and 1 or 2 stores.

BELLEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Austin co., Texas

about 110 miles E.S.E. from Austin City, and 100 miles in a direct line N.W. from Galveston.

BELLEVILLE, a village in Desha co., Arkansas, on the S. side of Arkansas River, about 8 miles S.E. from Arkansas Post.

BELLEVILLE, a village of Dickson co., Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland River, at the mouth of Harpeth River, about 28 miles N.W. from Nashville.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

BELLEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the railroad between Mansfield and Newark, 10 miles S. from the former, and 68 miles N.N.E. from Columbus. A fork of Mohiccan River flows through the place. Pop. above 500.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

BELLEVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the National Road, 19 miles W.S.W. from Indianapolis. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad passes near it. Pop. 294.

BELLEVILLE, a flourishing city, capital of St. Clair co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on high ground, 110 miles S. from Springfield, and 16 miles S.E. from St. Louis. It is a place of much activity in trade and manufactures, and is rapidly increasing in population. The surrounding country is very productive, and comparatively populous. The town is supplied with excellent water, and has beds of stone coal, which are said to extend 30 feet below the surface. Belleville contains a handsome court-house, several churches and seminaries, 1 bank, 2 steam flouring mills, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2941; in 1853, it is estimated at 5000.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

BELLEVILLE, a county-town in the county of Hastings, Canada West, is situated on the Bay of Quinté, 50 miles W. from Kingston. Here are agencies for the Bank of Montreal, the Commercial Bank, and several fire and life assurance companies. The town contains, besides the county buildings, numerous stores, several printing-offices, from which 2 newspapers are issued, 3 or 4 foundries, an axe factory, and several mechanic shops. Pop. about 4000.

BELLEY, bêl'lâ', (anc. *Bellica*, *Bellicum*, and *Bellicium*,) a town of France, department of Ain, near the Rhone, 89 miles E. from Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 4517. It is the seat of a bishopric, has a fine church, and was formerly fortified. In its vicinity are the best lithographic stones in France. It has manufactures of muslins, and trade in Gruyère cheese. Belley served as a place of arms to Cæsar against the Allobroges. Alaric burned it in 390. It was possessed in the Middle Ages by the Dukes of Savoy, and was ceded to France in 1601.

BELLEVUE, bel-vew', a village of Putnam co., Georgia, 18 miles N.N.W. from Milledgeville.

BELLEVUE, a flourishing post-village of Lyme township, Huron co., Ohio, on the Mad River Railroad, at its junction with the railroad which connects Cleveland with Toledo, 96 miles N. from Columbus, and 15 from Lake Erie. It is one of the largest villages in the county, and has a considerable trade.

BELLEVUE, a post-village and township of Eaton co., Michigan, on Battle Creek, 120 miles W. from Detroit, and 16 miles N. from Marshall, was formerly the county seat. It contains several mills, propelled by water-power, and has a valuable quarry of limestone in the vicinity. Pop. of the township, 769.

BELLEVUE, a thriving post-village, capital of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 21 miles below Dubuque, and 13 miles S. from Galena. It is situated at the end of a beautiful valley, on a bank elevated 30 feet above high-water mark, and has one of the finest landings on the river, formed by a gravelly beach, with sufficient depth of water. A fine farming district lies back of this place, the produce of which is shipped here by steamboats.

BELL'FAIR MILLS, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

BELL'FONT', a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 15 miles E. by S. from New Lisbon.

BELLHEIM, bêl'hime, a market-town of Bavaria, about 5 miles from Germersheim, on the Spiegelbach. It is a place of great antiquity, being noticed so early as the eighth century. Pop. 2375.

BELLICA, BELLICUM, or BELLICIUM. See BELLEY.

BELLIE, bêl'lee, a maritime parish of Scotland, cos. of Moray and Banff, on the Spey, 8 miles E. from Elgin. The village of Fochabers, and Gordon Castle, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, are in this parish.

BELLIGAM, bêl'le-gâm', a town of Ceylon, province of the same name, situated on a small, but beautiful bay, between Matura and Point de Galle. It contains many religious edifices, in one of which is a colossal figure of Boodha, in a reclining posture.

BELLINGHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 14 miles N.N.W. from Hexham. Pop. in 1851, 1594. The lands belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater; were forfeited to the crown in 1715, and granted to Greenwich Hospital.

BELL'INGHAM, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.W. of Boston, intersected by branches of Charles River, affording good water-power. It has an academy and several boot and shoe manufactories. Pop. 1281.

BEL'LINGHAM BAY, a thriving settlement, capital of Whoteom co., Washington Territory, on a fine bay of its own name, formed by the Gulf of Georgia, about 125 miles N. by E. of Olympia.

BELLINGSHAUSEN (bêl'lings-how'zen) ISLAND, one of the Society Islands, is in lat. 16° 48' S., lon. 154° 30' W.

BELLINGWOLDE, bêl'ling-wôl'deh, a frontier village in the Netherlands, province, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 2784.

BELLINZONA, bêl'lin-zo'nâ, (Ger. *Bellenz*, bêl'lênts, anc. *Bilitio*,) a town, one of the capitals of the Swiss canton of Ticino, on the Ticino, here crossed by a long bridge, 16 miles N. of Lugano. Pop. 1520. It is well built in the Italian style, but its streets are narrow and dirty. It has several castles; and is the seat of an active transit trade between Switzerland and Italy.

BELL MONT, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

BELLO'NA, a village of Yates co., New York, near the W. shore of Seneca Lake, about 185 miles W. by S. from Albany, contains 1 church, 8 stores, and 250 inhabitants. The Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad passes through it.

BELLOU-EN-HOULME, bêl'loo'ôre hoolm, a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. Pop. of commune, 2872.

BELLOU-SUR-HUINE, bêl'loo'sûr-ween, a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Mortagne. Pop. of commune, 937.

BELLOVAR or BELOVAR, bêl-lo-var', a town and post-station of Austria near the Croatian military frontier, on the Bellovar, 12 miles S.E. of Kreutz. Pop. 2800.

BELLOWS FALLS, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 80 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. In the river, nearly opposite this place, are numerous falls, having a descent of 44 feet in the course of half a mile. Around these falls, a canal with nine locks has been cut through the solid rock. A bridge, erected in 1785, of above 350 feet in length, crosses the river at this place. The village is situated at the intersection of the railroads connecting Boston with Montreal, and New Haven with St. Johnsbury. It is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, and for containing a celebrated medicinal spring. Bellows Falls contains a bank, a saving institution, and has some manufactures.

BELL PLAIN, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

BELL POINT, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

BELL PRAIRIE, bell-prâ'ree, a post-office of Benton co., Minnesota Territory.

BELL-ROCK, or INCH-CAPE, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, off the E. coast of Scotland, 12 miles S.E. of Arbroath. The reef is about 2000 feet in length; and, at spring-ebbs, a portion is uncovered to the height of 4 feet. Between 1808 and 1811, a light-house was built on it, which is 115 feet in height, and 42 feet in diameter at its base, with a revolving light: lat. 56° 26' 3" N., lon. 2° 23' 6" W. At the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, at low water of spring tides, there is about 3 fathoms depth of water.

BELL HOI, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

BELLS'BOROUGH, a village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

BELLS'BURGH, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

BELL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Louisiana co., Virginia.

BELL'S LANDING, a small post-village in Monroe co., Alabama.

BELL'S MINES, a post-office of Crittendan co., Kentucky.

BELL'S RIDGE, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

BELL'S STORE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

BELL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 147 miles W. from Richmond.

BELL TOWN, the capital of a self-styled regal chief of Guinea, on the Cameroons River, near its estuary. It is large, and regularly built, consisting of neat bamboo houses. Merchant vessels may lie in the river quite close to the town.

BELL'TOWN, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

BELLUNO, bêl loo'no, (anc. *Belluinum* or *Beluinum*,) a city of N. Italy, in Venice, on the Piave, 51 miles N. of Venice. Pop. 9700. It is enclosed by old walls; it has a fine aqueduct, a cathedral designed by Palladio, a rich hospital, diocesan and high schools, a public library; manufactures of silk fabrics, leather, hats, and earthenware, a trade in timber, and large fairs in February and April. The title of Duke of Belluno was conferred by Napoleon on Marshal Victor.

BELLUS, bêl'loosh', or BELUSSA, bêl'loo'sôh', a market town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.N.E. of Treutschen, on the Waag. Pop. 2380.

BELL'VALE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 25 miles S.W. from Newbury.

BELL'VILLE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Florida.

BELL'VILLE or BELLEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Austin co., Texas.

BELLYE, bêl'yĕh', a village of S. Hungary, co. of Baranya, 16 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen, with a castle. Pop. 1075.

BELMONT, bêl'môn', a town of France, department of Loire, 16 miles N.E. of Roanne. Pop. of commune, 1862, 3715. This is the name also of several other villages of France.

BELMONT', a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia, contains 520 square miles. It is drained by Indian, Wheeling, Captina, and McMahon creeks, which flow nearly eastward. The surface is finely diversified by hills, which are capable of cultivation to the summit. The soil is excellent. The county contains an abundance of stone coal. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Ohio. Capital, St. Clairsville. Pop. 34,600.

BELMONT, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 35 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Pop. 1486.

BELMONT, a post-township of Franklin co., New York, 35 miles W. from Plattsburg, is drained by the Chateaugay River. Pop. 660.

BELMONT, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

BELMONT, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

BELMONT, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

BELMONT, Wisconsin. See BELMONTE.

BELMONT, a post-office of Gonzales co., Texas.

BELMONT, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

BELMONT, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

BELMONT, a small village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

BELMONT, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 23 miles W. by S. from Wheeling, has 150 inhabitants.

BELMONT, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois, 70 miles W. from Springfield.

BELMONTE, bêl-mon'tâ, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, on a mountain near the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2914.

BELMONTE, bêl-mon'tâ, a town of Spain, 36 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2694.

BELMONTE, bêl-mon'tâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 15 miles S. of Guarda. Pop. 1150.

BELMONTE, bêl-mon'tâ, or RIO JEQUITINHONHA, reeo zhâ-ke-teen-yon'yâ, a river of Brazil, in the province of Bahia, formed by the union of two rivers, which rise in the Serra Frio; it flows generally N.E., and enters the Atlantic in lat. 15° 55′ S., lon. 38° 55′ W.

BELMONTE, a town of Brazil, on the right bank of the above river, with a small port on the Atlantic. Pop. 600, mostly fishermen.

BELMONTE, bel-mont', a post-village of Panola co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, 7 miles above Panola, the county seat, and 167 miles N. from Jackson.

BELMONTE, a village of La Porte co., Indiana, 11 miles S. by W. from La Porte.

BELMONTE' or BELMONT, a village of La Fayette co., Wisconsin, about 60 miles W.S.W. from Madison, was formerly the seat of territorial government. Three mounds rise from the prairie in this vicinity to the height of about 100 feet, one of which is called the Belmont Mound.

BELMORE' or BELLMORE, a village of Parke co., Indiana, 54 miles W. from Indianapolis, with which it is connected by a plank-road, has about 100 inhabitants.

BELMUL'LET, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, 11 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. Pop. 637. It has sprung up since 1825, and is now a thriving place; it has a pier, a coast-guard station, and exports of agricultural produce and fish, &c.

BELOBANYA, bâ'lo-bân'yŏh', a royal free town of Hungary, co. of Honth, circle and 2 miles N. of Schemnitz. Pop. 1740.

BELŒIL, bêl'œ', a town of Belgium, 19 miles E. of Tournay. Pop. 2267.

BELŒIL, bel'aïl', (Fr. pron. bêl'œ',) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Verchères, on the River Richelieu, 24 miles N.E. from Montreal.

BELOIT, a post-township in Rock co., Wisconsin, about 12 miles S. by W. from Janesville. Pop. 2732.

BELOIT, a flourishing post-village of Beloit township, Rock co., Wisconsin, on the left bank of Rock River, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, 50 miles S.S.E. from Madison, 78 miles S.W. from Milwaukie, and very near the S. line of the state. It is situated on a beautiful plain, from which the ground rises abruptly 50 or 60 feet, affording desirable sites for residences. The part of the county E. from Rock River is occupied by a fertile prairie, the largest in the state. The village has an active trade, and is amply supplied with water-power, which has been increased by a dam across Rock River, and gives motion to mills and factories of various kinds. Beloit is noted for its fine churches, and handsome, spacious streets. It has several flourishing seminaries, and is the seat of Beloit College, founded in 1846. The Congregational church, built of gray limestone, is described as one of the most beautiful in the state. Beloit contains 6 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, more than 40 stores, 8 hotels, 3 flouring mills, 1 iron foundry with machine shop, 1 manufactory of woollen goods, 1 of reapers and fanning mills, 2 of carriages, and 1 of scales. A branch railroad, 18 miles long, connects it with the Galena and Chicago Railroad; another is in course of construction to Madison, and a third projected to Milwaukee. Settled about 1837, and incorporated in 1845. Pop. of township in 1850, 2782; of village, in 1853, about 3800.

BELOOCHISTAN, bel-oo'chis-tân',* (anc. *Gedrosia*, and the countries of the *Oritæ*, *Ichthyophagi*, &c.,) an extensive country of Southern Asia, forming the S.E. part of the old dominion of Persia, between lat. 24° 50′ and 32° 20′ N., and lon. 57° 40′ and 69° 18′ E.; having on the E. Sinde, N. Afghanistan, N.W. and W. the Persian Desert, and extending on the S. for 600 miles along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Estimated area, 160,000 square miles. It is subdivided into the six provinces of Kelat, Sarawan, Cutch-Gundava, Jhalawan, Loos, and Makran. Nearly the whole country is mountainous, except in the N.W. and along the coast—its general characteristics being a rugged and elevated surface, barrenness, and deficiency of water. Its mountains in the E. are connected with those of South Afghanistan, and rise to considerable elevation; the Bolan Pass, and even the bottoms of some valleys are upwards of 5793 feet in height, and the capital, Kelat, is 6000 feet above the sea. In the N., the peak of Takkatoo is considered to have an elevation of 11,000 feet. The rivers are very insignificant, except after heavy rains; the largest, the Hoostee, though supposed to have a course of 1000 miles, has been found at its mouth only 20 inches deep, and 20 yards in width. The climate is exceedingly varied, being cold in the elevated parts, and excessively hot in the lower valleys. In the low and watered plains of Cutch-Gundava and Loos, rice and sugar-cane, with cotton, indigo, and tobacco, are raised; in other parts, wheat, barley, madder, and pulse, with European fruits, melons, pomegranates, rhubarb, and assafœtida are the principal products; on some of the mountain sides the tamarisk and babool attain the size of large timber-trees. In the wide, sandy desert of Makran, where the returning army of Alexander the Great suffered its severest hardships, the date is the only valuable product. Pastures are generally poor, and cattle few; but a good many sheep and goats are kept, the pursuits of the people being mostly pastoral. The Bactrian (or two-humped) camel and the dromedary are used as beasts of burden; in the N.W. some good horses are bred. The strata about Kelat and Mustung, as well as other explored localities, consist of secondary limestone and sandstone, and conglomerates; and the N.W. extremity shows indication of volcanic action. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, antimony, iron, sulphur, alum, and sal ammoniac, but these are turned to little account. Prepared skins, woollen felt and cloths, carpets and tent-covers of goats' or camels' hair, and rude fire-arms, are all the manufactured products. The trade is comparatively small, and almost monopolized by Hindoos. Sonmeanee is the only seaport: its custom dues were, in 1840, farmed for 24000. Principal exports, butter or ghee, hides, wool, a few drugs, dried fruits, fish, a little corn, and vegetable oil; imports, British and Indian manufactures, rice, spices, dye-stuffs, and slaves for Muscat.

Tribes, Manners, and Customs.—The inhabitants are divided into two great branches, called Beloochees, and Brahooees, differing in their language, figure, and manners, and each subdivided into a number of minor tribes. The Beloochees are tall, and well formed, and have small bones, long faces, with prominent features, a dark complexion, and black hair. They are indolent and dissolute, avaricious, vindictive, and cruel. The Brahooees, so called from the words *bah-rah-i*, (on the waste,) are much shorter and broader than the Beloochees; and have large bones, round faces, and flat features, their hair and beards frequently brown. They are most numerous in the province of Jhalawan, and in the N. and W. parts, but are found everywhere. They have greater physical strength, and are less addicted to rapine and predatory violence than the Beloochees. Both races are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring much fatigue. Both Beloochees and Brahooees are of the Soonee sect of Mohammedans, and opposed to the Sheeites (Shiites.) Neither race possesses a written language, and their early histories have not been preserved. The Beloochee language resembles the modern Persian, the Brahooee the Hindoo. All the Beloochees are excellent marksmen, and attached to field sports. They keep as many slaves as they can maintain, and often domesticate and treat kindly the captives carried off in their predatory excursions. Polygamy is universal. Wives are obtained by purchase, payment being made in sheep, &c.

Government.—The government is despotic, the khan having unlimited power over life, person, and property. He

* We are informed, on good authority, that the native pronunciation of this name is bel-ook'his-tan', but general use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound: even the French pronounce the name in this manner. Balbi writes it *Beloudchistan*.

usually resides in Kelat, and his rule is almost confined to the immediate province around it; the greater part of the country being held by tribes who acknowledge subjection only to their own chiefs. He has no standing army, but all the heads of tribes are bound to furnish contingents of men in case of war, as well as to pay tribute—an obligation which is often evaded. The khan's revenues are estimated at upwards of 30,000*l.* He has a great number of household slaves, from among whom he selects fit persons to be appointed governors of towns and provinces.

Modern History.—About the middle of the last century, Beloochistan was made tributary by Nadir Shah, who bestowed it on Nasir Khan, with the title of Beglerbeg or commander-in-chief. The latter greatly extended the Beloochee dominions, and was the ablest ruler who has ever governed Beloochistan. On his death, in 1795, the country was left in a comparatively prosperous condition; but since the commencement of the present century, especially since 1809 and 1810, it has suffered much from intestine wars and revolutions, and its territorial boundaries have been greatly curtailed. In March, 1839, on the advance of the British army of the Indus through the Bolan Pass, towards Afghanistan, the conduct of Mehrab Khan, the ruler of Beloochistan, was marked with so much hostility, that Major-General Willshire was detached to assault Kelat, which, with the citadel, was taken by storm after a siege of a few hours, Nov. 13, the same year. The khan himself and about 400 of his troops were slain; and 2000 of his soldiers became prisoners. In 1840, the governor established at Kelat by the British, with a feeble garrison of sepoys, was overpowered by the Beloochees: but, at the close of the same year, the capital was reoccupied by the army under General Nott. In 1841, Mir Nasir Khan, the youthful son of Mehrab Kahn, was recognised as ruler by the British, who soon after left the country. Principal town, Kelat. Pop. uncertain, being estimated at from 450,000 to 2,000,000, which latter is presumed to be nearer the truth.——Adj. and inhab. BEL-OO'CHEE, or BELOO'CHE.

BELOOR TAGH or BELOUR TAGH. See BOLOR TAGH.

BELORADO, bê-lo-rä'do, a town of Spain, 25 miles E. of Burgos, on the right bank of the Tiron. Pop. 2450.

BELOSTOK. See BIALYSTOK.

BELOVAR, a town of Croatia. See BELLOVAR.

BELP, bêlp, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1500. On its S side is the *Belpberg*, a mountain 2940 feet high, containing many petrifactions.

BELPASSO, bêl-päs'so, a town of Sicily, 7½ miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 2500.

BELPECH, bêl'pêsh', a town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles S.W. of Castelnaudary. Pop. of commune, 1852, 2598.

BELPER, a market-town of England, co. of Derby, parish of Duffield, on the North Midland Railway, 7 miles N. of Derby. Pop. 9885. It is well built, has 4 churches, a mechanics' institution, library, and a stone bridge across the Derwent. Belper owes its prosperity to its cotton, and silk and cotton hosiery manufactures, which are very extensive, the latter said to be the largest in the kingdom, while in the former one company alone employs 2000 persons. Nails and earthenware are also manufactured here to a great extent.

BEL'PRE', a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the N. bank of the Ohio River, about 15 miles S.W. of Marietta. Two railroads terminate here, viz. the Cincinnati and Belpre and the Columbus and Hocking Valley. Pop. of the township, 1522.

BELSANO, bel-sah'no, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.

BELSCHIK. See BESHEK.

BEL'STEAD a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BEL'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE. The GREAT BELT, a strait forming the central communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Funen from that of Seeland. Its length is about 37 miles, its medium breadth, 18 miles. The depth of its channel ranges between 6 and 26 fathoms. It has many shoals, and the navigation through it is difficult. In autumn and winter, ships have often a rough passage. Owing to the strength of the current it is seldom frozen over, but is often much encumbered with drift ice. Light-houses with fixed lights, chiefly for the purpose of guiding the packets between Funen and Seeland, have been placed on Knudshoved, an eastern promontory of Funen, on Halstov, on the W. coast of Seeland, and on Sprogö, a small island which lies in the middle of the strait between these two points, and is constantly wearing away by the force of the waves.—The LITTLE BELT is another strait, forming the western communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Funen from the mainland of Jutland. Its length is about 30 miles; its breadth varies from 1000 yards to 12 miles; its depth ranges between 5 and 30 fathoms. The same inconveniences and dangers beset this passage as the former. It is annually frozen up from December to April. The two Belts, with the Sound, form the only communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

BEL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BELTON, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

BELTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

BELTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BELTON, a post-office, Anderson district, South Carolina.

BELTON, a post-village, capital of Bell co., Texas, 70 miles N.N.E from Austin.

BELTRUM, bêl'trüm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 16½ miles E.S.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 500.

BELTS'VILLE, a post-office of Prince George's co., Maryland.

BEL'TUR'BET, a municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, co. of Ulster, and 8½ miles N.N.W. of Cavan, on the Earn. Pop. 2070.

BELUR TAGH. See BOLOR TAGH.

BELVEDERE, bêl-vä-dä'rä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on the Mediterranean, 32 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3400.

BELVEDERE, a town of Italy in the Pontifical States, 15 miles W. of Ancona.

BELVEDERE, bêl-vä-dä'rä, a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar, with a summer palace of the grand dukes.

BELVES, bêlv, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. of commune, 1852, 2536.

BELVIDERE, bel-ve-deer', a township of Lamoille co., Vermont, 30 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 256.

BELVIDERE, a post-village of Amity township, Allegheny co., New York, on the S. side of the Genesee River, near the point where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 379 miles from New York city.

BELVIDERE, a post-town of Oxford township, Warren co., New Jersey, is situated on both sides of the Pequest Creek, at its junction with the Delaware, 13 miles above Easton, and 65 miles W. of New York city. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad extends from this place to Trenton. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, a new academy, 4 churches, 2 printing offices, and 12 stores. There is a bridge across the Delaware, and one across the Pequest Creek. The latter stream falls nearly 50 feet in the last mile of its course, affording abundant water-power. Belvidere has 1 iron foundry, 1 large new cotton factory, 1 grist and 3 saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

BELVIDERE, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Illinois, on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, 78 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 15 miles E. of Rockford. It is situated in a fertile and undulating country, and has an active trade. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 2000.

BELVOIR, bee'ver, an extra-parochial district of England, cos. of Leicester and Lincoln, 5 miles W.S.W. of Great Grantham. Area, 170 acres. Pop. 109, chiefly dependants of the Duke of Rutland, whose magnificent seat, Belvoir Castle, stands on an isolated mount, overlooking a rich vale. Notwithstanding modern additions, this mansion preserves the style of an old baronial residence. The original building was erected by William de Todenei, standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, and, with its numerous dependent manors, came into the possession of the Manners family in the time of Henry VIII.

BELYAN'DO, a river in Australia, falling into the Suttor River; lat. 20° 25' S., lon. 147° 3' E.

BELZ, bêlts, a town of Austrian Galicia, 40 miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2400. It has a Greek and Roman Catholic church, and a castle.

BELZ, bêlz, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles W. of Vannes. Pop. of commune in 1852, 1615.

BELZIG, bêlt'sig, a town of Prussia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Brandenburg. Pop. 2550. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and paper.

BELZO'RA, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

BEM, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin.

BE'MAN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

BEMBATOO'KA, called also BEMBATOOK' and BOMBETOK', a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar; lat. 16° S., lon. 46° E. The town is inconsiderable: but the bay is said to be capable of containing the largest fleet.

BEM'BRIDGE, a village and small watering-place of the Isle of Wight, at its E. extremity, parish of Brading, on a declivity at the S.E. side of Brading harbor, and consisting mostly of elegant residences, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

BEM'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BEMFICA, bêm-fee'kä, a town of Portugal, 8 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2873. It has magnificent aqueducts, and numerous villas.

BEMFLEET, a parish of England. See BENFLEET.

BEMINI (bä-mee'ne) ISLANDS, a small group of the Bahamas, in the British West Indies; lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 79° 10' W.

BE'MIS'S CREEK, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

BEMMEL, bêm'mel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 7 miles S. of Arnhem. Pop. 3720.

BEMPTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BE'MUS'S HEIGHTS, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Champlain Canal, 24 miles N.E. of Albany

BEN, BEIN, or *BHEIN,* a Gaelic word, signifying "an elevated summit," and applied, with various distinguishing affixes, to a number of the highest Scottish mountains.

BENAJARRE, bā-nā-hārrā, a fortified town of Spain, 44 miles E. of Huesca. Pop. 2211.

BENACRE. See BINACRE.

BENACUS LACUS. See GARDA, LAKE OF.

BEN-AHIN, bēn'ā'hīn', a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 2 miles W. of Huy. Pop. 1200.

BENAGUACIL, bā-nā-gwā-theel', a town of Spain, province and 11 miles N.W. of Valencia, with remains of old fortifications. It has manufactures of linens. Pop. 3034.

BENAMARGOSA, bā-nā-mār-go'sā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles E. by N. of Malaga, on a river of the same name. Pop. 3200.

BENAMEJI, bā-nā-mā-hee', a town of Spain, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, on the right bank of the Genil. Pop. 4525.

BENAMOCARRA, bā-nā-mo-kār'rā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles E. by N. of Malaga. Pop. 2364.

BENAOCAZ, bā nā-o-kāth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles N.E. of Cadiz. It is celebrated for its beautiful promenade and avenue, adorned with fountains and gardens. Pop. 3176.

BENAOIR', ("the mountain of gold,") one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, in Scotland; elevation, 2420 feet.

BENAOJAN, bā-nā-o-hān', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 42 miles W.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2377.

BENARES, ben-ā'rēz, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, situated between lat. 24° and 25° N., and between the rivers Ganges and Sye, (which on three sides separate it from Ghazipoor,) having W. the districts of Mirzapoor and Juanpoor.

BENARES, ben-ā'rēz, (anc. *Varanashi,* or *Kasi, i.e.* "the splendid,") a large and famous city of Hindostan, and which may be considered its Hindoo (as Delhi was its Mohammedan, and Calcutta is its British) capital. It is the capital of a division of the Bengal presidency, and of the above district, on the left bank of the Ganges, 390 miles N.W. of Calcutta, and 420 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. of the observatory, 25° 18' 33" N., lon. 82° 55' 52" E. It is celebrated as having been in ancient times the seat of Brahminical learning, and hence has been styled the Athens of India. It may also be regarded as the Hindoo Rome, or the ecclesiastical metropolis of this vast country. Stationary population estimated at from 200,000 to 600,000; but at certain festivals the number is immensely increased. Its external appearance is highly imposing; it stretches for 4 miles along the river, from which ascend many handsome ghauts, or flights of stone steps. The streets are very narrow; the buildings lofty. In 1801, there were estimated to be 12,000 brick or stone houses from 1 to 6 stories in height, built around court-yards, ornamented with much painting and carving, many of the largest containing 200 inhabitants in each; besides 16,000 mud-built dwellings, with tiled roofs. The principal edifices are the great mosque of Aurungzebe, numerous other mosques, a great number of Hindoo temples, an ancient observatory, and the Hindoo Sanscrit College, the chief seat of native learning in India. At Seroli, a little to the E., is a *tope,* now ruined, but originally similar to those in the other parts of Hindostan. Among its inhabitants are many wealthy native bankers and dealers in diamonds, for which gems the city is famous. Benares has a large trade in shawls, muslins, silks, cottons, and fine woollens of its own manufacture, and in European goods, salt, indigo, and opium. The town is also crowded with mendicant priests; and there are, it is said, 8000 houses occupied by Brahmins who live on the alms and offerings of the pilgrims. It is the seat of a British court of circuit and appeal, an English college, established in 1832, and numerous Christian missions, and Mohammedan and Hindoo schools.

BENASAL, bā-nā-sāl', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2108.

BENASQUE. See VENASQUE.

BENATEK, bā-nā'tēk, or BENATKY, bēn-āt'kee, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.E. of Prague. The celebrated astronomer, Tycho-Brahe, died here in 1601. Several villages in Bohemia have the same name.

BEN-AVEN, bēn-ā'ven, a mountain of Scotland, one of the Grampians, between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and separating the basins of the Aven and Doe. Estimated height above the sea, 3907 feet.

BENAVENTE, bā-nā-vēn'tā, a town of Spain, 34 miles N. of Zamora. Pop. 2561. It has Roman remains.

BENAVENTE, bā-nā-vēn'tā, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, with a royal castle on the Zatas, 27 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1954.

BENBAUN, bēn'bawn', a mountain of the Binabola group, or "Twelve Pins," Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, barony of Ballinahinch. Elevation, 2395 feet.

BENBECULA, bēn-bā-koo'lā, one of the Hebrides Islands, between North and South Uist, about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is low, flat and greatly indented by bays, boggy, and little productive.

BEN'BROOK'S MILLS, a post-office of Izard co., Arkansas.

BEN'BURB', a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 5 miles N.W. of Armagh. Pop. 330. It has a ruined castle.

BENCOOLEN, or BENKOELEN, bēn-coo'lēn, a residency and seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Pop. of residency, variously estimated at from 94,000 to 200,000; of the town, about 6000, being not more than one-half it formerly contained. It is placed in a very unhealthy situation, and defended by Fort Marlborough. Lat. 3° 47' 6" S., lon. 102° 19' E. The chief trade is the importation of goods from Batavia, Bengal, and Europe. It was founded by the English in 1685, and ceded to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca in 1824.

BENCRUACHAN, bēn-kroo'kan, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Argyle, district of Lorn, between lochs Etive and Awe. Height, estimated at 3670 feet; base, 20 miles in circuit.

BENDEMEER, or BENDEMIR. See BUNDEMEER.

BEN'DER, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the district of the same name, province of Bessarabia, on the right bank of the Dniester, 48 miles from its mouth, and 58 miles W.N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 4700. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch, and has a citadel on an eminence, with about 600 artillerymen. In its environs is Varnitza, the retreat of Charles XII. after the disastrous battle of Poltava. Bender was taken and stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1809.

BEN'DERSVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. of Gettysburg. Pop. 200.

BEN'DY'S LANDING, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

BEN'EDICT, a post-village in Charles co., Maryland, on the W. side of Patuxent River, about 38 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis.

BENEDICTA, a township in Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 325.

BEN'DOCHY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

BENDORF, bēn'dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4½ miles N. of Coblentz. Pop. 2227. It is situated in a mining district, on the right bank of the Rhine, and has iron forges, and manufactures of woollen yarn.

BENDRAMO, bēn-drā'mo, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus. It is said to have 4 mosques and 1000 houses. (?)

BENE, bā'nā, (anc. *Augusta Bagiennorum?*) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province of Mondovi, 18 miles N.E. of Coni. It has a college, a hospital, and an old castle. Pop. 5687.

BENEBOLA. See BINABOLA.

BENECIA. See BENICIA.

BENEDICTBEUERN, bēn'ē-dict-boi'ern, a hamlet of Bavaria, 8½ miles W. of Tölz, with a castle, celebrated glass-works, and marble quarries. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, one of the most ancient in Germany.

BEN'EFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BEN'ENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BENESCHAU, bā'neh-show', a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1800. Several villages in Bohemia and Prussian Silesia have this name.

BENEST, bā'nest', a village of France, department of Charente, 10 miles W. of Confolens. Pop. 1430. Here Charlemagne gained a signal victory over the Saracens.

BENET, bā'nā', a village of France, department of Vendee, 12 miles S.E. of Fontenay. Pop. of commune, 1852, 2508.

BENEVENTE, bā-nā-vēn'tā, a seaport town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, 47 miles S. of Victoria, at the mouth of the river Benevente, on the Atlantic. The harbor is much frequented, and ship-building is carried on. Pop. 3000.

BENEVENTO, bēn-e-vēn'to, (anc. *Beneventum,*) a city of Southern Italy, capital of a delegation of the same name, Pontifical States, is situated on a hill, near the confluence of the Calore and Sabato, 32 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 16,500. With its castle, it occupies the site of the ancient town out of the ruins of which it was built, and, except Rome, perhaps no Italian city can boast of so many remains of antiquity. The Arch of Trajan, now the Porta Aurea, is still nearly perfect. The chief modern buildings are a cathedral, several churches, town-hall, diocesan school and library, hospitals, and several palaces. It is an archbishop's see, and has 9 annual fairs. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a powerful duchy; and in 1806, Napoleon erected it into a principality for Talleyrand. It was restored to the pope in 1814. Near it, in 1266, the battle was fought in which Charles of Anjou defeated Manfred, king of Naples, who lost his life in the action. The delegation of Benevento, which is enclosed by the Neapolitan province of Principato Ultra, contains an area of 90 square miles, and a population of 20,500.

BENELA. See BANELA.

BENEVOLA, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

BENEVOLA, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

BEN'EZETT, a township of Elk co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 240.

BENFELD, bēn'fēlt', (Fr. pron. bēn'fēld',) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 10½ miles N.N.W. of Schlestadt. Pop. in 1852, 3001.

BEN'FLEET, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BEN'FLEET, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BEN'FORD'S STORE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

BEN FRANK'LIN, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.

BEN'GAL, bên-gawl', (anc. *Bengala*, bên-gâ'lâ,) a presidency and province of British India. It is by far the largest of the three presidencies into which India is divided, comprising, with Agra, about a fourth of the whole area of Hither India, together with the later ceded provinces beyond the Ganges. The territory extends between lat. 20° and 31° N., and lon. 74° and 91° E.: bounded on the N. by Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bootan; on the E. by the districts adjoining the Burmese dominion; on the S. by the Bay of Bengal, the territories of Berar, Indore, and Gwalior; and on the W. by the Rajpoot and Sikh principalities. This great region is divided into the upper, or western provinces, including Delhi, and all that portion W. of lon. 80°; the central, including Allahabad, Bahar, and others, as far E. as lon. 87°; and the lower, containing the remaining territory to the S. and E. The following table exhibits the divisions, area, and population:

DIVISIONS AND PROVINCES.	Area in sq. miles.	Population, latest census.
a. In Hindostan.		
1. Division of Calcutta	27,546	9,970,270
2. " Patna	47,126	7,615,434
3. " Moorshedabad	35,859	9,127,146
4. " Dacca	29,010	6,659,904
(Upper Provinces, see Agra Presidency.)		
5. Division of Benares	29,320	8,837,823
6. " Bareily	39,380	10,895,919
South-west ceded districts	108,000	3,177,456
Total in Hindostan	325,990	56,283,851
b. In Farther India.		
Burmese Ceded Provinces. Assam	18,200	1,210,000
Aracan	16,250	247,786
Cachar and Jynteah	10,300	104,540
Tenasserim, &c.	32,500	85,000
Straits Settlements. Singapore, Penang, &c., Malacca and Naning.	1,570	154,500
Total in Farther India	78,870	1,701,605
Grand total	404,860	57,935,656

The greater proportion of this territory consists of the immense plain or valley of the Ganges. To the N., this plain rises into the mountainous regions of Kumaon, and on the S. are the Vindhyan Mountains, and the table-land of Central India. The river Ganges flows in a S.E. direction through the whole extent of the presidency, and is joined in its course by numerous tributaries, of which the Jumna, Chumbul, Goggra, Gunduck, and Sone are the most considerable. The eastern division of the country is traversed by the Brahmapootra, which discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal near the confluence of the Ganges. Both these great rivers divide into numerous branches before reaching the sea, and their united deltas form a tract of rich alluvial soil exceeding 30,000 square miles in extent. There are no inland lakes, but numerous lagoons and marshes, especially in the lower districts. The surface of the country generally exhibits a deep clay alluvium, interspersed with sandy tracts, with tertiary deposits in some localities. Approaching the Himalayan range to the N. are granitic and porphyritic rocks, with secondary limestone and sandstones; N.W. are basaltic and greenstone rocks. The Vindhyan and Garrow chains of mountains are of volcanic origin. Nitre is found in great quantities in Bahar, as well as common salt, both of which are largely exported. Salt is a government monopoly, and in 1841 its sale realized 1,925,000*l.* Diamonds are found in a conglomerate in Bundelcund; and gold-dust and silver are in some of the rivers. Coal and iron are found in Sylhet and Burdwan.

The mean annual temperature of the plains is, for Calcutta and Benares, from 76° to 79° Fahrenheit, and at Delhi 73° Fahrenheit. During the winter months, in Kumaon, there is heavy frost and snow. In Bengal, the rainy season commences in June, and continues till the middle of October. The annual fall of rain is from 70 to 80 inches. The winter, or cold season, lasts from November to the middle of February, when the hot season begins, and continues till the middle of June. During the rainy seasons, the lower provinces especially are overflowed by the Ganges and its tributaries. Hence these districts are highly favorable to the cultivation of rice, which is here the principal product of the soil. In the upper districts, wheat and barley are the principal crops. Indigo is largely cultivated from Dacca to Delhi, there being upwards of 400 indigo factories in the presidency. Its culture occupies more than a million of acres, and its annual produce is estimated to be worth from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* sterling, half of which amount is yearly expended in its production. Opium is a government monopoly, and is cultivated only in Bahar and Benares, where the produce is considered equal, if not superior, to the opium of Malwah. The quantity of Patna and Benares opium disposed of at the public sales in the year 1843–4, amounted in value to 2,282,780*l.* Cotton is a staple crop; and the soil in Benares is capable of producing sugar equal to that of the West Indies. Coffee, pepper, and tobacco are raised, and most of the spice and fruit trees of Asia have been acclimated somewhere in this wide region. The forests contain teak, saul, sissoo, banyan, ebony, oak, and pine timber, with rattans, bamboos, cocoa, areca, and other palms. A great quantity of silk is produced in Bengal proper, between lat. 22° and 26°, and lon. 86° and 90°. Elephants' teeth, and hides of various kinds, form important articles of trade. Nitre is obtained principally in Bahar province, and that exported from Calcutta in 1841–2 amounted to 611,572 maunds, worth 321,073*l.* Muslins, cotton piece goods, diaper, pack-thread, sail-cloth, chintzes, silks, calicoes, blanketing, and other woven goods, are staple manufactures; but, of late years, they have begun to be superseded by fabrics from Europe.

The trade of Bengal with Britain is at once extensive and various. The chief imports are metals, foreign wines and spirits, beer, woollen and cotton cloths, cotton yarn, glass, and hardware; the exports, silk, and silk manufactures, cotton, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, and lac-dye. Bengal has also a considerable trade with France, Portugal, the United States, China, Burmah, Java, and several of the larger islands of the Malay Archipelago. The following table exhibits the proportion of the commerce of Bengal enjoyed by each country in the year 1849–50:—

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£4,057,275	£4,783,074
France	125,380	629,021
Hamburg	18,227	13,551
Other countries of Europe	12,768	9,272
Coromandel Coast	169,924	191,881
Malabar Coast	768,924	356,440
China	988,072	3,219,698
Singapore	348,899	408,205
Other countries of Asia	339,386	469,974
Africa, Mauritius, Bourbon Cape	67,877	316,110
North America	112,891	546,356
South America	.....	2,132
	£8,497,114	£10,932,712

The aggregate exports, as shown above, exceed those of the preceding year by 1,073,203*l.*; and the imports by 791,136*l.*

The government is vested in the Governor-general of India, and a council of five members—three appointed by the East India Company; a fourth, also appointed by the Company, but not one of their number, and the fifth the commander-in-chief. The upper provinces are under a lieutenant-governor at Agra, subordinate to the governor-general at Calcutta. In each district or collectorate is a judge, empowered to decide appeals originating in the district, and to try civil suits to the amount of 2000*l.* Superior to these tribunals are courts of appeal in Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, Benares, and Bareily; and a supreme court sits in Calcutta, from which there is appeal only to the British sovereign in council. In the upper provinces the land revenue is collected for the government by officers appointed under the native village system of India; in the lower provinces, the zemindars, or hereditary tax-collectors, constituted proprietors of the soil by Lord Cornwallis's Act, account to the government for nine-tenths of the sums they collect as rent, and reserve the remaining one-tenth for their own remuneration. See INDIA. Numerous schools for the natives have been established by government throughout the presidency, and there are colleges at Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Benares, besides missionary stations and schools for the religious instruction of the natives.

The population of this presidency embraces a great variety of races—Hindoos of all castes, Moguls, Mahrattas, Sikhs, Rajpoots, peculiar wild tribes in Gundwanah, and Bogilpoor; and beyond the Brahmapootra, Mughs, Garrows, and other races, differing widely from those of Western Asia. The prevailing religions are the Braminical and Mohammedan; Boodhism is confined to the countries E. of the Brahmapootra; and the hill tribes have rude paganisms of their own. The Protestant establishment consists of an archdeacon and about forty chaplains, subordinate to the Bishop of Calcutta; there is also a small establishment for the Scotch Kirk. The Roman Catholic establishment is under the vicar-apostolic of Agra, and a legate at Calcutta, both subordinate to the Roman Catholic bishop at Madras. Public revenue is derived from the land-tax, and subsidies from protected native states; mint, post-office, stamp, and excise duties; a house-tax in Calcutta, judicial fees and fines, sayer and abkarry duties, customs, pilotage, monopoly of salt and opium, &c.: total receipts in 1842–3, 9,445,818*l.*; expenditure, 1,628,751*l.*; net revenue, 7,817,067*l.* Principal cities,

Calcutta, the capital of British India; Delhi, the Mohammedan capital; Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Behar, Patna, Allahabad, Agra.

History.—The English first established themselves in Bengal in 1656, when, through the influence of an English medical man named Boughton, the East India Company obtained the sanction of the Emperor of Delhi to locate themselves on the right bank of the river Hoogly. Thirty years afterwards, the Company's factors having had a rupture with the Moslem commander at the place where they were located, removed to Calcutta, then the village of Chuttanutty, where they continued to carry on their trade. In 1700, the Viceroy of Bengal, being in want of money to dispute the succession to the Mogul throne, obtained a large sum from the Company for the township on which their factory stood at Calcutta, and some adjacent lands. Seven years afterwards (namely, 1707) Calcutta was erected into a presidency, and the foundation of British power in India laid. For nearly half a century the Company pursued a peaceful and profitable commerce; but, at the expiration of that period, (1756,) Calcutta was attacked and taken by the Soubahdar of Bengal, who threw the Englishmen he found there (147 in number) into a dungeon, the well-known *Black Hole* of Calcutta, where 123 of them perished in 11 hours. In the ensuing year, Calcutta was retaken by Lord Clive—an event which was followed by a series of victories on the part of the British, that terminated in the conquest of a large part of India. The principal accessions of territory since that period have been Benares, in 1775; Oude districts, 1801; Delhi territory, 1805; Kumaon, 1815; S.W. (Nerbudda) districts, 1818; Singapore and the Bevar districts, and Burmese, 1826.——Adj. and inhab. BENGALESE, bĕn'gaul-eez'.

BENGAL, a post-township in Clinton co., Michigan, about 40 miles N.E. from Hastings. Pop. 143.

BENGAL, BAY OF, (anc. *Gangeticus Sinus,*) a part of the Indian Ocean, extending between Hither and Farther India, including the sea from Cape Negrais on the E., to the delta of the Godavery on the W., between lat. 16° 30′ and 23° N. Its chief affluents are the Ganges, including the Brahmapootra, and the Godavery. The Sea of Bengal, which is sometimes described as part of the bay, extends to lat. 8° N., between the Islands of Ceylon and Junkeeylon. Depth from 4 to 60 fathoms, from the delta to a distance of 100 miles. The tide in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the mouth of the Megna, sometimes rises 70 and even 80 feet.—DR. HOOKER.

BENGAL PROVINCE, one of the largest and most important of the old Mohammedan provinces of Hindostan, between lat. 21° and 27° N., and lon. 87° and 92° E. It comprises the delta of the Ganges, with the lower course of the Brahmapootra, and is traversed by numerous other rivers, its surface being mostly a dead level. It is wholly included in the British dominion, and forms, under the above presidency, the divisions of its three principal cities, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, which are subdivided into numerous subordinate districts.

BENGAZI or BENGHASY, bĕn-gä'zee, (anc. *Berenice,*) a maritime town of Northern Africa, Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra, (anc. *Syrtis Major,*) 420 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli. Lat. 32° 6′ 8″ N., lon. 20° 2′ 7″ E. Pop. about 5000. It is finely situated in a fertile plain, extending to the foot of the Cyrenaic Mountains; but is miserably built, and filthy, and its port is shallow. It has a castle, the residence of a bey; and some trade with Barbary and Malta, in wool, oxen, sheep, salted butter, and corn. Near this city, according to some mythologists, were the "Gardens of the Hesperides," and traces of ancient buildings are often met with buried in the sand.

BENGEO or BEN'GHOO, a parish of England, co. Hertford.

BENGERMOW, bĕn'gher-mŏw', a town of Hindostan, in the dominion of Oude, 45 miles W. of Lucknow.

BENGEWORTH, bĕn'j'worth, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BENGHASY. See BENGAZI.

BEN'GORE HEAD, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, immediately E. of the Giant's Causeway. Lat. 55° 15′ N., lon. 6° 30′ W.

BEN'GOWER, a mountain of the Binabola Group, in Connaught, co. of Galway, Ireland. Elevation 2336 feet.

BENGUELA, bĕn-gä'lä, a maritime country of Western Africa, nominally claimed by Portugal, between lat. 9° and 16° S., and lon. 12° and 17°(?) E., having N. Angola, from which it is separated by the river Coanza; and W. the South Atlantic. Surface mountainous, rising progressively inland by a series of terraces. Principal rivers have all a W. course. The climate is very unhealthy, and fever is prevalent. The thermometer varies from 94° to 105° Fah. in the shade at noon. The soil is well-watered, and very productive; little corn is raised, but tropical fruits, European vegetables, and cattle are abundant, and numerous fine turtles are obtained on the sea-coast. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, petroleum, and gold. Among the natives here, are the Giagas, a race of fierce savages, whose incursions are much dreaded by the Portuguese. Fetishism is the prevailing superstition. Beasts of prey, including the lion and hyena, are numerous. The government of the province is under the immediate control of the governor-general of Loando. New Benguela, Novo Redondo, &c., on the coast, and a few stations in the interior, are occupied by the Portuguese, whose rule, however, extends little, if at all, beyond those settlements.

BENGUELA, NEW, or ST. PHILIP DE BENGUELA, (Port. *São Filipe de Benguela,* sä'ŏn-fē-lee'pā-dā-bĕn-gä'la,) a seaport town, and the Portuguese capital of the above country, with a noble harbor on the Atlantic, near the river Catumbella. Lat. 12° 33′ 0″ S., lon. 13° 25′ 2″ E. It is situated in a charming and very fertile valley. Pop. 3000, of whom one-third are whites and mulattoes. Its principal inhabitants are slave-dealers, whose iniquitous trade is so flourishing that, in 1838, nearly 20,000 slaves were exported. Morality is at the lowest ebb, and there is no school of instruction in the town. The streets are straight and wide, but contain more ruined than inhabited houses; they are mostly built of clay and palm branches. The ruins of *Old Benguela,* the original capital of the country, are situated on the coast, 130 miles N.N.E. of New Benguela.

BENHAYDEN, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

BEN'HALL', a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BENHOLME, bĕn'hōm', a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 10 miles S.S.W. of Stonehaven. In this parish, is Benholme Tower, a stronghold and ancient residence of the Benholmes.

BEN-HOPE, bĕn'hōp', a mountain range of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, parish of Durness. Elevation, 3150.

BENI, bā-nee', a river of South America, in Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Chuquesapo and Mapiri, in lat. 16° S. and lon. 69° W. It flows mostly northward, through the department of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra; and in lat. 10° 35′ S. joins the Mamore to form the Madeira, which latter ultimately flows into the Amazon. The course of the joint rivers exceeds 2000 miles. The country it traverses is extremely fertile, but almost wholly unexplored. Affluents, the Cosudo, La Paz, Tuche, Masisi, &c. The towns of San Miguel, Mani, and Pueblo de los Reyes are on its banks, in the upper half of its course.

BENI, a large department of Bolivia, deriving its name from the above river, having S. the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz; N. and E., Brazil; and W., Peru. Chief towns, Trinidad and Loreto. An English company has received a large grant of land in this department for the purpose of colonization.

BENICARLO, bā-nē-kär'lo, a seaport town of Spain, 42 miles N.E. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 6160. It is ill built and mean; has a ruined castle, a fishing port, and a trade in full-bodied wines, which are exported chiefly to Bordeaux, for mixing with clarets and other French wines.

BENICIA, be-nish'e-ä, the former capital of the state of California, is situated in Solano co., on the N. side of the Strait of Karquenas, connecting San Pablo and Suisun Bays. The strait is from one to two miles wide, and several miles long. The site of the town is excellent, the land gently rolling for about a mile from the extreme water or S. front, and a little over that distance E. and W. Beyond these limits, in the rear, the hills gently rise, and beyond them, again, are a succession of hills and valleys, the latter of which are capable of cultivation. There is little or no cultivation in or around the town, and not a tree to be seen, though the extent of vision is necessarily contracted by the proximity of the surrounding hills. The houses are mostly of wood, but, being comparatively new, present a neat and respectable appearance. While the legislature held its sessions here, there were several large hotels in full operation; a great impetus was given to business, and, to answer the increased demand of trade, various buildings were erected in the town, while others were removed from their old locations to more desirable ones. The Capitol is a fine, large, brick edifice, and stands on the brow of a slope a half a mile from the water front of the city. It is two stories in height, with numerous windows, and adorned in front by two large Corinthian columns. The caps of the latter, as well as the foundation blocks, door-sills, and window-pieces, are of stone, quarried a short distance below the town. These quarries are inexhaustible. The stone is of a light brownish color, very soft, and easily wrought; it is said, however, to harden with exposure and age. Ships of the largest size can lie in the harbor close to the town. There is at this place an arsenal and navy station. At the eastern end of the town are the works of the Pacific Mail-Steamship Company, where there are all the necessary machinery and apparatus for working in iron, as well as extensive carpenter shops, &c. Two large brick foundries have been erected by the company in the rear of their present building, which will compare favorably with any similar buildings in Philadelphia or New York. Several steamboat lines, running between San Francisco and Sacramento, touch at Benicia. This town is a port of entry. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 2000; it is now however much less.

BENIDORM, bā-ne-dorm', a town of Spain, 25 miles N.E. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4502, employed

in tunny and anchovy fisheries. Near the coast there is an island of the same name.

BENIGANIM, bā-ne-gā-neem', a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 5 miles S.E. of San Felipe de Jatira. Pop. 3257.

BENI-HASSAN, bā'nee-bās'sān, a village of Central Egypt, 15 miles S.S.E. of Minieh, on the right bank of the Nile. In its environs are numerous sculptured grottos.

BENI-ISGUEN, bā'nee-is'ghēn', a town of Algeria, in the Sahara Desert, on the Wady Mzab. Lat. 33° 30' N.; lon. 2° E. It is described as approaching in size the town of Algiers, as being strongly built, and surrounded by a rampart, on which are five towers.

BENIN, ben-een', a negro country or kingdom of Western Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the Bight of Benin, (Gulf of Guinea,) extending along the coast on both sides of the Benin River; but how far, and to what distance inland, is not known; indeed, respecting the whole country, our information is exceedingly defective. It is, however, now understood to be neither so extensive nor important as at one time it was deemed. The capital is Benin. The coast is thickly indented with estuaries, some of them of considerable breadth, and studded with islands. The country is flat for some distance inland, when it begins gradually to rise, till it attains a height of between 2000 and 3000 feet. It is very well wooded, and being likewise well watered, it is rich in all the vegetable productions of the tropics. Cotton is indigenous, and its wool is woven into cloth by the women. Sugar-cane of good quality is grown; the soil is laid out in square plots, producing yams, plantains, Canada and Indian corn. The religion is Fetishism. Human sacrifices are numerous, and cruelty, in its most atrocious forms, is characteristic of the people and the government. An extensive traffic in slaves is carried on in this country. Besides this nefarious traffic, there is a considerable trade in salt, palm-oil, and blue coral.

BENIN, a large town of Western Africa, capital of the above kingdom, lat. 6° 12' N., lon. 5° 45' E., on the right bank of the river of the same name, formerly called by the Portuguese Rio Formoso, but now ascertained to be one of the mouths of the Niger. As in almost all African towns, the houses are set down without the slightest regard to order, and often at wide distances from each other. They are built of clay, neatly thatched with reeds, straw, or leaves, and kept exceedingly clean. The palace of the king stands outside of the city, and is defended by walls. Benin was at one time the great emporium of the district for slaves, but this traffic is now carried on nearer the coast, as large vessels could not come within a shorter distance of the town than Gato, or Agatton, a port about 40 miles down the river. It is still the scene of a busy market for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, yams, cottons, ivory, and European wares, with fruits of various kinds. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, died here in 1823. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

BENIN, BIGHT OF, the northern portion of the Gulf of Guinea, between the Slave Coast and Calabar River. The coast is iron-bound, and the rivers offer little facility for traffic.

BENINGUET, beh-nâx°gē', a small island off the N.W. coast of France, department of Finistère, 12 miles S.E. of Ushant.

BENIN, RIVER OF, (called by the Portuguese RIO FORMOSO, reo'o-for-mo'so, and still recognised by that name,) in Western Africa, kingdom of Benin, and believed to be one of the mouths of the Niger. It falls into the Gulf of Guinea about 180 miles below Benin, and about 120 miles N.N.W. of Cape Formosa. Lat. (entrance N.W. point,) 5° 48' N.; lon. 5° 4' E. It is a fine bold river. It divides into two branches, both of which were ascended in 1840, in a steamer, by Captain Becroft; the one branch for a distance of 50 miles, and the other for a distance of 70 miles. Further progress was stopped by the impenetrable nature of the aquatic vegetation. The river is 2 miles wide at its mouth, across which is a bar, with 12 feet of water at spring tides.

BENIOLEED, bā-ne-o-leed', a town and valley of North-western Africa, regency of Tripoli, about 100 miles S.S.E. of the seaport town of that name.

BENISA, bā-nee'sā, a town of Spain, 39 miles N.E. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3678. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

BENI-SABIH, bā'nee-sā-bee', a town of Morocco, capital of the province of Drah or Draba, on the Drah, 224 miles S. by E. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 28° 58' N. lon. 6° 45' W.

BENISALEM, bā-ne-sā-lēm', a Spanish town, island of Majorca, 10 miles S.W. of Inca, having spacious streets, two squares, a town-hall, and a cemetery. Pop. 3027.

BENI-SOUEF or BENI-SOUEF, bēn'e-swēf', a town of Central Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 82 miles S.S.W. of Cairo. Pop. 5000. It is the entrepôt for the produce of the rich valley of Fayoom, and has large cavalry barracks, extensive cotton mills, and alabaster quarries.

BENKAH, bēn'kāh, a fortified village of Beotan, on a nearly inaccessible rock, 3100 feet above the sea, and defended by numerous round towers and a citadel.

BEN'LAK, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

BENLAWERS, bēn-law'ers, a mountain of Scotland, nearly in its centre, co. and 32 miles W.N.W. of Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay, 3945 feet in elevation. It commands a magnificent view of the country from Loch Laggan nearly to Edinburgh.

BENLEDI, bēn-lēd'dee, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles W.N.W. of Callander, 2882 feet in height. Its scenery has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake."

BEN-LOMOND, bēn-lō'mond, a famous mountain of Scotland, co. of Stirling, at the S.W. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Height, 3190 feet. On the N. this mountain terminates by an abrupt precipice, 2000 feet in height: on its W. side is Loch Lomond. The view from its summit embraces Ben Nevis, the Atlantic, and the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BEN-LOMOND, a mountain of Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania,) about 25 miles E. of Launceston, and rising to an elevation of 5000 feet.

BEN-MACDHUI, bēn-mak-doo'e, or BEN-MACDHU, bēn-mâk-doo', the summit of a lofty mountain range in Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the border of Inverness-shire. Height, 4305 feet.

BEN-MORE, bēn-mōr, (*i.e.* "big mountain,) a mountain of Scotland, in the Hebrides, island of Mull, 9 miles S.S.W. of Torosay. Height, 3819 feet.

BENMORE-HEAD, Ireland. See FAIRHEAD.

BENNEBEOLA. See BINABOLA.

BENNECKENSTEIN, bēn-nēk'en-stīne', a town of Prussian Saxony, in a detached portion of territory in the Harz, 22 miles S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 3614.

BENNEKOM, bēn'ne-kom, a village of Holland, province of Guelderland, 10 miles W. by N. of Arnhem.

BEN'NERSVILLE, a village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, situated in Half Moon Valley, 12 miles S.W. of Bellefonte, and 98 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. The name of the post-office is Half Moon.

BEN'NETTSBURGH, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

BEN'NET'S CORNERS, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

BENNETT'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

BENNETT'S CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

BENNETT'S CREEK, of Frederick co., Maryland, flows westward in the Monocacy River.

BENNETT'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into the Chowan River from the north at the S. part of Gates co.

BENNETT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

BENNETT'S FERRY, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

BENNETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

BENNETT'S RIVER, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Marlborough district, South Carolina, about 8 miles E. of Great Pedee River, and 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It has several churches and stores.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the railroad from New Albany to Salem, 10 miles N. of the former.

BENNETTSVILLE, a small village of Scott co., Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus.

BEN-NEVIS, bēn-nē'vis, a famous mountain of Scotland, and the loftiest in Britain, co. of Inverness, immediately E. of Fort William. Lat. 56° 48' N.; lon. 5° W. Elevation, according to ordinance survey, 4368 feet. Circumference at base, about 24 miles. On its N.E. side it terminates by a precipice, 1500 feet in height. The view from its summit comprises most of the Western Islands, and the country E. from it to Cairngorm and Ben-Macdhui. The base of the mountain consists of granite and gneiss—the upper part is composed of porphyry.

BEN-NEVIS, a mountain of Van Diemen's Land. (Tasmania,) about 25 miles E. of Launceston. Height, 3910 feet.

BEN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

BENNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BEN'NINGTON, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Vermont, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Battenkill, Hoosick, and Deerfield Rivers, and other small streams, which furnish abundant water-power. Although some good land is found within the limits of this county, a greater part of the surface is mountainous and unfitted for cultivation. The attention of the inhabitants is in great measure turned to manufactures of cotton and wool. Great quantities of spruce and other lumber are found in all parts of this county. This county contains quarries of white, gray, and clouded marble, which are extensively worked, and beds of yellow ochre and iron ore; lead is also sometimes found. The railroad connecting Troy with Rutland crosses the N.

W. part of the county, and that extending from Rutland to Bennington partly intersects it. Seats of justice, Bennington and Manchester. Pop. 18,589.

BENNINGTON, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire. Pop. 541.

BENNINGTON, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 117 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. The battle of Bennington, in which a detachment of the army under General Burgoyne was defeated, was fought here, August 16, 1777. It contains Bennington Centre, the county seat, and one or two other villages. The Troy and Boston and the Western Vermont Railroads unites at North Bennington in this township. Pop. 3923.

BENNINGTON, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 25 miles S.E. of Buffalo, is drained by Cayuga Creek. Pop. 2406.

BENNINGTON, a village of Blair co., Pennsylvania. It has recently sprung up at the coal-mines on Alleghany Mountain.

BENNINGTON, a township in Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1145.

BENNINGTON, a post-township in Morrow co., Ohio, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1265.

BENNINGTON, a village of Putnam co., Ohio, about 160 miles W.S.W. of Sandusky City.

BENNINGTON, a post-township in Shiawassee co., Michigan, about 80 miles N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 691.

BENNINGTON, a thriving post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 8 miles from the Ohio River at Vevay.

BENNINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 25 miles S.E. of Fort Des Moines.

BENNINGTON CENTRE, or OLD VILLAGE OF BENNINGTON, a post-village, semi-capital of Bennington co., Vermont, in Bennington township, 117 miles S. by W. of Montpelier, contains the county buildings and a bank. Pop. between 400 and 500.

BENNINGTON EAST VILLAGE, a manufacturing village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 1½ miles E. of the Old Village. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and 1 or 2 printing offices. Besides the several factories, foundries, and tanneries in the place, there is an establishment for making a peculiar kind of fire-brick. These bricks are used in glass-ovens and furnaces where a high heat is required, and are generally preferred to any imported. They are composed chiefly of quartz and kaolin, a species of feldspar—minerals found in great abundance in the eastern part of the township. Pop. about 800.

BENNINGTON IRON-WORKS, situated about 3 miles E. of Bennington Centre, consisting of several large furnaces, which give employment to about 200 hands, and produce from 2000 to 3000 tons of pig iron annually.

BENNINGTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BENNISCH, bĕn'nish, or BENISCHI, bā'nish-e, a town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles W.N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2686, engaged in mining, and the manufacture of linen.

BEN'NIWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BENNSHAUSEN, bĕns-how'zen, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles N.E. of Meiningen, with iron forges. Pop. 1775.

BENNWIHR, bĕnn'veer', a commune of France, department of Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Bâle Railway, 3½ miles S. of Colmar.

BENOOB, or BENOUB, bĕn-oob', (*Omphis,*) a village of Lower Egypt, 14 miles S.W. of Mansoorah, on the eastern arm of the Nile.

BENOWM, bĕn-ōwm', a town of Central Africa, in Soodan, near the border of Senegambia. Lat. 15° 5' N.; lon. 9° W. It is a principal caravan station on the route from the Senegal to Timbuctoo.

BENSALEM, bĕn'sā'lem, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2239.

BENSBERG, bĕns'bĕrg, a small market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 864.

BENS'BOROUGH, a village in the N. part of La Clede co., Missouri, on an affluent of the Auglaize River.

BENSEN, bĕn'sen, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz, with two castles. Pop. 482.

BENSHEIM, bĕns'hime, an old fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Bergstrasse, 14 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 4000, employed in raising wine.

BEN'SINGTON or BEN'SON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BEN'SON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 60 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has several boot and shoe manufactories, and one of carriages. Pop. 1305.

BENSON, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

BENSON CENTRE, a post-office of Hamilton co., New York.

BENSON'S LANDING, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

BENTALA, bĕn-tā'lā, a town of Senegambia, about 210 miles N.N.E. of Sierra Leone, on a tributary of the Rio Grande.

BENT CREEK, a neat post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, on James River, at the mouth of Bent Creek, 112 miles W. of Richmond. A plank-road extends from this place to Clover Hill, the county town. It has several stores, and a large flouring mill.

BENTEVOGLIO, bĕn-te-vōl'yo, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

BEN'THALL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BEN'THAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BENTHEIM, bĕnt'hime, a town of Hanover, 38 miles W. of Osnaburg, capital of a county, on the Dutch frontier. Pop. 1972. It is the seat of royal and manorial courts; and has manufactures of linen cloths and parchment, with stone quarries and sulphur baths.

BENTINCK (bĕn'tink) ISLAND, a low wooded island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 miles from the mainland of North Australia. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 139° 40' E.

BENT'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BENTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BENT'LEY, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

BENTLEY CREEK, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

BENTLEY, FENNY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BENTLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BENTLEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BENTLEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

BENT'LEYVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

BENTLEYVILLE, a post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, on Staunton River, 115 miles S.W. of Richmond.

BENT MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

BEN'TON, a county in the W. part of the Peninsula of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of perhaps 1000 square miles. The Withlacoochee River forms its northern boundary. The surface has but little elevation, and is mostly occupied by pine woods and swamps; the soil is sandy, and produces sugar-cane, Indian corn, and rice. Named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Capital, Melendez. Pop. 926, of whom 604 were free, and 322 slaves.

BENTON, a county in the E.N.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 1170 square miles. The Coosa River washes its N.W. border; the Tallapoosa flows through the S.E. part; and it is also drained by Taliasahatchee and Chocolochee Creeks. The county is traversed by mountain ridges. The soil of the valleys is exceedingly fertile, and much improved. The mountains are rich in minerals; gold and lead have been found. Iron ore, fine marble, and limestone are abundant. Chalybeate and other mineral springs occur in several places. The long-leaved pine is one of the most numerous trees in the forests. The railroad lately commenced between Selma and Tennessee River passes through the county. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 17,168, of whom 13,400 were free, and 3768 slaves.

BENTON, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Arkansas, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Illinois River and Flag Creek. The surface is mostly level, and the soil very productive. The streams afford excellent water-power. A strong current of emigration is moving towards this section of the state. Capital, Bentonville. Pop. 3710, of whom 3509 were free, and 201 slaves.

BENTON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Tennessee River (navigable by steam) forms its entire boundary on the E., and the Big Sandy washes its N.W. border. The soil is said to be fertile. Capital, Camden. Pop. 6315, of whom 5952 were free, and 363 slaves.

BENTON, a county in the W.N.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 414 square miles. It is drained by Pine and Sugar Creeks. More than half of the surface is an undulating prairie, the soil of which is highly productive; and about one-fifth is covered with forests of oak, ash, sugar-maple, walnut, &c. Organized in 1840. Capital, Oxford. Pop. 1144.

BENTON, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, which flows eastward, and in its passage receives the Pomme de Terre and Grand Rivers. The county is also drained by Tebo, Beaver, and Cole Camp Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is fertile. The Osage River is navigable during high water. Lead is found in the county. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 5015, of whom 4555 were free, and 460 slaves.

BENTON, a new county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is traversed by Cedar River and by Prairie Creek, and the Iowa River touches its S.W. extremity. The prairies of this county are said to be more extensive than the woodlands; the soil is fertile, and the climate healthy. Capital, Vinton. Pop. 672.

BENTON, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, containing an area of 1450 square miles. The Mississippi River forms it boundary on the W., and Rum River flows along

the eastern border. It is also drained by Flat, Nokay, and Elk Rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and other timber. Capital, Sauk Rapids. Pop. 418.

BENTON, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willammette River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by a small stream flowing into the above-mentioned river. Mount Snelling, near its centre, is the principal elevation. Cape Foulweather is situated on the N.W. coast. Capital, Maysville. Pop. 814.

BENTON, formerly SEBASTICOOK, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Sebasticook River, about 100 miles N.E. of Portland. The name was changed June 19, 1850. Pop. 1189.

BENTON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire. Pop. 478.

BENTON, a post-village and township of Yates co., New York, on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, about 160 miles W. of Albany. It is intersected by the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad. Pop. 3456.

BENTON, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

BENTON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 849.

BENTON, a post-village of Lowndes co., Alabama, on the Alabama River, about 35 miles W. of Montgomery. It owes its importance to the navigation of the river, and does a large business in proportion to its size. The land in the vicinity produces good crops of cotton. Pop. 400 or 500.

BENTON, a post-village of Yazoo co., Mississippi, about 40 miles N. of Jackson, and 11 miles E. of Yazoo City, was formerly the county seat. It contains 1 church, 1 academy, and several stores.

BENTON, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Arkansas, 25 miles S.W. of Little Rock, and 2 miles N.E. of Saline River, which affords water-power. It has a court-house, jail, and a few shops. Fine marble, soapstone, and silver are found in the vicinity.

BENTON or BENTONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Tennessee, 4 miles S. of Hiawassee River, and 75 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville. It has a court-house, jail, academy, 2 or 3 churches, and several hundred inhabitants.

BENTON, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Kentucky, on Clark's River, about 270 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

BENTON, a small village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on Chaplin River.

BENTON, a village of Brown co., Ohio, about 40 miles E. of Cincinnati, has 37 inhabitants.

BENTON, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, about 84 miles in a direct line N.N.W. of Columbus. The post-office is called Benton Ridge.

BENTON, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 92 miles N.E. of Columbus.

BENTON, a township in Ottowa co., Ohio. Pop. 54.

BENTON, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 51.

BENTON, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 689.

BENTON, a small village near the S.E. extremity of Portage co., Ohio.

BENTON, a township of Berrien co., Michigan. The N.W. corner touches Lake Michigan.

BENTON, a township in Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 344.

BENTON, a post-village and township of Elkhart co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, 7 miles S.E. of Goshen, the county seat, has 2 churches, a large flouring mill, 2 tanneries, and several stores. Pop. 1128.

BENTON, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 622.

BENTON, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

BENTON, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 1226.

BENTON, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie near Big Muddy River, 152 miles S. by E. of Springfield.

BENTON, a village in the N. part of Henderson co., Illinois, 2 miles E. of the Mississippi River.

BENTON, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 730.

BENTON, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Missouri, 240 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City, has a court-house, jail, and a few stores.

BENTON, a thriving post-village of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, is half a mile W. of Fever River, 13 miles N. of Galena, Illinois, and 85 miles S.W. of Madison. It is surrounded by rich lead-mines, in which many persons are employed, and is a place of active business. The village contains 2 churches, 6 stores, 1 smelting furnace, and about 300 inhabitants.

BENTON CENTRE, a post-village of Benton township, Yates co., New York, 189 miles W. of Albany.

BENTON FERRY, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

BENTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

BENTON RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

BENTONSPORT, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 6 miles E. of Keosauque.

BENTONSVILLE, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

BENTONVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

BENTONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Arkansas, 225 miles N.W. of Little Rock, and about 25 miles from the N.W. extremity of the state. The county has a large portion of good arable land, and is liberally supplied with water-power. The population of this section is increasing rapidly by immigration. Pop. about 500.

BENTONVILLE, Tennessee. See BENTON.

BENTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 12 miles from the Ohio River, and 108 S.S.W. of Columbus. It is connected by a plank-road with the Ohio River at Manchester. Pop. 378.

BENTONVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 11 miles N.W. of Connersville, the county town.

BENTOTTE, bên-tott', a small town of Ceylon, on Ceylon River, 12 miles S. of Caltura.

BENTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BENVENUE, bên've-new', a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

BEN'WELL, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 2 miles W. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 1272, employed in collieries, one of which, in the last century, took fire, and burned for nearly 30 years.

BEN'WOOD, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

BEN-WYVIS, ben-wi'vis, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Ross, 10 miles W. of Kütearn. Height, 2720 feet.

BENZERTA. See BIZERTA.

BEN'ZINGER, a post-township of Elk co., Pennsylvania, about 160 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1268.

BEODRÁ, bá-o'drá, a market-town and post-station of Hungary, in the banat, and 47 miles W. of Temesvar. Pop. 3129.

BEO'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BEPTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BEQUIA, bá-kee'a, the northernmost of the Grenadines, West India Islands, lat. 13° N., lon. 61° 18′ W., 8 miles S. of St. Vincent. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 7 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. On its W. side is the inlet of Admiralty Bay.

BERAR, bá-rar', a large province of Hindostan, in the Deccan, under British protection, and the nominal sovereignty of a rajah; between lat. 17° 48′ and 22° 42′ N., and lon. 75° 20′ and 82° 48′ E. Greatest length, from N. to S., 330 miles; breadth, 300 miles; area, 56,723 square miles. It is centrally situated, being almost equidistant from the Bay of Bengal and the W. coast of India: and consists chiefly of an elevated valley, reached by a chain of *ghauts* or mountain passes, sometimes sloping gradually, sometimes terminating abruptly towards the valley. The chief rivers are the Wurda, the Khaban, Wynegunga, and other affluents of the Godavery. The soil is fertile, yielding abundant corps of dry grains; also flax, sugar, betel, and tobacco. The wheat is reckoned the best in India, and is harvested three months after it is sown, leaving time for a crop of Indian corn. Cotton is grown to some extent.

BERAT, bêr-ât', a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanjak of Avlona, on the right bank of the Ergent, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 30 miles N.E. of Avlona. Population between 8000 and 10,000, of whom two-thirds are Greeks and one-third Turks. It consists of an upper town or citadel, containing the vizier's palace, several Greek churches, and about 250 houses; and the lower town, mostly inhabited by Turks, with numerous mosques and a good bazaar.

BERAUN, bá'rown, (L. *Beraulna*, or *Beraulnum*,) a walled town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, on the Beraun River, 17½ miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2200, employed in potteries, iron forges, coal mines, and stone quarries.

BER'BERA, (anc. *Malae*,) a seaport station of East Africa, Somauli, on a bay of the Gulf of Aden, 160 miles E.S.E. of Zeyla. Lat. 10° 26′ 15″ N., lon. 45° 7′ 57″ E. An annual fair is held here from October till April, at which from 10,000 to 20,000 persons assemble; and to which coffee, grains, ghee, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, gold-dust, cattle, ivory, and slaves are sent from the interior of Africa; and iron, Indian piece-goods, cotton, rice, &c., from Arabia and other parts of Asia.

BER'BERS, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of North Africa, who, however, do not recognise it, calling themselves, in their own languages, Amazeergh or Tamzeergh.

BERBICE, ber-beece', the most western district of British Guiana, extending along the coast, and up the Berbice River, and mostly between lat. 6° and 7° N., and lon. 57° and 58° W. Pop. in 1834, 21,589, of whom 570 are whites. It is subdivided into six parishes. Principal products, sugar, coffee, and cotton. In 1846, 73,307 cwts. of sugar and 51,257 gallons of rum were exported to the United Kingdom. Total value of exports in 1844, 226,213*l.*,—those to Great Britain amounting to 222,859*l.*; value of imports, 65,640*l.* In the same year 86 vessels, aggregate burden 11,906 tons, entered, and 72 vessels, burden 11,526 tons, cleared from the colony. Registered shipping in 1844, 18 vessels, aggregate burden, 854 tons. Principal town, New Amsterdam.

BERBICE RIVER, in the above district, rises in about lat. 3° 30′ N. lon. 58° W., having at first a N. and afterwards

a N.E. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn Rivers, and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 miles in width, 10 miles N. of New Amsterdam, in lat. 6° 21′ N., lon. 57° 12′ W. Sir R. Schomburgk ascended it, in 1837, to lat. 3° 50′ N., where it was 33 yards wide, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for 165 miles from the sea, for vessels drawing 7 feet water. Among the luxuriant vegetation on its banks, the magnificent *Victoria regia* was discovered.

BERCETO, bêr-chá'to, a picturesque village of North Italy, duchy and 28 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 900.

BERCHEM, bêr'kêm, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 10 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2,342, partly employed in the manufacture of chiccory.

BERCHIEM, a village of Belgium, 2 miles S. of Antwerp, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 2729, engaged in bleaching and in manufactures of canvas, starch, and tobacco.

BERCHIEM, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1841.

BERCHING, bêr'king, a small town of Bavaria, on Ludwig's Canal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1354.

BERCHTESGADEN, bêr'tes-gâ'den, a market-town of Bavaria, 12 miles S. of Salzburg, with 1900 inhabitants engaged in salt-works and manufactures of bone and wooden wares. In the royal salt-mines in its vicinity 200 miners are employed, and the annual produce is 16,000 cwt. of rock-salt. It has a Franciscan monastery, a charitable asylum, and a royal palace.

BERCK-SUR-MER, bêrk-sür-mair, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 8 miles S.W. of Montreuil. Pop. of commune, 2100: 61 fishing boats belonged to its port in 1837.

BERCY, bêr'see', a village of France, on the right bank of the Seine, forming a S.E. suburb of Paris, between the city wall and the line of its new fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 10,850. It is an entrepôt of articles for consumption in Paris, especially wine and brandy.

BERDIANSK, bêr-de-ânsk', a maritime town of South Russia, Taurida, at the mouth of the small river Berda, on the N. shore of the sea of Azof, 150 miles N.E. Simferopol. This new and flourishing town is remarkable for its rapid extension, having in the ten years of its existence established an extensive trade and attained a population of 10,000. Its prosperity is ascribed to the excellence of its port, and the coal-mines and salt lakes in its vicinity. The roadstead is the best in the Sea of Azof. A light-house stands at its entrance.

BERDITCHEV, or BERDITSCHEV, bêr-de-chêv', a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 24 miles S. of Zhitomeer, (Zhomir.) Pop. about 20,000, mostly Jews. It is dirty and ill built, but important for its commerce, and celebrated for its four annual fairs, the chief of which is held during the four weeks succeeding August 15. The average value of the goods brought annually to these fairs is estimated at 3,797,000 roubles or $2,900,000.

BER'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BEREA, be-ree'a, post-office, Granville co., North Carolina.

BEREA, a manufacturing post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It contains a union school.

BERE-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BERE, FOREST OF, a pretty extensive tract of forest-land in England, co. of Hants, between Portsdown and the Southdown ranges. Much of it is now enclosed, but other parts produce fine oak timber. In it are the villages Purbrook, Southwick, and Horndean.

BEREGH, bâ'rêg', a county of Upper Hungary, this side the Theiss. Pop. 119,151. Chief towns Bereghszasz and Munkacs.

BEREGH, a town of Hungary, in the above co., 14 miles S. of Munkacs. Pop. 1750.

BEREGHSZASZ, bâ'rêg'sâsz', a town of East Hungary, co. of Beregh, 18 miles S. of Munkacs. Pop. 3560. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches.

BEREGUARDO, bâ-rá-gwâr'do, a village of Lombardy, 9 miles N.W. of Pavia, near the mouth of the canal of the same name in the Ticino.

BERENICE, a ruined city of Egypt, anciently the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay of the Red Sea, 20 miles S.W. of Ras Bernass. It has the remains of a temple of Serapis.

BEREND or BEHREND, bâ'rênt, a town of Prussia, government of Dantzic, on the Ferse, 82 miles S.W. of Dantzic. Pop. 2000.

BERÉNY JASZ. See JASZ-BERÉNY.

BERESINA, or BEREZINA, bêr-e-zeen'â, a river of Russia, government of Minsk, in the N. of which it rises, flows generally S., and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28′ N. Length 200 miles. Principal affluent, the Svisloteh. The towns of Borissov and Bobruisk are on its banks. It is navigable, and is connected with the Düna by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black Seas. This river is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army during Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, in 1812.

BERESINA, a village of Russia, on the right bank of the Beresina, 48 miles E. of Minsk, at which Charles XII. crossed the river, June 29, 1708.

BERETHALOM, bâ'rê'tâ'lom', or BERTHALM, bêr'tâlm, a market-town of Hungary, Transylvania, in a valley between vine-clad hills, 30 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 3290.

BERETTYO, bâ'rêt'yo', a river of East Hungary, rises in the Beregh hills, and after a somewhat winding course of 170 miles falls into the Körös, near Szarvas.

BERETTYO-UJFALU, bâ'rêt'yo'oo'ee-fâ'loo', a market-town of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. of Bihar, on the Berettyo, with a reformed church. Pop. 5426.

BEREZNA, bâ-rêz'nâ, a town of Russia, on the Desna, government and 20 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 5500.

BEREZOV, or BEREZOFF, bêr-ez-off', written also BEREZOW, (a town of birch-trees,) a town of Siberia, government and 400 miles N.N.W. of Tobolsk, on the lower banks of the Sosva. It is important as the sole trading station throughout a wide extent of country, and has a considerable traffic in furs.

BEREZOV, a gold-mining village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, N.E. of Yekaterinboorg.

BERG, bêrg, numerous villages in Germany, the principal of which is in Wüttemberg, 1½ miles N.E. of Stuttgart, with 770 inhabitants, who manufacture cotton yarn and copper wares.

BERGA, bêr'gâ, a town of Spain, 51 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 6338. It has a garrison, an hospital, and several convents.

BERGAMA, ber-gâ'mâ, (anc. *Pergamus,*) a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Mender Chai, (*Simois,*) 1½ miles S.E. of the site of ancient Troy. It has extensive remains of a palace, an amphitheatre, triumphal arches, and bridges, intermixed with huts, burial-grounds, mosques, and khans. Pop. about 10,000.

BERG-AMBACHT, bêrg'âm-bâkt', a village of Holland, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 650.

BERGAMO, bêr'gâ mo, (anc. *Bergomum,*) a fortified city of Lombardy, capital of delegation, 29 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 32,614. It is one of the most picturesque cities in North Italy, and has numerous churches and chapels, a cathedral, 12 monasteries, 10 nunneries, a town-hall, many charitable institutions, a college, atheneum, academy of the fine arts, diocesan and other schools, a public library, a military asylum, and several theatres, with extensive manufactories of silk, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, silk twist, and iron goods. The largest fair in Northern Italy is held here annually in August, the aggregate sales at which sometimes amount to 1,200,000*l.* It has also large cattle markets, and a considerable trade in grinding-stones, quarried in the vicinity. During the height of the Venetian power, Bergamo was a dependancy on its territory; under Napoleon it was the capital of the department of Serio. Bergamo is the birth-place of Bernardo Tasso, father of Torquato Tasso, to the latter of whom a colossal statue has been erected in the great square; of Tiraboschi, a learned Jesuit, author of the Storia della Litteratura Italiana; of Antonio Serassi, the biographer of Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso; and of many painters of note.

BERGANTINO, bêr-gân-tee'no, a market-town of North Italy, Venice, 25 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 3000.

BERG, DUCHY OF, on the Rhine between Cologne and Coblentz, was formed by Napoleon in 1806, and ceded to Prussia in 1815, is now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGEDORF, bêr'gheh-dorf', (*i.e.* "hill village.") a town of North Germany, belonging jointly to Hamburg and Lubeck, on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 10 miles E.S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 2151.

BERGEIJK, bêr'chike, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 25 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1761.

BERGEN, bêr'ghen, a fortified city and seaport of Norway, capital of a province, on a peninsula, at the end of a deep bay, on the Atlantic, 190 miles W.N.W. of Christiania. Lat. of castle, 60° 24′ N., lon. 5° 18′ E. Pop. in 1845, 25,611. It is well built and picturesque: it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and has a cathedral, several other churches, hospitals, charitable institutions, a theatre, national museum, diocesan college, naval academy and other schools, and 5 public libraries. Bergen is surrounded by elevated mountains on the landside, which renders the climate humid, and heavy rains are very frequent. It is the seat of a court of secondary jurisdiction, and of one of the three public treasuries of Norway. It has a branch of the Norwegian bank, and is the station of a naval squadron. Its harbor, deep and sheltered, but rocky, is defended by several forts; which, with the town walls, mount about 100 guns. It has manufactures of earthen-ware, tobacco, and cordage; distilling and ship-building are carried on; the fishery is, however, the principal source of employment, and fleets of from 50 to 80 small vessels come from the northern provinces in summer, bringing to Bergen fish, roes, fish-oil, blubber, skins and feathers, and taking back goods in return. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of Northern Europe. Principal imports, corn, brandy and wines, cotton and woollen

manufactures, colonial produce, and hemp; exports, dried and salted fish, lobsters, oil, horns, iron, rock-moss, skins, and timber. In 1842, 1078 vessels, mostly Norwegian, Danish, British, and German, of an aggregate burden of 80,545 tons entered, and 1066 vessels, burden 80,278 tons, cleared from the port. Bergen was founded in the eleventh century, and was at an early period a town of the Hanseatic League, but since Christiania has become the seat of the legislature, as well as of a university, it has taken precedence of the former, while lofty ranges of empty warehouses, extending along the quay, testify at once the large scale on which trade was here conducted by the Hanse merchants in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the decay which ensued on the overthrow of the Hanseatic influence in the middle of the eighteenth. Bergen sends four representatives to the storthing, or senate, of Norway. Although there is little attraction in the town itself, its vicinity is exceedingly picturesque, having mountains 2000 feet in height on three sides, and the fiord, with its islands, in front. Numbers of beautifully situated villas are scattered along the heights, commanding fine and extensive views. The stift or province of Bergen had, in 1845, a population of 276,281.

BERGEN, bêrg'en, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, near the centre of the island of Rügen, of which it is the capital, 15 miles N.E. of Stralsund. Pop. 3024. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and brandy, and a convent for noble ladies.

BERGEN, a village of Hanover, 34 miles S.W of Lüneburg, with a population of 830. It has linen manufactures. This is the name of several other villages in Germany.

BERGEN, bêr'hen, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the right bank of the Meuse 30 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3442.

BERGEN, ber'ghen, a county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, bordering on New York, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Hudson River, and is intersected by Ramapo, Hackensack, and Saddle Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The famous palisades of the Hudson are situated on the E. border of this county. The surface is generally uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, particularly along the valleys of the streams. Magnetic iron ore and limestone are found. The railroad connecting Jersey City with Binghamton, in New York, traverses the western part of this county. Organized in 1710, but the area has since been considerably diminished by the formation of Passaic and Hudson counties. Capital, Hackensack. Pop. 14,725, of whom 41 were slaves.

BERGEN, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, on the Rochester and Batavia Railroad, about 235 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1897.

BERGEN, a post-village and township of Hudson co., New Jersey, on the top of Bergen Ridge, 3 miles W. of New York city. It has an elegant church, a bank, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Settled about the year 1616. Pop. 2758.

BERGEN IRON-WORKS, a post-village of Brick township, Ocean co., New Jersey.

BERG'EN-OP-ZOOM, or more correctly BERG-OP-ZOOM, bêrg'op-zōme', a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Zoom, near its junction with the East Scheldt, 22 miles W.S.W. of Breda. Lat. 51° 29′ 7″ N.; lon. 4° 17′ 5″ E. Population, 9900. It has a good harbor, 2 arsenals, a town-house, a Latin school, a school of architecture, manufactures of earthen-ware, and a considerable trade in anchovies. It was long styled the "maiden," on account of the numerous sieges it had sustained, especially by the Spaniards in 1588 and 1622. The fortifications were extended by the celebrated Coehoorn in 1703. It was taken by the French in 1747 and in 1794, and defended by them against the English in 1814.

BERGEN (ber'ghen) POINT, a post-office of Hudson co., New Jersey.

BERGEN'S STORE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

BERGERAC, bêr'zheh-rāk', a town of France, department, and on the right bank of the Dordogne, here crossed by a noble bridge of 5 arches. It is capital of the arrondissement, in a fertile plain, 25 miles S.S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1851, 10,402. It has a communal college and public library, tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of paper, iron, and copper wares, serges, and hosiery, and exports white wines, liqueurs, and provisions to Bordeaux. Bergerac was formerly fortified, and sustained many sieges. It was taken by the English in 1345, and retaken in 1370. Its fortifications were razed by Louis XIII. in 1621.

BERGHEIM, bêrg'hime, (Fr. pron. bêr'ghêm',) a commune and village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 8½ miles N. of Colmar. Pop. of commune, in 1862, 3596.

BERGHEIM, bêrg'hime, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 868.

BERGHEIM, a village of Germany, 4 miles S.E. of Waldeck, with a castle of the Princes of Waldeck, and 600 inhabitants. This is the name also of other villages in Germany.

BERGHOLT, (berg'hōlt,) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BERGHOLT, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BERGHOLTZ, bêrg'hōlts, or NEW BERGHOLTZ, a post-village in Wheatfield township, Niagara county, New York, about 15 miles N. of Buffalo. The village and immediate vicinity contain 1 church, and 2 school-houses with 3 teachers and 200 scholars. This place was settled in 1843, by Lutheran emigrants from Bergholtz, Prussia. Pop. about 2000, including that of two other villages in the immediate neighborhood, which may be regarded as suburbs.

BERGOO or BERGOU, bêr-goo', an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, bounded E. by Nubia and Darfoor, and W. by Begharmi.

BERG-OP-ZOOM. See BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

BERGREICHENSTEIN, bêrg-rīk'en-stīne', a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, 42 miles W.N.W. of Budweis. Pop. 4100. Its once productive gold-mines are now nearly abandoned, and its population employed in agriculture.

BERGSTADT, bêrg'stätt, a town of Moravia, 19 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 1320, with iron-mines; its silver-mines have been occasionally worked since 1437.

BERGUES, bêrg, a fortified town of France, department of Nord, in a marshy tract, on the Colne, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dunkerque. Pop. in 1852, 5968. It has a communal college, hospital, and public library; with distilleries, salt and sugar refineries, manufactories of soap, tobacco, and earthenware, and considerable commerce in cattle, cheese, and lace. It communicates with Dunkerque and the sea by the canal of Bergues, which admits vessels of 300 tons.

BERGUM, bêr'güm, or bêrg'güm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Bergum Lake, 8 miles E. of Leeuwarden. It has an extensive horse fair. Pop. 2028.

BERGÜN, (Bergün,) bêr'gün, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the N. slope of the Albula Mountain, and on the route from Chur (Coire) to the Engadine. Elevation, 4544 feet. Pop. 600, (Protestants.) Below the village is the remarkable valley of the Bergünerstein.

BERGUSIA. See BALAGER.

BERGZABERN, bêrg'tsa'bêrn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Erbach, 8 miles S.W. of Landau. Pop. 2066.

BERHAMPOOR, bêr'ăm-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 6 miles S. of Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi River, facing which are a fine esplanade, and barracks for European troops.

BERINGEN, bā'ring-ên, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1417.

BERISLAV, or BERISLAW, bā-re-slāv', a town of Southern Russia, government and 25 miles E. of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, here crossed by a floating bridge. It has trade with the Crimea.

BERJA, bêr'hä, a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Almeria, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador. Pop. 9840. It is the centre of extensive lead-mines, of which several hundreds are opened in the mountain.

BERJE or BERJ. See BIZZE.

BERK, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

BERKA, bêr'kä, a village of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 6 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 1228. It has a ruined castle, and sulphur baths.

BERKA, a village of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 11 miles W.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1130.

BERKELEY, berk'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 15 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 4344. The town, on an eminence in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn, and the Gloucester and Bristol Railway, has a handsome church, which is the burial-place of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, a grammar school, founded in 1696, and some trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, facilitated by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. Berkeley Castle, on an eminence S.E. of the town, is a large irregular pile, enclosing a spacious court, and regarded as one of the finest and most perfect feudal structures in the kingdom. It has a keep, baronial hall, chapel, and dungeon; and the apartment is still shown in which Edward II. was murdered, A.D. 1327. Berkeley was granted to the Fitz-Hardinges by Henry II., and, with its extensive manor, comprising nearly 30 parishes, is still held by their descendants. Its vale is noted for rich pasturage, and produces the famous "double Gloucester" cheese. The Berkeley-road station of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 1¼ miles distant, is 22¼ miles N. of Bristol.

BERKELEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BERKELEY, berk'lee, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Opequan Creek, and intersected by Back Creek. It occupies the most northern part of the Valley of Virginia. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the soil of the valleys and river bottoms is mostly fertile. Limestone underlies a large part of the county; anthracite coal and iron are abundant. The streams furnish considerable water-power. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Organized in 1772, and named probably from Sir William Berkeley, formerly governor of Virginia.

Capital, Martinsburg. Pop. 11,771, of whom 9815 were free, and 1956, slaves.

BERKLEY, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 35 miles S. of Boston, on the E. side of Taunton River. P. 908.

BERKLEY, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

BERKLEY, a township in Jasper co., Indiana. Pop. 597.

BERKELEY SOUND, the most frequented inlet of the East Falkland Islands, in the Atlantic, near its N.E. extremity. Lat. 51° 30′ S.; lon. 57° 50′ W. It is of difficult entrance, but contains several good harbors, and affords abundant supplies of water, cattle, and vegetables, for shipping.

BERK'LEY SOUND. See BERKELEY SOUND.

BERK'LEY SPRINGS, Virginia. See BATH.

BERKESWELL, berks'wel, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BERKHAM'STEAD, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the Grand Junction Canal and the London and Birmingham Railway, 28 miles N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 3395. The town, in a deep vale, is irregularly built, mostly of brick. It has a spacious church, which contains 12 small chapels, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., a blue-coat school, numerous smaller charities, a jail, with house of correction, and the remains of a strong castle, famous in English history. The population is partly employed in the manufacture of straw plait. Cowper the poet was born here in 1731, while his father was rector of the parish.

BERKHAMSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

BERKHAMSTEAD, ST. MARY. See NORTH CHURCH.

BERKS, or BERK'SHIRE, berk'shir, formerly written and still often pronounced BARK'SHIRE, an inland county of England, having on the N. the counties of Oxford and Bucks; on the E., Surrey; on the S., Hants; and on the W., Wilts and Gloucester. Area, 450,348 acres. Pop. in 1851, 170,065. The surface is beautifully varied, and generally well wooded. The Thames forms all its N. boundary; the other principal rivers are its affluents, the Kennet and Loddon. A tract of downs extends through its centre; its S.E. and E. parts are occupied by Windsor Forest and Park. About 260,000 acres are estimated to be under tillage; 72,000 acres in pastures; and 30,000 acres waste. The soil is fertile; subsoil, chalk, gravel, and clay. Agriculture is rather backward; though many parts of the county, especially in the vales of the Kennet and the "White-horse," are noted for fertility. Property is greatly subdivided. Few farms consist of more than 500 acres. The manufactures are unimportant: those of woollens, for which the county was once famous, have entirely disappeared; but an extensive trade in agricultural produce is carried on by the Thames, the Wilts and Berks, and Kennet and Avon Canals, and the Great Western Railway, which last intersects the county throughout. It returns 9 members to the House of Commons, 3 of whom sit for the county.

BERKS, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 920 square miles. Schuylkill River flows through the county in a S.E. direction, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and it is drained also by Tulpehocken, Maiden, Manatawny, and Little Swatara Creeks. The surface is finely diversified. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain forms its N.W. boundary; the S.E. central part is traversed by a ridge which is here called South Mountain, and in Virginia the Blue Ridge. Between these is the Kittatinny Valley, in which a large part of the county is comprised. The soil of this valley is of limestone formation, highly productive, and well cultivated; the slate and shale lands of the declivities are also susceptible of profitable cultivation. The iron-mines of this county are rich and extensively worked; copper is found in small quantities, in connection with the iron. The Schuylkill Canal passes through the county, and the Union Canal extends from Reading to the Susquehanna River. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and by several turnpikes. Berks was first settled by Germans about 1734, and organized in 1752. Capital, Reading. The name is derived from Berks, a county of England. Pop. 77,129.

BERKSHIRE, England. See BERKS.

BERK'SHIRE, berk'shir, a county forming the W. extremity of Massachusetts, extending across the entire breadth of the state, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the Housatonic, Deerfield, Farmington, and Hoosick Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven or hilly, and in some parts mountainous. Saddle Mountain, in the N. part, is the highest elevation in Massachusetts. Berkshire is remarkable for its varied and picturesque scenery. The soil is generally fertile, and well adapted to grazing. Marble, iron ore, and limestone are abundant. The railroads connecting Boston with Albany, and Bridgeport with Albany, traverse this county, and two branch railroads are included within it. Organized in 1770, and named from Berkshire, a county in England. Capital, Lennox. Pop. 49,591.

BERKSHIRE, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, about 50 miles N. by E. of Montpelier, on the N. side of Missisquo River, has very great water privileges. Pop. 1955.

BERKSHIRE, a post-township of Tioga co., New York, 16 miles N.N.E. of Owego. Pop. 1049.

BERKSHIRE, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Georgia.

BERKSHIRE, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, has several stores.

BERKSHIRE, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, 50 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 12 miles N.W. from Morristown, has one Presbyterian church. A branch of Rockaway River, flowing through the place, gives motion to several forges.

BERLAER, bêr'lâr, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 9 miles N.E. of Mechlin. Pop. 2925.

BERLAIMONT, bêr'lâ'mông', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Sambre, 8 miles N.W. of Avesnes. Pop., with commune, in 1852, 2353, employed in manufactures of pottery, and in brick-making.

BERLANGA, bêr-lân'gâ, a small town of Spain, 22 miles S.W. of Soria. Pop. 1692.

BERLANGA, a town of Spain, 65 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4128.

BERLEBURG, bêr'le-böörg', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg, is capital of the circle of Wittgenstein. Pop. 2152. It has a castle, the residence of its princes; manufactures of woollen clothes, and in its vicinity are several iron forges.

BERLENGAS, bêr-lên'gâs, (Fr. *Berlingues*, bêr'lăng',) a group of small rocky islands off the W. coast of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 10 miles N.W. of Peniche. The small island Berlinga is defended by a fortress.

BERLICHINGEN, bêr'lih-ing-en, a village of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Künzelsau. There was formerly here a castle, the natal place of the family of Berlichingen, from which sprang the famous robber-knight, Götz von Berlichingen, with the iron hand, whom Goethe has made the subject of one of his dramas. Pop. 1410.

BERLIKUM, bêr'le-kům, a village of Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2222.

BERLIKUM, a village of the Netherlands, province of West Friesland, has a large annual fair. Pop. 1220.

BERLIN, ber'lin, (Ger. pron. bêr-leen', (L. "*Berolinum*, or *Berlinum*,") an important city of Germany, capital of the Prussian monarchy, and of the province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 156 miles E.S.E. of Hamburg, and 100 miles N. of Dresden. Lat. (of new Observatory) 52° 45′ 16″ N., lon. 13° 23′ 53″ E.; elevation above the sea, 115 feet; mean temperature of the year, 48°.2; summer 64°.5; winter 31°.4 Fahrenheit. After Vienna, Berlin is the largest town in Germany, and for the beauty and size of its buildings, the regularity of its streets, the importance of its institutions of science and art, for its activity, industry, and trade, is one of the finest cities in Europe. It is built on a sandy plain, on both banks of the Spree, is about 10 miles in circumference, and occupies an extent of 6800 acres. The chief divisions of the city are, 1. Berlin Proper; 2. Cologne, (*alt und neu Köln.*) on the Spree; 3. Louisenstadt, in the S.; 4. Friedrichstadt, in the S.W.; 5. Friedrichswerder, between alt and neu Köln and Friedrichstadt; 6. Neustadt, or Dorotheenstadt, between Friedrichstadt and the Spree; 7. Friedrich Wilhelmstadt, built in 1828, and the suburbs of Stralhau, Spandau, and Königstadt, Granienburg, and Potsdam. The city is surrounded by a wall 16 feet high, and is entered by 16 gates, one of which, the Brandenburg gate on its W., is a colossal structure, surmounted by an image of victory, in a car drawn by 4 horses, and one of the most elegant of the kind in Europe. It was carried to Paris in 1807, and restored in 1814. Of the 40 bridges which cross the Spree and its branches, the principal are the long bridge, with an equestrian statue of the great elector Frederick William; the Schlossbrücke, or palace bridge, with groups of heroes in marble; Frederick's bridge, consisting of 8 arches, and constructed of iron. The city generally is regular and handsome, but the houses are of little elevation. The finest streets are in Friedrichstadt and Dorotheenstadt; the most celebrated is that called "Unter-den-Linden," a broad and imposing street, planted with 4 rows of lime-trees, ornamented by an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, terminated by the Brandenburg gate at the one end, and the royal palace at the other. The other streets most worthy of notice are Friedrich street, Wilhelm street, Paris square, Wilhelms place, Belle Alliance place, and the Gens-d'Armes market. Around the principal squares and streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle and palace, the arsenal, the university, museums, exchange, opera-house, theatres, and the palaces of the princes. There are about 30 churches. The cathedral in the Lustgarten is the finest, but none of them are remarkable for their architecture. Berlin has numerous and excellent hôtels and cafés, and its public conveyances are under the best management. In summer, upwards of a 1000 droskeys are kept in the streets for hire. The suburbs have many attractions, among which are the Thier-garten, a large, open park outside of the Brandenburg gate, in which a "corso" has been recently established, and the Kreutzberg,

a sand-hill, S. of the gate of Halle, on which is erected an iron monument to the memory of the Prussians who fell in the wars of Napoleon, and whence the only good view of the city is obtained. Berlin is the great centre of instruction and intellectual development in Northern Germany; its educational establishments are numerous and celebrated. The university, founded in 1809, and comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, had, in 1843-4, 1656 students. There are 6 gymnasia, 2 Protestant theological seminaries, a military school, schools of artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, and music; a preparatory school of music, and many elementary schools. It has extensive public libraries, among which the royal library, founded in 1650, has 600,000 printed volumes, and 500 MSS. Among its valuable collections are royal museums of painting, sculpture, antiquities, coins, and medals, a museum of natural history, a royal astronomical and magnetical observatory, and a royal botanic garden, one of the richest and most complete in Europe. Its justly celebrated academic institutions comprise the academy of sciences, (*Akademie der Wissenschaften,*) academy of the fine arts, academy for the encouragement of industry, and the academy of music; a geographical society, founded in 1828, and a society of natural history. It has 2 royal theatres; its celebrated opera-house, burned in 1843, was rebuilt in 1844. Among its charitable institutions are the Hôtel des Invalides, for 300 soldiers and 12 officers, and an orphan hospital. Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manufactured products. The different articles of industry are cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribbons, and printed cottons, iron-wares, especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin jewelry," paper, porcelain, mathematical and optical instruments, chemical and dye-stuffs, including the celebrated "Prussian blue," and musical instruments. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal iron foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The productions of the press in typography, cartography, and lithography, are numerous and excellent. For the encouragement of commerce there is a royal bank, a royal mercantile marine, (*Seehandlungs-institut,*) established in 1772, and steam-packet companies. All the great roads in the kingdom meet in Berlin; its position, on a navigable river, communicating by canals with the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, renders its navigation of considerable importance; and it is now the centre of a system of railways which connect it with the Baltic by Hamburg and Kiel on the N.W., and by Stettin on the N.E. On the S.E. a line extends by Breslau to Vienna, on the S. to Leipzig and Dresden, and on the W. to Magdeburg and Hanover, and many other less important places.

History.—About two centuries ago, Berlin was a place of little importance. It was confined to the immediate bank of the Spree, and the island which divides its channel, and consisted of a series of villages, which have gradually verged into each other, and now form its different quarters. The first important improvement was made by the great elector, Frederick William, who planted the Unter-den-Linden. His successor, Frederick I., seconded his efforts; but Berlin never assumed the appearance of a capital till the time of Frederick the Great, who, determined to make it worthy of his extended dominions, enclosed a large space within the walls, and proceeded to build upon it, to supply the wants, not so much of actual as of an anticipated population. He was twice interrupted in the work, and almost driven from his purpose, when, in 1757, the city fell into the hands of the Austrians, and in 1760 into those of the Austrians and Russians. But he soon repaired the damage, and his successors following ardently in his steps, Berlin has rapidly risen to be the second city in Germany in respect of population, and perhaps the very first in respect to architectural grandeur and political influence. Pop. in 1852, 441,931, of whom 20,000 were soldiers, and 5000 Jews.

BER/LIN, a township of Franklin co., Maine, 45 miles N.W. of Augusta.

BERLIN, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, about 125 miles N. of Concord, well-watered by the Androscoggin and Ammonoosuck Rivers. Pop. 173.

BERLIN, a township of Washington co., Vermont, 5 miles S. by W. of Montpelier, intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. Pop. 1507.

BERLIN, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 30 miles W. of Boston, enjoys good water privileges. Pop. 865.

BERLIN, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad leading to Middletown, 11 miles S. by W. of Hartford, and 25 miles N. by E. of New Haven. The manufactures of Berlin comprise various kinds of hardware, carriages, and other articles. The manufacture of tin was early introduced here, and is still carried on. Pop. 1819.

BERLIN, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, about 22 miles E. from Albany. Pop. 2005.

BERLIN, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 78 miles S.E. from Pittsburg, and 143 W. from Harrisburg; is near the western base of the Alleghany Mountain. It is one of the largest towns in the county, and has an active trade. The plank-road from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny River, passes through this place. Beds of excellent coal, 5 feet in thickness, have been opened very near the town. Pop. 665.

BERLIN, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 805.

BERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, 7 miles from the Atlantic, and 123 miles S.E. from Annapolis. It has considerable trade. Pop. about 800.

BERLIN, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

BERLIN, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

BERLIN, a small post-village in Sumter co., Alabama.

BERLIN, a thriving post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, on the State Line Road from Memphis to Tuscumbia, about 50 miles E. from the former. It is situated in a wealthy neighborhood, and has an active business. The route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes very near the village. Pop. in 1851, about 300.

BERLIN, a township in Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1151.

BERLIN, a township in Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 1582.

BERLIN, a post-township in Holmes co., Ohio, about 8 miles E. from Millersburg. Pop. 1452.

BERLIN, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 94 miles N.E. from Columbus. It contains 2 churches, 1 foundry and machine shop, and several stores.

BERLIN, a small post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, near the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, 81 miles S.S.E. from Columbus, has about 75 inhabitants. The post-office is Berlin Cross Roads.

BERLIN, a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1156.

BERLIN, a township in Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1376.

BERLIN, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal, 88 miles W. by N. from Columbus; contains about 150 inhabitants.

BERLIN, a township in Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 391.

BERLIN, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

BERLIN, a post-township in St. Clair co., Michigan, about 75 miles N.N.E. from Detroit. Pop. 533.

BERLIN, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, about 40 miles N. from Indianapolis; was laid out in 1847. It has 2 stores, and about 75 inhabitants.

BERLIN, a village of Mercer co., Illinois, on the road from Knoxville to Rock Island, 150 miles N.W. from Springfield.

BERLIN, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, on the railroad between Springfield and Jacksonville, 15 miles W. by S. from the former.

BERLIN, a small post-village in Scott co., Iowa, on the W. side of the Mississippi River, about 25 miles S.E. from Dewitt.

BERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah River, about 75 miles N.N.E. from Madison. It has a good landing for steamboats, and is the principal shipping point of the county. Pop. estimated at 1000.

BERLIN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 35 miles W.N.W. from Hamilton. It has a newspaper office, numerous mechanic shops, and about 300 inhabitants.

BERLIN CENTRE, a village in Berlin township, Rensselaer co., New York, 20 miles E. from Albany.

BERLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

BERLINCHEN, bêr/lin-xen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 52 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with manufactures of cloth and paper. Pop. 3620.

BERLIN CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

BERLIN FALLS, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

BER/LINVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, 108 miles N. of Columbus.

BERMEJO, a river of South America. See VERMEJO.

BERMEO, bêr-mâ/o, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 3625, mostly engaged in fisheries. Alonzo de Ercilla, the epic poet, was born here about 1530.

BERMING. See BIRMING.

BER/MONDSEY, a parish of England, and a suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark, on the East. Pop. in 1851, 48,128, mostly employed in ship-building, in extensive tanneries, and in a large retail trade. Bermondsey has 2 chapels for its large Roman Catholic population, a convent, many schools, and other charities, and some small remains of a celebrated abbey, founded about A. D. 1082.

BERMUDA, (or SOMERS) ISLANDS, or THE BERMUDAS, bêr-moo/dăz*, a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 580 miles S.E. of Cape Hatteras; situated between lat. 32° 14′ and 32° 25′ N., and lon. 64° 38′ and 64° 52′ W. They lie S.W. and N.E., based on the edge of a bank stretching in the same direction, 23 miles by 13; but only occupy a space of about 18 miles by 6, though said to be 365 in number. They are separated from each other by very narrow channels, and are mostly rocky islets, five only

* This name, in Shakspeare's time, appears to have been pronounced after the Spanish mode, BERMOOTHES, as we find it thus written in the *Tempest*, act I, scene 2. (See Int. XXIV., 7.)

being of any considerable size. They are of difficult access, being enclosed on three sides, N., W., and S., by formidable coral reefs, nearly all under water, and extending, in some parts, 10 miles from the islands, the only reefs of this description occurring in the whole central expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. In removing some reefs, by means of divers, at the entrance of St. George's harbor, in the island of that name, evidences were found confirmatory of the idea that part of the former land of the Bermuda Islands has subsided, and is now below the sea. The islands have little elevation, and, in their general aspect, much resemble the West India Islands. The climate is delightful, an uninterrupted spring clothing the fields and trees with perpetual verdure. Severe thunderstorms, however, frequently occur; and when S. winds prevail, the atmosphere becomes charged with an humidity unfavorable to various complaints, including those of a pulmonary nature. Though the soil is not so fertile as it was, being now much exhausted, almost every description of fruit and vegetable grows here abundantly; the arrow-root is said to be superior to that of any other place. The orange orchards of the islands are extending and improving. It is somewhat remarkable that there are neither springs nor fresh-water streams in the Bermudas, and only a few wells, the water of which is brackish.

The principal employment is building vessels, generally of cedar—small, swift, and durable. Plaiting straw, and the mid-rib of the palmetto leaf, is also carried on to some extent. Principal exports, arrow-root, potatoes, and onions. The amount of imports into the Bermudas, for the year ending January 5, 1848, was 138,922*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; exports for the same year, 20,205*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The number and tonnage of vessels inwards, for the same period, were 185; tonnage, 19,399;—outwards, 189; tonnage, 20,400. The number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the colony in the year named, were 52; tonnage, 3372. The largest harbor is that of St. George's, a beautiful and romantic bay, capable of containing a large fleet, but of difficult ingress and egress, from the narrowness of its entrance, now, however, much improved. It is strongly fortified, and generally garrisoned by a regiment of the line, with some companies of artillery and engineers. The legislature consists of a governor, council, and legislative assembly. The council is composed of eight members and a president, nominated by the governor, but subject to confirmation by the crown; the house of assembly of 36 members, returned by the nine tribes or parishes into which the island is divided. The islands contain nine churches, five chapels for dissenters, and 24 public or free schools, principally supported by different societies in England, and by funds under the control of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, in whose diocese the Bermudas are situated. There are, besides the above, 25 private schools. An establishment for convicts has recently been placed here. The number of the latter, in 1848, amounted to 1750. The capital is Hamilton, on Bermuda or Long Island. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, and Bermuda and St. Thomas. Pop. in 1848, estimated at from 9500 to about 11,000 whites, colored, and free blacks.——Inhab. BERMUDIAN, ber-moo'de-an.

BERMUDIAN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles S. by W. from Harrisburg.

BERN bern, (Fr. *Berne*, bèrn, Ger. *Bern*, bèrn,) CANTON or, a state of Central Europe, one of the three *Vorort*, or governing cantons of the Swiss Confederation, situated between lat. 46° 20′ and 47° 30′ N., and lon. 6° 50′ and 8° 27′ E. Bounded N. by France, E. by the cantons Soleure, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by the Valais, and W. by Vaud, Freyburg, and Neufchâtel. Area, 2567 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 457,921, the greater part of whom are Protestants. The country is very mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-aar-Horn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, and Mönch, the terraces and contre-forts of which form the *Bernese Oberland*, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The N. part of the canton is covered by the Jura Mountains, the two regions being separated by the Valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is drained by the Aar and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. The lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne are formed by the Thiele, and those of Thun and Brienz by the Aar. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where the perpetual snow forms the most extensive glaciers in Switzerland, but mild at the foot of the Jura, and in the valley of Interlachen. The mountains are covered with extensive forests of pine and beech, and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The amount of grain, potatoes, hemp, and flax, is insufficient for consumption. The vine is cultivated to a considerable extent in the valleys of the Thiele, and on the lakes Neufchâtel, Bienne, and Thun. Pasturage extensive, and the rearing of cattle is the chief source of wealth; those of the Emmen and Saane being considered the best in Switzerland, and the celebrated cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce in the canton. The horses of the Emmenthal are much esteemed. The canton has mines of iron, lead, and copper, marble and gypsum quarries, fine freestone, granite, and lime. Iron is worked extensively in the Jura. Among the many mineral springs, those of Weissenburg, Blumenstain, Frutigen, and Gurnigel are most frequented. The chief objects of industry are the manufactures of linens and woollens, iron and copper wares, watch-making, and the wooden wares of the Oberland. The chief imports are salt, colonial produce, grain, tobacco, and metals. The canton is traversed by excellent roads, and steam packets ply on the lakes and on the river Aar. The educational establishments of the canton are numerous and excellent, comprising a university, polytechnic, and normal schools, and the celebrated agricultural and industrial institution at Hofwyl. Bern is the largest canton of the Swiss Confederacy, and holds the second rank in the federal diet. Its contingent to the army is 5824 men.——Adj. and inhab. BERNESE, bern-eez'.

BERN or BERNE, bèrn, (L. *Berna*,) a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, on a small peninsula formed by the Aar, here crossed by two stone bridges, one of which (opened in 1844) is 900 feet in length, 80 miles N.E. of Geneva, and 23 miles S. of Basel. Elevation (of observatory,) 1846 feet. Population 27,758. Bern is the seat of the Federal Diet, alternately with Zurich and Lucerne and residence of three foreign ministers. It is the finest town in Switzerland, and one of the most handsome in Europe; it is entirely built of freestone, and is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in all its principal streets, and for its numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculpture. It has a Gothic cathedral; a university, founded in 1834; an observatory; a public library, with 35,000 volumes and a collection of MSS.; a museum of natural history; an arsenal; a mint, in which the coins of several cantons are struck, and many charitable institutions. Its chief industry consists in the manufacture of gunpowder, fire-arms, and mathematical instruments, straw hats, paper, and leather. The property belonging to the corporation is very large; and the revenue not only suffices to defray the public expenses, but to provide all the citizens with fuel, and still leaves a surplus.

Bern owes its foundation to Berchtold, fifth Duke of Zähringen; who, in 1191, fortified the peninsula on which the town stands, and invited merchants and craftsmen to resort thither for protection. In 1218, it was raised to the rank of a free town of the empire, with extensive privileges. In 1352, it entered the Swiss Confederation, at that period consisting of seven cantons, and obtained the second rank. In 1798, Bern was obliged to open its gates to the republican armies of France, and the canton was dismembered. From 1799 to 1803, it was the seat of the Helvetic Government. The government of Bern had hitherto been oligarchical, but, in 1830, the population threw off the rule of the privileged families, and appointed a supreme council, which entered on its duties in October, 1831. Bern is said to derive its name from *bären*, the plural of the German word *bär*, (a bear;) and that animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, as well as on the coins, sign-posts, fountains, and public buildings. For many centuries, living bears have been maintained at the public expense, as part of the state property. The great majority of the inhabitants of Bern are Protestants. Bern is the birthplace of Haller.

BERNADOS. See BARBADOS.

BERNADOTTE, ber'na-dott', a post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River, an affluent of the Illinois, 65 miles N.W. from Springfield. Pop. 787.

BERNALILLO, ber-na-lil'lo, a county in the E. central part of New Mexico, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio de San José, and is drained by the Rio Grande and the Rio Puerco, which intersect it. The surface in the E. part is rough and mountainous. This county produced in 1850, 17,701 bushels of wheat, 39,303 of corn, 2300 of peas and beans, 8500 pounds of wool, and 390 gallons of wine. The quantity of wool was the greatest produced in any county of the territory, with the exception of Rio Arriba, and that of wine greater than in any except Santa Fe county. Pop. 7751.

BER'NARDS', a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. Pop. 2263.

BERNARD'STOWN, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River Railroad, 100 miles W.N.W. from Boston. Pop. 937.

BERNARDS'VILLE, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 8 miles above Trenton, has a lattice bridge across the river.

BERNAU, bèr'nów, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Stettin Railway, 13 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3640; employed in weaving woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs, and in breweries.

BER'NAU, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine. Pop. 1600. This is the name also of several villages in Germany.

BERNAY, bèr'nä', a town of France, department of Eure, on the Charentonne, 25 miles W.N.W. of Evreux. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 7362. It has a communal college, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and yarn: it is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and of the largest horse fair

in France, frequented by 40,000 persons. The Benedictine abbey, founded in 1018, is now converted into warehouses.

BERNBURG, bern'burg or bärn'bōōrg, a town of Northern Germany, capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Saale, here crossed by a massive bridge, 23 miles S. of Magdeburg. Pop. 6772. It consists of an old and a new town, both enclosed by walls, and has a ducal castle, several churches, council-house, high schools, and orphan asylum. It has manufactures of porcelain, paper, and starch. It is connected by railways with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden.

BERNE, Switzerland. See BERN.

BERNE, bär'neh, a town of Northern Germany, duchy and 11 miles E. of Oldenburg. Pop. 3725.

BERNE, bern, a post-township of Albany co., New York, 22 miles W. from Albany. Pop. 3441.

BERNE, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1734.

BERNE, a township in Athens co., Ohio. Pop. about 819.

BERNE, a township in Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2656.

BERNE, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

BERNECK, bär'nĕk, a town of Bavaria, circle of the Upper Franconia, on the White Main, at the mouth of the Oelsnitz, 8 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1042, engaged in manufacture of alum, vitriol, and iron wire, and in a pearl fishery in the river.

BERNECK, bĕr-nĕk', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles E. of St. Gall, with 1300 inhabitants, an active commerce, and manufactures of embroidered muslins.

BERNERA, ber-nā'rā, three islands of the Hebrides; one, the most S. of the group, another in Harris's Sound, and the third on the W. side of the Island of Lewis.

BERNESE OBERLAND, Switzerland. See BERN.

BERN'HARD'S BAY, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

BER'NIER, a small island of Western Australia, N.W. of Shark Bay. Lat. 24° 50' S., lon. 113° 15' E.

BERNINA, bĕr-nee'nä, a mountain of the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 36 miles S.E. of Chur (Coire,) remarkable for its extensive glacier. The Pass of Bernina forms a communication between the Upper Engadine and the Valteline, at an elevation of 7672 feet.

BERNKASTEL, bĕrn'käs-tel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.E. of Treves, situated beneath a ruined fortress on the Moselle. Pop. 2100; with copper and lead mines, and considerable trade in wine.

BER'NON, a post-village in Woonsocket township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 12 miles N. of Providence.

BERNSTADT, bĕrn'stätt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 22 miles E. of Breslau. Pop. 3600. It has a ducal castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

BERNSTADT, a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 1650, partly engaged in woollen manufactures.

BERNSTADT, a village of Würtemberg, circle of the Danube.

BERNSTEIN, bĕrn'stine, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 55 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1650, who manufacture woollen stuffs.

BERNSTEIN, a town of W. Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 14 miles W. of Güns. Pop. 1200.

BERN'VILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on Tulpehocken Creek, and the Union Canal, 12 miles N.W. from Reading. It has 4 stores, 1 iron foundry, 2 churches, and about 70 houses. Three-fourths of the inhabitants speak German.

BERŒA (of Syria.) See ALEPPO.

BERŒA (of Macedonia.) See VERIA.

BERONDA, bā-ron'dä, a petty state of Hindostan, Bundelcund; area, 275 square miles. Pop. 24,000.

BERRA-VOL', an independent territory and town of Northern Afghanistan, the town situated in a valley, and on a river of the same name, 108 miles N. of Peshawer.

BERRE, bair, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, with a port on the Etang de Berre, near the railway from Avignon to Marseilles, 16 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1926. It has trade in salt, fruits, and olive-oil.

BERRE, ETANG DE, ä'tŏng' deh bair, a vast lagoon of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, E. of the easternmost branch of the Rhone. It discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the Port-de-Bouc, and has extensive salt-works and eel fisheries.

BERRIAN, bĕr're-ăn', a village of Northern Africa, in the Sahara of Algeria, 25 miles E. of Gardaia. It is walled, and has from 250 to 300 houses.

BERRIE, ber'ree, a township in Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 819.

BER'RIEDALE, an extensive maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness, with a castle on the coast, 7½ miles S.S.W. of Latheron.

BER'RIEN, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan and Indiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by St. Joseph's, Pawpaw, and Galien Rivers. The surface is rolling; the soil of various qualities. The valley of the St. Joseph's has a deep, black, sandy loam, extremely fertile, and is covered with dense forests of hard timber. The St. Joseph's River is navigable for keel-boats through this county. The latter is amply supplied with water-power, and contains several quarries of sandstone. It is intersected by the Central Railroad. Capital, Berrien. Pop. 11,417.

BERRIEN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

BERRIEN, a small village of Heard co., Georgia, 8 miles W.S.W. of Franklin.

BERRIEN or BERRIEN SPRINGS, a post-village, capital of Berrien co., Michigan, in a township of its own name, on the St. Joseph's River, 15 miles in a direct line from its entrance into Lake Michigan, and 160 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. The river is navigable for keel-boats about 130 miles from its mouth, and flows through a rich farming country. Pop. 300.

BERRIEW, bĕr're-u, or ABER RHIW, ab'er ree'oo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, at the confluence of the Rhiw and Severn Rivers, 5 miles S.W. of Welshpool. Pop. 2259.

BERRIMA, ber-ree'mä, a town of New South Wales, co. of Camden, 66 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 377.

BERRIN, ber-reen', a town of Western Africa, Senegambia, in the country of the Felcops, on the Casamanza. Lat. 12° 28' N., lon. 16° 23' W.

BER'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BER'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BER'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BERRY or BERRI, bĕr'ree, (Fr. pron. bĕr'ree',) one of the old provinces of France, near its centre, now forming the modern departments of Cher and Indre; its capital was Bourges.

BERRY, ber'ree, a post-township in Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 234.

BERRY, CANAL DE, kä'nal' deh bĕr'ree', a canal of France, connects the waters of the Loire with the canal of Digoin, and passes the departments of Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire.

BER'RYN-ARBOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BER'RY-POM'EROY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BER'RYSBURG, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, in Lykens Valley, 39 miles N. of Harrisburg. The high ridges which bound the valley contain abundance of coal.

BER'RY'S FERRY, a post-office of Livingston co., Kentucky.

BER'RY'S LICK, a post-village of Butler co., Kentucky.

BER'RY'S MILL, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky.

BER'RYSVILLE, a post-township in Knox co., Indiana, about 16 miles E. by S. of Vincennes.

BER'RYTOWN, a post-village of Kent co., Delaware, 14 miles S. by W. of Dover.

BERRYTOWN, a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

BER'RYVILLE, a town, capital of Clark co., Virginia, on Opequan Creek, and on the turnpike from Winchester to Washington, 12 miles E. of the former, and 158 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has some trade, and contains an academy and 1 or 2 churches.

BERRYVILLE, a post-village in Scott co., Mississippi, about 40 miles E. by N. of Jackson.

BERRYVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Arkansas.

BERRYVILLE, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 6 miles S.E. of Hillsborough, contains from 100 to 200 inhabitants.

BER'SHAM, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, 1 mile W. of Wrexham, with iron-works.

BER'SHEBA, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

BERSHEBA SPRINGS, a post-office of Grundy co., Tennessee.

BER'STED, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BERTHIER, bĕr'te-ä', a county in the W. part of Canada East, bordering on the St. Lawrence, has an area of 9590 square miles. It is drained by the Assumption River, and several smaller streams. Lake Maskinonge, in the N.E. part of the county, is about 4 miles long and 3 miles wide, and is the source of the Maskinonge River, an affluent of the St. Lawrence. The chief products are woollen goods, linens, flax, oats, and tobacco, of the three last of which this county produced, in 1852, more than any other in Canada East. Chief town, Berthier-en-Haut. Pop. 34,608.

BERTHIER-EN-BAS, bĕr'te-ä'ŏng' bä', or BELLE CHASSE DE BERTHIER, bĕll-shäss-deh bĕr'te-ä', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Belle Chasse, on the right bank of the river St. Lawrence, 24 miles S.W. of Quebec. It contains several stores and mills.

BERTHIER-EN-HAUT, bĕr'te-ä'ŏng-hō, a post-village of Canada East, county of Berthier, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, about 55 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has a foundry, a tannery, numerous stores, and a steamboat landing.

BERTIGNAT, bĕr'teen'yä', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Ambert. Pop. in 1852, 2945.

BERTINCOURT, bĕr'tăng'koor', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles S.S.E. of Arras. Pop. of commune, 1527.

BERTINORO, bĕr-te-no'ro, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles S.E. of Forli, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 4780.

BERTRAND', a post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, on St. Joseph's River, 14 miles S.S.E. of Berrien.

BERTHELSDORF, bêr'tels-dorf', a village of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Bautzen, is the seat of the central conference of the sect of Herrenhuter Christians.

BERTHOLDSDORF, bêr'tôls-dorf', a town of Austria, near the railway from Vienna to Triest, 8 miles S. of Vienna, surrounded by vine-clad hills, with an old church, a castle, and warm baths. Pop. 2226.

BERTHOUD, a town of Switzerland. See BURGDORF.

BERTIE, ber-tee', a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, at the W. end of Albemarle Sound, contains about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan, and on the S. by the Roanoke River, and drained by Cashie River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Capital, Windsor. Pop. 12,851; of whom 5657 were free, and 7194 slaves.

BERTRAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Winn parish, Louisiana.

BERTRICH, bêr'trik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles S.W. of Cochem, in a romantic glen, with mineral baths, known since the time of the Romans.

BERTRY, bêr'tree', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai, canton of Clary. P. 2273.

BERUT or BEROUT. See BEYROOT.

BERVIE, ber'vee, or INVERBERVIE, in'ver-ber'vee, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Stonehaven. Pop. 1312; of the borough, 878, mostly engaged in fishing. The town is near the mouth of the river Bervie, the harbor being at Gourdon, 1 mile S. It unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, to send one member to the House of Commons.

BERWICK or BERWICKSHIRE, bêr'rik-shir, a county of Scotland, forming its S.E. extremity, on the coast of the German Ocean, and bounded on the S. by Northumberland, and W. by Haddington and Edinburgh shires. The principal division was formerly called the Merse, (March or border district.) Area, 446 square miles, or 285,000 acres, of which 160,000 are cultivated, 100,000 uncultivated, and 25,500 unprofitable. Population in 1851, 33,297. Its N. part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills; but the district of Lauderdale in the W., and the Merse in the S., are level, and among the most fertile and best cultivated tracts in Britain. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Eye, and the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and other affluents of the Tweed. The estates are mostly of medium size. The manufactures are comparatively unimportant; among the principal is the weaving of ginghams at Earlston. This county returns one member to the House of Commons.

BERWICK, a town of Scotland. See BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

BERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BERWICK, a township of York co., Maine. Pop. 2121.

BERWICK, a township in Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 811.

BERWICK, a village in Adams co., Pennsylvania. See ABBOTTSTOWN.

BERWICK, a post-borough of Briar Creek township, Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 95 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. The North Branch Canal passes through the place, and a bridge 1250 feet long connects it with Nescopeck, a village of Luzerne county. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in this neighborhood. Berwick has 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 600.

BERWICK, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

BERWICK, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, 95 miles N.W. of Springfield.

BERWICK, NORTH, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 19 miles E.S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of borough, 1851, 863. It has a shallow harbor, but an active trade in corn; and it is frequented as a bathing-place. Registered vessels of the port in 1848, 9; aggregate burden, 515 tons. This borough joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending one member to the House of Commons. In the parish are the Bass Rock, Tantallan Castle, and North Berwick-law; the last a conical hill, 940 feet in height, forms a conspicuous landmark.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified seaport town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, and on the North British Railway, 47 miles E.S.E. of Edinburgh. Lat. of the light-house, 55° 46' N., lon. 1° 59' W. Population of parliamentary borough in 1851, 15,094. The town is surrounded by a wall and fortifications. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a stone bridge of 15 arches, built in the reign of Charles I. A splendid new bridge now conducts the North British Railway across the Tweed. It has an indifferent harbor, sheltered by a long pier, a decorated Gothic church, built during the commonwealth, many dissenting chapels, a town-hall with an exchange and jail attached, a governor's residence, pauper lunatic asylum, theatre, grammar school, free schools, supported by the corporation, assembly rooms, public subscription library with 5000 volumes, and infantry barracks. An iron foundry here, at which steam-engines and mill machinery are built, employed lately from 60 to 70 hands; manufactures of sail-cloth, cordage, and linen fabrics are carried on, and near the town are several coal-mines. Berwick has considerable trade with Norway and the Baltic, whence it imports timber, staves, bones, iron, hemp, tallow, and oil. Exports to London, Leith, Newcastle, and Hull consist chiefly of agricultural produce, wool, ale, whiskey, coal, and fish, especially salmon, its fishery of which in the Tweed is still very productive. Aggregate burden of vessels entering the port in 1844, 49,174 tons; of vessels cleared thence, 49,067 tons. Registered shipping of the port in 1847, 4584 tons. The borough has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Mary. Before the late municipal reform, Berwick was a free town, independent of both Scotland and England; but it is now constituted an English county for all purposes except parliamentary elections.

BERWICK ST. JAMES, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BERWICK ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BERWICK ST. LEONARD, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

BERWICKSHIRE. See BERWICK, a county of Scotland.

BERYTUS. See BEYROOT.

BERZELIA, ber-zee'lya, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 20 miles W. of Augusta.

BERZOCANA DE SAN FULGENCIO, bêr-tho-kä'nä dä sän fool-sên'the-o, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 6 miles N.E. of Logrosan, on the borders of New Castile. Pop. 2026.

BESALU, bä-sä-loo', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N. by W. of Gerona. Pop. 2012.

BESANÇON, bêh-zôn'sôns', (anc. *Vesontio,*) a city of France, capital of the department of Doubs, 45 miles E. of Dijon, on the Doubs, and on the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine. Pop. in 1852, 41,297. It is a strongly fortified city, and is well built, though the houses are old, and the streets gloomy; its citadel, on an elevated rock, is considered impregnable. The chief edifices are a Gothic cathedral, court-house, town-hall, royal college, arsenal, hospital, barracks, theatre, public library, and museum. There are many Roman antiquities, comprising a triumphal arch, and the remains of an aqueduct and amphitheatre. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce, an *académie universitaire,* diocesan school, academy of sciences and arts, schools of artillery and medicine, and a deaf and dumb institution. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of watches, jewelry, porcelain, druggets, carpets, and iron wire, and has large breweries. About 2000 persons are employed in the manufacture of watches, and 600,000 bottles of artificial Seltzer-water are made here annually. Besançon is an important entrepôt for the produce of the South of France, and a great part of Switzerland. This city is very ancient, and was a fortified place in the time of Cæsar. It was ceded to Spain by the peace of Westphalia. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and was united to France in 1678. In 1495, a council was held here under Charles of Neufchâtel. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1814.

BESFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 2 miles S.E. of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 177.

BESFORD, a township of England, co. of Salop.

BESHEK, bä-shek', or BELSCHIK, bêl-shik', (anc. *Bolbe,*) a lake of Turkey, in Macedonia, a little E. of the Gulf of Contessa, into which it pours its superfluous waters, and about 20 miles E. of Salonica. Greatest length, from E. to W., about 14 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles.

BESIDIÆ. See BISIGNANO.

BESIGHEIM, bä'sig-hime', a town of Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and Enz, 15 miles N. of Stuttgart, on the railway to Heilbronne. Pop. 2430. The district is celebrated for its red wines.

BESOKKI. See BEZOKKI.

BESNI, bês'nee, (anc. *Nisus?*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Marash, in a narrow glen, 2340 feet above the sea, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Samisat. It is said to have 2500 Mohammedan and 250 Armenian houses.

BESSAN, bês'sôns', a town of France, department of Hérault, 11 miles E. of Béziers, on the Hérault. Pop. 2186.

BESSARABIA, bês-sa-rä'be-ä or bes-ä rä'be-ä, an administrative province of South or New Russia, (capital Kishenev,) bounded E. by the government of Kherson, N.E. and N. by Podolia, W. by the Bukowina and Moldavia, and S. by Bulgaria and the Black Sea. Area, 18,358 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 374,044. The surface is uniformly low and flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians; the climate is healthy, and the soil very fertile. The principal rivers are the Danube on the S., Pruth on the W., and Dniester on the E. frontier. These rivers wholly inclose the province, except at its N.W. extremity. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, and flax are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit, and wines of good quality; but the greater proportion of profitable land is in pasturage. The manufactures are nearly confined to soap, leather, candles, and spirituous liquors. The principal exports are wool, cattle, tallow, salt, and cheese. There is an agricultural colony of Bulgarians on the Pruth, and another of Germans in the S. The chief towns are Kishe-

nau, Bender, Akerman, and Ismail. Bessarabia was ceded by Turkey to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest, in 1812.

BESSASTADIR, bês-sâs-tâ'dear' or BESSESTÂD, bês'sês-tâd', a small town of Iceland, S.W. of Reikiavik, with a gymnasium, a classical school, and a library of 2000 volumes, the only establishments of the kind in the island.

BESSE, bêss, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 20 miles S.S.W. of Clermont. Pop. of commune, 2167. It is situated on the E. declivity of Mont-D'Or, and in its vicinity are the cascades of Entraigues and Dogne, the basaltic columns on the Mallvoisière, the Puy-de-Sancy, and the lake of Pavin.

BESSE, a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.E. of Brignolles. Pop. 1720.

BESSELSLEIGH, bês'sel-sle, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BESSENAY, bês'sâ'nâ', a village of France, department of Rhône, 13 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 2054.

BESSÉ SUR BRAYE, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 6 miles S. of St. Calais. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2336.

BESSINES, bês'seen', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2656.

BESSINGBY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BESSINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BESTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEST'LAND, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

BESZTERCE BANYA. See NEUSOHL.

BET'AGHSTOWN, (vulgar, *Bettystown*,) a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on the coast, 3 miles E.S.E. of Drogheda, on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway.

BETAISOR, bâ-ti-sore', a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, 35 miles S.E. of Agra, on the Jumna. Near it are remains of an ancient Hindoo city.

BETANZOS, bâ-tân'thoes, (anc. *Flavium Brigantium*,) a town of Spain, 10 miles S.E. of Corunna, on the river of the same name, near its mouth, in the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 4780. It is the oldest town in Galicia, and has remains of ancient fortifications.

BETANZOS, BAY OF, in Spain, an inlet of the Atlantic; its branches form the harbors of Ferrol and Corunna.

BETCH'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BETETA, bâ-ta'tâ, a village of Spain, 48 miles N.N.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1100. It has mineral springs (temperature 7° Fahrenheit) and royal baths.

BETHAB'ARA, a Moravian village in Forsyth co., North Carolina.

BETHA'NIA, a post-village in Forsyth co., North Carolina.

BETHANY, beth'a-ny, (Arab. *El-Azireeah*,) a village of Palestine, on the E. slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 miles E. of Jerusalem. It is now a poor place, inhabited by some 20 families, in a few dwellings built with the materials of ancient edifices. The inhabitants show the pretended sites of the houses of Lazarus, of Martha, of Simon the leper, and of Mary Magdelene. The alleged tomb of Lazarus, a large excavation in the rock, is also pointed out. Of Bethphage, a village formerly a little farther E., no trace exists.

BETHANY, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 8 miles N. by W. of New Haven. Pop. 914.

BETHANY, a post-township of Genesee co., New York, 240 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has an academy. Pop. 1904.

BETHANY, or BETHANY CENTRE, a post-village in the above township, about 35 miles S.W. of Rochester.

BETHANY, a post-borough of Dyberry township, Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles N. of Honesdale, and 1 mile W. of Dyberry Creek. It was the county seat until 1842. The borough contains 1 church, an academy, and about 350 inhabitants.

BETHANY, a post-village of Brooke co., Virginia, on Buffalo Creek, 7 miles from the Ohio River, and 16 miles N.E. of Wheeling. The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful. The village is the seat of Bethany College, which was established in 1841, by Alexander Campbell, a Baptist minister.

BETHANY, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BETHANY, a village of Greene co., Georgia, 35 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

BETHANY, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

BETHANY, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 20 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

BETHANY, a village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 8 miles W. of Columbus.

BETHANY, a village of Christian co., Illinois, 20 miles S.E. of Springfield.

BETHANY, a village of Clay co., Missouri, 15 miles N.N.E. of Liberty.

BETHANY, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Missouri, 155 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

BETHANY CHURCH, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

BETH EDEN, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina. It has manufactures of woollen goods, starch, and leather.

BETHEL, bêth'el, (Arab. *Beitein*, or *Beitin*, bâ'teen',) a ruined town of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 10 miles N. of Jerusalem. Its remains, which prove it to have been a place of some importance, consist of numerous ruined churches, and a large reservoir, the whole covering three or four acres on a hill-summit.

BETHEL, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 70 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has six churches, six stores, an academy, and several mills. Pop. 2235.

BETHEL, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 38 miles S. of Montpelier, and 30 miles N. of Windsor. In the place is an inexhaustible quarry of soapstone, which is exported in considerable quantities. The village contains several churches and a bank. Pop. 1730.

BETHEL, a flourishing post-village in Danbury township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles N.W. by W. from New Haven. The inhabitants are almost entirely engaged in the manufacture of hats and caps, and combs. The village contains several churches and a bank.

BETHEL, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., New York, 120 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2087.

BETHEL, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1871.

BETHEL, a township, Delaware co., Pennsylvania. P. 426.

BETHEL, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. P. 1137.

BETHEL, a township, Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. P. 1594.

BETHEL, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

BETHEL, a small village in Hertford co., North Carolina.

BETHEL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BETHEL, a post-village of Glynn co., Georgia, on Turtle River, about 70 miles in a direct line S.S.W. of Savannah.

BETHEL, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

BETHEL, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

BETHEL, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

BETHEL, a small post-village of Bath co., Kentucky.

BETHEL, a township in Clark co., Ohio. Pop. 2646.

BETHEL, a post-village of Tate township, Clermont co., Ohio, 33 miles S.E. of Cincinnati, is one the oldest villages of the county. It contains several stores and shops. Pop. estimated at 500.

BETHEL, a township in Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1656.

BETHEL, a township in Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1023.

BETHEL, a township of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 679.

BETHEL, a township in St. Clair co., Michigan.

BETHEL, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 382.

BETHEL, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

BETHEL, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, near the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, 48 miles W. of Springfield.

BETHEL, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Missouri, on the North Fork of North River, 98 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. It was settled about 1842 by a company of Germans from Pennsylvania. The title of their property is vested in one person, and held for the benefit of the community. They have 1000 acres of fertile land, and carry on farming and mechanic arts with success. The German language is taught in their schools exclusively, and commonly used among themselves. They have a large and elegant place of worship. The village contains a glove factory and mills of various kinds. Pop. about 1000.

BETHEL COLLEGE. See MAC LEMORESVILLE.

BETHESDA, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

BETHESDA, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

BETH-HORON, UPPER and LOWER, (Arab. *Beitoor-el-Foka*, bâ'toor'-el-fô'kâ, and *Beitoor-el-Tahta*, bâ'toor'-el-tâh'tâ,) two villages of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 9 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. In the former are some traces of ancient walls, a reservoir, &c., and between the two villages, is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings. (Joshua x. 1-11:) and through which has always been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.

BETHLEHEM, bêth'le-hem, (*Beit-el-Lehm*, the "house of bread,") a famous city of Palestine, which, though insignificant in point of size, will be ever memorable as the birth place of the Founder of Christianity. It stands on the mountain chain of Anti-Libanus, 5½ miles S.W. of Jerusalem. Pop. said to be 3000, nearly all Christians—a bold and hardy race, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression. It is a large, straggling village, with one broad street, at the extremity of which there is a magnificent church, erected in the 4th century by the Empress Helena, over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity,") traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, and attached to which are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks and Armenians. All around are a multitude of chapels, erected as memorials of events commemorated in sacred history; and numerous reservoirs and springs, to which sacred traditions are attached. On the W. side of the town are the remains of the ancient aqueduct which conveyed water to Jerusalem from several pools near Bethlehem. The country around is extremely fruitful, to which circumstance, doubtless, the town originally owed its name.

BETH'LEHEM, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 75 miles N. by E. from Concord. Pop. 950.

BETH'LEHEM, or BETH'LEM, a post-township of Litch-

field co., Connecticut, 30 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 815.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Albany co., New York, on the Hudson River, 5 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 4102.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 13 miles N. W. of Flemington. Pop. 2045.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 7 miles W. by S. from Easton. Pop., including the borough of the same name, 3620.

BETHLEHEM, a post-borough in the above township, on the left bank of the Lehigh River, 11 miles above Easton, and 51 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a pleasant and commanding situation, and is an agreeable place of resort in summer. This town was founded in 1741 by the Moravians, who have a large stone church in the Gothic style, 142 feet long; and a female seminary which enjoys a high reputation, besides other schools and benevolent institutions. There is a bridge 400 feet long across the Lehigh at this place. The town contains several flouring and saw mills. Pop. 2104.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

BETHLEHEM, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 822.

BETHLEHEM, a village and township of Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 60 miles S. by E. of Cleveland.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 664.

BETHLEHEM, a post-village and township of Clarke co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 18 miles below Madison, has one church. Pop. 872.

BETHLEHEM, a village of Hamilton co., Indiana, about 15 miles N. of Indianapolis.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

BETHLEHEM CENTRE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

BETH'NAL GREEN, a parish of England, an Eastern suburb of London, co. of Middlesex. Pop. 74,000.

BETH'PAGE, a small village of Harrison co., Missouri, on Big Creek.

BETHSAIDA (bĕth-sā'dȧ) OF GALILEE, an ancient town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of Lake Tiberias; but its site is undetermined, and its name disused.

BETHSAIDA OF GAULONITIS, (afterwards *Julias*,) was on the N.E. side of the same lake, 21 miles S. of Paneas; it is now wholly in ruins.

BETHSHAN. See BEISAN.

BETH-SHEMESH, an ancient city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed by Robinson to be at *Ain Shems*, a village and parish of Gaza, 15 miles W.S.W. of Jerusalem, where are extensive ancient ruins.

BETHUNE, bā'tūn', a strongly fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on a rock near the river Lawe, and the Canal of Aire, 16 miles N.N.W. of Arras. Pop., 8,000. It has a castle constructed by Vauban, college, Gothic church, and commerce in cheese, grain, oil, and lint. Bethune, taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the allies in 1710, was secured to France by the peace of Utrecht in 1714.

BETVICK, in Central Asia, is an important ferry across the Oxus, on the route between Persia and the territory of Bokhara, 60 miles S.W. of Bokhara. The Oxus has been here found 650 yards across, and from 25 to 29 feet in depth.

BETISBOOKA or BETISBOUKA, bā-tis-boo'kȧ, a considerable river of Madagascar, enters Mozambique Channel (Bembatooka Bay,) on its N.W. coast. About 15 miles from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous islands. It is the principal means of commercial communication between the Ovah capital and the coast.

BET'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BETLIS or BEDLIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See BITLIS.

BETLUGA or BETLOUGA. See VETLUGA.

BET'SHANGER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BETSILEO, bĕt-se-lā'o, a province of Madagascar, in the interior of the southern part of the island, divided into North and South Betsileo.

BETSIMSARAKA, bĕt-sim-sȧ-rȧ'kȧ, a maritime province of Madagascar, East coast, between lat. 16° 45' and 18° S.

BETTEMBURG, bĕt'tĕm-bŭrg', a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles S.S.W. of Luxembourg. Pop. 1100.

BETTENDORF, bĕt'ten-dorf', a village of the Netherlands, province of Luxembourg, 3 miles N.E. of Diekirch.

BETTENHAUSEN, bĕt'ten-how'zen, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, in the Nieder-Hessen, on the Losse, with a population of 890, and manufactures of cotton goods, paper, and metallic wares.

BETTENHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Herpf. Pop. 782.

BETTIAH, bĕt'tee'ȧ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Shahabad, 90 miles N.N.W. of Patna.

BET'TISCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BETTOLA, SAN GIOVANNI DI, sȧn-jo-vȧn'nee dee bĕt-to'lȧ, a town of Italy, duchy of, and 20 miles S. by W. of Piacenza, on the Nura. It contains a church, and a school for both sexes. The vicinity is fertile, but not wholly cultivated. Pop. 6608.

BETTSCHWANDEN, bĕtch'wȧn-den, a village of Switzerland, canton of, and 7 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1600.

BETTS'VILLE, a post-village in Liberty township, Seneca co., Ohio, 40 miles W.S.W. of Sandusky City.

BET'TUS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BETTWS, bĕt'toos, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

BETTWS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

BETTWS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BETTWS, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery. The ruined castle of Dolerowin in this parish is supposed to be of British origin; near it, antique brazen vessels have been found.

BETTWS, a hamlet of England, co. of Merioneth.

BETTWS, a chapelry of England, co. of Monmouth.

BETTWS BLEDRWS, bĕt'toos blĕd'roos, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

BETTWS DISERTH, a parish of South Wales, county of Radnor.

BETTWS GAR'MON, a parish of North Wales, at the foot of Snowdon, co. of Carnarvon.

BETTWS GWERFYL-GOCH, bĕt'toos gwer'fil goch, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.

BETTWS JEVAN or EVAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

BETTWS LEIKE, bĕt'toos lī'kē, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

BETTWS NEWYDD, bĕt'toos nē'with, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

BETTWS Y CŒD, bĕt'toos e ke'od, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. The picturesque bridge of "the Cauldron" is in this parish.

BETTWS YN RHOS, bĕt'toos in hŏos, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

BETWAH, bĕt'wȧ, a river of Hindostan, rises in the Vindhyan Mountains, Bhopaul, flows mostly N.E., and after a total course of 340 miles, joins the Jumna, 30 miles E.S.E. of Kalpee. In a part of its course it runs through beds of iron ore. Its banks are in many places highly cultivated, and on them are the towns of Bilsa and Jhansi.

BEULAH, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

BEULAH, bu'lȧ, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

BEUSICHEM, bŭ'ze-kĕm', a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 7 miles N.W. of Heil. In the vicinity, across the Leck, formerly stood the old castle of Beusichem. Pop. 900.

BEUTELSBACH, boi'tĕls-bȧk', a market town of Würtemberg, on the Beutel, 10 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1850. It is one of the oldest possessions of the reigning family of Würtemberg.

BEUTHEN, boi'ten, a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles S.E. of Oppeln, near the Polish frontier. Pop. 4950, who manufacture woollen cloths, earthenwares, and zinc wares.

BEUTHEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, circle of Breslau, on the Oder, 13 miles W.N.W. of Glogau. Pop. 3640. It has manufactories of cloths and straw hats.

BEUZEVILLE, buz'veel', a town of France, department of Eure, 7 miles W. of Pont Audemer, with a station on the Paris and Havre railway. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2608.

BEVAGNA, bȧ-vȧn'yȧ, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles S.E. of Perugia. Pop. 3720.

BEVANS, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

BEVEDEITO, bȧ-vȧ-dȧ'ro, a considerable lake in La Plata, province of Mendoza, between lat. 32° 45' and 34° 17' S.; lon. 66° and 66° 32' W. It is composed of two distinct portions, called sometimes, the Greater and the Less Bevedero, connected by a river channel about 8 miles long. The smallest, and most N., measures about 22 by 15 miles; and the larger, which is very irregular in form, though somewhat triangular, measures 40 miles from N. to S., and from 3 or 4 to 25 miles from E. to W.

BEVELAND, NORTH and SOUTH, (Dutch pron. bā've-lȧnt',) two islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided westward by a narrow channel, from the island of Walcheren. Lat. 51° 30' N.; lon. 4° E. Estimated aggregate area, 120 square miles S. Beveland is the largest and most fertile, and has on it the town of Goes, the capital, and Fort Bath.

BEVENAIS, bā'veh-nā', a village of France, department of Isère. Pop. of commune, 1064.

BEVENSEN, bā'ven-sen, a town of Hanover, 13 miles S.S.E. of Lüneburg, with linen manufactures. Pop. 1288.

BEVERCOATES, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BEVEREN. See BEVERN.

BEVERLEY, bĕv'er-le, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market town of England, co. of York, capital East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Bridgewater Railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hull. Pop. 8671. It is a remarkably clean and handsome town, with a main street nearly 1 mile in length, terminated by an ancient gateway. The borough consists of three parishes. The minster, or college church, was founded about A. D., 700, by the arch-

bishop of York, afterwards canonized as St. John of Beverley. The present structure, supposed to have been completed early in the reign of Henry III., is remarkable for elegance and extent; its W. front has been considered the finest specimen of the perpendicular Gothic in England. St. Mary's church is also a magnificent structure. The town has a very ancient grammar school, a blue coat school, an hospital for widows, with numerous other charities, a guildhall (Hallgarth,) register office for East Riding, new session hall, a theatre, reading rooms, a mechanics' institution, and a fine market cross. Its trade in corn, coals, and leather is considerable, and greatly facilitated by a canal communicating with the river Hull. The corporation holds a criminal court, with the power of capital punishment, (which however, is never exercised,) also courts of session and requests. Beverley returns two members to the House of Commons. It is also the place of the election of members for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

BEVERLOO, bā'ver-lō', a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 12 miles N.W. of Hasselt. On the extensive heaths in the neighborhood is held a yearly camp for exercising the Belgian army. Pop. 1505.

BEVERLY, bĕv'er-le, a thriving post-town of Essex co., Massachusetts, on an arm of Ann Harbor, opposite Salem, with which it is connected by a bridge, about 1500 feet long, and on the Eastern Railroad 16 miles N.N.E. from Boston. A branch railroad connects it with Gloucester. The town has a bank, an insurance office, a weekly newspaper, and an academy, incorporated in 1835. Manufactures consisting of carriages, Britannia ware, and cotton and woollen goods, &c., employ a considerable amount of capital. The industry of the inhabitants, however, is chiefly directed to commerce and the fisheries. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 5376.

BEVERLY, a post-borough of Burlington co., New Jersey, is pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, and on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 15 miles above Philadelphia. It has been built since 1848, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a town-hall, 2 hotels, and about 130 dwellings. Steamboats touch at this place several times every day in their passage between Philadelphia and Burlington. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

BEVERLY, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Virginia, on the Tygart's Valley River, 210 miles N.W. from Richmond, is pleasantly situated in a valley among the Alleghany mountains. It has a few stores and shops.

BEVERLY, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

BEVERLY, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum River, 20 miles above Marietta, and 60 below Zanesville. The river has been made navigable for steamboats by a series of dams, and one of these produces fine water-power here, which is partly improved.

BEVERLY, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, about 30 miles E.S.E. from Quincy, is situated in a rich farming district, and contains several stores.

BEVERLY, a post-township of Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 914.

BEVERLY, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

BEVERLY FARMS, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

BEVERN, bā'vern, or BEVEREN, bā'ver-en, a town of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, 14 miles N.E. of Termond. Pop. of commune, 6050, of whom 2000 are employed in the manufacture of lace.

BEVERN, bā'vern, a village of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 3 miles N.E. of Holzminden. Pop. 1170.

BEVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BEVERUNGEN, bā'ver-ōōng-en, a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1918, who manufacture leather and soap, and carry on an active transit trade.

BEVERWYK, or BEVERWIJK, bā'ver-wīk', a town of the Netherlands, of N. Holland, at the head of the Y, the name of the town is simply Y, 7 miles N. of Haarlem. Pop. 2252. In its vicinity the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England, and the Revolution of 1688, were planned.

BEVILACQUA, bā-vē-lăk'kwā, a village of N. Italy, government of Venice, 25 miles E. of Verona, with an old castle of the counts of Bevilacqua.

BEVILPORT, a post-village of Jasper co., Texas, on the Angelina River, just above its entrance into the Neches River, 6 or 8 miles W. from Jasper, the county seat. The Neches is navigable in high stages of water. The village has 1 warehouse and 1 store.

BEVIS'S TAVERN, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

BEW'CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 10 miles N.E. of Brampton. It was anciently a Roman station, and has remains of a fortress, built soon after the conquest. In its churchyard is a curious obelisk, bearing inscriptions supposed to be Danish. In the parish are mines of coal and lead.

BEWDLEY, būd'lee, (originally, *Beaulieu*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town of England, co., and 14 miles N.N.W. of Worcester, on the Severn, across which it communicates with its suburb Wribbenhall, by a stone bridge. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 3124. It is well built, and has a good modern town-hall, a neat church, a free grammar school, several other schools, alms-houses; manufactories of combs, carpets, iron and brass wares; some tanneries and malt-houses; and a transit trade by the Severn. Bewdley sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

BEW'ERLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.W. of Ripley. Pop. in 1851, 1266, mostly engaged in adjacent lead mines.

BEW'LEYVILLE, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

BEX, bèks, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the right bank of the Rhone, 26 miles S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 3000. Celebrated for its extensive salt mines and sulphur baths.

BEXAR, bā-ar', or bā-HAR', a large county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 8260 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Nueces River, on the N.E. by the Cibolo, and by the Medina, San Antonio, Rio Frio, and San Miguel Rivers. The county contains extensive prairies; the soil is sandy, and some parts are fertile. Capital, San Antonio. Pop. 6052, of whom 5663 were free, and 389 slaves.

BEXAR. See SAN ANTONIO.

BEXAR, a post-village of Cowets co., Georgia, 120 miles W.N.W. from Milledgeville.

BEXAR, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.

BEX'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BEX'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BEX'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BEYAS, a river of the Punjab. See BEAS.

BEYED, bā'ĕd', a lofty mountain, in Abyssinia, province of Zamen, kingdom of Tigre; lat. 13° 18′ N.; lon. 38° 40′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow, and is, from this circumstance, believed to have an elevation of not much less than 16,000 feet.

BEYERLAND, bī'er-lănd', or BEIGERLAND, an island of S. Holland, between the Old Mass on the N., and Holland's Diep on the S., 6 miles S. of Rotterdam. Among its villages are Old Beyerland, pop. 3546; New Beyerland, pop. 1104; and S. Beyerland, pop. 1278.

BEYHAR. See BAHAR.

BEYLAH. See BELA.

BEYLEN. See BEILEN.

BEYRA. See BEIRA.

BEYROOT, BEYROUT, BEIROUT, bā'root, or BAIRUT, (Turk. pron. bī'root'; that of the Arabs corresponds with the first; Gr. Βηρυτος, Lat. *Berytus*,) a seaport, and the most flourishing commercial town of Syria, (in proportion to its size,) in the pashalic of Acre, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 miles W.N.W. of Damascus, of which city it is the port, and 3 miles S. of Cape Beyroot, which is in lat. 33° 50′ N.; lon. 35° 26′ E. Pop., including suburbs, 30,000. Its walls are about 3 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has some large and well-supplied bazaars. Streets narrow, but clean, it being plentifully furnished with springs; and it is said to have derived its original name from the Phœnician deity *Baal Berith*, "lord of wells." Along the shore are some remains of antiquity, comprising Mossic pavements, columns, and a thick wall. The harbor, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it, ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms. The town has important manufactures of silk stuffs, and also of gold and silver thread. Much raw silk is produced from the silk worms, raised in the immediate vicinity; a branch of business which has greatly increased within a few years. Principal exports, silk, galls, madder, gums, paints and oils; imports, muslins, cottons, tin, hardware, cloths, and manufactures of W. Europe. In 1841, 383 ships, mostly Turkish, Arab, and Greek, aggregate burden, 38,441 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the value of 66.748L; and nearly an equal number cleared with cargoes worth $25,000, besides ballast. Beyroot was bombarded and taken by the English in 1840.

BEYSHEHER. See BEGSHEHER.

BÈZE, bāze, or bĕz, a village of France, department of Côte d'Or, 13 miles N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1100, engaged in mining.

BÉZIERS, bā'ze-ā', (anc. *Baterræ*,) a city of France, department of Hérault, on the Orb, 33 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 13,333. It is built in a delightful situation, remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and has a Gothic church, college, and cavalry barracks; an aqueduct of Roman origin, and ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, a public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, and manufactures of silk, hosiery, dimity, parchment, gloves, verdigris, and confectionary, with tanneries, and extensive brandy distilleries; and it is the centre of a considerable trade. In 1209, this city was the scene of a barbarous massacre of the Albigenses. Riquet, the engineer of the *Canal du Midi*, was born here.

BEZOEKI, bā-zoo'kee, a province of Java, occupying the whole E. end of that island. It is volcanic and mountainous.

BEZOEKI, a town of Java, capital of above province, on a rivulet of the same name, at its embouchure in the Strait of

Madura, 69 miles S.S.E. of Soerabaya. A good deal of business is done here in the products of the province. The roadstead is secure in the E. monsoon.

BEZONS, beh-zóx', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 9 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine, with a bridge of 9 timber arches, for the Rouen Railway, and extensive fairs.

BEZORA, bá-zo'rá, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.W. of Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, where there is a ferry station of the great thoroughfare between the Circars and the Carnatic. There is here a mosque, and numerous Hindoo temples, with excavations similar, though inferior, to those of Western India.

BHADRINATH, b'hád-rin-ád'h', a town of North Hindostan, Gurhwal, in a valley of the Himalayas, 80 miles N. of Almora, 10,294 feet above the sea, and remarkable for a temple reported to be endowed with the revenues of 700 villages, and visited annually by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims.

BHADRINATH, a peak of the Himalayas, 17 miles W. of the above town, and 23,441 feet in height. Lat. 30° 42′ N.; lon. 79° 15′ E.

B'HAG, BAGH or BHAUG, b'hág or bág, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, at the S. entrance of the Bolan pass, 60 miles N.W. of Shikarpoor (in Sinde): lat. 28° 56′ N.; lon. 67° 54′ E. It is enclosed by a mud wall, has 2000 mud houses, large bazaar, some transit trade, and a manufactory of gunpowder

BHAGIRATHI. See GANGES.

BHAMO, b'há'mó', or BHANMO, b'hán'mó', a large town of Burmah, and the centre of its trade with China, on the Irrawaddy, 40 miles W. of the Chinese frontier, and 180 miles N.N.E. of AVA. It is enclosed by a stockade, and better built than most Burmese towns. It comprises 2000 houses, many of brick, inhabited by Chinese, and around it are many populous villages. Woollen, cotton, and silk goods, are imported from China by winter caravans; and the Shan tribes, who resort to the town, exchange their native produce for large quantities of salt, rice, and *gnapee* (a sauce made of dried fish.) The government revenue of the district is said to amount to about 30,000*l.* annually.—OLD BHAMO, the original Shan town, is 2 days' journey further up the Tapan, the nearest tributary of the Irrawaddy.

BHANPOORA, b'hán-poo'rá, a town of Hindostan, 46 miles S.S.W. of Kotah.

BHANPOORA, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 65 miles S.W. of Cuttack.

BHATGONG, b'hát'gong', a decayed city of Nepaul, 9 miles E.S.E. of Khatmandoo. It is the favorite residence of the Nepaul brahmins, and has a palace and some other tolerably well-built edifices.

BHATNEER, bát'neer', or BHUTNEER, bát'neer', a town of British India, in the N.E. quarter of Ajmeer, presidency of Bengal, and the modern capital of the Bhatty country, 185 miles W.N.W. of Delhi, lat. 29° 36′ N.; lon. 74° 12′ E. The inhabitants of this district were originally shepherds, and are a wild, plundering people. They profess the Mohammedan faith.

BHAUGULPOOR. See BOGLIPOOR.

BHAVANI-KUDAL, b'há-vá'ne-koo-dál', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor, at the confluence of the Bhavani and Cavery Rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Seeva (Siva.)

BHAWLPOOR, b'hawl'poor', or bawl'poor', or DAODPOOTRA, dá-od poo'trá, (the abode of refugees,) written also BAHAWALPOOR, an independent state of N.W. Hindostan, between lat. 28° and 30° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E., having N.W. the Ghara (Sutlej) and Indus Rivers, separating it from the Punjab; E. and S.E. the Bickaneer territory, S. Jessulmeer, and S.W. Sinde. Estimated area, 22,000 square miles, and population 250,000, mostly Jets, with some Hindoos, Beloochees, and Afghans of a bulky, strong make, and dark complexion. Surface level, and chiefly desert, except along the Ghara, where is a strip of territory, about 10 miles in width, of high fertility, producing rice, wheat, maize, indigo, sugar, opium, and the finest fruits. Cattle, wild hogs, game, and poultry, are plentiful. Exports consist of raw cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, and various provisions, with drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths. Principal imports, the manufactured goods of Britain and Hindostan. Annual public revenue about 150,000*l.* The rajah maintains a standing army of nearly 7000 men, with 6 field-pieces; and he can raise an irregular force of 20,000 men. His adherence to the British, in the late Afghan war, was rewarded, in 1843, by the annexation to his dominions of some districts in Northern Sinde. Principal towns, Bhawlpoor, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, and Khanpoor.

BHAWLPOOR, the capital of the above state, on a branch of the Ghara, and on a route from India to Afghanistan, 140 miles N.W. of Bickaneer. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 71° 37′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It is enclosed by gardens and by a mud wall 4 miles in circumference. The houses are mainly constructed of brick, and the khan's residence is a very plain building. Hindoo weavers are numerous. Bhawlpoor is famous for its scarfs and turbans, manufactured by Hindoos; and chintzes, and other cotton goods are woven here, to the estimated annual value of about 52,000*l.* It is also an entrepôt for European and Indian goods, exported hence to Balkh, Bokhara, and even to Astrakhan.

BHEELS, beelz, a race of mountaineers of Hindostan, inhabiting the mountains of Candeish and the wild and uncultivated country along the Nerbudda from the plains of Newaur to those of Guzerat. They differ from the other natives in appearance and manners, and are believed by some to be the original inhabitants of the country. They are small, have dark complexions, go almost in a state of nudity, are constantly armed with bows and arrows, and are greatly addicted to thieving and robbery. They are said to be Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion.

BHEER, beer, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominion, 70 miles S.S.E. of Aurungabad.

BHIND, b'hind or bind, and BHINDUR, towns of Hindostan; the latter, 34 miles E.S.E. of Odeypoor.

BHIRJAN, beer'ján', BEERJOON, beer'joon', or MIHRJAN, meer'ján', one of the most E. towns of the Persian dominion, in the desert, 180 miles S. of Meshed. It comprises from 4000 to 5000 brick houses, several caravanserais, mosques and baths, a citadel, and a governor's palace. It has a local repute for the excellence of its carpets; but its inhabitants bear a bad reputation for dishonesty and treachery.

BHOBANESER, bo-bán-é'er, (anc. *Bhavaneswara,*) a ruined town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 16 miles S. of Cuttack. It has numerous remains of temples and sculptured figures, and a tower 180 feet in height, supposed to date from the seventh century.

BHOOJ, b'hooj or booj, a strongly fortified city of Hindostan, capital of Cutch, and in a plain near its centre, 35 miles N. of the Gulf of Cutch, lat. 23° 15′ N.; lon. 69° 52′ E. Pop. 30,000. (?) Its white buildings, intermixed with date-groves, render it externally imposing; and its houses are mostly built within strong, walled enclosures, each presenting the appearance of a separate fort. It has a castellated palace, ornamented with enamelled domes, numerous temples, a mausoleum, and other public buildings,—the whole enclosed by a thick and high stone wall, flanked with towers, and furnished with artillery. The hill Bhoojan, near it, is also fortified, and has a temple to the Nag, or cobra-de-capello. Bhooj is renowned in India for its manufactures in gold and silver. The fort of Bhooj was taken by the British in 1819, and both port and town suffered considerably from an earthquake the same year.

BHOONG-BARA, b'hoong'-bá'ra, a district of Sinde, lat. 28° N.; lon. 69° E., comprising 15 villages, yielding an annual revenue of about 60,000 rupees, and which, in 1843, was transferred by the British to the rajah of Bhawlpoor.

BHOPAUL, bo'pawl, or BOPAUL, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat 22° 30′ and 23° 30′ N., and lon. 77° and 79° E., having N. and W. the Gwalior dominion, E. Bengal presidency, and the Nerbudda forms its boundary on the S. Estimated area 6772 square miles. Surface uneven, and traversed by the Vindhyan mountains; soil fertile and well watered; the country prosperous and tranquil. Public revenue estimated at nearly 180,000*l.* annually. Principal towns, Bhopaul, Ashtah, and Baree.

BHOPAUL, the capital of the above state, 105 miles E. of Oojein, is enclosed by a dilapidated stone wall, outside of which are some large pools, a fort and a decayed suburb.

BHOTAN or BHOOTAN. See BOOTAN.

BHOWANIPOOR, b'ho-wán-e-poor', a village or station of British India, presidency of Bengal, 96 miles W. of Dinagepoor. Here a great annual fair is held, from April 7th to 17th, at which 100,000 persons often assemble.

BHOWANY, b'hó-wán'nee, is a town of India, in Rajpootana, 80 miles W. of Delhi, which was taken by the British in 1809.

BHOWNUGGER, b'hów'núg'gúr, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, in which it is one of the chief ports, 51 miles S.W. of Cambay.

BHUGWAR, a river of Beloochistan. See BADOOR.

BHUJEE, b'hoo'jee, or boo'jee, a petty state of Hindostan, situated between the Sutlej and Jumna, with a fort.

BHURTPOOR, b'húrt'poor', a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 30′ and 27° 30′ N., and lon. 77° and 78° E., having N. and N.E. the presidency of Bengal (Upper provinces,) S.E. and S. the Gwalior dominions, and W. the Macherry dominions. Area 1946 square miles. Pop. uncertain. Surface well watered; products, cotton, corn, sugar, and salt from brine-springs. Principal towns, Bhurtpoor and Deeg.

BHURTPOOR, BHARTPOOR, or BHARATPURA, b'hárát-poo'rá, the capital of the above state, 33 miles W. of Agra. It is said to be 8 miles in circuit. At the N.W. part of the town is a fort, within the walls of which is the rajah's palace; it was formerly so strongly fortified that Lord Lake lost 3100 men under its walls, before its capitulation to his troops in 1805. It was again captured by the British in 1826, and its defensive works have been mostly demolished. Standing on a plain, Bhurtpoor is seen at a great distance. On ap-

proaching it, luxuriant fields of wheat and barley are met with on every side.

BHUTNEER. See BHATNEER.

BIA, bee'ôh, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 10 miles S.W. of Buda, with a Reformed church. Pop. 1422.

BIAFRA, be-af'ra, (BIGHT OF,) an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez, within lon. 6° and 10° E., and containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, and St. Thomas. It receives the Cameroons, Malimba, Mooney, and Old Calabar rivers, and all those watering the E. part of the Niger delta. Of Biafra kingdom, E. of the bight, little is known.

BIALA, be-â'lâ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 43 miles W.S.W. of Cracow, on the Biala, across which a stone bridge connects it with Bielitz, in Moravia. Pop. 4000, who manufacture linen cloths.

BIALA, be-â'lâ, a town of Poland, province of Podlachia, on an affluent of the Bug, 37 miles E.S.E. of Siedlec. Pop. 3600. BIALA is also the name of several villages in Galicia.

BIALLA, be-â'lâ, a small town of E. Prussia, 68 miles S. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1120.

BIALYSTOK, be-â'is-tok, (BELOSTOK,) a province of European Russia, and formerly a part of Poland, between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 22° and 24° E., having E. the government of Grodno, and on other sides the kingdom of Poland. Area, 3424 square miles. Pop. in 1842, 269,944. Surface flat and fertile. Forests extensive and valuable. Principal rivers, the Bug, Narew, and Bober. Large quantities of wheat, rye, &c., are raised, and sent to Dantzic, with flax, hemp, hops, and timber. In 1837, here were 33 woollen cloth factories, besides some manufactures of hats, leather, soap, tallow, &c. It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807. Principal towns and seats of commerce, Bialystok, and Knyzyn.

BIALYSTOK, the fortified capital of the above province, on the Bialy, an affluent of the Narew, 45 miles S.W. of Grodno, lat. 53° 7′ 35″ N.; lon. 23° 15′ E. Pop. 8218. It is well built, and handsome. Its chief edifice, the castle of Count Branicki, has been called the "Versailles of Poland."

BIANA, be-ân'â, a town of Hindostan, in the Bhurtpoor dominions, 54 miles S.W. of Agra.

BIANCAVILLA, be-ân'kâ-vil'lâ, (*i.e.* "white villa,") a town of Sicily, 14 miles N.W. of Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Exports grain, cotton, and silk. Pop. 5870.

BIANCO, be-ân'ko, or *BIANCA*, be-ân'kâ, an Italian word, signifying "white," and forming a part of numerous names, as CAPE BIANCO, "White Cape," &c.

BIANCO, CAPE. See CAPE BIANCO.

BIANCO, be-ân'ko, a town in the kingdom of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 15 miles S.S.W. of Gerace. Pop. 1300. BIANCO is also the name of some villages in Italy, and the Ionian islands; and of a canal which passes through the city of Adria.

BIANDRATE, be-ân-drâ'tâ, a village of Piedmont, 8 miles W. of Novara. Pop. 1124.

BIAR, be-ar', a town of Spain, 30 miles N.W. of Alicante, with a castle and remains of fortifications. Pop. 2963.

BIARRITZ, be-âr'aits', a maritime village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 5 miles S.W. of Bayonne, with well-frequented baths and curious grottoes. Pop. 1892.

BIASCA, be-âs'kâ, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, capital of district Riviera, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona, with a very ancient church. Pop. 1912. In 1512, it was nearly destroyed by an inundation of the Blegno.

BIBB, a county near the centre of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Ocmulgee River, bounded on the S.W. by Echaconnee Creek, and also drained by the Tobesofka and other creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally poor, except in the vicinity of the Ocmulgee River. Macon county is partly intersected by three extensive lines of railway, which connect at Macon, the county seat. Named in honor of Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, a former member of Congress from Georgia. Pop. 12,699, of whom 7062 were free, and 5637, slaves.

BIBB, a county near the centre of Alabama, has an area of 1030 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River, which, in passing through it, receives the Little Cahawba. The surface is hilly; the soil, in some parts, fertile. Extensive beds of iron ore and stone coal are found in the county. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 9969, of whom 7108 were free, and 2861, slaves.

BIBBIENA, bib-be-â'nâ, a village of Tuscany, 16 miles N.N.W. of Arezzo, on the Arno. Pop. 1600.

BIBBONA, bib-bo'nâ, a small town of Tuscany, 6 miles S.E. of Cecina. There is a fort of the same name on the Mediterranean, 3½ miles distant S.W.

BIBERACH, bee'ber-âk', a walled town of Würtemberg, on the Riss, 23 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 4800, engaged in weaving of linen and mixed fabrics, and in bleaching, tanning, and fur dressing.

BIBERACH, a village of Baden, on the Kinzig, 10 miles S.S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1207.

BIBERICH. See BIEBRICH.

BIBIANA, be-be-â'nâ, a village of Piedmont, at the entrance to the valley of Lucerna, province of Pinerolo. Pop. 2350.

BIB'LIS, bib'lis, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles N.W. of Heppenheim. Pop. 2050.

BIBURY, bi'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BICANERE. See BIKANEER.

BICCARI, bik'kâ-re, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 18 miles W.S.W. of Foggia. Pop. 3400.

BICESTER, bis'ter, a market-town and parish of England, county, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Oxford. Pop. in 1851, 3054. It is neatly built, and its large church, erected in 1400, contains some curious sculptures. It has 2 endowed schools, and a small lace manufacture.

BICÊTRE, a hamlet of France. See GENTILLY.

BICHANA, be-châ'nâ, a considerable town of Abyssinia, Ambara, capital of a chiefship, 160 miles S.S.E. of Gondar. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, and meanly built; it is the seat of a large weekly market.

BICKANEER, BICANERE, or BICANIR, bik-an-eer', written also BAKANAIR, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 27° and 29° N., and lon. 72° and 76° E., having N. the Bhatty country, E. the presidency of Bengal, (Upper provinces,) S. the Joudpoor and Jeypoor dominions, and W. Bhawlpoor. Estimated area 18,060 square miles. Population uncertain. It is comprised in the Indian desert. Surface elevated, but flat and sandy, and the crops are precarious. Indian pulses are almost the only articles raised; and rice is supplied from Lahore, wheat from Jeypoor, and copper, spices, and coarse cloths from Jesselmere. Other imports are salt, sugar, opium, and indigo. Horses and bullocks are almost the only exports. Principal towns, Bicanere and Chooroo.

BICKANEER, a fortified town, capital of above state, 240 miles W.S.W. of Delhi, is enclosed by a strong wall, flanked with towers, in which are a number of mud houses painted red, some lofty white buildings, temples, and a pretty extensive citadel. In it is a well 300 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter. On its north side is a wooded valley; but elsewhere all around is an arid desert. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

BICK'ENMILL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BICK'ER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BICK'ERSTAFFE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BICK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BICKINGTON, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BICKLEIGH, bik'lee, a parish of England co. of Devon, at the confluence of the Exe and Dart, 3 miles S.W. of Tiverton. The celebrated Bamfylde Moore Carew, who became "king of the gypsies," was born here in 1693.

BICK'LEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Russel co., Virginia.

BICK'NELLVILLE, a manufacturing village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the W. branch of St. Regis River.

BICK'NOLLER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset 12 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Near the church are the remains of some ancient fortifications.

BICK'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BICK'NOR, ENGLISH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Wye, 3 miles N. of Colford. The church stands within the fosse of an ancient fortification.

BICK'NOR, WELSH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth, almost encircled by the Wye.

BICK'WITHS, a village of Mississippi co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below the mouth of the Ohio.

BIC'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BICZOW. See BIDSCHOW.

BIDACHE, bee'dâsh', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, capital of canton, on the Bidouze, 17 miles E. of Bayonne. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2711.

BIDASSOA, be-dâs-so'â, a small river forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain, and flowing S.W. and N., enters the Bay of Biscay at Fontarabia. On an island in its mouth the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

BIDAIS', a creek of Walker co., Texas, flows into Trinity River.

BID'BOROUGH, bid'-bûh-rûh, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BID'DEFORD, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the S. side of Saco River, about 20 miles S.W. by S. of Portland. (For a description of the town of Biddeford, see SACO.) Pop. 6095.

BID'DENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BID'DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of West Bedford.

BID'DESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BID'DISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BID'DLESDON, or BIDTLESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BID'DULPH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. In the parish is an ancient circle of upright stones, termed the Bredstones; and several paved artificial caves.

BID'EFORD, a municipal borough, seaport, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Torridge, 1½ miles above its influx into the estuary of the Taw, 8 miles S.W. of Barnstable. Pop. in 1851, 5899. The town consists mostly of old brick houses, with timber frame-work. It has a stone bridge of 24 arches, built in the fourteenth century.

maintained by a bridge-estate, producing 400*l.* per annum, a church, grammar school, neat town-hall, union workhouse, an hospital for aged poor, an assembly room, with manufactures of ropes, sails, and earthenware, tan-yards, and docks for ship building. Chief imports, timber from Canada and the Baltic, coals and colonial produce; exports, sails and cordage, oak-bark to Ireland, earthenware to Wales, and corn and flour to Bristol. Registered shipping, (1847,) including numerous boats engaged in the coast fishery, 149 vessels, aggregate burden 11,805 tons. Vessels entered, 25,930 tons. Vessels cleared, 12,375 tons. Customs revenue, 5045*l.* The spacious quay near the centre of the town is at full tides accessible to vessels of 500 tons; and about 2½ miles above the bridge, the Torrington Canal joins the river. The trade of Bideford was formerly very extensive; its imports of Spanish wool and Virginia tobacco being exceeded only by those of London, in the early part of last century. Its importance as a commercial town has greatly declined; but many opulent merchants still reside in the vicinity. Near it is the watering-place Appledore.

BID'FORD or BIT'FORD, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

BIDGHIKLI, bid-ghik'lee, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 miles N. of Adalia, said to comprise 1000 houses.

BID'JEEGHUR' or BID'ZEGUR', (Hindoo. *Vijayaghur,*) decayed fortress in British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Mirzapoor, 47 miles S. of Benares, formerly a stronghold of the rajahs of that city. Taken by the British in 1781.

BIDSCHOW (beetch'ov,) NEW, (Bohem. *Bieżow,*) a town of Bohemia, in the circle of the same name, 50 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 7891, of whom 3863 are Jews.

BID'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Chester, on the Mersey, 3 miles N.N.W. of Great Neston.

BID'WILL'S BAR, a post-office of Butte co., California.

BIDZIGUR. See BIDJEEGUR.

BIEBRICH, bee'brik, or BIEBERICH, BIBERICH, bee'ber-ig, a village of Western Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the terminus of the Taunus Railway, with a handsome new quay and commodious warehouses, 3½ miles S. of Wiesbaden. Pop., with Mosbach, 2882. Its ducal residence is the finest palace on the Rhine.

BIECZ, or BIETSEH, beetch, or be-êtch', a town of Poland, Galicia, 11 miles W. of Jaslo, on the Roppe. Pop. 1920.

BIEDERNKOPF, bee'den-kopf', a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Lahn, 24 miles N.N.W. of Giessen. Pop. 3289, with an active commerce, and extensive manufactories of cloth.

BIEL, a town of Switzerland. See BIENNE.

BIELAU, bee'lów, 4 contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Reichenbach, with an aggregate population of 6995, in all of which woollen and linen weaving is the chief branch of industry.

BIELAYA or BIELAJA, be-â'li'â, a river of Russia. See BELAIA.

BIELAYA or BIELAIA, be-â'li'â, a village in the government of, and 44 miles S.S.W. of Kiev, where, and at Alexandria in the vicinity, are magnificent mansions of the Countess Branicki.

BIELEFELD, bee'leh-fêlt', a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, 26 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Minden and Cologne Railway. Population, 6955. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds, also manufactories of woollen stuffs, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, and meerschaum pipes. The castle of Sparenberg, S. of the town, now serves for a prison.

BIELEV or BIELEF, be-â'lêv', (Russ. *Bielev,*) a town of Russia, government of, and 54 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oka. Pop. 7000. It has manufactories of soap, leather, and hardwares, and a considerable trade, it being, next to Toola, the largest town in the government.

BIELGOROD, be-êl'go-rod', (Russ. *Bielgorod,* "white town,") a town of Russia, government of, and 73 miles S. of Koorsk, on the Donets. Pop. 10,318. It consists of an old town, a new town, and 3 suburbs; and has 13 churches and 3 monasteries. It owes its name to a chalk hill in the immediate vicinity.

BIELITZ, bee'lits, a town of Silesia, 18 miles N.E. of Teschen, on the left bank of the Biala River, across which a stone bridge connects it with the town of Biala, in Austrian Galicia. Pop. 6000, who carry on an extensive trade in fine woollen cloths and cassimeres. It has a castle, hospital, and school; and is the seat of a Protestant consistory.

BIELITZA or BIELITSA, be-â'lit'sâ, a town of Russia, government, and 55 miles E. of Grodno, on the Niemen. Pop. 900.

BIELITZA, NOVO, no'vo be-â-lit'sâ, a town of Russia, government of Mohelev, at the confluence of the Mies and Sozh with the Dnieper, 63 miles N. of Tchernigov. Pop. 2000.

BIELLA, be-êl'lâ, a town of Piedmont, capital of a province of its own name, on the Cervo, 38 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. about 9000. It has several educational establishments, and a few manufactories of paper, woollen stuffs, and hats.

BIELOI, be-â'loy, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles N.N.E. of Smolensk, on the Obolia, an affluent of the Mezha, (Meja.) Pop. 3475. BELOI is the name of other small towns of Russia, and an island in the Arctic Ocean, government of Tobolsk.

BIELO-OZERO, be-â'lo o-zâ'ro, ("the white lake,") a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod, about lat. 60° 10' N., lon. 37° 30' E. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It is very deep, and contains a great quantity of fish. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Sheksna River, and it communicates by canals with the Onega, Sookhona, and Dwina.

BIELOPOL, be-â'lo'pol, (Russ. *Bielopolie,* be-â'lo-pol'yê,) a town of Russia, government of, and 108 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on the Vira. Pop. 9000, who distil spirits, and carry on an active general trade.

BIELOPOL, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 28 miles S.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3000.

BIELOZERSK, be-â'lo-zairsk', a town of Russia, government of, 250 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod, on the S. shore of the Bielo-Ozero. Pop. 3090. It is built mostly of wood, and has an active trade with the southern provinces in pitch, tallow, cattle, and corn.

BIELOZERSK, a town of Russia, government of, and 200 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, on the Tobol.

BIELSK, be-êlsk', a town of Russian Poland, 25 miles of Bialystok. Pop. 2400. It is well built, has a fine custom-house, and until 1795 was the capital of a palatinate.

BIELSK, a village of Poland, province of, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Plock.

BIENNE, be-ênn', LAKE OF, in Switzerland, in the canton, and 16 miles N.W. of Bern, and 3 miles N.E. of the Lake of Neufchâtel. Length 10 miles; breadth 1 to 3 miles. Elevation above the sea, 1419 feet; greatest depth, 400 feet. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar, 4 miles E. of Bienne. Its shores, though pleasing, are not of striking beauty, and its chief interest arises from its containing the island of St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

BIENNE, be-ênn', (Ger. *Biel,* beel,) a town of Switzerland, in the canton, and 17 miles N.W. of Bern, at the north extremity of the above lake. Pop. 4248, mostly Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a high school, and several mills. For some years past the industry and commerce of Bienne have been rapidly on the increase. In 1842 there were upwards of 150 watchmakers, while in 1844 there was not one. Numerous Roman coins have been found in its vicinity.

BIENTINA, be-ên-tee'nâ, a town of Tuscany, 11 miles E. of Pisa. Pop. 2209. The LAKE OF BIENTINA, N. of the town, and partly in the duchy of Lucca, is 5 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth, and discharges its waters southward into the river Arno.

BIENVENIDA, be-ên-vâ-noe'bâ, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 48 miles S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 3280.

BIENVILLE, be-ên'vill, (Fr. pron. be'ân'veel',) a parish towards the N.W. part of Louisiana, contains 681 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Bistineau, and intersected by Black Lake and Saline bayous. The surface is mostly occupied by forests, and by plantations of cotton and maize. Lake Bistineau, the outlet of which enters Red River near the S.W. corner of the parish, is navigable by steamboats for about 60 miles. Bienville was formed since 1843, from part of Claiborne parish. Capital, Sparta. Pop. 5639, of whom 3644 were free, and 1895 slaves.

BIENVILLE, a post-office of Yazoo co., Mississippi.

BIENVILLERS, be-ên'vee'yâ', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of Arras. Pop. of commune 1187.

BIEQUE. See VIEQUE.

BI'ERLY, NORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.E. of Bradford. Pop. in 1851, 11,710, partly employed in quarries and coal-pits.

BI'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BIERVLIET, beer'vleet', a small town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 13 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. It is remarkable chiefly as the birth-place of William Beukels, the reputed inventor of the art of curing herrings, to whom, as founder of a source of national wealth, a monument was erected by Charles V. An inundation, which, in 1377, submerged 19 villages, detached Biervliet from the continent, and its site is still insular.

BIE'RY TOWN, a village in Fayette township, Seneca co., New York, about 8 miles S.E. by E. of Waterloo. It is finely situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile country. It contains 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 1 steam-mill. Pop. about 150.

BIES-BOSCH, bees'bosk', a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the eastern extension of the branch of the Meuse, called Holland's Diep, between the provinces of South Holland and North Brabant. It is very shallow, and contains numerous islands. This lake was formed 19th November, 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 villages, drowning 100,000 inhabitants.

BIESHEIM, bees'hime, (Fr. pron. bee'zêm',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. of commune 1762.

BIETIGHEIM, bee'tig-hime', a town of Würtemberg, on the Enz, 13 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2920.

BIETIGHEIM, a village of Baden, 10 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1482.

BIEVÈNE, bee'vain', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 25 miles N.E. of Tournai. Pop. 3279.

BIÈVRES, be-ièv'r', a village of France, on the Bièvre, an affluent of the Seine, 5 miles S.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1142.

BIFERNO, be-fêr'no, TIFERNO, te-fêr'no, or TIVER'NO, (anc. *Tifernus*,) a river of Naples, province of Molise, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E., and enters the Adriatic 3 miles S.E. of Termoli. Length, 40 miles.

BIGA, bee'gâ, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, capital of the sanjak, on the Bolki, 18 miles S.S.W. of its mouth in the Sea of Marmora, and 42 miles N.E. of Adramyti.

BIG BAR, a post-office of Trinity co., California.

BIG BAIR'REN, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee.

BIG BAY CREEK, near the S.E. extremity of Illinois, falls into the Ohio River.

BIG BEA'VER, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 822.

BIG BEAVER, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

BIG BEND, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

BIG BEND, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

BIG BEND, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

BIG BEND, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

BIG BEND, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, and on the plank-road from Milwaukee to East Troy, about 20 miles S.W. of the former.

BIG BLACK RIVER of Mississippi, rises in Choctaw co., and flowing south-westward, empties itself into the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. The length is estimated at about 200 miles. It flows through fertile plains, mostly occupied by plantations of cotton.

BIG BLUE, a small village of Jackson co., Missouri, 8 miles W. of Independence.

BIG BLUE RIVER of Jackson co., Missouri, flows northward into Missouri River. LITTLE BLUE River flows through the same county, and enters the Missouri farther down.

BIG BROOK, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

BIG'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BIG'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BIG'BY FORK', a post-office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

BIG'BYVILLE, a post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, 50 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

BIG CANE, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BIG CEDAR, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 14 miles S. of Independence.

BIG CEDAR CREEK, of South Carolina, enters the Broad River from the left, near the N.W. part of Richland district.

BIG CEDAR CREEK, Iowa, flows into Skunk River, in Henry county.

BIG CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Green Brier co., Virginia.

BIG CEDAR GROVE, a creek of Indiana, which enters the White Water 6 miles below Brookville.

BIG COLE, a post-office of Boone co., Virginia.

BIG CREEK of Greene co., Alabama, flows into Black Warrior River.

BIG CREEK, Arkansas, rises in the E. part of the state, and flowing southward enters the White River in Desha co.

BIG CREEK of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., and falls into Graham's Fork of White River, in Jefferson co., after a course of 40 miles.

BIG CREEK, in the W. part of Missouri, flows S.E., and enters Grand River in Henry co., a few miles W. of the county seat.

BIG CREEK, in the N.W. part of Missouri, flows southward through Harrison co., and enters Grand River in Daviess co.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

BIG CREEK, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia, 10 miles S.W. of Cumming.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mississippi.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Fort Bend co., Texas.

BIG CREEK, a township in Crawford co., Arkansas. Pop. 395.

BIG CREEK, a post-township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 677.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Edgar co., Illinois.

BIG CREEK, a post-village of Johnson co., Missouri, on a stream of its own name, 40 miles S.E. by S. of Independence.

BIG CREEK, a township in Henry co., Missouri.

BIG CYPRUS BAY'OU, of Texas, rises in Wood and Hopkins counties, and empties itself into Soda lake, a few miles below Jefferson, in Cass county. The lake extends across the E. boundary into Louisiana and flows into Red River. Steamboats ascend from Red River to Jefferson during more than half the year.

BIG DOLLAR, a post-office of Wood co., Texas.

BIG DRY WOOD CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Marmiton River from the right, in Bates co.

BIG'ELOW'S MILLS, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana, 15 miles S.W. of La Porte.

BIG FALLS, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

BIG FISHING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Bald Eagle Creek in Clinton co., 3 or 4 miles W. of Lock Haven.

BIG FLATS, a post-township of Chemung co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 293 miles from New York city. Pop. 1079.

BIG FOOT PRAIRIE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

BIG FORK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Arkansas.

BIG'GA, one of the Shetland islands, in Yell Sound, Scotland.

BIG'GAR, a town and parish of Scotland, co. and 11 miles E.S.E. of Lanark. Pop. of parish 1865, of town 1395. It consists mostly of one long and wide street, and has an elegant parish church, (anciently collegiate and well endowed,) dissenting chapel, commercial bank agency, savings bank, and subscription libraries. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving for Glasgow houses. Some tumuli here mark the scene of a battle fought between the Scots and English in the time of Edward II.

BIG'GER, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 714.

BIG GLADES, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

BIGGLESWADE, big'glez-wâd, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 9½ miles E.S.E. of Bedford, on the navigable river Ivel. Area of parish, 4220 acres, much of which is laid out in market-gardens, for the supply of the London markets. Pop. in 1851, 4460. The town is neatly built of bricks, and has a church, formerly collegiate, erected about 1230, 2 well-endowed parish schools, a union work-house, and a small manufactory of thread lace. The market is still one of the largest in England for corn. It is the polling-place for the county.

BIGHA. See BIGA.

BIG HATCH'Y RIVER, Tennessee. See HATCHIE RIVER.

BIG HILL, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

BIG HOL'LOW, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

BIG HORN RIVER, of Missouri Territory, the largest affluent of the Yellowstone River, rises near Fremont's Peak, in lat. above 42° 20′ N., lon. 110 W., flowing at first easterly, and then northerly, it falls into the Yellowstone in about 46° N. lat., and 106° 30′ W. lon. Entire length, about 400 miles.

BIGHTON, bi'ton, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BIG IN'DIAN CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Floyd co., and flowing south-westward, passes Corydon, and enters the Ohio about 9 miles above Leavenworth. It is about 50 miles long.

BIG IS'LAND, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

BIG ISLAND, a post-office of Marion co., Ohio.

BIG LAU'REL, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

BIG'LER, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

BIG LICK, or GAINS'BORO, a post-village of Roanoke co., Virginia, 170 miles W. by S. of Richmond. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad passes through it.

BIG LICK, a post-township in Hancock co., Ohio, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Marion. Pop. 1098.

BIG MEAD'OW, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

BIG MEETO, a small stream of Arkansas, rises near Little Rock, and, flowing S.E., enters the Arkansas River in Arkansas county.

BIG MILL CREEK, of Elk co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Clarion River.

BIG MILLS, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

BIG MOUND, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

BIG NECK, a post-office of Adams co., Illinois.

BIG'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BIG NORTH FORK, of White River. See WHITE RIVER, of Arkansas.

BIG OAK, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

BIG OAK FLAT, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

BIGORRE, bee'gorr', an old subdivision of South-western France, province of Gascony, now forming part of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées. See BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE.

BIG OTTER, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

BIG PIG'EON RIVER, of North Carolina and Tennessee, rising on the N.W. declivity of the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of the former state, it flows north-westward and westward into Tennessee, and enters French Broad River a little below Newport.

BIG PINE CREEK, of Texas, enters Neches River from the W. at the E. extremity of Trinity county.

BIG PINE CREEK, Indiana. See PINE CREEK.

BIG PINE-TREE CREEK, of Kershaw district, South Carolina, flows into the Wateree, near Camden.

BIG PI'NEY FORK, of Gasconade River. See GASCONADE.

BIG PLAIN, a post-office of Madison co., Ohio.

BIG PLO'VER (plův'er) RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises towards the N.E. part of the state, and flows into the Wisconsin at Portage Court-house.

BIG POND, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

BIG POND FURNACE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

BIG PRAIRIE, (*prā'rea*,) a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

BIG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Newago co., Michigan.

BIG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.

BIG RACOON' CREEK, of Indiana. See RACOON.

BIG READY, a post-office of Edmonson co., Kentucky.

BIG RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Washington co., and flows N. through Jefferson co. into Maramec River.

BIG RIVER MILLS, a post-office of St. Francois co., Missouri.

BIG ROCK, a village of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 56 miles S.E. of Columbus.

BIG ROCK, a post-township of Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 496.

BIG ROCK, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

BIG SANDY CREEK, Texas. See ALABAMA CREEK.

BIG SANDY CREEK, of Indiana, falls into the Ohio in Spencer county.

BIG SANDY CREEK, a river in the W. part of Tennessee, rises in Henderson co., and falls into the Tennessee River at the N. extremity of Benton co. Its course is nearly N. by E., and its whole length perhaps 80 miles.

BIG SEWICKLY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Youghiogheny River.

BIG SKIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

BIG SNIBAR CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Missouri River from the right in Lafayette co., about 5 miles above Lexington.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

BIG SPRING, a small post-village of Marshall co., Alabama, 145 miles N. of Montgomery.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Izard co., Arkansas.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

BIG SPRING, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, about 44 miles S.W. of Louisville, is situated partly in Meade and Hardin counties. A large spring rises near the middle of the village, and flows several hundred feet; then sinks into the ground and disappears. The village has one church and several stores.

BIG SPRING, a township in Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1982.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Ottoway co., Michigan.

BIG SPRING, a village of Crawford co., Indiana, 14 miles N. of Leavenworth.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

BIG SPRING, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Missouri, 50 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

BIG SPRING POINT, a post-village of Yates co., New York, 190 miles W. of Albany.

BIG SPRINGS, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

BIG SPRINGS, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana.

BIG SWAMP, a post-office of Columbus co., North Carolina.

BIG TIMBER CREEK, in the S.W. part of New Jersey, forms the boundary between Camden and Gloucester counties, until it enters the Delaware 5 miles below Camden.

BIG TREE CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

BIG VERMILION RIVER, of Indiana. See VERMILION.

BIG WALNUT CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the N. central part of the state, and enters the Scioto about 12 miles S. of Columbus.

BIG WAUHOO, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

BIG WOODS, a post-office of Du Page co., Illinois.

BIHACS, bee'hâtch', or BIHATCH, sometimes written BIHACH and BIHACZ, a fortified town and important stronghold in European Turkey, in Croatia, on an island in the Unna, near the Dalmatian frontier, 65 miles W. of Banialuka. Pop. 3000.

BIHAR, bee'har', a town of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. of Bihar, 8 miles N. of Gross-Wardein. Pop. 2440.

BIISK. See BIJSK.

BIJANAGUR or BIJNAGUR, beej'nâ-gûr', sometimes written BISNAGUR, (anc. *Bijayanagara*, *i. e.* "the city of triumph.") a decayed and deserted, but once famous, city of Southern India, presidency of Madras, 36 miles N.W. of Bellary, on the Toombuddra, which separates it from Annagoondy. Lat. 15° 14′ N.; lon. 76° 37′ E. It stands in a plain encumbered with granite rocks, which intersperse all through its thoroughfares, and have been sculptured into a variety of forms. The city, 8 miles in circumference, is enclosed by the river and other natural barriers, or by strong walls. Principal edifices, the temples of Wittoba Mahadeva, Seeva, Krishna, Ganesa, and Rama, the residence of the rajah, the remains of four places in an inner city, and some singular temples and sculptures on the rocks in the Toombuddra—all granite edifices. Bijanagur was founded in 1336, and in the sixteenth century was the capital of an extensive Hindoo kingdom, which was destroyed and its capital sacked by the Mohammedans of the Deccan in 1564.

BIJAWAR, BEJAWER, be-jaw'er, or BEJOUR, be-jöw'er, a state of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, with a capital of the same name, 75 miles S.E. of Jhansi. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 90,000. Public revenue, 35,000*l.* Armed force, 1000 men.

BIJBAHAR, beej'bâ-har', or VIJAPARA, vee'ja-pâ-rā', the largest town of Cashmere, next to its capital, 26 miles S.E. of the city of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a remarkable timber bridge, 25 miles S.E. of Serinagur. Lat. 33° 37′ N.; lon. 76° 4′ E.

BIJNA, a petty state of Hindostan, in Bundelcund. Area, 27 square miles. P. 2800. Armed force, about 260 men.

BIJNAGUR, a city of India. See BIJANAGUR.

BIJNEE, or KHUNGTAGHAUT', a town of Hindostan, capital of a rajahship, jointly tributary to the British and to Bootan, 26 miles N.N.E. of Goalpara, in Assam. It consists of a fort, some temples, and a number of huts.

BIJSK, BIISK, or BIYSK, beesk, or be-isk', a fortified town of Siberia, government and 270 miles S. of Tomsk, capital of the district, at the confluence of the Bia and Katoonia. Pop. 3500.

BILBAO, bil-bâ'o, often written and pronounced, in English, BILBOA, bil'bo-a, a city and principal port of the North of Spain, capital of the province of Biscay, (Vizcaya,) on the Nervion, 6 miles from its mouth at Portugalete, and 28 miles N. of Vitoria. Lat. 43° 14′ 3″ N.; lon. 2° 56′ 5″ W. Pop. in 1845, 11,900. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, and is well built. A fine promenade borders the river, which is here crossed by a new iron suspension bridge and an old stone bridge of three arches; convents and monasteries are numerous; it has also a cathedral, a large new hospital, town-hall, arsenal, and public slaughter-house. Bilbao has superior schools, supported by its consulado or tribunal of commerce, and a large public cemetery. Principal manufactures, hardwares, anchors, leather, paper, hats, tobacco, and earthenware; there are large rope-walks, and docks for building merchant vessels, with iron and copper mines in the vicinity. Exports comprise wool, iron, fish, and fruits. Principal imports, cotton and woollen fabrics and colonial produce. Bilbao was founded in 1300; at the end of the fifteenth century it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. It was the scene of frequent contests in the late Carlist wars, and Zumalacarregui received his death wound here, June 10, 1835.

BILBOROUGH, bil'bûr-rûh, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BIL'BROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York.

BIL'DESTONE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 11¼ miles N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 857.

BIDEDULGERID. See BELED-EL-JERRED.

BILGORAY, beel'go-ri', a town of Poland, government and 47 miles S.S.W. of Lublin, on the Lada. Pop. 1800.

BILIARSK, bee'le-arsk', a village of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. 2500. Near it are extensive ruins, supposed to mark Biliar, a considerable Tartar city.

BILIN, be-leen', (Bohemian, *Bylina*, be-lee'na; L. *Belina*,) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles W. of Leitmeritz, on the Bila. Pop. 3100. It has two castles, and celebrated and much-frequented mineral springs, the acidulated waters of which form an article of export, to the extent of 900,000 jars yearly.

BILINBAEVSK, bee-lin-bâ-êvsk', a mining-town of Russia, government of Perm, in the Ural Mountains, 30 miles W. of Yekaterinburg. It has extensive iron-works.

BILIRAN, be-le-rân', one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Leyte. Lat. 11° 27′ N.; lon. 124° 30′ E.

BILITIO. See BELLINZONA.

BILIUI, a river of Siberia. See VILIOOI.

BILLERBECK, bil'ler-bêk', a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1440.

BILLERBECK, or FRIEDRICHSHULD, free'drixs-höölt', a village of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, regency of Cöslin, 9 miles N.N.E. of Rummelsburg.

BILLERICA, bil'ler-ik-a, a beautiful post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 18 miles N. by W. of Boston. It contains 4 churches, a new town-house, and the Howe School, opened in 1852, with a fund of $27,000. Pop. of township, 1646.

BIL'LERICAY, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Essex, 24 miles E.N.E. of London, and 3 miles S.E. of the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1533. It has an ancient brick chapel, a union work-house, and manufactures of silk braid and lace.

BIL'LESDON, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 8¼ miles E. of Leicester. Pop. 878. It was a Roman station.

BIL'LESLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BILLIERS, beel'yâ' or bee'yâ', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 25 miles S.E. of Vannes, with a small port on the Vilaine. Pop. of commune, 1095.

BILLIGHEIM, bil'lig-hime', a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Klingbach, 4 miles S.S.W. of Landau. Pop. 4760. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and some manufactures of hosiery, &c.

BILLIGHEIM, a market-town of the Grand Duchy of Baden, E. of Mosbach.

BIL'LING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BILLING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BIL'LINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BIL'LINGE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

BILLINGE HIGHER-END, township adjoining the above.

BIL'LINGFORD, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

BIL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Durham. It has a station on the Hartlepool and Stockton Railway.

BILLINGHAY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BIL'LING'S GROVE, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

BIL'LINGSHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BIL'LINGSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BIL'LINGSPORT, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, 12 miles below Camden.

BIL'LINGSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., Indiana, 70 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

BIL'LINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

BIL'LITON', BIL'LETON', or BLI'TONG, blee'ton', an island of the Dutch East Indies, intermediate between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of hill on the N.W. part, 3° 13′ S.; lon. 108° 7′ E. Area estimated at 1150 square miles. Pop. 6000. It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rice in iron-ore and valuable timber; it does not produce rice enough for home consumption, but about 25 boats go from it annually to Singapore, with trepang, bird's-nests, seaweed, tortoise-shell, and wax.

BILLITON PASSAGE, between the above island and Borneo, is about 130 miles across.

BIL'LOCKLY or BIL'LOCKBY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BILLOM, beel'yôn' or bee'yôn', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on a hill, 14 miles E.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 4430. It has a communal college, and some manufactures of fine earthenwares, called the "pottery of Bretagne." It is considered the oldest town of Auvergne.

BIL'LY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

BILMA, bil'má, a town of Central Africa, in Nigritia, near lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 14° E., on the route from Fezzan to Lake Tchad. It is said to have abundant supplies of water.

BILNEY, bil'nee, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BILNEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BILLS CREEK, Iowa, one of the head branches of Otter Creek, which it enters between Warren and Lucas counties.

BIL'LUMS CREEK, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

BILOXI, be-lox'ee, a post-village of Harrison co., Mississippi, on Biloxi Bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, about 90 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans. It is a place of summer resort for the citizens of New Orleans.

BILSA, bil'sá, (anc. *Bilvesa,*) a town of Hindostan, dominion and 183 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Betwah. It is enclosed by a stone wall, and, in 1820, had 5000 houses. Excellent tobacco is grown in the vicinity: in 1834, Bilsa district yielded an annual revenue of 32,500*l.*

BILSBY, bils'bee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BILS'DALE, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BILSEN, bil'sen, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles S.E. of Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 3095. It has manufactures of cutlery and earthenwares.

BIL'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BILS'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BILS'TON, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, parish and 2¼ miles S.E. of Wolverhampton, and within 1½ miles of the Willenhall station on the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway. Pop. in 1851, 23,527. It is very irregularly built, but has many good residences, a handsome chapel of ease erected in 1830, and another Episcopal chapel. A third church has recently been erected. The manufacturing industry of Bilston is very great. The noise and smoke of engines and furnaces are heard and seen in all directions, and for many miles around the town. The manufactures include tin, japanned, and enamelled wares of every kind, iron wire, nails, screws, iron gates and palisades, machinery, steam-engines, &c. There are also mills for forming pig-iron into bars, and many iron and brass foundries. Coarse pottery is made from clay which is found in the vicinity in great abundance. Among its numerous schools is one founded in 1838, and endowed with 2000*l.*, for the benefit of orphans left destitute by the cholera, which raged here in 1832 with frightful violence. Bilston forms a part of the parliamentary borough of Wolverhampton.

BIL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 1½ miles S.W. of Rugby. Here Addison resided after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick.

BILTON, a parish of England, co. of York.

BILTON-WITH-HARROGATE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BIMA, bee'má, a seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, capital of a state of the same name, in the island of Sumbawa, on a bay of its N. coast, 100 miles E. of Sumbawa. It is the residence of the sultan and of a Dutch agent. Chief exports, timber and valuable horses.

BIMBER, bim'ber, a town of the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab, 100 miles *N.* of Lahore. It consists of about 1000 low and flat-roofed houses.

BIMBIA, bim'bee-á, a river of Western Africa, enters the Bight of Biafra W. of the Cameroons River. On its banks are many populous villages, under the rule of a chief who, in 1838, placed himself under British protection.

BIMINI, be-mee'nee, a small group of islands, surrounded by reefs, in the Bahama Archipelago, E. of Cape Florida.

BIMLIPATAM, bim'lip-á-tam', (anc. *Bhimalapatama,*) a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles E.N.E. of Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal. It has a brisk coasting trade.

BINAB, be-náb', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the Soft Chai, a tributary of Lake Goroomeeyah, on the W. side of the lake, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Tabreez. It is of modern origin, and has about 1500 houses, clean streets, several good caravanseries, and an abundance of water. Around it are numerous orchards and vineyards; and it yields to its chief an annual revenue of 4000 *tomans*, and a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbaijan. Pop. 7500.

BIN'ABO'LA, BUR'ABO'LA, BEN'NEBEO'LA, or TWELVE PINS, a mountain range of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, barony and 5 miles N.E. of Ballinahinch; the culminating point of Knocksannahiggen is 2400 feet above the sea.

BIN'ACRE or BEN'ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. In 1786, a stone vessel, containing 900 silver Roman coins, was found in this parish.

BINASCO, be-nás'ko, a town and fortress of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, on the Pavia Canal, 11 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 6000.

BIN-BIR-KILISSÉH, bin-beer-kil'lis-séh', some ruins in Asia Minor, pashalic of Koramania, 20 N.N.W. of Karaman, consisting of ancient tombs, portions of early Byzantine churches, supposed to be the remains of *Lystra*, where the cripple was healed by St. Paul.

BIN'BROOKE, a village and formerly a market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Market-Raisen. Pop. 1137.

BINCHE, bin'sch or bink, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, and on a branch of the Mons Canal, 10 miles E.S.E. of Mons. Pop. in 1842, 5235. It has manufactures of cutlery and hardwares, and a considerable trade in lace, paper, marble, and coal.

BIN'CHESTER, a township of England, co. of Durham, ward of Darlington, 1½ miles E.N.E. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. in 1851, 30. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Binchum;* various Roman antiquities have been discovered in the parish.

BIN'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BINDRABOND, bin'drá-bünd', (anc. *Vrindavana,*) a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, upper provinces, on the Jumna, 40 miles N.N.W. of Agra. It has several sacred pools and caves, and numerous temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindoo architecture.

BIN'EGAR, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BIN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks. Pope's father resided here, and the tree is still shown under which the poet is said to have written a considerable part of his "Windsor Forest."

BINGEN, bing'en, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Nahe, 17 miles W. of Mentz. Pop. 4500, who manufacture leather and raise superior wines. It owes its origin to the Roman castle or klopp of Drusus. Near it, the Rhine, breaking through a mountain chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch, a dangerous rapid at low water; in the neighborhood are Rüdesheim, the castle of Ehrenfels, and chapel of St. Roch; and on an island in the Rhine is the *Mausethurm*, (*i. e.* "mouse-tower,") a structure erected for a toll-house in the thirteenth century.

BINGENHEIM, bing'en-hime', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles N. of Hanau. Pop. 700.

BINGHAM, bing'ám, a market-town and parish of England, in the rich vale of Belvoir, co. and 8¼ miles E. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 2054. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the county.

BINGHAM, bing'ám, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec River, about 60 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 752.

BINGHAM, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, bordering on New York State, 18 miles N.E. of Coudersport, is drained by the Genesee River. Pop. 584.

BINGHAM, a post-township in Clinton co., Michigan, about 22 miles E. of Lyons. Pop. 185.

BINGHAMTON, bing'ám-ton, a city, and capital of Broome co., New York, is situated at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 225 miles from New York City, and at the southern terminus of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, 80 miles from Syracuse. The Chenango Canal also connects it with Utica. The city is handsomely laid out, and contains, besides the co. buildings

about 10 churches, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, several seminaries, 2 banks, about 50 stores and warehouses, and manufactories of flour, lumber, carriages, firearms, &c. The flour and lumber trade are extensively carried on. Excellent water-power is furnished by the Chenango River. Bridges connect the opposite sides of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers. Binghamton was settled in 1787 by Mr. Bingham, from whom it received its name, and was incorporated in 1818. Pop. of Chenango township, in 1850, 8734; of the city of Binghamton, in 1853, 9094.

BINGHAMTON, a small post-village of Lee co., Illinois, about 100 miles W. of Chicago.

BING'HAMSTOWN, or SALEEN', a maritime village of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the W. side of Blacksod Bay, 2¼ miles S.S.W. of Belmullet. Pop. 436, engaged in fishing. Exports, corn and potatoes.

BING'LEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 15 miles W.N.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 15,339; of town, 10,167. It has a neat church, a grammar school founded in the reign of Henry VIII. (revenue, 470*l.* per annum,) a court-house, several charities, numerous worsted, yarn, cotton, and paper manufactories, and some trade in malt.

BINGTANG, bing-tang', BINTAM, or PULO-BINTAM, poo'lo-bin-tam', an island in the Malay Archipelago, intersected by the equator, in lon. about 104° 20′ E. Length, 30 miles, and nearly the same in breadth. It contains 6000 ginger gardens.

BIN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BINIC, bee'naek', a seaport town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles N.N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2640. It has important fisheries and ship-building yards.

BINK'LEY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BIN'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BIN'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BINSON CENTRE, a post-office of Hamilton co., New York.

BIN'STEAD, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

BINSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BIN'STED, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BINTANG. See BINGTANG.

BINTENNE, bin-tèn', an inland town of Ceylon, on the Mahavilygunga, 30 miles E. of Kandy.

BIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BIN'TREE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BIOBIO, bee'o-bee'o, the largest river in Chili, rises in the Andes, flows generally W.N.W., forming the boundary between the province of Concepcion and independent Araucania, and enters the Pacific at Concepcion, after a course estimated at 200 miles.

BIOGLIO, be-ol'yo, a village of Piedmont, 5 miles E.N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2227.

BIORNEBORG, be-or'nêh-borg', a seaport town of Finland, lan of Abo, on the Kumo, at its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles N.N.W. of Abo. Pop. 4567. It is pretty well built, and has some ship-building, and an export trade in timber, pitch, tar, and fish.

BIOT, be-o', a village of France, department of Var, canton and 3 miles N.N.W. of Antibes. Pop. of commune, 1267.

BIOUL, be-ool', a town of Belgium, 8 miles N.W. of Dinant, with a castle. Pop. 913.

BIR, pronounced, and sometimes written BEER, beer, (Turk. *Birehjik* or *Beereh-Jeek*, anc. *Birtha*,) a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles S.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, where it approaches nearest to the Mediterranean, 115 miles N.E. of Antioch. Lat. 37° 3′ N.; lon. 38° E. It has from 1800 to 2000 houses, the inhabitants Turks, with a citadel on a steep rock, and several mosques. Here it was lately proposed to commence the steam navigation of the Euphrates downwards to the Persian Gulf. Many other small towns in Arabia, &c. have the prefix *Bir*, meaning "a well," and it is the name of a river in Abyssinia, tributary to the Abai.

BIR'BECK-FELLS, a district of England, co. of Westmoreland, comprising parts of the parishes of Urosby-Ravensworth, Orton, and Shap.

BIRBHOOM. See BEERBHOOM.

BIRCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BIRCH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BIRCH, MUCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BIRCH'AM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BIRCHAM NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BIRCHAM TOFTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BIRCHANGER, birch'an-jer, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BIR'CHARDVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

BIR'CHETTSVILLE, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

BIR'CHINGTON, a seaport village and parish of England, and a member of the cinque port of Dover, co. of Kent, Isle of Thanet, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Margate. Pop. 874. In the church are many ancient monuments.

BIRCH'OLT, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BIRCH'OVER, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby, 5 miles W.N.W. of Matlock, whence numerous visitors repair to visit its famous rocking-stone. Pop. in 1851, 78.

BIRCH POND, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri.

BIRCH POND, a small village of Dent co., Missouri.

BIRCH RIVER, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia, 284 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

BIRCH'TON, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

BIRCH'VILLE, a township of St. Clair co., Michigan, on Lake Huron. Pop. 731.

BIRD, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

BIRD'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BIRD'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BIRD ISLAND, West Indies. See AVES.

BIRD ISLAND, one of the Sandwich Islands, North Pacific Ocean.

BIRD ISLAND, one of the Low Islands, Pacific, near the the middle of the group.

BIRD ISLANDS, South Africa, Cape Colony, are in Algoa Bay.

BIR'DINBURY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BIRD IN HAND, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad, 7 miles E. of Lancaster.

BIRD'SALL, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, about 60 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 597.

BIRD'SALL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BIRDS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

BIRD'SONG CREEK, in the W. part of Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River from the left, in Benton co.

BIRD'S RUN, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

BIRDS'VILLE, a small village in Burke co., Georgia, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Millledgeville.

BIRDS'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Tarant county, Texas, on the W. fork of the Trinity River, about 250 miles N. by E. of Austin City. It is situated in a fine and fertile prairie, which is as yet, however, thinly settled. Commenced in 1851.

BIRD WOODS, a post-office of Campbell co., Kentucky.

BIRIOOSSA or BIRIOUSSA or BIRIUSA, be-re-oos'sâ, a river of Siberia, forming part of the boundary between the governments of Irkoutsk and Yenesei. It is one of the head streams of the Ona, an affluent of the Tchoona (Tchuna,) and has a N. course of about 200 miles.

BIRIOOTCH or BIRIOUTCHE, be-re-ootch', a town of Russia, on the Sosna, government and 76 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 5451. It is encircled by an earthen rampart and ditches, and has numerous churches and 4 annual fairs.

BIRJ or BIRJE. See BIZZE.

BIRK'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BIRKENFELD, birk'en-fêlt', or bêêr'ken-fêlt', a principality of Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that duchy, W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meisenheim. Area, 143 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 30,966. The surface is mountainous and well-wooded. Principal river, the Nahe, an affluent of the Rhine. Chief products, cattle, iron, flax, hemp, and oil-seeds. It is divided into 3 *ämts*, or bailwicks, Birkenfeld, Oberstein, and Nohfelden, and was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815.

BIRKENFELD, bêêr'kenfêlt', a town of Germany, capital of the above principality, near the Nahe, 25 miles E.S.E. of Treves. Pop., with adjoining village of Eckweiler, 2365, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics and leather. It has superior schools, and large cattle fairs. Near it is the old fortress of Bunn, the ancient residence of the counts-palatine of Birkenfeld-Zweibrücken.

BIRK'ENHEAD, a new and thriving town and township of England, county of Chester, on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Chester, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1841, 8225; in 1851, 24,285. It has wholly risen up since the formation of ship-building docks in 1824, on Wallaseypool, immediately on its N.W. side; and in 1844, a series of magnificent docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, of which the Woodside Basin, and another, were completed and opened in April, 1847. Besides many spacious streets and dwellings, there are a large square, several handsome churches, a medical college, an institute, a good market-house, 430 feet in length, and 130 feet in breadth, a public slaughter-house, a pier in the Mersey, and a park of 120 acres; and in its vicinity are numerous villas, many of which are the residences of Birkenhead and Liverpool merchants. Here are also the remains of an ancient priory, on a rock projecting into the Mersey. Polling-place for South Cheshire. The communication with Liverpool is kept up by means of small steamers which cross the river every 15 minutes. Birkenhead has also railway communication with all parts of England.

BIRKET, bêêr'ket or bla'ket, ("lake,") the name of several lakes and places of Egypt:—

BIRKET-EL-HADJI, or the "lake of pilgrims," being a small lake 10 miles N.E. of Cairo, on the banks of which the pilgrims to Mecca, by way of Suez, assemble on their departure thither, and separate on their return.

BIRKET-EL-KEROON or BIRKET-EL-KEROUN, is the modern name of LAKE MŒRIS, which see.

BIRKET-EL-MARIOOT. See MAREOTIS.

BIRK-FELL, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, on the S. side of Ullswater, 5 miles N. of Ambleside.

BIR'KIN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BIRKSTEIN. See BÜRGSTEIN.

BIR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BIR'LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BIRLINGHAM, bir'ling-am, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BIRMA, BIRMAH, or the BIRMAN EMPIRE. See BURMAH.

BIRMENSDORF, bee'mens-dorf', a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau. It has mineral springs and baths. Pop. 897.

BIR'MING or BER'MING, a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, 45 miles N.W. by N. of Independence.

BIRMINGHAM, bir'ming-am, a parliamentary and municipal borough, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, county and 17 miles N.W. of Warwick, 100 miles N.W. of London, and 78½ miles S.E. of Liverpool. Area of borough, which includes the adjacent townships, Aston, Edgbaston, &c., 18,780 acres. Pop. in 1690, 4000; in 1801, 69,822; in 1851, 232,841. The town, on the river Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three undulating hills, and from the S.E. presents to view a mass of red brick houses, interspersed with several lofty church spires, and a vast number of tall chimneys belonging to the factories. Its lower part consists of unprepossessing streets, old houses, and workshops; but its upper portions comprise many broad streets and good residences. In its centre is a handsome quarter, rivalling in appearance the best parts of the metropolis, and containing the town-hall, Edward VI.'s grammar school, St. Philip's and Christ's Churches, Queen's College, theatre, and other principal edifices. The uneven ground on which Birmingham is built, facilitates its drainage, and thus contributes to its salubrity. It is also well lighted with gas, and paved, though many parts of the town are ill furnished with footpaths. The superb town-hall, one of the finest edifices in England, occupies a commanding site, and is in classic style; it is fronted with marble, and has a saloon 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and the same in height; it can accommodate 8000 persons, (or 4000 seated,) and contains a fine organ, some pipes in which are said to be the largest in Europe; in this hall the triennial musical festivals are held. The theatre, erected in 1821, at a cost of 14,000*l.*, and having a front in the Ionic order, is a handsome building, and one of the most commodious of its class out of the metropolis. The free grammar school, founded in 1552, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice, (174 feet by 125 feet,) rebuilt, in 1834, by Mr. Barry, at a cost of nearly 50,000*l.*; it has a revenue, now probably amounting to 11,000*l.* a year, and 10 exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum for four years, to any college at Oxford or Cambridge. In 1847, the different classes were attended by 1200 pupils. Queen's College, lately established, and munificently endowed by private benefactions, is in connection with the University of London, and regulated on the old collegiate system; attached to it are a flourishing medical school, and Queen's Hospital, also recently founded. Birmingham originally consisted of but one parish: it is now divided into five—St. Martin, St. Philip, St. Thomas, St. George, and All Saints. St. Martin's church, in the Bull-ring, in the lower part of the town, was built in the eighth century. It was originally of stone, and is now encased in brick. There are several other chapels belonging to the establishment. These parishes were formerly within the archbishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, but were transferred by the church commissioners to the diocese of Worcester. The dissenting chapels comprise those of the Independents, Friends, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, (the last a numerous sect in Birmingham;) and here is a Jews' Synagogue. The other principal buildings are, a large general hospital, general dispensary, athenæum, large market-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, a vast brick edifice, the barracks, and railway station, which last is a general point of junction of the railways from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, &c. The public institutions comprise a society of arts, with a drawing academy, and annual exhibition of paintings, public library, with 27,000 volumes, philosophic and mechanics' institutions, a blue-coat school, (annual revenue, 2500*l.*,) Springhill College, for Independents and Baptists, national and proprietary schools, and a great variety of other educational establishments; deaf and dumb, and magdalen asylums, eye and ear, and lying-in infirmaries; a botanic garden, horticultural and statistical societies, and a public cemetery company. The town has extensive baths, and a place of amusement termed "Vauxhall."

Birmingham is considered one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom, owing probably, in part, to the large quantity of vitriol consumed in manufactories which is thought to exert a purifying influence on the atmosphere; and, in part, to its excellent system of drainage; but more, perhaps, to the spaciousness of its dwellings. One man in Birmingham is said to live on the same space as two in Manchester and three in Liverpool, and the mortality of each town is, as nearly as possible, in the same ratio.

Manufactures.—The origin and progress of the prosperity of Birmingham is wholly attributable to the excellence and extent of its hardware manufactures. Its geographically central situation on the border of a great coal and iron district, combined with the command of a wide and ready transit both by canal and railway, have contributed to render it one of the greatest manufacturing towns, in the particular line above alluded to, in the world. Of the early history of Birmingham as a manufacturing town, little further is known beyond the general fact, that it has enjoyed a reputation for its iron and steel manufactures for several centuries, although the greatest and most rapid progress has taken place within the last 40 years. In 1805, the amount of hardware and cutlery exported was 4268 tons; in 1844 it amounted to 22,552 tons; all the intermediate years, with two or three exceptions, showing a progressive increase. In 1821, the value of the exports was 1,237,692*l.*; in 1844, 2,179,087*l.* But the value of hardware goods was probably a third more in the former than in the latter year; so that the quantity exported in 1844 exceeds that of 1821 far more than the respective valuations indicate. The extraordinary reduction in the price of Birmingham manufactures has been caused partly by a reduction in the cost of material, but chiefly and in many cases solely from improved methods of production. Since 1821, on firearms the reduction is about 53 per cent.; on gun-locks, from 66 to 85 per cent.; on spoons and stirrups, &c., from 61 to 69 per cent.; and on iron chains, 68 per cent. One of the most important manufactures of Birmingham is that of firearms. During the last war, 5,000,000 stand of arms were furnished on account of government, and of the private trade. The manufacture of swords is also one of the staple trades of Birmingham. At Soho, in the vicinity of the town, was formerly one of the largest steam-engine manufactories in the world, belonging to Boulton, partner of the celebrated James Watt; but the steam-engine department is now carried on exclusively at Smethwick, a short distance to the west of Soho, where extensive works have recently been erected by the same company. Goods of various descriptions, however, are still made here, such as vases, candelabras, and other articles in bronze or *ormolu*, with large quantities of plate. Here also the copper coinage of the kingdom was formerly executed. The coining mill, working 8 machines, was capable of throwing off 4000 pieces of money per hour. Cast-iron articles of all kinds, and of the most beautiful patterns and workmanship, are manufactured here to a great extent, superseding those made of more expensive metals. In former years, iron-founding was limited to large and heavy articles; but it is now extended, with the most entire success, to the lightest and most graceful, in the finishing of which bronze is now very generally employed. The quantity of solid gold and silver plate manufactured in Birmingham is not great; but the consumption of silver in plating was very considerable, having been estimated at about 200,000 ounces a year; it is now somewhat less, being partly superseded by metallic compounds. The beautiful invention of electro-plating, first discovered in this town, tends very greatly to the increase of the consumption of silver and also of gold. Japanning in all its forms and varieties is carried on here to a large extent. Glass manufacturing and glass-staining or painting forms another important branch of manufacture; in the former, ornaments of a large size are made, which it was once thought could be produced only in metal: on these, the most beautiful, delicate, and brilliant surfaces are raised by the lathe and cutting tool. The manufacture of steel pens, scarcely known 25 years ago, is another important branch of the trade of Birmingham. The whole quantity of steel pens now manufactured is estimated at 750,000,000 annually, consuming above 400 tons of steel. Large quantities of these are exported. Pins are also made here to a great extent; and such is the extraordinary productive powers of the machinery employed, and of the system of minute subdivision of labor, that 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed in an hour, and 50,000 heads rounded off in the same space of time. Buttons are also extensively manufactured, the whole number made annually in the town being estimated at 750,000,000. Fancy seals, brooches, clasps, and other trinkets, composed of what is called Birmingham gold and polished steel, are made in immense quantities, of the most beautiful workmanship, and at prices which excite astonishment. Great numbers of gold rings are also manufactured; in 1839, no fewer than 25,000 gold wedding-rings were assayed and marked at the assay office in Birmingham. The above sketch gives only a selection of a few of the leading articles manufactured at this great seat of human industry. The simple enumeration of all, without any statistical detail, would occupy a far greater space than could be afforded in a work of this nature. The machinery employed in the manufacture of nails, screws, button-shanks, and in rolling out thick bars

or ingots of metal into long thin sheets, are among the most wonderful inventions of mechanical genius. Not many large capitalists are engaged in the manufactures of Birmingham; a great proportion averaging from 500*l.* to 1000*l.* These persons give out their work to the workmen they employ, who are generally paid by the piece, and work at home. The workman, when the work put into his hands requires the aid of machinery, may hire for any given time one or more rooms, together with a certain quantity of steam-power, in any one of a number of buildings appropriated to such purposes, which are furnished with steam-power, working-shafts, lathes, benches, &c. The engine-power of Birmingham in 1849 was estimated at that of 5400 horses, and consumed 377 tons of coal per day. The working of this power employed from 8000 to 10,000 persons. It is computed that more than 20,000 families are employed in the trade and manufactures of Birmingham, and that the annual value of articles produced amounts to 4,000,000*l.* There is a branch bank of England in Birmingham; seven other banks, and a very flourishing savings bank.

By its charter of incorporation, dated 1838, Birmingham is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and recorder, 16 alderman, and 48 common councilmen. Corporation revenue in 1846–7, 82,267*l.* It has a borough court of quarter sessions, and a town court of requests. Assessed taxes in 1846–7, 26,075*l.* Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to the House of Commons.

History.—Birmingham, it is said, was known to the Romans under the name of *Bremenium*, and is mentioned in Doomsday Book, *Bermengeham*. The name, as well as those of the neighboring hamlets of Castle Bromwich and West Bromwich is supposed to have been derived from the great quantity of broom which grows in the vicinity. It is said to have been celebrated for the manufacture of arms previous to the Roman invasion. Of its early history, however, little is known. It was the centre of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and at the time of the conquest was a place of some importance. Birmingham was distinguished in the cause of the Parliaments, and was the scene of some conflicts, in the last of which, in 1643, it suffered considerable, having been taken, partially burnt, and a heavy fine inflicted on the inhabitants, by Prince Rupert. It suffered to a fearful extent from the plague in 1665. Its first considerable increase in size and population took place in the reign of Charles II. Towards the middle of the last century it began to assume an important appearance, and has since continued rapidly to increase. It is not eighty years since it was made a post-town: previous to this, letters used to be directed to Birmingham, near Walsall. The American and French wars during the latter half of the last century and the early part of this were the great causes of the prosperity and increase of this place by the great demand which they caused for muskets. Birmingham is considered the healthiest place in England. For this it is no doubt partly indebted to the vitriol consumed in its manufactures, but more to its excellent drainage, broad streets, and open areas.

BIRMINGHAM, bir'ming-ham, a flourishing manufacturing village of Derby township, New Haven co., Connecticut, at the intersection of the Naugatuck with the Housatonic River, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bridgeport, and 11 miles N. by W. of New Haven. The Naugatuck Railroad passes through Derby on the opposite side of the Naugatuck River. A substantial bridge connects the two places. A steamboat also plies daily between Derby and New York. The village is principally situated on a hill, and commands a fine view of the Housatonic and Naugatuck valley. It is handsomely laid out, having a public square in the centre, around which stand the churches and schools. The street leading to the river is occupied, the upper part of it with stores, and the lower with large manufactories, extensive warehouses, lumber and coal yards. The first pin factory ever established in the United States was located at Birmingham, and is still in successful operation, employing a large number of hands. Here are also extensive mills for rolling copper, iron, and steel; manufactories of carriage axels and springs, bolts, tacks, augurs, well-chains, and numerous other articles of hardware, amounting in value to about $1,500,000 annually. Few villages in Connecticut have increased more rapidly than this. In 1840, it scarcely contained a dozen houses, and now (1855) it ranks among the first manufacturing towns in the state. It has 4 churches, a bank, and about 2500 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, a manufacturing village in Au Sable township, Clinton co., New York, on Au Sable River, about 100 miles N. of Albany.

BIRMINGHAM, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.N.W. from Trenton.

BIRMINGHAM, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the N. branch of Rancocus creek, 4 miles E. from Mount Holly, has several mills.

BIRMINGHAM, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 328.

BIRMINGHAM, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 568.

BIRMINGHAM, a flourishing borough of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela River, 2 miles from its confluence with the Alleghany. A fine bridge, 1500 feet long, connects it with Pittsburg. The manufacture of glass and iron constitutes the principal business of the place. (See PITTSBURG.) Pop. 3742. The name of the post-office is Buchanan.

BIRMINGHAM, a thriving post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on Little Juniata River, and on the central railroad, 105 miles W.N.W. from Harrisburg. It is a place of active trade, and has extensive iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 266.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-office of Marshall co., Kentucky.

BIRMINGHAM, a thriving post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Vermilion River, 115 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It possesses excellent water-power, and is improving rapidly.

BIRMINGHAM, a village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 12 miles W.S.W. from Canfield.

BIRMINGHAM, a thriving post-village of Bloomfield township, Oakland co., Michigan, on the railroad from Detroit to Pontiac, 18 miles N.W. from the former. The northern branch of Rouge River passes through the place, affording water power. The village has 2 stores, 1 flour mill, and 1 foundry.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on Crooked Creek, an affluent of Illinois River, about 80 miles W.N.W. from Springfield, and on the border of an extensive and fertile prairie. It has a saw-mill and grist-mill.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, on the Mississippi, about 14 miles N.E. of Jackson.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Perry co., Missouri.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Keosauque.

BIRNAM, a mountain of Scotland, county and 12 miles N.W. of Perth, and about an equal distance W.N.W. of Dunsinnan. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakspeare has immortalized as "Birnam Wood," in his tragedy of Macbeth.

BIRNBAUM, beern'bowm, (Polish, *Miedzychod*, me-ed'-zis'od,) a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles W.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2637, who manufacture woollen cloths and yarn.

BIRNEE, NEW, a walled town, 20 miles S. of Kooka.

BIRNEE or BIRNIE, OLD, a large town of Central Africa, Bornoo, on the Yeoo, 70 miles W. of Kooka. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It covers a space of several square miles, is enclosed by remains of substantial walls, and in the days of its splendor is said to have contained a population of 200,000.

BIRNIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin. Here is an old Saxon church.

BIRON, bee'rON', a town of France, department of the Dordogne, arrondissement and 22 miles S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. of commune, 1124. It was formerly fortified, and its magnificent château contains the tomb of the Marechal de Biron, beheaded in 1602.

BIRR, beer, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S. of Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1768.

BIRR, bir, or PARSONS' TOWN, a market town of Ireland, in a parish of the same name, co. of Leinster, and 62½ miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town, 6336; of parish, 9567. A well-built town, with castle belonging to the Earl of Rosse, under whose proprietorship the modern town has risen into its present prosperous state. It was known under the name of Biorra, in the sixth century; and in the ninth was the stronghold of the O'Carrols. In 1620, Sir W. Parsons, ancestor of Lord Rosse, received a grant of the town and adjoining estate from James I.

BIRRESBORN, beer'ess-born', a hamlet of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Prüm. It has well frequented mineral springs; near it is the acidulated spring of Brudeldreis.

BIRSAY and HARRAY, a parish of Scotland, 11 miles N.W. of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

BIRSE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

BIRSE, beer'seh, a small river of Switzerland, canton of Bern.

BIRSEN. See BIRZE.

BIRSK, beersk, an ancient town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Belaia, 50 miles N.W. of Oufa. Pop. 3500. It was formerly fortified, and has some manufactories of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics.

BIRSTALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, near the York and North Midland Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 29,723, mostly dependent on its woollen and worsted manufactures, for which there were, in 1838, 41 mills, employing together 2092 hands, besides a cotton and two silk factories. Coal and iron-mines gave employment to 500 persons at the above date. The church, built in the reign of Henry VIII., has lately been enlarged; and a new Gothic chapel was recently erected at Birkenshaw. Birstall is a polling-place for the West Riding of the county. At Fieldherd, in this county, Dr. Priestly was born in 1733.

BIRST'MORTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BIR'TLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Middleton, 2½ miles N.E. of Bury.

BIRT'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

BIRZE or BIRJE, bēēzh' written also BIRSEN, bēēs'sen, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, N.E. of Ponevieszl, with a castle of the Princess Radzivill.

BISACCIA, bē-sät'chä, (anc. *Romulæ* or *Romulia*,) a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, built on a hill, 30 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 5700.

BISACQUINO, be-säk-kwee'no, BUSAQUINO, boo-säk-kwee'no, or BUSACCHINO, boo-säk-kee'no, a town of Sicily, 27 miles S. of Palermo; with an extensive trade in grain, oil, and lint. Pop. 8000.

BISAGNO, be-sän'yo, a fertile and highly cultivated district in the vicinity of Genoa; gives name to the river, which, passing the eastern walls of the city, falls into the Mediterranean near the lazaretto.

BISAMBERG, bee'sän-bêrg', a village of Lower Austria, 1½ miles S.E. of Kornenburg. Pop. 642.

BISAMBERG, a hill in the vicinity of the above village, 1189 feet in elevation.

BISANO, be-sä'no, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Circumference, 20 miles.

BISANTHE. See Rodosto.

BISAYAS, be-sī'äs, a name given by the Spaniards to all the Philippine Islands, excepting Luzon. It is derived from the language spoken throughout them, called *Bisaya*, which has numerous dialects, and differs greatly from the Tagala, the language spoken in Luzon.

BISBAL, LA, lä bees-bäl', a town of Spain, 10 miles E. of Gerona, with a bridge on the Adaro. Pop. 3110.

BIS'BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

BISCARA, bis-kä'rä, a town of Algeria, capital of the district of Zaab, S. of Mount Atlas, and on the Kantara, 205 miles S.E. of Algiers. Held by the French since 1844.

BISCARI, bis'kä-re, or bees'kä-re, a town of Sicily, 45 miles W. of Syracuse, on the Dirillo. Pop. 2700.

BISCAROSSE, bees'kar'ross', a village of France, department of the Landes, 8 miles N.W. of Parentis-en-Born. P. 1551.

BIS'CATHORPE, a parish and village of England, co. of Lincoln, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Wragby.

BIS'CAY, or BISCAYA, bis-kī'ä, (Sp. *Viscaya*, vees-kī'ä or veeth-kī'ä,) one of the three Basque provinces of Northern Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay; S. by the province of Alava; E. by Guipuzcoa; and W. by Santander. Area, 1064 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 150,000. Capital, Bilbao. Under the name of BISCAY are sometimes comprehended the three Basque provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. ——Adj. and inhab. BISCAY'AN. See BASQUE.

BISCAY, a town of New Mexico. See DURANGO.

BISCAY, BAY OF, (Fr. *Golfe de Gascogne*, golf deh gäs'koñ'; anc. *Aquitanicus Sinus* and *Gallicus Oceanus*,) a bay of the Atlantic, extending from Ouessant (Ushant) Island, on the W. coast of France, to Cape Ortegal, on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, and Adour. Its principal ports are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France; Pasages, St. Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, and Gijon, in Spain. Chief islands, Belleisle, Ré, and Oléron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E., from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand downs, and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by N.W. winds and by a current (*Rennel's*) which sets in from the Atlantic, and, sweeping round the northern coast of Spain, runs N. and N.W. along the western coast of France, and enters the Irish Channel.

BISCEGLIA, be-shāl'yä or be-shäl'yä, a fortified seaport town of Naples, Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 21 miles W.N.W. of Bari. Pop. 13,141. It has a cathedral, a number of churches, convents, and public reservoirs, a diocesan school, and theatre. Its port admits only small vessels, and its trade is insignificant.

BISCHHEIM, bish'hīme, (Fr. pron. bee'shēm',) a village of France, department of the Bas-Rhin, 2 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. of commune in 1852, 3137.

BISCHOFSBURG, bish'ofs-bōōrg', a town of East Prussia, on the Dimmer, 60 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2450, who manufacture linen yarn and fabrics.

BISCHOFSHEIM, bish'ofs-hīme', (Fr. pron. bee'shof'sēm',) a small town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 1½ miles N. of Obernai. Pop. 1661.

BISCHOFSHEIM AM RHEIN, bish'ofs-hīme' äm rīne, a small town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 19 miles S.W. of Rastadt. Pop. 1744.

BISCHOFSHEIM AM TAUBER, bish'ofs-hīme' äm tōw'ber, a small town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 19 miles S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2238.

BISCHOFSHEIM VOR DEM RHON, bish'ofs-hīme' fōr dēm rōn, a small town of Germany, kingdom of Bavaria, 40 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1830.

BISCHOFS-LAAK, bish'ofs-läk', a town of Illyria, in Carniola, government, and 16 miles N.E. of Laybach. Pop. 1850.

BISCHOFSSTEIN, bish'ofs-stīne', a town of East Prussia, 46 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2336, who manufacture hosiery, leather, and woollen and linen fabrics.

BISCHOFSWERDA, bish'ofs-vār'dä, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, on the railway from Dresden to Bautzen, 20 miles E.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2486, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics.

BISCHOFSWERDER, (Polish, *Biskupiecz*, bis-koo'-pe-ětch,) a small town of Western Prussia, 25 miles S.E. of Marienwerder.

BISCHOFSZELL, bish'ofs-tsěll' (*i.e.* "bishop's cell,") a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Sitter, near its mouth in the Thur, 11 miles S.S.E. of Constance. Pop. 2000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving and dyeing.

BISCHOF-TEINITZ, bish'of-tī'nits, or TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 2200. It has a noble castle and park; manufactories of lace and linens, and glass-works.

BISCHWILLER, bish'wil'ler, (Fr. pron. beesh'veel'laīr',) a town of France, department of the Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 14 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1851, 6642. It has manufactories of coarse woollen and linen cloths, gloves, and earthen-wares. It has also trade in leather, beer, and agricultural produce. In its environs is the rich iron mine of Mittelhardt. Bischwiller was formerly fortified, but dismantled in 1706.

BISENTI, be-sěn'tse, or BISENTO, be-sěn'to, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo, Ult., 14 miles S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2600.

BISENTINA, be-sěn-tee'nä, or POSSENTINA, an islet of the Papal States, in Lake Bolsena.

BISENZ, bee'sěnts, a town of Moravia, 11 miles S.W. of Hradisch. Pop. 2650. It has a fine castle and gardens, and grows excellent wines.

BISERT, be-sairt', or VYSERT, ve-sairt', a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and, after a S.W. course of about 80 miles, joins the bank of the Oofa a little above Krasno-Oofimsk.

BISH'AM MONTAGUE, (mon'ta-gu,) a parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, 6½ miles N.W. of Maidenhead. Its inhabitants are partly engaged in a large manufacture of sheet-copper. Its manorhouse is a portion of an ancient priory, in which the great Earl of Warwick, "the king-maker," and his brother, Lord Montague, were buried.

BISHAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BIS'HOP AND CLERK, a group of rocky islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S.W. of New Zealand. Lat. 56° 15′ S., lon. 168° 56′ E.

BIS'HOP (anc. *Stimanum?*) AND CLERKS, a group of rocky islands in St. George's Channel, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 5 miles W. of St. David's.

BIS'HOP-AUCK'LAND, a town of England. See AUCKLAND BISHOP.

BISH'OPBRIDGE or BISHOPBRIGGS, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, about 3 miles N.N.E. of Glasgow, and a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The quarries in its vicinity are very extensively worked and furnish much of the fine freestone of which Glasgow is built.

BIS'HOP HILL, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

BISH'OPSBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BISH'OP'S CAN'NINGS, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BISH'OP'S CASTLE, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Salop, 18½ miles S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1851, 1961. The town contains some remains of a former castle of the bishops of Hereford, on the site on which is now the Castle Inn. It is now a polling-place for South Shropshire.

BISH'OP'S FONT'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BISH'OP'S FROME, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BISH'OP'S HULL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BISH'OP'S LYDIARD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BISH'OP'S MID'DLEHAM, a parish and township of England, county palatine of Durham, 8 miles S.S.E. of Durham.

BISH'OP'S NYMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BISH'OP'S STORT'FORD, a parish and town of England, co. and 10 miles E.N.E. of Hertford, on the Eastern County Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5230. The town, situated in a fertile valley on the river Stort, consists of 4 streets, with an elegant church, town-house, Methodist, Independent, and Quaker chapels, and 2 daily schools. It is a polling station for the county.

BIS'HOP'S-SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BISHOP'S TACH'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BISHOP'S TAWN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BISHOP'S TEIGN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BISH'OPSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Hants. It has a station on the South Western Railway.

BISH'OPSTONE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BISH'OPSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BISH'OPSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BISH'OPSTONE, two parishes of England, co. of Wilts.

BISH'OPSTROW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BISH'OP'S WALT'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Southampton. The ancient palace of the bishop of Winchester stands on the S.W. side of the town.

BISH'OPTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of York. The palace here has been the residence of the archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood Castle in the parliamentary war.

BIS'HOPTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

BISH'OPTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 8 miles E.S.E. of Greenock, on the Greenock and Glasgow Railway, which passes through Bishopton ridge by a tunnel 2300 yards in length.

BISH'OPVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BISH'OP WEAR'MOUTH, a parish of England, co. palatine of Durham, and forming the S. part of the town of Sunderland. The celebrated archdeacon Paley had a living and residence here. See SUNDERLAND.

BISH'OP WILT'ON, a parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

BISH'TON or BISH'OPSTON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

BISIGNA'NO, be-seen-yä'no, (anc. *Besidius*,) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 14 miles N. of Cosenza, the seat of a bishop, and defended by a citadel occupying the summit of the highest of the seven hills that surround it. It contains a cathedral, 19 churches, several convents, a seminary, two hospitals, and a house of refuge. The cultivation of the silkworm forms a principal branch of industry. Pop. 10,000.

BISKRA, bis'krä, a citadel of Western Africa, in the Sahara, 214 miles S.E. of Algiers; lat. 34° 47′ N., lon. 5° 22′ E. It consists properly of a collection of 7 villages, lying among plantations of date-trees covering nearly 50,000 acres of ground.

BIS'LEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Chester, on the Gloucester and Bristol Railway, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Stroud. Pop. in 1851, 4801. It has an elegant church, an endowed free school, charities producing about 88l. per annum, and considerable manufactures of woollens. The common of 1200 acres, given to the poor of Bisley by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in the reign of Edward III., has been in great part enclosed.

BIS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BIS'MARK, a town of Prussian Saxony, 37 miles N. of Magdeburg, with 6 yearly markets. Pop. 1600.

BIS'PHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

BIS'PHAM, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BISSAGOS, bis-sä'goos, or BIJOO'JA ISLANDS, an archipelago off the W. coast of Africa, consisting of 16 large and numerous small islands, between lat. 10° 2′ and 11° 55′ N., and lon. 15° and 17° W. The islands appear to be densely peopled, but the natives are of a savage negro race, and little is known of the interior; they contain many fine ports. The chief products are rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.

BISSAO, (Bissão,) be-sä'ŏw, almost be-sŏww', an island and Portuguese settlement of Western Africa, in Senegambia, one of the Bissagos group, opposite the delta of the Jeba River. Lat. of the fort, 11° 51′ N., lon. 15° 37′ 6″ W. Pop. 8000. This island "is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade," and nearly all its European inhabitants are concerned in the infamous traffic. It has also considerable trade in hides, rice, wax, and Gambia produce, and imports from Bathurst from 15,000l. to 20,000l. worth of British manufactured goods annually.

BIS'SELL, a small post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

BIS'SEUS, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

BISSINGEN, bis'sing-en, a town of Bavaria, 41 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 1830, who manufacture linen and woollen cloths, and wooden wares. BISSINGEN is also the name of several villages of Würtemberg, the principal of which is 19 miles S.E. of Stuttgart, with 1720 inhabitants.

BIS'SOLEE' or BISULI, bis'soo-lee', (anc. *Visauli*,) a town of British India, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, 95 miles N.E. of Lahore. It has a large bazaar, and a vast palace, regarded by Vigne as the finest of its kind in the East, and resembling a European feudal mansion.

BISSOLEE or BISULI, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles W. of Bareilly.

BISSUNPOOR, bis'sun-poor', (anc. *Vishnapura*,) an ancient town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 77 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, on the route to Benares.

BISTAGNO, bis-tän'yo, a town of Piedmont, 21 miles S.S.W. of Alexandria. Pop. 2000.

BIS'TAM, bis-täm', or BOS'TAM, bos-täm', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 40 miles S.E. of Astrabad.

BISTINEAU (bis'tin'ō',) a lake, situated near the N.W. extremity of Louisiana, forms the boundary between Bossier and Bienville parishes, and extends N. and S. about 30 miles, following the bendings, with a mean breadth of about 2 miles. The Dauchite River enters the Lake at the N. extremity, and a short outlet connects it with Red River on the S. Steamboats navigate its whole extent.

BISTINEAU or BISTENEAU, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

BISTRAU, bees'trŏw, a town of Bohemia, capital of the lordship of the same name, in a deep valley, 39 miles W. by S. of Olmutz. Pop. 1926.

BISTRITZ, bis'trits, a river of Transylvania, rises in the Bistritz Mountains, and joins the Szamos after a W. course of about 50 miles.

BISTRITZ, a river which rises at the E. extremity of Hungary, flows S.E. through Bukowina and Moldavia, joins the Sereth near Bakoo, after a course of about 110 miles, and is named the "Golden Bistritz," from its auriferous sands.

BISTRITZ, two rivers of Galicia, tributaries to the Dnelster.

BISTRITZ, a fortified town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, on the Bistritz River, 50 miles N.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 6500. It has several churches, a gymnasium, grammar schools, and a considerable trade in cattle.

BISTRITZ, a town of Moldavia, on the "Golden" Bistritz, 60 miles W.S.W. of Jassy. Also several villages in Moravia, Bohemia, and Illyria.

BISULI, two towns of India. See BISSOLEE.

BISUTOON, or BISUTUN, bis-so-toon', (anc. *Baghistan*, "the place of gardens,") a ruined town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee 21 miles E. of Kermanshah. Here are some remains of Sassanian buildings, Greek inscriptions, and traces of works ascribed to Semiramis.

BISWAH, bis'wä, a small town of British India, Oude territory, 48 miles N. of Lucknow.

BITBURG, bit'bŏŏrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.W. of Treves. Pop. 2040. It is supposed to be the ancient *Badia Vicus*, and near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered.

BITCHE, beetch, a town and fortress of France, department of Moselle, in a pass of the Vosges, 15 miles E.S.E. of Sarreguemines. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 3797. The fort, on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, is well supplied with water, defended by 80 cannons, and is regarded as next to impregnable. The town, near a lake, has manufactures of paper and porcelain, and near it are large glass-works.

BITCH'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BITETTO, be-tet'to, a town of Naples, 10 miles S. of Bari. It is the seat of a bishop, has several convents, and a cathedral. Pop. 4664.

BITIOOG, BITIOUG, or BITIUG, be-te-oog', a river of Russia, which rises in the S. of the government of Tambov, and after a S. course of above 130 miles, joins the Don on the left about 15 miles above Pavlovsk.

BITLIS, bit'lees', or bit'lis', BEITLIS, bet-lees', written also BIDDIS and BEDLIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 62 miles W. of Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, and 5156 feet above the sea level. The population consists of 2000 Mohammedan and 1000 Armenian families. It is irregularly built in a wide ravine surrounded by limestone hills, nearly 2000 feet above the valley, and its stone-built houses give it the appearance of a European town. It contains 3 mosques, about 12 convents, some baths and caravanserais, and an old castle, supposed to date from the fourth century. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, celebrated for their bright red dye; also fire-arms and silver articles, and it exports tobacco of superior quality to Erzroom and Constantinople. Near it the army of Solyman the Magnificent was signally defeated by the Persians, A.D. 1554.

BITONTO, be-ton'to, (anc. *Butuntum*,) a town of Naples, 10 miles W.S.W. of Bari. Pop. 14,370. It is handsomely built and thriving, and has a fine cathedral. Excellent wine is raised in its vicinity.

BITRITTO, be-trit'to, a town of Naples, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Bari. Pop. 2300. It has commerce in wine.

BITSCHWILLER, bitch'wil'ler, (Fr. pron. beetch'veel'lair',) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 18 miles N.N.E. of Belfort, on the Thuren. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2948. It has extensive iron foundries, manufactures of machinery, and cotton spinning.

BIT'TADON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BITTERFELD, bit'ter-fělt', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, 13 miles N.E. of Halle. Pop. 3959. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware, and was founded by a colony of Flemings in the twelfth century.

BITESCH, GROSS. See GROSS BITESCH.

BITTESCH, KLEIN, kline bee'tesh, village of Moravia, 10 miles N.W. of Brünn.

BITTERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BITTESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BITTI, bit'tee, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 58 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2686.

BITTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BITTOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges, 9 miles N.W. of

Cawnpoor, to which place the British civil station was removed in 1820.

BITURIGES. See BOURGES.

BIVERI, be-vâ'ree, BIVIERE, be-ve-âr'â, or LENTINI, len-tee'nee, a lake of Sicily, 17 miles W.N.W. of Agosta. In winter it is about 19 miles in circuit, but much of it is in summer a mere marsh. Its proprietor, the Prince of Butera, derives considerable revenue by farming out its fisheries of eels, mullets, &c., in which from 50 to 60 boats are usually engaged.

BIVIO. See STALLA.

BIVINGSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

BIVONA, be-vo'nâ, (anc. *Hippo'nium* and *Vibo*,) a town of Sicily, 21 miles N.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 2282.

BIX, biks, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BIX'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BIYSK. See BIJSK.

BIZE, beez, a village of France, department of Aude, 11 miles N.W. of Narbonne. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1135.

BIZE-NISTOS, beez'nees'tos', a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées. Pop. of commune, 3419.

BIZERTA, be-zêr'tâ, or BENZERTA, bên-zêr'tâ, (anc. *Hip'po Zarhi'tus* or *Zarhy'tus*) the most northern town of Africa, and a fortified seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of a lagoon, 88 miles N.W. of Tunis. Pop. 10,000. It is about 1 mile in circumference, and defended by two castles, but commanded by adjacent heights. Though its port now admits only small vessels, it was formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Bl. Names of places in Russia, &c., beginning with these letters, are referred to Br.

BJÖRKO, (Björkö,) byör'kö, an island of Sweden in Lake Mælar, about 13 miles from Stockholm. It is supposed that here stood the famed and great city Björkö, and ruins of walls, gates, &c. seem to confirm the accuracy of the supposition.

BLA'BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BLACK, a township in Perry co., Indiana. Pop. 2376.

BLACK AND WHITES, a post-office of Nottaway co., Virginia.

BLACK'ANTON, a parish of England, co., of Devon.

BLACK BAYOU, (bi'oo,) a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, communicates through Atchafalaya Bayou with the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable by small steamers rom the gulf to Tigerville.

BLACK'BERRY, a post-township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 725.

BLACK'BIRD, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

BLACK'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BLACK BROOK, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, 20 miles S.W. of Plattsburg, is intersected by the Saranac River. Pop. 2625.

BLACK'BURN, a parliamentary borough, parish, and market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, 22 miles N.N.W. of Manchester. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 46,536. It stands in a barren district, and is irregularly built. The church was rebuilt in a magnificent style in 1819, at a cost of 26,000*l.*, and in the parish are 22 perpetual curacies. Here are numerous dissenting chapels, a grammar school founded in the reign of Elizabeth, having an annual revenue of about 120*l.*, numerous other schools, in which upwards of 5000 children are educated, an Independents' theological academy, a cloth-hall, theatre, lying-in-hospital, horticultural society, assembly-rooms, and several banks. Blackburn is the seat of flourishing manufactures of cotton goods, (especially of the coarser kinds of calicoes and muslins,) of which from 50,000 to 60,000 pieces are manufactured weekly in the town and vicinity, employing about 10,500 persons. The annual value of goods produced is estimated at above 2,000,000*l.* The abundance of coal in the vicinity, and the proximity of the London and Liverpool Canal, have greatly contributed to its commercial importance, and it communicates by railway with Bolton, Bury, Manchester, &c. Since the reform act it has sent two members to the House of Commons. James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a native of Blackburn.

BLACK'BURTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BLACK CREEK, a small stream of Allegheny co., New York, flows north-eastward, and enters the Genesee River 4 or 5 miles N. by W. of Angelica. The Genesee Valley Canal follows the course of this creek for about 10 miles.

BLACK CREEK of Johnson co., North Carolina, flows into the Neuse a few miles below Smithfield.

BLACK CREEK of Mississippi, rises in Marion co., and flowing S.E. enters the Pascagoula River near the centre of Jackson county.

BLACK CREEK of South Carolina, flows south-eastward through Darlington district, and enters the Great Pedee at the S. extremity of Marlborough district.

BLACK CREEK, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 275 miles W. by S. of Albany.

BLACK CREEK, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 425.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office, Wayne co., North Carolina.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

BLACK CREEK, a township in Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 490.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Holmes co., Ohio.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

BLACK EARTH, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 15 miles W. from Madison; contains a good flouring-mill, and near 100 inhabitants.

BLACK FACE, a post-office, of Nottoway co., Virginia.

BLACK FERRY, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

BLACK'FEET INDIANS, (Fr. *Pieds Noirs*, pe-ed' nwas,) a powerful and warlike tribe in the N. and W. portions of Missouri Territory.

BLACK'FISH, a small river of Arkansas, flows through Crittenden county, into St. Francis River.

BLACK'FORD, a parish of England co. of Somerset.

BLACK'FORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

BLACK'FORD, a county in the E.N.E. part of Indiana, contains 180 square miles. It is drained by the Salamonie River. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and the soil productive. The Salamonie River is a fine mill-stream. Blackford was organized in 1837. Capital, Hartford. Pop. 2860.

BLACK'FORD, a post-office of Hancock co., Kentucky

BLACK'FORD, Indiana. See HARTFORD.

BLACK FOREST, (Ger. *Schwarzwald*, shwârts'wâlt,) a mountainous region of South-western Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden and the W. of Würtemberg, between lat. 47° 30' and 49° 30' N., and lon. 7° 40' and 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine and Neckar. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, and its mines of silver, copper, zinc, lead, and iron; in many places it is 3700 feet above the sea, and the Feldberg, 4675 feet in elevation, is the loftiest mountain in Western Germany. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, &c., rise in this region, the inhabitants of which are mainly engaged in rearing live stock, trading in timber, manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics. SCHWARZWALD (Black Forest) is one of the four circles of the kingdom of Würtemburg. It was included in the *Hercyni'a Sylva* of the ancient Romans. The mountains of the Schwarzwald were sometimes called *Hercyni'i Montes*.

BLACK FORK, of Richland co., Ohio, flows into the Mohiccan River.

BLACK HALL, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. P. 1078.

BLACK HAWK, a new county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, which flows in a S.E. direction, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The prairies of this county are estimated to be more extensive than the timbered land. Pop. 135.

BLACK HAWK, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

BLACK HAWK, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, 80 miles N. from Jackson.

BLACK HAWK, a village of Clark co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Des Moines River.

BLACK HAWK, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

BLACK HAWK CREEK, Iowa, enters the Red Cedar River in Black Hawk co.

BLACK HAWK POINT, a post-office of Concordia co., Louisiana.

BLACK HEAD, a cape in England, co. of Cornwall, E. of Lizard Point; lat. 50° N., lon. 5° 7' W.

BLACK HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in Ulster, co., of Antrim, N. of the entrance of Belfast Lough; lat. 54° 46' N., lon. 5° 42' W.

BLACK HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, S. side of Galway Bay; lat. 53° 9' N., lon. 9° 16' W.

BLACK HEAD, a cape of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, 6 miles W.S.W. of Stranraer.

BLACK'HEATH, an open common in England, co. of Kent, 5 miles S.E. of London, and mostly in the parish of Greenwich, and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous handsome villas and rows of houses: and on it are two Episcopal chapels, and Morden College; the last named founded for decayed merchants by Sir J. Morden, baronet, in 1695, has an annual revenue of about 5000*l.*, and supports a chaplain and 30 brethren above 50 years of age. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street; on it various sepulchres and other remains of the middle ages have been discovered; and it was the scene of several insurrectionary movements, including those of Wat Tyler and Cade. It is now a favorite place of holiday resort for the inhabitants of the metropolis, and fairs are held there, May 12 and October 11.

BLACK'HEATH, a large, elevated tract of heath land in England, co. of Surrey, from 3 to 6 miles S.E. of Guildford.

BLACK HETH, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

BLACK HILL, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

BLACK HILLS, the name of a mountain range in Missouri Territory: commencing near the Missouri River, in about 47° N. lat., and 103° W. lon., it extends nearly along this meridian to about 43° N. lat., and then suddenly

changes its direction, running nearly due W. till it is lost among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains. It divides the tributaries of the Yellow Stone from those of the Missouri on the E., and from those of the Platte River on the S. Laramie Peak, the highest known summit of this range, has an elevation of about 8000 feet above the sea. Recent explorations have shown that the portion running N. and S. is much nearer to the Missouri River than was formerly supposed; in consequence of which, several affluents of that river are considerably shorter than they are usually represented on the maps.

BLACK HOLE. See CALCUTTA.

BLACK HOLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

BLACK HORSE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Illinois.

BLACK JACK GROVE, a small village of Hopkins co., Texas.

BLACK JACK VALLEY, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

BLACK LAKE, a post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York.

BLACK LAKE, of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, is formed by a bayou of its own name, and discharges its waters through Saline Bayou.

BLACK LAKE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences in Claibourne parish, and flowing southward enters Black Lake, in Natchitoches parish.

BLACK LAND, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

BLACK/LEY or BLAKE/LY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Manchester. Some of the largest dye-works in England are established here.

BLACK/LEYVILLE or BLACKLEYSVILLE, a post-village in Wayne co., Ohio, about 3 miles S.W. of Wooster.

BLACK LICK, a post-township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, bordering on the Conemaugh River, 12 miles S. by W. from Indiana. Pop. 2043.

BLACK LICK, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

BLACK LICK CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conemaugh, in Indiana co.

BLACK LOG MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Juniata River, south-westward, along the S.E. boundary of Mifflin county, separating it from Juniata county.

BLACKLEYSVILLE. See BLACKLEYVILLE.

BLACKLOW-HILL, England, is in the co. of, and 1½ miles N. of Warwick. A stone cross here marks the spot where Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II., was beheaded by the barons in 1312.

BLACK/MARSTONE, parish of England. See DYMCHURCH.

BLACK MINGO, a post-office of Williamsburgh district, South Carolina.

BLACK/MORE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BLACK MOUNTAIN. See MOUNT MITCHELL.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, a post-office of McDowell co., North Carolina.

BLACK/NESS, a village and seaport of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the Frith of Forth, 14 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. A castle here, garrisoned by a small force, was anciently the Roman fort at the E. extremity of the wall of Antoninus.

BLACK OAK, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

BLACK OAK, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

BLACK OAK GROVE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

BLACK OAK POINT, a post-office of Hickory co., Missouri.

BLACK/POOL, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, on the coast, 4 miles S.W. of Poulton. Pop in 1851, 2180. It is a sea-bathing station, and has a theatre, library, and newsroom; it communicates by a branch with the Preston and Wyre Railway. The number of visitors at one time during the bathing season, varies from 2000 to 6000.

BLACK RIVER, a river of Jamaica, co. of Cornwall, after a very tortuous southward course of 33 miles, enters Black-river Bay, in the Caribbean Sea. At its mouth is Black-river village, for 25 miles above which it is navigable for boats.

BLACK RIVER, a small river of Ireland, tributary to the Suir.

BLACK RIVER, of Windsor co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River, a little below Springfield.

BLACK RIVER, of Orleans co., in the N. part of Vermont, falls into Memphremagog Lake.

BLACK RIVER, of New York, rises in Herkimer co., and flows north-westward through Oneida and Lewis counties to the Great Bend. Below this it pursues a westerly course, and, passing by Watertown, flows through Black River Bay into Lake Ontario. The whole length is about 125 miles, and the breadth at Watertown (6 miles from its mouth) is 60 yards. There is a fall of 63 feet near Turin, Lewis county, below which the river is navigable about 40 miles to Carthage. From the latter place to Watertown the navigation is obstructed by extensive rapids. A canal has been opened from the Upper Falls to the Erie Canal at Rome.

BLACK RIVER, of New Jersey. See LAMINGTON RIVER.

BLACK RIVER, of South Carolina, rises near the N.W. border of Sumpter district, and flowing in a south-easterly course, falls into the Pedee River, near its mouth, and a few miles above Georgetown.

BLACK RIVER, of Louisiana. See WASHITA.

BLACK RIVER or BIG BLACK RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, the largest affluent of White River, rises in the S.E. part of the former State, and, flowing in a general southerly course, enters the White River about 40 miles below Batesville, in Arkansas. It is navigable by steamboats during 9 months of the year, for about 100 miles from its mouth. Its whole length is, perhaps, 400 miles. It abounds with trout and other excellent fish.

BLACK RIVER, formed by two branches which rise in the N. part of Ashland co., Ohio, flows in a general northerly direction, and, after traversing Lorain county, empties itself into Lake Erie.

BLACK RIVER or NORTH BLACK RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which rises in the W. part of the State, and enters Lake Michigan, on the line between Allegan and Ottawa counties.

BLACK RIVER or DELUDE, of Michigan, rises in Sanilac county, and, flowing nearly southward, enters St. Clair River at Port Huron, 2 miles S. from Lake Huron. The whole length is, perhaps, 80 miles. Small vessels can ascend 20 miles from its mouth.

BLACK RIVER or SOUTH BLACK RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters Lake Michigan at South Haven, in Van Buren county.

BLACK RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Johnson county, and, flowing north-eastward, falls into Lamine River, in Cooper county, about 20 miles from its mouth.

Branches.—The Clear Fork enters the river from the right, in Johnson county. Dan's Fork flows into it from the left, in Saline county. The Salt Fork flows through Saline county, and enters the river from the left. These are more properly affluents than branches.

BLACK RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Marathon county, in the N. central part of the state, and flows in a south-westerly course through La Crosse county into the Mississippi. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and maintains that width for about 50 miles to the falls, which are at the head of navigation for small boats. The Indian name is SAPPAH.

BLACK RIVER, of Missouri Territory, falls into the N. fork of Platte River, about 150 miles below Fort Laramie.

BLACK RIVER, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

BLACK RIVER, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 742.

BLACK RIVER, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 668.

BLACK RIVER, a post-village and township in Lorain co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Black River, 124 miles N.N.E. from Columbus, and 3 miles N. from Elyria. Pop. 659. The village is the principal port of the county, having a beacon and several warehouses.

BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

BLACKROCK/, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 miles S.E. of Dublin, on the Dublin and Kingston Railway, and on the S. shore of Dublin Bay. Pop. 2372. It is a place of summer resort for bathing.

BLACKROCK, a village of Ireland, co. of Louth, at the head of a small bay, about 2¼ miles S.E. of Dundalk. Pop. 507.

BLACKROCK, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 3 miles E. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee. Pop. 300. It comprises many handsome villas, among which is Castle-Mahon, the residence of Lady Chatterton; a nunnery, Blackrock Castle, and many other antique edifices.

BLACK ROCK, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

BLACK ROCK HARBOR. See FAIRFIELD.

BLACK ROCK, a post-town of Erie co., New York, at the commencement of Niagara River, about 2 miles below Buffalo. It now constitutes a part of Buffalo, with which it has recently been incorporated. It has 5 or 6 stores, and 3 churches, viz: 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist. It possesses abundant water-power, furnished by the Niagara River: there are numerous flour-mills, and other establishments. Pop. 2000.

BLACK ROCK, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

BLACK ROCK, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

BLACK/ROD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Bolton, near the Wigan and Preston Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Chorley. Pop. 2615.

BLACK'S BLUFF, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

BLACKSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery co., Virginia, about 200 miles W. by S. from Richmond. Pop 250.

BLACK* or EUXINE (ūk'sin) SEA, (Fr. *Mer Noire*, mair nwân; anc. *Pontus Euxinus*; Turk. *Kara Dengiz*, kärä dĕngĭz,) a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, between lat. 40° 46′ and 46° 45′ N., and lon. 27° 30′ and 41° 50′ E. Extreme length, 700 miles; greatest breadth, 380 miles. It is surrounded by the countries of Russia, Armenia, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the Strait of Yenikale with the Sea of Azof on the N.E., and by the Bosphorus, with the Sea of Marmora in the S.W. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the N.E., E., and S.W., but flat on the N. and N.W.; its depth varies from 4 to 46 fathoms near its shores, but in the middle no soundings have been obtained at 160 fathoms. The water contains one-seventh less salt than the ocean, and is so fresh that it freezes very easily. It has numerous small ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkinit, between the Crimea and the continent of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but few rocks or shoals—the largest of these, Serpent Island, is furnished with a light-house. The chief affluents of the Euxine are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don, (by the Sea of Azof and the Strait of Yenikale,) and the Kooban in Europe; and the Kizil-Irmak and Sakarceyah in Asia. It is calculated that the Black Sea receives one-third of the running waters of Europe, and in consequence of this immense influx, it is believed that a current flows constantly to the Mediterranean; but recent investigation shows that this, as well as the opinion that the Sea of Marmora is lower than the Euxine, is founded in error. (*Homw. de Hell.* Bulletin Soc. de Geog., 1848.) The Black Sea has no tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and inclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being dangerous, as formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It is traversed regularly by steam-packets between Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, and between the principal ports of Russia. The Black Sea extended at a remote period much farther E. and N. than it does now, occupying the whole of the vast plains and steppes that surround the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, in Tartary, neither of which had then a separate existence, being included in this great inland sea. The amount of evaporation which takes place in the Black Sea must be very great, as the discharge by the Bosphorus is wholly insufficient to account for the disposal of the immense quantities of water passed into it by its rivers. How it should retain its saltness, notwithstanding this large and constant accession of fresh water, has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

BLACK/SHIRE'S, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

BLACK/SOD BAY, an extensive inlet on the coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo. Lat. of entrance, 54° 5′ N., lon. 10° W.

BLACK SPRING, a post-village of Baldwin co., Georgia, about 158 miles N.W. of Savannah.

BLACK/STAIRS, a mountain range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary between the counties of Carlow and Wexford. Mount Leinster, 2610 feet, is the highest peak.

BLACK/STOCKS, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

BLACK/STONE, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Norfolk County Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a bank, and the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, who produce 10,000,000 yards of printed cloths annually. Pop. 4391.

BLACK/STONE-EDGE, a range of high hills, mostly moorland, forming part of "the Backbone of England," in the counties of York and Lancaster, 6 miles E.N.E. of Rochdale. A stone, dividing the counties of York and Lancaster, stands on the summit of these hills.

BLACK/STONE RIVER, in Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., and running in a S.E. course, meets the tide-waters in Providence River. The Blackstone Canal follows this river from Worcester to within about 8 miles of its mouth. It affords valuable water-power.

BLACKS/VILLE, a post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia, 20 miles N.W. of Morgantown. The line between Virginia and Pennsylvania passes through the village. It has a few stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

BLACK SWAMP, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

BLACK/TAIL, a large shoal off the English coast, co. of Essex, in the estuary of the Thames, below Canvey Island. A beacon has been placed on it.

* The name *Black* Sea is said to have been given by the Turks, who, being accustomed only to the navigation of the Archipelago, where the numerous islands and their convenient ports offered many places of refuge in case of danger, found the traversing such an open expanse of water very perilous, and accordingly expressed their fears by the epithet "*black*" (kara.) Partly on the same account, and partly because the shores of this sea were occupied by barbarous nations, the ancient Greeks first called it ἄξενος, (*axenos*,) i. e. "inhospitable;" but afterwards, when they had become better acquainted with the art of navigation, and had established numerous colonies on the shores, they changed the name to εὔξεινος or εὐξεινος, (*euxenos* or *eukseinos*,) i. e. "hospitable."

BLACK/TOFT, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, near the confluence of the Ouse and Trent.

BLACK/VILLE, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

BLACKVILLE, a small post-village of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 90 miles W.N.W. of Charleston.

BLACK'WALL, a suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lee and the Thames, 4 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. with the parish, in 1851, 28,384. Here are the East and West India docks, and numerous yards for ship-building. A railway 3¾ miles in length, connects Blackwall with the city of London, and is raised above the streets on a brick viaduct, the trains being propelled by locomotive engines. By this route many passengers now proceed to embark in steamers at Blackwall instead of London Bridge, and thus avoid the dangers and delay of the "Pool."

BLACK WAL'NUT, a post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, 139 miles S.W. of Richmond.

BLACK WAR'RIOR RIVER, in Alabama, is formed by the Mulberry fork and Locust fork, which unite near the S. extremity of Walker county. The river then flows southwesterly, and passing by Tuscaloosa and Eutaw, falls into the Tombigbee a little above Demopolis. It is navigable for steamboats 150 miles from its mouth, which is nearly the whole extent of the main stream. Large steamboats make regular passages from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, a distance of 305 miles. Stone coal, iron, and other valuable minerals are found along its banks. This river is sometimes called Tuscaloosa, which was the Indian name.

BLACK/WATER, a neat village of England, co. of Hants, at its N.E. extremity, on the Blackwater River, 3 miles N.N.W. of the Farnboro station of the South-western Railway.

BLACK/WATER, a township of Ireland, co., and 5 miles N.W. of Armagh.

BLACK/WATER, a township of Ireland, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Wexford.

BLACK/WATER, a river of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, rises about 16 miles N.E. of Killarney, flows at first southward but, afterwards E. to Cappoquin, where it abruptly turns again southward, and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 100 miles. The tide rises in it to Cappoquin, to which town it is navigable: and besides which, Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal are on its banks. The chief affluents are the Dundalo, Awbeg, Funcheon, and Bride.

BLACK/WATER, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Tyrone and Armagh, falls into Lough-Neagh at its S.W. corner. Caledon and Charlemont are the principal towns on its banks, at which last it receives the Ulster Canal. BLACKWATER is the name of several smaller rivers in Ireland.

BLACK/WATER, (anc. *Idumanbin*,) a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Saffron-walden, flows south-eastward, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the North Sea called Blackwater Bay.

BLACK/WATER, a river of England, co. of Dorset, rises near Cranbrook, and is tributary to the Stour.

BLACK/WATER, a river of England, co. of Hants, forms part of the boundary between that county and Berks, and joins the Loddon 5½ miles S.W. of Wokingham.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

BLACK/WATER CREEK of Walker co., Alabama, enters the Mulberry fork of Black Warrior River.

BLACK/WATER RIVER, in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, falls into the Contoocook River about 8 miles N.W. of Concord.

BLACK/WATER RIVER, in the S. part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and flows eastward through Franklin county into the Staunton River.

BLACK/WATER RIVER, in the S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Prince George co., and flowing in a general S.E. course, falls into Nottoway River near the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, after forming the boundary between Southampton on the right, and Isle of Wight and Nansemond counties on the left.

BLACK/WATERTOWN, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh, on the Blackwater River, here communicating with the Ulster Canal, 2¾ miles S.S.W. of Moy. Pop. 369. Here was a fort famous in the rebellion of O'Neil, in the sixteenth century.

BLACK/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Derby. Several townships in the counties of Durham and Cumberland have this name.

BLACK/WELL, a hamlet of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 2 miles N. of Bromsgrove.

BLACK/WELL, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

BLACK/WELL'S, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on Millstone River, 6½ miles S. of Somerville.

BLACK/WELL'S ISLAND, in the East River, opposite New York, is the seat of the city penitentiary.

BLACK WOLF, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, 73 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

BLACK'WOOD RIVER, in Western Australia, cos. of Durham and Nelson, flows successively W. and S., and enters the Hardy Inlet 6 miles N.E. of Augusta, in lat. 34° 14′ S., lon. 115° 12′ E. It traverses a well wooded and good grazing country, and is navigable for boats to 25 miles from the sea.

BLACK'WOODTOWN, a thriving post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, on Big Timber Creek, 12 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores and mills.

BLA'DEN, blä'den, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Oppeln. It has a castle, and 1071 inhabitants.

BLA'DEN, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Cape Fear River, and bounded on the N.E. by South River. The surface is generally level, and is diversified by a number of small and beautiful lakes, which abound with trout and other fish. Some of these lakes are 3 or 4 miles in diameter. The soil of the county is sandy, and rests on extensive beds of marl. Tar, turpentine, and other products are procured from the pine forests. Cape Fear River is navigable by steamboats through this county. Capital, Elizabeth. The county was formed in 1734, and named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations.

BLADEN CREEK, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

BLA'DENSBURG, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, on the Eastern branch of the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Washington. Pop. about 500.

BLA'DENSBURG, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 43 miles in a direct line N.E. of Columbus. The land around it is fertile and well cultivated.

BLA'DON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, 1½ miles S. of Woodstock. An almshouse for poor women here, was, in 1798, endowed by the Duchess of Marlborough with 3000*l.* consols.

BLADON'S LANDING, a village of Choctaw co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, 4 miles above Coffeeville.

BLADON'S SPRINGS, a post-village and fashionable watering place of Choctaw co., Alabama.

BLAEN-HONDDAN, blin-hon'than, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, parish of Cadoxton, 3 miles N.N.W. of Neath. Pop. 1150, partly employed in copper-mines.

BLAEN-PORTH, blin'porth', a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

BLAG'DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BLAGNAC, blän'yäk', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. of commune, 1538.

BLAIN, blänⁿ, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles N.N.W. of Nantes, on the Isac. Pop., with commune, in 1852, 6170. Here are ruins of an ancient castle, formerly a strong fortress.

BLAIN, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

BLAINE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Kentucky.

BLAIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee, 302 miles from Nashville.

BLAINS'VILLE, a post-village of Posey co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Evansville to New Harmony, 13 miles N.W. of Evansville.

BLAINVILLE, blänⁿ'veel', the name of numerous communes in France; the principal in the department of Manche, with a village, 6 miles W. of Coutances. Pop. 1770.

BLAIR, a county in the S.S.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 650 square miles. The Little Juniata rises in the N. part, and the Frankstown branch of the Juniata flows through the county in a north-easterly direction; it is also drained by Clover Creek. The surface is very mountainous, the Alleghany Mountains forming the boundary on the W., and Tussey's Mountain on the E. The interior is also traversed by Dunning's and Brush Mountains. The soil of the limestone valleys is very fertile and well cultivated, but nearly half of the county is too rugged and sterile for tillage. The iron-mines of this county are rich, and extensively worked; bituminous coal is found in the mountain on the W. border. The Central Railroad passes through the county. The Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railroad terminate at the county seat. Formed in 1845–6, out of parts of Bedford and Huntingdon, and named in honor of John Blair, one of the early settlers in this region. Capital, Hollidaysburg. Pop. 21,777.

BLAIR, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop., including Hollidaysburg, 3421.

BLAIR-ATH'OL, or ATH'OLL, a large parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, and comprising all its N. part, with a village, 80 miles N.W. of Perth. Estimated area, 312 square miles. Pop. 2231. In it are the mountains of Benygloe, (3725 feet,) and Bendearg, (3550 feet in elevation,) with the pass of Killiecrankie, Athol forest, and Blair-Athol Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol.

BLAIR-GOW'RIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, with a village on the Erich, 15 miles N.N.E. of Perth. Pop. 3471, employed in weaving and spinning yarn.

BLAIR LOGIE, blair lo'goo, a small village of Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Stirling, is much resorted to by invalids on account of the salubrity of its climate.

BLAIRS'TOWN, formerly GRAVEL HILL, a post-village and township of Warren co., New Jersey, on Paulinskill Creek, 85 miles N. by W. of Trenton. It contains 2 churches, a classical academy, a large grist mill, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. 1405.

BLAIRS'VILLE, a thriving post-borough of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Canal, 75 miles by canal E. of Pittsburg, 171 miles W. of Harrisburg, and about 3 miles N. of the Central Railroad. It is a place of active trade, and the most populous town of the county. The greater part of the grain, pork, lumber, and coal which are exported from the county are shipped at this place. The river is crossed here by a handsome bridge, with a single arch of 295 feet. Blairsville contains 5 or 6 churches, and a number of substantial buildings of brick and stone. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. 1135.

BLAIRS'VILLE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BLAIRS'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Union co., Georgia, 165 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville. It is surrounded by the magnificent mountain scenery of the Blue Ridge, and by a region which is remarkably rich in minerals. Among these are gold, iron, and marble. The village contains a court-house, 2 hotels, a school, and 6 stores.

BLAIRS'VILLE, a small post-village in Posey co., Indiana, 120 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

BLAIRS'VILLE, a village of Williamson co., Illinois, on Big Muddy River, 40 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. It was laid out in 1847.

BLAIS'DON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BLAISOIS, blä'zwä', a former division of France, in Orléanois, of which Blois was capital, now comprised in and forming a great part of the department of Loire-et-Cher.

BLAISON, blä'sônⁿ', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement and 10 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. of commune, 1142.

BLAKE'LY, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre, is drained by Lackawanna River, and contains large mines of anthracite coal. Pop. 1703.

BLAKE'LY, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

BLAKE'LY, a post-village, capital of Early co., Georgia, 170 miles S.W. of Milledgeville, contains a church, a school, and several stores. It was made the county seat in 1826.

BLAKE'LY, a post-village, capital of Baldwin co., Alabama, on the Tensaw River, at its entrance into Mobile Bay, about 12 miles E. by N. of Mobile. It has a harbor accessible to steamboats, and contains a court-house and numerous stores.

BLAKE'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BLAKE'MORE (or WHITE HART) FOREST, in England, co. of Dorset, is a large tract, comprising several hundreds in the N. and W. parts of the county.

BLAKE'NEY, a seaport and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles E. of Wells. Pop. in 1851, 1108. It has an ancient church, and some fine remains of antiquity, completed A. D. 1321. Its harbor affords good shelter; and about 54 vessels, averaging 60 tons each, belonged to the port in 1833.

BLAKE'NEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

BLA'KENHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BLAK'ENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BLAKES'BURG, a village of Putnam co., Indiana, 11 miles N. of Greencastle, the county town.

BLAKESBURG, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

BLAKES'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles W.N.W. of Towcester. Blakesley Hall is said to have been a possession of the knights of St. John.

BLAKES'VILLE, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Corydon.

BLAMONT, blä'mônⁿ', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 10 miles E. of Lunéville, on the Vezouze. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2576.

BLAMONT, a town of France, department of Doubs, 8 miles S.S.E. of Montbéliard. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 718. This small place was protected by an ancient fortress, which was ruined in the wars of 1814.

BLANC, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

BLANCA, blän'kä, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.W. of Murcia.

BLAN'CHARD, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 120 miles N. of Augusta, intersected by Piscataquis River. Pop. 192.

BLAN'CHARD, a township in the N.W. part of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 1051.

BLAN'CHARD, a township in the N. part of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 252.

BLAN'CHARD, a township in the E. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 1395.

BLAN'CHARD'S BRIDGE, a small post-village in Hancock co., Ohio.

BLAN'CHARD'S FORK rises in the N.W. central part of Ohio, and joins the Auglaize River in Putnam county.

BLANCHE, blănsh, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

BLANCHE (blănch) FURNACE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

BLAN'CHESTER, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 15 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

BLANCH'LAND, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Derwent, 9 miles S.S.E. of Hexham, with the remains of an abbey founded in 1165.

BLANC, Le, leh blŏ̃ⁿ, a village of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 32 miles W.S.W. of Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, and has wool-spinning works and tanneries. Pop. in 1852, 8788.

BLANC, MONT. See MONT BLANC.

BLANCO, blăng'ko, or *BLANCA*, blăng'kä, a Spanish word signifying "white," and forming a part of various names in different parts of the world.

BLANCO, CAPE. See CAPE BLANCO.

BLAN'DENSVILLE or BLAN'DENSBURG, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 100 miles N.W. of Springfield.

BLAND'FORD FORUM, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by 3 bridges, and near the ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Belantiensis*, 17 miles N.E. of Dorchester. Area of parish, 920 acres. Pop. 3343. The town, in the midst of one of the finest tracts of sheep pasture in the kingdom, is very neatly and regularly built, with a church in the Grecian style. It has a handsome town-hall and neat theatre, free-grammar and blue-coat schools with small endowments, almshouses, (revenue 120*l.*,) a charitable bequest, now yielding 300*l.*, and a manufacture of shirt-buttons. It is the polling-place for the county. It gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Marlborough.

BLAND'FORD ST. MARY'S, a parish on the opposite side of the Stour, communicating by bridge, and 1½ miles S. of Blandford Forum.

BLAND'VILLE, a post-village, and the capital of Ballard co., Kentucky, on Mayfield Creek, about 7 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi River. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 500.

BLANEA, blä-nā'ä, a town of Spain, province of, and 20 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 2240.

BLANES, blä'-nĕs, a seaport town of Spain, 22 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean.

BLAN'FORD, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 15 miles W. by N. of Springfield, is intersected by branches of Westfield River, and has excellent water-power. Pop. 1418.

BLANGY, blŏⁿ'zhee', a town of France, department of the Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles N.E. of Neufchâtel. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1841.

BLANKENBERGHE, blăn'ken-bĕrg', a maritime town of Belgium, province of W. Flanders, with a small fishing port on the English Channel, 9 miles N.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1800.

BLANKENBURG, blăn'ken-bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, duchy and 37 miles S.E. of Brunswick, formerly capital of an independent principality. Pop. 3600. It is walled, and has a ducal palace. It was the residence of "Monsieur," afterwards Louis XVIII., from 1796 to 1798.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 13 miles S.S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1315.

BLANKENBURG, blăn'ken-bŏŏrg', a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 19 miles S.W. of Thun.

BLANKENESE, blăn'-ken-ā'-seh, a town of the Danish dominions, duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 miles W. of Altona, with a ferry to Cranz, in Hanover. Pop. 3000, mostly seafaring people. In summer, it is a place of holiday resort for the inhabitants of Hamburg and Altona.

BLANKENHAYN, blăn'-ken-hīne', a town of Central Germany, grand duchy and 9 miles S.S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1600, employed in manufactures of ginghams and porcelain.

BLANKENSTEIN, blăn'-ken-stīne', a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 24 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr.

BLAN'KET HILL, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

BLANK'NEY (with LINWOOD,) a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BLANQUEFORT, blŏⁿk'fŏr', a village of France, department of Gironde, 6 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2274.

BLANQUEFORT, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 29 miles N.N.E. of Agen. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1760.

BLANQUILLA, blăn-keel'yä, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 miles N.N.E. of Tortuga, and having on its W. coast the village of Agueda.

BLANTYRE, blăn-tīre', a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 8 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Here are extensive cotton-spinning and dye-works, and the ruins of a priory on the Clyde. The village is lighted with gas, and has a station on the Clydesdale Junction Railroad.

BLANZAC, blŏⁿ'zăk', a town of France, department of Charente, 12 miles S.S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 720.

BLANZY, blŏⁿ'zee', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal-du-Centre, 13 miles S.E. of Autun. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3789.

BLAR'NEY, a village of Ireland, Munster co., and 4 miles N.W. of Cork, on a rivulet of same name. The beauty of its surrounding scenery has been rendered famous in song. In its castle, formerly the property of the Earls of Clancarty, is reported to be a wonderful stone, the kissing of which has been popularly believed to have the power of imparting that peculiar style of eloquence termed "blarney."

BLASCON. See BREZCON.

BLASENDORF, blä'zen-dorf', a town of Transylvania. See BALASFALVA.

BLASEWITZ, blä'zeh-vits, a village of Saxony about 5 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe, and only deserving of notice because Schiller has named the female sutler in the camp of Wallenstein, *Gustel of Blasewitz*, doubtless after a person of the same name who (in Schiller's time) sold cakes at the inn close to the ferry. Pop. 230.

BLASIENZELLE, blä'ze-en-tsĕl'leh, or BLASIENCELLA, blä'ze-en-tĕls'lä, a town of Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 20 miles S.S.W. of Gotha, with a powder-mill and manufactories of iron-wares. Pop. 1330.

BLAS'KET ISLANDS, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, the largest of which is 2½ miles in length. One of these, the isle of Tiraght, forms the westernmost land in Europe.

BLAS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BLATCH'INGTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BLATCH'INGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BLATCH'INWORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4½ miles N.E. of Rochdale, in the immediate vicinity of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3896, chiefly engaged in woollen manufactures.

BLATHERWYCKE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BLATNA, blät'nä, a town of Bohemia, on the Uslawa, 50 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1500.

BLATON, blä'tŏⁿ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles S.E. of Tournay. Pop. of commune, 2019.

BLAUBEUREN, blŏw'boi'ren, a town of Würtemberg, on the Blau, 10 miles W.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1965, who weave and bleach linens. It has an old Benedictine monastery, and a Lutheran seminary.

BLAU'VELTVILLE, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 29 miles N. of New York City.

BLAVIA. See BLAYE.

BLAW'ENBURG, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 15 miles N. by E. of Trenton, has 1 church and 1 store.

BLAX'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BLAYE, blä, (anc. *Blavia*,) a fortified seaport town of France, department, and on the right bank of the Gironde, here about 2½ miles across, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 4659. It has a strong modern citadel, in which the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned in 1833, a handsome public fountain, a theatre, hospital, agricultural society, &c., with considerable exports of wine, brandy, corn, fruits, and soap. Its harbor is defended by forts Médoc and Pâté, and is much frequented. All vessels inward bound to Bordeaux, &c., are required to anchor in the road of Blaye, and to exhibit their papers; and many outward vessels call there to take in stores, and to complete their cargoes.

BLAY'DON, a village of England, co. of Durham, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 4 miles W. of Newcastle.

BLAY'DON-BURN, a hamlet of England, co. of Durham, 6 miles W.S.W. of Newcastle.

BLEA'DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BLEAN, bleen, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 2 miles N.N.W. of Canterbury. Pop. 605. Blean is a centre of a poor-law union, comprising 15 parishes. The ancient forest of Blean, which has now lost its privileges, was formerly of great extent, and wild boars were hunted in it as late as the reign of Henry VI.

BLEASBY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BLECH'INGDON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BLECKEDE, blĕk'kā'deh, a town of Hanover, 12 miles E. of Lüneburg, on the left bank of the Elbe, with a toll on the river. Pop. 1485.

BLEDD-FA or BLETH'VAUGH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

BLED'DOW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BLED'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BLED'SOE, a co. in the S.E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 480 square miles. It is drained by the Sequatchie River. The surface is elevated and rather mountainous. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. 5959, of whom 5132 were free and 827 slaves.

BLED'SOE, a post-office of Hickory co. of Missouri.

BLED'SOE'S LANDING, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

BLEEKER, a post-township of Fulton co., New York, about 50 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 510.

BLEGNO or BLENJO, blên'yo, a river of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, flows S. of and joins the Ticino, (or Tessin,) on left bank near Bissen. It gives its name to the *Val-di-Blegno*, a rich valley, which forms a district of the canton.

BLEIBACH, bli'bâk, a village of Illyria, 8 miles W. of Villach, near the celebrated *Bleiberg*, (lead mountain,) in which 1 copper and 3 lead mines are in operation.

BLEIBERG, bli'bêrg, (*i. e.* "lead-mountain,") a village of Illyria, about 7 miles W. of Villadi, has a Protestant chapel. The lead-mines at Bleiberg are the most extensive in Austria, and yield annually from 33,000 to 36,000 cwt. of excellent metal.

BLEICHERODE, bli'kęr-o'deh, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bude, at the foot of the Pockenberg, circle and 10 miles S.W. of Nordhausen. Pop. 2750, engaged in weaving woollen and linen fabrics, and in bleaching hemp.

BLEISTADT, bli'stâtt, a mining town of Bohemia, on the Voigtland, 14 miles N.N.E. of Eger.

BLEISWIJK, blise'wîks, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 7 miles N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1279.

BLEKING, a province of Sweden. See CARLSCRONA.

BLELING, blee'ling, a small principality and capital of the same name, N. side of the island Bali, against which a successful expedition was directed by the Dutch in July, 1846, in consequence of the piratical doings of the Rajah and his subjects. The town, lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 115° 5′ E., is the second on the island.

BLELLING. See BLELING.

BLEN'COW, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Penrith. Pop. 64. It has a grammar school, founded in 1576, at which the late famous lawyer, Lord Ellenborough, was educated.

BLEN'DON, a post-township in the northern part of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1303.

BLENDON INSTITUTE, a small village in Franklin co., Ohio.

BLENDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BLÉNEAU, blâ'nō', a village of France, department of Yonne, 29 miles W.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1719. The Prince of Condé was here vanquished by Turenne in 1652.

BLENHEIM, blên'im, (Germ. *Blindheim*, blîn'hîme,) a village of Bavaria, 23 miles E.N.W. of Augsburg, famous for the decisive victory gained near it by the English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians (called by the French the battle of Höchstedt,) on the 2nd of Aug. 1704.

BLENHEIM, blên'im or blên'hime, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, 42 miles W.S.W. of Albany. P. 1314.

BLENHEIM, a post-village in the southern part of Schoharie co., New York, 45 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

BLENHEIM, blên'im, PARK (formerly Woodstock Park,) an extra-parochial district of England, co. of Oxford, 62½ miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. 109. Area, 2940 acres, being the demesne attached to Blenheim House, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This edifice, constructed by Vanbrugh, in the reign of Queen Anne, at a cost of 500,000l., was given by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, in honor of whose great victory, in 1704, it received its name. The mansion, richly ornamented externally, occupies three sides of a square, and its principal front extends 348 feet from wing to wing. The interior is enriched with the most costly furniture, tapestry, sculpture, and a magnificent collection of paintings. The grounds, considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of the celebrated landscape gardener Brown, contain an artificial lake, fountain, triumphal arch, and column supporting a colossal statue of the duke, and clusters of trees said to be arranged in the order of the troops on the field of Blenheim. The enclosed royal palace of Woodstock formerly stood in the park, and a pool is still pointed at which bears the name of "Rosamond's Well." Blenheim is held by the descendants of the duke, on the tenure of presenting yearly, at Windsor, on the anniversary of the battle, a standard embiazoned with three fleur-de-lis.

BLENJO. See BLEGNO.

BLENKINSOP, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 17 miles W. of Hexam. Pop. 845, engaged in large coal-works. Here is a strong square tower, the ancient stronghold of the Blenkinsops, of border celebrity.

BLENNEVILLE, blênn'vill, a small seaport town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 1½ miles S.W. of Tralee, where most of the exports of that town are shipped. P. 225.

BLENOD-LES-TOUL, bleh-nolâ-tool, a village of France, department of the Meurthe, 5 miles S.S.W. of Toul. Pop. of commune, 1550.

BLÉRÉ, blâ'râ', a town of France, department of the Indre-et-Loire, 16 miles E.S.E. of Tours, on the Cher, here crossed by a bridge built about the middle of the twelfth century by Henry II. of England. Bléré is the entrepôt for the timber from the forest of Loche, and for most of the merchandise that comes down the Cher from the Berry and the Bourbonnois. In the canton, and near the town of Bléré, is the castle of Chenonceaux, (shêh'nōne'sō',) which at first was a simple manor-house, but extended to its present dimensions in the reign of Francis I. It was purchased, in 1535, by Henry II., who gave it, with the duchy of Valentinois, to the celebrated Diana of Poitiers, who embellished it with great magnificence; but, before her designs were completed, was obliged to cede it to Catherine de Medicis, who continued the embellishments on a still more lavish scale. It was afterwards possessed by the house of Condé, and, in 1733, was purchased by M. Dupin, (former General,) the wit and beauty of whose widow attracted to it the most distinguished literati of the last century. The castle is constructed on a kind of bridge across the Cher, and has a long gallery which leads from one side of the river to the other. It fortunately escaped the Revolution, and is in perfect preservation. Many fine pictures decorate the interior. The architecture, furniture, and decorations all belong to the time of the Valois. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 3676.

BLESSINGTON, a parish and market-town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town, 466. It gave the title of Earl to the Gardner family, the widow of the last of whom was the well-known authoress, the late Countess of Blessington.

BLETCHINGLY, a town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on a branch of the London and Brighton Railway, 18 miles S. of London, and 4½ miles E. of Reigate. Pop. in 1851, 1553. The town, on an eminence, commands extensive views, and has a fine church in the early English style, a school endowed in the reign of Elizabeth, and almshouses founded in 1668. Bletchingly returned 2 members to the House of Commons, until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

BLETCHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BLETCHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BLETHERSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BLETHVAUGH, Wales. See BLEDD-FA.

BLETSOE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

BLEVILLE, blâ'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N. of Hâvre, with mineral springs. Pop. of commune, 1160.

BLEVIO, bla've-o, a village of Lombardy, near the lake of Como, with numerous elegant villas.

BLEWBERRY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BLEWFIELDS, Central America. See BLUEFIELDS.

BLICKLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk. Anne Boleyn, whose family owned the manor, was born here in 1507. Blickling-hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style: it contains a library of 10,000 volumes, and is surrounded by a park and gardens comprising 1000 acres, with a fine sheet of water.

BLIDAH or BLIDA, blee'dâ, a considerable town of Algeria, on the borders of the Metidjah Plain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Algiers. Taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them since 1838. Pop. in 1846, 9103, of whom 2290 were Europeans.

BLIDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BLIESKASTEL or BLIESCASTEL, blees'kâs-têl', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Blies, 5½ miles W. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1874.

BLIGH, bli, a frontier county of New South Wales, having E. and S. the counties of Brisbane, Philip, and Wellington, and N. and W. an unsettled district. It has no towns or villages of importance.

BLIGH'S ISLANDS, a group of the Feejee Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1789.

BLIGNY-SUR-OUCHE, bleen'yee'-sür-oosh, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, arrondissement and 9 miles N. of Beaune. Pop. of commune in 1851, 1395.

BLILING, bli'ling, or BLELLING, blêl'ling', written also BLELLENG, a seaport town of the island of Bali, Malay Archipelago, on its N. coast. It is the residence of a rajah.

BLINDHEIM. See BLENHEIM.

BLINK BONNY, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

BLISH'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri.

BLISKOWICE, a town of Moravia. See LISPITZ.

BLIS'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

BLIS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Towcester, with a station on the London and Birmingham Railway.

BLISS'FIELD, a post-village and township of Lenawee county, Michigan, on the Raisin River, and on the railroad from Toledo to Adrian, 22 miles N.W. of the former, and 10 miles from Adrian. It contains several stores and mills, and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of township, in 1850, 924.

BLISSVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

BLISSVILLE, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

BLISSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Illinois.

BLITH'FIELD WITH NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BLIVEN'S MILLS, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois, 23 miles W.N.W. of Waukegan.

BLOCK'ER'S, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

BLOCKER'S, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

BLOCK HOUSE, a German village or settlement in Liberty township, Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles N. of Williamsport, contains near 200 houses.

BLOCK HOUSE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

BLOCK ISLAND, belonging to Rhode Island, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between Point Judith and Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island. It is 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 miles in breadth, and constitutes the township of New Shoreham. On the N.W. part are 2 fixed lights, 68 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 13′ N.; lon. 71° 35′ W.

BLOCK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BLOCKLEY, formerly a post-township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, intersected by the Columbia Railroad, but now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. It is remarkable as containing two important institutions, viz. Blockley Almshouse, and Blockley Insane Asylum, for particulars of which see PHILADELPHIA. Pop. 5916.

BLOCK'VILLE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

BLODGETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Cortlandt co., New York.

BLOEMENDAAL, bloo/men-dâl, (*i. e.* "bloomingdale.") a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 1½ miles N.N.W. of Gouda.

BLOEMENDAAL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 2 miles N. of Haarlem, with 1500 inhabitants engaged in linen bleaching.

BLO'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BLOIS, bloi, or more correctly blwâ, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loir-et-Cher, on both sides of the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 100 miles S.W. of Paris, and 35 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1851, 17,749. Blois is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, crowned by its ancient castle. It is an archbishop's see, and has a tribunal of commerce, a college, a normal school, a diocesan seminary, a botanic garden, and a public library. The most remarkable edifices are the Hôtel de Ville and the episcopal palace. The castle of Blois is celebrated from its historical associations. It was for several centuries the abode of the counts of that name, and afterwards the favorite residence of the kings of France. It has been inhabited by more than 100 princes or crowned heads, who from time to time embellished and extended it. Louis XII. was born there; and Francis I., Henry II., Charles IX., and Henry III. held their courts in it. Among other events, the castle of Blois was the scene of the murder of the Guises. During the religious wars which at that period (1588) desolated France, the States known by the name of the States of Blois were convoked in the castle by Henry III., to put an end, if possible, to the troubles by which the kingdom was distracted. The Duc de Guise and his brother the cardinal were on their way to attend the sitting, when the former was stabbed almost in presence of the king. The cardinal was murdered next day by some soldiers in the tower of the castle, and his body was burnt to prevent the leaguers from making relics of his remains. The castle has been rebuilt and extended at so many various periods, that nothing remains of its original structure except the Gothic tower. It is now used as barracks; but the states-hall, the queen's room, and the corridor where the Duke of Guise was assassinated, are still pointed out. The town is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of an extensive county. In the sixteenth century it was twice the seat of the states-general of the kingdom. When the allied armies menaced Paris in 1814, the Empress Maria Louisa retired here, and made this place for a short period the seat of imperial government, the last acts of which were dated and despatched from Blois. There is here an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans; it is still used for supplying the town with water. The magnificent dykes for the protection of the valleys from the encroachments of the Loire, one of the most remarkable works of the kind in Europe, commence at Blois. It has manufactures of gloves and porcelain, and an extensive trade in wine, timber, and Orleans brandy.

BLOKULLA, blo-kool/lâ, a small rocky island in the Baltic, between Oland and the mainland of Sweden, and to which many northern superstitions refer.

BLOKZYL, blok/zile, a maritime town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, with a good port on the E. coast of the Zuiderzee, 15 miles N.N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1666.

BLOMBERG, blom/bêrg, a village of Central Germany, Lippe-Detmold, with a castle, on the Distel, 40 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1960, who manufacture woollens and leather. Till 1838 it belonged to the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg.

BLOMBERG, a village and castle of Baden, 32 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 509. Its castle was ruined during the Swedish wars.

BLONIE, blôn/yâ, a town of Poland, 16 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1000. It is celebrated in the history of the wars between the Swedes and Poles.

BLO'-NOR'TON or NOR'TON-BELLEAU, (bel-lō',) a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BLOOD'S POINT, a post-office situated in the N. part of De Kalb co., Illinois.

BLOOD'Y-FAR'LAND, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on its N.W. coast, 5 miles W.S.W. of the island of Innisboffin.

BLOOD'Y RUN, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on the Raystown branch of the Juniata, 8 miles E. of Bedford. It has a church and several stores.

BLOOM, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. It contains Bloomfield, the county seat. Pop. 3122.

BLOOM, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2289.

BLOOM, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1346.

BLOOM, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1648.

BLOOM, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1742.

BLOOM, a township of Wood co., Ohio, about 20 miles W. of Maumee City.

BLOOM, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

BLOOM, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois, about 27 miles S. of Chicago.

BLOOM CENTRE, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

BLOOM'ER, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

BLOOM'ERY, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

BLOOM'FIELD, a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec River, opposite Skowhegan, with which it is connected by a toll-bridge, about 35 miles N. by E. of Augusta. A railroad extending from Waterville is to be completed to this place in the autumn (1854.) It contains 2 churches, a flourishing academy, a bank, 3 stores, an oil-cloth factory, 1 paper mill, 1 factory for making shovels, and 2 for making shovel handles, 1 planing machine, 1 foundry, 1 tannery, besides several saw and grist mills. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 1301; in 1854, about 1700.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 244.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, 7 miles N.W. of Hartford, intersected by Wood River. Pop. 1412.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Newark, and 54 miles N.E. of Trenton. It is built principally on one street, 2 or 3 miles in length, and contains 4 or 5 churches and several seminaries. In the vicinity are manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, &c. Pop. about 2000.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village and township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N.E. of Meadville, drained by Oil Creek. Pop. 838.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-borough of Centre township, and capital of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, and 5 miles from the Central Railroad. It has a court-house, several churches, and an academy. Pop. 600.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 163 miles N. of Richmond, has a church and a few stores.

BLOOMFIELD, a handsome post-village of Nelson co., Kentucky, 39 miles S.W. of Frankfort, is situated in a rich farming district, and is one of the largest places in the county. It contains 1 church, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the E. part of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1402.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 12 miles W. by S. of Steubenville.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the W. part of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 671.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Morrow co., Ohio, about 31 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 10 miles N. by W. of Circleville.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, 18 miles from Portsmouth, and about 100 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 150.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 789.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the S.E. central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1603.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Jay co., Indiana, 7 miles N. of Portland.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana, about 20 miles N. by E. of Albion. Pop. 93.

BLOOMFIELD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Greene co., Indiana, near the W. fork of White River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 80 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It is situated on high ground, 1 mile E. from the river. The fertility of the surrounding land, and the navigation of the canal, render this a place of active business.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Adams co., Illinois, 6 miles E. of the Mississippi River.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Edgar co., Illinois, about 125 miles E. of Springfield.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of McDonough co., Illinois, 8½ miles S.E. of Macomb.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village, capital of Stoddard co., Missouri, on Lick Creek, a tributary of Lake Stoddard, 280 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

BLOOMFIELD, the capital of Davis co., Iowa, 95 miles S.W. of Iowa City, is situated on a fine rolling prairie, and is the principal town in the county. It is surrounded with land of great fertility, which is rapidly filling up with settlers.

BLOOMFIELD, a small post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township and village in Walworth co., Wisconsin, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 879.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, on Great Sandy Bay, about 42 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has several mills for sawing and grinding; also one for carding and fulling, a tannery, and about 250 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, about 100 miles W. from Kingston. Pop. about 100.

BLOOMFIELD CENTRE, a village in Bloomfield township, Oakland co., Michigan, on the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Detroit.

BLOOM/INGBURG, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 100 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

BLOOMINGBURG, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Paint Creek, 32 miles S.W. of Columbus. It is one of the principal villages of the county, containing 3 churches and several stores.

BLOOM/INGDALE, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

BLOOMINGDALE, a post-village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on Pequannock Creek, 25 miles N.W. of Newark.

BLOOMINGDALE, a post-office of Jefferson co, Ohio, 124 miles E. of Columbus.

BLOOMINGDALE, a township in Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 169.

BLOOMINGDALE, a post-township in Du Page co., Illinois, about 25 miles W. by N. from Chicago. Pop. 896.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Logan co., Illinois, 35 miles S.S.E. of Peoria.

BLOOMINGDALE, a township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 909.

BLOOMINGDALE, a small village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

BLOOM/ING GROVE, a post-township near the centre of Orange co., New York. Pop. 2184.

BLOOMING GROVE, a township in Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1430.

BLOOMING GROVE, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

BLOOMING GROVE, a village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Lake shore, 5 miles S. by W. of St. Joseph.

BLOOMING GROVE, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Indiana, about 5 miles N. of Brookville. Pop. of township. 1276.

BLOOMING GROVE, a village in Bloomingdale township, in the N. part of Du Page co., Illinois.

BLOOM/INGPORT, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, 12 miles S. of Winchester.

BLOOM/INGSBURG, a post-village of Fulton co., Indiana, 35 miles N.N.E. of Logansport.

BLOOM/INGTON, a decayed post-village of Tipton co., Tennessee, is nearly deserted.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

BLOOMINGTON, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Monroe co., Indiana, 51 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 30 miles N.W. of Louisville, Kentucky. It is pleasantly situated on the dividing ridge between the East and West forks of White River. The place was first settled in 1819. About half of the houses are built of brick, and the remainder of wood. The State University at this place is a flourishing institution. It was organized in 1829, and had, in 1852, 175 students, with a library of 4200 volumes. The village contains 1 female academy, several churches, and 3 printing offices. The railroad, extending from New Albany to Michigan City, passes through Bloomington. Pop. estimated at 2000; that of the township, in 1850, was 2532.

BLOOMINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of McLean co., Illinois, on the Galena Branch of the Central Railroad, 66 miles N.E. of Springfield. It is pleasantly situated, and contains several churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 1594.

BLOOMINGTON, a thriving post-village and township of Buchanan co., Missouri, on the road from St. Joseph to Weston, 12 miles from each. The land around is fertile and well cultivated. The name of the post-office is De Kalb. The village has 4 dry-goods stores. Pop. of township, 1295.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Missouri, 106 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City, and 2 miles W. of the East Fork of Chariton River, had, in 1850, 194 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGTON, Iowa. See MUSCATINE.

BLOOMINGTON, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 291.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minnesota.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

BLOOM/ING VALLEY, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the State road, 6 miles N.E. of Meadville, has about 100 inhabitants.

BLOOM/INGVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, 6 miles S. of Sandusky City.

BLOOM/SBURG, a thriving post-borough of Bloom township, capital of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, is situated on Fishing Creek, 1 mile N. of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, 78 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburgh. It is pleasantly situated and well-built, and contains a new court-house, 4 churches, 2 iron furnaces, and 1 foundry. The surrounding country contains abundance of iron ore and limestone. Two newspapers are published in the borough. Bloomsburg has considerable trade, for which the North Branch Canal affords facilities. The seat of justice was removed from Danville to this town by a vote of the people in 1845. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 3122.

BLOOMSBURG, a post-village in Halifax co., Virginia, about 116 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk.

BLOOM/SBURY, a thriving post-village of Warren and Hunterdon counties, New Jersey, on the Musconetcong River, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 40 miles N.W. of Trenton, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Easton. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and on the boundary between Hunterdon and Warren counties. It contains a cotton factory, a large merchant mill, and several stores.

BLOOMSBURY, of Mercer co., New Jersey. See TRENTON.

BLOOM/VILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Coquago River, 74 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

BLOOMVILLE, a post-village in Bloom township, Seneca co., Ohio, 36 miles S.W. of Sandusky City.

BLOOMVILLE, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Chicago.

BLORE a parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Dove, 3½ miles N.W. of Ashborne. The second battle between the forces of York and Lancaster was fought on Blore-heath, in 1459.

BLOSS/BURG, a thriving post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Tioga River, at the southern terminus of the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 133 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It owes its growth and importance to the valuable mines of bituminous coal which are worked in the vicinity. Iron ore is also found, in connection with the coal, and there is a furnace in operation at this place. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 850.

BLOS/SOM HILL, a post-office of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

BLOSSOM HILL, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

BLOS/SOM PRA/IRIE, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.

BLOSSVALE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

BLOTSHEIM, blots'hime, (Fr. pron., blots'ém',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 4 miles W. of Huningue. Pop. of commune, 2230.

BLOUNT, blównt, a county towards the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 955 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Locust Fork, and Mulberry Fork, of Black Warrior River. The county is partly occupied by small mountains, connected with the Blue Ridge, which extends near the northern border. The highlands affords fine timber and pasture. Blount's Springs are in this county. Capital, Blountsville. Pop. 7367, of whom 6941 were free, and 426 slaves.

BLOUNT, a county in the E.S.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Holston River, navigable by steamboats, forms its boundary on the N.W., the Tennessee on the W.; the county is also intersected by Little River, and numerous creeks. The surface is elevated, and beautifully diversified by mountain ridges, the highest of which are called Iron or Smoky Mountain, and Chilhowee Mountain. The soil of the valleys is very fertile, and much improved. The streams of this county are rapid, and furnish immense motive-power. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad passes near the western border. Extensive beds of marble, limestone, and iron ore are found. Capital, Maryville. This county, which is one of the oldest in Tennessee, was named in honor of Willie Blount, the first governor of that state. Pop. 12,382, of whom 11,298 were free, and 1084 slaves.

BLOUNT'S CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

BLOUNT'S FERRY, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

BLOUNT'S or BLUNT'S SPRING, a fashionable watering-place of Blount co., Alabama, on the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River, about 80 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa. Chalybeate Springs, with nearly every variety of sulphur springs, are found here.

BLOUNT'STOWN, a small post-village of Calhoun co., Florida.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Jones co., Georgia, 16 miles W. of Milledgeville.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Blount co., Alabama, on the Locust Fork of Black Warrior River, about 100 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa. It contains a court-house, 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Tennessee, a few miles N.W. of the Holston River, and about 100 miles N.E. of Knoxville.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, 24 miles N.W. of Centreville.

BLOWING CAVE, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

BLOX/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BLOX/HOLME, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BLOX/WORTH a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BLUDENZ, bloo/dénts, a town of the Tyrol, circle of Vorarlberg, with a castle of the same name, on the right bank of the Ille, 12 miles S.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 1865.

BLUDOWITZ, MITTER, mit/ter bloo/do-wits', (*i. e.* "middle Bludowitz,") a village of Austrian Silesia, circle and 10 miles W. of Teschen, contiguous to the above.

BLUDOWITZ, NIEDER, nee/der bloo/do-wits', (*i. e.* "lower Bludowitz,") a village of Austrian Silesia, circle and 10 miles W. of Teschen, contiguous to the above.

BLUDOWITZ, OBER, ō/ber bloo/do-wits', (*i. e.* "upper Bludowitz,") a village of Austrian Silesia, circle and 10 miles W. of Teschen, contiguous to the above.

BLUE BALL, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 3 or 4 miles S. of Freehold, has 2 churches, and about 25 dwellings.

BLUE BALL, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BLUE BALL, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

BLUE BALL, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

BLUE BAYOU, of Louisiana, flows S.E. on the boundary between Terre Bonne and La Fourche Interior parishes, and enters the Gulf of Mexico. It traverses a flat, swampy district, in which there is but little arable land.

BLUE BELL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

BLUE CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Auglaize River in Paulding co.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, 6 miles S. by W. of Brookville.

BLUE CREEK, a township in Adams co., Indiana. P. 425.

BLUE EARTH, a large county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and on the W. by the Missouri. It is intersected by the Rivière à Sacques, the Sioux, and the Mankato or Blue Earth Rivers. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Mankato.

BLUE EARTH RIVER, Minnesota. See MANKATO.

BLUE EYE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

BLUE/FIELDS or BLEW/FIELDS, a river and town of the Mosquito Territory, Central America, the river entering an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 83° W., after an eastward course of several hundred miles, for the last 80 miles of which it is navigable. At its mouth is the town on a commanding height, with a good harbor, and the modern residence of the king of the Mosquito country.

BLUE GRASS, a post-office of Vermillion co., Illinois.

BLUE GRASS, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

BLUE GRASS, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, 45 miles E. by S. of Iowa City.

BLUE HILL, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on an arm of Frenchman's Bay, about 30 miles E. of Augusta, has an academy, and considerable ship building. Pop. 1939.

BLUE HILL, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

BLUE HILL FALLS, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

BLUE HILLS, a ridge in New Hampshire, of which Saddleback Mountain is the principal peak.

BLUE HOUSE, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

BLUE LICK, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

BLUE LICK, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana, 9 miles W.N.W. of Charleston.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, a village and watering place of Nicholas co., Kentucky, 70 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Its mineral waters are in high repute, and are extensively exported to different parts of the United States.

BLUE MOUND, a post-township in Dane co., Wisconsin, about 22 miles S.W. of Madison. Pop. 334.

BLUE MOUND, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, a township in Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 334.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, of Pennsylvania. See KITTATINNY.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, of Oregon, a range extending from about 46° N. lat., southward to the limits of Utah Territory. It is about 200 miles E. of the Coast Range, with which it is nearly parallel.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range in the eastern portion of the island of Jamaica. The principal ridge extends from E. to W., and varies in height from 5000 to above 6000 feet.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range in Eastern Australia, New South Wales, counties of Cork and Westmoreland, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 150° and 151° E., and in which originates several of the rivers flowing into Broken Bay, as well as some affluents of Macquarrie River. A road made by convict labor, across the mountains northward, in some places reaches to 3400 feet in height above the sea.

BLUE PITS, England, co. of Lancaster, a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 2 miles S. of Rochdale.

BLUE PLUM, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

BLUE POND, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

BLUE RIDGE, the most easterly ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, extending in an almost continuous chain from West Point, in New York, through Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, to the N. part of Alabama. This range, after passing through the north-western counties of New Jersey, is traversed by the Delaware immediately below the influx of the Lehigh, and again by the Schuylkill at Reading. It runs in a south-westerly course, nearly parallel to the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, between Lancaster and Lebanon, York and Cumberland, Franklin and Adams counties, to the Maryland line. In Pennsylvania it is termed the South Mountain. Crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, it first takes the name of Blue Ridge. It forms the dividing line between Eastern and Western Virginia. A large portion of the streams of Eastern Virginia have their sources on the south-eastern slope of this range. The Roanoke and James River alone take their rise considerably farther inland, breaking through the Blue Ridge, in order to convey their waters to the distant sea. This mountain range advancing south, passes near the western limit of North Carolina, grazes the N.W. extremity of South Carolina, intersects the N.W. part of Georgia, and is finally lost in Alabama. Mount Mitchell, 6470 feet high, in North Carolina, is the most elevated summit of this range, and of the whole Appalachian system. The Otter peaks, in Bedford county, Virginia, the next highest portion of the Blue Ridge, are 4200 feet high.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

BLUE RIVER, of Africa. See NILE.

BLUE RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Henry co., in the E. part of the state, and flows in a S.W. direction to the mouth of Sugar Creek, in Johnson co.; after which it takes the name of Driftwood Fork, or East Fork of White River. It is from 30 to 60 yards wide above Sugar Creek, and affords excellent water-power. The chief towns on its banks are Newcastle and Shelbyville.

BLUE RIVER, in the S. part of Indiana, is a fine mill stream, which rises in Washington co., and flowing south-westerly falls into the Ohio at Leavenworth.

BLUE RIVER, a small stream of Whitley co., Indiana, flows into Eel River, 2 miles below Columbia.

BLUE RIVER, a small stream of Grant co., Wisconsin, flows into the Wisconsin River.

BLUE RIVER, a township in Harrison co., Indiana.

BLUE RIVER, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. P. 964.

BLUE RIVER, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

BLUE ROCK, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

BLUE ROCK, a post-township in Muskingum co., Ohio, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 1476.

BLUE'S POINT, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

BLUE SPRING, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

BLUE SPRING, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

BLUE SPRING, a village of Baker co., Georgia, 20 miles N.E. of Newton.

BLUE SPRING, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

BLUE SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

BLUE SPRINGS, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 9 miles S.E. of Independence.

BLUE-STACK MOUNTAIN, Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, near Glenties, has an elevation 2213 feet.

BLUESTONE, a small river in the S.W. part of Virginia, rises in Tazewell co., flows north-eastward through Mercer co., and falls into the New River, 5 miles above the mouth of the Greenbrier.

BLUE STONE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

BLUE WING, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

BLUFF, a village of Holt co., Missouri, about 90 miles N.W. of Independence.

BLUFF, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

BLUFF CREEK, a post-office of Mahaska, co., Iowa.

BLUFF/DALE, a post-village of Greene co., Illinois, 65 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

BLUFFDALE, a small post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa.

BLUFF POINT, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

BLUFF POINT, a post-office of Jay co., Indiana.

BLUFF PORT, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

BLUFF/PORT, a village of Howard co., Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri River.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, about 30 miles N.E. of Columbus City.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-village of Attala co., Mississippi.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-office of Johnson co., Missouri.

BLUFF SPRINGS, a post-office of Travis co., Texas.

BLUFF SPRINGS, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

BLUFF SPRINGS, a small village of Jackson co., Tennessee.

BLUFFTON, a post-office of Beaufort co., South Carolina.

BLUFFTON, a post-village, capital of Wells co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 100 miles N.E. of Indianapolis, 25 miles S. of Fort Wayne, was first settled in 1836. It contains a good court-house, 4 or 5 churches, and, in 1850, had 477 inhabitants.

BLUFFTON, a small post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 60 miles N. by E. of Madison.

BLUFF'VILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois, 8 miles E. of the Mississippi River.

BLUMENSTEIN, bloo'men-stīne', a village of Switzerland, finely situated at the foot of the Stockhorn, canton of Bern, 5 miles W. of Thun, with mineral springs and well-frequented baths.

BLUMENTHAL, bloo'men-tăl', (*i. e.* "flowery valley," or "bloomingdale.") a village of Hanover, 11 miles N.W. of Bremen, near the Weser, with a small port. BLUMENTHAL is also the name of other villages in Germany.

BLUNDERVILLE, a village of Ballard co., Kentucky.

BLUNDESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BLUN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

BLUNT'ISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BLUR'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

BLY'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BLYHAM or BLIJHAM, blī'hăm, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 3 miles S.W. of Winschoten, near the Hanoverian frontier. Pop. 800.

BLYM'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BLYTH, blīth, a parish of England, cos. of York and Nottingham. The village, formerly a market-town, has a very fine old church.

BLYTH or BLYTHE, a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Blyth River, at its mouth, 8 miles E.S.E. of Morpeth. Pop. 1921. It has an excellent harbor for vessels of moderate burden, a light-house in lat. 55° 7′ N., lon. 1° 30′ 2″ W., a dry-dock, a custom-house, dependent on Newcastle, and considerable exports of coal, iron, and salt. About 100 vessels belong to its port.

BLYTH or BLYTHE, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Laxford, flows eastward, and enters the North Sea near Southwold. On it are the towns of Blythburgh and Halesworth, to which it is navigable, a distance of 8 miles from the sea.

BLYTH or BLYTHE, a river of England, co. of Northumberland, flows through Stonington vale into the North Sea at Blyth.

BLYTH or BLYTHE, a river of England, an affluent of the Thame, co. of Warwick.

BLYTH'BURGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BLYTHE, blīth, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3778.

BLYTHE, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 273.

BLYTHE'VILLE, a post-village in the S. part of Jasper co., Missouri.

BLYTH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BLY'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BO or PO, a group of seven islands in the Malay Archipelago, E.S.E. of the island of Gilolo, lat. 1° 17′ S., lon. 129° 18′ E.

BOA ISLAND, in Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, is the largest island in Lough Erne. Acres 1400.

BOAD, bo'ăd', a large fenced village of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 103 miles W.N.W. of Cuttack, commanding the principal pass between that town and Bagpoor. The surrounding district is a large *zemindary*, densely wooded and thickly inhabited.

BOADILLA DE RIOSECO, bo-ă-deel'yă dă re-o-sā'ko, a town of Spain, 26 miles N.N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 950.

BOALSBURG, bōls'bŭrg, a post-village of Harris township, Centre co., Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated in Penn Valley, near the source of Spring Creek, 85 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles S. of Bellefonte. Pop. near 400.

BOARD'MAN, a post-township in Mahoning co., Ohio, about 6 miles E. of Canfield. Pop. 1028.

BOARD'TREE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

BOARD'VILLE, a small village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on Ringwood River, 21 miles N.W. of Hackensack.

BOAR'HUNT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BOAR'STALL, a parish of England. See BURSTALL.

BOAVISTA, bo-ă-vees'tă, or BONAVISTA, (*i. e.* "fine view.") an island of Africa, the easternmost and next to Santiago, the largest of the Cape Verd Islands, lat. of N.W. point, 16° 13′ 18″ N., lon. 22° 56′ 24″ W. It is of a pentagonal form, and about 20 miles in length. The surface is flat, with two basaltic peaks in the centre; soil suitable for the production of cotton and the cocoa-tree, but cultivation is neglected, the population being chiefly occupied in the manufacture of salt, which forms the principal source of wealth. This island has 3 ports for large vessels: Porto Sal Rey on the W., Porto do Norte on N.E., and Porto Curralinho on the S.E. Pop. in 1845, 4395. Chief towns, Rabil (the capital) and Porto Sal Rey.

BO'AZ, a post-office of Osage co., Missouri.

BOB'BING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BOB'BINGTON, a parish of England, cos. of Salop and Stafford.

BOB'BINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BOBBIO, bob'bo-o, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, on the Trebbia, 39 miles E.S.E. of Alexandria. Pop., with commune, 3743.

BO'BER, a river of Prussian Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, and after a N.N.W. course of about 115 miles, joins the Oder at Crossen. Chief affluent the Queis on left. The towns of Landshut, Hirschberg, Löwenberg, Buntzlau Sprottau, Sagan, Naumburg, and Bobersberg are on its banks.

BOBER, a river of Poland. See BOBR.

BOBERKA, bo'ber-kă', or BOBRKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 21 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2760, including many Jews. It has a castle, a high school, and linen manufactures.

BOBERSBERG, bo'bers-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 17 miles S. of Crossen, on the Bober. Pop. 1460.

BOBIA, bo'be-ă, or PIRATE ISLE, a small island of Africa, in the Bay of Amboises, off the coast of Guinea. It is the remains of a once large island, and continues to decrease by action of the waves. Shores abrupt and difficult of access, but densely populated.

BO'BILEE or BOBIL'LY, a strongly fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 26 miles W.N.W. of Chicacole.

BOBINGEN, bo'bing-en, a village of Bavaria, 36 miles W.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 1403, partly engaged in brewing, and refining nitre.

BÖBLINGEN, bŭb'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, 11 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3300, who manufacture woollen cloths, vinegar, and chemical products.

BOBR, bo'b'r, a navigable river of Poland, tributary to the Narew. Its length is perhaps 50 miles.

BOBROV' or BO'BROFF', a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.E. of Voronezh, on the Bitiocg. Pop. 4865. It derives its name from the beavers (*bobry*) which formerly abounded in its vicinity.

BOBRUISK, bo-broo-isk', a town of Russia, government, and 88 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 5500. It was formerly fortified, and ineffectually besieged by the French in 1812. It is a station for steam-packets on the river.

BOBTOWN, a manufacturing village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Northampton. The principal articles of manufacture are woollen goods.

BOCA, bo'kă, (*i. e.* "mouth, inlet or entrance,") a term applied to numerous straits and rivers.

BOCA CHICA, bo'kă chee'kă, (*i. e.* "little mouth or entrance,") the channel, 28 miles below Cartagena, in New Grenada, to whose port it leads.

BOCA DEL TORO, bok'ă dĕl to'ro, (*i. e.* "bull's mouth,") Caribbean Sea, Costa Rica, lat. 9° 20′ N., lon. 82° W.

BOCA DE NAVIOS, bo'kă dă nă've-ose, (*i. e.* "entrance for ships,") the S. and largest mouth of the Orinoco River, South America.

BOCAGE, Le, leh bo'kăzh', an old district of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital. It is now included in the department of Calvados.

BOCAGE, part of the department of La Vendée, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

BOCA GRANDE, bo'kă grăn'dă, ("great entrance.") a bay of the Caribbean Sea, Central America, Costa Rica, at the mouth of the Tucar River.

BOCAINA, bo-kī'nă, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. It is an offset of the *Organes* or Organ Mountains.

BOCAIRENT, bo-kī-rĕnt', or BOCAYRENTE, bo-kī-rĕn'tă, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 4070. It has manufactures of cloth and paper, and brandy distilleries.

BOCA (or BOCCA) TIGRIS, bok'kă tee'gris, or the "BOGUE," the entrance to the Canton River, China, about lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 113° 35′ E. All the estuary of the river southward of this is called the "Outer Waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the islands Anunghoy and Chuenpee, and on the W. Ty-cock-tow island; in its centre are the rocky islets, North and South Wantung, all of which are strongly fortified. The Bogue forts were captured by the British, February 26, 1841.

BOCCA DI CATTARO. See CATTARO.

BOCCA DI FALCO, bok'kă dee făl'ko, a village of Sicily, near Palermo, with a rich botanic garden. Pop. 4000.

BOCCHETTA (bok-kĕt'tă) MOUNTAIN, one of the West Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi, now much improved, and passable for carriages. The summit of the pass is 2556 feet above the level of the sea.

BOCCHIGLIERO, bok-keel-yă'ro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 2200.

BOCHNIA, bok'ne-â, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, capital of a circle of the same name, 25 miles E.S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 5300. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and mines of rock salt, which employ 500 miners, and yield annually 250,000 cwt. of salt. Pop. of circle, 178,760.

BOCHOLD or BOCHOLT, both pronounced bok'ölt, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 44 miles W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 4271, with a castle, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, and brandy. There are extensive iron works in its vicinity.

BOCHOLD, a village of Belgium, Limbourg, 2¼ miles N. W. of Bree.

BOCHUM, bok'öôm, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 26 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4290. It is the seat of a mining court, and has manufactures of woollen cloths, casimeres, and hardwares.

BOCKAU, bok'kŏw, a town of Saxony, 4 miles W.N.W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1700. It has extensive chemical manufactures and mines of cobalt and silver.

BOCKENEM, bok'ken-em, a town of Hanover, 16 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 2457, who manufacture linen fabrics and yarn, tobacco and potash.

BOCKENHEIM, bok'ken-hime', a town of Hesse Cassel, 3 miles N.W. of Frankfort on the Main. Pop. 3300. It has manufactures of piano-fortes, jewellery, and iron ware. It was separated from Bergen in 1832.

BOCKFLUSS, bok'flöôs, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle, 15 miles N.W. of Marchegg. Pop. 1490.

BOCKING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BOCKLETON, bok'el-ton, a parish of England, cos. of Hereford and Worcester.

BOCOGNANO, bo-kŏn-yä'no, a village of the island of Corsica, 20½ miles N.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1851, 800.

BOCONNOC, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lostwithiel. William Pitt, earl of Chatham, was born here in 1708.

BOCZA, bot'sa, a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 11 miles S.E. of Weybicze. Pop. 1220. Its once important gold mines are rendered useless by inundations.

BODCAU (bod'kŏw) LAKE, of Bossier parish, in the N.W. part of Louisiana. Bodcau bayou or river enters the N.E. extremity, and also forms the outlet by which the water is discharged from the other end into Red River. Length, about 20 miles; greatest breadth, 3 or 4 miles.

BODCAU BAYOU or RIVER, of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the S.W. part of the former state, and flowing southward into Louisiana, enters Red River in Bossier parish, after passing through Bodcau Lake.

BODDINGTON, LOWER and UPPER, two parishes of England, co. of Northampton.

BODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BODEDERN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

BODEGA, a small village of Sonoma county, in the N.W. part of California, is situated on Bodega Bay, 52 miles in a straight line N.W. by N. from San Francisco. This settlement was made by the Russians in 1812, who erected here a stockaded fort. It was afterwards ceded to Captain Sutter, the founder of New Helvetia.

BODEGA BAY is of a very irregular shape. Length, perhaps, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 4 or 5 miles.

BODEGRAVEN, bo'de-grä'ven, a village of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 12 miles S.E. of Leyden. Pop. of parish, 2120.

BODENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BODENHAM, a post-village in Giles co., Tennessee, about 70 miles S.S.W. from Nashville.

BODENSTADT, bo'den-stätt', a town of Moravia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1200.

BODEN-SEE, Germany. See CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.

BODENSWEIER, bo'dens-wî'er, a village of Baden, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1050.

BODENWERDER, bo'den-wär'der, a walled town of Hanover, on an island in the Weser, enclosed by the territory of Brunswick, 12 miles S.E. of Hameln. Pop. 1486. Chief industry, cotton-spinning, and trade in timber.

BODEWRYD, bo-du'rid, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

BODFARY, bod-fä'ree, or BODVARI, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Flint and Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Denbigh. It was a Roman station, and has Roman antiquities.

BODFUAN or BODVEAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

BODHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BODIHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Rother, 7 miles N.N.E. of Battle. Bodiham Castle, built in the thirteenth century, is a magnificent ruin, surrounded by a moat, and its great entrance defended by an iron portcullis, still entire.

BODMANN, bod'männ, (L. *Bodami Castrum*,) a village of Baden, on Lake Constance, at the mouth of the Stockach. Pop. 881, with ruins of an ancient royal castle, former residence of the lieutenants (*Boto-mann* or *Bodmanro*, i.e. "messenger" or "*legatus*,") of the Carlovingian kings, whence the Lake of Constance was named Bodman-see or Boden-see.

BODMIN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, capital, co. of Cornwall, 232 miles W.S.W. of London, and 26 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth. Pop in 1851, 4705; of the borough, which comprises 3 other parishes, 5901. The town consists of a long street, in a hollow between two hills. The church is spacious; it was rebuilt about 1472. It has a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, a mayoralty-house, a court-house, in which are held the county assizes and borough sessions, a county jail and house of correction, county lunatic asylum, a good market-house, and a corn market, formerly the refectory of a priory, originally founded by British monks about A.D. 518. The chief manufacture is of shoes. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. A railway from Wade-bridge, 14½ miles in length, connects the town with the Bristol Channel. Bodmin was at one time the seat of the bishoprick of Cornwall; of which it is now one of the stannary towns.

BODNEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BODOE, (Bodöe,) bo'dö'eh, a small seaport town of Norway, stift of Nordland, on the mainland, nearly opposite the S. extremity of the Lofoden islands. Pop. 277.

BODROGH-KERESZTUR, bo'drog'-kä'rès'toor', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Bodrogh, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 4500, mostly Magyars. It has several churches, a synagogue, and trade in cattle and wine, and 4 large annual fairs. The Tokay wines are raised in its vicinity.

BODWROG, bo-doo'rog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

BODY CAMP, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

BOEN, bwŏn', a town of France, department of Loire, 9 miles N.N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 1624. It has manufactures of paper, and trade in wine.

BOEO CAPE. See CAPE BOEO.

BŒOTIA, be-o'she-a or VIOTIA, (modern Gr. pron. ve-o-tee'ä; Gr. Βοιωτία, *Boiōtia*,) a department of the kingdom of Greece, (capital Livadia) on the continent of Hellas, having N. the department Phthiotis, S. Thebes and the Gulf of Corinth, W. Phocis, and E. Thebes and Lake Topolias. Pop. in 1840, 31,679. Surface well watered and fertile. Mount Helicon is on its S.E. border.

BOETIA, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

BOEUF BAYOU, bêf bī'oo in Louisiana, communicates with Red River and the Atchafalaya.

BOEUF BAYOU, of Arkansas and Louisiana, commences in Chicot county of the former state, a few miles W. from the Mississippi, from which it derives supplies in times of floods. After passing into Louisiana, it flows south-westward to the E. border of Caldwell parish, and turning toward the S.E., unites with Washita River, about 10 miles above Harrisonburg. In high-water, steamboats can ascend from the Washita about 150 miles.

BOEUFF PRAIRIE, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

BOG, two rivers of European Russia. See BUG.

BOGAN, or NEW-YEAR RIVER, (the "Allan Water" of Oxley,) a considerable river of New South Wales, rises in Harvey range, near lat. 33° S., lon. 148° 30′ E., flows generally N.W., and joins the Darling River about lat. 30° S., lon. 146° E. Total course, upwards of 300 miles.

BOGANDS, a post-village of Carroll co., Missouri, about 100 miles N.W. from Jefferson City.

BOGANSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

BOGARD, a post-township in Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 598.

BOGARRA, bo-gär'rä, a town of Spain, 32 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2096. Manufactures linens and woollens.

BOGDOIN DABASSOO (or DABASSU) bog'doin, dä-bäs'su, a salt lake, Russia, government Astrakhan, at the foot of the remarkable hill Bogdo-oola, and 14 miles E. of Tchernolarsk. It is about 16 miles long, and 6 miles broad.

BOG'DO OO'LA, a mountain of South Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Astrakhan. It rises abruptly out of the flat steppe, and is held sacred by the Kalmucks. Its summit contains fragments of mussel limestone, but is chiefly composed of masses of rock salt.

BOGEN, bo'ghen, a town of Bavaria, on lower bank of the Danube, 6 miles E. of Straubing. It has large breweries. Pop. 1143.

BOGENBERG, bo'ghen-bêrg', a town of Bavaria, a mountain of the same name, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BOGENHAUSEN, bo'ghen-hŏw'zen, a village of Bavaria, 2 miles N.E. of Munich, on the Isar, with the royal observatory of Munich, one of the best in Europe, in lat. 48° 8′ 54″ N., lon. 11° 36′ 22″ E., erected in 1817.

BOGENSE, bo'ghen-seh, a small seaport town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Fanen. Pop. 1400.

BOGGAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Gunduck, 30 miles N.W. of Betiah.

BOG GROVE, a township, Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 1343.

BOGGS, a township, Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1923.

BOGGS, a township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 461.

BOGGY DEPOT, a post-office of Choctaw co., Arkansas.

BOGHAZ KIEUI, or KEWEE, bo'gäz' kä'wee, or KOI, (perhaps the anc. *Ἀμόριον*,) a village of Asia Minor, pashalic

of Seevas, 88 miles S.W. of Amasia. Here are portions of a large temple, supposed to be that of Jupiter, mentioned by Strabo (lib. xii.) and of a cyclopean wall, and 2 fortresses, besides various bas-reliefs.

BOGHIT, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

BOGIE, bo'ghee, a small river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen; it flows northward through the parish of Auchindoir, and joins the Doveron near Huntly.

BOGLIPOOR, bō'gle-poor', or BHAUGULPOOR, a district of British India, Bahar province, presidency of Bengal, traversed by the Ganges.

BOGLIPOOR, ("the abode of refugees,") is the capital of the above district, 2 miles S. of the Ganges, and 104 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Pop. estimated at 30,000, the majority Mohammedans. It covers a large surface, and consists of a number of scattered market-places and collections of mean houses, with an English church and chapels, school, jail, hospital, Mohammedan Arabic college, and several mosques. It has manufactures of coarse silk fabrics. Near it are some remarkable round-towers, to which the Jains resort in pilgrimage.

BOGNOR, formerly HOTHAMPTON, a maritime market-town, chapelry, and bathing-place of England, co. of Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Chichester, parish of South Bersted. Pop. in 1851, 2394. It was a mere fishing village previously to 1780, when its proprietor, Sir R. Hothain, began improvements which have now rendered it a favorite place of resort. It is sheltered from N. winds, and has many pleasant residences, a good market-place, several places of worship, and a school founded by the Princess Charlotte. A rocky coast renders it accessible only to small coasting vessels. It has a station on the South Coast Railway.

BOGODOOKHOV, BOGODOUKHOV or BOGODUKHOV, bo-go-doo-kov', a fortified town of Russia, government, and 29 miles N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 5000, engaged in leather-dressing, boot-making, and trade in cattle and hides.

BOGOE. See BAAGOE.

BOGOOSLAV, BOGOUSLAV, or BOGUSLAW, bo-goo-slăv', a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles S.S.E. of Kiev, capital of a district of the same name, on the banks of the Rossa. It contains three churches, (two Greek and one United.) A great proportion of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 6000.

BOGORODITSK, bo-go-ro-ditsk', a town of Russia, government of Toola, 40 miles S.E. of Toola. Pop. 2900. It has a royal castle, and trade in honey and flax.

BOGOSLOVSK, bo-go-slovsk', a mining village of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government, and 185 miles N.E. of Perm, near lat. 60° N.; 960 feet above the sea.

BOGOTA, bo-go-tä', formerly SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, sän'tä fā dā bo-go-tä', a city of South America, capital of the republic of New Granada, and the see of an archbishop. Lat. 4° 35′ 48″ N.; lon. 74° 13′ 45″ W. It is situated on the San Francisco River, in an elevated plain, 8663 feet above the sea, at the foot of two lofty mountains, with a delightful though moist climate, resembling a perpetual autumn; the temperature rarely exceeding 59° Fahrenheit. Seen from a distance, it presents a very imposing appearance, rising in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow, but regular, crossing each other at right angles, and many of them having a stream of water flowing down the middle. They are all paved, and have footpaths, but are indifferently lighted; and there being no common sewers, are often in a filthy state. The principal street, Calle Real, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square, formed by the palace of the president, the cathedral, the custom-house, &c. There are several other squares besides, of inferior pretensions, though spacious, and all ornamented with fountains. Bogota being subject to earthquakes, the houses are low, and strongly built, few of them exceeding two stories in height. They are constructed of sun-dried brick, white-washed and tiled, without chimneys, stoves only being used. Traffic is carried on in the streets by mules, no vehicles of any kind being employed. The religious structures of the city are disproportionately numerous, there being no fewer than 26 churches, a cathedral, 9 monasteries, and 3 nunneries, to which more than half the houses in the city belong. The churches, though gorgeously adorned interiorly, display more splendor than taste. Bogota contains a university, three colleges, most of the professors in which are monks or priests, a school of chemistry and mineralogy, a Lancasterian school, a national academy, a public library, an observatory, a botanic garden, and a well-attended theatre. It has manufactures of soap, cloth, leather, and precious metal; and an active trade. The environs of Bogota are highly interesting. The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, and the conjoint waters descend in a S.W. direction, through a ravine nearly 40 miles long. At the cataract of Tequendama the cleft between the rocks is only 36 feet wide, and the waters descend in an unbroken mass 900 feet. In the centre is the natural bridge of Iconozo or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain cleft, 300 feet above the surface of the torrent. North of the city fossil bones of a gigantic size have been found. The Campo contains also coalfields, and, towards the N. border, the rich salt mines of Zikaquira. Here also is Lake Guatavita, into which it is supposed the ancient inhabitants threw their treasure when conquered by the Spaniards. Bogota was founded by Quesada in 1538, and made an archbishopric in 1561. It was formerly capital of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, and also capital of the republic of Colombia. Pop. 40,000.

BOGUE HOMO (bōg ho'mo) CREEK, of Mississippi, falls into Leaf River from the N., in Perry co., a few miles below Augusta.

BOGUS RUN, a post-office of Stark co., Indiana.

BOGUTSHAR, or BOGOUTCHAR, bo-goo-chär', a town of Russia, government, and 138 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh, near the Don. Pop. 2600.

BOGWANGOLA, bog-wăn-go'lä, a large town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad. It has an extensive trade in grain, &c.

BOHAIN, bo'ăn', a town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles N.N.E. of St. Quentin. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 4146, who weave shawls and woollen fabrics.

BOHALLE, LA, lä bo'hăll', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. of commune, 1144.

BOHARM', a parish of Scotland, cos. of Banff and Moray, 12 miles S.E. of Elgin. Pop. 1261. Here are ruins of Castle Galvall, built by De Moravia in the eleventh century.

BOHEMIA, (bo-hee'me-a.) KINGDOM OF, (Ger. *Böhmen*, bō'men, Fr. *Bohême*, bo'aim',) a political and administrative division of the Austrian Empire, forming the E. part of the Germanic Confederation, between lat. 48° 33′ and 51° 3′ N., and lon. 12° and 16° 46′ E.; bounded N. by Saxony and Prussian Silesia, E. by Prussia and Moravia, S. by Lower Austria, and W. by Bavaria. Length from E. to W., 210 miles; breadth from N. to S., 171 miles. Area estimated at 20,000 square miles. The territory forms an extensive upland valley, with an inclination to the N.W. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, and belongs almost exclusively to the basin of the Elbe, by which stream nearly all the water that falls in the country is drained off through a single defile on the Saxon frontier, which separates the Erzgebirge from the Lausitz branch of the Riesengebirge.

Mountains.—Four chains of lofty mountains constitute the natural boundaries of the Bohemian basin. N. and N.E. it is separated from Silesia by the Riesengebirge, (*i. e.* "giant mountains,") one of the principal branches of the Sudetic chain. The highest peaks are the Riesenkoppe ("giant top") or Schneekoppe, (snow top,) 5406 feet; the double-capped Brunnberg or Bornberg, 5007 feet; and the Sturmhaube, ("storm-hood,") 4756 feet. N. and N.W. it is separated from Saxony by the Erzgebirge, ("ore mountains;") parted N.E. from the Riesengebirge by the defile through which the Elbe leaves Bohemia. The Erzgebirge is not so much a chain of mountains as a huge continuous mound, sloping gradually on the Saxon side, but remarkably abrupt on the Bohemian. W. and S.W. Bohemia is separated from Bavaria and the arch-duchy of Austria by the Böhmerwaldgebirge, (Bohemian forest mountains,) a range which forms part of the *Sylva Hercynia* of ancient geographers. At its N.W. extremity it is separated from the Erzgebirge by the depression through which the Eger flows. It is wild, precipitous, and full of deep chasms and ravines; towards Bavaria it is very steep, but of more gradual inclination on the Bohemian side. This chain, uniting at its S.W. extremity with the Böhmerwaldgebirge, and at its N.E. with the Riesengebirge, completes the circle of mountains by which Bohemia is enclosed. The Moravian chain is of gentle acclivity, of the average height of 3281 feet, and separates the basin of the Elbe and Moldau from that of the Danube. Several offsets from these chains, of inferior height, intersect the kingdom.

Geology and Minerals.—The whole of these mountain ranges, generally speaking, are of primitive formation, though later formations are found on the N.W. and N.E. In the centre of the country is an extensive sandstone formation; and that the carboniferous series likewise exists, is evidenced by the presence of coal, of which the quantity produced in 1845 was 285,180 tons, and in 1846, 321,855. Indeed, one the chief sources of the country's wealth has been its valuable minerals, found chiefly in the Erzgebirge and the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge, ("pine-mountains.") Of gold and silver it now yields little; of the latter, in 1844, the quantity obtained was only 21,243 pounds troy. But it produces cinnabar, tin, bismuth, copper, zinc, nickel, lead, manganese, litharge, sulphur, alum, iron, arsenic, chrome, sulphate of iron and copper, and plumbago; some of these in considerable quantity. For the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, the total money-value of the produce of the mines was, respectively, 317,172*l.*, 322,093*l.*, and 368,109*l.* In 1845, the quantity of plumbago produced was about 400 tons, and in 1846, upwards of 550 tons. Quarries are worked everywhere, and excellent marble, alabaster, quartz, granite, freestone, superior millstones, and grindstones are obtained. The beautiful garnets, famous over Europe, are found chiefly in the circles of Czaslau and Leitmeritz; and, in various localities, topazes, chalcedonies, amethysts, jaspers, sapphires, carne-

lians, rubies, agates, and many other kinds of precious stones, porcelain earth, and potters' clay.

Rivers, Lakes, and Springs.—The streams of Bohemia converge from all sides towards the Elbe, which rises in the Riesengebirge, and of which, either directly or indirectly, with the exception of some inconsiderable tributaries of the Danube and Oder, they all are affluents, and by which their waters are drained off through a mountain defile in the Saxon frontier, where the level of the river is 287 feet above the sea. Bohemia has no large lakes, but it is said to possess 20,000 ponds and 160 mineral springs. Some of these last are famed over Europe, of which may be specified the saline chalybeate springs of Franzensbrunn; those of Marienbad and Giesshübel; the warm alkaline aperient springs of Carlsbad and Töplitz, (166° and 98° Fahrenheit, respectively;) the bitter cathartic waters of Sedlitz, Saidschitz, and Pittna; the sulphurous springs of Töplitz; besides a host of others of less repute.

Climate.—The climate is variable, but in general healthy, and warmer in the low districts, the central parts, and towards the N., than in the S. The mean annual temperature at Prague in 48° 43′ Fahrenheit; winter, 32° 31′; spring, 47°; summer, 69° 50′; autumn, 50° 22′. In the Böhmerwald, the snow is often found 12 feet deep, and lies till the middle of April: in some of the other ranges it remains throughout the whole year.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Excepting in the lofty mountain ranges, the soil of Bohemia is generally fertile, more especially in the N. and N.E., and in the valleys of the Eger and the Elbe. The whole amount of arable land is estimated at 12,259,362 acres, of which 6,101,549 acres, or nearly one-half, is under the plough, the remainder being laid out in orchards, vineyards, pastures, &c. The principal crops raised are rye and oats, about equal in quantity; barley and wheat, about half the two former. Potatoes and turnips are grown extensively, and considerable quantities of legumes, poppies, rape and clover seeds, flax, and hemp. Of the hops, which are good, a large portion is sent to Bavaria. Fruit is abundant on the lower grounds; and in the warmer localities, on the banks of the Elbe, the vine ripens, and yields about 200,000 gallons of wine. Besides the portion under cultivation, 3,756,290 acres are under wood, yielding annually 3,628,000 cubic fathoms of timber, value 1,916,811*l.* The breed of sheep is now greatly improved, and the wool excellent. The rearing of poultry and bees is extensively prosecuted, but attempts to introduce the silkworm have not been successful. On the whole, agriculture has made considerable progress in Bohemia of late years; but still the utmost capabilities of the soil are not, and cannot be, fully developed under a system which, as there, excludes the cultivator from participation in its produce.

Manufactures.—In manufacturing industry, this country has long been considered one of the most important provinces of the empire. The chief seat of this industry is in the northern provinces, and among the German population of the mountains: it consists principally in thread, linens, cotton, iron, woollens, glass, and paper. In 1841, there were produced 1,890,000 pieces of linen, of 30 ells each, value 1,050,000*l.* There are 83 cotton-spinning factories in the kingdom, with 395,000 fine spindles, producing about 3,500,000 pieces, and employing about 150,000 persons. The whole quantity of wool produced in Bohemia is estimated at 106,960 hundred-weight, and the cloth made at about 180,000 pieces, value 1,082,000*l.* The manufacture of potash employs nearly 5000 people, and leather, 4000. In 1845, there were 10 manufactories of sugar from potatoes, and 25 from beet-root. Besides these, there are 5 sugar refineries. There are likewise 917 breweries, and 1228 brandy distilleries, mostly on a very small scale, producing 4,052,852 imperial gallons of spirits. The total amount of cast-iron manufactured in Bohemia, in nails, wire, cutlery, locks, &c., may be estimated at 17,500 tons per annum, employing about 6000 persons; and the value of the whole ironware produced, 170,000*l.* Glass has been a staple article of Bohemian manufacture since the thirteenth century, although it is not supposed to be so flourishing now as it was formerly. There are in the kingdom 87 glass-works, besides mirror factories and glass-cutting works, and factories of glass pearls, employing in all about 20,000 persons. About one-third of the entire population of the kingdom, it is estimated, are employed in the various manufactures.

Commerce.—The commerce of the country consists in the exportation of the products of the soil and manufactures, the importation of colonial goods, and the transit of merchandise from Northern Germany to Austria, Switzerland, and Italy. The Elbe and the Moldau are navigated by steam-packets, and the latter communicates with the Danube by a horse railway from Budweis to Lintz. Prague is connected by railway with Olmutz on the E. and Lana on the W. It is also connected by railway with Vienna on the one hand, and with Leitmeritz and Dresden on the other.

Bohemia, with the title of kingdom, forms a provincial government of the Austrian Empire, having certain political privileges; it is comprised in the states of the Germanic Confederation. The Emperor of Austria bears the title of King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. It came into the possession of the House of Austria in 1526. It consists of 1 district, Prag, (Prague) and 16 circles—Beraun, Bidschow, Budweis, Buntzlau, Chrudim, Czaslau, Elbogen, Kaurzim, Klattau, Königgrätz, Leitmeritz, Pilsen, Prachin, Rakonitz, Saatz, and Tabor. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state, and the other sects are only tolerated. Bohemia possesses numerous establishments for public instruction. The university of Prague is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Germany; it had, in 1842, 71 professors and teachers, and 2741 students. The kingdom has 3 episcopal schools, 22 gymnasia, having (in 1845) 5083 pupils. The number of private schools was (in 1845) 3493, attended by 516,831 pupils, while the number of children able to attend school was 544,922. There are many learned societies in Bohemia, with which are connected public libraries, botanic gardens, and scientific collections; and it has charitable institutions in all the principal cities. The chief fortifications are at Prague, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, and Theresienstadt.

Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic people, who settled in the country about 600 years B. C., and who were expelled in the time of Augustus by the Marcomanni. About the middle of the sixth century a numerous army of Czechs entered the country, and subdued it. The first duke known to us by name is Przemislas, a peasant whom the Princess Libussa married in A. D. 652, and raised to the throne. In 1061, the Emperor Henry IV. gave the royal title to the Dukes of Bohemia. By the extinction of the male line, the crown came to the House of Luxembourg in 1310, when Charles IV. united Bohemia with the German Empire. After many vicissitudes, Bohemia fell to the House of Austria, in the person of Ferdinand the Archduke, brother of Charles V., and brother-in-law of Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, who was killed in 1526 in a battle with the Turks, near Mohacs. At this period Bohemia possessed a comparatively free constitution, and most of its inhabitants were Protestants. In consequence of the encroachments of the succeeding emperors on the religious liberties of the Protestants, serious disturbances arose, which threatened the House of Austria with the loss of the kingdom. In 1619, the people offered the crown to Frederick V., Elector-Palatinate, to the exclusion of Ferdinand II. But the battle of the White Mountain, fought in November, 1620, and in which Frederick was totally defeated, put an end to the rising hopes of the Protestants, and proved the source of innumerable calamities to the Bohemians, who were subjected by their conquerors, the Austrians, to a persecution scarcely paralleled in history. The Protestant religion, held by three-fourths of the people, became well nigh extinct; the free constitution was totally subverted, and Bohemia converted into an absolute and hereditary monarchy, and the Roman Catholic faith established to the exclusion of all others. From this time the kingdom continually declined. More than 30,000 families, including many of the nobility, all the Protestant ministers and teachers, numerous mechanics, &c., were forcibly driven into exile, or had their estates and property confiscated. When Frederick II. died, in 1637, out of 3,000,000 inhabitants which Bohemia contained in 1617, there remained only 780,000. On the death of Charles VI., (1740,) Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, claimed the crown, but Maria Theresa succeeded, after an arduous struggle, in securing possession of the kingdom. She was succeeded by her son, Joseph II., in 1780; and from this time downwards a more liberal and enlightened system of administration has been pursued, under which Bohemia is advancing in prosperity as steadily as any other portion of the Austrian Empire. Pop. in 1850, 4,469,900.—Adj. and inhab. BOHEMIAN; (Ger. adj. BÖHMISCH, bö′mish; inhab. BÖHME, bö′me h)

BOHEMIA CREEK, Maryland, flows into Elk River.

BO′HERMEEN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Navan, on the road to Kells. Pop. 831. Ardbraccan episcopal palace, Oatlands, and Allanston are in the vicinity.

BOHMEN, *Böhmisch.* See BOHEMIA.

BOHMERWALD, (Böhmerwald,) bö′mer-walt, (*i.e.* "Bohemian Forest,") a chain of mountains in Germany, between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending S.W. to N.E., and separating the basins of the Elbe and Danube. Length, about 120 miles; mean breadth, 25 miles. The principal summits are the Aber, 4848 feet, and the Rachelberg, 4743 feet in elevation. It is the *Sylva-gabreta*, forming part of the Hercynian forest of the Romans.

BOHMISCH-BROD. See BROD.

BOHMISCH-LEIPA. See LEIPPA.

BOHOE, bo′hō′, a parish of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh.

BO′HOL′, one of the Philippine Islands, between Zebu and Leyte, and 70 miles N.W. of Mindanao. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 124° E. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 30 miles.

BOHOLA, bo-ho′lä, or BUCHOLLA, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

BOHOROD′CZAN, bo-ho-rod′chän, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles S.S.W. of Stanislawow. It has a tribunal of mines. Pop. 1920.

BOI-ABAD, boi-ä-bäd, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Kara-Soo, 46 miles S.S.W. of Sinope. Pop. 2000 (?) It has numerous mosques, several inns, and a hill fort.

BOILING SPRING, a post-office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

BOILING SPRINGS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles W. of Harrisburg.

BOILING SPRINGS, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

BOILSTON, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

BOIPEBA-VELHA, bo-e-pä'bä-vall'yä, a town of Brazil, province and 65 miles S.W. of Bahia, on the island of the same name.

BOIS BLANC (bwä blŏnc) ISLAND, in Lake Huron, about 10 miles S.E. of Mackinaw. Lat. 45° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 55′ W. It is about 10 miles long and 3 broad, and has a light-house on its E. end.

BOIS D'ARC, bo'dark', a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 351.

BOIS D'ARC, a village of Green co., Missouri, about 130 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

BOIS D'ARC CREEK, Ellis co., Texas, flows eastward into Trinity River.

BOIS D'ARC RIVER, of Texas, also called EAST FORK of the Trinity, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing southward, enters Trinity River in Kaufman county.

BOIS-DE-LESSINES, bwä-deh-lès'seen' or —lä'seen', a village and commune of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 28 miles N.E. of Tournai, with some linen manufactures. Pop. 1752.

BOIS-GUILLAUME, bwä ghee'yōme', (i. e. "William's woods,") a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2466.

BOIS, LE, leh bwä, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W. of La Rochelle, in the Ile de Ré. Pop. of commune, 2062.

BOIS-LE-DUC, bwä-leh-dük', (Dutch, 'S Hertogenbosch—den Bosch—in English, "the duke's wood,") a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of North Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel and the Aa, 3 miles S. of the Meuse, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. in 1850, (exclusive of garrison of 2948 men,) 21,782. It is about 5 miles in circumference, defended by a citadel and 2 forts, well built and intersected by several canals. Its buildings comprise one of the finest cathedrals in the Netherlands, 6 other churches, a town-hall, a grammar school in which Erasmus was partly educated, a college, academy of arts, arsenal, several hospitals, and a prison. It has manufactures of linens, thread, needles, cutlery, and mirrors, with breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade. It is the seat of a vicar-general, and tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce. It was founded in 1184 by a duke of Brabant, in a wood where he was hunting, whence its name. It was taken by the French in 1794.

BOIS, LES, lä bwä, (Ger. *Rudishölz*, roo'dis-hölts',) a village of Switzerland, canton, and 26 miles W.N.W. of Bern, 3421 feet above the sea level, on the Jura Mountains. Pop. 994.

BOISLEUX, bwä'luh', a village of France, with a station on Railway du Nord, 4 miles S.W. of Arras.

BOISSEZON, bwäs'seh-zŏnc', a village of France, department of Tarn, 7 miles E.S.S. of Castres. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3063.

BOISSY, bwä'see', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.E. of Paris. Near it is the superb château of Gros-Bois, and many handsome country-houses. Other villages of France have the same name.

BOITZENBURG or BOIZENBURG, boit'sen-bōōre', a town of Northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Güstrow, on the right bank of the Elbe, and on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 34 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 3184. It has an extensive wool-market, and various manufacturing establishments, ship-building docks, a considerable transit trade both by land and water, and a toll-house on the Elbe.

BOITZENBURG or BOIZENBURG, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 52 miles N. of Berlin, with a castle of the Count Arnim. Pop. 780.

BOJANA, bo-yä'nä, (anc. *Barbalna,*) a river of European Turkey, drains Upper Albania, under the name of the Moracca or Moroka, traverses the Lake of Scutari, and enters the Adriatic 8 miles S. of the town of Scutari; length, 65 miles.

BOJANO, bo-yä'no, (anc. *Bovianum,*) an episcopal town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000. It was sacked by the Romans in 298 B.C., and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805.

BOJANOWO, bo-yä-no'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2450. It is built mostly of wood, and has manufactures of woollen cloth.

BOKA, bo'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Temes, between Kanak and Szeitsany, 33 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2599.

BOKE'S CREEK, a township in Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 583.

BOKE'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

BOKHARA, bo-kä'rä, (Fr. *Boukhara*, boo'kä'rä'; anc. *Sogdiana* and *Transoxiana,*) or OOZBEKISTAN, (UZBEKISTAN,) ooz-bäk'is-tän', (i. e. "land of the Oozbeks,") called also GREAT BUCHARIA, a state of Central Asia, in Independent Toorkistan, between lat. 36° and 41° N., and lon. 63° and 70° E., having N. the Sea of Aral and the country of Khokan, E. Khoondooz, S. the Oxus, and W. Khiva. Estimated area 235,000 square miles. It is mountainous towards the E., where it includes the valleys forming the W. slopes of the great Asiatic plateau. Some of the summits of this chain have been estimated at a height of 18,000 feet, being enveloped in snow in June. On the S., the kingdom is bordered by the Hindoo Koosh and the N. verge of the Persian plateau. All the rest of the country is low and flat, belonging, in its characteristics, to the dry steppes and sandy wastes of the Caspian and Aral seas. It is imperfectly watered, possessing only two streams of any consequence, the Amoo, Jihoon or Oxus traversing the country from S.E. to N.W. Besides these, there are some other smaller streams, as the Samarcand, Zerafshan or Zurufshan, the Kurshee or Karchi, described by Burns as a mere rivulet. Along the banks of these rivers lie the only cultivated lands in the country, not reaching to more than one-tenth of the entire area. Along the Samarcand is a valley of the same name, so vaunted for its beauty by the Arabian conquerors that it was called an earthly paradise. The territory on the banks of the Oxus and of the mountains W. of Bokhara, the country is occupied by a succession of low, rounded ridges of oolite, limestone, and gravel, covered with a scanty verdure. Between these ridges are hardened plains of argillaceous clay, forming excellent natural roads. On these occur sand hills, of no great extent, but sufficient to absorb the rivulets flowing towards the Oxus. W. of the city of Bokhara, and S. of the Oxus, however, the country is covered with these hills or rather mounds of loose sand, of a horseshoe shape, about 15 or 20 feet in height, resting on a firm soil, having been accumulated by the winds; and so numerous, that little space is left for cultivation. In the valleys formed by these sand hills deposits of salt and saline rivulets frequently occur. The only lake of importance is Dengis or Karakool, about 50 miles S.S.W. of the city of Bokhara. It is deep, brackish, and about 10 miles long.

Gold in considerable quantities is found among the sands of the Oxus, but there are no mines of that metal in the kingdom; neither are there any of silver, copper, or iron, all these being imported from Russia. Sal-ammoniac is found in its native state, and salt deposits are numerous. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fine fruits, are chief objects of culture. Timber is very scarce. Cattle and live stock of most kinds are numerous; some breeds of horses are very excellent; camels are the principal beasts of burden.

Cotton thread, silk stuffs, shagreen, sabres and other cutlery, gold, silver, and turned articles, and fire-arms are manufactured, and by its position between the Russian dominions and southern Asia, the country has considerable commercial importance. The exports comprise silk, cotton, wool, coarse chintzes, cotton thread, lambskins, lapis lazuli, and dried fruits. The imports, muslins, Benares brocades, white cloth, sugar, and shawls, from the S.; and from Russia numerous kinds of European manufactures, a large quantity of which is British. From Chinese Toorkistan, coarse porcelain, musk, tea in great quantities, silks, rhubarb, Thibet wool, &c. are received. The khan, though nominally despotic, is greatly under the influence of the priesthood, and Mohammedanism is perhaps more strict in this than in any other country of Asia. The public revenue is estimated at about 400,000*l.* annually. Armed force, about 20,000 horse and 4000 foot, independent of a militia of 50,000 cavalry. The principal cities are Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, and Kurshee.

Bokhara in part corresponds to the Bactria of the ancients. After the destruction of the Greek Bactrian empire, it formed a powerful kingdom, conquered in 705 by the Arabs. In 1232, it fell into the hands of Jenghis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Timor in 1303. In 1505, the Oozbecks (Uzbecks or Ouzbeks) became masters of the country, and the throne. Bokhara contains 19 towns of some note, including the capital. The population has been variously estimated: by Meyendorff at 2,478,000; by Khanikoff at 2,000,000; and by Burns at 1,500,000.——Adj. and inhab. BOKHARIAN, bo-kä're-an, and BUKHARIAN, bu-kä're-an; also BOKHAREEN, bo'kä-reen'.

BOKHARA, ("the treasury of sciences,") a celebrated city of Central Asia, capital of the above Khanat, near the Zer-afshan River, 130 miles W.S.W. of Samarcand. Lat. 39° 48′ N., lon. 64° 26′ E. It is situated in a flat country, embosomed among hills, and said to be 8 miles in circumference, enclosed by earthen ramparts, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by numerous canals. The streets are very narrow, and the houses mostly small and flat-roofed. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace, harem, and residences of the state officers, with the royal stables, barracks, &c. Bokhara is said to have 360 mosques, several of great architectural beauty, and 103 colleges, this city having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. In 1840, there were 10,000 students. The city contains 38 caravansaries,

and 15 principal baths. Among its population are about 4000 Jews, who carry on an active commerce; here may be met the natives and merchants of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Cabool. Tradition assigns the foundation of Bokhara to Alexander the Great. It was ruined by Jenghis Khan in the early part of the thirteenth century, and was not rebuilt until the end of his reign. Under Timor it flourished anew, and it is now one of the richest cities in Central Asia. In our day it has acquired unfortunate notoriety from the immolation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly within its walls. With regard to the population of Bokhara, accounts differ widely. Burns, in 1835, states it at 150,000, while Khanikoff, in 1843, estimates it at 60,000 to 70,000.

BOKOL, bo'kol', a large village of Senegambia, near the Senegal River, in lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 15° 24′ W., governed by a marabout. It has some trade, and the people are engaged in cultivating the soil and hunting the cayman, (a species of alligator.)

BOLABOLA, bo'lä-bo'lä, or BORABORA, bo'rä-bo'rä, written also BOWABONA, bo'nä-bo'nä, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, situated N.W. of Tahiti, and nearly 30 miles in circumference, well wooded and populous.

BOLAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

BOLAND'S, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

BOLAN (bo'lăn') PASS, a remarkable defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 miles in aggregate length, (from near Dadur to Shawl,) on the route from the Lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 30′ to 29° 52′ N., lon. between 67° and 67° 40′ E. The greatest elevation of the pass is 5793 feet. Average rate of the ascent from the S. is 90 feet a mile. The road is quite practicable for wheeled vehicles, but is infested by Beloochee freebooters. The Bolan River rises in this pass at 4494 feet above the sea. Its declivity is rapid; and the road through the pass generally follows the river course.

BOLANOS, bo-lä'nose, a town of Mexico, in Jalisco, 65 miles N.N.W. of Guadalajara, chiefly remarkable on account of the rich silver-mines in its neighborhood.

BO'LAS, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BOLAWADUN. See BULAVADEEN.

BOLBEC, bol'bĕk', a manufacturing town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on the Bolbec, which furnishes abundant water-power, 17 miles E.N.E. of Havre. Pop. in 1851, 9574. It is well built, and ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of a chamber of manufactures, with large and thriving manufactures of cotton fabrics, which are mostly sent to Rouen; also woollen and linen factories, dye-works, and chemical factories.

BOLBITINE, or BOLBITINUM. See ROSETTA.

BOLD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles E.S.E. of Prescot. Here, in the manor-house, the family of Bold resided from the conquest until 1761.

BOL'DON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

BOLDRE, bōl'dĕr, a parish of England, co. of Hants, in the New Forest, 2½ miles N. of Symington. The Rev. William Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery," was rector of this parish, where, with the profits of his pen and pencil, he endowed two schools, and where he is buried "amid the scenes he so much loved, and so well described."

BOLE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BOLECHOW, bo-lä'kov, a market-town of Austrian Gallicia, 14 miles S. of Stry, on a tributary of the Dniester. It possesses productive salt-works. Pop. 2300.

BOLESKINE, bōl'skin, and AB'ERTARFF', two united parishes of Scotland, co. of Inverness; Boleskine church being 23 miles S.W. of Inverness. A part of the Caledonian Canal, Fort Augustus, the Fall of Foyers, and many granite and limestone quarries are in these parishes.

BOLGARY, bol-gä'ree, a village of Russia, 60 miles S. of Kazan, on the left bank of the Volga, near the ruins of Briakimov, the ancient capital of the Bulgarians.

BOLI or BOLY, bo'lee, (anc. *Hadrianopolis*,) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, capital of the sanjak, on an eminence, 76 miles N.W. of Angora. It is a poor place, with about 1000 houses, a dozen mosques, and a ruined castle.

BO'LIGEE', a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

BOL-ILMEN, bol-il-mĕn', or MANITCH, mä-neetch', a lake in Russia, formed by the Manitch, between the governments of Don Cossacks and Caucasus. It is a long, irregular expanse of brackish water, stretching nearly 50 miles from S.E. to N.W., but in average breadth does not exceed 3 miles.

BOLINGBROKE, bōl'ing-brōōk, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Spilsby. Pop. in 1851, 980. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born, and a manufacture of earthenware. It gives the title of viscount to the St. John family.

BO'LINGREEN', a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

BO'LINGTON, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

BOLIVAR, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its W. boundary, separating it from Arkansas. The surface is a level and alluvial plain, usually called "swamp land," part of which is frequently overflowed by the river. The soil is extremely fertile, but a large part of it remains uncultivated, being considered less healthy than the uplands of the interior. Cotton is the chief product. Capital, Bolivia. Pop. 2677; of whom 397 were free, and 2180 slaves.

BOLIVAR, a post-village and township of Allegheny co., New York, 285 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 708.

BOLIVAR, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, 24 miles E.N.E. of Greensburg. A plank-road connects this point with Indiana Court-House.

BOLIVAR, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

BOLIVAR, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

BOLIVAR, Galveston co., Texas. See POINT BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, a township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 686.

BOLIVAR, a post-village, capital of Poinsett co., Arkansas, 147 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It is situated in a level and fertile region, which produces cotton and maize.

BOLIVAR, a handsome and thriving town, capital of Hardeman co., Tennessee, is situated 1 mile S. of the Hatchee River, and 170 miles S.W. of Nashville. The river is navigable for steamboats from six to nine months in the year. Bolivar is surrounded by rich land and wealthy planters, and has an active, increasing trade. It contains 3 or more churches, 2 academies, and (in 1853) about 1200 inhabitants.

BOLIVAR, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, at the junction of the Sandy and Beaver Canal with the Ohio Canal, 111 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

BOLIVAR, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Missouri, about 110 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 500.

BOLIVAR CITY, (Ciudad Bolivar.) See ANGOSTURA.

BOLIVIA, bo-live-e, (Sp. pron. bo-lee've-ä,) or UPPER PERU, a republican state of South America, between lat. 9° 30′ and 25° 30′ S., lon. 58° and 70° 40′ W., having N. and E. the Brazilian dominions, S. the Plata confederacy, and W. Peru, with only a short coast-line on the Pacific of 250 miles, at its S.W. extremity. Extent of frontier, 3000 miles. Extreme length, 1100 miles; extreme width, 800 miles. Estimated area, population, and subdivisions as follows:—

Departments.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Chief cities.
La Paz	89,850	300,000	La Paz.
Potosi	31,800	250,000	Potosi.
Oruro	8,480	80,000	Oruro.
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	34,350	175,000	Chuquisaca.
Cochabamba	40,050	200,000	Cochabamba.
Beni	200,000	25,000	Santa Cruz.
Santo Cruz de la Sierra			
Tarija	20 000	.....	Tarija.
Prov. La Mar or Cobija			Cobija.
Total	374,480	1,030,000	

Aspect.—There is no country in the world, perhaps, possessing such a variety of soil and climate, of physical aspect and productions as Bolivia. Nowhere else are to be seen such contrasts of nature exhibited in close juxtaposition, and on so grand a scale. The broadest part of the Andes, where these mountains, encompassing the great Lake of Titicaca, divide into two chains, known as the East and West Cordilleras, lies within the limits of this state. On its W. side, therefore, Bolivia presents to view an immense pile of mountains, rising, in many points, beyond the limits of perpetual snow, and enclosing within them an elevated plateau nearly 100 miles wide. The slope of the West Cordillera toward the Pacific Ocean presents a most forbidding aspect: bare rocks, fearful precipices, and moving sands, with but few and partial traces of verdure, weary the eye of the traveller as he toils up the steep paths which lead him from the burning climate of the coast to the regions of perpetual winter. Arrived on the elevated, treeless plain, and having now in view the snowy peaks of the East Cordillera, he may admire the grandeur of the scene, but not without a sense of its dreariness and monotony. But when he arrives at the passes of the East Cordillera, and looks down on the deep valleys which stretch beyond, he is ravished at the total change which the garb and aspect of nature at this point undergo, and gazes with delight on the luxurious prospect of interminable forests and the hundreds of lively streams which hasten on to form the largest rivers in the world. The Andes, while they present to the W. an abrupt and uniform ridge, throw off to the E. numerous ramifications, which extend a long way from the Cordillera. In the valley of the Guapey or Rio Grande, the chains of the hills connected with the Andes may be traced to a distance of 350 miles from the sea coast. Such, then, is the width of the Bolivian mountain region. And here, again, nature takes a new face. The hills cease, and are succeeded by a plain exceeding in superficial extent all Great Britain, in which no stone nor even a pebble is to be found, and which is annually flooded to such a degree by the numerous fine rivers which run through it toward the Amazon, that communications by boat are practicable across it through the stately for-

ests in nearly all directions. This is the country of the Moxus. Beyond this, toward the Paraguay, the plain rises in general above the reach of inundation, and rocks and hills of moderate height again make their appearance. This is the country of the Chiquitos. These dry plains separate the basin of the Amazon from that of the La Plata; but some of the affluents of the Paraguay approach so close to the sources of the Itánez, that in floods, it is said, a canoe can pass from the one river to the other. The West Cordillera of the Andes, in Bolivia, attains a great height at no great distance from the sea, and exhibits not a few nevados or summits rising above the limits of perpetual snow, which, in the vicinity of a great table-land, lies higher than on an insulated mountain, and rarely descends here below an absolute elevation of 17,000 feet.

The road from Arica into Bolivia passes between the *Nevados* of Tacora and Nipta, while on the left is seen that of Chipicani, and on the right a still loftier series of snowy crests. The height of these mountains, as determined by Mr. Pentland, are as follows:—

Mountains.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.
Tacora	18,890	Parinacota	22,030
Chipicani	19,740	Pomarape	21,700
Lahama Peak, in lat. 18° 7′ S.	22,350	Guaiatiri, in lat. 18° 23′ S.	22,000

The Pass of Tacora is itself at an elevation of 14,400 feet, which is about the general height of the W. portion of the table-land to which it conducts. The village of Tacora, one of the most elevated inhabited places on the earth, is but 150 feet below this ridge. Of the *Nevados* in the East Cordillera, on the opposite side of the plain, the most conspicuous are—

Ancohuma, or Nevado of Sorata	21,286
Illimani	21,149
Huayna Potosi	20,260
Chachacomani, (two summits)	20,245 20,116

Here it must be remarked that Ancohuma and Illimani were long regarded as the highest mountains in America, or even, with the exception of one or two points of the Himalayas, in the whole world. The recalculation, however, of the observations made to ascertain their height, has recently reduced them to the measure given above. Sorata losing by this correction nearly 4000 feet of its supposed elevation. From Illimani, a chain of mountains runs W. by S., which bear, throughout a great portion of it, perpetual snow; and may, therefore, be assumed to reach an elevation of 18,000 feet.

Valleys.—Between the snowy heights of the Cordillera extends a great plain, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. for above 300 miles. Its W. side has an elevation of 14,400 feet, for a width of about 40 miles; it then sinks abruptly about 1000 feet, and slopes to the shores of the Lake of Titicaca, the level of which is about 12,800 feet, above that of the ocean. Here, then, is a great valley equal in area to Ireland, and lying at the height of from 12,280 to 14,400 feet above the sea. This remarkable feature in the geography of Bolivia is the more deserving of attention, inasmuch as it was on the shores of Lake Titicaca that the power of the Incas chiefly lay, and the indigenous civilization of America, cradled in that elevated region, grew up with a character harmonizing completely with the skies above, and the scenes around it. There are also numerous other valleys in Bolivia, the chief of which, in respect of magnitude, is Valle Grande or the valley of the Rio Grande.

Rivers and Lakes.—The streams which descend from the W. valley of the Andes do not reach the Pacific, except the Loa, which flows 180 miles, but with a very scanty supply of water. But the rivers that descend from the E. declivity of the Andes are countless. These belong to the basins of either the Amazon or La Plata; among the former the Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande, and Chapri, tributaries of the Madeira, are the principal; and among the latter, the Pilcomayo and Paraguay. The Desaguadero has its entire course, about 180 miles, in Bolivia; it flows out of Lake Titicaca, the S.E. half of which is in this republic, into Lake Aullagas or Ullaguas, S.E. from the former, and lower in level by 490 feet. It is said to be navigable from one lake to the other. Lake Aullagas has no outlet: its waters are salt, and are discharged only by evaporation. Many other lakes exist in the wide plains of the E., a region which is stated to be little above the sea level.

Geology.—The slope of the West Cordillera, toward the sea, is formed almost wholly of trachytic conglomerates, in various stages of decomposition; it is generally whitish, or of a reddish hue; but dark-colored rocks of kindred origin frequently break through it. The point which shelters the harbor of Cobija is a mass of basaltic porphyry. The Cerro de Tacora, and other dome-shaped summits of the ridge, are of trachyte, the bare rock being often exposed, as on the *Nevado* of Chipicani, in consequence of its steepness. It has been said that some of the conical summits of this Cordillera are extinct volcanoes, and that the Cerro de Tacora is a true solfatara; but it seems now fully established, that no lavas or other volcanic productions, of a geologically recent age, are found on the Bolivian table-land, which is never disturbed by earthquakes; and, as to active volcanoes, the Bolivians know of only one, which is situated in the S. part of the Maritime Cordillera, in the province of Carangas. The disintegrated trachyte, which covers the W. and more elevated part of the table-land, abounds in quartz crystals, exhibits much saline efflorescence, and is generally adverse to vegetation. In the East Cordillera the snows of the Illimani rest on an immense pile of granite. The granite seems to extend from Illimani N.W.; but toward the S., from Oruro to Potosi, it is probable that the silurian and other overlying strata have been raised by trachyte. The granite shows itself only in the elevated chain of the East Cordillera; but to the E. of it are found a few spots of porphyry, and with these end all traces of Plutonian rocks throughout the lowlands of Bolivia. The rock next met with in the plains is older, and of a totally different character. The hills or mountains of the Chiquitos are 200 miles distant from the nearest branch of the Cordillera, and form a system quite distinct from the Andes on the one side, and the Brazilian Mountains on the other. They consist of gneiss, a stratified rock, which here extends from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and resembles a long island in the midst of a sea of alluvium. It has, in many places, been broken and dislocated by the forces which have raised it into its present position. The gneiss is overlaid by foliated silurian strata, the lowest of which has a thickness of at least 600 feet; and on this again rests sandstone of the Devonian series, after which comes the red carboniferous sandstone. The depressions in these formations are, as it may be supposed, filled up and levelled by alluvian or sedimentary deposits of various ages. Of these, the most remarkable are, the alluvium of the Pampas, which seems to have been derived from the wear of the gneiss rock, and contains, in great abundance, the fossil remains of mammalia, many of them of great size, as the giant armadillo, the three-toed sloth, and the American horse, &c.; this stratum, which contains the remains of an extinct animal world, is covered immediately by a deposit, enclosing the shells of existing species; another alluvium, called the guaráni tertiary, contains hydrates of iron in abundance, and is generally found resting horizontally on the carboniferous limestones.

Minerals.—Here, as elsewhere, the precious metals are found chiefly in the silurian strata, where these approach the igneous rocks. Gold is found in many of the streams that fall down the E. side of the Cordillera; and at Choqueameta, near Cochabamba, at the sources of the Rio Grande, as well as at Tipoani, near Sorata, the washing of the gold sands is still carried on with profit. In the same district the schists of Palca are rich in silver; and thence S.E., by Oruro to Potosi, this whole country is famed for the incalculable treasures which have been drawn from it, chiefly in the form of auriferous silver ores. But these mines are now, for the most part, filled with water, and, under the old system of working them, at least, may be considered as exhausted. A gold mine has recently been discovered about 7 day's journey from La Paz. Mercury was discovered in 1567, at Huanca Vilca, (now Guanca Vellica,) and for many years it yielded a large profit. The tin mines of Guanuni, in the department of Oruro, are said to be the richest in the world. At Corocoro and Huallamarca, both in the same department, but 120 miles asunder, copper is found nearly pure. Yet these resources of industry avail but little in a country so ill circumstanced as Bolivia in respect of means of communication; for neither the tin nor the copper, however easily obtained, can defray the expense of their carriage to the coast.

Zoology.—The quadrupeds inhabiting the elevated parts of the Cordillera are few in number as well as in species. The llama and alpaca, which are domesticated, are thought to be but varieties of the guanaco. On the same heights with these is often seen the rough-haired deer, (*Cervus Antisianus.*) The chinchilla, hunted for its beautiful fur, and now almost extirpated, also prefers the neighborhood of the snow, as does the viscacha or long-eared marmot. On the wooded sides of the East Cordillera, the cactus thickets afford shelter to bears. Lower down, the pecari wastes the cultivated fields, and the jaguar attacks the cattle. The tapir, the glutton, sloth, armadillo, and many other animals, are killed by the natives for food. The vampire bat is so troublesome in Caupolican and other parts of the Yungas, as to prevent the rearing of cattle. The forests are crowded with monkeys of different species, always social and active. But that which chiefly astonishes the naturalist here, is the multitude of the feathered tribe. Whether on the seashore or in the forests, they are numerous enough, when on the wing, to darken the sky. From the condor, which soars above the Andes, to the diminutive humming-birds—from the loud-screaming parrot to the musical organito—birds of all character, size, and plumage, are to be found in Bolivia.

Climate.—Bolivia, as might be supposed, embraces every variety of climate, from the heat and humidity of the torrid zone to the perpetual frost of the polar circle. On the elevated table-land there is frost every night, and the morning ice on the river Tacora is always strong enough to bear a

man; but here, on the borders of perpetual snow, the climate has one great advantage over that of polar regions, for the sky is always bright and cloudless, and the air dry. The atmospheric phenomena which characterise this region may be best studied on the East Cordillera, whence may be seen, toward the E., like a misty sea, the clouds which roll over the luxuriant forests of the plains and valleys beneath. This sea of clouds generally rests, at a certain elevation, on the side of the Cordillera; but during three months of the year, it rises, and fragments of it pass over to the table-land. Then follow violent storms and showers of rain; and at this season (chiefly in December, the hottest month) the *nevados* put on their annual covering of new snow. But the clouds and rains rarely reach the W. half of the table-land, and never pass the West Cordillera. From Copiapo in Chili, (lat. 27° S.,) to Paytá in Peru, (lat. 5° S.,) no rain has fallen on the coast within the memory of man. Adjacent to this arid region, the table-land of Bolivia enjoys bright skies for 9 months in the year, and has 3 months of rain to restore the verdure, and of mountain snows to supply the rivers. But a little further E., even a day's journey down from the crest of the Cordillera, may be found places where rain falls every day in the year. The inhabitants of these countries distinguish three regions of climate—the Puno, Paramo, and Yunga. The first is elevated and cold, and disagreeable to those unused to it, from the difficulty of respiring in an attenuated atmosphere. This is the region of the llama and alpaca; higher up still, is the Puno brava, which is frequented by the wild guanaco and the vicuña. The country round Lake Titicaca comes, for the most part, under the denomination of Puno. The second or middle region is the Paramo, which is temperate and productive. The Paramos have been naturally taken advantage of by the European settlers, who have filled them, as in the valley of La Paz, with European grains and fruits. Below the Paramos lie the Yungas or valleys, having a decidedly hot climate, and distinguished by a rank vegetation. Thus La Paz, seated in a Paramo, and enjoying a climate resembling that of the S. of France, is close to the region of the llama on the one side, and on the other to valleys yielding excellent coffee, cacao, and other tropical productions. Water does not seem, in this part of the world, to be a principal agent in creating or disseminating disease; for, while some valleys, apparently favored by nature, are scarcely habitable, owing to fever, the villages of the Indians, in the midst of marshes or of inundated forests, are often quite healthy.

Botany.—The botany of Bolivia is, of course, as various as its climate. On the ridge of the West Cordillera, there is no deficiency of species of Alpine plants; but, taken collectively, they form but a scanty vegetation, so that the treeless and dreary plain seems, at the first glance, to be wholly destitute of vegetable life; yet dwarf plants occupy the clefts of the loosened rocks. A broom grows to the height of 5 or 15 inches, according to the elevation of the ground; and several small plants, (as *Laretia acaulis*, *Verbena minima*, and *Lycopodium hastatum*,) attaching themselves to the projecting parts of rocks, there increase, in the course of ages, perhaps, into tufts of considerable magnitude, so compact that lichens grow upon them, and so strong that the axe alone can lay them open. Owing to their density and resinous nature, these tufts are valuable as fuel. An aromatic little bush characterizes the trachytic plain; lower down, as soon as available soil is met with, the Indian plants potatoes, and in favorable spots rye is sown, not for the sake of the grain, which does not ripen here, but as green food for the loaded mules that cross the plain. Towards the shores of the lake, though trees are still wanting, the grasses become luxuriant, and 20 species of gramineous plants have been gathered there in a hasty excursion. In descending the East Cordillera, the first plant which attracts especial attention is the cactus, like a candelabra, or in other majestic forms, and which, in a particular zone, (perhaps about 7000 feet above the sea,) attains a height of 40 feet. This is followed by the zone of acacias; and lower down the species increase, and the forest thickens, till at length, near the foot of the mountains, the bamboo and tree ferns grow beneath the canopy formed by the graceful foliage of palms nearly 300 feet high. An attempt to describe systematically the productions of these forests would here be out of place. Let it suffice to say, that in these primeval forests the Indians find all their wants supplied. Here they procure the trunks of trees, from which their large canoes are made, as well as the canes to build, and palm-leaves to cover their houses. From the inner bark of a kind of mulberry they obtain a vegetable gauze, of which they make their shirts, and which does not lose by a comparison with cotton. The woods of the Moxos abound in the Máti leaf or Paraguay tea; nearer the Cordillera is found the tree which yields the balsam of Peru; and higher up, that producing quina or Peruvian bark.

Cultivation.—The valleys occupied by the Spanish settlers on the E. slope of the Bolivian highlands, and varying in height from 12,500 to 8000 feet above the ocean, produce abundantly all the fruits and grains of Europe. The vine, the cultivation of which was forbidden by the jealous policy of Spain, is now introduced. The warm and well-watered valleys, as that of Cochabamba, supply with corn and fruit the populous, but comparatively sterile districts of the table-land. In the Yungas, and the hot plains of Santa Cruz, the objects of culture are, coffee, (said to be excellent,) cacao, tobacco, indigo, cotton, maize at all seasons, yuca or mandioc, batatas, guavas, the chirimoya, (a delicious fruit,) the sugar-cane, and, above all, coca. This is the leaf of a shrub (*Erythroxylum Peruvianum*) which the inhabitants of this part of the world masticate as the Malays chew the betel-nut; with it, the smallest quantity of food will sustain them through great fatigue. The yearly sale of coca in Bolivia amounts to 10,150,000 pounds.

Commerce.—The trade of Bolivia is nearly all internal, and of small amount; the Yungas supply the high lands with corn and coca; the high lands send chalona or dried meat to the Yungas; the cattle in the eastern plains are worthless; the mines of Potosí are useless, and the steam-engine, that might re-establish them, cannot be packed on mules to cross the cordillera. The Spanish settlers, who thought of nothing but the precious metals, have never condescended to profit from the example of the Incas, to construct good roads. Hence it is that wheeled vehicles are unknown in Bolivia. The construction of a good road for wheel carriages over the Western Cordillera, and of a railway connecting the Paraná with Chuquisaca, may appear, perhaps, to be undertakings far beyond the present resources of the republic; but they must, nevertheless, precede any considerable development of its trade and industry. The value of imports at La Paz, from the United States, amounted, in 1852, to $210,705, and in 1853, to only $41,572.

People.—The population of this country is variously estimated at from 600,000 to 1,600,000; probably it does not exceed 1,000,000; of whom two-thirds belong to the aboriginal races, or else are Mestizoes. These latter are divided into Cholos, uniting European and Indian blood; and Zamboes, proceeding from European and negro parents. The indigenous inhabitants of the Bolivian highlands, near Lake Titicaca, are the Aymara; while to the N. and E. dwell the Quichua, with whom the former were united under the dominion of the Incas. These two nations speak distinct, though cognate languages. Numerous monuments of the national prosperity and civilization of the Aymarus still remain. Ancient villages, with domed houses built of stone or of sun-dried brick, and with enclosures for cattle, truncated obelisks facing E. and W., and well-built tombs, containing the mummies of whole families, arranged together in a sitting posture, are strewed thickly over the country, and seem to indicate the former existence of a considerable population.

History.—The early history of Bolivia is included in that of Peru. As the state was constituted in 1825, Bolivian history, properly so called, commences with that epoch. The constitution which was drawn up for the new state by General Bolivar, and was adopted by the Congress in 1826, makes ample provision for personal and political liberty, securing religious toleration, the freedom of the press, and independence of the tribunals. It established a legislative body, composed of three chambers, namely, tribunes, senators, and censors, and gave to the president, who is elected for life, the power, also, of naming his successor. The country is divided into 3 bishoprics; but there is no church exclusively supported by the state. The public revenue is about $1,700,000 a year. The standing army is about 2000 men. There is said to be no public debt. Chuquisaca is the capital and seat of government. Cobija is the only seaport.——Adj. and inhab., BOLIVIAN, bo-liv'e-an.

BOLIVIA, bo-liv'e-a, a post-village, capital of Bolivar co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, about 150 miles above Vicksburg, has a landing for steamboats, and a few houses.

BOLIVIA, a village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, about 20 miles S.W. of the Mississippi River.

BOLKENHAIN, bol'ken hine', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse. Pop. 2456. It has linen and woollen manufactures. W. of the town is the ruin of Bolkoburg Tower.

BOLKHOV, bol-kov', or BOL'KHOFF', a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles N. of Orel, on the Noogra. Pop. upwards of 10,000. It is well built, though mostly of wood, and has extensive manufactures of leather, gloves, hats, and hosiery, with a trade in hemp, linseed oil, tallow, and hides.

BÖLL, böll, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Göppingen, with 1500 inhabitants, and mineral springs and baths, much frequented.

BOLLATE, bol-lá'tá, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 6 miles N.W. of Milan, with a square and a parish church. Pop. 2021.

BOLLÈNE or BOLLENNE, bol'lain', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 22 miles N. of Avignon. Pop. with commune, in 1852, 4931, employed in silk-thread factories and dye-works.

BOL'LEN-TEE, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Wilmslow, on the Chester Extension Railway, 6 miles S.W. of Stockport. Pop. 2212, mostly employed in silk and cotton manufactures.

BOLLINGEN, bol'ling-en, a village of Switzerland, with mineral baths; canton, and 3 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1400.

BOLLINGTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BOLLULLOS DEL CONDADO, bol-yool'yoce del kon-dä'do, a modern town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 4536.

BOLLWILLER, bolf'veel'lair', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Bâle Railway, 7¼ miles N.E. of Mülhausen. Pop. of commune, in 1862, 1961, with a celebrated nursery for indigenous and exotic plants.

BOLM, bôlm, a maritime district or territory of Western Africa, S.S.E. from the peninsula of Sierra Leone, extending N. from the Sherboro River to Yawry Bay, and intersected nearly in the centre by the 8th parallel of N. lat.

BOLMEN, a lake of Sweden, 53 miles N.N.W. of Christianstad, about 20 miles long by 7 broad. In it is the island of Bolmsö, forming a whole parish.

BOLNEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BOLN'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

BOLOGNA, bo-lôn'yä, (Fr. *Bologne*, bo'lôñ'; Sp. *Bolonia*, bo-lo'ne-ä; anc. *Felsi'na*, *Bono'nia*,) a famous city of Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a legation of the same name, finely situated in a plain N. of the Apennines, on the Canal of Bologna, 24 miles S.E. of Modena, and 27 miles S.W. of Ferrara. Lat. of observatory, 44° 29′ 54″ N., lon. 11° 21′ E. Elevation, 205 feet above the sea. Pop. 75,000. It forms an oval, enclosed by a brick wall, about 2 miles in length, by 1½ miles in breadth, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno Canal. With its rich and varied colonnades, affording a pleasant shelter from the sun and rain, well-paved streets, noble institutions, and a flourishing, intelligent, and learned population, it rivals Rome in all except classical and religious interest, and the extent of its museums. Bologna is one of the greatest centres of public instruction in Italy. Its university, the oldest in the peninsula, and one of the most ancient in Europe, (founded 1119,) had, in 1841, 560 students. It has an academy of fine arts, with rich galleries of painting and sculpture, a grand school of music, 1 library with 150,000 volumes, and another with 83,000 volumes and 4000 manuscripts, cabinets of natural history, an observatory, and a botanic garden, one of the richest in Europe. It is said to have 74 churches, 35 convents for monks, and 38 for nuns, all of which are adorned with fine works of art. The principal churches are San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy; the cathedral, a fine edifice of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with paintings by the Caracci; San Petronio, with magnificent works, and the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; St. Dominic, St. Bartolomeo, &c., many of which date from the early centuries of the Christian era. The other principal edifices are the *palazzo pubblico*, podestà palace, registry, chamber of commerce, *scuole pie*, numerous fine private palaces, (including one built for Rossini in 1825,) and the famous tower of Asinelli, the loftiest in Italy, built in 1110, and the leaning tower of Garisenda, from the top of the former of which, it is said, that 103 cities may be seen. In the principal square is a large fountain with a fine statue of Neptune. Outside of the city, an arcade, nearly 3 miles in length, leads to the church of the Madonna di San Luca. Bologna has numerous hospitals, theatres, academies learned societies, and schools; manufactures of crape, chemical products, wax candles, musical implements, paper, cards, and *mortadelle*, or sausages, in high repute; and a considerable trade in other products. It has been an archbishop's see since the fourth century, and is the residence of a cardinal's legate, and the seat of the court of appeal for the four N. legations of the Pontifical States.

History.—Bologna is the *Bononia* of the Romans. A Christian church was erected in it in the third century, and in 728 it passed into the hands of the Lombards, from whom it was taken in 800 by Charlemagne. In the twelfth century, Bologna took possession of several of the surrounding cities, and for 156 years (1118 to 1274) formed the most flourishing republic in Italy. In 1506, it was united to the Papal States. Bologna has produced 8 popes, 100 cardinals, the naturalists Galvani and Aldrovandi, the anatomists Malpighi and Mondino, the astronomer Marsigli, the mathematician and engineer Manfredi, the painters Guido, Albano, Barbieri, Domenichino, the three Caracci, and the professors Monti, Orioli, Tommasini, and Mezzofanti. Pop. 72,000.——Adj. and inhab., BOLONESE, bo'lo-neez', BOLOGNIAN, bo-lo'ne-an, or bo-lôn'yan.

BOLONCHEN, bo-lon-chên', a thriving village of Central America, Yucatan, 50 miles N.E. of Campeachy. Pop. 7000. It derives its name from two Maya words, Bolon, *nine*, and *chen*, wells; nine wells having formed from time immemorial, the centre of a population; and these wells being in the *plaza*, or square of the village, which consists of a long line of straggling houses or huts on either side of the road. The wells are circular openings, cut through a stratum of rock, evidently communicating with a common reservoir, for the water is always at the same level in one that it is in all the rest. At a short distance from the village is a very remarkable cave, descending which, Mr. Stephens reached a pool of water at a depth of about 450 feet perpendicular height, and 1400 feet distant from the entrance to the cave. Mr. Stephens also visited six other pools, which were reached by various passages diverging from the great cavern. This latter (210 feet in depth) is of great size, and is lighted from a hole in the surface.

BOLOR-TAGH, bo'lor'-tägh', sometimes written BELUR-TAGH or BELOOR-TAGH, a great mountain chain of Central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from Khoondooz, and Kafiristan on the W. It extends between lat. 36° and 45° N., and lon. 70° and 75° E., forming a part of the table-land of Pamir, connected with the Hindoo Koosh on the S., and Thian-Shan Mountains in the centre. Its culminating points, beween lat. 35° and 40°, are supposed to exceed 19,000 feet in elevation. Three great passes cross this chain; two from Yarkand and Kashgar westward, about lat. 39°, and one from Budukshan into Little Thibet.

BOLOTANA, bo-lo-tä'nä, a town of Sardinia, province of Nuoro, 25 miles E. of Bosa. Pop. 3250.

BOLSAS, bol'säs, a river in the confederacy and in the department of Mexico. This river, after a long westerly course, in a part of which it separates the departments of Mexico and Michoacan, enters the Pacific Ocean 225 miles S.W. of Mexico. On it are the towns of Miscala, Huetamo, and Zacatula.

BOLSENA, bol-sä'nä, (anc. *Volsin'ii* or *Volsin'ium*,) a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo, on the northern shore of the Lake of Bolsena. It was one of the 12 Etruscan cities, capital of the *Volsci*, and birth-place of Sejanus; but is now a miserable village. The Lake of Bolsena (*Lacus Volsiniensis*) is 10 miles long, and 8 miles broad, surrounded by finely wooded hills, and commanding many magnificent prospects. It discharges its waters by the Marta River, S.W. in the Mediterranean, and in it are the two small islands of Bisentina and Martana.

BOLSHERETSK, bol-shêr-êtsk', a seaport town of N.E. Asia, Kamtchatka, 120 miles W. of Petropaulovski. Pop. 200.

BOLSON DE MAPIMI, bol'sön' dä mä-pee'mee, a wild and rocky district in the N. part of the Mexican confederacy, surrounded by the departments of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango, in which last it is included. Area, nearly 60,000 square miles. Peopled only by Indian tribes.

BOLSOVER, a town and parish of England co. of Derby, 6 miles E. of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1851, 1611. It has an ancient church, with a fine sepulchral chapel of the Cavendish family, and a castle, part of which is still habitable, and in which the Duke of Newcastle entertained Charles I., in 1633.

BOLSTEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

BOLSWARD, bols'wart', a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 14 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. in 1840, 4223. It has a Latin school, manufactures of woollens, and a large trade in butter.

BOLTANA, bol-tä'nä, a town of Spain, Aragon, 30 miles N.E. of Huesca, on the Ara. Pop. 2360.

BOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

BOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BOLTON, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, about 20 miles N.W. from Montpelier, intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. Pop. 602.

BOLTON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 27 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1263.

BOLTON, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad, about 15 miles E. from Hartford. This township contains an extensive quarry of a superior quality of stone. Pop. 600.

BOLTON, a post-township of Warren co., New York, on Schroon River and Lake George, about 68 miles N. from Albany. Pop. 1147.

BOLTON, a post-village near the S.E. extremity of Williamson co., Illinois.

BOLTON, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 28 miles N.N.W. from Toronto. It contains a soap and candle factory, a saw-mill, tannery, and about 400 inhabitants.

BOLTON ABBEY, a parish and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BOLTON, BY BOWLAND, a parish of England, co. of York.

BOLTON LE MOORS, bôl'ton-le-moors, a large manufacturing town, parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, hundred of Salford, on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 miles N.W. of Manchester, and 175 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. of borough, chiefly composed of the township and Little Bolton, 50,163. It is well supplied with water, and of late years several new squares and many handsome villas have been constructed, mostly on the S. side. Principal edifices an ancient parish church, several handsome chapels of ease, and numerous dissenting places of worship; a grammar school, founded in 1641, (revenue, 485*l.* a year;) a charity school, endowed in 1663, (revenue, 227*l.*;) 2 town-halls, 2 cloth-halls, a neat exchange, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, &c. It has several good libraries, a mechanics' institute, daily and Sunday-schools, and several large charity endowments, including the Popplewell's munificent legacy of 27,700*l.*, 3 per cents., for the promotion of religion and learning for the poor. The wool-

lan manufactures of Bolton, introduced by Flemings, in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII., but the great prosperity of the town dates from the introduction of the invention of Arkwright and Crompton, constructors of the *mule-jenny*, both natives of this parish, which has since become, through their labours, one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufactures. In 1838, there were 69 cotton-mills, employing 9,918 hands, chiefly in the manufacture of muslins, fine calicoes, cotton shawls, quiltings, jeans, fustians, &c.; and the average quantity of cloth bleached in the parish annually, has been estimated at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pieces. Bolton has also large paper, flax, and saw-mills, chemical works, and foundries. The numerous coal-pits wrought in the vicinity, with canal carriage to Manchester, have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town, now still further advanced by a railway to Bury and Manchester, another to Leigh, forming an easy communication with Liverpool, and a third with Preston and the N. Markets. Since the reform act, Bolton has sent two members to the House of Commons.

BOLTON, LE SANDS, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

BOLTON-ON-SWALE, a parish and chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BOLTON, PERCY, a parish of England, co. of York.

BOLTON'S DEPOT, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BOLTONVILLE, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

BOLT'S FORK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Kentucky.

BOLVA, bŏl'vä, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of government of Kaloga, and, after a S. course, joins the Desna near Briansk. During part of the year it is navigable.

BOLZANO, a town of Germany. See BOZEN.

BOMARSUND, bo'mar-soond', improperly written BOMERSUND, formerly an important fortress of Russia, on the S.E. side of the island of Aland. Lat. 60° 12′ 40″ N., lon. 20° 15′ E. The little village of BOMAR is in the immediate vicinity. Bomarsund was taken by the allied fleets of England and France, August 16, 1854. The fortifications were afterwards blown up by the conquerors.

BOMBA, bom'bä, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 18 miles W.S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2200. Its vicinity produces oil and wine, which are highly esteemed.

BOMBAY', PRESIDENCY OF, the most westerly, and the smallest of the three presidencies of British India, mostly between lat. 14° and 24° N., and lon. 72° and 76° E., having N.W. and N. the Guicowar's dominions, E. the territories of Indore and the Nizam, S. Goa, Mysore, and the Madras presidency, and W. the Indian Ocean. Area, population, and subdivisions, as follow:—

Collectorates.	Area in sq. m.	Latest pop.	Collectorates.	Area in sq. m.	Latest pop.
Bombay Island.	18	530,000	N. Concan....	6,590	387,264
Poonah.....	8,281	558,313	Surat, &c.....	1,449	454,431
Ahmedouggur..	8,910	666,378	Baroach	1,351	239,527
Candeish.....	12,527	476,437	Ahmedabad...	4,672	523,073
Darwar.....	9,122	638,757	Kaira.....	1,827	454,735
S. Jaghiredars.	2,978	778,153	Sattarah, &c..	6,169	736,284
S. Concan.....	6,170	555,357			
			Total	68,074	7,240,277

In the *Bombay Calender* for 1845, the aggregate area is set down at 59,438 square miles, and pop. at 6,261,546; but this seems to be exclusive of Sattarah, which is now substantially British territory. The surface is irregular, presenting the diversities of low, barren hills, mountainous tracts, valleys, and elevated table-lands. The mountains comprise a large portion of the West Ghaut range, which line the whole W. coast of peninsula Hindostan, the Sanpoora chain, the W. portion of the Vindhyan chain, and farther N. the Aravulli chain. East of the latter lies the table-land of Malwah, having an average height of 1600 feet above sea-level, and of which two-thirds are in the presidency of Bombay. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda and Tapty, both falling into the Gulf of Cambay; but there are several other considerable streams that have their sources only in the presidency, such as the Godavery and Kishna, which fall into the Bay of Bengal. The valleys are remarkably fertile, and many parts of the presidency are in a high state of cultivation. The roads are so exceedingly bad, as seriously to affect the development of its resources, and, conjoined with the absence of navigable rivers, to limit greatly its internal traffic. A railway, however, has recently been commenced at Bombay, which may be the precursor of a better state of things, as regards internal communication. The climate is for the most part, less hot, and more healthy than in the other presidencies, a great part of the country being under the influence of the sea-breezes. Rice and cotton are the principal articles of culture, and the cotton of this presidency is decidedly superior to that of the others. Some sugar and indigo are raised in Candeish. Opium is nowhere cultivated, and other great staples of Indian produce are only raised in small quantities; but in return, the cardamons, pepper, and teak, exported from India, are almost exclusively the growth of this region. The N. districts are famous for their great variety of fruits; cocoa-palms cover a very large extent of sandy land in the Concan, &c.; wool has lately been exported in considerable quantities from Bombay; and great exertions have been made to introduce the culture of silk. The cattle of Guzerat are a large and fine breed; W. of the Ghauts, the ox and buffalo are almost the only domestic animals. The whole presidency is assessed under the native village system of India, except the districts of Surat and Kaira, where the *ryotwarry* system is in force. Principal manufactures are of embroidered silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. For an account of the foreign trade, see BOMBAY CITY. Government vested in a governor and 3 members of council, of whom one is commander-in-chief; the whole administration being subordinate to the governor-general of India in council. In the capital of each collectorate is the seat of a British collector, and a judge, subordinate to the central court of Bombay. A few years ago, the army comprised about 30,000 men and officers, of whom 6250 were Europeans. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency. In the S. there are many native, and Roman Catholic, and Nestorian Christians. The Parsees are now almost confined to this part of Asia. Total net revenue in 1842–3, 2,091,395*l.*; expenditures, 2,124,229*l.* There are in the presidency an English Episcopal bishopric, with 24 clergy, a Scottish kirk, and Roman Catholic establishment, which receive government aid. Elphinstone College was founded in 1837, and there are 120 schools for the native Hindoos, in which from 800 to 900 boys receive education, besides nearly 2000 native village schools. Bombay was the earliest possession of the British in the East. It was ceded by the Moguls to the Portuguese in 1530, and it came into the possession of the English in 1662, as a part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II.; but by far the greater part of the territory has been acquired between 1803 and 1818.

BOMBAY, (Port. *Bom* or *Boa Bahia*, bŏng or bo'ä bä-ee'ä, *i.e.* "good harbour,") a city, seaport and capital of the above presidency, is situated on a neck of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of Bombay. Lat. 18° 56′ N.; lon. 72° 53′ E. It consists of the fort or old town, 1 mile in length by ½ mile in breadth, and in which the European inhabitants, and most of the Parsee merchants reside; and the new town, about 1 mile distant northward, inhabited by the Hindoos and Mohammedan native population, beyond which suburb are many detached villas and bungalows belonging to European and other residents. Bombay has a lively appearance from the sea; but, as a city, it is greatly inferior to Calcutta or Madras. The houses within the walls are built of wood, and covered with tiles. Principal edifices in the fort are the court-house, secretariate, and other government offices, custom-house, town-hall, castle, mint, cathedral of St. Thomas, St. Andrew's Scotch church, European hospital, &c. In the centre of the fort is an irregular open space called the "Green;" and outside of the massive fortifications is the esplanade. In the new town are Elphinstone college, Sir J. Jejeebhoy's hospital, the Byculla church and club, the house of correction, theatre, and the great Hindoo temple of *Momba Devi*. On the S.W. the fort is connected by Colabba causeway, with the island of Colabba, on which are the lighthouse, observatory, lunatic asylum, some mercantile buildings, and a stone pier. The government-house is at Parell, 6 miles N. of the fort. The property of the island belongs principally to the Parsees, who are the chief merchants and moneyed men. The harbour of Bombay is unequalled for safety in all India, whence the name "Bom Bahia" or more properly "Boa Bahia," given to it by the Portuguese. This was afterwards changed into Bombay. It affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden; on it are also excellent building and other docks for ships of the first class. Next to Calcutta and Canton, Bombay is the principal commercial emporium in the East, and for many years its trade has been uniformly increasing. The imports from China are greater than at either of the other presidencies, and consist of raw silk, sugar, and sugar-candy, silk piece-goods, treasure, &c., which last, in 1843–4, was imported to the amount of 2,743,810*l.* Imports from Great Britain are cotton and woollen stuffs, cotton yarn, hardwares, copper, iron, lead, glass, apparel, furs, wine, and beer. Among the other articles imported are ivory, spices, coffee, and the produce generally of Persia, Arabia, and the Malay Archipelago. In the year 1843–4, 377 vessels (aggregate burden, 168,882 tons) entered the port. The total tonnage of vessels leaving the port in 1853–4 amounted to 357,293 tons. In 1834, the aggregate value of imports was 3,653,319*l.* The following table shows the value of the imports and exports each year from 1844–5, to 1847–8:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1844–5.....	£3,128,552.....	£3,273,261
1845–6.....	3,891,750.....	3,604,948
1846–7.....	4,604,897.....	2,701,417
1847–8.....	4,398,796.....	2,969,491

Of the imports, Great Britain furnished, in 1848, to the value of 1,289,757*l.*; and took of the exports 951,370*l.* China furnished to the value of 738,434*l.*, and took 2,959,169*l.*

Bombay is the chief Indian port connected with the establishment of steam navigation between India and Great Britain. In 1837, three steam-vessels sailed between Bombay and Suez; and in 1843, there were eight. There is now a regular transmission of mails by steam, every fortnight, by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Steamers ply between Bombay and Point de Galle in Ceylon, where they meet other steamers which proceed to Madras and Calcutta, and also to Canton in China. A railway between Bombay and Tannah, a town and fortress on the island of Salsette, 25 miles N.N.E. of the former, commenced October 31, 1850, is the first railway begun in India. Telegraphic wires connect Bombay with Madras and Calcutta.

BOMBAY ISLAND, on which the city is situated, is one of a cluster of islands, and the largest of all, excepting Salsette, with which it has long been connected by a mound and arched stone bridge; another connecting mound was formed towards the N.W. a few years ago. It is about 8 miles long from N. to S., and about 3 miles broad, formed by two ranges of rock of unequal length, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island. The interior was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments, but the lower parts are still covered with water during the rainy monsoon. On the S.W., the island terminates in a rocky peninsula 60 feet high, called Malabar Point, stretching far into the sea. It is adorned with a pleasing variety of country seats, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, and traversed in all directions by good roads. Magnificent views are obtained from this point. The S.E. extremity of the island again terminates in a similar, but much longer projection. Here, also, are a number of spacious houses, most of which are surrounded by small gardens, and overshadowed by mangoes, palms, and tamarinds. The jurisdiction of the supreme court is confined to the island of Bombay, and to Europeans in the rest of the presidency; the civil and criminal laws are those of England. Bombay is, next to Madras, the oldest of the British possessions in the East. At present it rules the whole N.W. coast of India. The mean temperature of Bombay is higher than that of Calcutta, but lower than that of Madras, which is 84° Fahrenheit, Bombay 82°, and Calcutta 79°.

The population of Bombay has increased tenfold within a century. In 1716, it was estimated at 16,000; in 1816, at 161,550; it is now, according to the census of 1849, upwards of 500,000, composed of British, Portuguese, and Armenians, Jews, Mohammedans, Hindoos, and Parsees.

BOM'BAY', a post-township of Franklin co., New York, on Little Salmon River, about 30 miles N.W. of Malone. P. 1963.

BOMERSUND. See BOMARSUND.

BOM-FIM, bôn-feenᵊ, (*i. e.*, "good end,") a town and village of Brazil, province and 95 miles S.E. of Goyaz.

BOM-FIM, a village of Brazil, province and 65 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro. BOM-FIM is the name of other villages in the provinces of Minas Geraes, Maranhão, and Bahia.

BOM-JARDIM, bôn-jar-deenᵊ', (*i. e.*, "good garden,") a town of Brazil, province, and 210 miles S. of Ceara. Pop. 6000, half of whom are Indians.

BOM-JARDIM, a village of Brazil, province of Bahia. Pop. 1200.

BOM-JESUS, bôn zhâ'zoos, the name of numerous places in Brazil, all unimportant. Among them are a village, in the province of Pernambuco, three villages, in the province of Bahia, and an island on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

BOMMEL, bom'mel, (Dutch, *Zalt Bommel*, zält bom'mel,) a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 25 miles E. of Dort. Pop. in 1840, 3600. It was formerly an important fortified place, but its port is now greatly obstructed by shoals.

BOMMEL, or DEN BOMMEL, dên bom'mel, a village of South-Holland, island of Overflakkee, 7 miles W. of Willemstad. Pop. 1199.

BOMMEL-FIORD, bom'mêl-fe-ordᵊ', a strait between the islands of Storen and Bommel-Oe, (bom'mel-ö'eh,) on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 69° 40' N.; lon. 5° 20' E.

BOMMELWAARD, bom'mel-wärt, an island of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 3 miles E. of Bommel, on which is the fortress of Loevenstein, the place of Grotius' imprisonment.

BOMST, bomst, a town of Prussian Poland, 48 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2250, who manufacture coarse woollens.

BOM-SUCCESSO, bôn-soos-sâ'so, or IBITURUNA, eo-be-too-roo'nâ, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 250 miles N.E. of Villa Rica.

BON, CAPE. See CAPE BON.

BONA or BONAH, bo'nâ, (Fr. *Bone*, bon; anc. *Hip'po-Re'gius*,) a fortified seaport town of Algeria, 85 miles N.E. of Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Seibous, (Seibouse.) Lat. of the hospital, 36° 53' 53" N.; lon. 7° 46' 5" E. Pop. in 1847, 9799, of whom 6000 are Europeans. It is nearly 2 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall with square turrets and four gates; Fort *Gigogne* is its chief defence. Streets narrow and crooked; but Bona has greatly improved since possessed by the French, and has many new squares, markets, bazaars, shops, cafés, reading-rooms, a theatre, &c; manufactures of native clothing, tapestry, and saddlery, and an excellent trade in corn, wool, hides, wax, and coral. Beyond a swamp S. of Bona are the ruins of *Hippo-Regius*, once the See of St. Augustine, but destroyed by the Caliph Othman. Bona has regular steam communication with Marseilles and Cette, in France, and Algiers, and Tunis, in Africa.

BONABONA. See BOLABOLA.

BONACCA, bon-ak'ka, or GUANAJA, gwä-nä'hä, an island of the Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay, 30 miles N. of Cape Castilla. Lat. 16° 23' N., lon. 85° 55' W. (?) It is about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad.

BON AIR, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

BON-AIR, an island, West Indies. See BUEN-AYRE.

BON AIR SPRINGS, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

BO'NAPARTE, a post-village of Du Page co., Illinois, 25 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

BONAPARTE, a thriving post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, about 36 miles N.W. from Keokuk. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and a large mill.

BON AQUA, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

BONATI, bo-nâ'tee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, near the Gulf, 3 miles N.E. of Policastro. P. 3038.

BONAVENTURA, South America. See BUENAVENTURA.

BONAVENTURE, bon'ᵊ-vûrᵊ'tee', a county of Canada East. Area, 4560 square miles. Pop. 10,844. Capital, Carleton.

BONAVIS'TA, a bay, cape, and station on the E. coast of Newfoundland, the bay in lat. 48° 42' N., and lon. 53° 8' W.

BONBROOK, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

BON'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BONCHURCH, a parish of England, in the Isle of Wight

BOND, a county, in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Shoal Creek and its branches, the East and West Forks, which flow southward; the Kaskaskia River touches the S.E. extremity. The surface is undulating, and presents an alternation of beautiful prairies and tracts of timber in nearly equal proportions. The soil is highly productive. Stone coal is found near Shoal Creek. The National Road, and the projected railway from Terre Haute to St. Louis, pass through the county. Named in honor of Shadrach Bond, first Governor of Illinois. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 6144.

BONDENO, bon-dâ'no, (anc. *Padinum*,) a town of North Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles W.N.W. of Ferrara. Pop. 3160.

BONDOO or BONDOU, bon'doo', a little-known country in Senegambia: bounded N. by Galam, W. by Foota-Damga, E. by the Falémé, (a tributary of the Senegal, which separates it from Bambook,) and S. by the Tenda and Woolee (Wollli) countries, close to the Gambia; extent supposed to be about 97 miles N. to S., and 80 miles E. to W. It is mostly a flat country, with some elevations of no great height, in its N. and central parts; and watered on its E. side by numerous small streams that fall into the Falémé. It is very fertile and well cultivated, producing cotton, millet, maize, indigo, pistachio-nuts, tobacco, &c. Vegetation is exuberant, and there are extensive forests, including the baobab, acacia, &c. Iron abounds, but is not worked, and also some gold is obtained. The people have a tolerable stock of horses, cattle, and sheep. Wild beasts are numerous. The Falémé swarms with crocodiles. The natives are spirited, brave, and (for Africans) industrious; weaving of cotton cloth is carried on to some extent, chiefly of long and narrow slips of cotton, called *pagne*; which, besides being made up into garments, serve as a kind of currency. The Bondoo people are chiefly Foolahs, but include several tribes; many of them can read and write Arabic, there being regular schools for teaching that language; and all, or nearly all, are professed Mohammedans. Pop. estimated by some at 1,500,000.

BOND'S POINT, a post-office of Christian co., Illinois.

BOND'S VILLAGE, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

BONDUES, bôn'dûᵊ', a town of France, department of Nord, 5 miles N. of Lille. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 3028.

BOND'VILLE, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

BONDY, bôn-deeᵊ', a village of France, department of Seine, 7 miles E.N.E. of Paris, near the forest of Bondy, with numerous country residences. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 804.

BONE, a town of Algeria. See BONA.

BONE CREEK, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

BONEFRO, bo-nâ'fro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Larino. Pop. 3700.

BONESECOUR BAY. See BONSECOURS BAY.

BONE YARD, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

BONG or PONG, a province of Burmah. See PONG.

BONGAY, BANGEY, bon-gâ', or BANGAVI, bân-gâ'vee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of Celebes; lat. (S. point) 2° 10' S., lon. 123° 53' E. It gives name to a group of about 100 islets, much resorted to for slaves and wood.

BONGO. See BUNWOOL.

BONGOOS, bon'goos', a town on a bay of same name W. coast, island of Sumatra, a few miles S. of the town of Padang.

BON'HAM, a thriving post-village, capital of Fannin co., Texas, about 12 miles S. from Red River, and 270 miles N. by E. from Austin City. It is situated on Bois d'Arc Creek, and in a large and fertile prairie, which produces cotton, wheat, &c. Steamboats navigate Red River on the border of Fannin county.

BON'HAMTOWN, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.E. from New Brunswick.

BON HAR'BOUR, a village of Daviess co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 158 miles below Louisville, and 3 miles below Owensboro, the county seat. There is a rich coal mine worked in the vicinity. The village has a good harbor and a large manufactory of cotton and wool.

BON'HILL, a village and parish of Scotland, co., and 3 miles N. of Dumbarton. Pop. in 1851, 7642, mostly employed in the bleaching and printfields of the Leven Valley. The village of Alexandria is in this parish. Smollett was born at Bonhill Mansion House in 1721.

BON HOMME, (*i. e.* "good man,") a post-township in St. Charles co., Missouri.

BONHOMME, COL DU. See COL DU BONHOMME.

BONI, bo'nee, or **BONY**, (called, by the inhabitants, SEWA,) a territory in the S.W. peninsula of the island of Celebes, on the west side of the gulf of the same name, N. of Boolekomba, about 80 miles in length, and stretching from a half to two-thirds across the peninsula. The N. part is beautiful and fertile, producing rice, sago, and cassia. The inhabitants excel in the working of gold, iron, and cotton, in which they trade with the whole Archipelago. The ancient institutions of Boni, whose first prince is believed by the people to have come from heaven, are remarkable for their near approach to constitutional monarchy. Its first king gave the country settled laws, and appointed seven elective lords to assist the crown in administering the government. When the British took Celebes, in 1811, they offended the Bonese by prohibiting the slave trade, and on being refused indemnity for injuries done to British commerce, were attacked by General Nightingale, who took and plundered their capital. This only produced exasperation, and was followed by some British ships being attacked, and their crews sold into slavery. Hence another expedition against them, in 1814, when their king was slain. Pop. 200,000.

BONI, GULF OF, called also **BUGHIS** (boo'ghees) **BAY**, is about 200 miles in length, by from 40 to 80 miles in breadth, and separates the two southern peninsulas of Celebes.

BONIFACIO, bo-ne-fä'cho, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on a small peninsula in the strait of same name, 44 miles S.S.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1851, 3380. It has a secure harbor, and a considerable trade.

BONIFACIO, STRAIT OF, between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 miles across in its narrowest part.

BONIFATI, bo-ne-fä'tee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 28 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2300.

BONILLA, bo-neel'yä, a town of Spain, 28 miles W.N.W. of Avila, with 1700 inhabitants.

BONILLO, bo-neel'yo, a town of Spain, 34 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 6980.

BONIN, bo-neen', or **ARZOBISPO**, ar-so-bees'po, **ISLANDS**, in North Pacific, between lat. 26° 30' and 27° 44' N., and lon. 140° and 143° E., consist of three groups, the most northerly called Parry Islands, and the most southerly, Baily Islands. The principal of the central group are Peel and Kater Islands, at the former of which some English and other Europeans, concerned in the whale fishery, are settled, as well as some natives of the Sandwich Islands.

BONIN-SIMA, bo-neen-see'mä, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, Archipelago of Magellan, lat. 27° N.; lon. 141° 20' E., inhabited by a colony of Japanese.

BONISTALLO, bo-nis-tä'lo, a village of the grand duchy of Tuscany, 3 miles E. of Carmignano, with a grand ducal villa and priory. Pop. 1425.

BONITE, bo-neet', a post-office of Guadalupe co., Texas.

BONITO, bo-nee'to, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles S.W. of Ariano. Pop. 3700.

BONMAHON. See BUNMAHON.

BONN, bonn, a village of Switzerland, 4½ miles N. of Freyburg, on the Sarine, with mineral springs and baths, formerly much frequented.

BONN, bonn, (L. *Bon'na*,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cologne, with which it communicates by the river, and by a railway, opened February, 1844. Pop., exclusive of students and the garrison, 14,369. Bonn is the seat of a celebrated university, founded in 1818, and occupying an old castle of the electors of Cologne. It has a library of 100,000 volumes, with a museum of Rhenish antiquities. In 1844, it was attended by 714 students. Connected with the university there is an observatory, a rich botanic garden, and museum of natural history with an extensive collection of minerals, and a school of agriculture, with an experimental farm, at the château of Popplesdorf. Bonn is the seat of a superior mining court, and has an active commerce, and manufactures of cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is a very ancient town, and has a venerable cathedral and town-hospital; it has also a riding-school, and many private educational establishments. Its environs are very beautiful, and the hotels for the accommodation of tourists are on a scale of great magnificence. Beethoven was born here, and a statue is erected to his memory in the market-place. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, was a student at Bonn.

BONN, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 10 miles N. by E. from Marietta.

BONNAT, bon'nä', a town of France, department of Creuse, 11 miles N. of Guéret. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2966.

BONNE FEMME CREEK, of Missouri, flows through the middle of Howard county, and passing the county seat, falls into the Missouri River about 6 miles below Booneville.

BON'NER'S MINE, a village in the S. part of Carroll co., Georgia, near the Tallapoosa River.

BONNETABLE, bonn'tä'b'l', a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Dive, 15 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 5023, employed in cotton and woollen manufactures. It has the ruins of a castle of the fifteenth century.

BONNET CARRÉ, bon'net kär'ree or bon'nä' car'rä', a post-village, capital of St. John Baptist parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, 45 miles above New Orleans.

BONNEVAL, bonn'vä', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, here crossed by numerous bridges, 19 miles S.S.W. of Chartres. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3055.

BONNEVILLE, bonn'veel', (L. *Bonnaglisis?*) a town of Savoy, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Arve, 15 miles E.S.E. of Geneva. Pop. in 1852, 2500. Near the fine bridge across the Arve, in its vicinity, is a column 95 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of Charles of Savoy.

BONNIÈRES, bon'ne-air', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris and Havre Railway, 43 miles E.N.E. of Paris. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 779.

BONNIEUX, bon'ne-uh', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 6 miles S.W. of Apt. Pop. in 1852, 2674.

BONNINGHEIM, (Bönningheim,) bön'ning hime', a town of Würtemberg, 19 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2270. It has a royal residence, and a manufactory of writing-quills.

BON'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BONNY, bon'nee', a town of France, department of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Gien. Pop. of commune, in 1852 2139.

BONNY DOON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Georgia.

BONNY EAGLE, a post-office of York co., Maine.

BON'NY RIVER, one of the arms of the Niger, at its delta between the Old and New Calabar Rivers, enters the Atlantic (Bight of Biafra,) about lat. 4° 30' N. and lon. 7° 10' E. Bonny-town is on the eastern bank, near its mouth. The country around this river is an uncultivated swamp, little above the level of the ocean, and very unhealthy. The slave trade, which has long been very extensively carried on from the Bonny, is said to have been diminished of late, in proportion to the increase of trade in palm-oil.

BONNY HILL, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

BONO, bo'no, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Nuoro, on the Tirisi, 44 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1850.

BO'NO, a post-village and township, in Lawrence co., Indiana, on White River, 15 miles S.E. of Bedford. It stands on a high bluff. Pop. of village, 200; of township, 1001.

BONONIA. See BOLOGNA.

BONOA, bo-no'ä, an island of the Malay Archipelago, with a Dutch trading station, 12 miles N.W. of Ceram.

BONORVA, bo-nor'vä, a village of the island of Sardinia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 4572.

BON PAS, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

BONPLAND (bôn'plôn') **LAKE**, of El Dorado co., California, is about 14 miles long by 6 miles wide. Named in honor of M. Bonpland, the travelling companion of Baron Humboldt.

BONSECOURS or **BONESECOUR**, (bone'se-koor') **BAY**, Alabama, a triangular projection or arm on the E. side of Mobile Bay.

BON'TESHALL or **BON'SALL**, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BONTHAIN, bon'tine' or bon'thine', a seaport town of the island of Celebes, at the S. extremity of the W. peninsula, with a Dutch fort and good harbor, 35 miles S.E. of Macassar. Lat. 6° 27' N.; lon. 119° 55' E. Near it is the grand cascade of Sapho.

BO'NUS, a post-township in Boone co., Illinois, about 8 miles N.E. from Belvidere.

BO'NUS PRAI'RIE, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, about 6 miles N.E. from Belvidere.

BONNIL'STON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BONWELL, a post-office of Edgar co., Illinois.

BOO ISLANDS, a small group, Malay Archipelago, 65 miles S.E. of Gilolo. Inhabited and fertile.

BOO'BY ISLAND, a mere rock in Torres Strait, lat. 10° 36' S.; lon. 141° 52' 50" E. It derives interest from containing a depôt of provisions and water left by men-of-war and other vessels passing, for the use of those who have been wrecked in the strait.

BOO'DROOM, BOODROUM, bo'droom', or **BO'DRUN**, bo'droon', (probably the anc. *Halicarnassus*,) a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the north shore of the Gulf of Kos,

96 miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37° 2′ 21″ N., lon. 27° 25′ 18″ E. Pop. 11,000.(?) It has a small but good harbor, frequented by Turkish cruisers, and in which ships of war are built. The streets are narrow and dirty; bazaars poor; houses of stone, and interspersed with gardens. Principal edifices, a castle, built by the Knights of Rhodes, and still in tolerable repair; a governor's residence, and some mosques; with a ruined amphitheatre and other extensive remains of antiquity.

BOO'DROOM', a ruined city of Anatolia, 8 miles S. of Isbarta, the remains of which comprise 7 or 8 temples, a theatre, &c.

BOOFAREEK, BOUFARIK or BUFARIK, boo-fâ-reek', a village and military station of Algeria, on the road from Algiers to Blidah and Oran, 16 miles S.S.W. of Algiers. P. 2131.

BOOGOOLMA, BOUGOULMA, BUDULMA, boo-goo'mâ, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, 130 miles W.S.W. of Oofa. Pop. about 2000. It has an active trade in cotton and woollen fabrics, and two large annual fairs, at which goods to the amount of a million rubles are often sold.

BOOINSK, BOUINSK or BUINSK, boo-insk' or bo-eensk', a town of Russia, government, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Simbeersk, on the Carin. Pop. 2168.

BOOJNOORD or BOUDJNOURD, booj'noord', a considerable town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 150 miles E.N.E. of Astrabad. Lat. 37° 28′ N., lon. 57° 15′ E.

BOOKARIA, boo-kâ're-â, a town of West Africa, 100 miles N.N.E. of Freetown, Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 38′ N., lon. 12° 21′ W.

BOOK'ERSVILLE, a village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 45 miles W.N.W. from Augusta.

BOOK'HAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BOOKHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BOOKHTARMINSK, BOUKHTARMINSK or BUKHTARMINSK, book-tar minsk', a fortress of Asiatic Russia, government, and 430 miles S.S.W. of Tomsk, on the Irtish, at the influx of the Bookhtarma (Buchtarma) River, and 50 miles from the Chinese frontier.

BOOKIT BARISAN or BUKIT BARISAN, book'it bâ're-sân', a chain of mountains of primitive formation, in the island of Sumatra, running along the whole length of the island, from Acheen Head to the Straits of Sunda.

BOOLAK, BOULAC or BULAK, boo'lâk', a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, at the divergence of its Pelusiac branch, 1 mile N.W. of Cairo, of which it forms a suburb, and opposite the island of same name. It is the port of Cairo, and at which all the ships navigating the Nile, discharge their cargoes. It was burned by the French in 1799, and rebuilt by Mohammed Ali, who has established a large cotton spinning, weaving, and printing work, a school of engineering, which has 180 pupils, and a printing press, from which issue a weekly newspaper in Arabic, and treatises for the use of the students of the Pasha's colleges. Around it are numerous country residences of Egyptian grandees.

BOOLBY, boo'lee, a town of Guinea, 65 miles S.W. of Benin, on the S. side of Benin River, at its mouth. Lat. about 5° 44′ N., and lon. 5° 0′ E.

BOOLEKOMBA, boo-le-kom'bâ, and BONTHAIN, bon'thine, a territory of the S.W. part of the island of Celebes.

BOOLEKOMBA POINT, (called also CAPE LASSOA or BORAK,) the S.E. point of the West Peninsula of Celebes. Lat. 5° 35′ S., lon. 120° 27′ E.

BOOLUNDSHAHUR, boo-lünd-shâw'er, or BOLUNDSHUHUR, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal.

BOOM, bōme, a town of Belgium, 10 miles S. of Antwerp, with a small port on the Rupel. Pop. 6223. It has the most extensive brick and tile works in the kingdom.

BOONARBASHI or BUNARBASHI, boo'nar'bâ'shee, a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the extremity of the plain of Troy, 12 miles S.S.E. of the Sigæan promontory, and supposed to be immediately outside the limits of ancient Troy.

BOONARBASHI RIVER. See SCAMANDER.

BOONDEE, BOUNDI, or BUNDI, boon'dee', a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, in Rajpootana, between lat. 25° and 26° N., and about lon. 76° E. Area, 2290 square miles. Principal towns, Boondee and Patun.

BOON'DEE, a city of Hindostan, capital of the above state, 88 miles S.E. of Ajmeer. It consists of a new and an old town, the former enclosed by a high stone wall, and having a noble high street, stone houses, a palace, and numerous temples, fountains, and sculptures. Old Boondee, W. of the foregoing, is large, but decaying. The mountain passes N. of the city are ornamented with gateways, sculptures, and other architectural works.

BOONE, boon, a new county in the W.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 525 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Coal River, an affluent of the Kanawha, and also drained by Little Coal River and Laurel Creek. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile. Boone county was formed out of portions of Logan and Kanawha counties, and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of the West. Capital, Boone Court-House. Pop. 3237, of whom 3054 were free, and 183 slaves.

BOONE, a county forming the N. extremity of Kentucky, contains about 300 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the N. and W. for a distance of about 40 miles, forming the "Great North Bend," and separating it from Ohio and Indiana. The surface is generally hilly; the soil is based on limestone, and is productive. The rock found next to the surface is the blue or Trenton limestone. Boone county was formed in 1798. Capital, Burlington. Pop. 11,185, of whom 9081 were free, and 2104 slaves.

BOONE, a county situated a little N.W. of the centre of Indiana, contains 408 square miles. It is drained by the Eagle and Sugar Creeks. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is several feet deep, and well adapted to grain or grass. This county was originally covered with a dense forest of the oak, ash, beech, sugar-maple, and walnut. Great improvement has been made within the last 10 years. It is intersected by the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 11,631.

BOONE, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 270 square miles. It is intersected by the Kishwaukee River, an affluent of Rock River; it is also drained by the Piskasaw and other creeks. The surface is undulating, and is divided by prairies and woodlands; the soil is excellent. The Chicago and Galena Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Belvidere. Pop. 7626.

BOONE, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 648 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River, and on the E. by Cedar Creek, and traversed by Roche Percée and Petite Bonne Femme Rivers, which flow nearly southward into the Missouri. The surface is moderately diversified, and consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is uniformly and highly productive, and extensively cultivated. Stone coal and limestone are found in the county. Boone county is one of the most populous in the state. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 14,979, of whom 11,313 were free, and 3666 slaves.

BOONE, a county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The county has a fertile soil, is well timbered, and contains stone coal. The population is increasing rapidly. Capital, Boonesville.

BOONE, a post-village, capital of Watauga co., North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. It is situated in a mountainous district. Daniel Boone, from whom the name is derived, once resided in the vicinity. The seat of justice was established here at the formation of the county in 1849.

BOONE, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 594.

BOONE, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 406.

BOONE, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 299.

BOONE, a township in Potter co., Indiana. Pop. 541.

BOONE, a post-village and township in Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. of the village about 200, and of the township, 2207.

BOONE, a post-township in Boone co., Illinois, about 10 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

BOONE, a post-township in Franklin co., Missouri.

BOONE, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

BOONE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Virginia, on the Little Coal River, 245 miles in a direct line W. of Richmond. The surrounding country is very thinly settled.

BOONE GROVE, a post-office of Potter co., Indiana.

BOONE RIVER, Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing southward, enters Des Moines River, in Webster county.

BOONESBOROUGH, boons'bur-ûh, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

BOONES'BOROUGH, a decayed village of Madison co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, about 18 miles S.E. of Lexington; this place is memorable as the site of a fort which was built in 1775 by Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, and was the first erected in the state. Here also convened, more than 75 years ago, the first legislative assembly of the Western States.

BOONES'BOROUGH, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

BOONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 30 miles N. of Jefferson City.

BOONE SPRING, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

BOONE VALLEY, a post-office of Letcher co., Kentucky.

BOONEVILLE, boon'vil, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Black River Canal, 31 miles N. of Utica, contains several churches, a bank, and numerous stores and mills. Pop. estimated at 700.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Brazos co., Texas, 110 miles E. by N. of Austin, and about 10 miles E. of Brazos River.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village of Scott co., Arkansas, about 36 miles S.E. of Van Buren.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village of Owsley co., Kentucky, on the south fork of the Kentucky River, about 100 miles S.E. of Frankfort. It has 1 church, 1 school, and several stores.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Warwick co., Indiana, is situated on elevated ground, 11 miles from the Ohio River, and 170 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. It was settled in 1817.

BOONEVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Cooper co., Missouri, is situated on the right (S.) bank of the Missouri River, 48 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It owes its prosperity and importance to its advantages as a commercial point, which have drawn to it the principal trade of south-western Missouri, of a portion of Arkansas, and the Cherokee nation. For health it is unsurpassed by any city of the Union, both town and country having escaped the ravages of the cholera, during the epidemic of 1849–50. Three or four newspapers are published here. It is surrounded by a rich farming region. The grape is extensively cultivated here, and will soon be an important article of export. Iron, lead, stone-coal, marble, and hydraulic limestone are abundant in the vicinity. This place was settled by Daniel Boone, the celebrated pioneer of Kentucky. Pop. in 1860, 2836.

BOONEVILLE, a village of Boone co., Iowa, 140 miles W. by N. of Iowa City.

BOON'HILL, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

BOONS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 10 miles S. by E. of Hagerstown, and 91 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 944.

BOONS'BOROUGH, Kentucky. See BOONESBOROUGH.

BOONSBOROUGH, a village of Ogle co., Illinois, 110 miles N. of Peoria.

BOONSBOROUGH, a village of Howard co., Missouri, 2 or 3 miles E. of Missouri River, and about 14 miles W. of Fayette, the county seat.

BOON'S CREEK, a post-office Washington co., Tennessee.

BOON'S GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

BOON'S HILL, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

BOON'S LICK, a post-office of Howard co., Missouri.

BOON'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia, 184 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

BOON'S STATION, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

BOONTING ISLANDS, a group of four small islands in the Malay Archipelago. The most southern is in lat. 6° 45′ N., lon. 100° 20′ E.

BOONTON, an important post-town of Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, is situated on the Rockaway River, and on the Morris Canal, 8 miles N.E. of Morristown. This town has an extensive iron manufactory, consisting of a blast furnace, a large rolling-mill, and a nail factory, the whole forming one of the most complete and extensive establishments in the country.

BOONTON, a small village in the W. part of Boone co., Missouri.

BOON'VILLE, a village in the S.W. part of Adams co., Indiana, on the Mississippi River.

BOO-REGREB, BOU-REGREB, or BU-REGREB, boo-reh-grĕb′, (anc. *Salta?*) a river of Morocco, enters the Atlantic at Rabatt, 108 miles W. of Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is an imperial dock-yard.

BOORGHAS, BOURGHAS, boor′gȧs′, written also BOURGAS and BURGHAZ, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on a promontory in the Gulf of Boorghas, in the Black Sea, 78 miles N.E. of Adrianople. Pop. 6000. It is neat and clean, and has an extensive manufactory of clay-pipes and bowls, with an active trade in iron and provisions. The Gulf of Boorghas is 14 miles in length, runs from E. to W., and has a depth of from 5 to 12 fathoms.

BOORGHAS, BOURGHAS or BURGHAZ, a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, 12 miles N.E. of Abydos.

BOOR'HANPOOR′, (Hindoo, *Burhanpoora*, bur-hȧn-poo′rȧ,) a city of India, the ancient capital of Candeish, in the Gwalior dominions, on the Taptee, 130 miles S.S.E. of Oojein. It is one of the largest and best-built cities of the Deccan; houses mostly of brick, and tiled: the streets are wide and regular; and water is distributed through it by conduits. The Bohrahs, a Mohammedan sect of Arab descent, have most of the trade. The vicinity is noted for its delicious grapes. On the river bank are the ruins of an ancient palace and fort.

BOORLOS or BOURLOS, boor′los′, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the Delta of the Nile, about 5 miles E. of Rosetta. Length, from West to East, 33 miles; average breadth, 17 miles. A narrow tongue of land separates it from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by a single channel. It is connected with the Nile by several canals; but is shallow, marshy, and navigable only along its north shore.

BOORNABAT, or BOURNABAT, boor-nȧ-bȧt′, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 4 miles N.E. of Smyrna, at the head of its gulf. It is a favorite suburb of the merchants and consuls of Smyrna, most of whom have country houses here.

BOORO, BOURO, boo′ro′, or BOERÖE, boo′roo′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, mostly between lat. 3° and 4° S., and lon. 126° and 127° E., 50 miles W. of Ceram. Estimated area, 1970 square miles; and population 80,000. It is mountainous, well watered, and fertile; producing rice, sago, fruits, dye-woods, and the best cajeput oil, and abounds with deer and babyroussa hogs. At its east end is a Dutch station, termed Fort Defence; and on its north side is Cajeli Bay, with a good anchorage, and where plentiful supplies of provisions are procurable.

BOOROOGIRD, BURUGIRD, BOOROJERD or BOOROJIRD, all pronounced boo-roo-jerd′, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 90 miles S.S.E. of Hamadan, in a fertile valley, and said to have 12,000 inhabitants.

BOOSEMPRA, boo-sĕm′pra, a river in Western Africa, kingdom of Ashantee. It is navigable as far as explored.

BOOSSA or BOUSSA, boo′sa, a large town of Central Africa, W. of Soodan, capital of a principal city of same name, on an island in the Niger. About lat. 10° 14′ N., lon. 5° 20′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 18,000. It spreads over a wide space enclosed by a well-built wall. Here Mungo Park met his death.

BOOS'NAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Jessore, 102 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

BOOTAN, BOUTAN, BUTAN, boo′tȧn′, BHUTAN, b′hoo′tȧn′, or PHO′TAN′, an independent state in North India, between lat. 28° 30′ and 28° N., and lon. 88° 30′ and about 94° 30′ E.; bounded N. by the Himalayas, which divide it from Thibet, S. by Bengal and Assam, and W. by a branch of the Teesta, which separates it from Sikkim; the E. boundary is not certainly known; breadth, from N. to S., about 95 miles; area, roughly estimated at 64,500 square miles. It is a mountainous country, consisting chiefly of terraces of the Himalayas, of which, on the frontiers of Thibet, it contains some of the loftiest peaks; that of Shumalari or Chamalari attaining an elevation of 27,200 feet. The country lowers gradually by steps to the Brahmapootra, to the basin of which it wholly belongs, and near which, on the frontier of Bengal, is a strip of jungle-covered country, 25 miles broad, forming the only plain in Bootan. The lofier mountains are bare, many of them covered with snow. Lower down, at an elevation of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, are fine forests of pine, birch, maple, ash, and yew, but no oak. The hilly tracts likewise produce the smaller fruits of Europe—blackberries, raspberries, apples, apricots, &c. The valleys are mere water-courses between the hills; and their vegetation is similar to that of the south of Europe. In the lower parts the vegetation is tropical. Iron is the only metal as yet wrought, and good building stone abounds. Among its principal products are oak, pine, and other timber, rattans, numerous fruits, and esculent vegetables. Some wheat, barley, rice, maize, and buckwheat are raised in terraces along the hill sides; but supplies of grain, as also of sugar and tobacco, come mostly from Bengal, in return for native cloths, rock-salt, rhubarb, jabrung spice, a few Thibet goods, and mules and ponies of an excellent breed. Except potter's clay, iron appears to be the only mineral raised, though Bootan is reported to be rich in copper and other metals. The chief manufactures are of woven goods, paper, a species of satin from bark, tobacco pouches, gunpowder, arms, and hardwares. The principal trade is with Bengal; from Thibet, however, some silks and rich tea are imported. Travellers in Bootan have remarked the great number of its castellated strongholds, and praise the ingenuity and solidity of its suspension and wooden bridges. Towns are few; the principal are Tassisudon and Punakka, alternately the residences of the Deb-rajah. This functionary, who is also the principal merchant in the country, exercises all the actual sovereignty; the Dharma-rajah, or nominal sovereign, considered to have divine attributes, being vested with none of the civil power. The government appears, from the report of Captain Pemberton, who recently visited Bootan, to be about as bad as possible, rapacity and immorality prevailing throughout nearly all ranks of the community. The state religion is Boodhism, and Bootan swarms with priests, the monastic endowments absorbing a large part of the national property. The custom of polyandry, probably peculiar to the countries of the Himalayas is here prevalent; but polygamy also prevails, and to these causes the comparative thinness of the population has been attributed. ——Inhab. BOOTEEA or BHOOTEA.

BOOTERSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin.

BOOTH, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

BOOTHAUK, boo′thawk′, a fortified village of Afghanistan, 12 miles E. of Cabool. Here commences the series of defiles between Cabool and Jelalabad, and here also were begun the guerilla attacks of the Afghans, by which the British troops, under General Elphinstone, were destroyed in 1842. The Pass of Boothauk is 5 miles long, and in its narrowest parts 50 yards wide, hemmed in by perpendicular cliffs 500 feet high.

BOOTHBAY, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, situated between the Damariscotta and the Sheepscot Rivers, having the Ocean on the S., about 40 miles S.E. from Augusta. The harbor is one of the best on the coast, and is accessible at all seasons, being never frozen in the winter. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, and in the coal and mackerel fisheries. About 100 vessels are either entirely or in part owned here. Shipbuilding also employs a large amount of capital. The town has several tide-mills for sawing and grinding, &c. Ferries connect the town with Bristol and with Southport, an island in the bay. The village has a Congregational church, 7 stores, and an academy is chartered to be built the present season, (1854.) Pop. in 1850, 2504; in 1854, about 3000.

BOOTH'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BOOTHBY-PAGNELL, booth'bee-pag'nell, a parish of England.

BOOTHIA FELIX, boo'thee-fe'liks, an insular portion of British North America, extending into the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 69° and 75° N., and lon. 92° and 97° W., so named in honor of Sir Felix Booth. It was discovered by Captain James Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.

BOOTHIA GULF, a southward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, in British America, which separates Boothia Felix from Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula. It is about 310 miles in length, from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth varying from 60 to 100 miles.

BOOTHS, HIGHER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BOOTHS, LOWER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BOOTLE, boo'tl, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 5 miles S.S.E. of Ravenglass. In the vicinity are the Purney and Bootle Falls and Black-comb Mountain; elevation, 1919 feet.

BOOTLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, at the mouth of the Mersey, 3 miles of N. of Liverpool, by the residents of which town it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. in 1851, 4106.

BOOTHSVILLE, a village of Marion co., Virginia, with about 150 inhabitants.

BOOTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BOOTON or BOUTON, boo'ton', written also BATON, an island of the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 5° S., lon. 123° E., and S.E. of the island of Celebes. Estimated area, 1800 square miles. The island is elevated and fertile in rice, maize, and tropical fruits. The Dutch formerly sent an officer here annually to destroy the clove trees, so as to secure their monopoly of the clove trade. The town Booton is at the south-west extremity of the island. The *Strait of Booton*, from 15 to 20 miles in width, separates this island from Pangasanne and Celebes.

BOOTON'S TAN-YARD, a post-office, Madison co., Virginia.

BOOZOOLOOK, BOUZOULOUK or BUSULUK, boo-zoo-look', a town of Russia, government of, and 145 miles N.W. of Orenbourg, on the Samara. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of cotton and silk.

BOPAUL, a state and city of Hindostan. See BHOPAUL.

BOPFINGEN, bop'fing-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eger, 7 miles N. of Neresheim. Pop. 1560.

BOPPARD or BOPPART, bop'pärt, (anc. *Bodobriga?*) a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles S. of Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. It owed its origin to a fort built by Drusus. Streets narrow and antiquated. It has two fine Gothic churches, a female seminary, 2 hydropathic establishments, one of which occupies the former nunnery of Marienkloster, and manufactures of cotton cloths and yarns, and an active transit trade. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of many imperial diets. Pop. 3680.

BOQUE'S CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Scioto River in Delaware county.

BOQUET, bo'ka', a river of Essex co., New York, falls into Lake Champlain.

BORABORA. See BOLABOLA.

BORAHOLM, bo'ra-holm, an uninhabited island of the Orkney Group.

BORAS, (Borås,) bo'ros, a town of Sweden, 50 miles S.E. of Wenersborg. Pop. 2321, who manufacture linens.

BORBA, bor'bä, a village of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, 17 miles W.S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 3500.

BORBA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Pará, on the right bank of the Madeira, 95 miles S.S.W. of Barra-do-Rio-Negro.

BORBETOMAGUS. See WORMS.

BORBOREMA, bor-bo-ra'ma, a mountain range in Brazil, forming the southern boundary of the province of Ceara.

BORCETTE, a town of Prussia. See BURTSCHEID.

BORCULO, BORKULO, or BORKELO, bor'keh-lo', a town of Holland, 15 miles E. of Zutphen or Berkel.

BORDEAUX, bor'dō', or bor'dō,* formerly written BOURDEAUX, boor'do', (L. *Burdigala*; Gr. Βουρδίγαλα,) a city in the S.W. of France, capital of the department Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 60 miles from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Lat. 44° 50′ 19″ N.; lon. 0° 34′ 32″ W. Pop. in 1852, 130,927. It is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It communicates by a railway with the port of La Teste, and by another with Paris. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of a national court, and of a university academy; capital of the 11th military division, and has a tribunal of commerce, an exchange, and a bank with a capital of 300,000 francs, a secondary school of medicine, college, normal school, school of navigation, and a mint. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked and narrow, but the new quarters, especially the rue Chapeau Rouge, the allées de Tourny, and the many public edifices are of great beauty and elegance. Among the most remarkable of these are the remains of the palace of Gallienus, the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, the church of the Fusillants, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre built by Louis XVI., one of the finest in Europe, seated for 4000 persons; the exchange, the Palais Royal, formerly the archiepiscopal palace; the Hôtel de la Marine, the triumphal arch of the port of Bourgogne, and especially the magnificent bridge across the Garonne, which consists of 17 arches, and is 1595 feet in length. Under the name of *Burdigala*, this was a rich and important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans, who made it the capital of the 2d Aquitania, and it was embellished by the emperors.

Situated on a navigable river, in this part about 2600 feet broad, and from 60 to 90 feet deep, which puts it in communication on one side with the ocean, and on the other with the Mediterranean, by the Canal du Midi, Bordeaux has become the first port in the South of France, and also ranks as the second in importance in the kingdom. Its harbor or basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1200 ships of any size, and is accessible even for ships of 600 tons at all times of the tide; it has docks and building yards for every size of vessels, even for ships of the line. It is the entrepôt of prohibited goods; and has manufactures of all kinds, especially tobacco, vinegar, nitric acid, liqueurs, and chemical products; sugar and saltpetre refineries, numerous distilleries, cotton and woollen spinning, and manufactures of printed calicoes, and iron foundries. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Its principal exports are wines, brandy, and fruits; chief imports, colonial merchandize, cotton goods, iron, coal, and building timber. In 1846, the number of vessels which entered the port was 918, tonnage 143,228, cleared 727, tonnage 134,542. In 1843, 48 vessels (tonnage 6637,) were engaged in the cod-fishery, but in 1846 they had fallen off to 11, tonnage 847. The whale fishery at one time carried on here to a considerable extent, seems to be altogether abandoned. The value of goods placed in bond in 1846, was 2,108,303*l.*, taken out 2,268,492*l.* The number of vessels belonging to the port, in the same year, was 374, tonnage 60,986. The principal merchants are engaged in the wine trade; nearly the half of the best sorts of wine are sent to England, since little of the finest *Medoc* is used in France; Paris takes only the second, third, and fourth-rate wines. Before the revolution, the annual export of wine amounted to 100,000 hogsheads; in 1827, the amount was 54,492. The principal fruits exported are plums and almonds. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the fourth century. The city was sacked by the Visigoths, who were driven from it by Clovis. It was ravaged by the Saracens and Normans in the eighth and ninth centuries, and came into the possession of the Dukes of Gascony in 911. In 1152, it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleonore of Guienne, under the dominion of England; since 1453, it has belonged to France. Among the many distinguished men who were born in this city and its vicinity, may be noticed the poet Ausonius, Montaigne, Montesquieu, the Black Prince, Richard II. of England, and Pope Clement V., the moralist Berquin, and the painter Carle Vernet.——Adj. and inhab. BORDELAIS, bor'deh-lā'; fem. BORDELAISE, bor'deh-lāz'.

BORDEAUX, bor'dō', a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

BORDELOIS or BORDELAIS, bord'lā', or bor'deh-lā', an old subdivision of France, which formed part of the province of Guienne, and of which Bordeaux was the capital; it now forms the greater part of the department of Gironde, and a portion of Landes.

BORDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BORDENTOWN, a post-borough of Chesterfield township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, 57 miles S.W. of New York City, and 6 miles S.E. of Trenton. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain on the left bank of the Delaware River, about 65 feet above the level of the water. The railroad passes under the principal streets by means of a viaduct. There are 25 or 30 buildings now in process of construction, among which is a large public school-house, calculated to accommodate 400 pupils. The place contains 9 public schools, several private schools, and a bank. The value of the lumber brought to this depôt the present season exceeds $600,000. The mansion formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, in the vicinity, is an object of

* The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima. This is evidently the mode in which it was pronounced by Shakspeare. Scott, whose authority may have more weight, as being more modern, follows his example.

"England's hope and France's fear,
Victor of Cressy and Poitier,
In BORDEAUX dying lay."
Lines on the Black Prince. *Rob Roy.*

"That venison free and BORDEAUX wine
Might serve the archey to dine."
Lady of the Lake, Canton V.

The true explanation of this apparent discrepancy seems to be that both poets give what was formerly regarded as the true *English* accentuation.

much interest to visitors. Bordentown is the terminus of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. A railroad also connects it with Trenton. Steamboats from Philadelphia touch at this place, causing it to be much frequented in the summer season. Incorporated in 1825. Pop. about 3000.

BORDÈRES, bor'dair', a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 29 miles S.S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 501.

BORDESHOLM, bor'des-holm', a village of Denmark, Holstein, on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 12 miles S.S.W. of Kiel.

BORDES, LES, lā bord, a small town of France, department of Ariège, 12 miles W. of Pamiers.

BOR'DESLEY, a chapelry of England, parish of Aston, in the town of Birmingham.

BORD'LEY, a village of Union co., Kentucky.

BORDOE, bor'dö'eh, one of the Farōe Islands belonging to Denmark.

BOREE or BORI, bo-ree', a fortified town of Afghanistan, province of Sewestan, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar. Lat. 30° 55′ N.; lon. 68° 35′ E.

BORE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2½ miles N.E. of Chelmsford. Newhall, in this parish, built in the reign of Henry VII., and successively the abode of Princess Mary, Villiers, (Duke of Buckingham,) Cromwell, and the Duke of Albermarle, is now occupied as a nunnery.

BO'REEL', or FRIAR ISLANDS, a group of small islets on the S. E. coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43° 32′ S.; lon. 147° 21′ E.

BO'RERAY', a small fertile island of the Hebrides, 1 mile N. of North Uist.

BO'RERAY', an island of the Hebrides, 2 miles N. of St. Kilda.

BORG. See BURG.

BORGA, bor'gâ, a town of Finnish Russia, 82 miles N.E. of Revel, near the Vorga. Lat. 60° 22′ N.; lon. 25° 45′ E.

BORGENTREICH, bor'gen-trīk', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1820.

BORGERHOUT, bor'ger-höwt', a town and commune of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the high road from Antwerp to Turnhout. Pop. 4491.

BORGHETTO, bor-gât'to or bor'ghet'to, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles S. of Lodi. Pop. 2200.

BORGHETTO, a town of Italy, on the Mincio, 15 miles S. W. of Verona. Pop. 2500. It has a castle and a vast fortified causeway.

BORGHETTO, a village of Italy, Sardinian dominions, 43 miles E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1500.

BORGHOLM, borg'holm, a town of Sweden, capital of the island of Oeland, with a harbor on the E. coast, 2 miles N.E. of Kalmar.

BORGHOLZ, boro'hölts, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 56 miles S.E. of Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1270.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, borg'hölts-höw'zen, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 30 miles W.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1390.

BORGIA, bor'jâ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 6½ miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3300. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

BORGNE, born, a lake, or rather bay, situated in the S. E. part of Louisiana, 12 miles E. of New Orleans, communicates with the Gulf of Mexico on the E., and is connected with Lake Pontchartrain on the W. by means of the Rigolets Pass, about 10 miles long. Length, about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 26 miles.

BORGO, bor'go, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, 124 miles E. of Abo. Pop. 2038. It is a bishop's see, and has a high-school, and manufactures of sail-cloth and tobacco.

BORGO, a village of the Austrian Empire, Tyrol, on the Brenta. Pop. 2000. There are villages of the same name in Cephalonia, Greece, and Corsica.

BORGO, a town of Italy, in Parma, 13 miles W.S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 1300. BORGO ("town,") is a prefix to the names of many other places in Italy.

BORGO A BUGGIANO. See BUGGIANO.

BORGO FORTE, bor'go for'tâ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles S. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3500.

BORGO LAVEZZANO, bor'go lâ-vêt-sâ'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2170.

BORGOMANERO, bor'gô mâ-nâ'ro, a walled town of Piedmont, 20 miles N.N.W. of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. 7095. It is well built, and has a commercial college.

BORGO MASINO, bor'go mâ-see'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Ivrea. Pop. 2066.

BORGO MOZZANO, bor'go mot-sâ'no, a town of Italy, in Lucca, on the Serchio, 6 miles N.N.E. of Lucca. Pop. 741.

BORGO NUOVO, bor'go noo-o'vo, a town of Italy, in Piacenza, 4 miles N.E. of Lucca. Pop. 2830.

BORGOO or BORGOU, bor-goo', a kingdom of Africa, in Soodan, W. of the Quorra, about lat. 10° N.; lon. 4° E. The principal towns are Boossa, Kiama, and Niki.

BORGOO or BORGOU, a kingdom of Africa, in East Soodan, about 440 miles E. of Lake Tchad. Capital, Wara.

BORGO SAN DALMAZZO, bor'go sân dâl-mât'so, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles S.W. of Coni. Pop. 3600.

BORGO SAN DONINO, bor'go sân do-nee'no, a walled town of North Italy, 14 miles N.W. of Parma, on the Stirone. Pop. 4000. The principal buildings are a remarkable cathedral, and the town hall. It has manufactures of silk and linen fabrics.

BORGO SAN LORENZO, bor'go sân-lo-rên'zo, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Sieve, in a fertile district, 14 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 3230.

BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO, bor'go sân sâ-pol'kro, a town of Tuscany, on the Tiber, 15 miles N.E. of Arezzo. Pop. 4227. It was formerly fortified, and has still a strong citadel. Its cathedral and numerous churches are adorned with fine works of art.

BORGO SESIA, bor'go sâ'se-â, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, 25 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3000.

BORGO TARO, bor'go tâ'ro, a town of Tuscany, on the Taro, 36 miles S.W. of Parma.

BORGO TICINO, bor'go te-chee'no, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, 27 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 1851.

BORGOU. See BORGOO.

BORGO VERCELLI, bor'go vêr-chêl'lee, a town of Tuscany, 3 miles N.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 2586.

BORGUE, a maritime parish of Scotland. In it are the remains of Kirk Andrew and Senwick churches, Plunton castle, and the tower of Balmangaro.

BORINAGE, bo'ree'nâzh', a small district of Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, important for its coal mines, which occupy nearly the entire extent. It comprises the communes of Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Wasmes, Pâturage, Frameries, &c. Pop. about 32,000.

BO'RISPOL', a market town of Russia, government of Tchernigov.

BORISSOGLEBSK, bo-ris-so-glêbsk', a town of Russia, government, and 180 miles S.S. E. of Tambov, on the left bank of the Vorona. Pop. 2500.

BORISSOGLEBSK, a town of Russia, government, and 23 miles N. W. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 4000.

BORISSOV, bo'ris-sov', a town of Russia, government, and 38 miles N.E. of Minsk, on the left bank of the Beresina. Near this, at the village of Studienka, the disastrous passage of Beresina was effected by the French army, 26th and 27th of November, 1812.

BORJA, bor'hâ, a town of Spain, Aragon, 39 miles W.N. W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3242.

BORJA, a town of South America, in Ecuador, on the Amazon. E. of Santiago.

BORJAS, bor'hâs, an ancient town of Spain, 10 miles E.S. E. of Lerida.

BORKAI, bor-kī', or BORGUI, bor-gee', a bay in the Arctic Ocean, on the Siberian coast, between lat. 70° 4′ and 72° N., lon. 122° and 133° E.

BORKAL, bor'kâl, or BERKEL, bêr'kel, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, flows W. through the province of Gelderland, and joins the Yssel at Zutphen, which town it divides into two parts. Length, 50 miles.

BORKEN, bor'ken, a town of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 3000, who manufacture linen fabrics and chiccory.

BORKEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1373.

BORKULO, a town in the Netherlands. See BORCULO.

BORKUM, bor'köom, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Hanover, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 miles N.W. of Emden. Lat. of light-house, 53° 35′ N., lon. 6° 41′ E. Pop. 485. The island is low, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel. Length, 6 miles; average breadth, 2 miles.

BOR'LAND, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

BOR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BORMES, borm, a village of France, department of Var, 20 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2019.

BORMIDA, bor-mee'dâ, a river of Piedmont, rises in the province of Acqui, and joins the Tanaro 1½ miles E. of Alessandria, after a N.E. course of 28 miles.

BORMIO, bor'me-o, (Ger. *Worms*, WORMS,) a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 29 miles N.E. of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. 1200. N. of Bormio, at Molina, on the Adda, are the ancient and celebrated salt baths called Bagni di Bormio, (bân'yes dee bor'me-o,) temperature 99° 5′ Fahrenheit, still much frequented.

BORNA, bor'nâ, a town of Saxony, 16 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3804. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and earthenwares.

BORNABI. See ASCENSION.

BORNAND, GRAND, grôNg bor'nôNg', a town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 11 miles E. of Annecy. Pop. 2500.

BORNAND, PETIT, peh-tee' bor'nôNg', a town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 6 miles S. of Bonneville. Pop. 2000.

BORNE, born, a small river of England, co. of Warwick, which joins the Thame near Tamworth.

BORNE, bor'neh or born, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 4 miles N.E. of Delden. Pop. 2600.

BORNEO, bor'ne-o (called by the natives POOLO-KALA

MANTIN, ka-lăm'măn-tin', or KLEM'MAN'TAN'; see *History*, page 255,) an island in the Malay Archipelago, lying under the equator, and nearly bisected by meridian 114° E. Excepting Australia, it is the largest island on the globe. Its most N. point (Cape Sampanmanjo) is in lat. 7° 5′ N.; its most S. (Cape Salatan) in lat. 4° 13′ S., so that it extends through 12° 18′ of lat., being divided by the equator into two nearly equal portions; while in longitude it stretches through 10° 28′, from Cape Padan on the W. (108° 52′ E.) to Cape Oonsang on the E. (in 119° 20′.) The greatest length of the island is in the direction of N.E. by N. and S.W. by S., from Cape Sampanmanjo to Cape Sambar, a distance of 860 miles; its width is, in some places, 600 miles, but diminishes towards the N. The area is variously estimated at from 280,000 to 360,000 square miles—more than three times as large as that of Great Britain.

Surrounding Seas.—Borneo forms the central mass of the archipelago, which extends from Sumatra in the W. to the Moluccas and Philippine Islands in the E., and which is sharply circumscribed, on the S., by the chain of islands that stretches from Java to the Arroo group, in the vicinity of Papua. The seas surrounding it are variously denominated from the adjoining shores. From N. to S.W. it is washed by the Chinese Sea, which, narrowing in the latter direction, between Cape Sambar and the island of Billiton, takes the name of the Straits of Carimata. On the S., Borneo faces the Sea of Java; on the E., it is separated from Celebes by the Straits of Macassar; N. of which, from Cape Kanioongan to Cape Oonsang, a distance of 250 geographical miles, its shores are washed by the Sea of Celebes. The coasts of this great island are beset by numerous reefs, which, in many places, rise into countless islets; and farther off lie clusters of islands, such as those of Balabalagan, or Little Paternosters, in the Straits of Macassar; of Carimata, in the straits of the same name; and the islands of Tambelan and Natuna, in the Chinese Sea. These insular groups, usually considered, with little reason, as belonging to Borneo, are as yet hardly known in detail.

General Aspect.—Though the mountains of Borneo are in some places visible from the sea, particularly off its N. coasts, yet the general character of its shores is that of mangrove wastes, or of interminable low plains, liable to inundation, and covered with dense forests. The parts frequented by Europeans are chiefly in the vicinity of great rivers, which form extensive deltas, wherein there is hardly any thing to be seen but the water and the impervious forest. There must, of course, be a great extent of elevated country in the interior, whence descend the innumerable streams intersecting the maritime tracts; but still there is reason to believe that a very large portion of Borneo consists of immense alluvial plains of the greatest fertility, and raised but little above the level of the sea.

Mountains.—The mountains in the interior of Borneo, as has been already observed, become more conspicuous toward the N. The highest of them, Kinibaloo, in lat. 6° 8′ N., and lon. 116° 33′ E., attains an elevation of 13,680 feet. On the E. side of this mountain there is said to be a great lake of the same name, from which, if the accounts of natives are to be relied on, issue numerous rivers. From this culminating point, a chain of mountains may be conjectured to extend S.W. throughout the whole extent of the island, terminating a little E. of Cape Sambar. From about lat. 2° N., and from that part of the central ridge named Anga-anga, a ramification, known in its successive portions as the Longolloo and Sakooroo Mountains, extends E. by S. to Cape Kanioongan, lat. 1° N. A second ramification leaves the central ridge a little farther S., and running S.E. about 200 miles turns S., and finally S.W., till it terminates in Cape Salatan, the most S. point of the island. Again, from the mountains of Madei, in the central region, lat. 1° N., a chain of mountains runs W. about 200 miles, and then N., till it ends in Mount Pangi, near Cape Datoo, (Tanjong,) lat. 2° 5′ N. Thus it appears that Borneo, the mountain chains of which all branch out from one central nucleus, resembles, in its formation, the neighboring island of Celebes. With the exception of Kinibaloo, none of the mountains of this island are supposed to attain a height of above 6500 feet.

Rivers.—The rivers are, in general, tide-rivers, descending, in a winding course and with little current, through vast level deltas, the lower portions of which are often overflowed by the sea. Hence their mouths are nearly all barred or obstructed by sand-banks; and while, with broad streams and numerous branches, they afford great advantages within for internal communication, they are quite inaccessible from without by vessels of moderate size. The mountains running S.W. and then W. to Cape Datoo, confine a maritime tract, 600 miles long, facing the N.W. and N., and intersected, probably, by several hundreds of rivers; the direct course of which, however, from the mountains, can hardly ever exceed 150 miles. Toward the N., some of these rivers descend with so lively a stream as to carry fresh water to the sea-side, an advantage of rare occurrence on other parts of the Bornean coast. In lat. 5° N. is the estuary of the river Brúnai or Borneo Proper, which some describe as the largest river of the whole island. It is in reality, however, a stream of second or third-rate magnitude, but has the advantage of flowing in a single broad channel, easily entered by ships of burden. Near lat. 2° N. are the mouths of the Kejang and the Sarebus, both great rivers; the former being nearly 1 mile wide 80 miles above its mouth. But the Batang Loopar, about 50 miles farther S., lat. 1° 35′ N., far exceeds them, and is probably the largest river in this region of the island, being 4 or 5 miles wide, with depth of water sufficient for a frigate. Then follows, 40 miles W., the Sarawak, a river of comparatively short course, but offering, in its numerous branches, extraordinary facilities for internal communication. In the region confined by the W. and S.W. chains flows the Sambas, as large a river as that of Brúnai and the Kapooas, the most northern mouth of which is under the equator. This is probably the greatest river of Borneo, its sources being 360 miles distant, in a straight line, while its winding course can hardly be less than 700 miles in length. Between the S.W. and S. chain of mountains lies an immense alluvial expanse, watered by numerous large rivers, the Pemboean, the Sampit, Mendawei, Kahajan, Murong, and Banjarmasin or Banjar, the last named river being the largest of all, and hardly inferior to the Kapooas. The region enclosed between the S.E. and E. chains (Pangaloo and Sakooroo) is drained by the Kootai, a river not much inferior to the Banjarmassin. Its delta embraces above 100 miles of coast on the Straits of Macassar, beginning a little S. of the equator. N. of the E. chain, the Pantai, or river of Berow, enters the sea in lat. 2° N.; while the Sabanoon and Umara, (both mouths of the Boolongan,) lie respectively in lat. 2° 45′ and 2° 52′ N. These rivers, though barred, are not inaccessible, and may be navigated a long way up. Farther N., for some hundreds of miles, the details of the coast are but little known.

Lakes.—Of the lakes, little is known, and that chiefly through native information. The most celebrated of them is that of Kinibaloo, on the E. side of the mountain of the same name. About three degrees farther S. report places another great lake, like the former, the source of many great rivers. In the alluvial plains, also, lakes are numerous, but not remarkable either for their magnitude or physical features. The chain of lakes which connects the Kapoas and the Kotaringin is said to prove that the principality of Matan, at the S.W. angle of Borneo, was insulated, at a comparatively recent period, by a narrow strait or arm of the sea.

Geology.—Borneo being so little explored, its geological formation is necessarily very imperfectly known. In Sarawak, granite, with the several allied varieties of rock, prevail along the coast, the valleys being filled chiefly with a detritus of feldspathic materials, while limestone mountains encompass this district on the S. The Gunong Ratoos, ("hundred mountains,") a chain separating the Tanah-laut, at the S.E. angle of the island, from the valley of the Banjarmassin, is formed of granitic rocks, underlying, probably, the limestone, which shows itself farther N., in the same valley. In both the granitic districts here mentioned are found quartzose masses, resembling scoriæ, widely disseminated, and containing iron. It is in this diluvial formation of quartzose gravel, reddened with oxide of iron, that the gold and diamonds of Borneo are found in such abundance. In the vicinity of Brúnai or Borneo, and also in Labuan, 30 miles farther N., coal has been discovered, under circumstances which indicate the existence of a large field of this valuable mineral. Basalts and other volcanic rocks occur in Maludu Bay, and also at the falls of the Doeson or Banjarmassin River. Besides gold, the annual produce of which has been estimated at a quarter of a million, Borneo yields copper, tin, antimony, and iron, which last is of the best quality. The diamonds are widely disseminated in the red soil, but the largest are said to be found on Mount Landa, in Pontianak. One of the largest known was found here about 300 years ago, weighing 367 carats.

Climate.—The wet season in Borneo begins in September and ends in April, during which the rain falls heavily, attended with much thunder and lightning, and violent squalls. During the rest of the year, or the dry season, as it is called, copious showers fall nearly every day. In the equatorial parts, the winds are variable throughout the year, sea breezes, however, blowing close on shore. In Pontianak, the summer-heat rarely exceeds 82° Fahrenheit. This equability of temperature, and the atmospheric circulation, may, perhaps, explain why the European visitors to the swampy, luxuriant shores of Borneo rarely complain of their insalubrity.

Zoology.—An equatorial land, exceeding France in extent, varied and fertile, and still for the most part in a state of nature, may well be supposed to teem with animal life in great diversity of form. Here it will be sufficient to point out what is peculiar to, or characteristic of Borneo, in the department of zoology. A great portion of this island is covered with dense forests, excluding the light, and frequently inundated beneath to a depth of some feet. In these secure retreats lives the orang-outang, (*Simia satyrus*,) an animal peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. Two

other remarkable apes, the long-nosed and crested, inhabit the skirts of the same woods, near the banks of rivers and lakes. The only gibbon (*lar*) found in the island, haunts the fig-tree thickets on the slopes of the mountains. In the mountainous districts is found also the striped tiger, (*Felis macrocelis,*) which is here the chief beast of prey, though not so powerful nor voracious as the panther. But the most remarkable animal in Borneo, after the ourang-outang, is a singularly-whiskered carnivorous creature, resembling at once the otter and ornithorhynchus, and which has received the scientific name of *Potamophilus barbatus*. The bear does not appear to be a new species. A porcupine (*Hystrix fasciata*) supplies a favorite food to the natives, who say that this animal alone can feed with impunity on the upas. There is reason to believe that neither the elephant nor rhinoceros exist in Borneo; which possesses, however, a peculiar species of hog, (*Sus barbatus,*) distinguished by its enormous whiskers and hideous aspect. The banteng, a large and handsome species of buffalo, inhabits the mountains; the napu, a musk, frequents the borders of the woods. Of deer, only three species are known. In the rivers of Borneo are three species of crocodile, one of which resembles the gavial of the Ganges. Fish are extremely abundant along the shores. In the Chinese Sea, all the reefs and islets are covered with oysters. In the Straits of Macassar, pearls and mother-of-pearl are ordinary productions.

Botany.—Of the countless forms of the vegetable kingdom which clothe this prolific island, only a few can here be mentioned. The cocoa-nut, betel, sago, and gomati, the fibre of which serves to make cordage, are the palms most highly esteemed by the natives. The *Nipa fruticans* also, which adorn the banks of the rivers, where it invariably grows on the side of the deep water, while the mangrove overspreads the shallow side, is of great importance. Its scented flowers feed the bees which furnish the wax exported in such quantity; its fruit resembles the cocoa-nut, and its branches serve to form the roofs of houses. This must not be confounded with the nisbong, the leaves of which are used to cover the roofs, and its exterior sheath of wood for flooring and boat-building. A species of sugar-cane here grows wild, as well as a kind of nutmeg, (in this state flavorless,) and a cinnamon, which has a taste of cloves. The mountain sides, where there is a sandstone soil, are covered with pine woods; and still higher up, the ironwood-tree (*Diospyros*) attains, with slow growth, colossal dimensions. In the district of Sarawak, and probably throughout the island, the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) is plentiful. It attains a diameter of 6 feet, and is called Nisto by the natives, who are ignorant of the use of its juice.

Produce.—The productions of Borneo which find their way into commerce are gold, platina, tin, antimony, copper, iron, and diamonds. Edible birds' nests, collected in the interior, as well as on the coasts, trepang or holothuria, fished in the Straits of Macassar—these three articles are destined wholly for the Chinese market. Camphor, ironwood, ebony, ratans, cassia, wax, sago, and rice, are in general demand. Among the vegetable productions are maize, rice, yams, batatas, cocoa-nut, betel, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, pepper, and other spices and tropical fruits.

Inhabitants.—"Borneo," says Mr. Crawfurd, in an essay recently read before the Royal Geographical Society of London, "is inhabited by four descriptions of people:—the aboriginal inhabitants, the Malays, the Chinese, and the Boogis of Celebes. The first are the most numerous. They have no native name by which they distinguish themselves in the aggregate; but each tribe commonly takes the name of the principal river on which lies its chief residence. The Malays call them all *Dyak*, a word equivalent to our term "savage," and add to the general term the name of the tribe's chief river, as Dyak Kayan, &c. They are allied to the Malays, and are divided into probably not fewer than 100 tribes, speaking as many different tongues. But they are not all in an equally abject condition; for, while some are mere naked hunters, the majority have fixed abodes, and have made some progress in the useful arts. In person the Dyaks are of middling stature, well made, but not robust, and are fairer than the Malays, have good foreheads, regular features, and a frank, agreeable aspect. Their eyes are somewhat oblique, and their cheek-bones prominent. The Dyaks on the W. side of the island generally dwell in sheds or houses built on piles from 5 to 20 feet from the ground, with partitions of split cane, and covered with the leaf of the nisbong. Some of these houses have been seen nearly 500 feet long, and capable of lodging 400 persons. Their arms are a buckler of hard wood, a spear, a sword, a knife, and a tube about five feet long, through which poisoned arrows are blown. Their *prahus*, or war-boats, 50 feet long, and their utensils, show considerable mechanical skill. The most advanced and powerful of these is the Kayan (or Kajan) tribe, whose territory extends across the island for about three degrees on each side of the equator. They dwell in well-constructed houses of wood, with shingled roofs; they grow rice, the batata, sugar-cane, banana, pine-apple, and tobacco, but are unacquainted with the art of weaving, being clothed in the bark of trees, or, of late, in foreign fabrics. Some other tribes, however, cultivate cotton, and have acquired the art of weaving. They have domesticated the common fowl, hog, and dog, but have no beasts of burden. Some of the customs of the Dyaks are extremely barbarous, and of these the most remarkable is the boarding of the heads of enemies or strangers whom they have waylaid and murdered; and no man can marry until he has won the object of his affection by presenting to her at least one of these horrid trophies. These fruits of murder are pickled, and, with cowry shells in the eye-sockets, and tufts of grass in the ears, are hung up in the head-house. On festivals they are taken down to adorn the persons of the heroes to whom they respectively belong. The Dyaks have but one wife, though there is said to exist among them much license before marriage. With respect to religion, they have neither priests nor temples, nor do they pray or fast. On remarkable occasions, however, it seems they sacrifice a human victim—a slave bought for the purpose—and even partake of the flesh. Though they have no regular system of religious belief, they have many strange superstitions; they draw omens from the flight or sight of birds, and of the note of one in particular they stand in great awe, trembling violently, and immediately taking another road. Their burials form not the least singular part of their customs. Most of the tribes inter the dead; but some burn the body, and others suspend the coffin from a tree. On the death of a chief, he is dressed in his war habiliments; his arms are deposited by his side, and a quantity of food enclosed, when a high mound is raised, encircled by bamboo, on which fresh heads are placed."

Borneo is divided into many separate states, governed by native chiefs. One of the best known of these is Brunai, or Borneo Proper, which extends over the level space on the N. coast, the sultan of which is now placed under the superintendence of Sir James Brooke. (See *History*, in this article.) The principal other states are SAMBAS, PONTIANAK, SIMPANG, MATAN, BANJERMASSIN, and SARAWAK, (which see.)

By a treaty concluded between the Sultan of Borneo and the United States, June 23, 1850, the citizens of the latter country have full liberty to pass with their merchandise through all parts of his Highness's dominion, and to trade with his subjects, the various articles of commerce being subject only to certain custom-duties now established.

The authority of the Dutch extends over a great portion of the island, which they divide politically into the residency of the W. coast, capital Pontianak, and the residency of the S. and E. coasts, capital Banjermassin. By a decree of the governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, dated 28th February, 1846, these possessions are henceforth to form a special government.

Population.—According to the most recent information, the population of Borneo may be estimated at 2,000,000, of whom 400,000 are Malays, 100,000 Boogis from Celebes, and 140,000 Chinese; the rest are Dyaks, or indigenous tribes.

History and Name.—The Europeans who first visited this island, early in the sixteenth century—Lorenzo de Gomez in 1518, and Pigafotta, with the ships of Magellan's expedition, in 1521—both named it Brunai or Bruné, from the port and principal city on its N.W. shores, at which they touched. This name, written by the Malays themselves Bûrni or Boorni, is obviously the Sanscrit *Bhurni* or *Bhoorni*, ("land;") its conversion into Borneo, and application to the whole island, came into use among Europeans in the seventeenth century. Some writers have stated that the island, in its whole extent, is called by the natives Pulo Kalamantan; but those who have had most intercourse with the native tribes of Borneo, deny that they have any general name for the whole island.

The first Dutchman who arrived at Borneo was Oliver Van Noort, in 1598. The reputation of the island for diamonds and Bezoar-stone (the latter was considered, at that time, as a universal medicine) induced the Dutch settled in Batavia to send, in 1608, to the Queen of Succadana, an officer, demanding a treaty of commerce; to whom she replied that "the trade of her country was free to all nations." In 1609, however, they succeeded in making a treaty with the Sultan of Sambas. A factory was thus established, and the factors gradually raised themselves into sovereigns by steps which cannot be here detailed. In 1769, the English, having taken Manila, obtained from their ally, the Sultan of Sooloo, the cession of his claim to the N. coasts of Borneo, and took possession of Balambangan. But, in 1775, the garrison of that island, composed chiefly of Bugis, was cut to pieces by a band of pirates; and the settlement was consequently abandoned. When Java was taken by the British, in the late war, the Dutch power in Borneo fell to the ground, and the native chiefs, watched by a few British political agents, resumed the exercise of their original authority; but they now found themselves unable to cope with the Chinese Kong-sies; and were, therefore, well pleased at the return, in 1818, of their Dutch masters.

But the most important event in the recent history of Borneo, and one likely to lead to the most beneficial results as regards civilization and commerce, is the enterprise of Sir James Brooke, who first visited the island in 1839, and has since been actively engaged in the suppression of piracy,

the administration of justice, and the encouragement of commerce and manufactures.——Adj. and inhab. BOR'NEAN.

BORNEO, bor'ne-o, BRUNAI, broo'ni, or B'RNI, ben'nee', a town near the North coast of Borneo, and on the river Brunai, in lat. 52° 30′ N., lon. 114° 52′ E. It is built on piles in the river, and defended by batteries. Pop. in 1848, 22,000. (†)

BORNHEM, born'hem, a town and commune of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, 15 miles W. of Mechlin, with numerous looms for linen-weaving, several breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 4194.

BORNHOLM, born'holm, (anc. *Borringia?*) an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, 20 miles E. of Zealand, and 25 miles S. of the southernmost point of Sweden. Its most northern point is Cape Hammeren, on which is a light-house 219 feet high, in lat. 55° 17′ 4″ N., lon. 14° 48′ 30″ E. It is about 23 miles long by 18 broad; estimated area, is 230 square miles. In general, the coast is high and rocky, presenting perpendicular cliffs, close to which is deep water. Where cliffs do not prevail, reefs and sand-banks stretch out to sea, rendering all approach dangerous, more especially in stormy weather, when the surf is heavy. The island has no good or secure harbor for large vessels, and only few and indifferent ones for small. The best is at Rönne, on the S.W. side, with 11½ feet water. The roadstead, however, is not very good, being exposed to the S.W. winds. Bornholm, both geographically and geologically, belongs to Sweden. Excepting a heath-tract near the centre of the island, on a plateau 250 feet above the sea, the land is generally fertile, producing the same grain crops as the rest of Denmark, and the same trees, beech excepted. The island has no lakes of any size, and its streams, numerous enough, are merely rivulets, with narrow, rocky courses. Good building-stone and marble are quarried and exported. Coal is likewise raised, and used to some extent, but it is of an inferior quality. The island has long been famous for its rock crystals. Its watches have likewise a local reputation. The chief support of the inhabitants is agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and seafaring. The principal town and port is Rönne, after which come Nexöe, and Svanike. Pop. 26,600.

BORNO, bos'no, a large village of Austrian Italy, 32 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio.

BOR'NOO or BORNOU, (native *Kanowra,*) a country of Central Africa, in Soodan, between lat. 16° and 15° N., and lon. 12° and 18° E., having N. Ranem and Sahara, E. Lake Tchad and Begharmi, S. Mandara, and W. Houssa. Lake Tchad appears to receive all the waters of Bornoo. The chief rivers are the Shary from the mountains of Maudara, and the Yeou from those of Houssa. The climate is excessively hot: temperature in summer (March to June) 104° to 107° Fahrenheit. The dry season is from April to October, and the rainy season during the remainder of the year. The whole country is flat, and by far the greater part is covered with a thick underwood, high, coarse grass, and creeping and climbing plants, while all around Lake Tchad, and for a considerable distance W.S.W. and S., it is alluvial and marshy. The chief productions are millet, barley, beans, maize, cotton, and indigo; trees are scarce, and it has no fruit or edible roots. Minerals are unknown. The principal wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle, and the horses of Bornoo are greatly prized in the markets of Soudan. The chief exports are slaves, gold-dust, and civet. The mass of the people (Kanowry) are negroes, professing Fetishism, divided into tribes, and speaking different idioms. The dominant race (Shouas) are of Arab descent, and Mohammedans. Principal towns, Kooka, the residence of the sovereign, Engornoo, Deegoa, Old and New Birnie, and Affagay, several of which are populous, well built, and enclosed by walls.——Adj. and inhab. BOR'NOOESS'.

BORNOS, bor'noce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 4826. It contains the palace of the Dukes of Medinaceli, part of which consists of an old Moorish castle, in good preservation.

BORNOU. See BORNOO.

BORODINO, bor-o-dee'no, a village of Russia, government, and 75 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskva, celebrated for the dear-bought victory gained by the French over the Russians, on the 7th of September, 1812.

BORODI'NO, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 18 miles S.W. of Syracuse.

BORODI'NO, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

BORODINO, NEW, a recently-founded settlement of exiles in Siberia, near Krasnoyarsk, government of Yenisiesk.

BOROOJIRD, a town of Persia. See BOOROOJIRD.

BOROU. See BOORO.

BOROUGH, bur'rûh, a village of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, parish of Llanelly, 14 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1851, 3415, chiefly coal-miners and sailors.

BOR'OUGHBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Aldborough, on the river Ure, here navigable, and crossed by a stone bridge, 17 miles N.W. of York. Pop. in 1851, 1095. It has a small church, a handsome market cross, and 3 branch banks. Races are held annually. Before being disfranchised by the Reform Act, it sent 2 members to the House of Commons. Many Roman and British antiquities have been found here, the most curious of which are the three rude stone obelisks called the "Devil's Arrows," about half a mile S. of the town. This was anciently a famous Druidical meeting place. The town communicates by a branch with the Great North of England Railway.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, a village in Cambridge township, Lamoille co., Vermont, contains a church, 2 taverns, and 2 stores.

BOROVITCHEE or BOROVITCHI, bo-ro-vit'chee, a town of Russia, government, and 96 miles E.S.E. of Novgorod, on the Mista, near the Rapids of Borovitskie. Pop. 4000, who carry on an active trade in salt, coal, and limestone.

BOROVITCHEE or BOROVITCHI, a town of Russia, government, and 72 miles N.E. of Tchernigov.

BOROVITCHEE or BOROVITCHI, a town of Russia, government, and 46 miles E.N.E. of Pskov.

BOROVSK, bo-rovsk', a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Kaloogа, on the Protva, capital of the district. Pop. 5000. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and leather, and its onions, garlic, &c. are in great repute. Near it is a rich convent, founded in 1444.

BORRIOL, bor-re-ôl', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles N.N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2069.

BOR'RIS, or BUR'RIS-IN'RONE, a village of Ireland, co. and 16 miles S. of Carlow. Pop. 950. In it is Borris Castle, the seat of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.

BOR'RIS-IN-OS'SORY, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co., 7 miles E.S.E. of Roscrea. Pop. 821. It was formerly a military position of some strength, and has a neat court-house.

BORRISLEAGH, bor'ris-lê', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

BOR'RIS-O'KANE, a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 12 miles S.W. of Parsonstown. Pop. of town, 1625.

BORRIS-O'LEAGH, bor'ris-o-lê', a small town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, in a picturesque district, 6 miles S.S.W. of Templemore. Pop. 1438.

BORROMEAN (bor-ro-mee'an) ISLANDS, a group of four small islands of the Sardinian dominions, in the Bay of Tosa, forming the W. arm of the Lagge Maggiore:—

ISOLA SAN GIOVANNI, ee'so-lâ san jo-vân'nee, or ISOLINA, e-so-lee'nâ, is the northernmost, and is occupied by gardens and fertile fields.

ISOLA MADRE, ee'so-lâ mâ'drâ, the largest, is covered with orange and citron-trees, and gardens of exotic plants.

ISOLA SUPERIORE, ee'so-lâ soo-pâ-ree-o'râ, or ISOLA DEI PESCATORI, ee'so-lâ dâ'e pês-câ-to'ree, (*i. e.* "the Fishermen's Island,") is inhabited by fishermen, and contains the small church of the islands.

ISOLA BELLA, ee'so-lâ bêl'lâ, is the most celebrated of the group. This island, which was formerly a barren and sterile rock, was, in 1671, transformed into a delicious garden, rising in 10 terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, and enclosing a magnificent palace. The garden contains fine specimens of the most interesting tropical plants, and the palace is adorned with paintings and statues. The family of Count Borromeo have been proprietors of these islands since the thirteenth century.

BOR'ROWDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Keswick. Pop. in 1851, 1425. Here is the famous mine whence is obtained the finest black-lead or plumbago in the world. It is opened but once in 7 years, enough of produce being then extracted to supply the London market for that period. The annual sale averages about 2000*l.* The picturesque scenery of Borrowdale attracts many tourists.

BOR'ROWSTOUNNESS', or BONESS, bo-nês', a burgh of barony, seaport, and parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on a low peninsula in the Frith of Forth, 17 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 5192. The streets are narrow, and the houses low and old-fashioned. The harbor is safe, and some ship-building, and trade in coal and salt from the vicinity are carried on. The town has also distilleries, and manufactures of earthenware, soap, and vitriol. In 1844, 100 vessels (aggregate burden 6536 tons) belonged to this port. Registered shipping in 1847, 5944 tons. The coal-mines of the parish extend under the bed of the Forth, so as almost to meet those of Culross from the opposite side. Near Bo'ness is Kinniel House, long the residence of the philosopher Dugald Stewart.

BORSA, bor'shâh', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 47 miles S.E. of Szigeth, on the Viso. Pop. 3478. There are silver and copper-mines in its vicinity.

BORSNA or BORZNA, borz'nâ, a town of Russia, government, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 1200.

BORSOD, bor'shod', or BORSCHOD, bor'shot, an administrative province of Hungary. The district extends on both sides of the river Sajo, and is one of the most fertile in the kingdom. Chief products, grain, wine, and fruits; cattle are extensively reared, and its commerce is important. Pop. in 1840, 183,184.

BORSSELE, bors'sâ'leh, or BRAMSALE, brâm-sâ'leh, originally two islands of Holland, province of Zeeland, but

now part of South Beveland, joined by means of gradual acquisitions from the river and the sea.

BORSTALL, or BOARSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 6 miles S.S.E. of Bicester. The chapel contains monuments of the Aubrey family. In the civil war Borstall house was garrisoned for King Charles I., and taken by Fairfax in 1646.

BORT, bor, a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 14 miles S.S.E. of Ussel. Pop. of the commune, in 1851, 2569. It has an active trade in horses and cattle. This is the birth-place of Marmontel.

BORTHWICK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

BORTHWICK CASTLE, a strong fortress, built in the fifteenth century; was famous in the civil wars of both the succeeding centuries. Dr. Robertson, the historian, was born in the manse of Borthwick.

BORTIGALI, bor-te-gâ'lee, a village of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, 40 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2920.

BORYSTHENES, a river of Russia. See DNIEPER.

BORZONASCA, bord-zo-nâs'kâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 4810. It has manufactures of cloths.

BOSA, bo'sâ, a seaport town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles S. of Sassari, at the mouth of the Termo, on the W. coast. Pop. 6250. It is a bishop's see, and is a well built and paved, having a cathedral and a diocesan school. Its harbor is safe, being sheltered by the island of Bosa.

BOS'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BOS'CASTLE, a small maritime and market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, in a deep vale, 2 miles S.E. of Bossiney. Pop. about 800.

BOS'CAWEN ISLAND, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, Navigation group. Lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 173° 35′ W.

BOS'CAWEN, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 10 miles N. by W. of Concord, on the western side of the Merrimack River, intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 2068. It has an insurance company and a manufactory of platform scales.

BOSCO, bos'ko, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. of Alessandria.

BOSCO or BOSCO TRE-CASE, bos'ko trâ-kâ'sâ, a town of Naples, Castellamare, on the southern declivity of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 8500. It has a royal manufactory of arms and gunpowder.

BOS'COBEL, an extra-parochial liberty of England, co. of Salop, 6 miles E.N.E. of Shiffnall. Pop. in 1851, 20. The manor-house here was the retreat of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 3d September, 1651. For greater security, the king passed the next day concealed in a thick oak tree which grew near, from an acorn of which the present "Royal oak," at Boscobel, has sprung.

BOS'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BOSDARROS, bos'dâr'ros', a village of France, department of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrondissement and canton of Pau. Pop. of commune, 1935.

BO'SHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BO'SHESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. and 4½ miles S.S.W. of Pembroke. Pop. 225. A cave here communicates with the sea, the waters of which sometimes rush in with such violence as to project a column of foam more than 30 feet above its mouth.

BOSJEAN, bo'zhôz'on', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire. Pop. of commune, 1015.

BOSJESMAN'S, (bos'yes-mânz',) BOSCHMAN'S, (bosh'-manz,) or BUSHMEN'S (bôôsh'menz) COUNTRY, a region of South Africa, N. of the colonial territory of the Cape of Good Hope. The inhabitants, a race of Hottentots, are the most diminutive and savage of these regions.

BOSKOOP, bos-kōp', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 9 miles S.E. of Leyden. Pop. 1834.

BOSKOWITZ, bos'ko-vîts', a town of Austria, Moravia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2962. It has a noble residence, and manufactories of Prussian blue, alum, vitriol, glass, potash, and *liqueurs*.

BOS'MITCH, a river and village of Persia; the river, an affluent of that which passes Tabreez; and the village on its banks 12 miles E. of Tabreez.

BOSNA, boz'nâ, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, to which it gives its name; after a tortuous northward course of about 150 miles, joins the Save, 24 miles E. of Brod. Its greatest breadth about 400 feet. Principal affluents, the Laschra, Krivaga, and Spressa. The towns Jepee, Maglai, and Doboi, are on its banks.

BOSNA SERAI, bos'nâ ser-ī', also written SERAIO, se-rī'o, SERAIEVO or SERAJEVO, ser-ī-yâ'vo, a town of European Turkey, capital of the province of Bosnia, on the Migliazza, an affluent of the Bosna, 122 miles S.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 60,000, of which 40,000 are Turks, 3000 Catholics, and the remainder Greeks and Jews. It is well built, and though most of the houses are of wood, has a gay and pleasant appearance from the number of minarets and steeples with which it is embellished. It is defended by a strong citadel, and was formerly surrounded by walls, now in ruins. It is the seat of many of the chief authorities of the province; has manufactories of fire-arms, jewellery, leather and woollen goods, and is the principal entrepôt for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, and South Germany. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines, and the mineral baths of *Serafewlo*. The town derives its name from an old palace (*Serai*) built by Mohammed II., and the inhabitants enjoy a municipal administration, nearly independent of the pasha, who resides at Travnik.

BOSNIA, boz'ne-â, (called BOSNA, boz'nâ, by the Turks,) a province of European Turkey, comprising Bosnia Proper, Turkish Croatia, and Herzegovina, situated at the extreme western part of the empire, between lat. 42° 30′, and 45° 15′ N.; bounded N. and W. by the provinces of Austria, S. by Montenegro and Albania, and E. by Servia. Area estimated at 18,800 square miles, and pop. at 900,000. The surface is almost wholly mountainous, traversed by the chain of the Dinaric Alps, and covered by its contreforts, and those of the Julian Alps, rising in many places upwards of 6000 feet. A great part of it is situated in the basin of the Danube, and watered by the Save and its affluents, the Verba, Bosna, and Drin. The southern portion (Herzegovina) is watered by the Narenta, which flows into the Mediterranean. The soil is in general ill-suited for cultivation, except in the valley of the Save. On the N. slopes of the Dinaric Alps are extensive forests, yielding valuable timber, and the pasturage is excellent. Wheat, barley, and maize, are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption, and in the southern districts, flax, tobacco, wines, and olives. Fruits are cultivated in great abundance, especially prunes, of which a species of wine is prepared. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of agriculture; the horses are of an excellent breed, and the sheep furnish a celebrated kind of wool. Croatia is renowned for its honey. The mountains contain gold mines, which were worked by the Romans, and mines of silver and mercury; but the government permits only the mining of iron, and that of lead in one or two places. Manufacturing industry is limited to fire-arms, leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and gunpowder. Chief exports, leather, hides, wool, goats' hair, honey, cattle, timber, and mineral waters. Imports, colonial produce, silks, paper, salt, oil, and dried fruits. The transit trade is considerable between Turkey and the Austrian States. The roads are very bad, and in general only practicable for beasts of burden. The Bosniaks are of a Sclavonian origin, and a good many belong to the Greek church. As a frontier province, Bosnia is one of the most important in the empire; it has a great number of fortifications. Previous to 640 it was governed by independent princes, called Bans or Waiwodes, who became vassals to Hungary. The Turks rendered it tributary in 1463, and it was united to the empire by Soliman II. in 1522.——Adj. and inhab. BOSNIAN, boz'ne-an.

BOS'PORUS, (less correctly written BOS'PHORUS,) (Turk. *Boghaz*, bo'gâz'; L. *Bos'porus Thracius*;) called also the STRAIT OF CONSTANTINOPLE, a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and separates Europe from Asia. It is about 17 miles long, and varies in width from a half mile to 1½ miles. A current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidity when the wind is from the N.E., but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarters, namely, the S.W. The depth of water is considerable, and the navigation safe. The scenery along the banks of the channel is extremely beautiful, with magnificent palaces, of which no fewer than 10 are imperial summer residences, and most of them on the Asiatic side, handsome houses and noble gardens being thickly distributed over the face of the country in the vicinity of the strait, on both sides, alternated with picturesque cliffs of jasper, porphyry, and agate. At the narrowest part of the channel, about 8 miles from its southern entrance, occur the two castles or forts called respectively Room-Elee (Roumeli) Hissar and Anadoli Hissar; the former on the western or European side, and the latter on the eastern or Asiatic. The Bosporus was, in ancient times, remarkable for its tunny-fishery, which is still a source of considerable profit to the inhabitants. The rivers, great and small, that fall into the strait, are said to amount to 30 in number. The Bosporus of Constantinople is called the Thracian Bosporus, to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosporus, the narrow channel that connects the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, now called the Straits of Yenikale. By a treaty executed in 1829, between the Russians and the Porte, the navigation of the Bosporus was opened to the merchant ships of all nations.

BOS'SALL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BOS'SARDSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

BOS'SERMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

BOS'SIER', (Fr. pron. bos'se-ā',) a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains 1066 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Red River, and on the E. by Dauchite Bayou and Lake Bistineau. The chief productions are cotton and maize. Red River is navigated by steamboats to the "Raft," which is situated on the border of this parish. Bossier was formed out of the western part

of Claiborne parish. Capital, Belleview. Pop. 6962, of whom 2507 were free and 4455 slaves.

BOSSIER POINT, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

BOS'SINEY, with TREVENA, a disfranchised parliamentary borough of England, consisting of two small villages on the northern coast of Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Camelford. Pop. 306.

BOSSUT-LES-WALCOURT, bos'sü'-lä-vä'koor', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 14 miles S. of Charleroi. Pop. of commune, 581. Near this place the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1792.

BOSTAN, EL, el bos'tän', (*i. e.* "the Garden;" anc. *Comana?*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic. and 40 miles N.W. of Marash, on the Sihoon, (*Sarus,*) and on the N. side of Mount Taurus. Pop. from 3000 to 9000. It has several mosques, with a considerable trade in wheat, and is said to have about 40 dependent villages.

BOST'ICK'S MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

BOSTON, bos'ton, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, in a rich agricultural district on the estuary of the Witham, 5 miles from the sea and 28 miles S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 15,132. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Witham, here crossed by an iron bridge of one arch, 86 feet in span; it is well built, paved, and lighted, and abundantly supplied with good water. Its parish church, built in 1309, is the largest without aisles in the kingdom; length 291 feet; breadth 99 feet. The tower, 291 feet in height, resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, and forms a landmark visible 40 miles distant. Boston has a grammar school founded in 1554, Blue-coat and numerous other schools, a town-hall, a union poor-house, house of correction, custom-house, large market-house, and vauxhall, with assembly-rooms, 3 public libraries, several banks, manufactories of sailcloth, canvas, and sacking, 2 or 3 iron foundries, and some shipyards. Owing to neglect in keeping the river clear, the trade became nearly extinct in the last century, but recent improvements now enable vessels of 300 tons to unload in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by small steamers and barges. The chief imports consist of Baltic produce, with coal and manufactured goods coastwise. Chief exports, oats, wool, and wood, which last is extensively produced in the vicinity. Registered shipping of port in 1847, 186 vessels; aggregate burden, 8763 tons. Boston sends two members to the House of Commons. In the reign of Edward III., and subsequently, Boston was one of the principal commercial ports of England. Fox, the biographer of the martyrs, was born here in 1517. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Irby family.

BOSTON, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles S.S.E. of Wetherby, in a valley on the Wharfe. Pop. 1014.

BOSTON, the second commercial city of the United States, capital of Massachusetts, and seat of justice of Suffolk co., is situated at the W. extremity of Massachusetts Bay, 464 miles by railroad N.E. of Washington; 236 miles N.E. of New York; 200 miles E. by S. of Albany; 195 miles S.S.W. of Portland; 43 miles N.N.E. of Providence; 76 miles S.S.E. of Concord; and 124 miles N.E. of Hartford. Lat. of the State-house, 42° 21′ 22″ N., lon. 71° 4′ 9″ W. The city consists of three parts, Boston Proper, East Boston, and South Boston. Boston Proper, or Old Boston, occupies a peninsula embracing about 700 acres; the surface is very uneven, and in three places rises into hills of considerable elevation, the highest being 138 feet above the level of the sea. A narrow isthmus, or "Neck," as it is called, a little more than a mile in length, joins the peninsula to the mainland of Roxbury on the S. This Neck, once overflowed by the tides, was the only passage to the city till the year 1786, and by fortifying it in the early part of the Revolution, the British were enabled to cut off all intercourse between Boston and the surrounding country. It has since been raised, and made much wider, so that at present there are four avenues leading over it from Roxbury to Boston. Besides these thoroughfares, seven bridges connect Boston Proper with Charlestown, South Boston, and the mainland. The first one built was the Charles River Bridge, 1503 feet long, leading to Charlestown. It was opened for travel on the eleventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th, 1786. The Old Cambridge Bridge, 2758 feet in length, with a causeway of 3432 feet extending across Charles River to Cambridge Road, was completed in 1793. The South Boston Bridge, 1550 feet long, leading from the Neck to South Boston, was opened in 1805. Canal Bridge, 2796 feet in length, connecting Boston with Lechmere Point, was finished in 1809. From the centre of this bridge another bridge, 1820 feet in length, extends to Prison Point, in Charlestown. Boston Free Bridge, about 500 feet in length, leading to South Boston, and Warren Bridge, 1390 feet long, leading to Charlestown, were finished in 1828. In addition to these, the Western Avenue, about 1½ miles long, and from 60 to 100 feet wide, extends from the foot of Beacon street to Sewell's Point in Brookline. It is built upon a substantial dam, which is constructed across the bay, enclosing an area of about 600 acres. By means of a cross-dam, this enclosure is divided into two large basins, which, by the aid of tide-gates, are filled at flood tides, thereby creating a vast hydraulic power, at all times available. The partition dam also forms the basis of a branch avenue leading from the main one to Roxbury. The entire work was completed in 1821, at a cost of over $600,000. With the exception of Western Avenue, all the others leading from the city, either are or will become, at a given time, the property of the state, and free for public use. The various railroads conducting into the city proper have bridges constructed expressly for their accommodation. Places in the vicinity, not reached by any of these thoroughfare, communicate with Boston by means of steam-ferries.

South Boston, set off from Dorchester in 1804, extends about 2 miles along the south side of the harbour, between Boston Proper and Fort Independence. It embraces about 800 acres of varied surface, and is handsomely laid out; many of the streets intersect each other at right angles, and form squares. Near the centre, and about 2 miles from the state-house, are the famous "Dorchester Heights," by the fortification of which, in the Revolutionary War, the Americans succeeded in expelling the enemy from Boston. These "Heights," nearly 130 feet above the level of the ocean, afford a magnificent view of the city, bay, and surrounding country. One of them contains a capacious reservoir of the Boston Water-works.

East Boston occupies the western part of what was formerly known as Noddle's Island. Samuel Maverick lived on this island as his homestead in 1630, the same time that John Blackstone owned and improved the peninsula. It embraces about 660 acres of arable land, together with a large body of flats. The surface is quite uneven, portions of it rising into considerable elevations, which afford fine sites for dwellings. The island is situated at nearly the same distance (about 650 yards) from Boston Proper as from Charlestown. It was purchased and laid out into streets in 1832, since which time it has increased rapidly in population. It has already become a place of extensive business, particularly in ship-building and the various branches of manufactures, among the more important of which may be mentioned an immense sugar refinery, and a large steam flouring mill. A wharf, 1000 feet in length, is devoted to the use of the Cunard line of Liverpool steamships. East Boston is the terminus of the Grand Junction Railroad. The several parts of the city, together with the town of Chelsea, constitute the county of Suffolk.

The streets of Boston were originally laid out upon no systematic plan, and being accommodated to the unevenness of the surface, many of them are crooked and narrow; but these defects have of late been remedied to a considerable extent, so that now the principal thoroughfares are convenient and spacious. Washington and Tremont streets are the fashionable promenades. Although Boston Proper is circumscribed in its limits, it contains one of the finest public parks (the Common) that is to be found in any city of America. Known to the earliest settlers by the name of "Tower Fields," and occupied afterwards as a town cow-pasture, Boston Common has since been set apart, ornamented, and carefully preserved for the common benefit of the citizens in all coming time. Nearly 50 acres are included within its boundaries, embracing almost every variety of surface, from the level plat to the gentle slope and abrupt ascent. Towering elms, some of which are 100 years old, enclose the borders, while within, graded walks, beautifully shaded, intersect each other in every direction. Near the centre is a small pond, where a fountain sends up its crystal stream whirling and sparkling 60 or 70 feet into the air. The entire grounds are surrounded by a costly iron fence, 1977 yards in length. The northern portion of the Common, occupying the southern declivity of Beacon Hill, affords a fine view of Charles River, and the country in that direction. The space towards the west, between the Common and Charles River, is occupied by a botanic garden, covering about 25 acres. Other public grounds have been laid out in the newer portions of the city, some of which are beautifully ornamented, and have fountains in the centre.

Boston harbor opens to the sea between two points nearly 4 miles distant from each other—Point Alderton on Nantasket, and Point Shirley in Chelsea. It is sheltered from the ocean by the peninsulas of which these two points are the extremities, and a large number of islands, between which are three entrances. The main passage, which is about 3 miles S.E. of the Navy-yard, and so narrow as scarcely to admit two vessels to pass abreast, lies between Castle and Governor's Islands, and is defended by Fort Independence and Fort Warren. A passage N. of Governor's Island is also protected by Fort Warren. A new fortress, of great size and strength, now nearly completed, on George's Island, guards the entrance to the outward or lower harbor. The entire surface included within Point Alderton and Point Shirley is estimated at 75 square miles,

about half of which affords good anchorage-ground for vessels of the largest class. It is easy of access, free from sand-bars, and seldom obstructed with ice. The whole is thickly studded with islands, and is the reservoir of several small streams, among which are the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, and the Manatiquot Rivers.

Public Buildings.—Among the public buildings, the State-house, from its position, is the most conspicuous. It stands on the summit of Beacon Hill, fronting the common. It was erected in 1798, on ground termed in the grant, "Governor Hancock's pasture." The edifice is 173 feet long, and 61 feet wide, with a dome 50 feet in diameter, and 30 feet high, the summit of which is about 120 feet from the ground, and 230 feet above the level of the sea. At present (May, 1854) extensive additions are being made to the N. front. The view which is afforded from the cupola is unsurpassed by any thing in the United States, if not in the world. Every portion of the city is before the eye of the beholder. The harbor is spread out towards the E., embosoming a multitude of beautiful islands, and whitened with a thousand sails. On the other hand is an illimitable expanse of country adorned with fruitful fields, and everywhere dotted over with elegant villas and flourishing villages; while to the N. towers Bunker Hill Monument, marking the place where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought. The number of persons who visited the cupola of the State-house from April to November, 1849, was 62,430. On the entrance-floor stands a fine statue of Washington, by Chantrey. The representatives' hall is in the centre on the principal floor, the senate chamber in the E., and the governor's and council chamber in the W. wing. The old State-house is still standing at the upper end of State street, on the site occupied as the seat of government in Massachusetts 140 years. The first building was erected in 1659, (afterwards destroyed by fire;) the second in 1714, (also destroyed by fire;) and the present one in 1748. Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," as it is called, is an object of much interest, as being the place where the orators in the days of Hancock and Adams roused the people to resistance against British oppression. It is situated in Dock square, and is 100 feet long, 80 wide, and 3 stories high. The hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with deep galleries on three sides. The building was presented to the citizens, in 1742, by Peter Faneuil, Esq.

Faneuil Hall Market, immediately E. of Faneuil Hall, on Dock street, was, at the time of its erection, the handsomest market-house in the United States. It is upwards of 500 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 2 stories high, with a dome. The second story, called Quincy Hall, is so constructed that it can be occupied as several apartments, or thrown into one, as occasion may require. The building was erected in 1826, at a cost of about $150,000. There are several other markets in the city, besides those of East Boston and South Boston. The Custom-house is near the head of Long Wharf, fronting both on Commerce street and on the harbor. It is built of granite, in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 90 feet from the ground. The foundations rest upon 3000 piles. Its length is 140 feet; width, including the projections of the cross, 95 feet. Each front has a portico of 6 Doric columns—each, a single stone, costing about $5000. The entire cost of the building was upwards of $1,000,000. The Merchants' Exchange is a magnificent fire-proof building, situated on the S. side of State street. It has 76 feet front, and extends back 250 feet to Lindall street, covering 13,000 feet of ground. The front is composed of Quincy granite, with 4 pilasters, each a single stone 45 feet high, and weighing about 55 tons. The roof is of wrought iron, covered with galvanized sheet-iron. The great central hall, 80 feet by 58, is occupied as the Merchants Exchange and reading-room. In the basement is the city post-office. The building was finished in 1842, and cost, exclusive of the ground, $175,000. The City Hall, a granite building, consisting of an octagon centre with wings, is located on a plat of ground between Court square and School street. The Court-house, also of granite, is in Court square between the City Hall and Court street. It contains the rooms of the city, county, and United States Courts. The City Prison, consisting of a centre building in the form of an octagon with 4 wings extending in opposite directions, is near the foot of Cambridge street. Masonic Temple, in which the Freemasons have a lodge, is on Tremont street, fronting the Common. The new Tremont Temple, erected on the site of the one burnt in 1852, is on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont House. The main hall, which is on the upper floor, is 130 feet by about 73, and 45 feet in height, having galleries on three sides, with 8 separate flights of stairs. Directly under this hall are 13 rooms, averaging about 16 feet in width, and from 32 to 38 feet in length. Fronting on Tremont street are 4 rooms occupied as stores, in the rear of which are 2 others, each 32 feet by 16, and a vestry, 73 feet by 53. Still farther in the rear is another hall or chapel, 73 feet by 53, with a ceiling 25 feet high. In a recess at one end of the great hall stands one of the largest organs in America. It is 45 feet high, and 36 feet wide, containing 70 stops and 3010 pipes. The Boston Music Hall, completed in 1852, fronts both on Winter street and on Bumstead place. The length of the central hall is 130 feet; width, 80 feet; height, 65 feet; with two tiers of galleries extending on three sides. It is one of the finest concert-halls in the United States. The building in which Gleason's Pictorial is published is an imposing edifice, situated a short distance below the Temple, on the same side of Tremont street. The Fitchburg Railroad Depôt, at the corner of Causeway and Haverhill streets, was at the time of its completion the handsomest railway edifice in the United States, and cost upwards of $70,000.

In Boston there are about 100 churches of the various denominations, viz.: Unitarian, 22; Congregationalist, 14; Baptist, 13; Methodist, 12; Episcopal, 11; Roman Catholic, 11; Universalist, 6; besides those of various other denominations. Christ Church, (Episcopal,) built in 1723, is the oldest church edifice in Boston. The Old South Meeting-house, erected in 1730, is the next. From the great historical interest connected with this church, it is selected for the annual election sermon, preached before the governor and general court.

The wharves and warehouses of Boston are on a scale of magnitude and grandeur surpassed by no other city of equal population. The N. and E. sides of Old Boston are lined with wharves and docks, which, taken together, make up an aggregate length of over 5 miles. Many of them are stupendous structures. Long wharf, lined with spacious warehouses, extends into the harbor 1800 feet; T wharf reaches from the centre nearly to the outer extremity of this wharf on the N. side, and is parallel to it. The two are united by means of a short cross-wharf. The next S. of Long wharf is Centre wharf, 1379 feet long, with a uniform range of warehouses 4 stories high, throughout its whole extent. The Custom-house is situated between these two, on Commercial street. Still farther S. is India wharf, 980 feet in length, and from 246 to 280 in breath, having a range of lofty warehouses in the centre. Here are found vessels from China and India. The most important N. of these are Commercial wharf, Lewis's wharf, and the Eastern Railroad wharf. Commercial wharf and Lewis's wharf are each occupied by a range of massive granite warehouses. On the Eastern Railroad wharf, the landing of the East Boston Ferry, there are two such ranges, with an avenue between leading to the station-house.

Institutions.—Boston contains a great number of literary, scientific, and educational institutions. The Boston Athenæum, incorporated in 1807, and situated in Beacon street, is rapidly becoming one of the most richly endowed and splendid literary institutions in the world. The Perkins family, one of the richest of "the solid men of Boston," gave to the society $61,000. Other large and liberal donations were received from different persons, until the society were able to erect a library building, at a cost of $135,000, on a lot of ground that cost $55,000. The library contains above 50,000 volumes of books, besides an extensive collection of manuscripts. The Athenæum likewise contains a fine gallery of sculpture, and also one of paintings. The Massachusetts Historical Society, organized in 1794, possesses a library of 12,000 volumes, and about 450 volumes of manuscripts, together with an extensive collection of pamphlets, maps, charts, coins, and other relics. The Boston Library Society, founded in 1794, have a hall in the Tontine Buildings, and a library of about 14,000 volumes. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has a library of 15,000 volumes. Excepting the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, this is the oldest organization of the kind in the United States, having been founded in 1780. It occupies an apartment in the Athenæum. The Mercantile Library Association, instituted in 1820, has a collection of upwards of 13,600 volumes. The first Mechanics' Apprentices' Library Association ever organized was established at Boston in 1820. The State Library, founded in 1826, has 8000, and the City Library, founded in 1851, 10,000 volumes. The latter is in a most flourishing condition, and has every prospect of an increase, which will render it one of the largest and most useful in the country. There are also numerous other libraries in Boston, among which are the Bowdich Library, with 2500 volumes, the Social Law Library, founded in 1804, with 6000 volumes, and the library of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having 3500 volumes. The Medical College connected with Harvard University is situated in Boston. The Lowell Institute was established by John Lowell, junior, who bequeathed to it a legacy of $250,000. The bequest provides for regular courses of free lectures, to be given upon natural and revealed religion, physics, and chemistry, in their application to the arts, and numerous other important subjects. There are also many other similar societies, such as the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Oriental Society, the American Statistical Association, the Boston Lyceum, the Handel and Haydn Society, the Musical Educational Society, and the Boston Academy of Music

Closely identified with the history of Boston is her system of public instruction. Ever cherished with maternal care,

ber schools have long been ornaments to the city, and the the pride of New England. As early as 1635, the town records bear evidence to the establishment of a "free school," and from that hour to the present no interest has received more earnest attention than the subject of education. The system comprises four grades—primary, grammar, high, and Latin schools. There are 196 primary, and 23 grammar schools. The high and Latin schools are exclusively for boys. There were in the primary schools in 1852, about 12,000 pupils; in the grammar schools, 9979; in the high schools, 173; and in the Latin schools, 185; total number in all the schools, approximately, 22,307 pupils; number in the grammar, high, and Latin schools, 10,337; over 15 years of age, 610; average attendance, 9064. Number of masters in the grammar, high, and Latin schools, 31; sub-masters, 11; ushers, 17; female assistants, 144. Salaries of the masters in the high and Latin schools, $2400; sub-masters, $1500; ushers, $800, with an increase of $100 a year till the salary amounts to $1200. Masters in the grammar schools, $1500; sub-masters, $1000; ushers, $800; head assistants, $400; others, $250 the first year, $300 the second, and $350 the third and succeeding years; teachers of music, $100 in each school. All salaries are fixed by the school-committee. The amount of money expended in the Boston schools for the year 1853, was $329,800.20. Average cost of tuition of each scholar per annum, for the last 10 years in the public schools, has been $10.76; in the grammar, high, and Latin schools, $15.10; primary, $6.42. Total amount expended for school edifices up to May 1, 1851, $1,271,273.57. During the last 12 years, 21 per cent. of the ordinary city expenditures has been appropriated to public schools. The school committee consists of the mayor of the city, the president of the common council, and 72 other persons, 6 chosen from each ward.

The benevolent institutions of Boston are numerous and well endowed. The Massachusetts General Hospital occupies a plot of 4 acres of ground in the western part of the city, on the right bank of Charles River. The building is constructed of Chelmsford granite, 274 feet long and 54 wide. Besides a permanent fund of $171,119, it has other sources of income, making the total receipts for the year 1850, $38,517. The number of patients admitted during the same period was 746. The McLean Asylum for the Insane, a branch of the General Hospital, is delightfully situated on an eminence in Somerville, about 2 miles N.W. of Boston. The asylum comprises a group of 5 elegant buildings, surrounded with 15 acres of ground, beautifully laid out and ornamented. Thirty thousand dollars have been contributed, since 1843, for the support of this institution, by a single individual, the Hon. William Appleton of Boston. The McLean Asylum received its name from John McLean, Esq., of Boston, a liberal benefactor of the General Hospital. The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind occupies the fine building formerly known as the Mount Washington House, in South Boston. In addition to other contributions, it receives $8000 annually from the state. The average number of pupils is about 100. There are also located in South Boston, the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and the House of Industry and Reformation. Belonging to the last named are 60 acres of land, in the cultivation of which the inmates are employed. The expense for the Lunatic Hospital for the year 1852–3 was $20,013.26, and the number of inmates about 250. In the House of Industry and Reformation, and in the Almshouse, at the same date, there were 1388 inmates; expense, $73,171.37. An institution called the "Boston Farm School," with accommodations for about 300 indigent boys, is situated on Thompson's Island. The new Almshouse, an imposing structure, in the form of a Latin cross, is on Deer Island, and the Quarantine Hospital on Rainsford's Island. In the western portion of the city is the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in the southern part, the New England Female Medical College. The other principal benevolent institutions are a school for idiotic children, which is in successful operation, and the Home for Aged Indigent Females. The last Boston Directory contains a list of 61 societies under the head of "Religious, Charitable, and Reformatory," and 44 under the head of "Educational, Scientific, and Commemorative."

There are issued in Boston about 100 periodical publications, treating of almost every subject, whether of news, art, literature, or science. Of these, more than 12 are dailies. Among the others are comprised several of the most distinguished literary and scientific journals in the United States.

Commerce, Finances, &c.—In commercial importance, Boston ranks among the first cities of America. Her foreign commerce has always been great, and extends to almost every nation on the globe. Her coast trade is also immense. Along the wharves, in every direction and at all times, may be seen forests of masts, and vessels from all parts of the world. During the year 1852 there were at Boston 2974 foreign, (tons, 518,078,) and 6406 coastwise arrivals. Of the coastwise, 1838 were from Philadelphia, 500 from New York, 298 from Bangor, 283 from Baltimore, 277 from Portland, 155 from New Orleans, and smaller numbers from other ports. Of the foreign arrivals, about 75 were from the Cape of Good Hope and beyond. The clearances for the same year were 6154 vessels. The total number of foreign arrivals during the year ending June 30, 1854, was 3075, (tons, 653,443,) of which 990 (tons, 320,174) were by American vessels; total number of clearances to foreign ports, 3064. (tons, 613,439.) The aggregate shipping, June 30, 1854, was 437,324 tons registered, and 58,556 enrolled; total, 495,880 tons. During the year, 68 vessels, (59 of them ships,) with an aggregate of 69,350 tons burden, were admeasured. Three-fourths of the trade carried on by the United States with Russia, and more than half with the East Indies, (including nearly all the Calcutta trade,) comes to this port. Boston has also extensive commercial relations with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, with South America, and the West India Islands.

The annexed table exhibits some of the leading imports and exports of Boston, for the year ending December 31, 1852:—

Articles.		Received.	Exported.
Coffee	bags and picula	173,805	106,147
Cotton	bales	281,166	3,146
Logwood	tons	10,998	8,131
Beef	bbls.	28,125	11,867
Pork	"	72,910	30,232
Lard	"	37,658	10,333
"	kegs	31,972	24,817
*Mackerel	bbls.	48,570	120,043
Herring	"	20,567	117,639
Codfish	quintals	46,110	53,568
"	casks	341	
"	drums	2,856	7,358
Flour	bbls.	896,464	269,771
Sugar	hhds. and casks	16,637	429
"	bbls.	8,654	4,646
"	bags	98,652	
"	boxes	85,477	8,157
Molasses	hhds.	71,504	6,319
"	tierces	3,339	509
"	bbls.	4,481	3,205
Wheat	bushels	762,929	25,187
Corn	"	2,118,338	74,190
Rosin	bbls.	36,322	11,470
Turpentine	"	22,964	440
Tar	"	22,419	5,076
Gold		$578,751	$3,356,367
Silver		$56,507	$152,302

There were also received the same year, at this port, coal from Great Britain and the Provinces, 9343 tons and 40,764 chaldrons; from domestic ports, 431,270 tons, and 14,000 bushels. Iron, bars, 696,042, tons, 3717; railroad bars, 18,622, tons, 4870; bundles, 185,191; plates, 20,508; blooms, 1382, tons, 63; scrap, 1558; pig, tons, 34,656. Of the bars, 5184 were from Russia; 29,118, Sweden; 543,185, Great Britain, and 118,555 coastwise. Bundles, 9640, from Russia; 140, Sweden; 146,703, Great Britain, and 28,699, coastwise. Hides, 479,288, of which 141,680 were from Buenos Ayres; goatskins, 107,853; leather, 397,628 sides, and 93,447 bundles. Sperm oil, 74,430 barrels; whale oil, 83,013 barrels, (the whale oil received in 1851, was 323,483 barrels;) linseed oil, 915,000 gallons; whiskey, 250,811 barrels; rye, 18,751 bushels; oats, 849,173 bushels; shorts, 149,474 bushels. During the year 1853, the value of foreign dry-goods entered at the Boston custom-house amounted to $13,874,280.

Goods Exported in 1852.—Tobacco, 991 hogsheads, 6036 bales and cases, 19,452 boxes and kegs; ice, 95,482 tons, of which 11,207 tons were for the West Indies. According to a statement in the *Boston Atlas*, the boot and shoe trade of Boston and vicinity amounts to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 annually. The foreign exports of cotton manufactures for 1852 were much greater than any previous year, and consisted of 62,669 packages. Of these, 24,677, value $1,252,051, were for the East Indies; 23,603 do., value $1,125,205.89, for South America; and 2018 do., value $154,313, for Hayti. The total value of foreign exports in cotton manufactures, for 1850, amounted to $1,836,048; 1851, $2,507,703, and 1852, $3,090,126.59.

The total value of foreign imports into Boston, for 1850, amounted to $23,909,376; 1851, $31,350,553; 1852, $33,987,144; 1853, $43,340,449. The annexed table exhibits the foreign imports and revenue of Boston at two different periods, viz., in 1840 and 1853:—

	1840.	1853.
Imports in American vessels	$13,517,031	$25,177,330
Do. Foreign do.	605,227	17,140,059
Revenue in American vessels	2,364,506	4,599,800
Do. Foreign do.	92,417	3,178,438

During the first quarter of the year 1854, the increase of duties over the corresponding quarter of 1853 was $373,981, or nearly 20 per cent.

In the following table are shown the amount of goods transported to Canada in bond from Boston district, and the value of Canada produce warehoused in Boston for a series of years, ending September 30, 1853:—

* Inspections not completed: as far as made, they show a decrease from former years. This falling off is attributed chiefly to the obstructions thrown in the way of the fisheries by the British authorities.

† Boxes.

Years.	Transportation.	Warehoused.
1849	$24,729	
1850	168,967	$83,811
1851	432,700	119,551
1852	1,703,835	565,149
1853	4,338,548	604,035

During the first quarter of 1854, the goods transported in bond to Canada amounted in value to $2,271,801, more than half the aggregate of the whole of the preceding year. The domestic trade of Boston is estimated at from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 annually.

On June 12th, 1854, there were 36 banks in Boston, having a capital of $30,412,750; circulation, $81,406,280, and specie, $2,933,521; upwards of 40 insurance companies, besides the agencies of 12 insurance companies of other cities and states; 9 loan and fund associations, and 2 savings institutions.

The assessed value of real and personal personal property in Boston, in 1851, was about $137,000,000, on which a tax was collected at the rate of $7 on $1000, to the amount of $1,350,000.

The expense of the city police for the year ending May 1st, 1852, was $49,737, and of watch for the same period, $95,845. The entire cost of the Boston Water-works up to January 1st, 1852, amounted to $5,185,711. The cost of introducing water into East Boston was $306,980. During the year 1852, a loan of £400,000 was made for the balance of the temporary water debt, at 4½ per cent., payable in 20 years, in London. The total amount of city debt, May 1st, 1853, was $1,830,000.

The want of river advantages is supplied to Boston by railroads, of which seven great lines terminate in this city. There are lines of railway recently completed, opening communication with the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg in New York, and La Prairie in Canada, and another extending through Maine, that connects Boston with Montreal. The Great Western line extends, one branch through Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago, and another through Canada West, from the suspension bridge below Niagara Falls to Windsor, opposite Detroit, and, when completed, will connect with the Mississippi at two points, Galena and Rock Island.

Although the peninsula on which Boston is situated furnishes large quantities of excellent water from springs, still the supply has been found inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population. As early as 1795, a company was incorporated for the purpose of conducting water into the city from Jamaica Pond. In 1845, nearly 15 miles of pipe had been laid, and about 3000 houses furnished with water. But the elevation of the pond proved to be too low to supply the higher portions of the city. During the year 1845, a plan was undertaken to bring water into Boston from Lake Cochituate, or Long Pond, as it was formerly called. Cochituate Lake lies about 20 miles west of Boston, partly in three towns, Framingham, Wayland, and Natic. It covers over 650 acres of surface, is 70 feet deep in places, and drains an area of more than 11,000 acres. Its elevation is 124½ feet above spring tide, and is capable of supplying 10,000,000 gallons of water daily. The water is conveyed by means of a brick conduit to a grand reservoir in Brookline, and from thence to the different distributing reservoirs at Boston Proper, East Boston, and South Boston. Over Charles River it is carried in two iron pipes, each 30 inches in diameter, resting on a granite bridge, having 3 arches, each 30 feet span. The entire length of all the pipe laid from the commencement up to January 1st, 1852, was a little more than 100 miles

Among the principal hotels of Boston may be named the following:—The Tremont House, on Tremont street; the Revere House, on Bowdoin Square; the American House, on Hanover street; the Winthrop House, on Tremont street, and the Adams House, on Washington street. Most of the above are first-class hotels.

History.—The Indian name of the Boston peninsula was Shawmut, signifying "Living Fountains." From the peculiar conformation of its surface, the first settlers called it Tremont, or Trimountain. This name, however, was soon dismissed for the present one, which was given it in honour of the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston, England. The Rev. John Blackstone was the first white inhabitant of the peninsula. Here he lived alone until the arrival of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, who came to Charlestown with a small party of emigrants, and having remained a short time, removed across the river, in 1630. About the year 1635, Mr. Blackstone removed to Rhode Island, having sold his "right and title to the peninsula of Shawmut" for 30l. The first church was built in 1632, and the first wharf in 1673. Four years after, John Hayward was appointed post-master, "to take in and convey letters according to direction." The first newspaper was issued April 17th, 1704, called the *Boston News Letter*. Benjamin Franklin was born, January 17th, 1706. In 1768, the difficulties between the colonies and the mother country becoming serious, two regiments of British soldiers were landed in Boston, October 1st, and quartered in the Old State-House. March 5th, 1770, the citizens were fired on in the streets by the soldiery, and several killed and wounded. March 31st, the port of Boston was closed by act of Parliament. On the 17th of June, 1776, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill. From this time, the British army, to the number of about 10,000 troops, had possession of Boston till March, 1776, when they were compelled by the Americans intrenched on Dorchester Heights to withdraw from the town and harbor. The first blood shed in defence of American liberty was shed in Boston, and throughout the entire war no people contributed more largely towards its support. Boston continued a town until its population had increased to nearly 45,000. The government was administered by a board of selectmen, according to the custom of other towns in New England. At length a majority being favorable to a municipal organization, Boston became an incorporated city, February 23d, 1822. The city is divided into 12 wards, and governed by a mayor, a board of aldermen, consisting of 12 persons, and the common council, consisting of 48 persons, which boards, in their joint capacity, according to the revised charter of 1854, are denominated the City Council. Pop. in 1800, 24,937; 1810, 33,250; 1820, 43,298; 1830, 61,391; 1840, 93,383; 1850, 136,881.——*Inhab.* BOSTONIAN, bos-to'ne-an.

BOSTON, a post-village and township of Erie co., New York, 18 miles S. by E. from Buffalo. Pop. 1872.

BOSTON, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

BOSTON, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

BOSTON, a post-village of Thomas co., Georgia, 11 miles S.E. of Thomasville.

BOSTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Bowie co., Texas, 350 miles N.E. of Austin City, and about 12 miles S. of Red River, which, in this part of its course, is a large navigable stream, flowing through a rich farming region.

BOSTON, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Pop. 338.

BOSTON, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

BOSTON, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

BOSTON, a small village of Whitley co., Kentucky.

BOSTON, a small village in the S.W. part of Belmont co., Ohio.

BOSTON, a post-village and township of Summit co., Ohio, 139 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1180.

BOSTON, a post-township in Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 424.

BOSTON, a post-township in Wayne co., Indiana, about 8 miles S.E. of Centreville. Pop. 959.

BOSTON, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, was laid out in 1850.

BOSTON, a village of Washington co., Indiana, 7 miles E.S.E. from Salem.

BOSTON, a small post-village of Andrew co., Missouri.

BOSTON, a village of Warrick co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Boonville.

BOSTON, a town of Placer co., California, on the right bank of American River, about 5 miles above its entrance into the Sacramento River.

BOSTON CORNER, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

BOST'RA. See BOZRAH.

BOST'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina.

BOSTWICK, a post-office of Monroe co., Illinois.

BOSTWICK LAKE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

BOS'WORTH, HUS'BANDS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BOS'WORTH, MARKET, a market-town and parish of England, near the Ashby Canal, 11½ miles S.W. of Leicester. Pop. in 1851, 2449. They are partly employed in the knitting of worsted stockings. On a moss in the vicinity, on the 22d of August, 1485, was fought the decisive battle which terminated the wars of the Roses, with the life of Richard III., (the only English monarch slain in battle since the conquest.) A well is still shown at which Richard is reported to have drunk during the battle; also an eminence, called Crownhill, where Lord Stanley placed the crown upon the head of the victor, Henry VII.

BOSZORMENY, (Böszörmeny,) bö'sö'rma'ny', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 18 miles N.W. of Grosswardein. Pop 17,000.

BOSZORMENY, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, capital of the Haiduck district, 11 miles N.W. of Debreczin, with Protestant and United Greek Churches, and the district court-houses.

BOTAFOGO, bo-tä-fo'go, a considerable village of Brazil, about 4 miles S.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on a bay of the same name, communicating with the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. This village, which is rapidly increasing in size, is composed of fine country houses, ranged in a semicircle round the N. margin of the bays.

BOTANIC HILL, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina.

BOTANY (bot'a-ne) BAY, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, 5 miles S. of Sydney. Lat. 34° S., lon. 151° 15' E. It is about 1 mile wide at its entrance, but farther inland the breadth is 3 miles; length, 5 miles, with good anchorage in from 4 to 7 fathoms water, both on the N. and S. sides. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the variety of new plants then observed on its shores. It became an English penal colony in 1787. On its

coast is a column erected, in 1825, to the memory of the French navigator, La-Pérouse. See SYDNEY.

BOTANY ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the S.E. extremity of New Caledonia; lat. 22° 27′ S., lon. 167° 1′ E.

BOTAVIA, (), a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

BOTCHKA, botch'kä, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Trebizond, on the Tchoruk, 30 miles S. of Batoom, and comprising from 80 to 100 large and partially stone-built houses. Its inhabitants make bricks and earthen jars, and carry on a transit trade by the river.

BOTEL TOBAGO, bo-tel' to-bā'go, an island in the China Sea, 45 miles S.E. of Formosa. Lat. of S.E. point, 22° 1′ 40″ N., lon. 121° 39′ 45″ E. South of it is the island Little Botel.

BOTESDALE, bots'dāle, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 7 miles W.N.W. of Eye. In the chapel are deposited the remains of Sir Nicholas Bacon and Lord Chief Justice Holt.

BOTETOURT, bot'e-tort, a co. in the S.W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by James River, and also drained by Craig's and Catawba Creeks. The Blue Ridge forms the S.E. boundary, and the surface is broken by other high ridges. The famous Peaks of Otter rise near the boundary between this and Bedford county. The soil in some parts is good. The James River Canal has been opened from Richmond to Buchanan, in this county, which is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Organized in 1769, and named in honor of Governor Botetourt. Capital, Fincastle. Pop. 14,908, of whom 11,172 were free, and 3736 slaves.

BOTETOURT SPRINGS, a post-village in Roanoke co., Virginia.

BOTH'ALL, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. In the church is an altar-tomb of the Ogle family, of whose ancient seat, Bothall Castle, there are still some remains.

BOTH'AMSALL, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BOTHELLE, bo-thĕl', a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

BOTHENHAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BOTHKENNAR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling.

BOTHNANG, bot'näng, a village of Würtemberg, 1 mile W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1130.

BOTH'NIA, (Sw. *Botten*, bot'ten,) a country of Northern Europe, N. and W. of the Gulf of Bothnia, formerly belonging entirely to Sweden, but now divided into Russian Bothnia, E. of the Torneå, comprised in the Russian government of Finland, and Swedish Bothnia, which forms the government of Piteå and Umeå.——Adj. and inhab., BOTHNIAN, both'ne-an.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF (Sw. *Botten Wiken*, bot'ten wee'ken,) a gulf of Europe, forming the northern part of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N.; lon. 17° and 25° 35′ E., from the Aland Islands to Torneå, having East, Finland, and West, Sweden. Length, 400 miles; average breadth, about 100 miles. Its average depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally, but it has fewer shoals and better harbors than are met with in most parts of that sea. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns of Abo, Vasa, Uleåborg, Torneå, Piteå, Umeå, Hernosand, and Gefle.

BOTH'WELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, with a village on the Clyde, 8½ miles S.E. of Glasgow. In it are extensive collieries and iron works, (the income of which has been estimated at 160,000*l.* a year,) with freestone quarries, the noble remains of Bothwell Castle, Bothwell Bridge, the scene of an action between the Covenanters and Royal forces in 1679, and a new church with a tower, 120 feet high.

BOTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BOTOSCHANI or BOTOUSCHANY. See BOTUSCHANY.

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

BOTSORHEL, bot'sor'ĕl', a village of France, department of Finistère. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 4903.

BOTTESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BOTTESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BOTTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BOTTLE HILL, New Jersey. See MADISON.

BOTTS'FORD, a village of Sumter co., Georgia, 112 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

BOTTWAR, GROSS, gross bot'wär, (*i. e.* "Great Bottwar,") a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2549.

BOTTWAR, KLEIN, (or "Little,") a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of Neckar. Pop. 1031.

BOTTWNOG, bot-boo'nog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

BOTUSCHANY, or BOTOOSCHANI, bo-toos-shä'nee, written also BOTOUSCHANY, a town of Moldavia, 50 m. N.N.W. of Jassy. It carries on a considerable trade with Germany in wine, cattle, wool, honey, wax, and tobacco. Pop. 4500.

BOTUSFLEMING, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

BOTZEN, bot'sen, (It. *Bolzano*, bol-zä'no, anc.; *Pons Drusi*?) a town of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, 32 miles N.N.E. of Trent. Pop. 9000. It is built in the Italian style, and has a gymnasium; it is protected from sudden inundations of the river by a strong dyke nearly 2 miles in length. Its inhabitants manufacture linen and silk fabrics, silk twist, hosiery, leather, &c.; they carry on an active transit trade between the countries N. and S. of the Alps. Near it is the castle of Tyrol, which gave its name to the district. Botzen is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Roman citadel *Pons Drusi*.

BOTZLINGEN, (Bützlingen,) bots'ling-en, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the Reuss, 3 miles S. of Altorf, and the place of the annual cantonal assembly.

BOUAFLE, boo-äf'l', or bwäf'l, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles N.W. of Versailles. Pop. 1092.

BOUAYE, boo-ä', or bwä, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1298.

BOUC, PORT DE, pon deh book, (*oo* as in *moon*,) a small place of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, at the S.E. terminus of the canal extending from Arles to the Mediterranean.

BOUCÉ, boo'sä', a village of France, department of Orne, 7 miles S.W. of Argentan, with iron-works. Pop. 1538.

BOUCHAIN, boo'shân', a small strongly-fortified frontier town of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, 12 miles S.E. of Douai. Pop. of commune, 1183, who refine salt, and manufacture beet-root sugar. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1711; re-taken by the French in 1712, and ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BOUCHEMAINE, boosh'mèn', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, at the mouth of the Maine. Pop. of commune, 1333.

BOUCHES-DU-RHONE, boosh-dü-rōn, (*i. e.* "mouths of the Rhone,") a maritime department of the S.E. of France, formed of a part of Provence. Area, 2135 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 423,989. It is divided into three communal arrondissements, Marseilles, Aix, and Arles; 27 cantons and 106 communes. The chief rivers and canals are the Rhone, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a kind of delta called Ile de la Camargue; the Durance, affluent of the Rhone; the navigable canal of Arles and Bouc, the canal from the Durance to Marseilles, and the canal of Craponne; the principal marshes are the *Etangs* de Berre, and de Valcares. There are numerous small islands, the chief of which are Pomègue and Ratoneau, opposite Marseilles. Climate dry and warm: surface interspersed with mountains, and bordered S. by marshes which are generally dry, and very fertile in some parts. The plain of Cran, stony and sterile, extends S.W. to the left of the Delta. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption; but wine is exported, and silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes, are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are extensively raised, and the tunny fishery is considerable. The department contains marble quarries, salt marshes, and mineral waters, and has an active export and import trade with the Levant, Africa, and Italy; it has celebrated manufactures of white soap, olive oil, chemical products, essences, and perfumes; brandy distilleries, sugar and sulphur refineries. Capital, Marseilles.

BOUCHES was the prefix to the names of several departments of the French Empire under Napoleon.

BOUCHES DE L'ELBE, boosh deh lĕlb, ("mouths of the Elbe,") a former department of the French Empire under Napoleon, which composed the territory of Hamburg, with parts of Luxembourg, Holstein, Hanover, and Brunswick. Capital, Hamburg.

BOUCHES DE L'ESCAUT, boosh deh lĕs'kō', ("mouths of the Scheldt,") a former department of the French Empire under Napoleon, which included the province of Zealand. Capital, Middleburg.

BOUCHES DE L'YSSEL, boosh deh lis'sĕl', ("mouths of the Yssel,") a former department of the French Empire under Napoleon, which included the province of Over Yssel. Capital, Zwolle.

BOUCHES DU RHIN, boosh dü rân', ("mouths of the Rhine,") a former department of the French Empire under Napoleon, which included the eastern part of Dutch Brabant. Capital, Bois-le-Duc.

BOUCHES DU WESER, boosh dü vä'zair', ("mouths of the Weser,") a former department of the French Empire under Napoleon, which included the territory of Bremen, and parts of Oldenburg and Hanover. Capital, Bremen.

BOUCHET, LE, leh boo'shä', a hamlet of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement and 7 miles S.W. of Corbeil. The celebrated Duquesne, Marquis of Bouchet, was interred in a field near his castle, in this vicinity.

BOUCHOUX, LES, lä boo'shoo', a village of France, department of Jura, 6½ miles S.S.W. of St. Claude. Pop. 1116.

BOUCKVILLE, bŭwk'vil, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

BOUDJNOURD. See BOOJNOORD.

BOUDROUM. See BODRUM.

BOUDRY, boo'dree', or BAUDRIA, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel, on the Reuss. Pop. 1430.

BOUÉ, boo-ä', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins, canton of Nouvion. Pop. 1434.

BOUEXIERE, LA, lä bwĕk'se-air', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles E.N.E. of Rennes. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2550.

BOUFARIK. See BOUFARIEK.

BOUFFIOULX, boof'fe-oo', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles E. of Charleroi, with manufactures of pottery, and iron foundries. Pop. of commune, 1027.

BOUGAINVILLE, boo'gân^o'veel', a bay, so designated from the French navigator of that name, in South America, Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25' S.; lon. 7° 13' W.

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, Salomon group, in the Pacific, between lat. 5° 30' and 7° 2' S.; about lon. 155° E. It is mountainous, well wooded, and populous.

BOUGAINVILLE STRAIT, between the island of Espiritu Santo and Malliccllo, in New Hebrides.

BOUGHROOD, bŏw'rood, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

BOUGH'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BOUGH'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BOUGH'TON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BOUGH'TON ALUPH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BOUGH'TON, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BOUGH'TON MALHERBE, a parish of England, co. Kent.

BOUGH'TON MONCHELSEA, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BOUGH'TON UNDER BLEAN, a parish of England.

BOUGIAH, boo'jee'â, (Fr. *Bougie*, boo'zhee', and *Saldæ*) written also BUGIA and BOUJAYAH,) a fortified maritime town of Algeria, 113 miles E. of Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. It has no harbor, but secure anchorage at the mouth of the Adous. Pop. in 1847, 731, of whom 500 were Europeans. It has an extensive trade in oil and wax, and it gave its name to the wax candle, (bougie,) for the manufacture of which it has long been celebrated. In 1852, 245 vessels, (tons, 8520,) arrived from France. It was in ancient times an important town, and has extensive ruins. The French took possession of it in 1833.

BOUGIVAL, boo'zhee'vâl', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles. Pop. 1057.

BOUGUENAIS, boog'nâ', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles S. W. of Nantes. Pop. 3413.

BOUIE (boo'ee) RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, flows into Leaf River in Perry co.

BOUILLANTE, boo'yŏnt', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the West coast of the island, 8 miles N.N.W. of Basse-Terre, so called from the hot mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 2067, of whom 1654 are slaves.

BOUILLARGUES, boo'yârg', a village of France, department of Gard, canton of Nîmes. Pop. 1718.

BOUILLE, LA, là bool or lâ boo'yeh, a small town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles S.W. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 1772. It is a packet station for Rouen. In its vicinity is a quarry with curious stalactitic grottoes.

BOUILLÉ-LORET, boo'yâ' (or boo'yâ') lo'rè', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 3 miles N.N.W. of Thouars. Pop. 1083.

BOUILLON, bool'yŏn^g or boo'yŏn^g', (L. *Bullo'nium*, an ancient fortified town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 16 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. in 1842, 2703, who manufacture woollen stuffs. It was the capital of the duchy of the same name, possessed by Godfrey of Bouillon, the famous leader of the first crusade.

BOUIN, boo-ân^g', or bwân^g, an island off the west coast of France, department of Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 22 miles S. W. of Nantes. Area 3 square leagues. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2800. It has rich salt works, and produces excellent grain. The village of same name has a good port.

BOUINSK. See BOGINSK.

BOUKHARA. See BOKHARA.

BOUKHARIE. See BUCHARIA.

BOUKHTARMINSK. See BOGHTARMINSK.

BOULAC, BOULAK or BOULAQ. See BOOLAK.

BOULAY, boo'lâ', a town of France department of Moselle, arrondissement, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Metz, on the Kultzbach. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2849. It has manufactures of glue, hardware, and chemical products.

BOULDER, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

BOULD SPRINGS, a post-office of McClennan co., Texas.

BOULEBANI, boo'le-bâ'nee, a town of West Africa, capital of Bondoo, near the Falémé; lat. 14° 20' N., lon. 12° 24' W. Most of the people here are slaves of the monarch, who draws a large revenue from their sale. Pop. about 2200.

BOULGE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BOULOGNE, boo'lŏn', or boo'lŏñ', or BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, boo'lŏñ'sür-mair, (anc. *Gesoriacum*, afterwards *Bononia*,) a fortified seaport town of France, department of Pas de Calais, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Lianne, and at the head of the railway from Amiens to Boulogne, 139 miles N.N.W. of Paris, and 19 miles S. W. of Calais. Lat. (of the column) 50° 44' 32" N.; lon. 1° 36' 15" E. Pop. in 1852, 30,783; (in 1851, 20,856,) of whom a great number are English residents. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. The first, on a hill, whence the English coast is distinctly visible, is well, though irregularly built, and has 2 squares ornamented with fountains, a feudal citadel and ramparts, a modern cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, and a house in which Le Sage, the author of Gil Blas, lived and died. The Lower, or new town, stretching from the Upper town to the sea, is newly and regularly built, and more populous. It has fine public baths, with ball and concert-rooms, a commercial college, a theatre, a museum, including a library of 23,000 volumes, an hospital, custom-house and barracks. Boulogne has also two English churches, several excellent hotels, a great number of boarding schools, (both French and English,) a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, societies of agriculture, commerce, and arts; manufactures of coarse woollens, sail cloth, cordage, bottle-glass, and earthenware. In its vicinity are important marble quarries. Its fisheries are very extensive, and furnish the chief supply of fish for the Paris markets; but the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity to its English residents, who, since the peace have resorted thither in great numbers, particularly during the summer. Steamers make the passage to Dover in 3½ hours, and to London in about 12 hours. The completion of the railroad to Amiens, in 1848, brought it into communication with Paris. The number of passengers who embark and disembark annually is about 60,000. The port is not very easy of access, being formed by two wooden piers stretching out only to low-water mark, but the tide rises upwards of 16 feet, and ships find pretty good anchorage about ½ a mile from the harbor. In 1843, the foreign vessels that entered at Boulogne were 831; tons 80,610; cleared 862; tons 82,408.

Boulogne still exhibits some Roman remains. It was on the heights of Boulogne that the Emperor Caligula, A.D., 40, encamped an army of 100,000 men for the fruitless purpose of invading Britain; and here also, in 1804, nearly 18 centuries later, Napoleon assembled an army of 180,000 men, and a flotilla of 2400 transports for the same purpose. The Colonne Napoleon, a column 164 feet high, about 1 mile from the town still commemorates the latter attempt. The Northmen took Boulogne in 882, and massacred the inhabitants. On the 13th of September, 1544, the town capitulated to Henry VIII. of England, after a siege of six weeks. The English retained it till 1550, when Edward VI. restored it to France upon the payment of 400,000 crowns. Charles V. demolished it in 1553. During the Republic, Boulogne received the name of Port de l'Union.

BOULOGNE, boo'lŏñ', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 44 miles S. W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 1848. Chief trade in salted poultry, grain, and chestnuts.

BOULOGNE, a town of France, department of Seine, between the right bank of the Seine and a wood which separates it from the new walls, 4½ miles W. of Paris. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 7002. The wood to which the gives its name, *Bois de Boulogne*, is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris. It formerly contained the abbey of Long-Champs, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BOULOIRE, boo'lwâr', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 2128.

BOULONNOIS or BOULONNAIS, boo'lon'nâ', a former division of France, in the province of Picardy, of which the capital was Boulogne, now comprised in the department of Pas-de-Calais.

BOULSTON or BULLSTON, bŏl'stŭn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BOULT'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BOULT'WAREVILLE, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

BOUND'ARY, a post-office of Jay county, Indiana.

BOUND BROOK, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, 36 miles W.S.W. of New York, and 7 miles N.W. of New Brunswick. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy, and numerous stores. The upper part of the village is called Middlebrook. Pop. estimated at 600.

BOU-NOURA, boo'noo'râ, a walled town of Algerian Sahara, south slopes of the Atlas; lat. 32° 28' N.; lon. 2° E.

BOUNTY ISLANDS, a small group of islands in the South Pacific, S.E. of New Zealand. Lat. 47° 44' S.; lon. 90° 7' W.

BOUNTY LAND, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

BOURBEUSE, boor'bŭz' or boor'bŭz', a small river in the eastern part of Missouri, rises by several branches in the N. part of Crawford co., and flowing in a north-easterly direction, enters the Maramec River in Franklin co., about 8 miles S.E. of Union. It affords excellent and permanent water-power, and traverses a district abounding in copper, iron, and lead. The name in French signifies "muddy."

BOUR'BON, (Fr. pron. boor'bŏñ',) an island of the Mascarene Group, Indian Ocean, forming a French colony, in lat. 20° 51' 43" S.; lon. 55° 30' 16" E. Length, 38 miles; breadth 28 miles. Pop. in 1847, 105,000, of whom 65,000 were slaves. The island is of volcanic origin, and of an elliptical form. It is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains which divides it into two portions, differing in formation, climate, and productions; these are on the E. *partie du vent* (windward) and W. *partie sous le vent* (leeward) side. The chief summits are the Piton de Neiges, an extinct volcano, 10,100 feet, Grand Benard 9500 feet,

Cimandef, 7300 feet, and Piton de la Fournaise, (pee'tŏne'dĕgh lĕ foor'nĕz',) an active volcano, 7218 feet above the level of the sea. There are no extensive plains, but the mountains which cover the entire surface are separated by narrow valleys; it is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid, and none navigable. The climate has recently undergone a great change. Bourbon, which long enjoyed the reputation of being the most healthy spot of the colonial world—an insular paradise—is now visited by the bloody flux and the typhoid fever of Bourbon, which attacks every European after a residence of 4 or 5 years. Neither earthquakes, yellow fever, nor poisonous serpents are known in the island. The heat is not excessive; mean temp. at St. Denis 77° Fahrenheit. Annual average of rain 128 inches. Yearly average of wind, 300 days E., 56 days W. Winter, from 1st of May to 1st of October; rainy season, from 1st of November to 30th of April. The prevailing winds drive the rain-clouds to the E. side of the island, and often originate the most terrific hurricanes; on such occasions the waves, usually 3 to 4 feet, rise to 50 or 60 feet in height, and rage with incalculable power, the sky assumes a copper color, the temperature rises to its maximum intensity, the barometer sinks to its lowest point, rain falls in torrents, and the wind blows with resistless force—men, animals, trees, and even houses are overturned. Bourbon has no port, and its anchorage is insecure. In 1843–4, 11 large vessels were wrecked near its shores. The soil is very fertile in the vicinity of the coast. The chief products are sugar, coffee, cloves, maize, rice, and tobacco. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption; it is only used by Europeans, and manioc is the chief food of the slaves. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, cloves, dye-woods, and saltpetre: imports wheat, oil, wine, cattle, timber, salt, glass, and manufactured goods. Bourbon was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese, who called it *Mascarenhas*, from the name of their chief. The French, who formed a colony in 1655, named it Bourbon, which, under the empire, was changed to Ile Bonaparte. It was occupied by the English in 1810, and restored to France in 1814. The island is divided into the arrondissement of St. Denis, comprising the great natural division called the "*partie du vent*," and the arrondissement of St. Paul, comprising the "*partie sous le vent*." Capital, St. Denis.

BOURBON, bŭr'bŏn, a county in the north central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the South Licking River, and drained by Hinkston, Stoner's, and Stread's Creeks. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is derived from fine limestone, and is extremely rich, forming part of the region called the "Garden of Kentucky." In 1850, it produced 18,821 pounds of wool, more than any other county in the state, and 1,705,533 bushels of corn more than any other, excepting Shelby county. Lead ore is found in small quantities; sulphur, and chalybeate springs are numerous. The county is intersected by the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Organized in 1785, and named in compliment to the royal family of France. Capital, Paris. Pop. 14,466, of whom 7400 were free, and 7066 slaves.

BOURBON, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana

BOURBON, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

BOURBON, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri.

BOURBON LANCY, boor'bŏne', lăn'see', a small town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 26 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 3160. It has Roman antiquities.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT, boor'bŏn' lar'shŏn'bō', a small town of France, department of Allier, 13 miles W. of Moulins. Pop. 3094. It has some remains of the ancient castle of the Bourbons, built in the 13th century. It was formerly capital of the seigniory of Bourbon, the lords of which originated the reigning families of that name.

BOURBONNAIS. See BOURBONNOIS.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, boor'bonn'lā-băne', (anc. *Aquæ Borvonis.*) a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 20 miles E.N.E. of Langres, at the confluence of the Borne and Aspance. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 4135. It has some fine promenades and fountains, and 2 magnificent establishments connected with its saline hot springs, which were known to the Romans. To one of these establishments are attached numerous public baths and saloons; to the second a vast military hospital with 540 beds. The waters have a temperature varying from 122° to 150° Fahrenheit, and between May and October the number of visitors averages 800, exclusive of military.

BOURBONNOIS or BOURBONNAIS, boor'bon'nā', an old province in the centre of France, now forming the department of Allier and a part of Cher; its capital was Moulins. This province was confiscated to the crown in 1531, under Francis I.

BOURBONTON, a small post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 25 miles N. of Columbia; the county seat is situated in a rich farming district, and has some trade.

BOURBON-VENDÉE, boor'bŏne'-vŏne'dā', or NAPOLEON VENDÉE, nă'po'le-ŏne' vŏne'dā', formerly LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, (lā-rosh-sŭr-yŏne',) a town of West France, capital of the department of the Vendée, on the Yon, 40 miles S. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 7498. Streets broad and well laid out; but the town is dull and has little trade. Chief buildings, parish church, town-hall, prefecture, and barracks. It has a hospital, small theatre, library of 6000 volumes, a college, normal school, and a society of agriculture, arts, and sciences. The town occupies the site of the ancient Roche-sur-Yon, a large feudal castle, founded prior to the Crusades, dismantled by Charles IX. and Louis XIII., and, in 1793, thoroughly destroyed by the Republicans. In 1805, Napoleon selected Bourbon for the capital of the department, and devoted 3,000,000 francs (120,000*l.*) to the erection of the public edifices requisite for the chief town of the prefecture. It was named Napoleonville until 1814, when a decree of the Comte d'Artois, dated April 25, changed it to Bourbon-Vendée.

BOURBOULE, LA, lā-boor'bool', a hamlet of France, department of Puy de Dôme, 22 miles S.W. of Clermont, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs and well-frequented baths. Pop. 106.

BOURBOURG-VILLE, boor'boor'veel', a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.W. of Dunkerque, on canal of same name, which connects Dunkerque to the Aa. Pop. in 1851, 2528. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of soap, chemical products, and beet-root sugar.

BOURBOURG-VILLE CAMPAGNE, boor'boor-veel'kŏng-pāñ', a village of France, department of Nord. Pop. 2040.

BOURBRIAC, boor'bre-ăk', a village of France, department of Côtes du Nord, 6 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 4353.

BOURDEAUX, a city of France. See BORDEAUX.

BOURDEAUX, boor'dō', a commune and town of France, department of Drôme, 26 miles S.S.E. of Valence. Pop. 1424.

BOURDEILLES, boor'dā'yeh or boor'dā', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 11 miles N.E. of Périgueux, on the right bank of the Dronne. Pop. 1485.

BOU-REGREB. See BOO-REGREB.

BOURGACHARD, boor'gă'shăr', a town of France, department of Eure, 13 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1216. It has manufactures of cloth and paper.

BOURGANEUF, boor'gă'nŭf', a town of France, department of Creuse, 20 miles W. of Aubusson, on the Thorion. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 3384.

BOURG ARGENTAL, boor ar'zhŏn'tăl', a town of France, department of Loire, 32 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 1685.

BOURGAS, a town of European Turkey. See BOORGHAS.

BOURG D'OYSANS, boor' dwă'sŏne', a town of France, department of Isère, on the Romanche, 18 miles S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 3212. There are lead mines in its vicinity.

BOURG DU PEAGE, boor' du pā'ăzh', a town of France, department of Drôme, on the Isère, opposite St. Romans, with dye-works and manufactures of silks. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 4258.

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, booag'-ŏng-brĕs', a town of France, capital of the department of Ain, 20 miles E.S.E. of Mâcon, on the Reyssousse. Pop. in 1852, 12,068. It has a communal college, normal school, a pyramidal monument in honor of General Joubert, a magnificent hospital, church founded by Margaret of Austria, and containing her tomb, a library of 19,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. It has considerable commerce in grain, hides, cattle, and poultry. It is the birth-place of the astronomer Lalande.

BOURGES, boorzh, (anc. *Avaricum* afterwards *Biturigæ*,) a city in the centre of France, capital of the department of Cher, 128 miles S. of Paris, on the Canal du Berry, and on the Railway du Centre, at the junction of the Auron, the Yèvrette, the Langis, and the Moudon, which form the Eure. Pop. in 1852, 25,037. It is a very ancient town, and was formerly fortified; it is ill built, and thinly populated. It has a royal college, a normal school, and public library of 25,000 volumes, a magnificent cathedral, larger than Notre Dame at Paris, and considered one of the finest structures in Europe; a noble Hôtel de Ville, formerly residence of Jacques Cœur. It has manufactures of cloth and cutlery, and commerce in grain, hemp, and the porcelain of Foecy. It is the birth-place of Louis XI., of Jacques Cœur, the celebrated financier of Charles VII., and of Bourdaloue.

Bourges is of high antiquity. Six centuries before the Christian era, it was the capital of Celtic Gaul. In the time of Julius Cæsar it was called *Avaricum*, and was the capital of the *Biturigæ*, from whom the modern name is evidently derived. Cæsar besieged and took it, B.C. 52. Under the Romans it became the capital of Aquitania. In 475, it fell into the hands of the Visigoths, but submitted to Clovis, when he had vanquished Alaric, in the plains of Vouillé. It then became the capital of the province of Berri; and, during the Middle Ages, partook of the vicissitudes common to the towns of France. The great fire of 1487 destroyed 3000 houses, and gave a blow to the commercial prosperity of the town, from which it never recovered. The cloth manufacturers, who were at that time numerous, removed from the place, and Lyons profited by the disaster, as the fairs were transferred to that town. In 1583, the plague carried off 5000 of the inhabitants. Seven councils have been held at Bourges, and the Pragmatic Sanction was accepted here by the clergy in 1438. It was celebrated in the Middle Ages for the number of carnivals held in it; and

it was to Bourges that Charles VII. retired at the commencement of his reign.

BOURGET, boor'zhá', or CHATILLON, shâ'tee'yôn', a lake of Sardinia in Savoy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Chambéry, near the frontiers of France; it is 11 miles in length S. to N. by 2 miles across, and discharges its surplus waters into the Rhone by the canal of Savière.

BOURGET, a small town of Savoy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Chambéry, with which it is connected by railway, at the S. extremity of the above lake, having 1200 inhabitants, and some Roman antiquities.

BOURG, GRAND, grôn boor, or MARIGOT, mâ'ree'go', a town of the French Antilles, capital, and on the W. side of the island Marie-Galante. It is the residence of a military commandmant. Pop. 1889, of whom 796 are slaves.

BOURGHAS. See Boorghas.

BOURG LA REINE, boor-lá-rain, a town of France, department of Seine, 5 miles S.W. of Paris, with an extensive cattle-market; near it is a country palace, which was inhabited by Henry IV. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1435.

BOURG LASTIC, boor-lás'tesk', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles W.S.W. of Clermont. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2404.

BOURG LES VALENCE, LE, leh boor lá vá'lôns', a town of France, department of Drôme, ½ a mile N. of Valence, of which it forms a suburb on the Rhone. Pop. 2870.

BOURG, LE, leh-boor, a town and village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement, Bourbon Vendée. Pop. of commune, 1768.

BOURG, LE, leh-boor, or BURG, (Ger. *Burghal*, boorg'tál,) a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 10 miles S.W. of Basel, at the foot of the Blauerberg, with sulphur springs and baths, well frequented.

BOURGNEUF-EN-RETZ, boor'nuf'ôn-rèts, a small seaport town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 21 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2282. It exports salt, oysters, brandy, and agricultural produce.

BOURGOGNE. See Burgundy.

BOURGOIN, boor'gwân', (anc. *Bergusium*,) a town of France, department of Isère, on the Bourbre, 7 miles W. of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 4749. It has manufactures of calicoes, beet-root, sugar, and paper.

BOURG, PETIT, peh-tee' boor, a town of the French Antilles, in the island of Guadeloupe, 5 miles W.S.W. of Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 3318, of whom 2783 are slaves.

BOURG ST. ANDÉOL, boor-sân-tôn'dá'ol', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the right bank of the Rhone, 35 miles S. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 4857.

BOURG ST. MAURICE, boor'sân' mô'reece', a town of Savoy, province of Tarantasia, on the Isère, 13 miles N.E. of Moutiers, near the Little St. Bernard Pass. Pop. 3300. It has large annual fairs, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Bergusium*.

BOURG-SUR-GIRONDE, boor-sür-zbee'rôn'd', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne, 14 miles N. of Bordeaux, with extensive quarries, from which Bordeaux is almost entirely built. Pop. in 1851, 2694.

BOURGUEIL, boor'guí', (anc. *Burgolium*,) a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 27 miles W.S.W. of Tours. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3405. It has trade in wine.

BOURGUIGNON, (Burgundian.) See Burgundy.

BOURLON, boor'lôn', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais. Pop. 1615.

BOURLOS. See Boorlos.

BOURMONT, boor'môn', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, near the Meuse, 22 miles E.N.E. of Chaumont. Pop. 1041. It has a communal college.

BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BOURNABAT. See Boornabat.

BOURNE, börn, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, near the Fens, 34 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 3317. It has a fine Gothic church, with 2 towers, a handsome town-hall, an endowed school, a hospital and almshouse, a union workhouse, a branch bank, several large tan-yards, and some trade in wool and malt, facilitated by a canal to Boston. The great Lord Burleigh was born here in 1520, and the unfortunate Dr. Dodd in 1729. Many Roman coins have been found here.

BOURNE, (EAST) or EASTBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BOURNE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BOURNEMOUTH, börn'muth, a village of England, co. of Hants, 6 miles W. by S. of Christ Church. It lies on the coast, and having of late years become a place of fashionable resort for bathing, many tasteful villas have sprung up.

BOURNE ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BOURNEVILLE, boorn'vil, a thriving post-village of Ross co. Ohio, 11 miles S.W. of Chillicothe, contains several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

BOUR'NEY or BOURCHIN, bös'kin, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

BOURN-MOOR, a township of England, co. of Durham.

BOURNSBURG, a village in Randolph co., Missouri, about 55 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

BOURO or BOUROU. See Bogro.

BOURTANGE, böwn'tâng'ugh, or boor'tôzzh', a small town and strong fortress of the Netherlands, in the vast morass of same name, 31 miles S.E. of Groningen, on the Hanoverian frontier. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1693, and again by the French in 1795.

BOURTANGER MORASS, böwn'tâng'ner (or boor'tâng'er) moo-rásse', an extensive morass, or swamp, upwards of 40 miles in length, on the confines of Holland and Hanover, on the Ems.

BOURTH, boont, a town of France, department of Eure, 27 miles S.W. of Evreux. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 1958.

BOURTIE, boor'tee, a parish of Scotland, co., and 16 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. In this parish is an old entrenchment called "Cummin's Damp."

BOURTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BOURTON, ON DUNSMOOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BOURTON, ON HILL, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

BOURTON, ON THE WATER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. Some curious Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

BOU SADA, boo sá'dá, a town of Algerian Sahara, lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 4° 9′ E.; in a fertile site, in the midst of an arid plain, among the Atlas Mountains. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, and five mosques, divided into 8 distinct quarters, each of which being surrounded with its own gardens, gives the whole the aspect of a cluster of villages.

BOUSSA. See Boossa.

BOUSSAC, boos'sák', a town of France, department of Creuse, on a steep rock, 20 miles N.E. of Guéret. Pop. of commune, 996. It is crowned by an ancient castle, and surrounded by decayed walls.

BOUSSIÈRES, boos'se-air', a village of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles S.W. of Besançon, near the left bank of the Doubs. In its vicinity is the celebrated grotto of Osselle, composed of a long series of caves remarkable for beautiful stalactites and the number of fossil bones it contains.

BOUSSOLE, (boo'sol',) STRAIT, is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the centre of the Kooriles Islands. Lat. 48° 30′ N.

BOUSSU, boos'sü', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles W. of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 2984.

BOUTAN. See Bootan.

BOUTON, one of the Malay Islands. See Booton.

BOUTONNE, boo'tônn', a river of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, and Charente Inférieure, joins the Charente, 8 miles E. of Rochefort, after a S.W. course of 60 miles. It is navigable during part of the year from St. Jean d'Angély, the chief town on its banks.

BOUTONVILLE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

BOUVIGNES, boo'veeñ', a village of Belgium, province, and 14 miles S. of Namur, on the Meuse. It has iron works, and manufactures of tobacco. It was formerly fortified, and taken by the French in 1654.

BOUVINES, boo'veen', a village of France, department of Nord, 6 miles S.E. of Lille, celebrated for the victory gained by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho, in 1214.

BOUXVILLER, boo'xeel'lair', (Ger. *Buchsweiler*, bocks'wil'ler,) a town of France, department of the Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 15 miles N.E. of Saverne. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3973. It has a communal college, a fine Gothic castle, mines of alum, manufactures of chemical products, and metal buttons.

BOUZONVILLE, boo'zôn'veel', a town of France, department of Moselle, 18 miles E.S.E. of Thionville, on the Nied, with tanneries and manufactures of glue and nails. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2129.

BOUZOULOUK. See Boozooloor.

BOVA, bo'vá, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 18 miles E.S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2500. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but is rebuilt in a superior style, and has a cathedral and hospital.

BOVENDEN, bo'ven-den, a town of Hanover, 4 miles N. of Göttingen, near the Seine. Pop. 1800, who manufacture linens and yarn. Near it is the ruined fortress of Plesse.

BOVES, bo'vás' a town of Piedmont, province of Coni, 4 miles S. of Coni. Pop. in 1839, 3709.

BOVES, bov, a village of France, department of Somme, on the Railway du Nord, 4 miles S. of Amiens. Pop. 1690.

BOVEVAGH, bo'vev-âñ', a parish of Ireland, Ulster co., Londonderry.

BO'VEY, (NORTH) a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BO'VEY, (SOUTH,) or BOVEY TRACEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BOVIANUM. See Bojano.

BOVI'NA, a post township of Delaware co., New York, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1316.

BOVI'NA, a post-village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson, 12 miles E. of the former, is a depôt for the cotton raised in the vicinity.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry of England, co. of Hants.

BOVINO, bo-vee'no, (anc. *Vibinum*,) a fortified town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 18 miles S.S.W. of Foggia. Pop. 5200. It has many religious edifices. Here the Imperialists defeated the Spaniards in 1734.

BOVOLENTA, bo-vo-lên'tá, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 10 miles S.S.E. of Padua. Pop. 2300.

BOVOLONE, bo-vo-lo'nē, a village of North Italy, 13 miles S.S.E. of Verona.

BOW, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, about 5 miles S. of Concord, on the E. side of Merrimack River. Pop. 1055.

BOW or HARP ISLAND, an island of the Low Archipellago, Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the N.E. point, 18° 6′ 18″ S., lon. 140° 51′ 15″ W. It is of coral formation, 30 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and bow-shaped, whence its name. Discovered by Bougainville, 1768.

BOW or STRATFORD-LE-BOW, a village and parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

BOWDARK, bō'dark', a post-office of Green co., Missouri.

BOWDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BOWDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BOWDEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 11 miles W.S.W. of Kelso. The Eildon Hills, elevation 1364 feet, form part of the boundaries of this parish on the South.

BOWDEN'S EDGE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

BOWDITCH (bō'ditch) ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific; lat. (N. point) 8° 20′ S., lon. 171° 4′ W., of coral formation, and triangular form, with the apex S. It is 8 miles long from N. to S., and about 4 miles broad. Bowditch Island was discovered by Commander Wilkes, of the United States exploring expedition, on January 29, 1841, the island not having been laid down in any chart previous to that period, and being still wanting in many maps.

BOWDOIN, bō'din, a post-township of Sagadahock co., Maine, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1867.

BOWDOIN CENTRE, a post-office of Sagadahock co., Maine.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. See BRUNSWICK.

BOWDOINHAM, bō'den-ham, a post-township of Sagadahock co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec River, 25 miles S. by W. of Augusta. The village is situated on the right bank of Cathans River, which is navigable for ships of 1000 tons, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It contains 3 churches and 10 stores. Bowdoinham has long been noted for its shipbuilding which, however, is less prominent now than formerly. Four ships and 1 brig are being built in 1854. Pop. about 1500, of the township, in 1850, 2382.

BOWDON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BOWDON, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia.

BOWDON, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

BOWEN, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. Pop. 643.

BOWEN'S MILLS, a small village of Irwin co., Georgia.

BOWEN'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

BOWENVILLE, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, on Snake's Creek, 130 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville. The creek affords excellent water-power, which has been improved by the erection of a cotton manufactory.

BOWER, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

BOWER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness.

BOWER BANK, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

BOWER-CHALK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BOWER HILL, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

BOWER'S, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

BOWERS-GIFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BOWER'S MILLS, a small village of Lawrence co., Missouri.

BOWERSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 121 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

BOWERSVILLE, a small post-village in the S.E. part of Greene co., Ohio.

BOWES, bōz, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BOWFELL, a mountain of England, co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ambleside. Elevation, 2911 feet.

BOWIE, boo'ee, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Texas, and bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 960 square miles. The Red River bounds it on the N., and Sulphur Fork of Red River on the S. A large part of the surface is covered with timber. The soil is very good, and adapted to cotton, grain, and pasture. Many horses and cattle are reared here, and exported to New Orleans. Capital, Boston. Pop. 2912; of whom 1271 were free, and 1641 slaves. Named in honor of James Bowie, who fell at Fort Alamo, inventor of the weapon which bears his name.

BOWLAND FOREST, in England, cos. of York (West Riding) and Lancaster, 10 miles N.W. of Clitheroe, has an area of 25,700 acres, the greater part of which has been enclosed.

BOWLESVILLE, bōls'vil, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Virginia.

BOWLING, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village, capital of Caroline co., Virginia, on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, 45 miles N. of the former, is situated in a fertile and healthy region. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 mills, and about 300 inhabitants.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, 57 miles N. of Milledgeville, and 3 miles from the Athens Branch Railroad.

BOWLING GREEN, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

BOWLING GREEN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Warren co., Kentucky, on Barren River, an affluent of Green River, 145 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It is situated at the head of navigation, and is a place of active trade, particularly in pork and tobacco. The river has been made navigable in all stages of water for steamboats of medium size, several of which make regular passages between this place and Louisville. Much attention has been directed to manufactures at this place. It has 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen and 1 candle factory, and several mills. A newspaper is issued here. Pop. in 1853, 2500.

BOWLING GREEN, a township in Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1538.

BOWLING GREEN, a township in Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 424.

BOWLING GREEN, a thriving post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 130 miles N.N.W. of Columbus, and 12 miles S. of Perrysburg.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Indiana, on the left bank of Eel River, an affluent of White River, 60 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a brick court-house, a county seminary, and about 100 houses. Laid out in 1825.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village of Fayette co., Illinois, 50 miles in a direct line S.E. of Springfield.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Missouri, 75 miles N.E. of Jefferson City, is situated on an arm of Grand Prairie. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, and several stores.

BOWLINGSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

BOWMAN, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

BOWMAN'S CREEK of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River.

BOWMAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

BOWMAN'S MILLS, a post-office, Rockingham co., Virginia.

BOWMAN'S MOUNTAIN, in Pennsylvania, is situated in the S. part of Wyoming co., E. of Bowman's Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna.

BOWMANSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BOWMANVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, situated on an excellent harbor of Lake Ontario, 42 miles N.E. of Toronto. Here are agencies for the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Upper Canada, 3 insurance companies, and the office of a weekly newspaper. The village contains about a dozen stores, several hotels, and has manufactures of carriages, cabinet-ware, leather, boots and shoes, castings, &c. Pop. about 1500.

BOWMORE. See KILLARROW.

BOWNE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

BOWNESS', a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BOWNESS', a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, on N. bank of the Lake of Windermere, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Kirkby-Kendal.

BOWSHERSVILLE, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio.

BOWYER'S KNOB, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

BOX, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BOXBERG, boks'berg, a small town of Baden, 19 miles S.S.E. of Wertheim.

BOXBOROUGH, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 24 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 396.

BOX CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

BOX ELDER, a post-office of Weber co., Utah Territory.

BOXFORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BOXFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BOXFORD, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 25 miles N. of Boston. Pop. 982.

BOXGROVE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BOX HILL, in England, co. of Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of Dorking; forms part of the range of Northdowns, and is remarkable for a flourishing wood of box trees on and around its summit, and for the extensive prospect which it commands.

BOXLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BOXLEY, or BOXLEYTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 30 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 150.

BOXMEER, box'mair', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 28 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc, near the Meuse.

BOXMOOR, England, a station on the London and Birmingham Railway, co. of Herts, 24½ miles W.N.W. of London.

BOX SPRING, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.

BOXTED, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BOXTED, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BOXTEL, box'tel, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the left bank of the Dommel, 6 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4015. Here the French defeated the Anglo-Dutch army in 1794.

BOX'VILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Georgia, about 100 miles S. of Milledgeville.

BOX'WELL-WITH-LEIGHTERTON, (lā'tẹr-ton,) a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BOX'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BOYACA, bo-yä'kä, a village of the republic of New Granada, South America, department of Boyaca, 5 miles S. of Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolivar over the Spaniards, 7th August, 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. The department of Boyaca extends between the plain of Bogota and the borders of Venezuela, comprising the whole of the Eastern Andes. Capital, Tunja.

BOYANA, bo-yä'nä, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, about 70 miles E. of Cape St. Andrew.

BOYANAGH, boy-yä'näh, or BOYOUNAGH, bo-yon'äh, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

BOYD'S CREEK, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

BOYD'S FERRY, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

BOYD'S STORE, a village of Polk co., Missouri, 110 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

BOYD'S TAVERN, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

BOYD'STON'S MILLS, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

BOYDS'VILLE, a post-village of Weakly co., Tennessee, 124 miles W. by N. of Nashville.

BOYD'TON, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BOYD'TOWN, a post-village, capital of Mecklenburg co., Virginia, 6 miles N. of the Roanoke River, and 90 miles S.W. of Richmond. A plank-road 76 miles long connects it with Petersburg. It contains 3 churches and a number of stores. About a mile from Boydtown is the Randolph Macon College, under the direction of the Methodists.

BOYDTOWN, New South Wales. See TWOFOLD BAY.

BOY'ER RIVER, Iowa, rises in the N.W. part of the state, and flowing south-westward, enters the Missouri a few miles from Kanesville.

BOY'ER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, on an affluent of the Platte River, 55 miles N. by W. of Independence.

BOY'ERSTOWN, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

BOY'KIN'S DEPOT, a post-village of Kershaw district, South Carolina, on the Camden Branch Railroad, 9 miles S. of Camden.

BOYLE, boil, a barony of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, now divided into the barony of Boyle in the N., and French Park on the S.

BOYLE, a town and parish of Ireland, in the barony of Boyle, on both sides of the river of the same name, here crossed by an old and a new one-arched bridge, 8 miles N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon Pop. of the town, 3235. The chief buildings are the old and new sessions-houses, bridewell, dispensary, barracks, parish church, large Roman Catholic chapel, and the remains of a fine Cistercian abbey, founded in the twelfth century.

BOYLE, boil, a county in the central part of Kentucky has an area of 180 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Dick's River, an affluent of the Kentucky, and drained by the head streams of Salt River. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is very deep and rich. The principal rock which underlies the county is limestone. Seven macadamized roads terminate at Danville, and a railroad has been commenced from that town to Lexington. Formed in 1841, and named in honor of John Boyle, chief justice of Kentucky. Capital, Danville. Pop. 9116; of whom 5692 were free, and 3424 slaves.

BOYLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Benton co., Missouri.

BOYLE'S MILL, a village in the S. part of Henry co., Iowa.

BOYLS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BOYLS'TON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 35 miles W. of Boston. It has some manufactures of boots and shoes; on the Nashua River, which flows through the N.E. part of the township, is Sawyer's Mill Village. Five new school-houses, several of which are very superior, have been erected in Boylston within the last few years. Pop. 918.

BOYLSTON, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, 140 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 661.

BOYLSTON CENTRE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

BOYN'DIE, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Banff, on Moray Frith. In it are the ruins of Boyne Castle, and a chalybeate spring in high repute.

BOYNE, boin, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, and flows generally N.E. by Trim and Navan to Drogheda, about 4 miles below which it enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Navan, 19 miles from the sea; and, at high water, for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2¾ miles W. of the last named town, a lofty obelisk marks the spot where the forces of William III., on the 1st of July, 1690, gained the great victory over those of James II., so well known in British history as the "Battle of the Boyne."

BOYNE, a river of Eastern Australia, enters Hervey's Bay in lat. 24° 30′ S., lon. 152° E.

BOYN'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BOYS'TOWN, or BALTIBOYS, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow.

BOY'TON, a parish of England, cos. of Cornwall and Devon.

BOY'TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BOY'TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BOYTON. See BEIGHTON.

BOZ'EAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BOZMAN'S TURNOUT, a post-office of Newberry co., North Carolina.

BOZRAH, boz'rä, (L. *Bos'ra,*) a ruined town of Syria, pashalic and 76 miles S.S.E. of Damascus. It is mentioned in Scripture as a chief town of the Edomites, and also as in possession of the Moabites. It afterwards became the see of a Christian archbishopric, and latterly the chief seat of the Nestorians. The remaining walls, castle, large reservoir, and other ruins, are Saracenic. It is situated in the open plains, and is the last inhabited place in the S.E. extremity of the Hauran. It scarcely now contains a dozen families.

BOZ'RAH, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Hartford, well watered by the Yantic River. Pop. 867.

BOZZOLO, bot'so-lo, a fortified town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles W.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 4900.

BRA, brä, a town of Piedmont, province of Alba, on the Stura, 25 miles S.E. of Coni. Pop. 8000. It has a gymnasium, foundries of metal, manufactures of silk, and a large trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Near it is the village of Polenza, the ancient *Pollen'tia.*

BRAAK, bräk, BRAKKE, bräk'kẹh, or NEW RIVER, in Southern Africa, rises in Graaf Reinet, near lat. 31° S., and falls into the Gariep or Orange River after a course of 12 miles, exclusive of windings. The Great and Little Braak are the two head-streams of the Great Fish River.

BRAAKE, or BRAKE, brä'kẹh, a village of Northern Germany, duchy, and 17 miles N.E. of Oldenburg, with a harbor on the Weser, and ship-building yards. Pop. 1397.

BRABANT, brä-bant' or brab'ant, (Fr. pron. brä'bŏx'; Dutch, *Brabant,* brä-bänt'; Sp. *Brabante,* brä-bän'tä,) an old duchy of the Netherlands, which formed part of the circle of Burgundy, in the German Empire. After the truce in 1609, it was divided into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provinces of South Brabant and Antwerp in Belgium, and Dutch or North Brabant, which still belongs to Holland.

BRABANT, NORTH, (Dutch, *Noord Brabant,* nŏrt brä-bänt',) a province in the S. of Netherlands, situated between lat. 51° 13′ and 51° 50′ N., and lon. 4° 12′ and 5° 58′ E., bounded N. by the Meuse, Holland, Diep, and Gelderland, W. by Zeeland, S. by Belgium, and E. by Limberg. Capital, Bois-le-Duc. Area, 1988 square miles. Pop., January 1, 1862, 400,675, mostly Roman Catholics; pop. in 1853, 405,535. The chief rivers are the Meuse, Dommel, Aa, Donge, and Dintel. The country is uniformly flat, and marshy in some places; the soil in general fertile, and wood rare. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal branch of rural industry.

BRABANT, SOUTH, (Dutch, *Zuid Brabant,* zoid,) brä-bänt', a province of Belgium, near its centre, situated between lat. 50° 32′ and 51° 3′ N., and lon. 4° and 5° 10′ E., and surrounded by the provinces of Antwerp, Limbourg, Liege, Namur, Hainaut, and East Flanders. Capital, Brussels. Area, 1267 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 711,332; pop. in 1829, 556,146. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally fertile. The principal rivers are the Senne, Dyle, and Demer. The woods are extensive, and include the forest of Soignies. Iron and stone abundant. This province is intersected by several important canals and railways. It is subdivided into three arrondissements, Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles. S. of Brussels is the field of Waterloo.

BRABOURNE, brä'bẹrn, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BRAC'ADALE, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

BRACARA AUGUSTA. See BRAGA.

BRACCIANO, brät-chä'no, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 17 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 1380. It is situated on the W. shore of the lake of the same name, which is 22 miles in circumference, and gives rise to the Arrone, (äa-ro'nä:—anc. *Aro.*) In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths, and the fine old castle of the Dukes of Bracciano.

BRACEBOROUGH, brace'bur-rŭh, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRACE'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRACE'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRACE-MEOL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BRACE'VILLE, a post-township in Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 956.

BRACE'WELL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRACHELEN, brä'kä-lẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N.W. of Jülich. Pop. 2146. It has paper mills.

BRACIGLIANO, brä-chel-yä'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10½ miles N. of Salerno. Pop. 3000.

BRACK'ABEEN', a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 45 miles W. of Albany.

BRACK'EN, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, contains about 200 square miles. It is drained by the North Fork of Licking River. The surface is rolling and hilly; the soil is based on limestone, and is mostly fertile. The name of the county is derived from a small creek which rises in it. Organized in 1796. Capital, Augusta. Pop. 8903; of whom 8062 were free, and 840 slaves.

BRACK'EN'HEIM, brä'kęn-hīme', a town of Würtemberg, 21 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart, on the Zaber. Pop. 1520. It has a Latin school, and an ancient castle.

BRACK'ETT'S, a village of Effingham co., Illinois, 35 miles E. of Vandalia.

BRACK'ET'S BRIDGE, a village in the W. part of Fulton co., New York.

BRACK'LEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, 84 miles E.S.E. of Banbury. Pop. in 1851, 2157. Until disfranchised by the Reform Bill, it sent two members to the House of Commons. In the middle ages, tournaments were often held at Brackley. Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, was born here in 1767.

BRACK'NEY, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

BRACON-ASH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRADANO, brä-dä'no, (anc. *Bradanus*,) a river of Naples, province of Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, flows S.E. 60 miles, and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the N.W.

BRADBORNE, brad'born, a parish of England, co. Derby.

BRAD'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRAD'DOCK'S FIELD, a noted battle-field on the right bank of the Monongahela River, 11 miles above Pittsburg, where General Braddock was defeated by the French and Indians. A plank-road runs through the place, and the Pennsylvania Railroad passes along the high ground immediately above.

BRAD'ENHAM, a parish of England, co., of Berks.

BRADENHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRADENHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRA'DENVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

BRA'DESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRAD'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BRAD'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BRAD'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRAD'FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRAD'FIELD COM'BUST, parish of England, co. Suffolk.

BRAD'FIELD, ST. CLARE, parish of England, co. Suffolk.

BRAD'FIELD, ST. GEORGE, parish of England, co. Suffolk.

BRAD'FORD, brad'fęrd, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on an affluent of the Aire, and branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 8 miles W. of Leeds, on the Leeds Railway. Pop. in 1851, 140,543. The town is built entirely of stone, has streets mostly narrow, but well paved and lighted. The principal buildings are the parish church erected in the reign of Henry VI., a grammar school founded in the reign of Edward VI., having a good library, and sending candidates for exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, a handsome exchange, cloth-hall, court-house, jail, mechanics' institute, several banks, numerous schools, charitable institutions, and places of religious worship; and, in the vicinity, colleges for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Its rapid advance is mainly attributable to its central position in the great manufacturing district of Yorkshire, and to the abundance of coal and iron in its immediate vicinity. Bradford is now the principal seat of the worsted yarn and stuff manufactures in England, and the great mart for the long wools used in these fabrics. There are in the parish no less than 112 mills for spinning and weaving worsted stuffs, and mixed worsted, alpaca, and mohair, and cotton and silk fabrics. Of these, 38 are in the town. Broad and narrow cloths, (employing 6 extensive mills, chiefly in adjoining townships,) wool-cards, and ivory and horn combs are made in great quantities. In the town and neighborhood, some very extensive dye-works have of late years been erected. The cotton manufactures are of recent introduction, but are making rapid progress. There is here a flourishing savings' bank, with a handsome building erected in 1837. The station of the Leeds and Bradford Railway, through which communication is established with the N.E. and N.W. of England, and with Scotland, is within 300 yards of the exchange. Equally easy communication is afforded with the S.E. and S.W. of England by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, connecting with Bradford by two branches. A direct line from Bradford to Leeds is contemplated. Bradford was incorporated in 1847. A mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 common councilmen constitute the corporate body. By the Reform Act, it returns two members to Parliament. In this town, temperance societies are said to have been first established. Every seventh year a popular festival is celebrated here, in honor of St. Blase, the reputed inventor of wool-combing. The townships forming the parliamentary borough contained, in 1801, 13,264; in 1841, 66,718; and in 1851, 113,732 inhabitants.

BRAD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRAD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRAD'FORD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRAD'FORD, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1170 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of Susquehanna River, and drained also by the Tioga River, and by the Towanda, Wyalusing, and Sugar Creeks. The surface is broken and hilly, and covered with extensive forests of pine, hemlock, and sugar-maple. The soil is moderately fertile. Lumber is the chief article of export. The county contains iron and bituminous coal; sandstone underlies the greater part of the surface. The streams afford motive power for numerous mills, and the county is traversed by railroad from Williamsport to Elmira. Formed in 1810, and called Ontario; in 1812 the name was changed to Bradford, in honor of William Bradford, Attorney-General of the United States. Capital, Towanda. Pop. 42,831.

BRAD'FORD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 85 miles N.E. of Augusta. Two small streams afford water-power, which is employed in driving 5 saw-mills, 3 shingle, and 2 grist-mills. There are also in the township several tanneries, in one of which about 10,000 hides are annually worked. Pop. 1236.

BRAD'FORD, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad. Pop. 1341. It has manufactures of leather and of sash and blinds.

BRAD'FORD, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, about 30 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and has manufactures of iron castings, machinery, woollen goods, starch, and other articles. Pop. 1723.

BRAD'FORD, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack River, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 34 miles N. of Boston. It contains the Bradford Academy, and is connected to Haverhill by a bridge 580 feet in length, and a viaduct for the railroad. Pop. 1328.

BRAD'FORD, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, about 50 miles S.S.E. from Rochester. Pop. 2010.

BRADFORD, a township of Clearfield co, Pennsylvania. Pop. 792.

BRAD'FORD, a post-township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.W. from Smithport. Pop. 990.

BRAD'FORD, a thriving manufacturing post-village of Coosa co., Alabama, on Sochapatoy Creek, 50 miles N. by E. from Montgomery, and 36 miles from Wetumpka. It has grown up since 1848. The extensive water-power is improved by the erection of a cotton factory, which employs about 100 hands. Bradford is connected by a plank road with Wetumpka and the Tennessee River. About 1 mile from the village there is a quarry of beautiful gray statuary granite, which is capable of being split in any direction, and worked into any desirable shape.

BRAD'FORD, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River.

BRAD'FORD, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, 12 miles N.N.E. from Corydon.

BRAD'FORD, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

BRAD'FORD, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Iowa.

BRAD'FORD, a township of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 703.

BRADFORD, a post-village of Simcoe co., Canada West, on a small stream flowing into Simcoe Lake, 37 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. It contains churches of four denominations, 6 stores, a grist mill, numerous mechanic shops, and about 600 inhabitants.

BRAD'FORD AB'BAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BRADFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

BRAD'FORD, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bath, and 29 miles N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. in 1851, 4240. It is separated into 2 parts by the Avon, here crossed by 2 bridges. The church is a fine ancient edifice, and there are numerous independent chapels. Bradford has 2 endowed schools and alms-houses, a union workhouse, 2 branch banks, and manufactures of fine woollen cloths and kerseymeres, which have flourished since the time of Henry VIII., and some stone quarries.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BRAD'FORD PEV'ERELL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BRADFORD SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BRAD'FORDSVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 69 miles S. by W. from Frankfort. It contains 2 churches, and above 100 inhabitants.

BRAD'GATE, an extra-parochial liberty of England, co. and 5 miles N.W. of Leicester. It has ruins of a noble mansion, in which Lady Jane Grey was born, A. D. 1537.

BRA'DING, a maritime town and parish near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, England, co. of Hants, 7 miles

E.S.E. of Newport. It has a charter of corporation from Edward VI., a church said to have been built in 704, a town-hall, and a quay accessible to small vessels at high-water.

BRADLEY, brad'lee, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BRAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BRAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. In the vicinity is an ignited bed of coal, which has burnt for 60 years, in spite of many attempts at its extinction.

BRAD'LEY, a county in the S.S.E. part of Arkansas, contains 958 square miles. It is traversed by the Saline River, and bounded on the W. by Moro River. The surface presents no great inequalities. Cotton and maize are the chief productions. Capital, Warren. Pop. 3819, of whom 2603 were free, and 1226 slaves.

BRAD'LEY, a county in the S.S.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Hiawassee River forms its N.E. boundary. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S. part. The soil is mostly fertile, and well watered. The county is intersected by the great railroad of E. Tennessee. The highlands produce abundance of timber. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. 12,259, of whom 11,515 were free, and 744 slaves.

BRAD'LEY, a township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot River, about 45 miles N. by E. from Bangor. Pop. 796.

BRAD'LEY, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

BRAD'LEY, a post-village in the N. part of Jackson co., Illinois, 14 miles S.W. from Pinckneyville.

BRAD'LEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAD'LEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAD'LEY IN THE MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BRAD'LEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BRAD'LEYSVALE, a township of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 45 miles N.E. by E. from Montpelier. Pop. 107.

BRAD'LEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRAD'LEYVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BRADMORE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BRAD'NINCH or BRAINS, a decayed market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, near the Exeter and British Railway, 8½ miles N.N.E. of Exeter. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists mostly of neat thatched houses. It has an ancient church, a guildhall with a jail beneath, several paper-mills, and some manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. in 1851, 1834.

BRA'DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRAD'POLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BRADSBERG, brâds'bêrg, an amt or bailiwick in the S. part of Norway. Area, 5419 square miles. Pop. 72,891.

BRAD'SHAW, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Bolton. Bradshaw-hall was the residence of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.

BRAD'SHAW, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

BRAD'SHAW-EDGE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

BRAD'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRAD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BRAD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BRAD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAD'WELL, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, parish of Hope, 3¼ miles N.N.E. of Tidwell. Pop. 1334, mostly employed in lead mines and smelting works, but partly in a cotton factory. In this parish is a fine stalactitic cavern.

BRAD'WELL NEAR THE SEA, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BRAD'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRADY, brâ'dee, a township in the W. part of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1053.

BRADY, a township in the E. part of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1020.

BRADY, a township in Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 1128.

BRADY, a township in Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 578.

BRA'DY'S BEND, a post-township in Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Alleghany River, about 15 miles N.N.W. from Kittanning. Pop. 2325.

BRADY'S CREEK, of Texas, flows eastward, and enters San Saba River in Bexar county.

BRADY'S MILL, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

BRA'DYSVILLE or BRADYVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Maysville Turnpike, 8 miles from the Ohio River.

BRA'DYVILLE, a post-village of Cannon co., Tennessee, 56 miles E.S.E. from Nashville.

BRAEKEL, brâ'kęl, a town of North Germany, Brunswick, 14 miles S.W. from Holzminden, at the junction of the Brucht and Nethe. Pop. 2700.

BRAEMAR, brâ'mar, a parish of Scotland, co. Aberdeen.

BRAF'FERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BRAF'FIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRAGA, brâ'gâ, (anc. *Bracara Augusta*,) a city of Portugal, capital of the province of Minho, 35 miles N.E. of Porto. Pop. 17,000. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by a fortress; and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. It has a fine, richly ornamented Gothic cathedral of the thirteenth century, an archbishop's palace, hospital, a college, several schools, many fountains, and some Roman ruins. It has manufactures of fire-arms, jewelry, cutlery, and hats. In its vicinity is the celebrated sanctuary of *Jesus do Monte*, visited by numerous pilgrims.

BRAGANÇA or BRAGANZA, brâ-gân'zâ, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, near the N.E. frontier, on the Ferrenza, 26 miles N.W. of Miranda. Pop. 5000. It is partly fortified, has a citadel, a college, and manufactures of velvet and other silk fabrics, and had formerly some silver mines. The ancestors of the present reigning families of Portugal and of Brazil were Dukes of Braganza, until called to the Portuguese throne in 1640.

BRAGANÇA or BRAGANZA, brâ-gân'sâ', an ancient town of Brazil, province of Pará, 100 miles N.E. of Belem, on the Caite, near its mouth, in the bay of the same name; lat. 1° S., lon. 47° 20′ W. It has several churches and a prison, and the river is navigable up to it at high water. Pop. of town and district, 6000.

BRAGANÇA or BRAGANZA, a town of Brazil, province of, and 50 miles N.E. of São-Paulo. It has a church; its district is fertile, feeds numbers of cattle and pigs for the Rio de Janeiro market, and has a number of sugar-mills. Pop. 10,000.

BRAGERNAES. See DRAMMEN.

BRAGGS, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

BRAGG'VILLE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, about 25 miles S.W. from Boston.

BRAHE, brâ'ęh, or BRAA, brâ, a river of Prussia, flows S. and joins the Vistula on lower branch above Fordon. It is connected with the Netze by the Canal of Bromberg, and thus unites the Oder and Vistula.

BRAHESTAD, brâ'hês-tâd', a seaport town of Russia, Finland, 36 miles S.W. of Uleåborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Trade in pitch and tar. Pop. 1100.

BRAHILOV, brâ'hee'lov', BRA'ILOFF', or BRAILOW, brâ'ee-lov'; called also IBRAIL, and IBRAHIL, ee'brâ-eel', a fortified town, and the principal port of Wallachia, on the lower branch of the Danube, 103 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. estimated at 6000. It appears to be rapidly increasing in importance. Its warehouses are extensive, and its harbor is securely sheltered by a small island. Most part of the exported produce of Wallachia (the annual value of which is about 110,000*l.*) is shipped here. The imports amount to about 350,000*l.* Brahilov is annually visited by about 700 vessels. The trade is chiefly conducted by Greeks.

BRAHMAPOOTRA, or BRAHMAPUTRA, brâh'ma-poo'trą, (*i.e.* "the Son of Brahma,") or BUR'RAMPOO'TER, (anc. *Dyardanes* or *Œdanes*,) a great river of South Asia, forming the eastern boundary of Hindostan. It is supposed to take its origin in Thibet, on the N. side of the Himalaya Mountains, about lat. 30° 30′ N., lon. 92° E., although some other conjectures would make its source still farther to the E., about lon. 97° E. After an eastward course to about lon. 95°, it bends southward, and breaks through the Himalayas into Upper Assam, where it is joined by the Dibing and Dihong, dividing into two branches, so wide apart as to encircle the island of Majuli, 50 miles long. The united branch again separates and encloses a larger island, (Kallung,) 75 miles in length. It has now a westward course throughout Assam to lon. 90°, where it again bends southward, and after traversing the Bengal districts, Rungpoor, Mymunsing, Dacca, and Tiperah, it joins the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 50′ N., lon. 90° 40′ E., by an estuary 20 miles in width, in conjunction with the eastern and largest arm of the Ganges. Where the Brahmapootra enters the plains of Bengal near Goalpara, it is about 1200 yards wide, and very rapid. At about 25° N. lat., a large branch, the Jena, unites it with the Ganges. Its entire course is estimated at 1500 miles. Principal tributaries in Bengal, the Soormah, Barak, Goomty, Teesta, Megna, the name of which last it assumes after their junction. In Assam, it receives at least 60 affluents, and encloses many large islands. Its current is so violent as generally to unfit it for navigation. It inundates the country S. of the Himalayas from April to September, discharging into the sea a greater quantity of water than the Ganges. Its banks, consisting mostly of jungle and marsh lands, are often quite destitute of tracks.

BRAHOOIC (brâ-hoo'ik) MOUNTAINS, a name given by Pottinger to the Hala Mountains, between Beloochistan and Sinde.

BRAIC-Y-PWLL, brî'kę-pool, a headland in North Wales, co. of Carnarvon; lat. 52° 47′ N., lon. 4° 48′ W.

BRAILES, brâlz, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BRAILOFF, or BRAILOW. See BRAHILOV.

BRAILS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BRAINE-LA-LEUDE, brân-lâ-lud, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 12 miles S. of Brussels, with manufactures of cotton cloths and starch. Pop. 2771.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE, brên-lęh-kônt or brên-lęh-kônt, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Brussels and Valenciennes Railway, 13½ miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 5252, partly engaged in raising flax and spinning linen yarn.

BRAIN'ERD'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on Kinderhook Creek, 16 miles S.E. from Albany.

BRAINS, a town of England. See BRADNINCH.

BRAINS'FIELD or BRAM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

BRAIN'TREE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 8½ miles E. of Dunmow, on an eminence, adjoining the village of Rocking. It has a spacious Gothic church, several chapels, an endowed school, in which the naturalist Ray was educated.

BRAIN'TREE, a township of Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. It has manufactures of furniture, and other articles. Pop. 1228.

BRAIN'TREE, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the South Shore and Old Colony Railroad, 10 miles S. by E. of Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on here very extensively, employing a large proportion of the population. Machinery and woollen goods are also manufactured in the town. Pop. 2969.

BRAIN'TREE, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 536.

BRAIN'TREM, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

BRAISHWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAITHWELL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRAKE. See BRAAKE.

BRAKEL, brä'kęl, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 42 miles S.S.E. of Minden. Pop. 2820.

BRAKEL, NEDER, nä'der brä'kęl, (*i. e.* "Lower Brakel,") a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles S.E. of Audenarde. Pop. 3807.

BRAKEL, OP, op brä'kęl, (*i. e.* "Upper Brakel,") a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 1 mile S.W. of Neder Brakel. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of cloth.

BRAKE'S RUN, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

BRALIN, brä-leen', a town of Prussian Silesia, 39 miles E.N.E. of Breslau. It has a custom-house, and manufactures of cloths. Pop. 1470.

BRA'MAN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

BRAMBACH, brăm'bäk, a town of Saxony, in a gorge of the Erzgebirge, near the Bohemian frontier, 11 miles N. of Eger. Pop. 1200.

BRAMBANAN, brăm'bä-nän', a district in the island of Java, province of Soerakarta, famous for its magnificent remains of Brahminical temples. These are entirely composed of plain hewn stone, without the least mixture of brick, mortar, or rubbish of any kind. Captain Baker declares, after extensive experience of like surveys in India, that he had never met with such finished specimens of human labor, and of ancient science and taste, crowded together in so small a compass as at the Chandi Sewu, or "Thousand Temples," at Brambanan.

BRAM'BER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BRAM'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BRAM'DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BRAM'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRAM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAM'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAM'HALL, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BRAM'HAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRAM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BRAMLEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BRAMLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 8949, mostly engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

BRAMP'FORD-SPEKE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRAMP'TON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, ward of Eskdale, near the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 3825. The town, in a deep, narrow vale, has a town-hall, a grammar school, a hospital for 12 poor people, founded by Edward, Earl of Carlisle, in 1688, a union work-house for 14 parishes, 2 large breweries, and considerable manufactures of checks and ginghams.

BRAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles W.N.W. of Chesterfield. Coal and iron are found in this parish, which has also large manufactures of earthenware, and extensive bleaching-grounds.

BRAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BRAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk

BRAMPTON, a post-village of Peel co., Canada West, 26 miles N.W. of Toronto. It contains a Methodist and Presbyterian church, 7 stores, a foundry, a fanning-mill, and about 700 inhabitants.

BRAMP'TON AB'BOTS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BRAMP'TON BRY'AN, a parish partly in South Wales, co. of Radnor, and partly in England, co. of Hereford, 5 miles E. of Knighton. Some remains of a Norman castle, destroyed in the Parliamentary War, still exist here.

BRAMPTON CHAPEL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRAMPTON CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRAMSCHE, brăm'shęh, a town of Hanover, 10 miles N.N.W. of Osnabrück, on the Hasse. Pop. 1560.

BRAM'SHALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BRAM'SHAW, a parish of England, cos. Wilts and Hants.

BRAM'SHOT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BRAMSTEDT, brăm'stĕtt, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, 26 miles N. of Hamburg, on the Bramane, with sulphur springs and baths. Pop. 1700.

BRAM'WITH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRAN, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, rises in Loch Freuchie, and joins the Tay near Dunkeld, after a N.E. course of about 14 miles through a highly picturesque region.

BRANCALEONE, brăn-kä-lä-o'nä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 23 miles S.S.W. of Gerace. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

BRAN'CASTER or BRAN'CHESTER, (anc. *Brannodunum.*) a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the sea.

BRANCE'PEITH, a parish of England, co. of Durham. The church has some monuments to the Nevills, Earls of Westmoreland, on the site of whose fortress stands the noble castle of Brancepeith.

BRANCH, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Joseph's and Prairie Rivers, and also drained by the Coldwater and Hog Rivers. The surface is rolling; the soil is a rich, sandy loam, mostly free from stones. About two-thirds of the county are occupied by oak openings, and the remainder is heavily timbered. Iron ore is found in the county, which is intersected by the Southern Railroad. Organized in 1833, and named in honor of John Branch, Secretary of the Navy under President Jackson. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. 12,472.

BRANCH, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2653.

BRANCH, a post-village of Branch co., Michigan, on the W. branch of Coldwater River, 89 miles S.S.W. of Lansing, was formerly the county seat.

BRANCH'BURG, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. Pop. 1137.

BRANCH DALE, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

BRANCHES STORE, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

BRANCH HILL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

BRANCH ISLAND, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

BRANCH'PORT, a post-village of Jerusalem township, Yates co., New York, at the N.W. extremity of Crooked Lake, about 200 miles W. of Albany. It contains 10 stores, 1 tavern, 2 mills, and 2 churches. It derives its name from its position on one of the branches of Crooked Lake. Pop. about 350.

BRANCH RIVER, of Rhode Island, falls into the Blackstone River about 4 miles above Woonsocket.

BRANCH VILLAGE, a manufacturing village in Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 cotton mill, employing 25 hands, producing $25,000 per annum, and 1 scythe manufactory, capable of turning out 3000 to 4000 dozen scythes annually. Pop. about 150.

BRANCH'VILLE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on a branch of the Paulinskill, 77 miles N. of Trenton. It contains a church, an academy, and several stores and mills.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, at the junction of the Columbia Branch, 62 miles W.N.W. of Charleston, and 57 miles S. of Columbia.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

BRANCO, brăng'ko, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, S. of St. Lucia. A long sandy spit stretches from its S.E. side.

BRANCO, brăn'ko, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Grande, province of Bahia, rises in the Serra Dura, lat. 11° 25′ S., lon. 46° 10′ W., flows in a S.E. course of about 120 miles, and is navigable from its mouth to Tres-Barras, a distance of 40 miles.

BRANCO, RIO, ree'o brăng'ko, a river of Brazil, rises in the Parime Mountains, and flows S. 400 miles to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 20′ S.

BRANCOURT, brŏn'koor', a village of France, department of Aisne. Pop. of commune, 1617.

BRAND, brănt, a town of Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2150, employed in mining, and in manufacture of trinkets, lace, and wooden utensils.

BRANDEIS, brän'dice, a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, 13 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2500.

BRANDEIS-AM-ADLER, brän'dice-äm-äd'lęr, a town of

Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Königgrätz, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. 1772.

BRAN'DENBURG, (Ger. pron. brän'den-böörg'; Fr. *Brandenbourg*, brän'den-boor',) a province of Prussia, in the centre of the kingdom, of which it forms the nucleus, situated between lat. 51° 26′ and 53° 34′ N., and lon. 11° 25′ and 15° 10′ E.; bounded N. by Mecklenburg, N.E. by Pomerania, E. by West Prussia and Posen, S. by Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, and W. by the province of Saxony and Hanover. Area, 15,792 square miles. Pop. in 1837, 1,604,042; in 1849, 2,129,022. Surface almost uniformly flat and sandy, but diversified by numerous lakes. It is situated in the basins of the Elbe and the Oder, and watered by these rivers and numerous affluents, among which the Warthe, Netze, Bober, Neisse, Finow, and Welse, affluents of the Oder, and the Havel, Spree, Dosse, and Elde, affluents of the Elbe, are navigable; and the two principal rivers are connected by several canals. Soil infertile. Chief crops, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Sheep are extensively reared, and wool is an important product. The principal mineral products are iron, gypsum, alum, and vitriol. There are numerous mineral springs and baths. The manufactures, in great variety, are carried on in the principal towns, and the province has many breweries, distilleries, tanneries, potash, charcoal, lime, and sulphur works. Trade is facilitated by numerous canals, excellent post-roads, and railways from the capital in all directions. Brandenburg possesses the most celebrated establishments for public instruction in the kingdom. It is divided into the two regencies of Potsdam and Frankfurt. Capital, Berlin.

BRANDENBURG, brän'den-böörg', a town of Prussia, in the government of the same name, circle of Potsdam, capital of the small circle of West Havelland, on the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, 37 miles W.S.W. of Berlin. Pop. in 1846, 17,589. It is enclosed by walls, and divided by the river into an old and new town; between which, on an island, is the quarter called "Venice," having a cathedral of the fourteenth century, a castle, St. Catherine's church, a council-house, which deserve notice for their antiquity and works of art. Brandenburg has a school for the noblesse of the Mark of Brandenburg, (*Ritter Akademie.*) many charitable foundations, a college, and a public library; in the market-place is the Rolandssäule, a column formed of a single block of stone, 18 feet in height. It is the seat of several high tribunals, and has manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and paper; breweries, tanneries, boat-building, and an active commerce by land and water.

BRANDENBURG, a village of East Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 985.

BRAN'DENBURG, capital of Meade co., Kentucky, on a high bluff of the Ohio River, 40 miles below Louisville, and 90 miles W. by S. of Frankfort. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 flouring mills, 4 warehouses, and has considerable trade. Pop. estimated at 700.

BRANDENBURG, MARK OF, an old state of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, divided into two parts—the electoral and new mark; it is now comprised in the Prussian province of Brandenburg, and part of the province of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having joined to the electorate, the duchy of Prussia and some other possessions, the great elector, Frederick III., declared himself king of Prussia, under the name of Frederick I., in 1701.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, the largest and most beautiful town in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg, near the N. shore of Tollensee Lake, at the outlet of the river of same name, 18 miles N.N.E. of Strelitz. Pop. 6003. It is enclosed by walls, and has a grand-ducal palace, a grammar school, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and damask goods, spirits, leather, paper, and chemical products.

BRAN'DESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRANDESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRANDHOF, brän't'höf, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the N. declivity of the Seeberg, 2 miles S. of Mariazell, the principal residence of the Archduke John, (Vicar of the German Empire,) and, since 1818, the scene of his patriotic exertions.

BRAN'DON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, or Brandon River, and with a station on the Ely and Norwich Railway, 70 miles N.N.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 2215. It has an endowed grammar school, large rabbit-warrens, for supplying the London market, and a manufacture of gun-flints, considered superior to any other in Europe. Brandon, whence the Dukes of Suffolk formerly took one of their titles, now gives the English title of duke to the house of Hamilton.

BRANDON, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, with a station on the London and Birmingham Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Coventry.

BRAN'DON, a mountain, headland, bay, and village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry. The mountain, 22 miles W. of Tralee, is 3126 feet in elevation, and terminates N.E. in the headland, which forms the W. limit of Brandon Bay, an arm of Tralee Bay. The bay is 4½ miles wide at its entrance, and stretches about 5 miles inland. It is formed between Brandon Head on the W. (lat. 52° 18′ N., lon. 10° 10′ W.) and a narrow neck of land on the E., which separates Brandon from Tralee Bay. The village, a fishing and coast-guard station, is on the W. side of Brandon Bay, 10 miles N.E. of Dingle.

BRAN'DON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 40 miles S.W. of Montpelier, on Otter Creek, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of woollen goods, leather, iron castings, boots and shoes. Pop. 2835.

BRANDON, a township of Franklin co., New York. Pop. 590.

BRANDON, a post-village, capital of Rankin co., Mississippi, at the eastern terminus of the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad, 12 miles E. of Jackson. Fifteen years ago it was a flourishing place, and about that date the failure of the Brandon Bank rendered it a "deserted village," until the railroad restored it to prosperity. About 10,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. 800.

BRANDON, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

BRANDON, a post-township of Oakland co., Michigan, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 693.

BRAN'DON, a post-office of Peel co., Canada West.

BRANDON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRAN'DONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preston co., Virginia, 280 miles N.W. of Richmond. A turnpike-road extends from this village to Fishing Creek.

BRANDS'BURTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BRAND'S IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. of Providence.

BRANDT or BRANT, a post-township of Erie co., New York, on Lake Erie, 24 S.S.W. of Buffalo. It is intersected by Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 1028.

BRANDT, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

BRANDT' LAKE, of Warren co., in the N.E. part of New York, discharges its waters by Schroon River. Its length is about 6 miles.

BRAN'DY STATION, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

BRANDYWINE, a hundred of Newcastle co., Delaware.

BRANDYWINE, a post-office of Prince George's co., Maryland.

BRANDYWINE, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 837.

BRANDYWINE, a post-village and township of Shelby co., Indiana, on a plank-road, 6 miles N.W. of Shelbyville. Pop. 764.

BRAN'DYWINE CREEK, of Pennsylvania and Delaware, is formed by the E. and W. branches, which unite in Chester co. of the former state. Flowing in a south-easterly course, it falls into the Christiana Creek at Wilmington, Delaware. A noted battle was fought on its banks between the British and Americans in 1777.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Hancock co., and flows south-westward into Blue River, a few miles below Shelbyville.

BRANDYWINE MANOR, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, a small post-village in Summit co., Ohio.

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS, Newcastle, Delaware, 4 miles N.W. of Wilmington.

BRANDYWINE VILLAGE, Newcastle co., Delaware, a suburb of Wilmington, which see.

BRAN'FORD, a post-town and seaport of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 8 miles E. by S. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, an academy, a hotel, several stores, a large foundry, a shoe manufactory, and other establishments. In the summer season it is much frequented as a watering-place. The harbor, which is about 1½ miles S.W., is well protected from the sea, and of sufficient depth for vessels of over 300 tons. This port, in early times, was the rival of New Haven, and the centre of an important foreign trade. Pop. in 1850, 1423.

BRAN'FORD, a township in Lee co., Illinois. Pop. 158.

BRANNA, brän'nä, a village of Bohemia, 2½ miles E. of Starkenbach, celebrated for producing the finest thread and lace in the kingdom. Pop. 1937.

BRANNODU'NUM. See BRANCASTER.

BRANS'BY, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

BRANS'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRANSK, bränsk, a town of Russia, 31 miles S.S.W. of Bialystok, on the Noortchek (Nourtschek). Pop. 1350.

BRANS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRANSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BRANT, a county in the S. part of Canada West, W. of Lake Ontario, has an area of 416 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand River. The chief staples are lumber, wool, potatoes, hops, maple sugar, and the products of the dairy. Principal town, Brantford. Pop. 25,426.

BRANT. See BRANDT.

BRANTFORD, a commercial town and capital of Brant co., Canada West, 24 miles S.W. of Hamilton, situated on Grand River, which is navigable to within 2½ miles of the town, for which distance a canal has been opened, affording uninterrupted water communication with Lake Erie, and on

the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad, completed to this point, Jan. 13, 1854, and will soon connect with the Great Western Railway at Paris, 5 miles distant. It has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, 6 insurance companies, and contains churches of 6 denominations, 2 newspaper offices, and about 60 stores. The buildings erected here by the railroad company are on an extensive scale, occupying 11 acres. The repair shop, built of white brick, is 262 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 2 stories high. The engine house, machine shop and foundry, constructed of the same material, is 170 feet by 30, and the round-house, immediately in front is 153 feet in diameter, containing 13 stalls for locomotives. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned-ware, sash and blinds, agricultural implements and stone-ware, produced nowhere else in Canada West. Pop. 4000.

BRAN'THAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRAN'TINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BRAN'TINGHAM, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

BRANTOME, brôn^ŋ'tôm', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Droune, 12 miles N. of Perigueux. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2756. It had formerly an abbey of the Benedictines, of which the historian Brantome was abbot. The truffles of its vicinity are in high repute.

BRANX'HOLM or BRANK'SOME, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Teviot, 3 miles S.W. of Hawick. It has especially acquired renown as the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" but the only relic of the original castle is a square tower connected with the modern edifice.

BRANX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. In this parish is a monumental pillar commemorative of the battle of Hedden, fought September 19, 1513.

BRAS D'OR. See CAPE BRETON.

BRASH'ER, township, St. Lawrence co., New York. P. 2582.

BRASH'ER FALLS, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Regis River, and near the Northern Railroad, 35 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a foundry, and has manufactures of agricultural implements.

BRASH'ER IRON-WORKS, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Dear River, 2½ miles S.E. of St. Helena. It has iron furnaces, for smelting iron ore found in its vicinity.

BRASH'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Kentucky.

BRASILE, BRASILIA, BRASILIEN. See BRAZIL.

BRASPART, brâs'pâr', a town of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 3629.

BRASS, brâss, a river and town of Africa, in Guinea, the river being one of the arms of the Niger at its delta, and the town on this arm in lat. 4° 35' N., lon. 6° 16' 2" E.

BRASSAC, brâs'sâk', a village of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2229.

BRASSAC, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9½ miles S.S.E. of Issoire, on the Allier. Pop. 2017.

BRASSAC, a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Riberac. Pop. 1910.

BRASSCHAET, brâs'skâät', a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2222.

BRAS'SINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

BRASS'TOWN, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

BRAS'TED, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BRA'THAY, a small river of England, co. of Westmoreland. It flows through Great Langdale, and joins the Rothay near its mouth in Lake Windermere.

BRATSLAV, brâts-lâv', written also BRATZLAF, (Pol. *Bracław*, brâts'lâv,) a town of Russia, government of Podolia, capital of a district of the same name, on the Bug, 110 miles E. of Kamieniec. It is defended by an old rampart and fosse, and makes some figure in history, having been taken successively by the Poles and Turks, previous to its final reunion with Russia. Pop. 2600.

BRATTIA. See BRAZZA.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on the right bank of Connecticut River, 100 miles S. of Montpelier. Among the manufactures may be mentioned castings, machinery, and carriages. A fort, called Fort Dummer, was built in 1724, in the S.W. part of the township, on what is now called "Dummer Meadows." This was the first settlement made in Vermont. Pop. 3816.

BRATTLEBOROUGH EAST VILLAGE, a flourishing post-village of Brattleborough township, Windham co., Vermont, at the junction of Whetstone Creek with the Connecticut River, about 100 miles S. of Montpelier. It is one of the most active business places in the state, and contains a bank, a savings' institution, several water-power printing-presses, an academy, and an asylum for the insane. A covered bridge across the Connecticut connects the place with Hinsdale in New Hampshire. It is also in the line of the Connecticut River Railroad. The Asylum for the Insane is situated a short distance N.W. of the village, and is in a flourishing condition. In addition to a legacy of $10,000 bequeathed to it by Mrs. Anna Marsh, the state has also made it several handsome appropriations.

BRATTLEBOROUGH WEST VILLAGE, a post-village of Brattleborough township, Windham co., Vermont, on Whetstone Creek, about 2 miles W. of the East Village, and 100 miles S. of Montpelier.

BRAT'TLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRAT'TLEVILLE, a small village in the S. part of McDonough co., Illinois.

BRAT'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Westbury. Here is a large intrenchment, supposed to be Danish.

BRAT'TON CLOVELLY, a parish of England, co. Devon.

BRATTON FLEM'ING, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRATTON SEY'MOUR, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

BRAT'TONSVILLE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BRAT'TONVILLE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

BRATZ, (Brätz,) brâts, a town of East Prussia, province of Posen, circle, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Meseritz, on the Obra. Pop. 1410.

BRATZKOI, brâts-koy', a town of Siberia, government, and 250 miles N.W. of Irkootsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara. Lat. 55° 34' N.; lon. 101° 47' E.

BRATZLAF. See BRATSLAV.

BRAUBACH, brów'bâx, a town of Germany, 7 miles W.S.W. of Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1507. It its vicinity are silver and copper mines, the mineral springs of Dinkhold, the castle of Maxburg, and the old fortress of Philipsburg.

BRAUG'HING, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

BRAUNAU, brów'nów, a frontier town of Upper Austria, 57 miles W. of Lintz, at the junction of the Salza and the Inn. Pop. 2000, employed in woollen-weaving and brewing. It was held by Napoleon in 1805 and 1808.

BRAUNAU, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop., with suburbs, 3100, engaged in manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, linen yarn, and aquafortis, and with extensive bleaching-works. It has a gymnasium and a richly endowed Benedictine abbey.

BRAUNCE'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRAUNFELS, brown'fêls, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 27 E.N.E. of Coblentz, with a population of 1472, a castle, the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, a manufacture of fire-engines, and 4 yearly markets.

BRAUN'FELS, a post-office of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin.

BRAUNHIRSCHEN, brown'heär'shen, a village of Lower Austria, circle, and near Vienna, with several manufactures and extensive general trade. Pop. 2760.

BRAUNLINGEN, brown'ling-en, a town of Baden, 29 miles E.S.E. of Freiburg, on the Bregach. Pop. 1572.

BRAUNSBACH, brówns'bâx, a town of Würtemberg, 6 miles S.E. of Künzelsau, on the right bank of the Kocher, with an old castle. Pop. 1000.

BRAUNSBERG, brówns'bêrg, a town of East Prussia, 35 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Passarge, near its mouth in the Frische Haff. Pop. 8360. It is the residence of the Bishop of Ermeland, with a theological seminary for the education of Roman Catholic clergymen, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, and a trade in corn and timber.

BRAUNSBERG, a town of Moravia, 38 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 2787.

BRAUNSCHWEIG, Germany. See BRUNSWICK.

BRAUNSEIFEN, brown'sî-fen, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2062.

BRAVA, brâ'vâ, one of the Cape Verd Islands, about 10 miles W. by S. of Fogo. Lat. (W. point) 14° 49' 42" N.; lon. 24° 45' 15" W.

BRÂVA, brâ'vâ, a town of Eastern Africa, coast of Zanguebar, 110 miles S.W. of Megadoxo. It carries on a considerable trade with India and Arabia.

BRAVO-DEL-NORTE, RIO. See RIO GRANDE.

BRAW'DIE'S GROVE, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

BRAW'DY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BRAX'TED, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BRAX'TED, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BRAX'TON, a co. in the N.W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 646 square miles. It is intersected by the Elk and Little Kanawha Rivers, and also drained by Holly River and Birch Creek. The surface is hilly and rough, extensively covered with forests, and the soil is well watered and generally fertile. Stone-coal is found in several places, and salt springs in the northern part of the county. Formed in 1836, and named in honor of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Sutton. Pop. 4212, of whom 4123 were free and 89 slaves.

BRAXTON COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See SUTTON.

BRAY, brâ, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BRAY, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, counties of Dublin and Wicklow, on the Bray, at its mouth, 12 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 3169. The town, which is neatly built, is divided into two parts by the river, here crossed by an old bridge. It has several religious edifices, a hospital, an old castle, (now converted into barracks,) a harbor for small sloops, and some manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics. The beauty of its environs render it a favorite place of summer resort for sea-bathing.

BRAY, brâ, a river of France, between the departments

of Sarthe and Loir-et-Cher. It joins the Loire on the right at Sougé.

BRAY, brá, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy, now included in the department of the Seine Inférieure. BRAY is also the name of several other places in France.

BRAY/BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRAY/FIELD, COLD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BRAY-HEAD, a promontory, about 1½ miles S.W. of the town, rises to 807 feet above the sea.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, brá-sür-sán, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 10 miles S.S.W. of Provins. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 1752.

BRAYSVILLE, a post-office of Dearborne co., Indiana.

BRAY'TOFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRAYTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRAZEY EN PLAINE, brá'zee' ôn° plán, a village of France, department of the Côte-d'Or, arrondissement of the Beaune. Pop. of the commune, 1836.

BRAZIL, brá-zil', (Port. and Sp. pron. brá-zeel' or brá-seel'; Fr. *Brésil*, brá'zeel'; Ger. *Brasilien*, brá-zee'le-en; It. *Brasile*, brá-see'lé, L. *Brasilia*,) a vast empire of South America, occupying nearly one-half of that entire continent. It is of extremely irregular outline, and varying dimensions, its greatest diameter being, E. to W., from Cape Augustin, lat. 8° 21' S., lon. 34° 56' W., to the river Yavari or Jabary, which separates it from Peru, 2630 miles; and N. to S., from Cape Orange, lat. 4° 23' N., lon. 51° 27' W., E. of Oyapok Bay, to the river Tahim, 2540 miles; area roughly estimated at 3,956,800 square miles. It is bounded S.E., E., and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; N. by French, Dutch, and English Guiana, and Venezuela; W. and S.W. by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine republic of Missiones, and by the republic of Uruguay. Its entire coast-line, from the river Tahim, or Itahy, lat. 32° 45' S., to the head of the Bay of Oyapok, lat. 4° 0' N., lon. 51° 32' W., is upwards of 3700 miles. Throughout this vast extent of coast, there are few great indentations; though, in some parts, smaller harbors and inlets are pretty numerous, many of the former excellent, and generally surrounded by flats. The principal bays, reckoning from the S. extremity of the empire, are Ilha Grande, Rio Janeiro, St. Salvador or All Saints', on the S.E. coast; and St. Marcus, St. José, Pinzon, and Oyapok, on the N. and N.E. coast. The principal capes or headlands are Capes Frio, St. Thomé, Point St. Antonio, St. Augustin, St. Roque, on the S.E. and E. coasts; and Magoary, Norte, and Orange, on the N. coast.

General Description.—The appearance of the coast of Brazil is very different at different places. From the river Tahim to the island of Santa Catharina, a distance of about 400 miles, it is low, sandy, and intersected by the outlets of numerous lakes or lagoons, which skirt the shores throughout this whole extent. From this point, or from about lat. 27° 30' S., to lat. 21° 45' S., 700 miles, the land is very elevated, appearing rugged and mountainous from a distance, but, when more nearly approached, becomes highly picturesque, its hills being clothed with a thick woods, and its valleys with a never-failing verdure. This part of the coast, the most rocky portion of which is between Santos and Cape Frio, may be seen from sea at a distance of 55 miles. From lat. 21° 45' S., or from about São João to Bahia, lat. 13° S., 650 miles, the coast is in general low and level, with hardly any indentations. From Bahia to about lat. 4° N., which embraces the whole E. projection of Brazil, the coast (about 800 miles in extent) is of moderate height, nowhere rising above 30 feet, and is also destitute of harbors, excepting those formed by the mouths of the rivers. From this point to the Amazon, it is extremely low and marshy; W. and N. of that river it is sandy, and somewhat higher, though still of inconsiderable elevation. From these details it will be seen that the only portion of the coast of Brazil that can be called mountainous, or which has any pretension to picturesque appearance, is that between the island of Santa Catharina, lat. 27° 35' S., and São João da Praia, lat. 21° 40' S., or about a fifth part of the whole. With the exception of the Rio Francisco and the Paraná, all the large rivers of Brazil empty themselves on its N. shores; and almost all run parallel courses from nearly S. to N., traversing the vast plains which occupy the centre and N.W. portions of the empire, and presenting means of internal communication unequalled in any other part of the globe. The surface of Brazil, generally, is divided into upland and lowland, in pretty equal portions; the former, which comprises the hilly districts and table-lands, extends over the E., S., and central parts, and has an average elevation of from 2000 to 2500 feet, although at some points it reaches from 4000 to 6000 feet; the lowland comprises the silvas or woody regions, and llanos or plains, and flats; the former lying principally along both sides of the Amazon, and the latter stretching chiefly along the N. and N.E. shores.

Brazil is divided, politically, into 18 provinces, of which there are at least 11 each exceeding Great Britain in superficial extent. It is, however, very difficult to ascertain accurately the area of the provinces, and of the whole empire, the existing data being very unsatisfactory and conflicting. In the following table, the area of the provinces has been calculated from the measurements given in *Diccionario Geografico do Imperio do Brazil*, 1845; and the population has been supplied through a private source as the most recent and most accurate existing :—

	Provinces.	Area, sq. m.	Population.
	Maritime Provinces.		
North Coast.	Pará	983,598	205,000
	Maranhão	72,921	390,000
	Piauhy	82,595	80,000
	Ceará	52,403	190,000
	Rio Grande (do Norte)	22,764	110,000
East Coast.	Parahiba	46,985	260,000
	Pernambuco	80,682	600,000
	Alagoas	25,000	270,000
	Sergipe	31,958	175,000
	Bahia	147,489	730,000
South-east Coast.	Espirito-Santo	34,176	140,000
	Rio de Janeiro	70,631	350,000
	São Paulo	131,706	458,000
	Santa Catharina	25,002	90,000
	São Pedro do Rio Grande	93,758	280,000
	Inland Provinces.		
	Minas Geraes	190,847	930,000
	Matto Grosso	573,528	180,000
	Goyaz	274,702	185,000
		3,004,480	6,065,000

Mountains, Table-lands, and Plains.—In remarkable contrast to the countries on the W. side of the South American continent, Brazil has no mountains of very great elevation; with exception, perhaps, of Itambe, an isolated peak in the province of Minas Geraes, which is variously stated at 5960 and 8420 feet above the sea. The higher mountains of Brazil, most of them occurring at greater and lesser distances from the E. coast, extend generally, like the Andes, from S. to N., although numerous inferior ranges traverse the country in various other directions. The most connected chains, and those in which the highest summits occur, are the Serro do Espinhaço, the Serra dos Orgãos, and the Serro do Mar. The first originates in Bahia, about lat. 15° S., and, intersecting the province of Minas Geraes, terminates at lat. 23° S. It lies parallel to the coast, and at a distance from it of about 250 miles; its culminating points are Piedade, 5830 feet high, and Itacolumi, 5750 feet. The Serra dos Orgãos, ("organ mountain,") so called from the fancied resemblance of its peaks to the tubes of an organ, and the Serro do Mar, which form, in fact, but one chain, the first name being applied to the N.E. half of the range, and the second to the S.W., extend also parallel to the coast, but at a distance from it of a very few miles only, extending from about lat. 22° to 27° S. The culminating point of this range, Morro dos Canudos, which occurs in the Serra dos Orgãos division, has an elevation of 4476 feet. Hilly regions also extend N. and W. from these mountain systems, through the provinces of Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso, but none of the peaks appear to attain any very great elevation. Toward the Rio Paraguay, the hills become lower, and terminate, on the Bolivian frontier, in elevated marshes. In this locality occurs the water-shed between the affluents of the Amazon and La Plata. It is of very inconsiderable elevation; and some of the sources of the Madeira, which falls into the former, and of the Paraguay, the head stream of the latter, are not more than 3 miles apart and might easily be joined by means of a canal. The hilly region or table-land extends along the E. side of the empire as far N. as lat. 3° S., but inland, in Matto Grosso, not farther than 12° S.; and, N. of lat. 10° S., the Serra Ibiapaba may be taken as the W. limit. This table-land occupies half the empire, together with part of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, and its average elevation is from 2000 to 2500 feet. Along the Amazon and its affluents, the vast plains or silvas are said to occupy a space equal to six times the size of France. Another great plain stretches between the Serra Ibiapaba and the river Tocantins, measuring from N. to S. upwards of 600 miles, and from E. to W. more than 400.

Rivers and Lakes.—The river system of Brazil is unequalled, perhaps, in any other part of the world, for the number and magnitude of the streams of which it is composed, the surface of the whole N.W. portion being interlaced with rivers of every length and volume; presenting the complex appearance of veins in the human body, to which the Amazon and its larger tributaries may be said to stand in the relation of main arteries. By far the greater portion of these numberless streams have a N. direction, and finally find their way, either directly or through their principals, to the N. shores of the empire. The largest river of Brazil, and the largest, it is believed, in the world, though not the longest, is the Amazon, which enters the empire from the W., about lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 70° W., and, after a N.E. course from the point named, of about 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic near the equator. The next in size is the Rio Francisco, which, after flowing N. for about 300 miles, suddenly turns due E., and subsequently S.E., falling into

the sea about lat. 11° S. In order of magnitude follow the Rio Negro and Madeira, both tributaries of the Amazon. The other large rivers in this portion of the empire are the Branco, a tributary of the Rio Negro; the Tapajos and Xingu, other two large tributaries of the Amazon; the Araguay, Tocantins, Maranhão, and Parana-iba. Passing along the coast S. from the embouchure of the Francisco, the following considerable rivers occur, the Vazabarris, Itapacurú, Paraguassú, Belmonte or Jequitinhonha, province of Bahia; Doce, province of Espirito Santo; and the Parahiba-do-sul, the S. boundary of the same province. In this enumeration of the rivers having their embouchures on the E. coast of Brazil, we have omitted an immense number of smaller streams, perhaps not many below a hundred. In the interior of the S. portion of the empire occur the large rivers Uruguay, Iguacu, Paranapaneme, Tieta, Pará, Paraguay, and Parana, with numerous smaller streams—smaller in comparison to these, but still large rivers—winding in all directions through every province. Most of the rivers in this part of Brazil have a W. and S. direction; those having the former proceeding from the W. side of the serras by which this part of the coast is lined; and those having the latter issuing from the hilly tract which crosses the centre of the province of Matto Grosso from E. to W., and which forms the water-shed of the W. and central part of the empire, the rivers of the province of Pará flowing from it N., and those of Matto Grosso S. and W. Of the rivers last named, the Paraguay and Paraná are the largest, and have the longest courses. The Paraná forms, throughout a portion of its course, the boundary between the Brazilian territory and Paraguay quitting the former about lat. 25° 40′ S.

Brazil has comparatively few lakes of any great extent. The largest is the Lagoa dos Platos, in the province of Rio Grande de São Pedro. It is 150 miles in length, and 35 miles in breadth at the widest part, and is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land only; it discharges its waters into the ocean by a channel called the Rio Grande. Farther N., several smaller lakes occur, the largest of which may be from 20 to 30 miles in length. There are hardly any others worth mentioning throughout the whole of Brazil.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Granite prevails to the extent of 2000 miles along the coast of Brazil, and, with syenite, forms the base of the table-land. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic and old igneous rocks, sandstone, clay-slate, limestone, in which are large caverns, with bones of extinct animals and alluvial soil, of which the N. part of the empire is almost wholly composed, being intersected by numerous large streams. The mineral wealth of Brazil is considerable, and includes gold, silver, and iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Among the earliest discovered, and first wrought gold-mines, were those of Jaraguá, but they have long ceased to be regularly worked, the precious metal being found more easily, and in greater abundance, mingled with the sands and alluvial deposits of rivers. The entire quantity of gold produced has greatly fallen off of late years, being now hardly a fourth of what it was three-quarters of a century since, owing chiefly to the auriferous sand having been exhausted.

No country is so rich in diamonds as Brazil. The most celebrated mines are those of Serra do Frio, a district surrounded by almost inaccessible rocks, and guarded with the utmost vigilance. The diamonds have been hitherto found in the beds of rivers only, and are washed from the sand and flints with which they are mingled, much in the same way as the gold. The largest known diamond was found in the Rio Abasté in 1791, and weighs 138¼ carats. Another, worth 45,000*l.*, was found in 1847. Rich mines were discovered in 1852 in the province of Minas Geraes. The government receives one-fifth of the total value of all the gold and diamonds found in the country. Notwithstanding the astounding names of these two items of the mineral wealth of Brazil, neither of them have been nearly so profitable, nor so beneficial to the general interests of the country, as the homeliest of its agricultural productions. In the short space of a year and a half, the exports of sugar and coffee amounted to more than the value of diamonds found throughout a period of eighty years.

Climate.—As almost the whole of Brazil lies S. of the equator, and in a hemisphere where there is a greater proportion of sea than land, its climate is generally more cool and moist than that of countries in corresponding latitudes in the Northern hemisphere. This is particularly applicable to the flat portions of the empire, where impenetrable forests occupy the alluvial plains; and, by preventing the sun's rays reaching the earth, cut off one of the principal sources of heat—radiation. In the S. parts of Brazil, in consequence of the gradual narrowing of the continent, the climate is of an insular character—cool summers and mild winters. The quantity of rain that falls in Brazil differs widely in amount in different localities. The N. provinces generally are subject to heavy rains and violent storms; but the S. regions rejoice in a settled, mild, and salubrious climate. The rainy season commences in October, and usually lasts till March, setting in with heavy thunder-storms. At Rio, where the climate has been much modified by the clearing away of the forests in the neighborhood, the mean temperature of the year is 72°; and the rains have been so diminished as to have seriously reduced the supply of water to the city. Generally, the climate of Brazil is delightful, diffusing and maintaining a perpetual summer throughout this favored land. Near the coast, the temperature is modified by the trade-wind.

Soil, Vegetable Productions, &c.—The soil of Brazil, so far as its capabilities have been tested, is highly fertile; although but a comparatively small portion has yet been subjected to this test, not more than a hundred and fiftieth part of the whole surface being under cultivation, and this portion is entirely limited to the coast and to the N.E. part of the empire, which seems peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of maize, sugar, and coffee. The pastures, however, are of vast extent; and, being covered with prodigious herds of horned cattle, form one of the principal sources of the wealth of the country. Being almost wholly within the limit of the palm region, the vegetation of Brazil is characterized generally by the peculiar physiognomy which that beautiful family of vegetables impresses on tropical countries. Of these, no fewer than 100 species are natives to the country. The chief food-plants are sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, rice, tobacco, maize, wheat, manioc, beans, bananas, ipecacuanha, ginger, yams, lemons, oranges, figs, &c., the two first, sugar and coffee, being the staple products of the empire. The manioc is a native of Brazil, and its farina is almost the only kind of meal used in that country. An acre of manioc is said to yield as much nutriment as six acres of wheat. The Indians find in this beautiful and useful plant a compensation for the rice, and other cerealis of the Old World. But it is in the boundless forests of Brazil that the vigor of the vegetative power is exhibited in its most imposing form. No language, it has been said, can describe the glory of the Brazilian forests; the endless variety of form, the contrast of color and size, the largest trees bearing brilliant blossoms of every hue, and clothed with a drapery of curious epiphytes and festoons of climbing plants, while thousands, of a diameter of not less than 8 and 12 feet, stand so close together that it is impossible (the intervals being filled up with an undergrowth of plants) to clear a passage between them. In contrast to these giants of the forest stands the graceful palm, the delicate acacia, and bamboos, and grasses of 40 feet high. But it is not in the plains alone that this gigantic vegetation is met with. The sides of the mountains are also clothed with trees of enormous size, including the most beautiful specimens of the palm and tree-fern. The cocoa-nut palm attains a great size on the sea shores; and the curious Bertholettia or monkey-pot tree, the kernels of which are exported from Para under the name of Brazil-nuts, is met with in many localities, but more especially in the N.W. parts of the empire. A peculiar characteristic of Brazilian vegetation is the host of species of myrtle-trees, which, though not of much use economically, perfume the air with their exhalations. Among the more valuable trees of the Brazilian forests are the andasaçú, or Purga das Paulistas, (*Anda Gomezii,*) the seeds of which yield a tasteless oil, more powerfully cathartic than castor-oil; the cacao or chocolate-tree, the cæsalpina echinata or Brazilwood-tree, used, under the name of Pernambuco wood, for dyeing silk of a crimson color; the rose-wood-tree, the fustic, mahogany, and a variety of others well adapted to the purposes of ship-building. The different kinds of forests and woods in Brazil are distinguished by the inhabitants by particular names. There are the Matos Virgens, or virgin forests, such as those which exist on the Organ Mountains and along the whole Maritime Cordillera; the Catingas, consisting generally of small and deciduous trees; the Carrascos, close-growing shrubs of about 3 or 4 feet high; and the Capivera, such wooded tracts as are formed by the small trees and shrubs, which spring up where virgin forests have been cleared away. The beauty, variety, and abundance of the flowers of this extraordinary country are no less remarkable than any other of its vegetable productions.

Animals.—The principal domestic animals of Brazil are horned cattle and horses; the numbers of the former are immense, covering the boundless plains of the interior. The greatest part of them live in a wild state. Horses and mules are numerous in the S. provinces. Sheep are in little repute, the meat being ill-flavored, and the wool of indifferent quality. Goats and hogs are abundant. The woods of Brazil swarm with rapacious animals, tiger-cats, hyenas, saratus, (a ferocious creature about the size of a fox,) jaguars, sloths, porcupines, &c. Wild hogs are also common, as well as an amphibious animal called the water-hog or capybara, resembling a hog in form, but of the size of a heifer. Monkeys are likewise numerous; and vampyres are in some localities so destructive as to prevent the rearing of cattle. Among the feathered tribes are the smallest, the humming-bird, and one of the largest, the emu and vulture. Water-fowl, especially geese and ducks, abound, in certain seasons, on the lakes and lagoons at the S. extremity of Brazil. The reptiles consist of the boa constrictor, the coral snake, the Surucucú, and the Jararáca;

(*Bothrops Neuwiedii*, Spix,) all venomous and much dreaded by the natives, especially the last, which, when full grown, is usually about 6 feet long, and is nearly allied to the rattlesnake genus. In the marshy countries of the S., the boa or python is said to attain a length of 42 feet; but, according to Humboldt, the largest skins which have, as yet, been brought to Europe, carefully measured, do not exceed from 21 to 23 feet. The insects of Brazil are, many of them, remarkable for the beauty of their colors and their size, especially the butterflies. Other descriptions are so numerous in the woods that their noise is heard in a ship at anchor some distance from the shore; while the white ants are so numerous and destructive, that Humboldt says there is not a manuscript in South America one hundred years old. The scorpions of Brazil attain a length of 6 inches. Most of the bees of this country are stingless, there being no fewer than 30 species of that description. The numbers of fish caught in the Amazon and other rivers of the empire is very great, constituting a principal part of the subsistence of the inhabitants, European settlers as well as Indians.

Commerce.—The principal articles of import are cottons, trinkets, furniture, wax, candles, hats, dry fruits, and wine from France; glass, beer, linen, paper, &c. from Holland; the same, with the addition of iron and brass utensils from Germany and Bohemia; iron, copper utensils, sail-cloth, cords, ropes, &c. from Russia and Sweden; wine, brandy, fruits, &c. from Portugal, and wheat, flour, biscuits, soap, leather, &c. from America. The exports consist of coffee, sugar, cotton, hides, cabinet and dye woods, drugs, gums, and diamonds. The value of cotton goods, nearly all from Britain, imported into Brazil between August 22, 1846, and March 22, 1848, was $12,950,410. The total value of imports in 1845 was $32,381,519, and of exports $26,624,941. The annual imports from Great Britain are above $15,000,000., and the exports to the same quarter, considerably above $5,000,000. The annexed table shows the trade of Brazil with the United States for three years ending 1853:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1851	$2,763,916	$11,575,304
1852	2,792,179	12,230,289
1853	3,734,790	14,817,961

The total amount of coffee produced in Brazil in 1820, was 95,700 bags, 478,500 arrobas, and 15,812,000 lbs.; in 1851 the amount produced was 1,700,060 bags, 9,486,155 arrobas, and 303,558,980 lbs., having doubled every 5 years up to 1840, since when the increase has been 80 per cent. The exports of coffee from Rio during 11 years ending with 1851, to the United States, amounted to 6,671,098 bags; and to Great Britain 3,115,652 bags; of which 631,903 bags to the United States, and 599,642 bags to Great Britain, were exported in 1851 alone. The custom-house duties for 1851 amounted to 14,000,000 milreas, or about $11,600,000. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from the principal ports of Brazil in 1847, was—entered, 4072 vessels, (tonnage, 535,106;) cleared, vessels 3998, (tonnage, 589,159.) Very strenuous efforts have been recently made by the Brazilian government to put down the slave trade. In September, 1850, a law was passed declaring it piracy; several vessels have since been captured by Brazilian men-of-war, and two have already been declared good prizes. According to a report of the Brazilian government, there were 60,000 slaves imported from Africa in 1848, and 54,000 in 1849; in 1851, the number had fallen to 3287, of which 1008 were captured by a Brazilian cruiser; and, in 1852, only one slave vessel landed on the coast of Brazil.

Religion, Government, &c.—The established religion of Brazil is Roman Catholic, although other religions are tolerated. The government of the empire is monarchical, hereditary, constitutional, and representative. The legislative power is in the General Assembly, which consists of two chambers, the senate and chamber of deputies; the former elected for life, and the latter for four years. The expenditure for 1849-50 was 2,680,217*l.*, being less than the receipts. The debt in 1851 was stated at about $62,000,000, of which $30,000,000 were in foreign bonds. During the year the government issued notes to the amount of $20,000,000, making its total liabilities $82,000,000. The military force for 1850-51, was fixed at 25,000 men of the line, besides which there are 60,000 national guards, and each province has a well-equipped municipal guard or police force. The navy, in 1850, comprised 40 vessels of all sizes; 3 frigates, 7 corvettes, and 9 steamers; the remainder consisting of brigs, schooners, &c., manned in all by 3500 men. The steam force is annually on the increase. There are two banks in the empire—the Bank of Brazil, with a capital of $10,000,000, and the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of $6,000,000.

Literature, Education, &c.—In every town, schools for teaching the first rudiments are now to be found, to which all citizens are admitted free. There are two universities—one in São Paulo, the other in Pernambuco; of which the former is held in the highest estimation. In all large towns there are professorships of Latin, Greek, English, French, philosophy, rhetoric, geometry, chemistry, botany, &c., and printing presses are now common throughout Brazil.

People.—The free population of Brazil consists of Europeans, white persons born in Brazil, or native Brazilians; mulattoes; Mamalucoes, a mixed caste between whites and Indians; Indians in a domesticated state, called Caboclos; Indians in a savage state, called Tapuyas; free negroes, born in Brazil; manumitted Africans; Mestizoes, a mixed caste between Indians and negroes. The slave population comprises Africans, creole negroes, mulattoes, and Mestizoes. The native Brazilians are an idle and inactive race, with few wants, and fewer enjoyments. The mulattoes, the offspring of Europeans and negroes, are ingenious, and evince an aptitude for the mechanical arts. The Tapuyas, or native Indians of Brazil, are of a copper color, robust, and well made, but of short stature. They generally go naked, paint their skins, and are fond of ornamenting their heads with feathers. To this race belong the Botocudes or Botocudoes, a ferocious tribe, who inhabit the banks of the Rio Doce and the Belmonte. They are said to be descendants of an ancient people called the Aymores, who distinguished themselves by their cruelty to the Portuguese.

History.—Brazil was discovered May 3, 1500, by Vincente Yanez Pinçon, one of the companions of Columbus, but was subsequently taken possession of by Pedro Alvares Cabral. Various towns now sprung up along the coast under the auspices of the Portuguese government, but not without much annoyance from the cupidity and jealousy, or envy of other nations, especially the English, Dutch, and Spaniards, who repeatedly attacked and destroyed their settlements. The Portuguese, however, still retained possession of the country, which, notwithstanding these calamities, continued to prosper. On the invasion of Portugal, in 1808, by the French, the sovereign of that kingdom, John VI., sailed for Brazil, accompanied by his court and a large body of emigrants. Soon after arriving there, he began to improve the condition of the country by placing the administration on a better footing, and throwing open its ports to all nations. On the fall of Bonaparte, the king raised Brazil to the rank of a kingdom, and assumed the title of King of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil. The revolution which took place in Portugal, in 1820, compelling the king to return to that country, he next year sailed for Lisbon, leaving Pedro, his eldest son and successor, as lieutenant and regent. In the following year, 1822, Don Pedro availing himself of a general wish on the part of the Brazilians for an entire separation from the parent country, declared Brazil to be a free and independent state, and assumed himself the title of emperor. The king, after some slight and ineffectual attempts to re-establish the former relations between Portugal and Brazil, acknowledged the independence of the latter country in 1825. Some years afterwards, a series of tumultuary proceedings ended in the abdication of Don Pedro, who left Brazil April 7th, 1831, leaving his son, who was under age, as his successor. The rights of the latter were recognized and protected, and a regency of three persons appointed by the chamber of deputies to conduct the government during his minority. In 1840, the young emperor was declared of age, being then in his 15th year, and was crowned on July 18, 1841.

BRAZIL, a post-office of Saline co., Arkansas.

BRAZIL, a post-village of Clay co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on the Terre-Haute Railroad, 16 miles E. of Terre-Haute.

BRAZITOS, brä-zee'toce, a locality of Mexico, in Chihuahua, one day's march, S. of El Paso.

BRAZORIA, brä-zo're-ä, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1330 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos and San Bernard rivers. The surface is nearly level, and the soil alluvial and sandy. A large part of the county is occupied by prairies, which are mostly uncultivated. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile, and is covered with forests of the live oak, red cedar, &c., which extend 2 or 3 miles back from the stream. Capital, Brazoria. Pop. 4841, of whom 1334 were free, and 3507 slaves.

BRAZORIA, a post-village, capital of Brazoria co., Texas, on the western bank of Brazos River, about 80 miles from its mouth, and 60 miles W. by S. of Galveston. The river is navigable for 150 miles during a large portion of the year. Brazoria is said to be stationary at present, the trade of the river having been diverted to Columbia, which is 10 miles above.

BRAZOS, brah'zos, a river of Texas, the largest that intersects the state, excepting, perhaps, the Colorado. It rises in the table-land of Bexar co., in the western part of the state, and flows first eastward until it approaches the Upper Cross Timbers of Cook county. Here it assumes a S.S.E. direction, which it maintains in general for the remainder of its course, and flows nearly parallel with the Trinity. After passing by Waco, Washington, Richmond, and Columbia, it empties into the Gulf of Mexico, about 40 miles S.W. of Galveston. The whole length is estimated at more than 900 miles; the direct distance from its source to its mouth is near 500. In the rainy season, from February to May inclusive, it is navigable for steamboats to Washington, which is about 300 miles from its mouth, and at all seasons

as far as Columbia, about 40 miles. In the lower half of its course it flows through an alluvial plain, which is but little elevated above the sea. The valley of the Brazos is occupied by plantations of cotton, Indian corn, and sugar, and by extensive forests of the live oak and red cedar.

BRAZOS, a county in the eastern central part of Texas, has an area of 585 square miles. The Brazos River, from which the name is derived, forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Navasoto flows along the eastern border until it enters the former river, at the southern extremity of the county. The surface is somewhat uneven, and the soil generally fertile. Capital, Boonville. Pop. 614, of whom 466 were free, and 148 slaves.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, brah'zos san-te-ah'go, a post-village and port of entry of Cameron co., Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, near Point Isabel, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Brownsville.

BRAZZA, brât'sâ, (anc. *Brattia,*) an island of Dalmatia in the Adriatic, 8 miles S. of Spalatro. Area, 170 square miles. Pop. 15,495. Surface mountainous and rugged, producing scarcely one-fourth of the corn consumed; but the island is industriously cultivated, and yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, and the best wine in Dalmatia. Its kids' milk and cheese are in repute, and it is famed for its honey. Principal villages, Milna and Nerest. The channel of Brazza between it and the mainland, is from 7 to 8 miles across, and capable of affording secure anchorage for shipping.

BREADALBANE, an extensive district of Scotland, comprising the western part of the co. of Perth. Although traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads and bridges. Copper is found at Aithra, and lead at Tyndrum. The scenery of Loch Tay and other situations is highly picturesque. Chief proprietor, the Marquis of Beadalbane; residence, Taymouth Castle.

BREAD'SALL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BREAFY, bree'fee or brâ'fee, BREAGHWEE, brâ'wee, a parish of Ireland, province of Connaught, co. of Mayo.

BREAKABEEN, New York. See BRACKABEEN.

BREAK'NECK, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

BREAKNECK HILL, in Putnam co., New York, on the eastern side of the Hudson, at the northern entrance to the Highlands. It is 1187 feet high, and terminates in the promontory called St. Anthony's Nose.

BREAKSEA, (brâk' see,) ISLANDS, a small group of the New Zealand Islands, on the south-western extremity of New Munster, at the entrance of a narrow strait between Paterson and Resolution Islands; lat. 46° 35' S.; lon. 166° 40' E.

BREAKSEA SPIT, a reef of 18 or 19 miles in length, on the eastern coast of Australia, stretching N. from Sandy Cape. Its extreme N. point is in lat. 24° 24' S.; lon. 153° 18' E.

BRÉAL, brâ'âl', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. of commune, 2290.

BREA'MORE or BROMERE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BREANE, breen, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BREAN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

BREATHITT, brêth'it, a county in the eastern part of Kentucky, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is traversed by the North and Middle Forks of Kentucky River, and drained also by Troublesome Creek. The surface is broken by high hills and fertile valleys, and mostly covered with forests. Timber, stone coal, beeswax, and ginseng are the chief articles of export. Sandstone underlies the county, which also contains extensive deposits of iron-ore and stone-coal. Formed in 1839, and named in honor of John Breathitt, late governor of Kentucky. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 2785, of whom 3615 were free and 170 slaves.

BREATHITT, a small village in the above county, on the eastern bank of Kentucky River.

BRÉAUTÉ, brâ'ô'tâ', a town of France, department of the Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1309.

BRECEY, brêh-sâ', a town of France, department of the Manche, 27 miles S.W. of St. Lô. Pop. in 1852, 2338.

BRÈCHE-DE-ROLAND, brâish-deh-ro'lôNd', a defile of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, about 11 miles S. of Luz, forming a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high, surrounded by the rocks called Tours de Marboré, at an elevation of 9500 feet above the sea. Its name, signifying the "breach of Roland," is derived from a popular tradition that Roland opened the breach by a blow of his sword.

BRECH-FFA, brêk'fâ, or BRECHVA, brêk'vâ, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

BRECHIN, brêk'in, a parliamentary borough and parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the S. of Esk, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Montrose, with which it communicates by a branch of the Northern Railway. Pop. 5903. It stands on an abrupt declivity, and some of its streets are very steep; but it is well built. It was anciently created into an episcopal see by David I., in 1150. Its cathedral, founded in the twelfth century, has a spire 128 feet in height, and now serves as the parish church; attached to it is a remarkable round tower, similar to those of Ireland, 103 feet in height. The other edifices consist of various chapels, the town-house, the public schools, and some remains of an ancient hospital. From 1000 to 1500 hands are estimated to be engaged in the manufactures of linens and sail-cloth, and in spinning and bleaching, also in distilleries and brewing. Brechin unites with Montrose in sending one member to the House of Commons.

BRECHT, brêxt, a commune and town of Belgium, 14 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3126, who are chiefly engaged in woollen manufactures and iron-works.

BRECK'ENRIDGE, a county in the north-western part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N.W. and Rough Creek on the S.; it is also drained by Clover and Sinking Creeks. The surface consists of rolling uplands; the soil, having a basis of red clay and limestone, is fertile and well watered. Sinking Creek, which is a valuable mill-stream, suddenly sinks beneath the earth a few miles from its source, and shows no trace of its existence for 5 or 6 miles, when it returns to the surface and flows into the Ohio. Near the creek is Penitentiary Cave, which is said to contain apartments of great dimensions, but has not been fully explored. Formed in 1799, and named in honor of John Breckenridge, a statesman of Kentucky. Capital, Hardinsburg. Pop. 10,593, of whom 8627 were free and 1966, slaves.

BRECKERFELD, brêk'ker-fêlt', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 14½ miles E. of Elberfeld, with paper manufactories and powder-mills. Pop. 1320.

BRECKLES, brêk'lz, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRECK'NOCK, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 876.

BRECK'NOCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1366.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. See BRECON.

BRECK'VILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

BRECKS'VILLE, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1116.

BRE'CON, BRECK'NOCK, or BRECK'NOCKSHIRE, an inland co. of South Wales, enclosed by the counties of Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Hereford. Area, 512,000 acres, of which about 232,000 are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 61,474. The surface is mostly mountainous; the Brecknock Beacon (the loftiest summit in South Wales) is 2862 feet, and Cradle Mountain, 2545 feet above the sea. The Wye forms all the northern boundary; the other rivers, the Usk and its affluents, water many small but fertile valleys. Agriculture is mostly in a backward state. The principal products are oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, cheese, and cattle, which are mostly sent to the neighboring English fairs and markets. The breed of sheep is small, but of excellent quality. The county yields copper, lead, iron, coal, and limestone; and on its southernmost border are some large iron works. Principal towns, Brecon, Crickhowell, and Builth. Brecknock is divided into six hundreds, and 71 parishes, mostly in the diocese of St. David's. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, 1 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Brecon. The Welsh language is now mostly disused, except in the northern and eastern parts of the county.

BRE'CON, BRECK'NOCK, or AB'ER-HON'DEY, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of South Wales, capital of the county of Brecon, on the Usk, at the influx of the Honddu and Tarrell, 14 miles S. of Builth. Pop. of parliamentary borough, (consisting of 3 parishes, 2 extra-parochial districts, and Trecastle ward, 10 miles distant,) in 1851, 6070. It has a most picturesque site and many well-built houses; chief structures, one bridge over the Usk, and three others across the Honddu, St. John's Church, a collegiate church founded by Henry VIII., the old castle, and an arsenal. It has a collegiate school, an academy for independent ministers, alms-houses, other charities, coal and lime wharfs, and a brisk general trade, but no manufactories of importance. Its public promenades are noted for their beauty; its ancient walls were demolished by the inhabitants during the last civil war. Brecon communicates with the Monmouth Canal by the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 35 miles in length, and by a railway with Merthyr Tydvil, 14 miles S. It is the seat of the county assizes, quarter sessions and petty sessions, and the place of parliamentary election for the county. It sends one member to the House of Commons since the reign of Henry VIII. The renowned actress, Mrs. Siddons, was born here in 1755.

BREDA, brâ-dâ', a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Brabant, in a wide marsh, on the Merk, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1840, 12,693. Its defences are capable of being increased, by flooding the surrounding country. The town is regularly and well built, and has ramparts planted with trees. Principal edifices, the Citadel, rebuilt by William III. of England, town-hall, court-house, arsenal, 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, the principal of which latter is surmounted by a spire 362 feet in height, and contains the tomb of Count Engelbert of Nassau, a general under Charles V. Breda has a magnetic observatory, and is the seat of a commercial tribunal; it has a Latin school, manufactories of woollen

and linen fabrics, and musical instruments. It was taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590, by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1625, and by the French in 1793; and is celebrated for the association of nobles formed in 1566, under the name of "the Compromise of Breda," and for the Congress of 1667 and 1746.

BRED'BURY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BREDE, breed, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BRED'ENBURY or BRI'DENBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BREDEVOORT, brā'dĕh-vōrt', a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Bredevoorter Aa, in a marshy district, 30 miles S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 900.

BRED'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRED'GAR, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BRED'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BRED'ICOT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BRE'DON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BREDON, brĕh-dŏn', a village of France, department Cantal, in a valley remarkable for its fine waterfalls, 1½ miles S.W. of Murat. Pop. of commune, 2400.

BREDSTEDT, brēt'stĕt, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, near the North Sea, and 24 miles W.S.W. of Flensburg. Pop. of village, 1800; of district, 10,900.

BRED'WARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BRE'DY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BRE'DY, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BRÈE, brā, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, capital of canton, 18 miles W. of Ruremonde. Pop. 1610.

BREEDE, brā'dĕh or breed, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, districts of Worcester and Zwellendam, rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld, a mountain basin about lat. 33° 10′ S., and lon. 19° 30′ E., flows at first N.W., breaks through the mountains at Mostert and Hock Pass, and, after a course mostly south-eastward, enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is the deepest and one of the largest rivers of the colony; but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth, with only 13 feet water at low, and 19 feet at high spring tide. Its affluents are the Hex and Zondereinde; the towns of Worcester and Zwellendam are near its banks.

BREEDINGS, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

BREE'DON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BREEDS'VILLE, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

BREESE, a village in the western part of Allegan co., Michigan, on an expansion of the Kalamazoo River.

BREESE, a post-village of Greene co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Springfield.

BREESE'VILLE, a village in the south-western part of Jackson co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River.

BREGAGLIA, VAL, Switzerland. See VAL BREGAGLIA.

BREGANÇON, brĕh-gŏn'sŏn', a small fortified islet of France, department of Var, 20 miles E. of Toulon in the Bay of Hyères.

BREGENZ, or BREGENTZ, brā'ghĕnts, (anc. *Brigantium* or *Brigantia*,) a frontier town of Austria, Tyrol, capital of circle of Vorarlberg, at the eastern extremity of the Lake of Constance, between the Swiss and Bavarian territories, 80 miles W.N.W. of Innsprück. Pop. 4000. It has some cotton manufactories, with an active transit trade; it exports a large number of ready-made wooden houses for the Alpine districts of Switzerland, and vine-poles for the vineyards on the lake.

BREG'ENZ, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

BREGLIO, brāl'yo, a town of Sardinia, 20 miles N.E. of Nice, on the Roia. Pop., with commune, 2476. Near it are the ruins of Brivella Castle.

BREHAL, brā'ăl', a town of France, department of the Manche, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1000.

BRE'HAR or BRY'HER, one of the Scilly Islands, co. of Cornwall, England, 30 miles W. of Land's End. The length is about 1½ miles, and the breadth half a mile. It is mountainous, and has some Druidical remains. Pop. about 2500, chiefly engaged in fishing.

BREHAT, brā'ā', a small island of France, in the English Channel, off the coast of Bretanny, department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles N. of Paimpol. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1559. It is about 3 miles long and 2 miles broad, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 1 mile broad. It has a lighthouse, and is defended by 12 small batteries.

BREHNA, brā'nā, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 12 miles N.E. of Halle. Pop. 1033.

BREIGHT'MET, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BREIN'IGSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

BREIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BREISACH, brī'zăk, NEW, (Fr. *Neuf Brisach*, nuf bree-zăk',) a frontier town of France, department of the Haut-Rhin, near the left bank of the Rhine, 6 miles S.E. of Colmar. Pop. 1742. It is regularly built, and was strongly fortified by Vauban.

BREISACH, OLD, (Fr. *Brisach*, bree'zăk'; Ger. *Alt Breisach*, ält bri-zăk',) a fortified town of Germany, duchy of Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, immediately opposite the foregoing. Pop. 3100. It has a handsome cathedral, a college, and some transit trade. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled in 1641.

BREISGAU, brīce'gŏw, an old division of Germany, in the S.W. of Swabia. Chief towns, Freiburg, Old Breisach, and Laufenburg. It was long held by the Counts of Breisach, and was afterwards united to the dominions of Austria. It was ceded in 1806 chiefly to Baden, with a small portion to Switzerland and Würtemberg.

BREISIG, NIEDER, nee'dĕr brī'zig, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circle, and 18 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1150.

BREISIG, OBER, o'bĕr brī'zig, a village in the same circle with the above. Pop. 600.

BREITENBACH, brī'tĕn-băk', a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 23 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. 2100, engaged in manufactures of porcelaine, wooden wares, and musical instruments.

BREITENBACH, a village of Hesse-Cassel, circle of Ziegenhain.

BREITENBACH, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 14½ miles N. of Soleure.

BRIETENBACH, a village of France, department of the Bas-Rhin, arrondissement of Schélestadt, canton of Villé. Pop. of commune, 1593.

BREITENBURG, brī'tĕn-bŏŏrg', a village and lordship of Denmark, 30 miles N.W. of Hamburg, and formerly a place of great strength.

BREITENFELD, brī'tĕn-fĕlt', a village of Saxony, 4 miles N. of Leipsic, remarkable for two battles gained by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War; the one, September 7th, 1631; the other, November 2d, 1642. The King of Sweden had his head-quarters here on the 17th October, 1813. A monument was erected on the battle-field in 1831.

BREJO, brā'zhō, a town of Brazil, in the province of Maranhão, capital of a comarca of the same name, near the left bank of the river, 210 miles S.W. of the city of Maranhão (São Luiz.) Pop. 3000.

BRELLING'TON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BREMBIO, brĕm'bee'o, a village of Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.E. by S. of Lodi, on the Brembiolo. Pop. 2746.

BREMBO, brĕm'bo, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in a series of small lakes on the mountain-ridge separating the province of Bergamo from the Valtteline, and after a southern course of about 40 miles, joins the Adda on the right.

BREMEN, brĕm'ĕn, (Ger. pron. brā'men, Fr. *Brême*, braim, or brĕm, L. *Bremia*,) one of the four free cities of Germany, on both banks of the Weser, 52 miles S.W. of Hamburg. Lat. (of observatory) 53° 4′ 36″ N., lon. 8° 48′ 54″ E. Pop. in 1852, 53,156, nearly all Protestants. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right, and the new town on the left bank. In the former, the streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses are decorated in the style of the Middle Ages; while in the latter, the streets are more regular, and the houses modern in style. The river is crossed by an old and a new bridge; the quays are extensive, and the ramparts form agreeable promenades. The principal buildings are St. Peter's Church, or the *Dom Kirche*, the Church of St. Ansgarius, remarkable for its spire, upwards of 300 feet in height, a town-hall, a fine old Gothic building which has been recently restored; the Observatory of Olbers, a museum, with a library of 25,000 volumes, a gymnasium, school of commerce and navigation, a school of design, and a public library of 20,000 volumes. Bremen has an extensive foreign trade, especially with North America, and is the great emporium of Brunswick, Hesse, and Hanover. The shipping of Bremen has more than doubled within the last 20 years, and is still on the increase, but owing to the sanding up of the river, large ships cannot reach its harbor, and Bremerhafen was built at the mouth of the Weser for their accommodation. In 1843, it had 10 ships of 13,646 tons more than Hamburg. Bremen is the principal German port for the shipment of emigrants for America. In 1844, 19,145 embarked from it in 116 vessels, of which 111 belonged to Bremen. In 1845, steamboats began to ply between Bremen and Hull; it has also regular steam communication with Bremerhafen and Oldenburg. In 1848, Bremen had 346 vessels of 73,089 tons. Principal imports, tobacco, coffee, sugar, and other colonial products, oil, iron, tin, wines, rice, tea, cotton manufactures, timber, hemp. Chief exports, linen and woollen goods, grain, oak bark, glass, smelts, and provisions. The imports were 287,490 tons, value 4,302,841*l.* The exports 135,560 tons, value 3,537,179*l.* The chief industry of Bremen consists in ship-building, and manufactures of woollens and cottons, paper, starch, colors, chiccory, and cigars; it has also extensive sugar refineries, beer breweries, and brandy distilleries. A railway connects Bremen with Hanover, and thence with East, North, and Central Germany on the one hand, and with Western Germany, Belgium, and France on the other.

Bremen was founded, or at any rate first rose into note, about the year 787 or 788, when it was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne; subsequently elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, which, at the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was secularized in favor of Sweden. After

various political changes, the city was taken by the French in 1806, and, from 1810 to 1813, it was the capital of the department of the mouths of the Weser. In 1815, it was restored to its old franchises by the Congress of Vienna. Bremen holds the third rank among the free cities of the Germanic Confederacy, and with them the seventeenth in the Diet. It is the birthplace of Olbers, the astronomer, and of Heeren, the historian.

The territory of the free city of Bremen, extending on both sides of the river, comprises a space of 112 square miles, with a population of 74,000, and has, besides the city, the town of Bremerhafen, 2 market-towns, 12 parishes, and 58 villages.

BREMEN, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the W. side of Broad Bay Sound, 35 miles S.S.E. of Augusta. Muscongus Cove, into which empties a mill-stream, affords good ship anchorage, and is much frequented. About 100 vessels are owned here, and are chiefly employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, but some in the West India and coastwise trade. Pop. 891.

BREMEN, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

BREMEN, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 49 miles S.E. of Columbus, and about 10 miles E. of Lancaster.

BREMEN, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

BREMEN, a post-village and township of Cook co., Illinois, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. Pop. 250.

BREMEN, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 4 miles above St. Louis.

BREMEN, DUCHY OF, (Ger. *Herzogthum-Bremen*, hêrtsôks-toom-brâ'men,) an old duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; it was first a bishopric, and then an archbishopric, afterwards secularized and ceded to Sweden in 1648. In 1719, it was sold to the Duke of Brunswick. Chief towns, Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it; it now belongs to Hanover, and forms part of the landdrostei of Stade.

BREMER, a new county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and English Rivers, which flow in a south-easterly direction. The county is said to contain good land, well supplied with water and timber; the climate is healthy. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Frederica Bremer, the Swedish authoress.

BREMERHAFEN, brâ'mer-hâ'fen, a town of Germany, belonging to the republic, and 34 miles N.N.W. of the city of Bremen, in the Hanoverian territory, on the right bank of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste. Pop. in 1842, 2350. This thriving port, built by Bremen in 1830, for the accommodation of large vessels connected with its trade, is occupied by a Hanoverian garrison, and guarded by the Hanoverian fort, Wilhelm, recently constructed on the opposite side of the river. It consists of an outer harbor, a sluiced dock, and an inner harbor. The difference between the lowest ebb and the highest flood is 26 feet, but the average rise does not exceed 10 feet.

BREMERLEHE, brâ'mer-lâ'eh, a town of Hanover, 36 miles W.S.W. of Stade. Pop. 1545.

BREMERVORDE, brâ'mer-fôr'deh, a village of Hanover, on the Oste, 30 miles N.N.E. of Bremen. Pop. 2481. It has extensive distilleries, paper and leather manufactories, and an active commerce, being connected by canals with the Elbe at Stade, and the Weser near Bremen.

BREMGARTEN, brêm'gâs'ten, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles N. of Bern, on the Aar, with a castle and some Roman antiquities.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Reuss, 14½ miles E.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1000. Louis Philippe lived here in retirement during the French Revolution, till 1795.

BREMGARTEN, a village of Baden, 12 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 561.

BREM'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts. The Rev. W. L. Bowles, the poet, was incumbent of this parish.

BREMILHAM or COURTCH, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

BRENCH'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BRENDITZ, brên'dits, a village of Moravia, 2 miles N.N.W. of Znaym. This was the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles during the Battle of Znaym, in 1809. Porcelain clay is exported from its vicinity for the imperial manufactory of Vienna.

BRENDOLA, brên'do-lâ, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 6 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3319.

BREN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRENEAU, brên-nô', RIVER, of Oregon Territory, falls into Lewis River near 43° 30' N. lat. and 115° 30' W. lon.

BRENETS, LES, lâ-breh'nâ', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Neufchâtel, on the right bank of the Doubs, which here forms a fine cascade, 85 feet in height, and turns numerous mills. Pop. 1400, who manufacture watches, optical instruments, lace, and hardwares.

BRENG. See BURENG.

BREN'HAM, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Texas, 100 miles E. of Austin City, and 20 miles S.W. of the Brazos River at Washington, it is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, in which much improvement has been made. Pop. about 500.

BRENKELEN, brên'kâ-len, a village of Holland, 8 miles N. by W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht. Pop. 1500.

BRENN, brênn, a populous village of Western Africa, on the Senegal, about 50 miles above its embouchure.

BRENNE, brênn, a river of France, department of Côte-d-Or, joins the Armançon on the right near St. Remy.

BRENNE, LA, lâ-brênn, an old district of France, in the provinces of Touraine and Berry. The name is still preserved in the marshy district, between Châteauroux and Le Blanc, department of Indre.

BRENNER, brên'ner, a mountain of Austria, one of the culminating points of the Tyrol, between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige; elevation 6788 feet. The route from Innspruck to Brixen traverses this mountain, at an elevation of 4850 feet.

BRENO, brâ'no, a town of Lombardy, 35 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. In its vicinity are extensive stalactite grottos. Pop. 2466.

BRENT, brênt, a river of England, cos. of Herts and Middlesex, after a tortuous course enters the Thames at Brentford, crossed by a railway viaduct.

BRENT, a river of England, co. of Somerset, rising in Sherwood Forest, enters the Bristol Channel near Bridgewater.

BRENT, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. On the lofty hill called Brent-Knoll, in this parish, are traces of a Roman camp.

BRENT, ELEIGH, (ee'lee,) a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRENT, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRENT, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRENTA, brên'tâ, (anc. *Medacus* or *Medvacus Major*,) a navigable river which rises in the Tyrol, and traverses Lombardy, passing Bassano; it feeds the Canal of Brentelle, which joins the Bacchiglione W. of Padua. At Dolo, it supplies the Brenta Morta Canal of Brenta, called, in its lower course, Brenta Magra; the rest of the waters of the Brenta, under the name of Brenta Nova or Brentono, join the Bacchiglione; and several canals, among which is the Brenta-Novissima, leave the Canal of Brenta near Mira, and joining the river of same name near Brondolo, it enters the Adriatic at Porto di Brondolo; entire length, 90 miles.

BRENT'FORD, a market-town of England, and the nominal capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, and on the Great Western Road, 7½ miles W. of London. The river Brent, 8½ miles W. of St. Paul's, also crossed by a bridge, divides the town into Old and New Brentford. Pop. of the former, 5058. Pop. of the latter, in 1851, 2063. The town consists of a long street, paved, and indifferently built, and it is frequently, as sung by Thompson, "a town of mud." It has 2 well-endowed charity schools and a union workhouse, and is lighted with gas. Its trade is facilitated by the Grand Junction Canal, which joins the Brent near Hanwell. Brentford, though usually considered the county town, has nothing to distinguish it as such, except its being the place of election of the members of parliament for the county, the magisterial business of Middlesex being conducted at Clerkenwell.

BREN'TINGBY, a parish of England. See WYFORDBY.

BREN'TON BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Melville Island, Australia, between Smoky Point and Point Byng. It abounds with turtle.

BRENTONICO, brên-to-ne'-ko, a parish and village of Austria, Tyrol, 6½ miles S.W. of Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo, with quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1447.

BREN'TONVILLE, a village of Owen co., Indiana, 18 miles N.W. of Bloomington.

BRENTS'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Prince William co., Virginia, on the Occoquan Creek, 104 miles N. of Richmond; it contains 1 church and a few stores.

BRENTS'VILLE, a village of Owen co., Indiana, near the White River, about 50 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

BRENT-TOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 4 miles N.N.W. of Tavistock. It has mines of manganese, and derives its name from the "Tor," a lofty spur of the Dartmoor Hills, on which is its church, and which, though far inland, serves as a conspicuous landmark for mariners.

BRENT'WOOD, a chapelry, formerly a market-town of England, co. of Essex, parish of South Weald, on the Eastern Union Railway, 17 miles E.N.E. of London. Area, 730 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2205. It has an old Gothic chapel, a free grammar school, founded in 1537, an almshouse, and a building in which assizes were formerly held.

BRENT'WOOD, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 30 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 923.

BRENZ, brênts, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.E. of Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. 836.

BREN'ZETT, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BREREHURST, breer'hûrst, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Wolstanton, 2 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 1518.

BRERETON, breer'ton, a parish of England, co. of Chester

BRESCA, brês'kâ, a village of Illyria, on the S. coast of the island of Veglia, in the Adriatic. Pop. 2500.

BRESCELLA, brā-shēl'la, or BREGELLA, brā-jēl'lā, (anc. *Brixellum*,) a walled town of Northern Italy, Modena, government of, and 18 miles N.W. of Reggio, on the right bank of the Po. Pop. 2000. Recently fortified.

BRESCIA, brēsh'e-a or brēsh'iā, (anc. *Brixia*,) a city of Italy, Lombardy, capital of the province, 60 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the Garza and on the railway from Milan and Venice; elevation 512 feet. Pop. 34,955, exclusive of its suburbs, San Nazaro, Sant' Alessandro, Sant' Eufemia, and Fiumcello. It is handsome, flourishing, and enclosed by ramparts, now dismantled. Principal buildings, the New Cathedral, entirely of marble, begun in 1604, the Old Cathedral, and a baptistery, both constructed during the Lombard dynasty, numerous churches, richly adorned with works of art, the episcopal palace, hall of justice, on the site of an ancient temple, a large theatre, the Broletto, or old palace of the republic, several good private palaces, numerous fountains, and many remains of antiquity. In a Roman edifice, excavated in 1822, a fine museum of antiquities has been deposited. It has a public library with a collection of rare MSS., a college, high school, athenæum, and many endowed charitable establishments. The arms and cutlery made here have long been considered the best in Italy. Brescia has also manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, and leather. Near it are large iron works and oil mills; and its wine enjoys repute. A large fair is held here annually.

Brescia was the seat of a school of painting of great merit, to which many eminent artists belonged, including Alessandro Bonvicino. The city is of great antiquity, having been the chief town of the Cenomani, a Gallic tribe, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, when it became (but at what period is unknown) a Roman colony, and afterwards a municipium. In the year 412, it was burnt by the Goths, and was soon after destroyed by Attila; but was rebuilt about the year 452. In 936, Otho I., of Saxony, declared it a free city, and it so remained for nearly three centuries, when it fell a prey to the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and ultimately put itself under the protection of Venice. In 1796, it was taken by the French, and was assigned to Austria by the General Treaty concluded at Vienna on June 9, 1815. In 1849, it was involved in the commotions by which so large a portion of Continental Europe was disturbed in that year; its streets were barricaded, but the city was eventually carried at the point of the bayonet by the Austrians, under General Haynau. Brescia is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Milan.

BRESCOU, brēs'koo', (anc. *Blascon*,) a small island of France, department of Hérault, near the coast, with a port, and a small fort constructed in 1589, 15 miles W.S.W. of Cette. Pop. 20.

BRESKENS brēs'kens, or BRESJES, brēs'yēs, a village of Holland, province of Zealand, 5½ miles S. of Middelburg, on the West Scheldt. Pop. 620.

BRESLAU, brēs'law or brēs'lōw, (L. *Bratislavia*,) written also BRESLAW, the third city of the Prussian dominions, capital of the province of Silesia, on the Oder, at the influx of the Ohlau, and on the railway from Berlin to Vienna, 190 miles S.E. of Berlin. Lat. (of observatory) 51° 6′ 57″ N.; lon. 17° 2′ 33″ E. Elevation, 409 feet above the Baltic. Pop. in 1846, 112,200, of whom nearly three-fourths are Protestants. In 1811, the population was 63,237. It is divided by the Oder into the old and new town, surrounded by planted walks, and 5 suburbs, the whole united by numerous bridges. It has many fine squares, and good public edifices; the latter comprise the cathedral, founded in the twelfth century, St. Elizabeth's Church, with a spire 364 feet in elevation, several other churches richly ornamented, the old town-house, built in the fourteenth century, the governor's house, archbishop's palace, mint, exchange, barracks, and university buildings. In one of the squares is a colossal bronze statue of Blücher. The university, transferred hither from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 printed volumes, and 2300 manuscripts; and about 700 students. Breslau has 3 other libraries, 4 gymnasia, (3 Protestant and 1 Catholic,) an astronomical and a magnetic observatory and botanic garden, schools of industry, surgery, architecture, arts, a Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant colleges, numerous inferior schools and charitable establishments. Breslau is the seat of courts for the province and regency, and has a royal mint and bank, with a royal office for mining productions. It is the great emporium for the linens of Silesia, for which it has 4 annual fairs of 8 days each, and the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, lace, needles, plate, jewelry, earthenware, colors, soap, alum, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax; and an extensive trade in mining produce, timber, flax, hemp, madder, corn, and oxen from the South Russian provinces, and in Hungarian wines and other merchandise. Breslau is the first woollen market on the continent. The number of distilleries in the town is about 100. It has an active trade on the Oder, and communicates by railway with Berlin and Frankfort on the N., Dresden on the E., and Vienna in the S. It was bombarded and taken by the French, January 7, 1807, and its fortress, then partly destroyed, has since been entirely razed.

BRESLE, brāl, a small river of France, between the departments of Somme and Seine-Inférieure, enters the English Channel at Tréport, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

BRESLES, brāl, a village of France, department of Oise, 10 miles E. of Beauvais. Pop. of commune, 1824. In the eleventh century it was an episcopal.

BRESSA, brēs'sa, or BRESSAY, brēs'sā, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Mainland, from which it is separated by Bressay Sound. Pop. 904. With Burra and Quarff it forms a parish, which, in 1841, had 1798 inhabitants. Lerwick is supplied with peat, and the whole of Shetland with slates from this island. Bressay Sound is a rendezvous of the English and Dutch herring-boats and whale-ships, and often affords shelter to ships of war.

BRESSE, brēss, an old division of France, in the province of Burgundy, capital of Bourg, now comprised in the department of Ain. It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1601.

BRESSE, LA, lā brēss, a village of France, department of Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. Pop. in 1852, 3438.

BRES'SINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRESSUIRE, brēs'sweer', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 55 miles N. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 2705. The tower of its church is remarkable for its elevation and antiquity. Bressuire was fortified in the Middle Ages, and was taken from the English by the celebrated Du Guesclin in 1373. It was nearly destroyed during the wars of La Vendée.

BREST, brēst, (L. *Brestum*; Fr. pron. the same as the English,) a city of France, department of Finistère, 32 miles N.N.W. of Quimper, and 310 miles W. of Paris, on the N. shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23′ 32″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 25″ W. Pop. in 1852, 61,160. Brest is a fortified city of the first class, and the strongest military port in France. It is encircled by ramparts which, being planted with trees, form agreeable promenades, and afford a fine view of the harbor and shipping. From its natural advantages, the extent of its various establishments and its means of defence, Brest is considered one of the first naval ports of Europe. The outer road is, perhaps, one of the finest in the world; and, although exceeded in extent by those of Constantinople and Rio Janeiro, it has no superior in the safety and excellence of its anchorage. It communicates with the sea by a single passage called the Goulet, 1750 yards broad. In the middle of this channel rise the Mingan Rocks, which contract the entrance still more, and oblige ships to pass immediately under the batteries. From this entrance to the mouth of the Elon, the roadstead is about 6 miles in length. Its diameter varies considerably, from the irregularity of the shores, but in some places it is 3 miles; so that the port could contain all the navies of Europe. There are about 400 pieces of cannon and mortars in the various batteries that command the channel, and the anchorage inside is still further protected by the guns that line the shore. Outside of the Goulet is the fort of St. Matthew, and the new lighthouse. Its inner harbor is one of the most secure in Europe, and could accommodate 60 ships of the line. It is protected by batteries and a citadel built on a rock, and communicates, by a canal, with the port of Nantes. Among its most important works, are 5 large basins, extensive quays, an arsenal, vast magazines, building yards, large barracks, and a prison, built on a hill, with accommodation for 4000 delinquents. The city, built on the slopes of considerable hills, is divided by the port in two parts, which communicate only by boats; that on the right is called *Recouvrance*. The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. Brest has many important educational establishments, a medical school, naval school, communal college, and a school of hydrography, a public library, botanic garden and observatory. The post has little trade excepting for the supply of the naval department, and its manufactures scarcely extend beyond glazed hats and tarpaulins for the seamen. The merchant shipping is small in extent, bringing principally timber, building materials, wine, grain and flour, salt, iron, hemp, tar, &c. The number of coastwise arrivals in 1852, was 3936. Although Brest has been alleged to occupy a Roman site, no mention of it occurs in history till the year 1240, at which period its castle was ceded to John, first Duke of Brittany. This castle had a small town in its vicinity, and was several times besieged by the English, French, and Spaniards. Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the natural capabilities of the port for a naval station, and, in 1631, commenced the fortifications which were improved and extended by Vauban. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at Brest in 1548, on her way to St. Germain. In 1694, it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkley, but the expedition failed, and 900 men who landed were cut to pieces, as the tide had receded and left the boats dry. In 1773, the line of fortifications was considerably extended, and the town soon became as populous as it is at present.

BREST, a post-village of Monroe co., Michigan, on Lake

Erie, 5 miles E. of Monroe City, was laid out on a large scale when speculation was at its height, but has declined. A large quantity of lumber is sawn here and exported.

BRESTLITOV. See BRZESO LITEWSKI.

BRETAGNE, breh-tăñ' or brit'an,* (usually called by the English *Brittany*, brit'ta-ne, and sometimes *Little Britain*. See GREAT BRITAIN,) an old province in the N.W. of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure. It was divided into Haute-Bretagne, the capital of which was Rennes, and Basse-Bretagne, capital, Vannes. This province derives its name from the Britons, who established themselves here, after having been driven from Britain by the Saxons in the fifth century. It long preserved its sovereigns, who bore, successively, the titles of kings, counts, and dukes. It was united to France by the marriage of Charles VIII. with Anne of Bretagne, daughter of the last duke, Francis II., in 1491.

BRETENOUX, bret-noo', a town of France, department of Lot, 22 miles N.N.W. of Figeac, on the Cère. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 852.

BRETEUIL, breh'tol', a town of France, department of Eure, 16 miles S.W. of Evreux, on the Iton. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2146, engaged in extensive iron-works. It has remains of a castle built by William the Conqueror.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, department of Oise, on the Railway du Nord, 16 miles N.N.E. of Beauvais. Pop. of commune, in 1851, 2736. It was formerly fortified.

BRETFORTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BRETHERTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BRETIGNY, brâ'teeñ-yee', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 6 miles S.E. of Chartres. By a treaty concluded here, in 1360, between the French and English, the French king, John, regained his freedom, which he had lost at the Battle of Poitiers, 4 years previously.

BRETON (brit'ton) BAY, West Australia, co. of Twiss, about 18 miles N. of Perth, the capital of the colony. The river Garban discharges itself into the bay.

BRETON, CAPE. See CAPE BRETON.

BRETTEN, brêt'ten, a town of West Germany, Baden, 13 miles E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3000. Melancthon was born here, 1497.

BRETTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRETTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRETTON, MONK, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.E. of Barnsley, on the North Midland Railway.

BRETTON, WEST, a township of England, co. of York.

BREUKELEN, bre'kăl-en, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht, and on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway. Pop. 1599.

BREVARD, a county of Florida. See ST. LUCIE.

BREVEN or BREVENT, brâ'vănt', a mountain of the Penine Alps, Savoy. Its summit, 8500 feet above the sea, is the best place to take a view of the whole of Mont Blanc.

BREVIG, brâ'vig, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 11 miles W.N.W. of Laurvig, with a port on the Langesunds Fiord. Pop. 1166. It has trade in iron.

BREVINE, LA, là brâ'veen', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles W. of Neufchâtel, in the valley of the same name. Pop. 2319, engaged in watch and lace making, and working in metals. Near it is a bed of coal, supposed to be the fossil relic of a forest swallowed up during an earthquake, September 18, 1356.

BREWER, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. bank of Penobscot River, opposite Bangor, with which it is connected by a bridge. There are here 7 saw mills driven by water-power, and 3 by steam, 1 planing mill, 1 tannery, and 1 boat manufactory, a good town-house, 3 churches, and 7 stores. Brick-making and ship-building are also carried on. Pop. 2623.

BREWERSVILLE, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

BREWERSVILLE, a post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

BREWERTON, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on the Oneida River, 144 miles W. by N. of Albany.

BREWERTON, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

BREWER VILLAGE, a post-village in Brewer township, opposite Bangor, Penobscot co., Maine.

BREWHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BREWHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BREWINGTON, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BREWOOD, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Salop.

BREWSTER, a post-township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 65 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1525.

BREWSTER'S MILLS, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

BREWTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Tattnall co., Georgia.

BREWSTER'S STATION, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

BREZNICE. See BUZZENITZ.

BREZOLLES, breh-zolĭ', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dreux. Pop. 912.

BREZOWA, brâ-zo'vâ, Hungary, co. of Neutra, 19 miles N.W. of Leopoldstadt. Pop. 6157.

BRIANÇON, bre-ăñ'sŏñ', (anc. *Brigantium*,) a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the right bank of the Durance, 35 miles N.E. of Gap, near the Italian frontier; a fortified place of the first class, formerly a kind of Alpine Gibraltar. It stands on an eminence at the foot of the Col de Genèvre, at the point where two small rivers unite and form the Durance. It is 4284 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest town in France. The fortifications consist of a triple line of walls encircling the town, with 7 forts commanding the approaches. The road to Italy is commanded by several redoubts and half-moon batteries. The principal works are on the left bank of the Clairée whose deep gorge is crossed by a bridge of a single arch. All the heights in the vicinity are converted into points of defence, and the position is considered impregnable. Briançon is the French arsenal of the Alps, and the central point of attack and defence, from which troops can be marched on the passes of Mont Cenis, St. Bernard, the Simplon, and the Col de Tende. From the town itself there is a practicable passage into Italy by Mount Genèvre. Briançon has some manufactures of cotton goods, cutlery, and lead-pencils. Pop. in 1851, 4439.

BRIANÇONNOIS or BRIANÇONNAIS, bre-ăñ'son'nâ', an old district of France, in Haute-Dauphiné, the capital of which was Briançon, now included in the department of Hautes-Alpes.

BRIANSK, bre-ănsk', a town of Russia, on the Desna, 70 miles W.N.W. of Orel. Pop. 6000. It has 16 churches, a monastery, with a seminary, the imperial building yards, a cannon foundry, and a manufactory of small arms.

BRIAR CREEK, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1091.

BRIARE, bre-âr', (anc. *Brivodurum*,) a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, at the head of the canal de Briare, 6 miles S.E. of Gien. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2477. The Canal de Briare, connecting the Loire with the Seine at Montargis, 34½ miles in length, is the oldest work of the kind in France, having been commenced in the reign of Henry IV., in 1606.

BRIATEXTE, bre-â'tèxt', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Adou, 6 miles N.E. of Lavaur. Pop. 1458.

BRIATICO, bre-â'te-ko, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 15 miles N.N.E. of Nicotera.

BRIBIESCA, bre-be-ès'kâ, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. of Burgos, on the Oca. Pop. 2040. Here, in 1388, John I., King of Castile, held a meeting of the States-general, at which the title of Prince of Asturias was conferred in perpetuity on the heir-presumptive of the crown of Spain.

BRICETH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRICHERASCO, bre-kâ-rĭs'ko, a market-town of Piedmont, 5 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. with commune, 3421, engaged in tanning and paper-making.

BRICK, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey. Pop. 1558.

BRICK CHURCH, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

BRICK CHURCH, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

BRICK CREEK, a post-office of Leon co., Texas.

BRICKENDON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

BRICKERVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BRICK HEAD, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. Pop. 596.

BRICKHILL, BOW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BRICKHILL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BRICKHILL, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BRICKLAND, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

BRICK MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

BRICKSBOROUGH, briks'bŭr-rŭh, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice River, 14 miles S.E. of Bridgeton.

BRICK STORE, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

BRICKVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

BRICKVILLE, a village of Morgan co., Illinois, 26 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

---

* Shakspeare always accentuates this name on the first syllable.

"Arthur of Bretagne yield thee to my hand"—

"Ye men of Angiers, open wide your gates
And let young Arthur, king of Bretagne in."
King John, act I., scenes 1st & 2d.

"Therefore the Dukes of Berry and of Bretagne,
Of Brabant, and of Orleans shall make forth
To line and new repair our towns of war."
King Henry V., act II., scene 4th.

It is not improbable that this name was originally pronounced Breaitan by the English, and that the sound of long *e* became contracted into short *i*, (as in *Greenwich*, pron. grin'ij, *been*, bin, &c.,) the pronunciation conforming exactly to that of *Breton* or *Britain*, which are obviously but different forms of the same name.

BRICQUEBEC, breek'bĕk', a town of France, department of Manche, 8 miles W.S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 1953.

BRIDE, a river of Ireland, Munster, cos. of Cork and Waterford, rises in the Nagle Mountains, and after an eastward course of 25 miles, joins the Blackwater River, 8 miles N. of Youghal. On it are the towns of Rathcormack and Tallow. It is navigable for barges to Kilballoon.

BRIDE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, joins the Lee, 6 miles W. of Cork. Course, 11 miles.

BRIDEKIRK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BRIDELL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BRIDESBURG, formerly a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Frankford Creek, 7 miles from the State-house. It is now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia. It contains a United States arsenal and many fine residences. Pop. in 1850, 915.

BRIDESKIRK, a parish of England in the Isle of Man.

BRIDESTOWE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BRIDGEBOROUGH, bridg'bur-rŭh, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

BRIDGE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Ocklockonee River, in Thomas county.

BRIDGE CREEK, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

BRIDGEFORD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BRIDGEFORD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BRIDGEFORTH, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

BRIDGEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the seacoast, 20 miles W. of Montauk Point.

BRIDGE LEYDEN, a village of Cook co., Illinois, 12 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

BRIDGEND, brĭj'end', a market-town of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Ogmore, here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cowbridge. A railway, 4½ miles in length, connects Bridgend with the Duffryn-Llynvi line.

BRIDGENORTH, brĭj'north, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, 128 miles N.W. of London, and 8 miles S.E. of Much-Wenlock. Ancient name, *Brugia* or *Bruges;* supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred. Pop. of municipal borough, in 1851, 6172. The town consists of an upper and lower part, connected by a bridge of 6 arches. The upper town is picturesquely built on a rock, crowned by an ancient castle, and the 2 parish churches; between them is a large public reservoir. There are in this place a grammar school founded in 1503, 8 daily and other schools, and 2 well-endowed almshouses for widows, an ancient town-hall, jail, work-house, theatre, and public library, with some worsted and nail manufactories, slips for boat-building, a large market for agricultural produce, and an extensive carrying trade by the Severn. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

BRIDGEPORT, a city and seaport of Fairfield county, Connecticut, is situated on an arm of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of Pequonnock River. By railroad it is 18 miles W.S.W. of New Haven, 58 miles N.E. of New York, 54 miles S.W. of Hartford, 178 miles S.W. of Boston. Lat. 41° 10′ 30″ N.; lon. 73° 11′ 46″ W. The city, which is handsomely laid out and beautifully adorned with shade-trees, is built chiefly on a plain elevated some 10 or 12 feet above high-water mark. About half or three-quarters of a mile N.W. of the harbor, there is a sudden ascent of nearly 50 feet, forming a terrace or small table-land about half a mile square. This height, which affords a splendid view of the city and sound, is occupied by elegant private mansions. Iranistan, the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq., is about 1½ miles W. of this place. It is modelled after an Eastern palace, having skylight domes and minarets, and is surrounded with spacious grounds, beautifully adorned with flower-statuary, graded gardens, fountains, walks, and shrubbery.

Bridgeport has a large coasting trade, and a number of vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. The manufactures are very extensive, and comprise carriages, leather of all descriptions, brass and iron castings, machinery, various articles of hardware, sash and blinds, &c. One of the most extensive carriage establishments in the United States is in Bridgeport. The city contains 4 banks, a savings institution, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and about 10 churches of the various denominations. The Housatonic and the Naugatuc Railroads both terminate in this place. It is also on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad. A steamboat plies daily between Bridgeport and New York. The harbor is safe, but does not admit vessels of the largest size, there being but 13 feet of water on the bar at high tide. The township, embracing about 10 square miles, was separated from Stratford in 1821, and incorporated in 1836. Pop. in 1840, 4670; 1850, 7560.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on Chittenango Creek, about 12 miles N.E. of Syracuse.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Seneca co., New York, on the Cayuga Lake, at the W. end of Cayuga Bridge, 12 miles W. of Auburn.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on Wading River, 29 miles S.S.E. of Mount Holly.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

BRIDGEPORT, a small village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Clearfield and Erie.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-borough of Luzerne township, Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela River, just above the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. It is connected with Brownsville by an iron bridge crossing Dunlap's Creek. There are manufactories of various kinds at this place. Pop. 1292.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. by S. of Chambersburg. It contains 1 store, 1 mill, and 100 inhabitants.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, opposite Norristown, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 572.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village in Harrison co., Virginia, about 200 miles N.W. of Richmond.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Cocke co., Tennessee.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Franklin co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Louisville, 4 miles S.W. of the former.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling City, has an active business in forwarding goods to the West. It contains several mills and warehouses, and a branch of the State Bank.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cincinnati and Dayton, 10 miles S.S.W. of the latter.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-township in the S.E. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 374.

BRIDGEPORT, a village in the N.W. part of Elkhart co., Indiana.

BRIDGEPORT, a thriving post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, about 130 miles S. of Indianapolis, was laid out in 1849. Boat-building is carried on here, and good timber for that purpose is abundant in the vicinity. The village has about 150 inhabitants.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Marion co., Indiana, 10 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

BRIDGEPORT, a village in the N.W. part of Perry co., Indiana.

BRIDGEPORT, a village and landing place of Greene co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 15 miles N.W. of Carrollton. Grain and other articles are shipped here.

BRIDGEPORT, a village in the W. part of Warren co., Missouri, near the Missouri River.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Makoqueta River, about 75 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Brown co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox River, at the mouth of Plum Creek. It has extensive water-power.

BRIDGEPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Saginaw co., Michigan.

BRIDGE PRAIRIE, a township in St. Clair co., Illinois. Pop. 3148.

BRIDGERULE, a parish of England, cos. of Cornwall and Devon.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BRIDGETON, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, about 35 miles N.W. of Portland. It has numerous saw mills and tanneries. Pop. 2710.

BRIDGETON, a port of entry and capital of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on both sides of Cohansey Creek, 20 miles from its entrance into Delaware Bay, 60 miles S.S.W. of Trenton, and 40 miles S. of Philadelphia. It is neatly built, and contains 4 or 5 churches, a court-house, 2 banks, 2 academies, a public library, and 3 newspaper offices. It has an active trade, in which a large number of schooners and sloops are employed. A wooden drawbridge connects the opposite banks of the creek. Bridgeton also contains an extensive iron foundry, a rolling mill, a nail factory, a glass factory, and other manufactories. The tonnage, June, 1852, was 14,930. Pop. 2446.

BRIDGETON, a post-office of Shelby co., Alabama.

BRIDGETON, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on Racoon Creek, 10 miles S.E. of Rockville.

BRIDGETON, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 15 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

BRIDGETOWN, a post-office of Carolina co., Maryland.

BRIDGETOWN, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork. Also the name of several villages in Ireland.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital town of the island of Barbados, on the W. coast. Lat. 13° 4′ N.; lon. 59° 37′ W. Pop. in 1844, 19,362. It stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay, is well-built, and surrounded by plantations. It has a jail, council-house, good shops, and a market well supplied with provisions. About 1 mile distant is the governor's house, and 2 miles S. of the town are St. Peter's barracks, with quarters for 200 men, a spacious parade ground, and complete arsenal. Bridgetown was made a city in 1842.

St. Michael's church is the cathedral; the bishop's residence is in the vicinity.

BRIDGE VALLEY, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on Neversink River, 106 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

BRIDGEVILLE, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Pequest River, 3 miles E. of Belvidere.

BRIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on the Nanticoke River, 38 miles S. by W. of Dover.

BRIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 62 miles E. of Columbus.

BRIDGEWATER, brij'wâ-ter, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river port, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on both sides of the Parret, about 7 miles from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel, 29¼ miles W.S.W. of Bristol, near the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a station of which is about three quarters of a mile from the town. Pop. in 1851, 10,960. The town is neatly built, remarkably clean, and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church, containing a fine altar-piece, a small grammar school and other endowed schools, an alms-house, infirmary, market-house, with a dome and Ionic portico, union poor-house, jail, court-house, and 2 or 3 banks. The quay is accessible to vessels of 200 tons, but the entrance of the harbor is difficult, and the tide often washes it with great violence. Imports, iron ore, hemp, tallow, and timber, with Welsh coals, and groceries coastwise. Exports of agricultural produce, bricks, &c. Registered shipping of port, in 1847, 8552 tons. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. Bridgewater was constituted a free borough in 1200 by King John. By the municipal act it was divided into 2 wards, with 9 councillors each, who, with 6 aldermen and a mayor, compose the government body. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is a polling place for West Somerset, and gives the title of earl to the Egerton family. Admiral Blake was born here in 1599.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, 48 miles N. by W. from Concord. Pop. 667.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, 52 miles S. of Montpelier, intersected by the Queechy River and its upper tributaries, which afford some water-power. It contains an inexhaustible quarry of soap-stone, which has been extensively wrought. Iron ore is also found. Pop. 1311.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 27 miles S. by E. of Boston. The boot and shoe business affords employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. Machinery and other articles are also manufactured. It has an academy, and is the seat of a state normal school, and of a state alms-house, founded in 1852. Pop. in 1850, 2,790.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 30 miles N.W. of New Haven. The manufacture of hats is extensively carried on here.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, 15 miles S. from Utica. Pop. 1315.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. It contains Somerville, the county-seat. Pop. 4070.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of Beaver River, 28 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. A handsome bridge across Beaver River connects it with Rochester.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEWATER, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1548.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village of Rockingham co., Virginia, on the North River, a branch of the Shenandoah, about 125 miles N.W. of Richmond, has an active trade, and contains several mills propelled by water-power.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Burke co., North Carolina.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township in Williams co., Ohio, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Defiance. Pop. 493.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township in Washtenaw co., Michigan, about 18 miles N. by E. of Adrian. Pop. 1147.

BRIDLE CREEK, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

BRID'LINGTON or BRELLINGTON, (usually pronounced, and often written BUR'LINGTON,) a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, including the market-towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, 6 miles W. of Flamborough Head, and 26¼ miles N.N.E. of Hull. Pop. in 1851, 6846. The former, consisting chiefly of a long narrow street, has the remains of a priory, built in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, and now used for the parochial church. The other edifices are the town-hall, a commercial exchange, and numerous dissenting chapels. It gives title of earl to the Cavendish family.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY, on a fine bay about 1 mile S.E. of the above, is well-built of brick, has many good hotels, baths, and lodging-houses, and is frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Its harbor is formed by two handsome piers, and it has an active export trade in corn. Registered shipping of port in 1847, 3082 tons.

BRID'PORT, a parish and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the Brit or Bride River, here crossed by several bridges, about 1½ miles from the English Channel, and 16 miles N.W. of Dorchester. Pop. in 1851, 4653. The town consists of three principal streets, and has many handsome houses, a cruciform Gothic church, a town-hall, prison, market-house, branch bank, almshouse, mechanics' institute, with manufactories of sail-cloth, shoe thread, lines, nets, &c., for the fisheries, and an extensive trade coastwise and to the Baltic. The harbor, about one mile S. of the town, admits vessels of 200 tons. Registered shipping in 1847, 2197 tons. Bridport is divided into 2 wards, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It confers the title of viscount on the Hood family.

BRID'PORT, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 45 miles S.W. of Montpelier, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, New York. Pop. 1393.

BRIEC, bre-ĕk', a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles W.S.W. of Quimper. Pop. in 1851, 5493.

BRIE-COMTE ROBERT, bree'-kŏnt' ro'bair', a town of France, department of the Seine-et-Marne, near the Yères, 11 miles N.N.W. of Melun. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2716. It was founded by Robert of France, brother of Louis VII., whence its name. It has an interesting church of the thirteenth century, manufactories of pens, bricks, and leather; and trade in rural produce.

BRIEG, breeg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 27 miles S.E. of Breslau, on the Oder, and on the railway from Breslau to Oppeln. Pop. in 1846, 12,150. It is well built, with fine promenades on the former ramparts, and has a gymnasium, a good library, and manufactories of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Brieg is the seat of a head officer of royal Silesia mines, of a royal salt factory, and of the district courts. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1807.

BRIEG, breeg, a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon Pass. It has an active transit trade. The baths at BRIEGER BAD, (breeger bât,) in its vicinity, were formerly much frequented.

BRIEL, breel, (Fr. *Brielle*, bre-êll',) a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of S. Holland, on the island of Voorne, on the Meuse, at its mouth, 14½ miles W. of Rotterdam. Lat. of light-house, 51° 54′ 11″ N.; lon. 4° 9′ 51″ E. Pop. in 1840, 4,504. It has many military magazines and a good harbor. It was the nucleus of the Dutch Republic, its capture by William de la Marck, on the 1st of April 1572, having been the first important event in the struggle between Holland and Spain. Admirals Van Tromp and De Witt, were natives of Briel.

BRIENNE or BRIENNE-LE-CHÂTEAU, bre-ĕnn'-leh-shâ'-tō', called also BRIENNE-NAPOLEON, bre-ĕnn'-nâ'po'lâ'ŏn', a town of France, department of the Aube, near the right bank of the Aube, 14 miles N.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. of commune, 1830. It takes its designation from a superb château built here shortly before the Revolution by the last Comte de Brienne; but is more celebrated as the place where Napoleon received the rudiments of his military education, and where, on the 29th January, 1814, he met the Allies in a bloody battle, in which the French had the advantage.

BRIÉNON, bre'â'nŏn', a village of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles E. of Joigny, near the Canal de Bourgogne. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2795.

BRIENZ, bree'ĕnts, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Bern, on the N. shore of a lake of the same name, at the foot of the *Brienzergrat* Mountain. Pop. 3102.

BRIENZA, bre-ĕn'zâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 4 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 4300.

BRIENZER-SEE, bree'ĕnt-ser-sâ, (or Lake of Brienz,) is formed by the River Aar, at the foot of the valley of Hasli and above the Lake of Thun. Length, 8 miles, breadth, 1½ miles. Surface, 850 feet above the level of the sea; depth, 500 to 2000 feet. It is entirely surrounded by elevated mountains; those on the S. side rise in a point over the lake, and the torrents which flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the *Giessbach*.

BRIERCLIFFE, bri'er-kliff', a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BRIER CREEK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

BRIER CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Warren co., and after a south-easterly course of more than 100 miles, enters Savannah River a few miles E. of Jacksonborough.

BRIER HILL, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

BRI'ERLY HILL, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Kingswinford, 2 miles N.N.E. of Stourbridge. Here are extensive collieries and iron works.

BRIES, breees, or BRISEN, bree'zen, (Hun. *Breszno Banya*, brĕz'no bân'yŏh,) a royal free town in Hungary, co. of Sohl,

on the Gran, 22 miles E.N.E. of Neu Sohl. It contains a college and grammar school. Pop. 3500.

BRIEY, bre-ä', a town of France, department of the Moselle, 14 miles N.W. of Metz. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2004, who manufacture coarse woollen stuffs and cotton.

BRIEZEN, breet'sen, a town of Prussia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Culm. Pop. 1160.

BRIGA, bree'gä, a village of the Sardinian States, 30 miles N.E. of Nice, on the Livenza. Pop. 3000.

BRIGANTINUS LACUS. See CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.

BRIGANTIUM (OF GAUL.) See BRIANÇON.

BRIGANTIUM or BRIGANTIA (OF GERMANY.) See BREGENZ.

BRIGG, a town of England. See GLANFORD BRIGG.

BRIGG'S MILLS, a post-village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

BRIG'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BRIG'HOUSE, a township of England. See HIPPERHOLME.

BRIGHT, a post-office of Dearborne co., Indiana.

BRIGHT, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down, Ulster.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE. See BRIGHTON.

BRIGHT'LING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BRIGHT'LINGSEA, a maritime a parish of England, co. of Essex, forming a peninsula between the Colne and Brightlingsea Creek, 7 miles S.S.E of Colchester. Pop. in 1851, 1852. Brightlingsea is a member of the Cinque-ports of Sandwich.

BRIGHTON, brī'ton, (formerly BRIGHTHELMSTONE,) a parliamentary borough, seaport town, parish, and watering place of England, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, 47 miles S. of London. Lat. of light-house, chain pier-head, 50° 50' N., lon. 0° 8' W. Pop. in 1801, 7339; in 1841, 46,730; in 1851, 69,673. The town, sheltered on the N. and N.E. by the South-downs, extends (including Kemptown) for 3 miles along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 feet in height, which forms a magnificent promenade, and occupying declivities on both the E. and W., with a central valley, in which are the "Pavilion," a palace built in an oriental style by George IV. when Prince of Wales, the fine church of St. Peter, and the noble open space termed the Steyne. It consists almost wholly of new and elegant streets, squares, and terraces built in a style equal to the best in the metropolis. The principal structures are the suspension chain-pier, extending 1014 feet into the sea, St. Peter's church, containing a font reputed to have been brought from Normandy at the time of the Conquest, numerous other churches, the county hospital, town-hall, theatre, assembly-rooms, various baths, and many excellent hotels. On the Steyne is a bronze statue of George IV. by Chantrey. There are 158 daily schools within the parish, several of which are endowed; it has also almshouses, and numerous medical and other charities, and is the seat of the Sussex Literary and Scientific Institution, founded in 1836. Brighton College, for the education of the sons of noblemen, was opened in 1847. Its fisheries employ about 150 boats, and supply large quantities of fish to the London markets. It communicates with London by the London and Brighton Railway, by the South Coast Railway 44 miles distant, and with Hastings by the Eastern Branch, and by steamers with Dieppe, (France,) 80 miles distant. It has communication with Liverpool by steamers every hour. The borough is governed by a constable and 12 head-boroughs. Since the Reform Act, Brighton has returned 2 members to the House of Commons. Brighton is conjectured to have been a Roman station, and is supposed by some antiquaries to have derived its ancient name from Brichtelm, a son of Cissa, the first King of Sussex. In the time of George II. it was a mere fishing village, and it owed its rise to the partiality displayed for it by George IV. On the Black Rock, at the confluence of the Mersey with the Irish Channel, is a strong fort mounting fifteen large guns.

BRIGHTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, is situated on Presque Isle Harbor, on Lake Ontario, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Toronto. It contains 5 or 6 stores, and numerous saw-mills. Pop. about 700.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 45 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 748.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 193.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 4 miles W. of Boston, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. In this township is a celebrated cattle-market. This village contains a bank. Pop. 2356.

BRIGHTON, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the right bank of Genesee River, and about 3 miles S.E. of Rochester, on the Erie Canal and the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad. It contains a bank, and the Cloverstreet Seminary. Pop. 3117.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River. Pop., exclusive of Brighton borough, 1111.

BRIGHTON, or OLD BRIGHTON, a handsome post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right or western bank of Beaver River, 4 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 29 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It is abundantly supplied with water-power and stone-coal, and contains a large cotton factory, paper-mill, and flouring-mill, &c. A bridge crosses the river here, and connects this town with the borough of New Brighton. Brighton is a place of active business. Pop. about 900.

BRIGHTON, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

BRIGHTON, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

BRIGHTON, a village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 4 miles S.W. of Cleveland, is separated by a small creek from Brooklyn village.

BRIGHTON or BRIGHTON CENTRE, a village in Clarke co., Ohio, about 35 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

BRIGHTON, a post-township in Lorraine co., Ohio, about 30 miles S.E. of Sandusky City. Pop. 669.

BRIGHTON, a post-village and township in Livingston co., Michigan, on the Grand River (plank) road, and on Ore Creek, 43 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has several stores and 1 or 2 mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1015.

BRIGHTON, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

BRIGHTON, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Springfield.

BRIGHTON, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

BRIGHTON, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

BRIGHTON, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 880.

BRIGHTON, a township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

BRIGHT SEAT, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

BRIGHT'SIDE-BIERLOW or BIERLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Pop. 10,089, chiefly artisans, employed by the Sheffield manufacturers.

BRIGHTS'VILLE, a small post-village in Marlborough district, South Carolina.

BRIGHT'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BRIGHT'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRIGHT'WELL BALD'WIN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BRIGNAIS, breen'yä', a town of France, department of Rhône, 7 miles S.S.W. of Lyons, on the Giron. Pop. 1901.

BRIG'NALL, a parish of England. co. of York, North Riding. Its beautiful scenery is noticed in Scott's "Rokeby."

BRIGNANO, breen-yä'no, a village of North Italy, Lombardy, 10 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 2400, who manufacture silk twist and linen fabrics.

BRIGNOLES, breen'yol' or breen'yöl', a town of France, department of Var, in a fine valley on the right bank of the Calami, 22 miles W.S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 5809. It is well built, and has several squares planted and decorated with fountains, a public library, a normal school, manufactures of silk twist and leather, and a considerable trade in wines, brandy, *liqueurs*, olives, and prunes of superior quality.

BRI'GOWN, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

BRIG'SLEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRIG'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRIHUEGA, bre-wä'gä, a town of Spain, New Castile, 20 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Tajuna. Pop. 4364. It is old, was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics. Here, in 1710, the French, under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the Allies under Lord Stanhope.

BRILL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks

BRIL'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BRILON, bree'lon, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 22 miles E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3537. Its large parish church is said to date from the time of Charlemagne.

BRIM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BRIM'FIELD, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, about 70 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has manufactures of carriages, leather and cotton goods. Pop. 1420.

BRIMFIELD, a post-township in Portage co., Ohio, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1015.

BRIMFIELD, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 18 or 20 miles W.N.W. of Peoria, is situated on the border of a fertile prairie. Pop. in 1852, about 300.

BRIM'HAM, a chapelry of England. See HARTWITH.

BRIMPS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BRIMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BRIMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRINDIOK, brin'de-ok' or BLITAR, blee'tar', an inland town of Java, capital of district, 70 miles S.W. of Soerabaya.

BRINDISI, brin'de-se or breen'de-se, (Gr. Βρενδεσία, Brên-tésion, Lat. *Brundisium* or *Brundusium*,) a fortified city and seaport of Naples, province of Otranto, at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, 45 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 6200. It was anciently one of the most important maritime cities of Italy, and its chief port for communication with Greece. It is still enclosed by walls of considerable extent; but the space within is scarcely half occupied; its houses are mean, and its port was ruined in the fifteenth century, but large vessels can anchor in its road. Brindisi is defended by a castle

and batteries. In 1843 a a light-house was erected on the Mole, in lat. 40° 39′ 17″ N.; lon. 17° 58′ 21″ E., and extensive improvements were commenced on the port in 1844. It has few remains of antiquity. Virgil died here, a. c. 19.

BRINDLE, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

BRINDLETOWN, a post-office, Burke co., North Carolina.

BRINGHAM'S GROVE, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

BRING'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BRINGLERS, a small village in St. James parish, Louisiana.

BRINGLES FERRY, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

BRING'TON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BRING'TON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRIN'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRINK'BURN, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 9 miles N.N.W. of Morpeth. Here are the ruins of a priory in a situation of singular beauty, on the banks of the Coquet.

BRINK'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BRINK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BRINK'LEYVILLE, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, 90 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

BRINK'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BRINK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts

BRIN'NINGTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BRIN'SOP, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BRIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRIN'TON, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

BRIONES, bre-o'nès, a walled town of Spain, 18 miles W.N.W. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 3021.

BRIONI (bre-o'nee) ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Illyria.

BRIONNE, bre-onn', (anc. *Briotnia,*) a town of France, department of Eure, 9 miles N.E. of Bernay. Pop. in 1852, 3302.

BRIOUDE, bre-ood', (anc. *Brioudia,*) a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 29 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 4940. It has a fine church in the Byzantine style, founded in the nineteenth century, a communal college, and a public library. At Old Brioude, 3 miles S.S.E. of Brioude, are the remains of a bridge over the Allier, which fell in 1822. It consisted of a single arch, 88 feet high, and 206 feet in span. It was built by Marie Louise, wife of the Dauphin of Auvergne, in 1368. The Marquis de Lafayette was born at Brioude in 1757.

BRISACH. See BREISACH, OLD.

BRIS'BANE, a county of East Australia, New South Wales, having N., Liverpool Plains, and on other sides the counties of Gloucester, Durham, Hunter, Phillip, and Bligh. The Hunter and Goulbourn Rivers form its S. boundary. It consists of several ranges of table-land, with occasional peaks, some of which rise to a considerable elevation. In this county is situated the burning hill, called Mount Wingen or the Burning Mountain; lat. 31° 55′ S.; lon. 150° 56′ E. The portion of it under process of combustion is from 1400 to 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

BRISBANE, the capital of the above county, on Brisbane River, 10 miles from its mouth. It ceased to be a penal settlement in 1842, and has since had a thriving appearance, with an increasing export trade in wool.

BRISBANE-DOWNS are in the S. part of New South Wales, lon. 149° E., and between lat. 36° and 37° S., about 2000 feet in average height, and well adapted for sheep walks.

BRIS'BANE RIVER, in the co. of Brisbane, New South Wales, enters Moreton Bay near lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E., and is ascended by the tide for 50 miles from the sea.

BRIS'COE RUN, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

BRI'SET, a parish of England. See BRICETH.

BRISIGHELLA, bre-se-ghel'lä, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 28 miles S.W. of Ravenna. Pop. 2200.

BRIS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRIS'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRISSAC, brees'sak', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 972.

BRISSAGO, bris-sä'go, a parish and town of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles S.W. of Locarno. It is finely situated, and has an active transit trade.

BRISSARTHE, brees'sart', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles N.N.E. of Angers, with a church, founded in the eighth or ninth century.

BRIS'TERSBURGH, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

BRISTOL, bris'tol, a city, seaport, and county of England, situated chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome, and 9 miles S.E. of its embouchure, in the Bristol Channel; 11½ miles N.W. of Bath, 33½ miles S.S.W. of Gloucester, and 118½ miles W. of London, with which it is connected by the Great Western Railway. Lat. of cathedral 51° 27′ N., lon. 2° 35′ W. Area of borough, including the district added by the municipal act, 9870 acres. Inhabited houses in 1841, 18,907. Pop. in 1801, 39,914, and in 1841, 123,188; in 1851, 137,328, including parliamentary boundary. Bristol extends over several hills and intermediate valleys. The old city between the Avon and Frome is ill-built; and the quarters still farther S. are of an inferior character, but all around these are many new streets, squares, and handsome modern residences, especially on the N. and W., in which latter direction is Clifton, comprised in the city liberty. The whole city is well paved and sewered, and plentifully supplied with water. Principal edifices, the cathedral, a beautiful structure, founded in the time of King Stephen, 175 feet in length, 128 feet in breadth, and having a tower 140 feet in height. Of the 19 parish churches, the most interesting are those of St. Mary Redcliff, completed in 1376, and considered one of the finest in England; St. James', formerly collegiate; St. Stephen's, built about A.D. 1470; St. Mark's now the chapel of the mayor; and the Temple Church. Dissenting places of worship are numerous. Other principal edifices are the Guildhall, built in the reign of Richard II.; the new Council-house, jail, and bridewell; the Exchange, a building in the Corinthian style, erected at a cost of 50,000*l.*, and used as a corn-market; the Commercial Rooms; Bristol Infirmary, now the Royal Infirmary, with a library and museum, and receiving annually 7500 patients; the General Hospital, instituted in 1832, and now being rebuilt, Assembly Rooms, office of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, the largest in the kingdom, with a hall used for concerts, &c., the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, a handsome theatre, and numerous good bridges. There are 600 schools in the city, educating about 25,000 pupils; of which 12 are endowed institutions. The grammar school, founded in 1532, has several small exhibitions, and 2 fellowships in St. John's College, Oxford. Queen Elizabeth's Hospital educates 100 boys, and has a revenue of nearly 5000*l.* a year. Colston's three schools are perhaps next in importance. Almshouses, and medical and other benevolent institutions are very numerous; the endowed charities are estimated at 23,000*l.*, and it is estimated that between 12,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* of voluntary contributions are distributed annually on account of various charities. Bristol has a new proprietary college belonging to the Baptists, a school of medicine, a public library with 30,000 volumes, law and medical libraries, and a mechanics' institution. It long ranked as the second commercial emporium of England, but its progress had not kept pace with that of other ports, more advantageously situated as outlets of great manufacturing districts. It has, however, large iron and brass foundries; copper, tin, zinc, and glass works; chemical and color works; sugar-refineries and distilleries; and considerable manufactures of pins, shot, china, earthenwares, soap, leather, tobacco, cottons, hats, and floorcloths, with extensive establishments for ship-building; and in its vicinity are large brick and coal works.

The Avon at Bristol, though narrow, is deep enough for large ships, and early in the present century its course was turned for some distance, at a cost of 700,000*l.*, and its old channel now forms a harbor, furnished with locks and quays 6000 feet in length. Ships of large burden, and first-rate steamers, load and discharge cargo at Kingroad, in the mouth of this river. The city retains a large share of the West India trade. Imports, consist chiefly of sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco, with wool, turpentine, hemp, timber, wine, and brandy from North and South America, the Baltic, and France. Exports consist mainly of the before-mentioned manufactured goods to foreign ports, and of colonial produce to Ireland. Value of British and Irish produce exported in 1851, 419,958*l.* In 1850, 646 British and foreign ships, aggregate burden 643,217 tons, entered; and 177 ships, burden 47,795 tons, cleared out of the port. Customs revenue in 1851, 1,100,509*l.* Registered shipping in 1847, 295 vessels, aggregate burden 38,914 tons. Bristol communications by railway with Birmingham and Exeter, with the Thames, &c., by the Kennet and Avon Canal. It was the first port in Britain whence regular steam communication with the United States was established, and the "Great Britain" steamship was built at Bristol. It has a chamber of commerce and several mercantile corporate bodies; and it lately had 6 banking companies. In 1848 it was made a free port. The city is divided into 10 wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Its corporation has jurisdiction on the Avon from 4 miles above the city down to the sea, and along the channel to Clevedon; also the right to license pilots for numerous ports on the Bristol Channel. Coporation revenue in 1846-7, 48,483*l.*; expended 53,300*l.* Spring assizes for civil causes, quarter sessions, sheriff's, and other courts are held here. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Under Henry VIII. Bristol was made a bishop's see, lately united with that of Gloucester. It was a fortified city so early as the fifth century: in Norman times it had a castle built by the Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I. In 1831 it was the scene of a violent riot, during which its episcopal palace and many other buildings were destroyed. Among its distinguished natives may be noticed Sebastian Cabot, Chatterton, Southey, and the sculptor Bayley. Bristol confers the title of marquis on the Hervey family. The scenery in the vicinity, especially at Hotwell Saline Spring, is exceedingly beautiful.

The name BRISTOL seems to be derived from *Briestow*, an old Saxon name of this city, which may be literally translated "breach place;" *i.e.* the place or town of the breach or chasm through which the Avon finds a passage to the sea. The ancient British name was Caer Odor, the "city of the breach."

BRISTOL, a county in the S.E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 517 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Buzzard's Bay, and is drained by the Taunton River and smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. It has a seacoast of about 18 miles, affording many excellent harbors. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and the fisheries. The surface is somewhat broken, but generally level: the soil in some parts is good, and in others of an inferior quality. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in this county, and quantities of the iron are manufactured into various articles. Railroads connecting Boston with Providence, Fall River, and New Bedford, intersect this county. Organized in 1685, and named from Bristol, a city of England. Seats of justice, Taunton and New Bedford. Pop. 76,192.

BRISTOL, a county in the E. central part of Rhode Island, has an area of about 26 square miles, being the smallest county in the state. It is bounded on the E. by Mount Hope Bay, and on the S. and W. by Narraganset Bay. It enjoys almost unrivalled facilities for navigation and the fisheries; a large amount of capital is invested in the whale fishery. The surface is somewhat uneven. Mount Hope, once the residence of the Indian King Philip, is the greatest elevation. The soil is very fertile. This county was organized in 1746. Capital, Bristol. Pop. 8514.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles S.E. by S. of Augusta; possesses abundant water-power. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in navigation and in ship-building. Pop. 2931.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Grafton co. New Hampshire, 30 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 1103. It has manufactures of leather and woollen goods.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 28 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of iron castings, machinery, carriages, &c. Pop. 1344.

BRISTOL, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Bristol county, Rhode Island, on a peninsula extending S. into Narraganset Bay, 18 miles S.S.E. of Providence, 14 miles N. by E. of Newport, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Salt River. The township is 5 miles long and 2 miles broad, embracing 12 square miles of surface. On the E. is Mount Hope Bay, extending up towards Fall River. Between this and Narraganset Bay on the W. is Mount Hope, once the residence of the celebrated King Philip. More than one-fourth of the entire population are engaged in horticulture. The town is situated on an elevated plain, inclining gently towards the Narraganset shore. Portions of it are beautifully shaded. It contains several churches, 4 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Manufacturing in this place has received considerable encouragement within a few years past, and is now in a very thriving condition. The harbor is easy of access, safe, and of sufficent depth for vessels of a large size. Bristol has an extensive trade along the coast, and some commerce with the West India Islands. Its shipping in 1854 amounted to an aggregate burden of 14,603 tons; 12,643 tons were registered. Five vessels, (4 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 4515 tons, were built during the year. A steamboat plying between Providence and Salt River touches at this place. Bristol is much resorted to in the summer season for its fine sea-air. King Philip, who waged a destructive warfare with the New England colonies, was killed here in 1676. During the Revolutionary War the town was bombarded by the British, and most of it burned to the ground. Pop. of the township, 4616.

BRISTOL, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the line of the Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. by W. from Hartford. It is celebrated for its extensive manufacture of clocks and buttons. It has also brass and iron founderies, machine shops, &c. There is in the vicinity an important copper mine. Pop. 2882.

BRISTOL, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, 212 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1733.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. Pop., including Bristol borough, 4379.

BRISTOL, a pleasant post-borough of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, nearly opposite Burlington, 19 miles above Philadelphia, and 115 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg. It was the first seat of justice of Bucks county, and it is still the largest town. The railroad from Philadelphia to New York passes through this place, and the Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania Canal terminates here. The town is neatly built, and contains several churches, a town-hall, a bank, and a mineral spring. It communicates daily with Philadelphia by steamboats. Founded in 1697. Pop. 2570.

BRISTOL, formerly a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. of the State-house, but is now embraced within the corporate limits of Philadelphia. Pop. 2230.

BRISTOL, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

BRISTOL, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Morgan co., Ohio, about 30 miles N.W. of Marietta. Pop. 1724.

BRISTOL, a village of Perry co., Ohio, 48 miles W.N.W. of Marietta.

BRISTOL, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1124.

BRISTOL, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 100 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 14 miles from Wooster. Pop. in 1851, 300.

BRISTOL, a thriving post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the St. Joseph's River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 156 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a flouring mill, several stores, and 300 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 794.

BRISTOL, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, on the right bank of Fox River, 6 miles below Oswego, and 52 W.S.W. of Chicago. It has abundant water-power, with a flouring and a saw-mill.

BRISTOL, a village of Effingham co., Illinois, 12 miles S.W. of Ewington, the county seat, was laid out in 1851.

BRISTOL, a township in Dane co., Wisconsin, about 18 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 467.

BRISTOL, a post-village and township in the S. part of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1125.

BRISTOL BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian America, between Cape Newnham and the Peninsula of Aliaska. Lat. about 54° N., 160° W. Its discovery is assigned to Captain Cook.

BRISTOL CENTRE, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St. Ann's Head on the N. and Land's End on the S., extending into the S.W. part of Great Britain, between lat. 50° and 51° 40′ N., and lon. 3° and 5° 30′ W., bounded northward by South Wales, and south by the English counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. At its eastern extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, besides which river it receives the Farrat, Taw, Torridge, Taff, and Towy. Sandy Island, with lighthouse, is in the mouth of the channel, and the towns of Ilfracombe, Combe-Martin, Watchet, Swansea, Kidwelly and Tenby are on its coasts. It contains Milfordhaven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Barnstable, Porlock, and Bridgewater Bay on the S. Its tides flow rapidly upward, and meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the bore.

BRISTOL STATION, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

BRISTOLVILLE, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

BRISTOLVILLE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

BRISTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRITISH CHANNEL. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

BRITISH AMERICA comprises, with exception of the Russian Possessions, the whole of North America N. of parallel of 49°, together with some irregular portions, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, stretching S. to lat. 43° 30′ N., and the triangular portion of which the Canadas form the base, the apex extending S. to lat. 41° 56′ N. This vast territory is bounded E. by the Atlantic, Davis Strait, and Baffin's Bay, N. by the Arctic Ocean, N.W. by Russian America, W. by the Pacific, and S. by the United States. It comprehends the Canadas, (East and West,) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, North-west Territory, and Hudson's Bay Territory. Generally speaking, British America is a level country. With the exception of the Rocky Mountains on the W., it has but few elevations, and these are for the most part of inconsiderable height. The coast has numerous indentations; the most remarkable of which, on the E., are the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. The latter communicating with the Atlantic through Hudson's and Frobisher's Straits, and with the Arctic Ocean by means of Fox Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Prince Regent's, and other inlets, penetrates to near the centre of the continent, forming one of the most extensive inland seas on the globe. The surface of the country is extremely diversified with rivers and lakes. The St. Lawrence, a river of immense volume, 750 miles in length, forms the outlet of the great Canadian lakes. The Saskatchawan, rising in the Rocky Mountains, traverses 15° of longitude, or a distance of at least 900 miles, and falls into the great Lake Winnipeg in 53° N. lat. This lake is connected with Hudson's Bay by the Nelson or Port Nelson, about 500 miles in length. Lake Athabasca, situated about lat. 58° N. and lon. 110° W., receives, among others, the Peace River and the Athabasca, a large stream, rising in the Rocky Mountains, near the source of the Columbia. The Mackenzie, entering the Arctic Ocean, is one of the largest rivers on the globe. But such is the complicated water system of this region, with its endless lakes communicating with one another, that it is almost impossible to say what should be regarded as the source of this river. If we consider the Athabasca as its remote branch, the Mackenzie flows through about 16° of latitude; or, if we take the Peace River, which rises much farther N., and trace it to the Mackenzie, the length of the main stream will be

about the same. East of the Mackenzie, and flowing into the Arctic Ocean, are the Coppermine and Fish Rivers. The basin of the Winnipeg may be considered as a continuation of that of the St. Lawrence, or as a portion of one high plateau divided into two parts. There can be but little doubt that the greater part of the vast region included under the name of British America is doomed to everlasting sterility, on account of the severity of the climate. The most northern station in which vegetation has been discovered is Melville Island, 74° 50′ N. lat., where the mean annual temperature is from 1° to 2° below zero, and that of July about 42°. The species that exist here consist chiefly of saxifrages, grasses, cruciform plants, mosses, and lichens; not a tree, or even a bush, is able to rear its head; nor, indeed, is there a single plant or woody structure, except a little willow, (*Salix arctica*,) which rises six inches high. It is in these latitudes that the red snow-plant, (*Protococcus nivalis*,) that most simple of cryptogamic vegetables exists in all its beauty. As we advance southward, vast forests of spruce firs, (*Abies alba* and *nigra*,) among which grow the reindeer moss and other lichens, overspread the land. To these are added different kinds of wild currants and berries, and a variety of papilionaceous plants, which abound in the open plains. With these are combined, as we continue to advance, the majestic poplars of Canada, (*Populus hudsonica*, and others,) birches, (*Betula papyracea* and *populifolia*,) and many sorts of oaks and ashes, together with butternuts (*Juglans cenerea*) and hickories, (*Carya alba* and *amara*.)

The animals hunted for food are deer, of four different kinds, buffaloes, rabbits, and porcupines. Wild fowl are also numerous, especially grouse, wild geese, and ducks. The principal objects of traffic, in the more northern parts, are the skins of fur-clad animals, of which there are here a great variety. The chief tribes inhabiting these northern regions are the Chippewas, the Assiniboins, the Crees, the Slave Indians, and the Esquimaux. Of all these tribes, the Crees have the best character, being active, honest, and hospitable, kind to their women, and fondly attached to their children. For an account of that portion of the country under cultivation, see CANADA.

BRITISH EMPIRE, THE, in many respects the greatest now existing, or that has ever existed in the world; and remarkable not more for the magnitude to which it has attained, than for its comparatively humble origin—an empire which, though apparently destined by geographical position, to occupy only an archipelago in the N.W. corner of Europe, so remote as to have been at one time deemed beyond the limits of civilization, now stretches out its arms in every quarter, in a manner encircling the globe, and ruling its destinies, pre-eminent alike in wealth and population, manners and religion, law, literature and arts.

The British Empire comprehends two great divisions:—1, THE BRITISH ISLES, or what is commonly called the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND; 2, COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES.

General Description.—The British Isles occupy a kind of archipelago in the N.W. of Europe, and consist of the two principal islands of Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of smaller islands, which sometimes singly, but more frequently in groups, line the shores of the other two, or lie in the surrounding seas at no great distance from them. On the N.W. and S.W. they lie open to the surges of the Atlantic; on the E. they are washed by the North Sea or German Ocean, and on the S. by the Atlantic and the English Channel. Taking the most northern point of Unst, in the Shetland Isles, (lat. 60° 49′ N.,) and the most southern point of England, Lizard Point, (lat. 49° 57′ 30″ N.,) as their extremities north and south, and Lowestoffe (lon. 1° 46′ E.) and Dunmore Head (lon. 10° 27′ W.) as their extremities east and west; straight lines drawn through these four points will include a space extending over nearly 11° of latitude, and rather more than 12° of longitude. Hence, at the summer solstice, the longest day at the northern will exceed that at the southern extremity by 2 h. 40 min., being 18 h. 48 m. at the former, and only 16 h. 8 m. at the latter, while at all seasons there will be a difference between the eastern and western extremities of nearly 49 m. of time. The United Kingdom, formed by the union of what were formerly the three independent kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, is still similarly subdivided for administrative purposes. The principal subdivision of the kingdom is into counties, of which England, with Wales, has 52, Scotland 32, and Ireland also 32.

The COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES are not confined to any particular quarter of the world, but lie scattered over its surface, often at immense distances, some of them forming the very antipodes of the mother country, while others stretch over the globe in succession, from east to west, and make that which was once flatteringly said of the Spanish monarchy to be emphatically true of the British empire—that "the sun never sets upon it." It is singular, however, that with all these vast dominions, Britain possesses not one colony, and has only one dependency on the continent of Europe. On the accession of her present Majesty, the kingdom of Hanover, previously included in the empire, passed from it, under the operation of the Salic law; and the only continental spot now remaining is the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar. To this may be added, in the same quarter, the strong island of Malta, possessed in absolute right, and the Ionian Isles, held under the name of a protectorate; and off the estuary of the Elbe, the rock of Helgoland, which had great commercial importance during the ascendancy of Napoleon, but lost it on his downfall.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the different countries of which the British Empire is composed:—

Area and Population of the British Empire.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
EUROPE.		
British Isles	120,416	27,882,145
Helgoland	5	2,800
Gibraltar	1	13,193
Malta and Gozo	130	119,247
Ionian Islands	1,092	219,797
AFRICA.		
Gambia	12	5,658
Sierra Leone	360	44,935
Gold Coast Possessions	6,000	275,000
Fernando Po	400	850
Ascension	.....	400
St. Helena	48	4,977
Cape Colony	110,256	166,405
Natal	18,000	127,000
Mauritius	708	161,920
Seychelles	75	138,248
ASIA.		
Aden	3	50,000
India, British	756,199	117,174,637
India, Dependencies	661,348	53,639,031
Tenasserim Provinces	29,168	115,000
Ceylon	24,664	1,507,326
Penang	160	43,143
Malacca	1,000	55,000
Singapore	210	57,421
Labocan	25	.....
Hong Kong	.....	37,658
AMERICA.		
Canada East	209,980	890,261
Canada West	147,832	952,004
New Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	18,748	276,117
Prince Edward Island	2,134	80,030
Newfoundland	57,000	101,600
Hudson's Bay Territory	2,190,000	180,000
Labrador	433,500	5,000
West India Islands	12,888	755,038
Bermudas	.....	11,000
Honduras	16,000	11,000
Guiana	76,000	135,994
Falkland Islands	13,000	.....
AUSTRALASIA.		
New South Wales	350,000	208,254
South Australia	300,000	97,680
Western Australia	70,000	10,411
Victoria or Port Philip	90,000	151,127
Australia, not settled	2,500,000	.....
Van Diemen's Land	24,000	74,741
New Zealand	97,000	150,000
Norfolk Island	.....	.....
Auckland Island	166	.....
Total	8,336,781	205,884,357

UNITED KINGDOM.—*Geography.*—As already observed, it occupies a kind of archipelago in the N.W. of Europe, and consists of numerous groups of islands, the principal of which are Great Britain and Ireland, separated from each other by the Irish Sea, which, near the centre, attains its greatest width of about 130 miles; but between Holyhead in Wales and Howth Head in Ireland, in the track taken by the English packets, is not wider than 60 miles; and between the Mull of Cantyre in Scotland and Fair Head in Ireland, narrows to about 12 miles. Great Britain, the larger, and by far the more important of the two islands, is situated between lat. 49° 57′ 42″ and 58° 40′ 24″ N. It is the largest island in Europe, and the sixth largest in the world, the only islands ranking before it in this respect being Australia, Borneo, Papua or New Guinea, Sumatra, and Niphon. Its nearest approach to the continent of Europe is at its S.E. extremity, where the Strait of Dover, separating it from France, is only 21 miles broad. On both sides of the Strait the distance is rapidly increased. To the W., the English Channel widens out till the extremities of England and France are 100 miles asunder. On the E., the German Ocean, where it separates England from Belgium and Holland, is also about 100 miles across, but a little N. it suddenly gains thrice that width, and retains it, so as to place the E. shores of Great Britain at the average distance of 350 miles from the W. shores of Denmark and Norway. The contour of Great Britain is so very irregular, that it seems vain to compare it to any mathematical figure. The N. part, in particular, exhibits on its E. coast a succession of large salient angles, while the W. coast is broken and ragged in the extreme; the land ever and anon jutting out into

the sea, and the sea making deep inroads into the land, as if the two elements had not yet ascertained their boundaries, and were contending for the mastery. The greatest length of Great Britain, measured on a line bearing N. by W. from Rye to Dunnet Head, is 608 miles. The breadth, necessarily modified by the numerous indentations of the coast, varies exceedingly. The longest line which can be drawn across the island is 367 miles, from Land's End to Lowestoffe; but the longest line, measured from the W. to the E. coast on a parallel of latitude, between St. David's Head and the Naze, is only 280 miles. The breadth of the island, between the Clyde at Dumbarton and the Forth at Alloa, is only 33 miles; in the Oikel, which falls into the Dornoch Firth, the tide ascends till it is within 18 miles of the W. coast, and the remarkable chain of lochs which stretch across the island leaves so little land intervening between the opposite coasts, that the communication left unfinished by nature has been completed by art, and now forms the Caledonian Canal. The area of Great Britain, including the groups of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides, is about 88,051 square miles. Of these, England and Wales occupy 57,812 square miles, and Scotland 26,014 square miles.

Ireland, as already mentioned, lies to the W. of Great Britain, being separated from it by the Irish Sea, and surrounded on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. It nowhere extends so far as either the N. or S. extremities of Great Britain, but occupies an intermediate space between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N., its N. extremity being on the same parallel with the central part of Ayrshire, and its S. extremity being opposite to Bristol Channel, nearly in the latitude of London. E. and W. it lies between lon. 6° and 11° W. Its shape is much more regular than that of Great Britain, and bears a considerable resemblance to a rhomboid. The greatest diagonal is between Mizzen Head in Cork and Fair Head in Antrim, about 300 miles; the greatest length, measured on a meridian, is 230 miles; and the greatest breadth, measured on a parallel, is 180 miles. The breadth across the centre is nearly 165 miles. Owing to the compactness of its form, Ireland does not exhibit such variation of breadth as we have seen to exist in Great Britain; but the breadth, from Galway Bay to Dublin, is not 110 miles; and the shortest breadth of all, between Ballyshannon and Dundalk, is only 85 miles. One remarkable fact is, that notwithstanding the general compactness of Ireland, its opposite coasts and arms of the sea are so conveniently situated in regard to each other, that there is not a spot on its surface which is not, in some direction or other, within 55 miles of the ocean. The area of Ireland is about 32,513 square miles.

Physical Features.—In its physical features, Great Britain is among the most interesting islands in the world. Though of comparatively limited extent, all varieties of scenery are exhibited on its surface, and all forms of geological structure lie within its bosom. The N. part of Great Britain is, for the most part, rugged, mountainous, and barren. To the N. of a line drawn from the Frith of Clyde on the W. to Stonehaven on the E. coast, the whole country is composed of primary rocks. Gneiss and mica slate, with numerous outbursts of granite, form lofty mountain chains, whose lower slopes are usually covered with beds of conglomerate and old red sandstone. The principal chain is the Grampians; but though these mountains are the loftiest in the island, they are by no means of the first class. Their culminating points, Bennevis and Benmacdhuie, are respectively 4380 and 4305 feet. From their N. sides snow scarcely ever disappears. These mountains, from the nature of the materials of which they are composed, frequently assume the form of peaks and frowning precipices, which, as they descend, instead of terminating at the general level of the base, are continued downwards, and become the romantic barriers of deep, extensive lakes, presenting scenes in which sublimity and beauty strangely intermingle. The last range within the line already mentioned is that of the Ochils, which are much less elevated than the Grampians, and exhibit scenery of a much tamer description. Instead of towering up in sterile peaks, they are generally rounded, and clothed to their summits with verdant or heathy pastures. On their S. slopes a new geological formation appears. The carboniferous system, at first with its strata almost turned on edge, and thrown into confusion by contact with masses and veins of trap, soon becomes fully developed, and stretches, with occasional interruptions, from the E. to the W. coast, over the basins both of the Forth and Clyde. The mineral treasures of this district make it one of the most important in Great Britain. To the S., immediately beyond the limits of this coalfield, the country again assumes an alpine character, and mountains, which, for the most part, are composed of greywacke and coarse slate, rise with heights varying from 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea. A considerable part of this district is occupied by the Lead Hills, so called from the rich veins of lead by which its strata of greywacke are intersected. Still farther to the S. several large masses of granite occur. Coal also again appears, and forms two minor coalfields.

Towards the S.E., the most conspicuous feature is formed by the Cheviot Hills, a porphyritic range, which once formed part of the boundary between two independent kingdoms, and sends its ramifications into both. Those which pass into England may be regarded as the commencing links of a long chain of mountains and hills, which extends, with scarcely a single interruption, along the W. side of that division of the island, forming its most important watershed, and throwing out numerous branches, particularly those which penetrate into Cumberland and Wales, and give a somewhat modified but scarcely less attractive repetition of the magnificent scenery to which reference has been made. In the N. part of this chain the most striking feature is formed by the series of romantic lakes so well known to tourists from all countries. Here granite and a species of basalt are occasionally seen, but the prevailing rocks are slates and sandstones, belonging to the silurian series. In other parts of this range trap-porphyry occurs. It forms the very summit of Scawfell, and is seen, in still more interesting circumstances, at Sotaller in Borrowdale, where, at its contact with a bed of red unctuous clay and ironstone, occurs the celebrated vein of graphite, which has long furnished the finest black-lead pencils in the world. Another largely developed rock of the same range is the limestone, which forms lofty mountain masses Ingleborough, Whernside, Pennigant, and Cross Fell being almost entirely composed of it. This limestone is often intersected by rich veins of lead. In the lengthened chain already referred to, is the Cambrian range, spread over the great part of Wales, and containing, among others, the highest mountain of South Britain—Snowdon, 3571 feet. The rocks, like those of the Cumbrian range, lie low in the geological series, and consist almost entirely of slate and different varieties of trap and porphyry. The great exception is towards the S. limits of the range, where the silurian rocks are overlain by an extensive tract of old red sandstone, supporting in its turn by the mountain limestone, which, like a girdle, encircles the most extensive, if not the most valuable, of the British coalfields.

To the S. of the Cambrian is the Devonian range, stretching from the Bristol to the British Channel. Here granite is extensively developed, and, often possessing the property of decomposing rapidly, furnishes the white clay called *kaolin*, of which our finest porcelain is made. The mineral treasures are tin and copper, veins of which, generally at a high angle, and in a direction from E. to W., intersect the slate and granite, and vary in width from a few inches to several feet. Not unfrequently a vein commencing with tin is converted into a vein of copper after a considerable depth has been reached. Tin, too, occurs in the sands of rivers and valleys in the form of grains and pebbles, and is known by the name of stream-tin. The different ranges now described as occupying the W. side of England, from its N. to its S. extremity, are composed entirely of primary rocks, or at least of rocks which, with the exception of the great Welsh coalfield, and another of limited dimensions on the N. coast of Cumberland, never stand higher in the geological series than the lowest strata of the carboniferous system. On proceeding E. the case is reversed, and the oldest strata which occur are identical with those which were formerly the most recent. Here, accordingly, secondary formations prevail, beginning with the mountain limestone or coarse quartzose sandstone, on which our coalfields are usually based, and ascending by regular gradations up to the more recent tertiary deposits.

The coalfields, notwithstanding their incalculable economical value, occupy a comparatively limited extent of surface—an extent certainly not under estimated at one-twentieth of the whole. A line drawn from Lyme Regis to Bath, thence to Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, and Tadcaster, and from Tadcaster to Stockton-on-Tees, has on its E. side nearly two thirds of the whole surface of England. In the whole of this space no coal is worked. If the series of strata are regular, there can be no doubt that coal exists, but probably at a depth far beyond the reach of any known means of excavation. Immediately above it lie immense beds of red marl, sands, sandstones, and conglomerates, composing the new red sandstone series, and remarkable for the saline springs and rock-salt with which it abounds. This series occupies a considerable portion of surface, but its saliferous deposits nowhere appear so rich as in the neighbourhood of Chester. Above the new red sandstone is the oolitic series, composed of numerous beds of limestones, clay schists, and sandstones, and stretching, with partial interruption, from the S. of England into Yorkshire. It is rich in fossils and beds of fire-clay, and furnishes much of the finest building-stone in the kingdom. Passing the wealden series, so called from having its chief development in the Weald of Sussex, we reach the chalks, which occupy the uppermost place in the secondary formation, and which, though confined to a few patches of North, constitute a marked feature in the geology of South Britain, where they not only compose the prevailing strata of extensive undulating tracts, but form in many places, both on the E. and S. coasts, bold and giddy cliffs,

from whose white color the ancient name of *Albion* is said to be derived. The tertiary formation, which includes all the rocks above the chalk, is of comparatively limited extent, and is succeeded by immense beds of diluvial gravels, sands, and clays, in which are found remains of the larger existing quadrupeds, several of them, like the elephant and rhinoceros, belonging to genera which now exist only in much hotter climates. Above these diluvial beds lie alluvium and other superficial deposits, the constituents of which, mainly depending on the rocks from which they have been disintegrated, determines the natural properties of the soil, sometimes giving it an almost inexhaustible fertility, and sometimes dooming it to perpetual barrenness.

Turning from Great Britain to Ireland, one of the most marked features which meets our view is the dreary expanse of bog that stretches over its interior. The surface, as might hence be inferred, is much flatter than that of Great Britain. It is not, however, by any means destitute of mountains. Of these no fewer than twenty-four exceed 2000 feet, and four exceed 3000 feet. Carn Tual, the culminating point of the island, is 3404 feet. It belongs to a great range called the Mountains of Kerry, which, in connection with the Lakes of Killarney, placed in the very heart of them, furnish scenes of grandeur which few countries can surpass. The great mountain groups consist of primary and transition rocks, and are generally situated near the coasts, which accordingly become of the boldest description. Inland, behind these lofty barriers, lies a vast undulating plain, occasionally penetrated and broken up by masses of primary rocks, but occupied almost throughout its whole extent by secondary formations. Of these by far the most largely developed is mountain limestone, much of it so fine-grained and compact as to furnish quarries of marble, both black and variegated, but seldom containing the rich veins of lead which usually accompany the same formation in England. Coal has been found to a greater or less extent in no fewer than 17 Irish counties. In general, however, its quality is inferior. Still higher in the series above the coal, the upper strata of the secondary formation are considerably developed in the N., where they are capped by numerous masses of volcanic origin. The most magnificent specimen of these is the range of basaltic columns which forms the celebrated Giant's Causeway.

Rivers and Ports.—The mountain chains which constitute the principal water-sheds of Great Britain are generally at no great distance from the W. coast, and hence the rivers which descend from them in that direction have a short course and are comparatively unimportant. The two great exceptions to this rule are the Clyde and the Severn. They owe both their volume and the length of their course to a series of longitudinal valleys, which, instead of opening directly to the coast, take an opposite or parallel direction; and thus, rather skirting the water-shed than flowing from it, obtain much larger supplies of water than a direct course could have given them. The former of these rivers, though of vast commercial importance, is indebted for it far less to its natural channel, than to the immense sums judiciously expended through a long series of years in improving and almost creating its navigation. To counterbalance these, the only rivers of any considerable volume of which the W. coast can boast, though it also possesses the Mersey, in commercial importance the second river of the empire, the E. coast, proceeding from N. to S., receives the Spey, Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, Tweed, Tyne, Ouse, Trent, and Thames. This list contains the Tay, in volume the first river of Great Britain, and the Thames, not much less in volume, and in navigable importance one of the greatest rivers of the world. It is remarkable that no river of importance empties itself either on the N. or S. coast. Owing to the great central flat of Ireland, its rivers usually flow on in a gently winding course, and, little interrupted by natural obstructions, are admirably fitted for navigation. Those of importance are not very numerous, but one of them, the Shannon, is understood to be the largest river of the British Isles. Within 7 miles of its source it enters Lough Allen, which is itself navigable, and after passing out of the lough pursues a S.W. course of 214 miles, the whole of which is available for transport by smaller vessels, while from its mouth up to Limerick, a distance of 70 miles, its floats vessels of 400 tons. While both Great Britain and Ireland are provided with numerous streams which are either themselves navigable, or, when they cease to be so, furnish the means of continued navigation by acting as the feeders of canals, the coasts are scooped out into deep and sheltered bays, in some of which whole fleets of the largest ships can ride in safety. It is true, however, that the number of ocean harbors, properly so called, is not great, and that the E. coast of Britain, in particular, is so scantily provided, as to make the construction of a great harbor of refuge at some central point a work of primary necessity, which must sooner or later be performed. The best of these harbors are situated on the S. coast, at the very points where the proximity of the continent and the presence of a mighty rival made it of most importance to possess them.

Climate.—Among the many advantages which the British Isles derive from their geographical position, one, the beneficial effects of which cannot easily be overrated, is the peculiar kind of climate conferred by that position—a climate in which the natural rigors of a comparatively high latitude are so modified, that at no season is either cold or heat in extreme; and the mean temperature maintained is one of the most favorable to the full and healthy development both of animal and vegetable life. The central latitude of the United Kingdom is nearly 55° N., and the isothermal line which passes through it indicates a mean annual temperature of 50°. On crossing the German Ocean, and approaching the coast of Holland, the isothermal line is deflected S.; and this deflection continues to increase in the same direction till it reaches lat. 45°, on the E. side of the Sea of Azof. From this point it pursues its course with great uniformity, skirting the N. shore of the Caspian, and passing onward through Mongolia and Mantchooria, on the N. of China, to the Sea of Japan. It thus becomes established that in respect of mean temperature the British Isles have the advantage of all countries of the same latitude to the E. of them; and that on the continent of Asia this advantage is so marked as to amount to a difference of 10° of latitude, the British latitude of 55° enjoying as much annual heat as the Asiatic latitude of 45°. But this is by no means the whole amount of the advantage. A mean temperature is an average obtained by adding temperatures of different seasons together, and then dividing them. A winter of 10° and a summer of 90° give the same mean temperature as a winter of 40° and a summer of 60°; but how unlike the climates! The former gives a range of temperature equal to 80°, the latter a range equal only to 20°; in other words, the inhabitants living under the one climate are alternately benumbed by piercing cold and enervated by scorching heat, whereas those living under the other are blessed with a kind of perpetual spring. Now it is precisely in regard to range of temperature that the superiority of the British climate becomes most apparent. The range of the temperature between the coldest and the warmest months is, at Paris, 36°; at London, only 26°. In the S.W. and S.E. of France it is, respectively, 31° and 35° 30′, and in Italy, 32° 30′; in England generally, only 24° 30′. The range of Edinburgh is 25° 3′; that of St. Petersburg, no less than 55°. The mean winter temperature of Dublin, only 39° 8′, is 3° 6′ higher than that of Milan, Pavia, Padua, or the whole of Lombardy. In the N.E. of Ireland the myrtle grows in the open air, as in Portugal; and in the S.E. of Cornwall the mean temperature is only 2° 4′ less than that of Montpellier and Florence.

Industry.—Great Britain, though somewhat late in entering on the career of improvement, and hence indebted to foreigners for the first establishment of more than one flourishing manufacture, ultimately succeeded in outstripping her competitors, and now confessedly leads the world in many of the great branches of industry. This unexampled success is owing partly to physical and partly to moral causes. To the former belong the vast resources of the country itself—the fertility of its soil sufficiently great to reward industry, but not to foster indolence, the comparative mildness of its climate, and the untold treasures deposited beneath its surface; to the latter belong the spirit of activity, enterprise, and independence, engendered by free institutions, and the perfect security of property, guarded from foreign aggression by invincible fleets, and effectually maintained at home by good laws, fairly and vigorously administered. Another great cause of industrial prosperity may be found in the obstacles which have been removed and the facilities afforded, by bringing all the parts of the United Kingdom into easy communication with each other by means of roads, canals, and railways. On all of these, sums of almost fabulous amount have been expended, and the proportion which their united lengths bear to the whole area far exceeds that of any other country.

Length in miles of Roads, Canals, and Railways in the United Kingdom.

	Roads.	Canals.	Railways.
England and Wales	119,531	2,400	4,222
Scotland	18,346	113	750
Ireland		262	475
Total		2,775	5,447

Agriculture.—Though agriculture is at once the most useful and the earliest of arts, there is none in which improvement advances with so sluggish a pace. A routine once established becomes almost immovable; and not unfrequently, when every thing else has yielded to the force of improvement, the husbandman continues in the ancient tract, performing all rural operations after the fashion and with the rude implements of centuries before. Instead, however, of the slovenly manner in which, not a century ago, all operations upon the soil in Britian were performed, new implements, many of them of recent and ingenious contrivance, have been very generally adopted, and now execute the work in the most efficient manner. Draining, not confined as formerly to swampy spots, is

extended systematically to whole farms, and every field of them, not a single furrow being left without its artificial drain of tiles or stones, into which the surplus water may percolate freely, and yet so gradually as not to carry off nourishment along with it. Science, too, has been called in to act as the handmaid of art. The organism of plants, the primary elements of which they are composed, and the food on which they live, have been assiduously and skilfully investigated, and most important results obtained, particularly in regard to manures and rotations. These results, instead of remaining a dead letter, have passed from books into the hands of practical farmers; and the farm-yard, though still justly retaining its pre-eminence, has ceased to be the only source from which the soil derives its nourishment, and becomes capable of producing heavy crops. Artificial manures, in great variety, have come into common use, not only increasing the produce of lands previously cultivated, but extending the limits of cultivation itself. Steeps which, from the impossibility of carrying up the requisite weight of farm-yard dung, could not be brought under a regular course of cropping, are easily supplied with a few hundreds-weight of bone-dust, or of some substance chemically prepared. This application first secures a crop of turnips; sheep eat them where they grow, and thus supply the soil with additional nourishment of the richest kind; a grain crop of wheat or barley, sown with grass-seeds, follows, and the succeeding year shows a rich clothing of the finest grass, where all previously was weeds and barrenness. This grass, allowed to lie, becomes for years a feeding pasture, or, cut for hay, is broken up at the close of the year for another green crop. The rotation is now complete, and the process as described again begins. The effects produced by such means are truly astonishing. Under an improved system of management, the produce of many farms has at least been doubled, and, over the whole kingdom, has so greatly increased, that the territory which once with difficulty supported ten millions, finds no difficulty in supporting twenty. Part of the result, no doubt, is to be ascribed to additional lands which, formerly possessed as commons, or lying as unimproved wastes, have been brought under cultivation. But the far greater part is undoubtedly derived not from new, but from the increased productiveness of old lands.

The following table gives a good general idea of the state of land in the British Empire:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, and Marshes.	Wastes improvable.	Wastes not improvable.	Summary.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England..	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,451,900	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales....	890,570	2,252,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,777,000
Scotland.	2,493,950	2,771,050	5,950,000	3,573,930	19,138,930
Ireland...	5,389,040	6,736,240	4,900,000	2,416,864	19,441,944
Brit. Isles.	109,530	974,060	186,100	569,469	1,119,159
	19,135,990	28,088,980	15,000,100	15,871,463	76,074,433

One of the most striking facts apparent from the above table is the proportion which the available land of England and Wales bears to its whole area, compared with the same proportion in Scotland. In England and Wales, excluding wastes of all kinds, improvable and unimprovable, and including only the two first heads of the table, that proportion is seven-ninths; in Scotland it is little more than one-fourth, proving, that while the former is agriculturally one of the most favored portions of the world, the latter is among the poorest. Ireland is in a middle state, having more than one-half of its surface available. The land under the plough in Great Britain is generally cultivated on systematic principles, according to one or other of the following rotations:—

First Rotation.—1. Fallow, often not manured; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans, heavily manured; 4. Barley, with grass seeds; 5. Hay; 6. Oats.

Second Rotation.—1. Potatoes or turnips, generally latter eaten off by sheep; 2. Barley, with grass seeds; 3. Hay or pasture; 4. Wheat or oats.

Third Rotation.—1. Part fallow, manured; part potatoes or turnips; 2. Wheat or barley, with grass seeds; 3. Hay once cut, then pastured; 4. Pasture; 5. Oats.

In addition to the crops above mentioned, several others are occasionally introduced. The most important of them are rye, cole or rape, beet-root, hops, and flax. From the above table of the state of the employment of the land, it will be seen that the quantity under the plough in England, is about five millions of acres less than that in meadow and pasture. In Scotland, there is not much arable land kept permanently in grass, except that which is intended for ornament, in the neighborhood of country seats. Meadows artificially formed for irrigation, by a kind of catch-work, exist on an extensive scale, in particular localities, but meadows, in the sense in which an Englishman understands the term, are scarcely known. The meadows of England are permanent hay-fields, which are annually cut, and maintained in fertility, by regular and heavy doses of farmyard manure. Much of the land employed thus is naturally of poor quality, having only a thin covering of soil over a hungry gravel, or ferruginous tenacious clay, but, by the careful management of perhaps a century, has become covered with a close sward of the richest green, and of admirable feeding qualities. Taking the term, farming, in its widest sense, as including not merely the raising of crops of grain, or roots, but the rearing and fattening of stock, the improving of breeds, and diary management, there is no country in the world that can be compared to several of the S. districts of Great Britain. It is sufficient to mention, among horses, the race-horse, the finest type, and the parent of the best existing breeds of that animal; among cattle, the short-horns of Durham; and among sheep, the celebrated South Downs and Leicesters. In diary produce, several districts are equally pre-eminent.

MINERAL.—Such is the mineral wealth of the British Isles, that, with the exception of quicksilver and gold, which, though found both in Scotland and Ireland, are too limited in quantity to repay the labor of searching for them, it is scarcely possible to mention a metal or mineral product, of commercial value, which is not worked, to a greater or less extent, beneath their surface. Among these, the first place is unquestionably due to

Coal.—It claims precedence, not merely because the annual output of it, in regard both to quantity and aggregate value, exceeds that of any other mineral product, but because without it the other natural resources of the country, and the industry of its inhabitants, must have forever remained, in a great measure, undeveloped. The coal-fields are not confined to one particular district, but occupy a series of basins, sometimes touching, but more frequently at a considerable distance from each other, and extending, in an irregular curve, from the S. slopes of the Ochil Hills to the Bristol Channel. Beginning with Scotland, we find a field, commencing in the W. by great outbursts of trap, of which Stirling Castle crowns the most prominent summit. It occupies a great part of Fifeshire, a small isolated portion of Perthshire, and almost the whole of Clackmannanshire. The coal of this field is of several kinds; but the most important seams are splint, part of it of a free, open, burning quality, greatly in demand for steam navigation, from its not corroding the furnaces and boilers, and part of it admirably adapted for the blast-furnace. Part of this field contains a coal which, in its richness and quality of caking, bears a resemblance to that of Newcastle, and has been worked, as ancient records prove, for at least five centuries. On the opposite side of the Forth, and almost in visible communication with the field already described, another field extends over a considerable portion of the Lothians. It furnishes the greater part of the fine fuel which is used in the metropolis of Scotland, and contains excellent seams of parrot coal. To the W., but at some distance, lie the coal-basins of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayrshire; the first, famous throughout the world for the immense manufacturing establishments which it mainly has called into existence, and made prosperous; the second, remarkable chiefly as containing, near Johnstone, the thickest seam of coal in Scotland, or (if the Dudley field be not an exception) in the British Isles; and the last, as yet imperfectly developed, but evidently destined to higher importance than it has yet attained. In the N.W. of Dumfries-shire, there is a coal field, the capabilities of which, hitherto little known, because of its inland and almost inaccessible position, will be proved, now that an important railway intersects it. In the S.E. of the same county is another small field, interesting as the last of the Scotch, and the connecting link with the great English coal-fields.

Immediately on passing the border, the first of these fields lies before us, extending over the greater part of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and centering near Newcastle, which gives it its name. The proximity of this field to the sea, and the excellence of the coal, (unrivalled for domestic use,) early made it the great theatre of mining operations, which are there carried on to an extent, and on a scale of magnificence which make it a world's wonder. It furnishes the larger proportion of sea-borne coal, whether to domestic or foreign ports, and, notwithstanding the competition which it now has to sustain with inland supplies by railway, still sends annually to London about 3,000,000 tons. Several of the pits have a depth exceeding 150 fathoms, and more than one colliery has a capital exceeding 100,000*l.* sterling. On the opposite coast, nearly in the same latitude, is a small coal-field, the workings of which, at Whitehaven and Workington, have been carried to a great distance beneath the sea. The next coal-field to the S. is, in many respects, the most important of all. It includes a large central space, not entirely occupied by coal, but interrupted, longitudinally, by a broad belt which consists of the lower strata of the carboniferous system, and thus forming a kind of twin-fields, the one of which extends from Leeds to Nottingham, while the other has its greatest length from S.W. to N.E., and borders, at its E. and W. extremities respectively, on

Manchester and Liverpool. It can thus boast, not only of being the seat of what has been termed the world's great workshop, but of furnishing the most essential elements both of its existence and prosperity. The only other coal-field of a magnitude similar to those already mentioned, is that of South Wales, which, though it long lay almost unknown or unheeded, has, in comparatively recent times, become the centre of some of the greatest public works of the empire. It is of an irregular oval shape, and passing from Monmouth on the E., continues W., without interruption, through Glamorgan to Carmarthen Bay, across which another field or continuation of that already mentioned, stretches irregularly to St. Bride's Bay. From the extent of this field, and the number and thickness of its seams, which, near its centre, number 23, with an aggregate thickness of 95 feet, the field of South Wales has probably a better title than any other in the kingdom, to be deemed almost inexhaustible. There are several other minor fields, all of them, with the exception of that of North Wales, situated near the centre of England. In South Staffordshire occurs the enormous seam known as the Ten-yard Coal of Dudley. The produce of the coal mines in Great Britain in 1852 was estimated at 37,000,000 of tons, and apportioned as follows: thirteen millions to domestic use, twelve to iron-works, and twelve to manufacturing and miscellaneous establishments and export. Assuming the medium price of 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, the value is 12,487,500*l.* sterling. The export of coal to foreign countries, in 1840, was, 1,600,000 tons; in 1850 it had increased to 3,531,000 tons.

Iron.—Almost the whole of the iron ore smelted in Britain is a carbonate. Of the great coal-fields, none is so destitute of iron as that of Newcastle; and hence, though not a few blast-furnaces are in operation there, the ores used are obtained, not from the surrounding pits, but by importation, often from considerable distances. The most important iron districts of England are those of South Yorkshire, Shropshire, South Staffordshire, and South Wales. The ores are obtained partly from *bands*, and partly from *seams*. The former name is usually applied to nodules or balls, generally of a round or oval shape, which lie together with considerble regularity, often in contact, but always without adhesion, and are, for the most part, imbedded in thick beds of shale or *blaes*. The latter name is given to iron-stone lying in regular strata, and worked in the same manner as coal. These strata generally are only a few inches, and scarcely ever a foot in thickness. The most valuable of the stratified ironstones is the *blackband*, so called from the darkness of color produced by the large proportion of coaly matter which it contains. It is singular that the only part of England known to contain this stratum, is a portion of the coal-field of South Wales. In Scotland, also, it was at one time supposed that it was merely a local deposit, and that its existence, or at least its good qualities, were confined to the range of a few miles in the neighborhood of Airdrie. A more careful examination has proved that few of the Scottish coal-fields are without these blackband seams, and numerous iron-works have, in consequence, arisen in a multitude of districts where their profitable existence had hitherto been deemed impossible. A discovery of perhaps greater importance than that of the blackband, because applicable to the iron-works of England as well as to those of Scotland, took place about the same time. By heating the blast, before entering the furnace, to about 600°, its power is so much increased, that the most stubborn materials quickly give way before it, and raw coal becomes even more efficient in smelting than coke was before. A ton of iron can thus be obtained with much fewer materials, and, what is of considerable moment, in far less time. A furnace which, under cold-blast, makes 70 tons a week, easily makes 100 under hot-blast. Another improvement, by which the gases evolved within the furnace are not allowed to escape, but collected, and made available for fuel, is in operation in several works, and promises important results. The annual make of pig-iron in the kingdom is estimated at 1,500,000 tons. About one-third is used for castings, and the remainder, not exported, is converted into malleable iron. In this second part of the process, Scotland apparently fails. Her furnaces smelt about one-third of the whole produce, but a considerable part of this is sent as pig to England, to be made malleable there, either by itself, or in mixture with English pig.

The principal statistics of the iron trade are given in the following table:—

Production of Iron, and Export, in Great Britain.

Years.	Furnaces.	Quantities, in tons.	Export, in tons. Bar Iron.	Pig Iron.
1839	376	677,417	59,865	12,056
1840	422	1,396,400	144,719	49,901
1852	655	2,701,000	from Scotland 424,068 tons.	

The whole production of 1849 has been estimated at 1,500,000 tons. Of this quantity, Scotland, possessing 113 furnaces, produced 590,000 tons. The annual produce per furnace, in 1796, did not exceed 1083 tons; in 1849, it had risen to 6106 tons.

The principal localities in which lead, copper, and tin are found, have been already mentioned.

Estimated annual average Produce of smelted Lead, Copper, and Tin, from 1845–48, *in tons.*

	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
England	33,721	12,870	5000
Wales	10,027	26,823	—
Scotland	917	—	—
Ireland	811	—	—
Isle of Man	1,683	—	—
Total	49,164	39,693	5000

The ton of lead is supposed to yield, on an average, about 8 ounces of silver.

It seems unnecessary to give any details as to minerals of minor importance. The principal articles are salt, of which the quantity obtained, chiefly from rock-salt and brine pits, has been estimated at nearly 550,000 tons. The locality in which salt is most extensively worked at present, centres near Chester; and the supply is so great as to be inexhaustible. Quarries also exist in every part of the British Isles, except the south-east of England. They furnish granite susceptible of a polish which makes it fit for statuary, freestone of the purest white and most durable substance, and immense quantities of the finest roofing slates. As to the value of the produce from quarries, little authentic information exists.

Fisheries.—The principal British fisheries are those of salmon, herring, and cod. The first is carried on chiefly in the rivers and estuaries of Scotland and Ireland; the second on all the coasts and islands of Scotland, the great centre of resort for curing being the towns of Wick, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh; the last around the N. islands, and along the E. coast of Great Britain, particularly the edges of the Dogger Bank, off the coast of Yorkshire. Among minor fisheries may be mentioned those of mackerel, pilchards, oysters, and lobsters. Of these last, and indeed of all kinds of fresh fish, by far the largest consumer of the kingdom is London.

Manufactures.—Taking these in the order of their importance, we begin with *cotton*. The history of this manufacture, which now employs more hands than any other within the kingdom, and furnishes above one-third in value of the whole exports, is indeed remarkable. The raw material is of vegetable origin, and is obtained from the internal coating of the pod or seed-vessel of the *Gossypium*, of which there are several varieties, some growing as a tree or shrub, and others as an annual herbaceous plant. It is from the latter that the far greater part of the supply is obtained; and for this supply, as none of the varieties grow in the British islands, the manufacturers are entirely dependant on other countries Cotton grows well in India, and would undoubtedly thrive well in many of the other British possessions; but at present, and for many years, the supply has been in a manner monopolized by a few of the slave states of North America. In so far, therefore, as regards the raw material, this country has no advantage in the market over other competitors; but, compared with one of the most enterprising of them, is placed in unfavorable circumstances. On the subject of this manufacture, interesting volumes have been written; and as any analysis, however condensed, would far exceed our limits, the leading facts must be exhibited in a tabular form.

Table of Imports of Cotton Wool into, and of Exports and declared value of Cotton Manufactures, Twist, and Yarn from the United Kingdom.

Years.	Import. Wool.	Export. Twist & Yarn.	Cotton Goods.	Dec. Value.
	lbs.	lbs.	yds.	£
1830	151,672,656	28,032,325	248,370,630	16,516,748
1839	263,961,452	64,645,342	444,598,498	19,428,664
1840	592,468,010	118,470,223	790,681,997	24,668,618
1845	722,030,000	135,144,865	1,091,625,469	28,119,304
1849	755,469,008	154,457,560	1,442,815,645	19,842,770
1850	684,696,816	125,790,278	1,472,334,392	21,431,180

Woollen.—This is the most ancient, and was for centuries the great staple manufacture of Britain. The flocks, fed on the English downs and other pastures, furnished wool of peculiar excellence, and in such abundance as both supplied the home demand at a moderate price, and left a large surplus for exportation. There cannot be a doubt, however, that the first great improvements were not of native invention, but were introduced by foreigners, whom either the wise policy of British sovereigns had allured, or the merciless bigotry of their sovereigns had driven into the kingdom. Though the manufacture cannot boast of an extension like that of cotton, it holds the next place to it; and, besides working up the greater part of the wool grown within the kingdom, draws largely on other countries for additional supplies, particularly on Australia. The chief seat of the woollen manufacture in England is the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, being the most distinguished for broadcloths; Norfolk for worsted stuffs, Leicestershire and Not-

tinghamshire for woollen hosiery. Blankets and flannels have numerous localities, but for the finer qualities the W. of England and several of the Welsh counties are most conspicuous. Carpets, of every quality and pattern, are extensively made at Kidderminster, Cirencester, Worcester, &c.; but those of Wilton and Axminster are so superior as to suffer little by comparison with the celebrated fabrics of Turkey and Persia. The woollen manufacture of Ireland is on a very limited scale, being confined to a few broadcloth factories near Dublin and Cork; and a few blankets and flannels, the former in Kilkenny, and the latter at Wicklow. Scotland has made much more progress, but still bears no proportion to England. The chief seats of the Scotch woollens are Aberdeen for broadcloths, chiefly coarse, and the spinning of worsted; Kilmarnock for carpets, bonnets, and shawls; Stirling and its neighborhood for carpets and tartans.

Linen.—In England the spinning of flax is carried on to a great extent, but its manufacture into cloth is comparatively limited. A considerable quantity of damask and diaper is made at Barnsley. Linen is the great staple of Ireland, and it was long, in regard to textile fabrics, the staple also of Scotland. In the former, extraordinary means were employed to foster it. It early fixed its seat in the N., near Belfast, and there the great changes which have taken place in the mode of manufacture, by the substitution of spinning mills and factories for the domestic wheel and loom, appear only to have fixed it more permanently. Almost the only form into which flax is manufactured in Ireland is plain linen, chiefly shirtings. In Scotland, the manufacture assumes greater variety. Besides plain linen, it has manufactures of Osnaburgs, sheetings, sailcloth, sacking, &c., chief seat, Dundee; and of diaper and damask, chief seat, Dunfermline. The staples of both towns are by far the most important of their kind in the kingdom.

Silk.—Here the raw material is, like cotton, entirely of foreign production, with the important difference in favor of silk, that, instead of being almost monopolized, and consequently liable, in regard both to quantity and price, to be controlled by a single country, the limits of its production include an immense range, of which a considerable portion belongs to the British colonies and dependencies. In this branch of manufacture, at least in finer fabrics, Britain must yield the palm of superiority, and be contented with something less than equality. The number of silk mills is considerable and confined chiefly to England. Paisley is almost the only town out of it in which the silk manufacture is carried on to a great extent; and even there, the celebrated shawls of unrivalled excellence are generally a mixed fabric of silk and wool.

In 1850, there were imported into the United Kingdom 72,674,483 pounds of wool; 1,821,578 hundredweight of flax and codilla; and 4,942,417 pounds of silk. The value of manufactured articles exported was, woollen goods, 8,534,859*l.*; woollen yarn, 1,451,093*l.*; linen goods, 3,957,725*l.*; linen yarn, 887,295*l.*; and silk goods, 1,050,645*l.*

Besides the manufactures already mentioned, there is a great number which, though separately of less importance, absorb immense sums of capital, exhibit many of the most wonderful specimens of human ingenuity, and give subsistence to millions of the population. We can do little more than glance at the most prominent.

Under the head of minerals, we only noticed the preliminary steps of converting ores into metals. Vast processes remain behind, and constitute numerous branches of manufacture under the general name of hardware. Several of the articles produced are of a boldness and magnitude almost sublime, and many of them are so small as to be almost microscopic. To the former class belong iron bridges, no longer suspension only, but tubular bridges, one of which, the latest wonder of the age, now spans the Menai Straits; steam-engines, either lifting up whole rivers from the lowest depths, or ploughing the widest and stormiest oceans; or, it may be, performing some minute or singularly delicate process, which the most skilful human fingers would vainly attempt to imitate; machinery of every kind, by which inanimate matter acts as if it were endowed with vitality, not only performing its appointed tasks, but giving distinct and audible warning when, from accidental causes, it becomes incapable of performing them. For minuter articles of hardware, reference may be made to the countless products of Sheffield and Birmingham, not excluding articles in the precious metals—plate, jewelry, and watches, made also extensively in the same towns, but more especially in Liverpool and London. Passing from metals, we come to earths, both in the more ordinary forms of pottery, and in the form of porcelain, with its classic shapes and gorgeous colors, and exquisite designs. In the district of the potteries in Stafford, we see a great national interest, almost created by the enterprise and genius of a single man. Among earths, too, at least as to principal constituents, we may include glass, and the numberless forms of beauty and utility which it has been taught to assume. The principal seats of the manufacture are Newcastle and South Shields; but should the beautiful material which it produces become applicable in the erection of structures such as the one erected in London for the "World's Fair," it is evident that both in this and other lands the manufacture of glass is only beginning to exist. Another manufacture, almost of equal beauty, and of more importance to civilization, is that of paper. It is of vast extent, and, in its processes, exhibits some of the highest triumphs which human ingenuity has yet achieved. In connection with it are various manufactures, of which it may be considered as, directly or indirectly, the parent—type-founding, printing, books, and with them literature in its various departments, engraving, &c.

Trade and Commerce.—In every country possessing much accumulated capital and a dense population, partly in wealthy, and generally in somewhat comfortable circumstances, the home may safely be presumed to be greater than the external trade. Its extent, however, cannot easily be ascertained, even in countries where all the districts and towns are hemmed round with officers to levy customs on every article which may be brought into them, and becomes altogether conjectural in a country like the United Kingdom, where there is no restraint to prevent persons from transporting their goods throughout its whole length and breadth. The foreign trade or commerce of the kingdom, is more easily calculated, at least in its leading branches; but the magnitude to which it has attained is so great, and the strides with which it continues to advance so rapid, that it is impossible to contemplate it without a feeling of wonder and amazement. The following tables exhibit the principal articles of export and import:—

Imports into the United Kingdom in 1849 *and* 1850.

Imports.		1849.	1850.
Animals, living—horned cattle	number	83,449	86,492
Sheep and lambs	number	129,266	149,498
Ashes, pearl and pot	cwts.	158,541	184,048
Bacon and pork	cwts.	732,970	647,568
Swine	number	2,653	7,287
Barilla and alkali	tons	1,404	1,746
Bark for tanners or dyers' use	cwts.	368,582	380,674
Beef, fresh and salted	cwts.	149,962	135,414
Bones of animals, &c.	tons	29,424	27,183
Brimstone	cwts.	845,358	684,620
Butter	cwts.	281,969	331,135
Caoutchouc	cwts.	5,328	7,617
Cheese	cwts.	350,147	347,775
Clocks	value	£64,585	78,641
Cocoa	lbs.	7,805,835	4,476,329
Coffee	lbs.	63,315,787	50,809,521
Corn—wheat	qrs.	3,345,378	3,754,598
Barley	qrs.	1,331,008	1,043,051
Oats	qrs.	1,267,106	1,165,656
Rye	qrs.	240,556	94,076
Pease	qrs.	234,365	181,419
Beans	qrs.	457,933	443,506
Indian corn or maize	qrs.	2,224,459	1,298,254
Buckwheat or bigg	qrs.	11,150	886
Malt	qrs.	.....	.....
Wheatmeal or flour	cwts.	3,349,929	3,855,059
Indian corn meal	cwts.	101,684	11,491
Other meal	cwts.	60,320	7,448
Cotton manufac., not made up—East India piece goods	pieces	178,418	136,010
	value	£45,545	63,933
Other articles	value	£246,301	297,176
Cotton manufactures	value	£40,911	44,815
Cotton yarn	lbs.	413,476	903,566
	value	£45,759	97,561
Dyes and dyeing stuffs	tons	233,065	195,060
Eggs	number	97,745,849	105,761,935
Embroidery and needlework	value	£104,700	138,198
Flax and tow, or codilla of hemp and flax	cwts.	1,606,673	1,821,578
Fruits, currants, &c.	cwts.	496,665	463,093
Lemons and oranges	chests, boxes	381,412	403,901
	No. (loose)	44,551	60,415
	value	£3,094	3,573
Raisins	cwts.	209,180	276,312
Glass manufactures	cwts.	82,746	29,801
Glass, 1-9th of an inch thick	sq. feet	68,106	172,391
Guano	tons	88,438	116,926
Hams	cwts.	11,751	15,268
Hemp, undressed	cwts.	1,061,893	1,048,635
Hides, tanned and untanned	cwts.	678,952	591,920
Lace, thread, &c.	value	£65,248	80,857
Lard	cwts.	196,373	223,614
Leather manufactures	pairs	700,171	777,944
Gloves	pairs	3,666,762	3,261,051
Other manufactures of leather	value	£4,679	5,288
Linen manufactures—lawns, not French	value	£1,904	2,049
Cambrics & French lawns	pieces	28,736	30,334
Damasks & damask diapers	sq. yards	15,150	17,882
Plain linen & diaper, and manufactures unenumerated, not made up	value	£33,752	30,065
Sails and articles wholly or in part made up	value	£13,453	8,534
Mahogany	tons	29,612	32,718
Metals—copper ore & regulus	tons	47,453	43,930
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts.	51,806	57,706
Iron, in bars, unwrought	tons	29,396	34,066
Steel, unwrought	tons	1,012	49
Lead, pig and sheet	tons	7,216	11,977
Spelter	tons	16,916	18,626
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	cwts.	35,877	33,331

Imports—continued.		1849.	1850.
Oil—train, blubber, and spermaceti	tuns	20,012	21,328
Palm	cwts.	408,831	448,559
Cocoa-nut	cwts.	64,452	93,040
Olive	tuns	16,664	20,758
Oil seed-cakes	tons	59,462	65,035
Opium	lbs.	103,794	136,318
Potatoes	cwts.	1,417,867	1,348,533
Quicksilver	lbs.	2,692,592	355,079
Rice	cwts.	876,190	785,693
Rice in husk	qrs.	31,838	27,154
Saltpetre and cubic nitre	cwts.	680,784	529,012
Seeds—clover	cwts.	130,264	94,040
Flaxseed and linseed	qrs.	626,495	608,586
Rape	qrs.	29,460	107,029
Tares	qrs.	30,625	27,289
Silk—raw	lbs.	4,901,472	4,942,417
Waste, noubs, and husks	cwts.	12,157	15,609
Thrown	lbs.	614,770	469,621
Silk manufactures	lbs.	754,127	643,398
Velvet—broad stuffs	lbs.	81,912	27,674
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	lbs.	51,803	16,675
Plush for making hats	lbs.	165,983	133,902
Silk manufactures of India	pieces	518,748	715,739
Spirits	cwts.	9,376,679	18,914,359
Spirits—rum	proof galls.	5,306,527	4,188,639
Brandy	proof galls.	4,479,549	3,237,598
Geneva	proof galls.	471,236	357,048
Sugar, unrefined	cwts.	6,937,249	6,266,031
Sugar, refined	cwts.	304,392	352,987
Molasses	cwts.	1,062,837	905,054
Tallow	cwts.	1,465,629	1,241,731
Tar	lasts	15,206	12,086
Tea	lbs.	53,459,489	50,513,003
Timber, battens, &c.	hundred	22	34
Other timber	loads	1,703,509	1,749,287
Tobacco—unmanufactured	lbs.	42,669,126	33,804,506
Manufactured, and snuff	lbs.	1,913,471	1,339,629
Turpentine, common	cwts.	412,042	434,621
Watches	value	£86,305	97,745
Whale fins	cwts.	3,926	3,438
Wine—Cape	gallons	264,106	284,781
French	gallons	466,169	600,512
Other sorts	gallons	7,239,792	8,432,280
Total of wine		7,970,067	9,267,573
Wool, cotton	lbs.	75,113,347	72,674,483
Alpaca and the llama tribe	lbs.	1,658,300	1,652,295
Woollen manufactures	value	£737,870	682,042

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1849 and 1850, with their Declared Value.

Exports.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.
			£	£
Alkali, viz. soda, cwts.	639,883	888,149	262,052	402,129
Beer and ale, barrels	135,692	182,516	418,325	567,694
Butter, cwts.	64,531	60,860	257,344	212,871
Candles, lbs.	2,358,106	2,722,531	86,644	98,108
Cheese, cwts.	6,169	6,092	24,921	30,604
Coals and Culm, tons	2,829,069	3,347,501	1,087,122	1,280,341
Cordage, cwts.	74,169	89,219	185,287	155,210
Cotton manufactures, yds.	1,442,813,843	1,473,334,931	19,280,129	21,091,683
Sewing thread, lbs.	4,905,269	4,357,110	488,210	430,750
Hosiery, dozen pairs	303,507	234,183	172,456	104,424
Various	...	...	343,158	220,358
Cotton yarn, lbs.	159,502,281	181,433,165	6,704,060	6,820,948
Earthenware, pieces	61,529,186	75,952,136	667,355	999,354
Flax, barrels	388,600	299,629	452,972	357,268
Glass manufactures, cwts.	288,678	326,614	234,860	300,846
Haberdashery, &c.	...	...	1,792,168	1,410,384
Hardware, &c.	...	...	2,201,315	2,089,728
Leather, wrought, cwts.	14,385	23,112	601,973	908,656
" unwrought, lbs.	1,854,107	1,640,062		
Linen manufactures, yds.	111,452,856	123,860,625	3,216,308	3,602,670
Sewing thread, lbs.	2,874,038	3,361,922	569,178	320,228
Various	...	...	8,285	17,728
Linen yarn, lbs.	21,264,083	16,529,318	720,066	581,248
Machinery	...	...	720,631	1,043,704
Metals, tons	750,465	929,529	6,001,459	8,722,120
Oil and seeds, gallons	2,728,720	3,522,165	272,437	413,220
Painters' colors, &c.	...	...	206,539	247,602
Salt, bushels	15,620,805	15,824,783	353,997	324,373
Silk manufactured, lbs.	897,851	1,164,490	610,126	816,907
Silk stockings, doz. pairs	16,793	16,750	34,488	33,683
Various	...	...	164,097	210,165
Silk, thrown, lbs.	106,969	68,814	81,150	53,175
Silk, twist and yarn, lbs.	286,803	275,525	118,632	101,631
Soap, cwts.	104,225	124,088	159,675	201,374
Stationery	...	...	314,704	407,334
Sugar, refined, cwts.	202,278	209,235	378,791	344,132
Wool, sheep or lambs', lbs.	11,200,472	12,000,450	636,936	623,964
Woollen manuf. { pieces	2,291,134	2,278,174	4,642,563	5,353,039
Woollen manuf. { yds.	61,650,120	63,781,054	2,413,926	2,476,845
Stockings, doz. pairs	185,646	119,819	86,756	74,482
Various	...	...	190,761	260,447
Woollen yarn, cwts.	105,118	129,151	1,099,223	1,451,048
Total			58,910,863	66,767,315

Declared Value of Exports to the United States and the British Provinces of North America, for the three years ending 1853.

Years.	United States	British Provinces.
1850.	£14,831,951	£3,235,051
1851.	14,362,976	3,313,707
1852.	16,567,737	3,065,864
1853.	23,658,427	4,838,548

An Account of the Total Official Value of all the Imports into, and of all Exports from the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the following years:—

Years	Official Value of Imports.	Official Value of Exports.			Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1820	32,458,650	38,395,025	10,556,512	48,951,537	36,424,852
1825	44,137,482	47,166,020	8,168,494	55,335,514	38,877,388
1830	46,245,241	61,140,564	8,550,437	69,691,002	38,251,502
1835	48,911,543	78,376,782	12,797,724	91,174,456	47,272,270
1840	57,432,964	102,706,372	13,774,306	116,479,678	61,406,480
1845	85,241,955	134,589,116	16,280,670	150,879,986	60,111,061
1849	105,874,607	164,339,604	25,581,890	190,101,394	58,910,863
1850	....	....	....	....	65,756,032

Declared Value of British Manufactured Goods Exported to the under-mentioned Countries in 1846, 1847.

	1846.	1853.
	£	£
BRITISH COLONIES.		
Cape of Good Hope	480,879	1,122,630
Mauritius	310,231	365,879
St Helena and Ascension	28,809	55,000
Australia	1,440,000	14,513,700
British North America	3,308,099	4,858,644
British West Indies	2,905,587	1,906,639
British India and Ceylon	6,434,456	8,153,695
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
France	2,716,963	2,636,330
Belgium	1,158,034	1,371,817
Turkey	1,749,125	2,208,815
Russia	1,725,148	1,228,404
Holland	3,576,469	4,452,955
Italy	3,391,022	3,236,629
Hanse Towns	6,326,210	8,145,961
Foreign West Indies	1,306,933	1,758,668
Sumatra and Java	357,918	559,212
African Coast	421,620	617,764
China	1,797,439	1,378,589
South America	2,443,937	3,840,740
Brazil	2,749,338	4,452,855
United States	6,830,460	23,658,472

The total imports of grain, meal, and flour into the United Kingdom in 1851 were, 6,618,026 quarters, of which 5,330,412 were wheat; in 1852, 7,746,669 quarters, 4,164,603 of which were wheat; and in 1853, 10,173,136 quarters, 6,215,860 quarters being wheat.

Imports into the United Kingdom:—

Sugar.....1845...4,129,443 cwts.....1853...7,523,187 cwts.
Cocoa.....1841...1,928,847 lbs.....1853...4,126,657 lbs.
Tea.....1851...53,963,112 " .....1853...58,360,127 "
Tobacco.....1841...22,309,360 " .....1852...28,358,908 "
Revenue on Tobacco.1841...£3,530,164.....1852...£4,560,831.
Wine.....1841...5,743,722 gals.....1853...7,197,542 gals.
Beer.....1841...4,520,511 qrrs.....1853...5,254,323 qrrs.
Spirits of all kinds..1841...24,124,921 gals.....1852...20,052,284 gals.

The quantity of spirits imported in 1853 exceeded that of 1851 by 1,044,721 gallons. The duties of tea for 1852 amounted to £6,985,481.

Coffee imported into the United Kingdom:—

	1841.	1842.	1852.	1853.
Consumed in	18,582,448	17,299,916	27,722,806	28,148,482
British Coffee, lbs.	10,833,969	11,219,730	7,321,570	8,442,332
Foreign do.				
Total	29,366,417	28,519,646	35,044,376	36,581,814

Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom in 1848.

	Inward.		Outward.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British	21,783	4,565,583	21,117	4,724,027
Foreign	13,100	1,960,412	13,645	2,056,654
Total	34,883	6,525,945	34,762	6,780,681

Mercantile Shipping belonging to the British Empire in 1848.

	Sailing Vessels.	Tons.	Steam Vessels.	Tons.	Total Vessels.	Total Tons.
United Kingdom	24,520	3,249,833	1718	151,436	25,638	3,400,809
Colonies and dependencies	7,908	638,064	126	13,287	8,034	651,351
Total	32,428	3,887,447	1844	164,719	33,672	4,052,160

The following abstract from the parliamentary returns exhibit the number of vessels owned in Great Britain, how employed, &c., in 1850:—

	Sailing vessels.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.
Employed in the home trade	3,471	658,342	374	95,471
" partly home trade and partly foreign	870	156,800	29	7,250
" entirely foreign trade	8,110	2,635,685	237	125,599
Total British shipping	18,206	3,750,081, sail and steam.		

River steamers are not included in the above.

The total number of hands employed was 172,525.

Government.—Under this head the first thing in order is the Constitution. The *British Constitution* is the growth, and embodies the wisdom and experience of ages. No man or set of men first preconceived it in theory, and then proceeded to give it a real existence. It assumed its leading features in times when theories were little thought of, and has become what it now is almost imperceptibly, without premeditated design, so that it may truly be regarded as more the result of providential arrangement than of human invention. A constitution so formed is necessarily full of anomalies, which perplex the theorist, and refuse to bend into accordance with his speculative forms. The type of government to which it belongs is a limited, hereditary monarchy, in which the executive power is lodged in the sovereign, but controlled in its exercise by the legislative power, shared in common by three bodies, of which the sovereign, though the first in dignity, is by no means the most influential member. The second and third of these bodies are the House of Lords and House of Commons, who meet and vote in separate chambers. With the sovereign at their head, they form the Legislature or Parliament; and every enactment, before becoming law, must obtain their separate assent, given first by the House in which it originated, and expressed either unanimously or by an open vote; then in like manner by the other House; and, finally, by the sovereign, the date of whose assent is held to be that of the operation of the act, provided no other date is specially expressed. The House of Lords is composed of Lords temporal, that is, peers of blood-royal, British peers, representative peers not British, and of Lords spiritual. Peers of blood-royal sit by courtesy; British peers, after their first creation, by hereditary right; representative peers by election. Peers of the last class are partly Scotch, partly Irish, and are elected by the other peers of their respective countries, who are not British. Scotch peers, 16 in number, are elected for each parliament; Irish peers, 28, sit for life. Lords spiritual are archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland. All those of England, with the exception of four without seats, sit for life. Those of Ireland, only four (one an archbishop) sit by rotation for a single session. The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor, and, in addition to its legislative, performs judicial functions, being, in all civil causes, the Supreme Court of Appeal for the three kingdoms. The third body is the House of Commons. Its members are elected for a single parliament, which expires legally in seven years, and generally sooner. Its members, 658, are arranged as follows:—England—40 counties, 144 members, 2 universities, 4 members, 186 cities and boroughs, 328 members; total, 471. Wales—12 counties, 15 members, 57 cities and boroughs, 14 members; total, 29. Scotland—33 counties, 30 members, 76 cities and boroughs, 23 members; total, 53. Ireland—32 counties, 64 members, 1 university, 2 members, 38 cities and boroughs, 39 members; total, 105. The number of electors, according to the registrations of 1849–50, is as follows:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Counties	461,413	36,984	48,456	31,862	578,685
Boroughs	378,384	11,035	41,849	40,224	471,502
	839,797	48,019	90,305	72,086	1,050,187

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the speaker, one of the members elected by a majority of the others at the commencement of each parliament, for its whole duration. In general, any legislative measure may originate in either House, but the House of Commons possesses the exclusive privilege of originating money bills, and voting money—a privilege which it guards so jealously that it will not allow the Lords to make any change on a money clause in any bill of the most general nature, which the Commons may have passed and sent up to them. The acts of the government are considered to be the acts, not of the sovereign, but of the ministry which for the time conducts the government. This ministry consists principally of what is called the cabinet, in which are 14 high functionaries. Of these the most important are, the First Lord of the Treasury, who is Prime Minister; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, and the three Secretaries—Home, Foreign, and Colonial. Several other functionaries, though not possessing seats in the cabinet, are usually regarded as part of the ministry. It is not with the sovereign, then, but with ministers, that the responsibility rests; and hence, for their own safety, when they lose the confidence of parliament and the country, they have no alternative but to resign. Other ministers of different principles succeed, and difficulties which might have seemed to threaten a collision between the highest powers of the state, pass off quietly, and are soon forgotten. In this way the constitution, like some mechanism of exquisite contrivance, possesses within itself a power of readjustment, and seems destined—if neither overpowered by external violence, nor torn to pieces by internal dissension—to be as lasting as the world.

Intimately connected with the constitution, or important integral portions of it, are its ecclesiastical establishments, of which there are two, both Protestant, and in doctrine almost identical, but very different in form—the one, under the name of the United Church of England and Ireland, being Episcopal, and the other, confined to Scotland, Presbyterian. These churches will be fully described under the heads of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

After ecclesiastical, our attention is naturally directed to judicial establishments, for an account of which we again, and for the same reason, refer to the heads of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Army and Navy.—The extent of the British Empire necessarily makes the aggregate military force very considerable; but there is no European state in which the standing army bears so small a proportion to the whole population. The total number of troops of the line in 1852, including Queen's troops in the pay of the East India Company, was 129,625. To these must be added 14,410 artillery, making the whole force 144,035. The number on home service was only 51,947, of whom 30,305 were in Great Britain, and 21,642 in Ireland. In many respects, and particularly as a defensive force, the army must yield to the navy. The advantages of Britain's insular position are often talked of, as if the mere fact of living on an island were in itself a source of safety, whereas the safety is not in the position, but in the ability to defend it. In early times, immense fleets, filled with warlike hordes, issued from the "frozen loins of the populous North," and "poured like a deluge" on the shores of Great Britain, which, from their vast extent, and with the feeble means possessed, it was impossible to defend. Her insular position was in those times her greatest weakness, and so must it be again if she ever lose her superiority at sea. The principal details respecting the navy are as follows:—

The number of Ships and Steam Vessels in the British Navy, with the number of guns they mount, and the horse-power of their engines, corrected up to 1850:—

19 First-rates	of 120, 116, and 110 guns,			mustering	2216 guns.
76 Second and third-rates, varying from	104 to 70	"	"	6196	"
126 Fourth, fifth, and sixth-rates	55 to 18	"	"	4873	"
19 Sloops	18 to 8	"	"	986	"
16 Brigs	6 to 3	"	"	78	"
22 Steamships and frigates, with	12,222	horse-power and		281	"
42 Sloops	13,300	"		251	"
25 Gun-vessels	6148	"		125	"
2 Schooners, (screw, with auxiliary steam power)	120	"		20	"
Horse-power of steam guard and block-ships, classed as fourth-rates	3800				

Making a total of 420 vessels, mounting 15,026 guns, of which 114 are steamers, propelled by engines of an aggregate power of 36,180 horses. This does not include the fleet of mail steamers at Dover, Pembroke, Holyhead, Liverpool, &c., which are only armed with light six-pounder guns for signals.

Finance.—To carry on the affairs of such a wondrous fabric as the British Empire, necessarily requires sums of an amount so immense, that it is scarcely possible to form a definite conception of them, notwithstanding the minute accuracy of the series of official blue-books in which they regularly appear. The separate amounts of revenue and expenditure under their different heads, as well as the total amount, are given below. This vast revenue is generally raised in accordance with what is understood to be the soundest principles of political economy; in other words, the taxes, direct and indirect, and the customs which furnish it, are, with few exceptions, collected in the least obnoxious form, fall lightest on articles of primary necessity, or the raw materials of manufacture, and heaviest on articles either of luxury, for which the persons using them must be supposed well able to pay, or of noxious consumption, from the use of which the persons unhappily addicted to them ought, if possible, to be deterred by the high price which they are compelled to pay. Nowhere can we find *data* better fitted to explain the actual position of the country than in the various sources from which its revenue is obtained; for example, the direct taxation on property and income, showing the vast amount of wealth which must annually be produced, when 7*d.* per pound raises a sum of more than 6,600,000*l.* sterling; the inconceivable amount of correspondence, in endless forms of variety, which must be carried on, when a single penny on each letter, after paying all expenses of management, yields a clear surplus of more than 1,200,000*l.* But our limits forbid, and nothing more can be done here than to append the following important tables:—

Net Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom.

	Years ending April 5.			
	1849.	1850.	1853.	1854.
INCOME.	£	£	£	£
Customs	21,179,686	20,442,759	16,954,362	18,503,638
Excise	13,952,277	14,043,024	13,737,599	13,302,253
Stamps	6,565,365	6,943,547	6,477,347	6,525,423
Taxes	4,318,903	4,332,980	3,201,047	3,167,145
Property Tax	5,317,245	5,466,243	5,589,079	6,924,244
Post-office	812,000	833,000	1,096,000	1,232,000
Crown Lands	190,000	160,000	292,888	260,000
Small Revenues	60,132	155,028	159,862	132,895
	52,376,782	52,386,626	49,578,184	49,147,698
Imprests, &c.	656,666	650,292	758,739	817,466
Miscellaneous	84,284	.. ..	1,322,469	1,219,399
Total Revenue	53,017,732	52,918,918	51,659,442	51,185,073
EXPENDITURE.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1850.
Public Debt	28,218,523	28,055,202	28,499,860	28,194,507
Civil List	392,463	393,221	396,670	396,451
Diplomatic Services	174,265	175,143	185,591	160,360
Courts of Justice	761,810	942,755	1,113,973	1,081,402
Navy	6,966,917	7,708,294	7,992,397	6,711,724
Army	6,715,469	6,534,629	6,743,634	6,499,475
Ordnance	2,386,507	2,645,648	3,001,128	2,465,387
Annuities and Pensions	540,935	531,815	503,694	436,533
Miscellaneous	3,634,245	4,039,794	4,521,243	4,421,118
Opium Compensation	546	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Irish Distress	.. ..	682,000	389,920	.. ..
Kaffir War	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	49,692,724	51,703,571	53,287,110	50,378,417

At the Revolution, in 1688, the national debt was 664,263*l.*, and the interest and management 39,855*l.* At the commencement of the last European war, in 1793, it was 239,350,148*l.*; and in 1817, shortly after its termination, 840,850,491*l.* In 1850 it was 773,168,316*l.*, and the interest and management, as seen above, 28,194,507*l.*

In 1710, the population of England and Wales was 5,066,337; and nearly at the same time, that of Scotland, 1,050,000; and that of Ireland, 2,099,094; in all 7,215,431.

The census was first actually taken in 1801 in Great Britain, and in 1821 in Ireland.

Summary Account of the Population of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Army and Navy, at the periods at which Censuses have been taken.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
England	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,261,437	13,091,905	14,995,198	16,921,889
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	806,182	911,603	1,005,721
Scotland	1,859,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,114	2,620,184	2,888,742
Army, Navy, &c. Islands in the British Seas	470,598	640,500	619,600	277,017	153,489	153,660
			69,506	103,710	124,020	143,126
Total	10,942,646	12,566,803	14,461,139	16,643,928	18,844,434	21,131,967
Ireland			6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,515,794
Total Population of the United Kingdom	—	—	21,262,966	24,410,429	27,019,558	27,647,761

By the above table, it will be perceived that the population of Great Britain has about doubled in the last 50 years, a result which it is supposed was not attained in the eleven centuries that elapsed between the landing of Julius Cæsar and that of William the Conqueror. The increase since 1841 has been 2,289,426, or 12 per cent., while the decrease in Ireland has been 1,689,426, more than 20 per cent. Great, however, as has been the increase of population in England, Wales, and Scotland, during the past 50 years, it is as nothing compared with that of the metropolis in the same period. In 1801, the population of London, taking the same area as in 1851, was 958,863. In March, 1851, it had increased to the enormous amount of 2,361,640, being double the aggregate population of Wales, 297,727 more than are contained in the densely-populated manufacturing county of Lancashire, and one-third more than Yorkshire. During the last 10 years, its increase in population is without a parallel in the history of the world. Liverpool is justly considered the second city in the kingdom, and yet it would take two Liverpools to make up the increase of the population of London from 1841 to 1851. And yet, in every nine minutes, one person in the metropolis dies.

Great Britain, in March, 1851, had 815 towns of various magnitudes; 580 in England and Wales; 215 in Scotland, and 110 in the Channel Islands. The population of the kingdom is very nearly equally divided between these 815 towns and the country, 10,556,288 inhabitants being in the former, and 10,403,189 in the latter. In England and Wales the average population in each town is 15,501; in Scotland, 6654. A town in Scotland, therefore, contains less than half the population of a town in England. Each family consists of 4·73, and each house contains 5·7 persons. In the towns there are 5·2 persons to the acre, and in the

country 5·3 acres to a person. The population of Great Britain is not merely great in proportion to the extent of surface, but is much more crowded together in dense masses than that of any other country in Europe. France, in addition to its metropolis, has only three towns with a population exceeding 100,000. The United Kingdom, besides its metropolis, has no fewer than nine.

This great population, like that of Europe generally, belongs to what is called the Caucasian race, which exhibits the human form in its highest physical type, and is so superior to all other races, that in whatever quarter of the globe it fixes its seat, it sooner or later becomes dominant. One of the most celebrated varieties of this race is the Anglo-Saxon; and to it, though with a considerable intermixture of other Gothic races, the great majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain unquestionably belongs. The Anglo-Saxons, however, were not the original owners of the soil. They found the Celts and Welsh (*Cymri*) in possession, and drove them before them into the wildest and most inaccessible parts of Great Britain, particularly the N. and W., where they still remain, and prove their separate origin by one of the most marked of national distinctions—a peculiar language. Ireland experienced a different fortune, and, with the exception of the N. province, where an Anglo-Saxon colony was established in comparatively recent times, is almost entirely peopled by Celts. The Celtic language is also, though with considerable variations, the vernacular of the Highlands of Scotland, the West of Ireland, and the Isle of Man, but it has not, and does not seem destined ever to have a literature. The Anglo-Saxon or English, on the contrary, promises soon to be, if it is not already, the most widely spoken of European languages, and has proved itself inferior to none as a vehicle of thought. Fitted for all the great walks of literature, it can move with the dignified step of history, pursue the mazes of metaphysics, give utterance meet to the finest bursts of forensic, senatorial, and pulpit eloquence, and untwining all the chords of harmony, sustain poets and other imaginative minds in their loftiest flights. The long list of distinguished men who occupy the highest niches in the temple of fame, and embodied their conceptions in the English tongue, of itself indicates that those who speak it are an intellectual race. Nor is this their greatest praise. As a people, they have been thought deficient in softer graces, but are unsurpassed in the sterner and sublimer virtues. Nowhere are honor and integrity in higher esteem; nowhere has philanthropy made more costly sacrifices, or gained more glorious triumphs; nowhere are the final destinies of man held in higher reverence; and nowhere are the great truths of Christianity more deeply pondered, more thoroughly understood, more cordially believed, more sedulously practised.

History.—Great Britain, for many ages, consisted of two independent, and almost incessantly hostile kingdoms, which became united in 1603, under one sovereign, in the person of James, previously the sixth of the name in Scotland, and thereafter known as James I. With him the history of the British empire properly begins. His reign has the merit of having been peaceful, but he was ungainly in person, vulgar in manners, and of a cunning, ungenerous, and selfish nature. His learning, which might have shone like a jewel in his crown, only furnished displays of his pedantry, and his highest princely quality was the very equivocal one of entertaining extravagant notions of his royal prerogative. His son, Charles I., who succeeded him in 1625, was a man of a very different stamp. In person, he was every inch a king; and had he lived in less trying times, the many noble qualities, of which he was undoubtedly possessed, might have made his reign both prosperous and brilliant. Unhappily, he inherited his father's notions of prerogative—notions which, though they had only furnished the father with a topic on which he was perpetually giving utterance to a kind of blasphemous bombast, became the occasion of fearful calamities to the son, at once terminating (in 1649) his reign and his life by a bloody tragedy. An interregnum succeeded, in which the chief actor performed his part with unrivalled ability; but with a character so enigmatical, that many are still puzzled where to give him a place—whether among saints or hypocrites. He had ruled by a military despotism; but the sceptre, which it required all his ability to wield, dropped at once from the hands of his feeble, but respectable son; and the restoration of Charles II. (in 1660) was hailed with loud acclamations. Society now underwent a sudden change, and, as too often happens, passed from a bad to a worse extreme. Under the pretext of discountenancing hypocrisy, licentiousness gained the ascendant; and nowhere more completely than at court, where the monarch himself was soon found raising sums for his debaucheries, by pawning his kingdom, and stooping to the ineffable infamy of bartering its independence for a pension from Louis XIV. The death of Charles II., in 1685, made way for his brother, James II., an intolerable bigot, who at once brought matters to a crisis, and was soon beyond the kingdom an ignominious exile. Then followed the Revolution of 1688, which completed the Magna Charta by its Bill of Rights, and placed the Constitution on its immo-

vable basis. William and Mary were succeeded, in 1702, by Anne, whose reign is remarkable for the Act of Union, in 1707, and for the band of distinguished writers who flourished in it, and have procured for it the name of the Augustine Age of English literature. George I., in 1714, and George II., in 1727, followed, both of them adding to limited intellect the greater disadvantage of being foreigners by descent, language, and manners. The reign of each is marked by a rebellion, which aimed to bring back the House of Stuart. They were succeeded by George III., in 1760, whose blameless private life has endeared his memory to every right-hearted Briton, and whose long reign, though not free from blemishes, is, on the whole, one of the most illustrious in British annals. A visitation of providence withdrew him from public life, and his place was occupied by his son as Prince Regent, who afterwards succeeded him, under the name of George IV., in 1820. He looked a king, but can scarcely be said to have lived one. Upon his death, (1830,) the sceptre of the British Empire passed into the hands of William IV., whose reign, not otherwise much distinguished, is famous for the Reform Act. The present sovereign, Queen Victoria I., ascended the throne in 1837, and her reign has hitherto been eminently popular and prosperous. See GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITAIN, NEW. See NEW BRITAIN.

BRITANNIA or BRITAIN. See GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITANNIA (bre-tan'ne-a) ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Caledonia, the largest of which (Uea) is 30 miles in length.

BRIT'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BRITH'DER, a chapelry of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BRITISH GUIANA. See GUIANA.

BRITON. See GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITON-FERRY, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

BRITTANY, a province of France. See BRETAGNE.

BRITTNAU, britt'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles S. of Zofingen, on the Wigger. Pop. 2075.

BRIT'TON'S NECK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

BRIT'WELL-SA'LOME, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

BRIVATA. See BRIOUDE.

BRIVÉ, bree'vā', a river of France, department of Loire Inférieure. It joins the Loire on the right, above St. Nazaire; length, 30 miles.

BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE, breev-lā-gāh'yärd', a town of France, department of Corrèze, in a rich plain, on the Corrèze, 14 miles S.W. of Tulle. Pop. of commune, 5983. It is built of stone, enclosed by planted Boulevards; has a communal college, manufactures of woollens, muslins, silk, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, with bleaching works, distilleries, and an active trade in brandy, wine, chestnuts, cattle, and truffles.

BRIVIESCA, bre-ve-ĕsk'ä, a town in Spain, Old Castile, 20 miles N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2064.

BRIVIO, bree've-o, a town of Lombardy, on the Adda, 22 miles N.E. of Milan. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1799.

BRIVODURUM. See BRIARE.

BRIX, breox, a village of France, department of Manche, 5½ miles N.W. of Valognes. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2756.

BRIX, a town of Bohemia. See BRÜX, (brüx.)

BRIXELLUM. See BRESCELLA.

BRIXEN, brix-en, (It. *Bressanone*, brĕs-sä-no'nä,) a fortified town of Tyrol, S. of the Alps, 40 miles S.S.E. of Innspruck, on the route from Italy to Germany by the Brenner Pass. Pop. 3000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, several public schools; and near it some iron and steel works. The bishopric of Brixen was a state of the German Empire, secularized in 1803, and united to the Tyrol.

BRIXHAM, brix'ăm, a market and seaport town of England, co. of Devon, on the S.W. side of Torbay, 21 miles S. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 5936. The town has an ancient church, a large national, and 19 daily schools, a good harbor, subordinate to the port of Dartmouth, and about 100 vessels, employed in the coasting trade, especially in the exports of marble and iron ore, besides numerous boats engaged in fisheries. William III. landed in England at Brixham, on the 5th of November, 1688.

BRIXIA. See BRESCIA.

BRIXTON, a parish of England, a suburb of the south division of the metropolis, co. of Surrey.

BRIX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRIX'TON or BRIGHTSTONE, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

BRIX'TON, a post-office of Alexandria co., Virginia.

BRIX'TON, DEVERILL, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

BRIX'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BRIZINA (bre-zee'nä) or BERIZINA, a village of Algeria, in the Sahara, 256 miles S.W. of Algiers. It contains about 150 houses, begirt with a wall.

BROACH, a city and territory of India. See BARODCH.

BROADALBIN, a post-township of Fulton co., New York, 40 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2476.

BROAD BAY of Scotland, is situated on the N.E. side of the island of Lewis; its length inland is about 7 miles, breadth varying from 3 to 4 miles. Lat. 58° 20′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ W.

BROAD BROOK, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 15 miles N.N.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of buttons.

BROAD-CHALK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts. The traces of a Roman camp here extend over 6 acres.

BROAD'CLIST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BROAD CREEK, of Sussex co., Delaware, enters the Nanticoke River from the left.

BROAD CREEK, a post-office of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

BROAD'FIELD or BRAD'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

BROAD'FORD, a small village of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 15 miles S.W. of Portree.

BROAD'FORD, a post-office of Smythe co., Virginia.

BROAD'GREEN, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 3½ miles E. of Liverpool.

BROAD'HAVEN, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Benwee and Errishead, 11 miles N.W. of Bangor. Length and average breadth, 4 miles, exclusive of several arms.

BROAD'HEADVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

BROAD'HEMBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BROAD'HEMPSTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BROAD-HINT'ON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BROAD KILL, a hundred of Sussex co., Delaware. Pop. 3617.

BROAD'MAYNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, the name of a considerable mountain ridge, extending from the centre of Carbon county, south-westward, through the whole extent of Schuylkill county, into Dauphin. The whole length is probably about 50 miles. It has on the top a broad table-land, almost destitute of trees.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

BROAD MOUTH CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River, near the northern extremity of Abbeville district.

BROAD'OAK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

BROAD OAKS, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois.

BROAD RIPPLE, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

BROAD RIVER, of North and South Carolina, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of the former State, and enters South Carolina at the N.W. extremity of York district. It afterwards flows nearly southward, and unites with the Saluda at Columbia, to form the Congaree. It passes through a beautiful and fertile upland region, which is partly occupied by plantations of cotton and maize.

BROAD RIVER, South Carolina, an arm of the sea, between Port Royal Island and the mainland.

BROAD RIVER, of Georgia, a small stream which rises in Habersham county, and flowing south-eastward, enters Savannah River at Petersburg. The Middle Fork and Hudson's Fork join the river a few miles N.E. from Danielsville. It affords abundant water-power.

BROAD RIVER, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

BROAD RUN, of Loudon co., Virginia, flows northward, and falls into the Potomac, about 10 miles S.E. of Leesburg.

BROAD RUN, a small stream in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier county, flows south-eastward, and unites with Cedar Run to form the Occoquan River, about 1 mile below Brentsville. It is a valuable mill-stream.

BROAD SOUND, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 22° 30′ S., and lon. 149° 40′ E. Length from N. to S., 50 miles; breadth at the entrance, 22 miles.

BROAD'STAIRS, (formerly BRADSTOWE,) a small seaport town of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 2 miles N. of Ramsgate. Pop. 1459. It has of late become a favorite watering-place. Its port is subordinate to that of Dover.

BROAD TOP, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 632.

BROAD TOP, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, partly situated in the N.E. part of Bedford county, and partly in the S. part of Huntingdon. Good coal, though containing less bitumen than that found W. of the Alleghany, has been discovered in this mountain, in beds from 3 to 8 feet thick.

BROAD'WAS, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BROAD'WATER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BROAD'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BROADWAY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BROADWAY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BROADWAY, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

BROADWAY, a post-office in Newberry district, South Carolina.

BROAD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BROADWELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BROADWELL, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky

BROAD'WINDSOR, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BROAD'WOOD-KEL'LY, a parish of England, co. Devon.

BROAD'WOOD-WID'GER, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRO'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford

BROCK, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

BROCK'DISH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BROCKEN, brok'kĕn, or BROCKSBERG, brok'bĕrg, a mountain of Prussia, province of Saxony, 20 miles W.S.W. of Halberstadt, in the range of the Harz Mountains, of which it is the culminating point, 3740 feet above the level of the sea. It is cultivated nearly to the summit, and commands an extensive prospect. This district is the cradle of many popular superstitions, and the mountain is the scene of the singular optical phenomenon, called the "Spectre of the Brocken."

BROCK'ENHURST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BROCK'ETT'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

BROC'FORD and WETH'ERINGSETT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BROCKHAGEN, brok'hä'ghĕn, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2360. It has a distillery.

BROCK'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BROCKHAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BROCK'LESBY, a parish of England. See LINCS.

BROCK'LEY, a village of England, co. of Kent, 6½ miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London.

BROCK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BROCK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BROCK'PORT, a post-village of Sweden township, Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Lockport Railroad, 17 miles W. of Rochester. It has 6 or 7 churches, a bank, an academy, and a number of mills and factories, among which is a noted pump factory, (Carey's patent,) turning out, perhaps, the best pumps ever made. Pop. from 2900 to 3000.

BROCK'THORP or BROOK'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BROOTON, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

BROCK'TOWN, a post-office of Pike co., Arkansas.

BROCK'VILLE, a mining village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, a few miles N.E. of Pottsville. Pop. about 200.

BROCK'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Steuben co., Indiana, on the road from Toledo to South Bend, 9 miles N.E. of Angola, the county seat. Pop. 300.

BROCK'VILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

BROCK'VILLE, a county-town of the united cos. of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 140 miles S.W. of Montreal. Here are located agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Upper Canada, Commercial Bank, and 4 life and fire insurance companies. The town contains 17 large stores, and several manufactories, a foundry and machine shop for the production of steam engines and machinery of every description, several tanneries, 2 steam flouring-mills, and numerous saw and other mills. Two newspapers are published in Brockville. Pop. about 3000.

BROCK'WAY, a post-township near the centre of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 252.

BROCKWAY'VILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

BROCK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BROD, brod or brot, (DEUTSCH, doitch, *i. e.* "German,") a small town in Bohemia, on the Zasawa, 60 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 5221. It has a custom-house and gymnasium, with mineral baths, silver-mines, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

BROD, (AUSTRO-CROATIAN,) a small town, 23 miles N.E. of Fiume, with iron mines. Pop. 1190.

BROD, (BOHEMIAN,) a small town on the Prague and Olmütz Railway, 20 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 1600.

BROD, (HUNGARIAN,) a small town in Moravia, 9 miles E.S.E. of Hradisch, on the Olsawa. Pop. 3331.

BROD, (TURKISH,) a fortress of Bosnia, 88 miles N.N.W. of Travnik, on the Save.

BROD, (SLAVONIAN,) a military frontier, a fortress, and the head-quarters of a regiment, on the Save, defended by a fort immediately opposite the foregoing town, with which it has an active traffic. Pop. 2128.

BROD'HEAD'S CREEK, of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Delaware River.

BRO'DICK BAY, a village in the island of Arran, Scotland. On the north side, adjoining the village, is Brodick Castle, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. The scenery is highly picturesque.

BRODIE'S LANDING, a post-office of Decatur co., Tennessee.

BRODS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BRO'DY, a frontier town of Austrian-Galicia, 53 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1846, 17,789, nearly all Jews. It is filthy, unpaved, and built mostly of wood; it has, however, an imperial chamber, a tribunal of commerce, Roman Catholic and several Greek churches, three synagogues, a Jewish hospital; a Jewish and a Roman Catholic grammar and commercial schools; a theatre, and a castle, formerly belonging to Count Potocki, on whose estate the town was built. In commercial importance Brody is the first town in Galicia, and the second in population. It was made a free commercial town in 1779, and enjoys an extensive trade with Russia, Poland, and Turkey. At its fairs, (which are attended by a large concourse of merchants,) cattle, horses, hides, tallow, and rural products generally, are exchanged for colonial produce, imported through Odessa, and manufactured goods of all descriptions.

BROEK, brook, or BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, brook-in-wä'-ter-lănt, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 6 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1407. It is celebrated for its extreme cleanliness and the scrupulous neatness of its houses.

BROGLIE, brog'lee', a small town of France, department of Eure. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1204. It has a curious old church, and the château of the Duc de Broglie.

BRO'KEN ARROW, a village of Walton co., Georgia, 7 miles W. of Monroe, the county town.

BROKEN ARROW, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

BRO'KEN BAY, a fine inlet of the South Pacific, in New South Wales, between the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Lat. 33° 35' S., lon. 151° 17' E. Shores greatly indented, whence its name. At its W. extremity it receives the Hawkesbury River.

BRO'KENBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BRO'KEN ISLAND, an island of China, off the N.W. extremity of the island of Chusan.

BRO'KEN ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N. coast of Papua; lat. 2° 40' S., lon. 134° 50' E.

BRO'KEN ISLANDS, a group of islands, sometimes called Borongo or Bolongo, in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Aracan; they are three in number, and are situated immediately to the south of Aracan River.

BROKEN STRAW, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 634.

BROKEN STRAW CREEK, of Warren co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Alleghany River.

BROKEN SWORD, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

BROKEN SWORD CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Sandusky River in Wyandot county.

BROMBERG, brom'bĕrg, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Brahe, 69 miles N.E. of Posen. Pop. 9600. Besides its courts, it has a gymnasium and a normal school, with manufactures of chicory, tobacco, Prussian-blue, linen, and woollen fabrics, and an active transit trade. The *Bromberg Canal* connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe, by uniting the rivers of Netz and Brahe.

BROM'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BROME CORNER, a village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, about 60 miles S.E. of Montreal.

BROMES'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BROM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

BROM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BROM'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

BROM'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BROMLEY, brum'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 4127. The town consists mostly of a single, neatly-built street, on the road from London to Tunbridge. It has a large church, containing the monuments of several bishops of Rochester, to the occupiers of which see the manor has generally belonged since the eighth century, and whose palace is near the town. Bromley has a handsome and well-endowed college, founded in 1666, for the residence and support of 40 clergymen's widows; an alms-house, and a school, with an annual endowment of 1400*l.*

BROM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BROM'LEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BROM'LEY KING'S, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

BROM'LEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BROM'LEY ST. LEONARDS, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

BROMP'TON, a western suburb of the metropolis of England, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile W.S.W. of Hyde Park Corner. Pop. in 1851, 14,870. It has several new and handsome squares, and terraces, and is inhabited by many respectable families of moderate income. Gas is used to light the streets.

BROMP'TON, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, and enclosed within the line of Chatham Fortifications. It stands on a height above Chatham Dockyard, in which establishment most of its inhabitants are engaged; and it comprises a fine naval hospital and large barracks, belonging to the East India Company.

BROMP'TON a chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding, in the parish and 1½ miles N.N.E. of Northallerton. Here was fought the memorable "Battle of the Standard," in which the Scots were defeated by the English, A. D. 1138.

BROMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BROMP'TON BIER'LOW, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles N.W. of Rotherham. It has an endowed school, and near it are extensive iron-works.

BROMP'TON, PATRICK, a parish and township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BROMP'TON RALPH, a parish and township of England, co. of Somerset.

BROMP'TON REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BROMS'BER'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BROMSEBRO, (Brömsebro,) brŭm'sĕ-broo, a hamlet of Sweden, 29 miles S.W. of Calmar, near the mouth of the Brömse, celebrated in history for the treaties between Sweden and Denmark in 1541 and 1641.

BROMS'GROVE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Worcester, 1½ miles E. of a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 12¼ miles S.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 10,308. The town consists chiefly of a long street; it has some good modern houses, a fine old church, with a tower and spire 189 feet in height, and a neat town-hall. Its grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., has 7 scholarships and 6 fellowships in Worcester College, Oxford. It has various other schools and charities, a branch bank, large button factory, and extensive manufactures of nails.

BROMS'GROVE LICKEY, is a hill-range in England, N. of the town of Bromsgrove, in which rises several affluents of the Trent and the Severn.

BROM'WICH CASTLE, a village of England, co. of Warwick, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Coleshill. Pop. in 1851, 657.

BROM'WICH, WEST, a parish and village of England, co. of Stafford, 2¼ miles S.E. of Wednesbury. Pop. of the parish, in 1851, 34,591. Among its numerous places of worship is a very handsome Independent chapel. It has a branch bank, and mines of coal and iron.

BROM'YARD, a small market-town and parish of England, co. and 13 miles N.E. of Hereford. Pop. in 1851, 3093. The town is near the Frome, and in an orchard district. It has a collegiate church in the Norman style; a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; alms-houses, union work-house, and 2 branch banks.

BRONDOLO, bron'do-lo, a fortified village of Northern Italy, at the S. extremity of the island of the Lido, 3 miles S. of Chioggia, on the Brenta-Nuova, united to the Bacchiglione near its mouth in the Adriatic. It was formerly a flourishing town at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course.

BRONDOLO, PORTO DI, pon'to dee bron'do-lo, (anc. *Portus Brundulus,*) is a spacious but shallow bay, at the mouth of the Bacchiglione.

BRON'GWYN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

BRONI, bro'nee, a village of Piedmont, government of Alessandria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, near the Po. Near it is the castle of Broni, famous for the victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1703. Pop. 2500.

BRONNITZA, bron-nit'sa, a town of Russia, government, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Novgorod, on the Masta, (Msta,) here crossed by a large floating bridge. Its church is built on the site of a pagan temple.

BRONNITZA, a town of Russia, government, and 23 miles S.E. of Moscow, on the Moskva.

BRON'SON, a post-township in Huron co., Ohio, about 20 miles S. by E. from Sandusky City. Pop. 1220.

BRON'SON, a township of Branch co., Michigan, 130 miles W.S.W. of Detroit.

BRONSON'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Branch co., Michigan, 97 miles S.W. of Lansing.

BRONTE, bron'tá, a town of Sicily, 22 miles N.N.W. of Catania, at the W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 9150. It has a college, and manufactures of coarse woollens and paper. The title of Duke of Bronte, and an income of 6000 *oncie* (3750*l.*) a-year, were given to Lord Nelson by the Neapolitan government in 1799.

BRONTÉ, bron'tá', a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, about 28 miles S.W. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

BRONX, a small river of Westchester co., New York, flows into the East River.

BRONX'VILLE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

BROO'ANG' or BUREN'DO PASS, a pass through the Himalaya Mountains, on the course of the Sutlej, 15,095 feet about the level of the sea. Lat. 31° 22′ N.; lon. 78° 12′ E.

BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Hants, Isle of Wight.

BROOK, a post-office of Jasper co., Indiana.

BROOK'DALE, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois.

BROOKE, brook, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

BROOKE County, Virginia, a part of the narrow strip which forms the N.N.W. extremity of the State, bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio, has an area of 75 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the W. The surface is hilly; the soil highly productive. The county contains coal and iron ore. Pop. 5054, of whom 5023 were free, and 31 slaves.

BROOKESBY, brooks'be, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 30 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 552.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 15 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1672. It has manufactures of furniture and leather.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by S. of Boston. Contains several tanneries and carriage factories. Pop. 1674.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 29 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport. Pop. 1359.

BROOK'FIELD or BROOKFIELD IRON WORKS, a post-village in the above township, on the Housatonic Railroad, contains 2 churches, several stores, and a hotel.

BROOKFIELD, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, 88 miles W. by N. of Albany; is drained by the Unadilla River. Pop. 3585.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N.W. of Wellsborough. Pop. 741.

BROOK'FIELD, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1482.

BROOK'FIELD, a village of Stark co., Ohio, 12 miles W. of Canton, the county seat; has 1 church and 1 steam-mill. Pop. about 500.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township in Trumbull co., Ohio, about 15 miles E. of Warren. Pop. 1451.

BROOK'FIELD, a township of Eaton co., Michigan.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, 55 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

BROOK'FIELD, a post-township in Waukesha co., Wisconsin, about 14 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1938.

BROOK'FIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

BROOK'HAVEN, a township of Suffolk co., New York, extends across Long Island from Long Island Sound to the Atlantic, and is intersected by the Long Island Railroad. Pop. 8595.

BROOKHAVEN, a post-village in Lawrence co., Mississippi, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Jackson.

BROOK'LANDVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

BROOK'LIN, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 6 miles N.E. of New Brunswick.

BROOKLIN, a township in Lee co., Illinois. Pop. 354.

BROOKLIN, a township in McHenry co., Illinois. Pop. 1093.

BROOK'LINE, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the S. line of the state, about 30 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 718.

BROOKLINE, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, about 85 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 285.

BROOKLINE, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 5 miles S.W. of Boston, with which it is connected by a mill-dam across Charles River Bay. It is remarkable for the continued succession of beautiful country residences which it contains. These exhibit, indeed, a series of exquisite landscape gardens, among the most delightful to be found in the world. Pop. 2516.

BROOKLINE, a post-village of Madison co., Georgia, 80 miles N. of Milledgeville.

BROOKLINE, a post-office of Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

BROOK'LYN, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 1002.

BROOKLYN, a post-township and seat of justice of Windham co., Connecticut, 38 miles E. by N. of Hartford. In the centre is a thriving village, containing the county buildings, a bank, and a printing office. The county seat was removed from Windham to this place in 1820. Pop. 1514.

BROOK'LYN, a city, seaport, and seat of justice of King's co., New York, at the W. extremity of Long Island, 146 miles S. of Albany, and 226 miles N.E. of Washington. Lat. of the navy-yard, 40° 41′ 50″ N., lon. 73° 59′ 30″ W. A strait, called East River, about three-fourths of a mile wide, separates it from New York City. This strait is crossed by several steam-ferries, the principal of which are the Fulton, Wall-street, South, Catharine, Jackson, and the Hamilton Avenue Ferries. Of these, the Fulton Ferry is by far the greatest thoroughfare. Boats leave the opposite landings every few minutes during the day, and once in 30 minutes from 12 o'clock at night until morning. The crowd of passengers at the Fulton, Wall-street, and South Ferries, morning and evening, is immense; several boats at each are kept constantly plying, and occupy no more than 5 or 6 minutes in crossing. The site of Brooklyn is considerably elevated and very uneven, though much has been done in the way of grading and other improvements to overcome the original inequalities of the surface. One prominence, towards the East River, denominated the "Heights," is 70 feet above the level of the sea, and affords a magnificent view of New York City, the harbor, and surrounding scenery. The streets are generally about 60 feet in width, and, with the exception of Fulton, nearly all straight, intersecting each other at right

angles. Many of them are beautifully shaded, which, in the summer season, imparts to the city all the freshness and tranquil appearance of a country town. Fulton-street, leading from Fulton Ferry, is the great thoroughfare; enclosed on either side with blocks of lofty buildings, it forms an imposing entrance to the city. Most of the finest streets are towards the S.W., near the bay. Many of the dwellings in this section are of surpassing elegance, and are generally surrounded by yards, adorned with beautiful gardens and shrubbery. The more densely settled portions of the city have no public squares, but from its elevated position, the breadth of the streets, and the profusion of shade-trees, the want of these means of ventilation and sources of health is much less felt than might have been expected. In the newer parts, however, provision for some public grounds has been made. The proximity of Brooklyn to New York, its healthy atmosphere, and the facilities afforded for communication with the great metropolis, have made it a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in that city. It is to this circumstance that its rapid growth is mainly attributable.

Brooklyn is one of the best built cities in the United States, and contains a large number of edifices that are distinguished either for elegance or architectural design. The most prominent of these is the new City Hall, situated on a triangular piece of ground bounded by Fulton, Court, and Joralemon streets. It is constructed of white marble, 162 feet by 102, and 75 feet in height, comprising three stories and a basement. A dome surmounts the building, the top of which is 153 feet from the ground. Its entire cost was about $200,000. The Jail, erected in 1837, is a substantial building of freestone, situated in the eastern part of the city, near Fort Greene.

There are 66 churches in Brooklyn, several of which are imposing structures. The Church of the Pilgrims, a greystone building with a tower and spire, is a commanding object to those approaching the city from the bay. The Holy Trinity (Episcopal) is a brownstone edifice, of Gothic architecture, and cost about $150,000. Grace Church, the Unitarian Church, and the Church of the Restoration, are all of brownstone, and in the Gothic style of architecture. Dr. Cox's church, and Dr. Bethune's (the latter not yet completed) are also of brownstone.

The Atlantic Dock, one mile S. of Fulton ferry, is one of the most extensive works of the kind in the United States. It was built by a company incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $1,000,000, and embraces within the piers 40·86 acres. Its depth is sufficient for ships of the largest size. The outer pier, extending 3000 feet on Buttermilk Channel, is occupied with a range of granite stores, which completely shelters it from the harbor. An extensive dry dock at the navy-yard has recently been completed at a cost of about $1,000,000. The shores of Brooklyn, where not protected by docks and wharves, are rapidly wearing away, in consequence of the strong current in the East River. Governor's Island was formerly connected with Long Island, and, previous to the Revolution, cattle were driven from Red Hook Point to it across Buttermilk Channel, than a shallow passage, but now of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. The United States Navy-yard is situated on the S. side of Wallabout Bay, which makes up towards the N.E. part of Brooklyn, in the form of a broad curve. It occupies about 40 acres of ground, which is enclosed on the land side by a high stone wall, and contains, besides the residences of the officers, two extensive ship-houses, various workshops, and a large amount of military stores.

Among the literary and charitable institutions, may be mentioned the Brooklyn Athenæum, at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets. It is provided with a library, reading-room, and a course of lectures. The building is a fine structure, 90 feet by 80, and cost $60,000. The City Library contains a collection of valuable works. The Lyceum, in Washington-street, is a noble granite structure, with a spacious lecture room. The United States Lyceum, organized in 1833, is in the Navy-yard, and possesses, besides a valuable collection of curiosities, extensive geological and mineralogical cabinets. The new City Hospital, in Raymond street near De Kalb, was opened in April, 1852, and has accommodations for 170 patients. The whole number of admissions during the year 1852, was 456. The "Graham Institution, for the relief of respectable, aged, indigent females," was founded in 1851, and the building dedicated October 26, 1852. It is constructed of brick, 52 feet front, 80 deep, and 4 stories high, containing 55 rooms, which afford accommodation for 90 persons. Entire cost, $29,044. The Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn, incorporated in 1835, furnishes a home to about 150 children. The Marine Hospital, surrounded with about 50 acres of well-cultivated land, occupies a commanding elevation on the opposite side of Wallabout Bay. In addition to the above may be mentioned the Church Charity Foundation, a corporation organized in 1851, having for its object the relief of indigent and destitute persons, and the Brooklyn Dispensary, on Pineapple street, near Fulton.

The public schools of Brooklyn are in a very prosperous condition. From the original formation of the Board of Education in 1843, to January 1, 1853, the number of schools had increased from 10 to 15; the average attendance of pupils from 1865 to 6338; the number of teachers from 29 to 157; and the yearly amount of teachers' salaries from $9510 to $35,083. The number of pupils registered, January 1, 1853, was 9903, and the number who had received instruction during the year, 19,148. Of the teachers, 18 were males, and 139 females. During the year referred to, 571 volumes were added to the school libraries, making an aggregate of 19,799 volumes. The appropriations for 1852 amounted to $48,403 74; $23,453 74 of this sum was received from the state, and $25,000 from the city tax. In addition to this, the Board advanced $33,861 for the purchase of school sites and the erection and repairing of houses, making the entire sum expended for school purposes in 1852, $82,264 74.

Brooklyn contains 6 banks and 2 savings' institutions; 4 daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers are published in the city.

At Wallabout Bay, in the Revolutionary War, were stationed the English prison-ships, in which it is said nearly 12,000 Americans perished from close confinement and other ill-treatment. The bodies of the sufferers were hastily buried upon the shore with but little care, except to conceal them from sight. In 1808, their bones, which were beginning to be washed from their graves, were taken up and placed in thirteen coffins, inscribed with the names of the thirteen original states, and then deposited in a common vault, beneath a building erected for the purpose, on Hudson Avenue, near the Navy-yard. Brooklyn was first settled in 1625, near Wallabout Bay. The first deed for land was granted in 1639. In 1776, this part of Long Island became the seat of the Revolutionary War. Brooklyn was incorporated as a township in April, 1806, and as a city, having the same limits as the township, 6 miles long and 4 wide at its greatest breadth, in April, 1834. It is divided into 9 wards, and governed by a mayor and a board of 18 aldermen, 2 from each ward, elected annually. Pop. in 1810, 4402; in 1820, 7175; in 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; in 1850, 96,838; in 1853, estimated at 125,000.

An act to incorporate Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick under one government, has passed the legislature, and is to take effect on the first Monday of January, 1855. The new city will then extend from Newtown Creek, including Green Point, to the boundaries of Brooklyn, below Greenwood Cemetery, a distance of about 7 miles, and nearly 10 miles, following the low-water line. The breadth is very irregular, being at the widest nearly 6 miles, but averaging not more than 3¼. The combined city is to be divided into 18 wards, each one to form a township in King's county. The officers to be chosen at the next election are a mayor, (term 2 years,) 2 aldermen for each ward, a controller, street commissioner, treasurer, and commissioner of repairs and supplies.

BROOKLYN, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S.E. of Montrose, crossed by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Pop. 1082.

BROOKLYN, a thriving post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, about 140 miles S.W. of Richmond.

BROOKLYN, or FISH TRAP, a post-village of Baker co., Georgia, 145 miles S.S.W. of Milledgeville, has 3 stores, and about 80 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Conecuh co., Alabama, on the Sepulga River, about 100 miles S. of Montgomery. It has a church, an academy, 2 stores, a masonic hall, and about 100 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi, on Noxubee River, 126 miles E.N.E. of Jackson.

BROOKLYN, a pleasant post-village of Campbell co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, about 2 miles above Cincinnati, and 74 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort, and adjoining the village of Jamestown. Pop. near 500.

BROOKLYN, a thriving village of Jessamine co., Kentucky, on Kentucky River. It has an active business in shipping produce.

BROOKLYN, a post-township in Cuyahoga co., Ohio, about 5 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 6375.

BROOKLYN, a flourishing post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, on the Raisin River, 53 miles S.S.E. of Lansing. It has a fine water-power, and contains several churches, with flouring and other mills. Pop. about 500.

BROOKLYN, a township in Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 522.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on Crooked Creek, an affluent of Illinois River, 76 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has a grist mill and saw mill Pop. about 300.

BROOKLYN, a village in the W. part of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River.

BROOKLYN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Green co., Wisconsin.

BROOKLYN, a township in Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 505.

BROOKLYN, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 429.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, about 34 miles N.W. of Toronto. It has an iron foundry, a

tannery, a cloth factory, a soap and candle factory, and numerous mills. Pop. about 600.

BROOKLYN CENTRE, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 4 miles S.W. of Cleveland, is separated by a small creek from the village of Brighton. Together, these contain 3 churches and several stores.

BROOK/NEAL, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

BROOKO, or BRUKO, broo'ko, a territory of North-western Africa, in the S.R. part of Senegambia.

BROOKS, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta, watered by a branch of Marsh River. Pop. 1021.

BROOKS'BURG, a village of Jefferson co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 8 miles E. of Madison.

BROOK'S GROVE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

BROOK'S TAN-YARD, a post-office Macon co., Tennessee.

BROOKS'TON, a post-village and station of White co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

BROOKS'VILLE, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 50 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 1333.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-village of Randolph co., Georgia, 140 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bracken co., Kentucky, 65 miles N.E. of Frankfort, and 9 miles from the Ohio River. It is situated in a fertile region, and has an active business. It contains a court-house, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

BROOKS'WAR or BROOK'WEAR, a village of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Wye, 5 miles N. of Chepstow. Vessels ascend the Wye to this place to receive goods brought by barges down the river. It has manufactures of leather and cotton goods.

BROOK'VILLE, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on the Redbank Creek, 170 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. The Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike passes through it. The first house was built here in 1830. The Redbank Creek is navigable for boats during high water.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, about 25 miles N. of Washington City.

BROOKVILLE, a post-office Granville co., North Carolina.

BROOKVILLE, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

BROOKVILLE, a post-township in Franklin co., Indiana, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 3466.

BROOKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Franklin co., Indiana, in Brookville township, is finely situated at the confluence of the forks of the Whitewater River, 41 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and 70 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. The facilities for trade by the Whitewater Canal, and the water-power which the river affords, render this a place of considerable business. It contains a county seminary, 2 printing offices, several flouring mills, 1 paper mill, and 1 cotton factory.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village and township in Ogle co., Illinois, about 20 miles N. W. of Oregon City. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 479.

BROOKVILLE, a village in the N.E. part of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa.

BROOME, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BROOME, broom, or BROME, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BROOME or BROME, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BROOME, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by the East branch of the Susquehanna, Chenango, and Otselic Rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil in the valleys is fertile, but on the uplands more adapted to grazing. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the Chenango Canal. Named in honor of John Broome, formerly lieutenant-governor of the State. Capital, Binghampton. Pop. 30,660.

BROOME, a township of Schoharie co., New York. Pop. 2268.

BROOM CENTRE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

BROOM TOWN, a post-village of Chattooga co., Georgia, about 200 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

BROOMSGROVE. See BROMSGROVE.

BROOM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BROOM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BROOM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BROONS, brōns, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles S.W. of Dinan. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2580. Duguesclin was born in the castle of La Motte Broons, 1 mile from the town, on the site of which a monument has been erected to his memory.

BROOS. See SZASZVAROS.

BROQUIÈS, bro'ke-ā', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 22 miles S. of Rodez. Pop. of commune, 3676.

BROQUE, LA, lā brok, a village of France, department of Vosges, arrondissement of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 2542.

BRO'RA, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, rises on the S.E. side of Benclibrick, after a S.E. course through several lakes, enters the Moray Frith at the village of Brora, 4 miles N.E. of Golspie. Near the village of Brora a partial bed of coal exists in the oolite strata.

BRO'SELEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, 13 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1851, 4739, engaged in raising coal and iron, and in iron-foundries, potteries, and a manufactory of tobacco-pipes.

BROS'NA, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry. The *Great and Little Brosna* are two small rivers of Leinster, King's county, tributary to the Shannon.

BRO'THERS, THE, a group of 6 or 8 rocky islets, at the entrance of the Red Sea, off the African shore, 9½ miles S. of Perim Island, and varying from 250 to 350 feet in height. Lat. of the loftiest 12° 28′ N.; lon. 43° 22′ E.

BROTHERS, THE, three isolated mountains of Eastern Australia, near the coast between Harrington Inlet and Port Macquarrie.

BRO'THER'S VALLEY, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1430.

BRO'THERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BROTHERTON, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

BROTTEAUX, LES, lā brot'tō', a hamlet of France, arrondissement of Lyons, of which it forms a suburb.

BROTTERODE, brot-ter-o'deh, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 7 miles N. of Schmalkalden, in the Thuringian forest. Pop. 2359, partly employed in iron-works, and in manufactures of wooden-wares.

BROTTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BROTZ'MANVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

BROU, broo, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loire, on the Ozanne, 22 miles S.W. of Chartres. Pop. in 1852, 2345, engaged in weaving serge, and in iron-works.

BROUAGE, broo'ázh', a hamlet of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, in a channel opposite the island of Oléron, 10 miles S.S.W. of Rochefort. Pop. 986. In its vicinity are extensive salt marshes. It was formerly a fortified town, and was a flourishing seaport at the commencement of the seventeenth century, but its harbor is filled with mud, and it is now nearly three miles from the sea.

BROUGH, brŭf, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Appleby. Pop. in 1851, 1523, partly employed in lead and coal mines. It has an old church, an endowed school, a branch bank, and the ruins of a castle of the Cliffords. On the eve of Epiphany, a singular procession takes place here, called "the carrying of the holling or hoes tree."

BROUG'HAM, (L. *Brovoniacum*,) a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles S.E. of Penrith. Here are the remains of a very ancient and strong fortress of the Cliffords, supposed to be of Roman origin, and in the parish is Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham.

BROUGHSHANE, brŏh'shain', a town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Ballymena. Pop. 940.

BROUGHTON, brawf'ton, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BROUGHTON, a township in North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

BROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BROUGHTON, a township in England, co. of Lancaster.

BROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BROUGHTON ASH'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BROUGHTON BRANT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BROUGHTON, CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

BROUGHTON-IN-AREDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding. The village was plundered by the forces under Prince Charles Edward, in 1745.

BROUGHTON GIF'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BROUGHTON HACK'ETT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BROUGHTON-IN-FUR'NESS, a small market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Duddon, 29 miles N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1851, 1297.

BROUGHTON, NETH'ER, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BROUGHTON POGGS, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BROUGHTON SULNEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BROUGHTON GLEN'HOLM and KILBU'CHO, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles. The village of Broughton is situated on the Tweed, 9 miles S.W. of Peebles.

BROUGHTY (brawtee) FERRY, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, parish of Monifieth, on the Frith of Tay, immediately opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig, with which it has frequent communication by a floating bridge in connection with the Aberdeen Railway. It is handsome, and greatly resorted to

as a bathing-place by the inhabitants of Dundee and Perth. *Broughty Castle*, on its S.E. side, was an ancient fortress.

BROUSA or BROUSSA. See BRUSA.

BROUWERSHAVEN, brōw'ẽrs-hä'vẽn, a small market-town of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, on the N.W. coast of the island of Schowen, near the mouth of the Meuse. Pop. 1092.

BROWER, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

BROWER'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

BROWN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, has an area of 500 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Little Miami River, and also drained by the White Oak, Straight, and Eagle Creeks. Excepting the hills along the Ohio River, the surface is undulating; the soil is excellent and well cultivated. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. The Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad passes along the northern border, and several plank-roads have been made in the county. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 27,332.

BROWN, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, contains 320 square miles. It is drained by the Bean Blossom and Salt Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. The county was organized in 1836, and named in honor of General Jacob Brown. Capital, Nashville. Pop. 4246.

BROWN, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River, on the N.E. by Crooked River, and intersected by McKee's Creek. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, and is divided between prairie and timbered land; the soil is highly productive and much improved. A railroad is projected through the county from Quincy to the Illinois River. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. 7198.

BROWN, a county in Wisconsin, situated at the head of Green Bay, in the N.E. part of the state, contains 525 square miles. It is intersected by the Neenah or Fox River, and also drained by East and Centre Rivers. The surface is diversified; the soil in some places is fertile. The county was originally covered by dense forests. It was organized in 1818, since which time its limits have been greatly reduced by the formation of new counties. The seat of justice is established by law at Depere, but the courts are held for the present at Green Bay. Pop. 6215.

BROWN, a township, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 552.

BROWN, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania. P. 1015.

BROWN, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 2360.

BROWN, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 2099.

BROWN, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 684.

BROWN, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1176.

BROWN, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 661.

BROWN, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1535.

BROWN, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1151.

BROWN, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 368.

BROWN, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 878.

BROWN, a township of Martin co., Indiana. Pop. 631.

BROWN, a post-township of Montgomery co., Indiana, about 12 miles S.S.W. of Crawfordsville. Pop. 1957.

BROWN, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 607.

BROWN, a township of Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 1987.

BROWN, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 1636.

BROWNFIELD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, about 60 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1320.

BROWNHELM, a post-township of Lorain co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, 25 miles E. by S. of Sandusky City. Pop. 1080.

BROWNING, a post-township of Schuyler co., Illinois. Pop. 973.

BROWNING FERRY, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

BROWNING'S, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. Pop. 755.

BROWNINGSVILLE, a post-office Bracken co., Kentucky.

BROWNINGTON, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 43 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 613.

BROWNINGTON CENTRE, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

BROWN'S, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

BROWNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Henderson co., Texas.

BROWNSBOROUGH, a post-office, Oldham co., Kentucky.

BROWNSBURG, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

BROWNSBURG, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 143 miles of Richmond, contains a few stores and mills. Pop. about 200.

BROWNSBURG, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on White Lick Creek, 14 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

BROWN'S CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

BROWN'S COVE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

BROWN'S CREEK, of Anson co., North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the S.W.

BROWNS'DALE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

BROWNSEA or BRANK'SEA ISLAND, in England, co. of Dorset, 1½ miles S. of Poole, at the E. end of Poole Harbor. Length about 1½ miles; breadth ¾ of a mile. Pop. 70. Its castle, built by Queen Elizabeth to defend Poole Harbor, is now the residence of the Sturt family, who own the island.

BROWNSFORD, a village in the N.E. part of Madison co., Iowa, on North River.

BROWNSGROVE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

BROWN'S MILLS, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

BROWN'S MILLS, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on Sandy Creek.

BROWN'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

BROWN'S MILLS, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 16 miles W.N.W. from Marietta.

BROWNSOREER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BROWN'S POINT, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on Raritan Bay, 5 miles S.E. of Perth Amboy, and adjoining Keyport.

BROWNSPORT, a village of Decatur co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, 110 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

BROWN'S STORE, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

BROWNSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Michigan, 14 miles N.E. of Monroe City.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-township of Jackson co., Indiana, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. 1732.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Indiana, 1 mile S.E. of the East Fork of White River, and 70 miles S. of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a fertile country, which contains iron ore and valuable timber. It has a brick court-house, a county seminary, and over 100 dwellings. A plank-road extends from this village to Salem.

BROWNSTOWN CREEK, of Wayne co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie near its head.

BROWN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 100 miles N.N.E. from Augusta. It contains an extensive slate quarry, and at the base of Mount Katahdin is an immense bed of iron ore, which is wrought and shipped from Bangor, a distance of 60 miles. The village, in the southern part of the township, has 2 churches, several lumber and other mills, and a slate factory. Pop. of township, 785.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

BROWNSVILLE or BROWNVILLE, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, on the right bank of Black River, 4 miles below Watertown, and about 4 miles from Lake Ontario. It contains churches for the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, and has manufactories of cotton and wool, with mills of various kinds. Pop. 4282.

BROWNSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Redstone township, Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela River, where it is crossed by the National Road, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. The navigation of the river has been improved, so that large steamboats can ascend from Pittsburg to this point. A noble bridge, 630 feet long, has been erected over the river, at a cost of $50,000; and a cast-iron bridge crossing Dunlap's Creek, connects Brownsville with the borough of Bridgeport. The abundance of bituminous coal in the vicinity has given rise to flourishing manufactures of iron, glass, cotton, and paper. Steamboat-building is also carried on here extensively. Brownsville, including Bridgeport, contains 7 churches, a bank, 3 glass factories, and 3 newspaper offices. Incorporated in 1815. Pop. in 1853, about 4500.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Marlborough district, South Carolina.

BROWNSVILLE, a village in Monroe co., Georgia, on the W. bank of Ocmulgee River, 35 miles W. by S. of Jackson.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Hinds co., Mississippi, 20 miles N.W. of Jackson.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

BROWNSVILLE, formerly Fort Brown, a thriving post-town, capital of Cameron county, Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, 40 miles from the mouth of the river, and 300 miles in a direct line S. of Austin. It is one of the most populous and commercial places in the state, having an extensive trade with Mexico, facilitated by steamboat navigation. It contains, besides the county buildings, a custom-house, and 1 or 2 printing offices. The reported value of the imports of Brownsville in 1852, was about $5,000,000. This place was named in honor of Major Brown, commander of the garrison, who was mortally wounded by a shell from the Mexican batteries, (May 6, 1846,) while General Taylor, with the main body of the forces, was engaged in opening a communication with Point Isabel. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras without opposition. Pop. in 1854, about 5000.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Prairie co., Arkansas, on the road from Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, 27 miles E. of the latter.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Haywood co., Tennessee, 117 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, and 5 miles from the Hatchie River. It is surrounded by a rich and level country, which is occupied by plantations of cotton and maize. The Hatchie River is navigable for small steamboats. Brownsville is the centre of an active trade, and contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and a female college, which is under the direction of the Baptists. Pop. about 1000.

BROWNSVILLE, a small village of Barren co., Kentucky.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Edmondson co., Kentucky, is situated on Green River, 130 miles S.W. of Frankfort, and about 10 miles W. of the Mammoth Cave. The river is navigable for small steamboats during a part of the year. The village has 2 churches, an academy, and about 150 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on a state road, 54 miles N.E. of Columbus. It was laid out in 1840, and contains 1 church, and 200 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, 40 miles E. of Columbus. It is situated in a fertile and populous district, and has several stores.

BROWNSVILLE, a village in the N.E. part of Washington co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of the Ohio River.

BROWNSVILLE, a village of Cass co., Michigan, has about 60 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 43 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-township of Union co., Indiana, about 4 miles N.W. of Liberty. Pop. 1443.

BROWNSVILLE, a pleasant post-village of Union co., Indiana, on the East Fork of the White Water River, 50 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and 13 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Illinois, on the Big Muddy River, about 10 miles by land from the Mississippi River, and 175 miles S. of Springfield. It was formerly the county seat, and is still one of the principal places in the county. Salt is procured from springs in the vicinity.

BROWNSVILLE, a small post-village of Saline co., Missouri, on Black River.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Ogden co., Utah, on the E. side of the Great Salt Lake.

BROWN'TOWN, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 150 miles N. of Harrisburg.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. See PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.

BROWN'VILLE, a village of Lenawee co., Michigan, 56 miles W.S.W. of Detroit.

BROWNVILLE, New York. See BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNVILLE, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, 12 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

BROX'BOURNE or BROOKS'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

BROX'BURN, a village of Scotland, parish of Uphall, in Linlithgowshire, 12 miles W. of Edinburgh.

BROX'HOLME, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BROX'TED, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BROXTON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

BROYLES'VILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

BROZAS, bro'thäs, a town of Spain, 24 miles N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 3711. It has an old castle.

BROZZI, brot'see, a town of Tuscany, 6 miles W. of Florence on the Arno.

BRUAR, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, famous for its cascades, joins the Garry 2 miles W.S.W. of Blair-Atholl.

BRUAY, brü'ä', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles from Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 2463.

BRUCA, LA, lä broo'kä, a maritime town of Sicily, on a projecting rock at the mouth of the Porcari, in the Gulf of Catania, 3 miles N. of Agosta. Small vessels resort to the harbor to load wheat, tunny, building-stone, and oysters. The vicinity is strewed with ruins; supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Portus Pantasius*.

BRUCE, a post-township in Macomb co., Michigan, about 35 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. 1555.

BRUCE, a county in the N.W. part of Canada West, bordering on Lake Huron, has an area of 922 square miles. It is drained by the Saugine or Saugeen River. Pop. 2837.

BRUCERVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

BRUCE'TOWN, a small post-village of Frederick co., Virginia.

BRUCE'VILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

BRUCEVILLE, a post-village of Knox co., Indiana, 8 miles N.E. of Vincennes.

BRUCEVILLE, the capital of Chehalis co., Washington Territory, near the mouth of a small stream flowing into Shoalwater Bay, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Pacific City.

BRUCHE, brüsh, a small river of France, rises in the Vosges Mountains, and, after a N.E. course of about 45 miles, joins the Rhone and Rhine Canal, of which it is an important feeder.

BRUCHHAUSEN, ALT, ält brööK'höw'zen, a town of Hanover, county of Hoya, 5 miles W.N.W. of Hoya. P. 947.

BRUCHHAUSEN, NEU, noi brööK'höw'zen, a town of Hanover, county of Hoya, 9 miles W. of Hoya. Pop. 453.

BRUCHSAL, brööK'säl, a walled town of West Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Salzbach, on the railway from Manheim to Basel, 12 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe, and the S.W. terminus of the Wurtemberg Railway, which connects it with Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance. Pop. 7386. It has a fine palace, the former residence of the prince-bishop of Speyer, 1 Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a town-house, gymnasium, military hospital, barracks, and a paper mill. Its principal trade is in wine.

BRUCK, ("bridge,") brüK, brööK, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 miles S. E. of Vienna, on the Presburg Railway. Pop. 2334. It has a seat of Count Harrach, with botanic gardens, and manufactures of spinning-jennies and gold wire.

BRUCK, a small town of Styria, at the confluence of the Mur and Mürz, and on the Vienna and Triest Railway, 25 miles N.N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 1500. It has manufactures of iron wares, and an active transit trade.

BRUCK, (Brück,) a town of Prussia, 17 miles S.E. of Brandenburg. Pop. 1265.

BRUCK, a town of Bavaria, 2 miles S.S.W. of Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. 1173. There are numerous villages of same name in the different states of Germany.

BRUCKENAU, (Brückenau,) brük'ken-ow', a town of Bavaria, on the Sinn, 36 miles N. of Würtzburg, with a royal castle, and 2 paper mills. Pop. 1403. About 2 miles distant in the Sinn Valley, are the baths of Brückenau, frequented in summer by the Bavarian court, and where a fine pump-room, (*Kursaal*,) has been erected by the present king. The waters are chalybeate, (temperature 50° Fahrenheit;) the accommodation is good; and the situation, in the midst of beech forests and mountain scenery, renders this the most agreeable of the Franconian watering-places. In its vicinity is a Franciscan convent.

BRUEL, (Brüel,) brü'el, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 12 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 1491.

BRUFF, a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 14½ miles S.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1398. It has a neat church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of an old castle.

BRUGELETTE, brü'zheh-lèt', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 14 miles N.W. of Mons. Here is a Jesuit college, with about 300 students. Pop. 1787.

BRUGES, bru'jiz, (Fr. pron. brüzh; Dutch, *Brugge*, brüg'geh, or *Bruggen*, brüg'gen, *i.e.*, "bridges;" Ger. *Brügge*, brüg'gheh; L. *Brugæ*,) a fortified city of Belgium, capital of the province of West Flanders, on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, and at the junction of the canals from Ghent to Ostend and to Sluis, 55 miles N.W. of Brussels, and 8 miles from the German Ocean. Lat. of the Halle spire, 51° 12' 30" N.; lon. 3° 13' 44" E. Bruges is surrounded by walls and defended by an old citadel; it is one of the most flourishing commercial cities in the kingdom. It owes its name to the number of bridges (upwards of 50) which cross its canals, and is remarkable for the many fine Gothic buildings which it contains. Most of these date from the fourteenth century, and are richly decorated with sculpture and paintings; among them are the church of Notre Dame, with the tomb of Charles the Bold, the cathedral of St. Sauveur, palace of justice, the Halle, with a Gothic belfry and the finest chimes in Europe, the hospital of St. John, and the Hôtel de Ville. It is the seat of the Bishop of West Flanders, and has a tribunal of commerce, an athenæum, episcopal college, theological seminary, school of surgery, academy of painting and sculpture, a public library, schools for blind, deaf, and dumb, established in 1835, an exchange, and poor-house for the provinces of East and West Flanders. The once famous abbey of the Dunes or Downs is now occupied by a seminary for young priests. In several parts of the city may be seen the buildings of suppressed monasteries, either in a state of dilapidation or applied to secular purposes. There is still a convent of about 40 British Augustine nuns, who are much employed in educating ladies of their own persuasion. Chief industry, the manufacture of lace, which is celebrated, and occupies more than a sixth part of the female population; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, cordage, tobacco, and soap. Bruges has numerous distilleries, breweries, tanneries, dye-works, sugar and salt refineries, and ship-building yards. Through the means of canals, Bruges has direct though limited intercourse with several ports in Europe, and may be considered as one of the Belgian entrepôts. Its docks are capable of containing 100 barges, and are surrounded with spacious warehouses. Principal exports, lace and other manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. Imports, wool, cotton, dye-woods, wine, and colonial products. In a recent year, the value of entries officially declared was 864,577 francs, (34,580*l.*;) value of exports, 717,815 francs, (28,712*l.*;) and the vessels that arrived were only 11, of 1640 tons in all.

History.—In 837, Bruges was fortified by Count Baldwin of the Iron Arm; and was first walled in 1053; in a great fire, in 1280, its records perished, and its charters, which had been wrenched or bought from its feudal protec-

tors, or rather oppressors, were lost. For a time it had thus no acknowledged municipal privileges, which, however, were restored by Count Philip the Handsome, in 1299. Early in the fourteenth century, Bruges had waxed rich and powerful. In the Hanse League, it took the leading rank as the central mart of Middle Northern Europe, and was frequented by Lombard merchants. About that time, such was the extent of its commerce, there were 18 foreign consuls or agents permanently resident in the city. The progress of its manufactures was at least as great; and its cloths, linen, and tapestries at last came to excel all others for quality and beauty. Under the House of Burgundy, Bruges still increased in riches and power. In 1430, Duke Philip the Good here instituted the order of the Golden Fleece—a title meant to bring honor to those of its traders who poured a flood of wealth into his coffers, through means of the chief manufacture of the locality; for, through its means, a ducal chief was raised above the generality of kings, in wealth and real power. Unhappily, the pride and turbulence of the citizens grew nearly commensurate with their prosperity. In 1488, they rose in rebellion against Duke Maximilian, and laid hands on his person. The severe measures of repression which ensued, gave the first blow to the city's prosperity, from which time it declined; and its ruin was afterwards nearly completed by the oppressions and persecutions endured from the Duke of Alva and other myrmidons of Philip II., King of Spain. Owing to these persecutions, many of the best artizans sought an asylum and occupation in England. From that time may be dated the beginning of the English superiority in manufacturing, as well as producing wool, long the great staple of the latter country. The population of Bruges once exceeded 200,000; it now scarcely numbers a fourth of that amount, being, in 1845, 49,764, and even this is a considerable increase compared with what it had been some years before.

BRUGES, brüzh, a town of France, department Basses-Pyrénées, arrondissement and 12 miles S.S.E. of Pau. It has manufactures of coarse linens. Pop. 1894.

BRUGG, brōōg, or BRUCK, brōōk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, here crossed by a bridge, (whence its name,) 9 miles N.E. of Aarau. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by conical towers. Pop. 800. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Germany and Italy, and stands on a portion of the site of the anc. *Vindonissa*, some remains of which are still traceable. Near it is the ruined castle of Hapsburg, the ancestral seat of the imperial family of Austria; and the ruins of the abbey of Königsfelden. Zimmermann was born at Brugg in 1728.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN. See BRUGES.

BRUGGEN, brōōg'gen, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles S.W. of St. Gall; near it is the magnificent bridge (*Krützenbrücke*) over the Sitter; it is built of stone, and is 650 feet in length, and 96 feet in height.

BRUGGEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles S.W. of Kempen, with manufactures of linen, cotton, and silk. Pop. 677.

BRUGNATO, broon-yä'to, a small ancient town of Sardinia, 7 miles N.E. of Levante, on the Vara, with a cathedral church and a theological seminary. Pop. 800.

BRUGUIÈRE, LA. See LABRUGUIÈRE.

BRÜHL, (Brühl,) brül, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Cologne, on the railway to Bonn. Pop. 2020. It has a fine castle, with extensive pleasure grounds. It was the retreat of Cardinal Mazarin, when banished from France in 1651.

BRUHL, a village of Lower Austria, 10 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, with a castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

BRUIN, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

BRUINGTON, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

BRUINSBURG, a small village of Claiborne co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River.

BRUIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office, Parke co., Indiana.

BRUISYARD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRUKO. See BROOKO.

BRULON, brü'lōōn', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles N.N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 1815.

BRULY LANDING, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

BRUMATH, broo'mät', (anc. *Brucomagus?* or *Brocomagus?*) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Zorn, 11 miles N.N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 4427.

BRUM'FIELDVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

BRUM'MEL'S, a post-office of Davidson co., N. Carolina.

BRUMMEN, brüm'men, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 miles N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 850.

BRUMOW, a town of Bohemia. See BRAUNAU.

BRUM'STEAD or BRUN'STEAD, a parish of England, co., of Norfolk.

BRUN, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

BRUN'DALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BRUNDEL, brün'del, a village of Bohemia, with mineral baths, and a pilgrimage church.

BRUN'DISH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BRUNDISIUM or BRUNDUSIUM. See BRINDISI.

BRUNÉ (broo'nä) or BRUNI (broo'nee) ISLAND, a long and irregular island of Van Diemen's Land, district of Hobart Town, separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. Lat. 43° 30′ S., lon. 147° 30′ E. Length from N. to S., 32 miles; breadth from 1 to 8 miles. On its E. side is Adventure Bay.

BRUNECK (broo'nĕk') or BRUNECKEN, broo-nĕk'en, (Ital. *Brunecco*, broo-nĕk'ko,) a town of Austria, Tyrol, 41 miles S.W. of Inspruck, on the Rienz. Pop. 1471.

BRUN'ERSBURG, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, 156 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 200.

BRUN'ERSTOWN, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 50 miles W. by S. from Indianapolis.

BRUNIQUEL, brü'nee'kĕl', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 miles E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 1186. It has a ruined castle and extensive iron-works.

BRUNN, (Brünn,) brünn, (native name, *Brno*, *i. e.* "ford,") a fortified city of the Austrian empire, the capital of the governments of Moravia and Silesia, on a declivity at the confluence of the Schwarza and the Zwittawa, 70 miles N.N.E. of Vienna, and 116 miles S.W. of Prague, with both of which it is connected by railway. Lat. of City Hall, 49° 11′ 39″ N., lon. 16° 36′ 54″ E. Pop. (exclusive of garrison,) about 45,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. The city is separated by its fortifications from several suburbs, and was formerly defended by the citadel of Spielberg, now a state prison, and that in which Silvio Pellico was confined. Streets narrow and crooked, but well-paved and lighted. Brunn has numerous fine buildings, including the cathedral, St. Jacob's, and other churches, the *landhaus*, formerly a rich Augustine convent, the barracks, a vast pile, formerly a Jesuits' college, the city hall, theatre, Maria school for young ladies, and the palaces of Princes Dietrichstein and Kaunitz, and other nobles. A park, called the *Augarten*, was opened to the public by Joseph II.; and in the Franzenburg quarter are public gardens, with a monument to the Emperor, Francis I. Brünn is the seat of the chief legal and military courts and authorities for Moravia and Austrian Silesia, of a bishop's see, and a Protestant consistory. It has a philosophical institute, theological, diocesan, and normal schools, a royal gymnasium; provincial, agricultural, and historical society; a valuable museum, botanic garden, public library, and a great number of educational and charitable establishments; here also is a provincial bank. Its manufactures of woollen goods are the most extensive in the Austrian dominions; cotton goods, silk, glass, soap, tobacco, and machinery are also extensively manufactured; and its tanneries and leather factories are the most important in the empire; the city is the centre of a large trade between Bohemia and Austria, and the countries N. and E. of the Carpathian Mountains. It possesses superior advantages for trade, having railway communication with Vienna, Breslau, Prague, and Pesth. *Albrünn*, (*i. e.*, "Old Brünn,") the principal suburb, was, previous to 1838, a separate market borough. Brünn is an ancient town; its citadel was blockaded by the Hungarians in 947, and the town itself was besieged by the Swedes in 1645, and by the Prussians in 1742. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and as often rebuilt. In 1558, it was visited by the plague, which carried off 4000 of the inhabitants, to whose memory a column has been raised in the great square. Bonaparte had his head-quarters in this town before the Battle of Austerlitz, December, 1805; and, in 1809, the chief defences of Fort Spielberg were demolished by the French.

BRUNN-AM-GEBIRGE, brōōn-äm-ga-bēōn'geh, a town of Lower Austria, 7 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1630. Wine, which is highly esteemed, is produced in its vicinity.

BRUNNEN, brōōn'nen, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3½ miles S.W. of Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta, in the Lake of Lucerne. Here the deputies of the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Helvetic Republic, December 9, 1815.

BRUNNENS, THE, (Ger. *Die Brunnen*, dee brōōn'nen, *i. e.* "the springs,") is the name applied to the watering places of Germany, &c., collectively.

BRUN'NER, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

BRUNSBÜTTEL, (Brunsbüttel,) brōōns'büt-tel, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 miles N.W. of Glückstadt. Steamers ply regularly between this place, Altona, and Hamburg. Pop. 1200.

BRUNSHAUSEN, brōōns-how'zen, a village of Hanover, on the left bank of the Elbe, 15½ miles N.N.E. of Stade, with a small port and custom-house for the river dues.

BRUNSTATT, brōōn'tät' or brün'stät', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. of commune, 1844.

BRUNSWICK, (Ger. *Braunschweig*, brown'shwig; L. *Brunopolis*,) a city of Germany, the capital of the duchy of the same name, and the place of residence of the Dukes of Brunswick, 35 miles S.E. of Hanover; lat. 52° 16′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 31′ 29″ E. It is divided into six districts, and contains about 100 streets—most of them clean, and some of them spacious and imposing, though of somewhat antiquated appearance, many of the houses being of wood, and from 300 to 400 years old. The city was formerly fortified, but the ramparts have been

levelled, planted with trees, and converted into pleasant promenades. The principal public buildings are the new palace or *schloss*, a magnificent structure; the ancient cathedral of St. Blaize; the mansion-house, with statues of Guelphic princes in front; the chapter-house, chancery, house of legislative assembly, mint, arsenal, dural exchequer, opera-house, town-hall, trades' hall, old Altdorf town-hall, and a few others. Besides these are the following objects of interest—an ancient bronze lion of Byzantine workmanship, brought from Constantinople; a Gothic fountain of bronze, dated 1408, situated in the Alte Stadt-market; a cast-iron obelisk, 60 feet high, erected by the citizens to the memory of their two dukes, who fell at Jena and Quatre-Bras; and a monument and chapel erected to the memory of the patriotic Schill, who, with 14 of his companion in arms, was shot here by the French, in 1808, for rising against them. The museum possesses an excellent gallery of paintings, comprising many works of the greatest masters, and a good collection of classical antiquities, and works of art. The city contains 10 churches, including the cathedral. The educational institutions are the college, a gymnasium, a seminary for teachers, a college of anatomy and surgery, a *real schule* for practical acquirements, including mechanics, and commercial and agricultural studies; and several others. Among the charitable institutions, which are numerous, are a general and lying-in hospital, a deaf and dumb, and orphan asylums. The principal manufactures of the town are of linen, woollen, hardware, tobacco, chiccory, Glauber salts, mineral colors, china, papier maché, leather, &c. Three railways now meet in Brunswick. The earliest and shortest, completed in 1839, terminates in Harzburg; the second extends E. to Magdeburg; and the third, N. and N.W. to Hanover. The railways promise to make Brunswick the entrepôt of a very extensive trade. Pop. in 1845, 42,000, of whom 1000 were Roman Catholics, and 500 Jews.

BRUNS'WICK, DUCHY OF, (Ger. *Herzogthum Braunschweig*, hërt'sôg-toom' brown'shwig,) an important duchy of North-western Germany, forming the twelfth state of the German Confederation. It consists of three larger and six smaller divisions, detached from each other, and surrounded by foreign possessions. The principal division, containing Brunswick, the capital, is of a compact and oval form, with the exception of a narrow strip towards the N.E. On the N., W., and S.W., it is surrounded by Hanover, and on the S. and E. by Prussian Saxony. The second larger division is a long irregular belt, stretching from E. to W. across South Hanover, which of course forms its N. and S. boundaries, while on the E. it is bounded by Prussian Saxony, and on the W. by Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, and Waldeck. To the S.E. of this division lies the third, also irregular in shape, traversed by the Harz Mountains, and surrounded by portions of Prussia, Hanover, and Anhalt. Of the six smaller divisions, Thedinghausen, Bodenberg, Haringen, and Oelsburg are in Hanover; and Kalvörde, and a patch of land near the village of Seinfeld, government of Treves, are in Prussia. The united area of all these divisions is computed at about 1400 English square miles, of which nearly one-half is arable land, meadow, and gardens, one-third forest, and one-fourth moorland.

The surface is generally hilly. Brunswick Proper has a considerable extent of level land, only a few low ridges appearing towards the E. The principal rivers are the Oker, Leine, and Weser, to the basin of which last all the streams belong, with the exception of the Bodi, which falls into the Elbe. The principal mineral products are gold silver, antimony, lead, zinc, copper, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. The mines are, in part, worked conjointly with the Hanoverian Government, and, in part, independently. The duchy produces also marble, alabaster, limestone, gypsum, potters' clay, asbestos, agate, jasper, &c. There are within the territory, likewise several salt-works of considerable extent. In the Harz Mountains, asphalt and other bituminous substances are found. The chief manufactures are of iron, linen, (now, however, much fallen off,) and camlets; dyeing and brewing are also carried on to a considerable extent; and oil and saw mills are numerous on the different large streams. The spinning of yarn forms an important branch of industry all over the duchy. The industrial resources of the country are carefully and judiciously cultivated by the government, which extends its protection and patronage also to its educational institutions. The constitution of Brunswick is a limited monarchy. The legislature is composed of the duke, an upper chamber, (consisting of 6 prelates and the 78 holders of equestrian estates,) and a lower chamber, (composed of 6 prelates, 19 deputies from towns, and as many representatives of the land-holders, who do not possess equestrian rights.) The legislature must assemble at least once every three years, for which period the taxes are voted. The duke appoints three ministers of state, and in each of the six circles into which the state is divided there is a provincial board to conduct its municipal and local government. The revenue of the duchy is derived from the ducal domains, from land, personal and indirect taxes, from stamps, fees of court, post-office, tolls, and a lottery. In 1849, these amounted collectively to 234,300*l.*, the expenditure being about the same amount. Public debt, in 1845, 966,652, of which 258,760*l.* was for railways. The quota of men which the duchy is bound to furnish to the army of the German Confederation is 2096. The affairs of this little state are conducted with great prudence and judgment, and the consequence has been the securing for its population a degree of comfort and independence not equalled in any other part of Germany. Personal bravery, and an open, unsuspecting nature, are the distinguishing characteristics of the Brunswickers. Pop. in 1852, 271,208.

BRUNSWICK, brûns'wik, or BRUNSWYK, brôôns'vik, a village and parish of Denmark-Holstein, near Kiel, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1167.

BRUNS'WICK, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 600 square miles. The Nottoway River forms its N.E. boundary, the Roanoke touches its S.W. extremity, and the Meherrin River flows through the middle of the county from W. to E. The surface is somewhat undulating; the soil of medium quality. The exhausted lands have recently been improved by the use of guano and other manures. It is intersected by a plank-road leading to Petersburg. Organized in 1720. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. 13,824; of whom 6438 were free, and 3456 slaves.

BRUNSWICK, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina and the ocean, contains about 950 square miles. It is drained by Cape Fear and Waccamaw Rivers. The surface is level, and partly covered by extensive swamps; the soil is sandy and mostly sterile. Pine lumber, tar, resin, &c. are exported. Capital, Smithville. Pop. 7272; of whom 3970 were free, and 3302 slaves.

BRUNSWICK, a flourishing post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, on the right bank of the Androscoggin, across which is a bridge connecting Brunswick with Topsham, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Portland. Lat. 43° 53′ N., lon. 69° 55′ W. The Androscoggin here has a fall of about 50 feet in the distance of half a mile, affording an immense hydraulic power; and such is the conformation of the ground that the water can be used three times in the distance above specified. The industry of the inhabitants has been chiefly directed to the manufacture of lumber; but this business is now rapidly declining, and building and owning of ships is taking its place. Five ships, averaging 600 tons each, were built in Brunswick in 1853, and about 60 ships and barques are owned here. The Cabbot Company have recently purchased a valuable site at the falls, and have now a large cotton mill in operation. Brunswick contains 5 churches, 2 banks, and about 20 stores; it has an excellent system of graded schools, comprising a high school, grammar-school, and 4 primary schools. These are attended by all the children of the place. On an elevated plain, at the S.E. extremity of the village, stands Bowdoin College, a flourishing institution, founded in 1802. For beauty of location, it is probably not surpassed by any similar institution in the Union. Connected with it is the Medical School of Maine, established in 1820. Its library, comprising 3400 volumes, is considered one of the best of the kind in the United States. Its anatomical cabinet and its chemical and other apparatus are also very complete. (See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.) Pop. of the township, in 1850, 4927; of the village, in 1854, about 4500.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, on the E. side of Connecticut River, about 50 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 119.

BRUNSWICK, a township of Rensselaer co., New York. Pop. 3149.

BRUNSWICK, a small village in the S. part of Ulster co., New York.

BRUNSWICK, a port of entry, capital of Glynn co., Georgia, on Turtle River, 50 miles S.S.W. of Savannah, is pleasantly situated on a sandy bluff, about 10 feet above high water, and has a spacious harbor. St. Simon's Light-house is 8 miles from this town. Brunswick is the eastern terminus of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, was 306 tons registered, and 853 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, there were 3 foreign arrivals, and 6 vessels cleared for foreign parts.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township in Medina co., Ohio, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 1417.

BRUNSWICK, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

BRUNSWICK, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Chariton co., Missouri, 1 or 2 miles from the Missouri River. Pop. 2116.

BRUNS'WICK BAY, on the N.W. coast of Australia; lon. 125° E. The Prince Regent River, discovered by Captain Stokes, falls into this bay.

BRUNS'WICK LANDING, a post-office of Issaquena co., Mississippi.

BRUNSWICK, NEW. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

BRUNTINGTHORPE, brûnt'ing-thorp, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BRUN'TON, EAST and WEST, two townships of England, co. of Northumberland, in Castle-ward, parish of Gosforth,

4½ miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. Their mines yield coal of a superior quality.

BRUNTRUT, a town of Switzerland. See PORENTRUY.

BRUPRE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 4 miles N.W. of Kilmallock. The Irish bards here held their half-yearly meetings till 1746.

BRUSA or BROUSSA, broo'sâ, written also BURSA, boor'sâ, (anc. *Prusa ad Olympum*,) a city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, capital of a sanjak, at the N. foot of Mount Olympus, 57 miles S.S.E. of Constantinople. Pop. probably 60,000 including about 7000 Armenians, 3000 Greeks, and 1800 Jews. It is beautifully situated on a declivity, in a very fertile neighborhood, and has a magnificent external appearance, with numerous minarets. Its houses are built mostly of earth or wood, and its streets narrow, but it is kept very clean by an abundance of streams; and it is, upon the whole, one of the most agreeable cities in the East. It has between 200 and 300 mosques, some very handsome; large bazaars, numerous khans and colleges, several churches and synagogues, Armenian and other schools, and extensive suburbs. Its mineral baths have been famous in all ages; they are of various kinds and temperatures, and mostly under cover of fine buildings. N.W. of the city are large swimming pools. The citadel, on a rock, near the centre of the town, is mostly of Genoese construction; and the city contains various remains of antiquity. Brusa is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dominions. Its principal trade is in raw silk, of which article its district, in 1841, produced 60,970 okes; and it has also manufactures of satin, cotton cloths, carpets, tapestry, gauze, and cotton twist, with a large traffic in corn, opium, and meerschaum clay. The principal imports are cotton cloths and yarn, muslins, figured woollen dresses, dyed sarsanets, Paisley shawls from Great Britain, other woollens, with nankeens and cotton prints from Germany, France, and Switzerland, glass wares from Bohemia, red caps and gold thread from Southern Europe, and cordage, butter, caviare, and iron from Russia. The trade with the interior is facilitated by caravans from Constantinople and Smyrna; that by the sea is carried on from the port of Moodania, (Moudania,) on the Sea of Marmora. Brusa was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orchan in 1356, it continued to be the capital and the burial-place of the Turkish sultans, until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. Some newly constructed government silk factories at Brusa were destroyed by fire in 1846; the loss was estimated as high as 300,000*l.*

BRUSAU, (Brüsau,) brü'sow, a town of Moravia, 31 miles W.N.W. of Olmutz, on the frontier of Bohemia. Pop. 750. It is celebrated for its fine flour, called *Brüsauer Mehl.*

BRUSELAS. See BRUSSELS.

BRUSH CREEK, Ohio, joins the Ohio River in Adams co.

BRUSH CREEK of Scioto co., Ohio, enters Scioto River about 10 miles N. of Portsmouth.

BRUSH CREEK, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 375.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office of Perry co., Alabama.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 589.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1515.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1121.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1392.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 650.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

BRUSH CREEK, a village of Knox co., Illinois, about 80 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office of La Clede co., Missouri.

BRUSH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BRUSH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BRUSH HILL, a post-village of Du Page co., Illinois, about 16 miles W. of Chicago.

BRUSH LAND, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

BRUSH MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, a short ridge in the N. part of Blair co., S.W. of Bald Eagle Mountain.

BRUSH POINT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

BRUSH RUN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

BRUSH'S MILLS, a post-village of Franklin co., New York, on the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point Railroad.

BRUSH VALLEY, a post-township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1481.

BRUSH'VILLE, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

BRUSHVILLE, a small post-village in the S. part of Livingston co., New York.

BRUSH'Y CREEK of Lavacca co., Texas, flows into Lavacca River.

BRUSHY CREEK, in Texas, rises in Williamson co., and flows into Little River, near the centre of Milam county.

BRUSHY CREEK, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

BRUSHY CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

BRUSHY FORK, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

BRUSHY FORK, Illinois. See BUSHY FORK.

BRUSHY PRAIRIE a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

BRUSQUE, brüsk, a town of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement, and 12 miles S. of St. Affrique, on the Dourdou. Pop. of commune, 1060.

BRUSSELS, (Dutch, *Brussel*, brüs'sel; Fr. *Bruxelles*, brü'sèll'; L. *Bruxellæ* or *Brusela*; Ger. *Brüssel*, brüs'spl; It. *Brusselle*, broos-sèll'lâ; Sp. *Bruselas*, broo-sèll'lâs,) a city of Europe, capital of Belgium and of the province of Brabant, on the Senne, and on the railway from Antwerp to France. Lat. of the observatory, 50° 51′ 11″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 10″ E. Climate temperate, humid, and very variable, but healthy. Brussels is built partly on a hill 220 feet above the sea-level, and partly on a flat through which the Senne flows with a tortuous course, forming several islands. It is the most important city in the kingdom, and the chief seat of public instruction and industry, the residence of the courts, the seat of the legislative assemblies, courts of appeal, and chamber of commerce. Brussels is remarkable for the number and richness of its ancient buildings; and from the elegance of its new quarters, it ranks among the finest cities of Europe. It consists of an upper or new, and a lower or old town, the former of which is the fashionable quarter, and contains the royal palace, the government offices, and the finest streets and hotels; it is well supplied with water, and has many richly sculptured fountains. Between the city and the walls, and intermediate to the suburbs, are the broad promenades and drive replacing former ramparts called boulevards. These are 9 in number, and shaded with double rows of lime-trees. There are 14 city gates, none of them noteworthy, except the antique Porte de Hal, a baronial-looking barbacan, erected late in the fourteenth century, which long served in later days as a prison. Every part of Brussels exhibits a congeries of twisted streets, with the exception of a few recently formed, mostly near the royal palace; one, the Rue Royale, is really handsome. Several irregular areas, called places or marches when used as markets, are to be found at intervals through the city, which, however, is in general far too closely built. The only exception is in the extramural quarters, Leopold and Louise, beyond the Boulevard du Régent.

Its principal squares are the Place Royale, Place de la Monnaie, with the mint, theatre, and exchange, the Place des Martyres, where the victims of the revolution of 1830 are interred, the Grand Place in the lower town, in which is the Hôtel de Ville, a noble Gothic edifice, in the grand hall of which the abdication of Charles V. took place in 1555. The present modern edifices are the palace of the chambers, the king's palace, the palace of the fine arts, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brabant and of the governors-general of Austria, rebuilt in 1746, and now occupied by the public library and museum; the former palace of the Prince of Orange, remarkable for its interior decorations; the church of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, and that of Grand Béguinage, both of the seventeenth century, and the theatre. The ancient buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in Europe, with a spire of open stone work 364 feet in height, several churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures and paintings, the finest of which is the cathedral of St. Gudule, built 1273, and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and a finely carved pulpit; the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Chapelle, commenced 1134, and that of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, of the thirteenth century, the Broot-Huys, or old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of its ancient walls. The finest promenades are the Allée-Verte, along the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, and the park, an extensive enclosure near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees, and ornamented with statues. This was the scene of the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830. A statue to Godfroid de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Three miles N. is the country palace of Laeken. Brussels has numerous and excellent establishments of public instruction, a free university, founded 1834, a primary normal school, polytechnic school, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a royal school of music, a school of deaf, dumb, and blind, established 1834, and numerous primary schools and schools of industry. Among its rich scientific and literary establishments is the astronomical observatory, one of the finest in Europe, and a magnetic observatory, the depôt-general for the archives of the kingdom; the public library, containing 100,000 volumes, and the royal library (founded 1837) 70,000 volumes and 25,000 MSS., the museum of painting, natural history, and antiquities, and an excellent botanic garden. It has an academy of belles-lettres, an exhibition of paintings, and another for the productions of national industry. Among its private collections are the library of the Bollandists, 6000 volumes, and that of the geographical establishment of M. Ph. Vandermaelen, founded 1830, containing 20,000 volumes and a rich collection of maps, in connection with a school of geography, and a museum of natural history

Brussels is the seat of the principal banks, and of the only mint of the kingdom, and has a savings bank and many wealthy charitable institutions; it is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and it is still celebrated for its lace, considered the finest in the world; its other chief manufactures are of fine linens, damask, silk, and cotton ribbons, gold and silver embroidery, hats, paper, machinery, jewelry, and mathematical and musical instruments. It has also establishments for coach-building and cabinet making, manufactures of chemical products, soap, porcelain, and crystal, extensive sugar-refineries and breweries. It has many extensive typographical and lithographic establishments, which are chiefly employed in reprints of works published in France. The commerce of Brussels is facilitated by a canal, which connects it with Antwerp, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden, by excellent roads, and by railways, which radiate from it in every direction.

History.—The Emperor Otho dated a decree, *apud Bruxolam*, in 973. But the town was not of consequence enough to be fortified till 1044, when Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain and Brussels, built a wall, with seven gates, around it. A second wall was constructed in 1380, which followed pretty nearly the line of the present boulevard. In 1405, it lost 1400 of its houses by fire. In 1549, two earthquakes caused it much damage. But it was of small account, till Flanders passed into the hands of princes of the House of Austria; when it became, in 1507, the usual seat of government for the entire Low Countries. At Brussels, the Emperor Charles V. established his vice-royalty; and here, in an assembly of the states, A. D. 1555, he solemnly divested himself of monarchical power, in favor of his son, Philip II., under whom it endured much, from his minion the Duke of Alva, and from the inquisition established here.

Brussels was taken by the French in 1701, at the beginning of the Succession war. In 1706, it was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, and by the French, under Marshal Saxe, in 1747. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave back Brussels to the Austrians. In 1794, General Dumouriez took possession of it for the French Republic. On the extension and reconstitution of the French territory, Brussels became the chief town of the department of Dyhl. Bonaparte, then first consul, made his ceremonial entry into Brussels by the Allée-Verte, July 21, 1803. He was rather partial to this city, and bought the château of Laeken as a palace for Josephine; and under its roof he signed his fatal declaration of war against Prussia. The Prussians took possession of Brussels, February 1, 1814. September 11, 1815, William of Orange-Nassau was inaugurated at Brussels as king of the Low Countries. It then became one of the two capitals of the new kingdom, alternating with the Hague in Holland as the residence of the court and the seat of the states, (*États généraux.*) At length, September 23, 1830, burst out at Brussels the revolution which separated Belgium from Holland; and Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, elected King of the Belgians by the national congress, June 4, 1831, made his public entry into Brussels as the sole capital of his new kingdom. Pop. in 1846, 123,374; of whom 47,534 speak French or Walloon, and 74,680 speak Flemish or Dutch. Brussels is the birth-place of the physicians Vesalius and Van Helmont, and of the two painters Champaigne.

BRUSSOW, (Brüssow,) brü'sow, a town of Prussia, Brandenburg, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N.E. of Prenzow. Pop. 1100.

BRUSTHEM, brüs'tĕm, a village and commune of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 10 miles N.W. of Tongres, with an old church, founded in 1449, and a tower, built in 1111. The village is noted for a signal defeat of the Liegeois, by Charles the Bold, in 1467. Pop. 1000.

BRUTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 10 miles S.S.W. of Frome. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 2109. The town, in the valley of the Brue, consists chiefly of three streets, at the junction of which is a hexagonal market cross. Its church is a highly decorated structure. The town has several silk mills, and manufactories of tow, woollens, and hosiery. The celebrated navigator, Dampier, was born here in 1652.

BRUTUS, a township of Cayuga co., New York. Pop. 3046.

BRUX, (Brüx,) brüks, or BRIX, a walled town of Bohemia, 14 miles N. of Saaz, on the Bila. Pop. 3064. It has a high-school, and a philosophical institute, coal-mines and manufactures of salts from seidlitz waters. The celebrated mineral spring of *Seidlitz* is in its vicinity.

BRUXELLES, or BRUXELLÆ. See BRUSSELS.

BRUYÈRES, brü'yair', a town of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles E.N.E. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 2502.

BRUYÈRES SOUS LAON, brü'yair' soo lä'ŏkw', a town of France, department of Aisne, 3 miles S.S.E. of Laon. Pop. of commune, 1168.

BRUYNEWICK, broins'wik, or brinz'wik, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

BRUZ, brüz, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2468. Near this the argentiferous lead-mine of *Pont-Pean* was opened in 1730, and abandoned in 1797.

BRY'AN, a county in the E.S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 472 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee, and traversed from W. to E. by the Cannouchee River. The surface is level, the soil sandy, and undulating on the margins of the river. The county is partly covered with pine forests. Named in honor of Jonathan Bryan, one of the founders of the state. Capital, Eden. Pop. 3424, of whom 1179 were free, and 2245 slaves.

BRYAN, a post-village, capital of Williams co., Ohio, 173 miles N.W. of Columbus, contains, besides the county buildings, a few stores.

BRYAN, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, 70 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

BRYAN COURT-HOUSE, Bryan co., Georgia, is situated about 20 miles W. by S. of Savannah.

BRY'ANSBURG, a post village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 76 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

BRYAN'S STORE, a post-office Moore co., North Carolina.

BRY'ANSTON, or BLANFORD BRYAN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BRY'ANSVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

BRY'ANTOWN, a post-village of Charles co., Maryland, about 68 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

BRY'ANT'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Indiana.

BRYANT'S POND, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

BRYANT'S SWAMP, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

BRY'ANTSVILLE, a village of Garrard co., Kentucky, 48 miles S. of Frankfort.

BRYANTSVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 10 miles from Bedford, the county town.

BRYM'BO, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

BRYN-CROES, brün'kröze, or brin'kro-ĕs, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

BRYN-EGLWYS, brün-ĕg'loo-is, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

BRYN'GWYN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

BRYNGWYN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

BRYN-LLYS, brün'*thlis*, or BRON LLIS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Hay. Here is, as is supposed, an ancient castle of the time of Harold.

BRZESC, bzhêsts, a town of Poland, government of, and 94 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw, on an affluent of the Vistula. The Jesuits had once here a fine convent and college. Pop. 1290, engaged in woollen and linen weaving.

BRZESC LITEWSKI, bzhêsts la-têv'skee, a fortified town of Russia, government of Grodno, and formerly the capital of Lithuania, 108 miles S. of Grodno, on the right bank of the Bug. Pop. 8000. It has a Jewish synagogue, a school for nobles, and an active general trade. In 1794, it was the scene of an engagement between the Russians and Poles.

BRZESNICA, bzhês-neet'sä, a town of Poland, 66 miles S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 979. It is the birthplace of Dlugosz or Longinus.

BRZESNITZ, bzhês'nits, (Bohemian, *Brzesnice*, bzhês-neet'sä,) a town of Bohemia, 40 miles S.W. of Prague.

BRZEZANY, bzhä-zhä'nee, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Zlota-Lipa, 54 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 6899. It has a castle, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, sail cloth, and linen fabrics.

BRZEZENY, bzhä-zhä'nee, a village of Poland, 12 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz.

BRZEZYN, bzhä'zin, a town of Poland, 63 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 3167. It has some woollen manufactures.

BRZOZOV, bzho'zov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 10 miles N.W. of Sanok. Pop. 2367. It has manufactures of cloth.

BU, bü, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 7 miles N.E. of Dreux. Pop. of commune, 1519. It was formerly fortified and important.

BUA, boo'ä, an island of the Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, immediately opposite the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 4000. It produces dates, wine, olives, and asphaltum. Principal village, Santa Croce. Pop. 1500.

BUACHE, bu'äk or boo-äsh', or GARDEN ISLAND, an island of Western Australia, co. of Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 miles from the mainland; between which and the island is Cockburn Sound. Length, from N. to S. about 6 miles; average breadth, 1 mile.

BUAGIE, boo'ä-ghee', a Sikh state of North-western India, under British protection. Pop. 25,000.

BUAROUS, boo-äk'koos, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Mondego, at its mouth, 24 miles W. of Coimbra. Pop. 800. It is defended by a fort.

BUB'AK', a village of Sinde, on the borders of Beloochistan, on the N.E. shore of Lake Manchar, and said to possess a good climate. Lat. 26° 6' N.; lon. 66° 52' E. Pop. 5000.

BUBASTIS, (Scripture *Pi-beseth*, modern *Tel Basta*,) a ruined city of Lower Egypt: the remains situated on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 14 miles N. of Belbeys, comprise some extensive mounds, with the ruins of the temples of Mercury and Pasht.

BUB'BENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BUBBIO. See ROSSIO.

BUBENDORF, boo'ben-dorf', a village of Switzerland, can-

ton of Bâle-Champagne, 10 miles S.E. of Basel, with manufactures of ribbons. Pop. 1793. In its vicinity are saline springs, (*Bubendorfer-bad.*) The baths, built in 1704, have been recently embellished. Roman coins and vases are often found near this place.

BUBION, boo-be-ōn', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2697.

BUBLITZ, boo'blits, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 23 miles S.E. of Köslin. Pop. 2920.

BUBROOAH, a town of Hindostan, 15 miles from Jeypoor. In 1820 it was reported to have 2000 houses.

BUBRY, bü'bree', a village of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. of commune, 3611.

BUBWITH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BUCCANEER (bük'kăn-eer') ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, near the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 123° 30′ E.

BUCCARI, book-kä'ree, a free royal seaport town of Austria, in Croatia, on an inlet of the Gulf of Quarnero, (Adriatic,) 5 miles E.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 2200. It has a castle and a good harbor, at the opposite extremity of which, 6 miles S.E., is the village of BUCCARIZZA.

BUCCHIANICO, book-ke-ä'no-ko, a walled town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 4 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3720.

BUCCINO, boot-chee'no, a walled town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, 14 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 5460. In its vicinity are quarries of fine marble.

BUCCLEUCH or BUCCLEUGH, bük-klu', an old parish of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, now comprised in the parish of Ettrick. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Scott family, one of the most opulent peers under the British crown. Buccleugh is also the name of a suburban parish of Edinburgh.

BUCELLAS, boo-sāl'läs, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles N. of Lisbon. It gives its name to a white wine raised in its vicinity.

BUCH, bük, an old district of France, in the Bordelois, capital of La Teste-de-Buch, now comprised in the department of Gironde.

BUCHAN, bük'an, a district of Scotland, a division of the counties of Aberdeen, and Banff, forming the most eastern land of the kingdom.

BUCHAN, BULLERS OF. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

BUCHANAN, bük-an'an, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, comprising all its western part, between Lochs Katrine and Lomond, portions of which lakes it includes, together with the mountain of Ben Lomond.

BUCHANAN, bük-an'an, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Missouri River, which separates it from the Indian Territory, has an area of 416 square miles. It is intersected by Little Platte River, which flows southward, and drained also by Castile and Livingston Creeks. The soil is highly productive. The projected railroad from the Mississippi River to the Missouri will pass through the county. The Missouri River is navigable by steamboats along the border of the county. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. 12,975, of whom 12,073 were free, and 902 slaves.

BUCHANAN, a new county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Wapsipinicon River, and by Buffalo Creek, which flow south-eastward. This county has a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and is represented to be well supplied with timber and water. Capital, Independence. Pop. 517.

BUCHANAN, a post-office of Allaghany co., Pennsylvania.

BUCHANAN, a village of Botetourt co., Virginia, on James River, 181 miles W. of Richmond, and opposite the village of Pattonsburg, with which it is connected by a fine bridge. It is situated in a beautiful valley, at the head of navigation, and has an active trade. Both villages together contain 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, 1 printing office, and several tobacco factories and mills. Incorporated in 1832. This place is connected with Richmond by the James River Canal, and has a turnpike extending to Salem.

BUCHANAN, a thriving post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, and on the Central Railroad, 197 miles W. by S. of Detroit, and 6 miles W. of Niles. The river is navigable for keel-boats, and affords water-power. The village has several stores, and a flouring mill. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

BUCHANAN, a village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, now in progress, 22 miles N. of Mineral Point.

BUCHANAN RIVER, in the N.W. part of Virginia, rises in Randolph county, and flowing in a N.N.E. course, enters the Tygart's Valley river a little above Philippi, in Barbour county.

BUCHAN-NESS, bük'an-ness', the most eastern headland of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 2½ miles S. of Peterhead. It has a light-house, lat. 57° 28′ N.; lon. 1° 46′ W. Elevation, 130 feet, and revolving. Near this are the rocks called the "Bullers of Buchan."

BUCHAREST, BUKHAREST, or BUKHOREST, bu'ko-rest', or more correctly BOO'KARESHT, (i.e. "the city of enjoyment,"—the city itself, however, does not by any means justify its name, being composed for the most part of miserable brick or mud cabins, and very dirty;) a city of South-eastern Europe, capital of Wallachia, seat of the government and of an archbishopric, situated in a swampy plain on the Dimbovetza. Lat. (of the English quarter) 44° 25′ 39″ N.; lon. 26° 5′ 24″ E. Pop. 60,788. It resembles a large village, the houses being surrounded with gardens; and as above remarked ill built, and dirty. Bukharest has 95 churches, of which there is 1 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic, 26 monasteries, a foundling, and 6 other hospitals, and a poor-house; it has no palace, that of the Wallachian sovereigns having been burned in 1812. It has a college, with about 450 pupils; a museum with a public library, and a central metropolitan seminary, both founded in 1836, and 65 other schools, attended by 1513 pupils. Bukharest is the entrepôt for the commerce between Austria and Turkey; its chief trade is in grain, building timber, wool, salt, and wax; it was taken by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. The treaty of peace, by which the Porte ceded to Russia, Bessarabia and part of Moldavia, was concluded here, May 28, 1812. In 1847, Bukharest suffered severely from a fire, which destroyed about a fourth part of the town. Its vicinity was the scene of many important military operations by the Turkish and Russian armies in the early part of 1854.

BUCHARIA, a territory of Central Asia. See BUKHARIA.

BUCHAU, boo'kŏw, a town of Bohemia, 13½ miles E.S.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 1235. In its vicinity are manufactures of porcelain.

BUCHAU, a town Würtemberg, 7 miles S.E. of Riedlingen. Pop. 1830. It has a fine castle of the princes of Tour and Taxis.

BUCHBERG, bŏŏk'bêrg, a market-town of Lower Austria, 15 miles W. of Neustadt, at the foot of the Schneeberg, in the *Buchbergthale*, a fine valley called "the Chamouni of Austria."

BUCHEN, boo'ken, a town of Baden, 29 miles E.N.E. of Heidelberg, with manufactures of cloth, and tanneries. Pop. 2400.

BUCHEN, a village and post-station of Denmark, 8 miles N.N.E. of Lauenburg, connected by railway with Lubeck.

BUCHHOLZ, book'hŏlts, a town of Saxony, 8 miles S.E. of Grünhain, on the Lehm. Pop. 2478. It has manufactures of ribbons and lace.

BUCHHOLZ FRANZOSISCH, (Französisch,) book'hŏlts frānt-sō'zisch, (*i. e.* "French Buchholz,") a village of Prussia, 6 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 440. It is a colony of French emigrants.

BUCHHOLZ WENDISCH, book'hŏlts wĕn'dish, a town on the Dehme, 36 miles S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 1000. BUCHHOLZ is also the name of several villages in Germany.

BUCHLOWITZ, bŏŏk'lo-wits' a town of Austria, in Moravia, 6 miles W. of Hradisch. Pop. 1890. In its environs are sulphur springs and baths.

BUCHLYVIE, bük-li'vee, a village and burgh of barony, Scotland, co., and 13 miles W. of Stirling. Pop. 381.

BUCHOLLA. See BOHOLA.

BUCHOREST, a town of Wallachia. See BUCHAREST.

BUCINE, boo-chee'ná, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 25 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Ambra. Pop. 590.

BUCK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

BUCK, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 539.

BUCK, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 462.

BUCK'ATAW'NY RIVER, of Mississippi, enters the Chickasawha from the north in Wayne county.

BUCK BRANCH, a district in Clark co., Georgia. Pop. 324.

BUCK BRANCH, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

BUCK BRIDGE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, about 18 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

BUCK BRIDGE, a village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 150 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

BUCK CREEK, Ohio. See LAGONDA CREEK.

BUCK CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Marion county, and enters Sugar Creek in Shelby county.

BUCK CREEK, of Harrison co., Indiana, flows into the Ohio at Mauksport.

BUCK CREEK, of Henry co., Indiana, flows into the West Fork of White River at Yorktown.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Daviess co., Kentucky.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

BUCK CREEK, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 420.

BUCK'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BUCKEBURG, (Bückeburg,) or bük'keh-bŏŏrg', a town of Northern Germany, capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Aue, an affluent of the Weser, 6 miles E.S.E. of Minden. It is well built, has 5 gates, a castle, and park, gymnasium, a normal school, and a public library. In the vicinity is the summer palace of Baum. Pop. 3250.

BUCKEN, bŏŏk'ken, a town of Northern Germany, in Hanover, 3 miles S.W. of Hoya. Pop. 1105.

BUCK/ENHAM or BOK/ENHAM FERRY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BUCKENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

BUCKENHAM, NEW, a small town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 15 miles S.S.W. of Norwich.

BUCK/ERELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCK/EYE, a post-village of Laurens co., Georgia, about 12 miles N. of Dublin, the county town.

BUCKEYE, a post-office of Garrard co., Kentucky.

BUCKEYE, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

BUCKEYE, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. P. 1271.

BUCKEYE COTTAGE, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

BUCKEYE FURNACE, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

BUCK/EYSTON, a post-village and railroad station of Frederick co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 40 miles in a direct line N.W. of Washington.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, bŭk/fast-le, a parish, and formerly a market-town of England, co. of Devon, on the Dart, 2 miles S.S.W. of Ashburton. Pop. in 1851, 2613, partly employed in wool-combing and weaving serges, and in neighboring marble and copper works.

BUCK/FIELD, a post-village and township of Oxford co., Maine, 40 miles N. by W. of Portland, intersected by a branch of Androscoggin River. A branch of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad extends to this place from Mechanic Falls, distant 13 miles. Pop. 1657.

BUCK GROVE, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

BUCKHAN/NON, a post-office of Upshur co., Virginia.

BUCKHA/VEN, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Wemyss, on the Frith of Forth, 9¼ miles S. of Cupar. Pop. in 1851, 1769, nearly all fishermen, who supply the Leith and Edinburgh markets with fish, and the value of whose boats, nets, &c. has been estimated at upwards of 20,000*l.* A new pier and harbor have been recently formed here.

BUCK/HEAD, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

BUCKHEAD, a village of Morgan co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 96 miles W. of Augusta.

BUCKHEAD, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

BUCKHEAD CAUSEY, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

BUCKHEAD CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Ogeechee at the southern extremity of Burke county.

BUCK HILL, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

BUCK HOLLOW, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

BUCK/HORN, a post-office of Columbia, co., Pennsylvania.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Carroll co. Georgia.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

BUCKHORN, a post-office Bienville parish, Louisiana.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Brown co., Illinois.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

BUCK/HORN-WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BUCKIE, bŭk/kee, a fishing village of Scotland, co. and 17½ miles W. of Banff, on the North Sea. Pop. in 1851, 2789.

BUCKINGHAM, a co. of England. See BUCKS.

BUCKINGHAM, bŭk/ing-am, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Ouse, and on a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, 16 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, and 52 N. W. of London. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, which comprises 8 parishes, in 1851, 8069. The town is surrounded by the Ouse, here crossed by 3 stone bridges, and consists mostly of small brick houses. Its church is a vicarage. It has a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., a green coat and large national school, 2 ancient hospitals, a town-hall, prison, union work-house, and in its vicinity several paper and corn mills. The making of bobbin lace employs a portion of the female population. It is the seat of the summer assizes and quarter sessions. Buckingham was made a borough in the reign of Henry VIII. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the Grenville family.

BUCK/INGHAM, a county in the S.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 680 square miles. The James River forms its boundary on the N. and N.W., the Appomattox washes the southern border; it is also drained by Willis and Slate Rivers. The surface varies from level to hilly: Willis Mountain, in the S.E. part, is the principal elevation. The soil is not naturally rich, excepting in the vicinity of the rivers. Gold mines are worked in the vicinity of Willis Mountain, and yield large profits. Valuable slate quarries have been opened on the bank of Slate River, and iron is found in the county. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county. Organized in 1761, and named from Buckingham, a county of England. Capital, Maysville. Pop. 13,837, of whom 5676 were free, and 8161 slaves.

BUCKINGHAM, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 27 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, drained by Neshaminy Creek. Pop. 2766.

BUCKINGHAM, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 592.

BUCKINGHAM, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

BUCKINGHAM, bŭk/ing-am, a county of Van Diemen's Land, bounded S. by the river Huon from its source to its mouth in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Principal town, Hobart town.

BUCKINGHAM COURT-HOUSE, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

BUCKINGHAM MINE, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. See BUCKS.

BUCK/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BUCKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BUCKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BUCKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

BUCKLAND, 2 parishes of England, co. of Kent.

BUCKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BUCK/LAND, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Deerfield River, about 100 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1058.

BUCKLAND, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

BUCKLAND, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, 116 miles N. of Richmond, contains 1 church and a few shops.

BUCKLAND, a post-office of Gates co., North Carolina.

BUCK/LAND BREW/ER, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCK/LAND DEN/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BUCKLAND, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCKLAND, EGG. See EGG-BUCKLAND.

BUCK/LAND FILLEIGH, (fil/lee,) a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCKLAND ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, belongs to the central division of the Bonin Islands.

BUCK/LAND MONACHO/RUM, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 4 miles S.S.E. of Tavis.

BUCK/LAND NEW/TON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BUCK/LAND RI/PERS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BUCK/LAND ST. MA/RY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles W.S.W. of Ilminster. Some Saxon and Danish remains, and the traces of a Roman fort, exist in this parish.

BUCKLAND TOUTSAINTS, (toot/saints',) a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCKLAND, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUCKLAND, WEST, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

BUCKLEBURY, buk/'l-ber-re, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

BUCK/LESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BUCK/LEYS, a post-office of Jasper co., Mississippi.

BUCK/LIN, a village of Winnebago co., Illinois, 11 miles N.W. of Rockford.

BUCK/LY, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BUCK/MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BUCK/NALL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BUCKNALL, a township of England, co. of Stafford, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

BUCK/NELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

BUCK/NER, a post-office of Sacramento co., California.

BUCK/NER'S CREEK, of Fayette co., Texas, flows into Colorado River at La Grange.

BUCK/NILL, a parish of England, cos. of Hereford and Salop.

BUCKOW, bŏŏk/kov, a town of Prussia, 26 miles N.W. of Frankfurt on the Stebberow.

BUCKOW, NEU, noi bŏŏk/kov, (*i. e.* "New Buckow,") a town of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, duchy, and 29 miles N.N.E. of Schwerin, near the Baltic. Pop. 1468.

BUCK POINT, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

BUCK/PORT, a township in Oxford co., Maine, about 30 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 1657.

BUCK PRAI/RIE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Missouri, 150 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

BUCK/RAM, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

BUCKS, bŭx, or BUCKINGHAM, bŭk/ing-am, or BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, bŭk/ing-am-shir, an inland co. of England, having N. the co. of Northampton, E. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. Berks, and W. Oxford. Area 464,930 acres, of which upwards of 440,000 acres are said to be about equally divided between grass and arable land. Pop. in 1851, 163,564. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern Hills, and in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury, one of the most fertile tracts in Britain. The Thames forms its S. boundary, other rivers are the Thanes, Ouse, and Colne. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The county supplies large quantities of butter, cattle, lambs, poultry, &c. to the London markets. Chief towns, Aylesbury the capital, Buckingham, Marlow, and Wycombe, each of which sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The county sends 3 members. The county formed part of ancient Mercia, and some of the Roman roads traversed it. Here the revolution in the reign of Charles I. first com-

menced. The London and Birmingham and Great Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal intersect this county. It gives the title of earl to the Hampden family.

BUCKS, a county forming the E.S.E. extremity of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Delaware River forms its entire boundary on the N.E. and on the S.E. separating it from New Jersey; the county is drained by Neshaminy, Tohickon, and Perkiomen Creeks. The surface in the N. part is hilly, and the remainder is generally undulating. The red shale lands of the middle are good; the soil of the southern part, derived from primary rocks, produces good pasture, and the county generally is in a high state of cultivation. The chief pursuits of the inhabitants are farming and gardening for the Philadelphia market. The county contains valuable quarries of limestone and sandstone suitable for building; plumbago, iron, titanium, and zircon are also found. The Delaware River is navigable by steamboats along the S.E. border, and the Delaware Canal extends along the north-eastern border of the county. The S.E. part is traversed by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Bucks was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn in 1682, and was named from Bucks, a county of England. Capital, Doylestown. Pop. 56,091.

BUCKS, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

BUCKS, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1326.

BUCKS, a township of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

BUCK'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Madrid township, St. Lawrence co., New York, about 6 miles N. of Canton.

BUCK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

BUCK'S CREEK, of Macon co., Georgia, enters the Flint River from the W., near Oglethorpe.

BUCKSHU'TEM, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 15 miles S.E. of Bridgetown, has a church and several dwellings.

BUCK'SKIN, a township in Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 2104.

BUCKSKIN, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

BUCKS'PORT, a commercial post-village and township of Hancock co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot, 16 miles S. of Bangor. It has an excellent harbor, with a depth of from 4 to 5 fathoms, and is extensively engaged in ship-building and the fisheries. About 3000 tons of shipping is built here annually. Among the vessels owned are near 100, varying from 100 to 350 tons each, engaged in the cod-fishery and freighting business, and 4 ships of about 1000 tons each in cotton freighting. There are 3 churches, 2 seminaries, 1 Congregational, and 1 Methodist, and 26 stores. A small stream also affords motive-power for 2 axe manufactories, 1 tannery, and several mills. One ferry connects Bucksport with Frankfort, another connects it with Prospect, and a bridge communicates with Wetmore Isle. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3318.

BUCKSPORT, a village of Falls co., Texas.

BUCKSPORT CENTRE, a post-office, Hancock co., Maine.

BUCKS'TOWN, a post-office, Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

BUCKS'VILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

BUCKSVILLE, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

BUCK'TOOTH, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 425 miles from New York City.

BUCK'WHEAT, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. P. 1115.

BUCK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BUCQUOY, bük'kwä' a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 10 miles S. of Arras. Pop. of commune, 1561.

BUCY'RUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ohio, on Sandusky River, and on the route of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 62 miles N. of Columbus. The above railroad extends from Crest Line to Fort Wayne, Indiana. The surrounding country is level and fertile. There are several mineral springs, and a well of inflammable gas in the vicinity. In 1838, an excellent specimen of the mastodon, in a fine state of preservation, was found in a marsh near the town, by some Germans engaged in digging a mill-race. The diameter of the skull was 3 feet 3 inches, the weight of the head 237 pounds, and the length of a molar tooth, 7½ inches. Bucyrus contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and several mills. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

BUCZACZ or BUTSCHATSCH, boo'chätch, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Spry, an affluent of the Dniester, 33 miles E.N.E. of Stanislawow. Here, in 1672, a treaty of peace was signed between the Turks and Poles. Pop. 2200.

BUCZOWIC or BUCZOWICE. See BUTSCHOWITZ.

BUDA, bu'da, (Hun. pron. boo'dăh'; Ger. *Ofen*; Slavonic, *Budin*, boo'deen; L. *Buda*; Fr. *Bude*, büd,) a free city of the Austrian Empire, capital of Hungary, 130 miles S.E. of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which city its connection was formerly maintained by a bridge of boats, 490 yards long, but is now effected by one of the most magnificent suspension bridges in Europe. Lat. of observatory, 47° 29′ 12″ N., lon. 19° 3′ 10″ E. The city is situated on the slope of a hill, and built in the form of an amphitheatre; in its centre is the citadel, an old fortress enclosing the royal palace, in which are preserved the insignia of Hungarian royalty, and the buildings of the central administration. The other principal edifices are the cathedral, and the garrison church, 2 Gothic monuments, the convents of St. Elizabeth, St. Florian, and the Capuchins, and the palaces of many of the Hungarian nobility. Buda is the residence of the viceroy, or palatine of Hungary, seat of a lieutenant-general of the administration of the royal treasure, (Hof-Kammer,) and of a commander-general; it has an observatory on the summit of the Blocksberg, one of the finest and best furnished in Europe, in connection with the University of Pesth; an extensive type foundry, dependent on the same establishment, a gymnasium, and several libraries. Connected with the arsenal is a cannon foundry and powder manufactory. The city has manufactures of cloth, leather, silks and velvets, on a small scale, and an extensive commerce in wine, of which about 300,000 *eimers* of an excellent quality, resembling Burgundy, is annually produced in its vicinity. Buda has an excellent establishment of baths in connection with the hot sulphur springs, from which the name Ofen ("oven") is derived, (temperature 117° 5′ Fahrenheit.)

Buda is supposed to be named from Buda, a brother of Attila, who resided in it occasionally, and greatly improved it. Old Buda, (*O-Buda* or *Alt Ofen*,) a little farther up the river, is the Sicambria of the Romans, and though not at any part in actual contact with the modern Buda, is undoubtedly its embryo, having been a Roman station of some importance in the early part of the third century. Many Roman antiquities still exist within it, and it contains several handsome buildings. After many vicissitudes, Buda was taken in 1541 by the Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, who introduced a garrison into it of 12,000 Janissaries, and reduced a great part of the kingdom to the state of a Turkish province. It continued to be the seat of a pasha until 1686, when it was retaken by the Austrians, under the Duke of Lorraine and the Margrave of Baden. Hither, in 1784, Joseph II. transferred the seat of government. The greatest modern improvement which both Buda and Pesth have received, is the suspension-bridge, completed in 1849, at an expense of 650,000*l.* Before the bridge was opened to the public, its stability was curiously and most severely tested, by the passage of the whole force of the Hungarians and Imperialists over it, the former hotly pursued by the latter. For nearly two days, the whole platform of the bridge was one dense mass of moving soldiers. Pop. in 1846, exclusive of military, 40,500.

BUDA-KESZI, boo'dŏh'kä'see', a town of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 5 miles W. of Buda. Pop. 2312.

BUD'AYOON', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal.

BUD'BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BUDDEEABAD, büd'de-ä-bäd', a strong fort of Afghanistan, N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 34° 55′ N., lon. 70° 14′ E. Here the British captives spared from the massacres of 1841, were for a short time imprisoned.

BUDDHA-GAYA, bood'dĭ-gä'yä, a widely spread collection of ruins in British India, presidency of Bengal, about 40 miles S.W. of Bahar. It is a place a good deal resorted to by pilgrims, and is supposed to have been once the centre of the Boodhic religion; but no Boodhists now reside at or near it.

BUD'DRUCK', (anc. *Vadarica*,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles S.W. of Balasore.

BUDDS'TOWN, a small village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 8 miles from Mount Holly.

BÜDDU, bood'doo,(?) a town of Guinea, on the Niger, 37 miles N.W. of the Chadda. Pop. 3000 or 4000.

BUDE, a small village and seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 1½ miles W. of Stratton. Pop. 189. It is sometimes resorted to as a bathing-place, and is connected by a canal 14 miles long with Launceston.

BUDE. See BUDA.

BUDEAUX, bu'do, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUDEL, bü'del, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles S.E. of Eyndhoven. Pop. 500.

BÜDERICH, (Büderich,) bü'der-ĭk, or BLUCHER, blü'kĕr, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of Cleves, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Wesel. Pop. 1180. It is entirely new, the old town having been burned by the French in 1813.

BUDESHEIM, (Büdesheim,) bü'dĕs-hīme', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhine, 1 mile S.E. of Bingen. Pop. 800. BUDESHEIM is the name also of several other villages in Hesse-Darmstadt and Rhenish Prussia.

BUDGEBUDGE', bŭj'bŭj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta. It has a small fort.

BUDIN, boo'din, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 9 miles S. of Leitmeritz, on the Kleine-Eger. Pop. 1200, of whom 240 are Jews. The ancient castle of Hasenburg was destroyed by the Prussians in 1752.

BÜDINGEN, bü'ding-en, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 28 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2750. It has 2 castles, and manufactures of linens, hosiery, and needles. Near it are salt springs.

BUDISSIN, a town of Saxony. See BAUTZEN.

BUDLEIGH, bŭd'lee, EAST, a parish of England, co. Devon.

BUDOS-HEGY, (Büdos-Hegy,) bŭ'dosh'hĕj or hĕd'yę, a mountain of Transylvania, near its E. border, lat. 46° 12' N., and 7340 feet in elevation. Remarkable for extensive sulphur springs and caverns, which emit sulphurous exhalations.

BUDOSO, boo-do'so, a village in the island of Sardinia, 40 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 2000.

BUDRAWAR, boo'dra-war', ("stronghold of Boodha,") a town of the Punjab, in North-west India, near the river Chenab, 107 miles N.E. of Lahore. Pop., probably 2000, many of whom are cashmere-shawl weavers. It has a large bazaar, and a strong fort, whence its name. Lat. 32° 53' N., lon. 75° 28' E.; elevation 5000 feet.

BUDRIO, bood'ree-o, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 12 miles N.E. of Bologna. Pop. of commune, 5960.

BUDUA, boo-doo'a, the southernmost town of the Austrian Empire, Dalmatia, 10 miles S. of Cattaro, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. It is surrounded with walls, and has a roadstead for small vessels, sheltered by the island of St. Nicolo. Pop. 780.

BUDUKHSHAN, bŭd-ŭk-shân', or BADAKHSHAN, bâd-âk-shân', a territory of Central Asia, forming a part of the Khoondooz dominion, between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 69° and 73° E., and consisting of the W. declivity of the Belor-Tagh, and the valleys of some of the head-streams of the Oxus, of which the Budukhshan River is the principal. Its scenery and natural products are highly interesting. It contains ruby-mines and massive cliffs of lapis lazuli, which last mineral is peculiar to this region. Its inhabitants are Tadjihs and Mohammedans of the Sheeah (Shiah) sect, speaking the Persian language. Its capital, Budukhshan or Fyzabad, near the Koocha or Budukhshan River, is in lat. 36° 28' N., and lon. 71° 23' E.

BUDUKHSHAN or FYZABAD, fi-zâ-bâd', a town of Independent Tartary, capital of the above territory, 180 miles N.E. of Cabool, lat. 36° 25' N., lon. 71° 37' E. It was once an independent sovereignty, and a place of great importance, celebrated particularly from early times for the valuable mines of ruby in its neighborhood.

BUDWEIS, bŏŏd'wice, or BUDWITZ, bŏŏd'ŭits, a town of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 77 miles S. of Prague. Population, 8736. It is well built, and partially fortified; it has a handsome council-house, a cathedral, several other churches, a gymnasium, philosophical academy, and a high school, with flourishing manufactures of woollen cloths, muslins, damasks, and saltpetre. A railway connects it with Linz and Gmundeu, in Austria.

BUDWITZ, bŏŏd'ŭits, or BUDWEITZ, bŏŏd'ŭits, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1995. It has a castle and several suburbs. It is sometimes called Mährisch Budwitz, (mâ'rish bŏŏd'ŭits,) "Moravian Budwitz," to distinguish it from the above, or Bohemian Budwitz.

BUD'WORTH, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BUD'WORTH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Chester.

BUECH, bü-aish' or bŭ-ĕsh, a river of France, rises in the department of Drome, and flows into the Durance at Sisteron, Basses-Alpes, length 53 miles. PETIT BUECH, peh-tee' bü'aish', (i.e. "little Buech,") is an affluent of the above.

BUEL, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

BUENA VENTURA, California. See SAN BUENA VENTURA.

BUENAVENTURA, bwâ-nâ-ven-too'râ, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua; lat. 29° 55' N., lon. 106° 30' W.; 140 miles N.W. of the city of Chihuahua. It is small, but well built, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. About 10 miles N.W. from the town there are very extensive ruins, called Casas Grandes. An area of several square miles is covered with the remains of buildings, which, from their number, are supposed to contain a population of at least 20,000 or 30,000. Fine earthenware jars have been excavated here, as well as images, made of baked earth.

BUENAVENTURA, a maritime village of New Granada, South America, department of Cauca, on the bay of Choco. It is wretchedly built, but is the port for a considerable extent of country.

BUENA VISTA, bwâ'nâ vees'tâ or bo'na vis'ta, (i.e. literally "good or fine view,") a celebrated battle-field of Mexico, situated about 90 miles S.W. of Monterey, and 10 miles from Saltillo. It consists for the most part of mountain ridges, narrow defiles, and impassable ravines. Here, February 22 and 23, 1847, General Taylor, at the head of less than 5000 United States troops, a large portion of whom were raw volunteers, totally defeated 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. The former lost only 267 killed, and 479 wounded and missing. This action is sometimes called the "Battle of La Angostura," from the name of a pass occupied by a detachment of General Taylor's army at the commencement of the engagement, 1½ miles N.E. of Buena Vista. BUENA VISTA is the name of several other places in Mexico.

BUENA VISTA, a new county in the upper part of Iowa, has an area of 625 miles. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River, and also drained by several of its small tributaries. This county is not included in the census of 1850. It was named from the above battle-field.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on the road from Shellsburg to Cumberland, in Maryland.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Lancaster co., Penn.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office, Prince George's co., Maryland.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

BUENA VISTA, formerly PEA RIDGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion co., Georgia, 101 miles S.W. of Milledgeville, and 33 miles S.E. from Columbus. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is surrounded by a fertile country, in which cotton and sugar-cane are cultivated. The village contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, and 2 high-schools. It was laid out in 1848.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village, Monroe co., Alabama.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 11 miles E. of Houston, the county seat.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Shelby co., Texas, on the road from Shelbyville to Henderson, about 20 miles W. from Sabine River. It has about 12 families and 3 stores.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Carroll co., Tennessee, 96 miles W. of Nashville, has 3 stores.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

BUENA VISTA, a township of Richland co., Wisconsin.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Rattlesnake Creek, 46 miles S.W. of Columbus; has about 200 inhabitants.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Holmes co., Ohio.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 100 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the Saginaw River, 100 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. Its origin is quite recent. Pop. 500.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Franklin co., Indiana, about 15 miles W. of Brookville.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 12 miles N. of Noblesville.

BUENA VISTA, a village near the N. extremity of Gibson co., Indiana, on White River, 110 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, 13 miles S.W. of Bloomington.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on Mosquito Creek, 4 miles from the Ohio River.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Pulaski co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Randolph co., Indiana, 8 miles S.W. of Winchester, the county town.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Salem.

BUENA VISTA, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. P. 848.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Stephenson co., Illinois, 10 miles N.N.E. from Freeport.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Platte co., Missouri, 35 miles N.W. of Independence.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, 46 miles E. by N. from Iowa City.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Portage co., Wisconsin, 100 miles N. of Madison; has 1 church, and 25 dwellings.

BUENA VISTA FURNACE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

BUENAVISTA, bwâ-nâ-vees'tâ, a village in the island of Teneriffe; lat. 28° 16' N., lon. 16° 58' W., on an elevated plain, 925 feet above the sea; it is well built, has a spacious square, a church, several chapels, and schools. Pop. 2800.

BUEN AYRE, bwĕn ī'â, or BON AIR, one of the Dutch West India Islands, off the coast of Venezuela, 30 miles E. of Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20' N., lon. 68° 27' W. Length, 20 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. Principal products, cattle and salt. Pop. in 1847, 1955, of whom 673 were slaves. It has a village, with a tolerable harbor.

BUENOS AYRES, bo'nos ī'riz, or bo'nos-airz, (Sp. pron. bwâ'noce ī'rĕs,) a city of South America, capital of a state of its own name, and of the Argentine Republic, is situated on the west side of the La Plata estuary, which is here 30 miles wide, and about 150 miles from the sea, opposite the town of Colonia del Sacramento. (The name Buenos Ayres was given it by its founder, Mendoza, and signifies "good air," a title which its good health justifies.) Lat. 34° 35' 5" S., lon. 58° 22' W. It covers a surface of about 3 miles in length by about 2½ miles in greatest breadth, and is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing each other at right angles. The granite with which the streets are paved is obtained from the island of Martin Garcia, on the opposite side of the river. The houses, which are built of brick, and whitewashed, have been greatly improved of late years. Almost every house has a garden, and many have balconies with lattice-work, for containing shrubs and flowers. The windows of the houses, toward the streets, are generally two in number, having an iron grating, called reja, which gives them

a gloomy and prison-like appearance. The floors are generally paved with brick, the use of wood in their construction being avoided as much as possible, except in those erected by the foreign population. These are built in the European style, and are often three stories high. The city is laid out in squares of 150 yards or *varas* each, and each *manzana* or four squares, is under the jurisdiction of an alderman or *alcalde*. The principal square, or Plaza de la Victoria, is situated about two squares from the river, and immediately behind the fort, which is now generally used for firing salutes, and contains the public military offices; in the centre of the square is a monument erected in honor of South American independence; it is surrounded by handsome buildings, including the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the cabildo or hall of justice, the police office, &c. There are 4 convents, 2 for monks or friars, San Francisco and Santo Domingo, and 2 for nuns, Santa Catalina and San Juan. The cathedral is a very large and rich edifice, covering nearly half a square. It is adorned with pictures from the best Spanish masters, and also contains the military trophies taken from the British, under Generals Beresford and Whitelocke, in 1805 and 1807. There are 15 other parish churches, besides an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist church for foreigners. The sites of these churches, and the Protestant burial-ground, were given to the foreign population by General Rosas's administration. The other public buildings are a house of representatives, built in imitation of the American hall of Congress, a military depôt called the Retiro, capable of accommodating 3000 persons, and situated in the northern part of the city, a custom-house, a hospital, a foundling hospital or *cuna*, a female college attached to the Church of our Lady of Mercy, a male college belonging to the Church of St. Francis, and possessing a library of 20,000 volumes; connected with this college are a collection of objects of natural history, an observatory, a mathematical school, a normal school, and a school for painting and drawing. Several other literary and scientific institutions have been established here since the Revolution, including a society for the promotion of natural philosophy and mathematics, one of medicine, and another of jurisprudence, and an association for the promotion of agriculture.

The trade, and consequently the prosperity of Buenos Ayres is much impeded on account of the difficulty of navigating the La Plata, and the want of a safe and commodious harbor. Large vessels, drawing above 12 feet of water, cannot come nearer than 5 or 6 miles; vessels of less draught generally go into the inner roads, and anchor about a mile and a half from the city. The surf on the beach is very heavy when the wind blows from the S.E.; another danger arises from the pamperos, sudden and violent gusts of wind, which sweep across the pampas from the Andes with tremendous fury. There is a harbor for coasting vessels on the S. of the city, in a small river called the Riachuelo. A good road was built to this place in 1838, by order of Rosas. In 1853, the South American and General Navigation Company was established between Birkenhead, (opposite Liverpool, England,) and South America, with Steamers touching at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.

In 1849, 549 vessels (tons, 105,238) entered, and 438 vessels (tons, 84,117) cleared from the port. In 1849, the clearances were 500 vessels, (tons, 110,984,) of which 90 (tons, 22,469) were for the United States. The following exhibits some of the leading articles exported from Buenos Ayres in 1849:—

Articles.	Exports to the United States.	Exports to all other countries.
Beef, jerked ..... quintals	.....	497,662
Do. preserved ..... tons	.....	1,930
Roses	105,090	3,725,500
Do. ..... tons	33	983
Feathers ..... bales	11	49
Do. ..... arrobas	732	16
Hair ..... bales	33	3,101
Do. ..... serrons	244	957
Do. ..... arrobas	....	19
Hide Cuttings ..... bales	2,568	4,363
Hides, ox and cow, salted	76,115	864,036
Do. do. dry	575,317	2,033,267
Do. horse, dry	11,687	37,675
Do. do. salted	2,704	103,236
Horns, ox and cow	653,711	1,946,791
Skins, calf and deer ..... bales	178	741
Do. do. do. ..... dozen	826	1,751
Do. goat and sheep ..... bales	1,512	3,273
Do. nutria ..... dozen	15	43
Tallow ..... pipes	.....	24,949
Do. ..... boxes	.....	35,216
Do. ..... serrons	.....	3,508
Wool ..... bales	20,897	29,998
Do. ..... serrons	1,845	2,179
Do. ..... arrobas	.....	150

About two-thirds of the carrying trade between Buenos Ayres and the United States, it is stated, is done by German, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian vessels, as a consequence of the reciprocal treaties with those nations.

The imports, include cotton, linen, woollen, and other manufactured goods and colonial produce from Great Britain; jewelry, perfumery, and articles of luxury from France; various goods from the other European States, and coarse cloths, provisions, soap, candles, furniture, and deals from the United States.

The financial affairs of Buenos Ayres are carried on through a remarkable institution, called the "Casa de Moneda," or house of money. Though having neither capital nor any fixed limit to its issues, yet, being supported by the credit of the government, it is placed beyond the possibility of failure. The lowest point of depreciation which its currency ever reached was during the blockade, in 1840, when one dollar of silver was worth thirty-five dollars of paper. In its best days it was at a premium, worth more than silver or gold.

The city is indifferently supplied with water, there being no public cisterns, and the wells, though numerous, being all brackish; the only supply is from the river, the water from which is carried about in butts, mounted on bullock-carts, and sold at a high price; it is at first hot and muddy, but after being allowed to settle, it becomes excellent for drinking. Most of the wealthier families have large deep tanks, in which the rain that falls on the flat roofs of the houses is collected. The city is badly supplied with fuel; there are no trees of any extent near, except those planted by the Jesuits, in the sixteenth century, on the islands at the junction of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay. These, which are chiefly fruit-trees, cover a space of upwards of 20 miles. From here the inhabitants gather most of their fire-wood, and from here, also, the markets, during the fruit season, are supplied with oranges, peaches, and lemons. The procuring of fruit and fuel from these islands is often dangerous, as they are infested with panthers. The English and American population generally make use of coal brought from England as ballast. Living in Buenos Ayres is very cheap. The markets are good, and beef is generally sold at 2 cents per pound.

The environs of the city for 2 or 3 miles are very beautiful, consisting of well-cultivated fields, and enlivened by numerous country residences called *quintas*; the most wealthy have their country seats surrounded with gardens. The majority of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, who are said to be observant and intelligent, are the descendants of Spaniards, who have settled in the country during the last three centuries. The climate is very healthy, but variable, so much so that they kill the cattle in the open fields, and after taking away the hides and tallow, and the four quarters of beef, leave the remnants to dry up on the ground; the stench can scarcely be perceived; even the killing grounds for the exportation of salt or jerked beef is within a mile of the city, and the authorities do not consider them injurious to the health of the place. The temperature rises as high as 90° in the shade, and sinks as low as 35° 40′, and is subject to sudden and violent changes. The deaths in the city are estimated at 1 in 32, and in the country at 1 in 40. The city was founded in 1580 by Don Juan de Garay, and in 1776 was made the seat of vice-royalty, and in 1778 the port was thrown partially open by the Spaniards, from which time the city increased rapidly. Its prosperity of late years, however, in consequence of blockades and the unsettled state of the government, has not been very remarkable. The population, in 1837, was 81,000; three years later it had diminished to 60,000; according to the most recent and reliable authorities, is now (1854) about 85,000, of which probably one-fifth are foreigners, chiefly English, French, and American.

BUENOS AYRES, a province of South America, and the most important of the Argentine Republic, extends from the Rio Negro or Sauces on the S., (in lat. 41° S.,) along the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and along the whole south-western shores of its estuary, and the S.W. banks of the Paraná, as far as the Arroyo del Medio River, which separates it from Santa Fé, (about lat. 33° S.) The W. boundary extends from the mouth of the Neposta River in a N.E. direction, to the W. extremity of the Sierra del Vulcan. From N. to S. it measures about 540 miles; from E. to W., 750 miles. Area, estimated at 75,000 square miles. The coast line, exclusive of minute sinuosities, is about 750 miles. The province presents nearly throughout one vast level of slightly undulating surface, known as the pampas of Buenos Ayres, a large portion of which has a fertile soil for arable culture or pasturage; but little of the former is attempted, although grain, fruit, and vegetables thrive well, and with proper industry might be produced in great abundance. The rich pastures of the pampas are covered with long, tufted, luxuriant grass, intermixed with brilliant flowers, affording an inexhaustible subsistence to immense herds of cattle and horses. The S. and less favored parts are sandy, with patches of saline plants, stunted trees, and numerous salines. Having little slope, the pampas have few running waters, the only streams of any magnitude being the Negro and the Colorado in the S., and the smaller river Salado in the central parts. There are, however, a vast number of salt pools and lakes, of various dimensions, dispersed over the country, the salt in which forms with extraordinary rapidity in dry weather, and is beautifully white and finely crystallized, requiring no purification before being carried

to market. About 450 miles S.W. by W. from Buenos Ayres, there is a very large salt lake, called Urre Lauquen, ("bitter lake,") about 30 miles long and 15 broad, from which that city drew its annual supplies of salt, before the port was thrown open to foreigners. The S. part comprehends the Sierra del Vulcan, the S.E. the Sierra Ventana. Principal river, the Saidana, Salta, and Quequin. Climate of N. part, mild—ice seldom occurs; mean summer heat, 90°. The N. winds prevailing here have the disagreeable character of the sirocco of Italy; the S.W. winds, or *pamperos*, are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. In the S. district the climate is colder, but healthy. There is sufficient rain in general throughout both districts, but occasionally there are years of excessive and destructive droughts. Cattle and their produce are the chief sources of wealth. Hides, hair, horns, tallow, and jerked beef are the exports. Horses, mules, and asses are also exported, and of late the breed of sheep has been improved, and wool has formed an article of export. Formerly the cultivation of the soil was so neglected, that grain was required from abroad; now, wheat is exported to some extent.

Buenos Ayres became independent of the Spanish government in 1810, and, along with the neighboring states, joined in a confederated republic, (the Argentine or La Plata,) which, however, was not long kept up, and now each state has a separate and independent administration. The executive is vested in a governor or captain-general, elected for five years, aided by a council of ministers chosen by the governor. The junta or legislative assembly consists of 44 deputies, one-half renewed annually by popular election. But under Rosas, all constitutional government has been annulled, and the liberty of the press restricted. A chain of forts has been established along the W. boundary to overawe the Indians. Pop. about 320,000.—— Adj. and inhab. BUENOS AYRIAN, bo'nos *ī*re-an.

BUENOS AYRES, CONFEDERATION OF. See PLATA.

BUET, LE, leh bü'ā', one of the Alps of Savoy, province of Faucigny, between Chāmouni and Sixt, N. of Mont Blanc. Height above the sea, 10,128 feet.

BUFARIK. See BOUFARIK.

BUFFA. See BASSA.

BUFFALO, buf'fa-lo, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie county, New York, is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, 2 or 3 miles S. of the commencement of Niagara River; W. of Albany 364 miles by the Erie Canal, and 325 miles by the Central Railroad, (both of which terminate in the city,) 476 miles N.W. of New York, 22 miles S.S.E. of Niagara Falls, 103 miles N.E. of Cleveland, 290 miles N. by E. of Detroit, and 597 miles E. by N. of Chicago. Lat. 42° 53′ N.; lon. 78° 55′ W. It is regularly, and, for the most part, handsomely built, partly on an elevation, and partly on a marsh or low ground, intersected in the southern part by Buffalo Creek. This latter portion is the seat of the principal business. The site rises gradually as it recedes from the water's edge, and at the distance of 2 miles becomes an extended plain, 50 feet above the level of the harbor, affording delightful views of the city, lake, Niagara River, and Canada shore. The streets are broad, straight, and usually intersect each other at right angles. Main-street, more than 2 miles long, and 120 feet wide, is perhaps the finest in the city, being enclosed on either side with lofty buildings. There are three public squares, Niagara, Franklin, and Washington, all of which are planted with shade-trees, and otherwise ornamented.

The principal public buildings of Buffalo are a court-house, jail, new city hall, a new and commodious market-house, and about 40 churches, several of which have recently been erected. The Catholic Cathedral is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States, and St. Paul's and St. John's Churches, (Episcopal,) the North Church, and the Central Church are distinguished for their architectural elegance. The grounds (347 feet square) occupied by the city buildings, and situated on Franklin and Eagle streets, were purchased at a cost of $80,000. About $50,000 have also been appropriated for the purchase of sites on which to erect 2 additional market-houses. A new railroad depôt (one of the largest in the State) has been built during the past year, extending 400 feet along the canal, with dockage throughout, and fronting 108 feet on Erie street. The rear part of the building, 95 feet wide, extends back 325 feet. Entire cost about $40,000. A new custom-house is now being built.

Among the literary, educational, and benevolent institutions may be mentioned the Buffalo University, chartered in 1846. Connected with it is a flourishing medical college. The Young Men's Association has a library of over 6000 volumes, and sustains an able course of lectures. A society recently organized, denominated the German Young Men's Association, possesses a valuable collection of about 2000 volumes, consisting for the most part of works in the German language. Both of these societies have reading-rooms well supplied with periodicals and newspapers. The female academy is delightfully situated, and endowed to the amount of about $50,000. The newspaper press of this city comprises about 15 publications, among which are some of the ablest journals in the United States. Buffalo is distinguished for her public schools, and has the honor of being among the very first cities in the state in introducing and perfecting this system of popular education. The schools are under the direction of the city council, and open to the children of all classes free of charge. The benevolent institutions include the new City Hospital, a Marine Hospital, founded in 1833, an Orphan Asylum, and an organization called the Sailors' and Boatmen's Friend Society. During the year 1853, $3235 were paid by the collector of the port to indigent and destitute sailors.

The manufactures of Buffalo are important, and are rapidly becoming extensive. There are already located here large engine and boiler manufactories, furnaces, foundries, car-works, &c.; and when Buffalo secures ready access to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, by the completion of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad, it will be difficult to conceive a limit to the extent to which manufacturing may not be carried on in this city. A very important branch of industry is, the converting of wheat into flour, of which 216,296 bushels were produced at the six principal mills of the city in 1853.

The harbor of Buffalo is formed by Buffalo Creek, and is of sufficient depth, 1 mile from its entrance into the lake, for vessels drawing from 12 to 14 feet of water. It is capacious, and well protected from storms, having a pier or breakwater, which extends 1600 feet from the S. side of the mouth of the creek. By thus confining the channel, the bar that originally obstructed the entrance to the harbor has in great measure been washed away by the current. Upon the end of this pier is a light-house, 20 feet in diameter at its base, and 46 feet high. The principal obstruction to the harbor at present is the ice, which at the breaking up of winter is often driven into it by strong westerly winds, where it not unfrequently remains long after the lake is clear. Several hundred thousand dollars have been expended within a few years past, on this portion of Buffalo Creek, in the construction of slips and ship canals, to meet the growing wants of commerce. The large and constantly increasing imports of grain have given rise to the construction of elevators to facilitate the transshipment of this kind of produce. There are at present ten of these in good working order, with a capacity for raising 22,400 bushels per hour, and of storing 1,550,000 bushels. In connection with one of the ship-yards of the city is a dry-dock, of sufficient capacity to admit a steamer of over 2500 tons; also a marine railway, and near by is a large derrick for handling boilers and heavy machinery.

Commerce.—The trade of Buffalo is immense. Its position is such as to render it a great entrepôt, through which much of the commerce between the East and West must pass. The first impulse was given to it by the completion of the Erie Canal in 1824. Since then lines of railway have been constructed, opening communication with nearly every section of New York, with the great cities on the Atlantic coast, and in Canada, and with the fertile valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. These improvements, with her advantages for navigating the great inland waters, have secured to Buffalo the first rank among the great commercial cities on the north-western lakes. Numerous railroads are also in course of construction, among which may mentioned, the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, completed January 13th, 1854, to within 5 miles of its junction with the Great Western Railway at Paris, the latter road having been opened January 16th, 1854, from the Canada side of the Suspension Bridge to Windsor, opposite Detroit, a distance of 229 miles; the Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad, in operation from Corning to Batavia, with the remainder of the route graded; and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad, which will communicate with the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The enlargement of the Erie Canal, now determined on by act of the Legislature, when effected, will add greatly to the commercial facilities of Buffalo. During the year 1853, there were built at this port 5 steamers, 17 propellers, and 7 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 16,158 tons. There were also commenced in the fall of 1853, to be completed for the spring navigation, vessels, with an aggregate of 11,508 tons burden. From 1200 to 1500 mechanics are constantly employed at the various ship-yards on the creek. The enrolled and licensed tonnage, December 31st, 1853, in the district of Buffalo Creek, included 30 steamers, 46 propellers, 37 *brigs*, 2 barques, and 115 schooners, with an aggregate of 72,967 tons. The following table shows the entrances and clearances of foreign and American vessels, with their tonnage, at this port, during the year 1853:—

	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	Num.	Tons.	Num.	Tons.
Vessels arrived from Foreign Ports	137	24,235	152	29,629
American do. do.	730	116,235	735	116,266
Total	867	140,470	887	145,895
Coast trade	3,239	1,491,604	3,305	1,475,006
Grand Total	4,106	1,632,074	4,192	1,620,901

The annexed table exhibits a few of the leading articles, and their value, received at the port of Buffalo, by lake, in 1853:—

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Flour	bbls.	983,837	$3,394,940
Wheat	bushels	5,424,043	6,671,672
Wool	bales	45,880	3,608,980
Corn	bushels	3,865,793	2,199,475
Hogs	number	170,640	1,228,380
Lumber	feet	69,294,789	1,339,421
Pork	bbls.	102,548	1,031,513
Oats	bushels	1,480,665	503,252
Beef	bbls.	89,776	697,700
Whiskey	"	66,707	667,070
Cattle	number	20,468	1,227,960
Bacon	lbs.	23,075,645	1,846,051
Leather	rolls	7,091	129,775
Oil	bbls.	7,955	398,350
Butter	lbs.	5,539,734	988,467
Lard	"	8,185,600	818,560
Cheese	"	5,377,800	430,224
Tallow	"	762,810	91,537
Hides	number	98,099	284,037
Seeds	bbls.	37,019	270,180
Copper	tons	1,088	504,000
Ashes	bbls.	11,553	288,825
Tobacco	hhds.	[illegible]	112,632
Tobacco	boxes	5,030	126,250

With other articles, making a total value of $36,881,230.

In addition to the above, $2,234,273 worth of goods were brought by the State Line Railroad, making the total value of all the imports received at Buffalo from the West in 1853, $39,115,503, being an increase from 1852 of more than $4,000,000. The value of the imports from Canada in the same year amounted to $392,719, and by canal, $64,612,102. The value of the exports from Buffalo by canal in 1853 was $22,652,408, and from the district of Buffalo Creek to Canada, $992,406. The duties collected at this port amounted, in 1843, to $1516; 1846, $12,359; 1849, $46,939; 1851, $92,357; 1852, $69,623; and 1853, $84,943. The shipping enrolled and licensed in the district of Buffalo Creek, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 82,678 tons. The total imports by lake, railway, and canal, amounted, in 1853, to $125,000,000.

There are in Buffalo 12 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,475,000, 2 savings institutions, and upwards of 40 fire, marine, and other insurance companies and agencies. Assessed value of real estate in Buffalo, (united with Black Rock, with which it was incorporated January 1, 1854,) is $20,063,045; but the estimated value of real and personal property is given at $27,445,752. Among the hotels, the American, the Clarendon, and the Mansion House, on Main street, and the Western Hotel, on the Terrace, near the Niagara Falls Depôt, may be named as the most prominent. The city is supplied with excellent water from Niagara River, by a corporation having a capital of $400,000; it is also lighted with gas.

Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland Company in 1801. In 1812 it became a military post. In December, 1813, it contained 200 houses, all of which, except two, were burned by a party of British and Indians. As a compensation for their losses by this disaster, Congress granted the inhabitants the sum of $30,000. An act, incorporating it a city, was passed by the legislature in April, 1832. In 1852, by act of legislature, Buffalo was incorporated with Black Rock; and the act being approved by the people, in 1853, it went into operation, January 1, 1854. The united city is divided into 13 wards, and governed by a mayor and 26 aldermen. Pop. in 1810, 1508; 1820, 2095; 1830, 8653; 1840, 18,213; 1850, 42,261; 1854, estimated at from 75,000 to 80,000.

BUFFALO, a post-township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles S.W. of Pittsburg, drained by Buffalo Creek, and traversed by the Hempfield Railroad. Pop. 1210.

BUFFALO, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1346.

BUFFALO, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2751.

BUFFALO, a thriving post-village of Putnam co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the Great Kanawha River, 21 miles from its mouth, and 340 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has excellent facilities for trade and manufactures, and is the most important place in the county. The hills in the vicinity contain large bodies of bituminous coal and iron ore. Pop. about 400.

BUFFALO, a post-village of Henderson co., Texas, on the Trinity River, about 200 miles N.E. of Austin City.

BUFFALO, a township in Marion co., Arkansas.

BUFFALO, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

BUFFALO, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tennessee.

BUFFALO, a post-village of Perry co., Tennessee, on Buffalo River, about 100 miles S.W. of Nashville.

BUFFALO, a post-township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1053.

BUFFALO, a township in the N. part of Noble co., Ohio.

BUFFALO, a village of Brown co., Indiana, 50 miles S. of Indianapolis.

BUFFALO, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

BUFFALO, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Ogle co., Illinois, about 16 miles W.S.W. of Oregon City. Pop. 1134.

BUFFALO, a post-village of Dallas co., Missouri, a few miles W. of Niangua River. Its origin is very recent.

BUFFALO, a village of Scott co., Iowa, 50 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

BUFFALO, a township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 565.

BUFFALO, an island off the E. coast of Cochin China. Lat. 14° 11′ N.; lon. 109° 16′ E.

BUFFALO, a point or cape on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. 3° 58′ S., about 2½ miles S. of the W. point of Poolo or Pulo Bay.

BUFFALO, a group of detached rugged rocks in the Bay of Bengal, about 20 miles due N. of Cape Negrais. Lat. from 16° 19′ to 16° 22′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 12′ E.

BUFFALO, a small island off the E. coast of China, Chusan Archipelago. Lat. 29° 42′ N.; lon. 12° 15′ E.

BUFFALO BAYOU, a small stream of Texas, which flows eastward through Harris county, and passing the city of Houston, enters an arm of Galveston Bay at Lynchburg. Steamboats navigate the bayou at all seasons from its mouth to Houston, a distance of 45 miles.

BUFFALO CITY, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

BUFFALO CREEK, of Erie co., New York, is formed by the junction of Cazenove, Seneca, and Cayuga Creeks. It flows a nearly westward course, and falls into Lake Erie at Buffalo.

BUFFALO CREEK, in the W. part of Pennsylvania, falls into the Alleghany River about 25 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

BUFFALO CREEK, of Perry co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Juniata about 12 miles from its mouth.

BUFFALO CREEK, of Union co., Pennsylvania, flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River near Lewisburg.

BUFFALO CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Rocky River, about 12 miles S. of Concord, Cabarrus county.

BUFFALO CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Broad River in the N.W. part of York district.

BUFFALO CREEK, of Glynn co., Georgia, flows into the Atlantic a little below Brunswick.

BUFFALO CREEK, of Washington co., Georgia, enters the Oconee from the left, about 12 miles S.W. of Sandersville.

BUFFALO CREEK, of Mississippi, flows through Wilkinson county into the Mississippi.

BUFFALO CREEK, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Buchanan co., and falls into the Wapsipinicon near Anamosa, capital of Jones county.

BUFFALO CREEK, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

BUFFALO CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

BUFFALO CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO FORD, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

BUFFALO FORD, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

BUFFALO FORGE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

BUFFALO FORK, a township of Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 214.

BUFFALO GAP, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

BUFFALO GROVE, a village of Ogle co., Illinois, 15 miles W. by S. of Oregon City.

BUFFALO HEART, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 15 miles N.E. of Springfield.

BUFFALO KNOB, a little village in the S. part of Pike co., Missouri.

BUFFALO LAKE, Wisconsin, a small narrow lake, or more properly, an expansion of Neenah River in Marquette co., about 10 miles long, communicating with Puckaway Lake.

BUFFALO LAKE, (Fr. *Lac-du-Buffle*, lăk dü büff'l,) the name of three lakes of British North America; one in lat. 66° 20′ N., lon. 113° W., another in lat. 56° N., lon. 113° 45′ W., and the third in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 112° 10′ W.

BUFFALO MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the N. part of Union co., N. of Buffalo Creek, an affluent of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

BUFFALO PAPER MILL, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

BUFFALO PLAINS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

BUFFALO PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois.

BUFFALORA, boof-fă-lo'ra, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 25 miles N.N.W. of Pavia, remarkable for the magnificent bridge of 12 arches over the Ticino. Pop. 1257.

BUFFALO RIVER, of Tennessee, rises in the S.W. central part of the state, and flowing westward and northward enters Duck River near the northern border of Perry co. Flat-boats descend this stream in high water.

BUFFALO RIVER, or RIVIÈRE AU BOEUF, (re've-air' ō bef,) of Missouri, rises in Gasconade co., and flows north-

eastward through Franklin county into the Missouri, about 10 miles above Washington.

BUFFALO RIVER, of Wisconsin, a small stream which forms the boundary between Chippewa and La Crosse counties, and enters the Mississippi.

BUFFALO RIVER, a small stream of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, flows south-west into Chippewa River.

BUFFALO RUN, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

BUFFON, büf'fôns', a village of France, department of Cote-d'Or, 11 miles N. of Semur. It has iron foundries. The seignory of this village belonged to the illustrious Buffon, and was by him erected into a *comté*.

BUFFORD'S, a village of Reynolds co., Missouri, on Big Black Water River, about 90 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

BUFFORD, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

BUFORD, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 45 miles E. of Cincinnati.

BUFORD'S a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

BUFORD'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

BUG, BOUG, or BOG, a river of Russian Poland, forming a great part of the eastern frontier of Poland, rises in Gallicia, near Zloczow, flows generally N. to Brzese-Litevski, and thence N.W., and joins the Vistula 18 miles N.W. of Warsaw, after a course of upwards of 300 miles. Chief affluents, the Muchawetz, Zoa, and Narew. The towns of Zloczow, Wlodava, Brzesc, Drohiczyn, Wyszkow, &c., are on its banks. The Brzesc-Litevski Canal, which unites the Muchawetz and Pira Rivers, connects it with the Dnieper.

BUG, BOUG, boog, or BOG, (anc. *Hypanis*,) a river of Russia, governments of Podolia and Kherson, flows mostly S.E., and enters the estuary of the Dnieper 30 miles W. of Kherson. Total course, 310 miles. Affluents, the Sinituke, Radima, and Negal. The towns of Bratslav, Olviopol, Voznesensk, and Nicolaev are on its banks, and it is navigable from the sea to Voznesensk.

BUGA, boo'gâ, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cauca, 105 miles N.N.E. of Popayan.

BUGA, a town of South America, in New Granada, 45 miles N.E. of Popayan.

BUGARACH, bü'gâ'râsh', a village of France, department of Aude, 12 miles S. of Limoux, at the foot of the mountain of same name. Pop. of commune, 1027.

BUG'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BUGEY, bü'zhâ', a small territory of France, in the old province of Burgundy. Its capital was Belley, comprised in the department of Ain.

BUG'GABO, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

BUGGENHOUT, büg'gen-höwt', a village of Belgium, province of Flanders, 5 miles E. of Termonde. Pop. 3424.

BUGGIANESE, PONTE, pon'tâ bood-jâ-nâ'sâ, a village of Tuscany, in the Val-di-Nievole, 4½ miles S. of Borgo-a-Buggiano. Pop. 5341.

BUGGIANO, BORGO A, bor'go â bood-jâ'no, a town of Tuscany, 27 miles W.N.W. of Florence, in the centre of the Val-di-Nievole. Pop. 1677. It has numerous silk mills.

BUG HALL, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

BUGHAT, bug'hât', a Sikh state, in India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, W. of the Sirmore Valley. Surface hilly. Principal forts, Rajghur and Turkhal.

BUGIA or BUGIAH, a town of Algiers. See BOUGIAH.

BUGIS, boo'gheez', a people of the Malay Archipelago, chiefly inhabiting Macassar and Boni, in the island of Celebes. They are muscular, middle-sized, and of a light brown color, some being even fair.

BUG-LAWTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BUGTHORPE, bug'thorp, a parish of England, co., of York.

BUGUE, LE, leh büg, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 14 miles W. of Sarlat, on the Vezère. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2904. It is the entrepôt for the wines and other products of the basin of Vezère, sent to Bordeaux. In its vicinity is the grotto of Miremont.

BUGULMA. See BOUGOULMA.

BUHL, bül, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 6 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. of commune, 1555.

BUHL, (Bühl,), bül, a market-town of Western Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 25 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe, on the railway thence to Kehl. Pop. 2800. It has manufactures of leather, and large weekly markets. This is the name of several villages in the same circle, and in the Rheinish departments of France.

BUHLER, (Bühler,) bü'ler, a village of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, 3 miles S.S.W. of Trogen. Pop. 1162.

BUILD'WAS, a parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, here crossed by a fine iron bridge, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Much-Wenlock. The beautiful remains of Buildwas Abbey furnish the earliest specimen of painted arches.

BUILTH or LLANFAIR, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon, finely seated on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of 6 arches, 12 miles S.W. of New Radnor. Pop. in 1851, 1158. About 1 mile N.W. of the town are saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate springs, with pump-rooms.

BUINSK. See BOUINSK.

BUIRON FOSSE, bü-ee'rôn'-fos', or bwee'rôn'-fos', a village of France, department of Aisne, canton of La Capelle, 9 miles N.N.W. of Vervins. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2618. This is the centre of an extensive manufacture of wooden shoes.

BUIS, LE, leh bü-ee', or bwee, a town of France, department of Drôme, 10 miles S.E. of Nyons. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2348.

BUITENPOST, boi'ten-post', a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 16 miles E. by N. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 800.

BUITENSLUIS, boi'ten-slois', or NEUMANSDORP, nöi'mâns-dorp', a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the right bank of the branch of the Meuse, called Hollands Diep. Pop. 2265.

BUITENZORG, boi'ten-zorg', a town of the island of Java, capital of a Dutch residency of same name, 35 miles S. of Batavia, with numerous government buildings, and the hotel of the governor-general. Its splendid palace was destroyed by fire, October 10, 1834.

BUITRAGO, boo-ee-trâ'go, an ancient town of Spain, 40 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 1076. It has an hospital, trade in wool, and manufactures of cordage.

BUITTLE, bü't'l or bwit'tel, a parish of Scotland, co. and 5 miles N.E. of Kirkcudbright.

BUJALANCE, boo-hâ-lân'thâ, a town of Spain, 17 miles E. of Cordova. Pop. in 1845, 8536. It is well built, and has a college, a Latin, and 2 other schools, 2 hospitals, and extensive woollen manufactures, and a large fair in August.

BUJALEUF, bü'zhâ'luff', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement, and 18 miles E. of Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Maude. Pop. 2130.

BUK, book, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 15 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2298. It has manufactures of cloth and shoes.

BUKHAREST, capital of Wallachia. See BUCHAREST.

BUKHARIA, or BUCHARIA, bu-kâ're-a, is a name given to a wide extent of territory in Central Asia, comprising the E. part of Independent, and the W. part of Chinese Tartary, the latter subdivision being called Little Bukharia. See TURKISTAN, BOKHARA, KHOKAN.——Adj. and inhab. BUKHARIAN, or Bucharian, bu-kâ're-an.

BUKHTARMINSK. See BOUKHTARMINSK.

BUKKEN, book'ken, an island of Norway, on the W. coast, province of Christiansand, lat. 59° 12' N., lon. 5° 22' E., with a village of the same name. The *Bukke* or *Bukken-Fiord*, is an arm of the sea, extending about 35 miles inland, with a breadth of 10 to 15 miles, and is covered with numerous islets.

BUKKUR, bük'kür, written also BUKKHU, an island and fort of Sinde, in the Indus, between the towns of Roree on the E. and Sukkur on the W. bank, 105 miles N.N.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 41' N.; lon. 68° 52' E. The island is a limestone rock, 800 yards in length, by 300 in width, and nearly covered by the formidable looking fortress. Sir A. Burnes supposed the territory around Bukkur to be the ancient Musicani of Alexander's historians. The British army destined for Afghanistan crossed the Indus here early in 1839, on a bridge of boats.

BUKKUR, a town in Punjab, near the Indus, 17 miles S.S.E. of Dera-Ismaeel-Khan. Vicinity well cultivated. Pop. 5000, who carry on an active commerce.

BUKOWINA, or BOUKOWINA, boo-ko-wee'nâ, an old division of the Austrian Empire, part of Eastern Galicia, included in the circle of Czernowitz.

BULACAN, boo-lâ-kân', a town of Luzon, in the Philippine Islands, capital of a province of the same name, on the river Bulacan, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 20 miles N. W. of Manila. It has manufactures of sugar, silks, and carpets. Pop. 9803.

BULACH, boo'lâk, a town of Switzerland, capital of a circle of same name, in the canton of, and 10 miles N. of Zurich. Pop. 1689.

BU'LAH, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

BULAK, a town of Egypt. See BOOLAK.

BULAMA, boo-lâ'mâ, the most eastern of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 20 miles S. of Bissao. Lat. 11° 34' N.; lon. 15° 33' W. It is about 20 miles in length by 10 miles in breadth, densely wooded, and very fertile, but unhealthy. It is now claimed by Portugal. Previous to 1794, it was the site of a British settlement; and in the late *Parliamentary Report on Western Africa*, its resumption by the British government for commercial purposes, and the repression of the slave trade, is strongly recommended.

BULAVADEEN, or BULAVADIN, boo-lâ-vâ-deen', written also BOLAVADIN, (anc. *Polybotus*,) a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 28 miles E.N.E. of Afioom Kara Hissar. Pop. 3000, who are all Mohammedans.

BULBO'NUS GROVE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

BULEYVILLE, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

BUL'FORD, bool'ford, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BULGA, bool-gâ, a mountain, and considerable town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, 26 miles S.S.E. of Ankober.

BULGARIA, bool-gâ're-a, (anc. *Mœsia Inferior*.) a province of European Turkey, extending between lat. 42° 8' and 45° 20' N., and lon. 22° 15' and 29° 35' E., separated N. by the

Danube from Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, and S. by the Balkhan Mountains from Room-Elee, (Rumili,) having W. Servia, and E. the Black Sea. Estimated area, 38,800 square miles, and population, 1,800,000. Surface mountainous in the south, level in the north, generally well wooded, and abounding with rich pasture. Principal river, the Danube, with its tributaries, the Isker, Vid, Jantra, (or Yantra,) and Osma, and the Kamtchik and Pravadi, which enter the Black Sea. At its N.E. extremity is the large lake of Rasseiu. Principal products, cattle, tallow, hides, hemp, flax, skins, timber, and attar of roses. In the pashalic of Silistria a surplus of corn is produced, but in some other parts less is raised than is required for home consumption, and the rearing of live stock is the chief branch of industry. The Bulgarians, who are descendants of the Slavonic tribe that crossed the Volga in the seventh century, are adherents of the Greek church: they speak the Servian language, and manufacture common woollens, rifle-barrels, and morocco leather, in addition to their rural occupations, and, according to travellers, they are favorably distinguished by industrious habits from the Turks, by whom they are much oppressed. Bulgaria is subdivided into the pashalics of Widin, Varna, Silistria, and Sophia, (capital, Sophia,) besides which towns it comprises Nicopolis, Russtchook, (Rustchuk,) Sistova, Shoomla, Babadag, Kustendji, &c. From the seventh century till 1018, and again from 1196 to the middle of the fourteenth century, Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom; but it then became subject to Hungary, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1392.——Adj. and inhab. BULGARIAN, bool-gâ're-an.

BUL'GER'S MILLS, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

BULGNÉVILLE, bül'nĀ'veel', a town of France, department of Vosges, 12 miles S.S.E. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1030. It has manufactures of lace and pottery ware.

BUL'KINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BULK'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BULLAS, bool'yäs, a town of Spain, 32 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 4186. It is very ancient, and has many Roman remains.

BULL CREEK, of Taney co., Missouri, enters White River near the middle of the county.

BULL CREEK, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

BULLE, bool'eh, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1513. It is the chief entrepôt for Gruyère cheese, made in the adjacent valleys.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, bül'lerz ov bŭk'an, a small fishing village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 22 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen. Close by the village is the remarkable natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan, consisting of a group of singular rocks and seaworn caverns.

BULLES, bülll, a town of France, department of Oise, 6 miles N.N.W. of Clermont. Pop. 1072. It has important manufactures of linen.

BULLEY, bool'lee, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

BULLINA, bool-yee'nâ, a small river of the Mexican Confederation, falls into the

BULLINA, bool-yee'nâ or boo-lee'nâ, a small stream of Yucatan, falls into the sea opposite Cancun Island, near 21° N. lat., and 87° W. lon.

BULLINGHAM, bool'ling-am, UPPER and LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BUL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BULLION, bool'yon, a post-office, Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

BULLITSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

BULLITT, bool'it, a county in Kentucky, in the N.W. central part of the state, about 1 mile from the Ohio River, contains about 300 square miles. It is drained by Salt River, and by the Rolling Fork of that river, which washes its S.W. border. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, which are covered with pines, and abound in iron ore of rich quality. Capital, Shepherdsville. Pop. 6784, of whom 5419 were free, and 1365 slaves.

BULL'MOUTH CREEK, of Mississippi, enters the Tombigbee from the N.E., near the N. line of Monroe county.

BULLOCK, bool'lok, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Ogeechee River, contains 900 square miles. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy and poor. The climate is reputed healthy. Cotton, corn, rice and sugar cane are the staples. A great part of the county is occupied by pine forests, which afford valuable timber, and abound in game. The Central Railroad follows the course of the Ogeechee, near the N.E. boundary of the county. Organized in 1796. Capital, Statesborough.

BULLOCK CREEK, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BULLOCK'S CREEK, of York district, South Carolina, flows south-westward, and enters Broad River near the S.W. extremity of the district.

BULLOM'S, bool'lomz, NORTH, a maritime district of Western Africa, in the country of the Timmanees.

BULLOMS, SOUTH, a maritime district of Western Africa, in the country of the Timmances.

BULL POINT, a small village of Dallas co., Missouri.

BULL RUN, in the N.E. part of Virginia, forms the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William counties, until it enters the Occoquan River, 14 miles from its mouth.

BULL RUN, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

BULL'S BAY, or BABOUL BAY, a bay on the E. side of Newfoundland, in lat. 47° 25' N., lon. 52° 20' W.

BULL'S HEAD, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

BULL'SKIN, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1428.

BULL'S SWAMP, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

BULL'TOWN, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

BULL'TOWN, a village of Franklin co., Indiana, about 15 miles W.N.W. of Brookville.

BULLUCTAH, a post-office of Leake co., Mississippi.

BULLUMGHUR, bŭl'lum-gŭr', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 25 miles S. of Delhi. It is pretty well built, and has many temples, and a neat palace, the residence of its rajah.

BULMER, bool'mer, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BULMER, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BULOLA, boo-lo'lâ, a river of Western Africa, in Senegambia, which traverses the country of the Biaferes, and enters the Atlantic opposite the Bissagos Islands.

BULOLA, a town of Senegambia, on a small tributary of Bulola River, 60 miles from the sea, in lat. 11° 31' N., lon. 14° 20' W.

BULPHAN, bool'fan, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BULSAUR, bŭl-sawr', a populous seaport town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles S.S.W. of Surat, on the Gulf of Cambay. It has manufactures of coarse ginghams, and a considerable trade in grain, jaghery, timber, &c.

BULSUN, bŭl'sŭn', a Sikh state of Northern India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna, in lat. about 31° N., lon. 77° E. Pop., with Burroulee, 3000.

BULTI, bŭl'tee', BALTEE, bâl'tee', or BULTISTAN, bŭl'to-stân', called also LITTLE THIBET, and ISKARDOH, a state of Central Asia, tributary to the rulers of the Punjab, but N. of the Himalayas, between lat. 34° 40' and 35° 30' N., lon. 74° 40' and 76° 20' E., and surrounded, except on the S.W., by the Chinese dominions. Area, estimated at 12,000 square miles. Pop. estimated at 75,000. (?) It consists of a part of the upper valley of the Indus, having a general elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet above the sea, and enclosed by mountains, which rise to 6000 or 8000 feet higher. The climate is very cold in winter, and the soil requires careful culture to enable it to produce corn, &c.; European fruits are, however, plentiful. The animals comprise the sha, the large-horned goat, sheep, the musk deer, and ibis; arsenic and sulphur are among the mineral products. The inhabitants are of Tartar descent, and Mohammedans of the Sheeah sect; until the late Sikh conquest, they lived under an hereditary chief, termed the gyl'fo. The principal town is Iskardoh.

BULWELL, bool'wel, a parish of England, co. Nottingham.

BULWICK, bool'wik, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BULWUDUN or BULAWADIN. See BULAVADEEN.

BULYVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

BUM'LIN, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

BUMM, a fortified town of Persia, 115 miles E.S.E. of Kerman, on the route to Bunpoor.

BUMP'STED, HE'LION, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BUMP'STED, STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BUNAHEE, bŭn'â-hee', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles S.S.E. of Ajmeer.

BUNASAR', a small river of Morocco, which discharges its waters into a small lake 20 miles N.W. of Meguinez.

BUNAISOR, bŭn-I sor', (anc. *Vanisiwara*,) a ruined town of British India, presidency of Bengal, reported to have many temples, including one surpassing in size that of Juggernaut, from which it is distant some miles westward.

BUNARBASHI, a small village of Asia Minor. See BOONARBASHI.

BUNARBASHI-SU. See SCAMANDER.

BUNAWE, bŭn-aw', a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 17 miles N.N.W. of Inverary. It has a quay on Loch Etive, a salmon fishery, and iron-works.

BUN'BANG', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 6 miles S.W. of Sylhet.

BUN'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

BUN'CHANG', an inland town of Siam, on the Meklong River, said to have 4000 inhabitants.

BUNCHIOM, bŭn'che-om', an inland town of Siam, on the Meklong River, said to contain 5000 inhabitants.

BUNCOMBE, bŭng'kom, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, near the border of Tennessee, with an area of 450 square miles. It is traversed by the French Broad River. The county is occupied by mountains and valleys of the Appalachian system; the Blue Ridge extends along or near the S.E. border. The soil is fertile, and particularly adapted to pasturage. The celebrated Warm Springs are in the N.W. part of the county. Formed in 1791, and named in honor of Col. Edward Buncombe, of the Continental army. The origin of the phrase, "talking for Buncombe," is thus explained in Wheeler's History of North Carolina:—"Several years ago, in Congress, the member from this district arose to address the house, without any extraordinary powers, in man-

ner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very *naïvely* he told those who remained that they might go too; he should speak for some time, but 'he was only talking for *Buncombe*.'" Capital, Asheville. Pop. 13,425; of whom 11,708 were free, and 1717 slaves.

BUNCOMBE, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and intersected by Inyan Reakah River, and also drained by one of its tributaries. Ocheyedan Lake, the source of the river of the same name, is situated in the E. part of the county. Buncombe county is not included in the census of 1850.

BUNCOMBE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

BUNCOMBE, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

BUNCRA'NA, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 miles N.N.W. of Londonderry. Pop. 961. It has a handsome church and barracks, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. Its castle was an old seat of the O'Donnells.

BUND, Switzerland. See GRISONS.

BUNDE, (Bünde,) bün'deh, a village of Germany, in Hanover, 5 miles N. of Weener.

BUNDE, (Bünde,) a village of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 7 miles N.N.W. of Herford. Pop. 1200.

BUNDELCUND or BUNDLECUND, bün'dęl-künd', a territory of Hindostan, partly belonging to the British, and partly to native chiefs tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 24° and 26° 26' N, and lon. 78° and 81° 37' E., having W. to Gwalior dominions, and on other sides the Bengal territories. It is traversed by the Vindyan Mountains. The principal rivers are the Desan, Betwah, and Cane, tributaries of the Jumna. The principal towns are Jhansi, Bandah, and Chatterpoor. In it are the diamond-mines of Panna.

BUND-EMEER, or BUND-EMIR, bun-dę-meer', (anc. *Araxes*,) a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters Lake Rakhtegan about 55 miles E. of Sheeraz, after a S.E. course of 150 miles. It is rapid, and very liable to inundate its banks.

BUNDER, bün'der, or *BANDER* ("a port or anchorage") is the name of many small bays on the coasts of Arabia and elsewhere in South-western Asia.

BUNDER-ABBASSEE. See GOMBROON.

BUNDER BOSHAVIR. See BUSHIRE.

BUN'DER (or BANDER,) SHEIKH, (shā'ik,) a small port of Southern Arabia, Akrabi territory, about 12 miles W. of Aden.

BUNDER (or BANDER,) VIK'KUR', a seaport and village of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 55 miles S.E. of Kurrachee. Pop. about 1200. Although a mere collection of huts, it has a brisk trade in rice, ghee, provisions, &c., its exports amounting annually to from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*

BUND'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUNDO'RAN, a maritime village, and the principal watering-place on the N.W. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Donegal Bay, 4½ miles S.W. of Bally-Shannon. Resident pop. 299.

BUNDROES, bünd'rōz', a fishing and bathing village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, about 1 mile W.S.W. of Bundoran.

BUN'DYSBURG, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

BUN'GAY, a market-town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ miles N.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 3841. It is well built, and has a large market-place, containing 2 fine crosses, a theatre, assembly-rooms, a bath-house, the remains of a nunnery, several branch banks, some manufactures of hemp, and a considerable trade, by the Waveney, in corn, malt, coal, lime, &c.

BUNGER'S MILL, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

BUNKER HILL, a celebrated height near Charlestown, Massachusetts, which see.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

BUNKER HILL, a post-township in Ingham co., Michigan, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 374.

BUNKER HILL, a village of Miami co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 6 or 7 miles S. of Peru.

BUNKER HILL, a thriving post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 60 miles S. by W. of Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming region.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

BUNKER'S HILL, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina.

BUNKER'S HILL, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

BUNKER'S HILL, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

BUNKER'S HILL, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

BUNKLE, bünk'l, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

BUNMA'HON or BONMA'HON, a maritime village of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 14 miles S.W. of Waterford. Pop. 1771. It is frequented as a bathing-place, and adjacent to it are the mines of Knockmahon.

BUNNEE. See CUTCH.

BUN'NELL'S LANDING, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota Territory.

BUNNY or BONEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

BUNOL, boo-nōl', a town of Spain, 24 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2473. It has manufactures of paper. Near it are some remarkable stalactitic caves.

BUÑOLA, boon-yō'lä, a town of the island of Majorca, 9 miles N.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1752. Near it are marble quarries.

BUN'POOR', a fort and district of Western Beloochistan, province of Mekran. The fort, in lat. 27° 20' N., lon. 60° 45' E., is built of mud, on a large mound, traditionally said to have been raised by an army of Ghebers. The territory appears to be fertile, and the chief obtains from his subjects an annual revenue of 2600*l.*, besides contributions of camels, sheep, dates, wheat, and matchlocks. His military force consists of 300 cavalry, and 2500 infantry.

BUNRAT'TY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 11 miles S.S.E. of Clare, at the mouth of the Ougaree, in the Shannon. It contains a village, and an ancient Norman castle of the thirteenth century, used as barracks.

BUNRAT'TY, UPPER and LOWER, two baronies of Ireland, co. of Clare, in Munster, bounded on the N. by the county of Galway, and S. by Shannon River, 16 miles long and from 3 to 7 broad. The surface is rocky, but adapted for grazing.

BUN'TAM FALLS, a village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles W. of Hartford.

BUN'TINGFORD, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Herts, 11½ miles N.N.E. of Hertford.

BUNTWALLA, bünt-wōl'lä, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, 16 miles E. of Mangalore.

BUNTZLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 6360. It has a large orphan asylum, a normal school, manufactures of earthenware and hosiery, and in its market-place a monument to the Russian general Kutusoff, who died here in 1813.

BUNTZLAU, ALT, ält bōōnts-lōw, (*i. e.* "Old Buntzlau,") a town of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, opposite Brandeis, 14 miles E.N.E. of Prague. It has a collegiate church, with a monument to St. Winceslaus, often resorted to by pilgrims.

BUNTZLAU, BUNZLAU, bōōnts'lōw, or JUNG-BUNZLAU, yōōng-bōōnts'lōw, (*i. e.* "Young Buntzlau,") a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, a tributary of the Elbe, 32 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 5074. It has a royal Piarist gymnasium, an old castle now used for barracks, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, and leather.

BUN'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BUN'WOOL, or BONGO, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, in the great Southern inlet of Mindanao. Lat. 7° 14' N., lon. 124° 10' E. It is densely wooded.

BUOCHS, boo-ox' or bwoks, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the S. side of the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 1060.

BUOLICK, boo'φ-lik, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

BUONABITALCO, boo-ōn'ä-be-täl'ko, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S. of Sala. Pop. 3120.

BUONALBERGO, boo-ōn'äl-bêr'go, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 3000.

BUONCONVENTO, boo-ōn'kon-vēn'to, a village of Tuscany, 15 miles S.S.E. of Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 409. In its castle the Emperor Henry VII. died in 1313.

BURABOLA. See BINABOLA.

BURADA. See BERRADA.

BURANO, boo-rä'no, a small island and town of Northern Italy, in the Adriatic, 5 miles N.E. of Venice. Pop. 4900. Its inhabitants carry on an active fishery.

BURAZJOON, bur'äz-joon', or BURASJUN, boo'räs-joon', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 22 miles N.N.E. of Bushire.

BUR'BAGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BURBAGE, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

BUR'BANK, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

BUR'BOIS, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri.

BURCH CREEK, of Clay co., Indiana, flows into Eel River.

BURCHI'VILLE, a post-township in St. Clair co., Michigan, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. Pop. 731.

BUR'COMBE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BUR'DEKIN, a river of Australia, in New South Wales, falls into the bay near Cape Upstart.

BURDETTE, bur-dēt', a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, 130 miles W. by S. of Albany. It contains a number of stores, and 500 inhabitants.

BUR'DIEHOUSE, a village of Scotland, co. and 3½ miles S. of Edinburgh. Pop. partly engaged in lime-burning. Here many fossil fishes and plants of the coal formation are found in the limestone.

BUREDIGALA. See BORDEAUX.

BURDUR, boor'door', (?) a large town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, 68 miles N. of Adalia.

BURDWAN, burd'wŏn', (anc. *Vardaman*, "productive,") a district of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, enclosed by the districts of Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hoogly, and Bancoorah. Area, 2100 square miles. Pop. in 1822, 1,487,300. It is generally under cultivation, and one of the most productive parts of India. It has extensive coalfields, yielding annually from 43,000 to 46,000 tons of coal. Iron ore and building stone are also plentiful. The principal towns are Burdwan, Culna, and Cutwa.

BURDWAN, a town of British India, capital of the above district on the Dummodah, 69 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Pop. estimated at 54,000. It has a large palace and gardens belonging to its rajah, government and missionary schools, and manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics. Near it are indigo-works.

BURE, a river of England, co. of Norfolk; after a S.E. course of at least 40 miles it joins the Yare at Yarmouth, whence it is navigable to Aylsham.

BUREAU, bu'rō, a county toward the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River, and intersected by Green River and Bureau Creek. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, and destitute of timber, excepting small groves; the soil is good. The Illinois River is navigable by steamboats on the border of the county. A railroad is in progress of construction through the county from Rock Island to Chicago. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 8641.

BUREAU CREEK, Illinois, falls into the Illinois River opposite to Hennepin, in Putnam county.

BU-REGREB, a river of Morocco. See Boo-Regreb.

BURELLA, boo-rêl'lä, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra.

BURELLO, boo-rêl'lo, a small town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 9 miles E. of Nicotera.

BUREN, (Büren,) bü'rĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles E. of Soest, on the Alme. Pop. 2130.

BUREN, (Büren,) a town of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles N.W. of Bern, on the Aar, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1100, who carry on an active transit trade.

BUREN, bü'rĕn, a village of Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 4 miles N.W. of Thiel. Pop. 1500.

BUREN, (Büren,) OBER, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles N.W. of St. Gall, with a fine wooden bridge on the Thur, at the mouth of the Glatt. Pop. 1410.

BURENDO PASS. See Beoang.

BURENG, bŭr-êng', BERENG, bar-êng,' or BRENG, brĕng, a valley of Cashmere, extending from S.E. to N.W., between lat. 33° 20' and 33° 30' N. and lon. 75° 10' and 75° 26' E., containing numerous subterraneous water channels, and abounding in springs of great force and volume.

BURES (bŭrz) MOUNT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BURES, ST. MARY, a parish of England, cos. of Suffolk and Essex.

BUR'FORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 17 miles W.N.W. of Oxford. Pop. in 1851, 1819. The town, pleasantly situated on the small river Windrush, is indifferently built, but it has a fine church, and a free school in which the celebrated Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, was educated, a branch bank, and some manufactures of rugs, saddlery, &c. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of St. Albans. Edgehill, where the troops under Fairfax defeated the royalists in 1649, is in its vicinity.

BURFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BURG, bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.E. of Magdeburg, circle of Jerichow I., on the Ihle. Pop. 14,570. It has been celebrated for its cloth manufactures since the twelfth century, and has still numerous woollen factories, in several of which steam-power is employed; about 32,000 pieces of cloth, worth 7,500,000 thalers are made here annually; a machine factory and foundry are also in operation. It has dye-works, and manufactures of glue and snuff, with 3 Protestant churches, a grammar school, and hospital.

BURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cologne, with 1610 inhabitants, and manufactures of counterpanes, horse-cloths, and hardwares.

BURG, bŏŏrg, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, capital of the island of Femern, on its S. side; lat. 54° 26' 10" N., lon. 11° 12' E. Pop. 1800. Burg is the name of several villages in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

BURG, De, deh bŭrg, or BURGT, bŭrgt, a village of Holland, province of New Holland, island of Texel, 7 miles N. of the Helder. It is the principal village in the island, and so much improved of late years as to rival in the beauty of its streets and trees the neatest villages in Holland. Pop. 1100.

BUR'GAN DEPOT, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

BURGAS. See Boorghas.

BUR'GATE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BURGAU, bŏŏr'gŏw, a town of Bavaria, 23 miles W.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2063.

BURGAU, a village of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 29 miles E. of Grätz.

BURGBERNHEIM, bŏŏrg'bĕrn'hīme, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1379.

BURGDORF, bŏŏrg'dorf, (*Fr. Berthoud*, bĕr'too',) a town of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N.E. of Berne, on the Emmen, here crossed by a new bridge. Pop. 2417. It is the depôt for the Emmenthal cheese, and has a castle, formerly a place of strength, and manufactures of ribbons and silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus.

BURGDORF, a town of Hanover, landdrostei of Lüneburg, on the Aa, 13 miles S. of Celle. Pop. 2250.

BUR'GEO ISLANDS, a group of islands in British North America, off the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. (S.W. point) 47° 33' N.; lon. 57° 44' W. The fishing is extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants of these islands, and, according to the report of Captain Loch, yielded 1,223,000 pounds between October, 1847, and June 4, 1848. The fish are sent principally to the markets of Spain and Portugal.

BURGESS, bŭr'jess, or BUR'GESSBERG', a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

BUR'GESS'S STORE, a post-office of Northumberland co., Virginia.

BUR'GETTSTOWN, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Washington, the county seat.

BURGH, brŭff(?) a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BURGH APTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURGHAS. See Boorghas.

BURGHAUN, bŏŏrg'hŏwn, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 11 miles N. of Fulda, on the Haune. Pop. 1400.

BURGHAUSEN, bŏŏrg-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Bavaria, on the Salzach, 58 miles E. of Munich. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of cloth; breweries, and trade in leather and salt. Its old castle is now a prison.

BURGH CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Great Yarmouth. Here are interesting remains of a large stone Roman fort, supposed to be the ancient *Garianonum*.

BURGH'CLERE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BURGHERSH, a parish of England. See Burwash.

BURGH'FIELD or BUR'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BURGH-HEAD or BROUGH-HEAD, a maritime village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles N.W. of Elgin, on a promontory, upon which are remains supposed to be those of the *Alata Castra* of Ptolemy, with an ancient well. Pop. 829. It is well built, and has a good harbor, where Edinburgh and London steamboats call.

BURGH HILL, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

BURG'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 6½ miles E.S.E. of Spilsby. It has a very fine church, and a branch bank. An embankment along the coast here is supposed to be of Roman origin.

BUR'GH'LEY-HOUSE, the princely seat of the Marquis of Exeter, in England, co. of Northampton, in its N. part, 1½ miles S.E. of Stamford. It was commenced by Sir W. Cecil in 1575, and forms an immense quadrangle, presenting one of the noblest specimens of Elizabethan architecture.

BURGH, MATTISHALL, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

BURGH-(brŭf) ON-THE-SANDS, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Carlisle. A pillar here marks the place where King Edward I. died, A. D. 1307. (Several of the Burghs of England are pronounced brŭf in popular parlance.)

BURGHORN, bŭrg'horn, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, near Alkmaar. Pop. 1885.

BURGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURGH ST. MARGARET'S, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURGH ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURGH ST. PETER, or WHEATACRE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURGH-UPON-BANE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BURGH'WAL'LIS, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BURGIO, boor'jo, a town of Sicily, district of Bivona, 28 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 5860.

BURGK, bŏŏrk, a village of Saxony, 5 miles S.W. of Dresden, with extensive coal-mines, employing upwards of 500 workmen, numerous coke furnaces, and a gas-work. Pop. 860.

BURGK, a hamlet of Reuss-Greiz, 4 miles N. of Saalburg, on the Saale, with a castle of the Princes of Reuss. Near it are the important iron-mines of Burgkhammer.

BURGKUNSTADT, bŏŏrg-kŏŏn'stätt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and on the Nuremberg and Neumarket Railway, with a castle and beer breweries, 24 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1360.

BURGLEN, (Bürglen,) bürg'lĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, 1½ miles E. of Altorf, and deserving notice as the reputed birthplace of William Tell. Near it is the chapel of Notre Dame of Loretto, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BURGLEN, (Bürglen,) a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgovia, 12 miles E. of Frauenfeld, with an ancient castle. Pop. 1076. Formerly a town, destroyed in 1405.

BURGLENGEFELD, bŏŏrg-leng-e-fĕlt', a town of Bavaria, 15 miles N.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1425.

BURGO, boor'go, a town of Spain, 36 miles W. of Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. 1612. In its environs are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

BURGO-DE-OSMA, boor'go-dā-os'mā, a town of Spain, 28 miles W. of Soria, and 1 mile N. of Osma. Pop. 2072.

BURGOS, boor'goce, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, between lat. 41° 32′ and 43° 19′ N. Area, 7082 square miles. The surface is very elevated, and consists of a series of mountain ranges, with intervening valleys.

BURGOS, boor'goce, (*L. Burgi,*) a city of Spain, capital of the above province, and formerly capital of Old Castile, on the Arlanzon, 130 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 42° 20′ 28″ N.; lon. 3° 44′ 35″ W. The town is clean and handsome, but damp and cold, with many characteristics of an old Castilian city; it is built in the form of an irregular semicircle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the river, which is here crossed by three fine stone bridges. All the streets have good side pavements. Places of promenade are numerous, but the one most frequented, and justly forming the boast of the town, is the Espolon, which is laid out in spacious walks, and has a fine vista opening to the Arlanzon. Burgos, up to the commencement of the sixteenth century, shared with Toledo the alternate honor of being the royal residence; and hence its public buildings, several of which have a greater magnificence than usual in a provincial town, are not so much attestations to its present as memorials of its former greatness. The most remarkable structure is the Cathedral, one of the finest buildings of the kind, not only in Spain, but in Europe. It was commenced in 1221, on the site of a royal palace which Ferdinand III. gave up for that purpose, but was not finished for several centuries. It is built of white marble, in the form of a Latin cross, and is flanked by two towers, which have a height of 300 feet, and terminate in spires of filigrane-work exquisitely chiselled. Burgos has numerous other churches, and a Franciscan convent worthy of notice, a nunnery with peculiar privileges, a castle, formerly very strong, but now in ruins, various hospitals and charitable institutions, a bronze statue of Charles III. in a square surrounded by arcades, besides a triumphal arch in memory of Ferdinand Gonzales, and a monument to "the Cid," both natives of this city. In the square De la Constitucion is a beautiful fountain, one of the ten from which Burgos derives a copious supply of water. Around it are some handsome promenades, and not far off is the monastery of Miraflores, with the magnificent tombs of John II. and his queen. Burgos is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a college, a school of surgery, and some manufactures of leather, woollens, and hats. Its trade in manufactured goods and its fairs, &c. have, however, greatly declined; its present importance is now chiefly due to its being on the high road from Madrid to the French frontier. Before the removal of the court to Madrid, Burgos was in a very flourishing condition, and contained thrice its present population. Since then it has continued to sink gradually, and exhibits in every quarter indications of decay. The Peninsular War, during which the possession of it was repeatedly and keenly contested, added greatly to its disasters. Pop., including the suburb of Vega on the opposite side of the Arlanzon, 15,924.

BURGSTADT, böörg'stätt, a town of Saxony, 35 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2719. It has manufactures of stockings, linen; also woollen weaving, and cotton printing.

BURGSTEIN, (Bürgstein,) bürg'stine, or BIRKSTEIN, bērk'stine, a village of Bohemia, capital of a lordship of the same name in the circle of Leitmeritz; the lordship comprises the town of Haida and 26 villages. Pop. 14,550. Important manufactures of crystal are carried on in this district, and it is the depôt for the greater part of the glass manufactured in the kingdom.

BURGTHAL, Switzerland. See BOURG, LE.

BURGUETE, boor-gā'tā, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 15 miles N.E. of Pamplona, in the Valley of Roncesvalles. Here Charlemagne was defeated in 778. See RONCESVALLES.

BURGUNDY, (Fr. *Bourgogne,* boor'goN'; L. *Burgundia;* Ger. *Burgund,* böör-göönt'; Sp. *Borgoña,* bor-gon'yā; It. *Borgogna,* bor-gōn'yā,) one of the largest and most important of the former provinces of France, and now forming the departments of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne, part of Ain, and part of Aube. In more ancient times Burgundy was the name of a kingdom, which included much more than the above province, occupying the whole basin of the Rhone. Its most ancient inhabitants were the *Ædui,* fully described by Cæsar; but its name of Burgundy is derived from one of the northern nations, called, in Latin, *Burgundi* or *Burgundiones,* who established themselves there in the beginning of the fifth century. At a later period, after the subversion of their kingdom, the province was erected into a dukedom, and long made an important figure in history under a race of Dukes of Burgundy. The male line having become extinct in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold at the siege of Nancy, his son-in-law, Louis XI., succeeded to the dukedom, which has since formed part of France.——Adj. and inhab. BURGUN'DIAN.

The CANAL of BURGUNDY unites the Yonne to the Saône, and passes St. Florentin, Tonnere, Montbard, Pouilly, and Dijon; near Pouilly is a tunnel 6350 feet in length.

BURHAM, bŭr'ăm, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

BURHAMPORE. See BOORHANPOOR.

BURHAMPOOTER RIVER. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

BURIAS, boo're-ās, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles S.S.E. of Luzon. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 123° E.

BUR'ITON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BURKA. See BURHA.

BURKE, bŭrk, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed from W. to E. by Catawba River, and also drained by Linville River and Mulberry Creek. The surface is elevated, and in some parts mountainous; the Blue Ridge, extending along the N.W. border, is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery. The soil in some places is productive, and well adapted to grazing. It is intersected by the Western Turnpike. Formed in 1777, and named in honor of the illustrious orator and statesman, Edmund Burke. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. 7772, of whom 5640 were free, and 2132 slaves.

BURKE, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from South Carolina, has an area of 1040 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ogeechee River, and traversed by Brier and Rocky Creeks. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil highly productive. Limestone, burrstone, and gypsum are abundant; chalcedony, agate, and jasper are found. The Savannah River is navigable on the border of the county, which is intersected by the Central Railroad. Formed in 1777. Capital, Waynesborough. Pop. 16,100, of whom 5268 were free, and 10,832 slaves.

BURKE, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier, intersected by branches of Passumpsic River. It has manufactures of starch, furniture, and leather. Pop. 1103.

BURKE, a post-township in the W. part of Franklin co., New York.

BURKE, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

BURKERSDORF, böör'kers-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, 10 miles W. of Vienna, on the Wien, with an imperial castle, and a castle of the landgraves of Fürstenberg.

BURKE'S GARDEN, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

BURKE'S MILLS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

BURKE'S STATION, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

BURKESVILLE, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, at its junction with the South Side Railroad, 52 miles W. of Petersburg.

BURKESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Kentucky, on the right bank of Cumberland River, 116 miles in a straight line S. by W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, a church, and an academy. Pop. near 400.

BURKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Texas, on Little Cow Creek, about 340 miles E. by N. of Austin City. It contains the county buildings and a few dwellings. The seat of justice was established here in 1848.

BURKHA or BURKA, bŭr'kā, written also VARAQUE, a fortified maritime town of Eastern Arabia, dominions and 45 miles N.W. of Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Pop. 4000.

BURKHARDTSDORF, böörk'harts-dorf', a village of Saxony, 7 miles S. of Chemnitz, with manufactures of linens and cottons. Pop. 1850.

BUR'KITTSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

BURKITTSVILLE, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

BURK'S STORE, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

BURKS'TOWN, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

BURKS'VILLE, a post-office of Nottaway co., Virginia.

BURLATS, bŭr'lā', a town of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement, and 5 miles E.N.E. of Castres, on the Agout. Pop. 1500. It has several paper mills.

BUR'LESCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BUR'LESON, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of 1025 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Brazos River, on the S. by Yegua Creek, and drained by Davidson's Creek. The soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. 1713, of whom 1213 were free, and 500 slaves. Named in honor of General Edward Burleson, vice-president of the republic.

BURLESON, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

BUR'LESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BUR'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BUR'LEY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, 2 miles N.E. of Oakham. The splendid seat of the Earl of Winchelsea here stands on the site of the celebrated mansion of the Dukes of Buckingham, destroyed in the civil war.

BUR'LINGHAM, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

BURLINGHAM, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

BURLINGHAM, a small post-village in Meigs co., Ohio.

BURLINGHAM (bŭr'ling-ăm,) ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURLINGHAM ST. EDMUND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURLINGHAM, ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURLINGTON, a town of England. See BRIDLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, a county occupying the middle part of New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, extending entirely across the state. It is drained by Little Egg Harbor River, which partly bounds it on the S.W., and its branches flowing into the Atlantic, and by Rancocas, Assiscunk, and Crosswicks Creeks, falling into the Delaware. The surface is generally level, and in many parts covered with pine timber. The soil in the N.W. portion, for about 12 miles from the river, is a very fertile loam; the remainder principally sandy, with a substratum of clay. Bog iron ore is found in many places, and marl is abundant in the western part. Animal relics, such as shells, bones, and also petrified vegetables, are frequently found in the marl. In Springfield township there is a petrifying well. The Camden and Amboy Railroad traverses this county, and a branch railroad, connecting Burlington with Mount Holly, is included within it. Organized in 1694, and named from Bridlington, commonly pronounced Burlington, a town of England. Capital, Mount Holly. Pop. 43,203.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 40 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 481.

BURLINGTON, a port of entry and seat of justice of Chittenden co., Vermont, and the most populous town in the state, is situated on a bay of its own name, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 40 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Montpelier, and by steamboat 82 miles N. of Whitehall. Lat. 44° 27′ N.; lon. 73° 10′ W. The ground on which Burlington is situated is low along the borders of the lake, but rises, as it recedes from the shore, to a considerable elevation. The United States government has erected a light-house on Juniper Island, at the mouth of Burlington Bay, and constructed a breakwater to protect the shipping in the harbor. For beauty of location, Burlington is scarcely surpassed by any town or village in New England. The streets cross each other at right angles; those extending eastward from the lake are a mile in length. In the centre is the public square, around which are situated the court-house, the principal hotels, and several fine stores. Many of the dwellings are surrounded with yards ornamented with shrubbery and shade-trees. The University of Vermont is located about a mile from the shore, at the eastern extremity of the village, on a commanding elevation, 281 feet above the level of the lake. Belonging to it are four spacious edifices. The dome of the centre building commands a magnificent view of the lake and surrounding country. Connected with the institution is a medical school. The university was founded in 1791, and received from the state a grant of about 30,000 acres of land. There are 7375 tons of shipping owned here, 324 tons of which are employed in steam navigation. The town contains 4 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a number of churches. Besides the facilities for steamboat navigation which it enjoys on the lake, Burlington has direct communication by railroad with Boston, Whitehall, Ogdensburg, and Montreal. Burlington was settled in 1763. Pop. of the township in 1830, 3525; 1840, 4271; 1850, 6110.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 14 miles N. by W. of Boston. Pop. 549.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Farmington River, 15 miles W. of Hartford. Pop. 1161.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 80 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1835.

BURLINGTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, containing the city of the same name. Pop. 5393.

BURLINGTON, a city and port of entry of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, nearly opposite Bristol, 20 miles above Philadelphia, and 12 miles S.W. of Trenton. Lat. 40° 5′ N., lon. 73° 10′ W. The Camden and Amboy Railroad connects it with New York and Philadelphia. The river is here about one mile wide, and is divided by an island containing 300 acres, lying nearly opposite the city. The streets are wide, straight, and well shaded with trees, and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly built of brick, and the bank of the Delaware is adorned with many handsome residences and gardens. The city is copiously supplied with good water, raised by means of hydraulic machinery. It contains 1 Catholic and 9 Protestant churches, 2 banks, a public library, and a lyceum building, now used as a town-hall. There are two large and flourishing boarding-schools, one for each sex, beautifully situated on the bank of the river. Burlington College, of this place, was founded by the Episcopalians in 1846, and had, in 1852, 118 students, with a library of 1200 volumes. The tonnage of the district in 1854 was 13,219. This city is much resorted to during the summer months by the citizens of Philadelphia, with which it communicates by steamboats several times a day. It was settled in 1667, and was originally called New Beverley. Pop. 4536.

BURLINGTON, a post-village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. of Towanda. Pop. 1927.

BURLINGTON, a small village of Roanoke co., Virginia.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on Patterson's Creek, 205 miles N.W. of Richmond.

BURLINGTON, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

BURLINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Boone co., Kentucky, 6 miles from the Ohio River, and 16 miles S.W. of Cincinnati. It contains 4 churches, an academy, a woollen factory, and a tobacco factory. Incorporated in 1824. Pop. about 500.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 11 miles N.W. of Wilmington, contains several stores and about 300 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, a few miles above Wheeling.

BURLINGTON, a small post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a township in the N. part of Licking co., Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 145 miles S. by E. of Columbus, and at the southern extremity of the state. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and a newspaper office.

BURLINGTON, a village in Marseilles township, in the S.W. part of Wyandot co., Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Pop. 811.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Carroll co., Indiana, 18 miles S.E. of Delphi. Pop. 848.

BURLINGTON, a post-village in Carroll co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, and on Wildcat Creek, 52 miles N. of Indianapolis. In 1850 it had 164 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on Prairie Creek, 7 miles S.E. from Muncie, has 1 church and nearly 100 inhabitants. The post-office is called New Burlington.

BURLINGTON, a village of Rush co., Indiana, 8 miles W.N.W. from Rushville.

BURLINGTON, a post-township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 664.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, about 54 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

BURLINGTON, a flourishing commercial city, seat of justice of Des Moines co., and formerly the capital of Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Keokuk, 250 miles above St. Louis, and 88 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City. In respect to population, this town is not equalled by any in the state, excepting Dubuque, which is of nearly the same extent. It continues to maintain a steady and healthy growth, notwithstanding the removal of the seat of government in 1839. The river in this part of its course is a broad and beautiful stream of clear water, and the town, situated partly on the top of the bluffs, overlooks a section of country abounding in rich and delightful scenery. Burlington is regularly laid out, and the greater part of the houses are of brick or stone. It contains (Jan. 1854) 9 churches, a Baptist college just established, a hotel, said to be the largest in the state, 2 steam flouring-mills, 4 saw-mills, 1 planing-mill, 2 foundries, a door and sash-factory, and 2 large public-school buildings. Two daily papers, 1 tri-weekly, and 4 weeklies are issued. Gas-works are about being established. There are two plank-roads—one 50 miles long, extends westward from this city to Fairfield—and a railroad, to be opened in 1855, will connect it with Peoria and other towns of Illinois. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 7000.

BURLINGTON, a thriving post-village and township in Racine co., Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox River, at the confluence of the Geneva outlet, 25 miles W. by S. of Racine City, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It contains several flouring mills, woollen factories, &c., for which the river affords water-power. Pop. 1640.

BURLINGTON FLATS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 25 miles S. from Utica.

BUR'MAH, BUR'MA, or BIR'MAH, otherwise called THE BURMESE EMPIRE or KINGDOM OF AVA, (native, *Myamma*, me-ăm'mă, *Byamma*, be-ăm'mă, or *Bramma*, brăm'mă; Chinese, *Meen-teen*, me'ăn'te'ĕn',) formerly the most extensive and powerful state in Farther India; but, since the war of the Burmese with the British in 1824–6, its territories have been comprised within lat. 16° and 27° N., and lon. 93° and 99° E., having W. Aracan and Munipoor, N. the Nagas territory and Upper Assam, E. the Chinese province of Yun-nan, the independent Laos country, and the British province of Martaban, (from which last it is separated by the Salwin or Than-lweng River,) and S. the Gulf of Martaban, a portion of the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area, 200,000 square miles. It is composed of the kingdoms of Burmah, and Pong, with portions of the countries inhabited by the Khyen, and the Shan countries, and the Kubo Valley, (*Munipoor*,) reannexed to it by treaty with the British in 1834: It is enclosed on most sides by mountain ranges, in elevation from 2000 to 5000 feet above the sea, its central part consisting of the basin of the Irrawaddy. Lagoons are numerous in low beds of the S., and in the

centre, a little N. of Ava, is a lake 30 miles in length by 10 miles across. The climate is considered salubrious. From May till the middle of September the rainy season continues; from that time till March the weather is delightful, the temperature seldom exceeding 75°; in April and May the heat becomes very great, but is soon mitigated by the commencement of rain. Annual fall of rain, from 160 to 200 inches. The soil is of very high fertility; but except near the towns most of it lies waste, or is only irregularly tilled; and agriculture is generally in the most backward condition. Rice is the chief crop, especially in the S.; pulses, Indian millet, and maize are raised in the N., and sessamum is universally cultivated for cattle. Other products are cotton of short staple, indigo, (though this product is so badly managed as to be unfit for export,) yams, sweet potatoes, tobacco, capsicums in great quantities, gourds, oil-plants, bananas and other fruits, betel-nut and leaf, sugar-cane, onions, garlic, and in the N. a kind of tea. Teak of a quality inferior to that both of Malabar and Java, oak, and other valuable woods, abound on the mountain ranges, and palm and bamboo are also plentiful. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are the principal domestic animals used for draught, and the elephant is domesticated for the same purpose; a good breed of horses is also reared. Mineral products are numerous and valuable. The gold and silver obtained in the empire has been estimated to amount in value to upwards of 200,000*l.*, and the produce of petroleum in pits along the Irrawaddy to 8,000,000 lbs. annually. Fine marble, serpentine, amber, sapphires and other gems, iron, copper, tin, lead, antimony, sulphur, nitre, and coal are also found.

In physical form, the Burmese are more allied to the Mongolians of Eastern Asia than to the Hindoos. Their figure is short, squat, robust, and fleshy, face lozenge-shaped, cheek-bones large, and eyes obliquely placed. The hair is black, coarse and lank; colour of skin, light brown or yellowish. From the difference of dialects, they may be divided into five tribes or nations. The language is monosyllabic, somewhat allied to the Chinese. They are of a gay disposition, and fond of amusements, but less civilized than the Hindoos or Chinese. They excel in boat-building, and they cast bells, work in gold and silver, and dye silk and other fabrics, weave silk and cotton goods, and manufacture lacquered wares, paper, coarse earthenwares, and some other articles in a respectable manner, but most of their manufactured goods, in ordinary use, are imported from foreign countries. China sends silks to the amount of about 81,000*l.* annually, porcelain, copper, carpets, metals, drugs, tea, &c., in return for raw cotton, feathers, ivory, bird's nests, horns, gums, and some British manufactures; this intercourse being chiefly conducted at a large annual fair at Bhamo. From the Shan tribes, the Burmese obtain their best sword-blades, also lac, wax, and varnish in return for salt and dried fish; other articles are mostly imported by sea from British India and the Malay Archipelago, and consist of British cotton goods, areca, and cocoa-nuts, tobacco, iron, hardwares, copper, lead, and other minerals, opium, sugar, spirits, English glass, earthenwares, fire-arms, and gunpowder—the manufactures of the Burmese in the two last articles being of the most wretched description. The government is hereditary and despotic; the sovereign is assisted by a council of the nobility, over whom he has a kind of feudal jurisdiction, and the titles of the latter are not hereditary. The religion of the mass of the inhabitants is Boodhism; a few Christians and Jews are to be found among the population, and the Khyens and other wild tribes have a special idolatry of their own.

Education, in so far as mere reading and writing is concerned, is more diffused than might have been expected. The public revenue is derived from a tithe of the profits of cultivation, duties of 10 per cent. on imports, and 5 per cent. on exports, and on petroleum collected, a royal monopoly of marble, amber, the precious metals, and gems above a certain size, a poll tax on the unsettled tribes, &c.; and the whole fiscal system is "replete with uncertainty, rapacity, and violence." The armed force, in the last war, was all infantry, except a small body of Cassay horse, and a company of artillery, and the war-boats formed the best portion of the armed force. The Burmese Empire is divided into seven provinces. The principal towns are Ava, Monchoboo, Amarapoora, Sakaing, Rangoon, Bassain, Martaban, Setang, Taungo, Prome, Patango, Yandabo, and Bhamo.

History.—The Boodhist religion was probably introduced into Burmah about the year B.C. 306. At this period the government was permanently fixed at Prome, where it continued for 395 years, during which there reigned 24 princes. After this it was removed under a new dynasty to Pugan, where it continued for nearly twelve centuries, during which there reigned 55 princes. In A.D. 1300, the seat of government was established at Panya, where it continued 56 years under three successive princes. In 1364, it was removed to Ava, where it continued for 369 years, and where, in the sixteenth century, Europeans first became acquainted with the Burmese. Towards the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Burmese were conquered by the Peguans, a people whom they had overcome and kept in subjection for nearly two centuries before. At this period arose Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty. After a reign of eight years, Alompra was succeeded by his son Uparaja, who made Sakaing (Sagaing) his capital. Uparaja reigned three years only, when he died, and was succeeded by his brother Sembuen, who again removed the capital to Ava. In 1776, Sembuen was succeeded by his son Sen-ku-sa, who, after a reign of five years, was succeeded by Paong-Ka-cha, who removed the seat of government to Amarapoora. After a reign of 28 years, Paong-Ka-cha was succeeded, in 1819, by Nun-Sun, who removed the court once more to Ava; but that town having been almost entirely destroyed, in 1839, by an earthquake, Monchoboo (Moksobo) has become the seat of government. In 1837, Nun-Sun died, and was succeeded by his brother Ser-a-wa, to the exclusion of the proper heir.

The first English writer who notices the Burman dominions is Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, who travelled in India towards the end of the sixteenth century. He represents the countries, especially the cities, to have been then in a flourishing condition, and the trade and shipping of the seaport towns to be very extensive. At the close of the seventeenth century the Governor of Madras, Mr. N. Higginson, made certain friendly overtures to the King of Ava, which were graciously received, and, in 1708, the Burman dominions were visited by Captain Alexander Hamilton, who wrote a *New Account of the East Indies*. In 1757, the East India Company obtained a site for a factory and other advantages. Subsequent aggressions on the part of the Burmese, accompanied by insolence to the English ambassadors, led to hostilities, which terminated, in 1826, in the curtailment of the Burmese power and the establishment of British rule in the provinces of Aracan, Yé, Tavoy, Mergui, and part of Martaban. Pop. in 1826, 4,230,558, though estimated by some at 8,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. BUR'MAN or BUR'MAN, and BIRMANESE. bir'man-eez', or BURMESE, bŭr'meez'.

BUR'MARSH, a parish of England, co., of Kent.

BUR'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BUR'NAGE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

BURN'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BUR'NERS, a post-office at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

BUR'NERSVILLE, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

BURNE'SIDE, bŭrn'side, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, with a station on the Kendal and Windermere Railway, 2¼ miles N.W. of Kendal.

BURNES'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BURNES'VILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

BUR'NET, a new county in the central part of Texas; has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by Colorado River, which also forms part of its W. boundary. The surface is hilly. This county is not named in the census of 1850. The productions are similar to those of Travis county, from which it was formed.

BURNET, a village in the N. part of Dallas co., Missouri, on Niangua River.

BURNET COURT-HOUSE, a post-office of Burnet co., Texas.

BURNET'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Wabash 4 miles above Lafayette. The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought in this vicinity, in November, 1811.

BURNET'S CREEK, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

BUR'NETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BUR'NETT, a post-township in Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 55 miles N.W. from Milwaukee. Pop. 726.

BURNETT, a small village of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

BURNHAM, bŭrn'am, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3¾ miles N.N.W. of Eton. It has some remains of a nunnery of order of St. Augustine, founded in 1265.

BURN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BURNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BURN'HAM, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of the Sebasticook River, 30 miles N.E. from Augusta. Pop. 781.

BURNHAM DEEPDALE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURNHAM NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURNHAM OVERY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURNHAM SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BURNHAM THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Burnham-Westgate. Lord Nelson was born in the parsonage house of this parish, of which his father was then incumbent, September 29, 1758.

BURN'HAM-WEST'GATE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 32 miles N.W. of Norwich.

BURN'ING GROVE, a small village of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

BURNING SPRING, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

BURNLEY, bŭrn'lee, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Whalley, on the Burn, 22 miles N. of

Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 14,706. It stands in a narrow valley. The chapel is a large, ancient structure, containing numerous monuments of the Townley family, including one to C. Townley, Esq., once proprietor of the famous marbles now in the British Museum. Burnley has numerous dissenting places of worship; a free grammar school, with a revenue of 137*l.* per annum, and several other schools and charities. Manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, and machinery, with iron and brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, the rope-walks. Burnley is a polling-place for North Lancashire. Its manufacturing prosperity, which is mainly owing to the abundance of coal in the vicinity, has been further promoted by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which nearly encircles the town, and by railway with Bury, Blackburn, Manchester, &c.

BURNS, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, about 50 miles S. by W. of Rochester, is crossed by the Buffalo and New York Railroad. Pop. 943.

BURNS, a post-township in the S.E. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 717.

BURNS, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, 55 miles N.W. of Peoria.

BURN'SALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BURNS' CORNERS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

BURNS-HILL, a town and mission station of British Kaffraria, South Africa, on the Keiskamma River, co. and 4 miles S. of York.

BURNSIDE, a post-township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, 75 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg, intersected by the West Branch of Susquehanna River. Pop. 1046.

BURN'SIDES, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

BURNS'VILLE, a small town, capital of Yancey co., North Carolina, on the Nolichucky River, 250 miles W. of Raleigh. Pop. 200.

BURNSVILLE, a small village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 10 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

BURNSVILLE, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 90 miles N.W. of Springfield.

BURNT CABINS, a small post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.

BURNT CORN, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama.

BURNT FORT, a small village of Camden co., Georgia, on the Santilla River, 48 miles from its mouth.

BURNT'GREEN, England, co. of Worcester, a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 11 miles S.S.W. of Birmingham.

BURNT HILLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

BURNT'ISLAND, commonly pronounced brunt-i'land, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Leith. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 2724. It is chiefly occupied in the fisheries, in curing herrings, and in distilling. It is clean and well built; it has a town-house, school-house, and the best harbor on the Frith, with a new low-water pier, a light-house, and a dry-dock. It is the steamboat ferry station on the passage of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Burntisland unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy in sending one member to the House of Commons.

BURNT'MILL, England, co. of Essex, a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 1¾ miles S. of Harlow.

BURNT ORDINARY, a post-office of James City co., Virginia.

BURNT PRAI'RIE, a post-office in the northern limit of White co., Illinois.

BURNT STAND, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia.

BURNT'VILLE, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

BUR OAK, a post-office of Mercer co., Missouri.

BURPHAM, bŭr'făm, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BURRA, bŭr'ra, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Shetland Group.

BŬRRA BURRA, bŭr'ra bŭr'ra, a mining district of South Australia, 80 miles N. of Adelaide. See ADELAIDE.

BURRAMPOOR, bŭr'ram-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles S.W. of Ganjam. It has a large bazaar or market-place, a street occupied by weavers, and several remarkable Hindoo temples.

BURRAMPOOTER. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

BURRAY, bŭr'ra, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Orkney Group.

BUR'RETT, a post-township in Winnebago co., Illinois, about 10 miles N.W. of Rockford. Pop. 591.

BURRIANA, boor-re-a'na, a town of Spain, 8 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Rio Seco, 1 mile from its mouth, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 6204.

BUR'RILLVILLE, a post-township in the northern part of Providence co., Rhode Island, 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It is intersected by Branch River and its tributaries, which afford good water-power. It has manufactures of cotton goods, prints, de laines, shears, scythes, sashes, and blinds, &c. Pop. 3538.

BUR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BURRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

BURRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BURRISHOL, bŭr're-shol', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, capital of the district of Backergunge, on an island of the Ganges, 120 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta.

BURRISHOOLE, bŭr're-shool', a maritime parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo.

BUR'RITT'S RAPIDS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, on the Rideau Canal, about 73 miles N.E. of Kingston. It has 3 stores and several mills. Pop. 300.

BURR OAK, a post-office Winneshiek co., Iowa.

BUER OAK, a post-township in the S.E. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 658.

BURROUGH, bŭr'rŭh, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

BURROUGH-GREEN, a parish of England, co. Cambridge.

BURR'S FERRY, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

BURR'S MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

BURRS'VILLE, a post-office of Caroline co., Maryland.

BURRSVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

BUR'R'VILLE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

BURSA. See BRUSA.

BURSCHEID. See BURTSCHEID.

BURS'COUGH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 2 miles N.N.E. of Ormskirk. Pop. in 1851, 2480.

BUR'SEAH, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 33 miles S.W. of Seronje. In 1820, it is said to have contained 3000 houses, and it was the capital of an extensive district.

BUR'SLEDON, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

BURSLEM, bŭrs'lĕm, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Stafford, and the principal town in that important district called "The Potteries," 3 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 9 miles S.E. of the Crewe station, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway. Pop. in 1851, 15,964. It has many large factories, convenient dwelling-houses of the work-people, and villas of proprietors, with a neat town-hall, news-room, police office, old and new churches, and numerous dissenting chapels. Burslem forms a part of the parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the seventeenth century it was the chief place in England for the production of earthenwares; at first, of a very homely kind, but latterly brought to great perfection by Josiah Wedgewood, born here in 1730.

BUR'SONVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

BURS'TALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BUR'STEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BURSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BUR'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

BUR'STON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BUR'STOW, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BURST'WICK, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

BURSZTYN, bŏŏr'shtin, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 miles S.W. of Brzezany, on the Lippa. Pop. 2000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

BURT, BERT, or BIRT, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

BURTON, a parish of England, co., of Chester.

BURTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

BURTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BURTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BURTON, a post-township of Cattaraugus county, New York. See ALLEGHANY.

BURTON, a post-village and township in Geauga co., Ohio, about 30 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It contains 3 churches and 1 academy. Pop. 1063.

BURTON, a township in McHenry co., Illinois.

BURTON, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 10 miles E. by S. from Quincy.

BURTON AGNES, a parish of England, co. York, E. Riding.

BURTON BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BURTON BLACK, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BURTON BRADSTOCK, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

BURTON-BY-LINCOLN, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

BURTON CHERRY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BURTON COGGLES, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BURTON CONSTABLE, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BURTON EXTRA, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

BURTON FLEMING, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BURTON GATE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BURTON HASTINGS, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

BUR'TON-IN-KENDAL, a market-town and parish of England, cos. of Westmoreland and Lancaster, 10 miles S. of Kendal. Pop. in 1851, 2559. The town is neatly built, and has a large market-place, several good inns, and an ancient church.

BURTON JOYCE, a parish of England, co. Nottingham.

BURTON KIRK. See KIRKBURTON.

BUR'TON LATIMER, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BURTON LAZARS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 2 miles S.S.E. of Melton Mowbray. Here was the principal hospital in England for lepers, founded by Lord Mowbray, in the reign of Henry I.

BURTON LEONARD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

BURTON-ON-STRATHER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, a market-town and parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Derby, on the Trent, within half a mile of the West Midland, Birmingham and Derby Railway, 11 miles S.S.W. of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 2769. The town consists chiefly of 2 streets—the principal terminates by a bridge of 37 arches, 1545 feet in height, stated to be the longest bridge in England, and which was built prior to the Conquest. It has two churches, numerous dissenting places of worship; a grammar school, founded in 1520; a handsome town-hall, with assembly-rooms, a union workhouse, a subscription library, with large breweries of excellent ale, (for which the town has long been famous,) extensive iron-works, and manufactures of cotton goods and hats. Its trade is promoted by the Grand Trunk Canal, connecting the Mersey with the Trent, which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town. Burton is governed by a steward and a bailiff, appointed by the Marquis of Anglesey, lord of the manor. Of its once famous abbey few traces now exist.

BURTON OVERY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

BURTON PEDWARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BURTON PIDSEY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BURTON'S, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

BURTON'S CORNERS, a small post-village of Boone co., Illinois.

BURTONSVILLE, a post-office, Montgomery co., New York.

BURTONTON, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

BURTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

BURTON-WITH-SLAY, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, N.W. of Wrexham. Pop. 985.

BURTON-WITH-WALDEN, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

BURTON WOOD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 2¼ miles S.W. of Newton-in-Makerfield.

BURTSCHEID, bōōrt'shīte, or BORCETTE, bor'sĕtū', a town of Rhenish Prussia, properly a suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 5530. It has manufactures of cloth, cassimeres, yarn, Prussian blue, with celebrated hot sulphur springs, and baths much frequented, (temperature, from 106° to 155° Fahr.)

BURTVILLE, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

BURUD'DA, or JAITWAR, jīte'war', a district of Hindostan, S.W. coast of Guzerat, principally between parallels 21° and 22° N.

BURUGIRD. See Boroogerd.

BURUM, bŭr'ŭm, or BOERUM, boo'rŭm, a village of Holland, 11 miles S.E. of Dockum, and communicating with the Lauwer Zee. Pop. 1500.

BURWAH, bŭr'wŏh, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 87 miles S.W. of Ramghur.

BURWAH, a town of British India, 39 miles N.N.E. of Cuttack.

BURWANNEE, bŭr-wŏn'nee, a fortified, considerable town of Central India, dominions, and 72 miles S.W. of Indore. It has a large palace, the residence of its rajah.

BUR'WARTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

BUR'WASH or BURGHERSH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BUR'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 5½ miles S.S.E. of Louth, the birthplace of the Duchess of Marlborough.

BUR'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

BURWELL, a village of England, co. of Cambridge, containing the united parish of St. Andrew and St. Mary, 4 miles N.W. by W. of Newmarket. Pop. 1820.

BUR'WELL'S BAY, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Virginia.

BURWHA, bur'wâ, a negro town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornoo, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad, 80 miles N.N.W. of Kooka, lat. 13° 52′ N., lon. 13° 58′ E. It covers an extent equal to 3 square miles, and being surrounded by a wall 13 or 14 feet high, fronted by a dry ditch, may be considered with reference to the practices of war in that country a place of some strength. Pop. 5000 or 6000.

BURY, ber'ree, a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell, 8½ miles N.N.W. of Manchester, with which, and with Bolton, it communicates by railway, also by the Bolton Canal. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 31,262; of the parish, 70,143. The town has, in late years, been much improved; and it possesses 2 handsome churches, 2 chapels of ease, upwards of 20 dissenting places of worship, a grammar school, with numerous other schools, several public libraries, a mechanics' institution, news-room, horticultural society, with important and flourishing manufactures of cottons, woollens, and machinery, and calico-printing and bleaching establishments. In 1838, there were in the parish 114 cotton mills employing 13,662 hands, and 17 woollen mills, employing 886 hands. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, and a large extent of fine pasture land. Since the Reform Act it has sent 1 member to the House of Commons. During the last century, several improvements in the loom-machinery originated at Bury; but the establishment of the large print-works of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., (which extend for a considerable distance along the Irwell,) and the perfection to which calico-printing has since been carried, have mainly contributed to the prosperity of the town in recent times. Sir Robert Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Bury.

BURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

BURY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BURY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, about 115 miles E. of Montreal. It contains 2 stores and a tavern.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a parliamentary and municipal borough town of England, comprising 2 parishes, co. of Suffolk, on the Larke, 24 miles N.W. of Ipswich, and 60 miles N.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 13,900. The town, on a gentle eminence, in a healthy and richly cultivated district, is remarkably clean, well-built, and cheerful. Principal edifices, St. Mary's Church, a fine Gothic structure; St. James's, near which is a belfry 80 feet in height, and one of the finest remains of Saxon architecture extant in Britain; the shire-hall, guild-hall, wool-hall, market-cross, theatre, with concert and assembly rooms, county jail, on the panoptic principle, house of correction, Suffolk General Hospital, East Suffolk Hospital, &c. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., enjoys a high repute, and has 2 scholarships at Cambridge, and 6 exhibitions to either university. Clopton's hospital for decayed housekeepers has a revenue of 3600*l.* a year, and the town contains nearly 100 other alms-houses, besides schools, and other charities. Bury has a mechanics' institution, subscription library, and botanic garden. There are some remains of a celebrated abbey, founded in the seventh century, and to which the body of the martyred King Edmund was transferred in 933, (whence its name.) It is the seat of a large trade in wool, corn, butter, and cheese. St. Matthew's fair, lasting for about 3 weeks from October 2d, is one of the most important in England; other fairs are on Easter Tuesday and December 1st. The borough is divided into 2 wards, and governed by a mayor, 3 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It is the place of the county assizes, and has general sessions in February, June, and November, quarter-sessions, petty-sessions weekly, with manorial and other courts. Bury returns 2 members to the House of Commons. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Villa Faustina*. Under the Plantagenets it was the seat of several parliaments. Sir Nicholas Bacon, the noted Bishop Gardner, and Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, are among its distinguished natives. It gives the title of viscount to the Keppel family. Ickworth, the splendid seat of the Marquis of Bristol, lord of the manor, is in its vicinity.

BURYTHORPE, ber're-thorp', a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

BURZEN, bōōrt'sen, a river of Transylvania, an affluent of the Alcota, (Aluta,) at Brenndorf.

BURZENLAND, bōōrt'sen-lănt, a mountainous region of Hungary, in Transylvania, which forms the district of which Kronstädt is the capital.

BURZET, bŭr'zā', a town of France, department of Ardèche arrondissement, and 14 miles N. of Largentière. Pop. in 1851, 3377. It has silk mills and woollen manufactories.

BUSACHI, boo-sä'kee, a town and province of Sardinia, in the district of Cagliari. The town is situated on the Tirsi, 11 miles N.E. of Oristano. The district is unhealthy but fertile, yielding good crops of grain and excellent pasturage. Pop. of the town, 1962; of the province, 71,600.

BUSACHINO or BUSAQUINO. See Bisacquino.

BUSACO, boo-sä'ko, a hamlet and convent of Portugal, province of Beira, in the Serra-de-Busaco, 20 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Here, on the 27th of September, 1810, the French under Massena were repulsed in an attack upon the troops under the Duke of Wellington.

BUSBACH, (Busbăch,) boos'bĕk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with woollen manufactures, and mines of lead and calamine. Pop. 1216.

BUS'BAYVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Houston co., Georgia, 16 miles S. by W. of Macon.

BUSCA, boos'kä, a town of Piedmont, capital of the district, 9 miles N.W. of Coni, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 8990. It has a college, a hospital, and 2 botanic gardens. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

BUS'COT, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

BUSEO, boo-sā'o, a town of Wallachia, on the river of the same name, 60 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 4500. It is a Greek bishop's see, and a place of some trade.

BUSH'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford,

BUSH CREEK, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 589.

BUSH CREEK, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 650.

BUSHEAB, boo'she-ăb', an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 miles from its N. coast. Lat. 26° 50′ N., lon. 53° 12′ E. It is low and flat; at its W. extremity is a small town, with a

tolerable harbor, which was visited by the fleet of Nearchus, admiral of Alexander the Great.

BUSHEY, bŏŏ'shee, a parish of England, co. of Herts, 2 miles S.S.E. of Watford, with a station on the London and Western Railway.

BUSHEY or BUSHY, a royal park of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 12 miles S.W. of London. It is traversed by superb avenues of limes and chestnuts, and by a public footpath. It was a favorite residence of William IV.

BUSHI, a post-office of Clark co., Alabama.

BUSHIRE, boo-sheer', (properly, ABOO-SHEHR, â-boo-shêhr or â boo-shaih'r, "father of cities,") a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepôt on the Persian Gulf, at the N. extremity of a sandy peninsula. Lat. 29° N., lon. 50° 52' E. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000, mostly Persians, Arabs, and Armenians. On the land side it is protected by a wall with round towers, and on the other sides enclosed by the sea, which on the N. forms a harbor lined by some wharves. Being built of white stone, and furnished with hollow turrets for ventilation, it has externally a handsome appearance; but its streets are narrow and unpaved; it is ill supplied with water; good houses are very few; and its public buildings comprise only a few inferior mosques, the sheikh's palace, a depôt of the East India Company, a large bazaar, some poor coffee-houses, and a solitary bath. Ships of 300 tons are obliged to lie in a roadstead, 6 miles from the city. Bushire has, however, a large trade with British India, importing thence rice, indigo, sugar, English cotton goods, and other manufactures, with steel, spices, porcelain, &c., from China and the Malay Archipelago. Coffee is imported from Mocha; bullion and European manufactures of various kinds come from Bassorah. Principal exports, raw silk, Kerman wool, shawls, horses, (to India for cavalry service,) carpets, silk goods, dried fruits, grain, Sheeraz wine, turquoises, pearls, assafœtida, and gall nuts. The anchorage is indifferent but the best on the coast. It consists of an outer road exposed to the N.W. winds, and a safe inner harbor with 4½ fathoms of water, 2½ miles from the town. In 1831, the plague carried off more than one-third of the inhabitants. The East India Company has a resident here, who superintends all its affairs in the Persian Gulf.

BUSH'KILL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1839.

BUSHKILL, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, near the mouth of Bushkill Creek.

BUSHKILL CREEK, of Pike co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Delaware River near the S. extremity of the county.

BUSHKILL CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware at Easton.

BUSH'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

BUSHMAN'S RIVER, South Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally S.E., forming the boundary between the districts of Citenage and Albany, and enters the Indian Ocean in lon. 29° 37' E.

BUSHMEN, South Africa. See BOSJESMAN.

BUSH'MILLS', a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, on the Bush, 8 miles N.E. of Coleraine. Pop. 788. It is neat and improving, with a court-house, various places of worship, and villas in its vicinity.

BUSH'NELL'S BASIN, a post village of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 217 miles W. by N. of Albany.

BUSH'NELLSVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

BUSH RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream flowing south-eastward through Newbury district, into Saluda River.

BUSH'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

BUSH'S STORE, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

BUSH'VILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

BUSHVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Georgia, 109 miles N. of Milledgeville.

BUSH'WICK, a township of King's co., New York. By an act to take effect January 1st, 1855, Bushwick is to be included within the chartered limits of Brooklyn. Pop. 3177.

BUSHY FORK, a little village in the N.E. part of Coles co., Illinois.

BUSIGNY, bü'zeen'yee', a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles from Cambrai. Pop. in 1851, 2788.

BUSINESS CORNER, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

BUSK, boosk, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Bug, 32 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3000.

BUSKERUD, boos'ker-ood', a bailwick in Norway, province of Aggershuus; area, 5800 square miles.

BUS'KIRK'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on Hoosic River, 29 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

BUSKO, boos'ko, a town of Poland, 44 miles N.E. of Cracow, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 800.

BUS'LINGTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BUS'ROEN MILLS, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.

BUSSAHER, bŭs'sâ-her', a Sikh state, North India, under British protection, immediately S. of the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 78° E. Estimated pop. 150,000. Chief town, Rampoor.

BUSSANG, büs'sŏn', a village of France, department of Vosges, on the Moselle, near its source, 14 miles S.E. of Remiremont. Pop. 2283. It has an extensive commerce in mineral waters, of which above 20,000 bottles are annually exported.

BUSSEE, bŭs see', a town of Hindostan, 19 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

BUSSEE, a town of Hindostan, district of Boolundshahur, 4 miles N. of Sirhind, and rendered picturesque by its white pagodas and stone pavilions.

BUS'SELVILLE, a village in the N.E. part of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash River.

BUSSERACH, (Busserach,) bŭs'ser-âs', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles N. of Soleure. Pop. 601. Remarkable for the ruins of the fortress of *Thierstein*.

BUS'SERO CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Vigo co., and, after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the Wabash, nearly 15 miles above Vincennes.

BUSSEROLES, büs'seh-rôll', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 10 miles N. of Nontron. Pop. 2207.

BUSSETO, boos-sâ'to, a town of Northern Italy, duchy, and 17 miles N.W. of Parma, near the Ongina. Pop. 1850.

BUSSIÈRE, büs'se-âir', several towns or villages of France, in the central and W. departments; the principal, BUSSIÈRE DUNOIS, büs'se-âir' dü'nwâz', department of Creuse, 7½ miles N.W. of Guéret. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3031.

BUSSNANG, bŏŏss'nŏng, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, on the left bank of the Thur, opposite Weinfelden. Pop. 2000.

BUSSOLENGO, boos-so-lên'go, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 9 miles W.N.W. of Verona. Pop. 2100.

BUSSOLINO, boos-so-lee'no, a town of Sardinia, 5 miles E. of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 1000. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

BUSSORAH, Asiatic Turkey. See BASSORAH.

BUSSUM, bŭs'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 15 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 740.

BUSS'VILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Illinois, 12 miles W. by N. of Mount Vernon.

BUSTAR', a town and district of British India, Nagpoor dominions, 124 miles N.W. of Chicacole. The district is mountainous and unexplored.

BUSTARD BAY, a bay of Australia, E. coast, lat. 24° 4' S., lon. 151° 50' E., discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and named by him from a species of bustard found there.

BUSTEE, bŭs'tee, a town of British India, province of Oude, 40 miles W. of Goruckpoor.

BUSTI, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque Lake, 20 miles S.E. of Maysville. Pop. 1990.

BUSTLETON, formerly a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N.E. of the State-house. It is now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia. It contains a calico-printing establishment, operated by water-power.

BUSTO-ARSIZIO, boos'to-ar-see'ze-o, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, 19 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 9619. It has a cotton thread factory, and an active trade.

BUSCLUK. See BOOZOOLOOK.

BUSUM, boo'sŭm, a small seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, with a port on the North Sea, 36 miles N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 600.

BUSVAGON, boos-vâ-gon', one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, 50 miles S.W. of Mindoro. Length, about 50 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. Surface mountainous, but it has been little explored.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND, a small island off the W. coast of India, in Bombay Harbor, situated between Salsette and Caranja Islands.

BUTCHER'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

BUTCOMBE, a parish of England co. of Somerset.

BUTE, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, forming, with Arran, &c., the county of Bute, and separated from Argyleshire, by a winding channel (the Kyles of Bute,) generally less than 1 mile across. It is in length about 16 miles, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. Area, about 60 square miles. Pop. 9499. Its northern part is mountainous and rugged; its centre and southern parts are undulating, with a pretty fertile soil. In the centre are the small lakes—Lake Fad, Ascog, and Quein. Its climate is rather moist, but the mildness and equability of its temperature, have made it the favorite resort of invalids. On its eastern coast is the town of Rothesay, beautifully situated, and Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, the chief proprietor.

BUTE or BUTESHIRE, bŭt'shir, a county of Scotland, composed of Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnoch, the whole between lat. 55° 32' and 55° 56' N., and lon. 4° 52' and 5° 17' W. Area estimated at 267 square miles, or 165,000 acres, of which 60,000 are cultivated, 40,000 uncultivated, and 65,000 unprofitable. Pop. in 1851, 16,808. Chief town, Rothesay, on Bute Island. The county returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

BUTERA, boo-tâ'rä, a town of the island of Sicily, 19 miles S.S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 4070.

BUTE'VILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon

BUTHROTUM. See BUTRINTO.

BUTI, boo'tee, a town of Tuscany, 9½ miles E. of Pisa. Pop. 3498. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

BUTLEIGH, but'lee, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

BUTLER, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Alleghany River touches the N.E. and S.E. extremities; the N. part is drained by Slippery Rock Creek, and the S. part by Conequenessing Creek. The surface is mostly undulating. The soil contains a large portion of sand, and is moderately fertile. Bituminous coal is abundant in many places, and valuable mines of iron and quarries of limestone are found. Organized in 1803, and named in honor of General Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. Capital, Butler. Pop. 30,346.

BUTLER, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 875 square miles. It is drained by Sapulga River, and bounded on the E. by the Patsaliga or West Fork of Conecuh River. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. Pine timber is abundant in the county. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 10,836, of whom 7197 were free, and 3639 slaves.

BUTLER, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, contains about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, (navigable for steamboats,) and also drained by Barren River. The surface is hilly, the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. 5755, of whom 5074 were free, and 681 slaves.

BUTLER, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 465 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, and also drained by St. Clair's, Mill, and Four Mile Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is uniformly and highly productive. The rock which underlies this part of the state is the blue or Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Miami Canal, and by the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton. The Hamilton and Eaton Railroad terminates at Hamilton, the county seat. Organized in 1803. Pop. 30,789.

BUTLER, a county in the S.S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 560 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by St. Francis River, and intersected by the Big Black River and Cane Creek. The general surface is level. Named in honor of William O. Butler, of Kentucky. Pop. 1616, of whom 1563 were free, and 53 slaves.

BUTLER, a new county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by English River, and also drained by Pipe and Otter Creeks. It contains extensive prairies, mostly uncultivated. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

BUTLER, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 45 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 2272.

BUTLER, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1269.

BUTLER, a post-borough, capital of Butler co., Pennsylvania, on Conequenessing Creek, 30 miles N. of Pittsburg. It is a pleasant and quiet town, having an elevated position and an extensive prospect. It contains an academy and several churches. Three newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 1143; in 1853, about 1500.

BUTLER, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 725.

BUTLER, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 400.

BUTLER, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

BUTLER, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

BUTLER, a post-office of Lancaster co., South Carolina.

BUTLER, a post-office of Taylor co., Georgia.

BUTLER, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.

BUTLER, a new post-village, capital of Choctaw co., Alabama, about 100 miles in a direct line W. by S. of Montgomery.

BUTLER, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

BUTLER, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

BUTLER, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

BUTLER, a township in Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1892.

BUTLER, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1416.

BUTLER, a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 763.

BUTLER, a township in Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 221.

BUTLER, a township in Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1976.

BUTLER, a post-township in Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1139.

BUTLER, a post-township in the N.E. part of Branch co., Michigan.

BUTLER, a post-township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 651.

BUTLER, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 1037.

BUTLER, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 840.

BUTLER, a township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Pop. 644.

BUTLER, a post-office of Bates co., Missouri.

BUTLER, Dunklin co., Missouri. See KENNETT.

BUTLER, a post-village in the S. part of Keokuk co., Iowa, 60 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

BUTLER, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 8 miles N.W. of Milwaukee City.

BUTLER'S CREEK, of Richmond co., Georgia, flows into the Savannah a few miles below Augusta.

BUTLER'S LANDING, a post-village of Jackson co., Tennessee, 85 miles N.E. of Nashville.

BUTLER'S MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

BUTLER'S SPRING, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

BUTLERSVILLE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

BUT'LERVILLE, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

BUTLERVILLE, a post-office of Warren co. Ohio.

BUTLER'VILLE or BUTLERS'VILLE, a post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, 6 miles E.N.E. from Vernon.

BUT'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

BUTLEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

BUTMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

BUTOOL, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 64 miles N. of Goruckpoor.

BUTOW, (Bütow,) but'ov, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 53 miles E. of Cöslin. Pop. 2100. It has woollen manufactures.

BUTRINTO, boo-trin'to, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanjak of Delvino, at the mouth of a river, immediately opposite Corfu, and on the other bank of which are some remains of the ancient *Buthrotum*. Pop. 1500. The town and fortress are of Venetian construction. The Lake of Butrinto, N. of the town, is 6 miles in length, by 2 miles in breadth.

BUTSCHATSCH. See BUCZACZ.

BUTSCHOWITZ or BUCZOWIC, boo'cho-vits', a town of Austria, Moravia, circle, and 18 miles E. of Brünn. Pop. 2473. It has manufactories of cloths and morocco leather, and a castle of the Princes of Lichtenstein.

BUTTAHATCHIE, a small river of Alabama and Mississippi, rises in the N.W. part of the former, and, flowing south-westward into the Mississippi, enters the Tombigbee near Hamilton.

BUTTAHATCHIE or BUTTAHATCHY, a post-office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

BUTTE, bute, a county in the northern part of California, bordering on the Utah Territory, has an area estimated at 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Sacramento River, and is drained by Feather River and its Middle Fork, which afford many fine mill sites. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous, with many beautiful and fertile valleys fitted for agriculture and stock-raising. These valleys are timbered and covered with the finest grass; water is abundant, and irrigation easy. The mountains are covered, in many places, with majestic pines and cedars. The scenery is highly picturesque. Butte Mountains, on the Sacramento River, Table Mountain, near Feather River, having the appearance of an ancient castle, and the lofty Mount Hood, whose snow-capped summit may be seen at an immense distance, are situated in this county. The soil, when not too much broken, is generally fertile. The amount of capital employed in quartz mining, in 1852, was $340,764; in placer mining $22,350, and in other mining $55,050. Platina and iron abound in all the mining districts, but not in sufficient quantities to justify the use of machinery. Quicksilver is found in abundance; silver in small quantities, and lead in a pure state on the head-waters of Middle Fork. Gold is found in the county, chiefly imbedded in quartz, the mining of which pays a good percentage. The name of the county was derived from the Butte Mountains, on Sacramento River. County seat, Hamilton. Pop. 8572.

BUTTE, a small town of Butte co., in the northern part of California, is situated on the Sacramento River, about 75 miles above its junction with Feather River, and on the road from Fremont to Shasta, 125 miles in a direct line N. by E. from San Francisco.

BUTTE DES MORTS, bute dá mort, (Fr. pron. büt-dá-mor',) a post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on the lake of the same name, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has 1 steam mill, 4 stores, and 15 dwellings.

BUTTELSTADT, (Buttelstädt,) boot'tel-stätt', a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 4 miles S.W. of Buttstädt. Pop. 825.

BUTTERFLY, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

BUTTER HILL, in Orange co., New York, a steep eminence on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Breakneck Hill. Height about 1530 feet.

BUTTE RIVER, rises in Butte co., towards the N.N.W. part of California, and, flowing in a general S.S.W. course, falls into the Sacramento River, in Sutter co., about 30 miles above Fremont.

BUTTERLEIGH, but'ter-le, parish of England, co. Devon.

BUTTERLEY, but'ter-le, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Alfreton. Its inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and iron-works of a company established here in 1792, at which the Vauxhall and other iron bridges in the metropolis and elsewhere, the iron colon-

made of the opera-house in London, large iron machinery, and some powerful steam-engines, have been made.

BUTTERMERE, but'er-meer, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

BUTTERMERE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, 7½ miles S.W. of Keswick. The Lake Buttermere is about 1½ in length by ½ mile in width, and surrounded by sublime mountain scenery.

BUTTERMILK, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, of New York harbor, separates Governor's Island from Long Island.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, of New York, a small cascade on the W. bank of the Hudson, 2 miles below West Point.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and on the North Branch Canal, 135 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, has a very excellent water-power. The name of the post-office is simply "Falls."

BUTTERNUT RIDGE, a post-office Sandusky co., Ohio.

BUTTERNUTS, a post-township of Otsego county, New York, 90 miles W. by S. from Albany, is drained by Unadilla River. Pop. 1928.

BUTTERVILLE, a small post-village of Warren co., Ohio. Pop. 228.

BUTTERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BUTTERWICK, WEST, a township of England, co. of Lincoln. There are several smaller townships in the cos. of York and Lincoln named Butterwick.

BUTTERWORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Rochdale. Pop. 5088, chiefly employed in cotton and woollen factories.

BUTTES, bütt, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 19 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel, has 1000 inhabitants, and extensive manufactories of watches. The position of this village, in a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains, renders the sun invisible during many months in the year.

BUTTEVANT, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork. The town is situated on the Arobeg, 3½ miles W. of Doneraile. Pop. 1524. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and it has the ruins of numerous ecclesiastical edifices, an old castle, and large infantry barracks.

BUTTIGLIERA, boot-teel-yâ'rä, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles N.W. of Asti. Pop. 2252.

BUTTIGLIERA URIOLA, boot-teel-yâ'rä oo-re-ô'lä, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Susa. Pop. 1194.

BUTTINGTON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, on the Severn, and partly included in the borough of Welshpool. Offa's Dyke separates the co. of Salop from this parish, in which a sanguinary battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes in 894, and, at a subsequent period, one between the Welsh and English, which was nearly the last fought for Welsh independence.

BUTTISHOLZ, boot'tiss-hôlts', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N.W. of Lucerne, on a tributary of the Wigger, and remarkable for a mound in its vicinity, called the *Engländerhübel*, or "English hillock," from containing the bones of 3300 Englishmen, followers of Ingelram-de-Coucy, son-in-law of Edward III., and Duke of Bedford, who, having a feud with Leopold of Austria, was devastating the Swiss cantons, when the peasants attacked and defeated him. Pop. 1708.

BUTTON-NESS, a prominent headland of Scotland on the northern side of the entrance into the Frith of Tay, lat. 56° 28' N.; lon. 2° 40' W. There are two light-houses here, with bright fixed lights on separate towers.

BUTTS, bûts, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 180 square miles. The Oconee River forms its boundary on the E. and N.E.; it is also drained by Tussahaw, Yellow Water, and Sandy Creeks. The general surface is level; the soil moderately fertile. Granite underlies part of the county. The Indian Springs on Sandy Creek are frequented by many persons in summer. It was named in honor of Captain Samuel Butts, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 6488, of whom 3683 were free, and 2805 slaves.

BUTTSBURY, bûts'be-re, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

BUTTSTADT, (Buttstädt,) bööt'stett, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 11 miles N.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 2869. Four miles S.W. is the town of Buttelstädt.

BUTTSVILLE, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Pequest Creek, 5 miles E. from Belvidere, has a church, a mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BUTTULPH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BUTYIN, boot'yeen, or BUTTZEN, boot'tsen, a town of Hungary, E. of the Theiss, co., and 37 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 3775.

BUTZ, bööts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 250, Roman Catholics.

BUTZBACH, bööts'bäk, a town of Western Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, 11 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 2246. It has manufactures of flannels, hosiery, and leather.

BUTZOW, (Bützow,) bütz'ôv, a decayed town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 18 miles S.W. of Rostock. Pop. 3894. It has manufactures of paper and playing-cards. Its old episcopal residence now serves for a prison, and its university was conjoined with that of Rostock in 1789.

BUTZTON, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. of Philadelphia.

BUVIESCA, boo-ve-es'kä, a town of Spain, Old Castile, 20 miles N.N.E. of Burgos, on the Oca. Pop. 2064.

BUXAR, a town and fortress of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 73 miles W. of Patna, and famous for a complete victory obtained in 1764, by 7000 Europeans and sepoys, under Sir H. Monro, over a combined native army of 40,000 men, 2000 of whom were left dead on the field, and many drowned in their flight.

BUXEDWAR, a strong and remarkable pass across the Himalaya Mountains, from the Cooch-Behar (Hindostan) into Bootan, 80 miles N.N.E. of Rungpoor, in Bengal.

BUXENTUM. See POLICASTRO.

BUXHALL, a parish of England, co., of Suffolk.

BUXTED, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

BUXTEHUDE, bööx'teh-hoo'deh, a town of Hanover, landdrostei, and 13 miles S.E. of Stade, on the Este, near its mouth in the Elbe. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of starch, leather, snuff, and wax-lights; and import trade from Hamburg.

BUXTON, (L. *Buxostenum*,) a market-town, chapelry, and fashionable watering-place of England, co. of Derby, parish of Bakewell, near the source of the Wye, 31 miles W.N.W. of Derby, and 160 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 1235. It is situated in a deep valley, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter containing many fine ranges of buildings, including a noble crescent, excellent hotels and shops, an elegant modern church, public and private baths, assembly-rooms, the whole founded by the late Duke of Devonshire, who also established several schools and a lending-library. The "Old Hall," once the residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, is now an inn. The upper town, or village, is unprepossessing, but it contains some tolerable inns and lodging-houses, with an old market cross. The saline waters in the lower town are from a hot and a cold spring, within a few inches of each other; there is also a chalybeate spring. Buxton is frequented annually by from 10,000 to 12,000 visitors, chiefly between June and October. From 1000 to 1200 poor invalids annually avail themselves of the "bath-charity," by means of which they are, on proper recommendation, maintained for a month, while using the waters. Many of the resident inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of alabaster, spar, and other ornaments. The vicinity abounds with fine scenery; and adjacent to the town are Poole's Hole, a vast stalactitic cavern, and Diamond Hill, so called from a profusion of crystals dispersed through its structure.

BUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BUXTON, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the western side of Saco River, about 80 miles S.W. by S. of Augusta, has abundant water-power. Pop. 2995.

BUXTON, a post-village of York co., Maine, on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 15 miles W. of Portland. It contains a church, a store, and about 100 inhabitants.

BUXTON AND BAR MILL, a village of York co., Maine, on the E. bank of Saco River, and at the E. terminus of the York and Cumberland Railroad, 18 miles W. of Portland. It has 1 church, stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

BUXY, bük'see', a town of France, department of the Saône et-Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Châlons. Pop. in 1852, 1995.

BUYCKSVILLE, biks'vil, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

BUYTRAGO, a town of Spain. See BUITRAGO.

BUZANÇAIS, bü'zôns'sä', a town of France, department of Indre, on the Indre, 13 miles N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 4979. In its vicinity are extensive iron works.

BUZANCY, bü'zôns'see', a town of France, department of Ardennes, 25 miles S.E. of Mezières. Pop. 892. It has a castle, and a Saracenic edifice of the twelfth century.

BUZBEEVILLE, a post-office of Coffee co., Alabama.

BUZEN, boo'zen, a province of Japan, in the N. of the island of Kioo-Sioo, and separated from Niphon by the Strait of Van-der-Capellen, here scarcely ¼ mile across. It lies between lat. 33° 23' and 34° N., lon. 130° 40' and 131° 23' E., and comprises 23 islands, all unimportant.

BUZET, bü'zä', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, arrondissement, and 7 miles N. of Nérac. Pop. 1617. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

BUZZARD ROOST, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

BUZZARD ROOST, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

BUZZARD'S BAY, on the S. coast of Massachusetts, is 30 miles long, with a mean width of 7 miles, and contains the harbors of New Bedford, Fair Haven, Rochester, and Wareham. The Elizabeth Islands separate it from Vineyard Sound.

BUZZARDSVILLE, a village of Madison co., Indiana, 44 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

BYAM MARTIN'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 40' 22" S., and lon. 140° 22' 28" W. It was discovered by Sir W. Beechey in 1826.

BYBERRY, bi'ber-re, a former post-township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.E. of the State-house;

it is now included within the chartered limits of the city. Pop. in 1850, 1130.

BYERSVILLE, a post-village in the S. part of Livingston co., New York, 16 miles S. of Genesee.

BYESVILLE, bīz'vil, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

BYFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

BYFIELD, a post-village, partly in Newbury, and partly in Rowley townships, Essex co., Massachusetts, 35 miles N. by E. of Boston. A fall in Parker River affords good water-power. Dummer Academy, founded in 1756, is located in the village.

BYFLEET, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

BYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BYGONBARRY, bī-gon-bär'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, 73 miles N. of Dacca.

BYGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

BYHALIA, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, on the road from Memphis to Holly Springs, 18 miles N.W. of the latter.

BYHALIA, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

BYINGTON, bī'ing-tŏn, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

BYKER, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 1½ miles E. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 7640, employed in various manufactures, &c. connected with the Newcastle trade.

BYKHOF, be-kof', a town of Russia, government, and 55 miles S. of Tchernigov.

BYKHOF, NO'VO, a town of Russia, government, and 38 miles S. of Mohesleev.

BYKHOF, STAROI, stä-roi' be-kof', a town of Russia, government, and 26 miles S. of Mohesleev; an old fortified town on the right bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 3900. It has several churches, convents, and a synagogue.

BYKUND, bī'kŭnd', a ruined city of Independent Toorkistan, khanat, and 23 miles S.W. of Bokhara. It is said to have been one of the oldest cities in that region, and it retains remains of high antiquity.

BYLAND, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles W.S.W. of Helmsley. Pop. 97. Here are the remains of a noble abbey, founded in the twelfth century.

BYLAND, OLD, a parish contiguous to the above.

BYLAUGH, bī'law, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

BYLER'S MILLS, a village of Morgan co., Missouri, 56 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

BYRAGHUR, bī'rä-gur', (Hind. *Vairaghur*,) a town of India, Nagpoor dominion, on the Mahanuddy, 75 miles S.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

BYRAGHUR, a village of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 5 miles W. of Dillanpoor.

BYRAM, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey. Pop. 1340.

BYRANGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, in Oude, on the Gogra, 34 miles N.E. of Lucknow.

BYRAM RIVER, in the S.W. part of Connecticut, enters Long Island Sound on the boundary between this state and New York.

BYRD, bird, a township in Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 2642.

BYRNE, birn, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

BYRNE'VILLE, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, about 105 miles S. of Indianapolis, was laid out in 1850.

BYRN'VILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 46 miles W. by S. of Albany.

BYRON, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 56 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 296.

BYRON, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 1566.

BYRON, a small post-village of Greene co., Ohio.

BYRON, a township in Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 309.

BYRON, a thriving post-village of Burns township, Shiawassee co., Michigan, on the Shiawassee River, about 33 miles E. of Lansing. It has an extensive water-power, and contains a flouring mill, a woollen factory, an iron foundry, 3 stores, and 200 inhabitants.

BYRON, a thriving post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, on the Northern Indiana Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of La Porte, the county seat, is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile prairie.

BYRON, a post-village and township in Ogle co., Illinois, on Rock River, about 12 miles N. by E. of Oregon City. Pop. 644.

BYRON, a post-township in Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, about 10 miles S. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 835.

BYRON'S BAY, E. coast of Labrador, North America, in lat. 54° 40′ N., lon. 57° 30′ W.

BYRON'S ISLAND, of the Mulgrave Archipelago, in the Pacific. Lat. 1° 18′ S.; lon. 177° 20′ E. It is low, densely wooded, and was discovered by Admiral Byron in 1765.

BYRONSVILLE, a post-office of Dooly co., Georgia.

BYRRIA, bīr're-a, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 16 miles from Oojein; in 1820 it contained 1000 houses.

BYSKE, bŭs'kä, bis'kĕh, a river of Sweden, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 64° 57′ N., after a direct S.E. course of 110 miles. At its mouth is the small town of Byskea.

BYTHAM CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

BYTHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, adjoining the above.

BYTHORN, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

BYTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

BYTOWN, the capital of Carleton co., Canada West, is situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, and on a railroad connecting Bytown with Prescott, about 118 miles N.N.E. of Kingston. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, and has an hospital and nunnery, branch banks, a telegraph company, and agencies of 3 life and fire insurance companies. The town also contains about 50 stores, several printing offices, an axe factory, foundry, and machine shop, and numerous other establishments. Three newspapers are published here. Bytown is one of the most flourishing places in Canada West, and carries on a large trade by means of the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. Pop. about 8000.

BYTURNEY, bi-toor'nee, or VAITURANI, vī-too-rä'nee, a river of Hindostan, rising in the mountainous region of Chuta Nagpoor, province of Bahar, and after a S.E. course of from 300 to 400 miles, falling into the Bay of Bengal, near Doomrah, lat. 20° 37′ N.

BYWELL, ST. ANDREW'S, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

BYWELL, ST. PETER'S, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne. The village, which is situated in both parishes, is very picturesque. It is surrounded by woods, and has 2 churches, the ruins of a castle of the Baliols, and of an ancient bridge over the Tyne.

BYZANTIUM, biz-an'she-um, (Gr. Βυζάντιον, *Buzantion*, or Βυσάντιον, *Busantion*,) an ancient city on the site of the modern Constantinople. See CONSTANTINOPLE.——Adj. and inhab., BYZANCINE, be-zan'tin, and BYZANTIAN, be-zan'she-an.*

C

CAACATY, kä'kä-tee', an Indian village, 77 miles E. by S. of the city of Corrientes, of the Argentine Confederation. Pop. 800. Cacaty means stinking wood—a name derived from the odor of the wood in the vicinity.

CABABURI, kä-bä-boo-ree', a river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Mataraca and Baria, pursues a S. course for 120 miles, and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 0° 10′ S., lon. 66° 30′ W.

CABAÇA, kä-bä'sä, a town of Africa, South Guinea, in the country of Ginga, about lat. 8° S., lon. 20° 21′ E.

CABAGAN, kä-bä-gän', a town of the Philippine Islands, in the province of Cagayan, at the N. extremity of the island of Luzon. Pop. in 1888, 11,185.

CABALABA, kä-bä-lä'bä, a river of Dutch Guiana, a tributary of the Corentyn, which it joins about lat 5° N., lon. 57° 3′ W. It is about 100 yards wide at its mouth, but is broader 6 miles higher up. It is extremely winding in its course, and its water is of an ochreous color.

CABALUNGA, kä-bä-loon'gä, a town of the island of Samar, one of the Philippines, the residence of the Spanish alcalde of the island.

CABANES, kä-bä'nĕs, a town of Spain, 12 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1619.

CABANNES-ET-BARRÈS, kä'bănn'ä-bärr, a village of France, department of Tarn. Pop. of commune, 1154.

CABAPUANA, kä-ba-poo-ä'nä, (called also erroneously CAMPUAN RERITIGBA and MURIBECA,) a river of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, rises in the N. slopes of the Serra de Pico, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 21° 25′ S., after a direct course of 80 miles, of which about 30 are navigable for canoes.

CABAR'RUS or CABARRAS, a county in the S.W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by several branches of Rocky River, an affluent of the Yadkin. The surface is hilly or mountainous; a part of the soil is fertile. A considerable quantity of gold was found here about fifty years ago. The county was formed in 1792, and named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina. Capital, Concord. Pop. 8747, of whom 7062 were free, and 1685 slaves.

CAB'BAGETOWN, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. by S. of Trenton.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, kä-bä'so dä vee'dä, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 16 miles N.E. of Aviz. Pop. 2600.

* These are sometimes employed to designate an inhabitant of the modern Turkish capital. The Eastern Roman Empire, the seat of which was at Constantinople, is frequently called the "Byzantine Empire."

CAB'ELL, a county in the W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio, has an area of 448 square miles. The Guyandotte River flows through the county into the Ohio. The surface is uneven; the soil partly fertile. The main thoroughfare from Richmond to the Ohio River passes through the county. Formed in 1809, and named in honor of William H. Cabell, governor of Virginia in 1808. Capital, Burboursville. Pop. 6299, of whom 5910 were free, and 389 slaves.

CABELL, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

CABELL COURT-HOUSE, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

CABELLOS DA VELHA, kâ-bêl'loce dâ vêl'yâ, a bay of Brazil, province of Maranhão. It is about 8 miles square, and is interspersed with islands and sandbanks, rendering it difficult of access. It is intersected by lat. 1° 40′ S.

CABENDA or KABENDA, kâ-bên'dâ, a seaport town of Western Africa, South Guinea, Angoy, 40 miles N. of the mouth of the river Zaire. Its harbor had formerly a considerable export trade in slaves, ivory, and wax.

CABES, kâb'es, GABES or KHABS, kâbs, (anc. *Tacape* or *Tacapa*,) a seaport-town of Africa, dominions and 200 miles S. of Tunis, at the mouth of a small river (anc. *Triton*) in the Gulf of Cabes. It exports a considerable quantity of henna.

CABES, GULF OF, (anc. *Syrtis Minor*,) an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the islands of Kerkenna and Jerba. Lat. about 34° N., and lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cabes or Khabs, and Sfax or Sfakus.

CABEZA DEL BUEY, kâ-bê'thâ dêl boo-â', or bwê, a town of Spain, 86 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5094. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and linens. There are several small towns in Spain called Cabeza and Cabezas.

CABEZAS DE SAN JUAN, kâ-bê'thâs dâ sân hoo-ân', a town of Spain, 27 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 3171. It is very ancient, and has a Moorish castle.

CABEZON, kâ-bâ thôn', a market-town of Spain, 7 miles N.N.E. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. It was the scene of one of the first battles of the Peninsular Wars in 1808.

CABEZUELA, kâ-bâ-thoo-â'lâ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 16 miles N.E. of Plasencia, on the Jerte. Pop. 2328.

CABIAO, kâ-be-ô'wê, a town of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, province of Pampanga, N.W. of Manila. Pop. 4940.

CABILLONUM. See CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.

CABIN BLUFF, a village of Camden co., Georgia, 11 miles N. by W. of St. Mary's.

CABIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Kentucky.

CABIN HILL, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 76 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CABIN HILL, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

CABIN POINT, a small post-village in Surrey co., Virginia.

CABIRA, a town of Asia Minor. See SIVAS.

CABLE, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

CABLE ISLAND, a small island of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 miles S.S.W. of Youghal.

CABO DO NORTE, Brazil. See CAPE NORTH.

CABO FRIO, kâ'bo free'o, (*i. e.* "cool cape,") a city and seaport of Brazil, N.E. of the cape of the same name, province and 75 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. in 1845, 3600. It has an electoral college, established in 1840, and numerous primary schools. The town is situated at the S.E. extremity of Lake Araruama, and is connected with the continent by a stone bridge, built in 1838. Climate unhealthy. It has an extensive commerce in salt.

CABOOL, kâb-ool',* written also CABOUL, CABUL, and CAUBUL, a fortified city, and the capital of Northern Afghanistan, on the Cabool River, here crossed by 3 bridges, 6396 feet above the sea, and 83 miles N.N.E. of Ghuznee. Lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 69° 6′ E. Pop. about 60,000. It is enclosed on the N.W. and S. sides by hills, along which run some weak ramparts; and at its E. end is the Bala Hissar, ("palace of the kings.") This citadel comprises the residence of the chief, various government offices, royal gardens, an inner fort, and a small town with 5000 inhabitants. The outer town, about 3 miles in circumference, is entered by 4 gates, and has two principal thoroughfares running parallel to each other, the N. of which led to the magnificent bazaar destroyed by the British on their evacuation of Cabool in 1842. The city is subdivided into districts, each enclosed with walls, and capable of being shut off from the rest, so as to form a separate fortress; and in the S.W. district is a pretty strongly fortified quarter, inhabited by Persians or Kuzzilbashes, of whom there are from 10,000 to 12,000 in the city. The streets are intricate, often too narrow for two horsemen to pass each other, and very badly paved. Houses in general two or three stories high, built of sun-dried bricks and wood, with flat roofs; those of the wealthy inhabitants have extensive courts and gardens. There are no public buildings of any note in the city; even the places of worship are very ordinary-looking buildings, although many are spacious and commodious. There is but one madressa or college, and it has neither endowments nor scholars. Serais or caravanserais and baths are numerous, but the former are inelegant and inconvenient, and the latter disgustingly filthy. There are two principal bazaars, running nearly parallel to each other, one of which is three-quarters of a mile in length. But the most magnificent resort of this kind in Cabool, constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, was destroyed by the British in 1842. It is said to have been one of the most splendid structures of the kind in the East, consisting of a series of covered arcades and open areas, and was highly embellished with paintings, and provided with wells and fountains. Before the shops in the bazaars are a kind of counters, on which the shopman sits, with his wares displayed. Outside of the city are the tomb of the Emperor Baber, who made Cabool his capital, and of Timor Shah, the latter being an octagon of brick surmounted by a cupola. Cabool has an active trade; it imports the precious metals, fire-arms, paper, tea, cotton goods, broadcloths, velvets, kermes and other dyes, iron wares, cutlery, needles, and raw silk, to from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* yearly, mostly brought from the Russian and the Chinese dominions and Independent Toorkistan, and which goods are mostly exported southward into Hindostan, &c. It has considerable markets for corn, cattle, and fuel, and is famous in the East for its excellent supply of vegetables and fruits.

From its elevation, the winter in Cabool is long and severe; the summer is delightful: average temperature, from 75° to 85°. The inhabitants are tall, well made, not very dark, and have Jewish features. They are Mohammedans of the Sonnee sect. The higher classes speak Persian, the common people the Pushtoo dialect. Cabool was taken by Sabuctaghi in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the fourteenth century, and in 1738 by Nadir Shah. It was the scene, in 1842, of the treacherous outbreak of the chiefs, the murders of Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir A. Burnes, and the massacre of 3800 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers; it was retaken in the same year by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, the bazaars and public buildings burned, and finally relinquished. Its chiefship is considered to extend from the S. of Ghuznee to the Hindoo Koosh, and from Bamian to the Khyber Mountains, comprising an area of about 10,000 square miles, with the cities of Cabool, Istalif, Ghuznee, and Jelalabad. Dost Mohammed's army amounted to 2600 infantry, and from 12,000 to 13,000 horse. His annual revenue is said to be 150,000*l.*

CABOOL RIVER or JUL-SHIR, joolee shir, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21′ N., and lon. 68° 20′ E., at an elevation of 8400 feet, and, after anward course of 320 miles, and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus nearly opposite Attock. It is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons from the Indus to Dobundee, a distance of 50 miles. The towns of Cabool, Jelalabad, and Salpoor are on its banks.

CAB'OT a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 21 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of woollen goods, starch, and leather. Pop. 1356.

CABOTVILLE, a flourishing manufacturing village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, at the entrance of Chickopee River, and at the junction of the Chickopee Falls Branch Railroad with the Connecticut River Railroad, 3 miles N. of Springfield. There are here 3 cotton establishments in operation, with a capital of about $2,000,000, giving employment to upwards of 1500 operatives. There are also manufactures of brass cannon, bells, machinery, swords, and cutlery.

CABOUL. See CABOOL.

CAB'OURN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CABRA, kâ'brâ, (anc. *Ægabrum*,) a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 11,576. It has an endowed college, a Latin and a normal school, a hospital, a Dominican convent, and manufactures of tiles, bricks, linens, and soap. Its neighborhood is volcanic, and produces wine of superior quality. Several small towns in Spain, a village of Central Africa, and of one of the Nicobar Islands have the name of CABRA.

* The French write this name *Caboul*, while the Germans, Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese write it *Cabul*, but pronounce the latter syllable *bool*. Nevertheless, we are assured, on the best authority, that the native inhabitants write and pronounce it without any vowel between the *b* and *l*, which might be represented in English thus—Kab'l. The European pronunciation, however, seems unalterably fixed; and we ought, perhaps, to acquiesce the more willingly, because the original name could not be restored without some loss of euphony.

Moore writes the name Caubul, but accentuates the last syllable:—

——"Pomegranates fall
Of melting sweetness, and the pears
And sunniest apples that CAUBUL
In all its thousand gardens bears."—*Lalla Rookh.*

Rogers adopts the same accentuation:—

"From Alexandria southward to Sennaar,
And eastward through Damascus, and CABUL,
And Samarcand, to thy great wall, Cathay."
Italy, part second, X.

CABRA. See Kabra.

CABRA DEL SANTO CHRISTO, kä'brä dĕl sän'to kree-ä'to, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 23 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2000.

CABRACH, kä'brak, a parish of Scotland, counties of Aberdeen and Banff.

CABRAS, kä'brăs, a village in the Island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 5 miles N.W. of Oristano. Pop. 3392.

CABRERA, kä-brä'rä, (anc. *Capraria*,) one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Majorca. It has a fort and a small harbor, and is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile. Cabrera is also the name of several villages and a river of Spain.

CABRERA, an island of Greece. See Kabrera.

CABRIEL, kä-bree-ĕl', a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Jucar after a course of about 130 miles.

CABRUTTE, one of the Laccadive Islands.

CABUL. See Cabool.

CACAPON, (often pronounced căp'on,) or GREAT CACAPON, a river of Virginia, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in Hardy county, flows through Hampshire and Morgan counties, and falls into the Potomac about 4 miles W. of Bath or Berkeley Springs. Length, near 140 miles. It flows through a mountainous region, abounding in iron and stone-coal, and affords a copious supply of water-power. The Little Cacapon traverses Hampshire county a few miles W. of the river just described, and enters the Potomac, 5 miles below the junction of the main branches of that river.

CACAPON DEPOT, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

CACAPONVILLE, cap'on-vil, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

CAÇAPABA, kä-sä-pä'bä, a town of Brazil, capital of a district of the same name, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 150 miles W.S.W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 3000.

CACCAMO, käk-kä'mo, a town of Sicily, district of Termini, 18 miles W. of Palermo. Pop. 6563.

CACCAVONE, käk-kä-vo'nä, a town of Naples, 3 miles S.W. of Agnone. Pop. 2513.

CACCURI, käk-koo'ree, a village of Naples, province of Principato Ultra II., 20 miles N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 936.

CACERES, kä'thä-rès, a province of Spain, in Estremadura; area, 7,018, square miles. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Tagus. Pop. 264,988.

CACERES, (anc. *Castra Cæcilia*,) a town of Spain, in Estremadura, capital of the above province, 24 miles W. by N. of Trujillo, on elevated ground. It is divided into two parts, called the old and the new towns. The old town occupies the top of the hill, and is surrounded by a strong wall defended by towers, and having five gates. The new town is built round the old, and forms the larger and more important portion of the two. The houses are in general tolerably well constructed; the streets steep, and with few exceptions narrow and ill paved. Its principal square is lined with good houses, shops, and public buildings, and in the centre is a handsome *paseo*, or promenade. There are seven other squares, but all small. The public edifices are four parish churches, a town-house, session-house, four hospitals, two prisons, a theatre, university, normal and several other schools; besides which there is a Jesuits' college of great celebrity, some convents, an episcopal palace, one belonging to the Counts of Torre-Mayoralgo, an alcazar or castle of the ancient rulers of Caceres, and the largest bull-ring in Spain. Linen, cloth, baize, hats, leather, ropes, soap, earthenware, wine, and oil are manufactured; considerable trade is carried on in cattle, pigs, delicious bacon, merino wool, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 12,051.

CACERES, kä'sä-rès, or kä'thä-rès, a town of South America, in New Granada, province and 110 miles N. of Popayan.

CACERES, NUEVA, noo-ä'vä kä'sä-rès, (*i.e.* "New Caceres,") a town of Philippines, capital of a province in the island of Luzon, on the S.E. coast, 175 miles S. of Manila, between the Bay of St. Miguel and the Gulf of Ragay. Pop., with the suburbs of Tabuco and Santa Cruz, 12,000. It is well built, and is the residence of an alcalde and a bishop.

CACHAO or CACHEO, a town of Asia. See Ketcho.

CACHAR, kätch-ar', or HAIRUMBO, hi'rum'bo, a territory of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Farther India, between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 92° and 93° 30' E.

CABADO, a river of Portugal. See Cavado.

CACHE, kash, a township in Monroe co., Arkansas. P. 526.

CACHE CREEK, of Yolo co., of California, rises among the mountains, and flowing eastwardly, loses itself in the extensive *tules* (marshes overgrown with bulrush) which lie between the plains and Sacramento River.

CACHE CREEK, a post-town of Yolo co., California, has 3 hotels.

CACHEMASO, kash-ę-mah'so, post-office, Dallas co., Ark.

CACHEMIRE. See Cashmere.

CACHEO, kä-shä'o, a fort and town of Western Africa, in Senegambia, Portuguese territory, near the mouth of the Cacheo River, 85 miles S.S.E. of Bathurst.

CACHE RIVER, of Arkansas, rises near the N.E. extremity of the state, and flowing S., enters White River.

CACHIAS. See Caxias.

CACHIMAYO, kä-che-mi'o, a river of Bolivia, flows into the Pilcomayo, after a course of 340 miles.

CAÇHOEIRA, or *CAXOEIRA*, kä-sho-ä'e-rä, a Brazilian word signifying waterfall, given as a name to several towns and villages of South America.

CACHOEIRA, or CAXOEIRA, a populous and commercial city of Brazil, 60 miles N.W. of Bahia, on the river Paraguaçu, seat of an electoral college. Chief exports, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of district, 15,000.

CACHOEIRA, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Grande, 220 miles N.W. of Rio Grande.

CACHOEIRA, a new fortified town of Brazil, province of Pará. Pop. 4000.

CACONGO, kä-kong'go, a town of Western Africa, in South Guinea, Angola, capital of a petty state, 35 miles S.E. of Loango.

CADALEN, kä'dä'lŏn', a town of France, department of Tarn, 5 miles S.E. of Gaillac. Pop. 2208.

CADAQUES, kä-dä'kès, a town of Spain, 32 miles N.E. of Gerona, with a small port on the Mediterranean.

CAD'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CADBURY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CADBURY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles W.S.W. of Wincanton. Here are the remains of an ancient fort called Camaelt, and supposed to be the *Cathbregion* where Arthur defeated the Saxons.

CAD'DER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 15 miles N.E. of Glasgow. At Robroystone, in this parish, Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, August 5, 1305.

CAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, cos. of Bedford and Hertford.

CAD'DO, a parish forming the N.W. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on Texas and Arkansas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Red River and the Great Raft. The surface is undulating, and is partly occupied by Soda and Caddo Lakes, which communicate with Red River and with each other. Soda Lake is about 18 miles long, and 5 miles wide. Red River is navigated by steamboats for eight months of the year to Shreveport, and the above-named lakes are also navigable through this parish. About 30 miles above Shreveport, the navigation of the river is obstructed by "the Raft." (See Red River.) Capital, Shreveport. Pop. 8884, of whom 3676 were free, and 5208 slaves.

CADDO, a township in Clarke co., Arkansas. Pop. 627.

CADDO BAYOU, of Texas, rises in Henderson co., and flows S.E. into Neches River.

CADDO COVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Arkansas.

CADDO CREEK, Texas, an affluent of Brazos River, from the right.

CADDO CREEK, of Tarrant co., Texas, flows northward into the West Fork of Trinity River.

CADDO CREEK, of Arkansas, rises near the S. border of Montgomery co., and flows through Clark co. into Washita River.

CADDO GROVE, a township in Hot Spring co., Arkansas.

CADDO LAKE, of Texas and Louisiana, extends from the mouth of Cypress Bayou, in the former state, into Caddo parish of Louisiana, where it communicates with Soda Lake, of which it may be considered as a bay. Steamboats from Red Red River navigate this lake for more than half of the year.

CADEAC, kä'dä'äk', a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.W. of Arreau, on the Neste. Pop. 500. It has hot sulphur springs and baths.

CADEBY, kaid'bee, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CADELEIGH, kad'lee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CADENET, kä'deh-nä', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 31 miles S.E. of Avignon. Pop. 2595.

CADEREITA, kä-dä-rä'tä or kä-dä-rä'e-tä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 42 miles E. of Queretaro. Pop. 4000. In its vicinity silver-mines are worked.

CADERETTA, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

CAD'ER-IDRIS, the loftiest mountain in Wales, after Snowdon, is situated in the county of Merioneth, 4 miles S. of Dolgelly. It ascends precipitously to a height of 2914 feet.

CADEROUSSE, kä'deh-rooss', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Rhone, 11 miles N.N.W. of Avignon. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2400.

CADE'S COVE, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

CADIÈRE, LA, lä kä'de-air', a village of France, department of Var, 10 miles N.W. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 2531.

CADILLAC, kä'dee'yäk', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 17 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1967, employed in manufacturing casks and agricultural implements, and in the wine trade. It has a female penitentiary.

CADIZ, kä'diz, (Sp. pron. kä'deeth; Fr. *Cadix*, kä'deex'; anc. *Gades*,) a city and seaport of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, in the isle of Leon, off the S.W. coast of Andalusia, 60 miles N.W. of Gibraltar, and 64 miles S. of Seville. Lat. (observatory) 36° 32' N.; lon. 6° 17' 15" W. It stands on a narrow tongue of land, which projects about 5 miles N.N.W. from the isle; it is surrounded on three sides by water, and is strongly defended both by nature and art. The entrance to its capacious bay is completely commanded by the forts of St. Sebastian, Santa Catalina,

and Matagorda; while on the other sides the beach is so precipitous, or so enclosed by sandbanks and sunken reefs, that large vessels cannot approach within three-fourths of a mile of the city. On the land side the only access is along a belt of land, in some places not more than 200 yards wide, and bristling with cannon. The city itself is surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, flanked with towers and bastions. It is divided into the four quarters of Santa Cruz, Rosario, San Antonio, and San Lorenzo, and is built with great regularity and uniformity. The houses are constructed of freestone, generally of three, sometimes of four, stories, and are often surmounted by lofty towers, open to the sea breeze, and commanding fine views of the bay. The streets are somewhat narrow, but are remarkably well paved, and are uniformly provided with foot pavements. The finest public square—not so much from its extent as the elegance of its buildings—is San Antonio, the great place of resort in mild wintry days and moderate evenings in spring. The Plaza de San Juan de Dios, now called Plaza de Isabella II., contains several handsome buildings, particularly the consistory, now chiefly used for municipal and public purposes. One of the most conspicuous objects in Cadiz is the light-house of San Sebastian, 172 feet above the ground, and visible 20 miles off at sea. The other principal edifices are the old cathedral, one of the most regular buildings in Cadiz; the new cathedral, still unfinished, built wholly of white marble, except the bases of the pillars, which are variegated; three other churches; several nunneries and convents, one of which, the convent of the Capuchins, is said to possess two of Murillo's finest pictures; and two theatres.

Among benevolent establishments may be named the Casa de Misericordia, a magnificent edifice, used as an ordinary hospital and alms-house, and as a lunatic asylum; the female hospital, next in importance to the Casa; the foundling hospital; and the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, or general infirmary, which annually receives about 700 patients; and the house of refuge of San Servando and San German, where destitute children or young criminals are instructed and reclaimed. The principal educational institutions are the Cadiz Medical School, in connection with the University of Seville; the Seminary of San Bartolomeo; several superior schools, also in connection with the above university; and a school or academy of fine arts. The bay, which is formed by the peninsula and the mainland, is spacious, and affords good anchorage. It is divided into the outer and inner bays. The former is exposed to a heavy and dangerous sea during the prevalence of N.W. winds; the inner is protected by an extensive mole, but is accessible to small vessels only. The larger ships are obliged to anchor at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the shore, where there is from 5 to 7 fathoms of water. Opposite to Cadiz is the town of Santa Maria, the principal depôt of the wines of Xeres. *La Caraca*, the royal dockyard, is situated at the bottom of the inner bay, about 6 miles from the city, and is defended by an cross-fire of two forts. It contains three spacious basins, and twelve docks or slips.

The trade of Cadiz is far less extensive than formerly. The principal part of what remains is with England, and the chief article exported is sherry wine.

The number, tonnage, and value of cargoes of vessels which entered at the port of Cadiz, in 1846, was vessels 675, tons 140,495, value of cargoes 637,396*l.*; cleared, vessels 590, tons 124,766, value of cargoes 973,416*l.* In the year 1847, the total exports of wine were 31,602 butts, being a decrease, as compared with 1846, of 1094 butts. Salt is another chief article of export. Of this commodity considerable quantities are exported from Cadiz to the Newfoundland fishery, and to the river Plata and the Brazils; and large quantities are also shipped on board Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian vessels. The chief imports are staves and tobacco from America; hides, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, dyewoods, sugar, and other colonial produce from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Mexico, and Colombia; cod-fish from Newfoundland; and coals from England.

History.—Cadiz was founded by the Phoenicians, and early became a commercial town of great importance. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians in the first Punic War; in the second Punic War, it voluntarily surrendered to the Romans. Its inhabitants received the Roman franchise from Julius Cæsar.

Cadiz has been often besieged. It was taken in 1596 by Lord Essex, and again attacked by the English in 1628. In 1656 it was blockaded by Blake, who captured two rich galleons, and sunk eight others. Another English expedition was undertaken against it in 1702, but failed. In 1809 the Cortes took refuge here; on that occasion the town was blockaded by the French till 1812. In 1823 it surrendered to the French under the Duc d'Angoulême.—Pop. 53,920.——Adj. and inhab. GADITA'NIAN, (Sp. GADITANO, gâ-de-tâ'no.)

CADIZ, one of the three provinces into which the ancient kingdom of Seville, in Spain, has been divided. Bounded N. by the provinces of Huelva and Seville, E. by Malaga, and S. and W. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic. Area, 3900 square miles.

CADIZ, kâ'diz, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

CADIZ, a post-village, capital of Trigg co., Kentucky, on Little River, 230 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, and 9 miles from Cumberland River. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, and 2 academies. Pop. near 500.

CADIZ, a flourishing and beautiful town in Cadiz township, and capital of Harrison co., Ohio, 117 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 23 miles from the Ohio River at Wheeling. It is well built, and pleasantly situated among fertile and cultivated hills, which contain rich mines of coal. It is the principal market of the county, which is one of the greatest wool-growing regions of the state. A branch railroad, 6 miles long, connects the town with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, on the N. Laid out in 1803. It contained, in 1851, 5 churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 female seminary. Pop. in 1840, 1144; in 1853, about 1500.

CADIZ, a post-village in Henry co., Indiana, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

CADIZ, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

CADIZ, kâ'diz, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, on the S. coast of the island of Cubagua.

CADIZ, BAY OF, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain, province of Cadiz, about lat. 36° 30′ N., and lon. 6° 15′ W., bounded S.W. by the peninsula of Cadiz, 5 miles in length, and divided into an outer and inner bay by the promontory and fort of Matagorda. In the islet of *La Caraca*, on its E. side, are arsenals and ship-building yards, the most important in the kingdom, and among the best in Europe.

CADNEY, kad'nee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CADORE, kâ-do'râ, or PIEVE-DI-CADORE, pe-â'vâ-dee-kâ-do'râ, a town of Northern Italy, on the Piave, 22½ miles N.N.E. of Belluno. Pop. 2000. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Titian. In 1797, the French here gained a victory over the Austrians.

CADOSIA VALLEY, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

CADOXTON, two parishes of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

CAD'RON, a post-township and small village in Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 252.

CADRON CREEK, of Arkansas, enters the Arkansas at Cadron, in Conway county.

CADSAND, kâd-sânt', CADZAND, kâd-zânt', or CASSANDRIA, kâs-sân'dre-â, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, at the mouth of the West Scheldt, and having on it a small town of the same name, 5 miles N. of Sluis. Pop. 1156.

CADWALLADER, kad-wŏl'lą-der, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

CADYNA. See NIGDEH.

CADYSVILLE, kâ'dèz-vil, a village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vermont, on the Lamoille River. It contains 2 stores, a woollen factory, and a number of other manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 200.

CADYTIS. See JERUSALEM.

CA'DYVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on the Saranac River, about 6 miles W. of Plattsburg.

CÆCINA. See CECINA.

CAEN, kôn°, (L. *Cadomus* or *Cadomum*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados, (Normandy,) 123 miles N.W. of Paris, in a valley, between two extensive meadows, at the confluence of the Orne with the Odon, 10 miles from the embouchure of the former, and at the terminus of a railway communicating with the Paris and Rouen Railway. Lat. 49° 11′ 12″ N., lon. 0° 21′ W. The streets are broad, regular, and clean; two of them cross each other at right angles, and extend nearly to the extremities of the town, which is also traversed by a canal supplied by the Odon, and employed to drive the machinery of numerous manufactories. The houses are generally well built, of an excellent freestone which is extensively quarried in the vicinity, and imported into England under the name of Caen-stone. There are four squares, the principal of which, the Place Royal, is ornamented with a statue of Louis XIV. The public walks are beautiful, especially the Cours, a splendid avenue about a mile in length, lined with elm-trees. Some fine promenades also extend along the banks of the new canal. Caen has numerous fine churches and other buildings, of which the following may be noticed:—the Cathedral of St. Etienne, one of the finest in Normandy; the monastic buildings of the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, now occupied as the royal college, and containing the tomb of William the Conqueror; the Church of the Trinity, in the Norman style; the *Abbaye aux Dames*, founded by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and converted into an hospital in 1823; and the church of St. Nicholas, now used as a shot manufactory. One of the finest churches in Caen is that of St. Pierre, whose tower, terminated by a spire, is exceedingly elegant, and, as well as part of the nave and the three porches, was built in 1308. The apsis of the great porch is justly regarded as a work of the greatest taste and elegance, and as one of the most curious and the happiest efforts of the revival of the arts in France. Other buildings and institutions are—the hôtel of the *préfecture*, in the Italian style; the *Palais de Justice*, the remains of the castle built

by William the Conqueror; the Hôtel Dieu; the Hôtel Valois, where the exchange and chamber of commerce are held; the public library, with 47,000 volumes; museum, cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, with 3000 species of plants; custom-house, house of correction, &c. Caen is the seat of the royal court for the departments of Calvados, La Manche, and L'Orne, and has a court of first resort, and of commerce, an academy of arts and sciences, and an *académie universitaire*, (the representative of the university founded by Henry VI. of England, in 1431, and remodelled at the revolution,) a secondary school of medicine, school of hydrography, societies of medicine, agriculture, and commerce; deaf and dumb institution, normal school, school of design, and numerous other institutions for the promotion of the arts, sciences, and literature. The advantages possessed by Caen, in respect of education, &c., have induced many English families to take up their residence in it.

The manufactures of Caen are considerable, and consist of hats, lace, flannels, linen, cotton goods, druggets, Angora and thread gloves, straw hats, shot, porcelain, earthenware, paper-hangings, cutlery, oils, &c.; there are also some breweries, tanneries, and establishments for bleaching wax; some ship-building is also carried on. From time immemorial, the town has been celebrated for its manufacture of Angora and woollen gloves, with which it supplies most of the country districts of France. In this manufacture, Caen has no rival. There is a considerable trade in grain, wine, brandy, cider, clover-seed, hemp, cattle, and horses; fish, salt provisions, iron, steel, hardware and grindstones. The port formed by the river is of little importance, on account of the obstructions at the entrance to the Orne. At high-water, however, vessels of from 150 to 200 tons can reach the town. Nothing certain is known of the origin of Caen. In 912, when Neustria was ceded to the Normans, it was a place of importance, and increased rapidly under the Norman dukes. William the Conqueror, and his wife Matilda, adorned it with many edifices. It became the capital of Lower Normandy—a distinction which more than once exposed it to the miseries of war. In 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417, and wrested from them in 1450 by Dunois, who captured the Duke of Somerset and 4000 troops, who had retreated to the castle. Malherbe, commonly regarded as the father of French poetry, Huet, the celebrated Bishop of Avranches, and Auber, the composer, were born in Caen. Pop. in 1852, 45,280.

CÆN Æ. See SENN.

CÆNE, or CÆNEPOLIS. See KENEH.

CÆNEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CÆNYS, (PROMONTORIUM.) See CAPE CAVALLO.

CAER, kī'er, (Celt. "a castle.") For names with this prefix, not mentioned below, see CAR.

CAER-CARADOC, ker-ka-rad'ok, or CRADOCK-HILL, in England, co. of Salop, is near the confluence of the Clun and Teond. On it are the vestiges of the camp which the celebrated Caractacus defended against the Roman general, Ostorius, and whence its name is derived.

CAERDIFF. See CARDIFF.

CAERGWRLE, kar-goor'lā, a township of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Alyn, 5 miles N.N.W. of Wrexham. It has interesting remains of a castle; and it contributes with Flint, &c. to send 1 member to the House of Commons.

CAERHUN, ker'hin, or kī'er'hin, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

CAERLAVEROCK, or CARLAVEROCK, a parish of Scotland, co. and 5 miles S.S.E. of Dumfries, on the Solway Frith. Caerlaverock Castle, the ruined seat of the Maxwell's, is in this parish, described in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering."

CAERLEON, ker'le'on, (*i. e.* "castle of the legion;" anc. *Isca Silurum*,) a market-town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2½ miles N.E. of Newport. Pop. in 1851, 1281. It is chiefly interesting as the ancient capital of *Britannia Secunda*, (modern Wales,) and as having been a place of considerable importance in the twelfth century, during which, however, and subsequently, it was ruined by repeated wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. Much of the present town stands within the precincts of the ancient camp, the walls of which still partially exist; and a little north-westward is a concave area, popularly termed "Arthur's Round Table," but which was evidently a Roman amphitheatre. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and around the town; and there is little doubt that it was the capital of the British chief, Arthur, in the sixth century, toward the close of which period its archbishopric-see was removed to St. David's.

CAERMARTHEN, ker-mar'then, in South Wales. See CARMARTHEN.

CAERNARVON, ker-nar'von, a town of North Wales. See CARNARVON.

CAERNARVON, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 977.

CAERNARVON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

CAERNARVON, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1551.

CAERPHILLY, kar-fil'lee or kar-fith'lee, a market-town and chapelry of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, in a wide plain surrounded by mountains, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cardiff. Pop. 834. It has the ruins of one of the finest Norman castles in the principality.

CAERWENT, ker'went, or kī'er-went, (anc. *Venta Silurum*,) a parish of England, co., of Monmouth.

CAERWYS, kir'wis, a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, 4½ miles S.W. of Holywell. Pop. in 1851, 947. It contributes with Flint, &c. to send 1 member to the House of Commons.

CÆSARAUGUSTA. See SARAGOSSA.

CÆSAREA, ses-a-ree'a, KAISAREEYEH or KAISARIAH, kī-sā-ree'a, a small haven of Palestine, in lat. 32° 23′ N., lon. 34° 44′ E., 56 miles N.N.W. of Jerusalem. It was once a place of considerable note, but is now a mass of shapeless ruins, encompassed by a low wall of gray stone, and tenanted only by jackals, snakes, lizards, scorpions, &c. A great extent of ground is covered by the remains of the city, the most conspicuous ruin being that of an old castle at the end of the ancient mole. Water being good and abundant, coasting vessels often put in here. The ancient city was founded by Herod the Great, B.C. 22. He then raised some magnificent edifices, and caused a semicircular mole to be constructed for its port, which is said to have been one of the most stupendous work of antiquity, and has been compared, as to design and execution, with the breakwater at Plymouth. Cæsarea is the scene of several interesting events mentioned in Scripture. Eusebius, the early church historian, probably a native, was also sometime bishop of Cæsarea. In A. D. 635, the Saracens captured it, and retained the place till 1101, when it was taken by the Crusaders.

CÆSAREA. See JEBUSEY.

CÆSAREA, a town of Asia Minor. See KAISAREEYEH.

CÆSAREA PHILIPPI. See PANEAS.

CÆSARODUNUM. See TOURS.

CÆSAROMAGUS. See BEAUVAIS.

CÆSAR'S (see'zerz) CREEK, of Ohio, rises toward the S.W. part of the state, and enters the Little Miami River in Warren county.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, a post-township in the S. part of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 1870.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Pop. 497.

CAFFA. See KAFFA.

CAFFARELLI (kā-fā-rel'lee) ISLANDS, on the N.W. coast of the Buccaneer Archipelago, at the entrance of King's Sound; lat. 16° 3′ S., lon. 123° 16′ E.

CAFFRARIA. See KAFFRARIA.

CAFFRISTAN. See KAFFRISTAN.

CAGAYAN, kā-ghī-ā'n', an extensive province at the N. extremity of the island of Luzon. Pop. 58,580.

CAGAYANES, kā-ghī-ā'nes, a group of small islands in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 9° 35′ 30″ N., lon. 121° 15′ 30″ E.

CAGAYAN-SOOLOO, kā-ghī-ā'n'soo'loo', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 6° 58′ 5″ N., lon. 118° 28′ 11″ E. It is 20 miles in circumference.

CAGE'VILLE, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

CAGGIANO, kād-jā'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 14 miles N. of Diano. Pop. 3200.

CAGLI, kāl'yee, a walled town of Italy, Pontifical States, 13 miles S. of Urbino, at the confluence of the Bosso and Cantiano. Pop. 9617. It has an active trade in tanned and dressed leather. Several remains of the ancient *Calis* have been discovered near it, but the modern town dates only from the thirteenth century.

CAGLIARI, kāl'yā-re, (anc. *Carlalis* or *Callaris*,) a fortified maritime city, and the capital of the island of Sardinia, on an extensive bay of its S. coast. Lat. of the tower of St. Pancrazio, 39° 13′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 7′ 48″ E. The ancient city, situated on the summit of a low hill, comprises the citadel, viceregal palace, cathedral, and most of the residences of the nobility. The Marina, extending thence down to the shore, is a well-built quarter, containing the dwellings of most of the merchants and foreign consuls, with the bonding warehouses, arsenal, lazaretto, and mole; the other quarters are Villa-Nova and Stampace, and the suburb St. Avandré. Cagliari has about 30 churches, upwards of 20 convents, several hospitals, a female orphan asylum, a public library with 18,000 volumes, college, high school, small theatre, mint, several museums, and prisons for galley slaves. Its harbor is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. Cagliari has a royal tobacco factory, manufactures of cotton fabrics, cake saffron, gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, &c.; it exports corn, pulse, oil, wine, and salt. A new and good road connects it with Sassari, in the N. part of the island. It is the seat of a royal court, of a tribunal of commerce, and the residence of the viceroy and the archbishop-primate of Sardinia. Consuls from most of the European states also reside here, this being the port through which most of the foreign trade of the island passes. Grain, vegetables, salt, oil, wine, cheese, flax, hides, saffron, and rags are exported. In 1846, 366 vessels (tons, 39,888) entered, and 359 vessels (tons, 40,030) cleared at Cagliari. During the Middle Ages, the Pisans built the "Castle," with

its three square towers. Pop. 30,063. It has remains of a Roman amphitheatre, aqueduct, tomb, and some vestiges of the Greek city founded before the Roman dominion.

CAGLIARI, BAY OF, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between Capes Pula and Carbonara, about 27 miles in breadth at its mouth. It affords secure anchorage. It has artificial salterns, which yield about 6000 tons of salt annually.

CAGNANO, kân-yä'no, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the Garganian Promontory, 25 miles N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 4630.

CAGNANO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 10 miles N.W. Aquila. Pop. 2180.

CAGNES, kân, a village of France, department of Var, near the Mediterranean, 11 miles E. of Grasse. Pop. 2443.

CAGSANA, käg-sä'nä, a town of the Philippines, province of Albay, near the S. extremity of the island of Luzon. Pop., with district, 12,755.

CAGUA, kä'gwä, a town of South America, in Venezuela, 50 miles W.S.W. of Caracas, on the left bank of the Araguay. Pop. 5200.

CAGUAN, ka-gwän', a town of New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, on the Caguan River, a tributary of the Japura, 120 miles S.S.W. of Bogota.

CAHAWBA, a river of Alabama, rises near the E. border of Jefferson co., in the N. central part of the state, and falls into the Alabama at Cahawba, in Dallas county. Its general course is nearly S.S.W. It is navigable for small boats for at least 100 miles, and flows through the principal coal-field of the state.

CAHAWBA, a thriving post-village, capital of Dallas co., Alabama, on the right bank of Alabama River, immediately below the mouth of the Cahawba, about 216 miles above Mobile, and 92 miles below Montgomery. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, 1 or 2 printing offices, and a United States land-office. The cotton produced in the vicinity is shipped by steamboats at this place.

CAHETE, kä-ä'tä, or VILLANOVA-DA-RAINHA, veel-lä-no-vä dä rä-een'yä, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 25 miles S.E. of Sabara. Pop. 6000. It has a primary school, a hospital, and an electoral college established in 1841.

CAH III or CAH'ER, a small island off the coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4½ miles from the shore.

CAHIR or CAHER, an island of Ireland, 3½ miles S. of Clare Island.

CAHIR or CAHER, kähher or kare, a thriving market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 97 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3668. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, jail, market house, and large flour mills. Near the town are cavalry barracks, the remains of an abbey, and a fine old castle in good repair, belonging, with a mansion and park adjacent, to the Earl of Glengall. The line of the Dublin and Cork Railway passes within one mile distant.

CAHIR or CAHER, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry. In it are two old castles, and it was the birthplace of the late Daniel O'Connell.

CAHIR or CAHER, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's county.

CAHIRAGH, kah'er-ä', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

CAHIRCIVEEN or CAHIRSIVEEN, kah'er-se-veen', a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 2½ miles E.N.E. Valentia. Pop. 1492.

CAHIRCONLISH, kah'er-kon'lish, a parish and village of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 9 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 562. The Shannon line of railway passes within two miles of the village.

CAHIRCONREE, kah'er-con-ree', a mountain of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the isthmus between Tralee Bay and Castlemains Harbor. Height, 2784 feet. The summit is crowned by Druidic stones.

CAHLA, kä'lä, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, at the mouth of the Saale. Pop. 2500.

CAHOES or CAHOOS. See COHOES.

CAHO'KIA, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Cahokia Creek, 5 miles S. of St. Louis. It was settled by the French in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

CAHO'KIA CREEK, of Illinois, flows through Madison co., and enters the Mississippi River at Cahokia village.

CAHORS, kä'or', (anc. *Divona,*) a town of France, capital of the department of Lot, on a rocky peninsula, almost enclosed by the river Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 13,350. The principal edifices are a cathedral, a vast building with two cupolas, the prefecture, chartreuse, theatre, public library containing 12,000 volumes, and three remarkable towers on one of the bridges. Cahors is the seat of an *académie universitaire,* a national college, (in front of which is a monument to Fenelon,) a normal school, and chambers of commerce and manufactures. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton yarn, leather, paper, and glass wares; an active trade in full-bodied red wines, (*vins de Cahors,*) brandy, truffles, and rural produce; and several large annual fairs. Cahors is supposed to have been the capital of the *Cadurci* before the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar. It was afterward adorned with a theatre, temple, and forum. The Roman roads, of which vestiges remain, have been attributed to Agrippa. The aqueduct, intended to convey water from the valley of St. Martin de Vern, was about 15 miles in length. It is the birthplace of Pope John XXII., and the poet Clement Marot.

CAHUZAC, kä'ü'zäk', several villages of France; the principal in the department of Tarn, 12 miles N.N.W. of Albi. Pop. 1786.

CAIASSO or CAIAZZO. See CAJAZZO.

CAICOS. See CAYCOS.

CAICUS. See BAKER-CHAI.

CAIETA or CAJETA. See GAETA.

CAIFFA. See KAIFFA.

CAI-FONG. See KAI-FONG.

CAIHAPOYAS. See CUACHAPOYAS.

CAILAS. See KAILAS.

CAILLOMA or CAYLLOMA, kī-yo'mä, a town of South America, capital of a province of its own name, in Peru, department, and 85 miles N.N.E. of Arequipa. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 23,443.

CAILLOU (käh-yoo' or kail'loo') LAKE, of Louisiana, situated in Terre Bonne parish, 2 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico, is about 10 miles long. It is connected with Caillou Bayou and with the Gulf of Mexico.

CAIN, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1008.

CAIN CREEK, of South Carolina, joins the Catawba from the left, a few miles S.W. of Lancaster Court-house.

CAINHAM, kä'nam, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CAINO, kī'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 781.

CAINS, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

CAINS, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, about 45 miles N.E. of Atlanta.

CAINSVILLE, a post-village of Wilson co., Tennessee, 46 miles E. by S. of Nashville, has, perhaps, 100 inhabitants.

CAINTUCK, a post-office, New Hanover co., North Carolina.

CA IRA, sä' ee-rä', a post-village of Cumberland co., Virginia, on Willis River, 80 miles W. of Richmond, has a church, a flour mill, and a few shops.

CAIRE or CAI'RAU, a parish South Wales, co. Glamorgan.

CAIRIRIS, ki-re-reece', or JABITACA, zhä be-tä'kä, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, forming the N. boundary of the basin of the Rio São Francisco. Its total length is about 300 miles.

CAIRIRIS-NOVOS, ki-re-reece' no'voce, a mountain range of Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Rio Grande-do-Norte and Parahiba.

CAIRIRIS-VELHOS, ki-re-reece'vel'yoce, a mountain range of Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Parahiba and Pernambuco.

CAIRN, kärn, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, on Loch Ryan, 10 miles N.W. of Glenluce. Vessels, of any burden may ride in its bay in safety; and it is a place of call for the Glasgow and Belfast steamers. A small river in the county of Dumfries has this name.

CAIRNAPLE, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow. Height 1498 feet.

CAIRNEY (käre'nee) HILL, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 3 miles W. of Dunfermline, with 516 inhabitants.

CAIRNGORM', a mountain of Scotland, cos. of Banff and Moray, 4095 feet above the sea. It is snow-capped for the most part of the year, and, among other minerals, produces the topazes known as "Cairngorm stones."

CAIRNIE, kär'nee, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

CAIRO, kī'ro, (*El Masr,* el mäs'r, or *masr* of the Egyptians; *El Kahireh,* el-kä'he-rä, "the victorious," of the Arabs,) the capital city of Egypt, residence of the viceroy, and seat of government, near the right bank of the Nile, and 5 miles from the commencement of its Delta. Lat. (tower of the Janissaries) 30° 2' 4" N.; lon. 31° 16' 36" E.; elevation, 40 feet above the level of the sea. Population, including the suburbs of Boolak and Old Cairo, estimated at 250,000, comprising about 125,000 Mohammedans, 60,000 Copts, 3000 to 4000 Jews, and numerous foreigners. Climate healthy, and little variable; the heat is great in summer and even in winter. Mean temperature of the year 72°.2, of winter 58°.5, of summer 85°.1 Fahrenheit. It never snows, and very seldom rains, but dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokkatam, and, next to Constantinople, is the largest and most populous city in the Ottoman Empire, being about 3 miles long and the same in breadth; it is surrounded by antique battlements and stone walls, having several gateways and lofty towers at intervals; the highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the palace of the viceroy, the arsenal, mint, and public offices. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokkatam. The city is separated from its suburbs Boolak and Musr-el-Aatik, improperly called Old Cairo, by a series of gardens and plantations.

Cairo is divided into several distinct quarters, according to the religion and race of its inhabitants, as the Coptic

quarter, Jew's quarter, and Frank quarter, which are separated by gates. The streets are narrow, crooked, ill paved, and unfit for the passage of carriages, but they are less filthy than formerly; the houses are substantial and often lofty; there are many squares surrounded by good private houses, but few modern edifices of importance except the palace of Ibrahim Pasha, with extensive gardens on the Nile, between Boolak and Old Cairo, and the handsome residence of the viceroy at Shoobra. The city is traversed by a canal of irrigation, which commences at Old Cairo. The remarkable edifices of Cairo, which comprise many of the finest remains of Arabian architecture, all date from the reign of the Arabs and the ancient sultans of Egypt. Among these are from 300 to 400 mosques, many of which, as those of Sultan Hasan, have lofty and graceful minarets; several of the ancient gates, an aqueduct for conveying water from the Nile to the citadel, the tombs of the Memlooks, the ancient works of the citadel, and the palace and well of Joseph. At Old Cairo are the seven towers still called "the granary of Joseph," and serving their ancient purpose. In the island of Rodah is the celebrated Nilometer, a graduated column for indicating the height of the water during an inundation of the river; numerous ancient cisterns and baths still ornament the city; on the S., outside the walls, are the celebrated tombs of the Memlooks, and on the N.E. the obelisk of Heliopolis. There are 4 primary schools in Cairo, each having about 200 pupils, and one preparatory school with 1500 pupils, a museum of Egyptian antiquities, a magnetic observatory, a European theatre, several hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. Cairo was long the chief entrepôt for the commerce of Egypt; and 3 caravans still arrive annually from Moorzook, Sennaar, and Darfoor. A railroad has also been recently constructed to Alexandria.

There are in Cairo about 24 Moslem foreign merchants; 15 European, but no British houses; 10 Catholic Greeks' and 6 schismatics' establishments. In the city were 164 incorporated bodies for the regulation or advancement of native trades. There are 9 cotton-spinning factories, 10 for weaving silk and cotton, 13 for manufacturing cloth, 14 calico-printing works, 18 dye-works, 15 bleacheries, 46 iron foundries, &c. In the citadel is a factory for small arms and cannon, the latter bronze, and of a small calibre; also an iron-rolling mill, and a mint. At Cairo are the residences of the consuls from France, Sardinia, and the United States. The site of Cairo is said to be that of the Babylon of Cambyses, built on the ruined site of the pre-existing *Latopolis* of the Egyptians. The present city was founded by the Arabs about A.D. 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176; it was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1517; since that time it has been the residence of the pashas, governors of the province; it was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years.——Adj. and inhab., CAIRINE, ki-reen', Arab. MUS'REE.

CAIRO, ki'ro, (anc. *Cyriam,*) a town of Piedmont, division of Genoa, 13 miles W.N.W. of Savona, on the Bormida. Pop. 3492. The French here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1794.

CAIRO, a village of Naples, Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles S.E. of Sora.

CAIRO, ki'ro, a post-township of Greene co., New York, 10 miles N.W. of Catskill, is drained by Catskill Creek. Pop. 2831.

CAIRO, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

CAIRO, a post-village of Decatur co., Georgia.

CAIRO, a post-village of Sumner co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, 30 miles N.E. of Nashville.

CAIRO, a small village of Henderson co., Kentucky, 10 miles S. of Henderson.

CAIRO, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

CAIRO, a post-village of Alexander co., Illinois, is situated at the southern extremity of the state, on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, 175 miles below St. Louis. The situation is low, and subject to frequent inundations, which have retarded the growth of the village. A levee has been raised here, which is said to have cost nearly $1,000,000. The railroad from Mobile to Chicago is expected to cross the Ohio River near this place. Two newspapers are issued here.

CAIRWAN, a town of North Africa. See KAIRWAN.

CAISTOR, kā'stor, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 11 miles S.W. of Grimsby. Pop. in 1851, 2407. Its ancient church stands on the site of *Thongceaster*, a Roman station, said to have been rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would cover. It has 2 branch banks, and a grammar school founded in 1630.

CAISTOR, (anc. *Venta Icenorum,*) a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, near the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 4 miles S. of Norwich. Many Roman urns have been found in this place, the ancient capital of the Iceni.

CAISTOR, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CAITAWISTICKY CREEK, of North Carolina, unites with Pollacasty Creek in Hertford co., and flows into Chowan River from the S.W.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly co. of Scotland, having W. and N. the county of Sutherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the ocean. Area, 616 square miles, of which about 190 are cultivated, 117 uncultivated, and 390 unprofitable. Pop. in 1851, 38,709. The surface is mountainous in the W. and S.; elsewhere it is flat or undulating, and consisting of extensive moors. The fishery is the principal branch of trade; and from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish are annually cured for export to the English and Irish markets. Principal towns, Wick and Thurso. In the Middle Ages, this part of Scotland belonged for some time to the Kings of Norway; most of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian or Gothic descent, and use the English to the exclusion of the Gaelic language. Caithness returns 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the head of the Sinclair family.

CAJAHIBA, kā-zhā-ee'bā, a small island of Brazil, W. side of Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, opposite the mouth of the river Serigi.

CAJAMARCA. See CAXAMARCA.

CAJAMARQUILLA. See CAXAMARQUILLA.

CAJANO, POGGIA A, pod'jā ā kā-yā'no, a town of Tuscany, in the Val Ombrone, 10 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 1425. It has a handsome grand-ducal villa, with an iron suspension bridge over the Ombrone, erected in 1833. The celebrated Bianca Capello died here in 1587.

CAJARC, kā'zhark', a town of France, department of Lot, 19 miles E.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2055.

CAJATAMBO. See CAXATAMBO.

CAJAZZO, kā-yāt'so, or CAIASSO, ki-ās'so, (anc. *Calatia,*) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 10 miles N.E. of Capua. Pop. 3520.

CAJETA, or CAIETA. See GAETA.

CAJOU, kā-joo', a branch of the Mahanuddy River, Hindostan, which separates at Cuttack, and terminates principally in the Alankar River.

CALABAR, a maritime district of Upper Guinea, Western Africa, between the river Benin and Formosa and the Rio del Rey, with the Kong Mountains in the rear, and having the Niger passing through its centre. The coast here, a projecting line between the Bight of Benin and Biafra, is uniformly flat, unbroken by the slightest elevation, and closely intersected by rivers, most if not all of which, with the exception of Old Calabar, being branches of the Niger; much vegetable matter and silt are discharged at every ebb tide by these mouths, which discolor the ocean with a filthy scum of a brown color, giving forth a sickening smell for the distance of several miles. The climate of Calabar is extremely deleterious, and the coast generally inhospitable, there not being a light-house or single harbor or refuge throughout its entire length. Tornadoes are frequent, and of the most violent character, accompanied by vivid lightning and tremendous peals of thunder, with rains so fierce and heavy that it is impossible to look windward or discern any thing beyond a few yards' distance. A large portion of the inhabitants of this district are slaves, and are employed chiefly in cultivating the provision grounds, or in various kinds of labor connected with the palm-oil trade, in which the chiefs are engaged.

CALABAR (kā-lā-bār,) RIVER, OLD, or CROSS RIVER of Africa, Upper Guinea, falls into the Bight of Biafra by a wide estuary, in lat. 5° N., lon. 8° 20' E. Captain Becroft, who first discovered this river in 1841-2, discovered that the so-called Cross River, instead of being a branch of the Calabar, is the main stream. It is navigable by steam-vessels as far as lat. 6° 20' N., lon. 9° 35' E., nearly 200 miles (including windings) from its mouth. The branch of this river which joins its estuary from N.N.E., and which has hitherto been considered the main stream, is navigable only for about 30 miles from its estuary. On its left bank, 6 miles from its mouth, is Duke Town, and 5 miles N.N.W. of the latter, on a small deltoid branch of the river, is Creek Town; these are the seats of highly interesting missions, and the natives have recently made considerable progress in civilization.

CALABAR RIVER, NEW a branch of the Quorra at its delta, which flows S.E., and enters the Bight of Biafra, in lat. 4° 30' N., lon. 7° 7' E., W. of Bonny.

CALABOZO, kā-lā-bo'so, a town of Venezuela, province and 120 miles S.S.W. of Caracas. The principal wealth of the inhabitants consists of cattle. Calabozo, formerly only an Indian village, owes its existence as a town to the Biscay Company. Pop. 5000.

CALABRIA, kā-lā'bre-ā, or kā-lā'bre-ā, (anc. *Brutium,*) the S. part of the kingdom of Naples, separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina. Area, 6,905 square miles. Pop. 1,136,620. It forms a long peninsula, and is traversed throughout by the Apennines, which rise to an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet. The flats near the coasts are marshy and unhealthy, and inhabited by herds of buffaloes; but the valleys at the foot of the mountains are delightful, and rich with the most luxuriant vegetation. The country is divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra I., and Calabria Ultra II. Calabria, in the time of the Romans, was occupied by the *Bruttii;* its eastern coast formed part of the *Magna Græcia;* and many of its present inhabitants are of Greek descent.——Adj. and inhab., CALABRIAN, kā-lā'bre-ān.

CALABRITTO, kä-lä-brit'to, a town of Naples, on the Sell, 10 miles N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 2420.

CALACEITE, kä-lä-thä'e-tä, a town of Spain, 75 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2600, employed in linen weaving.

CALACIE or CALACTA. See CARONIA.

CALAF, kä-läf', a town of Spain, 46 miles N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2794. It has manufactures of linens.

CALAHORRA, kä-lä-or'rä, (anc. *Calagurris*,) a city of Spain, Old Castile, 24 miles S.E. of Logroño, on the right bank of the Ebro. Calahorra is famous for the siege it sustained from Cneus Pompey, B.C. 72, by whom it was taken after an obstinate resistance and the most dreadful suffering from famine. Portions of its ancient walls, towers, and aqueducts still remain. It is decayed, and has a cathedral. It is the birthplace of Quintilian. Pop. 5820.

CALAHORRA, a town of Spain, province and 34 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 2050.

CALAIS, kal'is, (Fr. pron. kä'lä', L. *Calettum* or *Calesium*,) a fortified seaport town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Strait of Dover, 26 miles E.S.E. of Dover, and 19 miles N.E. of Boulogne, at the terminus of a railway from Lille. Lat. of the new light-house, 50° 57′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 51′ 18″ E.; height, 190 feet. Pop. in 1852, 100,000. The town and harbor are defended by a castle and several forts, and by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. Calais is regularly built and clean; streets wide, well-paved, and mostly furnished with footpaths; houses chiefly of brick. In the great square are the town-hall, and an elegant belfrey, 118 feet in height. The Cathedral is a Gothic edifice, containing a fine altar-piece by Vandyck. Other remarkable structures are the Hôtel-Dessin, comprising a good inn, the theatre, public baths, the Hôtel-de-Guise, formerly a wooden hall, the barracks, and public library with 12,000 volumes. Calais is the seat of a tribunal and chamber of commerce, the residence of several foreign consuls, and has an agricultural society, school of design, and school of hydrography. The harbor is formed by two moles, which are continued seaward by wooden piers, the whole being about three-quarters of a mile in length. At ebb tide it is nearly dry, and has not a greater depth than 15 or 18 feet at high water, according to the wind. A tower in the centre of the town serves as a light-house, the light of which is revolving, and is 118 feet above the sea level. A stationary tidal light at the Red Fort announces when the port is accessible; there is good anchorage ground from 2 to 3 miles N.W. of the harbor. Calais is well known as one of the principal ports for the debarkation of travellers from England, there being daily communication with Dover by steamboat, and several times a week with London and Ramsgate. In 1849, the number of travellers that arrived by sea was 35,411; and in 1850 it reached to 53,364. The manufactures of the town, formerly inconsiderable, have risen of late to some importance. The bobbin-net trade employs 782 looms, and from 4000 to 5000 artisans. Numerous mills have been erected, steam-engines are multiplying, and the inner ramparts have been removed to make way for the factories. There are also some oil and soap works, tanneries, and a salt refinery. Vessels are built here and fitted out for the cod, mackerel, and herring fisheries. A considerable trade is carried on in spirits, salt, oil, grain, wine, hemp, wood, coal, &c., and not less than 55,000,000 eggs are annually exported to England. In 1347, Calais was taken by Edward III. of England, after a siege of 11 months. The story of his determining to execute six of the principal burgesses, with the heroic Eustache-de-St. Pierre at their head, and of his sparing their lives at the intercession of his wife, Queen Philippa, is too well-known to require repetition. Calais remained in the hands of the English from 1347 to 1558, during which time they improved the town, and strengthened the fortifications. In 1558 it was taken by the Duke of Guise, and was the last relic of the Gallic dominions of the Plantagenets, which at one time comprehended the half of France.

CALAIS, kal'is, a city of Washington co., Maine, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix River, opposite St. Stephen's, in New Brunswick, with which it communicates by means of 4 bridges, 28 miles N. by W. of Eastport, and 264 miles N.E. of Portland. A bridge also communicates with Baring. The falls in the river afford extensive water-power. To the lower falls the tide in the St. Croix rises 20 feet. Calais contains 7 churches, a bank, and a flourishing academy. Ship-building is becoming an important business. One vessel was launched here in 1853, admeasuring 2000 tons. The lumber trade, however, furnishes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The Calais and Baring Railroad was built expressly for the transportation of lumber from Middletown and Baring to Calais. The quantity brought down for the year ending May 1, 1853, was 32,818,715 feet of long lumber, 44,357,100 laths, 516,550 pickets, and 236,500 shingles. Pop. in 1850, 4749; 1854, about 6000.

CALAIS, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, 8 miles N.E. of Montpelier, intersected by branches of the Onion River. Pop. 1410.

CALAIS, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, about 100 miles E. of Columbus, has about 150 inhabitants.

CALAISIS, kä'lä'zee', a district of France, in the old province of Picardy, now comprised in the department of Pas-de-Calais. It was occupied by the English from 1349 to 1558.

CALAMATA. See KALAMATA.

CALAM'BRIA, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

CALAMIANES (kä-lä-me-ä'nês) ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, about midway between Mindoro and Palawan. Lat. 12° N.; lon. 120° E. CALAMIANES, the principal island, is about 35 miles in length, by 15 miles in breadth, has a Spanish settlement, and is the residence of an alcalde.

CALAMO, kä'lä-mo, a small island of the Ionian group, between Santa Maura and the continent.

CALAMO, a small island of Asia Minor. See KALIENO.

CALAMOCHA, kä-lä-mo'chä, a town of Spain, 38 miles N. of Teruel, near the Jiloca. Pop. 1400.

CALAMOTA, kä-lä-mo'ta, a small island of South Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ragusa. Pop. 300.

CALAMOTA, a town of Greece, Morea. See KALAMATA.

CALANAS, kä-lä'näs, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 20 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 1948.

CALANCA, kä-lan'kä, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, between the Val Blegno and the Val Misocco. It derives its name from the old fortress of Calanca, near the village of Santa Maria, now in ruins.

CALANDA, kä-län'dä, a town of Spain, 62 miles N.E. of Teruel, on a small river of its own name. Pop. 3576, engaged in linen weaving.

CALANDSOOG, kä'länt-sooh', a village of Holland, province of North Holland, on the North Sea, 9 miles S. of the Helder. Near Calandsoog, the combined British and Russian forces landed, August 27, 1799, and defeated a Dutch army with great loss.

CALANG, kä-läng', a town of the Malay Peninsula, state and S.E. of Salangore, on the river Calang, about 20 miles from its mouth, in the strait of Malacca. It is fortified, and is an occasional residence of the Salangore rajah. Near it are some tin-mines.

CALANNA, kä-län'nä, a town of Naples, Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1120.

CALANNA, kä-län'nä, a town of Central Africa, capital of a kingdom of its own name, about 230 miles S.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

CALANTAN. See KELANTAN.

CALANTIGA (kä-län-tee'gä) ISLANDS, a group of islands on the N.E. coast of Sumatra, from lat. 0° 29′ to 0° 31′ 30″ S.; lon. 104° 5′ E.

CALAP, kä'läp', a small island of the North Pacific, Gilolo Passage, at the west end of the island of Popa; lat. 1° 15′ S.; lon. 129° 30′ E.

CALAPAN, kä-lä-pän', a maritime town of the Philippine Islands, capital of the island of Mindoro, on its N.E. coast, in the Strait of Mindoro, 85 miles E.S.E. of Manila. Pop. 2790.

CAL'APOOY'A or CAL'LAPOOY'A, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

CALARIS. See CAGLIARI.

CALARY, ka-la'ree, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow.

CALASCIBETTA. See CALATA-SCIBETTA.

CALASPARRA, kä-läs-par'rä, a town of Spain, 40 miles N.W. of Murcia. It has manufactures of cloths, flour, and oil, and trades in cattle. Pop. 5275.

CALATA BELLOTA, kä-lä'tä bel-lo'tä, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, (anc. *Crimisus*,) 10 miles N.E. of Sciacca, and near the site of the anc. *Triccala*. Pop. 4770.

CALATA FIMI, kä-lä'tä fee'mee, a town in the N.W. part of Sicily, in a fertile valley, 8 miles S.W. of Alcamo. Pop. 10,000.

CALATAGIRONE. See CALTAGIRONE.

CALATANAZOR, kä-lä-tä-nä-thôr', a town of Spain, 10 miles S.W. of Soria, celebrated for the victory of Almanzor over the Christians about A.D. 1001. Pop. 1300.

CALATA-SCIBETTA, kä-lä'tä she-bet'tä, a town of Sicily, near its centre, 15 miles N.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 4788.

CALATAVUTURO, kä-lä-tä-voo-too'ro, a town of Sicily, district of Termini, 38 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4000.

CALATAYUD, kä-lä-tä-yood', a town of Spain, on the Jalon, province, and 48 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 8579. It has an imposing external appearance, but is dilapidated and dull. The principal edifices are an episcopal palace, a provincial hall, a house of industry, several nunneries and convents, churches, hospitals, barracks for 4000 men, 3 bridges, a bull-ring, and theatre. The chief manufactures are common woollens, brown paper, and leather. Provisions are cheap, and the vicinity is fertile. Near Calatayud are some mineral springs, stalactitic caverns, and the remains of *Bilbilis*, the birthplace of Martial.

CALATIA. See CAJAZZO.

CALATRAVA, kä-lä-trä'vä, or SANTIAGO DE CALATRAVA, sän-te-ä'go dä kä-lä-trä'vä, a town of Spain, province of Andalusia, 20 miles S. of Jaen. Pop. 1014.

CALATRAVA LA VIEJA, kä-lä-trä'va lä ve-ä'nä, (anc. *Oretum* or *Oria*,) a ruined city of Spain, containing the remains of the ancient city of Calatrava, on the S. bank of the Guadiana, 65 miles S.E. of Toledo. In the Middle Ages it was fortified, and was considered the key of the Sierra Morena. The military order of Calatrava was founded here

in 1158. The knights rendered themselves famous in the contests with the Moors; but the institution gradually degenerated, and in 1485 the grand mastership was united to the crown.

CALAVERAS, kal-a-vā'ras, a river in the N. central part of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, near the centre of Calaveras county, and flowing first in a westerly, and then in a general south-westerly course, falls into the San Joaquin River, in the county of that name, about 15 miles below Stockton.

CALAVERAS, a co. in the North central part of California, bordering on the Utah Territory, has an area of perhaps 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Stanislaus River, and is drained by the Moquelumne and Calaveras Rivers, affluents of the San Joaquin, and by Walker's and Carson's Rivers, which flow eastward into the Utah Territory. The Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California, passes nearly through the centre of the county. Four miles S. of Vallecito, on Chyote Creek, are, it is said, two natural bridges, which are among the greatest curiosities in the state. The amount of capital employed in quartz mining in 1852, was $472,055, in placer mining, $33,250, in other mining, $93,988, and in trading, $1,032,245. Capital, Double Springs. Pop. 20,192.

CALAYAN, kā-lā-yān', one of the Madjicosima Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles N. of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. It is 15 miles long.

CALBE, two towns of Prussia. See KALBE.

CALBOURNE, a parish of England, in the Isle of Wight.

CALBUCO, kāl-boo'ko, or EL FUERTE, ēl-foo-ēr'tā, or ēl-fwēr'tā, a small town of Chili, South America, on the eastern coast of the island of Chiloe. Pop. 2500.

CALBURGA or KULBURGA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on an affluent of the Beemah, 110 miles W. of Hyderabad. It is now unimportant, but it has been successively the capital of Hindoo and Mohammedan sovereignties.

CALCA, kāl'kā, a province of Peru, department of Cuzco. Pop. in 1850, 16,223. CALCA is also the name of several towns and villages of Peru.

CALCAHCEN, kāl-kā-sēn', a town of Yucatan, Central America, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Merida.

CALCAR, kāl'kar, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles S.E. of Cleves, on the Rhine. It has some manufactures of cotton stuffs and hosiery.

CALCASIEU, kal'ka-shu', a river of Louisiana, rises in the western part of the state, and, flowing in a general southerly course, passes through the parish and lake of its own name into the Gulf of Mexico. Length estimated at 250 miles. It is not navigable.

CALCASIEU, a parish forming the south-westerly extremity of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of 5500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sabine River, on the S.E. by the Mermenteau, and is intersected by Calcasieu River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly occupied by savannas or grassy plains, which afford pasture for large numbers of cattle. The soil in the vicinity of the streams is fertile. Pop. 3914, of whom 2957 were free, and 957 slaves.

CALCASIEU LAKE, of Louisiana, in the parish of its own name, is an expansion of Calcasieu River, which enters the Gulf of Mexico, about 5 miles from the foot of the lake. Length, 18 miles, greatest breadth, 5 or 6 miles.

CALCEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CALCETHORPE, kāl'se-thorp, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CALCI, kāl'chee, a village of Tuscany, 5½ miles E. of Pisa, on the Monte Pisano, in a rich olive district. Near it is the celebrated chartreuse of Pisa or Calci, next to that of Pavia, the most magnificent in Italy. Pop. 3600.

CALCINAJA, kāl-che-nā'yā, a town of Tuscany, 12 miles E. of Pisa, on the Arno. Pop. 3222.

CALCINATE, kāl-che-nā'tā, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 10 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo, on the post-road to Brescia. Pop. 1806.

CALCINATO, kāl-che-nā'to, a town of Lombardy, 11 miles S.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 3600.

CALCIO, kāl'cho, a town of Lombardy, 16 miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 3000.

CALCKEN, kāl'ken, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 4952.

CALCUTTA, kal-kŭt'ta, (*Kallee Ghattah*, *i. e.* "the *ghaut* or landing-place of KALLEE, the goddess of Time:" in acts of Parliament, called "the Town of Calcutta, and Factory of Fort William,") a well-known city of Hindostan, capital of the presidency and province of Bengal, and seat of the supreme government of British India; lat. 22° 33′ 5″ N.; lon. 88° 19′ 2″ E., situated on a level tract, on the left or E. bank of the Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea. It is about 4½ miles in length, from S.E. to N.W. along the course of the river; and in breadth, E. to W., from 1½ to 1¾ miles, at the broadest part, which is about the centre. Beyond these limits, however, there are numerous suburbs, villages, and detached residences. A spacious way, called the Circular Road, encompasses it on the land side, following the line of the ancient entrenchment called the Mahratta Ditch; and marks the boundary of the liberties of the city, and of the administration of English law. On the W. side, or that next the river, is an extensive quay, or breast-work, about 2 miles long, called the Strand, 40 feet above low-water mark, and having landing-places or *ghauts*, at intervals throughout its entire length. The river, opposite the city, varies in breadth, from about two furlongs at the narrowest part, to about three-quarters of a mile at the broadest. From the lower part of Garden Reach, on the right, the river bank is laid out in large gardens, each with a handsome mansion in its centre; and the whole scene speaks of opulence and splendor. Calcutta is divided into two distinct portions—the one, the northern portion, is occupied by natives: the other, the southern, by Europeans. In the former, the streets are narrow and dingy, the shops and warehouses mean-looking. The lower parts of the houses contain the bazaars, and the upper the dwelling-houses. This department of the city is crowded with a low and heterogeneous population—many being half naked, numbers entirely so, while others are bedizened in tawdry and fantastic garments: discordant noises of all sorts, and most offensive smells complete the repulsive character of this portion of Calcutta. It is different with the south or European portion. Here the streets are spacious; the houses, most of them detached, large, and handsome, built of brick, and stuccoed.

Chowringhee, which lies E. of the fort, is the fashionable quarter of the town, being apart from the centre of trade. The new theatre, called the *Sans Souci*, (an elegant Grecian structure,) and the Asiatic Society's House, (a plain building,) are the only public edifices in this section. The ornamental character of some of its private houses, with their garden enclosures, is in some degree marred by the incongruous proximity of native huts, and open patches of unoccupied ground.

The suburbs of Calcutta are extensive; and Garden Reach, occupied by Europeans, about 3 miles S. of the town, is the most striking as to architectural and park-like features. The grounds are extensive, and laid out with fine trees and parterres of shrubs, interspersed with the bright colors of tropical plants, while the scene is enlivened by the ships constantly passing up and down. On the opposite bank are the botanical gardens, remarkable for their extent and beauty, and for the noble banyan and other trees which adorn them; lower down is seen, on the same side of the river, the elegant Gothic structure of the Bishop's College. Allipore and Ballygunge are other suburbs to the E., both healthy, having also garden houses of Europeans, but without the river view. E. of Calcutta lies the suburb of Entally, chiefly inhabited by Eurasians or half-castes, and natives. Farther toward the N. are the populous suburbs of Sealdah and Simleah, running into each other like suburbs, containing the houses of wealthy natives and the huts of their poorer countrymen; showing—what is so common in Eastern cities—a commingling of the stately mansions of the wealthy with the wretched hovels of the poor.

The favorite promenade is the Strand, where both Europeans and Indians go to enjoy the cool of the evening; and where on such occasions, is to be seen an imposing display of handsome equipages, with crowds of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, each attended by a horsekeeper, called a *syce*.

Public Buildings.—At the S.W. extremity of the city, on the bank of the river, is a large space of verdant, level ground, about 1¾ miles in length, and 1 in breadth, called the Maidan. In this plain, about 1 mile from the city, and commanding the river, being separated from it only by the Strand Road and the Wet Ditch, is situated Fort William, one of the largest and most regular fortresses in India. It was constructed by Lord Clive, after the battle of Plassey in 1757; and has cost altogether £2,000,000. It mounts 619 guns, from 12 to 32 pounders; will hold, for the purposes of defence, 15,000 men; contains 80,000 stand of arms, and is usually garrisoned by one European and two native regiments, besides a detachment of artillery. Within its walls are store-rooms, ordnance-yards, powder magazines, barracks, a church, &c. Around the eastern margin of the Maidan are a series of walled tanks. At the southern extremity is the grand jail, and the race-ground, of a triangular form, with a course of about 1¼ miles in length. At the northern side, which is called the Esplanade, is the Government-house, the palace of the Governor-general, a magnificent pile built by the Marquis of Wellesley, (brother of the late Duke of Wellington.) It has four wings, with a stupendous dome in the centre; and is surrounded by a colonnade of Ionic pillars. In a line with the Government-house, and fronting the Esplanade, are splendid mansions, with handsome verandahs, supported by lofty columns. This is is one of the healthiest localities in the city: and it also a favorite resort of the fashionable world.

After the Government-house, the principal edifices are the Town-hall, Supreme Court, Government Treasury, Writers' Buildings, the Metcalf Hall, the Mint, where, it is said, 500,000 coins can be struck off in 24 hours, and in

which nearly 800 workmen, chiefly natives, are employed; the Hindoo College, the Madrussa or Mohammedan College, the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland's Institution, the Free Church of Scotland's Institution, the Bengal Club, the Theatre, the Medical College, the General Hospital, the Native Hospital, the Mechanics' Institute, the Orphan School, the Martinière, the Asiatic Society's Rooms, and the Ghaut for burning the dead bodies of Hindoos.

The monuments are, General Sir David Ochterlony's pillar, on the Maidan; the statue of the Marquis of Wellesley, in an open Grecian building, in Tank Square; Prinsep's Ghaut, S. of the fort; the bronze statue of Lord William Bentinck, in the Esplanade; and the bronze statue to Lord Auckland, on the S. of Government-house; the marble statues of the Marquis of Cornwallis, and others, within the town-hall; and to Bishop Heber, and others, in the new and old cathedrals; and the monument between the west gate of Fort William and the river, erected by Lord Ellenborough, in commemoration of the victory gained at Gwalior, during his government.

The religious edifices are, the new cathedral of St. Paul's, the old cathedral or St. John's Church, the Old Mission Church, St. James's Church, St. Thomas's Church or Free-school Church, St. Peter's, within the fort; all these belong to the Church of England. St. Andrew's Kirk, connected with the Established Church of Scotland; the Free Kirk, built since the Disruption by voluntary contributions. Three Roman Catholic churches, the Greek Church, the Armenian Church, two Baptist chapels, the Independent Union Chapel, the Hindostanee Church, the Simleah Church, in which a converted and educated Hindoo, ordained as bishop, officiates; besides Mohammedan mosques, Hindoo temples, and a Chinese temple. The churches connected with the English Establishment are under the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India; and the archdeacon and clergy are all salaried chaplains of the Company, appointed by the Court of Directors. The new cathedral is a splendid Gothic building, on the E. of the Maidan or plain. The old cathedral was begun in 1784, and was built by voluntary subscriptions, under the auspices of Warren Hastings, governor-general. The kirk-session in Calcutta, and that of each of the two other presidencies of Madras and Bombay, are subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the presbytery of Edinburgh. These three kirk-sessions jointly elect and send one minister and one elder, as their representatives, to the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland.

Educational Institutions.—The educational institutions, not affording religious instruction, are—the College of Fort William, for the members of the company's civil service; the Hindoo College, the Madrussa or Mohammedan College, and the Sanscrit College, all supported by the government, and managed through their committee of general instruction. There are several schools, taught by natives, for instruction in English, and in the vernacular languages; and a native female school has been lately established by Mr. Bethune, member of council.

The educational institutions affording religious instruction are, Bishop's College, founded in 1820, with two professors from the English universities, and intended for the education of missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters; the General Assembly's Institution, established in the year 1829, and divided into the normal school and college department, to which a theological course is now added; and the Free Church Institutions established by the missionaries, Dr. Duff and the Rev. William Mackay. The High School, the Free School, the Parental Academic Institution, the Christian Instruction Society, the Infant School Society, several ladies' societies for native female education, the Christian Tract, and Book Society, and the Armenian Philanthropic Society, are other institutions of a religious character. St. Xavier's College, and Loretto House, are institutions established and conducted by Jesuits; the latter is an establishment for the education of young ladies, conducted by nuns of the Ursuline order. The Martinière, founded under the will of General Claude Martin, a Frenchman, who bequeathed it nearly 100,000*l.*, provides gratuitous board, &c. and a liberal education to a certain number of indigent Christian children, without respect to religious denominations.

The Benevolent Institutions are—the Government Savings Bank, the General Hospital, the Native Hospital, the Fever Hospital, the Police Hospital, the Howrah Seamen's Hospital, the Leper Asylum, Dispensaries, Public Lunatic Asylum, District Charitable Society, Dwarkanath Tagore's Fund for Blind Poor, Bengal Military Orphan Institution, European Female Orphan Institution, the Sailor's Home, and some others. The most important religious societies are the Church Missionary Association, the Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Auxiliary Bible Society, the Church Missionary Association, Christian Institution of the London Missionary Society, the Seamen's Friend, or Bethel Society, and Native Christian Protection Society.

The Literary and Scientific Institutions are—the Asiatic Society, the Mechanics' Institution, the Public Library, the Medical and Physical Society, and the Native Medical College. The last is a most admirable government institution, for training the natives to become efficient and skilful surgeons and medical practitioners. There are also the agricultural and horticultural societies. The Bank of Bengal, the Bonded Warehouse, and the Assam Tea Company may be mentioned among the commercial corporations; branches or agencies of the Agra, and United Service Bank, the Oriental Bank, and of the North-western Bank, are also established in Calcutta; besides which there are the Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Association, marine and life insurance offices, provident societies, &c.

The Newspapers published in Calcutta are—the Hurkaru, Englishman, Morning Chronicle, Eastern Star, and the Government Gazette, besides several native newspapers, in the vernacular languages.

Factories.—The factories in the city and neighborhood using English machinery are—the government foundry at Cossipore, having beautiful machinery for casting and boring brass ordnance; the Gloucester Mills, for making cotton twist; the sugar manufactory at Seebpore, using vacuum pans and steam machinery; and several corn, flour, and oil mills, and a manufactory for steam boilers, with a foundry attached. The Mint has powerful and efficient steam and other machinery, for all the purposes of working the metals, and coining money. Ship-building was carried on formerly to a considerable extent, but is now nearly altogether extinct, owing, it is said, to the cheaper cost of construction in the mother country. The repairing of ships is, however, a lucrative business, and the government and private docks are extensive and commodious.

Commerce.—Calcutta is now the great emporium of the East, monopolizing the whole internal trade of Bengal, the nature and extent of which will be found at once fully and concisely exhibited in the following series of tables:—

		Imports. No.	Imports. Tonnage.	Exports. No.	Exports. Tonnage.
1849–50	British vessels	879	285,516	728	309,952
	Foreign vessels	143	64,122	148	59,859
	Total	1022	349,638	876	369,811

1849–50	Imports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
Piece Goods.	White cottons	£1,901,002	Cotton piece goods, country made	£7,809
	Colored cottons	275,333		
	Silk and mixed	46,627	Silk piece goods	442,903
	Twist and yarn	798,742	Mixed piece goods	37,457

Exports of opium in 1849–50, 35,093 chests; value, 3,593,470*l.*; sugar, 1,822,805¼ maunds; value, 1,676,224*l.*; indigo, 105,184¼; value, 1,675,372*l.*, of which 65,725¼ maunds, value 1,046,472*l.*, were to Great Britain. The exports to France, in 1844–5, amounted in value to 752,860*l.*, having nearly doubled within the previous ten years. The total imports into Bengal for 1849–50, amounted in value to 64,971,143 rupees or 6,497,114*l.*, and the exports to 109,327,126 rupees or 10,932,712*l.* The principal articles of export are opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, rice, raw cotton, raw silk, piece goods, hides, lac, &c. The principal imports—metals, piece goods, twist, and yarn, salt, betel-nut, books, glasswares, wines, woods, woollens, &c.

Ships of 1400 tons burden can sail up the Hoogly, and anchor off the city in 6 or 7 fathoms water, or lie at moorings near the bank. An electric telegraph has recently been constructed between Calcutta and Diamond Harbor, about 50 miles down the Hoogly. A railway, 1350 miles in length, is in course of construction, which, when completed, will cross the Ganges, the Sone, the Jumna, and the Sutlej, traverse one of the most fertile regions of India, and connect its most ancient and populous cities with the ocean. The opening of the road from Howrah, opposite Calcutta, to the rich coal-fields at Burdwan, a distance of 66 miles, was celebrated Feb 3, 1855, when it was stated that 121 miles of the East Indian Railroad were already completed, 649 miles under contract to be completed in 1857, 200 miles in course of construction, and 380 miles were being surveyed.

Besides the continuous communication kept up with Great Britain by fine passenger and other sailing vessels round the Cape of Good Hope, passengers and mails are carried once a month to and from Calcutta, by what is called "the overland route," namely, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company undertake the mail service, under contract with the imperial government; and, at the same time, carry passengers in the large steamers employed by them, which leave Southampton on the 20th, and Calcutta on the 8th, of every month. Two other companies are in the field—the one to be called the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, to occupy the same line as the Peninsular and Oriental, but their steamer to leave Plymouth on the 1st of the month for Alexandria, in correspondence with one from Calcutta; the other, the Screw Steam Navigation Company, now carrying a mail to the Cape of Good Hope, intend extending *that* line to Calcutta.

Courts of Law.—Her majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William, was established by charter, 13 Geo. III., in 1774; which vested in it criminal, civil, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, subject only to an appeal to her majesty in her privy council. It has a chief, and two puisne justices, appointed by the crown, and has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, (with jury trial,) over all the inhabitants of Calcutta who are placed under the protection of British law. The civil jurisdiction of the court is equally extensive: but with this reservation, namely, that the court shall administer their own respective laws of inheritance, succession, and marriage, and of contract to Hindoos and Mohammedans. Beyond the limits of Calcutta, both the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the supreme court extends over all British-born subjects of her majesty, and their lawful descendants, residing within the presidency of Bengal, and the provinces from time to time annexed thereto; and its civil jurisdiction extends also over native, and all other inhabitants of India, residing within these extended limits, who enter into written contracts with any British-born subject, and agreeing therein, that if dispute should arise, the matters between them should be determined by the Supreme Court.

Population.—The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1837, amounted to 229,714; but the apparent population seems much greater, from the crowds of people which pour into the city from the suburbs, during the day, to earn a livelihood, and which, according to the same census, amount to the additional number of 177,000. The inhabitants of Calcutta may, for judicial purposes, be divided and classed into—1. British-born subjects and their legitimate descendants, about 3140 in number. 2. Hindoos or Gentoos, of Bengal and of the upper provinces of Hindostan, in number about 137,650. 3. Mussulmans or Mohammedans, of Bengal and of the upper provinces of Hindostan, in number about 58,750. 4. Other natives of Asia, neither Hindoos, Mohammedans, nor Christians—such as Parsees, Chinese, Arracanese, Jews, Arabs, and Moguls. 5. Portuguese, Armenian, French, and other Christians of native or foreign extraction; together with half-castes, or illegitimate children of British subjects by native mothers, and their offspring, numbering about 5000.

Climate.—The range of the thermometer in November, December, January, and February, denominated the cold season, is from 50° to 75° Fahrenheit; the N.E. monsoon, then the prevailing wind, is bracing to the European constitution, relaxed by the preceding heats: and at this season the appetite and strength improve. March brings with it the S.W. monsoon, and hot weather, which increases in temperature during the succeeding month; and in May the thermometer reaches 90°–95° in the shade, and 100°–110° in the open air. In June, the rainy season commences, much to the relief both of animal and vegetable nature, and continues to the end of September; but there are very few days that have not some hours free from rain. The proportion of deaths to the population is nearly 3·13 per cent. per annum; that of London is about 2·16.

Early History.—Job Charnock, the agent of the "London Company," the first English East India Company, incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1600, was the founder of Calcutta. The first factory in Bengal of this powerful company, was established at Hoogly, 28 miles higher up the river, under a firman of the Mogul Emperor of Hindostan, Shah Jehan, dated 1644. In the year 1686, the company's agent, Mr. Charnock, was, with his council and factors, driven out of it by the Nabob of Bengal. While sailing down the river, he was attracted by the shade afforded by a large tree in the village of Chuttanuttee, (the present site of a part of Calcutta,) and, accordingly, he and his people landed, and began to entrench themselves there. August 24, 1690, the emperor gave them permission to form a commercial settlement, but prohibited the erection of any fortifications. This period, therefore, may be considered the era of the foundation of Calcutta. Its founder, Charnock, died in 1692, and lies buried in the old cemetery where St. John's Church, the old cathedral, was afterwards built. The settlement rapidly increased. In 1695, a grant was made by the Nabob of Bengal, confirmed by the Emperor Aurungzebe, of the village of Chuttanuttee, together with two other villages of Kalleeghatta, and Govindpore adjoining, reserving an annual rent to be paid by the company of 1195 rupees. Walls of masonry, with bastions at the angles, were first raised in the same year by the permission of the Nabob, as a defence to the factory against a rebel Zemindar, or land-holder of Burdwan. Thus originated the fortifications of Calcutta. The old fort, called Fort William in honor of King William III., was not begun to be built until the year 1699; and that fort, and the European part of the town, were erected on the site of the village of Kalleeghatta, and hence the name Calcutta. In 1757, the town extended about half a mile above and below the old fort, and about 600 yards inland; the houses of the English were in number about 70. This year it was captured and plundered by the Nabob of Bengal, Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, (Suraja-Dowlah,) after a spirited defence; and many of the English, after the ignoble flight of the governor, were taken prisoners, and died from suffocation in the *Black Hole*, the prison of the garrison, where they had been placed for safe custody. Colonel Clive, (afterwards Lord Clive,) with about 3000 men, assisted by Admiral Watson, with a fleet of three king's ships, recaptured Calcutta in February of the same year; and Clive, a few days afterward, attacked and routed the Nabob in its vicinity. The latter then signed a treaty, dictated to him, by which, among other things, he agreed that the company should fortify Calcutta in such a manner as they should deem proper for its defence; and that money should be coined "at Allenagur" (Calcutta) in the same manner as at Moorshedabad. In the year 1758, Meer Jaffier, Nabob of Bengal, granted a sunnud to the company for the free tenure of Calcutta. From this date Calcutta became, virtually, the seat of an independent power.

CALCUTTA, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 153 miles N.E. of Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

CALDARO, kăl-dä'ro, or KALTERN, kăl'tern, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 8 miles S.W. of Botzen, near the Adige. Pop. 3219.

CALDAS, kăl'dăs, (*i. e.* AGOAS or AGUAS CALDAS, ä'gwăs kăl'dăs, "warm waters," or "warm springs,") several small towns of Portugal, Spain, &c., so called from their warm springs.

CALDAS, kăl'dăs, or CALDAS DA RAINHA, kăl'dăs dä rä-een'yä, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 5 miles N. of Lisbon, with 1500 inhabitants, and well-frequented sulphur baths.

CALDAS, kăl'dăs, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, commune of Sapucahi, with a school of primary instruction, and hot sulphur springs. Pop. of the district, 2000.

CALDAS DEL REY, kăl'dăs dĕl rä, a town of Portugal, 24 miles S. of Santiago.

CALDAS DE MOMBUY, kăl'dăs dä mom-boo-eo', (anc. *Aquæ Calidæ.*) a town of Spain, 14 miles N. of Barcelona, with thermal baths, and some antiquities. Pop. 2409.

CALDAS DE OVIEDO, kăl'dăs dä o-ve-ä'do, a town of Spain, finely situated near Oviedo.

CALDBECK, kăld'bek, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CALDECOT or CALDECOTE, kăld'e-kot, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

CALDECOT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CALDECOT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

CALDECOT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CALDECOT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CALDER, kăl'der, a river of England, co. of York, West Riding, joins the Aire at Castleford, after a course of about 40 miles; for nearly 30 miles it is navigable, forming a branch of the Aire and Calder navigation. It is connected by canals with Todmorden, Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, and Goole.

CALDER, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, joins the the Ribble near Whalley.

CALDER, or CALDERBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, on a stream of its own name, 3 miles S.S.W. of Egremont.

CALDERA, kăl-dä'rä, a small town of South America, in the Argentine Republic, 22 miles N.E. of Salta.

CALDERA, a seaport of Chili, on the Pacific, 35 miles N.W. of Copiapo, with which it is connected by railway.

CALDERA, kăl-dä'rä, a port of Central America, state of Costa Rica, on the Pacific, near the E. of Nicoya. It is extremely unhealthy.

CALDERA, kăl-dä'rä, a seaport of Hayti, on its S. coast, 50 miles S.W. of San Domingo.

CALDER, (kăl'der,) EAST, an ancient rectory and village of Scotland, 11 miles W.S.W. of Edinburgh.

CALDER, MID, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

CALDER, SOUTH, a small river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

CALDER, WEST, a parish of Scotland, co. of, and 13 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. It has an old castle, and the traces of a Roman camp.

CALDEWGATE, kăl'du-gate, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, England, co. of Cumberland, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway. Pop. 5528.

CALDICOT, kăl'de-kot, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Chepstow. The picturesque remains of Caldicot Castle, a structure erected by the Saxons and early Normans, stand on a plain, one mile from Bristol Channel.

CALDICOTE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

CALDIERO, kăl-de-ä'ro, a village of Northern Italy, 9 miles E. of Verona, so called from its once celebrated thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805.

CALDWELL, kăld'well, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Yadkin River rises in the county, and the Catawba touches it S. border. A part of the county is a mountainous region, situated on the S.E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The land is fertile, adapted to pasturage. Capital, Lenoir. Pop. 6317; of whom 5114 were free, and 1203 slaves.

CALDWELL, a parish in the N. central part of Louisiana, has an area of 528 square miles. It is intersected by Washita River, and bounded on the E. by Bœuf Bayou. The surface is uneven. The Washita River is navigated by steamboats through this parish. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 2815; of whom 1584 were free, and 1231 slaves.

CALDWELL, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of 540 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by San Marcos River. The surface is undulating. Named in honor of John Caldwell, a senator of the republic of Texas. Capital, Lockhart. Pop. 1329; of whom 1055 were free, and 274 slaves.

CALDWELL, a county in W. part of Kentucky, contains about 700 square miles. The Tennessee River bounds it on the S.W., the Tradewater Creek on the N.E., and it is intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is mostly level, and the soil fertile. A large bed of coal has been found in the N. part, and iron ore is abundant on the banks of the rivers. Organized in 1809, and named in honor of John Caldwell, formerly lieutenant-governor of the state. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 13,945; of whom 9941 were free, and 3107 slaves.

CALDWELL, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 435 square miles. It is intersected by Shoal Creek, an affluent of Grand River, flowing from W. to E., through the middle of the county. The general surface is level, the soil fertile. Named in honor of Dr. Caldwell, of Transylvania University, Kentucky. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 2316; of whom 2180 were free, and 136 slaves.

CALDWELL, a post-village, capital of Warren co., New York, at the S. end of Lake George, 62 miles N. of Albany. It contains a court-house, and several stores and mills. A steamboat plies between this place and the outlet of the lake. Caldwell is much visited in summer by tourists, on account of its beautiful scenery. Here is a large hotel, called the Lake George House. Pop. of the township, 752.

CALDWELL, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, about 10 miles N.W. of Newark. Pop. 2378.

CALDWELL, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

CALDWELL, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

CALDWELL, a post-village, capital of Burleson co., Texas, about 85 miles E. by N. of Austin. The main road from San Antonio to Nachitoches passes through it.

CALDWELL'S PRAIRIE, a post-office Racine co., Wisconsin.

CALDY, kâl'dee, a small island and extra-parochial district of North Wales, co. of Pembroke, off its S. coast, 2 miles S. of Tenby, has a light-house on the S. side, in lat. 51° 37′ 59″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 57″ W., and 210 feet above the sea. P. in 1851, 86.

CALE. See Cyprus.

CALEBEE CREEK, of Macon co., Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa River from the left.

CALEDON, a market town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater and the Ulster Canal, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Monaghan. The improvements of the Earl of Caledon (whose magnificent hall and grounds are adjacent) have rendered this town one of the neatest in the kingdom. It has one of the largest corn mills in Ireland. It gives the title of earl to the Alexander family. Pop. 1046.

CALEDON, a village of Cape Colony, in Southern Africa, district and 80 miles W.S.W. of Zwellendam. It has some celebrated mineral baths.

CALEDON BAY, North Australia, is an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 12° 40′ S., lon. 136° 40′ E.

CALEDON RIVER, in Africa, Hottentot country, is a considerable affluent of the Nu Gariep or Cradock River, which it joins in lat. 30° 18′ S., lon. 26° 17′ E.

CALEDO'NIA, the ancient name of Scotland, which see.

CALEDONIA, kal-e-do'ne-a, a county in the E.N.E. part of Vermont, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Connecticut, and drained by the Passumsic, Lamoille, and Wells Rivers, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is rough, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is good, especially along the valleys of its numerous streams. It contains several sulphur springs, and abounds in granite and limestone. The railroad connecting Bellows Falls and St. Johnsbury partly intersects this county. Organized in 1792. Capital, Danville. P. 28,595.

CALEDONIA, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Railroad, and on the Genesee River, 20 miles S.W. of Rochester. P. 1804.

CALEDONIA, a post-village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 140 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

CALEDONIA, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

CALEDONIA, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina, 85 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

CALEDONIA, a post-village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, about 151 miles N.E. of Jackson.

CALEDONIA, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

CALEDONIA, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Tennessee, 120 miles W. of Nashville.

CALEDONIA, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Little Miami.

CALEDONIA, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the West Branch of Whetstone River, 54 miles N. of Columbus. It has several stores and mills.

CALEDONIA, a post township in Kent co., Michigan. P. 99.

CALEDONIA, a township, Shiawassee co., Michigan. P. 500.

CALEDONIA, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, 13 miles from its mouth, and 220 miles S. of Springfield. It has about 300 inhabitants.

CALEDONIA, a post-village in Washington co., Missouri, about 70 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

CALEDONIA, a post-township in Racine co., Wisconsin, about 18 miles S. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1090.

CALEDONIA, a village of Canada West, co. of Haldim, and on the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Brantford. It has a number of mills and stores. Pop. about 1000.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, a post-village and watering-place of Canada West, Prescott co., 72 miles W. by S. of Montreal. It has excellent hotel accommodations. Permanent pop. about 200.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, Scotland, counties of Inverness and Argyle, connects the North and Irish Seas, extending N.E. and S.W., through the great Glen of Caledonia, from the Murray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length 60½ miles, of which the lochs compose 37½ miles, and the canal 23 miles. It was begun in 1805, and opened in 1822; up to the last balancing of accounts it had cost 1,023,629*l.*, and is still unfinished. The annual revenue is about 2500*l.*: the annual expenditure of management and repairs, 3000*l.* It was repaired and reopened in 1847.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a tract of country in British North America, W. of the Rocky Mountains, included in the Hudson's Bay territory, between lat. 48° and 57° N., and extending about 500 miles from N. to S., and nearly 400 miles from E. to W. It is mountainous, and abounds in lakes and rivers, the largest of the latter is called Frazer's River. It is inhabited by two great nations—the Takali or Carrier Indians, and the Atnahs or Shouswaps. The Hudson's Bay Company have nine posts or stations in this territory.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean, between lat. 20° and 22° 30′ S., and lon. 164° 5′ and 167° E.; length, from N.W. to S.E., about 200 miles; breadth, 30 miles. It is surrounded on all sides by coral reefs, connecting numerous islets, rocks, and banks of sand, rendering the navigation so intricate and dangerous that the island can be approached by two openings only. Vessels may anchor securely at Port Balade, on the N.E., and at Port St. Vincent on the S.W. Between the small island of Botany, and the S. end of New Caledonia, a deep, wide, ship channel was discovered by Captain Woodin in 1849, and named by him Woodin's Channel. There are several bays in it, where ships may anchor close to the beach in 15 fathoms or less.

CALEDONIA STATION, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

CALELLA, kâ-lêl'yâ, a maritime town of Spain, 30 miles S.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3056.

CALENZANA, kâ-lên-zâ'nâ, a village of the island of Corsica, 5 miles S.E. of Calvi. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2377.

CALERA, kâ-lâ'râ, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles S.W. of Talavera, near the Tagus. Pop. 2598.

CALES. See Calvi.

CALESTANO, kâ-lês-tâ'no, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Parma, on the Baganza, has a medical seminary. P. 2664.

CALF'KILLER CREEK, in the E. central part of Tennessee, falls into the Caney Fork of Cumberland River, in White county, about 10 miles S.W. of Sparta.

CALF OF MAN, a small island in the Irish Sea, immediately off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man. Lat. of the light-house, 54° 3′ N.; lon. 4° 49′ W.

CALF'PASTURE RIVER, Virginia. See North River.

CALF, THE, a rock off the coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the Atlantic, ¾ mile S.W. of Dursey Island.

CALHOUN, kal-hoon', a county toward the W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 464 square miles. The Appalachicola River forms its boundary on the E., and St. Joseph's Bay washes the S.W. border. The surface is but little elevated. Named in honor of the late John C. Calhoun, the distinguished statesman of South Carolina. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. 1377, of whom 924 were free, and 453 slaves.

CALHOUN, a new county in the N. central part of Mississippi, drained by the Yallobusha and Loosascoona Rivers. It was formed out of portions of Chickasaw, Lafayette, and Yallobusha counties.

CALHOUN, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 484 square miles. The Guadalupe River forms its boundary on the S.W., the Matagorda and Lavacca Bays wash its N.E. border. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Lavacca. Pop. 1110, of whom 876 were free, and 234 slaves.

CALHOUN, a new county in the S. part of Arkansas. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Washita River, navigable for steamboats, and on the E. by the Moro River. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is mostly fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Hampton.

CALHOUN county, Michigan, situated in the S.W. central part of the state, contains 720 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo Rivers, and also drained by Battle Creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil is a rich sandy loam, producing fine crops of the

grasses and grains. The greater part of the county is covered with a scattered growth of the white oak and burr oak. It is liberally supplied with water-power, contains quarries of sandstone, and is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Organized in 1833. Capital, Marshall. Pop. 19,162.

CALHOUN, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 260 square miles. It occupies a narrow strip of land between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, which unite at the S.E. extremity of the county. The surface is broken by bluffs and ravines, and is partly subject to inundations. The river bottoms produce good pasture for cattle. Stone coal is abundant on the banks of the Mississippi in this county. Capital, Hardin. Pop. 3231.

CALHOUN, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 116 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

CALHOUN, a thriving post-village, capital of Gordon co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 50 miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee. It is surrounded by a rich, well-cultivated country, and is an important depôt for produce. Laid out in 1850. Pop. about 400.

CALHOUN, a village in the S. part of Lumpkin co., Georgia, 50 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

CALHOUN, a post-village of McMinn co., Tennessee, on the Hiawassee River, and on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 168 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Daviess co., Kentucky

CALHOUN, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

CALHOUN, a post-village of Henry co., Missouri, 90 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Harrison co., Iowa.

CALHOUN'S MILLS, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

CALHOUNSVILLE, or MACALLISTERSVILLE, a small post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

CALI, kä-lee', a town of New Granada, 70 miles N. by E. of Popayan, lat. 3° 25′ N., lon. 76° 30′ W. It lies on a western declivity of the Andes, near the Cauca, has straight streets, houses of brick and of whitened earth, 2 elegant churches, several deserted convents, and 1 still in use. The inhabitants are wealthy, and chiefly engaged in the transit trade from the interior to the Pacific. Pop. 4000.

CALIADEH, kä-le-ä'deh, a village of India, Gwalior dominions, 5 miles N. of Ogjein, with a curious Mohammedan palace on an island in the Sipra River.

CALIANO, kä-le-ä'no, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 9 miles S. of Trent, on the Adige, celebrated for the defeat of the Venetians by the Austrians in 1487.

CALICE DI VARA, kä'le-chä dee vä'rä, a town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 11 miles S. of Pontremoli. It is commanded by a castle, and has oil mills. Pop. 2959.

CALICONLAN', a town of South India, Travancore dominions, 116 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin.

CALICOTE, kal'le-kōte', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 21 miles N. of Ganjam.

CALICUT, kal'i-cut, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Indian Ocean, 102 miles S.W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 11° 16′ N.; lon. 75° 52′ E. Pop. estimated at 25,000, but it is declining. Though it has only an open roadstead, it was for nearly two centuries the emporium of a flourishing trade, and it still exports teak, pepper, cardamoms, wax, coir, cordage, sandal-wood, and cocoa-nuts. It was the first place in India touched at by Vasco de Gama, who arrived here, May 18, 1498.

CALIFORNIA, kal-e-for'ne-e, the most W. of the present (1855) United States, is bounded on the N. by Oregon, E. by Utah, (from which it is partly separated by the Sierra Nevada Mountains,) and New Mexico, S. by the Mexican Territory of Old California, and W. by the Pacific. It lies between 32° 29′ and 42° N. lat., and between about 114° 20′ and 124° 30′ W. lon. California is very irregular in shape, having its greatest length (about 720 miles) in a N.W. and S.E. direction, and is about 240 miles in breadth, including an area of 188,982 square miles, or 120,000,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—As the voyager sails along the coast of California, he looks upon a low range of mountains, which in many instances approach to the water's edge, and form a bluff, iron-bound coast, through which he enters, by a narrow strait named the Golden Gate, the Bay of San Francisco. Following these low mountains on the coast N. of the Golden Gate, is a broken and hilly country, to which succeeds the coast range, entering from Oregon, and extending nearly parallel with the ocean, at distances varying from 30 to 100 miles, till it reaches the 35th parallel of N. lat., where it unites with the Sierra Nevada, and passes into Old California. This range varies generally from 500 to 5000 feet. Mount Linn, in lat. 40°, is the highest known peak of this part of the coast range, but its altitude has not been ascertained. South of the Golden Gate, San Bernardino, in lat. 34°, attains an elevation of about 17,000 feet. In this portion, between the Sierra Morena Mountains (near the Pacific) and the coast range, lie the valleys of the San Juan and of the Buenaventura, which have their outlets in the Pacific Ocean. The latter is 60 miles long, and from 15 to 20 wide. The Sierra Morena, or Brown Mountains, (2000 feet high,) descend towards the Golden Gate, of which they form the southern wall. The mountains immediately on the coasts bear various local names. Table Hill, on the N. side of the strait leading into San Francisco Bay, is 2569 feet high, and Mount Diablo, E. of San Francisco, 3770 feet in height. Near the northern boundary of the state, in a spur of mountains running N.E. from the coast range to the Sierra Nevada, is Mount Shasta, having an elevation of 14,400 feet: it is covered with perpetual snow. In Shasta county is also Mount St. Joseph's, 12,000 feet high. The great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin extends from N. to S. about 500 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, bounded by the coast range on the W., and by the Sierra Nevada on the E. From a base of about 500 feet above the sea commences the ascent of the Sierra Nevada, the acclivities being wooded to about half the mountain's height with oak, succeeded by a forest of gigantic pines, cedars, and cypress; then follows the naked granite, and lastly, the summits crowned with perpetual snow. At the N. end of the Sacramento Valley is a second higher valley, of about 100 miles in length, and some thousands of feet in elevation, heavily timbered, and containing tracts of arable land along the streams. The Sierra Nevada range may be regarded as a continuation of the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. It extends almost directly S., till it unites with the coast range, in lat. 34° N., forming in its course the E. boundary of California, as far as the 39th degree of N. lat., near which is Frémont's Pass, 7200 feet above the sea level. There is a volcano in Calaveras county, near the sources of Jackson's River. On the western slope of these mountains, mostly between 37° and 40° N. lat., are the celebrated "gold diggings," towards which the eyes of those "who make haste to be rich" have been so eagerly turned since the first discovery of gold in Sutter's mill-race in 1847.

Geology.—We have had no full and complete geological survey of California. According to Mr. Tyson's survey, speaking generally, a section across the state, from Bodega Bay, bearing N. 80° E. to the Sierra Nevada, exhibits first, on the western side, in the coast range, a sandstone formation, with interpositions of leptinite, clays, trachyte, talcose slate, and trap rocks; while the recent sedimentary deposits of the Sacramento Valley rest upon beds of conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, and the western declivities of the Sierra Nevada consist mainly of talcose and other slates, through which are extruded trappean rocks, leptinite, granite, and serpentine. A similar section across the state from San Francisco Bay, bearing N. 70° E., exhibits sandstones with some fossil deposits E. of the bay, and on the W. slope, conglomerate, sandstone, and slates, with trap, volcanic tuffs, and porphyry.

Minerals.—It is almost superfluous to say that California is one of the most important mineral regions in the world, particularly in its deposits of gold. The great gold diggings lie on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, principally between 37° and 40° N. lat.; but this precious mineral has also been found in other quarters in considerable quantities, particularly in Klamath county, in the N.W., and in Shasta county. The gold first discovered was evidently not in place, but the washings from the upper regions; and when that shall have been exhausted, there are large bodies of auriferous quartz, which (with greater labor and expense) will probably afford large supplies of this metal for generations to come. The amount of capital invested in quartz mining, according to the state census of 1852, was $5,871,461; in placer and other mining operations, $3,851,623. Up to November 1, 1853, there had been deposited at the United States mints, $204,891,023 of California gold. The total amount produced and distributed in all directions down to the close of 1854, is estimated at $298,243,938. According to the state census of 1852, about $14,000,000 were invested in mining operations. In addition to the precious metal just noticed, there has been found in Butte county an abundance of quicksilver, plaster, iron, lead, and some silver; copper and silver, quicksilver, platina, asphaltum, marble, and granite occur in Marin county; black marble in Shasta; a fine-grained white marble and freestone in Calaveras; a splendid ledge of pure white marble on the Middle Fork of Feather River; quicksilver in Napa; rich silver-mines and coal in San Louis Obispo; quicksilver in Santa Clara; copious salt springs (sufficient, report says, to supply the state) in Shasta; bituminous springs in many places along the coast, and hot sulphur springs in Santa Barbara; warm soda springs near Benicia, in Solano; bituminous and sulphur springs in San Louis Obispo; and hot, asphaltum, and salt springs in Los Angeles county. According to Professor Trask, "platina is widely distributed; scarcely a section of country where gold has been found, but that this metal has been discovered." Silver has been

found in several mines in the southern district, copper is widely distributed, and chromium occurs in large quantities in serpentine rocks. Diamonds are reported to have been recently discovered. The quicksilver-mines of New Almaden yield from 30,000 to 35,000 pounds per week. Value exported from San Francisco in 1853, $683,189.

Bays, Rivers, Lakes, &c.—San Francisco Bay, the best and most capacious harbor on the Pacific coast, is, (including the two arms, San Pablo and San Francisco Bay proper,) perhaps, 70 miles in length, and in the widest part 14 miles broad, with a coast line of 275 miles. A strait, about 2 miles wide, and from 5 to 7 miles long, breaking through a range of low mountains, connects it with the ocean. This strait has been termed, not inappropriately, the Golden Gate, as it is the passage through which the multitudes from every region of the world are constantly hastening, in order to gather the wealth of this new and richer El Dorado. Within the barrier of hills already alluded to, the bay divides into two parts, the one stretching to the S. about 40 miles, and the other to the N. for about 30. On the N.W. shore of the southern arm stands the city of San Francisco. The northern arm (San Pablo) is united by a second strait, Carquinez, with Suisun Bay directly E. of it, which is 15 or 20 miles long. The Golden Gate is the only channel of communication between the Pacific and the interior of California. Pelican, Humboldt, Bodega, Sir Francis Drake's, Monterey, De los Esteras, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego, are the other bays, all opening into the Pacific. The Sacramento and San Joaquin are the principal rivers of California, and, running in opposite directions, the former from the N. and the latter from the S., they drain almost the entire valley between the two great ranges, Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, and unite about 15 miles above Suisun Bay, into which they discharge their mingled waters. Each of these rivers has a course of from 250 to 300 miles. All their tributaries of importance descend the Sierra Nevada slope. The principal of these, commencing at the N., are Pitt, the Feather, Yuba, and American; and of the San Joaquin, the Calaveras, the Stanislaus, the Tuolumne, and Merced Rivers. The Moquelumne meets the Sacramento and San Joaquin near their junction. The Sacramento has been ascended by small steamers as far as Marysville, the San Joaquin as far as Fort Miller, and the Merced for 20 miles. The Klamath River from Oregon runs through the N.W. part of the state, and the Buenaventura drains part of the valley between the Sierra Morena and coast mountains; both empty into the Pacific. The principal lakes are Tulare Lake, about 60 miles long, in the S., which has an outlet into the San Joaquin River, and Clear Lake, in Mendocino county. Owen Mountain and Mono Lakes, in the eastern part of the state, are all small.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though California is not surpassed by any state in the Union in grand and sublime scenery, the greater part of it is as yet too imperfectly explored to justify our speaking of it except in very general terms. Not to repeat what has already been said of the magnificent mountain ranges, with their summits clad with everlasting snow, we may notice a few natural curiosities of quite a different character. Among the most remarkable of these are the hot sulphur springs, the Geysers of America, in Napa county, about 70 miles N. of the city of this name. They are from 1 to 9 feet in diameter, and constantly in a boiling state, ejecting water to heights of 10 or 15 feet. Hundreds of fissures in the sides of the mountains emit strong currents of heated gas, with a noise resembling that of vapor escaping from ocean steamers. We condense the following from Silliman's Journal of November, 1851, by Professor Sheppard:—"From a high peak we saw on the W. the Pacific, on the S. Mount Diablo and San Francisco Bay, on the E. the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. opened at our feet an immense chasm, from which, at the distance of 4 or 5 miles, we distinctly saw dense columns of steam rising. Descending, we discovered within half a mile square from 100 to 200 openings, whence issued dense columns of vapor to the height of from 150 to 200 feet, accompanied by a roar which could be heard for a mile or more. Many acted spasmodically, throwing up jets of hot, scalding water to the height of 20 or 30 feet. Beneath your footsteps you hear the lashing and foaming gyrations; and on cutting through the surface, are disclosed streams of angry, boiling water. 'The Three Buttes,' says Lieutenant Derby, 'have been erroneously represented, since they are in reality a range of about 12 miles in width by 6 in breadth, and contain, perhaps, 20 peaks; the highest of which, and the most interesting, is that on the N., which is a very steep cone, surmounted by a turret-shaped rock, 56 feet high, and has an elevation of 2483 feet;' (Capron says 4000 feet.) This commands an extensive view from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada, and for, perhaps, 80 miles up and down the Sacramento Valley, and will doubtless one day be one of a fashionable resort of the San Franciscans." (For *Springs*, see *Minerals*.) Among the mountains not named in the general survey, are Mount Prospect, 5000 feet high, and Salmon Mountain, covered with snow nine months in the year, both in Klamath county; Mount St. Helen's, 3600 feet, in Napa; Saddle Peak, 7200 feet; Table Mountain, 8000 feet; and Butte, at the head of South Fork, 9000 feet in height, all in the Sierra Nevada Mountains; two Double Peaks, conspicuous landmarks, in Solano; and Oregon Hill, 2800 feet high, in Yuba county. Near Vallecita, on Chyote Creek, in Calaveras county, is a striking display of volcanic action, in the shape of what are called the natural bridges; two immense arches, thrown over the above-named creek, and covered with imitations of clusters of fruits and flowers, doubtless formed when the mass was first upheaved in a molten state. In the same vicinity is "Chyote Cave," a deep semicircular chasm, entered by a perpendicular descent of 100 feet, and then proceeding by a gradual slope till it reaches a depth of nearly 200 feet below the surface, where you come to a chamber called "The Cathedral," from its containing two stones, resembling bells, which, when struck, produce a chiming sound. Proceeding 100 feet farther, always on the descent, a lake is reached of great depth, and apparently covering many acres; but the exploration has not yet been carried beyond this point. The roof of the cave is studded with stalactites, assuming various fantastic forms.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of California is much milder, even at considerable elevations, than in the same latitude on the Atlantic border, and the winters are short and seldom severe. At San Francisco the mercury seldom rises above 80°, but has at times risen to 98° in September; yet the temperature often varies 30° in 24 hours; in the rainy season the thermometer rarely sinks below 49°. On the coast, generally, snow is a rarity. The summers of San Francisco and other parts near the sea, are more disagreeable than the winters, owing to the prevalence of N.W. winds from the ocean, which bring with them chilling fogs. In the hot season these winds set in at San Francisco about 9 or 10 o'clock, and are poured through the Golden Gate directly upon the city, producing a chilling effect contrasted with the heat of the morning. The sheltered valleys along the coast enjoy a delicious climate, equally removed from the chilliness of the exposed parts of the coast, and the heat of the great valley between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. In any country ranging through 10° of latitude, the difference of temperature would be considerable; but in California this difference is greatly increased by the peculiarities of its surface, insomuch that no general statement would be at all correct. The northern portion has more of the chilling fogs of the warm season, and more and longer rains in the wet season, than the southern portion; and in the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, the heat is much greater in summer than near the coast, the mercury not unfrequently rising to 112° and 120° at Suttersville. Owing, says Mr. Tyson, to the extreme dryness of the air, it does not produce that prostrating effect that a much less degree of heat would produce in the Atlantic and Mississippi States. The nights he represents as never so hot as to prevent sleep. The Sierra Nevada precipitates whatever moisture has been left in the air after the passage of the Coast Range, and sends it into Utah dry and warm. The terms winter and summer, as understood E. of the Rocky Mountains, will not apply here, and we must resort to the tropical names of wet and dry seasons. The rains begin in the N., says Tyson, early in the autumn, and extend slowly southward, reaching San Francisco about a week before the 1st of December, and San Diego a month later, where the rainy season is over by February, and retrograding, continues later into the year as we proceed N., where the rain not only lasts longer, but falls in greater quantity in a given time. During the dry season scarcely a cloud is to be seen in the great valley for a month at a time.

According to observations made during 75 days by the exploring expedition at San Francisco, between August 18th and October 31st, N.W. winds prevailed 13 days, S.W. 44, W. 4, S.E. 5, and calm 5 days. Mean temperature, from May 27th to June 6th, 61°, maximum 86°, minimum 48°; while at New Helvetia, during the same period, the thermometer rose to 114°. According to observations made by Fremont, in San Joaquin valley, between the middle of December and the middle of June, the mean was 29° at sunrise, and 52° at sunset; and from the 10th to the 22d of March, 36° and 56°, at sunrise and sunset respectively; at Deer Creek, 40° N. lat., between March 30th and April 4th, mean at 2 P. M. 59°; at the Three Buttes, in 39° N. lat., at an elevation of 800 feet, 90° at 2 P. M. In lat. 35° 30', mean between December 27th and January 17th, 60° at noon; and near Monterey early in March, 62° at 2 P. M., at a height of 2200 feet.

According to Captain Wilkes, not more than 12,000 square miles of California are susceptible of cultivation. A recent writer computes the arable land at 42,420 square miles. This opinion will probably have to be very much modified with the progress of knowledge, in developing the agricultural capabilities of the country, which now lie much neglected in the general rush to "the diggings." Enough has been done to show marvellous fertility in the soil, both as to variety, quantity, and size of the products. In the south,

and in some of the low interior valleys as far north as Napa, figs, dates, sugar-cane, and even bananas flourish; and most tropical plants may be grown in this region where irrigation can be practised, which, in many parts, is absolutely necessary to successful agricultural operations. The sheltered valley between the Sierra Morena and Coast Range S. of the Bay of San Francisco, is peculiarly favorable to plants and fruits requiring a mild climate. The southern country is highly favorable to the grape, and according to the state census, Los Angeles county alone produced 2,250,000 pounds. Peaches, pears, apples, cherries, quinces, and apricots flourish. Santa Barbara county reports 1870 barrels of olives. Wheat and rye yield largely in many parts north of Point Conception—these crops maturing so early as to be little injured by the dry season. Oats grow wild in great quantities in the Sacramento Valley, and westward of it. This cures in the dry season and forms excellent fodder, as there is no moisture to cause decomposition. Hemp, rice, tobacco, cotton, and coffee, all can, it is believed, be cultivated successfully; the first three having been tried. According to the state census of 1852, there were 110,748 acres of land under cultivation, the greater portion of which is in the middle and W. side of the state, between 36° and 40° N. latitude. The largest yield was of barley, 2,973,734 bushels; potatoes, 1,393,170; wheat, 291,763; oats, 100,497; Indian corn, 62,532; beef cattle, number 315,392; cows, 104,339; working oxen, 29,065; horses, 64,773; mules, 16,578; sheep, (in 20 counties,) 35,867; hogs, 88,071, and poultry, 78,053.

Forest Trees.—The variety of timber in California is not great, but it is large in size, and abundant in quantity. The Lambertine pine, or fir, on the mountains, of gigantic size, the red-wood, (the "palo Colorado" of the Mexicans, a tree of huge dimensions, a species of cypress; Colonel Fremont mentions one 21 feet in diameter,) pine, spruce, cedar, white and live oak, sycamore, maple, ash, beech and laurel are found in all sections of the state, but most abundantly in the north and central portions, especially on the western slope of the Nevada Mountains. A specimen of arbor vitæ recently felled, measured about 320 feet long, and 92 in girth, and yet another 410 feet in length, and 110 in circumference. A species of cotton-wood is found.

Animals.—Among the animals are the moose, elk, antelope, black-tailed and jumping deer, mountain sheep, grizzly, black, and barren ground bear, the cougar, common, grey, dusky, black, and prairie wolf, the northern lynx, red lynx, tiger-cat, cuyote, (an animal between a fox and a wolf, which preys upon sheep and pigs;) a black wildcat, red, and common fox, wolverine, (a sullen, savage animal, which partakes of the nature of the bear, fox, and weasel,) badger, racoon, marmot, squirrel; a species of rat, living in the mountains, and building itself a brush hut 4 or 5 feet in height, about the size of a musk-rat, web-footed, with a fine mouse-colored fur; pouched rat, mice, hares, martins, and rabbits are the principal quadrupeds. The sea and land otter, common hair seal, beaver, and musk-rat, are the principal fur-bearing animals. Many wild horses roam over the native pastures. Large herds of cattle, but of an inferior breed, were formerly raised principally for their hides, horns and tallow. The elk, the grizzly and other bears, and deer are abundant. Birds, except aquatic fowls, are not abundant in California. The California and black vultures (the former 4 feet in height, and 10 feet from tip to tip of its wings, is a solitary bird, building its nest on the top of the mountain,) the turkey-buzzard, golden and bald eagle, fish-hawk, black, and pigeon hawk, gerfalcon, goshawk, great horned and great snow-owl, black raven, shrike, robin, brown thrush, lark, redwing, snow-bunting, cross-bill, magpie, three species of jay, woodpecker, humming-bird, swallow, night-hawk, kingfisher, grouse of various kinds, geese, ducks, widgeons, teal, crane, curlew, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tatler, godwit, gull, phalarope, penguins, swan, (the largest bird of California, and a bird of passage,) white pelican, and albatross, are the principal birds. Among the fishes are the seal, sturgeon, bass, mackerel, crawfish, blackfish, sardines, (in sufficient numbers to become an article of export,) codfish, porgy, bonito, pilchard, skate; and, out at sea, the whale and porpoise, clams, oysters, lobsters, crabs, halibut of a large size, sharks, a large fish of a dingy red color off the soundings, salmon in great abundance, (large in size and excellent in quality,) salmon-trout, trout, smelts, and a large fresh-water fish from 1½ to 2½ feet long. Among reptiles are the striped, black, spotted, and rattlesnakes; the adder, and several species of water-snake.

Manufactures.—California has few manufactures, and this state of things is likely to continue so long as there is so great a demand for labor in other and more profitable kinds of business. About $800,000 were invested in sawing lumber in 1850.

Internal Improvements.—Several railroads have been projected, in California, the principal of which are—that from San Francisco to San José; one from Benicia to Marysville, and one from Stockton towards Sonora. Plank-roads, also, have engaged the public attention. Canalling, for the purpose of conducting water to the mines, is a species of improvement peculiar to this state. About $3,851,623 in 1852 were invested in sluices, canals, &c. A marine telegraph communicates between San Francisco and Point Bonita, at the entrance of the Golden Gate.

Commerce.—The commercial city of San Francisco has sprung up as if by magic, and its harbor is thronged with shipping from Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Atlantic coast of the United States. At the moment we write, in all our great Atlantic ports, large numbers of the first-class ships are loading with valuable cargoes for California. Several lines, employing above 40 immense ocean steamers, of from 900 to 3000 tons burden, crowded with passengers, to a degree unparalleled in the history of navigation, weekly arrive at and depart from San Francisco at the one terminus, and New York and New Orleans at the other. With the exception of the export of gold, California's commerce is almost wholly an importing one, the frames and materials of houses themselves being imported. The commerce of California threatens to revolutionize the trade of the East, and San Francisco seems likely to become the Alexandria of modern times, the halting-place of the transit trade of Asia, in its new western route to Europe, to open commerce (and with it civilization) to the isles of the Pacific, and to infuse even into the Chinese the spirit of progress. The foreign imports of California for the fiscal year 1852, were $4,648,587, and the exports consisted of about $50,000,000 gold dust. The imports of San Francisco for 1853 amounted to $35,000,000, and the exports of gold to $62,300,389, of which $56,675,736 was consigned to New York; but this is below the real amount, as much is never entered at the custom-house. In the same year $2,681,975 duties were collected. The imports of 1852 of course do not include the immense trade with the Atlantic shores of the republic. There entered into California in 1852, 718 vessels, tonnage 261,352, and cleared 906, tonnage 360,872. About one-third of the commerce was in foreign bottoms. Total tonnage owned in the state, 99,041.83. See SAN FRANCISCO.

Education.—Congress appropriated half a million acres of land in California for the support of common schools; of this, 150,000 acres have been sold, forming a school fund of $300,000. Besides this, two sections of land in each township are set apart for the same purpose, and 72 sections for a state university. The money available for present use, arising from different sources, amounted to nearly $50,000 in 1853. The donations of public lands for school and university purposes, amounted to 6,765,404 acres in June, 1853. The superintendent of public schools, the same year, reported to the legislature, 17,821 white children in the state, 20 public schools attended by 3314 pupils; number of teachers employed, 15, of whom 6 were females; highest salary, $150 per month; lowest, $75; total expended on teachers' salaries, $21,355.42. Eight or 10 academies and high schools have been founded, supported by private means, and the Catholic bishop of Monterey reports eight schools under his direction.

Religion.—In 1850, California had 28 churches, of which 1 belonged to the Baptists, 1 to the Episcopalians, 5 to the Methodists, 3 to the Presbyterians, and 18 to the Roman Catholics.

Public Institutions.—A state lunatic asylum is now in course of erection at Stockton, which will be an ornament to the state. In 1852, there were, in temporary buildings, 30 patients. The State Marine Hospital, at San Francisco, in 1852, admitted 2283 patients, of whom 1408 were foreigners. The United States Marine Hospital, now being erected in the same city, is 182 feet by 96 feet, 4 stories high, and capable of accommodating 800 patients. A penitentiary is now in course of erection at St. Quentin, 15 miles N. of San Francisco, at which place 200 convicts are employed in constructing the building.

Population.—No member of the American confederacy—perhaps we might safely say, no portion of the earth—has so mixed a population as California, adventurers being found from almost every quarter of the globe; even the exclusive empire of China has here its representatives by tens of thousands, whose patient industry makes them useful inhabitants. The Indians also form a large portion of the population. According to a state census taken towards the close of 1852, the population of California was 264,435 inhabitants, (one county, El Dorado, being estimated,) of whom 151,115 where white males, 29,741 females; 1637 male negroes, 253 females; 424 male mulattoes, 98 females; 19,675 male domesticated Indians, 12,864 females; 23,344 were citizens of the United States over 21 years of age; 50,631 male foreigners, and 4360 females. Of the foreigners, 39,444 were over 21 years of age. Of the population, it is estimated that 140,000 are miners.

Counties.—California is divided into 36 counties, viz. Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Colusi, Contra-Costa, El Dorado, Humboldt, Klamath, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity, Tuolumno, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba. Capital, Sacramento.

Cities and Towns.—San Francisco had, in 1852, a population of 34,876;* it is now (1855) estimated at not less than 60,000; Sacramento City has about 10,000; Nevada, 7000; Marysville, 4500; Placerville, Sonora, and San José, each 4000; Stockton, Monterey, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Cullona, and Downieville, from 1000 to 3000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of California is elected for two years by popular vote, and receives $10,000 salary. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for 2 years, and the house of representatives of 80, elected annually. The state legislature assembles annually on the first Monday in June. The members receive $16 per diem during one session. California, by the recent state census, will be entitled to 3 members in the national House of Representatives, (if the state census should be taken as the guide to apportionment, otherwise but 2,) and to 5 electoral votes for President of the United States.

The judiciary consists: 1. Of a supreme court, composed of 1 chief and 2 associate judges, elected by the people for six years, and receiving $8000 each, annually. 2. Of district courts, the judges of which are also elected by popular vote, for six years. 3. A county judge is elected in each county for four years, to act as judge of probate, and to hold courts for the transaction of criminal business, in conjunction with two justices of the peace; and 4. Of the superior court of San Francisco. The district judges receive $7500 per annum.

The productions and capital employed in various branches of business, (Calaveras and El Dorado counties estimated,) including live stock, agricultural products, mines, &c. &c., made in 1852, a total of $108,522,568. The state debt of California amounted on October 31st, 1853, to $3,257,492. The income of the state for the year ending June, 30th, 1853, amounted to only $454,986.84, while the expenditures were $1,367,593.35; but the receipts of the unexpired fiscal year, amounted, in January, 1854, to $780,000 net revenue.

History.—According to some accounts, California was first visited by Cobrillo, who landed at San Diego in 1542, and afterward by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. The first mission was founded by some Spaniards in 1769. After the Mexican revolution, California formed a province of that republic until 1836, when the inhabitants rebelled, drove out the Mexicans, and formed an independent congress. After having been the scene of several sanguinary contests during the war with Mexico, by the treaty of peace in 1848, it became a part of the United States, and in 1850 was admitted into the American Confederacy, as a sovereign state; since which time its almost daily history has been blazoned to the world, far and near, in the newspapers of the day. During its occupancy by the Spaniards, it was resorted to by the Americans, principally for the hides and tallow cured at the Jesuit missionary stations, and by the Russians in pursuit of the seal.——Adj. and Inhab. CALIFORNIAN.

CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

CALIFORNIA, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

CALIFORNIA, a post-village, Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

CALIFORNIA, a post-village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

CALIFORNIA, a small village of Madison co., Ohio.

CALIFORNIA, a post-township in Branch co., Michigan, about 18 miles S.W. of Hillsdale. Pop. 473.

CALIFORNIA, a post-village, capital of Monitean co., Missouri, 25 miles W. of Jefferson City, and 12 miles S.W. of Missouri River. Lead and stone coal are found in the vicinity.

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, or SEA OF CORTES, (Sp. *Mar Bermejo*, MAR BÊR-MÄ'HO; i.e. "Red Sea,") an arm of the Pacific, between lat. 23° and 32° 30′ N., lon. 107° and 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W. from Sonora and Cinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length, about 700 miles; breadth varies from 40 to 100 miles. Its coast is irregular, forming on both sides many small bays or gulfs. It contains numerous islands; and at its N. extremity it receives the rivers Colorado and Gila. The villages of Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas, are on its shores. Ever since its discovery, it has been noted for its pearl-fishery.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER or OLD, (Sp. *Baja* or *Vieja California*, bä'hä or ve-ä'hä kä-le-fôr'ne-ä,) a department of Mexico, situated on the W. coast of North America, and formed of a peninsula lying from N.W. to S.E., about 750 miles long by from 30 to 150 broad, and extending from Cape Saint Lucas, its most S. point, lat. 22° 52′ N., lon. 109° 53′ W., to lat. 32° 30′ N.; bounded N. by Upper or New California, E. by the Gulf of California, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The peninsula is volcanic, and is traversed throughout its whole length by a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, from 1000 to nearly 5000 feet high, the culminating peak, Cerro de la Giganta, being 4900 feet. It has two extinct volcanoes, a number of springs of hot water, and bitumen; much of it is heated by subterranean fires, and earthquakes are frequent. This mountain range is almost bare of verdure, being only sprinkled here and there with clusters of briars, small shrubs, or dwarf trees. Along the mountain foot the ground is sandy or stony, and covered with cylindrical cactuses of extraordinary height. Among the ridges and protected hollows are a few spots of soil, formed generally of decomposed lava. Springs of water, few in number, are ordinarily found on bare rock; for water and soil are seldom met with at the same place. Where, however, this happens to be the case, the fertility is immense. The want of water is the bane of Lower California. Only two streams fall from its mountains into the Gulf of California, both near the middle of the peninsula, and only three into the Pacific; and none of them are large. In the interior are several copious springs, run sending forth abundant streams, which, unfortunately, run along a rocky course, and are absorbed ultimately in the porous, arid soil, or are lost in subterranean channels. For about 80 miles N. from Cape San Lucas the air is mild, being tempered by the sea breeze; from this section N. to Loretto, lat. 26° 16′ N., the heat is excessive; but thence N. the air is cooler. The temperature of summer, on the coast of the Pacific, ranges from 65° to 71°; the sky is peculiarly clear, of a deep blue, and perfectly cloudless, excepting sometimes at sunset, when streaks of the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green appear. In winter, the rains are severe, but of short duration, and accompanied by tremendous tornadoes of wind, sweeping the soil from every exposed position into the sea, and causing the tiller of the ground to seek a new place in which to ply his vocation. During the rains, the thermometer falls as low as 50°. The variety of climate, however, is great; for when near Cape San Lucas the thermometer stands between 60° and 70°, at the head of the gulf it is down to the freezing point. The few fertile spots of Lower California yield maize, manioc, wheat, beans, peas, and all manner of esculent roots; excellent grapes, from which wine is made similar to that of the Canaries; oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, prunes, dates, plantains, pine-apples, &c. The mountains feed a few wild sheep and goats; and, to a small extent, horses, black cattle, mules, goats, and pigs are reared. If the land be barren, the sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance and variety; among them may be named halibut, salmon, turbot, skate, pilchard, large oyster, thornback, mackerel, barbel, bonitos, soles, lobsters, sardines, cod, tunnies, anchovies, and pearl-oysters. The pearl oyster is obtained in the gulf, near the S. parts of California, and it was formerly much more extensively fished than at present. The quantity obtained in 1851, by 15 boats, amounted in value to about 7000*l.* Gold is supposed to abound in Lower California, and a mine wrought near La Paz is said to be rich. The chief towns are La Paz, the capital, with a population of 500, near the S.E. extremity of the peninsula, and Loreto, in about lat. 26° 12′ N., lon. 112° 7′ W. Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grixalva, in 1534. In 1642, the Jesuits formed establishments in it; they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground, and raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V., more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased, and became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula; but in 1767 they were expelled, and the administration of California was committed to monks of the Dominican convents of the city of Mexico, who have not maintained the same career of usefulness as their predecessors. Pop. 8000; of whom, probably, 4000 are Indians.

CALIG, kä'leeg', or CALIX, kä-leex', a town of Spain, 38 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 3020.

CALIMERA, kä-le-mä'rä, a town of Naples, province, and 13½ miles N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 1600.

CALIMERA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II. Pop. 500.

CALIMERE, (kä'lä-meer',) POINT, a cape on the coast of India, 30 miles from the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 10° 17′ N., lon. 79° 5′ E.

CALING'APATAM', a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles E.N.E. of Chicacole, at the mouth of the river Paddair. Small coasting vessels are built and repaired here in mud docks.

CALIPUJANG, kä-le-poo-yäng', a harbor of the island of Java, on the S. coast, inside of the islands of Nusa-Kombanyan and Nusa-Ré, in lat. 7° 33′ S., lon. 106° 30′ E. The Dutch have an establishment here.

CALITRI, kä-lee'tree, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, near the Ofanto, 7 miles E.N.E. of Conza. P. 5000.

CALIZZANO, kä-leet-sä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, on the Bormida, 14 miles S.W. of Cairo. Pop. 2432.

CALKEN, käl'ken, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8½ miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 4950.

CALK'S (kawks) FERRY, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

CAL'LABEG' KILNASAER or LOUGHMORE EAST, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

CALLAC, käl'läk', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 30 miles W.S.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 3424.

CALLACAND', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tinnevelly, 30 miles N. of Cape Comorin

* It must be borne in mind, in giving populations in California, that there is an immense floating population, particularly in San Francisco, not enumerated in the census.

CAL'LACOIL', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles S.S.W. of Tanjore.

CALLAGHAN'S, kal'la-hans, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

CALLAIN, kâl-line', a town, Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca, in lat. 3° 0' N., lon. 101° 20' E., 207 miles N.N.E. of Singapore.

CAL'LAN, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, joins the Blackwater at the entrance into Charlemont. Total course, 10 miles.

CALLAN, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, on King's River. Pop. of the town 3111, of whom 1000 are said to have no regular employment. Previous to the union, Callan sent 2 members to the Irish House of Commons. It was the scene of many conflicts in former times, and was taken by Cromwell in 1650. It gives the title of viscount to the Fielding family.

CALLANA, kâ-lâ'nâ, or CALANNA, kâ-lân'nâ, a town and mountainous district of North-western Africa, in Soodan. The mountains form part of the Bataka Range, a system which branches off in a N.E. direction from the Mountains of Kong, in about lon. 2° W., and terminates in the Desert of Sahara. The town of Callana is about 480 miles S.S.E. of Timbuctoo, in lat. 11° 12' W., lon. 2° W.

CAL'LANDER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

CAL'LAND'S, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

CALLAO, kâ'lō', an island of Farther India, in the China Sea, opposite the coast of Cochin China, 16 miles from the mouth of the Fai-fo River; lat. 15° 48' N., lon. 108° 30' E. Area, 10 square miles. It has a peak about 1400 feet in height, and a town on its S.W. shore.

CALLAO, kâl-lâ'o, or kâl-yâ'o, a fortified town of Northern Peru, 6 miles W. of Lima, of which it is the port, on the Pacific, in lat. 12° S., lon. 77° 13' 7" W. Pop. (1850,) 8435. It is ill built, but important, as its roadstead, sheltered by the island of San Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. It has a convenient quay, and communicates with Lima by a good carriage-road, along which omnibuses now run daily. The exports consist chiefly of bullion, specie, copper, cotton, bark and hides. In 1847, 709 vessels (aggregate burden 205,697 tons) entered, and 687 vessels (burden 199,472 tons) cleared from the port. Great improvements have recently been made in the town; the streets have been widened, and a fine mole has been erected. The roadstead is large, safe, free from rocks, and always smooth. The castle of Callao, which used to be regarded as the key to Lima, has been almost entirely dismantled, and is now used as a custom-house. In 1746, the old town of Callao was destroyed by an earthquake; at low water the ruins are still visible. In 1820, the Earl of Dundonald (then Lord Cochrane) gallantly cut out the Esmeralda, a large Spanish ship of war, from under the guns of the fort.

CAL'LAPOO'YA INDIANS, a tribe in Oregon, dwelling S. of the Columbia, and E. of the Willamette.

CALLAS, kâ'lâs', a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1852, 2186.

CAL'LAWAY, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the entire E. boundary, and it is also drained by Clark's River. More than half of the surface consists of level river bottoms; the remainder is hilly; the soil is fertile. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Colonel Richard Callaway, one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Capital, Murray. Pop. 8096; of whom 7104 were free, and 992 slaves.

CALLAWAY, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, on the N. bank of the Missouri River, contains 743 square miles. It is drained by Cedar Creek and other small streams. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil is highly productive, both on the river bottoms and the uplands. About one-third of the county is prairie. The crop of oats in this county was 184,418 bushels, being greater than that of any county in the state excepting Greene; and the quantity of hay was exceeded only by Howard. Large beds of cannel coal, bituminous coal, iron ore, and fine limestone underlie the greater part of the county. A stratum of cannel coal 24 feet thick has been opened near the river. Fine potter's clay is abundant, and is extensively manufactured. The county is among the most populous in Missouri. Organized in 1820. Capital, Fulton. Pop. 13,827; of whom 9920 were free, and 3907 slaves.

CALLE, LA, lâ kâll or lâ kâl'lâ, the most eastern town and seaport of Algeria, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 300 miles E. of Algiers. Pop. 805. It is the chief seat of the French coral fishery.

CALLENBERG, kâl'len-bêrg', a village of Saxony, district of Waldenberg, containing chalk, and tile-works. Pop. 1080.

CALLENBERG, a village of Saxony, district of Lichtenstein. Pop. 1900.

CALLENSBURG, a post-village of Toby township, Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Clarion River, about 66 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

CALLENSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on the South Branch of Licking River, and on the Railroad from Covington to Lexington.

CAL'LIAG'NA, a seaport village of the island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, on its S. coast, 2 miles S.E. of Kingstown, having the best harbor in the island.

CALLIAN, kâl'le-ôn', a town of France, department of Var, 14 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. of commune, 1600.

CALLIANEE, kal'le-an-nee', an inland town of British India, presidency, and 32 miles N.E. of Bombay, capital of a subdivision of the district of Concan. It is populous, and has some trade in cocoa-nuts, oil, coarse cloths, and earthenwares.

CALLIANEE, a town of British India, in Nizam's dominions, 36 miles W. of Beeder.

CALLIANO, kâl-le-â'no, a village of Piedmont, in a well-cultivated district, 12 miles S.W. of Casale. Pop. 2630.

CAL'LICOON', sometimes written and often pronounced COL'LICOON', a township of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware River and Erie Railroad, about 90 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1981.

CALLICOON CREEK, of Sullivan co., in the S. part of New York, falls into the Delaware River.

CALLICOON DEPOT, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

CALLIES, kâl-lees', a town of Prussia, 58 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2641.

CAL'LIGRAY', a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, district of Harris, 3 miles E. of Bernera, 2 miles long and 1 broad.

CALLINGER or KALLINGER, kal'ling-gher, a town and hill fortress of British India, presidency of Bengal, 90 miles W.S.W. of Allahabad, on a table-land, 1200 feet above the adjacent plains. The town stands at the N. foot of a hill, the summit of which is enclosed by walls about 5 miles in circumference, and was taken by the British, after a severe siege, in 1812.

CAL'LINGTON or KEL'LINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 10 miles S. of Launceston. Pop. in 1851, 2146. It has a branch bank and a literary society. Callington formerly returned 2 members to the House of Commons.

CALLIPOLIS. See GALLIPOLI.

CALLOO, kâl-lō', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 6 miles W.N.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2229.

CALLOSA DE ENSARRIA, kâl-yo'sâ dâ ên-sâr-ree'â, a town of Spain, 26 N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 4328.

CALLOSA DE SEGURA, kâl-yo'sâ dâ sâ-goo'râ, a town of Spain, 27 miles S.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2904.

CAL'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CALMINA, kal-mee'nâ, a town of Africa, in Northern Guinea, kingdom of Dahomey, 15 miles S.E of Abomey, the usual residence of the king, and said to have 15,000 inhabitants.

CALMPTHOUT, kâmpt'hōwt, a village of Belgium, 12 miles N.E. of Antwerp, with breweries, tanneries, and oil mills.

CAL'MUCKS or KAL'MUCKS, written also CALMACKS, an Asiatic people, a branch of the Mongols, to be met with over all the countries of Upper Asia, between lat. 38° 52' N., and from the Hoang-Ho to the Volga. They live in tents, and have no fixed abode, and move from place to place in quest of pasturage for their herds, the rearing of which is their sole occupation.

CALN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

CALNE, kâu, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 6½ miles N.W. of Devizes. Pop. in 1851, 5117. It has an ancient church, the tower built by Inigo Jones; a grammar school founded in 1660; a town-hall, branch bank, and some manufactures of woollens. A branch of the Wilts and Berks Canal reaches the town. Calne sent 2 members to the House of Commons from the reign of Richard II. until the Reform Act deprived it of one member.

CAL'NO, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

CALORE, kâ-lo'râ, (anc. *Calor*,) a river of Naples, in Principato Ultra, falls into the Volturno.

CALORE, kâ-lo'râ, or NEGRO, nâ'gro, (anc. *Tanaïger*, or *Calor*,) a river of Naples, in Principato Citra, joins the Sele.

CALOSSO, kâ-los'so, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 11 miles S.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2107.

CA'LOW, a parish and hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 1½ miles E. of Chesterfield.

CALPE. See GIBRALTAR.

CALPENI, one of the Laccadive Islands. See KALPENI.

CALPENTYN, kâl-pen-tine', a peninsula of Ceylon, on its W. coast. During the N.E. monsoon it becomes an island.

CALPENTYN, kâl-pen-tine', a seaport town of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 93 miles N. of Colombo. Lat. 8° 14' N.; lon. 79° 53' E. It contains a bazaar, and 8 places of worship. The harbor is not accessible, in consequence of shoals, to vessels exceeding 100 tons, even at the highest spring tides, so that they are obliged to unload in the Dutch bay at Mutwal, and to send their cargoes to Calpentyn in small vessels. Calpentyn was acquired by the Portuguese in 1544, and was held by them till 1640, when it was captured by the Dutch, who remained there till 1795, when it was surrendered to the British, who still retain it. The inhabitants are composed of Malabars, Javanese, and Moors, and amount in number to about 4500.

CALEY, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

CALSI, kăl'see, a considerable village and mart of Northern Hindostan, in Gurhwal, at the confluence of the Jumna and Tonse, 43 miles N.N.E. of Seharunpoor.

CALSTOCK, kăl'stok, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CALSTONE (kăl'stŏn) WILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CALTAGIRONE, kăl-tă-je-ro'nă, or CALATAGIRONE, kă-lă'tă-je-ro'nă, (anc. *Calata Hieronis?*) a city of Sicily, province, and 32 miles S.W. of Catania, on the slope of a hill, and with its suburbs occupying a considerable extent of ground. It is reputed one of the wealthiest and most commercial towns in the island. It contains several churches and convents, a royal college, hospital, and orphan asylum. It is the seat of a bishop, and has an academy with four professors. The inhabitants are esteemed the best workmen in Sicily in the useful arts. The manufactures comprise pottery-ware and cotton fabrics. The town was fortified by the Saracens, and taken from them by the Genoese. The famous Roger Guiscard accorded extensive privileges to the town. Pop. 21,700.

CALTANISETTA, kăl-tă-ne-set'tă, a city of Sicily, in a fertile plain near the Salso, 28 miles N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 17,292. It is well built, and has handsome public buildings, civil and criminal courts. In its vicinity are mineral springs and extensive sulphur-works, producing annually 5500 tons. Caltanisetta is supposed to occupy the site of the *Nissa* of the Romans.

CALTHORPE, kăl'thorp, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

CALTHWAITE, kăl'thwait, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

CALTONICA, kăl-ton'e-kă, a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Salt is manufactured, and upwards of 1000 tons of sulphur are annually produced from the mines in the vicinity. Pop. 7060.

CALTURA, kăl-too'rā, a seaport town and fort of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 26 miles S.E. of Colombo, with an active trade in arrack. A great number of vessels belong to the port, and trade with Madras and other places along the Coromandel coast.

CALUIRE, kăl'weer', a village of France, department of Rhône, 3 miles N.N.E. of Lyons, of which it constitutes a suburb. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 6563.

CALUMET RIVER, See CALUMICK.

CALUMET, a county situated in the E. part of Wisconsin, contains about 300 square miles. Winnebago Lake bounds it on the W., and it is drained by the branches of Manitowoc River. The surface is traversed by a high ridge nearly parallel with the lake. The rocks which underlie the county are blue limestone and sandstone. Calumet county was organized, for judicial purposes, in 1850. Capital, Chilton Centre. Pop. 1743.

CALUMET, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

CALUMET, a post-township in Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Sheboygan. Pop. 1764.

CALUMET VILLAGE, a post-village in Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, on the S. shore of Lake Winnebago, 12 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac. It is situated in a rich farming district. The lake is navigated by steamboats.

CALUMICK', otherwise written CALUMET, a river of Indiana and Illinois, rises in La Porte co. of the former state, and flowing westward into Illinois, discharges a portion of its water into Lake Michigan; the other portion then runs eastward, nearly parallel with its former course, and only 3 or 4 miles N. of it, and enters Lake Michigan at its southern extremity.

CALUSO, kă-loo'so, a fortified town of Piedmont, 11 miles S. of Ivrea. It has a communal college. Pop. 5548.

CALVADOS, kăl'vă'dos' or kăl-vă'dŏs, a maritime department on the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old provinces of Lower Normandy, having N., the English Channel, S., the department of Orne, E., Eure, and W., Manche. Area, 2145 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 421,210. Capital, Caen. Surface hilly in the S., with extensive plains and fertile valleys. Chief rivers, the Orne, Touques, Dives, Seulle, Dromme, and Vire—none of them navigable. Mineral products comprise coal, gray marble, freestone, and cold mineral waters. Corn is raised beyond consumption, fruit is extensively grown, and cider is made in considerable quantity; hemp and lint are grown, and the forests furnish excellent timber. The pasturage is abundant, and many horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared; herring-curing is an important branch of industry. The department is divided into the six arrondissements of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Evêque, and Vire. Calvados is named from a belt of rocks which extend along its coast from the mouth of the Orne to that of the Vire: they were so called from a Spanish vessel which was wrecked on them.

CALVARY, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

CALVELEY, kăl'veh-le, a station on the Crowe and Chester Railway, England, co. of Chester, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Nantwich.

CALVELLO, kăl-vĕl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 6400.

CALVENTURA (kăl-vĕn-too'rā) ISLANDS, two groups of rocky islets in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Burmah, distant from each other about 5 or 6 miles. The north-western group consists of seven black rocks, in lat. 10° 55′ N.; lon. 94° 14′ E.

CALVER, kăl'vĕr, a township of England, co. of Derby.

CALVERLEIGH, kăl'vĕr-le, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CALVERLEY, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

CALVERLEY-CUM-FARSLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CALVERT, kawl'vĕrt, a county of Maryland, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, has an area of about 250 square miles. It consists of a peninsula formed by the Chesapeake and the Patuxent River, which washes its western border, and enters the bay at the southern extremity. The surface is somewhat undulating; the soil is moderately fertile. Marl is abundant in the county, and is used to fertilize the soil. Organized in 1654, and named in honor of the Calvert family, to which Lord Baltimore belonged. Capital, Prince Frederick. Pop. 9640, of whom 5160 were free, and 4486 slaves.

CALVERT, or KALVEN, a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the N.W. one, 8° 54′ N.; lon. 170° 49′ E.

CALVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CALVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

CALVI, kăl've, a seaport town of Corsica, on a peninsula of its N.W. coast, in the Gulf of Calvi, 38 miles W.S.W. of Bastia. Pop. in 1852, 1746. It has a good harbor and roadstead, and a strong citadel, which was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.

CALVI, kăl'vee, (anc. *Cales.*) a decayed town of Naples, province of Terra-di-Lavoro, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Capua. It is a bishop's see, but, owing to its unhealthiness, its bishop resides at Pignataro. It was formerly important as the *Cales* of the Romans, celebrated for its baths.

CALVIA, kăl've-ă, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 6 miles W. of Palma. Pop. 2007.

CALVIN, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

CALVIN, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 624.

CALVISANO, kăl-ve-sä'no, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 2700.

CALVISSON, kăl'vee'sŏn', a town of France, department of Gard, 10 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 2580.

CALVIZZANO, kăl-vit-sä'no, a village of Southern Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2110.

CALW or KALW, kălv, a town of Southern Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Nagold, 20 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4500. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and cassimeres, and trade in timber.

CALY, kă'lee or kă'lee, a river of Hindostan, rises in the province of Gurhwal, and falls into the Ganges on the western confines of Oude, in lat. 27° 10′ N.; lon. 79° 45° E.

CALZADA, or CASAS DE CALZADA, kăl'sädä dā kăl-thä'na, a village of Leon, 42 miles S. of Salamanca. Pop. 368.

CALZADA or CALZADA DE CALATRAVA, kăl-thä'dä dā kă-lä-tra'vā, a town of New Castile, 15 miles S. by E. of Ciudad Real, in an irrigated plain. Linen and woollen fabrics, cloth, blonde lace, oil, and wine are made. Pop. 3840.

CALZADA DE DON DIEGO, kăl-thä'dä dā don de-ä'go, a village of Leon, 16 miles S.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 196.

CALZADA DE OROPESA, kăl'thä'dä dā o-ro-pä'sä, a town of New Castile, 28 miles W. of Talavera. Pop. 1160.

CAM, or GRANTA, a river of England, after a course of about 40 miles, joins the Ouse 3½ miles S. of Ely. It is navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge.

CAM, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, tributary of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton-Pill.

CAMACHO or CAMAXO, kă-mä'sho, a large and several small lakes of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, connected with each other by natural canals, which are navigable for laden canoes. They lie S. of the river Tubarão, and are commonly named Jaguaruna, (zhä-gwä-roo'nä,) Guirupaba, (goo-roo-pä'bä,) and Santa Martha.

CAMACUAN, kă-mä-kwän', sometimes written IÇABAQUAM, ee-sä-bä-kwäm', a river of Brazil, rising in the W. frontier of the province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, flowing E., and, after a course of about 150 miles, enters the Lake of Pastos by several mouths.

CAMAJORE, kä-mä-yo'rā, (anc. *Camipus Major,*) a walled town of Central Italy, 11 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 2220.

CAMAK', a village of Warren co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, at the junction of Warrenton branch, 46 miles W. of Augusta.

CAMAMU, kä-mä-moo', a bay, island, and flourishing town of Brazil, province of Bahia; the bay is 75 miles S.W. of Bahia. The island, in the bay, is also called Ilha-das-Pedras, (eel'yä dăs pä'drăs; *i.e.*, "isle of rocks.") The town, on the river Acarahi, entering the bay, has some trade in rum, timber, and rice. Pop. 2000.

CAMANA, kä-mä-nä', a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Arequipa, is situated on the Camana, near its mouth, about 60 miles S.W. of Arequipa. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 14,419; of the town, about 2000.

CAMANCHE, ka-man'chee, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Davenport. It is the shipping point for the produce of the vicinity.

CAMANCHE INDIANS. See COMANCHES.

CAMAPUAN, kä-mä-poo-än' or kä-mä-pwän', a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, one of the head streams of the Tacoary or Taquari, an affluent of the Paraguay. It has a course of about 70 miles.

CAMARANCA, kä-mä-räng'kä, a river of North-western Africa, in Guinea, has its sources in the Kong Mountains, near Laing's sources of the Niger. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 9° 15' W. It pursues a S.W. course of about 250 miles, and falls into Yawy Bay, on the coast of Sierra Leone.

CAMARATA, kä-mä-rä'tä, a town of Sicily, 39 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 5290.

CAMARÈS, kä-mä-rès' or kä'mä'rä', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Dourdon. Pop. in 1852, 2454.

CAMARET, kä'mä'rä', a maritime village of France, department of Finistère, with a small port on the Aulne, near its mouth, in the Atlantic, 8 miles S.W. of Brest. Pop. 1000.

CAMARGO, kä-mar'go, a tolerably well-built village of Spain, province and 6 miles S. of Santander, with a church and school. Pop. 2138.

CAMARGO, kä-mas'go, a town of Mexico, department of Tamaulipas, on the San Juan, near its junction with the Rio Grande, 90 miles E. by N. of Monterey. Lat. 26° 10' N.; lon. 98° 30' W. Pop. 2600.

CAMAR'GO, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

CAMARGO, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, on Town Creek, an affluent of Tombigbee River, 20 miles N. of Aberdeen, the county seat, and at the head of steam navigation. Laid out in 1847. It has 3 stores. Pop. 200.

CAMARGO, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

CAMARGO, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

CAMARGO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

CAMARGO, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 10 miles N.W. of Keokuk.

CAMARGOS, kä-mar'goce, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 6 miles N. of Mariana, with a church and school, and an agricultural and mining population of 1000.

CAMARGUE, LA, lä kä'marg', a populous island of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhone, at its mouth; it is of a triangular shape. Length, 26 miles; mean breadth, 11 miles. More than half the surface is covered with marshes, but the remainder is extremely fertile. On the borders of the marshes salt is formed naturally, and is an object of great commercial importance to the island. A company has been established for draining the marshes.

CAMARIÑAS, kä-mä-reen'yäs, a maritime town of Spain, 43 miles W.S.W. of Corunna, on the N. side of the Bay of Camariñas, on which it has a harbor. Pop. 1440.

CAMARINES, (kä-mä-ree'nès,) NORTH and SOUTH, two provinces of the Philippines, island of Luzon, both occupying the S.E. limb of the island.

CAMAROTA, kä-mä-ro'tä, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles W.S.W. of Policastro. Pop. 2600.

CAMAXO. See CAMACHO.

CAMBAY, kam'bä', a seaport town of Hindostan, Baroda dominions, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 76 miles N.N.W. of Surat. Pop. about 10,000. It has a curious subterraneous Jain or Boodhic temple, a fine mosque, and several Hindoo temples; but a great part of the town is in ruins. Its trade has declined, owing to the progressive shallowing of the gulf; it still, however, exports cotton, grain, ivory, and articles in bloodstone and carnelian, its manufactures of which are in high repute.

CAMBAY, GULF OF, lies between lat. 21° 5' and 22° 17' N., and lon. 72° 19' and 72° 51' E. Length, 72 miles; breadth, 32 miles, at entrance. The tides are extremely rapid, and their rise and fall great; but the phenomenon called "the Bore" is now much diminished in force. It receives the rivers Nerbudda, the Dhadar, and Mhye or Mahy from the E., the Subbermuttee or Saubermuttee from the N., and the Bhadar from the W.

CAMBELLO, käm-bel'lo, a village of the Malay Archipelago, island of Ceram, peninsula of Hoowamohel, on a slight bend of the shore. Though difficult of approach for ships, it is much frequented by foreigners, being the chief market for cloves.

CAMBERWELL, kam'ber-well, a parish of England, and suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surrey, 2 miles S. of Saint Paul's. Area, 4870 acres, portions of which are densely populated, while others, as Denmark-hill, Herne-hill, Dulwich, &c., are covered mostly by detached villas. Pop. in 1851, 54,667. It has a magnificent church and several handsome chapels of ease, and numerous dissenting places of worship, a grammar school, founded in 1618, a new college, and other endowed schools.

CAMBIANO, käm-be-ä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Turin. Pop. 2425.

CAMBIL, käm-beel', a town of Spain, 13 miles S.S.E. of Jaen, on the Matavexis. Pop. 2773.

CAMBING', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Timor, 12 miles N. of Delly.

CAMBO, käm'bo', a village and pleasant watering-place of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 9½ miles S.S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. of commune in 1852, 1500.

CAMBODIA (TERRITORY.) See ANAM.

CAMBODIA, kam-bo'de-ä, CAM'BOGE', CAMBOJA, or PONTAIPRET, pon-ti-pret', a town of Siam, the ancient capital of a territory of the same name, on both sides of the Mekong. Lat. 12° 4' N.; lon. 105° 4' E. It is now greatly decayed, but the ruins of its royal palace and pagodas attest its ancient greatness. The Dutch had a factory here in the seventeenth century.

CAMBODIA (or CAMBOJA) POINT, the south-easternmost point of Siam, lat. 8° 40' N.; lon. 104° 55' E., at the entrance N. side of the Gulf of Siam.

CAMBODIA (or CAMBOJA) RIVER. See MEKONG.

CAMBON, käm'bon', a commune of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, arrondissement of Savenay. Pop. 4415.

CAMBOORIE or KAMBURI, käm-boo'ree', a walled town of Siam, 120 miles N.N.W. of Bangkok, at the confluence of the See-sa-wat and May-mannoi Rivers, and for the most part along the bank of the former. A brick fort constructed here is said to contain 20 guns.

CAMBORNE, kam'born, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 9½ miles N.W. of Penryn. Pop. of parish in 1851, 12,387; of town, 6547, mostly employed in copper, tin, and lead mines. The copper-mine of Dolcoath, in this parish, has been sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, and has at times furnished employment to more than 1600 persons.

CAM'BRA, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CAMBRAI or CAMBRAY, kam'brä', (Fr. pron. kôn'brä'; anc. *Camaracum*,) a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, 32 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 21,344. It is the seat of an archbishop, re-established in 1841, and has a strong citadel; a modern cathedral, in which is a monument to Fenelon; a handsome town-hall, a commercial college, and a public library, with 30,000 volumes and 1000 manuscripts. It has a diocesan and numerous other schools, and a tribunal of commerce. Most of its best buildings, with its ancient cathedral, were destroyed during the Revolution. It has long been famous for its fine linen fabrics, thence called *cambrics*; and has also manufactures of linen thread, lace, and soap. It has commerce in wool, flax, butter, and hops. Cambrai is the *Camaracum* of the Romans, by whom it was fortified. The famous league of Cambrai against the Venetian Republic was concluded here in 1508, and peace between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1529. It was the birthplace of Dumouriez and Marshal Mortier.

CAMBRÉSIS, käm'brä'seece', an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambrai was the capital, now comprised in the department of Nord.

CAMBRIA, an ancient name of WALES, which see.

CAMBRIA, käm'bre-ä, a county in the S.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 670 square miles. Conemaugh Creek rises in the S.E. part, and flows westward; the West Branch of the Susquehanna also rises in the county by two branches, namely, Clearfield and Chest Creeks. The county is an elevated table-land, lying on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains; the surface is irregular and broken, furrowed by deep and precipitous ravines, and extensively covered with dark forests of pine and other timber. Lumber is the chief article of export. Veins of bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant, and are worked to some extent. The county is traversed by the Portage Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, which connect at Johnstown; and also by the Central Railroad. In consequence of these improvements, the population has increased rapidly for several years past. Cambria was mostly settled by emigrants from Ireland and Wales, and when it was organized, in 1804, the ancient name of the latter country was given to it. Capital, Ebensburg. Pop. 17,778.

CAMBRIA, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, 22 miles N. of Buffalo, is traversed by the Rochester and Niagara Railroad. Pop. 2366.

CAMBRIA, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2000.

CAMBRIA, a township in Hillsdale co., Michigan, about 5 miles S.W. of Hillsdale. Pop. 716.

CAMBRIA, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

CAMBRIA MILLS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

CAMBRIDGE or CAMBRIDGESHIRE, kame'brij-shir, an inland county of England, in its E. part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Herts, W. Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northamptonshire. Area, 818 square miles, or 523,520 acres, of which about 150,000 acres are unimproved fen-land. Pop. in 1851, 185,406. Surface, except on the S., marshy and flat. See ELY and BEDFORD LEVEL. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Nen, and Lark. Ely Island is famous for garden vegetables, as are the meadows of the Cam for calves, cheese, and butter. Chief towns, Cambridge, the capital, Newmarket, Wisbeach, and the city of Ely. It sends (exclusive of its boroughs) 3 members to the House of Commons.

CAMBRIDGE, kāme'brij, (anc. *Granta*; L. *Cantabrigia*.) a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town of England, capital of the above county, and seat of one of the great English universities, situated on both sides of the Cam, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, 49 miles N.N.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 27,815. The town, in an extensive flat, embosomed among lofty trees, has, with few exceptions only, narrow, winding, and irregularly built streets; but its colleges are noble edifices. Principal buildings connected with the town, St. Mary's and Trinity Churches, both fine structures; St. Sepulchre's, built in the reign of Henry I., on the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; a grammar school, founded in 1516; a national school, with 600 pupils; numerous alms-houses; a general hospital; theatre in the suburb of Barnwell; the shire-hall, town-hall, and jail, enclosing remains of the ancient castle; a union workhouse, and a house of correction and industry, founded in 1628 by Hobson, the eccentric carrier. Cambridge has no manufactures, but it carries on a considerable trade by the river with Lynn, in corn, coals, &c.; and it is a depôt for corn, butter, and rape-oil, forwarded by land to the London markets. It is divided into 4 wards, and governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Stourbridge Fair, which continues for a fortnight from September 18, though it has somewhat declined, is still one of the most important in the kingdom for horses, wool, hops, butter, and cheese. Cambridge (independent of its university) sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gave the title of duke to the youngest son of George III. Bishop Jeremy Taylor and the dramatist Cumberland were natives of the town.

The University of Cambridge, supposed to have been founded in the seventh century by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, consists now of 13 colleges and 4 halls, as follows:—St. Peter's College, or Peter-house, founded in 1257; Clare Hall, dating from 1326, and having a fine avenue and grounds, with a handsome stone bridge across the Cam; Pembroke Hall, 1347, possessing an elegant chapel designed by Sir Christopher Wren; Caius College, founded in 1348; Trinity Hall, 1350, having a remarkable library; Corpus Christi College, founded in 1351, the buildings of which are most magnificent; King's College, 1441, possessing peculiar privileges, and having a chapel which is one of the finest specimens of later English architecture; Queen's College, founded 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and refounded by the consort of Edward IV., to which are attached some beautiful grounds; Catherine Hall, 1475; Jesus College, 1496; Christ's College, dating from 1505; St. John's College, 1511, the buildings of which are of brick, and which has an extensive library; Magdalen College, 1519; Trinity College, 1546, the largest and one of the most magnificent establishments in the kingdom, possessing buildings of a highly imposing character; Emanuel College, 1584; Sidney Sussex College, 1596; and Downing College, founded in 1809. Principal edifices, also connected with the university, are the senate-house, an elegant Grecian structure, finished in 1766; the public schools, library, observatory, Pitt press or university printing office, and Fitzwilliam museum. The library of the university contains 170,000 volumes; the annual income amounts to 6500*l.* The observatory cost 19,000*l.* Total number of members on the boards in 1847, 6638. Each college or hall is internally governed by its own statutes; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, and the members of which, having the degree of Dr. or M. A., amount to nearly 2800. The executive government is vested in the chancellor, (at present H. R. H. Prince Albert,) the vice-chancellor, high steward, commissary, proctors, and other officers; and two courts, of which the vice-chancellor and the commissary are the head, determine most of the legal cases occurring within the university precincts. As in Oxford, candidates for university honors rely more on the teaching of private tutors for instruction than on that of the professors. Mathematics (though not to the exclusion of classical and other learning) form an important branch of study at Cambridge. Newton, Bacon, and many of the greatest divines and poets of Britain, conferred lustre on this school. The prizes open to the university at large amount annually to 1200*l.*, and at the different colleges to not less than 300*l.* The general income of the university is said not to exceed 5500*l.* a year. The total revenue of colleges and halls, &c. was, in 1835, estimated at 133,208*l.* annually. The university sends 2 members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the senate.

Cambridge is a town of great antiquity; in Doomsday Book, where it is described as an important place, it is called Grentebrige, from one of the names of the river, the present name, derived from the modern name of the river Cam, being comparatively recent. In 871 it was burnt by the Danes, and again in 1010. Subsequently to this it was the scene, at various periods, of events which have become matters of history, including several royal visits, and some military experiences in the time of Cromwell. Of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror, on the site of a Roman station, and some years used as a county jail, only the gateway now remains. Pop. in 1841, 24,453, in 1851, 27,803; increase 18½ per cent.—A student at the university of Cambridge is called a CANTAB, which is doubtless an abbreviation of CANTABRIGIAN, derived from the CANTABRIGIA, the Latin name of the town.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, 50 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 487.

CAMBRIDGE, a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 100 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 32.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Lamoille co., Vermont, on both sides of the Lamoille River, about 33 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of starch and leather. Pop. 1849.

CAMBRIDGE, a city and semi-capital of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 3 miles W.N.W. of Boston, in lat. 42° 22′ 21″ N., lon. 71° 7′ 38″ W. It comprises Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University, East Cambridge, (formerly Lechmere Point,) Cambridgeport, about midway between Old Cambridge and Boston, and the district called North Cambridge. Old Cambridge, or Cambridge Proper, is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful plain, extending from Charles River. The streets are generally broad and shaded with lofty elms. Many of the dwellings stand at considerable distances from each other, and are surrounded with spacious yards, ornamented with shrubbery and evergreens. The principal object of interest in the place is Harvard University, the oldest and best endowed collegiate institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, and derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who bequeathed it a legacy of about 780*l.* Its funds, at the present time, amount to about $1,000,000. Besides the collegiate department proper, the university embraces a law school, a theological school, a medical college, and a department for those who wish to prepare themselves for business pursuits, without going through a classical course. The last was instituted in 1848, mainly through the efforts of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, who bestowed upon it a munificent donation. The buildings occupied by the University are 15 in number, 14 of which are in Cambridge; the other is located in North Grove Street, Boston. The most prominent are University Hall, containing the chapel and lecture rooms; Harvard Hall, in which are the mineralogical cabinet, philosophical apparatus, and a large room for declamation, adorned with the portraits of the officers and benefactors of the institution; Gore Hall, a fine granite structure, having in it the college library; and Holden Chapel, containing the anatomical museum and chemical laboratory. In addition to these there are Divinity Hall, occupied by the theological students, and four other buildings for the accommodation of undergraduates. The institution has a botanical garden of about eight acres, stored with a choice selection of shrubs and plants, both native and exotic; and one of the most powerful telescopes in the country. The lectures to medical students are given at the Medical College in Boston. In 1852, the alumni were 6342, a greater number than of any other college in the Union. There are within the chartered limits of Cambridge about 20 churches, a first-class hotel, 5 banks, 2 savings institutions, a mutual fire insurance company, and various literary charitable associations.

East Cambridge is connected with Boston by Canal Bridge, and with Charlestown by Prison Point Bridge. It is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains, besides the county buildings, a post-office, and several manufactories. Among the latter may be mentioned 2 extensive glass manufactories, in one of which $500,000 worth of glass is annually produced.

Cambridgeport, connected with Boston by a bridge, contains the town-house, churches, 2 banks, a savings institution, and Davenport's extensive car manufactory.

Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been settled in 1630. It first took the name of Newtown, which was soon after changed for its present one. The "Freeman's Oath," one of the first newspapers published in the United States, was issued here by Stephen Day. The same printing establishment is still continued under the name of the University Press. During the Revolutionary War, the American army was encamped in Cambridge, while the British had possession of Boston. Pop. in 1830, 6072; 1840, 8409; 1850, 15,215.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Washington co., New York, 33 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has an academy. P. 2583.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village of Venango township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 102 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 25 miles S. of Erie, is rapidly improving, and has an active trade.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village on the line between Lancaster and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, 22 miles E. by N. of Lancaster. The post-office is in Lancaster county.

CAMBRIDGE, a handsome post-village, capital of Dorchester co., Maryland, is situated on the S. side of the Chaptank River, about 12 miles from its entrance in Chesapeake Bay, and 50 miles S.E. from Annapolis. It has a court house, academy, and several churches. The river at this place is 2 or 3 miles wide.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, about 60 miles W. by N. of Columbia.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, 80 miles S. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

CAMBRIDGE, a township of Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 2486.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village, capital of Guernsey co., Ohio, is situated in the above township, on the National Road, 24 miles E. of Zanesville, and 77 miles E. by N. of Columbus. It contains, besides the court-house, 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a printing office, and several mills. Wills Creek passes by the village. Pop. about 1500.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township in the N.W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 973.

CAMBRIDGE, or CAMBRIDGE CITY, a post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River, and canal of that name, where it is crossed by the National Road, 52 miles E. of Indianapolis. The navigation of the canal, and the water-power of the river, render it a place of active business. A railroad connects it with Cincinnati. Pop. 1217.

CAMBRIDGE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henry co., Illinois, 140 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, in which stone coal is abundant.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.

CAMBRIDGE, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, on the Koshkonong River, 22 miles E. by S. of Madison, has a good water-power, with a flouring and a saw mill. Pop. about 300. Laid out about the year 1848.

CAMBRIDGE, GULF OF, in North-western Australia, between Capes Dussejour and Domett; lat. 14° 45′ S. It is about 20 miles wide at its entrance, and runs about 75 miles inland.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, a post-village in Brandon township, Windham co., Vermont, contains a bed of soapstone, which is extensively wrought.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Massachusetts. See CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRILS, kăm-breels′, a seaport town of Spain, 8 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2254.

CAM′BUS, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 2 miles W. of Alloa, with an extensive distillery.

CAM′BUSLANG′, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CAM′BUSNETH′AN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CAMBYNA, kam-bī′na, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 15 miles S. of Celebes, lat. 5° 21′ S., lon. 121° 57′ E. Length, from N. to S., 20 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

CAMDEN, a county in the W.S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Pensauken Creek, N.W. by the Delaware, and on the S.W. by Big Timber Creek, and is also drained by Cooper's Creek, which affords some water-power. The surface is level, except where worn down by streams. The soil in the E. part is sandy, and in the W. a fertile loam producing great quantities of fruit and vegetables for the Philadelphia markets. Marl is abundant in most parts of the county. The inhabitants in the eastern portion are principally engaged in manufactures of iron and glass. The railroad connecting Camden with Absecum traverses the county. Organized in 1844, having been formed from Gloucester county, and named from its seat of justice, the city of Camden. Pop. 25,422.

CAMDEN, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, and on the N. side of Albemarle Sound, has an area of about 280 square miles. Pasquotank River forms the entire boundary on the S.W. The surface is level, and partly occupied by the Dismal Swamp. The soil is fertile. The county contains forests of cedar and cypress, which are valuable for lumber. It is intersected by the Dismal Swamp Canal, 22 miles long. Formed in 1777, and named in honor of the Earl of Camden, who, as a member of the British Parliament, advocated the cause of the American colonies. Capital, Camden Court House. Pop. 6049, of whom 3862 were free, and 2187 slaves.

CAMDEN, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic and on Florida, has an area of 1125 square miles. It is intersected by the Santilla River, and bounded on the S. by the St. Mary's River. The surface is mostly level, and the soil sandy. The limits of the county include Cumberland Island, which is 18 miles long, by 2 or 3 miles wide, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. 6319, of whom 2073 were free, and 4246 slaves.

CAMDEN, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by the Niangua, the Little Niangua, and the Grand Auglaize and its two branches. The surface is uneven, the soil moderately fertile. Lead is found on the banks of Osage River, in this county. Capital, Erie. Pop. 2338, of whom 2208 were free, and 130 slaves.

CAM′DEN, a maritime county of New South Wales, having E. the Pacific Ocean, and enclosed on other sides by the counties of Cumberland, Cork, Westmoreland, St. Vincent, and Argyle. The Shoalhaven and Nepean Rivers form parts of its boundaries.

CAMDEN, a post-village and township in Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, 40 miles S.E. by E. of Augusta. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in commerce and ship-building, and lime is manufactured to a great extent. Pop. 4005.

CAMDEN, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, about 35 miles N.W. of Utica, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad. It contains a bank. Pop. of the township, 2820.

CAMDEN, a city, port of delivery, and seat of justice of Camden co., New Jersey, is situated on a plain on the left bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite to Philadelphia, with which it is connected by means of 5 steam ferries. By railroad it is 32 miles S.S.W. of Trenton, 87 miles S.W. of New York, and 9 miles N. of Woodbury. The Absecum Railroad, extending from this place to Absecum Beach, was completed, July, 1854. The city is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains many fine dwellings, especially in the North Ward. The public buildings are a court-house, recently erected, a bank, 2 extensive railroad depôts, and 10 churches, viz. 2 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, and 2 Friends. The Court-house, in which are apartments occupied as a jail, is a roughcast edifice with iron columns. In Camden there are 2 literary associations, and a mutual insurance company; also 3 saw mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 paper, 1 rolling, 1 drug, and 1 grist mill, besides chemical and glass works, and several ship-yards. Three newspapers are issued. Gas light was first introduced about the commencement of the last year. The shipping of this port, June 30, 1854, was 17,075 tons. The city was chartered in 1831, and is divided into three wards, governed by a mayor and common council. In consequence of its proximity to Philadelphia, this city within a few years past has increased rapidly in population. In 1840, Camden contained only 5371 inhabitants; in 1850, 9479; in 1855, about 15,000.

CAMDEN, a flourishing post-village of Kent co., Delaware, on a branch of Jones Creek, 3 miles S. of Dover. Pop. about 400.

CAMDEN, North Carolina. See CAMDEN COURT HOUSE.

CAMDEN, a flourishing town, capital of Kershaw district, South Carolina, is situated on the E. bank of the Wateree River, 33 miles N.E. of Columbia, and 142 miles N. by W. of Charleston, with which it is connected by railroad. The river is navigable by steamboats to this place. Camden is surrounded by a fertile district, in which cotton, maize, and peaches flourish. The recent completion of the Camden Branch Railroad has increased the activity of business in the town. It contains an academy, an arsenal, a library, a bank, and 4 or 5 churches. There is 1 cotton factory in operation about 1 mile from the town. The two banks of the river are connected by a bridge near this place. A battle was fought here in August, 1780, between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis; another in April, 1781, between General Greene and Lord Rawdon.

CAMDEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Wilcox co., Alabama, is situated on a healthy eminence, 4 miles S. of Alabama River, and about 80 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It is the centre of an active trade, and is the most populous town in the county. The population has nearly doubled since 1847. This place has been erroneously named "Barboursville" on several maps of the state. Camden contains a respectable academy and 2 female seminaries. Pop. about 800.

CAMDEN, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, 40 miles N.N.E. of Jackson, and 5 miles from Big Black River.

CAMDEN, a handsome post-village, capital of Washita co., Arkansas, on the right (W.) bank of the Washita River, 110 miles S. by W. of Little Rock. It is situated on a declivity of a high range of hills, and is built in a very tasteful style. A few years ago the site was occupied by a dense forest, and many of the trees are still standing in the streets. Camden is one of the most flourishing towns in the state, and possesses great advantages for trade, being at the head of navigation for large steamers, several of which, are constantly employed in conveying produce down the river to New Orleans. A plank-road has been commenced, which will connect Camden with Fulton, on Red River, and will probably draw an increase of business. The growth of this place has been very rapid, and is likely to continue so. It was settled about 1842. In 1848 the population was near 600; in 1853, about 1400. The site was formerly a rendezvous for hunters, and known as "Ecore à Fabre."

CAMDEN, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Tennessee, 85 miles W. of Nashville, and 9 miles from the Tennessee River, has about 200 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a small village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

CAMDEN, a flourishing post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, 38 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and has a good water-power, which is employed in several flouring and saw mills. It contains about 100 houses.

CAMDEN, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1025.

CAMDEN, a post-township in the S.W. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 594.

CAMDEN, a village of Kent co., Michigan, 23 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

CAMDEN, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Indiana,

on Deer Creek, about 66 miles N.N.W. from Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a pleasant post-village of Jay co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 11 miles N.W. of Portland. A plank-road, 40 miles long, connects it with Fort Wayne. The water-power of the river is employed in flouring and saw mills. It has a seminary, and about 300 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a post-village and township in Schuyler co., Illinois, about 12 miles W. from Rushville. Pop. 426.

CAMDEN, or CAMDEN MILLS, a thriving post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on Rock River, at its entrance into the Mississippi, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Rock Island City. It is amply supplied with water-power, and has several mills.

CAMDEN, a post-village of Ray co., Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri River, 325 miles from St. Louis by water. has an active trade. Pop. 500.

CAMDEN, a village of Canada co., New South Wales, on the Nepean, 30 miles S.W. of Sydney.

CAMDEN BAY, in Russian America, is on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° N., lon. 145° W.

CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Camden co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Pasquotank River, 219 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. Registered tonnage in 1854, 1209; enrolled and licensed, 13,862 tons.

CAMDEN POINT, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, 34 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

CAMDEN STATION, a post-office of Loraine co., Ohio.

CAMDEN-TOWN, England, a suburb of London, co. of Middlesex, on its N. side, intersected by the London and Birmingham Railway, 3½ miles N.W. of St. Paul's, on the road to Hampstead. Named after the Marquis of Camden, lessee of the manor in which it is situated.

CAMDENVILLE, a small post-village of Anderson co., Kentucky, on Salt River.

CAM'EL, a small river of England. See ALAN.

CAMELEY, kam'el-e, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CAM'ELFORD, a municipal borough and town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Camel, 11 miles N.N.E. of Bodmin. It formerly sent 2 members to the House of Commons. Here was fought the famous battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, A.D. 543.

CAMELON, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 1½ miles W.N.W. of Falkirk. Old Camelon, a little north-westward, was an ancient port on the Carron, supposed to be the Roman *Ad-Vellum*.

CAMEL, QUEEN'S, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 51 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. On Camalet, a steep hill in this parish, are interesting remains of a Roman or British camp, called by the inhabitants, "King Arthur's Palace."

CAMEL'S RUMP or CAMEL'S BACK MOUNTAIN, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, Vermont, 17 miles W. of Montpelier. Height, 4188 feet. From some points of view, this mountain summit bears a resemblance to a crouching lion, whence the latter appellation has sometimes been bestowed upon it.

CAMEL, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CAMEN, kä'men, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 8 miles S.W. of Hamm. Pop. 2789.

CAMENZ, kä'ments, a town of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, on the White Elster, 20 miles N.E. of Dresden. It has manufactories of earthenware, tobacco, and starch, several dye-works and tanneries, and numerous mills. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1842. Lessing, the poet, was born here, June 22, 1729. An hospital was dedicated to his memory in 1828. Pop. 4000.

CAMERA-DE LOBOS, kä'ma-ri-dä-lo'bosc, a maritime village of the island of Madeira, and the first settled by Europeans, a few miles W. of Santa Cruz.

CAMERI, kä-mä'ree, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 4½ miles N.E. of Novara. Pop. 3840.

CAM'ERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CAMERINO, kä-mä-ree'no, (anc. *Camerinum*,) a city of Central Italy, capital of a small delegation of the same name, Pontifical States, in the Apennines, 41 miles S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 5182. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, 12 monasteries and 7 convents, a university of the second order, founded in 1727, and a small silk factory. It was anciently an important city, and is the birth-place of Carlo Maratti.

CAM'ERON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

CAMERON, a county forming the southern extremity of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 5480 square miles. The Rio Grande forms its southern boundary and separates it from Mexico. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but is adapted to cotton, maize, and sugar-cane. Live stock are the chief articles of export. The county contains numerous salt lakes, from which salt of good quality is procured. Sal del Rey, the largest of these, is capable of furnishing almost unlimited quantities. Capital, Brownsville. Pop., including Starr and Webb counties, 8540, of whom 8488 were free, and 52 slaves. Named in honor of Captain Cameron, who fell in the expedition against Mier.

CAMERON, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 324 miles from New York City. Pop. 1701.

CAMERON, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

CAMERON, a post-village, capital of Milam co., Texas, on Little River, 58 miles in a direct line N.E. of Austin City.

CAMEROONS, cam-er-oone', or CAMERONES, kam-er-o'nes, a river of Western Africa, Upper Guinea, which, after a S.W. course of uncertain length, enters the Bight of Biafra, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40' E., by an estuary 20 miles in width, and containing several large islands. For 40 miles beyond the mangrove region, at its mouth, it is about 400 yards in average breadth; depth in dry season from 2 to 20 feet, but during rains it is navigable for ships of any draught. About 90 miles from the sea it forms a cataract, as do several of its affluents in passing through the Cameroons Mountains. On its banks are many populous villages.

CAM'ERON MILLS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

CAMEROONS' MOUNTAINS, a chain in Western Africa. The culminating point being in lat. 4° 13' N., lon. 9° 10' E., is 13,000 feet in elevation. It is covered nearly to the summit with trees of luxuriant growth, and seems to form the commencement of a range of volcanic hills stretching N.E., and uniting with the Mountains of the Moon, in lat. 6° N., lon. 12° 20' E. See CAPE CAMEROONS.

CAM'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CAMETA, kä-mä'tä, a populous and flourishing town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Tocantins, 85 miles S.W. of Belem. The district which was assigned to Cameta in 1839, is extremely fertile, and contains a population of 20,000, employed in agriculture, commerce, and navigation.

CAMICIANÆ AQUÆ. See CASTEL TERMINI.

CAMICUS. See PLATANI.

CAMIGUIN (kä-me-gheen') ISLAND, one of the Babuyanes Islands, off the northern coast of Luzon, in the Malay Archipelago, lat. 18° 54' N., lon. 121° 53' E., from 7 to 9 miles long, high and hilly. The southern part is formed of a high mountain, formerly a volcano, visible at 60 miles distance. The shore is lined with coral rock. On the western side is the port of San Pio Quinto, the only place among these islands where a large ship can be considered at all safe.

CAMIGUIN ISLAND, one of the smallest of the Philippines, on the north-western coast of Mindanao, lat. 8° 59' N., lon. 124° 20' E.

CAMILLUS, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, 7 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 3105.

CAMINHA, kä-meen'yä, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 27 miles N.W. of Braga, on the Minho, near its mouth. Pop. 2520.

CAMISANO, kä-me-sä'no, a small town of Lombardy, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 2600.

CAMISANO, a small town of Lombardy, 5 miles N.N.E. of Crema. Pop. 2000.

CAM'LAPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, contiguous to the ruins of Bijanagur, (which see,) of which city it probably once formed a part. Near it are two magnificent Hindoo temples.

CAM'LIN or CRUM'LIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

CAM'MA, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

CAMMARATA, kä-mä-rä'tä, a town of Sicily, in the Val Mazzara, 21 miles N.N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 5200.

CAM'MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CAMMIN, KAMMIN, käm-meen', or KAMIN, kä-meen', a town in the Prussian dominions, province of Pomerania, 38 miles N.E. of Stettin, near the Baltic. Pop. 3175. It has a cathedral, and a seminary for noble ladies.

CAMMIN or KAMMIN, a town of West Prussia, circle of Marienwerder, on the Kamionka. Pop. 785. CAMMIN or CAMIN is also the name of villages in the same circle, and in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

CAMOGHE, kä-mo'gä, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the borders of Lombardy, 7 miles N. of Lake Lugano. It has an elevation of 3800 feet.

CAMOGLI, kä-mo'lyee, a maritime town of the Sardinian States, province, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa, built entirely in the sea. Pop. 5809.

CAM'OLIN, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford, on the Bann, 6½ miles S.W. of Gorey. Pop. 561.

CAMONICA, kä-mon'e-kä, or VALLE CAMONICA, vä'lä kä-mon'e-kä, a valley of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, formed by two branches of a ramification of the Rhætian Alps, and stretching about 50 miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., along both branches of the Oglio, and as far as the Lake of Iseo. The inhabitants, now about 50,000, were anciently called *Camuni*.

CAMORTA, kä-mor'tä, CAR MORTA, kar-mor'ta, or NICAVARI, ne-kä-vä'ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Bengal, lat. 8° 2' N., lon. 93° 40' E.; length, 16 miles, breadth, from 2 to 5 miles. It is separated by a narrow channel from Noncowry, and, along with that island, forms Noncowry Harbor, which is well sheltered and very capacious.

CAMPAGNA, käm-pän'yä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 20 miles E. of Salerno, in the midst of high mountains. Pop. 6750. It is a bishop's see, and has a

fine cathedral, several churches and convents, a hospital, and a college.

CAMPAGNA, a village of Northern Italy, delegation, and 12 miles S.W. of Venice.

CAMPAGNAC, kŏn'pàn'yàk', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 23 miles E. of Rodez. Pop. 1300.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, kăm-pàn'yà dee ro'mà, an old province of the Pontifical States, in Italy, nearly corresponding in limits to the ancient *Latium*, now forming the delegation of Frosinone and the greater part of the Comarca di Roma, extending along the W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and the Pontine Marshes, and inland to the Alban and Sabine Hills, Rome being near its centre. Length, about 70 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. It is an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, and is skirted on the Mediterranean by a strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. Once the richest and most populous country in the world, it is now destitute of inhabitants, except in a few towns scattered over its surface, to which the laborers resort at night to avoid the effects of *malaria*.

CAMPAGNATICO, kăm-pàn-yà'te-ko, a town of Tuscany, 15 miles N.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 994.

CAMPAGNOLA, kăm-pàn-yo'la, a village of Italy, duchy of Modena, 12 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2000.

CAMPAN, kŏn'pŏn', a town of France, department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, 13 miles S.S.E. of Bagnères-en-Bigorre, on the Adour, in the fine valley of the same name. Pop. in 1852, 3900. The greater part of the houses are built of marble from the rich quarries in the vicinity.

CAMPANA, kăm-pàn'yà, an island off the western coast of Patagonia, lat. 48° 30′ S., and lon. 75° 30′ W., separated from Wellington Island by Fallos Channel. Length, from N. to S., about 55 miles, average breadth, 10 miles.

CAMPANA, kăm-pà'nà, a town of Naples, province of Calabria-Citra, 7 miles S.W. of Cariati. Pop. 2400.

CAMPANA, La, lä kăm-pà'nà, a town of Spain, 37 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 5374. It has remains of Moorish architecture, and commerce in grain, fruit, and wine.

CAMPANARIO, kăm-pà-nà're-o, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 62 miles E. by S. of Badajos. Its manufactures consist of linen fabrics, esparto ropes, wine, and oil; its trade, grain, wool, and esparto. Pop. 5406.

CAMPANET, kăm-pà-nĕt', a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 22 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 2185.

CAMPANHA, kăm-pàn'yà, a modern city of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 150 miles S.W. of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 3000. It has several churches, a Latin school, and a hospital founded in 1835.

CAMPANIA FELICE, kăm-pà'ne-à fà-lee'chà, Naples. See TERRA-DI-LAVORO.

CAM'PAR', a river and town of the island of Sumatra, on its E. coast, about 75 miles S.W. of Singapore.

CAMPBELL, kam'ęl, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 576 square miles. James River forms its boundary on the N., and Staunton River on the S.; it is also drained by Otter and Falling Rivers. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil generally productive. Iron ore is found, and granite is abundant in the county. The James River Canal passes along the northern border. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the South Side Railroad, connect with each other at Lynchburg, the chief town of the county. Organized in 1784, and named in honor of General William Campbell, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Campbell Court-House. Pop. 23,245; of whom 12,379 were free, and 10,866 slaves.

CAMPBELL, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, contains 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, and also drained by Sweetwater Creek. The surface is broken and undulating; the soil various. The lands on the river and creeks consist of a black loam, adapted to grain and cotton, which are the staples. The rocks of the county are mostly primitive. Gold, iron, and soapstone are found. The streams furnish considerable water-power. The Atlanta and La Grange Railroad passes along the S.E. border. Named in honor of Duncan G. Campbell, a member of the Georgia legislature. Capital, Campbellton. Pop. 7232; of whom 5725 were free, and 1507 slaves.

CAMPBELL, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 460 square miles. It is drained by New River, and other affluents of the Cumberland. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and partly covered with extensive forests. A ridge of the Cumberland Mountains passes through the county. Capital, Jacksborough. Pop. 6068; of whom 5750 were free, and 318 slaves.

CAMPBELL, a county in the extreme northern part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Cincinnati, has an area of 120 square miles. The Licking River forms its western boundary, and enters the Ohio at the N.W. extremity. The surface is diversified by level bottom lands and rolling uplands. The soil is excellent, and well cultivated. The rock which underlies the county is Trenton limestone. Formed in 1794, and named in honor of Colonel John Campbell, formerly member of the state senate. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. 13,127; of whom 12,950 were free, and 177 slaves.

CAMPBELL, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, 10 miles S.E. of Bath, on Conhocton River, and traversed by the Buffalo and Corning Railroad. Pop. 1175.

CAMPBELL, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CAMPBELL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

CAMPBELL, a township in Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 731.

CAMPBELL, a township in Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 1157.

CAMPBELL, a post-village of Coles co., Illinois, about 8 miles S.W. of Charleston.

CAMPBELL COURT-HOUSE, a village, capital of Campbell co., Virginia, 130 miles W.S.W. of Richmond, and 12 miles S. of Lynchburg.

CAMPBELL (kam'ęl) ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 52° 33′ 26″ S., lon. 169° 8′ 41″ E., is 36 miles in circumference, mountainous, and has several good harbors. It is is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting. CAMPBELL is the name of capes in New Zealand and Russian America, and a river in Eastern Australia.

CAMPBEL'LO, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 4 miles N. of Bridgewater, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

CAMPBELL'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

CAMPBELLSBURG, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, 31 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

CAMPBELLSBURG, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

CAMPBELL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK, of Huntingdon co., Indiana, flows into the Wabash.

CAMPBELL'S GROVE, a village of Cass co., Iowa, 180 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

CAMPBELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

CAMPBELLSPORT, kam'ęlz-port, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 3 miles S.E. of Ravenna. It has several warehouses, from which grain, wool, and dairy products are shipped.

CAMPBELL'S REST, a post-office Sullivan co., Tennessee.

CAMPBELL'S STATION, a post-office Knox co., Tennessee

CAMPBELLSVILLE, kam'ęls-vil, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Kentucky, 75 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains 3 churches, numerous stores, and 30 mechanics' shops. Laid out in 1817. Pop. about 500.

CAMPBELLTON, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, about 100 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a large court-house, a jail, 2 churches, and an academy.

CAMPBELLTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Florida.

CAMPBELLTON, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

CAMPBELLTOWN, kam'ęl-town, a district of Van Diemen's Land, enclosed by the districts of Launceston, Norfolk Plains, Clyde, Oatlands, Oysterburg, and having a settlement of the same name on an affluent of the Macquarrie.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a post-village and railroad station of Steuben co., New York, on the railroad from Bath to Corning, 11 miles S.E. of the former.

CAMPBELLVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CAMPBELLVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

CAMPBELTON, kam'ęl-ton, a royal and parliamentary borough, seaport town and parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Cantire, near its S. extremity, 38 miles S.W. of Ayr. Pop. in 1851, 6880. It is the most important town in the county; has numerous distilleries and malt-houses, a tolerable harbor and a good quay. Registered shipping in 1846, 2039 tons. The town and neighborhood are favorite resorts of visitors in summer. Campbelton unites with Ayr, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to return 1 member to the House of Commons.

CAMPBELTON, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Inverness, on Beauley Frith. It is resorted to as a bathing-place in summer.

CAMPBELTOWN, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

CAMP BRANCH, a post-office of Warren co., Missouri.

CAMP CALL, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

CAMP CHARLOTTE, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Livingston co., Kentucky.

CAMP CREEK, a township in Pike co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto River, about 28 miles S. by W. of Chillicothe. Pop. 389.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana, 10 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw.

CAMP'DEN CHIP'PING, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 24 miles N.E. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 2351. It has a beautiful Gothic church, a grammar school

founded in 1487, a court-house, market-house, and remains of a noble mansion, built early in the seventeenth century, and burnt by its proprietor that it might not be garrisoned by the parliamentary forces. Campden, during the fourteenth century, was one of the principal wool-marts in England. In its vicinity, the Cotswold games were established in the reign of James I.

CAMPEACHY or CAMPECHE, kam-pee'che, (Mex. *Campeche*, kăm-pā'chā,) the principal seaport town of Yucatan, in Central America, on its W. coast, 90 miles S.S.W. of Merida. Lat. 19° 50′ N., lon. 90° 32′ W. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and built wholly of stone, over a series of extensive ancient caverns; its houses are generally good, and public buildings more tasteful than those of Merida, and markets well supplied. It has 6 churches, as many convents, a large cemetery, a college with 6 professors, theatre, and ship-building docks. The town derives its chief importance from the exportation of logwood, termed Campeachy-wood, and wax. The wood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*) is cut in several places, but especially on the banks of the Rio Champoton, S. of the town; and the wax is procured from the wild stingless bees which are found in the country to the E. The other products are salt, rice, and sugar; marble of good quality is found. The only important manufacture is that of cigars. The harbor is capacious, but shallow, and vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water must anchor 3 miles from the shore. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, vessels measuring 100 feet of keel are built here, and launched by ingenious contrivances. The climate is healthy; the land-breeze in the morning, and the sea-breeze in the evening, render the atmosphere at these periods exceedingly agreeable. Campeachy stands on a series of subterraneous caverns, excavated by the ancient Mayas. Pop. 18,000.

CAMPEACHY, GULF OF, a name sometimes applied to that part of the Gulf of Mexico enclosed by Yucatan and the Mexican states Tabasco and Vera Cruz.

CAMPEGINE, kăm-pā'je-nā, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, about 8 miles W. of Reggio. Pop. about 2000.

CAMPERDUIN, kăm'per-doin', (sometimes written, in English, CAMPERDOWN,) a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 27 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, in the North Sea, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet, on the 11th of October, 1797.

CAMP GROUND, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

CAMP HILL, a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, England, 2 miles S. of Birmingham.

CAMP HILL, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

CAMPI, kăm'pee, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles W.N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 3440.

CAMPI, a village of Tuscany, 7 miles N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2668.

CAMPIGLIA, kăm-peel'yā, a market-town of Tuscany, 33 miles N.W. of Grossetto, with a fine old church built of marble. Pop. 2140.

CAMPIGLIA, a town of Piedmont, province of Biella. Pop. 1230.

CAMPILLO DE ALTOBUEY, kăm-peel'yo dā ăl-to-boo-ĕ', a town of Spain, 40 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2690. It has manufactures of leather.

CAMPILLO DE ARENAS, kăm-peel'yo dā ă-rā'nās, a town of Spain, 18 miles S. of Jaen. Here the French defeated the Spaniards, July 28th, 1823.

CAMPILLOS, kăm-peel'yoce, a modern town of Spain, 33 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4417.

CAMPINA-GRANDE, kăm-pee'nā-grăn'dā, a town of Brazil, 80 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. with the district, 5000. Many of the inhabitants emigrate on account of the scarcity of fresh water.

CAMPINAS, kăm-pee'nās, a city of Brazil, 50 miles N. of São Paulo. Pop. 6000. Its district produces a great quantity of sugar. It was created a city in 1840.

CAMPINE, kăm'peen', (Dutch, *Kempen*, kĕm'pen, or *Kempenland*, kĕm'pen-lănt',) an extensive arid and sandy tract, forming part of the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg, together with a narrow portion of Brabant, in Belgium, and continued into Holland. The greatest industry has been employed to reclaim it, but about 300,000 acres still remain waste.

CAMPING CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River in Lexington district.

CAMPIO FORMIO, kăm'pe-o for'me-o, or CAMPO FORMIDO, kăm'po for-mee'do, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province of Friuli, 66 miles N.E. of Venice, on the Canal of Roja. It is famous for the peace concluded here, in 1797, between Austria and France. Pop. 1650.

CAMP IZARD, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

CAMPLI, kăm'plee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 5 miles N. of Teramo. Pop. 6000. It has a cathedral, 3 collegiate churches, and an abbey.

CAMPLONG, kŏn'plŏn', a village of France, department of Hérault, 4 miles N.N.W. of Béziers. Pop. 2121.

CAMP LUCE, a village of Madison co., Iowa, 130 miles W. of Iowa City.

CAMPO, kăm'po, a village of Tuscany, on the S.W. coast of the island of Elba, on a gulf of the same name, 7 miles S.W. of Porto Ferrajo. Pop. 1700.

CAMPO, kăm'po, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles N.N.W. of Reggio. Pop. 1942.

CAMPORASSO, kăm'po-răs'so, a fortified city of Naples, 65 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 7700. It has considerable trade, and celebrated manufactures of cutlery and arms.

CAMPO BELLO, an island about 8 miles long, belonging to New Brunswick, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine. Between the main ship channel and the northern entrance into Head Harbor, 250 feet from the extreme northeastern point of the island, is a fixed light, 60 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 44° 47′ N., lon. 66° 55′ W.

CAMPOBELLO, kăm-po-bĕl'lo, a town of Sicily, 19 miles S.S.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 4600.

CAMPOBELLO, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Trapani, 6 miles S.E. of Mazzara. Pop. 2985.

CAMPOBELLO, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CAMPO BIANCO, kăm'po be-ăn'ko, a mountain in the island of Lipari, formed of volcanic scoriæ, which furnish a great quantity of pumice-stone.

CAMPO DE CRIPTANA, kăm'po dā kreep-tā'nā, a town of Spain, 50 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 5890. It has manufactures of coarse cloths, and trade in grain and fruit.

CAMPODUNUM. See KEMPEN.

CAMPO FORMIO, or CAMPO FORMIDO. See CAMPIO FORMIO.

CAMPO FREDDO, kăm'po frĕd'do, a town of the Sardinian States, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 2738.

CAMPO GRANDE, kăm'po grăn'dā, a village of Portugal, immediately N. of Lisbon, with numerous villas. Pop. 1500.

CAMPO LARGO, kăm'po lăr'go, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Rio Grande, 70 miles from its mouth in the São Francisco. It has a school of primary instruction, established in 1832. Pop. 3000.

CAMPOLIETO, kăm-po-le-ā'to, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2240.

CAMPO MAYOR, kăm'po mi-or' (*i. e.* "great plain,") a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 9 miles N.E. of Elvas. Pop. 4500.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, 145 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 5000.

CAMPO MAYOR DE QUIXERAMOBIM, kăm'po mi-or' dā ke-shā-rā-mo-beeng', a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, 185 miles S.S.W. of Fortaleza. Pop. with district, 8000.

CAMPOS, kăm'poce, a town of the island of Majorca, 21 miles S.E. of Palma. Pop. 4712.

CAMPO SAN PIETRO, kăm'po săn pe-ā'tro, or CAMPO SAMPIERO, kăm'po săn-pe-ā'ro, a market-town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 13 miles N. of Padua. Pop. 2400.

CAMPOS, CANAL OF, of Spain, in Leon, commences at the Rio Seco, near Medina, and joins the canal of Castile, 5 miles N.W. of Palencia.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, kăm'poce doce go-e-tā-kā'sēs, formerly SAN SALVADOR DOS CAMPOS, a city of Brazil, province, and 155 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the Parahiba. Pop. 4000. It was constituted a city in 1835. Its district contains a population of 40,000. Chief produce, the sugar-cane.

CAMPO SECO, kăm'po sā'ko, (*i. e.* "dry plain,") a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

CAMP PINCKNEY, a village in the S. part of Camden co., Georgia, on St. Mary's River.

CAMP POINT, a post-township in Adams co., Illinois, about 20 miles N.E. of Quincy. Pop. 588.

CAMP RIDGE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

CAMPRODON, kăm-pro-don', a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, 32 miles N.W. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 1162. It was twice taken by the French in 1794.

CAMP'SALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CAMP'SEA-ASH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CAMP'SIE, a parish and village of Scotland, co., and 15 miles S.W. of Stirling.

CAMP'SIE-FELLS', Scotland, is a range of hills N. of the above village, rising to a height of 1500 feet.

CAMP SPRING, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

CAMP'TI, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

CAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CAMP'TON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N. by W. of Concord, intersected by the Merrimack River. It has manufactures of starch and woollen goods. Pop. 1439.

CAMPTON, a post-township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 875.

CAMPTON VILLAGE, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

CAMP'TONVILLE, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

CAMP'TOWN, a thriving post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, 3½ miles S.W. of Newark, has 3 churches and several stores.

CAMPTOWN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

CAMP'VILLE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

CAMP'VILLE, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 240 miles from New York city. Cattle are collected at this place to send to the New York market.

CAM'ROOP', an old subdivision of British India, formerly considered to include the districts of Rungpoor and Rangamatty, (Bengal,) with Sylhet, Jynteah, Cachar, and a part of Lower Assam, to which last portion only the name is now applied.

CAM'ROSE or CAMRHOS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CAM'SING'MOON', a seaport of China, province of Quangtong, or Canton, about halfway between Macao and Bocca-Tigris, on a small island, called Keeow, 35 miles N. of Hong-Kong. Lat. 22° 30′ N., lon. 113° 40′ E. It has a tolerable harbor, which used to be much resorted to by opium vessels, and now serves as a convenient depôt. Pop. about 5000.

CAMTOOS, kăm-tōōs′ or kam-tōōs′, a river of Southern Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Niewveld Mountains, and enters the sea 29 miles S.W. of Uitenhage, after a course of about 200 miles.

CAMURANO, kä-moo-rä′no, a village of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 5 miles S. of Ancona.

CAMUSCIA, kä-moo′shä, a village of Tuscany, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Arezzo.

CANA, kā′na, (Arab. *Cana-el-Jelil*, kā′nä-el-jel-eel′,) a ruined town of Palestine, supposed by Dr. Robertson to be the scene of the miracle recorded in John, on a declivity, 8 miles N. of Nazareth, and 13 miles S.E. of Acre. Another village, KEFR KENNA, has also been supposed by some to be the Cana of the New Testament. It is 3½ miles N.E. of Nazareth.

CANA, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 5 miles S.E. of Tyre, and probably the *Kanah* of Joshua (xii. 28.)

CANA, kā′na, a post-office in the S.W. part of Jennings co., Indiana, 70 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

CANAAN, kā′nan or kā′na-an, a name applied in Scripture to the "Promised Land" of the Israelites. See PALESTINE.

CANAAN, kā′nan, a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec River, 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta. It has manufactures of lumber and leather. Pop. 1696.

CANAAN, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 52 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1682.

CANAAN, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, about 110 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 471.

CANAAN, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, about 35 miles N. W. by W. of Hartford. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. 2627.

CANAAN, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, 24 miles S.E. of Albany, is intersected by the Western Railroad. Pop. 1941.

CANAAN, a post-township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, about 6 miles W. of Honesdale, intersected by the Carbondale and Honesdale railroad. Pop. 1938.

CANAAN, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.

CANAAN, a township in Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1142.

CANAAN, a township in Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 685.

CANAAN, a township in Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1223.

CANAAN, a post-township in Wayne co., Ohio, about 55 miles S.E. of Sandusky City. Pop. 1922.

CANAAN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 84 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

CANAAN CENTRE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, near the Western Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches and an academy.

CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, 25 miles S.E. of Albany.

CANAANVILLE, kā′nan-vil, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

CANADA, kan′a-da, an extensive territory in North America, belonging to the British, formerly divided into two provinces, called, respectively, Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West and Canada East, separated by the Ottawa, but now politically united, though still differing in laws, customs, and manners. The region which comprises Lower Canada or Canada East, and the peninsular portion of Canada West, is formed by the N. shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, to about lon. 79° W., after which the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick mark its S.E. limit. The W. side, again, comprising Canada West, is formed by the N. shores of Lakes Superior and Huron. The length of the former, from S.W. to N.E., is about 600 miles; breadth, about 300 miles: length of the latter, from S.E. to N.W., about 750 miles; breadth, between 200 and 300 miles, exclusive of the peninsular portion, which terminates in Lake Erie, and which is 280 miles in length, with an average breadth of between 40 and 50 miles. The entire length of the territory—that is, of both Canadas, from E. to W., or from Cape Gaspé to lon. 90° 30′ W.—is from 1200 to 1300 miles, and its average breadth, from N. to S., between 200 and 300 miles; estimated area, 357,822 square miles. It is but proper to add, that as the boundaries of Canada are not precisely determined on any side but the S., various limits will be found assigned to it by different authorities in all other directions.

Face of the Country.—Canada West or Upper Canada, though by no means so level as it has been represented, is characterized by a general evenness of surface, there being few great elevations, with the exception of a table ridge of considerable height, which stretches S.E. and N.W., forming a water-shed between Lakes Superior and Huron, to which it runs parallel at a distance of about 70 miles, and the S. portion of Hudson's Bay, called St. James's Bay. A similar water-shed traverses Canada East also, as is indicated by the opposite courses of its rivers, a series of which flow S.S.E. towards the St. Lawrence, while another pours into St. James's Bay, both emanating from a common centre. The existence of this water-shed has, however, been doubted; and it has been alleged as not improbable, that the rivers here, as in other parts of North America, have their origin in lakes which lie in a plain of a nearly level surface, and are situate at nearly the same elevation above the level of the sea. Canada West though much more fertile than Canada East is inferior to it as regards romantic and picturesque scenery. The physical features of the latter, generally, are varied and grand, consisting of boundless forests, magnificent rivers and lakes, extensive prairies, bold, rocky heights, and foaming cataracts, diversified by cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, some of them stretching up along mountains, fertile islands, rich pastures, and well-fed flocks. This beautiful appearance, however, changes to a very different character in winter. After a heavy fall of snow, succeeded by rain and a partial thaw, a strong frost coats the trees and all their branches with transparent ice, often an inch thick, weighing on them so heavily, that in a tempest whole forests are laid prostrate, with tremendous noise and uproar. Nothing, however, can be imagined more brilliant and beautiful than the effect of sunshine, in a calm day, on the frozen boughs, where every particle of the icy crystals sparkles, and nature seems decked in diamonds.

Mountains.—The mountains of Canada are confined entirely to Lower Canada or Canada East, the elevations in the W. province not attaining that dignity. The principal ranges stretch from S.W. to N.E., and lie nearly parallel to each other. They consist of the Green Mountains, so called from the pine forests that cover their slopes, which, from the latitude of Quebec, follow nearly the course of the St. Lawrence, on the S. side of which they are situated, and terminate on the gulf of the same name, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Point. On the N. side of the river is a corresponding range, which forms undulating ridges of about 1000 feet in elevation; the Mealy Mountains, stretching from about lat. 75° W., to Sandwich Bay, computed to be about 1500 feet high, and always covered with snow; and the Wotchish Mountain, a short range of crescent form, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. The rocky masses connected with the mountain chains that line the St. Lawrence River, advance in many places close to the stream, forming precipitous cliffs, frequently 200 and 300 feet high.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The N. parts of Canada, so far as known, appear to be of crystalline formation; while along the St. Lawrence, and the N. shores of the lakes, the primary stratifications prevail, including limestone in a great variety of states. The banks of the St. Lawrence are, in several places, composed of schist, in a decaying or mouldering condition; and in every quarter granite is found, more or less inclined, but never parallel to the horizon. In the Gaspé district—the most E. part of Canada—numerous and beautiful specimens of quartz have been obtained; indications of coal have also been traced. The limestone formation extends over 30,000 square miles; the dip is moderate, and the strata of limestone generally undisturbed. Along the shores of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, horizontal banks of recent shells appear at various heights, from 10 to 100 feet above high-water mark, and inland beaches of sand and shingle, with similar shells, as also elevated limestone rocks, scooped out by the waves, and showing lines of lithodomous perforations—all indicating the successive upheaving of the land, since the sea was inhabited by the existing species of testacea. Earthquakes have been frequent in Canada, and some of them of considerable violence. Iron of the best quality has been found in great abundance in Canada; silver in small quantities; and lead, tin, and copper occur in several places. The latter seems to abound most on Lake Superior, where one mine alone (Cliffe mine) yielded, in 1848, 1000 tons. Marble of many beautiful varieties, lithographic stones, and gypsum, are also found in the W. province. Gold has been discovered on several branches of the Chaudière, about 60 miles S. of Quebec, and the companies working there have met with sufficient encouragement to continue their operations after an experience of 2 or 3 years. "Whether the gold

workings are likely to prove in any high degree productive," says Lord Elgin, "I hazard no opinion; but of the existence of that metal over a very considerable tract of country, no doubt can be entertained." In the same region, copper ore, magnesia, specular oxides of iron, and other minerals are found. Indications of coal have been recently discovered near Georgian Bay.

Rivers, Gulfs, Lakes, &c.—The commencement of the Gulf of St. Lawrence touches the eastern extremity of Canada East and Georgian Bay, a large gulf opening into Lake Huron, lies on the west of Canada West forming a peninsula between it and the lake. At the S.E. extremity of Georgian Bay is a smaller bay called Nottawasage Bay; N.E. of this again is another bay, named Matchedash, which receives the waters of Lake Simcoe—Lake Nipissing and several smaller lakes have also their outlet in Georgian Bay. North-west of the latter is a wide channel, communicating with it, and separated from Lake Huron by a series of islands, called the Manitouline Islands. Chaleur Bay forms a portion of the boundary between New Brunswick and Canada East. The great river St. Lawrence, one of the first-class rivers of the earth, sweeps through Canada, with its wide and magnificent channel studded with islands, for a distance of 750 miles, from the outlet of Lake Ontario to its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by a mouth inferior only in width to the Amazon or La Plata—carrying to the ocean the waters of the greatest system of lakes on the face of the globe. Just above Montreal the St. Lawrence receives from the N.W. the Ottawa, a river of 800 miles in length, bringing to it a volume of water little inferior to its own, and in no degree inferior to it in romantic interest. It is itself the outlet of a number of small lakes, viz. Temiscaminque, Lac Les-Quinzes, Grand Lake, &c. Proceeding down the left bank, we pass the St. Maurice, Batiscan, and Saguenay Rivers, of from 200 to 400 miles in length. The last is the outlet, or rather passes through St. John's Lake, a sheet of water about of 26 miles in diameter. The Sorel or Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic, are the most important streams entering the St. Lawrence on the right.

The principal rivers of Canada West are in the peninsula formed by Lakes Ontario and Erie, on the S.E., and Lake Huron on the N.W. Of these may be mentioned the Trent, in part of its course called the Otanabee, flowing S.E. into Lake Ontario; the Grand, flowing also S.E. into Lake Erie; the Thames, running S.W. into Lake St. Clair; the Severn, the outlet of Lake Simcoe, and the Montreal, an upper tributary of the Ottawa. The chief rivers that flow towards Hudson's Bay are the Albany, Moose, Harricanaw, and Rupert. The lakes of Canada are extremely numerous; the entire surface being thickly dotted with sheets of water of various dimensions, interwoven with a network of connecting streams. The largest are Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, none of which, however, belong exclusively to Canada, being equally within the territory of the United States—their N. and S. shores forming respectively the N. and S. boundaries of these countries.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Beside the great Falls of Niagara, which Canada shares with New York, there are a great number of smaller falls, and rapids, mostly picturesque, often grand, and all important as a source of water-power. The Ottawa and its tributaries abound in these falls and rapids. Ascending the Ottawa, a little above Rigauld, you have Carillon Falls, a series of rapids 12 miles in length. Near Bytown, a branch, called the Rideau, pours its waters down a perpendicular bed of blue limestone, 50 feet, into the Ottawa. The Chaudière Falls, (the Indian name of which is Kanajo, "the Boiling Pot,") in the same vicinity, are wild and grand. The fall in no place exceeds 40 feet, but the rapids extend 6 miles, and the water foams, tosses, and tumbles among rocks of every shape, in perpetual variety, and in such a manner as never to weary the eye, appearing like a multitude of different "streams struggling for a passage." An excellent view of the whole is had from a fine suspension bridge over the Ottawa. One portion of the river is separated from the main stream, and falls into a subterranean passage. At these and the other falls are timber slides, constructed at great expense. Les Chats, another series of rapids or falls, perhaps 30 to 50 miles farther up, are formed by the river breaking, at high water, over the rocks in 33 distinct shoots, spreading across the river to a width of 4 miles. Some of these separate shoots would, in many places, be called large rivers. In short, these are very remarkable falls, and well worthy the attention of the tourist. But we cannot particularize further than to say, that at Calumet there is another rapid of scarcely less interest; a fall of 120 feet in the Keepawa branch; besides a number of inferior falls and rapids, studded with saw-mills, and the banks in many places wild and rugged; while the river often expands into beautiful lakes. The well-known Falls of Montmorenci, 7 miles below Quebec, with a perpendicular descent of 240 feet; the Falls of the Chaudière, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Quebec, with a perpendicular pitch of 125 feet down a wild chasm; the Thousand Isles, and the different rapids of the St. Lawrence, are all on or near the fashionable route of tourists. But the grandest river scenery in Canada is to be seen on the Saguenay River, which enters the St. Lawrence about 120 or 130 miles below Quebec. The last 60 miles of its course exhibits some of the most sublime river scenery in the world. The banks, varying in height from 500 to 1500 feet, not only often perpendicular, but absolutely overhanging the dark, deep river below, "as if to gaze at its own rugged features." The precipitancy continues below, as well as above the water, which has been found as deep within 5 feet of the shore as in the middle; and near its mouth a line of 3000 feet failed to reach the bottom. The depth in other parts varies from 100 to 1000 feet. The Indian name, "Chicoutimi," signifies deep water. The upper half of the Saguenay abounds in falls and rapids. Excursions are made from Quebec to this river in steamboats. The scenery on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence alone is worth the trip.

Animals.—Bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, raccoons, otters, martens, minks, and musk-rats are to be met with in Canada; but the first three are exceedingly rare, and all the others are rapidly diminishing in numbers. The lynx and wildcat were also formerly tenants of the territory; but have now gone farther N. Deer were at one period plentiful, but are also becoming scarce. Squirrels of different colors and species are extremely abundant. Wild swans, wild turkeys, woodcocks, and snipes are occasionally met with; pigeons are plentiful in spring and autumn; ducks of many varieties, and wild geese also abound. Among the smaller feathered tribe are many beautiful birds—jays, woodpeckers, and blackbirds of numerous and beautiful varieties; and two species of humming-birds. Besides these, there are eagles, kites, hawks, horned owls, herons, bitterns, and crows.

Climate.—The temperature of the atmosphere of the Canadas is nearly the same with the climates of Norway, Sweden, St. Petersburg, and the S. parts of Iceland—the isothermal line diverging far to the N. of the parallels of latitude that connects it with the old continent. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe, the thermometer ranging between 102° above, and 38° below the zero of Fahrenheit; but, in the districts adjoining the great lakes on its S. border, the climate is much milder, and more equable than than that of places more remote—a natural consequence of the presence of great expanses of water. In Canada East the winter commences about the latter end of November, and lasts until the end of April, when agricultural operations are resumed; during this period the frost is generally intense, with N. winds, and a clear atmosphere. In Canada West the winter is considerably shorter, and the sledge, or *sleighing* season, which, in Canada East, generally continues for five months together, scarcely lasts two in the upper province. The average depth of snow that falls in the course of the winter is about 30 inches, but is frequently accumulated to far greater depths during snow storms and drifts. Generally speaking, the climate of Upper Canada or Canada West is much milder than that of Canada East, owing chiefly to its being nearer the great lakes.

Vegetable Productions, Agriculture, &c.—In Canada East as in all cold countries, vegetation is necessarily rapid, the foliage of the forest being often unfolded in great luxuriance in the course of a fortnight. In Canada West the transition from winter to summer is less sudden, and the budding and blossoming are more gradual than in the lower province. The shrubs are of many kinds, and include the sumach. Flowers of great beauty and variety abound; they comprise many kinds now cultivated in English gardens, such as the scarlet lobelia, blue lupin, purple gentian, columbine, scarlet and other honeysuckles, and a host of others. Nearly all the vegetables and fruits of England thrive in the Canadas, particularly in the West province, under proper cultivation. In the S. parts, peaches and apples are produced in such abundance that the former have been sold for a quarter of a dollar per bushel, and the latter for three half-pence. Pumpkins and squashes grow in the open fields to an enormous size, often attaining the weight of 50 or 80 lbs. The greater portion of both provinces is covered by forests, consisting chiefly of white and red pine, the former of which frequently attains the height of 100 feet to the first branch, and occasionally 200 feet. Immense quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, of various species, black and white birch, beech, elm, and hickory, sugar-maple, birdseye or curled maple, butternut tree, black walnut, wild cherry tree, (*Laurus cerasus*,) basswood or lime tree; on rich moist ground, the white sycamore and buttonwood tree; in the marshes, alder, spotted alder, willow, and varieties of thorn; and in the swamps, red and white cedar, and tamarack. There are, besides, spruce, fir, Scotch fir, larch, black oak, and several other varieties.

The area of Upper Canada or Canada West as returned by counties is 20,794,825 acres, of which 3,695,763 acres were under cultivation in 1851, and 6,130,654 acres were occupied lands not under cultivation. Of the ground under the

plough, 780,385 acres were in wheat, producing 12,675,603 bushels, or 16 14·30 bushels per acre; 70,040 acres in corn, producing 1,686,441 bushels or 24 1·15 bushels per acre; 38,975 acres in rye, yielding 479,616 bushels; 162,095 acres in peas, yielding 2,872,413 bushels; and 421,328 acres in oats, producing 11,186,161 bushels, or 26 19·34 bushels per acre. The live stock comprised 296,924 cows, (value 1,113,465*l.*,) which yielded 15,976,315 pounds of butter, and 2,226,776 pounds of cheese; 203,400 horses, (value 2,541,250*l.*;) 193,982 working oxen, (value 1,163,892*l.*;) 254,988 young cattle, and 908,022 sheep. The latter yielded 2,699,764 pounds of wool, averaging 2 14·16 pounds per fleece. In Ohio the average per fleece in 1850 was 2 9·15 pounds. The average yield of butter per cow in Canada was 53¾ pounds; and of cheese, 7½ pounds. The yield per cow in Ohio (1850) was 63¼ pounds of butter, and 38¼ of cheese.

The returns for Canada East are less satisfactory. The area as given by counties comprises 134,393,600 acres, of which 3,605,076 acres only were under cultivation, and 4,508,303 acres occupied but not cultivated. Of the land under cultivation, 355,926 acres were in wheat, yielding 3,480,343 bushels or 9 5·6 bushels per acre; 18,891 acres in Indian corn, producing 343,103 bushels, or 18 7·30 per acre; 39,007 acres in rye, producing 390,220 bushels, or 10 bushels per acre; 492,018 acres in oats, yielding 10,248,679 bushels, or 20 13·17 bushels per acre; and 137,660 acres in peas, yielding 1,351,074 bushels. The live stock consisted of 294,514 cows, (value 1,104,427*l.*,) yielding 9,673,152 pounds of butter, and 511,014 pounds of cheese, (33 pounds of the former, and 1¾ pounds of the latter to each cow;) 182,077 horses, (value 2,275,962*l.*;) 111,819 working oxen, (value 670,914*l.*;) 180,317 young cattle, and 629,527 sheep. The latter yielded 1,430,976 pounds of wool, being an average of 2 4·16 pounds per fleece. The total produce of the Canada farms as given by the census of 1852 was wheat, 16,155,946 bushels, value 3,231,190*l.*; Indian corn, 2,029,544 bushels, value 253,693*l.*; rye, 869,835 bushels, value 108,729*l.*; oats, 21,484,840 bushels, value 1,071,742*l.*; peas, 4,223,487 bushels, value 633,523*l.*; buckwheat, 1,169,681 bushels, value 116,968*l.*; barley, 1,389,499 bushels, value 208,424*l.*; potatoes, 10,080,173 bushels, value 630,011*l.*; hay, 1,647,435 tons; hemp and flax, 1,917,666 pounds; hops, 224,222 pounds; tobacco, 1,253,128 pounds; beef, 182,659 bbls.; pork, 533,928 bbls.; swine, 825,476; and maple-sugar, 9,772,199 pounds. Wheat, as will be perceived, is the chief article cultivated by the Canadian farmer; but in the Lower province the crop is not sufficient to maintain the population, the deficiency being made up by importations from Canada West.

Internal Improvements.—In the fall of 1853, Canada had 225 miles of railway in operation; 1131 in course of construction, and 683 miles for which charters had been granted; and, in January, 1854, the two Canadas had already 823 miles of railway completed. These now (1854) in operation, connect Buffalo and Niagara Falls with Hamilton, Brantford, Paris, London, and Windsor opposite Detroit; Toronto, with Guelph, Hamilton, and Barrie on Lake Simcoe; Cobourg with Peterborough, and Bytown with Prescott, all in Canada West; Montreal is united by connecting lines of railroad with New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine. A branch road unites Quebec with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad at Richmond. Besides these, there are a few short branch roads.

The commerce of the Canadas is greatly facilitated by numerous canals, some of which are stupendous achievements. The principal are the Rideau and Welland Canals. The first is 135 miles long, extending from Lake Ontario, at Kingston, to the Ottawa at Chaudière, and is large enough to receive vessels of 120 tons burden. The Welland Canal, which has been recently enlarged, unites Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. It is 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 10 feet deep. The tonnage of this canal from January 1, to September 30, 1853, was 780,335 tons. The other more noticeable canals are the Cornwall Canal, 12 miles long, which avoids some of the most violent rapids of the St. Lawrence; the Beauharnois Canal, about the same length, uniting the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; the Lachine Canal, extending from Lake St. Louis to Montreal; the Chambly Canal, uniting Lake Champlain with the Richelieu River, and a number of others of less note, many of them short cuts to avoid the rapids of rivers. Both the internal and external trade of the Canadas are likely to be greatly benefited by the railway from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to Quebec, the construction of which was sanctioned by the government of Great Britain in 1851, and a guarantee given of a fixed interest on the outlay required. This important line will give the Canadas, throughout the year, the advantage of an additional open seaport, of which, from the freezing of the St. Lawrence, they had been entirely destitute previous to the opening of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in 1853. The public works in 1853 produced nearly $600,000.

Manufactures.—Immense quantities of lumber, in the form of boards, planks, staves, deals, masts, spars, laths, oars, shingles, handspikes, &c., are manufactured in Canada, and largely exported. According to the census of 1851, there were fabricated 1,308,357 yards of fulled cloth; 904,478 of linen; and 2,030,151 of flannel. Cider and ale are made in both provinces, and great quantities of whiskey are distilled in Canada West. Ship-building also forms an important and increasing branch of business. In 1851, 448,935 tons of shipping were built, of which 30,387 tons were constructed at Quebec. At the latter port, 41,505 tons were built in 1851. In 1845, but 41 vessels, of 25,536 tons, were built and registered at the various ports of Canada.

Commerce.—According to the late returns, the total value of the imports from all foreign countries in 1853 amounted to $31,981,436, of which $11,782,147 were from the United States, and $18,489,121 from Great Britain. The exports for the same period amounted to $23,801,303, of which $10,725,455 were to the United States, and $11,465,408 were to Great Britain. The trade between the United States and Canada amounted in 1851 to 3,387,519 tons by steam navigation, and 701,937 tons in sailing vessels. The sea tonnage of the ports of Montreal and Quebec for the same year was 582,481 tons, inward bound, of which 533,821 were to Quebec; and the outward bound, 623,661 tons, of which 586,093 were from Quebec. The vessels entered inward at Quebec in 1852 were 1240; tonnage, 505,024: outwards, 1228 vessels; tonnage, 515,550. Among the leading articles exported in 1851, were pot and pearl ashes to the amount of $931,910; pine timber, $2,095,844; planks and boards, $1,711,596; flour, $2,631,682; wheat, $635,944; besides butter, cattle, horses, oats, barley, rye, copper, and wool; ash, elm, birch, and oak timber; and staves, laths, masts, spars, shingles, firewood, &c. &c. Received in duties, $1,166,144. In 1853 there arrived at Quebec 1138 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 631,648 tons, (of which 86,190 were foreign,) bringing 36,176 emigrants. There were building in January, 1854, at the same port, 29 vessels, with an aggregate of 25,000 tons. The duties for 1853 amounted to 969,784*l.*, or about $4,500,000. The imports for the first six months of the same year amounted to more than $11,200,000. There arrived at Montreal from sea in 1853, vessels to the number of 253, with a tonnage of 60,507 tons. Imports for Montreal alone for the same period, more than $14,400,000 if the return was in colonial currency, but $18,000,000 if in sterling money.

Government, Religion, Education, &c.—The government of Canada is in imitation of that of the United Kingdom. The executive power is wielded by the governor-general, who is appointed by the crown, and is assisted in the administration of affairs by an executive council, the members of which are appointed by the governor, and the tenure of their offices depends upon their receiving the support of the Provincial Parliament of United Canada. The members of the executive council must hold seats in either branch of the Provincial Parliament. The Provincial House is called the legislative council, the members of which are summoned by the queen, and hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by crime. The Legislative House consists of 84 members, elected by the people. In counties, a 40*s.* sterling freehold confers a vote; and in cities and towns, the payment of a yearly rent of £10 sterling. The forms of procedure in the Provincial Parliament are identical with those of the Imperial Parliament. Bills passed by both houses of the Provincial Parliament must receive the queen's assent before they acquire the force of law, and this the governor is authorized to grant in her majesty's name, or to reserve the bills for the signification of the queen's pleasure thereon. The gross revenue of United Canada for 1853 was 892,206*l.*; gross expenditure for same year, 921,634*l.* The entire public debt of Canada in 1849 amounted to 5,208,640*l.*, of which 4,506,267*l.* has been expended on public works.

The prevailing religion in Canada East or Lower Canada is that of the Romish Church. In Canada West or Upper Canada the English Church predominates. According to the census of 1851, the religious denominations in the Canadas were as follows:—Church of Rome, 914,561 communicants; Church of England, 268,592; Presbyterian Free Church, 66,074; Presbyterian, 110,020; Wesleyan Methodists, 102,439; Episcopal Methodists, 43,891; New Connection Methodists, 10,989; other Methodists, 71,520; Church of Scotland, 61,589; Baptists, 49,816; Congregationalists, 11,674; Protestants, 12,208; Lutherans, 12,107; Unitarians, 1183; Bible Christians, 5742; Christian Church, 4103; Second Adventists, 2032; Universalists, 6134; Quakers, 7423; Disciples, 264; Jews, 351; Mormons, 259; Menonists and Tunkers, 8230; creed not known, 7134; no creed given, 42,261; other creeds, 21,639.

The cause of education is attracting much attention. Of 262,735 children in Canada West, in 1852, 99,264 attended the public schools; and of 176,085*l.* expended for school purposes, 18,723*l.* were contributed by government, and 26,530*l.* by municipal assessment. There is a school fund in process of formation, which has hitherto produced no income. Of 3388 teachers, 380 were Roman Catholics, who have separate schools. The salaries of the male teachers average $233, and of female, $211. The management of schools is intrusted to commissioners. There is a normal school in Canada West, and one is about being established

in Canada East. In the upper province there were 48 colleges, academies, and high schools, in 1847; and in the lower, in the same year, were 1642 schools, attended by 60,685 pupils, and 65 academies, colleges, and high schools. The grants for education amounted to 38,888*l.*

Population, &c.—The Upper province, or Canada West, is settled principally by emigrants and the descendants of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. There are also large numbers of United States loyalists, or persons who sided with Great Britain during the American War, a mixture of all nations or their descendants, and in particular localities there are large settlements of Pennsylvanian Dutch, and other persons from the United States, scattered over the country. In Lower Canada or Canada East, the majority of the inhabitants are of French origin, mostly descendants of settlers from Normandy, established in the colony previous to 1759, and to whom they still bear, in many particulars, a close resemblance.

The population of Canada West in 1824 was 151,097; in 1834, 320,693; in 1841, 465,357; and in 1851, 952,004; population of Canada East in 1831, 511,917; and in 1851, 890,261; total, 1,842,265. Of these, 695,945 were Canadians of French origin; 651,673 Canadians not of French origin; 227,766 born in Ireland; 93,929 in England and Wales; 90,376 in Scotland; 10,116 in Germany and Holland; 56,214 in the United States; 4259 in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island; 3114 in New Brunswick; 130 in Newfoundland; 392 in the West Indies; 110 in the East Indies; 1366 in France and Belgium; 43 in Italy and Greece; 75 in Spain and Portugal; 41 in Sweden and Norway; 196 in Russia, Poland, and Prussia; 247 in Switzerland; 13 in Austria and Hungary; 142 in Guernsey Island; 424 in Jersey and other British Islands; other places, 2381; born at sea, 178; and 3235 whose birthplace was not known. The average annual emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to Canada during the 7 years ending 1848, was upwards of 37,000; the largest number (89,562) having emigrated in 1847, and the smallest (20,142) in 1844. During the same period, the annual average emigration to the United States was 85,473; while for the 13 years ending 1841, the average numbers were nearly equal, showing that a decided preference is now given to the United States. The number of emigrants to the Canadas in 1853 was 36,095.

Canada is divided into 78 counties, the names of which, in Canada West, are as follows:—Addington, Brant, Bruce, Carleton, Durham, Dundas, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Glengary, Grey, Grenville, Haldimand, Halton, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, Lenox, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northumberland, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Simcoe, Stormont, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, Welland, Wentworth, and York; total, 42. In Canada East they are Beauharnois, Bellechasse, Berthier, Bonaventura, Chambly, Champlain, Dorchester, Drummond, Gaspé, Huntingdon, Kamouraska, Leinster, L'Isle, Lothinière, Megantic, Missisquoi, Montmorency, Montreal, Nicolet, Ottawa, Portneuf, Quebec, Richelieu, Rouville, Rimouski, Saguenay, St. Maurice, St. Hyacinth, Sherbrooke, Shefford, Stanstead, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Verchères, and Yamask; total, 36. Capital, Montreal.

Canada has but few large cities or towns. Montreal, in Canada East, had, in 1852, a population of 57,715; Quebec, 42,052; Three Rivers, 4936; St. Hyacinthe, 3813; and Sherbrooke, 2998. In Canada West, the principal towns are Toronto, pop. 30,775; Hamilton, 14,112; Kingston, 11,585; Bytown, 7760; London, 7035; Belleville, 4569; Brantford, 3877; Cobourg, 3671; Niagara, 3340; and Brockville, 3246.

History.—Canada has its name from the Iroquois word *kanata*, signifying a collection of huts, and which the early European discoverers mistook for the name of the country. It is said to have been first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497; but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541, at St. Croix's Harbor, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence, to which he gave its present name. In 1608, a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of Quebec, Canada being then called New France. From this period till 1759, the French continued to occupy the country, though much harassed by various tribes of Indians, particularly the Mohawks; but in the year last named, an English army, under General Wolfe, captured Quebec; and by September 8, 1760, all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered to the British, and the French power in that quarter of the world was entirely annihilated. In 1774, by an act of the British Parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the governor. Seventeen years after, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, to be called the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and the first parliament of the former met at Niagara on September 17, 1792. In 1820, dissensions, chiefly of a political and financial character, began to arise between the House of Assembly and the executive government in Lower Canada, which went on from year to year increasing in intensity and malignity, deepened by the natural prejudice of the French and English colonists, the former considering themselves as having interests different from those of the latter, till a crisis arrived. The spirit of anarchy and discontent extended to Upper Canada, where it began to manifest itself in 1834, the causes being substantially the same with those of Lower Canada. At length matters were brought to an issue in the latter country, by the arrest, in 1837, of two popular leaders, who were rescued. Warrants were issued for the arrest of others; the peasantry in the districts of Chambly and of Grand Brulé were in arms, and were defeated by the military. Similar scenes were enacted at the same time in Upper Canada, where considerable exasperation prevailed against the government. The insurrection here, however, was also suppressed, but not before martial law had been proclaimed. The result of these proceedings was the reuniting of the provinces, which took place in 1840, under the name of the United Provinces of Canada.——Adj. and inhab., CANADIAN, ka-nā'de-an.

CAÑADA, kän-yä'dä, a village of New Mexico, United States, a few miles N. of Santa Fe. A skirmish took place here, January 24, 1848, between a detachment of United States troops, under Colonel Price, and the insurgents of the territory.

CANADAWAY CREEK, of Chautauque co., New York, flows into Lake Erie.

CANADERAGA (kan-a-da-raw'ga) LAKE, New York, in the N. part of Otsego co., is between 3 and 4 miles long, and 1½ miles wide. Its outlet joins that of Otsego Lake.

CANADIAN (ka-nā'de-an) or NORTH CHANNEL, one of the two passages (N. and S.) into which the estuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the island of Anticosti. It is about 30 miles in breadth, and contains numerous islands on the N. or Canadian side, the principal of which are the Mingan Islands, having passages between, and places of good anchorage.

CANADIAN RIVER rises in New Mexico among the mountains of the Guadalupe Range, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Santa Fe. The first part of its course for some 200 miles is nearly S., after which it flows in an easterly direction through the N. of Texas and the southern part of Indian Territory, entering the Arkansas River about 500 miles from its mouth. Its entire length is about 900 miles. During the dry season it is a small, shallow stream, but, like other Western rivers, is subject to inundation at the breaking up of winter. Its waters are slightly colored, (whence it is sometimes called the "Rio Colorado,") and have a brackish taste. *Branches.*—The North Fork (or Rio Nutria) of the Canadian, rising near 37° N. lat. and 103° W. lon., flows nearly parallel with the main stream, which it joins about 160 miles W.S.W. of Fort Smith. Length, about 600 miles. The Rio Nutria may more properly be regarded as a tributary than as a branch or fork of the Canadian River.

CANADICE, ka-nad'e-se, a post-township of Ontario co., New York, 218 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1075.

CANAJOHARIE, kan-a-jo-har'ree, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., New York, on the right or S. bank of the Mohawk, and on the Erie Canal, 55 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains a number of churches, 1 bank, an academy, and numerous stores and mills. Quarries of building stone are worked in the vicinity. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad passes on the other side of the river. Pop. of the village, about 2000; of the township, 4097.

CANAL, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

CANAL, a post-village and township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 8 miles N.W. of Franklin, traversed by the Franklin Canal. Pop. 870.

CANAL, a post-office of Warwick co., Indiana.

CANAL CREEK, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah Territory.

CANAL DOVER, Tuscarawas co., Ohio. See DOVER.

CANALE, kä-nä'lä, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province of Alba, 24 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. in 1838, with commune, 3905. It has important saline springs.

CANALES, kä-nä'lès, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S. by W. of Valencia, on an elevated plain at the confluence of the rivers Cañolas and Santos. Pop. 2156.

CANAL FULTON, a thriving post-village of Lawrence township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 125 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is a place of active business, and is surrounded by a rich farming district, from which a large quantity of wheat is exported by the canal. Pop. about 600.

CANAL LEWISVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

CANAL PORT, a village of Cook co., Illinois, 4 miles S.W. of Chicago.

CANAL WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Violet township, Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, about 16 miles S.E. of Columbus, and the same distance N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1850, 352.

CANAMINA, kä-nä-mee'nä, a town of Dahomey, about 12 miles S. of Abomey. It is scattered over a great area, and contains a house set apart by the king for the accommodation of white men. The surrounding country is level and cultivated. Pop. 10,000.

CANANDAIGUA, kan-an-dā'gwē, a beautiful post-village, capital of Ontario co., New York, situated at the northern extremity of a lake of the same name, and on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of Rochester, and about 220 miles by railroad W. by N. of Albany. Lat. 42° 54′ N.; lon. 77° 17′ W. It is equally distinguished for the picturesque beauty of its situation and the elegance of its buildings. The ground descends gently from the upper part of the village towards the lake, of which it commands an extensive prospect. Many of the residences are surrounded by gardens and ornamented grounds. Canandaigua contains, besides the county buildings, churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, 2 academies, 2 banks, and 2 printing offices. A railroad has recently been constructed from this place to Elmira, and another is extending to Niagara Falls. Incorporated in 1815. Pop. of township, 6145; that of village, in 1855, 4248.

CANANDAIGUA, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, 14 miles S.W. of Adrian, has about 100 inhabitants.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water, situated in the W. central part of New York, is included chiefly within the limits of Ontario county. Length, about 15 miles; breadth, from three quarters to one and a half miles. Its outlet joins Mud Creek at Lyons to form Clyde River, which flows into Seneca River. Its waters abound in fine fish. The surface is stated to be 437 feet above Lake Ontario. The lake is frozen almost every winter.

CANANDAIGUA OUTLET. See CANANDAIGUA LAKE.

CANANEA, kā-nā-nā'ā, a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on a small island in the Bay of Tarapands. Lat. 25° S. Pop. 2000, suburbs included.

CANANORE, kăn'a-nōr', (anc. *Canara*,) a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, at the head of a small bay, 53 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. It has, with its suburbs, about 11,000 houses, and is the capital of a territory long governed by female sovereigns, and comprising most of the Laccadive Islands. It has an active trade with Bengal, Arabia, Sumatra, &c.; imports horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, opium, silk, benzoin, and camphor; exports pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, coir, and shark-fins.

CANARA or KANARA, kăn'a-ra, the westernmost district of the Madras presidency, in British India, on the Malabar coast, between lat. 12° and 15° N. Pop. 759,776.

CANARIES, ka-nā'rēz, or CANARY ISLANDS, (Sp. *Canarias*, kā-nā're-ās; Fr. *Iles Canaries*, eel kā'nā-rē'; Ger. *Kanarische Inseln*, kā-nā'rish-eh in'zĕln; anc. *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, *i. e.* "Happy Islands," so called because they were imagined by the early Greeks to contain the Elysian Fields, into which favored heroes passed without dying,) an archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles from the W. coast of Northern Africa, between lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 25′ N., and lon. 13° 25′ and 18° 16′ W. They consist of 7 principal islands and several islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W:—Lanzarote and Fuertaventura, with the islets of Graciosa, Santa Clara, Allegranza, and Lobos; Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, and Hierro, (Ferro.) Area of the whole, 2980 English square miles. Pop. in 1849, 257,719. The coasts of these islands are rocky and abrupt, and they are covered with mountains, some of which attain a great elevation, the Pico de Teyde in Teneriffe being 12,182 feet. Their geological formation is most singular and interesting; it consists of a continuous series of volcanic mountains, which rise in a circular form from the coast around a principal crater, which serves as an axis; the greater part of them are deeply indented, and in the form of a cone reversed. The surface is volcanic, presenting a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters and fertile valleys. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the Atlantic breezes, and the climate is equable. Winter is almost unknown on the coasts. In October, the warmest month, the temperature varies from 78° to 87° Fahrenheit; and in January, the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° Fahrenheit, near the sea; decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in November, and continues till February; during the dry season, from April to October, the weather is uniformly fine, and the trade winds blow steadily. E. and S.E. winds are the scourge of these islands; blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry a hot and extremely dry air, which destroys vegetation and induces disease. In 1704 the Canaries suffered severely from this cause. Fresh water is so scarce, especially in the S. parts of the islands, as in some seasons to induce many of the inhabitants to emigrate. The vegetation of these islands is not less interesting than their geological formation. (See Johnston's Physical Atlas.) The chief productions are wine, oil, grain, the sugar-cane, and exquisite fruits of all kinds; and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, England, and Hamburg, and there is considerable commerce between the different islands. The annual produce is estimated at 170 quarters of grain, 54,000 pipes of wine, 300,000 quintals of barilla, and 500,000 barrels of potatoes. The goat is among the most valuable animals; dogs are numerous, and all the domestic animals of Europe are easily naturalized. The camel and the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, red partridge, blackbird, linnet, and the thistle-finch or canary bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spaniards. Since 1493 these islands have belonged to Spain, of which kingdom they form a province, governed by the same laws as the peninsular portion; the capital of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.——Inhab. CANARIAN, ka-nā're-an.

CANAJOHIE, a post-office of King's co., New York.

CANARY ISLAND, (Sp. *Gran Canaria*, grăn' kā-nā're-ā,) an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries, of a circular form. Area, 758 square miles. Pop. 57,625. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 35 miles; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. Surface mountainous; culminating point, El Cumbre, 6648 feet in elevation. Capital, Las Palmas.

CANAS, kā'nās', a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco. Pop. in 1850, 37,605.

CANASAUGA, a post-village of Polk co., Tennessee, about 170 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

CANASERAGA, kan-na-ser-au'ga, a village of Madison co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 210 miles W. of Albany.

CANASTOTA, a post-village of Lenox township, Madison co., New York, on the Erie Canal and the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, 32 miles W. of Utica. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and numerous stores. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

CANASTRA, kā-nās'trā, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, stretching S.E. from the S. termination of the Serra Matto Gordo, which forms part of the boundary between the provinces of Goyaz and Minas Geraes.

CAÑAVARAL-DE-ALCONETA, kān-yā-vā-rāl'-dā-āl-ko-nā'tā, a village of Spain, in Estramadura, 23 miles N. by E. of Caceres. Pop. 2355.

CANA-VERDE, kā'nā-vĕa'dā, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 12 miles from Tamandua, with a church. Pop. 3000.

CANAVEZES, kā-nā-vā'zĕs, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 40 miles E.N.E. of Penafiel. Pop. 1500.

CANBORO, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, 35 miles S.E. of Hamilton. It contains three stores, and a saw mill. Pop. about 200.

CANCALE, kŏn'kăl', a seaport town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel, 8 miles E.N.E. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 5826. Good anchorage is found between it and some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are extensively fished.

CANCAO, kăn'kŏw', KANG-KAO, kăng'-kŏw', or HA-TIAN, hā'-tee-ăn', a seaport town of Farther India, in Cambodia, on a river, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 15′ N.; lon. 105° E. It has an active commerce in timber and iron.

CANCELLARA, kăn-chĕl-lā'rā, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 8 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3230.

CANCHIS, kăn'chees', a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco. Pop. in 1850, 36,400.

CANCOUPA, kăn-koo'pa, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dominions, 24 miles N.N.W. of Chitteldroog.

CANCUN, kăn-koon', an island of Yucatan, near the mouth of the Bullina, is about 8 miles long by 1½ broad.

CANDAHAR or KANDAHAR, kăn'dā-hār', called by the Afghans AHMED-SHAHEE, (Ahmed Shah,) ah'mĕd'-shā'-hee', a fortified city and the capital of Central Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3484 feet above the sea, 290 miles S.W. of Cabool. Lat. 32° 37′ N.; lon. 66° 20′ E. Pop. variously stated from 25,000 to 100,000, mostly Afghans, but including many Persians, Ozbeks, Beloochees, Jews, and Hindoos, which last almost monopolize the commerce. It is enclosed by bastioned mud walls, 3¾ miles in circumference, and by a ditch; and it has a citadel on its N. side. Two principal streets, about 50 yards broad, and lined with shops, traverse the interior in opposite directions, intersecting at its centre, where is a kind of circus, and a domed market-place. Houses mostly ill built of wood, and with domed or flat roofs; thoroughfares filthy, though the place is well supplied with water from canals and wells. The mosques are mean, and almost the only public building worthy of notice is the Tomb of Ahmed Shah, (the founder of the modern town,) an octagonal edifice, 40 feet in diameter, by 70 feet in height, and mounted on a platform. Various manufactures are carried on in Candahar, and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals from the Urghundaub River, 4 miles westward, and produces the finest fruits, with corn, tobacco, madder, &c. In 1839, the government revenue from it and the city was estimated at 80,000*l.* a year. Candahar is supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1384, and by Shah Abbas of Persia in 1620, and was held by British troops from 1839 to 1842, when it was finally evacuated.

CANDÉ, kŏn'dā', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 11 miles S.W. of Segre, on the Endre. Pop. 1609.

CANDEISH or KHANDEISH, kan-dāsh', one of the old Mahratta provinces of Hindostan, between lat. 20° and 22° N., and lon. 73° and 76° E., and now composing the British district of Candeish, with some parts of the Indore and Nizam's dominions.

CANDEISH, a district of India, presidency of Bombay, is enclosed by the districts of Surat and Ahmednuggar, and the Indore, Gwalior, Nizam's, and Guicowar's territories. Pop. 478,457. The chief rivers are the Nerbudda and Taptee. The district was conquered by the British in 1819.

CANDELA, kăn-dā'lā, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 22 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. 2434.

CANDELA, kăn-dā'lā, a village of the Mexican Confederation, 53 miles S.E. of Coahuila.

CANDELARIA, kăn-dā-lā're-ą, a rocky islet and reefs in the South Pacific, Solomon group. Lat. 6° 16′ S.; lon. 159° 29′ E. Discovered by Mendana in 1567.

CANDELARIA, kăn-dā-lā're-ā, a bay of Central America, on the N.E. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, W. of Choco Bay, at the mouth of the Atrato. Lat. 8° 10′ N.; lon. 77° W.

CANDELARIA, kăn-dā-lā're-ā, a town of the Argentine Republic, department of Corrientes, on the Paraná, nearly opposite Itapua, (in Paraguay.)

CANDELARIA, kăn-dā-lā're-ā, a seaport town of the Canaries, on the E. coast of the island of Teneriffe.

CANDELARIO, kăn-dā-lā're-o, a town of Spain, in Leon, 40 miles S. of Salamanca, on a slope of the Sierra de Bejar. Pop. 2089.

CANDELARO, kăn-dā-lā'ro, a river of Naples, rises in Mount Liburno, and, after a S.E. course of about 40 miles, enters the Adriatic, 3 miles S. of Manfredonia.

CANDELEDA, kăn-da-lā'dā, a town of Spain, Old Castile, 42 miles S.W. by S. of Avila, at the point of junction with New Castile and Estremadura. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, making hats and bricks, expressing oil, and in husbandry. Pop. 4730.

CANDELO, kăn-dā'lo, a town of the Sardinian States, 3½ miles S.E. of Biella, on the right bank of the Cervo. P. 2528.

CANDES, kŏnd, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Chinon, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. of commune, 890.

CANDHAR, kăn'dar', or GUNDHARA, gŭn-dhā-rā, a town of India, 80 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

CANDHAR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominion, 69 miles N. of Beeder.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. See CRETE.

CANDIA, kăn'de-ā, or MEGALO-KASTRO, meg'a-lo-kăs'tro, (modern Gr. pron. meg'ā-lo'-kăs'tron; anc. *Mallium?*) a fortified seaport city and the capital of the island of Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Lat. of the principal minaret, 35° 21′ N.; lon. 25° 8′ 6″ E. Pop. 12,000, nearly all Mohammedans. Its massive fortifications, decayed docks, arsenal, extensive arched vaults for galleys, and a large cathedral, were constructed by the Venetians. Its harbor, formed by two moles, each terminating with a fort, is now so choked as to be available only for vessels drawing 8 feet of water; and its trade is much less important than that of Khania, (or Canea,) 65 miles W. Streets wide and roughly paved; houses well built, and interspersed with gardens and fountains. Principal edifices, the pasha's palace, bazaars, and mosques, a synagogue, light-house, and public baths. Chief manufacture is that of soap. The exports in 1840, consisting of honey, cheese, oil, wax, soap, wool, fruits, &c., amounted in value to 46,261*l.*; and the imports, in the same year, to 70,804*l.* In 1841, 159 ships, chiefly Turkish and Greek, aggregate burden 7408 tons, entered the port; and 198 ships, burden 9968 tons, cleared. Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1669.

CANDIA, kăn'de-ā, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 20 miles S. of Novara, province of Lomellino. Pop. 2246.

CANDIA, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province of Ivrea. Pop. 2250.

CANDIA, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 15 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1482.

CANDIA VILLAGE, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

CANDLEMAS ISLANDS, in the South Atlantic Ocean, near Sandwich Land. Lat. 57° 10′ S.; lon. 30° W.

CANDLESBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CANDOR, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on the railroad connecting Owego with Ithaca, 10 miles N.N.W. of the former. Pop. 3433.

CANDOR, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles W. of Pittsburg.

CANDOR CENTRE, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

CANDOVER, BROWN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CANDOVER, CHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CANDOVER, PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CANDY, a town of the island of Ceylon. See KANDY.

CANE, kaĭn, or KEN, a river of India, in Bundelcund, joins the Jumna, 23 miles from Banda, after a N.E. course of 260 miles. Its bed is rocky, and it is unnavigable. It separates the Bengal S.W. territories from the Gwalior and Bundelcund dominions.

CANEA, a seaport town of Crete. See KHANIA.

CANEADEA, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, 10 miles N.W. of Angelica, is intersected by the Genesee River and Genesee Canal. Pop. 1477.

CANE BOTTOM, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

CANE CREEK, of Benton co., Alabama, flows into Coosa River, a little below the Ten Islands.

CANE CREEK, of Missouri, flows through Butler county into Arkansas, and falls into Big Black River about 3 miles from the N. boundary of the latter state.

CANE CREEK, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

CANE CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

CANE CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

CANE CREEK, a village of Gallatin co., Illinois, 17 miles N.N.W. of Shawneetown.

CANE CREEK, a small post-village of Butler co., Missouri.

CANEGHEM, kăn'e-gĕm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2013.

CANE HILL, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 1082.

CANE ISLANDS, or KALIB ROCKS, two rocky islands in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis, in North-western Africa, 5½ miles from Cape Zibib. Lat. 37° 57′ N.; lon. 10° 30′ E.

CANEL, kā-nĕl', a town of Western Africa, in Senegambia, on an affluent of the Senegal, 30 miles S.E. of Sedo. Pop. 6000. (?)

CANELAS, kā-nā'lās, sometimes written CANELES, kā-nā'lĕs, a small mining town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 110 miles N.W. of Durango, on the S.W. slope of the Sierra Madre. Near it some veins of mercury have been discovered.

CANELLI, kā nĕl'lee, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 15 miles S.E. of Asti, near the Belbo. Pop. 3422.

CANE POINT, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, 36 miles N. of Columbus.

CANE RUN, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.

CANE SPRING, a post-office of Bullitt co., Kentucky.

CANESVILLE, a village in the S.E. part of Grant co., Indiana, about 60 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

CANET-DE-MAR, kā-nĕt'-dā-mār, a maritime town of Spain, 26 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2800.

CAÑETE, kăn-yā'tā, a seaport town of Northern Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Lima, 85 miles S.E. of the Metropolis. Pop. of the province, in 1830, 17,653.

CAÑETE DE LAS TORRES, kăn-yā'tā dā lās tor'rĕs, a town of Spain, 25 miles E. of Cordova, near the Cañalejo. Pop. 2410.

CAÑETE-LA-HUERGINA, kăn-yā'tā-lā-hoo-er-hee'nā, a town of Spain, 27 miles E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1230.

CAÑETE-LA-REAL, kăn-yā'tā-lā-rā-āl', a town of Spain, 44 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4090. Commerce in fruits and wine.

CANEVA, kā-nā'vā, a market-town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 37 miles W. of Udine. Pop. 4270.

CANEVILLE, a township in Cane co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 592.

CANEWDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex. King Canute held his court here.

CANEY, kā'nee, a post-office of Matagorda co., Texas.

CANEY, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

CANEY BAYOU, kā'nee bī'oo, a small stream of Texas, which flows along the boundary of Matagorda and Brazoria counties, and enters the Gulf of Mexico near the head of Matagorda Bay.

CANEY BRANCH, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

CANEY BRIDGE, a post-office of Chicot co., Arkansas.

CANEY CREEK, Texas, flows through Montgomery co. into the San Jacinto.

CANEY CREEK, a small village of Greene co., Tennessee.

CANEY CREEK, a village of Morgan co., Kentucky.

CANEY FORK, a tributary of Cumberland River, rises among the Cumberland Mountains, in the E. central part of Tennessee, and falls into the river at Carthage, Smith co. Its general course is N.W., and its whole length, perhaps, 125 miles.

CANEY FORK, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

CANEY SPRING, a post-office of Marshall co., Tennessee.

CANEYVILLE, a post-village in Grayson co., Kentucky, about 110 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

CANFIELD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex. Here are remains of a castle of the De Veres.

CANFIELD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CANFIELD, a post-township in Mahoning co., Ohio, about 17 miles S. by E. of Warren. Pop. 1463.

CANFIELD, a thriving post-village, capital of Mahoning co., Ohio, is situated in the above township, 166 miles N.E. of Cleveland, and 68 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It is neatly built, and pleasantly embowered among the ornamental trees. The seat of justice was established here when the county was organized in 1846, since which the court-house has been erected, and other improvements made. Canfield is situated in a rich and undulating country, in which stone-coal and iron ore are abundant.

CANFIELD'S CORNER, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

CANFOO or CANFU, kăn-foo', called KANPOO by the Chinese, an ancient town and seaport of China, province of

Che-kiang, at the head of a considerable bay, 32 miles S.W. of Chapoo. It was originally the port of Hang-Chow, and is described, in the 9th century, by two Arabian travellers, as the port of China, where all shipping entered. It is now deserted, in consequence of the stream that runs past it having become choked with sand. The trade which it formerly possessed is now engrossed by Canton and Chapoo.

CAN/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CANFRANC, kăn-frănk', a frontier town of Spain, province of Huesca, on a frequented route between France and Spain, in the Pyrenees, 9 miles N. of Jaca.

CANGALLO, kăn-găl'yo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Cuzco, is situated on one of the head branches of the river Apurimac, about 150 miles W. of Cuzco. Pop. of province, in 1850, 29,027.

CANGAS DE ONIS, kăn'găs dā o-neece', a town of Spain, 35 miles E.S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 6380.

CANGAS DE TINEO, kăn'găs dā te-nā'o, a town of Spain, 32 miles W.S.W. of Oviedo. Pop. 502.

CANGOZIMA, kăn-go-zee'mā, or KANGOZIMA, kăn-go-zee'mā, a town and seaport of Japan, at the southern extremity of the island of Kioo-Sioo; lat. 31° 37′ N., lon. 130° 29′ E., situate at the head of the Bay of Cangozima, which runs about 38 miles inland, with a breadth varying from 6 to 12 miles. On a high rock, at the mouth of the harbor, there is a square-built light-house. The harbor is protected by a bulwark and stone rampart, at the extremity of which is a guard-house. It is considered an important station.

CANGREJOS, kăn-grā'noos, or CRAB ISLAND, a small island of South America, Venezuela, at the mouth of Orinoco. Lat. 8° 50′ N.; lon. 60° 16′ W.

CANGUÇU, kăn-goo-soo', a modern town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, province, and 70 miles N.W. of San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. Pop. 5000.

CANIAPUSCAW, kan'e-ap'us-kaw', or KOKSOAK, kok'so-ak', a river of British America, Labrador, issuing from a lake of the same name, running N. by W., and, after receiving two considerable tributaries, falls into Ungava or South Bay, or Hudson's Strait, in lat. 59° N.

CANIAPUSCAW, a lake of very irregular shape; is about 60 miles long, with a breadth varying from 8 to 35 miles. Its northern end is in lat. 54° 45′ N., lon. 67 W.

CANICATTI, kā-ne-kăt'tee, a town of Sicily, 15 miles E.N.E. of Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. in 1844, 18,000. In its environs are extensive sulphur-mines.

CANICELLO, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

CANIGOU, kā'ne'goo', a mountain of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 24 miles S.W. of Perpignan; it is one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees, and 9137 feet in elevation.

CANILES, kā-nee'lĕs, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.W. of Granada. Pop. 4234. It has linen manufactures.

CANILLAS, kā-neel'yās, a modern commercial town of Spain, 22 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2247.

CANINDE, kā-neen'dā, a river of Brazil, province of Piauhi, falls into the Parnahiba, after a course of above 200 miles.

CANINO, kā-nee'no, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo. It has celebrated baths, and gave the title of prince to Lucien Bonaparte.

CANISBAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness.

CANISNIA, a small lake in the N.W. part of Louisiana, about 4 miles S.W. of Red River, into which it flows.

CANISTEO, a new county of New York, intersected by the Erie Railroad. Capital, Corning.

CANISTEO, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 328 miles from New York city. It is intersected by the Canisteo Creek. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 2030.

CANISTEO RIVER rises in Allegany co., in the S.S.W. part of New York, and, running in a south-easterly course, falls into the Tioga River, in Steuben county. The New York and Erie Railroad runs in the valley of this river, near its left bank, through almost the whole of its course.

CANISTER ISLANDS, three small islets of the Mergui Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 13° N., lon. 98° E.

CANJAYAR, kăn-ā-ar', a town of Spain, 34 miles W. of Almeria, E. of the Sierra Gador. Pop. 2700.

CANN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CAN'NA, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, one of four islands, forming the parish of Small Isles, 7 miles S.W. of Skye. Length from E. to W., 4½ miles; breadth, 1 mile. Pop. in 1851, 240, mostly Roman Catholics.

CANNADAY GAP, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

CANNANEE' CREEK, Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee River, in Irwin county.

CANNE, kăn'nā, a village of Naples, province of Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 miles W.S.W. of Barletta, on the site of the field of *Cannæ*, still called the "Campo di Sangue," kăm'po dee săn'gwā, (*i. e.* "field of blood,") where Hannibal gained a memorable victory over the Romans, B. C. 216.

CANNE, kănn or kăn'neh, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 10 miles E.N.E. of Tongres. Pop. 610.

CAN'NELTON, a flourishing post-town of Perry co., Indiana, is situated on the Ohio River, 120 miles below Louisville, Kentucky, and 70 miles above Evansville, Indiana. Eight years ago it contained only 4 or 5 log-cabins; now it is the largest town in the county, and contains several churches and elegant residences, and a large cotton factory, called the Cannelton Cotton-mill, which employs several hundred operatives, and produces 40,000 yards of sheetings per week. This establishment, which is 300 feet long and 4 stories high, is built of variegated sandstone, and presents a splendid appearance from the river. A newspaper is published here. The vast beds of cannel coal which are found in the adjoining hills give to this place superior advantages for a manufacturing town. The stratum of coal is 4 or 5 feet thick, and easily accessible. The coal is used extensively in the steamboats which navigate the river. The improvements at this place were commenced by the American Cannel Coal Company, which was incorporated in 1836. Fine sandstone and fire-clay are found here in connection with the coal. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

CANNES, kănn, a seaport town of Southern France, department of Var, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 5557. It stands on a declivity facing the sea, and surrounded by orange and olive plantations. It has an old Gothic castle, and a good quay, but an indifferent port. Exports, chiefly anchovies, fruits, and corn. Near it is the villa of Louise-Eleonore, the property of Lord Brougham. Napoleon landed at Cannes from Elba, on the 1st of March, 1815.

CANNETELLO, kăn-nā-tĕl'lo, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 8 miles N. of Reggio, in the Strait of Messina. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Pop., with Pezzo and Piali, two small places, 2230.

CANNETO, kăn-nā'to, a town of Lombardy, 20 miles W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 3000.

CANNETO, a town of Naples, 9 miles S. of Bari. Pop. 1940.

CANNING, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 5 miles W. of Paris. It contains a woollen factory, an axe factory, and a saw-mill.

CANNINGS, BISHOP'S. See BISHOP'S-CANNINGS.

CAN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CANNOBIO. See CANOBBIO.

CAN'NOCK, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CANNOCK-CHASE, formerly a woodland, but a bleak tract of about 25,000 acres, extending from the above N.E. to the river Trent. Lichfield and Rudgeley are upon its borders.

CAN'NON, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is drained by Stones River and the Caney Fork of Cumberland River. The surface is uneven; the soil mostly productive. The county has a turnpike-road leading to Nashville. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. 8982, of whom 8139 were free, and 843 slaves.

CANNON, a township and village of Kent co., Michigan, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Hastings. Pop. 696.

CAN'NONBIE or CAN'OBY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

CANNONBY CROSS, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CANNON RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, has its source near 44° N. lat., and 93° 25′ W. lon.; it flows first northerly, then north-easterly, and at last in a general easterly direction, and falls into the Mississippi near Red Wing Village. Length, about 80 miles.

CAN'NONSBURG, Pennsylvania. See CANONSBURG.

CANNONSBURG, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

CANNONSBURG, a small post-village of Hancock co., Ohio.

CANNONSBURG, a post-village of Kent co., Michigan, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

CANNON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows eastward into Broad River, near the N. extremity of Lexington district.

CANNON'S FERRY, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

CANNON'S MILL, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

CANNON'S STORE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CANNON'S STORE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

CAN'NONSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Coquago River, about 35 miles E. of Binghamton.

CANNOUCHEE, kăn-noo'chee, a small river of Georgia, rises in Emanuel county, and flowing S.E. enters the Ogeechee, about 12 miles S.W. of Savannah. The Little Cannouchee unites with it in Bryan county.

CANNOUCHEE or CANOCHEE, a post-office of Emanuel co., Georgia.

CANNSTADT, kănn'stăt, a walled town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, in a beautiful and fertile valley, 4 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It is the entrepôt for the traffic on the Neckar, and has manufactures of woollens, cottons, tobacco, vinegar, &c., with some dyeing establishments. In the vicinity are a number of mineral springs, forming a favorite resort for the inhabitants of Stuttgart. Close by are the royal seats of Bellevue and Rosenstein. Cannstadt is connected by a railway with Heilbronn and Carlsruhe. In 1796, a battle was fought near the town, between the Archduke Charles and General Moreau. Pop. 4465, mostly Protestants.

CANOBBIO, kā-nob'be-o, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, W. side of Lago Maggiore, 17 miles S.W. of Bellingzona. Pop. 2000.

CANOE, kȧ-noo', a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 886.

CANOE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through St. Clair co. into Coosa River.

CANOE PLACE, or NEW'MAN'S MILLS, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 70 miles from Pittsburg. Named from being the highest point on the river to which a canoe could be pushed.

CANO'GA, a post-village of Fayette township, Seneca co., New York, half a mile W. of Cayuga Lake, and 10 miles S.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 300. Here is a large spring, which affords permanent motive-power for a flouring mill and a saw mill.

CANOMA, kȧ-no-mȧ' or kȧ-no'mȧ, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, an affluent of the Madeira, which it joins on the right, in lat. 3° 58' S., after a N.W. course of upwards of 200 miles direct distance, and passing through Lake Caroina, about 35 miles long by 12 miles broad.

CAÑON, kȧn-yōn', a Spanish word signifying "tube" or "channel," applied in Mexico and South America to narrow and deep river channels.

CANON-FROME, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CANON'ICUT ISLAND, in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, 2 miles long, and about half a mile wide.

CANON-PION, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CAN'ONSBURG, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S.W. from Pittsburgh, with which it is connected by a turnpike-road. It is the seat of Jefferson College, a flourishing institution, having 8 instructors, 197 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Pop. 627.

CANOOCHEE. See CANNOCHEE.

CAN'OON', a town of British India, 80 miles W.S.W. of Delhi. Situated in the midst of a desert.

CANOPER, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

CANOPUS or CANOBUS. See ABOOKEER.

CANOSA, kȧ-no'sȧ, a town of Naples, province of Bari, 12 miles S.W. of Barletta. Pop. 7120. It has a cathedral, founded in the 6th century, the tomb of the celebrated Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, and the remains of the ancient *Canusium*.

CANOSSA, kȧ-nos'sȧ, a town of Central Italy, duchy of Modena, district, and 11 miles S.W. of Reggio, with a castle, in which the Emperor Henry IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

CANOUAN, kȧ'noo'ȧn, the central of the Grenadine Islands, British West Indies; lat. 12° 43' N., lon. 61° 21' W.

CANOURGUE, LA, lȧ kȧ'noorg' or LA CAYOURGUE, (?) lȧ kȧ'yoorg, town of France, department of Lozère, 9 miles S.W. of Marvejols, on the Urugne, near its confluence with the Lot. From time immemorial the centre of the manufactures of serges and other woollen goods, known by the name of *Cadis-de-la-Canourgue*. Pop. in 1852, 1910.

CANQUAGA (kan kwah'ga) CREEK, a small stream of Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie, near 20 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo.

CANSO or CANSEAU, (kan'so,) THE GUT OF, is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, from the Atlantic into Northumberland Strait. Length, 17 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles.

CANTA, kȧn'tȧ, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Lima, 50 miles N.E. of Lima City. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 16,384.

CANTABRIAN (kȧn-tȧ'brean) MOUNTAINS, in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, and extend from these mountains in the E. to Cape Finistère on the W., about lat. 43° N. The chief divisions of the chain are the Sierras d'Aralar, Salvada, Orduña, Anaña, Sejos, Albas, Peña, Mellura, the mountains of Asturias, Sierra de Peñamarella, Mondoñedo, Quadramon, and Tecyra; some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CANTABRIGIA. See CAMBRIDGE.

CANTAGALLO, kȧn-tȧ-gȧl'lo, a town of Brazil, province of, and 55 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, in an exhausted gold district. The products of the district are sent on mules to the ports on the Rio Macacu, whence they are exported to Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000.

CANTAL, kȧn'tȧl, a central department of France, formed of the S. part of the old province of Auvergne. Area, 2245 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 253,329. It is entirely mountainous, occupied by the mass of Cantal and its contreforts; culminating point, Plomb de Cantal, one of the four principal groups which form the mountains of Auvergne, 6093 feet in elevation. The surface is almost entirely covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes; it furnishes marble and coal, and has numerous mineral springs; its metallic riches are unexplored. The chief rivers are the Alagnon, affluent of the Allier; Truyère and Celle, affluents of the Lot; and the Cère, affluent of the Dordogne. The soil is infertile, except in some of the valleys; the declivities of the mountains afford excellent pasturage. The chief manufacture is cheese, (the most celebrated of which is called Roquefort,) linens, and paper. The department forms the 19th military division of France, and is divided into the arrondissements of Aurillac, Mauriac, Murat, and St. Flour, its principal towns. Capital, Aurillac.

CANTALAPIEDRA, kȧn-tȧ-lȧ-pe-ȧ'drȧ, a town of Spain, 25 miles E.N.E. of Salamanca, with 1076 inhabitants.

CAN'TALBAR'RY, a town of Northern Hindostan, subject to Bootan, 50 miles S.W. of Chuka.

CANTALEJO, kȧn-tȧ-lȧ'ho, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1176.

CANTALICE, kȧn-tȧl'e-cha, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 miles N. of Civita Ducale.

CANTALUPO, kȧn-tȧ-loo'po, a town of Naples, province of Sannio or Molise, 13 miles W.S.W. of Campobasso. Many of the inhabitants perished by an earthquake in 1805. The French here defeated the Neapolitans in 1798. Pop. 2260.

CANTELEU, kȧn'tȧ-leh', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles W. of Rouen, with a castle and numerous villas. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 3271.

CANTENAC, kȧn'tȧ-nȧk', a village of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles N. of Bordeaux, with a small port on the Gironde. Pop. of commune, 553.

CANTERBURY, kan'ter-ber-e, (anc. *Durovernum* or *Durverium*; afterwards called *Cantuaria*,) a city, borough, and county of itself, in England, and its metropolitan see, within the county of Kent, on the Stour, 53 miles E.S.E. of London, with which it communicates by railway. Lat. 51° 16' 48" N., lon. 1° 4' 31" E. Area, which includes 14 parishes, 3240 acres. Pop. of the city, in 1851, 18,747. The parliamentary and municipal boundaries include the whole of the city and suburbs, with the exception of a few houses in Thanington parish, Ashford Road. It is situated in a rich vale watered by the Stour, and has four main streets, branching from a centre at right angles, and each terminating in a suburb beyond the ancient walls, considerable remains of which still exist. Its cathedral, erected in the twelfth and two following centuries, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England, is in the form of a double cross, with a central and 2 western towers, and presents a magnificent union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the innumerable pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket. Among other interesting tombs here is that of the Black Prince. A fine chapter-house and a valuable library are attached to the cathedral, under which is a spacious crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. The numerous parish churches are mostly ancient, but possess little interest. The grammar school, founded by Henry VIII. for 50 scholars, has several exhibitions and scholarships at Cambridge. There are numerous other endowed schools; an hospital for poor brethren, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, present annual revenue, 411l.; Jesus Hospital, founded in 1595, revenue 584l.; another hospital, with a revenue of 306l.; an infirmary, an ancient guild-hall, an exchange, large barracks, a theatre, and philosophical institution, with a library and museum. A fine ancient gateway, and some remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, and of a Norman castle, the old Chequer's Inn, immortalized by Chaucer, and the Donjon (or Danejohn) Field, (now formed, with its mound of supposed Danish origin, into a beautiful planted walk,) may be specified as objects of interest.

In the immediate vicinity are several woollen mills, but the chief business is the export of agricultural produce, especially of hops, extensively grown in the neighborhood, and of brawn, for which the city has some repute. Canterbury was formerly noted for its silk manufactures, but these have been supplanted by a superior kind of damask linen, for which it is celebrated. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Canterbury was, previous to the Roman invasion, a place of note as a religious institution. It was made a principal station by the Romans, and in the second century Christianity was introduced. It subsequently became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, under the name of Caer-Cant, hence Cantuaria and Canterbury. The archbishopric, founded A.D. 597, has had 93 archbishops, including the present primate, the most famous of whom have been St. Augustine, the founder of the see, St. Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cranmer, Laud, and Tillotson. The archbishop of Canterbury is "primate of all England," and the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and among other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and physic. His province comprises 20 suffragan bishoprics, and his diocese 258 parishes, besides 100 parishes called "peculiars" in other sees. His revenue amounts to about 20,000l. annually.

CANTERBURY, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1614.

CANTERBURY, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, about 35 miles E. by S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of cotton batting, iron castings, carriages, and leather. Pop. 1669.

CANTERBURY, a village of Orange co., New York, 1 mile W. of Hudson River, and 89 S. of Albany. It contains several churches and stores.

CANTERBURY, a post-village of Kent co., Delaware, 8 miles S. of Dover.

CANTERBURY, a village of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, 5 miles from Sydney, on Cook's River. Here is the establishment of the Australasian Sugar Company. Pop. 218.

CANTERBURY, an episcopal settlement in New Zealand, Port Cooper district, Banks's Peninsula.

CANTIANO, kän-te-ä'no, a fortified town of Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles S. of Urbino, on the river Cantiano, and on the road from Rome to Pesaro. Pop. 2000. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Luceola*.

CANTILLANA, kän-teel-yä'nä, a town of Spain, 18 miles N. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4121.

CANTIRE or CANTYRE, MULL OF. See KINTYRE.

CANT'LEY, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the Yarmouth and Harwich Railway.

CAN'TLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CANTON, kan'ton, (Chin. *Sang-Ching*, the "provincial city,") a city of China, and the greatest commercial emporium of Asia, capital of the province of Quangtong, on the left bank of the Canton or Pearl River, (*Choo-Keang*,) about 70 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6' 9" N., lon. 113° 15' E. Mean temperature of the year, 69°·9; winter, 54°·8; summer, 82° Fahrenheit. Balbi states the population at 500,000; others estimate it as high as 1,500,000. It probably does not differ much from 1,000,000. Canton, with its suburbs, occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. and N.E., but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. lies an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 miles in circumference, and entered by 12 gates; it is unequally divided by another wall with 4 gates, into the old and new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, the public arsenal, &c. The walls are in some places mounted with cannon. On the N. heights are 4 strong forts, and on some islands in the river are other forts, termed the "Dutch," and the "French Folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself. On the S. they stretch all along the river side; and at their S.W. corner are the *hongs* or European quarter—a range of buildings about 1½ furlongs in length, built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the river by a quay 100 yards in breadth, called Respondentia Walk. There are 13 hongs, including those of the British, Dutch, American, French, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, Parsee, and other merchants, and which merely consist of 4 or 5 brick or stone houses, ranged around a closed court; 2 of them are partly occupied by good European hotels. The English hong far surpasses the rest in elegance and extent. Near the quay is another small space, about 50 or 60 yards square, walled in and laid out as a garden; the above narrow limits comprise all the territory assigned to foreigners. Contiguous to the hongs are Old and New China streets, and Hog lane; the two former are among the best streets in the suburbs; the last is a filthy, narrow lane, well known to foreign seamen, and where many disturbances between them and the Chinese have arisen.

The city and the suburbs are laid out and built after one fashion. The streets are narrow and crooked, varying from 2 to 16 feet, but averaging 7 or 8 feet in width, paved and flagged, each closed by gates guarded at night, and each of the trading thoroughfares appropriated to one trade. Several canals intersect the city, and are crossed by stone bridges. The houses are mostly of brick, but also of stone, mud, and wood, seldom more than one story in height, with flat roofs and terraces, floored with hardened mud, stone, or tiles, and the place of window-glass is commonly supplied by paper, mica, or thin shell. The residences of the wealthy inhabitants are built within a walled court, and are richly furnished; those of the middle classes, in which about one-third of the population reside, have no courts; and those of the lower orders, which are numerous along the banks of the canals and in the suburbs, are wretched mud hovels, in which from 10 to 20 persons are sometimes crowded in one apartment. A large part of the population resides on the water; and for 4 or 5 miles opposite the city, and both above and below, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Upwards of 120 temples are enumerated in and adjacent to Canton, the principal being the remarkable Boodhist temple of Ho-nan, on an adjacent large island. Within the old city are two other considerable temples, and a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 feet in height; and outside of the walls, on the N., is a lofty pagoda. Canton has several hospitals, a grand hall for the examination of candidates for literary honors, 14 high schools, and about 30 colleges, 3 of which have each 200 students. The manufactures are various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. 17,000 persons are said to be employed in silk-weaving, 50,000 in the manufacture of all kinds of cloth, and upwards of 4000 in shoe-making. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron, and brass, and the book trade is considerable.

Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton; and its amount before the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, was estimated (inclusive of the trade by junks with adjacent countries) at $50,000,000 annually. Tea is the great article of export to Europe, United States, &c.; next to which come silk and silk piece goods, the precious metals, cassia, sugar, porcelain, and many other inferior articles. In 1844, the total exports to Europe and America amounted in value to $26,755,026; and the imports, comprising woollen and cotton goods, raw cotton, cotton yarn, ginseng, wrought iron, tin, lead, rattans, wood, spices, skins, and ivory, at $18,711,616. The exports to Great Britain and the British possessions in the East, amounted to $18,826,605, (of which upwards of seven-eighths were shipped direct to ports of the United Kingdom,) and this amount comprised tea to the value of $14,286,620. The value of imports into Canton in British shipping amounted to $16,704,360, of which $12,803,226 were for British manufactures and articles of staple produce; the importation of British woollens, and especially of cottons, having far exceeded the maximum of former periods. The imports at Canton in American vessels, in the same year, amounted to $2,564,716, and the exports to $7,011,562; the trade of other nations was of much less consequence. The export, import, and tonnage dues paid by British vessels, in 1844, amounted to $2,592,930. The exports in 1845 amounted in value to $32,053,874, and the imports to $14,747,199. The imports, of course, include only the legal traffic, and consequently omits the item of opium, which in amount is said to exceed that of all others. It is estimated that the opium cultivated by the East India Company, and exported into China from Calcutta and Bombay, with the full knowledge that it is forbidden by the government, does not fall short of $25,000,000 annually. In 1848, 261 vessels, (tons, 110,242,) of which 171 (tons, 72,345) were British, entered; and 257 vessels, (tons, 108,401,) 176 of which (tons, 73,975) were British, cleared at the custom-house. During the year ending June 30th, 1852, the shipping entered from the United States amounted to 88,771 tons, and that cleared to 78,085 tons. The value of imports from the United States the same year amounted to $2,663,177, of which $2,480,066 was domestic produce, and the exports to $10,693,950. The quantity of tea exported in 1847 was 72,932,531 pounds. In 1848, the quantity reached only 36,209,309 pounds. The export of teas to the United States, in 1849, amounted to 18,672,400 pounds; in 1850, 21,757,800 pounds; 1851, 25,760,800 pounds; 1852, 34,334,000 pounds; and in 1853, to 40,303,100 pounds, of which 26,101,100 pounds was green tea, and 14,202,000 pounds black.

The markets abound with all kinds of live stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, &c., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are abundant and tolerably cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs.

There are no wheeled carriages in use in the streets of Canton; but their absence is amply compensated by the nimble sedan-bearers, one class of which are called by the Chinese "horses without tails." These are the bearers of men of wealth, who generally appear abroad in sedan-chairs, taking up nearly the whole breadth of the narrow street, to the great annoyance of the foot passengers, whom they constantly jostle. But the river presents scenes perhaps still more curious and interesting to the stranger than the streets. The prodigious number of boats, amounting at one time to 84,000, with which the surface is crowded, is the first thing that strikes the eye. A large number of these—as many, it is said, as 40,000, containing a population of 200,000—are fixed residences, and most of them moored stem and stern in rows. The inhabitants are called Tankia, or boat-people, and form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community, and have many customs peculiar to themselves. Millions are born, and live and die in these floating dwellings, without ever setting a foot upon dry land; while their ancestors before them, for many generations, were all amphibious like themselves. The dwelling or family boats are of various sizes, the better sort being from 60 to 80 feet long, and about 15 wide. But by far the handsomest of the boats on the Canton River are the *hwa ting*, or flower boats. The form of these is very graceful, and their raised cabins and and awnings fancifully carved and painted.

The people of Canton have acquired an infamous celebrity for profligacy and corruption, and are usually considered about the worst specimen of the nation that can be presented. A retiring viceroy thus wound up a detail of his experiences in the government of Canton:—"Deceit and falsehood prevail everywhere in this city—in all ranks, and in all places. There is no truth in man, nor honesty in woman! I have endeavored in vain to correct these evils—it has been labor lost. I am sick at heart, and wish to depart from such scenes of vice and habitual falsehood." This city has long been the favorite retreat of all the most turbulent and worst portion of the Chinese; and it is said that

there is an organized band of 20,000 robbers in and around it. The police, though well regulated, is rendered worse than inefficient by the national failing—the venality and rapacity of its officers, who share with the thieves in the proceeds of their robberies, and for a bribe liberate offenders whom they have seized. Gambling is one of the prevailing vices; and, as a consequence, there is an extraordinary amount of suicide, a large portion of which is perpetrated by women. Education is in so low a state that it is believed that not more than one-half of the male adult population of Canton can read. The education of girls is wholly and systematically neglected, there being scarcely a school for females in the city—public opinion and immemorial usage being against the educating of girls.

The climate of Canton is, upon the whole, salubrious. The heat in summer is sometimes very great, the thermometer occasionally rising from 90° to 100° Fah. in the shade; but the average of the whole year is 72°. In July and August, the average is from 80° to 88°, and in January and February, from 50° to 66°. A fall of snow occurred in Canton in February, 1835, to the astonishment and no small alarm of the inhabitants, who hardly knew what name to give it. Ice, however, sometimes forms in shallow vessels, a line or two in thickness. Woollen cloths are worn, and fires are comfortable during January and February, but the Chinese do not warm their houses.

Canton is the oldest city in the S. of China, and since its foundation it has undergone many changes. The Chinese historians say they are able to trace their city for 2000 years, when it was called Nan-Wooching, "the martial city of the south," and was surrounded by a stockade made of bamboo and mud. One of its earliest names, and which is still used in its books, was Yang-Ching, "the city of rams." On the 26th of May, 1841, the Chinese troops were totally defeated, and both the river defences and the hill forts above Canton captured by the British forces, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having been forthwith agreed to, upon the payment of 6,000,000*l.* by the vanquished. In 1847, the Bogue Forts were again captured by the British, and a new convention agreed to. Canton has been frequently devastated by fires. In no other city have conflagrations been more frequent, more extensive, or more destructive. The most disastrous fire of recent times occurred in 1822, when between 13,000 and 14,000 houses, with nearly all the European factories, were destroyed, and many lives lost.——Adj. and inhab., CANTONESE. kan'ton-eez'. (')

CANTON, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 25 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, intersected by the Androscoggin River. Pop. 936.

CANTON, a post village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 14 miles S. of Boston. It has 1 bank, a savings institution, and manufactures of cotton goods, thread, paper, machinery, &c. Pop. 2598.

CANTON, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, 12 miles N.W. of Hartford, intersected by Farmington River. It has an extensive axe manufactory. Pop. 1986.

CANTON, a township and post-village, capital of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, and on the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 29 miles E.S.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a court-house, several churches, an academy, and numerous stores. A bridge crosses Grass River here, and there are several mills and factories in the vicinity. Pop. in 1854, estimated at from 1200 to 1500; of the township in 1850, 4085.

CANTON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, 9 miles S.S.E. of Salem, has a church and several stores.

CANTON, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles W.S.W. of Towanda, on Towanda Creek. Pop. 1746.

CANTON, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1281.

CANTON, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Georgia, on the left bank of the Etowah River, 130 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, and 25 miles from the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It is surrounded by fine mountain scenery. There are several gold-mines in the county which have been worked with profit. The river affords water-power, and is navigable by small steamboats.

CANTON, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama, on the Alabama River, about 75 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

CANTON, a beautiful post-village, capital of Madison co., Mississippi, 25 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. The route of the railroad from Jackson to Tennessee passes through this village.

CANTON, a small post-village of Smith co., Texas.

CANTON, a post office of Vanzant co., Texas.

CANTON, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

CANTON, a post-village of Trigg co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, about 240 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It has 1 church, 1 school, and several stores. Pop. from 200 to 300.

CANTON, a flourishing town, capital of Stark co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on Nimishillen Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, in a rich and populous farming district, 118 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 98 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. Stark county has the distinction of raising more wheat than any other in the state. The farmers find a ready market on the Ohio Canal, which passes 8 miles W. of Canton. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad was completed from Pittsburg to this place in 1852, and has greatly increased its importance and prosperity. Canton possesses advantages for manufacturing, as the creek furnishes extensive water-power, and good stone coal is abundant in the vicinity. Limestone suitable for building is also found in connection with the coal. There were, in 1852, in operation, 3 woollen factories, 3 iron foundries, and 2 gun-barrel factories. Canton contains churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, German Lutherans, and Roman Catholics; an academy, a bank, and 4 newspaper offices. Assessed value of property in 1853, $354,423; in 1846, it was $253,598. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 3500.

CANTON, a township in Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1333.

CANTON, a post-village in Washington co., Indiana, about 45 miles S. by W. of Columbus.

CANTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, 70 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. A plank-road, 12 miles long, connects it with Liverpool, on the Illinois River. Canton is pleasantly situated in a fertile and populous district, has an active trade, and is one of the principal places in the county. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Laid out about 1830. Pop. 1568; of the township, 1011.

CANTON, a post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 191 miles above St. Louis, is one of the principal shipping points of the county. It contains 1 church, several schools, 1 printing office, 1 steam mill. Pop. 400.

CANTON, a thriving post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Dubuque. The river here furnishes abundant water power.

CANTON CENTRE, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, about 16 miles N.W. of Hartford.

CANTONMENT GIBSON. See FORT GIBSON.

CANTON MILLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

CANTON RIVER, (Chinese *Chao-Kiang*, or "Pearl River,") of China, is the lower part of the Pe-kiang, which has navigable course for 300 miles farther inland, through the provinces of Quang-tong and Kiang see, in China, and is joined about 4 miles W. of Canton by a branch from the Si-kiang, opposite Canton; it is as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, equally crowded with shipping, and deep enough for ships of from 800 to 1000 tons burden; but foreign ships come up only as far as Whampoa, about 15 miles lower, loading and unloading by means of native boats. At about 40 miles below Canton it is called the Boca Tigris, and widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters." All around and below Canton, it forms a multitude of islands, including Ho-nan, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Ty-cock-tow, Anung-hoy, Chueupee, and Tiger Island, on which great quantities of rice are grown, and numerous forts are placed. See BOCA TIGRIS.

CANTORIA, kân-to're-â, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the Almanzor. Pop. 4376. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

CANTREFF, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

CANTRELL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

CANTUARIA. See CANTERBURY.

CANTURIO, kân-too're-o, or CANTU, kân-too', a town of N. Italy, 5 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 5364. It has manufactures of iron wares, which have subsisted since the tenth century. Its church has a remarkably tall and slender belfry, which, in the Middle Ages, was used for a beacon.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, a thriving post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on Appoquinimink Creek, 24 miles N. by W. of Dover, contains several stores. Pop. about 500.

CANUMA, kâ-noo-mâ', a lake of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Amazon. Lat. (N. end) 2° 30' S.; lon. 58° 45' W. It is about 30 miles long by 10 miles broad.

CANUSIUM. See CANOSA.

CANVEY ISLAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Essex.

CANWICK, a parish of England, co. and 1½ miles S.S.E. of Lincoln, within the liberty of which city it is included.

CANY, kâ'nee', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 31 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop in 1852, 2147. It has manufactures of linen, cotton yarn, and oil.

CANZANO, kân zâ'no, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 6 miles E.S.E. of Teramo.

CANZANO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 5½ miles S.E. of Sulmona.

CANZO, kân'zo, a market-town of Lombardy, 10 miles N. E. of Como, capital of a rich district, with many silk manufactories. Near it is the cascade of Villatergs. Pop. of district, 11,550.

CAORLE, kâ-or'lâ, an island and village in the Adriatic, government, and 29 miles N.E. of Venice. It is a bishop's see.

CAORSA, kâ-or'so, a village of Northern Italy, duchy of Parma, 10 miles E. of Piacenza, on the high road, at the confluence of the Chiavenna and Zeno, affluents of the Po Pop. 3073.

CAPACCIO, kâ pât'cho, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 25 miles S.E. of Salerno, near the ruins of *Pæstum*.

Pop. 1749. It is the residence of a bishop, whose cathedral is at Gid Capaccio, a village 2½ miles N.N.W.

CAP AND BUTTON ISLES, two small isles in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Sunda; the one in lat. 5° 58′ S., lon. 105° 48′ E.; the other in lat. 5° 49′ S., lon. 105° 48′ E.

CAPANNOLI, kä-pän-no′lee, a village of Tuscany, 16 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 1177.

CAPANNORI, kä-pän-no′ree, a town of Italy, 5 miles E. of Lucca. Pop. 2100.

CAP AU GRAY, kap ō grā, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

CAPBERN, käp′baisn′, or CAPVERN, käp′vainn′, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, in a narrow valley, 8 miles E.N.E. of Bagnères, with sulphur springs and baths. Pop. in 1852, 500.

CAPDENAC, käp′deh-näk′, a market-town of France, department of Lot, 3 miles S.E. of Figeac, on the right bank of the Lot. Pop. 1310.

CAPE. For all Capes not undermentioned, see the respective names.

CAPE ACWORTH, in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, N. of Osborne Bay; lat. 72° 55′ N., lon. 103° 45′ W.

CAPE ADEN. See ADEN, CAPE.

CAPE AGRAKHAN, äg-rä-kän′, in the N.E. part of Georgia, on the Caspian Sea. It forms the E. boundary of the Gulf of Agrakhan; lat. 43° 35′ N., lon. 48° 10′ E.

CAPE AGULHAS, ä-gool′yas, (*i. e.* "Cape Needles.") on the S. coast of Africa, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. This is the most southern point of Africa; lat. 34° 51′ 30″ S., and lon. 19° 56′ 30″ E.

CAPE AIA, äi′yä, on the S. coast of Russia, extending into the Black Sea; lat. 44° 25′ N., lon. 33° 35′ E.

CAPE AIRY, ä′ree, the S.W. part of Cornwallis Land, in the Arctic Ocean; lat. 74° 55′ N., lon. 96° 50′ W.

CAPE ALBERT, in the E. part of Ellesmere Island, on Smith's Sound; lat. 79° 20′ N., lon. 78° W.

CAPE ALEXANDER, on the N. coast of British America, at the entrance of Dease Strait; lat. 68° 55′ N., lon. 106° 45′ W.

CAPE ALFRED, the S.E. extremity of Victoria Land, on Victoria Strait; lat. 69° 40′ N., lon. 101° 20′ W.

CAPE ALICE, äl′iss, on the coast of Calabria, on the Gulf of Taranto; lat. 39° 25′ N., lon. 17° 15′ E.

CAPE AMBER, AMBRE, äm′ber, or AM′BRO, the N. extremity of Madagascar; lat. 11° 57′ S., lon. 49° 19′ E.

CAPE AMBRIZ, äm-breez′, on the W. coast of Africa; lat. 8° 2′ S., lon. 13° 10′ E.

CAPE ANAMOOR, or ANAMOUR, ä-nä-moor′, a headland of Asia Minor, on the S. coast; lat. 36° 1′ N., lon. 32° 50′ E. In its vicinity are said to be many remains of antiquity.

CAPE ANDERSON, the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Behring's Straits; lat. 63° N., lon. 168° 30′ W.

CAPE ANIVA, ä′ne-vä′, on the S. coast of Saghalien, E. of the Bay of Aniva; lat. 46° 10′ N., lon. 144° 20′ E.

CAPE ANN, the E. extremity of Essex co., Massachusetts, 31 miles N.E. by E. of Boston. Thatcher's Island, about 2 miles E. of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay. On it are 2 fixed lights, about a third of a mile apart, and 90 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 42° 39′ 18″ N., lon. 70° 34′ 42″ W.

CAPE ANNE, the N.W. extremity of North Somerset, at the entrance of Peel Sound; lat. 74° 5′ N., lon. 95° W.

CAPE ANGUILLA, an-gwil′lä, on the coast of Newfoundland; lat. 47° 54′ N., lon. 59° 17′ W.

CAPE APOLLONIA, ap-ol-lo′ne-a, written also APPOLONIA, in Africa, on the coast of Guinea; lat. 4° 58′ 45″ N., lon. 2° 35′ 5″ W.

CAPE APSHERON, äp′she rōn′, or ABCHERAN, in the E. part of Georgia, on the Caspian Sea; lat. 40° 32′ N., lon. 50° 22′ E.

CAPE ARAGO. See ARAGO.

CAPE ARMI, ar′mee, (It. *Capo Dell' Armi*, kä′po dell ar′mee,) a headland of Naples, on the S. coast of Calabria; lat. 37° 57′ N., lon. 15° 40′ E.

CAPE ARNHEM, in Australia, the N.W. point of the Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 12° 17′ S., lon. 137° E.

CAPE ARROWSMITH, a headland of Australia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 13° 15′ S., lon. 136° 32′ E.

CAPE ARRUBA or ARUBAH, är′roo-bä, on the S. coast of Persia, in the Arabian Sea; lat. 25° 8′ N., lon. 64° 30′ E.

CAPE BABA, bä′bä, on the W. coast of Anatolia; lat. 39° 29′ N., lon. 26° 4′ E.

CAPE BAB-EL-MANDEB, bäb-el-män′dēb, (formerly *Jebel-Manhali*, jeb′el-män′hä′lee′,) on the N. side of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, is a conical, basaltic rock, 865 feet in height. Lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 43° 32′ E. Soundings in North Strait, 8, 12, and 16 fathoms; Centre Strait, 178 and 186 fathoms. The passage of North Strait, in ordinary weather, is generally preferred.

CAPE BAINETTA, bī-nät′tä, on the S. coast of Hayti, near a village of the same name.

CAPE BAJADORE. See CAPE BOJADOR.

CAPE BANKS, in Eastern Australia, at the N. entrance to Botany Bay.

CAPE BARBAS, bar′bäs, on the W. coast of Africa; lat. 22° 15′ N., lon. 16° 40′ W.

CAPE (or RAS) BARDISTAN, bär′dis-tän′, on the coast of Persia, in the Persian Gulf.

CAPE BARFLEUR, bar′fluu′, on the coast of France, 18 miles E. of Cherbourg. On it is situated a granite light-house, 271 feet above the sea; lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 1° 16′ W.

CAPE BARING, in the N.W. part of Wollaston Land, at the entrance of Russell Gulf; lat. 70° N., lon. 117° 20′ W.

CAPE BARROW, in the N. part of British America, on the Arctic Ocean; lat. 68° 5′ N., lon. 111° W.

CAPE BATHURST, in British America, on the Arctic Ocean; lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 127° 30′ W.

CAPE BÉARN, bä′nun′, a promontory of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean; lat. 42° 31′ N., lon. 3° 7′ 30″ E. Its summit is formed by Mount Béarn, on which a light-house of the first class has been erected, 751 feet above the level of the sea.

CAPE BEATA, be-ä′tä, on the S. coast of Hayti; lat. 17° 42′ N., lon. 71° 20′ W.

CAPE BEAUFORT, bō′fort, a headland of Russian America; lat. 69° N., lon. 163° W.

CAPE BEAUFORT, a headland of British America, on the E. side of Cockburn Gulf; lat. 67° 40′ N., lon. 96° W.

CAPE BEXLEY, a headland in the N. part of British America, on the Arctic Ocean; lat. 69° N., lon. 114° 45′ W.

CAPE BIANCO, be-än′ko, (*i. e.* "White" Cape,) on the S. coast of Sicily; lat. 35° 28′ N., lon. 13° 15′ E.

CAPE BIANCO, on the N. coast of Corsica, a little W. of Cape Corso; lat. 42° 58′ N., lon. 9° 18′ E.

CAPE BIANCO, on the S. coast of Corfu; lat. 39° 20′ N., lon. 20° 10′ E.

CAPE BIANCO, a headland on the S.W. coast of Cyprus; lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 32° 41′ E.

CAPE BIRD, the S. extremity of North Somerset, on Victoria Strait; lat. 71° 53′ N., lon. 95° W.

CAPE BLANCO, blän′ko, (*i. e.* "White Cape,") a name applied to many headlands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, of which the following are some of the most important.

CAPE BLANCO, a headland of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean; lat. 33° 12′ N., lon. 35° 10′ E.

CAPE BLANCO, on the E. coast of Analolia, on the Mediterranean; lat. 38° 14′ N., lon. 26° 18′ E.

CAPE BLANCO, on the N. coast of Tunis, in the Mediterranean; lat. 37° 20′ N., lon. 9° 50′ E.

CAPE BLANCO, on the S. coast of the island of Majorca; lat. 39° 21′ N., lon. 2° 52′ E.

CAPE BLANCO, in the W. part of Sahara, Africa, on the Atlantic; lat. 20° 47′ N., lon. 16° 58′ W. It is, next to Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa.

CAPE BLANCO, on the W. coast of Morocco, Africa; lat. 33° 6′ N., lon. 8° 40′ W.

CAPE BLANCO, or OXFORD, on the Pacific coast, near the S. W. part of Oregon Territory, about 25 miles N. of the mouth of Rogue River; lat. 42° 45′ N., lon. about 124° 45′ W.

CAPE BLANCO, on the coast of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 4° 19′ S., lon. 81° W.

CAPE BLANCO, on the coast of Costa Rica, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. about 9° 20′ N., lon. 86° 6′ W.

CAPE BLANCO, or CAPE ST. JORGE, on the E. coast of Patagonia; lat. 47° S., lon. 66° W.

CAPE BLANCO DE SANTA MARIA, blän′ko dā sän′tä mä-ree′ä, on the W. coast of California; lat. 29° 28′ N., lon. 115° 20′ W.

CAPE BOEO, bo-ä′o, (anc. *Lilybæum Promontorium*,) the most W. point of Sicily, about 1 mile W. of Marsala; lat. 37° 48′ 10″ N., lon. 12° 25′ 10″ E. This cape, being the point of Sicily nearest to ancient Carthage, early became an important naval station, and near it was fought a famous naval battle between the Romans and Carthaginians. The decisive victory gained by the former put an end to the first Punic War.

CAPE BOJADOR, boj-a-dōr′, or BOXEADOR, bo-sä-ä dor′, in the island of Luzon, 20 miles from its N. extremity, in about lat. 18° 32′ N., lon. 120° 39′ E.

CAPE BOJADOR, boj-a-dōr′, (Port. pron. bozh ä-dōr′,) a bold headland of Western Africa, formed by the termination of a range of Mount Atlas, in lat. 26° 7′ N., lon. 14° 29′ W. It was long the limitation of European navigation southward, until doubled by the Portuguese in 1433.

CAPE BOLINAO, bo-lin-ä′o, on the W. coast of Luzon; lat. about 16° 27′ N., lon. 119° 30′ E.

CAPE BOLT′HEAD, England, the southernmost point of the co. of Devon; lat. 50° 13′ N., lon. 3° 49′ W.

CAPE BO′LUS HEAD, Ireland, on the N.W. side of the entrance into Ballynaskelling Bay; lat. 51° 48′ N., lon. 10° 15′ W.

CAPE BON or RAS ADDER, räs-äd′der, a headland of North Africa, on the Mediterranean, 58 miles N.E. of Tunis; lat. (of tower) 37° 4′ 20″ N., lon. 10° 53′ 35″ E. It is the northernmost point of Africa.

CAPE BONAVISTA, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, forming the S.E. limit of a bay of the same name; lat. 48° 42′ N., lon. 53° 5′ W.

CAPE BORUCA, bo-roo′kä, on the S.E. coast of Costa Rica, on the Pacific; lat. 8° 24′ N., lon. 83° 55′ W.

CAPE BOUGAINVILLE, boo′gănᵉvell′ or boo′gan-vill′, on the N.W. coast of Australia, forming the N.E. side of Admiralty Gulf; lat. 13° 52′ S., lon. 126° 12′ E.

CAPE BOUGAINVILLE, a headland on the E. coast of of Van Diemen's Land, forming the W. entrance to Oyster Bay; lat. 42° 30′ S., lon. 148° E.

CAPE BOURBON, boor′bon, the S.W. point of Kerguelen's Land; lat. 49° 32′ S., lon. 68° 35′ E.

CAPE BOWDEN, bō′den, in the W. part of North Devon, on Wellington Channel; lat. 75° N., lon. 92° 15′ W.

CAPE BRETON, kape brit′ŭn, or brit′ŭn, an island and colony of British North America, at the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° and 47° 5′ N., and lon. 60° and 61° 30′ W. Extreme length, from N. to S., 100 miles; extreme breadth, 35 miles. Area, 3120 square miles. It is very irregularly shaped, being triangular, and is greatly indented with bays. An inlet, called *Bras d'Or*, (*i. e.* "arm of gold,") entering Cape Breton on the E., nearly separates it into two islands, rendering every part of its interior accessible by water. The two natural divisions thus created are in striking contrast, the northern portion being high, bold, and steep; while that to the S. is low, intersected by numerous inlets, diversified with moderate elevations, and rises gradually from its interior shore until it presents abrupt cliffs toward the Atlantic Ocean. The highest land in this portion does not exceed 800 feet, while the northern division at its termination in North Cape rises to the height of 1500 feet. Between North Cape and Cape Ray, on the opposite coast of Newfoundland, 48 miles distant, is the main entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Bras d'Or, which appears to have been caused by a volcanic eruption, forms a magnificent sea-water lake, 50 miles in length and 20 miles in breath. Its depth of water varies from 12 to 60 fathoms, and is very secure and navigable. The entrance is divided into two passages by Boulardrie Island; the southern passage is 23 miles long, and from ¼ to 3 miles in breadth, but is not navigable for large vessels, having a bar at its mouth; the northern passage is 25 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles wide, with 60 fathoms of water. Sea fisheries of every kind (including salmon,) are carried on in the Bras d'Or. In several of its large bays the timber-ships from England receive their cargoes. There are several fresh-water lakes, and numerous rivers, but none navigable. Salt springs are found on the coast. The climate is varied, but not so rigorous as that on the adjoining continent. Vegetation is very rapid. Maize and other grains are raised; but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Granite, limestone, and primitive slates prevail; and gypsum, salt, and coal are found - the latter in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The coal deposits of Cape Breton occupy not less than 120 square miles. There are also rich deposits of the best iron ore.

Cape Breton has long been celebrated for its fisheries. During its occupancy by the French, it is said that the harbor of Louisborg exported no less than 500,000 quintals of cod annually, and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. The products of the Cape Breton fisheries for 1847 and 1848, were as follows:

	1847.	1848.
Dried cod.....quintals ..	41 364	32,562
Scale fish.....quintals ..	14,048	6 783
Pickled fish—Mackerel ....barrels ...	11,200	14 050
— Herrings ....barrels ...	2,985	3,100
— Salmon .....barrels ...	335	295
Other pickled fish.....barrels ...	12.399	13,862
Seal skins.....number...	12,100	2,200
Oil of all kinds.....tuns.....	415	543
Estimated value.....	$302,616	$282,772

There is reason to believe that these figures give but an imperfect idea of the extent of the Cape Breton fisheries, owing to the difficulty of separating the statistics of this island from those of Nova Scotia. It has been ascertained that for a portion of the island, within the Strait of Canso, 28,570 quintals of codfish and 68,020 barrels of mackerel were exported in 1850; and it is estimated that not less than 100,000 barrels of mackerel were cured at Cheticamp (the western extremity of Cape Breton,) in 1851.

The total quantity of coal raised from the mines of Cape Breton, and sold during the year 1849, amounted to 24,060 chaldrons (Newcastle measure) of large coal, and 11,787 chaldrons of fine coal; 12,000 chaldrons of the former and 1210 chaldrons of the latter coal were shipped to the United States in 1849, and in 1850, 10,796 chaldrons of large coal and 1586 chaldrons of fine were shipped to the same country.

The following exhibits the shipping which entered and cleared at Cape Breton in 1850, and the countries with which the trade was carried on.

COUNTRIES.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
England.....	8	2,208	6	837
British Colonies.....	368	21,213	363	23,576
United States.....	202	19,961	83	8,158
Foreign States.....	30	3,179	52	4,353
Total.....	508	48,681	505	36,924

The total value of imports and exports at Cape Breton for 1850, according to official returns, were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Arichat.	Sydney.	Arichat.	Sydney.
Great Britain	$1,575	$48,335	.....	$10,850
West Indies	1,355	.....	$38,200	2,745
British America.....	23,565	16,860	35,870	119,265
Other British Colonies..	15 695	.....	9,650	
United States.....	43,269	13,649	33,335	44,470
Foreign States	1,355	1,600	32,475	7,200
	$86,915	$80,530	$154,480	$184,530
		86,945		154,480
TOTAL.....		$167,475	.....	$339,010

An important part of the exports to Great Britain consists of pine, oak, birch, and maple timber.

The forests of Cape Breton furnish large quantities of excellent ship-timber, and ship-building in the island constitutes an important and lucrative branch of business.

This island forms a colony under the government of Nova Scotia, and sends 2 members to its House of Assembly. Principal towns, Sydney and Louisburg. Cape Breton was first colonized by the French in 1712, and was taken by the British in 1758. Pop. in 1851, 54,880, mostly of Scotch, French, and Irish descent.

CAPE BRETON, brit′ŭn, a headland on the E. coast of the above island.

CAPE BRETT, brĕt, on the E. coast of one of the New Zealand islands, forming the N.E. point of the Bay of Islands; lat. 35° 10′ S., lon. 174° 22′ E.

CAPE BULLEN, the southernmost point of North Devon, on the W. part of Lancaster Sound; lat. 74° 25′ N., lon. 85° W.

CAPE BURELA, boo-rä′lä, a headland on the N. coast of Galicia, in Spain, extending into the Bay of Biscay.

CAPE BUZO, bood′zo, (anc. *Promontorium Corycum?*) the N.W. extremity of the island of Crete; lat. about 35° 28′ N., lon. 23° 35′ E.

CAPE BYAM MARTIN, the N.W. extremity of Prince William's Land; lat. 73° 35′ N., lon. 77° W.

CAPE CABALERIA or CAVALERIA, kä-vä-lä-ree′ä, a promontory on the N. coast of Minorca, lat. 40° 5′ N., lon. 4° 12′ E.

CAPE CABRON, kä-brōn′, the N.E. point of the island of Samana, in the West Indies.

CAPE CACCIA, kät′chä, on the W. coast of Sardinia, 18 miles from Alghero.

CAPE CAGLIA. See CAPE MATAPAN.

CAPE CALVI, käl′vee, on the N. coast of Corsica, consisting of a high barren mountain; lat. 42° 41′ N., lon. 8° 42′ E.

CAPE CAMARON, kä-mä-rōn′, on the N. coast of Honduras; lat. 16° N., lon. 85° W.

CAPE CAMBELL, kam′el, on the E. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, one of the New Zealand islands; lat. 41° 42′ S., lon. 174° 25′ E.

CAPE CAMBODIA, kăm-bo′de-a, the S. extremity of Cambodia, in the Gulf of Siam.

CAPE CAMEROONS′ or CAMARONES, kä-mä-ro′nĕs, on the coast of Guinea, is an island in the estuary of the river of the same name, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40′ E. It was named by the Portuguese from the vast quantity of shrimps (*camarones*) taken in the adjacent sea.

CAPE CAMPANELLA, kăm pä-nĕl′lä, a headland of Italy, 20 miles S. of Naples, opposite the island of Capri; it bounds the Gulf of Naples on the S.E.

CAPE CANAVERAL, on the E. coast of Florida, 135 miles S.E. by S. of St. Augustine. The light is a revolving one, in a tower 55 feet high. Lat. 28° 27′ N., lon. 80° 33′ W.

CAPE CANDY, kan′dee, a headland of the island of Celebes.

CAPE CANSO or CANSEAU, kan′sō, the S.E. extremity of Nova Scotia; lat. 45° 17′ N., lon. 61° W.

CAPE CANTIN, kăn-teen′, on the W. coast of Morocco, extending into the Atlantic; lat. 32° 35′ N., lon. 9° 12′ W.

CAPE CAPEL, the S.E. extremity of Bathurst Land, in the Arctic Ocean; lat. 75° N., lon. 98° W.

CAPE CAPRICORN, on the N.E. coast of Australia, about 30 miles N. of Port Curtis, lat. 23° 18′ S., lon. 151° 43′ E.

CAPE CARBONARO, kar-bo-nâ'ro, on the S. coast of Sardinia; lat. 39° 5′ N., lon. 9° 36′ E.

CAPE CARTHAGE, kar'thij, a promontory of Northern Africa, in the Mediterranean; lat. 36° 52′ 22″ N., lon. 10° 21″ 49 E. Traces of the celebrated city of Carthage, the great rival of Rome, are found on the promontory north of the lagoon of Tunis, which formed its port.

CAPE CARVOEIRO, kar-vo-â'e-ro, on the W. coast of Portugal; lat. 39° 22′ N., lon. 9° 27′ W.

CAPE CARVOEIRO, a headland on the S. coast of Portugal; lat. 37° 7′ N., lon. 8° 26′ W.

CAPE CATALUNA or CATALUGNA, kâ-tâ-loon'yâ, on the N. coast of Majorca; lat. 39° 55′ N., lon. 3° 13′ E.

CAPE CATHARINE, kath'e-rin, on the W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic; lat. about 2° S.

CAPE CATOCHE, kâ-to'châ, a headland of Central America, forming the N.E. extremity of the Peninsula of Yucatan, lat. 21° 36′ N., lon. 87° 8′ W. This is the point where the Spaniards first landed on the American continent, and within 6 miles of which, according to the authority of Bernal Dias, they saw a large town, which they named Grand Cairo.

CAPE CAVALERIA. See CAPE CABALERIA.

CAPE CAVALIERE, kâ-vâ-le-â'râ, on the S.E. coast of Asiatic Turkey, lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N., lon. 33° 43′ 42″ E.

CAPE CAVALLO, (It. *Capo di Cavallo*, kâ'po dee kâ-vâl'lo, or *Coda di Volpe*, ko'dâ dee vol'pâ; anc. *Ca'nys*,) a promontory of Naples, on the western coast of Calabria Ultra, extending into the Straits of Messina; lat. 38° 14′ N., lon. 15° 42′ E.

CAPE CAXINES, kâ-see'nês, or RAS-ACONADA, râs-â-ko-nâ'dâ, written also ACONATTER, a promontory which forms the W. point of the Bay of Algiers, lat. 36° 50′ N., lon. 3° E.

CAPE CEBERA or CEVERA, sâ-vâ'râ, on the coast of Catalonia, being the most N.E. land in Spain, lat. 42° 26′ N., lon. 3° 10′ E.

CAPE CEBERA or CEVERA, of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, lat. 37° 58′ N., lon. 0° 46′ E.

CAPE CHARLES, the southern point of Northampton co., Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. The light-house is N.E. from Cape Charles, on the N. end of Smith's Island, and shows a revolving light, about 65 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 37° 3′ N., lon. 76° 2′ W.

CAPE CHARLES, on the northern coast of Labrador, at the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 55° 20′ W.

CAPE CHATHAM, chat'am, on the S.W. coast of Australia, lat. 35° 3′ S., lon. 116° 35′ E.

CAPE CHELAGSKOY, che-lâg'skoi', on the N. coast of Siberia, lat. 70° 10′ N., lon. 170° 30′ E.

CAPE CHIGNECTO, shig-nêk'to, written also CHIGNITOU, a headland of Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, lat. 45° 24′ N., lon. 64° 37′ W.

CAPE CHUDLEIGH, chud'lee, a headland on the N. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, lat. 60° 12′ N., lon. 65° 25′ W.

CAPE CHURCHILL, a headland of British America, on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, lat. 58° 48′ N., lon. 93° 12′ W.

CAPE CLARENCE, a headland at the northern extremity of Jones's Sound, Baffin's Bay, lat. 76° 45′ N., lon. 77° 45′ W. The peaks of the surrounding mountains, which are lost in the clouds, are covered with perpetual snow, while their sides are bleak and inaccessible.

CAPE CLARENCE, the N.W. point of North Somerset, at the entrance of Barrow's Strait, lat. 73° 50′ N., lon. 99° 10′ W.

CAPE CLEAR, the most southern headland of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, on an island having an area of 1606 acres. Pop. 1052. There is here a light-house on an abrupt cliff, 455 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 26′ N., lon. 9° 29′ W. On the island are a pier and a ruined castle and church.

CAPE CLEVE'LAND, a headland on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 19° 10′ 10″ S., lon. 146° 57′ 56″ E.

CAPE COADERA, ko-â-dâ'râ, a headland of South America, on the coast of Caracas; lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 66° 10′ W.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a town and fort of Africa, capital of the British settlements on the coast of New Guinea, lat. 5° 5′ 25″ N., lon. 1° 12′ 45″ W. The principal fort, the best on the coast, is situated on a granite rock which projects into the sea: near it are two small outposts, Fort William and Fort Victoria. The town has a population of about 10,000 blacks and 13 Europeans. It is regularly built, and its streets are lined with trees. The soil in the vicinity is well wooded, but deficient in water; the climate is damp and unhealthy. The mean temperature of the year is 78°—February, 80° 5′; September, 73° Fahrenheit. The chief exports consist of palm oil, gold dust, maize, and tortoise shell. Their total value in the first half-year of 1840, amounted to 159,098*l.*; of imports for the same period, the amount was 208,470*l.*, of which those from the United Kingdom amounted to 136,360*l.* The settlement is under a president of council, assisted by subordinate officers. From 1837 to 1840, the parliamentary grants for the station were 10,769*l.*

CAPE COCKBURN, a headland in the northern part of British America, on Dolphin and Union Strait; lat. 68° 50′ N., lon. 115° W.

CAPE COD, Massachusetts, projects from the S.E. coast, and, curving inwards like a man's arm bent at the elbow and wrist, encloses Cape Cod Bay on the S. and E. It is about 65 miles long, and from 1 to 20 miles wide. The northern extremity is called Race Point, on which is a revolving light 156 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 42° 3′ 40″ N., lon. 70° 14′ 48″ W.

CAPE COD LIGHT-HOUSE, on the Clay Pounds, (highlands,) Massachusetts, contains a fixed light 200 feet above high-water mark; lat. 42° 2′ 24″ N., lon. 70° 4′ 18″ W.

CAPE COLBORNE, kol'born, in the southern part of Victoria Land, in the Arctic Ocean; lat. 68° 50′ N., lon. 105° 10′ W.

CAPE COLONNA, ko-lon'nâ, (*i. e.* "column," anc. *Sa'nium Promonto'rium*,) the most southern point of Attica, Greece; lat. 37° 38′ 32″ N., lon. 24° 1′ 45″ E. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple, 299 feet above the sea, said to have been dedicated to Minerva, and of which 16 columns of white marble are still standing; from these pillars the cape takes its modern name. Beneath the cape are caverns, the frequent resort of pirates.

CAPE COLONNI, kol-lon'nee, the southern point of the island of Samos; lat. 37° 35 N., lon. 26° 48′ E.

CAPE COLONY, or CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, an extensive territory belonging to Great Britain, forming the southern extremity of Africa, between lat. 28° 15′ and 34° 50′ S., and lon. 16° 20′ and 27° 30′ E. On the W. it is bounded by the Atlantic, and S. and E. by the Indian Ocean. Its boundaries, landward, have varied much at different periods, and could scarcely be said to be defined till 1847, when, by a proclamation of the Governor, Sir H. Smith, they were declared to be on the N., the Gariep or Orange River; N.E., a branch of the same river, called the Nu Gariep; and E., the rivers Krai, Klaas Smits, Zwart Kei, and Plaats, the Katberg Mountains, the rivers Chumie and Keiskamma; greatest length, W. to E., 520 miles; greatest breadth, N. to S., 430 miles; area, about 110,256 square miles. Cape Colony consists of a western and an eastern province, and, for administrative purposes, has been formed into divisions. These have, of course, increased with the accessions of territory which the colony has made at different times. Their number, previously 13, has recently been increased to 15, by the two new divisions of Victoria and Albert, chiefly situated along the eastern frontier, and formed out of a tract generally known by the name of the Ceded Territory. In addition to this, there is a large unappropriated tract lying between the former northern boundary of the colony and its new boundary of Orange River. It has never been properly explored, but is supposed to have an extent of nearly 50,000 square miles. According to the report of the surveyor-general, "it is, for the most part, as barren a desert as is to be found on the earth's crust."

Physical Features.—The coast-line of the colony has an extent of about 1200 miles. The north-western portion, lying considerably out of the tract which is usually navigated, is imperfectly known, but is understood to consist of sandy plains, generally covered with shrubby plants. To the S.W. and S. it loses this character, and, though seldom forming what may be called a bold and rocky coast, presents an almost uninterrupted series of headlands and indentations. The former occasionally stretch out into lofty promontories, the principal of which are the celebrated Cape of Good Hope, forming the extremity of the isolated mountain mass, of which Table Mount is the culminating point, and Cape Aguihas the most southern point of Africa. The latter are often scooped out into capacious bays, which have ample depth of water, but, lying exposed in some direction or other, are very imperfect roadsteads. The chief of these bays are, on the W., St. Helen's Bay, Saldanha Bay, and Table Bay; and on the S., False Bay, with its important arm called Simon's Bay, St. Sebastian's Bay, Mossel Bay, the Camtoos, and Algoa Bay. Among these, complete shelter is afforded only by Saldanha Bay, which possesses all the essentials of an excellent harbor; and Simon's Bay, which has been selected for the arsenal and chief naval station of the colony.

The interior of the country may be described as consisting generally of a succession of plateaux and mountain ranges, which rise above each other, and increase in elevation as they recede from the coast, each range forming the boundary of a lower and the abutment of the next higher plateau; and again lowering down considerably towards the Gariep or Orange River. The Bokkeveld Range stretches from N. to S., in a direction nearly parallel with the western coast, at a distance of about 40 miles from it, till it reaches the neighbourhood of the town of Worcester, lat. 33° 40′ S. Almost parallel to this range, but about 100 miles

farther inland, is the Roggeveld. Between these ranges lies an extensive elevated plateau, which, according to its proximity to either range, takes the name of the Bokkeveld, or of the Roggeveld Karroo. In like manner several mountain ranges run parallel with the S. coast. The first and lowest stretches from W. to E., without interruption, for at out 200 miles, leaving a belt along the coast which seldom exceeds 20 miles. This range of hills connects with the the Bokkeveld, and properly forms one of its branches. Behind it, and at a distance varying from 15 to 30 miles, is a second range, connected likewise with the Bokkeveld, so as to form another of its branches, known by the name of the Zwarte or Black Mountains. Between these two eastern ranges lie the plateaus of Rannaland and Long Kloof. About 70 miles behind the Black Mountains is the last great eastern range, which links with the Roggeveld, near lat. 32° 10′ S., and takes, in succession, the names of the Klein Roggeveld, the Nieuweld, and the Sneeuw or Snowy Mountains, the last forming the highest mountain chain in South Africa, and attaining an elevation which has been variously estimated, but probably is not less than 10,000 feet. The large space between this range and the Black Mountains is occupied by a plateau, called the Great Karroo. On the W., it connects with the Bokkeveld and the Roggeveld Karroos, and on the E. with a similar tract called Candeboo, and thus the whole of these united Karoos may be regarded as one immense plateau, raised, on an average, 3000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges, and stretching continuously, though with varying width, for 500 miles.

The geological structure of the mountains appears to be very uniform. They have a nucleus of granite, which sometimes comes to the surface, and forms the predominating rock, but much more frequently the granite is overlain by enormous masses of sandstone, easily distinguished by the numerous pebbles of quartz which are imbedded in it. The mountain summit, when composed of granite, is usually round and smooth, but when composed of the quartzose sandstone is often perfectly flat, and assumes the form of which Table Mount is a well-known specimen. The thickness of this stratum, in some localities, is not less than 2000 feet, and may then be seen forming steep mural faces resembling masonry, or exhibiting a series of salient angles and indentations, as sharp, regular, and well defined as if they had been chiselled.

Rivers.—Notwitstanding its lofty mountain ranges and elevated plateaus, Cape Colony has scarcely any navigable rivers. Elephant, or Olifant's River, which falls into the Atlantic in the W. of Clanwilliam division, is affected by the tide, and is navigable for boats for 30 miles, but, like almost all the other rivers of the colony, is encumbered at its mouth by a bar, over which no ordinary sailing vessel can float. On the S. coast, the Breede, which empties itself into St. Sebastian's Bay, in Zwellendam division, admits vessels of 200 tons into the port of Beaufort, at its mouth, but immediately thereafter, becomes navigable only for small craft. To judge by the map, one might suppose that the colony was remarkably well supplied with water. Streams are there represented as traversing the country in all directions, some of them apparently receiving numerous tributaries, and running a course of several hundred miles; and the fact is, that at the season when rains prevail, many of them are swollen into rivers of great width, and of a depth which would float the largest vessel in safety. But the rains have no sooner ceased than they either disappear altogether, or sink down into deep chasms, and occupy a shallow rocky bed, overhung on both sides by lofty precipices of the prevailing sandstone.

Climate.—The temperature of the colony varies much in different localities, but its general average may be stated at 67° 20′ at Cape Town, that of the coldest month being 57°, and that of the hottest 79° Fahrenheit. The extremes, however, have a much wider range. The alternations of heat and cold are frequently great, as well as sudden. The S.E. wind sometimes begins to blow with all the characteristics of a simoom. At first it is almost stifilingly hot, and, gradually gathering strength, carries along with it an impalpable sand, which penetrates everywhere. The whole atmosphere is dimmed, and the trees gather a coating which makes them look as if they had been painted with red ochre. Shortly, however, the breeze cools, its violence abates, and the air regains its wonted clearness. Less rain falls in the interior, and on the W. coast of Cape Colony, than in any other part of the world, excepting rainless districts.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of the Cape is of a peculiar and distinctive character. To this, however, there are some curious exceptions in the case of particular plants, where a connection manifests itself between the botany of this part of the world and that of very remote countries. Such occurs with the alder, and also with the bramble. In many respects, the vegetation in the E. districts of the colony differs widely from that on the W., although several plants are common to both. Wheat is the grain most extensively cultivated at the Cape, but other cereals are also grown. With the exception of the silver-tree, or witte-beom, (*Leucadendron argenteum,*) none of the indigenous trees in the vicinity of Cape Town attain any considerable size. The one named grows to the height of from 30 to 40 feet, and is very conspicuous from the brilliant, silky whiteness of its leaves. Its timber, however, like that of all the other trees of the colony is useless, being soft and brittle. But the characteristic vegetation of this region consists in its Ericæ or heaths, Stapeliæ or carrion flowers, and Proteaceæ; of the first, there are about 400 species, and of the last 200, all exceedingly beautiful, but having a range so limited, that none are to be seen N. of the mountains which bound the Great Karroo, while by far the greatest number grow within 100 miles of Cape Town; the Protea Cynaroides, bearing a flower the size of a man's hat, is found on Table Mountain; as for the singular and fleshy Stapelias, resembling a star-fish, about 100 species are mentioned, but they are almost entirely confined to the dry and sandy regions of the W. coast. A great portion of the eastern frontier of the colony and the adjacent districts are covered with extensive thickets of a strong, succulent, and thorny vegetation, called by the natives, the bush. The most common plants of the bush are aloes, of many species, all exceedingly fleshy, and some beautiful. Other characteristic plants of the eastern districts are the spekboom, (pork tree, *Portulacaria afra,*) Schotia speciosa, Calitris or cedar, two or three species of Podocarpus or yellow-wood, and the great succulent Euphorbias, which grows into trees 40 feet high, the Euphorbia meloformis, 3 feet in diameter, lies on the ground, to which it is attached by slender fibrous roots, and is confined to the mountains of Graaf Reynet, where also is found the extraordinary Testudinaria or Hottentot's bread. The Encephalartos, of which there are 15 species, scarcely occur in Cape Colony, properly so called, but extend over the mountains of Kaffraria, Tambooka, and Delagoa Bay, almost to the tropics. The brilliant Strelitzias are almost peculiar to the districts of George and Swellendam. Throughout are found various species of Acacia; many beautiful ones of Oxalis; innumerable species of Ixia, Gladiolus, Tritonia, Watsonia, Hesperanthera, and other handsome Iridaceæ, known by the name of Cape bulbs; nor ought we to omit the endless varieties of Pelargonium or Cape geranium, Gnaphalium, Xeranthemum, Diosma, Mesembryanthemum or fig-marigold, shrubby Boraginaceæ, and curious, if not large or showy blossomed Orchidaceæ.

Zoology.—The animals indigenous to this colony are almost endlessly varied, from the most unwieldy bulks to the most delicate and graceful forms. Among quadrupeds may be enumerated the giraffe, elephant, rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, now much less frequently seen than formerly; the lion, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, wild boar, quagga, buffalo, antelope, springbok, monkey, porcupine, ant-eater, &c. Among birds are the ostrich, eagle, vulture, pelican, flamingo, crane, guinea-fowl, turtle-dove, and smaller species in great variety. The reptiles are among the largest and most venomous of their class, including the boa constrictor and the cobra da capello. In the surrounding seas, and along the coasts, whales and seals exist in such numbers as to make the capture of them an important occupation, while both there and in the rivers there is no deficiency of smaller fish.

Agriculture.—The temperature is such as ought to favor the growth of all the ordinary cereals, and the first colonists who settled in the country expected to find the principal source of their wealth in their cultivation. Some districts were apparently fertile enough, but even where the soil was well adapted for the growth of wheat and the other cerealia, the climate often proved most unpropitious. Long-continued droughts withered the corn in the blade, and mildew destroyed it in the ear. At last a better system began to prevail. Extensive tracts, which never could have yielded a profitable return under the plough, were seen to be capable of supporting numerous flocks and herds, and the attention of the colonists was generally turned to pasture. The native stock of cattle has been supplanted by better breeds, or improved by crosses with them, so that the cattle of Cape Colony would not suffer by a comparison with those of many of the better improved districts of Europe, while the Cape sheep, remarkable only for the ponderousness of their tails, have been very generally supplanted by finer European breeds, more especially by merinoes, which thrive admirably, and promise soon to make wool the great staple of the colony. Grain, particularly wheat, is still grown to a considerable extent in the lower districts, and, in ordinary years, crops both abundant and of good quality are obtained. In the same region, and also in the Cape division, considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The former are necessarily limited to a few articles of primary necessity, the colonists supplying themselves with the ordinary manufactures from the mother country, of a better quality, and at a cheaper rate than could be produced by themselves. The export of wool from the colony is increasing rapidly, that of wine decreasing. In 1827, only 44,441 pounds of wool were ex-

ported: in 1848, 8,497,250 pounds; while the wine had decreased in the same period, from 740,000 to 185,000 gallons. The whale fishery, which was formely pursued with success, has also declined; but the amount of shipping, belonging to the colony, has more than doubled in the last 10 years. The exports from the colony, in 1847, amounted to $2,134,222, and the value of imports to $6,821,215, of which $2,364,288 was from Great Britain. The colonial produce exported, in 1849, amounted to $1,740,622, consisting principally of wool, skins, hides, wine, flour, and bran, ivory, ostrich feathers, horses, beef, and pork. The trade with the United States for the year ending June 30, 1853, employed 4955 tons of shipping inwards, and 4439 tons outward. The value of imports amounted to $190,798, and the exports to $225,954.

Government, Religion, Education, &c.—The government of the Cape is vested in a governor, nominated by the crown, and assisted by an executive council, composed of the commander of the forces, the chief-justice, auditor-general, treasurer, and accountant-general. Each province is under the superintendence of a lieutenant-governor, and each district of a civil commissioner, subordinate to whom are magistrates, superintending tracts of country 15 or 20 miles in circuit. Justice is administered by a supreme court of judicature, presided over by a chief-justice and three puisné judges, a high-sheriff and deputy-sheriff for each district, a court of vice-admiralty, police, and matrimonial courts, &c. The revenue of the colony has generally exceeded the expenditure. The estimates for 1849 give the revenue at 213,424*l.*, and the expenditure at 210,000*l.* In 1851, the expenditure was 375,753*l.* The Dutch and English Reformed, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches in the Cape, are all entirely, or in part, supported by the Government. From returns for 1846, it appears that there were 115 congregations belonging to the two provinces, of which 32 belonged to the Dutch Reformed church, 13 to the English Episcopalians, 8 to different Presbyterian denominations, 4 to the Roman Catholic church, 21 to the Wesleyan church, 22 to the Independents, 5 Moravian, and 9 Lutheran. Sunday and evening schools are attached to each. There are also numerous missionary schools, and Bell's Lancasterian and other free schools in each district. In numerous localities throughout the colony, missionary exertions are carried on, by various denominations of Christians, for the evangelization of the native population.

Aborigines.—The original inhabitants of the peninsula of South Africa consist of two distinct negro races—the Hottentot and the Kaffre which are again subdivided into 10 or 12 different tribes. The Hottentots occupy the northen portion of the peninsula, and the Kaffres the north-eastern. The first are a mild and timid people, with some talent, but no energy. They make excellent shepherds and herdsmen, and are faithful and honest. The Kaffres are a remarkably handsome race, tall, stout, beautifully formed and graceful in their movements, with a cheerful and contented expression of countenance, and a complexion verging towards black. The offshoots of these two great families are the Koranuas or Koras, the Bojesmans or Bushmen, Namaquas, Damaras, Griquas, Bechuanas, Montatas, and Zoolahs. The entire population is 166,408, of whom about 70,000 are colored.

History.—The Cape of Good Hope was discovered, in 1486, by Bartholomew Diaz. In 1620, two commanders of the English East India Company took possession of the country in the name of King James; but no settlement was then formed. In 1650, it was colonized by the Dutch Government, and remained in their possession for 156 years. In 1795, it was taken possession of by a British armament, but restored to the Dutch in 1802. In 1806, it was again taken by the British, and confirmed to them at the general peace, in 1814. Almost ever since, a succession of hostilities has occurred between the colonists and the Kaffres on the eastern and north-eastern frontiers of the colony, the latter revenging the encroachments of the former on their territories by plundering their cattle, and otherwise disturbing them in their possessions. In 1851, one of these Kaffre wars, and one of formidable aspect, raged in the colony, although it was but two or three years previous that another was terminated, which cost the mother country two millions of money. An attempt was recently made by the British Government to establish a penal settlement at the Cape, which was successfully resisted by the colonists.

CAPE COLVILLE, kol/vil, a headland of New Zealand at the N. E. entrance of the River Thames; lat. 36° 28′ S., lon. 175° 20′ E.

CAPE COM/BERMERE, in the S.W. part of Ellesmere Island, on Baffin's Bay; lat. 77° 5′ N., lon. 75° 45′ W.

CAPE COMFORT, kŭm/fort, a headland of Southampton Island, on Hudson's Bay; lat. 64° 55′ N., lon. 82° 30′ W.

CAPE COM/ORIN, the southern extremity of India, State of Travencore in the Indian Ocean; lat. 8° 5′ N., lon. 77° 30′ E.

CAPE (or POINT) CONCEP/TION, the S. W. extremity of Santa Barbara co., California; lat. 34° 26′ N., lon. about 120°25′ W.

CAPE CORMACHITTI. See CAPE KERONACHITTI.

CAPE CORN/WALL, a headland on the S.W. coast of Cornwall, England, about 4 miles N. of Lands End; lat. 50° 8′ N., lon. 5° 42′ W.

CAPE CORRIENTES, kor-re-ên/tês, on the E. coast of Africa; lat. 23° 48′ S., lon. 35° 40′ E.

CAPE CORRIENTES, on the S.W. coast of Mexico; lat. 20° 22′ N., lon. 105° 35′ W.

CAPE CORRIENTES, kor-re-ên/tês, South America, on the W. coast of New Granada, extending into the Pacific; lat. 5° 50′ N., lon. 77° 15′ W.

CAPE CORRIENTES, a headland near the S.W. extremity of Cuba; lat. 21° 45′ N., lon. 84° 30′ W.

CAPE CORRUBEDO, kor-roo-bā/po, on the W. coast of Gallcia, Spain; lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 9° 5′ W.

CAPE CORSO, kor/so, (anc. *Promontorium Sacrum,*) forms the N. extremity of the island of Corsica; lat. 43° 0′ 35″ N., lon. 9° 25′ E.

CAPE CRAW/FORD, in the N. part of Prince William's Land, at the entrance of Admiralty Inlet; lat. 73° 45′ N., lon. 87° W.

CAPE CREUX, kruh, (*L. Promontorium Crucis,*) the most E. point of the Spanish Peninsula, forming the W. limit of the Gulf of Lyons; lat. 42° 19′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 20′ 34″ E.

CAPE CRILLON, kril-lon/, the most S. point of the Japanese island Tarakai, or Saghalion, on the Strait of La Pérouse; lat. 45° 54′ 12″ N., lon. 141° 58′ E.

CAPE CRIO. See CAPE KRIO.

CAPE CRUZ, krooce, on the S. coast of Cuba; lat. 19° 47′ N., lon. 77° 42′ W.

CAPE CULLERA, kool-yā/rā, on the E. coast of Spain; lat. 39° 9′ N., lon. 0°20′41″ W.

CAPE DA-ROCA, dā-ro/kā, the most W. headland of Portugal, Estremadura, 20 miles W.N.W. of Lisbon, with a fort and a light-house.

CAPE DARTUCH, dar-tooh/, on the W. coast of Minorca; lat. 39° 58′ N., lon. 3° 45′ E.

CAPE DELGADO, dêl-gā/do, on the E. coast of Africa, Quiloa, in the Indian Ocean; lat. 10° 5′ S., lon. 41° E.

CAPE DEMETRIUS, a headland of Thessaly, on the Gulf of Salonica; lat. 39° 18′ N., lon. 23° 20′ E.

CAPE DENBIGH, dên/bee, on the W. coast of Russian America, forming the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound; lat. 64° 17′ N., lon. 161° 38′ W.

CAPE DESEADA, dā-sā-ā/dā, or DESIRE, on the S.W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan from the South Pacific Ocean.

CAPE DESIRE, the E. extremity of Nova Zembla; lat. 76° 25′ N., lon. 76° E.

CAPE DESOLA/TION, Greenland, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soak Island; lat. 60° 50′ N., lon. 48° 50′ W.

CAPE DESOLATION, a headland of Terra-del-Fuego, on one of its W. islands; lat. 55° 45′ 40″ S., lon. 71° 37′ 10″ W.

CAPE DIAMOND, dī/mond, the extremity of a promontory of Canada East, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, rises abruptly 333 feet above the river. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W. and nearly on a level with the ramparts are the plains of Abraham, where, in 1755, the English, under General Wooll, gained a signal victory over the French under Montcalm, in which engagement both the commanders were slain.

CAPE DIGBY, dig/bee, on the E. coast of Kerguelee's Land; lat. 49° 8′ S., lon. 70° 34′ E.

CAPE DIGGS, in British America, on the Channel leading from Hudson's Bay to Hudson's Strait; lat. about 62° 45′ N., lon. 79° W.

CAPE DIRECTION, a cape on the N. E. coast, of Australia, in York Peninsula; lat. 12° 51′ S., lon. 143° 33′ E.

CAPE DIRECTION, a cape of Van Diemen's Land, forming the E. entrance to the Derwent River; lat. 43° 3′ S., lon. 147° 31′ E.

CAPE DISAPPOINT/MENT, the S.W. extremity of Pacific county, Washington Territory, at the entrance of the Columbia River; lat. 46° 12′ N., lon. about 124° 15′ W.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, a headland on the S. coast of the island of Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

CAPE DIS/CORD, on the E. coast of Greenland; lat. 60° 30′ N., lon. 42° 30′ W.

CAPE DOMESNE or DOMESNES, do-main/, a headland of Russia, extending into the Baltic on the W. side of the Gulf of Livonia, S. of the island of Oesel; lat. 57° 46′ N., lon. 22° 28′ E.

CAPE DON/DA, on the N.W. coast of the island of Celebes, about 57 miles N.E. of Cape Tomoel; lat. 0° 48′ N., lon. 119° 57′ E.

CAPE DONNA MARIA, don/nâ mâ-re/â, on the W. coast of Hayti; lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 74° 27′ W.

CAPE DORO, do/ro, (It. *Capo D'Oro,* kā/po do/ro; anc. *Caphareus.*) a rocky and dangerous coast at the S.E. extremity of Negropont; lat. 38° 9′ N., lon. 24° 35′ E.

CAPE DREPANO, drêp/â-no, or DREPANI, drêp/â-ne, on

the S.E. coast of Salonica, Greece, between the Gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandra; lat. 39° 56′ N., lon. 24° 2′ E.

CAPE DROM'EDARY, on the S.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 36° 18′ S., lon. 150° 14′ E. It consists of a projecting headland, having a double mountain over it, called Mount Dromedary.

CAPE DUCATO, doo-kä'to, the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian islands; lat. 38° 33′ 30″ N., lon. 20° 32′ 45″ E. It is the ancient promontory of *Leucadia*, which was commonly called the Lovers' Leap. The poetess Sappho, who cherished a hopeless passion for Phaon, is reported to have thrown herself from the top of this promontory.

CAPE DUD'LEY DIGGS, a promontory on the W. coast of Greenland, near the entrance of Baffin's Bay; lat. 76° 15′ N., lon. 69° 7′ W.

CAPE DUNDAS, dŭn-das', the N. extremity of Prince of Wales Land, at the W. entrance of Baring Channel; lat. 74° N., lon. 100° W.

CAPE DYER, dī'er, in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Ommanney Bay; lat. 73° 20′ N., lon. 101° 30′ W.

CAPE EAST, (Rus. *Shonkotskot* or *Schukotskoi*, shoo-kot'-skoy',) the E. point of Asia on Behring's Strait; lat. 66° 6′ N., lon. 169° 50′ W.

CAPE EAST, on the E. coast of Madagascar; lat. 15° 8′ S., lon. 50° 25′ E.

CAPE EAST, New Zealand. See CAPE WAI APOO.

CAPE EGMONT, on the S.E. coast of Prince Edwards Island, at the entrance of Egmont Bay; lat. 46° 25′ N., lon. 64° 10′ W.

CAPE ELIZ'ABETH, Maine, 6 miles S. by E. of Portland. On it are two light-houses, about 300 yards apart, with lights 140 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 43° 33′ 36″ N., lon. 70° 11′ 36″ W.

CAPE ELIZABETH DEPOT, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

CAPE EMINEH, ĕm'ee'nĕ, in the E. part of European Turkey, forming the termination of Mount Balkan, on the Black Sea; lat. 42° 40′ N., lon. 27° 55′ E.

CAPE ENGAÑO, ĕn-gän'yo, (*i. e.* "deception,") on the E. coast of Hayti; lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 68° 20′ W.

CAPE ENGAÑO, en-gän'yo, at the N.E. extremity of the island of Luzon, in lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 122° 20′ E.

CAPE ESPARTEL. See CAPE SPARTEL.

CAPE ESPICHEL, ĕs-pe-shĕl', (anc. *Barbaïrium*, *Promontorium*?) a promontory on the W. coast of Portugal, 21 miles S. by W. of Lisbon; lat 38° 25′ N., lon. 9° 13′ W. This cape, which rises perpendicularly from the sea, is of a whitish color on the N. and reddish on the S. side, and is crowned by a small chapel and light-house, the latter 617 feet above the sea.

CAPE ESPIRITU SANTO, es-pee'e-too sän'to, on the N. extremity of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands; lat. 12° 49′ N., lon. 125° 35′ E.

CAPE ESPIRITU SANTO, ĕs-pee'e-too sän'to, on the N.E. coast of Terra-del-Fuego, at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan; lat. 52° 35′ S., lon. 68° 40′ W.

CAPE ESTACA, ĕs-tä'kä, the most N. point of Spain, E.N.E. of Cape Ortegal, lat. 43° 48′ N., lon. 7° 38′ W.

CAPE FAIRWEATH'ER, on the W. coast of North America, lat. 58° 55′ N., lon. 138° W.

CAPE FAL'CON, (It. *Falcone*, fäl-ko'nĕ,) on the W. coast of Sardinia; lat. 41° N., lon. 8° 13′ E.

CAPE FALSE, a headland, on the N.W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 25′ N., lon. 14° 12′ W.

CAPE FALSE, on the coast of Central America, 32 miles N.W. of Cape Gracias à Dios, lat. 15° 13′ N., lon. 83° 22′ W.

CAPE FALSE, in Africa, on the W. coast of Sierra Leone, lat. 8° 26′ N., lon. 13° 18′ W.

CAPE FALSE, (Fr. *Cap Faux*, käp fō,) on the S. coast of Hayti, lat. 17° 45′ N., lon. 71° 40′ W.

CAPE FARE, a post-village of Taney co., Missouri, 150 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

CAPE FAREWELL', the S. extremity of Greenland, bounding the E. entrance to Davis's Straits, lat. 59° 49′ N., lon. 43° 54′ W. A strong current sets round this Cape, and continues N. along the E. coast of the strait as far as lat. 67° N.

CAPE FAREWELL, on the N.W. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, one of the New Zealand islands, lat. 40° 31′ S., lon. 172° 47′ E.

CAPE FARO, (anc. *Pelorus*,) the N.E. extremity of the island of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Calabria, (rock of Scylla, &c.,) the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of light-house, 38° 15′ 50″ N., lon. 15° 40′ 40″ E. On the hill above are two sea batteries and martello towers, the whole covered by a strong fort.

CAPE FARTASH, far'tăsh', or FARTAK, far'tăk', a promontory on the S. coast of Arabia, lat. 15° 38′ N., lon. 52° 20′ E.

CAPE FEAR, the S. point of Smith's Island, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina. Bald Head Light-house stands 1 mile from the shore, and is 90 feet high with the light. 110 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 33° 48′ N., lon. 77° 57′ W.

CAPE FEAR RIVER of North Carolina, is formed by the union of the Haw and Deep Rivers, which unite at Haywood, in Chatham county, near the centre of the state. Flowing in a S.E. direction, it passes by Fayetteville on the right, and Wilmington on the left, and enters the Atlantic near 33° 55′ N. lat., and 78° 5′ W. lon., by two channels, separated by Smith's Island. The S. extremity of the island is called Cape Fear. The water in the main (S.W.) entrance, is from 10 to 14 feet deep over the bar. Cape Fear River is the largest and most important river, whose course lies wholly in North Carolina, and the only one which flows directly into the sea from this state. Steamboats ascend in all stages of water to Fayetteville, 120 miles; and the navigation has been opened by means of dams and locks as far as the coal-mines of Chatham county. At Averysborough, the river falls over the primitive ledge, which divides the hilly region of the state from the low country, after which it traverses a level and sandy district, in which large forests of pitch-pine are found. The length, including one of the branches, is estimated at above 300 miles.

CAPE FERRATO, fĕn-rä'to, on the S. E. coast of Sardinia, lat. about 39° 18′ N., lon. 9° 40′ E.

CAPE FER'RO, or RAS HADID, räs hăd-deed', on the N. coast of Algiers, being the E. point of Storah Bay. Lat. 37° 5′ N., lon. 7° 10′ E.

CAPE FIGARI, fe-gä'ree, on the N.E. coast of Sardinia, forming the N. entrance of the Gulf of Terra Nova.

CAPE FINISTÈRE, or FINISTERRE, fin-is-tair', the most W. headland of France; lat. 48° 20′ N., lon. 4° 59′ W.

CAPE FINISTERRE or FINISTERE, fin-is-tair', (Sp. *Finisterra*, fe-nis-te-ĕn'rä; anc. *Promontorium Nerium*, *Artabrum*, or *Celticum*,) the most W. headland of Spain, on the coast of Galicia; lat. 42° 54′ N., lon. 9° 16′ W.

CAPE FINO, fee'no, on the coast of Genoa, 17 miles E.S.E. of Genoa.

CAPE FLAT'TERY, a high promontory, the N.W. extremity of Lewis co., Washington Territory, bounded by the Straits of Juan da Fuca on the N.E., and the Pacific Ocean on the S.W. Lat. about 48° 45′ N., lon. 124° 30′ W.

CAPE FLIN'DERS, North America, on Kent Peninsula, at the entrance of Coronation Gulf; lat. 68° 15′ N., 109° 15′ W.

CAPE FLOR'IDA, the E. point of Key Biscayne, 340 miles S. by E. of St. Augustine, Florida; lat. of the light-house, 25° 41′ N., lon. 80° 5′ W.

CAPE FORMENTON, for-mĕn-tōn', a promontory forming the most N. point of the island of Majorca, at the entrance of the Bay of Pollenza; lat. 39° 57′ N., lon. 3° 16′ E.

CAPE FORMOSA, for-mo'sa, or FORMO'SO, on the W. coast of Africa, so called from its beautiful appearance; lat. 4° 15′ N., lon. 6° 10′ E.

CAPE FOULWEATH'ER, the N.W. point of Benton co., Oregon Territory; lat. about 44° 45′ N., lon. 124° 15′ W.

CAPE FOULWIND, on the W. coast of New Munster, one of the New Zealand Islands; lat. 41° 45′ S., lon. 171° 59′ E.

CAPE FOX, on the N. coast of Anticosti Island; lat. 49° 22′ N., lon. 62° 10′ W.

CAPE FRANÇAIS, frŏnse'sä', the N. point of Kerguelen's Land; lat. 48° 40′ S., lon. 69° E.

CAPE FRANK'LIN, at the N.W. extremity of Kent Peninsula, on Dease Strait; lat. 68° 40′ N., lon. 109° W.

CAPE FRED'ERICK VII., in the N. part of Prudhoe Island, N. of Smith's Sound; lat. 79° 40′ N., lon. 70° 15′ W.

CAPE FREELS, on the E. coast of Newfoundland; lat. 49° 38′ N., lon. 53° W.

CAPE FREHEL, frĂ'ĕl', on the coast of France, 13 miles W. by N. of St. Malo; lat. 48° 41′ N., lon. 2° 10′ W.; upon it is a revolving light 246 feet above the sea.

CAPE FRIENDSHIP, near the E. extremity of Bougainville Island in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 6° 41′ S., lon. 155° 40′ E.

CAPE FRIO, free'o, (Port. *Cabo Frio*, kä'bo-free'o, *i. e.* "Cool Cape,") a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles E. of Rio Janeiro, forms the terminus of the ridge of mountains which run parallel to the coast, and consists of a huge oval mass of granite. Elevation, 1570 feet; lat. 22° 59′ 9″ S., lon. 41° 57′ 2″ W. A light-house was erected on it in 1836.

CAPE FULLERTON, fōōl'er-ton, on Hudson's Bay; lat. 64° 10′ N., lon. 88° 20′ W.

CAPE GALERA, gä-lā'rä, South America, on the N.W. coast of New Granada; lat. 11° N., lon. 75° 20′ W.

CAPE GALERA, gä-lā'rä, the E. point of the island of Trinidad; lat. 10° 45′ N., lon. 60° 30′ W.

CAPE GALLO, gäl'lo, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 7 miles N.N.W. of Palermo.

CAPE GALLO, gäl'lo, (anc. *Achrites*,) a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of the government of Messenia.

CAPE GAMALEY, gä'mä-lā', a headland of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Niphon, near its N. extremity; lat. 40° 38′ N., lon. 139° 49′ E.

CAPE GAR'RY, in the S. part of North Somerset, forming the S. boundary of Creswell Bay; lat. 72° 28′ N., lon. 93° 30′ W.

CAPE GASPÉ, gas'pee or gäs-pā', a headland of Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 48° 45′ N.; lon. 64° 10′ W. At its W. extremity it forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 18 miles in length, by 6 miles across, forming a safe harbor. An important cod and whale fishery is established off its shores.

CAPE GATA, gä'tä, (Sp. *Cabo de Gata*, kä'so dä gä'tä,) a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, forming the E. limit of the great bay of Almeria, and consisting of continuous rocks 24 miles in circuit, and 13 miles in breadth. In the centre of this promontory there are four hills near to each other, called the Sacristan, the Two Friars, the Captain, and the White Mountain; but nothing remarkable is observed from their outward appearance. The case is very different toward the sea, where about 50 paces from the beach there is a rocky mass 200 feet high, crystallized in large pieces that have 4 or 5 plates chased one within another; these are of a cinereous color, from 8 to 14 inches long, with a large grain which is susceptible of a fine polish. The other side of the promontory beyond these four hills is called El Puerto de la Plata, (*i. e.* "the port of silver.") Formerly this cape was a place of resort for Moorish corsairs lurking for Spanish vessels. Lat. 36° 43′ N.; lon. 2° 22′ W.

CAPE GATTO, gät'tō, (anc. *Cœrias Promontorium?*) a promontory on the S. coast of Cyprus; lat. 34° 34′ N., lon. 33° 8′ E.

CAPE GEORGE, on the N. coast of the Island of South Georgia; lat. 54° 17′ S., lon. 36° 32′ W.

CAPE GHIR or GHEER, gheer, a headland of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 63 miles S.S.W. of Mogadore; lat. 30° 37′ N., lon. 9° 52′ E. On its W. side it is 1235 feet in height.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, jee-rar-dō', a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, has an area of 875 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Whitewater, an affluent of St. Francis River, and by Apple Creek; the Mississippi forms its E. boundary, and separates it from Illinois. The surface is nearly level; the soil is rich, and extensively cultivated. The county is plentifully supplied with good timber, including the cypress. It was settled in 1794 by French and Germans. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 18,912, of whom 12,238 were free, and 1674 slaves.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and 207 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City. It has a good landing, and contains several hundred inhabitants. It is the seat of St. Vincent's College.

CAPE GLOUCESTER, glos'ter, a high promontory on the N.E. coast of Australia; lat. 20° 1′ S.; lon. 148° 26′ E.

CAPE GOLOVATCHEF, go-lo-vä-chēf' or GOLOVATCHEV', a headland on the N.W. coast of the island of Terakai or Saghalein, empire of China; lat. 52° 82′ N., 41 lon. 141° 54′ E.

CAPE GOOD SUCCESS', on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego, extending into the Straits of Le Maire.

CAPE GRACIAS-A-DIOS, grä'se-äs-ä-dee'oce, (*i. e.* "Thanks to God,") a headland of Central America, on the Mosquito coast; lat. 14° 55′ N.; lon. 83° 15′ W.

CAPE GRAFTON, on the N.E. coast of Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S.; lat. 16° 51′ S., lon. 145° 50′ E.

CAPE GREGORY, on the W. coast of North America; lat. 43° 30′ N., lon. 124° W.

CAPE GREY, Missouri. See CAPE AU GREY.

CAPE GRIM, the N.W. extremity of Van Diemen's Land, and the S. boundary of the W. entrance to Bass' Strait; lat. 40° 43′ S., lon. 144° 42′ E.

CAPE GRIM'INGTON, on the E. coast of Labrador; lat. 58° 55′ N., lon. 61° 45′ W.

CAPE GRINNELL', a headland of North Devon, on Wellington Channel; lat. 75° 30′ N., lon. 92° 25′ W.

CAPE GRIS-NEZ, gree-nä, *i. e.* "gray nose," (anc. *Itium Promontorium*,) a headland of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Britain, (South Foreland.) It has a revolving light 195 feet high; lat. 50° 52′ 12″ N., lon. 1° 35′ 15″ E.

CAPE GUARDAFUI, gwar-dä-fwee', or GARDAFUI, gar'-dä-fwee', (Arab. *Ras Jerdaffoon*, räs-jer'dä-foon'; anc. *Aromatum Promontorium*,) the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb; lat. 11° 50′ N., lon. 51° 20′ E.

CAPE GWADEL, gwä-dēl', or RAS NOO, räs noo, a peninsula of Beloochistan, about the middle of the S. coast, on the Indian Ocean, 95 miles S. of Kedje; lat. 25° 12′ N., lon. 62° 18′ E. It is about 6 miles in breadth, and has a harbor on either side, the W. of which affords good anchorage. A ruined wall extends across its narrow isthmus, near which is a decayed town, and a poor village of huts.

CAPE HACKNESS', a headland of Scotland, co. of Orkney, on the S.E. coast of the island of Shapinshay.

CAPE HAITIEN. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

CAPE HALKETT, häl'ket, a headland of Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 48′ N., lon. 151° 55′ W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

CAPE HAMILTON, on the W. coast of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean; lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 116° 30′ W.

CAPE HAMRAH, häm'rä, or MAVERAH, mä-ve'rä, (Arab. *Ras-el-Hamrah*, räs-ēl-häm'rä; anc. *Promontorium Hippi?*) on the N. coast of Algiers; lat. 37° N., lon. 7° 50′ E.

CAPE HANG'LIP, on the S. extremity of Africa, and E. side of False Bay; lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 40′ E.

CAPE HARDY, on the N. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Baring Channel; lat. 73° 53′ N., lon. 97° 30′ W.

CAPE HATHERTON, the W. extremity of Prudhoe Island, in Smith's Sound; lat. 78° 30′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W.

CAPE HATTERAS, hat'er-ass, E. of North Carolina, 120 miles S. by E. of Cape Henry. The light is 1½ miles from the point of the cape, and 95 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 35° 14′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W.

CAPE HAY, a headland of British America, on the Polar Sea, near lon. 95° W.

CAPE HAYTIEN, hā'te-en, formerly CAPE FRANÇAIS, frōn'sā', and CAPE HENRY, a seaport town of the island of Hayti, on its N. coast, 90 miles N. of Port au Prince; lat. 19° 40′ N., lon. 69° 54′ W. Previous to the Haytian Revolution it was a handsome city, and it still has some fine buildings, with a secure and tolerably defended harbor, and a considerable trade, chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. In 1841, 84 vessels, aggregate burden 11,806 tons, entered the port with cargoes valued at 136,484*l.*; 75 vessels, burden 10,802 tons, cleared with cargoes estimated at 162,770*l.* in value. Pop. in 1789, 18,500; in 1851, 6000.

CAPE HENLOPEN, on the E. coast of Delaware, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, on the S.W. side, 14 miles S.S.W. of Cape May. On it is a fixed light, 160 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 38° 47′ N., lon. 75° 5′ 30″ W. A beacon light also stands at the extreme N. end of the cape, three-fourths of a mile distant.

CAPE HENRIETTA MARIA, in British America, the dividing line on the W. between Hudson and James Bays; lat. 55° 10′ N., lon. 82° 30′ W.

CAPE HENRY, on the N.E. coast of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, on the S. side, 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles; lat. 36° 56′ N., lon. 76° 4′ W. On it is a fixed light, 120 feet above the level of the sea.

CAPE HILLSBOROUGH, hilz'bur-rūh, a headland on the N.E. coast of Australia, terminating in a bluff point; lat. 20° 53′ 40″ S., lon. 149° 0′ 15″ E.

CAPE HONDURAS, hon-doo'räs, or PUNTA-DEL-CASTILLO, poon'ta dēl käs-teel'yo, a headland on the N. coast of Honduras; lat. 16° N., lon. 86° 16′ W.

CAPE HOPE ADVANCE', a headland of British America, on Hudson's Straits; lat. 61° 45′ N., lon. 72° 10′ W.

CAPE HORN, horn, written also HOORN, the most S. point of America, on the last island of the Fuegian Archipelago, in lat. 55° 58′ 40″ S., lon. 67° 16′ W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits, and was formerly considered very dangerous to pass; but the difficulties of doubling it are now greatly diminished. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, in 1616, in honor of his birthplace, Hoorn, (hōrn,) in the Netherlands, province of North Holland.

CAPE HORN, FALSE, on the coast of Terra-del-Fuego, 9 miles N.E. of Cape Horn.

CAPE HOWE, how, the most S.E. point of Australia, 280 miles S.W. of Sidney; lat. 37° 30′ S., lon. 150° 5′ E.

CAPE HOWE, WEST, on the S. coast of Australia, 18 miles S.W. of Albany; lat. 35° 9′ S., lon. 117° 40′ E.

CAPE HUMOS, hoo'moce, a headland of Chili, at the S. mouth of the Maule; lat. 35° 22′ S.

CAPE ICY. See ICY CAPE.

CAPE INJE or INDJEH, in'jēh, the most N. point of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea; lat. 42° 8′ N., lon. 34° 57′ E.

CAPE ISABELLA, iz-ä-bēl'lä, a headland of Boothia Felix; lat. 69° 20′ N., lon. 23° 51′ W.

CAPE ISABELLA, in the E. part of Ellesmere Island, at the entrance of Smith's Sound; lat. 78° 10′ N., lon. 78° W.

CAPE ISLAND, Island, the southern extremity of New Jersey, formerly separated by a small creek from the mainland. It is 3 or 4 miles long, and from ½ to 1 mile wide.

CAPE ISLAND, or CAPE ISLAND CITY, a celebrated watering-place of Cape May co., New Jersey, on Cape Island, about 100 miles by water S.S.E. of Philadelphia. During the summer months, it is one of the most fashionable places of resort in the United States. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 1 bank, and 8 large hotels, besides numerous smaller ones: among the former may be mentioned the Mount Vernon House, which has a front of 306 feet, with wings 506 feet long and 66 wide, designed to accommodate 2000 persons. The dining-room is, perhaps, the largest in the world, being 460 feet long and 56 wide. In summer, Cape Island has daily communication by steamboats with Philadelphia, and is thronged with the wealthy and fashionable, principally from that city. Permanent population, about 600.

CAPE JERÉMIE, zhēr'ä-mee', on the N.W. coast of Hayti, 18 miles E. of Cape Donna Maria; lat. 18° 10′ N., lon. 74° 12′ W.

CAPE JUBY, joo'bee, of Africa, on the W. coast of Sahara, opposite Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands, is a low, sandy point; lat. 27° 57′ 50″ N., lon. 12° 55′ W.

CAPE KALAKRIA, kä-läk-ree'ä, or GULGRAD BOOROON

or BURROUN, gul-grâd' boo-roon', in the E. part of Turkey, on the Black Sea; lat. 43° 23′ N., lon. 28° 30′ E.

CAPE KARDASID', on the S.E. coast of Asia Minor, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of Iskanderoon; lat. 36° 34′ N., lon. 35° 22′ E.

CAPE KATER, in the S.W. part of Cockburn Island, on the Gulf of Boothia; lat. 71° 53′ N., lon. 90° W.

CAPE KAYE, kâ, a promontory in the W. part of Cockburn Island, N. of Fitzgerald Bay; lat. 72° 20′ N., lon. 93° 30′ W.

CAPE KEREMPE, kâ-rêm'pêh, (anc. *Carambis;* Gr. Καραμβίς ἄκρα,) a headland of Asia, on the N. coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea; lat. 42° 2′ N., lon. 33° 20′ E.

CAPE KHELIDONIA, kêl-e-do-nee'â, a headland of Asiatic Turkey, forming the N. point of the Gulf of Adalia, near lat. 36° 9′ N., lon. 30° 25′ E.

CAPE KHERSONESE, ker'sŏn-eece, in the S. part of Russia, on the Black Sea; lat. 44° 35′ N., lon. 33° 20′ E.

CAPE KHIROMACHITTI, kro-mâ-kit'tee, on the N. coast of Cyprus; lat. 35° 23′ N., lon. 33° E.

CAPE KHYNYZYR, kîn'zeer,' a headland on the S. coast of Syria, at the entrance to the Gulf of Iskanderoon; lat. 36° 17′ N., lon. 35° 48′ E.

CAPE KIRPE, keêr'pê, on the N. coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea; lat. 41° 15′ N., lon. 30° 18′ E.

CAPE KOLOGRIA, ko-lo-gree'â, or PAPAS, pâ-pâs', at the N.W. extremity of Morea, Greece, at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Patras; lat. about 38° 12′ N., lon. 21° 24′ E.

CAPE KRIO, kree'o, on the S.W. coast of Anatolia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Kos; lat. 36° 41′ N., lon. 27° 28′ 5″ E.

CAPE KRIO, the most S. part of the island of Candia; lat. 35° 16′ N., lon. 23° 31′ E.

CAPE KRIO, the W. point of Cyprus; lat. 35° 16′ N., lon. 23° 30′ E.

CAP'EL, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CAPE LADY FRANKLIN, a headland on the S.W. part of Wollaston Land, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of Dolphin and Union Strait; lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 113° W.

CAPE LA HAGUE, lâ haig, (Fr. pron. lâ hâg,) sometimes improperly written LA HOGUE, a headland of France, in Normandy, department of Manche, forming the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, in the English Channel, opposite the island of Alderney, 16 miles N.N.W. of Cherbourg, and 50 miles S. of St. Alban's Head, (Dorsetshire.) Lat. of the light-house, 49° 43′ 22″ N., lon. 1° 57′ 0″ W. It is often confounded with Cape LA HOGUE, on the opposite side of Contentin, 10 miles N.E. of Valognes, off which the united English and Dutch fleets defeated the French naval force, May 19—22, 1692.

CAPE LAHOU, lâ-hoo', a headland of Africa, on the Ivory coast, with a town of the same name near it; lat. 5° 16′ N., lon. 5° 18′ W.

CAPE LASSOA. See BOOLEKOMBA POINT.

CAPE LASTRES, lâs'três, on the N. coast of Spain, extending into the Bay of Biscay; lat. 43° 33′ N., lon. 5° 20′ W.

CAP'EL CURRIG, a hamlet of North Wales, co. of Caernarvon.

CAPE LEAN, or LOOP HEAD, on the W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon; lat. 52° 32′ N., lon. 9° 45′ W.

CAPE LEEUWIN, lee'win or lû'win, the most S.W. point of Australia, 174 miles S. of Swan River, and about the same distance W. of King George's Sound; lat. 34° 32′ S., lon. 115° 6′ E.

CAPE LEUCA, or SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA, sân-tâ mâ-ree'â dee lâ'oo-kâ, (anc. *Iapygium,* or *Salentinum Promontorium,*) on the coast of Naples, at the S.E. entrance to the Gulf of Taranto; lat. 39° 47′ 10″ N., lon. 18° 24′ 15″ E.

CAPE LEVEQUE, lâ-vaik', on the N.W. coast of Australia, being the most N. part of Dampier's Land; lat. 16° 20′ S., lon. 123° E.

CAPE LEWIS, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; lat. 75° 35′ N., lon. 58° 40′ W.

CAPEL GARMON, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles S. of Llanrwst.

CAPE LICOSA, le-ko'sâ, a promontory of Naples, forming the E. entrance to the Gulf of Salerno; lat. 40° 14′ N., lon. 14° 53′ E.

CAPE LINDESNAES. See NAZE, THE.

CAPE LINGUETTA, lin-gwêt'tâ, a headland of European Turkey, being the termination of the Chimara or Acroceraunian Mountains, extends into the sea, about 40 miles E.N.E. from Otranto, bounding eastward the entrance into the Adriatic. It is 2290 feet in height; lat. 40° 29′ 17″ N., lon. 19° 17′ 17″ E.

CAPE LISBURN, on the W. coast of Russian America, extending into the Polar Sea; lat. 69° 6′ N. lon. 166° 22′ W.

CAPE LITHADA, le-thâ'dâ, a headland of Greece, forming the N.W. extremity of Negropont, and the N.W. entrance to the Gulf of Talanti.

CAPELLADES, kâ-pêl-yâ'dês, an episcopal town of Spain, 30 miles N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2798. It has manufactures of cloth and diaper, and brandy distilleries.

CAPELLE, LA, lâ kâ-pêl', a town of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles N. of Vervins, formerly fortified.

CAPELLE-MARIVAL, LA, lâ kâ'pêl' mâ'ree'vâl', a village of France, department of Lot, 10 miles N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1331.

CAPELLEN, kâ-pêl'lên, a village of Rhenish Prussia.

CAPELLE-OP-DEN BOSCH, kâp-pêl'leh-op-den-bosk, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles N. of Brussels, on the canal thence to Antwerp, and on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 2500.

CAPE LOOKOUT', E. of North Carolina, 85 miles S.W. of Cape Hatteras. Elevation of the light, 100 feet; lat. 34° 37′ N., lon. 76° 33′ W.

CAPE LOOKOUT, E. of Yamhill co., Oregon Territory; in lat. about 45° 30′ N., lon. 124° W.

CAPE LOOKOUT, in Hudson's Bay; lat. 55° 30′ N., lon. about 85° 40′ W.

CAPE LOOKOUT, a headland on the E. coast of Patagonia, extending into the Atlantic.

CAPE LOPATKA, lo-pât'kâ, in Asia, forming the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamtchatka; lat. 51° 2′ N., lon. 156° 48′ E. It consists of a low and barren tongue of land, widening toward the N., and terminating in a mountain, which bears the same name.

CAPE LOPEZ, lo'pêz, on the W. coast of Africa, forming the S. point of the Bight of Biafra: lat. 0° 36′ S., lon. 8° 43′ E. The extensive bay which it forms, 14 miles long, has several rivers and creeks, all very shallow, running into it.

CAPE LOUIS, loo'is, a headland on the W. coast of Kerguelen's Land; lat. 48° 50′ S., lon. 68° 18′ E.

CAPE LOUIS PHILIPPE, loo'ee fil'lip, in the S. part of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean; lat. 68° 35′ N., lon. 109° 45′ W.

CAPEL SAINT ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CAPE LUCAS. See CAPE ST. LUCAS.

CAP'EL VON'LAS, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

CAPE MAGUARI, mâ-gwâ-ree', South America, the N.E. point of the island of Joannes, or Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon; lat. 0° 16′ S., lon. 48° W.

CAPE MAL'ABAR', at the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts; lat. 41° 34′ N., lon. 69° 55′ W.

CAPE MALEK, mâ-lêk', or MALECCA, mâ-lêk'kâ, (anc. *Ciamon Promontorium,*) on the N. coast of Crete; lat. 35° 37′ N., lon. 24° 9′ E.

CAPE MALIO, mâ'le-o, or SAINT ANGELO, (anc. *Malea Promontorium,*) on the S. coast of the Morea; lat. 36° 27′ N., lon. 23° 12′ E.

CAPE MANAMBATOU, mân-âm-bâ-too', on the E. coast of Madagascar; lat. 13° 5′ S., lon. 49° 50′ E.

CAPE MARTELLO, mar-têl'lo, the S. point of Negropont; lat. 37° 56′ N., lon. 24° 32′ E.

CAPE MATALA, mâ-tâ'lâ, the most S. headland of Candia and of Europe; lat. 34° 55′ N., lon. 24° 46′ E.

CAPE MATAPAN, mâ-tâ-pân', (anc. *Tænarum,* or *Tænarium Promontorium,*) the southernmost extremity of the Morea, Greece, and of continental Europe; lat. 36° 23′ N., lon. 22° 29′ E.

CAPE MAY, the southern extremity of New Jersey, at the entrance of Delaware Bay. On its extreme S.W. point is a revolving light, which revolves once in four minutes, elevated 80 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 38° 55′ 48″ N., lon. 74° 58′ 30″ W.

CAPE MAY, the most southern county of New Jersey, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. by Delaware Bay, and partly on the N. by Tuckahoe Creek. The surface is level. This county is entirely of alluvial formation. On the Atlantic coast is a sandbeach, which for the width of from half a mile to two miles is covered with grass, affording excellent pasture. It is broken by various inlets by which the sea penetrates the marshes, forming lagoons or salt water lakes. The marsh is about 4 miles wide; a similar marsh extends across the N. part of the county. Near Dennisville is a deposit of cedar timber in the soil to an indefinite depth, which (although, from the growth above it, it is believed to be over 2000 years old) is still perfectly sound, and a large number of persons are employed in digging it out, and working it into shingles, posts, &c. The soil near the central part is clayey, with a sandy subsoil, and is naturally of a good quality. Organized in 1710, and named from Cornelius Jacobse Mey, a navigator in the service of the Dutch West India Company, who visited Delaware Bay in 1623. (*Gordon.*) Capital, Cape May Court-House. Pop. 6433.

CAPE MAY COURT-HOUSE, a thriving post-town, capital of Cape May county, is situated in Middle township, about 80 miles in a straight line S. of Trenton. It has a stone jail, 2 churches, 1 chartered and 3 free banks. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

CAPE MAYSI or MAISI, mi-see', the E. extremity of Cuba; lat. 20° 15′ N., lon. 74° 7′ W.

CAPE MAYUMBA, mâ-yoom'bâ, on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 3° 25′ S.

CAPE MELVILLE, mêl'vil, a promontory of Greenland, forming the W. boundary of Melville Bay.

CAPE MENDOCINO, mên-do-see'no, near the S.W. part of Humbolt co., California; lat. 40° 28′ N., lon. 124° 26′ W.

CAPE MESURADO, mès-oo-rä'do, in Africa, on the W. coast of Liberia, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in lat. 6° 19′ N., lon. 10° 50′ W., on which is situated the town of Monrovia.

CAPE MIDIAH, me-dee'äh, in the N.E. part of Turkoy, on the Black Sea; lat. 41° 22′ N., lon. 28° 50′ E.

CAPE MILAZZO, me-lät'so, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 17′ N., lon. 15° 15′ E.

CAPE MIRIK, mee'rik, or MIRK, meerk, a headland of Western Africa; lat. 19° 22′ 14″ N., lon. 16° 20′ 36″ W.

CAPE MONDEGO, mon-dä'go, a headland on the W. coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the Mondego River; lat. 40° 12′ N., lon. 8° 53′ W.

CAPE MONTE CHRISTI, mon'tä kris'tee, on the N. coast of Hayti; lat. 19° 54′ N., lon. 71° 45′ W.

CAPE MONTE SANTO, mon'tä sän'to, a promontory of Greece, forming the S.E. extremity of Salonica; lat. 40° 13′ N., lon. 24° 23′ E.

CAPE MONZE, mon'zäh, or RAS MOARREE, mo-är'ree, a sharply-projecting headland, forming the W. extremity of Sinde, and the E. frontier of Beloochistan; lat. 24° 51 N., lon. 66° 37′ E. It is of moderate height, but is rendered dangerous by the shoals, which extend 3 miles from the shore.

CAPE MOUNT, a headland of Western Africa; lat. 6° 46′ N., lon. 11° 16′ W.

CAPE MOUNT, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 6° 44′ N., lon. 11° 25′ W. The district of Cape Mount, with its islands, lakes, and rivers, was granted by the king of the territory to an English company, by a deed dated February 23, 1841.

CAPE NABON (nä'bon', or NABEND, nä'bend', a headland of Persia, on the coast of the Persian Gulf; lat. 27° 33′ N., lon. 52° 39′ E.

CAPE NAO, nä'o, a headland of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Alicante; lat. 38° 44′ N., lon. 0° 12′ E.

CAPE NAPIER, nä'peer, in the S. part of Prince Albert Land, at the entrance of Russell Gulf; lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 116° 40′ W.

CAPE NATURALISTE, nät-u-ral-leest', a headland of Australia, forming the W. side of Géographe Bay; lat. 33° 31′ 45″ S.

CAPE NAU, nä'oo, (anc. *Lacinium Promontorium*,) a headland of Southern Italy, forming the E. extremity of Calabria Ultra, 6 miles S.E. of Cotrone. It was once the site of a temple dedicated to Juno Lacinia, and from hence Hannibal is said to have embarked on leaving Italy, a.c. 202; lat. of cape, 39° 6′ N., lon. 17° 14′ E.

CAPE NAZE, näze, or LINDESNAES. See NAZE.

CAPE NED'DOCK, Maine, 35 miles S.W. of Portland. The light-house is on Goat Island, and contains a fixed light 53 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 43° 10′ N., lon. 70° 35′ W.

CAPE NEDDOCK, a post-office of York co., Maine.

CAPE NEGRAIS, ne-grice', a headland on the coast of Ava, in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 16° 1′ 36″ N., lon. 94° 12′ E.

CAPE NEGRO, nee'gro or nä'gro, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Benguela; lat. 15° 45′ S., lon. 11° 49′ E.

CAPE NEGRO, Africa, on the N.W. coast of Tunis; lat. 37° 3′ N., lon. 9° 5′ E.

CAPE NOIR, nor, (Fr. pron. käp nwär,) South America, on the island of Noir, off the S.W. coast of Terra del Fuego; lat. 54° 30′ S., lon. 73° 5′ 40″ W. It is a steep rock, of considerable height.

CAPE NOLI, no'lee, a headland of Italy, on the coast of Genoa; lat. 44° 12′ N., lon. 8° 23′ E.

CAPE NOON, NOUN, or NUN, noon, Africa, on the W. coast of Morocco; lat. 28° 45′ N., lon. 11° 5′ W.

CAPE NOONIAGMO or NOUNIAGMO, noo-ne-äg'mo, a headland forming the N.E. extremity of Lawrence Bay, on the coast of Asia, near the point where it approaches nearest to the continent of America, about lat. 65° 20′ N., lon. 171° W.

CAPE NORTH, a celebrated promontory, forming the northernmost point of Europe, and situated on the N. extremity of the island of Magerö, which is separated from the mainland of Norway by a narrow channel; lat. 71° 10′ 12″ N., lon. 25° 46′ E. It consists of a long row of precipitous rocks jutting out into the sea, and terminating above, partly in pyramidal peaks, and partly in a kind of table-land, at the height of about 1200 feet.

CAPE NORTH or SIEVERNOI, se-ä'vèn-noi', a headland on the N. coast of Siberia; lat. 68° 58′ N., lon. 179° 9′ W.

CAPE NORTH, (Port. *Cabo do Norte*, kä'bo-do-nos'tä,) South America, on the E. coast of Brazilian Guiana, at the northernmost mouth of the Amazon; lat. 1° 51′ N., lon. 50° 10′ W.

CAPE NORTH, on the N. coast of Prince Edward's Isle, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 47° 5′ N., lon. 64° 5′ W.

CAPE NORTH, the N.E. extremity of the island of Cape Breton; lat. 47° 2′ N., lon. 60° 25′ W.

CAPE NORTH, or O'TOO', (OTOU,) the N. extremity of New Zealand; lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 173° E. It is a peninsula jutting out to the N.E. about 2 miles, and terminating in a bluff head, flat at the top. CAPE NORTH is a name given also to sundry headlands in Ireland, Morocco, Van Diemen's Land, and numerous other regions.

CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND, on the S. coast of Australia; lat. 38° 5′ S., lon. 140° 37′ E.

CAPE NOUN. See CAPE NOON.

CAPE NOVOSILZOV, no-vo-sil-zov', a headland of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Yesso; lat. 43° 14′ 30″ N., lon. 140° 25′ 30″ E.

CAPE NUN. See CAPE NOON.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or CAPE PEAK, a celebrated promontory of South Africa, on the S. extremity of the Table Mountain, having Table Bay on the E., and the Atlantic on the W., 31 miles S. of Cape Town; lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 29′ E., and forming a bold promontory, rising nearly 1000 feet above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered in the year 1486, by the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, who, not being able to double it, and having encountered much bad weather in its neighborhood, gave it the name of *Cabo dos Tormentos*, (kä'bo doce tor'mèn'tooce,) or "Cape of Tempests." John II., King of Portugal, considering this point as the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, gave it, instead, the title of *Cabo de Boa Esperança*. (kä'bo dä bo'ä ès-pä-rän'sä.) or "Cape of Good Hope." Shortly after, November 20, 1497, Vasco de Gama succeeded in doubling it, and was the first European who by this route reached the Indian Ocean.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. See CAPE COLONY.

CAPE OR'ANGE, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; lat. 52° 25′ S., lon. 69° 30′ W.

CAPE ORTEGAL, or-tä-gäl', a headland of Spain, in the N. part of Galicia; lat. 43° 45′ N., lon. 7° 56′ W.

CAPE ORTEGAL, on the S.E. coast of New Munster, the S.W. portion of the island of New Zealand; lat. 43° 45′ S., lon. 172° 7′ E., the inhabitants being nearly the antipodes of those of Cape Ortegal in Spain.

CAPE OT'WAY, a headland on the S.W. coast of Australia; lat. 38° 51′ S., lon. 143° 45′ E.

CAPE PAILLERI or PAILLOURI, pä-loo'ree, a promontory on the S.E. coast of Salonica, at the W. entrance of the Gulf of Cassandra; lat. 39° 55′ N.

CAPE (or POINT) PALINURO, pä-le-noo'ro, (anc. *Palinurum Promontorium*.) a headland of Naples, near the W. entrance to the Gulf of Policastro; lat. 40° N., lon. 15° 15′ E.

CAPE PALMAS, päl'mäs, a headland of West Africa, on the Guinea Coast, surmounted by a fixed light; lat. 4° 22′ 6″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 15″ W.

CAPE PALOS, pä'looce, (Sp. *Cabo de Palos*, kä'bo dä pä'looce.) a headland of Spain, on the coast of Murcia; lat. 27° 34′ N., lon. 0° 40′ W.

CAPE PAR'RY, British North America, is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 69° N., lon. 123° 35′ W. It terminates a promontory, bounding Franklin Bay on the E.

CAPE PARRY, on the W. coast of Greenland, on the S. head of Whale Sound, near the N. extremity of Baffin's Bay; lat. 77° 6′ N., lon. 71° 23′ W.

CAPE PARRY, on the E. coast of Greenland; lat. 72° 22′ N., lon. 22° 2′ W.

CAPE PASSARO or PASSERO, päs'sä-ro, (anc. *Pachynum Promontorium*,) at the S.E. extremity of Sicily, 28 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse; lat. 36° 41′ 30″ N., lon. 15° 7′ E. It is a low rocky point, forming the E. side of the cove of Porto Palo. Here, in 1718, the English fleet defeated that of Spain.

CAPE PATANI or PATANY, pä-tä'nee, on the E. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the entrance to the Gulf of Siam; lat. 7° 4′ N., lon. 101° 5′ E.

CAPE PATIENCE, pä'shenss, Asia, on the S.E. coast of the island of Saghalien; lat. 49° N.

CAPE PECORA, pä'ko-rä, on the W. coast of Sardinia; lat. 39° 27′ N., lon. 8° 27′ E.

CAPE PELLEW, pel'lew', the N. point of North Island, one of the Pellew group, off the coast of Australia; lat. 15° 30′ S., lon. 137° 2′ E.

CAPE PELORO, pä-lo'ro, (anc. *Pelorum Promontorium*,) the N.E. point of Sicily, at the entrance to the Straits of Messina; lat. 38° 17′ N., lon. 15° 40′ E.

CAPE PEÑAS or PEGNAS, pän'yäs, (Sp. *Cabo de Peñas*, kä'bo dä pän'yäs, *i. e.* "Cape of Rocks,") a headland of Spain, on the coast of Asturia; lat. 43° 41′ N., lon. 5° 53′ W.

CAPE PEÑAS, pän'yäs, on the N.E. coast of Terra del Fuego; lat. 53° 50′ S., lon. 67° 35′ W.

CAPE PERA, pä'rä, on the E. coast of Majorca; lat. 39° 42′ N., lon. 3° 32′ E.

CAPE PERPET'UA, near the N.W. point of Umpqua co., Oregon Territory; lat. about 44° 15′ N., lon. about 124° 10′ W.

CAPE PILA, pee'lä, a headland on the S.E. coast of Cyprus; lat. 34° 55′ N., lon. 34° 10′ E.

CAPE PIL'LAR, on the N.W. coast of Terra del Fuego, forming the S.W. entrance into the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean; lat. 52° 45′ S., lon. 74° 47′ W. It is a very elevated mass of rocks which terminate in two cliffs, formed in the shape of towers, inclining to the N.W.

CAPE POGE pōg or POGUE, the N. end of Chappoquidic Island, immediately E. of Martha's Vineyard. It has a fixed light, 55 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 41° 25′ 10″ N., lon. 70° 27′ W.

CAPE PORPOISE, por'pus, Maine, 24 miles S.W. of Portland. The light is on the S.W. side of Goat Island, and is elevated 33 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 43° 21′ N., lon. 70° 25′ W.

CAPE PORTLAND, one of the most northerly points of Van Diemen's Land; lat. 40° 45′ S., lon. 147° 56′ E.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, a remarkable promontory, forming the most N.W. point of North America, in Behring's Sea; lat. 65° 33′ 30″ N., lon. 167° 59′ 10″ W. It terminates in a peaked mountain, which presents a very bold face to the sea. A very dangerous shoal stretches N.E. from the cape.

CAPE PRIOR, pre-ōr', Spain, on the coast of Galicia; lat. 43° 33′ N., lon. 8° 15′ W.

CAPE PULA, poo'lä, (sometimes written POLO,) on the S. coast of Sardinia, at the S.W. extremity of the Gulf of Cagliari; lat. 39° 3′ N., lon. 9° 2′ E.

CAPE RACE, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland; lat. 46° 43′ N., lon. 52° 54′ W.

CAPE RADSTOCK, a headland of Australia, at the entrance of Anxious Bay; lat. 32° 12′ S., lon. 134° 15′ E.

CAPE RAFAEL, rä-fä-el', on the N.E. coast of Hayti; lat. 19° 2′ N., lon. 68° 53′ W.

CAPE RAY, the S.W. point of Newfoundland; lat. 47° 35′ N., lon. 59° 15′ W.

CAPE RENA, rā'nä, the S.E. point of the island of Scyros or Skyro; lat. 38° 46′ N., lon. 24° 40′ E.

CAPE RENNEL, the N. extremity of North Somerset, on Barrow Strait; lat. 74° 10′ N., lon. 93° 15′ W.

CAPE RESOLUTION, a headland of British America, near the entrance of Hudson's Strait; lat. 61° 29′ N.

CAPE RIVER, or VAUNKS, called also RIO DE SEGOVIA, ree'o dā sā-go've ä, (from Segovia, a small town near its source,) a large river of Central America, Nicaragua and Mosquito country, enters the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Gracias a Dios after a N.E. course, estimated at from 250 to 300 miles, through a territory mostly of high fertility. It is navigable from the sea for a considerable distance inland, beyond which its course is impeded by numerous cataracts and shallows. The city of Segovia is near its source.

CAPE RIVERS, N.W. point of the island of Celebes; lat. 1° 20′ N., lon. 120° 40′ E.

CAPE RIZZUTO, rit-soo'to, on the S.E. coast of Calabria; lat. 38° 54′ N., lon. 17° E.

CAPERNAUM, an ancient city of Palestine, in the pashalic of Damascus, supposed to have been at Khan-Minyeh, on the W. shore of Lake Tiberias, 5½ miles N.W. of Tiberias. Here is a low mound with ruins occupying a considerable circuit, and near it is a copious spring called *Ain-el-Zin*, and supposed by Robinson to be the *Capharnaum* of Josephus, while Wilson would rather place its locality at *Tell-el-Hum*, 3½ miles to the N.E.

CAPE ROBERTSON, the S. extremity of Prudhoe Island, in Baffin's Bay; lat. 71° 35′ N., lon. 72° 20′ W.

CAPE ROCA, ro'kä, (Port. *Cabo da Roca*, kä'bo-dä-ro'kä,) on the W. coast of Portugal, called generally by the English sailors, *The Rock of Lisbon*; lat. 38° 49′ N., lon. 9° 34′ W.

CAPE RODONI, ro-do'nee, on the coast of Albania in the Adriatic; lat. 40° 55′ N., lon. 19° E.

CAPE ROMAIN', South Carolina, a very low point of land, destitute of trees or shrubbery, 37 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has a fixed light, 87½ feet above the level of the sea, on the E. end of the Great Racoon Key, bearing S. by W. from the cape; lat. 33° 1′ N., lon. 79° 24′ W.

CAPE ROMAN. See CAPE ST. ROMAN.

CAPE ROMAN or ROMANO, ro-mah'no, a long low point, on the W. coast of Florida, containing mangrove-trees, 312 miles S.S.W. of Tallahassee; lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 80° 5′ 30″ W.

CAPE ROMANIA, ro-mä-nee'ä, the S.E. point of Malacca; lat. 1° 18′ N., lon. 104° 15′ E. It is the southernmost point of Asia.

CAPE ROMANZOFF', on the W. coast of Russian America, near the entrance of Behring's Strait.

CAPE ROXO, rox'o or ro'sho, on the W. coast of Africa; lat. 12° 16′ N., lon. 16° 45′ W.

CAPE ROXO, rox'o or ro'ho, on the S.W. coast of Porto Rico, near lat. 17° 50′ N., lon. 67° 5′ W.

CAPE ROZIER, ro'zeer, (Fr. pron. ro'ze-ā',) on the coast of Canada in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Cape Gaspé.

CAPE RUNAWAY, on the E. coast of New Zealand; lat. 37° 32′ S., lon. 178° 12′ E.

CAPE SABINE, sab'in, in the E. part of Ellesmere's Land, on Smith's Sound; lat. 78° 45′ N., lon. 77° 20′ W.

CAPE SABLE, the S.E. extremity of Nova Scotia; lat. 43° 26′ N., lon. 65° 38′ W.

CAPE SABLE, Florida, the most S. point of the mainland of the peninsula; lat. 24° 50′ N., lon. 81° 15′ W. Fort Poinsett is situated on it.

CAPE SABLE ISLAND, a small island off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

CAPE SACRATIF, sä-krä-teef', Spain, on the coast of Granada; lat. 36° 40′ N., lon. 3° 28′ W.

CAPE SAINT ANDREW, sant-an'drew, (It. *Capo di Sant Andrea*, kä'po dee sänt-än-dre'ä,) on the E. coast of Sicily; lat. 37° 47′ N., lon. 15° 20′ E.

CAPE SAINT ANDREW, on the W. coast of Madagascar, lat. 16° 10′ S., lon. 45° 28′ E.

CAPE SAINT ANN, Africa, the extreme N.W. point of Sherborough Island, coast of Sierra Leone; lat. 7° 34′ N., lon. 12° 57′ W.

CAPE SAINT ANN, a headland on the N.W. coast of Africa, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Cape Blanco, near Agrundin, and within the bank of that name; lat. 20° 30′ N., lon. 17° W.

CAPE SAINT ANTHONY, on the S.W. coast of Arabia, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; lat. 12° 35′ N., lon. 43° 56′ E. Its summit is 2772 feet above the sea.

CAPE SAINT ANTONIO. See CAPE SAN ANTONIO.

CAPE SAINT AUGUSTINE, âw'gus-teen, a headland on the W. coast of Madagascar; lat. 23° 35′ S., lon. 43° 30′ E.

CAPE SAINT AUGUSTINE, (Port. *Santo Agostinho*, sän'to ä-gos-teen'yo,) the most E. headland of South America, on the coast of Brazil; lat. 8° 21′ S., lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first land discovered in South America; seen by Pinzon, A. D. 1500.

CAPE SAINT AUGUSTINE, (Sp. *San Augustin*, sän ŏw-goos-teen',) a headland of South America, on the coast of New Grenada; lat. 10° 14′ 6″ N., lon. 80° 49′ 35″ W.

CAPE SAINT AUGUSTINE, sant âw'gus-teen, a headland at the S.E. extremity of the island of Mindanao; lat. 6° 4′ N., lon. 126° 13′ E.

CAPE SAINT BLAS. See CAPE SAN BALS.

CAPE SAINT EPIPHANY, e-pif'a-ne, or SAINT EPIPHA'NIUS, (anc. *Acamas Promontorium*,) a headland on the N.W. extremity of Cyprus, near lat. 35° 14′ N., lon. 32° 17′ E.

CAPE SAINT FRANCIS, a headland of Africa, on the coast of Cape Colony, W. of St. Francis Bay; lat. 34° 10′ S., lon. 24° 52′ 45″ E.

CAPE SAINT FRANCIS, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Conception Bay; lat. 47° 48′ N., lon. 52° 51′ W.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, the S. promontory of New Ireland; lat. 4° 45′ S., lon. 152° 40′ E.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, on the S.E. coast of Australia; lat. 35° 10′ S., lon. 150° 50′ E.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, the S. extremity of Kerguelen's Land, in the South Indian Ocean; lat. 49° 54′ S., lon. 70° 10′ E.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance to St. George Bay; lat. 48° 29′ N., lon. 59° 16′ W.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, on the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the W. entrance to a bay of its own name; lat. 42° 52′ N., lon. 61° 52′ W.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, the southern point of St. George's Island, S. of Franklin co., Florida. On it is a fixed light, 65 feet high; lat. 29° 35′ N., lon. 85° 4′ W.

CAPE SAINT JAMES, on the S.E. coast of Cambodia, extending into the China Sea, near lat. 10° 32′ N., lon. 107° 5′ E.

CAPE SAINT JAMES, the S. extremity of Queen Charlotte's Island; lat. about 52° N., lon. 131° W.

CAPE SAINT JOHN, the E. point of Staten Island, off the coast of Terra del Fuego, near lat. 54° 46′ S., lon. 63° 45′ W. It is composed of a rock of considerable height, and a rocky islet lying near its N. part.

CAPE SAINT LAWRENCE, the N. extremity of Cape Breton, extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 47° 3′ N., lon. 60° 35′ W.

CAPE SAINT LUCAS, sänt loo'kas, the S. extremity of the peninsula of California; lat. 22° 44′ N., lon. 109° 54′ W.

CAPE SAINT MARY, Africa, on the W. coast of Senegambia, forming the S.W. entrance to the estuary of the Gambia; lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 16° 41′ W.

CAPE SAINT MARY, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Benguela; lat. 13° 25′ S., lon. 12° 33′ E.

CAPE SAINT MARY, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay; lat. 46° 50′ N., lon. 54° 15′ W.

CAPE SAINT MARY, S.W. coast of Nova Scotia, forming the southern entrance to a bay of the same name; lat. 44° 7′ N., lon. 66° 15′ W.

CAPE SAINT MARY, a headland of South America, on the E. coast of Uruguay; lat. 34° 39′ S., lon. 54° 9′ W.

CAPE SAINT MARY, the S. extremity of Madagascar; lat. 25° 38′ 54″ S., lon. 45° 42′ E.

CAPE SAINT MARY, on the S.E. coast of the island of New Ireland; lat. 4° 2′ S., lon. 153° 18′ E.

CAPE SAINT NICOLAS, (Fr. pron. sänⁿ nee'ko'lä',) on the N.W. extremity of Hayti; lat. 19° 51′ N., lon. 73° 27′ W.

CAPE SAINT PAUL, Africa, on the slave coast; lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 0° 53′ E.

CAPE SAINT ROQUE, rŏk or ro'kä, a promontory on the N.E. coast of Brazil; lat. 5° 28′ S., lon. 35° 16′ W. After Cape Saint Augustine, it is the most E. point of South America.

CAPE SAINT SEBASTIAN. See CAPE SEBASTIAN.

CAPE SAINT THOMAS, (Port. *Cabo de São Thomé*, kä'bo

kâ sōwr² to-mā',) a headland on the S.E. coast of Brazil, near lat. 22° S., lon. 41° W.

CAPE SAINT VINCENT, (anc. *Promonto'rium Sa'crum,*) a headland forming the S.W. extremity of Portugal; lat. 37° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 9° W. Off this cape, on the 14th of February, 1797, the English fleet, consisting of 15 ships of the line, under Admiral Jarvis, defeated a far superior Spanish naval force.

CAPE SAINT VINCENT, on the W. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of the river Jonne; lat. 21° 50′ S., lon. 43° 20′ E.

CAPE SAINT VINCENT, on the E. coast of Terra del Fuego; lat. 54° 33′ S., lon. 65° 15′ W.

CAPE SALIMONE, sä-le-mo'nee, the E. point of Crete; lat. 35° 20′ N., lon. 26° 20′ E.

CAPE (or POINT) SALINES, sä'leen', a promontory on the E. coast of Martinique, near lat. 14° 25′ N., lon. 61° W.

CAPE SALINAS, sä-lee'näs, the S. extremity of the island of Majorca; lat. 39° 19′ N., lon. 3° 7′ E.

CAPE SAMANA, sä-mä-nä', the E. extremity of Samana Island; lat. 19° 13′ N., lon. 69° 8′ W.

CAPE (or POINT) SAMBAR, säm-bar', the S.E. extremity of Borneo; lat. 3° 52′ S., lon. 110° 16′ E.

CAPE SAMBOANGAN, säm-bo-än-gän', on the S.W. coast of the island of Mindanao; lat. 6° 43′ N., lon. 122° 10′ E.

CAPE SAMBRO, säm'bro, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia; lat. 44° 30′ N., lon. 62° 32′ W. On it is a light-house.

CAPE (or POINT) SAMPANMANJO, säm-pän-män'yo, the N. extremity of Borneo; lat. 7° 5′ N., lon. 116° 52′ E.

CAPE SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, a headland of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, forming the N. extremity of the bay of Jabea or Javea. It is high, naked, and precipitous. On the high table-land at its summit are several windmills, a small convent, and a watch-tower; lat. 38° 43′ 57″ N., lon. 0° 10′ E.

CAPE SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, the W. extremity of the island of Cuba; lat. 21° 51′ 5″ N., lon. 84° 57′ 2″ W.

CAPE SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, a headland of Brazil, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia; lat. 13° 0′ 7″ S., lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W. There is a light on this point 140 feet high.

CAPE SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, an elevated promontory of Buenos Ayres, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, S. side; lat. 36° 19′ S., lon. 56° 45′ W.

CAPE SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, a peak at the N.E. extremity of the island of Koonsheer, (Kunashir,) one of the Koorile group, near lat. 44° 29′ N., lon. 146° 8′ E.

CAPE SAN BLAS, sän bläs, or SAINT BLAS, a low point of land extending about 2 miles from the S. coast of Florida, 125 miles S.E. of Pensacola. It has a revolving light 65 feet high; lat. 29° 39′ N., lon. 85° 21′ W.

CAPE SAN BLAS, sän bläs, a headland on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the N.W. entrance to San Blas Bay; lat. 9° 35′ N., lon. 78° 58′ W.

CAPE SAN DIEGO, sän de-ä'go, a headland of South America, bounding on the W. the Straits of Le Maire; lat. 54° 33′ S., lon. 65° 14′ W.

CAPE SAND'WICH, on the coast of Hinchinbrook Island, E. Australia; lat. 18° 13′ S., lon. 146° 19′ E.

CAPE SAN'DY, on the E. coast of Australia, at the entrance to Hervey Bay; lat. 24° 45′ S., lon. 153° 45′ E.

CAPE SAN FRANCISCO, sän frän-sees'ko, South America, on the W. coast of Ecuador; lat. 0° 40′ N., lon. 80° 5′ W.

CAPE or POINT SAN JULIAN, sän ju'le-an or sän-Hoo-le-än', South America, on the E. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance to San Julian's Bay; lat. 49° 15′ S., lon. about 67° 50′ W.

CAPE SAN LOREN'ZO, South America, on the W. coast of Ecuador; lat. 1° S., lon. 80° 52′ W.

CAPE SAN MARCO, sän mär'ko, on the S.W. coast of Sicily; lat. 37° 29′ N., lon. 13° 5′ E.

CAPE SAN MARCO, sän mar'ko, on the W. coast of Sardinia, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Oristano; lat. 39° 52′ N., lon. 8° 23′ E.

CAPE SAN NICOLO, sän nee-ko-lo', on the W. coast of Sardinia; lat. 39° 25′ N., lon. 8° 28′ E.

CAPE SANTA CATALINA, san'tä kät-ä-lee'nä, on the W coast of Central America, 70 miles S.S.W. from Nicaragua. lat. 10° 35′ N.

CAPE SANTA LUCIA, sän tä-loo-see'ä, the W. extremity of Cambridge Island, off the W. coast of Patagonia; lat. 51° 25′ S., lon. 75° 12′ W.

CAPE SANTA MARIA, sän'tä mä-ree'ä, South America, on the S.E. coast of Uruguay, near the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata; lat. 33° 40′ S., lon. 54° 15′ W.

CAPE SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA. See CAPE LEUCA.

CAPE SANTA POLA, sän'tä po'lä, Spain, on the S.E. coast of Valencia, 12 miles S.W. of Alicante, near lat. 38° 13′ N., lon. 0° 32′ W.

CAPE SAN VITO, sän vee'to, a headland forming the N.W. extremity of Sicily, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare; lat. 38° 14′ N., lon. 12° 47′ E.

CAPE SASSOSO, säs-so'so, (*i. e.* "rocky cape;" anc. *Promonto'rium Dii'um,*) on the N. coast of Candia; lat. 35° 35′ N., lon. 25° 7′ E.

CAPE SAUN'DERS, on the N.E. coast of the island of South Georgia; lat. 54° 10′ S., lon. 36° 57′ W.

CAPE SAUN'DERS, on the S.E. coast of New Munster, one of the New Zealand Islands; lat. 45° 65′ S., lon. 170° 35′ E.

CAPE'S CREEK, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

CAPE SEBASTIAN, se-bäs'chan, a headland on the N.W. coast of Madagascar; lat. 12° 28′ S., lon. 48° 40′ E.

CAPE SEDANO, sä-dä'no, the E. extremity of Java, N. of the entrance to Bali Strait; lat. 7° 58′ S., lon. 114° 30′ E.

CAPE SELINTI, se-lin'tee, on the coast of Asia Minor, 32 miles N.W. of Cape Anamoor, (Anamour.) Near it are the village of Selinti and the mines of Trajanopolis.

CAPE SERDZE KAMEN, sêäd'zeh kä'men' on the N.E. coast of Siberia, at the entrance of Behring Straits; lat. 66° 45′ N., lon. 170° 30′ W.

CAPE SHACKLETON, shäk'el-ton, in the W. part of Greenland, off Baffin's Bay; lat. 73° 45′ N., lon. 56° 30′ W.

CAPE SIERRA LEONE, se-ĕr'ra le-o'nee, on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of a river of the same name; lat. 8° 30′ N., lon. 13° 13′ W.

CAPE SIGRI, see'gree, the W. extremity of the island of Metelin; lat. 39° 26′ N., lon. 25° 45′ E.

CAPE SILLEIRO, seel-yä'e-ro, Spain, on the W. coast of Galicia, near the mouth of the Rio de Vigo; lat. 42° 7′ N., lon. 8° 54′ E.

CAPE SISAR, se-sar', on the N.W. coast of Borneo; lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 112° 20′ E.

CAPE SKIL'LO, on the S.E. coast of Greece, at the entrance to the Gulf of Ægina; lat. 37° 27′ N., lon. 23° 36′ E.

CAPE SKROPHA, skro'fä, on the S.E. coast of Greece, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Patras; lat. 38° 18′ N., lon. 21° 8′ E.

CAPE SMALL POINT, on the W. side of the entrance to Kennebec River, Maine; lat. 43° 49′ 30″ N., lon. 69° 48′ 48″ W.

CAPE SOUTHAM'PTON, the S. extremity of Southampton Island, on Hudson's Bay, near lat. 63° N., lon. 84° W.

CAPE SPADA, spä'dä, (anc. *Tity'rus Promonto'rium?*) a promontory near the N.W. extremity of Crete, between the Gulfs of Khania and Kisamos; lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 23° 43′ E.

CAPE SPARTEL, spar-tĕl', or ESPARTEL, ĕs-par-tĕl', Africa, on the N.W. coast of Morocco, at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar, 1043 feet above the sea; lat. 35° 49′ N., lon. 5° 56′ W.

CAPE SPARTIMENTO, spar-te-mĕn'to, a headland of Naples, on the S.E. coast of Principato Citra, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Policastro; lat. 40° N., lon. 15° 15′ E.

CAPE SPARTIVENTO, spar-te-vĕn'to, Naples, at the S.E. extremity of Calabria Ultra; lat. 37° 57′ N., lon. 16° 5′ E.

CAPE SPARTIVENTO, on the S. coast of Sardinia; lat. 38° 52′ N., lon. 8° 50′ E.

CAPE SPLIT, a headland of Nova Scotia, extending in the bay of Fundy; lat. 45° 22′ 40″ N., lon. 64° 15′ W.

CAPE SPULICO, spoo'le-ko, on the S.E. coast of Naples, extending into the Gulf of Taranto; lat. 39° 57′ N., lon. 16° 36′ E.

CAPESTANG, kä'pĕs'tôxⁿ, (anc. *Cap'ut Stagni,*) a walled town of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles W. of Béziers, on the Canal du Midi, and near the N. bank of an extensive lagoon, to which it gives its name. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2135.

CAPESTERRE, LA, lä kä'pĕs'tair', or LE MARIGOT, leh mä'ree'go', a town of the West Indies, island of Guadeloupe, 9 miles E.N.E. of La Basse-Terre, at the S.E. angle of the island, and at the mouth of the Rivière-aux-Pères. It is the capital of the most fertile and salubrious district of the colony.

CAPESTERRE, kä'pĕs'tair', a town of the West Indies, on the S.E. coast of the island of Marie-Galante, capital of a district.

CAPESTRANO, kä-pĕs-trä'no, a small town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 22 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 2469.

CAPE TA'BLE, the E. extremity of the peninsula of Tera Kake, on the coast of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand isles; lat. 39° 7′ S., lon. 173° 10′ E.

CAPE TABLE, on the N. coast of Van Diemen's Land; lat. 40° 56′ S., lon. 145° 42′ E.

CAPE TAIMOOR, TAIMOUR, or TAYMOUR, ti'moor', a headland of Siberia, extending into the Arctic Ocean, 120 miles S.W. of Severo Vostotchnoi, next to which it is the northernmost promontory of Asia.

CAPE TALABO, tä-lä'bo, on the E. coast of Celebes, at the entrance to the Gulf of Tomini; lat. 0° 50′ S., lon. 123° 57′ E.

CAPE TARKHAN, tar-kän', the westernmost point of the Crimea, extending into the Black Sea; lat. 45° 20′ 7″ N., lon. 32° 29′ 7″ E. It has a light-house.

CAPE TEMOEL, tä-mo-ĕl', on the W. coast of Celebes, near the equator; lon. 119° 25′ E.

CAPE TENNEZ, tĕn-nĕz', on the N. coast of Algeria; lat. 36° 34′ N.; lon. 1° 23′ E.

CAPE TEULADA, tä-oo-lä'dä, on the S. coast of Sardinia, at the E. entrance to the Gulf of Palmas; lat. 38° 51′ 9″ N.; lon. 8° 39′ 2″ E.

CAPE THREE POINTS, on the E. coast of Yucatan, extending to the Bay of Honduras.

CAPE THREE POINTS, Africa, on the S. coast of Guinea; lat. 4° 43′ N., lon. 2° 5′ W

CAPE TIBURON, te-boo-rōn', on the coast of South America, at the entrance to the Gulf of Darien; lat. 8° 45' N.; lon. 77° 20' W.

CAPE TIBURON, te-boo-rōn', on the S.W. coast of Hayti; lat. 18° 20' N.; lon. 74° 29' W.

CAPE TINDARO, tin'dä-ro, a headland on the N.E. coast of Sicily, extending into the Gulf of Patti, 4 miles E.N.E. of Patti. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

CAPE TIÑOSO, teen-yo'so, Spain, on the coast of Murcia; lat. 37° 30' N.; lon. 1° 16' W.

CAPE TOPALO-POLO, to-pä'lo-po'lo, called by Captain Cook CAPE TURNAGAIN, on the S.E. coast of Eahcinomauwe, one of the New Zealand Isles; lat. 40° 30' S., lon. 176° 42' E.

CAPE TORRES, tor'rès, Spain, on the N. coast of Asturias; lat. 43° 37' N.; lon. 5° 41' W.

CAPE TORTOSA, tor-to'sä, Spain, forming the N. extremity of the island of Buda, off the coast of Catalonia; lat. 40° 40' N., lon. 0° 47' E.

CAPE TOWN, a fortified seaport town of South Africa, capital of the Cape Colony on its W. coast at the N. declivity of Table Mountain, and on the S.W. shore of Table Bay. It is regularly laid out in the Dutch style, with canals in the principal streets; the streets are broad, and cross at right angles, but unpaved. The sides of the principal avenues are lined with rows of oak, poplar, and pine trees. The houses are flat-roofed, and painted or whitewashed, with terraces in front. The town is lighted with gas, and defended on the river side inland by a regular citadel; on the bank toward the sea by Amsterdam Battery and some other works. The view of the town and its vicinity from the bay anchorage is very striking. Behind rise the perpendicular sides of Table Mountain, while on either hand are the barren crags of Lion's Head and Devil's Peak, the former usually capped with a cloud. From its situation, facing the noon-day sun, and backed by naked mountains, the town is exposed to excessive heat, and is often intolerable from dust; it is also exposed to violent gales from the S.E. Cape Town is noted as being the place where important astronomical observations were made by Sir J. Herschel. It has a royal marine observatory, and a magnetic observatory. At noon each day a ball is dropped here, as in Greenwich, to indicate the time to mariners. The educational establishments are the South African College and the South African Institution, a good public library with 30,000 volumes, and a valuable private botanic garden. There is a government bank which issues notes, and a joint-stock bank, with a branch, at Graham's Town. Cape Town was constituted a bishopric in 1847. Within it is held the supreme court of justice of the colony. Table Bay is capacious enough to contain any number of vessels, but is exposed to W. winds, which from June to August produce heavy swells. To the port, at which is the custom-house, large vessels cannot come; but the anchorage in the bay is usually safe. Two quays, extending from the beach into the bay, enable lighters to take in and discharge cargoes at all times of the tide. Great efforts are made both by the government and the municipality to render Table Bay a safe harbor. It is now visited annually by a large number of vessels; and the casualties do not amount to a third per cent. From 1824 to 1843 it was visited by 9615 vessels, of which only 28 were lost or seriously injured. The number of vessels which entered in 1848 was 560, tons, 164,417. In the vicinity are numerous villas, and the walks near the town are pretty, and neatly kept: one of them, which leads along the top of Wynberg Hill, overlooking the town and bay, and commanding a view of the sandy plain and distant mountains, with Green Point (where is a light-house) and Robbin's Island in the distance, is peculiarly picturesque. The climate of the whole locality is considered salubrious, and the place is much frequented by Indian residents on leave of absence. Cape Town was founded by the Dutch in 1650, and with its subject territory was taken by the British in 1795. It was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens; recaptured by the British in 1806, and finally ceded to Britain in 1815. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Diaz in 1486, and called by him the "Cape of Storms." Pop. 22,543.

CAPE TOWSHEND, town'zend, on the N.E. coast of Australia; lat. 22° 15' S., lon. 150° W.

CAPE TRAFALGAR, traf-al-gar', (anc. *Promontorium Junonis*,) a headland of Spain, on the S.W. coast of Cadiz; lat. 36° 10' N.; lon. 6° 1' W. In the memorable engagement off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

CAPE TRIBULATION, on the N.E. coast of Australia, at the entrance to Trinity Bay, near lat. 16° 6' S., lon. 145° 21' E.

CAPE TRINITY, trin'e-te, on the S. coast of the island of Kodiac, in the North Pacific Ocean, near lat. 57° N., lon. 154° W.

CAPE (or POINT) TRIONTO, tre-on'to, on the coast of Naples, extending into the Gulf of Taranto; lat. 39° 35' N., lon. 16° 50' E.

CAPE VANCOUVER, van-koo'ver, on the S.W. coast of Russian America; lat. 60° 30' N., lon. 163° 30' W.

CAPE VAN DIEMEN, van-dee'men, the most N. point of McVille Island, North Australia; lat. 11° 8' S., lon. 130° 20' E.

CAPE VANI, vä'nee, on the N.W. coast of the island of Milo; lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 24° 22' E.

CAPE VARELLA, vä-rel'lä, on the E. coast of Cochin China, extending into the China Sea; lat. 12° 55' N., lon. 109° 25' E.

CAPE VATICANO, vä-te-kä'no, in Naples, on the W. coast of Calabria Ultra; lat. 38° 37' N., lon. 15° 51' E.

CAPE (or POINT) VENUS, vee'nus, on the N. coast of Otaheite; lat. 17° 29' 2" S., lon. 149° 29' W.

CAPE VERD or VERDE, verd, (Fr. *Cap Vert* or *Verd*, käp vair; *i. e.* "green cape.") the westernmost cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia; lat. 14° 43' N., lon. 17° 34' W. Named from a group of enormous baobab-trees crowning its summit. Discovered in 1445 by Dennis Fernandez, a Portuguese navigator.

CAPE VERD (or VERDE) ISLANDS, (Port. *Ilhas Verdes*, eel'yas vär'dès, *i. e.* "green islands;" Ger. *Inseln des Grünen Vorgebirges*, in'zeln dès grü'nen fōr-gä-beew'ghes.) are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles W. of Cape Verd, between lat. 14° 45' and 17° 12' N., and lon. 22° 45' and 25° 25' W. The archipelago consists of the following 10 islands:—Sal, Boavista, Mayo, Santiago, (St. James.) Fogo, Brava, Grunds, Rombo, São Nicolao, (St. Nicholas.) and Santa Luzia, and 4 islets, Branco, Raso, São Vicente, (St. Vincent.) and Santo Antonio. Area, 1080 square miles. Pop. in 1834, 55,838; 51,864 free, and 3970 slaves. In 1850 (the last census) it was 86,700. The white population in the whole archipelago is to the colored as 1 to 20. The surface of the islands is in general mountainous, and some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 9157 feet in height. The soil is extremely various, but mostly fertile; the absence of trees and the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent and severe distress. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea breezes; mean temperature of May and August, 70°-9; April to September, 70°; during the other months, 65° Feb.; the mornings and evenings are cool, and dews abundant. Chief vegetable products, maize, rice, and French beans. Coffee, introduced in 1790, has completely succeeded; the cotton shrub is indigenous; indigo grows wild, and tobacco is cultivated in some of the islands; little sugar is grown, and wine of inferior quality; tropical fruits are abundant. Orchill, the trade in which was formerly monopolized by the government, and yielded an annual revenue of 24,000*l.*, decreased in value so rapidly after the trade was thrown open in 1837, as to require new restrictions, which were put in force in 1844. Cattle are extensively reared, and dried and salted provisions form a considerable article of export. Goats are still numerous, although many are annually killed for the sake of their skins; pigs are abundant in several of the islands. Asses and mules are the only beasts of burden. Fowls are so abundant in most of the islands that they are sold for less than 1*d.* each; serpents and venomous reptiles are unknown; whales abound in the neighboring seas, and are fished by the English and Americans. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by immense numbers of turtle. The natives are quiet and docile, but extremely indolent. The Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua crecula*. Agriculture and the preparation of salt are the chief branches of industry; linens, pottery-ware, soap, and leather are manufactured in some of the islands. Value of imports in 1844, $91,960; exports, $80,280. In 1852, the commerce of the Cape Verd Islands with the United States employed 2775 tons of shipping inwards, and 825 tons outwards: value of imports, $18,129; exports, $64,076. These islands, together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa, near Cape Roxo, constitute the province of Cape Verd, the capital of which was removed from Porto Praya to Miudello, in the island of St. Vincent, in 1838. The province is under a governor-general, who exercises both civil and military power. Previous to 1840, there was only 1 school of public instruction in the Archipelago; at present there are 12. The Roman Catholic is the only form of worship.

CAPE VERGA, ver'ga, on the S.W. coast of Africa; lat. 10° 18' N., lon. 14° 28' W.

CAPE VICTORIA or VICTORY, South America, on the W. coast of Patagonia.

CAPE VIDIO, vee'de-o, Spain, on the coast of Asturias; lat. 43° 38' N., lon. 6° 19' W.

CAPE VILLANO, veel-yä'no, Spain, on the N.W. coast of Galicia; lat. 43° 9' N., lon. 9° 10' W.

CAPEVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Virginia, on the E. side of Chesapeake Bay.

CAPE VINCENT, a port of entry of Jefferson co., New York, on the river St. Lawrence, and at the terminus of the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Watertown. It has a steamboat landing, a ship-yard, and in 1854, 2171 tons of shipping were enrolled and licensed in the district. Pop. of the township, 3044.

CAPE VIRGIN, a headland of South America, on the coast of Patagonia, at the N. entrance to the Strait of Magellan; lat. 52° 24' S., lon. 68° 22' W.

CAPE VISCARDO, vis-kaw/do, on the N. coast of the island of Cephalonia, off the coast of Greece; lat. 38° 28′ N., lon. 20° 35′ E.

CAPE VOLTAIRE, vol-tair′, a headland of North-western Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W.; lat. 14° 15′ S., lon. 125° 40′ E.

CAPE VOLTAS, vol′tăs, a headland of South Africa, at the mouth of the Orange River; lat. 28° 44′ S., lon. 16° 32′ E.

CAPE WAI-APOO, or WAI-APOU, wī-ā-poo′, or EAST CAPE, the E. point of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand Isles; lat. 37° 42′ S., lon. 178° 38′ E.

CAPE WALK'ER, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; lat. 75° 50′ N., lon. 59° 30′ W.

CAPE WAL/SINGHAM, on the E. coast of America, N. of the entrance into Cumberland Straits; lat. 66° N., lon. 61° W.

CAPE WEST, on the W. coast of New Munster, one of the New Zealand Isles; lat. 45° 54′ S., lon. 166° 40′ E.

CAPE WRATH forms the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. of Sutherland; lat. 58° 37′ N., lon. 5° 1′ W. It is a pyramid of gneiss, rising to a height of 300 feet, and having on it a light-house, with a light 400 feet above the sea.

CAPE YORK, the northernmost point of Australia, terminating the land which bounds the Gulf of Carpentaria on the E.; lat. 10° 41′ 6″ S., lon. 142° 34′ E.

CAPE YORK, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; lat. 75° 55′ N., lon. 67° W.

CAPE ZAMBRONA, dzăm-bro′nă, on the W. coast of Calabria, near the S. entrance to the Gulf of Eufemia; lat. 38° 46′ N., lon. 16° 3′ E.

CAPE ZIBEEB, ze-beeb′, or RAS SIDI ALI-AL-SHUSHA, räs see′dee ăl′lee-ăl-shoo′shä, in Africa, on the N. coast of Tunis; lat. 37° 13′ N., lon. 10° E.

CAPHAREUS. See CAPE DORO.

CAPIBARI, kä-pe-bä-ree′, a town of Brazil, 120 miles W. of São Paulo, on a stream of its own name, an affluent of the Tiete. Pop. 2000.

CAPIBARI, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, a tributary of the Tiete, an affluent of the Parand.

CAPIBARIBE, kä-pe-bä-ree′bä, a river of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, rising in lat. 7° 50′ S., lon. 37° 45′ W., flowing E. and S., and falling by two mouths into the Bay of Recife. Total course, about 200 miles, exclusive of windings.

CAPISTRELLO, kăp-is-trĕl′lo, a small town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 8½ miles W. of Lake Fucino. Pop. 1150.

CAPITANATA, kä-pe-tä-nä′tä, a province of Naples, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic. Capital, Foggia. Pop. 304,323.

CAPITIUM or CAPYTIUM. See CAPIZZI.

CAPIVARI, kä-pe-vä-ree′, a modern town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 24 miles N.W. of Cabo Frio. Pop. 3000.

CAPIZ, kä-peece′, a city of the Philippines, capital of the island of Panay, on its N. coast. Pop. 11,145. It is mostly built of wood, and is defended by a small fort. It is the residence of a Spanish alcalde, governor of the province.

CAPIZZI, kä-pit′see, (anc. *Capyltium* or *Capitium*,) a town of Sicily, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bronte. Pop. 3400.

CAPLE, kap′pl, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, kä′po dis′tre-ä, (anc. *Ægida*,) a fortified seaport town of Austria, in Illyria, government of Trieste, on a rock in the Gulf of Trieste, connected by a bridge with the mainland, 8 miles S.W. of Trieste. Pop. 5981. It was the capital of Venetian Istria. It has a cathedral and numerous other churches, a gymnasium, and a prison. Its harbor is little frequented, except by fishing boats.

CAPODRISI, kä-po-dree′see, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3 miles S.W. of Caserta. Pop. 2415.

CAPOLI, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

CA/PON BRIDGE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

CAPON SPRINGS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

CAPOONACACGANY, kä-poo-na-kaw′gä-ne, a river of Canada West rising in some lakes on the N. side of the ridge of hills running parallel to Lake Superior. It flows N., joins the Necaugany, and subsequently falls into the Albany in lat. 51° 5′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W.

CAPOSELLE, kä-po-sĕl′lä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 13 miles N.N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 3734.

CAPPADOCIA, kap-pa-do′she-a, an ancient province of Asia Minor, now included in Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 37° 16′ and 39° 28′ N., and lon. 32° 50′ and 39° E. It was subdued by the Persians under Cyrus, and after the time of Alexander the Great it was governed by kings of its own, till A. D. 17, when Tiberius reduced it to the form of a Roman province. Christianity was early propagated in Cappadocia, as we learn by the address of the first general epistles of the apostle Peter.——Adj. and inhab. CAPPADOCIAN, kap-pa-do′she-an.

CAPPADOCIA, kăp-pä-do′che-ä, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 8 miles W.S.W. of Avezzano. Pop. 1771.

CAPPAGH, kap′păn, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

CAPPAGH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

CAPPAGH, a small river and extensive bog of Ireland, co. of Galway.

CAPPAGHWHITE, kap′păn-white′, a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 7 miles N. of Tipperary. Pop. 1046.

CAPPANACUSHY, kăp′pa-na-koo′shoe, a group of islets, Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, at the head of the estuary, and 3 miles W. of Kenmare. On the opposite mainland are the remains of Cappanacushy Castle.

CAPPEL, kăp-pĕl′, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Zurich. Here the reformer Ulrich Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish against the Papists, October 11, 1531, and a rude stone monument marks the spot where he fell.

CAPPELN, kăp′peln, a village of Northern Germany, in Hanover, 9 miles N.E. of Osnabrück.

CAPPELN, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the Schley. Exports, corn and fish. Pop. 2000.

CAPPELN, WESTER, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in Münster, 10 miles E.N.E. of Tecklenburg.

CAP'PER RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Tennessee.

CAP'POQUIN′, a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, on the Blackwater, navigable hence downwards in barges, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lismore. Pop. 2341. It has a modernized castle and barracks.

CAPRACOTTA, kăp-rä-kot′tä, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 27 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2780.

CAPRAJA, kä-prä′yä, (anc. *Capraria* or *Capraisia*,) an island of the Sardinian States, in the Mediterranean, with a fortified port of the same name, on the E. side, 17 miles E. of the N. extremity of Corsica. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. in 1844, 750.

CAPREÆ. See CAPRI.

CAPRARIA, one of the Balearic Isles. See CABRERA.

CAPRAROLA, kä-prä-ro′la, a town of the Papal States, 9 miles S.E. of Viterbo, containing a celebrated castle, built on the slopes of Mount Cimino, said to be unrivalled in Italy as a specimen of the fortified architecture of the sixteenth century.

CAPRERA, kä-prä′rä, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Length from N. to S., 5 miles.

CAPRESE, kä-prä′sä, a town of Tuscany, 13 miles N.E. of Arezzo, memorable as the birthplace of Michael Angelo Buonarotti. Pop. 1560.

CAPRI, ka′pree, (anc. *Capreæ*,) an island of Naples, district of Castellamare, at the S. entrance of the bay, and 20 miles S. of the city of Naples. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3 miles. It is entirely mountainous, coasts steep and inaccessible, except at the port of Capri, a small fortified town, with a fine cathedral, a large seminary, and a population of 2900, on its S. side. On the coast is the remarkable stalactitic cave called the "Grotto of Nymphs;" and the island contains numerous Roman ruins and antiquities. It is celebrated in history as the retreat of Tiberius, and the scene of his orgies.

CAPRI, kä′pree, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Sebenico.

CAPRIATA, kä-pre-ä′tä, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. of Novi. Pop. 2365.

CAPRIATI, kä-pre-ä′tee, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 5 miles E.S.E. of Venafro. Pop. 2200.

CAP'RICORN ISLANDS, a small group of islands and rocks off the E. coast of Australia, on the tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 161° 15′ E.

CAPRINO, kä-pree′no, a town of Italy, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bergamo, with extensive silk manufactures. Pop. 1600.

CAPRINO, a town of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Verona. Pop. 3400.

CAPRUS, a river of Persia. See ZAB, LITTLE.

CAPRYKE, kä-pri′keh, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 3329. It has several breweries, and trade in timber.

CAPSA. See GAFSA.

CAPSALI, kăp-sä′lee, a seaport town of the Ionian Islands, capital of Cerigo, near the S. side of the island, upon the slope of a mountain. It has a commodious harbor defended by a fort. Pop. 5000.

CAP SANTÉ, kăp san′tä, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of a small stream. It contains 4 stores, &c.

CAP ST. IGNACE, kăp sänt ig′năss′, a post-village of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the St. Lawrence River, 39 miles S. of Quebec. It contains 4 stores, 3 saw-mills, &c.

CAPTI'NA, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

CAPTI'NA CREEK, of Belmont co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River.

CAPUA, kap′u-a or kä′poo-ä, (anc. *Casilinum*,) a fortified city of Naples, capital of the province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 20 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 8100. It was fortified by Vauban, and is considered one of the keys of the kingdom; for, though far from the frontier, it is the only fortress that covers the approach to Naples. It was built by the Lombards in 856, out of the ruins of ancient Capua, the remains of which, about 2 miles E., include a gate, and portions of a large amphitheatre. The modern city has no object worthy of notice except a cathedral with

antique columns; it comprises 13 parish churches, several convents, a royal college, military school, hospitals, and public fountains. The ancient Capua, one of the finest and most agreeable cities of Italy, was of such extent as to be compared to Rome and Carthage. Hannibal wintered here after the battle of Cannæ. It was a favorite place of resort of the Romans, on account of its agreeable situation and its healthy climate; and many existing ruins attest its ancient splendor.

CAPUA, kä'poo-ä, a town of New Granada, department of Panama, S.W. of Chorrera.

CAPUL, kä-pool', one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Samar. Lat. 12° 31′ N.; lon. 124° 9′ E.

CAPURSO, kä-poor'so, a town of Naples, 7 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 2760.

CA'PUTHI, a parish of Scotland, co. and 11 miles N. of Perth. Here are several Druidic remains, one of which Cairnmuir, is considered the largest of its kind in Scotland.

CAPYTIUM. See CAPIZZI.

CAQUETA, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

CA'RA, an islet of Scotland, co. of Argyle, off its W. coast, immediately S. of Gigha.

CARABANCHEL ALTO, kä-rä-bän chel' äl'to, and CARABANCHEL BAJO, kä-rä-bän-chel' bä'ho, two villages of Spain, in New Castile, 3 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 1800.

CARABAYA, kä-rä-bī'ä, a province of Peru, in the department of Puno. It contains mines of silver and gold, and in 1850 had 22,138 inhabitants.

CARABOBO, kä-rä-bo'bo, a province of Venezuela, in South America, with a small town, 33 miles S.W. of Valencia.

CARACA, kä-rä'kä, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, N. of the city of Mariana. It is a portion of the Cordillera of Mantiqueira, being one of its highest ranges.

CARACAS, kä-rä'käs, a group of six small, uninhabited islands in the Caribbean Sea, coast of Venezuela, a little W. of Cumana.

CARACAS, kä-rä'käs, CARAC'CAS, or SANTIAGO-DE-LEON-DE-CARACAS, sän-te-ä'go-dä-lä-on'-dä-kä ra'käs, the capital of the republic of Venezuela, and one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in the N. part of South America, is situated 3000 feet above the level of the sea, 11 miles S.S.E. of La Guayra, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains, whose highest point on the road is 5160 feet. Lat. 10° 30′ N.; lon. 66° 54′ W. The river Guayra bounds it on the S., and is everywhere fordable near the town, excepting after heavy rains, when it runs with great rapidity, but subsides almost as suddenly as it rises. Three other streams pass close to Caracas, namely, the Araueo, across which is a handsome bridge; the Caroata, separating one part of the city from the rest, and across which is another bridge; and the Catucho. Caracas is well and regularly built; the streets are narrow, but well paved, and generally intersect each other at right angles. The houses are constructed of brick or earth, faced with stucco, and often richly decorated. Many of them have terraced roofs. There are several squares, the chief of which is the Plaza Mayor or Great Square, where the market for fruits, vegetables, fish, &c. is held; the E. side is principally occupied by the cathedral, a clumsy structure, which was much damaged by an earthquake in 1826; the S. by the college; and the W. by the public prison. Increased attention has of late been paid to the subject of education. The schools are supported by the city at an annual expense of about $40,000, and are well attended by the children of all classes. Including the cathedral, there are 22 churches in the city, and 2 convents. A new cathedral, an extensive and costly edifice, is now in course of erection. From the Catucho the town is well supplied with water, which is dispensed to the inhabitants in public fountains, as well as in pipes and reservoirs. Caracas is the seat of an archbishop, and has a university, founded in 1778, and three hospitals. Its trade, carried on through the port of La Guayra, 15 miles distant, is considerable, and consists chiefly of the products of the adjacent fertile valleys. The climate is healthful, but earthquakes are common; that of 1812 destroyed nearly all the houses, and upwards of 10,000 of the inhabitants; and though the town has been rebuilt, the houses are inferior to what they were before that dreadful visitation. The city, founded in 1567 by Diego Losada, was formerly the capital of the captain-generalship of the Caracas, and is the birthplace of Bolivar. Pop., a few years since estimated at 45,000, had increased in 1853 to 63,000.

CARACAS, a province of South America, in Venezuela, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea. Capital, Caracas. Pop. 242,858.

CARAGLIO, kä-räl'yo, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 6 miles W. of Coni, on the Grana. Pop. 6268. It has manufactures of silks, and 5 annual fairs.

CARA-HISSAR. See KARA-HISSAR and AFIOON-KARA-HISSAR.

CAR'ALDSTON or CAR'ESTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

CARALIS. See CAGLIARI.

CARAMAGNA, kä-rä-män'yä, a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, province of Salazzo. Pop. 3670.

CARAMAN, kä'rä'mäⁿ', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 1381.

CARAMAN. See KARAMAN.

CARAMANIA. See KARAMANIA.

CARAMANICO, kä-rä-mä'ne-ko, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 3300.

CARAMBIS. See CAPE KEREMPE.

CARAMNASSA, kä-rän-nä's'sä, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, tributary to the Ganges, and separating the old provinces of Bahar and Benares. It is regarded with great abhorrence by the Hindoos, who consider contact with its waters sufficient to undo all their good works and austerities. Hence its name, "the destruction of pious works."

CARANGAMITE, kä-rän-gä-meet', a large, shallow, salt-water lake in the South of Australia, district of Portland Bay, about 50 miles W. of the town of Geelong. It is upwards of 90 miles in circumference; to the S. it is so shallow as to be crossed by the natives for a distance of 15 miles.

CARANG ASSEM, kä-räng' as'sem', a town of the Malay Archipelago, island of Bali, on the Strait of Lombok. Lat. 8° 42′ S.; lon. 118° 34′ E.

CARANJA, kä-rän'jä, (anc. *Cilianæ?*) an island of British India, presidency of Bombay, in Bombay Harbor, about 8 miles E.S.E. of the city. It is nearly circular, and 4 miles in diameter.

CARANO, kä-rä'no, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 21 miles N.E. of Trent. Pop. 804.

CARAPELLA, kä-rä-pel'lä, a river of Naples, province of Capitanata, after a N.E. course of about 48 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles S. of Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends eastward a branch, which enters the Lagoon of Salpi.

CARASCO, kä-räs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, 2½ miles N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 2156.

CARATE, kä-rä'tä, a market-town of Lombardy, 15 miles N. of Milan, formerly fortified. Pop. 2282.

CARAVACA, kä-rä-vä'kä, a town of Spain, 39 miles N.W. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 9910. It has several convents and hospitals, a college, and a ruined castle. In a mountain W. of the town is the stalactitic cavern of Barquilla.

CARAVAGGIO, kä-rä-vädj'jo, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 5998. It is the birthplace of the renowned painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio* from their native town.

CARAVAJALES, kä-rä-vä-hä'les, a town of Spain, in Leon, 16 miles N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 834.

CARAVAJALES DE LA ENCOMIENDA, kä-rä-vä-hä'les dä lä en-ko-me-en'dä, a town of Spain, in Leon, 40 miles N.W. of Zamora.

CARAVANCHEL, kä-rä-vän-chel', the name of two contiguous villages of Spain, near Madrid.

CARAVELLAS, kä-rä-vel'läs, a seaport town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the N. side of the Bay of Caravellas, in the Atlantic. Lat. 17° 49′ S.; lon. 39° 26′ W. It is well built; and from its port, which is one of the best frequented in the province, manioc flour and coffee are exported to Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco. Pop. of district, 5000.

CAR'AWAY, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

CARBALLO, kar-bäl'yo, a village of Spain, province of Corunna, (Coruña,) with well-frequented mineral springs and baths. Pop. 365.

CAR'BERY, a district of Ireland, in Munster, forming the S. part of the co. of Cork.

CARBERY, a barony of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

CARBERY, a barony of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

CARBERY, a small island of Ireland, in Dunmanus Bay.

CARBET, LE, leh kar'bä', a town of Martinique, capital of the quarter, on the W. side of the island, 2 miles S. of St. Pierre. S. of the town is the *Piton de Carbet*, a volcanic mountain 5200 (?) feet high. Pop. 4087, (2860 slaves.)

CAR'BON, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Lehigh River flows through the county in a S.E. direction, receiving in its passage the Quakake, Nesquihoning, Mahoning, Lizard, and Aquanchicola creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain forms the S.E. boundary, and the surface is traversed by minor ridges of the Alleghanies, the direction of which is nearly parallel with the mountain first named. The most considerable of these ridges are named Mauch Chunk Mountain, Mahoning Ridge, Broad Mountain, Spring Mountain, and Pokono Mountain. Excepting a small portion of the valleys, the land is too rugged and sterile for cultivation, but the highlands contain inexhaustible stores of the best anthracite coal. The southern anthracite coal-field of Pennsylvania, extending eastward from Schuylkill county, terminates on the W. side of the Lehigh River, near Mauch Chunk. The stratum of coal at the summit mines, near the top of Mauch Chunk Mountain, is about 50 feet in thickness. It lies as a saddle on the top of the hill, and the coal is uncovered and quarried in the open

day. A railroad extends from the mines to the Lehigh River. In 1850, 722,000 tons of coal were procured from the mines of this county, and in 1852 about 1,000,000 tons. The Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Mines, near the N.W. border, are very rich, and yield a superior quality of coal. The navigation of the Lehigh has been opened by means of dams and locks as far as White Haven, about 25 miles above Mauch Chunk. A railroad is projected, which, when finished, will connect the county with Easton and Philadelphia. Formed in 1843 out of part of Northampton, and named from *carbo*, the Latin term for "coal." Capital, Mauch Chunk. Pop. 16,686.

CARBONARA, kar-bo-nâ'râ, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Citra, 36 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 2300.

CARBONARA, a town of Italy, in Naples, province, and 4 miles S. of Bari. Pop. 1600.

CARBONARA, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 22½ miles S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 1900.

CARBONARA, kar-bo-nâ'râ, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Vonizza, 10 miles E.N.E. of Avlona.

CARBON-BLANC, kar'bôn'-blôn', a village of France, department of the Gironde, 5 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 1869.

CAR'BONDALE, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop., including the city of Carbondale, 5404.

CAR'BONDALE, a city of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, is situated at the head of Lackawanna Valley, and near the source of the Lakawanna River, 30 miles N.E. from Wilkesbarre, and 145 miles N.E. from Harrisburg. A railroad, 17 miles long, connects it with Honesdale. This is the most populous town of Luzerne county, and the principal market of Northern Pennsylvania. In 1851 it was incorporated as a city, and preparations are making to build a city hall. Many handsome buildings have been erected here within a few years, and the population has rapidly increased. The Lackawanna Valley, which is a continuation of the fertile valley of Wyoming, contains extensive beds of coal, which, in the vicinity of Carbondale, are about 20 feet in thickness. About 500,000 tons of coal are annually taken out from these mines by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and it is estimated that they pay out $1,200,000 in a year. The coal is drawn up several inclined planes by steam-engines to the height of 850 feet; thence it is conveyed by a railroad, 16 miles, to Honesdale, and thence by the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the Hudson River. Pop. in 1850, 4945; in 1854, about 7500.

CARBONE, kar-bo'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 39 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2620.

CARBONERA-EL-MAYOR, kar-bon-â'râ-êl-mî-ôr', a modern town of Spain, 8 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 2651.

CARBONNE, kar'bonn', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 23 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2462.

CAR'BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CARCABUEY, kar'kâ-bwê', a town of Spain, 36 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3996. It has an hospital and Roman remains.

CARCAJENTE, kar-kâ-hên'tâ, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 12 miles N.N.E. of San Felipe. Pop. 6150. It is well built and prosperous. It has linen and woollen manufactures, and many Roman remains have been discovered here.

CARCASSONNE, kar'kâs'sonn', (anc. *Carcaso.*) a city of the South of France, capital of the department of the Aude, on the Aude and the Canal du Midi, 55 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 20,005. It is divided into the old city and the new town, by the river, here crossed by a bridge of ten arches. The new town, on level ground, is regularly laid out, well built, traversed by running streams, furnished with marble fountains, and has many handsome squares and planted walks; one of the last leads to the aqueduct bridge of Tresquel, and is ornamented with a marble column to the memory of Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi. The old city stands on elevated ground, and is interesting "as retaining unchanged, to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other town in France, the aspect of a fortress of the Middle Ages." It is enclosed by walls of great solidity, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; and it contains the castle and the old cathedral, with the tomb of Simon de Montfort. The other principal edifices in Carcassonne are the new cathedral, with a fine spire, the public library, prefecture, town-hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, covered markets, and church of St. Vincent. Carcassonne is a bishop's see, and has a communal college, a normal school, and a tribunal of commerce. It has been celebrated since the twelfth century for its manufactures of cloth, which are still important. Its trade in agricultural produce is extensive. Carcassonne suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenses. Many of its inhabitants are Protestants.

CARCATHIOCERTA. See DIARBEKIR.

CARCAVELLOS, kar-kâ-vêl'loos, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 11 miles W.N.W. of Lisbon, and famous for its wine, known in commerce as Calcavella.

CARCELEN, kar-thâ-lên', a town of Spain, 23 miles E. N.E. of Albacete. It has a primary school, a celebrated annual fair in August, and numerous Roman ruins. Pop. 2019.

CARCES, kar'sês', a town of France, department of Var, on the Argens, 15 miles W.S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 2381.

CAR'COLSTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CARCUL'LA, a town of British India, 27 miles N.N.E. of Mangalore, with a ruined palace of the rajahs of Tulava.

CARDAILLAC, kar'dâ'l'yâk' or kar'dâ'yâk', a market-town of France, department of the Lot, 31 miles N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1200. It was once fortified, and has the ruins of a castle.

CARDAN'GAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

CARDEN, kar'den, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 473.

CARDENAS, kar'dâ-nâs, a seaport town of Cuba, on the N. side of the island, 120 miles E. by S. of Havana. Its harbor has from 5 to 6 fathoms of water, and good anchorage, with a fixed light at its entrance, 49 feet high. Railway and telegraph connect it with Matanzas and Havana. Pop. in 1854, 6173.

CARDEÑOSA, kar-den-yo'sâ, a town of Spain, 8 miles N.W. of Avila. Pop. 816.

CAR'DESTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CARDIFF or CAERDIFF, kar'diff. (Welsh, *Caerdydd*, kâ'er-dith,) a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of South Wales, capital of the co. of Glamorgan, on the Taaf, here crossed by a fine five-arched bridge, about 1½ miles from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, 10½ miles S.W. of Newport. Pop. in 1831, 6137; in 1841, 10,077; in 1851, 18,351—the increase being attributed to the improvement of the port. It has two principal streets, well built, paved, and lighted; a noble castle of great extent and antiquity, the principal residence of the Marquis of Bute, in which Henry I. was confined for 26 years by his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy; a church with an elegant and lofty tower; a guildhall, county jail, and house of correction; a theatre, 4 banks, and several schools and charities. The trade of Cardiff is large and increasing, it having become the port of Merthyr Tydvil, and the great outlet for the mining district of South Wales. The exports (chiefly to Bristol) were, in 1848, iron, 225,819 tons; iron ore, 121,224 tons, and coal, 659,800 tons. Tin, corn, &c., are also exported. A canal and railway connect the town with Merthyr, and a magnificent basin, with docks, warehouses, &c., (the construction of which cost the Marquis of Bute upwards of 300,000*l.*,) communicates with the Severn, and forms a harbor for steamers, and vessels of heavy burden. Registered shipping in 1847, 6243 tons. Cardiff joins with Cowbridge and Llantrissent in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

CAR'DIFF, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 132 miles W. by N. from Albany, contains a few stores and a mill.

CARDIFF, a post-office of Warren co., Mississippi

CAR'DIGAN or CARDIGANSHIRE, kar'de-gan-shîr, a county of South Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay. Area, 693 square miles, of which scarcely more than one-third is arable. Pop. in 1851, 70,796. The surface is level on the coast, mountainous in the interior, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2463 feet in height, is in its N.E. part. Its chief rivers are the Teify, Dovy, Ridol, Ystwith, Arth, and Towy. Silver, copper, and lead-mines have been formerly wrought to advantage, but at present they are greatly neglected. The county is in the diocese of St. David's. Chief towns, Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

CAR'DIGAN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, capital of the above county, on the Towy, 5 miles from its entrance into St. George's Channel, 23 miles N.E. of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1851, 2981. It has two stone bridges across the Teify, an old and stately church, the remains of an ancient castle famous in Welsh history, a grammar school founded in 1765, a county-hall, jail, and a branch bank. There is a considerable coasting trade, employing about 15,000 tons of shipping and more than 1000 seamen. The chief imports are coal, limestone, and timber. Exports, slates, oats, butter, &c. Vessels exceeding 300 tons can enter the harbor, but a bar at its mouth renders the passage dangerous in rough weather. Registered shipping of the port, 259 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 13,800 tons. Cardigan, with the suburb of Bridgend, unites with Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. The town gives the title of earl to the Brudenell family.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll and Stumble Headlands. It receives the rivers Maw, Dovy, Ystwith, Yiron, and Teify. The island of Bardsey is near its northern extremity.

CARDIGANSHIRE. See CARDIGAN.

CARDINALE, kar-de-nâ'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 21 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2500.

CAR'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, on the Ouse, 2 miles S.S.W. of Willington. In the church is a tablet to the memory of Howard, the philanthropist, who resided here.

CARDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CARDINGTON, a thriving post-village and township of Morrow co., Ohio, on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 38 miles N. by E. from the latter. The eastern branch of the Olentangy River flows by the place. Since the railroad was opened, in 1851, the village has increased rapidly. Pop. 500; of the township, 1398.

CARDINHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CARDIOTISSA, kar-de-o-tis'sâ, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the kingdom of Greece, about halfway between Sikino and Policandro; lat. 36° 38′ N., lon. 25° E.

CARDITO, kar-dee'to, a village of Southern Italy, 7 miles N. of Naples, in the district of Casoria. Pop. 3220.

CARDIVA, kar-dee'vâ, one of the Maldive Islands, Indian Ocean; lat 5° N., lon. 73° 40′ E.

CARDONA, kar-do'nâ, a fortified town of Spain, 44 miles N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2366. It is interspersed with cypress gardens, and has defensive works. S.W. of the town is a remarkable mountain of rock-salt, 500 feet in elevation, which affords an inexhaustible supply of that article in absolute purity, and is so hard that it has to be blasted with gunpowder; vases, crucifixes, and other articles are turned of this material. The mountain is homogeneous, and the only one of the kind known in Europe.

CARDROSS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarston, on the Clyde, remarkable only as having been the closing scene of the illustrious career of the victor of Bannockburn and the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, Robert Bruce. About 1 mile from Dumbarton, on the road to the village or hamlet of Cardross, that monarch built a castle, forming the surrounding lands into a park. Here he sought relaxation in the chase, and here he died, June 7, 1329, his remains being carried to Dunfermline, where they were interred. No vestige of the castle now remains, but the eminence on which it stood retains the name of Castle Hill. Pop. 4416.

CARDS'VILLE, a post-office of Jones co., Georgia.

CARDUCHI. See KOORDISTAN.

CARE'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CAREGGI, kâ-râd'jee, a village of Tuscany, 3 miles N. of Florence, with numerous villas, and an ancient grand-ducal residence, which was inhabited by the first members of the Medici family.

CARENNAC, kâ'rên'nâk', a town of France, department of Lot, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1000. Here is an ancient abbey, in a tower of which Fenelon is said to have composed a portion of his works.

CARENTAN, kâ'rôx'tôxⁿ', a town of France, department of Manche, in a marshy tract, near the mouth of the Taute, 14 miles N.N.W. of St. Lô. Pop. in 1852, 2986. It has old fortifications, a castle, and a curious Norman church.

CARENTOIR, kâ'rôxⁿ'twâr', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 28 miles E.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 5277. It trades in cider and butter.

CARESANA, kâ-râ-sâ'nâ, a village of Piedmont, division of Novara, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 2716.

CAREW, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CAREY, a thriving post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, at the intersection of the Finley branch, 75 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

CAREY, a township in Will co., Illinois. Pop. 214.

CAREYVILLE, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, 59 miles W.N.W of Columbus.

CARGHESE, kar'gâiz', a village of Corsica, 12 miles N. N.W. of Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. Pop. of commune, 923. This commune forms a Greek colony, and is the best cultivated in the island.

CARGILL, kar'ghil, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

CARHAIX, kar'â', (anc. *Vorganium?*) a town of France, department of Finistère, near the Hyères, 31 miles N.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 2143. It is the birthplace of the brave La Tour d'Auvergne; near it is a supposed Roman aqueduct.

CARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tweed, 3 miles S.W. of Coldstream. Pop. 1282. Several battles between the English and Scotch have been fought in this parish.

CARHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

CARHUAMAYO, kar-wâ-mî'o, a town of Peru, 16 miles S. of Pasco; lat. 11° 5′ S., lon. 75° 45′ W., and 13,087 feet above the level of the sea.

CARIACO, kâ-re-â'ko, or SAN FELIPE DE AUSTRIA, sân fâ-lee'pâ dâ ôws'tre â, a town of South America, Venezuela, 40 miles E. of Cumana, in a fine plain watered by the Cariaco River, near the head of the Gulf of Cariaco. Lat. 10° 30′ N.; lon. 63° 40′ W. Pop. 7000.

CARIACO, kâ-re-â'ko, or CARRIACO, kar-re-â'ko, one of the Windward Islands, between St. Vincent and Grenada, 40 miles S. of the former, and 20 miles N. of the latter; lat 12° 30′ N., lon. 62° 30′ W. It is the largest of the Grenadines, being about 21 miles in circumference, but of irregular form. It has two bays on its N. side, and contains a town named Hillsborough.

CARIACO, GULF OF, on the coast of Venezuela, is 40 miles in length from W. to E., by 10 miles in its greatest breadth, has in all parts good anchorage, the deepest water being 40 fathoms. It has richly wooded shores.

CARIATI, kâ-re-â'tee, (anc. *Paterinum,*) a seaport town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on the Gulf of Taranto, 17 miles E.S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 1400. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a ruined castle, a cathedral, and a diocesan seminary.

CARIBBEAN or CARRIBBEAN (kar'rib-bee'an) SEA, that portion of the North Atlantic Ocean, lying between the Caribbee, or Leeward and Windward Islands on the E., Guatemala on the W., the islands of Hayti or San Domingo and Cuba on the N., and New Granada and Venezuela on the S. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage of about 120 miles in width, between Cape Catoche in Yucatan, and Cape St. Antonio, the most westerly point of Cuba. Its southern shores are generally high and rocky, and contain some gulfs of considerable extent. Being but little encumbered with rocks or islands, its navigation is, for the most part, clear and open.

CARIBEES, kar're-bêz, or Lesser Antilles, usually divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands: a section of the West India Islands.

CARIFE, kâ-ree'fâ, (anc. *Calliferi?*) a town of Naples, province Principato Ultra, in the Apennines, 11 miles S.S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 2230. It has a college, church, and superior school.

CARIGNAN, kâ'reen'yôⁿ', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Chiers, 22 miles E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 1792.

CARIGNANO, kâ-reen-yâ'no, a town of Piedmont, province of Turin, near the Po, 11 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 7873. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a commercial college and a handsome church. Its inhabitants manufacture silk twist and confectionery. Carignano gives the title of prince to a branch of the Sardinian royal family.

CARIMATA (kâ-re-mâ'tâ) ISLAND, a small island in the China Sea, in the middle of the Carimata or Billiton Strait, between the islands of Borneo and Billiton. Peak 2000 feet high, in lat. 1° 36′ S., lon. 108° 54′ E.

CARIMATA or BILLITON, a passage or sea between Borneo and Billiton, is 120 miles across.

CARIMON JAVA, kâ're-mon' jâ'va, an island in the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles in circumference; lat. 5° 50′ S., lon. 110° 34′ E.

CARIMONS', GREAT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles S.W. of Singapore; lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 103° 30′ E.

CARIMONS, LITTLE, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, in the same latitude and longitude as the above.

CARIÑENA, kâ-reen-yâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2648.

CARINHENHA, kâ-reen-yên'yâ, a river of Brazil, rising in the province of Goyaz, in the Serra Tabatinda, flows E., forming the boundary line between the province of Bahia and Minas Geraes, and falls into the Rio São Francisco. Total course, about 160 miles, exclusive of windings.

CARINHENHA, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the San Francisco, and at the mouth of the Carinhenha, 52 miles N. of Salgado. Pop. 2000.

CARINI, kâ-ree'nee, a town of Sicily, 12 miles W.N.W. of Palermo. Pop. 7000. It is beautifully situated on the small river of the same name. Among its public buildings is a Gothic castle. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Hyccara*, the native city of the famous courtezan Lais.

CARINOLA, kâ-re-no'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles E. of Gaeta. Pop. 4815. Its vicinity produces wine which is highly esteemed.

CARINTHIA, ka-rin'the-a, or KARNTHEN, (Kärnthen,) kairn'ten, a political division of the Austrian Empire, forming the N.W. part of Illyria. Area, 3984 square miles. Pop. 319,224. It is divided into the two circles, Klagenfurth and Villach. Its surface is mountainous. Principal river, the Drave. Chief lake, the Klagenfurth or Wörthsee. Carinthia and Carniola are among the least populous provinces of the empire.——Adj. and inhab. CARINTHIAN, ka-rin'the-an.

CARIPE, kâ-ree'pâ, a town and valley of South America, Venezuela, 40 miles S.E. of Cumana; the valley is noted for a cavern frequented by a species of night-hawk, (*Caprimulgus,*) the young of which are destroyed in vast numbers for the sake of their fat.

CARISBROOKE, a parish of the Isle of Wight, a division of the county of Southampton, 1½ miles S.W. of Newport. The castle, originally a British fortress, prior to the Roman invasion, was taken by Cerdic the Saxon in 530, afterwards it was held by the Normans, and its fortifications were extended by Queen Elizabeth. It is a magnificent structure, still partly habitable, and was the prison of Charles I. for 12 months previous to his trial. Within its walls is a remarkable well, 200 feet in depth. The church of Carisbrooke was built by Fitzosborne, the first Norman lord of the island, and, with the castle and village, is singularly picturesque.

CARITAMINI. See CATRIMANI.

CARLA-LE-COMPTE, kâr'lâ'leh-kôⁿt, a town of France, department of Ariége, 11 miles W. of Pamiers. Pop. 2130. The philosopher Bayle was born here in 1647.

CARI/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CAR/LEE, a village of British India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles N.W. of Poonah, famous for some remarkable cave-temples, probably of Boodhic origin. The principal of these, 3000 feet above the sea, is one of the finest excavations of its kind in India, having an arched roof, supported by sculptured pillars, and an appearance very similar to the interior of a Gothic cathedral.

CARLENTINI, kar-lên-tee/nee, a town of Sicily, 19 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It was founded by the Emperor Charles V., to be the head-quarters of his Sicilian army, but was never completed. Pop. 1500.

CARLET, kar-let', a town of Spain, 19 miles S. of Valencia, on the Requena. Pop. 3822.

CARLETON, karl/ton, a county in the eastern part of Canada West, has an area of 898 square miles. It is traversed by a railroad extending from Prescott, on the St. Lawrence, to Bytown, the capital, on the Ottawa. Pop. 31,397.

CARLETON, karl/ton, a village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 115 miles W. of Iowa City.

CARLETON PLACE, a village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, on the Mississippi River, 21 miles from Perth, and 30 miles from Bytown. It contains several stores, a printing office, and issues a weekly paper. Pop. about 500.

CAR/LINGFORD or CAR/LINFORD, a petty maritime town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Louth, on the southern shore of Carlingford Bay, 10 miles E.N.E. of Dundalk. Pop. of parish, 12,558; of town, 1110. It has the remains of a castle and of a Dominican friary. It sent 2 members to the Irish House of Commons until disfranchised at the union.

CARLINGFORD BAY is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the counties of Louth and Down, 11 miles in length by 3 miles in its greatest breadth, and connected with Lough-Neagh by the Newry Canal. The latitude of the light-house, which is situated on an island at its mouth, is 54° 1′ N., and lon. 6° 5′ W.

CAR/LINGTON MOUNTAINS are situated on the S. side of the above bay, and rise to 1935 feet in height.

CAR/LINVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 39 miles S.S.W. of Springfield, and 33 miles N.E. of Alton. It is a place of active business and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and stores.

CARLINWARK. See CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

CARLISLE, kar-lil', (anc. *Luguvallio* or *Luguvallum*,) a city and river-port of England, capital of the county of Cumberland, on a gentle eminence, near the confluence of Eden, Caldew, and Patria rivers, at the termination of the London and North-western Railway, 300 miles N.N.W. of London, and 60 miles W.S.W. of Newcastle. Its principal streets diverge from an irregularly shaped market-place, and are wide, handsome, and well-paved, and supplied with water. The cathedral, which is situated on an elevated site, has a tower, 130 feet in height, and a fine eastern window; its nave, greatly injured during the civil wars, now serves for the parish church of St. Mary. There are besides, St. Cuthbert's and 4 other churches. The Castle, built by William Rufus, on an eminence beside the Eden, is now used for a barrack and armoury. The other chief structures are four bridges—one across the Eden, a handsome bridge of 10 arches; the Town-hall, Guild-hall, Council-chamber, Jail, News-rooms, and East Cumberland Infirmary. Carlisle has a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., with a revenue of 190*l.* a-year, an academy for the encouragement of arts, literary and philosophical, and mechanics' institutions, a theatre, assembly-rooms, several public libraries, banks, and extensive manufactories of cotton goods, chiefly destined for the West Indies; print and dye works, iron foundries, breweries, and tanneries. Railways connect it with Lake Windermere, Kendal, &c. on the S., with Edinburgh on the N., and Newcastle on the E.; a canal, 12 miles in length, for vessels of 100 tons, proceeds to it from Solway Frith, and Carlisle communicates by steamers with Liverpool, Belfast, and Annan. The gross amount of customs duty collected at the port, in 1844, was 30,000*l.*; and, in 1848, it had increased to 48,962*l.* Registered shipping, 2942 tons. The city corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Carlisle sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Its see, founded by Henry I., comprises 93 parishes in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Carlisle was originally a Roman station, and then called *Luguvallum*, abbreviated by the Saxons to Luel, to which was put the prefix Caer, or "city," thus making Caerluel, whence Carlisle. It was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century, and subsequently restored by William Rufus, who built its castle. From this period it was a frequent object of attack in the long protracted wars between England and Scotland, and suffered severely on many of these occasions. Having declared for Charles I., it was subjected to severe privations during the civil wars of that period also. In 1745, it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, when a number of the officers who formed the garrison were executed as traitors, and their heads exposed on the gates and walls of the city. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family. Returns two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1770, (when taken by the late Dr. Heysham,) 7677; in 1841, 23,012; in 1851, 26,583.

CARLISLE, kar-lil', a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 20 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. 632.

CARLISLE, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, 36 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1817.

CARLISLE, a handsome town, capital of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 18 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg, and 125 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in the great limestone valley which is enclosed between the Kittatinny and South Mountains. The surface of the country is nearly level, the soil is uniformly and highly productive, and much improved. The town is well built, the streets are wide, and the public buildings are of a superior order. It has a public square, on which the county buildings are located. Dickinson College, of this place, is one of the oldest and most flourishing in the state. It was founded in 1783, and is now under the direction of the Methodists. Carlisle also contains about 12 churches, 1 bank, a town-hall, and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. The Cumberland Valley Railroad connects at Harrisburg with the Central Railroad, and extends on the other hand to Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1794, General Washington had his head-quarters at Carlisle during the Whiskey Insurrection. A few years previous, Major André passed some time here as a prisoner of war. Pop. in 1850, 4581; in 1854, near 6000.

CARLISLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Nicholas co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 50 miles E. by N. of Frankfort, and 34 miles from Maysville. It contains a new court-house, and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 500.

CARLISLE, a village of Brown co., Ohio, in Jackson township, has about 150 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, a post-township in the central part of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1512.

CARLISLE, a thriving village of Noble co., Ohio, about 92 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

CARLISLE, a village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati.

CARLISLE, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan, about 120 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

CARLISLE, the largest post-village of Sullivan co., Indiana, 40 miles S. of Terre Haute, and 6 miles E. of the Wabash River. The land in the vicinity is fertile, and abounds in coal. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 100 dwellings.

CARLISLE, Illinois. See CARLYLE.

CARLISLE, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

CARLISLE, a post-office of Dakota co., Minnesota.

CARLISLE MILLS or CARLISLE'S MILLS, a post-village of Perry co., Mississippi.

CARLISLE SPRINGS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles W. of Harrisburg, and 4 miles N. of Carlisle. It is a pleasant summer retreat, with good accommodations for visitors.

CARLISLE STATION, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

CARLO, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. See KARLO.

CAR/LOCKVILLE, a post-office, Rutherford co., Tennessee.

CARLOFORTE, kar-lo-for/tê, a town of the Sardinian States, on the island of San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia. Pop. 3235. It has extensive fisheries, and important salt-works.

CARLOPAGO, kar-lo-pâ'go, or CARLOBAGO, kar-lo-bâ'go, a fortified seaport-town of Austrian Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian island of Pago. Pop. 960. Active trade in wine, timber, and fish.

CARLOPOLI, kar-lop'o-le, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 12½ miles N.N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2200.

CARLOTA, LA, lâ kar-lo'tâ, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.S.W. of Cordova. Pop. 3252. It is one of the principal German colonies, founded in 1767, in the Sierra Morena, and is neat and thriving.

CAR/LOW, an inland county of Ireland, Leinster, encircled by the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, and Kilkenny. Area, 346 square miles, of which about 295 square miles are arable, and 51 bog, mountain, and waste land. Pop. 68,075. Surface, except in the S., flat or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Slaney. Agriculture more advanced than in most Irish counties. Dairy farms are numerous, and the breed of cows has been much improved. Excellent granite is found throughout the county. Chief towns, Carlow and Old Leighlin. Exclusive of its capital, it sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

CARLOW, (originally *Catherlogh*, kath'er-lôh',) a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of Ireland, capital of the above county, at the confluence of the Burren with the navigable river Barrow, 44 miles S.S.W. of Dublin, with which city it communicates by railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 10,292; of town, 8734. It is clean and well built; it has 2 handsome bridges, the ruins of a strong Anglo-Norman castle, a Protestant parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a college for divinity students, 2 nunneries, a handsome court-house, county jail, lunatic asylum and infirmary, a fever hospital, union work-house, barracks, &c.

It exports corn, bacon, and excellent butter to Waterford by the river, and to Dublin by the Grand Canal. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

CARLOW, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

CARLOWITZ or KARLOWITZ, kar'lo-vits, (Hun. *Karlovicz*, kar'lo'vĕts',) a town of Austria, Slavonia, 7 miles S.E. of Peterwardein, on the right bank of the Danube. It is well built, but much scattered, stretching along the banks of the river like a large village rather than a town. It contains 1 Greek cathedral, 2 other Greek churches, a Roman Catholic church, a gynasium, a Greek theological seminary and lyceum, a German upper school, a national school, and an hospital. It is the seat of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the church of the dissenting Greeks in the Austrian dominions. The palace of the archbishop contains a valuable library. Peace was concluded here between Austria and the Turks in 1699; and here, too, Prince Eugene defeated the latter in 1716. Carlowitz is a station for the steamboats navigating the Danube. Pop. 5600.

CARLS'BAD, (Ger. *Karlsbad*, karls'bät, "Charles's bath,") a town of Bohemia, circle of Elbogen, on the Töpel, near its junction with the Eger, 70 miles N.N.W. of Prague, famous for its hot springs. Stationary inhabitants about 3000; but, during the season, the population often amounts to 8000. Mean temperature of the year 46°; winter 36°·3; summer 63°·7, Fahrenheit. It is the most aristocratic watering-place in Europe. The town, which belongs to the Emperor of Austria, occupies the bottom of a narrow valley, between steep granite mountains, and consists mainly of lodging houses and hotels for visitors. It has one handsome street, the *Kunststrasse*, in connection with an elegant granite bridge across the Eger; a theatre, hospital, and several reading-rooms. The springs contain a great amount of carbonate and sulphate of soda; and the *Sprudel*, temperature 166° Fahrenheit, deposits so much incrustation, and is forced upwards with such violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored to prevent explosions and damages to the town. The *Bühlbrunnen*, temperature 138° Fahrenheit, furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapor baths have been constructed over the *Hygienquelle*. The public walks around Carlsbad are much admired. The baths are mostly frequented from June to September. Carlsbad was the favorite residence of Goethe, Hoffman, and Werner. It is celebrated for the congress held there 1819.

CARLS'BURG, Transylvania. See KARLSBURG.

CARLS'BURG, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgeton.

CARLSCRONA, karls'kroo'nä, CARLSCROON', or BLEKING, blā'king, a maritime læn or province in the S. of Sweden, between lat. 56° and 56° 30′ N., and lon. 14° 30′ and 16° E., having S. and E., the Baltic, W., Christianstadt, N., Wexiö, and N.E., Kalmar. Area, 1135 square miles. Pop. 107,827. Principal towns, Carlscrona and Carlshamn.

CARLSCRONA or KARLSKRONA, karls-kroo'nä, a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, capital of the above læn, near the S. extremity of the kingdom, on 5 small islands in the Baltic, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 55 miles E. of Christianstadt. Lat. of S. point 56° 9′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 35′ 2″ E. Pop. 12,456. It has an extensive and safe harbor, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and 3 entrances, the principal defended by 2 strong forts. Town well built, partly of brick, but principally of wood; it is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal and dock-yard. Chief edifices, the churches, council-house, prefect's residence, and public schools. It has manufactures of naval equipments, linen cloths, tobacco, and refined sugar, and an export trade in metals, potash, and other Baltic produce, as an outport of Gottenburg. In 1842, 68 commercial vessels, aggregate burden 2539 tons, entered, and 89, burden 1733 tons, cleared from its harbor.

CARLSDAL, karls'dāl', the name of some extensive iron-works, with a cannon foundry, and manufactures of arms, in Sweden, læn, and 22 miles N.W. of Œrebrö.

CARLSHAMN, karls'hām, (*i.e.* "*Charles's harbor*,") a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, 26 miles W. of Carlscrona, on the Baltic. Pop. 5000. It is regularly built, and has a good market-place, 2 churches, a town-house, manufactures of sail-cloth, tobacco, and hats, dye-houses, building-docks, a small but secure port, and an active trade in iron, timber, potash, pitch, and tar.

CARLSHOFF, karls'hoff, an island in the North Pacific; lat. 15° 40′ N., lon. 145° 38′ W. It is about 18 miles in circumference, has a lake in the centre, and was discovered by Roggewein, the Dutch navigator, in 1728.

CARLSO, (Carlsö,) Karl'sö, a small island in the Baltic, W. of Gothland. Lat. of N.E. point, 57° 19′ 39″ N., lon. 18° E.

CARLSRUHE or KARLSRUHE, karls'roo', ("Charles's Rest,") a city of Western Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Baden, and of the circle of Middle Rhine, on the railway from Mannheim to Basel, 4 miles E. of the Rhine, and 39 miles W.N.W. of Stüttgart. Its principal streets converge "like rays" towards the palace as a centre, facing which is a fine circus, with the government offices. The grand-ducal palace has a tower commanding a fine view, a museum, and a library of 80,000 volumes. Other principal edifices are the grand-ducal stables, the theatre, the palace of the Margraves of Baden, polytechnic school, chief Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, council-house, the hall of representatives, mint, post-office, barracks, arsenal, cannon foundry, museum, club-house, and several hospitals, including one richly endowed by the fashionable London tailor, Stullz, (in return for which he was created a baron.) Carlsruhe is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Durlach, and ornamented with several public fountains, and a stone pyramid in the market-place, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise a lyceum, a library of 90,000 volumes, military, medical, and veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, an excellent botanic garden, a society of arts, and numerous literary associations. Manufactures of jewelry, carpets, snuffs, chemical products, furniture, and carriages are carried on, but for little more than local supply—the chief resources of the inhabitants arising out of the presence of the court and aristocracy. Considerable transit trade is carried on by means of the Rhine, and of the railways which connect the city with Frankfort-on-the-Main, with France, Switzerland, &c. Carlsruhe is a modern city, its foundation having been laid in 1715, by Charles William, Margrave of Baden, in a locality that served as a hunting rendezvous. Pop. 25,700.

CARLSRUHE, a market-town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 2080.

CARLSTAD, karl'stätt, a læn or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 61° N., and lon. 12° and 14° 30′ E., having S. Lake Wener and Wenersborg, W. Norway, E. Œrebrö, and N.E. Fahlun. Area, 6945 square miles. Pop. 220,885. The province comprises some rich iron-mines.

CARLSTAD, an inland town of Sweden, capital of the above læn, on the island of Tingvalla, near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. 3108. It has a handsome cathedral, a college with library and observatory, a town-house, governor's residence, freemasons' hall, theatre, club, cabinet of natural history, and agricultural society. It exports copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber, and its trade has been considerably augmented by the opening of the Gotha Canal.

CARLSTADT, Germany. See KARLSTADT.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Yare.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CARLTON, a township of England, co. of Notts.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CARLTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CARLTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CARLTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles S.W. of Skipton. A hospital for poor widows was founded here in 1700, and a school endowed in 1709.

CARLTON, a post-township of Orleans co., New York, on Lake Ontario, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. Pop. 2809.

CARLTON, a post-township in the S.W. central part of Berry co., Michigan. Pop. 272.

CARLTON, CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON COLVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CARLTON CURLIEU, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CARLTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CARLTON FORT, in British North America, on the Saskatchewan River, North Branch; lat. 53° N., lon. 61° 12′ W.; is enclosed by lofty stockades, outside of which are many gardens and fields.

CARLTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON IN LIND'RICK, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CARLTON LE MOOR'LANDS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON RODE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CARLTON SCROOP, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CARLTON'S STORE, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

CARLTONVILLE, a village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. It may be regarded as a suburb of Pomeroy. See POMEROY.

CARLUKE, a municipal borough and parish of Scotland, co. and 5 miles N.W. of Lanark. Pop. of parish in 1841, 4802; in 1851, 6283, (an increase partially attributable to the extension of coal, iron, and lime works.) Pop. of town in 1851, 2845. The burgh, which has a handsome new church,

has increased rapidly since the introduction of the cotton manufacture. The banks of the Clyde, here low and sheltered, are famous for orchards; some of these extend 5 miles in length. The antiquary, Major-general Roy, and the sculptor Forrest, were natives of this parish.

CARLYLE, kar'lil', a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

CARLYLE, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, and on the border of a prairie, 95 miles S. of Springfield. The river is navigable by small boats in high stages of water. It contains a court-house, a number of stores, and several mills.

CARMAGNOLA, kar-mân-yō'lâ, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles S. of Turin. Pop. with commune, 12,382. It is well built; its principal squares and streets are ornamented with porticoes; and it has a fine Gothic church, a massive tower, formerly a part of a strong castle, several suburbs, manufactures of jewelry, and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, &c. The general, Francesco Bussone, surnamed Carmagnola, was born here in 1390.

CARMANA, a Persian town. See KERMAN.

CARMANIA, a province. See KERMAN.

CARMARTHEN, CAERMARTHEN, kar-mar'THen, or CARMARTHENSHIRE, kar-mar'THen-shir, co. of Wales, having S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 947 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 110,632. Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys; on the E. it is bounded by mountains, one of which, the Van, rises 2596 feet. Chief rivers, the Towy, Cothy, and Taaf. Agriculture less backward than in most Welsh counties, and considerable barley and oats are raised. Iron, lead, coal, and lime are the chief mineral products. Several railways connect the mines of the interior with the coast. Woollen hosiery is manufactured, and in 1847, 111 persons were engaged in woollen factories in this county. Chief towns, Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly, and Llanelly; exclusive of which it sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

CARMARTHEN, kar-mar'THen, (anc. *Caer Pryddyn Maridunum*, kī'er früth'in mā-re-dee'nim,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of South Wales, capital of above co., on the Towy, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 8 miles above its mouth in the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N.W. of Llanelly. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 10,524. Streets steep and irregular; houses mostly well built. Principal edifices, a large parish church, the guild-hall, market-house, borough and county jail, custom-house, and theatre. The town has a grammar school and Presbyterian college, a monument to the memory of General Picton, docks for building small vessels, and an active export trade in corn, butter, timber, bark, slates, and lead ore. The Towy is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons burden. In conjunction with Llanelly, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It is reputed to have been the birthplace of the renowned Merlin, traditions of whom are connected with various localities in its vicinity. It gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Leeds.

CARMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of Bristol Channel, Wales, between St. Gowan's Point, co. of Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. of Glamorgan, and having N. the county of Carmarthen. It receives the Taaf, Towy, and Llwchwr rivers. Caldby Island, in this bay, has a light-house, 210 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 37′ 56″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 47″ W.

CARMEAUX, kar'mō', a town of France, department of Tarn, 7 miles N. of Albi, on the left bank of the Ceron. Pop. of commune, 1951. Extensive coal-mines in its vicinity.

CAR'MEL, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the railroad in process of construction between Waterville and Bangor, 60 miles N.E. of Augusta. The streams afford extensive water-power, which is partially improved. There are here in operation a flour mill, and about 30 saws employed in cutting various kinds of lumber. The village is situated on the railroad, and on the Sawadubscook River. It contains a church, 6 stores, a druggist, 2 public-houses, and about 500 inhabitants—having doubled in population since 1850. Pop. of the township in 1850, 1225.

CARMEL, a post-village and township, capital of Putnam co., New York, is pleasantly situated 100 miles S. by E. of Albany. It contains a court-house, several churches, an academy, a printing office, and 2 banks. Pop. 2442.

CARMEL, a post-township in the S.W. central part of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 567.

CARMEL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

CARMEL, or SAN CARLOS, a missionary settlement of Monterey co., California.

CARMEL HILL, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CARMEL (car'mel) MOUNT, a famous mountain of Palestine, forming the extremity of a range of a hills, which extend N.W. from the plain of Esdraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S. side, and terminating in a steep promontory in the Mediterranean, elevation about 1500 feet, in lat. 32° 51′ 10″ N., lon. 34° 57′ 42″ E. It is mentioned in Scripture as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal. The rock is limestone, containing numerous caverns, and there has long stood a convent near its summit, inhabited by monks, thence called Carmelites. The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N. base of the mountain. The plain to the S. is very fertile. On the summit of Carmel are pines and oaks, and farther down olives and laurels. The old convent, destroyed by the pasha, has been rebuilt.

CARMEN, kar'mên, an island of Central America, Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles S.W. of Campeachy, and bounding the Lake Terminos on the N.

CAR'MEN, an island in the Gulf of California, immediately opposite Loreto. It contains a large salt lake with a solid crust of salt several feet thick.

CAR'MEN, a township of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, 6 miles E. of Athy. Here are druidical remains.

CARMEN, EL, ēl kar'mên, or PATAGONES, pâ-tâ-gō'nês, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Cusu or Rio Negro, 18 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, and 500 miles S.W. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 40° 36′ S.; lon. 63° 18′ W. Pop. 2000, of whom 500 are negroes. Its inhabitants export hides, oil, skins, beef, salt, and Patagonian mantles to the Rio Plata and Brazil.

CARMEN, EL, a town of New Granada, department of Cauca, province of Antioquia.

CAR'MI, a thriving post-village, capital of White co., Illinois, on Little Wabash River, 150 miles S.E. of Springfield.

CARMICHAEL, kar'mi-kel, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CAR'MICHAEL'S or CAR'MICHAELSTOWN, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Muddy Creek, 14 miles E. of Waynesburg, the county seat.

CARMIGNANO, kar-meen-yâ'no, (anc. *Carminianum*,) a market-town of Tuscany, in the Val d'Ombrone, 13 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 1389.

CARMO, kar'mo, a small town of Brazil.

CARMO, a city of Spain. See CARMONA.

CARMOE or KARMOE, karm'ō'ĕh, an island of Norway, stift of Christiansand, 20 miles N.W. of Stavanger, in the North Sea, at the entrance of Bukke Fiord. Lat. 59° 20′ N.; lon. 5° 15′ E. Length, 21 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 6390, mostly seafaring people.

CARMONA, kar-mō'nâ, (anc. *Carmo*,) a city of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Seville. Pop. in 1845, 13,072. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated hill, enclosed by old Moorish walls. Among its edifices are a ruined fortress, a church with a remarkable tower, the university, partly of Moorish architecture, a fine Moorish gateway, and the Cordova gate. It has manufactures of coarse woollen and hempen fabrics, hats, glue, soap, and leather, and a celebrated annual fair. Near it are numerous oil mills.

CARMUN'NOCK or CARMAN'NOCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CARMY'LIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

CARN, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 16 miles N. of Londonderry. Pop. 653.

CARNABAT, kar-nâ-bât', a town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, 70 miles N.E. of Adrianople, on the road to Shumla, and on the S. slope of the Balkan Mountains. It has about 200 houses, and some leather factories.

CAR'NABY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

CARNAC, kar'nâk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 17 miles S.E. of Lorient. Pop. of commune, 3437. The druidical monuments in its vicinity consist of more than 5000 granite blocks in the form of obelisks, resting on their points, and disposed in eleven rows parallel with the coast.

CARNACH, kar'nak, a quoad-sacra parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

CARNAPRAYAGA, kär-nâ-prī-yâ'gâ, a village of Northern Hindostan, district of Gurhwal, 30 miles E.N.E. of Seringur, and one of the principal holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage.

CARNARVON, CAERNARVON, kee-nar'von, or CARNARVONSHIRE, ker-nar'von-shir, a county of North Wales, having W. and N. Carnarvon Bay and the Menai Strait. Area, 579 square miles, one-half of which is unfit for cultivation. Pop. in 1851, 87,870. Surface altogether mountainous, and traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. (See SNOWDON and PENMAEN-MAWR.) Principal river, the Conway. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle for dairy produce, and a diminutive breed of sheep. The extension of roads has greatly increased the value of property in this county. Principal mineral products, copper, lead, slate, and coal. Carnarvonshire is divided into 10 hundreds, and 71 parishes in the diocese of Bangor. Principal towns, Carnarvon, Bangor, (a city,) Pwllheli, and Conway; exclusive of which it sends one member to the House of Commons.

CARNARVON or CAERNARVON, (anc. *Segontium*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of North Wales, capital of the county of Carnarvon, on the E. side of the Menai Strait, 7 miles S.W. of the Menai bridge. Pop. in 1851, 8674. It consists of a walled town, outside of which are suburbs of double its extent, many handsome villas, a convenient bathing establishment erected by the Marquis of Anglesea, and a fine terrace-walk along the Menai

Strait, terminating in a pier. At the W. end of the town is the magnificent castle built by order of Edward I., and over the principal gateway of which is a statue of its founder. The castle and yard occupy an area of about 1 mile in circuit, and in its "eagle tower," Edward II., the first Anglo-Norman Prince of Wales, was born. The harbor admits vessels of 400 tons burden, but the trade is chiefly carried on by small craft, and steamers proceeding to and from Liverpool. Principal exports, slate and coal, the former of which is brought into the town by a railway from quarries 10 miles distant. In connection with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, Carnarvon sends one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are the seats of the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Newborough, Lord Boston, &c., and the site of the Roman station *Segontium*.

CARNARVON BAY, is that portion of St. George's Channel which washes the W. coasts of the Welsh counties of Carnarvon and Anglesea. Breadth of entrance, between Holyhead and Brach-y-Pwll, 36 miles. It receives the river Cefni, and communicates with the Irish Sea by Menai Strait.

CARNATIC, (THE) one of the old subdivisions of India, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 8° and 16° N., and lon. 77° and 81° E., constituting formerly the dominions of the nabobs of Arcot, and now forming eight of the districts under the British presidency of Madras. Bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, having a coast line of 560 miles; greatest breadth, 110 miles. Separated by the Ghauts Mountains into two divisions—Balaghaut, above or N. of the mountains, and Payeenghaut, below or S. The climate of this district is the hottest in India. Few provinces of India can exhibit so many large temples, and other evidences of former wealth and civilization, as the Carnatic. Its fortresses were also exceedingly numerous, but these are now falling rapidly into decay. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1788, but was not finally ceded to them till 1801. Pop. about 7,000,000.

CARN'BEE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

CAR'NE or CAR'NA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

CARNE or CARNA, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare.

CARNEILLE, LA, lâ kar'nâl', a village of France, in Normandy, department of Orne, 34 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. of commune, 1546.

CAR'NENT PRAIRIE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.

CARNES'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Georgia, 110 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville, and 15 miles from the Savannah River, contains a brick court-house, jail, and 2 hotels.

CARNET, kar'nâ', a village of France, in Normandy, department of Manche, 12 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. of commune, 1200.

CAR'NEW, a town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 7 miles W. of Gorey. Pop. of town, 979. The town is well built, and has remains of a castle. In the vicinity is Coolattin, the mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, chief proprietor of this parish.

CARNGIWCH, karn'ghe-ook, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

CAR'NIC ALPS, (anc. *Alpes Carnicæ*,) one of the smaller divisions of the Alps, extending along the N.E. border of Italy into Carniola.

CARNICOBAR', the northernmost of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 9° 10' N.; lon. 92° 48' E. It is about 30 miles in circumference, low, densely wooded, and very productive, but unhealthy; owing to which a station formed here by the Danes in 1760 was soon afterwards abandoned.

CARNIERES, kar'ne-air', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 1975. It has extensive coal-mines, iron foundries, and manufactures of nails, employing 300 workmen.

CARNIOLA, kar-ne-o'lâ, (the country of the ancient *Carni*; Ger. *Krain*, krine,) formerly a duchy in the S. part of the Austrian Empire, N.E. of and bordering on the Gulf of Venice.——Adj. CARNIOLAN, kar-ne-o'lân, and CARNIC; inhab. CARNIOLAN.

CARN'MONEY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

CAR'NO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

CAR'NOCH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

CARNOUL or CURNOUL. See KURNOOL.

CARNOUSTIE, kar-noo'stee, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6½ miles S.W. of Arbroath. P. in 1851, 1293.

CARN'SORE POINT, a headland forming the S.E. extremity of the Irish mainland, in Leinster, 12 miles S.S.E. of Wexford. It was the *Hieron* of Ptolemy.

CARN'WATH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CAROCHE, kâ-ro'châ, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Trujillo.

CAROLINA, kar-o-li'na, the name of a colonial settlement in North America, made by the English about the middle of the seventeenth century. North and South Carolina originally constituted but one colony; they were, however, divided in 1729, and since the Revolution have formed two separate states. (See NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA.)——Inhab. CAROLINIAN, kâr'o-lin'e-an.

CAROLINA, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

CAROLI'NA, a village of Walker co., Texas, on Trinity River, 150 miles E.N.E. of Austin.

CAROLINA, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE, a thriving post-village of Anson co., North Carolina, 10 miles N. of Wadesborough. The college, which has about 100 pupils, was chartered in 1849, since which a handsome village has grown up here, containing from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

CAROLINA, LA, lâ kâ-ro-lee'nâ, a town of Spain, 36 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1739. This is one of the principal towns established in the Sierra Morena for German colonists, in 1776.

CAROLINA, LA, lâ kâ-ro-lee'nâ, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Orinoco, on the Arui, 80 miles S.W. of Angostura.

CAROLINA, LA, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Cundinamarca, province of Antioquia.

CAROLINA, NORTH. See NORTH CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, SOUTH. See SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAR'OLINE, a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, contains about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Choptank and Marshy Hope Rivers, and partly bounded on the W. by Tuckahoe River. The surface is level; the soil mostly sandy. Capital, Denton. Pop. 9692, of whom 8884 were free, and 808 slaves.

CAROLINE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Rappahannock forms its boundary on the N., and the Mattapony flows through it. The surface is uneven; the soil near the rivers is fertile. The Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1727. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. 18,456, of whom 7795 were free, and 10,661 slaves.

CAROLINE, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., New York, on the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, about 12 miles S.E. of Ithaca. Pop. 2537.

CAROLINE, a village in Venice township, Seneca co., Ohio, 30 miles S.S.W. of Sandusky City.

CAROLINE CENTRE, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

CAR'OLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, in the South Pacific, lying N. of Eimeo. Lat. 9° 57' S.; lon. 150° 25' W. It is a low strip of land, covered with verdure, about 5 miles in circumference.

CAR'OLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILLIPPINES, (Sp. *Carolinas*, kâ-ro-lee'nâs, or *Nuevas Filipinas*, noo-â'vâs fe-le-pee'nâs,) one of the great archipelagos of Oceania, between the Philippines, the Ladrones, the Marshall Islands, and Papua, extending from lat. 3° 5' to 12° N., and, including the Pelew Islands, (which, from the character of their inhabitants, and the history of their discovery, form part of the archipelago,) extend from W. to E. over a space of 2000 miles. They are divided into numerous groups, the westernmost of which, the Paloas or Pelew, consists of seven large and many small islands, all of coralline formation, flat, and affording no secure anchorage. North-east of these is the group of Yap, the chief island of which is elevated, and its mountains contain the precious metals. East of Yap is the group of Egui, nearly all of which are low coralline islands, fertile, and partly inhabited. The other principal groups are called Siniavine, Lutke, Mortlock, Enderby, Hogolen. Olalan, the easternmost of the group, in lat. 5° 19' N., lon. 153° 6' E., is 24 miles in circumference, and has abundant supplies of water, fruit, and fish. The climate of the Carolines is mild and agreeable. The inhabitants live almost exclusively on the produce of their fishing; the greater portion are of the Malay race, and are excellent seamen. The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, and they were so named in honor of Charles V. These islands nominally belong to Spain, and form part of the government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement on any of them.

CAROLINE MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

CAROLINENSYHL, kâ-ro-lee'nen-zeel, a maritime village of Hanover, on the North Sea, 34 miles N.E. of Emden. Pop. 1500.

CAROMB, kâ'rôn', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, with an old fortress, 4 miles N.E. of Carpentras. Pop. of commune, in 1852, 2506.

CAR'ON, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, on the Berwyn, near its confluence with the Teifi. Pop. in 1851, 2593.

CARON'DELET, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 6 miles S. of St. Louis.

CARO'NIA, (anc. *Calacte* or *Calacta*,) a maritime town of Sicily, on the N. coast of the island, 22 miles E. of Cefalu. Pop. 2200, mostly employed in the adjacent forest, the largest in Sicily, being nearly 50 miles in circuit.

CARONY or CARONI, kâ-ro-nee', a river of Venezuela, department of Orinoco, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, and after a generally northward course of perhaps 400 miles, joins the Orinoco 35 miles E. of Angostura. Affluents, the

Paraguá and Acaman. Its rapidity and numerous cataracts render it innavigable.

CAR'OOR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 66 miles E. of Coimbatoor, on the Cavery River. Near it are a fort and a large temple.

CARORA, kâ-ro'râ, or CARORÓ, kâ-ro'ro, a town of Venezuela, 100 miles S.W. of Coro, and about 50 miles E. of Lake Maracaybo, on the Tocuyo. Lat. 10° 18′ N.; lon. 70° 26′ W. It is tolerably well built, and contains a handsome parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. The district is famous for its aromatic balsams, resins, and gums, and a kind of wild cochineal, the gathering of which once formed the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Before the wars of independence, the population was 9000.

CAROTHERS, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 296.

CAROTTO, kâ-rot'to, a village of Naples, 5½ miles S.W. of Castellamare, on the S.E. side of the Bay of Naples, with a school of navigation for the merchant marine.

CAROUGE, kâ'roozh', a town of Switzerland, canton, and 1½ miles S. of Geneva, on the Arve. Pop. 5000. It is regularly built, finely situated, and surrounded by elegant villas. It has manufactures of thread, watches, clay pipes, and leather. The province of Carouge in Sardinia, of which Carouge was the capital till ceded to Switzerland in 1816, was suppressed in 1837, and divided among the surrounding provinces.

CAROVIGNO, kâ-ro-veen'yo, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 19 miles W.N.W. of Brindisi. Pop. 3000.

CAROVILLI, kâ-ro-vil'lee, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 10 miles N.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1900.

CARPANE, kar-pâ'ná, or CARPANEDO, kar-pâ-ná'do, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 23 miles N.N.E. of Vicenza, on the Brenta. Pop. 1750. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796.

CARPANETO, kar-pâ-ná'to, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, 13 miles S.E. of Piacenza, between the Vezzino and Chero. It contains a medical and two elementary schools. Good grain and wine of a very fine quality are produced here. Pop. 5131.

CARPATHIAN or KARPATHIAN (kar-pâ'the-an) MOUNTAINS, (Ger. *Karpathen*, kar-pâ'tęn; anc. *Carpates*,) a range of mountains of Europe, chiefly in Austria, which, commencing at New Orsova, on the Turkish frontier of the Banat of Austria, where the bed of the Danube is all that separates it from Mount Hæmus, proceeds first N.E., and then E. to the frontiers of Moldavia, where it turns, first to the N.W., then W., and finally S.W., as far Presburg, enclosing the plains of Hungary, and forming a semicircular belt, nearly 800 miles long by 250 broad. The Carpathian chain may be divided into two great sections, the East and the West Carpathians; the former curving from the mouth of the Nera, which falls into the Danube 41 miles E. of Belgrade, to the source of the Theiss, and forming the boundary between Austria and the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia; the latter, proceeding from the sources of the Theiss and the Pruth, and terminating on the banks of the Danube W. of Presburg, and forming the boundary between Hungary and Galicia. The greatest heights of the East Carpathians are—Ruska-Poyana, 9909 feet; Garluvipi, 9587 feet; Buthest, in Transylvania, near Kronstadt, 8695 feet; Buthost, in Wallachia, 6812 feet; Retirzath, 8502 feet; and Lentschitz, 8456 feet. The greatest heights of the West Carpathians are in the Tatra Range, namely, the Kriwan, 8029 feet; the Viszoka, 8312 feet; the Csabi, same height; and in the mountains of Lomnitz, the Eisthalerspitze, 8521 feet; the Grüneseespitze, 8203 feet; the Hundsdorferspitze, 8318 feet; and the peaks of Lomnitz, 8462 feet.

The principal intersections of these mountains, forming the most remarkable and most frequented passes, are those of Teregova, leading from Orsova to Temesvar; of Vulkar, forming the valley in which the Schyl flows; and of the Rothenthurm, in a gorge formed by the Aloota, (Aluta,) at the foot of Mount Szurul. The outer bend of the Carpathians is much steeper than that which descends towards the valleys of Transylvania and Hungary. The mountain branch, which, stretching N.W. towards Lutowisko and Ustrzyki, separates the basin of the Dniester from that of the Saan, also forms the line of separation between the basin of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. From this line, as far as Jubluinkau in Moravia, all the streams from the N. slope fall into the Vistula; thereafter all the streams, from both sides of the Carpathians, belong to the Danube. The only important rivers which actually rise in the chain are the Vistula, the Dniester, and the Theiss.

The E. part of the Carpathian chain, from Orsova to the source of the Burcza, near Kronstadt, is entirely composed of primitive rocks. These are succeeded by Greywacke, which extends to the sources of the Theis, and is only interrupted by a primitive group between the pass of Borgo and the source of the Viso. A great chain of trachyte appears on the frontiers of the Bukowina, and stretches to the point where the Alooia begins to flow S.W. To the W. of this chain, on approaching the plains, an extensive tract of sandstone, belonging to the coal formation, begins to appear, and covers the greater part of Transylvania. Tertiary formations surround the vast plains of Hungary, which consist of a rich alluvium, and must once have been the bed of a lake. Basalt frequently occurs, but no distinct traces of extinct volcanoes have been found. The Carpathian Range is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and iron. Salt occurs in beds, which have sometimes a thickness of 600 or 700 feet, and are apparently inexhaustible. Vegetation also is vigorous. On the plateaux fruit is grown, at the height of 1500 feet. Higher up, the mountain steeps are covered with forests of pine, some of them as high as 6500 feet. The limit of vegetation seems to be about 6000 feet. Above this, a few lichens may be found, but, in general, nothing is seen but bare steep rocks, many of them in the form of conical peaks.

CARPATHUS or CARPATHOS. See SCARPANTO.

CARPENEDOLO, kar-pâ-ná-do'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 21 miles S.E. of Brescia, near the Chiese. It contains 4 churches, and 2 hospitals, and has manufactures of silk. Pop. 4977.

CARPENETTO, kar-pâ-nêt'to, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 6 miles E. of Acqui. Pop. 1600.

CARPENTARIA, (kar-pen-tâ're-a,) GULF OF, a large gulf of the South Pacific Ocean, indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York, and mostly comprised between lat. 11° and 17° 30′ S., and lon. 136° and 142° E. The average length and breadth are about 350 miles each. The Coasts are generally low, but on the W. greatly indented; it contains Groote, Wellesley, and many other islands. Its E. coast was discovered by a Dutch commander in 1606, this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian Continent.

CARPENTER'S CREEK, a post-office of Jasper co., Indiana.

CARPENTER'S LANDING, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Mantua Creek, 3 miles S. from Woodbury. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings. Lumber and firewood are shipped from this place.

CARPENTER'S MILL, a village of Ray co., Missouri, 120 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, about 35 miles W. of Indianapolis.

CARPENTERSVILLE or CARPENTERVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, in the S. part of Warren co., New Jersey, nearly 40 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

CARPENTRAS, kar'pôn'tráss', (anc. *Carpentoracte*,) a city of France, department of Vaucluse, 14 miles N.E. of Avignon, on the Auzon, in a rich and fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls in good repair, flanked with towers, and has four gates. Most of the houses are well built, and almost all are supplied with water from the fountains in the public squares. Outside of the walls is a broad esplanade, planted with trees. The principal public buildings are—the Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, with a spire, of the age of Charlemagne; the *Porte d'Orange*; the Palace of Justice; a Roman triumphal arch; the Hospital, erected in 1751; theatre; new prisons, and a public library, containing 22,000 volumes, 2000 MSS., 8000 medals, and various antiquities. The Aqueduct, a massive structure, which crosses the valley of the Auzon by 48 arches, and supplies the fountains of the town, was finished in 1734. Carpentras is the seat of the assize court for the department, of a court of first resort, communal college, and society of rural economy. There are here, brandy, spirits of wine, and essence distilleries, manufactories of nitric acid, glue, verdigris, cotton, and silk yarn. There are also madder mills, tanneries, and dye-works. A considerable trade is carried on in olive oil, fruit, almonds, madder, lucerne seed, wax, honey, &c.

The Romans embellished Carpentras with many edifices, of which the successive ravages of the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, and Saracens have left few traces. In 1313, Pope Clement V. fixed his residence here, and made it the seat of the Pontifical See. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI., fifty years after that event. The bishopric, founded in the third century, was suppressed by the Concordat of 1801. Pop. in 1852, 10,711.

CARPI, kar'pee, a fortified town of Northern Italy, duchy, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Modena, on the Canal of Carpi. Pop. 5000. It has a citadel, a majestic cathedral, and manufactures of silk.

CARPI, a fortified town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 28 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige, with a citadel, and 1200 inhabitants. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by the troops under Prince Eugene.

CARPIGNANO, kar-peen-yâ'no, a village of Piedmont, in the Sardinian States, 12 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 2171.

CARPIGNANO, kar-peen-yâ'no, a village of Naples, province and 8 miles N.E. of Otranto. Pop. 1000.

CARPINETI, kar-pe-ná'tee, a town of Northern Italy, duchy, and 23 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 1400.

CARPINETO, kar-pe-ná'to, the name of several villages in the Pontifical States.

CARPINO, kar-pee'no, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on Mount Gargano, 22 miles N.E. of San Severo

Pop. 5300. It is also the name of a mountain in Calabria, W. of Cosenza, and of an affluent of the Tiber, Pontifical States, Perugia

CARPIO, kar/pe-o, a town of Spain, 15 miles E. N. E. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2696.

CARPIO, EL, ĕl-kar/pe-o, a town of Spain, 22 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2188.

CARPIO, EL, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 941.

CARP RIVER, a post-office of Marquette co., Michigan.

CARQUEFOU, kark'foo', a village of France, department of Loire Inférieure, 6 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 2899.

CARQUINEZ. See CARQUENAS.

CARR, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Pop. 1001.

CARRA, kăr'ra, a barony of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo. Length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 22 miles; breadth, 8½ miles. On its N. boundary are Loughs Cullen and Con; on its S., Loughs Carra and Mask, forming picturesque scenery; on the S.E., the ground is low and under culture; the N. is mountainous, and moorland.

CARRACA, LA, Spain. See CADIZ.

CARRÆ or CHARRÆ. See HARRAN.

CARRA LOUGH, lŏk kăr'ra, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 3½ miles S. of Castlemaine Harbor, about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad.

CARRANCA, kar-răn'kâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between Baependi and São João-del-Rei.

CARRAN-TUAL, the highest mountain of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, in the Mac Gillicuddy Reeks Range, 5 miles S.W. of Killarney. Elevation, 3414 feet.

CAR'RAR', a considerable town of India, Deccan, 30 miles S.E. of Sattarah, 86 miles S.S.E. of Poona, with two elegant pagodas, and a small fort.

CARRARA, kar-rä'râ, (anc. *Carraria*,) a city of Italy, duchy and 59 miles S.W. of Modena, on the Avenza, 2 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 6115. It has a college, an academy of the fine arts, and an active industry in the preparation of marble. Chief edifices, collegiate church, church of Madonna delle Grazie, and the Ducal Palace. The streets are ornamented with elegant fountains. At Monte Sagro, in its environs, are the famous marble quarries, which, since the time of the Romans, have furnished the valuable statuary marble of Carrara. The principal quarries, those of Torano, employ upwards of 1200 men. The port of embarcation is at L'Avenza.

CARREGA, kăr-rä'gâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Novi. Pop. 3334.

CARREIRA (kăr-rä'e-ra) ISLANDS, a small island group of Spain, off the E. coast of Galicia, province of Corunna, 22 miles N.W. of Vigo.

CAR'RENTEEL', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

CARRETAO, kăr-ra-tä'ŏw, a town of Brazil, 120 miles E. N. E. of Goyaz. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to mining.

CARRIACOU, kăr're-ä-koo', the largest of the Grenadine Islands, (British West Indies,) 20 miles N.E. of Granada. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from 2 to 4 miles. It is well cultivated; chief crop, cotton. On its W. side is Hillsboro' town and harbor, in lat. 12° 27' N., lon. 61° 30' W.

CARRICAL, or KARICAL, kar-re-kăl', a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, coast of Coromandel, 152 miles S. of Madras; lat. 10° 55' N., lon. 79° 53' E. It was formerly a place of importance, and strongly fortified; but is now wholly dismantled.

CAR'RICK, a division of Ayrshire. See AYRSHIRE.

CARRICK, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford.

CARRICK, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

CARRICK, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

CARRICK, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

CARRICK, or CAR'RICKBAG'GOT, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Louth.

CAR'RICKAHOO'LY is an old tower, co. of Mayo, 5 miles W.N.W. of Newport.

CARRICK-A-REDE, kăr'rik-ä-reed', an insulated basaltic rock of Ireland, co. of Antrim, about 4½ miles N.W. of Ballycastle, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 feet wide, and more than 80 feet deep.

CAR'RICKBEG', formerly CARRICK'MACGRIF'FIN, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 miles W.N.W. of Waterford, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge which connects it with Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 2680. It has remains of a fine abbey of the fourteenth century. See also CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

CAR'RICKFER'GUS, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, market-town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 9 miles N.N.E. of Belfast. Pop. of town, 3885; of parliamentary borough, 9379. It was formerly a place of strength, and has some remains of fortifications raised in 1576. The parish church, containing noble monuments, including those of the Chichester family, communicated formerly by a still existing subterraneous passage with a monastery, on the site of which Sir Arthur Chichester erected the noble castle of Joymount. Carrickfergus Castle, erected about 1128, still maintained as an arsenal, and mounting some heavy cannon, is on a rock projecting into the lough. Other principal edifices are a Roman Catholic and various dissenting chapels, branch bank, and several schools and charitable establishments. Vessels of 100 tons can now unload at the pier, but the trade is not flourishing. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. William III. landed here in 1690. In 1760, the town and castle were taken by the French, who were soon forced to re-embark.

CAR'RICKMACROSS,' or MAGH'EROSS', a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 12 miles S.W. of Dunkalk. Pop. 1997. Here are the ruins of a castle, built by the Earl of Essex, to whom the town was granted by Queen Elizabeth, and in the possession of whose family the estate remains.

CAR'RICK-ON-SHAN'NON, a disfranchised parliamentary borough and market-town of Ireland, Connaught, capital of the county of Leitrim, on the Shannon, across which it communicates with a suburb in the county of Roscommon, by a bridge of 11 arches, 19 miles N.N.W. of Longford. Pop. 1984. It has a court-house, infantry barracks, and some trade in connection with Lough Allen coal-mines. It sent two members to the Irish Parliament, till disfranchised at the Union.

CAR'RICK-ON-SUIR, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge, built in the fourteenth century, 13 miles S. of Clonmel. Pop. 8339. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has a parish church of high antiquity, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a nunnery, (with a large school,) a monastery, a castle, (formerly belonging to the Ormonde family,) a prison, hospital, and barracks. Recent improvements in the river enable vessels of considerable burden to approach the town, which has an export trade in corn and cotton; and monthly fairs. The vicinity is fertile and well-wooded. About 4 miles southward is Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford.

CAR'RIDEN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co of Linlithgow.

CAR'RIGAHOLT', a maritime village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a bay of the same name, estuary of the Shannon, 10 miles W. of Kilrush. It has a pier, at which agricultural produce is shipped, and is frequented by fishing craft. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, on the verge of a cliff overhanging the sea. Pop. 426.

CAR'RIGALINE,' or BEA'VER, a maritime parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of and 8 miles S. E. of Cork, on Cork harbor. Pop. 7489, partly employed in fine marble and slate quarries. The village, though now unimportant, was designed by an earl of Cork to be made the rival of Cork city; in it are the picturesque ruins of Carrigaline, a castle of the Desmonds; and near it are the remains of a religious house, and of a Danish fort.

CAR'RIGAL'LAN, a barony of Ireland, forming the S.E. district of co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length, 19½ miles; breadth, 7 miles.

CAR'RIGAL'LAN, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Leitrim.

CAR'RIGDOWNAM, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

CAR'RIGNAVAR' or DUNBULLOGE, dun'bul-lŏg', a parish of Ireland, Munster co., of Cork.

CAR'RIG-O-GUN'NEL, or CARRICKAQUICY, a village of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 miles W.S.W. of Limerick. Its ruined castle on a lofty rock was formerly a stronghold of the O'Briens, Kings of Munster, but blown up at the siege of Limerick, in 1691.

CAR'RIGROHANE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

CARRIGTOHILL, kăr'rig-tow'-hil, almost kăr'rig-toll', a village and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, 3 miles W. of Middleton. Pop. 3976. It has an ancient church, and in various parts of the parish are curious subterraneous chambers, within circular intrenchments, called Danish camps.

CARRIGUFOYLE, kăr're-ga-foil', a small island of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 miles N. of Ballylongford, with a castle, once the chief seat of the O'Connor-Kerry.

CARRIL, kar-reel', a town of Spain, Galicia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. The average value of exports is about 56,000*l.*; imports, 35,000*l.* Pop. 1100.

CARRILLON, (Fr. pron. kăr'reel'yŏn',) a village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa River, 50 miles from Montreal. It contains 4 hotels and several stores.

CAR'RINGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

CARRINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

CARRION, kăr-re-on', a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of the Asturias, flows S. and falls into the Pisuerga, 22 miles N.E. of Valladolid, after a course of 75 miles, exclusive of windings.

CARRION DE CALATRAVA, kăr-re-on' dâ kâ-lä-trä'vâ, a town of Spain, 9 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2608.

CARRION DE LOS CESPEDES, kăr-re-on' dâ loce thes-pä'dĕs, a town of Spain, 14 miles W. of Seville.

CARRION DE LOS CONDES, kăr-re-on' dâ loce kon'dĕs, a town of Spain, 21 miles N. of Palencia, on the Carrion.

Pop. 2500. It stands on a hill, enclosed by ruinous walls, and has 9 churches, with several convents and hospitals. Formerly capital of the district of same name, and fortified.

CAR/RITUNK, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

CARRIZO, a post-office of Webb co., Texas.

CARROLL, kăr'rol, a county in the E. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 560 square miles. The greater part of its S.W. boundary is formed by Lake Winnipiseogee, which separates it from Belknap county. It is drained by the Ossipee and Saco Rivers, and contains several lakes and ponds, the chief of which is the Ossipee Lake. It has numerous small streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven and mountainous. Ossipee Mountain and Conway Peak are comprised within the limits of this county. The soil, though hard and difficult of cultivation, is generally productive. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Ossipee. Pop. 20,157.

CARROLL, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains about 600 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Patapsco and Gunpowder Rivers, and by Pike Creek. The surface is hilly and in some parts rocky; the soil is naturally thin, but has been improved. Two mines of copper and one of iron are worked in the county. Capital, Westminster. Pop. 20,616, of whom 19,641 were free, and 975 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 440 square miles. The New River, or Kanawha, flows along the western border of the county, which is also drained by Reedy Island River and Chestnut Creek. The Blue Ridge forms its boundary on the S.E. Much of the land is rough and hilly: the greater part, however, is well adapted to grazing. Copper, iron ore, and lead are found in the county. The Grayson Sulphur Springs, on the bank of New River, have some reputation as a place of summer resort. It is intersected by two new turnpike-roads. Organized in 1842, having been previously included in Floyd county. Capital, Hillsville. Pop. 5909, of whom 5755 were free, and 154 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains 572 square miles. It is drained by the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa Rivers. The surface is traversed by several ridges. The soil is based on granite and other primary rocks; a large portion of it, however, is fertile. This county contains gold-mines, which have been worked and found profitable. It is abundantly supplied with water-power. The county was formed in 1826. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. 9357, of whom 8256 were free, and 1101 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the N.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 850 square miles. The Yazoo River, in connection with the Tallabatchie, forms the W. boundary of the county, which is also watered by the Yallobusha and Big Black Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The bottom lands of the Yazoo are of great extent; the soil is alluvial and extremely fertile. Steamboats navigate the Yazoo in this county at all seasons, and its branches are navigable in winter. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. 18,492, of whom 8679 were free, and 9812 slaves.

CARROLL, a parish forming the N.E. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, is situated between Mississippi River and Bœuf Bayou. Area, about 1050 square miles. It is drained by Tensas River and Macon Bayou. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Providence. Pop. 8789, of whom 2346 were free, and 6443 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the N.N.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1038 square miles. It is drained by King's River and Long Creek, affluents of White River. The surface is diversified; the soil is mostly fertile. Very beautiful yellow variegated marble is found in this county. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. 4614, of whom 4401 were free, and 213 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 625 square miles. The South Fork of Obion River rises in the county, and Big Sandy River flows through it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is highly productive and extensively cultivated. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. 15,967, of whom 12,832 were free, and 3135 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N., and the Kentucky River divides the county into nearly equal parts. The surface is generally rolling, except the hills near the Ohio, some of which are high and rather steep. The soil is calcareous and fertile. The surface rock of the county is limestone. Organized in 1838. Capital Carrollton. Pop. 5526, of whom 4577 were free, and 949 slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 360 square miles. It is drained by Conotton, Sandy, and Yellow Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil fertile. Stone coal and iron ore are abundant in the county. The Sandy and Beaver Canal passes through it. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. 17,685.

CARROLL, a county in the N.W. central part of Indiana, contains 378 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and the soil highly productive. About one-fifth of the county was occupied by a prairie, and the other portions by forests of the oak, walnut, beech, sugar-maple, &c. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and is liberally supplied with water power. Capital, Delphi. Pop. 11,015.

CARROLL, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 416 square miles. The Mississippi forms its W. boundary, separating it from Iowa, and it is drained by Plum, Elk, Horn, Otter, and Rush Creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, the former of which are the most extensive. The soil is productive. A considerable quantity of lead is procured in this county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Mount Carroll. Pop. 4586.

CARROLL, a county in the N.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 700 square miles. The Missouri River, navigable by steamboats, forms its boundary on the W., and Grand River on the E.; the county is also drained by Wyaconda and Big Creeks. The surface in some parts is undulating, and presents extensive prairies alternating with forests of oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, and hickory. The soil is generally productive. Limestone and sandstone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. 5441, of whom 4820 were free, and 621 slaves.

CARROLL, a new county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Raccoon River, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has but few, if any, inhabitants. The climate is healthy and the soil fertile.

CARROLL, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

CARROLL, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 80 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 296.

CARROLL, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 23 miles S.E. of Maysville, is drained by Conewango Creek. Pop. 1833.

CARROLL, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1129.

CARROLL, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1169.

CARROLL, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1469.

CARROLL, a village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

CARROLL, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 897.

CARROLL, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

CARROLL, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 22 miles S.E. of Columbus.

CARROLL, a township of Ottaway co., Ohio. Pop. 403.

CARROLL, or CARROLLTON, a post-village in Carroll co., Indiana, on the W. bank of Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

CARROLL, a village of Warren co., Illinois, 60 miles W.N.W. of Peoria.

CAR/ROLLSVILLE, a post-village of Tishemingo co., Mississippi, about 210 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

CAR/ROLLTON, a township of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 515.

CARROLLTON, a post-village of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, a few miles N.W. of Ebensburg, has 1 Catholic chapel, and about 100 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

CARROLLTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Georgia, on Little Tallapoosa River, 140 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville. The situation is elevated and healthy. The village contains a court-house, 2 academies, several churches, 2 hotels, and a masonic lodge. Several profitable gold-mines are worked in the county.

CARROLLTON, a post-village, capital of Pickens co., Alabama, on the W. side of Lubbub Creek, 172 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated in a fertile and populous district. Two newspapers are published in Carrollton. Pop. about 600.

CARROLLTON, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the stage-road from Jackson to Memphis, 96 miles N. of the former. It has about 500 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, a thriving post-village of Jefferson parish, Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 7 miles above New Orleans, with which it is connected by railroad. Many persons who are employed in business in the city have their residences in Carrollton. The public gardens of this place attract large numbers of visitors.

CARROLLTON, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Arkansas, on Long Creek, 125 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock.

CARROLLTON, (formerly PORT WILLIAM,) a post-town, capital of Carroll co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Kentucky River, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort. It has considerable business, and contains a fine court-house, 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, 2 or 3 mills, 2 piano factories, and a ropewalk. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. estimated at 1000.

CARROLLTON, a post-village of Centre township, capital of Carroll co., Ohio, 125 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has a public square in the centre, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, 2 printing offices, and a number of stores. This village was formerly called CENTRETON.

CARROLLTON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River and canal, 45 miles N. of Cincinnati, has about 300 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, a village and township of Carroll co., Indiana, 60 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 694.

CARROLLTON, a thriving and pleasant post-village, capital of Greene co., Illinois, on the railroad leading from Alton to Springfield, 70 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situated in a populous and fertile district. The abundance of stone coal and timber in the vicinity, together with the facilities of transportation, has given rise to several manufactories. Carrollton contains 2 academies, 1 free school, and 4 or 5 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 787; in 1853, estimated at 1500.

CARROLLTON, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Missouri, on Wyaconda Creek, 8 miles N. of Missouri River, and 124 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

CAR/ROLLVILLE or CARROLLSVILLE, a post-village of Tishemingo co., Mississippi, 220 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

CARROLLVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, 110 miles S.W. of Nashville.

CAR/RON, a river and village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, the river entering the Frith of Forth, 3 miles E.N.E. of Falkirk, after an eastward course of about 15 miles. On its N. bank, 2 miles N.E. of Falkirk, is the village with the "Carron Iron-works," carried on by a company who employ about 2500 workmen in the manufacture of all descriptions of cast-iron goods, and from 15 to 20 vessels in the export of their produce.

CAR/RONSHORE, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2 miles below Carron Works. Pop. 838.

CARROUGES, kar'roozh', a town of France, department of Orne, 15 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. in 1852, 2002.

CAR/ROWMORE, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, 4 miles N.E. of Tullaghan Bay. It contains several islets, and discharges itself by the river Munhin into the Owenmore.

CARR ROCK, a portion of a reef in the North Sea, off Fife-Ness (Scotland,) in lat. 56° 17′ N., lon. 2° 35′ W., 11 miles W.S.W. of Bell-rock Light-house. A masonry beacon on this rock was completed in 1818, at a cost of 5000*l.* Elevation 30 feet.

CARRS/VILLE, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Virginia.

CARRSVILLE, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

CARRU, kär-roo', a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 3772.

CAR/RYALL, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 471.

CAR/RYING PLACE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Prince Edward, situated at the head of the Bay of Quinté, 5 miles from Trent. It contains 1 store, 2 taverns, and a tannery. Pop. about 100.

CARSE OF FALKIRK, (fäl-kirk',) a district in Scotland, cos. of Linlithgow and Sterling, extends along the Frith of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.

CARSE OF GOWRIE, (gów'ree,) a district in Scotland, co. of Perth, extends for 15 miles between the Tay and Sidlaw hills.

CARSE OF STER/LING, a district in Scotland, extending from Buchlyvie to the E. extremity of the co. of Stirling, consists of a rich agricultural tract of 30,000 acres.

CARSE/VILLE, a village of Livingston co., Illinois, on Vermilion River.

CARSH/ALTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey, with a station on the Epsom Railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of London.

CAR/SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CAR/SON'S LAKE, in the W. part of Utah, receives Carson's River, but has no outlet. Length, 15 miles.

CARSON'S VALLEY, a post-office, Utah co., Utah Territory.

CAR/SONVILLE, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

CARSPHAIRN, kars-fairn', or CARSFERN, kars-fêrn', a large parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

CAR/STAIRS, a parish of Scotland, co., of Lanark.

CARS/WELL'S MILLS, a village of Scriven co., Georgia.

CART, two rivers of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, the united stream of which enters the Frith of Clyde, 6 miles below Glasgow.

CARTAGENA, kar-ta-jee'na, (Sp. pron. kar-tä-hä'nä; anc. *Carthago Nova*, or "New Carthage," it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians,) a celebrated city and seaport, and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a noble bay of the Mediterranean, province, and 27 miles S.S.E. of Murcia; lat. 37° 36′ 5″ N., lon. 0° 56′ 36″ W. Pop. in 1845, 27,727; in 1786 it contained 60,000 inhabitants. It occupies the declivity of a hill, and a small plain extending to the harbor, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and protected from all the winds by surrounding heights, and by an island on the S., which, as well as the city, is strongly fortified. The city, though dull, dilapidated and unhealthy, owing to an adjacent swamp, has some good streets and houses, numerous churches and convents, a marine school, large royal hospital, foundling hospital, town-hall, and custom-house, observatory, theatre, circus, &c. In its W. division are docks for building men-of-war, an arsenal, and a *bagne* for galley-slaves. Its port communicates with the Segura River by the Lorca Canal. Its manufactures of cordage and canvas, with trade in barilla and agricultural produce, have decayed, but it still has a valuable tunny fishery, and a glass factory recently established by an English house; and, in 1843, 14 new smelting-works had been set up here. The mines of Cartagena, originally wrought by the Cathaginians, were rediscovered a few years ago; and, in 1839, the new mine of La Carmen was opened successfully by a joint-stock company. Since then, drainages and mining have proceeded vigorously. Cartagena was taken by Scipio, B. C. 208, at which period Livy states that it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

CARTAGENA or CARTHAGENA, kar-ta-jee'na. (Sp. pron. kar-tä-hä'nä.) a city and seaport of New Granada, in South America, capital of a province of the same name, on a small sandy peninsula, connected with the continent by an artificial neck of land. Lat. (dome) 10° 25′ 36″ N.; lon. 75° 34′ W. On an island, communicating with the city by means of a wooden bridge, is a large suburb called Xiximani. Both the former and latter are surrounded by strong fortifications of freestone; and at a short distance from the city, on the mainland, is an eminence about 150 feet high, on which is built a strong fort, commanding the fortifications. This eminence communicates on the E. with a range of more elevated hills, terminating in a summit 550 feet above the sea, on which stands the Augustine monastery of Nuestra Senhora de la Popa. The height of La Popa is not fortified; which is unaccountable, as it has several times caused the fall of Cartagena without a shot being fired. The port is excellent, and is the only one on the coast fit for the repair of vessels. The bay, which is land-locked, and has smooth water, extends from N. to S. 7 miles, and affords excellent anchorage. There were two entrances to the port—the Boca Grande, close to the town, and the Boca Chica, ("narrow mouth,") many miles farther S.; but the latter to defend the approach, the former has been blocked up by sinking old vessels in it. In consequence of this, ships are compelled to go round by Boca Chica, a circuit of 30 miles, to gain the usual roadstead for frigates, which is 3 or 4 miles from the town. Two strong castles defend Boca Chica.

The town and suburbs are well laid out and well built. The houses are generally of stone, two stories high, with balconies and lattices of wood, which, in this climate, has the durability of iron; and the streets, though not very spacious, are straight, and well paved. Among the public building are numerous churches and convents, some of them very splendid, a general and a military hospital, a town-hall, a theatre, a circus, and a college with an average attendance of 200 students. The weather, especially during during the rainy season, is excessively hot; and thus both heat and damp combine to render the climate insalubrious. Leprosy is common, and yellow-fever often makes fearful ravages. In recent years, owing partly to greater attention to cleanliness, mortality is said to have decreased. The chief manufactures are ropes and sail-cloths. The trade of Cartagena, at one time considerable, has declined very much, in consequence of the rivalship of the ports of Santa Martha and Savanilla. The export trade is now almost confined to specie and bullion, conveyed by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company to England. In 1845, the arrivals and departures of vessels were 30; tonnage, 5541; value of cargoes imported, 56,786*l.*; exported, 13,488*l.* In 1846, the vessels numbered 42; tonnage, 6502; cargoes imported, 62,708*l.*; exported, 48,712*l.* A canal of 80 miles, to connect the Bay of Cartagena with the river Magdalena, is now in progress, and it is anticipated that on its completion the trade of Cartagena will revive. Pop. about 18,000.

CARTAGO, kar-tä'go, a river and bay of Central America, on the Mosquito Coast; the river rising about lat. 14° 37′ N., and after a N.N.E. course of about 45 miles, entering the bay, which is a large lagoon communicating with the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 20′ N., and extending between lon. 83° 35′ and 84° 15′ W.

CARTAGO, a town of Central America, capital of Costallica, on a river of its own name. It was formerly a place of considerable commercial importance, and had a population of about 37,000. It then contained 3000 houses and 8 churches, of which all but 1 church and 100 houses were destroyed by the earthquake of September 2, 1841. Near the town is Mount Cartago, rising 11,480 feet above the sea-level, and presenting indications of having at one time been an active volcano.

CARTAGO, a town of New Granada, province of Popayan, in the valley of the Cauca, on the Viega. The streets are

broad and straight, and it has a spacious and handsome square, a cathedral, two parish churches, and a well-conducted Lancasterian school. Its trade is principally in dried beef, live pigs, fruits, coffee, superior cacao, and tobacco. The sugar-cane thrives well here. Minerals of various kinds abound, and the hills contain nitre. Cartago is the entrepôt for the trade of Bogota. The climate is hot, but dry and healthy. Pop. 5500.

CARTAMA, kar-tä'mä, an ancient town of Spain, 21 miles W. of Malaga, on the Guadaljoro. Pop. 1993.

CARTAYA, kar-tä'yä, a town and port of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Hueva, on the Piedra. It has a prison, hospital, public granary, (now used as a session-house,) custom-house, and an old Moorish castle, now converted into a cemetery; docks for ship and boat building, and a marine store-house. In 1843, 57 vessels entered and sailed from the port; tonnage, 2907. The bulk of the people are fishermen. Pop. 4097.

CARTER, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by Watauga River, a navigable branch of the Holston. The Iron Mountain forms the S.E. boundary of the county, and the surface is among the highest portions of the state. The mountains are covered with forests of good timber, and contain mines of iron which are thought to be inexhaustible. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The streams furnish abundant motive-power, which is employed in several iron-works. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes near the W. border of the county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. 6296, of whom 5943 were free, and 353 slaves.

CARTER, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Big Sandy River, (navigable for keel-boats,) which separates it from Virginia, and intersected by Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. The surface is broken by hills which contain abundance of iron ore and stone coal. Excepting the river bottoms, the land is too rough for cultivation. Salt is procured from springs near Sandy River. Carter county was formed in 1838, and named in honor of William G. Carter, a member of the Kentucky Senate. Capital, Grayson. Pop. 6241, of whom 5984 were free, and 257 slaves.

CARTER CAMP, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

CARTERET, kar'teh-rä', a village of France, department of Manche, on a bay of the same name, in the mouth of the Gerfleur, opposite Jersey, in the English Channel.

CARTERET, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic and Pamlico Sound, contains about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Newport River, and partly separated from the sea by long, narrow islands, on one of which is Cape Lookout. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps, and forests of pitch pine. Capital, Beaufort. Formed in 1729, and named in honor of Sir George Carteret, one of the proprietors of the land. Pop. 6803, of whom 5316 were free, and 1487 slaves.

CARTERET, an island of the South Pacific, in Solomon Archipelago. Lat. 8° 50' S.; lon. 160° 48' E. It bears the name of the English navigator who discovered it in 1767.

CARTER-FELL, Scotland. See CHEVIOT HILLS.

CARTER HILL, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

CARTER'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

CARTERSBURG, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, 17 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

CARTER'S STATION, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

CARTER'S STORE, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

CARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

CARTERSVILLE, a village of Cumberland co., Virginia, on the James River and Canal, 47 miles W. of Richmond. It has 1 church, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

CARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

CARTERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cass co., Georgia, on the Atlantic and Western Railroad, 2 miles from the Etowah River, and 143 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

CARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

CARTHAGE, kar'thij, (L. *Carthago*, Gr. Καρχηδών, *Karchēdōn*,) the ancient capital of a famous country of the same name in Northern Africa, the site of which is believed to be a few miles N. of the city of Tunis, on the N. part of a small peninsula. Lat. 36° 55' N.; lon. 10° E. About thirty years after the destruction of Carthage City, (B.C. 161,) the Romans attempted to establish a colony on its site, which did not prosper; but a second, under the name of *Colonia Carthago*, rose into importance, and became the first city of Roman Africa. In 439, the Vandals, under Genseric, seized it. It was retaken by Belisarius in 553, but was finally destroyed by the Saracens in 698. The few ruins that now exist belong to the Roman city. Not a trace remains of the Carthaginian metropolis. In 1841, a monument was set up in the locality by the French, in memory of their King Louis IX., (better known as St. Louis,) who died of the plague, May 25, 1270, while besieging the neighboring city of Tunis.

CARTHAGE, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, 32 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 420.

CARTHAGE, a post-village in Wilna township, Jefferson co., New York, on the right bank of Black River, 17 miles E. of Watertown. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and over 100 dwellings. The river, which furnishes extensive water-power, is crossed here by two bridges. There are in the vicinity manufactures of axes, nails, and other articles.

CARTHAGE, a village of Monroe co., New York, on the Genesee River, at the lower falls, 2 miles N. of Rochester. It has a steamboat landing.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Moore co., North Carolina, about 60 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

CARTHAGE, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, about 18 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Leake co., Mississippi, 65 miles N.E. of Jackson.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Panola co., Texas, about 200 miles in a direct line N. by E. of Galveston.

CARTHAGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Smith co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, opposite the mouth of the Caney Fork, 50 miles by land E. of Nashville. It has an academy and 1 or 2 churches.

CARTHAGE, a post-office of Campbell co., Kentucky.

CARTHAGE, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1087.

CARTHAGE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, 10 miles N. of the former.

CARTHAGE, a flourishing post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on the Blue River, and on the Shelbyville and Knightstown Railroad, about 33 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is the second village of the county in size. The river affords water-power for several mills.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Illinois, 12 or 14 miles from the Mississippi River, and 110 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It is surrounded by a fertile region, in which stone coal abounds. Pop. about 400.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Missouri, on Spring River, about 220 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

CARTHAGE, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

CARTHAGE LANDING, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CARTHAGENA. See CARTAGENA.

CARTHAGE'NA, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

CARTHAGO. See CARTAGO.

CARTHAGO, the ancient name of CARTHAGE, which see.

CAR'TICAY, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

CARTLAND, a township of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 406.

CART'MEL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on Morecombe Bay, 12 miles N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1851, 3123. The town lies in a romantic valley, and has an old church, formerly a part of the priory founded by an Earl of Pembroke in 1188.

CART'WORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CARUPANO, kä-roo-pä'no, a seaport town and district of Venezuela, province, and 57 miles N.E. of Cumana, within a few miles of Carinco, agreeably situated at the opening of two fine valleys. Lat. 10° 40' N.; lon. 63° 22' W. A battery, seated on an eminence, defends the port. It has some traffic in horses and mules; and in 1847, the arrivals at the port were 22 vessels; tonnage, 789; departures, 57; tonnage, 1186. Pop. 5000.

CARVALHO, kar-vä'lyo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 16 miles S.E. of Coimbra.

CAR'VER, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 38 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1186.

CARVER'S FERRY, a post-office of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

CARVER'S HARBOR, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

CAR'VERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

CAR'VERTON, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CAR'VILLE, a village in the N.W. part of Washington co., Illinois, about 2 miles N.W. of the Kaskaskia River.

CARVIN-EPINOY, kar'vänⁿ-ä'pee'nwä', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 14½ miles E.S.E. of Bethune, near a station of the Railway-du-Nord. Pop. 4038. It has manufactures of beet-root, sugar and starch.

CARVOEIRO, or PENICHE. See CAPE CARVOEIRO.

CAR'WAR, a ruined seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, at the mouth of the Canly River, in the Indian Ocean, 50 miles S.S.E. of Goa. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was an important seat of European commerce.

CA/RYSFOOT ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is a coral reef encircling a lagoon, in lat. 20° 44' S.; lon. 138° 22' W.

CA/RYSFORT, MACRED/DIN, or MOYCRED/DIN, a disfranchised borough of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 5 miles S.W. of Rathdrum. It gives the title of earl to the Proby family, in whose fine seat, near the village, is a curious ancient obelisk, 100 feet high.

CA/RYSVILLE, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

CARYTENA, kä-re-tas'nä, a village of Greece, in Arcadia, 17 miles W. of Tripolitza, near the Carbonaro. It has an old castle, for years the residence of the celebrated chief Colocotroni. Pop. 1000.

CARYVILLE, a village of Genesee co., New York, contains 7 stores, 2 churches, and a flourishing academy.

CASABA, kä-sä'bä, or CASSABA, käs-sä'bä, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 30 miles N.E. of Smyrna. It has two handsome mosques, some dirty streets, and a bazaar. It is renowned for its pears and melons, which, with cotton and cotton manufactures, compose its principal exports.

CASABA or CASSABA, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 54 miles S.S.E. of Konieh. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, is mostly built of stone, has a good bazaar, and presents many traces of former prosperity.

CASA-BRANCA, kä'sä-brän'kä, a new town of Brazil, province of St. Paul. Pop. 3000.

CASA-BRANCA, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. Pop. 2000.

CASACALENDA, kä-sä-kä-lèn'dä, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 18 miles N.E. of Campobasso, at the foot of a hill. It has three churches, one of which is in good Tuscan style, and a convent. Silk-worms are reared in the neighborhood, and the district produces wine and fruit of good quality. Pop. 5190.

CASACCIA, kä-sät'chä, (Ger. *Kasätsch*, kä-sätch',) a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, capital of the valley of Bregeglia, S. of Mount Septimer, and 13 miles N.E. of Chiavenna. Pop. 250. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Italy.

CASALANGUIDA, kä-sä-län'gwe-dä a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 11 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2306.

CASAL BELLOTTO, kä-säl' bèl-lot'to, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 23 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 1340.

CASAL BORDINO, kä-säl' bor-dee'no, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 7 miles N.W. of Vasto. Pop. 1600.

CASAL BORE, kä-säl' bo'rä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles N. W. of Ariano. Pop. 1640.

CASAL BORGONE, kä-säl' bor-go'nä, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, 14 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2091.

CASAL BUTTANO, kä-säl' boot-tä'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles N.N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 3903.

CASAL CIPRIANI, käs-säl' che-pre-ä'nee, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 6½ miles W. of Campobasso.

CASAL DI PRINCIPE, kä-säl' dee prin'che-pä, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles S.W. of Caserta.

CASAL DUNI, kä-säl' doo'nee, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 21 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 2700.

CASALE, kä-sä'lä, a province of Sardinia, in the valley of the Po. Area, 327 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 131,860.

CASALE, (anc. *Bodincomagus*, ?) a town of the Sardinian States, capital of the province of Casale, division, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria, on the right bank of the Po. The citadel, founded in 1590 by Duke Vicenzo, was one of the strongest in Italy. The castle or palace is still standing, but the ramparts have been converted into promenades, and the defences are now insignificant. The cathedral is said to have been founded in 742. There are several other churches, a seminary, several convents, two hospitals, an orphan hospital, college, public library, theatre, corn magazine, several silk-spinning mills, a parade, and public garden. The trade of the town is inconsiderable. Casale is the seat of a bishopric and district court of justice. It was the capital of the ancient marquisate or duchy of Montferrat, where, in 1640, the Duc d'Harcourt defeated the Spaniards. Casale was taken and retaken several times by the French and Austrians, and it formed, for a time, part of the department of Marengo, in the French Republic. Pop. 21,000.

CASALE, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province of Pallanza, on the Strona. Pop. 1900.

CASALE, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles S.E. of Sora. Pop. 1600.

CASALE, a village of Northern Italy, 7 miles S. E. of Treviso.

CASALE DELLA TRINITA, kä-sä'lä dèl'lä tre-ne-tä', a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Capitanata, on Lake Salpi, 25 miles E.S.E. of Foggia. There are salt-works in the neighborhood, belonging to the crown. Pop. 3800.

CASALE DI LECCE, kä-sä'lä dee lèt'chä, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 34 miles S.S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1072.

CASALE LO STURNO, kä-sä'lä lo stoorn'no, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 1 mile N.E. of Frigento. Pop. 2135.

CASALE NUOVO, kä-sä'lä noo-o'vo, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, 16 miles N. of Campiglia.

CASAL MAGGIORE, kä-säl' mäd-jo'rä, a town of Lombardy, 22 miles E.S.E. of Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 4907. It has manufactures of glass, earthenware, and cream of tartar.

CASALNOCETTO, kä-säl' no-chèt'to, a village of Piedmont, 8 miles E.N.E. of Tortona. Pop. 1130.

CASALNOVO, kä-säl-no'vo, or CASAL-NUOVO, kä-säl noo-o'vo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 9 miles N.W. of Nicastro, near the Savuto. Pop. 1610.

CASALNUOVO, kä-säl-noo-o'vo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 14 miles E.N.E. of Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 6130.

CASALNUOVO, a town of Naples, province of Naples, 3½ miles E. of Caseria. Pop. 2800.

CASALNUOVO or CASALNOVO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 14 miles S.S.E. of Sala. Pop. 1700.

CASALNUOVO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 15 miles S.W. of St. Severo. Pop. 2400.

CASAL-PUSTERLENGO, kä-säl'poos-tèr-lèn'go, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 13 miles S.E. of Lodi, on the Brembiolo. It is the seat of several public offices, and contains a parish church and sanctuary; has manufactures of linen and silk goods and earthenware, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in Parmesan cheese, which is here made in great quantities. Pop. 5601.

CASALTRINITA, kä-säl-tre-ne-tä', a village of Naples. See CASALE DELLA TRINITA.

CASALVECCHIO, kä-säl-vèk'ke-o, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 26 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 1800.

CASALVECCHIO, a village of Sicily, on a mountain, 23 miles S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2000.

CASALVIERI, kä-säl-ve-ä'ree, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles S.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3670.

CASAMANZA, kä-sä-man'zä, a river of Western Africa, in Senegambia, enters the Atlantic 60 miles S. of the Gambia River. On the N. side of its entrance, the French have established a trading station.

CASAMARCIANO, kä-sä-mar-chä'no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 1½ miles N.E. of Nola, with 1790 inhabitants, and a magnificent and rich convent, founded in 1134.

CASAMASSIMA, kä-sä-mäs'se-mä, a town of Naples, 13 miles S. of Bari. Pop. 3750. It has a convent and two abbeys.

CASAMICCIOLA, kä-sä-mit-cho'lä, a town of Naples, 12 miles S.W. of Puzzuola, at the foot of Mount Epomeo. Pop. 3420. It has thermal springs and baths.

CASANARE, kä-sä-nä'rä, a river of New Granada, issuing in the mountains of Chita, and after an E. course of about 180 miles through immense plains, falls into the Meta a little E. of the confluence of the Chire. Lat. 5° 58' N. It is navigable for small craft throughout the year.

CASANARE, a town of New Granada, on the above river. Lat. 5° 56° N.; lon. 71° 50' W. It has a good harbor, and 900 inhabitants, chiefly Indians.

CASANARE, a province of New Granada, department of Boyaca, extending from the E. slope of the Andes to the Orinoco.

CASANDRINO, kä-sän-dree'no, a village of Southern Italy, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 2000.

CASANOVA, kä-sä-no'vä, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 2 miles N.W. of Caserta.

CASAPULLA, kä-sä-pool'lä, a town of Naples, 3 miles N. W. of Caserta, on the road to Capua.

CASARABONELA, kä-sä'rä-bo-nä'lä, a town of Spain, 23 miles W.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4666. It has considerable commerce in wine and fruit.

CASARANO, kä-sä-rä'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 12 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2600.

CASAR-DE-CACERES, kä'sar dä kä'thä-rès, a town of Spain, 10 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 4047, employed in linen weaving and manufactures of leather.

CASARES, kä'sä-rès, a town of Spain, 62 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4600. It has active manufactures of leather, and brandy distilleries.

CASARICHE, kä-sä-ree'chä, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 52 miles E. of Seville, on the Yeguas. Pop. 2125.

CASARZA, kä-saad'zä, a village of Northern Italy, Sardinian States, 6 miles S.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 900.

CASAS-DE-IBAÑEZ, kä'säs-dä-ee-bän'yèth, a town of Spain, 25 miles N.E. of Albacete. Pop. 3270.

CASAS-DE-MILLAN, kä'säs-dä-meel-yän', a village of Estremadura, 20 miles N. by E. of Caceres, on the right bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1317.

CASAS-DE-VES, kä'säs dä vès, a town of New Castile, 32 miles N.E. of Albacete, on the borders of Valencia, and the right bank of the Gabriel. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, and in trading in grain, fruits, cotton, wool, and silk. Pop. 3385.

CASAS-GRANDES, kä'säs-grän'dès, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chihuahua, 35 miles S. of Llanos, apparently at one period a place of considerable extent, as the country for some distance around it is covered with the ruins of buildings capable of accommodating 30,000 inhabitants. Its present population may amount to about 3000.

CASATE-NUOVO, kä-sä'tä-noo-o'vo, a village of Austrian Italy, 18 miles N. by E. of Milan, with a church and small convent. Pop. 2400.

CASBIN, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

CASCADE', a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 419.

CASCADE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

CASCADE, a township in Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 358.

CASCADE, a village of St. Joseph co., Michigan, 140 miles S. by W. of Detroit.

CASCADE, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 56 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

CASCADE, a thriving post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, 90 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 500.

CASCADE CITY, the capital of Skamania co., Washington Territory, on the Columbia River, at the Cascades, 50 miles E. by N. of Fort Vancouver.

CASCADE RANGE, a chain of mountains in the W. part of Oregon, running in general nearly N. and S., at the distance of from 100 to 200 miles from the Pacific. It is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada of California. The highest summits of the Cascade Range vary from 10,000 to 17,900 feet, the latter being the altitude of Mount St. Elias, in Russian America, generally supposed to be the highest land in North America. The name is derived from the cascades of the Columbia, which are formed where this river breaks through the Cascade Range.

CASCAES, kăs-kā/ĕs, almost kăs-kā/ĕngs, a seaport town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 15 miles W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2500. It has a small harbor protected by two forts, and manufactures of woollens.

CASCANTE, kăs-kăn/tā, (anc. *Cascantum*,) a town of Spain, in Navarre, 53 miles S. of Pamplona, on the Queiles. Pop. 2928.

CASCANTE, a village of Spain, 10 miles S. of Teruel.

CASCAVEL, kăs-kă-vĕl/, a new town of Brazil, founded in 1841, in the province of Ceará, at the foot of the mountain of same name, on the river, and 40 miles S.W. of the port of Ceara. Pop. of district, in 1845, 3690.

CASCIA, kă/shā, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, capital of the government of same name, 13 miles E. of Spoleto. Pop. 3200.

CASCIANA-DEI-BAGNI, kă-shā/nă-dā/ăe-băn/yee, a village of Tuscany, 16 miles S.E. of Pisa, on a hill in the Val d'Era. Pop. 1152.

CASCIANO, kă-shā/no, a village of Tuscany, 9 miles S.S.W. of Florence, on the Ema, in the Vale of Arno. Pop. 1800. The name CASCIANO is also applied to numerous other small places in Tuscany.

CASCINA, kă-shee/nă, a village of Tuscany, 8 miles E.S.E. of Pisa, on the Arno. Pop. in 1845, 2588.

CASCO, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on Crooked Creek, 45 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1046.

CASCO, a township of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 134.

CASCOB, a parish of England and Wales, cos. of Radnor and Hereford.

CASCO BAY, Cumberland co., Maine, lies between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It extends E. from Portland about 20 miles, and contains upwards of 300 islands.

CASELLE, kă-sĕl/lă a town of the Sardinian States, 8 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 4288. It has manufactures of silk twist and paper.

CASELLE, kă-sĕl/lă, a town of Lombardy, 6½ miles S.W. of Lodi. Pop. 1500.

CASELLE LANDI, kă-sĕl/lă lăn/dee, a village of Lombardy, 19 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 2793.

CASENEUIL. See CASSENEUIL.

CASERTA, kă-sĕr/tă, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, in a fine plain, 17 miles N.E. of Naples, and 6 miles S.E. of Capua. P. 25,780. It has numerous churches, a convent, a hospital, a military school, and fine barracks; its principal edifices, however, are a royal palace and an aqueduct, both constructed by Vanvitelli for Charles III. The palace is, in point of size and architecture, one of the most magnificent royal residences in Europe, and comprises a chapel, and a large theatre, decorated with columns from an ancient temple of Serapis. The park is of vast extent. The gardens are supplied with water by the fine aqueduct, extending hence from Airola, nearly 27 miles distant. Near Caserta is the royal silk factory of St. Lencio, where 700 or 800 persons weave annually from 2000 to 3000 pieces of *gros de Naples*.

CASERTA VECCHIA, kă-sĕr/tă vĕk/ke-ă, a small fortified town, 3 miles N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 1200. It is an archbishop's see, and has a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

CASE'S, a post-office of Travis co., Texas.

CASEVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, 76 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

CA'SEY, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky. Area, 350 square miles. It is traversed by Green River, and the Rolling Fork of Salt River. The surface is high and broken. Formed in 1806, and named in memory of Colonel William Casey, a pioneer in the settlement of Kentucky. Capital, Liberty. Pop. 6556, of whom 5922 were free, and 634 slaves.

CASEY, a township of De Kalb co., Georgia. Pop. 797.

CASEY, a post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, 100 miles E. of Springfield.

CA'SEYVILLE, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

CASEYVILLE, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 220 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

CASHAN, a town of Persia. See KASHAN.

CASHEEN' BAY, Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway, is on the W. side of the island of Garomna, easy of access, and with depth of water sufficient for large ships.

CASHEL, a city, and parliamentary and municipal borough of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, 49 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the road to Dublin. Pop. of the city, 7036; of parliamentary borough, 8027. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the Rock of Cashel, a limestone height, on which is the most interesting assemblage of ruins in Ireland, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon and Norman architecture, the ancient cathedral, a castellated palace, and the ruins of an abbey, all within an enclosed area. Principal edifices, the new and elegant cathedral and parish church, a nunnery, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the Infirmary, Hospital, National School, Town Commissioner's-house, Court-house, Infantry Barracks, and the Archbishop's Palace, containing a good library. Near the town are the remains of the Hore Abbey, and of a Dominican priory. Cashel is an archbishop's see, now combined with the see of Waterford, where the diocesan resides. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, and his nobles, swore allegiance to Henry II., at Cashel, in 1172.

CASHEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Longford.

CASHER'S VALLEY, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

CASHGAR, Chinese Toorkistan. See KASHGAR.

CASH'IE, a small river of North Carolina, flows S.E. through Bertie county, and enters Roanoke River about 10 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for sloops to Windsor.

CASHMERE*, KASHMIR, KACHEMIR or CACHEMIRE, kăsh-meer', written also KASCHEMIR and KACHMIR, a country of Hindostan, Punjab dominions, comprised between lat. 33° 27′ and 34° 37′ N., and lon. 74° 30′ and 76° 14′ E. Area estimated at 4500 square miles. It consists of an extensive valley of an irregular oval form, lying N.W. and S.E. from 5500 to 6000 feet above the sea, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, secondary ranges of the Himalayas. The alluvial plain in the bottom of the valley is estimated at 75 miles long, by 40 miles broad. The mountain range which encloses the valley is, on the N., called the Durawur and Kuhlama Mountains; N.E., the Haramuk and Sonamurg Mountains; E., the snowy Panjal; S., the Futi Panjal and Panjal of Banihal; and W., the Pir Panjal. Excepting for a fifth part of the circumference S.W. of the capital Serinagur, their summits appear to be covered with perpetual snow. The highest peak seems to be the Pir Panjal, 15,000 feet high, on the S.W. boundary of the valley; and on the N.E. the Haramuk is 12,000 feet. The mountains generally appear to be of basaltic formation, presenting at times beautiful amygdaloidal trap: in the N.W. schistous rocks, penetrated by quartz veins, rise to the height of 500 or 1000 feet; and N.W. of these gypsum appears. Primary rocks are rare, and though granite blocks are sometimes met with, that rock has not been found *in situ*. Pebbly conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, overspread large spaces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Iron has been found abundantly, imbedded in the limestone; lead is worked, and copper is known to exist in the valley. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal; excellent limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities, some of it in the form of fine black marble. The valley is entered by numerous passes, 11 of which are said to be practicable for horses, but none of them for wheeled carriages. The most important are the Baramula and Punch, on the W. frontier, the latter 8500 feet high; Banihal on the S., 9600 feet; and Nabog on the E., all practicable at all seasons of the year. The Pir Panjal Pass is 12,500 feet high; and the Bundipur, leading to Iskardo, is 11,271 feet. Cashmere is watered by the Jhylum or Behut, which, rising in the mountains of the S.E. frontier, flows N.W. through the centre of the valley, receiving numerous streams from both sides. The principal lakes are the Dal or City Lake, close by the capital, 6 miles long by 4 broad; the Manasa Bul; and the Great Wullur Lake, which is merely a shallow expansion of the Jhylum, 20 miles long by 9 broad. The smaller lakes are Opun and Wusikara; and numerous small expanses of water in the mountains. The whole of the valley is thus most admirably supplied with the means of irrigation.

The soil is, in general, exceedingly fertile. Rice is the principal crop, the returns being from thirty to forty fold, and in favorable seasons as high as fifty or sixty. Wheat, barley, millet, buckwheat, and maize, are also cultivated. Tobacco is cultivated, but to a very limited extent; cot-

* In familiar discourse, we very often hear this name accentuated on the first syllable; *e. g.* in the phrase, "a Cashmere shawl." Cashmere, in such cases, may be considered simply as an English word, having become thoroughly anglicized. When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given.

"Who has not heard of the Vale of CASHMERE,
With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave?
Its temples, and grottos, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?"
MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh*.

ton more largely. Great quantities of saffron, of excellent quality, is grown, and most of it exported. Esculent vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance, including kidney-bean, turnip, cabbage, beet-root, radish, capiscum, &c. Among the natural productions, the most valuable is the *Singhara* or water-nut, the seed of *Trapa bispinosa*, on which a large portion of the poorer inhabitants almost wholly subsist. It grows in the Wullar Lake, from which about 60,000 tons are annually taken. The nuts are eaten raw, boiled, roasted, or ground into flour, and made into gruel, and, though insipid, are extremely nutritious. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, &c. Among the finest trees of Cashmere are the *deodar* or Himalayan cedar, (*Cedrus deodara*,) the chunar, (*Platanus orientalis*,) the poplar, and the lime, all of which abound, and attain a great size and luxuriance, and the wild chestnut-tree, growing to a size far exceeding that of the European variety, some measuring 100 feet from the ground to the parting of the branches. Maple, willow, and white thorn are common, and on the steep declivities of the mountains, birch, alder, and various kinds of pine. Flowers of various kinds, and of surpassing beauty, grow everywhere in vast profusion, especially roses, which are carefully cultivated for the sake of the attar extracted from them.

Cashmere has been long celebrated for its shawls. The wool used in their manufacture is of two kinds, one obtained from the tame, and the other from the wild goat, wild sheep, and other wild animals. The fine down growing next to the skin alone is taken, the long hairs being all picked out by the hand. Three weavers are employed on an embroidered shawl, of an ordinary pattern, for three months; but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for 18 months. The demand for the shawls of Cashmere has, from various causes, greatly fallen off of late years, and is still on the wane. This country has long been nearly as famous for its gun and pistol barrels as for its shawls. Paper, and leather for saddlery, are also manufactured, both of superior quality; the paper is said to be the finest made in India. Lacquered ware, of the most beautiful description and nicest workmanship, is likewise among the products of Cashmere; and the lapidaries excel in taste and skill those of Europe; the attar of roses made in the valley is considered superior to any other. The total amount of the annual exports of Cashmere has been estimated at 400,000*l.*, and the imports at 50,000*l.*

The greater part of the population are Mohammedans. In physical qualities, the natives of Cashmere excel all other branches of the great Indian nation, being tall, robust, and handsomely formed. In disposition they are lively, witty, and good-humored, but addicted to all the vices common to the other tribes of India. Their language is a dialect of Sanscrit, containing a large admixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of government are written. In 1586, Cashmere was subjugated by the Emperor Akbar, and was incorporated in his empire. The Afghans vanquished it in 1752, and held it till 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and continued under the dominion of the Maharajah of the Punjab till 1849, since which period it has been under the protection of the British. Pop. about 200,000, it having been reduced, in twenty years, from 800,000, by earthquakes, pestilence, and famine.——Adj. and inhab. CASHMERIAN, kăsh-me're-an.

CASHMERE, capital of the above country. See SERINAGUR.

CASH RIVER, near the southern extremity of Illinois, falls into the Ohio near its mouth.

CASH'S NOB, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

CASH'TOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, 9 miles W.N.W. of the former.

CASH'VILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CAS'KETS, a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 miles W. of Alderney. On the highest is a light-house, in lat. 49° 43′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Off these rocks, Prince William, son of Henry I. of England, and his suite perished in 1119; and the Victory, 110 guns, foundered in 1744.

CASNO'VIA, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

CASO. See CAXE.

CASOLA, kä'so-lä, a town of Naples, 3 miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2780.

CASOLA, a village of Naples, Pontifical States, 29 miles S.W. of Bologna.

CASOLE, kä'so-lä, several villages of Tuscany, the principal in the province, and 15 miles W. of Sienna. Pop. 1113.

CASOLI, kä'so-lee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, on a mountain 17 miles S.S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 5530.

CASORATE, kä-so-rä'tä, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 2956.

CASORIA, kä-so'ree-ä, a town of Naples, 6 miles N.N.E. of Naples. It has 4 fine churches, and is the residence of a district judge. Silk is produced in the neighborhood. Pietro Martino, the painter, was born here. Pop. 7924.

CASPE, käs'pä, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Saragossa, 12 miles N.N.E. of Alcañiz, on the left bank of the Guadalupe, near its confluence with the Ebro, on several small hills and in the intervening valleys. It has paved streets, 1 principal and 9 smaller squares, a handsome Gothic collegiate and 2 other churches, several chapels, 3 schools, a town hall and prison in a suppressed convent, an hospital, and several public fountains. It has manufactures in wine oil, and soap; and some trade is also carried on in grain and cattle. Pop. 7500.

CASPIAN (kăs'pe an) SEA, (anc. L., *Mare Caspium* and *Hyrcanum*; Gr. *Κασπια Θαλασσα*,) a large inland sea, lying between Europe and Asia, or more precisely between lat. 36° 55′ and 47° 30′ N.; and lon. 46° 48′ and 55° 25′ E. Greatest length from N. to S., 760 miles; greatest breadth S. part about lat. 45° N., 270 miles; narrowest part between Cape Apsheron in Europe, and Cape Tarta in Asia, 150 miles. Bounded N. and W. by Russia and Persia, E. by the Kirgheez steppe and Khiva, and S. by Persia. Area, 140,000 square miles, draining, in Europe alone, an extent of 850,000 square miles. Although, at some points, the Caspian attains a considerable depth, (Hanway having in one place found no bottom at 480 fathoms,) it is remarkable for its shallowness generally, especially along its shores, where it seldom exceeds 3 feet for a distance of 100 yards from the land. Its E. and W. coasts, particularly the former, are deeply indented with bays and gulfs, while the southern shores are almost unbroken. The principal bays on the Asiatic side are Emba Bay, Mertvoi Gulf, Karasoo Inlet, Manghishlak Gulf, Bay of Alexander, Kenderlinsk Gulf, Koolee Deria Bay, and Balkhan Bay. On the opposite, or European side, occur the gulfs of Kizil Agatch and Kooma, (Kouma,) with several less marked indentations. The only one on the southern coast is Astrabad Bay, if the inlet of Enzelee, (Enzeli,) which has only four feet of water, be excluded.

The Caspian contains numerous islands, but not many of any great extent. The largest are on the Asiatic side, the greatest number on the European, particularly about the mouths of the Volga, and along the coasts to the N.E. and S.W. of them, where they lie closely crowded together in countless numbers, most of them, however, being mere islets.

The waters of the Caspian are salt, but not nearly so much so as those of the ocean. It has no tides, and no outlets, its superfluous waters being carried off solely by evaporation. In the region of the Volga, including the territory from that river S.E. to the Emba, and S.W. to the left bank of the Soolak, (Sulak,) the whole seaboard is composed of recent alluvium, deposited by the several streams. From S. of the Soolak to Apsheron, the coast is of upper tertiary formation, broken into at some points by carboniferous strata. S. of Apsheron, and round the southern extremity of the sea, the coast is low and sandy—backed at some distance by lofty hills. The eastern and south-eastern coasts have generally a cretaceous subsoil, overspread by moving sands, and are generally flat; Cape Karagan, formed by mountains of the same name, being an exception.

Sturgeons and sterlets are caught in the Caspian in great quantities; and there are also salmon trout, perch (*Perca asper*,) Silurus glanis, two kinds of carp, and porpoises. Seals abound in the upper coasts, and tortoises between the mouths of the Volga and the Ural. The mollusca are few, said to be only four—*Cardium rusticum*, *Cardium triquetrum*, *Mya edentula*, and *Mytilus polymorphus*. The chief fishery for sturgeon is at and near Astrakhan; in and about the River Emba it comprehends 310 miles of coast, from the mouth of the Ural to Mertvoi Gulf. Many thousand persons are employed in the Russian Upper Caspian fisheries; and the annual amount of caviare or female roes obtained may be taken at 800,000 pounds, besides 20,000 pounds of isinglass, the produce of upwards of 700,000 sturgeons, of various kinds, large and small. The number of seals annually taken is nearly 100,000.

The only ports at all worthy the name, on or near the Caspian, are Astrakhan, Bakoo, Salian, and Astrabad. The navigation is at all times difficult, and often perilous. Steam-packets on it have recently been established. The Russian fleet in the Caspian consists of 13 vessels, of which four are brigs, and two are steamers.

The basin of the Caspian is most extensive on the N. and W., from which it receives the Ural, the Volga, the Terek, the Koor, and numerous other streams of less note. By means of a canal cut near Tver in Russia, between the head streams of the Volga, and the rivers Tvertza and Schlina, water communication is established between the Caspian and the Baltic. S., the basin of the sea is limited by the Elbrooz Mountains; and E., the sandy wastes of Khiva send to it only short streams, and of no great volume; though on this side it evidently at one time received the Oxus or Amoo, now flowing into the Sea of Aral. Indeed, the Caspian and Lake Aral were, doubtless, at one period united.

The notices of early commerce upon or by way of the Caspian, are few and uncertain. The chief portion of the commerce between Western Europe and India was carried on partly by its waters, about the middle of the thirteenth century. Astrakhan, on the Upper Caspian, and Soldaia,

nearly in the same latitude, on the Black Sea, formed the chief entrepôts till 1280, when the latter was superseded, through the exertions of the Genoese, for their own establishment at Kaffa, which then became the transit station for the Asiatic-European trade, and so continued till 1453. The Turks having, at this time, seized Constantinople and barred the Bosphorus, the accustomed trade was forced into other channels, and the Caspian became deserted, except by few vessels which carried on a small local trade between Muscovy, Persia, and Central Asia.

About 1560, an English trading company endeavoured to open up connections, by way of the Caspian, with Persia and Turcomania, but with no good results. From that time, till late in the seventeenth century, the annals of navigation give few notices of this sea. At the latter period, Peter the Great, partly in the hope of diverting the Indian trade into the direction of his southern dominions, caused the coasts of the Caspian to be explored by Dutch navigators in his pay. His intention was to found trading stations on ground ceded by treaty or taken by force, on the Persian seaboard. But this he delayed to do; and when he died, his project lay dormant, and the Russians made no encroachment beyond what Peter had already effected, till the reign of Catherine II., whose conquests in its southern region were not secure till our own times.

CASPII MONTES or CASPIUS MONS. See ELBURUZ MOUNTAINS.

CASS, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, contains 714 square miles. It is drained by the Etowah River, a branch of the Coosa. The surface is diversified; the soil is mostly very productive. Here iron, marble, and limestone are abundant; gold, copper, lead, titanium, and plumbago also occur. The streams furnish immense water-power. The Western and Atlantic Railroad passes through the county. On the bank of the Etowah River, there is an artificial mound which is 75 feet high, and 1114 feet in circuit at the base. It contains specimens of ancient pottery. The county was named in honor of General Lewis Cass. Capital, Cassville. Pop. 13,300, of whom 10,292 were free, and 3008 slaves.

CASS, a county of Texas, situated in the N.E. part of the state, bordering on Louisiana and Arkansas, contains 1224 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou and Soda Lake. The surface is gently undulating. The bottoms are swampy and mostly uncultivated; the uplands have a deep, red soil. Rich mines of iron are found in the S.W. part, but not worked at present. The bayou and lake, which discharge their waters into Red River below the Raft, are navigated by large steamboats during nine months in the year. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. 4991, of whom 3089 were free, and 1902 slaves.

CASS, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. The St. Joseph's River touches the S.E. corner of the county, which is drained by the Dowagiac and Christiana Rivers, and contains a number of small lakes. The surface is nearly level; the soil is said to be as fertile as any in the state. More than half of the county consists of oak-openings and prairies, and the other portion is heavily timbered. It is intersected by the Central Railroad. Capital, Cassopolis. Pop. 10,907.

CASS, a county in the northern central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Eel Rivers. The surface is mostly level, excepting the bluffs in the vicinity of the rivers. The southern part is heavily timbered, and the northern consists of prairies. Iron ore and good building-stone are abundant. The Wabash and Eel Rivers have rapid currents, and afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Capital, Logansport. Pop. 11,021.

CASS, a county in the western central part of Illinois, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Illinois, and on the N. by the Sangamon River, which streams unite on the border of the county. The surface is nearly level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land: the soil is excellent. Capital, Beardstown. Pop. 7253.

CASS, formerly VAN BUREN, a county in the western part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian territory, has an area of 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the middle fork of Grand River, and by Big Creek, and also drained by numerous other creeks. The surface is undulating, diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are the most extensive; the soil is generally good. Limestone and sandstone are abundant. The county is supplied with numerous springs of good water, and valuable mill streams. Capital, Harrisonville. Pop. 8090, of whom 8612 were free, and 478 slaves.

CASS, a new county in the south-western part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Nishnabatona River, an affluent of the Missouri, flows through it in a south-westerly direction. A railroad is projected through this county, from the Mississippi River to Council Bluffs.

CASS, an unorganized county in the E. central part of Minnesota, contains about 11,000 square miles. The Mississippi River rises on the N.W. border of the county, and forms its boundary on the N. and E. It is drained by Sauk, Crow Wing, and Long Prairie Rivers, and sprinkled over with numerous small lakes, the most considerable of which is Leech Lake, in the northern part. Lumber is the chief article of export.

CASS, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 714.

CASS, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. P. 4115.

CASS, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 175 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

CASS, a post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas, 118 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

CASS, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

CASS, a post-township in the northern part of Hancock co., Ohio, 90 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. 621.

CASS or CASSTOWN, a post-village in Miami co., Ohio, about 6 miles E. by N. from Troy, and 63 miles W. from Columbus. Pop. about 450.

CASS, a township in Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1431.

CASS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

CASS, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 406.

CASS, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 337.

CASS, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 84.

CASS, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

CASS, a post-office of Du Page co., Illinois.

CASS, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 643.

CASSABA, two towns of Asia-Minor. See CASABA.

CASSADA'GA, a lake in Chautauque co., New York, about 12 miles N.E. of Maysville. Length, 3 or 4 miles.

CASSADAGA, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on the eastern side of the above lake, 50 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo.

CASSANDRA or KASSANDRA, kăs-săn'drâ, (anc. *Pallene.*) a peninsula of European Turkey, province of Roumelia, between the Gulfs of Cassandra and Salonica. It is 25 miles in length, terminating in Cape Paliuri. Its greatest breadth is about 12 miles, but at its junction with the main land the distance across is not more than 3 miles.

CASSANDRA or KASSANDRA, (anc. *Toronaicus Sinus,*) a gulf of Turkey in Europe, in Roum-Elee, setting up between two peninsulas, the extremities of which are called Cape Paliuri, and Cape Drepano. Greatest length 20 miles. Average breadth, 10 miles.

CASSANDRIA, Netherlands. See CADSAND.

CASSANO, kăs-sä'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 34 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 4310, many of whom are of Albanian descent. It stands in the concave recess of a steep mountain, around an isolated rock on which are the ruins of an ancient castle; it is well built, and has a cathedral, several convents, a diocesan school, a hospital, and some mineral springs. Its inhabitants manufacture maccaroni, stamped leather, table-linens and yarn, and fabrics of cotton and silk.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, province, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Bari. Pop. 2400.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, Principato Ultra, 9 miles S.W. of St. Angelo. Pop. 4430.

CASSANO MAGNAGO, kăs-sä'no mâ-nyä'go, a village of Italy, Lombardy, 23 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2433.

CASSANO-SOPRA-ADDA, kăs-sä'no-so'prâ-âd'dâ, a village of Italy, Lombardy, 17 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the railway to Brescia. It has extensive silk-works.

CASSANO SPINOLA, kăs-sä'no spe-no'lâ, a village of Italy, Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Tortona. Pop. 1149.

CASSARO, kăs-sä'ro, a town of Sicily, 18 miles of Syracuse. Pop. 2000.

CASSAY', KATHEE', or MUNNIPOOR', an independent country of Farther India, mostly between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 93° and 95° E., having on the N. the Naga territory, (Assam,) on the E. and S., the Burmese dominions, and on the W., Cachar. Its area, is stated at 7584 square miles, and population at 75,840. It consists of a valley about 2500 feet above the sea, inclosed by mountains, varying from about 6000 to 8200 feet in height, and which are covered with dense forests. Its rivers are tributary to the Barah or the Irrawaddy; the principal one is the Imphan-Toorel. Rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, mustard, and most of the kitchen vegetables of Europe are raised; in the N., the true tea-plant is abundant. Cassay is celebrated for its breed of horses. Cotton cloths, muslins, silk stuffs, and some iron wares are manufactured, and exchanged for other goods with the inhabitants of the neighboring countries. The people are more nearly allied to the Hindoos than the Burmese. The upper classes profess the Hindoo faith, and Cassay may be considered the extreme eastern limit of Brahminism. The government is vested in an hereditary rajah, assisted by a numerous divan; and the political condition of the people appears to present a favorable contrast to that of their eastern neighbors. The principal town is Munnipoor, under which name also the whole district is generally understood. Cassay belonged to the Burmese before 1826, but it was rendered independent by the treaty of Yandaboo.

CASS COE, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

CASSEL or KASSEL, kăs'sĕl, (anc. *Castellum Cattorum*,) a walled city of Germany, province Nieder-Hessen, capital of Hesse-Cassel, is beautifully situated on both banks of the Fulda, 91 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Alstadt or Old Town, the Upper Neustadt or Upper New Town, the Lower Neustadt or Lower New Town; with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfort suburb on the left bank of the river, and Leipzig suburb on the right bank. The two portions of the town are connected by a stone bridge of three arches, across the Fulda, 258 feet in length. The Old Town stands close to the river banks, and consists of narrow and dirty streets; while the new part, built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress, is airy, with spacious streets and handsome houses.

The Upper New Town contains a number of squares, in the principal of which, the Friedrich's Platz, stands the elector's palace, an indifferent structure; and next to it, the Museum, the handsomest building in the town, containing a library with 100,000 volumes, and many valuable MSS. Within the same edifice is a collection of antiquities, many of them rare objects of art and *vertu*, including some interesting Roman remains found in Hesse-Cassel; coins, prints, and models; and a picture gallery, containing 1400 pictures, among which are some by Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Tarburg, &c. This square is lined on three sides by a double row of lime-trees, and in the centre is a colossal marble statue of Frederick II. The other more noticeable public areas are, King's Platz, in the form of a crescent, and remarkable for possessing a sixfold echo; Charles's Platz, in which is a statue of the Landgrave Charles; and William's Square.

In the Old Town, are the Old Town Hall, the government buildings, the Stadtau, appropriated to public amusements; St. Martin's Church, with the catacombs beneath it, in which the remains of the sovereigns of Hessel-Cassel are deposited; the Lutheran, the Brethren's, and the Garrison churches; a synagogue, an orphan hospital and asylum, an arsenal and foundry for cannon, and a house of correction. In the Upper New Town there are, besides the buildings spoken of above, the Mint, a cadet academy, lyceum, a normal and civic school, a theatre, the New Town and Roman Catholic churches, a hospital, and an infirmary. The Lower New Town contains an ancient fortress, now used as a state-prison; the Lower New Town church, a Protestant orphan asylum, an infirmary, a lying-in hospital, house of correction, and common prison. In the Leipzig suburb, are a hospital and infirmary; in the Frankfort suburb, a house of industry; and in the Wilhelmshöhe suburb, a large hospital.

Cassel has, altogether, 8 churches—7 Lutheran, and 1 synagogue, with a Jewish theoretical and practical school. It has also academies for painting, sculpture, &c., an observatory, and several associations for the promotion of trade, agriculture, and manufactures. Its trade is inconsiderable, but is improving. Its manufactures comprise cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, damask, linen, kid gloves, carpets, porcelain, musical instruments, gold and silver lace, earthenware, lacquered wares, hardware, leather, &c. There are many fine walks and public gardens in the vicinity; among the latter are the gardens of Wilhelmshöhe, in which is situated the elector's summer palace. Cassel is connected by railway with Leipsic and Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 34,547.

CASSEL or KASSEL, (anc. *Castellum Trajani*,) a fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the right bank of the Rhine, and on the Taunus Railway, opposite Mentz, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2800.

CASSEL, kăs'sĕl', (anc. *Castellum*,) a town of France, department of Nord, 27 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 4334. It stands on an isolated hill, 550 feet in height, which, from the flatness of all the adjacent country, commands a most extensive view; it has remains of a Jesuits' convent and of ancient fortifications. It has oil-mills, salt-refineries, and an active trade in cattle, butter, and poultry. A railway connects it with Dunkerque and Lille. Cassel was formerly fortified, and has been the scene of many important military events.

CASSEN, kăs-sĕn', or KASSAN, kăs-săn', a town of East Africa, territory of Bertat, a country lying immediately S. of Nubia, and W. of the S.W. portion of Abyssinia, on the Tumat.

CASSENEUIL, kăss'nuĭ', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles N.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. in 1852, 2065.

CASSIM PASHA, kăs'sim-pă'shă', a large suburb of Constantinople, European Turkey, on the northern shore of the "Golden Horn," separated from *Galata*, on the E. by extensive burying-grounds. It comprises the imperial dock-yard of Tershanna, the great naval arsenal of the capital, and the palace of the capitan-pasha. On a hill above it are the suburb of St. Demetri, and the *Okmeidan*, or imperial archery ground.

CASSINE, kăs-see'nă, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 14 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria, on the Bormida. Pop. 4109.

CASSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CASSINO (kăs-see'no) MONTE, a mountain of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 50 miles N.W. of Naples, with a celebrated abbey, founded A.D., 529, in which originated the order of the Benedictines.

CASSIQUIARE, kăs-se-ke-ä'rĕ, or CASSIQUIARI, kăs-se-ke-ä'ree, a deep rapid river of South America, Venezeula, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, by which that river has navigable communication with the Rio Negro. It leaves the Orinoco in lat. 3° 10' N., lon. 66° 20' W., and, after a S.W. course of 128 miles, falls into the Rio Negro near San Carlos. It is 100 yards broad where it leave the Orinoco, and about 600 yards at its junction with the Rio Negro. By means of this river, water communication is established for canoes over an immense tract of South America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the Caracas, in Venezuela, through the Amazon, the Orinoco, and their affluents.

CASSIS, kăs'see', a seaport town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 2089. It has a harbor, defended by an ancient castle, some ship-building yards, a trade in fruits and Muscadel wine, and a coral fishery. It is the birthplace of the abbe Barthelémy.

CASSITY'S MILLS, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

CASS LAKE, a small lake nearly in the central part of Oakland co., Michigan.

CASS LAKE, a post-office of Pembina co., Minnesota.

CASSOLNOVO, kăs-sol-no'vo, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 10½ miles S.E. of Novara.

CASSOPO'LIS, a post-village, capital of Cass county, Michigan, on the N. shore of Stone Lake, (which is about 1 mile in extent,) 130 miles S.W. of Lansing. Cassopolis was settled in 1835. Pop. in 1861, about 506.

CASS RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the E. part of the state, and, flowing nearly westward, enters the Saginaw above Saginaw City. In high water it is navigable for small boats 15 miles.

CASS'TOWN, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

CASSTOWN, Ohio. See CASS.

CASS'VILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Sauquoit Creek, 86 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has several stores and mills.

CASSVILLE, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 90 miles W. of Harrisburg.

CASSVILLE, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

CASSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass co., Georgia, is situated 2 miles from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and 150 miles N.W. from Milledgeville. It is surrounded by a fertile farming region, which contains rich mines of iron ore and marble quarries. In the vicinity are several fine springs, and about 10 miles S.E. are Rowland's Springs, a place of fashionable resort. Cassville contains 3 churches, 2 hotels, several schools, and a newspaper office.

CASSVILLE, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

CASSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

CASSVILLE, a village of Howard co., Indianapolis, on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 16 miles S. of Peru.

CASSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Barry co., Missouri, on the road from Jefferson City to Fayetteville, Arkansas, 200 miles S.W. from the former. Laid out in 1845. Pop. about 400.

CASSVILLE, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the Mississippi River, 28 miles above Dubuque. It has a steamboat landing; and in 1853, 993,020 pounds of lead were shipped from this point. Pop. about 400.

CASTAGNA, kăs-tăn'yă, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 15 miles N.W. of Civita-di-Penne, on the Maone. Pop. 1255.

CASTAGNARO, kăs-tăn-yä'ro, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 6 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige, at the head of the canal of its own name, which unites with the Canal of Bianco. Pop. 1800.

CASTAGNETO, kăs-tăn-yĕ'to, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 30 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

CASTAGNETO, a village of Tuscany, 39 miles S.S.E. of Pisa, with a castle on the Mediterranean coast, and 1300 inhabitants.

CASTAGNOLE, kăs-tăn-yo'lĕ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Pinerolo. Pop. 2136.

CASTAGNOLE, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Casale. Pop. 1750.

CASTAGNOLE DELLE LANZE, kăs-tăn-yo'lĕ dĕl'lĕ lăn'zĕ, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 2767.

CASTA'LIA, a thriving and handsome post-village of Erie county, Ohio, on Cold Creek, 5 miles S.W. from Sandusky City, and 105 miles N. of Columbus. It was laid out in 1836. It is abundantly supplied with water-power by the creek, which has its source in a remarkable spring near the village. This spring is 200 feet in diameter, 60 feet deep, and has the property of petrifying vegetable substances. Pop. about 700.

CASTALIAN SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

CASTALLA, kâs-tâl'yâ, a town of Spain, 24 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the river Castalla. Pop. 3022. It has linen manufactures, and brandy distilleries.

CASTANARES, kâs-tâ-nâ'rès, a market-town of Spain, province of Burgos, on the Arlanzon, 4 miles E. of Burgos.

CASTANARES DE LAS CUEVAS, kâs-tâ-nâ'rès dâ lâs quâ'vâs, a market-town of Spain, 11 miles S.S.W. of Logroño.

CASTANARES DE RIOJA, kâs-tâ-nâ'rès dâ re-o'hâ, a market-town of Spain, 24 miles W. of Logroño.

CASTAÑEIRA, kâs-tân-yâ'ee-râ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 20 miles N. of Lisbon, on the Tagus. Pop. 1800.

CASTAÑEIRO, kâs-tân-yâ-ee'ro, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 11 miles S.E. of Lamego, on the Tavora. Pop. 2000.

CASTANO, kâs-tâ'no, a town of Lombardy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2803.

CASTASEGNA, kâs-tâ-sân'yâ, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 7 miles N.N.E. of Chiavenna, at the W. extremity of the Val Bregaglia. The mulberry ceases to flourish beyond this village, which is, therefore, the limit of the cultivation of the silk-worm.

CASTEGGIO, kâs-tèd'jo, (anc. *Clastidium*,) a town of Piedmont, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. with commune, in 1852, 2733. In the second Punic War, Clastidium surrendered to Hannibal, (*Livy*, xxi. 48;) and near the modern town is a remarkable spring called the *Fontana d'Annibale*, ("*Hannibal's Spring*.") The Battle of Montebello, in which the French, under Marshal Victor, routed the Austrians, June 9, 1800, was fought between Casteggio and Voghera.

CASTEL, kâs-tèl', a fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, and a station on the Saunus Railway from Frankfort to Wiesbaden. Pop. 2500.

CASTEL ALTO, kâs'tâl âl'to, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 miles E. of Teramo. Pop. 1124.

CASTEL-A-MARE, kâs-tèl' â mâ'râ, or CASTELLAMARE, kâs-tèl-lâ-mâ'râ, a city and seaport of Naples, on the S.E. side of the gulf, and 17 miles S.E. of Naples, with which it is connected by a railway opened in 1839. Pop. 16,000. It is situated at the foot of a hill, on which stood the ancient *Stabiæ*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Castel-a-Mare contains a royal palace, a military hospital, hotels and lodging-houses for summer visitors, a royal dock-yard, and a handsome quay along the shore. It has manufactures of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, and leather; and its small harbor is defended by two forts. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the coral fishery.

CASTEL-A-MARE, kâs-tèl' â mâ'râ, a seaport town of Sicily, 20 miles E. of Trapani, near the head of the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 6000. It exports wine, cotton, fruit, manna, and sumach. It is a mean, dirty town, with a decaying castle on a rocky point. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Segesta*.

CASTEL-A-MARE, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., near the Adriatic, 12 miles E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2500.

CASTEL-A-MARE DELLA BRUCA, kas'tèl'-â-mâ'râ dèl'-lâ-broo'kâ, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles N.W. of Policastro.

CASTEL-A-MARE, GULF OF, an extensive bay of Sicily, on its N. coast, about lat. 38° 10' N., and lon. 13° E., 16 miles W. of Palermo; its entrance is bounded by Capes St. Vito and Uomo-Morto.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, Sardinia. See CASTEL-SARDO.

CASTEL-ARQUATO, kâs-tèl' æ kwâ'to, a town of the duchy of Parma, 19 miles S.E. of Piacenza, on the Larda, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a fine Gothic church, a hospital, cavalry barracks, medical and other schools, and the ancient and vast castle from which the town derives its name. Pop. 4393.

CASTEL BALDO, kâs-tèl' bâl'do, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 21 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Adige.

CASTEL BELFORTE, kâs-tèl'bèl-fore'tâ, a town of Northern Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Mantua.

CASTEL BOLOGNESE, kâs-tèl' bo-lôn-yâ'sâ, a town of the Pontifical States, 22 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna, between Imola and Faenza. Here, in 1434, the Milanese, under Piccinino, defeated the Florentines in a decisive battle.

CASTEL BOTTACIO, kâs-tèl' bot-tâ'cho, a town of Naples, province of Saunio, 14½ miles N. of Campobasso. Pop. 1200.

CASTEL BUONO, kâs-tèl' boo-o'no, a town of Sicily, near Palermo, in the Madonian Mountains, 3 miles S.E. of Cefalu. Pop. 7080. It has mineral springs.

CASTEL CLEMENTINO, kâs-tèl' klèm-ên-tee'no, a village of the Pontifical States, 17 miles E. of Camerino.

CASTEL CUCCO, kâs-tèl' kook'ko, a town of Lombardy and Venice, 21 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics.

CASTEL CULIER, kâs'tèl' kü'le-è', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles S.E. of Agen.

CASTEL D'AGOGNA, kâs-tèl' dâ-gôn'yâ, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 16 miles S.S.E. of Novara.

CASTEL DE' FRANCHI, kâs-tèl' dâ frân'kee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, on the Calore, 7½ miles S.W. of St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2035.

CASTEL DELFINO, kâs-tèl' dèl-fee'no, (Fr. *Château Dauphin*, shâ'tô'-dô'fâx',) a town of Naples, Piedmont, 28 miles W.N.W. of Coni, at the foot of Mount Viso. Pop. 1295.

CASTEL-DEL-PIANO, kâs-tèl' dèl pe-â'no, a town of Tuscany, 28 miles N.E. of Grosseto, W. side of Amiata. Pop. 2555.

CASTEL DELL' ABATE, kâs-tèl' dèl-lâ-bâ'tâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 12 miles S.W. of Cappaccio. Pop. 2700.

CASTEL DELLA PIETRA, kâs-tèl' dèl-lâ pe-è'trâ, a town of Italy, in Tyrol, 6 miles N.E. of Roveredo, on the Adige.

CASTEL DEL MONTE, kâs-tèl' dèl mon'tâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, on a mountain, 18 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 1590.

CASTEL DEL RIO, kâs-tèl' dèl ree'o, a town of the Pontifical States, 38 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna.

CASTEL DIERI, kâs-tèl' de-â'ree, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 23 miles S.E. of Aquila.

CASTEL DI SANGRO, kâs-tèl' de-sân'gro, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 53 miles S.E. of Aquila, with 2600 inhabitants; has a manufactory of carpets.

CASTELET, Le, leh kâs'teh-lâ', several villages of France, the principal in the department of Var, 3 miles N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1946.

CASTEL-FABI, kâs-tèl'-fâ-bee', a town of Spain, Valencia, near Ademuz.

CASTEL FIDARDO, kâs-tèl' fee-dâr'do, a town of the Pontifical States, 11 miles S. of Ancona.

CASTEL FIORENTINO, kâs-tèl' fe-o-rên-tee'no, a town of Tuscany, 18 miles S.W. of Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2630.

CASTEL FOLLIT, kâs-tèl' fol-yit', a town of Spain, 17 miles N.W. of Gerona. It was formerly fortified, and several times besieged by the French under Louis XIV.

CASTEL-FORTE, kâs-tèl' fore'tâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.N. of Gaeta.

CASTEL-FRANC, kâs'tèl' frôn', a town of France, department of the Lot, 11 miles W.N.W. of Cahors.

CASTEL-FRANCO, kâs-tèl' frân'ko, (anc. *Forum Callorum*,) 16 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. Pop. 2000.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a fortified town of Italy, government of Venice, 16 miles W. of Treviso, on the Musone. Pop. 4220. Principal buildings, a castle and cathedral. It has silk and woollen manufactures.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 21 miles N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2500.

CASTEL-FRANCO DI SOTTO, kâs-tèl' frân'ko dee sot'to, a town of Tuscany, 26 miles S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3280.

CASTEL-GANDOLFO, kâs-tèl' gân-dol'fo, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, Comarca di Roma, on the N.W. side of Mount Albano, 14 miles S.E. of Rome. It is picturesquely situated on a volcanic peak, 431 feet above the lake, and comprises among its numerous villas the summer residence of the Pope.

CASTEL-GOFFREDO, kâs-tèl' gof-frâ'do, a walled town of Lombardy, 13 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 3463. It has an hospital and manufactures of silk.

CASTEL-GOMBERTO, kâs-tèl' gom-bêr'to, a village of Northern Italy, 7½ miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 2388.

CASTELGRANDE, kâs-tèl'grân'dâ, a town of Naples, 21 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3080.

CASTELGUELFO, kâs-tèl'goo-èl'fo, a village of Northern Italy, duchy, and 6 miles W.N.W. of Parma, on the Taro. It has a fine castle, taken from the Ghibelline party in 1407, by a Guelph captain, whence its present name.

CASTEL-GUGLIELMO, kâs-tèl' gool-yèl'mo, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, with an old fortress, and 2000 inhabitants.

CASTEL-JALOUX, kâs'tèl' zhâ'loo', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Avance, 17 miles N.W. of Nérac. Pop. in 1852, 2852. It has iron and copper forges, and manufactures of paper, glass, and woollen fabrics.

CASTELLABATE, kâs-tèl-lâ-bâ'tâ a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 15 miles W. of Vallo. Pop. 2260.

CASTELLAMARE, Naples. See CASTEL-A-MARE.

CASTELLAMONTE, kâs-tèl'lâ-mon'tâ, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 5050. It has a castle, a large market-place, and manufactures of earthenware.

CASTELLANA, kâs-tèl-lâ'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Bari, 26 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 6300.

CASTELLANETA, kâs-tèl-lâ-nè'tâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 20 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 4750. It has a cathedral, several convents and charitable establishments. Cotton is raised in its vicinity.

CASTELLANNE, kâs'tèl'lân', a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on the Verdon, here crossed by a remarkable single-arched bridge, 20 miles S.E. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 1454. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in preserved fruits.

CASTELLARO, kâs-têl-lâ'ro, a town of Lombardy, 14 miles N.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2071.

CASTELLARO, a village of Sardinia, province of Nizza.

CASTELLARO, a village of Sardinia, province of Remo.

CASTELLARO, a village of Sardinia, in Piedmont, province of Lomellina. Pop. 450.

CASTELLARQUATO, kâs-têl-lâr-kwâ'to, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, 15 miles S.E. of Piacenza. It has a vast Gothic palace. Pop. 2860.

CASTEL-LASTUA, kâs-têl' lâs-too'â, a village of Dalmatia, 22 miles S.E. of Cattaro, with a lazaretto and quarantine station on the Adriatic.

CASTELLAZZO, kâs-têl-lât'so, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 5236.

CASTEL-LEONE, kâs-têl' lâ-o'nâ, a village of Lombardy, 16 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 5712. It is well built, and enclosed by old walls.

CASTELLETTO AL PO, kâs-têl-lât'to âl po, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province of Vogbera. Pop. 1250.

CASTELLETTO D'ORBA, kâs-têl-lêt'to dor'bâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 6½ miles S.W. of Novi. Pop. 1909.

CASTELLETTO MERLI, kâs-têl-lêt'to mêr'lee, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Casale.

CASTELLETTO SCAZZOSO, kâs-têl-lêt'to skât-so'so, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Alessandria. P. 1500.

CASTELLETTO SOPRA TICINO, kâs-têl-lêt'to so'prâ tee-chee'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 19 miles N. of Novara, on the Ticino. Pop. 3519.

CASTELLETTO STURA, kâs-têl-lêt'to stoo'râ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Coni.

CASTELLINA, kâs-têl lee'nâ, a village of Tuscany, province, and 19 miles S.S.E. of Pisa.

CASTELLINA, a village of Tuscany, 9 miles N.N.E. of Sienna.

CASTEL-LLYCHWR, kâs'têl *ll*ij'koor, written also LOUGHOR, a borough of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, pleasantly situated between the Loughor and the Llyw, 6¾ miles W. by N. of Swansea. With Swansea, Aberavon, Kenvig, and Neath, it returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 804.

CASTELLO BRANCO, kâs-têl'lo brân'ko, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 64 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 6000. It stands on a hill crowned by a ruined castle, enclosed by walls.

CASTELLO D' ACI, kâs-têl'lo dâ'chee, a town of Sicily, province and 4 miles N.E. of Catania, on the Mediterranean.

CASTELLO DELLA BARONIA, kâs-têl'lo dêl'lâ bâ-ro-nee'â, or BARONIA, bâ-ro-nee'â, a village of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 10½ miles S.E. of Ariano, with 2900 inhabitants. It has a castle, mineral springs, and a manufactory of coarse woollens.

CASTELLO DE VIDE, kâs-têl'lo dâ vee'dâ, a village of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, 11 miles N. of Portalegre. Pop. 5300. It is walled, and has a castle, several churches, and a manufactory of woollen cloths.

CASTELLO DI QUATRO, kâs-têl'lo dee kwâ'tro, a town of Tuscany, 4 miles N. of Florence. Pop. 1350. It has a summer palace of the grand duke, with extensive gardens and parks.

CASTELLO DI SAN CATALDO, kâs-têl'lo dee sân kâ-tâl'do, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles N.E. of Lecce, with a small harbor on the Adriatic.

CASTELLO MELHOR, kâs-tel'lo mêl'yōr, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, on the left bank of the Douro, 5 miles N. of Castel-Rodrigo.

CASTELLON-DE-AMPURIAS, kâs-têl-yōn' dâ âm-poo'-reâs, a town of Spain, 21 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, on the Muga. Pop. 2705.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, kâs-têl-yōn' dâ lâ plâ'nâ, a province of Spain, one of the three into which the ancient kingdom of Valencia was subdivided in 1833; bounded N. by the provinces of Teruel and Tarragona, E. by the Mediterranean Sea, S. by Valencia, and W. by Teruel; area, 3049 square miles. Pop. 247,741.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, (anc. *Castalio?*) a city and port of Spain, capital of the above province, 40 miles N.N.E. of Valencia, in an extensive and fertile plain, irrigated by the Mijares, whose waters, through the medium of an ancient aqueduct, cut for a considerable distance through solid limestone rock, are conveyed 5 miles into the town, affording a copious supply to the inhabitants, and dispensing life and verdure in the vicinity. This great work was probably the construction of James the Conqueror, King of Aragon, about 1240. The defences of the city were strengthened and increased, by the addition of batteries and a fosse, in 1837, but the works are now falling to decay for want of repair. The houses are in general well built and commodious, and the streets wide, straight, clean, and, though unpaved, many of the more important have good footpaths. It has 9 squares, a town and court houses, and parish church, wherein are some good paintings, monuments, statues, &c.; 2 chapels of ease, Latin, normal, and primary schools, a hospital, poor-house, theatre, barracks, orphan asylum, bull-ring, 2 prisons, a cemetery, several convents, and a spacious and handsome episcopal palace. The manufactures are linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, especially sail-cloth, also ropes, paper, soap, vermicelli, glass, earthenware, fire-arms, brandy, wine, oil, &c. Much attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms. The imports comprise sugar, coffee, alcohol, cotton, hides, vinegar, and salt fish; to the annual value of about 18,000*l*. The exports are hemp, grain, fruits, and manufactured goods; annual value under 15,000*l*. The vessels frequenting the port are numerous, but small; the average annual tonnage being 16,952. Castellon was taken from the Saracens, in 1233, by James I. of Aragon, and subsequently given by him to the monastery of San Vincente of Valencia. Francisco Ribalta, the painter, and his son, Juan Ribalta, also an artist, were born here. Pop. 16,952.

CASTELLONE, kâs-têl-lo'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Appian Way, and on the Gulf of Gaeta, 6½ miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 3430. Near it is the supposed "Cenotaph of Cicero."

CASTELLOTE, kâs têl-lo'tâ, a town of Spain, 55 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2475. It has an old castle on a height near the Guadaloupe.

CASTELLUCCHIO, kâs têl-look'ke-o, a village of Lombardy, 7½ miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 3161.

CASTELLUCCIA, kâs-têl-loot'châ, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 27 miles E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2000. Near it the Calore is crossed by a noble bridge.

CASTELLUCCIO, kâs-têl-loot'cho, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles S.W. of Sora. Pop. 1630.

CASTELLUCCIO ACQUA BORRANA, kâs-tel-loot'cho â'kwâ bor-râ'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 20 miles N.E. of Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte Sibilla, 4763 feet in elevation, the loftiest village in the Apennines. Pop. 2500.

CASTELLUCCIO INFERIORE, kâs-têl loot'cho in-fâ-re-o'râ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 32 miles S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 2650.

CASTELLUCCIO SUPERIORE, kâs-têl-loot'cho soo-pêre-o'râ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, immediately N.W. of Castelluccio Inferiore. Pop. 2210.

CASTELLUM, a town of France. See CASSEL.

CASTELLUM CATTORUM, a city of Germany. See CASSEL.

CASTELLUM TRAJANI, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt. See CASSEL.

CASTELMARY, kâs'têl'mâ'ree', a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Rodez. Pop. 1088.

CASTELMORON, kâs'têl'mo'rōn', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 17 miles S.E. of Marmande. Pop. 2040.

CASTELNAU, kâs'têl'nō', a fortress of France, department of Gard, 8 miles S. of Uzès, where Roland, the chief of the Camisards, met his death, August 13, 1704.

CASTELNAUDARY, kâs'têl'nō'dâ'ree' (anc. *Sostomagus*,) a town of France, department of Aude, near the Canal du Midi, 22 miles W.N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 9992. It stands on an eminence, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre. To the S. the canal forms a basin 1300 yards in circumference, surrounded by good quays, warehouses, and yards for building vessels. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, cotton twist, and earthenwares. It was founded by the Visigoths, on the site of the ancient *Sostomagus*, under the name of *Castrum Novum Arianorum*, of which its present name is a corruption. It suffered greatly in the wars of the Middle Ages; and under its walls the Duke de Montmorency was made prisoner by the royal troops in 1632.

CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC, kâs'têl'nō' deh brâ'sâk', a town of France, department of Tarn, 30 miles S.E. of Albi. Pop. 4080.

CASTELNAU DE MÉDOC, kâs'têl'nō' deh mâ'dok', a town of France, department of Gironde, 16 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1211.

CASTELNAU DE MONTMIRAIL, kâs'têl'no' deh mōxe-me'râl', a town of France, Tarn, 17 miles N.W. of Albi. Pop. 3086.

CASTELNAU MAGNOAC, kâs'têl'no' mâh'yo-âk', a town of France, in the Pyrenees, 21 miles N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1572.

CASTELNAU MONTRATIER, kâs'têl'nō' mōxe'râ'te-â', a town of France, 12½ miles S.S.W. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 4057.

CASTELNAU RIVIÈRE BASSE, kâs'têl'nō' ree've-aie' bâss', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 25 miles N.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1370.

CASTELNOVO, kâs-têl-no'vo, a town of Italy, 6 miles S.S.E. of Modena. Pop. 1400.

CASTELNOVO, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles N.E. of Gaeta.

CASTELNOVO, a town of Italy in Sicily, 14 miles S.W. of Milazzo. Pop. 8280.

CASTELNOVO, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, Genoa, province of Levante. Pop. 2626.

CASTELNUOVO, kâs-têl'noo-o'vo, a fortified town and seaport of the Austrian Empire, Dalmatia, 11 miles W. of Cattaro, at the W. entrance of the gulf. It is commanded by two forts on contiguous heights, and defended by a

citadel on the shore. Pop. 7019. It was captured by the English in 1841.

CASTELNUOVO, a town of Italy in Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 14 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3400.

CASTELNUOVO, a town of Italy, province of Capitanata, 24 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 2340.

CASTELNUOVO BOCCA D'ADDA, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo bok'kâ dâd'dâ, a village of Italy, Lombardy, province, and 23 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1620.

CASTELNUOVO D'ASTI, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dâs'tee, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles N.W. of Asti. Pop. 2983.

CASTELNUOVO DEI MONTI, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dâ'e mon'tee, a town of Italy, in Modena, 20 miles S.S.W. of Reggio. Pop. 1200.

CASTELNUOVO DI CEVA, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dee chā'vâ, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 3800.

CASTELNUOVO DI GARFAGNANA, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dee gâr-fân-yâ'nâ, a town of Italy, district of Garfagnana, on the Serchio, duchy, and 43 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2700.

CASTELNUOVO DI MAGRA, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dee mâ' grâ, a town of Italy, province, and 11 miles E. of Spezia, in the valley of the Marga. Pop. 2625.

CASTELNUOVO DI SOTTO, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dee sot'to, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Canal of Castelnovo, 10 miles N.W. of Reggio.

CASTELNUOVO DI VAL-DI-CECINA, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dee vâl-dee-chā-che'nâ, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, 13½ miles S. of Volterra.

CASTELNUOVO SCRIVIA, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo skree'vo-â, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 13 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria, province of Tortona, on the Scrivia. Pop. 6018.

CASTELNUOVO VAL-TIDONE, kâs-tĕl'noo-o'vo vâl-tee-do'ne, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, district and 13 miles W.S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 1500.

CASTELORIZO, kâs-tĕl-lo-reed'zo, or CASTEL-ROSSO, kâs-tĕl'-ros'so, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 19 miles S.E. of Patara; lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N., lon. 29° 40′ E. It has a pretty good port, some trade in agricultural produce, and many remains of ancient edifices.

CASTEL-PAGANO, kâs-tĕl'-pâ-gâ'no, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 12 miles S.E. of Campobasso. It has about 2800 inhabitants.

CASTEL-PETROSO, kâs-tĕl'-pe-tro'so, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 20 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. about 2600.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, kâs-tĕl'-ro-dree'go, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Spanish frontier, 32 miles N.E. of Guarda. Pop. 400.

CASTEL-ROSSO. See CASTELORIZO.

CASTELROTTO, kâs-tĕl'rot'to, or CASTELRUT, kâs'tel-root', a village of Austria, Tyrol, 14 miles N.E. of Botzen, on a mountain near the Eisach. Pop. 3322.

CASTEL-SAGRAT, kâs'tĕl'-sâ'grâ', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 miles W.N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1300.

CASTEL-SARACENO, kâs-tĕl'-sâ-râ-chā'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 33 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 3200.

CASTEL-SARDO, kâs-tĕl'-sâs'do, (formerly CASTEL-ARAGONESE, kâs-tĕl'â-râ-go-nâ'sâ,) a fortified town and seaport of Sardinia, the strongest in the island, on its N. coast, 16 miles N. E. of Sassari. Pop. 2092. It stands on a nearly isolated rock, and has a cathedral, and a harbor.

CASTEL-SARRASIN, kâs'tĕl'-sâr'râ'sân', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Songuine, near its influx into the Garonne, 12 miles W. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 7028. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of serge and worsted stockings, and an active trade in corn raised in its vicinity.

CASTEL-TERMINI, kâs-tĕl'-tĕs'me-ne, (anc. *Cumicia'na Alguæ?*) a town of Sicily, 16 miles N. of Girgenti. It has extensive mines of sulphur and rock salt. Pop. 4600.

CASTELVETERE, kâs-tĕl'vĕt'â-râ, (L. *Castellum Vetus*, *i. e.* "old Castle;" anc. *Caulon* and *Caulo'nia*,) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra.

CASTELVETERE, a town of Naples, near the Mediterranean, 47 miles N.E. of Reggio, with 3870 inhabitants. It has a castle and 5 churches.

CASTELVETERE, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 18 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3578.

CASTELVETERE, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 10 miles W. of St. Angelo. Pop. 1860.

CASTELVETRANO, kâs-tĕl'vâ-trâ'no, a town of Sicily, 29 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 1500.

CASTENEDOLO, kâs-tâ-nâ-do'lo, a town of Lombardy, government of Milan, 6½ miles S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3000.

CASTÉRA-LECTOUROIS, kâs'tâ'râ'-lĕk'toor'wâ', a town of France, department of Gers, 2½ miles N. of Lectoure. Pop. 911.

CASTÉRA-VERDUZAN, kâs'tâ'râ'-vĕr'dü'zŏn', a village of South France, department and on the Gers, 23 miles N. of Auch. Pop. about 1000. It possesses sulphur and chalybeate springs, and has acquired within a few years all the appliances of a fashionable watering-place.

CASTERTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, on the Great North Road.

CASTERTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, 2 miles N.W. of Stamford.

CASTETS, kâs'tâ', a village of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles N. of Bazas, with 1800 inhabitants, and the remains of a fortress, built in the time of Edward II. of England, and formerly of importance.

CASTETS, a village of France, department of Landes, 12 miles N.N.W. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 1782.

CASTIGLIA. See CASTILE.

CASTIGLIONE, kâs-teel-yo'nâ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11½ miles S.E. of Lodi, near the Adda. Pop. 3262.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Lombardy, 21 miles N.W. of Lucca.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 10 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 3300.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N.N.E. of Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Pop. 2874.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of the Pontifical States, 22 miles W. of Perugia, on the W. side of the Lake of Perugia, formerly fortified.

CASTIGLIONE, a village of Italy, in Comarca di Roma, on the site of the ancient *Gabii*, and near the Lake of Gabii, with considerable remains of antiquity, including ancient walls, and portions of a temple of Juno, a Greek theatre, and an aqueduct.

CASTIGLIONE DEI GATI, kâs-teel-yo'nâ dâ'ee gâ'tee, a town of Italy, 26 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. 2000.

CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, kâs-teel-yo'nâ dĕl'lâ pĕs-kī'â, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 12 miles W. of Grossetto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of the Lagoon of Castiglione. Pop. 1473.

CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCARA, kâs-teel-yo'nâ, dĕl'-lâ pĕs-kâ'râ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 21 miles S.S.W. of Citta-San-Angelo. Pop. 1350. Near it is a fine abbey-church.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, kâs-teel-yo'nâ dĕl'lâ ste-vi-â'râ, a town of Lombardy, 22 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 5200. It has several churches and a ruined castle, but is chiefly noted for the decisive victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1796, and whence Marshal Augereau acquired the title of Duke of Castiglione.

CASTIGLIONE D'ORCIA, kâs-teel-yo'nâ dor-chee'â, a town of Tuscany, province of Sienna, near the Orcia, 7½ miles S.E. of Monte-Alcino. Pop. 844.

CASTIGLIONE FIORENTINO, kâs-teel-yo'nâ fe-o-rĕn-tee'no, a town of Tuscany, 8½ miles S.E. of Arezzo. Pop. 5317. It has a church, Piarist college, and orphan asylum.

CASTIGLIONE, LAKE OF, kâs-teel-yo'nâ. A lagoon of Tuscany, province of Sienna, N. of Grossetto, about 10 miles in length, by from 1 to 3 miles in breadth; it was formerly much larger, but a great part of it has been drained. It receives the Bruna and other small rivers, and disembogues into the Mediterranean, by a short channel close to Castiglione della Pescaja. It affords abundance of fish; but its banks are very unhealthy and mostly depopulated.

CASTIGLIONE MESSER MARINO, kâs-teel-yo'nâ mĕs-sâr' mâ-ree'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 22 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 3160.

CASTIGLIONE MESSER RAIMONDO, kâs teel yo'nâ mĕs-sâr' ri-mon'do, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 17 miles S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2900.

CASTILBLANCO, kâs-teel-blân'ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 15 miles E.S.E. of Logrosan. Pop. 1700. CASTILBLANCO is the name of several other small places in Spain.

CASTILE, kâs-teel', (Sp. *Castilla*, kâs teel'yâ; Fr. *Castille*, kâs'teel'; Ger. *Castilien*, kâs tee'le-en; It. *Castiglia*, kâs-teel'yâ.) a former kingdom of Spain, occupying the great central table-land of the peninsula, composed chiefly of tertiary formation, and elevated 2800 feet above the level of the sea. In the tenth century this region was a country of which Burgos was the capital; at the commencement of the eleventh century it was erected into a kingdom, and was successively extended by the addition of the kingdoms of Leon, Estremadura, and Andalusia. The marriage of Ferdinand, King of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, in 1474, united under one sceptre all the Christian states of Spain, and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, led to the establishment of the kingdom of Spain. From the great importance of Castile, as the centre of the kingdom, the name of CASTILIAN is often used to indicate Spaniards in general. See CASTILE, NEW, and CASTILE, OLD.——Adj. and inhab. CASTILIAN, kâs-til'yan. (Sp. CASTILLANO, kâs-teel-yâ'no.)

CASTILE, kas teel', a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, on the Genesee River, and on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 58 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 4 stores, 1 carriage manufactory, and 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 2446.

CASTILE, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

CASTILE, a post-office of Clinton co., Missouri.

CASTILE, a village of Livingston co., Missouri, 115 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

CASTILE CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Platte River, in the S.E. part of Buchanan county.

CASTILE, NEW, (Sp. *Castilla-la-Nueva*, kăs-teel'yä-lä-noo-ä'vä,) an old province of Spain, forming the S. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile; its capital was Madrid. Greatest length from E. to W. 240 miles; average breadth about 155 miles. Area, 29,506 square miles. It is now divided into the provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad-Real, Cuenca, and Guadalajara. This region forms part of the central table-land of Spain, bounded N. by the mountains of the Sierra Guadarrama, and S. by those of the Sierra Morena, and traversed by several minor chains, which separate broad plains or valleys. Its rivers comprise the upper courses of the Tagus, Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Segura, and the Jucar. The mountains of the Sierra Morena afford the richest supply of minerals in the kingdom. Pop. in 1849, 1,490,799.

CASTILE, OLD, (Sp. *Castilla-la-Vieja*, kăs-teel'yä-la-ve-ä'hä,) an old province of Spain, comprising the N. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and forming the new provinces of Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logroño, and Santander. Greatest length from N.E. to S.W., 210 miles; breadth, 170 miles. Area, 24,232 square miles. The S. portion of the territory is traversed by the Sierra Guadarrama, and the N. by the mountains of Asturias, while in the centre the Sierra Occa separates the basins of the Ebro and the Douro. Pop. in 1849, 1,427,477.

CASTILIAN (kas-til'yan) SPRINGS, a village of Holmes co., Mississippi.

CASTILLA CASTILLE, and CASTILIEN. See CASTILE.

CASTILLO-DE-GARCI-MUÑOZ, kăs-teel'yo-dä-gar'the-moon-yōth', a town of New Castile, 27 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca, on a declivity overlooked by a ruinous castle belonging to the Marquis of Villena. Pop. 1185.

CASTILLO-DE-LAS-GUARDAS, kăs-teel'yo-dä-läs-gwär'dăs, a town of Andalusia, 30 miles N.W. of Seville, on an elevated site, commanded, except on the N., by lofty hills. Pop. 2287.

CASTILLO-DE-LOCUBIN, kăs-teel'yo-dä-lo-koo-been', a town of Spain, 18 miles S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 3971. It has two hospitals, and a school of primary instruction.

CASTILLON, kăs'tee'yōn', a town of France, department of Ariége, 7 miles S.W. of St. Girons, on the Lizard. Pop. in 1852, 1215.

CASTILLON, a town of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles E.S.E. of Libourne, on the right bank of the Dordogne. Pop. in 1852, 3213. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of nails, cords, cotton and woollen spinning. Near it is the château of Montaigne, where the celebrated author of that name died. The French gained a victory over the English here in 1451.

CASTILLONÈS, kăs'tee'yo'nā', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles N.N.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. in 1852, 2100.

CASTINE, kas'teen', a port of entry, capital of Hancock co., Maine, in a township of the same name, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, at the entrance of Penobscot River, 34 miles S. of Bangor, and 118 miles N.E. of Portland. On the opposite side of the bay, 9 miles distant, is Belfast. The town is pleasantly situated on a tongue of land projecting from the N.E., and has a spacious harbor, accessible at all seasons, and of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ship-building and the fisheries. The shipping of the district, (Penobscot,) June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6701 tons registered, and 37,168 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 20,530 tons were employed in the coast trade, 13,075 tons in the cod fishery, and 2860 tons in the mackerel fishery. During the year, 29 vessels, tonnage 4414, were admeasured. The ship-building for 1853 amounted to 5490 tons. Settled by the French in 1667, and by the English in 1760. Pop. of the township, 1269.

CASTINE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

CASTIONE, kăs-te-o'nä, a village of Lombardy, 20 miles N.E. of Bergamo.

CASTIONE, a village of Lombardy, 4 miles W. of Sondrio.

CASTLE ACRE, kas'sel-ā'ker, or EAST ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Swaffham. Here are the ruins of a priory and of a castle, both founded soon after the conquest.

CASTLE-ASH'BY, a parish of England, co. and 7 miles E.S.E. of Northampton, with a station on the Northampton and Peterborough Railway. See ASHBY.

CASTLEBAR, kas'sel-bar', or AG'LISH, a disfranchised parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, capital of the county of Mayo, on the Castlebar River, 10 miles E.N.E. of Westport. Pop. of the town, 5137. It stands on a plain of bog and pasture land; and, excepting its main street and a square, it is ill built and paved. Principal edifices, the Parish Church, built in 1825, the Castle, formerly a stronghold of the De Burghs, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, the Court-house, a linen-hall, and barracks for 650 men. It has some breweries, and a considerable trade in coarse linens and rural produce. Near it are "the Park" and "the Lawn," respectively the seats of the Earl of Lucan, chief owner in the town, and of St. Clair O'Malley, Esq. It was taken in 1798 by the French under General Humbert, who in an action derisively termed the "Race of Castlebar," here defeated a superior British force, but who subsequently abandoned the place on the approach of the main army under Lord Cornwallis. The Castlebar River issues from a lake, 3 miles in length, S.W. of the town, and flows N. into Loch Cullin.

CASTLE-BEL'LINGHAM, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth, on the road from Dublin to Belfast, 44 miles N. of Dunteer. Pop. 665.

CASTLE-BLAKE'NEY, or KILBLASO'LAN, a village and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 18 miles S.E. of Tuam. Pop. 1190.

CASTLE-BLAYNEY, kas'sel-blā'nee, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 12 miles S.S.E. of Monaghan, at the W. extremity of Loch Blayney. Pop. 2134. It gives the title of viscount to the Blayney family, whose demesne is in the vicinity.

CASTLE-BROM'WICH, a station of the Midland Railway, (west branch,) England, 14½ miles E.N.E. of Birmingham.

CASTLE BYTHE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CASTLE CAER-CINEON, kăr-kin'e on, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

CASTLE CAMPS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 5 miles E.S.E. of Linton. Here are the ruins of a fine castle of the De Veres, and in the vicinity are traces of the immense embankments thrown up by the East Angles to prevent the incursions of the Mercians.

CASTLE-CA'REY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, pleasantly situated 10 miles S.E. of Wells. In its manor-house, Charles II. found refuge after the battle of Worcester.

CASTLE-CAR'RACK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CASTLE-CA'RY, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Stirling, parish and 9 miles W.S.W. of Falkirk, a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Supposed to have been the ancient *Coria Damniorum*. It formed also one of the principal stations of the wall of Antoninus.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CASTLE-COMBE, a village and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Chippenham.

CASTLE-CO'MER, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Kilkenny, on the road to Dublin. Pop. of town, 1765. It stands in a hollow, and has a commodious church, a court-house, fever hospital, and infantry barracks. Castle-Comer House and a ruined castle are in the vicinity; 2½ miles distant are extensive collieries.

CASTLE-CON'NEL, or STRADBAL'LY, a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 8½ miles N.N.E. of Limerick, on the Shannon, close to the Falls of Doonass. Pop. of the town, 1106. It is beautifully situated, and is resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of Limerick for its chalybeate springs. Its castle, formerly a seat of the O'Briens, Kings of Munster, was destroyed during the siege of Limerick.

CASTLE-CON'NER, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo, on the Moy, near its mouth in Killala Bay, 3 miles N.N.E. of Ballina. Here are the ruins of an old castle, giving name to the parish, and an artificial mound with several regularly formed sepulchral chambers.

CASTLE-CON'WAY, Ireland. See KILLORGLIN.

CASTLE CRAIG, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

CASTLE CREEK, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

CASTLE-DER'MOT, or TRISTLEDER'MOT, thris'sel-der'mot, a parish and ancient town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, on the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow, 6 miles N.N.E. of Carlow. Pop. of the town, 1510. Its numerous antiquities comprise remains of a large cathedral, a church built by the first English settlers, a beautiful Franciscan monastery, a Norman arch, a strong square tower, supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars, the ruins of a priory, and a castle; and in its church-yard are several curious crosses, and a round tower. The town was formerly the residence of the Dermots, kings of Leinster.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, kas'sel-dŭg'las, a burgh of Scotland, 9 miles N.E. of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1847. It is a modern, well-built market-town, indebted for its prosperity to the advancing wealth of its vicinity. Its original name was Carlinwark.

CASTLE-EATON, kas'sel-ē'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CASTLE-E'DEN, a village and parish of England, co. and 10 miles S.E. of Durham, on the Eden, and the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway.

CASTLEFIN', a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

CASTLEFIN, a post-office of Jefferson co., Illinois.

CASTLE-FINN', a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the Finn, which is navigable up to the town, 5 miles S.W. of Lifford. Pop. 567.

CASTLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, at the junction of the Aire and Calder Rivers, and having a station on the North Midland Railway, 7½ miles N.E. of Wakefield.

CASTLE-FROME, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CASTLE-GREGORY, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, ¼ mile from the S. shore of Tralee Bay, 12 miles W. of Tralee. Pop. 504.

CASTLE GROVE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

CASTLE-HOWARD, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, in England, co. of York, North Riding, 4 miles S.W. New-Malton.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. of Cape Clear.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 11 miles E.S.E. of Tralee. Pop. 1687.

CASTLE-JOHNDAN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Kings and Meath cos., on the Grand Canal, 9 miles S.S.W. of Kinnegad.

CASTLE-KNOCK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of same name, 4 miles W.N.W. of Dublin, on the Liffey. It has the ruins of a castle built in the reign of Henry II., and those of an abbey of the thirteenth century.

CASTLE-LYONS, kas'sęl-li'ونz, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 2 miles N.E. of Rathcormack. Pop. of the village, 775. It has a Carmelite monastery, and the remains of a Dominican priory.

CASTLE-MACADAM, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow.

CASTLE-MAGNER, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 7 miles W.N.W. of Mallow. Its antiquities include an ancient baronial castle of the Magners, whence its name.

CASTLEMAN'S FERRY, a post-office of Clark co., Virginia.

CASTLEMAN'S FORK, Texas, flows S.E. through Gonzales county, and enters the Guadalupe in Dewitt county.

CASTLEMAN'S RIVER, a small stream in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, empties itself into the Youghiogheny.

CASTLE-MARTIN, an extensive parish of South Wales, co. and 5 miles W.S.W. of Pembroke. In it are the remains of a British fortress.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a small town, and formerly a parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 18 miles E. of Cork, on the Maine, by which it has a petty trade. Pop. 1397. The Earl of Shannon is proprietor of the adjacent demesne.

CASTLE-MORE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, cos. of Roscommon and Mayo.

CASTLE-MORTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CASTLE-NORWICH, a township of England, co. of Chester.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a well-built town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Drumcree. Pop. 1310. About 1 mile distant is Packenham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Longford.

CASTLE-RAHAN', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

CASTLE-REA or CASTLEREAGH, kas'sęl-rā', a market-town of Ireland, in the barony of same name, in Connaught, co. and 16 miles W.N.W. of Roscommon, on the Suck, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. 1233. Castlerea Hall, immediately adjacent, is the property of Lord Mountsandford, on whose demesne are the ruins of the ancient castle.

CASTLEREAGH, a hamlet of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 2 miles S.E. of Ballyacorrat, gives the name of viscount to the Marquis of Londonderry.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER, in Australia, is an affluent of, which flows N.W. and joins the Darling, in lat. 30° S., lon. 147° 20′ E.

CASTLE-RISING, a decayed borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S.S.E. of King's Lynn. Pop. in 1851, 392. It has the remains of a celebrated castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Arundel, and in which Isabella, queen of Edward II., was confined after the murder of her husband. The town was formerly a busy seaport, but its harbor has become choked up; and the Reform Act deprived it of the privilege of sending 2 members to the House of Commons.

CASTLE-TERRA, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

CASTLE THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CASTLETON, a village of England, co. of Derby, 13 miles W. by S. of Sheffield, situated at the bottom of a rugged eminence, on which stands the ancient castle called Peak Castle, erected by William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining; but many derive a subsistence from the manufacture of ornamental articles from spar, and from strangers visiting the many remarkable natural curiosities in the neighborhood, the most extraordinary of which is the Peak Cavern, or Devil's Cave, consisting of a series of subterraneous chambers, which can be explored only by torchlight. The whole depth of the excavation inwards, from the outward opening, is 2300 feet. The *Peveril of the Peak* of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, was the supposed founder of the original castles at Castleton. Pop. 1500.

CASTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CASTLETON, a township, in England, co. of Lancaster.

CASTLETON, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, on Castleton River, 50 miles S.W. of Montpelier. The Rutland and Washington, and the Saratoga and Castleton Railroads here intersect each other, and unite with the Vermont and Canada lines. It is the seat of the Castleton Medical College, founded in 1818, connected with Middlebury College, and contains another seminary of high reputation, attended by about 200 pupils, a bank, and numerous stores. It has manufactures of carriages, woollen goods, and leather. Pop. 3016.

CASTLETON, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 8 miles S. of Albany, contains 1 or 2 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

CASTLETON, a township of Richmond co., New York, on the N. end of Staten Island, contains New Brighton village. Pop. 5389.

CASTLETON, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

CASTLETON, a post-township in Barry co., Michigan, about 10 miles E. of Hastings. Pop. 324.

CASTLETON, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, a village of Scotland, Crathy parish, Aberdeenshire, on the E. bank of the Clunie, a little above its junction with the Dee, 57 miles W. of Aberdeen. It has 2 good inns, frequented by tourists.

CASTLETOWN, or LIDDLESDALE, an extensive parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, with a village, (New Castletown,) 16 miles S. of Hawick. It has a border fortress, named Hermitage Castle, but derived its name from another of earlier date, which, like the old village of Castletown, no longer exists.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLETOWN BEREHAVEN, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bere Island, 18 miles W. of Bantry. Pop. 881. Vessels of 400 tons can reach its pier; and its trade revived temporarily with the working of Allihals copper-mines.

CASTLETOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth.

CASTLETOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, England, in the S. extremity of the island, on the W. shore of Castletown Bay. Pop. 2283. It is supposed to be the most ancient town on the island, but its present buildings are modern. In the centre is a large square, with market-house; St. Mary's church faces the parade, and King William's College, founded in 1830, is in the vicinity. Castle Rushen, said to have been built in 960, by a Danish prince, and once the residence of royalty, now a prison and barracks, stands on a rock in the centre of the town. Here is the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the island.

CASTLETOWN-ARDRA, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

CASTLETOWN-DELVIN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of West Meath, 7 miles W. of Athboy. Near the village is Clonyn Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Westmeath.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, rŏch, a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the Awbog, 8 miles W.N.W. of Fermoy. Pop. of the town, 1063. It stands on a wooded height, and has small infantry barracks.

CASTLETOWNSHEND, a small seaport-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the W. side of Castlehaven Bay, 4 miles E.S.E. of Skibbereen. Pop. 770. It has the custom-house for the port of Baltimore.

CASTLE-WELLAN, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 5 miles S.W. of Clough. Pop. 805. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Annesley, lord of the manor, whose seat, Castle Wellan, adjoins the town.

CASTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CASTOR, a village and parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles W. of Peterborough, on a branch of the London and North-western Railway. Castor is the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus, and remains of many buildings, as baths and villas, with tessellated pavements, have been found here. Pop. of village, 716.

CASTOR, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

CASTOR BAYOU, Louisiana, rises in Jackson parish, and flowing southward, unites with the Dugdemona at the N. extremity of Rapides parish.

CASTORIO, kas-*to'ree*-o, or FRENCH CAMP, a village of San Joaquin co., California, is situated on a channel of its own name. The place was formerly the head-quarters of the Hudson Bay Company. Several trading posts have been established here, which are always accessible from the mines.

CASTOR RIVER, of Missouri, rises in St. Francis co., in the E.S.E. part of the state, and flowing in a general southerly direction, communicates by several arms with a group of small lakes in Stoddard county, and afterwards joins the Whitewater River. The stream thus formed, which is sometimes called Castor River, but more frequently the Whitewater, after receiving the outlet of Lake Pemisco, falls into Big Lake, which is connected with the St. Francois by Little River. Most of the region through which it flows is low or swamp land, and the streams not only often spread themselves over a large surface, forming extensive

marshes or lakes, but frequently change their channels, or make for themselves several different outlets.

CASTORVILLE, a village of Lewis co., New York, on Beaver River, about 60 miles N.W. of Utica.

CASTORVILLE, a post-village, capital of Medina co., Texas, on Medina River, 30 miles W.S.W. of San Antonio.

CASTRA CÆCILIA. See CACERES.

CASTRES, kăst'r, a town of France, department of Tarn, on both sides of the Agout, here crossed by two stone bridges, 23 miles S.E. of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 20,815. It is the most populous and flourishing town in the department. Though generally ill built, it has some good edifices, including the old episcopal palace, now used for the town-hall, a public library, a church with some good works of art, a theatre, barracks, and exchange. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory, having been one of the first towns which embraced the doctrines of Calvin; diocesan and other superior schools, a council of agriculture, and a chamber of manufactures. It has important and celebrated manufactures of cassimeres, military clothing, and cotton goods, besides copper wares, glue, soap, and paper; coal, iron, lead, and copper are raised in its vicinity; and the town has an active trade in wool, liqueurs, and confectionary. It was long the residence of Henri IV., and is the birthplace of Dacier, Rapin, and the Abbé Sabatier.

CASTRES, a town of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 722.

CASTRI, kăs'tree, a village of Greece, government of Phocis, occupying a portion of the site of ancient *Delphi*, on the southern declivity of Mount Parnassus, 7 miles E. of Salona. About 250 yards E. is the famous Castalian Spring.

CASTRIES, kăs'tree', a town of France, department of Herault, 7 miles N.E. Montpellier, with a fine Gothic castle. Pop. in 1852, 954.

CASTRIES, kăs'tree', or PORT CASTRIES, the principal town of the island of St. Lucia, in the British West Indies, on its W. coast, with a good port and extensive commerce. Pop. 2400.

CASTRO, kăs'tro, a seaport town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Otranto, on the Adriatic. Pop. 7000. It has an old castle, a cathedral, a harbor for small vessels, and some export trade in corn, wine, olives, fruit, cotton, and fish. It has repeatedly suffered from attacks of Barbary corsairs.

CASTRO, (anc. *Castrimonium?*) a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 25 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo, on the Olpeta, near the Tuscan frontier.

CASTRO, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 9 miles S. of Frosinone.

CASTRO, kăs'tro (anc. *Mitylene,*) a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast, 55 miles N.W. of Smyrna. Pop. 6500. It extends in a semicircle around a shallow harbor, and has a large castle, several churches, convents, and mosques. In the gardens of its suburbs are many vestiges of the ancient Mitylene.

CASTRO, kăs'tro, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, W. of the Sierra do Mar, and 85 miles N.W. of Curitiba. Pop. of the district, 8000.

CASTRO, kăs'tro, a town and seaport of Chili, on the E. coast of the island of Chiloe, at the head of a fine bay of the same name. Its port is good, and it carries on some trade. It was founded in 1560 by Don Lopez Garcia, then viceroy of Peru. Pop. 3500.

CASTRO-CONTRIGO, kăs'tro-kon-tree'go, a town of Spain, 40 miles S.W. by W. of Leon, on the Esla. Pop. 1494.

CASTRO DAIRE, kăs'tro dī'rā, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 18 miles S.S.W. of Lamego, with a church and a hospital. Pop. 2400.

CASTRO-DEL RIO, kăs'tro-dĕl-ree'o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles S.E. by S. of Cordova, on a declivity on the Guadajos. The more ancient part of the town is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, flanked with towers, and entered by one gate, which was defended by an Arab castle, now also ruinous. The modern portion is outside the walls, and extends along the foot of the hill on its N. side. Most of the streets are wide and regular, lined with well-built houses and handsome public edifices. Its parish church is spacious, has three naves, and a lofty tower containing a clock and peal of six bells. Here are two colleges, several primary schools, some convents with churches attached, and an economic society. The remaining public buildings comprise six chapels, two hospitals, a capacious town-hall, prison, store-house, and cemetery. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, tiles, bricks, lime, brandy, wine, oil, and vinegar; and trade in wheat, cattle, oil, honey, &c. Pop. 9092.

CASTROGIOVANNI, kăs'tro-jo-văn'nee, (anc. *Enna,*) a city of Sicily, intendancy of Catania, on a table-land in the centre of the island, 4000 feet above the sea, and 13 miles N.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 11,140. Though healthy, well supplied with water, and in a highly fertile tract, it is in decay, and its chief edifice is a feudal fortress. *Enna* was celebrated in antiquity as the mythical birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most famous temple; and about 5 miles distant is the Lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine was, according to the poets, carried off by Pluto. During the first Servile War, Enna was the head-quarters of the slaves, who held out against the power of Rome for some years, and fought three successive battles with her armies, but were at last subdued, and the town was taken by Consul Rupilius.

CASTROJERIZ, kăs'tro-hā-reeth', (anc. *Castrum Cæsaris?*) a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles W. of Burgos, between the Orda and Garbonzuela. Pop. 2434.

CASTRO LABOREIRO, kăs'tro lā-bo-rā'e-ro, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, 32 miles N.E. of Ponte-de-Lima, on an elevated plateau in a mountainous district near the frontiers of Spain. It contains an old ruined castle, and owing to its great height, and total want of shelter by trees, is considered the coldest place in Portugal. Pop. 1560.

CASTRO MARIM, kăs'tro mā-reen', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, in the S.E. corner of the kingdom, on the Guadianna, and near its embouchure, 15 miles N.E. of Tavira, on the Spanish frontier. It was once fortified, but the fortifications are now in ruins. Pop. 2260.

CASTRONUOVO, kăs'tro-noo-o'vo, a fortified town of Sicily, intendancy of Palermo, on a mountain, 25 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 5820. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

CASTRONUOVO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 34 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2560.

CASTROPETRE, kăs'tro-pee'ter, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's county.

CASTROPIGNANO, kăs'tro-peen-yā'no, a town of Naples, province of Molise, near the Biferno, 5 miles W.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2558.

CASTROPOL, kăs-tro-pol', a small seaport town of Spain, province, and 58 miles W.N.W. of Oviedo, with a ruined fortress, near the mouth of the Ribadeo, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1575.

CASTRO-REALE, kăs'tro-rā-ā'lā, a city of Sicily, intendancy of Messina, capital of the district, on the Castro, 12 miles S.W. of Milazzo.

CASTRO-URDIALES, kăs'tro-oor de-ā'lĕs, a seaport town of Spain, province, and 27 miles E. of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2936. The town, sacked by the French in 1811, has been rebuilt, and is now clean and regular. It has walls and bastions on the land side, and an old castle; its harbor is celebrated for safety, and it has extensive fisheries. Near it is a ruined convent of the Templars.

CASTROVERDE, kăs'tro-vĕr'dā, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, in the plain of Ourique, 26 miles S. of Beja, with 2000 inhabitants, and a collegiate church.

CASTROVILLARI, kăs'tro-vil lā'ree, a fortified town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 7 miles W.N.W. of Cassano. Pop. 5650. In its vicinity, near Monte Pollino, the famous cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made.

CASTRO-VIREYNA, kăs'tro-ve-rā'e-nā, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Huancavelica, is situated on the W. slope of the Andes, at the head of a stream falling into the Pacific, 165 miles S.E. of Lima. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 15,348.

CASTRO-VIRRYNA, kăs'tro-veer-nee'nā, a town of Southern Peru, department of Ayachucho, 112 miles S.W. of Huamanga, which, though in a tropical region, is so elevated, that its inhabitants often suffer from the intensity of the cold.

CASTRUM NOVUM. See GIULIANOVA.

CASTUA, kăs-too'ā, a town of Austria, in Illyria, on the E. side of the peninsula of Istria, near the Gulf of Quarnero, 34 miles S.E. of Trieste. It was formerly important, as the capital of the ancient Liburnia, but is now decayed, and has only 500 inhabitants.

CASTUERA, kăs-too-ā'rā, a town of Spain, 63 miles E.S.E. of Badajos, near the Guadalefra. Pop. 6572. It has trade in fruit and wine.

CASUENTUS. See BASIENTO.

CASWELL, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Hyrcotee River and County Line Creek, affluents of Dan River which twice crosses the N. border of the county. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. The Richmond and Danville Railroad, when finished, will be a valuable improvement to the county. Organized in 1777, and named in honor of Richard Caswell, the first governor of the state under the constitution. Capital, Yancey. Pop. 15,269, of whom 7499 were free, and 7770 slaves.

CASWELL, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

CATAHOULA, kat'a-hoo'la, a parish situated towards the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of 1970 square miles. It is watered by the Washita, Tensas, Black, and Little Rivers. The surface is partly occupied by hills, near the Washita River. The soil in some parts is fertile. The rock which underlies the parish is sandstone. Several of the rivers are navigable by steamboats through this parish and on its borders. Organized in 1808. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. 7132, of whom 3604 were free, and 3528 slaves.

CATAHOULA (ka-ta-hoo'la) LAKE, situated in the N.E. central part of Louisiana, in the parish of the same name, is 15 or 20 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide. In times of floods, these dimensions are somewhat enlarged. Little River enters its S.W. extremity, and flows from the N.E. part.

CATALA'MET, a post-village of Lewis co., Washington Territory, on the Columbia River, about 40 miles from its mouth.

CATALAUNI or CATALAUNUM. See CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

CATALONIA, kă-tă-lo'ne-a, (Sp. *Cataluña*, kä-tä-loon'yä; Fr. *Catalogne*, kä'tä'loB'; It. *Catalogna*, kä-tä-lon'yä; Ger. *Catalonien*, kä-tä-lo'ne-en,) an old province in the N.E. of Spain, bounded N. by Andorra and the Pyrenees, W. by Aragon, S. by Valencia, and E. by the Mediterranean. Length, 185 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles; but, being of a triangular form, the breadth diminishes southward to 23 and 22 miles. Area, 12,636 square miles. Its capital was Barcelona; it is now divided into the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. It is extremely mountainous, being intersected by the contreforts of the Pyrenees, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Near its centre, Mount Serrat, remarkable for its curious form, is 4054 feet in elevation. All the higher mountains of Catalonia are perpetually covered with snow, and the lower hills with wood. The valleys are verdant, and generally watered by a rivulet. The coasts, about 190 miles in extent, are bold and rugged; the surface is well watered. Chief rivers, the Ebro, the Llobregat, and the Ter. This is the best cultivated portion of Spain; every variety of bread-corn is raised. Among its mineral riches are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal; there is a celebrated salt-mine at Cardona, and salt-works on the coast. The manufacturing industry of this district has long been famous, and is still the most important in the kingdom. The principal articles produced are woollens, cotton, silk, and leather, paper, cordage, and fire-arms. The Catalans speak a peculiar language, distinct from the Castilian.

Catalonia was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were afterwards dispossessed by the Goths, and and they again by the Moors. It was finally reconquered by the Spaniards, when it was divided into departments, and governed by deputed counts. The national liberties were secured by the code of Usages, and the people were represented by local parliaments. In 1040, the sovereignty became hereditary. In 1137, the province was united to Aragon, by the marriage of Ramon Berenguer IV. with Petronila, the heiress of the former. Turbulent and impatient of restraint, the subsequent history of the Catalans presents but a series of rebellions, which finally terminated in their subjugation by Philip V., who, after the capture of Barcelona in 1714, suppressed their ancient cortes and entailed their liberties and privileges, having previously laid the county waste by fire and sword. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona, Lerida, Reus, Manresa, Tortosa, &c. Pop. 1,283,734.——Adj. and inhab. CAT'ALAN and CATALONIAN, kăt-a-lo'ne-an; (Sp. CATALAN, kä-tä-län'.)

CATALPA GROVE, a post-office of Marshall co., Tennessee.

CATALPA GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Kentucky.

CATALPA GROVE, a post-office of Benton co., Indiana.

CATALUÑA. See CATALONIA.

CATA'MA CREEK, of Montgomery co., Alabama, enters Alabama River about 12 miles W. of the capital of the state.

CATAMARCA, kä-tä-mar'kä, a department of the Confederation of La Plata, in South America, between lat. 25° and 29° S., and lon. 66° and 69° W., having W. the Andes, separating it from the northern provinces of Chili, and on other sides the departments of Salta, Tucuman, Cordova, and Rioja. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It is extremely fertile, and produces corn and cattle for home consumption, supplies the adjacent departments with cotton, and sends considerable quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres.

CATAMARCA, the capital of the above department, is situated on a small stream about 275 miles N.W. of Santiago, in lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 68° W. Pop. 4000.

CATANA. See CATANIA.

CATANDUANES, kä-tän'doo-ä'näs, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, near the S.E. coast of Luzon, 40 miles long and 15 broad; it is fertile and well cultivated. Chief town, Virac.

CATANIA, kä-tä'ne-ä, (anc. *Catana* or *Catina*,) a celebrated city and seaport of Sicily, on its E. coast, 31 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It is beautifully situated at the foot of Etna, its despoiler and its benefactor. Overwhelmed as it has often been by torrents of liquid fire, it has risen, like the phœnix, more resplendent from its ashes. The very substance which once ravaged its plains, has, by its own decomposition, covered them with soil fertile as the fabled garden of the Hesperides; and on all sides the material of destruction is turned to the purposes of ornament and utility.

The city has a noble appearance from the sea, and is internally very handsome, with regular and spacious streets paved with lava, of which material the numerous public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. A natural mole of lava encloses the harbor. Principal edifices, the Cathedral, rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1693, the Senate-house, Government Pawn-bank, a Benedictine convent of vast extent, and with a superb church, a large museum, &c., about 30 other convents and 50 churches, some of which are very splendid, several charitable establishments, foundling and lying-in hospitals, and a Magdalen asylum. In a fine square near the cathedral is a statue of an elephant bearing an obelisk, believed to be a genuine antique. The university, founded in 1445, has an annual revenue of above 2000*l.*, and its library and museums are open on holidays to the public. Catania has a college of arts and numerous private museums; it is a bishop's see, the seat of one of the three high civil and criminal courts in Sicily, and of inferior courts, and it is invested with various high privileges. It has extensive manufactures of silk fabrics, and of wares in lava and amber; besides which goods it exports corn, macaroni, potatoes, olives, figs, raw silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, and snow from Mount Etna. The harbor is not adequate to the importance of the city, but it is generally full of small craft.

Catania is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians. It was occupied by the Romans under the name of *Catana*, and by them it was adorned with edifices of great magnificence, most of which, however, have been destroyed by earthquakes and by the lava from Mount Etna. The ruins of the amphitheatre, which was more extensive than the Colosseum at Rome, or than any other edifice of the same kind now known to exist, are still to be seen; as also the remains of the theatre, baths, aqueducts, sepulchral chambers, hippodrome, and several temples. Besides being destroyed by the earthquake of 1693, the town again suffered from a similar calamity in 1783 and 1818; and, so late as 1846, an earthquake rent many of its houses. Pop. 54,167.——Adj. and inhab. CATANIAN, kä-tä'ne-an.

CATANIA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza Bay, near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agosta, a distance of 18 miles. It receives the Giaretta River; and the city of Catania and towns of Castello d'Aci, Lenza, and La Bruca are on its shores.

CATANZARO, kä-tän-zä'ro, a city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 miles S.S.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 11,461. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783; but it still has a cathedral and other churches, a castle, a royal academy of sciences, diocesan school, college, and foundling hospital, with a government pawn-bank, and other charitable institutions. It is the seat of one of the four great civil courts of the kingdom, and has manufactures of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

CATAPULCHE, kä-tä-poo-lee'chä, a river of South America, rising on the E. side of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 39° 15′ S., and, after a course of 58 miles, falls into the Rio Negro about lat. 40° 3′ S.

CATARACT, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

CATARROJA, kä-tar-ro'hä, a town of Spain, 6 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 3586, mostly engaged in raising rice and fishing in the Lake Albufera.

CATAS ALTAS, kä'täs äl'täs, a well-built village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Petro. Pop. 3000. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

CATASAU'QUA, a new and thriving post-borough of Hanover township, Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Lehigh River, 3 miles above Allentown, and 54 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains 4 churches, 4 or 5 hotels, and a system of water-works to supply the town with water. The Crane Iron-Works at this place are said to be the largest establishment for smelting iron in the United States. One of the furnaces recently constructed has turned out 236 tons of iron in a single week; a yield which has scarcely been equalled in this or, perhaps, in any other country. Pop. about 1500.

CATATONK', a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

CATAU'LA, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia.

CATAULA CREEK, Georgia. See MULBERRY CREEK.

CATAW'BA, or GREAT CATAWBA, a river of North and South Carolina, has its sources in the Blue Ridge, in Burke county of the former state. It flows nearly eastward to the W. border of Iredell county; after which it pursues a southerly course, and enters South Carolina near the mouth of Little Catawba, and about 15 miles from Yorkville. In the latter state it forms the boundary between Lancaster district, on the one hand, and York and Chester districts, on the other, till it arrives at Rocky Mount, and takes the name of Wateree. The length of the Catawba is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through the gold region of North Carolina. The Wateree, after a southerly course of about 100 miles, unites with the Congaree to form the Santee.

CATAWBA, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles. The Great Catawba, from which it derives its name, forms the boundary on the N. and E.; the county is also drained by the South Catawba. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile. Formed from the N. part of Lincoln, in the year 1842. Capital, Newton. Pop. 8852, of whom 7293 were free, and 1559 slaves.

CATAWBA, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, 4 miles S.E. of May's Landing, has a church, and about 20 houses.

CATAWBA, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

CATAWBA, a small post-village of Clarke co., Ohio.

CATAWBA CREEK, in the S.W. central part of Virginia, flows north-eastward through Roanoke county, and enters the James River in Botetourt county.

CATAWBA CREEK, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, a post-village in Lincoln co., North Carolina, 160 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

CATAWBA VIEW, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

CATAWISSA, a creek in Pennsylvania, empties itself into the North Branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles below Bloomsburg.

CATAWISSA, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the left (E.) bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Catawissa Creek, 75 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It is connected by railroad with the coal-mines at Mauch Chunk, and has a bridge across the river. There are several iron-works in operation here. Pop. of the township, 1143.

CATAWISSA FORGE, a village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 87 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

CATAWISSA MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, on the S. side of Catawissa Creek, is principally included in Columbia county, between its south-eastern limit and the Susquehanna River.

CATAWISSA VALLEY, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

CATBALOGAN, kăt-bă-lo-găn', written also CADVALONGA, kăd-vă-lon'gă, a town of the Philippines, capital of the island of Samar. Pop. 6328. It is situated at the mouth of a small river near the centre of the W. coast. It is regularly built, mostly of wood, and is the residence of a Spanish alcalde.

CAT'COTT, a chapelry of England, co. of Somerset.

CATEAU, LE, lĕh kă'tō', or CATEAU-CAMBRESIS, kă'tō'-kăm'brā'see', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Selle, 14 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 6233. It is well built, and was formerly fortified. It has manufactures of shawls, merinoes, and calicoes. The treaty of Cateau-Cambresis between Philip II. of Spain and Henry II. of France, was signed here in 1559.

CATELET, LE, lĕh kăt'lā', a town of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles N. of St. Quentin, on the Scheldt. Pop. in 1852, 606. It was once fortified.

CATERLI, kăt'er'lee', a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 175 miles N.N.E. of Smyrna.

CATESBY ABBEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Daventry. A priory was founded here in the reign of Richard I., whence its name.

CAT'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CAT'FISH CREEK, of Marion district, South Carolina, flows southward into the Great Pedee.

CATFISH FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

CATFISH RIVER, of Wisconsin, is the outlet of the "Four Lakes" of Dane county, and flows south-eastward into Rock River. The rapids in the lower parts of its course furnish fine water-power.

CATH'ARINE or CATHARINE'S, a post-village and township of Chemung co., New York, at the S. end of Seneca Lake, 16 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. of the township, 3096.

CATHARINE, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 889.

CATHARINE LAKE, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

CATH'CART, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Renfrew and Lanark, on the White Cart River, 2 miles S. of Glasgow. The Battle of Langside, the last fought on behalf of Queen Mary, took place in this parish, 1568.

CATH'CART, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

CATHEDINE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

CATH'ERINE or CATHERINE'S, a group of three small, low islands, South Pacific Ocean, Gilolo Passage. Lat. 0° 39′ S.; lon. 129° 11′ E.

CATHERINE or CATHERINE'S, several small islets off the extreme S. point of Boothia Felix. Lat. 69° 20′ 37″ N.; lon. 94° 31′ 55″ W.

CATH'ERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CATH'ERSTONE-LEWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CATHEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

CATHLAMET. See CATALAMET.

CATINA. See CATANIA.

CAT ISLAND. See SAN SALVADOR.

CAT ISLAND, at the entrance of Lake Borgne, Louisiana, 5 miles W. of Ship Island. On it is a fixed light, 45 feet high.

CAT KAYS or CAT KEYS, a group of islets off Great Bahama Bank, the largest about 70 miles S.S.W. of the nearest point of Great Bahama Island, and 10 miles from the Bemini Islands. It has a light-house, with a tower 55 feet in height. Lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N., lon. 79° 13′ 24″ W.

CAT'LETT, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

CAT'LETTSBURG, a post-village of Greenup co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Big Sandy River, 150 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort.

CAT'LIN, a township of Chemung co., New York. Pop. 1474.

CATMANDOO, capital of Nepaul. See KHATMANDOO.

CAT'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CATO, kā'to, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on Seneca River, 12 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. of the township, 2247.

CATO, a post-office of Cocke co., Tennessee.

CATOCTIN CREEK, of Maryland, rises in Frederick co., flows southward, and enters the Potomac River near the Point of Rocks.

CATOCTIN FURNACE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

CA'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CA'TON, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 25 miles S. of Bath. Pop. 1214.

CATONSVILLE, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 8 miles W. of Baltimore.

CATOO'SA, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

CATORCE, kā-tor'thā, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 120 miles N. of San-Luis-de-Potosi. In the neighborhood are extensive silver-mines, formerly the richest in Mexico.

CA'TO SPRINGS, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

CAT'RAIL, DIVIDING FENCE, or PICTS-WORK'DITCH, a name applied to the remains of a fosse and double rampart, with round forts at intervals, in Scotland, cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, and which is supposed to have been a line of defence raised by the Britons against the invading Saxons. It commences 1 mile W. of Galashiels, and extends S. to Peel-Fell; it is from 20 to 24 feet in breadth.

CATRAL, kăt-răl', a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2268. It has linen manufactures.

CATRIMANI, kăt-re-mă'nee, or CARITAMINI, kā-re-tā-mee'nee, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, rising in a mountain range which forms a continuation of the Sierra Carumani, about lat. 2° N., and after a S.E. course of about 100 miles, falling into the Rio Branco, near Carmo, in lat. 0° 28′ N., lon. 62° 8′ W. Its bed is much impeded by rocks and cataracts.

CA'TRINE, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, parish of Sorn, on the Ayr, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Mauchline. Pop. 2659, mostly employed in cotton-spinning. It was founded in 1787, and is regularly built, having a central square, with principal streets leading from it toward the cardinal points.

CATS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CATS'KILL, a post-village and township, capital of Greene co., New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of Catskill Creek, 31 miles below Albany, and 111 miles above New York. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and churches of 5 or 6 denominations. Pop. of the township, 5454.

CATSKILL CREEK, Greene co., in the E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson River at Catskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, of New York, a group of the great Appalachian system, situated principally in Greene county. The highest summits are Round Top, having an elevation of more than 3800 feet, and High Peak, about 3720 feet above the sea. The Catskill Mountain House, situated on a terrace of another eminence of this group, 2500 feet above the level of the Hudson, is a place of great resort during the summer season. The view from the top of the mountain is extensive and magnificent in the highest degree.

CATSPRING, a post-village of Austin co., Texas, 90 miles E.S.E. of Austin City.

CAT'TAIL, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 28 miles E. of Trenton.

CATTARAU'GUS, a county in the W.S.W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Cattaraugus Creek, and is drained by the Alleghany River, Ischua Creek, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is generally but moderately uneven, although there are some considerable elevations. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to both grain and grazing. Bog-iron ore, sulphur, manganese, and salt springs are said to be found, and there are petroleum springs in the E. part of the county. It is traversed by the New York and Erie Railroad. Organized in 1808, having previously formed part of Genesee county. Capital, Ellicottville. Pop. 38,950.

CATTARAUGUS, a post-village of New Albion township, Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 438 miles from New York City. Pop. of the township, 1633.

CATTARAUGUS CREEK, in the S.W. part of New York, after forming the greater part of the boundary between Cattaraugus and Erie counties, falls into Lake Erie about 15 miles E.N.E. of Dunkirk.

CATTARO, kăt'tā-ro, a seaport-town of Austria, in Dalmatia, S.E. extremity of the gulf of same name, 38 miles S.E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42° 25′ 24″ N.; lon. 18° 46′ 30″ E. It is situated at the foot of steep limestone rocks, is strongly for-

tified, and surmounted by a castle, connected with the town by means of a zig-zag path. It is also surrounded with walls entered by three gates, and defended by towers. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and the cathedral is a well-built edifice of hewn stone. There is likewise a Greek church. Cattaro is the seat of courts of justice, and the residence of a military governor. Its harbor is spacious, but little frequented, the export trade being inconsiderable. It was founded in the sixth century, on the site of the Roman *Acrivium*, and was formerly the capital of a republic of the same name. In 1563 and in 1667 it was nearly destroyed by earthquakes. Pop. 4000.

CATTARO, BOCCA DI, (*i.e.* "GULF OF") bok'kâ dee kât'tâ-ro, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. extremity of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles in length, consisting of 3 basins connected by straits. It is protected from winds on all sides by high mountains, and is the best harbor in the Adriatic. Depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms. The towns of Cattaro, Castel Nuovo, Perasto, and Dombroto are on its shores.

CATTEGAT or KATTEGAT, kat'te-gat', a large arm of the North Sea or German Ocean; has Sweden on the E., and Jutland on the W.; unites with the Skager Rack on the N. and communicates, by the Sound and the Great and Little Belt, with the Baltic on the S. Its length from N. to S. is about 150 miles, and its central breadth nearly 90 miles. It is of very unequal depth, and is not only very shallow towards its shores, but has a number of sandbanks—one of them near its centre,—dangerous to navigation. The only islands of any consequence it contains are Lasöe, Anhalt, and Samsöe. Since August, 1858, a light vessel, exhibiting three lights, has been stationed on the Kobber Ground in the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 8′ 30″ N., lon. 11° 20′ 30″ E.

CATTENON, kât'teh-nôn', (Ger. *Kattenhoven*, kât'ten-ho'ven,) a village of France, (formerly fortified,) department of Moselle, 5 miles N.E. of Thionville. Pop. in 1852, 1100.

CATTERALL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CATTERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CATTERICK, the supposed ancient *Cataractonum*, a village and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Swale, 5 miles S.E. of Richmond. Pop. 2965.

CATTI. See HESSEN.

CATTILLON-SUR-SAMBRE, kât'tee'yôn'-sür-sâmb'r, a village of France, in the department of Nord, 19 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. It has extensive manufactures of fine thread. Pop. in 1852, 6140.

CATTISTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CATTOLICA, kât-tol'e-kâ, a town of Sicily, 14 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 7200. It has productive sulphur-mines.

CATTOLICA, a village of the Pontifical States, legation of Forli, 9 miles S.E. of Rimini, near the Adriatic. Pop. 1800. It is said to have derived its name from the Athanasian bishops having retreated thither on separating from the Arian council of Rimini in 359.

CATTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CATTON, LOW, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

CATTORUM CASTELLUM. See HESSE CASSEL.

CATURIGES. See CHORGES.

CATUS, kâ'tice', a town of France, department of Lot, 9 miles N.W. of Cahors. Pop. in 1862, 1534.

CATWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

CAT'WICK, GREAT, an island of the China Sea, off the coast of Cochin-China. Lat. 10° 6′ N.; lon. 105° 52′ E.

CAT'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

CAUAMBE, kow-âm'bâ, or GAUMÉ, gow'mâ, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, falling into the Rio Branco at San Isabel. Lat. 2° 53′ N.; lon. 61° 10′ W.

CAUB, kowb, a small town of Northern Germany, in Nassau, on the Rhine, 21 miles W. of Wiesbaden. A toll is here charged by the Duke of Nassau on all vessels navigating the river; in the middle of which, opposite Caub, is the old castle of Pfalz. Blucher crossed the Rhine here with his army, January 1, 1814.

CAUBUL. See CABOOL.

CAUCA, kow'kâ, a river of New Granada, rises in that part of the Andes called Paramo-de-Guanacas, waters the provinces of Popayan, Antioquia, and Cartagena, and after a course of about 600 miles from S. to N. between the central and W. Cordillera of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena, between the small towns of Pinto and Tacaloa, in lat. 9° 25′ N. Of its numerous tributaries, the Nechi, which joins it on the right side, is the largest, and of the towns on its banks the most considerable are Cali, Toro, and Antioquia. The valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in South America.

CAUCA, an old department of New Granada, bounded by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific. Area estimated at 68,300 square miles. Pop. 276,249, divided into the four provinces of Popayan, Choco, Buenaventura, and Pasto.

CAUCASUS, kaw'kâ-sûs, (Gr. Καυκασος) a lofty range of mountains, the centre chain of which stretches N.W. to S.E. for about 700 miles between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and there forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. From the central chain numerous branches are thrown off. One of them to the N. proceeds through the government of Caucasus into Astrakhan, and onward to the banks of the Volga, while the branches to the S. traverse the greater part of the government of Georgia, and in the S. of that government connect with the mountains of Ararat. The highest point in the range is Mount Elbrooz, which stands near the middle of the central chain, and has an altitude of about 18,000 feet. The next highest is Mount Kasbek, 16,000 feet, across which is the celebrated Eng Pass, which gives Russia her only carriage communication with her Trans-Caucasian domains. The N. side of the range is much more abrupt than the S. Stratified rocks appear at the bottom of the mountains, and rise to a considerable height on their sides. These rocks consist chiefly of thick beds of limestone, conglomerate, and clay slate. Higher up are seen immense crystalline masses, composed of granite, sienite, serpentine, and gabronite. These masses, though higher in position, are evidently lower in the geological series than the stratified rocks, which, in many places, have been upheaved by them, and in consequence have a considerable dip. Highest of all is trachytic porphyry, which forms the great body of all the principal summits of the central range. That this trachyte is the most recent of all the rocks is proved by the fact, that in many places it is seen piercing them, and throwing them into the wildest confusion. The limit of perpetual snow in the Caucasus is 11,000 feet, and hence, as some of the mountains rise from 5000 to nearly 7000 feet above this, there is an extensive range for glaciers. It would seem, however, that the supply of moisture which the atmosphere affords, is far less than might have been anticipated. Scarcely a single lake of any extent is to be found in the Caucasus, and the scenery thus remains destitute of that which constitutes one of the most magnificent features in the Alps of Switzerland. Numerous cascades tumble down the N. steeps of the Caucasus, but none of them are remarkable either for volume or height, and the only rivers of any consequence which are fed by them are the Terek, Kooban, and Koor.

The only mineral which has yet been ascertained to exist in such quantities as to make it capable of being worked to profit, is lead. Vegetation is very vigorous. Magnificent forest trees clothe the higher mountain slopes almost to an incredible height; lower down, all the finer fruit trees of the climate are found growing in wild luxuriance; while lower still, where human labor can be made available, almost any degree of culture, however imperfect, is rewarded with an abundant crop. The ordinary cereals grow 7000 feet above sea level, while valuable shrubs, plants, and flowers, in almost endless variety, deck the valleys and lower plains.

The inhabitants include a great variety of tribes, the principal of which are the Tcherkesses or Circassians, Georgians, Ossetes, Lesghians, and Abkases. Evidently derived from a variety of stocks, and speaking a variety of languages, they are all distinguished by one noble quality—an almost inextinguishable love of freedom, and in bodily constitution are at once so robustly and so elegantly framed, that what is known as the Caucasian race is universally acknowledged to be the finest physical type of man.

CAUCASUS, kaw'kâ-sûs, or the CAUCASIAN REGION, is the name given to that portion of the Russian Empire situated near the Caucasus Mountains. In Europe the country is called *Cis-Caucasia*, comprising the provinces of Caucasus, Circassia, and Daghestan; and in Asia, *Trans-Caucasia*, or the countries situated between Turkey, Persia, the Caspian, and the Black Seas, and the range of the Caucasus Mountains, comprising the provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Georgia, Shirvan, and Russian Armenia. Area, estimated at 86,580 square miles. The climate is healthy, although tempests are frequent, and the higher plateaux are exposed to burning heats in summer. The soil is remarkably fertile in the valleys, and the mountains are covered with valuable timber; every species of grain is abundant, and is cultivated to a height of 8300 feet, while the lower valleys produce cotton, rice, lint, tobacco, indigo, and wine. The auroch, a species of ox or bison, is still found in the mountains; the forests are full of fur-bearing animals, and all the rivers abound in fish. Formerly numerous herds of cattle were reared in the valleys. The greater part of the chain is of secondary formation, interspersed with volcanic rocks. The chain contains no active volcanoes, but is frequently visited by earthquakes. Minerals comprise copper, lead, iron, sulphur, and coal. All the passes between Europe and Asia are guarded by Russian fortresses; but the only one which has been rendered practicable for carriages is that from Mosdok to Tiflis by the valley of the Terek. The principal pass on the E. is that of Derbend. The Caucasus Mountains have been celebrated from the highest antiquity; the people who inhabit them have almost always maintained their independence, and, though nominally subject to Russia, many of the tribes still maintain a constant struggle against her authority. The principal tribes are the Circassians, Ossetes, Lesghians, Abasians, Georgians, Misheges, and Mingrelians. The Circassians and Georgians are considered the finest types of the human family, and the Caucasian race is the name by which

the white population distributed over Europe, America, and part of Asia and Africa, is distinguished. Pop. in 1852, 2,850,000.——Adj. and inhab. CAUCASIAN, kaw-kā'she-an or kaw-kā'shŭn.

CAUCASUS, a government of Russia, bounded N., by the governments of Don Cossacks and Astrakhan; E., by the Caspian Sea; S., by Circassia, and W., by the Cossacks of the Black Sea. Greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 380 miles; greatest breadth, N. to S., 170 miles. It is traversed N. to S. near its centre, by a low ramification of the Caucasus Mountains, but with this exception, the surface is flat, consisting generally of an alluvion, which towards the E. appears to be of very recent formation. It is not drained by any river of importance, (the Kooma, since the lower part of its course was lost in the sand, no longer deserves the name,) but is watered on part of its N. frontier by the Maritsch, and on the S. by the Kooban and Terek. The climate is in general very mild, and there are some fertile tracks, particularly in the neighborhood of the Terek, but great part of the alluvial flats is covered with salt pools and marshes, which make the soil, when they prevail, altogether unfit for cultivation. Some of the steppes yield tolerable pasture, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared. The chief products of the soil are corn, including maize, and wine. Owing to the neighborhood of the warlike mountaineers of the Caucasus, a considerable army is always maintained within the government, and most of its towns are fortified. The capital is Georgievsk. Pop. 1851, 539,447.

CAUCASUS, INDIAN. See HINDOO KOOSH.

CAUDEBEC, kōd'bĕk', a seaport town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec, 26 miles E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 2564. It is one of the prettiest towns on the Seine, with its quay and terrace along the water side, shaded by trimmed elms; in its outskirts the hills are dotted with neat villas and country seats. It has a remarkable church, manufactures of cottons, and an active commerce. It was formerly the fortified capital of the Pays de Caux, and was taken by the English in 1419.

CAUDEBEC-LÈS-ELBEUF, kōd'bĕk'-lăze-ĕl'bŭf', a flourishing town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Oison. Pop. in 1852, 7182. It has important manufactures of cloth.

CAUDÉRAN, kō'dā'rōxⁿ', a village of France, department of Gironde, 2 miles W. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 4381. It contains the military hospital of Bordeaux.

CAUDETE, kōw-dā'tā, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles E.S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 6000. It was formerly fortified; it has several religious edifices and Roman remains.

CAUDLE'S SHOP, a post-office of Bibb co., Alabama.

CAUDRY, kō'dreeⁿ', a village of France, department of Nord. Pop. in 1852, 3655. It has manufactures of tulle lace.

CAUFIRISTAN. See KAFIRISTAN.

CAUGHDENOY, kaw-de-noy', a post office of Oswego co., New York.

CAUGHNAWAGA, kaw'na-wā'ga, a village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River, 39 miles W.N.W. of Albany, has one church and several stores.

CAUG'MARY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles N.W. of Dacca.

CAULABAGH, kaw'lā-bāgⁿ', or KAL'LABAGH', a town of Punjab, in the Salt Range, 68 miles S.E. of Peshawer; lat. 33° 12' N., lon. 71° 35' E. It is built on terraces cut out of the declivity of a hill, close by the Indus, which is here about 400 yards wide, deep, and rapid. In the vicinity are huge masses of rock salt, in which, and in alum, the inhabitants carry on an extensive trade with the neighboring provinces.

CAUL'DON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CAULK, or CALKE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CAULON, or CAULONIA. See CASTEL-VETERE.

CAUMONT, kō'mōxⁿ', (anc. *Calvomons?*) a town of France, department of Calvados, 12 miles S.S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 1010.

CAUMONT, a town of France, department of Eure, 16 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. in 1852, 930.

CAUMONT, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles S. of Marmande. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

CAUMONT, a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 18 miles from Avignon, beautifully situated in a fertile district on the Durance, surrounded by walls, and commanded by a castle. Pop. in 1852, 2009.

CAUNDLE BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CAUNDLE MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CAUNDLE PURSE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CAUNDLE STOURTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CAUNES, Les, lā kon, a town of France, department of Aude, 11 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 2110. It has a fine parish church, with distilleries, dye-works, and marble works; and some quarries of fine marble are wrought in its immediate vicinity.

CAUNPOOR. See CAWNPOOR.

CAUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CAUQUENES, (kōw-kā'nĕs.) BATHS OF, some remarkable mineral springs of Chili, department and 62 miles S.S.E. of Santiago. By an earthquake, in 1835, their temperature was suddenly changed from 118° to 92° Fahr. The baths have been long celebrated as medicinal.

CAURA, kōw'rā, a considerable river of Venezuelan Guiana, formed by the junction of the Yurani, Erevato, Mareguare, and their tributaries, which take their rise in the Sierra Parima, near the centre of the territory, and flows N., and falls into the Orinoco, at lat. 7° 49' N., lon. 66° 15' W. Its whole length is about 150 miles.

CAURIUM. See CORIA.

CAUSSADE, ko'sĕd', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, and 12½ miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 4209. It is an old town, with pleasant suburbs; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, and beet-root sugar, and a trade in saffron, fruits, and live-stock.

CAUTEN, kōw-tĕn', or IMPERIAL, im-pā-re-ăl', a river of Chili, Araucania; has its sources on the W. slope of the Andes, in about lat. 38° 44' S., from which it flows nearly due W., and falls into the South Pacific Ocean at lat. 38° 48' S. Its whole course is about 180 miles. It has six or eight large tributaries, some of them not much, if at all, inferior in size to itself.

CAUTERETS, kō'teh-rā', a village and watering-place of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1051. In July and August it is thronged with French and Spanish visitors. The village stands in a fertile basin, 2900 feet above the sea, and enclosed by rugged mountains. The hot sulphur springs vary in temperature from 102° to 122° Fahr. Its bathing establishments are numerous, and it has a new pump-room, and a reading-room.

CAUTO, kōw'to, a river of Cuba, near the E. extremity of the island, has its sources in the Sierra de Cobre, about lat. 20° 20' N., and in lat. 20° 30' N. falls into the bay of Buena Esperanza; total course, 70 miles.

CAUVERY. See CAVERY.

CAUX, PAYS DE, pā-dĕ-kō, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy, of which the capital was Caudebec, and afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the department of the Seine Inférieure. The Pays de Caux was celebrated for its fertility and cultivation.

CA'VA, a small island of Scotland, one of the Orkney Group, co. of Caithness: lat. 58° 55' N., lon. 3° 8' W. It is upwards of 3 miles in circumference.

CAVA, kā'vā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, agreeably situated in the valley of Fenestra, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to the Pope, and contains a cathedral, three other churches, a convent, a house of refuge, a hospital, and a seminary. Silk, cotton, and linen are manufactured here, and in the numerous small villages that surround the town. The district is extremely unproductive, but the inhabitants have become wealthy by their industry and commerce. About one mile from Cava is the magnificent Benedictine convent of the Trinity, which formerly contained an excellent library, now transferred to Naples. This library, with its archives, was considered the richest in the kingdom. Pop. 13,095.

CAVA, kā'vā, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 4 miles S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 500.

CAVADO, kā-vā'do, or CABADO, kā-bā'do, a river of Portugal, rises in the Sierra de Gerez, on the frontiers of Galicia, and falls into the sea at Esponende, after a course of 65 miles, of which about 6 miles are navigable.

CAVAGLIA, kā-vāl'yā, a town of Piedmont, 30 miles N.E. of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 2719.

CAVAILLON, kā'vā'yōnⁿ', (anc. *Cabellio,*) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Durance, arrondissement and 14 miles S.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 7495. It is ill built and dirty; its town-hall, former cathedral, with a curious cicister, and the remains of a Roman arch, are its only buildings worthy of notice. It has manufactures of vermicelli and silk twist.

CAVALCANTE, kā-vāl-kānⁿ'tā, a town of Brazil, province, and 300 miles N.E. of Goyaz, with gold-mines and gold-washings in the River Almas. Cavalcante is a centre point for travellers and carriers between Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and Minas-Geraes. Pop. 4000.

CAVALESE, kā-vā-lā'sā, a town of Tyrol, 22 miles N.E. of Trent, on the Avizzio. Pop. 2143.

CAVALHO, kā-vāl'yo, a small island on the W. coast of Africa; lat. 11° 1' 30" N., lon. 15° 41' 15" W. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad, of volcanic origin.

CAVALLERMAGGIORE, kā-vāl-lĕr-mād-jo'rā, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, between the Maira and Grana, 24 miles N.E. of Coni. Pop. 5600.

CAVALLO, a town of European Turkey. See KAVALA.

CAVALLO, MONTE. See CORNO.

CAVALLY, kā-vāl'lee, a town of Western Africa, coast of Guinea, on the point of the same name; lat. 4° 21' 12" N., lon. 7° 35' 35" W.

CAVAN, an inland county of Ireland, Ulster, having N. the county of Fermanagh; E., Monaghan; S., Meath, and W., Meath; S.W., Leitrim. Area, 746 square miles, or 477,360 acres, of which 275,473 are arable, 71,918 are waste, and 22,142 water. Pop. 174,071. Surface, mountainous on the borders, enclosing an open country, interspersed

with bog. The principal rivers are the Woodford and Upper Erne. Chief loughs, those of Gawnagh, Shillin, &c., some highly picturesque. Granite schists and silurian rocks prevail. Soil, light and poor, except on the banks of the rivers. Coal, iron, copper, lead, are met with; also excellent marl and fuller's earth. The Ulster coast terminates at Belturbet. Cavan is subdivided into 5 baronies and 35 parishes. Principal towns, Cavan, the capital, and Belturbet. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

CAVAN, a market-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, the capital of the above county, 26 miles S.S.E. of Enniskillen, on the railway thence to Dublin. Pop. 3740. It is generally ill built, but has some good edifices, including court-house, barracks, and infirmary; near it is a public promenade, on the property of Lord Farnham, whose seat is immediately adjacent.

CAVAN, kâ'vôxⁿ', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles S.E. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 2080.

CAVANAS, kâ-vâ'nâs, a port or harbor of Cuba, on the N.W. coast of that island, 38 miles S.W. of Havana; lat. 23° 5′ N., lon. 82° 55′ W. It is a fine deep bay, having its entrance between two extensive reefs, with anchorage for several hundred sail of ships. It is protected by a battery of five guns, with a martello tower of one gun in its centre.

CAVANDER, a village of Lumpkin co., Georgia, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

CAVANVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 65 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains a church, a mutual assurance agency, and several stores. Pop. about 200.

CAVARZERE, kâ-vâr-zâ'rè, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, on the Adige, 11 miles S.W. of Chioggia. Pop. 3300.

CAVASO, kâ-vâ'so, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 20 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2500.

CAVE, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

CAVE, a village of Crawford co., Indiana, 4 miles N.E. of Leavenworth.

CAVE, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois, 40 miles W.N.W. of Shawneetown.

CAVE IN ROCK, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, about 400 miles below Cincinnati.

CAVENDISH, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, 60 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. It has a savings institution, and manufactures of leather and woollen goods. Pop. 1576.

CAVENDISH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CAVENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CAVE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

CAVE PUMP, a post-office of Camden co., Missouri.

CAVERS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, S.W. of Hawick. The Wisp Mountain, elevation 1830 feet, is in this parish.

CAVERSFIELD, a parish of England, cos. of Oxford and Bucks.

CAVERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, beautifully situated on the Thames, 1 mile N. of Reading. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Cadogan.

CAVERSWALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CAVERY, kaw'vẹr-e, or CAUVERY, (anc. *Chaberis,*) a river of India, Deccan, rises near lat. 13° 10′ N., and lon. 76° E., flows tortuously south-eastward, and, after a course of about 470 miles through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous mouths in the province of Tanjore, and the most northerly of which is the Coleroon. It is not navigable for large vessels, but is the most useful river in India for agricultural purposes.

CAVERYPAUK, kaw-vẹr-ẹ-pawk', a town of British India, presidency, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Madras, district of North Arcot. It is meanly built, but its great tank, (8 miles long and 3 miles broad,) is perhaps the finest work constructed for irrigation throughout Southern India. A victory was gained here by the British over the French and their allies in 1754.

CAVERYPOTAM, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 83 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor, on the banks of the Cavery.

CAVESA (ka-vâ'sâ) CREEK, Texas, flows into San Antonio River, about 8 miles W. of Goliad.

CAVE, SOUTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 8 miles S.S.E. of Market Weighton. John Washington, the grandfather of the Great American Patriot, emigrated from this parish in 1657.

CAVE SPRING, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

CAVE SPRING, a small village of Wright co., Missouri.

CAVE SPRING, a flourishing post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, 16 miles S.W. from Rome, is the seat of the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, and has several high schools. The name is derived from an extensive cave and a mineral spring of the vicinity. Pop. 300.

CAVETOWN, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 107 miles N.W. of Annapolis; has about 200 inhabitants.

CAVETTSVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

CAVI, kâ'vee, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 23 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Cavi was built by the Colonna as early as the eleventh century, and is memorable for the peace signed here, in 1557, between the Duke of Alba and the Caraffeschi. Pop. 2000.

CAVIANA, kâ-ve-â'nâ, an island of Brazil, province of Pará, in the N. mouth of the Amazon, under the equator. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It is level and fertile, and well stocked with cattle. On its S.E. side is the small town of Robertello.

CAVITÉ, kâ-ve-tâ', a fortified seaport town of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay, and 10 miles S.S.W. of the city of Manila. Pop. of town, 5115; of port, 550. It has an arsenal, and is the capital of the province of the same name, residence of the governor, and head naval depôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. It has a manufactory of cigars. The province of Cavité is flat, and has no important rivers. Chief products, rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee. Pop. in 1848, 84,495.

CAVO, MONTE, Italy. See ALBANO.

CAVOR, or CAVOUR, kâ-vor' or kâ-voor', a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. of Pinerolo. It has manufactures of silk, twist, linens, and leather, and near it are slate and marble quarries. Pop. 7518.

CAWDOR, or CALDER, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Nairn and Inverness, 3½ miles S.W. of Nairn. Cawdor Castle here is an imposing feudal fortress, in which Lord Lovat remained long concealed, and in which, it is said, King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

CAWKWELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CAWNPOOR', CAUNPOOR', or CAUNPORE', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, having E. the Ganges, separating it from the Oude, and on other sides the districts Etawah, Futtehpoor, and Bundelcund. It consists of part of the territory of Nabob of Oude, ceded to the British, and is mostly comprehended within the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna. Area, 2650 square miles. Principal towns, Cawnpoor, Kalpee, and Korah.

CAWNPOOR, CAUNPOOR, or CAUNPORE, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, which is here about a mile in breadth, 115 miles N.W. of Allahabad; lat. 26° 30′ N.; lon. 80° 12′ E. It is of considerable extent, but is, on the whole, mean-looking and dirty, with the exception of the *chowk* or principal street, which is composed of well-built brick houses, two or three stories high, with balconies in front. Hardly any of its temples or mosques are worth noticing, with the exception of one small *masjid,* an elegant little structure, ornamented with three egg-shaped domes, a large one in the centre, and a smaller on each side, and having a tall and graceful minaret at either end. Saddlery, harness, gloves, and jewelry are manufactured here to some extent. Cawnpoor is one of the most important military stations in India. The cantonments extend along the right bank of the Ganges for nearly seven miles, comprising many hundred bungalows, the barracks for the troops, and the bazaars, the whole presenting a very imposing appearance. Several of the bungalows are most picturesquely situated on the lofty banks of the river, which here rise to a height of 100 feet; they are fitted up luxuriously, and have extensive gardens, in which tamarinds, mangoes, bananas, neemes, acacias, and fig-trees overshadow a rich expanse of flowers of the most brilliant colors and grateful perfume. Within the cantonments are a handsome suit of assembly-rooms, supported by a voluntary subscription; and a commodious and elegant theatre, a public drive, called the Course, a fashionable resort after sunset; a race-course, and several club-rooms. There are here, also, a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and schools for the children of the soldiers. Cawnpoor is well supplied with every description of goods, both European and native, which are to be had on very moderate terms. In May and June the thermometer ranges from 98° to 104°; and in the winter months falls as low as 42° at night, but in the day stands at 70°. About 2 miles N.E. stands the old town of Cawnpoor, where there is a long range of handsome ghauts, adorned with a few temples, and terminated by the palace of the rajah, a striking and picturesque object, but now falling into ruin. The military force quartered at Cawnpoor usually amounts to 8000 men, of various arms.

CAWOOD, kâ'wood, a parish and market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ouse, 13 miles N.E. of Leeds. Its castle, of which little more than the principal gateway remains, was long the residence of the archbishops of York, and the place to wh' h Wolsey retired after his fall, and where he was arrested.

CAWSTON, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles E. of Reepham. Pop. 1130.

CAWTHORNE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CAWTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CAXA (or CAJA)-DE-MUERTOS, kâ'xâ-dâ-moo-êr'tos, (*i. e.* "the coffin or dead-chest,") a small island in the Caribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Porto Rico, about 6 miles from the shore lat. 17° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 31′ W. It has a very conspicuous and remarkable appearance, much resembling a coffin—whence its name.

CAXAMARCA or CAJAMARCA, kä-nä-mär'kä, (*i. e.* "a place of frost,") a city of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Trujillo, in the valley of the Upper Marañon, 72 miles N.N.E. of Trujillo. It has several handsome churches, and active manufactories of woollen cloths and cutlery, and its inhabitants are considered the best silver and iron workers in Peru. It is an important mart for the trade between the maritime and inland provinces, and sends baizes, coarse cloths, blankets, flannels, and other produce of the interior to Lambeyeque and Trujillo, receiving in return European manufactures, sugar, indigo, brandy, wine, Paraguay tea, salt fish, iron, and steel. Near it are the baths of the Incas, and the volcanic lake into which, according to tradition, were cast the throne and regalia of the Peruvian monarchs, whose dynasty terminated here in the person of Atahualpa. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 46,122; of the town, about 8000.

CAXAMARQUILLA, kä-nä-mar-keel'yä, a town of North Peru, 95 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo, province of Pataz, in the valley of the Upper Amazon. Pop. 6000, (?)

CAXATAMBO or CAJATAMBO, kä-nä-tämb'bo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, on the W. slope of the Andes, and on the head waters of a stream flowing into the Pacific, 140 miles N. of Lima. The province contains mines of silver. Pop. in 1850, 24,799; of the town, about 6000.

CAXIAS, or CACHIAS, kä-shee'äs, formerly ALDEAS ALTAS, äl-dä'äs äl'täs, an important commercial town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, on the right bank of the Itapicuru, 150 miles from its mouth. It suffered severely during the civil war in 1838–40.

CAXIMBAS BAY, a small enclosed bay on the western coast of Florida, in Monroe co., in about lat. 26° N., and lon. 82° W.

CAXO, käk'o, or CASO, käs'so, an island in the Grecian Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) 35° 19′ N., lon. 26° 55′ E.; 13 miles long, and 5 or 6 miles broad; surface uneven and rocky.

CAXOEIRA. See CACHOEIRA.

CAXTON, a market town and parish of England, co. and 9½ miles W. of Cambridge, on the Ermine Street. Matthew Paris, the historian, was born here. Pop. 600.

CAYAMBE, kī-äm'bä, or CAYAMBEURCU, kī-äm-bä-oor-koo', a lofty mountain in Ecuador, in the Colombian Andes, directly under the terrestrial equator; lon. 78° 10′ W.; 45 miles N.E. by E. of Quito. It is of a beautiful conical form, and rises to a height of 19,535 feet. From its geographical position and great elevation, it forms one of the most remarkable land-marks on the face of our globe, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow.

CAYCOS or CAICOS, kī'kos, or THE KEYS, four of the Bahama Islands, with some islets and rocks, on a bank in the Atlantic, between lat. 21° and 22° N., and about lon. 72° W. The principal are the Great, Little, and North Keys, and Providence Island; the first-named is 30 miles in length. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

CAYENNE, kī-ĕnn', a seaport town of South America, capital of French Guiana, on the western point of an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne or Oyaque River, in the Atlantic; lat. 4° 56′ 6″ N., lon. 52° 20′ W. Pop. in 1853, 3000. It is built mostly of wood, and consists of an old town, with the government-house and Jesuits' College, and the new town, with wide and clean streets, large warehouses, and good residences, between which two divisions is a large open space planted with orange-trees. The harbour is shallow, has two quays, and is protected by a fort and several batteries. Cayenne is the seat of a court of assize, and the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. Its trade with France is estimated to amount to 2 per cent. of the entire foreign and colonial commerce of that empire. Adopting this estimate as a basis, the exports to France, in 1853, would amount to about $4,000,000, and the imports for the same year to $4,500,000. The exports include cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, cocoa, vanilla, &c.

CAYENNE, ISLAND OF, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, and separated from the continent of South America by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and its chief products are sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits. Pop. (exclusive of the town of Cayenne) 2713, of whom 2644 are slaves.

CAYES, kä, LES-CAYES, lā-kä, or AUX-CAYES, ō-kä, a seaport town of Hayti, on its southern coast, 92 miles W. S.W. of Port au Prince. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the island, having several British commercial houses. A considerable smuggling trade is carried on between it and Jamaica; and in its vicinity are upwards of 80 rum distilleries.

CAYES DE-JACMEL, kä'dĕh-zhäk'mĕl', a town of Hayti, on the Jacmel River, 20 miles S. of Port au Prince.

CAYEUX, kä'yuh', a maritime town of France, department of Somme, on the English Channel, 16 miles W. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1852, 2882.

CAYLLOMA. See CALLOMA.

CAYLUS, kä'lüce', a town of France, department of Tarn et Garonne, 25 miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 5363. Externally it is highly picturesque. It has a castle, and trade in corn.

CAYMANS, kī-mänz', three small islands of the British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 miles S.W. of Cuba, and N.W. of Jamaica. Pop. about 200, mostly employed as pilots.

CAYMAN, LAKE, of Mexico. See MAPIMI LAKE.

CAYMITES, kī'meet', two small islands in the West Indies, off the western coast of Hayti, called the Grand and the Little Caymites; lat. (N.E. point of Grande Caymites) 18° 39′ N., lon. 73° 40′ W. A bay formed by the larger island and the main, affords safe and commodious anchorage.

CAYMITO, kī-mee'to, a river of South America, New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, enters the bay of Panama, 10 miles W. of Chorrera, to which town one of its branches is navigable.

CAYO COCAS, kī'o ko'käs, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba; has an area of 28 square miles. It possesses valuable fisheries.

CAYO LARGO, kī'o-lar'go, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba. It is situated E. of the Isle of Pines, and has an area of 32 square miles.

CAYOR or KAYOR, kī-ōr', a maritime state of North-western Africa, between the mouth of the Senegal and Cape Verd. It produces cotton, indigo, millet, and gums. Its capital is Macaye, on the Coudamel, in lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 16° 30′ W. The inhabitants are Jolofs and Mohammedans. Pop. 150,000.

CAYO ROMANO, kī'o ro-mä'no, a long, narrow island, on the N. coast of Cuba, divided into two parts by a channel about half a mile wide; length, 66 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles; area, 172 square miles. It produces timber. Horses and cattle are raised to a considerable extent. It belongs to Cuba.

CAYO VERDE, kī-o vĕr'dä, or GREEN KAY, an islet of the Bahama Group, lat. 22° N., lon. 75° 10′ W.

CAYRU, kī-roo', a town of Brazil, on the small island of the same name, 50 miles S.W. of Bahia. Pop. 800.

CAYSTER, (Turk. *Kontchoück Menderes*, *i. e.* "little Meander,") a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a westerly course of 75 miles, enters the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles S.E. of Smyrna. Near its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

CAYTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CAYTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CAYUGA, kä-yu'ga, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 750 square miles, and is partly bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and is drained by the Seneca River, Owasco Creek, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. Owasco Lake, in this county, is a beautiful body of water, 10 miles long. The surface of Cayuga co. is undulating; the soil is generally very productive and well cultivated. Water-limestone, gypsum, and limestone are found here in abundance. This county is crossed by the two Rochester and Syracuse Railroads, and by the Erie Canal. Capital, Auburn. Pop. 55,458.

CAYUGA, sometimes called CAYUGA BRIDGE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the eastern shore of a lake of the same name, and on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 11 miles W. from Auburn. Two bridges, about a mile long, extend across the lake, on one of which the railroad is laid. The village contains several hotels and stores. A steamboat runs daily from this place to Ithaca. Pop. 300 or 400.

CAYUGA, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

CAYUGA, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan, 100 miles W. of Detroit.

CAYUGA, a post-town of Canada West, capital of the co. of Haldimand, is situated on Grand River, about 25 miles S. of Hamilton. It contains besides the county buildings 2 hotels, and 8 stores. Pop. about 450.

CAYUGA LAKE, in the western central part of New York, lying beyond Cayuga and Seneca counties, is about 38 miles long, and from 1 to 3½ miles wide. For about 6 miles from its northern extremity, it is comparatively shallow, although its depth is amply sufficient for purposes of navigation; but on advancing southward it becomes much deeper, and in some places it is said to be unfathomable. It is rarely, if ever, frozen over, except near its northern extremity. The surface is stated to be 146 feet above Lake Ontario, or 377 above the level of the sea. A steamboat runs from Ithaca at its southern, to the Cayuga Bridge near its northern extremity, stopping at the intermediate landings, and returns in the afternoon of the same day. The outlet of this lake flows into Seneca River.

CAYUSE (kah-yuce') INDIANS, a tribe of Oregon, dwelling S. of the Columbia and E. of Fall River.

CAYUTA, a post-village and township of Chemung co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of Elmira, drained by Cayuta Creek. Pop. 1055.

CAYUTA CREEK, rising in Cayuta Lake, in the northern part of Chemung co., New York, falls into the Last Branch of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania.

CAYUTAVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 150 miles W. S. W. of Albany.

CAZALLA-DE LA-SIERRA, kä-thäl'yä-dä-lä-se-ĕn'rä, a town of Spain, province, and 39 miles N.E. of Seville, in

the Sierra Morena. Pop. in 1845, 7,240. It has numerous religious edifices and ruined villas, with Roman and Arabic antiquities. It has manufactures of linen.

CAZAUBON, kâ'zō'bōn^g', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Douze, 40 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 2728.

CAZBIN. See KASBIN.

CAZEMBE, kâ-zĕm'be, a country of Africa, little known to Europeans, but said to be among the most powerful to the W. of the Portuguese settlements on the S.E. coast, its centre being near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E. Manioc, maize, copper, iron, and ivory are among its chief products, and slaves are reported to be sent from it to Benguela and Angola. Its capital, a fortified town, stated to be several miles in circuit, is near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E.

CAZENOVIA, kaz'en-ō've-a, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, on a small lake of the same name, 20 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It contains a bank, a newspaper-office, and the Oneida Conference Seminary, with from 300 to 500 pupils. Pop. 4812.

CAZÈRES, kâ'zair', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 32 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 2640.

CAZÈRES, a village of France, department of Landes, on the Adour, 10 miles S.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 916.

CAZES-MONDENARD, kâz-mōn'deh-nâr', a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 miles from Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3126.

CAZORLA, kâ-thōr'lâ, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 41 miles E. of Jaen, on the northern slope of the Sierra Cazorla. It is well built, in the form of an amphitheatre, and possesses two spacious squares, one of which is adorned with a fine central fountain. The town and court houses are large, and well-constructed, and have each a tower. The other public edifices are a parish church, chapel of ease, Latin and several primary schools, a hospital, prison, theatre, store-house, cemetery, and various convents. The city is defended by two castles, both in good preservation. In the environs, watered by the Vega, are many delightful gardens and public walks, planted with fruit-trees, and adorned with shrubs and flowers. Cazorla is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly far more important and populous than at present. It figured conspicuously in the Moorish contests of the thirteenth century, was, after repeated attempts, taken, and partly burnt, by the French in 1811, and subsequently distinguished in the late Carlist contest in 1837. Pop. 7383.

CAZOULS-LES-BÉZIERS, kâ'zoo'lâ bâ'ze-â', a town of France, department of Hérault, 6 miles N.W. of Béziers. Pop. in 1852, 2192.

CAZZA, kât'sâ, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Ragusa, in the Adriatic, 14 miles W. of the island of Lagosta.

CAZZIOLA, kât-se-ō'lâ, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Ragusa, in the Adriatic, 4 miles W. of the island of Lagosta.

CEA, sâ'â, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 28 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1400.

CEA, thâ'â, a town of Spain, 32 miles E.S.E. of Leon, on the river of same name, which joins the Esla, 5 miles N.E. of Benavente, after a S.W. course of about 70 miles.

CEA, a village of Spain in Galicia, 10 miles N.W. of Orense.

CEA, thâ'â, a small river of Spain, rises in the N.E. part of Leon, and falls into the Esla, about 4 miles N.E. of Benavente, after a course of about 60 miles. It is liable to floodings, which have often done considerable damage.

CEARÁ, sâ-â-râ', CIARA or SIARA, se-â-râ', a maritime province in the N. of Brazil, extending between lat. 2° 40′ and 7° 25′ S., and lon. 37° 40′ and 41° 30′ W. Pop. 160,000. It is traversed on the W. boundary by the Sierra Ibiapaba. The province abounds in medicinal plants, and its minerals include gold, iron, copper, and salt. In 1833, it was divided into the comarcas of Aracati, Campo-Maior, Crato, Fortaleza, Ico, and Sobral.

CEARÁ, CIARA or SIARA, a town of Brazil. See FORTALEZA.

CEBA, a town of Northern Italy. See CEVA.

CEBAZAT, seb-bâ'zâ', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles N. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2063.

CÉBENNA MONS. See CEVENNES.

CEBOLLA or CEVOLLA, thâ-vōl'yâ, a town of Spain, 25 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2357. Various ancient remains attest that it has been formerly of great importance.

CEBREROS, thâ-brâ'roce, a town of Spain, 21 miles S.S.E. of Avila, on the Alberche. Pop. 2744. It has manufactures of leather and cloth; trade in grain and wine.

CEBU, a city of the Philippine Islands. See ZEBU.

CECCANO, chĕk-kâ'no, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, 5 miles S. of Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. 5827.

CECIL, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania and Delaware, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is situated at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and at the mouth of Susquehanna River, which forms part of the western boundary. The Sassafras River flows along the southern border, and the county is intersected by Elk and North-east Rivers. The surface is somewhat undulating rather than level; the soil is generally good and well cultivated. Granite, gneiss, and slate underlie the north-western part of the county, which also contains chrome, iron, and sulphate of magnesia. Immense quarries are worked at Port Deposit. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad, by the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad, and by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which render it the thoroughfare of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Organized in 1674, and named in honor of Cecil or Cecilius Lord Baltimore. Capital, Elkton. Pop. 18,939, of whom 18,095 were free, and 844 slaves.

CECIL, a post-township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on Chartier's Creek, 16 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1008.

CECILIANO, châ-che-le-â'no, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca of Rome in the Sabine Mountains, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, with remains of Cyclopean walls not identified with any known city of antiquity.

CECILTON, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 78 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

CECINA, châ-chee'nâ, (anc. *Cecinna*.) a river of Tuscany, joins the Mediterranean at the village of Cecina, 20 miles S.S.E. of Livorno, after a tortuous course of about 40 miles.

CECINA, a village of Tuscany, at the mouth of the above river, 21 miles S.S.W. of Leghorn; near it is a grand-ducal villa. Pop. 400.

CECLAVIN, thâ-klâ-veen', an ancient town of Spain, 35 miles N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 3090. It has trade in fruit and grain, and numerous flour-mills.

CEDAR, a county in the W.S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 435 square miles. It is intersected by Sac River, and also drained by the East Fork of Sac River, and by Cedar and Horse Creeks. The surface is uneven, the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Fremont. Pop. 3361, of whom 3279 were free, and 82 slaves.

CEDAR, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers, and also drained by Sugar and Rock Creeks. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile and well watered, and the climate healthy. Cedar River, in the W. part of the county, flows through a narrow pass between high banks of perpendicular rock, affording abundant water-power. Named from the Cedar River. Capital, Tipton. Pop. 3941.

CEDAR, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

CEDAR BAYOU, bī'oo, Texas, flows along the boundary of Harris and Liberty counties, and empties itself into Galveston Bay.

CEDAR BAYOU, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

CEDAR BLUFF, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

CEDAR BLUFF, a thriving post-village of Cherokee co., Alabama, on a high bank of the Coosa River, 28 miles below Rome, in Georgia. It was the seat of justice until 1845, and it is still the largest village of the county. Steamboats navigate the Coosa River from Rome to the rapids, which are near 100 miles below Cedar Bluff. Cedar Bluff has 2 churches, 1 high school, and a masonic lodge.

CEDAR BLUFF, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

CEDAR BLUFF CREEK of Texas, enters the West Fork of Trinity, about 8 miles W. of Dallas Court-House.

CEDAR BRANCH, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, 30 miles S.W. of Atlanta.

CEDARBURG, a post-village and township of Washington co., Wisconsin, on Cedar Creek, 19 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1226.

CEDAR CREEK, of Ocean co., New Jersey, flows into Barnegat Bay, about 6 miles S. of Tom's River.

CEDAR CREEK, of South Carolina, flows along the boundary between Chesterfield and Darlington districts, into Great Pedee River.

CEDAR CREEK, of South Carolina, flows S.E., and enters Black River in Georgetown district.

CEDAR CREEK, of Richland district, South Carolina, flows into the Congaree from the left.

CEDAR CREEK, of Georgia, enters Little River, a few miles from its mouth, and on the S. line of Putnam county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Elbert co., Georgia, flows eastward into the Savannah.

CEDAR CREEK, of Alabama, rises near the S. border of Lowndes county, and enters the Alabama in Dallas county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Franklin co., Alabama, flows N.W. into Bear Creek.

CEDAR CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Tombigbee River from the W. in Lowndes county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Texas, rises in Kaufman county, and flowing S. into Henderson county, enters Trinity River.

CEDAR CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the St. Joseph's River in Allen county, after a course of 40 miles.

CEDAR CREEK, of Missouri, forms the entire boundary between Boone and Callaway counties, and enters the Missouri from the N., nearly opposite Jefferson City.

CEDAR CREEK, of Cedar co., Missouri, flows into Horse Creek.

CEDAR CREEK, of Iowa, enters the Des Moines from the S. in Mahaska county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Washington co., Wisconsin, flows into the Milwaukee River, about 18 miles N. of Milwaukee City.

CEDAR CREEK, otherwise called WILLIAMSBURG and AUGMACKTOWN, a post-village of Dover township, Ocean co., New Jersey, is situated on a stream of its own name, 2 miles from Barnegat Bay, and about 7 miles S.S.E. of Tom's River. It has a large church, a temperance-hall, (one of the finest in this part of the state,) a large school-house, a hotel, and a store. Pop. 400.

CEDAR CREEK, a hundred in Sussex co., Delaware. Pop. 2326. It has a post-office of the same name.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Bastrop co., Texas.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

CEDAR CREEK, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 814.

CEDAR CREEK, a township in Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 501.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., Wisconsin, about 30 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

CEDAR CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois, 130 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

CEDAR FALLS, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., North Carolina, on Deep River, about 72 miles W. of Raleigh, has a fine water-power, which is employed in a cotton manufactory.

CEDAR FALLS, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

CEDAR FIELDS, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Virginia.

CEDAR FORD, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the Whitewater Canal, 7 or 8 miles S.E. of Brookville.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, about 3 miles W. of Lake Michigan.

CEDAR GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 145 miles W. of Richmond.

CEDAR HILL, a post-village of Albany co., New York, on the W. side of the Hudson, 8 miles below Albany.

CEDAR HILL, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

CEDAR HILL, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

CEDAR HILL, a village of Dooly co., Georgia, near the left bank of Flint River, 70 miles S. by W. of Macon.

CEDAR HILL, a village of Laurens co., Georgia, 40 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

CEDAR HILL, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.

CEDARI, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

CEDAR ISLAND, at the entrance of Sag Harbor, E. end of Long Island, S. side. On it is a fixed light, 32 feet above high-water; lat. 41° 2′ 15″ N., lon. 72° 16′ 5″ W.

CEDAR KEY BAY, an open bay on the W. coast of Florida, in Levy and Benton counties, immediately S. of Waccasassa Bay. It is the recipient of the Withlacoochee or Wo-thlocoochee River.

CEDAR KEYS, a group of small islands on the West Coast of Florida, in Levy county, near the entrance of Wacca-sassa Bay, and from 16 to 20 miles S. of the mouth of Suwanee River.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, a mountain range in South Africa, Cape Colony, extending from lat. 31° 57′ to 32° 24′ S., and nearly along the meridian of 19° E. They are of primitive formation, and have a remarkably picturesque appearance, with peaks varying from 1500 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

CEDAR PLAINS, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

CEDAR POINT, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, a thriving post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on Red Cedar River, 25 miles N. of Iowa City. It is situated in a healthful and fertile region, and has an active business. The water-power of the river is applied to mills of various kinds.

CEDAR RIVER, Iowa. See RED CEDAR RIVER.

CEDAR RIDGE, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia.

CEDAR ROCK, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., North Carolina, a few miles S.E. of Louisburg, contains a flourishing seminary, and above 100 inhabitants.

CEDAR RUN, a creek in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier co., flows E., and unites with Broad Run, near Brentsville, in Prince William county, forming the Occoquan.

CEDAR RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

CEDARS, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Vaudreuil, situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 36 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, and several mills. Pop. 300.

CEDAR SHOAL, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CEDAR SHOALS, a village of Newton co., Georgia.

CEDAR SPRING, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

CEDAR SPRING, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

CEDAR SPRING, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

CEDAR SPRING ASYLUM, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 96 miles N.W. of Columbia. This is an old watering place, remarkable as the seat of an asylum for the deaf and dumb, supported by the state. It is a well-conducted and successful institution, originally established by the Rev. N. P. Walker. New buildings are now in course of erection.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a village of Dallas co., Texas, near the left bank of Trinity River.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

CEDAR SWAMP, a post-village of Queen's co., Long Island, New York, 173 miles S. by E. of Albany.

CEDAR TOWN, a thriving post-village of Paulding co., Georgia, is situated in Cedar Valley, 164 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville. It contains a female seminary.

CEDAR TREE, a post-office of Hernando co., Florida.

CEDAR VALLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

CEDARVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, 79 miles W. by N. of Albany.

CEDARVILLE, a post-village in Fairfield township, Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Cedar Creek, 8 miles S.E. of Bridgeton. It contains 4 churches, and about 100 dwellings.

CEDARVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

CEDARVILLE, a village of Brown co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River.

CEDARVILLE, a post-village of Green co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, 53 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, has several churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

CEDARVILLE, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

CEDARVILLE, a post-office of Eldorado co., California.

CEDRON, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

CEDRON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Illinois.

CEFALU, ché-fá-loo′, (anc. *Cephaledium,*) a fortified seaport town of Sicily, intendancy and 47 miles E.S.E. of Palermo, on the N. coast of the island. Pop. 8940. It stands at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on which are the ruins of an ancient Phenician edifice, and a Saracenic castle. Its port is small, and its trade inconsiderable. In its vicinity are rich marble quarries.

CEGAMA, thá-gá′má, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, 14 miles S. by W. of Tolosa, at the N. base of the Pyrenees. The Carlist general, Don Tomas Zumalacarregui, was brought by his son to Cegama, in 1835, after having been wounded at the siege of Bilbao, and died here eight days afterwards. His body was interred in the church. Pop. 2123.

CEGLIE, chá′lyá, a city of Naples, province of Otranto, 27 miles W. of Brindisi. Pop. 7350. It has numerous churches, one of which is collegiate; and 2 annual fairs.

CEHEGIN, thá-á-heen′, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles W.N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 9605. It has manufactures of paper, and commerce in wine and fruits.

CEICER-DE-MER, sá′sair′deh-mair, a small island in the China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Cochin China, 41 miles S.E. of Ceicer-de-Terre, in lat. 10° 32′ 30″ N., lon. 109° 53′ E. It is 4 or 5 miles long, and about 1 mile broad.

CEICER-DE-TERRE, sá′sair′deh-tair, a small island in the China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Cochin China, called by the natives Hon Cau, lies in lat. 11° 13′ N., lon. 108° 48′ E.

CEIDIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

CEILHES, sá′lá′, a town of France, department of Hérault, 4 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Orbe. Pop. 1004.

CEIRCHIOG, kîr′ke-og, a parish of Wales, co. Anglesea.

CELANO, ché-lá′no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 3 miles N. of Lake Celano, (or Fucino,) and 20 miles S.S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 3260. It has a collegiate church and a paper factory.

CELANO, LAKE, South Italy. See FUCINO LAGO.

CELANOVA, thá-lá-no-vá, a town of Spain, 12 miles S. of Orense, with a magnificent Benedictine monastery, and many interesting antiquities.

CELAYA, a city of the Mexican Confederacy. See ZELAYA.

CELBRIDGE, a town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster,

co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1289. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a church, work-house, county hospital, and a large woollen factory. In the vicinity are Killadoon, the villa of the Earl of Leitrim, and Lyons, the seat of Lord Cloncurry.

CELEBES, sĕl'e-bes, (native *Negree-Orang-Boogis*, and also *Tana-Boogis*, or *Tanah-Mangkesser*, contracted into *Macassar*,) one of the larger islands in the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo on the W., and the Moluccas on the E., extending from lat. 1° 45′ N. to 5° 52′ S., and from lon. 118° 45′ to 125° 17′ E.; area, 71,791 square miles. CELEBES is properly the name of the E. part only, and MACASSAR of the W. It mainly consists of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E. and S., and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado on the N. sweeps N., then E., and lastly N.E., for 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 60 miles; that of Bulante, on the E., is 150 miles long, and from 30 to 95 miles broad; the S.E. peninsula has about the same length and breadth as the latter; and that of Macassar, on the S.W., forms a pretty regular parallelogram, 200 miles long, and 85 miles broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running from a common central territory, 150 miles long, and 105 miles broad. The Gulf of Tomini, or Gorontalo, on the N.E., is 240 miles long, and widens from 65 miles at its mouth, to 100 miles at its farther extremity; that of Tomaiki, or Tolo, on the E., has, on the contrary, a wide mouth and narrow upper end; and that of Macassar, or Boni, on the S., washes the E. side of Macassar for 200 miles, and varies in breadth from 35 to 80 miles. The absence of extensive deltas, and the intervention of broad, grassy plains between the forests, distinguish the Celebes from the other larger islands of the Malay Archipelago. It abounds in the most picturesque and varied scenery, and the most beautiful and magnificent tropical vegetation.

Mountains, Lakes, and Rivers.—Lampoo-Batang is reckoned the highest mountain in Celebes, being above 7000 feet high. Near Menado and Mount Klobat, the summits called the Two Sisters stand conspicuous. The largest lake is supposed to be one in the central part of the island. It has never been visited by Europeans, but is said, by the natives, to be surrounded by villages. That of Tondano, in the northern peninsula, is 2000 feet above the level of the sea. But the most important of all is that of Tapara-Karaja, or Labaya, in the S.W. It communicates W. by navigable streams with the sea, and E. with the Gulf of Boni, and is the original seat of an early native civilization, which has sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The largest river, the Chinrana, flows from that lake, and is navigable for European vessels for some distance, and by the native *prahus* as far as the lake. The Boli enters the sea at Boli, on the N. On the S. coast there are many rivers navigable for some miles from the sea.

Climate, Mineralogy, &c.—Though cut by the equator, and wholly under the torrid zone, Celebes is thought remarkably healthy, the natives often enjoying a vigorous old age, and Europeans living longer than anywhere else in the East. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea breezes, by monthly rains, and by the north winds that prevail for part of the year. The east moonsoon lasts from May to November, and the west during the remaining months. The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould, from 10 to 20 feet thick, lying on decomposing basalt. Gold is found in all the valleys of the northern peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes; and abounds in sulphur. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Macassar, tin, also, as pure as that of Banka. Diamonds are sometimes found almost at the surface of the ground, and precious stones are carried down in the sand of the torrents.

Zoology.—The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals, and pachyderms. None of the cat kind, from the tiger downwards, haunts its forests; nor has it the elephant, the rhinoceros, or the tapir. Deer and wild hogs abound, together with the babyroussa, and herds of antelopes. Pouched animals, unknown in the Sunda islands, here first occur; also a singular ruminating animals, (*Cervus depressicornis*,) the *supi-hootan* of the Malays, and the *anooang* of the natives. The *Tarsius spectrum* hides itself in the moist woods of the plains, and is held in superstitious awe by the natives. Here are found the chameleon, and the flying-dragon, one of the saurin tribe. Monkeys, moles, rats, field-mice, and scorpions, are kept down by the numerous snakes of the island, from the enormous tiger-python, (*Boa castanea*,) 30 feet long, but not venomous, to the small but deadly *cobra de capello*, more dreaded than the crocodile. Among domesticated animals are found some small but vigorous horses, buffaloes, goats, sheep, resembling those of the Cape of Good Hope, and pigs.

Botany.—Naturalists have visited only four points of Celebes; but as almost every plant or animal taken by them was more or less new, a rich harvest may be expected from future researches. Dense woods clothe the mountain sides; and in these are found the oak, the teak, the cedar, the upas—both *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Strychnos tieuté*—the one a tree, sometimes 100 feet high, the other a climber, but both yielding powerful poisons: together with countless other trees, useful or precious, the clove and nutmeg trees, the sago, and other palms, which supply the natives with coverings for their houses, clothing, cordage, household vessels, oils, and intoxicating drink. To these may be added the pepper-vine, the sweet-smelling sandal-wood, and that which, when fresh cut, yields a red dye. The sacred *waranguin* sometimes presents, in a single tree, the appearance of a forest. The bamboo attains the height of 40 feet, while its trunk, though hollow, is hard enough to serve for house supports and rafters; the natives used its tender shoots for stews or salad, or extract common vinegar from them. Add to these the mango, the banana, the silk cotton-tree, (*Bombax ceiba*,) the *badean*, from which the famed Macassar oil is extracted; sumach or fustic-wood, ebony, the betel-nut tree, and ginger plant. Among plants requiring more careful cultivation, there are the coffee-tree, indigo, the cacao, sugar-cane, the manioc root, benzoin, and tobacco. Mountain rice, of which there are three varieties, is that chiefly cultivated, and also maize.

Inhabitants.—The oldest are doubtless the Alfoories of the interior, that being the name generally applied to the mountain tribes that have been driven inwards in many of the islands by the invaders of their coasts. Those of Celebes are of middle stature, fairer in complexion than the Malays, and milder and more intelligent than the Alfoories of other islands. They believe in the agency of evil spirits, and the Polynesian *tabao* prevails among them. But by far the finest race in Celebes, and, indeed, in the whole archipelago, are the Boogis, supposed to have come originally from Borneo. Like the Dyaks, they are a remarkably handsome race, physically resembling the Polynesians far more than the Malays; to which last, also, they are far superior in point of honesty, energy of character, and general conduct.

Religion and Government.—The Alfoories have their own vague superstitions. The more civilized inhabitants profess Mohammedanism; but, previous to the introduction of that faith, the Hindoos had brought their religion to the island, and the natives say that there are fine Hindoo monuments in the interior that have not yet been visited by Europeans. Several independent nations inhabit Celebes, and their most usual form of government is the federal and republican, combined with the monarchical and elective principle. The native princes so far recognise the authority of the Dutch, who have had a footing in Celebes ever since they expelled the Portuguese, in 1660, with the exception of the four years' occupation by the British. Much public respect is paid to women, and they occasionally reign as queens.

History.—The native annals reach back, with any certainty, to only about 400 years, and exhibit a history full of wild energy, unsettlement, and warfare. In 1512, when the Portuguese first visited the island, they found but few Mohammedans in it; and it was not until a century afterwards that Moslemism was generally adopted. The Macassars first conquered the Boogis, and compelled them to become followers of Mohammed; afterwards the latter revolted, were aided by the Dutch, and subdued the Macassars in turn. But even with the aid of their European allies, they failed in establishing a firm government; and the system of monopoly, now wisely abandoned, but long forced by the Dutch on all the native chiefs, proved, in every way, destructive to the prosperity of the island. The population has been variously estimated, but, by the latest conjectures, is thought to be about 2,000,000.

CELEIA. See CILLY.

CELENZA, chĕ-lĕn'zâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 30 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 3370.

CELENZA, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 1630.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS, Central Asia. See THIAN-SHAN.

CELESTINE, a post-village of Dubois co., Indiana, 8 miles E. of Jasper.

CELEUSUM. See KELHEIM.

CELINA, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

CELINA, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Ohio, in Franklin township, on the Wabash River, near its source, 115 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It is situated in a level country, mostly covered with forests. Pop. 222.

CELLA, chĕl'lâ, a village of Piedmont, province of Casale 4 miles S.W. of Asti. Pop. 746.

CELLARDYKES', a township of Scotland, co. of Fife.

CELLE, tsĕl'leh, or ZELL, tsĕl, a town of Hanover, land-drostei of Lüneburg, on the Aller, which here becomes navigable, and on the Hanover and Brunswick Railway, 23 miles N.E. of Hanover. Pop. with suburbs, 11,835. It is well built and paved, and has Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, an old castle, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lüneburg, a medical college, royal agricultural society, and famous royal breeding stud. Its inhabitants manufacture wafers, chiccory, linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, tobacco, and brandy, and carry on a brisk transit trade by the Aller. In its castle park is the mausoleum of Matilda, Queen of Denmark, and sister of George III. of

England. CELLE or ZELLE, (signifying, probably, cell, or former abode of some saint,) is the name of numerous communes and villages in Germany, France, &c.

CELLE, chêl'lâ, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Savona. Pop. 2072.

CELLINO, chêl-le'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 12 miles S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1500.

CELLINO, a market-town of Naples, province of Otranto, 15 miles N.W. of Lecce.

CELLIO, chêl'le-o, a village of the Sardinian dominions, in Piedmont, division of Novara, 4½ miles S.E. of Varallo.

CELORICO, sâ-lor'e-ko, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 11 miles N.W. of Guarda, at the foot of the Serra Estrella. Pop. 1800.

CEMBRA, tshêm'brâ, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 9 miles N.E. by N. of Trent, on the Avisio. Pop. 1513.

CEMMAES, kêm'â-ês, a township of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

CEMMAES, a village and parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, 7 miles N.E. of Machynlleth. Pop. 935.

CENCHREÆ. See KENCHREA.

CENEDA, chê-nâ'dâ, (anc. *Cenetta*,) a town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, province, and 22 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 4900. It has a citadel and a cathedral, with manufactures of linens, woollens, paper, and sulphur springs.

CENIA, thê'ne-a, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, on a small river of same name, 15 miles S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 2043. It has remains of Roman walls.

CENIS, MONT, Sardinia. See MONT CENIS.

CENON-LA-BASTIDE, sêh'nôn'-lâ-bâs'teed', a village of France, department of Gironde. Pop. in 1852, 4022.

CENTALLO, chên-tâl'lo, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 7½ miles N.E. of Cuneo, on the left bank of the Grana. The remains of walls and towers, and of its castle, once the residence of the Marquis of Susa, attest its importance during the Middle Ages.

CENTENARY, a post-office of Marion co., South Carolina.

CENTENARY COLLEGE. See JACKSON, Louisiana.

CENTER, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

CENTO, chên'to, a fortified town of the Pontifical States, 16 miles N.N.W. of Bologna, on the left bank of the Reno. Pop. 4572. It is the birthplace of the celebrated painter Guercino, whose house is still preserved without alteration. Cento has an annual fair on September 7, which formerly attracted a large assemblage of persons. The *Canal of Cento*, 30 miles in length, passes this town, and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

CENTORBI, chên-tor'bee, (anc. *Centuripæ* or *Centuripi*,) a town of Sicily, 19 miles W.N.W. of Catania, on a rugged mountain. Pop. 4450. Around it are ruins of *Centuripæ*.

CENTRAL, a post-office of Columbia co. Pennsylvania.

CENTRAL, a post-office of St. Louis co., Missouri.

CENTRAL, a post-office of Lynn co., Oregon.

CENTRAL AMERICA. See AMERICA, page 72.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

CENTRAL FALLS, a thriving village of Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the Blackstone River, about 1 mile N. of Pawtucket. It contains 2 churches, and 4 or 5 cotton mills.

CENTRAL PLAINS, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Virginia.

CENTRAL POINT, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

CENTRAL SQUARE, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, about 26 miles N. of Syracuse.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, or NORTH PLAINFIELD, a flourishing post-village in Plainfield township, Windham co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and on Moosup River, about 45 miles E. of Hartford. It has 3 churches, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist; also contains 8 stores, 8 cotton mills, and 1 woollen mill. It is entirely indebted to its manufacturing facilities for its prosperity. Pop. about 2000.

CENTRE, a county of Pennsylvania, occupies the centre of the state, and has an area of about 1000 square miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River and Mushannon Creek form the entire boundary on the N.W. Bald Eagle Creek flows N.E. through the middle of the county, which is also drained by Penn's, Beech, and Spring Creeks. It is traversed by the Allegbany Mountain, and by several lateral branches, extending nearly N.E. and S.W. Tussey's Mountain forms the S.E. boundary; Bald Eagle Mountain extends through the middle of the county. The soil is various; the valleys are highly productive and well cultivated, and more than half of the surface is arable land. The county contains rich mines of iron, which are extensively worked, and limestone and stone coal are found in several places. It is liberally supplied with water-power, which is employed in the manufacture of iron, flour, and cotton. The Bald Eagle Canal extends from a point near Bellefonte, to Lock Haven. Organized in 1800, and named with reference to its central position. Capital, Bellefonte. Pop. 23,355.

CENTRE or DAVENPORT CENTRE, a post-village in Davenport township, Delaware co., New York, on an affluent of the Susquehanna, 90 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CENTRE, a village of Greene co., New York, 35 miles S.W. of Albany.

CENTRE, a village of Herkimer co., New York, about 60 miles N.W. of Albany.

CENTRE, a village of Ontario co., New York, 8 miles S.E. of Canandaigua.

CENTRE, a village of Otsego co., New York, on the E. bank of the Otsego Outlet.

CENTRE, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1346.

CENTRE, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1495.

CENTRE, a township of Columbia co. Pennsylvania. P. 1019.

CENTRE, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1733.

CENTRE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. P. 1193.

CENTRE, a post-township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, contains the borough of Bloomfield. Total pop. 1525.

CENTRE, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2171.

CENTRE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

CENTRE, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 37 miles N.E. of Columbus City.

CENTRE, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Alabama, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, 1 mile from the Coosa River, and 140 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It is surrounded by extensive pine forests. The court-house was located here in 1845.

CENTRE, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

CENTRE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1190.

CENTRE, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 2818.

CENTRE, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1066.

CENTRE, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 491.

CENTRE, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 2943.

CENTRE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 70 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

CENTRE, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1439.

CENTRE, a village in the S. part of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River.

CENTRE, a township of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 881.

CENTRE, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 357.

CENTRE, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 541.

CENTRE, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 1283.

CENTRE, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 815.

CENTRE, a township of Hendricks co., Indiana. Pop. 1275.

CENTRE, a township of Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 966.

CENTRE, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 853.

CENTRE, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1683.

CENTRE, a township of Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 1014.

CENTRE, a township of Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1252.

CENTRE, a township of St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 477.

CENTRE, a township of Spencer co., Indiana. Pop. 928.

CENTRE, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 2823.

CENTRE, a township of Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 1025.

CENTRE, a township of McHenry co., Illinois. Pop. 1139.

CENTRE, a post-office of Page co., Iowa.

CENTRE, a small village of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

CENTRE, a township of La Fayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 601.

CENTRE, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin, about 10 miles N.W. of Janesville. Pop. 625.

CENTRE ALMOND, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 216 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CENTRE BARNSTEAD, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, 20 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

CENTRE BELPRE, bel'prê', a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 90 miles E.S.E of Columbus.

CENTRE BERLIN, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, 20 miles E. of Albany.

CENTRE BRIDGE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, about 111 miles E. of Harrisburg. A bridge extends across the river at this point.

CENTRE BROOK, a post-office of Middlesex co., Connecticut.

CENTREBURG, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 36 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

CENTRE CAMBRIDGE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

CENTRE CANISTEO, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 195 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CENTRE COLLEGE, Kentucky. See DANVILLE.

CENTRE CONWAY, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, near the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, about 60 miles N.E. of Concord.

CENTREDALE, a post-office, Providence co., Rhode Island.

CENTREFIELD a post-village of Ontario co., New York, about 200 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

CENTREFIELD, a post-office of Oldham co., Kentucky.

CENTREFIELD, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 73 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

CENTRE GROTON, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 48 miles S.E. of Hartford.

CENTRE GROVE, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

CENTRE GUILFORD, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

CENTRE HARBOR, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, between Winnipiseogee and Squam lakes, 33 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 543.

CENTRE HILL, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from Bellefonte to Lewistown, 75 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

CENTRE LEBANON, a post-village of York co., Maine, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta.

CENTRE LINCOLNVILLE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, 40 miles E. by S. of Augusta.

CENTRE LINE, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

CENTRE LISLE, Ile, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

CENTRE LOVELL, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

CENTRE MONTVILLE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, 40 miles E. by S. of Augusta.

CENTRE MORELAND, a village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

CENTRE OSSIPEE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 48 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

CENTRE POINT, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

CENTRE POINT, a post-village of Monroe co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, 130 miles S. by W. of Frankfort.

CENTRE POINT, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

CENTRE POINT, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, about 45 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

CENTRE PORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Great Cow Harbor, about 190 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

CENTRE RIDGE, a post-village of Kemper co., Mississippi.

CENTRE RUTLAND, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, 52 miles S. by W. of Montpelier.

CENTRE SANDWICH, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. by E. of Concord.

CENTRE SHERMAN, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on the route of a projected railroad, to extend from the New York and Erie Railroad to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about 300 miles in a straight line W. by S. of Albany.

CENTRE SIDNEY, a post-village of Kennebeck co., Maine, about 6 miles N. of Augusta.

CENTRE STAR, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

CENTRE STRAFFORD, a post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, 25 miles E. of Concord.

CENTRETON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, 70 miles S. by W. of Trenton.

CENTRETON, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 110 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

CENTRETOWN, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. of the borough of Mercer.

CENTRETOWN, a post-office, Anderson co., South Carolina.

CENTRETOWN, a village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

CENTRE VALLEY, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

CENTRE VALLEY, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 50.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, 120 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a post-village of Camden co., Georgia, 175 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a village of Jackson co., Georgia, 50 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

CENTREVILLE, a township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 178.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 miles S.E. of Boston.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, near the right bank of Pawtuxent River, 12 miles S.S.W. of Providence. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of cotton goods.

CENTREVILLE, a village in Hamden township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 6 miles N. of New Haven. It has manufactures of prints, muslins, machinery, sash, and blinds, &c.

CENTREVILLE, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, 45 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1441.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Champlain township, Clinton co., New York, on the Northern or Ogdensburg Railroad, about 160 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. about 100.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village in the E. part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 7 miles E.N.E. of Flemington.

CENTREVILLE, a village New of Jersey, on the line between Salem and Cumberland counties, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bridgeton.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 10 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 17 miles N.W. of the borough of Butler. Pop. about 350.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, 25 miles N.E. of Meadville, has about 100 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Smithport to Milesburg.

CENTREVILLE, a small village, Greene co., Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. of Easton.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the Clay turnpike, 148 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a small village, Union co., Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village in New Castle co., Delaware, about 50 miles N. by W. of Dover.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village, capital of Queen Anne co., Maryland, 35 miles E. by N. of Annapolis, contains a courthouse, 1 church, an academy, and about 400 inhabitants. Fish and oysters are abundant in the vicinity.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Fairfax co., Virginia, 27 miles W. of Washington, contains 1 church, and a few stores. Pop. about 250.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Indian Creek, about 240 miles W. of Richmond.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Tyler co., Virginia, on Middle Island Creek, 16 miles from the Ohio River, and 7 miles from Middlebourn, the county seat. It has turnpikes leading in several directions, and contains a number of stores.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 90 miles N.W. of Columbia.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Camden co., Georgia, 3 miles from St. Mary's River.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Walton co., Georgia, 126 miles W. of Augusta.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, about 66 miles N.W. of Augusta.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Leon co., Florida.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bibb co., Alabama, on the Cahawba River, at the lower falls, 38 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Amite co., Mississippi, about 40 miles S.E. of Natchez.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of St. Mary's parish Louisiana, on the river Teche, (navigable by steamboats,) 60 miles by water from the Gulf of Mexico, and 5 miles below Franklin, the seat of justice. Pop. about 200.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Leon co., Texas.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Arkansas.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hickman co., Tennessee, on Duck River, 50 miles S.W. of Nashville. A slack-water navigation is about being opened on the river. There is abundant water-power in the vicinity, and several manufactories of cotton and iron have lately been erected.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Jackson co., Tennessee. The post-office is McLeansville.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on the road from Paris to Georgetown, 30 miles E. of Frankfort, has 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 60 miles E. of Zanesville.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Ohio.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Ohio, 18 miles N.E. of Columbus.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Gallia co., Ohio, 15 miles W.N.W. of Gallipolis.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Ridge Road from from Erie, in Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, 182 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has considerable trade.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Medina co., Ohio, about 40 miles S.W. of Cleveland.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 9 miles S. by E. of Dayton. The houses are mostly built of stone, quarried on the spot. It is pleasantly situated in a rich and populous district, and has some trade. The village contains 3 churches, and perhaps 500 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on Prairie River, 80 miles S.W. of Lansing. The situation is pleasant, and the land around it is highly productive. Pop. in 1854, about 650.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Allen co., Indiana, 12 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Lake co., Indiana, 6 miles N. by E. of Crownpoint.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Scott co., Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus.

CENTREVILLE, a village at the N.E. extremity of Sullivan co., Indiana.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Wayne co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on the Central Railroad, 63 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, in the midst of a fertile, well-cultivated country. The Whitewater Female College, at this place, is a flourishing school, under the direction of the Methodists. Pop. 920.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Adams co., Illinois, 80 miles W. of Springfield.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 60 miles N.W. of Springfield.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Schuyler co., Illinois, 70 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 9 miles S.W. of Belleville. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has an active business. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. The village contains 2 or more churches, 2 steam flouring-mills, and a few stores.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Callaway co., Missouri, 40 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

CENTREVILLE, a village near the S.E. extremity of Macon co., Missouri, 80 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Reynolds co., Missouri.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Appanoose co., Iowa, 3½ miles W. of Chariton River, and 130 S.W. of Iowa City. The State Road from Bloomfield to the Missouri River passes through the place. The town contains 2 or 3 churches, 6 dry-goods stores, and numerous mechanic shops. Pop. about 200.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Cedar co., Iowa, 26 miles E. of Iowa City.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Greene co., Wisconsin, on Sugar River, 35 miles S. of Madison.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, 12 miles N. by E. of Sheboygan.

CENTRE WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 39 miles N.E. of Albany.

CENTUM CELLÆ. See CIVITA VECCHIA.

CENTURIPÆ or CENTURIPI. See CENTORBI.

CEOS, an island of Greece. See ZEA.

CEPHALŒDIUM. See CEFALU.

CEPHALONIA, sĕf-ā-lo'ne-ȧ, or KEPHALONIA, (It. pron. chĕf-ȧ-lon'e-ȧ, and chĕf-ȧ-lo-nee'ȧ; modern Gr. Κεφαλονία, kĕf-ȧ-lo-nee'ȧ; anc. Gr. Κεφαλληνία; L. *Cephallēnia*,) an island of the Mediterranean, and one of the largest constituting the Ionian Republic, on the W. coast of Greece, opposite the Gulf of Patras, between lat. 38° 4′ and 38° 29′ N., and lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E. Greatest length, 32 miles; breadth, varying from 5 to 12 miles. Area, about 348 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous. A calcareous ridge traverses the island from N.W. to S.E., the highest summit of which, called Orios Ainos, is about 5000 feet above the sea-level. This lofty peak was anciently crowned by a temple of Jupiter, of which no trace remains, the mountain being now entirely covered with wood. The only plain in the island of any extent is in the S.W., near Argostoli; it is about 6 miles in length, and is chiefly planted with vines. There are other fertile spots, but the soil is in general extremely thin. The coast-line is very irregular and deeply marked with indentations, the principal of which are the bays of Samos, Zola, and Argostoli; the last extends about 7 or 8 miles inland, and has good anchorage. The principal produce of the island is currants, of which large quantities are exported annually. The other products are wheat, corn, olive-oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt, with various kinds of fruits, including oranges, lemons, figs, carobs, and melons. Great numbers of the inhabitants are brought up to the medical profession, and afterwards emigrate for practice to various parts of the continent, especially to Turkey, where there is hardly a town without a practitioner from Cephalonia.

The greater part of the population are of the Greek Church; the others are of the Latin Church, and have a Roman Catholic bishop, and several convents of Franciscans. There are 11 free schools on the island, which are supported by the government, and 78 private schools.

Cephalonia was known anciently by various names, being called *Samos* by Homer, in the *Odyssey*, and *Tetrapolis* by Thucydides. In 189 B.C. the island came under the Roman dominion, and so remained till after the division of the empire, when it became subject to the Byzantines till the twelfth century, falling afterwards, successively, to the Normans, Venetians, Turks, and again to the Venetians, who retained possession of it till 1797, when it was taken by the French, who were in turn driven out by the Russians in 1799. Cephalonia was then made part of the new state of the Seven Islands, under the protection of Russia. By the peace of Tilsit, in 1809, the French again obtained possession of it, but were soon after driven out by the English, under whose protection it now remains. The island is divided into four districts, and sends seven members to the Legislative Assembly, and one to the Senate. The principal towns are Argostoli and Lixuri. Pop. 63,197.—— Adj. and inhab. CEPHALONIAN, sĕf-ȧ-lo'ne-ȧn.

CEPHIS'SIA, or ME'LAS, a river of Greece, rises in Phocis, 15 miles N.W. of Salona, flows generally E., forming the N. boundary of Bœotia, and enters Lake Copais 8 miles E.N.E. of Livadia.

CEPHIS'SIA, a village of Greece, 9 miles N.E. of Athens, with a grotto dedicated to the saints, frequently resorted to from superstitious motives.

CEPHIS'SUS or CEPHIS'OS, (Gr. Κηφισσος or Κηφισος,) a river of Greece, government of Attica, rises beneath Mount Parnes, and after a S.W. course of about 25 miles, enters the Gulf of Ægina, 5 miles W.S.W. of Athens. On its banks were anciently the groves of the Academy.

CEPPALONI, chĕp-pȧ-lo'nee, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 6½ miles S. of Benevento. Pop. 2500.

CERANO, chȧ-rȧ'no, (anc. *Frosolone*,) a market-town of Central Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Frosinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. Pop. 3175.

CERA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Timor-Laut. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 130° 55′ E., and 20 miles in circuit.

CERALVO, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

CERAM' or ZERAM', (Port. pron. sȧ-rȧ'lōn^g or zȧ-rōwn^g',) called by the natives SIRANG', sea'rȧng', or CEIRAM, sȧ-e-rōwng', an island in the Malay Archipelago, the second largest of the Moluccas, lies between Booroo on the W. and Papua on the E., and immediately N. of Amboina. It stretches from lat. 2° 47′ to 3° 50′ S., and lon. 127° 51′ to 129° 56′ E. Area estimated at 10,500 square miles. The island is very imperfectly known. It is traversed by mountain ranges rising from a table-land of considerable elevation, and sending down innumerable streams to the sea. The mountains vary from 6000 to 8000 feet in height, and that called Noosaholi rises to 9750 feet. The vegetation is luxuriant and gigantic; the sago-palm, in particular, is more abundant here than in any other of the adjoining islands, to which, consequently, supplies of sago are exported. It grows 100 feet high, and, instead of 400 pounds, as at Amboina, a single tree will sometimes yield 1200 pounds of starch. Clove and nutmeg trees grow wild, and the woods abound in magnificent forest-trees. Near the E. end, on the N. side, is the village of Waroo, on the bay of the same name, about lat. 3° 25′ S., lon. 130° 40′ E. The bay affords good anchorage and water, and other refreshments may be procured in it.

The coasts are peopled by a Malay race of bold and enterprising fishermen and traffickers, who carry the produce of their fisheries in large prahus, called *kora-kora*, with from 30 to 60 rowers each, to the Sunda Islands and Singapore. The interior is peopled by the Alfoories or Halafoorahs, identical, apparently, with those of the mountains of Celebes and the Philippines. Christian missionaries in Ceram have not only made numerous converts along the coasts, but have extended a softening influence even among the idolaters of the interior. The local princes meet the Dutch residents once in two years, to have their disputes settled by a court composed of 24 rajahs, and at which the resident presides.

The aborigines of Ceram are mostly idolaters, and the coast population, generally speaking, Mohammedans; though, of 620 souls in the village of Makarike, where Mr. Scherius landed, 438 were Christians, 11 only Mohammedans, and 171 idolaters. But the Christians were suffering from neglect. Notwithstanding its superabundant fertility, Ceram is very thinly peopled. This is attributed to the frequent dissensions of the Malays among themselves, the attacks of the Alfoories from the land side and of pirates at sea, and the ravages of the small-pox. The present population is roughly estimated at 226,000.

CERAMI, chȧ-rȧ'mee, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, in a mining district, 17 miles W. of Bronte. Pop. 3667.

CERAM-LAUT ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, lying off the E. end of the island of Ceram, from which they are separated by the island and strait of Keffing. The chief island is about 5 miles long, mountainous, and uninhabited. Lat. 3° 43′ S.; lon. 131° E.

CERANO, chȧ-rȧ'no, a village of Piedmont, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 4097.

CERASUS. See KEREsOON.

CERBALUS, a river of Italy. See CERVARO.

CERCADO, sĕr-kȧ'do, a province of Peru, having Lima, the capital of the country, about its centre, on the coast. It is 39 miles long and 24 miles broad, and is watered by the Rimac and Lurin.

CERCHIARA, chĕr-ke-ȧ'rȧ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles E.N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 2050.

CERCINA. See KERKINI.

CERDAGNE, sĕr'dȧñ', an old division of Europe, in the Pyrenees, partly enclosed in the French department of Pyrénées-Orientales, and partly in the Spanish provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida. The principal towns were Mont Louis in France, and Puy-Cerda in Spain.

CERDEÑA. See SARDINIA.

CERDON, sĕr'dōn^g', a town of France, department of Ain, 14 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1537.

CÈRE, sair, a river of Southern France, departments of Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb-de-Cantal, and, after a W. course of about 55 miles, joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux. Its valley is noted for picturesque beauty. Aurillac is on one of its affluents.

CEREA, chȧ-rȧ'ȧ, a market-town of Lombardy, 19 miles S.S.E. of Verona. Pop. 5689. It has the remains of an ancient castle, and is the seat of an annual fair.

CEREBELLIACA. See CHABEUIL.

CERENCES, sȧ'rōnss', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S. of Coutances. Pop. 2244.

CERE NOVO, chȧ'rȧ no'vo, (i. e. "New Cere,") is a small village, 3½ miles E. of CERVETERE, (which see.)

CERES, seers, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the river Ceres, 3 miles S.E. of Cupar-Fife. Area, comprising a beautiful valley, about 8000 acres. Pop. 2941, extensively em-

ployed in the manufacture of linens. The tower of Scottstarvet and the ruins of Craighall House are in this parish; it was the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, and the birthplace of the historian Pitscottie.

CERES, chā/res, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 22 miles N.W. of Turin, near the confluence of two branches of the Stura. Pop. 2000.

CE/RES, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 225 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CERES, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 668.

CERES, a village of Washington co., Wisconsin, 37 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

CERESCO, a post-village of Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Central Michigan Railroad, 112 miles W. of Detroit.

CERESCO, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, 85 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 20 miles W. of Lake Winnebago, was settled in 1844 by a Fourier Association, called the "Wisconsin Phalanx." They own 1440 acres of prairie-land, diversified by groves of oak and maple, and supplied with good water-power and limestone. Pop. 556.

CERESIUS LACUS. See LUGANO, LAKE OF.

CERESOLE, chā-rā-so'lā, a village of Piedmont, 13½ miles N.W. of Alba. Pop. 1593. In its vicinity the French gained a celebrated victory over the Imperialists, April 14, 1544.

CE/RESTOWN, a thriving post-village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on the Oswayo Creek, about 200 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church and several mills.

CÉRET, sā'rā', a frontier town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 16 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 3580. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of corks, leather, and copper-wares. In 1660 the plenipotentiaries of France and Spain met here to fix the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIANA, chā-re-ā'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles N. of San Remo. Pop. 2161.

CERIGNOLA, chā-reen-yo'lā, an episcopal town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 24 miles S.E. of Foggia. It has a college, several convents, and a hospital. The inhabitants manufacture linen, and the district produces large quantities of almonds and cotton. In 1503, the Spaniards here defeated the French, when the Duke de Nemours, who commanded the latter, was slain. Pop. 10,350.

CERIGO, chēr'e-go, (anc. Latin, *Cythe'ra;* Gr. Κύθηρα, pronounced by the modern Greeks, kith'e-ra,) the southernmost of the seven principal Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7′ and 36° 23′ N., and in lon. about 23° E. Area, 116 square miles. Pop. about 9000. Shores abrupt and dangerous to shipping. Surface mostly mountainous and rocky. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian Islands. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, and olive-oil; which last, and the honey of the island, are highly esteemed. Cerigo is used as a place of exile by the central government, and is garrisoned by a company of troops. Principal town, Capsali, at its S. extremity. The people are of Greek origin, and are all of the Greek Church. The island sends a representative to the Republican Assembly, and, conjointly with Ithaca and Paxo, one senator. Cerigo was celebrated in ancient times for the worship of Venus; and near the fortress of San Nikolo are some ruins of the ancient city of *Cythera* and its temples. Cerigo was long subject to the Lacedemonians, and belonged in turn to Macedon, Egypt, Rome, and Venice; in later times it has shared the fortunes of the other Ionian Islands.

CERIGOTTO, chā-re-got'to, (anc. *Ægilia,*) a small island of the Mediterranean, midway between Cerigo and Crete, and belonging to the Ionian Republic. Length, 5 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3 miles. Pop. about 30 families.

CERILLY, sā'ree'yee', a town of France, department of Allier, 24 miles W.N.W. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 2495. It has manufactures of mousseline and paper.

CERINA or TZERINA, chā-ree'nā, (anc. *Cerinia, Cyrnei'a,* or *Cero'nia,*) a small seaport town of the island of Cyprus, on its N. coast, 10 miles N. of Lefkosia. It has an indifferent port, and ancient quarries and catacombs.

CERISY, seh-ree'zee', several communes and villages of France, in Normandy, the principal in the department of Manche, 10 miles S.W. of St. Lo. It has 2055 inhabitants, and the church of an abbey founded by Robert Duke of Normandy in 1030, and completed by his son, William the Conqueror.

CERIZAY, seh-ree'zā', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles W. of Bressuire, on an affluent of the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. in 1852, 1260.

CERMIGNANO, chēr-meen-yā'no, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 12 miles N.N.W. of Penne. Pop. 2140.

CERNAY, sēr'nā', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on a railway, 8 miles N.W. of Mulhausen. Pop. in 1852, 3997, engaged in the manufacture of printed cottons, linens, paper, and machinery, and in iron and copper foundries.

CERNE-ABBAS, sern ab'bas, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Dorchester. Pop. 1342, employed in malting and manufactures of linens, gloves, parchment, &c. It has some remains of a noble abbey founded in 987.

CERNETZ or ZERNETZ, tsēr'nēts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 31 miles S.E. of Chur, with a handsome Protestant church and mineral baths. Pop. 500.

CER/NEY, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CERNEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CERNEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles S.S.E. of Cirencester. Edward's College, a hospital for the distressed families of clergymen, was founded here in 1837.

CERNEY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CERNILOW, tsēr'ne-lov, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, near Smirzitz. Pop. 1314.

CERNISI, chēr-nee'see, (anc. *Mot'ya,*) an island in the Mediterranean, off the W. of coast of Sicily. Lat. 37° 52′ N., lon. 12° 25′ E. It is about 3 miles long, and averages about 1 mile in breadth.

CERNOWITZ, tsēr'no-vitz, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Tabor; it is the chief place of a lordship of the same name. Pop. 1683.

CERNUSCO-ASINARIO, chēr-noos'ko-ā-se-nā're-o, a town of Austrian Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Milan. It stands on both sides of the Canal of Martesana, and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Pop. 3684.

CERONIA. See CERINA.

CERRETO, chēr-rā'to, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Apennines, 22 miles N.E. of Capua. Pop. 4930, who manufacture coarse woollens. It is well built, and has a cathedral with fine paintings, a college church, and a diocesan school.

CERRETO, chēr-rā'to, a market-town of the Pontifical States, 11 miles N.E. of Spoleto, on the Nera.

CERRETO GUIDI, chēr-rā'to gwee'dee, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 4 miles N.W. of Empoli. Pop. 2390.

CERRIG-CEINWEN, ker'rig-kā-noo'en, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, kēr'rig-e-dro-id'e-on, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

CERRO, chēr'ro, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles N.N.E. of Venafro. Pop. 2040.

CERRO DEL ANDEVALO, thēr'ro dēl ān-dā-vā'lo, a town of Spain, 26 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 2728. It has manufactures of linens and coarse woollens.

CERRO-DE-PASCO, sēr'ro dā pās'ko, called also simply PASCO, a town of Peru, department of Junin, 138 miles N.E. of Lima, 13,673 feet above the sea-level. It is the seat of rich silver-mines. Pop. from 12,000 to 16,000. See PERU.

CERRO FRIO, Brazil. See SERRO FRIO.

CERRO GORDO, sēr'ro gor'do, a celebrated battle-field and mountain pass, through which the National Road conducts from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 60 miles N.W. of the former. This pass was taken possession of by the Mexicans, 13,000 strong, under Santa Anna, in the spring of 1847, and the heights on either side were strongly fortified, for the purpose of interrupting the march of the United States troops, numbering 9000, under General Scott, from Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexico. The battle was fought on the 18th and 19th of April, and resulted in the total defeat of Santa Anna's army, his loss being an indefinite number of killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, including 5 generals, all of his artillery, consisting of 43 pieces, and 7 standards. The American loss was 431 killed and wounded, among whom were 33 officers.

CER/RO GOR/DO, a new county in the northern part of Iowa, has an area of 625 square miles. It is drained by Lime Creek, a branch of English River, and its tributaries. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named from the celebrated battle-field in Mexico, on which the Americans, under General Scott, gained a decisive victory over the Mexicans, April 18th and 19th, 1847.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

CERRO GORDO, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Florida, about 105 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee.

CERRO GORDO, formerly WHITE'S LANDING, a village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, 120 miles S.W. of Nashville. It is a depôt for cotton and staves, which are shipped by the river.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

CERRO GORDO, a post-village of Piatt co., Illinois, 50 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa.

CERRO GORDO AZUL, sēr'ro gor'do ā-thool', a considerable town of Peru, department of Lima, in the middle of a fertile plain.

CERRO GORDO DE POTOSY, sēr'ro gor'do dā po-to-see', a famous metalliferous mountain of Bolivia, immediately S.W. of Potosi. Elevation, 16,037 feet.

CERRO GORDO MORADO NEGRO, sēn'ro gor'do mo-rā'do nā'gro, two mountains of South America, in the Plata Confederation, department of La Rioja. One of them is said to yield gold ore.

CER'ROS, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12′ N., lon. 115° 20′ W. Length N. to S. 30 miles; breadth 5 miles. Coasts greatly indented; surface rugged and barren.

CERSUS or KERSUS. See MERKEZ.

CERTA, sêr'tâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 32 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 2336.

CERTALDO, chêr-tâl'do, a market-town of Tuscany, 18½ miles S.W. of Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2000. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Boccaccio, whose house is still preserved.

CERULEAN SPRINGS, a village in Trigg co., Kentucky, 223 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

CERVARO, chêr-vâ'ro, (anc. *Cerbalus,*) a river of Naples, province of Capitanata, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and after a N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Gulf of Manfredonia, on the Adriatic coast.

CERVARO, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 22 miles S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3339.

CERVASCA, chêr-vâs'kâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 5½ miles S.W. of Coni, near the left bank of the Stura. P. 2490.

CERVATOS-DE-LA-CUEZA, thêr-vâ'toce-dâ-lâ-kwâ'thâ, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles N.N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 744.

CERVEIRA, VILLA-NOVA DA, vil'lâ-no'vâ dâ sêr-vâ'e-ra, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 16 miles N. of Vienna, on the Minho. Pop. 200.

CERVERA, thêr-vâ'râ, a town of Spain, 28 miles E. of Lerida. Pop. 5312. It stands on a conspicuous height, is well built, and enclosed with old walls. The principal edifices are those of its former university, (lately transferred to Barcelona,) and some handsome churches and convents.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, 58 miles N. of Palencia. P. 2000.

CERVERA DEL RIO ALHAMA, thêr-vâ'râ dêl ree'o âl-â'mâ, a town of Spain, province of Logroño, 18 miles S. of Calahorra. Pop. 3600.

CERVETERE, chêr-vêt'â-râ, *i. e.* CERE VETERE, *Cære Vetus,* "Old Cære." (anc. *Cære,*) a village of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, Comarca di Roma, in the Campagna, 27 miles W. of Rome. Cære was, in antiquity, one of the 12 great cities of Etruria, and celebrated by Virgil as the capital of Mezentius. Its acropolis is occupied by the modern village with 750 inhabitants; and some remains of its Pelasgic walls and Etruscan tombs still exist.

CERVIA, chêr've-â, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 13½ miles S.S.E. of Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Pop. with its surrounding villages, 5062. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes, are the most important in the Pontifical States.

CERVICALES, chêr-ve-kâ'lês, or CIPRICAGLIE, che-pre-kâl'yâ, a group of small islands in the Mediterranean, S.E. coast of the island of Corsica, lat. 41° 33′ N.

CERVINARA, chêr-ve-nâ'râ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 5390.

CERVIN, MONT, mông, sêr-vâng' (It. *Monte Silvio,* mon'tâ sil've-o, Ger. *Matterhorn,* mât'ter-horn',) a mountain of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland and the Val d'Aosta in Piedmont, 40 miles E.N.E. of Mont Blanc, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Monte Rosa. Elevation 14,771 feet. The Col of Mount Cervin is used in summer as a passage for horses and mules. Elevation 10,988 feet.

CERVIONE, chêr-ve-o'nâ, a seaport town on the E. coast of Corsica, 26 miles S. of Bastia. Pop. in 1852, 1657.

CERVOLI, chêr-vo'lee, (anc. *Columbaria?*) a small island of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, province of Pisa, 5 miles E. of Elba.

CERZA MAGGIORE, chêrd'zâ mâd-jo'râ, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 7 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso.

CERZA PICCOLA, chêrd'za pik'ko-lâ, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 6 miles S. of Campobasso; it has 3 abbeys.

CESANA, châ-sâ'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 11 miles S.W. of Belluno. Pop. 2000.

CESANO MADERNO, châ-sâ'nâ mâ-dêr'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N. by W. of Milan, on the Seveso. Here are the remains of a castle with its walls and moat, and a palace called Cesana Borromeo. Pop. 3340.

CESAREA. See CÆSAREA.

CESARO, châ-sâ'ro, a town of Sicily, on a hill, 7½ miles N.W. of Bronte. Pop. 3600.

CESENA, châ-sâ'nâ, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 12 miles S.E. of Forli, on the Emilian Way. Pop. 12,000. Principal buildings, the town-hall in the great square, the Capuchin Church, with a fine painting by Guercino, and the library founded by the Duke Malatesta in 1452, and rich in MSS. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were both natives of this town; the latter long resided in an adjacent Benedictine monastery, which has a fine church, said to be the work of Bramante. The sulphur and vitriol works of Bologna and Rimini are supplied with raw materials from the sulphur-mines S. of Cesena.

CESENATICO, châ-sâ-nâ'te-ko, a seaport town of the Pontifical States, 9 miles E.N.E. of Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8043. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has a small harbor.

CESI, châ'see, or CESIO, châ'se-o, a village of the Pontifical States, 7 miles N.N.E. of Narni. Pop. 1134. Near it is the Grotta del Vento, whence a strong current of wind continually issues.

CESSENON, sês'seh-nôn', a village of France, department of Hérault, 15 miles E. of St. Pons, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Orbe. Pop. 1228.

CESSFORD, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, parish of Eckford, 6 miles N.E. of Jedburgh. Pop. 150. Here is an ancient castle, formerly famous in the border wars, and which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburgh.

CESS'NA, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 303.

CESSON, sês'sôn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 miles E. of Rennes, on the Vilaine, where it becomes navigable. Pop. 2366.

CESTONA, thês-to'nâ, a village of Spain, Guipuzcoa, 11 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian, near the Urola. It has mineral springs and baths.

CÉTON, sâ'tôn', a town of France, department of Orne, 23 miles S.S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1010.

CETONA, châ-to'nâ, a village of Tuscany, province and 34 miles S. of Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana. Pop. 3332. It is built around the foot of Mount Cetona, and has a castle, a palace, and a collegiate church. Its vicinity is geologically interesting.

CETRARO, châ-trâ'ro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, with a small fishing port on the Mediterranean. 24 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 4508.

CETTE, sêtt, (anc. *Mons Setius* or *Setium Promontorium,*) a fortified seaport town of France, department of Hérault, at the head of the railway from Beaucaire, on a tongue of land separating the salt lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean, 17 miles S.W. of Montpellier; lat. of light-house, 43° 23′ 48″ N., lon. 3° 42′ 10″ E. Pop. in 1852, 19,124. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel, and is well built; the principal edifices are the church of St. Louis, the public baths, and library. Its harbor is spacious and secure, from 16 to 19 feet in depth, and is formed by two piers with a breakwater in front, defended by two forts, one on either pier. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the Lagoon of Thau, and accordingly with the Canal-du-Midi, and canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette carries on an extensive traffic with the interior. The imports comprise Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and other markets, cotton and wool in bales, colonial produce, &c. The exports consist of about 36,000 tuns of wine, and 4000 of brandy annually, with almonds, Montpellier verdigris, salt from adjacent salt-works, and syrups, liqueurs, soap, perfumery, and glass wares, the products of its own factories. With respect to tonnage, Cette holds the sixth rank in the kingdom; and in the extent of its coast trade it is surpassed only by Bordeaux and Marseilles. This latter branch of commerce, in 1852, employed 164,577 tons of shipping. In 1842, the foreign arrivals comprised 573 vessels, with an aggregate of 52,815 tons, and the clearances, 611 vessels—tons, 69,757. It has also an active oyster and anchovy fishery. The principal articles of manufacture in Cette are grape-sugar, spirits, perfumes, syrups, soap, and large quantities of excellent casks. It has also glass-works and ship-building yards. Salt-works were established in the vicinity in 1789, and are now the largest in the country, producing salt of a very superior quality. Cette is the residence of various European consuls, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of navigation, a council of *prud'hommes,* and a commercial college. It is wholly of modern origin, having been founded by Louis XIV., in 1666, at the base of the ancient *Mons Setius,* (whence its name.) It has steamboat communication with Marseilles, and a steamer crosses the mouth of the Canal-du-Midi, which connects the Garonne and the Bay of Biscay.

CETTIGNE, chêt-teen'yâ, a town of European Turkey, capital, Montenegro, 20 miles E. by N. of Cattaro, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Scutari. It consists of a fortified convent on the slope of a hill, and surrounded by a few scattered houses. On a plain below the town is a large new government-house, partly occupied by the Vladika as his archiepiscopal palace. The only manufacture deserving of notice is gunpowder.

CETTINA, tsêt-tee'nâ, a river of Austria, Dalmatia, rises on the S. slopes of Mount Dinara, near Sorgenti di Cettina, and falls into the Adriatic at Almissa, after completing a course of about 50 miles.

CEUTA, su'tâ, (Sp. pron. thêoo-tâ; anc. *Septa?*) a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Morocco, opposite, and 17 miles S.S.E. of Gibraltar; lat. (Mount Acho) 35° 54′ 4″ N., lon. 5° 18′ 8″ W. Pop. 8200. The castle occupies the highest point of a mountain (the ancient *Abyla,* and one of the Pillars of Hercules—the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of a peninsula. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity is another strong citadel; and between the two is the town, which has a cathedral, several convents, a hospital, a convict establishment, and schools. Ceuta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar; it is well supplied with water, and, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. It is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the

African coast, the seat of a royal court, and the residence of a military governor and financial intendant. It was taken from the Moors by John, King of Portugal, in 1415, and has permanently belonged to Spain ever since 1640.

CEVA, chá'vâ, (anc. *Ceba*,) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 25 miles E. of Coni, province of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 3862. It stands at the foot of a rock on which is a dismantled citadel. It has manufactures of silk twist, and a trade in cheese.

CÉVENNES, sá'vĕnn', (anc. *Cebenna* or *Gebenna Mons*,) a range of mountains in the S. of France, commencing at the Canal-du-Midi, W. of Carcassonne, and running N.N.E. to the Canal-du-Centre. They are divided into the South and North Cévennes; the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Espinouse, Garrigues, and Lozère, extend over 120 miles to Mount Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gévaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. and S. The North Cévennes take the names of Monts Vivarais, Lyonnais, Forez, and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, and other rivers, have their sources in these mountains, the S. portion of which contain many extinct volcanoes, and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mezin, 5794 feet, and Lozère, 4884 feet above the level of the sea. The Cévennes served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

CÉVENNES, an old country of France, which formed the N.E. part of the government of Languedoc, capital Mende. It was divided into Gevaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and Cévennes Proper, the last now chiefly included in the dep. of Gard.

CEVERO-VOSTOCHNOI. See Severo-vostochnoi.

CEVICO-DE-LA-TORRE, thá-vee'-ko-dá-lá-tor'ráá', a town of Spain, Leon, 12 miles S.S.E. of Palencia. Pop. 2002.

CEYLON, se'ylon or sil-ōn', (native *Singhala*, sing-gá'lá; anc. *Taprobane*,) an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, from 50 to 60 miles S.E. of the S. extremity of Hindostan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Strait. It lies between lat. 5° 56' and 9° 50' N., and between lon. 80° and 82° E., having the shape of a pear, with the broad end S. Length, about 270 miles from N. to S.; average breadth, 100 miles; circumference, about 660 miles, exclusive of bays; area, 24,664 sq. miles. The N. and N.W. coasts are flat and monotonous, those on the S. and E. bold and rocky, presenting a highly picturesque appearance, which is further heightened by its exuberant vegetation, its noble palm-forests, luxuriant corn-fields, and the verdant slopes of its mountains, embellished with bright flowers, herbs, and creeping plants, whose delicious perfume is wafted far and wide. Many parts of the coast, both at its S. and N. extremities, are studded with small, rocky, and verdant islands, some of them overgrown with palms, and presenting a singularly beautiful appearance. The two principal harbors are those of Trincomalee on the N.E. coast, and that of Point de Galle on the S. coast; the former is one of the finest harbors in the world, and is capable of accommodating any number of the largest ships. Secure anchorage is also to be had, at certain seasons, in the Roads of Colombo. Besides these, there are three harbors on the S. and E. coasts, and five on the N.W.; but most of the latter can receive small vessels only, being full of shifting sands and shallows.

Mountains, &c.—The mountainous regions of Ceylon are confined to the centre of the S. and broader part of the island. They gradually diminish to hills of moderate elevation as they recede from the central mass, and are succeeded on the W. side by a flat tract extending to the coast. Their average elevation is about 2000 feet; but there are several summits of upwards of 7000 and even 8000 feet; among these are Pedrotallagalla, 8280 feet; Kirrigal Poitta, 7810 feet; Totapella, 7720 feet; and Adam's Peak, 7420 feet. Of all these mountains, Adam's Peak, though not the highest, is the most remarkable from its conical form, the distance from which it is visible from the sea, and from the sacred associations with which it is connected; the summit being the point from which Boodha, according to his followers, ascended to heaven, a gigantic footprint bearing testimony to the fact. The forms of the mountains of Ceylon are singularly varied. They most frequently occur connected in chains, and terminate in round or peaked summits. Their sides are always steep, and occasionally precipitous and rocky. The island is chiefly formed of granite and gneiss, especially in the southern portions, while limestone and sandstone prevail in the more level parts of the northern plains. Dolomite is found in the interior, and hornblende rock forms the summit of Adam's Peak. Among the minerals are iron, manganese, plumbago, nitre, alum, and salt.

The rivers of Ceylon, though numerous, especially on the S. and S.W. sides, are small, being merely mountain streams, navigable only by canoes, and that but for a short distance from their mouths. There are a few pretty extensive lagoons in the island, but no lakes worth noticing, the largest being only 4 miles broad. The zoology of the island is much the same as the neighboring continent. Snakes and reptiles abound. Elephants are very numerous, especially in the N. and E. province: a European officer in two years killed 400. The climate is hot and moist, though the temperature is not so high as on the neighboring continent. The N.E. monsoon prevails from November to February, modified and interrupted by local circumstances; the S.W. monsoon from April to September. The E. part of the island is hot and dry, the W. temperate and humid. In the highlands in the S., and on the central range stretching northwards, the temperature is much milder than in the valleys. The soil is chiefly a ferruginous quartzose and clayey mixture in the S., and sandy and calcareous in the N., with a small proportion of vegetable matter; and irrigation appears to have been anciently practised, from artificial tanks and lakes still existing.

Vegetable Products, Agriculture, &c.—In the luxuriance of its vegetable productions, Ceylon rivals the islands of the Malay Archipelago, and in some respects bears a strong resemblance to them; its most valuable are coffee, cinnamon, and the cocoa-nut. The quantity produced of the first-named article is rapidly increasing, the export to the United Kingdom having risen in the space of 10 years, (from 1835 to 1845,) from 1,870,143 pounds, to 16,857,239 pounds, while in 1849 it rose to 35,640,000 pounds. The quantity of land adapted to the growth of this valuable commodity is unlimited. Between 90,000 and 100,000 acres of coffee ground are under actual cultivation. Besides those above mentioned, rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper, and various vegetables are raised. The cocoa palm, Palmyra palm, talipot, tamarind, bread fruit, and cinnamon, are among the most useful trees; the last is cultivated to a great extent, but some recent attempts to cultivate extensively the sugar-cane appear to have failed. An agricultural society has been formed, which has been of great service to Ceylon, having, among other things, introduced a variety of European vegetables and roots, (including the potato,) into the elevated districts, where they are succeeding admirably. There are two rice harvests in the year; the first crop is sown from July to October, and reaped from January to March; the second is sown from March to May, and reaped from August to October. The quantity of rice raised, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the island; the deficiency is made up by importation from the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The value of the rice imported in 1848 was 398,000*l.*; the value of that raised in the country about 570,000*l.*, the produce of about 300,000 acres, the estimated area of the rice crops. Notwithstanding the acknowledged fertility of Ceylon, the capabilities of its soil where justice is done to it, and the efforts now in progress to develop these capabilities, by far the largest proportion of the island is still uncultivated, and lying waste; there being, in 1842, only 760,821 acres in crop, and 4,882,298 acres uncultivated.

The pearl fishery of Ceylon is now apparently extinct, there having been none since 1837: in 1797 they yielded a revenue to government of 144,000*l.*; in 1798, 192,000*l.*; in 1799, 32,062*l.*; and for 14 years thereafter, this sum was not much exceeded, excepting in three instances; while in 1837, the last year in which any oysters were taken, it was only 10,500*l.* The chank or conch fishery was at one time carried on to a great extent, employing about 600 divers, but is abandoned, owing to the little demand now made for them in Bengal, to which the greater part were sent. The chank is a sea-shell (Voluta pyrum,) adapted for cutting into rings, and formerly used in great numbers by the native women of Hindostan for bracelets and anklets.

Commerce.—The British government have formed at great expense many excellent roads throughout the island, and a canal and river communication exists between Colombo and Calpentyn. The trade and commerce of Ceylon is of very ancient date, but it became circumscribed and hampered under the Portuguese and Dutch. The natives are ingenious workers in metals, and in manufactures of cordage, matting, and baskets. In 1842, 3663 looms were employed in weaving table-cloths, handkerchiefs, and napkins. There were 13 mines of plumbago, and 4286 boats and rafts employed in fishing. In that year were produced 6,717,990 bushels of paddy, 720,216 bushels fine grain, 1,254,263 pounds of coffee, 37,352,408 pounds of tobacco, and 1,082,383 pounds of cinnamon. The exports in 1843 were valued at 422,424*l.*, of which 330,000*l.* was to Great Britain, and the imports at 1,029,515*l.*, of which 257,505*l.* was from Great Britain. Salt manufactured from marshes, yielded a government revenue of 31,222*l.* The imports for 1850 amounted in value to 1,433,678*l.*, and the exports to 1,246,956*l.* Among the exports were included coffee, 278,473 cwt.; cinnamon, 644,857 pounds; cocoanut-oil, 407,960 gallons, and coir 39,886½ cwt., and 120 coils and bundles. The shipping employed in the commerce of the island amounted to an aggregate of 212,264 tons inward, and 248,398 outward. Total revenue 139,457*l.* Ceylon is now the central point for the oriental mail packets. The mail which leaves Southampton every month, *via* Alexandria and the Red Sea, touches at Ceylon, (average voyage 40 days,) from whence issue one branch mail to Madras and Calcutta, and one to Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; another mail to Australia and New Zealand is contemplated.

Government, &c.—The government of Ceylon consists of a governor and an executive council of 5 members, and a legislative council of 8 members, and 6 unofficial members, natives or naturalized subjects, and proprietors or principal merchants of the island. The island is divided into 5 provinces, and these into districts, each with an agent and assistant. There are a supreme court, provincial courts, and magistrates. The island was constituted a bishopric in 1846. The establishment of the Church of England comprises a bishop, archdeacon, and 12 European colonial chaplains; the Church of Scotland, 2 colonial chaplains; the Dutch Presbyterian Church, 1 colonial chaplain. Educational establishments have been founded chiefly by religious and missionary societies. In 1842 there were 39 government schools, with 60 masters and assistants. In the whole schools there were 20,703 scholars. Buddhism was almost the universal creed of the natives, and still remains so. The military force at present maintained in Ceylon consists of two regiments of infantry, two companies of the royal foot artillery, a mounted body-guard for the governor, and a regiment composed principally of Malays about 1500 strong. The principal fortresses are those of Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, and Jaffna. The chief sources of revenue are the custom duties, the export duty on cinnamon, land rents, and salt farms. The revenue for the year ending 31st of December, 1843, was 409,301*l.* 14*s.*; the expenditure for the same period, 418,424*l.* 15*s.*; thus leaving an excess of expenditure over revenue of 9117*l.* 19*s.*

Inhabitants, Antiquities, History, &c.—Little is known of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon; at present they are similar in all respects to the Hindoos of the neighboring continent, and consist of Singhalese, inhabiting the interior and parts of the coast, Malabars, Mohammedans, Europeans, and Negroes. The Singhalese spoken language is peculiar to this island, but their written language is either Pali or Sanscrit. The Singhalese annals contain a historical record of events for 24 centuries, and their authenticity, as regards descriptions of ancient towns and buildings, and other works of art, is established by existing ruins, proving that the island had been, at a remote period, inhabited by a powerful and numerous people. The Lake of Candeley, nearly 15 miles in circumference, is embanked in several places with a wall of huge stones, each from 12 to 14 feet long, and broad and thick in proportion, laid regularly one over the other. At one point in this majestic work, two hills are joined together in order to collect the water of the lake, by an embankment nearly 150 feet in breadth at the base, and 30 feet at the summit. Another of these remarkable remains of antiquity was discovered in the year 1810, in the centre of a very thick forest.

Ceylon was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, as also to the Romans. It was visited by traders in the sixth century, by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century, and by Sir J. Mandeville in the fourteenth century. The island was originally divided into a number of distinct petty kingdoms, but in process of time was reduced under the dominion of the King of Kandy. Little, however, was known of it, until the year 1505, when the Portuguese established a regular intercourse with the island, being encouraged thereto by the King of Kandy, who paid them tribute in cinnamon to defend the island against the Arabian pirates. The Portuguese were subsequently expelled by the Dutch, who, in turn, were driven from the island by the British. In 1815, the Kandyans entreated the British to depose their prince, whose tyranny had become intolerable. The request was complied with, the object accomplished, and Kandy became thereafter a part of the British dominions. A rebellion broke out in 1817; and in 1848, manifestations of discontent again made their appearance, but were speedily suppressed. The principal towns are Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy, Pont de Galle, Jaffna, and Kurnegalle, the capitals of the six provinces. Pop. about 1,307,000.——Adj. and inhab. SINGHALESE or CINGALESE, sing'gą-leez', and CEYLONESE, sil'o-neez'. The former is more properly applied to the primitive inhabitants, and to that portion of the island which is at present occupied by them; the latter to the inhabitants and the island in general.

CÈZE, sèz or sèz, a river of France, department of Gard, joins the Rhone, 6 miles W. of Orange, after a course of about 50 miles. Its sands are auriferous.

CEZIMBRA, sè-zeem'brà, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 5000. It has active fisheries. On Cape Espichel is the church of Nossa-Senhora-do-Cabo, a much frequented place of pilgrimage.

CHAAM, kàm, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 400.

CHABANAIS, shà'bà'nà', a town of France, department of Charente, on the Vienne, 30 miles N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 1903. Here are the remains of a château once belonging to Colbert.

CHABERIS. See CAVERY.

CHABEUIL, shà'beu', (anc. *Crebellicca*,) a town of France, department of Drôme, 7 miles E.S.E. of Valence, on the Veure. Pop. in 1852, 4526. It has manufactures of silk.

CHABLAIS, shà'blà', (It. *Sciablese*, shà-blà'sà,) the most N. province of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, between the Vallese and Genevese. Pop. 54,690. This is the oldest possession of the ancient house of Savoy; by the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, it is one of the neutral provinces of Sardinia.

CHABLIS, shà'bleè', a town of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles E. of Auxerre, on the Seray. Pop. in 1852, 2001. In its vicinity the celebrated wine called *Chablis* is produced.

CHABORAS, a river of Mesopotamia. See KHABOOR.

CHABRIS, shà'breè', a town of France, department of Indre, 30 miles N. of Chateauroux. Pop. 2872.

CHACABUCO, chà-kà-koo'ko, a town of Chili, 25 miles N. of Santiago, on the Colina. Near this place the republican troops defeated the royalists in 1817.

CHACAO, chà-kà'o or chà-kòw', a small seaport town of Chili, with a good port, on the N. coast of the island of Chiloe, 16 miles N.E. of San Carlos.

CHACAO STRAIT, a narrow channel in South America, between the S. coast of Chili and the N. side of the island of Chiloe, about the middle of which is situated the town of the same name: lat. 41° 48′ S., lon. 73° 35′ W.

CHACHACOMANI, chà-chà-ko-mà'nee, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Bolivia. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 68° 25′ W. Height, 20,235 feet.

CHACHAPOYAS, chà-chà-po'yàs, or CHACAPOYAS, chà-kà-po'yàs, improperly written CAIHAPOYAS, sometimes called SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, sàn ju'an (or sàn hoo-àn') dà-là fron-tà'rà, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Amazonas, and of a province of its own name, 70 miles N.E. of Caxamarca. Pop. 5000; of the province, (which is intersected by the river Marañon,) in 1859, 27,728.

CHACO, EL GRAN, èl grà'n chà'ko, a wide region of South America, in the centre of the continent, in the territories of Bolivia and La Plata, between lat. 18° and 25° S., and lon. 58° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and traversed by its tributaries the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, &c. Surface generally level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain; the portion near the rivers Parana and Paraguay are well wooded, containing many very valuable forest trees, among which are the dragon-blood tree, &c.; inhabited by roving Indians, including the Guaranés, Tabayás and Payaguáses.

CHACOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CHADDA, a river of Guinea, flows W. and joins the Quorra, about 40 miles N. of Iddah, and opposite the "model farm" planted by the late Niger expedition. It is larger, though less deep, than the Quorra at their junction; and it is supposed to be the principal drain of Lake Tchad, (Central Africa,) but the truth of this supposition has not been confirmed. On or near its banks are the towns of Jacobah, Fandah, &c., to the first of which it is navigable from the Gulf of Guinea.

CHADDERTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHADDESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CHADDLEWORTH-WITH-WOOLLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CHADD'S FORD, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Brandywine Creek, 30 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

CHADI-LEUBU, chà'dee-lè-oo boo', a river of La Plata, forming a continuation of the Atuel, and entering the Salado in lat. 36° 40′ S.

CHAD, LAKE, Central Africa. See TCHAD, LAKE.

CHADLINGTON, EAST, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford.

CHADSHUNT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CHÆRONEA, kèr-o-nee'a, a ruined city of Greece, government of Bœotia, 5 miles N. of Lebadea, famous for a victory gained by Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans, 338 B.C., and for Sylla's victory over the general of Mithridates, B.C. 86. Its remains comprise an ancient theatre, one of the most perfect in Greece, an aqueduct, and a small temple. On a portion of the site stands the village of Capranu, with a church in which are some interesting antiquities; and about 1 mile distant is the mutilated colossal lion described by Pausanias as surmounting the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell at the battle of Chæronea.——Adj. and inhab., CHÆRONEAN, kèr-o-nee'an.

CHAFFCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHAGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHAGNY, shàn'yee', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles N.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. in 1852, 3090. It is remarkable for quaint and curious architecture.

CHAGOS, ISLANDS. See PERGS BANKS.

CHAGRES, chà'grès, a seaport town of New Granada, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of Chagres River. Lat. 9° 13′ N.; lon. 79° 59′ W. It is a mere collection of huts, miserable and extremely unhealthy, with a harbor for vessels drawing only 10 or 12 feet water. The entrance to the harbor is rather difficult, always requiring a fair wind; but when the vessel has once entered, it is perfectly secure. Chagres has lately become a station for the mails between Great Britain and Peru, also California,

&c. The Aspinwall and Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama commences at Aspinwall, situated 8 or 9 miles N.E. of Chagres.

CHAGRES RIVER, of South America, in New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, rises about 30 miles N.E. of Panama, flows at first W. and then N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 9° 18′ 13″ N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad its depth varies from 16 to 30 feet; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls, and by its great rapidity. Affluents, the Pequeni, Trinidad, and Gatun, all considerable streams. The villages of Cruces, Gatun, and Chagres are on its banks.

CHAGRINE, sha-green′, a village of Lake co., Ohio, at the mouth of Chagrine River.

CHAGRINE, or CHAGRIN FALLS, a thriving post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Chagrine River, 17 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. The falls of the river produce water-power which is employed in a variety of manufactories; among which are 3 woollen factories, 1 paper mill, 1 axe factory, and 2 flouring mills. The village contains 4 churches, 1 academy, and 1 printing office. A large quarry of grindstones is worked at this place.

CHAGRINE RIVER rises in the N.E. part of Ohio, and flows into Lake Erie about 20 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

CHAGRIN FALLS, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

CHAHARBAG, chä-här-bäg′, a town of Afghanistan, 30 miles N. of Cabool. It has a manufactory of swords, gun-barrels, and cutlery.

CHAIKAL, chī-käl′, a considerable village of Afghanistan, 30 miles N. of Cabool. Lat. 35° N.; lon. 69° 2′ E. The vicinity is well cultivated and fertile.

CHAILEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CHAILLAC, shäh′yäk′, a town of France, department of Indre, 17 miles S.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 2525.

CHAILLAC, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 5 miles N.N.E. of Rochechouart, on the left bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1158.

CHAILLAND shä′yŏnd′, a town of France, department of Mayenne, on the Ernée, 11 miles N.N.W. of Laval. P. 2573.

CHAILLE-LES-MARAIS, chäl-lä-mä′rä′, a village of France, department of Vendée, 28 miles S.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 2454.

CHAILLEVETTE, shä′yĕh-vĕtt′, a seaport village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles S. of Marennes, on the Seudre.

CHAIN ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, Low Archipelago, 207 miles E.N.E. of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 23′ S.; lon. 145° 32′ W.; about 12 miles long, and 1½ broad. Discovered in 1769 by Cook.

CHAIN OF ROCKS, a village of Lincoln co., Missouri.

CHAIN′VILLE, a village of Posey co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 10 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon.

CHAISE-DIEU, LA, lä shäz-de-uh′, (*i. e.* "House of God,") a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 21 miles N.N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 1923. It has the remains of a famous abbey, (*Casa Dei,*) founded in the eleventh century.

CHAI-YA, chī′yä′, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula and Gulf of Siam. Lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 99° 30′ E.

CHAKHA (chäk′kä) MOUNTAINS, a mountain range in Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, and the water-shed between the Nile and Hawash Rivers.

CHAKI, chäk′ea, a cluster of hamlets in British India, presidency of Bengal, 65 miles S.E. of Bahar, with a small fortification, termed Fort Hastings, and formerly the head-quarters of a British force.

CHALABRE, shäl′äb′r′, a town of France, department of Aude, on the Lers, 24 miles S.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 2986. It has a chamber of manufactures, an old castle, and extensive manufactures of woollen yarn.

CHALADE, LA, lä shäl′äd′, a town of France, department of Meuse, 19 miles W. of Verdun, on the Biesme. Pop. 666.

CHALAIN. See SILLA.

CHALAIS, shäl′ä′, a town of France, department of Charente, 13 miles S.E. of Barbezieux, on the Tude. Pop. 616.

CHALAMONT, shäl′ä′mŏn′, a town of France, department of Ain, 19 miles E. of Trévoux. Pop. 1422.

CHALANÇON, shäl′äns′sŏn′, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 16 miles S.W. of Tournon. Pop. 1561.

CHALBUNCA, chäl-boo-än′kä, a town of Peru, 80 miles S.W. of Cuzco, province of Aymaraes, on an affluent of the Apurimac.

CHAL′BURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHALCIS, kal′sis, or KEG′ROPONT′, (Turk. *Egripo′* or *Eg′ripos′,*) a maritime town of Greece, capital of Eubœa, on the Euripus, at its narrowest part, here crossed by a bridge, 17 miles N.E. of Thebes. Pop. 5000. It has a large citadel and a glacis; beyond which is the town, enclosed on the land side by old walls, and having many edifices of Venetian construction, with some old mosques, barracks, and schools. In and around the town are several remains of antiquity. Pop. 3000.

CHALCO, chäl′ko, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, 25 miles S.E. of Mexico, on the Lake of Chalco, a basin 9 miles in length by 6 miles in width.

CHALDÆA, kal-de′a, the name given to an ancient territorial division of Asia, on the borders of the Euphrates, the extent of which has varied much at different times. In some parts of the Old Testament, the name of Chaldeans appears to be used as a general designation for the whole subjects of the Babylonian Empire; and, in accordance with this, some of the oldest profane writers, and particularly Berosus, speak of Babylon as a great resort of the people inhabiting Chaldea. Ultimately, however, the term was much restricted in meaning, and Chalden was used to designate only a particular district at the S.W. extremity of Babylonia, extending along the Persian Gulf, and upwards between the right bank of the Euphrates and Arabia.—Adj. and inhab. CHALDEAN, kal-de′an.

CHALDON, chäl′don, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHAL′DON HER′RING, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHALE, a parish of England, in the Isle of Wight.

CHALEUR (shä′loor′) BAY, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America. Lat. 48° N.; lon. 65° W. Length from E. to W., about 90 miles; breadth varies from 12 to 20 miles. It separates Canada East from New Brunswick, and at its W. extremity receives the Ristigouche River. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe, and the anchorage everywhere good. It is much frequented for its mackerel fisheries. In July, 1760, a French fleet was here defeated by the British.

CHAL′FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHAL′FONT, ST. GILES, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles S. of Amersham. William Penn, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, is buried in its Friends' cemetery. During the plague in 1665, Milton made this parish his residence, and here he finished his great poem, "Paradise Lost."

CHALFONT, ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHAL′FORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHAL′GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CHAL′GROVE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces were defeated here by the royal troops under Prince Rupert, and in the engagement the patriot Hampden was mortally wounded.

CHALK, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 1½ miles S.S.E. of Gravesend. It has a manufactory of gun-flints, esteemed the best in Europe.

CHALKI (käl′ke) ISLAND, one of the Prince's Islands, Sea of Marmora, 13 miles from Constantinople. It is the second largest of the whole group, and the most beautiful. There are three convents on it, one of which is now a college, where ancient and modern Greek are taught.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

CHALK LEVEL, a village of Benton co., Tennessee, on the Birdsong Creek, about 90 miles W. of Nashville.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-village of St. Clair co., Missouri, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

CHALK′VILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CHALK′Y BAY, an inlet near the S.W. extremity of New Munster, one of the New Zealand Islands. Lat. 46° S.; lon. 166° 20′ E.; separated on the S.E. by the peninsula of Garden Island from Preservation Bay, and on the N.W. by another peninsula from Dusky Bay. Length, about 16 miles. The shores are very much indented, and it has deep water throughout, with several good harbors, including Port Chalky.

CHALLA, chäl′lä, a pass of South America, East Cordillera of the Bolivian Andes, 14,700 feet above sea-level. Lat. 17° 40′ S.

CHAL′LACOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon

CHALLAMOUX, shäl′lä′moo′, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 22 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. P. 1151.

CHALLANS, shäl′lŏns′, a town of France, department of Vendée, in Les Sables, 23 miles N.W. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 1458.

CHALLES, shäll, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles S.E. of Mans. Pop. 1258.

CHAL′LOCK, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHALLONOIS or CHALLONAIS, shäl′lo′nä′, an old division of France, in the province of Burgundy, now comprised in the departments of Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Châlon-sur-Saône.

CHAL′MERS, a village of Niagara co., New York, 7 miles N.E. of Niagara Falls.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, shäl′lonn′-sür-lwär′, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 miles S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 4975.

CHALON. See CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, shä′lŏns′-sür-marn, (anc. *Catalaunæ, Catalaunum,* or *Duro-Catalaunum,*) a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, in an open country, on the railway (in progress) from Paris to Strasbourg, and on the right bank of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 90 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 57′ 22″ N.; lon. 4° 21′

12″ E. Elevation, 270 feet. Pop. in 1852, 15,854. It is enclosed by old walls, and irregularly built, principally of timber, lath, and plaster. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a large Greco-Gothic structure, mostly rebuilt in 1672; the town-hall and prefecture, both good buildings, the churches of Notre-Dame and St. Alpin, the barracks, arch of St. Croix, and a school of arts and trades, attended by about 150 pupils, who are maintained here by the government, besides other students. Outside of the city is a fine planted promenade, termed the *Jard*. Chalons is a bishop's sea, and has a diocesan school, a commercial tribunal, schools of geometry, design, &c., a botanic garden, a flourishing agricultural society, various scientific collections, a public library of 20,000 volumes, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, with extensive tanneries, cooperages, and dye factories. Early in the Christian era it was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe, and under the Merovingian kings it is said to have had 60,000 inhabitants; since then its commerce and importance have greatly declined, but it still has an active trade with Paris and the neighboring departments in wine, corn, wool, hemp, rape-oil, and the products of its factories. In its vicinity, Tetricus was defeated by the troops of Aurelian; and Attila was vanquished by the Romans and their allies in the great battle of Chalons, A.D. 451. From the tenth century it formed a kind of independent state, governed by its bishops, till 1360, when it was united to the crown. In 1591, the parliament of Chalons publicly burned, by the hands of the executioner, the bull of excommunication launched by Pope Clement VIII. against the King of France. Under its count-bishops it was a considerable city. Its privileges were subsequently withdrawn, and its celebrated fairs dwindled away after the union of Champagne with France.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE or CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE, shâ'lôn'-sür-sôn, (anc. *Cabillo'num*,) a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, capital of the arrondissement, on the right bank of the Saône, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and on the railway (in progress) from Dijon to Lyons, 32 miles N. of Mâcon. Elevation, 584 feet. Pop. in 1852, 16,589. It is well built; and a handsome quay, lined by good houses, stretches along the Saône, which here becomes navigable for the Lyons steamboats. Principal structures, the Cathedral, an edifice of the 13th century, St. Peter's Church, the Hotel de la Préfecture, built in 1764, the Town-hall, the Hospice St. Laurent and Hospital of St. Louis, both large and well-managed establishments, a fountain with a statue of Neptune, and an obelisk to the memory of Napoleon, a fine granite column, a supposed relic of the Roman period. Chalon has a school of design, a public library of 20,000 volumes, a college, a theatre, public baths, large glass factories, iron-works, manufactories of watches, jewelry, linen, and other fabrics, and *Essence d'Orient*, prepared from the scales of bleak, for the fabrication of false pearls. Being at the junction of several great roads, and connected with the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and North Sea, by the Rhone, Saône, Loire, and several large canals, it is the centre of a considerable trade, and it exports a good deal of wine, timber, charcoal, iron, limestone, and agricultural produce, to other parts of France.

Cæsar had grain magazines at Cabillonum; and it became the capital of Burgundy under Gontram. In 1273, Edward I. of England, being invited to a tournament on his return from Palestine, attended with one thousand men-at-arms; and some dispute having arisen, the English attacked the French, killed a great number of them, and left the tilting-ground strewed with the dead. This event is known as the "little war of Chalon." The town suffered considerably from the civil wars of the 15th and 16th centuries, and from the invasion of the allies in 1814. Here the famous Abelard died, in 1142.

CHALOO, châ'loo', a village of Thibet, midway between two lakes, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Teshoo-loomboo. Lat. 28° 20′ N., lon. 89° 25′ E. One of the lakes is much venerated by the inhabitants of Bootan, who fancy it to be the haunt of their deities.

CHALOSSE, shâ'loss', an old division of France, in the province of Gascony. Its capital was St. Sever. It is now comprised in the department of Landes.

CHALTON, châl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHALUS, shâ'lüce', (anc. *Castrum Lulcii?*) a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 17 miles S.W. of Limoges, on the Tardouère. Pop. in 1852, 2053. It consists of an upper and lower town, in the former of which are the remains of the castle of Chabrol, beneath which Richard I. of England (Cœur-de-Lion) was mortally wounded in 1199. Near it is the vast ruined fortress of Montbrun.

CHALUSUS, a river of North Germany. See TRAVE.

CHALVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, a small village in the S. part of Meriwether co., Georgia, 64 miles W. of Macon.

CHALYBON. See ALEPPO.

CHAM. See EGYPT.

CHAM, kăm, a parish and village of Switzerland, at the N. end of the Lake of Zug, 3 miles W.N.W. of Zug.

CHAM, kăm, a town of Bavaria, on the Cham, 30 miles N.E. of Ratisbon.

CHAM, shăm, a maritime town of Siam, on the Gulf of Siam, 70 miles S.W. of Bangkok.

CHAMA, chä'mä, a river of South America, in Venezuela; enters Lake Maracaybo, lat. 9° N., and lon. 72° W., near its S. extremity, after a N. course of about 75 miles.

CHAMA, shä'mä, a river of Guinea, enters the Atlantic 26 miles W.S.W. of Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course, estimated at 75 miles. At its mouth is the village of Chama, with the Dutch fort St. Sebastian.

CHAMAHATCHIE, a post-office, Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

CHAMALARI. See SHUMALARI.

CHAMALIÈRES, shä'mä'le-air', a town of France, department of Puy de Dôme, 2 miles W. of Clermont. Pop. 1622. It has a church of the 4th century, and manufactures of paper. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

CHAMBERET, shôn'brā' or shôn'beh-rā', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 21 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 2633.

CHAMBERLAIN, chām'ber-lin, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CORNERS, a village of Canada West, co. of Leeds, 24 miles N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 120.

CHAMBERS, chām'berz, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 775 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms part of the E. boundary, and the Tallapoosa flows through the county. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Chambers Court House. Population, 28,960, of whom 12,802 were free, and 11,158 slaves.

CHAMBERSBURG, chām'berz-burg, a flourishing borough, capital of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Conococheague Creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the Franklin Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, and 150 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is connected by good turnpike-roads with Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, and by railroad with Philadelphia, Harrisburg, &c. The dwellings are mostly built of brick or stone, and the town exhibits a general appearance of neatness, comfort, and prosperity. It has a fine court-house, a bank, a large academy, a female seminary, 8 churches, and 5 newspaper-offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous country, forming part of the great limestone valley which extends along the S.E. base of the Blue Mountain. The highest points of the ridge in Franklin county are estimated at about 1500 feet above the valley. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, flour, paper, and iron. Pop. about 5000.

CHAMBERSBURG, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 140 miles N.E. of Columbus.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 8 miles N. of Dayton, has about 200 inhabitants.

CHAMBERSBURG, a village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Coal Creek, 8 miles E. of Covington.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-village of Orange co., Indiana, on the plank-road from New Albany to Paoli, 38 miles W.N.W. of the former.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois, 60 miles W. of Springfield.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-village of Clark co., Missouri, 150 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City.

CHAMBERS COURT-HOUSE, or LAFAYETTE, capital of Chambers co., Alabama, 164 miles E. by S. of Tuscaloosa. It contains, besides the county buildings, a printing office and several stores.

CHAMBERS CREEK, Texas, flows through Ellis co., and unites with the Waxahachi in Navarro co.

CHAMBERS CREEK, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

CHAMBERUSIA, a village of Liberty co., Texas, near the N. extremity of Galveston Bay.

CHAMBERS MILLS, post-office, Buckingham co., Virginia.

CHAMBERSVILLE, a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

CHAMBERTIN, shôn'bêr-tăn', a famous vineyard of France, department of Côte d'Or, 6 miles S. of Dijon. It produces annually from 130 to 150 pipes of the finest growth of Burgundy wine.

CHAMBERY, shôn'bā'rē', or CHAMBERRY, (L. *Chamberiacum* or *Camperiacum*,) a city of the Sardinian States, capital of Savoy Proper, on the Leysse, 45 miles S.S.W. of Geneva. Pop. in 1842, 15,916; or, including garrison, 17,843. It has one good street, and some squares adorned with fountains, but it is otherwise irregularly laid out, and dull. Public walks replace its levelled fortifications. The principal buildings are the old castle of the Dukes of Savoy, a cathedral, 4 convents, and 3 barracks. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military governor, and seat of the superior tribunal, and academy of Savoy; and it has a royal Jesuits' college, societies of agriculture and commerce, a public library with 16,000 volumes, many charitable institutions, and a magnificent monument to General De Boigne; manufactories of silk, gauze, and other fabrics, lace, hats, leather, and soap, and a trade in metals, liqueurs, and the wines of its vicinity. Chambéry was founded about the tenth century, and remained under feudal lords till 1230, when it was ceded to Thomas, first Count of Savoy, who built the castle, where the Princes of Savoy resided till the government was removed to

Turin. This castle was burnt in 1745, and again in 1798, and restored in 1803. On September 24, 1792, the gates of the town were opened to the French, who made it the capital of the department of Mont Blanc, and retained it till the second treaty of Paris, on November 20, 1815. St. Real and Count Xavier le Maistre were born in Chambéry. In its vicinity is the chateau of Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau.

CHAM'BLISSBURG, a post-village of Bedford co., Virginia, 150 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

CHAMBLY, shôm'blee', a town of France, department of Oise, 20 miles S.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. in 1852, 1321.

CHAMBLY, shâm'blee, (Fr. pron. shôm'blee',) a county of Canada East, bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence, and on the E. by the Sorel or Richelieu River; has an area of 211 square miles. The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad traverses this county. The chief staples are oats, hay, flax, wool, and tobacco. Pop. 20,576.

CHAMBLY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Chambly, 18 miles E. by N. of Montreal. It is pleasantly situated, and contains 4 churches, 8 stores, a cotton factory, paper mills, chair factory, and several hotels. There is a fort here, erected by the French in 1711. Pop. of the parish, about 600.

CHAMBON, shôm'bôn', a town of France, department of Creuse, on the Tardes, 25 miles E. of Guérat. Pop. in 1852, 2182. It is supposed to have been the capital of the *Cambovicenses*, and Gallic, Roman, and early Frankish remains are found here.

CHAMBON, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 2400.

CHAMBON FEUGEROLLES, shôm'bôn' feh'zheh-rol', a town of France, department of Loire, 4 miles S.W. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1736.

CHAMBORD, shôn'bor', a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, arrondissement, and 8 miles E. of Blois, on the Cosson. It has a magnificent, château, commenced by Francis I., and finished by Louis XIV., formerly one of the finest royal castles in France. It was long the residence of Stanislas Leczinsky, King of Poland; was presented by Louis XV. to Marechal Saxe in 1745, by Louis XVI. to the family of Polignac, and by Napoleon to Marechal Berthier, and purchased by subscription in 1821 for the Duc de Bordeaux. The park, which is about 21 miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls, is one of the finest in Europe.

CHAMBOULIVE, shôn'boo'leev', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 3000.

CHAMBRAY, a town in the island of Gozo. See Gozo.

CHAM-CALLAO, shâm'kâl-low', an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Cochin-China, 30 miles E.S.E. of Turon. Lat. 15° 54′ N., lon. 108° 28′ E. It is well cultivated, and has a village and a small harbor on its S.W. side. The false Cham-Callao is an islet, 20 miles south-eastward.

CHAME (châ'mâ) POINT, a headland on the S.W. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 40′ 18″ N., lon. 79° 40′ W.

CHAMISSO (kâ-mis'so) ISLAND, Russian America, in Kotzebue's Sound, near the head of the Bay of Good Hope. Lat. 66° 13′ 12″ N., lon. 161° 46′ W. Shores steep, except on its E. side. Its highest point is 231 feet above the sea-level.

CHAMO or SHAMO, a desert of Asia. See Gobi.

CHAMOORY, a town of Hindostan, Berar dominions, on the Wynaugunga River, 86 miles S.E. of Nagpoor.

CHAMORERUL. See Chumorerel.

CHAMOUNI, shâ'moo-nee', or CHAMONIX, shâ'mo-nee', a valley of the Sardinian States, province of Faucigny, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz. Length from N.E. to S.W., 12 miles; breadth, from 1 to 6 miles; elevation above the sea at the village of Chamouni, 3425 feet. This valley is the most celebrated in the Alps for its picturesque sites and the wild grandeur of its mountains and glaciers. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, and N. by Mont Breven and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from Mont Blanc, among which is the Mer de Glace, are the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is extremely rigorous in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of 3 feet. The summer is short and warm, (mean temperature at Le Prieuré, 41° Fahr.) Soil infertile, but well cultivated, produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are extensively reared, and the honey is excellent. The valley contains the 3 parishes of Chamouni, Argentière, and Ouches. Pop. 2528.

CHAMOUNI or CHAMONIX or LA PRIEURÉ, lâ pre-uh'râ', the principal village of the valley of Chamouni, is situated on the right bank of the Arve, 12 miles E. of Sallenche. Pop. 1800. It has several good inns, and supplies guides and mules for visiting the sublime scenery in its vicinity. It has been visited by more than 3000 strangers in one season.

CHAMPAGNE, shôn'pâñ', an old French province, of which the capital was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the 4 departments of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and Haute-Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, and Yonne. This country was long governed by native princes of Champagne, and was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1286. It was divided into Upper and Lower Champagne, the first of which comprised the districts of Remois, capital, Rheims; Perthois, capital, Vitry-l-Français; Rethelois, capital, Rethel; and the principality of Sedan; and the second, Champagne proper, capital, Troyes; Vallage, capital, Joinville; Bassigny, capital, Langres; and Le Senonais, capital, Sens.

CHAMPAGNE, a district of France, in the departments of Charente and Charente-Inférieure, forming part of the arrondissements of Saintes, Jonzac, and Cognac. Celebrated for its white wines, and the excellent brandy called Cognac.

CHAMPAGNEY, shôn'pâñ'yê', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 25 miles E.N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. in 1852, 3328. In its vicinity coal is worked, and cherries for kirschwasser are largely cultivated.

CHAMPAGNOLE, shôn'pâñ'yol', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Ain, here crossed by a high bridge, 18 miles E.N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 3179. It has manufactories of nails and iron wire, a large weekly market, and 6 annual fairs.

CHAMPAGNOLLE, sham'pan-yol', a small post-village of Union co., Arkansas, on the Washita River, about 130 miles S. by W. from Little Rock. The cotton raised in the vicinity is shipped here.

CHAMPAGNOLLE CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Calhoun co. into Washita River.

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pân', a county in the W. central part of Ohio, contains about 390 square miles. It is intersected by Mad River, and also drained by Buck and other creeks. About half of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. The soil is very productive. Mad River furnishes excellent water-power. The county is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Springfield and Mansfield Railroad. Capital, Urbanna. Pop. 19,762.

CHAMPAIGN, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Kaskaskia, Embarras, and Vermilion Rivers, and traversed in the N.W. part by the North Fork of Sangamon River. The surface, as the name indicates, consists of an open plain or prairie, interspersed with small groves of good timber. This county comprises a part of the Grand Prairie. The soil is deep, fertile, and durable. The Chicago branch of the Central Railroad is located through the county. Capital, Urbanna. Pop. 2649.

CHAMPANAGUR, cham-pa-na-gûr', a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 3 miles W. of Bogli-poor, with a remarkable Mohammedan tomb.

CHAMPAUBERT, shôn'po'bair', a village of France, department of Marne, 27 miles W.S.W. of Chalons. Here the advanced guard of the Russian and Prussian army received a check from Napoleon's troops, February 10, 1814.

CHAMPDENIERS, shôn'deh-ne-â', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles N. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 1424. It is celebrated for its preparation of butter, and has important cattle fairs.

CHAMPEIX, shôn'pâ', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Conze, 14 miles S.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 1864.

CHAMPIGNY, shôn'peen'yee', several villages of France, the principal in the department of Seine, 8 miles E.S.E. of Paris, with a population in 1852, of 1610. Here are the château and extensive park of Cueilly, and a chapel with remarkable painted glass, illustrative of the life of St. Louis.

CHAM'PION, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, on Black River, 25 miles E. of Sackets Harbor. Pop. 2085.

CHAMPION, a post-township in the W. central part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1070.

CHAM'PION BAY, a bay of Australia, on the S.W. coast of Geelvk Channel; lat. 28° 47′ S., lon. 114° 36′ E. The depth of the bay is regular, with 5 and 6 fathoms, the bottom consisting of fine white sand. It was visited by Captain Stokes in 1840, who gave it its present name.

CHAMPION SOUTH ROADS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

CHAM'PIONVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

CHAMPLAIN, sham-plâne', LAKE, between the states of New York and Vermont, extends from Whitehall, in New York, in about 43° 30′ N. lat. northward a few miles across the Canada line, to 45° 6′ N. lat. It lies between 73° and 73° 30′ W. lon. Extreme length, about 130 miles. Its breadth varies from ¼ mile to 10 miles, and its depth from 50 to 280 feet. If we include the expanse embracing the large islands, the breadth in its widest part will amount to 15 miles. Its coast line, including sinuosities, is estimated at 280 miles. The principal streams flowing into it are the Saranac, Chazy, Au Sable, Missisquoi, and Winooski, the outlet of Lakes George and Wood, and other creeks. Its principal outlet is the Sorelle or Richelieu River, which discharges its waters into the St. Lawrence, about 50 miles below Montreal. It contains many islands, among which may be mentioned North and South Hero, La Motte, and Schuyler. The Vermont shores of this lake are for the most part fertile and highly cultivated, while those of New York are wild, rocky, and barren, rising into vast mountains interspersed with lakes, but containing but little or no bottom lands. In favorable weather, Lake Champlain presents to

the traveller views of surpassing beauty and magnificence, many of the principal peaks both of the Adirondack group, in New York, and of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, being visible from the steamboats, as they pass from one extremity to the other. Its waters abound with salmon, trout, pike, and other fish. Lake Champlain affords excellent commercial facilities. By means of the Chambly Canal and Sorel River improvements, a free navigation has been opened, both with the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, while, on the other hand, the Champlain Canal, by connecting it with the Hudson River and Erie Canal, secures an uninterrupted water communication with New York City and the principal towns in the interior of the state. The total amount of the commerce of the lake, in 1846, was valued at about $11,000,000; in 1847, at $17,000,000; and in 1851, at above $26,000,000. In the last-named sum was included above 10,000 tons of iron ore, 9000 tons of bloom and bar iron, and nearly 3000 tons of pig-iron from New York, and above 116,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly from Canada, all of which passed from the lake to the Champlain Canal. It is estimated that the entire commerce of Lake Champlain, in the year above-named, employed about 200,000 tons of shipping, (taking the aggregate entrances and clearances,) and nearly 12,000 men. The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the two districts, Burlington and Champlain, (port of entry, Plattsburg,) in the year 1852, was 12,915, (the former 5,657, and the latter 6,258 tons,) of which 4,941 tons were employed in steam navigation.

The following exhibits the Canadian trade of the two districts for 1850 and 1851:

Commerce.	Burlington District.		Champlain District.	
	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.
Exports of domestic produce	$551,677	$458,606	$322,378	$375,549
Exports of foreign merchandise	294,182	309,566	316,843	373,458
Total exports	845,859	767,572	639,221	749,002
Total imports	607,466	266,417	435,883	294,284
Total commerce	1,582,325	1,033,989	1,074,604	1,043,286
	1,074,601	1,043,286		
Total commerce of the lake with Canada	$2,526,929	$2,077,275		

Navigation on Lake Champlain usually commences about the 1st of April, and continues open till near December. During the summer, five daily steamers ply between Whitehall and St. John's, Canada, touching at Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, &c. The name Champlain is derived from that of Samuel Champlain, a French naval officer, who discovered this lake in 1609.

CHAMPLAIN, a collection district on the New York side of Lake Champlain, which see.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-village and township at the N. extremity of Lake Champlain, in Clinton co., New York, about 164 miles N. by E. of Albany, on Chazy River, which affords water-power, and on the Northern Railroad, which connects Rouse's Point with Ogdensburg. It is comprised in the Champlain collection district, and carries on some trade by the Chazy River, which is navigable for small craft. The village contains several churches, and an academy. It has manufactures of iron and other articles. One newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 5067.

CHAMPLAIN, sham-plâne', (Fr. pron. shôn'plânx',) a county in the N.W. part of Canada East, bordering on the St. Lawrence River, has an area of 6200 square miles. It is traversed throughout its whole length by the River St. Maurice, and contains numerous small rivers and lakes. The chief staples are flax and maple-sugar. Pop. 13,896.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-village of Canada East, in the above county, on the St. Lawrence, 75 miles S.W. of Quebec. It contains a church, 3 stores, and several mills. Pop. about 750.

CHAMPLITTE, shôn'pleet', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 29 miles W. of Vesoul. Pop. in 1852, 3101.

CHAMPNIERS, shôn'pne-á', a town of France, department of Charente, 5 miles N.N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 4102.

CHAMPOAG', a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

CHAMPOTON, chân-po-tôn', a maritime village of Central America, in Yucatan, at the mouth of the river Champoton, Campeachy Bay, Gulf of Mexico, 35 miles S.S.W. of Campeachy.

CHAMPROND, shôn'prôn', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 13 miles E.N.E. of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 871.

CHAMPROND, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 28 miles S.E. of Mamers, with iron foundries. Pop. 185.

CHAMPSAUR, shôn'sor', a district of France, in the old province of Dauphiné; now comprised in the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Drôme. Chief town, St. Bonnet. The greater part of the inhabitants are Protestants, who formed part of the flock of Felix Neff.

CHAMPSEGRET, shôn'sẹh-grá', a town of France, department of Orne, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Domfront. Pop. 3848. It has manufactures of linen and iron foundries.

CHAMPTERCIER, shôn'tèr'se-á', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 4 miles W. of Digne. Pop. 408. It was the birthplace of the philosopher Pierre Gassend or Gassendi.

CHAMTOCÉ, shôn'to'sá', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, near the right bank of the Loire, 15 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. 1923. Here are the remains of the feudal castle of the infamous Gil de Retz, a savage seigneur of the fifteenth century, called "*Barbe Bleu*," the original of "Bluebeard."

CHAMPTOCEAUX, shôn'to'so', a village of France, 18 miles W.S.W. of the above. Pop. 1422.

CHAMUSCA, shâ-moos'kâ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Tagus, 13 miles N.N.E. of Santarem. Pop. 3200. Excellent red wine is produced in its vicinity.

CHANAC, shâ'nâk', a town of France, department of Lozère, on the Lot, 8 miles S.W. of Mende. Pop. in 1852, 1830. It has manufactures of serges.

CHAN'AHACHEE, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

CHANAK-KALESSI, shâ'nâk'-kâ-lès'see', or CHANAKALASY, (Turk. "Pot-castle,") Anatolia, on the Dardanelles, 23 miles S.W. of Gallipoli, is a town of 2000 houses, occupying a flat point opposite the Castle of Europe, (Chalit Bawri, kâ-leet' baw'ree',) It has some potteries, whence its Turkish name.

CHANCAY, chân-kî', a seaport-town of Northern Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Lima, at the mouth of the Chancay River, in the Pacific, 40 miles N.N.W. of Lima. Pop. of the province in 1850, 25,600.

CHANCEAUX, shôn'so', a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, 18 miles E. of Semur, near the Seine. Pop. 559. It is celebrated for the manufacture of preserved barberries.

CHANCE'FORD, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, 35 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1614.

CHANCE ISLAND, in the Bay of Bengal, on the W. coast of Lower Siam, about 35 miles from the mainland; lat. (highest peak) 9° 22' N., long. 97° 53' E. It is from 3 to 5 miles in length, and about the same in breadth.

CHAN'CELLORSVILLE, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, 76 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

CHANCE PRAI'RIE, a post-office of Burleson co., Texas.

CHANCE'VILLE, a small post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

CHAN'DA, a district in Hindostan, Berar dominions, 90 miles in length, and 60 miles in breadth.

CHANDA or CHAN'DAH, a town of Hindostan, capital of the above district, 80 miles S.S.E. of Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 4' N., lon. 79° 22' E. Some lofty stone walls, flanked by round towers, enclose a space 6 miles in circumference, occupied by straggling houses, plantations, and a citadel. It was taken by the British, May 20, 1818.

CHAN'DAHNEE' or CHIN'NANEE', a town in the Punjab, province of Lahore, capital of a district, 76 miles S. of Seringar, near an affluent of the Chenaub.

CHANDELEUR (shan'de-loor') BAY, on the S.E. coast of Louisiana, between St. Bernard parish and the Chandeleur Islands.

CHANDELEUR ISLANDS, E. of Chandeleur Bay, and about 65 miles N. by E. of the mouth of the Mississippi. On the N. end of the northern or smaller island is a fixed light, 55 feet high. Lat. 30° 1' N., lon. 88° 44' W.

CHAN'DERCONA, a considerable town in British India, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta.

CHAN'DEREE', CHEN'DAREE' or CHIN'DAREE', a large district of Hindostan, province of Malwah, N.E. corner 90 miles in length, and 70 miles in breadth.

CHANDEREE, a town in this district, 113 miles S. of Gwalior, of considerable size, and has a strong hill fort.

CHANDERGIRI, chân-der-ghêr'ree, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 50 miles N. of Arcot.

CHANDERNAGORE, shân'dêr-nâ-gôr', a town, and the principal of the French establishments in India, Bengal, on the Hoogly River, 16 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 51' 26" N., lon. 86° 22' 12" E. Pop. in 1841, 35,895, of whom 283 were Europeans. It is well situated, well built, and clean, but dull and decaying, its cotton manufactures and general trade having latterly very much decreased. It was settled by the French in 1676; was taken by the British in 1759, and again delivered up to the French in 1816.

CHAN'DLEE'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

CHAND'LERSVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 10 miles S.E. of Zanesville, the county seat, and 64 miles E. of Columbus, has several churches and stores. Pop. near 300.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a small village of Cass co., Illinois.

CHAN'DODE, chân'dôd', a large town of India, Baroda

dominions, on the Nerbudda, 35 miles E.N.E. of Baroach, and greatly venerated by Hindoos.

CHAN'DORE', a large and strongly fortified town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on a hill range, commanding an important pass, 130 miles N.E. of Bombay. It capitulated to the British in 1804 and in 1818.

CHAND'POOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 68 miles N.E. of Delhi.

CHANDPOOR, a town of British India, on the Brahmapootra, 40 miles W.S.W. of Comilla.

CHANERAL, chä-nä-räl', a bay of Chili, 1 mile N. of Carrisal Bay, well sheltered from N. and S. winds, but exposed to gales from the S.W.

CHANERAL, an island about 4 miles W. of the above bay, is 2 miles long; lat. 29° 1' S., lon. 71° 40' W.

CHAN'GAMA' or CHUNGAMAH, chŭn-gä'mä, a town of Hindostan, Carnatic, 115 miles S.W. of Madras, at the end of a pass, to which it gives its name. It has a lofty pagoda.

CHANG-CHEUN-CHAM, chäng'che-oon'chäm', or ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, on the S. coast of China, province of Quangtong; lat. (S. point) 21° 15' N., lon. 112° 50' E. It is about 15 miles in length.

CHANG'CHOO'FOO', a city of China, province of Fokien, 36 miles S.W. of Amoy, which is merely the port of the city; lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 117° 50' E. It is situated in a valley embosomed in hills, and intersected by a river, here crossed by two bridges, one of which is of somewhat singular construction, being built on 25 piles of stones, about 30 feet apart, and 20 feet high. Large beams are laid from pile to pile; these again are crossed by smaller ones, which are covered with earth, and then paved with enormous blocks of granite, some of which are about 45 feet long, and 2½ feet broad. This singular structure is about 9 feet wide; half its length on both sides is occupied with shops. The city is surrounded by a wall, 4½ miles in circumference, the inside of which is thickly planted with large trees. In the wall, a gate formed of a door for foot passengers, and a canal for boats, is placed at each of the cardinal points. The streets are from 10 to 12 feet wide, and many of them are well paved; the shops are numerous, and well furnished, and the houses in general two stories high. It has two famous but dilapidated temples, reputed to have existed for 1200 years. This is the great centre of the silk manufacture of the province, and the streets present a bustling and animated appearance. In the suburbs, which are extensive, there are large tile and sugar manufactories; and from an eminence near the city, about 80 populous agricultural villages may be seen in a large plain, 30 miles long, by nearly 20 miles broad. Pop. of city, exclusive of suburbs, variously estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

CHANG-CHOO-FOO, a city of China, province of Kiangsoo, 75 miles S.E. of Nankin; lat. 31° 55' N., lon. 121° 43' E.

CHANGÉ, shŏnˣzhä', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 4 miles E.S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2815.

CHANGÉ, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 2½ miles N. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 2046.

CHANGERI, kän'gher-ee', an extensive monastery, in Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Erzroom, 20 miles N.W. of Moosh, with a church, said to have been built A. D. 304. Its literary treasures were destroyed by the Koords during the last war in Asia between the Russians and Turks.

CHANGERI or CHANGRI, a town of Anatolia. See KANKAREE.

CHANGIE'WATER, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 12 miles S.E. of Belvidere.

CHANG-MAI, chäng'mi', a town of Laos, on the Me-kong; lat. 20° 16' N., lon. 99° 2' E. Pop. 25,000.

CHANGRI. See KANKAREE.

CHANG-SE-TCHOU. See SHANG-SE-CHOO.

CHANG-SHA, chäng-shä', a city of China, province of Hoonan, on the Hong-Kiang, 50 miles S. of its embouchure in Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo; lat. 28° 18' N., lon. 113° E.

CHANIERS, shä'ne-ä' a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 4 miles from Saintes. Pop. 2611.

CHAN'NAHON, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about 45 miles S.W. of Chicago. The value of produce, &c. shipped here in 1852, was $75,000.

CHANNAKALASY. See CHANAK KELESSI.

CHANNEL, THE. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

CHAN'NEL ISLANDS, a name employed to designate a group of islands in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France; the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Serk and Herm, (which see.) They are officially comprised in the English co. of Hants, and diocese of Winchester, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest. These islands are a very costly appendage to the British crown. They have been fortified at an immense expense, and their defence, in time of war, is supposed to cost fully 500,000*l.* a year, which has to be wholly defrayed by Britain; the total revenue collected in the islands not amounting to 20,000*l.* a year. Pop. in 1851, 90,739.

CHAN'NELKIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

CHANNI-KHAN-DIGOT, chän/ne-kän-de-got', a thriving town, in the N.W. part of Hindostan, Bhawlpoor dominions, 18 miles N.E. of Khanpoor; lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 70° 54' E.

CHAN'NINGVILLE, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 80 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

CHAN-SI, a province of China. See SHAN-SEE.

CHANTELLE, shŏnˣtĕl', a town of France, department of Allier, 9 miles N. of Gannat, on the Bouble. Pop. 2000.

CHANTENAY, shŏnˣtĕh-nä', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 1 mile S.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4966.

CHANTENAY, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 15 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1423.

CHANTENAY, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles N. of La Flèche. Pop. 1358.

CHANTIBUN or CHANTABON, shän'tą-bŭn', a large inland town in Siam, on a river, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 175 miles S.E. of Bangkok. It exports from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs of pepper annually, with cardamoms, rosewood, dyewoods, ship-timber, hides, horns, ivory, and gums; and near it are some mines of precious stones. Many junks from Canton load at this port.

CHANTILLY, shŏn-tilˣlee or shŏnˣtee'yee', (see Int. XVI. 18.) a town of France, department of Oise, on the Nonette, 23 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 2464. It has celebrated manufactures of lace and porcelain, and a hospital, built and endowed by the late Prince of Condé; but it owes its interest to its ruined castle and noble domain, long the seat of the Condé family, and where the great Condé entertained Louis XIV. in a style of royal magnificence. The castle, one of the finest in France, was destroyed during the Revolution of 1793, but the splendid stables remain, and the fine park grounds, and modern château (lately the property of the Duke d'Aumale) are full of historic memorials. The Forest of Chantilly comprises 6700 acres; in it are several buildings of interest, and races are held here annually in May.

CHAN'TILLY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

CHANTILLY, a post-village of Lincoln co., Missouri, about 50 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

CHANTONNAY, shŏnˣton'nä', a town of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 2993.

CHANTOUNG, a province of China. See SHANTOONG.

CHANTRIGNÉ, shŏnˣtreen'yä', a town of France, department and 7 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1970.

CHANU, shä'nü', a village of France, department of Orne, 9 miles N. of Domfront. Pop. 2722. It has extensive manufactures of hardware, and quarries of building-stone.

CHANZA, chän'thä, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal, (Andalusia and Alemtejo,) which, after a S.S.W. course of 55 miles, joins the Guadiana near Alcoutim.

CHAO-DE-COUCE, shä'o'-dä koo'sä or ko-oo'sä, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a hill, 25 miles N.E. of Leira, with 3000 inhabitants; and an old fortress. Its vicinity produces good wine.

CHAO-KHING. See SHAO-KHING.

CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME. See TCHAO NAIMAN SOOME.

CHAO-NAN. See SHAO-NAN.

CHAOS, shä'os, or BIRD ISLANDS, several small rocky islets of South Africa, at the entrance of Algoa Bay, 35 miles E. of Port Elizabeth; on one of which the navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, perished in 1500.

CHAO-TCHOO. See SHAO-CHOO.

CHAO-TCHOO, chä'o-choo', or TCHAO-CHEOU-FOU, chä'o-chä-oo'-fee, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, on the Han-Kiang, here crossed by a bridge, near its entrance in the China Sea.

CHAO-TCHOU, or CHAO-TCHEOU-FOU. See SHAO-CHOO.

CHAOURCE, shä'oorse', (anc. *Catusiacum?*) a town of France, department of Aube, on the Armance, 16 miles S. of Troyes. Pop. in 1852, 1540. It was formerly fortified, and has a church of the seventh century.

CHAOUSSY. See TCHAOOSSY.

CHAPADA, shä pä'dä, a new town in Brazil, province of Maranhão, on the upper part of the Rio Grajehu. It is the seat of an electoral college erected in 1842.

CHAPADA, a town in Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, N.E. of Fanado. Pop. 2300.

CHAPADA DE SANTA ANNA, shä-pä'dä dä sän'tä än'nä, or GUIMARENS, ghe-mä-rĕngs', a town in Brazil, the oldest market-town of Matto-Grosso, E. of Culaba. Pop. 4000.

CHAPALA, chä-pä'lä, a considerable lake in the Mexican Confederacy, between the states of Michoacan and Guadalajara; lat. 20° 20' N., lon. from 102° to 103° 25' W. Estimated area 1300 square miles. It contains many islands, and is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma.

CHAPARI, chä-pä-ree', a river of Bolivia, rising in the mountains of Cochabamba, and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Mamore in the parallel of 17° 5' S.

CHAP'PEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Derby, 4½ miles N. of Buxton. Pop. in 1851, 3214. The town is surrounded by lofty hills, and neatly built. It has manufactures of cotton and paper; and in its vicinity are lead and coal mines, and lime-works.

CHAP'EL HILL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

CHAP'EL HILL, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina, is pleasantly situated on New Hope River, an affluent of Cape Fear River, 28 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and the water good. The University of North Carolina, at this place, founded in 1789, is a flourishing institution. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

CHAPEL HILL, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Texas, 120 miles E. of Austin, and 3 miles W. of Brazos River. It is situated in a healthy and populous neighborhood. It has 2 academies (one of them under the direction of the Methodists) in good repute. Pop. about 800.

CHAPEL HILL, a small post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 42 miles S. of Nashville.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

CHAP'EL-IZ'OD, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. and 3 miles W. of Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. 1575. It contains an ancient church and barracks.

CHAPELLE AGNON, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' ân'yôNg', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N.W. of Ambert. Pop. in 1852, 9903.

CHAPELLE AUX BOIS, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' ô bwâ, a town of France, department of Vosges, 10 miles S.S.W. of Epinal. Pop. 1258.

CHAPELLE AUX POTS, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' ô po, a town of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Beauvais, with extensive manufactures of pottery-ware.

CHAPELLE BASSE MER, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' bâss mair, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4496.

CHAPELLE D'ALIGNE, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' dâ'leeN', a town of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of La Flèche. Pop. 1533.

CHAPELLE D'ANGILLON, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' dôNg'zhee'yôNg', a town of France, department of Cher, 19 miles W. of Sancerre. Pop. in 1852, 337.

CHAPELLE D'ARMENTIÈRES, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' dar'môNt'te-air', a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2039.

CHAPELLE DES MARAIS, LA, lâ shâ'pêll dâ mâ'râ, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 33 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1941.

CHAPELLE EN VERCORS, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' ôNa veh-kor', a town of France, department of Drôme, 25 miles E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 1309.

CHAPELLE JANSON, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' zhôNs'sôNs', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles E. of Fougères. Pop. 2031.

CHAPELLE LA REINE, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' lâ rain, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 9 miles S.W. of Fontainebleau. Pop. in 1852, 567.

CHAPELLE ST. DENIS, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' sâNs deh-nee', a town of France, department of Seine, 3 miles S. of St. Denis, near Paris, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1852, 18,700.

CHAPELLE ST. MESMIN, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' sâNs mês'mâNs', a town of France, department of Loiret, arrondissement of Orleans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. P. 1271.

CHAPELLE ST. SAUVEUR, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' sâNs sô'vur', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 33 miles N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1900.

CHAPELLE SUR ERDRE, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' sür êrd'r, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 2554.

CHAPELLE VOLANT, LA, lâ shâ'pêll' vo-lôNg', a town of France, department of Jura, 12 miles N.W. of Lons le Saulnier. Pop. 1907.

CHAP'EL OF GARIOCH, (gar're-ok',) a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

CHAPINVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 45 miles W. of Hartford. It has a large blast furnace, and manufactures of cutlery.

CHAPINVILLE or CHAPINSVILLE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on the railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.E. of Canandaigua.

CHAP'LAIN, a village of Nelson co., Kentucky, 15 miles E. of Bardstown, has 1 tavern, and several stores. Pop. 200.

CHAP'LIN, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E. of Hartford, on Natchaug River. Pop. 796.

CHAPLIN, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

CHAPLIN, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

CHAP'LINTON, a post-village of Barren co., Kentucky, on the Big Barren River, about 130 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

CHAP'MAN, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 542.

CHAPMAN, a post-township of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 33 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1561.

CHAPMAN'S FORD, a post-office, Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

CHAP'MANVILLE, a post-office of Logan co., Virginia.

CHAPNIERS. See CHAMPNIERS.

CHAPO'LA RIVER, of Florida and Alabama, falls into the Appalachicola.

CHAPOO', châ'poo' or shâ'poo', an important maritime town of China, province of Che-kiang, on a promontory on the N. side of the estuary of Tsien-Tang, (or Tsien-Tang,) 50 miles N.E. of Hang-chow-foo, of which it is the port, and with which it has good canal communication. Lat. 30° 40′ N.; lon. 120° 30′ E. Extensive suburbs, the principal seat of trade, stretch along the shore; and about half a mile in their rear is the walled town, 5 miles in circumference, enclosed within which is the "Tartar" town. The harbor is shallow, and the tides here are very rapid, but the roadstead has deep water, and all the Chinese trade with Japan is conducted from this port. The adjacent country is well watered, very fertile, and interspersed with numerous villages, pagodas, and temples. The adjoining heights, fortified in the late war, were captured by the British, after a determined resistance, May 18, 1842.

CHAP'PAQUA, chap-pê'kwa, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, about 40 miles N.N.E. of New York.

CHAPPELL', a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

CHAPPELL'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

CHAP'RUNG', a town of Thibet, on the Sutlej, 55 miles S.W. of Garoo. Lat. 31° 27′ N.; lon. 79° 33′ E. It is the residence of Chinese authorities.

CHAP'TICO, a post-village of St. Mary's co., Maryland, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis.

CHAPULTEPEC, châ-poo'tê-pâk', a strong fortress of Mexico, situated about 2 miles S.W. of the metropolis. It consists of a rock rising to the height of 150 feet, and crowned by a castle. Inside the castle was the Military College of Chapultepec, and the buildings connected with it. Chapultepec was taken by the army under General Scott on the 12th and 13th of September, 1847, and previous to the capture of the city of Mexico, on the 14th of the same month.

CHAPUL'TEPEC, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

CHAPUS, LE, leh shâ'püee', a hamlet of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Marennes, opposite the Ile d'Oléron. Pop. 345. It is a fortification of the second class, and its small port is defended by a fort.

CHARALAN, châ-râ lân', a town of South America, in New Granada, 140 miles N.N.E. of Bogota.

CHARAMAKO'PAN. See KARAMAKOPAN.

CHARAPOTO, châ-râ-po'to, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 110 miles W.S.W. of Quito, near the Bay of Charapoto, Pacific Ocean.

CHAR'BAR' or CHOUBAR, chou'bar', a large and well-sheltered bay of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 25° 20′ N.; lon. 60° 30′ E. On the E. side of its entrance is the town of Charbar, with 1500 inhabitants, enclosed by an earth rampart, and garrisoned by the Imâm of Muscat. N. of this are the ruins of the Portuguese settlement of Teez, probably the *Tiz* of Edrisi, and the *Troci* of Nearchus.

CHARBONNIER, shar'bon'ne-â', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles S. of Issoire. It has coal-mines.

CHARBONNIÈRES, shar'bon'ne-air', a village of France, department of Rhone, 4 miles W. of Lyons, and a place of holyday resort for its inhabitants.

CHARCAS, a city of Bolivia. See CHUQUISACA.

CHARD, a municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 12 miles S.E. of Taunton. Pop. in 1851, 5297. The town, on elevated ground and well built, has a large market-place, a handsome church, an ancient town hall, originally a chapel, a well-endowed poor's hospital, a work-house for a union comprising 59 square miles, and considerable manufactures of lace and woollen goods. The borough formerly sent two members to Parliament. The Royalists were here signally defeated in the wars of Charles I.

CHARDAK, char'dâk', (anc. *Anaea*,) a lake of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Degnizli. Lat. 37° 55′ N.; lon. 30° E. Length from E. to W., 16 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4 miles. Great quantities of salt are collected from it; and the village of Chardak is near its W. extremity.

CHARDAK, char-dâk', a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 81 miles N.E. of Silistria.

CHAR'DON, a post-village, capital of Geauga co., Ohio, in Chardon township, 14 miles from Lake Erie, and 170 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated ridge, about 600 feet above the level of the lake. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. of the township, 1621; of the village, about 1000.

CHARDSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHARENTE, shâ'rôNt', a river in the West of France, rises in the department of Haute-Vienne, about 14 miles N.W. of Chalus, flows very tortuously, but generally W., and, after a course of more than 200 miles through the departments of Charente and Charente-Inférieure, enters the Atlantic opposite the island of Oléron. Principal affluents, the Boutonne on the right, and the Trouve and Né on the left. The towns of Civray, Ruffec, Angoulême, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Tonnay-Charente, Rochefort, and Soubise are on its banks. It is navigable for 130 miles from the sea to Montignac, and for steamers as high as Saintes.

CHARENTE, a department of France, situated between lat. 45° 16′ and 46° 3′ N., and surrounded by the departments of Charente-Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, and Dordogne. Area, 2800 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 332,912.

Surface undulating; it contains many deep caverns, as that of Rancogne, near La Rochefoucault; hilly in the N.E., where there are many shallow lakes. Principal rivers, the Charente and Vienne. Soil calcareous, dry, and infertile, and the corn produced barely suffices for home consumption. Vineyards comprise 112,600 hectares, (278,130 acres,) but the wines are of inferior quality. The Cognac and Jarnac brandies are from this department. Woods extensive, and chestnuts form an important crop; truffles are obtained to the value of 300,000 francs yearly. Iron and gypsum are the principal mineral products: iron-forging, paper-making, distilling, and tanning, the main branches of manufacturing industry. Capital, Angoulême. Charente is divided into five arrondissements, Angoulême, Barbezieux, Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec.

CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE, shä'rôNt'-ăn'fā'ree'UR', a maritime department of Western France, having W. the Atlantic, (Bay of Biscay,) S. the estuary and department of Gironde, and on other sides the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. Area, including the islands of Ré and Oléron, 2650 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 469,992. Surface level; soil generally fertile. Principal rivers, the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. Corn more than sufficient for home consumption is produced; and wine to the estimated value of 800,000*l.* annually, the greater part of which is converted into brandy or vinegar. Pasturas good, and live-stock plentiful. The salt-works along the coast are the most valuable in France, and the pilchard, oyster, and other fisheries are important. Exclusive of ship-building in the government dock-yards of Rochefort, &c., the principal manufactures are of glass, earthenware, and leather, with some coarse woollens and soap. Capital, La Rochelle. This department is divided into six arrondissements, La Rochelle, Jonzac, Marennes, Rochefort, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angély.

CHARENTON, shä'rôNe'tôN', a town of France, department of Seine, on the right bank of the Marne, 5 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3219. It is pleasantly situated, and has many country-houses. A bridge of ten arches across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the military possession of the capital, is now guarded by two forts, forming part of the new fortifications of Paris; the bridge unites this village with the hamlet of Charenton St. Maurice, where there is a large national lunatic asylum.

CHARENTON, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Berri Canal, 27 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1436.

CHARENTON, shar'ren-ton', (Fr. pron. shä'rôNe'tôN',) a post-village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the E. bank of the river Teche, 80 miles, by water, from the Gulf of Mexico.

CHARENZAT, shä'rôNe'zä', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 23 miles W.N.W. of Riom. Pop. 2211.

CHAR'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHAR'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHARIKAR', a town of Afghanistan, 36 miles N. of Cabool. Pop. 5000. It is flourishing, and has a castle, the residence of a local chief, with an active commerce in coarse cotton cloths, and a transit trade across the Hindoo Koosh; the duties from both sources are stated to amount to 1000*l.* annually. In 1841, it was the station of a British garrison, afterwards almost wholly destroyed in its retreat to Cabool.

CHA'RING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHARITÉ, La, lä shä'ree'tä', a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Loire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 miles N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 4944.

CHARITON, or GRAND CHARITON RIVER, of Iowa and Missouri, rises in the S. part of Iowa, and flows S.E., through Appanoose county, to the boundary between those states. It then pursues a southerly course, and falls into the Missouri River near the S. extremity of Chariton county, and a few miles above Glasgow. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles, for about 50 of which it is navigable by keel-boats. *Branches.*—The East Chariton River rises near the N. border of Macon county, and, flowing first southward and then S.W., enters the main stream in Chariton county, about 1 mile from its from its mouth. The Middle Fork rises in Macon county, and, flowing S.S.W., falls into the East Chariton about 10 miles N. of Glasgow.

CHARITON, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 740 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River, on the W. by Grand River, and is intersected by the Chariton River, from which it derives its name. The county is also drained by Yellow and Wolf Creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and diversified by forests and beautiful prairies, the soil of which is fertile and well adapted to pasturage. Stone coal and limestone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish motive-power for mills. Capital, Keytesville. Pop. 7514, of whom 6736 were free, and 1778 slaves.

CHARITON, a village in Chariton co., Missouri, near the Missouri River, about 62 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

CHARITON, a post-village of Lucas co., Iowa, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

CHARITON MILLS, a small village of Adair co., Missouri.

CHARITON MILLS, a village of Schuyler co., Missouri, on Chariton River.

CHAR'ITY, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

CHARJOOEE', a town of Independent Toorkistan, Khanat and 65 miles S.W. of Bokhara, about 6 miles S. of the Oxus, and on the main route and least inhabited spot between Bokhara and Persia. Pop. 5000. It has a fort, a tolerable bazaar, and some trade with Corghenj (Urghendj) by the Oxus.

CHARKOV, a government of Russia. See KHARKOV.

CHARLBURY, char'lber-e, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHARL'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARL'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CHAR'LEMONT, a market-town and formerly a parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 6 miles N.N.W. of Armagh, on the Blackwater River, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Moy, and on the Ulster Canal. Pop. 485. Principal buildings, a strong fort, used as the ordnance depôt and head artillery quarters for North Ireland. It gives the title of earl to the Caulfield family.

CHAR'LEMONT, shar'le-mônt', a hamlet and fortress of France, department of Ardennes. The fortress is situated on a limestone rock, on the left bank of the Meuse, immediately opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier. It was founded by Charles V., and improved by Vauban.

CHAR'LEMONT, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the line of the Hoosick Tunnel Railroad, and on the Deerfield River, over which are two covered bridges, about 50 miles N.E. of Springfield. The scenery is in the highest degree romantic and beautiful, the Hoosick Mountains being in full view. Pop. 1173.

CHARLEMONT, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

CHARLEROI, sha'le-roi', or CHARLEROY, shar'leh-rwä', a strongly fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, capital of the arrondissement, on the Sambre, and on the Brussels and Namur Railway, 23 miles E. of Mons. Pop. in 1842, 6300, employed in extensive coal-mines, iron foundries, cutlery, glass, and nail factories, brick-yards, woollen cloth and yarn factories, &c.; its district being among the most industrious in Belgium. It owes its name to a large fortress built in 1666, during the reign of Charles II. of Spain. It is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi Canal, and has a large cattle fair for ten days, from August 5th.

CHARLES, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHARLES, a county in the S.W. part of Maryland, bordering on the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Potomac, and also drained by the Wicomico River. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil indifferent. First settled in 1640. Capital, Port Tobacco. Pop. 16,162, of whom 6578 were free, and 9584 slaves.

CHARLES CAPE. See CAPE CHARLES.

CHARLES CITY, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 184 square miles. James River forms its entire boundary on the S., and the Chickahominy on the N. and E. The surface is rolling. Charles City was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It has given birth to two Presidents of the United States, Harrison and Tyler. Capital, Charles City Court-House. Pop. 5200, of whom 2136 were free, and 2764 slaves.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Charles City co., Virginia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

CHARLES ISLAND, one of the Galapagos, 20 miles long from N. to S., and about 15 miles broad. Lat. 1° 15′ 24″ S.; lon. 90° 31′ 45″ W.

CHARLES ISLAND, an island off the S. coast of Spitzbergen. Lat. (S. point) 78° 13′ N.; lon. 11° 55′ E.

CHARLES ISLAND, an island of North America, in Hudson's Strait. Lat. (E. point) 62° 44′ N.; lon. 74° 18′ W.

CHARLES ISLAND, an island of British North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N. coast. Lat. 50° 12′ N.; lon. 63° 15′ W. It is 3 miles long, and 1½ miles broad. On its N. side it has a safe though confined harbor.

CHARLES RIVER, rises in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and, pursuing a winding course through Norfolk and Middlesex counties, it meets the tide-waters and forms part of Boston harbor. It is navigable to Watertown, 7 miles W. of Boston.

CHARLES RIVER, a mill-stream of Washington co., Rhode Island, unites with Wood River to form the Pawcatuck.

CHARLES RIVER VILLAGE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 18 miles S.W. of Boston.

CHARLESTON, charl'ton, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S.W. of Dunfermline. Pop. 772. It has a harbor, and extensive lime-works on an estate of the Earl of Elgin, and extensive export of coals.

CHARLESTON, a small maritime village of England, co. of Cornwall, on its S.W. coast, parish and 1½ miles from St. Austell. Its harbor is defended by a strong battery, and it annually exports 7000 tons of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.

CHARLESTON, the capital town of the British West Indian island of Nevis, on its N.W. coast. Pop. in 1844, 1806.

CHARLESTON, charlz'ton, a district in the S.E. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic. Area, 1906 square miles. The Santee River forms its boundary on the N.N.E. It is drained by the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, which unite to form the harbor of Charleston. The surface is level, and, being but little elevated above tide-water, is in some places subject to inundation. The soil is generally sandy, and some portions of it are very productive. The palmetto and pine are among the indigenous forest-trees. A canal, 22 miles long, has been opened in this district, from the Santee to the Cooper River; and the South Carolina Railroad terminates at Charleston, the capital of the district. Charleston is by far the most populous district in the state. Pop. 72,805, of whom 28,429 were free, and 44,376 slaves.

CHARLESTON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 66 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains an academy and several stores. Pop. 1283.

CHARLESTON, a township of Orleans co., Vermont, 55 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1008.

CHARLESTON, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, 36 miles W.N.W. of Albany, borders on Schoharie River. Pop. 2216.

CHARLESTON, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 10 miles W. of Flemington.

CHARLESTON, a post-township and village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1470.

CHARLESTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Kanawha co., Virginia, is situated on the Kanawha River, 60 miles from its mouth, and at its confluence with Elk River, 308 miles W. by N. of Richmond. The river at this place is about 300 yards wide, and is navigable by steamboats at all seasons. The principal thoroughfare from Richmond to the Ohio River passes through the town, which is the centre of an active trade. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a branch bank, and a printing office. The District Court of the United States is held here twice each year. The county contains abundance of coal, and a number of salt-springs. The name of the post-office is KANAWHA COURT-HOUSE. Pop. 1092.

CHARLESTON, a port of entry, capital of a district of its own name, and the largest city of South Carolina, is situated on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the town, and form a spacious harbor, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles below. It is 118 miles N.E. of Savannah, 580 S.W. of Baltimore, and 540 from Washington. Lat. 32° 46' N.; lon. 79° 57' W. Cooper and Ashley Rivers are from 30 to 40 feet deep, the former 1400, and the latter 2100 yards wide. The ground on which the city is built is elevated 8 or 9 feet above the level of the harbor at high tide, which rises about six feet, flowing by the city with a strong current, thus contributing to its salubrity. A sandbar extends across the mouth of the harbor, affording, however, two entrances, of which the deepest, near Sullivan's Island, has 16 feet of water at low tide. The harbor is defended by Fort Pinckney and Fort Johnson, each on an island, the former 2, and the latter 4 miles below the city, and also by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island.

Charleston is regularly built, and extends about 2 miles in length, and nearly 1½ miles in breadth. The streets, many of which are 60 or 70 feet broad, and bordered with the Pride of India and other beautiful shade-trees, pass, for the most part, parallel to each other, from the Cooper to the Ashley River, and are intersected by others nearly at right angles. Many of the houses are of brick, some of which are in a style of superior elegance; others are of wood, neatly painted, and embowered during the summer season amid a profusion of foliage and flowers. The dwellings are often furnished with piazzas extending to the roof, and ornamented with vines or creepers, while the gardens attached to them are adorned with the orange, peach, and other choice trees, and a variety of shrubbery.

Institutions.—Charleston contains numerous educational and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, a flourishing school, founded in 1833. The Charleston College was founded in 1785, chartered anew in 1791, and again re-organized in 1837. This institution has of late been greatly improved; extensive additions have been made to the main building, and another professorship established, entitled the chair of Intellectual Philosophy and Greek Literature. It is now in a very prosperous condition, with an able faculty, and the number of students steadily increasing. The Literary and Philosophical Society has a valuable collection of specimens in natural history. The Apprentices' Association possesses a library of 10,000 volumes, and maintains an annual course of lectures upon scientific subjects. The City Library numbers about 20,000 volumes; besides which there is a Mercantile Library Association. There are in the city a high school and several common schools, all of which are in a flourishing condition. The high school was established in 1839, and is endowed with $1000 per annum for a hundred years. The number of pupils in attendance is usually from 130 to 150. The orphan asylum is richly endowed, and accommodates about 150 children; the building is one of the most remarkable in the city. A commodious alms-house is provided for the poor, and a new custom-house is about to be erected, the base of which is to be of granite, and the superstructure of marble. Charleston contains about 30 churches, a theatre, several first-class hotels, (one of which, the City Hotel, cost $150,000,) 4 cotton presses, a cotton factory, 5 or 6 engine manufactories, a large number of grist mills, 5 ship-yards, and an extensive dry-dock, at which the largest vessels, with their cargoes, can be drawn up in about three hours. There are also in the city 9 banks under the direction of companies, with an aggregate capital of $11,153,582, 6 individual incorporated banks, having an aggregate capital of $8,650,235, and a circulation of $3,944,660, and several insurance and other incorporated companies. Two of the nine banks of Charleston, with a capital of $1,000,000 each, were chartered by the legislature of 1852–53.

Commerce.—The chief exports of Charleston are cotton and rice. The average crop of sea-island cotton, in South Carolina, is from 22,000 to 23,000 bales, about two-thirds of which comes to Charleston; the rest goes to Savannah. The rice crop of the state is usually in the neighborhood of 130,000 tierces, of which Charleston receives all, except 1000 or 1500 tierces going to Georgetown. During the year ending August 31, 1854, Charleston exported 24,761 bales of sea-island cotton, 408,378 bales of upland cotton, 323,064 bushels of rough rice, about as much cleaned rice, and 23,844,650 feet of lumber. Tobacco was also exported in considerable quantities. Since the opening of railroad communication with the great agricultural region of the West, Charleston has become the centre of an important trade in flour. The quantity received here in 1853 amounted to about 80,000 barrels, of which 30,000 were exported coastwise and foreign, 3000 barrels being sent to Liverpool. The total amount of the exports during the year 1852 was $12,899,620. Charleston exports more rice than any other city in the Union, and is surpassed only by New Orleans and Mobile in the exportation of cotton. In 1820, the imports were nearly equal to one-half of the exports; now they are only about one-eighth. The revenue collected at this port in 1801, amounted to $2,257,700; in 1843 it had fallen to $168,405, being the smallest amount collected in any one year, with the exception of 1814, since the establishment of the federal government. This decline is explained by the fact that the imports, which formerly came directly to Charleston, are now entered at Northern ports. The imports in 1852 were $1,767,343, of which $1,285,716 were by American vessels, and $481,627 by foreign vessels. Charleston formerly was extensively engaged in ship-building, but of late years this business has very much declined. In 1852 only 6 vessels (tons, 852) were built. In 1854, the number was increased to 21, but the tonnage to only 956. The number of ships and brigs owned and sailing from this port, is also much smaller than it was ten years ago. Still, the commerce is important. There are lines of steamers—3 steamships to New York, 2 to Philadelphia, 1 to Baltimore, and 1 to Havana; of sailing vessels—11 ships, 2 barques, 8 brigs, and 5 schooners to New York; 3 barques and 3 brigs to Boston; 3 barques, 3 brigs, and 3 schooners to New Orleans; 2 brigs and 8 or 9 schooners to Philadelphia; and 5 or 6 schooners to Baltimore. Besides these, there is a large number of vessels of various classes engaged in foreign commerce. The entire shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 22,526 tons registered, and 19,616 tons enrolled and licensed.

The great extent of railroads that open communication with the interior, affords Charleston superior advantages for inland trade. The Hamburg Railroad, 136 miles in length, was, at the time of its completion in 1833, the longest railroad in the world. It has since been extended through Georgia to Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, 438 miles from Charleston. Another railroad has recently been completed from the Georgia road to Nashville, a distance of about 150 miles, thereby opening direct steam communication between Charleston and the navigable waters of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. A railroad, 68 miles in length, connects Columbia, the capital of the state, 130 miles from Charleston, with the South Carolina road at Branchville. This is to be extended to Greenville, about 120 miles N.W. of Columbus. A portion of the road from Greenville is already in operation. Another branch road, 37 miles in length, extends to Camden, and is to be continued 109 miles farther to Charlotte, North Carolina. A line of steamboats makes daily trips to Wilmington, thus opening communication with the great Northern route of travel. Steamboats also ply between Charleston and the places along the coast.

The press of Charleston comprises 4 daily and 4 or 5 weekly papers, besides several other periodicals. The "Medical Journal," issued every two months, ranks among the first publications of the kind in the Union.

The citizens of Charleston are distinguished for their hospitality and refinement, and perhaps no place in the United States affords more agreeable society. In winter, it is par-

ticularly pleasant as a residence, and is much resorted to by persons from other parts of the Union.

History.—The city of Charleston is one of the most ancient in the United States, its foundations having been laid in 1672. Some 15 years afterward, a company of French refugees, exiled from their native country on account of their religious faith, settled in South Carolina, a part of them at Charleston. From this noble stock, the French Huguenots, have sprung some of the first families of Charleston. In 1731, the city contained 600 houses and 5 churches, and in 1744, 230 vessels were laden at its wharves. It was incorporated in 1783. On the 28th of June, 1776, the garrison on Sullivan's Island, consisting of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Moultrie, sustained an assault from a British squadron of 9 ships of war, and triumphantly repulsed them, losing only 32 men killed and wounded, while the enemy's loss amounted to nearly 200. Charleston was afterwards besieged by the British under Sir Henry Clinton, from the 1st of April, 1780, until May 12th, when it was surrendered by General Lincoln. It was held by the enemy until May, 1782. Charleston has suffered greater disasters by fire than almost any city in the United States. In 1778, 252 houses were consumed, and in 1796 nearly a third part of the city, involving a destruction of property to the amount of $2,500,000. Again, at the great fire in 1838, the loss was estimated at $5,000,000. Pop. in 1800, 18,711; in 1810, 24,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1830, 30,289; in 1840, 29,261; in 1850, 42,985, of which 14,592 were slaves.

Charleston Light-house, on Light-house Island, Charleston harbor, is 125½ feet high, and exhibits a revolving light. Lat. 32° 42′ N., lon. 79° 54′ 12″ W.

CHARLESTON, a post-village in Tallahatchee co., Mississippi, about 125 miles N. of Jackson.

CHARLESTON, a post-village of Bradley co., Tennessee, on the Hiawassee River, and on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 75 miles S.W. of Knoxville, has about 200 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, a village of Cass co., Michigan, 174 miles W. of Detroit, has about 80 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, a post-township in the E. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 846.

CHARLESTON, a village of Hancock co., Indiana, 25 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

CHARLESTON, a post-village and township, capital of Coles co., Illinois, on the border of Grand Prairie, near Embarras River, 81 miles E. by S. of Springfield. The route of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad passes through it. Pop. 849.

CHARLESTON, a village of Adair co., Missouri, 110 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

CHARLESTON, a post-village, capital of Mississippi co., Missouri, about 6 miles S.W. of the Mississippi River, and 260 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

CHARLESTON, a pleasant post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 8 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk. It is on the route of the plank-road which is progressing from Keokuk up the valley of the Des Moines, and is surrounded by a beautiful, fertile farming region. Pop. in 1851, about 500.

CHARLESTON, or EAST HATLEY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Stanstead, 17 miles S. of Sherbrooke, and about 85 miles E. of Montreal. It contains a church, a young ladies' school, and several stores.

CHARLESTON, a village of Canada West, co. of Leeds, near the St. Lawrence, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Kingston. It contains a church, a store, and several mills. Pop. about 150.

CHARLESTON FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, parish of Aboyne, on the Dee, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 27½ miles W. of Aberdeen. It has six annual fairs. In its vicinity is Aboyne Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly.

CHARLESTOWN, charlz′tŏwn, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut, across which is a bridge to Springfield, in Vermont, and on the Sullivan Railroad, 60 miles W. of Concord. It is a place of active trade, and has a bank, and manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. 1644.

CHARLESTOWN, a city and seaport of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, is situated on a peninsula immediately N. of Boston, with which it is connected by the Warren and Charles River bridges. It is 237 miles by railroad N.E. of New York; 200 miles E. by S. from Albany; and 111 miles S.S.W. of Portland; lat. 42° 2′ N., lon. 71° 3′ 33″ W. The peninsula extends from the mainland of Summerville about 2 miles in a south-easterly direction, between the estuaries of the Mystic and Charles Rivers. These are crossed by three public bridges, two over the former, and one over the latter. The surface is remarkably uneven, and near the centre rises into two prominences, called Bunker's and Breed's Hills, the summits and slopes of which afford delightful sites for dwellings. The streets, though irregular, are generally spacious and finely shaded. Two broad avenues, Main and Bunker Hill streets, extend nearly through the entire length of the peninsula. These are intersected at various angles by those passing from the Mystic to Charles River, and others leading to different sections of the city. Charlestown enjoys a salubrious atmosphere, and is for the most part handsomely built. The principal public edifices are the churches, 8 or 9 in number, a bank, and a state's prison. The latter is situated at the western extremity of the city, on what is called Prison Point. It consists of an octagonal centre, with four wings, having its interior arrangements upon the Auburn plan. The public schools of Charlestown are organized upon the graded system, and comprise a high school, grammar school, and 30 primary schools. The usual number of pupils in attendance is about 3600. The city has also a flourishing female seminary. Two newspapers are published here—one weekly and the other semi-weekly. The chief object of interest, however, to persons visiting Charlestown, is the Bunker Hill Monument, erected in commemoration of the first great battle fought between the British and Americans. It stands on Breed's Hill, usually called Bunker Hill, near the spot where the brave Warren fell. Its foundations, which are 50 feet above the level of the sea, are enclosed 12 feet under ground. The corner-stone was laid by the Marquis La Fayette, June 17, 1825, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. June 17, 1843, the completion of the monument was celebrated, in the presence of the President of the United States, many of the members of his cabinet, and a vast concourse of citizens. It consists of a plain granite shaft, 220 feet high, 31 feet square at the base, and 15 at the top. Within is a winding stairway, by which it is ascended to a chamber immediately under the apex, 11 feet in diameter, containing 4 windows, which afford a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country. In this chamber are two of the four cannon which constituted the whole train of field artillery possessed by the Americans at the commencement of the war, in April, 1775. These two pieces are named respectively Hancock and Adams.

The United States Navy-yard at Charlestown, established about the year 1798, is situated at the foot of Bunker Hill. It occupies an area of from 70 to 80 acres, extending from the mouth of Charles River to Chelsea Bridge, and is enclosed on the land side by a high stone wall. The dry-dock, at its upper end, was completed in 1833, at a cost of $670,089. It is constructed of chiselled granite, 341 feet long, and 80 wide, having a depth of 30 feet. The first vessel received was the United States frigate Constitution. There are also in the yard four large ship-houses, a granite ropewalk 1300 feet long, the dwellings of the officers, and naval stores to the amount of some $2,000,000. Connected with it is a naval hospital, located in Chelsea. But little manufacturing is done in Charlestown, except in the article of sofas, in the production of which a large amount of capital is employed.

Charlestown is memorable for its sufferings during the Revolutionary War. In the early part of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought June 17, 1775, the town was set on fire by the British, and burned to the ground. Incorporated a city in 1847. Pop. 17,216.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-village and township of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Newport. Within its limits is an Indian settlement, numbering about 100, the last of the powerful tribe of Narragansetts. Incorporated in 1738, and named in honor of Charles II. Pop. 694.

CHARLESTOWN, a village and township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Pickering Creek, 12 miles N. of West Chester. The village contains 2 churches, a cotton factory, and about 20 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 979.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the North-east River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore.

CHARLESTOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Virginia, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, 168 miles N. of Richmond, 60 miles N.W. of Washington, and 8 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry. It is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful region, and forms part of the Valley of Virginia. Colonel Charles Washington, a brother of General Washington, resided at this place and was the proprietor of the land on which the town is built. Charlestown contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, 1 bank, and about a dozen stores. Pop. estimated at 1500.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 110 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Clarke co., Ohio, on the railroad, 40 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-township in the E. central part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 809.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Portage co., Ohio, 6 miles E. of Ravenna.

CHARLESTOWN, a township and thriving post-village, capital of Clarke co., Indiana, is situated 2½ miles from the Ohio River, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Louisville, in Kentucky. It is surrounded by excellent land, and has an active business. It contains a large court-house, a county seminary, a

female high school, and 4 or 5 churches. First settled in 1804. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1600. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3902.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-village of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

CHARLESVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Stormont, on the St. Lawrence, about 110 miles N. E. of Kingston. It contains 2 stores, 2 potteries, a potash factory, and several saw and grist mills. Pop. about 275.

CHARLESWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

CHARLETON, char'ton, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHARLETON, QUEEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARLEVAL, shar'le-val', a town of France, department of Eure, 9 miles N.N.W. of Andelys, on the Andelle. Pop. in 1852, 1316. Its name is derived from a château built by Charles IX. It was originally called NOYON-SUR-ANDELLE, no'yon'sür'on'dèll', from a fortress built by Henry I. of England.

CHARLEVILLE, shar'le-veel', called LIBREVILLE, leeb'r'veel' under the first republic, a town of France, department of Ardennes, ¾ mile N.N.E. of Mézières, with which it communicates by an avenue and suspension bridge across the Meuse. Pop. in 1852, 9162. It is well built, clean, and handsome; it has a college, an ecclesiastical school, a public library with 22,000 volumes, and a theatre. Since the seventeenth century, when it ceased to be a fortress, it has become thriving, though the national manufactory of arms has been transferred to Tulle and Chatellerault. it has still pretty extensive manufactures of muskets, nailworks, copper foundries, and tanneries, with a port on the river, and active export trade in wine, spirits, coal, iron, and slates.

CHARLEVILLE, shar'le-vil', (anc. *Rathgogan,*) a town, parish, municipal borough, and formerly parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 22 miles W.S.W. of Limerick. Pop. of town, 4287. It consists mostly of 4 streets, crossing at right angles, and is pretty well built. It gives the title of earl to the Barry family; but the town and vicinity are the property of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, whose mansion here was burnt by the Duke of Berwick, in 1690.

CHARLEVOIX, shar'le-voy', an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan. Area, estimated at 620 square miles. Its outline is indented by Little Traverse Bay. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county.

CHARLEY'S RANCHO, ran'cho, a post-office of Butte co., California.

CHARLIEU, shar'le-eh,' (anc. *Carilocus.*) a town of France, department of Loire, 38 miles N.E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 3984, partly employed in manufactures of cotton and linen stuffs. It has ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the eleventh century.

CHARLOE, char'lo, a post-village, capital of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River, and on the Miami Canal, 137 miles N.W. of Columbus. It was laid out in 1849.

CHARLOIS, shar'lwà', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse, 2 miles S.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2000.

CHARLOTTE, shar'lot, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 550 square miles. Staunton River washes its entire S.W. border. The surface is uneven; the soil is partly fertile and partly poor. The Richmond and Danville Railroad passes through the county. Formed from Lunenberg in 1764. Capital, Marysville. Pop. 13,955; of whom 4967 were free, and 8988 slaves

CHARLOTTE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 20 miles N.E. of Machias. Pop. 718.

CHARLOTTE, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 11 miles W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1634.

CHARLOTTE, a township of Chautauque co., New York, about 15 miles N.E. of Mayville. Pop. 1718.

CHARLOTTE, formerly PORT GENESEE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on Genesee River, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 7 miles N. of Rochester, with which it is connected by a railroad. It has a steamboat landing, a custom-house, and several warehouses.

CHARLOTTE, a thriving town, capital of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, on Sugar Creek, 158 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It is one of the principal towns in the W. part of the state, and has rapidly increased for a few years past, in consequence of the gold mines which have been opened in the vicinity. A branch mint has been established here for the purpose of coining the gold. This town is the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, lately finished, and of the Central Railroad of North Carolina, now in progress of construction. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. A plank-road, 120 miles long, extends to Fayetteville. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

CHARLOTTE, a post-village, capital of Dickson co., Tennessee, on the road from Nashville to Memphis, 38 miles W. of Nashville. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE, a post-village, capital of Eaton co., Michigan, about 20 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 2 miles N. of Battle Creek.

CHARLOTTE, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

CHARLOTTE, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

CHARLOTTE, a maritime county in the S.W. part of New Brunswick, bounded on the S. by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the W. and S.W. by Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix River. Numerous indentations mark the coast, off which are the Grand Manan, Campo Bello and Deer Islands, belonging to this county. The soil is fertile, but the greater part of the county, however, is covered with forests. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, shipbuilding, and the fisheries. Charlotte, next to St. Johns, is the most populous county in New Brunswick. Capital, St. Andrews. Pop. in 1851, 19,928.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, shar'lott' à-mà'lè-eh, or ST. THOMAS, sent-tom'as, a town of the Danish West Indies, capital of the island of St. Thomas. Pop. in 1847, 10,100, of whom 2100 were slaves. It is built chiefly on three hills, which are so many spurs of a high mountain that rises directly behind the city. It has an excellent harbor, and an extensive trade. It is defended by the citadel of Christian's Fort, and 2 batteries. The town has a Lutheran, a Roman Catholic, an English, and a Dutch Reformed church, a Jewish synagogue, a chapel for the Moravian Brothers, and a local and an English colonial bank. See ST. THOMAS.

CHARLOTTE CENTRE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

CHARLOTTE COURT-HOUSE. See MARYSVILLE.

CHARLOTTE HALL, a post-village in St. Mary's co., Maryland, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis.

CHARLOTTE HARBOR or BOCA GRANDE, bo'kà grân'dà, on the W. coast of Florida, sheltered from the sea by several islands. It is about 25 miles long, and from 8 to 10 miles wide, but very shoal, having a depth of only 10 or 12 feet. The entrance, which is about three fourths of a mile wide, and 6 fathoms deep, lies between Boca Grande Key and Gasperillo Bay. This harbor is noted for producing the finest oysters and the greatest variety of fish, wild-fowl, and deer of any upon the whole coast.

CHARLOTTE ISLANDS. See QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS.

CHARLOTTENBRUNN, shar-lot'ten-brôôn', a town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles S.W. of Breslau, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1070. It has manufactures of linens and cottons.

CHARLOTTENBURG, shar-lot'ten-bôôrg', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the left bank of the Spree, 3 miles W. of Berlin, with which it communicates by a straight avenue, bordered by villas. Pop. 7290, partly employed in steam cotton mills, cotton print-works, manufactures of hosiery, &c. It is handsomely built, and has 2 royal palaces, and a park with statues of the elector Frederick William and his son Frederick I., and a monument to Louisa of Prussia, consort of the late king. It is a favorite place of holiday resort for the population of Berlin.

CHARLOTTE RIVER, an affluent of the East Branch of the Susquehanna, forms part of the boundary between Otsego, Schoharie, and Delaware counties, New York.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 30 miles from Albany. It is the seat of the New York Conference Seminary, attended by about 1000 pupils.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, shar'lots-vil, a flourishing town, capital of Albemarle co., Virginia, on the right bank of the Rivanna River, and on the Central Railroad, 81 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 123 miles S.W. of Washington. It is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, and is connected by railroad with Richmond and other towns. One mile W. of the town is the University of Virginia, which was founded in 1819, under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, and is endowed by the state. An observatory is attached to this institution. See *Table of Colleges,* APPENDIX. Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, who was a native of Albemarle county, is 3 miles distant. Charlottesville contains churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, 2 banks, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 2600.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post-village in Hancock co., Indiana, on the Indiana Central Railroad, about 30 miles E. of Indianapolis.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, British America, and of Queens co., on Hillsborough River, near the southern coast, with one of the best harbors in the adjacent seas. Lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 63° 7′ W. Pop. 4717. It is well built on gently rising ground. The principal edifices are the government buildings, Episcopal and Scotch churches several chapels, the barracks, and a fort. It has an academy endowed with 270*l.* a year, a national school, an iron foundry, a manufactory of coarse woollens and shipbuilding yards.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of Dominica, one of the West India islands, on its western coast, 21 miles S.E. of Prince Rupert's Bay. See DOMINICA.

CHARLTON, an island of British North America, in James's Bay. Lat. 52° N., lon. 79° 50′ W.

CHARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1½ miles N.E. of Dover. Pop. 2513.

CHARLTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles N.E. of Malmesbury. Pop. 683.

CHARLTON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 12 miles S.W. of Worcester. Pop. 2052.

CHARLTON, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, 25 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1902.

CHARLTON-ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHARLTON ADAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARLTON DEPOT, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

CHARLTON-HORETHORNE, char'ton-hôr'thorn, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARLTON, KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHARLTON-MACKRELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARLTON-MARSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHARLTON-MUSGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH, a parish and village of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles S.E. of London. Pop. 2655. The village is picturesquely situated on elevated ground near the Thames. It has an interesting church, and a stately manor-house in the Elizabethan style. There is a fair on St. Luke's day, called "Horn Fair," from the custom of carrying small horns, probably in honor of St. Luke's bull, and formerly notorious for rather indecent mummeries, which gave rise to the saying "All is fair at Horn Fair."

CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHARLTON-WESTPORT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHARLWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHARLY, shar'lee', several villages of France; the chief in the department of Aisne, 42 miles S.S.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 1676.

CHARLYNCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, sharm-sür-mo'zèll', a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of ten arches, 15 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 3037. It has manufactures of lace, and extensive tanneries.

CHARMEY, shar'mâ', (Ger. *Galmis*, gâl'mis,) a parish and village of Switzerland, 14 miles S. of Freyburg, in the high valley of the same name, in which the finest of the celebrated Gruyère cheese is made.

CHARMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHARMOUTH, a parish and village of England, co. of Dorset, at the mouth of the small river Char, in the English Channel, 2 miles N.E. of Lyme-Regis. Pop. 620. The village is a pleasant watering place. In 1839, severe shocks of an earthquake occurred in this vicinity, in some parts leaving the surface rent by huge chasms. Fossil remains are abundant.

CHARNEUX, shar'nuh', a village of Belgium, 10 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2300. It has manufactories of cloth, and the ancient abbey of Val-Dieu.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHARNOCK-RICHARD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHARNY, shar'nee', a town of France, department of Yonne, 15 miles S.W. of Joigny. Pop. in 1852, 1448.

CHARO, châ'ro, (anc. *Mallatzingo*,) a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michoacan, at the foot of the Sierra Otzumatlan, upward of 6000 feet above the sea-level. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 3800.

CHAROLAIS. See CHAROLOIS.

CHAROLLES, shâ'roll', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 28 miles W.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 3470. It stands between two hills, one crowned by a ruined castle of the Counts of Charolois. It is well built, and has a chamber of commerce, a manufactory of crucibles, ironworks, and trade in cattle, wine, and grain.

CHAROLOIS or CHAROLAIS, shâ'ro'lâ', an old subdivision of France in the province of Burgundy, now comprised in the department of Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Charolles.

CHARONNE, shâ'ronn', a village of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of St. Denis, adjoining Paris on the E. Pop. in 1852, 6850. It has manufactories of chemical products, wax-candles, and colors.

CHAROST, shâ'rost', a town of France, department of Cher, 15 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 1605.

CHARPEY, shar'pâ', a town of France, department of the Drôme, 9 miles E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 2342.

CHARROUX, shar'roo', a town of France, department of Vienne, 30 miles S. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 1787. Here are the remains of a monastery founded in 785, and which was richly endowed by Charlemagne, but destroyed during the religious wars.

CHARS, shar, a town of France, department of the Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.W. of Pontoise, on the Viosne. It was formerly fortified, and has an old castle.

CHARSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHARSHUMBA, char-shûm'ba, written CHARSHAMBA or TCHERCHEMBEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Roum, 10 miles from the mouth of the Yeshil Irmak, (called also Charshambâh-Soo,) on the Black Sea, lat. 41° 11′ N., lon. 36° 40′ E. The greater number of the houses are surrounded by gardens, and the land in the vicinity is fertile and well cultivated.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHART, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHARTHAM, chart'am, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHARTIERS, char'teers, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

CHARTIERS, a post-township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S.W. of Pittsburg, drained by Chartiers Creek. Pop. 1677.

CHARTIERS'S CREEK, Pennsylvania, rises in Washington co., and flows into the Ohio River, 4 miles below Pittsburg.

CHART, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHART NEXT SUTTON-VALENCE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHARTRE, LA, lâ shart'r, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 1613. It trades in cattle and grain.

CHARTRES, shart'r, (anc. *Autricum*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity beside the Eure, 47 miles S.W. of Paris; lat. 48° 26′ 53″ N., lon. 1° 29′ 20″ E. Pop. in 1852, 18,234. It is mostly ill built; the only remarkable edifices are the celebrated Gothic cathedral, the most perfect in France, two other remarkable churches, an episcopal palace, vast barracks, occupying an old convent, a theatre, some portions of its old fortifications, comprising two gates; and in one of the squares is an obelisk to the memory of General Marceau, born at Chartres in 1769. It has a society of agriculture, a public library of 40,000 volumes; manufactories of hosiery, hats, and leather; *pâtés* in great repute; and its weekly markets on Thursday and Saturday are the largest in France for corn and flour. Chartres was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois in 1432. In its cathedral St. Bernard preached the Second Crusade in 1146. It gave the title of duke to the late eldest son of Louis-Philippe.

CHARTREUSE, France. See GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

CHARWAH, a town of India, Hindostan, province of Candeish, Gwalior dominions, 67 miles N.E. of Boorhanpoor.

CHARWELTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool. See GALOFARO.

CHASELEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CHASE MILLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

CHASEVILLE, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

CHASEVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Tennessee, on Birdsong Creek, 70 miles W. of Nashville.

CHASMA or CHASSMA, kâs'mâ, a river of Military Croatia, after a tortuous westerly course of 55 miles, joins the Lonya, 16 miles S.W. of Bellovar. Near their junction is the village of Chasma, with 450 inhabitants.

CHASSELAS, shâs'seh lâ', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement, and 8 miles S.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 360. It gives its name to the celebrated table-grapes, 5000 or 6000 baskets of which are sent weekly in autumn to the markets of Paris.

CHASSENEUIL, shâs'seh-nuh'ye or shâs'sâ'nul', a town of France, department of Charente, 16 miles S.W. of Confolens. Pop. in 1852, 2321. There are also villages of the same name in the departments of Indre and Vienne.

CHASSERAL, shâs'seh-râl', a mountain of one of the culminating points of the Jura range in Switzerland, canton of Bern, 9 miles W. of Bienne, elevation of 6280 feet.

CHASSERON, shâs'seh-rôn', a mountain of the Jura range, between the French department of Doubs and the Swiss canton of the Vaud, 6 miles N.W. of Yverdun.

CHASTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHATAUQUE. See CHAUTAUQUE.

CHATBURN, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHA-TCHOU. See SHA TCHOO.

CHATEAUBRIANT, shâ-tô'bre-ôn', a town of France, department of the Loire-Inférieure, 35 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4064. It is built around the remains of a castle founded in 1015; it has manufactories of woollen stuffs, and confectionary in high repute, with trade in iron, timber, oil, and corn.

CHATEAU CHALON, shâ'tô' shâ'lôn', a town of France, department of Jura, 6 miles E. of Lons-le-Saulnier, on the Seille. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity. It had formerly an abbey.

CHATEAU CHINON, shâ'tō' shee'nōx^n', a town of France, department of Nièvre, in a mountainous district, near the Yonne, 37 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 2062. It was formerly fortified, and has a ruined castle. Its inhabitants weave some coarse woollens, and trade in wine and wool.

CHÂTEAU-D'ŒX, shâ'tō'-dœx, or CHATEAU D'OYES, shâ'tō' dwâ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 22 miles E. of Lausanne, on the right bank of the Sarine. Pop. 2910. It has important cattle fairs, and ruins of the ancient château of the Counts of Gruyère.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, shâ'tō' dü lwâr, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on a hill, 23 miles S.S.E. of Le Mans, near the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 3080. It has manufactories of linens, cotton twist, and leather; and also carries on a brisk trade in grain and chestnuts.

CHATEAUDUN, shâ'tō'dūn^n', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, near the Loir, 26 miles S.S.W. of Chartres. Pop. in 1852, 6745. It is handsome, having been almost wholly rebuilt since it was destroyed by fire in 1723. It has a castle, partly of the tenth century, a town-hall, a communal college, and a small public library. There are also tanneries and manufactories of blankets.

CHATEAUGAY, shat'ō-gā', a river which rises in the eastern part of Franklin co., New York, and passing through a lake of its own name, falls into the St. Lawrence River in Canada, 5 or 6 miles below La Chine.

CHÂTEAUGAY, a post-township of Franklin co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of Malone, is drained by the river of the same name, and crossed by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 3728.

CHÂTEAUGAY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, on the Châteaugay River, 24 miles S. of Montreal, with which it has steamboat and railway communication by the way of Lachine. It contains a church, 8 stores, and several hotels. Pop. about 650.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE, in Clinton co., New York, is from 3 to 4 miles long.

CHÂTEAUGIRON, shâ'tō'zhee'rōn^n', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 1638. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactories of cottons.

CHATEAU GONTIER, shâ'tō'gōn^n'te-ā', a town of France, on the Mayenne, here crossed by a stone bridge, 17 miles S.S.E. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 6792. It has a fine Gothic church, several hospitals, and manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and bleach-grounds; it is the entrepôt for the wine, slate, coal, &c. of the department.

CHATEAUGUAY. See CHATEAUGAY.

CHATEAU HAUT-BRION, shâ'tō' hō bre'ōn^n', a hamlet of France, department of the Gironde, arrondissement of Libourne, with an extensive vineyard, producing one of the four finest growths of Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU LAFITTE, shâ'tō'-lâ'feet', a hamlet of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Lesparre, with a small vineyard, producing one of the four finest growths of Bordeaux wine. It yields about 400 hogsheads annually.

CHATEAU-LANDON, shâ'tō'-lōn^n'dōn^n', a town of France, department of Seine et Marne, 16 miles S. of Fontainebleau. Pop. in 1852, 2517.

CHÂTEAU-LATOUR, shâ'tō'-lâ'toor', two contiguous vineyards of France, department and on the Gironde, near Pauillac, and which yield some of the finest growths of claret wine.

CHÂTEAU LA VALLIÈRE, shâ'tō' lâ vâl'le-air', a market-town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles N.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 1400.

CHATEAU, LE, leh shâ'tō', or CHATEAU D'OLÉRON, shâ'tō' do'la'rōn^n', a fortified seaport town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N.W. of Marennes, on the S.E. point of the island of Oleron. Pop. in 1852, 2369. It has a citadel, and trade in salt, wine, and brandy.

CHÂTEAULIN, shâ'tō'lăn^n', a town of France, department of Finistère, on the Aulne, 13 miles N. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 2849.

CHÂTEAU-MARGAUX, shâ'tō'-mar'gō', a famous vineyard of France, department, and on the Gironde, 14 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. It produces one of the finest growths of claret wine. The villa, whence its name, belongs to the heirs of the Spanish Marquis d'Aguado.

CHATEAUMEILLANT, shâ'tō' mā'yōn^n', a town of France, department of Cher, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 3030. It has an old castle.

CHÂTEAUNEUF DE MAZENC, shâ'tō'nuf' deh mâ'zōn^n', a town of France, department of Drôme, 9 miles E. of Montélimart. Pop. 1698.

CHÂTEAUNEUF DE RANDON, shâ'tō'nuf' deh rōn^n'dōn^n', a town of France, department of Lozère, 12 miles N.E. of Meude. Pop. 607. It was formerly fortified, and has 9 annual fairs. The famous Duguesclin died in 1380, while besieging Chateauneuf de Randon, then in possession of the English.

CHATEAUNEUF DU FAOU, shâ'tō'nuf' dü fā'oo', a town of France, department of Finistère, on the Aulne, 17 miles N.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 2815.

CHATEAUNEUF DU RHONE, shâ'tō'nuf' dü rōn, a town of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles S. of Montélimart, on the Rhone, opposite Viviers. Pop. in 1852, 1450. Commerce in red wine.

CHATEAUNEUF EN BRETAGNE, shâ'tō'nuf' ōn^n' breh-tăñ', a fortified town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 810.

CHATEAUNEUF EN THYMERAIS, shâ'tō'nuf' ōn^n' tee'-mā'rā', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 15 miles N.W. of Chartres. Pop. in 1852, 1352.

CHATEAUNEUF SUR CHARENTE, shâ'tō'nuf' sür shâ'-rōn^n', a town of France, department, and on the Charente, 11 miles W.S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 3030. It has a trade in brandy, wine, and salt, and a large market on the 16th day of each month.

CHATEAUNEUF SUR CHER, shâ'tō'nuf' sür shâr, a town of France, department, and on an island in the Cher, 12 miles N.W. of St. Amand. Pop. in 1852, 2700.

CHATEAUNUF SUR LOIRE, shâ'tō'nuf' sür lwâr, a town of France, department of Loiret, 14 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 3337.

CHATEAUNEUF SUR SARTHE, shâ'tō'nuf' sür sart, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles N.N.E. of Angers, on the Sarthe. Pop. in 1852, 1326.

CHATEAUNEUF VAL DE BARGIS, shâ'tō'nuf' val deh bar'zhee', a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement, and 16 miles S.E. of Cosne. Pop. in 1852, 2288.

CHATEAU-PONNAT, shâ'tō' pō'nā'nâ', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 9 miles E. of Bellac, on the Gartempe. Pop. 2822.

CHATEAU-PORCIEN, shâ'tō'-por'se-ăn^n', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Aisne, 26 miles S.W. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 2505.

CHATEAU-RENARD, shâ'tō'-reh'nar'. a town of France, department of Loiret, 10 miles E.S.E. of Montargis. Pop. 1477.

CHATEAU-RENARD, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 19 miles N.E. of Arles, near the Durance. Pop. in 1852, 3320. It has the remains of a castle of the twelfth century.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, shâ'tō' reh'no', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Brenne, 17 miles N.E. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 3270. Manufactures coarse woollens. Its castle was founded in the eleventh century.

CHATEAUROUX, shâ'to'roo', a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, in a plain on the Indre, and at the terminus of the railway from Orleans, 51 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 15,931. It was formerly a miserable looking place, but has been greatly improved since 1820. Principal edifice, the Castle, (long the prison of the Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu,) which now serves for the town-hall. It is the seat of a court of assize, chambers of commerce and manufactures, and a society of arts and agriculture. Manufactures comprise strong woollens, in which from 1800 to 2000 hands are engaged, cutlery, hats, hosiery, paper, parchment, and military equipments; it has also an active trade in woollen yarn, leather, iron, cattle, and lithographic stones of superior quality. It was the birthplace of General Bertrand.

CHATEAUROUX, a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 3 miles N.N.E. of Embrun. Pop. 1772.

CHÂTEAU-SALINS, shâ'tō'-sâ'lăn^n', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 17 miles N.E. of Nancy. Pop. in 1852, 2124. It has some remains of fortifications, and a castle of the thirteenth century, to which, and to some government salt works, abandoned in 1826, it owes its name.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, shâ'tō'-te-ā'ree', a town of France, department of Aisne, capital of the arrondissement, on the Marne, across which it communicates with a considerable suburb, by a bridge of three arches, 37 miles S.S.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 5629. It stands on a declivity, crowned by the remains of a vast castle founded by Charles Martel in 720, for Thierry IV., whence its name. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, and has a marble monument to his memory.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, shâ'tō'-veel'lăn^n', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 11 miles S.W. of Chaumont. Pop. in 1852, 2080.

CHAT-EL-ARAB. See SHAT-EL-ARAB.

CHATELAUDREN, shâ'tēl'o'drōn^n', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 1367. It has manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs.

CHATELDON, shâ'tēl'dōn^n', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N. of Thiers. Pop. in 1852, 1691.

CHATELET, shâ'tā-lā', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the right bank of the Sambre, 4 miles E. of Charleroi. Pop. 2971. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

CHATELET, LE, leh shâ'teh-lā', a town of France, department of Cher, 11 miles S.S.W. of St. Amand. Pop. in 1852, 1583.

CHATELLERAULT, shâ'tēl'rō', a town of France, department of Vienne, capital of the arrondissement, on the Vienne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a stone bridge, 18 miles N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1852, 12,433. It is one of the principal seats of the manufacture of French

cutlery, the production of which occupies about 600 families. It has an old castle, (whence its name,) a theatre, exchange, hospital, national manufactory of arms, and a large trade in millstones, wines, dried fruits, and agricultural produce. James Hamilton, the second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, received the dukedom of Chatellerault from Henry II., in 1548, as the price of his consent to the marriage of his ward, Queen Mary, with the Dauphin Francis.

CHATEL ST. DENIS, shâ'tĕl' sân^g dĕh-nee', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 23 miles S.W. of Freyburg, with a castle on the Veyaise River, here crossed by a stone bridge.

CHATEL ST. DENIS SUR MOSELLE, shâ'tĕl' sân^g dĕh'-nee' sür mo'zĕll', a town of France, department of Epinal, on the Moselle, 10 miles N. of Vosges. Pop. 1255.

CHATELUS, shâ'tĕh-lüce', a village of France, department of Creuse, 12 miles N.E. of Guéret. Pop. in 1852, 1346.

CHATENAY, shâ'tĕh-nâ', a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles S.S.W. of Paris. It was the birthplace of Voltaire.

CHATENOIS, shâ'tĕh-nwâ', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 25 miles S.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 4044.

CHATENOIS, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 5 miles S. of Belfort. Pop. 1128.

CHATENOIS, a town of France, department of Vosges, 7 miles S.E. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1593. Manufactures lace.

CHATFIELD, a post-township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1351.

CHATHAM, chat'am, a parliamentary borough, river port, naval arsenal, town, and parish of England, on the E. bank of the Medway, and on the old London and Dover road, 30 miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 28,424. It consists chiefly of one long, narrow, winding street, forming a continuation of the city of Rochester, and mostly accompanying the course of the Medway, which here begins to widen into its estuary. It is flanked on the E. and S. by heights partly built on, and crowned with several forts. The town is well paved and lighted, and has many good shops; but, with the exception of its noble dock-yard and handsome military suburb of Brompton, it presents little worthy of notice. Principal edifices, the parish church, a modern building, embodying a small part of the original Norman structure; a charity hospital, reputed to have been founded by Bishop Gundulph in 1078, with an annual revenue of 3000*l.*; a small seamen's hospital, revenue 441*l.*; a proprietary school, and a literary institution, with a museum. The military and naval establishments, separated from the town and the country beyond by a line of fortifications, comprise large and very handsome infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a noble marine hospital, the dock-yard and arsenal, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and now surrounded by a wall enclosing 90 acres. The dock-yard, inferior only to those of Portsmouth and Plymouth, contains 5 tide-docks, and 6 building-slips for vessels of the largest size, with saw mills, forges, machinery-works, roperies, &c.; the latter has ordnance-ranges, an armory, officers' and artificers' quarters, and a chapel. Moored in the river opposite are hulks for convicts, who labor in the yard. The population of Chatham is almost entirely engaged in the military and naval establishments, or in the retail trade arising out of the presence of the government-works. The borough has no municipal jurisdiction, but it now sends one member to the House of Commons. In the last century it gave the title of earl to the celebrated statesman, the elder Pitt. In 1667, the Dutch, under De Ruyter, sailed up the Medway, and, in spite of the forts on its banks, succeeded in burning many vessels and stores.

CHATHAM, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is traversed by the Haw and Deep Rivers, which unite in the S.E. part and form the Cape Fear; it is also drained by Rocky and New Hope Rivers. The surface is diversified; the soil is generally clayey and productive. Extensive beds of stone coal have recently been opened in the county, near Deep River. This stream has been rendered navigable by small boats as high as the coal-mines. A plank-road is in progress through this county, from Deep River to the Central Railroad. Organized in 1770, and named in honor of the illustrious statesman and orator William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Capital, Pittsborough. Pop. 18,449, of whom 12,464 were free, and 5985 slaves.

CHATHAM, a county forming the E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on the sea, has an area of 358 square miles. The Savannah River forms its boundary on the N.E., and the Ogeechee on the S.W. The surface is level, and partly occupied by swamps. The soil near the rivers is rich, adapted to the cultivation of rice; other parts are sandy and sterile. It is intersected by the Central Railroad. Chatham is the most populous county in the state. Capital, Savannah. Pop. 23,901, of whom 9883 were free, and 14,018 slaves.

CHATHAM, a township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 76 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 516.

CHATHAM, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, at the S.E. extremity of Cape Cod, 80 miles S.E. of Boston, on a fine harbor inside of Chatham Beach. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coast trade, fisheries, and the manufacture of salt. In 1851, there were 19 vessels, tons 1345, belonging to the town, and employing 230 persons, engaged in the mackerel fishery; and, during the year 1852, 5769½ barrels of mackerel were inspected. Pop. 2439.

CHATHAM, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 17 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It is noted for the manufacture of bells. Pop. 1535.

CHATHAM, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, 18 miles S. by E. of Albany, is intersected by the Western Railroad. Pop. 3839.

CHATHAM, a handsome post-village and township of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Passaic River, and on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 16 miles W. of Newark. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. 2469.

CHATHAM, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lancaster to Wilmington, in Delaware, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

CHATHAM, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1238.

CHATHAM, a small post-village of Licking co., Ohio, has 250 inhabitants.

CHATHAM, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1167.

CHATHAM, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, on the Alton and Springfield Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Springfield, is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has several stores.

CHATHAM, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

CHATHAM, a post-village and township of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa River, 52 miles W. of Montreal. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a chemical establishment, 2 carding mills, a machine for cutting shingles, and about 8 saw and grist mills. Pop. of the township, 3100.

CHATHAM, a post-town of Canada West, capital of Kent county, on the river Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 67 miles S.W. of London. It has agencies of the Bank of Upper Canada, the Government Bank, of 3 fire, marine, and life assurance companies, and contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 5 churches, 2 printing offices, 2 chemists and druggists, 2 steam mills, 1 foundry, about 20 stores, and several hotels. Pop. about 2500.

CHATHAM, a thriving village of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Miramichi River, about 12 miles from its entrance into the beautiful bay of its own name, and 135 miles N.N.E. of St. John. It carries on considerable commerce in timber, deals, &c. by the river, which is here more than a mile wide, and navigable for the largest ships.

CHATHAM CENTRE, a post-village of Chatham township, Columbia co., New York, on the Western Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

CHATHAM CENTRE, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, a post-village in Chatham township, Columbia co., New York, at the junction of the Harlem Railroad with the Western Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

CHATHAM HARBOR, at the E. extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It is well protected from the sea, and has 20 feet of water at low tide. The Chatham Lights are inside of Chatham Harbor, on James's Head, near the S.E. extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. They are fixed, two in number, with an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 40′ 20″ N.; lat. 69° 57′ 12″ W.

CHATHAM HILL, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

CHATHAM ISLAND, off the W. coast of Patagonia, 30 miles S. of Wellington Island.

CHATHAM ISLAND, one of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Excellent coal has lately been discovered here.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, a group in the Radack Chain, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 178° 50′ E.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific, about 380 miles E. of New Zealand. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 48′ S.; lon. 176° 58′ W. They consist of Chatham, (Wairikaori,) Pitt, and some smaller islands; the first being about 90 miles in circumference, of which about one-third part is productive. Coasts rocky; surface undulating, and often marshy; products similar to those of New Zealand.

CHATHAM PORT, an inlet on the E. coast of the South Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

CHATHAM RUN, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

CHATHAM SOUND, in Russian America, lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 133° W., separates George III. and Prince of Wales Archipelagoes.

CHATHAM VALLEY, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

CHATILLON, shâ'tee'yŏn^g', a town of the Sardinian States, 12 miles E. of Aosta, on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2472. Near it are the ruins of an ancient Roman bridge.

CHÂTILLON, shâ'tee'yôn', a town of France, department of Drôme, 32 miles E.S.E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 1158.

CHÂTILLON, (anc. *Castellio?*) a town of France, department of Rhone, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche, on the Azerque. Pop. in 1852, 550.

CHÂTILLON DE MICHAILLE, shâ'tee'yôn' deh mee'shâ', a town of France, department of Ain, 26 miles E.S.E. of Bourg. Pop. in 1852, 1465.

CHÂTILLON EN BAZOIS, shâ'tee'yôn' ôn' bâ'zwâ', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 15 miles W. of Château-Chinon, on the Aron. Pop. in 1852, 1439.

CHÂTILLON EN VENDELAIS, shâ'tee'yôn' ôn' vôn'deh-lâ', a town of France, department, of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles N. of Vitré. Pop. 1542.

CHÂTILLON LES DOMBES, shâ'tee'yôn' lâ dôm'b', a town of France, department of Ain, 16 miles N.N.E. of Trévoux, on the Chalaronne. Pop. 2070.

CHÂTILLON SUR COLMONT, shâ'tee'yôn' sür kol'môn', a town of France, department, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2573.

CHÂTILLON SUR INDRE, shâ'tee'yôn' sür ân'd'r, a town of France, department of Indre, on the Indre, 27 miles W.N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 3625.

CHÂTILLON SUR LOING, shâ'tee'yôn' sür lwân', a town of France, department of Loiret on the Loing and the Briare Canal, 13 miles S.E. of Montargis. Pop. in 1852, 2613. Admiral Coligny was born here in 1516.

CHÂTILLON SUR LOIRE, shâ'tee'yôn' sür lwâr, a town of France, department of Loiret, 42 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 3132.

CHÂTILLON SUR MARNE, shâ'tee'yôn' sür marn, a town of France, department of Marne, on the Marne, 29 miles W.N.W. of Châlons. Pop. in 1852, 931. It was the birthplace of Pope Urban II.

CHÂTILLON SUR SAONE, shâ'tee'yôn' sür sôn, a town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles S.S.E. of Lamarche.

CHÂTILLON SUR SEINE, shâ'tee'yôn' sür sâne, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 43 miles N.N.W. of Dijon, on the Seine. Pop. in 1852, 5061. It has several good public buildings, with a castle and a park, long the property of the Marmont family, and in which, until lately, some model agricultural and iron-working establishments existed. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hats, leather, and paper goods. In February, 1814, a conference was held here between Napoleon and the Allies.

CHÂTILLON SUR SÈVRE, shâ'tee'yôn' sür saiv'r, a town of France, department of Deux Sèvres, 14 miles W.N.W. of Bressuire, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, formerly fortified, and, previous to 1737, named Maulléon. Pop. in 1852, 1170.

CHAT'LEY, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex.

CHAT'MOSS, an extensive morass of England, co. of Lancaster, mostly in the parish of Eccles, about 10 miles W. of Manchester. Area, about 6000 acres. A large portion of it has been drained, and now yields good crops. It is crossed by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

CHATONNAY, shâ'ton'nâ', a town of France, department of Isère, 15 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 3368.

CHATOU, shâ'too', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the Paris and St. Germains Railway, which here crosses the Seine, 3 miles E. of St. Germains.

CHATRE, LA, lâ shâ'r, a town of France, department of Indre, 22 miles S.E. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. in 1852, 4070. It has the remnant of a castle, a fine church, extensive leather and woollen factories, and an active trade in wool, goat-skins, and chestnuts.

CHAT'SOO', a decayed town of British India, presidency of Bengal, (Upper Provinces,) 24 miles S.S.E. of Ajmeer. It was formerly of large extent.

CHATS'WORTH, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and perhaps the most splendid private residence in England is situated in the co. of Derby, in a beautiful park about 10 miles in circumference, watered by the Derwent, 3½ miles N.E. of Bakewell. The mansion is in the Ionic style, and consists of a superb quadrangular edifice with a central court, built in 1706, and from which runs, parallel to its front, a long range of modern building, terminating in a tower. The furniture, books, paintings, and statuary which it contains are extremely choice; in the gardens is a new gigantic conservatory, enclosing an area of about one acre, with water-works, considered to be, with the exception of those at Versailles, the first in Europe. In the earlier mansion of Chatsworth, Mary, Queen of Scots, spent a considerable portion of her captivity.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, chat-ta-hoo'chee, a large river of Georgia, a branch of the Appalachicola, rises on the declivity of the Blue Ridge, in Habersham county, in the N.E. part of the state, and flows first S.W. through the gold region of Upper Georgia, until it strikes the boundary between Georgia and Alabama, at West Point. Below this its general direction is southward, and it forms the W. boundary of Georgia, through the whole of its subsequent course to its junction with Flint River. Its length is estimated at 550 miles. Steamboats of 230 tons navigate this river during eight months of the year, from November to June, and ascend as far as Columbus, which is about 350 miles from the Gulf. The rapids, at the limit of navigation, produce excellent water-power. It is said that the vertical rise of the water in the course of a year sometimes amounts to 60 feet. The chief towns on its banks are West Point, Columbus, Eufaula, and Fort Gaines.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, a post-village of Gadsden co., Florida, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, 42 miles N.W. of Tallahassee. It contains a United States arsenal, and about 50 inhabitants.

CHATTANOOGA, chat'ta-noo'ga, a creek of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Walker co., Georgia, and enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, a flourishing post-village of Hamilton co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, 250 miles by water below Knoxville, and 140 miles S.E. of Nashville. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which connects it with the chief towns of Georgia. The Tennessee River is navigable by steam during about eight months in the year, and by small boats at all times. These circumstances render Chattanooga one of the most important and flourishing towns of the state. Since the completion of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in 1850, the population has increased at the rate of about 100 per month. The surplus productions of East Tennessee, and of part of Middle Tennessee, are mostly shipped from this point. The surrounding region is liberally supplied with water-power and timber, and the hills contain abundance of stone coal and iron ore. Chattanooga has 1 steam saw mill, 2 sash and blind factories, 3 cabinet factories, in which steam-power is used, 4 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. The manufacture of iron has also been commenced. Laid out in 1839. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3500.

CHAT'TERIS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CHAT'TERPOOR' or CHUT'TERPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 73 miles S.E. of Jhansi. It was formerly of high commercial importance, and still has manufactures of coarse cotton.

CHAT'TISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHATTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

CHATTOOGA, chat-too'ga, a river, one of the head branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and flows S.W. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. After passing the mouth of Tallula Creek, it takes the name of Tugaloo River.

CHATTOOGA, a small river of Georgia and Alabama, rises in Walker county, near the N.W. extremity of Georgia, and flowing S.W., enters the Coosa in Cherokee county, Alabama.

CHATTOOGA, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattooga River, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the Eukalanaqua, Amuchee, and Snake Creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by productive valleys and wooded mountains, connected with the Blue Ridge. The most considerable elevations bear the local names of Taylor's Ridge, John's Mountain, and Dirteller Mountain. The county contains quarries of limestone and marble, and an abundance of iron and lead ore, with several fine mineral springs. Capital, Summerville. Pop. 9315, of whom 5130 were free, and 1630 slaves.

CHATTOOGAVILLE, a post-village of Chattooga co., Georgia, on the N.W. side of Chattooga River, about 200 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

CHATTRA, (anc. *Kshetra,*) a town of Northern Hindostan, in Nepaul, in lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 87° 4' E., with a temple of Vishnu, greatly resorted to by devotees.

CHAU-ABAD. See CHABBAR.

CHAUCHINA, chôw-chee'nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles from Granada. Pop. 1744.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, shôd-aig', (L. *Calentes Aquæ*; signification of both, "warm water,") a town of France, department of Cantal, 12 miles S.S.W. of Saint Flour. Pop. in 1852, 2297. It is an old, rustic-looking town, in a narrow gorge, with remarkable hot springs, varying in temperature from 98° to 212° Fah.; they are extensively used for baths, for washing fleeces, and warming the houses of the town. Near it is the ruined Fort d'Anglais, so called from having been twice held by the English in the fourteenth century.

CHAUDFONTAINE, shô'fôn'tân', (*i. e.* "warm spring,") a village of Belgium, province, and 4 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 973. It has thermal springs; temperature, 104° Fah. The village is finely situated, and its baths are well frequented.

CHAUDIÈRE, shô'de-air', a lake of Canada East, is an enlargement of the Ottawa River, 55 miles N.N.W. of Johnstown.

CHAUDIÈRE, a river of Canada East, joins the St. Lawrence about 7 miles above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 miles. The Falls of the Chaudière are about 2½ miles from the mouth of the river. They are said to be near 100 feet high. The stream is unnavigable, but the scenery on its banks is very picturesque.

CHAUD'WAR', an ancient and ruined city of Hindostan,

province of Orissa, near Cuttack. The ruins extend for many miles, but few are above ground, being mostly foundations; there are numerous reservoirs also, and the remains of temples. It is not known when or why this great city was abandoned.

CHAUFFAILLES, shō'fâl', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 21 miles W.S.W. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 3826. It has manufactures of linens.

CHAUMONT, shō'mon', a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, on a height between the Marne and Suize, 134 miles E.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 6374. The streets are steep, but it is pretty well built, and possesses some good public edifices, among which is a triumphal arch, begun by Napoleon, and completed under Louis XVIII. It has a tribunal of commerce, and a public library of 35,000 volumes, with manufactures of coarse woollens, druggets, linen and cotton yarn, and gloves, and a considerable trade in iron and ironwares. On March 1, 1814, the allied powers concluded a treaty here against Napoleon, 14 days before the rupture of the Congress of Chatillon. This treaty formed the basis of what was afterwards called the Holy Alliance.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, department of Oise, 14 miles S.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1136. It is well built and paved, and has manufactures of leather.

CHAUMONT, sho'mōn', a village of Savoy, province of Carouge, 9 miles W. of St. Julien. It was formerly fortified. Its castle, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Nemours, was ruined in the war of the sixteenth century.

CHAUMONT, sho'mo', a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Chaumont Bay of Lake Ontario, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has a good harbor, and contains a number of stores and mills. A river of the same name enters the bay at this place.

CHAUMONT SUR LOIRE, shō'mōn' sür lwär, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 10 miles S.W. of Blois. It has a castle, once the residence of Catherine di Medicis, and in which Cardinal Amboise was born, in 1460.

CHAUN'CEY, a thriving post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and Canal, 65 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has coal-mines and salt-works in the vicinity.

CHAUN'CEYVILLE, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin.

CHAUNY, shō'nee', a town of France, department of Aisne, mostly on an island in the Oise, at the commencement of the Canal de St. Quentin, 18 miles W.N.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 6290. It has an active trade in cider, linen cloths, and hosiery; and it is a depôt for charcoal and timber.

CHAUSSEY, shōe'sā' a group of bare and rocky islands in the English Channel, 8 miles from the coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply excellent granite, which is exported to Paris, &c.; and on the largest island is a small grazing farm.

CHAUSSIN, shō'sān', a town of France, department of Jura, 9 miles S.S.W. of Dôle, near the left bank of the Doubs. Pop. 1323.

CHAUTAUQUE, sha-taw'que, the most western county of New York, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, and on the W. and S. by Pennsylvania, and is drained by Conewango Creek with its tributaries, and several smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The Chautauque Ridge passes through this county at from 3 to 10 miles distance from the lake; between this ridge and the lake the surface is nearly level, or moderately uneven. The soil is generally good, and along the lake shore and the banks of its numerous streams, very fertile. Bog iron ore, shell marble, and sulphur springs are found in this county. There are also several springs, emitting carburetted hydrogen; the gas from one of which, near Fredonia, has been successfully employed for lighting the dwellings in that village. By means of the Conewango Creek, which falls into the Alleghany, a branch of the Ohio, a boat navigation is open from within 10 miles of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. The railroad connecting Buffalo with Erie traverses the county, and the New York and Erie Railroad intersects it. Capital, Mayville. Pop. 50,493.

CHAUTAUQUE, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, situated on the lake of same name, about 5 miles S.E. of Lake Erie. Pop. 2622.

CHAUTAUQUE LAKE, near the S.W. extremity of New York, in the central part of Chautauque county, is a beautiful expanse of water, 18 miles long, and from one to three miles wide. It is about 730 feet above Lake Erie, and 1290 feet above the Atlantic Ocean; being, it is said, the highest navigable water on the continent. Steamboats run from Mayville, at its N. extremity, to the commencement of the outlet, whence small boats can descend to the Alleghany River. The name "Chatauque," or "Chatauqua," is a corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying a "foggy place," and was given in consequence of the mists which frequently rise from the surface of this mountain lake.

CHAUTAUQUE VALLEY, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

CHAUVIGNY, shō'veen'yee', a town of France, department of Vienne, 18 miles N.W. of Montmorillon, on the right bank of the Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 1768. It has manufactures of druggets, and ruins of 3 feudal castles.

CHAUX-DE-FOND, LA, lä shō'dęh-fōn', a parish and town of Switzerland, 9 miles N.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 8481. It is situated at the foot of a narrow and savage gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3670 feet above the sea, and covers an extensive space, each cottage being surrounded by a garden. With Locle, this is the chief seat of the manufacture of the celebrated watches of the canton; in 1836, the number of gold and silver watches manufactured here was 108,295, while in 1774 the total number was 300.

CHAUX DU-MILIEU, shō dü-mee'le-uh', a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.W. of La Chaux-de-Fond, with important manufactures of chains for the movement of watches.

CHAVANGES, shä'vônzh', a town of France, department of Aube, 19 miles E. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. in 1852, 1093.

CHAVES, shä'vęs, (anc. *Aquæ Flaviæ,*) a fortified town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 44 miles W. of Braganza, on the right bank of the Tamega. Pop. 4000. Its fortifications are in ruins. There is here a Roman bridge of 18 arches on the river. It has hot saline springs, (temperature 129° Fahrenheit,) and baths well frequented.

CHAVES, shä'vęs, or VILLA-DO-ECUADOR, veal'lä-do-ek-wä-dōr', a maritime town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the N. coast of the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20' S., lon. 49° 40' W.

CHAVES, shä'vęs, the capital town of the island of St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea.

CHAVILLE, shä'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 1 mile E. of Versailles. Pop. 1562.

CHAW'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHAW'TON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHAYANTA, chī-ăn'tä, a town of Bolivia, department of Potosi, 55 miles N. of Potosi.

CHAYAR, chī-yar', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, on the Chayar River, an affluent of the Erghen. Lat. 41° 5' N., lon. 83° E.

CHAYENPOOR, chī-yen-poor', a fortified town of Nepaul, 139 miles S.E. of Khatmandoo, capital of a district, which exports to Thibet rice, wheat, oil, ghee, metals, cotton and and woollen cloths, timber, spices, sugar, tobacco, and pearls, partly in transit from Hindostan; receiving in return salt, gold and silver, musk, skins, and Chinese wares.

CHAY-FANG or TCHE-FANG, a town of China, province of Yunnan, on the Lung tchuen, 125 miles W. by S. of Shaouing. Lat. 24° 13' N.; lon. 98° 10' E.

CHAYLARD, LA, lä shā'lar', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 28 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Dorne. Pop. in 1852, 2478. It has salt-mines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

CHAZELLES-SUR-LYON, shä'zell'-sür-le-ōn', a town of France, department of Loire, 16 miles E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 3027.

CHAZY, shaz'ee', a river of Clinton co., New York, falls into Lake Champlain, near its N. extremity.

CHAZY, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New York, on the Chazy River, about 128 miles N. by E. of Albany.

CHAZY LAKE, one of the sources of the Chazy River, in Clinton co., New York, is about 4 miles long.

CHEA'DLE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Stafford, 8 miles E.S.E. of Stoke-on-Trent. Pop. in 1852, 4681. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, has a curious old church, raised on an artificial mount, originally formed by ancient Britons, a Roman Catholic chapel, small free school, and union work-house. Coal and limestone abound in the vicinity. Copper, brass, and tin works, and a manufacture of cotton tape are carried on. *Cheadle Bulkeley and Cheadle Moseley* are townships in the same parish; the former on the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, with 5463 inhabitants; the latter, 2286 inhabitants.

CHEAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHEAP'SIDE, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 10 miles W. of Newark.

CHE'APUY, a small town and important military post in Sinde, 102 miles N. by E. of Hyderadad. Lat. 26° 52' N., lon. 68° 34' E.

CHEAP VALLEY, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

CHEARS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHEAT BRIDGE, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

CHEAT RIVER, of Virginia, the largest affluent of the Monongahela, is formed by the junction of the Laurel, Glade, Shavers, and Dry Forks, which rise among the Alleghany Mountains, near the Northern border of Pocahontas county, and unite in the N. central part of Randolph county. Flowing thence N. and N.W. through Preston and Monongalia counties, it enters the Monongahela at the S.W. extremity of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. It traverses a hilly country, abounding in stone coal and iron, and well

adapted to grazing. It is navigable 40 miles above Rowlesburg, (on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,) though not in the lower part of its course, and furnishes fine water-power at several places.

CHEBOYGAN, a river of Michigan. See SHEBOYGAN.

CHEBOYGAN, she-boy'gan, an unorganized county of Michigan forms the N. extremity of the Lower Peninsula, bordering on the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron. The area is estimated at 560 square miles. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which has but few inhabitants.

CHEBSEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CHEBUCTO, she-buk'to, two bays in Nova Scotia, near Halifax.

CHEBYN, a village of Egypt. See SHEBEEN.

CHECA, chá'kâ, a town of Spain, 77 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1291. It has manufactures of iron goods.

CHECINY, kêt-see'nee, a town of Poland, 9 miles S.W. of Kielce, on the Czarna. Pop. 3000, mostly Jews. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity.

CHECKENDON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHECKLEY AND TEAN, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CHECKLEY-WITH-WRINCHILL, chêk'lee with rin'chil, a township of England, co. of Chester.

CHECO, chá'ko, a village of Chili, department of Coquimbo, 6 miles E. of Copiapo, with some rich copper-mines, formerly yielding annually 12,000 quintals of ore, containing 70 per cent. of metal.

CHEDABUCTO (shed'a buk'to) BAY, an indentation of the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the S. entrance to the Gut of Canso. It is much frequented by fishermen.

CHEDBURGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHEDDAR, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHEDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEDGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CHEDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHEDISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHEDUBA, che-doo'bâ, an island in Farther India, British province of Aracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 18° 52' N., lon. 93° 27' E. Area, 200 square miles. Pop. in 1840, 8540. Shape circular, soil fertile, producing good crops of rice, hemp, cotton, sugar, and tobacco; and its cattle are esteemed good. The island was captured from the Burmese in 1824.

CHEDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHEDZOY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEE-CHOO', chee'choo' or TCHI-TCHEOUFOU, chee'chô-oo'foo', a city of China, province of Ngan-hoei, near the Yang-tse-kiang, 20 miles N.E. of Ngan-king.

CHEEKSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

CHEEKTOWAGA, a post office of Erie co., New York.

CHEE-LEE, a province of China. See PE-CHEE-LEE.

CHEERA or TCHIRA, chee'râ, a city of Chinese Tooркistan, 75 miles E.S.E. of Khoten, said to comprise 2000 houses. A good deal of silk is produced in its vicinity.

CHEERUN', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, E. of Chuprah.

CHEESEQUAKES, a post-office, Middlesex co., New Jersey.

CHEETHAM, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHEF-BOUTONNE, shêf boo'tonn', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 24 miles S.E. of Niort. Pop. 2376.

CHEFONTE, shee'ton', written also CHIFUNCTE, a small river of Louisiana, flows S. into Lake Pontchartrain.

CHEHAW', a small river of South Carolina, flowing into St. Helena Sound.

CHEHALIS or CHEKALIS, a county of Washington Territory, having W. the Pacific. Area, 935 square miles. Capital, Bruceville.

CHEHL or *CHEHEL*, chêl', ("forty,") a prefixed name of several localities in Asia.

CHEHL-BUCHA-GUM, chêl' boo'châ goom, ("the forty lost children,") a place of pilgrimage in Afghanistan, 6 miles S.W. of Ghuznee.

CHEHL DOCHTUR, chêl' dok'toor', ("the forty virgins,") a shrine in Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 7' N., lon. 62° 9' E. Curious Mahommedan legends attach to all these localities.

CHEHL TAN, chêl' tân, or KOHI-CHIHULTON, ko'hee-chee'hul-ton', ("mountain of forty bodies.") a lofty mountain in Beloochistan, immediately S. of Mustung. Lat. 29° 40' N., lon. 66° 55' E.

CHEK-CHOO or CHEAG-TCHU, a village of China, in Hong-Kong, on a bay, near the S. extremity of the island. Pop. 800, employed in trade and farming.

CHE-KIANG or TCHE-KIANG, chê'ke-ang', a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 27° and 31° N., and lon. 117° and 123° E., having E. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides the Kiang, provinces of Ngan-hoei and Fo-kien. Pop., according to official report in 1825, 26,256,784. Surface greatly diversified, and the province is traversed by the Great Canal. Coasts abrupt and greatly indented. It is one of the most fertile and commercial provinces of China. Silk is the principal article of export; other products are tea in the S., and cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor, and coal. Its manufactures of silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper, are in high repute throughout the empire, and large quantities of fermented liquors are made in this province. Che-kiang, comprising the Chusan Islands, is divided into 11 departments. Chief cities, Hang-chow-foo, Ning-po, Shao-hing, Wen-chow, and Chapoo.

CHELBOROUGH, chêl'bur-rûh, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHELBOROUGH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHELDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHELEK, châ'lêk', a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, 15 miles S.W. of Sert, with from 400 to 500 houses of Koords and Jacobite Christians, and a strong rock fortress.

CHELFORD, a chapelry of England, and station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 14 miles N.E. of Crewe.

CHELICOOT, CHELICOUT or CHELICUT, chêl'e-koot', a town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigre, 10 miles E. of Antalo. It has one of the most gaudily decorated churches in the country.

CHELIDONIÆ. See KHELIDONIA.

CHELIF, a river of Algeria. See SHELIFF.

CHELIGOFF or CHELIGOV. See SHELIKOV.

CHELIN'DREH, a small seaport-town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Itch-Elee, 40 miles W.S.W. of Selefkeh.

CHELL, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

CHELLASTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CHELLES, shêl, (anc. *Cellæ*,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, near the Marne, 10 miles E. of Paris. Pop. in 1352, 1632. It had formerly one of the most celebrated abbeys in France, founded by the queen of Clovis.

CHELLESWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHELLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CHELLUMBRUM, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 103 miles S.E. of Arcot, near the mouth of the Coleroon River. It has some remarkable pagodas.

CHELM, kêlm, a town of Poland, 42 miles E.S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2900. It has a fine convent, and a Greek seminary. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians, June 4, 1794.

CHELMARSH, a parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, 3½ miles S.E. of Bridgnorth.

CHELMER, a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Thaxted, and flows S.E. by Dunmow and Chelmsford, to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater, after a course of 30 miles. It is navigable for its last 10 miles between Chelmsford and Maldon.

CHELMONDISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHELMSFORD, chêlm'ford, a market-town and parish of England, capital of the county of Essex, on the Eastern Union Railway, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Caun Rivers, respectively crossed here by a beautiful iron and an elegant stone bridge, 20 miles E.N.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 7798. The town is well built and lighted; many of its houses have gardens extending to the rivers. Principal buildings, the Parish Church, a stately fabric in the decorated style, lately rebuilt; the Grammar School, founded by Edward IV., revenue 480*l.*; a handsome county-hall, comprising the assize-court, elegant assembly-rooms and corn exchange, county jail and house of correction, theatre, and public conduit. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts. It has no manufactures, but its retail trade and grain markets are extensive.

CHELMSFORD, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of the Merrimac, on the Middlesex Canal, 23 miles N.W. of Boston. Several railroads pass along the border of the township. Pop. 2037.

CHELONA, ke-lo'nâ, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 15 miles E.S.E. of Arta, the most conspicuous of those encircling the Gulf of Arta on the E., 6312 feet in elevation, and named from a supposed resemblance to a tortoise.

CHELSEA, chêl'see, a town and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a populous S.W. suburb of London, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge communicating with Battersea, 4½ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1851, 58,538. It has many handsome thoroughfares and terraces, mingled with others of a very inferior description; among the former are Sloane-street, the King's Road, and the line of old mansions along the river, termed Cheyne Walk. Its principal edifice is the noble Hospital for Superannuated Soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., through the influence, it is said, of Nell Gwynne, and completed by Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign of William III., 1692. It is a brick edifice, with stone porticoes, laid out in three quadrangles, surrounded by spacious grounds, stretching to the river. The establishment supports about 550 in-pensioners, and from 70,000 to 80,000 out-pensioners, and its expenditures, amounting to nearly 1,500,000*l.* annually, is mostly defrayed by a parliamentary grant. Near it is the Military School founded by the Duke of York in 1801, and in which 1000 children of soldiers are maintained and educated. The parish of St. Luke was divided into two parishes in 1832. The New Parish Church is a most elegant modern

edifice, in the decorated Gothic style; the Old Church, a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More and to Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and founded the botanic garden of Chelsea, belonging to the Apothecaries' Society. A recently-formed normal school of the Church of England, extensive water-works for the supply of London, the Cadogan Chain Pier, and several floor-cloth factories, are the other objects most worthy of mention. The botanical gardens of Chelsea are worthy of notice; those of the Apothecaries' Company consist of 4 acres, and are situated on the banks of the river at the E. end of Cheyne Walk; the others, established by Mr. William Curtis, author of *Flora Londinensis*, and the *Botanical Magazine*, are near Sloane-street, and consist of 6 acres. In former times, Chelsea was a favorite place of residence with many persons of note, including Queen Elizabeth, who had a palace here.

CHELSEA, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, incorporated August 17, 1850.

CHELSEA, a post-village and township of Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. It contains a bank, and has manufactures of boots and shoes, sash and blinds, and leather. Pop. 1958.

CHELSEA, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Boston. Chelsea contains the United States Marine Hospital, which has a beautiful and commanding situation, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an insurance office. It may properly be regarded as a suburb of Boston. Pop. 6701.

CHELSEA, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, 50 miles E. of Dunkirk.

CHELSEA, a thriving post-village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 60 miles W. of Detroit, has a railway station and 2 stores.

CHELSEA, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 117 miles N.E. of Springfield.

CHELSFIELD, chêls'feeld, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHELSHAM, chêls'ăm, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHELTENHAM, chêl'năm, a parliamentary borough, town, fashionable watering-place, and parish of England, 8 miles E.N.E. of Gloucester, on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 90 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 35,051. It is situated on the Chelt, a small tributary of the Severn, in a beautiful vale, sheltered from the N. and E. by a semicircular sweep of the Cotswold and other hills; has a noble high street 1½ miles in length, numerous elegant terraces, squares, and detached villas, interspersed with trees and gardens. The saline springs, to which it owes its rapid increase, are frequented by a host of fashionable visitors annually. The mineral ingredients of the springs are chiefly the sulphates of soda and magnesia, iodine and iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. The elegant Montpellier old well, discovered in 1716, Pittville, and other pump-rooms, are surrounded by tasteful grounds and avenues, attached to which are baths of every description, libraries, and saloons. The Parish Church, an ancient Gothic structure, is surrounded by fine avenues, and here are four or five handsome subordinate churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, a grammar-school founded in 1574, and endowed with scholarships in Pembroke College; a well-endowed charity school, female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a general hospital for 100 patients; mechanics' and literary and philosophical institutions; a zoological garden, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, and market-house. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town. The Reform Act made it a borough, sending one member to the House of Commons.

CHEL'TENHAM, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1292.

CHELTENHAM, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 38 miles N.E. from Toronto. Pop. about 225.

CHELVA, chêl'vä, a town of Spain, 38 miles N.W. of Valencia, on a river of the same name. Pop. 4264. Near it are fine remains of a Roman aqueduct.

CHELVESTON, chêl'ves-ton, or CHELSTON, chêls'ton, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CHEL'VEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEL'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEMILLÉ, shêh-mee'yä', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles S.S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 4722. It has manufactures of linen cloths and handkerchiefs, and an active trade in cattle.

CHEMILLÉ, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles N. of Tours.

CHEMMIS. See AKMIM.

CHEMNITZ, kêm'nits, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E.N.E. of Zwickau, capital of the district, on the Chemnitz River, an affluent of the Mulde. Pop. 28,650. It is the principal seat of cotton-weaving in the kingdom; in the town and vicinity, from 15,000 to 20,000 looms are employed in the production of stockings, mitts, &c., sent in large quantities into other parts of Germany, and some to the United States. Chemnitz has also manufactures of linens and machinery, with bleaching and dyeing works, and tanneries. It was for 400 years a free imperial city, and still displays in its buildings, marks of its antiquity. In 1539, the Reformation was introduced here by Henry the Devout, and towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, cotton weaving was established. In 1739 there were upwards of 2000 looms, which supplied all the cotton fabrics used at that period in Germany. In 1785, Chemnitz became the centre of the stocking manufactures carried on in the villages in the neighborhood. In 1770, Schlüssel, of Hamburg, introduced the art of cloth-printing. English quilt-weaving was introduced in 1775, and English hand-spinning machines in 1790, and the spinning machines of Arkwright in 1799. A railway from Riesa to Zwickau passes through the town. Puffendorf was born near Chemnitz in 1631. ALT CHEMNITZ, ält kêm'nits, ("Old Chemnitz,") is a village immediately S. Pop. 860.

CHEMUNG, she-mûng', a county in the S.W. central part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 513 square miles. It is intersected by Chemung River and Cayuta Creek, and also drained by Catharine's and Wynkoop's Creeks, which afford valuable water-power. Seneca Lake touches its N. border. The surface is broken and hilly, with some considerable elevations. The alluvial flats along the rivers are in some parts very extensive and rich, and on the uplands the soil is generally fertile. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the canal connecting Elmira with Seneca Lake, and by the railroad extending from Junction to Geneva. Organized in 1836, having previously formed part of Tioga county, and named from the Chemung River. Capital, Elmira. Pop. 28,821.

CHEMUNG, a post-village and township of Chemung co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 270 miles from New York City. Pop. 2678.

CHEMUNG, a thriving post-village and township of McHenry co., Illinois, on Piskasaw Creek, 70 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It is situated on a fertile prairie, and contains several stores and mills. Pop. in 1851, about 300.

CHEMUNG RIVER is formed in Steuben county, in the S.S.W. part of New York, by the union of the Tioga and Conhocton Rivers, and flowing in an E.S.E. direction through Chemung county, falls into the E. Branch of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

CHENAB. See CHENUB.

CHENANGO, she-nang'go, a county in the S.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 624 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River, and is drained by the Chenango River, and by the E. Branch of the Susquehanna, which intersect it, and by Otselic and Genegansett Rivers and other smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is generally elevated and sometimes broken and hilly; the soil is usually good, and along the streams of a superior quality. The Chenango Canal, connecting Utica and Binghamton, traverses this county. Organized in 1798, having been formed from portions of Herkimer and Tioga counties, and named from Chenango River, which flows through it. Capital, Norwich. Pop. 40,311.

CHENANGO, a township of Broome co., New York. P. 8734.

CHENANGO, a small village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

CHENANGO, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

CHENANGO FORKS, a post-village of Broome co., New York, at the confluence of the Chenango with the Tioughnioga River, and on the Chenango Canal, 11 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It contains a number of stores and mills. Estimated population, from 700 to 800.

CHENANGO RIVER rises in Oneida co., New York, and flowing in a S.S.W. course through Madison and Chenango counties, falls into the Susquehanna River in Broome county, in the southern part of the state, near the boundary of Pennsylvania. Its whole length is about 90 miles.

CHENAUB', CHENAB or CHINAB, chee'näb', (anc. *Acesines*,) the central river of the Punjab, between the Jhylum (anc. *Hydaspes*) N.W., and the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*) S.E., both of which rivers are its affluents. It joins the Ghara or Sutlej (anc. *Hyphasis*) near Ooch, in lat. 29° 27' N., lon. 71° 6' E., after a generally S.W. course estimated at 700 miles, and in the latter part of which it is from ½ to 1½ miles across, and sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Punjab, (five rivers.) The towns, Taudee, Kishtawar, Jhung, Mooltan, and Shoojaabad, are on its banks, and it is navigable for rafts from the Sutlej to Agnur, a village about 300 miles from its source.

CHENE, shain, a navigable bayou of Louisiana, on the N.W. border of Terre Bonne parish, is connected on one hand with Bayou Black, and on the other with Bayou Shaver.

CHENE, shain, or CHENE-THONEX, shain-to'nêx', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles E. of Geneva, opposite Chêne-les-Bougeries.

CHÊNÉE, shä'nä', a village of Belgium, 8 miles S.W. of Liege, at the confluence of the Ourte and Vesdre, which a little below forms a magnificent cascade. Pop. 1925.

CHENERAILLES, shä'neh-räl', a town of France, department of Creuse, 10 miles N. of Aubusson. Pop. in 1852, 1079. It was formerly fortified.

CHENEYS or CHE'NIES, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHENEY'S GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois, 86 miles N.E. of Springfield.

CHENEYVILLE, chee'ne-vil, a post-village of Rapides parish, Louisiana, about 209 miles N.W. of New Orleans.

CHENIT, Le, leh-shd'nee', a province and village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of the Lake de Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 2030.

CHENONCEAUX, sheh-nôn'so', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, near Bléré.

CHENOOK (or CHINOOK, che-nook') CITY, a post-village, capital of Wahkiacum co., Washington Territory, on the right bank of Columbia River, about 35 miles E. by S. of Pacific City.

CHENUB'BA, a post-village of Lee co., Georgia, 86 miles S.S.W. of Macon.

CHEOHEE, a post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

CHE'O-PO', a seaport-town of China, province of Fokien, S.W. of Amoy, and opposite the island of Formosa.

CHEN-SI, a province of China. See SHEN-SIE.

CHEPACHET, che pack'et, a post-village in Gloucester township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the Chepachet River, about 10 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 4 cotton mills, with 5550 spindles: 144 looms, employing 120 hands, making 22,500 yards of cloth per week, working 800 bales of cotton per annum, and consuming 3000 gallons of oil: also 1 bank, 12 stores, 6 shingle mills, 1 stove factory, 12 saw mills, 5 grist mills, 7 shoe manufactories, 4 wheelwrights, and other establishments of minor importance. Large quantities of hoop-poles are cut in the vicinity of this place. Annual amount of manufactures and sales of merchandise, $232,500. Pop. about 300.

CHEPILLO, chd peel'yo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the bay and off the S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; lat. 8° 57' N., lon. 79° 9' W.

CHEPO, chd'po, a river and town of South America, New Granada, department of Panama, and in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific 15 miles E. of Panama; and a little above, where it is navigable, is the small town, an entrepôt for traffic with the Mandingo Indians.

CHEPSTOW, chêp'sto, a market town, river port, and parish of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, 14½ miles E.N.E. of Newport. Pop. in 1851, 4332. The town is neatly built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a handsome iron bridge over the Wye. It has a church, formerly a Benedictine convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and containing some rich specimens of ancient architecture; two ancient and well-endowed hospitals for the poor, a union work-house, a small theatre, and on a cliff overhanging the river, the picturesque remains of a magnificent castle, founded soon after the conquest. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. There are no manufactures, but ship-building is extensively carried on; and Chepstow imports Portuguese wines, and Baltic and other goods, for the consumption of a large inland district, and exports corn, cider, bark, iron, coal, and millstones. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other known part of the world, sometimes reaching 50, and even 70 feet, and flows with great rapidity; hence very large vessels can come up to the town. Registered shipping, about 2500 tons. In the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey.

CHE'QUEST, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa, 75 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

CHER, shair, a river of Central France, rises in the department of Creuse, flows semicircularly E., N., and W., through the departments of Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire immediately S.W. of Tours, after a course of about 220 miles, for the last 47 of which it is navigable. The principal affluents are the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Saudre. The towns of Montluçon, St. Amand, Vierzon, Selles, St. Aignan, and Bléré, are on its banks. The Canal du Berri runs parallel to it in the upper part.

CHER, a central department of France, situated between the departments of Allier, Nièvre, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre, and between lat. 46° 25' and 47° 39' N. and lon. 1° 55' and 3° 10' E. Area, 2747 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 306,261. The climate is temperate. The surface is mostly level, and generally wooded. The principal rivers are the Cher and Loire, along both of which is much fertile land. More corn and wine are produced than required for home consumption; sheep are numerous, and trade is mostly in rural produce. Mines of iron and coal are wrought. The chief manufactures are woollen goods. Capital Bourges. Cher is subdivided into 3 arrondissements, Bourges, St. Amand, and Sancerre.

CHERASCO, ká-rás'ko, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 32 miles S.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 8893. Its exact quadrangular form indicates that it occupies the site of a Roman town; it is enclosed with walls, and at the end of each principal street is a fine modern arch; its citadel and other fortifications were dismantled after it was taken by the French in 1796. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk mills. The trade is mostly in wine and silk.

CHERATTE, shd'rátt', a village of Belgium, 8 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 2282.

CHERAW', a post-village of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on the right bank of the Great Pedee River, at the head of steam navigation, 93 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It has a plank-road leading to Wadesborough, North Carolina, and is a place of some importance as a depôt for cotton. Cheraw contains 1 bank, several churches and academies. Pop. estimated at 900.

CHERBOURG, shair'bûrg, (Fr. pron. shair'boor'; L. *Carburgus*; anc. *Coriallum?*) a fortified seaport town and important naval station of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, at the N. end of the peninsula of Cotentin, and nearly opposite the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 16 miles E.S.E. of Cape la Hague. Lat. of Fort Royal, 49° 40' 3" N., lon. 1° 35' W. Pop. in 1852, 28,012. Its climate is remarkably mild. The houses are of stone, and slated; the principal buildings are the military and naval arsenals and hospitals, a curious church, the town-hall, theatre, and barracks. The commercial and naval ports are quite distinct from each other. The commercial ports consist of a harbor and a basin, 1338 feet long and 416 feet wide. The basin communicates with the harbor with dock-gates, which prevent the reflux of the water. The channel from the harbor to the sea is 1968 feet long and 164 feet wide, lined by a granite quay with parapets. In this channel there is always 19½ feet of water. The port for ships of war (Grand Port) occupies a triangular space of ground, one side resting on the sea, and is surrounded by fortifications. The *Port Militaire* and *Arsenal de la Marine*, planned but only partly begun by Louis XVI., have been more than 40 years in progress; and the new works, commenced in 1831, will take many years to complete. These consist of a port 984 feet long and 754 feet wide, capable of containing 15 sail of the line, and accessible at all times of tide for vessels of the largest class; a floating basin, closed by lock-gates; and a third basin, begun in June, 1836, and now in progress. These basins have been excavated from the solid slate rock, which forms the foundation of the entire yard, the two former to the depth of 58 feet. There are 4 slips for vessels of the largest dimensions, the roofs of which, 35 feet high, rest on arches, supported by piers of granite and slate. Adjoining these slips is a dry-dock, and beyond are the smithy and workshops, with machinery for planing, turning, scooping, and cutting rods, beams, screws, &c. of iron. The timber shed is 958 feet long, supported on 130 stone pillars. A portion of the dock-yard, called Chantereyne, has sheds for for building frigates, and a rope-walk 546 yards long.

The great work, however, for which Cherbourg is celebrated, is the *digue*, or breakwater, stretching across the roadstead, which, though protected on three sides by the land was open to the heavy seas from the N. To secure a safe and strong harbor opposite Portsmouth has long been a favorite object of the French, and no expense has been spared to accomplish that object. The digue was commenced under Louis XVI., and has been continued ever since, with occasional interruption. It is 2¼ miles from the harbor, in water varying from 42 to 62 feet deep. Its proportions are—length, 4120 yards; breadth at base, 262 feet; at top, 102 feet. The foundation was laid by sinking large caissons of timbers, loaded with stones; but this plan did not succeed, and another scheme was resorted to, of forming a bank of small stones and covering them with solid blocks. This was continued to the time of Napoleon, who directed the formation of a fort on the centre of the digue. A mole was constructed, and a battery raised on it, mounting 20 guns. In 1808, a tremendous storm swept away all the buildings, and drowned 194 men. A survey, made in 1828, showed that the foundations have shifted, in the course of 40 years, to a considerable distance from the position in which they had been first placed. The passage or entrance, E. of the digue, is 3280 feet wide, and that to the W. 3873 feet. A fort and light-house occupy the centre of the digue, and there are also light-houses at each entrance to the roadstead, and one at the entrance to the commercial port. The defences consist of the batteries of Fort Royal, of 100 guns, on the Isle of Pelée, and Fort du Homeh on the W., with various other works, which render Cherbourg, if not impregnable from the sea, at least very difficult of attack. On the land side, it has hitherto been almost open, but the fortifications recently constructed are intended to render it more secure.

Cherbourg is the seat of a tribunal of first resort, a maritime tribunal, and prefecture. It has a school of navigation, royal academical society, communal college, public library, and marine library, theatre, museum, and cabinet of natural history. Its principal industry is centred in the works of the dock-yard, the commercial trade and manufactures being comparatively insignificant. There are, however, chemical works, sugar and salt refineries, dye-works, tanneries, and stocking manufactories. A lace manufactory, conducted by four nuns, employs 850 females, the

younger of whom are also educated. Large quantities of eggs are shipped for England, and mules and salt provisions for the West Indies.

Cherbourg occupies the site of a Roman station, and Aigrold, King of Denmark, resided in it about A.D. 945. William the Conqueror founded an hospital in it, and built the Castle Church. The Castle, in which Henry II. frequently resided, was one of the strongholds of Normandy, and escaped the fate of the town, which, about 1295, was pillaged by an English fleet from Yarmouth; but it afterwards sustained three memorable sieges—in 1373, 1418, and 1450. In 1748, the town was taken by the English without opposition, notwithstanding the garrison was large. They kept possession of it eight days, destroyed the fortifications, carried off the artillery and the bells, and only retired after having exacted a heavy ransom from the inhabitants.

Cherbourg was the last place in Normandy resigned by the English. Charles X. embarked here with his family, on quitting France, August 16, 1830. The first French transatlantic steamer arrived at New York from Cherbourg, 8th July, 1847.

CHER'BURY, a village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 4 miles S. of Atlanta.

CHERCHELL or SHERSHELL, shêr'shêl', (anc. *Cæsarea*,) a seaport town of Northern Africa, in Algeria, province, and 55 miles W.S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 1091, of whom 571 are Europeans. The walls of the ancient city, with remains of an amphitheatre and other buildings, are still traceable. The port is shallow, and exposed to north winds, though protected by a rocky island.

CHEREPOVETZ or TCHEREPOVETZ, chêr-e-po-vêts', a town of European Russia, government, and 250 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod, on the Sheksna. Pop. 1090.

CHER'HILL, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles E. of Calne. Near the village is a chalk hill, the highest ground between London and Bath; on the summit is a Danish camp, and in the turf is cut the colossal figure of a horse, visible 25 miles distant.

CHERIBON or SHERIBON, shêr'e-bon', a seaport town of Java, on its N. coast, 125 miles E.S.E. of Batavia. Pop. 11,000. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and has a fort, and a church founded in 1841, with a considerable trade in coffee, indigo, teak-wood, &c. Pop. of residency, in 1845, 550,000.

CHERIKOV, a town of Russia. See TCHERIKOV.

CHERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CHERINO, ché-reeno, a post-office, Nacogdoches co., Texas.

CHERITON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHERITON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

CHERITON, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 3 miles S. of New Alresford. A leaden box, containing upwards of 7000 coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, was found at Beaworth, in this parish, in 1833.

CHERITON BISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHERITON FITZPAINE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHERITON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHERNAYA. See TCHERNAYA.

CHEROKEE, cher'o-kee', a county forming the W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee and Georgia, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiawassee and Valley Rivers. The Unaka or Smoky Mountain extends along the N.W., and the Blue Ridge near the S.E. border. The soil in the vicinity of the streams is fertile. Formed in 1839, and named from the tribe of Indians who once possessed the soil. Capital, Murphy. Pop. 8538; of whom 8501 were free, and 337 slaves.

CHEROKEE, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of 620 square miles. It is intersected by the Etowah River, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by Little River, and Shoal, Alaculsa, and Long Swamp Creeks. The surface is finely diversified; the southern part is undulating, and the northern very hilly. A large portion of the soil is fertile. Valuable quarries of statuary marble have been opened in the N.E. part. The county contains several gold-mines, which are said to be profitable; iron, copper, and titanium are also found. The Etowah River furnishes extensive water-power, and is navigable for small steamboats. Capital, Canton. Pop. 12,800; of whom 11,643 were free, and 1157 slaves.

CHEROKEE, a county in the E.N.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 710 square miles. It is traversed by the Coosa River, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also watered by the Chattooga River, an affluent of the former. The surface is diversified by mountain ridges, and partly covered with forests of pine, oak, and other timber. The soil is sandy and fertile, especially along Coosa River. The route of the railroad lately commenced from the Alabama River to the Tennessee, passes through the W. part of the county. Organized about the year 1837. Capital, Centre. Pop. 13,884; of whom 12,193 were free, and 1691 slaves.

CHEROKEE, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 1215 square miles. The Neches River forms its boundary on the W., and the Angelina River on the E. The surface consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land; the soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Rusk. Pop. 6673; of whom 5390 were free, and 1283 slaves.

CHEROKEE, a new county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 625 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River, and also drained by two small affluents of that stream, and by a tributary of Floyd's River, which itself flows into the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

CHEROKEE, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 2 or 3 miles W. of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

CHEROKEE CORNER, a village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, 2 miles W. of the Georgia Railroad.

CHEROKEE HEIGHTS, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

CHER'OKEE INDIANS, a noble and once powerful tribe, who formerly possessed the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountains, and a large tract of country on both sides of this range. In 1809, their number amounted to 12,359; but it had since considerably diminished, when at length, in 1838, all the Cherokees who were in Georgia, constituting a large majority of those belonging to the tribe, were removed to the W. of the Mississippi by order of the United States government. The Cherokees have been considered the most civilized of all the American Indians. They have a written language; the alphabet, which was invented by a native Cherokee, consists of 85 characters. Previous to their expulsion from Georgia, some of them are said to have become excellent and thriving farmers, so as to bear an advantageous comparison with the most skilful and industrious of this class in the South western States.

CHEROKEE IRON-WORKS, a post-village of York district, South Carolina, 104 miles N. of Columbia.

CHERONEA. See CHERONEA.

CHER'RAPOONJEE', a British station and village of Farther India, in the Cossyah Hills, 135 miles N.E. of Dacca, from 4200 to 4500 feet above the sea, a good deal resorted to by invalids from Calcutta, whence it is reached by dawk in 5 or 6 days.

CHER'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHER'RY, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 970.

CHERRY, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1605.

CHERRY CREEK, a post-village and township of Chautauque co., New York, 25 miles E. of Maysville. Pop. of the township, 1311.

CHERRY CREEK, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

CHER'RYFIELD, a township of Washington co., Maine, 120 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1648.

CHERRYFIELD, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

CHERRY FLAT, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

CHERRY FLATS, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 110 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg.

CHERRY GROVE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. of Warren. Pop. 63.

CHERRY GROVE, a post-office of Saline co., Arkansas.

CHERRY GROVE, a post-village and township in Carroll co., Illinois, about 25 miles E. by N. from Savannah. Pop. of the township, 261.

CHERRY GROVE, a post-office of Schuyler co., Missouri.

CHERRY HILL, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

CHERRY HILL, a thriving post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on a small stream, 60 miles N.E. of Annapolis. In the vicinity are numerous paper and grist mills, a rolling mill, and several cotton factories.

CHERRY HILL, a post-office of Brooke co., Virginia.

CHERRY HILL, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

CHERRY HILL, a village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, 36 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

CHERRY-HINTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CHERRY LAKE, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

CHERRY RIDGE, a post-township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles S. of Honesdale. Pop. 614.

CHERRY RIDGE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

CHERRY STONE, a post-village and port of entry of Northampton co., Virginia. Enrolled and licensed tonnage in 1854, 1173.

CHERRY TREE, a post-township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles N.N.E. of Franklin. Pop. 930.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, about 55 miles W. of Albany, with which it is connected by turnpike. It contains several churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a bank, and about 200 dwellings. Pop. of township, 4186.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-village of Wilson co., Tennessee, on a turnpike leading from Nashville, 41 miles E. of that city, contains about 100 inhabitants.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-township in the S.E. central part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 830.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-village of Winnebago co., Illinois, on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, about 200 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It contains a flour mill and about 200 inhabitants.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri.

CHERRY VALLEY, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, 6 miles S.E. of Picton. Pop. about 100.

CHERRYVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 40 miles N. by W. of Trenton.

CHERRYVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. of Easton.

CHERRYVILLE, a village of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, 119 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

CHERRYVILLE, a village of Haywood co., Tennessee, on the Forked Deer River, 175 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

CHERRY WOOD, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

CHERSO, kêr'so, (anc. *Crepso,*) an island of Illyria, government of Triest, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic, 12 miles S.S.W. of Fiume. Area, 105 square miles. Pop. 14,000. The surface is generally stony and rugged; the inhabitants are in a great measure employed in fishing and building vessels. Cherso, the capital, on its W. coast, has a cathedral, and 3470 inhabitants. The other towns are Osero, Lossini-Grande, and Lossini-Piccolo.

CHERSON, a government and town of Russia. See KHERSON.

CHERSONESUS, ker-so-nee'sûs, (Gr. Χερσόνησος, a "continent island," *i.e.* an island* joined to a continent, a peninsula,) the ancient name of several peninsulas of Europe and Asia, as *Chersonesus Aurea,* (MALACCA.) *Chersonesus Cimbrica,* (JUTLAND.) *Chersonesus Thracia,* (GALLIPOLI,) and *Chersonesus Taurica,* (CRIMEA.)

CHERT, chairt, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1718.

CHERTA, chêr'tâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles from Tortosa, in a plain. It was a celebrated and important place in the time of the Romans. Pop. 2433.

CHERTSEY, chês'sy, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a fine seven-arched bridge, 19 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6025. The town, neatly built of brick, has a handsome church, some vestiges of a famous abbey, founded A. D. 666, and in which Henry VI. was buried; an endowed charity school, educating from 300 to 400 children. Julius Cæsar is supposed by some to have crossed the Thames at this place to attack the Britons. The Saxon kings had a palace here. The poet Cowley died in the town, where his study is still preserved. In the vicinity, now noted for its market-gardens, are many handsome seats, including St. Ann's Hill, formerly the residence of Charles James Fox.

CHES'ANING, a post-office of Saginaw co., Michigan.

CHESAPEAKE, (BAY,) the largest bay in the United States, enters Virginia between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, about lat. 37° N., lon. 76° W., and extends into Maryland as far as 39° 30' N. lat., 76° 3' W. lon. The length, following the curve, is about 200 miles; the breadth varies from 4 to 40 miles. The distance from Cape Charles to Cape Henry is about 12 miles. Probably no other bay on the globe is marked with so many arms or estuaries as the Chesapeake. These are of various dimensions, and of the most fantastic forms. While many of them serve as outlets or reservoirs to the waters of the different rivers of Maryland and Virginia, others are scarcely fed by any permanent stream, being nothing more than mere arms or projections from the sea. The depth of the Chesapeake is sufficient for the largest ships to ascend the main bay nearly to the mouth of the Susquehanna. South-west of Cape Henry, the rivers, harbors, and sounds are shallow; but with the Chesapeake commence deep bays, which continue at no great distance from each other to the N.E. extremity of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The region drained by the Chesapeake Bay, and the rivers flowing into it, embraces an area of about 70,000 square miles.

CHESAPEAKE, or CHESAPEAKE CITY, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, at the W. terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, near the entrance of Elk River into the Chesapeake Bay, 84 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

CHESAPEAKE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Missouri, 145 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

CHES'ELBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHESH'AM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 12 miles W.N.W. of the Watford station of the London and Birmingham Railway, and 23 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6098. It has manufactures of straw-plait, shoes, wooden turned wares, &c., and paper mills.

CHESH'AM-BOIS, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHESH'ER'S STORE, a post-office of Anderson co., Kentucky.

CHESHIRE, a county of England. See CHESTER.

CHESHIRE, chêsh'ir, a county forming the S.W. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Windham county, Vermont, the Connecticut flowing wholly within its border, and is drained by the Ashuelot and its numerous tributaries, and by the head branches of Contoocook, and some smaller streams. It contains a number of lakes and ponds. Bellows Falls, on the Connecticut, in the N.W. part, is one of the most remarkable cataracts in the state. The surface is generally uneven, with a few mountains, among which may be mentioned the Grand Monadnock and Ashuelot Mountains. The soil is generally fertile, especially along the streams. The Connecticut River, navigable for boats, and the railroad connecting Worcester, Massachusetts, and Montpelier, Vermont, intersect this county, and part of the railroad connecting Hartford, Connecticut, and Keene, is included within its limits. Organized in 1771. Capital, Keene. Pop. 30,143.

CHESHIRE, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Pittsburg and North Adams Railroad, about 120 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1298.

CHESHIRE, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 15 miles N. of New Haven. It contains a flourishing academy. Pop. 1626.

CHESHIRE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, about 200 miles W. of Albany.

CHESHIRE, a post-village and township of Gallia co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, about 12 miles above Gallipolis. Pop. of the township, 1410.

CHESHIREVILLE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

CHES'HUNT, a parish of England, co. of Herts, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 14 miles N. of London. Lady Huntingdon's College, for the education of theological students of all sects, removed hither from South Wales, has a revenue of upwards of 1200*l.* per annum. Here are some remains of a nunnery, and an elegant stone cross, recently restored. The Manor-house was a residence of Cardinal Wolsey; and Theobalds, the favorite seat of James I., is in this parish. Near the church is the house in which Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, died in 1712, aged 80 years.

CHES'IL BANK, a sand and gravel shoal in the English Channel, which connects the island of Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, southeastward for 9 miles, by half a mile in breadth.

CHES'LIN-HAY, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

CHESNUT HILL. See CHESTNUT HILL.

CHES'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHESS SPRINGS, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

CHESSY, chês'see', a town of France, department of Rhône, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche, on the Azerque. Pop. 762. Its rich copper-mines, which have been worked since the time of the Romans, are now abandoned.

CHEST, a post-township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles S.W. of Clearfield, is drained by Chest Creek. Pop. 397.

CHESTATEE, a small river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin co., and flows southward to the Chattahoochee, a few miles W. of Gainesville. It furnishes extensive water-power.

CHEST CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clearfield county.

CHESTE, chês'tê, a town of Spain, 11 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 3742. It has manufactures of woollen goods, and trade in wine and fruits.

CHES'TER, or CHESH'IRE, a maritime county of England, having N. the Irish Sea and the estuary of the Mersey, and on other sides the counties of Lancaster, York, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Flint, West Flint, Denbigh, and the estuary of the Dee. Area, 673,280 acres, of which upwards of 620,000 acres are estimated to be under culture. Pop. 455,725. The surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, is remarkably level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. The principal rivers are the Dee, Mersey, and Weaver. The soil is chiefly a clayey or sandy loam; the climate moist. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England. Near Nantwich are apparently inexhaustible mines of rock salt and saline springs; other chief mineral products are coal, copper, and lead. The Grank Trunk and Bridgewater Canals, and the London and North-western, Manchester and Birmingham, the Crewe and Chester, and Holyhead Railways traverse the county. Besides the capital city, Chester, the principal towns are Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, and Knutsford. Its N. and S. divisions each send 2 members to the House of Commons. The *Cornavii* occupied this part of the country at the Roman invasion. It was held by the Anglo-Saxons from 828 till taken possession of by William the Conqueror, who formed it into a county-palatine. It was governed almost independent of the English crown till the reign of Henry VIII., but remained a county-palatine until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts.

CHESTER, (anc. *Deva* or *Deva Castra,*) an episcopal city, county of the same name, parliamentary and municipal bo-

* In Arabic, the same word (*Jezeer*) is used for a "peninsula" and an "island."

rough, and river port of England, capital of the county, on the Dee, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on the Crewe and Birkenhead Railway, 16 miles S.S.E. of Liverpool, 21 miles N.W. of Crewe, and 166 miles N.W. of London. It stands on a rocky elevation, in great part enclosed by ancient and massive walls, which form an oblong quadrangle, surrounded by a public walk 2 miles in length. Its thoroughfares, preserving their ancient Roman direction, cross each other at right angles; and the four principal, which diverge to the cardinal points, have their carriage-ways far below the adjacent houses, and are bordered with shops, over which are piazzas or "rows" for foot-passengers. The principal edifices are the Castle, comprising barracks and armory with nearly 30,000 stand of arms, the City Jail, churches, palatinate offices, City Hall, linen, union, and commerce halls, Exchange, County Infirmary, and County Lunatic Asylum. The Cathedral is an irregular massive structure, with a tower 127 feet in height; it has many fine monuments, with a handsome chapter-house, and adjacent to it are the remains of an ancient abbey, partly used for the grammar school. The bishop's palace and prebendal college occupy other portions of the abbey-precinct. St. John's Church is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture; Trinity Church contains the tombs of the poet Parnell, and of Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible. At the end of either principal street of the city proper is an arched gateway; and crossing the Dee is Grosvenor Bridge, a stone structure of a single arch 200 feet in span. The public charities are very numerous, comprising St. John's Poor's Hospital, (annual revenue, about 600l.,) and a large number of schools, including one supported by the Marquis of Westminster for 500 children. Chester has a good public library, a mechanics' institution, with museum and theatre. Except ship-building, the manufactures are of little consequence, and the commerce of Chester has greatly declined, owing to the filling up of the harbor, and to the proximity of Liverpool. Vessels of 600 tons, however, now approach the city, which exports cheese, copper plates, cast iron, and coal, and imports wines and other southern European produce, and Irish provisions. Customs revenue in 1848, 83,945l. Registered shipping in 1847, 6652 tons. It has county assizes for Cheshire, and county and borough quarter sessions. The municipal and parliamentary borough, subdivided into 5 wards, is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Chester sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The diocese comprises the counties of Chester and Lancaster, with parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Flint, and Denbigh. It gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales. About 3 miles S. is Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Westminster. Pop. in 1851, 27,766.

CHESTER, a maritime village of Nova Scotia, in British America, 33 miles W. of Halifax.

CHESTER, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Delaware and Maryland, has an area of 738 square miles. The Schuylkill River forms its boundary on the N.E., the Octorara Creek on the W., the branches of Brandywine Creek rise within its limits, and it is also drained by French and Elk Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified; a low ridge, called the Welsh Mountain, forms the N.W. boundary; the eastern part is generally undulating, and the central and north-western parts hilly. The Great Valley extends across the county from the Schuylkill River in a W.S.W. direction, with an average width of about 2 miles. The soil of this valley, and of many other parts, is exceedingly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The quantity of corn produced in 1850 was 1,339,446 bushels—greater than that of any other county in the state except Lancaster; and the quantity of hay was 95,315 tons—greater than that of any other county except Montgomery. The rocks which underlie the county are of the primary stratified class, and perhaps no part of the state offers so great a variety of rare minerals. Extensive quarries of primitive limestone and marble are worked in the Great Valley; mines of copper and lead have been opened near the Schuylkill River; zinc, chromate of iron, and kaolin are procured for exportation in other parts of the county. It also contains zircon, silver, titanium, agate, chalcedony, sapphire, amethyst, and beryl. Water-power is abundant in the county, and is employed in manufactories of various kinds. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and several branch railroads terminate in it. Chester county was one of the three original counties of Pennsylvania, established by William Penn in 1682, and was named from the city of Chester, in England. Capital, West Chester. Pop. 66,438.

CHESTER, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of 570 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River, on the W. by Broad River, and drained by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills of moderate height; the soil is fertile and well watered. The district is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, lately constructed. Capital, Chesterville. Pop. 18,038; of whom 8151 were free, and 9887 slaves.

CHESTER, a township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot River, 100 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 340.

CHESTER, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 25 miles S.E. of Concord, intersected by a branch of Exeter River. Pop. 1301.

CHESTER, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 50 miles S. of Montpelier. It has an academy, and manufactures of woollen goods, rakes, leather, &c. Pop. 2001.

CHESTER, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 119 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, leather, and edge tools. Pop. 1521.

CHESTER, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Connecticut River, about 20 miles N.E. by E. of New Haven. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of various articles of hardware, including machinery, iron castings, bitts and augurs, forks, and spoons; also of woollen goods and leather. Here is a steamboat landing on the Connecticut. Pop. 992.

CHESTER, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, at the junction of the Newburg branch with the New York and Erie Railroad, 55 miles N.N.W. of New York City. The village is divided into East and West Chester. The railroad station is at East Chester. It contains a bank, an academy, and several store-houses. Pop. of township, 1641.

CHESTER, a township of Warren co., New York. Pop. 1850.

CHESTER, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 3601.

CHESTER, a post-village and township of Morris co., New Jersey, on the turnpike between Morristown and Easton, 12 miles W. by S. of the former. It contains 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1534.

CHESTER, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 15 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop., including Chester borough, 3219.

CHESTER, a flourishing post-borough of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, and 94 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has the distinction of being the oldest town in the state, having been settled by the Swedes in 1643. It was originally called Upland. The Provincial Assembly under the government of William Penn was held here in 1682. Chester was the county seat of Chester county from 1682 until Delaware county was organized in 1789; it was afterwards the capital of the latter county until a few years ago. It contains several churches, a library, and a bank. Two or three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 1661.

CHESTER, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

CHESTER, a village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta.

CHESTER, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

CHESTER, a village of Butler co., Ohio, 16 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati.

CHESTER, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1600.

CHESTER, a township of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1103.

CHESTER, a post-village and township, formerly the capital of Meigs co., Ohio, about 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. of the village in 1850, 189; of the township, 1598.

CHESTER, a township in Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1620.

CHESTER, a post-township in Wayne co., Ohio, about 7 miles E. by N. of Wooster. Pop. 2235.

CHESTER, a post-township in the central part of Eaton co., Michigan, 20 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 539.

CHESTER, a township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 216.

CHESTER, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 1541.

CHESTER, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

CHESTER, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 510.

CHESTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Randolph co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 1 mile below the entrance of the Kaskaskia, and 149 miles S. of Springfield. It has considerable business, as the surplus produce of the county is mostly shipped at this place. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

CHESTER, a post-village and township in Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 60 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 229.

CHESTER COURT-HOUSE, South Carolina. See CHESTERVILLE.

CHESTER CREEK, in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, flows through Delaware co., and enters the Delaware River near the borough of Chester.

CHESTER CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 169 miles N.E. of Columbus. There is a flourishing seminary here, with about 200 pupils.

CHESTER FACTORY, a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 126 miles W. by S. of Boston.

CHESTERFIELD, a municipal borough, town, parish, and township of England, co., and 22 miles N.N.E. of Derby, on the Rother, and a canal connecting it with the Trent, and having a station on the North Midland Railway, 24¼ miles N.N.E. of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 7101. It is irregularly built. The principal edifices are a cruciform church of the thirteenth century, with a remarkable twisted spire 230 feet high, various schools, alms-houses, literary and mechanics'

institutions, the Town-hall, Jail, Union Work-house, and elegant assembly rooms. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, lace, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery; and in its vicinity are iron, coal, and lead mines. Chesterfield gives the title of earl to a branch of the Stanhope family, and is polling-place for the northern division of the county.

CHESTERFIELD, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 303 square miles. The Appomattox River forms its whole southern boundary, and the James River on the N.E. separates it from Henrico county and Richmond city. The surface is uneven, and the soil inferior, excepting the river bottoms. Coal is procured in considerable quantities from the mines of this county. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad passes through it. Formed from Henrico in 1748. Capital, Chesterfield Court-House. Pop. 17,499; of whom 8873 were free, and 8616 slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, a district in the N.E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 868 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River, on the S.W. by Lynche's Creek, and drained by Black and Cedar Creeks. The surface is hilly, the soil generally sandy, and fertile near the streams. The district is intersected by a plank-road from Cheraw to Wadesborough, North Carolina. Capital, Chesterfield Court-House. Pop. 10,799; of whom 6896 were free, and 3894 slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Brattleborough, 65 miles S.W. of Concord. It has an academy, and manufactures of cotton goods, sash and blinds, leather, and bits and augers. Pop. 1680.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 90 miles W. of Boston, watered by a branch of Westfield River. Pop. 1014.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, about 6 miles N.N.W. of New London.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Essex co., New York, on Lake Champlain. Pop. 4171.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 4514.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-village, capital of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on Thompson's Creek, an affluent of Great Pedee River, 105 miles N.E. of Columbia.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-village of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Macon, 150 miles N. of Baton Rouge.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-township in Fulton co., Ohio, about 35 miles W. by N. of Toledo. Pop. 539.

CHESTERFIELD, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 1002.

CHESTERFIELD, a village of Greene co., Indiana, on the West Fork of White River, 50 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

CHESTERFIELD, formerly WEST UNION, a village of Madison co., Indiana, on White River, 40 miles N.E. of Indianapolis, with which it is connected by railroad. It contains a steam mill.

CHESTERFIELD, a flourishing post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Springfield.

CHESTERFIELD, a village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 25 miles W. of St. Louis.

CHESTERFIELD COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Chesterfield co., Virginia, about 12 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

CHESTERFIELD FACTORY, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a long and narrow inlet of British North America, stretching N. from Hudson's Bay. Entrance in lat. 63° 20′ N., lon. 90° 40′ W. Length, 250 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. It contains numerous islands, and receives several rivers.

CHESTERFORD, (anc. *Camboricum* or *Bula Icenorum?*) a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Granta, 3¼ miles N.N.W. of Saffron-Walden. Great quantities of Roman coins and urns have been dug up here, and in 1848 the remains of a Roman villa were discovered.

CHESTERFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2¾ miles N.W. of Saffron-Walden. It is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

CHESTERHILL, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a village and parish of England, co. and 5½ miles N. of Durham, near the Great North of England Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2580. Its church was formerly collegiate; and the village, which is on the ancient Ermine street, was long the seat of the Durham episcopal see.

CHESTER RIVER, of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Kent county of the former state, flows westward to Chestertown of Maryland. Here it turns toward the S.W., and assumes the form of a bay, which communicates with Chesapeake Bay between Kent and Queen Anne counties. Small vessels ascend to Chestertown, a distance of about 30 miles.

CHESTER'S DISTRICT, a village or settlement of Burke co., Georgia, 80 miles E. of Milledgeville.

CHESTER SPRINGS, sometimes called the YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-village and watering-place of Pikeland township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, 72 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It is a pleasant summer resort, surrounded with delightful scenery.

CHESTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CHESTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

CHESTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHESTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CHESTERTOWN, a post-village of Warren co., New York, 89 miles N. of Albany, has 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

CHESTERTOWN, a seaport, capital of Kent co., Maryland, on the right or W. bank of Chester River, about 20 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 54 miles N.E. of Annapolis. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1783, and contains 1 bank and several churches. Small vessels ascend the river to this point.

CHESTER VILLAGE, a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 119 miles W. by S. of Boston.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, 25 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1142.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

CHESTERVILLE, a village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, near the source of Genesee River, about 180 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chester district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, 84 miles N. by W. of Columbia. It is situated in a fertile farming district, and has an active business, and 1 bank. A railroad will soon be completed from this place to Yorkville.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Pontotock co., Mississippi.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 148 miles W. of Nashville City.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-village in Morrow co., Ohio, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

CHESTER WARD, England, a division forming the N. part of the county of Durham. Area, 158,060 acres, about one-fourth of which is heath. Pop. 110,178.

CHESTNUT BLUFFS, a post-village of Dyer co., Tennessee, 153 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

CHESTNUT CREEK, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

CHESTNUT FLAT, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia.

CHESTNUT GAP, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a thriving post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, near Sandy Creek, 173 miles W.S.W. of Richmond, contains 3 stores, several tobacco factories, and about 100 inhabitants.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Shelby co., Kentucky.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles N.W. from Easton. Pop. 1029.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-village included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, 12 miles N.N.W. of the State-house. It is finely situated on the top of a hill, and contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, with a number of elegant country seats.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Calvert co., Maryland.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

CHESTNUT HILL, a village of Hall co., Georgia, about 95 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Perry co., Alabama.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

CHESTNUT LEVEL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a post-office, Dutchess co., New York.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, of Pennsylvania, a ridge extending south westerly through Westmoreland and Fayette counties into Virginia. See LAUREL RIDGE.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a post-office, Union co., Pennsylvania.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

CHESUNCOOK, (che-sun′kook) LAKE, in Piscataquis co., Maine, is about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide. It may properly be regarded as an expansion of the Penobscot River, which is commonly said to flow through it.

CHESWARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CHETA'CHEE CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Alabama River from the N.W. about 18 miles below Cahawba.

CHETIMACHES (chet-tim-atch′ez or shet′mash′) LAKE, also called GRAND LAKE, situated in the S. part of Louisiana, between Atchafalaya Bayou and the river Teche, is formed by the overflowings of the former. It is about 40 miles long and 10 miles wide, but too shallow for navigation. Its waters are discharged through the above-named bayou into the Gulf of Mexico.

CHETTLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHETTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CHETWAI, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Malabar, on the W. coast of India, 55 miles E.S.E. of Calicut.

CHETWOOD or CHETWODE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHETWYND, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CHEUX, shuh, a town of France, department of Calvados, on the right bank of the Mue, arrondissement, and 10 miles W. of Caen. Pop. 1009.

CHEVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CHEVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CHEVENING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHEVERELL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHEVERELL, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHEVILLY, shęh-vee'yee', a village of France, department of Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, arrondissement, and 9 miles N. of Orleans. Pop. 1281.

CHEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHEVIOT, chev'e-ot, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 5 miles N.W. of Cincinnati.

CHEVIOT (chev'e-ot) FELLS, a mountain range of South Africa, in Cape Colony, extending between the Groen-Bergen on the W. and Hyndhope Fells on the E., about lat. 32° 30' S.

CHEVIOT (chiv'e-ot or chev'e-ot) HILLS, a mountain range extending from N.E. to S.W., between England and Scotland, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former county, in which they occupy about 10,000 acres. They are of trap formation, porphyry and greenstone, and intersect the old red sandstone and mountain limestone strata. They afford excellent pasture, and are grazed by sheep of superior breed. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot Peak, about 7 miles S.W. of Wooler, is 2684 feet, and Carter Fell, 2020 feet in elevation. The Cheviot Hills were the scene of the famous encounter between the Earl Percy and Douglas, described in the old ballad of "Chevy Chase."

CHEVREUSE, shęv'ruz', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles S.W. Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. in 1852, 1807. It was formerly an important fortress, and repeatedly taken and retaken in the wars of the fifteenth century.

CHEW-MAG'NA, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEWNING'GA, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

CHEW'S LANDING, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, on the North Branch of Big Timber Creek, 9 miles S. by E. of Camden. It contains 2 churches, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

CHEWSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHEWSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 105 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

CHEWTON-MEN'DIP, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.N.E. of Wells. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Waldegrave.

CHEYCHUN, chā'chun', a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 50 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

CHEYENNE. See CHIENNE.

CHÈZE, LA, lā shāz, or lā shēz, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 6 miles S.E. of Loudéac, on the Lié. Pop. in 1852, 410.

CHÉZY L'ABBAYE, shā'zee'lāb'bā', a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 4 miles S. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 1216.

CHIAMPO, ke-ām'po, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000.

CHIANA, ke-ā'nā, (anc. *Clainis,*) a small river of Central Italy, Tuscany, and the Pontifical States: after forming one or two lakes or marshes, it is divided into two branches, the former being an affluent of the Arno, which it joins 5 miles N.W. of Arezzo, after a course of 35 miles; the latter joins the Paglia. The two are connected by the Chiana Canal, 37 miles in length, begun in 1551, finished in 1823, and by which a large tract of land has been drained and rendered fertile.

CHIANCIANO, ke-ān-chā'no, a village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, 4 miles S.E. of Montepulciano. It is one of the most favorite watering-places in Central Italy. Pop. 2166.

CHIANTI, ke-ān'tee, that part of Tuscany which lies between the sources of the Arbia, Ambra, and Ombrone, forming part of the water-shed between their basins and that of the Arno.

CHIANTLA, che-ānt'lā, a river of Central America, Guatemala, rises in the volcanic chain which traverses the centre of Guatemala, and, after a N.W. course of 150 miles, joins the Usumasinta, on the left bank, in lat. 17° 10' N., lon. 91° 55' W.

CHIANTLA, a town of Central America, on the above-named river, 128 miles S.W. of Guatemala.

CHIAPA, che-ā'pā, or CHIAPAS, che-ā'pās, the southernmost state of the Mexican Confederation, situated between lat. 16° and 18° N., and lon. 91° and 94° W., having N. the state of Tabasco; W., Oajaca; S. and E., Guatemala, and N.E., Yutacan. Area, 18,679 square miles. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America, traversed by the rivers Usumasinta, Tabasco, and their affluents. European grains are raised on the uplands; the valleys yield maize, hemp, tobacco, sugar, pimento, indigo, vanilla, and cocoa, the export trade being chiefly in the two latter-named products. Principal towns, Cuidad-Real, the capital, Chiapa, and Palenque. Remains of ancient cities are found in the N.E. part of this state. Pop., chiefly Indians, 161,914.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, che-ā'pā dā loce een'de-oce, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapa, on the Tabasco, 20 miles N.W. of Cuidad-Real. It derived its name from its population being mainly Indian.

CHIAPAS. See CHIAPA.

CHIARAMONTE, ke-ā'rā-mon'tā, a town of Sicily, 11 miles N.N.W. of Modica. Pop. 7000. It is well built, and the view from its Capuchin convent is one of the finest in Sicily.

CHIARAMONTE or CHIARAMONT, a citadel, intendancy of Girgenti, a little W. of Siculiana.

CHIARAMONTE, a village of Sardinia, 14 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1506.

CHIARAVALLE, ke-ā'rā-vāl'lā, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2500.

CHIARAVALLE, an abbey in Lombardy, 3 miles S.E. of Milan, originally a Cistercian monastery, founded by St. Bernard.

CHIARENZA or CLARENTZA, a cape and village of Greece. See KLARENTZA.

CHIARI, ke-ā'ree, a town of Lombardy, 14 miles W. of Brescia, on the railway from Milan to Brescia. Pop. in 1843, 8903. It has numerous churches, and flourishing manufactures of silk fabrics and twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Marechal Villeroi, on 1st September, 1701.

CHIAROMONTE, ke-ā-ro-mon'tā, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a mountain, 42 miles S.E. of Potenza, with 2620 inhabitants, 2 parish churches, and a high school.

CHIAROMONTE, a market-town of Sicily, 31 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 3600.

CHIASSO, ke-ās'so, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, with a custom-house on the frontier of Lombardy, 4 miles N.W. of Como. Pop. 954.

CHIAVARI, ke-ā'vā-re, a maritime town of the Sardinian States, 21 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. Pop. 10,610. It is enclosed by cultivated hills, and is well built and flourishing. Streets narrow, and bordered with arcades; the houses present much curious architecture; old and picturesque towers are dotted about the town, and in the vicinity are many handsome villas. Principal edifices, three richly adorned churches, the mayor's residence, a hospital, and a convent. It has a celebrated society of agriculture and arts, lace, and silk-twist factories, an anchovy fishery, and several annual fairs. Marble and slate are quarried in its neighborhood. Though liable to gusty winds, it is a good deal resorted to by invalids.

CHIAVENNA, ke-ā-ven'nā, (anc. *Clavenna,*) a town of Lombardy, Valtellina, on the Maira, 20 miles W.N.W. of Sondrio. Pop. 3539. It is enclosed by walls, and well built: it has 6 churches, to one of which are attached a baptistry, with some curious antiquities, and singular mosaic work executed in *bones.* Manufactures of silk twist and fabrics, and of pottery made from a peculiar soft stone, are carried on: and the Septimer and Splügen roads meeting here, Chiavenna has an active trade with Switzerland and Italy in these articles; also in wine, which the inhabitants keep in large excavations, termed "*centorali.*"

CHICABALAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan and Mysore dominions, 100 miles N.E. of Seringapatam, and formerly noted for a manufacture of sugar-candy.

CHICACOLE, or CICACOLE, sik'ā-kōl', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 107 miles S.W. of Ganjam, on N. bank of Chicacole River, near the Bay of Bengal. It is large, irregularly built, has some neat barracks, several bazaars, many mosques, and its muslin manufactures have long enjoyed repute.

CHICAGO, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

CHICAGO, she-kaw'go, the most populous and commercial city of Illinois, and seat of justice of Cook county, is situated on the south-western shore of Lake Michigan, and on both sides of Chicago River, 278 miles, W. by S., from Detroit; 180 miles, E. by S., from Galena, and 410 miles, by water, from St. Louis. Lat. 41° 52' 20" N., lon. 87° 35' W.

This city—the most remarkable in the United States for its rapid growth—is built on an extremely level plain, sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation, and extending many miles towards the S. and W. The adjacent country consists of beautiful and fertile prairies, interspersed with groves, and diversified by gentle slopes. Chicago River, and its north and south branches, which unite about three-quarters of a mile from the lake, separate the city into three portions. The main stream, flowing directly eastward, is from 50 to 75 yards wide, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, and forms one of the best natural harbors on the lake. Substantial piers have been extended into the lake and a light-house erected on one of them. Vessels ascend Chicago River and one of its branches nearly 5 miles.

The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, with streets extending nearly north and south, and east and west. The shore of the lake, and the northern parts of the city are occupied with the finest residences, but the principal business is transacted on the south side of the river, the banks of the South Branch being lined with docks and large warehouses. Many of the streets are paved with planks, and

lighted with gas. Michigan avenue, which is, perhaps, the most beautiful street in the city, extends along the shore of the lake, and is bordered with shade-trees. Next to, and parallel with this, is Wabash avenue, adorned with double rows of trees.

The most remarkable public buildings are the new Court-house, the Merchants' Exchange, the Marine Hospital, the Medical College, and the Second Presbyterian Church. The Court-house is a splendid edifice of Lockport limestone, having a prison on the first floor, the county offices on the second, and a court-room and town-hall on the third, with a cupola and roof of galvanized iron. The Marine Hospital is a spacious and handsome building, of Milwaukee brick. The Second Presbyterian church, at the corner of Wabash and Washington streets, in the Gothic style, with a steeple about 200 feet high, is perhaps the most beautiful edifice of its class west of New York. It is built of a kind of pitchy stone, in which black and white are mingled, and presents a singular and striking appearance. A Catholic cathedral is about being erected in the northern part of the city, the cost of which, it is estimated, will be from $150,000 to $200,000. There are 61 churches in the city, belonging to the different denominations. Chicago contains 7 banks, and about 20 printing offices, from which numerous daily and weekly journals are issued. The public schools are well organized, and are accommodated with excellent buildings. There are 51 schools of different grades. The Medical College was founded in 1842: it has 6 professors, and is attended by about 80 students.

By a glance at the map of the United States, the great commercial advantages of Chicago will at once be perceived. It communicates, by means of the chain of lakes, with the Atlantic cities; the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 100 miles long, affords an easy access to the Mississippi Valley, and to the coal-mines of Central Illinois; while the Galena and Chicago Railroad penetrates to the mineral region of Wisconsin and Iowa. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads were completed to this place in 1852, opening a direct steam communication with New York city. There are also numerous other lines centring in this city, among which may be mentioned the Illinois Central, which will extend to the mouth of the Ohio, and connect with the Mobile Railroad; the Illinois and Wisconsin, the Chicago and Rock Island, the Chicago and Milwaukee, &c. According to a statement published in the *Chicago Democratic Press*, there are, in 1854, either completed or in course of construction, 14 trunk and 34 extension lines of railway, (in all 7779 miles,) conducting to that city. Of these, 1626 miles are in actual operation, and 46 trains of cars enter and leave Chicago daily, to accommodate the travel and commerce.

Chicago also communicates with Buffalo and intermediate ports by a daily line of steamboats, which, in respect to size, speed, and comfortable accommodations, are scarcely inferior to any in the world. The number of arrivals of steamers and sail-vessels in 1851 was 2279. The tonnage in 1852 amounted to 25,209, and in 1854 to 31,041, enrolled and licensed. The aggregate value of exports and imports in 1852 was estimated by the governor of Illinois, in his message, at $20,000,000. The same document states that there are 211 houses engaged in wholesale business, many of which import directly from Europe, and 26 forwarding and commission merchants, doing a heavy business. The quantities of leading articles received at this place in 1852, are reported as follows: —2,757,011 bushels of Indian corn, 937,496 bushels of wheat, 124,316 barrels of flour, 24,368 head of cattle, (or about 13,000,000 pounds of beef,) 59,156 hogs, (or about 6,000,000 pounds of pork,) 147,816,232 feet of boards, and 77,000 thousand shingles. Chicago has become the greatest grain-market in the world; the receipts for 1854 being 2,946,924 bushels of wheat, 6,745,588 of Indian corn, and 4,024,216 of oats, rye, and barley: total, 13,726,728 bushels. The receipts of lumber in 1853 were 193,271,247 feet of boards, 125,638 thousand shingles, and 38,721,373 laths.

About $2,500,000 are invested in manufactures, the most important productions of which are steam-engines, railway-cars, reaping and threshing machines, with other agricultural implements, horse-powers and other machinery, stoves, gas-pipes, leather, lumber, flour, and lard oil. There were, in 1851, 10 iron foundries, with machine-shops, which together produced annually $241,900; 9 manufactories of agricultural implements, which produced $390,250; 5 tanneries, which produced $240,000; 10 manufactories of cabinet-ware, 2 or 3 of railway-cars, 25 of carriages and wagons, 4 flouring-mills, with an aggregate capital of $155,000, and 3 planing-mills. The slaughtering and beef-packing business in Chicago, employs nearly $1,000,000 capital, and between 500 and 600 persons. One house, in the autumn of 1853, paid $145,000 for beeves in three weeks; and up to November 17th, nine packing houses, in that city had already slaughtered 25,162 cattle, weighing 14,269,427 pounds. This business is rapidly increasing.

Chicago is supplied with water from the lake, raised by steam-power to a brick reservoir, 80 feet in height, situated at the foot of Chicago avenue. The estimated cost of these works is $400,000. The Chicago and Galena Railroad Company have erected a fine depôt for passengers; and another for freight, about 300 feet in length. The Tremont House, here, is one of the largest, as well as one of the best, hotels in the United States. The assessed value of real and personal estate in 1854 was $24,392,240.

Chicago, which appears destined to become the chief commercial emporium of the North-west, in consequence of its commanding situation, was settled about the year 1831, previous to which it was a mere trading-post amidst the wigwams of the Indians. It was incorporated in 1836; in 1840 it contained 4853 inhabitants; in 1850, 29,963; in 1853, 60,652; and in 1855, about 87,500, having doubled about every four years.

CHICAGO RIVER, a small stream flowing into Lake Michigan, at Chicago. See CHICAGO.

CHICAMOOLOOR, chik'a-moo-loor', a town of India, Mysore dominions, 90 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

CHICANHUALLY, chik'an-hwäl'lee, a town of India, Mysore dominions, 70 miles N. of Seringapatam, and strongly fortified.

CHICAPA, che-kä'pä, a river of the Mexican Confederation, falls into a lagoon communicating with the Gulf of Tehuantepec, after a course of about 50 miles.

CHICAPA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Oajaca, 25 miles N.W. of Tehuantepec, on a river of same name. In its environs are silver-mines, at one time important, but now neglected.

CHICHACOTTA, chitch'a-cot'ta, a town of Bootan, near the British frontier, 60 miles N. of Rungpoor. Lat. 26° 35′ N.; lon. 89° 43′ E.

CHICHELEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHICHEN, che-chén', a village of Central America, in Yucatan, about 18 miles S.W. of Valladolid, with the remains of an ancient Indian city, comprising a vast ruined temple, 450 feet in length, a pyramid 550 feet square at base, a remarkable domed edifice, the "house of the caziques," ornamented with elaborate sculptures.

CHICHEROWLY, chitch'er-ow'lee, a fortified town of North Hindostan, in Gurwal, 22 miles N.N.W. of Seharunpoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

CHICHESTER, chitch'es-ter, (anc. *Regnum,*) a city, co. of itself, and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the county of Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 14½ miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth, and 28½ miles W. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 8602. It stands in a plain between the Southdown Hills and the sea, and is enclosed by walls of Roman construction, now formed into terraces with walks, and shaded by elm-trees. It is neatly built, clean, well paved, drained, and lighted, and intersected by 4 principal thoroughfares, directed toward the cardinal points, and meeting in the centre of the city, where there is an elegant octagonal cross, erected in 1478. The Cathedral, though not large, is a well-proportioned and handsome edifice, mostly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, 410 feet in length, and 227 feet in extreme breadth, with a spire 360 feet in height. In its interior are a richly adorned choir, portraits of all the sovereigns of England from the time of the conquest, with other historical paintings, and numerous monuments, including some fine works of art by Flaxman. S. of the Cathedral is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters, including the church-yard, and near it is the bishop's palace and gardens. The see is co-extensive with the county of Sussex, excepting 22 parishes, which are peculiar. The city is divided into 6 parishes. The Church of St. Paul's is a handsome modern building. The Guild-hall, a portion of an ancient friary, stands within a walled enclosure at the N.E. extremity of the city. The other principal edifices are the Market and Council-houses, Corn Exchange, Jail, buildings of the Mechanics' Institute, and Literary and Philosophical Society, the Theatre, Hospital of St. Mary, some alms-houses, and the infirmary, a handsome structure at the N. extremity of the city, near which is an increasing suburb named Summerstown. Chichester has a grammar school, revenue, 1300*l.* a year, blue-coat, national, Lancasterian, and other schools. The trade is almost wholly in agricultural produce and live stock, for which a market is held every second Wednesday. The only manufactures are of coopers' and other wooden wares. About 200 years ago it monopolized nearly the whole manufacture of needles, but this trade is now entirely transferred to other places. It communicates with Portsmouth and Arundel by a canal. Registered shipping of port in 1847, 4932 tons. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Originally the town was a Roman station. The name is said to be a contraction of Cissanceaster, the *city* or *castle* of *Cissa*, an Anglo-Saxon chief, who repaired and partly rebuilt it, after it had been destroyed in a siege, A.D. 491, by the South Saxons, under Ella; and thenceforth it remained the capital of the kingdom of Sussex, till its conquest by the West Saxons. Various Roman remains, with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity; and Kingly-bottom, N.E., is supposed to have been the place of interment of the South Saxon monarchs; 4 miles N.E. is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. Chichester gives the title of

sari to the Pelham family. Among its eminent natives were the poets Collins and Hayley, and George Smith and brothers, landscape-painters.

CHICHESTER, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 6 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 997.

CHICHESTER HARBOR, 2 miles S.W. of the city of Chichester, an inlet of the English Channel, between the Peninsula of Selsey and Hayling Island, containing several creeks and Thorney Island.

CHICHESTER RAPE comprises the 8 W. hundreds of the co. of Sussex, England.

CHICHIA, chee/che-â, one of the Feejee or Fiji Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (S.W. point) 17° 48′ S., lon. 179° 18′ W. It is nearly circular, and is 3 miles in diameter.

CHICKAHOMINY (chick-a-hom/e-ne) RIVER, in the S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Hanover co., and falls into York River, about 8 miles above Jamestown. It divides Henrico and Charles City counties on the right from Hanover, New Kent, and James City counties on the left. It furnishes extensive water-power.

CHICKAHOMINY, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

CHICKA/LAH, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.

CHICKA/MA BEND, a post-office of Madison parish, Louisiana.

CHICKAMAU/GA CREEK, of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Walker co. of the former state, and flowing northeasterly, enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

CHICKAMO/GA, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

CHICK/ASAW, a small river of Baker co., Georgia, flows into the Ichawaynochaway from the north.

CHICKASAW, a county towards the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 990 square miles. It is drained by the Oktibbeha, Loosascoona, and the Yallobusha Rivers, the last of which rises within it. The surface is nearly level; the soil productive. The soil of this county was ceded to the state by the Chickasaw Indians. Formed in 1836. Capital, Houston. Pop. 16,369, of whom 9889 were free, and 6480 slaves.

CHICKASAW, a new county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Wapsipinicon, and by the Middle Fork of Turkey River. The surface is divided between prairie and forests, and slopes towards the S.E. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

CHICKASAW, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Alabama, on the Tennessee River, at the mouth of Bear Creek, 140 miles N. by W. of Tuscaloosa. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes through it.

CHICKASAW, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

CHICKASAW CREEK, of Marengo co., Alabama, flows into Tombigbee River from the E., 28 miles below Demopolis.

CHICKASAW CREEK, of Mobile co., Alabama, flows into Mobile River, 6 miles from its mouth.

CHICK'ASAW/HA RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in the E. part of the state, and flowing southward, unites with Leaf River, in Greene co., to form the Pascagoula.

CHICK'ASAWHAT/CHEE, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.

CHICKASAW INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama, but, with the Choctaws, now occupy the territory W. of the State of Arkansas. See CHOCTAWS.

CHICKELIS or CHIKEELIS. See CHIKALIS.

CHICK/ERELL, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHICK/LADE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHICK/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHICKOO'RY, a considerable town of Hindostan, diminious, and 84 miles S.S.E. of Sattarah. It is situated amid an amphitheatre of hills.

CHICK'OPEE/, a river in the W. central part of Massachusetts, is formed by the junction of the West Branch and Swift River, (which is formed by the East and Middle Branches,) in Hampshire county, and falls into the Connecticut in Hampden county. It affords extensive water-power, employed in cotton and other manufactures. The railroad from Springfield to Worcester passes near this river for a short distance.

CHICKOPEE, a post-township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of the Connecticut, at the influx of the Chickopee River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Springfield. This township is noted for its numerous and extensive manufactories. It contains the flourishing villages of Cabotsville and Chickopee Falls, which are connected by a branch railroad 2 miles in length. Pop. 8291.

CHICKOPEE, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

CHICKOPEE FALLS, a flourishing post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, at the terminus of the Chickopee Falls Branch Railroad, and on the Chickopee River, which here affords valuable water-power, 5½ miles N. of Springfield. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to manufactures, which comprise cotton and woollen goods, paper, machinery, iron castings, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 2500.

CHICK'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, 10 miles N. of Greenville, and 120 miles N.W. of Columbia. Here is a chalybeate spring which has lately become a place of resort, and buildings have been erected for the reception of visitors. Pop. 7144.

CHICLANA, che-klä/nä, a town of Spain, 12 miles S.E. of Cadiz. It has numerous country-houses of inhabitants of Cadiz, and near it is a ruined Moorish castle. On March 11, 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army, in the Battle of Barossa, 5 miles S. of Chiclana.

CHICLAYO, che-klī/o, a town of Peru, capital of a province of same name, department of Libertad, near the seacoast, 118 miles N.W. of Trujillo. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 26,123.

CHICO, chee/ko, a river of Patagonia, supposed to rise in a lake in the interior, and falls into the estuary of Santa Cruz.

CHICO, chee/ko, a post-office of Butte co., California.

CHICOANA, che-ko-ä/nä, or CHICUANA, che-koo-ä/nä, a town of La Plata, 25 miles S. by W. of Salta, on the Quebrada del Toro, in a desert country. Pop. 2000.

CHICOBEA, che-ko-bā/ä, the northernmost of the Feejee Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 48′ S.; lon. 179° 51′ W. It is 3 miles long, and 1½ wide.

CHICOT, shee/ko, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Louisiana, contains 820 square miles. The Mississippi forms its entire E. boundary; it is also drained by Bayou Bœuf. The surface is level, and partly subject to inundation; the soil in some parts is very fertile, and is occupied by plantations of cotton and maize. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 5105, of whom 1131 were free, and 3984 slaves.

CHICOVA, she-ko/vä, a town of South-eastern Africa, in Monomotapa, on the right bank of the Zambezi, 220 miles W.N.W. of Senna. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines.

CHICSOI, cheek-so/ee, a river of Guatemala, forming the head stream of the Usumasinta. It rises in a mountain range about 40 miles N. of the city of Guatemala, flows N.W., and after receiving the Paston, San Pedro, and other streams, enters the Mexican state of Chiapa, where it assumes the name of Usumasinta. Total course to the Mexican frontier, exclusive of windings, 150 miles.

CHICTAWAGA, chik-to-wä/ge, a township of Erie co., New York. Pop. 3042.

CHICUANA. See CHICOANA.

CHID/DINGFOLD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHID/DINGLY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CHID/DINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHID/EOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHID/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CHIEM SEE, keem sä, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 42 miles S.E. of Munich, celebrated for its fish. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 9 miles; height above the sea, 1549 feet; greatest depth, 480 feet. It has 3 small islands, receives the Achen and Prien Rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn.

CHIENNE or CHEYENNE (she-ănn/) INDIANS, a tribe found chiefly in the E. part of Missouri Territory.

CHIENTI, ke-ĕn/tee, (anc. *Flusor*,) a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegations of Camerino and Macerata, enters the Adriatic 25 miles S.E. of Ancona, after a N.E. course of about 45 miles. On its W. bank is Tolentino, near which the Austrians defeated the troops under Murat, May 4, 1815.

CHIENTI, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic, district, and 16½ miles N.W. of San Severo. Pop. 1680.

CHIERI, ke-ā/ree, (anc. *Carrela Potentia*,) a walled town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on a hill, 9 miles E. of Turin. Pop. 13,272. It has 4 squares, several convents, and the largest Gothic building in Piedmont, the Church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1406. Chieri was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics. It is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns of Europe.

CHIERS, she-air/, a river of Europe, rises in Luxemburg, and joins the Meuse, 4 miles S. of Sodan, after a W. course of 50 miles.

CHIESE, ke-ā/sä or CHISO, kee/so, (anc. *Clusius*,) a river of the Tyrol and Northern Italy, rises W. of Arco, in the Tyrol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio, 18 miles W. of Mantua. Length, 75 miles.

CHIETI, ke-ā/tee, (anc. *Teate*,) a fortified archiepiscopal city of Naples, capital of the province of Abruzza Citra, on a hill, near the Pescara, 40 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 17,734. It is badly laid out, but has some good edifices, comprising a cathedral; college, and handsome theatre; the adjacent country is pleasant. Among its antiquities are the remains of a large theatre, of some temples, a gateway, and a mosaic pavement. It is the seat of an archbishopric, a high court of justiciary, and a civil court. The ancient Teate was the capital of the tribe of the Marrucini, and was one of the largest and most important cities in this part of Italy. It appears to have been possessed for some centuries by the Greeks, after which it passed successively into the hands

of the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Franks, and Northmen. In 1812, it was taken by the French troops.

CHIEVRES, she-ĕv'r', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 11 miles N.W. of Mons, on the Hunel. Pop. 3197. It has a large annual horse fair and manufactories of cottons and pottery.

CHIFTLIK, chift'leek', a village of Turkish Armenia, 84 miles W. of Erzroom, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Many of its dwellings are caves, in one of which are some old paintings and a Greek inscription.

CHIFUNOTE. See CHEFONTE.

CHIGNAL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHIGNAL SMEALY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHIGNECTO (shig-nĕk'to) BAY, an inlet of British North America, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, formerly the northern extremity of the Bay of Fundy. Length, 30 miles; average breath, 8 miles. See FUNDY BAY OF.

CHIGNOLO, keen-yo'lo, a town of Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Pavia. Pop. 3992.

CHIGWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHIHUAHUA, che-wâ'wâ, a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital of a state of the same name, on a small tributary of the Conchos, in the midst of a plain, 310 miles N. by W. of Durango: lat. 28° 39' N., lon. 104° 20' 17" W. It is regularly laid out, and for the most part well built; the streets are broad and clean, and some of them paved. In the centre is a spacious square, called the Plaza Mayor, on one side of which stands the Cathedral, a large and imposing structure of hewn stone, erected at a cost of $300,000; it is surmounted with a dome and two towers, and has a handsome façade, with statues of the twelve apostles. The other sides of the plaza are occupied with public and other buildings, including the ancient state-house; and in the centre is a fountain. A little below the Plaza Mayor is the unfinished convent of San Francisco, begun by the Jesuits in 1767, prior to their expulsion from the country, and now converted into a state prison. Chihuahua was formerly the seat of a flourishing military academy, and was the residence of the "captain-general of the interior provinces." It is supplied with water by a well-constructed aqueduct, about 3½ miles in length, supported by a number of stupendous arches, and communicating with the small river Chihuahua. In the vicinity are many fine gardens and pleasant promenades. The city is surrounded by silver-mines, and contains many furnaces for smelting the ores. Here also is a mint, at which was coined, in 1846, $108,416 of gold, and 894,643 of silver. An important trade is carried on between this place and the United States, by means of caravans to St. Louis in Missouri, and San Antonio in Texas, at which latter place the greater portion of the trade now centres. Chihuahua was founded in 1691, and during the most successful working of the silver-mines in its vicinity contained, it is said, 70,000 inhabitants. Its population is at present estimated at 14,000.

CHIHUAHUA, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded N. by New Mexico and Texas, E. by Texas and Cohahuila, and on the other sides by Durango, Sonora, and Cinaloa; situated between lat. 27° and 32° 45' N., and lon. 103° 50' and 108° 10' W. Area, 100,250 square miles. The great chain of the Mexican Cordilleras, here called the Sierra Madre and Sierra de Carcay, occupies most of the W. portion of the state, traversing it throughout its whole extent. E. of these mountains, the surface is mostly an elevated table-land, from 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea, intersected, however, by numerous cross ridges, between which flow the affluents of the Rio Grande, which forms the north eastern boundary of Chihuahua. Several of the rivers that enter the Gulf of California take their rise on the W. slope of the Sierra Madre, while numerous streams flowing from the E. slope fall into Lakes Guzman, Candelaria, Santa Maria, Patos, and other considerable bodies of water lying in the E. central part of Chihuahua. The soil, however, is in general very dry, and unfit for agricultural purposes; the greater part of the country is either barren, or covered with thorny chapparal and different species of cacti. Along the water-courses are narrow strips of timbered lands, and in the valleys, between parallel ranges of mountains, the mesquit and live-oak grow to a considerable size. These valleys also abound in rich grazing lands, on which feed great numbers of cattle. The region bordering on the E. slope of the Sierra Madre is by far the best watered and most productive portion of the state. Maize is the principal crop raised, though wheat, barley, beans, peas, cotton, and the vine are cultivated. The chief wealth of the inhabitants consists in their herds of cattle, horses, and mules, and their flocks of sheep, which are raised for exportation. The rearing of stock, however, receives far less attention than formerly, owing to its having become much less lucrative in consequence of the depredations of the Indians. Chihuahua is rich in minerals, which comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, cinnabar, saltpetre, and bituminous coal. In its mineral wealth, Mr. Bartlett thinks this state is not surpassed by that of any in the world. The silver-mines of Chihuahua have been celebrated for centuries. The most important are in the Sierra Madre, at El Parral, Bolupelas, and Jesus Maria; the famous mines of Santa Eulalia are in a hill which stands isolated on the plain, about 12 miles from the capital. Chihuahua is infested with a powerful tribe of Indians, called Apaches. They inhabit the country lying on both sides of the Rio Grande, and carry on a series of ceaseless hostilities against the inhabitants, destroying their property, and greatly retarding the prosperity of the state. Game of various kinds abounds here. Two species of bears are found in the mountains; and elks, and other deer of various kinds are equally abundant on the sierras and in the plains. Near the base of the Sierra Madre, and not far from the boundary-line between Chihuahua and Sonora, are ruins of great extent, called Casas Grandes; they consist of the remains of houses and other buildings, a canal, &c., and are considered as one of the stations of the Aztecs in their emigrations. Pop. 147,000, consisting of the descendants of Europeans and Indians.

CHIKAILIS, (apparently the same name as CHEHALIS,) or CHILTS, a tribe of Indians N. of the mouth of Columbia River.

CHIKIRI, CHEEKEREE, or TCHIKIRI, che-kee'ree', a river of the Chinese Empire, Mantchooria, rising on the confines of Siberia, and, after a course of about 450 miles, falls into the Amoor, a little above Saghalien Oola.

CHILA, che-lâ', a river of Peru, rising in the Andes, and, after a westerly course of about 165 miles, falls into the Pacific, about 75 miles S.E. of Arequipa.

CHILAPA, che-lâ'pâ, and CHILAPILLA, che-lâ-peel'yâ, (*i. e.* "Little Chilapa,") two rivers of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tabasco, and tributary to the River Tabasco, which they join from the E., the former below, and the latter above Escobas. The Chilapa is less rapid than any other affluent of the Tabasco, and at their junction it has at all seasons three fathoms of water.

CHILAPA, che-lâ'pâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 155 miles S. of Mexico. It has several manufactories of delft.

CHILAW', a maritime town of Ceylon, on its western coast, 45 miles N. of Colombo. Opposite to it a pearl-fishery is carried on.

CHILBOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHILCA, che-lĕ'kâ, a seaport of Peru, 40 miles S.E. of Lima, on the Pacific, near which are remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHILCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHILCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHILCOMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHILDERDITCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHILDERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CHILDOKEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHILDRESS'S STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

CHILDREY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CHILDSBURG, a village of Fayette co., Kentucky, 32 miles E. of Frankfort.

CHILDS-ERCALL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CHILDSVILLE, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHILDWALL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHILECITO, che-lâ-see'to, a village of the confederation of La Plata, department, and 45 miles W. of Rioja, in the Famatina Valley, and the head-quarters of its mining district. Lat. 28° 50' S., lon. 68° 20' W. Estimated height above the sea 3000 feet.

CHILFROOM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHILHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHILHOWEE, a mountain ridge of Blount co., Tennessee, about 30 miles S. of Knoxville.

CHILHOWEE, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

CHILI, chil'lee, (Sp. *Chile*, che-lé,) an independent republic of South America, consisting of a long narrow strip of country bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and extending from lat. 25° 22' to 43° 30' S., and from lon. 70° to 74° W.: being about 1150 miles in length from N. to S., and with a breadth varying from about 88 to 130 miles, and including an area of perhaps, 170,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Bolivia, on the E. by Patagonia and the territory of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) from which it is separated by the Andes, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c. Chili is separated from the eastern part of the continent by the highest ridges of the Andes, which attain on the eastern limit of Chili a mean elevation of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea; but many of the peaks,—as those of Aconcagua, S. of 32°; Tupungato, S. of 33°; the Volcano of Maypu, or Penquenes, near 34°; the Peak of Descabezado N. of 36°; and the Volcano of Antuco, N. of 37°,—attain much greater elevations. Aconcagua, the highest peak in South America whose altitude has been ascertained, (though Illimani and Sorato, in Peru, were formerly thought to be higher,) reaches an elevation of 23,200 feet. This country, which lies entirely on the western slope of the Andes, is generally mountainous, being in many parts crowded with ramifications of the principal range, which gradually diminish in height as they recede from the central chain, forming elevated plateaus, often covered with timber and a rich vegetation. Between the ridges are deep valleys, some of them of

considerable breadth, and many fertile, though others are mere ravines. The richest and most luxuriant districts are in the S., where the scenery is pleasing and picturesque; but proceeding N., towards Valparaiso, the hills begin to look bleak and naked, being thinly clad with a stunted brushwood. At Coquimbo even this brushwood disappears, its place being supplied by a scanty sprinkling of wiry grass. Farther N., the country presents a scene of utter desolation, the hills and plains being covered with bare sand, and no trace of vegetation is visible. The mountains of Chili are remarkable for their abrupt ascent from the plains on which they stand. There are a number of passes across the Andes from this territory: the most frequented is that of Aconcagua, whose highest point is upwards of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea; while that of Portillo is upwards of 14,000 feet. The pass of Uspallata is described by Sir Francis Head and Lieutenant Strain as being in the highest degree grand, and in many places terrifically dangerous, winding sometimes along ledges too narrow for two mules to pass, and where the slightest deviation from the track would hurl the traveller down precipices several hundred feet in perpendicular height. Many frightful accidents have happened on this pass from the baggage of the mules merely striking a projecting crag. There are many volcanoes in the Chilian Andes, some of them of the most formidable description; they are most numerous S. of 35°, where there are seven within a space of about 250 miles; and it is supposed there are many still unknown. Few of them, however, are in a state of activity, and this is believed to be the source of the frequent earthquakes to which Chili is subject. One of the most violent of those, which have recently occurred, took place on November 19, 1822, when the towns of Valparaiso, Quillota, Casa Blanca, and Limacha were destroyed, and many inhabitants buried in the ruins. A line of coast of 50 miles extent was raised on this occasion nearly 3 feet above its former level. The shock of this earthquake was felt at a distance of 500 miles from its centre, which was out at sea, some distance to the S. of Valparaiso. On April 2, 1851, another severe earthquake visited Chili: off the mouth of the Maypu River it was felt 40 miles out at sea. In Valparaiso, about 200 houses were rendered uninhabitable: a like calamity befell the capital, in which even greater damage was done. The coast of Chili is bold and rocky, with deep water close to the shore. This whole region, with the exception of the valley of Uspallata, which is formed by a bifurcation of the Andes, which sends its waters to the Atlantic, belongs to the Pacific basin.

Minerals.—Chili is rich in mineral treasures, particularly in the northern portion. "On the southern boundary of that terrible desert, (says Colonel Lloyd, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society of London,) which stretches from the Andes, on the E., to the barren shores of Chili on the W., and extending for hundreds of miles to Bolivia and Peru, are found in every direction the purest veins of silver ore, besides copper, lead, iron, bismuth, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, and quicksilver." The two great mining districts are Los Tres Pantos, 90 miles N.N.E. of Copiapo, and Chañarcillo, (chân-yar-seel'yo, *i.e.* "stunted bush.") 48 miles S. of the same town. In the province of Atacama, or Copiapo, there were, in 1851, 285 silver mines operated by 2761 miners, and 153,937 cwt. of ore was sent to the amalgamation works in 1850. In the same year, Copiapo had 233 silver, 6 gold, and 14 copper mines. In 1851, the exports of silver in bars and ingots from Caldera, the port of Copiapo, amounted to 3,030,874 ounces, and in ores of different degrees of purity, of from 8 to 73 per cent., 2,312,829 pounds. The exportation of silver bars, reduced in Copiapo from native silver, increased from $59,000 in 1830, to $3,483,179 in 1850. The produce of the gold-mines in 1850, amounted to $706,100.

The export of metals of all kinds for 1853 is estimated at $10,000,000 for the Copiapo district. Among the greatest difficulties attending mining have hitherto been the desert nature of the country, the want of water, and of suitable means of transport. The latter difficulty has been partly removed by the construction of a railway from the port of Caldera to Copiapo. But the cost and difficulty of procuring water in this sterile region still remain. At the Delirio mine alone, the cost of this necessary is nearly $10,000 annually. At the mines are mounds of ore, which has been rejected because not pure enough to bear the cost of transport. At the Chañarcillo mines alone, it is computed there are more than 300,000 tons of ore, that would yield from 48 to 400 ounces per ton of pure silver. Bituminous coal, in extensive deposits, has been recently discovered near Talcahuano, and is used in British steamers when their supply is short. This coal may yet effect an important change in mining operations, by removing the necessity of sending silver and copper ores to England to be reduced. Besides the metals mentioned above, zinc, manganese, and tin are found; and of other minerals, sulphur, alum, salt, nitre, lime, porphyry, and quartz are plentiful. Great tables of limestone rock, hundreds of feet in thickness, sometimes interrupt the veins of silver, and put the miners to great labor and expense to pierce them; but, once penetrated, amply repay all cost of time and toil, by restoring the lost metal in richer veins than ever, sometimes in masses weighing hundreds, and even thousands of marks. (A mark is 8 ounces.)

Rivers, Bays, and Gulfs.—The narrowness of the Pacific slope prevents the formation of any large rivers in Chili, the most of the streams being mere mountain torrents. The only rivers of any importance are the Maule, the Maypu, Biobio, Copiapo, the Huasco, and the Chuapa, all discharging their waters into the Pacific. The Biobio is about 200 miles long, but too shallow for large vessels to enter, though small craft ascend 100 miles. The Maule is navigable about 20 miles for barges, and may be entered by vessels of 7 feet draught. Large vessels enter the mouth of the Calacalla. The lakes of Chili, as far as known, do not exceed 15 miles in length, and lie among the Andes. There are no large bays or gulfs on the coast, and commerce suffers much from want of good harbors. The principal ports are those of Talcahuana, Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo.

Islands.—The principal island belonging to Chili is Chiloe, S. of the mainland, and W. of the coast of Patagonia, from which it is separated by a channel called the Gulf of Ancud, which is 35 miles wide. It is 125 miles long from N. to S., and 50 miles broad at the widest part, but divided near its centre by a deep indentation, which reduces the width to 15 miles. It forms a province of the republic. To the W. of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, are the islands of Juan Fernandez and St. Felix, the former of which are used as a criminal settlement.

Climate.—The climate of Chili is one of the healthiest in the world; the temperature near the sea is finer even than that of the interior, being less subject to variations. The months of January and February are the hottest in the year, the thermometer frequently rising to 90° and 95° in the shade; but the air is cooled by refreshing breezes after sunset and during the night. Rain falls only from June to September, during which period the whole country throughout the more favored regions is decked with flowers. The rains often last several days, and are so excessively heavy as to cause a general suspension of business. In the interior parts of the Cordilleras, snow falls at intervals during the winter, and from June to November the more lofty ranges of hills, E. of Santiago, are covered with it; but it generally disappears before December, except in the deep gorges. In the central parts of Chili, storms of hail, appalling thunder, and vivid lightning are frequent in the winter season. In the northern parts, rain often does not fall for years in succession.

Soil and Productions.—Though possessing many fertile tracts, a large portion of Chili, especially toward the N., is hopelessly sterile. In the S., however, are dense forests and profuse vegetation. The slopes of the Andes are covered with herbaceous plants and flowers of the richest and most beautiful hues. Laurels, myrtles, cypresses, and other evergreens attain here a gigantic size; hard woods, of different descriptions, also abound. The lands of Chili may be divided into two classes—those adapted to cultivation, and those on which cattle may be reared. The surface of a grazing farm generally consists of a series of heights, deep hollows, and ravines; the first being studded with bushes, the intervals between which are in the wet season, from May to October, covered with flowers, herbaceous plants, and tuberose roots, which afford a tolerable sustenance for cattle. But this show of verdure lasts only 4 or 5 months, and between December and May the country presents an aspect of extreme barrenness, furnishing but an inadequate supply of food for cattle; the consequence is, that beef and mutton, milk, and wool are inferior. In the northern districts, maize is cultivated, and in the S. wheat and barley; the former of which is the staple of the country, considerable quantities of flour being exported. The hemp is reckoned superior to that of Russia. Leguminous vegetables are grown abundantly, particularly different kinds of beans; but vegetables generally are not much cultivated. Agriculture is in a very backward state. In the northern districts, however, potatoes are plentiful. Apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, grapes, oranges, limes, watermelons, and gourds are abundant in their seasons. The agricultural implements are of the rudest kind. The yoke is fastened to the horns, and not to the shoulders of the ox; the plough consists of a part of the trunk of a tree, with a crooked branch for a handle, and a heap of brush, loaded with stones, serves for a harrow. Fences or enclosures are almost unknown, the boundaries of estates being marked by rivers or ridges of mountains.

Animals.—Chili is remarkably free from the larger and fiercer animals, and also from noxious insects and reptiles; but the guanaco, a species of llama, the cougar or puma, the jaguar, monkey, and skunk are found. Among the feathered tribes are the large condor, vultures, pelicans, parrots, and parroquets. Whales, dolphins, cods, and pilchards are caught on the coast. Herds of black cattle of from 4000 to 20,000 are found on a single farm. The horses are strong and hardy; the mules and asses excellent; but the sheep, hogs, and goats are inferior.

Internal Improvements.—A railway (the first, we believe, of any extent in South America) was opened in December, 1851, from the port of Caldera to Copiapo, a distance of 50 miles, and is probably now (1854) finished to Puente del Demonio, 28 miles farther. The total cost will be within $2,000,000. The road in question had, within a year of its completion, reduced the prices of provision and labor at the mines 20 per cent., and will probably diminish the expense of reducing the ore still further, either by transporting it more cheaply to places where fuel is abundant, or by carrying the fuel to the mines. Lieutenant Strain says of the road between Valparaiso and the capital, "It is well constructed, and kept in constant repair."

Commerce and Manufactures.—The principal articles exported are copper, silver, wheat, hides, wool, and hemp. The grain and other country produce are chiefly exported to Peru and Ecuador. The largest portion of the foreign trade of Chili is with Great Britain, from which she imports cotton and woollen goods, hardware, iron, &c. From Germany she receives linen; from France silks, paper, leather, perfumery, wines, brandy, &c.; from the United States, tobacco, spermaceti, candles, oil, sugar, and manufactured goods; from China and India, silks, nankins, tea, sugar, &c.; from Peru and Central America, dyes, coffee, pearls, sugar, cacao, tobacco, cotton, rice, silks, and spirits; from Brazil and La Plata, cotton; and from Paraguay, tea. The manufactures are not extensive, but consist of superior earthen jars, hempen cloth, cordage, soap, copper wares, leather, brandy, tallow, and charcoal. The mercantile tonnage of Chili, at the close of 1843, was 16,970 tons. The imports for 1850, for home consumption, amounted to $11,788,193; for 1851, $15,834,072. The exports of home products, for 1850, amounted to $11,392,452; for 1851, $9,686,354. Re-exports of foreign goods in 1850, $1,033,817; in 1851, $2,486,037. Total foreign trade of 1850, $24,214,462; of 1851, $28,031,263. Of the exports of 1851, $851,213 were to France; $4,042,290 to England and her colonies; $2,067,603 to California; $1,447,632 to other United States; $1,179,247 to Peru; $513,898 to Brazil; $225,483 to New Granada; and $209,902 to Bolivia. Customs duties for the same year, $2,724,718, of which $2,426,631 were collected at Valparaiso. Value of merchandise, in transitu for other countries, warehoused in 1851, $25,781,867; of which $8,957,250 were actually forwarded. The imports from the United States, in 1852, amounted to $2,042,836; in 1852, $2,157,320. Exports to the United States, in 1852, $2,0[illegible]3,700; in 1853, $2,214,252. The imports of Chili for six months of 1853 amounted to $5,152,900; and the exports to $6,504,000. The tonnage entered from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1852, was 41,808 tons, of which 23,402 was in foreign bottoms.

Religion and Education.—The established religion is Catholic—other religions are simply tolerated. Lieutenant Strain tells us that "public instruction appears to be progressing steadily," and that normal schools and lyceums have been established. The capital has a university and national institute, and the cities and principal towns their high schools. Education is generally diffused among the higher classes, and the government is making enlightened exertions to extend it to the lower orders. The military academy at Santiago had 81 students in 1848, and is an institution creditable to the country. Chili has also a naval school.

Population.—The Chilians are mostly of Spanish and Indian descent. The aboriginal population chiefly living S. of the river Biobio, are more advanced in civilization than the wandering Indians of the pampas. They excel in weaving, and the manufacture of pottery. The women not only do the spinning, weaving, and dyeing, but also cultivate the land. These Indians, who live in a state of independence, subject only to their own chiefs, are generally of amiable dispositions, possessing few of the vices of other Indians. The white population are more energetic and enterprising than the inhabitants of Spanish descent in the other South American States, as is evinced by the greater material prosperity of Chili, and the less frequent political revolutions. French fashions generally prevail among the women, with some not ungraceful modifications. The attire of the men consists of the never-absent poncho, and the conical broad-brimmed hat; but foreign customs and habits will probably soon predominate. Dancing is the favorite amusement, and the evening, owing to the heat of the climate, is the gay period of the day, when the shops are opened, and the streets and public squares are thronged.

Political Divisions and Towns. The provinces or states of Chili are Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Valparaiso, Santiago, Colchaqua, Talca, Maule, Concepcion, Valdivia, and Chiloe. The principal cities are Santiago, the capital, population 80,000; Valparaiso, population from 30,000 to 60,000;* San Felipe, 12,500; La Serena, or Coquimbo and Quillota, each 8000; Balleuar, 7000; San Carlos and Sta. Rosa, each 6000; and Valdivia, 2000. Caldera and Lota have lately received an impetus as the ports of the mining districts.

Government.—The general government of Chili is administered by a president, elected for five years, and re-eligible for a second term, but not for a third, unless the period of a presidential term has intervened. The executive is assisted by a council of 8 members. The legislature consists of 2 houses, the senate and house of deputies. The former is composed of 2 senators from each continental province, who are elected for 9 years, but in such a manner that one-third is renewed every 3 years. The house of deputies is composed of 1 member for every 20,000 souls. The deputies are elected for 3 years. The judicial power consists of 2 superior courts, the supreme court of justice, and that of appeals. Annual expenses for salaries and contingents of the two houses of Congress, about $8000. The revenue for 1845, according to Lieutenant Strain, was $3,223,039, $3,623,918 for 1846, and $3,714,078 for 1847, derived from import and export duties, from land-tax, tithes, excise, monopolized articles, stamps, licenses, &c. In the years named above, the portion of the incomes derived from duties was, respectively, $1,763,729, $2,099,608, and $2,103,076. The national debt, in 1848, was $9,371,150, of which $1,745,950 was due to her own subjects. The remainder was chiefly due to England. The total expense for the department of finance, for the year 1845, was $734,923, while that of the interior was $345,710. The expenditures for the ministry of justice, for 1846, was $198,206; for that of religion, $179,517; and for that of instruction, $136,080. The army consists of 28,698 infantry, and about 6000 cavalry. The national guard amounts to 65,982 well-drilled men, and more efficient than any on the continent. Total expense, about $950,000 per annum. The naval establishment, in 1849, consisted of six vessels, the largest a 46-gun frigate.

History.—Chili originally belonged to the Inca of Peru, from whom it was wrested by Pizarro, who sent Almagro in 1535 to subdue the country. He swept all before him in the northern portion of Chili, but in the southern encountered a warlike tribe or tribes, who effectually resisted his progress. Some time after, Valdivia completed the subjugation of the country, with the exception of Araucana, and founded Santiago in 1541. In 1550, Valdivia again visited Chili, and founded Concepcion. In 1553, he suffered a complete rout at the hands of the Araucanians, was himself taken captive and put to death, and the Spaniards obliged to forsake Southern Chili. The contest was continued for a century and a half between these Indians and the Spaniards, often with the most disastrous results to the former, and followed by burnings and ravages. Nor did the Indians escape: for as the scales of fortune changed, they, too, were often sufferers in turn. Chili continued a vice-royalty of Spain till 1810, when a revolution commenced which terminated in the independence of the country in 1817. Though less disturbed by revolutions than other South American states, she has not been entirely exempt from internal commotions. One, which occurred in 1850, had no serious result; and the second, in 1851, led by Colonel Urriola, was speedily suppressed by the government. The leader lost his life in the contest, and 26 other persons were killed.——Adj. and inhab. CHILIAN, chil'e-an. The Spanish appellation, CHILENOS, che-lā'noce, is also used by some English writers to designate the inhabitants.

CHILI or CHEE-LEE, a province of China. See PE-CHEE-LEE.

CHI'LI, a post village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the Genesee River, and on the railroad between Rochester and Buffalo, 10 miles S.W. of the former. Pop. of the township, 2247.

CHILI, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 92 miles N.E. of Columbus.

CHILI, a village of Miami co., Indiana, on Eel River, about 9 miles N. by E. of Peru.

CHILI, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, is situated in a fertile prairie, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

CHILI, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

CHILICOTHE. See CHILLICOTHE.

CHILKA, a river of Eastern Asia. See SHILKA.

CHIL'KA LAKE, of British India, is a shallow inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between the presidencies of Madras and Bengal. Area, 250 square miles. The average depth, some years ago, was 4½ feet, but it was then decreasing. It has many peopled islands, and its banks are studded with hamlets, whose inhabitants are employed in extensive salt-works.

CHILKEAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.N.W. of Bareilly, and a principal mart of the trade between the British territory and Kumaon Thibet, &c.

CHILLAMBARAM, a town of British India, in Carnatic, on the sea coast, 36 miles S. of Pondicherry. In the vicinity are extensive ancient Hindoo temples.

CHILLAN, chee-yān,' a town of Chili, province, and 100 miles N.E. of Concepcion. See IVATA.

CHIL'LENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHIL'LESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHILLICOTHE, chil-le-kothee or CHILICOTHE, a beautiful city, capital of Ross co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Scioto River, and on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 45 miles S. of Columbus, and 45 miles N. of the Ohio River at Portsmouth. The situation is remarkably beautiful. The river winds gracefully through a level plain of considerable extent, enclosed on either hand

* The latter is the estimate of Lieutenant Strain, of the United States Navy, (1848.)

by verdant and cultivated hills, which attain an altitude of about 500 feet. These eminences form the background of a landscape which can scarcely be surpassed in the Western States, and which appears to great advantage through the medium of a bright and transparent atmosphere. Paint Creek flows along the S. side of the town, and enters the river about 3 miles below. The plan of the town is regular; the streets are wide, lighted with gas, and adorned with many handsome buildings, among which are 14 churches, 2 academies, and 3 banks. Five newspapers are published in the town. Chillicothe is the centre of trade in the fertile and populous valley of the Scioto, one of the finest farming regions in the United States, and is steadily advancing in population and importance. The hydraulic works of the place cost $75,000; they afford extensive water-power. Assessed value of real property in 1853, $1,711,289. The Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, which will connect it with the Ohio at the two points specified, has been completed from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, and will soon be extended to Marietta. This road affords ready access to the coal and iron mines of Southern Ohio, from which advantage Chillicothe offers great inducements to capitalists as a manufacturing town. Chillicothe was founded in 1796, by emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky, and in 1800 it became the seat of the state government. The convention which formed the constitution of Ohio met here in November, 1802, and the sessions of the state legislature were held in Chillicothe until 1810, when the seat of government was removed to Zanesville. The old stone state-house, built in 1801, is now used as a court-house for the county. Pop. 7100.

CHILLICOTHE, a flourishing post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, on the right bank of the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake, 20 miles above Peoria City. It contains a number of stores, and has a steamboat landing. The value of the grain, &c. shipped at this place in 1852, was estimated at $225,000. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

CHILLICOTHE, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Missouri, 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Grand River, and 160 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a court-house, and several hundred inhabitants.

CHILLICOTHE, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 72 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

CHIL/LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Till, 4½ miles S.E. of Wooler. The castle, seat of the Earl of Tankerville, is a spacious Elizabethan structure; in the park is still kept a breed of wild cattle, or white Caledonian oxen.

CHIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CHIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHILLISQUAQUE, chil-lis-kwä/kwee, a creek of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna a few miles above Sunbury.

CHILLISQUAQUE, a post-township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 7 or 8 miles N. of Sunbury. Pop. 1344.

CHILLITECAUX, shil'le-te-kō', a post-office of Dunklin co., Missouri.

CHILLON, cheel-yōn', a town of Spain, in New Castle, 56 miles S.W. of Ciudad Real, on the crest of a hill, surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains. Pop. 2415.

CHILLON, chil'lon, (Fr. pron. shee'yōnⁿ',) CASTLE OF, a fortress of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 6 miles S.E. of Vevay, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, on an isolated rock, surrounded by deep water, and connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge. It was built by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, in 1238, and was long a state prison, but is now used as an arsenal. Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, was confined here from 1530 to 1536, and the place has been rendered famous by Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon."

CHIL/MARK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHIL/MARK, a post-township of Dukes co., Massachusetts, on Martha's Vineyard, 95 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. Gay Head, in this township, is the S.W. extremity of the island. Pop. 747.

CHILMARY, chil-mä/ree, (Hindoo, *Chalamari,*) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 40 miles S.E. of Rungpoor, on the Brahmapootra, and at which from 60,000 to 100,000 Hindoos are stated to assemble at certain religious and commercial festivals.

CHI/LO, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 40 miles above Cincinnati, has over 100 inhabitants.

CHILOE, cheel-o-ä', (almost chil-way',) an island on the W. coast of South America, which, with several smaller islands, forms a province of the Chilian republic. It is separated from Patagonia by the Gulf of Ancud, and from Chili by a strait not more than a mile in width; it is included between lat. 41° 40' and 43° 20' S; the 74th meridian of W. longitude passes through its centre. Pop. in 1832, 42,000; of the province, 44,000. It is 120 miles in length from N. to S., and about 50 in breadth at the widest part; but a deep indentation in its centre reduces its breadth at that point to little more than 15 miles. It is mountainous, and is covered with magnificent but almost inaccessible forests, which give to the whole island a singularly agreeable and picturesque appearance. The W. shores are composed of rocky masses, rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of from 1500 to 8000 feet; the E. shores are of moderate elevation. There are numerous inlets on the coasts, which afford secure anchorage, but few harbors of any extent. The principal are San Carlos, Chacao, Dalcahue, and Castro. Of the interior, little is known. No mines have yet been discovered in Chiloe, or in any of the islands of the province, although many of the streams are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. Some have a copperish taste, while others, pure and limpid, appear to be impregnated with carbonate of iron. Traces of coal, also, have been found in several parts.

The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist—in winter almost incessant rains prevail, with frequent gales from W. to N.W.; the summer is warm, but the air frequently clouded and loaded with moisture; yet, on the whole, it is reckoned healthy. The soil is a rich sandy loam. The beech, cypress, laurel, and other trees grow in perfection. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, apples, and strawberries; cattle, sheep, and swine are reared in considerable numbers. The shores produce abundance of shell mollusks; oysters, mussels, and pico, (a barnacle,) form a principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The population consists of natives, originally of Spanish descent, and aboriginal Indians, but the great bulk of the inhabitants are of a mixed breed. All are nominally Christians, but in general very ignorant and superstitious. The Indian language has become obsolete, and Spanish is that in general use. Agriculture is in a very primitive state, and the trade carried on is a species of barter, money being very scarce. The people are indolent and poor. Schools are general, but the teachers and priests are of a very illiterate grade. A coarse woollen cloth, dyed blue, is the principal local manufacture. Exports comprise provisions, timber, hides, brooms, woollens, to the annual amount of $25,000. The number of coasting vessels is about 1500. Coal or lignite exists here, but is not wrought. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. San Carlos is now the chief town and port. This island was the last to throw off the authority of the King of Spain. The Chiloe Archipelago consists of upwards of 50 small islands, about 30 of which are inhabited, and several of which are well cultivated, and contain schools, &c. The province is divided into 10 districts, and is governed by an intendant and a provisional assembly, subject to the general government of Chili.

CHILON, che-lōng', a village of Bolivia, 120 miles S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the frontier of the department of Chuquisaca. Pop. 150.

CHILPANZINGO, cheel-pän-sin'go, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, department, and 120 miles W.S.W of Mexico, on the road from Acapulco, and 4800 feet above the sea. Pop. 2700.

CHILTEPEC, cheel-tä-pěk', an affluent of the river Tabasco, Mexican Confederacy, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and after a northern course of 60 or 70 miles enters the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles W.S.W. of La Frontera.

CHIL/TERN, ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of chalk hills of England, co. of Bucks, the S. part of which they traverse between Goring and Oxfordshire, and Tring in the county of Herts. Breadth from 15 to 20 miles. Height of principal summit, near Wendover, 905 feet above the sea. It is stated to have been formerly covered with a forest, some traces of which are extant, and it was notoriously infested with depredators, to suppress whose ravages the office of "stewards of the Chiltern hundreds" was established under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the House of Commons, by accepting them under the crown, to relinquish their seats in that assembly, which a member cannot otherwise do. There are 3 Chiltern hundreds, and the office is in the gift of the Chancellor of Exchequer.

CHILTERN, ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHILTHORNE-DOMER, chil'thorn-do'mer, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHIL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CHIL/TON CANTILO, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHILTON CENTRE, a small village, capital of Calumet co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

CHIL/TON FO'LIAT, a parish of England, cos. of Berks and Wilts.

CHILTON'S MILLS, a small post-village of Walker co., Alabama, 125 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

CHIL/TON TRINITY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHILTONVILLE, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

CHILTS. See CHIKAHILS.

CHIL/VERS-COTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CHIL/WELL, a hamlet of England, co. of Nottingham.

CHIL/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHILWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey.

CHIMALAPA, che-mä-lä'pä, a village of Central America, state, and 55 miles N.E. of Guatemala, in a rich and fertile tract, on the Motagua, and consisting, a few years ago, of about 80 huts, and a ruined church. The CHIMALAPILLA (che-mä-lä-peel'yä, *i.e.* "little Chimalapa") River is an affluent of the Coatzacoalco, in the Mexican Confederation, department of Tabasco.

CHIMALTENANGO, che-mäl-tä-näng'go, a town of Central America, state, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 4000.

CHIMANAS, che-mä'näs, a group of islets, in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, about lat. 10° 10′ N., lon. 64° 51′ W.

CHIMAPIA, che-mä'piä, a hacienda of Mexico, about 27 miles S.E. by S. of the city of Mexico; occupied by General Pillow previous to the Battle of Contreras, fought August 18 and 19, 1847.

CHIMARA, KHIMARA, kee'mä'rä, or CHIMARI, kee-mä'ree, (anc. *Ceraunii Montes*, *i.e.* the "thunder mountains,"* named, it is said, from the frequent thunder storms which occur among them,) a mountain range of Albania, between 40° and 41° N. lat., and near 19° E. lon., terminating in Cape Linguetta, called by the ancients *Acroceraunia*, (*i.e.* the "extremity or promontory of the Ceraunian" mountains,) which name, however, was sometimes applied to the whole chain.

CHIMARA or KHIMARA, a town situated at the foot of the above mountains, on the strait of Otranto, 22 miles N.W. of Delvino.

CHIMAY, shee'mä', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Blanche, 32 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 3041. It has a noble mansion and park, a college, several iron-works, and breweries, and near it are some valuable marble quarries.

CHIMBARONGO, cheem-bä-ron'go, a river of Chili, province of Colchagua, rises in the Andes, about lat. 34° 55′ S., flows in a N.W. direction to lat. 34° 25′, where it is joined by the Tinguiririca, the united stream subsequently joining the Rapel, at lat. 24° 12′ S.

CHIMBO, cheem'bo, a town of South America, in Ecuador, on the Chimbo River, in the Andes, at the foot of Chimborazo Mountain, and 50 miles N.E. of Guayaquil. It has an active transit trade.

CHIMBORAZO, chim-bo-rä'zo, (Sp. pron. cheem-bo-rä'tho,) a well-known mountain of South America, and the culminating point of the Colombian Andes, 90 miles S. by W. of Quito, and about 110 miles from the coast; lat. 1° 29′ S., lon. 79° 5′ W. It was long believed to be not only the highest summit of the Andes, but the highest in the world. It is now known to be the sixth loftiest peak of the Andes only, being surpassed by four in Peru and one in Chili; while it comes far short of the culminating points of the Himalaya chain, in which occur, at least, 18 summits of much greater elevation. The height of Chimborazo, as fixed by Humboldt, is 21,424 feet above sea level; but above the valley of Quito, which forms its base, it only rises 11,958 feet, an apparent height not quite equal to that of Mont Blanc, above the valley of Chamouni, and much less than that of Mount Ararat, above the plain of the Aras. This vast mountain, the top of which is covered with perpetual snow, presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific, after the transparency of the air has been suddenly increased by the long rains of winter. It was ascended in 1802, by Humboldt and Bonpland, to the height of 19,286 feet, and in 1831, by J. B. Boussingault, to the height of 19,689 feet.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, sheem-pä-neep steek', a river of Canada East, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. side, about 20 miles S.W. of Seven Island Bay, after a S.W. course of about 100 miles.

CHIMERA. See CHIMARA.

CHIMNEY POINT, a post-village in Shoreham township, Addison co., Vermont, on the shore of Lake Champlain, 50 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

CHIMNEY ROCK, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

CHINA. See CHINESE EMPIRE.

CHINA, a flourishing post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the S. side of a beautiful lake, the outlet of which affords water-power, 20 miles of E. Augusta. It is a place of active business, and contains a bank. Pop. of township, 2765.

CHINA, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, about 35 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1961.

CHINA, a post-township of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the W. side of St. Clair River, 100 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 1037.

CHINA, a village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 8 miles N.E. of Madison.

CHINA, a post-township of Lee co., Illinois. Pop. 688.

* Byron calls them the

"thunder hills of fear,
The Acroceraunian mountains of old name."
Childe Harold, iv. 73.

CHINAB. See CHENAUB.

CHIN'ACHIN', a large town in Nepaul, on an affluent of the Gogra, 260 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo. Houses of brick or stone, with flat roofs. It has 2 Hindoo temples, and an important trade in metals, spices, and manufactured goods from Hindostan, to which country it exports horses, salt, drugs, musk, and seeds.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Pike co., Mississippi.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Gonzales co., Texas.

CHINA HILL, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.

CHIN'APATAM', a town of India, Mysore dominions, 35 miles E.N.E. of Seringapatam. Pop. 5000.

CHINA SEA, (Chinese, *Thong-Hai*, "Eastern Sea;" Fr. *Mer-Orientale*, mair o're-ös'täl',) is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China and Siam on the W., the Philippine Islands on the E., Borneo on the S., and the island of Formosa on the N. It forms the great Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. Chief affluents, the Me-kong, Cambodia, and Canton Rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Manila, and Singapore.

CHINCHA, chin'chä or cheen'chä, a small seaport-town of Northern Peru, department, and 115 miles S.S.E. of Lima.

CHINCHA ISLANDS, a group of three small islands situated in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, about 14 miles from the shore. Lat. 13° 38′ S.; lon. 76° 28′ W. These islands, which have recently become so noted and valuable for their large deposits of guano, are composed of a dull whitish and red colored rock, which appears to have been formed by separate inundations of lava under great pressure, probably at the bottom of the ocean. In some places they rise 300 feet, nearly perpendicularly from the sea, are perforated in all directions by caves and arches, sometimes 100 feet in height, and having apparently but a thin crust over them. Into these caves the sea beats violently, presenting very wild and picturesque scenes. Here also multitudes of penguins and other sea-birds build their nests, and the sea lion sports amid the dashing surf. According to George W. Peck, Esq., who visited these islands in the fall of 1853, the usual height of the rock on Middle Island is from 150 to 200 and 300 feet. On this the guano lies in a smooth, rounded mound, apparently about 160 feet deep in the central part. Immense flocks of beautiful birds, much like blue pigeons, but more lightly formed, frequent these islands in numbers sufficient to cover many acres. There are also large flocks of other smaller birds, besides penguins, pelicans, &c., to be found here. The guano is perforated like a honey-comb with the multitude of the nests of the smaller birds. Besides the birds, the only other animal on the island is a lizard, from 3 to 10 inches long. Neither of the islands extend more than a mile in any one direction. At the period of Mr. Peck's visit, about 1000 coolies (in a condition of abject slavery, over worked, and otherwise cruelly treated) were constantly employed in loading vessels at the North and Middle Islands. There were, at the period mentioned, 114 vessels either loading or awaiting their turns. The Chinchas belong to Peru.

CHINCHILLA, chin-cheel'yä, (anc. *Saltaria*,) a city of Spain, 9 miles S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 12,609. It was formerly fortified, has an old castle, and is surrounded by ancient walls. It has manufactures of coarse cloth.

CHINCHON, cheen-chon', a town of Spain, 25 miles S.S.E. of Madrid, between the Tagus and the Tajuna. Pop. 5392.

CHIN-CHOO, chin'choo', a maritime region of China, between lat. 27° and 28° N., and lon. 116° and 119° E., comprising parts of the provinces of Fo-kien and Quang-tong, and inhabited by a hardy and industrious people, who man most part of the imperial and commercial navy, and are particularly able as fishermen, traders, and agriculturists. Soil mostly sterile; sugar and sweet potatoes, raised by much labor, are the only exports. This circumstance continually causes large numbers of the population to emigrate; and it is stated that "Chinchoo men" are the principal bankers of the capital, cultivators of the tea plant, pedlars, colonists in Formosa, Hai-nan, S.E. Asia, and the Malay Archipelago; and that in Canton almost every kind of traffic is under their direction.

CHIN-CHOO, cheen'choo', or TCHIN-TCHEOU, cheen'che-oo', a city of China, province of Ho-nan, capital of a department, 80 miles S.S.E. of Kai-fong.

CHIN-CHOO or TCHING-TCHEOU, ching'chä-oo', a city of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of the department, on the Yuen kiang, 110 miles W.S.W. of the great lake Tong-ting.

CHIN'CHOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 18 miles N.N.W. of Poonah. Pop. about 5000. It was the residence of a chief believed by the Hindoos to be an incarnation of the Deity.

CHINCORRO, EL, él cheen-kor'ro, a reef off the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, 110 miles S. of Cozumel Island. Length from N. to S., 23 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles.

CHINCOTEAGUE, ching'ko-teeg', a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

CHINCOTEAGUE LIGHT-HOUSE, on the S.E. point of Assateague Island, in the Atlantic, between Capes Henlopen and Cape Henry. It shows a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 37° 55′ N.; lon. 75° 21′ W

CHINDAREE. See CHANDEREE.

CHINE, or **LA CHINE**, the French name of CHINA. See CHINESE EMPIRE.

CHINE, LA, a village of Canada. See LACHINE.

CHINENDEGA, che-nên-dâ′gâ, two contiguous towns of Central America, state of Nicaragua.—NEW CHINENDEGA, 9 miles from Realejo, and a depôt for the trade of that port with the interior, has from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. It stands in a fertile plain; houses straggling, and many enclosed by gardens and plantations.—OLD CHINENDEGA has from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants.

CHINESE EMPIRE, an immense territory, stretching from the centre to the E. extremities of Asia, and occupying nearly a third of the surface of that continent; between lat. 18° 20′ and 58° N., and lon. 70° and 143° 30′ E.; bounded N. by Siberia; W. by Independent Tartary and the Punjab; S. by Hindostan, Burmah, Laos, Anam, and the China Sea; E. by the different arms of the North Pacific Ocean, under the names Tonghai or East Sea, Whanghai or Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, and Sea of Okhotsk; greatest length, from S.W. to N.E., 3350 miles; greatest breadth, 2100 miles; area, about 5,000,000 square miles. This vast empire is usually divided into China Proper, which forms its nucleus, and the following dependencies:—Corea or Korea, Mantchooria, Mongolia, Eles, (Ili,) including Soongaria and East Toorkistan, Koko-nor, Thibet, and numerous islands, the largest of which are Formosa and Hainan. Some of the Chinese dependencies, as Mantchooria, may almost be said to form a part of the empire; while others do little more than profess a nominal allegiance. A considerable territory on the N. frontier has lately been occupied by the Russians. (See MANTCHOORIA.) As the dependencies will be described under their respective heads, it may be sufficient here to give a general idea of the whole empire, by mentioning that it has a coast-line of 3350 miles, a circuit of 12,550 miles, an area nearly equal to a tenth of the habitable globe, and a population of at least 400,000,000.

CHINA (chī′na) PROPER, (anc. *Serica*,* *Tsina*, tsee′nâ, and *Cathay*, kâ-thâ′, or *Khitai*, ke-tī′: Chinese, *Choong Kooë* or *Choong Kwoh*, choong kwâ, *i. e.* the "middle kingdom:" Fr. *Chine*, sheen: Ger. *China*, kee′nâ; Sp. *China*, chee′nâ; Dutch and Port. *China*, shee′nâ; It. *Cina*, chee′nâ.) the S.E. portion of the Chinese Empire, occupying a third of its whole extent. Not including the island of Hainan, it lies between lat. 20° 20′ and 41° N., lon. 98° and 123° E.; it is bounded N. by one of the most remarkable of human structures, the Great Wall, which proceeds directly over mountain and valley, and, for about 1500 miles, forms the barrier between China and Mongolia; (for a more particular notice of the GREAT WALL, see *History*, page 445;) W. by Thibet; S. by Burmah, Laos, Anam, and the China Sea; and E. by the North Pacific Ocean. Excluding a considerable prominence in the N.W., a second in the N.E., and another of smaller dimensions in the S., it bears no inconsiderable resemblance to a semicircle, the diameter of which lies obliquely, from N.E. to S.W., for a length of about 1600 miles; while the curve bends round from each extremity, and attains its greatest convexity in the E. The coast line exceeds 2500 miles, and the mainland frontier 4400 miles; area, 1,297,999 square miles, or more than a third that of Europe. For administrative purposes, it is divided into provinces, the names, areas, and population of which are as follows:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Pop. sq. m.	Capitals.
Pe-chee-lee or Chee-lee	58,949	27,990,871	473	Peking.
Shan-toong	65,104	26,956,764	515	Tsee-nan-foo.
Shan-see	55,268	14,004,270	253	Tie-yuen foo.
Ho-nan	65,104	23,037,171	353	Kai-foong-foo.
Kiang-soo	44,503	37,843,501	774	Nanking.
Ngan-hoei	48,461	34,168,059		Ngan-king-foo.
Kiang-see	72,176	30,426,200	421	Nan-chang-foo.
Che-kiang	39,150	26,256,784	671	Hang-chow-foo.
Fo-kien	53,483	14,777,410	276	Foo-choo-foo.
Hoo-pe	70,450	37,370,088	517	Woo-chang-foo.
Hoo-nan	74,320	18,652,507		Chang sha-foo.
Shen see	67,409	10,707,956	104	See-sang-foo.
Kan-soo	86,608	15,193,125		Lan-chow foo.
Se chuen	166,800	21,435,676	128	Ching-too-foo.
Quang-tong	79,456	19,147,030	214	Canton.
Quang-see	78,250	7,313,895	93	Kwei-lin-foo.
Kwei-choo	64,554	5,288,219	82	Kwei-yang foo.
Yun-nan	107,969	5,561,323	51	Yun-nan foo.
	1,297,999	337,632,907		

Physical Features.—Owing to the barriers, both natural and artificial, which guard the frontiers of China, and the rigid exclusion of foreigners from its interior, great part of the country must be regarded as a *terra incognita*. The coast line, which could not be made inaccessible, is pretty well known. Forming an irregular curve of about 2500 miles, it gives about 1 mile of coast for every 520 miles of area. One of its peculiar features is the vast number of islet groups by which it is bordered. It is not deeply penetrated by gulfs, the only one of great extent being that of Po-chee-lee, in the N.E., but numerous indentations of sufficient dimensions to form safe and capacious roadsteads are found in every quarter. With the exception of a bold and rocky peninsula in the province of Shantoong, the shore, from the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, S. to the island of Chusan, is flat, and in many places so little raised above the sea level, as to be extensively inundated during a continuance of strong winds. From Chusan to the mouth of Canton River it is usually rocky, bold, and precipitous; from this point S.W., flats, occasionally interrupted by bold headlands, again prevail. The interior of the country commences in the N.W. in a series of lofty mountain ranges, forming the abutments of the great table-land of Central Asia. The principal chain, called Yun-ling, has its main axis N. to S. Its average height is not known, but many of its summits are described as towering far above the line of perpetual snow. Its most important ramifications take an E. direction, and becoming the leading water-sheds of the country, divide it into three great basins, the waters of which are accumulated in mighty rivers, and carried E. to the sea. The general slope of China, as thus indicated by its principal rivers, is from W. to E., the mountains lowering gradually as they proceed toward the coast, and ultimately sinking down by a succession of descending terraces into level tracts, the largest of which, called the Great Plain, has a length of not less than 700 miles, and a width varying from 150 to 500 miles, and consisting generally of a deep alluvium, which is of unparalleled fertility, and probably maintains a denser population than any other portion of the earth's surface of similar extent.

Geology.—The geology of China is very imperfectly known, but there is no doubt that all the leading geological formations are found in it. Primary formations are most largely developed in the mountainous regions of the W., where granite, gneiss, and primitive schists prevail. The same formations exist to a more limited extent in the S.E., where bleak mountains of granite give that district its distinguishing feature. The secondary formation, including the carboniferous and cretaceous system, occurs to a small extent in the central province of Ho-nan; and the space traversed by the imperial canal in uniting the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, but more largely in the neighborhood of Peking, where a zone of no great width, but considerable length, forms an irregular curve from N.E. to S.W., and contains beds of coal, from which the capital and the surrounding districts obtain their principal supplies of fuel. The tertiary formation has its largest development in the N.E., and probably underlies the greater part of the alluvium which covers the surface of the Great Plain.

Mineralogy.—Perhaps the only metal which China is not known to possess is platina. Gold, though not thought to be very abundant, is obtained by washing the sand of several of the rivers, particularly those of the upper branch of the Yang-tse-kiang, and in the mountainous and almost inaccessible regions of Yun-nan. Silver is also found in the same regions. Much of it is of great purity, and is well known under the name of *sycee* silver. The quantity also must be considerable, since it has not only furnished the vast sums exacted by the British in compensation for the last war, but also suffices for a large annual export, chiefly in payment of opium. Copper, besides forming the ordinary currency in limited mercantile transactions, is worked to a great extent for economical purposes. A species, called *petong* or white copper, and, when polished, scarcely distinguishable from silver, is said by some to be peculiar to China; while others, with more probability, assert, that instead of being a simple metal, it is merely a compound of copper and zinc. Quicksilver, in the form of a cinnabar, is of frequent occurrence, and is much used both for coloring and medicine. There is no want of iron either in the form of rich hæmatite, or in that of the carbonate of the coal measures, from which almost all the iron of Britain is derived, but the quality is said to be inferior. Lead, tin, and zinc exist, but the native product falls short of the consumption, and leaves room for a large importation. Reference has already been made to the coal-fields of China, and the extensive use of coal for fuel. It occurs both as bituminous coal and anthracite, but the quality is injured both by the presence of sulphur and a preponderance of ashes. As most of it is raised without machinery, by the rudest forms of manual labor, the price being necessarily high, confines the use of it in a great measure to the rich, while the poorer classes are obliged to content themselves with coarse mixtures of culm and earth, or other still more inefficient and less attractive compounds. Among other mineral substances may be mentioned nitre, alum, gypsum, and, more important than all, inexhaustible beds of kaolin or porcelain earth, the early possession of which by the Chinese, and their great skill in working it, has given the name of China to the beautiful ware which so long monopo-

* See *History*, page 445.

lized the market of Europe. A peculiar species of nephrite, called *jah yu* or *jade*, of a green color, and valued chiefly for the property of emitting a musical sound when struck, though not peculiar to it, appears to be found in China in its most perfect form, and is there held in the highest estimation. Various precious stones also are found, and agates especially, admirably wrought, form a particular article of commerce, but it is supposed that many of the fine stones are not native but imported.

Rivers and Lakes.—No country of the world is better watered than China. The Yang-tse-kiang, which traverses the country centrally from W. to E., has a course of 2900 miles. The Hoang-ho, the next in size, has a course of 2000 miles, during the larger and lower part of which it gradually approaches the former, and being connected with it by the Imperial Canal, which has a length of 700 miles, furnishes what is said to be the most magnificent system of water communication in existence—a system which brings all the provinces into direct communication with each other, and gives an inland navigation which meets with only one interruption from Canton to Peking. Besides these rivers and their numerous tributaries, the most deserving of notice are the Hong-kiang, of considerable size, but still more commercial importance, having its embouchure at Canton; and the Yu-ho, which, instead of the E. course followed by the great rivers of China, flows N., forming part of the line of the Imperial Canal, and falls into the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee. The lakes of China are mere dilatations of the rivers, and, though numerous, are not individually of great extent. The largest, Tunting, province of Honan, which furnishes an important affluent to the Yang-tse-kiang, has a circuit of 220 miles. The next in size, Poyang, province of Kiangsee, is 90 miles long by 20 broad, abounds in fish, and is remarkable both for the picturesque scenery around it, and the numerous beautiful and populous islets which it encloses in its bosom.

Climate.—The greater part of China belongs to the temperate zone, only a small portion of the S. lying within the tropics. It has what is called an excessive climate, and has a far greater range of temperature than is usual within the same parallels of latitude. Peking, the capital, is nearly a degree S. of Naples: and yet while the mean temperature of the latter is 58°, that of the former is only 54°. In summer, however, the heat reaches from 90° to 100° in the shade, while the winter is so cold that the rivers usually continue frozen from December to March. At Hong Kong, notwithstanding the influence of the sea in checking extremes, the thermometer, in June and July, the hottest months, frequently stands at 90°, and in winter, from December to March, sinks nearly to the freezing point. At Canton and the adjacent hills, snow, though rarely, has sometimes fallen. At Shanghai, lat. 31° 20', the range of temperature is still greater, the maximum reaching 100°, and the minimum falling at least 20° below freezing, or 12° Fah. Still, the climate is eulogized as one of the finest in the world. In the S., the S.W., and N.E., monsoons blow with great regularity, and nearly divide the year between them. In the N. they are more variable, and the wind not unfrequently blows from other quarters. Among the greatest scourges of the country, and perils of the adjoining seas, are the dreadful gales known by the name of typhoons—a corruption of the Chinese Ta-foong or "great wind." They never fail to commit great devastation, though their effects are doubtless much modified by the distinct and timely notice which they give of their approach, and the consequent preparations which are made throughout the whole of the threatened districts to guard against them.

Zoology.—Of this, almost all that is yet known is derived from the casual glimpses of ambassadors and their suite in passing along some of the great thoroughfares, from merchants not allowed to go beyond the suburbs of frontier towns, and from missionaries, whose opportunities have indeed been better, but whose accounts savor more of credulity than discrimination. But the emperor having now thrown open the country to the investigation of travellers, we may expect, in due time, to obtain more accurate information on this and on many other subjects, of which we are at present comparatively ignorant. Of quadrumanous animals, one is described as "perfectly resembling man, but longer armed and hairy all over, called *fese*, most swift and greedy after human flesh." This is evidently an exaggerated picture of some animal identical with or allied to the orang-outang. Of the same order is the *dorre*, commonly called the Cochin China monkey, and remarkable for the variety of its stripes and colors. Still more curious is the *kakaw*, or proboscis monkey, in which the combined properties of man and beast seem to be ludicrously caricatured. Of feline animals, the lion appears to have only a fabulous existence. Tigers and leopards were at one time so numerous as to have been hunted on a magnificent scale by the emperors. That mode of chase is now abandoned, and the native existence of the animals which formed the objects of it begins to be doubted. A small species of wild cat exists in the S., and bears are frequently mentioned. Both camels and elephants, though not indigenous, are largely domesticated. Bats are numerous; one in particular is said to be large as a hen, and is extensively used as food. To the indigenous animals already mentioned may be added the wild hog, porcupine, raccoon-faced dog or Chinese fox, and several species of rats, more especially one of a yellow color, larger than those of Europe, and much prized for its skin. In feathered tribes, China is understood to be extremely rich. Pheasants in particular are famous, both for abundance and for beauty. Among others, are the well-known gold and silver pheasants, and, above all, the barred-tailed pheasant, a most magnificent bird, with tail-feathers sometimes seven feet in length. Water-birds of almost every kind abound, but perhaps the most remarkable is the *lew-tse*, or fishing cormorant, the training of which forms an important employment, and is so complete, that when a bird has secured a fish, which from its size he cannot manage singly, his neighbor darts down and assists him to complete the capture. The *reptilia* of China include several serpents of monstrous size, not regarded as dangerous, and one of a black and white color, hence called *pak-y-kak*, which never exceeds three feet in length, but is very venomous. No country is said to have a more complete ichthyology than China. All its waters—its rivers, lakes, pools, canals, and even ditches, are full of fish. The domestic animals of China include the horse, (a smaller and inferior variety to ours,) the Bactrian camel, the buffalo, the pig, dog and cat; the sheep and ox are both less common than in Europe. See *Agriculture*, page 443.

Botany.—This department is only beginning to be known. Among trees, the bamboo, as in India, is perhaps the most valuable of all, not so much on account of its magnitude, (though stems with wavy plumes of 50 feet in height are not uncommon,) as on account of the almost endless uses to which it is applied. Several species of willow attain a large size. Staunton mentions one with a girth of 15 feet. Oaks of different species are common—the wood, bark, &c. of which are put to various economical purposes. Even the acorns of some kinds are ground into flour, and converted into a farinaceous paste. Coniferous trees are represented by numerous forms of pine, yew, and cypress. The tallow tree (*Croton sebiferum*) and camphor trees abound: from the seeds of the tallow-tree the vegetable oil is obtained; it is like wax, and, in its natural state, is of snowy whiteness. The *koo-soo*, a species of sycamore, furnishes paper from its inner bark. Palms are not abundant, but the cocoa-nut flourishes in Hainan and on the adjacent coast. The *pandanus* or screw-pine is abundant, but the date-palm is not known. The chestnut, walnut, and hazel are all indigenous. The fruit trees include many species of fig—the mango, guava, wanghee, peach, pomegranate, quince, nectarine, plum, apricot, and a superior species of orange, which, when ripe, has a deep crimson rind, quite detached from the fruit. In general the fruits are of indifferent quality. Among shrubby plants, the first place is unquestionably due to *Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, of which mention will afterwards be made. The next in importance is the mulberry. Among flowering shrubs or trees, the rose, with its numerous varieties, is most conspicuous. Nor must we omit to mention the *Nelumbium*, a beautiful flower, of which the seeds resemble, in form and size, acorns without their cups, and have the flavor of nuts, while the root is sliced and eaten as fruit; the hydrangea, the passion-flower, the *lagerstroemia*, in its white, purple, and red varieties; Indian pride, the Chinese tamarisk, the cactus, the *cereus*, seen sometimes in the S. with more than 50 splendid flowers in full bloom; and the *camellia*, in almost endless variety. No department of the Chinese flora is richer than that of the *azalea*. "Few," says Mr. Fortune, "can form any idea of the gorgeous beauty of the azalea-clad hill, when on every side the eye rests on masses of flowers of dazzling brightness and surpassing beauty. Nor is it the azalea alone," remarks the traveller, "that claims our admiration; clematises, wild roses, honeysuckles, and a hundred others, mingle their flowers with them, and make us confess that China is indeed 'the central flowery land.'" Dwarfing is a favorite occupation of the Chinese gardeners, and no small degree of scientific acquaintance with vegetable physiology is implied in the success with which they manage to cramp the natural growth of plants, and force them to assume the most fantastic forms.

Agriculture.—This first of arts has always been held in the highest veneration in China. The emperor himself, to do it honor, repairs annually to an appointed spot with 3 princes, 9 high officers, 40 old and 40 young husbandmen, and taking the plough in his hand, draws a furrow and sows some seed. A similar festival is held in the capital of each province. A branch of industry thus honored can scarcely have failed to make great progress, and accordingly the agriculture of the Chinese has been lauded in high terms by almost all who have had opportunities of witnessing it. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that they are adepts in what may be called the science of agriculture. They slavishly follow a routine which has been handed down, without change, from untold generations, and not only display no inventive powers themselves, but from

overweening conceit obstinately refuse to profit by the inventions of other countries when placed before them. Their implements generally are of the rudest description, and though improved ploughs have been sent out and urged on their acceptance, they reject them with disdain, preferring a rude shapeless thing drawn by oxen or buffaloes. They appear to have no idea of raising improved breeds of horses and cattle by the arts so well known and practised in other countries. The only animal of which the Chinese can be said to have furnished us with an improved breed is the pig. Rice, as the principal food of the people, is the staple crop. The rich alluvial plains which cover a great part of the surface are admirably adapted for its culture, and, by careful management, yield amazing crops. The rice is sown in seed-beds, and afterwards planted out in drills. A first planting is made about the middle of May, and in two or three weeks after a second planting is made in the intervals between the previous drills. When the first crop is reaped in August, the other is still green, but being stirred and manured, it comes rapidly forward, and is reaped in November. The rice is not always grown on alluvial flats. The sides of the hills are often laid out in a succession of gently sloping terraces, which sometimes rise to the height of 600 or 800 feet above sea level, and planted with rice in drills running across the declivity, thus admitting of being irrigated by streams which, retarded at every step, move slowly forward. In the first stages of the crop, these terraces are clothed with luxuriant green, which contrasts finely with the rugged steeps in their neighborhood, and forms an enchanting landscape. The same mode of culture being evidently applicable to other crops is in general use, and is noticed with admiration by almost all travellers as a distinguishing feature in Chinese husbandry. After rice, the staple crops on their terraces are sweet potatoes and earth-nuts. In the neighborhood of Canton the common winter crops are our own ordinary vegetables—potatoes, pease, onions, and cabbages, for the use of European residents; in the N. their crops principally consist of our ordinary cereals and legumes—wheat, barley, pease, and beans. The two last are the same as our field kind, and are indigenous; the two first are inferior varieties. The raising of green crops to be ploughed in as manure is common in all the districts where rice is cultivated. Two kinds of plants are chiefly employed; one of them, a trefoil, grown on ridges similar to those forming the intervals in our celery beds.

Among the other crops regularly and extensively grown may be mentioned sugar-cane, used chiefly in a green state; indigo, a particular kind, called tein-ching, now ascertained to be the *Isatis indigotica*; the castor-oil plant, and numerous plants grown for their roots. Three other plants of the greatest economical importance are extensively grown in China. The first is the mulberry. Judging from the quantity of raw silk annually exported, and the general use of silk for dress, at least by the wealthier classes of the country, it is evident that hundreds of thousands of acres must be appropriated to the cultivation of this shrub, and millions of persons employed in the different processes connected with it; the plants are all grafted, and produce very fine thick leaves. They form trees, or rather bushes, which are not allowed to exceed from 4 to 6 feet in height, and are planted in rows, often along the banks of canals. The mulberry farms are generally worked by the farmer and his family, who not only plant, graft, and cultivate the mulberry, but gather the leaves, feed the silkworms, and wind the silk off the cocoons. The Chinese silk is much heavier than the Italian, and preferred in fabrics requiring lustre and firmness. The cotton plant, used in China, and called in the N. provinces the "Mie wha," is of the same species as the American, namely, *Gossypium herbaceum*. The yellow cotton used in the manufacture of *nankeen* appears to be of a more stunted habit than the ordinary gossypium, but has no characters which constitute a distinct species. It is chiefly cultivated in a level tract around Shanghai, forming part of the Great Plain, and is the staple summer crop. The culture differs little from that of other cotton countries. The last crop to be here mentioned, and to us the most important of all raised in China, is that of tea. There are two varieties of the plant—*Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, and though it was long supposed that the former only yielded the black, and the latter the green teas, it is now proved that both kinds of tea are obtained from each. The plant, whose botanical affinities ally it to the camellia, in its natural state as seen in Assam attains the height of 30 feet, but in China only from 3 to 6 feet, where it is kept down by prunings, and made to assume a bushy form, presenting a dense mass of foliage on an infinite number of small shoots. The leaf is dark-green, of an oblong oval shape, and the flowers are single, white, and without smell. The seeds, three in number, are enclosed in a husk resembling that of the hazel-nut, having a somewhat acrid taste, and, by extraction, yield an oil which is used for various purposes. The great tea provinces are Quangtong, Fokien, and Chekiang. In the first the *Thea bohea* is grown, and the tea is of inferior quality; in the other two the *Thea viridis*, which yields all the finer qualities, and furnishes the greater part of all that is exported to this country. Where the culture is most extensive and carried to its highest perfection, the tea plantations are usually formed in a deep rich loam, never on the lowlands but on the low hilly slopes. The plants, consisting of seedlings previously grown in nursery beds, are placed in rows about 4 feet apart from each other every way, and when grown, look at a distance like shrubberies of ever-greens. The leaves are gathered thrice—about the middle of April, when the leaf-buds are beginning to unfold, about a fortnight after, in the beginning of May, when the leaves are fully grown, and when the leaves again are newly formed. The first gathering yields a fine and delicate hyson, highly valued by the natives, and generally distributed in small quantities as presents.

Manufactures.—In all the arts necessary to the comfort of life, and in not a few of those conducive to luxury, the Chinese have made considerable progress. One peculiar feature in their processes is the general absence of machinery: in almost every production the great moving power is manual labor. The silk stuffs of China have long borne a high name, and in several qualities are still unsurpassed. The loom in common use is worked by two persons, one of whom sits on the top of the frame, where he pulls the treadles and assists in making the various changes which must be made on the machine while in operation. By means of it the workman can imitate almost any pattern, and excel particularly in crepes and flowered satins, and damasks for official dresses. In China everybody wears silks. It is the prescribed attire of high officers; soldiers are not considered in full uniform without it. The finer kinds of it form the ordinary dresses of the opulent, while the poorest manage to deck themselves in coarser if not on common, at least on gala days. The embroidery of silk is carried on to an amazing extent, the perfection to which it has been brought creating an almost unlimited demand. In cotton goods the Chinese might have been supposed to excel, but for the wonderful inventions which in other countries have so rapidly carried that manufacture to the highest perfection, and produced fabrics, which both for quality and cheapness defy all competition. Nankeen continues to form an important branch of domestic manufacture. Flax is not grown in China, and linen seems not to be made. The only woollen fabrics are felt for the soles of shoes and winter hats, and a sort of rug or carpet. The porcelain of China has been famous from the earliest periods. The manufacture of the finest forms of it being long known to the Chinese alone, gave them the monopoly of the world, and though in elegance of shape and design they must yield the palm to Europe, for quality of material and rich gorgeous coloring they still hold the foremost place. The manufacture of glass is chiefly carried on at Canton, and is one of the few arts which, at least in regard to its finer processes, the Chinese have condescended to learn from Europeans. In the working of metals the Chinese have only attained to mediocrity. Bells and tripods are occasionally made of large size, but the most of their castings are comparatively small. Wrought iron is little used except for nails, screws, hinges, and other small articles. The metallic products most deserving of notice are gongs, mirrors, statuettes in copper and bronze, and various kinds of carved, chased, and filigree work, both in gold and silver. In a great number of minor articles the workmanship is exquisite. Fans, card cases, seals, snuff-boxes, combs, counters, chessmen of wood, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, &c., exhibit a finish and delicacy which no other workmen in the world can equal.

Trade and Commerce.—The inland trade of China, aided by the unusual facilities which it derives from a system of water communication, ramifying like network over all its provinces, is of incalculable magnitude. Its rivers and canals are so covered with junks and barges and swarms of smaller boats, that there does not seem much exaggeration in the estimate which makes the tonnage belonging to the Chinese, little short of the combined tonnage of all other nations. The coasting trade is small in comparison, and is much impeded not merely by the dangers of navigation, along a coast frequently visited by storms of terrific violence, but by hordes of pirates, who are permitted to roam about almost with impunity, and make an easy prey of defenceless traders. Of the coasting trade there is no means of forming even an approximate estimate, but according to a return of it for the port of Foo-choo alone for a year, (two quarters of 1845, and two quarters of 1846,) 1678 junks arrived with cargoes valued at 651,906*l.*, and 1281 junks departed with cargoes valued at 2,428,052*l.* In this return the largest exports in value are timber and paper; the largest imports, sugar, salt-fish, and pease. Till the late war with Great Britain, the trade with foreigners, exclusive of that carried on by the mainland chiefly with the Russians, was zealously restricted to the mouth of Canton River. By the treaty of Nanking, four other ports have been thrown open, namely, Amoy, Foo-choo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. By this arrangement the trade has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and has increased

considerably, though not at all to the extent which had been anticipated. The articles which China can furnish for foreign export are few, consisting chiefly of tea and silk goods, and unless the demand for these increase and enable the Chinese to sell, it is not easy to see how they can purchase more largely. The following table gives the total value of the imports and exports at each of the five open ports of China, in British and foreign vessels, in 1844 and 1847:

PORTS.	1844.			
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Canton	£3,859,685	£3,883,628	£506,351	£1,644,194
Amoy	..	..	..	..
Foo-choo	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	..	..	..	..
Shanghai	501,935	487,528	..	..
Total	£3,881,620	£4,371,456	506,351	£1,644,194

PORTS.	1847			
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Canton	£2,695,581	£3,406,420	..	..
Amoy	179,758	7,135	£75,976	£8,508
Foo-choo	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	11,786	628	..	..
Shanghai	898,228	1,401,194	111,001	116,106
Total	£3,775,353	£4,815,375	£186,977	£124,678

The above table only gives the legal trade, and, of course, excludes one item, which in amount far exceeds that of all other imports, and which, though, as used, is not only worthless, but noxious and demoralizing in the extreme, is paid for by the Chinese in hard cash. The opium, which forms this import, is chiefly grown in British India, where the East India Company cultivate it as a monopoly, and sell it to private traders with the full knowledge of its having been grown and sold to be smuggled into China. The export from Calcutta in 1846, was 18,792 chests, and from Bombay in 1843, (the latest return,) 18,321 chests; in all 37,113 chests, valued at 4,800,000*l.* The amount continues to increase, and the value is about five millions. The principal imports to China from the United Kingdom, in 1847, were—cotton manufactures, 348,814*l.*; cotton yarn, 164,254*l.*; linen manufactures, 9321*l.*; woollen manufactures, 390,437*l.*; beer and ale, 9736*l.*; iron and steel, 15,768*l.*; glass, 7194*l.* The principal exports from China to the United Kingdom in the same year were—nankeens, 67,110 pieces; rhubarb, 148,926 pounds; silk, raw, 2,015,288 pounds; silk, thrown, 5167 pounds; silk, manufactured, namely, handkerchiefs, 19,005 pieces; silks and crapes in pieces, 4436; crapes, shawls, and handkerchiefs, in number 16,191; tea, 55,355,590 pounds. The revenue derived from tea amounts to about 6,000,000*l.* annually, nearly sufficient to defray the whole expense of the British navy.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal exports to the United States, for three years, ending 1851:

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Silks	$901,552	$1,244,799	1,526,049
Raw silk	204,801	188,849	313,104
Cassia wares	32,927	21,138	17,341
Teas	4,071,989	4,585,720	4,633,520
Sugar	29,824	27,023	..
Cassia	78,507	101,618	96,715
Total	$5,318,735	$6,593,662	$7,065,144

Value of produce and manufactured goods imported from the United States, for three years, ending 1851:

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Spermaceti candles	$1,378	$2,123	$7,619
Ginseng	132,956	122,916	109,549
Skins and furs	3,445	..	9,500
Tobacco, manufactured	2,121	844	3,291
Cottons of domestic manufac.	1,495,233	1,203,997	1,824,418
Beef, pork, bacon, and lard	26,827	28,628	18,638
Biscuit and ship-bread	17,562	27,632	15,286
Total	$1,460,945	$1,485,961	$2,155,946

The total commerce with the United States in 1853, comprised imports to the value of $3,736,992, and exports to $10,573,710.

The total export of tea from China, and the total consumption in different countries, on an estimated annual average of five years, ending 1848, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Great Britain and Ireland	8,000,000
British America and West Indies	2,600,000
Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, &c.	2,700,000
British India, &c.	2,200,000
United States of North America	13,000,000
Russia	9,000,000
France	550,000
Hanse Towns, &c.	150,000
Holland and its colonies	1,300,000
Belgium	200,000
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway	750,000
Germany	500,000
Spain and Portugal	100,000
Italy	50,000
South America	500,000
Other places	550,000
Total, all countries	41,850,000

In 1840, the tea exported to the United States amounted to 18,710,017 pounds; in 1850, 21,747,800 pounds; in 1851, 28,606,712 pounds; and in 1852, 35,338,721 pounds.

During the year 1852, 102 British vessels, (tons, 32,700,) and 71 American, (tons, 40,865,) entered the various Chinese ports. The entire tonnage inwards was 76,900, of which 3835 (the amount of tonnage left after taking out the British and American) was nearly equally divided between French, Danish, Hamburg, Spanish, Hawaian, and Dutch.

People, Language, and Religion.—The Chinese belong to that variety of the human race which has been called Mongolian, but in them, its harsher features, as represented in the genuine Tartars, are considerably softened. They are generally of low stature, have small hands and feet, (the last artificially made so small in the females as to become a deformity,) a dark complexion, much modified by the degree of its exposure to the open air, a wide forehead, black hair, eyes and eyebrows obliquely turned upwards at the outer extremities. In thickness of lips, flattened nose, and expanded nostril, they bear a considerable resemblance to the negro. In bodily strength they are far inferior to Europeans, but superior to most Asiatics—their great assiduity and patient endurance of fatigue making them highly prized as laborers throughout the Malay Archipelago. The finest physical specimens of the race are to be seen in the coolies or porters of Canton. In their moral qualities there is much that is amiable. They are strongly attached to their homes, hold age in respect, toil hard for the support of their families, and in the interior, where the worst kind of foreign intercourse has not debased them, exhibit an unsophisticated simplicity of manners which recalls the age of the patriarchs. In the great mass, these qualities are counterbalanced or rather supplanted by numerous vices—treachery, lying, and nameless abominations.

The Chinese tongue is unquestionably the most ancient spoken, and, with the exception of the Hebrew, the most ancient written language.

The art of making paper is said to have been known in the first century, and printing from wooden blocks in the seventh or eighth century, hundreds of years before these valuable arts were reinvented in Europe; and in the books which have continued since to appear in great numbers, are to be found treatises on almost all subjects—science, history, geography, belles-lettres, and poetry—embodying a literature of no mean description. If learning in China equal that of Europe in any respect, it is in the degree of encouragement which it receives—literary eminence being the sure avenue to the highest honors and offices of the state, and hence "the literati are the gentry, the magistrates, the governors, the negotiators, the ministers of China." With such rewards to stimulate industry and tempt ambition, we need hardly say, that among the more comfortable classes, education of the kind which promises to be best rewarded is almost universal. For the lower classes also, every village throughout the empire has its school, but the subjects taught are of the most elementary description, and attendance is not so general as was at one time supposed. In cities perhaps half the males receive some instruction; in the villages not more than one in twenty can read.

Judging by the multitude of temples and joss-houses seen in every quarter, and the endless number of ritual acts performed on high festivals and in the ordinary intercourse of life, the Chinese appear to be a most religious people. It would seem, however, that the feeling seldom goes deeper than the external act, and that veneration, when actually paid, instead of ascending to a supreme being, stops short at inferior agencies of fabulous origin, and not unfrequently fails to find a higher object than the emperor. The religion of the state, if it may be so called, is that founded by Khoong-Foo-Tseu, (called, in Latin *Confucius*,) about 530 B.C. A kind of sacerdotal college, at Peking, regulates its observance; but among many of its members, and generally among the upper

classes, skepticism is said to be in fashion. Boodhism is generally professed in several provinces, and Tanism, a kind of demon worship prevalent among the Mongolians, though now decayed, once counted vast numbers of votaries. Attempts to introduce Christianity were made by the Nestorians as early as the sixth century, but the celebrity of the Jesuit missions has thrown all others into the shade. The number of their converts is still nominally great, and bears strong testimony to their subtle policy and unwearied zeal. Various Protestant bodies carry on missionary operations in China, but their labors have hitherto been attended with indifferent success. But a new era would seem to be approaching. The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death, in February, 1850, published a decree in the month of June of the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The emperor is stated to have been educated by a Christian lady, in whom the late emperor placed unbounded confidence.

Government, Laws, Army and Navy, &c.—This is an unmingled despotism. The emperor unites in his person the attributes of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff, and as "Heaven's Son," is to Heaven alone accountable. His principal ministers, four in number, form the interior council chamber, and beneath them are a number of assessors, who constitute the principal council of state. The government business is distributed among six boards, having cognizance respectively of all civil offices of revenue, of rites and ceremonies, of military affairs, of crime, and of public works. There is, besides, an office of censors, 40 or 50 in number, who go out into the empire as imperial inspectors, and are privileged to make any remonstrance to the emperor without endangering their lives. The provinces, either singly or by twos, are under a governor and sub-governor, and each province has also a chief criminal judge and a treasurer. Particular magistrates, estimated at 14,000, preside over particular districts and cities, and, instead of being permanent, are changed about once in three years. The chief protection of the people is in a body of laws, called Ta-Tsing-Lioob-Lee, (Ta-Tsing-Lüuh-Li,) that is, statutes and rescripts of the great pure dynasty, which are held in high regard, and agreeably to which, with occasional violations, all public functions are discharged. The military force of China has been estimated at more than 1,000,000, but those receiving pay do not exceed 700,000. The navy consists of two fleets—one for rivers, and another for the sea. The war junks are large and showy, but miserably equipped, and so far from being able to cope with a regular enemy, are not able to clear their own seas of pirates. The river fleet has 1030 ships, 9500 men; and the war fleet 913 ships, 98,421 men; together, 107,921 men. The largest guns do not exceed a 12-pounder, and are so fixed on wooden carriages that they can neither be elevated nor depressed. The revenue of the empire, derived from customs, excise, and more especially from a land and house or workshop tax, is payable partly in sycee silver and partly in grain, and amounts to about 25 millions sterling.

History, &c.—The ancient Greeks and Romans knew little or nothing of China. The name *Serica* (Gr. Ἡ Σερικὴ) was vaguely applied to a region in the extreme eastern part of Asia, famous as the native country of the silk-worm; hence *Sericus* came to signify "silken." The *Serica* of Ptolemy corresponds to the north-western portion of China and the adjacent parts of Thibet and Chinese Tartary. The names both of CHINA, (*Tsina* or *Tchina*,) and CATHAY, (originally *Khitai*, ke-ti',) are unknown to the Chinese. TSINA is said to have been, before the Christian era, the name of a south-western province or kingdom of that vast country; and from being the only portion known to the people of Hither and Farther India, was employed by them as an appellation for the whole empire. CATHAY or KHITAI is derived from the *Khitans*, who occupied the northern portions of the empire at the period of the Mongol invasion. This appellation was introduced into Europe by Marco Polo, and is still used by the Russians to designate China. (See "*Chine*, par M. G. PAUTHIER." Paris, 1839.)

The early history of the Chinese is shrouded in fable, but it is certain that civilization had advanced much among them when it was only dawning on the nations of Europe. Their earliest existing records consist of the compilations of Khoong-Foo-Tseu, or Confucius, 550 B. C., from which period they descend in an unbroken series to the present day. Under their earliest dynasty they attained considerable prosperity, and tempted the rapacity of the Tartars, as a protection against whose incursions the great wall was built by Tsin-Shee-Hwang-Tee, the founder of the dynasty of Tsin. This work, perhaps the most stupendous monument of human industry ever exhibited to the world, was begun about 214 B. C., and finished about 204 B. C., several millions of men having been occupied at once in its construction. This wall is about 1500 miles in length, from 20 to 25 feet high, and so thick that six horsemen can ride abreast on the summit. Towers are placed along its whole extent, at twice the distance an arrow can be shot, so that every part of the wall may be within the reach of the archers stationed in the towers. In one instance, the wall is carried over the top of a mountain one mile (5225 French feet) in height. It is, in many parts, built in the most substantial manner, especially towards its eastern extremity, where it extends by a massive levee into the sea. In this portion the workmen were required, it is said, under penalty of death, to fit the stones so exactly that a nail could nowhere be inserted between the joints. In some parts, however, the wall is composed of earth only.* It is estimated that the materials employed in this immense fortification would be sufficient for constructing a wall six feet high and two feet thick, twice round the world. (PAUTHIER, *Chine*, pp. 10, 11.)

About the end of the second century, the empire was divided into three states, and continued so till A. D. 585, when it became united under one ruler. Three centuries later, the right to the throne was disputed, and civil war raged till an adjustment took place by the establishment of the Tsoong dynasty under Taitsoo, A. D. 950. Under this dynasty great progress was made in literature and art. New inroads of the Tartars now pressed the Chinese so hard that they called in the aid of the Mongols, who freed them from their oppressors, but gave them a new master in the celebrated Kublai Khan, who founded the Mongol dynasty, and removed the capital from Nanking to Peking. His ninth descendant was driven from the throne, and a native dynasty, called Ming, again succeeded in 1366, in the person of Hoongwoo. A long period of peace ensued, but was broken in 1618, when the Mantchoos, a mixed Tartar and Mongol race, gained the ascendency, and, after a war of 27 years, established the existing Tartar dynasty in the person of Shunchy. According to the Chinese, their dynasties, 26 in number, embrace a period of about 5000 years, during which 236 sovereigns have held the throne. The earliest authentic accounts of China, published in Europe, are those of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the thirteenth century. The first British intercourse was attempted under Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, but the vessel sent did not reach its destination. A trade was subsequently established by the East India Company, but no direct intercourse between the governments took place till the embassy of Lord Macartney, in 1792. A second embassy, in 1816, by Lord Amherst, returned without any satisfactory result. In 1841, the British, on being refused redress for injuries, partly alleged and partly real, proceeded to hostilities; and, having defeated every force opposed to them, were preparing to lay siege to Nanking, when the Chinese, found it necessary to sue for peace. In consequence of it, China has virtually been thrown open to the intercourse of other nations.——Adj. and inhab. CHINESE, chi nees', and CATHAY'AN; poetical;) (Fr. CHINOIS, shee'nwä'; Sp. CHINO, chee'no; Ger. adj. CHINESISCH, ke-nä'zish, inhab. CHINESE, ke-nä'zeh.)

CHING'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHING-HAI, ching'-hī', a seaport town of China, province of Che-Kiang, at the mouth of the river leading to, and 9 miles N.E. of Ning po. It is surrounded by a wall 20 feet high, and is 3 miles in circumference, with extensive suburbs. It has two batteries on the river-side, and a strong citadel on a precipitous cliff 250 feet high. In October, 1841, in the vicinity, the Chinese were signally defeated by the British.

CHING-HAI, a town of the Corea, on its S. coast, at the mouth of the Han-Kiang River.

CHING-KIANG, ching'-ke-äng', a city of China, 35 miles N.E. of Yun-nan, on the bank of a lake.

CHING-KIANG-FOO, ching'-ke-äng'-foo', written also TCHANG-KIANG, a city of China, province of Kiang-soo, on the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, near the junction of the Imperial Canal, in lat. 32° 17′ N., lon. 119° 25′ E. It is advantageously situated for trade, and surrounded by a lofty and solid wall 4 miles in circumference, with hills of considerable height beyond. Extensive suburbs stretch along the canal; and the bustle and activity exhibited on the waters afford a striking evidence of the industry of the natives, and of the commercial importance of the city. It forms, indeed, the key of the empire, as the blockade of the river and canal at this spot would, in a great measure, prevent all communication between the N. and S. The city is strongly fortified; but, in 1842, it was taken by the British after a determined resistance on the part of the Mantchoo garrison.

CHING-KING, a province of Mongolia. See LEAOTONG.

CHINGLEPUT, ching'gle-pŭt', or THE JAGHIRE, jä-gheer', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, and immediately surrounding that city and its districts, having E. the Indian Ocean, and on other sides the Arcot districts. Area, 3020 square miles. Pop. 583,462. The surface is low, with scattered hills; principal river, the Palaur. The Pulicat Lake and other lagoons skirt the coast. The soil is generally poor. The principal towns are Chingleput and Conjeveram.

* According to the statement of a missionary, (P. GERBILLON,) who himself saw and examined the structure, some portions of the Great Wall are faced on both sides by two walls about one foot and a half thick, (the lower part of which is composed of hewn stone, the upper part of brick,) the intermediate space being filled with earth.

CHINGLEPUT, (anc. *Singalapetta*,) a town of India, capital of the above district, in a valley, near a fine artificial lake, 35 miles S.W. of Madras, and having a large and strong citadel.

CHING-TE, or TCHING-TE-FOU, ching'-tä'foo', a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department, 110 miles N.N.E. of Peking, beyond the Great Wall. Near it is the celebrated imperial palace, ZHEHOL, zhä-hol', (otherwise written IEHOL, JEHOL, and ZHEHO,) the summer residence of the emperor.

CHING-TIH, or TCHING-TING. See CHING-TE.

CHING-TING', a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, 155 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

CHING-TON', a city of China, in Se-chuen; lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 104° E. It is populous, adorned with fine edifices, intersected by canals, and the seat of an extensive commerce. It was formerly an imperial residence, and one of the largest cities of China, but was ruined by the Tartars in 1646.

CHING-TOO-FOO or TCHING-TOU-FOU, ching'too'foo', a city of China, capital of Se-chuen; lat. 30° 50' N.; lon. 104° 20' E.

CHINGU. See XINGU.

CHINI or CHINEE, che-nee', a large village of Sindo, 30 miles N.W. of Sehwan, and at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CHIN INDIA, chin in'de-ä, a name given to the region between China and Hindostan, comprehending the Burman and Anamese Empires, Laos, Siam, and the peninsula of Malacca. It is often called the Peninsula beyond the Ganges. Little is known of these countries, and their political divisions and boundaries are very uncertain.——Adj. and inhab. CHIN INDIAN, chin in'de-an.

CHININI or CHINEANEE, chin'e-nee', a town and palace of India. See CHANDANEE.

CHINKAPIN, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

CHINLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

CHINNANEE. See CHANDANEE.

CHINNIBEE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama, 75 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

CHINNOCK, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHINNOCK, MIDDLE, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

CHINNOCK, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHINNOR, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHINOIS and *CHINO*. See CHINA.

CHINNON, shee'nón', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 25 miles S.W. of Tours. Pop. 4869. Henry II. of England died here in 1189. It was the residence of Charles VII., King of France, when the English occupied Paris, and has the ruins of the castle in which Joan of Arc presented herself to him. Rabelais was born here in 1483.

CHINOOK or CHINOOK CITY. See CHENOOK CITY.

CHINRAYAPATAM', a town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 40 miles N.N.W. of Seringapatam.

CHINSOO'RA, a town of British India, in Bengal, on the Ganges, 20 miles N. of Calcutta. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, but was latterly ceded to the British. It has quite a Dutch appearance, is dull, and its commerce is now insignificant. The principal edifices are the government-house and a fortified factory.

CHINY, shee'nee', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 8 miles S.S.W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1084, partly employed in manufacturing iron wares. It was formerly of much more consequence.

CHIN-YANG, a city of the Chinese Empire. See MOUKDEN.

CHIO or KHIO, an island of Asiatic Turkey. See SCIO.

CHIOBBE, che-ob'bä, a town of China, province of Fo-kien, 15 miles S.W. of Amoy, lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 117° 55' E., on a considerable river, which bears different names, according to the district through which it flows. Here it is 300 yards wide, and navigable at high water for junks of about 400 tons. The town is large, has a custom-house and citadel, and along the river are numerous fortifications. It is a great emporium of common chinaware, and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, and in the cultivation of the soil. There are no fewer than 18 villages in the vicinity, one of which contains a body of Roman Catholics, under the superintendence of a Spanish priest. The district of Leungkey, in which the town is situated, is famed for the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and the rearing of silk-worms. Pop. of Chiobbe, estimated at 300,000.

CHIOGGIA, ke-od'jä, (anc. *Fossa Clodia*,) a fortified seaport town of Northern Italy, 15 miles S. of Venice, on an island in the southern extremity of the Venetian Lagoon. Pop. 27,076. It is about 2 miles in circumference, founded, like Amsterdam, on piles, well built, and connected with the mainland by a stone bridge of 43 arches. It has a fine main street lined with porticos, a cathedral, various charitable institutions, and a harbor protected by two forts and several batteries. It has high schools, important salt-works, yards for ship-building, fisheries, and a trade with the interior by the Brenta, Adige, Po, and various canals.

CHIOS or CHIO. See SCIO.

CHIPICANI, che-pe-kä'nee, a mountain peak of the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia, lat. 17° 43' S., lon. 69° 47' W. Height, 19,740 feet.

CHIPIONA, che-pe-o'nä, a market-town of Spain, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1559.

CHIPMAN'S POINT, a post-office Addison co., Vermont

CHIPOLA (che-po'lä) RIVER in Henry co., Alabama, enters Florida, and unites with the Appalachicola in Franklin county, after a S. course of 150 miles.

CHIPPAWA, a town of Canada. See CHIPPEWA.

CHIPPENHAM, chip'nüm, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by a fine bridge of 22 arches, and on the Great Western Railway, 22 miles E. of Bristol. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 6283. It has a spacious church, partly built in the twelfth century, a free school and other charities, with a union work-house, and literary institution. Its manufactures of silk and woollen have declined, but the retail trade is thriving and the markets are large. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

CHIPPENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CHIPPEWA, chip'pe-wä, a river of Ohio, rises in a small lake of the same name, in Medina county, and joins the Tuscarawas River, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Massillon.

CHIPPEWA, a small river of Michigan, enters Pine River in Midland county.

CHIPPEWA, a river of Wisconsin, (the *Ojibway* or *Ojibway* of the Indians,) rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing nearly south-westward through Chippewa county, enters the Mississippi at the foot of Lake Pepin, 85 miles below St. Paul, Minnesota. Its whole length probably exceeds 200 miles; and it is about 500 yards wide at its mouth. Its banks are bordered by large forests of pine.

CHIPPEWA, a county of Michigan, forms the eastern extremity of the upper peninsula, bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, and separated from Canada West by the river St. Mary. It is drained by the Tequamenon and Monistic Rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with pine forests. The underlying rocks are limestone and Potsdam sandstone. Capital, Sault St. Marie. Pop. 898.

CHIPPEWA, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Mississippi River, contains about 4300 square miles. It is traversed by the Chippewa River, and many large affluents. The surface is uneven, and mostly occupied forests of pine and other trees. The principal rock is sandstone. Formed in 1845. Capital, Chippewa Falls. Pop. 614.

CHIPPEWA, a small village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

CHIPPEWA, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 905.

CHIPPEWA, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

CHIPPEWA, a village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

CHIPPEWA, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Ohio, on Chippewa River, 100 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. of township, 2637.

CHIPPEWA, a village of Fulton co., Indiana, on the Tippecanoe River, 30 miles N. by E. of Logansport.

CHIPPEWA, a village of Madison co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 60 miles W. by S. of Vandalia.

CHIPPEWA, a village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of Welland, at the confluence of the Chippewa River with the Niagara, above the Falls, and 50 miles S.E. of Toronto. It contains 8 stores, a printing office, an insurance agency, and an extensive steam-engine manufactory, connected with which is one of the largest stove manufactories in the province. The imports for 1850 amounted to $318,152, of which $316,201 were from the United States; the value of exports was only $7523, all of which were to the United States. Chippewa is memorable as being the scene of a decisive victory gained July 4, 1814, by the Americans, 1900 in number, commanded by General Brown, over the British, 2100 strong, commanded by Generals Riall and Drummond. Pop. about 1200.

CHIPPEWA CITY, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, a post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, on Chippewa River, about 185 miles N.W. of Madison. It has extensive water-power with mills. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

CHIPPEWAY or CHIPPEWA INDIANS, written also OJIBBEWAY, a numerous tribe, formerly inhabiting Wisconsin, but now removed to the N. part of Minnesota.

CHIPPEWAYAN FORT, chip-pe-wä'an, British North America, is a commercial post in the Chippeway territory, at the W. end of Lake Athabasca. Lat. 58° 40' N., lon. 111° 20' W.

CHIPPEWAYAN MOUNTAINS. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

CHIP'PING, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHIPPING, NORTON, ONGAR, and SODBURY, towns of England. See NORTON, ONGAR, &c.

CHIP'PING-WAR'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CHIP'STABLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHIP'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHIPWAN'IC, a creek of Fulton co., Indiana, flows into Tippecanoe River.

CHIQUIMULA DE LA SIERRA, che-kee-moo'lä dä lä se-ér'ä, a town of Central America, state, and 85 miles

E.N.E. of Guatemala, capital of a department, with a large church, and a fountain in the principal square. Pop. 6000. Maize is extensively raised in its vicinity, and it is a place of active trade.

CHIQUIMULA, ISTHMUS OF, Central America, in lon. 89° W., comprehending about 70 miles of coast, on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Rio Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras. The distance across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is here 150 miles. Greatest elevation of the land, 2000 feet.

CHIQUITOS, che-kee'toce, a territory of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, between lat. 16° and 17° S., and forming the middle part of the great longitudinal plain which extends N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. Surface low and level, and containing large lakes and swamps; the country uncultivated and partially uninhabited.

CHIRAC, shee'rāk', a town of France, department of Lozère, on the Rioulone, 11 miles W. of Mende.

CHIRAZ or SHIRAZ, a city of Persia. See SHEERAZ.

CHIR'BURY or CHER'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CHIRCARI, chēr-kā'ree, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 73 miles E. of Jhansi.

CHIRENS, shee'rŏnz', a town of France, department of Isère, 18 miles N.N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2030.

CHIRGONG', a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 16 miles N.E. of Jhansi.

CHIRIQUI, che-re-kee', a river, lagoon, and archipelago of Central America, state of Costa Rica, department of Veragua. The river, after a northward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriqui Archipelago. Lat. 90° N., lon. 92° 30' W. The Chiriqui lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40 to 50 miles inland.

CHIRK, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Ellesmere Canal, 4½ miles S. of Rhuabon. Pop. 1611, partly employed in coal-mines and lime-works. The village is large and thriving. The vicinity is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. Chirk Castle, the ancient mansion of the Myddleton family, is said to command views into 17 counties. N. of the village the Dee is crossed by Telfer's magnificent aqueduct for the Ellesmere Canal—an iron trough 710 feet in length, supported on 10 arches, raising it 70 feet above the river.

CHIRN'SIDE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

CHIR'RA, a village of Cossyah country, Farther India, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Sylhet. Elevation, 4000 feet. About 1 mile northward is the convalescent station, Cherrapoonjee.

CHIRRIPO, cheek-ree'po, a volcano and river of Central America, state of Costa Rica. The former is about 20 miles N.E. of Cartago; and from its N. flank the river flows to join the Barbilla, and form the Matina River.

CHIR'TON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Tynemouth, on the Tyne, 1 mile W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 4360, mostly employed in collieries.

CHISAGO, che-saw'go, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, contains an area of about 2000 square miles. The St. Croix forms part of its eastern boundary; it is also drained by Kettle and Snake Rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Lumber is the principal production. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county.

CHISELHAMPTON, chiz'ęl-hamp'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CHISELHURST, chis'ęl-hŭrst, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 11 miles S.E. of London. The celebrated antiquary, William Camden, died in 1623 at Camden Place, in the vicinity, now the property of Earl Camden.

CHIS'HALL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHIS'HALL, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHISLEBOROUGH, chiz'ęl-bŭr-rŭh, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHISLEDON, chiz'el-don, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHIS'LET, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CHIS'WELL'S ISLAND, a group of desert isles, near the S. coast of Russian America; lat. 59° 30' N., lon. 149° 2' W.

CHISWICK, chiz'ik, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Chiswick House, a villa of the Duke of Devonshire, is an elegant mansion, in which both Fox and Canning breathed their last. The parish contains other handsome villas, and the gardens of the horticultural society. In the church are many interesting monuments, and Hogarth lies buried in the church-yard.

CHITHURST, chit'urst, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CHITI, kee'tee, (anc. *Citium*,) a maritime village of the island of Cyprus, on its S. coast, near Cape Chiti, and 3 miles S.W. of Larnica. It has various remains of antiquity. The stoic Zeno was born here about B. C. 362.

CHITLONG', a town of Nepaul, 20 miles S.W. of Khatmandoo. It is well built, and is the chief town of a district.

CHITORE', a town of India, capital of the rajahship, and 70 miles N.E. of Odeypoor.

CHIT'RAL', or LITTLE CASH'GAR', a country of Northwest India, consisting of the Kooner valley, on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, lying between lat. 35° 45' and 36° 25' N., lon. 71° 20' and 73° 10' E. Length 100 miles; breadth, from 15 to 20 miles.

CHITRAL, a town of Northwestern India, in lat. 36° 11' N., lon. 71° 59' E. Pop. between 3000 and 4000, mostly Mohammedans, with some Hindoos.

CHITTAGONG', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra, between lat. 21° and 23° N., and lon. 91° 38' and 93° E. Length from N. to S. 120 miles; greatest breadth, 50 miles. It has the Bay of Bengal on the W. Estimated area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 1,000,000.(†) The Mohammedan inhabitants are to the Hindoos as 3 to 2. Chittagong was ceded to the British in 1760.

CHITTAI, chit'ti', one of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, 155 miles S.W. from Mangalore. Lat. 11° 40' N., lon. 72° 42' E.

CHITTAPET', a town, and formerly an important fortress, of British India, 75 miles S.W. of Madras, district of South Arcot. It was for several centuries capital of the principality of Odeypoor, and celebrated for its strength and riches.

CHIT'TELDROOG', (anc. *Sitala-Durga*, the "spotted castle,") a town and fortress of Southern Hindostan, dominions of Mysore, 128 miles N.N.W. of Seringapatam. The fort, garrisoned by British troops, is one of the strongest and most remarkable in India; the town, at its base, is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious main street. Near it are some curious artificial caverns.

CHIT'TENAN'GO, a post-village of Sullivan township, Madison co., New York, on Chittenango Creek, and on the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, 14 miles E. of Syracuse. A side-cut, 1 mile long, connects it with the Erie Canal. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank, and has manufactories of water-lime. Pop. estimated at 1200.

CHITTENANGO CREEK, of New York, rises in Madison co., flows in a N.N.W. course, and enters Oneida Lake on the boundary between Madison and Onondaga counties.

CHITTENANGO FALLS, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

CHITTENDEN, chit'ten-dęn, a county in the N.W. part of Vermont, has an area of about 517 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by the Lamoille and Onion Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface near the lake is level, but in the E. part it is rough and mountainous. The soil is generally fertile. The Vermont Central Railroad traverses the county, and that connecting the above line with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad partly intersects it. Pop. 29,036.

CHITTENDEN, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, situated among the Green Mountains, 40 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 675.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, chit'tęl-hamp'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHITTO BAYOU, chit'to bī'oo, a small stream of Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the former state, and, flowing south-eastward into Louisiana, enters Pearl River at the S.E. extremity of Washington parish.

CHITTOOR', a town of British India, 80 miles W. of Madras, district of North Arcot.

CHITTRA, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta.

CHITTROO', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 214 miles N.W. of Calcutta.

CHIURA, ke-oo'rā, a village of Lombardy, 7 miles E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 2500.

CHIUSA, a town of the Tyrol. See KLAUSEN.

CHIUSA, LA, la ke-oo'zā, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 8 miles S.E. of Coni, on the Pesio. Pop. 5800. It is well built, and has manufactories of silk fabrics and glass wares.

CHIUSA, LA, a village of Italy, 18 miles W.N.W. of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira, with an hospice for travellers, formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines, recently chosen as the place of sepulture for the royal family of Sardinia.

CHIUSA, LA, a town of Sicily, intendancy, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 6000.

CHIUSA, LA, a defile of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Verona, through which pass the Adige River and one of the great routes between Italy and the Tyrol.

CHIUSANO, ke-oo-sā'no, a market-town of Naples, 16 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2140.

CHIUSI, ke-oo'see, (anc. *Clusium*,) a city of Central Italy, Tuscany, province, and 37 miles S.E. of Sienna. Pop. in 1844, 1602. It has highly interesting museums of Etruscan antiquities, with a cathedral, and several convents; near it are many sepulchral remains of Clusium, one of the most famous of the ancient capitals of Etruria.

CHIUSI, LAKE OF, in Italy, 1 mile E. of the above city, forms a portion of the Tuscan and Papal frontiers. It is 4 miles in length from N. to S., by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the river Tuscan-Chiana. Its banks are marshy.

CHIVA, chee'vā, a town of Spain, 18 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 3954. It is very ancient, and has remains of a castle and Roman walls.

CHIVASSO, ke-vâs'so, a small city of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 15 miles N.E. of Turin, in a fertile plain, on the Po. Pop. 7841. It was formerly strongly fortified, and considered the key of Piedmont, but it is now only enclosed by a single wall. It has a handsome church, 5 convents, and the remains of the ancient castles of the Counts of Montferrat. It was stormed and taken by the French, October 18, 1800.

CHIVELSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHKLOV, a town of Russia. See SNKLOV.

CHLUMETZ or CHLUMECZ, kloométs, a town of Bohemia, on the Zydlina, 46 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. in 1843, 2929. It has manufactures of cotton goods, and the seignorial castle of Karlskrom. Two villages in the circles of Beraun and Budweis, have the same name.

CHMIELNIK or KHMIELNIK, kme-êl'nik, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 93 miles N.E. of Kamieniec.

CHMIELNIK, a town of Russian Poland, 19 miles S.S.E. of Kielce. Pop. 1800. It is celebrated for the victory of the Tartars over the Poles in 1240.

CHOASPES. See KERAS.

CHOBANDO, cho-bân'do, or SEBANDO, se-bân'do, a town and Chinese military post of Thibet, 250 miles E.N.E. of Lassa. Lat. 30° 17′ N., lon. 95° 40′ E. Before it, runs a narrow but deep river. There are two Boodhist convents here, in one of which is a printing press, which furnishes sacred books to the temples of the province of Khan.

CHOBE, a river of Africa. See NGAMI.

CHOBHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CHOC or CHOQUE (shok) BAY, West Indies, on the N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, in lat. 14° N.

CHOCCHIUMA, a village near the S.E. extremity of Tallahatchie co., Mississippi, near Yallobusha River.

CHOCHOLNA, ko-kol'nâ, a village of Hungary, 28 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag, with mineral springs and baths.

CHOCO, cho'ko, a large bay on the W. coast of New Granada, extending from Point Chirambira on the N., to Point Guascama on the S.

CHOCO, a bay of Central America, forming the southernmost part of the Gulf of Darien. The Atrato falls into it.

CHOCO, cho'ko, a province of New Granada, on the coast of the Pacific, S. of the province of Darien, and W. of Antioquia. It is traversed by the westernmost branch of the Andes, and watered by the San Juan, and the Atrato. In 1788, a canal is said to have been dug in the ravine of Raspadura, which united these two rivers, and established, in the rainy season, a communication between the two seas.

CHOCOLOCHEE, or CHOCOLOCCO CREEK, of Alabama, rises in Benton co., and enters the Coosa River about 10 miles N.W. of Talladega.

CHOCONUT, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, 12 miles N.W. of Montrose.

CHOCOVILLE, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

CHOCTAW, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Tombigbee forms its eastern boundary. The surface is hilly or undulating, and partly covered with pine woods; the soil in some parts is fertile. Formed recently out of parts of Sumter and Washington counties, and named from the Choctaw tribe of Indians. Capital, Butler. Pop. 8369, of whom 4620 were free, and 3769 slaves.

CHOCTAW, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, contains about 990 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black River. The surface is undulating, and partly covered by forests of oak, hickory, and other timber. The soil is fertile. Capital, Greensborough. Pop. 11,202, of whom 8424 were free, and 2778 slaves.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

CHOCTAW BAYOU, of Grayson co., Texas, enters the Red River at the N.E. corner of the county.

CHOCTAW CORNER, a post-office of Clarke co., Alabama.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER, of Alabama and Florida, rises in Barbour co. of the former state, and flows southwestward to the boundary; thence southward through Florida, and falls into the E. end of Choctawhatchee Bay.

CHOCTAW INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the middle portions of Mississippi, on both sides of the Yazoo River: but are now settled in the Indian Territory, along the southern banks of the Arkansas River. They have made considerable advancement in the arts of civilization, have good farms, are tolerably well skilled in the mechanic arts, and are governed by a written constitution and laws. The Chickasaws inhabit the same region, and are represented in the general council of the two tribes. The members receive a certain salary per diem, and business is conducted in the usual forms of civilized society. Few of the North American tribes have been more benefited than these by the labors of the missionary.

CHOCZIM, a town of Russia. See CHOTYN.

CHODZIESEN, kot'see'zen, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 47 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3250, engaged in woollen weaving. It has a castle and 4 churches.

CHOESTOE, cho'stō', a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

CHOGDAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Hoogly River, 30 miles N. of Calcutta.

CHOISEUL, shwâ'zel', an island in the South Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon group, E. point, in lat. 7° 29′ S., lon. 157° 55′ E.

CHOISEUL, shwâ'zel', a harbor of Madagascar, on the E. coast of the island, in the Bay of Antongil. It had formerly the French establishment of Louisburg.

CHOISY-EN-BRIE, shwâ'zee'ôn'-bree, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement, and 6 miles E.S.E. of Coulommiers, formerly fortified. Pop. 1311.

CHOISY-SUR-SEINE, shwâ'zee'-sür sân, or LE ROI, leh rwâ, a town of France, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 6 miles S. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3271. It has extensive manufactures of glass wares, porcelain, soap, morocco leather, and chemical products.

CHOKEEGHUR, a town of Hindostan, 50 miles E.S.E. of Bhopaul.

CHOKIER, sho'ke-êr', a village of Belgium, 6 miles S.W. of Liege, with a picturesque old castle and extensive limeworks. Pop. 451.

CHOLDERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHOLEECHEL, cho-lâ-chêl', or CHUELECHUEL, chwâ-lâ-chwêl', a considerable island of South America, La Plata, formed by the Rio Negro, 220 miles N.W. of Carmen, and affording good pasturage.

CHOLET or CHOLLET, sho'lê', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine, 11 miles S.S.E. of Beaupreau. Pop. in 1852, 10,385. It is well built, and has manufactures of fine woollen and mixed cloths, (the *Challies* deriving name from this town,) cloth markets, and a brisk trade in cattle. It was often taken, and nearly ruined in the wars of La Vendee, 1793–5.

CHOLLERTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

CHOLMONDELEY, chŭm'lee, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Malpas, 7 miles W. of Nantwich. Its castle, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondely, contains a valuable library and collection of paintings.

CHOLSEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CHOLULA, cho-loo'lâ, a decayed town of the Mexican Confederacy, state, and 15 miles W.N.W. of La Puebla. It is situated on the table-land of Anahuac. Elevation, 6912 feet. Pop. 10,000, wholly Indians. Close to the town is a pyramid of clay and brick, erected by the ancient Mexicans, 177 feet in height, measuring 1440 feet on each side at its base, ascended by 120 steps, and surmounted by a chapel, erected by the Spaniards. Cortez, early in the sixteenth century, recorded that Cholula (anc. *Churultecal*) then contained 20,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, and more than 400 towers of temples. A modern traveller, in 1831, stated—"The temple is year after year crumbling, and of the race that worshipped on that pyramid, there now remains but a few Indians, who till the adjacent fields, and the women, who throng the market-place with fruit and flowers."

CHOMERAC, sho'mâ'râk', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 3½ miles S.E. of Privas. Pop. 2550. It has manufactures of, and trade in, silk goods.

CHONOS or KHONOS, ko'nos', (anc. *Colossæ*, afterwards *Cho'næ*,) a large village of Asiatic Turkey, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Ala-Shehr, or Philadelphia. This place derives its interest from standing on the site of Chonæ, chiefly known for being the birthplace of Nicetas, the Byzantine historian.

CHONOS (cho'noce) ARCHIPELAGO, an island group off the W. coast of Patagonia, mostly between lat. 44° and 46° S., and lon. 74° and 75° W. Some of the islands are large, but all, except a few outlying ones westward, are bare, and very scantily inhabited.

CHOO-KIANG, the Chinese name for CANTON RIVER, which see.

CHOOMP-HOON, choomp'-hoon', a maritime town of Siam, on a river near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 99° 30′ E. Pop. 8000. Here is a stockaded military fort. Good timber abounds in the vicinity.

CHOONGA, a village of Sinde, E. of the Indus, 40 miles E. of Shikarpoor.

CHOONKA, a village of Sinde, E. of the Indus, 40 miles S.E. of Khyerpoor.

CHOOROO, a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, dominions and 100 miles E.N.E. of Bickaneer. Exclusive of suburbs, it is about 1½ miles in circumference, and handsomely built of white limestone.

CHOPER. See KHOPER.

CHOPERSK, NOVO, or NEW. See KHOPERSK.

CHOPPEEN, a post-office of Wells co., Indiana.

CHOPRAH, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bombay, near the Taptee, 150 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21° 14′ N.; lon. 75° 29′ E.

CHOPTANK RIVER, of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Kent co. of the former state, and flows south-westward into Maryland. Near the southern extremity of Talbot co., it

spreads out into an estuary several miles wide, and nearly 20 miles long, communicating with the Chesapeake. The whole length is nearly 100 miles. It is navigable for sloops to the mouth of Tuckahoe River, about 50 miles.

CHORASSAN, a province of Persia. See KHORASSAN.

CHORGES, shorzh, a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles E. of Gap. It has slate and marble quarries. This was the Roman *Caturiga*, capital of the *Caturiges*. Pop. in 1852, 1891.

CHORILLOS, cho-reel'yoos, a village and watering-place of Peru, department, and 10 miles S. of Lima. Though it is wretchedly built, it is a good deal resorted to by the inhabitants of Lima in summer. Around it are many remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHORLEY, chor'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Chor, near its confluence with the Yarrow, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 9 miles S.S.E. of Preston, with which town and with Bolton it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1851, 12,684. It stands on a rising ground, and has an ancient parish church in the Norman style, a handsome Gothic church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a small grammar school, a town-hall, and a union work-house, with numerous mills for the manufacture of cotton yarn, muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods. In its vicinity are coal and lead mines, slate and stone quarries.

CHORLEY, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Wrinslow. Pop. 501.

CHORLEY, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Wrenbury. Pop. 183.

CHORLTON, three small townships of England, in the co. of Chester, and a chapelry and township in the co. of Stafford.

CHORL'TON-ON-MED'LOCK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 1 mile S. of Manchester, of which city it is a suburb. Pop. 28,336.

CHORL'TON-WITH-HAR'DY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles S.W. of Manchester.

CHOROLQUE, cho-rol'ka, a snowy mountain of South America, in Bolivia. Lat. 21° 28′ S. Elevation, according to Dr. Redhead, 16,548 feet above sea-level.

CHOROS (cho'ros) ISLANDS, three small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili. The largest is in lat. 29° 17′ S., lon. 71° 36′ W.

CHOROSTKOW, ko-rost'kov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol, on the Teyna. Pop. 2400.

CHORRERA, chor-ra'ra, a town of South America, New Granada, on the isthmus and 15 miles W.S.W. of Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific by a deep mouth 10 miles W. of Panama.

CHORSA. See KARS.

CHORUK, a town of Asia Minor. See TCHORUK.

CHORZELE, kor-zá'lè, a town of Poland, province of Plock, 16 miles N. of Przasnysz, on the frontiers of Prussia. Pop. 1700. It has manufactures of woollen and leather.

CHOSARASP, ko'sa-rásp'?, a walled town, khanat, and 40 miles E. by S. of Khiva. It has two castles, of which the one in the citadel is of brick, 10 mosques, and a brick college.

CHOTA, cho'ta, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Libertad, situated among the Andes, on an affluent of the Marañon, 130 miles N. of Trujillo. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 62,597.

CHOTEESGHUR', a large district of British India, province of Gundwana, the easternmost possession of the Nagpoor Mahrattas. Length from N. to S., 260 miles. It is surrounded by woody and inaccessible mountains; in the centre it is open and level.

CHOTIEBORZ, kot'yá-borz', or KOTIEBOR, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles S.E. of Czaslau, near the Dobrowa. Pop. 2000.

CHOTIESCHAU, kot'yá-shów', a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1055. It had formerly a rich abbey, founded in 1200, suppressed in 1782.

CHOTTA, several villages of Sinde, on the route between Sehwan and Larkhana.

CHOTUSITZ, ko'too-zits', a town of Bohemia, 2½ miles N. of Czaslau. Pop. 1000. A battle between the Prussians and Austrians was fought here in 1742.

CHOTYN, KHOTIN or KHOTINE, ko-teen', and CHOCZIM, ko'chin, a strongly fortified town of Southern Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 20 miles S.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. formerly amounting to 20,000, had in 1838 diminished to 1690; but the town is still an important military post. Till the end of the eighteenth century, it was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman Empire. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1739.

CHOTZEN, kot'zen, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles E. of Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler, and on the railway from Prague to Brünn, with the castle of Prince Kinsky, rebuilt in 1829. Pop. 2000.

CHOUBAR. See CHARBAR.

CHOUCHUCK, choo'chük', a town of the Punjab, on the Ravee, 62 miles S.W. of Lahore.

CHOUL, chool, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, formerly of some importance.

CHOULESBURY, chōlz'ber-re, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CHOULESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

CHOUMALARI, a peak of the Himalayas. See SHUMALARI.

CHOURAGUR, choo'ra-gur', a town and strong fortress of British India, 75 miles S.E. of Hosungabad.

CHOUSTER, a city of Persia. See SHOOSTER.

CHOUTEAU'S (shoo'tōz') STORE, a little village of Bates co., Missouri, on Marmiton Creek.

CHOUZÉ, shoo'zá', or CHOUZÉ-SUR-LOIRE, shoo'zá' sür lwär, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles N.W. of Chinon. Pop. 3852.

CHOUZY, shoo'zee', a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 6 miles S.W. of Blois. Pop. 1239.

CHOW or *CHOO*, a Chinese prefix. See TCHEOO.

CHOWAN, chō-wän', a river of North Carolina, is formed by the Meherrin and Nottoway Rivers, which unite a few miles above Winton, in Hertford county. The river flows first south-eastward and then southward, and enters Albemarle Sound at the W. end. It is navigable for sloops through its whole extent, about 50 miles.

CHOWAN, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the W. part of Albemarle Sound, has an area of about 240 square miles. The Chowan River (navigable for steamboats) forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is nearly level or undulating; and the soil generally productive. Chowan county was one of the original precincts of the lords proprietors under King Charles II. The name was derived from the Chowanokes, a tribe of Indians who owned the soil. Capital, Edenton. Pop. 6721, of whom 3048 were free, and 3673 slaves.

CHOWRY ISLAND. See NICOBAR ISLANDS.

CHRAST, kräst, a village of Bohemia, 6½ miles S.E. of Chrudim, with a summer palace of the Bishop of Königgrätz. Pop. 1648.

CHRIS'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CHRISTBURG, krist'bōōrg, a town of Western Prussia, 23 miles N.E. of Marienwerder, on the Sorge. Pop. 2630, engaged in the manufacture of woollens. It has distilleries, breweries, and tanneries.

CHRIST'CHURCH, a parliamentary and municipal borough-town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the S.W. border of the New Forest, and at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, about 1½ miles above their mouth, in Christchurch Bay, (English Channel,) near the railway between Southampton and Dorchester, 20 miles S.W. of Southampton. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 7475. It is a quiet town with little trade, and named from its fine old church, formerly collegiate, founded early in Saxon times, but rebuilt in the reign of William II. Christchurch has some small manufactures of watch-springs and hosiery, and a salmon fishery. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Near it are some Roman earth-works; and on Hengistbury Hill, a cliff 1½ miles south-south-eastward, are the remains of a castle. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours occurs at Christchurch Bay. CHRISTCHURCH is the name of several parishes in and around London.

CHRISTIAN, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains 700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Little River and of Tradewater Creek. The southern part of the county is level and extremely fertile; the northern part is occupied by hills which produce fine timber, and contain rich mines of coal and iron ore. The rock which underlies the county is a cavernous limestone. Several cases here occur of streams which enter subterranean channels, and after flowing a few miles, emerge again to the surface. Formed in 1796, and named in honor of Colonel William Christian, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Hopkinsville. Pop. 19,580, of whom 11,440 were free, and 8140 slaves.

CHRISTIAN, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 675 square miles. The Sangamon River forms the northern boundary, and the South Fork of that river flows through the middle of the county. The surface is generally level, or slightly undulating; the soil is fertile. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 3203.

CHRISTIAN, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 582.

CHRISTIANA, kris-te-ah'na, a river of Michigan and Indiana, rises in Cass co. of the former state, and flows into the St. Joseph's River, at Elkhart, in Indiana.

CHRISTIANA, a thriving post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, about 20 miles E. by S. of Lancaster, has an active trade, and contains an iron foundry and machine shop.

CHRISTIANA, a hundred of New Castle co., Delaware. Pop. 4831.

CHRISTIANA or CHRISTIANA BRIDGE, a post-village in New Castle co., Delaware, on Christiana Creek, about 10 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

CHRISTIANA, a post-village and township in Dane co., Wisconsin, on Koshkonong Creek, about 20 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 2 stores, 2 mills, and 30 dwellings. Pop. of township, 1054.

CHRISTIANA CREEK, of New Castle co., Delaware, is

formed about 6 miles W. of Wilmington, by the junction of the Christiana Branch with the Red Clay and White Clay Creeks. Flowing eastward, it unites with the Brandywine at Wilmington, and enters Delaware Bay 2 miles below. Vessels requiring 14 feet of water ascend to the city just named. This creek furnishes abundant water-power.

CHRISTIANBURG, kris'te-ân-bûrg', a village of North Germany, duchy, and 18 miles N. of Oldenburg.

CHRISTIANIA, kris-te-â'ne-â, the capital city of Norway, amt of Aggershuus, most picturesquely situated at the head of Christiania Fiord, in lat. 59° 54′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 45′ E. Pop. 26,141. Temperature of the year, 41°·4; winter, 23°; summer, 59°·9 Fah. The town is regularly laid out, and pretty well built, wholly of stone or brick; the adjacent old town, Opslo, and other suburbs, are mostly constructed of timber. It has a cathedral, several other churches, a citadel, one of the chief fortresses, and the great arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, military and lunatic hospitals, a new town-hall, bank, and exchange, 2 theatres, a university founded in 1811, having usually about 600 students, and a library of 130,000 volumes, various other public schools, museums, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. The few manufactures of the city consist of woollen cloths, iron ware, tobacco, paper, leather, soap, spirits, glass, &c. There are also some extensive breweries. The exports are principally timber, deal planks, and iron. The environs of the city are exceedingly beautiful, the approach to it by the magnificent fiord, at the head of which it is situated, exciting the admiration of all visitors. The fiord itself is frozen for upwards of two months of the year, from about 20 miles from Christiania to the sea, and the harbor is generally locked up for three or four months.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHRISTIANOPLE, kris'te-ân-o'pêl, a maritime town of Sweden, læn, and 20 miles E.N.E. of Carlscrona, on Kalmar Sound. It was formerly fortified.

CHRISTIANSAMT, kris'te-âns-âmt', or CHRISTIAN, kris'te-ân, a large amt or district of Norway, occupying its centre, between lat. 60° and 62° N., and lon. 8° and 11° E., encircled by the amts of Hedemarken, Trondhjem, Bergen, &c., and traversed by the Lougan River. Pop. 102,730.

CHRISTIANSAND, kris'te-ân-sând', a fortified seaport town of Norway, near its S. extremity, capital of a stift of the same name, on a fiord of the Skager-rack, 157 miles S.W. of Christiania; lat. 58° 8′ N., lon. 8° 3′ E. Pop. 8548. It is regularly laid out, and built chiefly of wood. Principal edifices, the citadel Frederickshalm, a Gothic cathedral, and a cathedral school. A good deal of ship-building is carried on; it has an export trade, especially in timber and lobsters. The harbor is deep, and well-sheltered, and is defended by several batteries, and by the fort of Christianholm, on the small islands of Odderö, at the entrance to the harbor. Christiansand is the residence of a bishop, and of the Stiftsamtmand or governor of the province. It was founded in 1641 by Christian IV., whose name it bears, and was in possession of the British for a short time in 1807, during the war with Denmark.

CHRISTIANSBORG, kris'te-âns-borg', the principal Danish fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast, 3 miles E. of Fort St. James. See ACCRA.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Virginia, on the stage route from Richmond to Nashville, and on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 200 miles W. by S. from the former. It was laid out in 1792, and contains 2 churches, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, 38 miles E. of Louisville, and half a mile from the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, contains 2 churches, several stores, 1 steam mill, and 1 woollen factory. Pop. about 200.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a post-village in Champaign co., Ohio, about 55 miles W. of Columbus.

CHRISTIANSBURG or CHRISTIANBURG, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana, 54 miles S. of Indianapolis.

CHRISTIANSFELD, kris'te-âns-fêld', a small town of Denmark, duchy Sleswick, 7½ miles N. of Hadersleben. Pop. 700. It has manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. It is a colony of Moravian Brothers, founded in 1773.

CHRISTIANSHAVN, kris'te-âns-hôwn', a suburb of COPENHAGEN, which see.

CHRISTIANS-ÖE, (Christians-öe,) kris'te-âns-ö'gh, a group of islets in Denmark, province of Seeland, in the Baltic, 12 miles N. of the island of Bornholm, consisting of three rocks, between the two first of which is a secure haven, used as a return port by ships of war. It is fortified, defended by strong batteries, and has a castle, built by Christian IV. in 1684, used as a state prison. On Christians-öe is a revolving light, lat. 55° 19′ 12″ N., lon. 15° 12′ E.

CHRISTIANSTAD', or CHRISTIANSTADT, kris'te-ân-stat, (Sw. *Christianstad*, kris'te-ân-stâd',) a fortified town of South Sweden, capital of a læn of the same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4500. It is well built, and has artillery barracks, and manufactures of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics, &c.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a læn or district of Sweden, near its S. extremity, mostly enclosed by Halmstad, Wexiö, Carlscrona, and Malonce. Area, 2432 square miles. Pop. 130,627.

CHRISTIANSTADT, kris'te-ân-stâtt', a small town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Bober, opposite Naumburg. Pop. 870.

CHRISTIANSTED, kris'te-ân-stêd', a town on the N.E. coast of the island St. Croix, Danish West Indies. Pop. 6350, of whom 1250 are slaves. It is the seat of the governor-general of the Danish West Indies, and has an excellent port, defended by Fort Christiansvärn, and a battery. This is the chief entrepôt of commerce with Copenhagen; the town has a Danish and English church, and a Danish and English bank.

CHRISTIANSUND, kris'te-ân-soond', a seaport town of Norway, 85 miles W.S.W. of Trondhjem, amt of Romsdal, on 3 islands in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbor. Pop. 4634. It has an active trade and extensive fisheries.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., Virginia, about 75 miles S.W. of Richmond.

CHRISTIEVILLE, a village of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 28 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores, saw and grist mills, hotels, and about 1200 population.

CHRISTINEHAMN, kris-tee'ne-hâm, a town of Sweden, læn, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Carlstad, on the Varn, half a mile from its mouth in Lake Wener. Pop. 1800.

CHRISTINESTADT, kris-tee'neh-stâtt', a seaport town of Russia, Finland, læn, and 55 miles S. of Vasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1500. It has a good harbor.

CHRISTIONYDD-KENRICK, kris-te-on'ITH kên'rik, a township in North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

CHRISTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

CHRISTMAS (kris'mass) CATARACTS are in the river Berbice, British Guiana; lat. 4° 41′ 45″ N., lon. 57° 54′ 10″ W.

CHRISTMAS HARBOR, Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean, is in lat. 49° 20′ S., lon. 69° 24′ E., where there is a curiously arched basaltic rock.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific; lat. of the S.E. point, 1° 41′ S., lon. 157° 30′ W.; was discovered by Cook, December 24, 1777, and is about 60 miles in circuit.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the Indian Ocean; lat. 10° 31′ S., lon. 105° 34′ E.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, near the S. extremity of America, 120 miles N.W. of Cape Horn. It was discovered by Cook in 1774.

CHRIST'MASVILLE, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Tennessee, on the Obion River, 120 miles W. of Nashville. The river is navigable for flat-boats up to this point. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains 1 church, 3 stores, and 1 tannery.

CHRISTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CHRISTOW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHRISTY'S or CHRISTIE'S (kris'téz) PRAIRIE, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana, 66 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

CHRISTY'S FORK, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

CHROMA, kro'mâ, or DUBROWNIK, doo-brov'nik, a small fortified Dalmatian island in the Adriatic, off Ragusa; lat. 42° 38′ N., lon. 18° 8′ 23″ E.

CHRONICLE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

CHRUDIM, kroo'dim, a town of Bohemia, on the Chrudimka, an affluent of the Elbe, 62 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 6107. It has a fine church, a grammar school, and large markets for horses.

CHRYSOPOLIS. See SCUTARI.

CHRYSORRHOAS. See BARBADA

CHRYSTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, in the parish of Cadder, 7 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 555.

CHRZANOW, kzhâ'nov, a town of the late republic of Cracow, on the Chechlo, 27 miles W.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 4000, mostly Jews. It has an active commerce.

CHUCAPA, choo-â'pâ, a river of Chili, forming the S. boundary line of the province of Coquimbo, and separating it from Aconcagua. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, and falls into the Pacific after a course of about 125 miles, in lat. 31° 38′ S.

CHU-CHOW. See TCHOO-TCHEOO.

CHUCKATUCK, a post-village of Nansemond co., Virginia, 10 miles N. of Suffolk, the county seat.

CHUCKY BEND, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

CHUCUITO, CHUCUYTO, choo-kwee'to, or CHUQUITO, choo-kee'to, a town of Bolivia, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Puno, pleasantly situated on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, and at the mouth of a stream of water flowing from the Andes, 20 miles S.E. of Puno, and 85 miles E. of Arequipa. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, but was formerly much more populous. In the province are mines of silver and gold; splendid specimens of the remains of antiquity have also been found here. Pop. in 1850, 75,957.

CHUDLEIGH, chŭd'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 9 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 2401. The town, on an acclivity near the Teiga, has been neatly rebuilt, since a fire which almost entirely destroyed

it in 1807. The country is famous for cider orchards. In its vicinity is Ughrook, (the superb seat of Lord de Clifford,) slight remains of a former palace of the bishops of Exeter, and remarkable limestone rocks, with a cavern, the reputed haunt of the "Pixies," or Devonshire fairies.

CHUELECHUEL. See CHOLESCHEL.

CHUENPEE, chu'ên'pee', a fortified port of China, on an island opposite Ty-cock-tow point, in the Canton River, 35 miles S.E. of Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841, when a Chinese squadron of war-junks was also destroyed in Anson's Bay, immediately N.

CHUGANSERAI, choo-gân-se-rî', a small river of Afghanistan, rises in Kafiristan, and joins the Cabool near Jelalabad.

CHUGANSERAI, a town of Afghanistan, on the above river, 80 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 34° 55′ N., lon. 70° 8′ E.

CHUKA, choo'kâ, a castle of Bootan, near a river, here crossed by a remarkable chain suspension-bridge. Lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 89° 27′ E.

CHU-KIANG, a river of China. See CANTON RIVER.

CHULDISTAN', a town of Persia, province of Fars.

CHULAFINNE, choo'la-finn'i a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

CHULAHO'MA, a thriving village of Marshall co., Mississippi, 15 miles S.W. of Holly Springs, and 200 miles N. by E. of Jackson, is situated in a wealthy and populous neighborhood. It contains a flourishing academy for young ladies. The number of pupils in 1851 was about 80.

CHULAS'KY, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

CHULE, choo'lê, a small port of South Peru, department and 60 miles S.E. of Arequipa.

CHULNA, chool'na, (anc. *Crocola*, *f.*) an islet of the Indian Ocean, 6 miles N.W. of Cape Monza, Beloochistan. It is a conical rock, about 3 miles in circuit.

CHULUMANI, choo-loo-mâ'nee, a town of Bolivia, 45 miles E.N.E. of La Paz, on a head-stream of the Beni.

CHULUWAN, choo-loo-wân', or HOLY ISLAND, an island 5 or 6 miles long, on the E. coast of Africa; Mozambique Channel, lat. 20° 38′ S., lon. 34° 53′ E.

CHUMALARI, a mountain of Himalaya. See SHUMALARE.

CHUM'BA, a town in the Punjab, on the Ravee, at the foot of the Himalayas, 120 miles N.E. of Lahore; lat. 32° 22′ N., lon. 75° 56′ E. Pop. about 5000. It is built of wood, is the residence of a rajah, and was formerly an important place of commerce.

CHUMBIVILCAS, choom-be-veel'kâs, a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco. Pop. in 1850, 23,250.

CHUM'BUL', a river of India, rises in the Vindhyan Mountains, flows mostly N.E., and joins the Jumna, 85 miles S.E. of Agra. Total course estimated at 500 miles. Affluents the Parbuttee and Sind. The towns Kotah and Dholpoor are on its banks.

CHUMIE, choo'mee, a mountain range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between the parallels of 32° and 33° S., and near the meridian of 27° E., in which basaltic rock, wood, and grassy slopes are curiously intermingled.

CHUMIE, a river flowing from the above range, and pursuing a S.S.E. course to the Keiskamma.

CHUMIE, a Presbyterian missionary settlement of South Africa, on a tributary of the river of the same name, 12 miles N.E. of Fort Beaufort.

CHUMLEIGH, chûm'lee, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Dart, 21 miles N.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 1711.

CHUMOREREEL, CHAMORERIL, or CHUMURERI, a lake of Central Asia, Ladak, lat. (N. extremity) 32° 59′ N., lon. 78° 20′ E. Length about 15 miles, breadth 1½ miles. It is 15,000 feet above the sea-level.

CHUM'PANEER', or POWAGURH', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, on an isolated rock, 150 miles W.S.W. of Oojein, capital of a district yielding an annual revenue of 23,000*l.*, which is now appropriated to the support of the British force in the Gwalior territory.

CHUM'PAWUT', a town of North Hindostan, and the old capital of Kumaon, 35 miles S.E. of Almora. It is built of stone, and has some curious diminutive Hindoo temples.

CHUMURERI, a lake in Central Asia. See CHUMOREREEL.

CHUNARGUR', a town and fortress of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 17 miles S.W. of Benares. The fort stands on an abrupt rock in the river, E. of which is the town, comprising many stone houses.

CHUNCHOS, choon'choos, a savage race of Indians in the S.W. part of Ecuador, in the district of Jaen. They have their chief residence in Chisbatizo, 27 miles from Pucara.

CHUNENUGU'EE, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

CHUNGAMAH. See CHANGAMA.

CHUN'KEYVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

CHUN-KHING. See SHUN-KHING.

CHUN-NING. See SHUN-NING.

CHUN-TE. See SHUN-TE.

CHUPAT, choo-pât', a river of Patagonia, which, after a long E. course enters the Atlantic, in lat. 14° 16′ S., lon. 65° W.

CHUPEE (choo'pee) CREEK, of Georgia, flows S.E. through Monroe and Bibb counties, and enters the Ocmulgee about 9 miles S. of Macon. It is called also TOBESOFKA.

CHUPPARAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 90 miles N.N.E. of Nagpoor.

CHUPRAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, capital of the district of Sarun, 34 miles W.N.W. of Patna. Pop. 50,000. It extends upwards of 1 mile along the N. bank of the Ganges, and has many large residences, mosques, and pagodas, with a wide main street, but irregular and dirty. The British military and civil station is isolated.

CHUQUATONCHIA CREEK, of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, flows into Oktibbeha River.

CHUQUEAPO, choo-kâ-â-po', a river of Bolivia, rises in the Andes near La Paz, flows mostly N., and may be considered the head-stream of the Beni and Madeira Rivers.

CHUQUIBAMBA, choo-ke-bâm'bâ, a town of South America, in Peru, 15 miles N.W. of Arequipa. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name; lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 72° 20′ W. Elevation, 21,000 feet.

CHUQUISACA, choo-ke-sâ'kâ, or LA PLATA, the capital of Bolivia, agreeably situated 9243 feet above the sea-level, on a small plateau above the banks of the Rio de la Plata, a small stream flowing into the Cachimayo; lat. 19° 30′ S., lon. 66° 42′ W. The houses, generally of two stories, are well built, and have usually small paved courts, with a small stream of limpid water running through them; the streets are regular, spacious, and clean. The principal square is adorned with an elegant fountain. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Cathedral, a magnificent edifice, in the Moresque style, with lofty towers and an immense dome, the President's Palace, the churches of San Francisco and San Miguel, 2 monasteries, 3 nunneries, and a theatre recently constructed. The principal educational establishments are the Seminary of St. Christopher, and the College of Junin, where a good education, comprehending Latin, mathematics, physics, logic, and moral philosophy, can be obtained. There is also an endowment called Collegio de las Educandas, where poor female orphans are brought up. Chuquisaca is the seat of the legislature, of the supreme court of justice, and several other important courts and offices, and is also the see of an archbishop. It cannot be said to have either manufactures or trade, and owes all its prosperity to its being the capital. The great body of the population are Indians, who are very singular in their dress, and speak a language called *Quichua*. Immense treasures were formerly carried across the river at this point, on their way to Cuzco, the town of the Incas; hence, from the terms *Chuquisaca*, (*i. e.* "bridge of gold,") in the Quichua, the town is supposed to have derived its name. Pop. about 12,000.

CHUQUISACA, a department of Bolivia, on the S.E. of the great table-land, comprehending four provinces, viz. Chuquisaca, Cénti, Tornine, and Yampardes.

CHUQUITO, a town of Peru. See CHUCUITO.

CHUR, choor(?) a mountain, Hindostan, one of the lofty peaks of Gurhwal, near the sources of the Jumna. Its height is estimated 12,149 feet. Lat. 30° 52′ N., lon. 77° 28′ E.

CHUR, koor, (Fr. *Coire*, kwâr; anc. *Curia* or *Curia Rhætorum*,) the capital of the Swiss canton of Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 46° 50′ N., lon. 9° 35′ E. Mean temperature of the year, 49°; winter, 32°; summer, 63°·7 Fahrenheit. Pop. 5300. It presents much curious architecture, and has a cathedral partly of the eighth century, a bishop's palace, Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant cantonal school and library, with some manufactures of zinc wares, cutting tools, and an active transit trade with Italy. The sculptor Angelica Kauffman was born here in 1741.

CHURCH, a post-office of Assumption co., Louisiana.

CHURCH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHURCH ASTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.

CHURCH CREEK, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland, about 50 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

CHURCH DOWN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CHURCH EATON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CHURCH GRESLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CHURCH GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

CHURCH HILL, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

CHURCH HILL, a chapelry of England, co. of Somerset.

CHURCH HILL, 2 chapelries of England, co. of Worcester.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CHURCH HILL, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, about 45 miles E.N.E. of Annapolis.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

CHURCH HILL, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 65 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland.

CHURCH HOLLOW, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

CHURCH HONEYBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CHURCH HULME, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

CHURCH'ILL, called also MISSINNIPPI, mis-sin-nip'pee, and ENGLISH RIVER, a river of British America, rising in

Lake Methy, lat. 51° 10′ N., lon. 109° 30′ W., first flowing S.E. through the lakes Buffalo and La Crosse, then turning N.E., and running almost due E. to Nelson's Lake, whence it flows in a N.E. direction through two considerable lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay after a course of about 700 miles, in lat. 54° N. It traverses a woody region and is full of rapids, but it is nevertheless navigable, portages being formed at the most difficult rapids.

CHURCH KNOWLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CHURCHLAND, a post-office of Norfolk co., Virginia.

CHURCH LANGTON, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

CHURCH LAWTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

CHURCH LENCH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CHURCH OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CHURCH OVER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CHURCH'S STORE, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

CHURCH, STATES OF. See PONTIFICAL STATES.

CHURCH STAUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHURCH STOKE, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

CHURCH STOWE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHURCH STRETTON, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Salop.

CHURCH TOWN, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CHURCHTOWN, or BRUHENONY, a parish and village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork. The village is neatly built; near it are the seats of Burton and Eymont, giving the titles of baron and earl to the Perceval family.

CHURCHTOWN, or KHEBAN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, traversed by the Grand Canal.

CHURCHTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Westmeath.

CHURCHTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath, 3 miles S.W. of Navan. It is also the name of villages in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Wexford.

CHURCHTOWN, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

CHURCHTOWN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

CHURCHTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 52 miles E. of Harrisburg.

CHURCHVIEW, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland, 30 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Staunton to Parkersburg, 128 miles N.W. of Richmond, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 schools.

CHURCHVILLE, a small village in Clarke co., Missouri, near the mouth of the Des Moines River.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 25 miles N. of Toronto. It contains several stores and grist mills. Pop. 250.

CHURKAREE, chûr-kâ′ree, a rajahship of India, in Bulelcund, tributary to the British.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CHURTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHURUBUSCO, chee-roo-boos′ko, a village of Mexico, situated on the Rio de Churubusco, the banks of which have been elevated and planted with trees, about 6 miles S. of the capital. It contains a massive stone convent. Churubusco, and a bridge over the causeway near by, were strongly fortified and occupied by Santa Anna in 1847, to intercept the American army under General Scott in their march upon the city of Mexico. A battle was fought on the 20th of August, and resulted in the total defeat of the Mexicans, their loss being stated at 7000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the Americans in killed and disabled was about 1000, including 26 officers.

CHURUBUSCO, chûr-ù-bûs′ko, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana.

CHURWALDEN, koor′wâl′den, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 6 miles S. of Chur.

CHURWELL, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Batley, 3 miles S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 1103.

CHUSAN, choo′sân′, one of a group of islands off the E. coast of China, province of Che-kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsien tang-kiang, 50 miles E.N.E. of Ningpo. Lat. of the harbor, 30° 0′ 10″ N., lon. 122° 10′ E. Length from E. to W., 10 miles; breadth, from 6 to 20 miles; circumference, 51 miles. The surface is mountainous, interspersed with well-cultivated valleys, and the mountain sides are tilled in terraces with the utmost care. The products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chestnuts, walnuts, and varnish. The whole island is intersected by flagged roads and canals, which last, and the rice swamps, render it in some parts unhealthy for Europeans; on the whole, however, the climate is delightful and salubrious. Mean temperature of winter, 46°·9; of autumn, 67°·8 Fahrenheit. On many accounts, it appears much better adapted for a British settlement than Hong Kong. Numerous towns and villages are scattered over it, the capital being Ting-hai, near the S. coast. It was taken by the British in 1840, and again in 1841, and held until the final settlement of the war expenses agreed to be paid by China to Great Britain.

CHUSENLI, koo-sen-lee′, (?) an important town in the khanat, and 80 miles N. of Khiva, on the Oxus.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

CHUTA AHMEDPOOR, (i. e. "little Ahmedpoor,") a garrisoned town of Hindostan, principality of and 145 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor, on the frontiers of Sinde. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a mud wall, and has several recently erected but detached fortresses.

CHUTA NAGPOOR, a large zemindary or rajahship of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the S.W. districts, on the borders of the province of Gundwana.

CHUTE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CHUTTA-NUTTEE. See CALCUTTA, *History*, page 335.

CHUTTERBAI, chût′ter-bî′, a stronghold of Northern Afghanistan, in an almost inaccessible position on the Indus, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 72° 58′ E., and belonging, with the fort Am and about 240 square miles of territory, to a predatory chief.

CHUTTERPORE or CHUTTURPORE. See CHATTERPOOR.

CHUWARI, a small town of India, in the Punjab, 10 miles S.W. of Chumba. Lat. 32° 17′ N., lon. 75° 45′ E.

CHYNPOOR-BAREE, chin′poor′-bâ′ree, a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Bhopaul, in lat. 23° 2′ N., lon. 78° 15′ E.

CHYROW, kee′rov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 56 miles S.W. of Lemberg, on the Streewiatz, with manufactures of stockings. Pop. 2000.

CIAMOT, chä-mot′, written also CAMOT or CHIAMUT, (It. *Cima del Monte*, chee′mâ dêl mon′tâ;) a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of the Vorder Rhein, about 3 miles N.E. of Mount Baduz, and 5000 feet above the sea. Here commenced, in 1799, the rising against the French.

CIANCIANA, chân-châ′nâ, or SAN ANTONIO, sân ân-to′ne-o, a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 3400. Near it are extensive sulphur mines.

CIARA. See CEARA.

CIBAO, se-bâ′o, the principal mountain of Hayti, near the centre of the island, in a chain which runs E. and W. Culminating point, 4590 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for the rich mines of gold which it formerly contained.

CIBINIUM, a town of Hungary. See SIBEN.

CIBOLO, se-bo′lo, a small river of Texas, rises near the W. part of Comal co., and flowing south easterly, enters the San Antonio on the line between Bexar and Goliad counties.

CIBOLO, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

CIBOURE, see′boor′, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, with a small port at the mouth of the Nivelle. Pop. 1587.

CICACOLE, a town of British India. See CHICACOLE.

CICAGNA, che-kân′yâ, a village of Sardinia, 11 miles N. of Chiavari, at the foot of the Appennines. Pop. 2722.

CICCIANO, chit-châ′no, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 3 miles N. of Nola. Pop. 3000.

CICERO, sis′ser-o, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the south-western shore of Oneida Lake, 10 miles N.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 2980.

CICERO, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

CICERO, or CICEROTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, on Cicero Creek, and on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 26 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

CICERO CENTRE, a post-office, Onondaga co., New York.

CICERO CREEK, of Hamilton co., Indiana, flows into White River near Noblesville.

CICOLA, chee-ko′lâ, a river of Austria, in Dalmatia, falls into the Kerka 11 miles above its embouchure in the Adriatic.

CIDADE DO RECIFE, a city of Brazil. See RECIFE.

CIECHANOW, tse-â-kâ′nov, a town of Poland, province of Plock, 14 miles N.W. of Pultusk, in a marshy district, on the Lidinia. Pop. 2400, mostly Jews.

CIECHANOWIEC, tse-â-kâ-no′ve-ets, a town of Russian Poland, 45 miles S.W. of Bialystok, on the Nurzek. Pop. 3000, the greater part of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle and a convent.

CIECHANOWIEC, a town of Poland, government of Augustow, on the Nurzek, opposite the above town. Pop. 567.

CIEGO, Ee, êl the-â′go, a town of Spain, 9 miles W.N.W. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 960. It has trade in fruits, but no manufactures.

CIENFUEGOS, se-ên′fwâ′goos, a town of the island of Cuba, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, department of Centro. Pop. 4708, of whom 600 are slaves. Sugar is the most important export. It was founded about the year 1818, and named in honor of Cienfuegos, who was then captain-general of Cuba. Lat. about 22° 15′ N., lon. near 81° W.

CIEN-POZUELOS, the-ên'-po-thwâ'loce, sometimes written CIEM-POZUELOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles S. by E. of Madrid. Pop. 2060.

CIEPLICE, tse-â-pleet'sâ, a village of Austrian Galicia, 80 miles N.N.W. of Przemysl. Pop. 2125.

CIERP, se-airp', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens, in a picturesque situation. Pop. 1141.

CIESZKOWICE, tse-â-shko-veet'sâ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Biala, 17 miles N.E. of Neu Sandec. Pop. 1910.

CIEZA, the-â'thâ, a town of Spain, 26 miles N.W. of Murcia, near the Segura. Pop. 6917. It has manufactures of cloth; on the opposite side of the river are vestiges of a Roman town, supposed to be Carteia.

CIFUENTES, the-foo-ên'tês or the-fwên'tês, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.E. of Guadalajara, situated in a valley with numerous springs, whence its name. Pop. 1465.

CIGLIANO, cheel-yâ'no, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 18 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 4476.

CILAVEGNA, che-lâ-vân'yâ, a town of the Sardinian States, in Lomellina, 4 miles N.E. of Mortara. Pop. 3251.

CILCEN, kil'ken, or KIL'KEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

CILCEN'IN or KILKEN'IN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

CILICIA, se-lish'e-a, an ancient division of Asia Minor, now included in the Turkish pashalic of Itch-Ilee.

CILLEROS, theel-yâ'ros, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 2520.

CIL'LIECHRIST, or GILCHRIST, ghil'krist, a chapelry of Scotland, co. of Ross, 9 miles W.N.W. of Inverness. It was the scene of a bloody clan-fight early in the seventeenth century.

CILLY, CILLI, sil'lee, or ZILLI, (Ger. pron. of sill, tsil'lee; anc. *Claudia Celeia?*) a town of Styria, on the San, and on the railway from Vienna to Triest, 58 miles S. of Grätz. Pop. 1660. It has a gymnasium, a high school, and some trade in wine and oil. It derived its ancient name from the Roman Emperor Claudius, its reputed founder. Near it is the ruined castle of Ober Cilly, former residence of the Counts of Cilly.

CIMARRON, a river of the United States. See SEMERONE.

CIMBEBASIA, sim-be-bâ'she-a, a country on the S.W. coast of Africa, between Cape Frio, in South Guinea, and the country of the Hottentots. The coast is said to be inhabited by the tribe of Cimbebas, (sim-bâ'bas,) respecting whom little or nothing certain is known.

CIMBRISHAM, sim'bris-hân, (anc. *Cimbrorum Portus?*) a town of Sweden, 33 miles S.S.E. of Christianstad, on the Baltic. Pop. 1032. It has a small port and an active fishery.

CIMINNA, che-min'nâ, a town of Sicily, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 6000.

CIMITILE, che-me-tee'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 1 mile N. of Nola. Pop. 2500. A massacre of Christians took place here in the time of Marcian.

CIMOLIS or CIMOLUS. See ARGENTIERA.

CIMONE, che-mo'nâ, a mountain of Italy, duchy, and district of Modena, N. of the Apennines, 6 miles E. of Pierre Pelago; lat. 44° 13′ N., lon. 10° 43′ E.; formerly one of the summits of the central Apennines. Height 6975 feet.

CINA. See CHINA.

CINALOA or SINALOA, sin-â-lo'â, a state of the Mexican Confederation, situated between the Gulf of California and Durango, and stretching from the River Bayona to the River Mayo, or from lat. 22° 33′ to 26° 58′ N., a distance of about 220 miles, and having a general breadth of about 150 miles; area, 35,721 square miles. The county along the coast is generally low and flat, with a sandy soil, which, however, yields good crops of Indian corn and wheat, where it can be irrigated. The mountains are usually without wood, and only covered with low stunted trees and bushes; but towards the Sierra Madre, on the eastern frontier, there are extensive forests. The rains commence about the 20th of June, and last two months. The greatest heat is experienced before the rains, from the month of March, when the country is parched up and resembles a desert. Capital, Culiacan. Pop. 160,000, including a few Indians.

CINALOA, a town of Mexico, situated in the above state, on a small stream, about 50 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of California, and about 300 miles N.W. of Durango; lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 108° 7′ W. It is a thriving place, with gold-washings in the vicinity. Pop. about 9500.

CINCA, theen'kâ, (anc. *Cinca,*) a river of Spain, rises in a small lake in the Pyrenees, on the French frontier, and proceeding S. through Aragon, joins the Segre, a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Its whole course is about 70 miles.

CINCINNATI, sin-sin-nah'tee, a post-village of Walker co., Texas, on the Trinity River, 14 miles N. of Huntsville, the county town.

CINCINNATI, sin-sin-nah'tee, the metropolis of Ohio, and capital of Hamilton co., on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking, and immediately above the mouth of Mill Creek. It is distant by water 458 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg, 138 miles N.E. of Louisville, 655 miles E. of St. Louis, and 500 from the mouth of the Ohio; by by land, 115 miles S.W. of Columbus, 90 miles N. of Lexington, and about 600 from Washington. Lat. 39° 6′ 30″ N., lon. 84° 26′ W. The upper part of the city is 540 feet above the level of the sea.

Cincinnati is the most populous city of the Western States, and the fifth in size and importance among all the cities of the Union. It is remarkable for its rapid growth, extensive trade, and productive industry. From its central position, between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Ohio, it has become the principal gathering and distributing point in the valley of that river. The city is beautifully situated in a valley three miles in diameter, intersected from E. to W. by the Ohio, and environed by a range of hills, with a well-defined circular form, rising by gentle acclivities, about 400 feet above the river. From the summits of these the most beautiful views of Cincinnati are obtained. The greater part of the city is built on two terraces or plains, of which the first is 50, and the second 108 feet higher than low-water mark. The front margin of the latter, originally a steep bank, has been graded to a gentle declivity, so that the drainage of the city is effected by means of the streets directly into the river. The upper terrace slopes gradually towards the N., and, at the average distance of a mile, terminates at the base of the Mount Auburn range of limestone hills, adorned with country-seats, vineyards, and gardens, forming a suburb of almost unrivalled beauty. The city extends more than three miles along the river, without including the suburban villages. The central portions are compactly and handsomely built, with streets about 66 feet wide, bordered with spacious warehouses and dwellings of brick and stone. Many of them are well paved, lined with shade-trees, and lighted with gas. Main street extends from the steamboat landing in a N.N.W. direction, and Broadway, Sycamore, Walnut, Vine, Race, Elm, and Plum streets are parallel with it. It is intersected at right angles by 14 principal streets, named Front, First, Second, Third, &c. Among the handsomest portions of the city are Broadway, Main, Pearl, and Fourth streets. At the foot of Main street is the public landing or levee, an open area of 10 acres, with 1000 feet front. The shore is paved with stone from low-water mark to the top of the first bank, and furnished with floating wharves, which accommodate themselves to the great variation in the height of the river. The mean annual range from low to high water is about 50 feet. The city is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and a board of trustees, consisting of three members from each ward, usually known by the name of the city council.

Among the most prominent and interesting public buildings, may be mentioned the edifice of Cincinnati College, on Walnut street, occupied in part by the Chamber of Commerce and Mercantile Library; it is 140 feet long, by 100 feet wide, with a marble front, in the Doric style; the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at the corner of Eighth and Plum streets, one of the finest buildings in the West, with a spire 250 feet high; it is 200 feet long, and 80 wide, and cost about $100,000; the Episcopal Church, at the corner of Seventh and Plum streets, recently erected, at a cost of about $80,000; the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets; the New City Hall, on Plum street, between Eighth and Ninth; the Melodeon, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, containing a public hall, 100 feet long, 60 wide, and 25 feet high; the Masonic Hall, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, erected in the castellated style of Gothic architecture; the Burnet House, at the corner of Third and Vine streets, one of the most spacious hotels in the United States: its dimensions, including the terrace, are 212 feet by 210; it is six stories in height, contains 342 apartments, and is surmounted by a dome which is 100 feet above the basement; the cost is estimated at $300,000; the Cincinnati Observatory, a fine stone edifice, situated on the top of an eminence, (Mount Adams,) which rises about 500 feet above low water, commanding a wide and varied prospect of the city and the "vine-clad hills." Through the centre of the main building rises a pier of masonry, founded on the native rock, supporting the great equatorial telescope, which is one of the largest and most perfect in the United States. The focal length is about 17½ feet, and the diameter of the object-glass 12 inches, with magnifying powers varying from 100 times up to 1400 times. In 1852, the city contained more than 90 churches, besides 4 synagogues; among which were 15 Methodist Episcopal, 11 Presbyterian, 7 Lutheran, 5 Episcopal, 7 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 4 Reformed Presbyterian, several German Reformed, and 10 or 12 Catholic.

Institutions.—Cincinnati is distinguished for its literary and benevolent institutions, as well as for wealth and public spirit. It has three colleges, properly so called, namely, the Cincinnati College, which has a law school in operation, the other departments being suspended for the

present; the Woodward College, founded by a bequest of the late William Woodward; and the St. Xavier College, founded by the Roman Catholics, with ample buildings and accommodations; there are three medical colleges, devoted to the several systems of practice, besides the College of Dental Surgery. Lane Seminary, a theological school of high reputation, is situated on Walnut Hill, about two miles from the river. It is well endowed, and is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, (New School;) there are also theological seminaries, under the direction of the Old School Presbyterians, and of the Baptists. The public schools, which will compare favorably with those of any other city in the United States, occupy 13 three-storied brick buildings, each capable of accommodating over 500 pupils. Connected with these is the Central High School, in which the languages and higher branches of science are taught. The average daily attendance of pupils in the public schools, for 1850, was 7382. The number of instructors was 193, and the amount of salary paid $64,000. The Mercantile Library Association, in 1853, numbered 2300 members, and had a collection of about 13,000 volumes of literary, scientific, and other works, besides 500 volumes of bound newspapers; the receipts for the year were $15,741; expenditures, $15,570. At the Mechanics' Institute, fairs are held and lectures delivered, for the promotion of the mechanic arts. About 12 daily and above 20 weekly papers are published in Cincinnati, besides numerous monthly periodicals. In addition to the above, the offices of the daily journals each issue a weekly or tri-weekly publication. Four of the daily and four of the weekly journals are in the German language. The city has 6 or 7 chartered banks, besides numerous private banking companies, a savings institution, and 13 insurance companies. Among the benevolent institutions may be named the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, 4 orphan asylums, the Widows' Home and Asylum for Indigent Females, the House of Refuge, and the Hotel for Invalids.

Commerce.—Cincinnati carries on an extensive trade by the Ohio River, the Miami Canal connecting it with Lake Erie and the Whitewater Canal. Railway communications have been formed between this city and the ports of Lake Erie, the Atlantic seaports, and the chief towns of Indiana. Among the numerous railways in course of construction, tending to promote the prosperity of the city, may be mentioned the Ohio and Mississippi, leading to St. Louis; the work on this road is rapidly progressing, 87 miles W. from Cincinnati to the Jeffersonville Railroad, securing a connection with Louisville, will be ready for the cars in January, 1855; about an equal number of miles E. from St. Louis will also have been completed about the same time, constituting more than one-half of the entire route. The whole line is to be finished by January, 1856, when no more than 12 hours will be required in passing from Cincinnati to St. Louis—a journey which, by the present means of conveyance, cannot be accomplished in less than three or four days. The work on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad is steadily advancing, and will be finished to Chillicothe by December, 1854. The subscriptions for this road already amount to $3,717,000. The Cincinnati Western Railroad, running in a north-westerly direction to the western boundary of the state, will connect with the Cincinnati, Cambridge, and Chicago Railroad at New Castle, in Indiana: length 73 miles. The whole is under contract to be finished in October, 1854. The Cincinnati, Lebanon, and Xenia, and the Xenia and Delaware Railroads, although operating under two charters, are in reality but one interest; their united length is 112 miles, of which 52 miles to Xenia is in course of construction; the road is ultimately to be extended to Cleveland. The Cincinnati and Fort Wayne Railroad, 149 miles in length, though operating under three charters, is likewise a single interest under one control. A contract was recently entered into by which the entire road is to be completed in two years, for the sum of $4,500,000. From Fort Wayne S. to Winchester, a distance of 61 miles, it is expected that the cars will be in operation by July, 1855. The Company intends to extend this line to the Central Michigan Railroad, and ultimately to the Straits of Mackinaw. The Covington and Lexington Railroad, which forms part of the chain communicating with Charleston and other Southern seaports, is in operation to Covington, 20 miles, and the remainder is rapidly advancing towards completion. Numerous other railroads have been projected, and confident hopes are entertained that they will speedily be constructed. Among these may be mentioned the Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line, (length, 52 miles;) the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Short Line, and the Fort Wayne, Lacon, and Platte River Valley Railroad. The latter is to extend to Council Bluff, at the mouth of Platte River on the Missouri, a distance of about 600 miles from Fort Wayne. About $2,500,000 have already been subscribed to its stock. To increase the facilities of river navigation a new canal of ample dimensions is being constructed around the falls of the Ohio at Portland. The trade of Cincinnati, through this channel, has been rapidly augmenting within the last few years, notwithstanding the vast amount of merchandise that passes over the numerous railroads in operation. The receipts of two of these, viz the Little Miami and the Junction Railroads, for carrying mail, passengers, and freight, amounted, in 1851, to $635,044, and in 1852, to $1,041,476.

In 1852 there were 267 steamboats (tons, 50,647) employed in the commerce of Cincinnati; and the whole number of steamboat arrivals amounted to 3700. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1853 was 4058, comprising 314 different boats; tons, 120,399. The number of flat-boat arrivals was 5880. Of the steamboat clearances 326 were for New Orleans in 1851-52, and 250 in 1852-53; 498 for Pittsburg in 1851-52, and 567 in 1852-53; 241 for St. Louis in 1851-52, and 288 in 1852-53; 2536 for other parts in 1851-52, and 3041 in 1852-53. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 23,843 tons, enrolled and licensed. During the year 46 vessels, (38 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burden of 11,137 tons, were admeasured. Cincinnati is the greatest pork-market in the Union. There were received here, in 1852, 410,000 hogs, 16,632,884 pounds of pork in the rough, besides 22,500 barrels and 10,320 hogsheads of bacon. In 1853 the receipts were 420,509 hogs, 15,251 hogsheads, 3550 tierces, 39,517 barrels, and 26,858,341 pounds, of pork and bacon. The total imports for 1851-52 amounted in value to $41,250,199; for 1852-53, $51,230,644; and the exports for 1851-52 to $33,234,864; for 1852-53 to $36,256,108. Goods received for transhipment are not included in these amounts, except such as were consigned to the care of city merchants. The value of imports for 1853-54 was $65,730,029, and of exports, $45,432,780. The receipts for hogs for the year was $9,331,583. Of the imports for 1852-53, $16,802,880 was the value in merchandise, against $14,933,090 the previous year; $8,816,290 hogs, pork, and bacon; value of do. in 1851-52, $5,486,592. $2,713,263 was the value of sugar; $1,359,254, of molasses; $1,746,208, of coffee; $1,728,932, of flour, (449,089 barrels;) $1,759,570, of tobacco; $1,130,409, of whiskey; $1,297,679, of pig iron, (30,179 tons;) and $2,725,600, the value of 75,000,000 feet of lumber. The cotton received was only 16,660 bales. The custom house receipts in 1851-52 amounted to $1,127,030, and in 1852-53, $1,390,841; increase, $263,811.

Manufactures.—Cincinnati is no less remarkable for the variety and importance of its manufactures than for its commerce. Perhaps there is no place in the whole country where fuel, food, and the raw materials of cotton, wool, and iron, can be procured so cheaply. More than 200 steam-engines are employed in the manufactories of this city. The total value of manufactured productions in 1851, according to "Clift's Cincinnati," was about $55,000,000. There were 44 iron foundries, with machine-shops, which produced $3,676,500; 5 rolling-mills, which produced $1,050,000; 34 lard oil and stearine factories, which produced $3,015,000; 14 flouring-mills, which produced $1,690,000; 108 manufactories of clothing, which produced $1,947,500; 136 of furniture, which produced $1,600,000; 12 publishing establishments, which produced $1,240,000; 40 wine-factories, 9 paper-mills, 82 tobacco-factories, 5 cotton-factories, 2 type-foundries, 12 bell and brass-foundries, 40 manufactories of hats, 19 of edge-tools, 38 of soap and candles, 15 of trunks, and 7 boat-yards, besides many other establishments. Cincinnati is supplied with water raised from the Ohio River by steam-power into a limestone reservoir, which holds 5,000,000 gallons. The average daily consumption in 1851 was 2,300,000 gallons, and the cost of the apparatus $196,000. A proposed improvement of much importance to the city is the construction of a suspension bridge across the Ohio at this point, at an elevation of 78 feet above the flood of 1832. The cost of the work has been estimated at $600,000. The climate of Cincinnati is favorable to the cultivation of the grape. In 1852, the vineyards in this vicinity occupied about 1200 acres. Wine of good quality is made here from the native Catawba grape. The annual product of the vines in the neighborhood of the city is estimated at above 200,000 gallons. Some of the best vineyards yield 600 and 800 gallons to the acre. This branch of business is constantly and rapidly increasing. The assessed value of property in Cincinnati in 1853 was $56,275,430. In 1846 it was $27,186,752.

Cincinnati was first settled on December 26, 1788, and was originally called Losanteville. It was incorporated as a city in 1819. In 1800, it contained 750 inhabitants; in 1820, 9602; in 1830, 24,830; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,438, and in 1853, 160,186.

CINCINNATI, a village of Greene co., Indiana, 66 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, on Salt River, 160 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. It has a Catholic chapel and a few stores.

CINCINNATI, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa.

CINCINNATI, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, on the left bank of the Willamette River.

CINCINNATUS, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, 30 miles N. of Binghamton, drained by Otselic Creek. Pop. 1206.

CINCINNATUS, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

CINCO-SEÑORES, seen/ko-sän-yo/rĕs, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of and 106 miles N. by W. of Durango

it formed one of the mission settlements of the Jesuits, and was occupied by Indians.

GINEY, see'nā', a town of Belgium, province of Namur, 9 miles E.N.E of Dinant, on the Halijoux. Pop. 1435. It has ancient walls, and manufactories of pottery ware.

GINGA. See CINGA.

GINGALESE or *SINGHALESE*. See CEYLON.

GINGOLI, chin'go-le, or GINGOLO, chin'go-lo, (anc. *Ginglum*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 14 miles W.N.W. of Macerata, on the Musone. Pop. 2440.

GINISELLO, che-ne-sēl'lo, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 6 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 2108.

GINISI, che-nee'see, a town of Sicily, 14 miles W.N.W. of Palermo, near the coast. Pop. 3400.

GINNAMINSON, a post-office, Burlington co., New Jersey.

GINQ-MARS, sănk'mar', a market-town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 16 miles N.E. of Chinon, near the Loire. It has a remarkable square tower of Roman origin, 92 feet in height, and 13 feet broad on each side. Pop. 1728.

GINQUEFRONDI, chin-kwā-fron'dee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 15 miles E.N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 3000. It was nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

GINQUE (sink) PORTS, seaports of England, namely, Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, on the coast of Kent, and Sussex, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, on that of Sussex. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror; the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges, in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, properly equipped and manned, for the king's use, when demanded. In the time of Edward I., the number they were bound to provide was 57, the period of gratuitous service being limited to 15 days.

GINTEGABELLE, sănt'gā'bēll', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the Ariége, 20 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 4000. Lord Hill's division passed the river here in 1814.

GINTI or ZINTI, seen'tee, a town of South America, Bolivia, 140 miles S.E. of Tucré. Pop. 2000. It has a trade in wines.

CINTRA, sin'trā or seen'trā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 14 miles N.W. of Lisbon, on the slope of the mountain chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. Pop. 4600. It is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation, and its delicious climate. It has an ancient royal castle, and numerous villas of the inhabitants of Lisbon. The convention of Cintra, by which the French were allowed to leave Portugal unmolested, was signed here August 22d, 1808.

CINTRUENIGO, theen-troo-ā-nee'go, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 14 miles W. of Tudela, on the Alhama. Pop. 2396. It has manufactures of woollens. Cintruenigo was a walled town in the time of the Romans.

CIOTAT, LA, lā see'o'tā', (anc. *Citharista?*) a maritime town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the W. side of a bay in the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.E. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 5294. It is enclosed by old walls, is well built, and has a town-hall, hospital, lazaretto, school of navigation, a port enclosed by a mole, a light-house, ship-building yards, a brisk trade in dry fruits, wine, and olive oil, and 2 large annual fairs.

CIPRICAGLIE. See CERVICALES.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, several districts of British India. See NORTHERN CIRCARS.

CIRCASSIA, sir-kas'she-a, or TCHERKESSIA, chēr-kēs'she-a, a country in the S.E. corner of Europe, the E. portion of which is called Little Abkasia, claimed by Russia, but in fact independent, between lat. 41° 50′ and 45° 20′ N., and lon. 37° and 47° 20′ E.; bounded N. by the rivers Kooban and Terek, and part of the Russian government of Caucasus, N.W. by the Black Sea, S.W. and S. by the mountains of Caucasus, and E. by Daghestan and the district of Kamiki; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 350 miles; average breadth, 75 miles; area, about 40,000 square miles. It occupies the whole of the N., and, in the N.W., a part of the S. side of the Caucasus, and is intersected throughout by branches of that mountain chain, separated from each other by deep, precipitous ravines, which in general are only wide enough to form the beds of foaming torrents, but occasionally, after commencing with narrow gorges, spread out into valleys of some extent and great fertility. The highest summits are, for nine months in the year, covered with snow, some of them, indeed, never altogether parting with this covering. At a lower level, where the surface is not so precipitous as to leave no soil for vegetation, magnificent forests, chiefly of oak, prevail; and lower still, grassy slopes appear, succeeded occasionally by cultivated fields; the whole uniting to form a scenery which, according to all accounts, is of the most magnificent description. The climate is temperate and salubrious. The geology of Circassia is very imperfectly known. Rich beds of iron exist, but have not been turned to account. Traces of copper and lead have also been discovered; and, in some districts, coal not only is found, but it is said to be partially worked, and used for fuel. Circassia abounds in mountain torrents; but none of its streams deserve the name of river, if we except the Kooban and Terek, which here take their rise. The wild animals, though not various in kind, are very numerous, and consist chiefly of bears, wolves, foxes, and hogs.

The natural vegetation of Circassia is vigorous and luxuriant. Reference has already been made to the magnificent mountain forests. Some of these extend into the lower grounds, and there have a rank undergrowth, almost impenetrable. Where the surface is sufficiently level to admit of cultivation, the soil is generally a deep, rich loam, with a substratum of limestone or chalk. The implements and mode of cultivation are very defective; but corn and wine, and all the ordinary productions of temperate climates, are raised in considerable abundance. The crop most extensively grown is millet, the flour of which, made into porridge, may be regarded as the national diet. Almost every Circassian has his horse, and tends it with the greatest care. Both cattle and sheep are extensively reared; but the domestic animal existing in greatest number is the goat. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle seem to be the only industrial occupations. There are no manufactures, in the proper sense of the term, and the trade is almost as nominal as the manufactures: when it has any existence, it is only as barter, money being almost unknown.

People, Religion, &c.—It seems to be universally admitted that the people inhabiting Circassia exhibit man in his finest physical form, and are the original stock from which the races now dominant throughout the civilized world were derived. Although the different tribes bear a striking resemblance to each other, both externally and in habits and customs, they differ widely in language. Within a narrow space, not less than 72 dialects have been counted; and one particular spot, where this variety is more remarkably exhibited, has been surnamed "Jebel-el-Alasson," (the Mount of Tongues.) To add to the perplexity, none of their languages have a written character; while their pronunciation consists of strange, uncouth, deep, guttural sounds, which European letters can hardly express, and European organs vainly attempt to articulate. The Circassians may be divided into two great classes—the Circassians proper, or the Teherkessians, and the Checheuzes or Tschetschenzes, (chā-chēn'zes.) They take the common name of Adighé, (ā'dee'gē';) but the former, occupying the W. parts of the Caucasus, and including among them smaller tribes of Kabardians, Abkases, Ubiches, Chigetes or Tschigetes, &c., amount to 400,000 or 500,000 souls; while the latter, occupying the E. parts, have probably risen, by their own energy and prowess, from a comparatively feeble stock, and now amount to about 150,000—thus making the whole population not to exceed 650,000. For governmental purposes the people are divided into four different classes, over whom are the princes or *Pshecs*, (*Pschis*,) who are independent of each other, and have no common head unless when on great emergencies they concur in appointing one. Under each *Pshec* are, 1. *Oozdees*, (*Uzdis*,) or nobility; 2. *Chfokotes*, (*Tschfokotes*,) or full freemen; 3. *Pshitl*, mere freemen, or rather serfs. Beneath all these, though their unfortunate position scarcely allows them to be regarded as a class, are slaves. The inhabitants are civilized enough to live in towns; but the nature of the country, combined with other causes, induces them to prefer hamlets or single homesteads, often widely scattered. In domestic life, the Circassian is very much of a Turk. His authority in his own house is absolute. His wife must hide herself from strangers, and not walk out without being veiled. His children must stand in his presence, and, when they eat, go into a corner and turn their backs. The best feature in the domestic arrangement is that there is no harem, and polygamy is almost unknown. Still, so long as public law values the life of a woman at half that of a man, and he sells his daughter, not only to the countryman who honestly takes her for his wife, but sometimes even to the trader who means to make a speculation of her charms—without questioning the truth of all that is said of his manliness, generosity, courage, and love of freedom, it is impossible to deny that, in many essential respects, he is more than half a savage.

The religion of the Circassians exhibits a strange combination of Christianity, Mohammedanism, and paganism. The first, unfortunately, has scarcely a nominal existence, and is chiefly discernible in a superstitious reverence paid to the cross, figures of which, in stone, are set up in many localities, which, in consequence, often become famous trysting-places, and at which some kind of worship is paid. The paganism appears in the homage which is paid, chiefly by the vulgar, to two spirits, a good and a bad—Merum, a benevolent deity, and Tschiblé, the spirit of thunder. In some districts, considerable influence is possessed by Mohammedan priests, who, in addition to their proper duties, act as teachers, and, as there is no printed vernacular, Turkish, and occasionally a little Persian, are employed. The true Circassian education is that which the youths receive who are trained to war from their earliest years, and never cease from it till they are able to take the field.

History.—The Circassians having no annals, and very few traditions, their early history is almost a blank. There can be no doubt, however, that they came from the East; and the probability is that they were originally Medes. From than Greece received her first inhabitants, and, in return, appears to have sent back colonists, who settled on the Circassian coast, and ultimately fell under the Roman dominion. In more modern times, between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, they became subject to the kingdom of Georgia, whose queen, Tamar, is said to have instructed them in the knowledge of Christianity. In 1424 they threw off the Georgian yoke, asserted their independence, and not only maintained it, but extended their boundaries so far, that they were at last brought into fierce conflict with the Tartars, who ultimately prevailed, and made the Circassians their tributaries. In 1705, they rose against their oppressors, and, by a decisive victory, effected their freedom. In 1781, Russia acquired the Kooban as a frontier; and in 1784 the Turks built the fort Anapa, and thence directed their efforts to stir up the Circassians against the Czar. Anapa, taken by the Russians in 1807, was restored to Turkey in 1812, at the peace of Bucharest. The quiet which followed this treaty was used by the Turks to convert the Circassians to Islamism, and thus implant in them an everenduring enmity to Russia. In 1829, Anapa again fell into the hands of the Russians; and by the treaty of Adrianople they also acquired all the other Turkish possessions on this coast. Upon this they ground the claim of sovereignty over Circassia, which in fact was never under Turkish rule.——Adj. and inhab. CIRCASSIAN, sir-kash'e-ăn, or TCHERKESSIAN, chĕr'kăsh'e-ăn.

CIRCELLO, chir-chĕl'lo, or CIRCEO, chĭr-chā'o, (anc. *Circeium Promontorium,*) a headland of Southern Italy, on the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of the Pontifical States, 12 miles W.S.W. of Terracina. Lat. 41° 13′ N., lon. 13° 3′ E. Height above the sea, 1713 feet.

CIRCLEVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

CIRCLEVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

CIRCLEVILLE, a thriving post village, capital of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Scioto River, and on the Ohio Canal, 25 miles S. of Columbus, and 20 miles N. of Chillicothe. It occupies the site of an ancient fortification having a circular form, from which the name is derived. The canal crosses the river here by a handsome aqueduct. Circleville is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated district, and has considerable trade. It contains a fine brick court-house, a large union school-house, which cost $25,000, 8 churches, several newspaper offices, and 2 banks. Assessed value of property in 1853, $718,810. The town has numerous mills and factories propelled by water power. The route of the Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad passes through Circleville. Laid out in 1810. Pop. in 1853, about 4300.

CIRCLEVILLE, a village of Cass co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, opposite Lewisburg, and 8 miles E. of Logansport.

CIRCLEVILLE, a small village of Tazewell co., Illinois.

CIRENCESTER, sis'e-ter, (anc. *Corinium,*) a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. and 13 miles S.E. of Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western Railway, on the river Churn, and a branch of the Thames and Severn Canal. Pop. of borough and parish, in 1851, 6000. It was a town of the ancient Britons, and occupies a portion of the site of the ancient Roman town, the walls of which, about 2 miles in circumference, are still traceable. The principal buildings comprise a parish church of the fifteenth century, various dissenting chapels, some remains of a very ancient abbey, several hospitals for the poor, and a union work-house. Public institutions, a free grammar school, of which Dr. Jenner was a pupil, blue and yellow coat schools, &c. The principal manufactures are of carpets, woollen cloths, and cutlery. It is not an incorporated borough, but is governed by 2 high constables and 14 wardsmen. It is a polling-place for East Gloucestershire. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. Adjoining the town is Oakley Grove, the seat of Earl Bathurst.

CIREY, see'rā', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 33 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 2347. It has glass-works and manufactures of mirrors.

CIREY, a village of France, department of Haute-Marne, 12 miles S. of Vassy, on the Blaise.

CIRIE, see'roe', a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on a branch of the Stura. Pop. 3353.

CIRO, chee'ro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district, and 21 miles N.N.W. of Cotrone, and 3 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 2900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, several churches, a bishop's palace, a seminary, manufactures of serge and coarse linens, trade in manna and agricultural produce, and an anchovy fishery. It was the birthplace of the astronomer Lilio.

CIRON, see'rôn', a small river of France, joins the Garonne, below Langon.

CISALPINE (sis-al'pin) REPUBLIC, a former state in the North of Italy, founded by the French, in 1797, of parts of Milan, Mantua, the Valtelline, the Venetian territory S. and W. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian Republic, and in 1805 it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

CISMAR, tsis'mar, a hamlet of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 9 miles S.E. of Oldenburg.

CISNEROS, thees-nā'ros, a town of Spain, in Leon, 24 miles N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 2020.

CISOING, see'zwanG', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2400. Its abbey commemorates the Battle of Fontenoy.

CISTERNA, chis-tĕr'nâ, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 8 miles S.S.E. of Velletri. Pop. 2500.

CISTERNA, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 23 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1962.

CISTERNA, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 9 miles N.E. of Naples.

CISTERNINO, chis-tĕr-nee'no, a market-town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 17 miles S.E. of Monopoli. Pop. 3000.

CISTHIERES, sees'tre-ăir', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 11 miles E. of Brioude. Pop. 1670.

CITARA, che-tä'rä, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, 3½ miles S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2550, mostly occupied in fishing.

CITARA, che tä'rä, or QUIRDO, keeb'do, a town of New Granada, department of Cauca, on the Atrato, 80 miles S.W. of Antioquia. Pop. 3000.

CITEAUX, see'tō', formerly CISTEAUX, (L. *Cistercium,*) a hamlet of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 14 miles N.E. of Beaune, on the right bank of the Vouge. It was the seat of the celebrated monastery of Citeaux, the buildings of which still remain to attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Cistercians was founded here in 1098, by Robert, Abbot of Molesme; and, in the course of a few years, had become so numerous as to throw off the colonies of Ferté, Pontigny, Clairvaux, and Morimond. Through the exertions of St. Bernard de Clairvaux, it had increased so much, one hundred years after its origin, as to embrace 800 rich abbeys in the different countries of Europe. They succeeded in freeing themselves from the superintendence of the bishops, and formed a kind of spiritual republic, under the immediate superintendence of the pope. Among the fraternities emanating from them, the most remarkable are the barefooted monks, or *feuillans,* the nuns of Port Royal, the Recollets, and the monks of La Trappe. In the eighteenth century, 1800 monasteries and 1400 nunneries depended on the abbey of Citeaux.

CITHERON, (sith-ee'ron; Gr. *Kithairon,*) MOUNT, now ELATEA, el-ä-tee'ä, a famous mountain of Greece, forming part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. Height above the sea, 4620 feet.

CITICO, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

CITRONELLE, sit'ro-nĕl', a post-village and railroad station of Mobile co., Alabama, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 31 miles N.N.W. of Mobile.

CITTADELLA, chit-tä-dĕl'lä, a walled town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 14 miles N.E. of Vicenza, on the Brentella. Pop. 6000, partly engaged in paper and woollen factories.

CITTA DELLA DI-PORTO, chit-tä-dĕl'lä dee por'to, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 2 miles N.W. of Mantua, separated from that city by the Mincio. It is strongly fortified, begirt with walls, and overlooked by a fortress. Pop. 2900.

CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, chit-tä'dĕl'lä pe-ā'vä, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation, and 23 miles W.S.W. of Perugia. Its chief interest is derived from its being the birthplace of the celebrated Pietro Perugino. Pop. 3400.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, chit-tä' dee käs-tĕl'lo, or simply CASTELLO, (anc. *Tiberinum,*) a town of the Pontifical States, 30 miles N.W. of Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 5339. It has a cathedral, an hospital, seminary, many ecclesiastical buildings, and some manufactures of silk-twist.

CITTA-DUCALE, Naples. See CIVITA DUCALE.

CITTA-NUOVA, chit-tä'noo-o'vä, a town of Illyria, government, and 26 miles S.S.W. of Trieste, on a headland in the Adriatic, with a good harbor. Pop. 1000.

CITTA-NUOVA, chit-tä'noo-o'vä, a market-town of European Turkey, 30 miles N.N.W. of Ochrida, on an affluent of the Drin.

CITTA VECCHIA, chit-tä' vĕk'ke-ä, or NOTABILE, no-tä'be-lä, a fortified city of Malta, near the centre of the island, 6 miles W. of Valletta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which extensive catacombs have been excavated at a remote period. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Paul, a large and handsome edifice, from which a view of the whole island is obtained, is said to occupy the site of the house of Publius, who was Roman governor when the apostle suffered shipwreck. The Catacombs, situated in the suburb Rabato, are among the most interesting objects of the place. They are excavated in the tertiary limestone of the island, and run a considerable way under ground. The rudely sculptured cross which is on the roof of many of the tombs, and the inscription, *In pace posita sunt*—"They have been laid (buried) in peace"—leave no doubt that they were the

work of the early Christians. Citta Vecchia, while in possession of the Saracens, was called MEDINA, (me-dee'nâ,) and in that of the Aragonese, Notabile.

CITTA VECCHIA, a seaport and market-town on an inlet of the island of Lesina, in Dalmatia, 28 miles S. of Spalatro. Pop. 3046.

CITY, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CITY POINT, a post-village and port of entry of Prince George co., Virginia, on James River, at the mouth of the Appomattox, 24 miles S.E. of Richmond, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Petersburg. There is a good landing here, at which the large vessels engaged in the trade of Richmond and Petersburg receive and discharge their cargoes. The Appomattox Railroad extends from this place to Petersburg.

CITY POINT, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

CITY WEST, a village of Porter co., Indiana, on Lake Michigan, about 33 miles by water S.E. of Chicago.

CIUDAD DE LAS CASAS, a town of Mexico. See CIUDAD REAL.

CIUDADELA, se-oo-dâ-dâ'lâ, a city and seaport of the island of Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 miles N.W. of Mahon. Pop. 7800. It was formerly capital of the island, and retains portions of its ancient walls.

CIUDAD REAL, the-oo-dâd' râ-âl', a walled city of Spain, formerly capital of La Mancha, 97 miles S. of Madrid, between the Guadiana and the Jabalon. Pop. in 1849, 10,235. It has a large hospital, 6 monasteries, and 3 nunneries, with several schools; its manufactures of woollen and leather, formerly important, have greatly declined. Chief commerce in wine, fruits, oil, and mules. It was the head-quarters of the celebrated Santa Hermandad, or "holy brotherhood," founded in 1249 for the suppression of highway robbery.

CIUDAD REAL, se-oo-dâd' râ-âl', a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 170 miles S.S.W. of Cumaná, on the Orinoco.

CIUDAD REAL, se-oo-dâd' râ-âl', a town of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the department of Chiapa, in a fertile plain on the Rio de los Zeldales, 285 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 92° 40' W. It has a cathedral, three monasteries, a nunnery, an episcopal seminary, and a Roman Catholic college. It was founded in 1528, on the site of an Indian town, and raised to a bishop's see ten years after. It has some manufactures and trade in cocoa, cochineal, cotton, and wool; and in its vicinity an intermittent spring and a stalactitic cavern. It was originally called VILLA REAL, veel'yâ râ-âl', then VILLA VIRIOSA, veel'yâ ve-se-o'sâ, next, SAN CHRISTOVAL DE LOS LLANOS, or simply SAN CHRISTOVAL, sân kees-to-vâl dâ loos lyâ'noos, after which it received its present name. It is likewise sometimes called CIUDAD-DE-LAS-CASAS, se-oo-dâd' dâ lâs kâ'sâs. Pop. 6500.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, the-oo-dâd' ro-dree'go, a fortified frontier city of Spain, 44 miles S.W. of Salamanca, near the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. Pop. 4612. Chief edifices, a large square citadel, a Gothic cathedral of the twelfth century, two other churches, and the governor's residence. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810, and by the British, under the Duke of Wellington, in 1812, who thence derived his title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, conferred by the Spanish government.

CIVEH, see'veh, a village of Western Africa, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 46' N.; lon. about 13° W. It has a low, but beautifully verdant site, amid a natural forest.

CIVEZZANO, che-vêt-sâ'no, a town of Austria, duchy of Tyrol, 5 miles E. by N. of Trent. It has several silk manufactories. Pop. 2567.

CIVIDALE, che-ve-dâ'lâ, (anc. *Forum Julii*,) a walled town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 9 miles E.N.E. of Udine, on the Natisone, here crossed by a bridge 230 feet in length. Pop. 6027.

CIVIDATE, che-ve-dâ'tê, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 13½ miles S.E. of Bergamo.

CIVITA, chee've-tâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 3½ miles N. of Cassano. Pop. 1500, mostly of Greek descent.

CIVITA BORELLA, chee've-tâ bo-rêl'lâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 22 miles S. of Lanciano.

CIVITA CAMPORANO, chee've-tâ kâm-po-râ'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles N. of Campobasso. Pop. 2900.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, chee've-tâ kâs-têl-lâ'nâ, a town of the Pontifical States, 19 miles S.E. of Viterbo. Close to it are remains of the ancient *Falerium*, with some sepulchral chambers, *&c.*; and 4 miles distant are those of *Faleri*, made memorable to readers of Roman history by the episode of Camillus and the schoolmaster. The latter ruins present the most extraordinary specimen extant of ancient military architecture. The walls, towers, and several gateways are tolerably perfect, and within the area are remains of an ancient theatre, and of a Lombard church of the twelfth century. Civita Castellana is a bishop's see. Near it the French under Macdonald defeated the troops under Mack, December 4, 1798.

CIVITA DI PENNE, chee've-tâ dee pên'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 23 miles S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 4000. It has a cathedral and a diocesan seminary.

CIVITA DUCALE, chee've-tâ doo-kâ'lâ, the westernmost town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., on the Velino, 5 miles E. of Rieti. Pop. 3331. It owes its name to having been founded by the Norman king, Robert of Sicily, while Duke of Calabria.

CIVITA-LAVIGNA, chee've-tâ-lâ-veen'yâ, a town of the Pontifical States, 18 miles S.S.E. of Rome. It comprises the site of the ancient *Lanuvium*, and has Roman ruins and antiquities.

CIVITA NUOVA, chee've-tâ noo-o'vâ, a small town of the Pontifical States, 12 miles E. of Macerata, near the Adriatic.

CIVITA NUOVA, a small town of Naples, province of Molise, 10 miles E.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 2720.

CIVITAQUANA, chee-ve'tâ-kwâ'nâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., in a valley, 9 miles S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 1920.

CIVITA-REALE, chee-ve'tâ-râ-â'lê, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., at the source of the Velino, 19 miles N.E. of Civita Ducale. Pop. 1440.

CIVITA SANT-ANGELO, chee've-tâ sânt-ân'jâ-lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., near the Adriatic, 9 miles N.E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 5994. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and oil.

CIVITA VECCHIA, chee've-tâ vêk'ke-â, (anc. *Centum Cellæ* and *Trajani Portus*,) the principal seaport city of the Pontifical States, on the Mediterranean, 38 miles W.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 6878. It is enclosed by walls and well built. Chief edifices, the convents and churches, theatre, lazaretto, arsenal, building docks, warehouses, and a convict establishment. The port, which owes its origin to the Emperor Trajan, is one of the best in the Papal dominions. Two large moles form the harbor, and a breakwater outside, constructed on a similar plan to the Plymouth breakwater, protects the shipping from the heavy sea brought in by the western gales. A light-house is erected on its S. end. The harbor has depth of water for vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and ships of greater draught may anchor inside the breakwater. Civita Vecchia is a free port, but the quarantine regulations are enforced with extreme strictness. Consuls from the principal European states reside at it. The principal foreign commerce of the state, chiefly with Genoa, Marseilles, and England, passes through this port; the trade is not so extensive as formerly. Civita Vecchia has regular steam communication with Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey. It was captured by Totila, and retaken by Narses in 553. Since that period it has been frequently taken and destroyed, but has been, on each occasion, rebuilt by the conquerors. Its fortress was begun in 1512 by Julius II., from designs by Michael Angelo, and finished by Paul III. Imports consist mainly of woven goods, salt provisions, wines and spirits, colonial produce, haberdashery, salt, and drugs; exports consist of staves, wheat, alum, cheese, skins, bark, &c.

CIVITELLA CASANUOVA, che-ve-têl'lâ kâ'sâ-noo-o'vâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 7 miles S.S.W. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2000.

CIVITELLA DEL TRONTO, che-ve-têl'lâ dêl tron'to, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles N. of Teramo, strongly posted on a rock, crowned by a castle, and having a collegiate church, 3 convents, a hospital, and 2500 inhabitants.

CIVO, chee'vo, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 14 miles E. of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. 2600.

CIVRAY, see'vrâ', a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Charente, 30 miles S. of Poitiers, with 2109 inhabitants, a very old parish church, a castle, manufactures of woollen fabrics, and a brisk trade in corn, chestnuts, truffles, *&c.*

CLACHNAHARRY, klak-na-hâr'ree, ("the Watchman's Store,") a fishing village of Scotland, co. and 1½ miles W.S.W. of Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal. It was the scene of a bloody feudal battle in the fourteenth century.

CLACK'AMAS, a river in Oregon, rises in the W. slope of the Cascade Range, and joins the Willamette on the right.

CLACKAMAS, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, on the N. by the Columbia, and on the W. by the Willamette River. Along the streams, especially the Willamette, the soil is very fertile. In 1850, this county produced 353 tons of hay, the greatest quantity of that article raised in any county of the territory. Pop. 1859.

CLACKAMAS, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

CLACKHEATON or CLECKHEATON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLACKMANNAN, klâk-man'nan, or CLACKMANNANSHIRE, the smallest county of Scotland, having S. the river Forth, and on other sides the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Area, 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres, of which 22,000 are arable, and 5000 in pasture. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which river are some rich and well cultivated lands, on which large crops of beans, peas, *&c.* are raised. In the N. the county extends to the Ochil Hills. Mineral products consist of ironstone, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal shipped in considerable

quantities from Alloa. This county comprises only 4 parishes. Towns, Clackmannan, Alloa, and Dollar. It unites with the county of Kinross, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

CLACKMANNAN, a town and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth, 7 miles E. of Stirling. Pop. of town, 1077. Its harbor has latterly been improved. The tower is a part of the palace of Robert Bruce. It is the seat of the county quarter sessions.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE. See CLACKMANNAN.

CLAGENFURTH, a town of Illyria. See KLAGENFURTH.

CLAGGAN BAY, Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, is about 3 miles W.N.W. of Innisboffin, and extends inland for 2¾ miles. It affords good shelter and anchorage for the largest vessels, and a quay has been erected on it for the benefit of its fishery.

CLAGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CLAGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CLAIBORNE, klā'bŭrn, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of 740 square miles. The Mississippi washes its W. border, separating it from Louisiana; the Big Black River forms the N.W. boundary, and it is intersected by Bayou Pierre. The surface is mostly uneven; the soil near the river is fertile. Named in honor of General Claiborne, who commanded in the south-west during the war of 1812. Capital, Port Gibson. Pop. 11,941, of whom 3491 were free, and 11,450 slaves.

CLAIBORNE, klā'bŭrn, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. It is drained by branches of Bayou d'Arbonne, and bounded on the W. by the Dauchite or Dorcheat River. The surface is undulating, and the soil moderately fertile. The parish contains forests of pine and other trees. An active emigration to this place has been going on for a few years past. Capital, Homer. Pop. 7471, of whom 4949 were free, and 2522 slaves.

CLAIBORNE, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 350 square miles. Clinch River forms the S.E. boundary, and Powell's River flows through the county. The surface is elevated and mountainous. The soil in some parts is fertile. The county contains extensive beds of iron ore, which are worked in several places. Zinc and lead are also found in the county, but not worked at present. The great thoroughfare from Kentucky to Carolina passes through Tazewell, the county seat. Pop. 9269, of whom 8709 were free, and 560 slaves.

CLAIBORNE, a post village, capital of Monroe county, Alabama, on the left bank of the Alabama River, about 200 miles by water S.W. of Montgomery.

CLAIBORNE, a post-office of Jasper co., Mississippi.

CLAIBORNESVILLE, a post-office, Yazoo co., Mississippi.

CLAIFE, klāf, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLAIN, klăns, anc. *Clabris*, or *Clytius*, a small river of France, joins the Vienne below Cernon, after a course of about 60 miles. Operations have been undertaken to make it navigable as far as Poitiers.

CLAINES, klānz, a parish of England, co. and 2½ miles N. of Worcester. In the nunnery of "the white ladies," Charles II. was concealed after the Battle of Worcester.

CLAIRAC, klā'rāk', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 miles N.W. of Agen. It has a Protestant and several other churches, paper mills, and a brisk traffic in white wines, prunes, and rural produce.

CLAIRAC, a village of France, department of Hérault, 20 miles N.W. of Béziers.

CLAIRBOURN, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 919.

CLAIREGOUTTE, klăr'goot', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure, with manufactures of cotton, and distilleries of kirschwasser.

CLAIRMONT, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 9 miles S.E. of Brantford, 82 miles from Toronto, and 56 miles from London. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

CLAIRVAUX, klăr'vō', (L. *Clara-Vallis*,) a hamlet of France, department of Aube, 33 miles S.E. of Troyes. Its celebrated abbey was founded in 1114, by St. Bernard. The monks were Cistercians, (see CITEAUX,) and so rapid was the increase of the order, that before St. Bernard's death, in 1153, there were 700 monks here, while St. Bernard had either founded or affiliated to this abbey no less than 76 monasteries, of which 35 were in France, 11 in Spain, 10 in England and Ireland, 6 in Flanders, 4 in Italy, 2 in Germany, 2 in Sweden, 1 in Hungary, and 1 in Denmark. This abbey presented the singular spectacle of an immense manufacturing and agricultural institution carried on by monks. It is now transformed into a criminal cotton factory.

CLAIRVILLE, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

CLAIS, klā, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 6 miles S.S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1710.

CLALLAM, a county of Washington Territory, having N. the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Capital, Port Discovery.

CLALLAMS, an Indian tribe of Washington Territory, N. of the Columbia, and near the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

CLAMART, klā'mär', a village of France, department of Seine, on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Paris.

CLAMECY, klăm'see', a town of France, department of Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron, 36 miles N.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 6179. It has several Gothic churches, a fine modern château, manufactures of earthenwares, paper, and leather, and an active trade in fuel, sent hence to Paris down the Yonne. It was formerly fortified, and has remains of an old fortress and walls.

CLANABOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLANDONAGH, klan-don'ah, a barony of Ireland, Queen's co., in Leinster, forms the middle part of what was formerly the barony of Upper Ossory.

CLANDON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CLANDON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CLANE, a barony, parish, and town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare. The town is on the Liffey, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 7 miles W.S.W. of Selbridge. Pop. of town, 335. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded 549, and of a Franciscan priory of the thirteenth century. Adjoining the town are a ruined castle, an ancient earthwork, and the bog of Clane.

CLANFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CLANFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CLANIS, a river of Italy. See CHIANA.

CLANMAURICE, a barony of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in Munster, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Length, 17 miles.

CLANMAURICE or CLANMORRIS, a barony of Ireland, co. of Mayo, in Connaught. Length from N. to S., 18 miles.

CLANWILLIAM, a district in the N.W. of the Cape Colony, in South Africa, bounded N. by the Kousie River, lat. 29° 41′ S., and S. by the Great Berg River, lat. 32° 45′ S.) E. by the Great Riet River, and W. by the Atlantic. Area, 22,111 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 9416. It is traversed N. to S. by the Karree Berg and Cedar Berg Mountains, and watered by the Oliphant and its tributaries.

CLANWILLIAM, a village of Southern Africa, capital of the above district, is situated on the right bank of the Oliphant River, 140 miles N.N.E. of Cape Town. It has a neat church, and an English school. In its vicinity is a fine chalybeate spring.

CLANWILLIAM, a barony of Ireland, co. of Limerick, in Munster, bounded on the N. by the Shannon. Length, about 10 miles.

CLANWILLIAM, a barony of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, bounded on the W. by the county of Limerick. Length, 18 miles, forming a fertile and picturesque district.

CLAPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CLAPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, comprising an agreeable suburb of London.

CLAPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CLAPHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLAPHAM-WITH-NEWBY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CLAPPERTON, an island in the Arctic Ocean, Darnley Bay, lat. 69° 42′ N., lon. 123° 15′ W. It was discovered by Sir John Franklin, who named it in honour of the distinguished African traveller.

CLAPP'S, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

CLAPPVILLE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, about 8 miles S.W. of Worcester.

CLAP'S ISLAND, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, on the equator; lon. 98° E.

CLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLARA, klā'rä, one of the Mergui Islands, off the coast of Tenasserim, in Hindostan.

CLARA, klā'rg, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., 5 miles S.W. of Kilbeggan, near the Brosna, which here works extensive corn mills. Pop. 1155.

CLARA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

CLARA, klā'rä, a town of the island of Cuba, 48 miles N.W. of Trinidad. Pop. 6132.

CLA'RA, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N.W. of Coudersport. It had, in 1850, 89 inhabitants.

CLARAN BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Galway. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 200.

CLARA, VILLA, veel'yä klā'rä, a town of Cuba, in the central department, 45 miles N.W. of Trinidad, in a sugar district. Pop. 6132, of whom 3355 are white, 1891 free people of color, and 886 slaves.

CLARBESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CLARE, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, after a southward course of about 32 miles, enters Lake Corrib, 3 miles N. of Galway. In several places it expands into shallow marshes, and for 3 miles it is subterranean.

CLARE, or CLARA, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, at the entrance of Clew Bay. Its N. point has an elevation of 437 feet. Lat. 53° N., lon. 9° 59′ W. Length 4½ miles; breadth 2 miles; its highest

point rising to 1620 feet above the sea. Corn is exported hence to Westport, from a village on its E. coast, where a quay has been erected.

CLARE, a maritime county of Ireland, in Munster, having W. the Atlantic, and landward the counties of Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the River Shannon. Area, 1294 square miles, or 827,994 acres, of which 455,009 are arable. Pop. 212,428. Surface mostly hilly, with some tracts of level land; coast precipitous. Principal rivers, the Fergus and its affluents. Small lakes are numerous. Soil fertile in the lowlands. The fisheries are important; manufactures are only of coarse linens and hosiery, and flannels are only for home consumption. Chief towns, Ennis, the capital, Kilrush, Ennistymon, and a part of Kilaloe. Exclusive of Ennis, the county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Besides numerous ecclesiastical remains, Clare county is reported to contain 118 ancient baronial castles.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, in Munster, in the above county, on the Fergus, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 miles E.S.E. of Ennis. Pop. of town, 879. It contains an old castle, now used as an infantry barrack. Its quay is inadequate for its commerce, it being the port for all the centre of the county. Its exports, consisting of corn, meal, flour, &c., were valued, in 1845, at 16,617. It gives the title of earl to the Fitzgibbon family. About one mile southward are the remains of Clare Abbey, founded by O'Brien, King of Munster, in the twelfth century.

CLARE, or CLARE-MORRIS, a town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 15 miles S.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 2256. It is clean, and has various schools, a court-house, and an active retail trade.

CLARE, a barony of Ireland, co. of Galway, in Connaught, divided from the county of Mayo by Black River. Length, 19 miles, breadth, 12 miles.

CLARE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Stour, 14½ miles S.S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds. Pop. in 1851, 1769. The town is poorly built, but has a handsome church, and the remains of an old castle.

CLARE, a wapentake or division of the county of York, West Riding, England, comprising 29 parishes, with the towns of Ripon, Knaresborough, Otley, &c.

CLARE, a new county in the N. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskegon River. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The county has few inhabitants.

CLARE, a township of St. Lawrence co., New York.

CLAREBOROUGH, klair'bŭr-rŭh, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CLARE GAL'WAY, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

CLAREMONT, klair'mont, a domain and royal palace of England, co. of Surrey, immediately E. of Esher, and now belonging to the King of the Belgians.

CLARE'MONT, a beautiful and flourishing post-village and township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut, and on the Sullivan Railroad, about 48 miles W. by N. of Concord. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a newspaper office, numerous stores, and has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, iron castings, paper, &c. Pop. 3604.

CLAREMONT, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

CLARE'MONT ISLES, a group of low, woody islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, Cape York peninsula, about lat. 13° 38′ S., lon. 141° 45′ E.

CLARENCE, a village of Greece. See KLARENTZA.

CLAR'ENCE, a post-township of Erie co., New York, 16 miles N.E. of Buffalo, drained by Tonawanda Creek. Pop. 2727.

CLARENCE, a post-township in Calhoun co., Michigan, about 12 miles N.E. of Marshall. Pop. 485.

CLARENCE, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin, on Sugar River, 37 miles S. of Madison.

CLAR'ENCE, a settlement of New South Wales, co. of Durham, 18 miles N. of Port Hunter.

CLARENCE CENTRE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

CLARENCE HARBOR, or PORT, in Russian America, on the E. side of Behring Strait, 45 miles S.E. of Cape Prince of Wales.

CLAR'ENCE ISLAND, in South America, W. of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10′ S., lon. 71° 20′ W. Length from E. to W., 52 miles; breadth, 23 miles. It is rocky, and greatly indented by bays.

CLAR'ENCE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Navigator Island. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 172° 10′ W.

CLAR'ENCE LAKE, or GREAT LAKE, a lake of Van Diemen's Land, in Norfolk Plains, of irregular form, about 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth at the broadest parts.

CLARENCE PEAK, in Fernando Po Island, is 10,700 feet above the sea.

CLARENCE RIVER, in Eastern Australia, enters the Pacific at Shoal Bay, lat. 29° 20′ S., after a tortuous north-eastward course.

CLAR'ENCE STRAIT, in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Kishm and the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 13 miles, and is studded with islands.

CLARENCE STRAIT, in Russian America, between Prince of Wales Archipelago and Duke of York Island.

CLARENCE STRAIT, the channel between Melville Island and the N.W. coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen's Gulf. It is about 12 miles in breadth at the narrowest part, and is studded with small islets, rocks, and reefs, having rapid currents between them.

CLAR'ENCETOWN, a settlement, and formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po Island. The British troops were withdrawn from it in 1834.

CLARENCEVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 10 miles W. of Phillipsburg.

CLAR'ENDON, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, on Otter Creek, and on the Albany and Rutland Railroad, 65 miles S.W. by S. from Montpelier. Pop. 1477.

CLARENDON, a post-village and township of Orleans co., New York, 25 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 1809.

CLARENDON, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

CLARENDON, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

CLAR'ENDON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 669.

CLAR'ENDON PARK, an extra-parochial liberty and anciently a royal forest of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Salisbury. Area, 4160 acres, about one-third of which is woodland. Pop. 153. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting-seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1164, the celebrated constitutions of Clarendon, aimed against the encroachments of the clergy. It gives the title of earl to the Villiers family, as it did formerly to Lord Chancellor Hyde, author of the "History of the Great Rebellion."

CLARENDON SPRINGS, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

CLAR'ENS, (Fr. pron. klä'rôns',) a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles E.S.E. of Vevay. It commands a fine view of the lake and of the mountains on the opposite shore, and is immortalized by the writings of Rousseau.

CLARIDON, a post-township in the central part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1009.

CLARIDON, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 1243.

CLARINGTON, a post-office of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

CLARINGTON, a thriving village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Sunfish Creek, 135 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 341.

CLAR'ION, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected by Clarion River, from which the name is derived; bounded on the S.W. by Alleghany River, and on the S. by Red Bank Creek. The surface is rolling and hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Bituminous coal, iron, and limestone are the most valuable minerals of the county. Capital, Clarion. Pop. 23,565.

CLARION, a post-borough, capital of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, is situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, where it is crossed by the Bellefonte and Erie Turnpike, about 75 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg, and 187 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains a court-house, an academy, 2 or 3 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in in 1840. Pop. in 1853, about 1000; of the township of Clarion in 1850, 2517.

CLARION, a post-office of Grundy co., Illinois, 140 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

CLAR'ION, or CLOUD'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico; lat. 18° N., lon. 114° 50′ W.

CLAR'ION RIVER, Pennsylvania, also called TOBY'S RIVER, rises in McKean co., flows S.W., and enters the Alleghany in Clarion county. Large quantities of pine lumber are transported on it. The whole length is estimated at 130 miles.

CLARK or CLARKE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

CLARK, a township in the E. part of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1281.

CLARK, a township in the S. part of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1654.

CLARK, a township in the N.E. part of Johnson co., Indiana. Pop. 1018.

CLARK, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1301.

CLARK, a township of Perry co., Indiana. Pop. 673.

CLARKE, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 208 square miles. It is traversed by the Shenandoah River, and also drained by Opequan Creek. It occupies part of the Great Valley of Virginia, which extends along the N.W. base of the Blue Ridge. The surface is beautifully diversified; the soil is based on blue limestone, and is highly productive. This county is intersected by the Winchester Railroad, and by several turnpike-roads. It was organized in 1836 out of part of Frederick county, and named in honor of General George Roger Clarke, an officer of the war of the Revolution. Capital, Berryville. Pop. 7352; of whom 3738 were free, and 3614 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 280 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Oconee and its branches, the Middle Oconee and the North Fork, bounded on the W. by the Appalachee, and also drained by Sandy, Shoal, and Cedar Creeks. The surface is hilly. The richest soil is found in the vicinity of the Oconee and its branches; a portion of the upland is said to be "worn out." Granitic rocks are abundant in the county; gold, garnets, kaolin, pyrites, and tourmaline are also found. A branch railroad extends from Athens, the county seat, to the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of General Elijah Clarke, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Pop. 11,119; of whom 5540 were free, and 5589 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1270 square miles. The Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers constitute the respective boundaries of the county on the W. and S.E., until they unite at its southern extremity to form the Mobile. The surface is uneven; the soil in some parts is fertile, in others sandy and thin. Pine timber is abundant here. Capital, Clarkesville. Pop. 9786; of whom 4910 were free, and 4876 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is moderately uneven. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is located near the W. border of the county. Named in honor of Judge Clarke, first chancellor of Mississippi. Capital, Quitman. Pop. 5477; of whom 3829 were free, and 1648 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, contains 941 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Washita, and on the S.W. by the Little Missouri. The surface is hilly or rolling; the soil sandy and fertile. Capital, Arkadelphia. Pop. 4070; of whom 3120 were free, and 950 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 210 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kentucky and Red Rivers, the former of which is navigable, and drained by Stoner's and Howard's Creeks. The surface is uneven, and in some parts broken; a portion of the soil is very productive. Hydraulic limestone is found in the county. Red River furnishes valuable water-power. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of General George Rogers Clarke. Pop. 12,683; of whom 7843 were free, and 4840 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 280 square miles. It is intersected by Mad River, and also drained by the sources of the Little Miami and by Lagonda Creek, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is diversified by beautiful undulations; the soil is generally excellent, and well supplied with water and timber. The county is crossed by five lines of railway, which meet at Springfield, and connect it with Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Sandusky, &c.; several turnpikes also pass through it. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 22,178.

CLARKE, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains about 460 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the S.E.; it is also drained by Silver Creek. The surface is nearly level, excepting a chain of "knobs" near the W. border, which are not suited for cultivation, but produce good timber. The soil is generally fertile and well improved. Iron ore, marble, limestone, and hydraulic cement are abundant. The county is intersected by the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad. Organized in 1801. Capital, Charleston. Pop. 15,828.

CLARKE, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 460 square miles. The Wabash River, navigable by steamboats, forms its boundary on the S.E. The county is intersected by the North Fork of Embarras River, and also drained by Fox and Crane Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is productive. Stone coal is found along the Wabash River. The county is intersected by the railroad from St. Louis to Terre Haute. Capital, Darwin. Pop. 9532.

CLARKE, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Missouri, has an area of 516 square miles. It is situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Des Moines, the latter of which forms its boundary on the N.E., separating it from Iowa, and the former separates it from Illinois. The county is intersected by the Fox and Wyaconda Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. More than half of the county consists of fertile upland prairies, some of which are several miles in width, with forests of good timber distributed along the watercourses. Named in honor of William Clarke, of the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, afterwards governor of Missouri Territory. Capital, Alexandria. The population has increased rapidly for several years past. Pop. 5527; of whom 5023 were free, and 504 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. The South River, and Whitebreast River, affluents of the Des Moines, rise by several branches in this county; it is also drained by the East Fork of Grand River, which flows southward into Missouri. The surface is slightly diversified; the soil is fertile. A large part of the county is prairie. Named in honor of James Clarke, Governor of Iowa in 1846. Pop. 79.

CLARKE, a county in the S.W. part of Washington Territory, has an area of about 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, on the S. and S.W. by the Columbia River, which separates it from Oregon, and partly on the N. and W. by the Cowelitz River, a tributary of the Columbia. The volcanic mountain of St. Helen's, on the E. border, is the principal elevation. The soil has as yet been but little cultivated. Pop. 643.

CLARKE or CLARK, a post-township in the N. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 833.

CLARKE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, on the post-road to Toronto, 12 miles W. of Port Hope, and 52 miles from Toronto. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 250.

CLARKE'S POINT, a narrow peninsula S.W. of New Bedford Bay. At the extremity of the point is a fixed light, 52 feet above high water. Lat. 41° 35′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 54′ 12″ W.

CLARKE'S RIVER, or FLATHEAD RIVER, in Washington Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Missouri, in about 45° 30′ N. lat. For nearly 200 miles it flows in a northerly direction, after which it inflects to the N.W., entering the Columbia in about 48° 50′ N. lat., and 117° 45′ W. lon. The greater part of its course lies through a mountainous region. About 125 miles from its confluence with the Columbia, it spreads out into a lake 30 miles long, and from 6 to 12 miles wide, called Kullu-pelm, or Lac Pend Oreilles. The Blackfoot River, and the Rivière à Jacques, (from Flathead Lake,) flowing from near the Rocky Mountains, are the principal affluents. The entire length is estimated at 650 miles.

CLARKESVILLE, klärks'vil, a post-village, capital of Habersham co., Georgia, is delightfully situated on the headwaters of the Chattahoochee River, 133 miles N. of Milledgeville. It is surrounded by charming mountain scenery, of which the Blue Ridge is a prominent feature, and is a favorite retreat for many families from the lower parts of South Carolina and Georgia. The village contains a brick courthouse and 4 churches. Pop. about 500.

CLARKSBOROUGH, klärks'bŭr-ŭh, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, 5 miles S.W. of Woodbury.

CLARKSBOROUGH, a post-office of Scott co., Indiana.

CLARK'S BRIDGE, a village of Erie co., New York, on the railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of Buffalo.

CLARKS'BURG, a township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 105 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. Pop. 384.

CLARKSBURG, a post-office of Erie co., New York, about 300 miles W. of Albany.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 20 miles E. of Trenton.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles W. of Harrisburg, has 1 church, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 60 miles W.N.W. of Annapolis.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Virginia, on the West Fork of Monongahela River, at the mouth of Elk Creek, 220 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is situated on a high table-land, environed by hills. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, 2 printing offices, and numerous stores. Stone coal abounds in the vicinity. The Northwestern Railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, passes through the village. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Kentucky, 4 miles from the Ohio River, and 90 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 30 miles W. of Wheeling.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Clarke co., Ohio, 48 miles W. of Columbus.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, about 18 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Daviess co., Indiana, 16 miles N.E. of Washington, the county seat.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, about 60 miles N. of Madison.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Johnson co., Indiana, 18 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

CLARK'S CORNERS, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CLARK'S CORNERS, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 165 miles N.E. of Columbus.

CLARK'S CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River about 10 miles above Harrisburg.

CLARK'S CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

CLARK'S FACTORY, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

CLARKS'FIELD, a post-township in the E. part of Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 1454.

CLARK'S FORK, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

CLARK'S FORK, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

CLARK'S GREEN, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CLARK'S HILL, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

CLARK'S ISLAND, the most southern of the Furneaux group, Banks's Strait, off the N.E. end of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. of the S. extremity, 40° 34′ S.

CLARK'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific, in lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 176° W.

CLARK'S (SIR GEORGE) ISLE, an island in the Arctic Ocean, 10 miles off the coast of British North America, in lat. 69° 20′ N., lon. 118° 40′ W.

CLARK'S MILLS, a small but thriving village of Oneida co., New York, on Oriskany Creek, about 12 miles S.W. of Utica. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of cotton goods.

CLARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

CLARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

CLARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

CLARK'S MILLS, a village of Canada West, co. of Addington, on the Napanee River, 21 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 350.

CLARKSON, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario, 16 miles N.W. from Rochester. Pop. 4555.

CLARKSON, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 165 miles N.E. of Columbus, contains near 100 inhabitants.

CLARKSON CENTRE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, 215 miles W. by N. of Albany.

CLARK'S RIVER, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises near the S. border of the state, and flowing N. and N.W., enters the Ohio at Paducah, just below the mouth of Tennessee River. A small stream, named the West Branch, enters Clark's River on the left hand, a few miles from its mouth.

CLARK'S RIVER, Washington Territory. See CLARKE'S RIVER.

CLARK'S RIVER, a post-office of Callaway co., Kentucky.

CLARK'S RUN, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into Yuba River, about 20 miles above Marysville. Several hundred men are engaged here in gold-digging, obtaining from $5 to $50 a day.

CLARKSTON, a thriving post-village of Independence township, Oakland co., Michigan, on Kearsley Creek, 36 miles N.W. of Detroit. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and 1 flouring mill.

CLARKSTOWN, a post-township of Rockland co., New York, on the right bank of Hudson River, 122 miles below Albany. It contains New City, the county seat. Pop. 3111.

CLARKSVILLE, a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, about 120 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 187.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-township of Allegheny co., New York, about 67 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 668.

CLARKSVILLE, a village of Brookfield township, Madison co., New York, contains the Brookfield Academy.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 14 miles N. of Flemington.

CLARKESVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Ten Mile Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Waynesburg.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 245 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, about 152 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles W. of Honesdale.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mecklenburg co., Virginia, on the S. bank of the Roanoke River, a little below the confluence of the Dan and Staunton, 102 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has increased more rapidly, perhaps, during the last ten years than any other village in the state. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, and over 1000 inhabitants. About 2000 hogsheads of tobacco are annually inspected here, and sent down the river in batteaux. A railroad is projected from this place to the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CLARKSVILLE, Georgia. See CLARKESVILLE.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Alabama, 134 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa, contains a court-house and a few stores.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Red River co., Texas, is about 15 miles S.W. of Red River, and 330 miles N.E. of Austin City. It is the oldest village of the county, and the principal village in what is called the Red River country of Texas.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Arkansas, on Spadra Creek, about 100 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It contains a court-house, jail, and United States land-office.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the right bank of Cumberland River, at the mouth of Red River, about 60 miles N.W. of Nashville. It contains 4 or 5 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and has considerable trade. Pop. in 1838, estimated at 3000.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, 81 miles S.W. of Columbus.

CLARKSVILLE, a small village of Defiance co., Ohio, on St. Joseph's River.

CLARKSVILLE, a village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 4 miles above New Albany.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Kankakee co., Illinois.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, on the Mississippi, about 100 miles above St. Louis. It contains several stores.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 94 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Oconto co., Wisconsin.

CLARSBOROUGH, a post-office of Scott co., Tennessee.

CLARY, klä'rē', a village of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2230. It has manufactures of tulles and gauzes.

CLARYSVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

CLA'RYVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

CLASE, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Swansea.

CLASH'MORE, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, 4 miles N.N.E. of Youghall. Pop. 3777.

CLAS'SEN'S CORNER, a village of La Porte co., Indiana, a little S. of the Northern Indiana Railroad, and 5 miles W.S.W. of La Porte.

CLAT'FORD GOOD'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CLATFORD, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CLAT'SOP, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon. It is bounded on the N. by the Columbia River, which separates it from Washington, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by several small streams flowing into the Pacific. The soil is generally fertile, although as yet but little cultivated. Pop. 462.

CLATT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

CLAT'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLAU'DY, a village of Ireland, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Londonderry. Pop. 121.

CLAUDY or CLADY, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles S.S.W. of Strabane, on the Finn. Adjacent to the village is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the Finn, connecting Claudy with the county of Donegal. Pop. 219.

CLAUGHTON, klaw'ton, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLAUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLAUSENBURG, Transylvania. See KLAUSENBURG.

CLAUS'SELVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama, 90 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

CLAUSSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 83 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

CLAUSTHAL or KLAUSTHAL, klōws'tăl, a town of Hanover, capital of a district in the Harz, 47 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 9799, including the adjacent town of Zellerfeld. It is situated on a hill, 1740 feet above the level of the sea, and is mostly built of wood. It is the chief mining town of the Harz, and has an important mining academy, with a valuable museum, a mint, and a high school. Near it are the principal lead and silver mines in the Harz, in which, and in some manufactures of camlets and other woven fabrics, its entire population is employed.

CLAVENNA. See CHIAVENNA.

CLAVERACK, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, 4 miles E. of Hudson, intersected by the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, and the Harlem Extension Railroad. It contains an academy. Pop. 3208.

CLAVERDON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CLAVERDON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLAVERING, a village and parish of England, co. of Essex.

CLAVERLEY, a village and parish of England, co. of Salop.

CLAWR'PLYE', a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.

CLAW'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLAX'BY PLUCK'ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CLAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CLAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CLAY, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 870 square miles. It is traversed by the South Fork of Kentucky River. The surface is mountainous. Coal and iron ore are found, and salt is manufactured extensively. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Capital, Manchester. Formed in 1806, and named in honor of General Green Clay, an officer in the war of 1812. Pop. 5421, of whom 4906 were free, and 515 slaves.

CLAY, a county in the W. part of Indiana, contains 360 square miles. It is drained by the Eel River. The surface is generally level, and much of the soil is fertile. The county contains iron ore, and numerous beds of coal, which are easily accessible. It is intersected by the railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, and by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1825, and named (as well as the three following counties) in honor of the late Henry Clay, the distinguished statesman of Kentucky. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. 7944.

CLAY, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 140 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River, and also drained by Elm Creek. The surface is undulating, or nearly level; and the soil is fertile. The county consists partly of prairie, and is partly covered by forests. Capital, Maysville. Pop. 4289.

CLAY, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 415 square miles. The Missouri River forms its S. boundary; it is also drained by Fishing Creek and Smith's Fork of Little Platte River. The surface is moderately diversified; the soil is fertile, and well timbered with oaks, black walnut, and ash. The rocks which underlie the county are limestone and sand-stone. Capital, Liberty. Pop. 10,332, of whom 7590 were free, and 2742 slaves.

CLAY, a new county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Little Sioux River, an affluent of the Missouri, with its branches, and some of its tributaries, and also by Lizard River, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

CLAY, a post township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Oswego River, 10 miles N. of Syracuse. The canal connecting Syracuse and Oswego passes through it. Pop. 3402.

CLAY, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 646.

CLAY, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

CLAY, a township in Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 840.

CLAY, a township in Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 940.

CLAY, a township in Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1108.

CLAY, a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1140.

CLAY, a township in Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 653.

CLAY, a township in Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 905.

CLAY, a township in Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 233.

CLAY, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 882.

CLAY, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1260.

CLAY, a township in St. Clair co., Michigan, near the mouth of St. Clair River. Pop. 822.

CLAY, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 812.

CLAY, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 642.

CLAY, a village of Cass co., Indiana, 85 miles N. of Indianapolis.

CLAY, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. Pop. 910.

CLAY, a township in Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 413.

CLAY, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 464.

CLAY, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 588.

CLAY, a township in Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 1213.

CLAY, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 1085.

CLAY, a township in Pike co., Indiana. Pop. 872.

CLAY, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 659

CLAY, a township in Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 769.

CLAY, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

CLAY, a township in La Fayette co., Missouri. Pop. 1716.

CLAY, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa.

CLAYBROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CLAYBROOKE, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

CLAYCROSS, a station on the North Midland Railway, England, 4 miles S. of Chesterfield.

CLAYDON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CLAYDON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CLAYDON, MIDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CLAYDON STERPLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CLAYE, klā', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 9 miles W. of Meaux, on the Canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. 1108.

CLAYETTE, LA, lā klĕtt', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles S. of Charolles. Pop. 1221.

CLAY FURNACE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

CLAYHANGER, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLAYHEDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLAY HILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

CLAY HILL, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

CLAY LANDING, a post-office of Levy co., Florida.

CLAYLANE, a township of England, co. of Derby. P. 1478.

CLAY LICK, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

CLAYMONTE, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

CLAYPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CLAY POOL, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

CLAY PORT, a village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on the railway projected from Peru to Elkhart, 100 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

CLAYSBURG, a village of Preble co., Ohio, about 35 miles S.W. of Dayton.

CLAY'S POINT, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, about 18 miles E. of Wheeling. Pop. 275.

CLAYSVILLE, a small village of Montgomery co., Maryland.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

CLAYSVILLE, a village of Wood co., Virginia, on the Little Kanawha River, 7 miles above Parkersburg, has a fine water-power and several mills. Pop. about 100.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-village of Marshall co., Alabama, on the Tennessee River, 133 miles N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

CLAYSVILLE, formerly MARYSVILLE, a small post-village of Harrison co., Kentucky, on the Licking River, 47 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It contains a church, a woollen factory, a flour mill, and 3 tobacco factories.

CLAYSVILLE, a village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 48 miles S.W. of Columbus.

CLAYSVILLE, a village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 10 miles from Xenia, the county seat.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 80 miles E. of Columbus.

CLAYSVILLE, a village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 21 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, about 90 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

CLAYTON, klā'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CLAYTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLAYTON, a county in the E.N.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 700 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its entire boundary on the E. The Turkey River flows through the middle of the county into the first-named river, and the South Fork of the Turkey traverses part of the county. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive, and the climate healthy. Mines of lead are worked in the S.E. part, near the river. Capital, Garnavillo. Pop. 3873.

CLAYTON, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, on St. Lawrence and Chaumont Rivers, and at the terminus of the Utica and Black River Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Watertown. Clayton is a port in the collection district of Cape Vincent, and has a landing for vessels plying on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 4191.

CLAYTON, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

CLAYTON, a post-village, capital of Rabun co., Georgia, about 175 miles N. of Milledgeville.

CLAYTON, a post-village, capital of Barbour co., Alabama, 75 miles S.E. of Montgomery. Pop. about 400.

CLAYTON, a post-village in the N.W. part of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

CLAYTON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 75 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

CLAYTON, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

CLAYTON, a township in the N. part of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1594.

CLAYTON, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 418.

CLAYTON, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

CLAYTON, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 781.

CLAYTON, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 89 miles W. of Springfield. It is on the route of the Military Tract Railroad, now in progress. Pop. 781.

CLAYTON, a flourishing post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 50 miles above Dubuque. Nearly all the surplus produce of Clayton county is shipped by steamboats at this place, which is the most easily accessible river port for a large extent of country. Lead-mines have been opened on the bank of the river near Clayton.

CLAYTON, a township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 402.

CLAYTO'NA, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio, 75 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

CLAYTON-LE-DALE, a township of England, co. Lancaster.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLAYTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

CLAYTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

CLAYTONVILLE, a post-village of Henderson co., North Carolina, 284 miles W. of Raleigh.

CLAYTON, WEST, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLAY VALLEY, a post-office, Robeson co., North Carolina.

CLAY VILLAGE, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, on the road from Louisville to Frankfort, 16 miles W. of the latter. Pop. about 250.

CLAYVILLE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

CLAYVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, about 10 miles S. of Utica.

CLAYWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CLEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

CLEAR BRIDGE, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

CLEAR CREEK, of Huntingdon co., Indiana, falls into the Wabash River.

CLEAR CREEK, of Monroe co., Indiana, joins Salt Creek.

CLEAR CREEK, near the southern extremity of Illinois, flows into the Mississippi.

CLEAR CREEK, of Missouri. See PESHAW.

CLEAR CREEK, of Shasta co., in the N. part of California, falls into Sacramento River about 2 miles below Shasta City.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 320 miles W. by S. of Albany, has 2 or 3 churches and several stores.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1205.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-township of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles S. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 1606.

CLEAR CREEK, a township of Warren co., Ohio. Pop. 2316.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 946.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Clark co., Illinois. Pop. 720.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Cumberland co., Illinois. Pop. 279.

CLEAR CREEK, a small village of Bates co., Missouri.

CLEAR CREEK, a small post-village of Daviess co., Missouri.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-office of Daviess co., Missouri.

CLEAR CREEK LANDING, a post-village of Alexander co., Illinois, 215 miles S. of Springfield.

CLEARFIELD, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, which divides it into nearly equal portions. Mushannon Creek forms part of the S.E. boundary, and Clearfield Creek, from which the name is derived, enters the river about the middle of the county. The eastern part is traversed by deep ravines formed by the watercourses, and is too rugged for cultivation; the remainder is generally rolling and uneven. The soil in the valleys of the large streams is productive, and much of the upland is moderately fertile, and adapted to grazing. Large quantities of timber, pine, oak, poplar, and cherry, are procured from the forests, and floated down the river to market. Mines of iron ore and stone coal are worked. Organized in 1804. Capital, Clearfield. Pop. 12,558.

CLEARFIELD, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1924.

CLEARFIELD, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

CLEARFIELD, a post-village and township, capital of Clearfield co., situated in Lawrence township, Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 120 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, and lumber is a leading article of export. Pop. about 650; of the township, 802.

CLEARFIELD BRIDGE, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

CLEARFIELD CREEK, Pennsylvania, flows northward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna near Clearfield.

CLEAR FORK, of Mohicean River, Ohio, enters the main stream near Loudonville, Ashland county.

CLEAR FORK, of Black River, Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

CLEAR FORK, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

CLEAR FORK, a post-office of Whitely co., Kentucky.

CLEAR LAKE, of Yolo co., towards the N.W. part of California, is about 6 miles long by 2 miles wide.

CLEAR LAKE, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 191.

CLEAR LAKE, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.

CLEAR LAKE, a post-office of Benton co., Minnesota.

CLEARMONT, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

CLEAR POINT, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

CLEAR PORT, a post-office of Fairfield co., Ohio.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 110 miles N.W. of Annapolis, situated in a beautiful and fertile country.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

CLEAR SPRING, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, 64 miles S. of Indianapolis, has about 50 inhabitants.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana, 14 miles S.E. of Warsaw, the county seat.

CLEAR SPRING, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 674.

CLEARSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

CLEAR'WATER (or WASHACUMMOV) RIVER, in British North America, lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 110° W., connects Lake Methye with the river Athabasca, and thence the waters flowing to Hudson Bay with those entering the Arctic Ocean.

CLEAR'WATER, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, on Chippowa River, at the mouth of L'Eau Claire River. It has 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

CLEASBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CLEATOR, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CLEAVELAND, New York. See CLEVELAND.

CLEAVELAND, Ohio. See CLEVELAND.

CLEAVELAND, a post-office of Fayette co., Kentucky.

CLEAVELAND, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

CLECKHEATON, klĕk'e-ton, a village and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8½ miles W. of Leeds, is well built, lighted with gas, and has a news-room and mechanics' institution. The manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted is extensively carried on; cards and other machinery used in the wool trade are also made, and the iron-founding trade is important. Here is a station on the Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 4299.

CLÉCY, klā'see', a market-town of France, department of Calvados, near the Orne, 13 miles W.N.W. of Falaise. Pop. 2023. It has manufactures of lace and cotton fabrics.

CLEDEN, klĕh-dŏx', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 25 miles W.N.W. of Quimper.

CLEDEN, a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 26 miles N.E. of Quimper.

CLEE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CLEEK'S MILLS, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

CLEE'NISH, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh.

CLEE SAINT MARGARET'S, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CLEES, LE, lĕh klāce or lĕh klā, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 4 miles W. of Orbe, on the Orbe, in a narrow gorge of the Jura. It was formerly a small town, with a fortress for the defence of one of the passes of the Jura.

CLEETHORPE, a township of England, co. of Lincoln, parish of Clee, on the coast, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Great Grimsby. Pop. 778. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

CLEEVE BISHOP'S, or BISHOP'S CLEEVE, a village and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 3¼ miles N.N.E. of Cheltenham, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railroad.

CLEEVE, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, a village and parish of England, co. of Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Evesham.

CLÉGUÉREC, klā'gā'rĕk', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles N.W. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1852, 3850.

CLEISH, kleesh, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kinross. Here are remains of some Roman forts.

CLEMENT, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

CLEMENTON, a village of Camden co., New Jersey, 13 miles S.S.E. of Camden, has 2 mills and a tavern.

CLEMENTSBURG, a village of Crittenden co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, about 220 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

CLEMENTSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

CLEMMONSVILLE, a post-village in Davidson co., North Carolina.

CLENCH-WARTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CLENDENIN, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

CLENT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, klo'ber-re-mor'te-mer, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 10 miles E. of Ludlow. Pop. 1730. It has a work-house, and a free school founded in 1714. The Clee Hills in the vicinity abound in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The ancient satirist, Piers Plowman, was born in this town.

CLEOBURY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CLEOPATRIS. See SUEZ.

CLERCKEN, klĕsk'ken, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2845.

CLÈRES, klair, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N. of Rouen, on a small river of its own name. Pop. 906.

CLEREF, klaief, or CLERVAUX, klair'vō', a small village of Holland, 33 miles N. by W. of Luxemburg. It has a castle belonging to the Count of Lannois. Pop. 800.

CLERIHAN, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 4 miles N.W. of Clonmel, with a neat Roman Catholic chapel.

CLER'KENWELL, a large district and out-parish of the city of London, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N. of St. Paul's. Area, 320 acres. Pop. 58,756. It has a conspicuous session-house, Clerkenwell Green Prison-house, and New River Head water-cistern for supplying the metropolis. "St. John's Gate" is the only remnant of an ancient priory which stood in that locality.

CLERMONT, klĕr'mōn', a town of France, department

of Oise, on the route between Paris and Amiens, and on the Railway du Nord, 16 miles S.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. in 1852, 5144, engaged in calico bleaching and trading in agricultural produce. It has a college and library of 12,000 volumes. Its old castle is now a prison.

CLERMONT, klẽr-mont', a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 462 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Little Miami on the W.; it is also drained by the East Fork of Little Miami. The surface is generally rolling, and is quite hilly in the vicinity of the Ohio River. A large portion of the soil is rich. The surface rock of this county is the blue limestone. The Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad passes along its northern border. Capital, Batavia. Pop. 30,455.

CLERMONT, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 10 miles S. by W. of Hudson. Pop. 1130.

CLERMONT, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

CLERMONT, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

CLERMONT, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

CLERMONT-DE-LODÈVE, klẽr'mõN'-deh-lo'dĕv', a town of France, department of Hérault, 23 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 6180. It has manufactories of coarse woollens for military clothing, and for export to the Levant, and trade in rural produce. There is here a communal college, a savings bank, and a chamber of commerce.

CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE, klẽr'mõN'-on-ăr'gonn', a town of France, department of Meuse, 14 miles W.S.W. of Verdun. Pop. 1456.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, klẽr'mõN'-fĕr'rõN', (anc. *Augustonemetum*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, on an eminence, 212 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 33,555. It has a university, royal college, school of medicine, library of 18,000 volumes, academy, normal school, botanic garden, a chamber of commerce, and a school of design. It is composed of two towns, Clermont and Mont-Ferrand, formerly separate, united by a fine promenade. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. Chief edifices, the Gothic Cathedral and Church of Notre-Dame. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Alyne, the incrustations of which, during the successive deposits of 300 years, have formed a curious natural bridge. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, hosiery, paper, and cutlery; and it is the entrepôt for commerce between Bordeaux and Lyons.

Anterior to the Roman conquest, Clermont was called Nemetum, and, in the reign of Augustus, Augusto-Nemetum. It became the capital of the Arverni after the destruction of Gergovia, the ancient capital, which seems to have occupied a hill 4½ miles from Clermont. Christianity was established here, and a bishopric founded, about the year 250. The city, which had become very considerable under the Romans, suffered severely from the irruption of the northern tribes; and, A.D. 507, it was taken by Thierry, and united to the crown of France. In A.D. 761 it was sacked by Pepin. The great council in which the Crusades originated was held here in 1095, convoked by Pope Urban II. Here, from a throne around which were grouped the tents of tens of thousands of enthusiastic hearers, the pope pronounced that eloquent discourse which melted all to tears, and was followed by the universal shout of "Diex le veut—God wills it!" when the cloaks of red cloth worn by the noble bystanders were torn into shreds, to form the badge of the cross, then first adopted. In 1556, Clermont was declared the capital of the duchy of Auvergne. Gregory of Tours, Blaise Pascal, the poet Delille, and General Desaix were natives of this town.

CLERMONT MILLS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

CLERMONTOIS, klẽr'mõN'-twä', a small district of France, in the old province of Lorraine, of which the capital was Clermontois-en-Argonne. It is now comprised in the department of the Meuse.

CLERMONT-TONNERRE, klẽr'mont'ton'nair', (Fr. pron. klẽr'mõN'-ton'nair',) an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Island group, in lat. 15° 32' 49" S., lon. 136° 21' 12" W. Length, 10 miles, by 1½ miles across. Surface, low. Its discovery has been claimed for the French under Admiral Duperré in 1825.

CLERMONTVILLE, a post-village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, about 194 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

CLERVAL, klẽr'vä', a town of France, department of Doubs, 24 miles N.E. of Besançon, on the Doubs.

CLERVAUX. See CLEFF.

CLÉRY, klā'rē', (anc. *Clariacum?*) a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Orleans. Louis XI. was interred in the church of Notre Dame de Cléry.

CLES, klēs, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 19 miles N. by W. of Trent, on the Noce, here crossed by a bridge. It is well built, and commanded by a castle, and possesses a Franciscan convent, with a large library. Pop. 2045.

CLETO, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

CLETO CREEK, of Texas, flows into the San Antonio from the N. in Goliad co.

CLEVEDON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLEVEDON MILTON, or MILTON CLEVEDON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLEVELAND, a bay on the N.E. coast of Australia. It is about 20 miles in width at the entrance.

CLEVELAND, a fertile district of England, co. of York, North Riding. It gives the title of duke to the Vane family. In it is the hamlet of Clevelandport.

CLEVELAND, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the First Broad River, which enters Broad River proper near the S.W. extremity of the county. The surface is elevated and uneven; the soil is said to be fertile. King's Mountain is on or near the S.E. border of the county, which was formed in 1841, and named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who commanded at the battle of King's Mountain. Capital, Shelby. Pop. 19,396, of whom 8649 were free, and 1747 slaves.

CLEVELAND, a post-village of Constantia township, Oswego co., New York, on the northern shore of Oneida Lake, about 48 miles W. by N. of Utica. It has one or two churches, and several mills.

CLEVELAND, a village of Meriwether co., Georgia, about 100 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville.

CLEVELAND, a thriving post-village, capital of Bradley co., Tennessee, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 156 miles E.S.E. of Nashville, and about 30 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. The surrounding country is fertile and well watered, and is rapidly improving since the opening of the railroad. Cleveland is a place of active business, and has from 500 to 600 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1840. A railroad is in course of construction from this point to Chattanooga.

CLEVELAND, formerly CLEAVELAND, city and port of entry of Ohio, capital of Cuyahoga county, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, 135 miles by railroad E.N.E. of Columbus, 255 miles N.E. from Cincinnati, and 195 miles by water S.W. of Buffalo. Lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 81° 47' W. This is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. It is principally built on a gravelly plain, elevated nearly 100 feet above the level of the lake. The streets cross each other at right angles, and vary from 60 to 120 feet in width. Many of them are well paved and bordered with ornamental trees, and open delightful vistas of the blue and boundless waters. The principal business is transacted on Main-street, which is 120 feet in width, and is lined with rows of brick and stone buildings, three or four stories high. Near the centre of the city is a public square of 10 acres, divided into four parts by intersecting streets. The most remarkable public buildings are the Merchants' Exchange, the Court-House, the Medical College, the American Hotel, the Weddell House, and the different churches. The Western Reserve Medical College is a flourishing institution, having, in 1852, six professors and about 200 students. There is a Homœopathic Medical College, founded in 1850, also an "Engineers and Mechanics' College," established in 1851. Cleveland, including Ohio City, on the opposite side of the river, has from 25 to 30 churches, among which are 5 Presbyterian, 2 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 5 Methodist, 3 Baptist, 4 Catholic, and 2 colored, besides 1 Jewish synagogue. It has 6 banks, a union school, and 6 newspaper-offices, issuing daily and weekly editions, besides several which publish weekly editions only.

Cleveland after Cincinnati, is the most commercial town in Ohio; and there are reasons for believing that its trade will will continue to increase for a long time to come. Besides its natural advantages, which are probably equal to any on the lake, its trade is facilitated by the Ohio Canal, which extends to the Ohio River at Portsmouth, and another uniting the line, at Akron, with Beaver on the Ohio,—virtually a canal from Cleveland to Pittsburg, inasmuch as loaded canal-boats are towed by small steamers from the mouth of Beaver River to the latter city, —and by the following railroads, which are already completed: the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati; the Cleveland and Pittsburg; the Cleveland and Erie, and the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo. Numerous other railroads, calculated to facilitate the commercial prosperity of this city, are in course of construction. Among these may be mentioned the Cleveland and Mahoning, extending to Newcastle, Pennsylvania; the Cleveland, Medina, and Tuscarawas, and Lake Shore Railroad, extending to Toledo. The mouth of the river forms the harbor, which, when entered, is safe and of sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels on the lake. Its entrance, however, is attended with some danger, and the bar can only be kept down by continual dredging. The harbor has been much improved by the construction of a pier on each side, extending 200 feet into the lake. These are 200 feet apart. Near the end of one stands a light-house, and another has been erected on the high bank of the shore. The following exhibits the lake trade of Cuyahoga district, (port of entry, Cleveland,) for the year 1848, 1851, and 1853:

	1848.	1851.	1853.
Imports	$7,003,388	$22,804,159	$54,971,782
Exports	6,713,244	12,026,497	32,717,730
Total	$13,716,632	$34,830,656	$87,689,512

The imports, by railroad, for 1853, were estimated at $15,000,000, which, added to $87,689,512, makes the total trade of Cleveland for 1853, $102,689,512. Of this amount $397,209 exports and $170,608 imports was foreign trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 263 vessels of 29,480 tons burden, and the clearances 235 vessels, of 39,460 tons. The number of vessels owned here, June 30th, 1854, was over 100, with an aggregate of 46,434 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 35 vessels, (including 1 steamer,) with an aggregate burden of 4055 tons, were admeasured. The tonnage of the district, in 1853, amounted to 43,492; vessels built during the year, (including three steamers,) 37; aggregate burden 7015½ tons. At Cleveland are located the Cuyahoga Works, one of the most extensive establishments for the manufacture of locomotives in the Western States. Arrangements have been made by the public authorities to supply the city with pure water from Lake Erie, to be raised by a steam-engine. From the level character of the grounds in the vicinity, a brick tower and tank will be resorted to as the only practical means to obtain the requisite head of water. The cost of the works is estimated in the engineer's report to the city council at $380,760. Gas is employed to light the streets. Assessed value of property in 1853, $18,498,202. In 1846 it was $3,116,734. Cleveland was settled in 1796, and incorporated in 1836. The population in 1840 was 6071; in 1850, 17,034; in 1853, 41,196, of whom 9992 were in Ohio City, formerly a suburb, but now a part of the consolidated city.

CLEVELAND, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

CLEVELAND, township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 419.

CLEVELAND, a village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 54 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND, a small village of Boone co., Illinois.

CLEVES, klaevz, (Ger. *Kleve*, klâ'veh, Fr. *Clèves*, klâve. L. *Cliveia*,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, government Dusseldorf, capital of circle, and formerly capital of duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine and the Netherland frontier, 23 miles N.W. of Wesel. Pop. 8000. It stands on a declivity, (whence its name,) and is neatly built in the Dutch style. It has a college, a castle now used as a house of correction, a good town-hall, and a statue of Prince Maurice of Nassau; manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, hosiery, &c. Near it are a royal park and a zoological garden.

CLEVES or CLEVES'TOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 12 miles W. by N. of Cincinnati, has about 300 inhabitants.

CLEW BAY, Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic, lat. 53° 55′ N., lon. 9° 50′ W. It extends inland for about 15 miles, with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 miles. Along its shores are numerous small harbors and fishing stations, with the towns of Newport, Westport, and Louisburgh. At its upper end is an archipelago of about 300 fertile and cultivated islets; and opposite its entrance is Clare Island.

CLEW'ER, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

CLEY (klee) NEAR THE SEA, a small seaport and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on an estuary, forming an indifferent harbor for light craft, ¼ mile from the North Sea, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Norwich. It has a custom-house, an export trade in corn and flour, imports of coal, and some fisheries. It was here that Prince James, afterwards James I. of Scotland, driven by stress of weather on his voyage to France, was detained by the inhabitants: he was afterwards kept a prisoner by Henry IV. for 17 years.

CLI'BURN, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

CLICHY-LA-GARONNE, klee'shee'-lâ-gâ'ronn', a village of France, department of Seine, 4½ miles N.W. of Paris, of which it forms a suburb. It has important manufactures of chemical products.

CLID'DESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CLIF'DEN, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Connaught, district of Connemara, co. and 43 miles W.N.W. of Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbor. Pop. 1509. It has a Gothic parish church, several schools, a bridewell, work-house, custom-house, sessions-house, and a harbor admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. Chief exports, herrings, and upwards of 1000 tons of oats annually. Chief import, American timber. Clifden Castle is 2 miles distant.

CLIFDEN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, gives the title of viscount to the Agar-Ellis family.

CLIFFE, klif, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

CLIFFE, a township of England, co. of Kent.

CLIFFE PYPARD, or PEPER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CLIFFE REGIS, or KING'S CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CLIFFE, ST. THOMAS, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CLIFFE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CLIF'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford, 8 miles S.S.W. of Kington. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, the baronial residence of the Clifford family.

CLIFFORD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLIFFORD, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. 1353.

CLIFFORD, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CLIFT MILLS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

CLIFTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CLIFTON, a watering-place and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, about 1 mile W. of Bristol. Area, 910 acres. Pop. 14,177. It comprises elegant terraces, and crescents, built on the sides and summit of a precipitous limestone hill, commands fine views, and is separated from a similar cliff by a deep chasm, through which flows the navigable Avon. Its celebrated hot baths have a temperature of about 73° Fahrenheit. They contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia, and have for upwards of two centuries been in high repute. Hotels, lodging-houses, assembly and concert rooms are established, and many of the wealthy inhabitants of Bristol permanently reside here. Races are held near it annually in April.

CLIFTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, 5½ miles N.W. of Salford.

CLIFTON, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

CLIFTON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CLIF'TON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine. P. 306.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

CLIFTON, a township of St. Lawrence co., New York.

CLIFTON, a village of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, near the Lehigh River, about 120 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

CLIFTON, a post-office of King George co., Virginia.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

CLIFTON, a small post-village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

CLIFTON, a small village of Woodford co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River.

CLIFTON, a village of Clarke co., Ohio, about 50 miles S.W. of Columbus.

CLIFTON, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 75 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. The water-power of the river propels a cotton and a woollen factory, a paper mill, and grist mill. Pop. about 300.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Union co., Indiana.

CLIFTON, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 26 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

CLIFTON, a village of Dane co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, about 2¾ miles N.W. of Madison, has about 100 inhabitants.

CLIF'TON CAMP'VILLE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CLIF'TON-CUM-HARTS'HEAD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CLIF'TON FORGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

CLIF'TON HAM'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CLIF'TON MAY'BANK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CLIF'TON MILLS, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

CLIF'TON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CLIF'TON PARK, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, 17 miles N. by W. of Albany, borders on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal. Pop. 2868.

CLIF'TON REYNES, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CLIF'TON SPRINGS, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 44 miles E.S.E. of Rochester.

CLIF'TON-WITH-CAMP'TON, a township of England, co. of Derby.

CLIF'TON-UPON-DUNS'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CLIF'TON-WITH-GLAP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

CLIF'TON-WITH-SAL'WICK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLIF'TON-UPON-TEAME, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CLIF'TY, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

CLIFTY, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 948.

CLIFTY, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana, 45 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

CLIFTY CREEK, Alabama, flows S. into Sipsey River, in Walker county.

CLIFTY CREEK, in the S.W. part of Kentucky, flows through the S.E. part of Muhlenberg county into Muddy Creek.

CLIFTY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Rush county, and flowing S.W. about 50 miles, enters the Driftwood Fork of White River, 3 miles below Columbus.

CLIFTY CREEK, of Jefferson co., Indiana, falls into the Ohio 1 mile below Madison.

CLIMAX, a township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 504.

CLIMAX PRAIRIE, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

CLIMPING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CLINCH, a new county in the S. part of Georgia, formed since 1850.

CLINCH DALE, a village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 250 miles E. of Nashville.

CLINCH RIVER, of Virginia and Tennessee, rises among the mountains in the S.W. part of the former state, and flowing S.W. into Tennessee, traverses the valley between Clinch and Powell Mountains, and unites with the Holston at Kingston, to form the Tennessee River. Its whole length is estimated at above 200 miles. Small boats navigate it for more than half that distance.

CLINE'S MILL, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

CLINGMAN, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

CLINTON, a county forming the N.E. extremity of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and on the S. by the Rivière au Sable, and is drained by the Saranac and Chazy Rivers, and other smaller streams which furnish abundant water-power. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in commerce and manufactures, but the principal occupation is agriculture. Along the shore of the lake the surface is level, or slightly uneven, and the soil of good quality. In the W. part the surface is mountainous, and generally covered with timber; this portion abounds in iron ore of an excellent quality. The railroad, connecting Rouse's Point with Ogdensburg, traverses the county, and a branch to Plattsburg is included within it. Organized in 1788, and named in honor of George Clinton, who was six times successively elected governor of the state of New York, and afterwards vice-president of the United States. Capital, Plattsburg. Pop. 40,047.

CLINTON, a county in the N. central part of Pennsylvania, contains about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and also drained by Bald Eagle and Kettle Creeks. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the W. declivity of the Alleghany Ridge. The soil of the limestone valleys is productive. There is abundance of iron ore and bituminous coal in the county, and the coal mines are extensively worked. The West Branch Canal affords an easy access to market. Organized in 1839. This county, as well as most of those following, was named in honor of De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, and one of the earliest and most distinguished promoters of internal improvement in his own state. Capital, Lock Haven. Pop. 11,207.

CLINTON, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. Cumberland River, navigable for boats, washes its N. border, and it is also drained by Wolf River and Indian Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating. Poplar Mountain, a spur of Cumberland Mountain, rises in the E. part of the county to the height of 1000 feet or more. The soil is fertile, but a large part of it is yet unimproved. Stone coal and iron ore are abundant in the highlands. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1836. Capital, Albany. Pop. 4389, of whom 4627 were free, and 262 slaves.

CLINTON, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 467 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of Little Miami, by Anderson's Fork, and by Todd's and Rattlesnake Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil highly productive and well cultivated. It is intersected by the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati Railroad, nearly completed. Named in honor of Governor George Clinton, of New York. Capital, Wilmington. Pop. 18,838.

CLINTON, a county in the central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Grand, Maple, and Looking-glass Rivers. The surface is level and heavily timbered; the soil is productive. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Capital, De Witt. Pop. 5102.

CLINTON, a county in the N.W. central part of Indiana, contains 432 square miles. It is drained by the forks of Wildcat River and Sugar Creek. This county, which lies in the fertile valley of the Wabash, has a level surface and an alluvial soil, which produces abundant crops of grain and grass. It contains a few prairies, the largest of which is 12 miles long and 4 miles wide, and the rest of the surface was originally covered with a dense forest. Plank roads extend in two directions from Frankfort, the county seat. Organized in 1830. Pop. 11,869.

CLINTON, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal Creek, and also drained by Beaver and Crooked Creeks. The surface is generally level, and the soil productive. It contains a number of prairies, alternating with tracts of timber. Capital, Carlyle. Pop. 5139.

CLINTON, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 460 square miles. It is drained by Smith's Fork and Little Platte River, and by Castile Creek. The general surface is nearly level, and the soil productive. The county has a large proportion of prairie. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks. The projected railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph will probably pass through the county. Capital, Plattsburg. Pop. 3788, of whom 3347 were free, and 439 slaves.

CLINTON, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 696 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its eastern boundary; the Wapsipinicon traverses the western part, and forms the southern boundary. The county has a fair proportion of timber and prairie; the soil is good. Capital, De Witt. Pop. 2822.

CLINTON, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, 25 miles N. by E. of Augusta, on the E. side of Kennebec River. Pop. 1743.

CLINTON, a flourishing manufacturing post-village and township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the Nashua River, which here affords good water-power, and on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 35 miles W. by N. of Boston. The township was set off from Lancaster in 1849. Clinton is remarkable for its rapid growth, and for its extensive and peculiar manufactures, the more important of which consist of Lancaster ginghams, Brussels carpets, coach lace, figured counterpanes, fancy cassimeres, carpet-bags, and machinery. The most prominent among the numerous establishments are the Gingham or Lancaster Mills, which are considered to be the most complete of the kind in the United States. The buildings are situated on the banks of the Nashua, in the eastern part of the town, and cover more than four acres of ground. About 800 hands are employed, who keep in operation 21,000 spindles and 600 looms, producing daily upwards of 13,000 yards, or between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 yards annually. The dye house connected with this establishment is supposed to be the most perfect of the kind in the world. Capital of the company, $600,000. Besides the above may be mentioned the Clinton Company, with a capital of $400,00, producing annually 1,200,000 yards of coach lace, and 800,000 yards of tweeds and cassimeres; the Bigelow Carpet Company, (commenced operations in the fall of 1849,) which yearly turns out upwards of 150,000 yards of Brussels carpeting, of a quality hitherto unsurpassed; and the Lancaster Quilt Company, producing about 70,000 counterpanes annually. The township covers an area of only about 5900 acres. It contains several excellent schools, and three handsome churches. Pop. in 1840, 3113.

CLINTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 22 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. 1344.

CLINTON, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, 30 miles N.W. of Plattsburg, intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 1436.

CLINTON, a township of Dutchess co., New York. Pop. 1795.

CLINTON, a post-village of Kirkland township, Oneida co., New York, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Oriskany Creek, and on the Chenango Canal, 9 miles S.W. of Utica, and 100 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It is the seat of Hamilton College, a well-endowed and popular institution, under the direction of the Presbyterians. The buildings are of stone, and are situated on an eminence 1 mile from the village. An important addition is about being made to the college by the erection of an observatory, intended to be one of the best in the United States. The Clinton Liberal Institute, under the patronage of the Universalists, is an academical institution of the first class, comprising two departments, one for males, and one for females. Clinton also contains 2 or 3 other schools, a bank, and churches of 4 denominations. The manufacture of cotton goods and lumber is carried on here and in the vicinity to a considerable extent, and about a mile above the village, where the Chenango Canal crosses the Oriskany, the Franklin Iron Company established, in the spring of 1851, an extensive blast-furnace, the works of which cost about $75,000. The capital of the company has since been increased, and they now consume about 40 tons of coal daily, producing from 15 to 20 tons of iron.

CLINTON, a township of Essex co., New Jersey. Pop. 2508.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village and township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and on the South Branch of Raritan River, about 10 miles N. of Flemington, is situated in a fine and well improved agricultural region. The stream affords sufficient water-power to turn a large flour mill, a saw mill, and some other machinery. This town has 2 or 3 hotels, 7 stores, and 2 churches. Pop. about 800; of the township, 2368.

CLINTON, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles W. of Pittsburg.

CLINTON, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, 33 miles above Pittsburg.

CLINTON, a village of Centre township, Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 6 miles W. of Waynesburg.

CLINTON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 850.

CLINTON, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

CLINTON, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 544.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Sampson co., North Carolina, on the stage-road from Fayetteville to Warsaw, 35 miles E. of the former. It has an active trade, and contains 6 dry-goods stores, and 8 or 10 other shops. There is a female institute in the immediate vicinity.

CLINTON, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

CLINTON, a small village of Gwinnett co., Georgia.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Jones co., Georgia, about 20 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 120 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

CLINTON, a village in Hinds co., Mississippi, 10 miles W. of Jackson. It is on the railroad from Vicksburg to Brandon. It is the seat of Mississippi College.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village, capital of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, 32 miles N. of Baton Rouge. A railroad, 25 miles long, connects it with Port Hudson, on the Mississippi. It is a place of active and extensive business, and is surrounded by a community of wealthy cotton-planters: 16,000 bales of cotton were shipped here in 1851. Clinton contains a fine court-house, 2 churches, 1 synagogue, 1 academy, about 20 stores, and 2 offices which issue newspapers. Pop. in 1850, 1252.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of De Witt co., Texas, about 94 miles in a direct line S. by E. of Austin. The lands of the Guadalupe Valley are said to be extremely fertile, and the uplands are rolling and finely diversified in scenery.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Arkansas, on Little Red River, about 60 miles in a straight line N. by W. of Little Rock.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Anderson co., Tennessee, on the right bank of the Clinch River, 18 miles N.W. of Knoxville, and 175 miles E. of Nashville, is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful country. The river is navigable for boats.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Hickman co., Kentucky, is about 10 miles from the Mississippi River, and 300 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains 4 stores, 1 school, and about 300 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1186.

CLINTON, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 708.

CLINTON, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 802.

CLINTON, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1880.

CLINTON, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 764.

CLINTON, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 118 miles N.E. of Columbus.

CLINTON, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 888.

CLINTON, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1121.

CLINTON, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, is pleasantly situated on Raisin River, and on the Chicago Road, 15 miles N. by E. of Adrian, the county seat; is well supplied with water-power, and is surrounded by a fertile tract of land. It contains several stores and mills, and about 500 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a township of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 2330.

CLINTON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 666.

CLINTON, a township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 804.

CLINTON, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 698.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village and township of Vermilion co., Indiana, on the W. bank of the Wabash River, 16 miles S. of Newport. It is a shipping point for the produce of the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, about 500; of the township, in 1850, 1509.

CLINTON, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 350.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of De Witt co., Illinois, on the Central Railroad, (now, October, 1854, just completed.) 50 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. The land in the vicinity is very productive. Laid out in 1837. Pop. about 500.

CLINTON, formerly RIVES COURT-HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Henry co., Missouri, a few miles N. of Grand River, (of the Osage,) and 107 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, on the North Fork of Salt River, 81 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has a valuable water-power, and several stores.

CLINTON, a village of Dane co., Wisconsin, on the Koshkonong River, 21 miles E. by S. of Madison, has a fine water-power, and contains about 150 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a post-village and township of Rock co., Wisconsin, about 68 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1168.

CLINTON-COLDEN LAKE, an extensive sheet of water in British North America, connected with Lake Aylmer on the N.W., and with Artillery Lake on the S., intersected by the parallel of 64° N., and by the meridian of 107° 30′ W. It was discovered in 1833, by Captain Back.

CLINTON COLLEGE, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee, 53 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

CLINTON CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CLINTONDALE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

CLINTON FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

CLINTON HILL, a village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 5 or 6 miles N. of Belleville.

CLINTON HOLLOW, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CLINTON MILLS, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

CLINTON RIVER, of Michigan, has its sources in the numerous small lakes of Oakland county, and flows through Macomb county into Lake St. Clair, 6 miles from Mount Clemens. Its length is estimated at 50 miles. It is navigable by boats for 20 miles.

CLINTON ROCK, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-village in Au Sable township, Clinton co., New York, on Au Sable River, about 150 miles N. of Albany. Several furnaces and rolling mills are here in successful operation. Pop. about 1400.

CLINTONVILLE, a village of Onondago co., New York, 4 or 5 miles E.S.E. of Skaneateles.

CLINTONVILLE, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.E. of Williamsport, and 80 miles N. of Harrisburg, contains about 100 inhabitants.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 175 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-village of Greenbrier co., Virginia, 231 miles W. of Richmond.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, 9 miles S. of Paris, the county seat, has 2 churches and several stores.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles N. of Columbus.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

CLIO, a post-village in Marlborough district, South Carolina, about 120 miles N.E. of Columbia.

CLIO, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky, 94 miles S. of Frankfort.

CLIO, a post-office of Greene co., Ohio.

CLION, kle-ôn′, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 11 miles S. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 2110.

CLION, a village of France, department of Indre, 4½ miles S.E. of Châtillon. Pop. 1600.

CLIPPERTON ROCK, a low coral island in the North Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Galapagos, in lat. 10° 14′ N., lon. 109° 19′ W. It is about 3 miles in diameter. Both the existence and the position of this dangerous rock were doubtful, until ascertained by Captain Belcher, May 18, 1839.

CLIPPESBY, klips′bee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CLIPSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

CLIPSTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CLISHEIM, klishim, or CLISSEVAL, klis′se-val′, the highest mountain in the outer Hebrides, Scotland, island of Harris, 6 miles N.W. of Tarbet. Height, 2700 feet.

CLISSA, klis′sá, a small fortified town of Dalmatia, 4 miles N.E. Spalatro, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Clissa, from the importance of its position, has always been a first object of attack by any army invading this part of Dalmatia, and has accordingly stood many sieges, and passed under the hand of many masters. Pop. 1300. On a mountain of the same name, in the vicinity, is supposed to have stood the Roman castle of *Andretium*.

CLISSON, clees′sôn′, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, near its confluence with the Maine, 16 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1372. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and yarn.

CLIST HONITON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLIST HYDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLIST ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLIST ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLIST ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLITHEROE, klith′er-o, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Whalley, on the Ribble, at the base of Pendle Hill, (which rises to 1800 feet above the sea,) 28 miles by railway N. of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 11,480. It is built of stone, and has a large chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school founded by Queen Mary in 1554, (annual revenue upwards of 450*l.*,) a mechanics' institute, some remains of a castle built by the Lacy family in the twelfth century, and considerable manufactures of calicoes and other cotton fabrics. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

CLITUMNO, kle-toom′no, or CLITUNNO, kle-toon′no, (anc. *Clitumnus*,) a little river of Italy, in the Papal States, falls into the Tinia, an affluent of the Tiber. It is remarkable for the beautiful transparency of its waters. (See BYRON'S *Childe Harold*, iv. 66.)

CLIVIGER, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CLIXBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CLOCAENOG, klo-kī′nog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

CLOCH (klŏk) or CLOUGH (klôu) POINT, a headland of Scotland, on the S. shore of the Frith of Clyde, 4 miles W. by S. of Greenock, with a light-house exhibiting a white stationary light, 70 feet above high water.

CLOCKVILLE, a post-township, Madison co., New York.

CLODOCK, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CLOFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLOGH or CLOUGH, klŏh, a village of Ireland, 17 miles N. of Antrim, near the Ravel water. On a high rock overlooking the village are the remains of an old castle.

CLOGHAN, a village and post-town of Ireland, Kings co., 4 miles N.N.E. of Banagher, near the Shannon, consisting of neatly thatched cottages. Pop. 604.

CLOGHANE, klŏh-nain', or CLAHANE, klĭ-hain', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

CLOGHEEN, klŏh-neen', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 13½ miles W.S.W. of Clonmell. Pop. 2019. The principal edifices are a church, cavalry barracks, bridewell, work house, and hospital. It is head of a poor-law union. The Cork Railway passes within 5 miles of the town, and about 2 miles distant is Shanbally, the seat of Viscount Lismore.

CLOGHER, klŏh'ĕr, a decayed episcopal city, and disfranchised parliamentary borough, now a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater River, 82 miles N.N.W. of Dublin, and 7 miles W. of Aughnacloy. It has a cathedral, a court-house, and bridewell, a free and an infant school. Quarter sessions are held twice in the year. Clogher was erected into a borough in the reign of Charles I., and continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. Pop. of town, 523.

CLOGHER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

CLOGHER, or KILCLOGHER, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth.

CLOGHER, a village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

CLOGHERNEY or CLOUGHERNEY, klŏh'ĕr-ne, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

CLOGHJOR'DAN, a post-town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8¼ miles W. of Roscrea. Pop. 1164.

CLOK'EY, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

CLONAKILTY or CLOGHNAKILTY, klŏh'na-kil'te, a market-town and formerly a parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the Feilagh, here crossed by two bridges, near its mouth in Clonakilty Bay, 11 miles S.W. of Bandon. Pop. 3993. It was once a flourishing town, but is now in decay. The principal edifices are a church, court house, infantry barracks, bridewell, market-house, and a linen-hall. Linens of the annual value of 30,000*l.* were formerly woven here; some cottons are still manufactured.

CLONAL'LON, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

CLONARD', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

CLON'BEG', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

CLON'BERN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

CLONBRO'NEY or CLONBRONE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

CLONBULLOGE, klon-bŭl'loj, or CLON'SAST', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Kings co.

CLONBULLOGE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

CLONCHA or CLONCA, the most northern parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, between the Strabreasy Bay and the Atlantic. In it are Malin Head and Well, with various antiquities.

CLONCLARE, klon-klair', or CLOONCLARE, kloon-klair', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Leitrim.

CLONCUR'RY, 2 parishes of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare.

CLON'DAGAD' or CLON'DEGAD', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

CLONDAL'KIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

CLON'DEHOR'KEY or CLON'DAHOR'KEY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

CLON'DERADOO' or CLON'DARADOO', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

CLON'DERALAW' BAY, of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, 18 miles S.W. of Ennis, is an inlet of the Shannon estuary, and penetrates inland for about 4 miles; breadth varying from ½ to 1½ miles.

CLONDROHID, klon'dro-heed', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

CLON'DUFF' or CLAN'DUFF', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

CLONE or CLOONE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Leitrim.

CLONE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

CLONENAGH, klon'e-nāh', and CLONAGHEEN, klon'a-been', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co.

CLONES, klōnz, a parish and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Monaghan, and near the Ulster Canal. Pop. of the town, 2877. It has a modern church, a work-house, fever hospital, sessions and market-houses. Near it are numerous antiquities, including an abbey founded in the sixteenth century.

CLO'NEY, CLO'NY, or CLO'NIE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

CLONFANE, klon-fān', STRAWBERRY HILL, and QUEENSFORT, BOG OF, Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, comprises about 3715 English acres. In it the river Clare has its sources.

CLONFEACLE, klon-fa'kel, (anc. *Cluain-Fiacul,*) a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Armagh and Tyrone.

CLON'FERT' and KIL'MORE', two contiguous bogs of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, N.W. of the Shannon, and comprising 9615 acres, with an average depth of 30 feet, in many places 10 feet below the Shannon. They are traversed by the Grand Canal.

CLONFERT, or NEWMARKET, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

CLONFERT, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

CLONFINLOUGH, klon-fin-lŏh, or CLOONFINLOUGH, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

CLON'GESH or CLON'GISH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

CLON'KEEN', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth.

CLONKEEN, or CLONKEEN-KER'RY, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

CLONKEEN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

CLONLEIGH, klon'lee, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Lifford.

CLONLEIGH or CLONLEE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

CLONLEIGH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

CLONMACNOISE, klon'mak-noiz', (*"The Seven Churches,"*) a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co.

CLON'MA'NY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

CLON'MEEN' or CLOON'MEEN', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

CLONMEL, klon-mĕl', a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Waterford and Tipperary, on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, and on both banks of the Suir, and some islands in that river, its several parts connected by 5 bridges, 14 miles S.S.E. of Cashel. Pop. 13,505. Its municipal jurisdiction extends over 4000 acres, mostly in the county of Waterford. It appears thriving, and its central part is regularly built, paved, and lighted with gas, but its suburbs are mean. The principal buildings are a church founded in the twelfth century, Roman Catholic and various other chapels, the endowed grammar school, a lunatic asylum, court-house, county jail, large barracks, the county infirmary and dispensary, fever hospital, house of industry, and butter market. It has a mechanics' institute, several banks, manufactures of cotton fabrics, breweries, a distillery, and a considerable commerce in agricultural produce for the Waterford, Bristol, Liverpool, &c. markets. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Scott family.

CLONMEL, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

CLONMEL'LON, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of West Meath, 5 miles N.W. of Athboy. Pop. 859.

CLONMINES, klon-mīnz', a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

CLONMORE', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Carlow. It gives the title of baron to the Howard family, who have here an old castle.

CLONMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

CLONMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

CLONMORE, or KILLAVENOCH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

CLONMORE, a parish of Ireland, co of Wexford.

CLONMULSK' or CLONMELSH', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Carlow.

CLONMULSK', or CLONRUSK', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

CLONOE, klon-o', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

CLONOULTY, klon-ōl'tee, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

CLONPRIEST', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

CLONTARF', a small town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 3 miles E.N.E. of Dublin, on the N. side of its bay. The town consists of a pretty good main street, with some detached residences, a church of the seventeenth century, having the family vault of the Vernons, lords of the manor, who reside in Clontarf Castle. Here, on April 23, 1014, the united Danes and Irish were defeated by the troops of Brian Boroich, who was killed in the action—a battle forming the subject of Gray's ode, "The Fatal Sisters."

CLONTHAL or KLONTHAL, (Klönthal,) klŏn'tăl, a lake of Switzerland, in the beautiful valley of the same name, 3 miles S.W. of Glarus. It is 2 miles long, 1 mile broad, and 2526 feet above the level of the sea.

CLONTIBRET, a parish of Ireland, co. of Monaghan.

CLONTURK', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin.

CLON'TUSKERT' or CLONTHUSKERT, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

CLON'TUSKERT', or CLOONTWISCAR, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

CLOO'NAF', CLO'NAFF' or CLON'CRAFT', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

CLOO'NOGHILL' or CLOO'NACOOL', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

CLOP'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CLOP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CLOPTON, a post-office of Smith co., Texas, 250 miles N.E. of Austin.

CLOPTONA, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

CLOPTON'S MILL, a post-office of Putnam co., Georgia, 16 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

CLOSE'BURN, (formerly KILOSBURN,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

CLOSTER, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 20 miles N. by W. of New York.

CLOSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLOTHALL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

CLOTZE or KLÖTZE, (Clötze or Klötze,) klöt'seh, a village of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2320.

CLOUDY BAY, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cooke's Strait, in the N.E. extremity of New Munster, (Middle Island.) Its S. coast is most lofty; on its N. shore is Cloudy Harbor, one of the finest harbors known, the E. entrance of which is in lat. 41° 20′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E. Cloudy Bay receives the Wairoo River.

CLOUGNEY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

CLOUTIERVILLE, kloo'te-er-vil, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, on the N. bank of Red River, 85 miles W. by S. of Concordia.

CLOVA, a parish of Scotland, co., of Forfar.

CLOVE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CLOVE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

CLOVELLY or CLAVEL'LY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CLOVER, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

CLOVER, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 737.

CLOVER, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

CLOVER BEND, a post-office of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

CLOVER BOTTOM, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

CLOVER CREEK, of Blair co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Juniata River.

CLOVER CREEK, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

CLOVERDALE, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

CLOVERDALE, a thriving post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 10 miles S. of Greencastle, the county seat, is surrounded by a fertile country, which is well supplied with water and valuable timber. The railroad from New Albany to Chicago is expected to pass through the village. Pop. about 400.

CLOVERDALE HOTEL, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

CLOVER GARDEN, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

CLOVER GREEN, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

CLOVER HILL, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 35 miles N. of Trenton.

CLOVER HILL, a pleasant post-village, capital of Appomattox co., Virginia, about 100 miles W. of Richmond, and 20 miles E. of Lynchburg. It is connected by a plank-road with James River, which is nearly 15 miles distant. The village has a handsome court-house.

CLOVER HILL, a post-village of Blount co., Tennessee, 25 miles S.W. of Knoxville.

CLOVERHILL, a post-office of Greene co., Kentucky.

CLOVERLAND, a post-village of Clay co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

CLOVER ORCHARD, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

CLOVERPORT, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

CLOVERPORT, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 110 miles below Louisville. It has a considerable business in shipping produce. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Four miles from the village are the White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable watering-place. Pop. about 700.

CLOVES DEPOT, a post-office of Oldham co., Kentucky.

CLOVESVILLE, klōvz'vil, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 65 miles S.W. of Albany.

CLOWN, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CLOYD, a river of North Wales, cos. of Denbigh and Flint, rises in Slangihangel, flows mostly northward past Ruthin, Denbigh, St. Asaph, and Rhyddlan, and enters the Irish Sea at Rhyl. Total course, 30 miles. Chief affluent, the Elwy. Its valley is noted for picturesque beauty.

CLOYD'S CREEK, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

CLOYES, klwâ, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 6 miles S.W. of Châteaudun, on the Loire. Pop. 2080.

CLOYNE, kloin, a parish and market-town, and formerly an episcopal city, of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-Martyr. Pop. of town, 2200, mostly agricultural. The principal public edifices are a Gothic cathedral, founded about the sixth century, and having some good monuments; the old episcopal palace, now a private residence; the Roman Catholic cathedral, a round tower, and the remains of an ancient castle, a church, nunnery, and monastery. The diocese, now merged in that of Cork, comprises 119 parishes in the county. In the vicinity are some valuable marble quarries.

CLUB CREEK, in the S. part of Virginia, flows southward through Charlotte co., and enters the Staunton a few miles S.W. from Marysville.

CLUGNAT, klüa'yd', a village of France, department of Creuse, 14 miles N.E. of Guéret, on the Veraux. Pop. 2120.

CLUIS, klwee, two contiguous villages of France, department of Indre, 12 miles W. of La Châtre. United pop. 1950.

CLUN or CLUNN, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Salop, on a small river of the same name, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Bishop's Castle. Area of parish, 22,600 acres, including nearly 2000 acres of common land in the forest of Clun. Pop. in 1851, 2121; of township, 913. Revenue of Trinity Hospital for 13 poor brethren, about 1200*l.* The borough has a town-hall and union work-house. It is governed by bailiffs and a recorder, under the Earl of Powis, lord of the manor, and it gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk, a descendant of its ancient lords, the Fitzalans.

CLUN'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CLUN'GUNFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CLUNIE, klu'nee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth. Surface mountainous. An action between the Caledonians and the Romans under Agricola is supposed to have taken place in this parish. Here is Clunie Loch, with a small island, and remains of ancient castles.

CLUNY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

CLUNY, klü'nee', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, here crossed by two stone bridges, 11 miles N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 4411. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has the remains of an abbey, founded in 910, a college and hospital. It has manufactures of gloves, linen, and leather, paper and oil mills, a large pottery, and a trade in timber, corn, and cattle.

CLUSES, klüz, a town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, near the Arve, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 23 miles E.S.E. of Geneva, and having a church, a college, a hospital, and 1970 inhabitants, mostly engaged in manufacturing clock and watch movements.

CLUSIUM. See CHIUSI.

CLUSIUS. See CHIESE.

CLUSONE, kloo-so'ná, (anc. *Clusio,*) a river of Italy, in the Sardinian States, rises in the Alps, about 12 miles E. of Mount Genèvre, flows S.E. past Fenestrella, Perosa, and Pinerolo, and, after a course of about 50 miles, joins the Po 13 miles S.S.W. of Turin.

CLUSONE, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles N.E. of Bergamo, near the Serio. Pop. 3200. It is pretty well built, and has a church, 2 hospitals, a public school, and a brisk trade in corn and iron. In the vicinity are copper-foundries and vitriol-works.

CLUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CLWYD, klwid, a small river of North Wales, flows N., through the counties Denbigh and Flint, to the Irish Sea, past Rhuddlan and St. Asaph. It is navigable from Rhuddlan. Its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales, 20 miles long, from 3 to 3 in breadth, and sprinkled with towns and villages.

CLYATTSVILLE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

CLYDE, klid, one of the largest and most important rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise from numerous streams flowing from the mountain range in the S. part of Lanarkshire and borders of Dumfriesshire; the chief summits of which are the Lowthers, Leadhills, Queensberry Hill, and Redger Law, with elevations approaching 3000 feet. The original source of the Clyde, popularly so called, has its rise about 2 miles S.E. of Redger Law, and 4 miles E. of the village of Elvanfoot, at an elevation of 1400 feet. After a course of a few miles this small stream is joined by the Daer, Powtrail, Elvan, and other mountain rivulets. It now flows in a N.E. direction, receiving tributaries from the Tinto Hills, then, turning with many windings N.W. and W., is joined by the Douglas Water from the S.W., the Medwin, Mouse, &c., and, entering Lanark parish, forms the celebrated falls, descending by several rapids about 230 feet, amid high shelving sandstone rocks and most picturesque scenery. Its course is now through rich and fertile valleys on to Glasgow. From this city it expands into a river navigable for ships of 300 or 400 tons, and flows N.W., dividing the counties of Renfrew on the W. from Dumbarton on the N.E., receiving the tributaries of the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. After passing Dumbarton it opens up into a noble estuary 4 miles in width, spreading northward into Loch Long, and southward into the Firth of Clyde, with the isles of Bute and Cumbraes, situated at the mouth of the estuary. Here the Clyde expands into a firth averaging about 32 miles in width, and at the distance of 48 miles becomes identified with the North Channel. The length of the river from its source to Glasgow, including windings, is about 75 miles; from Glasgow to the S. point of Bute Island, about 40 miles. In the Clyde was launched the first steamboat constructed in Britain, (1812.)

CLYDE, a river of British North America, falling into Baffin's Bay, lat. 70° 10′ N., lon. 69° W.

CLYDE, a flourishing post-village in Galen township, Wayne co., New York, about 160 miles N.W. by W. of

Albany, on the Erie Canal and Clyde River, where it is crossed by the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad. It contains from 10 to 15 stores, 4 churches, a newspaper-office, 1 bank, 1 grist-mill, 3 hotels, 1 large distillery, and a glass-factory. A railroad is projected from this town to Sodus Bay. Pop. about 1500.

CLYDE, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, about 120 miles N. of Columbus.

CLYDE, a township of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 691.

CLYDE, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois, 140 miles N. of Springfield.

CLYDE, a township in Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 138.

CLYDE MILLS, a post-village of St. Clair co., Michigan, 55 miles N.N.E. of Detroit.

CLYDE RIVER, in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Essex co., and falls into Memphremagog Lake, in Orleans co.

CLYDE RIVER, of Wayne co., New York, formed by the junction of Flint and Mud Creeks, flows into Seneca River.

CLYDES'DALE, the district forming the valley of the Clyde. (See LANARK, COUNTY OF.) It is celebrated for its orchards, coal and iron mines, and horses. It gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDEY, klīd'ee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CLYMAN, a post-township in the S. central part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 725.

CLYMER, a post-village and township of Chautauque co., New York, 18 miles S.W. of Maysville. Pop. 1127.

CLYMER CENTRE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

CLYNE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

CLYNOG, klūn'og, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

CLYRO, klūr'o, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

CLYTHA, klūth'a, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Monmouth, 5 miles N.N.W. of Usk.

CLYTHE-NESS, klīth'nĕs', a headland of Scotland, on the German Ocean, co. of Caithness, parish of Latheron, lat. 58° 21' N., lon. 3° 18' W., having near it the remains of the ancient stronghold, Easter Clyth.

COA, ko'á, (anc. *Cuda*,) a river of Portugal, province of Beira, rises in the Serra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on the left, 5 miles W. of Torre de Moncorvo. Length, 80 miles.

COA, ko'á, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the isle of Flores. Lat. 9° S., lon. 122° E.

COAHOMA, ko-a-ho'ma, a county in the W.N.W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas. The area is about 750 square miles. It is drained by Sunflower River. The surface is flat and low, and the W. part is frequently overflowed by the Mississippi. The soil is said to be productive. This county, which is comprised in the Chickasaw cession, was organized about the year 1836. Capital, Delta. Pop. 2780, of whom 1389 were free, and 1391 slaves.

COAHUILA. See COHAHUILA.

COAL, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1461.

COAL CREEK, of Fountain co., Indiana, flows into the Wabash a little below the mouth of Vermilion River. Rich mines of coal are found at its mouth.

COAL CREEK, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1517.

COALESVILLE, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

COALEY, kō'lee, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COAL GROVE, a post-village of Pike co., Kentucky.

COAL GROVE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Burlington.

COAL HILL, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

COAL ISLAND, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles N.E. of Dungannon. Pop. 451.

COALMONT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

COAL MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Forsyth co., Georgia.

COAL'PORT, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio River, 4 miles below Pittsburg, is the depôt for the Chartier Coal Railroad, which extends about 6 miles back from the river.

COALPORT, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

COALPORT, a thriving village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 190 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 1 mile below Pomeroy. Immense beds of coal are worked here on the bank of the river.

COAL RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Fayette co., and, flowing in a general N.W. direction, falls into the Great Kanawha River, in Kanawha co., after a course of probably not less than 60 miles.

COAL RIVER MARSHES, a post-office of Raleigh co., Virginia.

COAL RUN, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

COALS'MOUTH, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

COAL'TOWN, EAST and WEST, two adjacent villages of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles N.E. of Kirkaldy, inhabited by colliers. Pop. of East Coaltown, 165; of West Coaltown, 372.

COAL VALLEY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

COAL'VILLE, a village of England, co. of Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and a station on the Leicester and Bristol line of railway. Pop. 1300, employed in coal-mines.

COANZA, ko-ăn'za, a river of Western Africa, Lower Guinea, enters the Atlantic S. of Loando, near lat. 9° 10' S. and lon. 14° 22' E., after a rapid course of (as is supposed) at least 500 miles. It is navigable for a considerable distance, but, on account of the formidable bar at its mouth, can be entered only by small vessels.

COARRAZE, kwăr'răz', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles S.E. of Pau. Pop. 1388. It has linen weaving. In its environs is a château in which Henry IV. was brought up.

COAST RANGE, or COAST MOUNTAINS, the name applied to a range of mountains in California, extending almost parallel with the Pacific coast nearly from the Oregon boundary to the town of Los Angeles. Some of the peaks rise above the line of perpetual snow.

COAT'BRIDGE, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, parish of Old Monkland, 9½ miles E. of Glasgow by railway, and on the Monkland Canal. Pop. 741. Near it are extensive iron-works.

COATES, kōts, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COATES, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COATES, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

COATES, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COATES, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COATES, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COATES'S TAVERN, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

COATES'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Brandywine Creek, where it is crossed by the Lancaster Turnpike and Columbia Railroad, 36 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated in a rich and highly cultivated valley, and contains 3 churches, 3 rolling mills, and 1 cotton factory.

COATON (ko'ton) CLAY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COATSVILLE, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

COATZACOALCO, ko-ăt-zā-ko-ăl'ko, a considerable river of the Mexican Confederacy, rises in the Sierra Madre, department of Oajaca, flows tortuously N. between Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and enters the Bay of Coatzacoalco (Caribbean Sea) 130 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. It is of interest as connected with the projected communication across the Isthmus.

COAZZO, ko-ăt'so, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 13 miles E.S.E. of Susa, near the confluence of the Sangone and Sangonetto. Pop. 3396.

COBALT, a post-office of Middlesex co., Connecticut.

COBAN, ko-bān', a city of Central America, state, and 90 miles N.N.W. of Guatemala, is the capital of the department of Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce. Estimated population, 14,000, mostly Indians, who are stated to be more wealthy than the inhabitants of most cities of Central America.

COBB, a county in the W.N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of 329 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River, and drained by Sweetwater, Powder Spring, Pumpkin Vine, Vickery's, and other creeks. The surface is elevated, hilly, and in some parts mountainous. The Kenesaw Mountain, 2 or 3 miles from the county seat, rises 1828 feet above the sea-level. The soil is generally fertile and well watered. Granite is abundant, and gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead have been found. The county is intersected by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of John Cobb, formerly United States Senator from Georgia. Capital, Marietta. Pop. 13,843, of whom 11,571 were free, and 2272 slaves.

COBB, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

COBBE, a town of Central Africa. See KOBBE.

COBBESSECONTEE WATERS, in the S. part of Kennebec co., Maine, a beautiful sheet of water connected with a number of smaller ponds. Length, about 7 miles. Its outlet, the Cobbessecontee River, flows into the Kennebec.

COBB'S CREEK, a post-office of Matthews co., Virginia.

COBB'S FORK, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

COBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

COBBS'VILLE, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

COBBSVILLE, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

COB'DO or KOB'DO, a city in the N.W. of Mongolia, on the Iso, a tributary of the Jabkan, (Djabkan,) in lat. 48° N., lon. 91° E. It is said to contain 2000 houses, is regularly built, and carries on some trade with Kurun.

COB'ERLY'S, a post-office of Union co., Ohio, 40 miles N.W. of Columbus.

COB'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4½ W. of Rochester. Near the church are monumental brasses of the barons of Cobham, whose ancient hall, built by Inigo Jones, is the seat of Lord Darnley.

COBHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 9 miles N.E. of Guildford. It comprises Church Cobham, a village on the Mole, with the Parish Church, and Cobham Park, the residence of the lord of the manor, and Street-Cobham, a hamlet on the Old London and Portsmouth Road, adjacent

to which is the domain formerly belonging to the Earl of Carbampton. Fairs, March 17, and December 11.

COBHAM, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

COBHAM, a small village of Columbia co., Georgia.

COBI, a wide desert of Central Asia. See GOBI.

COBIJA, ko-bee'zä, or PORT LA MAR, port lä mär, (Sp. *Puerto la Mar*, pwĕr'to lä mar,) the only legal seaport of Bolivia, capital of the province of La Mar, on the Pacific, with a village, 110 miles W. of Atacama. Lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 70° 21′ 2″ W. Pop. 793. It is a wretched place, and has been destitute of water until the very recent discovery of a spring, but it has some ship-building docks and mining establishments; and, in 1844, a quay, barracks, and a new custom-house were in course of construction. It is also a depôt for coin, bullion, ore, and some other products from the interior, which, with imports of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and mercury, a few years ago employed 5700 beasts of burden for their transit. In 1840, 92 vessels (of which 33 were British, and 15 French) entered the port; and in 1843, the export of specie amounted to 1,750,533 dollars, and the merchandise imported to 1,534,822 dollars in value. In Bolivian documents it is always named PUERTO LA MAR; but English works and maps still retain *Cobija*.

COBLENTZ,* (Ger. *Coblenz* or *Koblenz*, ko'blĕnts, Fr. *Coblence*, ko'blŏnss', anc. *Confluentes* and *Confluentia*,) a strongly fortified city of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, 49 miles S.S.E. of Cologne. The Rhine is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 485 yards across, and the Moselle by a stone bridge, 536 yards in length. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, 18,730. Mean temperature of the year, 51°·5; winter, 35°·7; summer, 66°·6 Fahrenheit. It is well built, and has several fine churches, a noble palace of the former Electors of Treves, an ancient Jesuit's college, and a Roman Catholic seminary. The other principal buildings are the 4 Roman Catholic churches, one of which, called the Church of St. Castor, situated precisely at the confluence of the two rivers, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in 836, and also as the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met, in 843, to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. There are residences of several noble families in the town, including that of Prince Metternich, who was born here, a hospital, admirably conducted by the Sisters of Charity, a town library, with valuable collections of coins, paintings, and antiquities. At Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite side of the river Rhine, there is a strong fortress, with 400 pieces of cannon, and containing vast arched cisterns, capable of holding three years' supply of water. The expense of constructing the fortifications of Coblentz, the former being an out-work, was upwards of 750,000*l.* Together, they are capable of accommodating 100,000 men, while the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men for ten years. These extensive fortifications, which are constructed partly on the system of Vauban, and partly on that of Montalembert, render Coblentz the strongest place in the Prussian dominions. Coblentz is the seat of a central and criminal court, of a general court of justice, of a tribunal of commerce, of a board of taxation, and is the place of residence of the lord-lieutenant (oberpräsident) of the province of the Rhine. It is a free port, and carries on an active commerce by the Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn. It is the principal place of shipment for the Rhine and Moselle wines, which are extensively exported. Grain, oil, iron, and Seltzer-water are also exported, the latter to the amount of 1½ million bottles annually. Millstones, manufactured from the lava of extinct volcanoes in the neighborhood, pumice-stone, potters' clay, and bark, are also articles of trade. Japanned wares, linen, and tobacco are among the manufactures. Coblentz was taken by the French in 1794, after an obstinate resistance, and made capital of the department of Rhine and Moselle under the French Empire.

COBLENTZ or KOBLENTZ, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. by the government of Cologne. Area, 1754 square miles. Capital, Coblentz.

COBLENZ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the junction of the Aar with the Rhine, 930 feet above sea-level. Pop. 643.

COB'LESKILL or COB'USKILL, a creek of Schoharie county, in the E. part of New York, rises in a natural well, and following a subterranean passage through several miles of its course, falls into the Schoharie River.

COB'LESKILL, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, 40 miles W. of Albany, is drained by Cobleskill Creek, an affluent of Schoharie Creek. Pop. 2229.

COBLESKILL CENTRE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

COBOURG, a town of Germany. See COBURG.

COBOURG, ko'bŭrg, or COBURG, a town and port of entry of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, in the co. of Northumberland, 105 miles W. by S. of Kingston. It is situated at the junction of two railroads in progress, one connecting it with Peterborough, and the other extending along the N. shore of Lake Ontario, intended to connect Montreal with the railway systems of the Western United States. It contains a branch of the Montreal Bank, a savings institution, agencies of 8 assurance companies, about 50 stores, a newspaper-office, and churches for the Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Episcopal Methodists, Bible Christians, Free Church of Scotland, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics. Its manufactures comprise steam-engines, machinery, iron castings, woollen goods, soap and candles, &c. Cobourg is the seat of Victoria College, which, in 1851, had 4 instructors and 50 students. The value of imports received here in 1851 amounted to $142,376, of which $125,464 were from the United States. The exports amounted to $71,612, all of which went to the United States. Pop. about 4500.

COBRAS, ko'brăs, an island group on the E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° S., including Kemba, Mouffa, and Zanzibar.

COBRAS, ko'brăs, an island and fort of Brazil, Bay of Rio de Janeiro, about 1 mile from the city, of which the fort is one of the principal defences, being capable of holding 1000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon. It is also used as a state prison.

COBRE, ko'brā, a town of the island of Cuba, E. department. Pop. 2551, of whom 614 are Europeans.

COBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, is a suburb of Burslem, 3 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

COBS'COOK BAY, at the E. extremity of Maine, communicates with Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport.

COBURG, ko'bŏorg, (Ger. *Coburg* or *Koburg*, ko'bōōrg, Fr. *Cobourg*, ko'boor', L. *Melocubus*,) a town of Central Germany, capital of principality of Coburg, (a portion of the duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha,) on the Itz, an affluent of the Regen, and on the railway from Dresden to Munich, 26 miles N. of Bamberg; lat. 50° 15′ 19″ N., lon. 10° 58′ 9″ E. Pop. 10,032. Mean temperature of year 46°·2; winter 32°; summer 62°·8, Fahrenheit. It is irregularly built, but has some good edifices, and public walks separating it from its suburbs. Principal buildings, the Ehrenberg Palace, a residence of the duke, containing a collection of paintings, a library of 26,000 volumes, and a fine state banquet-hall; several churches, a large arsenal, observatory, new theatre, casino, and work house. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Dukes of Coburg, still a place of strength, and containing a large collection of armor, with rooms once occupied by Luther. In the vicinity are the ducal residence of Rosenau; and the castles of Lauterburg and Kallenberg. Coburg is the seat of all the high courts for the duchy, and it has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, gold and silver articles, bleaching and dye works, stone quarries, and an active transit and general trade.

COBURG-PENIN'SULA, North Australia, is an irregular peninsula in lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 132° 10′ E.; 50 miles in length from E. to W., by 20 miles in breadth, connected S.E. with the main land by a narrow isthmus, and separated W. from Melville Island by Dundas Strait. On it is the British settlement Victoria. See PORT ESSINGTON, VICTORIA.

COBURN'S STORE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

COCÆES, ko-kā'ĕns, or ko-kā'ĕngs, village of Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso, about 30 miles N.W. of Cuiaba. It contains a church, and has two chapels in its neighborhood. Pop. above 2000.

COCÆES, ARRAIAL-DE, ăr-ri-ăl'dā ko-kā'ĕns, a mining village of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, about lat. 20° S., lon. 44° W., beautifully situated on the gentle slope and summit of a hill. The houses are neat, and mostly whitewashed, and surrounded by gardens, filled with orange and coffee trees, bananas, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighboring gold-mines.

COCAL'ICO, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

COCCONATO, kok-ko-nä'to, a town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province of Asti, 17 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2528.

COCHABAMBA, ko-chä-bäm'bä, or CONDORILLO, kon-do-rel'yo, a river of Bolivia, rising near the parallel of 18° S., flowing S.E., and, after receiving numerous tributaries, assumes the name of Rio Grande, in lat. 19° 42′ S., lon. 64° W.

COCHABAMBA, also called OROPESA, o-ro-pä'zä, a city of Bolivia, capital of a province, and department of the same name, stands at the E. end of a plain, 18 miles long, and 2 miles wide, 8370 feet above the sea, lat. 17° 27′ S., lon. 65° 46′ W. The Rio de Rocha, from the valley of Sacaba, flows through the town, and is joined lower down by the Tamborada—both overflowing in the rainy season, though almost dry in winter. The city of Cochabamba occupies a great space, owing to the lowness of the houses, (which rarely rise above a single story,) and to the number of gardens intermingled with them. In the middle of the city is the grand Plaza, round which are four churches, and

* We often hear Coblentz accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our language, (see Int. IX., Obs. 2,) as well as to the native pronunciation. Byron is right, as usual:—

"By COBLENTZ, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid."
Childe Harold, canto iii.

the Cabildo, or government-house, a large but plain building. Of its churches, the handsomest is that which formerly belonged to the college of the Jesuits. The streets are broad, and in good condition; but the plazas, or open squares, being used as market-places, are ordinarily littered with wares and crowded with Indians. Toward the borders of the town, the tile-roofed houses, with large wooden balconies, disappear, and thatched cabins of Indian farmers become numerous. The general language is the Quichua; and none but men of rank can speak good Spanish. While Potosi, Oruro, and other towns in the mining districts, have fallen to decay, Cochabamba, situated in a valley, devoted wholly to agriculture, and, therefore, despised by the Spanish settlers, has continued to prosper, and contained, in 1835, 25,000 inhabitants. The name OROPESA, given to Cochabamba, in 1579, by the Viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people; and, though found in maps and public documents, is now wholly unknown in Bolivia.

COCHABAMBA, a department of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 17° and 19° S., and lon. 65° and 68° W., named from the river Cochabamba, the head-stream of the Guapay. Estimated area, 40,000 square miles, and pop. 200,000. It was formerly regarded as the granary of Peru, and produces also cotton, sugar, dye-woods, fine timber, and the precious metals. Chief cities and towns, Cochabamba or Oropesa, Misques, Sarabia, and Tupucari.

COCHE, ko'chā, a small island of South America, in Venezuela, between the island Margarita and the mainland.

COCHECTON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 100 miles S.W. of Albany. The village, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 141 miles from New York city, is pleasantly situated in the fertile valley of the Cochecton Creek, an affluent of the Delaware River. Pop. 1671.

COCHEM or KOCHEM, ko'kĕm, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle, at the influx of the Endert. Pop. 2553. It is picturesquely situated, but ill built, and surrounded by ruined walls. It has manufactures of cloth, and trade in wine.

COCHEREL, ko'shĕh-rĕl', a hamlet of France, department of Eure, 12 miles E. of Evreux, celebrated for a victory gained by Du Guesclin over Charles le Mauvais, King of Navarre, the 16th of May, 1364.

COCHESETT, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

COCHIN, ko'chin, or ko-cheen', a rajahship of India, comprised in the Travancore dominions, and extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 9° 30' and 10° 30' N., and lon. 76° and 77° E., having South Travancore, N. and E. the Madras districts, and W. the Indian Ocean. Area, 1988 square miles. It contains fine forests of teak and other woods, from the products of which most part of the revenue is derived. Principal towns, Cochin and Cranganore.

COCHIN, a seaport town of Hindostan, capital of the above rajahship, is on the Malabar coast, 93 miles S.S.E. of Calicut. It is situated at the entrance of an extensive backwater, and has great natural advantages for ship-building, &c.; and though, during the present century, it has declined in importance, it still has an export trade in teak, timber, cardamoms, coir, and other produce, sent to both East and West Asia. Here, in 1503, was erected the first fort possessed by the Portuguese in India; and Cochin is still the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, whose diocese includes Ceylon, and more than 100 Christian stations in India. It has also Protestant church missionary establishments, and various English schools. The town was taken from the Dutch in 1795, and finally ceded to the British in 1814.

COCHIN CHINA, ko'chin chī'na, a name sometimes given to the whole empire of Anam or Annam, but more properly restricted to a province forming its S.E. portion. (See ANAM, p. 80.)——Adj. and inhab. COCHIN CHINESE, ko'chin chī-neez'.

COCHITUATE, a post-village of Wayland township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, about 18 miles W. of Boston.

COCHITUATE LAKE, a small lake near the above village, is the source of the water which supplies the city of Boston.

COCHRAN'S (kok'ranz) CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia.

COCHRAN'S GROVE, a post-village of Shelby co., Illinois, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

COCHRAN'S LANDING, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

COCHRAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

COCHRANSVILLE, a post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 43 miles S. of Nashville.

COCHRANTON, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 56 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

COCHRANTOWN, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, about 82 miles N. of Pittsburg.

COCHRANVILLE or COCHRANSVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a boarding school.

COCINTHUM or COCINTUM. See PUNTA DE SITIO.

COCKAYNE (kok'kain) HATLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

COCKBURN CHANNEL, Terra del Fuego, is a continuation of Magdalen Sound, in lat. 54° 30' S.; lon. 72° W.

COCKBURN ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12' 25" S.; lon. 138° 33' 53" W.

COCKBURN SOUND, of West Australia, co. of Perth, lat 32° 10' S., lon. 115° 40' E., is thoroughly sheltered westward by Garden Island. Length, from N. to S., 8 miles; breadth, at the N. entrance, 4 miles; depth, from 6 to 10 fathoms.

COCKBURNSPATH, (formerly *Colbrand's-path,*) a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

COCKE, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area estimated at 270 square miles. It is traversed by Big Pigeon River, an affluent of French Broad River, which latter forms its N.E. boundary. The surface is mostly mountainous, especially near the S.E. boundary, which is formed by the Iron or Smoky Mountain. Capital, Newport. Pop. 8360, of whom 7581 were free, and 719 slaves.

COCK'EN, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Houghton-le-Spring, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Durham. At Cocken Hall, an ancient edifice, the property of Lord Durham, a convent of nuns was established early in the present century.

COCKENZIE, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, parish of Tranent, on the Frith of Forth, 1 mile E. of Prestonpans. Pop. 670.

COCK'ER, a small river of England, co. of Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere, and flowing N. into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCK'ERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

COCK'ERINGTON ST. LEON'ARD'S, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COCK'ERINGTON ST. MA'RY'S, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COCK'ERMOUTH, a parliamentary borough, town, and chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of Brigham, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker Rivers, each here crossed by a bridge, 26 miles S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 7275. It is irregularly built, but clean and thriving; and it has been recently much improved. It possesses some remains of a strong castle, built soon after the Conquest, and razed by the parliamentary army in 1648; a savings bank, gas-works, library, reading-room, a grammar school, town hall, county house of correction, court-house, market-house, alms-house, &c., with flax and woollen mills, manufactures of hats and hosiery, and cotton looms. The corporation is almost nominal. The borough is a polling-place for the W. division of the county, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The poet Wordsworth was born here in 1770.

COCK'ERWIT, a seaport in the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, co. of Shelburn, at the head of a bay setting up from the Atlantic, about 125 miles S.W. of Halifax.

COCK'EYSVILLE, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 40 miles N. of Annapolis. One newspaper is issued here.

COCK'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

COCKFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COCK'ING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

COCK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COCK'LEY-CLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COCK'PEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

COCK'RUM, a post-village of De Soto co., Mississippi, about 200 miles N. of Jackson, contains 2 dry-goods stores.

COCK'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COCLE(?) a river of New Granada, in the Isthmus of Panama, formed by the union of the Panonome and Rata, and falling into the Caribbean Sea 50 miles S.E. of Chagres, after a course of 75 miles, for a part of which it is navigable.

COCO, or POOLO COCO, poo'lo ko'ko, an island in the Strait of Malacca, N.E. of Junkceylon.

COCO, sometimes called MANALIPA, mä-nä-lee'pä, and MALINIPA, mä-le-nee'pä, an island in the Sooloo Archipelago, on the E. side of the S.W. extremity of Mindanao. Lat. 6° 45' N., lon. 122° 23' E.

COCO, an island in the China Sea, off the S.W. end of the Great Natuna. Lat. 3° 40' N.; lon. 108° E.

COCOA-NUT, one of the smallest islands of the Sandwich group, at the entrance of Byron Bay. Lat. 19° 43' 9" N., lon. 155° 2' W.

COCOA-NUT, an island in Torres Strait, between the S. coast of New Guinea and Cape York, in Australia. Lat. 10° 4' S.; lon. 143° 10' E.

COCOA-NUT, a small island off the S.W. of New Ireland, about lat. 4° 42' S., lon. 152° 44' 5" E.

COCOA-NUT, KLAPA or KLAPP ISLAND, an island off the S.W. extremity of Java, on the W. side of Winecooper's Bay, about 3 miles in length. Lat. of W. point, 7° 1' S.; lon. 105° 30' E.

COCODRIE BAYOU, ko'ko-dree' bī'oo, or CROCODILE BAYOU, Louisiana, traverses Concordia parish, between the Washita and Mississippi Rivers, and is connected with Red River.

COCO ISLAND, GREAT, an island in the Bay of Bengal, is nearly 6 miles in length.

COCO ISLAND, LITTLE, an island in the Bay of Bengal, lies about 9 miles S.W. of the Great Coco. The centre is in lat. 13° 58' 30" N.; it is about 2½ miles long.

COCOLAMUS CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata in Perry county.

COCONATO, ko-ko-nä'to, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 17 miles E.N.E. of Turin. It has an annual fair. Pop. 2500.

COCOS ISLANDS, Indian Ocean. See KEELING ISLANDS.

COCUMONT, ko'kü'mŏn', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles S.W. of Marmande. Pop. 1676.

COD'DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

CODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

COD'DINGVILLE, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

COD'DLE CREEK, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

COD'FORD ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

CODFORD ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COD'ICOTE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

CODIGORO, ko-de-go'ro, (anc. *Nero'nia,?*) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 22 miles E. of Ferrara, on the Po di Volano, 8 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 2260.

CODINAS DE SAN FELIU, ko-dee'näs dā sän fā-le-oo', a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, on the Congost. Pop. 2579. It has several Roman remains.

COD'NOR-WITH-LOS'COW, a township of England, co. of Derby.

CODO, ko'do, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with the Itapicurú, 50 miles N.W. of Caxias. For the purpose of curbing and keeping the Indians in check, a company of soldiers or hunters is kept here.

CODOGNO, ko-dŏn'yo, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles S.E. of Lodi, between the Po and Adda. Pop. 9632. It is well built, and has manufactures of silk stuffs. It is the principal mart in Italy for the cheese misnamed Parmesan.

CODORUS, a post-township on the S. border of York co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Baltimore and York Railroad. Pop. 1135.

CODORUS CREEK, of York co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna about 10 miles above Columbia.

CODROIPO, ko-dro-ee'po, a market-town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, province of Friuli, 14 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3100.

COD'SALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

COEDANA, kwe-dä'nä, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea.

COEDCANLASS, kwed-kän'lass, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

COED DHU CHURCH, South Wales. See GOYSERNCH.

COED-FRANK, kwed-franc, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, parish of Cadoxton. Pop. 1128, partly employed in copper-mines.

COEDKERNEW, kwed-ker'nu, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

COED-Y-CUMAR, kwed-e-kee'mar, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Brecon, parish of Vainor, 2 miles N.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 1905.

COEL, ko'ēl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district of Alighur, and the residence of its civil authorities, 80 miles S.S.E. of Delhi. It is a busy town; its most remarkable structures are a mosque, and a ruined minaret of the thirteenth century.

CŒLE-SYRIA, see'le-sir'e-a, a fine valley of Syria, between the mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Length, about 100 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is traversed by the Litany River, (anc. *Leontes,*) and contains the towns of Baalbec, Zahleh, and Bekaa.

COELK, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

COELLEDA. See CÖELEDA.

COEPANG or KOEPANG, koo-pĭng,' written also COOPANG and COUPANG, a town and principal Dutch settlement in the island of Timor, near its S.W. extremity. Lat. of Fort Concordia 10° 9′ 54″ S.; lon. 123° 36′ 45″ E. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and has a good harbor, defended by Fort Concordia. It is a free port, and carries on an important export trade. Pop. 5000.

COE RIDGE, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

COESLIN. See CÖSLIN.

COESSE, ko-ĕss', a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana.

COETIVY, ko-ĕt-ee'vee, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 550 miles N.E. of Madagascar. Lat. 7° 6′ S.; lon. 56° 30′ E. From the S.W. point of the island a coral reef extends for several miles, on which the sea is constantly breaking. Another reef stretches from the N. end for about 2½ miles.

COEVORDEN, koo'vor-den, or KOEVORDE, koo'vor-deh, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, with a port on the Kleine Vecht, 23 miles S.S.E. of Assen. Pop. 2395. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, and an active trade.

COEYMAN'S, quee'mănz, a post-village and township of Albany co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, 13 miles S. of Albany. It is a place of active trade, and has a landing for steamboats and vessels navigating the river.

COEYMAN'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

COF'ER, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

COF'FEE, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Pea River. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil mostly sandy and unproductive. Pine timber is abundant in the county. It was formed from the W. part of Dale county. Capital, Wellborn. Pop. 5940, of whom 5383 were free, and 557 slaves.

COFFEE, a county in the S.E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Duck River. The surface is diversified and elevated, the county occupying the lower plateau of Cumberland Mountain. The soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and by the turnpike leading from Fayetteville to Warren county. Capital, Manchester. Pop. 8351, of whom 7084 were free, and 1267 slaves.

COFFEE, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

COFFEE CORNER, a post-office of Coffee co., Alabama.

COFFEE CREEK, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

COFFEE LANDING, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

COFFEE RUN, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

COFFEEVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Alabama, on the E. bank of Tombigbee River, 132 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

COFFEEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, 130 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and about 700 inhabitants.

COFFEEVILLE, a post office of Upshur co., Texas.

COFFIN'S GROVE, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 60 miles N. of Iowa City.

COFFIN'S ISLAND, one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 44° 3′ N.; lon. 64° 39′ W. It is the largest of the group, and is 25 miles long, and in some places 3 miles wide.

COFFINSWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COFFODELIAH, a post-village of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

COFRENTES, ko-frĕn'tĕs, a town of Spain, 50 miles W.S.W. of Valencia, on an elevated tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Cabriel and Jucar. Pop. 1624.

COGAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

COGANHOUSE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 116.

COGENHOE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COGGES, kogz, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

COGGESHALL, (kog'shal,) GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 6 miles E.S.E. of Braintree. Area, 2770 acres. Pop. 3408. The town, ill built, has a large church, an endowed grammar school, almshouses and other charities, with several silk mills and looms. Adjoining the town are some remains of an abbey founded by King Stephen in 1142.

COGGIOLA, kod-jo'lä, a village of Piedmont, 11 miles N.N.E. of Biella, on the Sessera. Pop. 2056. It has two ancient palaces of the families of Aimone and Favre.

COG HILL, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

COGLIANO, kol-yä'no, or COLLIANO, kol-le-ä'no, (anc. *Ostili'num,?*) a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 2600.

COGNAC, kŏn'yăk', (L. *Cognacum.*) a town of France, department of Charente, 21 miles W. of Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. in 1852, 5887. It has an old castle, in which Francis I. was born. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name, and which forms the object of a very extensive commerce. The quantity produced annually does not exceed 6000 butts, but the number sold under the name of *Les fines Champagnes*, by which the best quality is distinguished, exceeds 15,000 butts.

COGNAC, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. 1808.

COGNE, kŏn'yä, a town of the Sardinian States, 9½ miles S. of Aosta, in the valley of the same name, surrounded by elevated mountains. Pop. 1480. Iron is extensively mined in the valley.

COGNE, VAL DI, văl dee kŏn'yä, or VAL DE COGNE, văl-deh-koñ', a beautiful and romantic valley in the Sardinian States, in Savoy, opening out of the Val d'Aosta. It is remarkable for containing a Roman tunnel or gallery, cut in the rock during the reign of Augustus.

COGOLETO, ko-go-lä'to, a village of the Sardinian States, 14 miles W. of Genoa. Pop. 2065. Celebrated as the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, in 1447.

COGORNO, ko-gor'no, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, 2 miles N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 3738.

COGS'WELL, a village of McHenry co., Illinois, 140 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

COHAHUILA, ko-ä-wee'lä, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded N. and N.E. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, (which separates it from Texas,) E. by Nuevo Leon, S. by Zacatecas, and W. by Chihuahua and Durango; between lat. 24° 17′ and 30° 5′ N., and lon. 100° and 104° W. Length, 390 miles; greatest breadth, 270 miles. Area, 50,570 square miles. The vegetation is in general scanty, and the soil is nowhere ex-

tensively cultivated. The southern districts are chiefly pasture-ground for sheep; the northern parts present a broken and hilly surface, and the western portion is occupied by a desert called the Bolson de Mapimi. There are several silver mines in this province, and horses, mules, and wool are exported. The principal towns are Saltillo, the capital, Cohahuila or Montelovez, Santa Rosa, and Parras. Pop. 56,570.

COHAHUILA or MONTELOVEZ, mon-ta-lo'vès, a town of Mexico, State of Cohahuila, about 150 miles N.W. of Monterey. Pop. about 4000.

COHANSEY, a river of New Jersey, rises in the S.E. part of Salem co., and flowing first southerly, and then westerly, falls into Delaware Bay, in Cumberland county. It is navigable for large brigs, 7 or 8 miles, to Greenwich, and for vessels of 80 tons to Bridgeton, about 20 miles.

COHANSEY, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Pop. 1054.

COHANSEY LIGHT, (fixed,) on the Jersey shore of Delaware Bay, N. of the mouth of Cohansey Creek, has an elevation of 40 feet.

COHASSET, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 15 miles S.E. of Boston. In 1851, there were 44 vessels, tons 2885, belonging to the town, and employing 561 persons, engaged in the mackerel fishery; and during the year ending December 31st, 1852, 11,616 barrels of mackerel were inspected. The village is the terminus of the South Shore Railroad. Pop. 1775.

COHOCTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

COHOES, ko-hoz', (written also CAHOOS and CAHOES,) a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Albany co., New York, on the right bank of the Mohawk River, a little below Cohoes Falls, on the Erie Canal, near its junction with the Champlain Canal, and on the Troy and Schenectady Railroad, 8 miles N. of Albany. The village contains churches of six denominations, a newspaper office, 2 very extensive axe factories, 4 large cotton mills, employing some 1200 hands, 1 extensive linen thread factory, besides various other manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1855, 6200.

COHOES FALLS, on the Mohawk River, 3 miles above its mouth, and 10 miles N. of Albany. The fall is about 70 feet in perpendicular height, and is remarkable for its picturesque beauty.

COHUTTAH SPRINGS, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia, at the base of Cohuttah Mountain, 90 miles N. by W. of Atlanta.

COI'LA, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

COILA, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

COIMBATOOR, koim'ba-toor', or COIMBATORE, koim'ba-tôr', a district of British India, presidency of Madras, inclosed by the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Malabar, and the Mysore and Travancore dominions. Area, 8092 square miles. Pop. 807,364.

COIMBATOOR, a town of Hindostan, capital of the above district, on the Noil. Lat. 10° 52' N., lon. 77° 55' E. It occupies an elevated and dry situation, is well built, and contains about 2000 houses. There is here a musjid built by Tippoo Sultan, who made this town one of his principal military stations. About 2 miles from the town, at a place called Perum, is a celebrated Hindoo temple, known by the name of Mail Chittumbra. It is a rude piece of workmanship, destitute of elegance, but covered with a profusion of Hindoo ornaments. Some time since an ancient tumulus or mound near the town was opened, and found to contain various weapons and other articles, such as were formerly used by the Romans. Coimbatoor was twice taken by the British; first, in 1783, and, again, in 1790.

COIMBRA, ko-eem'brâ, (anc. *Conimbriga*,) a city of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira, on the right bank of the Mondego, here crossed by a long stone bridge, 110 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 13,400. It is inclosed by old walls, and is highly picturesque externally, but ill built. Its university, the only one in Portugal, consists of 18 colleges, attended now by about 1100 students, and has a library of 30,000 volumes, with extensive museums, an observatory, &c. It has also some fine churches and many convents, that of Santa Cruz now serving for a barrack; and around it are numerous detached residences, including the famed *quinta das lagrimas*, or "villa of tears," the scene of the death of Inez de Castro. In addition to earthenwares, linen and woollen fabrics, and combs, one of its principal manufactures is that of willow toothpicks.

COIN, ko-een', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles W. of Malaga, on a gentle declivity facing the N. The houses are tolerably well-built, and the town possesses numerous spacious and clean streets, and three squares—the principal having a promenade and handsome fountain in its centre. It has 2 large churches, 2 chapels, some convents, 4 schools, a town-hall, prison, store-house, cemetery, and an episcopal palace; and, in the environs, several public walks and gardens, adorned with fruit-trees, flowers, and fountains. In the neighboring hills, quarries of marble are wrought, and jasper of all colors is obtained. Pop. 8239.

COINJOCK, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

COIRE, the capital town of the Grisons. See CHUR.

COISE, kwâz, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy, 12 miles S.E. of Chambéry, with mineral springs. Pop. 1702.

COITSVILLE, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 982.

COJUTEPEQUE, ko-koo-tâ-pâ'kâ, a town of Central America, state, and 15 miles S. of San Salvador. Estimated pop., 15,000. Except three churches, it has no buildings worthy of notice; and its dwellings are mostly built of mud.

COJUTEPEQUE, LAKE OF, or ILLABASCO, eel-yâ-bâs'ko, a lake of Central America, in San Salvador, a few leagues distant from the above, is 12 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 miles. In windy weather it assumes a dense green hue, and fish are often cast dead in vast quantities on its shores.

COKER CREEK, a small post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, 156 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

COKER, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COKER, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COKESBURG, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

COKESBURG, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

COKESBURY, kōks'bẹr-e, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

COL, (*i. e.* "a neck,") the name of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont, some of the principal being the following:—COL DE BALME, COL-DE-FERREY, COL DE LA SEIGNE, COL DE TENDA, COL DU BONHOMME, &c., which will be found in their alphabetical places.

COLABBA, a narrow promontory in British India, presidency of, and immediately S. of the island of Bombay, with which it is connected by a causeway. Here are a lighthouse and cantonments for British troops.

COLABBA, a small town on the Malabar coast, 19 miles S. of Bombay Fort.

CO'LAGAUL', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Seringapatam, and lately a thriving place.

CO'LAIR', a lake of Hindostan, Northern Circars, in Masulipatam, 5 miles E. of Ellore. Lat. 16° 36' N.; lon. 81° 22' E. It lies in a natural hollow, is of an oval shape, about 22 miles long, and from 7 to 12 miles broad, and formed chiefly by the overflowing of the Krishna and Godavery. When the periodical rains fail, it dries up completely. By the river Gopatnair the lake communicates with the Bay of Bengal, distant about 25 miles.

COLAMO'KA (or KOLEMO'KEE) CREEK, of Early co., Georgia, flows into the Chattahoochee River, a few miles below Fort Gaines.

COLAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

COLAPAR'CHEE, a post-office of Monroe co., Georgia.

CO'LAPOOR', a town of India, in the Deccan, dominions and 56 miles S. of Sattarah, and the capital of a rajahship, comprising also the towns of Parnellah, Mulcapoor, and Colgong. The town is built on an elevated rock.

COLAR', a fortified town of Southern India, Mysore dominions, 40 miles N.E. of Bangalore. It was taken by the British in 1768, and retaken soon after by Hyder Ali. Pop. 3850.

COL'BERG, or KOL'BERG, (Ger. pron. kol'bẹrg,) a strongly fortified seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Cöslin, on the Persante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. 7610. It has a cathedral, several other churches, numerous hospitals, an ancient ducal castle, now used for a charitable foundation, a house of correction, a harbor, woollen factories, distilleries, extensive salt-works, salmon and lamprey fisheries, and a considerable export trade. It sustained memorable sieges in 1760 and 1806.

COLBERT, a small village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, on the Tombigbee River.

COLBERT, a post-office of Chickasaw Nation, Arkansas.

COL'BY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COLBYVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Kentucky, 39 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

COLCHAGUA, kol-châ'gwâ, a department of Chili, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, having N. and S. the departments of Santiago and Maule. Area, 8120 square miles. Pop. 130,000. The plains are fertile, and watered by the Maule and Maypu Rivers. The chief towns are Curico, San Fernando, and Rancagua.

COLCHESTER, kol'ches'ter, (anc. *Camalodunum?*) a parliamentary and municipal borough, river port, and town of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, crossed here by several bridges, and on the Eastern Union Railway, 51 miles N.N.E. of London. Area of borough, comprising 16 parishes, 11,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 19,443. It is well built on the sides and summit of an eminence, where there are vestiges of its ancient walls, many antiquated dwellings, imposing remains of a castle of great strength, reputed to have been founded by Edward the Elder, parts of which are now used for the town library and a prison; interesting relics of an abbey and a priory, an ancient chapel, and 8 parish churches, several of which are very antique structures. Its free grammar school has scholarships at Cambridge University, and the celebrated Dr. Parr was master of it in 1779. The town possesses also well endowed hospitals for the poor, a general hospital, various money chari-

ties, a union work-house, fine moot or town hall, county house of correction, neat theatre, small barracks, several literary and scientific associations, a custom-house, a large market-house, bonding warehouses, and a quay, approached by vessels of 150 tons. Its manufactures of silksare declining; but it has some malting trade, and thriving oyster fisheries. Its registered shipping, in 1847, amounted to 9447 tons. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Colchester was one of the earliest Roman stations in Britain; and numerous coins and other antiquities have been found in it. It was also a Saxon town of note. It gives the title of baron to the Abbott family.

COL/CHESTER, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, iron castings, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 2575.

COLCHESTER, a beautiful post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.W. of New London. It is the seat of Bacon Academy, an old and liberally endowed institution. The India-rubber business has been commenced here on an extensive scale, and is now very successfully carried on. Iron castings, paper, and other articles are also manufactured. Pop. of the township, 2465.

COLCHESTER, a post-township of Delaware co., New York, on the Popacton River, about 20 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. 2184.

COLCHESTER, a county in the central part of Nova Scotia, bordering on Mines and Colquid Bays, with a narrow strip extending W. along Mines Channel to the Bay of Fundy. A rugged ridge bounds its shores. The interior is mostly level. Capital, Truro. Pop. in 1851, 15,469.

COLCHIS, kol/kis, (Gr. Κολχίς,) an ancient division of Asia, at the E. end of the Black Sea. It contains gold and silver mines. The pheasant is originally from this district. It was, in the fifteenth century, subdivided into the principalities of Imeritia, Mingrelia, and Georiel; and is now almost wholly comprised in the Russian territory of Transcaucasia.——Adj. and inhab. Colchian, kol/ke-an.

COLD-ASH'BY, and COLD-ASH'TON, 2 parishes of England. See ASHBY-COLD and ASHTON-COLD.

COLD'BROOK, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on a small stream of the same name.

COLDBROOK, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on a stream of the same name, about 90 miles N.W. of Albany. It has several stores and mills.

COLDBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

COLD CREEK, of Indiana, flows into White River, about 15 miles above Indianapolis.

COL DE BALME, kol deh bâlm. See BALME.

COL DE FERRET, kol deh fêr'ràd', between the Valais (Switzerland) and Piedmont, W. of the Great St. Bernard. Height, 7641 feet.

COL DE LA SEIGNE, kol deh lä sân, leads from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, in Piedmont, 7 miles W.S.W. of Mont Blanc. Height, 8422 feet.

COL'DEN, a post-township of Erie co., New York, 20 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1344.

COL'DENHAM, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

COL DE TENDA, kol deh tân'dâ, in the Maritime Alps, on the route from Nice to Turin. Height, 5986 feet.

COLD FIRE CREEK, of Alabama, flows S.W. through Pickens county, and enters Tombigbee River near the western line of the state.

COLD-HIGH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COLDING, a town of Denmark. See KOLDING.

COLD'INGHAM, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the North British Railway, 2¼ miles N. of Eyemouth. Pop. 2746. In the village are the remains of a famous priory, supposed to have been the first founded in Scotland, and about 2 miles N.E. is Fast Castle, the Wolf's Crag of the "Bride of Lammermoor."

COLDITZ, or KOLDITZ, kol'dits, a town of Saxony, circle, and 25 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 2900, engaged in manufactures of stockings, linens, felt, and earthenwares. Its ancient castle is now used as a house of correction.

COLD NECK, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

COLD-NOR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

COLD-O'VERTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

COLD'RED, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

COLD RUN, a post-office of Gordon co., Georgia.

COLDS'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

COLD SPRING, a township of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 591.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Phillipstown township, Putnam co., New York, on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 54 miles N. of New York, and 1 mile above West Point. It is beautifully situated among the Highlands, and one of the principal villages of the county. It contains 5 churches, and a large foundry of iron and brass, with machine shops. Pop. about 1200.

COLD SPRING, a post-village in Lower township, Cape May co., New Jersey, about 10 miles S.S.W. of Cape May Court-House. It has 2 churches. The name of the place is derived from a remarkable spring near it, which rises in the marsh, and is overflowed at every tide. Pop. about 325.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

COLD SPRING, a village of Meriwether co., Georgia, about 90 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Shelby co., Illinois, 12 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Daviess co., Missouri, 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

COLD SPRING, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 36 miles E.S.E. of Madison. Pop. 568.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, a post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., New York, on a bay of Long Island Sound, about 35 miles E. by N. of New York. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several hundred inhabitants. The line between Suffolk and Queen's counties passes through the village. The registered tonnage of the district, June 30, 1854, was 29,24, all of which was employed in the whale fishery, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage 632, employed in the coast trade.

COLD SPRING MILLS, a village of Steuben co., New York, 4 miles N.E. of Bath.

COLD'STREAM, (formerly *Leanel* or *Leinhall*,) a border town, burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, county of, and 15 miles W. of Berwick, on the northern bank of the Tweed, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, and on the main route from Scotland into England. Pop. of town, in 1851, 2238. It is irregularly built, and contains a parish church, several chapels, benevolent societies, and libraries, and had formerly an extensive Bible-printing establishment. The famous ford of the Tweed is in the vicinity, where the Scotch and English armies crossed in former times. Near it is Lennel House, the property of the Earl of Haddington. "The Coldstream Guards" were so named from having been raised here by General Monk, in 1659 60.

COLD'STREAM, a post-village of Hampshire co., Virginia, 20 miles N.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and 1 flouring mill.

COL DU BONHOMME, kol dü bo'nomm', in the Grecian Alps, 10 miles S.W. of Mont Blanc. Height, 8054 feet.

COLD-WALT'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

COLD'WA'TER, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

COLDWATER, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

COLDWATER, a small village of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

COLDWATER, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

COLDWATER, a flourishing post-village, capital of Branch co., Michigan, on the eastern branch of Coldwater River, in a prairie of its own name, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 115 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and having no competitor within 20 miles or more, it is the centre of an extensive retail trade. The river affords a large amount of water power, which has been improved by the erection of mills, &c. The village has grown up since 1836. Pop. in 1853, about 1800.

COLDWATER, a small post-village of Wayne co., Missouri.

COLDWATER CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Rocky River, about 10 miles S. of Concord, in Cabarras co.

COLDWATER RIVER, of Mississippi, a small stream which rises in the northern part of the state, and flows in a W.S.W. direction to Tunica co., where it turns towards the S. and enters the Tallahatchie River in the county of that name.

COLDWATER RIVER, of Branch co., Michigan, flows north-westward and enters the St. Joseph's River.

COLD WELL, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

COLD WELL, a post-office of White co., Arkansas.

COLE, a county in the centre of Missouri, has an area of 410 square miles. The Missouri River forms the boundary on the N.E., the Osage River on the S.E., and it is intersected by Moreau Creek. The Osage River enters the Missouri River at the eastern extremity of the county. The surface is broken, and some parts are too rocky for cultivation; but the soil of the river bottoms is productive. Limestone and burrstone are abundant in the county; quarries of good building stone have been opened at Jefferson City. Named in honor of Squire Cole, an Indian-

fighter and pioneer. It contains Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri. Pop. 6696, of whom 5717 were free, and 979 slaves.

COLEBORNE, kōl'horn, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles from Cobourg. It contains several stores, and flour and grist mills. Pop. about 700.

COLEBROOK, kōl'hrōōk, a post-village and township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 110 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 908.

COLEBROOK, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 31 miles N.W. of Hartford. The streams afford motive-power for 1 cotton-mill, 1 paper-mill, 2 chair factories, 2 tanneries, and numerous saw and grist mills. Pop. 1317.

COLEBROOK, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 326.

COLEBROOK, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

COLEBROOK, a post-office, Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

COLEBROOK, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. P. 688.

COLE'BROOKDALE, a hamlet of England, co. of Salop, 2 miles N. of Broseley, on the Severn, which here winds through a picturesque narrow glen, and is crossed by an elegant one arched iron bridge. This district contains extensive seams of coal and ironstone, and petroleum or tar springs, which issue from the sandstone strata. Here railroads, formed of wood, were first used in 1620 and 1650, and about a century afterwards iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. The population is engaged in the collieries and foundries, and fire-brick and tobacco-pipe manufactories.

COLEBROOKDALE, a post-township in the E. part of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 17 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 1102.

COLEBROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COLEBROOKE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, 21 miles W. of Kingston. It has several stores and hotels. Pop. about 120.

COLEBROOK FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

COLEBROOK RIVER, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Farmington River, about 30 miles N.W. of Hartford. It contains a cotton-mill and a grist and saw mill.

COLE'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COLE CAMP, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, 56 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

COLE CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the N. in Davidson co.

COLE CREEK, a post-office of Fountain co., Indiana.

COLE CREEK, a post-township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1517.

COLE'FORD, a small market-town of England, co. of Gloucester, parish of Newland, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Blakeney. Pop. 2208.

COLEGNO, kō-lān'yo, a village of Sardinia, 5 miles W. of Turin, on the Dora-Riparia. Pop. 1776.

COLE'MAN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

COLE'MAN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

COLE'MANSVILLE, a post-village of Harrison co., Kentucky, on the South Fork of Licking River, about 50 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It has 1 church and about 100 inhabitants.

COLE'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

COLE-OR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

COLERAIN, kol-rain', a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1281.

COLERAIN, a village of Camden co., Georgia, on St. Mary's River, about 24 miles W. of St. Mary's.

COLERAIN, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

COLERAIN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1360.

COLERAIN, a village and township of Hamilton co., Ohio, 16 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 3125.

COLERAIN, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 996.

COLERAINE, kōl-rain', a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the Bann, here crossed by a bridge 4 miles from its mouth, and 47 miles N.N.W. of Belfast. Area of parish, 4846 acres. Pop. 5857. Area of parliamentary borough, 963. Pop. of town and parliamentary borough, 6255. It is tolerably well built, and has a large parish church, an elegant Roman Catholic chapel, endowed and other schools, a town-hall, a court-house, custom-house, and work-house, and several market-houses and banks, and some remains of old fortifications. The harbor at the mouth of the Bann has been so much improved of late years, that vessels of 200 tons burden can now discharge at the quay close to the bridge. The exports consist of corn, meal, provisions, and fine linens, mostly sent to England. Registered shipping, in 1847, 980 tons. Steamers continually ply hence to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Fleetwood. Here are paper-mills, tanneries, bleach-grounds, and salmon and eel fisheries. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baron to the Hanger family. About 1 mile S. are traces of a large Danish fort.

COLERAINE, kōl-e-rain', a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Deerfield River, which affords water-power, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has manufactories of cotton goods, iron castings, chairs sash and blinds, leather, &c. Pop. 1785.

COLERAINE, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on Octorara Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 1602.

COLERAINE, a post-village of Bertie co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Chowan River, 140 miles E. by N. of Raleigh.

COLERAIN FORGE, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 106 miles W. of Harrisburg.

COLE'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COLERNE, kō'lern', a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COLEROON', the most N. and largest branch of the Cavery River, British India, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 miles N. of Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 miles the division between the Madras districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Waters shallow.

COLES, kōlz, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia and Embarras Rivers, which flow nearly southward. The surface is rolling, and mostly destitute of forests; a part of Grand Prairie is included in the county; the soil is very fertile. The county is intersected by the Chicago branch of the Central Railroad. Named in honor of Edward Coles, second governor of the state of Illinois. Capital, Charleston. Pop. 9335.

COLES'BERG, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, having S. the districts Graaf-Reinet and Cradock, and N. the Hottentot country. Area 11,654 square miles. Pop. 8828. It is a lofty level region, well adapted for rearing livestock, of which large numbers are fed. The Orange River forms its N. boundary. The village of Colesberg, near lat. 30° 40' S., lon. 25° 30' E., has Dutch and Wesleyan churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

COLESBURG, kōlz'bŭrg, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

COLESBURG, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 30 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

COLE'S CREEK, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

COLE'S FERRY, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

COLES'HILL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Warwick, on the Cole, (an affluent of the Tame,) here crossed by a bridge, and with a station on a branch of the West Midland Railway, 14½ miles N.W. of Coventry. Pop. 2172. It stands on an eminence, and is handsomely built; its parish church contains a curious font, and many monuments of the Digby family, who possess a domain in the vicinity. It is governed by two constables. The antiquary Dugdale was born in its vicinity in 1605.

COLESHILL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

COLESHILL, a hamlet of England, cos. of Herts and Bucks, parish, and 1½ miles S.S.W. of Amersham. Pop. 547. It was the birthplace and residence of the poet Waller.

COLESHILL, a township of England, North Wales, co. of Flint, parish of Holywell, and scene of a battle, where Henry II. was defeated by the Welsh, in 1157.

COLE'S MILLS, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

COLESSEAH, or COLLESSEAH, a small seaport and village, on the N.W. coast of the island of Socotra, Arabian Sea, situated at the gorge of a valley. Dragon's blood, aloes, and ghee are shipped in small quantities.

COLES'TOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles S.W. of Mount Holly.

COLES'VILLE, a post-township of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 10 miles N.E. of Binghampton. Pop. 3061.

COLESVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

COLESVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 40 miles W. by N. of Annapolis.

COLESVILLE, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

COLE'TA, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

COLETTO, a post office of De Witt co., Texas.

COLETTO CREEK, of Texas, rises in De Witt county, and flowing south-eastward, enters the Guadalupe River about 8 miles S. of Victoria.

COL'FAX, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

COLGONG', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles E. of Boglipour, beautifully situated on the Ganges.

COLICO, kol'e-ko, a village of Lombardy, government of Milan, 26½ miles N.N.E. of Como, near the N. extremity of the Lake of Como, in an unhealthy situation at the foot of Mount Legnano. Pop. 2700.

COLIGNY, ko'leen'yee', a market-town of France, department of Ain, 14 miles N.N.E. of Bourg. It gives its name to the illustrious house of Coligny-Châtillon. See CHATILLON SUR-LOING.

COLIJNSPLAAT, ko-lĭns-plä̂t, commonly called COOLTJESPLAAT, kōlt'yĕs-plä̂t, a village of Holland, province of Zealand, island of North Beveland, 19 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a harbor, whence small vessels ply to Middelburg and Rotterdam, and whence there is a regular ferry to Zierikzee. Pop. 1688.

COLIMA, ko-lee'mä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the territory of Colima, situated in a fertile plain; lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 103° 7′ W., near the volcano of the same name. It is a pretty large town, and has a considerable demand for various articles of trade, such as linens, cotton goods, woollens, and hardware. Pop. 31,774. The port of Colima, which is about 30 miles S.S.W. of the city, lat. 18° 33′ N., lon. 103° 35′ W., has a good anchorage, and is well protected against the S. winds prevalent during the rainy season, but on account of a very considerable lake of stagnant waters in its immediate vicinity, is very unhealthy during the summer. Infested by myriads of mosquitoes and sand-flies, even in the dry season it is nearly impossible to reside there. This port has been open to foreign commerce for several years, but has not been able to make much progress. The port itself has not a single house, and the first adjacent town is Colima.

COLIMA, a territory or district of the Mexican Confederacy, mostly between lat. 19° and 20° N., stretching 100 miles along the coast of the Pacific, S. of the department of Jalisco. Climate hot; soil fertile. Capital, Colima. Nearly all the population are Indian.

COLIMA, VOLCANO OF, is situated in the territory of Colima, about 30 miles N.E. of the town of this name, near 19° N. lat., and 103° W. lon. Height, 12,000 feet.

COLIN'DA, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tiperah, 26 miles E. of Luckipoor.

COLINSBURGH, kol'inz-bŭr-rŭh, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Kilconquhar, 4 miles W. of Pittenweem. Pop. 500. It has weekly corn-markets and two annual fairs.

COL'INTON or COL'LINGTON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. Edinburgh. It is beautifully situated on the Water of Leith, N. declivity of the Pentland Hills, and in it is the seat of Lord Dunfermline, and several extensive paper mills.

COLITA, ko-lee'tä, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

COLIUMO, ko-le-oo'mo, a small maritime town of South America, Chili, 18 miles E.N.E. of Concepcion.

COL'KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COLL, one of the western islands of Scotland, on the W. coast of Mull, 2¼ miles N.E. of the island Tiree. Length from N.W. to S.E. 12 miles; average breadth 2½ miles. Pop. 1412. It contains many hamlets, and a residence and feudal stronghold of the Macleans. About one-third is cultivated and in pasture, the rest is rocky and barren.

COL'LACE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

COL'LAMAN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

COL'LAMER, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 45 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Whitely co., Indiana.

COLLAMER, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, on the edge of a beautiful prairie, 160 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

COLLAMER, a post-village of Sauk co., Wisconsin, on Wisconsin River.

COLLARES, kol-lä'rès, a market town of Portugal, 12 miles W.N.W. of Lisbon, on the Rio-das-Macas, N. of Cape Roca. Pop. 2200.

COLLARES, a small town of Brazil, 40 miles N.N.E. of Belem, on an island in the Pará River.

COLLE, kol'lä, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 17 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 4020. It has various ecclesiastical edifices, a hospital, and a large annual fair in September.

COLLE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Florence, on the Elsa, with 3800 inhabitants. It has a cathedral, a castle, and paper mills.

COLLE CORVINO, kol'lä kor-vee'no, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 4 miles E. of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1800.

COLLEDA, (Colleda,) kŏl'lä-dä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2000.

COL'LEGE, a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 523.

COLLEGE CORNERS, a post-village in Butler co., Ohio, on the Junction Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati.

COLLEGE GREEN, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

COLLEGE HILL, a post-office of La Fayette co., Mississippi.

COLLEGE HILL, a thriving post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is the seat of two flourishing institutions, viz. Farmer's College, formerly Carey's Academy, and the Ohio Female College, chartered in 1851, each having handsome buildings. The former has about 200 students, and the latter about 150. Pop. about 500.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY. See PRINCETON.

COLLEGE MOUND, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 6 miles S.E. of Hagerstown. The college, which has a preparatory department connected with it, is under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal church. It was first opened in 1842, chartered in 1849, and is in a very flourishing condition.

COL'LEGEVILLE, a post-village of Saline co., Arkansas, about 14 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

COLLESANO, kol-lä-sä'no, a town of Sicily, 25 miles E.S.E. of Palermo, on the N. declivity of the Madonia Mountains. Pop. 2800.

COLLESEAU. See COLESSEAU.

COLLESSIE, kol-les'see, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

COLLETON, col'le-ton, a district in the S. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 1670 square miles. It is intersected by the Edisto, bounded on the S.W. by the Combahee, and also drained by the Salkehatchie and Ashepoo Rivers. The surface consists of an alluvial and extremely level plain, and is partly occupied by swamps. The soil of the drier parts is productive. The district is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad, and is one of the most populous in the state. Capital, Waterborough. Pop. 39,505, of whom 7734 were free, and 31,771 slaves.

COLLETORTO, kol-lä-tos'to, a town of Naples, province of Molise, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Larino. Pop. 2020.

COL'LETSVILLE, a post-village in Caldwell co., North Carolina, 16 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

COLLIANO, a town of Naples. See COGLIANO.

COLLICOON or COLLIKOON. See CALLICOON.

COLLIER BAY, of Australia, on the N.W. coast, between Camboden Sound and King's Sound, in lat. 16° 7′ S., lon. 124° 7′ E. It is 20 miles wide at its entrance. The tide rises in this bay 36 feet.

COLLIERLEY, kol'yer-le, a township of England, co. of Durham.

COLLIERS, kol'yerz, a village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 73 miles W. by S. of Albany.

COLLIERS, a post-office, Edgefield district, South Carolina.

COL'LIERSTOWN, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 154 miles W. of Richmond.

COL'LIERSVILLE, a village of Sullivan co., New York, 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

COLLIERSVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

COLLIERSVILLE, a post-village Shelby co., Tennessee, on the Memphis and La Grange Railroad, 30 miles E. of Memphis.

COL'LIN, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 916 square miles. It is intersected by the E. fork of Trinity River, and also drained by Little Elm and Pilot Grove Creeks. The surface consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land. Capital, McKinney. Pop. 1950, of whom 1816 were free, and 134 slaves.

COL'LINGBOURNE-DU'CIS, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COL'LINGBOURNE-KINGS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

COL'LINGHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

COL'LINGHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

COL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

COL'LINGTREE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COL'LINS, a post-village and township of Erie co., New York, on Cattaraugus Creek, 22 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 4001.

COLLINS, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1324.

COLLINS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

COLLINS CENTRE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, about 25 miles S. of Buffalo.

COLLINS' DEPOT, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

COLLINS RIVER, a small stream in the S.E. central part of Tennessee, flows through Warren co. into the Caney fork of Cumberland River.

COLLINS SETTLEMENT, a post-office, Lewis co., Virginia.

COL'LINSVILLE, a post-village in Canton township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on Farmington River, and at the terminus of the Collinsville branch of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 15 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. There are in this place several manufactories of paper and saws, and the largest axe manufactory, it is said, in the United States, averaging 1000 axes daily throughout the year. It contains 1 church and 6 stores. A school house is about being built, to cost $5000. Pop. about 1000.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, near Black River, about 37 miles N. by W. of Utica, has 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

COLLINSVILLE, a village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, 122 miles W. of Harrisburg.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Hamilton.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 86 miles S. by W. of Springfield, and 14 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis. It has several mills and stores.

COLLIO, kol'le-o, a village of Lombardy, 14 miles N.N.E. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. in 1843, 2256. It has iron mines and forges.

COLLIOURE, kol'le-oor', a fortified seaport town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, a little N. of Port Vendres, and 15 miles S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 3507. It is defended by 3 forts, and has some trade in wines, wool, and anchovies.

COLLIRENE, kol'le-reen', a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

COLLO, kol'lo, a town of Algeria, province of Constantine, 68 miles W. of Bona, on the bay of the same name, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2500.

COLLOBRIÈRES, kol'lo'bre-air', a village of France, department of Var, 19 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1890, partly engaged in iron, lead, and coal mines.

COLLOMSVILLE, a post-office, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

COLLON, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Louth, on an affluent of the Boyne, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5½ miles N.W. of Drogheda. Pop. of town, 936. It has a cotton-factory and a bleaching-ground. Stocking and linen weaving employs many of the inhabitants. Collon House is the residence of Viscount Ferrard, chief proprietor in the parish.

COLLONGE, kol'lŏn zh', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 4 miles S.E. of St. Maurice, on the Rhone. Elevation, 5302 feet.

COLLOONEY, a market-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 5½ miles S.W. of Sligo, on the Owenbeg. Pop. 651.

COLLUMBKILL, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Longford.

COLLUMBKILL, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

COLLUMPTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Culm, a tributary of the Exe, and on the Great Western Railway, 12½ miles N.E. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 3655. The town, in a broad vale, has many antique houses, a church, originally collegiate, containing a beautiful chapel and many rich ornaments, and a large serge factory. It has county sessions, and is the polling-place for the northern division of the county. A fire in 1839 destroyed a great part of the town.

COLLY, a village of Pulaski co., Missouri, 60 miles S. of Jefferson City.

COLLY-WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COLMAR, kol'mar', (L. *Columba'ria*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Haut-Rhin, on the Lauch, near its confluence with the Ill, 41 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 23,348. It is well built; and its old ramparts are now converted into planted boulevards. The principal edifices are a cathedral, town hall, theatre, prison, and court-house. It has a communal college, with a collection of paintings and library of 40,000 volumes, and several hospitals. It is the seat of a superior court, and a tribunal of commerce; and it has active manufactures of cotton fabrics, tapes, cutlery, paper, leather, brushes, combs, &c., which articles, with corn and other produce, it exports into Switzerland. Colmar was an imperial city in the Middle Ages, and had an active share in the civil wars under Rodolph of Hapsburg and Adolphe of Nassau. It was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

COLMARS, kol'mar', (L. *Collis Martis, i. e.* "Mars' Hill,") a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 21 miles N. of Castellane, on the Verdon, 4 miles from the Sardinian frontier. Pop. 1000. It is defended by walls and forts.

COLMENAR, kol-mâ-nar', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. 5949.

COLMENAR DEL ARROYO, kol-mâ-nar' dêl âr-roi'yo, a town of Spain, 33 miles S.E. of Avila.

COLMENAR DE LA SIERRA, kol-mâ-nar' dâ lê se-er'râ, a town of Spain, 35 miles N. of Guadalajara, on the Jacama.

COLMENAR DE OREJA, kol-mâ-nar' dê o-ri'hâ, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 4552.

COLMENAR VIEJO, kol-mâ-nar' ve-â'ho, a town of Spain, 17 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 3810.

COLMONELL', a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

COLNEWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

COLNBROOK, a village and chapelry of England, cos. of Middlesex and Bucks, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, 17 miles S.W. of London. Pop. 1050.

COLNE, koln or kōn, a river of England, cos. of Herts and Middlesex, joins the Thames at Staines. Its length is about 30 miles.

COLNE, a river of England, co. of Essex, joins the North Sea by a broad estuary, separated from that of the Blackwater by Mersea Island. Course about 30 miles.

COLNE, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, joins the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E. course of about 25 miles.

COLNE, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Whalley, on an affluent of the Calder, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 32 miles by railway N.E. of Manchester. Pop. of town, in 1851, 5644. It has two chapels of ease, a grammar school of which Archbishop Tillotson was a pupil, a cloth-hall, and large manufactories of cotton calicoes and mousselins de-laine, which have almost superseded its ancient woollen manufacture. Its mills are partly wrought by water-power. Coal, slate, and lime abound in the vicinity.

COLNE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

COLNE, EARLS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

COLNE ENGAIN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

COLNE, WAKE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

COLNE, WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

COLNEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COLN-ROGERS, kōln-roj'erz, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COLN ST. ALDWYN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COLN ST. DENNIS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COLOCZA. See KALOCSA.

COLOGNA, ko-lōn'yâ, a town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 19 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. in 1843, 6315. It has manufactures of silk.

COLOGNE, ko-lōn', (Fr. ko'lŏñ', Ger. *Cöln, Köln*, köln, anc. *Oppidum* or *Civitas Ubiorum*, afterwards *Colonia Agrippina*, or *Colonia Claudia Agrippinensis*,) a city of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, capital of the province of the Rhine, 45 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50° 56′ 29″ N., lon. 6° 57′ 52″ E. It is built close upon the river, in the form of a crescent, and is connected with the town of Deutz, on the opposite side, by a bridge of boats. It is surrounded by walls, which form a circuit of several miles, and present perfect specimens of the fortifications of the Middle Ages. Outside the walls are fine gardens and walks. In the older quarters of the town the houses bear the impress of the Middle Ages; the streets are dark, narrow, and filthy, pools of dirty water being left to stagnate in the thoroughfares. Of late, however, government has paid some attention to improving the town, by opening public walks, and by widening and paving the streets. It contains 27 churches, 8 chapels, a synagogue, and many public buildings, including the Town-house, a remarkably fine old building; the Hall of Justice, the Archiepiscopal Palace, the Gürzenich, finished in 1474, in the large lower hall of which, now used as a store-house, several diets of the Empire were held, and here the carnival balls are given; the Tempelhaus, a Byzantine building, used now for public meetings respecting navigation, industry, and commerce. But the object of greatest interest in the town is the Cathedral, begun in 1248, one of the finest and purest Gothic monuments in Europe. It is in the form of a cross; its entire length is about 511 feet; breadth, 231 feet; the roof rests on 100 columns, of which the four centre ones are 30 feet in circumference. In 1842, the completion of this magnificent edifice was commenced, after designs by Zwirner, under the auspices of the King of Prussia; and the works have been vigorously prosecuted since that time. The estimated cost of the completion is 750,000*l*. The other remarkable churches are those of St. Peter, in which is an altar-piece of the crucifixion of that saint, by Rubens, who presented it to this church, in which he was baptized; St. Mary, on the capitol, occupying the site of the capitol of the ancient Roman city, and dating from about the year 1000; the Apostles' Church, in the Neumarkt, built about the year 1200, a perfect specimen of the Romanesque style; the Church of St. Ursula, filled with the bones of the 11,000 British virgins destroyed here on their way to Bretagne, under the guidance of St. Ursula; the Church of the Jesuits, or Maria Himmelsfahrt, dating from 1636, overloaded with gorgeous decorations of marble sculpture, &c.; and St. Gereon's, which, like the Church of St. Ursula, is lined with bones, not, however, of virgins, but of the Theban legion of martyrs, slain, according to tradition, during the reign of Diocletian; this is one of the finest, as well as most ancient, churches in the city. Cologne contains two gymnasia—one for Roman Catholics, the other for Protestants; the latter has a library of 33,000 volumes; an observatory and botanical garden, a normal school, a public library, a theatre, several hospitals, a school of design, a museum, containing an interesting collection of pictures of the school of Cologne, and of Roman antiquities found in and about Cologne; and an arsenal, in which is a great variety of ancient arms and armor.

The manufactures are considerable, and consist chiefly of cotton yarn, woollen stockings, bonnets, silks, velvets, tobacco, soap, hats, lace, and the celebrated Cologne Water, (Fr. *Eau de Cologne*, Ger. *Kölnisches Wasser*,) of which there are no fewer than 30 different manufacturers, who export annually 1,500,000 bottles to all parts of the world. There are, besides, some tanneries, distilleries, and 15 sugar-refineries. Its commerce is considerable, and, in consequence of the opening of the Rhine in 1837, the navigation of which had been closed by the Dutch, is rapidly improving. It has a good port on the Rhine, and is the principal entrepôt of the corn, wine, and oil trade on the river, and has active commercial relations with the Netherlands, Germany, Alsace, and Switzerland; while the transports of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighboring countries of Holland, Belgium, and Westphalia, employ a great many vessels; and numerous steamers are continually passing, with passengers, up and down the river. Three railroads branch out from Cologne; one, on the N., going W. to Aix-la-Chapelle, and Belgium; a second, on the E., from Deutz, leading to Düsseldorf and Northern Germany; and a third, on the S., leading to Bonn.

Cologne was anciently called *Oppidum* or *Civitas Ubiorum*, (the "town or city of the Ubii," one of the most powerful of the ancient German nations.) It was afterwards called *Colonia Claudia Agrippinensis*, or simply *Colonia Agrippina*,

a Roman colony having been planted at this place by the Emperor Claudius at the request of his wife, Agrippina, who was born here. The city was annexed to the German Empire in 870, and was one of the most powerful and wealthy cities of the Hanseatic league, its population then amounting to 150,000. As early as the eleventh century, Cologne carried on an extensive trade with foreign countries, including England, in the produce of the country—wine, corn, flour, malt, beer, &c. The arts and sciences also flourished, and its university was one of the most famous in Germany. Intestine divisions, and the intolerant and persecuting spirit of its magistrates, with some other causes, finally effected its ruin, and in 1792 it ceased to be a free city. Duns Scotus died in Cologne in 1308, and was interred in the chapel of the Minorites; and Rubens was born here in 1577, in the same house in which Mary of Medicis died, in 1642. Pop. in 1852, 92,244, of whom only about 7000 are Protestants.——Adj. and inhab., COLOGNESE, ko'lo-neez'.

COLOGNE, or KOLN, (Köln,) a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. by the government of Düsseldorf, E. by Arnsberg, S. by Coblentz, and W. by Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen. Area, 1544 square miles. It lies wholly in the valley of the Rhine, and is divided into 10 circles, of which the circle of Cologne, containing the capital, has an area of 176 square miles. Pop. 484,593.

COLOGNE, ko-lōn' or ko'lon', a town of France, department of Gers, 18 miles N. of Lombez, on the Sarrampion.

COLOGNE, ko-lon', a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

COLOGNO, ko-lōn'yo, a walled town of Lombardy, 8 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2650. It suffered repeatedly in the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines.

COLOKYTHIA. See KOLOKYTHIA.

COLOLO, ko-lo'lo, a mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia, in lat. 14° 57' S., lon. 69° 10' W. Height, 17,930 feet.

COLO'MA, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama

COLOMA, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

COLOMBEY, ko'lōn'bā', a village of France, department of Seine, on the railway between Paris and St. Germains, 6 miles N.W. of Paris. It had formerly a royal castle, in which Queen Henrietta of England died, in 1669.

COLOMBEY, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Le Tour-du-Pin.

COLOMBEY, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 10 miles S. of Toul.

COLOMBIA, ko-lom'be-ä, is the name which was adopted by the northern countries of South America, in 1819, when New Granada and Venezuela united, and established one central government, for the purpose of resisting Spain. In 1829, Venezuela renounced the union, and constituted itself a separate republic. After the resignation of Bolivar, in 1830, it again joined New Granada, but this union lasted only a short time. In November, 1831, a new separation took place; at the same time it was decided that the former province of Quito should constitute a separate government, under the name of Ecuador. Thus Colombia was divided into three republics, Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador. ——Adj. and inhab., COLOMBIAN, ko-lom'be-an.

COLOMBIER, ko'lōm'be-ā', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel, near the W. bank of the lake. It has an ancient castle of the Dukes of Longueville, Princes of Neufchâtel.

COLOMBIER, ko'lōm'be-ā, a village of France, department of Isère, 16 miles N.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1312.

COLOM'BO or COLUM'BO, the principal seaport-town and modern capital of Ceylon, on its W. coast, in lat. 6° 56' N., lon. 79° 49' E. Pop. 31,549. The fortified town, about 3½ miles in circumference, stands on a rocky peninsula, on three sides surrounded by the sea, and having landward a lake, a moat, and drawbridges; internally, it is more like a European town than any other in India, except Goa; its buildings are mostly in a plain Dutch style, and some of its streets are lined with trees. Climate salubrious, though humid. Mean temperature of the year 80°·7; winter 79°·1; summer 80°·9, Fahrenheit. The fortified town is the residence of the civil and military authorities, and the principal European residents of Ceylon; the open town to the E. is occupied by a mixed population of Dutch and Portuguese descent, and the suburbs are inhabited by native Singhalese. Principal edifices, the government-house, court-house, English, Dutch, and Portuguese churches, chapels, extensive barracks, a good military hospital, and the light-house. It has various museums, schools, hotels, and libraries. The harbor, defended by several forts, is small, and the roadstead is safe only during the S.E. monsoon. Colombo is the entrepôt for most of the foreign trade of Ceylon, and has upwards of 20 commercial houses. Value of exports in 1845, 491,026*l.*; of imports, 1,188,418*l.* Customs revenue, 107,617*l.* It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517; taken by the Dutch in 1603, and by the English in 1796.

COLOMERA, ko-lo-mā'rä, a town of Spain, 12 miles N. of Granada, on a river of same name. Pop. 2200.

COLON, a post-township in the W. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 846.

COLONA-DI-BURIANO, ko-lo'nä-dee-boo-re-ä'no, a village of Tuscany, 8 miles N.E. of Castiglione-della-Pescaja, remarkable for the remains of Cyclopean walls, and Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

COLONELLA, ko-lo-nel'lä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 16 miles N.E. of Teramo, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2000.

COLONEL'S (kŭr'nelz) CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree from the right in Richland district.

COLONEL'S FORK, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

COLONIA DO SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, ko-lo'ne-ä do sän-tees'se-mo sä-kra-mēn'to, (*i. e.* "Colony of the most Holy Sacrament,") a fortified maritime town of South America, in Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres, 98 miles W.N.W. of Montevideo. Pop. 2500. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets from the troops of Rosas.

COLONIA or COLONIA AGRIPPINA. See COLOGNE.

COLON MILLS, a post-village of Colon township, St. Joseph co., Michigan, on Swan Creek, 135 miles W. by S. of Detroit. It has a few stores and mills. Pop. 400.

COLONNA. See CAPE COLONNA.

COLONNA, ko-lon'nä, a small town in the Pontifical States, 13 miles E. of Rome.

COLONNE, ko-lon'nä, a cape of Naples. See CAPE NAU.

COLONSA or COLONSAY', an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, included in Argyleshire, 9 miles W.N.W. of Islay, separated from the island of Oronsay by a narrow sound left dry at low water. Length of both islands, 12 miles, and from 1 to 3 miles in breadth. Loch Fad is in the centre.

COLONY, a post-office of Knox co., Missouri.

COLONY, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

COLORADO, kol-o-rah'do, an important river of Texas, and one of the largest which intersects the state. It rises in the table-lands in the N.W. part of the state, and flows in a general south-easterly direction. After passing by Austin City, Bastrop, La Grange, and Columbus, it enters Matagorda Bay at the town of Matagorda. The whole length probably exceeds 900 miles. It is navigable by steamboats to Austin City, (about 300 miles,) in the higher stages of water. It is stated that they can ascend to La Grange, during at least six months of the year. Below Austin it flows through an alluvial plain, adapted to the growth of cotton, rice, and sugar.

COLORADO, or RIO COLORADO, ree'o kol-o-rah'do, (called also the Colorado of the West, to distinguish it from the Colorado of Texas,) a river of the United States, W. of the Rocky Mountains, in which it takes its rise, by two branches, namely, Green and Grand Rivers, which unite in about 35° 30' N. lat., and 112° 55' W. lon. Flowing at first S.W., then W., and lastly, almost due S., it falls into the head of the Gulf of California, in about 32° 10' N. lat., and 114° 20' W. lon. The entire length, including that of Green River, its longest branch, may be estimated at 1200 miles. Although the largest river W. of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the Columbia, the quantity of water carried down its channel during the dry season is very small. It is called Rio Colorado, or "Red River," because, owing to the fall of rains upon a soil of red clay, its waters often assume that color.

COLORADO, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1020 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River. The other streams furnish water-power. The soil near the Colorado is alluvial, and extremely fertile; some parts of it are sandy. In 1850 it produced 4771 bales of cotton, a great quantity more than any other county in the state. Capital, Columbus. Pop. 2157, of whom 1534 were free, and 723 slaves.

COLORADOS, LOS los kol-o-rä'dos, a cluster of rocks and islets near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15' N., lon. 84° 40' W.

COLORNO, ko-lor'no, a market-town of Northern Italy, duchy, and 8 miles N. of Parma, with a ducal palace, on the Parma. Pop. 3000.

COLOSSÆ, ko-los'see, a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, near lat. 37° 47' 30" N., lon. 29° 24' E. Its remains comprise a theatre and numerous sepulchres. See CHONOS.

COLOSSE, ko-los'see, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, 20 miles E. of Oswego, has 1 church and several stores.

COLQUITT, a post-village of Montgomery co., Georgia, at the confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, about 100 miles W. by S. of Savannah.

COLSTERWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln. Isaac Newton, whose father was lord of the manor, was born here on Christmas day, 1642.

COLSTON-BASSET, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

COLTISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COLTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COLTON, a parish of England. See COUTON.

COLTON, a thriving post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Racket River, about 7 miles S. by E. of Potsdam. The water-power furnished by the Racket here is immense. The river at the village plunges down a steep declivity of about 60 feet, and is said to have a fall of

300 feet in the distance of 2 miles. By the completion of the Northern Railroad, an impulse has been given to the lumbering business that has doubled the size of Colton village within 2 years. There are two gang mills here, one of which runs about 60 saws, and the other 70. Another gang mill was erected in 1852, about 2 miles above. In the township are extensive beds of bog and magnetic iron ore. Incorporated in 1843. Pop. in 1850, 506.

COLTON, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

COLT'S NECK, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 5 or 6 miles N.E. of Freehold. It has a church, several stores, and about 30 dwellings.

COLT'S STATION, a small village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles E. of Erie, the county seat.

COLUGUAPE, ko-loo-gwä'pä, a Lake in the interior of Patagonia, intersected by the 47th parallel of S. lat. and the 72nd meridian of W. lon. Length, from 30 to 40 miles. Little is known respecting it. It is supposed to discharge its waters into Port Desire River.

COLUMA, California. See CULOMA.

COLUMBIA, ko-lum'be-a, or OREGON (RIVER.) the largest stream of water entering the Pacific Ocean from the American continent, rises in a small lake on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in about 50° N. lat., and 116° W. lon. The first part of its course is toward the N.W., along the base of the above mountain range, till it receives its northernmost tributary, in about 52° 30' N. lat., after which it flows in a southerly direction to the 46th parallel, from this point to the Pacific it runs due W., forming the boundary between Washington and Oregon Territories. Between the 48th and 49th parallels, the Columbia is very crooked, flowing in a serpentine course N.W., W., and S.W., about 140 miles, and then S.E. to Fort Walla-walla. It is a remarkably rapid stream, often passing through mountain gorges, and over falls. The tide sets up about 140 miles, to the foot of the Cascades, a series of rapids caused by the passage of the river through the Cascade range. Its principal affluents are McGillivray's, or Flat Bow River, entering it from the S.E., in British America; Clarke's, or Flat Head River, which joins it about 30 miles below, in Washington Territory; and Lewis, or Snake River, flowing into it in about 46° 20' N. lat., and 118° 30' W. lon. Besides these, all of which rise in the Rocky Mountains, there are the Okonagan, Walla-walla, Fall River, and Willamette, which unite their waters with those of the main stream. For 30 or 40 miles from its entrance into the Pacific, the Columbia forms a kind of bay, from 3 to 7 miles in breadth. At its mouth, over the flats which extend from Point Adams northward, nearly to Cape Disappointment, there are about 20 feet of water at low tide, while the channel has a depth of 24 feet. Vessels of 200 or 300 tons burden ascend to the Cascades. Above these, no portion of the river is navigable continuously for more than 20 or 30 miles, and then only by vessels of the smaller class. The entire length, (including that of its longest affluent,) is estimated at 1200 miles. The Columbia was discovered by Captain Robert Gray, who entered it on the 11th of May, 1792, in the Columbia Rediviva, of Boston, Massachusetts. It was from this vessel that the river received its name. The first exploration of the Columbia was made in 1804–5, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, under the direction of the United States Government.

COLUMBIA, a county in the E.S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the state of Massachusetts, and on the W. by the Hudson River, and is drained by several small streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface of the E. part is uneven and hilly, but in the central and western portions nearly level, the soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. Iron and lead ores, limestone, slate, and marble, are among its mineral productions. The warm springs of New Lebanon, in the N.E. part, are much resorted to. The Western Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad, and the Harlem Railroad traverse this county. Organized in 1786. Capital, Hudson. Pop. 43,073.

COLUMBIA, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and drained also by Catawissa and Fishing Creeks. The surface is traversed by branches of the Alleghany Mountains, namely, the Knob Mountain, Catawissa Mountain, and Muncy Hills. The soil of the valleys has a basis of limestone, and is very productive; some portions of the upland are moderately fertile, the mountains are sterile. Limestone and iron ore are abundant. The North Branch Canal traverses the county. Organized in 1813. Capital, Bloomsburg. Pop. 17,710.

COLUMBIA, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on Savannah River, which separates it from South Carolina, contains about 500 square miles. Little River forms the boundary on the north west. The surface is uneven; the soil was once fertile, but has been injured by improvident cultivation. The county contains granite, hornblende, and other primary rocks. A gold-mine near Little River has been worked profitably. The Georgia Railroad passes through the county. Formed in 1790, having been separated from Richmond county. Capital, Appling. Pop. 11,959, of whom 3689 were free, and 8270 slaves.

COLUMBIA, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 2560 square miles. The Suwanee River forms its boundary on the N.W. and W., the St. Mary's on the N.E., and the Santa Fe on the S. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine woods; the soil is mostly sandy. Capital, Alligator. Pop. 4808, of whom 3542 were free, and 1266 slaves.

COLUMBIA, a new county, forming the S.W. extremity of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana and Texas. It is drained by Red River. The surface is nearly level; the soil productive. The county was formed in 1853, by a division of La Fayette county.

COLUMBIA, a county in the S. central part of Wisconsin, contains 727 square miles. It is intersected by the Wisconsin and Neenah Rivers, which at the Winnebago Portage are only about 1¼ miles apart. The surface is undulating or hilly, the soil fertile. The Wisconsin is navigated by steamboats to the Winnebago Portage, and a canal connects the Wisconsin at the head of navigation with the Neenah. Organized in 1846. Capital, Portage City. Pop. 9565.

COLUMBIA, a post-village and township of Washington co., Maine, on Pleasant River, which affords water-power for numerous mills, 130 miles E. by N. of Augusta. It contains 3 churches and 10 stores. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in hauling, manufacturing, and shipping lumber to Boston, New York, &c. Ship building is carried on to a limited extent, and some small vessels are owned and employed in the lumber trade. Pop. 1140.

COLUMBIA, a post-village and township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. bank of the Connecticut, 110 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 762.

COLUMBIA, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 20 miles E. by S. from Hartford. Popr 876.

COLUMBIA, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 70 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 2060.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 17 miles N. of Trenton, contains a Baptist church.

COLUMBIA, a small village of Chatham township, Morris co., New Jersey, on the turnpike from Newark to Morristown, 13 miles W. of the former.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Paulinskill Creek, 10 miles N. of Belvidere. It has a church, a saw mill, and from 25 to 30 dwellings.

COLUMBIA, a village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles W. by N. of Towanda. Pop. 1383.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing post-borough of West Hempfield township, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, at the western terminus of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It is the second town of the county in respect to population and business, and is the principal depôt of the lumber which is rafted down the Susquehanna. The Eastern Division of the State Canal terminates at this point; the Columbia Branch Railroad connects it with Harrisburg, and by another railroad it communicates with York and Baltimore. A handsome railway bridge, 1¼ miles long, connects this place with Wrightsville. Columbia is built on a high, sloping bank of the river, which is here about 1 mile wide. It contains a town-hall, an academy, a bank, and 7 places of worship. Incorporated in 1814. Pop. in 1840, 2719, in 1850, 4140; in 1854, 6000.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Fluvanna co., Virginia, at the confluence of the Rivanna and James Rivers, and on the James River Canal, 52 miles W. by N. of Richmond, contains 1 church and a few stores.

COLUMBIA, a thriving village of Randolph co., North Carolina, on Deep River, a few miles from Ashborough, the county seat. The river furnishes a fine water-power, which is used in the manufacture of cotton.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Tyrrel co., North Carolina, is situated on a creek which extends from the S. side of Albemarle Sound, 182 miles E. of Raleigh.

COLUMBIA, a city, capital of South Carolina, and seat of justice of Richland district, on the left or S. bank of the Congaree River, immediately below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad, 124 miles N.N.W. of Charleston, and 500 miles from Washington. Lat. 33° 57' N., lon. 81° 7' W. It is pleasantly situated on a plain, and regularly laid out, with streets about 100 feet wide, bordered with ornamental trees. The greater number of the dwellings are of wood, and others are of brick. Columbia is the seat of South Carolina College, founded by the state in 1804, and liberally endowed. It has 8 professors, and a library of 17,000 volumes. The main buildings are of brick, 210 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 3 stories high. The other public buildings are the State-house, 170 feet long by 60 wide, court-house, 3 banks, a market-house, the Insane Asylum, and churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. The Insane Asylum is richly endowed, and well conducted, under the charge of the state. It had, in 1851, 176 patients. The building is one of the most splendid in the city. Columbia also contains several academies, a theological semi-

nary founded by the Presbyterians in 1831, and 4 newspaper offices, besides a number of other printing offices. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and the terminus of three railroads, connecting it with Charleston, Augusta, &c., namely, the Columbia Branch, the Greenville and Columbia, and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. Pop. in 1850, 6060; in 1853, 7054.

COLUMBIA, a village of Columbia co., Georgia.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Henry co., Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River, about 120 miles from Montgomery, was the county seat till 1834. It contains 3 or 4 stores.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Mississippi, on the E. bank of the Pearl River, 60 miles S. by E. of Jackson.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Caldwell parish, Louisiana, on the Washita River, 230 miles by water N. by E. of Baton Rouge, contains about 100 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Brazoria co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos River, about 50 miles in a straight line W. by S. of Galveston. It is at the head of regular steamboat navigation, and is the most commercial place in the county.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Chicot co., Arkansas, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 115 miles S.S.E. of Little Rock, was first settled in 1830. Pop. from 300 to 400.

COLUMBIA, a beautiful and thriving post-village, capital of Maury co., Tennessee, on the left bank of Duck River, 41 miles S. by W. of Nashville. A company has been formed to improve the navigation of Duck River. The surrounding country is populous and highly productive. The town has considerable trade, and is distinguished by the excellence of its schools. It is the seat of Jackson College, and of two female seminaries. The Maury Female Academy is a splendid structure, surrounded with beautiful grounds. The proposed railroad leading from Nashville to Jackson, (in Mississippi,) and Mobile, will probably pass through this place. Columbia was the residence of President Polk previous to his election in 1844. It contains 2 banks, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. Pop. about 2500.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Kentucky, 100 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort.

COLUMBIA, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 5 miles above Cincinnati. The village contains 3 lumber-yards, several stores, and near 1000 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 2413.

COLUMBIA, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1236.

COLUMBIA, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 897.

COLUMBIA, a village of Putnam co., Ohio, 45 miles N.N.W. of Bellefontaine.

COLUMBIA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1142.

COLUMBIA, a township in Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 265.

COLUMBIA, a township of Du Bois co., Indiana. Pop. 752.

COLUMBIA, a thriving post-village and township of Fayette co., Indiana, 50 miles in a direct line E.S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. of township, 889.

COLUMBIA, a township of Gibson co., Indiana. Pop. 1184.

COLUMBIA, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. P. 947.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Whitley co., Indiana, on a branch of Eel River, 105 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis, and 20 miles W. of Fort Wayne. It has a brick court-house, and about 450 inhabitants. The plank-road from Fort Wayne to Warsaw passes through it.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Monroe co., Illinois, about 110 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing and handsome post-village, capital of Boone co., Missouri, is pleasantly situated 35 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City, and 10 miles from the Missouri River. It is the seat of the State University; the building is a large and elegant structure, built by the citizens of Boone county. To secure the location of this university, the citizens of the county subscribed, and have paid $120,000; of which sum $75,000 were expended in the erection of the building. Columbia contains 4 churches and 1 newspaper office. The surrounding country is highly productive and comparatively populous.

COLUMBIA, a village of St. Louis co., Missouri, at the mouth of the Missouri River.

COLUMBIA, a village of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 70 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

COLUMBIA, a post-town of Tuolumne co., California.

COLUMBIA CENTRE, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

COLUMBIA CITY, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana.

COLUMBIA CITY, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Washington Territory, on the right bank of the Columbia.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE. See NEW YORK.

COLUMBIA CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA FURNACE, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, about 160 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

COLUMBIA MINES, a post-office, Crittendence., Kentucky.

COLUMBIANA, ko-lŭm-be-ab'na, a county in the E.N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Pennsylvania, has an area of 490 square miles. It is drained by Little Beaver River and its branches, and by Sandy and Yellow Creeks. The southern part is hilly, and the northern level or undulating. The soil is of limestone formation, and is uniformly and remarkably fertile. The county is especially noted for the production of wool. Limestone underlies a part of the county, stone coal and iron ore are found in it. It is intersected by the Sandy and Beaver Canal, by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Capital, New Lisbon. Pop. 33,621.

COLUMBIANA, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Alabama, about 70 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

COLUMBIANA, a thriving post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 150 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 650.

COLUMBIANA, a village of Greene co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 78 miles S.W. of Springfield, and 8 miles from Carrollton. It has a steamboat landing. Produce was shipped here in 1852, to the value of $175,000.

COLUMBIAN (COLUMBIA) COLLEGE. See WASHINGTON.

COLUMBIAN GROVE, post-office, Lunenburg co., Virginia.

COLUMBIA STATION, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

COLUMBIA VILLAGE, a flourishing village, St. Lawrence co., New York, on both sides of Grass River, one mile N. of the Madrid station on the Northern Railroad, and 21 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg. At the falls in the river is a considerable island, from which to either shore a dam has been constructed securing a valuable hydraulic power. In the fall of 1852, the village contained 4 churches, viz. Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist, about 12 stores, a woollen factory and carding mill, and 3 cabinet factories, besides numerous mechanics' shops.

COLUMBIAVILLE, a village of Stockport township, Columbia co., New York, at the junction of the Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, a few miles N. of Hudson, near Hudson River Railroad. It has one or two cotton factories.

COLUMBIAVILLE, a small village of Martin co., Indiana, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

COLUMBO. See COLOMBO.

COLUMBRETES, ko-loom-bra'tĕs, a picturesque group of volcanic islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 66 miles N.E. of Valencia. Lat. of Mount Colibre, in the largest island, 39° 53′ 58″ N.; lon. 0° 44′ 27″ E., supposed to be the ancient *Ophiusæ*. These islands have long been the resort of privateers and Barbary corsairs.

COLUMBUS, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina. Area estimated at 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lumber River, and intersected by Waccamaw River. The surface is level, and and in some parts marshy. Capital, Whiteville. Formed in 1808. Pop. 5909, of whom 4406 were free, and 1503 slaves.

COLUMBUS, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, on the Unadilla River, 33 miles S.W. of Utica. Pop. 1381.

COLUMBUS, a neat post-village of Mansfield township, Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles S.S.E. of Trenton. It has a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist church, a library, and several stores. Pop. about 400.

COLUMBUS, a post-village and township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on Coffee Creek, about 33 miles E.S.E. of Erie. Pop. 1278.

COLUMBUS, a flourishing city of Georgia, and seat of justice of Muscogee county, on the left (E.) bank of the Chattahoochee River, 90 miles W.S.W. of Macon, 128 miles W.S.W. of Milledgeville, and 290 miles W. of Savannah. The city is laid out in oblong blocks of four acres, each of which is divided into eight square lots. It extends one mile and a quarter in the direction of the river, and about half a mile towards the interior. The court-house is one of the finest buildings of its class in the state. Many of the private houses are well built, and pleasantly embowered with trees. Columbus contains 7 or 8 places of worship, 1 orphan asylum, several excellent schools, 150 stores, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. A handsome bridge extends across the river, and connects the city with the village of Girard. It is the third city of the state in population and wealth, and has an advantageous position for trade and manufactures. The river, which in this part of its course forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama, is navigable for steamboats from this point to the Gulf of Mexico, during eight months of the year. These boats each carry about 900 bales of cotton on an average, and usually run from November to the end of June. The cotton shipped at this place amounts to about 80,000 bales in a year. The bed of the river opposite Columbus is filled by large and rugged rocks, which form a succession of rapids, and produce abundant water-power. Considerable capital has been invested in hydraulic improvements, and in the erection of manufactories, and it is thought that Columbus will become one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the Southern States. A dam 500 feet long has been built across the river. There were, in 1850, 4 cotton factories, 1 paper mill, 1 cotton-gin factory, 1 woollen factory, 2 iron foundries, several mills, 8 banks, and 1 manufactory of farming implements. Columbus is the terminus of the Muscogee Railroad, opened in 1852,

which connects with other lines leading to Macon and Savannah. Another railroad has been commenced which leads from this place to some point on Mobile Bay. Laid out in 1828. Pop. in 1850, 5942; in 1854, 8860, of whom 3317 were slaves.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Columbia co., Florida, on the Suwanee River, 80 miles E. of Tallahassee.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-town, capital of Lowndes co., Mississippi, on the left bank of the Tombigbee River, 140 miles N.E. of Jackson, and 60 miles below Aberdeen. The river is navigable at all seasons for steamboats, which make frequent passages between this place and Mobile. Columbus is surrounded by a fertile planting district, and has an active business. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here annually. It contains a court-house, an United States land-office, several churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 2614; in 1855, 3300.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Colorado co., Texas, on the right bank of the Colorado River, 96 miles S.E. of Austin City. The river is a navigable stream, flowing through an alluvial and very fertile valley or plain.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Hempstead co., Arkansas, 10 miles W. of Washington, the county seat.

COLUMBUS, a small village of Jackson co., Tennessee.

COLUMBUS, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Tennessee, on the Hiawassee River, 170 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Hickman co., Kentucky, on the Mississippi River, about 300 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, has about 100 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, a city, capital of the state of Ohio, and seat of justice of Franklin county, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Scioto River, 90 miles from its mouth, 116 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, 115 miles S. of Sandusky City, and 350 miles from Washington. Lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 83° 3′ W. It is on the same parallel of latitude with Philadelphia, from which it is 450 miles distant. It was laid out in 1812, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, and incorporated in 1816. The State-house, a plain brick building, was erected in 1814, and the legislature met here for the first time in December, 1816. The site of Columbus is level; the streets are wide and laid out with great neatness and uniformity. Broad street, 120 feet wide, extends from E. to W., and is crossed by High street, 100 feet wide, on which the principal business is transacted. At the intersection of these is a public square of 10 acres. The old State-house, occupying one corner of this square, was entirely consumed by fire, February 1, 1852. A new Capitol had previously been commenced, which is designed to be the finest building in the state, and will surpass in magnitude every other state-house in the Union: it is 304 feet long by 184 wide, and covers an area of 55,936 square feet. The height to the top of the rotunda is 157 feet. The material is a hard, whitish limestone, resembling marble. The other remarkable edifices are the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the Institution for the Blind, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Ohio Penitentiary. The Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1836, is a brick building, 296 feet in front, and 46 in depth, with wings 39 feet wide, extending back 218 feet; it cost about $150,000, and can accommodate 350 patients. The number admitted in the year ending November, 1851, was 283, and 300 were discharged in the same period. The Institution for the Blind is a handsome brick building, three-quarters of a mile E. of the State-house. It 1851 it had 69 pupils. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is also a fine edifice, and surrounded by ornamental grounds. In 1851 there were 132 pupils. The Ohio Penitentiary, situated on the E. bank of the river, is an imposing edifice, of Ohio marble; together with the numerous workshops, it comprises a square of 6 acres. The whole number of prisoners in 1851 was 628. They are employed in useful manufactures, the proceeds of which are more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the establishment. The Starling Medical College was recently established in this city, by means of a legacy of $50,000 from the late Lyne Starling. It is a Gothic edifice, the walls of which are brick, with cornices, caps, arches, sills, &c. of whitish limestone, giving it a very tasteful appearance. The Olentangy River enters the Scioto about half a mile above Columbus.

Columbus is surrounded by a rich and populous country, and is a place of active business. The National Road, passing through it from E. to W., is a great thoroughfare of travel, and the Columbus Feeder connects it with the Ohio Canal. Other internal improvements recently finished have given an impetus to its growth, viz. the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad; the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati; and the Central Railroad, which extends to Zanesville, and will be continued to Wheeling. Several plank-roads and turnpikes also terminate here. The city is lighted with gas. It contains about 20 churches, 1 academy, a Union school, and 5 banks. Two daily and several weekly newspapers are published in this town. Assessed value of property in 1853, $6,934,117. In 1846 it was $2,764,128, being an increase of 4,169,989. There is a park of 40 acres on the N. side of Columbus, given to the public by one of the citizens. Eastwood, one mile E. of the city, contains the gardens of the Columbus Horticultural Society, occupying 10 acres, and the grounds of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. Pop. in 1840, 6048; in 1850, 18,138; and in 1853, about 25,000.

COLUMBUS, a village of Ingham co., Michigan, on Grande River, 12 miles S. by W. of Lansing.

COLUMBUS, a post-village and township of St. Clair co., Michigan, on Belle River, 40 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. P. 377.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and on the East Fork of White River, just below the mouth of Flatrock Creek, 43 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. Its site is elevated, and commands a fine view of the valleys through which the above-named streams flow. It has a fine court-house, 4 or 5 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. A railroad has recently been opened from this village to the Ohio River, at Louisville, in Kentucky. Pop. in 1850, 1008; in 1853, about 1500.

COLUMBUS, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 2397.

COLUMBUS, a village of Madison co., Indiana, 6 miles S.E. of Anderson.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 100 miles W. of Springfield.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Johnson co., Missouri, 106 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City, has about 100 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, a new post-village, capital of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi, 85 miles above Dubuque. There is water power near the village, which is partly improved.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-village and township in Columbia co., Wisconsin, on Crawfish River, about 30 miles N.E. of Madison. It was formerly the county seat. Pop. 970.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 40 miles N.E. of Toronto. Pop. about 270.

COLUMBUS CITY, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 12 miles above Wapello. The village has a few stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS GROVE, a village of Putnam co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.W. of Columbus.

COLUSI, ko-loo′see, a county toward the N.W. part of California, has an area of perhaps 3500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento River, and partly on the N. by Red Creek; and is drained by Elder, Tombes, Stone, and Sycamore Creeks, which afford some mill sites. The Coast Range passes along its W. border. The soil has generally been found fertile, though but little of it is under cultivation.

COLUSI, a post-town in the S.E. part of Colusi co., California, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Benicia.

COL′VEND, formerly CUL′WEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright.

COL′VESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COL′VILLE, a fortified station of British North America, on the W. side of the Rocky Mountains, near the river Columbia. Lat. 48° 37′ N. The houses are neat. Wheat and maize are raised in the vicinity, and cattle are abundant.

COL′VIN'S CREEK, a post office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

COL′WALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

COL′WICH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

COL′WICK, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

COL′WINSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles W. of Cowbridge. The "golden mile," in this parish, is a common, free to all the parishioners.

COLYTON, kol′e-ton, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Coly, a small affluent of the Axe, 22 miles E. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 2504. Annual revenue of parish lands, (the gift of Henry VIII.,) 291l. The town is built of flint, and is a titular borough. It is the seat of county petty-sessions.

COLYTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 3 miles W. of Sidmouth.

COLZEAN (kol-zain′) CASTLE, the fine seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, in Scotland, co. of Ayr, parish of Kirk Oswald, on a basaltic cliff projecting into the sea, 4 miles W. of Maybole. Near it are some remarkable caves.

CO′MAC, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, 187 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

COMACCHIO, ko-mäk′ke-o, a strongly fortified town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 28 miles E.S.E. of Ferrara, in the midst of the marshes termed Valli-di-Commachio, 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 5783, chiefly employed in fishing eels, &c. in the surrounding lagoons. By the treaty of 1815, the Austrians acquired the right to garrison this town and Ferrara.

COMADER′RY, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 3 miles W. of Glendalough. Elevation, 2268 feet.

CO′MAL, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Guadalupe and Cibolo Rivers, and by Comal Creek, an affluent of the Guadalupe. The surface is hilly. Capital, New Braunfels. Pop. 1733, of whom 1662 were free, and 61 slaves.

COMAL TOWN, a village of Comal co., Texas, near the junction of Comal Creek with the Guadalupe River, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Austin.

COMANCHE (ko-man′ché) INDIANS, or COMANCHES,

ko-man'chēz, (Sp. pron. ko-mân'chês,) written also CAMANCHES, kâ-mânt'chêz, an American Indian tribe of Mexico and Texas, who roam along the prairie-ground beyond the Puercos and Rio Grande del Norte. They are extremely warlike, and fond of plunder. In some respects they differ from the other Indian tribes; but most in their aversion to ardent spirits. Their number is estimated at 10,000.

COM'AN'S WELL, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

COMAYAGUA, ko-mi-â'gwâ, formerly VAL'LADOLID', a city of Central America, capital of the department of Honduras, in the state of, and 170 miles E. of Guatemala, on a river flowing to the Pacific. Pop. 12,000. (?) Chief edifices, a cathedral, a college, and a richly endowed hospital.

COMBA, kom'bâ, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, Flores Sea, 33 miles N.N.E. of the island of Adenara. Lat. 7° 49′ S.; lon. 123° 38′ E.

COM'BACO'NUM or COM'BOOCO'NUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 20 miles E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 59′ N.; lon. 79° 20′ E. This city was the ancient capital of the Chola dynasty, from which the whole coast of Coromandel (a corruption of Cholamandel) has received its name. It is now inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, whose dwellings are neat and comfortable. Being reckoned a place of sanctity by the Hindoos, it has numerous pagodas, gateways, and tanks of superior description. It is believed that one of these tanks is filled every twelfth century by the waters of the Ganges, which find their way into it by a subterranean passage; and, as this water is deemed capable of purifying from all sin and uncleanliness, thousands resort hither at the favored season with undoubted confidence in its efficacy. In this stronghold of idolatry a Protestant mission has been some time established, and is making satisfactory progress. There are also considerable numbers of Roman Catholics. Pop. estimated by Malcom at 40,000.

COM'BAHEE', a small river of South Carolina, flowing south-eastward, forms the boundary between Beaufort and Colleton districts, and enters the Atlantic through St. Helena Sound.

COMBE, kōm, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

COMBE AB'BAS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMBE FLOR'EY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMBE HAY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMBE LONG, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

COMBE MAR'TIN, a parish and village of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 4½ miles E. of Ilfracombe. The village and cove are encompassed, except on the N.W., by romantic hills. The parish contains argentiferous lead-mines.

COMBE MONE'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COM'BER or CUM'BER, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, 8 miles E.S.E. of Belfast. Pop. of town, 1984. It is tolerably well built, and has remains of ecclesiastical and other edifices of the twelfth century, with a trade in linens and spirits, and 4 annual fairs.

COM'BERMERE, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Acton, 1½ miles N.W. of Nantwich. Combermere Abbey, founded in 1133, is the seat of the Cotton family, to whom this township gives the title of baron.

COM'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

COMBERTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

COMBERTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Worcester.

COMBE ST. NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMBIN, kôn'bânⁿ', a mountain of Europe, between canton of Valais, in Switzerland, and province of Aosta, in the Sardinian States, one of the culminating points of the Pennine Alps, E. of the Great St. Bernard, 9 miles S.E. of Martigny, 14,124 feet in elevation, and containing extensive glaciers.

COM'BINTINHEAD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COMBLES, kôn'blâ', a village of France, department of Somme. Pop. 1677.

COMBOOCONUM. See COMBACONUM.

COMBOURG, kôn'boor', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. 1247. It is the birthplace of Châteaubriand, the distinguished writer, and has an extensive trade in cattle.

COMBRAILLES, kôn'brâ'y', an old division of France, in the province of Basse-Auvergne. Its capital was Evreux. It is now comprised in the department of Creuse.

COMBRONDE, kôn'brônd', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles N. of Clermont. P. 1488.

COMBS, kōmz, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COM'ERCOL'LY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Rajeshahye, near a branch of the Ganges, 64 miles S.E. of Moorshedabad.

COMER. See COMO, LAKE OF.

COM'FORT, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

COMFORT, a post-office of Jones co., North Carolina.

COMIL'LA or COMIL'LAH, a town of British India, Tipperah, 50 miles S.E. of Dacca.

COMINES, a town of France. See COMMINES.

COMINO, an island in the Mediterranean. See CUMINO.

COMISA, ko-mee'sâ, a town of Dalmatia, circle Spalatro, on the W. coast of the island Lissa. Pop. 2619, mostly employed in fishing.

COMISO, ko-mee'so, a town of Sicily, Syracuse, 8 miles W. of Ragusa. Pop. 10,000 (?)

COMITAN, ko-me-tân', or COMITLAN, ko-meet-lân', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapa, on the Grijalva, 40 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 10,000. (?) It has a superb church, and a large Dominican convent. It has become a place of considerable contraband trade, as, in consequence of heavy duties at the Mexican ports of entry, most European goods consumed in Southern Mexico are smuggled hither through Balize and Guatemala.

COMITE, ko-meet', a small river of Louisiana, rises in East Feliciana parish, and flowing southward, enters the Amite about 15 miles E. of Baton Rouge.

COMITI, ko-mee'tee, or COMITINI, ko-me-tee'nee, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 10 miles N.N.E. of Mazzara. Pop. 3500.

COMITLAN. See COMITAN.

COMMACK. See COMAC.

COMMEN'DA, a British fort of West Africa, Guinea coast, 15 miles W.S.W. of Cape Coast Castle, having near it a town with 3000 inhabitants.

COMMENDA, LITTLE, is a Dutch fort on the same coast as the above.

COMMENTRY, kom'mônⁿ'tree', a village of France, department of Allier, on the Œil, 7 miles S.E. of Montluçon. It gives its name to a coal-field which occupies a considerable area in the surrounding districts, and is extensively worked. Pop. 1884.

COMMERAGH (kom'e-râh') MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Ireland, co. of Waterford, rising on the S. side of the Suir, somewhat abruptly from the water's edge, to an average height of 1750 feet above sea-level.

COM'MERCE, a post-village in Tunica co., Mississippi, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 200 miles N. by W. of Jackson.

COMMERCE, a post-village in Wilson co., Tennessee, about 35 miles E. of Nashville.

COMMERCE, a post-township of Oakland co., Michigan, 12 miles S.W. of Pontiac. Pop. 1428.

COMMERCE, a post-village in Scott co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 120 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

COMMER'CIAL TOWN, a village in Adams co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, 15 miles S.W. of Portsmouth.

COMMERCY, kom'mêr'see', a town of France, department of Meuse, 20 miles E. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 3424.

COM'METTSBURG, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

COMMEWYNE or COMMEWYNA, kom-meh-wi'na a river of Dutch Guiana, rising in the hilly grounds in the E. part of the colony, is joined by the Cottica, after which it forms a fine navigable stream, and falls into the estuary of the Surinam between the forts Amsterdam and Leyden. Total course, exclusive of windings, about 70 miles.

COMMINES, kom'meen', a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9½ miles E. of Ypres, on the Lys, and on the frontier of France, opposite the French town of the same name, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. Pop. 3187. It has celebrated manufactures of ribbons, thread, handkerchiefs, and tobacco.

COMMINES or COMINES, ko'meen', a town of France, department of Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, opposite the above town, and 8 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 2988. It has manufactures of ribands and thread. The old town of Commines, which comprised both the above towns previous to the cession of French Flanders to France, was fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1672. It is the birthplace of Philippe de Commines.

COMMISSIONERS CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Wilkinson county into the Oconee, about 10 miles E. of Irwinton.

COMUM. See COMO.

COMMU'NIA, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

COMMU'NIPAW, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the W. shore of New York Bay, 2 miles S. of Jersey City. It is an old Dutch settlement mentioned in the humorous history of Irving.

COMO, (anc. *Cōmum*,) an episcopal city of Lombardy, capital of a province of its own name, at the S. extremity of the lake of Como, elevation 702 feet, in a delightful valley, enclosed by hills covered with gardens, and with olive and chestnut groves. Pop., including its 9 suburbs, 18,600, of whom 7,400 belong to the city proper. It has a public library of 50,000 volumes, a botanic garden, 3 gymnasia, and a museum of antiquities. Chief edifices, the Cathedral, commenced in 1396, built entirely of marble and decorated with numerous works of art, and an ancient town-hall, also of marble. Manufactures comprise woollens, silks, cotton, and soap. Trade is much facilitated by navigation in the lake, and by excellent roads. Many of its inhabitants emigrate, as masons and makers of barometers. Como was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colo-

ny of Greeks sent there by Julius Cæsar, when it obtained the name of *Novum Comum*. It was the birthplace of the younger (and probably also of the elder) Pliny, of Volta, and of Pope Innocent XI. A colossal statue has been recently erected to Volta.

COMO, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

COMO, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

COMO, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, on Rock River, 150 miles N. of Springfield.

COMO, LAKE OF, (It. *Lago di Como*, lä'go dee ko'mo, Fr. *Lac de Côme*, läk-deh-kōm. Ger. *Comersee*, ko'mer-sä', anc. *Larius Lacus*,) a lake of North Italy, Lombardy, an expansion of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mountains of from 1000 to 1300 feet in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of Como and Lecco, by the promontory of Bellaglo. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varena, 3 miles. Length, from Como to Riva, 35 miles. Como is, on account of the beauty of its basin, and its favorable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of North Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa d'Este, long the residence of Queen Caroline of England, and the Villa Lemo on the supposed site of Pliny's villa. The lake abounds in all kinds of fish; its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms; regular steam communication is established between its principal towns.

COMODO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Sumbawa and Flores; lat. of the N.E. peak, 8° 22′ S., lon. 119° 37′ E. Length from N. to S. about 35 miles; average breadth, 16 miles.

COMOE, ko-mō', a town of West Africa in Boossa, on the Niger. It is of considerable size, and situated about half a mile from the ferry across the river; lat. 9° 45′ N., lon. 6° 7′ E.

COMORN, (Ger. *Komorn*; Hun. *Komárom*, ko'mä'rom',) a royal free town of Hungary, capital of a circle of its own name, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, about 48 miles W.N.W. of Pesth. Its streets are narrow and irregular. It contains 4 Roman Catholic churches, 1 Greek church, 2 Protestant places of worship, and a synagogue. The other public buildings are, a town-hall, a council-house, some large warehouses, 2 theatres, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, a Roman Catholic head-school, and a hospital. Its fortress, the ramparts of which extend along the margin of the Danube to the end of the promontory, at which the Waag joins it, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was a principal point in the military operations during the recent rising in Hungary, and was long unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1848–9. The Danube is crossed below the town by a flying bridge, and a bridge of boats. There are here manufactures of woollen cloths, tanneries, &c.; also, an extensive trade in wine, timber, fish, grain, honey, &c. The wine produced from vineyards in the neighborhood is of good quality. In the vicinity excellent coal is obtained. Pop. in 1846, 17,900, exclusive of garrison.

COMORO (kom'o ro) ISLES, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, 350 miles from the N.W. coast of Madagascar, and 200 miles from the east coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S., and lon. 43° and 45° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 80,000, comprising Arabs and Negroes. The professed religion is Mohammedanism; but fetichism is practised. The group consists of the islands Angaziya, or Great Comoro, Anjouan or Johanna, Mayotta and Mohilla. The islands are mountainous, and fertile in tropical productions. The meadows maintain great herds of cattle, and the rivers abound in fish. The Arabs manufacture coarse cloths, jewelry, and small arms. The commerce was formerly important, and extended to India. Chief exports, cocoa-nut oil and tortoise-shell. The Comoros are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. The island of Mayotta was ceded to France in 1841, and the cession was confirmed in 1845. A British consul has recently been appointed for the islands.

COMPETA, kom-pä'tä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2763.

COMPETITION, a beautiful and thriving post-village, capital of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, on a small branch of Banister River, 160 miles S.W. of Richmond. It is situated in a rich farming district, and contains a number of handsome residences.

COMPIANO, kom-pe-ä'no, (anc. *Compianum?*) a town of Italy, 35 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls entered by three gates, and commanded by a castle on an adjacent hill. It also possesses a church, primary and medical schools, and extensive iron works. Pop. 5383.

COMPIÈGNE, kom'pe-äin', (L. *Compendium*,) a town of France, department of Oise, on the Oise, and on the railway from Paris to St. Quentin, 33 miles E.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. in 1852, 10,795. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, and a public library of 28,000 volumes, manufactures of muslins, hosiery, and cordage, and commerce in wood and grain. Chief edifices, the church of the ancient Abbey of St. Corneille, burial-place of many of the early kings of France; the Hotel de Ville, and the Pont Neuf. It has a splendid palace, one of the finest in France, rebuilt under Louis XIV., XV. and XVI., and magnificently restored by Napoleon, surrounded by spacious parks and a forest of 30,000 acres. It was formerly strongly fortified, and in defending it while besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, Joan of Arc was made prisoner, in 1430, and afterwards basely sold to the English. Here Napoleon espoused Marie-Louise in 1810.

COMPOSTELA, kom-po-stä'lä, or COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, department of Jalisco, and formerly its capital, 100 miles W. of Guadalajara. It has silver-mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

COMPOSTELA, Spain. See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

COMPOTINE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

COMPREIGNAC, kōn'prän'yak', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 12 miles N. of Limoges. Pop. 2280.

COMPROMISE, a post-office of Fulton co., Kentucky.

COMPSTALL, a village of England, co. of Chester, 5 miles E. of Stockport. Pop. engaged in manufactures.

COMPTAT-VENAISSIN. See COMTAT-VENAISSIN.

COMPTÉ D'AVIGNON, kōn'tä'd'ä'veen'yōn', or COMPTAT D'AVIGNON, kōn'tä' dä'veen'yōn', an old division of France, which, with the COMTAT-VENAISSIN, forms nearly the whole of the department of Vaucluse. It was held by the popes from 1228 to 1791, when it was united to France by a decree of the National Assembly.

COMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

COMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

COMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

COMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

COMPTON, a village of Jasper co., Georgia, near the left bank of Ocmulgee River, 40 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

COMPTON, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, 11 miles S.S.E. of Sherbrooke.

COMPTON ABBAS, two parishes of England, co. of Dorset.

COMPTON ABDALE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COMPTON BASSET, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COMPTON BEAUCHAMP, (bee'chūm,) a parish of England, co. of Berks.

COMPTON BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COMPTON DANDO, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMPTON DUNDON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMPTON, FENNY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

COMPTON GREENFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COMPTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COMPTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

COMPTON MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMPTON, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

COMPTON, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COMPTON VALLANCE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

COMRADE BAYOU, (bīoo,) of Rapides parish, Louisiana, flows S.E. into Calcasieu River.

COMRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 5 miles W. of Crieff. Pop. 2471; of village 803, engaged in distilling and in woollen and cotton weaving. The village is on the Earn and Lednock, here crossed by a stone bridge, and near it is a granite obelisk to the late Lord Melville. Among its antiquities are remnants of several Druidic buildings, and the vestiges of a Roman camp, whence it has been supposed that the engagement between the forces of Agricola and Galgacus took place in this parish.

COMSAN, kōn' sōn', a town of France, department of Aude, 4 miles N.N.E. of Narbonne, in the middle of a fertile plain on the right bank of the Aude. Pop. 2010.

COMSTOCK, a thriving post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, on the right or N. bank of the Kalamazoo River, and on the Central Railroad, 136 miles W. of Detroit. It is one of the principal villages of the county, and contains several mills. Pop. 1202.

COMSTOCKS, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 70 miles N. of Albany.

COMTAH, a town of India, 8 miles N.E. of Nazpoor.

COMTAH, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles N.N.W. of Onore.

COMTAT-VENAISSIN or COMPTAT-VENAISSIN, kōn'tä'-veh'näs'sōn', (L. *Comitatus Vindiscinus*,) a small province of France, formerly dependent on that of Provence, and now included in the department of Vaucluse. Along with the portion of Comté d'Avignon noticed above, it formed an independent state, of which, till the Revolution of 1793, the pope had the sovereignty.

CON, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

CONAC, ko'nàk', a town of France, department of the Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W.S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 1598.

CONAN, a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, which, after an easterly course of 35 miles, enters Cromarty Frith, near Dingwall. Its affluents are the Garve and Orrin. It affords valuable salmon and trout fisheries.

CONAN BRIDGE, a village of Scotland, on the banks of the above river, 2½ miles S. of Dingwall.

CONARAH, ko-nâ'rà, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam.

CONASAUGA RIVER, Georgia. See CONASAUGA.

CONCAN, kong'kan, a subdivision of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, stretching along the western coast of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 18° and 20° N., and lon. 72° 40′ and 74° E., bounded E. by the Ghauts, and having N. the district of Surat, and S. the Sattarah dominions. It is separated into the districts of North and South Concan. Length, 220 miles; breadth, 35 miles. United area, 12,270 square miles; and population 1,044,121.

CONCARNEAU, kôn^s'kar'nô', a maritime town of France, department of Finistère, on an island in the bay De-la-Forêt, Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles S.E. of Quimper. The population (3224) is chiefly engaged in taking and curing pilchards. The quantity taken averages from 12,000 to 30,000 barrels, according to the season. The town is defended by a fort, and surrounded by ancient walls.

CONCEIÇÃO, kon-sâ-sôwn^s' or kon-sâ-sâ'ôn^s, a village of Brazil, province of Alagoas, on the Curaripe, about 4 miles from the sea, and at a short distance from Poxim. It has a convenient, though shallow harbor, at which there is some trade.

CONCEIÇÃO, a modern city of Brazil, on the right bank of the Palma, 340 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, lat. 12° S., lon. 48° 5′ W.

CONCEIÇÃO, ARRAIAL DE, âa-rai-âl' dà kon-sâ-sôwn^s', or CONCEPCION, a small river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, 110 miles S.W. of Natividade, in a hollow between two small hills. The soil for about 3 miles round the village has been all turned over in search of gold, which was formerly found in considerable quantities.

CONCEIÇÃO-DA-SERRA, kon-sâ-sôwn^s'-dà-sêr'rà, a town of Brazil, in the province of Espirito-Santo, N.N.W. of Victoria. Pop. 1500.

CONCEIÇÃO-DE-LAGOA, kon-sâ-sôwn^s'-dà-là-go'à, a town of Brazil, in the centre of the island of Santa Catherina, E. of Desterro. Pop. 3000.

CONCEIÇÃO-DE-NOGUEGA, kon-sâ-sôwn^s'-dà-no-gâ'gà, a town of Brazil in the province of Minas Geraes, 85 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 1200. A rich gold-mine was discovered here in 1785.

CONCEIÇÃO DITAMARCA, kon-sâ-sôwn^s' de-tà-mar'kà, a town of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, 16 miles N. of Olinda, and capital of the district of the island of Itamarca, on its western coast. The population of the district is estimated at 12,000. This town has long been in a state of decay, although its restoration was decreed by the government in 1836.

CONCEIÇÃO-DO-SERRO, kon-sâ-sôwn^s'-do-sêr'ro, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 8000, employed in gold mines.

CONCENTAINA, kon-thên-tî'nà, a town of Spain, 28 miles N. of Alicante. Pop. 5972. It has a Moorish tower, a convent, and extensive manufactures of woollen cloths.

CONCEPCION, kon-sêp-se-ôn', or CONCEPTION, kon-sêp'shân, an island and headland on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama, 78 miles E. of Puerto Bello.

CONCEPCION, kon-sêp-se-ôn'. CONCEPCION-LA-NUEVA, kon-sêp-se-ôn'-là-nwâ'và, CONCEPCION-DE-MOCHA, kon-sêp-se-ôn'-dà-mo'-chà, or CONCEPCION-DE-PENCO, kon-sêp-se-ôn'-dà-pên'ko, a port of Chili, capital of a province of its own name, 270 miles S.S.W. of Santiago, on the right bank of the Biobio, and 7½ miles from its mouth; lat. 36° 49′ 30″ S., and lon. 73° 5′ 30″ W. It is the seat of a bishop and of a military commandant of the district and of the forts along the Biobio, and contains a college, a seminary, and some other literary institutions. Its port at Talcahuano, a small fortified town on the bay of Concepcion, about 8 miles distant, is one of the best in Chili. The bay forms an extensive and excellent roadstead, and is shut in by the island of Quiriquina, on either side of which is a channel. There is a trade in grain, hides, tallow, and salted beef; and in the vicinity of Penco is an important coal-mine. In 1846, the number of vessels which entered was 243; tonnage 52,951;—cleared, 240; tonnage 51,708. In 1847, the numbers were, entered, 258; tonnage 65,952;—cleared, 256; tonnage 64,966. In 1846, the imports in British vessels amounted to 156,800*l.*; exports, 158,800*l.*; in 1847, the amount was, imports, 89,440*l.*; exports, 91,040*l.* Concepcion was founded in 1550, by Pedro Valdivia, on the S. side of Concepcion Bay. In 1554, 1555, and 1603, it was taken and burnt by the Araucanians, and as often rebuilt; and, in 1730, it was destroyed by an earthquake, and a great part of it swallowed up by the sea. It was again destroyed by an earthquake in 1751; after which the town was rebuilt on its present site. The Araucanians again devastated a portion of it in 1823; and, in 1825, when its population was about 20,000, a terrible earthquake laid it in ruins. It has since partially recovered, and has now a population of about 10,000

CONCEPCION, kon-sêp-se-ôn', a department of Chili, between lat. 36° and 37° 30′ S., and lon. 70° and 74° W., having N. the department of Maule, E. the Andes, W. the Pacific Ocean, and S. Independent Araucania. Area, 5210 square miles. Pop. 102,000. It contains the most extensive plains in Chili. Coal of an inferior quality is abundant, and a little wine is exported.

CONCEPCION, a town of Bolivia, in the province of Tarija, or Tariha, 240 miles S.E. of Chuquisaca, in a fertile country, producing wine. Pop. 2000.

CONCEPCION, a town of Bolivia, in the province of Chiquitos, 145 miles N.E. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2200.

CONCEPCION, a town in New Granada, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 miles W.S.W. of Chagres, on the Caribbean Sea, near the mouth of a small stream of its own name.

CONCEPCION, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Cordova. Pop. 2000.

CONCEPCION, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Corrientes, near the left bank of the Uruguay, 190 miles W. by S. of the city of Corrientes.

CONCEPCION, or VILLA REAL DE LA CONCEPCION, vee'yà rà-âl' dà là kon-sêp-se-ôn', a town of Paraguay, capital of a department of its own name, on the Paraguay, 135 miles N.N.E. of Assumption. Pop. 1800.

CONCEPCION BAY, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 miles N. of the town of Concepcion. It is about 5 miles across, and has an entrance on either side of the island of Quiriquino. It receives the Biobio River, and almost everywhere affords good anchorage.

CONCEPCION-DEL-ARROYO-DE-LA-CHINA, kon-sêp-se-ôn'-dêl-âa-ro'yo-dà-là-chee'nà, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Entre-Rios, on the right bank of the Uruguay, 197 miles N.W. of Montevideo. Pop. 3500.

CONCEPCION-DEL-PAO, kon-sêp-se-ôn'-dêl-pâ'o, a town of South America, in the republic of Venezuela, 110 miles S. of Barcelona.

CONCEPCION-LA-NUEVA, CONCEPCION-DE-MOCHA, or CONCEPCION-DE-PENCO. See CONCEPCION.

CONCEPTION or CONCEPCION (LA) an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles S.E. of San Salvador.

CONCEPTION, a town of Chili. See CONCEPCION.

CONCEPTION BAY, an inlet of Newfoundland, on its eastern coast, N.W. of St. John's; lat. 48° N., lon. 53° W. It has several ports, the principal being Harbor-Grace.

CONCEPTION STRAIT, an inlet of Terra-del-Fuego, between Hanover Island and the Madre Archipelago, and continuous with Mesier Channel.

CONCHAGUA, kon-châ'gwà, an extinct volcano of Central America, state and 70 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador, at the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua. Though not very lofty, it commands fine views, embracing as many as 18 other volcanoes.

CONCHAGUA, or FONSECA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the states of San Salvador and Nicaragua, is 40 miles in breadth, and receives several considerable rivers.

CONCHARDEE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

CONCHAS, kon'shàs, a small river of Brazil, falls into the Atlantic about 5° S. lat. and 36° 50′ W. lon.

CONCHAS, kon'chàs, or CONCHOS, kon'chos, a river of Mexico, in the departments of Durango and Chihuahua, joins the Rio Bravo-del-Norte, near lat. 29° 50′ N., lon. 104° 40′ W., after a northerly course, estimated at 300 miles. Its valley is the most populous and best cultivated in the tableland of Chihuahua.

CONCHES, kônsh a town of France, department of the Eure, 10 miles S.W. of Evreux, with 1672 inhabitants, partly engaged in nail-making, and in fancy steel-work.

CONCHUCOS, kon-choo'kooce, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Ancach, is situated on the western slope of the Andes, on a branch of Santa River, 85 miles S.E. of Trujillo. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 54,751.

CONCISE, kôn^s'seez', a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Neufchâtel, 6 miles N.N.E. of Yverdun. Pop. 1500, partly engaged in raising wine, which is the best of the district.

CONCOBELLO, kon-ko-bêl'lo, a town of Western Africa, on the Congo River, near lat. 4° 30′ S. lon. 10° E.

CONCORD, kong'kord, a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, 50 miles N. by W. of Augusta. P. 550.

CONCORD, kong'kord, a city, and seat of justice of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, and capital of the state, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, 59 miles N.N.W. of Boston. Lat. 43° 12′ 29″ N., lon. 71° 29′ W. It extends about 2 miles along the river, and three-quarters of a mile back. The streets are handsomely laid out, and many of them beautifully shaded. The hotels, the principal mercantile houses, and a large portion of the ma-

nufactories are on Maine street, which is nearly 100 feet broad and about 2 miles long. State street, also about 2 miles long, has on it the State Prison, a massive granite structure, and a Methodist General Biblical Institute, founded in 1847. The State-house stands in the midst of a beautiful common, planted with maple and elm trees. It is built of hewn granite, is 126 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 2 stories high above the basement. The other public buildings are—7 or 8 churches, State Lunatic Asylum, 2 railroad depôts, and 3 banks. The condition of the latter, December 1st, 1862: Debts due, $389,115; specie, $26,164; deposits, 159,114; circulation, $176,896. By the aid of locks, the falls in the Merrimack, opposite the town, furnish a vast hydraulic power, extensively employed in manufacturing. Among the articles produced may be mentioned iron and steel, machinery, musical instruments, leather, wooden ware, and woollen goods. The business of Concord, which is important and rapidly increasing, centres principally in Boston. Formerly it was carried on through the Merrimack River and Middlesex Canal; but since the completion of the various railroads opening communication with nearly every section of the state, the canal has been abandoned. Five or six newspapers are published here. Pop. 8576.

CONCORD, a post-village and township of Essex co., Vermont, on the west side of Connecticut River, 40 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1153.

CONCORD, a post-township and semi-capital of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on both sides of Concord River, 20 miles N.W. of Boston. It contains a bank, and a newspaper office; has manufactories of cotton and woollen flannels, black-lead pencils, boots and shoes, carriages, &c. A granite obelisk, 25 feet high, here marks the spot where, excepting at Lexington, on the same day, (April 19th, 1775,) the first blood was shed in defence of American independence. It was settled in 1635. A Provincial Congress was held here in 1774. Pop. 2249.

CONCORD, a township of Erie co., New York. Pop. 3242.

CONCORD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1019.

CONCORD, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 882.

CONCORD, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, in Path Valley, 28 miles N. of Chambersburg. Pop. near 250.

CONCORD, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

CONCORD, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 40 miles S. of Dover.

CONCORD, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

CONCORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Cabarras co., North Carolina, on a branch of Rocky River, 145 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It is on the route of the North Carolina Railroad now in progress, the commencement of which has already increased the activity of its business. Concord contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, and a cotton factory.

CONCORD, a post-village of Baker co., Georgia, 28 miles W. of Albany. It has 3 stores.

CONCORD, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

CONCORD, a post-village in Lincoln co., Tennessee, about 70 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

CONCORD, a post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 6 miles above Maysville. It has 1 church, and about 200 inhabitants.

CONCORD, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1010.

CONCORD, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1869.

CONCORD, a township in Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 923.

CONCORD, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1501.

CONCORD, a post-township in the S. part of Lake co., Ohio. Pop. 1031.

CONCORD, a township in the central part of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 3409.

CONCORD, a small village in Muskingum co., Ohio, about 14 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. Pop. 334.

CONCORD, a township in the N.E. part of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 3225.

CONCORD, a township in the W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 983.

CONCORD, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the Kalamazoo River, 90 miles W. of Detroit. It is situated in a beautiful and productive country, diversified by groves of oaks, resembling orchards. The village has good water-power, and contains several flouring mills. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

CONCORD, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 1086.

CONCORD, a township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 1390.

CONCORD, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 11 miles S.S.E. of Lafayette.

CONCORD, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 764.

CONCORD, a village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, 10 or 12 miles E. by N. of Middleport.

CONCORD, a small post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, 50 miles W. of Springfield.

CONCORD, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 33 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City, is situated in a rich farming district, and has some trade.

CONCORD, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 35 miles N. by W. of Burlington.

CONCORD, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 44 miles E. of Madison. Pop. 725.

CONCORD CORNER, a village in Concord township, Essex co., Vermont, about 38 miles W. by N. of Montpelier.

CONCORDIA, kon-kor'de-â, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, on the western bank of the Mississippi River. The area is about 700 square miles. The western border is washed by the Tensas and Washita Rivers, and the southern border by the Red River; all of which are navigable. The surface is low, subject to inundation, and occupied by numerous lakes or sloughs. In 1850, there were raised 18,297 bales of cotton,—the greatest quantity produced by any parish of the state, except Tensas. Capital, Vidalia. Pop. 7763, of whom 824 were free, and 6934 slaves.

CONCORDIA, a post-office of Bolivar co., Mississippi.

CONCORDIA, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee, about 170 miles S.W. of Nashville.

CONCORDIA, a village of Meade co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, about 110 miles W. by N. of Frankfort.

CONCORDIA, a post-village in Darke co., Ohio, 35 miles N.W. of Drayton.

CONCORDIA-DI-QUA, kon-kor'de-â-dee-kwâ, a town of Northern Italy, 34 miles N.E. of Venice, on the left bank of the Limene. Pop. 1330. It was of importance during the Roman dominion, and remains a bishop's see, although now in decay.

CONCORDIA-DI-QUA, a walled town of Italy, duchy of, and 17 miles N. of Modena, on the right bank of the Secchia. Pop. 3600.

CONCORDIA VILLAGE, Louisiana. See VIDALIA.

CONCORD RIVER, of Middlesex county, in the northern part of Massachusetts, is formed by the junction of Assabet and Sudbury Rivers, at the town of Concord, and falls into the Merrimack, near Lowell. This river is the principal feeder of the Middlesex Canal.

CONCORDVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 83 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

CONCRETE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

CONDAMINE RIVER, Eastern Australia, is a head-stream of the Darling River: lat. 28° S., lon. 151° E.

CONDAPILLY, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 65 miles N.W. of Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, formerly the capital of one of the Northern Circars.

CONDAT, kôn'dâ', a village of France, in the department of Corrèze, 16 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1730.

CONDAT, a village of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles W. of Clermont. Pop. 1700.

CONDATCHY, a bay and village of Ceylon, on its western coast, 120 miles N. of Colombo. It is the centre of the celebrated pearl fishery of the Gulf of Manaar.

CONDATE. See RENNES.

CONDAT-EN-FENIERS, kôn'dâ'kôn-fâ'ne-â', a village of France, in the department of Cantal, 32 miles N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 3630.

CONDÉ, kôn'dâ', a town of France, in the department of Nord, at the confluence of the Haine and Scheldt, 7 miles N.N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 5110. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and well built. It has a handsome church, a town hall, arsenal, military hospital, a harbor for river-craft, manufactories of chicory, starch, leather, and cordage, an extensive trade in coals and cattle; also large weekly corn markets, and an annual fair of 8 days in October. It was frequently taken during the early wars, and by the Austrians in 1793.

CONDE, kon'dâ, a town and seaport of Brazil, in the province of, and 85 miles N.E. of Bahia, at the mouth of the Inhambupe. It contains a parish church, and a primary school, and has some trade in sugar, tobacco, and mandioca. Pop. 2000.

CONDE, a town of Brazil, in the province of, and about 20 miles S. of Parahiba, in a plain, between the small rivers Japoquinha and Japoca. Pop. 800.

CONDE, a town of Brazil, in the province of, and 22 miles S.W. of Pará, on the right bank of the Tocantins. It stands upon a kind of island formed by this river, the Mojú, and the Iguapé Mirim, a canal forming a communication between them.

CONDÉ-EN-BRIE, kôn'dâ' ôn-bree, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 8 miles E. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 692.

CONDÉ-SUR-HUINE, kôn'dâ'-sür-ween, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 7 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1382.

CONDÉ-SUR-ITON, kôn'dâ'-sür-ee'tôn', a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the left bank of the Iton, 16 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1100, partly employed in raising and forging iron.

CONDÉ-SUR-NOIREAU, kôn'dâ'-sür-nwâ'rō', a town of France, in the department of Calvados, at the confluence of the Noireau and Drouance, 25 miles S.S.W. of Caen. Pop. in 1852, 6368. Here are manufactories of linens, cotton, and mixed fabrics, muslins, cotton-yarn, cutlery, and leather; also a trade in cattle, horses, and honey. This was one of the first towns in France that embraced the re-

formed religion, and, in 1674, a Protestant synod was held here.

CONDÉ-SUR-VIRE, kôn'dá'-sür-veer, a commune and village of France, in the department of Manche, on the right bank of the Vire, 5 miles S.S.E. of St. Lô. Pop. 2164.

CONDESUYOS, kon-dá-soo'yoos, a district of Peru, in the department of Arequipa, extending from the N.E. boundary of Bolivia to Camaná, on the W., and intersected N.E. to S.W. by the Val-de-Mayes. Wine, grain, and cochineal are produced in abundance. The gold-mines here are not so productive as formerly. Pop. 20,145.

CONDÉ-VIEUX, kôn'dá'-ve'-th', a village of France, in the department of the Nord, on the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 2981.

CONDICOTE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CONDINO, kon-dee'no, a village of Austria, duchy of Tyrol, 21 miles W. of Roveredo, on the Sarca. It contains a church, a Capuchin monastery, and has iron-works. Pop. 9405.

CONDOM, kôn'dôn', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Bayse, here crossed by two bridges, 25 miles N.N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 7210. Its interior is ill built, but it has agreeable suburbs, a large market-square, a noble parish church, an exchange, 2 hospitals, manufactures of cotton and mixed fabrics, cotton yarn, earthenware, and an active trade with Bordeaux in rural produce. Bossuet was bishop of Condom.

CONDOMOIS, kôn'do'mwâ', a former district of France, in the old province of Gascony. Its capital was Condom, now comprised in the departments of Gers, Landes and Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDOR, an island of the Chinese Sea. See POOLO-CONDOR.

CONDOVER, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CONDRIEU, kôn'dre-th', a town of France, department of Rhône, 21 miles S. of Lyons, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1852, 3200, who manufacture silk fabrics, and trade in corn and in superior white wines.

CONEGOCHEAGUE (kon'e-ko-cheeg') CREEK rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing through Maryland, falls into the Potomac at Williamsport.

CONECUH, ko-nee'ka, a small river of Alabama, rises in Pike co., and flowing S.W. into Florida, unites with the Escambia, a few miles from the boundary of the two states.

CONECUH, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1430 square miles. It is traversed by Conecuh River, from which it derives its name, and also drained by Sepulga River. The surface is uneven, the soil is sandy, and mostly unproductive. Cotton and Indian corn are cultivated. Large quantities of pine lumber are procured from the forests, and conveyed down the Conecuh River in small boats or rafts. A cavern of considerable size has been found in the E. part of the county, near Brooklyn. Organized about the year 1822. Capital, Sparta. Pop. 9322, of whom 4928 were free, and 4394 slaves.

CONEDOGWINIT, a creek which rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna, nearly opposite Harrisburg.

CONEGLIANO, ko-nál-yâ'no, a town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 15 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 6459. It is enclosed by an ancient wall, is well built, and has a cathedral and a citadel. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. It was created a duchy by Napoleon for Marechal Moncey.

CONEJERA, ko-ná ná'rá, a small uninhabited island of the Mediterranean, forming the highest of the Cabrera group, about 5 miles from Cape Salinas, on the S. coast of Iviça. It takes its name, Conejera, (a "rabbit warren,") from the number of rabbits which swarm upon it.

CONEMAUGH, kôn'e-maw, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria co., and flowing nearly W., forms the boundary between Indiana and Westmoreland counties, until it unites with the Loyalhanna, near Saltzburg. The stream thus formed is called the Kiskiminetas River. The Pennsylvania Canal follows the course of this stream.

CONEMAUGH, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3025.

CONEMAUGH, a borough of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, on the Portage Railroad, 170 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1850, 354.

CONEMAUGH, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1748.

CONEMAUGH, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1434.

CONEMAUGH FURNACE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

CONEQUENESSING CREEK, of Western Pennsylvania, rises in Butler co., and unites with the Slippery Rock Creek, in Mercer county.

CONESTOGA, a creek of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna, about 12 miles below Columbia. Boats ascend it to Lancaster City.

CONESTOGA, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, bordering on Susquehanna River, and bounded by Conestoga and Pequea creeks, about 36 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2733.

CONESUS, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, bordering on Conesus and Hemlock Lakes, 10 miles S.E. of Genesee. It is traversed by the Buffalo and Corning Railroad. Pop. 1418.

CONESUS LAKE, of New York, in the central part of Livingston co., is 8 miles in length, and from three-quarters of a mile to 1 mile in breadth. Its outlet joins the Genesee River.

CONESVILLE, kôn'z'vil, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, about 40 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1682.

CONESVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

CONEWAGO, kon-e-wâ'go, a creek in the S. part of Pennsylvania, rises in Adams co., flows through York co., and enters the Susquehanna a little below York Haven. Its general course is N.E. The Little Conewago enters the main stream, about 3 miles from its mouth.

CONEWAGO, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 667.

CONEWAGO, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 762.

CONEWAGO, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1270.

CONEWANGO, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, 45 miles S. by W. of Buffalo, drained by Conewango Creek. Pop. 1408.

CONEWANGO, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Total pop. 1897.

CONEWANGO CREEK rises in the W. part of New York, and enters the Alleghany River at Warren Court-House, in Pennsylvania. It receives the waters of the outlet of Chautauque Lake.

CONEWINGO, a little village of Cecil co., Maryland, on a creek of the same name, near its entrance into the Susquehanna.

CONEY ISLAND, (anc. *Inishmulclogby.*) an island of Ireland, in Sligo Bay, 1½ miles long, and half a mile average breadth.

CONEY ISLAND, an island at the S.W. extremity of Long Island, New York, 11 miles S. of New York City. Length, 1½ miles; breadth, about half a mile. It contains three large hotels, and is resorted to by multitudes during the summer for sea-bathing.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation formed by the secondary states of Germany, under the protection of Napoleon, in 1806. It comprised 34 states, viz. the 4 kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Würtemberg, and the duchies or principalities of Frankfort, Berg and Cleves, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurzburg, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Isenburg-Birkstein, Liechtenstein, Leyen, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cöthen, Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Reuss-Greltz, Reuss-Schleitz, Reuss-Ebersdorf, Reuss-Lobenstein, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Waldeck. At the fall of the French Empire, the states of the Confederation of the Rhine combined with the other states of Germany to form the Germanic Confederation.

CONFIENZA, kon-fe-ên'zâ, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 9 miles S.S.W. of Novara. Pop. 1539.

CONFLANS, kôn'flôn', a town of the Sardinian States, in Upper Savoy, at the influx of the Arley into the Isère, 24 miles E.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1335. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French under Francis I. Near it are royal smelting-works for silver ore, raised in its vicinity.

CONFLANS, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 26 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1220. Several communes in the central and E. departments of France have this name.

CONFLANS SAINTE HONORINE, kôn'flôn' sânt-o'no'reen', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Seine, near the influx of the Oise, and on the Paris and Havre Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 1520.

CONFLENTI, kon-flên'tee, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 7 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. 2000.

CONFLUENTES. See COBLENTZ.

CONFOLENS or CONFOLENT, kôn'fo'lôn', a town of France, department of Charente, on the right bank of the Vienne, here crossed by a bridge, 35 miles N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 2239. It has a commercial college, a trade in timber, cattle, and corn, and large monthly fairs.

CONG, a small town and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 9 miles W.N.W. of Headford. Pop. of town, 364. It has a good church, and curious remains of an abbey of the seventh century.

CONGAREE, kong'ga-ree', a river of South Carolina, formed by the Broad and Saluda Rivers, which unite at Columbia, near the middle of the state. After a S.E. course of about 50 miles, it unites with the Wateree to form the Santee. Steamboats ascend this river to Columbia.

CONGAREE CREEK, of Lexington district, South Carolina, flows into the Congaree River, a few miles below Columbia.

CONGERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CONGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 21 miles E.S.E. of the castle of Rising. The antiquary Spelman was born here in 1564.

CONGLETON, kong'gl-ton, a municipal borough, town, and chapelry of England, co. of Chester, in the deep valley of the Dane, near the Macclesfield Canal, 7½ miles S.S.W. of Macclesfield. Pop. of borough, in 1861, 10,520. Principal buildings, the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, town-hall and jail, market-house and assembly rooms. It has a grammar school, some cotton spinning factories, and manufactories of ribbons and other silk fabrics, which employ most of its population.

CONGO, kong'go, or ZAIRE, zä-ee'rä, a large river in South-western Africa, having its embouchure in the South Atlantic, in lat. 6° S.; lon. 12° 40' E. Of its origin and affluents hardly any thing is known; but, according to the accounts of the natives, it issues from an extensive marsh, about lat. 2° 15' N., lon. 17° 30' E.; although McQueen is disposed to think that its sources lie considerably farther N. At its mouth it is 10 miles wide; a little higher up it diminishes to 7; and at 140 miles from the sea, narrows commence and continue for 40 miles, through which space the river is not generally more than from 300 to 500 yards wide, and mostly confined between lofty rugged rocks, where tremendous falls and cataracts occur; and below, where it begins to expand, are fearful whirlpools. Above the narrows, for about 100 miles, the river again expands to a breadth of 2, 3, and even more than 4 miles, flowing with a current of 2 or 3 miles an hour. Immediately off its mouth, Captain Tuckey found no bottom with 150 fathoms of line, the velocity of the stream varying from 2½ to 5 knots an hour. Thirteen miles from the entrance the water is perfectly fresh, of a dingy red color; it ferments in a few days, and remains for some time in a highly putrescent state, discoloring silver greatly, but it afterwards becomes perfectly clear and colorless, and deposits no sediment. The rise of the Congo, at its highest flood, is, toward its mouth, 12 feet, and every third and fourth year it is said to rise to a greater height than it does in the intermediate years. The banks on either side are low and swampy, principally covered with two different kinds of mangroves—one a low bush, the other a stately tree; there are also many kinds of palms, two of which bear fruit, one of them poisonous.

CONGO, an extensive but little known country of Western Africa, in South Guinea. It was formerly understood to comprise all the countries between the equator and lat. 18° S., and is now divided into 4 principal parts, viz. Loango, Congo proper, Angola, and Benguela. Congo proper is separated from Loango on the N. by the river Congo or Zaire, S. from Angola by the Danda, and is bounded W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the countries of the interior. Capital, Banza, called by the Portuguese São Salvador. The government is despotic. The Portuguese, who discovered Congo in 1486, long held it in vassalage, chiefly through their missionaries, but their authority is merely nominal.

CONGONHAS-DE-SABARA, ARRAIAL DE, ä-rä-ee-äl' dä kon-gon'yäs-dä-sä-bä-rä', an irregularly built mining village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, about lat. 19° 50' S., lon. 21° W., near the mine of Marro Velho, wrought by a British company, and is chiefly inhabited by those connected with the mining operations. Pop. 2000.

CONGONHAS-DO-CAMPO, kon-gon'yäs-do-käm'po, a town and parish of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on a river of same name, about 16 miles W. of Queluz. A college established here enjoys a high reputation, and in the neighborhood are mines of iron, employing 5 furnaces. Pop. 3000.

CON'GOON', a maritime town of Persia, province of Fars, with a port on the N. shore of the Persian Gulf, 115 miles S.E. of Bushire. Pop. 6000.

CONGREHOY, kon-grä-ho'ee, a river of Central America, in Guatemala, province of Honduras, flowing N., and falling into the Caribbean Sea, about 55 miles W. by S. of Truxillo. A few miles above its embouchure is a singular peak of same name, 7500 feet high.

CONGRESBURY, kong'gherz-ber-e, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 2 miles S. of the Clevedon Station of the Great Western Railway. Pop. 1380.

CON'GRESS, a township in Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1651.

CONGRESS, a post-village and township forming the N.W. extremity of Wayne co., Ohio, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. 2336.

CONHOCTON, a river, rises near the N.W. extremity of Steuben co., in the S.S.W. part of New York, and running in a S.E. course, unites with the Tioga, to form the Chemung River.

CONHOCTON, a township of Steuben co., New York. Pop. 1993.

CONI, ko'nee, or CUNEO, koo-nä'o, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, capital of a division and province, is situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Stura and Gezzo, 48 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 18,777. It was a strong fortress previously to 1800, when it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. It is still enclosed by walls, and has some handsome streets, a cathedral, and several other churches, numerous nunneries, a fine town-hall, a royal college, hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, theatre, and public baths, with manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce, it being an entrepôt for the commerce between North-Western Italy and the countries beyond the Alps.

CONIL, ko-neel', a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cadiz. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by 3 forts. Pop. 1542.

CONIMBRIGA. See COIMBRA.

CONINBROUGH, kon'in-brüh, a village and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Don, 7 miles N.E. of Rotherham. Pop. 1445. It contains stately ruins of a castle supposed to have been erected at the Conquest, and the massive keep of which is still nearly entire.

CON'INGSBY or CUN'ESBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CON'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CONINGTON-with-HUNTS, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

CON'ISCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

CON'ISHOLM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CON'ISTON, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

CON'ISTONE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CONISTONE WATER, a fine lake of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Hawkshead. It is 6½ miles in length from N. to S., by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and having at its N. extremity the romantic Conistone Fells, in which are slate quarries and copper-mines. The other of Conistone Water are esteemed the finest in England.

CONITZ or KONITZ, ko'nits, a town of Western Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Brahe. Pop. 1263. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of linens.

CONJEVERAM, kon'jev-er-am' or kon-jev'er-am, (anc. *Canchipura*, "the golden city,") a considerable town of British India, on the river Palaur, in the presidency, and 42 miles S.W. of Madras in the district of Chinglepur, in which it is the principal military station. It is a collection of villages interspersed with gardens, and it has two remarkable temples, many other pagodas and public edifices, and some manufactures of cotton and other fabrics. The town is surrounded by a hedge of the American aloe, a plant formerly much used in India as a defence against sudden incursions of mounted bandits. There is a school here, connected with the Free Church of Scotland Madras Mission, (1861,) attended by 309 pupils.

CONKAIR or KONKAIR, kon-kärre', a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwana, at the foot of a rocky hill, on the right bank of the Mahanuddy, 157 miles S.E. of Nagpoor. It is surrounded by hills inhabited by wild Gond mountaineers.

CONKEYS STORE, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.

CONKI, kon'kee, a river of Hindostan, rising in the southern slope of the Mergoo Mountains, and forming the boundary between Nepaul and the territory of Sikkim, and joins the Mahanada 20 miles E. of Purneah, after a course of about 150 miles.

CONKLIN, a post-village and township of Broome co., New York, intersected by Susquehanna River and by the Erie Railroad, about 5 miles S.E. of Binghamton. Pop. 2262.

CONKLIN CENTRE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, 110 miles S.W. of Albany.

CONLIE, kôn-clee', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 12 miles S.W. of Mans. Pop. 1927.

CON'NA, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5 miles W.N.W. of Tallow-on-the-Bride. It has ruins of a castle burned in 1653. Pop. 434.

CONNASAUGA, a river of Georgia, rises in Gilmer co., near the Blue Ridge. It flows northward to the N. boundary of the state, then turns southward, and unites with the Coosawattee, near New Echota, to form the Oostenaula.

CONNAUGHT, kon'nawt, (Latin *Connacia*,) the smallest of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by Ulster and Leinster, and S.E. by Munster. Greatest length, from S. to N., 86 miles; greatest breadth, 81 miles. Area, 4,392,000 acres, of which about 2,000,000 are arable. Pop. 911,917. The W. portion is broken up into numerous peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, and numerous islands, as Achill, Innisbegil, Clare, Innisbofin, Arranmore, &c. The numerous bays and sounds afford commodious harbors. The W. part of the province, including the islands, is mountainous, the elevation in many parts amounting to 2000 feet, forming highly picturesque scenery. The N. and S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. The chief rivers are the Bonnet, Unclon, Arrow, Moy, and Clare, the Shannon forming the E. boundary. The chief lakes are Lake Conn, 10 miles in length, Corrib, Mask, and Carra. Granite and primary rocks form the northern part, commencing at Galway Bay; silurian strata extend W. of Lochs Corrib and Mask, and to this succeeds old red sandstone. The centre and eastern parts are composed of limestone, and coal is found in Lough Allan district. The province is divided into the

counties of Mayo and Galway on the W., and Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon on the E. The chief towns are Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, Carrick, Castlebar, Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Athlone. Connaught was formerly a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy, and ruled by the O'Connors; and in 1590 was divided into counties, and came under English administration.

CONNEAUT, kon'be-awt', a creek, rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, passes into the State of Ohio, and flows into Lake Erie in Ashtabula county, 2 miles from the village of Conneaut.

CONNEAUT, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1807.

CONNEAUT, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1942.

CONNEAUT, a flourishing post-borough and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on a creek of its own name, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 2 miles from Lake Erie, and 226 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is the easternmost port in Cuyahoga district, and has a good harbor at the mouth of the creek. Its commerce is very considerable, it being the entrepôt for the landing of supplies and the shipping of produce for an extensive and fertile agricultural region, not only of the adjacent country in Ohio, but also of an important section of Pennsylvania. A light house has been erected here, and a number of vessels are owned in the town. The borough contains (1853) 4 or 5 churches, a classical academy, and about 1500 inhabitants. Conneaut is memorable as the landing-place of the party which made the first settlement of Northern Ohio, in 1796; and is sometimes called the Plymouth of the Western Reserve. The settlers were natives of New England. Pop. of the township, 2695.

CONNEAUT'VILLE, a post-borough of Spring township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Extension Canal, 105 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. It is the most important town in the county, except Meadville the capital, and has considerable trade. Within a few years past it has increased rapidly in population and business. Pop. in 1851, about 1000.

CONNECTICUT, kon-net'e-kŭt, the largest and, perhaps, the most beautiful river in New England, rises in the highlands, between the United States and Canada, and flowing in a S.S.W. direction, divides Vermont from New Hampshire, passes through the western part of Massachusetts and centre of Connecticut, as far as Middletown, where it inflects to the S.E., discharging its waters into Long Island Sound at Saybrook, in lat. 41° 16′ 15″ N., lon. 72° 21′ W. Its source, 1600 feet above the level of the sea, is a few miles N. of Connecticut Lake, through which it passes. One of its branches forms the boundary line between Canada East and New Hampshire, to the 45th parallel of N. latitude. The entire length of the river is rather more than 400 miles. Its breadth at the northern boundary of Vermont is 150 feet; 60 miles below, 390 feet; in Massachusetts and Connecticut it varies from 400 to 1050 feet. The volume of the Connecticut is increased by a large number of affluent streams, the principal of which, on the W., are the Passumpsic, flowing into it at the foot of Fifteen Mile Falls; the White River, joining it at Hanover; the Deerfield and Westfield Rivers in Massachusetts, and the Farmington in Connecticut. Those most prominent on the E. are the Ammonoosuck in New Hampshire, and Miller's and Chicopee Rivers in Massachusetts. Numerous bridges have been thrown across this stream; the one farthest down is at Hartford, 50 miles from its mouth. To this place it is navigable for vessels of 8 feet draught, and to Middletown for those drawing 10 feet of water. By the aid of canals around the falls, boats of 3 or 10 tons burden are enabled to ascend as far as Newbury, at the mouth of Wells River, in Vermont, a distance of 270 miles from Long Island Sound. The Connecticut Valley, measuring in a straight line, is about 300 miles long, with a mean breadth of about 40 miles. It is no less celebrated for the fertility of its soil than for the variety of its enchanting scenery. Some portions are diversified with magnificent mountains and beautiful lakes; others consist of broad tracts of alluvion, skirting the stream. The latter are annually overflowed in the spring, and not unfrequently at other seasons, being thereby rendered extremely productive. Shad of a superior quality are taken in large quantities in the Connecticut; but the salmon, with which it formerly abounded, have entirely disappeared. The Indians called this river Quonektacut, signifying "long river," or, as some render it, "without end."

CONNECTICUT, one of the original states of the American Confederacy, and the most S.W. of the New England States, is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° and 42° 3′ N. lat., and 71° 55′ and 73° 50′ W. lon.; being about 93 miles in length from E. to W., and 68 miles in its greatest breadth from N. to S.; including an area of about 4674 square miles, or 2,991,360 acres, of which 1,734,277 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—Much of the surface of Connecticut is hilly and rugged, being crossed by several ranges of low mountains, or perhaps more properly, high hills. The Green Mountains, entering the N.W. portion of this state from Massachusetts, extend in a succession of detached eminences through the W. part of Connecticut. Another range, in the N. part of the state, intervenes between the Green Mountains and the Talcot or Greenwoods Range, which cross the state from its northern boundary to near New Haven. Farther E. are the Middletown Mountains, extending parallel to the last-named ridge, between Hartford and a point E. of New Haven. Crossing the Connecticut River, we come upon a ridge that appears to be a continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The Green Mountain Ranges, and the mountains E. of the Connecticut, are primitive or granitic; while the other ranges, near the W. bank of the Connecticut, are composed of trap rock, more precipitous on the western than on the eastern declivity. There are, between these ranges, valleys and plains of greater or less extent, and, those on the river intervals particularly, of great agricultural capabilities. The channel of the Connecticut, in the lower part of its course, is cut through a primitive formation. The trap rocks generally rest on a base of sandstone.

Geology and Minerals.—We are indebted to Dr. Frankfort of Middletown, Connecticut, for the following summary "The State of Connecticut may be geologically divided into two large fields, the first of which is composed of the unstratified and metamorphic rocks, and the other of those secondary strata which, under the name of 'freestone,' are so extensively quarried in different parts of the state for building purposes, and constitute the *new red sandstone* of Lyell. The best place to study this peculiar formation is near Portland, in Middlesex county. In the vicinity of the new Red Sandstone, are to be found, in nearly every part of the state, large dykes of trap, which protrude and traverse it, as, for example, at Meriden. This gives Connecticut a great analogy to the Lake Superior copper region in which large veins of native copper, unequalled as yet in any other part of the world, are found nearly always at the junction of these trapdykes with the red sandstone. From this fact we might expect that in Connecticut, also similar deposits of copper would exist. In several instances, indeed, vestiges of the presence of such have been found; as for example, near New Haven, where a large mass of native copper was discovered; and also near Meriden where ancient excavations made in search of copper, may be seen. The state is very rich in mining resources, as veins of the different metals have been discovered, and more will undoubtedly be found. In every part of the world, such veins are chiefly known to exist where the metamorphic strata are in junction with the secondary; and the mineral veins of Connecticut are near these junctions, of which a great many may be found throughout the state. The following is a brief statement of the different localities in which valuable minerals are known to exist in veins or deposits. Gold has been found in small quantities in Middle Haddam, Middlesex county; silver, in the argentiferous lead ore of the Middletown mines, now extensively worked. One of the richest copper mines in the United States has been worked in Bristol, Hartford county, for ten years. The ores found here are chiefly sulphurets. Copper deposits also exist near Litchfield, Simsbury, Plymouth, Granby, Farmington and Middletown. Lead occurs, as galena, at the mines near Middletown; also near Wilton and Brookfield, and near Monroe, Fairfield county. Iron is mined at Salisbury, where large furnaces are supplied with 'brown hematite,' the ore chiefly found at the mines. Roxbury furnishes an excellent ore, from which the very best of steel could be manufactured, if the large deposits of pure spathic iron known to exist there, should be worked. Bismuth is found at different places in the town of Monroe. The only vein containing these valuable metals, (cobalt and nickel,) in abundance in the United States, is in the town of Chatham, where at present extensive mining operations for their extraction are carried on."

The mines of Cheshire deserve mention also. As here "sulphate of baryta" or heavy spar occurs in large veins which are explored by mining operations. The use of this mineral is the same as that of white lead, with which it is often mixed when used for painting. The different granite quarries in the state, furnish a variety of fine granite for building purposes, those of Haddam, Middle Haddam and Middletown, are actively worked. Marble and verd-antique of a very beautiful kind are found near Milford, where a quarry has been opened. The "Feldspar Quarry" of Middletown, furnishes the manufacturers of china-ware in this country with a pure spar, and many tons of it have been shipped to England, where the mineral has been pronounced very good by eminent authority. Connecticut is farther celebrated for several other minerals found there, such as the Chrysoberyl of Haddam, the precious Beryl of Haddam-Neck, and the Columbite, (a very rare mineral,) found near Middletown, &c. &c.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Long Island Sound washes the entire southern boundary of the state. New Haven Bay is the largest bay opening into the sound, though there are a number of small ones. The Connecticut River, entering the state from Massachusetts, traverses its whole extent from N.

to S., and divides it into two nearly equal portions. This river is navigable 50 miles for vessels drawing 8 feet water. The Housatonic crosses the western part of the state, first in a S.W. and then in a S.E. direction, and is navigable for small vessels 12 miles. The Thames, in connection with its main branch, the Quinebaug, traverses the E. part of the state, and is navigable 14 miles to Norwich. New London, on this river, has an excellent harbor. These rivers all empty into Long Island Sound. The Farmington River enters the Connecticut from the W. above Hartford. The Shetucket, on the E., unites with the Quinebaug to form the New Thames. The smaller rivers and streams abound in falls and rapids, which afford valuable water-power.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though Connecticut has no high mountains, or any scenery reaching the sublime, she has much that is highly picturesque in various parts. The shores of the Connecticut River are often bold and precipitous; sometimes with rugged cliffs on one side, while the other spreads into beautiful meadows, terminated by hills or mountains at no great distance. Romantic hills and low mountains diversify the whole of that part W. of the Connecticut River, and some of the eastern portion. "At Rocky Hill, near Hartford," says Goodrich, "in a quarry of building stone, the junction of sandstone and trap is conspicuously exhibited. Most of the ridges are parallel, and their western parts generally precipitous, so that in many places the country seems divided by stupendous walls. Immense masses of ruins are collected at their feet. These consist sometimes of entire cliffs and pillars of many tons weight, which are thrown off by the freezing of water in the gullies, and often fall with a mighty concussion into the valleys. On the opposite side, there is generally a gradual slope, covered with trees." "In Meriden," (we quote the same author,) "is a natural ice-house, in a narrow defile, between ridges of greenstone. The defile is choked up with the ruins of the rocks which have fallen from the ridges, and form a series of cavities overgrown with trees, and strewn with thick beds of leaves. The ice is formed in the cavities of these rocks, and remains the whole year. A portion of it melts during summer, causing a stream of cold water perpetually to flow from the spot. The space between the mountains is called Cat Hollow, and presents the most wild and picturesque scenery in the state." Mount Tom, near Litchfield is 760 feet high, and Bald Mountain, near the Massachusetts line, is the highest elevation in the state W. of the Connecticut River. The chalybeate springs of Stafford, in the neighborhood of Bald Mountain, are the most noted in the state. There is a waterfall near Norwich that Bartlett has thought worthy of a place in his Views of American Scenery. Sachem's Head, Saybrook, and Guilford, on Long Island, are places of resort in the bathing season.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Connecticut, like that of New England in general, is severe in winter, though vegetation, owing to its somewhat more southern latitude, commences a little earlier in the spring than in the other Eastern States. It is liable, in March and April, to chilling N.E. winds from the ocean, but the same proximity to the sea mitigates the heats of summer, and renders the nights pleasant. The soil in the valleys of the Connecticut, Quinipiac, Housatonic, and other streams, is generally very fertile, especially that of the first named river. The N.W. and E. parts of the state are best adapted to grazing, but the W. has many fertile districts suited to raising grain. Wherever the soil admits of it, it is skillfully tilled, and is generally made to produce the most it is capable of with our present system of culture. Connecticut yields most abundantly butter and cheese, live stock, Indian corn, oats, rye, market products, tobacco, wool, and Irish potatoes; she also produces wheat, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, hay, grass-seeds, and beeswax and honey in considerable quantities, and some sweet potatoes, wine, hops, flax, silk, and maple sugar. In 1850, there were in the state 22,446 farms, occupying 1,768,168 acres of improved land, or less than an average of 80 acres to each farm, which produced 41,762 bushels of wheat; 600,893 of rye; 1,935,043 of Indian corn; 1,258,738 of oats; 2,089,725 of Irish potatoes; 229,297 of buckwheat; 30,449 of grass-seeds; 1,267,264 pounds of tobacco; 497,434 of wool; 6,498,119 of butter; 5,363,277 of cheese; 50,796 of maple sugar; 93,304 of beeswax and honey; 516,131 tons of hay; live stock valued at $7,467,490; orchard products, $175,118; market products, at $196,874, and slaughtered animals, at $2,202,266.

Manufactures.—Though its wares are generally fabricated in small quantities by individuals with trifling capital, yet the aggregate amount is great, placing Connecticut among the first of the manufacturing states of the Union. The wooden clocks of this state note the lapse of time to the remotest settlers of our Western States, and have of later years been exported even to Europe. Wooden, iron, copper, tin, and brass ware; hats, boots, shoes, coaches, combs, axes, buttons, saddlery, paper, and agricultural and mechanical apparatus, are all largely manufactured in this state. Extensive factories of cotton and woollen goods have lately sprung into existence, and the following figures will show that Connecticut does her full proportion in the production of these important articles. She is nearly equal to New York or Pennsylvania in the absolute amount of those articles produced, and, compared with her population, greatly superior, while she is only inferior to Pennsylvania in the relative amount of iron manufactured. In 1850, there were 3913 manufacturing establishments, each producing annually $500 and upwards; 328 of these were cotton factories, employing capital to the amount of $4,219,100, and 2707 male, and 3478 female hands, consuming $2,509,602 worth of raw material, and producing 51,780,700 yards of stuffs, and 950 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of $4,257,522; 142 woollen factories, employing a capital to the amount of $3,733,950, and 2907 male, and 2981 female hands, consuming raw material worth $3,326,709, and producing 9,468,777 yards of cloth, worth $6,465,216; 115 tanneries, employing $360,500 of capital, consuming raw material worth $453,854, and producing a total value of $731,000; 91 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $1,325,200 of capital, and 1464 male, and 7 female hands, consuming raw material worth $939,374, and producing 30,955 tons of castings, wrought iron, &c.; $15,500 were invested in the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors, consuming 20,000 bushels of Indian corn, 20,000 of rye, 10 hogsheads of molasses, and 2 tons of hops; and producing $130,000 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c., and 1200 of rum; and homemade manufactures were produced, valued at $199,252.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of Connecticut is nearly all carried on through the ports of New York and Boston. She has, however, some direct trade with the West Indies, and an active coasting trade. Her domestic trade consists principally in the export of her manufactures. There were 33 arrivals in the ports of Connecticut from the whale fisheries in 1853, bearing 1914 barrels of sperm and 65,139 of whale oil, and 2,042,240 pounds of whalebone. The foreign imports for the fiscal year 1853 amounted to $509,434, and the exports to $545,793; tonnage entered, 32,585; cleared, 28,901; of which about one-third was foreign; tonnage of the several districts, 132,141; of which 25,294 was engaged in the whale fishery, 7188 in the cod, 106 in the mackerel fishery, and 74,327 in the coasting trade. Number of vessels built 67, with an aggregate tonnage of 9022. Of the vessels built, 5 were steamers.

Internal Improvements.—Connecticut is threaded in all directions by railways, connecting her principal towns with each other, and with New York and Boston. Lines of railway coast Long Island Sound from New York to Stonington, from which branches diverge to the N. from Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Stonington, and smaller places, uniting the towns just named with Albany, Pittsfield, Winsted, Tariffville, Hartford, Springfield, Palmer, Worcester, Providence, and various intermediate points. The Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railway, from the Naugatuck Railroad, at Waterbury, to Providence, is now (September, 1854) completed. Several branch railways diverge to the main tracks to Danbury, Collinsville, and other places. According to a report of the legislature, there were in May, 1854, 717 miles of railway in operation in the state, besides 111 miles of double track, costing $25,441,733. On this there was a debt of $8,637,822. Number of miles run by passenger trains during the year, 1,342,645; other trains, 749,398; amount of merchandise transported over the road, 670,741 tons. There were also several lines of railway in course of construction or projected, one of which was an air-line railroad connecting Boston with New York.

Education.—This state has long been celebrated for the attention she has given to the subject of popular instruction. She had, in 1852, a school fund of $2,049,482, originally derived from the sale of certain public lands in Ohio, the property of the state. Although this fund has distributed among the schools of the state nearly $4,000,000 since its formation in 1795, it has nearly doubled its principal. In 1852, the revenue distributed among the different schools was $143,693. The number of children in 1852, between 4 and 16 years, was 96,382. The Legislature appropriated $10,000 in 1849 for the formation of a state normal school for the instruction of youths intending to become teachers, in 1850, it was attended by 154 pupils. These are educated gratis, but the number at one time in the institution must not exceed 220. There are schools connected with this for exercising the pupils in the practice of teaching, which had 400 pupils in 1851. An active zeal is manifested in this state for improvement in the modes of instruction, and, to promote this end, societies of teachers are formed, and state and county conventions held. Yale College, the most numerously attended of any college in the United States, had 443 students in 1853, and 56,000 volumes in its library. This is one of the oldest colleges in the country, and has sent forth some of the most distinguished scholars, divines, and statesmen of the Union. It is located at New Haven. There are two other colleges in Connecticut, with an aggregate of 185 students and 27,000 volumes in their libraries. There are also 2 theological schools with 55, 1 law school with 38, and 1 medical school with 35 students. In 1850, there were in Connecticut 1656 public schools, with 71,269 pupils, and 202 academies and other schools, with 6996 pupils. Of 5306 adults unable to read and write, 4013 were foreigners.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 784 churches in Connecticut in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 114; the Congregationalists, 252; the Episcopalians, 101; the Methodists 185; the Presbyterians, 17; the Roman Catholics, 12; and the Universalists, 22. The rest belonged to the Africans, the Christians, the Free Church, the Friends, Mariners' Church, Scandinavians, Second Advent Union Church, and Unitarians. These give an average of one church to every 505 persons. Value of church property, $3,555,194.

Periodicals.—There were published in Connecticut, in 1850, 7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 30 weekly, 1 bi-monthly, 1 monthly, 1 tri-yearly, and 2 quarterly periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of newspapers of 4,244,432 copies, and of reviews 23,500 numbers.

Public Institutions.—Connecticut has manifested the same wise and benevolent care for her erring and unfortunate children as for literary instruction to the virtuous, healthy, and sane. An act was passed in 1851 for the establishment of a State Reform School, for the instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders under 16 years of age. For this purpose the state appropriated $10,000, upon the condition that a like sum should be contributed by individuals. Suitable buildings have been erected and the institution has gone into operation, under the most favorable auspices, at Meriden. The Retreat for the Insane at Hartford receives a liberal contribution from the state. Since its establishment in 1824, it has received 2458 patients, of whom 1267 have recovered, 778 improved, and 243 died: April 1, 1853, there were 170 patients in the institution. The expenditure for the year was $35,349. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford was the first institution of the kind established in the United States. Appropriations are made for the benefit of their own citizens in this institution, severally by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Of the 200 pupils in the institution in 1853, May 1, 37 were supported by the State of Maine, 15 by New Hampshire, 22 by Vermont, 74 by Massachusetts, 6 by Rhode Island, 29 by Connecticut, 14 by their friends, and 3 by the asylum. The charge for tuition, board &c., is $100 per annum, an extra charge being made during sickness. The State Prison is at Wethersfield, and in March 31, 1853, had 181 inmates, 130 of whom were white males, 12 females, and 39 colored males. The male convicts are employed in manufacturing shoes, cabinet-ware, and cutlery, and the females in cooking, washing, mending, and boot-binding. There is a library of about 1000 volumes connected with the institution for the benefit of the prisoners, who are also instructed in the elements of knowledge. There is a Sunday-school also in the prison. The receipts for 1853 exceeded the expenditures by more than $1200. According to the census of 1850, there were in Connecticut 42 public libraries, with 38,609 volumes; 111 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 43,434 volumes; 8 college libraries, with 82,600, and 3 church libraries, with 625 volumes.

Population.—The population of Connecticut is, in common with the other New England States, of more pure English origin than most of the other states of the Union, though of latter times an influx of emigrants from foreign countries has commenced. In 1790, there were in this state 238,141 inhabitants; 251,002 in 1800; 262,042 in 1810; 275,202 in 1820; 297,675 in 1830; 309,978 in 1840; and 370,792 in 1850; of whom 179,384 were white males; 183,215 white females; 3820 colored males; and 3873 colored females. This population was divided among 73,418 families, occupying 64,013 dwellings. To confine one's attention to the increase of the residents of the state, would give a very inaccurate idea of the increase of the enterprising and sturdy sons of Connecticut. She has been sending forth all over the Union, leading merchants, statesmen, and lawyers, who have not only assisted in founding new states, but are among the prominent men who direct the affairs of those already formed. Of the population in 1850, 289,384 were born in the state; 41,576 in other states of the confederacy; 5091 in England; 26,689 in Ireland; 2027 in Scotland and Wales; 970 in British America; 1671 in Germany; 321 in France; 704 in other countries; and 794 whose places of birth were unknown. Pop. to the square mile, 78.06. Number of deaths in the year ending June 1st, 1850, 5781, or nearly 18 in every 1000 persons. The number of paupers who received aid in the same period, were 2237, of whom 465 were foreigners. Of 186 blind, 12 were colored persons. Of 404 deaf and dumb, 6 were colored. Of 470 insane, 6 were colored. Of 287 idiots, 4 were colored. Of the population in 1850, 151 were engaged in mining, (increased manyfold since that date,) 56,955 in agriculture, 2743 in commerce, 27,932 in manufactures, 2700 in navigating the ocean, 431 in internal navigation, and 1097 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Connecticut is divided into 8 counties, viz. Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham. Capitals, alternately Hartford and New Haven.

Cities and Towns.—New Haven is the largest town in Connecticut; population, in 1850, 20,345. The other most important towns are Hartford, population, 13,555; Norwich, 10,265; Danbury, 6084; New London, 8991; Bridgeport, 7560; Stamford, 5000; Stonington, 5431; Middletown, 4211; Litchfield, 3953; Fairfield, 3614; and Windsor, 3294.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Connecticut is elected by the people annually, and receives $1100 per annum; a lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the senate, is elected in a like manner, and for the same period, and he receives $300 per annum. The senate, which consists of 21 members, and the house of representatives, of 215 members, are both elected annually by popular vote. The legislature meets annually on the first Monday in May. Connecticut sends four members to the national house of representatives, and is entitled to six electoral votes for President of the United States. Any white male, 21 years of age, who has resided in the town (township) where he wishes to vote, six months next preceding the election, or four months, if previously admitted to the electoral oath, and of good moral character, is a constitutional voter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme and superior court, composed of one chief, and four associate judges, receiving from $1250 to $1300 per annum. One term of the superior court is held triennally in each county by a single judge; and the supreme court, comprised of five judges, meets annually in each county. The judges in this court cannot hold their seats after the age of 70. The judges of the supreme court hold the circuits of the superior court, one judge holding such superior court quarterly each year. 2. Of county courts, held in each county three times a year by one judge, appointed annually by the legislature. The assessed value of property in Connecticut in 1850, was $119,088,672; the state debt $91,212, (in 1853;) and the ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $115,000. Receipts in the year 1853–4, $150,000; expenditures, $154,000. There were 53 banks in April, 1854, with an aggregate capital of $15,157,100, a circulation of $6,640,000, and $800,000 in coin.

History.—The early history of Connecticut is fraught with adventure, savage forays, and abundance of incident for the novelist; but this is not the place to dwell upon such themes, and we enter at once upon a few brief facts. Though the Dutch had erected a trading house at Hartford as early as 1631, the English colony at Windsor, an off-shoot of the Plymouth, is generally considered the first permanent settlement in Connecticut. Two years after, Hartford was founded by English emigrants, Wethersfield in 1636, and New Haven in 1638. In 1637 the settlers in Connecticut were much annoyed by the Indians, several persons killed, and animals destroyed at Wethersfield and Saybrook. Shortly after, however, the savages were completely subdued in engagements at Mystic and Fairfield, and never more gave the whites of this state serious trouble. Some difficulties occurred between the Dutch of New York and the people of this colony, as to the right of possession, which was terminated by a treaty in 1650. New Haven was for several years a separate colony; and when Charles II., in 1665, granted a charter to Connecticut, she refused her adhesion for a time, but at length submitted, and the Connecticut colonies were consolidated into one government. Sir Edmund Andros was sent over by King James II., in 1686, to resume the charters granted to the colonies. The assembly was in session on his arrival at Hartford, and while the subject was under consideration, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the charter secretly conveyed away and concealed in the cavity of an old oak. This tree is still in existence, and is called the "*Charter Oak.*" After the deposition of Andros, the charter was resumed, and continued in force till 1818, when the present constitution was adopted. Connecticut early took an active part in the cause of American independence, and throughout the entire contest sustained an eminent distinction both for the wisdom of her statesmen and the bravery of her soldiers.

CONNECTICUT FARMS, or UNION, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 6 miles S.W. of Newark.

CON'NELL, a small barony of Ireland, on the Liffey.

CONNELL, GREAT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare.

CONNELL, OLD, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kildare.

CON'NELLSVILLE, a thriving post-borough and township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, 180 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg, contains 4 churches. A bridge connects it with New Haven, on the opposite bank of the river. There is a paper mill, a large woollen factory, and several iron foundries in the vicinity. Pop. of township, 1553.

CONNEMARA, kŏn'ne-mar'ra, (*i. e.* "the bays of the ocean,") a district of Ireland, co. of Galway, occupying its W. portion, about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 20 miles in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bogs, interspersed with many small lakes. Its coasts are indented with innumerable bays and arms of the sea. Pop. 62,564.

CONNERN, (Cönnern,) kŏn'nern, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles N.W. of Halle. Pop. 2730. Good building stone is quarried in its vicinity.

CON'NERO'S CREEK, of Pickens district, South Carolina, flows into the Kiowee about 8 miles S.W. of Pendleton.

CON'NER'S MILLS, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

CON'NERSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

CONNERSVILLE, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Fayette co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Whitewater River, 56 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It is noted for its fine public buildings; the court-house is one of the largest and most elegant in Indiana. It contains several churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. The trade is facilitated by the Whitewater Valley Canal, which also affords abundant water-power. The railroad which is projected from Hamilton, Ohio, to Rushville, will pass through Connellsville. Laid out in 1817. Pop. in 1850, 1396.

CONN, LOUGH, lŏk konn, a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 miles in length, and 2 or 3 miles in breadth. Its lower extremity, called Lough Cullaen, is separated from the main body by a narrow channel, spanned by a bridge called the Pontoon.

CON'NOR, a village, parish, and episcopal see of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, 18 miles N.N.W. of Belfast. Though once important as a fortress, it has long ceased to be of consequence. Pop. of the village, 265.

CONN'S CREEK, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

CONN'S CREEK, a village of Camden co., Missouri, 50 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City.

CONOCON or CONUCON, SIERRA, se-ĕn'rä ko-no-kŏn' or ko-noo-kŏn', a mountain range of British Guiana, extending for 30 miles in a N.E. direction from parallel 3° N. Through it the Rupunoony River has forced a passage of about 390 feet wide. Its peaks in many places rise to an abrupt height of from 2000 to 2500 feet.

CONOL'OWAY creek rises in Fulton co., Pennsylvania, and enters the Potomac in Washington co., Maryland.

CONON, a river of Scotland. See CONAN.

CONOTTEN, a creek of Ohio, rises in the E. part of the state, and flows into the Tuscarawas River, a few miles above Dover.

CONOTTEN, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Conotten Creek, an affluent of the Tuscarawas River.

CONOY', a village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 18 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1035.

CONQUES, kŏnk, a small town of France, department of Aveyron, 19 miles N.N.W. of Rodez.

CONQUES, a small town of France, department of Aude, 5 miles N.N.E. of Carcassonne, on the left bank of the Orbiel.

CON'QUEST, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, 15 miles N. of Auburn, bordering on Seneca River. Pop. 1863.

CONQUET, LE, leh kŏng'kā', a maritime town of France, department of Finistère, with a port on the Atlantic, arrondissement, and 11 miles W. of Brest. Pop. 1312. It has manufactures of chemical products.

CON'RAD'S STORE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

CONSECA, kon-sā'kä, or COUSCEA, koo-sā'a, a walled town of Upper Guinea, Sierra Leone, 150 miles E.S.E. of Free Town. Pop. 20,000.

CON'SECON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, 22 miles W. of Belleville, and 15 miles from Brighton. Pop. 350.

CONSEGUINA, kon-sā-ghee'nä, formerly QUISIGUINA, ke se-ghee'nä, a volcano of Central America, in Nicaragua, on a promontory on the S. side of Conchagua, or Fonesca Gulf and about 10 miles from the Pacific. The verge of the crater, which is half a mile in diameter, is elevated about 3800 feet above the mean level; thence the interior walls fall perpendicularly to a depth of about 200 feet. The last eruption of this volcano occurred in January, 1835.

CONSELICE, kon-sĕl'e-chā, a market-town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 2000, who trade in rice, corn, and hemp.

CONSELVE, kon-sĕl'vä, a market-town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles S. of Padua. Pop. 4678.

CONSENTIA. See COSENZA.

CONSHATTE CHUTE, kŏn'shăt' shoot, a post-office of Natchitoches co., Louisiana.

CONSHOHOCKEN, kon-sho-hok'en, a thriving post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Norristown, 13 miles N.W. of the former. Many of the inhabitants are employed in iron-works. The discovery of rich iron-mines in the vicinity, a few years ago, drew the attention of capitalists to the place, and the population since that time has increased rapidly. It contains a large blast-furnace and foundry, in which gas and water pipes are made, and sent to distant parts of the Union. There are also several machine shops and 1 large rolling-mill in operation here. Two blast-furnaces have been erected on the opposite side of the river. Pop. in 1850, 727; in 1853, about 1000.

CONSOLA'TION, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 41 miles E. of the former, has about 50 inhabitants.

CON'STABLE, a township of Franklin co., New York. Pop. 1447.

CON'STABLEVILLE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, 138 miles N.W. of Albany.

CON'STANCE, (Ger. *Constanz* or *Konstanz*, kon-stănts', anc. *Constantia*,) a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, capital of a circle on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Constance, at the influx of the Rhine, 35 miles N.E. of Zurich. It is highly picturesque in its architecture. Chief edifices, a magnificent cathedral, founded in the eleventh century; the *Kaufhaus*, in which the famous council of Constance sat from 1414 to 1418, (and which deposed three anti-popes, and condemned Huss and Jerome of Prague;) an ancient palace a grand-ducal residence, various conventual establishments, and a theatre. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a long covered bridge across the Rhine. It has manufactures of cotton goods, watches, and silk fabrics. Market gardening and navigation occupy many of the inhabitants. Constance is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a free imperial town, but fell under the ban of the empire in 1548, and in 1549 was annexed to Austria, which ceded it to Baden in 1810. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the population was between 25,000 and 30,000. It has now decreased to 6500, mostly Roman Catholics.

CONSTANCE, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

CONSTANCE, a post-office of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

CON'STANCE, LAKE OF, (anc. *Brigantinus Lacus*; Ger. *Boden See*, bō'den-zā, Fr. *Lac de Constance*, lăk deh kŏng'stŏnss') a lake in Central Europe, forming a common centre, in which Switzerland, and the territories of Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria meet. It lies between lat. 47° 28' and 47° 50' N.; and lon. 9° and 9° 42' E.; length, from N.W. to S.E., 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 9 miles; area, 200 square miles; greatest depth, which is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, 964 feet; 1283 feet above sea-level. At its N.W. extremity, the lake is divided into two branches or arms, each about 14 miles in length; the N. arm is called the Überlingen Lake, after the town of Überlingen, on its N. bank; the S. branch the Zellersee or Untersee, in which is situated the fertile island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, about 3 miles long, and 1½ broad. The Reine enters the lake at Rheinek, at its S.E. extremity, and leaves it at Stein, at its N.W. termination. Various other smaller rivers empty themselves into it. The lake, the waters of which are of a dark-green hue, and very clear, is subject to sudden risings, the causes of which are unknown. In 1770, it rose in one hour from 20 to 24 feet above the ordinary level. It freezes in severe winters only. Its navigation by sailing vessels is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent squalls. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores. The banks are either flat, or gently undulating, and are not remarkable for picturesque beauty; but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with corn fields, orchards, and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles, and other remains of the Middle Ages, and with numerous towns and villages, producing, altogether, a very pleasing and striking effect.

CONSTANTIA, kons-tan'she-a, a village of the Cape Colony, South Africa, at the E. base of the Table Mountain, 12 miles S. of Cape Town, celebrated for its wine, which, next to Tokay, is reckoned the best liqueur known.

CONSTAN'TIA, kon-stan'she-a, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Oneida Lake, 115 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2495.

CONSTANTIA, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

CONSTANTIA CENTRE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

CONSTANTINA, kon-stän-tee'nä, a town of Spain, 40 miles N.N.E. of Seville, near the Sierra de Constantina. Pop. 6986. It is defended by a strong castle which was repaired by the French. Near it are some argentiferous lead-mines. The SIERRA DE CONSTANTINA, between Andalusia and Estremadura, is connected E. with the Sierra Morena, and gives rise to the Ardilla, an affluent of the Guadiana, and the Huelva, an affluent of the Guadalquivir.

CONSTANTINE, kon'stăn'teen', or CONSTANTINA, konstän-tee'nä, (anc. *Cirta*,) a fortified city of Algeria, capital of a province of the same name, on a detached height, 1698 feet above the sea, surrounded on three sides by ravines, one of which is crossed by an ancient Roman bridge; lat. 36° 22' 21" N., lon. 6° 37' E. Pop. in 1847, exclusive of fortress, 20,822, of whom 1919 were Europeans. Mean temperature of year 68°·5; winter 51°·9; summer 74°·7, Fahrenheit. Houses mostly of brick, raised on stone foundations. It has a public school and hospital. Roman remains, and a citadel on the site of the ancient Numidian fortress, with manufactures of saddlery, and other leathern goods, an export of corn to Tunis, and an active trade with the country southward in the products of Central Africa. Constantine occupies the site of Cirta, which was, in ancient times, a great city, and capital of the kings of Numidia. It was ravaged in the year 311, but afterwards rebuilt by Constantine, whose name it took. It partook of the fortunes of Algiers in succeeding times, till the occupation of the province by the French in 1830. Constantine stood a siege in 1836, and held out till

October 18, 1837, when it was taken by assault. Pop. about 28,000.

CONSTANTINE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CONSTANTINE, a small village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

CONSTANTINE, a thriving post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, 39 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 4 miles N. of the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is the largest village of the county, and is the centre of an active trade. The river is navigable for small steamboats from this place to its mouth. Constantine contains a printing-office, a bank, and several mills. Pop. about 1200; of the township in 1850, 1496.

CONSTANTINOPLE, kon-stan-te-no'p'l, (Turk, *Stamboul*, *Stamboul*, stăm-bool', or *Istamboul*, *Istamboul*, is-tăm-bool', in common language, and *Constantaniel*, kon-stăn-te-nee'gh, in documentary writing; modern Gr. *Istampoli*, is-tăm'po-le; anc. Gr. Κωνσταντινούπολις; L. *Constantinopolis*, *i. e.* the "city of Constantine,") a celebrated city of Turkey in Europe, capital of the Ottoman Empire, in lat. 41° 0′ 18″ N., lon. 28° 59′ 15″ E., situated on a declivity or series of gentle hills, at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory of the province of Roum-Elee, having the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on the S. and E., and the Golden Horn, an inlet of the latter, on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides, excepting the W. and has a sea front altogether of about 8 miles in extent. Taking the form of the ground on which it stands, the city is also triangular in shape, its apex projecting into the Bosporus, and its base, a lofty double wall, of 4 miles in length, stretching across the promontory, from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. Each of the sides may be about 3¾ miles in length, and within these limits the whole of the city proper is included. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and also occupying the extremity of a promontory, sometimes called the Peninsula of Pera, are situated the extensive suburbs, Galata, Pera, and Tophana. Constantinople was formerly walled on all sides; but those along the Golden Horn and Sea of Marmora, are in a ruinous state, and in many places have altogether disappeared. At present the entrance is by 28 gates. The appearance of the city from without is extremely picturesque and imposing with its mosques, cupolas, and minarets, interspersed with lofty cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but within it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of low-built and small houses, formed of wood or roughly hewn stone. Its drainage is favored by its uneven and sloping site and a great number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water brought from artificial tanks constructed at some distance. This capital, including its suburbs, contains 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 Mohammedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazaars, coffee-houses, and caravanserais.

Seraglio.—On the extreme N.E. point of the promontory on which the city stands, called Point Serai, is situated the Seraglio, or palace of the sultan, having the Bosporus in front, and the Golden Horn on the left, and commanding a magnificent view of the opposite shore, including the beautiful town of Scutari and its cypress-covered hills. The Seraglio, with its gardens and groves, includes an area of about 3 miles in circumference, and is washed by the sea for two-thirds of its extent. Having been enlarged and altered at various periods, according to the taste or caprice of the princes and sultans, it now consists of a conglomeration of buildings, clustering together without order or design. Its apartments, however, are spacious and richly furnished. At the principal entrance is a large and lofty gate, called Babi Humayon, the high door or sublime porte, from which has been derived the well-known diplomatic phrase, all political business being transacted, as supposed, under this portal. Within the precincts of the palace is the celebrated Divan, and the Harem, with the "Garden of Delight," in which are numerous gorgeous parterres and pavilions; the latter as bright with painting and gilding as the flowers which blossom on every side, while clusters of roses bloom in baskets of gilded wicker-work, and fountains murmur under the deep shadow of overhanging boughs. Near by is a battery of heavy cannon. The site of ancient Byzantium is supposed to have been included within the present limits of the Seraglio.

Immediately without the Seraglio is the principal mosque of St. Sophia, originally a Christian cathedral, built by the Emperor Justinian, between 531 and 538, at a cost equivalent to at least 1,000,000*l.* sterling. This edifice is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length, by 143 in breadth, (in its interior,) and surmounted by a flattened dome, 180 feet above the ground, besides several minor cupolas, and 4 minarets added to it by the Turks. In its interior are numerous large columns, a floor of variegated marble, and some magnificent bronze gates; but most of the ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations have been hidden by Turkish inscriptions, and the general effect of the building is destroyed by the presence of a multitude of lamps, globes, and other insignificant ornaments depending from the domes. Near St. Sophia is the mosque of Achmet, a fine structure with a beautiful marble pavement, and 6 minarets—a number possessed by no other mosque in the Mohammedan world. This mosque stands on the At-meidan, or "horse-course," the ancient *Hippodrome* of historic celebrity, a space of 300 yards in length by 150 in breadth, and on which are the granite Theban obelisk set up by Theodosius, the broken pyramid of Constantine Porphyrogenitus shorn of its bronze plates, and the identical twisted brass column which originally supported the tripod in the temple of Delphi. The other principal mosques are those of Solyman the Magnificent, a masterpiece of Saracenic architecture, of Mohammed II., Bajazet (Bayazeed) II., Selim II., Mustapha III., and Othman and Eyub, with the Valide mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV.; and containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. Most of these establishments have attached to them one or more colleges or charitable institutions: that of Mohammed II. is surrounded by 8 endowed academies, a diet-house for the poor, hospital, caravanserais, and baths all surmounted by lead-covered cupolas. There are government naval and military and medical colleges, as well as numerous inferior schools; but the system of education throughout the whole is on a low scale, and very inefficiently conducted. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, but have no architectural beauty. The numerous cemeteries in and around the city are among its greatest ornaments. Many new barracks, schools, and hospitals have been established in different parts of the metropolis by the late and present sultans. The principal antiquities are the "burnt column," originally erected by Constantine the Great, a part of the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcian, vestiges of the Boucoleon Palace, built by Theodosius II., the aqueduct of Valens, various subterranean cisterns, the principal of which, called by the Turks the "thousand and one columns," is a vault, 240 feet in length by 209 feet in width, supported by 424 pillars. About the S.W. angle of the city is the citadel of the "seven towers," (*Heptapyrigium.*) a fortress erected about A. D. 1000, and now used as a state prison.

The city proper comprises separate quarters for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks; that of the last, the "Fanar," extends along the shore of the port, or the "Golden Horn." This fine harbor, which has usurped the name of the promontory on which Byzantium was built, extends between the city and its suburbs Pera, Galata, &c., for about 4½ miles from S.E. to N.W., breadth varying from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels, with a vast number of light boats, which here form the principal vehicles of transport. A bridge of boats across it, constructed in 1837, connects the Fanar with Pera; besides which suburb, those of Cassim Pasha, Tophani, Galata, and Tersharna, with the imperial arsenals and dock-yard, are on its N. shore. (See the articles on these suburbs, also SCUTARI.) The foreign commerce of Constantinople, though extensive, is not so large as might have been expected. The imports consist of corn, iron, timber, tallow, and furs from the Black Sea and Russia; cotton stuffs, yarn, woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewelry, furniture, dyes, and drugs from Western Europe; corn and coffee from Alexandria; sugar from the East and West Indies; and wax, copper, gums, drugs, porcelain, overland from China, &c. About 2000 tons of coffee, 1,200,000 pounds of sugar, 300,000 pounds of pepper and spices, 2000 puncheons of rum, and large quantities of low-priced cotton manufactures, are said to be required annually for home consumption. The annual imports from Great Britain are estimated to amount in value to 1,500,000*l.* The number of vessels that arrived from the Danube in 1851 was 666, bringing 153,128 quarters of wheat, 201,731 of Indian corn, 6205 of rye, and 2424 cwt. of tallow. The exports consist of silks, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonea, and bones. Between 5000 and 6000 vessels enter and leave the port annually. Of these, about 600, with an aggregate burden of 150,000 tons, are British; the rest are principally Greek, Austrian, Russian, Italian, and Ionian. Scutari is the place of rendezvous for caravans from Persia, Armenia, &c., and is the seat of the principal corn warehouses, and manufactures of Turkish silk and cotton goods. The other manufactures are morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, meerschaum pipe-bowls, mouth-pieces, and pipe-tubes; and expressly for the manufacture of the last, large numbers of cherry-trees are raised near the city. Constantinople is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Catholico-Armenian patriarchs.

The social condition and every-day life of Constantinople presents some curious phases. The streets are generally dull and deserted, all bustle and animation being confined to the bazaars. Many of the houses have no windows at all toward the street, but only a long, narrow, dingy door; and where there are any, they are latticed and closed. Till 1844–45, there were no lamps or lights of any kind in the streets, neither were the latter named, nor the houses numbered; all this, however, is now remedied. Toward evening the coffee-houses are much thronged; but at sunset the

Turks retire to their homes, and do not go abroad till next day. A great number of dogs are permitted to range the streets, which act as scavengers: they have no private owners, but belong to the community. Each ward has its own particular dogs, and should an individual trespass upon a neighboring territory, he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it. The climate is variable, and the temperature, especially in winter and spring, is subject to great vicissitudes: snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. The mean temperature of the year is 60°·3; winter, 40°·8; summer, 71°·2 Fah. The annual quantity of rain which falls is moderate. Constantinople is but indifferently supplied with public means of conveyance, the chief one being the caïques or wherries, the number of which plying on the waters has been estimated at 80,000. They are extremely light, elegantly constructed, and move with great rapidity. There are, besides the caïques, a class of large and heavy boats that ply regularly between the city and the opposite shores. Omnibuses have been recently introduced: besides plying on the thoroughfares, they run also to Adrianople.

Constantinople was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, and rebuilt by Constantine, A.D. 328, who gave it his name. No city in the world has been subjected to such numerous and celebrated sieges: and no other has undergone so many vicissitudes of fortune. Yet it has only been taken twice, namely, in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261, and by the Turks under Mohammed II., May 29, 1453—an event which completed the extinction of the Roman Empire in the East. Pop., including the suburbs, 786,990, comprised of Turks, Arabians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans.—Adj. and inhab., CONSTANTINOPOLITAN, kon-stan-te-no-pol'i-tan, BYZANTINE, be-zan'tin, and BYZANTIAN, be-zan'she-an, (see BYZANTIUM;) Turk. STAMBOULLE, stäm'bool lee'.

CONSTANTINOPLE, CHANNEL OF. See BOSPORUS.

CONSTITUCION, LA, lä kon-ste-too-se-ōn', a small seaport town of Chili, department of Maule, at the mouth of the river of same name, 115 miles N.E. of Concepcion. The duties collected here in 1852 amounted to $256.

CONSTITUIÇAO, kon-ste-too-sä'ōne, a modern town of Brazil, 115 miles N.E. of San Paulo, on the Piracicaba. Pop. 2500.

CONSTITUTION, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

CONSTITUTION, a post-village in Washington co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Ohio River, 6 miles S.W. of Marietta.

CONSUEGRA, kon soo-ä'grä, (anc. *Consabrum* or *Consabarum*,) a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles S.E. of Toledo, on the right bank of the Amarguilla. Pop. 5124. It has manufactures of coarse woollens. It has the remains of an ancient castle, and various Roman antiquities.

CONTAI, kon'tī', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, lat. 21° 48' N., lon. 87° 54' E., on a hill about 5 miles from the sea.

CONTAMINES, LES, lā kōnt'tā'meen', a village of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the route from the Col du Bonhomme to St. Maurice, W. of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1000.

CONTANAGUR', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 112 miles N. by E. of Moorshedabad. It was formerly a place of some note, and still contains one of the finest temples in Bengal, but is now in other respects in a state of decay. Lat. 25° 44' N., lon. 88° 43' E.

CONTARINA, kon-tä-ree'nä, a town of Austrian Italy, 29 miles S. of Venice, on the Po, which here forms the boundary between the Austrian dominions and the Papal States. Pop. 2550.

CONTAS, Brazil. See RIO-DE-CONTAS.

CONTENTNIA, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

CONTENTNY, (sometimes written CONTENTNED,) a creek, in the E. central part of North Carolina, rises near the E. extremity of Wake co., and flowing south-eastward, falls into the Neuse River, about 10 miles N.E. of Kingston. It is navigable by flat-boats 90 miles from its mouth.

CONTESSA, kon-tās'sä, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Palermo, 9 miles S.W. of Corleone. Pop. 2500.

CONTESSA, a village of Sicily, delegation of, and near Messina. Pop. 1000.

CONTES'SA, a village of European Turkey, in Roumilia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Contessa or Orphano.

CONTESSA, GULF OF, Turkey. See ORPHANO.

CONTHEY, kōnt'tā', a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles W. of Sion, on the Morge, near its mouth, in the Rhône. Pop. 2239. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

CONTI, a town of France. See CONTY.

CONTICH, kon'tik, a village of Belgium, province, and 6 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3640. It has manufactures in hats and leather, and trade in horses and fuel.

CONTIN, one of the largest parishes in Scotland, co. of Ross, comprising a village 5 miles S.W. of Dingwall, with Lochs Fannich, Luichart, &c. Pop. 1770.

CONTOOCOOK, a river of New Hampshire, rises in Cheshire co., and running through Hillsborough, falls into the Merrimack River in Merrimack co., about 8 miles N. of Concord.

CONTOOCOOK VILLAGE, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the above river, 10 miles W. of Concord. It contains a number of mills.

CONTOY', or LOOGHEHEAD, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan, 16 miles W. by N. of Cape Catoche. Lat. 21° 32' N.; lon. 86° 49' W.

CONTRA COSTA, a county in the N.W. central part of California, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by San Francisco Bay, and on the N. by San Pablo and Suisun Bays and San Joaquin River, and drained by San Ramon, Nuscas, Jugerto, Hambre, and San Pablo Creeks, with several other small streams, most of which are generally dry in summer. The soil is for the most part fertile. The surface in the E. and W. portions is level, but the Coast Range, entering it from the S., terminates near the centre of the county. Mount Diablo is the principal elevation. Excellent limestone and building stone are found, and also red freestone; gypsum has been discovered in one place. Sulphur springs, mostly tepid, are abundant, saline springs also exist. Capital, Martinez. Pop. in 1852, 2745.

CONTRA COSTA, a post-office of Alameda co., California.

CONTRARIETIES ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands. Lat. 2° 49' S.; lon. 162° 3' E.

CONTRERAS, kon-trä'räs, a celebrated battle-field of Mexico, about 14 miles S. of the capital. The battle was fought, August 18 and 19, 1847, between the United States forces under General Scott and a division of the Mexican army commanded by General Valencia. The result was a complete dispersion of the Mexican forces, Valencia having lost all his artillery, about 2000 men killed, and near 1000 prisoners, including 4 generals, 4 colonels, and 30 captains. Scott's loss amounted to not more than 60 killed and wounded. The *Pedregal* is an almost impassable field of lava, which the American army crossed at the commencement of the battle of Contreras, August 18 and 19, 1847, situated about 14 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

CONTRE'RAS, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

CONTRERAS (kon-trä'ras) ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the North Pacific, S.W. coast of Guatemala, province of Veragua, close in shore. Lat. 7° 50' N.; lon. 82° W.

CONTRES, kōnt'r, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 14 miles S.S.E. of Blois. Pop. 1817.

CONTREXVILLE, kōn'trā'veel', a village of France, department of Vosges, 14 miles S.W. of Mirecourt, on the Vaire. Pop. 708. It has a celebrated establishment of mineral waters.

CONTROGUERRO, kon-tro-gwĕr'ro, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 16 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2500.

CONTRONE, kon-tro'nä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10 miles S.S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 2000.

CONTURSI, kon-toor'see, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Sele, 26 miles E. of Salerno. P. 3000.

CONTWOY-TO, kon-twoi'to', or RUM LAKE, a lake of British North America, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 35' N. and the meridian of 111° 50' W.

CONTY or CONTI, kōnt'tee', a town of France, department of Somme, 12½ miles S.S.W. of Amiens, on the Selle. Pop. 897.

CONVENIENCE, a post-village in Fayette co., Ohio, 25 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

CONVENIENT, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

CONVENT, a post-office of St. James parish, Louisiana.

CONVERSANO, kon-vĕr-sä'no, a town of Naples, 19 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 7720. It is enclosed by decayed walls, defended by a Norman castle, and is pretty well built. Chief edifices, a fine cathedral, several convents, a bishop's palace, diocesan seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. A brisk trade is carried on between it and Bari in wine, oil, almonds and other fruits, flax, and cotton. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the Norman possessions in Eastern Italy.

CONVIL-CAYO, kon-vil-kä'yo, a village and parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 7½ miles N.W. of Landovery.

CONVIS, a post-village and township in the N. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 621.

CONVOY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

CONWALL or CONEWAL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

CONWAY or CONWY, kon'wee, a river of North Wales, issues from a small lake, flows mostly N.N.W., and joins Beaumaris Bay by a broad estuary, 11 miles E. of Beaumaris. Total course, 30 miles. It is navigable from near Llanrwst to its mouth, where a mussel-pearl fishery is carried on.

CONWAY, or AB'ER-CON'WAY, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the estuary of the above river, here crossed by a noble tubular suspension bridge, 327 feet in length, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 2105. It occupies a steep slope, and is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways, still in good

repair. The castle, built by Edward I., on a precipitous rock above the river, is also in many parts still entire, and is one of the grandest feudal fortresses remaining in Britain. The harbor dries at low water, and the trade is insignificant. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli in sending one member to Parliament. It gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Hertford.

CONWAY, (or MIDDLE RIVER,) a small river of Virginia, flowing into the Rapidan, on the boundary between Greene and Madison counties.

CONWAY, a county near the centre of Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. The Arkansas River bounds it on the S.W., and it is drained by Cadron and Cypress Creeks. The surface is diversified, and produces fine pasture. The streams afford fine water-power. Stone coal is found along the Arkansas River. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 3683, of whom 3343 were free, and 240 slaves.

CONWAY, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

CONWAY, a post-village and township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on Saco River, about 75 miles N.N.E. of Concord. The streams afford motive-power for mills. Pop. 1767.

CONWAY, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by N. of Boston, on the S. side of Deerfield River. It contains an academy, an insurance office, and has extensive manufactures of cotton goods, and of other articles. Pop. 1831.

CONWAY, a post-village and township of Livingston co., Michigan, 25 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 460.

CONWAYBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Horry district, South Carolina, on the Waccamaw River, at the head of navigation, 110 miles in a direct line E. by S. of Columbia. It is situated in a level and sandy district, which produces abundance of pine timber. Turpentine is procured in this vicinity.

CONYERS, a post-village of Newton co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 141 miles W. of Augusta.

CONYERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Tennessee, a few miles N. of Paris, the county seat. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and mechanics' shops.

CONYNGHAM, kŭn'ing-hăm, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on Nescopec Creek, 90 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores, and over 50 dwellings.

CONZA, kon'zä. (anc. *Compsa*,) a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district, and 9 miles S.E. of St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2000. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. It was of considerable importance in the Middle Ages, but was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694.

COOBCABIA, COUBCABIA, or CUBCABIA, koob-kä'be-ä, a town of Central Africa, in Darfoor, in a fertile district, 41 miles W. of Cobbe, lat. 14° N., lon. 26° 30' E. It is the entrepôt of goods from the West of Africa, and has a large fair twice a week. It has been long celebrated for its commerce in coarse cotton cloth, called *Tokeas*, and in leathern sacks.

COOCH-BAHAR, kooch-bä-har', a rajahship of British India, presidency of Bengal, near the Bootan frontier, and now comprised in the district of Rungpoor.

COOCH'S BRIDGE, a post-office, New Castle co., Delaware.

COODOONIA, a river in the N.W. of Africa, in Soodan, territory of Jacoba, rises in a mountainous district in lat. 9° 7' N., lon. 10° E., and falls into the Niger a little N.W. of Egga, in lat. 8° 37' N., lon. 8° W.

COO'GEE, a small seaport town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, about 4 miles S. of Sydney, on a fine sandy bay of the same name.

COOK, an inland county of New South Wales, of an irregular form, 58 miles in length from N.W. to S.E.; breadth, 45 miles. It sends, in conjunction with the county of Hunter, one member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 3598.

COOK, a county in the N. part of Texas, bordering on Red River, which separates it from the Indian Territory, contains about 5800 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos, and drained by the sources of the Elm Fork and West Fork of Trinity River. A large tract of forest, called the Upper Cross Timbers, extends across the county in a N. and S. direction. Capital, Cook Court-House. Pop. 220, of whom 1 was a slave.

COOK, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana and Lake Michigan, has an area of 1027 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Plaines, Calumet, and Chicago Rivers. Lake Michigan washes the eastern border. The surface is slightly undulating, and in some parts level, with considerable prairie land. The soil is deep, and highly productive. The flat land was formerly thought unfit for tillage, but it is now much cultivated, and commands the highest prices. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by the Chicago and Galena Railroad, the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and by the Michigan Central Railroad. Cook county is the most populous and important in the state, containing the city of Chicago, the commercial capital of Illinois. Organized in 1831, and named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a member of Congress from Illinois, who obtained from the United States a grant of 300,000 acres of land, to aid in construction of the canal above named. Pop. 43,385.

COOK, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

COOK'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COOKE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., Ohio.

COOK'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

COOK'HAM, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, 18 miles N. of Columbia.

COOK INLET, in Russian America, is between lat. 58° and 61° N., lon. 151° and 154° W., opposite the island of Kodiak. Length from S. to N., 130 miles; breadth, 70 miles.

COOK ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Polynesia, in the S.W. of the Society Islands, between the Archipelago of Tonga on the W., and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangeia, Atiou, Harvey, and Rarotonga. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (?) They are of the Malay race, and many of them have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries.

COOK STRAIT, in New Zealand, separates the two principal islands. Named after its discoverer, Capt. Cook, in 1770.

COOK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COOK'LEY, a village of England, co. of Worcester, 3 miles N. by E. of Kidderminster. It is the seat of long-established and extensive iron-works.

COOKS'BURG, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 28 miles S.W. of Albany.

COOK'SHIRE, a village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, 13 miles N. of Lennoxville.

COOK'S LAND, or MORETON BAY DISTRICT, a maritime territory in New South Wales, extending from about lat. 26° to 29° S. Its chief town is Brisbane.

COOK'S LAW OFFICE, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

COOK'S MILLS, a village of Canada. See CROWLANDVILLE.

COOK'S RUN, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

COOK'S STORE, a post-office, La Fayette co., Mississippi.

COOK'S STORE, a post-office of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

COOKSTOWN, an inland town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 miles W.N.W. of Stewartstown. Pop. 3006. It has a large Gothic church, a court-house, union work-house, bank, market-house, and linen-hall.

COOKSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

COOKSTOWN, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

COOKSTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg, contains glass-works and a steam mill.

COOKSTOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Simcoe, about 15 miles S. of Barrie.

COOK'S VALLEY, a post-office of Calloway co., Kentucky.

COOKS'VILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

COOKSVILLE, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi, 132 miles E.N.E. of Jackson.

COOKSVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Indiana.

COOKSVILLE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 18 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 1 church, 3 stores, 8 mills, and 35 dwellings.

COOKS'VILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 16 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains several saw mills and stores. Pop. about 350.

COOLANEY, koo-lä'nee, a market-town of Ireland, co., and 8½ miles S.S.W. of Sligo, contains a court-house. Pop. 360.

COOLBAUGH, kool'baw', a post-township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles N.W. of Easton, drained by the sources of the Lehigh River. Pop. 246.

COOLE, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 4 miles N.W. of Castle Pollard, on the road to Granard. Pop. 371.

COOLGRANEY, kool-grä'nee, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 3 miles S.S.W. of Arklow. The vicinity was the scene of the last pitched battle between the insurgents and royalists' forces during the disturbances of 1798. Pop. 311.

COO'LIN, or GUCHULLIN (koo-koo'lin) HILLS, a range of wild, romantic hills, Scotland, Isle of Skye, extends from the head of Scavaig Bay, in a N.W. direction, enclosing the romantic valley of Loch Cornish, and that of Hart-o-Corry on the N.E. Scuir-na-Gillean, at the N.E. extremity of the range, is estimated to be upwards of 3200 feet high.

COOL'ING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

COO'LOCK, a parish and small town of Ireland, co. of Dublin. Pop. 499.

COO'LOO' or KOO'LOO', a district in Northern India, between lat. 31° 20' and 33° N., and lon. 76° 40' and 78° 35' E., lying at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains.

COOLOO, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 75 miles S.E. of Sumbhulpoor, and an inland mart for traffic in cotton and salt.

COOLSCAMP, kōls'kämp', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2554. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

COOL SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

COOL SPRING, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2730.

COOL SPRING, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

COOL SPRING, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

COOL SPRING, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

COOL SPRING, a township in Laporte co., Indiana. P. 394.

COOL SPRING, a village near the S.W. extremity of La Fayette co., Missouri, 25 miles E.S.E. of Independence.

COOLVILLE, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hockhocking River, 98 miles S.E. of Columbus.

COOLWELL, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

COOMASSIE, the capital town of the Ashantee dominions in Guinea, about 120 miles N.N.W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6° 34′ 50″ N., lon. 2° 12′ W. Pop. estimated by Bowditch at 18,000. It stands in a wooded valley, environed by swamps, is regularly built, and has a fortified palace, and an active trade with Central Africa.

COOMBE-BISSET, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COOMBE-KEYNES, koom-kānz, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

COOMBLA, a town of India. See COMLY.

COOMBS, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

COOMER, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

COON CREEK, a post-village of Jasper co., Missouri, 170 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

COONDAPOOR, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Canara, on the Malabar coast, 53 miles N.N.W. of Mangalore.

COONEWAR, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

COON HILL, a post-office of Santa Rosa co., Florida.

COON ISLAND, a post-office, Washington co., Pennsylvania.

COON MEADOWS, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

COON PRAIRIE, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

COONS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Orangeburgh district, South Carolina.

COON'S MILL, a post-office of Boone co., Virginia.

COONVILLE, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa.

COOPANG. See COEPANG.

COOPER, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 558 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, intersected in the N.W. part by Lamine River, and also drained by Little Saline and Moniteau Creeks. The surface is generally undulating and hilly, consisting of prairies and timbered land in convenient proportions; the soil is highly productive and easily cultivated. The mineral resources of the county are said to be inexhaustible. Cannel and bituminous coal of good quality are founded throughout the county; it also contains rich mines of iron and lead near Lamine River; marble and hydraulic limestone are found in several localities; and a rare description of sand, used in the manufacture of flint-glass, is abundant on Moniteau Creek. Lamine River is navigable from its mouth to the entrance of Blackwater River. Named in honor of Colonel Cooper, an early settler of the county, and a native of Tennessee. Capital, Boonville. Pop. 12,950, of whom 9859 were free, and 3091 slaves.

COOPER, a post-village and township of Washington co., Maine, 20 miles N. of Machias. Pop. 562.

COOPER, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. P. 822.

COOPER, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

COOPER, a post-township in the N.W. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 733.

COOPER-BRIDGE, a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, England, 24 miles S.W. of Leeds.

COOPER ISLAND, in the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, is an islet 5 miles S.E. of Tortola.

COOPER POINT, a headland on the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 20′ S., lon. 145° 50′ E.

COOPER RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Charleston district, and flows S.E. until it unites with the Ashley River, below Charleston, to form Charleston Harbor.

COOPER'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

COOPERSBURG, a post-office, Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

COOPER'S CREEK, of Camden co., New Jersey, enters the Delaware immediately above the city of Camden.

COOPER'S GAP, post-office, Rutherford co., North Carolina.

COOPER'S GAP, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

COOPER'S MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

COOPER'S PLAINS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-village in Otsego township, and capital of Otsego co., New York, is pleasantly situated at the outlet of S. end of Otsego Lake, 69 miles W. of Albany. This lake is 9 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 miles in width, and is environed by hills about 400 feet in height, which present much interesting scenery. The village contains churches of 5 denominations, an academy, 2 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. A female collegiate institute has recently been established here. The building is 222 feet long by 46 wide, exclusive of the wings. Pop. in 1853, about 1600.

COOPERSTOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 3 miles S.W. of Burlington, contains 2 churches.

COOPERSTOWN, a village of Camden co., New Jersey, 6 miles E. of Camden.

COOPERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on Sugar Creek, 75 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a woollen factory and several mills.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-office of Brown co., Illinois.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin, about 120 miles N.E. of Madison.

COOPERSTOWN, a village and township of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, on Benton Creek, 60 miles S. of Milwaukee. Pop. 91.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-office of Dearborn co., Indiana.

COOPER'S WELLS, a noted watering-place of Hinds co., Mississippi. The water has the reputation of curing various diseases, and is extensively patronized by the people of Mississippi and adjoining states.

COOP'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee, 107 miles S.E. of Nashville.

COORG, koorg, a subdivision of Hindostan, between lat. 12° and 13° N., extending from the Tambacherry Pass on the S., to the river Hemavutty on the W.

COOS, (commonly pronounced ko-ōs′,) a county forming the N. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 1950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Androscoggin Saco, Upper Ammonoosuck, and smaller streams. The Connecticut River has its source in this county, near its N. extremity. The surface is generally rough and mountainous, and not fitted for cultivation; but along the banks of the Connecticut and some other streams it is comparatively fertile. The celebrated White Mountains, among which the Saco River has its principal sources, are situated in the S. part of this county. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through the S. part of Coos. Organized in 1803, and named from the pine forests with which a portion of the county is covered; *coos*, in the Indian language, signifying "pines." Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 11,853.

COOSA, koosa, a river of Georgia and Alabama, is formed by the confluence of the Etowah and Oostanaula, which unite at Rome, in Georgia. It flows south-westward to the N.E. extremity of St. Clair county in Alabama, after which its general course is nearly S. until it unites with the Tallapoosa and forms the Alabama, about 10 miles N. of Montgomery. Its length is estimated at 350 miles. Several small steamboats navigate this river between Rome and the Ten Islands, a distance of 150 miles. Between the latter point and Wetumpka the channel is obstructed by numerous shoals, which prevent navigation, excepting the passage of flat-boats down the stream.

COOSA, a county in the E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 860 square miles. Its entire boundary on the S.W. is formed by the Coosa River, from which the name is derived; it is also drained by Sochapatoy and other creeks. The surface is elevated, and in some parts broken. The soil is fertile, and supplied with perennial springs of the purest water. It is particularly adapted to pasturage, and to the cultivation of grain. Quarries of statuary granite and fine marble have been opened in the county. The following interesting extract, relating to the mineral productions of this county, is from a letter of one of our correspondents, a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing at Wetumpka: "About a mile from the village of Bradford there is found the best statuary granite yet discovered in the United States. It is of the most beautiful gray color, easy of access, being almost entirely above the surface of the ground, and what, according to my information, is an exceedingly rare excellence, it may be split in any direction the entire length of the block, and is capable of being worked into any desirable shape or size. In addition to this, a plank-road passes by the quarry. We have specimens, in several buildings here and in Montgomery, of the New Hampshire granite, between which and the Coosa granite there is no comparison. In the northern part of the county there is also a very superior marble, equalling, in the opinion of judges, the best Italian marble, a specimen of which may be seen in the Washington Monument. It is so far superior to any thing yet seen in the United States, that I noticed in some of the Northern papers an insinuation, if not a direct charge, that it was an imposition of Italian for American marble; when, in truth, it was quarried by Mr. Nix, our own townsman, out of his own quarry, and polished and lettered within one-quarter of a mile from where I now write. Indeed, I have seen richer specimens often from the same quarry. All the tombstones and all the marble used in building or furniture, in the southern part of this state, is obtained from this quarry. It extends from the northern part of Coosa, through Talladega, into Benton county. Lead and iron ore are also found in this county." The streams of the county furnish an ample supply of motive-power. Large steamboats can navigate the Coosa River as high as Wetumpka. A plank-road is in progress of construction from this town to the Tennessee River. The county was formed out of part of the Creek Indian Territory, and organized about 1834. Capital, Rockford. Pop. 14,543, of whom 10,423 were free, and 4120 slaves.

COOSA, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia.

COOSAUDA, a village of Autauga co., Alabama, on the W. bank of the Alabama River, about 8 miles N. by W. of Montgomery.

COOSAWATTEE, a small river of Georgia, rises in the

Blue Ridge, in Gilmer county, and unites with the Connasauga, in Murray county, to form the Coosawatta.

COOSAWATTEE, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

COOSAWHATCHIE, a post-village, capital of Beaufort district, South Carolina, about 100 miles S. of Columbia.

COOSIMA or KOOSIMA, koo-see'mâ, a small volcanic island in the Japanese Archipelago, at the entrance of the Strait of Sangar. Lat. 41° 21′ N., lon. 139° 46′ E.

COO'SOO' or KOO'SOO', a town of North-western Africa, in Guinea Yarriba Territory, on the N. side of the Kong Mountains. Lat. 8° 53′ N., lon. 4° 45′ E.

COOTEHILL, koot'hill, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan, on the Cootehill River, an affluent of the Annalee, 28 miles W.N.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 2426. It is pretty well built, and has a neat church, and several schools, a court-house, bridewell, union work-house, with a brisk trade in linens, and in corn, beer, and spirits. Quarter sessions at Easter and in October.

COPAIS, a lake of Greece. See TOPOLIAS.

COPAKE, ko-paik', a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 50 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1652.

COPAN, ko-pân', a ruined city of Central America, in the state of Guatemala, 30 miles E. of Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 miles along the Copan River, an affluent of the Motagua, and comprise the walls of a supposed temple 624 feet in length, and many pyramidal structures with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art, and which are described and delineated in STEPHENS's *Central America*.

CO'PAN', a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

COPANO, ko-pah'no, a small post-village of Refugio co., Texas, on Aransas Bay.

COPAY, ko-pâ', a small uninhabited island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, co. of Inverness, in the Sound of Harris.

COP'DOCK a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COPE'LAND, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, 75 miles in a direct line S. of Milledgeville.

COPE'LAND ISLANDS, a small group on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co., of Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough. On Cross Island, about 5 miles N.N.E. of Donaghadee, is a light-house, elevation 131 feet, lat. 54° 4′ 44″ N., lon. 5° 32′ W.

COPENHAGEN, ko-pen-hâ'ghen, (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*, kyö'ben-höwn', *i. e.* "merchant's haven;" Ger. *Kopenhagen*, ko'pen-hâ'ghen; Fr. *Copenhague*, ko'pen-âg', L. *Hafnia*,) the capital of Denmark, and one of the finest cities of Northern Europe, is situated partly on the E. coast of the island of Seeland, and partly on the N.W. coast of the adjacent island of Amager; lat. (observatory) 55° 40′ 9″ N., lon. 12° 34′ 7″ E. Pop. in 1852 133,140, mostly Protestants. It occupies an extensive flat, so very low as to require to be protected by embankments even from the tideless Baltic, and hence, in whatever direction it may be approached, it neither becomes visible at any great distance, nor presents a very imposing appearance. Its form is that of an irregular circle, with a diameter of about 2 miles; circumference rather more than 6 miles. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded on the land side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and by a broad, deep ditch, filled with water from the Baltic, and defended toward the sea by most formidable batteries, especially one on the water-level, called Trekromner, and the polygonal citadel of Frederickshavn, a maiden fortress, deemed almost impregnable. In consequence of repeated conflagrations, the greater part of the older houses of Copenhagen, which were chiefly of wood, have disappeared, and been replaced by edifices of modern construction, lofty and well built, either formed into handsome squares, or lining the sides of long spacious streets; usually of brick, but occasionally of Norwegian granite. In general the pavement, particularly for foot passengers, is very indifferent; and Copenhagen suffers much by one of the worst evils to which a town can be subjected—a deficiency of good fresh water.

The boundary between the old and new town, a designation now nearly obsolete, is a principal street, called Gothersgade, (Goth's Street,) which, with its continuation along the canal of Nyehavn, (New Haven,) stretches through Copenhagen Proper from N. to S., and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The W. part, or old town, where it has not been replaced by modern buildings, exhibits the Copenhagen of the olden time, and consists generally of narrow crooked streets, lined by mean, and in many cases, wooden houses. Many of the finest public buildings, however, belong to this division, particularly that part of it called Slotsholm, (castle island,) a kind of island which is formed by the channel already mentioned, and canals branching from it, and which, though the original nucleus of the city, has become one of its newest sections. The E. part, or new town, and also Christianshavn, (which is on the island of Amager,) are almost entirely of modern construction, the former being built according to a plan, which, if completed, would give Copenhagen a first place among European cities. The city is entered by four gates, and contains 16 public squares and market-places. The largest and handsomest of these squares, Kongen's Nyetorv, (New King's Market,) covers an extensive space almost in the very middle of the town. No fewer than 12 streets open into it; and in its centre is a colossal equestrian statue of Christian V., with curious allegorical figures. Its E. side forms part of the Gothersgade already mentioned, which is the principal thoroughfare, and contains the finest shops. On the N. of the city, and connected with it by an esplanade, is the citadel of Frederickshavn, a regular polygon with 5 bastions. The city contains many noble public buildings, among which are the Palace of Amalienburg, inhabited by the royal family, the Castle of Charlottenburg, now used as an academy of the fine arts, with its parks converted into a botanic garden, the Castle of Rosenburg, built in 1604, in which are deposited the regalia and many antiquities; the Town-house, built 1805–15; the University, partly rebuilt between 1831 and 1836, and the Royal Theatre. The chief ecclesiastical buildings are—the Frauen Kirche, the metropolitan church of the kingdom, adorned with the finest sculptures of Thorwaldsen; St. Peter's, or the German Church, with a spire 250 feet in height; the Trinity Church, on the round tower of which is placed the astronomical observatory; and the Church of our Saviour, in Christianshavn, with a spire 288 feet high.

Among the educational institutions the University naturally takes the first place. It was founded by Christian I., in 1478. The number of professors and lecturers at the commencement of 1850 was 46, of whom only 16 have a seat and vote in the Senatus or Consistorium. The average attendance of students is from 1000 to 1200. The University is well endowed and possesses numerous bursaries—the Regenz, (*domus regia*,) an establishment connected with it, lodges, and partially maintains 120 students. To the University, too, belong the chirurgical academy, two observatories, the botanical garden in Nyehavn, and the polytechnic school, in which a complete preparatory course is given. The other principal schools are the Metropolitan School, the Veterinary School, the Military High School, the naval and military cadet academies, and the town schools. Copenhagen possesses several extensive and valuable libraries. That of the University has 120,000 volumes; but by far the most important is the Royal Library, which occupies a large building to the S. of Christiansborg, and contains 400,000 volumes, and 15,000 MSS. It is particularly rich in northern literature, and among the MSS. is Rask's Sanscrit and Singhalese collection, which is said to be unique in Europe. The principal scientific and literary associations of Copenhagen are—the Academy of Arts, the Royal Danish Literary and Scientific Society, the Royal Society for Northern Antiquities, the Agricultural Society, the Art Union, Artist's Union, Musical Union, &c. This city is also rich in museums and curious collections. The most recently formed, but at the same time, perhaps, the most interesting of these, is Thorwaldsen's Museum, situate on the Slotsholm. It contains the rich bequest which that great sculptor made to his country, of his compositions and collections, during the course of half a century. The Museum of Northern Antiquities occupies a wing of the palace of Christiansborg, but a considerable part of the collections properly belonging to it is deposited in the Royal Museum, in the Dronningen Tvergade. These combined collections form a museum which is almost unique. The antiquities are arranged in four sections, according to the ages to which they belong, and proceed in regular gradation, from the rudest efforts of heathenism to the age of chivalry. The Royal Museum of Natural History, in the Stormgade, is rich both in zoological and and mineralogical specimens. Among the latter, the most deserving of notice is a mass of native silver from Norway, the largest in the world, about 6 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 8 inches thick. The other important collections are the royal cabinet of coins and medals, in the Castle of Rosenborg, alike remarkable for the number and the rarity of its specimens; the Ethnographical Museum, and the Royal Gallery of Paintings in the Christiansborg, containing about 1000 pictures, many of them by the first masters.

Copenhagen possesses numerous hospitals and asylums, in which no kind of disease, poverty, or helplessness appears to be forgotten. At the head of these establishments is Frederick's Hospital, which has beds for 350 patients, and which, in addition to the admirable accommodations of its interior, has a spacious court, laid out in planted alleys, as a promenade for the convalescent. The inhabitants of Copenhagen have a keen relish for public amusements, and find ample means of gratifying it in their theatres, casinos, and tivolis.

Harbor, Trade, &c.—The harbor is formed by the channel between the islands of Seeland and Amager, and possesses all essential requisites, being deep, spacious, and secure. The channel is closed at both ends—on the W. by the Langebröe, (long bridge,) which opens in the middle, and has a length of 440 feet; and on the E. by a continuation of a floating bridge, stretching in the direction of the channel for 1100 yards, and dividing it into two unequal parts, that on the S. forming the great naval station of Denmark, where each ship has its place, and a wooden gallery ranges round, so as to enclose the whole fleet, and make it

as easy to view the ships as if they lay on dry ground. The average width of the channel is about 70 yards; its depth from 18 to 22 feet; and from either side of it numerous canals branch off, those on the S. giving access to the arsenal, the building and graving docks, and other extensive premises required by the navy, while those to the N. often penetrate a considerable way into the city, and give important facilities for trade. The manufactures of Copenhagen are not very important, and are almost entirely confined to the supply of articles for home consumption, or for the army and navy. The chief of these are woollen cloth, for which, in additional to private establishments, there is a government factory, employing 1200 persons, and annually furnishing about 150,000 ells; linen, and sailcloth, leather, tobacco, ironware, and porcelain. The shipping trade of Copenhagen is less extensive than might be expected from its admirable position and other advantages. About 250 vessels belong to the port, with a tonnage of 15,579. The average entries of foreign vessels is 1400; tonnage 145,640. Of these, 250 come from Great Britain, with cargoes almost exclusively confined to coal, salt, and iron. The transit trade has considerably diminished; the ports, from which much of it used to come, now communicating directly; but the coasting trade still gives the entries at 4000 vessels, tonnage 115,929. The chief imports are colonial produce, wine, tobacco, and naval stores; the chief exports, grain, hides, and cattle. Copenhagen is regularly visited by steam packets, chiefly from ports in the Baltic, and a railway, to connect it with Corsöer, about 62 miles S.W., has been completed as far as Röeskilde.

History.—Copenhagen is first mentioned as a fishing hamlet in 1043. In 1168, Bishop Absalon founded a haven, and erected a fort on the Slotsholm, as a place of refuge against the northern pirates. It then bore the name of Axelhuus. Shortly after it rose to importance, and acquired its present name of Kjöbenhavn, or Merchant's Haven. It has occasionally suffered much from hostile ravages, and still more from accidental fires, which have repeatedly laid the greater part of it in ruins. It was taken by Nelson, April 2, 1801, but its crowning disaster was the bombardment by the British in 1807. Being elevated but little above the level of the sea, Copenhagen is liable to be overflowed during storms, and it suffered much from this cause in 1824.

COPENHAGEN, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, on Deer River, about 25 miles E. of Sackett's Harbor, contains several stores and mills. A little below the village there is a remarkable water-fall.

COPENHAGEN, a post-village of Caldwell co., North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

COPENHAGEN, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

COPENHAGUE, a city of Denmark. See COPENHAGEN.

COPENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

COPENSAY, one of the Orkney Islands. See COPINSHAY.

COPERTINO, ko-pêr-tee'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, district, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Lecce, enclosed by walls, defended by a strong castle, and having several churches and convents. Pop. 3500.

COPE'S MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio, 146 miles from Columbus.

COPET a village of Switzerland. See COPPET.

COP'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

COPGROVE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

COPI, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

COPIAH, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and drained by the head-streams of Bayou Pierre and Homochitto River. Small boats sometimes navigate the Pearl River as high as this county. Copiah is an Indian word signifying "screech-owl." Capital, Gallatin. Pop. 11,794, of whom 6314 were free, and 5480 slaves.

COPIAH CREEK, a post-village of Copiah co., Mississippi.

COPIAPO, ko-pe-ä-po', a river of Chili, falls into the Pacific at Copiapo, after a N.W. course of about 150 miles.

COPIAPO or SAN FRANCISCO DE SELVA, san fransis'ko (or sän frän-sees'ko dä sêl'vä,) a town of Chili, province of, and 177 miles N.N.E. of Coquimbo, on the right bank of a river of its own name, 30 miles from its mouth, at which is situated the port of Copiapo, in lat. 27° 19′ 30″ S., lon. 71° 2′ W. A railway was finished from Copiapo to Caldera in 1851. The town is regularly built, and most of the houses are of brick. It has a college, and several convents. Earthquakes are here of daily, or almost hourly occurrence. Dr. Meyen relating that during his stay six or seven occurred every 24 hours. In 1819 and 1822, Copiapo was almost wholly destroyed by earthquakes; and again on May 26, 1851, it was seriously damaged, and the houses in one street nearly all destroyed by one of these visitations. Copiapo is the centre of the principal mining district of Chili—copper, gold, silver, mercury, iron, sulphur, nitre, and lapis lazuli being found in its vicinity. A considerable portion of the metallic ores are smelted near the port, which is also the centre of an important import and export trade. The duties collected here in 1852 amounted to $145,491. Pop. of town, 4000; of port, 1200.

COPIAPO, a province which included the whole N. portion of Chili is now incorporated with the province of Coquimbo.

COPINSHAY or COPENSAY, sometimes written COPENSHAW, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, off the S. end of Mainland; lat. 58° 55′ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. It is about 1 mile long, and ½ mile broad.

COPLE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

COP'LEY, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 124 miles N.E. of Columbus.

COPOPA, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

COPPARO, kop-pä'ro, a town of the Papal States, 11 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 2330.

COPPENAME, kop'pên-ä'mêh, COPONAME or CUPANAMA, küp-ên-ä'mä, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the mountains of the Guacanayas country, flows N., and falls into the ocean at the mouth of the Saramacca. Total course, 93 miles.

COPPENBRUGGE, (Coppenbrügge,) kop'pen-brüg'gheh, a small town of, and 19 miles S.S.W. of Hanover.

COP'PERAS CREEK, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, on a creek of same name, near its entrance into the Illinois River, about 50 miles N. by W. of Springfield. The produce of the vicinity is shipped here in steamboats, and in 1852 amounted in value to $150,000.

COPPERAS HILL, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

COP'PER CREEK, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

COPPER CREEK, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 76 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City.

COPPER CREEK, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.

COPPER HILL, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

COP'PERMINE MOUNTAINS, a low mountain range in the N.W. part of British America, running parallel to the Rocky Mountains, from lat. 63° N. to the Arctic Ocean.

COP'PERMINE RIVER, in British North America, Northwestern Territory, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean N.E. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course estimated at 250 miles.

COPPER RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Tennessee.

COPPET, kop'pä', or COPET, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the lake, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Geneva. It is only remarkable for its château, with gardens and park, once the residence of Bayle, (1670 72,) afterwards of the financier Necker, and his celebrated daughter Madame de Staël Holstein, who are both interred in a chapel near it. In its vicinity several Roman inscriptions have been found. Pop. 600, all Calvinistic Protestants.

COP'PINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

COP'PULL, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

COPRATES, a river of Persia. See DEZFOOL.

COPUL', a strongly fortified town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominion, 210 miles S.W. of Hyderabad; lat. 15° 19′ N., lon. 78° 10′ E. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1819.

COQ, LE leh kok, a town of Senegambia, co. of Foota Toro, at the W. extremity of the island Morfil formed by a branch of the Senegal; lat. 16° 38′ N., lon. 15° 5′ W.

COQUAGO, ko-kwä'go, or OQUAGO, o-kwä'go, the principal branch of the Delaware River, rises in New York on the W. declivity of the Catskill Mountains, near the boundary between Schoharie and Delaware counties. It flows first S.W. to Deposit, only about 10 miles from the Susquehanna River, where it suddenly changes its course to S.E.; and, after forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania for a few miles, unites with the Popacton, the other constituent branch, at Hancock. The whole length is probably 100 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, affording extensive motive-power.

COQUET, kok'et, or COCK'ET, a small river of England, rises in the Cheviot Hills and enters the North Sea near Warkworth. Its valley, Coquetdale, forms a civil division of the county. Opposite its mouth is Coquet Island, 1 mile in circumference, and having the remains of an ancient monastery.

COQUILAGE, ko'kea'läzh', (GRANDE, grôxd, and PETITE, peh-teet',) two islands in Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, about lat. 5° 20′ S., lon. 72° 20′ E., covered with cocoa trees.

COQUIMBO, ko-keem'bo, or LA SERENA, lä sä-rä'nä, a seaport town in Chili, capital of a province of its own name, beautifully situated on the left bank of Coquimbo River, not far from its embouchure in the Bay of Coquimbo; lat. 29° 54′ 12″ S., lon. 71° 19′ W. The town is small, but well and regularly built. The houses, one story in height, are mostly constructed of sun-dried brick, and stand apart from each other, with large gardens between. It contains several churches and convents, a public school and hospital, and at the S. extremity is the plaza or public square. The port or harbor at Baisas, 6 or 7 miles distant, is excellent, and is on this account much frequented, notwithstanding that both wood and water are difficult to obtain. The trade of the port consists principally of the export of copper and more precious metals obtained in the province; the imports are provisions, &c., for the supply of the inhabitants and of the mines. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847, was 145; tonnage, 89,987. Value of cargoes, 150,850l.

Cleared in the same year, 145; tonnage, 39,957. Value of cargoes, 259,244*l.* Amount of duties collected in 1852, 17,982. The name LA SERENA, sometimes given to the town, alludes to the serenity of its climate. Pop. about 8000.

COQUIMBO, a large province of Chili, composed of the former provinces of Copiapo and Coquimbo united, extending from the Bolivian frontier, lat. 25° 28′ S., to the river Chuapa, lat. 31° 40′ S. It is upwards of 400 miles long, and as it occupies the entire breadth of the state, from the Andes to the Pacific, is generally about 100 miles broad. Area, 48,000 square miles. Pop. 30,000.

CORA, ko'rä, a town, capital of the island of Samos, in Asiatic Turkey, 3 miles from its S. coast, and on a portion of the site of ancient Samos, which was anciently one of the most flourishing cities of Greece.

CORA, a town of Italy. See CORI.

CO'RAM, a village of Henry co., Iowa, 25 miles W.N.W. of Burlington.

CORAL, kor'ăl or ko-răl', a small rocky island of Brazil, S.E. coast, 20 miles S.S.E. of Paranagua, lat. 25° 45′ S., lon. 48° 35′ W.

COR'AL, a post-village and township in McHenry co., Illinois, near the Galena and Chicago Railroad, 66 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 980.

CORAL SEA, a part of the Pacific Ocean, bounded W. by Australia, and E. by the archipelago of New Hebrides, so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

CO'RAM, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, about 66 miles E. of New York city, contains a few stores.

CORANNAS, ko-răn'năs, a tribe of South Africa, inhabiting the country lying between Griqua-land on the E., and Namaqua-land on the W. They are chiefly to be found along the banks of the Great Orange River, are good-looking but excessively filthy. They cultivate nothing but tobacco, subsisting chiefly on the milk of their cattle, of which they have great numbers; their flocks also are immense.

CORANSAH, ko-răn'săh, a district of Upper Guinea, near the centre of the Ashantee county. Principal towns—Coransah, Sasafoor, and Boben.

CORATO, ko-rä'to, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 14 miles S.E. of Barletta. Pop. 11,680. It has a fine church, 5 convents, and an orphan asylum.

CORAY, ko'rä', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles E.N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 1850.

CORAZON, ko-rä-sōn', (*i. e.* "Heart,") a mountain of Ecuador, in the Andes, 20 miles S.W. of Quito. Its summit is occasionally covered with snow, and bears the form of a heart, from which it derives its name.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, kor'băk, a walled town, in Central Germany, capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, which divides it into an old and a new town, 28 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2200. It has a castle, Lutheran and and Calvin churches, a college, orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

CORBALLY, a parish of Ireland, cos. Tipperary and King's.

CORBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

CORBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

CORBEAU, kor-bō', a village in the N.E. part of Clinton co., New York.

CORBEIL, kor'bāl', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, and at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway, 18 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 4725. It is divided by the Seine into an old and a new town. It was formerly fortified. Principal edifices comprise a corn-hall, large corn magazine, public library, and theatre. It has various manufacturing establishments, and is the centre of an active trade in corn and flour for the supply of Paris.

CORBETTA, kor-bĕt'tä, (anc. *Cubria Picta*, *Curbitum*,) a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 22 miles N.N.W. of Pavia, and 10 miles W. of Milan. It is well built, and has a large parish church and a castle. Pop. 4020.

COR'BETTSVILLE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

CORBIE, kor'be', a town of France, department of Somme, on the Canal de la Somme, and the Railway de Nord, 9 miles E. of Amiens. Pop. 1819.

CORBIÈRES, kor'be-air', (Ger. *Korbers*, kor'bers,) a parish and village, formerly a town of Switzerland canton, and 9 miles S. of Freyburg, on the Sarine. Pop. 193.

CORBIGNY, kor'been'yee', a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Arguisson, 30 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1729.

COR'BRIDGE, a village and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a seven-arched bridge, and with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 3½ miles E. of Hexham. Pop. 2103.

CORBY, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 30 miles S. of Lincoln. Pop. 714.

CORBY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CORBY, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

CORCIEUX, kor'se-uh', a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles E. of Epinal. Pop. 1640.

CORCOBADO or CORCOVADO, kor-ko-vä'do, (*i. e.* the "Humpbacked" Mountain,) a volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the Pacific coast. Lat. 43° 10′ S., lon. near 73° W. Height, 7610 feet.

CORCOBADO or CORCOVADO, GULF OF, on the W. coast of South America, between the S. part of the island of Chiloe and the mainland. Named from its proximity to the above mountain.

CORCOMOHIDE', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Cork and Limerick.

CORCOVADO, kor-ko-vä'do, a remarkable mountain of Brazil, 2 miles from Rio Janeiro, rises in an isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent, comprising the harbor, city, and environs of Rio Janeiro.

CORCUBION, kor-koo-be-ōn', a fishing town of Spain, on a bay of the same name, 50 miles W.S.W. of Coruna. Pop. 864. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the English in 1809; in the same year it was burned by the French.

CORCYRA. See CORFU.

COR'DAVILLE, a post-office, Worcester co., Massachusetts.

CORDEMAIS, kor'deh-mä', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2233.

CORDES, kord, a town of France, department of Tarn, 13 miles N.W. of Albi.

CORDES (kord or kor'des) BAY, south coast of Patagonia, Strait of Magellan, 45 miles N.W. of Cape Froward. Its entrance is obstructed by sandbanks, and in some places by rocks. Discovered in 1599 by Simon de Cordes, a Dutch navigator.

CORDILLERA, kor-dil'le-rä, (Sp. pron. kor-deel-yā'rä,) the Spanish name of a mountain chain. See ANDES.

CORDOUAN, LA TOUR DE, lä toor deh kor'doo-ōn', (*i. e.* "The Tower of Cordouan,") a light-house at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock—the remnant of the island of Antros, 60 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. The light-house is 207 feet in elevation, and the finest in France.

CORDOVA, kor'do-vä,* (Sp. *Cordoba* or *Cordova*, kor'do-vä; Fr. *Cordoue*, kor'doo'; anc. *Corduba* and *Colonia Patricia*, or simply *Patricia*,) a city of Spain, capital of the province and formerly capital of the kingdom of Cordova, in a salubrious plain on the Guadalquivir, 85 miles N.E. of Seville; lat. 37° 52′ 15″ N., lon. 4° 49′ 38″ W. Pop. 41,976. Its Moorish walls, built on Roman foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty and handsome edifices; the city is generally badly laid out, meanly built, and dirty. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors in the eighth century, and commanded by a Saracenic castle, still kept in a state of defence. Its Cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns" of all orders and materials, which were brought from various ancient temples all around the Mediterranean. Other principal buildings are 13 parish churches, gorgeously adorned, about 40 convents, the Bishop's Palace, with fine gardens, and a library of 15,000 volumes, the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns, now converted into stables for a royal breeding stud, the City Hall, 16 hospitals, foundling and other asylums, 3 colleges, and several schools. It was noted for the famous preparation of goat-skins, called Cordovan.† This branch of industry, however, has declined into insignificance; but the silversmiths and filigree workers of Cordova maintain their repute; and manufactures of paper, barrels, hats, and silken fabrics are carried on.

Cordova was founded by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. It was afterwards taken by the Goths and again by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the splendid capital of the Caliphate of the West. In 1236 it was taken and almost wholly destroyed by Ferdinand III. of Castile, a blow from which it never recovered. It afterwards became the capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. It contained in the tenth century nearly a million of inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths, and 600 inns—a statement which sufficiently marks the importance and splendor from which it has fallen. Cordova was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Seville. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, the Roman poet Lucan, the Arab physicians, Avicenna and Averroes, and Gonzalves Fernandez.——Adj. and inhab. CORDOVESE, kor'do-veez; or CORDUBESE', when the ancient town is referred to.

---

* ——————"the regal seat
Of Abdalazis, ancient CORDOBA."

——————"till they saw
The temples and the towers of CORDOBA
Shining majestic in the light of eve."
SOUTHEY'S *Roderick*, Book V.

"And strangers were received by thee
Of CORDOVA the chivalry." BYRON.

† This word has been corrupted into our *cordwain*, whence shoemakers in England derived their old name of *cordwainers*, and in France that of *cordonniers*.

CORDOVA, province of Spain, Andalusia, is bounded N. by Badajoz and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. and S.E. by Granada and Malaga, and S.W. by Seville. It retains its old boundaries unaltered by the decree of 1834. Area. 5668 square miles. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Guadalquivir. Pop. 348,950.

CORDOVA, kor/do-va, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, state of, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Vera Cruz, on the S. route to Mexico. Pop. 6000. It is well built of stone, and has many handsome public edifices, an active trade in sugar, tobacco, and coffee for the supply of Mexico, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

CORDOVA, kor/do-va, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero, and is well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 387 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres, lat. 31° 35′ S., lon. 63° 50′ W. It is well built, and contains many churches and a university, once held in high repute, but now dwindled down to a mere provincial school. It was for a long period the residence of a bishop. Here, also, was the celebrated library belonging to the Jesuits, which, on their expulsion from the city, was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Cordova is the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces. Its produce, which consists principally of hides and wool, is sent to the capital of the republic, from which it receives goods of European manufacture in return. It was founded by the conquerors of Tucuman in 1573. Pop. 13,000.

CORDOVA, a province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in South America, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. Estimated pop. 90,000. Little wheat is raised, that consumed being imported from San Juan. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous, and beef, maize, and fruits are the principal products. Its E. portion is nearly uninhabited.

CORDOVA, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

CORDOVA, a post-office of Grant co., Kentucky.

CORDOVA, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 25 miles above Rock Island City.

CORDOVADO, kor-do-vä/do, a village of Northern Italy, in the government of Venice, 23 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 2400. It has a fort, a cathedral, and bishop's palace.

CORDUBA and CORDUBESE. See CORDOVA.

CORDUENE or CORDYENE. See KOORDISTAN.

COREA, or KOREA, ko-ree/a, (called by the natives *Tsyo-sien*, by the Chinese, to whom it is tributary, *Kao-lee*, and by the Japanese, *Ko-rai*, ko'rī', whence its European name of Corea, or Korea,) is an extensive peninsular country in North-eastern Asia, whose limits are not accurately known, bounded E. by the Sea of Japan, S. by the strait of Corea, and W. by the Whanghai, or Yellow Sea, and the Gulf of Leao-tong. The capital, Kingkitao, is situated on the Kiang River, in the centre of the kingdom, lat. 37° 40′ N., and lon. 127° 20′ E. Corea comprises a peninsula with a small portion of the continent to which it is attached; the continental portion extending in breadth from lon. 124° to 132° E., the peninsula from lon. 125° 15′ to 131° 30′ E., between lat. 33° 20′ and 43° N., its average width being about 135 miles, while the total length of the country, from N. to S., is somewhat less than 600 miles. Corea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and Strait of Corea, and the island of Quelpaert, 50 miles S. of the peninsula. Area of continental portion, about 80,000 square miles.

The peninsula is traversed through its length by a cordillera, abrupt and precipitous on the E., but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which, being watered by the principal rivers of the country, is exceedingly fertile. The coasts are, for the most part, rocky and almost inaccessible; yet there are some excellent harbors. The climate is very cold, and in the summer rain is frequent. In the N. the only grain that can be grown is barley; but in the S., the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, indifferent legumes, and hemp, are grown extensively. A decoction of pinang, a kind of walnut, is substituted for tea. The ginseng root is a production of Corea, greatly valued in China and Japan, where high prices are given for it. Potatoes were introduced by Gutzlaff and Lindsay, in 1832. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests. Fruits are abundant, including pears, plums, strawberries, blackberries, apricots, and grapes; but, on account of the continual summer rains, all are watery and insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock-salt, iron, and coal, are found, but are little attended to. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited, called mon-k-wat. Oxen only are used for agricultural labors, the horse being reserved expressly for the saddle. Sheep are almost unknown, there being, it is said, a prohibition against rearing them. The royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form an article of commerce with foreigners. These animals are distinguished from those of the same kind found in the tropics by the greater length of the hair—the Bengal tiger being far inferior in beauty of coat to that of Corea. Corean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume.

The manufactures of Corea, comprise strong and coarse tissues of hemp, cotton, and grass; silk in considerable quantity, but not very fine; pottery and porcelain, sometimes of monstrous size; excellent arms—Corean sabres and poignards being much sought for by the Chinese; and well-made matchlocks. Paper constitutes an important branch of manufacture, entering, as it does in Corea, into the construction of numerous articles. Of it are made hats, umbrellas, sacks, and cloaks, which appear to wear well. A few slips of wood, covered with paper, forms a door, through which the occupant, by making a hole with his finger, is enabled to see what is going on in the street. Ships in Corea are simple and light, from 30 to 50 feet long: the wood work clumsy, and fastened with wooden pegs, no metal being employed in joining any part of them.

The foreign commerce is trifling, and confined to China and Japan. Skins, silk, raw and manufactured, cotton cloths, paper, and ginseng, are exported; and aromatic woods, pepper, various kinds of horn, and Japan ware, are imported. A strong feeling of jealousy on the part of the government existing in regard to intercourse with foreign countries, there is little or no commercial communication with Europeans, and scarcely with the Chinese. Internal commerce there can be almost none, from the want of good roads; those that are best not being capable of admitting more than four men abreast, and frequently, by rocks or large stones, reduced to half that breadth; many are mere paths, scarcely traceable, and often inundated. The bridges, composed of stakes fixed in the stream, and covered with earth, are swept away by every flood; but numerous streams have not even this apology for a bridge, but are supplied only with stepping-stones.

Corea is governed by a king, whose sway is, in a manner, absolute, and though tributary to China, his freedom of action seems quite uncontrolled. The governmental constitution of the crown is organized like that of China. The ministry is divided into five departments, which form the centre of all civil and military appointments, so that from them issues the administration of every religious, political, and social ordinance. The power of the king is held inviolable and sacred, from the union in his own person of the hierarchical and secular sovereignty. The country is divided into eight circles, or provinces, each of which is placed under the authority of special governors, who, as in Japan, are personally responsible to the government. The king's revenues, which are very considerable, are derived chiefly from the letting out of lands, and a tithe of all produce, he being the possessor of nearly all the landed property in the kingdom. The prevailing religion is Boodhism, which was introduced from China, in the year 372, although there appears to be another religion in existence in the country, like the Sin-too in Japan, and the Taosyn in China. Confucius is also much esteemed in Corea, and has many followers.

Of all the languages of North-eastern Asia, the Corean is the least known. It appears to have been corrupted by the introduction of a multitude of Chinese words, and by the general use of Chinese characters, which are employed by the higher classes for all official, scientific, and religious purposes, while, for the use of private life, another kind of character is used, remarkable for simplicity.

Corea was first subjected by the Tartars, but in about B. C. 1120, the Chinese appear to have gained possession of the country. The Japanese conquered and held it between the years 1592 and 1598, when it again fell under the sway of China, and still pays a small annual tribute of 800 ounces of silver to the emperor; to whom, also, an embassy is sent every year with presents, and to communicate information of any political event of importance that may have occurred. ——Adj. and inhab. COREAN or KOREAN, ko-ree/an.

COREA or KOREA, ARCHIPELAGO OF, or COREAN ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group, or a series of groups of islands, chiefly in the Whanghai or Yellow Sea, on the W. coast of Corea, and extending from the island of Quelpaert, (lat. of the N. part, 33° 29′ 42″ N., lon. 126° 56′ 30″) E., to lat. 36° 50′ N. They are very imperfectly known, but form several groups, of which, reckoning from S. to N., may be named Port Hamilton, Lyra's, Amherst, Hatton's, and Clifford's islands. They are chiefly of granite rock, rising at times to sharp peaks of 2000 feet high, and having frequently most fantastic shapes, rugged and bare; basalt likewise occurs, and sometimes is columnar.

COREA, STRAIT OF, a narrow sea connecting the Sea of Japan with the Yellow Sea, and having the peninsula of Corea on the N.W., and the Japanese island of Kioo-Sioo on the S.E.

COREELEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CORELLA, ko-rāl'yä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Alhama, 49 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, in a fertile plain. Pop. 4648. It has a hospital, and several distilleries, oil mills, and liquorice factories.

CORENTYN, ko-rên-tin', or CORANTYN, a river of South America, rises in Mount Acarai, in lat. 1° N., 25 miles E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British and Dutch Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat.

6° N., lon. 57° W., about 25 miles across at its mouth. It was ascended in 1836, by Sir R. Schomburgk, as high as lat. 4° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 57° 35′ 30″ W., where it forms a series of fine cataracts, and is 900 yards across. It is navigable for boats from the sea to the influx of the Cabalaba, (lat. 5° N.,) a distance of 150 miles.

CORE SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles broad. It joins Pamlico Sound.

CORFE, korf, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CORFE CASTLE, a decayed borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Wareham, within the parliamentary borough of which it is now comprised. Pop. in 1851, 1966, partly employed in stone quarries. The town, which appears to have derived its origin from its celebrated castle, is poorly built, and has little trade. The castle, founded during the Saxon era, is a well-preserved ruin, on a steep, rocky hill, and surrounded by a dry moat; it was dismantled by the Parliamentary army. The borough sent 2 members to the House of Commons until disfranchised by the Reform Act. King Edward the martyr was murdered here, at the instance of his stepmother, Elfrida, A.D. 978.

CORFE-MULLEN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CORFU, kor-foo′ or kor′fu, (modern Gr. Κόρφοι, kor-fee′; Fr. *Corfou*, kor′foo′; anc. Gr. Κόρκυρα, *Korkura*; L. *Corcyra*,) one of the Ionian Islands, and the seat of their government, next in size to Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Albania by a narrow channel between lat. 38° 40′ and 39° 40′ N., and mostly between lon. 19° 10′ and 20° E. Its shape is elongated and irregular. Extreme length, 40 miles; breadth, from 2 to 18 miles. Area, 227 square miles. Pop. 74,913. The surface is hilly, and very picturesque; soil fertile; climate hot, very variable, and unhealthy on the coasts. The principal products are corn, sufficient for four months' consumption annually, with a good deal of inferior wine and oil, more than half the island being covered with olive groves; with oranges, lemons, salt, honey, and wax. It is subdivided into 7 cantons, each sending 1 member to the legislative assembly. Besides the city of Corfu, it contains only some villages.

CORFU, a fortified seaport city, capital of the above island, near the centre of its E. coast, 10 miles S.S.W. of Butrinto, (in Epirus.) Lat. of the citadel, 39° 37′ 1″ N., lon. 20° 5′ 2″ E. Pop. nearly 20,000. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, and has been greatly improved of late; it is defended by a detached citadel, by forts Neuf and Vido, (the latter on a small island, the ancient *Ptyleia*,) and various new fortifications. The principal edifices are the cathedral, numerous other richly decorated Greek and Roman Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, residence of the lord high commissioner in the citadel, lunatic and orphan asylums, a light-house, and an aqueduct. On the esplanade is a fine statue of Count Schulenberg, who successfully defended the city for the Venetians against the Turks, in 1716. Corfu is the seat of the parliamentary senate, and high judicial court of the Ionian Islands, of a university and college, and is the residence of the archbishop of the Greek Latin Church. It is well supplied with necessaries, has a safe and convenient harbor, and communicates by weekly packets with Otranto, and twice monthly by steamers with Trieste, Athens, Gibraltar, and England.

CORFU, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

CORFU, (kor-foo′,) CHANNEL OF, an arm of the Mediterranean, between the island of Corfu and the mainland of Epirus, about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and varying in breath from 2 to 16 miles. Corfu and Butrinto are the chief towns on its banks.

CORHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CORI, ko′ree, (anc. *Cora*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 29 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 3000.

CORIA, ko′re-ä, (anc. *Caurium*,) a town of Spain, 47 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, on the Alagon. Pop. 1770. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin, and has a castle of the fifteenth century, remarkable for its solid construction, a Gothic cathedral with fine sculptures, several convents and hospitals, and a modern aqueduct. In 1812, it formed the winter-quarters of the troops under Lord Hill.

CORIA, a market-town of Spain, 6 miles S. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, noted for a manufacture of large jars for storing oil and almonds. Pop. 3156.

CORIGLIANO, ko-reel-yä′no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, capital of the district, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rossano, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 8260. It is gloomy and ill built, but well supplied with water by an aqueduct from the neighboring mountain; it has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, caps, and soap, with a trade in wine and fruit, the product of the vicinity. Near it is the site of *Sybaris*, the type of ancient luxury and indolence.

CORIGLIANO, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, district, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 2160.

CORINALDO, ko-re-näl′do, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, between the Misa and the Cesano, 25 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 5859.

CORINGA, ko-rin′gä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 15 miles W.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3000.

CORINGA, ko-ring′gä, (anc. *Caranga*, ?) a considerable seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 35 miles S.E. of Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, with the only harbor (except Blackwood's) having smooth water on the W. side of Bengal Bay during the S.W. monsoon. A great number of small vessels are annually built here. Cotton stuffs and teak are exported, and silk, paper, copper, &c. imported. In 1784, an inundation of the sea destroyed many lives and much property.

CORINIUM. See CIRENCESTER.

CORIN′NA, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, situated on an affluent of the Sebasticook, a large stream, affording fine water-power, and on the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, 60 miles E. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, 1 grist and 5 saw mills, 6 shingle machines, cutting about 50,000 shingles annually, 4 boot and shoe factories, and 1 carding and cloth-dressing machine. Pop. 1550.

CORINNA CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on a fine mill-stream, an affluent of the Sebasticook, and on the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, 60 miles E. of Augusta. It contains a church, a town-house, a social library, an academy, built in 1851, and 6 stores. Pop. 300.

CORINTH, (anc. L. *Corinthus*; Gr. Κόρινθος; Fr. *Corinthe*, ko′rănt′,) an ancient and celebrated city of the kingdom of Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Gulfs of Lepanto (anc. *Sinus Corinthiacus*) on the W., and Ægina (anc. *Sinus Saronicus*) on the E., 48 miles W. of Athens. Pop. 2000. Its citadel, called Acro-Corinthus, was nearly ruined during the wars of independence. From its port, in the Bay of Corinth, it exports dried grapes, wheat, oil, honey, and wax. In remote times, Corinth was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea, and commanding, at the same time, all the traffic from N. to S. The city early became renowned for its riches. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury; travellers from all parts came to admire its magnificent works of art. St. Paul preached the gospel here during more than a year. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and various public buildings, of such peculiar excellence in design, as to give rise to a new order of architecture now known by its name. But no portion of this splendor has existed for centuries; and for ages the visitor to Corinth has had to climb over masses of masonry, and by ruined walls, to reach the streets of the modern town. The traces of the ancient walls of the city are still discernible; but the principal and most interesting monuments of antiquity now remaining are the citadel or Acro-Corinthus, and seven Doric columns, the remains of a Doric temple, at the S.W. extremity of the town. The citadel stands on an elevation 1800 feet high, on the S. side of the city, and is considered the second strongest fortification in Greece. The view from this point is singularly magnificent. Ancient Corinth was sacked and nearly destroyed by the Romans, B.C. 146; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. The later city was possessed successively by the western emperors and the Venetians; from the latter, Mohammed II. wrested it, A.D. 1458. It was recovered afterwards by the Venetians in 1687, and retaken by the Turks in 1715, who held it till 1823.——Adj. and inhab. CORINTHIAN, ko-rin′the-an.

CORINTH, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, 20 miles N.W. of Bangor. The village is flourishing, and has 2 churches, a well-conducted academy with about 80 pupils, 3 public houses, about a dozen stores, and numerous mechanics' shops. Pop. 1600.

CORINTH, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It has an academy, and manufactures of boots and shoes, leather, &c. Pop. 1906.

CORINTH, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, 52 miles N. of Albany, bordering on the Hudson River. P. 1501.

CORINTH, a thriving post-village of Heard co., Georgia, 135 miles W. of Milledgeville.

CORINTH, a village of Sumter co., Georgia, about 100 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

CORINTH, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

CORINTH, GULF OF, or GULF OF LEPANTO, (anc. *Corinthiacus Sinus*,) an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into the centre of Independent Greece, and separating the Morea on the S. from Hellas on the N. Length, from W. to E., 75 miles; average breadth, 15 miles. It receives numerous small rivers, and communicates northward with the Gulf of Patras, by the Strait of Lepanto. The shores are highly picturesque, and in many parts very fertile; around them are the towns of Lepanto, Galaxidi, Livadostro, Corinth, and Vostizza.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, a neck of land in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length, about 20 miles; the breadth varies from 4 to 8 miles. Its scenery is very interesting, and on it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall, and traces of the famous temple of Neptune. The village of Kalamaki is on its N., and Kenkris on its S. coast.

CORIO, ko're-o, a market-town of the Sardinian States, 20 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 5813.

CORISCO, ko-ris'ko, a bay of Western Africa, Bight of Biafra; it is 32 miles broad, and extends from Cape Esterias on the S. to Cape St. John on the N., and 14 miles inland. It receives the Moonjee Angra or Danger on the N., and the Moondah on the S.

CORISCO, an island of Western Africa, at the mouth of the above bay, is 12 miles long by 6 broad. Lat. 0° 54′ 30″ N., lon. 9° 16′ E.

CORK, L. *Corcagia* or *Corragia*,) a city, parliamentary borough, and river-port of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork, on the Lee, 11 miles above the entrance of Cork harbor, and 137 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1841, 80,720; in 1851, 84,485, five-sixths of whom are Roman Catholics. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee, which river is here crossed by 9 modern bridges, several of them elegant structures. Its main streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas; but a large part of the city consists of wretched lanes, inhabited by a population in the lowest destitution. The houses in the more ancient quarter are mostly of limestone; elsewhere they are of brick, frequently faced with slate, and nowhere do they present much regularity of architecture. Among the most striking edifices are the City and County Court houses, erected at a cost of 22,000*l.*, and having a portico, surmounted by a group of colossal figures; the Mansion-house, on a fine walk termed the Mardyke; the Exchange, Commercial Buildings, Old County Court-house, county and city prisons, House of Correction, Convict Depôt, Savings Bank, North and South Infirmaries, Lunatic Asylum, Custom-house, Cork Royal Institution, and the episcopal palace of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Cathedral is a plain and uninteresting building. Here are 3 large Roman Catholic churches, one of which ranks as a Roman Catholic cathedral, various other places of worship, Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries, (the two latter possessing very handsome chapels,) and two nunneries, to which are attached large female schools. The charitable institutions comprise, besides the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, and foundling hospitals, the Magdalen Asylum and Refuge for Females, green and blue coat schools, the Monk's schools, government pawn bank, (mont de piété,) established in 1841, and numerous other charities of less note. The principal scientific institutions are Queen's College, the School of Medicine and Surgery, Cork Library, Philosophical Library, fine art, Cuvierian, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, and the Mechanics' Institution. Cork has several club-houses and banks, a chamber of commerce, 3 theatres, a circus, and 3 newspapers. Near it are cavalry and infantry barracks, adapted for 2000 men, and a public cemetery. Its beautiful environs are studded with country residences belonging to merchants, &c. The city of Cork forms a county of itself.

The principal manufactures are of leather, iron and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, and paper, and there are some large breweries and distilleries; the woollen and cotton manufactures, formerly important, are now all but extinct. The trade is extensive; the exports consist of corn, flour, butter, and other Irish produce; the imports chiefly of manufactured goods from England; wines, fruits, and salt from Portugal and the Mediterranean; and timber from the Baltic and North America. The custom duties received at Cork in 1848, amounted to 286,113*l.*, in 1850, 216,462*l.*, and in 1851, 236,530*l.* In 1848, the number of vessels registered, belonging to the port, was 396, tonnage, 46,458; and 20 steamers, tonnage, 4276. The shipping trade of Cork, in 1848, stood as follows:—

	Outward.		Inward.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Coasting	1752	110,685	1905	224,374
Steamers	286	116,593	286	112,529
Colonial	75	19,657	86	23,531
Foreign	210	42,317	537	53,051
Total	2323	288,232	3814	411,985

The aggregate tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared in 1851, was 681,152 tons. The foreign export trade of Cork has not varied materially for many years. In 1840 it amounted in value to 110,006*l.*, in 1850 to 116,298*l.*, in 1852 to 141,074*l.*, and in 1853 to 129,658*l.*

Cork communicates by steam-packets with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 16 aldermen, and 48 town-councillors, elected from its 8 wards. It is the seat of assizes for the city and county of Cork, of quarter-sessions, and a recorder's weekly court; and the head-quarters of the southern military district of Ireland. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Cork was built in the 6th century, probably by the Danes, and in the 12th acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry II. After the revolution of 1688, it was occupied by King James II., but was besieged and taken in the year 1690 by the then Earl of Marlborough. Cork is the birthplace of the artists Barry and Maclise, of O'Keefe, and of the dramatic author Sheridan Knowles.

CORK, the most southerly and largest county of Ireland, in Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2888 square miles, or 1,846,533 acres, of which about 1,398,000 are arable, 52,180 in plantations and 465,889 waste. Pop., including the city of Cork, 648,903. The surface is mountainous in the W. Old red sandstone and mountain limestone are the predominant rocks, with some seams of coal. The coast is deeply indented by some of the finest bays and harbors in the world, the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus Bays, and Kinsakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbors. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon; the first chiefly, the others wholly within this county. Small lakes are numerous, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. From 1500 to 2000 hands are employed at Allihies in raising copper; after which limestone is the principal mineral product. The county is subdivided into East and West Ridings. After Cork, the capital, the principal towns are Youghal, Bandon, and Kinsale. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The ancient territory was more extensive than at present, and, previous to 1172, formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

CORK, a post-village of Butts co., Georgia.

CORK, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

CORK, a post-office of Dearborn co., Indiana.

CORK HARBOR, a fine land-locked basin of Ireland, formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable to 1½ miles above Cork City. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 mile across, within which it expands to 8 miles in breadth. It contains Spike and Haulbowline Islands, on which are artillery barracks and various ordnance works. Lat. 51° 50′ 4″ N., lon. 8° 19′ W. On its shores are the towns of Cove and Passage, with quays 4 miles in length, which were erected at a cost of 100,000*l.*

CORLAY, kor'lä', a town of France, department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1475.

CORLAY, HAUT, ho kor'lä', a village of France, adjacent to the above town. Pop. 1505.

CORLEONE, kor-le-o'nä, a town of Sicily, 21 miles S. of Palermo, on a hill near the source of the Belici. Pop. 16,009. It is pretty well built, and has several churches and convents, a royal college, prison, and hospital, with a brisk trade, chiefly with Palermo, in corn and oil.

CORLETO, kor-lä'to, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 28 miles S.E. of Potenza.

CORLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

COBLIN, (Cörlin,) kör-leen', a town of Prussian Pomerania, 16 miles S.W. of Cöslin. Pop. 2430.

CORMACHITI, kor-mä-kee'tee, (anc. *Cromyon Promontorium,*) a lofty promontory, sometimes called Mount Cormachiti, on the N. of the island of Cyprus; lat. 35° 23′ 48″ N., lon. 32° 55′ 15″ E.

CORMANTYN, kor män'tin, or kor-män-tine', or CORMANTINO, kor-män-tee'no, a large and populous village of Upper Guinea, Ashantee. It lies on a steep hill, and is said by the negroes to be the oldest in the kingdom of Fantee. From the name of this village many of the blacks in the West Indies are called *Coromantis.*

CORMANTYN, LITTLE, an abandoned Dutch fort of Western Africa, on the Guinea coast, 3 miles E. of Anamaboe.

CORMAYEUR, kor'mä'y ur', or CORMAJOR, kor-mä yor', a village of North Italy, Piedmont, 19 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, and 4029 feet above the sea. Pop. 1535. It has many good houses, and is, in summer, resorted to for the sake of its mineral springs.

CORME, kor'mä, or CORINE, ko-ree'nä, a small port on the N.W. coast of Spain, in Galicia, 30 miles W. by S. of Corunna, on a bay of the same name, which receives several streams of excellent water.

CORMEILLES, kor'mä'ye or kor'mail', a market-town of France, in the department of the Oise, 15 miles N. of Beauvais. Pop. 1620.

CORMEILLES, a market-town of France, in the department of Eure, 38 miles W.N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1390.

CORME-ROYAL, korm-ro'yäl', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 9 miles W. of Saintes.

CORMERY, kor'meh-ree', a town of France, in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles S.E. of Tours, on the left bank of the Indre. Pop. 1048.

CORMICY, kor'mee'see', a market-town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 miles N.W. of Rheims. Pop. 1500.

CORMONS, kor'mons, a walled town of Illyria, in the government of Triest, and 7 miles W. of Görz. Pop. 3600, partly engaged in silk manufactures.

CORNARD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CORNARD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CORNATE, kor-nä'tä, or CORONATE, ko-ro-nä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles N.N.E. of Milan. It is well built and contains a Jesuit College. Pop. 2000.

CORN CREEK, of Conecuh co., Alabama, flows into Conecuh River from the N.

CORN CREEK, a post-office of Utah Territory.

CORNEGLIANO, kor-nál-yá'no, or CORNIGLIANO, kor-neel-yá'no, a market-town of the Sardinian States, 3 miles W. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean.

CORNEGLIANO, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 26 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1814.

CORNEILLE-LA-RIVIÈRE, kor'nail'-lá-rea've-eá', a town of France, in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, arrondissement of Perpignan.

CORNELLY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CORNER GUM, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

CORNER INLET, of Australia, New South Wales; lat. 38° 47' S., lon. 146° 20' E., behind Wilson's Promontory.

CORNERSBURG, a post-village in Mahoning co., Ohio, about 5 miles N. of Canfield.

CORNERSVILLE, a post-village near the N.E. extremity of Marshall co., Mississippi.

CORNERSVILLE, a post-village of Giles co., Tennessee, is situated in a rich and beautiful valley. It has 3 stores.

CORNERSVILLE, a post-village in Graves co., Kentucky, about 250 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

CORNERSVILLE, a small village of Saline co., Illinois.

CORNETO, kor-ná'to, (anc. *Cornetum?*) a maritime town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 12 miles N. of Civita Vecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, and 1 miles from the ruins of Tarquinii, to which city it succeeded in the sixth century, as a bishop's see. Pop. 3300. It has a Gothic cathedral of the ninth century, with a fine dome and various antiques; many private houses and churches are built, partly with materials from the ancient Tarquinii. In the chapel of one of its convents, Madame Mère, the mother of Napoleon, and Cardinal Fesch, are buried.

CORNEY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CORNFORTH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

CORN GROVE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

CORNHILL, a chapelry of England co. of Durham, 2 miles E. of Coldstream. Its castle was twice destroyed by the Scots.

CORNIA, kor'ne-á, a river of Tuscany, enters the Mediterranean, 3 miles E. of Piombino. Length, 24 miles. Its basin is remarkable for volcanic phenomena, springs of carbonic acid, and mineral waters.

CORNIGLIANO. See CORNEGLIANO.

CORNIGLIO, kor-neel'yo, a town of Italy, 25 miles S.S.W. of Parma, at the confluence of the Beatica and Parma Rivers. It has cavalry barracks, and a medical school. P. 5335.

CORNIMONT-HORNENBERG, kor'nee'món' hor'nón'-bair', a town of France, department of Vosges. Pop. 2720.

CORNING, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Canisteo co., New York, 103 miles N.W. of New York. The village is beautifully situated on Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, at the terminus of the Chemung Canal, 13 miles W. of Elmira. The Corning and Blossburg Railroad connects it with the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania. In 1853, 9,444,000 square feet of timber, 77,559,000 of lumber, 6,959,000 shingles, 298 tons of staves, and 24,724 of coal, were shipped at this point, and the business is rapidly increasing. The village contains 5 churches, a court-house, erected the past year, 2 banks, 5 hotels, 2 printing offices, and upwards of 50 stores, including 9 for dry-goods. It has also 7 railroad depôts, 3 of which are manufacturing depôts, 1 canal warehouse, 5 lumber offices, 3 wholesale and retail coal offices, 2 large iron foundries, and manufactures of railroad-cars, wagons and carriages, cabinet-ware, boots and shoes, cigars, lime, bricks, &c. Pop. at the time of its incorporation in 1848, 1726; in 1855, 4000.

CORNISH, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Saco River, 60 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1144.

CORNISH, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, 50 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1606.

CORNISH FLAT, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

CORNISH VILLAGE, a post-village of York co., Maine, on the Saco River, 36 miles from its mouth. It has 2 churches, a high school, and 6 stores. Pop. about 300.

CORNISHVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on Champlain River, about 8 miles W. of Harrodsburg. The water-power of the river is employed in saw and grist mills.

CORNISHVILLE, a village of McHenry co., Illinois, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

CORNO, MONTE, món'tá kór'no, or MONTE CAVALLO, món'tá ká-vál'lo, called, also, GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA, grán-sás'so-de-tá'le-á, (the "Great Rock of Italy,") a mountain of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Rome, lat. 42° 27' N., lon. 13° 38' E. It is the highest peak of the Apennines, its summit being 9519 feet above sea level. Snow lies on it nine months in the year.

CORNOUAILLES, kor'noo-wáY, a former district of France, in Lower Brittany, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan. Its capital was Quimper-Corentin.

CORNPLANTER, a post-township in the central part of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the northern side of the Alleghany River. Pop. 693.

CORNTON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Illinois.

CORNUCOPIA, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

CORNUDELLA, kor-noo-dél'yá, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 24 miles N.W. of Tarragona, in a mountainous district. P. 1637.

CORNUS, kor'nüce', a market-town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Borns, 15 miles E.S.E. of St. Affrique.

CORNVILLE, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on an affluent of the Kennebec, about 40 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 1260.

CORNWALL,* a co. of England, forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Length, 78 miles; breadth, 43 miles. Area, 866,474, acres, of which 650,000 are estimated to be arable, pasture, and meadow lands. Pop. in 1851, 355,558. The surface is intersected, from W. to E., by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque and fertile valleys. William of Worcester states, that between Mount's Bay and the Scilly Islands, there had been woods and meadows, and arable lands, and 140 parish churches, which, before his time, were submerged by the ocean; and the sub-marine forests show, in this tract, a subsidence of at least 12 feet. On the northern coast, a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. The shores are greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St. Ives and Padstow, harbors on the Irish Sea; and on the English Channel, St. Blazey Bay, Falmouth Harbor, and Mount's Bay, between the promontories of the Lizard and Land's End. Principal Rivers, the Tamar, Lynher, Towey, Fal, and Camel or Alan. Corn and potatoes are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pilchard fishery employs capital, varying from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* Cornwall is rich in metals; its tin-mines have been known and wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor in Devonshire, on the E., to the Land's End, on the W. Tin is found most abundantly in the St. Just, St. Ives, and St. Austell districts; copper in the districts of Gwennap, Redruth, Camborne, Breagne, Marazion, and Gurnnear. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, bismuth, are also found in various localities. The capital invested in the Cornish mines is estimated at nearly 2,500,000*l.*, and about 71,000 hands are employed. The Botallack copper-mine is situated close to Cape Cornwall, a few miles N. of Land's End, on a shore exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic. The workings are on the very verge of the cliff, and descending beneath the sea, are carried 420 feet beyond low-water mark. The dashing of the waves is distinctly heard by the miner at his work, and in stormy weather the large stones driven towards the beach grate upon each other with a noise resembling thunder. The average annual produce of tin is about 4000 tons, and that of copper 12,000 tons. The actual produce of fine copper in 1847 and 1848, was 12,870 tons, obtained from 155,616 tons of ore. Nearly all the ores are sent into South Wales to be smelted. About 5000 tons of soapstone, and 7000 tons of porcelain clay, are shipped annually from Cornwall for the potteries. The exports are nearly confined to mining produce and fish. Cornwall, including the Scilly Islands, is subdivided into 9 hundreds. Before the Reform Act, it contained 26 boroughs, each sending two members to the House of Commons. It now, with its towns, returns 10 members, including two for each division of the county. Its principal towns are Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn, and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (the Cornish, a dialect of the Celtic.) has become extinct only during the present century. The district contains many Druidical stones and other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles. Cornwall forms a royal duchy, settled on the eldest son of the sovereign, who, accordingly, to his other titles adds that of "Duke of Cornwall."——Adj. COR'NISH; inhab. COR'NISHMAN.

CORN'WALL, a county of Van Diemen's Land. It is watered by the North and South Elk and other streams. Its principal mountain, Benlomond, is 4200 feet in height.

CORNWALL, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, on the W. side of Otter Creek, about 40 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1155.

CORNWALL, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains the villages of Cornwall Bridge and West Cornwall. Pop. 2041.

CORNWALL, a post-village and township of Orange co. New York, 90 miles S. of Albany, bordering on the Hudson River. Pop. 4471.

CORNWALL, a post-township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

---

* Corrupted from *Cornu Galliæ*, *i. e.* "the horn or extremity of Gaul." In like manner, Wales (called *Galles* by the French) is derived from *Gallia*—the Welsh nation being a remnant of the ancient Gauls.

CORNWALL, a town of Nova Scotia, King's co., on an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 50 miles N.W. of Halifax.

CORNWALL, a county-town of the cos. of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, situated at the mouth of the Cornwall Canal, in Canada West, 82 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 120 miles from Kingston. It contains 4 stores, saw and flour mills, and several hotels. Pop. about 1500.

CORNWALL BRIDGE, a post-village in Cornwall township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, on the W. side of the Housatonic River, about 43 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains a blast-furnace, besides other manufacturing establishments. There is a bridge over the river at this place, from which it derives its name.

CORNWALL HOLLOW, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

CORNWALL ISLAND, an island of New Shetland, in the South Atlantic; lat. 61° S., lon. 54° 28′ W.

CORNWALL ISLAND, an island in the Mulgrave Archipelago, in the Pacific, N. of Radack Island.

CORNWALL ISLAND, in British North America, in the Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst Island; lat. 65° N., lon. 95° W.

CORNWALL LANDING, a village on the Hudson River, 8 miles below Newburg, and at the N. termination of the Highlands.

CORNWALL, NEW, a name given to a portion of the W. coast of North America, on the Pacific Ocean, between New Norfolk and New Hanover, extending from lat. 54° to 57° N., and from about lon. 130° to 136° W., and belonging partly to the British and partly to the Russians. It is traversed in its whole length by a branch of the Rocky Mountains. On the coast are numerous islands, among which are those of the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. The climate near the sea is mild. Slate quarries are found, and there are several hot springs.

CORNWALLVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, 38 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

CORNWELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CORNWELL TURNOUT, a post-office of Chester co., South Carolina.

CORNWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CORNWORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CORO, a maritime city of South America, in Venezuela, of which it was once the capital, now capital of a province, in a sandy plain near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 155 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 4000. It is mostly built, and has few public edifices; its trade with the West India Islands has greatly declined.

COROFIN′ or CUR′OFIN′, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, 13 miles S.W. of Gort. Pop. 907. It is ill built, and not thriving. It has petty sessions every Wednesday, and 7 annual fairs.

COROLINA, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

COROMANDEL, kor′o-man′del, a harbor on the E. coast of New Ulster, an island of the New Zealand group, on the W. side of the peninsula terminating in Cape Colville, which forms the estuary of the Thames. Lat. 36° 46′ S., lon. 175° 27′ E.

COROMANDEL COAST, in India, extends along the side of the peninsula, through nearly 6 degrees of lat., from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Kistnah. It has no good harbor, and is heavily surf beaten. The cities of Madras, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry, and the towns of Sidras, Cuddalore, Carical, and Negapatam are on this coast.

CORON, a seaport-town of Greece. See KORON.

CORONA, ko-ro′nä, a hamlet of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 15 miles N.W. of Verona. Celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, January 15, 1797.

CORONADA, ko-ro-nä′thä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajos, on a rocky plain near the Sujar. Pop. 1407.

CORONATA, ko-ro-nä′tä, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 18 miles S. of Zara. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 15 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles. Surface mountainous. The inhabitants are employed in rearing sheep, making cheese, fishing, and trading in wine and olive oil. It has one village, and three tolerable harbors.

CORONATE. See CORNATE.

CORONATION GULF, in the Arctic Ocean, in British North America, is W. of Victoria Land and Kent Peninsula. Lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 110° W.

CORONATION ISLAND, in New South Shetland, in the South Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 60° 32′ S., lon. 40° 52′ W. It was discovered in 1821.

CORONATION ISLAND, in Russian America, W. of Prince of Wales's Archipelago. It was discovered by Vancouver in the last century.

CORONDA, ko-ron′dä, a town in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 36 miles from the city of Santa Fé. Pop. 2000.

CORONIL, ko-ro-neel′, a town of Spain, 24 miles S.E. of Seville, on a crown shaped hill, (whence its name,) with ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. 3920.

COROORA or CORURA, ko-roo′rä, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Pelew group, about lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 135° E.

COROWAUGH, kor′o-waw, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Virginia.

CORPACH, kor′päk, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the E. bank of the Loch Eil, 2½ miles N. of Fort William. It is situated at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, formed by a series of 11 locks, including the sea-lock. Eight of these are within 1½ miles of the sea, and are called "Neptune's Staircase." On a hill hard by is a monument to Colonel Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras, June 15, 1815. Pop. in 1851, 1060.

COIPS, koir, a town of France, department of Isère, on the Drac, 28 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1414.

CORPS-NUDS, Les-Trois-Maisons, kor-nüd′ lä-trwä-mä′zong′, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 2342.

CORPUS CHRISTI, kor′pus kris′toe, a post-village, capital of Nueces co., Texas, and on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of Nueces River, 230 miles S.W. of Galveston. It is a place of active trade, and has steamboat communication with New Orleans. Pop. 1200.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, a lagoon of North America, in Texas, co. of Refugio, lat. 27° 30′ N., lon. 95° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang Island from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransaso and Corpus Christi inlets. At its W. extremity it receives the river Nueces.

COR′PUSTY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CORRAL DE ALMAGUER, kor-räl′ dä äl-mä-gair′, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Itianzares. Pop. 3378.

CORRAL DE CALATRAVA, kor-räl′ dä kä-lä-trä′vä, a town of New Castile, 8 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1315.

CORRALES, kor-räl′ès, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 1671.

COR′REGAUM′, a village of British India, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles N.E. of Poonah, on the Beemah, and memorable for an obstinately and successfully contested action, fought on December 31, 1817, by a few British troops, against the whole army of the Peshwa, estimated at 20,000 cavalry and several thousand infantry, mostly Arabs.

CORREGIO, kor-rèd′jo, a town of Northern Italy, duchy of Modena, 9 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 4000. It is remarkable as the birthplace of Antonio Allegri, commonly known as Corregio.

CORRESE, kor-rä′sä, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles S.S.W. of Rieti, near a river of the same name, on the site of the famous ancient city of *Cures*, capital of the Sabines.

CORRÈZE, kor′raiz′, or kor′rèz′, a river of France, rises in the mountains of Monedières, in the department of Corrèze, flows S.W. and joins the Vezère at St. Pantaleon, after a course of about 90 miles.

CORRÈZE, a department of France, formed of part of the old province of Limousin, near its centre, between the departments of Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme, and between lat. 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N. Area, 2218 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 320,864. Surface hilly. Principal rivers, the Dordogne and Vezère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the population subsist on chestnut flour. Cattle are reared for the Paris markets. Other chief products are timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, and millstones. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Tulle, the capital, Brive, and Ussel.

CORRÈZE, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles N.E. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 1760.

CORRIB, LOUGH, lŏh kor′rib, a large lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co., and 3 miles N. of Galway. The shape is very irregular. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 20 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile to 6 miles. Area, 43,485 acres. It contains numerous islets, receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus water of loughs Mark and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway River into Galway Bay. On its banks are the towns of Cong and Oughterard.

CORRIENTES, kor re-en′tès, a department of the Plata Confederation, mostly between lat. 27° and 30° S., and lon. 57° and 59° W., having E. and S. the Missiones and Entre Rios, and W. the river Parana, which river also separates it on the N. from Paraguay. Estimated area, 20,000 square miles, and population from 35,000 to 40,000. Surface on the S. undulating, fertile, and wooded; in the N. swampy, and comprising the Lake Ybara. Products, maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk, (*seta sylvestre*.) Chief towns, Corrientes and St. Lucia. Corrientes, the capital, is situated on the Parana, near the confluence of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27′31″ S.; lon. 58° 46′ W. Pop. 45,000. A river, same state, and several capes in Cuba, Mexico, and New Granada, have same name.

CORRIEVREKIN, CORRYVRECKAN, kor-re-vrèk′kan, or CORRYBRECHTAN, kor′re-brèk′tan, a formidable whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock, which rises 15 fathoms below the surface.

COR′RINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CORRINGHAM, Great and Little, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COIRISKIN, LOCH, a small lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12½ miles S. of Portree. Length from N. to S. about 2 miles, by ½ mile across. It is very deep, contains several islets, and is finely described by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lord of the Isles."

CORROPOLI, kor-rop'o-lee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 14 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2000.

CORSE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CORSE, CAPE, the N. point of the island of Corsica.

CORSE'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

COR'SENSIDE, a parish of England, co. Northumberland.

CORSEUL, kor'sul', (anc. *Fanum Martis,*) a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles E. of St. Brieuc, with 4236 inhabitants, and numerous Roman remains.

CORSE'WALL POINT, a headland of Scotland, on its S.W. coast, co. of Wigton, 12 miles N. of Port Patrick, with a light-house having an elevation 112 feet; lat. 55° 1′ N., lon. 5° 9′ W.

COR'SHAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4 miles S.W. of Chippenham. Its parsonage-house was formerly a priory. The seat of Lord Methven contains a choice collection of paintings.

CORSICA, kor'se-ka, (anc. *Cyrnos,* afterward *Corsica,* Fr. *Corse,* kors,) an island in the Mediterranean, situated between lat. 41° 20′ and 43° N., and lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 30′ E. separated S. from Sardinia, by the Strait of Bonifacio, 10 miles wide. It is somewhat irregular in shape, but tolerably compact, except towards the N., where it terminates in a long and narrow tongue of land, about 22 miles long, by about 6 miles broad. Greatest length, from N. to S., 110 miles; greatest breadth, near its centre, 63 miles; area, 3377 square miles. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity, presenting a line which is broken in only one or two places by comparatively small indentations. To this the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following each other in rapid and almost uninterrupted succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding from N. to S., are the Gulfs of St. Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Liscia, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is traversed by a mountain chain, which has its principal direction N. and S., but throws out several lateral branches, particularly to the N.W. The culminating point, Monte Rotondo, near the centre of the island, has a height of 9054 feet, while several of the other summits considerably exceed 7000 feet, and the greater part of the year are covered with snow. From the E. and W. sides of the chain, numerous streams descend to the opposite sides of the coast. They are mere torrents, short and rapid, and altogether unfit for navigation. Along with the other torrents which take the same direction, they have accumulated large quantities of debris and alluvium, which, preventing the egress of the waters, have gradually formed, on the E. coast, a long series of lagoons and morasses, and made that part of the island very unhealthy; but, with this exception, the climate is one of the finest in Europe. The heat is sometimes excessive, but the sky is generally clear, and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, the greater part of it necessarily remains in a state of nature, covered with primeval forests, or, when not absolutely naked and barren, clothed with herbage well fitted for the rearing of young cattle. Numerous valleys, however, lie between the lofty ridges, and sometimes plains of considerable extent occur, the soil of which is generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of all the ordinary cereals. Not less than one-seventh of the whole surface is devoted to the culture of grain, and a return of twenty-fold is not uncommon. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry; next to cattle, the chief products are timber, honey, wax, olive-oil, the fruits of Italy and the South of France, and fish, which latter are, however, mostly taken by Genoese and Neapolitan fishermen. Corsica is rich in minerals, but few mines are wrought; and manufactures are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardwares, and leather.

From the Phœnicians, its first colonists, the island took the name of Cyrnos; and from the Romans that of Corsica. On the decline of the Roman Empire it was seized by the Goths, and passed from them to the Saracens. In 1481, it fell under the dominion of the Genoese, who retained it, with some interruption, till 1755, when a great part of it was wrested from them, and made independent, by the celebrated General Paoli. It was ceded to France (of which it forms a department) by the Genoese in 1768. Paoli and Napoleon were born in the island. The department is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartena. In 1848, a light-house was erected on the island Giraglia, off the N. point of Corsica, in lat. 43° 1′ 45″ N., lon. 90° 24′ 17″ E. Pop. in 1852, 236,251, mostly of Italian descent.——Adj. and inhab. Corsican, kor'se-kan.

COR'SICA, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 177 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It contained in 1850, about 150 inhabitants.

CORSICA, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

CORSICA'NA, a thriving post-village, capital of Navarro co., Texas, on the main road from Austin City to North-eastern Texas, 180 miles N.N.E of Austin City. Corsicana has a seminary and 4 or 5 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

CORSICO, kor'se-ko, a village of Lombardy, 4½ miles S.W. of Milan, on the Naviglio Grande. It is the dépôt for the best cheese, called *parmesan* or *grana,* made in the provinces of Milan and Pavia.

CORS'LEY, a village and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Warminster. Pop. 1621.

CORSO, kor'so, or CORSE, kors, (anc. *Promontorium Sacrum,*) a cape forming the N. extremity of Corsica; lat. 43° 0′ 35″ N., lon. 9° 23′ 8″ E.

CORSO, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, about 8 miles long, lat. 49° 48′ S., lon. 75° 34′ W.

CORSOER, or KORSOR, (Korsör,) kor'sör', a maritime town of Denmark, province of Seeland on the Great Belt opposite Nyborg, with 1600 inhabitants, an old castle, a small port, and a ferry station. It communicates by railway with Copenhagen, 61 miles N.N.E.

CORS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COR'STONE-HACK'ET, a parish of England, co. Worcester.

COR'STORPHINE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

CORTACHY, kor'tä-kee', and CLOVA, two conjoined parishes of Scotland, co. of Forfar, the village of Cortachy being 7½ miles N.W. of Forfar. Pop. 867. They comprise a very picturesque portion of the Grampians; and contain Cortachy Castle, the seat of Lord Airlie, and Clova House.

CORTAILLOD, kor'täh'yo', or kor'täh'yod', a village and parish of Switzerland, 5 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1070.

CORTALE, kor-tä'lä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 9 miles W.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3030.

CORTA MADE'RA, a town of Marin co., California.

CORTE, kor'tä', a town of Corsica, near its centre, 31 miles S.W. of Bastia. Pop. in 1852, 4719. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a polytechnic school, called the School of Paoli, a hospital, and trade in corn and wine. Near it are extensive quarries of jasper and marble.

CORTE DEL PALASIO, kor-tä dél pä-läh'se-o, a village of Austrian Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1330.

CORTEGANA, kor-tä-gä'nä, a fortified town of Spain, 43 miles N.N.E. of Huelva, at the foot of the Sierra Aracena. Its parish church is built of marble.

CORTEMAGGIORE, kor'tä-mäd-jo'rä, (anc. *Castrum Laubri* or *Cubria Major?*) a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, 15 miles E. by S. of Piacenza, on the Arda. Pop. 2000.

CORTEMARCQ, kor'tä'märk', a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4016, who manufacture woollen fabrics.

CORTEMIGLIA, kor-tä-meel'yä, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, divided into two parts by the Bormida, 34 miles S.W. of Alessandria.

CORTE-OLONA, kor'tä-o-lo'nä, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 11 miles S.S.E. of Pavia, on the Olona. Pop. 1330.

CORTERATE. See Coutras.

CORTES, kor'tès, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 12 miles S.E. of Tudela, near the Ebro. Pop. 960.

CORTES-DE-ARENOSO, kor'tès-dä-ä-rä-no'so, a town of Valencia, 28 miles N.W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1775.

CORTÈS DE LA FRONTERA, kor'tès dä lä fron-tä'rä, a town of Spain, 48 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2970. It has manufactures of leather.

CORTES DE LA FRONTERA, a bay on the S.W. coast of the island of Cuba.

CORTETZ, kor-tèts', or CORTITZ, kor-tits', an island of Russia, government of, and 39 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav, formed by the Dnieper. It stands 165 feet above the level of the river, and is surrounded on all sides by masses of granite which make it without the aid of art almost impregnable. It was early selected by the Zaporog Cossacks as the site of their celebrated Setcha; and on their removal, in 1784, to the banks of the Kooban by Catharine II., was settled by a colony of Germans composed entirely of Prussian Mennonites.

CORTINA, kor-tee'nä, a town of Austria, duchy of Tyrol, on the Botta, here crossed by a fine bridge, 64 miles S.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 2700.

CORTLAND, kort'land, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is drained by Tioughnioga and Otselic Rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is principally a gravelly loam, well adapted to both grazing and tillage. Iron ore, sulphur springs, and salt springs have been found. Organized in 1802, having been formed from part of Onondaga county, and named in honor of the Van Cortlandt family, early and distinguished emigrants from Holland. Capital, Cortland village. Pop. 25,140.

CORTLAND, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, on Croton and Hudson Rivers, 100 miles S. of Albany, intersected by the Hudson River Railroad. Pop. 7758.

CORTLAND, a post-office of Newton co., Texas.

CORTLAND or COURTLAND, a post-township in Kent co., Michigan, 170 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 406.

CORTLAND, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, a post-village in Cortlandville township, capital of Cortland co., New York, on the Tioughnioga River, and on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, 143 miles W. by S. of Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists, several newspaper offices, one or two academies, and a paper mill. There are over 200 dwellings, some of which are elegant edifices.

CORTLANDVILLE, a post-township of Cortland co., New York, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, 33 miles S. of Syracuse, drained by the Tioughnioga River. Pop. 4203.

CORTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CORTONA, kor-to'nâ, (anc. *Cortytum* or *Corythus*, afterwards *Coro'na*,) a town of Tuscany, in ancient times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, province and 50 miles S.E. of Florence, on a hill facing the lake of Thrasymene. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 3400. Its ancient Cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Around the city, and in its numerous museums, are a great variety of Etruscan and some Roman antiquities; and Cortona has a cathedral of the tenth century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art, also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, and trade in wine and olives.

CORTON-DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CORTORIACUM. See COURTRAI.

CORTSVILLE, a small village in Clarke co., Ohio. P. 48.

CORUCHE, ko-roo'shâ, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Erca, 50 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2520.

CORUISHK, LOCH, lon ko-roo'ishk, a small lake of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 miles S. of Portree, from 1 to 2 miles in length, by ½ mile in breadth.

CORUNNA, (Sp. *Coruña*, ko-roon'yâ, Fr. *Corogne*, ko'roñ', L. *Coronium*?) a fortified city and seaport of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, in the bays of Betanzos and El Ferrol of the Atlantic, 320 miles N.W. of Madrid. Lat. (Fort St. Antonio) 43° 22′ 5″ N., lon. 8° 22′ 7″ W. Pop. 12,415. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading-room, palace of the captain-general, court house, arsenal, and barracks. Its harbor is safe, and defended on the E. by Fort San Diego, and W. by Fort San Antonio. North of it is the tower of Hercules, a light-house 92 feet in height, on a Roman foundation. A great part of its population is employed in the herring and pilchard fishery on the coast. The vessels entered the port in 1846, were 89, tonnage 14,063; cleared 138, tonnage 22,491. Principal manufactures, linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, and segars—in the manufacture of which last 1500 females are employed. Some ship-building is carried on, and it has a school of navigation. From this port the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588, and near this, on the heights of Elvina, the French were defeated, January 16, 1809, by the troops under Sir John Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action. There is regular steam communication with Southampton in summer.

CORUNNA, a thriving post-village, capital of Shiawassee co., Michigan, on both sides of the Shiawassee River, 85 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 28 miles N.E. of Lansing. The river affords excellent water-power. It has improved rapidly since the county seat was permanently located here. It has a brick court-house, which cost $7000, a flouring mill, a large woollen factory, 2 iron foundries, 8 stores, and 1 printing office. An extensive bed of coal has been opened within 2 or 3 miles from the village. Pop. in 1853, 500.

CORURA, an island in the Pelew group. See COROORA.

CORVO, kor'vo, the northernmost and smallest of the Azores Islands. Lat. of S. point, 39° 41′ 41″ N. It is 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, with an elevated mountain at each extremity, and a hollow centre, giving it the form of a saddle. It is fertile, and the climate is delicious, but the inhabitants are idle, poor, and ignorant. Pop. 900.

CORWEN, a market-town and parish of North Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the Dee, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bala. Pop. in 1851, 2069.

CORWIN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ohio.

CORWIN, a village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 67 miles S.W. of Columbus.

CORWINVILLE, a small village of Lorain co., Ohio.

CORYCIAN (ko-rish'e-an) CAVE, Greece, government of Bœotia, is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S. slope of Mount Parnassus, 10 miles E.N.E. of Salona, said to be capable of containing 3000 persons. It is named the "Forty Courts," by the inhabitants of its vicinity. It was long the resort of the robbers of Parnassus.

CORYDON, kor'e-don, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 80.

CORYDON, a post-village and township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, about 2 miles from the N. boundary of the state. Pop. of township, 228.

CORYDON, a post-village of Henderson co., Kentucky, 11 miles from Henderson, the county seat.

CORYDON, a handsome post-village, capital of Harrison co., Indiana, and formerly the capital of the state, is situated on Indian Creek, 115 miles S. of Indianapolis, and 24 miles W. of Louisville, in Kentucky. The seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, after which event the prosperity of Corydon declined, and it remained stationary for a considerable period. But within a few years an improvement has taken place, and it is now a flourishing village. A plank-road, 20 miles long, extends from Corydon to New Albany, on the Ohio. The village contains 4 churches, 1 academy, about 15 stores, and several mills. Pop. in 1853, about 650.

CORYDON, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

CORYTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CORYTUM or CORYTHUS. See CORTONA.

COS, KOS, kŏs, or STANCHIO, stăn'ke-o, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 miles long and 5 miles in breadth. A lofty mountain range rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, and wines, fruit, and formerly flocks of sheep. Cos, the only town in the island, is beautifully situated, and its port much frequented by merchant vessels. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Esculapius, and was the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher.——Adj. and inhab. COAN, ko'an.

COSALA, ko-sâ'lâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Cinaloa, 80 miles N.E. of Mazatlan. Near it is a gold-mine, exceedingly rich, but not worked at present. Pop. 6000.

COS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

COSCILE, ko-shee'lâ, or SIBARI, see'bâ-re, (anc. *Sybaris*,) a river of Naples, province of Calabria Citra: after an E. course of about 20 miles it joins the Crati 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto, and near the site of the ancient city of *Sybaris*.

COSEL or KOSEL, (Cösel or Kösel,) kö'sel, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the left bank of the Oder. Pop. 3000.

COSENZA, ko-sen'zâ, (anc. *Consentia*,) a city of Naples, capital of the province of Calabria Citra, at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Busento, 12 miles E. of the Mediterranean, 29 miles S.W. of Rossano. Pop. 13,847. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle now converted into barracks, a fine court-house, a cathedral, diocesan seminary, royal college, theatre, large foundling asylum, academies of science and literature, manufactures of earthenware and cutlery, an active trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, flax, &c. Cosentia was anciently the capital of the *Bruttii*. It submitted to the Romans, and was taken by Hannibal, from whom the Romans recaptured it soon after. Alaric, the Goth, laid siege to it in 410, but died before its walls, and was interred by his soldiers in the bed of the Busento. It was afterwards sacked by the Saracens, who were expelled in turn by the Northmen, who, having founded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1130, made Cosenza the capital of Calabria Citra.

COSFELD or KOSFELD, (Cösfeld or Kösfeld,) kös'felt, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles W. of Münster, with some fortifications. Pop. 3510.

COSFELD or KOSFELD, a parish and village of Prussian Westphalia. Pop. 3000.

COS'GRAVE HALL, a post-office, Union co., Pennsylvania.

COS'GROVE or COVES'GROVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COS, GULF OF, called also GULF OF BOODROOM, (anc. *Ceramicus Sinus*,) on the coast of Anatolia, near the above island, is 17 miles wide at its entrance, and extends inland 52 miles. It is very deep, being seldom less than 300 feet even near the shore.

COSHECTON. See COSHOCTON.

COSHES'TON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CO'SHOCTON, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 516 square miles. The Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rives unite near the county seat to form the Muskingum. The county is also drained by Vernon River and by Wills and Killbuck Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil presents abrupt transitions from sand to clay, and is generally good. Stone coal and iron are abundant in the county. It is amply supplied with water-power, and is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1811. Capital, Coshocton. Pop. 25,674.

COSHOCTON, a post-village, capital of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum River, just below the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding, 75 miles N.E. of Columbus. The Ohio Canal Canal connects it with Lake Erie and with the Ohio River, and also affords a fine water-power at this place. The projected railroad leading from Steubenville to Columbus will pass through Coshocton. It is pleasantly situated on four natural terraces, the highest of which is about 40 feet above the water. A bridge across the river connects this village with Roscoe. Coshocton contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 woollen factory, and 1 flouring mill. Pop. in 1850, 850.

COS'SATOT, or COS'SELOSE CREEK, of Arkansas, rises in Polk co., and flowing S. joins Little River in Sevier county.

COSI, ko'see, or KOOSE, koo'see, or KOO'SA, (Hind. *Kausi*,) a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins in Bengal, about 30 miles S.W. of Purneah, after a southward course estimated at 300 miles. It is very liable to inundation; and at all seasons it is navigable by boats of from 400 to 500 maunds burden as high as some rapids at its exit from the hills of Nepaul.

COSIGUINA, ko-se-ghee'ná, a volcanic mountain of Central America, in Nicaragua, about 80 miles S.E. of Guatemala, in lat. 13° N., and lon. 87° 30′ W. A great eruption of this volcano occurred in 1835.

COSIHUIRIACHI, ko-se-we-re-á'chee, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chihuahua, under the parallel of 28° 12′ N. Its population, which formerly amounted to 10,700, has, in consequence of the falling off in the productiveness of the mines in the neighborhood, been reduced to 3000.

COSLIN, (Cöslin,) COESLIN, or KOSLIN, (Köslin,) kösleen', a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 7 miles from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12′ 7″ N., lon. 16° 10′ E. Pop. 8230. It was burnt in 1718, and rebuilt by Frederick William I., whose statue adorns the market-place. It has a provincial society of arts, a college, a normal school, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, silks, and leather. On the Ellenberg, a hill near it, is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813.

COSMOLEDO (kos-mo-lá'do) ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, at the N.E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about lat. 9° 40′ S., lon. 47° 42′ E. This group consists of a ring of coral about 30 miles in circumference, enclosing a magnificent lagoon, into which there is no apparent entrance.

COSNE, kone, (anc. *Condate*,) a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 27 miles N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 6326, who forge anchors and heavy iron-work, and manufacture hardwares and cutlery, in all of which it has an active trade.

COS'POOR', or KHASPUR, kás'poor', the capital town of Cachar, in Farther India, on the Madhura, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 60 miles E. of Sylhet.

COSSACKS, kos'saks, (COUNTRY OF THE DON,) (Russ. *Zemlia Boiska Don Skago*, zèm'le-a boiskká don skáigo, a vast plain of Southern Russia, traversed by the river Don, and bounded N. by the government of Saratov, S. by the government of Caucasus and the Cossacks of the Black Sea, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Voronezh and Yekaterinoslav. Area, 62,974 square miles. Capital, Tcherkask. The territory is fertile, but ill cultivated. The chief industry is agriculture, fishing, and cattle rearing. Though the Cossacks possess several characteristics by which they are easily distinguished, they do not appear to have sprung from one original stock. There is evidently a mixture of blood among them. They bear a close resemblance to the Russians, but are of a more slender make, and have features which are decidedly more handsome and expressive. They have a quick, keen eye, and an ear which is ever on the alert, and are active, spirited, and brave. Education has made some progress among them, and their old capital, Staro-Tcherkask, contains a gymnasium, in which the proficiency of the Cossack pupils would not suffer by comparison with that of any other town of the Russian Empire. Their language is a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Turkish; their religion that of the Greek Church, to which they are strongly attached. The martial tendencies of the Cossacks are very decided, and have from time immemorial formed their distinguishing feature. The whole structure of society among them is military. Originally, their government formed a kind of democracy, at the head of which was a chief or hetman, of their own choice; while, under him, was a long series of officers, with jurisdictions of greater or less extent, partly civil and partly military, all so arranged as to be able, on any emergency, to furnish the largest military array on the shortest notice. The democratical part of the constitution has gradually disappeared under Russian domination. The title of chief hetman is now vested in the heir apparent to the throne, and all the subordinate hetmans and other officers are appointed by the crown. Care, however, has been taken not to interfere with any arrangements which fostered the military spirit of the Cossacks; and hence all the subdivisions of the population into pulks and minor sections, with military heads, and of the villages into stanitza, still remain. Throughout the empire, wherever particular alacrity, vigilance, and rapidity of movement are required, the qualities by which the Cossack is distinguished mark him out for employment. He is almost always on horseback, and is in his element when scouring the open fields. Pop. in 1852, 793,756.

COSSACKS OF THE BLACK SEA, is a territory of Southern Russia, bounded E. by the government of Caucasus, W. by the Sea of Azof, S. by Circassia, and N. by the country of the Don Cossacks. The capital is Yekaterinodar on its S. boundary, and on the right bank of the Kooban. It is occupied by a population of Cossacks, who form a sort of democratic republic, and who, in 1828–9 attempted to render themselves independent.

COS'SAL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

COSSATO, kos-sá'to, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province of Biella, 42 miles N.E. of Turin, on a hill. Pop. 2500.

COSSEIR, a seaport town of Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

COSSE-LE-VIVIEN, kóss-leh-vee've-ähn', a market town of France, department of Mayenne, 11 miles S.W. of Laval, on the Oudon. Pop. 2000.

COSSILA, kos-see'lá, a village of Piedmont, province of Biella, on the Cropa. Pop. 2328.

COS'SIMBAZAR' or COSSIM'BUZAR', a considerable town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, about 1 mile S. of Moorshedabad, of which it is the port, on the Bhagirathi or Moogly branch of the Ganges. It has manufactures of carpets, satins, and stockings, and a large trade in silk, &c.

COS'SIMCOT'TA, a small town of British India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W.S.W. of Vizagapatam.

COS'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

COSSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COS'SIPOOR', a town of British India, in Bengal, 64 miles N. of Bareily. It is a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, with numerous temples, and an active trade with North-western Hindostan.

COSSONAY or COSSONEX, kos'so'ná', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Venoge, 9 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1080. It was formerly a rich priory of the Benedictines.

COSSYAH (kos'se-á or kos'yáh) HILLS, in Farther India, about lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 91° 30′ E., embrace all that tract of country between Assam and Sylhet, and from the Bengal district of Mymunsingh to Cachar. In many parts they are interspersed with fertile valleys, in others they rise to upwards of 4000 feet in elevation. Here are the sanitary stations Cherrapoonjee and Darjeeling.

COSTA, kos'tá, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 4 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2000.

COSTAMBONE, a city of Asia Minor. See KASTAMOONEE.

COSTA RICA, kos'tá ree'ká, (i. e. "rich coast,") the most southern state of Central America; bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is partly separated by the river San Juan, N.E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by New Granada, from which it is partly separated by the river Escuda and partly by the Cordillera de Cabecares, and S. and W. by the Pacific; between lat. 8° and 11° 30′ N., lon. 83° and 85° W. Area, about 16,250 square miles. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the isthmus, which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal range contains several lofty eminences and volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosi, Votos, and Cartago; from the summit of the last of which both the Pacific and Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N.W. districts are more rugged and mountainous than the S.W., but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a most beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys, and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some of the richest gold-mines in this portion of America, whence the origin of its name; these mines, however, are now not at all, or very little wrought. Silver and copper are also found, but they, in like manner, receive little notice. In all parts of the state, with exception of the sea-coasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is, therefore, extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands, and in the valleys between the mountains. Among its agricultural productions are coffee, cocoa, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, and a little wheat. The birds include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, and teal.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, cedar, Brazil, and various other kinds of timber; and on the sea-coast of Nicoya, some pearls, and large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the state. Its cultivation, though only introduced about the year 1830, has increased so rapidly that from 3000 to 4000 tons of seeds are now exported annually. Tobacco, which is of excellent quality, is a government monopoly, and is sent chiefly to Nicaragua, though some of it finds its way to the British market. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil-wood, and mother-of-pearl. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Total exports in 1845, 126,340*l.*; imports, 87,300*l.*

Costa Rica is divided into three departments—the Eastern, the Western, and that of Nicoya. Each of these is again subdivided into *partidos* or districts. The principal cities are San José, the capital, Cartago, Erredia, Estralla, Esparza, and Ujarras. The two established ports of entry are Puntas Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Matina, on the Caribbean Sea. The government of Costa Rica was established in 1823,

and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative legislature, and the executive is intrusted to a supreme chief. The religion is Roman Catholic. The annual net revenue of the state averages about 26,400. The inhabitants are extremely industrious and orderly. They were formerly subjected to great poverty, and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began to be encouraged, that they have attained to any thing like their present prosperity.

In 1849–50, the government granted to M. G. Lafond, the French consul-general, a tract of land from the Gulf of Dulce, on the Pacific, to the Boca del Toro, on the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of opening a route between the two oceans. The route across the isthmus by the San Juan River, along part of the frontier of Costa Rica, is so far opened that steamers now ply on the river in connection with others on the Lake of Nicaragua. Pop. 150,000, of whom 25,000 are Indians.

COS/TESSY or COS/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COSTIGLIOLE D'ASTI, kos-teel-yo'lā dăs/tee, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 8 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 5016.

COSTIGLIOLE DI SALUZZO, kos teel-yo'lā dee sā-loot/so, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Coni, province, and 6 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2064.

COS'TOCK, or CORT/LINGSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

COS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

COS'TON, a parish of England, co. of of Norfolk.

COS'UMNE, a post-office of Sacramento co., California.

COSWIG, kos/vĭg, or KOSWIGK, kos/vĭk, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, and on the Berlin Railway, 11 miles E.N.E. of Dessau. Pop. 2800.

COTABAMBAS, ko-tā-bām/bās, a province of Peru, department of Cuzco, between the Apurimac and Pachachaca, intersected from S. to N. by the Oropesa, an affluent of the Apurimac. It is 75 miles long, and 50 broad, almost entirely covered with mountains, which are clad with snow during the greater part of the year. Pop. in 1850, 23,241, of whom 18,000 are Indians.

COTAGAYTA, SANTIAGO DE, sān-te-ā/go dā ko-tā-ghī'tā, a small town of Bolivia, department, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Potosi, on the river Cotagayta, an affluent of the Pilcomaya.

COTEAU DES PRAIRIES, ko'to' dā prā'ree', an elevated region or swell in the prairies of North America, separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N., and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W., and extends S.S.E. 200 miles to the head of the Blue Earth River, where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country.

COTEAU DU LAC, ko'tō' dü läk, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Vaudreuil, on the river St. Lawrence, 42 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 42 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 350.

COTEAU (KAW'W) LANDING, a post village of Canada East, co. of Vaudreuil, on the St. Lawrence River, 45 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 34 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores and a hotel. Pop. about 350.

COTE BLANCHE, kōt blăsh, a bay in the S. part of Louisiana, washes the S.W. border of St. Mary's parish, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and Vermilion Bay on the W.

COTE DES NEIGES, kōt dā naizh, a small village of Canada East, in the rear of Montreal Mountain, 2½ miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 150.

COTE D'OR, kōt dor, (i. e. "coast or region of gold,") a chain of mountains in France, which separates the basin of the Saône from those of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cévennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the southern limit of the department of Côte d'Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Culminating point, Le Tassalot; height 1968 feet.

COTE D'OR, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy, between lat. 46° 55′ and 48° 10′ N., and surrounded by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute-Saône, and Haut-Marne. Area, 3354 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 400,297. The chief rivers are the Seine, the Armançon, Serain, and Aube, in the basin of the Seine; the Saône, which is navigable, the Vingeanne, and the Tille and Ouche, its affluents. The Canal of Burgundy (Canal de Bourgogne) traverses the department from S.E. to N. W. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, and building and lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important departments of France. Capital, Dijon. The department is divided into four arrondissements -Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur.

COTENTIN, ko'tăⁿ'tăⁿ', (anc. *Unelli* or *Venelli*,? or *Constantinus*,?) a district of France, in the old province of Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of the department of Manche, extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape La Hague; the principal town, Coutances.

COTE-ROTIE, kōt-ro'tee', a village of France, department of Rhône, arrondissement of Lyons, canton of St. Colombe, with a vineyard producing the celebrated red wine of that name.

COTE SANS DESSEIN, kōt sān dĕs-sin', a post-village in Callaway co., Missouri, on the N. bank of Missouri River, about 12 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

COTES DU NORD, kōt dü nor, a maritime department of the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne. It is situated between lat. 48° 3′ and 48° 57′ N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small islands, S. by the department of Morbihan, E. by Ille-et-Vilaine, and W. by Finistère. Area, 1987 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 632,613. The principal rivers are the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust, all small. The soil is mountainous and undulating, and contains iron, lead, excellent granite, and many mineral springs. Corn and cider are exported; hemp and flax are extensively raised; many horses and cattle are reared. Linen goods are exported in immense quantities. Capital, St. Brieuc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Loudeac, and St. Brieuc.

COTES, LES, lā kōt, several vineyards of France, department of Gironde. Those which produce the best grapes extend along the Garonne, between Ambares and St. Croix-du-Mont.

COTE ST. ANDRÉ, LA, lā kōt sănt ôⁿ'drā', a town of France, department of Isère, 19 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 4429. Its vicinity produces the celebrated *liqueur* called Eaux de la Côte.

COTES'WOLD, or COTS'WOLD HILLS, in England, a tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the county of Gloucester, extending from Bath northward to Chipping Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. The surface is generally bare. Extreme elevation, near Cheltenham, 1134 feet.

COT'GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

COT'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

COTH'ELTONE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

COTHEN, (Köthen,) a town of Germany. See KÖTHEN.

COTH'ERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

COTH'ERSTON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

COT'HY, a river of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, which, after a southward course of 25 miles, joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.

COTIGNAC, ko'teen'yăk', a town of France, department of Var, 16 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 3397. It has trade in silks, leather, confectionery, and wine.

COTIGNOLA, ko-teen-yo'lā, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 34 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara, near the Sennio. Pop. 3836.

COTILE, ko'teel', a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

COTINDIBA, ko-teen-dee/bā, or COTINGUIBA, ko-teen-ghee/bā, a river of Brazil, rises in the N. side of Mount Itabaianna, flows almost due E., and falls into the Atlantic 18 miles N.N.E. of Sergipe del Rey, after a course of about 90 miles.

COT'LAND, a post-office of Newton co., Texas.

COTLEIGH, kot'lee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COTO'MA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

COTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

COTOPAXI, ko-to-pax'see, (Sp. pron. ko-to-păh'hee,) a volcano of South America, in Ecuador, in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 miles S.S.E. of Quito. Lat. 0° 41′ S., lon. 78° 42′ W. Its shape is perfectly conical; height above the sea, 18,876 feet, or 9800 feet above the adjacent valley, being the highest volcano in America that has been active in modern times. The upper 4400 feet of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit. The scoriæ, lava, and rocky fragments which are the produce of its eruptions, cover an area of some 50 or 60 square miles. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of South America. In 1698, an eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga. In 1738, the flames rose 3000 feet above the brink of the crater; and in 1743, the fire burst forth from several new apertures near the summit, followed by profuse torrents of water, which flooded and desolated the whole plain below. In the May also of the following year, 1744, the internal fire opened for itself new passages; and again, in April, 1768, the smoke and ashes were so dense, and caused such darkness, that many of the inhabitants of the province were compelled to go about with lanterns during almost the whole day. In 1803, another eruption occurred, after an apparently complete state of quiescence during 20 years. In the January of that year, the snows began suddenly to melt; and in a single night the internal fires became so active that at day dawn the outer walls of the cone were seen to be quite bare, and of a dark brown hue, like vitrified scoriæ or lava. At the port of Guayaquil, which is 130 miles distant in a straight line, Humboldt heard, day and night, the roaring and explosions of this volcano, like continued discharges of a battery of artillery.

COTO'SA, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia

COTRONE, ko-tro'nā, (anc. *Crotona*,) a town of Naples,

province of Calabria Ultra II., on its E. coast, near the mouth of the Esaro, 6 miles N.W. of Cape Nau. Pop. 5500. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a strong citadel. Among its narrow streets and shabby houses are a cathedral and several other churches, a diocesan seminary, military and civil hospitals, and several asylums and convents. It has a small harbor; trade insignificant. In ancient times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras, and as the birthplace of the famous Milo and other celebrated wrestlers.

COTRONEI, ko-tro-nâ'ee, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 20 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1400.

COTTA, kot'tâ, a village of Ceylon, 6 miles E. of Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the kings of Ceylon. There is here a Christian institution. Singhalese and Malabar youths receive instruction in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, mathematics, and theology. There are also here a chapel and a printing office.

COTTAGE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

COTTAGE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

COTTAGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

COTTAGE GROVE, a post-office of Union co., Indiana.

COTTAGE GROVE, a post-village and township in Dane co., Wisconsin, about 12 miles S.E. of Madison. Pop. 785.

COTTAGE GROVE, a post-village of Washington co., Minnesota, 25 miles N.E. of St. Paul.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-village of Du Page co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, 16 miles W. of Chicago.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

COTTAGE HOME, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

COTTAGE HOME, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

COTTAGE INN, a post-office of La Fayette co., Wisconsin.

COTTAGE MILL, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

COTTBUS or KOTTBUS, kott'bôôs, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, capital of a circle, on the Spree, 43 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 8127. It is enclosed by walls, and has several suburbs, a royal palace, college, orphan asylum, and various other public institutions; also extensive manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, and export and transit trade.

COTTENHAM, a village and parish of England, co., and 6¾ miles N. of Cambridge. Pop. 1838. In 1109 some monks of Crowland resorted hither as lecturers, whence is supposed to have resulted the system of academical instruction at Cambridge. Archbishop Tenison, Pepys, and Lord Chancellor Cottenham were born in this parish.

COTTERED, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

COTTERSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 2 miles N.N.E. of Oundle. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

COTTESBATCH, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

COTTESBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COTTESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

COTTESMORE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

COTTIAN ALPS, (anc. *Alpes Cottiæ,*) a division of the Alps, extending from Monte Viso north-westward to Mount Cenis.

COTTICA, kot-tee'kâ, a river of Dutch Guiana, rising in the N.E. part of the colony, and falling into the Commewyne.

COTTINGHAM, parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

COTTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COTTISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

COTTLEVILLE, a post-office of St. Charles co., Missouri.

COTTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COTTON, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

COTTON, a township in Switzerland co., Indiana. P. 1872.

COTTON CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Tennessee.

COTTON GIN, a post-office of Freestone co., Texas.

COTTON GIN PORT, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, on the Tombigbee River, 15 miles above Aberdeen. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

COTTON GROVE, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

COTTON GROVE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

COTTON GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 142 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. Pop. about 100.

COTTON GROVE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

COTTON HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

COTTON HILL, a post-village of Randolph co., Georgia, 150 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

COTTON PLANT, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

COTTON PLANT, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

COTTON PLANT, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

COTTON RIDGE, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

COTTON VALLEY, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

COTTONVILLE, a post-village in Marshall co., Alabama, about 120 miles N. of Montgomery.

COTTONVILLE, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

COTTONVILLE, a village of Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

COTTONWOOD, a post-village of Shasta co., California.

COTTONWOOD, a small town of Yolo co., California.

COTTONWOOD CREEK, of Shasta co., California, falls into Sacramento River, about 20 miles below Shasta City.

COTTONWOOD GROVE, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois.

COTTONWOOD POINT, a post-office of Pemiscot co., Missouri.

COTTRELVILLE, a post-village and township of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the W. side of St. Clair River, about 40 miles N.E. of Detroit. Pop. 913.

COTUIT, kot'u-it, a post-village of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 68 miles S.E. of Boston.

COTUIT PORT, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Oyster Bay, 70 miles S.E. of Boston.

COTUY or COTOI, ko-twee', a town of the island of Hayti, in the North-eastern department, near the river Yuna, 44 miles N.N.E. of San Domingo. Pop. 2000. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

COTYÆUM. See KUTAJEH.

COUBCABIA. See COOBCABIA.

COUCHES, koosh, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles E.S.E. of Autun. Pop. in 1852, 2860.

COUCHE'S (kōw'chez) GAP, a small village of Greene co., Tennessee.

COUCHE'S MILLS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

COUCKELAERE, kōw-keh-lâ'reh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges, on the Westebeke. Pop. 4152.

COUCY-LE-CHATEAU, koo'see'leh-shâ'tō', a town of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles N. of Soissons. It has the remains of a fine old feudal castle, whence its name. Pop. in 1852, 820.

COUDEAC, koo'dē-âk', or PETICODIAC, pet-e-ko'de-ak', a river of British North America, in New Brunswick, falling into Shepody Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, after a course of about 60 miles.

COUDEKERQUE, kood'kerk', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles S.E. of Dunkerque. Pop. 1593.

COUDERSPORT, kōw'derz port, written also COWDERSPORT, a post-village, capital of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 174 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 1 newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

COUDES-MONTPEYROUX, kood-mōnt'pâ'roo', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, with remains of the Castle of Montpeyroux. Pop. 1473.

COUDOONIA, koo-doo'ne-â(?) a river of Western Africa, in Soodan, falling into the Niger 5 miles N.W. of Egga.

COUDRES, kood'r, (Fr. *Isle aux Coudres*, eel 5 kood'r, "Hazel Island,") an island of Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, 55 miles N.E. of Quebec. Length, 6 miles. Pop. 360.

COUERON, koo-â'rōn', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, with a basin and quay on the Loire, 14 miles S.E. of Savenay. Pop. 1162. Commerce in linens, cloths, wine, brandy, and fish.

COUESMES, kwaim or kwêm, a village of France, department and 11 miles N.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 1640.

COUESNON, koo-â'nōn', or kwâ'mōn', a river, of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, enters Cancale Bay nearly opposite Mont St. Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 miles, for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

COUFFE, koof, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. 1750.

COUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

COUHE, koo'â', a town of France, department of Vienne, 11 miles N.N.W. of Civray, on the Dive. Pop. 1913. It has manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs.

COULAN. See QUILON.

COULL, kool, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, W. of Lamphanan, with 462 inhabitants, and the ruins of a large feudal castle.

COULLON, kool'lōn', a village of France, department of Loiret, 33 miles S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 2060.

COULMAN, an island in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 73° 36′ S., lon. 170° 0′ 2″ E. Discovered by Sir James Ross, on January 17, 1841.

COULOMMIERS, koo'lom'me-â', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand-Morcin, an affluent of the Marne, 13 miles S.E. of Meaux. Pop. in 1852, 4257. Its chief edifices are a large parish church and the ruins of an old castle. It has an active trade with Paris in corn and flour, Brie cheeses, fruit, and cattle.

COULONGES-SUR-LAUTIZE, koo'lōnzh'-sür-lō'teez', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles N.N.W. of Niort. Pop. 1845.

COULSDON, kōls'don, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

COUL'SON'S (kōl'sonz) MILLS, a post-office of Linn co., Missouri, 110 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

COULSTON, (kōl'ston) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

COULTER, LOCH, lok kool'ter, a small lake of Scotland,

co. of Stirling, parish of St. Ninian's, about 2 miles in circumference. Its waters are reported to have sunk from 10 to 12 feet at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1756.

COULTER'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

COULTER'S STORE, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

COULTERSVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 175 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

COULTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

COUNCIL BEND, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

COUNCIL BLUFF, in the Indian Territory, on the W. bank of Missouri River, about 660 miles from the mouth, is the highest point to which steamboats ascend. A noted Indian council was once held here.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, CITY OF, formerly KANESVILLE, a post-village and capital of Potawatomie co., Iowa, near the Missouri River, 250 miles W. of Iowa City. It has 30 or 40 stores. The Davenport and Iowa Railroad is intended ultimately to be extended to this place. Pop. in 1854, 3500. It was first settled by the Mormons.

COUNCIL CITY, a flourishing post-village of Kansas Territory, on the great thoroughfare to Santa Fé, 85 miles W. of the Missouri boundary. It contains several stores, steam saw mills, a grist mill, &c. In the vicinity are coal mines, lime and sandstone quarries, beds of clay, &c. The village is owned by a joint stock company. Pop. about 1000.

COUNCIL HILL, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 8 miles N.E. of Galena, has rich lead-mines in its vicinity.

COUND, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

COUNDON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

COUNTESTHORPE, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

COUNTISBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

COUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

COUNTY LINE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

COUNTY LINE, a post-office of Davie co., North Carolina.

COUNTY LINE, a post-village, Campbell co., Georgia, on the left side of Chattahoochee River, 32 miles W.S.W. of Atlanta.

COUNTY LINE, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 40 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

COUNTY LINE, a post-village of Newton co., Mississippi, 60 miles E. by N. of Jackson.

COUNTY LINE, a post-office of Pike co., Arkansas.

COUNTY LINE CREEK, of Caswell co., North Carolina, flows into Dan River at Milton, near the N. boundary of the state.

COUPANG, a town of Malay Archipelago. See COEPANG.

COUPE-(koop)-LENCH NEWHALL'KEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.S.E. of Haslington.

COUPIAC, koo'pe-äk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 25 miles S. of Rodez. Pop. 2763.

COURBEVOIE, koor'beh-vwä', a village of France, department of Seine, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 5½ miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 5005.

COURCELLES, koor'sël', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4½ miles N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3226. COURCELLE or COURCELLES is the name of several other villages of France.

COURCEMONT, koor'seh-mônt', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1862.

COURCITÉ, koor'see'tä', a market-town of France, department and 17 miles E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1900.

COURDEMANCHE, koor'deh-mônsh', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 1660.

COURLAND or KURLAND, koor'länd, (Ger. pron. koor'länt,) a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 56° and 58° N., and lon. 21° and 27° E.; having S. the government of Wilna, E. Vitebsk, N. Livonia and the Gulf of Riga, and W. the Baltic. Area, 10,608 square miles. Pop. 539,270, mostly Protestants, and of Lithuanian descent. Coast flat; surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Dune, Buller, Aa, and Windau; lakes numerous. Soil fertile in the E., but in many other parts swampy; about two-fifths of the surface are covered with forests of fir and oak. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption, with flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. Pasturage scanty, and the oxen, sheep, and horses are generally of inferior breeds. In manufacturing industry Courland ranks nearly the last among the Russian governments; it has only a few manufactures of paper and copper-wares, with distilleries and tile factories. Principal towns, Mitau, the capital, Libau, Goldingen, and Jacobstad. Courland formed an independent duchy from 1561 to 1795; it was incorporated with Russia in the latter year, but the Courlanders maintained their ancient rights and privileges.

COURNON, koor'nôn', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles E.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand, near the Allier. Pop. 2545.

COURONNE, LA, lä koo'rونn', a village of France, department of Charente, 4 miles S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 2340. It has numerous paper mills.

COURONNE, LA, two villages of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near the left bank of the Seine, 6 miles W. of St. Rouen. United pop. 2830.

COURPIÈRE, koor'pe-air', a town of France, department of Puy-le-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 miles E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 3810.

COURRIÈRES, koor're-air', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles E.S.E. of Bethune. Pop. 2538.

COURS, koor, a village of France, department of Rhone, 20 miles W.N.W. of Villefranche, on the Trambouze. Pop. in 1852, 4688. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of cotton goods, called Beaujolais.

COURSAN, koor'sôn', a village of France, department of Aude, 4 miles N.N.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 2000.

COURSENVILLE, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 9 miles N.N.E. of Newton, has a store and a mill.

COURSEULLES, koor'sull', or COURSEULLE-SUR-MER, koor'sull'-sür-mair, a village of France, department of Calvados, near the English Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of Caen. Pop. 1540, employed in lace-making, and coasting trade.

COURSON, koor'sôn', a village of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles S. of Auxerre. Pop. 1530.

COURSON, a village of France, department of Calvados, 40 miles S.W. of Caen. Pop. 1360.

COURTABLEAU (koor'tä'bl'o) BAYOU, of Louisiana, is formed by the Bœuf and Crocodile Bayous, which unite about 8 miles N.N.E. of Opelousas. Flowing south-eastward, it enters the Atchafalaya on the E. border of St. Landry parish, after a course of 30 or 40 miles. During high water it is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Washington, and is important as a channel by which the produce of the parish is exported.

COURTAIS (koor'tä') CREEK, of Missouri, flows into the Osage Fork of Maramec River, in Crawford county.

COURTEENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

COURTELARI. See COURTLARI.

COURTENAY, koort'nä', a town of France, department of Loiret, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montargis. Pop. 1984.

COURTESY, a village of Floyd co., Georgia, about 60 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

COURT HILL, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

COURT-HOUSE, a post-office of Bolivar co., Mississippi.

COURTINAY, koor'te-nä', a large village of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 10 miles N.W. of Bellary.

COURTISOLS, koor'tee'sol', a village of France, department of Marne, arrondissement, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Châlons, on the Vesle. Pop. 1900. Its inhabitants, said to be descended from an ancient Greek colony, are distinguished by their agricultural knowledge, their *patois*, and many peculiar customs.

COURTLAND, kort'land, a post-village of Lawrence co., Alabama, on the railroad between Tuscumbia and Decatur, about 20 miles E. of the former.

COURTLAND, Michigan. See CORTLAND.

COURTLAND, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana, has a steam mill and a few stores.

COURTLAND, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

COURTLARI or COURTELARI, koor'tä'res', a market-town of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles N.W. of Bern. It has an old castle. Pop. 878.

COURTMACSHERRY, a fishing village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the W. shore of the bay, 7 miles E. of Clonakilty. Pop. 740. Courtmacsherry House, in the vicinity, is a marine villa of the Earl of Shannon.

COURTNEYVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

COURTRAI or COURTRAY, koor'trä', (anc. *Cortoriacum*; Flem. *Kortryk*, kort'rike,) a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, capital of the arrondissement, on the Lys, 26 miles N.W. of Ghent, with which, as also with most of the other principal places in Belgium, it communicates by railway. Pop. 19,682. It is well built and clean; chief edifices, a Gothic town-hall and cathedral, St. Martin's Church, and a public library of 12,000 volumes. It has various public schools. In and around it extensive manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, of damasks, lace, and yarn are carried on; and it has also manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco, soap, beer, and leather, with large fairs on Easter-Monday and August 24.

Courtrai is of early origin; in Roman times it was called *Cortoriacum*. The Normans took and fortified it in 880; the locality was made a countship in 988. The (first) "Battle of Spurs" was fought close to the town, July 11, 1302, between the Flemings and French, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss, including the 8000 *gilt spurs* of the killed or vanquished French knights, from which circumstance the fight took its name. In 1382, the French took and sacked the town, professedly to revenge this signal defeat. In 1385, Count Philip the Hardy erected new fortifications and strengthened the old, as did the French in 1647; the latter took the town again in 1793. Courtrai, under their republic and empire, became chief town of an arrondissement of the department of the Lys. In 1814, it reverted to the Netherlands.

COURTWRIGHT'S (kort'rits) MILLS, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

COURVILLE, koor'veel', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure, 11 miles W. of Chartres, with 1540 inhabitants.

COURZIEU or COURSIEUX, koor'ze-uh', a village of

France, department of Rhône, 12 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 1630.

COUSERANS, LE, leh koo'zeh-rŏxⁿ', an ancient district of France, situated among the Pyrenees, near the frontiers of Spain. Its capital was St. Lizier.

COUSHATTEE CHUTE, (shoot) a post-office of Nachitoches parish, Louisiana.

COUSSAC-BONNEVAL, koos'sâk'bonn'val', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 21 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 3007. It has manufactures of porcelain.

COUTANCES, koo'tŏnss', (anc. *Constantia*,) a town of France, department of Manche, capital of the arrondissement, at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard, 9 miles from the English Channel, and 41 miles S. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 8064. It stands on a hill slope, surrounded by an old wall; it is not well built, but has an ancient cathedral, and two other handsome churches, a bishop's palace, prefecture, commercial college, public library, and theatre. Manufactures of worsted stuffs, druggets, tape, lace, parchments, and hardwares, and a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, and cattle, and two considerable annual fairs. Coutances is an ancient town, and had a bishop in 430. It was afterwards fortified, and became the capital of the district of Cotentin. The fortifications have almost entirely disappeared.

COUTERNE, koo'têrn', a town of France, department of Orne, on the Véa, near its confluence with the Mayenne, 11 miles E.S.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1720.

COUTHEZON, koo'teh-zŏxⁿ', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement, and 10 miles N.N.E. of Avignon, on a branch of the Ouveze. Pop. 2558.

COUTHUIN-REPPE, kŏw-toin'-rêp'peh, (Fr. pron. koo'twănⁿ'rêpp,) a village of Belgium, province of Liege, on the Meuse, 4 miles W. of Huy. Both coal and iron are worked, and there are also lime-kilns. Pop. 2492.

COUTICHES, koo'teash', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 2110. It has manufactures of beet-root sugar.

COUTOUVRE, koo'toovr', a village of France, department of Loire, 8 miles N.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1750.

COUTRAS, koo'trâ', (anc. *Coriterate*,) a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Dronne, 26 miles N.E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 1355.

COUTURE, LA, lâ koo'tür', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles N.E. of Béthune. Pop. 2360.

COUTURE, LA, a village of France, department of Eure, 14 miles S.E. of Evreux, with manufactures of wind-instruments.

COUVES, kŏ'vès or ko'oo'vès, two small islands of Brazil, off the coast of the province of São Paulo. Lat. 23° 26' S.; lon. 44° 35' W.

COUVET, koo'vâ', a village of Switzerland, in the Val-de-Travers, 14 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâtel. It is the centre of the lace manufactures of the canton.

COUVIN, koo'vănⁿ', a village of Belgium, province, and 85 miles S.W. of Namur. Pop. 2000. It has rich iron-mines, and important and celebrated manufactures of steam machinery and cables.

COUX, LE, leh koo, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1583.

COVE, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the S. shore of Nigg Bay, 4 miles S.S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 421.

COVE, a maritime village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 1 mile E. of Kinsale. Pop. 352.

COVE, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 70 miles N. by W. of Montgomery.

COVE, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

COVE CREEK, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

COVE CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

COVE DALE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

COVE HYTHE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COVELAND, a post-village, capital of Island co., Oregon Territory.

COVELONG, a maritime town of British India, presidency, and 22 miles S. of Madras, district of Chingleput. A fort here, now destroyed, was taken by Clive in 1752.

COVENEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COVENHAM ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COVE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COVENTRY, kŭv'en-tre, (L. *Conventria*,) a city of England, co. of Warwick, 85 miles N.W. of London, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Warwick, on the London and North-western Railway. It is situated partly on a gentle eminence rising in a valley, and partly on a hill, falling away gradually on each side—the whole stretching from E. to W. for nearly 2 miles, and bounded on the N.E. by the river Sherbourne and the brook at Radford. The more modern parts of the town are regularly and well built; but a few irregular and narrow streets still remain, lined with houses in the style of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Several new streets have been formed of late years, a number of new and handsome houses built, and a great and general improvement effected in the appearance of the town. The whole is well paved and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from the corporation water-works. Among the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's Church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, and having a beautiful spire 363 feet high; Trinity Church, with a spire 237 feet high; St. John's Church, a plain cruciform structure of the time of Edward III.; Christ Church, a handsome modern building, attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery; and St. Mary's Hall, erected in the time of Henry VI., and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of the fifteenth century in England. To these buildings may be added the Theatre, the Town-hall, the Drapers' Hall, the Jail, barracks, and several other handsome public structures. During the monastic ages, Coventry had a large and magnificent cathedral, which was destroyed at the Reformation. Besides the six churches belonging to the Establishment, it has a handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed, the principal of which are Sir Thomas White's Charity, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., with an annual income of between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.*; the Bablake Men's Hospital, income about 1500*l.*; and the Bablake Boy's Hospital, with an income of about 940*l.* Besides these, there are various other considerable charities, and several minor ones. The scholastic foundations are, the Free Grammar School, a richly endowed institution, with exhibitions and fellowships attached; several other charity schools, a school of design, and a number of well-conducted private academies. There are also a library, a mechanics' institute, a society for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge, several dispensaries, a hospital, and a beautifully laid out cemetery.

Coventry was celebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets as early as the sixteenth century, and also for a kind of blue thread, called "Coventry true blue." These were succeeded by the manufacture of woollen broadcloths of various descriptions, which continued long the staple trade of the town, till superseded, in turn, by weaving, now, together with watch-making, the staple business of the place. Gauze and ribbons of all descriptions are made, and fringe-making and silk-dyeing are carried on. This city is the greatest emporium for ribbons in England; and watch-making, introduced at a very remote period, has so much increased, especially within the last 40 or 50 years, that a greater number of watches is now made here than in London, and of equal quality. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description, and *Mysteries* were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry, is still manifested by the triennial processional show in honor of the Countess Godiva, who unwittingly tempted "Peeping Tom of Coventry" into the indiscretion which obtained for him the soubriquet by which he has been immortalized. The origin and meaning of the well-known figurative threat of "sending to Coventry" has been variously given, but is still uncertain. Coventry sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and has done so since 1453. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Pop. in 1841, 30,743; 1851, 36,801.

COVENTRY, a township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 70 miles N.W. of Concord.

COVENTRY, a post-village and township of Orleans co., Vermont, 60 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 807.

COVENTRY, a post-village and township of Kent co., Rhode Island, on a branch of the Pawtuxet River, which affords water-power, and on the New York and Boston Airline Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Providence. This township is the seat of varied and extensive manufactures, comprising mouseline-de-laines, calico prints, coarse cotton goods, cotton, and other machinery, &c. Pop. 3620.

COVENTRY, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Willimantic River, 29 miles E. of Hartford. Its manufactures are very extensive, comprising machinery, articles of hardware, cotton and woollen goods, muslins, and an immense number of hats. Pop. 1984.

COVENTRY, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, 21 miles S.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1677.

COVENTRY, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, about 67 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church, an iron forge, and a mill.

COVENTRY, a post-township in the S. part of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1299.

COVENTRY CENTRE, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

COVENTRY DEPOT, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

COVENTRYVILLE, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, 114 miles W.S.W. of Albany, contains 2 churches and several stores.

COVE OF CORK, now QUEENSTOWN, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Cork, on the S. side of Cove Island, in Cork harbor. Pop. 6142. It occupies a steep slope, its houses being disposed in successive terraces. Principal edifices, a handsome parish church, large Roman Catholic chapel, national school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, club-rooms, and a spacious market-house. Roche's Point, at the E. entrance of Cork harbor, lat. 51° 47′ 33″ N., lon. 8° 18′ 14″ W., is surmounted by a light-house, and at the E. end of the town are a pier, quays, and a station-house for pilots and officers of the port of Cork. Cove is protected by formidable batteries, and opposite it are several islets, with additional fortifications, barracks, magazines, and victualling stores. In summer, Cove is a good deal resorted to for bathing by the inhabitants of Cork, with which city a continual communication is maintained by steamers. The Isle of Cove, area about 13,000 acres, is fertile, mostly occupied with villas and plantations, and connected with the mainland by several bridges.

COVE POINT, on Chesapeake Bay, N. of the entrance to Patuxent River. On it is a fixed light, 50 feet high.

COVERHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

COVERLEY HALL, a village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany Valley, 12 miles N.E. of Bellefonte. The name of the post-office is Nittany.

COVERT, kŭv′ert, a post-village and township of Seneca co., New York, on the W. side of Cayuga Lake, 25 miles S. by E. of Waterloo. Pop. 2253.

COVE SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COVESVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

COVESVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

COVESVILLE, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, 103 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, has 1 church.

COVILHA, kō-veel′yäh′, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 21 miles S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 5000. It has a Latin school, woollen manufactures, and near it are thermal springs.

COVINGTON, kŭv′ing-tŭn, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

COVINGTON, kŭv′ing-tŭn, a county of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1240 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh River, and also drained by Yellow-water River. The surface is uneven; the soil is sandy and poor, and mostly covered by forests of pine. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Montezuma. Pop. 3645, of whom 3165 were free, and 480 slaves.

COVINGTON, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by Bowie River and Sun Creek, affluents of Leaf River. The soil is sandy and rather light, producing a sparse growth of pine timber. Named in honor of General Covington. Capital, Williamsburg. Pop. 3338, of whom 2224 were free, and 1114 slaves.

COVINGTON, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, 33 miles S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 1385.

COVINGTON, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 448.

COVINGTON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 650.

COVINGTON, a thriving post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Tioga River, and on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 138 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has an active trade in lumber. Pop. of the township, 1162.

COVINGTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Alleghany co., Virginia, on Jackson's River, a branch of James River, 196 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It is situated in a beautiful and healthful region among the Alleghany Mountains, and is to be the terminus of the James River Canal, which is completed to Buchanan, in the adjoining county. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

COVINGTON, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina, about 80 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

COVINGTON, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 130 miles W. of Augusta. It has a brick court-house, an academy, a church, and 8 stores.

COVINGTON, a post-village, capital of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, and 45 miles N. of New Orleans.

COVINGTON, a post-village, capital of Tipton co., Tennessee, 200 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

COVINGTON, a flourishing city of Kenton co., Kentucky, situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and just below the mouth of the Licking River, which separates it from the city of Newport. It is built on a beautiful plain, several miles in extent, and regularly laid out in accordance with the plan of Cincinnati, of which it may be considered a suburb. The facilities of intercourse are such, that many persons reside here, whose places of business are in Cincinnati. Covington is connected with Lexington by a railroad about 90 miles long. A charter is also obtained for a railroad from this place to Louisville. It contains about 10 churches, 3 banks, a large city hall, 2 female academies, the Western Theological College, a richly endowed and flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists, and 3 newspaper offices. Here are manufactories of cotton, hemp, silk, and tobacco, a large rolling mill, and an extensive establishment for packing pork and beef. Pop. in 1853, about 13,000.

COVINGTON, a thriving post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 78 miles W. of Columbus. It is situated in a rich and beautiful country. Pop. 451.

COVINGTON, a village of Preble co., Ohio, about 100 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

COVINGTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Fountain co., Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 73 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. Since the canal was completed thus far in 1846, this village has rapidly improved. Large quantities of grain are shipped here by canal. A bridge has recently been built across the river here, and several plank-roads are in process of construction. The vicinity abounds in coal and iron ore. Laid out in 1826. Pop. in 1850, 1176; in 1853, about 1500.

COVINGTON, a village of Washington co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, about 100 miles S. of Springfield.

COVINGTON, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

COVINGTON, a small village of Warren co., Missouri.

COVINGTON and THANKERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde.

COWAL or COW'ALL, a peninsular district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Loch Long and the Frith of Clyde on the E., and Loch Tyne on the W. Pop. in 1851, 8936. In it are Lochs Goyle and Eck, the villages of Inverhallon, Kilmodan, Kilmun, Kililusa, Strathlachan, Lochgoilhead, Kilmorisch, and the royal castles of Dunoon and Carrick.

COWALLIS, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

COWANESQUE, a creek of Pennsylvania, rises in Potter co., flows through Tioga co., and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., New York, about 7 miles S. of Corning.

COWAN'S FORD, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

COWANSHANNOCK, a creek of Pennsylvania, falls into the Alleghany in Armstrong county.

COWANSHANNOCK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1318.

COWANSVILLE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

COWANSVILLE, a post-village in Rowan co., North Carolina, about 100 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

COWANSVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 38 miles S.E. of St. John's, and 55 miles from Montreal.

COWARNE, (kō′arn,) LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

COWARNE, MUCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

COWBIT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

COWBRIDGE, or PONT-VAEN, (vī′en,) a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the small river Ddau, here crossed by a stone bridge, 12 miles W. of Cardiff. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 1086. It unites with Cardiff and Llantrissent in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are the remains of a castle, and of a Druidic temple.

COW CREEK, of Shasta co., California, falls into the Sacramento River about 10 miles below Shasta City.

COW CREEK, a township of Gallatin co., Illinois. Pop. 766.

COW CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

COWDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

COWDERSPORT. See COUDERSPORT.

COWEE, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

COWEHEE, a creek of Barbour co., Alabama, flows into the Chattahoochee, about 10 miles above Eufaula.

COWEKEE or COWIKEE, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

COWELITSK, kō-wel-itsk′, (also written COWLITZ,) INDIANS, a tribe of Washington Territory, N. of the Columbia River, near Fort Vancouver. See COWLITZ.

COWELL'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

COWER, a trading place of North-western Africa, on the Gambia, about 80 miles from its embouchure. Lat. 13° 27′ N., lon. 14° 30′ W.

COWES, kōwz, (WEST,) a seaport-town and watering-place in the Isle of Wight, on the W. side of the river Medina, at its mouth, (here ½ mile across,) and at the N. extremity of the island, 10½ miles S.S.E. of Southampton, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communicates daily by steamers. Pop. 4107. Being built on a steep and wooded slope, it has a striking appearance from the sea, and comprises many good residences, with hotels, assembly and reading rooms. At the angle, formed by the river and sea, termed Egypt Point, is a battery originally built by Henry VIII.; a handsome church is the other chief public edifice. Cowes has a good bathing establishment, and docks for ship-building; and it is the head-quarters of the Royal

Yacht Club, who hold their annual regatta here. It now numbers about 170 members, who have yachts of sizes varying from 30 to 450 tons; total tonnage, 10,000, employing about 1500 seamen. Its coasting trade consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce and malt; imports coal, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. Registered shipping in 1847, 9239 tons.

COWES, (East,) a village in the Isle of Wight, on the E. side of the river Medina, at its mouth, opposite West Cowes, and 4 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 880. It has the custom-house for the port of Cowes. Near it are Norris Castle and Osborne-house, the marine residence of Queen Victoria.

COWE'TA, a county in the W.N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of 378 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms its boundary on the N.W., and Line Creek on the E.; it is also drained by Cedar, Wahoo, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil is a loam, more or less sandy, and generally fertile. Strips of pine timber are distributed through the county, but the greater part produces the oak and hickory. One gold-mine was worked in 1850. The county is intersected by the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad. Organized in 1826, and named in honor of General William McIntosh, a half-blood Creek Indian, and head chief of the Coweta towns. Capital, Newnan. Pop. 13,685, of whom 8220 were free, and 5415 slaves.

COW'FOLD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

COW'GROVE, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

COW-HO'NEYBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COW'ICK, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

COWIKEE. See Cowekee.

COW'ISHAR', a town of Nepaul, near its N.W. extremity, on the Geggra. Lat. 13° 16′ N., lon. 81° 5′ E.

COW'LAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

COWLESVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

COW'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

COWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

COWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

COW'LING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

COWLING, a township, England, co. of York, West Riding.

COWLITZ, COWLITSK or COW'ELITSK', a considerable river of Washington Territory, joins the Columbia about 60 miles from its mouth.

COWLITZ or COWLITSK, a county of Washington Territory, having S. the Columbia, and intersected by Cowlitz River. Area, 1050 square miles. Capital, Monticello.

COWLITZ LANDING, capital of Lewis co., Washington Territory, on Cowlitz River, about 62 miles N.E. of Pacific City.

COW'PASTURE RIVER, of Central Virginia, unites with Jackson's River to form James River.

COW'PEN, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

COW'PEN, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

COWPEN BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

COW'PENS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

COWPENS, a village of Walton co., Georgia.

COWPER HILL, a post-office, Robeson co., North Carolina.

COWS'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

COW'SKIN, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

COW'THORPE, a parish, England, co. York, West Riding.

COW'TON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding. North and South Cowton are townships in the same parish.

COX, an island of Hindostan, at the mouth of the Hoogly, contiguous to the N. end of Sagor Island. It is about 3 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth.

COX, a river of New South Wales, rising in Cook co., 75 miles N.W. of Sydney, and falls into the Wollondilly.

COXE'S BAZAR', a town of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, district of Chittagong, on the river Kauf, near its mouth, 70 miles S. of Islamabad.

COXE'S MILLS. See East-Pierrepont.

COX'HOE, a township of England, co. and 5½ miles S.S.E. of Durham, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Pop. 3904.

COXIM, ko-sheen', a river of Brazil, rising among the mountains in the S. of the province of Matto-Grosso, and joins the Taquari, in lat. 18° 24′ S. In the upper part of its course it is very impetuous, and is broken by numerous rapids; but about 120 miles of the lower part are available for canoes, which descend from the confluence of the Camapuan to the Taquari in 7 or 8 days, and ascend the same distance in 25 days.

COX'LODGE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Gosforth, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. Pop. 924. The Newcastle race-course is in this township.

COXSACKIE, a post-village and township of Greene co., New York, 22 miles S. of Albany. It has a landing on the Hudson, and contains a bank, several stores, and about 1000 inhabitants. Pop. 3741.

COX'S MILLS, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

COX'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

COX'S MILLS, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

COX'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

COXTOWN, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

COX'VILLE, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

COXVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

COX'WELL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

COXWELL, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Berks.

COX'WOLD, a village and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles N. of Easingwold. The celebrated Laurence Sterne once had the curacy of this parish.

COYACAN, ko-yä-kän', a town of Mexico, situated on a small stream flowing into Laguna de Oxochomilco, about 10 miles S. of the capital. It was at this place that General Scott issued his orders for the attack on Churubusco, August 20, 1847.

COY-CHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

COYLE, koil, a river of Hindostan, rising in Bahar, and falls into the Bay of Bengal; lat. 20° 47′ N., lon. 85° 20′ E. Total course about 300 miles.

COYLE, a small town in British India, presidency of Bengal, upper provinces, district of Agra, on an island in the Jumna, 6 miles S. of Muttra, and rendered conspicuous by its numerous mosques, turrets, and pinnacles.

COYLE'VILLE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

COYL'TON or COYLSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

COY'TEE, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

COY'TY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

COZ'BY, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

COZES, koz, a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 43 miles S.S.E. of La Rochelle. P. 1950.

COZUMEL (ko-zoo-mél') ISLAND, off the E. coast of Yucatan, in Central America, lat. 20° 35′ N., lon. 86° 41′ W., 24 miles in length from N. to S., and 7 miles in width. Surface level.

CRAB BOTTOM, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

CRAB ISLAND is situated 10 miles off the W. coast of Madagascar; lat. 21° 4′ S.

CRAB ISLAND, of British Guiana, is situated in lat. 6° 21′ N., lon. 57° 33′ W.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 60 miles S. by E. of Frankfort. It is connected by a turnpike with Lexington. The mineral springs of this place attract numerous visitors. It contains a church, an academy, 8 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-office of Williams co., Illinois.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

CRAB TREE, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

CRACATOA, a small and mountainous island in the Malay Archipelago, in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.

CRACH, krâsh, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles S.E. of L'Orient.

CRACKER'S NECK, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, about 30 miles N. of Milledgeville.

CRACOW or KRAKOW, krä'kō, (Polish, *Kraków*, krä'koof; Ger. *Krakau*, krä'kōw; Fr. *Kracovie* or *Cracovie*, krä-ko'vee'; L. *Gracchoplolis*, *Carrodunum* and *Cracovia*;) a city and ancient capital of Poland, more recently the capital of the republic of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian Empire, is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb of Podgorze, at the head of a branch railway recently constructed connecting it with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw, 158 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Lat. 50° 3′ 59″ N., lon. 19° 51′ 50″ E. Pop. about 43,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews, residing on an insular quarter in the Vistula. Mean temperature of the year, 47°; winter 27°, summer 66° Fahrenheit. It is irregularly built, and greatly dilapidated; a few years ago 40 of its churches were in ruins. It has, however, many venerable and historically interesting edifices; viz. the castle, founded A. D. 700, a magnificent cathedral, containing 20 chapels and the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, and council-house; a university, founded in 1364, has attached to it a botanic garden, an observatory, and a library with 30,000 printed volumes and 4500 MSS. Cracow has also a gymnasium, school of arts, and academy of painting. Near it are the mounds said to mark the tomb of the founder of the city in the eighth century, and about 3 miles W. is a vast tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 feet in elevation. ——Adj. and inhab. Cracovian, krä-kō've-an.

CRACOW or KRAKOW, formerly a part of the old kingdom of Poland, and more recently an independent republic, lying between lat. 49° 52′ and 50° 17′ N., and lon. 19° 7′ and 20° 17′ E.; about 43 miles in length, and 14 miles wide throughout the broadest portion. Area, 444 square miles. By the Partition Treaty of 1795, Cracow fell to the share of Austria; and in 1809 formed, with Western Galicia, the grand duchy of Warsaw. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was formed into an independent republic by the allies, but was subsequently, in 1846, again incorporated with Austria, and is now included in the government or grand duchy of Cracow, the most western division of Galicia. Pop. 140,000.

CRAD'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

CRADLEY, EAST AND WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CRAD'OCK, a district in the E. of the Cape Colony, in South Africa, having E. British Kaffraria, S. the district of Somerset, N. Colesberg, and W. Graaf Reinet. Area, 3168 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 8118.

CRADOCK, a village of South Africa, Cape Colony, in the above district, on the left bank of the Great Fish River, 3 miles N. of Somerset, has a Dutch church and chalybeate springs.

CRADOO, krá'doo', a town of South-western Africa, on the coast of Guinea, in the kingdom of Jaboe, at the junction of the Palmar River with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo; lat. 6° 38′ N., lon. 3° 56′ E. It is a well-known mart for the Jaboe cloths, which are to be had here in great abundance, and of fine quality. The Lake of Cradoo, on the N. bank of which the town is situated, is of a crescent form, about 50 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth in the centre. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, at its W. end, called Lagos River.

CRAFTS'BURY, a post-village and township of Orleans co., Vermont, 30 miles N. by E. of Hartford. The streams afford water-power for the manufacture of paper, starch, rakes, and other articles, and in the village is an academy. Pop. 1223.

CRAFTS'VILLE, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

CRAIG, (anc. *Inch Brioch.*) a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, comprising the villages of Ferryden, Rossie, and Usan.

CRAIG, a new county in the S.W. central part of Virginia. It is drained by the sources of Craig's Creek, from which the name is derived. The surface is mountainous, the main Alleghany extending along the N.W. border. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county, which was formed since that year out of parts of Giles, Botetourt, and Roanoke counties. Capital, Newcastle.

CRAIG, a post-village and township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 1849.

CRAIGIE, krá'ghee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

CRAIGMILLAR (krág-mil'ler) CASTLE, a picturesque ruin, co., and 3 miles S. of Edinburgh, on an eminence in Liberton parish, formerly a royal residence, and the seat of a famous conference in 1566.

CRAIGNEISH, krág'nish, a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, 19 miles W.S.W. of Inveracy. Here are various remains of Danish encampments.

CRAIGNETHAN (krág-nêth'an) CASTLE is a fine ruin of Scotland, co. and S.W. of Lanark, parish of Lesmahagow, on the river Netham.

CRAIG-PHADRIC, krág-fád'rik, a lofty hill of Scotland, co. of and near Inverness, and having extensive remains of an ancient fortress, composed of vitrified stones.

CRAIG'S CREEK, in the S.W. central part of Virginia, rises in Giles and Montgomery counties, and falls into James River, in Botetourt county, after a course of about 50 miles.

CRAIG'S CREEK, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

CRAIG'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

CRAIG'S VILLAGE, a village of British Guiana, a few miles from the mouth of Berbice River. Pop. 1500.

CRAIGS'VILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

CRAIGSVILLE, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad, about 50 miles E. of Pittsburg.

CRAIKE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

CRAIK'HALL, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CRAIL, krále, a royal and parliamentary burgh, seaport-town, and parish of Scotland, in the "East Neuk" of the co. of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 miles S.E. of St. Andrews. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1247. It has many massive and antique houses, an ancient church, once collegiate, and some remains of a royal palace. Its harbor, formerly a great rendezvous for boats employed in the herring fishery, is small and inconvenient. It existed as a town in the middle of the ninth century, and was called Caryll: its trade and manufactures have now decayed. The borough unites with St. Andrew's, Anstruther West and East, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

CRAIL'ING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

CRAILSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg. See KRAILSHEIM.

CRAIN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

CRAIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

CRAINS'VILLE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

CRAMBE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CRAM'LINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

CRAMOND, krah'mond, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Edinburgh and Linlithgow.

CRAN'AGE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

CRAN'BERRY, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Camden. It contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 2 academies, and several stores. Pop. estimated at 600.

CRANBERRY, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2256.

CRANBERRY, a post-village and township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, opposite Franklin. Pop. 1317.

CRANBERRY, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

CRANBERRY, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1042.

CRANBERRY BROOK, of Middlesex co., New Jersey, flows into the Millstone, about 3 miles S.E. of Princeton.

CRANBERRY CREEK, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

CRANBERRY FORGE, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

CRANBERRY ISLES, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

CRANBERRY LAKE, in the S. part of St. Lawrence co., New York, is the source of Oswegatchie River. Length about seven miles.

CRANBERRY PLAINS, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

CRANBERRY PRAIRIE, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

CRANBERRY SUMMIT, a thriving village of Preston co. Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 243 miles W. of Baltimore.

CRANBORNE, kran'born, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 9 miles N.N.E. of Wimborne, and 13 miles S.W. of Salisbury. Pop. in 1851, 2737. The town is pleasantly situated, and has some remains of a castle and ancient church, originally part of a priory. Bishop Stillingfleet was born here in 1635. Cranborne Chase is a tract of wood and parkland extending nearly to Salisbury, and still abounding in deer. Its castellated mansion-house, containing the Chase prison, was formerly a royal lodge.

CRAN'BROOK, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Kent. Area, 10,460 acres. The town, 40 miles S.E. of London, on a brook called the Crane, is neatly built, and partially paved and lighted with gas. The first woollen manufactury attempted in England was established here by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III. This trade, however, has long since disappeared, and traffic in hops has become the chief business. Pop. 3996.

CRANE, a township in Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 287.

CRANE, a township in Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop. 790.

CRANE, a township of Defiance co., Ohio.

CRANE CREEK, of Richland district, South Carolina, flows into Broad River, a few miles above Columbia.

CRANE CREEK, a post-village of Barry co., Missouri, about 150 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

CRANE RIVER, of Arkansas, flows through Arkansas co., into White River.

CRANE'S FORGE, a post-office of Assumption parish, Louisiana.

CRANE'S GROVE, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

CRANE'S RUN, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

CRANE'S TOWN, a village of Wyandot co., Ohio, 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

CRANE'S VILLAGE, or CRANESVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 18 miles from Schenectady.

CRANES'VILLE, a post-office of Essex co., New Jersey.

CRANESVILLE, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 25 miles S.W. of Erie.

CRANESVILLE, a post-village of Preston co., Virginia, about 250 miles N.W. of Richmond.

CRANESVILLE, Tennessee. See CRAINSVILLE.

CRANESVILLE, a post-office of Paulding co., Ohio.

CRANEVILLE, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

CRAN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

CRAN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

CRANFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CRAN'GANORE', a maritime town of Southern India, Travancore dominions, rajahship, and 16 miles N. of Cochin, on the backwater of the Malabar coast, formerly possessed by the Portuguese, and latterly by the Dutch. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

CRAN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CRANHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CRAN'LEY, a parish and village of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles S.S.E. of Guildford. Most part of the village is built around an open common. Its church has a fine chancel.

CRAN'MORE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CRANMORE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CRAN'OE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CRANS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CRAN'SHAWS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

CRANS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CRANSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

CRANSTON, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 6 miles S.W. of Providence. It contains a bank, and has manufactories of cotton goods, prints, thread, and machinery. Pop. 4311.

CRAN'TOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CRAN'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CRAN'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRAN'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRAON, krȧ'ȯn', a town of France, department of Mayenne, on the Oudon, 18 miles S.W. of Laval. Pop. in 1846, 3153. Volney was born here in 1755.

CRAONNE, krȧ'ȯnn', a town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles S.E. of Laon. Pop. 1056. In the battle of Craonne, on the 7th of March, 1814, the army under Blücher was routed by Napoleon.

CRAPONNE, krȧ'pȯnn', a town of France, in the department of the Haute Loire, 19 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 2260. It has manufactories of lace and woollen fabrics.

CRA'RY'S MILLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

CRA'TER'S MILLS, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

CRAT'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CRATHIS. See CRATI.

CRATH'ORNE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CRATHY (kra'thee) and BRAEMAR, brā'mär, an extensive united, and the most inland parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the district of Marr, and intersected by the Dee River. Pop. 1712. The ancient Calodonian forest of Marr, formerly covered the whole parish, and part still remains at Braemar, where are also extensive plantations of fir and larch. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort George intersects the district.

CRATI, krā'tee, (anc. *Crathis*,) a river of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 13 miles E.S.E. of Cassano. Total course, about 50 miles. Its chief affluents are the Coscile and Busento.

CRATO, krā'to, (anc. *Isento?*) a town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, capital of a comarca, near the Ervedal, 11 miles W. of Portalegre. Pop. 3000. It was formerly an important fortress, but its defences are now in decay.

CRATO, krā'to, a city of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, 180 miles S. of Fortaleza. It is situated in a fertile district, with a rapidly increasing population. It received the title of city in 1817.

CRAUGHWELL, kraw'well, a post-town of Ireland, co., and 14 miles E.S.E. of Galway. Pop. 274.

CRAU, LA, lȧ krō, (sometimes called in Latin, *Lapidei Campi*, *i. e.* "Stony Fields,") a plain, in the S. of France, occupying the western part of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, arrondissement of Arles and Aix, between the Rhone and the Étang de Berre, its northern part being traversed by a branch of the Canal of Crapoune. The surface is generally arid and covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with some excellent vineyards, and various olive and mulberry plantations.

CRAVEN, krā'vęn, a county in the E.S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of the Neuse River, by which it is intersected. The area is estimated at 1000 square miles. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps and forests of pitch pine. It was formed in 1729, as a precinct of Albemarle county. The name was given in honor of the Earl of Craven, one of the lords proprietors. Capital, Newbern. Pop. 14,709, of whom 8758 were free, and 5951 slaves.

CRAVEN MILLS, a small village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

CRA'VENSVILLE, a post-village in Daviess co., Missouri, on the northern bank of Grand River, about 140 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

CRAW'FISH RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Columbia county, and flowing nearly southward, enters Rock River at Jefferson, in Jefferson co.

CRAW'FORD, or CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CRAWFORD, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, here crossed by a chain-bridge, 15 miles S.S.E. of Lesmahagow. It has opposite to it the ruined castle of Crawford-Lindsay, the ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford.

CRAWFORD, a county in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 975 square miles. It is intersected by French Creek, and also drained by Shenango, Oil, Cussawago, and Conneaut Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile, though a large portion of it is better adapted to grazing than to tillage. The county contains iron ore and lime marl. It is intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, and by the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, not yet finished. The Franklin branch of the State Canal also terminates in the county. Organized in 1800, and named in honor of Colonel William Crawford, who was captured and put to death by the Indians at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1782. Capital, Meadville. Pop. 37,849.

CRAWFORD, a county in the western central part of Georgia, has an area of 289 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Flint River, on the N.E. by Echaconnee Creek, and drained by Spring and Walnut Creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil of the northern part is moderately productive; the southern part is sterile and covered with pine woods. It was named in honor of William H. Crawford, United States senator from Georgia, and at one time secretary of the treasury. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. 8984, of whom 4355 were free, and 4629 slaves.

CRAWFORD, a county in the western part of Arkansas, bordering on the country of the Cherokee Nation, contains 585 square miles. The Arkansas River, navigable for steamboats, forms the entire southern boundary: the county is also drained by Frog Bayou and Lee's Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains, some of which are among the highest in the state. Boston Mountain is estimated to have an elevation of about 2000 feet. Stone coal and other valuable minerals are found. Capital, Van Buren. Pop. 7960, of whom 7027 were free, and 933 slaves.

CRAWFORD, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, contains 412 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Sandusky and Olentangy Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is among the highest parts of the state. The southern part of the county is adapted to grazing; the other portion is mostly appropriated to the growth of wheat. Three important railway lines meet at Crestline, in this county. Capital, Bucyrus. Pop. 18,177.

CRAWFORD, a new and unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains about 620 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Aux Sable River. The surface is not well known. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

CRAWFORD, a county in the southern part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 280 square miles. The Ohio River washes its southern border, and it is also drained by the Blue River. The surface is uneven and broken; the soil is rather poor, except near the river. Coal and iron ore are abundant in the county. The surface rock is carboniferous limestone. Capital, Leavenworth. Pop. 6524.

CRAWFORD, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 420 square miles. The Wabash River forms the eastern boundary, the Embarras River flows through the south-western part, and the North Fork of the latter flows along the western border. The surface presents a large proportion of prairie, the soil of which is good. Named in honor of William H. Crawford, former secretary of the treasury. Capital, Palestine. Pop. 7135.

CRAWFORD, a county in the south-eastern central part of Missouri, has an area of 1360 square miles. It is intersected by the Maramec River, and also drained by the Osage Fork and Dry Fork of that river, and by the head streams of Bourbeuse Creek. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly; the valleys and river-bottoms contain some excellent land, and the hills afford valuable timber. The county contains several prairies which are moderately fertile. This county is remarkable for its rich mines of iron, copper, and lead, all of which are worked with success, and the first quite extensively. The iron and copper are found in the sterile hills, in the vicinity of the Maramec River. Stone coal has recently been discovered in the same district. The mineral region is estimated to comprise about two-thirds of the county. Massie's iron-works, on the Maramec River, have been in operation many years, employing from 50 to 150 hands. The streams of the county afford extensive water-power. Capital, Steelville. Pop. 6397, of whom 6112 were free, and 285 slaves.

CRAWFORD, a new county in the western part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Boyer and Soldier Rivers, affluents of the Missouri. The county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few inhabitants.

CRAWFORD, a county in the south-western part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Iowa; contains 612 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wisconsin River, and drained by Kickapoo River. The surface is hilly, and partly occupied by prairies. Organized in 1818. Capital, Prairie-du-Chien. Pop. 2498.

CRAWFORD, a township of Washington co., Maine, 120 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 324.

CRAWFORD, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, 20 miles W. of Newburg. Pop. 1912.

CRAWFORD, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 542.

CRAWFORD, a post-village, capital of Stokes co., North Carolina, 110 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It was laid out about 1850, when Stokes county was divided and Forsyth county formed.

CRAWFORD, a district in Harris co., Georgia. Pop. 835.

CRAWFORD, post-village, capital of Russel co., Alabama, 72 miles E. of Montgomery. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 church, 1 newspaper office. Pop. about 200.

CRAWFORD, a township in Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1552.

CRAWFORD, a village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. of Columbus.

CRAWFORD, a post-village and township in Wyandot co., Ohio, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Upper Sandusky. Pop. 1300.

CRAWFORD, a post-office of Gallatin co., Illinois.

CRAWFORD COVE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

CRAW'FORD-JOHN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

CRAW'FORD'S MILL, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk River, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Burlington.

CRAWFORD'S MILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

CRAWFORD'S MILLS, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

CRAW'FORDSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Taliaferro co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 45 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has one church and an academy.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a thriving town of Union township, and capital of Montgomery co., Indiana, is beautifully situated on Sugar Creek, 45 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis, and 28 miles S. of Lafayette, with which it is connected by railroad. It is surrounded by an undulating and fertile country, in which stone coal and timber are abundant. It contains many handsome public and private buildings, and is distinguished for its educational advantages. Wabash College, of this place, founded in 1835, is one of the oldest and most respectable literary institutions of the state. The original edifice was consumed by fire in 1838, together with a library of 3000 volumes. This village also contains a county seminary, a female institute, and 2 newspaper offices. Sugar Creek furnishes water power in the vicinity. The railroad which connects this town with Lafayette was opened in 1852, and is to be extended southward to meet the New Albany and Salem Railroad. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 2500.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, 35 miles S. of Iowa City.

CRAW'FORD TAR'RANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CRAW'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

CRAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CRAWLEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CRAY, FOOTS, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CRAY'FORD, a town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles E.S.E. of Greenwich. Pop. 2463. Here are two extensive works for printing articles of dress, as shawls, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. In its vicinity are numerous chalk pits. Here, in 457, Hengist totally defeated Vortimer, in the second great battle between the Saxons and Britons.

CRAY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CRAY, ST. MARY'S, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CRAY, ST. PAUL'S, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CRAY'TONVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

CREACH'VILLE, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

CREA'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CREA'GERSTOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 12 miles N. by E. of Frederick.

CREAGH, krā, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

CREAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

CREAGH'S MILLS, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

CREAKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CREAKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CREANCES, krā'dănss', a town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 2350.

CREA'TON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. Holmby House, in which Charles I. was kept prisoner, is in this parish.

CREATON, LITTLE, a hamlet of Northampton co., 7 miles N.N.W. of Northampton.

CRECY or CRESSY, kres'see, (Fr. pron. krā'see',) a town of France, department of Somme, 10 miles N. of Abbeville, on the Maye, famous in British history for the signal victory gained here, August 26, 1346, by the troops of Edward III. of England, over a large French army under Philip of Valois.

CRÉCY, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand Morin River, 25 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 1049.

CRÉCY SUR SERRE, krā'see' sür sair, a town of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles N. of Laon. Pop. 2044.

CRE'DENHILL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CRÉDIN, krā'dăn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles N.W. of Ploërmel.

CREDITON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Credo, near its confluence with the Exe, 8 miles N.W. of Exeter. Pop. 5947. It has a noble church of the Tudor era, a flourishing grammar school, founded by Edward VI., a blue coat school, and other well-endowed charities. Woollens were once extensively woven here. In olden times it was the see of a bishop, afterwards transferred to Exeter.

CREE, a river in the south-western part of Scotland, joins Wigton Bay, by the estuary Loch Cree, after a course of 20 miles, in the latter part of which it is navigable.

CREED, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CREEK AGENCY, a post-office of Creek Nation, Arkansas.

CREEK INDIANS, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe, dwelling in Georgia and Alabama. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1814; and of those who survived most have removed beyond the Mississippi. Some of them have made considerable progress in civilization.

CREEK'SEA, or CRIX'ITH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CREEK STAND, a post-office of Macon co., Georgia.

CREEK STAND, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

CREEKS'VILLE, a village of Otsego co., New York, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CREEK TOWN, a village of Guinea, on an affluent of the Old Calabar River, 70 miles above its mouth. Lat. 5° 50′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E.

CREELS'BURG, a post-village of Russel co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, about 5 miles below Jamestown.

CREES'VILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

CREETING ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CREETING ST.-MARY-WITH-ST.-OLAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CREETING ST. OLAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CREETING ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CREETON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CREE'TOWN, or FERRYTOWN OF CREE, a maritime village and burgh of barony, Scotland, Stewartry Kirkcudbright, parish of Kirkmabreck, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigton Bay, 4 miles N.E. of Wigton, with which it communicates by packet-boats. Pop. in 1851, 900. It has good anchorage, and some coasting trade. Near the village is an extensive granite quarry, employing upwards of 300 hands. Dr. Thomas Brown was born here in 1780.

CREFELD, krā'fĕlt, a thriving town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 23,420. It is well built, and is the principal town in the Prussian dominions for the manufacture of silk goods—a branch of industry introduced here by refugees from Juliers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and employing about 2500 looms in the town and vicinity, the products of which are estimated to be worth nearly 1,000,000*l.* annually. Many silks introduced into Great Britain as French are from Crefeld. Here are also manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oil-cloths, &c., with potteries, tanneries, and distilleries. An old castle in the vicinity is now used as a dye-house.

CREG'GAN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh.

CREGLINGEN, krā'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Tauber, 44 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1376.

CREGRINA, krā-gree'nă, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

CREICH, kreech, a village and parish of England, co., and 12 miles N. of Derby, near the North Midland Railway. Pop. 3098, partly employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton.

CREIL, krāl or krā'ye, a town of France, department of Oise, 6 miles N.W. of Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 2151. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has remains of an old royal palace, on an island in the river, a large porcelain-factory, and some trade in oil, timber, and corn.

CREMA, krā'mă, a town of Lombardy, on the Serio, 25 miles E.S.E. of Milan. It is enclosed by old fortifications, is well built, and has several handsome churches and palaces. It has manufactures of lace, hats, thread, and silk. Crema was founded by some Longobards who fled from the cruelties of Alboin, the first Lombard king of Italy. During the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, it took the part of the former, and was destroyed by Frederick I. in 1160, but was soon after rebuilt. In 1797, it was taken by the French. Pop. 9200.

CREMEAUX, krā'mo', a village of France, department of Loire, 11 miles S.S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 1540.

CREMIEUX, krā'me-uh', (anc. *Cremiacum?*) a town of France, department of Isère, 43 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1385.

CREMMEN, krĕm'men, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2450.

CREMNITZ, a town of Hungary. See KREMNITZ.

CREMONA, cre-mo'nă, (It. pron. krā-mo'nă,) a fortified city of Lombardy, on the Po, here crossed by a bridge, 48 miles S.E. of Milan. Pop. 28,318. It is handsomely built, and has a cathedral and numerous other churches rich in works of art. Close by and connected with the cathedral is the Torazzo, the loftiest and most beautiful tower in Italy, 372 feet in elevation, having 490 steps to the bell story; also a fine baptistry, city-hall, 2 theatres, barracks, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Some of the ancient palaces of Cremona are beautiful specimens of architecture. There were formerly many convents here, but most of them are now demolished. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals, a lyceum, gymnasium, and a

public library. Its corso is fine and much resorted to. Its infant schools were the first established in Italy. Its violins and other musical instruments formerly had a world-wide reputation; but the manufacture of these articles has now declined. Their manufacture was almost wholly confined, for nearly 100 years, to a family of the name of Amati. The first of this family, Hieronymus Amati, who distinguished himself as a violin-maker, became famous about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Cremona has flourishing manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, dyes, and chemical products. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the seat of a highly meritorious school of painting.

History.—Cremona was known to the ancient Romans under its present name, and is mentioned by Virgil in his Bucolics, Eclogue IX. It had been colonized by the Romans, and subsequently became a populous and flourishing town. In the war between Vitellius and Vespasian, it was plundered and burnt by the troops of the latter, but was subsequently rebuilt by Vespasian. After the fall of the empire it shared the fate of the other cities of Lombardy, and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan, since which time it has continued to form a part of the Milanese state. In 1796 it was taken possession of by the French. Vida, Bishop of Alba, the celebrated Latin poet, was born here in 1490.——Adj. and inhab. CREMONESE, krém'o-neez'.

CREN'DON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CREPSA. See CHERSO.

CRÉPY, krá'pee', or CRESPY, (L. *Crespiacum,*) a town of France, department of Oise, 13 miles E. of Senlis. Pop. 2607. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of fine cotton fabrics, coarse linens, lace, paper, and leather, monthly markets, and two annual fairs.

CRÉPY-EN-LAONOIS, krá'pee' ŏn° lá'o'nwá', a town of France, department of Aisne, 5 miles N.W. of Laon. P. 1520.

CRERAN, LOCH, lon kree'ran, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, extending S.E. from Loch Linnhe.

CRES'CENT, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

CRESCENT, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

CRESCENT CITY, a thriving post-town of Klamath co., California, in the N.W. corner of the state, near Point St. George; lat. 41° 48′ N., lon. 124° 5′ W. It was laid out near the close of 1851, and has increased rapidly. It is now an important entrepôt of trade with the Upper Mines.

CRESCENT CITY, a town of Tuolumne co., California, on the right bank of the Tuolumne River, about 20 miles above its entrance into the San Joaquin.

CRESCENTINO, krá-shên-tee'no, (anc. *Quadrata?*) a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. 5547. It has a church of the 8th century, manufactures of silk and woollens, and Roman remains.

CRES'CENT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago, in lat. 23° 20′ S., lon. 134° 35′ W. It is 3½ miles in length.

CRESCENTVILLE, a village within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, on Tacony Creek, 6 or 7 miles N. by E. of the State-house.

CRES'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CRESPANO, kres-pá'no, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 22 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2023.

CRESPINO, krés-poo'no, a town of Italy, government of Venice, capital of a district, on the Po, 40 miles S.S.W. of Venice. Pop. 4000, chiefly engaged in trade on the river.

CRES'SING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

CRES'SINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRESSINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRESSY, a village of France. See CRÉCY.

CREST, krést, a town of France, department of Drôme, on the right bank of the Drôme, 14 miles S.S.E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4948. It stands at the foot of a hill, crowned by the remains of an old castle. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, and printed cotton fabrics, &c.

CREST, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 7 miles S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1030.

CREST-LINE, a thriving village of Crawford co., Ohio, is situated on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 60 miles N. by E. from Columbus, and 54 miles S. of Sandusky City. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad terminates here, and connects with the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction. The village was laid out in 1850 or 1851, and one year after it contained 3 stores and 2 warehouses. A union-school has been established here.

CRETE, kreet, or CANDIA, kan'de-a, (anc. L. *Creta;* Gr. Κρήτη, *krēē;* Fr. *Candie,* kăn'dee'; Turk. *Kirità,* kee-ree'dee,) a large and famous island of the Mediterranean, now belonging to Turkey, between lat. 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N., and lon. 23° 30′ and 28° 20′ E. Length, 156 miles; breadth, from 6 to 35 miles. Pop. estimated at 158,000, comprising 100,000 Greeks, and 44,000 Turks. The N. coast, with numerous indentations, forms the Capes of Buzo, Spada, Malek, Retimo, Sassoso, St. John, Sidero, and the Bays or Gulfs of Kisamos, Canea or Khania, Suda, Armyro, Retimo, and Mirabel. The S. coast is lofty, bordered by mountains, presenting few indentations, so that only one marked promontory is formed, Cape Matala or Theodia, and an extensive bay, that of Messara. About 6 miles E., however, of Cape Matala, are some small bays, the most interesting of which is that in which the vessel bearing the apostle Paul to Rome took refuge, on her way to Malta or Melita, and still called by the Greeks, Fair Havens. The island is traversed throughout its entire length by a chain of mountains. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7674 feet in height. Caverns are very numerous, and one of great extent, near Mount Ida, is supposed to have been that anciently celebrated as the retreat of Minotaur. There are few plains, and no rivers or lakes of any importance. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind, called by the natives, *enbat,* which blows throughout the greater part of the day. The only useful minerals known to exist are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favorable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony, and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously; myrtles and rose-laurels cover the banks of the rivulets, and the plains and pastures are enamelled with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. The principal products are tobacco, oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonea, wool, cotton, and honey. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The other manufactures, which are mostly domestic, comprise some leather and spirits, with coverlets, sacking, and coarse cloths. Soap is its staple article of manufacture. The exports go mostly to Egypt, Turkey, and Greece, and in 1847 amounted in value to 284,280*l.* The imports, consisting chiefly of cotton goods and other manufactured products, colonial goods, rice, wheat, and barley, amounted to 248,656*l.*, mostly from Britain and Austria. During the year, 901 vessels arrived, with a burden of 40,657 tons.

History.—Crete, the cradle of the civilization brought to Europe by the Phœnicians and Egyptians, received its name from Cres, the first of its monarchs, of whom, and his successors, however, little is known, and that little is so intermingled with fable, as to be of hardly any historical value. Among the monarchs were two of the name of Jupiter, and two of the name of Minos, one of whom was esteemed the wisest legislator of antiquity. His laws were engraven on tablets of brass, and were adopted by the Greeks. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants, and contained a great number of flourishing cities. The original or true Cretans, were called Etocretes, to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the S. division of the island. The last King of Crete was Idomeneus, whose exploits are recorded by Homer. For ten centuries, Crete repelled all foreign aggression, but was at length subdued by the Romans, who subsequently ceded it to the Marquis of Montferrat, by whom it was sold to the Venetians in 1204, when it obtained the name of Candia. It was afterwards taken by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1830, when it was ceded to Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, who, in turn, was obliged in 1841 to restore it to Turkey. Besides the classical interest which attaches to Crete, from its heroic and mythological associations, and from its having been a chosen seat of the arts and sciences, is the higher interest which arises from its having been one of the first places in the world favored with the light of the gospel. The Christian faith was introduced into the island by St. Paul, whose disciple, Titus, was the first Bishop of Crete.——Adj. and inhab. CRETAN, kree'tan, or CANDIAN, kan'de-an, also CANDIOT or CANDIOTE, kan'de-ot'.

CRETE, a post-township of Will co., Illinois. Pop.

CRETEIL, kreh-táĭ', a village of France, department of Seine, on the Marne, 6 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 1570.

CRE'TINGHAM, a parish of England co. of Suffolk.

CREUILLY, kreh'yee', a town of France, department of Calvados, 10 miles N.W. of Caen, on the Seule. Pop. 1030. It has manufactures of lace.

CREUSE, kruz, a river of France, departments of Creuse and Indre, joins the Vienne, 12 miles N. of Châtellerault, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 175 miles, of which only the last 4 miles are navigable.

CREUSE, a department in the centre of France, situated between the departments of Indre, Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, and Cher. Area, 2133 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 287,073. Surface mostly mountainous, and great part of it arid. This is one of the poorest departments of France; from 20,000 to 24,000 of its laboring population emigrate annually to Paris, &c., as masons and other artisans. Principal mineral products, coal and salt. Capital, Guéret. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Aubusson, Bourganeuf, Boussac, and Guéret.

CREUTZNACH, kroits'nâk. See KREUTZNACH.

CREUZBURG, kroits'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3710.

CREUZOT, LE, leh kreh'zo', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles S.S.E. of Autun. Pop. in 1852, 8083, employed in raising iron and coal, and in blast-furnaces, steel-mills, foundries, and steam-engine factories.

CRÈVECŒUR, krĕv'kŭr', a village of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N. of Beauvais. Pop. 2125.

CRÈVECŒUR, a village of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 1875.

CRÈVECŒUR, krĕv'kŭr', a fort of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Meuse, 4 miles N.N.W. of Bois le-Duc.

CREVECŒUR, a Dutch fort on the coast of Guinea, in Acra, E. of St. James, lat. 5° 32' N., lon. 0° 11' W. See ACCRA.

CREVE CŒUR, a post-office of S. Louis co., Missouri.

CREVILLENTE, krā-veel-yĕn'tā, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S.W. by S. of Alicante, at the E. base of the hills which form the boundary of the province of Murcia. It possesses a parish church, 2 chapels, town-hall, prison, 5 schools, and a cemetery. Pop. 7225.

CREWE, kroo, a market-town and great railway depôt of England, co. of Chester, parish Barthomley, on the London and N.W. Railway, at its junction with the Chester and Holyhead line, 34 miles S.E. of Liverpool, 47 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham, 21 miles S.E. of Chester, and 166 miles N.W. of London. Population chiefly employed in stations and foundries connected with the respective railways here centring, and with the recent construction of which the town has entirely sprung up. It consists mostly of houses and neat cottages with gardens, for the railway officers and servants; has a handsome station in the Elizabethan style, a fine hotel, elegant church, Roman Catholic chapel, schools, lecture-room, library, mechanics' institute, baths, and numerous shops. Markets on Saturday. It gives the title of Baron to the Crewe family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

CREWKERNE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ilchester. Pop. in 1851, 4497. The town, paved and lighted with gas, has a fine crucifiform church, in the Tudor style, and richly ornamented; a grammar school with 4 exhibitions to Oxford University, and an alms house.

CRICHA, Brazil. See CAIXA.

CRICHTON, krik'ton, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh. The village is thriving: and near it are limestone quarries, and the ruins of Crichton Castle, described by Sir Walter Scott, in "Marmion."

CRICHTON'S STORE, post-office, Brunswick co., Virginia.

CRICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the London and Birmingham Railway, 4½ miles N. of Weedon.

CRICK'ADARN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon, 7 miles N.N.W. of Talgarth. Pop. 441.

CRICKEITH or CRICCIETH, krik'ith, a borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on Cardigan Bay, 9 miles E.N.E. of Pwlheli. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 797. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Nevin, and Pwlheli in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

CRICK'ET MEL'HERBIE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CRICKET ST. THOMAS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CRICK'HOWELL, (Welsh *Crug-Hywell*, krug hŭh'wel,) a market town and parish of South Wales, co. and 12½ miles E.S.E. of Brecon, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 1403. The town, picturesquely situated, and greatly resorted to both by tourists and invalids, has the remains of a castle, and is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty sessions.

CRICK'LADE, a parliamentary borough, and market-town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Isis, and the Thames and Severn Canal, 3½ miles N. of the Purton station of the Gloucester and Swindon Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, which embraces most part of 4 adjacent hundreds, and the town Swindon, 31,381. It has 2 antique churches, an ancient cross, a union work-house, and the remains of an old priory. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

CRIECH or CREICH, kreen, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

CRIECH or CREICH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

CRIEFF, kreef, a town, burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co., and 15 miles W. of Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay, here crossed by a four-arched bridge. Pop. in 1851, 4504. It stands near the foot of the Grampians, at the entrance of one of the principal passes to the highlands, and ranks as the second town in the county. It has 3 good churches, a town-house, several branch banks, an elegant assembly room, subscription and circulating libraries, active manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted and woollen stuffs, tanneries, corn and oil mills, distilleries, and a trade in tambouring and flowering webs for Glasgow houses. Previous to 1770, it was the site of the largest cattle-market in Scotland, which was then transferred to Falkirk.

CRIFFEL (krif'el) or CRIFFLE, a granite mountain of Scotland, in Dumfries and Gallowayshire. Elevation, 1892 feet.

CRIGLESTONE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CRIGLERSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

CRIMEA, krim-ee'a, (Russ. *Krim*, anc. *Taurica Chersonesus*,) a peninsula of Southern Russia, formed by the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea, comprising the chief part of the government of Taurida. Pop. 190,063. It is separated into two distinct regions by its largest river, the Salghir; the N.W. portion forms a vast plain, the soil of which is impregnated with salt, and only fit for pasturage, while the S.E. part is in general mountainous, and interspersed with fertile valleys. The mountain chain runs in a N.E. and S.W. direction, its culminating point, Tchatir dagh, (anc. *Bersalaus?*) is 5180 feet in elevation. The climate of the N.W. portion is cold and humid in winter, and hot and dry in summer; but the S.E. part, defended by the mountains from the N. winds, is mild and salubrious. The soil is rich and fertile, producing in abundance all the grains and fruits of Southern Europe; the mountains are covered with valuable forests, and present the most varied and picturesque scenery. Vast herds of cattle are reared, and the honey of the Crimea is celebrated for its excellent quality. Among the Tartar population the dromedary is used as a beast of burden. This country was called Taurida by the Greeks, who formed in it the small kingdom of Bosporus; was held by the Mongols in the thirteenth century, subjected to the Turks in 1475, and ceded to Russia in 1783. Its changing history is indicated by the circumstance that each of its towns has at least three different names.——Adj. and inhab. CRIMEAN, krim-ee'an. See TAURIDA.

CRIMMITZSCHAU, krim'mits-show', a town of Saxony, 10 miles N.W. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse, and on the railway from Altenburg to Zwickau. Pop. 4300, employed in woollen, cotton, and needle factories.

CRIMOND, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

CRIMPLESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRINAN (kree'nan) CANAL, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound, across the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. Length about 9 miles; average width 24 feet, and depth 12 feet. It has 15 locks, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and was completed between 1793 and 1801, at a cost of 153,000*l*. Near its extremities are the villages of Crinan and Lochgilphead.

CRINAN, LOCH, lon kree'nan, a small arm of the sea in Scotland, on the W. coast, about 5 miles E. of the N. end of the island of Jura. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal.

CRINGLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRINOW, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CRIPPLE CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

CRIPPLE CREEK, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

CRIPPLE DEER, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

CRIQUEBŒUF EN CAUX, kreek'bŭf' ŏn kō, a village of France, department of Seine Inférieure, 20 miles N.E. Havre.

CRIQUEBŒUF SUR SEINE, kreek'bŭf' sür sĕn a village of France, department of Eure.

CRIQUETOT LESNEVAL, kreek'to' lā'nĕh-vāl', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles N.N.E. of Havre.

CRIQUETOT SUR OUVILLE, kreek'to' sür oo'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Yvetôt.

CRISP PRAIRIE, a post-office of Dade co., Missouri.

CRITCHELL, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CRITCHELL, MOORE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

CRITTENDEN, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee, contains 604 square miles. The St. Francis River forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is an alluvial plain, part of which is often overflowed by the Mississippi. The soil is very fertile where it is not occupied by swamps. The St. Francis River is navigable from its mouth to the upper part of the county. Capital, Marion. Pop. 2648, of whom 1847 were free, and 801 slaves.

CRITTENDEN, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area estimated at 420 square miles. Tradewater Creek forms its boundary on the N.E., and Cumberland River on the S.W. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating, but the E. part is more hilly; the soil is fertile. Stone coal is abundant in the county, and the mines of lead and iron are said to be inexhaustible. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of John J. Crittenden, for many years senator from Kentucky, and twice attorney-general of the United States. Capital, Marion. Pop. 6351, of whom 5503 were free, and 848 slaves.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

CRITTENDEN, a post-village of Grant co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Covington to Lexington, 27 miles S. of the former; it has 3 churches and 5 stores.

CRITTENDEN, a village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 26 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Howard co., Indiana.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Daviess co., Missouri.

CRITTENDEN SPRINGS, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

CRIVITZ, a town of Northern Germany. See KRIVITZ.

CRIXA or CRICHA, kree'shâ, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountains N. of the town of Goyaz, flows N.W., and joins the right bank of the Araguay. Its whole course is about 200 miles, and it is partly navigable.

CRIXA or CRICHA, a city of Brazil, province, and 135 miles N. of Goyaz, and 10 miles S. of the above river. The title of city was conferred on the old borough of Crixa in 1836. Pop. 5000. (?)

CROA, kro'â, the name of five small islands at the embouchure of the Amazon.

CROAGH, kro'âh, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Rathkeale. Its church was formerly collegiate. Pop. of village, 187.

CRO'AGH PATRICK, or REEK, a mountain of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the S. side of Clew Bay, 6 miles W.S.W of Westport. Elevation, 2530 feet. It is an object of superstitious reverence to the Irish.

CROATIA, kro-â'she-a, (called by the natives *Horvâth Orszâg*, hor'vât' or'sâg'; Ger. *Kroatien*, kro-â'te-en,) a province of the Austrian Empire, formerly dependent on the crown of Hungary, bounded N. by Illyria, Styria, and Hungary, E. by Slavonia and Turkish Croatia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the Adriatic. Area, 3398 square miles. Pop. 538,204. It is divided into Civil Croatia, capital Agram, chief towns Warasdin and Creutz; and Military Croatia, chief towns Carlstadt, Belovar, Zeng, and Carlopago. The form and surface of Croatia are very irregular; between the Save and the Adriatic, it is traversed by a range of limestone mountains, an extension of the Julian Alps, varying in height from 3500 to 5000 feet. A characteristic feature of the mountains is the number of deep ravines and subterranean caverns and channels which they contain. In the latter, the waters of important streams are often lost, and after pursuing a mysterious course, reappear. Its minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, and coal. It has salt-mines, and many mineral springs. The climate is mild and salubrious in the southern districts; on the higher summits, snow lies during a great part of the year, and it is visited by violent and excessively cold N.E. winds. The plains of the E. and N.E. are very fertile, and furnish various kinds of grain, fruits, and especially a wine of excellent quality; there are extensive forests of oak and beech. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is cattle rearing. There are almost no manufactures. The inhabitants are of Slavonian descent, and mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

Croatia was anciently inhabited by the Pannonians, who were subdued by the Romans under Augustus. In A.D. 489, it was taken possession of by the Goths, and in A.D. 640, the Croatians, a tribe from Bohemia, settled in it, and gave their name to the country. In the tenth century, its princes assumed the title of Kings of Croatia, which they subsequently changed into that of Kings of Dalmatia. About the end of the twelfth century it was incorporated with Hungary, and thenceforth sent representatives to the Diet, but retained, and still retains, many of its peculiar political rights and privileges. By the new arrangements of provinces according to the constitution of March 4, 1849, it was withdrawn from Hungary, and incorporated with the kingdom of Dalmatia.——Adj. and inhab. CROATIAN, kro-â'she-an.

CROATIA, MILITÄRGRENZE, (Militärgrenze.) See MILITARY FRONTIER.

CROATIA, (kro-â'she-a.) TURKISH, a part of ancient Croatia, comprised in the Turkish Empire, in which it forms the sanjak of Banialuka, dependent on the eyalet of Bosnia. It is situated between Austrian Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

CROCE FIESCHI, kro'châ fe-es'kee, a village of Sardinia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Genoa, with the palaces of Balbi and Daglio. Pop. 3687.

CROCE FIESCHI MOSSO, kro'châ fe-es'kee mos'so, a village of Sardinia, province of Biella. Pop. 1630.

CROCK'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

CROCK'ERY CREEK, a post-village and township of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 8 miles from its mouth. Pop. 247.

CROCK'ETT, a thriving post-village, capital of Houston co., Texas, on the San Antonio road, 190 miles N.E. of Austin City, and 12 miles E. of Trinity River. The valley of Trinity River is especially rich, and adapted to cotton, rice, and sugar-cane. The village has several stores, a flourishing school, a Masonic lodge, and a Temple of Honor. Laid out in 1838. Pop. in 1851, about 400.

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

CROCK'ETTSVILLE, a village in Russell co., Alabama, about 65 miles E. by N. of Montgomery.

CROFT, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CROFT, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CROFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CROFT, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CROFTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CROGHAN, kro'han, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Kings co.

CROGHAN, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, about 60 miles N. of Utica, bordering on Beaver River. Pop. 1135.

CROGHAN, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

CRO'GHANSVILLE, a village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, opposite Fremont, the county seat.

CROG'LIN, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CROIA, CROJA, kro'yâ, or AK-HISSAR, âk-his-sâr', (*i.e.* "White Castle,") a town of Turkey in Europe, Upper Albania, pashalic of, and 42 miles S.S.E. of Scutari, and capital of a sanjak of its own name. It stands on a lofty mountain-spur, about 600 feet above the plain, and is defended by a strong castle. The celebrated Scanderbeg was born here. Pop. about 5000.

CROISIC, LE, leh krwâ'seek', a seaport town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on a point of land between the mouth of the Loire and Vilaine, 44 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 2195. It has an exchange, a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, and a port of great extent and depth, with active fisheries of herring, mackerel, and pilchard; and refineries of salt and soda procured from neighboring salt-marshes. About 6 miles seaward is Le Four, an extensive and dangerous reef of rocks, now marked by a light-house.

CROISILLE, LA, lâ krwâ'zeel', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 20 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 2120.

CROIX-ROUSSE, LA, la krwâ'rooss', a town of France, department of Rhône, arrondissement and canton of Lyons, of which it forms a suburb, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1852, 18,933. It has manufactures of silk.

CROIX, SAINT, one of the West India Islands. See SANTA CRUZ.

CROIX, ST. See ST. CROIX.

CRO'KER ISLAND, (native name, HERAIKI, hâ-rî'kee,) one of the Low Islands, in the South Pacific, in lat. 17° 26′ S., lon. 143° 26′ W. It is sometimes called Tuscan Island.

CRO'KER ISLAND, on the N. coast of Australia, off Coburg Peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker, is in lat. 10° 58′ S., lon. 132° 38′ E.

CROLLES, kroll, a village of France, department of Isère, 11 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1550.

CROMA, LA. See LACROMA.

CROMARTY, krom'ar-tee, a small county of Scotland, forming the promontory called ARDMEANACH, or "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ square miles, but including also 9 detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. The district is now included in the sheriffdom of Ross, with which it joins in sending a member to the House of Commons; and a sheriff's court is held every alternate Friday at the town of Cromarty. The parish and county belonged to the eccentric Sir Thomas Urquhart.

CROMARTY, a parliamentary burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, beautifully situated on Cromarty Frith, at the S. side of its entrance, near South Sutor, 16 miles E.N.E. of Dingwall. Pop. in 1851, 1988. It has 2 churches, some ship-building docks, an excellent harbor, and a pier accessible by vessels of 400 tons, manufactures of ropes, sacking, sail-cloth, and beer. The exports of pork to England are estimated at 20,000*l.* in annual value. Steamers ply weekly between it and Leith. It was once a royal burgh, and now unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain in sending one member to the House of Commons.

CRO'MARTY FRITH, (anc. *Portus Salutis?* *i. e.*, the "Haven of Safety,") an inlet of the North Sea, in Scotland, and one of the finest bays in Britain, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. of the Moray Frith, and between the counties of Cromarty and Ross. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 18 miles; the breadth within varies from 3 to 5 miles; average depth, from 9 to 12 fathoms. It is entered by a strait, between wooded headlands called South and North Sutors, only 1½ miles across.

CROMBIE, an ancient parish of Scotland. See TURRIBORN.

CROM'DALE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

CRO'MER, a small seaport town and watering-place of England, co. of Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 miles N. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 1366. It has some remains of ancient walls, and of an abbey, a fort and battery, a fine church in the Tudor style, with baths, hotels, and a public library. About three-fourths of a mile eastward is the first of four light-houses between it and Yarmouth. All attempts to form a harbor have been baffled by the heavy sea, which is here continually gaining on the land, and vessels load and unload on the open beach. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Cromer Bay, from the danger of its navigation, has been named by seamen the "devil's throat."

CROM'FORD, a neatly built market-town of England, co. of Derby, in the picturesque valley of Matlock-dale, at the terminus of the Peak Forest Railway, 2 miles S. of Matlock. Pop. in 1851, 1190, mostly employed in the cotton factories of the Arkwright family, who have a handsome seat here, and whose celebrated member, Sir Richard Arkwright, established here, in 1771, the first great cotton mills ever erected.

CROM'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CROMMYON or CROMYON PROMONTORIUM. See CORMACHOT.

CROMPTON, a township of England, co., of Lancaster.

CROM'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

CROMWELL, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Connecticut River, about 25 miles N.N.E. of New Haven. Pop. about 1100.

CROMWELL, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1297.

CROMWELL, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

CROMWELL, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

CROMWELL, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

CRONBERG, krōn'bĕrg, or KRONENBERG, krōn'en-bĕrg', a town of Nassau, 1½ miles E. of Königstein. Pop. 2133. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.

CRON'DALL, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CRONSPURG, krōns'pōōrg, a village of Bavaria near Altorf.

CRONSTADT or KRONSTADT, krōn'stăt, a seaport town of Russia, government of, and 20 miles W. of St. Petersburg, on the long, flat, and arid island of Kotlin, near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland; lat. of the Cathedral, 59° 59′ 42″ N., lon. 29° 46′ 30″ E. The town is built in the form of an irregular triangle, on the S.E. extremity of the isle, opposite the mouth of the Neva, and is strongly fortified on all sides. On the S. side of Kotlin is the narrow channel, through which only one vessel can pass at a time, from the gulf to the capital, and scores of guns would here be brought to bear on an enemy, by means of a fortress erected on a detached islet; or, if arriving on the opposite side, by means of the batteries of Rieshank, and the citadel of Cronslot. Cronstadt is regularly built, and contains many straight and well paved streets, and several squares. The houses, however, are all low, being generally of one story, with those singular red and green painted roofs common in Russia, and are mostly of wood, with exception of those belonging to the government, which number nearly 200, and are nearly all built of stone. The town is entered by three gates, and is divided into two sections, the commandant's division and the admiralty, each of which is subdivided into two districts. It is also intersected by two canals, which have their sides of granite, and are both deep and wide enough to admit the largest vessels. The one, Peter's Canal, is used as a repairing dock; and the other, Catherine's Canal, for commercial purposes. Cronstadt contains three Greek churches—that of the Transfiguration, a large wooden edifice, built by Peter the Great, and covered with images; Trinity Church, and St. Andrew's Church, in the Byzantine style, with a handsome cupola. There are also 2 Greek chapels, and 3 other churches, for Lutherans, English, and Roman Catholics. Between the two canals stands a handsome palace, built by Prince Menshikof, now occupied as a naval school, and attended by 300 pupils. The other public building deserving of notice are the Marine Hospital, fitted up with 2500 beds, the Exchange, Custom-house, Admiralty, Arsenal, Barracks, Cannon Foundry, &c., and the small palace in which Peter the Great resided, in the gardens of which are several oaks planted by his own hand. The shady alleys of the gardens form the principal promenade. The harbor lies to the S. of the town, and consists of three sections—the military or outer harbor, which is the great naval station of Russia, and is capable of containing 35 ships of the line; the middle harbor, properly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbor, running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant vessels, of which 1000 might lie in it. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia passes through Cronstadt, although the depth of water at the bar is scarcely 9 feet, and ice blocks up the harbor nearly five months in the year, the shipping season continuing only from May to November. In 1849, the number of vessels that entered the port was 1611, of which 940 were British; the departures were 1550, of which 860 were British. (For the trade of the port, see ST. PETERSBURG.) Cronstadt has constant communication with the opposite shores, and steamers now ply regularly between it and the capital. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1703. Pop. in winter, not above 6000, exclusive of the garrison and marine; but including these, in summer, not less than 40,000.

CRONSTADT, Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

CROOK AND HILLY-ROW, a township of England, co. of Durham.

CROOK'ED CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in the W. central part of the state, and joins the Alleghany River in Armstrong county.

CROOKED CREEK, of South Carolina, rises near the N.E. extremity of the state, and flows south-westward through Marlborough district into Great Pedee River.

CROOKED CREEK, of Paulding co., Ohio, flows into the Auglaize River.

CROOKED CREEK, of Spencer co., Indiana, falls into the Ohio a few miles above Rockport.

CROOKED CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Steuben co., and, passing into Michigan, enters Fawn River.

CROOKED CREEK, in the W. part of Illinois, falls into the Illinois River near Beardstown.

CROOKED CREEK, of Monroe co., Missouri, flows S.E. into the North Fork of Salt River. It furnishes motive-power for mills during a few months of the year.

CROOKED CREEK of Iowa, enters the Skunk River at the N.W. corner of Henry county.

CROOKED CREEK, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Arkansas.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Illinois.

CROOKED CREEK, a township of Jasper co., Illinois. Pop. 658.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri.

CROOKED CREEK, a small village of Shelby co., Missouri.

CROOKED CREEK FURNACE, a post-office of Bullitt co., Kentucky.

CROOKED FORK, a post-office of Morgan co., Tennessee.

CROOKED HILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

CROOK'ED ISLANDS, a group of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island, Aklin's Island, Fortune Island and Castle Island. Lat. of S. point of Castle Island 22° 7′ N., lon. 74° 21′ W.

CROOKED LAKE, in the western part of New York, is included in the limits of Steuben and Yates counties. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles. At the N. end it is divided into two forks or branches, one of which is about 5 and the other 8 or 9 miles long. Its surface is stated to be 487 feet above Lake Ontario; that is, 719 above the level of the Atlantic. This lake usually freezes over in the winter. At other seasons, a steamboat leaves Penn Yan, at its N.N.E. extremity, for Hammondsport, at its S.W. extremity, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and returns the next morning. The scenery along the shores is very beautiful and picturesque. The outlet which flows into Seneca Lake has a descent of 271 feet in about 7 miles, affording valuable water-power.

CROOKED LAKE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

CROOKED RIVER, a small stream in the S.W. part of Maine, rises in Oxford county, and flows into Sebago Pond in Cumberland county.

CROOKED RIVER, of Missouri, a small stream which flows S.E. through Ray county into the Missouri River, a few miles below Lexington.

CROOK'HAVEN, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on Crookhaven Harbor, 19 miles W.S.W. of St. Kilbaroen.

CROOKS'VILLE, formerly BANCROFT'S MILLS, a thriving manufacturing village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on Ridley Creek, about 3 miles W. of Chester. It contained in July, 1853, two large woollen factories, in which nearly all the working population of the place are employed; also a neat church, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

CROOM, a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 5 miles S.S.E. of Adare. It was of considerable importance in earlier ages, and still has a strong castle, built in the reign of King John.

CROOME, (kroom,) EARL'S, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CROOME D'ABITOT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CROOME HILL, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CROPPENSTADT, (Croppenstädt,) krōp'pĕn-stĕtt', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, 7 miles S.S.E. of Oschersleben. Pop. 2061.

CROP'PER'S DEPOT, a post-office of Shelby co., Kentucky.

CROP'READY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CROPTHORN, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CROP'WELL, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

CROP'WELL-BISH'OP, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

CROP'WELL-BUT'LER, a hamlet of England, co. of Nottingham.

CROS'BY, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 2488.

CROS'BY GAR'RET, a village and parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, in a picturesque secluded vale at the foot of Crosby-Fell.

CROSBY, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

CROSBY, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CROS'BY RAVENSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

CROS'BY-UPON EDEN, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CROS'BYVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, South Carolina, about 50 miles N. of Columbia.

CROS'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CROSS, a parish of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland.

CROS'SAKEEL', a post-town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 6 miles S.W. by W. of Kells. Pop. 316.

CROSS ANCHOR, a post-office of Spartanburg co., South Carolina.

CROS'SANVILLE, a small post-village in Perry co., Ohio.

CROSS BAYOU, of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, communicates with Saline Bayou.

CROSS'BOYNE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

CROSS CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Ohio River 3 or 4 miles below Steubenville.

CROSS CREEK, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1921.

CROSS CREEK, a post-township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1912.

CROSS CREEK VILLAGE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

CROSS CUT, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

CROSSEN or KROSSEN, kros'sen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 32 miles S.E. of Frankfort, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. Pop. 6450. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, tanneries and distilleries. It is walled, and has an old citadel. It was taken by the Russians in 1758.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 11 miles E.N.E. of Penrith. Elevation, 2901 feet.

CROSS'FORD, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2½ miles W. of Dunfermline. Pop. 443, mostly weavers.

CROSS FORK, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

CROSS'GAR, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 6 miles N.W. of Downpatrick. Pop. 695.

CROSS'GATES, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 3½ miles miles E. of Dunfermline. Pop. 646.

CROSS'HAVEN, a village and harbor of Ireland, co. and 10 miles S.E. of Cork, in Cork Harbor. Pop. 540.

CROSS HILL, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 14 miles S.E. of Laurens Court-House. It has 2 high schools, which are in a prosperous condition.

CROS'SINGVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 240 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

CROSS KEYS, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Camden.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

CROSS KEYS, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. Pop. 798.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Georgia, about 112 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

CROSS'KILL MILLS, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

CROSS LAKE, of Louisiana, situated in Caddo parish, immediately W. of Shreveport, communicates on the N. with Soda Lake. Length, about 15 miles; mean breadth, 2 or 3 miles.

CROSS (or LA CROSSE, lä kross,) LAKE, in British North America, 20 miles in length from N. to S., receives the Beaver, and gives origin to the Mississippi. On its W. side is Fort La Crosse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 108° W.

CROSS'LAND, SOUTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CROSS'MAGLEN′, a neat market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh, 10 miles N.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 546.

CROSS'MICHAEL, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

CROSSMOLINA, kross'mo-le-nä′, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the Deel, 6½ miles S.W. of Ballina. Pop. of town, 1672.

CROSSON'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

CROSS PLAINS, Georgia. See DALTON.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, 13 miles N. of Jacksonville.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-village of Robertson co., Tennessee, 35 miles N.N.E. of Nashville.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, 80 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

CROSS PLAINS, a village of Callaway co., Missouri, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-township in Dane co., Wisconsin, about 16 miles W. of Madison. Pop. 324.

CROSS RIDGE, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

CROSS RIVER, Guinea. See CALABAR.

CROSS RIVER, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

CROSS ROADS, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 8 miles S.W. of Mount Holly.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Jackson co., Mississippi.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Madison co., Ohio.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Johnson co., Illinois.

CROSS ROADS, a village of Osage co., Missouri, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

CROSS SOUND, in Russian America, separates King George III. Archipelago, towards the N.W., from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its S.W. entrance.

CROS'TON, a village and parish of England, co. of Lancaster. Pop. 3939.

CROSS TIM'BERS, a village of Hickory co., Missouri.

CROSS'VILLE, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

CROSSVILLE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 111 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

CROSS'WICKS, a post-village of Chesterfield township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Crosswicks Creek, 8 miles S.E. of Trenton, and 4 miles E. of Bordentown. It has 3 churches, and several stores and mills.

CROSSWICKS CREEK, of New Jersey, rises in the central part of the state, and flows along the boundary between Mercer and Burlington counties, until it enters the Delaware at Bordentown.

CROSTHWAITE, kross'thwait, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH, chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland. Pop. 717.

CROST'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CROST'WIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CRO'TON, a post-village in Delaware co., New York, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

CROTON or CROTON LANDING, a post-village and station of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, and on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Croton River, 36 miles N. of New York.

CROTON, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

CROTON, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

CROTON, a post-office of Newaygo co., Michigan.

CROTON, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

CROTONA, Italy. See COTRONE.

CRO'TON CORNERS, a post-village of Chemung co., New York.

CROTON FALLS, a post-village and railroad station of Westchester co., New York, on Croton River, and on the Harlem Railroad, 51 miles N.N.E. of New York City.

CROTON RIVER rises in Dutchess co., New York, and flowing in a southerly course through Putnam county, turns westward into Westchester county, and enters the Hudson River about 35 miles above New York City. From this stream the city of New York is supplied with water. See NEW YORK.

CROTOY, LE, leh kro'twä′, a town of France, department of Somme, 10 miles N.W. of Abbeville, with a small port on the Somme, near its mouth. It has remains of a fortress in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned.

CROT'TY, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

CROUGHTON, kro'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CROULIN (kroo'lin) ISLES, a group in Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 miles S.W. of Loch Carron. The largest island is about 1 mile in length.

CROWAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CROW'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CROW CREEK, a post-office of Pickens co., South Carolina.

CROW CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

CROWDER'S CREEK, of North Carolina and South Carolina, enters the Yadkin in York district of the latter state.

CROWDER'S CREEK, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

CROWDER'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

CRO'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CROW'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

CROWHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

CROW IN'DIANS, a tribe dwelling in the central and south-western part of Missouri Territory.

CROWLAND, a town of England. See CROYLAND.

CROWLANDVILLE, krō'land-vil, or COOK'S MILLS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, about 9 miles S.W. of Chippewa. It contains churches of the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists. Pop. about 150.

CROWLE, krōl, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, near the confluence of the Trent and Don, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Thorne. Pop. 2544.

CROWLE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

CROW'MARSH-GIF'FORD, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

CROW MEADOW, a post-village of Marshall co., Illinois, 122 miles S.W. of Chicago.

CROW MEADOWS, a post-office in Marshall co., Indiana.

CROWN POINT, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, about 75 miles N. of Albany. The fortifications which rendered this place famous in the history of the American War, are now in ruins. Pop. 2378.

CROWN POINT, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Indiana, about 130 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a high school, and about 400 inhabitants.

CROWNS'VILLE, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

CROWNTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CROW RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, is formed by the union of its North and South Forks. Flowing nearly E., it falls into the Mississippi River nearly opposite to Itasca. Entire length, including that of the North, or principal, Fork, about 100 miles.

CROW'S NEST, a peak of the Highlands, is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange co., New York.

CROW'S POND, a post-office of Daviess co., Kentucky.

CROWSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CROWVILLE, a post-office of Warrick co., Indiana.

CROW WING, a village and trading-post of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Crow Wing River.

CROW WING RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, has its source in a group of small lakes S. of Lake Itasca. It falls into the Mississippi 8 or 9 miles above Fort Ripley. Entire length, near 100 miles.

CROXALL-WITH-ED'INGHALL, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Derby.

CROXBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CROXDEN, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

CROXTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CROXTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CROXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

CROXTON, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

CROXTON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

CROXTON-KEYRIAL, kee/re-al, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CROXTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

CROY, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Nairn and Inverness, 8 miles N.E. of Inverness. Pop. 1684. It comprises the Moor of Culloden, memorable for the defeat of Prince Charles's army, in 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland.

CROY, a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

CROYA, a town of Albania. See KROYA.

CROYDON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the London and Brighton Railway, 10¼ miles S. of London Bridge. Pop. in 1851, 20,031. The town is well built, and increasing in size; principal edifices, a handsome parish church, with many tombs of archbishops of Canterbury, various other places of worship, the Town-hall, occasionally used as a corn-market; the Poultry Market-house, Trinity Hospital, for the maintenance of 40 poor persons, (revenue, upwards of 2000*l.* a year;) several alms-houses, the Jail, Union Work house, and, near the town, some barracks. Addington Park, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is near Croydon. Among its numerous public schools are Archbishop Tenison's, and a school of the Society of Friends, removed to Croydon from Islington in 1825. Addiscombe College, for cadets in the East India Company's service, is about 1½ miles distant, and has 14 professors, with from 120 to 150 pupils. Croydon, alternately with Guildford, is the seat of the county assizes. It has a court of requests and petty sessions. An active trade in corn for the London markets is carried on; and the direct London and Portsmouth Railway here joins the Brighton line. Croydon is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Noviomagus*, and near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

CROYDON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

CROYDON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 40 miles W.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 861.

CROYDON FLAT, post-office, Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

CROYLAND or CROWLAND, an ancient town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the river Welland, here crossed by a bridge built in the time of Edward II., and much admired by antiquaries, 14 miles E.N.E. of Stamford. Pop. in 1851, 3183. It is celebrated for the ruins of its once splendid abbey, founded in 716, out of the remains of which a church has been constructed.

CROZET (kro'zā') ISLANDS, a group of four small islands in the South Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Islands. The easternmost, called East Island, is placed by Sir James Ross in lat. 46° 27′ S., lon. 52° 14′ E.

CROZIERVILLE, kro'zher-vill, a thriving manufacturing village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Chester Creek, where it is joined by its West Branch, and on the West Chester Railroad, 16 W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

CROZON, kro'zŏn', a town of France, department of Finistère, 25 miles N.W. of Quimper, on a peninsula S. of Berst Roads. Pop. 8853, chiefly supported by navigation and fishing.

CROZON, a village of France, department of Indre, 6 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1080.

CRUACHEN, BEN. See BEN-CRUACHEN.

CRUACH-LUSSA, kroo'ax loos'sa, or CRUACH-LUSACH, kroo'au lu'sau. ("the mountain of plants,") a mountain of Scotland, co. of Argyle, district of Knapdale, 3000 feet high.

CRUCES, kroo'sĕs, (the plural of the Spanish word *Cruz*, a "cross,") a village of South America, in New Granada, on the Isthmus, 20 miles N.N.W. of Panama. Boats ascend the Chagres River to this point. In 1760 it was sacked and burned by Morgan, the English pirate.

CRUCIFER, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee, 123 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

CRUDEN, a parish of Scotland, co., and 20 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen. Pop. 2349. Here are the remains of a Druidical temple, and the fine castle of Slaines, the seat of the Earl of Errol. In the eleventh century, this parish was the scene of a battle between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland and of Canute, afterwards King of England.

CRUDWELL, a parish of England, co., of Wilts.

CRUGES, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

CRUIT ISLAND, of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, is in the Atlantic, immediately off its N.W. coast, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dungloe. Length, from N. to S., 2 miles.

CRUM CREEK, of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

CRUM ELBOW, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

CRUMLIN, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, 12 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. Pop. 568.

CRUMLIN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. Length, 4 miles; breadth, ¾ mile. The Cocker carries its superfluous waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mountain scenery is beautiful. Scale-Force, the loftiest cascade of "the lakes," having a fall of 156 feet in one clear leap, is in its vicinity.

CRUMSALL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster. Pop. 2745.

CRUNDAL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CRUNWEAR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

CRUSO, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CRUX-EASTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

CRUYBEKE, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles S.W. of Antwerp.

CRUYSHANTEM, krois'hăn'tĕm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Ghent. Linen-weaving employs about 600 looms. Near the centre of the commune is an ancient castle. Pop. 6769.

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, mountains of Africa, lat. 6° S. lon. 20° E.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, on a small lake of the same name, about 50 miles N.W. of Chicago.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

CSABA, chŏb'ŏh', a village of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co., and 7 miles S.S.W. of Bekes. Pop. of the district, 24,590. This is the largest village in Europe. It has a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, and an extensive trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, and flax.

CSACZA, chŏŏ'sŏh', or CSATTCZA, a market-town of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, 54 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the S. slope of Mount Jablunka, and right bank of Kiszucza. Pop. 4540.

CSAIKISTEN, chī-kis'tĕn', or BATAILLONS DISTRICT, bā-tāl-yŏns' dis'trikt, a district of Hungary, in Military Slavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss. Pop. 30,500.

CSAKATHURM, chă'kā-toorm', CSAKVAR, chăk'var', or TSAKTORNYA, tsăk-torn'yā, a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, 7 miles N.N.E. of Warasdin, on the Tarnova. It contains an old castle. Pop. 1680.

CSAKOVA, chŏh'ko'vŏh', a town of Hungary, circle of Thither Theiss, on the Temes, 18 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 4250.

CSAKVAR, chăk'var', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 27 miles W.S.W. of Buda, with a castle and a Protestant church. Pop. 4840.

CSANAD, chŏh'nād', a market-town of Eastern Hungary, capital of the county, 44 miles N. of Temesvar, on the Maros. Pop. 3730. It was once a flourishing town, and has the remains of an ancient castle.

CSANTAVER, chŏn'tŏh'vair', a village of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, near Magyar Kanisa. Pop. 3186.

CSANY or TSANY, chăn, a village of Hungary, circle of Hither Theiss, 3 miles from Hatvan. Pop. 2175.

CSASZAR, chŏs'sar', a village of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, 5 miles from Tata. Pop. 2388.

CSATH, CSAT, or CSATT, chăt, a market-town of Hungary, circle of Hither Theiss, 13 miles from Miskolcz. Pop. 5740.

CSATSAK or TSATSAK, chă'chăk', a town of Servia, on the Morava, 90 miles S.W. of Belgrade, and lately rebuilt in a regular style. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

CSEB, chĕb, a village of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, 3 miles from Polanka. Pop. 2043.

CSEPEL or TSEPEL, chā'pĕl', a river island of Hungary, immediately S. of Pesth, formed by the Danube. Greatest length from N. to S., 25 miles; average breadth, 4 miles.

CSERVENKA, chĕr'vĕn'kŏh', a town of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, 10 miles from Zombor. Pop. 2791.

CSETNEK, chĕt'nĕk', a market-town of Northern Hungary, co. of Gömör, 8 miles W. of Rosenau.

CSIKER-STUHL, chee'ker-stool', a district of Transylvania, on the borders of Moldavia, forming a part of the Military Land.

CSOKA, chō'kōh', a market-town of Hungary, circle of Thither Theiss, about 5 miles from Torok-Kanisa, on the Theiss, over which there is a ferry. Pop. 2640.

CSOKONYA, cho'kon'yōh', a market-town of Hungary, circle of Thither Danube, 6 miles S.W. of Baboesa. Pop. 1530.

CSONGRAD, chon'grăd', a market-town of Hungary, capital of the co. of same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and Körös, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 13,686. It is well built. Its co-council and high court has been transferred to Szegedin, 32 miles southward.

CSORNA, chor'nōh', a market-town of Western Hungary, 30 miles E.S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 3990. It is surrounded by gardens, and has a Benedictine abbey, built in 1180.

CSURGO, choor'go', a town of Hungary, circle of Thither Danube, 27 miles S.S.W. of Martzuli.

CTESIPHON. See MODAIN.

CUAJINIQUALPA, kwā-ne-ne-kwăl'pā, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, and the largest between that city and Sonsonate. Pop. from 2000 to 3000.

CUAMA. See ZAMBEZE.

CUAUTLAY-AMILPAS, kwōwt-lī'ā-meel'pās, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles S.W. of Puebla.

CUBA, kū'bā, (Sp. pron. koo'bā,) an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Spain, the largest of the West Indian group, and the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions, is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, about 130 miles S. of Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel; on the E., it is separated from Hayti by the windward passage, about 48 miles wide; on the S., from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles across; and on the W., from Yucatan, by the Yucatan Channel, about 130 miles wide. It is about a third larger than Hayti, and nearly five times the size of Jamaica. It extends from lon. 74° to near 85° W., and is about 650 miles in length from E. to W.; greatest breadth, at Cape de Cruz, 110 miles; average width, from 50 to 60 miles; while towards its W. extremity it does not exceed 30 miles. The extreme E. and of the island, Point de Maysi, is in lat. 20° 15′ N., lon. 74° 7′ W.; the W., San Antonio, in lat. 21° 15′ N., lon. 84° 57′ 12″ W.; and it extends from lat. 19° 50′ to 23° 10′ N. Estimated area, 34,800 square miles. Coast line, exclusive of minuter sinuosities, about 2000 miles.

General Description.—The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, diminishing in height from E. to W. At the E. end, where they are diffused over nearly the entire surface, they attain their greatest elevation, which is about 8000 feet. From the bases of these highlands, the country opens into extensive meadows, or beautiful plains and savannas, with occasionally some low swampy tracts. Owing to the cavernous structure of the limestone deposits, the great inclination of their strata, and the small breadth of the island, there are very few rivers of any magnitude, and a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts. Yet the undulating surface of the country, the continually renewed verdure, and the distribution of vegetable forms, give rise to the most varied and beautiful landscapes. Everywhere, however, the eye falls only upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation; and nowhere is the structure of the country to be seen, except on scarped, treeless mountain slopes. The largest river in Cuba is the Cauto, (kōw'to,) at the E. end of the island, having its sources in the Sierra del Cobre, or Copper Mountains, and falling into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 90 miles. None of the streams are navigable excepting by small boats, and only for a few miles inland. The coasts of Cuba are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows, which extend from 2 to 2½ miles into the sea, and make the approach to the land both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach; but for the greater part of the circumference of the island, there is a belt or zone of lowland very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations, and so wet at all seasons of the year, as to be constantly in a state approaching to mud, rendering the access to the coast, and the ordinary communication between the interior and the sea, next to impossible in the rainy season, and not very easy during any month in the year. There are, however, a number of harbors and bays on all the coasts, including the Havana, one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. Some others are also excellent, such as Guantanamo, Santiago, Manzanillo, and Jagua, (or Xagua,) on the S. coast, Bahia Honda and Puerto de Cabañas on the N.W. coast, and Nipe, Baracoa Harbor, Port Naranjo, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas, on the N. and N.E. coasts.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Geologically, the island of Cuba may be shortly described as composed of granite, gneiss, syenite, and euphotide, overlain by secondary and tertiary formations, chiefly calcareous, containing numerous fossils, and through which the primitive rocks are often protruded. The mountains of the S.E. part of the island appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica; and in this section earthquakes are frequently felt, though they rarely extend to the W. part. In some localities the limestone is exceedingly porous and cavernous, absorbing rapidly the tropical rains, and even engulfing considerable rivers. The latest calcareous formation is entirely coralliferous, and goes on at present accumulating on all the coasts, and contains numerous animal remains. No traces of volcanic eruption, properly so called, have hitherto been discovered.

The mineral riches of Cuba have not yet been fully explored, but it is known not to be deficient in this respect. The precious metals have not been found in sufficient quantity to repay the cost and labor of working. Copper is more abundant, there being several extensive mines of this metal in active operation in the Sierra del Cobre, (Copper Mountains.) They were wrought by the Spaniards at an early period, but had been abandoned for upwards of a century, when they were reopened about 1828. Mines of alum and copperas were also at one time worked in the mountains of Jumgua, but were speedily abandoned. Coal has recently been discovered near Havana. A variegated serpentine marble, chalcedony, magnesia, iron pyrites, quartz, and feldspar slates and schists have been found in various places. The schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously at the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad, where great masses of slate are to be found, of a dark blue color, and of a pyritous and bituminous quality. In the quarries near Havana, a thick slate is found, fit for floors and pavements. The mineral bitumen spoken of, exhibits itself under a variety of aspects—sometimes in a liquid state, like naphtha, issuing from the fissures of the rocks; sometimes soft, like wax or half-melted resin. There are several mineral springs in different parts of the island, and on the N. coast are extensive lagoons, which, in dry years, produce immense quantities of marine salt.

Climate, Soil, Vegetable Productions, &c.—The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature is 78° 3′, but in the interior only 73° 4′. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 83° 8′; and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 69° 8′. In summer, the thermometer seldom rises above 82° or 86°, and its depression in winter so low as 50° or 53° 5′ is rare. Rain often descends in torrents from July to September, and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. No snow is known ever to fall on the highest mountains; but frost occurs occasionally, forming ice of several lines in thickness. Hail storms are rare, and hurricanes much less frequent than in the other Antilles. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, fustic, and other useful woods abound; and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The principal cereal cultivated is the indigenous maize, or Indian corn. Two crops of it are obtained in the year. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities in many districts; but the principal crops are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, also a little cotton, cocoa, and indigo. A considerable extent of country is appropriated also to cattle-breeding farms, and to *potreros*, farms on which vegetables are raised, maize, mallochia grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax, and honey. The principal fruits of the island are the pine or ananas, oranges, shaddocks, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons, and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had.

Animals.—The most valuable domestic animals are the ox, horse, and pig, which form a large proportion of the wealth of the island; the sheep, goat, and mule are inferior in quality and numbers. Jackasses and rabbits have been recently introduced. The sylvan birds are numerous, and in great variety, but birds of prey few; the principal is the bald-headed vulture, or turkey-buzzard. The only indigenous quadruped ever known in Cuba is the *hutia*, which resembles a large rat, about 18 inches long without the tail. Snakes and reptiles are not very numerous. The most remarkable are the maja, 12 or 14 feet in length, and 18 or 20 inches in circumference; and the jubo, about 6 feet in length: the latter is considered more dangerous than the former, and is also more common. Phosphorescent insects abound, as do also those of a noxious description, including chigres or jiggers, ants, mosquitoes, and a singularly disgusting-looking spider, with a poisonous sting. There are also centipedes and scorpions.

Agriculture, &c.—As elsewhere mentioned, sugar, coffee, and tobacco form the principal objects of cultivation; but of these, the first is by far the most important. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba, per acre, is estimated at a little more than 2000 pounds, being somewhat better than Jamaica, but greatly short of Barbadoes. The coffee plantations are confined almost solely to the N. side of the island, the only part where the precise degree of heat most favorable to the growth of the plant is to be found. The best season for planting the trees is in the middle of the month of May: the gathering commences in August; but November and December are the most active and important months of the harvest. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, a little W. of Havana, about 84 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; and here the mildest and finest flavoured is produced on the banks of the San Sebastian, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars, reckoned the best made

anywhere. Previous to 1820, the cultivation and sale of tobacco were subjected to the same sort of monopoly in Cuba as in Mexico; but at the period referred to, the trade was thrown open. The cattle-breeding farms of the island are said not to be in a very prosperous condition. In 1852 there were in Cuba 1560 sugar plantations, 1218 coffee plantations, 5128 cattle farms, 13 chocolate plantations, 224 cotton plantations, 34,439 fruit and vegetable farms, 7979 tobacco plantations, and 2284 *colmenares*, (kol-mā-nā'rēs, from *colmena*, an "apiary,") farms devoted exclusively to the production of honey. The produce of the foregoing for the year was sugar, 7,291,809 cwt.; coffee, 291,725 cwt.; tobacco, 444,040 cwt.; molasses, 267,185 hogsheads; brandy, 33,411 pipes; honey, 106,175 barrels; and beeswax, 14,725 cwt.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The manufactures of Cuba are confined to the making of sugar, molasses, and cigars, bleaching wax, and the preparation of coffee. The cigars which the lower orders smoke—and in Cuba every one smokes, man, woman, and child—cost about $4 per 1000. From the same quality of tobacco, the first, second, and third class of cigars are made. When the cigars are twisted, and before they are sorted, they are said to be "en revolucion." They are now sorted and picked, and about 25 per cent. of the whole are chosen, and these are rolled of the first class; the rest are divided into seconds and thirds, and the prices vary from $8 to $15 per 1000. The commerce of Cuba, on the whole, may be said to be in a flourishing condition. The export of sugar had more than doubled from 1837 to 1849, and exceeded in value all other articles of commerce; coffee, however, has greatly declined. The chief imports are grain and flour, salted meats, salted fish, cheese, brandy, vinegar, wines, spices, fruits, and cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures, of which, to the value of $5,620,000, were imported from Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending December 1853. The exports are sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other valuable timbers, fruits, and the precious metals.

The following statement exhibits the value of the principal articles of Cuban produce for the year 1849:—

Garden fruits	$14,839,503	Beef	$3 605,780
Sugar	18,699 804	Pork	1,346,055
Ser tlants	6 097,080	Eggs	1,166,883
Tobacco	5,042,829	Birds	1,054,216
Coffee	2,206,131	Milk	326,949
Indian corn	1,884 082	Hides	160,769
Charcoal	1,740,110	Mutton	120,000
Cedar, mahogany, &c.	1,711,193		
Molasses	1,462,728	Total	$38,791,462
Other agricultural products	3,728,175		

The total value of the exports and imports of the island at different periods has been as follows:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1837	$20,316,606	$22,840,337	1845	$18,732 812	$13,490,357
1841	26,774,619	25,057,499	1848	26 077 068	25,335,565
1842	26,631,701	24,637,527	1849	22 416,568	26,320 460
1843	25,029,792	23,422,096	1850	25,631 948	28,964,227
1844	25 126 591	25,771,865	1851	31,345,064	32,011,430

Of the total exports from Cuba in 1850, 11·98 per cent. was to Spain, 32·61 per cent. to the United States, 27·65 per cent. to England, 7·30 per cent. to Germany, 7·27 per cent. to France, and 2·26 per cent. to Spanish America. Of the imports 29·81 per cent. was from Spain, 22·96 per cent. from the United States, 21·10 per cent. from England, 7·27 per cent. from Germany, 6·03 per cent. from France, and 6·91 per cent. from Spanish America.

The following comparative tables exhibit the principal articles exported and imported, with their declared value for the years 1837 and 1849:—

Exports.	1837.	1849.
Rum	$61,010	$232,790
Sugar	7,927,526	15,359,745
Coffee	2,133,567	577,636
Wax	171,900	134 990
Honey	63,384	48 103
Molasses	718,398	1,478,202
Cigars	1,287 498	1,290,702
Leaf Tobacco	560,913	501,055
Fruit	81,562	24,619
Mahogany	128,806	113 795
Cedar	39,867	39,511

Imports.	1837.	1849.
Liquors, &c.	$1,827,764	$2,742,300
Beef, pork, &c.	1,425,497	1,971,260
Spices and fruits	793,565	233,950
Grain and flour	3,302,819	4,160,140
Fish	437,909	653,680
Other provisions	1,820 161	1,969,380
Cotton manufactures	3,233,120	2,487,200
Linen do.	2,581,999	2,440,990
Woollen do.	576,178	467,890
Silk do.	516,484	330,940
Leather	501 430	433,710
Lumber, &c.	970,633	1,721,200
Miscellaneous	3,474,939	5,975,940

The leading articles of import from the United States for the year 1851 were as follows:—

Whale oil	galls.	164,604	Indian corn	bush.	229,135
Linseed oil	galls.	3,311	Indian meal	bbls.	3,338
Tallow candles	lbs.	58,925	Potatoes	bush.	86,658
Spermaceti candles	lbs.	715,764	Apples	bbls.	6,964
Dried fish	qtls.	41,062	Rice	tcs.	27,618
Pickled fish	bbls.	2,259	Soap	lbs.	380,748
Tallow	lbs.	518,367	Leather	lbs.	16,864
Butter	lbs.	416,777	Tobacco	lbs.	191,615
Cheese	lbs.	256,162	Beer, cider, &c.	galls.	85,251
Pork	lbs.	3,364	Nails	lbs.	2,698,866
Flour and Bacon	lbs.	1,240,062	Steel and iron		
Lard	lbs.	7,896,153	Manufactured castings	dolls.	534,422
Boards and Planks	M.	54,491	Paper and stationery	dolls.	31,119
Other lumber	dolls.	37,816	Paints and varnish	dolls.	11,830
Wooden manufactures	dolls.	1,853,616	Glass	dolls.	23,225
Furniture	dolls.	58,583	Coal	dolls.	14,092
Specie and bullion	dolls.	1,033,894	Ice	dolls.	16,320
Prints, &c.	dolls.	100 964	Pepper	lbs.	603,189
Cocoa	lbs.	98,443	Cordage	lbs.	29,326
Figs	lbs.	33,374	Salt	lbs.	77,491

The total value of imports into Cuba from the United States in 1851 was $6,624,123, of which $6,318,962 was in American bottoms. The total export to all the Spanish dominions in 1851 was $13,249,056. The total export to the United States was $17,046,931, a greater amount than was received there from any other country except England and France. The total trade between Cuba and the United States, in 1852, amounted to $6,317,551 imports, and $17,861,728 exports; and in 1853 to $6,257,999 imports, and $18,985,755 exports; the shipping employed the latter year amounted to 388,122 tons inward, and 493,062 tons outward. The shipping owned in the island in 1851 comprised 7 vessels of over 400 tons, 30 of from 200 to 400 tons, 99 of from 80 to 200 tons, 295 of from 20 to 80 tons, 208 of less than 20 tons, and 2464 of still smaller burden.

Internal Improvements.—The roads in Cuba, formerly in a most wretched condition, have latterly been much improved; and the internal traffic of the island is now facilitated by the laying of railways, of which no less than 351 miles were in operation at the commencement of the present year, (1854.) A railway from Havana to Guines, a distance of 46 miles, was opened in 1837, being the first ever constructed in any Spanish country. It was not till 1848 that a railroad was opened in Spain. From Havana a railway extends across the island to Batabano, sending off a branch westward to San Antonio and Guanajay. At Union it connects with the Matanzas railway, and, farther E., with the railway extending to Cardenas. A railway extends from Jucaro on the N. coast, 34 miles into the interior; and from Cienfuegos another penetrates the interior of Santa Clara. A railway 44 miles in length, connects Nuevitas with Puerto Principe, and another extends from the city of Cuba to El Cobre. These railways have many important branches leading into the richest parts of the island. Various railways are also projected or in progress, which, when completed, will render every part of the island easily accessible. The magnetic telegraph is in operation between Havana and Batabanó; and Havana is being connected with Matanzas, Cardenas, and Guanajay, the wires following the railroads. Lines are also being extended from Pinar del Rio, in the W. part of the island, to Santiago de Cuba, in the E. part, with branches to the principal towns on the coasts.

The means of external communication with the principal points on the island are very extensive. Havana is connected by daily lines of steamers with Matanzas, Cardenas, and Jucaro, arriving at Matanzas in five hours. Between Batabanó and Santiago de Cuba, in the E. part of the island, steamers ply regularly touching at Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Manzanillo, reaching Santiago de Cuba in five days. Steamers ply daily between Batabanó and Bailen, touching at Bayanigua, Coloma, and Punta de Cartas; also weekly between Batabano and the Isle of Pines. Ocean steamers connect Havana with the principal ports on the American continent.

Slave Trade, &c. It has been a general impression that the slave trade of Cuba, notwithstanding the treaty with Spain for its abolition, has been not only connived at, but protected, by the Spanish government. It is, at any rate, certain that the degree of encouragement it meets with depends much, if not entirely, on the disposition of the captain-general of the island for the time being. The slave trade papers for 1846 report that the Cuban slave trade was almost annihilated under the honorable administration of Captain-general Valdez. But it soon after revived under another governor, and ultimately attained a height which it had never reached before. In 1844, no fewer than 10,000 slaves were introduced into Cuba; and this was under the governorship of General Valdez. In 1850, the number of slaves in Cuba, according to the census returns, was 436,100; although in 1853 it makes the number but 330,425. There can be but little doubt that a large portion of them are wrongfully held in bondage, there being a Spanish law to the effect that every negro brought into Cuba after a specified date should be *ipso facto* free. The African nations that furnish Cuba with

slaves are the Mandingoes, who occupy the greater part of Senegambia, and are the most intelligent, being more or less imbued with Arabic civilization; the Gangoes, inhabitants of the coast from Cape Palmas S. of the Cordillera of Kong; the Minas, who come from the Gold Coast; the Lucumies, from the Slave Coast; the last furnish the greatest number of Cuban slaves, and are distinguished by brands on their cheeks; the Carabalies, from the Kingdom of Benin; the Congoes, from Congo, and the Macuses, found in Mozambique. The Cubans divide the negroes of the island into three classes, as follows:—*bozales*, (bo-zá'lès,) comprising those lately arrived, and ignorant of the Spanish language; *ladinos*, (lá-dee'noce,) those speaking the language; and *criollos*, (kre-ôl'yoce,) those who are born in the island.

Education.—Public instruction in Cuba has made commendable progress since the establishment of the Universities of Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and especially since 1842, when an important change was effected in the establishments for public education. The Royal University is permanently organized at Havana, with a rector and a corps of 30 professors; and there is now in course of erection here, by the government, a large edifice for an institution called the Royal College of Havana. It is also proposed to establish a similar institution at Puerto Principe. There is at Havana, and likewise at Santiago de Cuba, a college subject to special regulations, in which theology is taught, including the humanities and philosophy. The schools for elementary instruction in Cuba are under the inspection and control of boards specially appointed by the government. The number of persons employed in giving primary instruction in the island is estimated at 500, and the number of pupils at 9000. In the country parts, the most profound ignorance reigns; the master and the servant, the agricultural people of all sorts, are equally in ignorance of the first elements of education. Neither religion nor morals are in a better condition. The Roman Catholic is, nominally, the prevailing religion, though Mr. Glanville Taylor declares that he never knew an instance of *men* going to church at all in Cuba, and that no reverence whatever was exhibited for churches, padres, images, or saints.

Military Force.—According to an official statement made since the commencement of 1854, the land forces of Cuba are on the most brilliant footing, both with respect to military discipline and equipment. The army is composed of 16 regiments of infantry of 1000 men each; 2 companies of picked men, 125 in number; 2 regiments of lancers, of four squadrons each, each comprising 602 men and 500 horses; besides which there are 4 light squadrons, each consisting of 151 men and 125 horses. There is also a regiment of foot, with 8 batteries of artillery, a brigade of 5 batteries, and a company of sappers and miners, together with a large reserve of chiefs and other officials, making the total number of veteran troops in the island as follows:—Infantry, 17,500 men; cavalry, 1808 men and 1500 horses; artillery, 1500 men and 190 horses and mules; sappers and miners, 120 men. Total, 20,988 men and 1690 horses, not including the Civic Guard, which is also a part of the veteran troops. In addition to the above, there are on the island 1 regiment of militia infantry, 1 of disciplined militia cavalry of 781 horses; also 8 rural squadrons of 2 companies each, with 100 horses. The urban companies of cavalry also number 740 mounted men, making in all 3500 mounted men, and a total land force of 24,488 troops. Some 4000 or 5000 troops have been landed on the island from Spain since the publication of the document referred to, but are intended chiefly to fill vacancies. The expense of the army was $5,985,983. The Cuban naval force consists of 1 frigate of 44 guns, 7 brigantines, carrying 104 guns, 11 steam-vessels, with 54 guns, 4 schooners, with 11 guns, 2 gun-boats, with 6 guns, and 2 transports; in all, 25 vessels, carrying 219 guns, manned by 3000 men. There are also 2 war-steamers now being constructed in Spain, destined for Cuba. Expense of the navy, $1,965,444.

Government, &c.—Cuba, with the Spanish islands dependent on it, forms the captain-generalcy or military government of La Havana. The captain-general, being also civil governor, is assisted in his duties by a sub-governor, and a colonial junta of seven members. The division of the island is fivefold—ecclesiastical, civil, military, fiscal, and marine. Ecclesiastically, it is divided into two, the E. end presided over by an archbishop, who has his seat at Santiago, and the W. end by a bishop, resident at Havana. The civil divisions are also two, called provinces, but not conterminous with the ecclesiastical division. Each province contains several smaller subdivisions, and has its distinct governor, that of the W. or La Havana being the captain-general, and that of the E. end or Cuba being a separate governor, independent of the former in civil and political matters. The two principal civil tribunals are the *audiencias* of La Havana and of Puerto Principe, and of which the captain-general is president *ex officio*. The military division is into three departments—eastern, central, and western, over each of which is a commandant-general. The fifth or marine division is into five provinces—Havana, Trinidad, San Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas, and Santiago de Cuba, having each for its capital a town of same name, being the principal towns of the island.

Revenue.—The revenue of Cuba for the five years ending with 1837 averaged $8,945,581, 61 per cent. of which was derived from the customs, and the rest was made up from various internal revenues. In 1844 the revenue was $10,490,252; and for the three years ending 1849, it was as follows:—

	1847.	1848.	1849.
Inland tax	$5,006,536	$6,038,715	$6,860,260
Import duties and tonnage	6,174,538	6,580,500	6,844,783
Export duties	709,325	816,228	564,377
Total	$12,890,416	$13,435,441	$12,269,420

In 1851 the revenue is stated by Spanish authorities at $13,821,456, and the expenditures at $11,009,750. The taxes of the island are said to have included both these sums, making the real revenue $25,791,206, the $13,821,456 being the amount sent to Spain.—("De Bow's Review.")

The internal tax is made up principally from the Diezmos, a tithe collected on certain agricultural products; the Alcavala, a duty of 6 per cent. upon the sales of all lands, houses, negroes, or other property requiring a notary; and the lotteries, of which there are 16, yielding, in 1848, $600,000. The circulating medium of Cuba, like that of Spain, consists of the precious metals, there being not a single bank on the island. It is said, however, that a large amount of paper currency finds its way into the market.

Population.—Half a century after the discovery of Cuba, the indigenous population, said by the first navigators to have been numerous, had entirely disappeared, having been exterminated by the Spaniards. At different periods the population of the island has been as follows:—

Years.	White.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
1580...	.....	.....	.....	16,000
1680...	.....	.....	.....	40,000
1775...	96,440	30,615	44,336	170,370
1817...	.....	.....	199,145	630,980
1827...	311,051	106,494	286,942	704,487
1841...	418,291	152,838	436,495	1,007,624
1850...	605,500	205,570	436,100	1,247,230

The annexed table, from De Bow's Review, is on the authority of Don José M. de la Torre, member of the Real Sociedad Economica, of Havana.

Fixed Population of Cuba in 1853.

Jurisdiction.	Sq. miles.	White.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Pop. of Chief Town.
Western Department.						
Pinar del Rio	2,905	21,843	5,824	9,998	35,665	1,500
St. Cristobal	684	11,578	1,923	6,548	20,049	270
Bahia Honda	586	4,524	621	5,494	10,239	570
Mariel	432	15,921	2,848	19,432	38,192	1,296
San Antonio	117	12,254	1,722	10,188	24,165	2,580
Havana	675	87,916	32,594	26,850	147,360	125,005
Santiago	182	7,194	1,597	4,964	13,755	2,274
Bejucal	144	10,817	1,746	7,958	20,510	2,264
Guanabacoa	126	10,721	3,273	4,322	18,316	8,100
Rosario	234	11,704	2,641	5,428	20,033	450
Guines	855	18,214	2,444	16,918	37,574	3,542
Jaruco	387	10,218	1,875	8,136	20,229	611
Matanzas	648	34,721	5,948	40,728	81,397	26,000
Cardenas	954	27,521	3,824	25,016	56,361	6,173
Sagua	1,137	14,531	1,179	10,001	25,708	2,510
Cienfuegos	1,935	17,811	4,123	11,319	33,253	4,798
Santa Clara	1,017	25,592	8,528	5,301	39,421	6,604
Trinidad	657	15,208	7,824	9,318	31,350	14,119
Remedios	1,845	15,149	3,821	4,012	22,982	5,270
Sto. Espiritu	2,889	24,311	6,394	6,816	37,532	9,882
Total	15,252	307,451	98,442	268,717	764,610	
Eastern Department.						
Puerto Principe	4,545	20,863	10,318	9,321	46,532	26,654
Nuevitas	1,710	2,721	397	1,742	4,860	820
Tunas	2,561	3,813	1,821	792	6,361	2,004
Manzanillo	1,044	7,321	11,143	917	19,381	3,050
Holguin	1,908	19,427	3,771	3,827	26,525	3,754
Bayamo	990	10,721	11,247	2,724	24,692	5,875
Jiguani	531	6,721	4,315	684	11,720	950
Cuba	2,403	21,524	29,719	34,003	85,247	24,253
Guantanamo	1,206	1,574	2,367	5,923	9,863	853
Baracoa	1,107	3,817	3,721	1,843	9,381	2,400
Total	17,505	194,537	78,205	61,703	244,450	
Total of Island	33,757	510,988	176,647	330,420	1,009,060	

The population to the square mile in the Western Department is 42, in the Eastern 14, and in the Island 28.

In the area and population of Havana is included the Isle of Pines; in the population of the city of Havana is not included the suburbs of Regla and Casa Blanca, whose aggregate population amounts to 8310. The area and population of all the islands and keys adjacent to Cuba are included in the above table. The white population of Cuba may be classified as follows: Natives of Spain, 90,000; Canary Islands, 25,000; France, 3000; England, 1000; North America and other

countries. 3000; leaving more than 400,000 natives of the island. Ethnographically considered, the inhabitants are Caucasian, African, American, and Mongolian. Of the latter race, none were seen in the island prior to 1847, except an occasional sailor from China. Since then, the introduction of Asiatic colonies has commenced, and about 6000 persons from China have arrived in the island. They are introduced by contract, generally, as field-laborers for a term of years. Some 20 or 30 of them have returned to China.

History.—Cuba was discovered by Columbus on the 28th of October, 1492. He first named the island Juana; it was afterwards called Fernandina, and next Santiago; but its Indian name has survived all these. The island was divided into nine independent principalities, under as many different caciques, among whom the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. The aborigines were an exceedingly mild and indolent race, and, beyond all other Indian nations, they were the most easily converted to Christianity. Columbus revisited the island in April, 1494, and again in 1502. In 1508 Cuba was circumnavigated by Sebastian Ocampo. In 1511, the Spaniards formed the first settlement on the island, and have retained possession of it ever since. In 1762, Havana was taken possession of by the British, but was restored to the Spaniards in the following year. From this period, the history of Cuba presents nothing more interesting than a catalogue of captains-general and bishops—except that, in 1789 and 1791, permission was given to foreigners to bring slaves into the island—down to the years 1808–1811, when the ports were opened to the ships and trade of foreign countries; during which period 54 or 56 captains-general have in turn ruled the island. The next events of importance in its history are the attempts, made in May, 1850, and again in August, 1851, by a band of United States adventurers, under the command of a Spaniard, named Narciso Lopez, to revolutionise the island. Both expeditions signally failed. The whole 450 men who landed were either slain in fight or taken prisoners; of the latter, 50 were shot; and shortly after Lopez himself was garotted.——Adj. and inhab. CUBAN, ku'ban.

CUBA, koo'bâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Algarve, 14 miles N.N.E. of Beja. Pop. 2410.

CUBA, a post-village and township of Allegheny co., New York, on Oily Creek, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, and on the canal connecting the Allegheny River with the Erie Canal, 330 miles from New York city. The village is a place of active trade; it contains a bank, and about 1000 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 2243.

CUBA, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

CUBA, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

CUBA, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 80 miles S.W. of Columbus.

CUBA, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

CUBA, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

CUBA, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

CUBA, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 333.

CUBAGUA, koo-bâ'gwâ, a small island of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 30 miles N. of Caracas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the mainland.

CUBA. See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

CUBAHATCHEE, a creek of Alabama, enters the Tallapoosa River from the S.E., near the W. part of Macon county.

CUBAHATCHEE or CUBBIHATCHEE, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

CUBAN, a river of Caucasus. See KOOBAN.

CUBA, SANTIAGO DE. See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

CUBB CREEK, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

CUBBERLY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

CUBBINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

CUBCABEA or CUBKABIA, a town of Darfur. See COOBCABIA.

CUB CREEK, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

CUBERT, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CUB HILL, a post-office office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

CUBLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

CUBLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CUBLIZE, küb'leez', a village of France, department of Rhône, on the Rhone, 27 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 2504.

CUBZAC, küb'zâk', a village of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux, on the Dordogne, with a small port, and fine suspension bridge. Pop. 1690.

CUCKFIELD, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Sussex, pleasantly situated on an eminence, 34 miles S. by E. of London, and within 1 mile of the railway from London to Brighton. Pop. 3444.

CUCKOOVILLE, kook'koo-vil, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 46 miles N.W. of Richmond.

CUCUISAS, LAS, lâs koo-kwee'sâs, a town of Venezuela, 28 miles S.W. of Caracas. It lies in the beautiful valley of Aragua, and properly speaking, it is composed of three towns, near each other. Pop. 5000.

CUCURRON, kü'kür'rôn', (anc. *Cucuro?*) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 7 miles S.S.E. of Apt. Pop. 1568.

CUCUTA, koo-koo'tâ, a valley of New Granada, province of Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier; lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 72° 10′ W. It was discovered by Juan de San Martin in 1534.

CUDDALORE', a maritime town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, and one of the largest and most populous in the S. of India, 17 miles S. by W. of Pondicherry, on the right bank of the Trivadi, at its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 11° 43′ 30″ N., lon. 79° 45′ 45″ E. It has a court-house, a custom-house, and some trade, particularly in exporting to Madras the cottons produced in this part of the peninsula. It is one of the principal stations for soldiers who have been invalided. This place has been the scene of many contests, and has frequently changed masters. It was captured from the French by the British army under Colonel Coote, in 1760, and continued under the dominion of the Nabob of Arcot until 1782, when it was taken by the Rajah of Mysore, with the assistance of some French troops. In 1795, Cuddalore, with the remainder of the province, was consigned by treaty to the East India Company, who have ever since retained it.

CUDDAPAH, (anc. *Cripa?*) an extensive district of British India, presidency of Madras.

CUDDAPAH, the capital of the above district, on the Cuddapah River, 138 miles N.W. of Madras. It was formerly the capital of an independent state, and has a mud fort containing the rajah's residence, the court house, and prison. The diamond mines are 7 miles N.E. of the town, on the Pennar.

CUDDEBACKVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

CUDDESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CUDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

CUDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 1 mile N.N.E. of Ewell. Henry VIII. built in this parish his magnificent palace of Nonsuch, which was destroyed in the wars of the 17th century.

CUDDYHUNK, a post-office, Yallabusha co., Mississippi.

CUDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CUDILLERO, koo-deel-yâ'ro, or OLEIRO, o-lâ'e-ro, a town and seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 22 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. A few small vessels frequent the port. Pop. 2210.

CUDREFIN, kü'dreh-fân', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, with a small port on the E. bank of the Lake of Neufchâtel, 5 miles N.W. of Avenches.

CUDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CUDWORTH, a township of England, co., of York, West Riding.

CUELLAR, kwêl-yar', a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 2851. It has a fine castle, formerly belonging to the Albuquerque family. Its environs are very fertile, and famous for poultry.

CUENCA, kwên'kâ, a city of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a province of its own name, near the confluence of the Huescar and Jucar, 84 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 6037. It is enclosed by high walls, and has 7 gates, a richly adorned cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, 14 parish churches, 13 convents, several colleges and hospitals, a diocesan school, and 8 bridges across the rivers. In its vicinity are agreeable promenades. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and paper. It gives its name to the Sierra Cuenca, a part of the Iberian Mountains, which traverse the province. Cuenca was at one time celebrated for its literature, its arts, and manufactories.

CUENCA, a province of Spain, in New Castile, between lat. 39° 20′ and 40° 47′ N., lon. 1° 5′ and 3° W. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Guadalajara. Area, 7,990 square miles. Pop. 252,723.

CUENCA, kwên'kâ, or RAMBAE, a city of South America, in Ecuador, department of Assuay, capital of a province of its own name, in a wide plain, 8640 feet above the sea, 85 miles S.S.W. of Quito. Though not well built, it is regularly laid out, and it has a cathedral, various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, hats, bark, and rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities. It is the see of a bishop, erected in 1786. There are here extensive sugar refineries. A little to the S. is the mountain of Tarqui, which Condamine and other French astronomers selected for their meridian in 1742. After Quito, Cuenca is the most populous city in Ecuador. Pop. about 20,000.

CUERNAVACA, kwêr-nâ-vâ'kâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 40 miles S. of Mexico, on a mountain spur jutting into a valley. It consists of numerous steep and narrow streets, with ranges of one-storied houses, fronted with balconies and porches, and has quite "a Neapolitan appearance." Its suburbs, inhabitated by Indians, are also very picturesque. In its vicinity is an old isolated mount with Indian ruins.

CUERO, kwâ'ro, a post-village and former capital of De Witt co., Texas, on the Guadalupe River, 90 miles S. by E. of Austin.

CUERS, kwair, (anc. *Castrum de Corcis,?*) a town of France, department of Var, 11 miles N.E. of Toulon.

CUEVA DE VERA, kwâ'vâ dâ vâ'râ, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.E. of Almeria, at the mouth of the Almanzor, in

the Mediterranean. Pop., including its suburbs, 10,140. Many of its inhabitants are employed in fishing, in the manufacture of saltpetre, and in potteries. It has risen into importance from the silver mines recently discovered in its vicinity.

CUEVAS DE SAN MARCOS, kwā'vās dā sān mär'kos, or ALTAS, äl'tās, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 33 miles N. of Malaga, on a declivity. Pop. 3711.

CUEVAS DE VINROMA, kwā'vās dā veen-ro'mä, a town of Spain, 23 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2600.

CUFFEIGHTRIN, kŭf-fē'trin, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

CUGGIONO-MAGGIORE, kood-jo'no-mäd-jo'rā, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles W. of Milan. Pop. 3629.

CUGLIERI, kool-yā'ree, a town of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 9 miles S.E. of Bosa. Pop. 4052.

CUIABA, a town of Brazil, See CUYABA.

CUISERY, kwee'zeh-ree', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Seille, 11 miles S.W. of Louhans.

CUISSEAUX, kwee'sō', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Louhans. It has a fine church of the fourteenth century.

CULARO. See GRENOBLE.

CUL'BERTSON'S, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

CUL'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8½ miles W. of Minehead. The village and church are so buried among the lofty and almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1300 feet, that for 3 months in winter the sun is never seen.

CUL'BREATH, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, about 20 miles N.W. of Augusta.

CUL'CHETH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

CUL'DAFF, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

CULEBRA, koo-lā'brä, a river of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean Sea near the Lake of Chiriqui.

CULEBRA, koo-lā'brä, or PASSAGE ISLAND, a small island of West Indies, belonging to the Virgin group, off the E. coast of Porto Rico; lat. 18° 17′ N., lon. 65° 17′ W. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 miles broad. Pop. 300.

CULEBRA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Philippines; lat. 11° 18′ N., lon. 123° 3′ E.

CULEBRA, koo-lā'brä, a seaport of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35′ N., lon. 85° 38′ W. It is one of the finest ports on this part of the coast and affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden.

CUL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CUL'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CULHUACAN, kool-wä-kän'. See PALENQUE.

CULIACAN, koo-le-ä-kän', a town of Mexico, 90 miles S.E. of Cinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the river Culiacan. Pop. 7000. It is a depôt for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan.

CULLA, kool'yä, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 26 miles N. by W. of Castellon de la Plana, near the Seco, on a hill crowned by a Moorish castle. Pop. 1405.

CULLAR-DE-BAZA, kool-yar'dä-bä'thä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 68 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 5509.

CUL'LATOOR' and CULLOOR', two towns of India, the former in British India, the latter in Nizam's dominions, 200 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad.

CUL'LEN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport-town and parish of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Banff, on the Cullen, here crossed by a bridge at its mouth in Cullen Bay, (N. Sea.) Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1853. The borough unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baron to Lord Seafield, chief proprietor, whose mansion, rich in valuable paintings, is adjacent.

CUL'LEN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 6 miles N.W. of Mill-Street. Here are the remains of several baronial castles.

CULLEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kinsale.

CULLEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

CULLEN'S WOOD, Ireland, in Leinster, is a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side.

CULLERA, kool-yā'rä, (anc. *Sucro?*) a maritime town of Spain, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Valencia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Jucar. Pop. 7114. It exports grain, wine, fruits, vegetables, paper, and salt fish to an average annual value of 101,482*l.* Cullera has always, from its natural position, been esteemed a place of great military importance; the walls, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled, and as often repaired or rebuilt.

CUL'LERCOATS, a township and watering-place of England, co. of Northumberland, 1½ miles N.N.W. of Tynemouth.

CULLO'DEN or DRUMMOS'SIE-MOOR, a wide, moory ridge of Scotland, co. of Inverness, in the parish of Croy, and memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles's army, on the 16th of April, 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor, 4 miles E.N.E. of Inverness, stands Culloden house, the old seat of the Forbes family, in which Prince Charles lodged on the night previous to the battle.

CULLO'DEN, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 32 miles W. of Macon, and 65 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. The situation is pleasant and healthy. The village contains 1 church, a seminary and other schools of high character, and several stores.

CULLO'MA or COLUMA, a post-town, capital of El Dorado co., California, is situated on the left bank of the South Fork of American River, and on the road from Sacramento City to Nevada, 107 miles in a straight line N.E. of San Francisco. In the vicinity of this town is Sutter's Mill, where the first discovery of gold in California was made. There are a number of saw mills, which produce great quantities of lumber, and have materially contributed to the building facilities of this place. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

CULLOMPTON, a town of England. See COLLUMPTON.

CULLY, kül'le', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. It has some Roman antiquities.

CUL'LY, a post-township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, has 175 inhabitants.

CULM and CULMBACH. See KULM and KULMBACH.

CUL'MERVILLE, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

CUL'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

CULM'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

CUL'NA, (anc. *Khalana,*) a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, in the district of Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta.

CULNA, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, in the district of Burdwan, on the Hoogly River, 43 miles N. of Calcutta. There is here a circular area composed of two concentric circles, the outer one of which contains 108 temples, and the inner 35. Here also is a flourishing school and a mission station in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. It is one of the principal ports on the Hoogly for the Burdwan district, and carries on a thriving trade. Near it is a magnificent residence of the Burdwan rajah. Pop. 40,000.

CULNAI, kool-nī' a village of Peru, in the Andes, district of Canta, about lat. 10° 10′ S., remarkable only for its great elevation, being about 10,000 feet above sea-level.

CUL'PEE', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, in the district of 24 Pergunnahs, in a jungly and unhealthy position, on the Hoogly River, about 34 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta.

CUL'PEPPER, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 673 square miles. The southern and north-eastern borders are respectively washed by the Rapidan and by the North Branch of the Rappahannock, which unite at the eastern extremity of the county. The N. part of the county is drained by Hazel River. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; the soil is of a deep red color, and highly productive. The Rappahannock River has been made navigable along the border of the county; small boats also navigate Hazel River. The county is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, lately finished. Organized in 1748, and named from Lord Culpepper, Governor of Virginia in 1681. Pop. 12,232, of whom 5599 were free, and 6633 slaves.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See FAIRFAX.

CULPHO, kŭl'fo, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

CULROSS, kŭl'ross', a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport-town and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 19 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 1487. It stands on a steep acclivity, and is meanly built; the chief edifices are a parish church, formerly collegiate and belonging to a monastery, the remains of an ancient chapel, and those of Culross Abbey, successively the seat of the Bruce and Dundonald families. The borough unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Stirling in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are the remains of two Danish camps, and the house of Castle-hill, on the site of an ancient stronghold of the Macduffs, called Dunnemarle, and where the murder of the wife and two children of Macduff, by order of Macbeth, is reputed to have taken place.

CULSALMOND, kŭl saw'mond, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

CUL'TER, a parish of Scotland, co., and 11 miles S.E. of Lanark. Culterfell Mountain, in this parish, has an elevation of 2430 feet.

CULTS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 3 miles S.W. of Cupar. Its antiquities comprise a Roman camp, and in the parish is the superb mansion of the Earls of Lindsay and Crawford. The celebrated painter Sir David Wilkie, was a native of Cults.

CUL'VER, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

CUL'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

CUMA, koo'mä, a fortress of Southern Italy, 11 miles W. of Naples, close to the Mediterranean, occupying the site of the ancient *Cumæ,* of which it has a few remains.

CUMANA, koo-mä-nä', a maritime city of South America,

in Venezuela, capital of a department and province on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio 10° 27′ 6″ N., lon. 64° 11′ W. Pop. 5500. It has several suburbs, and a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; and, on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low-pitched. Its roadstead is excellent, and capable of holding the combined navies of Europe. Export trade in cattle, smoked meat, salt fish, cocoa, and other provisions pretty extensive. In the year 1847, 10 vessels, aggregate burden 682 tons, entered, and 6, burden 658 tons, cleared from the port. Cumana is the oldest European city of the New Continent, having been founded by Governor Diego Castellon in 1523. It has suffered severely by two earthquakes; by that of 21st October, 1766, it was entirely destroyed in the space of a few minutes. On 14th December, 1797, more than four-fifths of the city were again completely demolished. Before the revolution of 1823 its population was upwards of 30,000, now it is only about 6500.

CUMANA, a department, Venezuela, bounded on the W. by the department of Caracas, S. by the river Orinoco, and on the other side by the Caribbean Sea, has an area of 370,000 square miles, and comprises, besides the cities of Cumana (the capital) and Barcelona, the towns of Cariaco, Carupano, Aragua, and El Pao.

CUMANACOA, koo-mâ-nâ-ko'â, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 40 miles S.E. of Cumana. Pop. 2860. It has a cool and healthy climate.

CUMANIA or KUMANIA, koo-mâ'ne-a, (Ger. *Kumanien*, koo-mâ'ne-en; Hun. *Kunság*, koon'shâg'.) GREAT CUMANIA, (Hun. *Nagy Kunság*, nŏdj or nŏdy koon'shâg'.) is an independent district of Hungary, in the province "beyond the Theiss," between 47° and 47° 40′ N. lat., and 20° 30′ and 21° 10′ E. lon. The area is about 424 square miles. The whole surface is a low plain, and rendered so swampy by the inundations of the rivers, that nearly one-half of Cumania is a mere bog. There are here no large land proprietors or feudal lords, as in most parts of Hungary; the people have an independent jurisdiction of their own, and send representatives to the Hungarian diet. The Cumanians are a robust, athletic race, and very fond of rural pursuits, and are altogether a rich, happy, and independent people. The population amounts to about 55,000, of whom 37,000 are Protestants. Great Cumania contains one market town, Kardzag uj Szállás. Lat. 47° 20′ N., lon. 20° 55′ E.

LITTLE CUMANIA, (Hun. *Kis Kunság*, kish koon'shâg'.) a district of Hungary, in the province "this side the Theiss." It consists of several detached portions of land, with an aggregate area of about 1090 square miles, so that it is more than twice as large as Great Cumania.* Pop. about 61,000. (P. C.) The general features of the country, as well as the character and condition of the inhabitants, correspond with that given under the head of Great Cumania. Their largest town is Felegyháza. Lat. about 46° 43′ N., lon. 19° 54′ E.—— Adj. and inhab., relating to both districts, CUMANIAN, ku-mâ'ne-an.

CUMBAL, koom-bâl', a mountain peak of the Andes in New Granada, a little N. of the equator. Height, 15,620 feet.

CUMBERLAND, the most N.W county of England, having N. Solway Frith and the Esk and Liddle Rivers separating it from Scotland, and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1565 square miles, (1,001,600 acres, two-thirds of which are enclosed and cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 195,492. Surface mountainous, and highly picturesque. Skiddaw rises to 3020 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this county are the beautiful lakes of Derwent water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ullswater, on the borders of Westmoreland. The county is traversed by the Lancaster and the Whitehaven and Carlisle Railways. Near Whitehaven and Newington are extensive and profitable beds of coal, and in Borrowdale is a famous mine of plumbago or graphite. The principal towns are Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Keswick, and Egremont. It sends to the House of Commons two members for each division of the county. Within the limits of this county is a considerable extent of the great Roman wall erected in the time of Hadrian.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S.W. part of Maine, has an area of about 990 square miles. The Androscoggin River forms part of the N.E. boundary, and the Atlantic Ocean washes it on the S.E. It contains several ponds, the principal of which is Sebago Pond, from which a canal has been constructed, affording a communication with the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, and under good cultivation. This county has several bays, the chief of which, Casco Bay, affords facilities for navigation, and for fisheries, perhaps not to be equalled on the coast. The railroad connecting Boston with Waterville, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroads pass through this county, and that from Gorham is included within it. Capital, Portland. Pop. 79,538.

* The origin of the distinctive epithets of *Little* and *Great*, as applied to these districts, is not known. The relative size of the two territories may possibly have changed since the names were first bestowed.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S.S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay, and on the E. by Tuckahoe Creek; and is intersected by Maurice River and Cohansey Creek. The surface is generally level, with some low bridges between the streams. Marl is found in the W. part of the county, and iron ore in Greenwich township. Organized in 1748, and formed from part of Salem county. Capital, Bridgeton. Pop. 17,189.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S.S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 545 square miles. The Susquehanna River forms the boundary on the E.; Conodogwinit Creek flows through it towards the E., and Yellow Breeches Creek forms part of the S.E. boundary. The greater part of the county lies within the Kittatinny or Cumberland Valley, enclosed between the Blue Mountain range on the N., and the South Mountain on the S.E. The soil is calcareous, exceedingly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Limestone of fine quality is abundant in the Cumberland Valley, and iron ore is also found. The county is copiously supplied with good springs, and with permanent water-power. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and by turnpike roads extending to Baltimore and Harrisburg. Organized in 1750, and named from Cumberland county, England. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. 34,327.

CUMBERLAND, a county towards the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 310 square miles. The Appomattox bounds it on the S.E., the James River washes its N. border, and Willis River flows through it. The surface is undulating; the soil was originally fertile, but in some parts has been worn out. Formed from part of Goochland in 1748. Capital, Cumberland Court House. Pop. 9751, of whom 3422 were free, and 6329 slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S. Central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 1680 square miles. It is intersected by Cape Fear River, which, in its passage through the county, is joined by Little River and Rockfish Creek. The surface is diversified. The line which separates the tertiary formation of the low country from the granite and hilly region of North Carolina passes nearly through the middle of the county. The soil is generally fertile. The county contains large forests of pitch-pine, from which lumber and turpentine are procured, and exported by means of steamboats which navigate Cape Fear River. Its prosperity has been increased by several plank-roads recently laid, the aggregate length of which is above 300 miles. Water-power is abundant on Cape Fear River, and is employed in a number of cotton mills. Organized in 1754. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 20,610, of whom 13,393 were free, and 7217 slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 375 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, (from which the name is derived,) dividing it into nearly equal parts. The river is bordered by hills of considerable height. The soil is moderately fertile. The river is navigable by small boats through the county. There is a remarkable "oil spring" on the bank of the river, in this county. Capital, Burksville. Pop. 7005, of whom 5562 were free, and 1443 slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 310 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is good. The Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad, when finished, will connect it with St. Louis and Terre Haute, in Indiana. Capital, Greenup. Pop. 3720.

CUMBERLAND, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., Maine, on Casco Bay, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 55 miles S.W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 1666.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 10 miles N. of Providence. It has 4 banks, and manufactures of iron castings, machinery, carriages, boots and shoes, bonnets, paper hangings, sash and blinds, calico prints, and thread. Pop. 661.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3588.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2143.

CUMBERLAND, a flourishing town, capital of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 179 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It is the eastern terminus of the National Road, and the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, extending to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and has an extensive trade. In respect to population it is not surpassed by any city in the state, excepting Baltimore. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of five or six denominations, 3 newspaper offices, 3 banks, and 1 savings' institution. There are several flouring mills in the vicinity. Large quantities of stone coal are mined a few miles W. of this town. Pop. in 1850, 6073.

CUMBERLAND, a post-office of Grundy co., Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND, a small village of Cumberland co., Kentucky.

CUMBERLAND, a village of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 80 miles E. of Columbus.

CUMBERLAND, a village of Licking co., Ohio, 18 miles E. of Columbus.

CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on the Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, a post-office of Fayette co., Illinois, 75 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the N.W. part of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait, and partly separated from New Brunswick by Chignecto Bay. The coasts are deeply indented, affording many fine harbors. The surface is broken, a portion being occupied by Cobequid Mountain. Cumberland county contains some of the richest coal-mines that are to be found in all Nova Scotia, and from them the North American Mining Company annually obtains large quantities of excellent bituminous coal. The underlying rock of this coal formation also furnishes immense quantities of beautiful and compact gray and buff-colored grindstones, which are exported to all of the United States. The county also abounds with gypsum. Capital, Amherst. Pop. in 1851, 14,339.

CUMBERLAND, a peninsula of British North America, having N.E. Davis's Strait, and S.W. Northumberland Inlet, between the parallels of 64° 40′ and 67° 30′ of N. lat.

CUM'BERLAND, a county in E. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 150° E., bounded E. by the ocean, and landward the counties of Northumberland, Hunter, Cook, and Camden. In it are the towns of Sydney, Paramatta, Richmond, Windsor, Hawkesbury, and Liverpool, with Ports Jackson, Hacking, and Botany Bay.

CUMBERLAND, a county in Van Diemen's Land, in Clyde district.

CUMBERLAND BASIN, celebrated for its fisheries, is the N.E. portion of Chignecto Bay, which communicates on the S.W. with the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 40′ N., lon. 64° 30′ W. In 1850, there were 213 fishing boats at the various stations in the Basin, manned by 520 men. Among the fish taken were 4100 barrels of shad.

CUMBERLAND BAY, a portion of Lake Champlain, extending into Clinton co., New York, near Plattsburg.

CUMBERLAND BAY, on the N. side of the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili, in lat. 33° 37′ S., lon. 78° 53′ W.

CUMBERLAND CENTRE, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, about 55 miles N.W. of Augusta.

CUMBERLAND COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Virginia, 55 miles W. of Richmond. It is situated on a ridge, between the Appomattox and Willis Rivers, about 5 miles from each.

CUMBERLAND FORD, a post-office of Knox co., Kentucky.

CUMBERLAND GAP, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND HILL, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, on Blackstone River, 12 miles N. by W. of Providence.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, in British North America, on the W. side of Pine Island Lake, in lat. 54° N., lon. 102° 40′ W.

CUMBERLAND INSTITUTE, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND IRON-WORKS, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, 55 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, on the N. coast of Georgia, off Camden county, is about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 5 miles wide.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, in British North America, is a peninsula between Davis Strait and Northumberland Inlet.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, in the Pacific, one of the Dangerous Archipelago.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a range of the Appalachian system, forming a part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, and between North Carolina and Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, one of the largest affluents of the Ohio, rises among the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky, near the S.E. boundary of the state. Flowing westward and south-westward, it enters Tennessee between Jackson and Overton counties; and after making an extensive circuit of near 250 miles through Middle Tennessee, and passing the city of Nashville, turns towards the N.W. and again enters Kentucky about 10 miles E. of the Tennessee River. Its subsequent course is nearly parallel with the latter river until it enters the Ohio at Smithland. The whole length is estimated at above 600 miles. During high water, large steamboats ascend to Nashville, about 200 miles from its mouth, and small boats nearly 300 miles further. About 14 miles from Williamsburg, in Kentucky, the river has a vertical fall of 60 feet. The area drained by this river is estimated at 17,000 square miles.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY. See LEBANON, Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, a post-township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1114.

CUM'BERNAULD, a burgh and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 14 miles N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 3778. The town, in a fine valley, has a good church and subscription library. The principal shops, workshops, and dwellings are lighted with gas. In the N. part of the parish are some remains of Antoninus's wall.

CUM'BERSDALE, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

CUM'BER, UPPER and LOWER, are two contiguous parishes of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

CUM'BERWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CUMBERWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

CUMBERWORTH, HALF, a township of England, co. of York.

CUMBO'LA, a mining village in Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, which extends from Pottsville to Tamaqua.

CUMBRA, kŭm-brą', or CIMBRAES, sim-braze', GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of Scotland, co. of Bute, in the Frith of Clyde, 2 miles S.W. of Largs. Little Cumbray lies southward, separated from the county of Ayr by a channel 3 miles across, and has a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 43′ 16″ N., and lon. 4° 58′ W. Both islands contain remarkable trap dykes intersecting the old red sandstone.

CUMBRE, LA, lą koom'brą, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles E.S.E. of Caceres, in an extensive plain. Pop. 2081.

CUMBRE, LA, lą koom'brą, (i. e. "the summit,") a principal pass across the Andes, between Santiago, in Chili, and Mendoza, in lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elevation, 12,454 feet. From the end of May to the end of October, generally, but not always, the Cumbre and great part of the valleys leading to it on each side can be passed on foot only.

CUMBRES-MAYORES, koom'brês-mą-yo'rès, a modern town of Spain, 55 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2056.

CUM'BRIA, an ancient British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, the Scotch districts of Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, in the counties of Wigtown and Ayr. Early in the eleventh century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England. Its name is preserved, not only in that of Cumberland, but in the islands of Cumbray, and in many places in Clydesdale.——Adj. CUMBRIAN, kŭm'bre an.

CUM'BRIAN MOUNTAINS, a range of hills in England, occupying part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire.

CUM'BRIE, an African tribe, to be met with chiefly in the kingdom of Yacoree, (Yaouri,) in Houssa, and in the towns and villages on the banks of the Niger, in the central parts of Soodan, towards the S. They are a mild, harmless, and industrious race.

CUMIANA, koo-me-ą'ną, a market-town of Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Pignerolo, on the Cisola. Pop. 3453.

CUM'INESTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, parish of Monquhitter, founded in 1760 by Cumine of Auchry. Pop. 477.

CUMINO, koo-mee'no, or COMINO, ko-mee'no, a small island of the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo, 1½ miles in length, by three-fourths of a mile across. Pop. 900. West of it is the island of Cominotto.

CUMLY, koom'lee, or COOM'BLA, a maritime town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, on a peninsula surrounded by a salt lake, near the Malabar coast, 20 miles S.E. of Mangalore.

CUM'MERTREES', a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on Solway Frith. Here is Kinmount House, the superb seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, chief proprietor in the parish, and the ancient castle of Hoddam, built early in the fourteenth century.

CUM'MING, a pleasant post-village, capital of Forsyth co., Georgia, on Vickery's Creek, 109 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a healthy situation, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Sawney's Mountain, about 2½ miles from the village, contains rich gold-mines. Cumming has 2 churches, 2 schools, and 2 hotels.

CUMMING, or DOUBLE WELLS, a post-village of Warren co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 57 miles W. of Augusta.

CUM'MINGS, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 505.

CUMMING'S MILL, a small village of Jackson co., Tennessee.

CUM'MINGSVILLE, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

CUMMINGSVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, 6 miles N. of the former.

CUM'MINGTON, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 90 miles W. by N. of Boston, on the

Westfield River. It has manufactures of scythe stones, leather, castings, woollen yarn, plaids, &c. Pop. 1172.

CUMMINGTON, a small village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 30 miles in a direct line S.W. of Springfield.

CUMMINGTON WEST VILLAGE, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on Westfield River, 110 miles W. of Boston.

CUM'MINS, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

CUM'MIN'S CREEK, Texas, flows into Colorado River from the N., near Columbus.

CUM'MINSVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

CUMMINSVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, 41 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains a cloth factory, a grist mill, and saw mills. Pop. 250.

CUM'MUM, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 75 miles N.E. of Cuddapah.

CUM'MUMAIT, a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, 110 miles E. of Hyderabad.

CUM'NOCK, NEW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, immediately S. of Old Cumnock.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Lugar Water, here crossed by 3 bridges, 12 miles E. of Ayr. Pop. 2836. It is lighted with gas, has an old church, many good shops, some banks and public libraries, a manufactory of snuff-boxes, of which between 25,000 and 35,000 are produced annually, a trade in cotton stuffs and earthenwares, and an active retail trade. It gives the title of baron to the Crichton-Stuart family, who chiefly own the parish, and whose fine seat stands near the banks of the Lugar.

CUM'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 5 miles N.N.E. of Abingdon. It has an endowed free school and other charities. Cumnor palace, the ancient residence of the abbots of Abingdon, and supposed scene of the murder of Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester, (see Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "*Kenilworth*,") was situated in this parish.

CUM'REW, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CUM'RU, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3489.

CUM'WHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

CUN'DAH or KUN'DAH, a town of Hindostan, Holcar's dominions, 100 miles S.E. of Oujein. Pop. 4000 or 5000.

CUN'DALL-AND-LECK'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

CUNDEEGUR'REE, a village of Hindostan, province of Orissa, 25 miles from Cuttack. Here are three hills, which are perforated in every direction with caves of all dimensions, many being the dwellings of devotees or priests of the Jain worship. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions in a forgotten tongue.

CUNDINAMARCA, koon-de-nä-mar'kä, the central department of New Granada, in South America, comprising the provinces of Mariquita, Neyva, Bogotá, &c. It comprises also the capital city of the republic, Santa Fe de Bogota. Pop. in 1853, 564,995.

CUNDWALL, a town of India. See CUNDA.

CUNENE or CUNENI, koo-nä'ne, a river of South-western Africa, in Benguela, flowing circuitously along the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and falling into the Atlantic under the name of Nourses.

CUNEO, a town of Piedmont. See CONI.

CUNHA, koon'yä, a town of Brazil, 120 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on Mount Falcão. Pop. 3000.

CUNHINGA, koon-yeeng'gä, a river of Western Africa, Angola, rising in lat. 11° 10' S., lon. 20° 20' E., and after a N.W. course of 130 miles enters the Coanza.

CUNNERSDORF, a town of Prussia. See KUNNERSDORF.

CUN'NINGHAM, a district of Scotland, co. of Ayr, about 20 miles in length, and from 9 to 12 miles in breadth.

CUN'NINGHAM'S, a post-office of Bastrop co., Texas.

CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, near the W. end of Lake Erie, is about 12 miles N. of Sandusky City, 3 miles long and 2½ wide, constituting a part of Ottawa county, Ohio.

CUNNINGHAM'S MILLS, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

CUNNINGHAM'S STORE, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

CUNTIS, koon-teece', a town of Spain, in Galicia, 15 miles N. of Pontevedra, on a small river. Near it are mineral baths, much frequented in their season.

CUORGNÉ, kworn'yä, a market-town of Piedmont, 12½ miles W.S.W. of Ivrea, on the Orca. Pop. 5614. It has several churches and convents, a hospital and a copper foundry.

CUPAR-ANGUS, koo'per-ang'gus, a burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Forfar, on the Isla, a tributary of the Tay, 13 miles N.N.E. of Perth, and on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 2972.

CUPAR-FIFE, a royal, parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 9 miles W. of St. Andrew's station of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 7427. It has a good parish church, a handsome court-hall, with a town-hall, jail, public library, various dissenting chapels, reading rooms, newspaper offices, and banks; an active manufacture of linen goods, spinning mills, corn, snuff, and fulling mills, breweries, and tan-yards. The borough unites with St. Andrew's, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending one member to the House of Commons. On a mound, E. of the town, was anciently the principal residence of the Macduffs, feudal Earls of Fife, and here are also some other historically interesting sites.

CUPICA, koo-pee'kä, a village and seaport of New Granada, on a bay of the same name, near the entrance to the Bay of Panama, in lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 77° 50' W. There is some probability that this bay will one day be the western termination of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, as the course from the Gulf of Darien up the river Atrato, thence up its affluent, the Naipi, and overland to this bay, would appear to be the route offering greater probabilities of success for such an undertaking than any other on the continent. Native boats at present ascend these streams, and disembark their goods at a point on the Naipi, about 17 miles distant from the Bay of Cupica, the remainder of the journey being completed overland.

CURA, koo'rä, a town of South America, state and department of Venezuela, 45 miles S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 4000.

CURAÇOA, ku-ra-so's or ku'rä-so', (Sp. *Curaçao*, koo-rä-sä'o,) one of the West India islands, belonging to the Dutch, off the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. 12° N., lon. 69° W. Length, 40 miles; breadth, from 6 to 10 miles. Pop. 15,164, of whom 9728 are slaves. It rises wild, bare, and abrupt, and consists of two ridges of greenstone, connected by a limestone dyke 1½ miles thick. Iron and copper occur, but are not wrought. The soil is not rich, and the island is deficient in water, yet a good deal of sugar, indigo, tobacco, and maize are raised. The staple of the island, however is salt, obtained by natural evaporation, and of the finest quality. The salt exported in 1847 was 108,347 barrels; that produced, 250,000. The amount of cochineal produced in 1848 was 18,050 pounds. In 1847, 662 vessels (tonnage, 36,212) entered the port of Curaçoa. The islands of Curaçoa, Bonaire, Oruba, (or Aruba,) and Little Curaçoa, form a Dutch government, the residence of the governor being at Wilhelmstadt. Curaçoa was settled by the Spaniards, early in the sixteenth century; it was taken in 1632 by the Dutch, and was captured by the British in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens. It was taken again by the British in 1806, and finally ceded to Holland at the general peace, in 1814. The government is vested in a stadtholder, assisted by a civil and military council.

CURAÇOA, LITTLE, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, about 6 miles S.E. of Curaçoa, in lat. 12° 2' N., lon. 68° 38' W.

CURARAY, koo-rä-ri', a river of Ecuador, rising in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganate Mountain, 65 miles S.S.E. of Quito, and after a direct course of 355 miles through a flat country, falls into the Napo 87 miles below San Miguel.

CUR'BRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, parish and 2 miles W.S.W. of Witney. Pop. 596.

CURDS'VILLE, a post-village of Buckingham co., Virginia, on Willis River, at the head of navigation. It has a large flouring mill.

CURDSVILLE, a small village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on Dix River.

CURD'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 3 miles N.N.W. of Coleshill.

CURE, kür, a river of France, rising in the department of Nièvre, and falls into the Yonne after a course of 66 miles.

CUREN. See CYRENE.

CURES. See CORRESE.

CURETON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Alabama.

CURETON'S STORE, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

CURIA, or CURIA RHŒTORUM. See CHUR.

CU'RIA, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, 30 miles N. by E. of Little Rock.

CURIA MURIA or KURIA MURIA (koo're-ä moo're-ä) ISLES, a group of five islands off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Hellaneeyah, (Hellaniyah,) the largest and only inhabited island, being in lat. 17° 33' N., lon. 56° 6' E. The surface is sterile.

CUR'IBUM, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, province of Orissa, about 82 miles N. of Chicacole.

CURICO, koo-ree'ko, a maritime district of Chili, containing a rich mine of gold and copper mingled.

CURICO, a town of Chili, capital of the above district, 120 miles S. of Santiago. Pop. 2000.

CURISCHE-HAFF or KURISCHE-HAFF, koo'rish-gh-häff', a lagoon, or back-water of the Baltic, in Eastern Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 miles S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Curische-Nehrung, (koo'rish-gh nä'röng)—from the sea with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deeps, a channel 300 yards across, and 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

CURITIBA, koo-re-tee'bä, a river of Brazil, rises in the

W. of the mountains of Cubatão, follows a circuitous course towards the S. passes of São Paulo, and, after receiving the São José, turns W., and precipitates its waters over the cataract of Cayacunga; it ultimately joins the Iguaçu, which sometimes is considered as a continuation of the Curitiba, and bears its name.

CURITIBA, a town of Brazil, capital of a comarca of the same name, province of São Paulo, 168 miles W. of Paranaguá, on the left bank of the Curitiba. Lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 50° 5′ W. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

CUR/LAND, a parish of England, co of Somerset.

CURLS/VILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. by W. of Clarion.

CURNOUL. See KURNOOL.

CUR/RAH or KUR/RAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 38 miles N.W. of Allahabad, on the Ganges, with numerous Mohammedan remains on the high banks of the river.

CUR/RAN, a township of Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 1052.

CURRAN, a post-office of Stone co., Missouri.

CURRENT ISLAND, an island off the N.E. coast of Celebes, Moluccа Passage, in lat. 0° 27′ N., lon. 124° 43′ E.

CURRENT ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelow Islands, in lat. 4° 38′ N., lon. 132° 3′ E. This island is sometimes called ANNA, or PEOLO ANNA.

CUR/RENT RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in Texas co., Missouri, and flowing south-eastward into Arkansas, enters the Black River in Randolph county. Its whole length probably exceeds 250 miles. The water is remarkably clear. The river is navigable for flat-boats, and abounds with excellent fish. *Branch.*—Jack's Fork, which is properly an affluent, enters it from the right, in Shannon co., Missouri.

CUR/RIE, (anc. *Curia*,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

CUR/RIGLASS/, a village of Ireland, co., and 23 miles N.E. of Cork. Pop. 262.

CUR/RIN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Monaghan and Fermanagh.

CUR/RITUCK, an island of the United States, off the N.E. coast of North Carolina. It is 30 miles long and 2 miles broad, and encloses a sound of the same name.

CURRITUCK, a county forming the N.E. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia and Currituck Sound. Area estimated at 200 square miles. North River, an arm of Albemarle Sound, washes the S.W. border. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. The limits of the county comprise several islands, separated from the mainland by Currituck Sound. The name is derived from a tribe of Indians who once possessed the land. Capital, Currituck Court-house. Pop. 7236, of whom 4789 were free, and 2447 slaves.

CURRITUCK COURT-HOUSE, capital of Currituck co., North Carolina, on the sound of the same name, 242 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh, and about 12 miles from the sea.

CURRITUCK SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the state, is separated from the main sea by low, narrow islands, and communicates on the S. with Albemarle Sound. Length, about 50 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles.

CUR/RODE/, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the Nerbudda, 25 miles E. of Surat.

CUR/RUCKDE/AH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boglipoor, 100 miles S.E. of Patna.

CUR/RUCKPOOR/, a town and zemindary of British India, province of Bahar.

CUR/RYBAR/RY, an extensive zemindary of British India, presidency of Bengal, E. of the Brahmapootra.

CUR/RY MAL/LET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CURRY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CURRY REVELLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CUR/RY'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Georgia.

CURRY'S RUN, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

CURSATO, koor-sä/to, a mountain chain of British Guiana, intersected by the parallel of 2° 47′ N.; the highest summit rises 3000 feet above the Takutu.

CURTATONE, koor-tä-to/nä, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 8 miles from Mantua, on the Lago Superiore of Mantua, and on the high-road from Cremona to Milan. Pop. 5306.

CUR/TIS CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

CUR/TIS ISLAND, an island of Bass Strait, S.S.E. of Wilson's Promontory, 1060 feet high. Lat. 39° 23′ S., lon. 146° 40′ E.

CUR/TIS ISLAND, an island (of dry sand) between the N.W. coast Australia and Timor. Lat. 12° 27′ S., lon. 123° 55′ E.

CUR/TISVILLE, a post-village in Stockbridge township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston.

CURTISVILLE, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

CURTWRIGHT, a post-office of Greene co., Georgia.

CURIGUATY, koo-roo-gwä-tee/, a village of Paraguay, 135 miles N.E. of Assumption. It is a depôt for *yerba-maté*, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

CURVALE, kür-vä/l', a village of France, department of Tarn, on the Rance, 16 miles E. of Albi. Pop. 2567, partly employed in adjacent lead-mines.

CURVELLO, koor-vel/lo, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 150 miles N.N.W. of Villa Rica. Pop. 1500.

CUR/WINSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pike township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 6 miles S.W. of Clearfield, has an active trade in lumber. A bridge crosses the river here.

CU/RY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

CURZOLA, koord-zo/lä, or CORZOLA, kord-zo/lä, (anc. *Corcyra-Nigra*; Slavonic, *Korcul*, kor-zool/,) an island in the Adriatic, the most beautiful of all the islands of Dalmatia. Lat. of Fort Blaggio 42° 57′ 24″ N., lon. 17° 8′ E. Separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length, from E. to W., about 25 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. The greatest part of it is covered with trees. Pop. 4268, mostly employed in commercial navigation and fishing. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, and fruits.

CURZOLA, a town of Austria, capital of the above island, situated near its N.E. extremity, on the strait between the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It rises from the water's edge in a triangular form, and is surrounded by massive walls, defended by huge old towers built in 1420. A fort commands the strait. It contains the palace of the Venetian governors. All the vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's Company are built here. Pop. 1846.

CURZOLARI ISLES, coast of Greece. See KURZOLARI.

CUSANO, koo-sä/no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, in the mountains, 19 miles N.W. of Benevento. Pop. 4000. It has 3 churches and an hospital.

CUSH, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

CUSH/ENDALL', or NEW/TONGLENS, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on the Dall, near its mouth, 32 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 545. It is frequented as a watering-place.

CUS'HENDEEN/, a village of Ireland, co., and 36 miles N.N.W. of Antrim, on a small bay of the same name.

CUSHING, koosh/ing, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., Maine, on St. George's River, about 40 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 837.

CUSHINGSVILLE, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

CUSHINGVILLE, koosh/ing-vil, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

CU/SOP, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

CUSSAC, küs'säk/, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 21 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. 1990.

CUSSAWA/GO, küs-sa-wä/go, a creek of Pennsylvania, rises in Erie county, and joins French Creek near Meadville.

CUSSAWAGO or COSSAWA/GO, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles N.W. of Meadville, drained by Cussawago Creek.

CUSSET, küs'sä/, a town of France, department of Allier, 32 miles S.E. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 5510. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and has manufactures of coarse woollens and paper.

CUSSE/TA, a post-village in Chambers co., Alabama, on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, about 65 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

CUSSY-EN-MORVANT, küs'see/-ŏn-mor'vŏn/, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Autun. Pop. 1750.

CUSTARD'S, a small post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

CUSTRIN, a town of Prussia. See (Küstrin.)

CUTCH or KUTCH, kütch, (written *Catch*, in French,) a state and province of Western Hindostan, mostly between lat. 23° and 24° N., and lon. 68° 30′ and 71° E., having W. the Koree branch of the Indus, S. the Indian Ocean, E. the Gulf of Cutch, and N. the Runn—an extensive salt morass, which separates it from the Indian Desert, formed after an earthquake in 1819. Estimated area 7400 square miles. A chain of rocky hills extends through the country from E. to W., and abounds in volcanic products, elsewhere rare in India. The rivers are small, and the soil in many parts sterile from want of water. Chief products, cotton, dates, iron ore, horses, and goats, which are exported to Sinde and the Malabar coast, in return for corn and other provisions. The ruling family is Mohammedan. Principal towns, Bhooj, the capital, Anjar, Teerah, Luckput, and Kuntcote, all fortified, besides which the country is studded with fortresses. The people are treacherous and demoralized.

CUTCH GUNDAVA, kütch gŭn-dä/vä, a province of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 27° 10′ and 29° 50′ N., and lon. 67° 21′ and 69° 15′ E., having W. the provinces of Sarawan and Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan, and E. Sinde. Length, from N. to S., 160 miles; breadth, 130 miles. Area, 10,000 square miles. Pop. 100,000 (?) Surface low and generally level, but ill watered, and destitute of forest-land; and the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, however, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits are produced; and this is the most valuable part of the Khan of Kelat's dominion. It has also some commercial importance, from being

traversed by the principal routes from Sinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, Bhag, Lehree, and Kotree.

CUTCHOGUE, kŭt-chŏg', a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, about 235 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

CUTCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

CUTFETANT CREEK, of Tioga co., New York, falls into Oswego Creek about 2 miles N. of Oswego.

CUTHBERT, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Georgia, 150 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It contains a brick court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and 2 academies. Incorporated in 1834.

CUTIGLIANO, koo-tee-lyä'no, a town of Tuscany, 33 miles N.W. of Florence, on the Lima, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1151.

CUTLER, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, on the Atlantic Ocean, 130 miles E. by N. of Augusta, has a good harbor. Pop. 820.

CUT OFF, a post-village of Walton co., Georgia, 76 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

CUT OFF, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

CUTTACK', (anc. *Catac*, kä'tăk', "a royal residence,") capital of a district of its own name, is situated on the Mahanuddy, 220 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 20° 27' N., lon. 86° 5' E. Pop. 40,000 (?) It has a good main street, a spacious market-place, some military cantonments, and some handsome Mohammedan structures, the whole secured against inundation by solid embankments along the river. It is a place of resort for bathing, and one of the healthiest stations in India. In some seasons, large importations of rice take place here; and a good deal of timber, destined for Calcutta, is floated hence down the Mahanuddy.

CUTTACK', a large maritime district of British India, on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, between the Midnapoor and Berar, and the N. part of the Madras presidency. Area, 9000 square miles. Pop. 1,296,385 (?)

CUTTERAH, a village of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 30 miles S.E. of Bareily. Here the Oude and British forces totally defeated the Rohillas in 1774.

CUTTINGSVILLE, a post-village in Rutland co., Vermont, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier.

CUTTUB', a small town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 13 miles S. of Delhi, with many tombs of Mogul emperors, and the Cuttub-Minar, an edifice of a kind unrivalled in Hindostan, 242 feet in height, with several balconies, ascended by a staircase, and erected early in the thirteenth century.

CUTTUP or KUTTUP', a town of North-western Africa, state, and 75 miles N. by W. of Jacoba. Lat. 9° 45' N., lon. 10° 15' E. It consists of a number of hamlets almost adjoining each other, occupying a beautiful and extensive plain.

CUTTYHUNK' ISLAND, the most south-western of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. At its S.W. end is a fixed light, 48½ feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 24' 35" N., lon. 70° 57' 20" W.

CUTWA, (Hindoo *Kangtaya*,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N. of Burdwan, on the Hoogly River.

CUVO, koo'vo, a river of Western Africa, in Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic 120 miles S. of the Ceanza, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

CUXHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

CUXHAVEN, kŭx-hä'vĕn or kŭox-hä'fen, a seaport village of North-western Germany, about 58 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg, to which it belongs, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 53' N., lon. 8° 44' E. Pop. 1000. It has public baths, and a regular packet communication with England.

CUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

CUXWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

CUYABA or CUIABA, koo-yä'bä, a river of Brazil, rises in the district of Diamantino, in lat. 13° 12' S. It flows circuitously, and joins the Porrudes, or São Lourenço, on its right bank. Above the town of Cuyaba it is navigable for canoes, but is much broken by rapids, and even for 60 miles below the town its course is very impetuous.

CUYABA or CUIABA, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto-Grosso, near the river of the same name. Lat. 15° 26' S., lon. 56° W. Pop. 3000. It is ill built and irregular; houses mostly of clay. Chief edifices, the churches of Bom Jesus, São do Rozario, and San Antonio; it has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a school of philosophy, and a Latin and other schools. Cuyaba supplanted Matto-Grosso as capital of the province in 1820. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, of the military commandant, and of the bishop of the diocese of Matto-Grosso. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements and other European manufactures for gold. The comarca of which it is capital comprises numerous villages, and has a population of 25,000, comprising miners, agriculturists, and many half-civilized Indians. The rich goldmines of the district have been worked since 1719.

CUYAHOGA, kī-a-hō'gą, a river of Ohio, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and after a very circuitous course, enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. At Cuyahoga Falls, in Summit county, the river descends about 200 feet in the space of 2¼ miles, and affords abundant water-power.

CUYAHOGA, a county in the N.N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, has an area of 426 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River, from which the name is derived, and also by Chagrin and Rocky Rivers. The surface is nearly level, with a moderate declivity towards the N. The soil is good, and adapted to grazing. Sandstone underlies a portion of the surface; large quantities of grindstones and building stone are procured from it. The county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by three railroads, which unite at Cleveland, and connect it with Pittsburg, Erie, and Cincinnati. Cuyahoga is the most populous county in the state, excepting Hamilton. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. 48,099.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, a flourishing post-village of Tallmage township, Summit co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 128 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a beautiful situation, and contains many elegant buildings. The river here passes through a deep ravine, enclosed by walls of stratified rock near 200 feet high, and presenting a variety of picturesque views. Within a distance of 2½ miles there is a fall of more than 200 feet, which affords immense water-power. There is an abundance of coal in the vicinity. It contains 1 bank, 1 academy, 2 paper mills, 1 manufactory of steam-engines, 1 of hayforks and hoes, and 2 furnaces. The Akron branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad connects it with that line at Hudson.

CUYLER, kī'ler, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, 125 miles W. of Albany.

CUYLERVILLE, kī'ler-vil, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

CUYOS (koo'yoss) ISLANDS, a group of small islands of the Philippines, in the Mindoro Sea, between Palawan and Panay. The largest of them, Great Cuyo, is in lat. 10° 52' N., lon. 121° 15' E. Cuyo is defended by a fort, and has a small port on the N.W. side.

CUYUNI, CUYUNY, koo-yoo'nee, or CUYUWINI, koo-yoo-wee'nee, a river of British Guiana, tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W. in lat. 6° 26' N., lon. 58° 43' W., after receiving the Maparoony. Its banks are less picturesque than those of the latter river, and it is much less navigable; but it traverses a more productive region.

CUZCO, koos'ko, a city of Peru, capital of a department, and formerly capital of the Incas, 200 miles N. of Arequipa, and 11,380 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30' 55" S., lon. 72° 1' 10" W. Pop. in 1850, 41,152, who manufacture cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, embroidery, &c., having considerable repute. Its cathedral and Augustine convent are among the finest edifices in South America; and here are a mint, hospitals, colleges, schools, and a university. Its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian temple of the sun, and many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant in and around the city. On its N. side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind, and traces remain of a magnificent road extending thence to Lima.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, being founded, according to common tradition, in 1013, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. In 1534, it was taken by Pizarro, who was surprised with the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight; and its churches, palaces, and temples, the latter including the famous Temple of the Sun, were richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver, which glittered on the walls. While still in possession of Pizarro, it was besieged by the whole Peruvian force, and a great part of it destroyed.

CUZCO, a department of Southern Peru, mostly between lat. 13° and 15° S., and lon. 70° and 73° W., having W. and S. the departments of Ayacucho and Puno. Area, 44,900 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 339,718. Its chief towns are Cuzco, Abanqay, and Urubamba.

CWM, koom, or COMBE, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

CWMCARVAN, koom-kar'van, a parish of South Wales, co. of Monmouth.

CWMDARE, koom'dair, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 2404. In its vicinity is a cascade, the schistous bed of which emits an inflammable gas.

CWMDU, koom'dee, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan. Pop. 2380.

CWMRHEIDOL, koom-rī'dol, a township of South Wales, co. of Cardigan. Pop. 758.

CWM-TOYDDWR, koom-toi'thoor, (*oo* as in *poor*,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

CWMYOY, koom'yoy, a parish of England, co. of Hereford and Monmouth, 6 miles from Abergavenny. The beautiful ruins of Lanthony Abbey are situated on the summit of a cliff, in the romantic vale of Ewyas, in this parish.

CYCLADES, sik'lą-dēz, (so called because they lie in a circle, *Cyclos*,) around Delos, regarded as the most important on account of its famous oracle,) the principal islands of

the Grecian Archipelago, situated between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 24° and 26° 30′ E., belonging to the kingdom of Greece, of which they form the governments of Tenos, Syra, Naxos, and Thera, comprising the islands of Lyra, Kythnos, Thera, Tenos, Andro, Naxos, and Melos. United area, 13,000 square miles. Pop. 18,908, many of whom are Roman Catholics. These islands are generally mountainous, but most of them fertile. Produce of the whole, comprising wine, silk, barley, olive-oil, estimated at 121,000*l*. Total annual revenue to the government, 55,000*l*.; expenditure, 10,000*l*. About 1000 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 50,000 tons, are owned in the Cyclades. The inhabitants, whose chief occupation is maritime trade, are among the most industrious and best educated in the kingdom.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN, kif'fo-ith-e-brên'nin, a township of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

CYGNET, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

CYLCH-Y-DEE, kilk-e-dee, a township of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, parish of St. David's. Pop. 1086.

CYLY-CUM, kil'e-koom, a parish of Wales, co. Carmarthen.

CYMIE. See SANDAILEE.

CYMRY. See WALES.

CYNELL-MAWR, kin'ell-möwr, a township of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

CYNTHIAN, a village and township of Shelby co., Ohio, 90 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 797.

CYNTHIANA, sin-the-an'na, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Kentucky, on the South Fork of Licking River, 37 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, 1 bagging factory, 1 woollen factory, and 2 tanneries. Incorporated in 1802.

CYNTHIANA, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 58 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, contains about 200 inhabitants.

CYNTHIANA, a village of Hamilton co., Indiana, about 20 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

CYNTHIANA, a post-village of Posey co., Indiana, 22 miles N.E. of Mount Vernon.

CYPRESS, a post-office of Yazoo co., Mississippi.

CYPRESS, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on Cypress Creek, 190 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

CYPRESS, a post-village of Scott co., Missouri, about 5 miles S.W. of the Mississippi River, and 140 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

CYPRESS, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

CYPRESS BAYOU, of Arkansas, forms the boundary between Hempstead and Washita counties, and enters the Little Missouri from the right.

CYPRESS CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Tennessee from the N. at Florence. Little Cypress unites with it a few miles from its mouth.

CYPRESS CREEK, of Arkansas, unites with Cadron Creek in Conway county.

CYPRESS CREEK, of Warwick co., Indiana, flows into the Ohio.

CYPRESS CREEK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

CYPRESS CREEK, a post-office of Johnson co., Illinois.

CYPRESS GROVE, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

CYPRESS INN, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

CYPRESS MILLS, a post-office of Perry co., Arkansas.

CYPRESS TOP, a post-office of Harris co., Texas.

CYPRESSVILLE, a post-village of Gallatin co., Illinois, 190 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

CYPRUS, sî'prûs, (Turk. *Kibris*, kee'breece'; Gr. Κύπρος; Fr. *Chypre*, sheep'r; Ger. *Cypern*, tseep'pern; Ital. *Cipro*, chee'pro,) an island of Turkey in Asia, and the easternmost in the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Gulf of Iskanderoon, 44 miles S. of Cape Anamoor, in Anatolia, and 76 miles W. of Latakeea in Syria; Cape St. Andrea, its N.E. extremity, is in lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N., lon. 34° 35′ 30″ E.; and Baffa, near its S.W. extremity, is in lat. 34° 47′ 18″ N., lon. 32° 24′ 30″ E. It stretches from Cape Gatto, lat. 34° 29′ 18″ to lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N. or Cape St. Andrea. It is about 148 miles in length, with a width of about 40 miles; but its N.E. extremity diminishes greatly, and terminates in a long, narrow peninsula, about 40 miles long, and not over 15 miles broad. The whole island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching from N.E. to S.W., known in heathen mythology as the third range of Olympus, and whose culminating points, Santa Croce (Olympus) and Trados, are 7000 feet high. On the N.E. side of the island the slopes of these mountains are bold and rugged; and one of the elevated valleys contains Nicosia, the modern capital of the island. On the S. side the hill-slopes are even bolder, presenting a deeply serrated outline, with thickly wooded sides, furrowed by deep valleys. The prevailing formation of the mountain range, in its N.E. division, is limestone, which assumes many abrupt and remarkable forms. The S.W. portion of the mountains is of crystalline formation, and yields excellent asbestos; also talc, red jasper, copper in abundance, gold, silver, emeralds, and the Paphian diamond; but the only minerals wrought are the first three named.

Cyprus is deficient in water; its streams being chiefly mountain torrents, which dry up in summer, the only permanent river of importance being the Pedia, (anc. *Pedæus*,) which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E., and falls into the sea at Famagosta. The climate is in general healthy, excepting in some points on the S. coast during the heats of summer, much increased by the burning winds from the Arabian and African deserts, which, causing a rapid evaporation, give rise to a dangerous malaria. Temporary blindness is sometimes occasioned by the sun's reflection from the white chalky soil; and to avoid sun-stroke, the natives wrap their heads in thick shawls.

The mountains of Cyprus are covered with vast forests of excellent building timber, and the island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant; yet it has few level tracts of country, those around Nicosia, Famagosta, Larnica, Limasol, and Baffa being the chief. Agriculture, however, is in a very backward state. The cultivable surface of the island is estimated at about 2,500,000 acres, of which not much more than 130,000 acres are actually under tillage. Fertile spots in the neighborhood of the village are cultivated, but the more distant tracts are neglected. Of the vegetable products, cotton may be esteemed the most important; it is sent chiefly to Marseilles and Leghorn; excellent wheat and barley are raised, the surplus of which is exported to Syria; tobacco of good quality is grown in the S.W. part of the island, and is on the increase; madder, after that from Smyrna, the best in the Levant, is raised in numerous localities, and in quantity augments yearly. Silk is produced abundantly in the vicinity of Baffa, and in other quarters. Carobs are extensively grown; but the olive is much neglected. Wine is the most noted production of the island, and is of an excellent quality. The other vegetable products are sugar, flax, sesamum, poppies, liquorice, exquisite fruits, including the orange, citron, date, fig, pistachio nuts, caper, &c.

Manufacturing is carried on to some extent. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines at Limasol and Larnica. The Greek females of some of the towns and villages do beautiful embroidery, and make silk net, which will stand comparison with the finest European lace. The females also weave some common cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics—the last chiefly sacking. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia; and calicoes, imported from Britain, are here dyed in brilliant colors, and exported to Syria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Pottery, sufficient for home consumption, is made; and on the W. side of the island, the peasantry distil rose, orange, and lavender water, and myrtle and laudanum oil.

The island forms a pashalic, of which the capital is Nicosia. For ecclesiastical affairs it is divided into the four dioceses of Nicosia, Larnica, Cerina and Baffa, and Limasol—the first being administered by an archbishop, appointed by the sultan. The principal ports, as well as the principal towns, are Cerina, Famagosta, Larnica, Limasol, and Baffa.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterward colonized by the Greeks, Cyprus was, by the latter people, dedicated to Venus, whose most celebrated temple was at Paphos, now Baffa. It belonged successively to the kings of Persia, of Egypt, to the Romans, and to the Greeks of the lower empire. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel, and was visited by Paul and Barnabas on their missionary tour. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Saracens by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princes of the Lusignan family, who had it till the year 1570, when it was conquered by the Turks. In 1830 it was taken by the Viceroy of Egypt, but was retaken, in 1840, by the Turks, who have introduced various changes into the government of the island, tending much to the advantage of the inhabitants. The King of Sardinia bears the title of King of Cyprus and Sardinia. Pop. in 1841, 100,095, of which 70,000 were Greeks, 30,000 Turks, and the remainder Roman Catholics, Maronites, and Armenians.——Adj. and inhab. CYPRIAN, sip're-an, CYP'RIOT or CYP'RIOTE. The former should be employed only when ancient Cyprus is referred to.

CYRENE, si-ree'nee, (Gr. Κυρήνη, *Kur�*.) called by the natives GRENNE, grên'nén, or GRENNAH, a miserable town of North Africa, regency of, and 550 miles E. of Tripoli, on the plâteau of Barca, occupying the place of the ancient Cyrene, 1800 feet above the sea level; lat. 32° 50′ N., lon. 21° 47′ E. Numerous interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered here. Cyrene was the birth-place of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus. It was founded in the year 632 B.C., by a colony of Greeks, and became the capital of a district, to which it gave its name, extending from the Great Syrtis to the Gulf of Plates. This country formed a monarchy which lasted for 180 years. It was made tributary to Egypt under Ptolemy Soter, and, along with Crete, was ultimately formed into a Roman province.

CYRUSTON, a post-village in Lincoln co., Tennessee, about 70 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

CYSOING, see'zwâne', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2746.

CYTHERA, sith-eer'a. See CERIGO.

CYZICUS, siz'e-kûs, a peninsula of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, extending into the Sea of Marmora, S.E. of the island of Marmora, and 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople, connected by a

narrow neck with the mainland. Length from S. to N., about 9 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It is noted for pictures[que] beauty. On its isthmus are the ruins of the ancient town of Cyzicus, the principal being those of a fine Roman amphitheatre.

CZARNIKOW, char'ne-kov', a town of Prussia, 63 miles S.W. of Bromberg, capital of the circle, on the Netz. Pop. 3515. It has manufactures of linen fabrics.

CZARNOWO, char-no'vo, a village of Poland, 80 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on the right bank of the Orz, celebrated for a victory by the French over the Russians, December 23, 1806.

CZASLAU, chäs'lów, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle, 45 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 3160. In its church, which has an elevated spire, is the tomb of the Hussite leader, Ziska. Here Frederick the Great gained a victory over the Austrians, May 17, 1742.

CZEBE, tsé'bèh, or TSCHEBEN, ch'ben, a village of Hungary, co. of Zarant, 15 miles from Devva. Pop. 1576.

CZECZE, tsé'tsè', a village of Hungary, circle of Thither Danube, on the Sarviz, over which there is a ferry, 9 miles from Földvar. Pop. 2193.

CZEGLED, tsé'gl'd', a large village of Central Hungary, co. and 40 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 16,059. It has Roman Catholic and Calvinistic churches, and a trade in red wines.

CZEMPIN, chém'pin, a small town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles S.S.W. of Posen.

CZENSTOCHOW, chèns'kov, or CZENSTOCHOWA, chèns-to'vá, a town of Poland, province, and 75 miles S.E. of Kalisz, with 3500 inhabitants, woollen manufactures, and a fortified convent. In 1665, a bloody battle was fought here between the army of the King of Poland and that of Prince Lubomirski. It has a station on the railway from Warsaw to Cracow.

CZEPTSA, a river of Russia. See TCHEPTSA.

CZERDYN, a town of Russia. See TCHERDYN.

CZERKEKWE, chè-rè'kvá, two small towns of Bohemia, circle, and 34 miles E.S.E. of Tabor.

CZERIKOW, a town of Russia. See TCHERIKOV.

CZERNA, tsér'ná, a river of Austria, falling into the Danube at Orsova, after a course of from 50 to 60 miles from its source in the East Carpathians.

CZERNIEJEWO, chèrn-yá-yé'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, circle of Bromberg, 10 miles S.W. of Gnesen.

CZERNIGOW or CZNERNIGOV. See TCHERNIGOV.

CZERNOWITZ, chér'no-vits, or TSCHERNOWITZ, (more correctly, CZERNOWICE, chér'no-vi'tsèh,) a town of Austrian Poland, in Bukowina, capital of the circle of same name, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 12,000. It has a Greek cathedral, 700 houses, a gymnasium, and high school, manufactures of clocks, silver goods, hardwares, and earthenwares, and an active trade.

CZERNOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, circle, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Tabor.

CZERSK, chersk, a town of Poland, province, and 22 miles S.E. of Warsaw.

CZIRKNICZ. See ZIRKNITZ.

CZORTKOW, chort'kov, a town of Austrian Galicia, capital of the circle, on the Seretz, 195 miles S.E. of Lemberg, with 2200 inhabitants, a castle, and an important manufacture of tobacco.

CZYRKASSY, a town of Russia. See TCHERKASK.

D

DAAVREEJELD. See DOVRIFIELD.

DAB'BLING', a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, 920 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 31° 15' N., lon. 78° 37' E.

DABER, dä'ber, a fortified town of Prussia, government of Stettin, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stargard. Pop. 1560.

DABO, dä'bo', a village of France, in the department of Meurthe, arrondissement of Sarrebourg, canton of Phalsbourg. Here is a ruin said to be the remains of a castle, built by King Dagobert, in which Pope Leo XI. was born. Pop. 1226.

DABRINGHAUSEN, dä'bring how'zen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle, and 8 miles S.E. of West Lennep. Pop. 242.

DABUL, dä'bool', a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, district of Concan, 35 miles S.E. of Bombay.

DACCA, a city of British India, ranking as the second in the province of Bengal, and formerly its capital, now the seat of one of the six circuit courts of its presidency, and a capital of a district on the Dallye Creek, which connects the Ganges and Brahmapootra Rivers, and is here crossed by 10 bridges, 155 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 42' N., lon. 90° 17' E. Estimated population 200,000. It has an imposing external appearance, with its numerous minarets and spacious buildings, and some good European residences with gardens attached; but much of its interior is said to be like the worst parts of Calcutta. There are in the city and suburbs, 12 ghauts or landing places, 7 ferry stations, 12 bazars; Protestant, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches and cemeteries, and 180 Mohammedan and 119 Hindoo places of worship; the other conspicuous buildings being the offices of the British magistrate, judge, collector, and revenue commissioner; the post-office jail, native hospital, lunatic asylum, British military cantonments, (unhealthily placed, however, on the borders of a large marsh,) the commissariat department, military orphan asylum, and elephant depôt. Several of its ruined palaces were once fine edifices. It has a government college, attended, in 1845, by 342 students; a hospital for the insane, and numerous Baptist missions, with Hindoo and Mohammedan schools. The manufactures of fine and strong muslins for which Dacca was formerly famous, is wholly extinct; scarf embroidery, and manufactures of gold ornaments, musical instruments, necklaces, and idols are important branches of industry. Much of the trade is in the hands of Armenians. In 1603, the seat of government was removed from Rajmahl to this place. Dacca was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, and exhibited a degree of splendor to which it has now no pretensions, as the magnificent ruins of bridges, causeways, caravansaries, palaces, gardens, &c., within its ancient limits sufficiently prove. These remains are now surrounded with jungle and overrun with rank vegetation.

DACCA, and DACCA JELALPOOR, two contiguous districts of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, intersected by the main streams of the Brahmapootra and Ganges.

DACHAU, dä'ków, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 miles N.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 1800.

DACHEET RIVER, Arkansas. See DAUCHITE.

DACHSTEIN, däk'stine, (Fr. pron., däk'stèn',) a town of France, in the department of the Bas-Rhin, 10 miles W.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. 563.

DACIA, dä'shea, a former country of South Eastern Europe, bounded on the N. by the Carpathian Mountains, on the E. by the Dniester and the Black Sea, on the S. by the Danube, and W. by the Theiss. It comprised what is now the eastern part of Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.——Adj. and inhab. DACIAN, dä'she-an.

DACOTAH. See DAKOTA.

DACQS. See DAX.

DACRE, dä'ker, parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Penrith. It has an ancient church built out of the ruins of a monastery, and a castle, the ancient seat of the barons of Acre, whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre, in Palestine, obtained for the family this name.

DACRE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DACUSVILLE, a post-village in Pickens district, South Carolina, about 120 miles N.W. of Columbia.

DACZICZE, a town of Moravia. See DATSCHITZ.

DADARAH, dä-dä'rä, a large village of Sinde, on the Indus, 31 miles S.W. of Larkhana.

DADE, a county forming the north-western extremity of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, contains 160 square miles. It is drained by Lookout Creek. The county occupies Lookout Valley, which is environed by high mountains. Iron ore, bituminous coal, and other valuable minerals are found in the county. Named in honor of Major Francis Langhorne Dade, who was slain in the Florida War in December, 1835. Capital, Trenton. Pop. 156.

DADE, a county of Florida, forms the southern extremity of the peninsula, bordering on the Atlantic. The area is estimated at 1060 square miles. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by the Everglades, a vast expanse of shallow water studded with myriads of small islands. The pine, palmetto, and orange are indigenous in this region. It is proposed to reclaim the inundated lands of this county by means of canals. There is a good harbor for vessels drawing 9 feet water, with a light house at its entrance on Cape Florida. Indian Key is the principal village of the county. Pop. 150.

DADE, a county in the south-western part of Missouri, has an area of 408 square miles. It is intersected by Sac River, an affluent of the Osage, and also drained by Horse and Cedar Creeks, which rise within it. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairie; the soil is generally fertile. Pop. 4216, of whom 3977 were free, and 239 slaves.

DADE, a small village of Dade co., Missouri.

DADEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 6 miles E. of Tallapoosa River, and about 50 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

DADI, dä'dee, a village of Greece, 24 miles N.W. of Livadia. It faces the plain of the Cephissus, and is built on terraces in the form of an amphitheatre.

DADREE, da'dree', a town, N.W. of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 56 miles S.W. of Delhi.

DADEVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

DADUR, dä'door', a town of Beloochistan, in the province of Cutch-Gundava, 5 miles E. of the Bolan Pass. Pop. about 3000. It is stated to be "one of the hottest places in the world." Here, in November, 1840, the British troops routed a Kelat force.

DADVOLA, dăd-vo'lä, a village of Sinde, 40 miles S.W. of Subzulcote, in a populous and well cultivated country. Lat. 28° 2′ N., lon. 69° 8′ E.

DAENY, dä'e-nee', or DANIE, dä'nee, an island in the Persian Gulf, on the Great Pearl Bank. Lat. 24° 57′ 30″ N., lon. 52° 25′ E.

DAET, dä-ät', a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands, in a district of its own name, and capital of the province of North Camarines, 140 miles S.E. of Manila.

DAFAR, Arabia. See DHOFAR.

DAGANA, dä'gä'nä', a town of Western Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal; lat. 16° 28′ N., lon. 15° 30′ W. It is a small but flourishing place, deriving much of its consequence from containing a French fortified trading station, which fronts the river. It is a rude edifice, surrounded by a wall mounted with 10 cannon. Pop. about 1200.

DAGELET, dä'zhĕh-lä', an island in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea, 8 miles in circumference. Lat. (N. point,) 37° 25′ N., lon. 130°55′ E.

DAGENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DAGGER'S SPRING, a post-village of Botetourt co., Virginia, 18 miles N. of Fincastle. Extensive buildings have been erected here for the entertainment of the public.

DAGGETT'S MILLS, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 150 miles N. of Harrisburg.

DAGHESTAN, dä'ghis-tän', (from *dagh*, "mountain," and *stan*, "country,") a province of Russia, extends along the western coast of the Caspian Sea, mostly between lat. 41° and 43° N., and lon. 46° and 50° E., bounded S. and S.W. by the Caucasus Mountains and Georgia, and N. by the province of Koomikee. According to some writers, DAGHESTAN is the "country of the [ancient] *Dahæ*," a Scythian people who dwelt S. and E. of the Caspian Sea. It is, however, not impossible that they derived their name from the mountainous district originally inhabited by them.—Adj. and inhab. DAGHESTANEE, dä'ghis-tä'nee.

DAGLINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DAGMERSELLEN, däg'mer-sĕl'len, or DAMMERSELLEN, dăm'mer-sĕl'len, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 18 miles N.W. of Lucerne, on the Wigger. Pop. 1828.

DAGOE, (Dagö,) dä'gö'eh, or DAGO, dä'go, DAGDEN, an island of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the island of Oesel, on the N. by Sele-Sund. Length, nearly 34 miles; breadth, 15. The soil is chiefly sand or chalk, and unfertile; and the cattle, though the pasture seems good, are of an inferior stunted breed. The population amounts to 10,000, who are mostly employed in fishing and rearing cattle. The coasts are rocky.

DAGS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on Pepper Creek, 50 miles S.S.E. of Dover.

DAHA, dä'hä, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, on the Lauter, 20 miles S. of Kaiserlautern. Pop. 1300.

DAHAB or MERSA DAHAB, mĕr'sä dä-häb', ("golden port,") a port of Arabia, peninsula of Sinai, on the western coast of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 28° 28′ N., lon. 34° 37′ E.

DAHÆ. See DAGHESTAN.

DAHALAC or DAHALAK. See DHALAK.

DAHHI, dä'h'hee', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 50 miles S.E. of Loheia.

DAHHRA, dä'h'rä, a town, Arabia, 80 miles S.S.W. of Muscat.

DAHLEN, dä'len, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of Düsseldorf, 4 miles S.W. of Gladbach. Pop. 1360.

DAHLEN, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, on a railway, 27 miles E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2031.

DAHLONEGA, a thriving post-village, capital of Lumpkin co., Georgia, 141 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville. It is situated on a high hill, commanding a magnificent view of mountains in various directions. The gold mines in this vicinity are among the richest in Georgia, and the adjoining hills have been completely riddled with the operations of the miners. The gold was first obtained from the alluvion of the streams, afterwards from veins embedded in pyrites of quartz rock. Several valuable mines have been discovered quite recently. A Branch United States Mint is established here, which, including the machinery, cost $100,000. The deposits of gold, at this mint, for the year 1853, amounted to $432,289. The village contains 2 large hotels, 3 churches, 1 academy, and 1 printing office. The Indian name was Tau-lau-ne-ca, which signifies "yellow money." Pop. in 1850, 1277.

DAHLONEGA, a post-village, Wapello co., Iowa, on the road from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines, 65 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

DAHME, dä'meh, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, on the river Dahme, 44 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. 3750. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a strong citadel; it has woollen, linen, and tobacco factories. The French were defeated here in 1713.

DAHMER, a town of Nubia. See ED DAHMER.

DAHNA, AL, äl-dän'nä, a wide sandy plain occupying all the north-eastern part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish pashalic of Bagdad, and extending S. to about lat. 27° N.

DAHOMEY or DAHOMAY, dä-ho-mä',* (called by the natives, *Dakoma*, dä'ko-mä',) a kingdom of Western Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with boundaries not well ascertained, they being liable to extension or abridgment with the power or weakness of its sovereign. At present it appears to occupy the space between 6° and 8° 50′ N. lat., and 1° and 3° E. lon.

The country appears to be in general extremely fertile, and, what is not a little surprising, is well cultivated, especially in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Whydah, the principal port of the kingdom, there are many farms in a high state of cultivation, the houses clean and comfortable, and the scenery singularly beautiful. These farms, however, are mostly in the hands of persons returned from the Brazils, and who had, doubtless, benefited by their agricultural experiences in that country; although Mr. Duncan found an equal degree of skill exhibited many hundred miles in the interior. Another class of colonists here are emancipated slaves from Sierra Leone. The principal crops raised here are Indian corn, yams, and the manioc-root, which is ground into meal, and forms a principal article of food. Two crops of corn are obtained in the year; and of a smaller sort of red corn four may be obtained. Inland, the country loses none of the beauty and fertility by which it is distinguished on the coast.

Dahomey, though generally level, or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has yet several pretty extensive mountain ranges and hilly tracts, formed, it is believed, by offsets of the Kong Mountains. Most of these mountains rise abruptly from the plain, and are very steep, being on some sides nearly perpendicular. Some of them consist of immense blocks of granite. They are much infested with wild beasts—especially a range called the Dassa Mountains, in the form of a crescent, which abounds with lions, hyænas, and panthers.

Although springs and rivulets are numerous and the country, on the whole, well watered, there are no rivers of any magnitude. The luxuriance of the vegetable productions of Dahomey afford evidence of the singular fertility of the soil. Its forest trees attain the most magnificent dimensions, and are interspered with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, of which there are two different species, a yellow fig and damson, cashew, kolla, and ground nuts. Green grapes are also plentiful. The cocoa tree, and palms of various kinds, abound on the coast. The rocks and trees are festooned with beautiful parasitical plants, and the clematis and jessamine fill the air with their delightful odor.

The wild animals of Dahomey are of the same kind as those met with throughout Western Africa, consisting of lions, hyænas, panthers, and deer. Monkeys also abound; and elephants are met with in the vicinity of the swamps in the interior. Alligators and hippopotami are numerous. Boa-constrictors, of enormous size, are met with in the interior, and insects, in great variety, abound. Birds of beautiful plumage are met with in great numbers; as are also Guinea fowl, the common and Muscovy duck, crows, and pigeons.

The general condition of the people under the present king, who seems to have effected an extensive and beneficial reform, appears to be prosperous and happy. The Dahomans manufacture a very good cotton cloth, and in many places iron is wrought with considerable dexterity and skill into various useful articles.

The Dahomans are all pagans, and their worship Fetish. The sovereign power is absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invest their king with the attributes of deity, believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. The possession of this extraordinary power and influence by a barbarous prince, combined with the gross ignorance and superstition of his people, has led to the perpetration of the most fearful atrocities, wholesale murders forming the principal and most acceptable part of all state and religious ceremonies. The number sacrificed on these occasions is now greatly diminished, there having been 32 only put to death in 1849, and there is reason to believe that most of these, if not all, were criminals. Formerly, many hundreds used to be sacrificed at the Customs, as such celebrations were called, and all guiltless of any offence. One of the most extraordinary manifestations of barbarian spirit and sentiment in this country, is exhibited in the king's female army, consisting of from 5000 to 8000 women, formed into regiments, and armed with long Danish muskets, short swords, and clubs.

---

* "Rash adventurer, bear thee back,
Dread the spell of DAHOMAY,
Fear the race of Zaharak,
Daughters of the burning day."
SCOTT'S *Bridal of Triermain*, Canto. III.

Although the King of Dahomey has always expressed the utmost anxiety to form friendly alliances with the British government, it has been found impossible to prevail upon him to abandon the slave trade, from which he derives a large and immediate revenue, about 9000 being annually shipped from his kingdom. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 200,000, of which not more than 20,000 are free.——Adj. and inhab. DAHOMAN, dähho män.

DAIL'LY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, with a village on the Girvan River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Girvan.

DAIMAN, di-mänˈ, or ARANGUA, ä-räng'gwä, a river of South America, in the Banda Oriental, is an affluent of the Uruguay, rising in a mountainous district, in the centre of the state, its whole course being about 170 miles.

DAIMIEL, dī-me-älˈ, a modern town of Spain, province, and 20 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 6128. There are several salt-marshes in its vicinity. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and is one of the richest and most important places in La Mancha.

DAINA, dīˈnä, a village of Syria, pashalic, and 20 miles W. of Aleppo. Here are numerous ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Imma*, and near it the convent and ruined pillar of St. Simon Stylites.

DAINGERFIELD. See DANGERFIELD.

DAIR-EL-KAMER. See DEIR EL KAMER.

DAIRSIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2½ miles E. of Cupar. Here is an old castle, in which a parliament was held in 1355; subsequently, Archbishop Spottiswood resided in it, and built the church and bridge across the Eden.

DAIˈSY, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

DAJEL, dä'jälˈ, a small town and fort of North Sinde, 40 miles S.S.W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, and commanding a route from the Indus through the Bolan Pass.

DAKHEL, EL, ēl dä'kel, or EL DAKHLEH, ēl däk'lēh, the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, near lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 29° E., 50 miles W. of the oasis of El Khargeh. Length, from E. to W., 28 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Estimated population, between 6000 and 7000. The soil is very fertile, yielding large quantities of dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns of El Kasr and Kalamoon, numerous villages, and the remains of many ancient towns, with a remarkable temple.

DAKˈKEH, (anc. *Pselcis.*) a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles N.E. of Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite to it, E. of the Nile, are considerable remains of the ancient *Metacompsa.*

DAKOˈTA, a county in the E.S.E. part of Minnesota, contains about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Mississippi, on the N.W. by St. Peter's or Minnesota River, on the S.E. by the Cannon, and intersected by Vermilion River. The surface is undulating or level, the soil productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. The census of 1850 gives no statistics of this county, except the population, which was 554. Capital, Mendota.

DAKOTA, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

DAKOTA, a village of Fillmore co., Minnesota Territory, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 143 miles S.E. of St. Paul.

DAKOTA INDIANS. See SIOUX.

DALAI-NOR, dä'lī-nor, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, in lat. 54° N., lon. 116 E.

DALARÖE, (Dalarbe,) dä'lär-ö'ēh, a maritime village of Sweden, 20 miles S.E. of Stockholm, with a fort on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 600, mostly pilots and fishermen.

DALBEATTIE, dal-bä'tee, a village of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Castle Douglas.

DALBURY, dälˈber-e, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

DALBY, dälˈbee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DALBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

DALˈBY MAGˈNA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

DALˈBY PARˈVA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

DALDERBY, dälˈder-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DALE, a maritime village and parish, formerly a borough and market-town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6½ miles W. of Milford, on a peninsula bounding Milfordhaven on the W. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 400. In this parish is St. Ann's Head, in lat. 51° 41′ N., lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W., with two light-houses; elevation, 192 feet. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here to contest the crown of England in 1485.

DALE, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Choctawhatchee River. The surface is uneven; the soil generally sandy and unproductive. A large portion of the county is covered by forests of pine. Capital, Newton. Pop. 6346; of whom 6625 were free, and 721 slaves.

DALE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

DALE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

DALE, a post office of Spencer co., Indiana.

DALECARLIA, dä-le-kärˈle-ä, or DALARNE, dälˈär-nä, an old province of Sweden, now comprised in the len of Falun.

DALˈELF, dälˈēlf, (*i. e.* "Dal River,") a river of Sweden, formed by the union of the Oster and Wester Dal, flows successively S.E. and E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles E. of Gefle. Total course, from the source of the Oster-Dal, about 250 miles. It forms numerous cataracts, and, except near its mouth, it is only navigable for rafts.

DALEM, dälˈlem, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, within 1 mile of Gorinchem or Gorkum. Pop. 400.

DALEN, dälˈlen, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 24 miles N.E. of Coevorden. Pop. 1600.

DALENBURG, dälˈlen-böörg', a town of Hanover, 15 miles S.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 500.

DALESVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Indiana, about 40 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

DALESZYCE, dä-lä-shīˈse, a town of Poland, province, and 9 miles S.E. of Kielce, in a deep valley. Pop. about 1520. It has a fine church. Near it are extensive mines.

DALEˈVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

DALEVILLE, a post-village of Dale co., Alabama, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Montgomery. Formerly the county seat.

DALEVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi, about 100 miles E. of Jackson.

DALEYˈS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

DALFSEN, dälˈfsen, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, on the Vecht, 7 miles E. of Zwolle.

DALGETY, dal-ghˈˈtee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N.E. of Inverkeithing. Coal and salt are exported from its harbor. Donibristle House, in this parish, was in 1592 the scene of the murder of Earl Moray.

DALGHINROSS, dal'ghin-ross', a village of Scotland, 22 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 317.

DALˈHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DALHOUSIE, dal-hoo'zee, a village of Scotland, co., and 8 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, parish of Cockpen. In its vicinity is Dalhousie Castle, seat of the Earl of Dalhousie.

DALHOUSIE, dal-hoo'zee, a port of entry, capital of Restigouché co., New Brunswick, on the right bank of the Restigouché River, at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, about 200 miles N. of St. John. In front of the town is a well-sheltered, crescent-shaped cove, with good holding ground for ships in 9 fathoms water. Fine wharves and excellent timber ponds have been constructed here, affording every convenience for loading the largest ships. The Restigouché and its branches drain at least 4000 square miles of fertile country, abounding in timber and other valuable resources, the whole of which must find its way to the sea through the port of Dalhousie. The number of foreign arrivals for 1851 was 108, (tons 21,774,) the clearances 102, (tons 23,666,) imports $125,570, exports $152,015. Pop. about 500.

DALIAS, dälˈe-äs, a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 11,970.

DALINGHOE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DALˈINTOˈBER, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, about 1 mile N.W. of Campbelton. Pop. 1702.

DALJA. See DALLYA.

DALKEITH, dal-keethˈ, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles S.E. of Edinburgh, between the North and South Esk Rivers, has a station on the Hawick Branch of the North British Railway. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 6521; of town, 5086. The town is well built, paved, and lighted; has a parish church, (a Gothic edifice, formerly collegiate,) several other chapels, a classical school, scientific institution, subscription library, various banks, 2 market-houses, numerous good shops and residences, and one of the largest corn markets in Scotland. In and around it are extensive corn mills, with breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, and coal-works. In its vicinity is Dalkeith Palace, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and where George IV. resided during his visit to Scotland in 1822.

DALKEY, dälˈkee, a maritime village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 8 miles S.E. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, immediately outside Dublin Bay. The village was a seaport town of some consequence in the seventeenth century, and its harbor is protected by 7 strong forts, now in part dismantled. Dalkey Island and battery are separated from the mainland by a narrow sound.

DALLA, dälˈlä, a town of Burmah, province of Pegu, on a river of the same name, 50 miles S.W. of Rangoon.

DALLAN, dälˈlän, a town of Baden, circle of Unter Rhein, (Lower Rhine.) It contains two parish churches and a small castle, and has tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1157.

DALˈLAS or DOLˈLAS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin.

DALˈLAS, a new county in the peninsula of Florida, formed since the census of 1850 was taken.

DALLAS, a county in the W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 890 square miles. The Alabama River divides the county into two nearly equal parts, and, in passing through it, is joined by the navigable river Cahawba, and by Cedar and Mulberry Creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil highly productive, and extensively cultivated. In 1850, there were raised 35,275 bales of cotton and 1,267,011 bushels of corn. The quantity of cotton was the greatest produced in any one county of the United States, except Tuscaloosa county, Alabama; and that of corn greater than in any

other of the state, except Greene county. The Alabama River is navigable by steamboats through its whole extent. The unfinished railroad connecting the Alabama with the Tennessee River has its terminus at Selma, in this county. Dallas county is one of the most populous in the state. The deficiency of water which was formerly felt during the summer months, has been supplied by numerous Artesian wells, which vary in depth from 200 to 900 feet. Named (as well as most or all of the following) in honor of GEORGE M. DALLAS, formerly Vice President of the United States. Capital, Cahawba. Pop. 29,727; of whom 7469 were free, and 22,258 slaves.

DALLAS, a county situated towards the N.N.E. part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. It is drained by the forks of Trinity River, two of which unite within it. The soil is mostly productive, and the county is well supplied with water and timber. Capital, Dallas. Pop. 2743; of whom 2536 were free, and 207 slaves.

DALLAS, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, contains 860 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Washita, and on the E. by Saline River. The surface is nearly level or undulating; the soil is fertile. The Washita is navigable by small boats on the border of the county. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 6877; of whom 4335 were free, and 2542 slaves.

DALLAS, a new county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Niangua River, (an affluent of the Osage,) flowing from S. to N., and also drained by the head streams of the Little Niangua. The surface presents no great elevations, and consists of prairies and forests; the soil is generally good, and particularly adapted to pasturage. The streams furnish valuable water power, and the county is supplied with good springs of limestone water. Dallas county was formed a few years ago out of part of Polk county. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. 3648; of whom 3560 were free, and 88 slaves.

DALLAS, a new county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by Racoon River and Beaver Creek, affluents of the Des Moines. The soil is stated to be productive. The county is intersected by the State Road from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs. Capital Adell.

DALLAS, a township in Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 904.

DALLAS, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

DALLAS, a post-village, capital of Gaston co., North Carolina, about 170 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. The county was formed in 1846, from the S. part of Lincoln county.

DALLAS, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

DALLAS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

DALLAS, a post-village of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Tensas, 15 miles W. of Richmond.

DALLAS, a thriving post-village, capital of Dallas co., Texas, on Trinity River, just below the mouth of the Elm Fork, about 215 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. It is situated in the region known as the "Three Forks of the Trinity." It had, in 1851, 5 dry-goods stores.

DALLAS, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Arkansas, 170 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It is situated in a mountainous region, which is remarkably rich in minerals, including silver, lead, zinc, iron, and stone coal. The population of the county is sparse, and the village has very few dwellings.

DALLAS, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 406.

DALLAS, a small village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad.

DALLAS, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

DALLAS, a post-township in the N.W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 185.

DALLAS, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, about 16 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

DALLAS, a village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on the West Branch of Pekatonica River, a few miles from Mineral Point. It is situated in the vicinity of rich mines of lead and copper, and has an active business. Pop. about 500.

DALLAS, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

DALLASBURG, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

DALLASBURG, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

DALLAS CITY, a small village of Henderson co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River.

DALLASTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

DALLES, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

DALLES (dăliz) OF THE COLUMBIA, a narrow portion of the Columbia River, some 50 miles above the Cascades. This channel, which receives the whole volume of the river, is formed by walls of basaltic rock, and is only 58 yards wide in the narrowest place. The word "dalles" (from "dalle," a "slab") appears to signify "trough," in the language of the French hunters.

DALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

DALLU, a town of West Soudan. See DELLOW.

DALLY, dăl'lü, a village and parish of Sweden, 15 miles E.N.E. of Malmö. It contains a royal residence, forming a monastery, and was once the see of a bishop. In the churchyard the Danish king, Harald Hein is buried.

DALLYA or DALJA, dăl'yä, a market-town, Austrian dominions, in Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the right bank of the Danube, 19 miles E.S.E. of Eszek. Pop. 3430, partly engaged in extensive sturgeon fisheries in the river.

DALMACHERRY, dal-ma-chĕr'ree, a town of British India, presidency, and 100 miles N.W. of Madras.

DALMALLY, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 16 miles N.E. of Inverary.

DALMATIA, dal-mā'sho-a, (It. pron. dăl-mä'tse-ä, Ger. *Dalmatien*, dăl-mä'tse-en; Fr. *Dalmatie*, dăl'mä'tee',) KINGDOM OF, a province of the Austrian Empire, comprising the ancient kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and the town and territory of Fiume—the latter three of which were formerly comprised in the kingdom of Hungary, from which they were disjoined by the constitution of March 4, 1849. The following article refers only to the first division; the others will be found noticed under their respective heads.

The kingdom of Dalmatia consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country, and a number of large islands, along the N.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, bounded, N. by Croatia, and N.E. by Turkey. It extends from about lat. 42° 9′ N. to lat. 44° 25′ N. In breadth it is very limited, not exceeding 40 miles in any part; and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 miles; its whole area, comprises 4928 square miles. The surface is much varied; a ridge of limestone mountains separates the N. portion from Turkey, and another runs nearly parallel with the coast; they are sterile, and destitute of soil. The highest peaks are, Orion, 6332 feet; Dinara, 6040 feet; and Parrovo, 5929 feet; and the largest and loftiest part of the N. range is that of Velebich, to the N.E. of Zara, which is 5439 feet. On the coast range occur the peaks of Mount Mossor, 4464 feet; and, S.E., Mount Biocovo, 5899 feet. The inland parts of Dalmatia are diversified by undulatory ground, hills, and high mountains—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast; others, again, are partially covered with low wood. There are also several extensive and unwholesome marshes in various parts of the country, causing deadly fevers in hot weather. The soil, though not rich, is good, and the produce, as a whole, suffices for the limited population of the country; but, altogether, it cannot be otherwise considered than as a poor, unproductive territory, though not without some rich and beautiful valleys; but these are generally very narrow. It has few rivers, and all with short courses. The principal are—the Narenta, in the S., having a depth of water sufficient to admit large steamers; the Zermagna, Kerka, and Cettina. On some of these rivers the scenery is singularly wild and picturesque. The Kerka has several magnificent cascades; and on the Cettina there are two, from 90 feet to upwards of 100 feet high. There are also numerous small lakes: but most of them become dry in hot weather. The waters of many of the Dalmatian streams have a petrifying quality, and cover the rocks over which they flow with a coarse stalagmitic deposit. The country is not rich in metals, although, in ancient times, it produced large quantities of gold; but iron and coal are wrought—the latter in the district of Dernis, where there are several mines.

The coast is indented with numerous harbors and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro, Sebenico, and Ragusa. A vast number of islands, also, of all dimensions, stretch along, and parallel to its shores. Most of these are mountainous, and present the same general aspect as continental Dalmatia; but are valuable for their productions, such as timber, wine, oil, cheese, honey, salt, and asphalt; and in several of them ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The climate of Dalmatia, generally, is warmer than in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in spring the African sirocco is occasionally felt, but not to the same extent as in Sicily or Greece.

Agriculture is in an extremely backward state. At present, the greatest proportion of available land is in pasture, the next in wood, and then arable land and vineyards. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, olives, and vines; but sufficient grain is not produced to supply the wants of the country—the deficiency being imported from Turkey and Hungary. Various fruits are also grown, including apples, pears, plums, almonds, peaches, apricots, lemons, oranges, carobs, and pomegranates. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared; horses are rare, and of very diminutive size.

Dalmatia has hardly any manufactures worthy of the name. Neither the Dalmatians of Italian origin, nor those of the Slavonic race, are noted for any skill, except the ship-builders of Curzola, the manufacturers of liqueurs at Zara, and the venders of oil and wine throughout the country.

The whole of Dalmatia is divided into four circles or departments—Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro, which are again subdivided into districts, of which there are in all 26. Each circle is governed by a *capo*, or *capitano circolare*, who superintends the police and all the civil administration. Somewhat less than a fifth of the people of Dalmatia are Greek Catholics; the rest, with the exception of a few Jews and Calvinists, are all Roman Catholics. Education is very

generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns, Zara the capital; Spalatro, and Ragusa. Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the seventh century it was taken by the Slaves, who founded there a kingdom that lasted till 1050, when the greater part of it was united to Hungary, and the remainder passed under the protection of Venice. In 1797, the Venetian portion, along with the city of Venice, was ceded to Austria; but in 1805, by the treaty of Presburg, it fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first united it to the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under Austrian rule. Pop. in 1853, 393,716.——Adj. and inhab., DALMATIAN, dal-ma'she-an.

DALMATIA, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles N. of Harrisburg.

DALMATIE or DALMATIEN. See DALMATIA.

DALMATOV. See DELMATOV.

DALMELLINGTON, a parish and burgh of barony of Scotland, co., and 13 miles S.E. of Ayr. Pop. 2916.

DALMENY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the Frith of Forth, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Queensferry. Pop. in 1851, 1243. It has, among other antiquities, a picturesque castle of the Earl of Rosebery, and a Saxon church in fine preservation.

DALMOW, dăl'mŏw', a town of India, dominion of Oude, on the N. bank of the Ganges, 54 miles S. of Lucknow.

DALMY, dăl'mee, a small island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 39′ N., lon. 52° 24′ E.

DALRY, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 19 miles S.W. of Glasgow, on the Scottish South-western Railway, is beautifully situated on an eminence on the right bank of the Garnock. It is rapidly increasing, and improving in the character of its buildings. Though it has a gas-work the streets are not lighted, being sufficiently illuminated by the glare of the adjoining iron-furnaces. Until the last few years, the principal occupation of the inhabitants was silk and cotton hand loom weaving, but the greater number are now employed in the numerous coal and iron mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1851, 3867.

DALRY, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the Ken, 3 miles N.W. of New Galloway. Height of Blackhag Mountain 2800 feet.

DALRYMPLE, a village and parish of Scotland, co., and 4½ miles S.E. of Ayr. Pop. in 1851, 1096. The village, situated on the Doon, gives name to an eminent Scottish family, and only lords of the barony.

DALRYMPLE, PORT OF, is an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, on the N. shore of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. of light-house, 41° 3′ 5″ S., lon. 146° 47′ 5″ E.

DALSERF, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

DALSTON, a parish of England, co. Cumberland.

DALSTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London.

DALTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

DALTON, dawl'ton, a township of England, co. Lancaster.

DALTON, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, 90 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 751.

DALTON, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 146 miles W. of Boston. It has manufactures of cutlery, paper, machinery, and woollen goods. Pop. 1020.

DALTON, formerly CROSS PLAINS, a flourishing post-village, capital of Whitfield co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 271 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, and 100 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. Dalton was laid out in 1846, and owes its rapid growth to the construction of the railroad, which was completed about the year 1849. It is also the southern terminus of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, leading to Knoxville, and forming part of the direct route from the Eastern States to those of the South-west. Large quantities of grain, produced in the adjacent counties, are received here and forwarded by railroad. Dalton is environed by mountains of considerable height. Pop. about 2000.

DALTON, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

DALTON, a thriving post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, near the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 100 miles N.E. of Columbus. Large coal beds are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

DALTON, a small village of Wayne co., Indiana, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, a parish of England, with a market-town, co., and 18 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. 2201, mostly engaged in iron mines and foundries, and in malting. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furness Abbey, and remains of a castle called the Peel of Foundey, erected on an islet, to defend the harbor.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

DALTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

DALTON-ON-TEES, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

DALTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

DALUPIRI, dăl-loo-pe-ree'(?) one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon. Lat. 19° 15′ N.; lon. 121° 34′ E. It is 30 miles in circumference.

DALWOOD, dăl'wŏŏd, a hamlet of England, co. of Dorset.

DALZIEL, dăl'zēl', a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

DAM, (DEN,) the name by which Appingedam is known to the country people of Friesland. See APPINGEDAM.

DAMAGHAN, dăm'ăg-găn', a fortified town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 50 miles S.S.E. of Astrabad. Its ruinous walls are about 2½ miles in circumference, but not one-half of the space within them is occupied by buildings.

DAMAK, dăm'ăk', a town of Java. See DEMAK.

DAMALA, dăm'ăl'ă, a village of Greece, in the Morea, department of Argolis, 26 miles E.S.E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. It was the seat of a congress during the Greek revolution. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Troizen*.

DAMAN, a district of the Punjab. See DAMAUN.

DAMANHOOR or DAMANHOUR, dăm'ăn-hoor', (anc. *Hermopolis-Parva*,) a town of Lower Egypt, capital of the province of Bahireh, 37 miles E.S.E. of Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning and woollen-weaving factories, in which latter are woven coarse capotes for the army, afterwards sent to Boolak to be finished.

DAMANHOUR SHO'BRA or CHOBRA, a village on the Nile, 5 miles miles N. of Cairo, where the Egyptian pasha has a summer residence.

DAMAR, dăm'ăr', or DEMAR, dem'ăr', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles S.S.E. of Sana, with a citadel, a college, and 5000 houses.

DAMARAN, dăm'ăr-răn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Palawan. Lat. 10° 45′ N.; lon. 120° 7′ E. It is 45 miles in circumference.

DAMARISCOTTA, (RIVER,) of Lincoln co., in the S. part of Maine, may be considered as an arm of the sea. It is navigable for 16 miles, nearly its whole length, for ships of any burden.

DAMARISCOTTA, a township in Lincoln co., Maine, on the Damariscotta River, about 44 miles N.E. of Portland. It has a bank, and is the centre of extensive ship-building and of some coast trade. Pop. 1328.

DAMARISCOTTA MILLS, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine, about 45 miles N.E. of Portland.

DAMASCOVILLE, Ohio. See DAMASCUS.

DAMASCUS, (anc. *Damesk*, dă-mĕsk'; Arab. *Sham-el-Kebeer*, shăm-ĕl'ke-beer', *i. e.* "Damascus the Great," and *Sham-es**-*Sherief*, *i. e.* "Damascus the Holy,") a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, capital of a pashalic of its own name, is beautifully situated on a plain, at the E. base of the Anti-Libanus range, about 180 miles S. by W. of Aleppo; lat. 33° 27′ N., lon. 36° 25′ E. It is supposed to be the most ancient city in the world. It is 6 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. Its appearance, when it first opens on the view, has been spoken of by all travellers, in all ages, in the most rapturous terms. The Arabs regard it as one of their four terrestrial paradises. It is said of Mohammed, that when he looked on it, he exclaimed, that as man could have but one paradise, he would not enter it, lest he should have none above. Strabo also speaks of it in the most eulogistic terms; and Julian calls it the great and sacred Damascus, surpassing every city, both in the beauty of its temples and the magnitude of its shrines. Addison describes the view of the city as "one of the most magnificent prospects in the world." Lamartine speaks of it in the same enthusiastic language; and Lord Lindsay likens it, with its picturesque minarets, to "a fleet sailing through a sea of verdure." The plain on which Damascus stands is of great extent and extraordinary fertility, covered with the most beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the limpid waters of the Barrada, forming a waving grove, of more than 50 miles in circuit, rich in the most luxuriant foliage and the finest fruits. As, however, is the case in nearly all Eastern cities, the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the exquisite beauty of its environs. The streets are narrow, and have, many of them, a gloomy and dilapidated appearance. In the Armenian quarter, the houses are built with mud, and pierced, toward the street, by a very few small grated windows, with red-painted shutters. They are low, with flat-arched doors, resembling those of stables, while a dunghill and pool of putrid water almost invariably stand before each door. In many of them, however, a singular contrast is presented between the dull, prison-like outer walls of gray mud, and the richness within.

The best and wealthiest part of the city is what is called the Moslem quarter, where the streets are wider and cleaner, and the houses higher and better built. The Christian and Jewish quarters are the most miserable. Among the places most worthy of notice in Damascus are the bazaars, which

* In this and similar cases, the article *el* is changed in sound to *es*, so as to correspond with the initial letter of the word to which it is prefixed; accordingly, SHAM-EL-SHEREEF is to be pronounced and may be written *Sham-es-Sherief*. When SHAM is used to designate the country of Syria, the article is usually employed, *e. g.* EL SHAM, pronounced *es-sham*. In like manner, EL-DAHMER is pronounced and may be written *Ed-Dahmer*.

are merely long streets—the principal one 1½ miles in length—covered in with high wood-work, and lined with shops, stalls, magazines, and cafés. In the midst of the bazaars stands the Great Khan, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. It is an immense cupola, supported on granite pillars, and built, in part, of alternate layers of black and white marble. Its gate is one of the finest specimens of Moorish architecture to be seen in the world. The principal mosque is also a fine edifice, and was originally a Christian cathedral. There are three Latin monasteries in Damascus—those of the Franciscans, Capuchins, and Lazarists. The first of these has an extensive library. There is also a school for boys attached to the Franciscan convent, in which the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Italian. The principal Roman Catholic churches form part of the monastic buildings; there are besides, a number of detached churches belonging to different sects in various parts of the city. Besides the more remarkable architectural objects mentioned, there is an extensive citadel, also a serai or palace, in which the pasha resides. The house of Judas, to which Ananias went, is still pointed out, as well as that of Ananias himself. This city still continues to be thoroughly oriental in all its features and characteristics. No wheeled vehicles of any kind are used, nor are there glass windows to any of the houses.

Damascus is the chief emporium of the trade in European manufactures with Bagdad, Bassorah, Persia, and the neighboring countries; it is also a place of great manufacturing industry. Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year; to and from Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Persia two or three times a year; to and from Aleppo twice a month; to and from Beyroot weekly. It is one of the holy cities, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to, and separate on their return from Mecca. The business classes in the city consist of Mohammedan, Christian, and Hebrew merchants. The traders are the retailers of British goods; and also the shopkeepers, grocers, and druggists. There are also a number of manufacturers of silk, damasks, cotton, and other fabrics; the looms for working which amount to 4000. There are, besides, numerous cotton printing and dyeing establishments, tobacco factories, copper and iron foundries, glass-works, soaperies, &c. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists; but saddles and bridles, rich and highly finished, fine cabinet work, and elegant jewelry, are largely produced. Until a very recent period, no Christian could walk the streets of the city without incurring the risk of being insulted, and probably maltreated. This intense hatred of the Frank, however, is now considerably abated; although an obtrusive display on the streets of nationality in costume, might still be attended with unpleasant consequences.

Of the origin of Damascus nothing certain is known. The building of it has been ascribed both to Abraham and to his steward, Eliezer. There is, however, abundant evidence of its great antiquity, being mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15, as existing 1913 years B.C., and appearing even then to have been a place of note. At subsequent periods, it fell successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, attaining great eminence under the last. In 1516, it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks, when the Pasha of Egypt was compelled to evacuate Syria. It is the native place of the geographer and historian Abulfeda. Beyroot, distant about 58 miles N.W., is the seaport of Damascus. Pop. 112,000, of whom about 12,000 are Christians, and 5000 Jews.——Adj. and inhab., DAMASCENE, dam'a-seen'; Arab. SHAMEE, shâ'mee'.

DAMASCUS, the largest pashalic of Syria, comprising all that country between Lebanon and the Euphrates; lat. from 31° to 36° N., lon. from 35° to 41° E., having N. the pashalics of Aleppo and Diarbekir; W. those of Tripoli, Acre, and Gaza; and E. and S. the Arabian Desert. Chief cities, Damascus, Homs, Hamah, and Jerusalem; here also are the remains of Palmyra, and other cities celebrated in ancient and sacred history. The pashalic is divided into 20 districts or governorships, has 8 cities and 1522 villages, and a population of 526,812, exclusive of Bedouins.

DAMASCUS, a thriving post-village and township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, is finely situated on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 178 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, opposite the village of Cochecton. A bridge, 550 feet long, crosses the river at this place. The village contains an academy and several mills. Pop. 1602.

DAMASCUS, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 70 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

DAMASCUS, a post-village in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, about 75 miles N.W. of Columbia.

DAMASCUS, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 160 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is on the line between this county and Mahoning. The name of the post-office is Damascusville.

DAMASCUS, a post-village and township of Henry co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 136 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. of the township, 282.

DAM'AUN', or DAMAN, dâ'mân', a seaport town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay, 100 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 20° 25′ N.; lon. 72° 58′ E. It belongs to the Portuguese, who conquered it in 1631, and have kept possession of it ever since. The town has a prepossessing appearance from the sea, the houses being generally whitened, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It has several churches and convents. The commerce of the place is rapidly declining; but ship-building is still carried on to a considerable extent, timber being obtained from the adjoining teak forests. Pop. about 6000.

DAMAUN or DAMAN, a district formerly in Afghanistan, now included within the territory of the Punjab, comprehending the tract of country between the Salt range on the N., the Sooliman Mountains on the W., the Indus on the E., and Sungur, in Upper Sinde, on the S.; extending about 220 miles from N. to S., by an average breadth of 60 miles.

DAMAZAN, dâ'mâ'zôn', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 11 miles N.N.W. of Nérac. Pop. 1680.

DAMBACH, dâm'bâk', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 4 miles N. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1862, 3539. Near it are mines of iron and manganese.

DAMBAKANEH, dâm-bâ-kâ'neh, a village of Western Africa, on the Senegal, in the Damga country. Lat. 15° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 30′ W.

DAMBEA, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

DAM'BELING, LAKE, a large salt-water lake of Western Australia, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Beverly. It is the largest of several lakes in this territory, about 15 miles long, by 7 or 8 miles broad, shallow, with many low islands of various and beautiful form.

DAM'BOOL', or DAMBOLO, a village in the island of Ceylon, 45 miles N.W. of Kandy, and 70 miles N.E. of Colombo. It lies at the junction of four lines of road, and has a commodious rest-house, and carries on some little traffic. It receives its name from a large mass of rock, situated about a mile from the village, and named Dambollagalla, which rises about 550 feet above the level of the surrounding plain. On the S. side of the rock, about 100 feet from the summit, are five remarkable cave-temples, devoted to the worship of Boodha, partly natural and partly artificial. In one is a long and interesting inscription, throwing considerable light on the state of the government of Ceylon in the twelfth century. In another there is a colossal statue of Boodha hewn out of the rock; and similar figures, though smaller, are in some of the other caves. In all of them there are numerous carvings and images. These caves, a hundred years before the Christian era, served as a place of refuge from the invading Malabars, to the Ceylonese monarch Walagambahu, who, in gratitude for the protection thus received, ordered them to be enlarged, placed in them images of Boodha, appointed priests to take charge of them, and dedicated certain lands for their support. Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place since that period, the priests of Boodha still take charge of, and officiate at the cave-temples of Dambool.

DAMBORSCHITZ, dâm'bor-shits' or DAMBORITZ, dâm'borits', a market-town of Moravia, 17 miles S.E. of Brünn. P. 1617.

DAMER, a town of Nubia. See ED-DAMMER.

DAM'ERHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DAMERY, dâ'meh-ree', a town of France, department of Marne, 4 miles W.N.W. of Epernay, near the right bank of the Marne. Pop. 1770.

DAMGARTEN, dâm'gar'ten, a fortified town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Stralsund. Pop. 1411.

DAMGHAN, dâm'ghân', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, capital of district of the same name, 50 miles S. of Astrabad. It is now in a state of utter ruin and decay, not a quarter of the space within its walls being occupied by habitable buildings.

DAMIETTA, dam-e-et'ta, (Arab. *Damiat*, dâ-me ât'; anc. *Tamiathis*,) a town and river port of Lower Egypt, on the right bank of the East Branch of the Nile, on its delta, 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 25′ N., lon. 31° 49° E. Pop. estimated at 28,000. It is in general meanly built, but it has some good mosques, houses, and marble baths, a school for infantry officers, and a cotton-spinning factory. Its harbor is bad, and its commerce having become mostly monopolized by Alexandria, it has now little more than a coasting trade with the ports of Syria, &c., in dried fish and agricultural produce. The ancient town of Damietta (Tamiathis) stood about 5 miles nearer the sea, or farther N. It was considered the bulwark of Egypt, on this side, in the time of the Crusaders; and its capture was always looked upon as the most important object in their expeditions against that country. The danger to which it was exposed, however, from its position on the shores, induced the Egyptian caliphs to change its position, and to remove it to where the modern town now stands, about the year 1251. The present town contains many antique columns and blocks, supposed to have been brought from the old city. It was taken by the Pasha of Egypt in 1833.

DAMM, dâmm, or DAMMIE, dâm'meh, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, government of, and 5 miles

E.S.E. Stettin, on the railway to Stargard, at the mouth of the Plöne, in the Dammsche-See. Pop. 2890.

DAMM, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Aschaff, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1600.

DAMMA, dăm'nd, a small island of the Moluccas group, Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Timor, lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 128° 30′ E. It yields a considerable quantity of sulphur, and has some good anchorages.

DAMMARIE, dăn'mă'rce', the name of several villages in the central departments of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 miles S. of Chartres. Pop. 1131.

DAMMARTIN, dăm'mar'tăn', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles N.W. of Meaux. Pop. 1827. Several villages, in the departments of Doubs, Jura, Haute-Marne, &c., have the same name.

DAMME, dăm'me, or dăm'meh, a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 4 miles N.E. of Bruges, on a canal. Pop. 500.

DAMME, dăm'meh, a village of Northern Germany, duchy, and 43 miles S. of Oldenburg, with an extensive cattle market.

DAMME, dăm'meh, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Banda Sea, between Ceram and Timor, lat. 7° 10′ S., lon. 128° 40′ E.; about 12 miles square. It is very mountainous, and has a lofty active volcano in its N.E. part, where there are also hot springs.

DAM'MER, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Gilolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 128° 10′ E.

DAMMERSFELLEN. See DAGMERSFELLEN.

DAMMGARTEN. See DAMGARTEN.

DAMM, LAKE OF. See DAMMSCHE-SEE.

DAMMISCHE-SEE, dăm'mer'sheh-sā', or DAMMISCHE-SEE, dam'me-sheh-sā, a lake of Prussia, province of Pomerania, government of Stettin, formed by the Oder near its mouth. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 2 miles. It is navigable in all its extent.

DAMOO, dā'moo', a town of Thibet, 49 miles N.N.E. of the Niti Pass; lat. 31° 26′ N., lon. 79° 53′ E.

DAMPIER, dum'peer, an island on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40′ S., lon. 145° 50′ E.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, is off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 21° S., lon. from 116° to 117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, and many smaller islands. Dampier Strait, between the islands of Waigeoo and Papua, is about 70 miles long, and 35 miles broad.

DAMPIERRE, dŏn'pe-ăir', a village of France, department of Jura, near the right bank of the Doubs, 12 miles N.E. of Dole. Pop. 591.

DAMPIERRE, SUR SALON, dŏn'pe-ăir', sür sa'lŏn', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Salon, 9 miles N.E. of Gray. Pop. 1422. DAMPIERRE the name of several villages in Central and Western France.

DAMPOOR, dăm'poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles N.W. Moradabad.

DAM'SA, a beautiful islet of the Orkneys, in the Bay, and forming part of the parish of Firth. Circuit about 1 mile.

DAMUGGOO, dā mŭg-goo', a town of Africa, in Guinea, on the left bank of the Niger; lat. 7° N., lon. 7° 50′ E. It is large and populous, but extremely dirty.

DAMVILLE, dŏn'veel', a village of France, department of Eure, 11 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 804.

DAMVILLERS, dŏn'vee'yā', a village of France, department of Meuse, 13 miles S. of Montmedy. Pop. 1075.

DAN, a city of antiquity in Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land." The site of Dan has been fixed by Robinson at the Tell-el-Kady, 3 miles W.N.W. of Banias.

DANA, dā'nā, a village of Northern Syria, pashalic, and 20 miles W. of Aleppo, with many remains of antiquity.

DANA, dā'na, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 65 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 842.

DANAKIL. See DANKALI.

DANAPRIS. See DNIEPER.

DANASTRIS. See DNIESTER.

DANAW. See DANUBE.

DAN'BOROUGH or DAN'VILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles N. of Doylestown.

DAN'BURG, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, about 65 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

DANBURY, dan'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Essex. It has an ancient Danish camp, whence its name.

DANBURY, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 39 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 934.

DANBURY, a post-town and semi-capital of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It is a pleasant borough, built principally on one street more than a mile in length, and contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, 1 savings institution, and a printing office, at which a weekly newspaper is issued. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to making hats, there being from 35 to 40 manufactories of this kind in the town. Combs are also extensively manufactured. Still River, a branch of the Housatonic, passes through the town, and affords good water-power. Incorporated in 1696. In 1777 it was burned by the British, on which occasion General Wooster, the American commander, was killed. An appropriate monument has been recently erected to his memory by the citizens of the place. Pop. of township, 5964.

DAN'BURY, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

DANBURY, a township of Ottowa co., Ohio, occupying the N.E. part of the peninsula formed by Sandusky Bay. Pop. 561.

DAN'BY a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

DANBY, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 70 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1635.

DANBY, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., New York, on the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. 2411.

DANBY, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 262.

DANBY, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

DANBY FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

DANBY WHISKE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

DAN'CYVILLE, a post-village of Haywood co., Tennessee, 100 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, has 2 or 3 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

DANDA, dăn'dā, or DANDE, dăn'dāh, a river of South-western Africa, bounds the state of Angola on the N., enters the Atlantic 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Coanza, after a northern course estimated at 200 miles. Dande is a village near its mouth.

DAN'DRIDGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Tennessee, on French Broad River, at the head of steam navigation, and 30 miles E. of Knoxville. It has an active trade, and contains an academy for both sexes.

DANE or *Dänemark*. See DENMARK.

DANE, a county in the S. central part of Wisconsin, contains 1235 square miles. The Wisconsin River forms a part of its N.W. boundary; it is also drained by the Sugar and Catfish Rivers. The latter is the outlet of the Four Lakes, which lie in a row near the centre of the county, and are connected by short outlets. The largest of these lakes is six miles in length. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height and gentle ascent. The soil is mostly calcareous and fertile. Prairies and oak openings occupy nearly the whole area of the county. In the W. part is an eminence called the Blue Mound, which is about 1000 feet high. The streams afford valuable water-power. It is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Organized in 1839. Capital, Madison. Pop. 16,639.

DANE, a post-township in Dane co., Wisconsin, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Madison. Pop. 322.

DANEMARK, (Dänemark.) See DENMARK.

DANEMORA, dā-ne-mo'rā, a village of Sweden, 24 miles N.N.E. of Upsala, celebrated for the iron mines in its vicinity, which have been worked without interruption from the fifteenth century, and produce the finest iron in the world.

DANEMORA, New York. See DANNEMORA.

DANEMORA, a village of Darke co., Ohio, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

DANGEAU, dŏn'zho', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles N. of Châteaudun. Pop. 1600.

DANGER (dain'jer) ISLAND, of Chagos Archipelago, on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank; lat. 6° 23′ S., lon. 71° 18′ 30″ E.

DAN'GERFIELD or DAIN'GERFIELD, a thriving post-village of Titus co., Texas, about 320 miles N.E. of Austin City. It is pleasantly situated in a rich farming region, and has a large boarding school for girls, and a college. Pop. in 1853, about 350.

DANGER, ISLES OF, a small group in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S., lon. 166° W.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., nearly identical with the LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

DAN'GER RIVER. (*Danger* is a corruption of *D'Angra* or *Rio d'Angra*, *i.e.* the "River of the Bay.") a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, forming a considerable bay at its mouth, in lat. 1° N.

DANHOLM, dăn'holm, formerly STRALE, strā'lā, a small island in the Baltic, in the narrow strait between Rügen and the mainland.

DANIE. See DAKNY.

DAN'IEL, PORT, a bay of Canada East on the S. side of the district of Gaspé near the entrance of Chaleur Bay.

DANIELS' MILLS, a post-office Person co., North Carolina.

DANIELSONVILLE. See WEST KILLINGLY.

DAN'IELSVILLE, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, 90 miles N. of Richmond.

DANIELSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Georgia, 87 miles N. of Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, jail, a church, and 2 stores.

DANIELSVILLE, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

DAN'IELTON, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

DANILISHA, dā-ne-lee'shā, a populous village of Russia, government of Perm, of which city it is a suburb.

DANILOV or DANILOW, dȧ-ne-lov', a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Yaroslav, on the Pelenda. Pop. 1764. It is surrounded by collieries, and has manufactures of candles, and dye-works.

DANILOVETSCHI, dȧ-ne-lo-vêtch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 86 miles N. of Minsk. Pop. 1200.

DANISCHE-WALD, (Dänische-Wald,) dȧ'nish-eh-wȧlt', a country of Denmark, in Sleswick, between the Gulfs of Eckenhorde and Kiel.

DANISH or *DANISCH*, (Dänisch.) See DENMARK.

DANKALI, dȧn'kȧ-lee', or DANAKIL, dȧ-nȧ'keal' or dȧ-nȧ'kil, formerly a province of Abyssinia, now an independent state, bounded N.E. by the Red Sea, and S.W. by a range of mountains running nearly parallel to the coast, and forming a frontier line towards Tigré and the Galla country. It is about 250 miles in length, by about 56 in width, at the broadest part, and extends from about lat. 13° to 15° 30′ N. It is in general low, sandy, dry, and unproductive, although said to have been formerly a rich country. The heat is often excessive, the thermometer rising frequently to 110°. In the dry season it is almost destitute of water. Its population is composed of various Arab tribes, known under the general name of Dankali, or Danakils, and described by all travellers as being an unprincipled and ferocious race, and the most treacherous and cruel of all the inhabitants of Africa. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

DANKARA, dȧn'kȧ'rȧ', or DINKIRA, din'kȧ-rȧ', a town of Western Africa, in Upper Guinea, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the Gold Coast, 47 miles W. of Coomassie. The kingdom is tributary to Ashantee, and contains rich gold mines.

DANKOV or DANKOW, dȧn-kov', (written also DONKOV,) a town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S. of Riazan, on the Don. Pop. 2500. It is mostly built of wood, and has 6 churches.

DAN'NAIKENCOTTA, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 32 miles N. of Coimbatoor.

DANNEMARIE, dȧno'mȧ'ree', a market town of France, department of the Haut-Rhin, and 12 miles E. of Belfort, on the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine. Pop. 1214.

DANNEMORA, a town of Sweden. See DANEMORA.

DANNEMORA, a post-village in Beekman township, Clinton co., New York, 150 miles N. of Albany. Pop. about 100.

DANNENBERG, dȧn'nen-bêrg', a walled town of Hanover, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jeetze. Pop. 1500.

DANOIS. See DENMARK.

DAN RIVER, of Virginia and North Carolina, rises in Patrick co., Virginia, and flowing first S.E., then E., it crosses the boundary of the two states no less than five times; and, after a course of about 200 miles, it unites with the Staunton or Roanoke, at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is navigable by batteaus to Danville, Virginia, which is the principal town on its banks. The water-power at Danville is very abundant, but is as yet little used.

DAN'S FORK, Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

DANSK. See DENMARK.

DANS'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Livingston co., New York, on Canaseraga Creek, about 40 miles S. of Rochester. It contains churches of four or five denominations, a bank, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. The falls of the creek at this place furnish valuable water-power, which is employed in mills and factories of several kinds. Dansville is connected with the Genesee Valley Canal by a branch canal about 10 miles long. Pop. 2500.

DANSVILLE, a township of Steuben co., New York. Pop. 2545.

DANT'ZIC or DAN'TZICK, (Ger. *Danzig*, dȧnt'zig; Polish, *Gdansk*, g'dȧnsk; Fr. *Dantzick*, dȧNt'seek'; *L. Dantis'cum.*) a fortified city and seaport of West Prussia, capital of an extensive government of its own name is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, 3½ miles from its outlet at Weichselmünde, and here joined by the Mottlau and Randanne, which traverse the city. Lat. (of parish church) 54° 21′ 4″ N., lon. 18° 39′ 31″ E. Pop. in 1852, including its nine suburbs, 58,012. The mean temperature of the year is 45° 6′; winter, 30°; summer, 61° 9′ Fahrenheit. It is nearly of a circular form, and ranks as a fortress of the first class, being both surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and several outworks, and provided with the means of laying a considerable part of the surrounding country under water. It is entered by four gates, has nine suburbs, and is divided into five parts—the Old, New, and Low Town, the Speicher, (granaries,) an island, and Langgarten. The last is the more modern part of the town, and is both regularly and well built. In the other parts the houses are generally old and indifferent, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal public edifices are a cathedral, finished in 1503; numerous Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches and chapels, 2 synagogues, an English church, several monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, a royal school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, and trade, a public library with 30,000 volumes; an observatory, a museum, society of natural history, an orphan asylum, house of industry, and several hospitals, 2 town-halls, an arsenal, and an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet of water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads, which afford good anchorage for vessels of any burden. Its principal manufactures are fire-arms, tobacco, silks, vitriol, and jewellery; and it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour mills, dye-works, and sugar refineries. The principal exports are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, flour, linseed, rape, biscuits, provisions, ashes, zinc, bones, timber, staves, flax, hemp, linens, spirits, black beer, and wool. The imports comprise woollen and silken stuffs, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dyes, wine, oil, spice, fruit, salt, and furs. Among its exports, in 1852, were comprised 26,495 quarters of wheat, 1250 of barley, 21,960 of rye, and 4470 of peas. The total annual exports are valued at 900,000*l.*, and the imports at 300,000*l.*

The proper port of Dantzic is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula, the number of sandbanks which encumber the river immediately above seriously obstructing the navigation. Now, however, by means of a canal about 150 feet wide by 15 feet deep, the worst of the obstructions are avoided, and vessels of large size come up close to the town. The corn granaries, with warehouses for linens, ashes, hemp, &c., are all situated on a small island formed by the Mottlau.

The history of Dantzic reaches back to the times of historical obscurity. As early as 970, there was a town here. In 1271, it was taken by Mestwin, and in 1294 by the Poles. It was occupied by the Teutonic knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, and was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic League. Dantzic was assigned to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1815, its fortifications have been greatly extended and improved, but its commerce has never regained its former prosperity. It is the birth-place of Fahrenheit.——Inhab. DANT'ZICKER.

DANTZIC, GULF OF, in East and West Prussia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 miles in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische Haff by the Frische Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns of Pillau, Putzig, and Hela.

DANTZICK. See DANTZIC.

DAN'UBE or DAN'AW, (anc. *Danubius* and *Ister*; Ger. *Donau*, dō'nōw; Hun. *Duna*, doo'nōh,) a celebrated river of Europe, originates in two small streams, the Brege and the Brigach, rising on the eastern declivity of the Schwarzwald, in the grand duchy of Baden, at an elevation of 2850 feet above the sea level, about lat. 48° 3′ N.; lon. 8° 12′ E.; and uniting at Donaueschingen. Its general course is from W. to E., falling into the Black Sea by four different outlets, called respectively the Kilia, Stambool, Sulinch, and the Edrillis or St. George's Mouths. The Sulinch mouth or channel, the deepest, is in lat. 45° 9′ 18″ N.; lon. 29° 40′ 30″ E. The extent of the basin of the Danube is estimated at 209,189 miles, the direct distance, from source to mouth, upwards of 1000 miles, and its developments, including windings, are 2423 miles. From its source the Danube flows N.E. to Ratisbon, in Bavaria, lat. 49° 1′ N.; lon. 12° 5′ 52″ E.; when it takes a S.E. by S. direction, to Weitzen, in Hungary, lat. 47° 30′ N., previously passing Vienna and Presburg. At Waitzen it suddenly bends round, and flows nearly due S. to the point where it is joined by the Drave, near Eszek, in Slavonia; thence it runs S.S.E. to Belgrade, on the northern confines of the Turkish province of Servia, of which it subsequently forms the boundary, continuing its general eastern course, to the point where it is joined by the small river, Bereska, lat. 44° 28′ N., it abruptly turns to the N.E., and continues in this direction to Orsova, a distance of about 25 miles, when, by suddenly taking a S.E. course, it fairly enters the Turkish European provinces, forming the boundary line between Wallachia and Bulgaria. At Rassova, on the S.E. extremity of the former province, it takes a direction nearly due N. to Galatz, when it bends round to the S.E., and, after a farther course of about 80 miles, falls into the Black Sea.

The great basin of the Danube has been divided into four minor basins. The first consists of a vast plateau of a pentagonal form, 1640 feet above sea level, 150 miles in length, and 125 miles broad, surrounded by mountains, and comprising a portion of the principality of Hohenzollern, part of the kingdom of Würtemberg, and the greater part of the kingdom of Bavaria. This tract is, by far, the most fertile and most populous through which the Danube passes during its entire career. The principal affluents within this space are the Iser and Lech, both from the right, or S.—those from the left, or N., being trifling. At Ulm it is about 330 feet in width and becomes navigable.

The second basin belongs to the empire of Austria, having Vienna nearly in its centre, and comprising the archduchy of Austria, Hungary as far E. as Waitzen, and Styria. It is very irregular, and is bounded, on all sides, by very high mountains. The soil is rich in mineral products, and the climate one of the best in Europe. The principal affluents in this basin are the March, or Morava, and the Ens—the former from the left, and the latter from the right. The Danube here flows through a succession of the most picturesque scenery, till it passes Vienna. Below Presburg it runs with great velocity, and is crowded with islands. In

this portion of its course, also, it sends off numerous arms, enclosing large tracts of country.

The third basin of the Danube comprises Hungary, E. of Waitzen, and the principality of Transylvania, and consists of an immense plain, almost without undulations of any kind, and only 394 feet above the sea level. It is intersected by large rivers, with marshy banks, and interspersed with stagnant pools, saline and sandy wastes; rich, however, in mineral products, in flocks and herds, and in wines. It comprises about one half of the entire basin of the Danube. The principal affluents in this basin are the Save, the Drave, and the Morava. Below Moldava the Danube flows for 60 miles through a succession of rapids and shallows, interspersed with rocks and sandbanks, and between Drenkova, in Hungary, and Scala Kladova, in Servia, the navigation is effectually interrupted by three great rapids, the principal, or last and lowest, of which is the famous cataract called the Iron Gate, where the stream rushes through a narrow channel, between stupendous rocks, with great rapidity, ending with a series of whirlpools, eddies, and smaller falls.

The fourth basin comprises Wallachia, Moldavia, a portion of Bessarabia, and Bulgaria. This tract is flat, inundated, and marshy along the banks of the river. The principal affluents in this basin are the Aloota, (Aluta,) Seveth, and Pruth. In its progress through Turkey the Danube gradually increases in width, from 1400 to 2100 yards; and below Hirsova, in Bulgaria, it forms an expanse of water like a sea, and is studded with islands. Excepting between Drenkova and Kladova, the Danube may be said to be navigable for steam-vessels from Ulm to the sea, although, in some places, rendered difficult by the occurrence of shallows and sandbanks. The Danube receives 60 navigable tributaries, and its volume of water is nearly equal to that of all the other rivers that empty themselves into the Black Sea taken together. Its rapidity is, in many places above Orsova, so great as to render any navigation, except that of steam, impossible; but below that point its current is gentle and equable. Before 1830, when steam navigation was introduced into the Danube, the boats which descended it were very rarely, if ever taken back, but were broken up at the end of their voyage.

The number of merchant vessels sailing from the Danube into the Black Sea, in 1857, was 1668, carrying 417,180 quarters of wheat, 997,299 of Indian corn, 105,597 of barley, 71,024 of rye, and 4349 cwt. of tallow. Adj. DANUBIAN.

DANUBE, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, 70 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1730.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF, one of the four circles of Würtemberg, comprehending the south-eastern part of the kingdom, and bounded, N. by the Jaxt circle, E. by Bavaria, S. by Bavaria and Lake Constance, and W. by Baden, Hohenzollern, and the circles of Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and Neckar. Area, 2318 square miles. Pop. 376,594.

DANUBE, HITHER, and DANUBE, THITHER, (Ger. *Diesseits der Donau*, and *Jenseits der Donau*; or, this side the Danube, and beyond the Danube,) two of the four principal divisions of Hungary, comprehending all the western portion of the country, and called, also, Nieder or Lower Hungary; Thither Danube, subdivided into 11 counties, comprehends generally the whole of the kingdom situated on the right bank, and W. of the Danube; and Hither Danube, sub-divided into 13 counties, comprehends a considerable portion of the northern and western part of the kingdom N. and E. of the Danube, and W. of the Theiss.

DANUBE, UPPER and LOWER, (Ger. *Ober and Unter Donau*, ōōn'ŭr do'nŏw,) two former circles of the Bavaria, now called Swabia and Lower Bavaria.

DANUM. See DONCASTER.

DANVERS, a post-village and township of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the Salem and Lowell Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of Boston. It contains 10 churches, 15 schools, 2 banks, a savings' institution, and an insurance office. It has also numerous manufactories, among which are 30 of leather and 35 of boots and shoes. There are 1184 males and 693 females employed in the boot and shoe business. The number of pairs of boots and shoes annually made amounts to 1,123,000. The number of dwellings in 1840 was 479; in 1850, 1020. The principal village may be regarded as a suburb of Salem. Pop. 8109.

DANVERSPORT, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

DANVILLE, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River and at the Junction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroads, 30 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1636.

DANVILLE, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 25 miles S.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 814.

DANVILLE, a post-village and township, capital of Caledonia co., Vermont, 20 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 hotels; also manufactories of rakes, woollen goods, &c. Population of the village, about 500, and of the township, 2577.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 12 miles N.E. of Belvidere, contains a Presbyterian church.

DANVILLE, Bucks co., Pennsylvania. See DANNBOROUGH.

DANVILLE, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Montour county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 12 miles above Sunbury, and 67 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. It is a place of great activity, and is especially noted for the manufacture of iron. By its position on the Northern Branch Canal, in the vicinity of rich and inexhaustible mines of iron ore, and anthracite coal, Danville possesses a great advantages for this branch of industry. The celebrated Montour's Ridge, which extends 21 miles along the river, in the immediate vicinity of this town, abounds in excellent iron ore and limestone, which is used as a flux in the process of smelting. Since the anthracite coal has been used as a fuel in the iron furnaces, the prosperity of the region in which these three substances are abundant, has received a rapid development; 5 blast furnaces, 3 rolling mills, and several foundries are kept in constant operation. The town contains a bank, and an academy. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The Montour Iron Works for the manufacture of railroad iron are among the most extensive establishments of the kind in the United States. A bridge connects the opposite banks of the river at this place. Danville was settled about 1780; the seat of justice was established here from 1813 to 1845, when it was removed to Bloomsburg by the vote of the citizens, and the county of Montour was formed. Pop. in 1850, 3392.

DANVILLE, the principal village of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the Dan River, 5 miles from the North Carolina Line, and 168 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. The town is pleasantly situated on high ground, near the head of navigation, and is a place of active business. It is surrounded by a fertile farming region, which abounds in stone coal, iron ore and limestone. The canal which has been constructed around the falls at this place affords abundant water-power. A railroad is extending from Richmond to Danville. The village has 4 or 5 churches, 3 academies, 2 banks, and several iron foundries and mills. Pop. in 1854, 3000.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Sumter co., Georgia, on Flint River, 75 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

DANVILLE, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

DANVILLE, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Texas, 15 miles N. of Montgomery, the county seat.

DANVILLE, a small village of Pope co., Arkansas.

DANVILLE, a post-village, capital of Yell co., Arkansas, on the Petit Jean River, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

DANVILLE, a post-town, capital of Boyle county, Kentucky, 42 miles S. of Frankfort, is situated in one of the most fertile and highly improved parts of the state. Macadamized roads extend from this village in seven directions. A railroad 35 miles long is in course of construction from Danville to Lexington, and another is projected from this place to Nashville. Centre College, in this town, has about 200 students and a library of 5500 volumes. The State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which is established here, has about 67 pupils; the building is a fine specimen of the Doric style. Danville also contains a handsome court-house, a bank, and several mills and factories. It was the capital of the state for several years previous to 1792. Pop. in 1850, 2150.

DANVILLE, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 7 miles S.W. of Hillsborough.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 60 miles N.E. of Columbus, is surrounded by a rich farming district. Pop. near 400.

DANVILLE, a small village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles S. of London.

DANVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hendricks county, Indiana, on the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad, 20 miles W. of Indianapolis. There is also a plank-road leading to Indianapolis and the Wabash River. There is here a county seminary. Pop. 1000.

DANVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Vermilion co., Illinois, on the Vermilion River, 125 miles E. of Springfield. The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad, when finished, will extend from this place to Fort Wayne or Toledo. The river furnishes excellent water-power; stone coal and timber abound in the vicinity. Danville contains 3 or 4 churches, a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices.

DANVILLE, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Missouri, 50 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

DANVILLE, a small post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, about 14 miles W. by N. of Burlington.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, 9 miles S. of Richmond, and 34 miles from Sherbrooke.

DAN WEBSTER, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana, 52 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

DANZIG, a city of Prussia. See DANTSIC.

DAOORIA, DAOURIA, or DAURIA, dä-oo'ree-ä, a coun-

try of Asia, included partly in Mantchooria, (a division of the Chinese Empire,) and partly in the Russian government of Irkootsk.——Adj. and inhab. DAOORIAN or DAOURIAN, dä-oo' re-an.

DAOORIAN or DAOURIAN MOUNTAINS, a part of the Stanovoi chain, between the basin of the Amoor and Lake Baikal. They are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

DAOUDCAUNDY, dä-ood-kawn'dee, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, 30 miles W. of Comillah.

DAOUDNAGUR, dä-ood-nä-gŭr' or dä-ood-nŭg'gŭr, a town of British India, in the Bahar district, on the Sone, 38 miles S.S.W. of Patna.

DAOULAS, dä'oo'lä', a village of France, in the department of Finistère, 10 miles E. of Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 501.

DAR, a village of Asia, in Sinde.

DARA, dä'rä, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Bagdad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mardeen, with extensive remains of granaries, tombs, and reservoirs.

DARA, dä'rä, a village of Western Africa, in the Bondoo country, about 12 miles W. of the Falémé; lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 12° 16′ W. It is a large and populous place, built on a plateau commanding a view over an undulated and well wooded country.

DARABGHERD, dä-räb-gherd', or DARABJERD, dä-räb-jerd', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 150 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. It is pleasantly situated on a small river in an extensive plain, and surrounded with groves of dates, oranges, and lemons, the latter in such abundance that the juice is exported to all parts of Persia. About 3 miles S. of the town are some remarkable remnants of antiquity, consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000.

DARAII, dä'rä, a village of Asia, in Sinde.

DARAJEE', a town of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 miles S.S.W. of Tattah. Pop. about 2000.

DARAK, dä'räk', a village of Asia, in Sinde.

DAR-AL-BEIDA, där-äl-bä'dä, (the "white house,") a small fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the Atlantic, 46 miles N.E. of Azamor. Pop. 700.

DARANAGUR, dä-rä-nŭg'gŭr, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 67 miles N.E. of Delhi.

DARAPORAM, dar'rä-po-ram', a populous town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 42 miles S.E. of Coimbatoor.

D'ARBONNE, dar'bonu', a bayou of Louisiana, formed by three branches, viz. the South Fork, Middle Fork, and Corneille Creek, which unite in Union parish. Flowing thence S.E. it falls into the Washita about 6 miles above Monroe. Steamboats ascend 60 miles from its mouth. The South Fork rises in Claiborne parish, and flows nearly eastward. The Middle Fork rises near the N. border of Claiborne parish, and its direction is E.S.E. Corneille Creek, or Corney's Creek, rises in Union co., Arkansas, and flowing S.E. into Louisiana, unites with the main stream, a few miles W. of Farmersville.

D'ARBONNE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

DARBY, a pleasant post-village and township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Darby Creek, at the head of tidewater, 7 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, is one of the oldest settlements in Pennsylvania. It has not increased as rapidly as most of the towns in this state, though situated in a rich and populous neighborhood. Pop. 1310.

DARBY, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

DARBY, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 551.

DARBY, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1166.

DARBY, a township in Union co., Ohio. Pop. 881.

DARBY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware River, about 8 miles below Philadelphia.

DARBY CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Logan co., flows southeastward, and enters the Scioto River, near Circleville.

DARBY CREEK, a post-office of Madison co., Ohio.

DARBY PLAINS, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

DARBY'S, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 94 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

DARBYVILLE, a post-village on Darby Creek, in Pickaway co., Ohio, 40 miles S. of Columbus.

DARDA-NAGY, dar'dŏh'-nŏdj', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Baranya, in a plain, 38 miles S.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2160.

DARDANELLE, dar'da-nĕll', a village of Pope co., Arkansas, about 14 miles S. of Dover.

DARDANELLE, a post-village of Yell co., Arkansas, 72 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

DARDANELLES, dar'da-nĕlz', or HELLESPONT, (anc. *Hellespontus*,) called also the STRAIT OF GALLIPOLI, a narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean Sea, is situated between lat. 40° and 40° 30′ N., and lon. 26° 10′ and 26° 40′ E., having S.E. Asia Minor, and N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 40 miles; breadth from 1 to 4 miles. There is always a rapid current in the channel, running S., the volume and velocity of which is much increased by the prevailing winds, which blow in the same direction with the stream for at least 10 months in the year. The Asiatic side presents the most beautiful scenery, and is seen gradually rising from the sea upwards to the range of Mount Ida. The European side is, in general, steep and rugged. Its various inlets form secure harbors for vessels of every size, and well sheltered from N. gales. On both shores there are numerous forts and batteries. Of these, there are eight upon the European side, mounting in all, 340 guns; and, on the Asiatic side, seven, mounting 383 guns. The modern name of this strait is derived from the castles called the Dardanelles, on its banks at the S.W. entrance; that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam; its ancient name Hellespont, (*i. e.* "Sea of Helle,") from Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was drowned in it. It is also memorable as the scene of the death of Leander, who used to swim across at Abydos, the narrowest part of the strait, a feat also achieved by Lord Byron. The invading armies of Xerxes and of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

DARDANELLES, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

DARDENNE, a village in St. Charles co., Missouri, about 35 miles W. by N. of St. Louis.

DARDENNE CREEK, of St. Charles co., Missouri, enters the Mississippi River above the mouth of Illinois River. It is a fine mill stream.

DARDESHEIM, dar'des-hime', a town of Prussian Saxony, circle and 11 miles N.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1655.

DARENT, dä'rent, a river of England, rising about 5 miles W. of the Seven Oaks, and after a course of about 20 miles falls into the Thames near Erith.

DA'RENTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DARETOWN, a small village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Camden.

DAR'FIELD, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 20 miles S. by E. of Leeds, and near the North Midland Railway, is well built.

DARFO, dar'fo, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 30 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 1711.

DARFOOR, DARFOUR, DARFUR, dar'foor', or DAR-EL-FOOR, (*i. e.* "Country of the Foor or Foorians,") a country of Africa, East Soodan, whose boundaries are but imperfectly known, but which may be represented, generally, as lying between lat. 11° and 15° N., and lon. 26° and 29° E. It lies W. of Kordofan, from which it is separated by a strip of country inhabited by wandering Arab tribes, rich in cattle and horses. Darfoor is said to be 50 days' journey in length, from N. to S., and about 15 days E. to W.; and it is traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains named Marrah, from whose sides, E. to W., descend numerous streams, none of which are of any size. The heat in Darfoor is excessive, and there are, properly speaking, only three seasons in the year—spring, summer, and autumn. Autumn is the season of the rains, which continue 75 days, during which time four or five rainbows may often be seen at once. During summer, the mirage prevails on the plains.

The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum, for its seed, not for its oil, and legumes. Among the fruit trees are the tamarind and date. Tobacco, both wild and cultivated, abounds, and is much used by the natives in all its forms.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mohammedanism. As a result of its position, the commerce of Darfoor is all inland; but this is very considerable. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, carried on by caravans which traverse the desert, carrying away slaves, camels, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros, teeth of the hippopotamus, ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, tamarinds, leather sacks for water, paroquets, monkeys, and guinea-hens, and a little copper. There is also considerable trade with Mecca, combined with religious objects. The commerce is conducted wholly by barter.

Darfoor is governed by a sultan, who is completely despotic, and always surrounded by a numerous corps of privileged old women, who assist in various ceremonies. The sultan seldom or never speaks to either rich or poor, except through the medium of an interpreter.

In 1794, Cobbe, lat. 14° 11′ N., lon. 28° 8′ E., was the capital; the royal residence, however, is now believed to be Tendelty, about 20 miles S.S.E. of the former. Several other towns are named, but very little is known of them. The population, according to Browne, is about 200,000; but by the estimate made by Mohammed Ebd-Omar-el-Tounsy, who resided in the country from 1803 to 1820, and enjoyed most ample opportunities of investigation, the number is estimated at three or four millions, all speaking a dialect of the Arabic.——Adj. and inhab. FOORIAN or FURIAN, foo're-an.

DARGUN, dar'goon, a market-town of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, on the Klostersee, 27 miles E.N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 1817.

DARIEL, dä-re-ēl', (anc. *Pylæ Caspiæ*,) the "Caspian Gates,") a Russian fortress of Circassia, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 miles N. of Tiflis.

DARIEN, dä'ree-en, Sp. pron. dä-re-ēn', a former province in the N.E. part of New Granada, bordering on the Gulf of Darien.

DARIEN, dä'ro-ēn', a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of New Haven. Pop. 1454.

DARIEN, a post-village and township of Genessee co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City and the New York Central Railroads, 26 miles E. of Buffalo. The streams afford water power for 6 saw-mills and 2 grist mills besides several lath and shingle machines. There are also manufactures of carriages, and sash and blinds. The village contains a Methodist church. Pop. 2084.

DARIEN, a small village on the S.E. border of Hancock co., Georgia, a few miles E. of Milledgeville.

DARIEN, dä'ree-en, a port of entry, and capital of McIntosh co., Georgia, on the left bank of the Altamaha River, 12 miles from the sea, and 60 miles S.W. of Savannah. The situation is not healthy. It had formerly an extensive trade in produce, a portion of which has been diverted to another market by the construction of the Central Railroad. Large quantities of pine lumber are received here by the river. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, was 306 tons registered, and 859 tons enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year were only 3; tons, 724; and the clearances for foreign ports, 6; tons, 1359. The town contains 5 churches, 1 academy, and 12 stores. Pop. about 550.

DARIEN, a post-village and township in Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Racine to Janesville, about 55 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1013.

DARIEN CENTRE, a post-village in Darien township, Genessee co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 29 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a Presbyterian church, a seminary, and about 150 inhabitants.

DARIEN CITY, a small village in Darien township, Genessee co., New York, on the Elmira and Buffalo Railroad.

DARIEN DEPOT, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 35 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

DARIEN, GULF OF, a portion of the Caribbean Sea, New Granada, in lat. 9° N., and lon. 7° W., having W. the isthmus of Darien or Panama. Shores steep, and on it are few good places for embarkation. At its S. extremity an inlet termed the Bay of Choco, receives the river Atrato.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF. See PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF.

DARIEN (or DORAY) LIGHT, on the S. point of Sapelo island, E. of McIntosh co., Georgia, is 74 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in five minutes. Lat. 31° 33' N., lon. 81° 15' W.

DARJEELING, dar'jeel'ing, or DARJILING, dar jil'ing, a British sanatory station for the British troops in India, in the Sikkim territory; lat. 27° 3' 9" N., lon. 88° 28' E., about 318 miles N. of Calcutta. It has an elevation of 7400 feet above sea-level. The atmosphere is humid and moist, and the annual fall of rain, 120 inches.

DARK, a post-office of Perry co., Arkansas.

DARK CORNER, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, 110 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

DARK CORNER, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

DARKE, dark, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 609 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Greenville, Stillwater, and Franklin Creeks. The surface is mostly level, and consists partly of small prairies; the soil is good, and well timbered. This county is intersected by three railroads; namely, the Greenville and Miami, the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana. Organized in 1809, and named in honor of General William Darke, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 20,274.

DARKE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

DARKEHMEN, dar ka'mén, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on the Angerapp. Pop. 2260.

DARKHAN, (dar'kän',) MOUNT, a lofty granite mountain range, in Mongolia, 140 miles S.E. of Oorga, near the route thence to Peking; on it is a monument to which the Mongol tribes repair annually to celebrate the memory of Jenghis Khan.

DARKING, a town of England. See DORKING.

DARKSVILLE, a post-village of Berkley co., Virginia, on Sulphur Spring Creek, 165 miles N. by W. of Richmond, contains 1 church and a few stores.

DARLASTON, a town and parish of England, co., and 17 miles S. by E. of Stafford. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 10,590. The town is rapidly increasing and gradually improving. The principal manufacture is that of iron, which is made here of all descriptions, and of excellent quality. Articles of iron are also manufactured to a great extent, such as gunlocks, bolts, bars, screws, door-latches, bullet-moulds, castings, &c. The coal and iron mines in the parish, are also extensively worked.

DARLETON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

DARLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

DARLEY ABBEY, a township of England, co. of Derby, parish of Alkmund, on the Derwent.

DARLING, a principal river of Central Australia, rises by numerous heads, between lat. 25° and 27° S., and lon. 151° and 152° E.; it flows south-westward, and has been traced as far as lat. 32° 24' 20" S., lon. 142° 24' 26" E., where it has a southward course, and unites with the Murray near lat. 34° S., lon. 142° E. It receives the Bogan from the S.E., traverses a bare and sterile country, and in most part of its course its waters are salt.

DARLING DOWNS, a grassy hill-chain of Central Australia, N.E. of the source of Darling River. Lat. 28° S., lon. 152° E., and with an average elevation of 2000 feet above the sea.

DARLING RANGE, is a granite series of mountains of Western Australia, parallel with the coast, and abounding with sandal-wood and other large timber trees. Length, 250 miles; greatest height, 3500 feet.

DARLINGSVILLE, a small village of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

DARLINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13½ miles S. of Durham, on the Great North of England Railway, 45 miles N. of York. Pop. in 1851, 12,463; of the town, 11,582, a large number of whom are Friends. The streets diverge from a spacious market-place; the town is well built and lighted. It has a bridge of three arches across the Skerne, an affluent of the Tees, a fine church of the twelfth century, and formerly collegiate, a new church, a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a blue-coat school, union work-house, formerly an episcopal palace, a town-hall, mechanic's institution, manufactures of worsted and linen yarn, and metal foundries. It is a titular borough, under the bishop of Durham, and the place of election for the southern division; county and petty sessions, and borough courts are held. It communicates by railway with Bishop Auckland and Stockton. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of Cleveland.

DARLINGTON, a district in the N.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee, on the S.W. by Lynche's Creek, and intersected by Black Creek. The surface is undulating rather than hilly, and partly covered with forests of pine. The soil along the streams is fertile, and that of the uplands sandy and light. The district is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, lately constructed. Capital, Darlington. Pop. 16,830; of whom 6789 were free, and 10,041 slaves.

DARLINGTON, a post-borough and township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on Little Beaver Creek, about 30 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores. Pop. of township, 1160.

DARLINGTON, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland, 32 miles N.E. of Baltimore, has 2 churches and an academy.

DARLINGTON, a post-village, capital of Darlington district, South Carolina, 78 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It contains a court-house, jail, several churches, and stores.

DARLINGTON, a post-village in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, about 75 miles N.E. of Baton Rouge.

DARLINGTON, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, on Sugar Creek, 8 miles E.N.E. of Crawfordsville.

DARLINGTON, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

DARLINGTON HEIGHTS, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

D'ARLON, dar'lon', a village of Gibson co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Evansville.

DARMSTADT, darm'stät, a town of Western Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and of the province of Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, on the little river Darm, and on the Frankfort and Mannheim Railway, 58 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 27,000. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls. The former is ill built; the latter has broad and handsome streets. It has old and new ducal palaces: the former of which contains a picture gallery, museum of natural history, with valuable fossils, and of ancient and modern sculpture, a hall of antiquities, collections of cork models, armory, and a library of 200,000 volumes; other edifices are the palaces of the hereditary prince, and the Landgrave Christian, the opera-house, in the Italian style, artillery depôt, several churches, one of which contains the tombs of the landgraves, ancient princes of this territory, the Casino, hall of the commons, military hospital, royal stables, orphan asylum, ducal chapel, synagogue, &c. It has an agricultural normal school, a gymnasium, school of arts and sciences, artillery, sculpture, and drawing. The presence and expenditure of the court form the chief source of subsistence to the inhabitants. Manufactures of tobacco, wax candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, starch, &c. are carried on. The celebrated chemists, Schleiermacher and Liebig, were born here.

DARNAC, där'näk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N.N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 2214.

DAR/NAWAY CAS/TLE, the seat of the Earl of Moray, in Scotland, co. of Elgin. See DYKE.

DARNESTOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, near the left bank of the Potomac, 55 miles W. by N. of Annapolis.

DARNETAL, dar'neh-tăl', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Aubette, arrondissement, and 2 miles E. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 6002. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, blankets, flannels, &c.

DARNEY, dar'nā', a village of France, department of Vosges, 15 miles S.E. of Mirecourt. Pop. 1880.

DAR/NICK, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxborough, 1 mile W. by N. of Melrose. It contains an ancient tower built during the fifteenth century. Pop. 280.

DARNLEY (darn/lee) ISLAND, in Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 miles N.E. of Cape York.

DAROCA, dă-ro'kă, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, province and 48 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2510.

DAROW'EN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, 6 miles E.N.E. of Machynlleth. Pop. 1043.

DAR/RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DARR/TOWN, a post-village in Butler co., Ohio, about 60 miles N. by W. of Cincinnati.

DAR/SHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DART, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows south-eastward past Totnes, and after a course of 35 miles joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbor of Dartmouth.

DART, a post-office of Perry co., Arkansas.

DART/FORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the navigable Darent, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and near the line of the London and Gravesend Railway, 15 miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6224. The town, situated in a narrow valley, has a large church, a grammar school, a church charity school, alms-house founded in the reign of Henry VI., some remains of a nunnery founded about 1355, and made a royal residence at the reformation, a county bridewell, union work-house, market-house, branch bank, with large gunpowder, paper, oil, and flour mills, an extensive steam-engine factory, and considerable trade with London by the river. It is the seat of lathe sessions and a court of requests. The insurrection of Wat Tyler, the blacksmith, commenced here.

DART/FORD, a thriving post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, on the outlet of Green Lake, 65 miles N.N.E. from Madison. It had in 1853 1 or 2 churches, 5 stores, 4 mills, and about 400 inhabitants.

DART/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DART/MOOR, a table-land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the county of Devon. Area, 350,000 acres. It comprises many granite heights, termed *tors;* the Yes-tor has an elevation of 2050 feet; and Cawsand Beacon, 1782 feet. The surface is mostly heath or woodland; it has numerous mines.

DARTMOUTH, dart/müth, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport town of England, co. of Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, which forms its harbor, and 8 miles S.S.E. of the Great Western Railway at Totnes. Pop. in 1851, 4608. The town is most picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces, often connected by stairs, and its dock-yard and quay project into the river, which here resembles a lake with finely-wooded banks, and is crossed by a floating bridge. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle and strong batteries, and is navigable to the town for vessels of 150 tons burden. The principal exports are barley, woollen goods, and cider. The imports are wine, oil, fruits, salt from the Mediterranean, and fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the pilchard and Labrador fisheries. Steamers ply hence daily to Totnes. Registered shipping of the port in 1848, 452 vessels; aggregate burden, 32,099 tons. It returns one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Legge family.

DART/MOUTH, a seaport of British America, in the N. part of Prince Edward Island, in Prince co., on Richmond Bay, in lat. 46° 33′ N., lon. 63° 54′ W.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, situated at the entrance of a small river into Halifax harbor, opposite the town of Halifax.

DART/MOUTH, ARTEMONT', or ONGLAHY, ong'glă'hee', a river of Madagascar, rising in the mountains in the central S. part of the island, flows nearly due W., and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine under the Tropic of Capricorn. Its entire course may be about 150 miles.

DARTMOUTH, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the N. side of Buzzard's Bay, 50 miles S. by E. of Boston. Numerous inlets setting up from the bay afford many fine harbors. The whale fishery is carried on from this port to a considerable extent; in 1853, 2 ships arrived, bringing 336 barrels of sperm oil, 1870 of whale oil, and 25,800 pounds of whalebone. There are several villages in the township, which has a population of 3868.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, New Hampshire. See HANOVER.

DARTON, a village and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles N.W. of Barnsley. Pop. 3583.

DARUVAR, dă'roo-var', a town of the Austrian Empire, in Slavonia, 28 miles N.W. of Posega. It has sulphur baths and marble quarries.

DAR/VEL, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles N.E. of Ayr, on the Irvine Water. Pop. 1362.

DARVERNUM. See CANTERBURY.

DAR/VILLE, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

DAR/WAR', a district of British India, presidency of Bombay, bordering on Mysore. Area, 9122 square miles. Pop. 838,757.

DARWAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of the above province, in lat. 15° 28′ N., lon. 75° 8′ E. The town is situated to the S. of the fort, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch. The fort is naturally strong. This place has been taken and retaken many times, both by native princes and by the British.

DAR/WEN, LOW'ER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Blackburn. Pop. in 1851, 3621.

DAR/WEN, O'VER, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles S. of Blackburn. It is well though irregularly built of freestone, well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing and improving. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a great extent, no fewer than 3800 looms, with 63,000 spindles, being now at work, with the prospect of an increase. Paper manufacturing and staining, and handloom silk weaving are also carried on extensively, while the carpet manufacturing is just commencing. There is a station here on the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway. Pop. in 1851, 11,702.

DARWENT, a river of England. See DERWENT.

DAR/WIN, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Clark co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, about 20 miles below Terre Haute, and 133 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of township, 1343.

DAR/WIN, MOUNT and SOUND, Terra del Fuego, on the S.W. side of King Charles's South Land; the mountain, near the coast, is estimated to be 6900 feet in height.

DAR/YSAW', a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

DASCHITZ, dă/shits, a market-town of Bohemia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Chrudim, on the Laucna. Pop. 1500.

DASHKOVA or DASCHKOWA, dăsh-ko'vă, a town of Russia, government, and 12 miles S. of Mohelev, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 1100. Here the French were defeated by the Russians, on the 10th of July, 1812.

DAS MORTES, a river of Brazil. See RIO DAS MORTAS.

DASSAU, dăs'sŏw, (written also DASSOW,) a market-town of Northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles W. of Wismar, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1045.

DASSEL, dăs'sel, a town of Hanover, 23 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1811.

DAS'SEN ISLAND, in South Africa, Cape Colony, in the Atlantic, 40 miles N.N.W. of Cape Town. Lat. 33° 29′ 12″ S., lon. 18° 6′ 45″ E.

DAS'SET-ON-A'VON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

DATCH'ET, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, opposite Windsor. Here are many elegant mansions, including Lord Montague's seat of Ditton Park, remarkable for its fine oaks. Datchet Mead is famous for Falstaff's adventure in "Merry Wives of Windsor."

DATCH'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

DATE ISLAND, a small island on the E. coast of Anam, in lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 108° 15′ E.

DATNOVO, dăt'no'vo, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 70 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. about 1400.

DATSCHITZ, dă'chits, (Moravian *Ducnicze*, dă-chee'chă,) a town of Moravia, 25 miles S. of Iglau, on the Thaya, with 1600 inhabitants, and a castle.

DATTOLI, dăt'to'lee, a cluster of small rocky islets around the island of Panaria, Lipari group, in the Mediterranean, conjectured to be a part of the ancient volcanic island Evonymus.

DAUBA, dŏw'bă, or DUBA, doo'bă, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 19 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1700.

D'AUBIGNY, dō'been'yee', a village of Canada East, in the parish of Pointe Lévi, opposite Quebec, to which a small steamer crosses several times daily. It contains several stores.

DAUCHITE, daw-cheat', also written DORCHEAT', a bayou of Arkansas and Louisiana. Rising in the S.W. part of the former state, it flows southward into Louisiana, and forms the W. boundary of Claiborne parish until it falls into Lake Bistineau, about 8 miles S.W. of Minden. Steamboats navigate the lower part of this bayou.

DAUDLEB, dŏwd'lăb, or DAUDLEBY, dŏwd'lĕb-ee, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königrätz, capital of a district of the same name, on the Adler. Pop. 1008.

DAUGI, dŏw'ghee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 25 miles S.W. of Troki. Pop. 1200.

DAULE, dŏw'lă, a large navigable river of Ecuador, rises near San Miguel, in lat. 35° S., lon. 80° 38′ E., from which point it flows S. to Guayaquil, where it joins the river of this name.

DAULE, a village of South America, in Ecuador, 22 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

DAULIA, a village of Greece. See DAULIS.

DAUMERAY, do'meh-rā', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles N.W. of Baugé. Pop. 1833.

DAUN, down, a village of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a circle, 29 miles N.N.E. of Treves. Pop. 466. It has a castle of the Counts of Daun, and mineral springs.

DAUNTSEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DAUPHIN, a county in the S.E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 530 square miles. Susquehanna River forms its entire boundary on the W. and S.W., Mahantango Creek washes its northern border, and it is traversed by Swatara River, and by Wiconisco, Powell's, Clark's, and Paxton Creeks. The surface is mostly occupied by parallel mountain ridges and intervening valleys, the general direction of which is N.E. and S.W. The Kittatinny, or Blue Mountain, raises its crest across the middle of the county. South Mountain extends along the S. border of the county. The soil has almost every variety; the valley in the southern part is of limestone formation, and is extremely fertile. Extensive mines of anthracite coal are worked in the northern part. Iron is also found. The Susquehanna Canal extends along the western border of the county, and the Union Canal passes through the southern part. It is traversed by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad, and by another connecting Harrisburg with Reading. Organized in 1785, and named as a compliment to the Dauphin of France, afterwards called Louis XVII. Harrisburg is the county seat and capital of the state.

DAUPHIN, a thriving post-borough of Middle Paxton township, Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal, 10 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. Stony Creek enters the river at this point. Pop. 650.

DAUPHINE, dō'fee'nā', an extensive old frontier province in the S.W. of France, now comprised in the departments of Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349; and from that time to the revolution of 1830, the eldest son of the King of France had the title of dauphin.

DAUPHIN, FORT, on the E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 25° 1' S., lon. 46° 50' E., is a square fortress 150 feet above the sea, belonging to the French.

DAUREE', a village of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Nerbudda. Lat. 22° 12' N., lon. 76° 23' E. At this spot the navigation of the Nerbudda is impeded by a fall of 30 feet in height.

DAUSS, dawss, an island of the Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast. Lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 53° 3' E.

DAVENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester. A battle, between the royal and parliamentary armies, was fought at Budheath, in this parish, in 1643.

DAVENPORT, a post-village and township of Delaware co., New York, 13 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 2305.

DAVENPORT, a flourishing city, capital of Scott co., Iowa, is finely situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the upper rapids, opposite the town of Rock Island, 330 miles above St. Louis, and 60 miles E. of Iowa City. It has advantages which indicate that it will continue to grow in extent and importance. The prosperity of Davenport is increased by its connection with the East by means of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. The Davenport and Iowa Railroad, opened about the 1st of January, 1854, to Iowa City, is located to Fort Des Moines, and is ultimately to be extended to Council Bluffs. During low water the navigation is obstructed by the rapids, which extend 20 miles above this place. The project of bridging the "great river" at this point is exciting considerable attention. Two or three newspapers are published here. Iowa College was established in Davenport in 1846 or 1847, and is a flourishing institution. Stone coal is so abundant and cheap in the vicinity, that steam-power is chiefly used for manufacturing purposes. Davenport is built at the foot of a bluff, which rises gradually from the river, with a chain of rounded hills in the background. The scenery around the town is scarcely surpassed by any on the river. It was first settled in 1837, and is now incorporated as a city. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 4500.

DAVENPORT CENTRE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on Charlotte River, 65 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

DAVENPORT CENTRE, a village of New York. See CENTRE.

DAVENTRY, commonly pronounced dăn'tree, an ancient municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 12 miles W.N.W. of Northampton, and 5 miles S.W. of the Weedon Station of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4430. The town, on an eminence, has a good modern church, a free grammar school, founded in 1576, the remains of a priory, founded in 1090, a branch bank, and manufactures of shoes and whips. A branch of the ancient Watling Street runs E. of the town, and on Brough (or Dane) Hill, in the vicinity, is the largest and loftiest Roman encampment in the kingdom.

DAVEY, PORT, of Van Diemen's Land, on the S.W. coast. Lat. 43° 18' S., lon. 146° E. It is an excellent harbor, separated into two branches, and extending several miles inland.

DAVID CLARK ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago. Lat. 17° 19' S., lon. 135° 30' W. It is about 20 miles in circumference, low and dangerous.

DAVIDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Washington co., Georgia.

DAVIDSBURG, a village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad, 125 miles W. of Harrisburg.

DAVIDSON, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Yadkin River, and intersected by Abbott's and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, the soil of which is generally fertile. Gold has been found near the S. border. It also contains valuable mines of lead and silver. The route of the Central Railroad (not finished) passes through the county. Capital, Lexington. Formed in 1822 from Rowan county, and named in honor of General William Davidson, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Pop. 15,320, of whom 12,328 were free, and 2992 slaves.

DAVIDSON, a county in the N. central part of Middle Tennessee, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. It is traversed by Cumberland River, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and also drained by Harpeth and Stone's Rivers. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Fine limestone is abundant in the county. Steamboats navigate the Cumberland River in this part of its course. Eight good turnpike-roads, extending to distant parts of the state, meet in this county at the city of Nashville, the county seat and capital of Tennessee. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad also terminates at the same place. Davidson county is the most populous in the state. Pop. 38,881, of whom 24,706 were free, and 14,175 slaves.

DAVIDSON, a post-township on the S. border of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 536.

DAVIDSON, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, about 135 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

DAVIDSON, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana, about 105 miles S. of Indianapolis.

DAVIDSON CENTRE, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 120 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. The College, from which the place derives its name, was founded in 1838, has about 60 students, and a library of between 5000 and 6000 volumes.

DAVIDSON'S CREEK, of Burleson co., Texas, flows southeastward into Yegua Creek.

DAVIDSON'S RIVER, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

DAVIDSONVILLE, a post-village in Anne Arundel co., Maryland, 12 miles W. of Annapolis.

DAVIDSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

DAVIDSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. by E. of Somerset.

DAVIE, dā'vee, a county in the W. central of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. It is watered by the Yadkin River and Hunting Creek. The surface is elevated and uneven. Formed in 1836, and named in honor of General William R. Davie. Capital, Mocksville. Pop. 7866, of whom 5695 were free, and 2171 slaves.

DAVIESS, dā'vis, a county in the N.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, contains an area estimated at 550 square miles. The Ohio River washes its northern border, and the Green River, navigable for steamboats, bounds it on the S. and W. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Extensive beds of coals are found. Daviess county was formed in 1815, and named in honor of Colonel Joseph H. Daviess, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Owensborough. Pop. 12,361, of whom 9472 were free, and 2889 slaves.

DAVIESS, a county towards the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of 423 square miles. The East Fork and West Fork of White River respectively form its boundaries on the S. and W., and unite at the S.W. extremity of the county. The surface is mostly level or undulating; the soil varies from sandy to clayey, and is generally fertile. Extensive beds of bituminous coal are found in the county. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal; and White River and its branches are navigable in high water. Organized in 1817. Capital, Washington. Pop. 10,352.

DAVIESS, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand River, which flows in a S.E., direction, receiving in its passage the Cypress, Big, and Honey Creeks. The surface is slightly undulating; the soil fertile. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. 5298, of whom 5057 were free, and 241 slaves.

DAVILICAN, dā-ve-le-kăn', a bay on the E. coast of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Lat. 16° 40' N.

DAVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DAVIOT, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Inverness and Nairn.

DAVIOT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

DA'VIS, a county in the S.S.E. of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 480 square miles. It is intersected by Fox River and Soap Creek, and drained also by the sources of the Wyaconda and Fabius Rivers, which flow south-eastward. The surface is rolling; the soil rich and well watered, but mostly destitute of timber. Named in honor of Garrett Davis, former member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop., which is rapidly increasing, was in 1850, 7264.

DAVIS, a county of Utah, on the E. side of the Great Salt Lake. Area, above 1000 square miles. Capital, Farmington. Pop. in 1853, 15,980 Mormons.

DA'VISBOROUGH, a village of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 122 miles N.W. of Savannah.

DAVIS'S COVE, an inlet near the W. extremity of Jamaica, 5 miles S.W. of Lucea.

DAVIS' (or DAVIS'S) CREEK, Missouri, flows into Current River from the right at Van Buren, in Ripley county.

DAVIS' CREEK, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

DAVIS' CREEK, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

DAVIS' CREEK, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa.

DA'VIS INLET, a bay formed by the Atlantic on the E. coast of Labrador, 80 miles S.E. of Nain. Lat. 55° 37′ N., lon. 60° 20′ W. It extends 57 miles inland, with a mean breadth of 6 miles.

DA'VIS ISLAND, in the Bay of Bengal, Mergui Archipelago, is about 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 9° 40′ N., lon. 97° 50′ E.

DAVIS' MILLS, a village in Barnwell district, South Carolina, about 60 miles S.W. of Columbia.

DAVIS' MILLS, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

DAVIS' MILLS, a post-village of Bedford co., Virginia, 130 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

DA'VISON, a post-township, Genesee co., Michigan. P. 376.

DA'VISONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Jasper co., Indiana, on the Iroquois River, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

DAVIS' (or DAVIS'S) SPRING, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina, 73 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

DAVIS' STORE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

DAVIS'S (dā'vis-iz) STRAIT, between Greenland and British North America, connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic. Length, about 750 miles. The narrowest part of the strait is precisely at the point where it is intersected by the Arctic Circle, being there 220 miles broad, the widest being probably about 600 miles. The E. coast is thickly strewed throughout its whole length with rocks and islets, and serrated with numerous narrow inlets, which penetrate a good way into the land. The W. coast has fewer, but larger, indentations, the most extensive being Hudson's Strait and Northumberland Inlet. Strong currents set from it southward, and though greatly encumbered with ice, it is much frequented by whaling ships. Named in honor of the celebrated navigator, John Davis, who discovered this strait in 1585.

DA'VISTON, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

DAVISTON, a post-village in Clay co., Indiana, about 60 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

DA'VISTOWN, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 220 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

DA'VISVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

DAVISVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S.S.E. of Doylestown.

DAVISVILLE, a post-office of Jasper co., Mississippi.

DAVLIA or DAULIA, dăv-lee'a,—see XVIII. 25 on page 19—(anc. *Daulis*,) a village of Greece, government of Boeotia, 9 miles N.W. of Livadia, at the foot of Mount Parnassus.

DAVOID-GORODOK, dä-void'-go-ro'dok, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 132 miles S.S.W. of Minsk. Pop. 3000.

DAVOLI, dä-vo'lee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 18 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3000.

DAVOS, dä'vos, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 15 miles E. of Chur, (Coire.) It is the principal place in the valley of the same name. Pop. 600.

DAVRELI, dăv-rä'lee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 45 miles N.E. of Vilkomeer. Pop. 1100.

DAW'KIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

DAW'LEY MAG'NA, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

DAW'LISH, a village and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the British Channel, 3 miles N.N.E. of East Teignmouth, and having a station on the Great Western Railway. Pop. 3132. The village is frequented as a watering-place, on account of its fine climate, beach, and scenery.

DAWN, a post-office of Livingston co., Missouri.

DAW'SON, a considerable river of Eastern Australia, lately discovered near lat. 25° S., lon. 150° E.

DAW'SON, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 125 miles N. of Milledgeville.

DAW'SONBURG, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

DAW'SON ISLAND, a considerable island of Terra del Fuego, in the middle of the Strait of Magellan, intersected by the parallel of 54° S., and by the meridian of 70° 30′ W.

DAWSON'S, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

DAW'SONVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, about 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis.

DAW'SONVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Virginia.

DAWULGHAUT, daw'wil-gawt', a walled town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 54 miles S. of Boorhanpoor.

DAX, dăx, AX or AQS, ăx, (anc. *Aquæ-Augustæ*,) a town of France, department of Landes, in a fertile plain, on the left bank of the Adour, 30 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 5842. It is enclosed by old Roman walls, is pretty well built, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, court-house, prison, chamber of commerce, and theatre; with manufactures of earthenware, linen-thread, linseed-oil, vinegar, and leather, and some trade in corn, wine, brandy, Bayonne hams, and wood. It was celebrated in the time of the Romans for its hot saline springs, (temperature, 162° Fahr., and is still much frequented by invalids. The origin of the name *Dax* is somewhat curious. In the Middle Ages the town was called *Civitas Akensis* or *Aquensis*; *i. e.* the "city of Aquæ," whence the French *Ville d'Acqs*, (town of Acqs,) or simply *d'Acqs*, *d'Ax*, or *Dax*.

DAXLANDER, dăx'lăn'der, a village of Baden, 4 miles W. of Carlsruhe, on the Rhine. Pop. 1470.

DAXWEILER, dăx'wī'ler, a village of Prussia, government, and 28 miles S. of Coblentz. Pop. 695.

DAY, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., New York, 50 miles N. by W. of Albany. Pop. 1045.

DAY'ANVILLE, a village of Lewis co., New York, 140 miles N.W. of Albany.

DAY BOOK, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

DAYLES'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. The celebrated Warren Hastings resided here.

DAY'S STORE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

DAY'S STORE, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

DAYS'VILLE, a manufacturing village of Killingly township, Windham co., Connecticut, about 45 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

DAYSVILLE, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

DAYSVILLE, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, on Rock River, 174 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

DAY'TON, a township in Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 49.

DAYTON, a post-village of Dayton township, Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 447 miles from New York City. Pop. of the township, 1448.

DAYTON, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

DAYTON, a pleasant and flourishing post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 76 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. It owes its growth and prosperity to the salubrity of the situation and its proximity to a fertile cotton-growing region, known as the "Canebrake." Many wealthy planters, who own estates in the vicinity, have fixed their residences in this place, for the benefit of good society and good schools. Several churches and flourishing seminaries have in consequence been established here, and the village is rather eligible as a retreat from business than as a place of trade.

DAYTON, a flourishing city, capital of Montgomery co., Ohio, is situated on the left or E. bank of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Mad River, and on the line of the Miami Canal, 52 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, 67 miles W. by S. of Columbus, and 460 miles from Washington. Lat. 39° 44′ N., lon. 84° 11′ W. This is the fourth city of Ohio in respect to population and wealth, and surpasses all other Western towns of equal size in the variety and extent of its manufactures. It is the terminus of six railway lines, viz., the Mad River and Lake Erie, the Dayton and Cincinnati, the Dayton and Western, the Greenville and Miami, the Dayton and Xenia, and the Dayton and Michigan, leading to Toledo. A continuous line of railroad is under contract from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, to the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, on which Dayton is one of the principal points. Nine Macadamized or hard gravelled roads radiate in all directions from Dayton, with an aggregate length of more than 250 miles. The town is laid out with streets 100 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The public buildings are remarkably splendid, and excellent taste is displayed in the construction of the private residences, and in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The county court-house, built of compact white marble, quarried in the vicinity, is perhaps the most elegant edifice of its class in the Western States. The style of architecture is that of the Parthenon, with slight modifications. The dimensions are 127 feet in length, by 62 in breadth. It cost about $100,000. Dayton contains about 15 churches, a public library, 3 banks, 2 market-houses, 6 well-organized free schools, and the Cooper Female Academy, a large and flourishing institution. Three or four daily newspapers are published in Dayton, and about as many weeklies. The streets, stores, and public buildings are lighted with gas. Quarries of excellent limestone are worked in the vicinity, and furnish material for the finest buildings of Cincinnati. The abundant water-power which Dayton possesses is one of the chief elements of its prosperity. In 1845 an hydraulic canal was constructed, by which the water of Mad River is brought through the city. It is the seat of extensive manufactories

of railroad cars, of wrapping and printing paper, and of stoves and hollow ware. The annual products of these three branches are valued at near $1,000,000. It also contains several cotton factories, woollen factories, oil mills, and flouring mills. Dayton was first settled in 1790, and incorporated in 1805. Assessed value of property in 1840, $2,561,828; in 1853, $5,300,923. In 1829 the Miami Canal was opened from Cincinnati to this point, from which event its prosperity may be dated. It contained, in 1830, 2954 inhabitants; in 1840, 6067; in 1850, 10,976; and, according to the census taken, in 1853, 16,562.

DAYTON, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

DAYTON, a pleasant post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 10 miles S.E. of La Fayette. It is situated on the border of a prairie, and has valuable water-power in the vicinity. Pop. about 500.

DAYTON, a village of Adams co., Illinois, about 55 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

DAYTON, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

DAYTON, a village of Fremont co., Iowa, 245 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

DAYTON, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Oregon.

DAYTON BAYOU, a small village of Desha co., Arkansas.

DEAD FALL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DEAD LAKE, in the S.W. part of Franklin co., New York. Length, about 5 miles.

DEAD RIVER of Maine, rises in Franklin county, in the N.W. part of the state, and falls into Kennebec River, about 20 miles below Moosehead Lake. This important affluent of the Kennebec flows through a very fertile and well-wooded part of the state.

DEAD RIVER of New Hampshire, rises in Coos county, and falls into the Margallaway River.

DEAD RIVER, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

DEAD SEA or SEA OF SODOM, (Arab. *Birket Lot*, bēr'ket lŏot, "Lake of Lot," or *Bahr Lout*, bäh'r lŏot, "Sea of Lot;" Fr. *Mer Morte*, mair mort; Ger. *Todtes-Meer*, tōt'tes-mair; anc. *Lacus Asphaltites*; L. *Mare Mortuum*,) called in Scripture, SALT SEA, SEA OF THE PLAINS, and EAST SEA, a celebrated lake of Asiatic Turkey, near the S. extremity of Palestine, 25 miles E. of Jerusalem, and 10 miles S.E. of Jericho. Centre about lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E. Length, from N. to S., about 44 miles; breadth at the widest part, 9½ miles; average, about 8½ miles. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes forms the southern termination of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its northern extremity. The surface of the lake is 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and 984 feet below Lake Tiberias, from which the Jordan issues, it being thus by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. It lies imbedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands and bleak, stony, salt hills; excepting where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the E. shore to the height of 2000 and 2500 feet above the water; and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 feet. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt, and it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mountain of rock salt on its S.W. side, called *Hajr Oosdoom*, "stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that city, ruined with others, as described in Genesis xix. 24–28; and traces of towns or buildings are reported, on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed. Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its southern extremity, in large quantities, after the earthquakes of 1834 and 1837. Messrs. Robinson and Smith have found the *Asclepias gigantea* growing at Engedi, on its W. coast, the fruits of which, (the famed "apples of Sodom,") though inviting in appearance, crumble in the hand into powder.

DEAD STREAM, Maine, joins the Penobscot at Orono.

DEAKOVAR, dē-ăk'o-vär', a market-town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Verötze, 22 miles S.S.W. of Eszek. Pop. 3000.

DEAL, deel, a municipal and parliamentary borough, maritime town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is 4½ miles S.E., on the shore of the North Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, opposite Goodwin Sands, 8 miles N.N.E. of Dover, and 102 miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 7367. The town consists of Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal; the last, stretching in parallel streets along the coast, is indifferently built; Upper and Middle Deal are well built, and comprise many detached houses. The principal buildings are a church, court-house, jail, naval store-house, custom-house, and new public rooms with a library and baths. At the S. and N. extremities of the borough are Walmer and Sandown Castles, and intermediate is Deal Castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII. The inhabitants are mostly connected with maritime traffic, and the skill and boldness of Deal boatmen is proverbial. Of late, Walmer has been resorted to for sea-bathing. The borough unites with Sandwich in sending 2 members to the House of Commons.

DEAL, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 3 miles S. of Long Branch, and 1 mile from the sea.

DEAL'S MILLS, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

DEAMONDS, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. Pop. 617.

DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

DEAN, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Southampton, 5½ miles N.W. of Romsey, with a station on a branch of the South-Western Railway.

DEAN, EAST, two parishes of England, co. of Sussex.

DEAN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DEAN, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

DEAN PRIOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DEAN, PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

DEAN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DEAN, WEST, two parishes of England, co. of Sussex.

DEAN, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, issuing from Forfar Loch, and falling into the Isla 1 mile N. of Meigle.

DEAN or DEEN, a river of England, rising in the co. of Leicester, and falling into the Trent at Newark.

DEANFIELD, a township of Hancock co., Maine, 80 miles N.E. of Augusta.

DEAN FOREST, England, co. of Gloucester, comprised formerly the chief part of the co. W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 acres, about 5 miles S.W. of Newnham, and of which about one-half is under enclosure for navy timber. Pop. in 1851, 13,566, mostly employed in iron and coal mines, with which the forest and neighboring wastes abound. It contains fine plantations of oak, beech, &c., and orchards yielding the famous styre apple cider. Numerous railways connect the mines with the Severn, Wye, &c. It is divided into 6 parochial districts, and belongs to the crown. The inhabitants are exempted from county rates, and have other ancient privileges.

DEAN MITCHELL, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Gloucester, 11 miles W. of Gloucester. Pop. 665.

DEAN'S CORNERS, a post office of Saratoga co., New York.

DEAN'S ISLAND, a lagoon island in the South Pacific Ocean, between the Low Islands and the Society Islands. Lat. 16° 5′ S.; lon. 145° W.

DEANSTON, a village of Scotland, co., and 30 miles S.W. of Perth, on the Teith, about 1 mile W. of Doune. Pop. 982, employed in the Deanston cotton factories.

DEANSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, about 15 miles S.W. of Utica.

DEARBORN, deer'born, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 291 square miles. It is drained by the Whitewater River, and the Ohio touches its S.E. corner. The surface is diversified, some parts being level, and others hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. The principal rock is limestone. The county is intersected by the Whitewater Canal, and the railroad extending from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis. Pop. 20,166.

DEARBORN, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, 20 miles N. of Augusta.

DEARBORN, a township in the central part of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1385.

DEARBORN'S RIVER, the first tributary of any importance which the Missouri receives after the junction of its three head branches. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing S.E., unites with the Missouri, about 130 miles above the Great Falls. Length, about 150 miles.

DEARBORNVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dearborn township, Wayne co., Michigan, on the S. branch of the Rouge River, and on the Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Detroit. The United States Arsenal at this place comprehends 11 brick buildings, arranged around a square, whose side is 360 feet. The main building is 120 feet long by 30 feet deep, and is 3 stories high. The several buildings are connected by a strong wall, 12 feet in height.

DEARDORFF'S MILLS, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

DEARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

DEARMAN'S, a post-village, landing, and railroad station of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River and Railroad, opposite Piermont. It has a ferry across the river.

DEASE (dees) INLET, Arctic Ocean, Russian America, S.E. of Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 13′ N., lon. 75° 10′ W., is about 5 miles broad, and has 2 fathoms of water.

DEASE RIVER, of British North America, rising in the Coppermine Mountains, and flowing into the N. side of Great Bear Lake. Named, as well as the following river and strait, after Lieutenant Dease, one of the party who first explored it in 1837 by order of the Hudson's Bay Company.

DEASE STRAIT, a channel in the Arctic Ocean, communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity; intersected by the parallel of

69° N. It is about 120 miles long, and 23 miles average breadth, and at its widest part is considerably obstructed by islands.

DEATESVILLE, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

DEA'TONSVILLE, a post-village of Amelia co., Virginia, 52 miles S.W. of Richmond.

DEA'VERTOWN, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 18 miles S. of Zanesville.

DEBA, dā'bā, or DHAPA, d'hā'pā, a town of Thibet, capital of a province, near the Upper Sutlej, 14,918 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 13′ N.; lon. 80° 21′ E. It is built of stone, and has a large temple of Vishnu, and monastic establishment, with some trade in wool and salt.

DEBA, dā'bā, or DIB'BAH, a fortified seaport town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, 100 miles N.W. of Muscat. The inhabitants number between 1000 and 1200, who collect shark fins, and send about 90 boats to the pearl fishery, the yearly returns amounting to between 4500*l.* and 6250*l.*

DEBAI, dā'bī', a maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, lat. 25° 16′ N., lon. 55° 25′ E. It may be considered the termination of the Pirate coast.

DEBALPOOR, dā-bāl-poor', a town of India, in the Punjab, between the Sutlej and Ravee Rivers, 77 miles S.W. of Lahore.

DEBDEN, a parish and village of England, co. of Essex.

DEBENHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 13 miles N. of Ipswich. Pop. 1667.

DEBI or DEBIE, dā'bee', a village of Senegambia, on the left bank of the Senegal, about 20 miles from its mouth, and 7 miles E. of the Atlantic Ocean.

DEB'LOIS', a township of Washington co., Maine, incorporated March 4, 1852.

DEBO, dē'bo, or DIBBIE, dib'bee, (Arab. *Bahr-Tieb*, bähr'teeb, the "black lake,") a lake of Central Africa, in Nigritia, 150 miles S.W. of Timbuctoo, and traversed by the Joliba River, which enters on its S., and emerges from its N.E. side. On its S.W. shore is a town of same name.

DEBOO or DEBOU, dā-boo', a village of Western Africa, in Bondoo, on the Faléme. Lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 12° 14′ W. It is situated on a cliff overhanging the river, and has the appearance of a considerable village, with clean, well-built huts.

DEBRECZIN or DEBRETZIN, dā-brēt'sin, a royal free town of Eastern Hungary, and, next to Pesth, the largest in the kingdom, capital of the co. of Bihar, is situated in a sandy plain, 116 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 63,000, mostly Magyars, and nearly 43,800 of whom are Calvinists. The houses are almost all one story in height, and thatched; the streets are broad, unpaved, and in wet weather a mass of liquid mud. Its principal edifices are 5 churches, a monastery, several hospitals and infirmaries, an orphan asylum, and a town-hall. It has a Calvinistic college, with a library of 20,000 volumes, founded in 1792, and said to be the best educational institution in Hungary, and upwards of 2000 students, a Piarist college, and a Roman Catholic high school. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco pipe-bowls, of which latter about 13,000,000 are made annually. Shoemaking is also carried on to a vast extent, and about 25,000 sheep-skins are prepared annually; besides which, it has manufactures of furs, combs, and coopers' and turnery-wares. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but abandoned by them in the same year.

DEBTLING, dēt'ling, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DEBURIEH, dēb'oo-ree'ēh, (the *Dabarath* of antiquity,) a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 2 miles S.E. of Nazareth.

DECATUR, de-kā'ter, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1062 square miles. It is intersected by the Flint River, and bounded on the W. by the Chattahooche, and also drained by Spring Creek. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil generally fertile. Both of the rivers above mentioned are navigable by steamboats. Named, as well as those which follow, in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur. Capital, Bainbridge. Pop. 8262, of whom 4523 were free, and 3639 slaves.

DECATUR, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 325 square miles. The Tennessee River forms its entire E. boundary, and Beech River flows through it. The surface presents no great inequalities; the soil is mostly fertile. Decatur county was formed in 1846, out of the W. part of Perry county. Capital, Decaturville. Pop. 6003, of whom 5280 were free, and 723 slaves.

DECATUR, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, contains 372 square miles. It is drained by Langhery, Clifty, and Sand Creeks. The surface is nearly level, or gently undulating; the soil is mostly a rich loam, based on limestone. The county is intersected by the Michigan plank-road, extending from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan, and it is connected by railroad with the Ohio River at Lawrenceburg. Organized in 1821. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 15,107.

DECATUR, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 528 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Weldon River, and by the Crooked Fork of Grand River. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. The prairies of this county are separated by numerous groves of hard timber distributed among the water-courses. A company of Hungarian refugees, about 300 in number, under Governor Ujhazy, have formed a settlement in this county, at New Buda. Pop. 965.

DECATUR, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, 60 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 927.

DECATUR, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 445.

DECATUR, a post-township in the E. part of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 990.

DECATUR, a handsome and thriving post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 165 miles W. of Augusta. The situation is reputed to be one of the most healthful, beautiful, and agreeable that can be found on any of the great thoroughfares of the South. It contains 2 seminaries. About 6 miles E. is the famous Stone Mountain, which is visited every year by thousands of admiring spectators. Pop. in 1850, 744. See STONE MOUNTAIN.

DECATUR, a thriving post-village of Morgan co., Alabama, on the left bank of Tennessee River, 30 miles W.S.W. of Huntsville. It is the eastern terminus of the Tuscumbia and Decatur Railroad, 44 miles long.

DECATUR, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Mississippi, 78 miles E. by N. of Jackson.

DECATUR, a post-village, capital of Meigs co., Tennessee, about 140 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

DECATUR, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 100 miles S. by W. of Columbus, has about 300 inhabitants.

DECATUR, a township in Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1052.

DECATUR, a township in Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 807.

DECATUR, a thriving post-village and township in Van Buren co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 168 miles W. of Detroit, 12 miles S.S.W. of Pawpaw, the county seat, and about 25 miles E. of Lake Michigan. It is situated in a rich farming district, which is settling rapidly. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 386.

DECATUR, a post-village and township, capital of Adams co., Indiana, on the St. Mary's River, 24 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne, was settled in 1837. Plank-roads extend in several directions from this village. Pop. 231.

DECATUR, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1008.

DECATUR, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macon co., Illinois, is situated 1 mile N. of Sangamon River, and 40 miles E. of Springfield. The Central Railroad and Northern Cross Railroad intersect each other at this point. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural district, and is rapidly advancing in population and business. Besides the county buildings, it contains several churches and stores. Laid out in 1829. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

DECATUR, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa.

DECATUR, a thriving post-village in Decatur township, Green co., Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated on Sugar River, 87 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Sugar River is a fine durable stream, affording extensive water-power, which has been improved by the erection of mills. Lead and limestone are abundant here. Pop. from 300 to 400.

DECATURVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Decatur co., Tennessee, 110 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It became the county seat in 1846, when the county was organized. Pop. about 350.

DECATURVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

DECAZEVILLE, deh-kāz'veel', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 19 miles N.E. of Villefranche, with extensive iron forges. Pop. in 1852, 5938.

DECCAN or DEKKAN, dēk'kan, (Sanscrit, *Dacshina*, dāk-shee'nā, "the south,") a term formerly applied to the whole of Hindostan S. of the Nerbudda, but latterly limited to the country between that river and the Kistnah, or from lat. 16° to 23° N., and comprising the provinces of Gundwanah, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Candeish, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, and Bejapoor. In 1818, the following districts were ceded to Britain, and constitute the British Deccan:—Candeish, Ahmednugger, Poonah, and Darwar, under the presidency of Bombay; and the ceded districts on the Nerbudda, under the presidency of Bengal. The remainder of the Deccan is under the rajah of Berar, the Nizam, the rajah of Sattarah, the Guicowar and the Gwalior sovereign.

DECCAN, dēk'kan, or DUKKINSHAHABAZPOOR, dūk-kin-shā hā-bāz-poor', an island in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megna or Brahmapootra, from the sediment of which it is formed. It is 30 miles long, and from 10 to 13 miles in average breadth.

DECEPTION ISLAND, near South Shetland, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 62° 55′ 6″ S., lon. 60° 35′ W., is volcanic, and consists of alternate layers of ashes and ice, with a deep lake, 5 miles in circumference, and hot springs; temperature, 140° Fah.

DECEMPAGI. See DIEUZE.

DECETIA. See DECIZE.

DE CHIEN BAYOU, de sheen (Fr. pron. deh-she-ăn') bī'oo, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows westward through the S. part of Hickman co., into the Mississippi River.

DECHRIN. See DESHRIN.

DECIMOMANNU, dā'che-mo-mān-noo', a village in the

island of Sardinia, 7 miles N.W. of Cagliari, at the confluence of the Santaliana and Mannu.

DECIZE, deh-seez', (anc. *Decia*,) a town of France, department of Nièvre, 18 miles S.E of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 3994. It is situated on a rock in the middle of an island in the Loire. The islet is connected with one bank of the river by a stone, and with the other by a suspension bridge, and its hi, best summit is crowned by an old castle of the Dukes of Nevers. Decize has extensive iron-works; the coal-mines in the neighborhood are among the richest in France. The glass-works, 1 mile distant, make about 100,000 bottles monthly.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria. See DEGENDORF.

DECKERD, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

DECKER'S CREEK, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

DECKER'S FERRY, a post-office of Knox co., Indiana.

DECKERTOWN, a thriving post-village of Wantage township, Sussex co., New Jersey, on Deep Clove Creek, 13 miles N.N.E. of Newton. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and contains 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a bank, and mills of various kinds. Pop. estimated at 600.

DECORAH, a small post-village, capital of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 33 miles W. of the Mississippi at Columbus, which is the nearest landing place. The river furnishes water power.

DECORUH, a post-office of Benton co., Minnesota Territory.

DECS, deitch, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Tolna, 3 miles from Szexard. Pop. 1666.

DEDDINGTON, a market town and parish of England, co., and 16 miles N.N.W. of Oxford. Pop. in 1851, 2178. It has endowed almshouses, and breweries of excellent ale.

DEDELEBEN, dā-deh-lā'ben. (Gross, gross, and KLEIN, kline,) two adjacent villages of Prussia, government of Magdeburg, near Oschersleben. Pop. 1323.

DEDHAM, dedham, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DEDHAM, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 10 miles S.E. of Bangor, intersected by Union River. Pop. 546.

DEDHAM, a post-village and township, capital of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, is situated on Charles River, 12 miles S.W. of Boston; connected with the Boston and Providence Railroad by a branch railroad about 2 miles in length. The village is large and flourishing, and contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a savings institution, and an insurance office. It has some manufactures of machinery and prints. Pop. of the township, 4447.

DEDHAM, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee.

DEDILOVA or DEDILOWA, dē-dē lō'vā, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.E. of Toola. Pop. 1000.

DEE, a river in Wales, rises in Lake Bala, co. of Merioneth, flows between the county of Denbigh on the W. and Flintshire and Cheshire on the E., nearly encircles the city of Chester, and is thence continued by an artificial channel 8 miles in length, to an estuary 14 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 miles across, between the counties of Flint and Chester, by which it communicates with the Irish Sea. Total course, 70 miles. Its estuary is encumbered by sand banks, but it has important inland communication with the rivers of Central England.

DEE, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises in Cairngorm Mountains, and flows, with a generally E. course, to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course, 90 miles. Near its source its waters are hemmed into a narrow, intricate chasm of rock, flowing over which it forms the "Linn of Dee." Its salmon fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland, and lately yielded 8000*l.* a year.

DEE, a river of Scotland, flows southward below Kirkcudbright and enters Solway Firth after a course of 50 miles, for the last 7 of which it is navigable.

DEED'S CREEK, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

DEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, on Skunk River, about 40 miles N.W. of Burlington.

DEEG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 57 miles N.W. of Agra. There are here the ruins of 7 remarkably fine palaces. It was thought to be impregnable by the people of India till it was taken by storm by Lord Lake in 1805.

DEEGOA, de-go'ā, a large walled town of Bornoo, in Central Africa, 60 miles S. of Kooka. Pop. 30,000 (?)

DEEL, a river of Ireland, rises in the Orrery Mountains, and flows into the Shannon.

DEEM, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

DEEN, a river of England. See DEAN.

DEEP CLOVE CREEK, of Sussex co., New Jersey, rises at the S.E. base of the Blue Mountain, and enters the Wallkill River a little below Deckertown.

DEEP CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Tar River a few miles above Tarborough.

DEEP CREEK, of Anderson district, South Carolina, enters Kiowee River a few miles from its mouth.

DEEP CREEK, a post village of Norfolk co., Virginia, at the northern terminus of the Dismal Swamp Canal, 10 miles S. of Norfolk. It has an active trade in shingles, which are procured from the Dismal Swamp and shipped by schooners to the northern cities.

DEEP CUT, a village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, 160 miles N.W. of Columbus.

DEEP CUT, a small village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

DEEP CUT, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

DEEPING, MARKET, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 93 miles N.N.W. of London.

DEEPING, ST. JAMES, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DEEPING, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DEEP RIVER, a branch of Cape Fear River, in the central part of North Carolina. Rising near the W. border of Guilford county, it flows first south-eastward, through Randolph county, and then nearly eastward, until it unites with Haw River, at Haywood, in Chatham county. Its length probably exceeds 100 miles. It flows through a hilly and fertile country, and affords abundant motive-power. The river has lately been rendered navigable from its mouth to the inexhaustible beds of anthracite and bituminous coal which have been opened along its banks in Chatham county. The aboriginal name is *Suppomah*.

DEEP RIVER, of Indiana, flows into the Calumet, in Lake county.

DEEP RIVER, a post-village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the confluence of a small creek, 33 miles E. by N. of New Haven. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a bank, and has extensive manufactures of bitts and augers.

DEEP RIVER, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

DEEP RIVER, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

DEEP RIVER, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

DEEP WATER, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

DEEP WATER, a post village of Henry co., Missouri, on a tributary of the Osage, 110 miles W. by S. of Jefferson.

DEEPWATER CREEK, of Henry co., Missouri, flows eastward into Grand River.

DEEP WELL, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina, 125 miles W. of Raleigh.

DEER, capital of Nubia. See DERR.

DEER BROOK, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

DEER CREEK, of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany River a few miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

DEER CREEK, in the N.E. part of Maryland, flows through Baltimore and Harford counties, and enters the Susquehanna about 7 miles from its mouth.

DEER CREEK, of Mississippi, enters the Yazoo from the N. in Warren county.

DEER CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Scioto River in Ross county, about 10 miles N. of Chillicothe.

DEER CREEK, of Indiana, a fine mill stream, rises in Howard co., and flows westward into the Wabash, near Delphi.

DEER CREEK, of Putnam co., Indiana, flows into Mill Creek.

DEER CREEK, also called SOUTH YUBA and DOBBIN'S CREEK, Yuba co., toward the N. part of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and running first in a S.W., and then in a W. course, falls into the Yuba River 25 miles above Marysville. Good timber is found on its banks.

DEER CREEK, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 11 miles above Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

DEER CREEK, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 225 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Issaquena co., Mississippi.

DEER CREEK, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 583.

DEER CREEK, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1354.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Carrol co., Indiana.

DEER CREEK, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 664.

DEER CREEK, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 612.

DEER CREEK, a township of Perry co., Indiana. Pop. 716.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

DEERFIELD river rises in Windham co., in the S. part of Vermont, and falls into the Connecticut River in Franklin co., in the N.N.W. part of Massachusetts.

DEERFIELD, a post village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 15 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 2022.

DEERFIELD, a post village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, at the junction of Deerfield and Connecticut Rivers and on the Connecticut River Railroad, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 2421.

DEERFIELD, a township of Oneida co., New York. Pop. 2257.

DEERFIELD, a post-township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Cohansey Creek, contains the village of Bridgeton. Total pop. 2375.

DEERFIELD, or DEERFIELD STREET, a post-village of the above township, 7 miles N. of Bridgeton, contains a Presbyterian church, and about 40 dwellings.

DEERFIELD, a post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on Cowanesque Creek, 16 miles N.N.W. of Wellsborough. Pop. 721.

DEERFIELD, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, Pop. 1022.

DEERFIELD, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 180 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

DEERFIELD, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

DEERFIELD, a post-village and township of Portage co., Ohio, 15 miles S.E. of Ravenna. The village has 2 churches, and a few stores. Pop. 1371.

DEERFIELD, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1325.

DEERFIELD, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. of township, 1315.

DEERFIELD, a post-village and township, of Warren co., Ohio, on the right bank of Little Miami River, 32 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. The Little Miami Railroad passes near it. Pop. of township, in 1850, 295.

DEERFIELD, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, on the railroad connecting Monroe and Adrian, about 22 miles W. by S. of the former.

DEERFIELD, a township of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 882.

DEERFIELD, a pleasant post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, and on the Winchester and Portland plank-road, 7 miles N. of Winchester.

DEERFIELD, a township of Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 494.

DEERFIELD, a post-village and township of Lake co., Illinois, 200 miles N.E. of Springfield. Pop. 811.

DEERFIELD, a post-village and township of Dane co., Wisconsin, 15 miles E. of Madison. The village contains about 15 dwellings. Pop. of township, 639.

DEERFIELD STREET, New Jersey. See DEERFIELD.

DEERFIELD VILLAGE, Warren co., Ohio. See DEERFIELD.

DEER GROVE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois, 30 miles N.W. of Chicago.

DEER'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 2½ miles S.W. of Tewkesbury. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Coventry.

DEER'ING, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 18 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 890.

DEER ISLAND, an island of Ireland, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus, 3½ miles N.E. of Kildysert.

DEER ISLAND, an island of New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, near its entrance, on the S.W. side, about 7 miles long, and 3 miles broad.

DEER ISLANDS, two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, in Macassar Strait. Lat. 5° 9′ S., lon. 119° 14′ E.

DEER ISLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine, 54 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It comprises the island of its own name, and several smaller ones lying in Penobscot Bay. Ship-building, navigation, and the fisheries constitute the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 3037.

DEER LICK, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

DEER LICK, a post-office of William co., Ohio.

DEER'NESS', a parish of Scotland, in Orkney, island of Pomona, forming a peninsula, between the North Sea and the inlet of Deer Sound, which forms an excellent harbor.

DEER, NEW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

DEER, OLD, a parish of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff.

DEER'PARK, a township of Orange co., New York, on Neversink River, 38 miles W. of Newburg. Pop. 4032.

DEERPARK, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

DEERPARK, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, about 120 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

DEER PLAIN, a post-office of Calhoun co., Illinois.

DEER RIVER, a village of Franklin co., New York, on a small stream of the same name, 160 miles N.W. of Albany.

DEER RIVER, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

DERRS'VILLE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 12 miles W. of Cadiz, the county seat. Pop. 400.

DEES, dais or daiz, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 miles N.N.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. in 1846, 5300. It is a depôt for salt raised in its vicinity.

DEE'SA, a town of India, in Guzerat, 88 miles N.N.W. of Ahmedabad, and the head-quarters of a brigade of the Bombay army. It is hot and unhealthy, but near it is the fine salubrious retreat of Mount Aboo.

DEF'FORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 4 miles N. of Tewkesbury.

DEFI'ANCE, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains 414 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee and St. Joseph's Rivers, and also drained by the Auglaize and Tiffin Rivers, which enter the Maumee at the county seat. The surface is nearly level and heavily timbered. The soil is fertile. The county is intersected by the Fort Wayne and Toledo Railroad, and by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Capital, Defiance. Pop. 6986.

DEFIANCE, a thriving post-village in a township of the same name, and capital of Defiance county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Maumee River, at the mouth of the Auglaize, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 152 miles N.W. of Columbus. Steamboats can ascend the river as far as this village during high water, and boats of 60 tons in ordinary stages. In 1794, General Wayne built Fort Defiance at this place, which was then occupied by a large tribe of Indians, who had extensive cornfields and orchards. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1000.

DEFRANCE'VILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

DEFRIETSVILLE, de-freets'vil, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, 4 miles S.E. of Albany.

DEFYNOCK, de-fun'ok or de-fin'ok, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

DEGAGNAC, deh-gân'yăk', a town of France, department of Lot, 6 miles S.S.W. of Gourdon. Pop. 2000.

DEGERLOCH, dā'gher-lok', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 3 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1313.

DEGGENDORF, dĕg'ghen-dorf', or DECK'ENDORF', a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube 28 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 3900. It is well built, and has 3 hospitals, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and potteries.

DEGGINGEN, dĕg'ghing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, near Geislingen. Pop. 1767.

DEGHICZE, or DEGHITCHE, dā-ghee'chā, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 44 miles W.N.W. of Yoorboorg. Pop. 1100.

DE GLAIZE, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

DE GLAIZE BAYOU, of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

DEGLIA, dal'yā, or DELIA, dā'le-ā, a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.S.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 2600.

DEGNIZLI, dĕn'yiz-lee', or DENIZLI, dĕn'iz-lee', a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 53 miles S.E. of Alashehr, (Allah-Shehr.) It is inclosed by mountains and vine-clad hills, and has a castle, several mosques, and bazaars; but it has never regained the importance it had previous to 1715, when it was destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished. Pop. about 6000.

DEGO, dā'go, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 2167.

DE GRAFF, a village of Miami township, Logan co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 106 miles from Cincinnati. It was laid out about the year 1850.

DEHAK, de-hăk', or DOHAK, a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 83 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

DE HART'S CREEK, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

DEH-I-HAJEE, dā'-ee-hăj'ee', a walled town of Afghanistan, 20 miles S. of Candahar. Pop. 2000.

DEHLI, a province of Hindostan. See DELHI.

DEHR, the capital town of Nubia. See DERR.

DEHRA, dĕn'rā or dā'rā, or DEYRAH DOON', dā'rā doon, a large village of North-western Hindostan, in Gurhwal, in the Doon Valley, 42 miles N.E. of Saharunpoor, and near which is the cantonment of Landour, established for British troops in 1827.

DEHRUNG, dā'rŭng', a district of Assam, on the N. side of the Brahmapootra, about 30 miles square.

DEIDESHEIM, dī'des-hīme', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 miles W.N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2400.

DEIGHTON-KIRK, dee'ton-kirk', a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding. A chapelry and parish in North Allerton, and a township and parish in Escrick, co. of York, are also named DEIGHTON.

DEINUM, dī'nŭm, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 3 miles W. of Leeuwarden, on the canal thence to Franeker. Pop. 400.

DEIR or DAIR, dăr or dīr, an Arabian word signifying a "monastery," forming the name, or the prefix to the names of various places in Palestine and Egypt.

DEIR or DER, dăr, a town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, near 35° 10′ N. lat.

DEIR-EL-KAMER or KAMMER, dăr-ĕl-kăm'er, or DAIR-EL-KAMAR, dīr-ĕl-kăm'ar, in Syria, pashalic of Acre, 10 miles S.E. of Beyroot, on the road to Damascus, and the chief town of the Druses, whose emir resides in its citadel.

DEIRA, dā'rā, a river and plain of Persia, province of Khoozistan; the river, an affluent of the Helwan River, S.W. of Zohab; and the plain it traverses the place of a breeding stud, famous throughout Persia.

DEIRA, dī'rā or dā'rā, the name of one of the two sovereignites into which the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland was divided, in the middle of the seventh century.

DEIROOT, or DEIRUT, dā-root', a town of Lower Egypt, province, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

DEISLINGEN, dīs'ling-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Black-Forest, 35 miles S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 1500.

DEJTAR, dā'tăr', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 5 miles from Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1297.

DE KALB', a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 437 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms its boundary on the N.W.; it is also drained by the sources of South River, one of the main branches of the Ocmulgee, and by Peachtree, Nancy's, and Utoy Creeks. The surface is elevated and undulating. The famous Stone Mountain, in the E. part of the county, is estimated to rise about 2000 feet above the nearest stream. See STONE MOUNTAIN. The soil in the vicinity of the river is excellent. Gold has been found in small quantities; and the county contains iron, and an abundance of granite. Chalybeate springs occur at Decatur and Atlanta. Four of the principal railroads of the state terminate in the county, at the city of Atlanta. Named in honor of Baron De Kalb, who bravely

fell at the battle of Camden, in 1780. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 14,328, of whom 11,404, were free, and 2924 slaves.

DE KALB, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, is about 50 miles long, and has an area of 775 square miles. It is intersected by Wills Creek, an affluent of Coosa River, dividing the county into nearly equal portions. This creek flows through a valley of the same name, about 60 miles long, and 5 miles wide, which is enclosed by Lookout Mountain on the S.E., and Sand Mountain on the N.W. The soil of the valley is fertile and much improved. Water-power is abundant. The county is noted for its romantic scenery. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 8245, of whom 7739 were free, and 506 slaves.

DE KALB, a county in the N. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by Caney Fork, an affluent of the Cumberland River, and also watered by several creeks which furnish motive-power. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil productive. The turnpike from Lebanon to Sparta passes through the county. Capital, Smithville. Pop. 3010, of whom 7348 were free, and 668 slaves.

DE KALB, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 346 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee, and by Cedar Creek. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil fertile. Organized in 1836. Capital, Auburn. Pop. 8251.

DE KALB, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 648 square miles. It is drained by Sycamore and Indian Creeks, affluents of the Kishwaukee and Fox Rivers. The surface is undulating and the soil good. The greater part of the county is prairie, with some good timber. Capital, Sycamore. Pop. 7540.

DE KALB, a new county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 410 square miles. It is drained by Blue and Grindstone Creeks, affluents of Grand River, and by Livingston Creek, and the Third Fork of Platte River. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. De Kalb was formed out of part of Clinton county. Capital, Marysville. Pop. 2075, of whom 2010 were free, and 65 slaves.

DE KALB, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains the village of Richville. Pop. 2339.

DE KALB, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

DE KALB, a village of Kershaw district, South Carolina, on Pinetree Creek, about 1 mile from Camden, has a cotton factory.

DE KALB, a post-village, capital of Kemper co., Mississippi, about 105 miles E.N.E. of Jackson.

DE KALB, a post-village of Bowie co., Texas, 14 miles N.W. of Boston, the county seat, and 29 miles E. of Clarksville, contains 3 or 4 families.

DE KALB, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

DE KALB, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

DE KALB, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 4861.

DE KALB, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, about 200 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

DE KALB, a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, 50 miles N.W. of Independence.

DE KALB CENTRE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois, near 200 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

DEKKAN, a country of Hindostan. See DECCAN.

DEKNAL, dêk-nâl', or dêk-nawl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 40 miles N. of Cuttack.

DEKORA, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on the left bank of Wisconsin River, 6 miles below Winnebago Portage, and 30 miles N. of Madison. Small steamers can ascend from the Mississippi to this village. It has 1 church, 1 mill, and 150 inhabitants. Pop. 661.

DELAFIELD, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 25 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 flouring mills, 4 stores, and 1 machine shop. Pop. of township, 1134.

DELAGOA Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in South-eastern Africa, 55 miles in length, from N. to S., by 20 miles across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary, Myach Island, 25° 58' S., lon. 33° 15' E. The shores are flat, marshy, and unhealthy in summer. The bay, commodious and safe, is a good deal frequented by South Sea whalers. It receives the Manice River from the N., and Mapoota, or Macharanna, from the S., and has on its W. side an estuary, termed English River, formed by the mouth of several streams, one of which, the Delagoa River, is navigable by vessels drawing 12 feet water for 40 miles, and by boats for 200 miles. The Portuguese have a small fort near Cape Inyack, whence a limited export trade in ivory and gold dust, and a larger trade in slaves, is carried on.

DELAMAR, a small post-village, Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

DELAMERE, dêl'a-mear, a parish of England, co., and 12 miles E.N.E. of Chester. Its extensive forest is now almost wholly under culture. It gives the title of baron to the Cholmondeley family.

DE LANCEY a post-office of Madison co., New York.

DE LA PALMA, dêl'la pal'ma, a post-office, Brown co., Ohio.

DE LARGE BAYOU, dê lar' bîoo, of Louisiana, commences in the N. part of Terre Bonne parish, and flows S.W. into the Gulf of Mexico.

DELAVAN, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

DELAVAN, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, 45 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

DELAVAN, a thriving post-village of Delavan township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank road leading from Racine to Janesville 45 miles W. from the former. Turtle Creek and the outlet of Swan Lake unite here and supply a valuable water-power, which is partly improved. Pop. of the entire township, 1260.

DELAWARE, dêl'a-war, called by the Indians *Mukeriskillon*, an important river of the United States, rises in New York, on the W. declivity of the Catskill Mountains, by two branches, the Cocquago (or Oquago) and the Popacton, which unite at the village of Hancock, on the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, near the N.E. extremity of the latter state. It flows first south-eastward for a distance of more than 70 miles, to Port Jervis, where it encounters the Kittatinny (or Shawangunk) Mountain, by which its course is inflected to the S.W. Pursuing this direction to the N. extremity of Northampton county, it passes through the mountain ridge at the well-known Delaware Water Gap, one of the most remarkable curiosities in the state. The mountain on each side rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of 1000 or 1200 feet above the river. From this point its general course is southward until it crosses the South Mountain, a few miles below Easton, and turning again to the S.E., falls over the primitive ledge at Trenton, and meets the tide-water 132 miles from the sea. Now increased to a fine navigable river, about half a mile in width, it takes a south-westward course, passes by Philadelphia, and empties itself into Delaware Bay, about 40 miles below that city. Its entire length is about 300 miles. The main stream, through its whole course, forms the boundary between the states of New York and New Jersey on one hand, and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the other. It is navigable for ships of the largest size to Philadelphia, and for steamboats to Trenton; smaller boats can descend the stream through its whole course. A canal has been constructed along this river from Bristol to Easton, a distance of 60 miles, and a heavy trade in coal, lumber, and grain is carried on by this means. The chief towns on the Delaware are Easton and Philadelphia on the right, and Trenton, Burlington and Camden on the left bank. The area drained by the Delaware is estimated by Darby at 11,250 square miles. The great inflections of this river and of the Susquehanna, exhibit a remarkable parallelism, and both receive their largest tributaries from the right hand. Islands of small extent occur in various parts of its channel, one of which lies between Philadelphia and Camden, where the river is about 1 mile wide. Substantial bridges extend across this river at several points, of which Trenton is the first that occurs in ascending from its mouth. The New York and Erie Railroad follows the course of the Delaware for a distance of about 90 miles, and two canals extend from this river to the Hudson, namely, the Morris Canal, and the Delaware and Hudson. This river was bridged with solid ice at Philadelphia in the winter of 1831-2, but this only happens in seasons of unusual severity. Large numbers of shad are caught in the river in the lower part of its course. The name of the river Delaware, as well as the Delaware Indians and territory, was given in honor of Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth. The Delaware was originally called by the Dutch the South (Zuyd) River, to distinguish it from the Hudson or North River.

DELAWARE, one of the Middle States, and one of the original thirteen, is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware River and Bay, (which separates it from New Jersey,) and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland. It lies between 38° 28' and 39° 50' N. lat., and between 75° and 75° 45' W. lon., being about 96 miles in length, and 37 in its greatest breadth, including an area (the smallest except Rhode Island in the Union) of 2120 square miles, or 1,356,000 acres, of which 580,862 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country, Minerals, &c.—There are no mountains in Delaware, but the northern portion is beautifully variegated by hill and vale, while the central and southern sections are mostly level. Delaware forms a part of a low peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, of which the Eastern shore of Maryland constitutes the larger portion. There is a slightly elevated region on the western side of Delaware, running N. and S., which is occupied by a swampy tract, the source of the streams which flow in opposite directions to the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. This elevation is terminated by a cypress swamp at the south. Delaware has few minerals: a fine sand for glass manufacture is found near the head of Delaware Bay, which is exported to New England. Bog iron ore exists in the southern part of the state.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The Delaware River and Bay, as has been elsewhere stated, bound this state on the E. There are no other large waters. The Brandywine and Christiana

Creeks, the former running S.E. from Pennsylvania, and the other coming in from the S.W., unite at Wilmington, and pour their waters into the Delaware one mile below their junction. There are a number of other creeks which empty into the Delaware Bay, that are navigable by coasting vessels for a short distance, and therefore important to the inhabitants. Indian River flows into the Atlantic Ocean, near the southern extremity of the state. The Choptank and Nanticoke have their origin near the middle of Delaware, and flow S.W. into Chesapeake Bay. The Brandywine, so well known for the important battle fought on its shores, just beyond the limits of Delaware, is a very fine mill stream, and has numerous flour, powder, and other mills on its banks.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The banks of the Brandywine near Wilmington are very romantic and wild, and near them are the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, much visited by Philadelphians, who seek a pleasant retreat with their families in the summer months. Lewes, or Lewistown, near Cape Henlopen, is becoming a bathing resort. Near it is Delaware Breakwater, about two-thirds of a mile in extent, with one face presented to the sea and another to the current of the river; the latter to protect vessels from floating ice. The ice-breaker is about 1500 feet long. Both are built of massive stone, at an expense to the United States government of over $2,000,000. The deep cut in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is 20 feet perpendicular, and is said to be the deepest excavation of the kind in any canal in the world.

Climate, Soil, Productions.—The climate of the N. of Delaware is severe at times, but in the southern part the air is ameliorated by the influence of the sea. The soil in the N. and on the shore of the Delaware River is good, but the southern portion is sandy; in the centre it consists of clay and sand mixed. Wheat, Indian corn, and butter, are the staples of the state; besides which considerable quantities of oats, live stock, wool, Irish and sweet potatoes, market vegetables, hay, and fruits, with some rye, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, wine, cheese, grass seeds, hemp, flax, hops, beeswax, and honey, are produced. The peaches of Delaware have become very celebrated: the other fruits are apples, pears, plums, grapes, and berries of different kinds. In 1850 there were in Delaware 6003 farms under cultivation, occupying 350,862 acres of improved land, and producing 482,511 bushels of wheat, 3,145,542 of Indian corn, 604,518 of oats, 240,542 of Irish potatoes, 65,443 of sweet potatoes, orchard products, valued at $46,574, market goods, worth $12,714, live stock, $1,849,281, slaughtered animals, $373,665, 1,055,308 pounds of butter, 57,756 of wool, and 41,248 of beeswax and honey.

Internal Improvements.—Delaware is crossed by two lines of railway, forming parts of the great chain of communication between the North and East and the capital of the Union; about 40 miles of their tracks are included within the state. A railroad is being built from Wilmington through Dover to Seaford. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railway crosses through Wilmington and Newark, leaving the state near Elkton, Maryland. The New Castle and Frenchtown Railway forms part of a steamboat line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, much travelled when navigation is open. An air-line railway is talked of from Norfolk to New York, through the southern and eastern part of Delaware. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal connects the bays of the same names at Delaware City and Back Creek, and forms an important link in the coast navigation between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the ports of Virginia. It is of sufficient depth to allow schooners and small steamers to pass through.

Manufactures.—Wilmington in this state is a manufacturing town, and has long been celebrated for its powder, paper, and flour mills; recently, coach-making has become a very important branch of industry in this town. In 1850 there were in Delaware 513 manufactories, each producing over $500 annually. A considerable amount of ship-building is done at Wilmington. Of the manufacturing establishments in the state in 1850, 12 were cotton mills, employing a capital of $460,100, and 413 male and 425 female hands, consuming raw material valued at $312,068, and producing 3,521,636 yards of stuffs, and 533,000 pounds of yarn, worth together $538,439; 8 woollen mills, employing a capital of $148,500, and 122 male and 18 female hands, consuming raw material worth $204,172, and producing 152,000 yards of stuffs valued at $251,000; 15 forges, furnaces, &c., employing a capital of $358,500, and 300 male hands, consuming raw material worth $178,352, and producing 4180 tons of wrought and cast iron, valued at $322,462; and 16 tanneries, employing a capital of $99,350, consuming raw material worth $99,620, and producing leather valued at $163,742; home-made manufactures valued at $32,809 were also fabricated.

Commerce.—Though bounded by navigable water for nearly half her extent, Delaware has but little foreign trade, because of her proximity to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The tonnage owned by the state in 1852 was 13,264 tons; and the number of vessels built the same year was 33, tonnage 4,436. Delaware exports to other states considerable flour, grain, large quantities of peaches, lumber, (from the cypress swamps,) and sand for the manufacture of glass.

Education.—The school fund of Delaware amounted in 1853 to $33,329; the number of free schools was 236, with 10,230 scholars, educated at an expense of $49,460, of which $23,909 was defrayed by taxation. Newark College, with 45 students, and 7500 volumes in its library, and St. Mary's College, at Wilmington, are the only colleges in Delaware. Wilmington is noted for its boarding-schools. There are also flourishing academies or high schools in New Castle, Georgetown, Milford, and other towns.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 180 churches in Delaware in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 12; the Episcopalians, 21; the Friends, 9; the Methodists, 106; the Presbyterians, 26; the Roman Catholics, 3; the Union Church, 1; and the Africans, 2. Of the free adult population, 10,181 could not read and write, of whom 404 were of foreign birth.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 59,096; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; in 1830, 76,749; in 1840, 78,085; and in 1850, 91,532, of whom 35,746 were white males, 35,423 white females, 9036 free colored males, 9037 free colored females, and 1174 male and 1116 female slaves. This population was divided into 15,439 families, occupying 15,290 dwellings. Of the population, 72,523 were born in the state, 11,455 in other states, 952 in England, 3513 in Ireland, 172 in Scotland and Wales, 21 in British America, 343 in Germany, 73 in France, 137 in other countries, and 63 whose places of birth were unknown. In the 12 months ending June 1st, 1850, there died 1206 persons, or about 13 in every thousand; and in the same period 697 paupers, of whom 123 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about $35 dollars each. There were also, in 1850, 54 deaf and dumb, of whom 4 were free colored and 2 slaves; 39 blind, of whom 14 were free colored; 68 insane, of whom 20 were free colored; and 92 idiotic, of whom 14 were free colored, and 4 slaves. Of the population, 5 were employed in mining, 16,015 in agriculture, 467 in commerce, 4060 in manufactures, 401 in navigating the ocean, 235 in internal navigation, and 199 in learned professions.

Delaware has 3 counties, namely, Kent, Newcastle, and Sussex. Capital, Dover.

Cities and Towns.—Wilmington is the largest town in the state. Pop. in 1853, 16,163. The other principal towns are Dover, pop. about 1000, and New Castle, pop. 1202, Lewes, Smyrna, and Georgetown.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Delaware is chosen for 4 years, and receives a salary of $1333 per annum. The senate is composed of 9 members, elected for 4 years, and the house of representatives of 21 members, chosen for 1 year. These officers are all elected by the direct vote of the people. The legislature meets biennially, on the 2d Tuesday in October. Every white male citizen over 22 years of age, who has paid a tax, and resided one year in the state, and one month next preceding the election in the county where he votes, is entitled to the right of suffrage. Those between 21 and 22, not otherwise disqualified, may vote without having paid a tax. Delaware has but one member in the national house of representatives, and three electoral votes for president of the United States. This small state, however, has furnished several distinguished men to the national councils: John Dickinson to the Revolutionary period, and Rodney, Bayard, McLane, and Clayton, since that period. The judiciary consists—1. Of a superior court, one chief and three associate judges; 2. A court of chancery, with one judge; 3. An orphans' court, composed of a chancellor and a judge of the superior court; and, 4. A probate court. A new and amended constitution was submitted to the people in 1853 and rejected. The assessed value of property in Delaware in 1850 was $17,412,640: productive property, $190,000; ordinary expenses, $11,000 per annum, exclusive of schools. Public debt, none. There were in 1853 9 banks in Delaware, with an aggregate capital of $1,420,000, a circulation of $1,000,000, and $200,000 in coin.

History.—Delaware was first settled by the Swedes and Finns about 1627; was subjected by the Dutch from New York in 1655; but fell into the hands of the English with that colony in 1664. It formed a part of the grant to Penn from the crown in 1682, under the name of the "Three Lower Counties of Delaware;" but in 1701 was separated from Pennsylvania, though subject to the same governor down to the period of the Revolution.

DELAWARE, a county in the S.S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and on the S.W. the Delaware River separates it from Pennsylvania. It is drained by the Coquago and Popacaton branches of the Delaware River, Olant Creek, and other smaller streams. The surface is generally hilly or mountainous, with fertile intervening valleys. The Delaware and Susquehanna are navigable for boats from this county, and large quantities of lumber are annually rafted down them. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses the S.W. part of the county. Named from the Delaware River, which has its source in the N.E. part of the county. Capital, Delhi. Pop. 39,834.

DELAWARE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on the state and river of the same name, has an area of 180 square miles. It is intersected by Darby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester Creeks. Brandywine Creek forms the boundary on the S.W. The surface is generally undulating or hilly, excepting the level tracts along the Delaware River. The soil being derived from primary rocks, is not naturally the most fertile: but has been rendered highly productive by the use of lime and other manures. A large part of the land is occupied by dairy farms. The principal rocks which underlie the county are gneiss and mica slate; the quarries of the former furnish a large quantity of building material for Philadelphia. Whetstones of good quality are procured near Darby Creek, and exported to all parts of the Union. The county is liberally supplied with water-power, which is employed in numerous manufactories. It is intersected by the West Chester, the Philadelphia and Columbia, and the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroads. The earliest settlement of the province was made in this county, by the Swedes in 1643. Organized in 1789 and named from the Delaware River. Capital, Media. Pop. 24,679.

DELAWARE, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 470 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, and also drained by the Big Walnut, Alum, and Mill Creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil productive. There are valuable sulphur springs at the county seat. The county is liberally supplied with water power. It is intersected by the Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad, and by another leading from Springfield to Londonville. Capital, Delaware. Pop. 21,817.

DELAWARE, a county in the E. part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the White and Mississinewa Rivers. The surface is nearly level; a small portion of it is occupied by wet prairies, which are adapted to grass. The soil is generally productive. The streams afford an ample supply of water-power. The county is traversed by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe of Indians, by whom the county was once inhabited. Capital, Muncie. Pop. 10,843.

DELAWARE, a county in the E.N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Makequeta River, an affluent of the Mississippi, and by Buffalo Creek. The surface is uneven, and in some parts broken; the soil is mostly productive. Timber and water are said to be abundant, and the climate is considered healthy. Capital, Delhi. Pop. 1759.

DELAWARE, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 2577.

DELAWARE, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey. Pop. 2571.

DELAWARE, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2863.

DELAWARE, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1998.

DELAWARE, a post-village and township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, about 40 miles N. by E. of Easton. Pop. 794.

DELAWARE, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 445.

DELAWARE, a post-township in the central part of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 3323.

DELAWARE or DELAWARE COURT-HOUSE, a post town, capital of Delaware co., Ohio, situated in the above township, on the right bank of the Olentangy River, and on the railroad between Cleveland and Columbus, 21 miles N. of the latter. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, and is neatly built. There is a bridge across the river here. The Ohio Wesleyan University, established at this place in 1845, has a library of 5700 volumes and about 250 students. Delaware has a medicinal spring, resorted to by many persons, the water of which is cold hydrosulphurous. The Springfield and Londonville Railroad, crosses the river at this point. Delaware contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 printing offices, 1 bank, a union school, and the "Hinton House," one of the largest hotels in Ohio. Assessed value of property in 1847, $415,192; in 1853, $641,894. Pop. in 1850, 2074.

DELAWARE, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 1035.

DELAWARE, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. P. 867.

DELAWARE, a post-village and township of Ripley co., Indiana, 36 miles N. by E. of Madison. Pop. 1274.

DELAWARE, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, 59 miles S.W. of Springfield.

DELAWARE, a post-office of the Indian country, Nebraska.

DELAWARE, del'a-war, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 149 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 12 miles from London. Pop. about 400.

DELAWARE BAY, a large arm of the sea, separating the states of New Jersey and Delaware, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, 17 miles distant from each other. Its entire length to the entrance of the Delaware River, of which it may be regarded as a broad estuary, is about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. Numerous shoals in the bay render the navigation in some parts difficult. The want of any good anchorage ground on this portion of the United States coast has induced the general government to construct an extensive breakwater within Cape Henlopen. By this means a safe and capacious harbor, with a depth of from 4 to 6 fathoms, has been formed. A beacon, on the N.W. end of the Breakwater, exhibits a red fixed light, 66 feet above the level of the bay.

DELAWARE BRIDGE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

DELAWARE CITY, a thriving post-borough of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Delaware River, near its mouth, 46 miles below Philadelphia. It is the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and contains 2 or 3 churches, a bank, and numerous stores. Pop. in 1850, 908.

DELAWARE CITY, a settlement in Kansas Territory, on the left bank of the Missouri River, about 25 miles above the junction of the Kansas.

DELAWARE COLLEGE. See NEWARK, Delaware.

DELAWARE GROVE, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE HILL, a village of Greene co., Arkansas.

DELAWARES, a tribe of Indians, occupying a portion of the United States territory assigned to the Indians W. of the Missouri. They were formerly numerous and powerful, occupying part of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; their present number is about 800.

DELAY, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

DELBINO, a village of Turkey. See DELVINO.

DELBRUCK, (Bellbrück, dêl'brük, a market-town of Prussia, Westphalia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Paderborn. Pop. 1110.

DELDEN, dêl'den, a town of Holland, province of Over-Yssel, 31 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 7495.

DELECTABLE HILL, a post-office of Pike co., Indiana, 120 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

DELEMONT, dêl'mon', (Ger. *Delsberg*, dêls'BERG,) a town of Switzerland, canton, and 29 miles N. of Bern, on the left bank of the Sorne. Pop. 1422. It has a manufactory of watches.

DELFT, dêlft, (commonly pronounced dêlf,) a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 9 miles N.W. of Rotterdam, on the canal between it and the Hague. Pop. with suburbs, 17,500. It is well built of brick, and clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the palace, in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, July 10th, 1584, now used as barracks; a Gothic church, with the magnificent tomb of that prince, and that of Grotius (Hugo van Groot), born at Delft, April 10th, 1583; the old church, with the tombs of Admiral Van Tromp, the famous Peter Hein, and the naturalist Leeuwenhoek; the council-house, arsenal, and school of military engineering. It has many breweries and distilleries with manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloth, soap, and earthenwares, but most of the coarse table goods known as "Delft ware," are in reality made in England.

DELFT, (original name Nedoontivoe or Long Island,) a small island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, about 8 miles long by 3 broad, and entirely surrounded by coral reefs.

DELFTSHAVEN, dêlfts'hâ'ven, a town of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the right bank of the Meuse, 2 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, with 3000 inhabitants engaged in ship building, in the herring fishery, and in distilling. It was the birthplace of Peter Hein.

DELFZYL, or DELFZIJL, delf-zîl, (L. *Castrum Delfzilianum*,) a maritime town and fortress of Holland, province, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Groningen, at the mouth of the old Delf or Damsterdiep, and on the estuary of the Ems. Pop. 1704.

DELHI, dêl'lee, (Sanscrit, *Indraprastha*,) a city of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, capital of the above province, and anciently of the Patan and Mogul Empires, lat. 28° 40' N., lon. 77° 16' E. It is about 700 miles N.E. of Bombay, and about 750 miles N.W. of Calcutta, and now the residence of the King of Delhi. It was at one time the largest city in Hindostan, covering a space of 20 square miles, and having a population of two millions. It is now reduced to a circumference of 7 miles, and its population to about 250,000. A vast tract covered with the ruins of palaces, pavilions, baths, gardens, and mausoleums, mark the extent of the ancient metropolis of the Mogul Empire. The present city, built on two rocky eminences, is surrounded by walls of red sandstone, 30 feet high, and from 3 to 6 feet thick, with a moat 20 feet broad. There are seven colossal arched gates, defended by round bulwarks, and all built of freestone. The streets are all narrow, excepting two, which are, or rather were, of the breadths respectively of 30 and 40 yards, but now narrowed and otherwise disfigured by the intrusion of new buildings. One of them divides the city from E. to W. The houses here are of sandstone and brick, and are of two and three stories in height. The bazaars have a very attractive appearance, being filled with rich and showy goods displayed to the best advantage, and thronged with busy crowds. The palace or residence of the Great Mogul, built by Shah Jehan, is by far the most interesting building in Delhi, and the most magnificent structure of the kind in India. It is situated on the bank of the Jumna, and is

about a mile and a half in circuit. Its lofty embattled walls, stupendous towers surmounted by elegant pavilions, marble domes, and gilded minarets, form altogether an unequalled assemblage of taste and magnificence. Another remarkable object in the city is the Jamma mosque, a splendid structure in the Byzantine-Arabic style, and considered by the Mohammedans the wonder of the world. It is built of white marble and red sandstone. At the two extreme corners rise minarets 150 feet high, and between them two lofty domes. A splendid view of the city and adjoining country is obtained from the summits of the minarets, which are ascended by winding staircases within. There are no fewer than forty other mosques in different parts of the city, many of them having lofty minarets and gilded domes. Five miles S. of the city is the tomb of the Emperor Hoomaioon, the largest and handsomest of the sepulchral monuments of Delhi, and at the distance of a few hundred paces are the tombs of several saints; the most remarkable of which is that of the celebrated Mussulman saint, Nizam-ud-Deen, distinguished by its elegant arabesques and filagree work, executed in beautiful white marble. The famous observatory of Jye-Singh, Rajah of Jeypoor, at the S.W. extremity of the city, has been much dilapidated, and its astronomical instruments nearly all destroyed or carried off. The principal European structures are an arsenal, a church, a college, attended in 1845 by 460 students, a printing office, and the dwellings of the British functionaries, who exercise the real authority at Delhi, the Mogul emperor receiving a yearly stipend of 150,000*l.* from the Indo-British government. The vicinity is fertilized by the canal of Ali-Merdan, re-opened by the British in 1820. Delhi has manufactures of scarfs, embroidery, harness, and ornamented goods in great variety; and its bazaars are furnished with most of the produce of the East.

Delhi, or as it was anciently called, Indraprast'ha, is mentioned by the Mohammedan historians as early as A. D. 1008, when it was the residence of the Hindoo rajahs. It has at various times undergone great vicissitudes, having been frequently taken by hostile powers, and subjected to all the miseries of such events. In the beginning of the present century, the prosperity of the city and country around was almost entirely annihilated, and the Mogul Emperor and royal family reduced to the utmost poverty and distress by the Mahrattas, who took possession of his capital, of his gardens and houses, and used his name to oppress and impoverish the people by fraud and extortion. From this miserable state of desolation and ruin the city was rescued by the British in 1803, when it was entered and taken possession of by Lord Lake, after he had defeated the army of Dowlub Row Scinda, in the neighborhood. Peace and order were now restored to the city and territory, and a handsome annual allowance made to the emperor and family. Pop. 250,000; of whom the Mohammedans are to the Hindoos in the proportion of 2 to 7.

DELHI or DEHLI, an old Mohammedan province of Hindostan, between lat. 28° and 31° N., and lon. 75° and 80° E., surrounded by the provinces of Gurhwal, Oude, Agra, Rajpootana, and Lahore. It is now one of the six administrative divisions of the North-western provinces, and comprehends but a small portion of the ancient province. Area, 6274 square miles. Pop. 1,488,556. Several canals traverse the country, the chief of which is the Doab Canal, and the canal of Ali Merdan Khan, extending from Kurnaul to Delhi. The province came under British rule in 1803. Delhi is the capital.

DELHI, dêl'hî, a post-village and township, capital of Delaware co., New York, on the Coquago River, a branch of the Delaware, 77 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains a court-house, several churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Pop. 2909.

DELHI, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 1942.

DELHI, a small village of Delaware co., Ohio, 32 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

DELHI, a township of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 402.

DELHI, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, 14 miles N.N.W. of Alton.

DELHI, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., Iowa, near the Makoqueta River, about 40 miles W. of Dubuque.

DELHI, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on the right bank of Fox River, 80 miles N.E. of Madison. It has 3 stores, 2 mills, and 40 dwellings.

DELHI CENTRE, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

DELIA, a village of Sicily. See DECLIA.

DELIA LAKE, in the western part of Essex co., New York, one of the sources of the Hudson River. Length, about 5 miles.

DELI-BABA, dâ'lee-bâ'bâ', a village of Asiatic Turkey, 48 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom. It is inhabited solely by Armenians. The only building of note is a large Turkish tomb, to which the village owes its name.

DELICETO, dâ-le-chê'to, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 3 miles S.E. of Bovino. Pop. 3000. It has a collegiate church, and various charitable establishments.

DELIKLITASH', dâl-e-kle-tâsh', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Seevas.

DELITZSCH, dâ'litsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Lober. Pop. 4670. It is well built, and has a castle, 3 churches, a hospital, with manufactures of tobacco, woollen stockings, and gloves.

DELLAMCOTTA, a fortress of Northern Hindostan, in Bootan, 47 miles E.S.E. of Sikkim. It was taken by the British in 1773, but again restored.

DELLE, dêl, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 11 miles S.E. of Belfort. Pop. 965.

DELLI, dâ'lee, a town and small state on the N.E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The town stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 3° 46' N., lon. 98° 42' E.

DELLIBLAT, dêl'le-blât', a village of Hungary, about 10 miles from Neudorf. The inhabitants are Wallachians. P. 3986.

DELLNICZE, dêll-neez'eâ, a village of Austrian Croatia. Pop. 1679.

DELLO, a town of Sumatra, on the Strait of Malacca, at the mouth of a river, nearly opposite Penang.

DELLYS, dêl'leez', a seaport town of Algeria, 49 miles E. of Algiers. It is built out of the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be the *Rusucurium* of Pliny. Steamboat communication is kept up with Algiers. Pop. 1500.

DELLY, MOUNT, a headland of British India, presidency of Madras, on the W. coast, 15 miles N.W. of Cananore.

DELMAR', a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. P. 2149.

DELL PRAIRIE, a post-office of Adams co., Wisconsin.

DELMENHORST', a town of North-western Germany, grand duchy, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Oldenburg, on the Delme. Pop. 1777.

DELORAINE dêl'o-rân', a town of Van Diemen's Land, 32 miles from Launceston.

DELOS, two small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades; the largest, in lat. 37° 24' N., lon. 25° 15' E., is 4½ miles long, and 2 miles broad. It is the ancient *Rhenea*. The smaller island, about half a mile E. of the former, is celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and as containing a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.

DE LOS PATOS, a lake of Brazil. See PATOS, LAKE.

DELOW, dê-low', or DALLU, dâl-loo', a town of West Soodan, 20 miles S.E. of Boossa, in lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 5° 15' E. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly the capital of Mandara.

DELPHI, a mountain of Greece. See EUBŒA.

DELPHI, a small town of ancient Greece, in Phocis, near the site of the modern CASTRI, (which see.) It was remarkable as containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

DELPHI, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 210 miles W. of Albany.

DELPHI, a village of Marion co., Tennessee, on the W. side of Sequatchie River, 114 miles S.E. of Nashville.

DELPHI, a flourishing post-village, capital of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 1 mile E. of the Wabash River, and 65 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a fertile and improving country, the surplus produce of which is shipped here by canal. An immense water-power is produced by a dam across the river. Delphi has several churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2000.

DELPHI, a post-village in Gasconade co., Missouri, 80 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

DELPHOS, formerly SECTION TEN, a flourishing post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Miami Extension Canal, 115 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is the largest village and principal market of the county, and owes its rapid growth to the navigation of the canal, which affords extensive water-power. The village contained, in 1850, a large iron foundry and machine shop, 2 woollen factories, several boat-yards, and mills of different kinds. Laid out in 1841. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

DELRAY', a post-office of Upson co., Georgia.

DELREY, dêl-rî', a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

DELTA, dêl'ta, (the name of the Greek letter Δ,) often applied to the alluvial tracts enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river and their common recipient. Deltas are called fluvial, lacustrine, Mediterranean, and Oceanic, according to the recipient of the streams which form them. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into two branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, Niger, and Mississippi. *Deltic branches* of a river are those which enclose a delta; and *deltic islands* are those formed by the *ana*-deltic branches of a compound delta.

DELTA, a county of Michigan, forms the southern extremity of the upper peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, has an area estimated at 3500 square miles. The Menomonee River forms its boundary on the S.W., separating it from Wisconsin. It is drained by Ford and Whitefish Rivers. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The rocks which underlie this county are limestone and sandstone. Named probably from its triangular shape.

DELTA, a post-village of Lee township, Oneida co., New York, 20 miles N.W. of Utica. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores and mills.

DELTA, a new post-village, capital of Coahoma co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, at the Yazoo Pass, 66 miles below Memphis. It contains, perhaps, 20 dwellings.

DELTA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio, about 30 miles S.W. of Toledo.

DELTA, a post-township forming the north-eastern extremity of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 242.

DELTA, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

DELTA, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

DELTING, a parish of Shetland, island of Mainland, on its N. coast. Pop. 2019, who mostly live by fishing.

DELTON, a post-village of Deltona township, Sauk co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.N.W. of Madison, has 2 or 3 churches and about 40 dwellings.

DELUWI, del'oo-ee', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 140 miles S. of Meshed. Pop. 300, of the Arab race.

DELVINACHI, dêl-vo-nâ'kee, a village of European Turkey, containing about 300 houses, 28 miles E. of Delvino.

DELVINO or DELBINO, dêl'vo-no, a large village of European Turkey, in Albania, 47 miles W.N.W. of Yanina, on a hill-slope covered with olive and orange plantations, formerly the residence of the pasha.

DEMAK, dêm'âk', or DAMAK, dâ'mâk', a town, district, and river on the N. coast of the island of Java, province of Samarang. The town, 15 miles E.N.E. of Samarang, on the river of the same name, is populous, and was formerly capital of the kingdom of Demak.

DEMAR, a town of Arabia. See DAMAR.

DEMARCATION POINT, a cape on the Arctic coast of North America, in lat. 69° 45′ N., lon. 141° W., marking the boundary between the British and Russian North American possessions.

DEMAVEND, (dêm'â-vênd',) MOUNT, a volcanic mountain of Persia, and the loftiest peak of the Elbrooz chain, between the provinces Irak-Ajamee and Mazanderan, 40 miles N.E. of Teheran. It has an elevation of 14,695 feet. Its shape is conical, with a crater-shaped summit. It yields large quantities of pumice-stone, and pure sulphur. Around its base are many hot springs; between it and Teheran is the small town of Demavend.

DEMBEA, dêm'be-a, improperly pronounced dêm-bee'a, written also DAMBEA, or TZANA, a lake of Abyssinia, in lat. 12° N., lon. 37° 15′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 25 miles. It contains several islands, the largest named Dek, and its S. part is traversed by the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile.

DEMBIA, dêm'be-a, a river of Western Africa, in Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountainous district on the S.E. of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic at lat. 9° 45′ N.

DEMBLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DEMED, dêm'êd', a village of the Algerian Sahara, 174 miles S. by E. of Algiers. The houses, which are low and ill constructed, are surrounded with gardens containing fruit-trees, pulse, and grapes of excellent quality. Powder is manufactured here. Pop. about 200.

DEMER, dâ'mer, a river of Belgium, provinces of Limbourg and South Brabant, joins the Dyle 6 miles S. of Louvain, after a W. course of 47 miles, for the last 18 of which it is navigable.

DEMERARA, dêm-er-â'ra, written also DEMERARY, a river of South America, in British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20′ N., and after a N. course of perhaps 180 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 58° 20′ W., by an estuary, on the E. side of which stands Georgetown.

DEMERARA, a populous district of British Guiana, intersected by the above river. Pop. in 1851, 50,259.

DEMERIE'S FERRY, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

DEMIANKA, dâ-me-â'ka, a river of Siberia, rises in Lake Ogansko, government of Tobolsk, flows E., and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Irtish from the right.

DEMIANSK, dêm-e-âsk', a town of Russia, government, and 106 miles S.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 1200.

DEMIANSK, a village of Siberia, government, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Tobolsk.

DEMING, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

DEMIR-HISSAR, dâ-meer'-his'sar', "Iron Castle," (anc. *Heracleia?*) a town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, on the Struma, 15 miles N.N.W. of Seres. It stands at the foot of a hill, which is crowned with an old fort, whence its name. Pop. 8000.

DEMISH, dâ'mish', written also ODEMES, a commercial town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 50 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna.

DEMMIN, dêm-meen', a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 73 miles W.N.W. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Tollense and the Trebel. Pop. 6140. It has a superior school, manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, linen, stockings, and leather, distilleries, breweries, a brisk trade in corn, tobacco, timber, and gloves. The exports of grain in 1852 comprised 64,112 quarters, of which 50,420 were wheat; It is very ancient, and celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained; its fortifications were razed in 1759.

DEMOCRACY, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

DEMOCRACY, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

DEMOCRAT, a post-office, Buncombe co., North Carolina.

DEMOCRAT, a township in Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 681.

DEMOCRAT, a post-office in Iroquois co., Illinois.

DEMONESOI, Sea of Marmora. See PRINCES' ISLANDS.

DEMONE, VAL, vâl dâ-mo'nâ, an old division in the N.E. of Sicily, now partly comprised in the province of Messina.

DEMONTE, dâ-mon'tâ, a fortified town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 15 miles S.W. of Coni, on the right bank of the Stura. Pop. 6956. It has been repeatedly besieged, and was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1774.

DEMOPOLIS, a flourishing post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, just below the mouth of the Black Warrior, 64 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It is a place of considerable trade, and the principal depôt for the cotton exported from the county, the capital and labor of which is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of that article. The salubrity of the air, the refined society, and the excellence of the schools, render this an attractive place of residence. It contains 4 churches and a United States land office. Pop. about 1000.

DEMORESTVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, 9 miles N.W. of Picton, 12 miles from Belleville, and 4 miles from North Port. North Port is the landing-place for Demorestville. Pop. about 300.

DEMOS, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

DEMOTICA, de-mot'i-kâ, (anc. *Didymoticho?*) a town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, on the Maritza, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, 25 miles S. of Adrianople. Pop. 8000. It is well built, has several Greek churches, and schools. It was the residence of Charles XII. for a year after the battle of Poltava.

DEMPSEYTOWN, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

DENAIN, deh-nâN', a village of France, department of Nord, a station on the railway from Abscon to Valenciennes, 14 miles E. of Douai. Pop. in 1852, 8691. In 1712, Villars gained a victory here over Prince Eugene.

DENANE, de-nain', a village of Saline co., Illinois, 90 miles S.S.E. of Vandalia.

DENBIGH, dên'bee, or DENBIGHSHIRE, dên'bee-shir, a maritime county of North Wales, having N. the Irish Sea. Area, 603 square miles, or 385,920 acres, of which about 150,000 are estimated to be arable, the rest being mostly in pasture. Pop. in 1851, 92,583. The surface is mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Valle-Crucis. The Conway forms its W., and the Dee most part of its E. boundary. Wool is manufactured into stockings, flannel, and coarse cloths by the rural population. It has mines of coal, lead, iron, flint, and slate; in the Rhuabon hills are several iron-works, and a cannon foundry. The Holyhead Railway crosses the N. part of the county. Exclusive of its boroughs, it sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The chief towns are Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergely, Holt, and Rhuabon.

DENBIGH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, on an affluent of the Clwyd, 5 miles S. of St. Asaph. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 3591; of the parliamentary borough, 5498. It stands on a steep acclivity, crowned by the ruins of its stately castle, and has many handsome antique houses, an old parish church, an ancient chapel, two free schools, a town-hall, assembly-room, literary society, and market-house, with some manufactures of gloves and shoes. Quarter sessions are held here. The borough is a polling place for the county, and joins with Wrexham, Ruthin, and Holt in sending one member to the House of Commons. The Eisteddfod, or triennial assembly of the Welsh bards, is sometimes held here. It gives the title of earl to the Fielding family.

DENBIGHSHIRE. See DENBIGH.

DEN'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DEN'BY, a parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.N.E. of Derby. Pop. 1338, partly employed in collieries. Flamstead, the astronomer, was born here in 1646.

DENBY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DENCH'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

DENDER, dên'der, a river of Belgium, provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders, after a N. course of 42 miles joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde. It is navigable from the Scheldt to Ath by the help of numerous sluices, and serves extensively for the conveyance of coal.

DENDER, dên'der, a river of Nubia, tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 miles N. of Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 250 miles.

DENDERAH, dên'der-ah, (anc. *Tentyra.*) a village of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, opposite Kench, important for its antiquities, and especially its grand temple, which is 220 feet in length by 50 in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. In it is also a famous zodiacal ceiling; its planisphere was removed to Paris in 1822. See ESNEH.

DENDERMONDE, den'der-mon'deh, DENDERMOND, den'der-mont', or TERMONDE, têr-mon'deh, (Fr. pron. têr-mônd',) a fortified town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, capital of the arrondissement, at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, and on the railway from Mechlin to Ostend, 16 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 8543. It has a citadel of the sixteenth century, a town-hall and hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums, several churches and convents. It has manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, and woollens.

DENEKAMP, dên'e-kâmp', a parish and village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles N.E. of Oldenzaal. P. 4068.

DEN'ERDISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DEN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DEN'GELEG' or GONGILAG, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, about 5 miles from Piskolt. Pop. 1320.

DEN'GIE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DEN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 2 miles N.N.W. of Uxbridge. It has a lunatic asylum.

DENHAM, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

DEN'HOLM, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, parish of Cavers, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hawick. It is neatly built. It is the birth-place of Leyden, the poet.

DENIA, dâ/ne-â, (anc. *Dianium*,) a maritime town of Spain, province, and 46 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2980. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ruined castle, and several hospitals. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and an export trade in fruits. The vessels entering and sailing from Denia average annually 400, tonnage 47,000. This city was bombarded by the French in 1813, when most of its fortifications and public buildings were demolished, and though since partially restored, it has never recovered its former consequence. Its harbor is now mostly choked with sand.

DEN'IO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

DEN'IS (or ORIXA, o-ree'shâ) ISLANDS, the north-easternmost island of Seychelle Archipelago. Lat. 3° 49′ S., lon. 55° 44′ E.

DENIZLI. See DENIZLI.

DEN'KENDORF, dênk'en-dorf', a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Kersch, 3 miles S. of Esslingen. Pop. 1459. It has remains of a monastery.

DEN'MARK, (Dan. *Danemark*, dâ'neh-mark'; Ger. *Dänemark*, dâ'neh-mark'; Fr. *Danemark*, dân'mark'; It. *Danemarka*, dâ-nâ-mar'kâ; Sp. *Dinamarca*, de-nâ-mar'kâ; L. *Dania*,) KINGDOM OF, a state of North Europe, composed of three parts:—1. The islands in the Baltic and Atlantic; 2. The peninsula of Jutland; 3. The duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg. The principal portion is situated between lat. 53° 22′ 42″ and 57° 44′ 52″ N., and lon. 8° 5′ and 12° 37′ E. The following exhibits the area and population of the monarchy of Denmark, including its colonies:—

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Year.
Denmark Proper	15,898	1,407,747	1850
Duchy of Sleswick	3,600	352,020	1850
" Holstein	3,230	482,364	1850
" Lauenburg	400	39,560	1845
Faröe Islands	516	8,150	1851
Iceland	39,400	57,100	1840
Greenland	.....	8,050	1840
West India Islands—Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and San Juan	188	40,958	1841
Nicobar Islands	640	6,000	.....
Total of Monarchy	62,870	2,412,926	

It is bounded N. and W. by the North Sea, E. by the Cattegat and the Baltic, and S. by the Elbe. The coasts are greatly indented, and the country is perfectly flat; in the N. some parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the invasions of which it is defended by dykes. On the E. the surface rises into gentle elevations. The highest part of the peninsula is 500 feet, and of the islands 400 feet, above the sea. Holstein and Lauenburg are the best watered districts. Among the islands, only Seeland and Funen have rivers, the others being watered by mere brooks. Extensive marshes exist in all the valleys of the peninsula and the islands. Next to the Elbe, which forms the southern boundary of the kingdom for 80 miles, the Eider is the largest and most important river. The largest lake is the Arve, in Seeland. The principal gulfs are the Lym-fiord, Ringkiöbing-fiord, Nissum-fiord, and the bays of Kalliö and Flensborg, on the continent; the Ise-fiord in Seeland, and Odense-fiord in Funen. Between the islands and the peninsula of Denmark and Sweden, there are several passages called sounds, the chief of which are Ore Sund, (the Sound,) and the Great and Little Belts. The climate of Denmark is humid and cloudy; but, notwithstanding its northern position, it is, from the lowness of its level and the influence of the surrounding seas, much milder than the countries of Germany situated farther S. Mean temperature of the year, 46° 6 Fahr.; shortest day, 6¼ hours; longest day, 17½ hours. Storms are rare, and of short duration; average days of storm, 9; rain, 137; snow, 82. Prevailing winds, W. during spring and summer, and S.W. in autumn and winter. Soil almost entirely alluvial, covered with a vegetable mould well adapted for cultivation, in Jutland and the duchies, and producing excellent pasturage in the marshy districts. The proportion of cultivated to marsh land is as two to one. Few of the great forests with which the country was once covered now remain. The principal tree is the beech, constituting, perhaps, about four-fifths of all the growing timber; the rest consists chiefly of elm and lime. Oak, though once the most abundant kind of tree, now forms but a small portion of the forests of Denmark, and woods entirely of oak are rarely met with. Birch occurs in single trees only.

Agriculture, Cattle-Breeding, &c.—Although not particularly favored by nature, Denmark is yet pre-eminently an agricultural country; but improvement is greatly retarded by want of capital, and, in no small degree, by want of energy and industry also, on the part of the cultivators of the soil, by an extremely minute sudivision of property, by oppressive dues and services, and, lastly, by bad roads. Of late years, however, considerable advances have been made in agricultural skill and management, notwithstanding these very serious impediments, particularly in Holstein and Sleswick. The kinds of grain most largely cultivated are barley, rye, wheat, and oats. Barley, the oldest cereal of the north, is grown chiefly in Seeland, and in some parts of Jutland, and on the islands of Samsöe and Bornholm. It is largely used in brewing beer, the common beverage of the country, and is manufactured into flour and groats. Rye, the principal product of the soil, is grown throughout the whole peninsula, in Holstein and Lauenburg, and in the islands of Funen and Seeland, and some of the islands on the W. coast. From this grain the greater part of the bread used in Denmark is made. Wheat is grown chiefly on the marshes on the E. coasts of Sleswick and Holstein, on the islands of Laaland and Langeland, and on large estates in other quarters of the kingdom. Oats are raised in almost every part of the country, but the best are produced in Jutland. Large quantities of all these grains are exported annually. Buckwheat is cultivated in Jutland, in the central part of the duchies, and in the island of Fünen. The quantity produced is sufficient for the demands of the country, but little remains for exportation. The cultivation of rapeseed, which has been found to be a profitable crop, has been greatly improved and extended of late years. Potatoes, which were introduced into Denmark early in the present century, are now very generally cultivated, the annual produce being estimated at 5,040,000 tons. Red and white turnips are also grown, and various kinds of vegetables in considerable quantity; but horticulture is, on the whole, still in a backward state, especially in Jutland and Seeland. It is otherwise, however, with herbage plants and grasses, which are now carefully cultivated. Beans, peas, and tares are also extensively produced throughout the whole country, and form an important article of food, little being left for exportation. Flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, lavender, and mustard-seed are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand, the deficiency being imported from other countries. The places most remarkable for the production of fruit are the islands of Funen and Alsen. But cattle-breeding, grazing, and the dairy engage the greatest share of the farmer's attention in Denmark; 28,000 oxen, 7000 cows, and 10,000 calves, besides immense quantities of pork and smoked or hung beef, being annually exported from the country. A great increase has of late years taken place also in dairy produce, particularly butter, of which 40,534 tons are made annually. Of this quantity, 8624 tons are exported. Nearly the half of the butter exported is produced in Holstein; the remainder is supplied by Sleswick and Jutland. Considerable quantities of cheese are also exported, chiefly from Holstein and Sleswick. Private societies have lately been formed for the improvement, or rather restoration, of the Danish horse, which had been rapidly deteriorating. About 10,000 are exported annually from the mainland, and about 1000 from the islands the greater part from Funen. Sheep-rearing is also on the decline in Denmark, although considerable improvement has of late taken place in this branch of husbandry. The rearing of hogs is much attended to; about 12,000 are annually exported to Hamburg; while the export of lard amounts to 3087 tons, of which article Jutland produces nearly as much as the duchies. The rearing of bees occupies a large share of attention, and the production of honey and wax is rapidly increasing; of the latter, 58,000 pounds are now exported annually, while formerly both honey and wax were imported into the country.

As Denmark has no mountains, except in Bornholm, where an inferior quality of coal is found, its mineral products are insignificant. From the absence of coal, metals, and water-power, there are no manufactures of importance in Denmark. Woollen cloths, linens, bonnets, and paper are manufactured for home consumption. The making of paper has of late years been greatly improved and extended. There are a considerable number of iron foundries in Denmark, 12 of which are in Copenhagen; some of them very extensive establishments. The government formerly protected several branches of manufactures, but these are now confined to the porcelain-works at Copenhagen and the cloth factory at Usseröd. Carriages, musical instruments, tobacco, candles, both wax and tallow, and soap are among the principal manufactures of Denmark. There are also a number of thriving sugar refineries in Jutland, Sleswick, and Holstein. There are some brandy distilleries and extensive tanneries, chiefly confined to the towns. These last have greatly multiplied within the last few years.

Trade and Commerce.—The commerce of Denmark has greatly increased since the peace of 1815. The principal articles of trade are corn and other grain, butter, tallow, lard, rapeseed, rapeseed-oil, potatoes, clover-seed, cattle, and horses. The greater part of these are shipped from Altona. The exports from Iceland, Greenland, and the Färöe Islands, consisting of eider-down, feathers, skins, dried fish, and wool, are mostly shipped at Copenhagen.

The annexed table exhibits the exports of grain from Denmark, for the years specified:—

Articles.	1846.	1847.	1850.	1851.
Wheat, tons.....	190,808	154,454	235,229	298,003
Rye, "	293,012	215,016	303,588	212,691
Barley, "	1,192,343	954,908	1,919,697	1,386,142
Oats, "	29,096	429,765	527,001	378,738
Peas, "	170,095	137,765	113,014	110,519
Flour, "	80,605	29,333	21,014	21,200
All sorts.....	2,181,101	1,942,351	3,181,072	2,387,475

The value of the commerce of 1852 was as follows:—Exports from Denmark Proper, $7,592,609; imports, $12,700,954: exports from Sleswick, $2,503,904: imports, $3,523,678: exports from Holstein, $5,043,539: imports, $4,372,141. Total exports, $15,140,112; imports, $20,596,573.

After grain, the most important export is butter. The export of this article in 1830 amounted to 114,548 cwt.; in 1847 it had increased to 183,790 cwt., three fourths of which was from the duchies; of this, again, six-sevenths fell to the share of Holstein. In 1848 the export of butter from Denmark proper amounted to 23,342 cwt. The exports of cheese in 1847 amounted to 8770 cwt., of which 5112 were from Holstein. The trade in flesh and pork has more than doubled in the last 26 years. In 1851, these amounted to 7060 cwt. of flesh, and 18,150 of pork; in 1847, to 21,914 cwt. of flesh, and 38,235 of pork; in 1848, the exports from Denmark proper were 9993 cwt. of flesh, and 9398 of pork. The trade in wool was nearly stationary for many years previous to 1840, since which the increase has been very considerable; in 1847, the exports from Denmark proper alone were 10,065 cwt. The exports of skins and hides in 1840 were 27,397 cwt., and in 1847, 14,723 cwt. The falling off in this branch is attributable to the establishment of new tanneries in the kingdom. The export of oil-cake averaged 101,237 cwt. for 5 years up to 1840; the latter year it reached 170,000 cwt., and in 1847, 208,519 cwt. The great bulk of this article is exported from the duchies, Denmark proper furnishing one-twelfth. Almost the whole goes to England. The export of hemp and flax in 1845 amounted to 207,825 pounds, and in 1847 to 215,674 pounds. In 1848, the export from Denmark proper alone amounted to 234,106 pounds. Brandy forms an important export, of which the greater portion goes to Hamburg. Considerable portions are likewise exported to Iceland, Greenland, and the Färöe Islands. The wool goes almost wholly to Sweden, and is shipped chiefly from Randers and Aarhuus from the former in the raw state, from the latter in yarn. The skins are sent chiefly to Hamburg, the fish to the ports of the Mediterranean, the oil to Germany, and the knitted woollen fabrics to Holland.

The chief imports are iron, timber, coals, wine, salt, tobacco, coffee, tea, and sugar. The imports from the West India colonies, in 1844, included 1650 tons of sugar, and 119,078 imperial gallons of rum, chiefly from Santa Cruz. The value of imports from Great Britain and Ireland, in 1852, amounted to $10,945,000. The commerce of Denmark with the United States is small, employing, in 1852, but 4230 tons of shipping inwards, and 1084 outwards. The value of imports was $115,652; of exports, only $16,611. In 1844 there were 4181 vessels belonging to Denmark; tonnage, 197,774.

Fisheries.—The fisheries were formerly a more important branch of national industry than now. In 1828, the cured herrings exported amounted to above 125,000 tons; which, in 1845, had dwindled down to 7560 tons. The quantity now taken hardly suffices for the consumption of the country. The principal fishing ground is between the mouth of the Schlei and the peninsula of Arnis; those of the Lymfiord, and N. parts of the E. coast, being now unimportant. Next to the herring, the turbot, torsk, and salmon are the most abundant. Fish ponds were at one time very general over the country, and were profitable, but are now chiefly confined to Holstein. The seal fisheries of Denmark are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt.

Internal Improvements.—The roads of Denmark are in general bad; the best are in Seeland, Funen, and the duchies. The geographical position of the country, however, is favorable for water communication, and in consequence large expenditures have been made in the construction of canals. Of these, there are four, two on the mainland, and one in each of the islands of Seeland and Funen. The Sleswick and Holstein Canal is between Kiel Fiord, at a point 3 miles N. of the town of that name, and Rendsburg, on the Eider, where it joins that river, and thus communicates with the North Sea. It is 10 feet deep, 100 feet broad at the surface, 44 feet at the bottom, and is about 18 miles long. About 2500 vessels pass through the canal annually, of which one-half are under foreign flags. The Steckenitz Canal, one of the oldest in Europe, connects the Elbe with the Trave, joining the former above Lauenburg, and the latter above Lubeck. Its general breadth is about 17 yards, but so shallow that it will not carry vessels drawing more than 4 or 5 feet water, and so inadequately supplied with water, that it is navigable only twice or thrice a week. The canal in Funen connects Odense with the sea, and that in Seeland forms a communication between the lake Havelse and the Baltic. There are two railroads; one on the mainland, from Altona to Kiel, with branches to Glückstadt and Rendsburg; and one on the island of Seeland, from Copenhagen to Roeskilde, to be continued to the Great Belt.

People, Language, &c.—The population of Denmark is composed chiefly of Danes, Germans, Frises, and Angles, and some 70,000 Jews. The Danes occupy the islands, Jutland, and a small part of Sleswick. They still maintain their ancient reputation of being bold and hardy seamen; the vast number of islands of which their kingdom consists, and the numerous sea-arms intersecting its continental portion, necessitating a certain amount of acquaintance with seafaring life, facilitates and tends materially to keep up the maritime spirit. The German population is settled in Holstein, Lauenburg, and the greater part of Sleswick. The Frises and Angles, two German tribes, inhabit the W. coast of Sleswick and the islands of the German Ocean. The Jews, who are of German descent, are confined to Copenhagen, Altona, and a few other towns. The Danish language, a mixed Scandinavian and Teutonic dialect, is spoken by two-thirds of the inhabitants, being almost exclusively used in the islands and in Jutland; German is spoken by the remaining third of the inhabitants, and over Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg. In some of the S. localities Frisian is spoken.

Government, Laws, Religion, &c.—The government of Denmark was originally an elective monarchy, the right of election being vested in the three estates—the nobles, the clergy, and the commons. But taking advantage of popular discontents, the partisans of the crown, in 1660, succeeded in making it hereditary: and in the following year an Act of Sovereignty was obtained, conferring absolute power on the monarch. This state of things continued till 1848, when, on a sudden, almost the whole continent of Europe was convulsed, and the Danish constitution underwent great modifications, and now belongs to the class of hereditary constitutional monarchies. According to a charter adopted by the king and diet, June 5, 1849, it is declared that the executive power is in the king alone; the legislative, in the king and diet jointly. The person of the king is inviolable, but he rules by a responsible ministry. He must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran church, which is declared to be the religion of the state. The diet consists of the Landesthing and the Volksthing—the former a kind of senate or upper house, and the latter a house of commons. To the Landesthing any male subject is eligible who is 40 years of age, does not labor under mental incapacity, and either pays two hundred rixdollars of direct taxes, or enjoys a yearly income of twelve hundred rixdollars. To the Volksthing, any male householder, 25 years of age, is eligible, provided he does not labor under any incapacity which would deprive him of the right of voting. This right is the same in regard both to the Landesthing and the Volksthing, and belongs to every householder who has reached his 30th year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in the receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, and who does not labor under mental incapacity. The members of the Landesthing hold their seats for eight, and those of the Volksthing for three years. The diets meet annually on the first Monday of October, provided the king does not summon them on an earlier day. The duchies of Sleswick and Holstein have reserved their own separate institutions and laws; and several districts and towns have their own peculiar provincial laws. The laws of Denmark are among the best in the world; they are equitable, brief, and explicit, and their administration prompt and effective. Unlimited toleration is extended to every sect. The bishops are nominated by the crown. The subordinate clergy amount in number to between 1500 and 1600.

Education, Literature, Art, and Science.—Few countries, in proportion to their size, have done so much for education, literature, and art, as Denmark. At the head of the educational institutions stand the University of Copenhagen, and the Holberg Academy at Sorde. In the 64 provincial towns, are 20 schools, in which the learned languages are taught, and 130 town, free, and upper general schools, besides a number of private establishments; in the country there are 2504 common schools, or Volks-schulen, and 5 normal schools, in which persons are qualified to become teachers. Denmark has the greatest number of pupils

in school, in proportion to the total population, of any country in the world. Among the eminent Danish writers may be mentioned Oehlenschläger, whose reputation as a dramatic writer stands high not only in Denmark, but also in Germany; Ingemann, who has had considerable success as a novelist; Baggesen, who has written voluminously and well, both in Danish and German; and Hans Christian Andersen, whose delightful tales are well known in this country through the medium of translations. In science, Denmark early attained considerable eminence in the person of Tycho Brahe, and still continues to maintain a high reputation in various departments of scientific inquiry. In art, Thorswaldsen has given her a first place, and taken the most effectual as well as patriotic means of enabling her to keep it, by the bequest of his works.

Army and Navy.—The land force of Denmark, in time of peace, consists of 25,000 men; in time of war it is increased to 75,169. The army is recruited by conscription. The period of service is eight years, commencing with the 20th year of the recruit's age, four years in the line, and four in the reserve. After this period, they serve for other eight years in the class called Festmannen, similar to the Prussian Landwehr, and are subsequently enrolled in the reserve force, in which they remain till the termination of their 45th year. The regular troops in the West India colonies amount to about 300 men. The navy consists of six ships of the line, of 84 guns each, and one of 66 guns; seven frigates of 40 and 48 guns, four corvettes of 20 and 28 guns, five brigs, six steamers, and 91 other craft, in all 120 vessels, carrying 883 guns.

Finances.—The revenue of the kingdom of Denmark amounted, in 1854, to $7,500,000, and the expenditure to $8,000,000. Of the expenditures, $3,500,000 was for the civil list, $2,050,000 for war, $725,432 for the marine, and $3,265,448 for interest on the public debt, which at this date (1854) amounted to $111,198,560. The principal sources from which the revenue is derived are the land-tax, and the customs and excise. Next to these are the woods and forests, and other crown property, house-tax, lotteries, and tax upon rank and salaries.

History.—The three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were originally called Scandinavia. At this remote period, Denmark was divided into a number of petty states, inhabited by a fierce and warlike people, whose principal occupation was piracy. On the decline of the Romans, the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, under the general name of Normans, began to make themselves known to and dreaded by the more southern nations, whose territories they invaded and plundered. In 832, they landed in England, and there established two kingdoms. Two centuries afterwards, Canute, King of Denmark, completed the conquest of England, and subdued a part of Scotland. He also introduced the Christian religion into his dominions, and thus effected a great change in the general character of his people. Canute died in 1036, leaving a powerful kingdom to his successors. After the extinction of the princes of the family of Skiold, the Danes elected Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in 1448. This Christian was the founder of the royal Danish family, which has ever since kept possession of the throne, and from which, in modern times, Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg, have received their rulers. He connected Norway, Sleswick, and Holstein, with the crown of Denmark. In 1726, Denmark united with the crown the county of Rantzau; in 1761, Holstein-Plön; and in 1773, Holstein-Gottorp. In return for the latter, by a treaty with Russia, it ceded the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which was acquired in 1667. Denmark, siding with Napoleon during the Continental War, had her capital bombarded by the British in 1807, and her territory occupied after the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, by the Northern powers, who were united against France. She concluded a peace with England and Sweden, January 14, 1814, at Kiel; entered into an alliance against France, and contributed a body of troops to the allied forces. She was obliged to cede Heligoland to Great Britain, (receiving in exchange the West India Islands,) and Norway to Sweden, (for which she was compensated by Swedish Pomerania and Rügen.) A peace was concluded with Russia in February, 1814. January 14, 1815, Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia, and received for them Lauenburg and a pecuniary compensation. June 8, 1815, the king entered into the German Confederacy with Holstein and Lauenburg, and received in it the tenth place, and three votes in the general assembly, (the *plenum;*) after which, by the appointment of a decemviral commission, preliminary measures were taken to introduce a representative government into Holstein. In March, 1848, the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein revolted from Denmark, ostensibly in consequence of its having been proposed in a new constitution submitted by the king, dated January 28, 1848, that the representatives of the duchies should act with the representatives of Denmark, the people, mostly German in their language and predilections, being desirous rather of joining the new German Empire: but the real question at issue was one of succession, the King of Prussia and several of the powers composing part of the Germanic Confederation alleging that the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, which had hitherto been regarded as important portions of the kingdom of Denmark were "male fiefs," and did not admit of the succession of "females." On this plea, which had for its ultimate object the separation of the duchies from Denmark, by preventing the former from descending along with the latter to a queen, the powers above named invaded Denmark, and a series of hostilities was the result, highly creditable to Danish skill and prowess, though often of a very sanguinary character. But, in July, 1849, a treaty of peace was signed by the King of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other, which terminated the interference of the former in the quarrel. The duchies, however, continued the contest on their own account, until defeated at the battle of Idstet, fought on July 25, 1850, when they finally submitted to the authority of their sovereign, the King of Denmark.——Adj. DANISH, dā'nish; (Dan. DANSK, dănsk; Ger. DÄNISCH, dā'nish; Fr. DANOIS, dă'nwă'; It. DANESE, dā-nā'sā; Sp. DINAMARQUES, de-nā-mar'kĕs, or DANES', i'nhab. DANE, dain; (Dan. DANSK, dănsk; Ger. DÄNE, dā'neh.)

DEN'MARK, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 50 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1203.

DENMARK, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, on Black River, 68 miles N. by W. of Utica.

DENMARK, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, on the road from Memphis to Jackson, 12 miles S.W. of the latter. It has 5 stores. Pop. about 200.

DENMARK, a post-township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. P. 241.

DENMARK, a village of Iroquois co., Illinois, 150 miles N.E. of Springfield.

DENMARK, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 10 miles N. of the Mississippi River at Fort Madison. Pop. about 150.

DENN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co., of Cavan.

DENNEWITZ, dĕn'neh-witz', a village of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 3 miles S.W. of Jüterbock. It has an iron monument to commemorate the battle between the French and allies on the 6th of September, 1813.

DEN'NING, a post village and township of Ulster co., New York, 70 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 447.

DEN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DEN'NIS, a post-village and a township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the peninsula of Cape Cod, 84 miles (by railroad) S.E. of Boston, and 5 miles from the eastern terminus of the Cape Cod Railroad. The township extends entirely across the peninsula, which is here about 8 miles wide. It contains 6 churches, numerous stores, a bank, (just chartered,) and two marine insurance companies. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce. About 250 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 35,000 tons, are employed in the coast trade; and, in 1853, 48 vessels (3160 tons) were engaged in the mackerel fishery. The mackerel inspected in 1852 was 10,290½ barrels. Besides the above, there are 10 or 12 ships (owned here wholly or in part) employed in the freighting business. Some shipbuilding is carried on. Bass River, navigable for two miles, separates Dennis from Yarmouth, and is crossed by two toll bridges. The property valuation of 1840, was $423,729; in 1850, $798,934; and in 1854, it is estimated at over $1,000,000. The village of Dennis, in the northwestern part of the township, where the first settlement was made, contains a post-office, a Unitarian, and a Methodist church. Pop. 3257.

DENNIS, a post-township of Cape May co., New Jersey, 8 miles N. of the Court-house. Pop. 1604.

DENNIS' CREEK, in the western part of Cape May co., New Jersey, flows into the Delaware Bay.

DENNIS' CREEK, a village of New Jersey. See DENNISVILLE.

DENNIS' MILLS, a post-office of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

DEN'NISON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 15 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1517.

DEN'NISVILLE, or DENNIS' CREEK, a flourishing post-village of Dennis township, Cape May co., New Jersey, is situated on both sides of a creek of its own name, 7 miles N. of Cape May Court-house. It has two churches, and several stores. Around this village is an extensive deposit of sound cedar timber in the soil. Ship-building and trade in lumber are carried on to some extent. Pop. about 600.

DENNISVILLE, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

DEN'NY, a thriving village and parish of Scotland, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Stirling. Pop. about 2000.

DEN'NY, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

DEN'NYSVILLE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 135 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 458.

DENOON, dĕh-noon', a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Rochester Plank-road, 80 miles E.S.E. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

DEN'SONTOWN, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

DENT, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on a small stream of the same name, 3 miles from Jedburgh. The village is large, has a chapel, many antique houses, and is a polling-place for the West Riding. The secluded valley of Dentdale is singularly picturesque.

DENT, a new county in the S.E. central part of Missouri. It is drained by the sources of the Maramec River, and by small affluents of the Current River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The soil in some parts is fertile. The county is not included in the census of 1860, having been recently formed out of the northern part of Shannon county. It was named in honor of Frederick Dent, an early and highly respected citizen of Missouri.

DENT, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

DENTA GYENTA, dĕn'tŏh' dy ĕn'tŏh', a market town of Hungary, 25 miles S. of Temesvar, on the Bezava. Pop. 5110.

DENT-DE-MIDI, dĕx'dd-mee'dee', a mountain of the Alps, on the frontiers of Valais and Savoy, 10,771 feet in elevation. It was ascended for the first time in 1784.

DENTILA, dĕn-tee'lä, a state of Western Africa, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falémé, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. Its surface is elevated.

DENTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

DENTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DENTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Grantham. A Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered here.

DENTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DENTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DENTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

DENTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

DENTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Wharfe. Here is the beautiful seat of Sir C. Ibbetson, Bart.

DENTON, a county in the northern part of Texas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Elm Fork of Trinity, and also drained by the Denton Fork of that river, and by Hickory Creek. The county is partly occupied by extensive forests, called the Cross Timbers, and contains fertile prairies. Capital, Alton. Pop. 641, of whom 631 were free, and 10 slaves.

DENTON, a post-village, capital of Caroline co., Maryland, on the E. bank of Choptank River, 65 miles E. of Annapolis.

DENTON, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

DENTON CREEK, a post-office of Denton co., Texas.

DENTON, EAST, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

DENTON FORK, of Trinity River, Texas, rises in Cook co., and, flowing S.E., unites with Elm Fork, in Dallas co.

DENTON, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

DENTONSVILLE, a village of Hanover co., Virginia, 22 miles N. of Richmond.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX (dŏxt'rĕkăs'tŏ') CHANNEL, Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 42° 25' S. and lon. 147° 15' E., separates Bruny Island from the mainland. Length, from N. to S., 35 miles; breadth varies from 3 to 9 miles. At its northern end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent River, and that of the Huon joins it from the W.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 16° S., lon. 151° E.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX POINT, in Western Australia; lat. 34° 52' 30" S., lon. 116° E.

DENVER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DENVILLE, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

DENZLINGEN, dĕnts'ling-en, a village of Baden, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles S. of Emmendingen. It sometimes takes the name of LANGENDENZLINGEN (Long Denzlingen.) Pop. 1461.

DEOBUND', a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, upper provinces, 21 miles S.S.E. of Saharunpoor.

DEOGHUR, dee'o-gŭr', a town of India, in the Berar dominions, capital of a district, 56 miles N.W. of Nagpoor.

DEOGHUR', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 29 miles N.N.E. of Dittiah.

DEOGHUR BAIDYANATH, dee'o-gŭr' bī'de-ä-nätʼh', a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in the presidency and province of Bengal, district of Beerbhoom, 106 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad, with a temple.

DEOGHUR WARA, dee'o-gŭr'wä'rä, a village of India, 5 miles S.E. of Indore.

DEOLA, a fortified town of Hindostan, 55 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

DÉOLS, dā'ōl', or BOURG-DIEU, boor'de-dhū' (anc. *Dolam?*) a town of France, in the department of Indre, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Châteauroux, on a kind of peninsula formed by the Indre and Angolin. Pop. 2180.

DEON, A. See CHESTER.

DEOPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DEOTSCH, dee'ot-sooʼ, an elevated table land of Little Thibet, S. of the Valley of Iskardo. It is about 30 miles long and 15 broad, and is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 75° 20' E.

DEPAUVILLE, de-pō'vil, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Chaumont River, 178 miles N.W. of Albany. It has several stores and mills.

DEPDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DEPEBELEN. See TEPELENI.

DEPERE, de-pair, or de-peer', a post-township and village, capital of Brown co., Wisconsin, on both sides of the Neenah or Fox River, 6 miles from its mouth and 110 miles N. of Milwaukee. It is at the head of lake and at the foot of river navigation, and has abundant water-power. The river is crossed by a drawbridge 2500 feet long. De Pere contains 2 or 3 churches, 10 stores, and 7 mills. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

DEPEYSTER, de pī'ster, (ISLANDS,) a group of about seventeen islands in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 4' S., lon. 178° 29' E. One of them is of considerable size, the others are small and low.

DEPEYSTER, de-pī'ster, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River, 10 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 906.

DEPOSIT, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Coquago River, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 177 miles from New York City. There are extensive tanneries in the vicinity. Pop. about 1400. It contains several churches and an academy, and freight houses of the railroad company.

DEPTFORD, dĕt'ford, a parliamentary borough and naval port of England, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, on the Thames, where it is joined by the Ravensbourne, and on the London and Greenwich Railway, contiguous to Greenwich, and 3 miles S.E. of London Bridge. Pop. 27,876. It is irregularly and in most parts meanly built. Its chief buildings are the parish churches, a well endowed charity school, 2 large ancient hospitals for decayed pilots and shipmasters and their widows, belonging to the Trinity House, and an extensive naval arsenal, victualling office, and dockyards, established here by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of 31 acres. This, with large private yards for shipbuilding, mostly employs the population. The borough (created by the Reform Act) joins with Greenwich, Woolwich, &c., in sending two members to the House of Commons.

DEPTFORD, dĕt'ford, a township of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River. Contains Woodbury, the co. seat. Pop. 3335.

DEPUCH (de-puʼ) ISLAND, off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 20° 37' 45" S. lon. 117° 44' E., 5 miles in circumference, composed of a vast collection of greenstone rocks rising to 514 feet above the sea, and forming a remarkable contrast to the adjacent low mainland. Here have been found some curious native sculptures.

DERA, a town of Palestine. See DERAA.

DERABUND, dĕr'a-bŭnd', or DIRABUND, drē'bŭnd', a town 30 miles S.W. of Dera Ismael Khan, and a rendezvous for Lohanee caravans. Pop. about 1000.

DERA DEEN PUNAH, dĕr'a deen poo'nä, a town of Afghanistan, 40 miles N.N.W. of Moultan, and nearly opposite a village of the same name, on the eastern bank of the Indus.

DERA FATI KHAN, dĕr'a fä'tee kän, a town of Afghanistan, 15 miles N.W. of Leia. Pop. 5000, who trade in cotton, grain, indigo, sugar, and opium.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN, dĕr'a-gä'zee' kän, a considerable town of Afghanistan, 4 miles from the right bank of the Indus, and 65 miles N.W. of Bhawlpoor; lat. 30° 5' N., lon. 70° 52' E. Pop. 25,000. It stands at the junction of several great routes, and has a bazaar, reported to contain 1600 shops, with manufactures of silks, cottons, scarfs, and cutlery to about 20,000*l.* annually, an active transit trade and extensive commerce.

DERAIA, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH, EL.

DERA ISMAEEL (or ISMAIL) KHAN, dĕr'a is'mä-eel' kän, a town of Afghanistan, near the western bank of the Indus, 17 miles N.N.W. of Bukkur; lat. 31° 50' N., lon. 70° 58' E. Pop. 8000. It has extensive manufactories of white cotton cloth.

DERAYEH, EL el dä-rī'ĕh, written also DERAIA, DERAYE, and DERRAYEH, a town of Arabia, formerly capital of the country of the Wahabees, is situated nearly in the centre of Nedjed; lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 46° 30' E. Pop. 15,000. It consists of five separately fortified quarters; and had formerly nearly 30 mosques, and as many colleges, besides bazaars; but, in 1819, it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of seven months.

DERBE, an ancient city of Asia Minor, probably the modern village of Devli, 29 miles N.E. of Karaman.

DERBEND, dĕr'bĕnd', or DERBENT, dĕr'bĕnt', i. e. the "closed gates," (anc. *Albana?*) a fortified maritime town of Russia, capital of the province of Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, 135 miles N.W. of Bakoo. Pop. 12,000 Mohammedans, with a few Armenians and Jews. It is situated at the foot of a mountain at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "Albanian Gates," and formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by two walls of singular masonry, 8 feet thick, and 26 feet high, probably 1500 years old; and seven gates lead to the different quarters. The streets are straight and regular, but narrow. The upper city, which is separated by a wall, forms the citadel, and is still in repair. Derbend has no proper harbor; ships cannot come near it, and consequently there are many shipwrecks. It was taken by Russia from Persia in 1795.

DERBY, dĕr'bee or dar'bee, (the latter pronunciation was once universal,) or DERBYSHIRE, dĕr'be-shir, an inland and central county of England, having N. the county of York, E. Notts, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W

Stafford and Cheshire. Area 663,180 acres, of which about 510,000 are in pasture, or arable. Pop. in 1851, 296,084. In the N.W. is the S. termination of the Penine chain of mountains, highest elevation from 1700 to 1809 feet, composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, and other natural curiosities, (see PEAK;) elsewhere level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Collieries and iron works are numerous in the N.E., and valuable lead mines in the Peak districts, where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Canals are numerous, and branches of the Midland railway intersect the county throughout. Derbyshire sends 2 members to the House of Commons for each of its two parliamentary divisions, (N. and S.,) and 2 for its county town.

DER/BY, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, capital of the county, on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton Brook, both here crossed by handsome bridges, also at the junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway, 35 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham, and 15½ miles W.S.W. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 40,609. The streets are clean and well paved, and lighted; the older, crooked and narrow, the newer, well built; and it has a spacious market-place, in which are a covered market and a large assembly-room. The other principal edifices are a fine Grecian structure, containing the Post-office, Derbyshire Bank, a hotel, and public rooms, a museum, All-hallows' Church, with fine tower and monuments, an elegant Roman Catholic church, many new chapels of ease and dissenting chapels, almshouses built by the Duke of Devonshire, the Infirmary, county and town halls, and an excellent jail. The Free School, founded in the time of Henry II., is considered one of the most ancient in England. Among numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town and county library, mechanics' institute, and various charitable asylums. Adjacent to the town are public grounds possessing much beauty. Derby is favorably situated for manufactures and trade, standing at the S. extremity of a large coal-field, and communicating by canals and railways with a large part of England. It is a principal seat for manufactures of silk twist and hosiery; and in 1839 it had 17 silk-mills, employing about 3000 hands. Silk ribands, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of great beauty and elegance, fluor-spar and marble ornaments, are also made in large quantities; and it has many rolling-mills, foundries, and other metallic works, soap factories, tanneries, bleaching-grounds, corn-mills, and malting-houses. Wages are stated to be generally higher and steadier than in most other large manufacturing towns; yet this town was the centre of the great strike of operatives in 1833–34. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Stanley family. The town was called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes, and is supposed to have been the Roman station of *Derventio*. It is the birth-place of Linacre, the founder of the royal college of physicians, Dr. Darwin, the antiquary Hutton, and the novelist Richardson.

DER/BY, a post-village and township of Orleans co., Vermont, on Lake Memphremagog, 50 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. The village contains several churches and an academy. Pop. 1750.

DERBY, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, at the junction of the Naugatuck River with the Housatonic, 10 miles W. by N. of New Haven. Derby village, situated on the E. side of the Housatonic River and on the Naugatuck Railroad, is a flourishing place, with some manufactures and about 1000 inhabitants. It has steamboat communication with New York, and is connected by a substantial bridge with Birmingham, which occupies the tongue of land formed by the union of the Naugatuck and Housatonic. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 3324.

DERBY, a post-village of Perry co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 90 miles below Louisville, Kentucky. Pop. about 100.

DERBY CENTRE, a post-village in Derby township, Orange co., Vermont, on the Passumpsic River Railroad, 53 miles N. by W. of St. Johnsburg. It has 3 churches, 6 stores, a flourishing academy, and 500 inhabitants.

DERBY HAVEN, a maritime village of England, Isle of Man, 2 miles N.E. of Castleton, with a good safe harbor.

DERBY LINE, a post-village in Derby township, Orleans co., Vermont, on the boundary between the United States and Canada, and on the Passumpsic River Railroad, 57 miles N. by W. of St. Johnsburg. It has a church, a bank, 2 hotels, and 5 or 6 stores. A fine stream of water flows past the village, affording motive power for several mills.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England. See DERBY.

DERBY, WEST, is a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, included in the borough of Liverpool.

DERECSKE, dâ'raich'kâ', a village of Eastern Hungary, co. of Bihar, 12 miles S. of Debreczin. Pop. 5320. In its vicinity are 5 salt lakes, and a small pearl-fishery.

DERE/HAM, EAST, or MARKET-DEREHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 16 miles W.N.W. of Norwich, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Wymondham, where it communicates by a branch with the East Counties Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4355. The town, situated in a district noted for its gardens and orchards, is remarkably well built and clean. It has a very ancient cruciform church, formerly part of a convent, founded about A.D. 750, and containing a rich antique font, and a monument to the poet Cowper, who was buried there in 1800.

DERE/HAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DERENBURG, dâ'ren-bûng', a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, 7 miles W.S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2400. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient castle, paper and oil mills.

DERENDAH, dêr'ên-dâ', a town and fort of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 65 miles S.E. of Scevas. The town stands on a platform of the rock, on the summit of which the castle is situated, 300 feet above the river bed.

DERETSCHIN, da-rêt'chin or dâ-rêt-chin', a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 53 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1800.

DERG, LOUGH, lŏh dêrg, Ireland, is the longest and most picturesque of the expansions of the Shannon, and separates Munster (co. of Tipperary) from Connaught, (co. of Galway.) Shape serpentine; length from N. to S. 24 miles; breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles. Area, 29,670 acres.

DERG, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, Ulster, at the S.E. extremity of the co. of Donegal, about 9 miles in circumference, and containing the famous islet called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by 18,000 devotees.

DERIABI, dêr'ee-â'bee, one of the Kartan Islands, on the S.E. coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the Bay of Curia Muria; lat. 17° 35′ N., lon. 55° 55′ E.

DER/ICKSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Worcester co., Maryland.

DERMBACH, dêrm'bâk, a town of Saxe Weimar, near the Fulda, 60 miles S.W. of Weimar. It has a castle and savings bank, and has several mills. Pop. 1050.

DERNE, DERNEH, der'nêh, or DER/NA, (anc. *Dar'nis,*) a seaport town of Northern Africa, Tripoli dominions, 140 miles N.E. Bengazi. It is regularly but meanly built. It was one of the cities of Pentapolis. Pop. 6000.

DERNIS, dêr'nees', a village of Dalmatia, 50 miles S.E. of Zara, on the Cicola. Pop. 1610. It was formerly fortified, and had the rank of a town, with a population of from 10,000 to 15,000.

DERNYE, dêrn'yâ', a town of Austria, Croatia, on the Drave, over which there is here a ferry, about 4 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 1699.

DEROCHE, de-rôsh', a post-office, Hot Spring co., Arkansas.

DERPT, a town of Russia. See DORPAT.

DERR, DEHR or DEER, dêr or dair, a town of Eastern Africa, capital of Nubia, on the S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44′ N., lon. 32° 15′ E. It is stated to be increasing in trade and importance, and is the residence of a native Nubian kashef under the Egyptian pasha. It is celebrated for its ancient temple.

DERRALOSSORY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow.

DERRAYEH, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH, ED.

DERRS'TOWN, Pennsylvania. See LEWISBURG.

DER/RY, a rivulet of Ireland, falling into the Slaney, 1½ miles below Clonegall.

DERRY, a co. and city of Ireland. See LONDONDERRY.

DER/RY, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Concord. The village, pleasantly situated on Beaver River, contains several churches and a bank. Pop. 1850.

DERRY, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

DERRY, a township, Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. P. 1649.

DERRY, a township, Mifflin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1342.

DERRY, a township, Montour co., Pennsylvania. P. 853.

DERRY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 4152.

DERRYAGHY, dêr're-ą-hee', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

DERRYHEIGHAN, dêr-re-hâ' han, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

DERRYLO/RAN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

DERRYNOOSE', or MADDEN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh.

DERRYVULLEN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, comprising Lowtherstown, (which see.)

DERSINGHAM, dêr'sing-am, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DERTINGEN, dêr'ting-en, a market-town of Würtemburg, circle of Neckar, 4 miles N. of Maulbronn. Pop. 1800.

DERTINGEN, a market-town of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 6 miles E. of Wertheim. Pop. 950.

DERTINGEN, (O'BER and UNTER, ôn'ter,) two contiguous villages of Würtemburg, not far from Biberach. P. 618.

DERTONA. See TORTONA.

DERTOSA. See TORTOSA.

DE RUYTER, de rî'ter, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, 22 miles W. of Albany. It contains the De Ruyter Institute. Pop. 1831.

DER/VAL or DAR/VAL, a manufacturing village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Irvine Water, 9 miles E. of Kilmarnock.

DERVENICH, dêr/vê-nik', an islet in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, 12 miles S.W. of Tran.

DERVOCK, a neat village of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ballymoney. Pop. 545.

DERWEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

DERWENT, der'went, a river of England, co. of Derby, rises in the High Peak, near the N. extremity of the county, and joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length nearly 50 miles. Its upper vale is strikingly picturesque.

DERWENT, a river of England, co. of York, East Riding, a large part of which it drains, rises in the Wolds, and, after a S. course, joins the Ouse at Barmby, whence it is navigable to Malton. Total length about 60 miles.

DERWENT, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in the district of Borrowdale, and, after forming the cataract of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea, which it enters at Workington. Its banks abound with fine scenery, especially where it expands into the celebrated lake of Derwent-water.

DERWENT, one of the principal rivers of Van Diemen's Land, rises from Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island, flows very tortuously S.E. through the district of New Norfolk, and, between Richmond and Hobart-Town, enters Storm Bay by an estuary 4 miles across. Hobart-Town and New Norfolk are on its banks.

DERWENT WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, a celebrated and picturesque lake of England, co. of Cumberland, stretches S. from Keswick, for 4 miles, to Borrowdale, and is near the middle 1½ miles across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several richly wooded islands, and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent River.

DESAGUADERO, dês-â-gwâ-dâ'ro. (*i. e.* the "outlet,") a river of Bolivia, rises from the Lake Titicaca, of which it forms the only outlet; it flows S. 180 miles, and enters Lake Aullagas 160 miles N.W. of Potosi. It is the only river of any importance the entire basin of which is wholly within Bolivia.

DESAGUADERO, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La-Plata,) between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza, but dried up in summer.

DESAGUADERO, a vast depression or inter-alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, between two huge ridges of the Andes, into which the great chain divides, near the well-known city of Potosi, in lat. 19° 35' S., and again unites at the peak of Vilcañota, lat. 14° 30' S., lon. 78° 50' W. The great valley or table-land occupying the intermediate space is about 400 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 miles. It comprises an area of 150,000 square miles, and includes the great lake Titicaca, 12,800 feet above sea-level, and the smaller lake Aullagas or Uros, 570 feet below the level of the former, the latter of which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero.

DESAGUADERO DE OSORNO, des-â-gwâ-dâ'ro dâ o-sor'no, a lake of Araucania, Chili, 35 miles in length by an average breadth of 5 miles. It discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno River into the Pacific Ocean.

DÉSAIGNES, dâ'zêñ' or dâ'zaiñ', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Doux, 16 miles W.N.W. of Tournon. Pop. in 1852, 3953.

DES ALLEMAND'S (dâze âl'mônz' or dêz âl'leh-mânz') LAKE, in the S.E. part of Louisiana, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Mississippi, joined by a bayou of its own name with Lake Washa. Length, about 7 miles.

DES ARC, dêz ark, a thriving post-village of Prairie co., Arkansas, on White River, 90 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton and corn-growing district, and has an active trade. The river is navigable by steamboats from this point to its mouth in all stages of water. Cypress, cedar, and white-oak staves are exported extensively. Laid out in 1848. Pop. about 300.

DES ARC BAYOU, dêz ark bī'oo, of Arkansas, flows southeastward into White River, at the north-eastern extremity of Prairie county, a little above the village of Des Arc.

DESBOROUGH, a village and parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DES'BOROUGH or DES'BORO, a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queen's, with a harbor for small craft. Lat. 46° 21' N., lon. 62° 13' W.

DESCHKIN. See DESHKIN.

DESEADA, an island of the West Indies. See DESHADE.

DESEMBOQUE, dâ-sêm-bo'kâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas, about 400 miles S.W. of Goyaz. In the neighborhood are mineral springs considered very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. of town and district, 5000.

DESENZANO, dâs-en-zâ'no, a town of Lombardy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, on the S.W. bank of the Lake of Garda, on which it has a fishing port. Pop. 3600. It is defended by an old castle, and has a gymnasium, several churches, barracks, and manufactures of silk hosiery.

DES'ERET, a name sometimes given to the newly-organized Mormon territory in the United States. See UTAH.

DES'ERET, a co. of Utah territory, W. of the Great Salt Lake, and between Tooele and Weber counties.

DESERTAS, LAS, lâs dâ-sêr'tâs, a group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, S.E. of Madeira; the largest is 6 miles long, and ¼ a mile broad. It supports many cattle. They are visited by shepherds from Madeira.

DESERTCREIGHT, dêz'ert-krait', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

DES'ERTLYN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Londonderry.

DES'ERTMARTIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Londonderry.

DESERTOGHILL, dêz'ert-toil', a parish of Ireland, co. of Londonderry.

DES'ERTSERGES, a parish of Ireland, in co. of Cork.

DES'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

DESFUL or DESFOUL. See DEZFOOL.

DESHA, dê-shâ', a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi River, contains 889 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas and White Rivers, and by Bartholomew Bayou. The surface is an alluvial plain, partly subject to inundation by the large rivers which meet on its E. border. The soil and climate are adapted to the production of cotton and maize. Capital, Napoleon. Pop. 2911, of whom 1742 were free, and 1169 slaves.

D'ESCHAMBAULT, dêsh'âm-bô', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, on the river St. Lawrence, 39 miles S.S.E. of Quebec.

DESHKIN, DESCHKIN, or DECHKIN, dêsh-kin' or dêsh-keen', a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Orel, on the Oka. Pop. 2000. It has a harbor and salt magazines.

DESHTI PYAZ, dêsh'tee pī'âz', a large village of Persia, in Khorassan, 150 miles S. of Meshed, surrounded by one continued garden of mulberry and fruit-trees.

DESIMA, dêh-see'mâ, an artificial island of Japan, immediately opposite the city of Nagasaki, with which it communicates by a stone bridge, strictly guarded. The island is about 600 feet in length by 250 in breadth, and to it the Dutch merchants in Japan are in general closely restricted.

DESIO, dâ-see'o, (anc. *Desimum?*) a town of Lombardy, 11 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

DESIRADE, dâ'zee-râd', called also DESIRADA, dâ-se-râ'dâ, and DESIDERA'DA, an island of the Little Antilles, 4 miles W. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 2568, of whom 2070 are slaves. Surface elevated and unfertile. It was the first island discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, November, 1493.

DESKFORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

DES MOINES, de moin, the largest river of Iowa, rises in the S.W. part of Minnesota, and runs S.E. until it enters Emmet county of Iowa. Below this its general direction is S.S.E. to Fort Des Moines, where it turns towards the S.E., and empties itself into the Mississippi River at the S.E. extremity of the state, about 4 miles below Keokuk. It is thought that it can be made navigable for steamboats, with a moderate expense, as far as Fort Des Moines, a distance of above 200 miles, and the state government has recently undertaken the work. The river flows through an undulating and fertile region, in which numerous prairies are found.

DES MOINES, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 408 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the E. and S.E., and the Skunk River on the S.W.; it is drained also by Flint Creek. The surface is agreeably diversified, and is divided between prairies and woodlands in convenient proportions; the soil is excellent, and is extensively cultivated. Limestone and stone coal are abundant. The plank-road leading from Burlington to Fairfield passes through the county. Des Moines is the second county in the state in respect to population. Capital, Burlington. Pop. 12,987.

DESMOINES CITY, a village in the S. part of Clarke co., Missouri, near the Mississippi River.

DESMOINES CITY, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

DESMOND, Michigan. See PORT HURON.

DESNA, dês'nâ, a river of Russia, governments of Smolensk, Orel, and Tchernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S. course of nearly 500 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable. It has been proposed to unite the Oka with the Desna, and thereby give a continuous water communication between the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

DE SOTO, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 960 square miles. The Mississippi washes its N.W. border; it is also drained by Coldwater Creek. The surface is nearly level, the soil fertile. The industry of the county is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of cotton, which is conveyed by wagons to Memphis as the swamps in the W. part prevent access to the nearest part of the river. In 1850, this county produced 32,907 pounds of beeswax and honey—the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. About eighteen years ago the county was a wilderness, in the possession of the Chickasaw Indians. It was organized in 1836, and named in honor of Hernando De Soto, a Spaniard, who first explored this region about 1541. Capital, Hernando. Pop. 19,042, of whom 9489 were free, and 9553 slaves.

DE SOTO, a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas. Area, 910 square miles. It is drained by the Red and Sabine Rivers, which flow respectively on its N.E. and S.W. borders. The soil is fertile. Steamboats navigate Red River on the border of this parish, and convey produce to New Orleans. De Soto was formed since 1840, from Natchitoches parish. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. 8023, of whom 3573 were free, and 4450 slaves.

DE SOTO, a thriving post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the Oostenaula River, opposite Rome. It was laid out in 1851.

DE SOTO, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

DES PERES, dâ pair, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 15 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

DES PLAINES, dâ plain, (usually called O'PLAIN,) a river of Illinois, rises in the S.E. corner of Wisconsin, and flowing first southerly, and then south-westerly, joins the Kankakee at Dresden, to form the Illinois River. Length, about 150 miles. The name is derived from a species of maple, called *plaine* by the French. The Indian appellation was *She-shik-mah-o.*

DESPOBLADO. See PLATA, LA.

DESPOTO DAGH, dès-po'to dâg, (anc. *Rhodiope,*) a mountain chain of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, leaves the Balkan, about 40 miles E. of Ghiustendil, extends S.E., and terminates on the bank of the Maritza, the basin of which river it bounds on the S.W. Elevation, 7800 feet.

DESSAU, dès'sów, written also DESSAW, (L. *Dessa'via,*) a walled town of Northern Germany, capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, is situated on the left branch of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, here crossed by a fine bridge, 67 miles S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 12,000, of whom 800 were Jews. It consists of an old and a new town and several suburbs, and is well built and lighted. Principal public edifices, the Ducal Palace, built in 1470, and having a theatre, a good collection of paintings, and other works of art; two other palaces, the Amelia Asylum, the Riding School, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and 2 Calvinist churches, and a synagogue. It has a college, a normal school, schools of music, a separate female school, and a Jewish classical seminary, with manufactures of woollens, hats, and leather, numerous distilleries, and a brisk trade in corn. The ground around Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been completely reclaimed, and is now covered with beautiful gardens, forming the principal attraction of the place. The celebrated Mendelsohn was born here.

DESTERRO, dès-têr'ro, or NOSSA SENHORA DO DESTERRO, nos'sâ sên-yo'râ do dès-têr'ro, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 460 miles S.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 6000. Chief buildings, the palace of the president of the province, an arsenal, and a small hospital. It is defended by several forts, and has an excellent port.

DESVRES, dêv'r or daiv'r, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles E.S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 2909. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, earthenwares, and leather.

DETH'WICK-LEA, a village and chapelry of England, 14 miles N. by W. of Derby. The Cromford and High Peak Railway passes within a quarter of a mile of this place. Pop. 438.

DET'MOLD, (Ger. pron. dêt'molt,) a town of North-western Germany, capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 47 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 4716. It consists of an old and new town, with a suburb. The principal public edifices are a neat palace of the prince, a Lutheran and two Calvinist churches. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, a good library, a Bible society, and a school of arts and sciences. In the vicinity is a summer palace of the princes, and the battlefield on which the army of Varus was destroyed by the Germans under Hermann, (Arminius,) A.D. 9, to commemorate which event a monument was erected there in 1838.

DETOUR (de-toor') POINT, a headland of the United States, on the N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W. extremity of Manitoulin (or Drummond) Island. Lat. 45° 57' N., lon. 84° 4' W.

DETROIT', a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, about 45 miles N.E. of Augusta. The village is situated about three-quarters of a mile S. of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, in course of construction, and on a fine mill-stream, an affluent of the Sebasticook. It contains 2 stores, 1 saw mill, and 2 tanneries. Pop. of township, 517.

DETROIT, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.

DETROIT, de-troit,' (Fr. pron. dâ'trwâ';' named from the river or "strait," in French, *détroit,* on which the city is built;) a flourishing city and port of entry of the state of Michigan, and seat of justice of Wayne county, on Detroit River, 18 miles above the head of Lake Erie, 80 miles E.S.E. of Lansing, 302 miles W. of Buffalo, and 526 miles from Washington. Lat. 42° 20' N., lon. 82° 58' W. It is beautifully situated on the W. bank of the river, which is here about half a mile wide, dotted with beautiful islands. At Detroit it forms one of the finest harbors in the United States, of a depth sufficient for the largest ships. The part of the city contiguous to the river is built on a rectangular plan, extending 1200 feet back from the shore; the space beyond this is divided into triangular sections by a number of avenues, which converge to an open area called the Grand Circus. These avenues vary in width from 120 to 200 feet. The principal buildings and public offices are situated on Jefferson and Woodward avenues. The city is adorned with several public squares, one of which is named the Campus Martius. Jefferson avenue, one of the finest streets in the city, is well paved, with brick and stone sidewalks. Woodward avenue, crossing the first at right angles, is the principal business street. Congress street is also distinguished for its fine appearance. Among the remarkable edifices may be mentioned the old State-house, a commodious brick building, 90 feet by 60, with a dome and steeple 140 feet high, which commands an extensive view, embracing the city with its environs, Lake St. Clair, and the Canadian shore; the City Hall, which is a brick building 100 feet by 60; and the Bank of Michigan, a substantial structure of stone, in the Grecian style, which cost about $40,000. The railroad company have a large brick freight-house, about 600 feet long by 100 feet wide. A custom-house and a marine hospital are now in course of erection. Detroit has a well-organized system of public schools. It contains about 25 churches, 4 banks, a museum, theatre, and 2 orphan asylums. Ten or eleven newspapers are published here, three of them daily, and the others tri-weekly or weekly. The city is lighted with gas, and also supplied with water of the purest quality from Detroit River. It is first forced by steam-power into a reservoir having an elevation of about 50 feet, whence it is distributed by pipes to various parts of the city.

Detroit is admirably situated for commerce, and its importance is greatly enhanced by its intimate and extensive relations with a region towards which a prodigious tide of emigration is flowing. By its position on the great chain of lakes, and by means of the connecting rivers and canals, it has a ready communication with the principal centres of trade. A number of large steam-packets, freighted with the merchandise of all climes, and with emigrants from various nations, are constantly ploughing the waters of Lake Erie between Detroit and Buffalo. The Detroit River is an excellent stream for navigation, and never overflows its banks. The average difference between high and low water is only 2 or 3 feet. It is closed by ice about four months in the year. The Michigan Central Railroad, which is 218 miles long, extends across the state to Lake Michigan, and connects with another road leading to Chicago. The number of passengers on this road, during the year ending June 30, 1852, exceeded 200,000. The Great Western Railway of Canada, connecting Windsor, opposite Detroit, with the railway system of New York, was opened in January, 1854, by which Detroit has been brought within 24 hours' travel of the Atlantic seaboard. Several plankroads also extend from the city towards the interior, one of which connects it with the capital of the state. The business of Detroit is immense. The annual exports coastwise amount to above $4,000,000, and the imports to upwards of $15,500,000. Considerable trade is also carried on with Canada. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 52,456 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 21,368 tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 42 vessels, (7 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burden of 7042 tons, were admeasured.

The manufactures of the city are extensive and important, consisting of locomotives, steam-engines, various other kinds of machinery, mill-irons, stoves, ploughs, cabinet-ware, &c. Tanning is also carried on to a considerable extent. At the different steam saw mills here in operation about 10,000,000 feet of lumber are annually turned out.

Detroit, founded by the French about 1670, has ever since been a military post. It was the capital of Michigan from the settlement of the state until Lansing was selected as the seat of government. Pop. in 1830, 2222; in 1840 it was 9102, and in 1850, 21,019; in 1853, 34,436.

DETROIT, a village of Peoria co., Illinois, on the western shore of Peoria Lake, 6 miles N.N.E. of Peoria.

DETROIT, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

DETROIT (Fr. *Détroit,* dâ'trwâ', *i. e.,* a "strait," or "narrow passage,") RIVER, the name of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. Length, 25 miles; breadth, from half a miles to a mile.

DETS. See DECS.

DETTA, dêt'tôh', or GYEDU, dyâ'doo', jâ'doo', a market-town of Hungary, 23 miles S. by E. of Temesvar, on the Berzava. Pop. 1480.

DETTELBACH, dêt'tel-bâh', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 10 miles E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2445. Its churches are much resorted to by pilgrims.

DETTENHEIM, dêt'ten-hime', a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 25 miles S. of Anspach.

DETTINGEN, dêt'ting-en, a market-town of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Erms, 5 miles S.W. of Nürtingen. Pop. 2561.

DETTINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 18 miles E.S.E. of Nürtingen. Pop. 2283.

DETTINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1437.

DETTINGEN, a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 8 miles N.W. of Aschaffenburg. In June, 1743, the allied British and Austrian army, under George II., gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles.

DETTWILLER, dĕtt'veel'lair', (Ger. *Dettweiler*, dĕtt'vī'ler,) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Saverne, on the Zorn. Pop. 1846.

DETTVA, dĕtt'vŏh', a town in the N.W. of Hungary, co. of Sohl, in a valley E. of Altsohl. Pop. 7240.

DEUCAR, du'kar', a town of Nepaul. Lat. 28° 8' N., lon. 82° E.

DEULE, dul, a river of France, rises in the department of Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille to Quesnoy, in the department of Nord, and joins the Lys on the right. The Canal-de-la-Deule joins the Scarpe and the Lys, and passes Lille and Quesnoy; length, 41 miles.

DEULINA, dā-lee'nā, a village of Russia, government, and 33 miles N. of Moscow, on the Voria. A treaty was concluded here in 1618, between the Poles and Russians.

DEURNE, dĕ'ŭr'neh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, near the Peel Marsh, 5 miles E. of Helmond. Pop. 3354.

DEURNE, a village of Belgium, 2 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 5196.

DEUSLEMONT, dul'mŏnt', a town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 2126.

DEUTICHEM, dĕ'te-kĕm, or DOETICHEM, doo'te-kĕm, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1831.

DEUTSCHBROD, a town of Bohemia. See BROD.

DEUTSCHENDORF, doitch'en-dorf', or PODRAD, po'prăd'. a town of Northern Hungary, co. of Zips, 7 miles S.W. of Kesmarkt. Pop. 1370.

DEUTSCHES-BUND. See GERMANY.

DEUTSCH-HAUSE, doitch-how'zeh, (Moravian, *Hussowa*, hoos-o'vă,) a town of Moravia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz, Pop. 1402.

DEUTSCH-KRONE, doitch-kro'neh, a town of West Prussia, on Lake Radnor, 61 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 3600.

DEUTSCHLAND, doitch'lănt. See GERMANY.

DEUTZ or DUYTZ, doits, (the *Tuitium* of the Romans,) a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a bridge of boats, at the head of the railway to Minden. Pop. 3088. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, and manufactures velvets and silken fabrics.

DEUXHILL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

DEUX-PONTS, duh'pŏnt', (Ger. *Zweibrücken*, tswī-brük'ken, L. *Bipontium*,) a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly capital of an independent duchy, and, since 1814, of a district and county, on the Erbach, near its confluence with the Serre, 50 miles W. of Speyer. It is well built, and has remains of an ancient ducal palace, a Lutheran cathedral, Calvinist and Lutheran churches, a college, and manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, and tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fine castle, built by Stanislaus, King of Poland. Deux-Ponts, with its duchy, formed, from 1802 to 1814, an arrondissement of the French department of Mont-Tonnerre. The French name DEUX-PONTS, and the German ZWEIBRUCKEN, both signifying "two bridges," are derived from the circumstance of its old castle being situated between two bridges. Lat. 49° 10' N., lon. 7° 20' E. Pop. about 7000.

DEUX-SEVRES, a department of France. See SEVRES.

DEVA, dā'vŏh', (Ger. *Diemrich*, deem'rik, or *Schlossberg*, shlŏss'bĕrg; L. *Decapolis?*) a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 10 miles N. of Hunyad, on the Maros. Pop. 4000. In the vicinity are a copper-mine and paper mills.

DEVA, dā'vă, a town of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, with a small port on the Deva, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2490.

DEVA or DEVA CASTRA. See CHESTER.

DEVANA. See ABERDEEN.

DEVAPRAYAGA, dā'vă pri-yā'gă, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Gurhwal, reckoned holy to Hindoos as being the place where the Bhagirathi and Alakananda Rivers unite to form the Ganges. It has an ancient temple, and numerous stone houses inhabited by Brahmins.

DEVENISH, an island, of Ireland, in Lough Erne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Enniskillen, containing some interesting remains of ancient religious establishments.

DEVENISH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh.

DEVENTER or DEWENTER, dĕv'en-ter or dā'vĕn-ter, (L. *Daventria*,) an ancient and fortified city of Holland, province of Overyssel, 8 miles N. of Zutphen, on the Yssel. The streets are generally narrow, but the market-places large and wide. Successive changes in the fortifications have reduced the gates to seven. An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the ramparts, but the favorite promenade is the Worp, on the farther side of the Yssel, whose fine old linden-trees were destroyed by the French in 1813, but it is now laid out with great taste in the English garden style. The Town-house is of great size; in it the Athenæum has its library. The Court-house and Prison are handsome structures, as is also the Weigh-house, a large, old, isolated building. The Reformed have two churches, the Lutherans one, the Mennonites one, and the Roman Catholics one; the Jews have a small synagogue. Though no longer the third commercial city of Holland, it still derives great advantages from its harbor on the Yssel. It exports 600,000 pounds of butter, and 365,000 Deventer cakes, annually; has a royal Turkey carpet manufactory, an iron foundry, a stocking manufactory, and various other industrial establishments. Among its public institutions are the great hospital for old people, a burgher orphan-house, St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, and four other hospitals, including a military one. The Athenæum comprises a drawing school, a lecture-room, and a hall for the Chemical and Physical Society. There are also a Latin and an industrial school, with 500 scholars, a fine arts society, and natural history and chemical society, a department of the public utility society, and one for the encouragement of industry, and eight other schools, with 2200 scholars. Pop. in 1850, 14,375, of whom 10,650 are Protestants, 3000 Roman Catholics, and 280 Jews.

DEVEREAUX, dĕv'e-rō', a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

DEVEREAUX, a village of Hancock co., Georgia, 18 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

DEVERHILL LONGBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DEVERHILL MONCKTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DEVERON, a river of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, enters the North Sea at Banff. Length, 40 miles.

DEVETSER, dā'vĕt-saik', or DEVECSER, dā'vĕch'air', a market-town of Hungary, 81 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 2600.

DEVICOTTA, a fort and seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 60 miles N.E. of Tanjore.

DEVIL ISLAND, of Terra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58' 30" S., lon. 69° 4' 50" W.

DEVIL LAKE. See MINNIWAKAN.

DEVILLE-LES-ROUEN, dă'veel'-lă-roo-ŏn', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Cailly, 2 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 3884. It has manufactures of cotton cloths.

DEVIL'S, an island off the coast of French Guiana. Lat. 5° 16' N., lon. 52° 34' W.

DEVIL'S BASIN, the name given by Cook to a port in Christmas Sound, Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 16' S., lon. 70° W.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, canton of Uri, 16 miles S. of Altorf.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, extending S.W. and N.E. for about 24 miles, and separating the basins of the Shannon and Suir. Height, 2084 feet.

DEVIL'S PEAK, a mountain of South Africa, Cape Colony, in lat. 33° 57' 12" S., lon. 18° 31' 45" E. Height, 3315 feet.

DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the summit of Mangerton Mountain, at an elevation of between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea-level.

DEVIZES, de-vī'ziz, ("The Vize," or "Vies,") a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 miles N.N.W. of Salisbury, and 10 miles S.E. of the Chippenham station of the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 6554. It is built on an eminence near the N. limit of Salisbury plain. The main streets, branching from a large market-place, are spacious, well paved and lighted. The principal buildings are 2 ancient churches, an endowed school and almshouse, a handsome town-hall and cross, large county jail, and a union work-house. Devizes has numerous inns, having formerly been a great halting-place on the Bath Road; also mills for silk-throwing, manufactures of snuff, malt, and, on Thursday, one of the largest markets for corn in the W. of England. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

DEVOCH (dee'vŏk) WATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles E. of Ravenglass, and formed by the sources of a tributary of the Esk. Area, 300 acres.

DEVON, or DEVONSHIRE, dĕv'on-shir, (L. *Devonia*,) a county of England, forming part of its S.W. peninsula, and having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the counties of Somerset and Dorset, S. the English Channel, and W. Cornwall. Area, 2589 square miles, or 1,654,400 acres, of which about 1,200,000 acres are reported to be arable or in pasture, and upwards of 300,000 waste. Pop. in 1851, 567,093. The surface is greatly broken and diversified, but, except the wild, sterile tracts Dartmoor and Exmoor, generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, and the district bordering on the English Channel, called the South Hams, are especially beautiful and rich. The principal rivers are the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Teign, and Axe, the estuaries of most of which form good harbors. The inlets of Torbay and Plymouth Sound are respectively upon its S.E. and S.W. sides. The county is famed for its cider. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed; and Dartmore feeds large numbers of small ponies. Mines of copper and tin are extensive. The Great Western Railway extends through the S. part of the county, past Exeter to Plymouth. Capital, Exeter. Ply-

mouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Honiton, Totness, Ashburton, and Dartmouth are the chief towns and boroughs, and together send 18 members to the House of Commons. The county sends 2 for its N. and 2 for its S. division. It gives the title of duke to the Cavendish, and of earl to the Courtney family.——Adj. DEVONIAN, de-vo'ne-an.

DEVON, a river of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil Mountains, and joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remarkable falls near the village of Crook of Devon, and its fine scenery has been celebrated by Burns.

DEVON, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

DEVON, NORTH, a tract of the Arctic region, in North America, lat. 75° N., lon. from 80° to 92° W., having E. Baffin's Bay, W. Wellington Strait, and S. Barrow Strait, separating it from North Somerset.

DEVONPORT, dĕv'on-pōrt, (until 1824 called PLYMOUTH DOCK,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, maritime and fortified town, and naval arsenal of England, co. of Devon, at its S.W. extremity, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, termed the Hamoaze, 2 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. The borough comprises the parishes of Stoke-Damerel and East Stonehouse. Pop. in 1851, 50,159. The town stands on high ground, and is enclosed by ramparts, defended by various batteries. It is, however, as a naval arsenal, the largest by far in Great Britain, that Devonport attracts attention, and from which it derives its chief characteristics. The national works, constructed for government purposes, cover not less than 358 acres, comprising one of the finest dock-yards in the world, and which will be equalled in magnitude by another, now in process of formation, for the equipment of men-of-war steamers. The two dock-yards will comprehend an area of about 150 acres. In 1848, 529 hands were employed in this yard, but as many as 3000 have been sometimes engaged here. The principal structures are the residence of the port admiral, the barracks, the military hospital, chapels of ease, assembly-rooms, theatre, and a Doric column erected on a height to commemorate the changing the name of the town. Devonport has breweries, soap factories, and an extensive trade in refitting and victualling ships. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

DEVONSHIRE. See DEVON.

DEVRA-TABOOR, dĕv'rä-tä-boor', or DEBRA-TABOUR, dĕb'rä-tä-boor', a populous town of Abyssinia, 35 miles E. of Lake Dembea, in lat. 11° 55' N., lon. 37° 45' E.

DEVRIGHI, dev'ree-ghee', (anc. *Nicopolis?*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 62 miles E. of Seevas, on the Egkin.

DEVYNOCK, de-vŭn'ok, a village and parish of Wales, co. of Brecknock, 7 miles W. of Brecknock.

DEWA, a river of Hindostan. See GOGGRA.

DEWANGARY, dee'wăn-gä'ree, a populous village of Bootan, 2100 feet above the sea, and having several Boodhic temples.

DEWASS', a town of India, province of Malwah, 23 miles S.E. of Oojein. It is the capital of a rajahship, under British protection.

DEWCHURCH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DEWCHURCH, MUCH, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

DEWENTER, a town of Holland. See DEVENTER.

DE WITT', a county in the S. central part of Texas, contains 968 square miles. It is drained by the Guadalupe River. The surface of the uplands is rolling and highly picturesque, and the soil is fertile, especially in the vicinity of the Guadalupe. The population is sparse, but increasing rapidly. Named in honor of De Witt, an empresario, under the Mexican government, of what was termed De Witt's colony. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 1716; of whom 1148 were free, and 568 slaves.

DE WITT, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 675 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Salt Creek, an affluent of the Sangamon River. The surface is generally level, and diversified by prairies and forests of good timber; the soil is highly productive, and easily cultivated. Stone coal is found. The county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. The name was given in honor of De Witt Clinton, governor of New York. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 5002.

DE WITT, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and on the Erie Canal, 4 or 5 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. 3302.

DE WITT, a thriving post-village of De Witt township, capital of Clinton co., Michigan, on the Looking-glass River, 8 miles N. of Lansing. The river furnishes water-power, which gives motion to several mills. Pop. about 600.

DE WITT, a post-village of De Witt co., Illinois, 60 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

DE WITT, a post-village of Carroll co., Missouri, on the N. bank of Missouri River, 85 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

DE WITT, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Iowa, 70 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City, and 4 miles N. of the Wapsipinicon River.

DE WITT LAND, a region of Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° and 123° E., opposite Dampier Archipelago, discovered by De Witt in 1623.

DE WITT'S ISLANDS, off the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land, between South Cape and South-west Cape.

DE WITT'S VALLEY, a village of Allegheny co., New York.

DE WITT'VILLE, a post-office, Chautauque co., New York.

DEWITTVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 50 miles S. of Montreal. It contains several stores, saw and carding mills. Pop. about 150.

DEWLISH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

DEWSAH, a considerable town of Western Hindostan, 32 miles E. of Jeypoor, enclosed by a wall.

DEWSALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DEWSBURY, dewz'ber-e, a market and manufacturing town, parish and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 miles S.S.W. of Leeds, and having a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 7 miles W.N.W. of Wakefield. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 28,103. The town lies low, but has some good streets and stone houses, and it is well paved and lighted. It has a free school, a mechanics' institute, branch banks, a blanket-hall, with large and thriving manufactures of blankets, carpets, and other low woollen fabrics, made from refuse woollen rags re-spun. More than 3000 persons are engaged in the manufactures of the place. The Calder Navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool. Pop. of town, in 1851, 14,051.

DEXTER, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, 70 miles E. by N. of Augusta. The village, situated on an affluent of the Sebasticook, is one of the most flourishing in the county. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a lyceum and library, 20 stores, a large hotel, gas-light company, &c. The above stream affords excellent water power, which is here employed for 4 large woollen factories, an iron foundry, machine shop, planing machine, carding and cloth-dressing mill, an extensive tannery, several shingle machines, 2 saw mills, and other establishments. The above employ about 300 hands. Immediately N. of the village there is an extensive floating bridge across the neck of a large pond. Pop. of the village, about 800; of the township, 1948.

DEXTER, a post-village of Brownsville township, Jefferson co., New York, at the entrance of Black River into Lake Ontario, about 7 miles W. of Watertown. It contains a number of manufactories and saw mills, and has a landing place for steamboats, and imported merchandise. Dexter being a port in the collection district of Sackett's Harbor.

DEXTER, a thriving post-village of Scio township, Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, at the confluence of Mill Creek with Huron River, 50 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It is abundantly supplied with water-power, and has several mills.

DEXTERVILLE, a village of Chautauque co., New York, at the outlet of Chautauque Lake, about 18 miles S.E. of Maysville.

DEYNZE or DEYNSE, dīn'zeh, (anc. *Donisa?*) a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles S.W. of Ghent, on the Lys, and near the railway between Ghent and Courtrai. Pop. 3600.

DEYPAULPOOR, dā'pawl'poor' or dī'pawl'poor', a town of Hindostan, 22 miles N.W. of Indore, having about 1000 houses.

DEYRAH, a town of Hindostan. See DEBRA.

DEYUZE, dā'ūz', a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Lys, and the Ghent and Courtrai Railway, 9 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 3680. It has celebrated manufactures of gin.

DEZA, dā'thä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles S.E. of Soria, on a rugged hill. Pop. 1424.

DEZFOOL, DEZFUL, or DEZFHOUL, dĕz'fool', written also DIZ'FOUL', DESFOUL, and DESFUL, a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, in which it is now the principal mart, on the Dezfool River, (Coprates,) here crossed by a fine bridge of 22 arches, 32 miles W.N.W. of Shooster. Pop. 15,000. (?) It is not so well built as Shooster; and from the inferior size of its bazaar, the merchants expose their goods for sale in private dwellings or caravanserais. Near it are many mounds, evidently of Sassanian origin. It has ruins of ancient buildings, and Mr. Layard supposes that here was the site of the "Castle of Oblivion," in which Shahpoor confined the Armenian king, Arsaces II.

DHAFAR, a town of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

DHALAK, dä'lăk' or d'hä'lăk', or DAHALAK, dä-hä'lăk,' (anc. *Orine?*) an island in the Red Sea, 25 miles E. of Massowah, in Abyssinia, 23 miles in length from N. to S., by 15 in breadth. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in a coral fishery. On its S. coast is the village of Dhalak. Several small islands near it are called the DHALAK ISLANDS.

DHAMEE, dä'mee', one of the Sikh states of North-western Hindostan, S. of the Sutlej, protected by the British. Pop. 3000. It has an armed force of 100 men.

DHAMONEE, dä'mo-nee', or DHAMANI, dä'mä'nee', a fortified town of India, dominions, and 150 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior.

DHAR, dăr, or DHARANUGGUR, dä're-nŭg'gŭr, a city of Central Hindostan, capital of a rajpoot state of 1466 square miles, 32 miles W.S.W. of Indore. Elevation, 1808 feet.

DHARWAR. See DARWAR.

DHAWALAGHIRI, dä-wŏl'a-ghēr'ree, a lofty peak of the

Himalaya Mountains, in Northern Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface, between Nepaul and Thibet, in lat. 29° N., lon. 82° 50′ E. Estimated elevation, 28,000 feet. See HIMALAYAS.

DHOFAR or DOFAR, do'far', written also DHAFAR, formerly a celebrated city of Yemen, said by Arab writers to have been the residence of most of the kings of that country. This was probably the *Sapphara* metropolis of Ptolemy, and *Saphar-Regia* of Pliny.

DHOLKA, dol'kâ or d'hol'kâ, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles W.S.W. of Kaira.

DHOLPOOR, dôl'poor', a town of Hindostan, 34 miles S.E. of Agra.

DHOORGATEE, door'kâ'tee' or d'hoor'kâ tee', the smallest of the Sikh States, in North-western Hindostan, protected by the British. Pop. 200.

DHOORWYE, door'wî', a small rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, under British protection. Pop. 8000.

DHURRUMPOOREE, dûr'rûm poo'ree, a deserted town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Nerbudda, in lat. 22° 10′ N., lon. 75° 26′ E.

DIABLERETS, dê'âb'leh-râ', a remarkable mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais. Height above the sea, 10,190 feet.

DIADIN, dee-â'deen', a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Bayazeed, on the North Branch of the Euphrates. It has a large ruined fort, and was, until lately, a place of some importance.

DIALÁ, dee-â'lâ, or DIYALAH, dee'yâ'lâh, a river of Asiatic Turkey, an affluent of the Tigris, formed by the junction of the Shirvan, Holwan, and various other intermediate streams, all flowing from the mountains of Kirmanshah. It is supposed to coincide with the ancient *Gyndes*.

DIALIGUÉLY, dee-â'lee-gâ'lee, a village of Western Africa, in the Bondoo country, on the Falémé, in lat. 14° 36′ N., lon. 12° 10′ W.

DIAL'S CREEK, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

DIAMANT, dee'â'mônt', a town of the French colony of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast of the island, 8 miles S.S.E. of Fort Royal, near the Morne de Diamant, a volcanic mountain 1568 feet in elevation. Pop. 1534.

DIAMANTE, de-â-man'tâ, a coast-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 30 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1700.

DIAMANTINA, de-â mân-tee'nâ, formerly TEJUCO, tâ-hoo'ko, a flourishing modern city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, capital of the diamond district, situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 220 miles N.N.E. of Ouro-Preto, 5790 feet above the level of the sea. It was erected into a city in 1831. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are wide and paved. Pop. about 6000. Its district comprises several villages and a population of 14,000.

DIAMANTINA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso, at the confluence of the rivers Ouro and Diamantino, 70 miles N.N.W. of Cuyaba. Pop. 4600. The Rio DIAMANTINO, ("Diamond River,") so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The Spanish government closed the district, in order to monopolize the gold and diamonds, which led to an extensive emigration in 1749. The present town of Diamantina occupies the site of the old village of Alta Paragusi-Diamantina.

DIAMANTE, de-â-mân'tâ, NEUQUE, nê'oo-kâ, or NEUGUEN, nê'oo-ghên', a large river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) an affluent of the Rio Negro, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 36° 16′ S., lon. 70° W. Its whole course is about 170 miles.

DIAMOND GROVE, a post-village in Brunswick co., Virginia, 86 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

DIAMOND GROVE, a post-office of Jasper co., Missouri.

DIAMOND (di'mond) HARBOR, British India, presidency of Bengal, is in the river Hoogly, 34 miles below Calcutta, with which it communicates by a good road.

DIAMOND HILL, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

DIAMOND HILL, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina, 154 miles from Raleigh.

DIAMOND HILL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DIAMOND ISLAND, British India, Burmese dominions, is in the estuary of the Bassein River, 12 miles S.E. of Cape Negrais. It abounds with turtles.

DIAMOND MILLS, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on Two Lick Creek, 58 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Pittsburg, has 1 foundry and 2 mills. Pop. about 150.

DIAMOND POINT, of Sumatra, bounds W. the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 5° 16′ N., lon. 97° 40′ E.

DIAMOND RIVER, a small stream of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, falls into Dead River.

DIAMPER, de-âm-paur', a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, 14 miles E. of Cochin, in lat. 9° 56′ N., lon. 76° 20′ E.

DIANA, di-an'a, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, 45 miles S. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 970.

DIANA MILLS, a post-village of Buckingham co., Virginia, on Slate River, 75 miles W. of Richmond.

DIANIUM. See DENIA.

DIANO, de-â'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, in the Val-di-Diano, on the Calore, 45 miles from Salerno. Pop. 5000.

DIANO-MARINO, de-â'no-mâ-ree'no, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 1½ miles N.of Oneglia. Pop. 2538.

DIANO D'ALBA, de-â'no dâl'bâ, (anc. *Diánium Albénsium Pompejanórum*) a town in Piedmont, of Sardinian States, 3½ miles S. of Alba. Pop. 2000.

DIARBEKIR, dee'ar'be-keer', or DIARBEKR, dee-ar'bêkr, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of its own name, is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55′ 30″ N., lon. 39° 52′ E. Pop. about 8000 families, chiefly Turks and Armenians. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, is substantially built, and has a citadel, some cotton and silk looms, and copper-works; but its manufactures have of late materially diminished. It is the see of a Chaldean patriarch.

DIARBEKIR or DIARBEKR, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 37° and 39° N., and lon. 38° and 42° E., having N.W. and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the pashalics of Erzroom, Sewas, Marash, and Damascus, and E. the pashalics of Van and Koordistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. The chief cities are Diarbekir, Oorfah, and Mardeen.

DIAS CREEK, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

DIB'BLEVILLE, a village near the S.W. corner of Livingston co., Michigan, about 51 miles N.W. of Detroit.

DIB'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

DIB'ERTSVILLE, a post-office, Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

DICIO. See DIJON.

DIBONG, dee'bong', a river of Thibet, one of the head streams of the Brahmapootra, joins the Dihong in 27° 45′ N. lat., and 95° 10′ E. lon.

DICE'S HEAD, a point or cape at the entrance of Castine Harbor, Maine. On it is a fixed light, 116 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 21′ N., lon. 68° 45′ 30″ W.

DICKELVENNE, dik'kel-vênn', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1632.

DICK'ENSONVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia, 340 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

DICK'ERSONVILLE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

DICK'EYVILLE, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, about 21 miles N.N.W. of Galena.

DICKINSON, a new county in the N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Okoboji River, a branch of the Little Sioux River. It has several small lakes, the principal of which is Spirit Lake. Named in honor of Senator Dickinson, of New York.

DICKINSON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., New York, on Racket River, 16 miles S.W. of Malone. P. 1119.

DICKINSON, a post-office, Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

DICKINSON, a post-village of Franklin co., Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Pennsylvania. See CARLISLE.

DICKINSON'S LANDING, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Stormont, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, at the head of Cornwall Canal, 90 miles S.W. of Montreal. In 1851, 6034 vessels (tons 526,210) passed down this canal. The village contains churches of 4 denominations, 6 or 7 stores, several factories and mills, and has a collector of customs. A ferry crosses the river here to Messina, in New York. Pop. 700.

DICK JOHNSON, a township of Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 669.

DICKLEBURGH, dik'el burg, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DICK'SBURG, a village in Knox co., Indiana, on the N. bank of the West Fork of White River, 14 miles S. of Vincennes.

DICK'SON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by Harpeth River, and other affluents of Cumberland River, which washes its N.E. border. The surface is undulating; the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. 8404; of whom 6236 were free, and 2118 slaves.

DICK'S RIVER, a small stream of Kentucky, rises in Rockcastle co., and flowing N.W., enters the Kentucky River 10 miles N.E. of Harrodsburg.

DICOMANO, de-ko-mâ'no, (anc. *Decumanum?*) a town of Tuscany, 18 miles N.E. by E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. Pop. 1480.

DIDAM, de'dâm', or DIEM, deem, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 13 miles S. of Zutphen. P. 2100.

DID'BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DID'COT JUNC'TION, a station on the Great Western Railway, England, co. of Berks, 53 miles W. of London.

DID'DEH, a large and thriving village of Western Africa, Bondoo country, situated near the Falémé River, in lat. 13° 52′ N., lon. 12° 18′ W.

DID'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

DID'DLEBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

DID'LING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

DID'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DID'MARTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DI'DO, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

DIDS'BURY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster

DIE, dee, (anc. *Dea* or *Dea Vocontiorum*,) a walled town of France, department of Drôme, on the right bank of the Drome, 26 miles E.S.E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 3923. It has manufactures of silks, paper, and leather.

DIEBURG, dee/bŏŏrg', a town of Central Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Gersprenz, 9 miles E.N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3100. It is defended by a strong castle.

DIEDEREN, a village of Holland. See DIEREN.

DIEDITZ, dee/dits, or DIEDICE, de-ä-deet/sä, a town of Moravia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on the Hanna. Pop. 1366.

DIEGO, de-ä/go or dee/go, a bay of Anegada, in the West Indies.

DIEGO ALVAREZ. See GOUGH ISLAND.

DIEGO GARCIA, de-ä/go gar-see/ä, the most S. of the Maldive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbor.

DIEGO SAURIEZ, de-ä/go sŏ're-ā', or BRITISH SOUND, a fine harbor, near the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 13′ 48″ S., lon. 49° 23′ 30″ E.

DIEGO RAMIREZ, de-ä/go rä-mee/rĕs, an island group in the South Pacific, 60 miles S.W. of Cape Horn. Lat. 56° 25′ S., lon. 68° 44′ W.

DIEKIRCH, dee/kēkh, a town of the Netherlands, province, and 18 miles N. of Luxembourg, on the Sure. P. 3000.

DIELLI, de-ēl/lee, a fortified town of the island of Timor, on the N. coast, capital of the Portuguese government of Dielli, and residence of the governor.

DIELSDORF, deels/dorf, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 642.

DIEMEL, dee/mel, a river of Central Germany, in Prussia, Westphalia and Hesse-Cassel, joins the Werra 24 miles N. of Cassel, after a N.E. course of 50 miles, past the towns of Stadtberg and Reinhardtswald.

DIEMRICH, a town of Transylvania. See DEVA.

DIENVILLE, de-ăn'veel', a town of France, department of Aube, 13 miles N.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1264.

DIEPENBEK, dee/pen-bĕk', a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, and 3 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 2508.

DIEPENHEIM, dee/pen-hīme', or DIEPEN, dee/pen, a town of Holland, province of Overyssel, 17 miles E. by S. of Deventer. Pop. 1389.

DIEPHOLZ, deep/hŏlts', a town of Hanover, capital of a county, 60 miles W.N.W. of Hanover, on the Hunte. Pop. 2523.

DIEPPE, dyĕpp or de-ĕpp', a seaport town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Arques, at the W. terminus of the Rouen and Dieppe Railroad, on the English Channel, and 33 miles N. of Rouen. Lat. of lighthouse, 49° 55′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 5′ 2″ E. Pop. in 1852, 17,669. It is divided into the town proper, and the suburb le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge, both being well furnished with water from an aqueduct supplying nearly 200 fountains. The principal edifices are an old castle on a cliff W. of the town, 2 churches, the town-hall, commercial college, theatre, public library, baths, and a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties, and bordered by quays, can accommodate from 60 to 80 vessels under 600 tons; but it dries at low water, and is otherwise inconvenient. Dieppe has an active general trade, ship building docks, manufactures of ivory wares, watches, lace, &c., and is a packet station, communicating daily by steamboats with Brighton, the traffic having increased considerably since the opening of the Paris and Rouen Railway. Among the imports of 1852, were 22,984 tons of coal from Newcastle. Dieppe is the chief watering-place of France, and is much frequented by visitors in summer, but still more towards autumn, during the recess of the legislature, and vacation of the colleges and government offices at Paris. It was once the principal port of France, and its inhabitants were distinguished for their enterprise. It was bombarded and much damaged by the English and Dutch combined fleet in 1694. It owes much to the Duchess de Berri, who first made it fashionable as a bathing place.

DIEREN, dee/ren, properly DIEDEREN, dee/der-en, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, in the Veluwe, 9 miles N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1300.

DIERSBURG, deers/bŏŏrg, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on a mountain slope. Pop. 1100.

DIERSDORF, deers/dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Wiedbach. Pop. 1400. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

DIES, a river of Holland. See DIEZE.

DIESBACH, OBER, o'ber dees/bäk, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 5915.

DIESBACH, UNTER, ŭn'ter dees/bäk a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern. Pop. 1330.

DIESE, a river of Holland. See DIEZE.

DIESSEN, dees/sen, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on Lower Ammer, 13 miles S.E. of Landsberg. Pop. 1330.

DIESSEN, a scattered but prettily situated village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 15 miles S.W. of Bois le Duc, on the Diesse. Pop. 540.

DIESSENHOFEN, dees/sen-ho'fen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the left bank of the Rhine, 5½ miles E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1517, mostly Protestants.

DIEST, deest, a walled town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Demer, and 17 miles N.E. of Louvain. Pop. 7720. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Diest was once a feudal barony, of which the princes of Orange were lords. It was taken by Marlborough in 1705.

DIETENHEIM, dee/ten-hīme', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Iller, 15 miles N.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1251. It has a fine church, and ruins of a castle.

DIETFURT, deet/fŏŏrt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Ludwigs Canal, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 miles W. Ratisbon. Pop. 957.

DIETFURT, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 2 miles N.W. of Pappenheim.

DIETIGHEIM, dee/tig-hīme', or DITTIGHEIM, dit/tig-hīme', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 1 mile S. of Bischofsheim. Pop. 930.

DIETIKON, dee/te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles W.N.W. of Zurich. Several contests took place here in 1799 between the French and Russians, generally to the advantage of the former. Pop. 1050.

DIETLINGEN, deet/ling-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 12 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1340.

DIETWEIL, GROSS, groce deet/wile, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lucerne. Pop. 2297.

DIETZENBACH, deet/sen-bäk', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, about 7 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1239.

DIEU, an island on the W. coast of France. See ILE-D'YEU.

DIEU-LE-FIT, de-uh'-leh-fee, a town of France, department of Drôme, in a mountainous district, 17 miles E. of Montelimart. Pop. in 1852, 4222. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, a model Protestant school, manufactures of woollen cloths, earthenwares, and glass. In the town are 2 acidulated springs, and 2 miles N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave called "Tom-Jones."

DIEULOUARD, de-uh'loo-ar', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 10 miles N.N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 1430.

DIEUZE, de'uz', (anc. *Deicem Palgi*,) a town of France, department of Meurthe, 9 miles E. of Château-Salins. Pop. 3863. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large church, 2 hospitals, manufactures of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, and soda. A mine in the vicinity yields annually 5000 tons of rock salt.

DIEZ or DIETZ, deets, a town of Germany, 10 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lahn. Pop. 2201. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an ancient castle, used as a house of correction, 2 churches and a school of horticulture. Three miles from the town is the castle of Oranienburg, (o-rä/ne-en-bŏŏrg,) the residence of the Dukes of Nassau.

DIEZE, DIESE, dee/zeh, or DIES, dees, a river of Holland, province of North Brabrant, formed by the junction of the Aa and the Dommel, and falls into the Meuse.

DIFFENANE (diff'nän') ISLAND, in the Red Sea, one of the Dhalak group, 8½ miles from the nearest shore.

DIGBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DIGBY, a village of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Harbor, 11 miles S.W. of Annapolis. A steamboat plies regularly between this port and St. John's, New Brunswick.

DIGBY, a county in the W.S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic. Brials Island, and a remarkable headland called Digby Neck, encloses St. Mary's Bay on the N.W. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains, valleys, and lakes, the last of which give rise to several considerable rivers. Copper and silver ores are found in the county. The underlying rock consists of different colored sandstones of the coal measures. Capital, Digby. Pop. in 1851, 12,252.

DIGBY, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, capital of Digby county, is situated on the N. shore of the neck of the same name, about 110 miles W. of Halifax. This is one of the principal seats of the fisheries, and the herrings of Digby have obtained a wide celebrity for their excellence. Pop., consisting of Hessians, American refugees, and French, about 600.

DIGGES ISLANDS, a group of three small islands in the Arctic Ocean, on the S.W. side of Hudson's Strait. Lat. 62° 37′ N., lon. 74° 18′ W.

DIGGERS, a name applied to various tribes of miserable and degraded Indians in Oregon and California, who subsist on roots, which they dig out of the earth, and on insects, lizards, &c.

DIGHTON, di'ton, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of Taunton River, 35 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1641.

DIGNANO, deen-yä/no, a town of Illyria, in Istria, 48 miles S.S.E. of Triest, pleasantly situated on an eminence about 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 3600. It has a cathedral and 2 monasteries.

DIGNE, deen, (anc. *Dinia*,) a walled town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Alpes, on a hill side near the left bank of the Bleone, 55 miles N.E. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 4781. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of assize and commerce, a public library, tanneries, and trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, and cattle.

DIGOA. See DEEGOA.

DIGOIN, dee'gwân^n', (anc. *Denegonitium?*) a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, at the entrance of the Canal du Centre, 14 miles W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 3291. It has manufactures of earthenware, and trade in salt.

DIGS'WELL, a parish of England, co., of Herts.

DIGUE, LA, lâ deeg, an island of the Seychelles Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 4° 21′ 12″ S., lon. 55° 55′ 15″ E.

DIHONG, dee'hong', the great western stream forming the Brahmapootra River, in Farther India, which breaks through the Himalayas, near lat. 28° 15′ N., lon. 95° 10′ E., and has been supposed identical with the Sun-poo, in Thibet. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

DIJON, dee'zhôn^n', (anc. *Dibio* or *Divio*,) a river of France, capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, on the Canal of Burgundy, (Canal de Bourgogne,) and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 160 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 32,252. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has many fine public walks, and beautiful environs. The chief public buildings are a palace of the princes of Condé, a castle built by Louis XI. and XII., and serving for barracks, the town-hall, prefecture, a large old court-house, a theatre, hospitals, prisons, and an orphan asylum. It has 2 public libraries, one containing 40,000 volumes with MSS., a cabinet of natural history, a national court for the departments of Côte-d'Or, Haute-Marne, and Saône-et-Loire, courts of assize and commerce, an *académie universitaire*, 8 colleges, schools of medicine and the fine arts, and a botanic garden. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hats, earthen-ware, soap, beer, and leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine trade, it being the principal depôt and market for the sale of Burgundy wines. Many eminent men were natives of Dijon, the celebrated Bossuet, Crébillon, Saumaise, (Salmasius, the antagonist of Milton,) Piron, Rameau, Guyton, Morveau, &c. St. Bernard, the famous founder of Cîteaux, was born in a neighbouring village, and a bronze statue of him has lately been erected in a new quarter of Dijon, called the St. Bernard suburb. Dijon is a very ancient city, and is believed to be of Roman foundation. The annals of the Middle Ages give constant evidence of its importance in early times as the capital of a principality, the rival of ancient France in extent of territory, and occasionally its superior in power.

DIJONNOIS or DIJONNAIS, dee'zhon'nâ', an old division of France, in the province of Burgundy. Its capital was Dijon, it is now comprised in the department of Côte-d'Or.

DIKE'WID, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

DIL'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DIL'HORNE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

DIL'IGENT STRAIT, a channel or passage in the Bay of Bengal, between the S.E. coast of the middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands, extending from lat. 11° 43′ to 12° 20′ N. It is from 6 to 9 miles wide, except towards the middle, where it is only 2 or 3 miles in width.

DILLENBURG, dil'len-bôôrg', a town of Germany, duchy, and 37 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2500. It has an ancient ruined castle, a college, hospital, and orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen fabrics. In the vicinity are copper mines, potash, and lime-works.

DILL'ERSVILLE, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, 1 mile W. of Lancaster.

DILLE'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

DILLI, dil'lee, or DELLY, dêl'lee, a town on the N.W. coast of the island of Timor, Malay Archipelago, in the Portuguese possessions. Lat. 3° 33′ S., lon. 4° 33′ S., lon.

DILLINGEN, dil'ling-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, capital of a district on the left bank of the Danube, 24 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3453. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has a palace, the residence of the bishops of Augsburg, 3 Roman Catholic churches, an orphan asylum, barracks, gymnasium, and superior schools, ship-building docks, and manufactures of cutlery.

DILLINGEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 28 miles S. of Treves. Pop. 1390. It has paper mills, and copper and iron foundries.

DIL'LINGERSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

DILLN or DILN. See DULLN, (Dúllu.)

DIL'LON, a post-office of Tazewell co., Illinois.

DILLON'S RUN, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

DILLS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 85 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

DILLS'BURG, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 270.

DIL'LY or DEL'LY MOUNT, a headland of South Hindostan, which may be considered as marking the limit between the coasts of Canara and Malabar; lat. 12° 2′ N., lon. 75° 16′ E.

DILMAN, deel'mân', a new and considerable town of Northern Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 50 miles N.N.W. of Dorcomes'yah. It is a new town, there being an old one of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 miles W. of it. It is surrounded by gardens. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

DILTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

DIL'WORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

DIL'WORTHTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 73 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

DIL'WYN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DIMA, dee'mâ, a large town of Abyssinia, state of Amhara, district of Gojam, near lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 38° 5′ E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls; the houses are mostly of stone, and its church is one of the largest edifices in the country.

DIMCHURCH, a parish of England. See DYMCHURCH.

DIMITROWSK or DIMITROWSK, dee'me-trovsk', a town of Russia, government, and 47 miles S.W. of Orel, on the Oscheritz, at its confluence with the Neroosa. Pop. about 3000.

DIMITZANA, dee-meet-zâ'nâ, a town of Greece, in Morea, on an affluent of the Carbanara, 15 miles N.W. of Tripolitza. Before the Russian invasion in 1770, this town was one of the most important places in the country.

DIM'MICK, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

DIM'OCKS, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. of Montrose. Pop. 1056.

DINABURG, a town of Russia. See DUNABURG.

DINAGEPOOR or DINAJPOOR, dee-nâj-poor', (*i. e.* "the abode of beggars,") capital of a district of its own name, and seat of a British jurisdiction, is 105 miles N. of Moorshadabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is meanly built. It is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts, but is, on the whole, a very poor place. The vicinity is sandy soil, and ill supplied with water.

DINAGEPOOR, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area, 5374 square miles. Pop. 2,311,420.

DINAMARCA, *DINAMARQUES*. See DENMARK.

DINAN, dee'nôn^n', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on a height near the Rance, 14 miles S. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 8437. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by a fine old castle. The principal edifices are two Gothic churches, a clock-tower, town-hall, commercial college, hospital, public library, concert-hall, &c. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather; salt refineries, beet-root sugar factories, and a brisk trade in butter, hemp, linen thread, &c., carried on by means of the river, which is navigable up to the town. In 1389 it was besieged by the Duke of Lancaster, and defended by Du Guesclin.

DINANT, de-nânt' or dee'nôn^n', (L. *Dinantium*,) a town of Belgium, province, and 15 miles S. of Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle-crowned height, near the Meuse. Pop. 6388. It has a Gothic cathedral, two hospitals, a Latin school, manufactures of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century, and, according to old chronicles, its name is derived from the goddess Diana, who was worshipped and had a temple here. As early as the twelfth century it was strongly fortified, and deemed impregnable. In 1466, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault, razed it to the ground, and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by twos, back and back, and threw them into the Meuse. It was rebuilt in 1493, but has since been twice taken by the French, namely, in 1554 and 1675.

DI'NAPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 14 miles W. of Patna, with a quay on the right bank of the Ganges. It has handsome military cantonments, and 3200 houses, chiefly of mud, and tiled.

DINARIC (de-nâr'ic) ALPS, (L. *Alpes Dinaricæ*.) consist of that portion of the Alpine system which connect the Julian Alps with branches of the Balkan in Turkey, and cover South Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina, with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7000 feet in height, and are chiefly of a calcareous formation.

DIN'AS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

DIN'AS-MOWDDU, (mów'thee,) a decayed borough and market-town of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Dovy. Pop. 800. It is most picturesquely situated on the side of a precipitous mountain, and though but a miserable village, has the local designation of a "city."

DIN'DER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DIN'DIGUL', an old division of the Madras presidency, in British India, now comprised in Madura.

DIN'DIGUL', a town of India, 30 miles N.W. of Madura, with a fort on a high granite rock. Pop. 3200.

DIN'DING' ISLES, a group off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, 70 miles S.S.E. of Penang. Lat. 4° 20′ N., lon. 100° 32′ E. POOLO DINDING is a beautiful granitic island, 250 feet high, and covered with thick woods from the margin of the sea to the summit.

DIN'EDOR, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DIN'EVAWR' CASTLE, a ruined fortress of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, anciently a seat of the Cambrian princes. It now gives the title of baron to the Cardonnel family.

DINGÉ, dân^zhâ', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N. of Rennes. Pop. 1830.

DINGELSTADT, (Dingelstädt,) ding'el-stêtt', a walled

town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 10 miles N.N.W. of Mühlhausen. Pop. 3062.

DING'GESTOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

DING'LE, a seaport and market-town, parish, and disfranchised borough of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 8 miles E. of Dunmore Head. Pop. of town, 3385. Its linen manufacture has declined. Dingle Bay is much exposed to the swell of the Atlantic, but the harbor is safe.

DING'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DING'MAN, a post-village and township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, about 8 miles below Milford. Pop. 638.

DING'MANSBURG, a thriving village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River, opposite Sidney, 72 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

DING'MAN'S FERRY, a post-office, Pike co., Pennsylvania.

DINGOLFING, ding'ol-fing', a town in Lower Bavaria, on a rock near the right bank of the Isar, 10 miles W.S.W. of Landau. Pop. 1897. Ecclesiastical councils were held here in 772 and 932.

DING'WALL, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, where joined by the Peffer, 11 miles N.W. of Inverness. Pop. of borough, 1739. It has wharves for vessels drawing 9 feet water, but very little trade. It joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending 1 member to Parliament.

DINIA. See DIGNE.

DINKELSBUHL, (Diokels'bühl,) dink'els-büle', a fortified town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Wernitz, 20 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 5019. It was formerly a free town of the empire, and has manufactures of woollen cloths, camlets, leather, stockings, and gloves, and a brisk trade in corn.

DINKLAGE, ding'klä'gheh, a village of Northern Germany, grand duchy of Oldenburg, capital of a district and lordship, 8 miles S.W. of Vecht. Pop. 1384. It has 4 annual fairs.

DIN'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DINSDALE, a parish and watering-place of England, co. of Northampton, on the Tees, 5 miles S.E. of Darlington. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotel.

DINSLAKEN, dins'lä'ken, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. Pop. 1624.

DINS'MORE, a post-township of Shelby co., Ohio, 75 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 701.

DINTELOORD, din'teh-löst', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabrant, 6 miles W.S.W. of Willemstad. Pop. 1000.

DIN'TING, a township of England, co. of Derby, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 30 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

DIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

DINTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DINWID'DIE, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, contains 540 square miles. The Appomattox River bounds it on the N., and the Nottoway on the S.W.; it is also drained by Stony and Namozine Creeks. The surface is undulating. The rocks which underlie this county are of the primitive formation. The railroad from Richmond to Weldon, North Carolina, passes through the county. Formed in 1752, and named in honor of Robert Dinwiddie, then governor of Virginia. Capital, Dinwiddie Court House. Pop. 25,118, of whom 14,238 were free, and 10,880 slaves.

DINWID'DIE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, on Stony Creek, 35 miles S. by W. of Richmond.

DINWID'DIE'S TAN YARD, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

DINXPERLO, dinx'pêr-lo', a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 7 miles S.W. of Bredevoort. Pop. 700.

DIOIS, dee'wä', an old district of France, in the province Dauphiné, the capital of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis-de-Poitiers.

DIOMA, de-o'mä, a river of European Russia, government of Orenboorg, after a N.N.E. course of 160 miles, joins the Biela near Oofa. It has many copper mines on its banks.

DIOMEDE ISLAND, a group in Behring Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Kairway, Krusenstern, and Ratmanov Islands, the central one in lat. 65° 46' N., lon. 168° 55' W.

DIOSCORIDIS INSULA. See SOCOTRA.

DIOS-GYOR, (Dios-Györ,) dee'osh'jöör', a market-town of Northern Hungary, co. of Borsod, in a pleasant valley 5½ miles W. of Miskolcz. Pop. 3264. It has manufactures of barrels and toys. Near it are important iron mines.

DIOS, NOMBRE DE, nôm'brá dá dee'oce, a town of Mexico, state, and 50 miles S.E. of Durango. Pop. 7000.

DIOZEGH, dee'o'zégh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 23 miles S.E. of Debrecziu.

DIOZEGH, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 25 miles E.N.E. of Presburg, on the Dudwag. Pop. 1714.

DIPIGNANO, de-peen-yä'no, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 3 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 2400.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, dip-pol'dis-wäl'deh, a town of Saxony, circle, and 11 miles S. of Dresden, on the Weisseritz. Pop. 2406. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

DIPSO, dip'so, a town of Greece, on the island of Negropont or Eubœa, on the channel of Talanda, 30 miles N.W. of the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Œlepsus*, famed for its hot baths.

DIPTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DIRECTION ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, is one of the Keeling group, in lat. 12° 5' 24" S.

DIRECTION ISLAND, at the entrance of the China Sea, off the S.W. coast of Borneo; lat. 15° N., lon. 108° 2' E.

DIRECTION ISLANDS, a group of small islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 25' S., lon. 145° 30' E.

DIR'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DIRILLO, de-ril'lo, (anc. *Achates*,) a river of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, enters the Mediterranean 24 miles W.N.W. of Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 miles.

DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND, off the W. coast of Australia, lat. 26° S., lon. 113° E. Coast steep; length from N. to S., 45 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

DIRKSLAND, dirks'länt, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 20 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. It has a harbor, communicating S. with the Haringvliet. Pop. 2030.

DIRLETON, der'ton, a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co., and 6½ miles N. of Haddington, on the S. shore of the Frith of Forth. Its village, one of the most beautiful in Scotland, is situated in a plain, on one side of which are the noble ruins of Dirleton Castle.

DIRMSTEIN, deêrm'stine, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, circle of Palatinate, 4 miles E.N.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 2049.

DIRSCHAU, deêr'shöw, a town of East Prussia, capital of a circle, 20 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic, on the left bank of the Vistula, and on the railway from Berlin to Dantzic. Pop. 3510. It has tanneries, breweries, and a transit trade on the river.

DIRT TOWN, a post-village of Chattooga co., Georgia, about 180 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

DIS, a walled town of South Arabia, near the coast, 53 miles E.N.E. of Makallah, with 1000 inhabitants.

DIS'APPOINTMENT ISLAND, one of the Bonin group in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. 27° 16' N., lon. 140° 51' E.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 50° 30' S., lon. 166° E.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, in lat. 14° 5' S., and discovered by Byron in 1765.

DISCHINGEN, dish'ing-en, a market town of Würtemburg, on the Egge, 5 miles S.S.E. of Neresheim. Pop. 1150.

DISCHINGEN, UPPER, a market-town of Würtemburg, on the Danube, E. of Ehingen.

DIS'CO, a large island belonging to Denmark, in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 69° 11' N., lon. 53° 20' W. It contains stone quarries and coal mines, possesses valuable fisheries, and, with a number of small surrounding islands, forms a division of the inspectorate of North Greenland.

DISCOVERY BAY, on the S. coast of Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is about 50 miles wide. Centre in lat. 38° 6' S., lon. 141° E.

DISCOVERY PORT, a harbor of Oregon, near the head of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, stretching inland for 8 miles, to the parallel of 48° N., and having an average width of 2 miles.

DISENTIS. See DISSENTIS MUSTAR.

DISE'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

DIS'MAL SWAMP extends from near Norfolk, in Virginia, into North Carolina. Length from N. to S., about 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 or 12 miles. It is in some parts covered with reeds, in others with a heavy growth of trees with a thick undergrowth. In the centre is LAKE DRUMMOND, covering about 6 square miles; when full, the surface is 21 feet above tide-water.

DISNA, dis'nä, a thriving town of Russia, government, and 109 miles N.N.E. of Minsk, capital of a circle of same name, at the mouth of the Disna. It has some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2219.

DISNA, a river of Russia, rises in a lake of same name, in the N.E. of the government of Vilna, and joins the Dwina after a course of about 90 miles.

DISON, dee'zôns', a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 2 miles N.N.W. of Verviers. Pop. 2000. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

DISS, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 miles S.S.W. of Norwich.

DISSAIS, dees'sä', a village of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1558.

DISSAY, dees'sä', and village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles S.S.W. of St. Calais, on the left bank of the Loug. Pop. 1600.

DIS'SEE', or VALENTIA, an island in the Red Sea, W. of the Dankali coast, about lat. 15° 18' N., lon. 40° 25' E. It is about 2½ miles long, and ¾ of a mile broad, and is remarkable for its pleasant appearance.

DISSEN, dis'sen, a market-town of Hanover, 13 miles S.S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1550.

DISSENTIS MUSTAR, dis-sên'tis moos'tar, or DISEN-

TIS, dee-sen'tis, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3900 feet above sea-level, on a gentle slope, near the confluence of the Further and Middle Rhine, 34 miles W.S.W. of Chur. (Coire.) Its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, which is said to have been founded, in 600, by Sigisbert. Its superiors were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French in 1799. The environs of Dissentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1436.

DISSERTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

DISTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

DISTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

DISTRICT, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 842.

DISTRICT OF COLUM'BIA, a small tract of territory set apart as the site of the capital of the United States, was ceded to the General Government by the state of Maryland, by which it is bounded on all sides except the S.W., which is washed by the Potomac River. The capital in Washington is in lat. 38° 53' N., lon. 77° 2' W. from Greenwich. American geographers, however, often compute longitude from this place. Originally, the District of Columbia was 10 miles square, or 100 square miles; but, by the retrocession of Alexandria co. to Virginia in 1846, it was reduced to about 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres, 16,267 of which are improved.

Surface.—The surface is generally undulating, with some marshes. There are eminences of sufficient prominence to command fine views and give variety to the scene.

Rivers.—The Potomac River separates the district from Virginia, which, except a small tributary called the East Branch, and Rock Creek, separating Washington from Georgetown, is the only stream of importance.

Productions.—The district has very little agricultural importance. Products in 1850, 17,370 bushels of wheat; 5509 of rye; 65,230 of Indian corn; 8134 of oats; 28,292 of Irish potatoes; 14,872 pounds of butter; 2279 tons of hay, with some tobacco, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, beeswax, and honey. Value of live stock produced, $71,043; of orchard products, $14,843; and of market garden, $67,222.

Manufactures.—In 1850 the District of Columbia had 1 cotton factory, employing $85,000 of capital, and 41 male and 103 female hands, consuming raw material worth $67,000, and producing 1,400,000 yards of stuff, valued at $100,000; 1 woollen factory, employing $700 capital and 2 male hands, consuming raw material worth $1630, and producing 10,000 yards of stuff, valued at $2400; 2 furnaces, employing $14,000 capital and 80 male hands, consuming raw material worth $18,100, and producing 512 tons of castings, &c., valued at $52,695; $12,000 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 5000 bushels of barley, and producing 1450 barrels of ale; and 2 tanneries, employing $25,000 capital, consuming raw material worth $25,600, and producing leather valued at $40,000.

Internal Improvements.—A few miles of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad are in the District of Columbia, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has its terminus at Georgetown. These constitute the internal improvements of the district.

Commerce.—The imports of 1851-52 amounted to $54,142, and the exports to $79,005; tonnage entered, 901; cleared, 2014; belonging to the district, 26,197, of which 3327 was steam tonnage, the number of vessels built, 27, the tonnage of which was 1095.

Education.—In 1850 there were in the District of Columbia, according to the census returns, 2 colleges, with 218 students and $24,000 income, 1 medical school, with 40 students, 22 public schools, with 2169 pupils and $14,232 income, and 47 academies, with 2333 pupils and $34,040 income.

Religious Denominations.—Of 46 churches, the Baptists owned 6, Episcopalians 8, Friends 1, Lutherans 2, Methodists 16, Presbyterians 6, Roman Catholics 6, and Unitarian 1, making about one church for every 1109 persons; value of church property, $363,000.

Public Institutions.—See WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN.

Population.—The District of Columbia had 14,093 inhabitants in 1800; 24,023 in 1810; 33,039 in 1820; 39,834 in 1830; 43,712 in 1840; and 51,687 in 1850, of whom 18,548 were white males, 19,479 white females, 4210 free colored males, 5763 free colored females, and 1422 male and 2265 female slaves. Of the free population, 24,967 were born in the District, 17,989 in other parts of the Union, 32 in British America, 622 in England, 2373 in Ireland, 152 in Scotland and Wales, 1404 in Germany, 80 in France, 234 in other countries, and 77 whose places of birth were unknown; 19 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored and 1 a slave; 23 blind, of whom 8 were free colored and 1 a slave; 22 insane, of whom 8 were free colored, and 1 a slave; and 11 idiotic, of whom 4 were free colored. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, 816 deaths occurred, being about 16 in every thousand persons.

Counties.—The entire district constitutes the co. of Washington.

Cities.—Washington, the capital of the United States, pop. 40,000, and Georgetown, 8360, include nearly the entire population of the district.

Government.—The District of Columbia is under the direct government of the Congress of the United States, and without any representation in the national Congress, or any vote for president. The judiciary consists, 1. Of a circuit court, with one chief and two associate judges, the former receiving $2700, and the latter $2500 each, per annum; 2. Of a criminal court, presided over by one judge, receiving $2000; and, 3. Of an orphans' court, with a judge receiving $1500 per annum. Assessed value of property in 1850, $14,018,374. In January, 1852, there were in the district four banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,182,300, a circulation of $350,000, and $300,000 in coin.

History.—In 1790, Maryland and Virginia ceded 100 square miles to the United States. This tract was named the District of Columbia, in honor of the great discoverer of America. This district, about two-thirds of which was on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, was designed for the site of the capital of the nation, and, in accordance with this intention, a city was laid out, public buildings erected, and, in 1800, the government officials removed thereto from Philadelphia. During the war of 1812, the British forces took Washington, and burned the Capitol, (including the library of Congress,) and the president's house. In 1846, Alexandria co. was retroceded to Virginia.

DITCHEAT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DITCHEL'LING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

DITCHINGHAM, dit'ching-am, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DITMARSCH (dit'marsh) NORTH and SOUTH, (Ger. *Norder* nor'der and *Süder* süd'der *Ditmarschen*, dit'marshen,) a subdivision of the Duchy of Holstein, in Denmark, between the Elbe and the Eider. The North district contains 11 villages; chief town, Heide. Area, 231 square miles. Pop. in 1847, 30,200. The South district contains 13 villages; chief town, Meldorf. Area, 275 square miles. Pop. 33,400.

DITNEY HILL, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

DITRO-VARHEGY, dee'tro'-var'hĕdj', (Ger. *Burgberg*, böörg'bĕrg,) a village of Transylvania, in Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 miles N.W. of Gyergyo St. Miklos, with mineral springs.

DITTEAH, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a rajahship, 15 miles N.W. of Jhansi. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of stone. The rajahship, area 850 square miles, pop. 120,000 is under British protection.

DITTERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DITTERSBACH, dit'ters-bäk', or STARSOW, star'sov, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, in a valley about 40 miles W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1105.

DITTFURT, dit'foort, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2120.

DITTIGHEIM, a village of Baden. See DETTIGHEIM.

DITTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DITTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent. A handsome mansion in the vicinity is supposed to have been part of an abbey founded in the reign of William Rufus.

DITTON, FEN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DITTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

DITTON PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

DITTON, THAMES, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

DITTON, WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DITTWYL, dit'wil, or DIETWYL, deet'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lucerne, on the Reuss. Pop. 2500, mostly engaged in agriculture.

DITZINGEN, dit'sing-en, a village of Würtemburg, circle of Neckar, bailiwick of Leonberg. Pop. 1293.

DIU, dee oo', a fortified maritime town of West Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on an island off the S. coast of the Guzerat Peninsula, E. of Diu-head. Pop. 4000.(?) It has the remains of a once famous Hindoo temple, a citadel, and a good harbor.

DIU-HEAD CAPE is in lat. 20° 43' N., lon. 71° 3' 2" E.

DIU'M PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE SASSOSO.

DIVEN, dee'ven, or DIVIN, dee'vin, (Hun. *Diveny*, dee'vĕn',) a market-town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 20 miles S.E. of Altsohl. Pop. 1056. It has glass works and a ruined castle.

DIVEN, a market-town of Southern Russia, province of Daghestan, on the Rubass, 22 miles W.S.W. of Derbend.

DIVEN, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Kobrin.

DIVES, deev, a town of France, department of Calvados, 12 miles W. of Pont l'Evêque, on the right bank of the Dives, near its mouth. Pop. 589. It has a small harbor.

DIVIDING CREEK, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 17 miles S.S.E. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

DIVINA. KIS, kish, and NAGY DIVINA, nŏdj dee'vee'nŏh', (*i.e.* Little and Great Divina,) two adjacent villages of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co. of Trentschin, on the Wasg, about 3 miles from Solna. United pop. 1525.

DIVIO. See DIJON.

DIVODURUM. See METZ.

DIVONA. See CAHORS.

DIVONNE, dee'vonn', a village of France, department of Ain, canton, and 6 miles from Gex. It has paper-mills and iron-foundries. Pop. 1500.

DIVOSCH or DIWOSCH, dee'vosh', a village of Austria,

in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, at the foot of the mountains of Syrmia, about 22 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1462.

DIWISCHIAU, dee've-shŏw', or DIBISCHAU, dee'be-shŏw', a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, 30 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1600.

DIX, a township of Chemung co., New York. Pop. 2953.

DIX'AN, a town of Abyssnia, state of Tigre, 65 miles N.E. of Axoom, on the Danakil frontier.

DIXBOROUGH, a village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, 34 miles W. of Detroit.

DIX'COVE FORT, a British settlement of West Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 48′ N., lon. 1° 57′ W., in a fine bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. The town, which lies below the fort, has a permanent pop. of 1200. Behind Dixcove is a small lake with brackish water, in which the negroes maintain a number of crocodiles.

DIX CREEK, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

DIX'FIELD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the N. side of Androscoggin River, 35 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1180.

DIX HILL, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

DIXMONT, deex'mŏns', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 20 miles N. of Auxerre. Pop. 1540.

DIX'MONT', a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has manufactures of lumber and edged tools. Pop. 1605.

DIXMONT CORNER, a village in Dixmont township, Penobscot co., Maine, about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta.

DIXMONT MILLS, a village in Dixmont township, Penobscot co., Maine, about 43 miles N.E. of Augusta.

DIXMUDE, dix'müde', (Flem. *Dixmuyden*, dix-mol'den,) a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Yser, 12 miles N. of Ypres. Pop. 3556. It has a handsome parish church, a hospital, and a workhouse, breweries, and tanneries. The town was first walled in the tenth century, and was fortified in 1270 and 1411. It was often taken and retaken by the Germans and French.

DIX'ON, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1192.

DIXON, a thriving post-village, capital of Lee co., Illinois, on both sides of Rock River, and on the Northern Branch of the Central Railroad, 110 miles W. of Chicago. A dam has been built across the river, producing extensive water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds. Dixon contains a court-house, a United States land-office, several churches, and a number of stores. Pop. in 1850, 1073.

DIXON, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

DIX'ON'S ENTRANCE, a strait in North America, W. coast, lat. 54° 30′ N., lon. 132° W., between Queen Charlotte Island and the Prince of Wales Archipelago. Length from W. to E., 100 miles.

DIXON'S MILLS, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Smith co., Tennessee, 51 miles E. of Nashville.

DIX'ONVILLE, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, 9 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City.

DIX'TON, NEWTON, parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

DIX'VILLE, a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 43 miles N.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 8.

DIYALAH, a river of Persia. See DIALA.

DIZFOUL or DIZFUL. See DEZFOOL.

DJ. For places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, and not found here, refer to Di and J.

DJAGARAGA, jä'gä-rä'gä, a town of Java, province of Madion, 48 miles S.E. of Samarang. Pop. 6000.

DJANGUTAI, jän-goo-tī', a market-town of Southern Russia, province of Daghestan, 60 miles N.W. of Derbend. Pop. 5000.

DJAPAN, a town of Java. See JAPAN.

DJAPARA, a town of Java. See JAPARA.

DJAR, or EL DJAR, èl jar, a maritime town of Arabia, in Hejaz, on the Red Sea, 45 miles S.S.E. of Yembo.

DJAVAT, jä-vat', a town of the Russian Transcaucasia, province of Shirvan, on the left bank of the Koor, at its junction with the Aras, 36 miles S. of Shamaka.

DJAWANA, a town of Java. See JAWANA.

DJEM. See EMDA.

DJEMILAH. See JEMILAH.

DJERASH, a city of Syria. See GERASA.

DJESR-ERKENE. See JEZAR-ERKENEH.

DJILLOLO, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

DJIDDA. See JIDDAH.

DJIGELLI, a town of Algeria. See JIJELI.

DJIMAJA or JAMAJA, ja-mä'jä, an island of the China Sea; lat. (S. point) 2° 50′ N., lon. 105° 52′ E. Length, 12 miles.

DJIRDJEH, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

DJOHOR, a town of Malacca. See JOHORE.

DJOKJOKARTA or DJOCJOCARTA, jok-yo-kär'tą, written also YUGYAKARTA, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the island near its centre. This was formerly one of the most important native states of Java. Pop. in 1840, 330,000.

DJOKJOKARTA, a town, capital of the above, lat. 7° 47′ S., lon. 10° 24′ E., is well built. The sultan's water-palace is a curious town of itself, with subterranean approaches, walls and towers. The resident's abode is in a fort which commands both the palace and the town. There are here a church, school, and shot foundry. Besides the European guards of honor, the sultan has a guard composed of young females armed with lance, sword, and pistol, who perform service on horseback as well as on foot, and from among whom he frequently selects his wives. Pop. 90,000.

DJOLIBA. See JOLIBA.

DLE-POLE(?) a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co. of Trentschin, about 10 miles from Sillin. Pop. 3114.

DLUHA, dloo'hŏh, or DLHA, dlä, a village of Hungary, co. of Arad, on a river of the same name, here crossed by two bridges, 9 miles from Kubin. Pop. 1087.

DMITROV, d'me-trov', a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles N. of Moscow, capital of the circle, on the Jakhrama, an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 3000. It is ancient and ill built, and has a college, and manufactures of woollen cloths and leather. Near it is a porcelain factory, and the palace of the Counts Soltikov, burnt by the French in their retreat, October, 1812.

DMITROVSK, d'me-trvosk', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.W. of Orel, capital of the circle, on the Neroosa, and on the high road from Moscow to Kiev. Pop. 3935.

DNIEPER, nee'pr, (Russ. *Dniepr*, dnyèp'p'r; anc. *Borysthenes*, and *Danapris*,) a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows generally S., and passes Smolensk, (where it becomes navigable,) Mohesloy, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. by several mouths. Length, 623 miles; including windings, 1230 miles. Chief affluents on the right, Droote, Beresina, Pripets, and Bug; on the left, Sozh, Desna, Soola, Korol, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 miles below Yekaterinoslav. A magnificent wrought-iron bar-chain suspension-bridge has been erected over the Dnieper at Kiev, by the command of the Emperor of Russia. It is half a mile in length, and 52½ feet broad, and cost 400,000*l.* The river here is 35 feet deep in summer; but spring-floods raise it to 50 feet, and even 55 feet. The mouth of the estuary is defended by the fortresses of Otchakov and Kinboorn. The Borysthenes was absurdly reckoned the greatest river of the ancient world, after the Nile. The Greeks had very exaggerated ideas of the fertility and beauty of the surrounding lands of its lower waters; but of its sources and early course they knew nothing. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.

DNIESTER, nees'tęr, (Russ. *Dniestr*, dnyès'tr; anc. *Tyras*, afterwards *Danastris* or *Danaster*,) a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, (Galicia,) separates Bessarabia from the governments of Podolia and Kherson, flows E.S.E., passes Sambor, Halicz, Chotym, Moheelev, Bender, Akerman, and enters the Black Sea on the N.W. Length, 400 miles; including windings, 500 miles. Chief affluents on the right, Stry, Reout, and Botna; on the left, Sered and Podhorce. Navigation difficult.

DNIEPROVSK, VERKHNEE, (Verknii,) vêrk'-nee' d'nee-ä'provsk', a town of European Russia, capital of the district of same name, government, and 41 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper.

DOAB or DOOAB, doo'äb', ("two waters,") a name applied in Hindostan to tracts between two rivers, and especially to that between the Ganges and Jumna; the "Jullunder doab," between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers. Punjab was acquired from the Sikhs by the British in 1846.

DOAKS'VILLE, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

DOAN', do-ăn', a town of Arabia, near its S.E. coast, 110 miles W. of Dhofar.

DOAN'S (dōnz) CREEK, of Indiana, enters the West Fork of White River, near the S. line of Greene county.

DOANESBURG, donz'bürg, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

DOAZIT, do-ä'zee', a village of France, department of Landes, 18 miles S.S.W. of Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1500.

DOBARVA, the northernmost town of Abyssinia, 98 miles N. of Axoom, formerly important.

DOBASNIZZA, do-bäs-nits'ä, or DOBASCHIZA, do-bä-shits'ä, a village and seaport of Austria, in Illyria, capital of the district of same name, 21 miles S.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 2160.

DOBBIN'S CREEK, California. See DEER CREEK.

DOBBIN'S RANCH, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

DOBBO, a town of the Malay Archipelago. See ARROO ISLAND.

DOBB'S FERRY, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the railroad of that name, 22 miles N. of New York. It is a thriving village, with a steamboat landing, and a ferry across the river.

DOBEIN, (Dübein,) dē'bine, a town of Saxony, circle, and 35 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic, on an island formed by the Mulde. Pop. in 1849, 9153. It has 2 churches, a hospital, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and cotton.

DOBERAN, do'ber-ăn', a market-town and sea-bathing establishment of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Schwerin, capital of the dis-

trict, on a small river which falls into the Baltic, 2½ miles below the town. Pop. 3223. It has a grand-ducal palace, sea-water baths at the mouth of the river, and mineral springs and baths, temperature, 42° Fah.

DOBLEN, do-blēn', or DOBLEHN, do-blain', a large market-town of Russia, government of Courland, circle, and 18 miles W. of Mitau.

DOBLING, (Döbling,) döb'ling, a suburban village of Vienna, 3 miles N. of the city, with mineral baths, and numerous villas.

DOBOI, do'boy', a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the left bank of the Bosna, 42 miles N.E. of Travnik.

DOBOKA, do'bo'kŏh', a village of Transylvania, co. of Doboka, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szamas-Ujvar. The county of Doboka is partly mountainous and infertile. Pop. 66,900.

DOBOZ, do'boz', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Black Körös, about 4 miles from Gyula. Pop. 1714.

DOBRA, do'brā, a town of Poland, province, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 1000. It has 2 churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of linens, gloves, and hosiery.

DOBRA BONOP'OLIS, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, on the Maros, and on the frontier of the Banat, 59 miles W.S.W. of Karlsburg.

DOBRAN, do-brān', or DOBRANY, do-brā'nee, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1885.

DOBRAUC. See LIEBENTHAL.

DOBRAWITZ, do'brā-wits', or ROTH-DOBRAWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1161.

DOBRE MIASTO, a town of Prussia. See GUTSTADT.

DOBRIGNO, do-breen'yo, a village of Austria, Illyria, in the island of Veglia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 1700.

DOBRILUCK, do'bre-lŏŏk', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Doker, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1200.

DOBRINCZE, do-brint'sā, or DOBRINZEN, do-brint'sen, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, in a plain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1505.

DOBRODJA. See DOBRUDJA.

DOBROKOZ, do'bro'koz', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 84 miles S.S.W. of Pesth, on the Kapos. Pop. 2550.

DOBROMILEITZ, do'bro-mee'lits, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz, 7 miles from Prossoitz. Pop. 864.

DOBROMIL, a town of Austrian Galicia, 23 miles E. of Sanok. Pop. 1600. It has important cattle fairs.

DOBROSLAWITZ, do-bro-slā'vits, a village of Austrian Silesia, about 41 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1422.

DOBROTA, do-bro'tā, a market-town of Dalmatia, 2 miles N.E. of Cattaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1700.

DOBRUDJA or DOBRUDSCHA, do-broo'jā, written also DOBRODJA, DOBRUJE, and DOBRUZA, a country on the right side of the Danube, extending from Silistria and Varna to the mouth of the Danube; inhabited by Tartars.

DOBRUSCHKA, do-broosh'kā, or DOBRUSKA, do-broos'kā, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1900. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, and wine.

DOBRZAN, do'bzhān, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Pilsen, on the right bank of the Radbuza. Pop. 2000.

DOBRZYN, do'zhin, a town of Poland, government of Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 miles N.N.W. of Lipno. Pop. 2200, one-half of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

DOBSCHAU, dob'shāw, or DOBSINA, dob'shee'-nŏh', a market-town of Northern Hungary, co., and 21 miles N.N.E. of Gömör, on the Dobsina. Pop. 5410, mostly Germans. It has extensive iron, copper, and cobalt mines.

DOB-TISZA, dob-tees'sŏh', a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 12 miles S.S.W. of Tokay. Pop. 2274.

DOCE, dō'sā, (i.e. "sweet,") a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes, flows N.E. between the provinces of Porto Seguro and Espiritu Santo, and enters the Atlantic 60 miles N. of Victoria. Its direct course N.E. is 330 miles; but its whole course, including windings, cannot be less than 500 miles. Its navigation is very much interrupted by cataracts.

DOCHART, don'art, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Killin. Length, about 3 miles. Its banks are beautifully wooded; there are ruins of a castle on an islet, and a curious floating island. A river of the same name, 8 miles in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart, into the Lochy.

DOCK'ERY'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

DOCKING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DOCKLOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DOCTOR'S CREEK, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and falls into Crosswicks Creek, 3 miles N.E. of Bordentown.

DOCTOR'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Altamaha from the left, on the W. part of McIntosh county.

DODA, a town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Chenaub, here crossed by a cable-bridge, 115 miles N. of Lahore. It has a fort and a good bazaar.

DODAIREE, do-dī'ree, a town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 22 miles E.N.E. of Chitteldroog.

DODBROKE, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, half a mile E. of Kingsbridge. Pop. 1229.

DODDENHAM, dod'den-am, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

DODDERHILL, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

DODDINGHURST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. In the vicinity is a valuable coal-mine.

DODDINGTON, DRY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DODDINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, dod'dis-komz-lee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DOD'DLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

DOD'DRIDGE, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, contains 300 square miles. It is drained by Hughes River and Middle Island Creek. The surface is hilly, and the land adapted to pasturage. The Middle Island Creek is navigable by flat-boats, in which lumber is exported. Capital, West Union. Pop. 2750, of whom 2719 were free, and 31 slaves.

DODDS'VILLE, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

DODD'VILLE, a post-office of Rock Castle co., Kentucky.

DODEBERG, (Dödeberg,) See DOEDIBERG.

DOD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DODGE, dōj, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 210 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Locust and Medicine Creeks. The slope of the surface is towards the S. Named in honor of Henry Dodge, long a resident in Missouri, and afterwards Governor of Wisconsin. Pop. 375, of whom 373 were free, and 2 slaves.

DODGE, a county in the S.E. central part of Wisconsin, contains 930 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River and by Crawfish and Beaver Dam Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and "oak openings," or uplands, which are covered with a scattered growth of burr and pin oaks, while the large streams are bordered by dense forests of oak, ash, elm, maple, &c. The soil is calcareous, and very fertile; the Winnebago Marsh, (an immense mill pond, through which Rock River flows,) covers an area of 44 square miles. Limestone, suitable for building, is found in considerable quantities. It is intersected by the Fond du Lac and Chicago Railroad. Rock River furnishes valuable motive-power, and is navigable for small boats. This is one of the most populous and flourishing counties of the state. Named in honor of Henry Dodge, first Governor of Wisconsin. Capital, Juneau. Pop. 19,138.

DODGE CENTRE, Wisconsin. See JUNEAU.

DODGEVILLE, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa.

DODGEVILLE, a thriving post-village and township in Iowa co., Wisconsin, 6 miles N. of Mineral Point. Rich mines of lead and copper are worked in the vicinity. The village has 3 churches, 9 stores, and 1 smelting furnace. Pop. in 1853, about 1200; of the township in 1850, 2117.

DOD'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DODINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DOD'SON, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1217.

DOD'SONVILLE, a small post-village in Jackson co., Alabama.

DODSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 50 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1853, about 200.

DOD'WORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DOEDIBERG or DÖDIBERG, dö'de-berg', a principal summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height, 11,837 feet. Elevation of pass between the valleys of the Linth and Vorder Rhein, 9609 feet.

DOE HILL, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

DOE RUN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

DOESBURG, doos'berg, (anc. *Drusi Burgum?*) a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Yssel, 10 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 3347.

DOFES'SAH, a large village of British India, presidency of Bengal, 56 miles S.W. of Ramghur.

DOETICHEM, a town of Holland. See DEUTICHEM.

DOFREFIELD or DOFRINES, the central portion of the mountain chain of Scandinavia. See DOVRE-FIELD.

DOGAREE, do-gā'ree, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 23 miles N.E. of Boondee, on the margin of a beautiful lake, surrounded by pagodas and other buildings.

DOG CREEK, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

DOG'GER-BANK, a sand-bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10′ and 57° 24′ N., and lon. 1° and 6° 7′ E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. It is the seat of important fisheries. On the 5th of August, 1781, an obstinate contest took place between the English and Dutch off its southern extremity.

DOG ISLAND, at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound, on the S. coast of Florida. On its W. end is a light 50 feet high, revolving once in three minutes. Lat. 29° 43′ 30″ N., lon. 84° 41′ W.

DOG ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Timor group; lat. 7° 40′ S., lon. 126° 2′ E.

DOGLIANI, dōl-yä′nee, (anc. *Dolia'na?* or *Dolia'num?*) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province, and 11 miles N.E. of Mondovi, on the Rea. It has a communal college, a small hospital, the remains of an old castle, and several government offices. Pop. 5000.

DOG'MERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

DOGNACSKA, dog'nätsh'kŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Krasso, 40 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2335. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc.

DOG RIVER, a small stream of Washington co., Vermont, falls into Onion River, a few miles below Montpelier.

DOG RIVER, Mississippi. See ESCATAPPA.

DOG RIVER COVE, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

DOGS, ISLE OF, or POPLAR MARSHES, a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. of Middlesex, 3¼ miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's. The West India docks are situated here, and the city canal intersects it. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

DOGS'THORPE, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, 1½ miles N. of Peterborough. Pop. 500.

DOG'TOWN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

DOGWOOD NECK, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

DOGWOOD VALLEY, a village of Walker co., Georgia.

DOHARAB, do'hä-räb', an island in the Red Sea, E. side; lat. 16° 18′ 30″ N., lon. 41° 59′ E.

DOHNA, dō′nä, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, in a beautiful and fertile district on the Muglitz. P. 1294.

DO'HUD', a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat. 22° 55′ N., lon. 74° 20′ E.

DO'HUL', an island in the Red Sea, N.W. of Dhalak; lat. 15° 55′ N., lon. 39° 40′ E.

DOIRE. See DORA BALTEA.

DOKKUM, dok'kŭm, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep, 6 miles from the North Sea, and 12¼ miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 3797. It is the principal market for flax, has a town-hall, a Latin school, ship-building docks, salt refineries, and breweries.

DO'KO' or DOKOE, a pygmy race of negroes inhabiting a region of Tropical Africa, S. of Abyssinia, near 3° N. lat., and 37° E. lon. They are four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and perfectly wild. They are supposed by some to be the "pigmies" of the ancients.

DOL, dol, a village of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 4181. It is enclosed by old fortifications, and is ill built, but it has a fine cathedral, a hospital, and trade in corn, hemp, and cider. Dol was taken and retaken many times during the Middle Ages, and the troubles of the league. In 1793, the Vendeans repulsed the republican forces in an assault upon it.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, (mī′en,) a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

DOLCE, GULF and RIVER. See DULCE.

DOLCE ACQUA, dol'chä ä′kwä, (*L. Dulcis aqua, i. e.* "sweet water,") a market-town of the Sardinian States, 21 miles S.N.E. of Nice, on the Nervia. Pop. 1892.

DOLCEDO, dol-chä′do, a village of the Sardinian States, in the province of Oneglia. Pop. 2568.

DOLCIGNO, a town of Turkey. See DULCIGNO.

DOLE, dol, (*L. Do'la* or *Tol'lium;* anc. *Dolium?*) a town of France, department of the Jura, at the foot of a vine-clad hill, on the right bank of the Doubs, 29 miles N. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 10,830. It is irregularly built. The principal edifices are the Court-House, the Old and New Prisons, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has a public library, manufactories of straw-hats, leather, earthenwares, hardwares, and an active trade in agricultural produce. Dole was founded by the Romans, and in later times was the capital of Franche-le-Comté, till its annexation to the kingdom of France. In 1442, it became the seat of a parliament and a university, established by Philippe-le-Bon. The fortifications, once of great strength, were dismantled in 1674. Previously it had been besieged, taken and retaken several times, alternately by the Germans and French.

DOLE, LA, lä dol, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 miles N. of Geneva, 5509 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent prospects.

DOLGELLY, dol-gĕth′lee, or DOLGELLEN, a market-town and parish of North Wales, capital of the county of Merioneth, on the Mynach, here crossed by a bridge near the foot of Cader-Idris, 45 miles W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 3479. The town is surrounded by magnificent hill scenery, and contains a church, with fine tower, a county-hall, jail, and house of correction. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, and considerable markets for flannels. Here Owen Glendwr held a parliament in 1404.

DOLGOI, dol-goy′, an island in the Caspian Sea, off the coast of Khiva; lat. 45° N., lon. 51° 30′ E.

DOLGOI, an island of European Russia, government of Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 miles S. of the island of Vaigatz.

DOLGOI, an island of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

DOLHA, dol'hŏh', or DOHA, do'hŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Dolha or Borsavo, 30 miles from Szigeth. Pop. 880.

DOLINA, do-lee′nä, a town of Austria, Galicia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Stry. Pop. 3120. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

DOLLINGTON, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles E. of Harrisburg.

DOLITZ NIEDERHEIM, do'lits nee'der-hīme', a village of Saxony, S. of Leipsic, on the bank of the Pleisse, with an old castle. Pop. 230.

DOLLAR, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 10 miles N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 1562. The village is beautifully situated on the Devon. The Dollar Academy is an elegant structure founded in 1819, under the will of Captain M'Nab, who left nearly 80,000*l.* for the purpose. Coal is wrought here, and iron-stone is abundant. The fine old ruin of Castle-Campbell is in this parish.

DOLLAR-LAW′, a mountain of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.S.W. of Peebles. Elevation, 2840 feet.

DOLLART, (*L. Sinus Emdanus* or *Dolia'rius.*) a gulf of the German Ocean, at the estuary of the Ems, between Hanover and the Netherlands, 10 miles in length from N. to S., by about 7 miles across, owes its origin to a destructive inundation in 1276. The town of Emden is on its northern shore.

DOLLOVA, dol'lo'vŏh', a village of Hungary, in the Banat district of Temesvar, 21 miles E.N.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 2035.

DOLM, dolm, a small island of Norway, on the coast of Trondhjem, near the island of Hitteren, and between it and Froyen. Its greatest length is 6 miles. Two summits rise to the height of nearly 3000 feet.

DOLMATOV or DOLMATOW, dol-mä-tov′, written also DALMATOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Perm, on the left bank of the Iset, 30 miles W.N.W. of Shadrinsk. Pop. 1690. It has a fine monastery, and an annual fair, visited by merchants from Siberia.

DO'LO, a town of Northern Italy, 13 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta and Brentano. Pop. 3600.

DO'LOL', a village of Africa, in Senegambia, near the left bank of the lower Senegal.

DOLONNOIR. See TCHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

DOLORES, do-lo′rĕs, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles S.S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 2433.

DOLORES, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department, and 45 miles N.E. of Guanajuato.

DOL'PHINTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

DOL'PHINGSTON, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 2 miles W. of Tranent.

DOL'SENTOWN, a village of Orange co., New York, about 100 miles S. by W. from Albany.

DOL'SON, a post-office of Clark co., Illinois.

DOL'TON, dōl'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DOL-WYDELLAN, dol-we-dĕth′lăn, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the river Ledan, 6¼ miles S.S.W. of Llanrwst. On a rocky hill, in this parish, are the ruins of Dol-Wydellan Castle, in which Llewellyn the Great was born.

DOMAGNÉ, do'män'yä′, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1900.

DOMAIZE, do'mĕz′ or do'mäz′, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1671.

DOMALAIN, do'mä'lăn′, a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 2830.

DOMANIS, do'mŏh'neesh′, or DOMANISA, do'mŏh'nee′shŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 30 miles E.N.E. of Trentschin. It contains two castles. Pop. 1370.

DOMART, do'mar′, a town of France, department of Somme, 14 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1314.

DOMBAI, dom'bī′, a large village of Asia Minor, 60 miles W. of Ak-Shehr. Near it are many ancient remains.

DOMBASLE, dŏz'bäl′, a village of France, dep. of Meurthe.

DOMBES, dŏmb, an old division of France, in the province of Bourgogne, now comprised in the department of Ain. The principality of Dombes was long governed by particular princes. Its capital was Trévoux.

DOM'BOVAR', a market-town of Hungary, 21 miles N.N.W. of Fünfkirchen. It contains the ruins of an old castle which made a considerable figure in the wars with the Turks. Pop. 1330.

DOM'BROVIT'ZA or DOM'BROVIT'ZY, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 150 miles N.N.W. of Zhitomeer (Jitomir.) Pop. 2645.

DOMBROWICE, dom-bro-veet′sä, a town of Russian Poland, about 84 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1159.

DOMBROWNO, a town of Prussia. See GILGENBURG.

DOMBURG, dom′bŭrg, a small town of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, on the western coast of the island of Walcheren, 6½ miles N.W. of Middelburg.

DOMÈNE, do'mèn' or do'main', a village of France, department of Isère, 5 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1590.

DOMÈRAT, dom'ĕ'rĕ', a village of France, department of Allier, 3 miles W.N.W. of Montluçon. Pop. 3022.

DOMESTIC, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

DOMFRONT, dŏn'frŏn', (L. *Domefrontium,*) a town of France, in the department of Orne, capital of the arrondissement, on a steep rock, near the Varenne, 35 miles W.N.W of Alençon. Pop. 2086. It has a fine old church; also manufactories of coarse linen and hemp cloths, and 11 large annual horse and cattle fairs. Domfront was founded early in the eleventh century, and was formerly a coveted stronghold. It was besieged and taken in 1203 by King Philip Augustus; in 1356 and 1418, by the English; in 1574, by the forces of Catherine-de-Medicis, from the Huguenots; and in 1589, from the Leaguers, by Henry IV.

DOMFRONT, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1440.

DOMINICA or DOMENICA, dom-e-nee'kạ, (Fr. *Dominique,* dom-e-neek',) a British West India Island, of the Leeward group, 22 miles N. of Martinique; lat. of Roseau, 15° 18′ 4″ N., lon. 61° 24′ 7″ W. Its length, from N. to S., is 29 miles; its breadth, 16 miles. Pop. 22,200, of whom about 800 are whites. It is of volcanic origin, and the most elevated of the lesser Antilles, the extreme height being 5314 feet. Though in part mountainous and rugged, it is interspersed with fertile valleys well watered. The shores are but little indented, and entirely without harbors; but on the W. side there are several good anchorages and bays, the coast being all along bold and clear of danger. Hot and sulphurous springs abound. The soil is fertile, and well suited for coffee and sugar. The other products are maize, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, splendid timber trees, and cabinet wood. Hogs, poultry, bees, and game are plentiful. The temperature of the low districts ranges from 69° to 88° Fahrenheit, but in the more elevated parts, it is much lower, the air being frequently chill. The wet season lasts from September to January, but rain falls frequently during the other months. The thunder storms are not generally severe, and earthquakes are of rare occurrence. There are 1 Episcopal, 2 Dissenting churches, 7 free schools, and 3 private schools. In 1852, 65,788 hundredweights of sugar, 81,016 gallons of molasses, 35,794 gallons of rum, 67,594 pounds of coffee, with cocoa, cane-juice, copper ore, &c., were exported to the United Kingdom. The total value of exports in 1849 was 48,523*l.*, and the value of imports 50,584*l.* In the year 1844, 343 ships, of an aggregate burden of 14,783 tons, entered, and 350 ships, of an aggregate of 14,595 tons, cleared, from the ports of the island. The registered shipping amounted to 14 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 502 tons. The principal harbors are Roseau, on the western, and Prince Rupert Bay on the northern coast. The government is in the hands of a governor, council, and a legislative assembly of 20 members. There is here a well organized militia. The public revenue of the island amounted, in 1849, to 8877*l.*, and the expenditure to 10,539*l.* The island is divided into 10 parishes. The chief towns are Roseau, the capital, and St. Joseph. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763.

DOMINICA, dom-e-nee'kạ, (native, *O'waheïa.*) one of the Marquesas Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. (N. point) 9° 34′ S., and lon. 139° 4′ W. It is the largest of the group, being about 18 miles in diameter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. See SAN DOMINGO.

DOM'INICK, a village of La Salle co., Illinois, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Peoria.

DOMITS, (Dömitz,) dö'mits, a fortified town of Northern Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, capital of a district, 33 miles S.S.W. of Schwerin, at the confluence of the Elde with the Elbe. Pop. 2545. Its citadel on an island in the Elbe, is now used as a house of correction. It has manufactures of tobacco, distilleries, and breweries.

DOMMÉ, dom'mā', a village of France, department of Dordogne, and on the Dordogne, 36 miles S.E. of Perigueux. Pop. 1444.

DOM'MEL, (anc. *Dubmela?*) a river of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant. After a tortuous northern course of 45 miles, it joins the Meuse at Fort Crèvecœur.

DOMMITSH, dom'mitch, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles N.N.W. of Torgau. Pop. 2050.

DOMNAU, dom'nŏw, a town of East Prussia, 23 miles S. E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1281. It has an ancient castle.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, do'mo dos'so-lā, (L. *Oscela* or *Oscelum,*) a town of Northern Italy, in Piedmont, on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, and 16 miles N.W. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2025. It is built chiefly of stone, and defended by a small fort.

DOMPAIRE, dŏn'pār', a town of France, department of Vosges, 7 miles S.E. of Mirecourt. Pop. 1600. It has manufactures of lace.

DOMPIERRE, dŏn'pe-air', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 2686.

DOMPIERRE, a village of France, department of Allier, 16 miles E.S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 1620.

DOMPIERRE, a village of France, department of Haute Vienne, 12 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1700.

DOMREMY, dŏn'rĕm'ee, or dŏn'reh-mee', or DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, dŏn'reh-mee'-lā-pū'sĕll', a village of France, department of Vosges, 7 miles N. of Neufchâteau, on the left bank of the Meuse. It is the native place of Joan of Arc, (called La Pucelle, *i. e.* "the Maid, or Virgin,") whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a handsome monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine.

DOMRIANSK, dom-re-ănsk', a market-town of European Russia, government, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Perm. Pop. 1600.

DO'MUS, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.W. of Surat, at the mouth of the Taptee, in the Gulf of Cambay.

DON, (anc. *Tanais;* Tartar, *Don'na,*) a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Toola, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Tcherkask, Nakhitchevan, Azof, and Rostov, and enters the Sea of Azof by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Sosna and the Donets; left, the Voronezh, (or Voronetz,) Khoper, Medveditsa, Sal, and Manitch. Length, direct, 468 miles; including windings, 995 miles. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer, when the water is low; but in winter it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronezh communicate by canals with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azof to the Caspian. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, running 28 miles up, and 22 miles wide at the coast-line.

DON, a river of England, co. of York, West Riding, rises in the moors W. of Penistone, and joins the Ouse after a course of 55 miles. It is navigable from Sheffield. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Calder.

DON, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, and enters the North Sea 1½ miles N. of Aberdeen, after a course of 62 miles. Banks mostly level, except in the last part of its course, where it flows rapidly through a narrow channel; and it is navigable from the sea only for a short distance. Its salmon-fisheries were lately rented for 2000*l.* per annum. Balgounie Bridge is an old Gothic one-arched bridge near its mouth, alluded to by Lord Byron in one of his early poems; a splendid new bridge of 5 arches crosses the river a little farther down.

DON, dŏnc, a river of France, departments of Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 miles E.N.E. of Redon, after a W. course of about 40 miles, for the last 10 of which it is navigable.

DON, a post-office of Sullivan co., Iowa.

DO'NA, a small village or steamboat landing of Delaware, on Delaware Bay, is the terminus of the Dona and Seaford Railroad.

DONABATE, don-ạ-bait', a village and parish of Ireland, co., and 10½ miles N.N.E. of Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Area, 2715 acres. Pop. 479.

DONAGH, don'ạh, a parish of Ireland, co. of Monaghan.

DONAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

DONAGHADEE, don'ạ-hā-dee' or don'ạ-gạ-dee', a seaport market-town, and parish of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Channel, 16½ miles E.N.E. of Belfast. Pop. of town, 3151. It is well built, and has a good harbor, with a light-house. Embroidering is here carried on to a considerable extent, and in the town are many flax mills. Steamers ply hence to Portpatrick.

DONAGHCLONEY, don'ạ-klon'ee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

DONAGHEADY, don'ạ-hĕd'ee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

DONAGHEAVY, don'ạ-hĕv'ee, or FINDONACH, fin'-don'-ăh, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Fintona.

DONAGH-HENRY, don'ā-hĕn'ree, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, including Stewartstown and a part of Coal Island.

DONAGHMORE, don'ạ-mōr', a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal, including the town of Castle Linn.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork. It gives the title of earl to the Hely-Hutchison family.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, Queen's county.

DONAGHMORE, two parishes of Ireland, co. of Meath.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

DONAGHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

DONAGHMOYNE, don'ạ-moin', a parish of Ireland, co. of Monaghan.

DON'AGHPAT'RICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

DONAGHPATRICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

DON'ALDSON, a thriving post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.W. of Pottsville. It is situated in in the vicinity of coal-mines, and owes its rapid growth to the the trade in coal. Laid out about 1845. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

DON'ALDSONVILLE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DONALDSONVILLE, a town and river-port, capital of Ascension parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the head of Bayou La Fourche, 82 miles above New Orleans. It was formerly capital of the state. It has a landing for steamboats, and contains several stores.

DONANY, do-nah'nee, a town on the isle of Mohilla, one of the Comoro Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 12° 20′ S., lon. 44° E. It is walled, and along the sea-face is a solid rampart or platform for a battery of guns. The queen's house is built in the European style.

DONAU, a river of Europe. See DANUBE.

DONAUESCHINGEN, do'nöw-ésh'ing-en, a town of Southern Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circle of Lake, 37 miles N.W. of Constance, at the confluence of the Brigach and Brege. Pop. 3050. It is well built, and has a fine residence of Prince Fürstenberg, in the court-yard of which is a spring considered the fountain-head of the Danube.

DONAUSTAUF, do'nöw-stöwf', a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 9 miles W.N.W. of Wörth, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 1164. Near it is the Walhalla temple.

DONAUWORTH, (Donauwörth,) do'nöw-wörtʼ, written also DONAUWERTH, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, capital of a district, at the confluence of the Wernitz with the Danube, (the latter here crossed by a bridge,) 25 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3000. It was formerly a free town of the empire; is enclosed by walls, and well built. It has several churches and hospitals, a monastery, and a fine public promenade. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in raising fruits, flax, hemp, and hops, in brewing, and a transit trade on the Danube. In 1704, Marlborough here gained a victory over the Bavarians.

DON BENITO, don bi-nee'to, a town of Spain, 57 miles E.N.E. of Badajoz, near the Guadiana. It is the capital of a *partido* (district) of the same name, comprising 8 villages. Pop. 15,124. It has manufactures of woollens.

DONCASTER, (anc. *Danum,*) a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the navigable river Don, here crossed by two fine stone bridges, and on the great Northern Road, 32 miles S. of York, and 9 miles E. of the Swinton Station of the North Midland Railway. Pop. in 1851, 12,052. It is pleasantly situated, and is one of the cleanest and best-built towns in the kingdom. The High Street, nearly 1 mile in length, is remarkably handsome. The chief edifices are the Parish Church, a noble cruciform structure, with a tower; Christ Church, an elegant modern edifice; a grammar school, supported by the corporation; St. Thomas' Hospital, for decayed housekeepers; a large county deaf and dumb institution; a noble mansion-house, or residence for the mayor; the Town-hall, Jail, and Cross; a public library, theatre, lyceum, branch banks, and numerous fashionable hotels; and, on the celebrated race-course adjoining the town on the S.E., a magnificent grand stand, noblemen's stand, with every other convenience for its far-famed races, which directly or indirectly contribute to the chief resources of the inhabitants. They were established in 1703. In 1776, the famous St. Leger stakes for 3 year olds were founded by Colonel St. Leger, and have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in England.

DONCHERY, dôns'shęh-ree', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the right bank of the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, 3 miles W. of Sedan. Pop. in 1852, 1784. It is surrounded with walls, and was formerly strongly fortified. On a large open space is a town-hall and a residence for a military governor; it has a hospital and cavalry barracks.

DON COSSACKS, COUNTRY OF. See COSSACKS.

DONDRA HEAD, (anc. *Dewandre, i. e.* "island's end,") the southernmost extremity of the island of Ceylon. Lat. 5° 55′ N., lon. 80° 38′ E.

DONEGAL, don-e-gawl', a maritime county of Ireland, in Ulster, having E. and S. the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic. Area, 1865 square miles, or 1,193,600 acres, of which 393,191 acres are arable, and 769,587 are waste. Pop. in 1851, 255,160. Surface mountainous; principal rivers, the Swilly and Leenan. Shores greatly indented, and the county contains Loughs Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Guybarra, and Lochrus Bays, and many islands off the coast. The inland lakes are numerous; the principal is Lake Derg, in which is the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. Fisheries in 1849 employed 12,188 hands and 2810 vessels. Principal towns, Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports of Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

DONEGAL, a seaport, market-town, and parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, in Donegal Bay, 11 miles N.N.E. of Ballyshannon. Pop. of town, 1366. It is ill built, but has a neat church, a spacious market-place, sulphur baths, the ruins of a monastery, the remains of a fine castle, a harbor for vessels drawing 12 feet of water; it exports corn and butter.

DONEGAL, don'e-gawl', a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N.E. of Butler. Pop. 1177.

DONEGAL, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, and intersected by the Hempfield Railroad. Pop. 1679.

DONEGAL, a post-village and township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 44 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 3352.

DONEGAL BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, extends inwards about 25 miles; breadth at entrance, 20 miles.

DONERAILE, don'er-ail', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the Awbeg, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 8 miles N.N.E. of Mallow. Pop. of town, 2722. It is a poor place, with a few good residences, a neat church, large Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, dispensary, and market-house. It gives the title of viscount to the St. Leger family. The ruined castle of Kilcolman in its vicinity was a favorite residence of the poet Spenser.

DONETS or DONETZ, do-nêtsʼ, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal affluent of the Don, rises in the government of Koorsk, flows mostly S.E. through the government of Kharkhov and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don on the right, 40 miles N.E. of Novo-Tcherkask, after a course of 400 miles. It is wide and deep, and its banks are highly fertile. Principal affluents, the Oskol, Aidar, and Kalitva—all from the N. On its banks are the towns of Bielgorod, and Zmiev, (where it becomes navigable,) Izicom, and Slavianoserbsk.

DONGEN, dong'ęn, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 8 miles N.E. of Breda, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 560.

DONGES, dônzh, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 25 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2709.

DONG-NAI, dong'-nîʼ, a river of Anam, enters the China Sea by many mouths, near lat. 10° 20′ N., lon. 107° E. It is navigable for large ships to the city of Saigon, 40 miles from its mouth.

DONG-NAI, a town of Anam, on a tributary of the Dong-nai River.

DONG-NAI, a considerable province in the S. part of Anam, bordering on the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea.

DONGO, (anc. *Adunicum?*) a village of Austrian Italy, 20 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the foot of a mountain, which rises above the W. shore of Lake Como. Pop. 1299.

DONGOLA, dong'go-lâ, a province of Upper Nubia, ill defined, but generally represented as lying between lat. 17° 50′ and 19° 30′ N. It consists of an extensive plain, about 180 miles long, but of quite a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile, by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, encircling in its course the island of Argo. It was taken from the Memlooks by Ibrahim Pasha in 1820. —Inhab. DONGOLAWEE, dong-go-lâ'wee.

DONGOLA, NEW, or MARAKA, mâ-râ'kâ, a town of Nubia, capital of the province of Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile, in lat. 19° 10′ 19″ N., lon. 30° 22′ 15″ E. It is populous, and important, both as a military depôt and a place of trade; its exports are chiefly slaves in return for goods of all descriptions from Cairo. It has an indigo factory belonging to the Egyptian pasha. Pop. 5000.

DONGOLA, (OLD,) a ruined town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, 75 miles S.S.E. of New Dongola. The palace of the ruler of Nubia may still be distinguished by its size and form.

DONGOLA, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, on Patoka Creek, about 14 miles E. of Princeton.

DONHEAD ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DONHEAD ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DONINGTON-on-BAIN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DONINGTON CASTLE, a town and parish of England, co. of Leicester, 2 miles from Keyworth station, on the Midland Railway. Pop. 2500.

DONIPHAN, a post-village of Ripley co., Missouri.

DONIPHAN CITY, a thriving town of Kansas Territory, at the junction of Independence Creek with the Missouri, 4 miles N. of Atchison City.

DON-ISLE or DONHILL, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, with ruins of Don-Isle Castle.

DONJON, LE, lęh dônzʼzhônʼ, a town of France, department of Allier, on the Odde, 26 miles S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 1800.

DONKERBROEK, donk'er-brôôk', a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 22 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 780.

DONKOV or DONKOW. See DANKOV.

DONNA ANA, a new county in the S. part of New Mexico.

DONNAI, of Anam. See DONG-NAI.

DONNAOE, don'nâ-ô'ęh, an island of Norway, off the coast of Nordland, at the mouth of the Ranen Fiord; about 18 miles long by 6 broad. Lat. of the centre, 66° 7′ N., lon. 12° 45′ E.

DONNAS or DONAS, do'nâs, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1530.

DONNELL'S a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

DONNELSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, a few miles W. of Springfield. Pop. about 200.

DONNINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 27 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. A canal connects the town with Boston. Hemp is largely cultivated, in the vicinity

DONNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

DONNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal.

DONNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DONNYBROOK, ST. MARY'S, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, including the small towns of Irishtown, Ringsend, and Sandymount, (which see.) Pop. 9825, of whom 1610 are in the village; the latter, on the Dodder, here crossed by a handsome bridge, has an elegant parish church, a large hospital, a dispensary, a hat factory, and several mills, but is chiefly famous for its fair, held during the week commencing August 26th.

DO'NOBEW', a town of the Burmese dominions, province of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy, 60 miles above Rangoon.

DONOHILL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

DONTREIX, dôn°trā' or dôn°trāx', a village of France, department of Creuse, 20 miles E. of Aubusson. Pop. 2250.

DONYATT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DON'YLAND EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DONYSA, one of the Grecian Islands. See HERAKLIA.

DONZDORF, don'tsdorf, a town of Würtemberg, on the Lauter, 5 miles N. of Geislingen. Pop. 1559.

DONZENAC, dôn°zeh-nāk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 5 miles N. of Brives. Pop. in 1832, 3409.

DONZERE, dôn°zair', a town of France, department of Drôme, on the Rhone, 35 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1707.

DONZY, dôn°zee', a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the left bank of the Nonain, arrondissement and 10 miles E.S.E. of Cosne. Pop. in 1832, 4057.

DOO'BAH, a small river of Sinde, rises in the S. part of the Keertar Mountains. After a course of about 45 miles, it forms a junction with the Dantajee, near 25° N., lat. and 68° E. lon.

DOO'BAUNT' or DOO'BAUNG', (Indian, *Toobaung*, i. e. "turbid water," a small lake of British America, near 62° N. lat., and 98° W. lon. DOBBAUNT RIVER is a small stream flowing into it.

DOOBOSARY, DOUBOSARY or DUBOSARY, doo'bo-zâ'ree, (written also DUBOZARI or NO'VO-DOOBOSARY,) a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 miles N.W. of Tiraspol. Pop. 1600.

DOOBOVKA, DOUBOVKA, DUBOVKA, doo-bow'kâ, or DUBOVSKI POSAD, doo bow'skee-po-sâd' a town of European Russia, government and 180 miles S.S.W. of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga. It is an entrepôt for all the produce of the N. of Russia, sent by land to Katchalinsk, on the Don, for the use of the southern provinces. Pop. 7300.

DOOD'PUTLEE, a town of Farther India, in Cachar, 40 miles E. of Sylhet, and where, in 1824, a British detachment was repulsed by the Burmese.

DOO'ISH, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 10 miles W.N.W. of Letterkenny; height, 2143 feet.

DOOKOVCHEENA, DOUKOVTCHINA, or DUKOVTSCHINA, doo-kov chee'nâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 32 miles N.E. of Smolensk.

DOO'LEA, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish; lat. 21° 1' N., lon. 74° 47' E.

DOOLURIA, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, S.W. ceded districts, 13 miles S.W. of Hosungabad.

DOO'LY, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 1530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Flint River, and drained by the sources of the Alapaha, and by Lumpkin's, Gum, and Cedar Creeks. The surface is level, and partly covered with pine woods. Much of the land is productive. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of Colonel John Dooly, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Vienna. Pop. 8351; of whom 5980 were free, and 2775 slaves.

DOOMAIRAH or DUMAIRA, doo-mi'râ, an island in the Red Sea, off the Abyssinian coast, in lat. 14° N., lon. 42° 30' E., of great height, running up to a remarkable sharp peak in the centre.

DOON, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon, in a N.N.W. course of about 18 miles, into the Frith of Clyde, 3 miles S. of Ayr. The name of this beautiful stream has been immortalized by Burns.

DOON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

DOONGURPOOR', a town of Western Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 48 miles S. of Odeypoor, and the capital of a small rajahship, tributary to the British.

DOON, LOCH, lŏk doon, of Scotland, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ayr, is about 5 miles in length and three-fourths of a mile in breadth. It is inclosed by mountains, and has an islet on which are the ruins of a castle.

DOOR, DOUR, or DUR, door, (*rhyming with poor.*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 83 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris.

DOOR, DOUR, or DUR, door, a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 75 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

DOOR, dor, a county of Wisconsin, is a narrow peninsula between Lake Michigan and Green Bay, forming the N.E. extremity of the state. The area is about 400 square miles. It was separated from Brown county in 1850. Capital, Gibraltar.

DOORA, dō'rā, a village of Holland, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1002.

DOORAK, DOURAK, or DURAK, door'âk', (written also DORAK,) da'râk, a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, 200 miles S.W. of Ispahan, at the confluence of the Jerahi and Doorak Rivers. It has manufactures of silk handkerchiefs and Arabian cloaks. Pop. 8000.

DOOR CREEK, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

DOORN, dōrn or doorn, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Southern Africa, in Cape Colony, tributary to Elephant River, in the district of George.

DOORNEBURG, dōr'neh-bûrg', or DOORNENBURG, dōr'nen-bûrg, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nymwegen, with a fine castle. Pop. 600.

DOORNIK, a city of Belgium. See TOURNAY.

DOORNSPYK, dōrn'spike, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 1½ miles S.W. of Elburg. Pop. of parish, 2815.

DOOR VILLAGE, a little post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, 3 miles S.W. of La Porte, is situated in a fertile prairie.

DOOSHAK, doo'shâk', a walled village of West Afghanistan, on the route between Herat and Candahar.

DOOSHAK, a town of West Afghanistan. See JELALABAD.

DOOSTEE or DUSTEE, doos'tee', (written also DUSEE, DOOST, DOUST, and DUST,) a river of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 61° 50' E., after a course of perhaps 1000 miles, but very shallow throughout.

DOR, D'OR, or DORE, (MONT,) môn'dor, a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, department of Puy de Dôme. Lat. 45° 32' N., lon. 2° 50' E. The principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, 6188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources here, and the celebrated mineral baths of Mont Dor are situated in the N. of the mountains. The Dor Mountain is often mistaken for the Mont D'Or, in the department of Rhône.

DORA, a village of Wabash co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 8 miles E. of Wabash.

DORA, a village of Broome co., New York, 18 miles E. of Binghampton.

DORA BALTEA, do'râ bâl-tâ'â, (anc. *Dubria Major*,) a river of Northern Italy, in Piedmont, rises at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, and after an E. and S.E. course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino. Under the French it gave name to a department of which Ivrea (which is on its banks) was the capital.

DORAK, do'râk', a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, 90 miles S. of Shooster. It is walled, and reported to be populous, and to have some thriving manufactures. S.E. of it are the remains of Eskee (or Old) Dorak. Pop. 6000.

DORAMA, do-râ'mâ, a town of Central Arabia, in Nedjed, 80 miles N.E. of Dersyeh. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans. In 1818, it was taken and sacked by Ibrahim Pasha, when nearly every individual excepting 200 females was slaughtered. Pop. 7700.

DORAN, do'rân', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on a mountain, 30 miles S. of Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

DORA RIPAIRA, do'râ re-pī'râ, (anc. *Dubria Minor*,) a river of Northern Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Cottian Alps, and after an E. course of 60 miles, joins the Po near Turin.

DORAT, LE, leh do'râ', (anc. *Oratorium?*) a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 7 miles N. of Bellac. Pop. 1852.

DORCHEAT, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

DORCHEAT RIVER. See DAUCHITE.

DORCHESTER, (anc. *Durnovaria*, and *Durinum*; Saxon, *Dornceaster*, probably a corruption of *Durini Castra*, i. e. the "Station of Durinum,") a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, capital of Dorset, on an eminence on the right bank of the Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, on the English Channel, and 115 miles S.W. of London, on the South-western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 6394. It is almost wholly surrounded by fine avenues, and handsomely built, the poorer edifices being confined to the adjoining suburban village, Fordington. It has 3 churches; St. Peter's is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments and stained glass; a small grammar school, having exhibitions to the university; several ancient endowed poors' hospitals, a county hospital, union workhouse, handsome town-hall with market-house, neat shire-hall, county jail and house of correction, large cavalry barracks, theatre, some banks, and several interesting Roman remains, including traces of the ancient walls; and, in the close vicinity of the town, two strongly entrenched stations, and the remarkable amphitheatre of Maumbury, the most perfect in the kingdom. The last is enclosed by sloping sides or seats of chalk, rising 30 feet above the spacious arena. Dorchester has a flourishing retail trade, breweries of celebrated ale, and large fairs for the vast numbers of sheep and lambs pastured on the adjacent downs. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baron to the Carleton family. Judge Jeffreys's "bloody assize" was held here in 1685.

DORCHESTER, (anc. *Durocina* or *Dorocina*,) a village and parish of England, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. Pop. in

1851, 1061. The ancient cruciform church of the village was originally the cathedral of St. Birine, who fixed here the seat of his bishopric, (the largest ever formed in England,) about A. D. 635. It still contains the tomb of the saint and his leaden font, said to be the most ancient of the kind known.

DOR/CHESTER, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware State, and on the Chesapeake Bay, which washes the W. border. Area, 640 square miles. The Choptank River forms its boundary on the N. and N.W., and the Nanticoke River on the S.E. It is also drained by Hudson and Marshy Hope Rivers. The surface is level, and partly occupied by marshes. The Choptank and Nanticoke Rivers are navigable along the borders of the county. Organized in 1669. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. 18,887; of whom 14,595 were free, and 4282 slaves.

DORCHESTER, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 711.

DORCHESTER, a beautiful and flourishing post-town of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Boston Bay, 4 miles S.E. of Boston, with which it communicates by the Old Colony Railroad, and the New York and Boston Air-line Railroad. It contains 11 churches, 2 banks, and a savings' institution; it has 3 paper mills, 2 chocolate mills, 1 cotton factory, 3 large iron foundries, 1 wire factory, 3 planing mills, 1 large Britannia ware factory, 1 sash and blind factory, 1 establishment for the manufacture of refrigerators, 21 for the manufacture of furniture, 1 of starch, and 7 of tin ware. Dorchester is a favorite place of residence with persons doing business in Boston. Many of its dwellings exhibit a degree of elegance and taste rarely surpassed. The township contains 3 post-offices, viz., Dorchester, Harrison Square, and Neponset. Settled in 1630, by a company of Puritans from England, and named in honor of the Reverend John White of Dorchester, England. Pop. in 1840, 4875; in 1850, 7969.

DORCHESTER, a riverport and capital of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, situated on the left bank of the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay. The river is navigable for ships of any size and Dorchester is rapidly becoming a place of importance. A valuable mineral, which by some is designated "jet coal," and by others considered pure asphaltum, has recently been discovered in its vicinity, and it is now being worked to a considerable extent. The mineral is of a brilliant black, highly inflammable, and yields a large quantity of gas of great illuminating power.

DORCHESTER, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice River, 20 miles S.E. of Bridgeton.

DORCHESTER, a decayed village of the parish of St. George's Dorchester, Colleton district, South Carolina, half a mile E. of the left bank of Ashley River, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Charleston. This is the principal scene of the romantic tale of the "Partisan," by Simms.

DORCHESTER, a village of Liberty co., Georgia, about 5 miles from Sunbury, containing an academy and 12 families.

DORCHESTER, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

DOR/CHESTER, a county in the E. part of Canada East, extending from the river St. Lawrence on the N.W. to the State of Maine on the S.E. The Chaudière and Etchemin Rivers pass through this county. Area, 2050 square miles. Pop. 43,105.

DOR/DASVILLE, a small village of Pope co., Arkansas.

DORDOGNE, dor'dōn', (Fr. pron. dor'doñ',) a department in the S.W. of France, between the departments of Haute-Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Corrèze. Capital, Périgueux. Area, 3492 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 505,789. The chief rivers are the Dordogne and Vezère, both navigable, Haute-Vezère, and Isle. The surface is many parts is uncultivated, and has numerous marshes. The soil, generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithographic stones; it has marble quarries and mineral springs. Chestnuts are extensively cultivated, and the truffles are the best in France. The principal manufactures are iron, paper, brandy, and liqueurs.

DORDOGNE, (anc. *Duranius*, and *Dordonia?*) a river in the S.W. of France, is formed by the junction of the Dor and Dogne, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and after a course of 220 miles, 167 of which are navigable, joins the Garonne 13 miles N. of Bordeaux.

DORDRECHT, a town of the Netherlands. See DORT.

DORE, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

DORE ABBEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DOREHAT, do're-hăt', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 45 miles E.N.E. of Mocha. It is the residence of a sheikh.

DORE L'EGLISE, dor lā'glēz', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S. of Ambert. Pop. 2090.

DORES, dōrz, a parish of Scotland, co., and 8 miles S.S.W. of Inverness, on Loch Ness.

DORGALI, dor-gā'lee, a village of the island of Sardinia, capital of a district, 62 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3256. It has manufactures of coarse silks.

DORHEIM, dor'hīme, a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 16 miles N. of Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 685.

DORJELING. See DARJEELING.

DORJELLA, dor-yĕl'lä, a village of the Malay Archipelago, capital of Wammer, one of the Arroo Islands. It is well built, has a battery, and a small but neat Christian church.

DOR/KING or DAR/KING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, in a valley famed for picturesque beauty, 21 miles S.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 5996. The town stands chiefly on a slope facing the N., and contains many new and handsome residences, a church newly rebuilt, containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of Norfolk, lords of the manor, and in the cemetery of which are traces of the Roman Stone Street. The trade in lime and chalk from adjacent pits is considerable. Around the town are numerous fine seats and mansions, including Deepdene, the residence of the late Mr. Hope, author of "Anastasius," and the Rookery, the birth-place of Malthus.

DORLA, dor'lä, UPPER and LOWER, two contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 3 miles S.S.W. of Mühlhausen. United population, 2170.

DORMAGEN, dor-mä'ghen, (anc. *Durnomagus*, ?) a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf, near the Rhine. Pop. 1486.

DORMANS, dor'mŏñ', a town of France, department of Marne, 14 miles W. of Epernay. Pop. in 1852, 2249.

DOR/MANSVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

DOR/NICKTOWN, a post-office, Monongalia co., Virginia.

DOR/MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DORMS/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DORMS/TON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

DORNACH, dor'näk', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 2½ miles by railway N.W. of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1852, 2983, engaged in cotton spinning and weaving.

DORNACH, dor'näk', a village of Switzerland, 19 miles N. of Soleure. It is celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, July 22, 1499.

DORNBACH, dorn'băx, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles N.W. of Vienna, with the castle of Neuwaldegg. Pop. 960.

DORNBIRN, dorn'bēăn, or DORNBURN, (Dornbürn,) dorn'bürn, a market-town of Austria, in Tyrol, principality of Vorarlburg, 6 miles S. of Bregenz, on Lake Constance. Pop. 4600.

DORNBURG, dorn'bŏŏrg, a small town of Germany, duchy and 15 miles E. of Weimar, on the Saale. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, and contains 3 castles, one of which was often the residence of Goethe.

DORNDORF, dorn'dorf, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, about 20 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. It contains a Franciscan monastery and hospital. Pop. 2824.

DORNES, dorn, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 21 miles S.S.E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 1282.

DORNES, dor'nĕs, a market-town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 miles N.E. of Thomar.

DOR/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

DORNHAN, dorn'hän, or DORNHEM, dorn'hĕm, a town of Würtemburg, circle of Black Forest, 40 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1550.

DORNO, dor'no, (L. *Dor'nus*,) a town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 3 miles S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 3663.

DORNOCH, dor'nox, a royal and parliamentary burgh, maritime village, and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Sutherland, on the frith of the same name, 14 miles N. of Cromarty. Pop. of burgh, 598. The town is poor, but has a church, (originally a cathedral,) elegantly fitted up by the late Duchess of Sutherland, and fine remains of the bishop's castle. Sheriff's courts are held here. It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick in sending one member to the House of Commons. Dornoch was, until the revolution, the seat of the bishops of Caithness. The last victim in Scotland of the laws against witchcraft was burnt in this parish in 1722.

DORNOCH FRITH, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the counties of Sutherland and Ross. Breadth of entrance, about 15 miles. The navigation, for large vessels is obstructed by sandbanks.

DORNOCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

DORNSTETTEN, dorn'stĕt-ten, (anc. *Turoda'num?*) a town of Würtemburg, circle of the Black Forest, 35 miles S. W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1200.

DORNUM, dor'nŏŏm, a village of Hanover, 13 miles N.W. of Aurich. Pop. 1580.

DOROGH, do'rog', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, in a marshy district, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 5640.

DOROGH, Kis, kish, and NAGY, DOROGH, nŏdj, do'rog', ("Little and Great Dorogh,") two adjacent villages in Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Sarviz, which is here navigable, 62 miles S.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. of Kis Dorogh, 1056; of Nagy Dorogh, 2666.

DOROGOBOOZH or DOROGOBOUJ, do-ro-go-boozh', written also DOROGOBUSH and DOROGOBUJ, a town of Russia, government, and 55 miles E.N.E. of Smolensk, capital of a circle, on the Dnieper. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has numerous churches, a fine market-place, a ruined citadel, and a brisk general trade. On the 12th of October, 1812, the French were defeated here by the Russians.

DOROGOIÉ, do-ro-goïé', a town of Moldavia, in its N. part, 70 miles N.W. of Yassy, (Jassy.)

DORON, do-rôn', a small river in the Sardinian States, Savoy, which rises in the Graian Alps; and, after a course of about 45 miles, joins the left bank of the Isère, at Moutiers.

DOROSMA, do'rosh'mŭsh', a village of Central Hungary, Little Cumania, 6 miles W.N.W. of Szeged. Pop. 8093?

DOROSZLO, do'rosl'o', a village of Hungary, on the Moestango, about 8 miles from Zombor. Pop. 2235.

DORPAT, dawr'pŭt, or DERPT, dĕrpt, (L. *Tarpatum* and *Dorpatum*; Russ. *Yuriev* or *Yourieff*,) a town of Russia, government of Livonia, capital of a circle on the Embach, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the road between Riga and St. Petersburg, 150 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 12,000. Mean temperature of the year 41°.8; winter, 30°.1; summer, 63° Fahrenheit. It has a very picturesque appearance, is well built and paved, and comprises a town proper, and the suburbs of St. Petersburg and Riga. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens and public walks. Principal edifices, the ancient, but partly ruined Cathedral, the government offices, a college, founded in 1558, female and numerous other schools, and a spacious market-house. Its celebrated university, originally founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-established by Paul I., had in 1849, 80 professors, 574 students, an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, and a botanic garden. The Dorpat Observatory was rendered famous by the observations made here by Tycho Brahe. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia, and the Reformed Synod of Vilna send their students to Dorpat.

Dorpat is an ancient city, and in the thirteenth century was a place of so much trading importance as to be admitted among the Hanse Towns. In 1223 it was taken by the Germans from the Russians; the latter repossessed themselves of it in 1555. The Poles captured it from the Russians in 1582, from whom again the Swedes recaptured it in 1625. Peter the Great ultimately took it, and it has since remained in the possession of Russia.

DORR, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 124.

DORR, a township of McHenry co., Illinois.

DORRANCE, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 420.

DORRANCE, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

DORRE (dorr) ISLAND, West Australia, is 15 miles N. of Dirk Hartog Island, and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W.; lat. 25° 10′ S. Length from N. to S. 20 miles.

DORRHA, dor'rŭ, or DURROW, dŭr'rō, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

DORRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DORRYVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island.

DORSET or DORSETSHIRE, dor'set-shir, a maritime county of England, on its S.W. coast, having N.W. the county of Somerset, N. of Wilts, E. of Hants, W. of Devonshire, and S. of the English Channel. Area 987 square miles, or 643,840 acres, about one-third of which is estimated to be arable. Pop. in 1851, 184,207. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S. finely diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are some wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Stour and Frome. Coast on the S. presents the islands of Portland and of Purbeck, with St. Alban's Head, and on the S.E., the inlet Poole Harbor. Portland and Purbeck stone, coarse marble and potter's clay, are raised in large quantities. In 1847, 1120 persons were employed in linen, silk, and woollen factories. The South-Western Railway from London, extends through the S.E. part of the county, to Dorchester. The county forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. Capital, Dorchester. It sends, with its boroughs, 12 members to the House of Commons, 3 of whom are returned by the county.

DORSET, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 190 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It has extensive quarries of marble, the working of which, constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 1700.

DORSET, a post-village and township in Ashtabula co., Ohio, 175 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 236.

DORSET, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 66 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

DORSETSHIRE. See DORSET.

DORSEY, a post-office of Woodford co., Kentucky.

DORSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DORSTEN, dorsh'ten, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 2900. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

DORSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DORT, dort, or DORDRECHT, dor'drĕkt, (L. *Dordracum*,) a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on an island in the Merwe, (Meuse,) 10 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 20,991. Chief edifices, a fine town-hall, a Gothic church, with a tall square tower, and numerous monuments and curious works of art. It has a Latin school, and many public institutions; several quays and canals, a good harbor, building docks, numerous saw-mills, salt and sugar refineries, linen-bleaching grounds, white lead, and tobacco factories, and a large trade in flax, corn, salt-fish, train-oil, and timber, floating hither down the Rhine. Among the imports in 1852, were 8248 tons of coal from Newcastle. Dort was the original residence of the Counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. It is the birthplace of the brothers De Witt. The famous Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, and was productive of much intestine disturbance in the Netherlands, was held here in 1618–19.

DORTMUND, dort'mŭnt, (L. *Dortmundia* and *Tremonia*,) a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, capital of a circle on the Emscher, and on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 27 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 7620. It is the seat of a mining board, and has a Roman Catholic and 4 Lutheran churches, 3 monasteries, 3 hospitals, and a provincial academy, founded in 1543. Its manufactures are linen, woollen and cotton stuffs, tobacco, nails and cutlery. Dortmund early became a place of some importance, rose to be a free imperial town, and joined the Hanseatic League. With the dissolution of this league, its prosperity began to decline, and during the Thirty Years War, its trade was almost ruined. In 1802, it came into the family of Nassau Diez, and was given to Prussia, in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

DORTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks. It has a chalybeate spring and handsome bath establishments.

DÖRUM, dö'rŭm, a town of Hanover, duchy, and 14 miles N.N.W. of Bremen, capital of the district of Wurstein. Pop. 628.

DORZBACH, dorts'bäk, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 7 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1480.

DOSA JASZ, do'shŏh'yäsz', a village of Hungary, co., and about 36 miles E. of Pesth, on the Tarna. Pop. 2594.

DOS BARRIOS, doce bär're-oce, a modern town of Spain, province, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Toledo.

DOS HERMANAS, doce ĕr-mä'näs, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 2915.

DOSSENHEIM, dos'sen hime', a village of Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, 4 miles N. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1425.

DOSSOLO, dos'so-lo, a village and commune of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 7 miles E. by N. of Viadana, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 3816.

DOTIS, do'tish', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 4369. It consists of an upper and a lower town, between which are ruins of a celebrated ancient castle, which was inhabited by Mathias Corvinus; it has also a castle, with fine gardens, belonging to the Esterhazy family, a Calvinist and several Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin monastery, a Piarist college, gymnasium and high school.

DOTY'S CORNER, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

DOTYVILLE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, 37 miles S.S.W. of Providence.

DOUAI or DOUAY, doo'äi', (L. *Duacum*, anc. *Duelgium?*) a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Scarpe, and on the Railway du Nord, at the junction of the branches to Lille and Valenciennes, 18 miles S. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 20,628. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal and cannon foundry, several hospitals, a theatre, botanic garden, national college, university, academy, and other public schools, and it is the seat of a national court, and numerous flourishing scientific institutions. It has important manufactures of lace, gauzes, cotton stuffs, earthenware, beet-root sugar, glass, soap, and refined sugar. Douai is one of the most ancient towns of France, and existed in the time of Julius Cæsar, who mentions it as a place occupied by Caluaci. It had acquired considerable importance, and was strongly fortified in the ninth century. Its possession was afterwards strongly contested by the Flemish and French, by whom it was repeatedly taken and retaken. It was finally secured to the latter by the peace of Utrecht.

DOUARNENEZ, doo'ar'nĕh-näz', (L. *Dorvanenia*,) a town of France, department of Finistère, on the bay of Douarnenez, 12 miles N.W. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 4193. It has a considerable fishery.

DOUAY, a town of France. See DOUAI.

DOUBLE BRANCHES, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

DOUBLE BRANCHES, a post-village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

DOUBLE BRIDGE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 87 miles S.W. of Richmond.

DOUBLE BRIDGES, a post-village of Upson co., Georgia, 11 miles S.W. of Thomaston, the county seat.

DOUBLE BRIDGES, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

DOUBLE CABINS, a post-village of Henry co., Georgia, 65 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

DOUBLE OAK, a post-office of Camden co., Missouri.

DOUBLE PIKE CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

DOUBLE SHOALS, a post-office of Morgan co., Georgia.

DOUBLE SPRING, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, a post-town, capital of Calaveras co., California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento City to Sonora, 87 miles E.N.E. of San Francisco. It is in the vicinity of one of the principal mining districts, and is much resorted to for supplies by traders and miners.

DOUBLE WELLS, Warren co., Georgia. See CUMMING.

DOUBOVKA. See DOBROVKA.

DOUBS, doobz, (anc. *Dubis,*) a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the department of Doubs, passes Dole, where its natural navigation commences, and joins the Saône at Verdun-sur-Saône; it is accompanied by the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine from Voujancourt to its junction with the Saône. Length 263 miles. Near Morteau, it forms a cataract 88 feet high.

DOUBS, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the provinces of Franche-Comté. It is situated between the departments of Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saône, and Jura, and on the frontier of Switzerland. Area 2028 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 296,679. Chief rivers, the Doubs and Loue. The Canal of the Rhone and Rhine traverses the department from S.W. to N.E. The surface is nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. Soil in many parts fertile, especially in the valley of the Doubs. It has mines of iron, salt, gypsum, and mineral springs. Capital, Besançon. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements, Beaume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbéliard, and Pontarlier.

DOUBTFUL ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (E point) 17° 20′ S.; lon. 142° 23′ W.

DOUBTFUL ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 24′ S.; lon. 119° 34′ E.

DOUCATES. See DUCATES.

DOUCE, doos, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Bray. Elevation, 2392 feet.

DOUCHY, doo'shee', a village of France, department of Nord, on the Selles, 27 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. 1559.

DOUDEVILLE, dood'veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N. of Yvetot. Pop. 1785.

DOUDSVILLE, a post-office of Pendleton co., Kentucky.

DOUÉ, doo-á', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. in 1852, 3194. It has vast Roman ruins and curious grottoes in its vicinity.

DOUERA, doo-á'rá, a walled town of Algeria, 10 miles S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 1573.

DOUGHTY'S FORK, of Killbuck Creek, Ohio, falls into the main stream, in Coshocton county.

DOUGLAS, dŭg'lass, a seaport, market-town, watering-place, and capital of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E coast, 81 miles N.W. of Liverpool. Pop. in 1851, 9880. Its old streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty; but several handsome ones, with terraces, a crescent, and numerous detached villas, have been recently built. It has 4 episcopal churches, several meeting-houses, a handsome custom-house, market-house, general post-office for the island, house of industry, assembly rooms, libraries, baths, with excellent lodging-houses and hotels, including a very elegant one, formerly a seat of the Duke of Athol. The harbor, which admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet at high water, has a good pier, 520 feet in length, with a light-house at its N. head. Lat. 54° 10′ N.; lon. 4° 29′ W. Liverpool, Glasgow, and Irish steamers often touch here, and bring many visitors. Small vessels are also built, and the town has some coasting trade and fisheries. It is the seat of the Deemster Court for the island.

DOUGLAS, a village and parish of Scotland, co., and 9½ miles S.S.W. of Lanark, on a stream of same name, which rises in Cairntable Mountain, and flows 16 miles N.E., through Douglas-dale into the Clyde. Pop. in 1851, 2611. The parish gives the title of baron to its almost sole proprietor, the heir-at-law of the Douglas family, and that of marquis to the Duke of Hamilton. The ruin of St. Bride's Church is full of family tombs, including the beautiful one of "the good Lord James," the friend of Bruce, and the hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous." The remains of that fortress still stand near the seat of Lord Douglas.

DOUGLAS, dŭg'lass, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles S.W. of Boston. P. 1878.

DOUGLAS, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 15 miles S.E. of Reading. Pop. 1018.

DOUGLAS, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles N.N.W. of Norristown. Pop. 1265.

DOUGLAS, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Texas, about 240 miles N.E. of Austin.

DOUGLAS, a town of Kansas Territory, on the right bank of Kansas River, opposite the mouth of Soldier Creek, a few miles above Lawrence.

DOUGLAS FORT, in British North America, is near the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers.

DOUGLAS ISLAND, in Russian America, is between Admiralty Island and the mainland. Lat. 58° 15′ N.; lon. 134° 24′ W.

DOUGLASS, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

DOUGLASVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 64 miles E. of Harrisburg.

DOUKOVTCHINA, a town of Russia. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

DOULEVANT, dool'vŏnt', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 9 miles S. of Vassy, on the Blaise. Pop. 707.

DOULLENS, dool'lŏnt', a town of France, department of Somme, on the Authie, 17 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 4357. It has a citadel, a prison, and a theatre. It was taken by the allies in 1814.

DOULTING, dōl'ting, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DOUNE, doon, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, beautifully situated on the Teith, 6½ miles N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1552. Doune Castle, one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain, was built in the fourteenth century, and last occupied as a fortress by the adherents of Prince Charles, in 1745. It was frequently occupied in the sixteenth century by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and widow of James IV. It was also the residence occasionally of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was in possession of the rebels in 1745, under the command of Macgregor of Glengyle.

DOUR, door, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W.S.W. of Mons. Pop. 5823. It has a custom house, and extensive iron and coal works.

DOUR, a town of Turkey. See DOOR.

DOURAK, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

DOURDAN, dooor'dŏnt', (L. *Dordonigum,*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, 18 miles S.W. of Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 2608. It has an old castle, a handsome Gothic church, and manufactures of silk hosiery and coarse woollen goods.

DOURGA (door'gá) STRAIT, is on the S. side of the island of Papua, near Torres Strait. The N.W. entrance is about 12 miles wide, the W. point being in lat. 7° 27′ S., lon. 138° 46′ E., and the E. point in lat. 7° 22′ S., lon. 138° 55′ E.

DOURGNE, doorñ, a market-town of France, department of Tarn, 9 miles S.S.W. of Castres, at the foot of Mount Noire. Pop. 1009.

DOURNAZAC, door'nâ'zâk', a commune and village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement and 15 miles S.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 2355. It has important iron foundries.

DOURO, doo'ro, (Port. pron. dō'ro; Sp. *Duero,* doo-â'ro; anc. *Durius,*) an important river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the province of Soria, in Spain, flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal; and, lastly, again W., and having divided the Portuguese provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the province of Oporto, enters the Atlantic at São João da Foz, 3 miles W. of Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 miles. Its basin, between the Asturian Mountains, N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, &c., is the most extensive in the Spanish Peninsula; but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributaries, the Pisuerga, Esla, Eresma, Tormes, and Tavora. Its course is rapid, and so impeded by rocks, that, until lately, it was navigable only to São J. de Pesquiera; but it has recently been rendered so into the Spanish territory.

DOURO, a recently formed province of Portugal, in the N., having W. the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other side the provinces of Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Upper Beira, and Estremadura. Area, 3872 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 868,712.

DOUSHAK, a town of Afghanistan. See JELALABAD.

DOUST. See DOOSTEE.

DOUSTRE, doos-t'r', a small river of France, department of Corrèze, joins the Dordogne near Argentat, after a S. course of 25 miles.

DOUTHET, a post-office, Anderson district, South Carolina.

DOUVAINE, doo'vân' or doo'vain', (L. *Duvainia,*) a town of the Sardinian States, province of Chablais, 9 miles S.W. of Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1140.

DOUVE, LA, lá doov, a river of France, rises at a place called Fontaine Douve, near the village of Tollevast, and falls into a bay in the English Channel, after a course of 25 miles. In spring-tides it is navigable as far as St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, about 19 miles.

DOUVRES. See DOVER.

DOUVRES or DOUVRES-LA-DÉLIVRANDE, doov'r-lá-dá'-lee'vrŏnd', (anc. *Dulbris Viducasinum,*) a village of France, department of Calvados, 7 miles N. of Caen. Pop. 1311.

DOUW, (dŏwv or dŏw,) POOLO, written also DAW, DAAUW, or DAO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 miles S.W. of Timor. Lat. 10° 48′ S.; lon. 122° 41′ E. Properly speaking, it is no more than a barren rock, yielding only spelt and native beans; still so attached are its inhabitants to it, that they refused the offer of transference to Timor. Pop. 5000.

DOUX, doo, ("sweet,") a river of France, department of Ardèche, joins the Rhone, near Tournon, after a S.E. course of 25 miles.

DOUZE, dooz, a river of France, departments of Gers and

Landes, joins the Midou at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 miles.

DOVADOLA, do-vá-do'lá, a town of Tuscany, 10 miles S.W. of Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 2293.

DOVE, dův, a river of England, rises near Buxton, and after a S. course of 39 miles, joins the Trent below Burton. Its banks are highly picturesque, especially in the vicinity of Ashbourne, where it winds through a remarkable chasm, 2 miles in length, termed Dovedale.

DOVER, (Fr. *Douvres*, doov'r; anc. *Dubris*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, and town of England, co. of Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, at the terminus of the South-eastern Railway, 66 miles E.S.E. of London. Lat. of castle, 51° 7′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 19′ 5″ E. Area of borough, 320 acres. Pop. in 1851, 22,244. The town consists mostly of a collection of old streets on the N. side of its harbor, and a long street on the banks of a small stream, the whole enclosed and backed by chalk downs, on which are the Castle, Citadel, and several strong detached forts. On the W. the railway enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The Castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres; its foundation has been attributed to the Romans, and it contains Roman and Saxon towers, a spacious keep forming a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks for 2000 men. The other principal edifices are a military hospital, the two parish churches, a handsome new chapel of ease, numerous dissenting chapels, a synagogue, the Town-hall and Jail, and the Hospital Maison-Dieu, Custom-house, Work-house, Theatre, Assembly Rooms, Museum, baths, docks, bonding warehouses, and numerous good hotels. The harbor consists of 3 basins, the outer one enclosed between 2 piers 150 feet apart; large sums have been spent upon it in different reigns, since Henry VII., but its entrance is unfortunately impeded by a movable shingle bar. Operations are in progress to establish here a harbor of refuge, by throwing out jetties of great magnitude still farther into the sea. The works authorized by the government are to cost 2,500,000l. Dover, the chief port of communication between England and the Continent, has continual intercourse by steamboats with Calais and Boulogne. It imports large quantities of eggs, fruit, and other rural produce, from France, and has a thriving coasting-trade and fishery. Ship-building, with sail, rope, and paper making, employ many of the population. Regular shipping in 1847, 109 vessels; aggregate burden, 5249 tons. In 1849 the total number of steamers arriving and departing was:—British, outwards, 781, tonnage, 87,381; inwards, 784, tonnage, 87,639; foreign, outwards, 566, tonnage, 74,557; inwards, 565, tonnage, 74,555. Of other vessels the total number was, outwards, 265, tonnage, 11,578; inwards, 580, tonnage, 54,515; in both cases the larger portion being coasters averaging under 80 tons each. In October, 1851, telegraphic communication was established between England and the Continent by means of a submarine wire laid across the channel from Dover to Calais. Shakespeare's Cliff is situated at a little distance from the town and is perforated by a tunnel on the South-eastern Railway. In May, 1847, a huge mass of this chalk-cliff scaled off, and fell to the base; the mass was 254 feet in height, 15 feet thick, and was calculated to contain 48,000 tons of chalk. Shortly after, another fall of 10,000 cubic yards took place. The cliff is 350 feet high, and, though sufficiently remarkable in form, does not bear out the magnificent description of the poet. Dover is the principal station and seat of government of the Cinque Ports, and has returned 2 members of Parliament since the time of Edward I.

DOVER, a post-village and township, capital of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, about 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has a newspaper-office and manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 1927.

DOVER, a beautiful and flourishing post-town, capital of Strafford co., New Hampshire, is situated on both sides of Cocheco River, at the lower falls, where it is crossed by the Boston and Maine Railroad, 65 miles N. of Boston, and 12 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 13′ N., lon. 70° 54′ W. The site of this town presents an agreeable variety of surface, and some of the streets cross each other in an oblique direction. It contains a handsome town-hall, 3 banks, a savings institution, an insurance office, 3 newspaper-offices, an academy, a high school, (cost of building, 25000,) and 9 churches, viz., 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Unitarian, 1 Friends', and 1 Universalist, a lyceum for lectures and a public library, both flourishing. The principal hotels are the American House and the New Hampshire Hotel. Dover is favorably situated for trade, at the head of sloop navigation, and is connected by the Cocheco Railroad with Alton, on Winnipisiogee Lake. The river at this place has a direct fall of 32 feet, affording abundant water-power. The Cocheco Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,300,000, have erected here 4 large cotton mills, from 5 to 7 stories high, in which they employ about 1500 operatives, working 1200 looms and 47,000 spindles. This company manufactures and prints about 10,000,000 yards, or 5682 miles, of cloth, annually. They have in contemplation the erection of another mill the present season, (1854.) There are also 8 boot and shoe manufactories, several of them extensive, a manufactory of oil-carpets, 1 of flannels, 1 paper-mill, an extensive iron-foundry, and a brass-foundry. About 12 vessels of all sizes are owned in the town. Ship-building, formerly carried on here, is about being resumed. Dover is lighted with gas, and will probably be chartered as a city by the legislature now in session, (June, 1854.) It is the oldest town in the state, having been settled by a company from England in 1623. Pop. of the township in 1850, 5196.

DOVER, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, 90 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 709.

DOVER, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, 15 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1927.

DOVER, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, 20 miles E. of Poughkeepsie, intersected by the Harlem Railroad. Pop. 2146.

DOVER, or DOVER PLAINS, a post-village in the above township, on the Harlem Railroad, 80 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores.

DOVER, a thriving post-village of Randolph township, near the centre of Morris co., New Jersey, is situated on the Rockaway River and on the Morris Canal, about 7 miles N.N.W. of Morristown. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in iron manufactures. There are several forges, foundries, rolling-mills, spike-factories, and steel-furnaces. The Morris and Essex Railroad passes through this place. The village contains a bank.

DOVER, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey. Pop. 2385.

DOVER, a post-village and township of York co., Pennsylvania, on Conewago Creek, 7 miles N.W. of York. Pop. 2164.

DOVER, a handsome and flourishing town, seat of justice of Kent co., and capital of the state of Delaware, on Jones' Creek, and on the Dona and Seaford Railroad, 50 miles S. of Wilmington, and about 5 miles W. of Delaware Bay. Lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W. It has a fine state-house, with an open lawn in front, 4 churches, 2 large hotels, 1 newspaper-office, a telegraph-station, a bank, several seminaries, and many elegant residences. The houses are mostly built of brick. Dover has increased rapidly for some years past. Pop. in 1853, about 4000.

DOVER, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

DOVER, a village of Greene co., Georgia, 41 miles N. of Milledgeville.

DOVER, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

DOVER, a post-village in Russel co., Alabama, about 75 miles E. by N. of Montgomery.

DOVER, a post-office of Yazoo co., Mississippi.

DOVER, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Arkansas, near Illinois Bayou, about 90 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

DOVER, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland River, 75 miles W. by N. of Nashville.

DOVER, a thriving post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 10 or 12 miles below Maysville. A considerable quantity of tobacco and hemp is exported from this place. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a large flouring-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 600.

DOVER, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1232.

DOVER, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, 14 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 1102.

DOVER, a township in Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 581.

DOVER, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ohio, 170 miles N.W. of Columbus, and 35 miles W. of Toledo. It was laid out about the year 1850.

DOVER, a flourishing village and township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, is situated on the right bank of Tuscarawas River, just above the mouth of Sugar Creek, 103 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It owes its importance to the navigation of the Ohio Canal, on which large quantities of wheat and flour are shipped at this place. In 1851 the amount was computed at 534,415 bushels of wheat, and 40,495 barrels of flour. Dover also has facilities for manufacturing, which are yet only partially improved. A hydraulic canal has been completed from Sugar Creek to the town, by which a fall of 22 feet is obtained. Dover has churches of 5 denominations, 1 woollen-factory, 2 iron-furnaces, and several mills. The name of the post-office is Canal Dover. Pop. in 1853, 1500; of the township in 1850, 3248.

DOVER, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 700.

DOVER, a post-township in the south-east part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1223.

DOVER, a small post-village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Huron River, 54 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

DOVER, a thriving village of Dearborn co., Indiana, on the State Road from Rushville to Cincinnati, about 90 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. near 300.

DOVER, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 144 miles N. of Springfield.

DOVER, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., Missouri, 108 miles W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1415.

DOVER, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

DOVER, a village of Davis co., Iowa, on Fox River, 80 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

DOVER, a post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 27 miles W. by N. of Madison, has 20 dwellings, with about 100 inhabitants.

DOVER, a small village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin. Pop. 899.

DOVER, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, about 48 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1288.

DOVERA, do-vâ'rd, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 4 miles N.N.E. of Lodi. It is famous for its cheese, known by the name of stracchino. Pop. 1683.

DO'VERDALE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

DOVER HILL, a thriving post-village, capital of Martin co., Indiana, 1½ miles from the Eastern fork of White River, and 92 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. The surrounding country contains coal and iron ore. Laid out in 1845.

DOVERIDGE, dův'rige, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

DOVER MILLS, a post-village of Goochland co., Virginia, on Dover Creek and on the James River Canal, 21 miles W. of Richmond. It has a valuable water-power and a flouring-mill.

DOVER PLAINS, New York. See DOVER.

DOVER SOUTH MILLS, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

DOVER, STRAIT OF, (Fr. *Pas-de-Calais*, pâ deh kâ'lâ', i. e. the "passage of Calais;" L. *Fretum Gallicum*,) the strait which separates England and France, and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dungeness and Cape Gris Nez N.E. to the South Foreland and Calais. Length, 22 miles; breadth, (where narrowest,) 21 miles. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

DOVESVILLE, dův'vill, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

DOVREFIELD, DOVREFJELD, do'vre-fe-êld', or DOFRINES, do'freen' (Norw. *Dovrefjeld*, dô'vrê-fyêld',) a mountain range of Norway, forming the central part of the Scandinavian system, and extending in an E.N.E. direction from the valley of Lessöe, near lat. 62° N., where the Langfield range terminates, to the Sylfjället, lat. 63° N., where the chain of Kiölen or Kiöl begins. It is generally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist, and possesses, in the Skagstols-tind, which has an altitude of 8390 feet, the highest summit in the Scandinavian Peninsula. This mountain raises its gigantic mass above the lofty plateau on which the chain rests, till its snowy heights are lost among the clouds. Four passes lead across the Dovre-Field range. The most frequented of these is in the line of road which leads from Christiania to Trondhjem, by the E. side of Sueehsettan. Its greatest height is 4200 feet. The name is derived from DAAVRE (dô'vreh,) a small village, near lat. 62° N. and lon. 9° 20' E., and *field* or *fjeld*, "a mountain ridge." The appellation of DOVREFIELD is often incorrectly applied to the whole chain of mountains which divide Norway from Sweden.

DO'VY or DY'VI, a river of Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery, rises near Bala, and, after a S.W. course of about 30 miles, joins the Irish Sea 7 miles N. of Aberystwith.

DOWAGIAC, do-wa'je-ak, a small river of Michigan, rises in Cass and Van Buren cos., and flows into the St. Joseph's River, near Niles.

DOWAGIAC, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, on the above river and on the Central Railroad, 179 miles W. from Detroit. Settled in 1848. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

DOWAL'LY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 3 miles N.N.W. of Dunkeld, with which it is united. Here was a royal chase, and the hills are still partly covered with wood, abounding in red and roe deer.

DOWDESWELL, dowds'well, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DOWELTON, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

DOWLAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DOWLES, dowls, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

DOWLETABAD, DOWLATABAD, DOULETABAD, dów'la-tâ-bâd', or DEVOGHIR', (the Fortunate City,) an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Aurungabad, is situated in lat. 19° 57' N., lon. 75° 16' E. It is one of the most remarkable fortresses in India, and stands upon an isolated rock, 300 feet—some accounts say 500 feet—high, and for about one-third of its height as perpendicular as a wall, and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock. The view from the summit is extensive and beautiful. In 1306 this fortress was taken from a powerful Hindoo chief by the troops of the Emperor of Delhi. About 1555 it fell into the hands of Ahmed Nizam Shah of Ahmednuggur, and in 1634 it passed into the hands of the Moguls, from whom it was taken by Nizam ul Mulk, and has since continued in the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Near it are the cave-temples of Elora.

DOWLETABAD, a ruined fort of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-road, 140 miles S. of Herat.

DOWLISH WAKE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DOWLISH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DOWN, a maritime co. of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 967 square miles, or 612,480 acres, of which about 514,000 are arable. Pop. in 1851, 328,754. Carlingford Bay separates it from Leinster on the S., and the Newry Canal and Lagan River form its boundaries on the W. The other rivers are the Bann and Annahill. It contains Lough Strangford, Dundrum Bay, and the Mourne Mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2796 feet. Surface, mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts tolerably fertile. The Ulster Railway crosses the N. part of the county. Capital, Downpatrick. The county returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

DOWN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DOWN, (EAST,) a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DOWN, (WEST,) a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DOW'NARD, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

DOWNE, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Pop. 2341.

DOWNER'S GROVE, a post-township of Du Page co., Illinois, 24 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

DOW'NERVILLE, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

DOWNHAM, down'am, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DOWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Ouse, here crossed by a stone bridge, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 10½ miles S. of Lynn. Pop. in 1851, 3262. The town is well built, has an antique church, a union work-house, a large bell-foundry, and markets.

DOWN'HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DOWN-HOL'LAND, a township of England, co. of Lancaster. It is crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

DOWN'HOLME, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

DOWNIEVILLE, dów'ne-vill, a post-town of Sierra co., California, about 150 miles N.N.E. of Benicia, is situated on Yuba River, near its source. Pop. 810.

DOWNING'S MILLS, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

DOWNINGSVILLE. See DOWNINGVILLE.

DOWNINGTON, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, about 40 miles S.W. of Marietta.

DOWN'INGTOWN, a pleasant post-village of East Cain township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, and on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 29 miles W. of Philadelphia. The East branch of Brandywine Creek passes through it. The houses are neatly and substantially built of stone. Downingtown is the western terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad, which extends to Norristown. It contains a boarding-school for girls. Pop. estimated at 700.

DOWN'INGVILLE or DOWNINGSVILLE, a post-village of Grant co., Kentucky, on Eagle Creek, 10 miles W. of Williamstown, the county seat.

DOWNINGVILLE, a village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal.

DOWNINGVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

DOWNPAT'RICK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, capital of the co. of Down, near the mouth of the Quoyle, 21 miles S.S.E. of Belfast. Pop. of town, 4651. The town consists chiefly of four streets, and is divided into English, Irish, and Scotch quarters. The principal edifices are a cathedral, parish church, chapels, diocesan school, county court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, almshouses, large barracks, and a union work-house. It has a library, news-room, various schools, some convenient quays, manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and breweries. Near the town are the ruins of the old cathedral, a remarkable ancient mound, a race-course, and wells, resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native Kings of Ulster, and the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who founded two religious establishments here, and presided over them till his death, in 493, when his remains were deposited in the abbey of Down, as were, subsequently, those of St. Bridget and St. Columbkill.

DOWNS, THE, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, co. of Kent, between the North and South Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate, Deal, &c., where valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin sands, which serve as a breakwater, and where large numbers of ships are often lying.

DOWN ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DOWNSVILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

DOWNSVILLE, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

DOWNSVILLE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

DOWN'TON, a disfranchised borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, 6 miles S.S.E. of Salisbury. Pop. in 1851, 3898. It has a long irregular street, with some good houses, a large cruciform church, several chapels, a grammar school, and some traces of an ancient castle.

DOWNTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DOWSBY-WITH-GRAPY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DOXA or DOXAN. See HESHBON.

DOYLESTOWN, doil/town, a pleasant post-borough and township, and the capital of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E. of Harrisburg. A turnpike connects this place with Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, in the midst of a beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated country. The county buildings are substantial edifices of sandstone. It contains an academy, a seminary for young ladies, 3 churches, 5 or 6 newspaper-offices, a public library, and a bank. A railroad has been projected, which will connect Doylestown with Norristown and New Hope. Pop. in 1830, 1000; of the township, 2315.

DOYLESTOWN, a small village of Paulding co., Ohio.

DOYLESTOWN, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Akron, 104 miles N.E. of Columbus, contains 350 inhabitants.

DOYNTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DRAA, drâ, or EDRIIA, âdrâ/, written also DERA, (anc. *Edrei?*) a town of Palestine, a few miles S.E. of Mezareeh, in a deep valley. The ruins of the ancient city cover an extent of about two miles in circumference.

DRABUND, a town of Afghanistan. See DERABUND.

DRAC, drâk, a river in the S.E. of France, departments of Hautes-Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps, and joins the Isère 3 miles below Grenoble, after a N.W. course of 70 miles.

DRACHENFELS, drâ'ken-fêls', ("Dragon's Rock,") a celebrated mountain peak, one of the ranges of the Siebengebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 miles S.E. of Bonn; elevation, 1056 feet. Its summit, crowned by the ruins of a castle, commands a noble prospect.

DRACUT, drâ/kŭt, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the N. side of Merrimack River, opposite Lowell, (with which it is connected by two substantial bridges,) 25 miles N. by W. of Boston. The village contains 4 churches, 5 stores, and 2 manufactories of woollen goods and cotton duck. Pop. of township, 3503.

DRAGE, drâ/cheh, a river of Prussia, rises in the forest of Drahein, flows circuitously S.S.W., expanding into, or communicating with, several small lakes, and, after a course of about 90 miles, joins the Netze from the right.

DRAGOMESTRE, drâ'go-mês'trâ, (anc. *Astacus?*) a seaport town of Greece, in Hellas, government of Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 miles S.S.E. of Vonitza.

DRAGOMESTRE, BAY OF, sheltered on the S.W. by the Dragonera Islands, is 6 miles in length by 1 in breadth.

DRAGOMIRNA, drâ'go-mêêr'nâ, a village of Austrian Poland, in Bukowina, 35 miles S.W. of Tchernovitz, on the frontier of Moldavia.

DRAGON, BOCA DEL, bo'kâ dêl drâ-gôn', (*i. e.* Dragon's mouth,) is a passage, in New Granada, province of Veragua, leading from Lake Chiriqui into the Caribbean Sea.

DRAGONERA, drâ-go-nâ'râ, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, off the W. end of Majorca, about 2 miles in length, and having a fort on its highest point, but otherwise uninhabited.

DRAGONERA, a group of the Ionian islands, immediately off the coast of Acarnania, 6 miles S.W. of Dragomestre.

DRAGONERA, a group of islands, S. of the Morea, and immediately E. of Cerigo.

DRAGONI, drâ-go'nee, (anc. *Cubulliera.*) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 12 miles N.N.E. of Capua. Pop. 2400.

DRAGON'S MOUTH is the passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, in South America, 12 miles across from E. to W., and interspersed by islets.

DRAGOR, (Dragör,) drâg'ŭr', a maritime village of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the island of Amager, 7 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1600.

DRAGTEN, drâc'ten, a thriving town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 15 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. P. 4400.

DRAGUIGNAN, drâ'gheen'yôn', (anc. *Draceanum?*) a town of France, department of Var, 40 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 8972. It is picturesquely situated, and has many public fountains, a botanic garden, and manufactures of broadcloth. The town is said to have been founded in the fifth century, and was early one of the chief towns of Provence. It was last fortified in 1815, and its possession was much coveted during the political and religious contests of France.

DRAH, drâ, or DRAHA, drâ'hâ, a river, province, and town of Morocco. The river rises in Tafilelt E. of the Atlas and is lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 miles.

DRAHOTUSCH, drâ'ho tooshʼ, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, on the Bisenkan, 22 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz.

DRAINY, drâ'nee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin.

DRAKENBERG, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

DRAKES, drâks, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

DRAKE'S CHANNEL, in the British West Indies, is immediately S.E. of the island of Tortola.

DRAKE'S CREEK, in the S. part of Kentucky, enters the Big Barren River in Warren county.

DRAKE'S CREEK, a village of Shelby co., Illinois, about 5 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

DRAKE'S ISLAND, in Plymouth Sound, England, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort and military quarters.

DRAKESTOWN, drâks/town, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on Schooley's Mountain, about 10 miles W. by N. of Morristown.

DRAKESVILLE, drâks/vil, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal, 12 miles N.W. of Morristown.

DRAKESVILLE, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the road from the lower part of the Des Moines Valley to the W. line of the state.

DRAMA, drâ'mâ, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, sanjak, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Seres. A few miles S.E. is the celebrated Plain of Philippi, on which the forces of Brutus and Cassius were defeated B. C. 42.

DRAMANET, drâ'mâ'net', a town of Senegambia, on the right bank of the Senegal, kingdom, and 5 miles S.E. of Galam. Pop. 4000.

DRAMBURG, drâm'bŭrg, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 50 miles S.S.W. of Cöslin, on the Drage. Pop. 3321.

DRAMMEN, drâm'men, a seaport-town of Norway, stift of Augershuus, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania fiord, 22 miles S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 8095. It consists of the two formerly separate villages of Bragernæs and Stromsöe, which are united by a bridge across the river. It is well built, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufactures of carriages, sail cloth, rope, tobacco, and earthenwares, and an active trade in timber, iron, pitch, and other Baltic produce. The number of vessels that arrived in 1842 was 548, tonnage 92,671: departed, 651, tonnage 105,961. This port is second in Norway for the export of timber.

DRANESVILLE, drains/vil, a post-village of Fairfax co., Virginia, 17 miles W. of Washington.

DRANSE, drân'seh or drônz, a river of Savoy, province of Chablais, enters the Lake of Geneva 2½ miles N.E. of Thonon, after a N. course of 24 miles. See BAGNES-LE-CHABLE.

DRANSE, a river of Switzerland, canton of Valais, joins the Rhone near Martingy, after a N. course of 24 miles.

DRANSFELD, drâns'fêlt, a town of Hanover, landrake of Hildesheim, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Gottingen. Pop. 1342.

DRA'PERSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, co., and 27 miles S.E. by S. of Londonderry. Pop. 373.

DRA'PER'S VAL'LEY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Virginia.

DRA'PERSVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

DRAS. See DURAS.

DRASENHOFEN, drâ'zen-ho'fen, or TRASENHOFEN, trâ'zen ho'fen, a village in the Archduchy of Austria, district of Poisbrunn, on a small stream of the same name, 49 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1232.

DRAU, a river of Europe. See DRAVE.

DRAUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DRAUGHTON'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

DRAUSEN, drôw'zen, a small lake in Western Prussia, S. of Elbing.

DRAVE, drâv, or drâv, (anc. *Dravus*; Ger. *Drau*, drôw; Slavonian, *Drava*, drâ'vâ,) a river of South-eastern Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tyrol, about 17 miles E. of Brunecken, flows E. between the basins of the Mur and Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and afterwards separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, joins the Danube 14 miles E. of Eszek, after a total course of 360 miles, for the latter three-fourths of which it is navigable. The chief affluents are the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Gail. In its upper part it is rapid, and is little used for commercial purposes.

DRAW'BRIDGE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

DRAX, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DRAYCOT CERNE, drâ'kot sern, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DRAYCOT FOLLIAT, fol'le-at, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DRAYCOT AND WILNE, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

DRAYTON, drâ'ton, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

DRAYTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DRAYTON, two parishes of England, co. of Oxford.

DRAYTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DRAYTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Hants.

DRAYTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 2 miles E. of Chichester.

DRAYTON, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

DRAYTON, a post-village of Dooly co., Georgia, on Pennahatchee Creek, near its entrance into Flint River, 85 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, bee'chŭm, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

DRAYTON BUSSET, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. Drayton manor here is the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

DRAYTON, DRY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DRAYTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

DRAYTON, FEN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DRAYTON, FEN/NY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Hinckley. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, was born here in 1624.

DRAY/TON-IN-HALES, or MAR/KET-IN-HALES, (anc. *Mediolanum?*) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal, 17¾ miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury.

DRAYTON PAR/SLOW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

DRAY/TONSVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, 75 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

DRAYTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

DRAYTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 13¾ miles W. of the terminus at Paddington.

DREBACH, drā/bĕk, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 8 miles S.W. of Lengefeld. Pop. 2000.

DREBKAU, drēp/kŏw, a town of Prussia, government, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 902.

DREGG, drĕg, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

DREG/HORN, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr. The village is 2 miles S.E. of Irvine. Pop. 1222.

DREHERSVILLE, drēerz/vil, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

DREIKICHENHAIN. See HAIN-ZUR-DREIECH.

DREM, a village of Scotland, co., and 4 miles N. of Haddington, with a station on the North British Railway, 16¼ miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh.

DREMPT, drĕmpt, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 8 miles S. of Zutphen, on the Old Yssel. Pop. 1100.

DRENGFURTH, drĕng/fŏŏrt, a town of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, on the Veisse, 12 miles N.N.E. of Rastenburg. Pop. 1760.

DREN/NON SPRINGS, of Henry co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River. This fashionable watering-place is half a day's distance from Louisville by steamboat, situated in the most delightful region imaginable, and encompassed by an amphitheatre of woody heights. The buildings are capable of entertaining 1000 persons. The Western Military Institute of this place is a school of high reputation.

DRENSTEINFURTH, drĕn/stīn-fŏŏrt', a town of Prussian Westphalia, government, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1150.

DRENTHE, drĕn/tĕh, a frontier province of the Netherlands, having E. the Hanoverian dominions, N. and N.E. provinces of Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and S.W. Overyssel. Area, 1032 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 87,944. Surface level, and much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourtanger Moor. Soil generally poor; buckwheat is the principal grain raised. The rearing of live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, and Coevorden.

DREPANUM. See TRAPANI.

DRESDEN, drĕz/dĕn or drĕs/dĕn, (L. *Dresda*, or *Dresdena?* Fr. *Dresde*, drĕzd,) a city of Central Europe, capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, on both banks of the Elbe, here crossed by a fine stone bridge; lat. (Frauenkirche) 51° 3′ 18″ N., lon. 13° 44′ 47″ E., 103 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 220 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley in the Saxon wine district, and consists of the Alstadt, (Old Town,) with its suburbs, Pirna, See, and Wilsdruf, and the adjoining new quarter of Friedrichstadt on the W., all on the left bank of the river; and the Neustadt, (New Town,) on the right bank. The Alstadt is composed of lofty houses, with streets narrow and dingy, though tolerably clean. The new town, including the Neustadt, is more openly built; the houses are not so lofty, but are generally of a pleasing exterior, and frequently having gardens attached. Elevation, 322 feet above the North Sea. Mean temperature of the year, 49°·1; winter 32°·7; summer 66° Fahrenheit. The old town, on the S. bank of the river, was formerly enclosed by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French, and their site is now laid out in fine public walks, outside of which are several suburbs; and the whole vicinity is very picturesque. The Royal Palace is a vast and antiquated building, containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church, with a tower 378 feet in height, and the State Treasury, with an immense collection of valuable property. The far-famed Dresden Gallery of Paintings, for the reception of which a new building is in progress, is considered the finest collection north of the Alps. The Palace of the Princes, the Japanese Palace, or Augusteum, and the Zwinger, also contain large collections of valuable works of art and scientific treasures, for its wealth in which Dresden has been termed the "German Florence." Other principal objects of interest are the Brühl Palace, many splendid churches, and residences of noblemen, rich in works of art, an opera house seated for 8000 spectators, a smaller theatre, the residence of the commandant, the Mint, Arsenal, Hall for the Annual Exhibition and Sale of Works by Saxon Artists, an academy of arts, various colleges, schools, and asylums, the House of Assembly, Royal Guard-house, new Post-office, trades' and city halls, and excellent public baths. Dresden has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewelry, musical and scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb and cannon foundry, sugar refinery, and a wool-market, recently established, and it is the resort of numerous artists of all descriptions. Its trade is less than might have been supposed, yet a good deal of business is done with the upper parts of the Elbe by means of the steamers which ply up as far as Trentchen, passing on their way through the Saxon Switzerland. Three lines of railway meet at Dresden, and have their terminii near each other in the Neustadt—the railway to Leipsic, that to Gärlitz and Prussian Silesia, and that to Prague. The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid out walks. After the Continental War, the whole of the fortifications were thrown down, and their site converted into gardens and promenades; besides which the Brühl Terrace, in front of the Brühl Palace, overlooking the Elbe; the Great Garden (Grosse Garten) in Pirna suburb, 5 miles in circumference, and adjoining it the nursery of fruit trees, the gardens of the Japanese Palace, the gardens of the Marcolinian Palace, the Botanic Gardens, and Prince Maximilian's Garden, are all pleasant and favorite places of public resort. Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen on the right bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the eleventh century the present town was built on the left bank, where the Alstadt now stands. In 1510 it was fortified; and, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, under Augustus I. and II., it attained its greatest point of splendor. Since that time it has been the theatre of many and important historical events. It suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, and during the French War it was alternately the headquarters of Napoleon, and of the Russian and Prussian army. In 1813, on the 26th and 27th of August, the Allies were defeated under its walls by the troops of Napoleon, on which occasion the celebrated general Moreau was mortally wounded. September 9, 1830, a popular revolution took place, in consequence of which King Anton resigned in favor of his nephew, and Saxony obtained a constitutional form of government. Another insurrection broke out in May, 1849, when many lives were lost; the Opera House and part of the Zwinger were burnt, and much damage done in various parts of the city. Pop. in 1834, 66,133; in 1849, 94,092, of whom 88,181 were Lutherans, and 4411 Roman Catholics.

DRESDEN, one of the four great circles, (Kreisdirectionsbezirk,) into which the Kingdom of Saxony is divided, bounded N. by Prussia, E. by the circle of Bautzen, S.E. and S. by Bohemia, and W. by the circles of Zwickau and Leipsic. Area, 1680 square miles. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and toward both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous. Pop. in 1852, 567,505.

DRES/DEN, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec River, 15 miles S. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 1419.

DRESDEN, a post-township of Washington co., New York, lies between Lakes Champlain and George, 20 miles N.N.E. of Sandy Hill. Pop. 674.

DRESDEN, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, about 7 miles E. of Penn Yan. It has 1 church, 10 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

DRESDEN, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

DRESDEN, a post-village, capital of Weakly co., Tennessee, 120 miles W. of Nashville.

DRESDEN, a post-village of Jefferson township, Muskingum co., Ohio, is situated on the Muskingum River, 69 miles E. by N. from Columbus, and 15 miles N. of Zanesville. It is at the head of steamboat navigation on this river, and is connected with the Ohio Canal by a side-cut, 2 miles long. These advantages render it a place of active business. The village is well supplied with water-power, and the neighboring hills abound in coal and iron ore. The proposed railroad from Zanesville to Cleveland will pass near this village. Pop. in 1850, 1445.

DRESDEN, a village of Greene co., Indiana, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

DRESDEN, a post-village of Grundy co., Illinois, on the Illinois River and Canal, 52 miles S.W. of Chicago. It contained, in 1852, a ware-house and 6 dwellings. The produce shipped at this place during the year amounted in value to $30,000.

DRESDEN, a village of Perry co., Missouri, about 86 miles S. by E. of St. Louis.

DRESDEN MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

DRES/SERVILLE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

DREUMEL, droi/mĕl, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 17 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 1465.

DREUX, drŭh, (anc. *Durocassis*, afterwards *Drocae*,) a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Blaise, 20 miles N. of Chartres. Pop. in 1852, 6764. It is regularly and well built; it has a fine Gothic church and town-hall, a well endowed asylum, public baths, a theatre, and a pleasant walk along the river, with manufactures of serge, woollen hosiery, hats and leather. When it was founded is uncertain; but

it had its own counts and a mint A. D. 1031. It was taken and ravaged by the Anglo-Normans in 1188; in 1563 Henry IV. took it by assault, after an obstinate siege of 18 days.

DREW, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by the Bayou Bartholomew, and partly bounded on the W. by Saline River. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of cypress, ash, &c.; the soil is productive. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 3275, of whom 2300 were free, and 915 slaves.

DREW, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

DREWENZ, dra/vĕnts, a river and lake of Prussia; the lake in the circle and close to Osterode is 7 miles in length, from E. to W., and traversed by the river; which, after a S.W. course of 80 miles, past Neumark, Strasburg, and Dobrzyn, joins the Vistula, 3 miles E. of Thorn.

DREWERSBURG, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, about 84 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

DREW'RYSVILLE, a post-village of Southampton co., Virginia, 75 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

DREWRYSVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Georgia.

DREWS'VILLE, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 45 miles W.S.W. of Concord.

DRIBURG, dree/bōōrg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 39 miles S. of Minden, at the foot of a mountain surmounted by the ruins of the ancient Castle of Iburg. Pop. 2320. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of glass and fire-arms, and mineral baths.

DRIBY, a parish of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Alford. Area. 1410 acres. Pop. 97.

DRIEBERGEN, dree/bĕrg-en, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 6 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht, with a station on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway.

DRIEDORF, dree/dorf, a walled town of Germany, duchy, and 25 miles N.E. of Nassau. It contains two castles. Pop. 646.

DRIEL, dreel, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Bommel. Pop. in 1840, 2815.

DRIESEN, dree/zen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 54 miles N.E. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Netze. Pop. 3840. It was formerly well fortified; and has 2 large market-places, manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

DRIETOMA, dree-to/mă, a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co., and 6 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 1719.

DRIF'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hull. It has an ancient church, a union work house, branch banks, and large markets for corn.

DRIFFIELD LITTLE, a chapelry of England, co. of York.

DRIFT'WOOD, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. Pop. 602.

DRIFTWOOD, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois, 135 miles N.E. of Springfield.

DRIFTWOOD CREEK, a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, rises in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania.

DRIFTWOOD FORK, of White River. See WHITE RIVER.

DRIG'LINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

DRILO or DRILON. See DRIN.

DRIMEIRCHION, dre-mir/ko on, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

DRIMOLEAGUE, drim/o-leeg', or DROMDALEAGUE, drŏm'da leeg', a parish of Ireland, in Munster co. of Cork.

DRIM'TEM'PLE or DRUMTEM'PLE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, cos. of Galway and Roscommon.

DRIN, dreen, (anc. *Drinus*,) a river of European Turkey, in Bosnia rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a N. course of 150 miles, partly separating Bosnia from Servia, joins the Save 63 miles W. of Belgrade.

DRIN, (anc. *Drilo* or *Drilon*, and *Drinus?*) a river of European Turkey, in Albania, formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, 17 miles S.S.W. of Prisrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 miles, and enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic) 5 miles below Alessio.

DRINAGH, drin/ăh, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork

DRINAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

DRINKSTONE, drink/stŭn, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

DRIOS, dree/oce, a district or settlement of British Guiana, on the banks of the Upper Corintyn, about lat. 2° 1′ N., lon. 56° 25′ W.

DRIP'PING SPRING, a post-office of Edmondson co., Kentucky.

DRISHANE, dre-shain', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, comprising the town of Millstreet.

DRISTRA, a town of European Turkey. See SILISTRIA.

DRIVER'S HILL, a post-office of Clinch co., Georgia.

DROBAK, dro/băk, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the E. side of Christiania Fiord, 18 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 1475. It has trade in timber.

DROCÆ. See DREUX.

DROGHEDA, drŏh'he-dă, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, and town of Ireland, in Leinster, cos. of Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth, and 31½ miles N. of Dublin, by railway. Pop. of town, 16,621. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist. It has two churches, a chapel of ease, an elegant Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, an endowed classical and five other schools, an infirmary, a mendicity-house, an institution for Protestant clergymen's widows, an alms-house, mansion-house, jail, barracks, union work-house, custom-house, linen-hall, and market-house. Linen and cotton-spinning are carried on in Drogheda, or its immediate vicinity, to a very considerable extent, there being several large mills on the banks of the Boyne near the town. There is also an extensive foundry and steam-engine manufactory, two breweries, a number of tanneries, several soap-works, and a small ship-building yard. Drogheda carries on likewise a pretty large export trade, (chiefly with Liverpool,) in which several first-rate steamers ply. The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port in 1849 was 46, tonnage 4868; steamers 6, tonnage 1585. The harbor of Drogheda is formed by the waters of the Boyne, 4 miles from sea, and extends about half a mile below the bridge, with 16 to 18 feet of water abreast the quays. At the entrance of the harbor are three light-houses. The navigation of the Boyne for barges of 50 tons extends inland, to Navan, 19 miles.

Drogheda was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently required in Ulster between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell, and its garrison put to the sword; and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army. Within 2 miles of its walls was fought the famous "Battle of the Boyne." Drogheda was also the seat of many Irish parliaments at various periods, particularly during the fifteenth century. Among the remarkable architectural antiquities with which this ancient town and its vicinity abound, are Magdalen's Steeple and Lawrence Gate; the first is all that remains of a Dominican convent founded in 1224.

DROHITSHIN or DROHICZYN, dro-hit'shin, a town of Russian Poland, province, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Bialystok, on the Bug. Pop. 1000. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia, and has several churches, convents, and public schools. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here on the 20th of July, 1831.

DROGHITSHIN, a town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 25 miles E. of Kobrin.

DROHOBICZ, dro/ho-bitch', or DRO'HOVISCH', (written also DROHOBICE,) a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 miles S.E. of Sambor, on the Tiszmanicka. Pop. in 1846, 7266. It has 8 suburbs, numerous churches, (one of which is the finest specimen of ancient architecture in Galicia,) a synagogue, several schools, and important annual cattle and corn markets. Near it are pitch-wells, iron-mines, and salt-works.

DROITWICH, droit/itch, (anc. *Salinæ?*) a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co., and 7 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3125; of parliamentary borough, 7096. It has several churches, a well-endowed poor's hospital, and other charities, and a union work-house. In the centre of the town are the famous brine-springs, wrought from the time of the ancient Britons, and which at present yield annually about 30,000 tons of salt. The borough formerly sent two members to the House of Commons; at present, one. Near it are Hindlip Hall and other fine mansions.

DROLSHAGEN, drols/hă'ghen, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Cologne. Pop. 197.

DROMAGH, drom/ăh', a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 5½ miles S.W. of Kanturk, with a castle and extensive collieries.

DROMAHAIRE, drom'a-hâr', a barony and village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Sligo. Pop. 348.

DROMARAGH, drom'a-răh, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

DROMCLIFFE, drom'clif, or OGOOMUCK, o'goo-mŭk', a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare, comprising the town of Ennis.

DROME, (Drôme,) drōm, (anc. *Druna*,) a river of France, rises in the Hautes-Alpes, flows W. through the department of Drôme, and joins the Rhone 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence, after a course of 60 miles.

DROME, a department in the S.E. of France, enclosed by the Alpine departments of Isère, Vaucluse, and the Rhone, which river separates it on the W. from Ardèche. Area, 2,508 sq. miles. Pop. in 1852, 326,846. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, and Drôme. Surface, mountainous in the E., and level in the W. Soil generally infertile. Silk and wine are important products, Hermitage being among the growths of the latter. The mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, and granite. Drôme is divided into the four arrondissements of Valence, (the capital,) Crest, Die, and Montélimart.

DROMERSHEIM, dro/mers-hime', a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rheinhessen, near Bingen. Pop. 892.

DROMIN, dro'min, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

DROMIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

DROMISKIN, dro'mis-kin, a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

DROMOD, dro'mod, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

DROMORE, dro'more, an episcopal city and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the Lagan, 14½ miles S.W. of Belfast, on the road from Dublin. Pop. of city, 2110. In its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor and other bishops; and it has an episcopal residence, and various antiquities.

DROMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone. —Some villages in the counties of Clare and Sligo have this name.

DRON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

DRONERO, dro-nā'ro, (anc. *Dracona'rium* or *Dragonetrium?*) a city of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Coni, picturesquely situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Roccabruna with the Maira. It has a Benedictine monastery, a college with about 200 students, and an hospital erected on the site of the old Castle of Dronero. Pop. 3365.

DRONFIELD, dron'feeld, a village and parish of England, co. of Derby, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1861, 5231. The village has a beautiful ancient church and a grammar school. Beauchief Abbey, in ruins, was founded by Fitz-Ranulph in 1183, in expiation of the murder of Thomas-à-Becket.

DRONNE, dronn, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 90 miles, unites with the Isle near Coutras.

DRONRYP, dron-rĭpe', a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 6 miles W. of Leeuwarden.

DRONTHEIM, Norway. See TRONDHJEM.

DROSANDORF, dro'zăn-dorf', a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontier, 20 miles W. of Znaym. It has a castle, formerly belonging to the Templars.

DROSAU, dro'zŏw, DROSCHAU, dro'shŏw, or STRACZOW, strä'chov, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Klattau, on a height above the Bradank. Pop. 1474.

DROSENDORF, dro'zen-dorf', a town of Lower Austria, 32 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 791.

DROSSEN, dros'sen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 14 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 4200. It has several Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, and leather.

DROTINGHOLM, dro'ting-hŏlm', a royal castle of Sweden, 6 miles W. of Stockholm, on the N. shore of Lake Maelar. Its noble parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

DROUMTARIFF, drōm-tăr'iff, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

DROWNING CREEK, a post-office of Burke co., North Carolina.

DROWNING FORK, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

DROX'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

DROYLS'DEN, a thriving village of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. 4933. The Moravian settlement of Fairfield is in this township.

DROYSSIG, drois'sig, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 12 miles S.S.E. of Weissenfels, with a fine castle. Pop. 783.

DRUENT, droo-ănt' or droo-ŏnt', or DRUENTO, droo-ĕn'to, (L. *Druentium*,) a village of the Sardinian States, province, and about 7 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2000.

DRUM, or ELARD'RUM', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

DRUM, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

DRUMACHOSE, drūm'ă-hose', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

DRUM'AUL', a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

DRUMBALLYKO'NEY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

DRUM'BLADE', a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

DRUM'BOE', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

DRUM'CAN'NON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

DRUMCLIFFE, drūm'kliff', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

DRUMCOL'LIKER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

DRUM'CON'RA or DRUM'CON'RA, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

DRUMCONDRA or DRUMCONRA, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. and about two N. of Dublin. Pop. 227.

DRUMCORE'E, a parish of Ireland, co. of Armagh.

DRUMCOREE, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath.

DRUM'CUL'LEN, a parish of Ireland, King's county.

DRUM'GATH', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

DRUM'GLASS', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

DRUM'GOO'LAND, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

DRUM'GOON', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

DRUM'HOLM' or DRUM'HOME', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

DRUM'KEE'RAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh.

DRUMKEERAN, a village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim. P. 469.

DRUM'LANE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Cavan.

DRUM'LAN'RIG CASTLE, a mansion of the Duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the right bank of the Nith, 3½ miles N. W. of Thornhill. Built by the Duke of Queensberry in 1689.

DRUM'LEASE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Leitrim.

DRUM'LO'MAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cavan.

DRUM'MELZIER', a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

DRUMMOND, a post-office of Washington co., Georgia.

DRUMMOND, a county in the interior of Canada East, comprising an area of 1644 square miles. The river of St. Francis passes through this county. Pop. 16,562.

DRUM'MOND CAS'TLE, the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, in Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles S. of Crieff.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND is the farthest W. of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, North America, 30 miles E. of Mackinaw; 20 miles in length from E. to W., by 10 miles in in its greatest breadth. Here is a British fort and trading post.

DRUMMOND ISLET, a small island of the China Sea, in the Paracels group. 220 miles S.E. of Hainan

DRUMMOND LAKE. See DISMAL SWAMP.

DRUM'MONDVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, on Niagara River, and near the Falls, where the Great Western Railway communicates with the railway system of New York; about 48 miles S.E. of Hamilton, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Buffalo. It contains churches of four denominations, an assurance agency, 5 or 6 stores, and several hotels. Pop. about 700.

DRUMMONDVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Drummond, on the St. Francis River, 50 miles S. of Three Rivers, and 90 miles from Quebec. The district court of the county is held here.

DRUMMOSSIE MOOR. See CULLODEN.

DRUM'MUL'LY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Monaghan and Fermanagh.

DRUM'OAK', a parish of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

DRU'MORE, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2826.

DRUMQUIN', a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 7½ miles W. of Omagh. Pop. 452.

DRUMRAGH, drūm'rah, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

DRUMRAN'ER, or DRUM'RATH', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

DRUMREILLY, drūm-rī'lee, a parish of Ireland, chiefly in Connaught, co. of Leitrim.

DRUMSHAM'BO, a village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. and 4½ miles N. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, at the S. extremity of Lough Allen. Pop. 517.

DRUMS'NA, a small but thriving market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Carrick. Pop. 516.

DRUMS'NAT', a parish of Ireland, co. of Monaghan.

DRUNEN, drū'nen, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 7 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1400.

DRUNG, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

DRU'RY'S LAN'DING, a village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the left side of the Mississippi River.

DRUSENHEIM, droo'zen-hīme', (Fr. pron. drü'zĕn'ĕm',) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 miles S. of Wissembourg. Pop. 1616.

DRUSHKOPOL, droosh-ko'pol(?) a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 32 miles S.S.E. of Vladimeer, (Vladimir.) Pop. 1050.

DRUSES, droo'zĭz, a people who inhabit the chain of Lebanon, in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S.E. of Beyroot, and as far S. as the district of Hasbeza, about the sources of the Jordan. They are remarkable for patient and persevering industry, for hospitality, valor, and love of country, with extreme pride of birth. Their religious rites are but little known; but they have a priesthood, and abhor all religions excepting their own. They neither fast nor pray, but believe in the transmigration of souls. Their language is Arabic. The capital of the Druses is Deir-el-Kamer.

DRUTEN, drü'ten, a village of the Netherlands, province Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 miles W.N.W. of Nymwegen, with a castle, and 2700 inhabitants.

DRY'BURG, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, drī'bŭr-rŭh ab'bee or drī'bŭrg ab'bee, a beautiful ruin of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 4 miles S.E. of Melrose. It was founded by Hugh de Morville about A. D. 1150, and is now the property of the Earl of Buchan. The ruin forms a fitting cemetery for the great bard of romance, Sir Walter Scott, whose remains were interred here in 1832.

DRY CREEK, of Knox co., Ohio, enters the Vernon River near Mount Vernon.

DRY CREEK, rises in El Dorado county, in the N. central part of California; it flows first in a W.S.W. and then in a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, and falls into the Moquelumne River about 20 miles above its junction with the San Joaquin.

DRY CREEK, No. 1, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into Bear River about 6 miles from its mouth.

DRY CREEK, No. 2, a small stream of Yuba co., flows into the Feather River 6 miles above the mouth of Bear River

DRY CREEK, No. 3, of Yuba co., after receiving several small streams, falls into the Yuba River. Its whole length is about 30 miles. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

DRY CREEK, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

DRY CREEK, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

DRY CREEK, a small village in Monroe co., Tennessee.

DRY CREEK, a post-office of Kenton co., Kentucky.

DRYDEN, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., New York, 8 miles E. of Ithaca. Pop. 5122. Near the village is a mineral spring.

DRYDEN, a post-township in Lapeer co., Michigan, 80 miles E. by N. of Lansing. Pop. 1131.

DRYFESDALE, drifs'dál, or DRYSDALE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

DRY FORK, of Whitewater River, rises in Franklin co., Indiana, and joins the main stream in Ohio.

DRY FORK, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

DRY FORK, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

DRY FORK, a village of Bond co., Illinois, about 67 miles S. of Springfield.

DRY GLAZE, a post-office of Camden co., Missouri.

DRY HILL, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

DRYMEN, a large village and parish of Scotland, co., and 18 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1515.

DRYON. See DUBLIN.

DRY POND, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

DRYPOOL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

DRY RIDGE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

DRY RIDGE, a post-village in Grant co., Kentucky, 50 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort.

DRY RIDGE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

DRY RUN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, in Path Valley, 165 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contained in 1850 about 100 inhabitants.

DRY RUN, a post office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

DRYSDALE, a parish of Scotland. See DRYFESDALE.

DRY TOWN, a post-town of Calaveras co., California, is situated on the S. bank of Dry Creek. It is a fine locality for winter mining.

DRY VALLEY, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

DRY VALLEY, a post-village of White co., Tennessee, 90 miles E. of Nashville.

DRY WOOD, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, 150 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

DRYWOOD CREEK, of Bates co., Missouri, flows northward into Marmiton Creek.

DRY WOODS, a village of Jones co., Iowa, 32 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

DRZEWICA, dzhá-vee'tsá, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, (Sandomir,) 29 miles W. of Radom. Pop. 800.

DSANGBO, a river of Thibet. See SANPOO.

DSCHURDSCHOWA, a town of Wallachia. See GIURGEVO.

DUAGH, du'ah, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

DUANE, du-an', a post-township of Franklin co., New York, about 140 miles N. by W. of Albany. St. Regis River takes its rise among the numerous lakes of this township, which contains extensive beds of iron ore. For many years previous to 1849 forges were erected in different localities, but chiefly on Deer River, and ores to a considerable extent were smelted. Some good steel has been manufactured. Pop. in 1850, 222.

DUANESBURG, a post-village and township in Schenectady co., New York, 23 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 3451.

DUANE STREET, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

DUAULT, dü'ó', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 18 miles S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 2330.

DUBBOI', a populous town of India, dominions, and 38 miles N.E. of Baroach, with remains of ancient fortifications, and a temple adorned with some of the finest Indian sculptures.

DUBEN, doo'ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Mulde, 18 miles W. of Torgau. Pop. 2380.

DUBENETZ, doo'ben-ěts', a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, about 6 miles from Jaromir, (or Jaromirz.) In the vicinity are the ruins of the strong castle of Kalnowitz. Pop. 1538.

DUBICZA or DUBITZA, doo-beet'sá, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the right bank of the Unna, 23 miles W. of Gradiska. Pop. 6900. It was taken by the Austrians in 1738.

DUBICZA, AUSTRIAN, is a village on the military frontier, on the left bank of the Unna, opposite Turkish Dubicza.

DUBICZA, a market-town of Croatia, circle of Dubicz. Pop. 3320.

DUBIECKO, doo'be-ěk'ko, a town of Austria, in Galicia, circle of Sanok, on the bank of the San, 75 miles W. of Lemberg. It has valuable salt-mines, which yield annually about 2000 tons of salt. Pop. 1050.

DUBITZA, a town of Turkey. See DUBICZA.

DUB'LIN, (Irish, *Baile-ath-cliath*, "the town on the ford of the hurdles," or *Dubh linn*, "Black pool;" the *Eblana* of Ptolemy,) the capital city of Ireland and of the county of Dublin, on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 miles W. of Holyhead, and 135 miles W. of Liverpool. Lat. of observatory, 53° 23′ 2″ N., lon. 6° 20′ 5″ W. Mean temperature of the year, 49°; winter, 39°.8; summer, 59°.6, Fahrenheit. It is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the seat of the see of the Archbishop of the southern province, and the centre of all the political, ecclesiastical, educational, fiscal, commercial, and military institutions of the kingdom.

Dublin is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Liffey, which is embanked with granite, and lined on both sides with spacious quays, and spanned by nine bridges—seven of stone and two of iron. The city is flanked, N. and S., by the Royal and the Grand Canals, and is nearly surrounded by a highway called the Circular Road, from 8 to 9 miles in extent, which may be considered the entire circumference of the city. Its length from E. to W. is about 2½ miles; greatest breadth, about 2 miles. The ground on which it is built rises gently to the N. and the S.W.; the S.E. portion was reclaimed from the river. It is paved and lighted with gas, and supplied with water, chiefly from the Royal and the Grand Canals. Nearly in the centre of the southern half of the city is Dublin Castle, an edifice of different ages, built on an elevated site, and containing an arsenal, an armory, the viceregal chapel, and various government offices, with the state apartments of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Adjoining the castle on the S. are its gardens; and on its N. side is the elegant Exchange, from which a line of streets extending may be considered, with the Liffey, to separate Dublin into four quarters.

The S.W. quarter, occupying all the site of the ancient city, is mostly ill built, irregular, and filthy; in this part are Christ Church and St. Patrick's Cathedrals, both containing interesting monuments, the Archbishop's Palace, and the royal and foundling hospitals. The N.W. quarter, much more regularly built than the foregoing, is principally inhabited by the trading and middle classes. On its outskirts are many good edifices, and here are the new House of Industry, Richmond Penitentiary, Blue coat Hospital, Royal Barracks, Smithfield and Ormond Markets, the Linen hall, and the new Courts of Law erected on King's Inn Quay, at a cost of 200,000*l*. The E. quarters of Dublin are by far the handsomest; and the finest approach to the city is on the N.E. The quarter in this direction comprises Sackville street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, and in which are the Post-office and the Rotunda; and in its centre, the Nelson Pillar, a Doric column 134 feet in height, and surmounted by a statue; in this quarter are also the Custom-house and Royal Lying-in Hospital, with Mountjoy and Rutland Squares, and Marlborough Green. The S.E. quarter comprises St. Stephen's Green, in which is the equestrian statue of George II., Merrion and Fitzwilliam Squares, College Green, now a paved area, on which are the Bank of Ireland, (formerly the Parliament House,) Trinity College, and a bronze statue of William III.; Dame street, Sir P. Dunn's Hospital, the Dublin Royal Society House, and the Mansion House, near which is an equestrian statue of George I. The principal edifices not hitherto mentioned comprise St. George's Church, with a steeple 200 feet in height, 29 other Protestant parochial churches, and as many chapels of ease, 9 Roman Catholic parochial churches, 7 friaries, 3 monasteries, 8 convents, numerous dissenting chapels, and a synagogue; the Commercial Buildings, Corn Exchange, Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, various barracks, the new Inns of Court, the County Infirmary, Richmond Surgical, Dublin, St. Vincent's, Steevens, Mercer's, and several other general hospitals, many maternity hospitals, the General Dispensary, Richmond Lunatic Asylum, numerous other charitable institutions, the City Assembly House, Corporate Halls, Sessions-house, Newgate and several other prisons, and three theatres.

Its University, chartered in 1591, and situated in Trinity College, is attended by about 2000 students, possesses a landed revenue of 15,000*l*. a year, a library of 150,000 volumes, a park, printing house, anatomical and chemical departments, a botanic garden, and an observatory. Dublin has colleges of physicians and surgeons, an apothecaries' hall, royal Irish and Hibernian academies, a royal institution, zoological, geological, phrenological, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, various clubs, and a mechanics' institute. The Zoological Society has gardens in the Phoenix Park, a fine open space at the W. extremity of the city, and in which is the Wellington Testimonial, a heavy obelisk, raised at a cost of 20,000*l*. This park, the Rotunda and Zoological Gardens, are the favorite places of resort for the inhabitants. The villages of Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Baltsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Herold's Cross, Kilmainham, Glasnevin, Drumcondra, and Clontarf, are immediate suburbs of the city, the environs of which have much picturesque beauty.

Dublin communicates with the W. of Ireland by the Grand and Royal Canals, by railways with Drogheda, Kingstown, and Limerick, and by steampackets with Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Holyhead, Bristol, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Havre. The Dublin and Drogheda Railway is 31½ miles in length, and borders the coast of the

Irish Sea N. to Ballbriggan, which, with Clontarf, Malahide, and Baldunjan, are on this line. The Dublin and Kingstown Railway, 6 miles in length, has a S.E. direction from Dublin, and a continuation by an atmospheric line to Dalkey, 2 miles farther S. Its harbor, which comprises an area of 3030 acres, has been latterly much improved; and near the mouth of the Liffey are the Grand Canal and the Custom-house Docks, the latter occupying 3 acres; depth at low water 12 feet, at high tides 24 feet; the wharves and docks are accessible by vessels of 900 tons. Dublin had formerly important manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, but they have declined into insignificance, and at present its chief trade is in linens, poplins, porter, provisions, &c. Its timber trade has very recently increased so much, that in 1846, 14,253 loads of timber and deals were imported from Northern Europe, and 19,661 from North America. In 1850, the value of foreign exports amounted to 60,354*l.*; in 1851, to 50,070*l.*; it 1852, to 75,182*l.*; and in 1853, to only 23,800*l.* In 1840, the value of exports was 60,395*l.* The customs duties collected at the port in 1850 amounted to 874,943*l.*, and in 1851, to 893,243*l.* The registered tonnage in 1851 comprised 444 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 39,353 tons. The foreign commerce employed 1,393,822 tons of shipping, including both the entrances and clearances.

The corporation of Dublin consists of a lord mayor and 15 aldermen, and 45 town councillors, elected out of the 15 municipal wards. Besides the lord mayor's weekly courts, here are courts of conscience for debts under 40 shillings Irish, and 5 manor courts; and Dublin is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and the Ouzel-galley Society for the Arbitration of Commercial Disputes. The see of the archbishop comprises the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, with part of Kildare, and his jurisdiction is nearly co-extensive with the provinces of Leinster and Munster.

The environs of Dublin are remarkably beautiful, although the city itself is somewhat unfortunate in its approaches, none of which do it justice. The bay is noble and picturesque and esteemed one of the finest in the United Kingdom; it is about 7 miles in breadth at its entrance, between Howth Head on the N. and Kingston on the S., with a light-house. It extends inland for about the same distance; and along the shores are the villages of Kingstown, Blackrock, Clontarf, Ratheny, &c., and terraces of handsome houses and scattered villas. In the centre flows in the Liffey, and on either side the Dodder and Tolka.

The metropolis of Ireland claims a high antiquity, having been in existence, as is alleged, since the time of Ptolemy. Its original native name was Drom-Col-Coille, or the "Hill of Hazel-wood." In the earlier part of the ninth century, Dublin was taken by the Danes, who infested it for several centuries thereafter. In 1169, it was taken by storm by the English under Strongbow, who died there seven years afterwards, and was interred in Christ Church Cathedral. From about this period the history of Dublin is that of Ireland. The city returns 2 members to the House of Commons, and the University returns other two. Pop. in 1841, 232,726; in 1851, 254,890.

DUBLIN, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 35 miles S.W. of Concord. It has manufactures of woollen goods and leather. The view from the summit of Breed's Mountain, near the centre of this township is exceedingly beautiful. Pop. 1088.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.N.W. of of Doylestown.

DUBLIN, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. P. 686.

DUBLIN, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 908.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland, 63 miles N. by E. of Annapolis.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Butts co., Georgia, 8 miles S.E. of Jackson, the county seat.

DUBLIN, a post-village, capital of Laurens co., Georgia, half a mile from the Oconee River, and 120 miles W. by N. of Savannah. It has a court-house, a church, and several stores.

DUBLIN, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky, 11 miles W. of Mayfield, the county seat.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, 12 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 274.

DUBLIN, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 914.

DUBLIN, a village of Parke co., Indiana, on Raccoon Creek, about 10 miles S.E. of Rockville.

DUBLIN, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Indiana, on the National Road, and near the Central Railroad, 45 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 713.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. of Dublin, between Howth Head on the N., with Baily light-house, in lat. 53° 21′ 40″ N., lon. 6° 3′ 5″ W., and Kingstown on the S., with the light-house in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. Its length, and breadth of entrance, are each about 7 miles. The Shores are bold and highly picturesque. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin Harbor, and on its shores are the villages of Ratheny, Clontarf, Blackrock, and Kingstown.

DUBLIN COUNTY, Ireland, in Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward, from the S. round to N., the counties of Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area, 354 square miles, or 226,414 acres; of which 196,063 acres are arable, 18,312 uncultivated, 5519 in plantations, and 1820 in towns, excluding Dublin city. Pop. in 1851, 404,992. The surface is level or undulating; principal river, the Liffey. Capital, Dublin city. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

DUBLIN MILLS, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

DUBNICZ, doob'nits', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 7 miles N.E. Trentschin, near the Wang. Pop. 1568.

DUBNICZA, doob'nit'sä, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 22 miles S. of Sophia, on the left bank of the Djerma. Pop. 6000. It has extensive iron-works.

DUBNO, doob'no, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Irwa, 32 miles W. of Ostrog. Pop. 8700. It has a castle, numerous Greek and Roman Catholic churches, and a Greek abbey.

DUBOIS, du-boi' or du-bois', a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Patoka River, and bounded on the N. by the East Fork of White River. The N.E. part is rolling, and the other portions level. The county is heavily timbered. The soil is generally fertile. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in this county. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Toussaint Dubois, a merchant of Vincennes. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 6321.

DUBOVKA or DUBOVSKI-POSAD. See DOOBOVKA.

DUBOZARI. See DOOBOSARY.

DUBRAVA, ALSO, ol'sho' doo-brä'vŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Muraköz, near the junction of the Mur with the Drave. Pop. 2026.

DUBROVNA, doo'brov'nä, a town of Russian Poland, 47 miles N.N.E. of Mohelev, on the left bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 4000.

DUBROWNIK. See CHROMA.

DUBUQUE, du-book', (*oo* as in *moon*,) a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois and Wisconsin, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its north-eastern boundary, and the county is also drained by Fall River and Little Makoqueta River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with timber. The county comprises the principal portion of the mineral region of Iowa. Large quantities of lead are annually taken from the mines of this county, and sent down the river by steamboats. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. A railroad extends from Dubuque to Keokuk. Named in honor of M. Dubuque, a Frenchman, who obtained a grant from the Spanish government for mining lead in this region. Capital, Dubuque. Pop. 10,841.

DUBUQUE, a flourishing city of Iowa, and seat of justice of Dubuque county, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, about 200 miles above Burlington, 450 miles above St. Louis, and 24 miles by water from Galena. The situation of Dubuque is regarded by some persons as more beautiful than that of any other city in Iowa. It stands on a broad plateau or terrace, which extends along the river for several miles. The city is regularly laid out, and contains a number of handsome buildings. Dubuque is the central depôt of the mining region of Iowa, and is a place of active trade. Large quantities of lead are taken from the mines in this vicinity, and sent down the river by steamboats; stone coal and limestone are also abundant. It is stated in the public journals that a quarry of variegated brown marble has been recently found on the bank of the river opposite Dubuque. The city contains a Catholic cathedral, a number of Protestant churches, a United States land-office, 4 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. In 1852, about 100 houses, chiefly of brick, were erected, and large sums were expended in improving the harbor and in paving the streets. The reported value of imports in 1852, was $1,670,390, of which $560,000 was for dry goods, $488,000 for groceries, and $136,000 for steam engines and machinery. The value of exports was $629,140, including 110,000 pigs of lead, valued at $348,000. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1851 was 351, and in 1852, 417. Dubuque is the terminus of the Northern Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and of the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad, the former of which (Sept. 1854) is nearly or quite completed, and the latter in an advanced process of construction. It is the oldest town in the state, having been settled by French Canadians about 1786. Pop. about 8000.

DUCATES or DOUCATES, doo'kä'tès(?) a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 8 miles S. of Avlona. It is the capital of a numerous tribe of Albanian Yapys, whose government is patriarchal.

DUCEY, dü'sä', a village of France, department of Manche, 7 miles S.S.E. of Avranches. Pop. 1822.

DUCHOUQUET, du'shoo-kē', or du'shoo-kā', a township in Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 1408.

DUCHS. See DUX.

DUCIE (du'see) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is oval-shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 30′ S., lon. 124° 20′ W.

DUCK BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

DUCK CREEK, in Central Australia, is an arm of the Macquarrie River, W. of its marshes, and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling River.

DUCK CREEK, of Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and New Castle counties, and enters Delaware Bay.

DUCK CREEK, in the S.E. part of Ohio, falls into the Ohio River 2 or 3 miles above Marietta.

DUCK CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Whitewater River a few miles above Brookville.

DUCK CREEK, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Pop. about 4500.

DUCK CREEK, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

DUCK CREEK, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

DUCKENFIELD. See DUKINFIELD.

DUCK ISLAND, in Lake Huron, North America, off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin Island.

DUCK'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

DUCK'MANTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

DUCK RIVER, of Middle Tennessee, rises in Coffee and Franklin counties, near the base of the Cumberland Mountains, and enters the Tennessee River on its right bank, in the S.W. part of Humphreys county. Its general course is nearly W.N.W., and its whole length is estimated at above 250 miles. A company has been formed to improve the navigation of this river by dams and locks.

DUCK RIVER, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

DUCK SPRING, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

DUCLAIR or DUCLER, dü'klär', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 10 miles W.N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1700.

DUD'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

DUD'DESTON, a town of England, co. of Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. It is well laid out on an elevated plain, lighted with gas, and is rapidly increasing in size and population. Pop. in 1841, 20,079.

DUD'DINGSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

DUD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

DUD'DON, a river of England, rises near the junction of the counties of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, and after a S.W. course of about 8 miles, between Cumberland and Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe Bay by a wide estuary, mostly dry at low water. The river is celebrated in a series of sonnets, by Wordsworth.

DUDELDORF, doo'del-dorf', a town of Prussia, government and 18 miles N. of Treves. Pop. 870.

DUDELSHEIM, doo'dels-hime', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, near Büdingen. Pop. 1258.

DUDENHOFEN, doo'den-ho'fen, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, district of and near Seligenstadt. Pop. 1131.

DUDERSTADT, doo'der-stätt', a town of Hanover, on the Hahle, 15 miles E. of Göttingen. Pop. 4414, mostly Roman Catholics. It has a Roman Catholic college, and an Ursuline convent.

DUDINGEN, (Düdingen,) dü'ding-en, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles N.N.E. of Freyburg. Pop. 2342.

DUDLEY, dŭd'lee, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by the county of Stafford, 10 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 37,962. It has several good streets, a fine modern Gothic parish church, a chapel of ease, and numerous dissenting chapels; a grammar school founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and free to all parishioners, Baylie's Charity School, a blue-coat school, several other liberally endowed schools, money charities, and a bank. It is a principal seat of the iron trade, its vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron, and with limestone quarries. On a hill N. of the town are the remains of a castle founded A. D. 700, by a Saxon chief named Dudo, from whom Dudley appears to have derived its name; and W. of the castle are the ruins of a priory. Since the Reform Act, it has sent one member to the House of Commons. The Dudley Canal, 13 miles in length, joins the Birmingham and Worcester Canal 4 miles S. of Birmingham. Richard Baxter, the celebrated Non-conformist divine, was for some time master of the grammar school in this parish. Dudley confers the title of earl on the family of Ward.

DUD'LEY, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles S.W. of Boston. It is watered by several good mill streams, and comprises the village of Dudley Hill, Tufts and Merino. Pop. 1443.

DUDLEY, a post-village and township in the E. part of Hardin co., Ohio, 60 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 529.

DUDLEY, a post-township in Henry co., Indiana. P. 1279.

DUDLEY, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, about 60 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis.

DUDLEY, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, about 10 miles below Fort Des Moines, the county town. It is surrounded by a fertile prairie.

DUD'LEYTOWN, a post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, 78 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis.

DUD'LEYVILLE, a post-village in Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 150 miles E.S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

DUDZEELE, düd-zä'leh, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 4½ miles N. of Bruges. Pop. 1500.

DUEÑAS, doo-ên'yäs, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S. of Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2490. In its vicinity is a handsome iron suspension-bridge called "Puerto de la Union," recently constructed.

DUERNA, doo-air'nä, a river of Spain, rises in the E. slope of the Sierra del Teleno, and after a course of 40 miles, joins the Tuerto from the right, near La Baneza.

DUERO, a river of Spain and Portugal. See DOURO.

DUE WEST CORNER, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DUFFEL, düffel, (Fr. pron. dü'fěl',) a village of Belgium, 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the railway, thence to Brussels, and on the Nethe. Pop. 4048.

DUF'FIELD, a village and parish of England, co., and 4½ miles N. of Derby, with a station on the North Midland Railway. Pop. 17,664, employed in manufactures of cotton and cotton lace, and in collieries. It has several endowed alms-houses.

DUFFIELD, NORTH, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

DUF'FIELD, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

DUF'FIELD'S a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

DUF'FIN S CREEK, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 22 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains 2 stores, saw and grist mills. Pop. 250.

DUFF'S FORKS, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

DUFF'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, N.E. of Queen Charlotte's Islands; lat. 10° 23′ S., lon. 165° 49′ E. They are about 11 in number, extending 14 or 15 miles from N.W. to S.E.

DUF'FUS, a parish of Scotland, co., and 3 miles N.N.W. of Elgin, with a village, picturesquely built near Moray Frith. It contains Duffus Castle, a ruin of great antiquity.

DUF'TON, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

DUG, a considerable town of India, 80 miles S. of Kotah, and containing about 2000 houses.

DUGAN'S LANDING, a small village of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

DUG'DEMO'NA, a village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Castor, about 40 miles W. of Harrisonburg.

DUGDEMO'NA, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

DUG'GER'S FERRY, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

DUGNANO, doon-yä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles W. of Monza. Pop. 1421.

DUG SPUR, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

DUG'WAY, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

DUIDA, dwee'dä, a magnificent mountain of South America, Venezuela, near its southern extremity; lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 10′ W.; about 20 miles N.E. from the point where the natural canal of the Cassiquiare, leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8500 feet, and being perpendicular S. and W., bare and stony on the summit, and clothed on its less steep declivities with vast forests, presents a most imposing spectacle, forming a landmark which guides the voyager on the Orinoco for hundreds of miles. The summit of the mountain is so steep that no person has ever ascended it. At the beginning and end of the rainy season, small flames, which appear to shift, are seen upon it. On this account it has been called a volcano.

DUINO, dwee'no, (anc. *Castellum Pucinum?*) a small seaport town of Austrian Empire, Illyria, government, and 12 miles N.W. of Triest, on the N. coast of its gulf. Near it is a quarry of black marble.

DUIR'NISH or DU'RINISH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the W. part of the Isle of Skye.

DUISBURG, doo'is-bŏorg', (anc. *Castrum Deusonis?*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N. of Dusseldorf, between the Ruhr and Anger, near the Rhine. Pop. 7770. It is partly walled, and has 2 Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, and has ship-building docks. It is said to derive its name from the Teutones, who had a camp on this spot; it was called by the Romans *Castrum Deusonis*. A forest in the vicinity is mentioned by Tacitus, under the name of *Saltus Teutoburgensis*. Duisburg has been declared a free port. Lat. 51° 28′ N., lon. 6° 46′ E.

DUIVELAND, doi'veh-länt', ("pigeon land,") an island in the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the East Scheldt, separated from Schouwen by a narrow channel. Length, from E. to W., 8 miles; breadth, 5 miles. It is defended by dykes, and on its N. side is the town of Krammer.

DUIVEN, doi'ven, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 6 miles E. by S. of Arnhem. Pop. 700.

DUKE'DOM, a post-office of Graves co., Kentucky.

DUKELLA, doo-kĕl'lä, a maritime district of Morocco, S.W. of the Morbeya, between lat. 32° 10′ and 33° 15′ N.

DUKE OF YORK, (native *Oatafu*, o-ä'tä-foo',) an island of the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 36′ S., lon. 172° 23′ 52″ W.; it is 3 miles in length from E. to W., and 2¼ miles broad from N. to S., and is of coral formation.

DUKES, dūks, a county consisting of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean, (the principal of which, Martha's Vineyard, is separated from Barnstable county by Vineyard Sound, which is about 5 miles wide,) has an area of about 118 square miles. A large part of the surface is covered with

wood. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. This county was organized in 1696. Capital, Edgarton. Pop. 4540.

DUKE'S, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

DUKE'S TOWN, Guinea. See CALABAR.

DU'KINFIELD, a village and township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the Manchester and Staleybridge Railway, 1½ miles S.W. of Staley-bridge.

DUKLA, doo'klä, a frontier town of Austrian Poland, in Galizia, 17 miles S.E. of Jasło, on the Jasielka. Pop. 2300. It has a fine castle, and a Roman Catholic church.

DUKORA, doo-ko'rä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 22 miles S.E. of Minsk.

DUKOVTSCHINA. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

DU'LAS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

DULAS, a hamlet of England, South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

DULAS, a maritime hamlet of England, on the N. coast of Anglesey. Several small rivers of Wales have this name.

DULBAHANTA, dool'bä-hän'tä, a district of North-eastern Africa, Somauli country between lat. 8° and 10° N., and lon. 46° and 49° E. It is a level country, abounding in grass, water, and timber, without a stone, and forming extensive pasture ranges.

DULCE, dool'sä, (sometimes called "Golfo Dulce".) a lake of Central America, state, and 102 miles N.E. of Guatemala, forming the principal water-way of the state to the Atlantic. It is about 25 miles long, and 10 miles in average breadth; has 18 feet water at 300 or 400 yards from the shore, and, in most other places, from 30 to 60 feet; communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller one called the Golfete, on the small river Dulce, the entrance to which, from the sea, is impeded by a bar, which cannot be passed by vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 feet; though once over, there is a general depth of 15 feet.

DULCE, (*Golfo Dulce,*) a gulf of Central America, formed by the Pacific, on the coast of Costa Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Burica, lat. 8° N., lon. 83° W., and Gorda, lat. 8° 32′ N., lon. 83° 50′ W., on the latter of which, is a fort.

DULCE, RIO, ree'o dool'sä or dool'thä, a river of South America, La Plata, rises in the district of Tucuman, flows S.E. past Santiago, and empties itself into Porongos Lake.

DUL'CI, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

DULCIGNO, dool-cheen'yo, written also DOLCIGNO, (anc. *Olcinium,*) Turk. *Olgoon',*) a seaport town of European Turkey, in Albania, on Cape Kadilie, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 miles W.S.W. of Scutari. Pop. from 7000 to 8000, about half Turks.

DULEEK', a disfranchised borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, on Nanny Water, 5 miles S.S.W. of Drogheda. Pop. 1158. It has a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and some remains of an abbey of the twelfth century.

DULKEN, (Dülken,) dül'ken, a town of Rhenish Prussia, regency, and 20 miles W. of Dusseldorf, on the canal between the Rhine and Venlo (Netherlands.) Pop. 2870.

DULL, a large parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

DUL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DULLN, (Dülln,) dülu, DILLN or DILN, dilu or dil'n, (Hun. *Bela-Banya,* bä'löh'bän'yöh',) a royal free town of North-western Hungary, co. of Honth, 8 miles S.W. of Altsohl. Pop. 1680, engaged in adjacent silver mines.

DULMEN, dool'men, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 miles S.W. of Münster. Pop. 2500. It has a castle, the residence of the Duke of Croy, lord of the county and town; several churches and hospitals, and manufactures of linen.

DULOE, du'lo, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

DULUDE RIVER, Mich. See BLACK RIVER.

DUL'VERTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 151 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 1497. The town has a union workhouse and branch banks.

DULWICH, dül'ich, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, and suburb of London, parish of Camberwell, 4¼ miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1851, 1632. It is beautifully situated, partly in a valley and partly on a commanding height; and has numerous handsome mansions and villas. Dulwich College, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyne, a celebrated tragic actor of Shakespere's time, is a very handsome and spacious Elizabethan edifice, with a chapel, gardens, and library. The picture-gallery, containing one of the choicest collections of Italian and Flemish paintings in Britain, was left to the college in 1811 by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

DUMAIRA, an island of the Red Sea. See DOOMAIRAH.

DUMAN'WAY, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, near the junction of three streams, which form the river Bandon, 29 miles W.S.W. of Cork. Pop. 3086.

DUMARAN, doo'mä-rän' an island of Malay Archipelago, Philippines, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 120° E. It is about 20 miles in length and breadth, with a town of the same name, on the S.W. coast. Pop. 1460.

DU'MAS', a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

DUMAS'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

DUMBAR'TON or DUMBARTONSHIRE, dům-bar'tonshir, formerly LEN'NOX, a county of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long, and the Frith of Clyde, having a detached portion eastward, between the counties of Stirling and Lanark. Total area, 165,760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 45,103. Principal river the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, and soil poor; but in the lowlands fertile and well cultivated. It contains iron and coal mines, freestone and limestone quarries; principal towns, Dumbarton and Helensburgh. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

DUMBAR'TON or DUNBAR'TON, a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Dumbarton, on the Leven, near its confluence with the Clyde, 13 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4590; of parliamentary borough, 5445. A suburb called Renton, is situated on the W. side of the river. Dumbarton Castle, on a bold isolated basaltic rock, probably a Roman station, at the river's mouth, is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest. The Leven is navigable from its mouth to the quay, at high water; and the town has flourishing glass works, some ship-building and rope making. The novelist, Smollet, was a native of Dumbarton. It has been a stronghold for at least 1000 years, and was at different times in possession of Edward I., but came subsequently and successively into the possession of Baliol, Bruce, Queen Mary, Charles I., and Cromwell. It was from this castle that the unfortunate queen just named was conveyed to France while yet a child. In 1563, at a more happy period of her troubled career, she visited it with a numerous retinue on a progress to Argyleshire. The last memorable occurrence connected with this ancient fortalice, was the visit of her present majesty, Queen Victoria, August 17th, 1847, on her way to the Highlands. Dumbarton Castle is one of the four stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. Dumbarton was known, in ancient times by the name of Alclutyd, which, in the British language, signifies the rock high on the Clyde. It unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 3782; in 1851, 5411.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, a county of England. See DUMBARTON.

DUMBLANE, of Scotland. See DUNBLANE.

DUM'BLETON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DUMBRAVICZE, doom'bröh-veet'sä', a town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, about 40 miles from Arad. Pop. 1746.

DUM'DUM', the valley of the Pir Panjal Pass between the Punjab and Cashmere. Elevation 11,800 feet, traversed by a river of the same name.

DUMDUM, a village and cantonment of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 6 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, and the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery.

DUMFRIES, dům-freeze', or DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a frontier county of Scotland, bounded E. and S. by Cumberland and Solway Frith. Its estimated area is 1097 square miles, about one-fourth of which is arable. Pop. in 1851, 78,123. The whole valley of the Nith is composed of a red sandstone. The mountainous districts are of the lower silurian strata. There are mineral springs at Moffat. The county is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are nine lochs in the vicinity of Lochmaben, and Loch Skene, near the head of the Moffat water, at an elevation of 1300 feet. A considerable part of the county is mountainous, especially towards the N. and N.E. Amongst the highest mountains are Black Larg 2890 feet, Lowther 3130 feet, Queensberry 2140 feet, Hartfell 3300 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage; and cattle, sheep, and pig rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. The Glasgow, Dumfries and Carlisle Railway has recently been constructed. The principal towns are Dumfries, the capital, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, which are royal burghs. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Dumfries originally comprised the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and by the Romans was comprehended under the province of *Valentia.*

DUMFRIES, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, and parish of Scotland, on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwellton, by two bridges, (one of 7 arches, as old as the thirteenth century,) 2 miles from its mouth, and 28¼ miles W.N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 11,107; of parliamentary borough, 13,166. It is handsomely though irregularly built, and is regarded as the provincial capital of South Scotland. Around it, of late, many handsome villas have been erected. Principal edifices, 3 parish churches, 1 with an extensive cemetery, a vast number of monuments, and which contains the remains and tomb of Burns; numerous dissenting chapels, a tower in the High Street, (the work of Inigo Jones,) the Crichton Royal Institution, (a lunatic asylum,) the Infirmary, Dispensary, Court-house, Jail and Bridewell, Theatre, and Assembly Rooms. Here are 4 endowed seminaries united under the name of the Dumfries Academy, various other schools, several associations with libraries,

reading rooms, an observatory, and a mechanics' institution. In Queensberry Square is a handsome Doric column erected in 1780 in honor of Charles, Duke of Queensberry. The principal manufactures are hats, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, and shoes. Vessels of above 60 tons can approach the town quay, between which and the mouth of the river are 3 other quays for larger vessels. Cattle, to the value of about 350,000*l.* are annually exported hence to England. Principal imports, coal, slate, iron, tallow, hemp, bones, timber, (from the Baltic and North America,) wine, and colonial produce. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool. Registered shipping, in 1847, 8306 tons. The borough unites with Kirkcudbright, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, and Annan in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Dumfries became a royal burgh in the twelfth century, about the end of which a monastery was founded here; in its chapel John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1305. On the banks of the Cluden are the ruins of a nunnery. Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the Crichton-Stuart family.

DUMFRIES, dŭm-freece' or dŭm-freez', a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, on Quantico Creek, 90 miles N. of Richmond, was formerly a thriving place, containing 2 churches, and several mills, but it is now in decay.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a county of Scotland. See DUMFRIES.

DUM'MER, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

DUMMER, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 100 miles N. by E. from Concord, on the eastern side of Androscoggin River. Pop. 174.

DUM'MERSTON, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 100 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1645.

DUM'MO'DAH, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, joins the Hoogly River, 30 miles S.W. of Calcutta, after a south-eastern course estimated at 300 miles. Its valley is capable of furnishing large supplies of coal.

DUMONT'VILLE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Ohio, 32 miles S.E. of Columbus.

DUM'PLIN ROCK LIGHT, on one of the Dumplin Rocks, in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It is a fixed light, 43 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 41° 32′ 10″ N., lon. 70° 55′ 40″ W.

DUM'PO', a town of Thibet, 40 miles S. S. W. of Garoo: lat. 32° 6′ N., lon. 80° 15′ E.

DUN, an island in the China Sea. See DUNE.

DUN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

DUNA, (Düna,) dū'nâ, or SOUTHERN DWINA,—dwee'nâ, (anc. *Turunthus* or *Turuntus*,) an important river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first S.W. between the governments of Smolensk and Pskov, and afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga, 7 miles N.W. of Riga. Its length direct is 400 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable; although its mouth and many other parts of the river are encumbered by shoals, rendering its navigation unsafe, and only fit for small vessels, except during the spring thaws and autumnal rains. Opposite Riga it is about 2400 feet broad, and crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September and again erected early in April. The principal affluents are the Ewst and Drissa from the N., and the Mezha and Desna from the E. and S. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen.

DUNA, (Düna,) dū'nâ, a town of Russia, on a railway in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.

DUNA, a river of Europe. See DANUBE.

DUNABURG, (Dünaburg,) du'na-bürg or dü'nâ-boog', DINABURG, dee'nâ-boeng', a strongly fortified town of Russian Poland, in the government of Vitebsk, on the right bank of the Düna, where it is crossed by the railway in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, 57 miles W.N.W. of Drissa. A railway is also in course of construction connecting Dünaburg with Riga, and another is projected to Moscow. The town has Greek United and Roman Catholic churches. Pop. 6300.

DUNAEVTSYI, doo'nâ-ĕv'tsee, a market-town of Russian Poland, in the government of Podolia, 12 miles N. of Kamieniec. Pop. 3000.

DUNAGHY, dŭn'a-hee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

DUNAMANAGH, dŭn'mân'ăh, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles E.N.E. of Strabane.

DUNAMUNDE, (Dünamünde,) dü'nâ-mün'deh, (q. s. "the mouths of the Düna,") a fortress of Russia, government of Livonia, 9 miles N.W. of Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna, which it defends. It has a custom-house and a quarantine establishment.

DUNA VEOSE, doo'nŏh' vă'chă', a market-town of central Hungary, co., and 40 miles S. of Pesth, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 7910.

DUNA VECSE, a village of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 22 miles from its mouth.

DUN'AWAY'S, a post-office of Clark co., Kentucky.

DUNBAR, dŭn-bar', a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport-town, and parish of Scotland, county, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a station on the North British Railway, 25¼ miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3039. It is regularly laid out, and has a new Gothic parish church, Dunbar House, the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, handsome assembly rooms, various public libraries, and the remains of an ancient castle; also ship-building docks, sail-cloth and cordage factories, iron foundries, breweries, and distilleries. The harbor is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; the principal imports are coal and foreign grain; the exports, corn, whisky, and fish for the London markets. Dunbar joins with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Jedburgh in sending 1 member to Parliament. The name DUNBAR signifies the "Castle of Bar," and originated from its having been bestowed, in the 9th century, by Kenneth, King of Scotland, on Bar, a valiant captain who had signalized himself in the war against the Picts.

DUN'BAR, a township Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 2156.

DUNBAR'NIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

DUNBARTON, a town of Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

DUNBARTON, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 915.

DUNBARTON, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

DUNBARTON, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio, 96 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

DUNBEATH, dŭn-baith', a river of Scotland.

DUNBEATH, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 3 miles S.W. of Latheron, with a castle on a peninsular rock in the North Sea.

DUNBLANE' or DUMBLANE, a burgh or barony, market-town, parish, and formerly an episcopal city of Scotland, county, and 23 miles S.W. of Perth, on the Allan, here crossed by a single arched bridge of the fifteenth century. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1816. It is a good deal resorted to in the summer for the sake of a mineral spring. It has a public library, founded by Bishop Leighton. Near it, on the 13th of November, 1715, was fought the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royal forces under the Duke of Argyle, and the troops of the Pretender under the Earl of Mar. Dunblane gives the title of Viscount to the Osborne family.

DUNBOE, dŭn-bo', a parish of Ireland, co. of Londonderry.

DUN'BOG', a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

DUNBOYNE, dŭn'boin', a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

DUNCAN, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

DUNCAN, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.

DUNCAN, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Michigan.

DUNCAN'NON, a maritime village of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford, on Waterford Harbor, 2 miles S.S.E. of Ballyhack. Pop. 521. It has a fort, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Besborough. After the battle of the Boyne, James II. embarked from this place for France.

DUNCANNON, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

DUNCAN CHAN'NEL, an inlet in Prince of Wales' Archipelago, Russian America.

DUNCAN ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Galapagos group.

DUNCAN ISLAND, in the China Sea, belongs to the Paracels, (which see.)

DUNCANSBY HEAD, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. of Caithness, about 1½ miles E.N.E. of John O'Groat's House; lat. 58° 39′ N., lon. 3° 1′ W. On its highest part is an ancient watch tower, commanding a magnificent view.

DUNCAN'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Enoree River, on the N. border of Newberry district.

DUNCAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

DUNCAN'S FALLS, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 9 miles below Zanesville. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

DUNCAN'S MILLS, a village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 65 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

DUNCANSVILLE, a post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Portage Railroad, about 3 miles W. of Hollidaysburg.

DUNCANSVILLE, a post-village of Barnwell district, South Carolina, 70 miles S.S.W. of Columbia.

DUNCANTOWN, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

DUNCANVILLE, a post-village of Thomas co., Georgia, 212 miles S. by W. of Milledgeville.

DUNCARD, a village of Pennsylvania. See DUNKARD.

DUNCHIDEOCK, dŭn-kid'e-ok, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DUN'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

DUNC'TON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

DUN'DAFF', a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, near Crystal Lake, 10 miles N. of Carbondale. It has a church, academy, and glass factory. Pop. in 1850, 295.

DUNDALK, dŭn-dawk', two baronies, and a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport-town and parish of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, county of Louth, on

the southern bank of Castletown River, near its mouth in Dundalk Bay, 45 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of parish, 13,204; of town and borough, 10,782. The principal buildings are a spacious parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a county court-house, county jail, market, and custom-houses, an infirmary, a guild-hall, linen-hall, news and assembly-rooms, a large barrack, union workhouse, and several ruined ecclesiastical edifices. It has various schools, one called the Dundalk Institution; also steam flour-mills, a pin factory, breweries, tanneries, and a large distillery. Its harbor is safe, the fisheries somewhat important, and it exports a good deal of rural produce, with timber, slates, and coal. In 1834, the gross produce of the customs, was only 4460*l.*, while in 1848, it amounted to 44,393. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the port in 1843 was 27, with an aggregate tonnage of 2307, and 3 steamers, of 1023 tons. Comparing the five years ending January 5, 1850, with the preceding five years, the foreign trade had more than doubled itself,—the increase being 65 vessels, of an aggregate of 12,480 tons, inwards, and 40 vessels, of 8039 tons, outwards. The rise of the tide at the bar, where there is now a light-house on the screw principle, is 16 feet. King Edward Bruce, brother to Robert Bruce, of Scotland, was killed in battle near Dundalk, and part of his body is buried at a place called Faughart, close to the town. Dundalk returns a member to the House of Commons. There is a direct railway communication between Dundalk, Drogheda, and Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 11,000.

DUNDALK BAY, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany points, 8 miles in length and breadth. It contains large oyster beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

DUNDARRACH, dŭn-dar'rah, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

DUNDAS, dŭn-dass', a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

DUNDAS, dŭn-dass', a county in the eastern part of Canada West, bordering on the St. Lawrence River, and intersected by a proposed railroad connecting the Ottawa with Kingston. Area, 377 square miles. Capital, Cornwall. Pop. in 1852, 13,811.

DUNDAS, a post-town of Canada West, co. of Wentworth Halton, at the head of Burlington Bay, formed at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario, and on the Hamilton and London Branch of the Great Western Railway, about 5 miles W. of Hamilton. It has a branch of the Bank of British North America, agencies of three assurance companies, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, and churches for the Wesleyan Methodists, Episcopalians, United Presbyterians, Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholics. It contains about 20 stores, an iron foundry, and a machine shop, sash factory and planing machine, an axe factory, soap and candle factory, a comb factory, woollen mills, and grist and other mills. Pop. about 3000.

DUNDAS' ISLAND, of British North America, is in the Pacific, 40 miles N.E. of Queen Charlotte Island.

DUNDAS' ISLANDS, off the Eastern coast of Africa, between the Equator and lat. 1½° S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 miles in length, but with only one secure harbor near the mouth of the Durnford River.

DUNDAS RIVER, an affluent of English River, Delagoa Bay, Eastern Africa.

DUNDAS STRAIT, of Northern Australia, separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula, and is 18 miles across.

DUNDEE,* dŭn-dee', a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, county of Forfar, finely situated on the left bank of the Frith of Tay, about 8 miles from the sea, and 37 miles N. by E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 27′ 36″ N., lon. 2° 57′ 45″ W. It stretches along the Tay, for about 1½ miles, and recedes inland, with a gradual ascent, to a distance of about half a mile. Its appearance from the sea, and opposite the shore, is at once striking and pleasing; an effect much enhanced by the beautiful green hills which form the background of the picture. In the centre of the town is a large open space, surrounded with good, substantial free stone buildings, of four stories in height, called the Cross, or Market-place, 360 feet long, by 100 broad, from which a number of the principal streets diverge. The more recently formed streets are, in general, spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are narrow, irregular, and ill built. The town is lighted with gas, and is amply supplied with water. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower, 156 feet high, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century, and the only remaining portion of an edifice burnt down in 1841; and to which three modern parochial churches have been built in the form of a cathedral, the nave, choir, and transept respectively forming a separate church, and the whole constituting one of the most striking architectural features of the town. In all, there are 5 Established Churches, and 2 chapels; 11 Free, 6 United Presbyterian, and 3 Congregationalist churches, 3 Episcopal chapels, 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Friends', and several other Dissenting places of worship. The other public buildings of note are—the Town-hall, Trades-hall, Academy, the New Exchange, containing, besides other accommodation, a handsome reading-room; the Watt Institution, Theatre, Infirmary, and the Royal Lunatic Asylum. To these may be added, the Jail, and Bridewell, which cost 26,000*l.*; and an imposing Norman triumphal arch, erected in front of the mid quay, to commemorate the landing at Dundee of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in September, 1844. There are two handsome cemeteries, one on the northern, and the other on the western side of the town, both tastefully laid out; and above the former is the new bleaching-green, bordered by trees and shrubs, and intersected by gravel walks.

Besides the Academy, the principal seminary of the town, the Grammar School, and the Sessional School, there are a large number of private schools, including several connected with the spinning establishments of the town, the teachers of which are paid by the proprietors of these works. The principal are the Dundee Public Library, consisting of several thousand volumes; the Watt Library, and the Law Library; the Dundee Literary Institute has a handsome reading-room and library in a central part of the town. Exclusive of the Infirmary and Dispensary already alluded to, there are a number of charitable and benevolent institutions and societies, and various religious associations.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, and is now the principal seat of the linen manufactures in Great Britain. Its fabrics comprise Osnaburghs, sheetings, duck and coarse linens generally, besides which linen yarn, cotton-bagging, canvas, and cordage are extensively manufactured. The linen manufactures employ altogether 10,157 individuals, of whom 4543 are females; and their entire value is estimated at from 1,500,000*l.* to 1,600,000*l.* annually. The linen yarns are manufactured partly in the town, and partly in the neighboring towns and villages; and a portion of them is exported to France and other foreign countries. All the mills are driven by steam-power. The staple articles of import are flax and hemp from foreign countries, and coals and lime coastwise. The principal exports are linens and linen yarns; to which may be added, since the opening of steam communication with London, large exports of black cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce. About half the linens shipped at Dundee are exported to foreign countries, being generally sent in the first place to Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, where they are re-shipped for their destination. In 1850, the total foreign exports amounted to 91,672*l.* Another manufacture of some importance is the Dundee kid gloves, famed for their neatness and durability. Sugar-refining, working in iron, and shipbuilding, the last including the construction of iron steamers, are also important. The harbor accommodation, and docks of Dundee, are of the best description; and include two wet docks, one of 6½ acres, and another of 6¾ acres, with a tidal harbor of 4¾ acres, connected with them; the breadth of the lock of the former, to which is attached a splendid graving dock, is 40 feet; and that of the latter, which is fitted to admit steamers, 55 feet. A wet dock of 14¼ acres, is now being constructed, the lock of which will be 60 feet; and there are others embraced by the harbor plan, which, when executed, will greatly extend this species of accommodation. The quays are wide, affording berthage for above 65 vessels, and there are spacious carpenters' and shipbuilding yards, with a slip capable of drawing up a vessel of 800 tons. A large crane, of 30 tons power, is erected on the S.E. corner of Earl Grey's Dock, for the purpose of lifting the heavy machinery and boilers of steam vessels, there being now a considerable business carried on in constructing and fitting in the machinery of steamers. The registered shipping of Dundee, in 1851, numbered 382 vessels; aggregate tonnage, 72,754; the customs' duties collected, amounted to 63,342*l.* In 1850, 63,153*l.* were collected at the port.

Dundee was long considered one of the most unhealthy towns in the United Kingdom, but some later inquiries show that the aggregate duration of human life is greater here than in either Liverpool or Glasgow. The communication between Dundee and the opposite shore, a distance of from 1½ to 2 miles, is maintained by a large and handsome steamer. About 100,000 persons are conveyed across annually, besides carriages, horses, cattle, &c. The trip is performed in 20 minutes. There are four railways connected with the town—one to Newtyle, from which are branches to Cupar-Angus and Glammis, on the Scottish Midland Junction, (this being the first railway line in Scotland;) one to Arbroath, with a branch to Montrose, and continuation to Aberdeen; another (the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee) to Edinburgh, crossing the Friths of Tay and Forth by powerful steamers; and a fourth to Perth, and thence to the South, by the Scottish Central, &c.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and, like most old towns, was originally walled. It was erected a royal burgh by William the Lion, was twice in the possession of the English under Edward I., was as

* This name appears to be a corruption of *Dun-Tay*, or the "Castle of the Tay." Buchanan calls it, in Latin, *Tuodunum*, which is equivalent to "Dun-Tay."

often retaken by Wallace and Bruce, and in the reigns subsequent to that of the latter was ranked the third town in Scotland after Edinburgh. At the Reformation it was distinguished by the name of "The Second Geneva," for its zeal in behalf of the new faith. In 1645, it was besieged, taken, and sacked by the Duke of Montrose; and six years afterwards, namely, in 1651, it was stormed by Monk, when a great number of its inhabitants were put to death, not fewer, it is said, than a sixth part, or about 1300 persons. During the reigns of the Scottish kings Dundee was one of their places of residence. It is the birthplace of Hector Boece, the historian; Halliburton, who was the first openly to profess the reformed religion in Scotland; Sir George M'Kenzie, Lord Advocate; Ferguson, the poet; and of Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. Sir William Wallace was educated here. The town returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 60,553; in 1861, 78,829.

DUN'DEE, a small village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, 19 miles W. of Belleville, and 3 miles from Brighton. It contains several saw mills and a grist mill.

DUNDEE, a post village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 75 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 100.

DUN'DEE', a post-village of Yates co., New York, 190 miles W. by S. of Albany. It contains 2 churches, 2 academies or union schools, 20 stores, and mills and factories of different kinds. Pop. in 1854, about 1500.

DUNDEE, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

DUNDEE, a thriving post-village and township of Monroe co., Michigan, on the Raisin River, 15 miles above Monroe, has an ample water power, which is partially improved. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1239.

DUNDEE, a flourishing post-village and township in Kane co., Illinois, on the Fox River, 48 miles N.W. of Chicago. The river affords valuable water-power. Pop. 1374.

DUNDERHEIM, dōōn'der-hīme', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine. Pop. 800.

DUN'DONALD, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, district of Kyle, 4 miles S.S.W. of Irvine. On the Frith of Clyde are ruins of a castle, supposed to have been built by the Stuarts before their accession to the throne, and in which they afterwards frequently resided. It gives the title of earl to the Cochrane family.

DUN'DONALD, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles E. of Belfast.

DUNDRENNAN, the old name of a parish of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, containing the ruins of a once famous abbey.

DUN'DRUM, a village of Ireland, on the inner harbor of Dundrum Bay.

DUNDRUM, a village of Ireland, 4¼ miles S. of Dublin.

DUNDRUM BAY, Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, is a bay of the Irish Sea, 7 miles S.W. of Downpatrick, having St. John's Point on its N.E. side, and the Mourne Mountains on the S.W. Breadth at the entrance, about 10 miles. A heavy S. and S.E. swell sets into it; and near its N. side are the rocks Cow and Calf, joined by a reef with the mainland. The steamer Great Britain was stranded here in 1846.

DUN'DRY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DUNE or DUN, doon, an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Anam, in lat. 12° 15′ N., lon. 109° 30′ E.

DUNEAN, dūn ain', a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

DUN EDIN. See EDINBURGH.

DUNES, dūn, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 miles W. of Montauban. Pop. 1248.

DUNFANAGHY, dūn-fan'a-he, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the S. side of Dunfanaghy Harbor, 12½ miles N.W. of Kilmacrenan.

DUNFERNEY or DOONFEENY, doon-fee'nee, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

DUNFERMLINE, dūm-fer'lin, a parliamentary and municipal borough, manufacturing town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 13 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of town, in 1851, 8377; of the parliamentary borough, 13,836. It is generally handsome, though irregularly built, on an eminence, separated from a large suburb on the W. by a ravine, crossed by a bridge. The principal edifice is its fine collegiate church, erected in 1821, contiguous to the ruins of the ancient edifice. The Abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and his queen, between 1070 and 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Here Edward of England resided for some months in 1304, and on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by Bruce, and here his body was interred. In 1589, the Abbey, with its lands, was erected into a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI. The nave and tower and some parts of the refectory, still remain, and are partly of Saxon and partly Norman architecture. In the town are various other places of worship, a guildhall with a spire 132 feet in height, town-hall and jail, several public schools, a flourishing mechanics' institute, several learned associations, and subscription libraries. The staple manufacture is table linen, in regard to which the town early took the lead, and is still unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. This manufacture, together with that of colored worsted and cotton covers, which has been added to it, and almost equals it in extent, occupies about one-half of the population. There are also numerous spinning mills, extensive malleable iron-works, a large power-loom factory, and, in the vicinity, several important collieries. Dunfermline connects E. with a branch of the Edinburgh and Northern, and W. with the Alloa and Dunfermline Railways, both of which have a common station immediately N. of the town. The town, erected into a royal burgh in 1588, unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Queensferry, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Adjoining the Abbey was a palace, enlarged by James IV. in 1500, in which Charles I. was born in 1600, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the League and Covenant.

DUN'FORD BRIDGE, a station on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 18¼ miles N.W. of Sheffield.

DUNGANNON dūn-gan'non, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 11 miles N.N.W. of Armagh. Pop. 3801. It stands on a hill-slope, consists of an old and a new town, is regularly and pretty well built, and has a good church, an endowed royal school, founded in 1628, fever hospital, several branch banks, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Dungannon was the chief seat of the O'Neils, Kings of Ulster from the earliest period of Irish history till 1607, when the last of these powerful chieftains fled to the Continent, and his possessions were granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester.

DUNGAN'NON, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canals, 142 miles N.E. of Columbus.

DUN'GANSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

DUN'GARVAN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 25 miles W.S.W. of Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan, and across which a handsome one-arched bridge connects it with its suburb, Abbingside. Pop. of town, 8625. It is neatly built, and resorted to for sea-bathing. The principal edifices are a parish church, 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a castle of the fifteenth century, now used as a barrack, a bridewell, session-house, union work-house, and market-house. It has little trade, its harbor being only fitted for vessels under 150 tons. It sends one member to the House of Commons, and gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Cork.

DUN'GARVAN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

DUNGEN, (Dünngen,) dūng'gen, a village of the Netherlands, province of West Brabant, 3 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1100.

DUNGENESS, dūnj-nēs', a headland of England, forming the S. extremity of the county of Kent, and projecting into the English Channel, about 3½ miles S.S.E. of Lydd. It has a fort and light-house, in lat. 50° 54′ 59″ N., lon. 58° E. Elevation of light-house, 92 feet.

DUNGIVEN, dūn-giv'en, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 16½ miles E.S.E. of Londonderry, on the road from Armagh. Pop. of town, 1016.

DUNGLASS', a promontory of Scotland, co., and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Dumbarton, parish of Old Kilpatrick, projecting into the Clyde. Here was the W. termination of the walls of Antoninus, which is crowned by a ruined castle of the Colquhouns.

DUN'GLOW', a village of Ireland, co. and 11½ miles N. by W. of Donegal. Pop. 449.

DUN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts, on the Trent, here crossed by a bridge of 4 arches, 5½ miles E.N.E. Tuxford.

DUNHAM, a post-village and township in the W. part of McHenry co., Illinois, 200 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

DUNHAM, or DUNHAM FLATS, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 56 miles S.E. of Montreal, and 45 miles from Stanstead.

DUNHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DUNHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DUNHAM MASSEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

DUNHAM'S BASIN, a village of Washington co., New York, on the Champlain Canal, about 54 miles N. by E. of Albany.

DUN'KARD or DUNCARD, a post-village and township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1395.

DUNKARD CREEK, of Greene co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela River.

DUNHOLME, dūn'hom, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DUNIÈRES, dü'ne-air', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Yssingeaux, on the left bank of the Dunières. Pop. 2409.

DUNINO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

DUN'PACK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, joined with Larbert, near Falkirk. Here are two singular artificial mounds of Celtic or Roman origin. Torwood, a part of the old Caledonian forest, still remains in this parish.

DUNKELD, dŭn-kĕl', a burgh of barony, and market-town of Scotland, co. of Perth, Old Dunkeld (parish of Dunkeld and Dowally) being 13 miles N.N.W. of Perth, on the great East Pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with the suburb, Little Dunkeld, by an elegant bridge of 7 arches. Pop. in 1851, 1104. In ancient times, Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. A cell of Culdees was here early established, and in 1130 was made the seat of a bishopric by David II. Its cathedral was built in 1330, but long before this period Dunkeld was celebrated in the ecclesiastical annals of the kingdom. Near the cathedral stands the ancient palace of the Dukes of Athole, an old-fashioned square building, and at a short distance the new mansion of the late duke. Within the grounds are shown the two first larches introduced into Britain, brought from the Tyrol in 1738. The larch is now naturalized in Scotland, and forms one of the most valuable and extensively cultivated timber-trees in the country. Pop. in 1851, 1102.

DUNKELD, a parish of Ireland. See DUNKITT.

DUNKERQUE. See DUNKIRK.

DUNK'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DUNK'ESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DUN'KINEE'LY or **DUNKANELY**, a village of Ireland, co., and 3 miles W. of Donegal, N.E. of the head of Macswine's Bay, with a parish church and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop. 475.

DUNK'INSVILLE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

DUN'KIRK, (Fr. *Dunkerque*, dŭnˣ'kaärk'; Ger. *Dünkirchen*, dün'-kĕär'kĕn,) a fortified seaport town, and the most N. of France, department of Nord, capital of the arrondissement, on the Strait of Dover, 40 miles N.W. of Lille, and 45 miles E. of Dover, at the junction of 3 canals, and on the Railway du Nord. Pop. in 1852, 29,080. It is defended by a citadel, has a town-hall, theatre, concert-hall, several fine churches, a lofty belfry, several hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, and public library of 18,000 volumes, soap, starch, and iron-works. The harbor, chiefly artificial, is shallow, but the roadstead is good, and since Dunkirk was made a free port in 1826, it has had a brisk and increasing trade in wines. In 1844, the number of vessels belonging to the port were 197, (18,299 tons.) A considerable number of these were engaged in the cod fishery, from which the number of vessels of all nations which entered the port in the same year was 94, (7270 tons.) In 1849, the total number of vessels entered was 1740, (134,828 tons,) and cleared, 1659, (184,927 tons.) The receipts at the Custom-house in 1848, were 5,277,000 francs, and in 1849, 6,963,000 francs. Dunkirk is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and of a maritime syndicat, and possesses a chamber of commerce, an exchange, and an agricultural society. This town is said to owe its origin to a chapel founded by St. Eloi, which, from its situation among the sandy downs of the coast, took the name of Dun-kirk, *i. e.* the "church of the downs." It appears to have become a place of some importance in the tenth century, when it was first surrounded by walls. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658, it was given up to the English by Turenne, and continued with them till 1662, when Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV.

DUN'KIRK, an extra-parochial district of England, co. of Kent.

DUN'KIRK, an important post-town of Pomfret township, district of Buffalo Creek, Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, at the western terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad, 469 miles from New York City. It is beautifully situated, the ground rising as it recedes from the lake, so that at a distance of a mile from the shore it is 100 feet above the level of the water. The railroad company are making preparations for an extensive business. Individual enterprise also is actively engaged in developing the resources of the place. In 1824, the United States government erected a light-house on the W. point of the bay, and subsequently a beacon light at the principal channel. Since then, a breakwater has been thrown across the harbor, making it one of the best protected on the lake. It is much resorted to by vessels in bad weather; it is free from ice somewhat earlier in the spring than that of Buffalo. From its facilities of communication both with the E. and W., and from the great amount of trade and travel which, from its central position, it must attract to it from all parts of the country, Dunkirk is likely to become one of the most important towns on the lake. Among the articles received at this port in 1852, were—flour, 182,139 barrels, value $519,625; wool, 4796 bales, $259,700; furs, 1022, $153,300; leather, 1490 rolls, $178,800; bacon, 2800 casks, $140,000; butter, 1,761,150 pounds, $317,007; live hogs, 14,505, $117,660; pork, 6643 barrels, $112,931; tobacco, $105,920. The total value of all the articles received by lake, for the year ending December 31, 1752, was $3,274,856. Dunkirk contains 2 banks and 1 newspaper office. A railroad connects it with Buffalo, and another with Erie, in Pennsylvania, 50 miles distant. Pop. of Pomfret township, in 1850, 4483; of Dunkirk, in 1855, 4302.

DUNKIRK, a post-office of Calvert co., Maryland.

DUNKIRK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

DUNKIRK, a thriving post-village and township of Dane co., Wisconsin, 20 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a water-power, with several mills. Pop. 852.

DUN'KITT', or **DUN'KELD'**, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

DUNK'LIN, a county near the S.E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Francis River, and on the E. in part by Lake Pemiscot, intersected by Castor River, and extensively occupied by swamps. The surface consists partly of open plains or prairies. This county, together with several adjoining, was severely injured by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. The state legislature in 1860-61 made an appropriation for the reclamation of the sunken lands. The soil, where not overflowed, is highly productive. Named in honor of the late Daniel Dunklin, former Governor of Missouri. Capital, Kennet. Pop. 1229; of whom 1216 were free, and 13 slaves.

DUNKUR, dŭn'kŭr', a village and fort of Hindostan, in Kunawur, on the Spiti, 32 miles N.N.W. of its confluence with the Sutlej, 140 miles S. by E. of Leh; lat. 32° 18' N. lon. 78° 29' E.

DUNLAP', a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

DUNLAP'S CREEK, in the S.W. central part of Virginia, rises in Monroe county, flows north-eastward, and falls into Jackson's River near Covington.

DUNLAPS'VILLE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

DUNLAPSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Union co., Indiana, on the East Fork of Whitewater River, 70 miles E.S.E. from Indianapolis. It contains 1 church and about 250 inhabitants.

DUN'LAV'AN, a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5 miles N.W. of Donard. Pop. of the town, 990.

DUNLECK'NEY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Carlow.

DUNLEER, a small post-town and disfranchised borough of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth, on the Dublin and Belfast Railroad, 11 miles S. of Dunkalk. Pop. 808.

DUN-LE-PALLETEAU, dŭnˣ-lĕh-păl'lĕh-tō', (or păl'tō',) a town of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement, and 14 miles N.W. of Guéret. Pop. 1421.

DUN-LE-ROI, dŭnˣ-lĕh-rwä', (anc. *Castrum Dufai?*) a town of France, department of Cher, 11 miles N. of St. Amand Montrond, on the right bank of the Auron. Pop. in 1852, 4948. It was an important city in the fifteenth century.

DUNLEVY, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

DUNLOP', a village and parish of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, 7½ miles N.E. of Irvine. Pop. 1206. It is famous for its excellent cheese.

DUNLUCE', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, including part of the town of Bushmills. Dunluce Castle, a structure of the fourteenth century, is now a picturesque ruin.

DUNMAN'US BAY, an inlet on the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles in breadth at its entrance, and stretching inland about 12 miles.

DUNMAN'WAY, a market town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 13 miles W. of Bandon. Pop. 3086.

DUN'MORE', a village of Scotland, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Stirling, parish of Airth. Pop. 153. The castle is the ancient seat of the Murray family, to whom it gives the title of earl.

DUNMORE, a town and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Tuam. Pop. of the town, 917.

DUNMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 3½ miles W.N.W. of Kilkenny. Here is a curious cave of considerable extent.

DUN'MORE', a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

DUNMORE, a thriving post-village in the N.E. part of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad which extends from Scranton to the Lackawaxen River. The origin of this village is very recent; it has been built up by the mining operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. A large number of hands are employed in the coal mines near this place, which are very extensive. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1600.

DUNMORE, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

DUNMORE, EAST, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 8½ miles S.E. of Waterford, on Waterford Harbor. Pop. 302. It is well built, and much frequented as a watering-place. It has a handsome church, and a harbor and quay. Mail steam-packets ply regularly between it and Milford.

DUN'MOW, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co of Essex, on the Chelmer, 12 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1852, 3235. The town, supposed to have been the Roman *Cæsaromagus*, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and well built. It has a fine church, a market-cross built in 1578, a union work-house, and some manufactures of sacking.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DUNMUR'RY, a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Glenwater, and on the Ulster Railway, 4½ miles S. by W. of Belfast. Pop. 211.

DUNN, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 330.

DUN'NET, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Pentland Frith, with a village, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Thurso.

DUN'NET HEAD, a rocky peninsula of Scotland, forming the N. extremity of Great Britain, and having on it a light-house, 340 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 3° 21′ W. On the S.W. side is the deep inlet of Dunnet Bay.

DUNNICHEN, dŭn'nik-en, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

DUN'NING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, with a neat village, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Perth.

DUNNINGEN, dŏŏn'ning-en, a village of Würtemburg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles W.N.W. of Rottweil. P. 1411.

DUN'NING'S CREEK, of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Raystown Branch of Juniata River.

DUNNING'S MOUN'TAIN, Pennsylvania, a ridge extending nearly northward from the N.W. central part of Bedford county, E. of Dunning's Creek, into Blair county.

DUN'NINGSVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

DUN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. and Ainsty of York.

DUN'NOSE', a lofty headland of the Isle of Wight, near the middle of its S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37′ N., lon. 1° 11′ 36″ W.

DUN'NOT'TAR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, and comprising the town of Stonehaven. The extensive ruin of Dunnottar Castle, formerly the seat of the Keiths, Earl-Marischals, stands on a perpendicular rock, 160 feet above the sea, and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The castle was taken in 1296, by Sir W. Wallace. During the commonwealth, the Scottish regalia were kept there; and on the surrender of the garrison to Cromwell, the crown was secreted in the church of Kineff. In 1685, many Covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnottar. It was dismantled after the rebellion of 1715.

DUNNS'BURG, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

DUNN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

DUNNSTOWN, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Lockhaven.

DUNNS'VILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

DUNNSVILLE, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia, 56 miles N.E. of Richmond.

DUNOIS, dü'nwä', an ancient territory of France, province of Orléanois, (Orléannais,) now forming parts of the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret.

DUN'OL'LY, a ruined castle of Scotland, co., of Argyle, on a rock forming the N. point of Oban Bay. The M'Dougals, descendants of the Lords of Lorn, are its proprietors.

DUNOON' AND KILMUN, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the W. side of the Frith of Clyde, 7½ miles W. of Greenock. The village is frequented as a watering-place, and numerous steamers touch there. It has the ruins of a castle of the early Stuarts.

DUN'REGGAN, a village of Scotland, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Dumfries. Pop. 277. A bridge across Dalwhat Water connects it with the village of Minnyhive.

DUN'ROBYN CAS'TLE, in Scotland, co. of Sutherland, is a residence of the Duke of Sutherland, parish of Golspie, on a height on Dornoch Frith, 7 miles E.N.E. of Dornoch.

DUN'ROSS-NESS, a parish forming a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, and terminating in Sumburgh Head.

DUNS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

DUNS'CORE', a parish of Scotland, co., and 9 miles N.W. of Dumfries. Ellisland Farm, residence of the late poet Burns, is in this parish.

DUNSE, dŭnss, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on an eminence, at the S. point of Dunse Law, and on a branch of the North British Railway, 13 miles W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. of town, 2556. It has many private schools, a town-hall, subscription and other libraries, a reading-room, and 2 branch banks. John Duns Scotus, Boston, author of the Fourfold State, Dr. M'Crie, the historian of Knox, and Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace, were all born in the town or parish of Dunse.

DUNS'FOLD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

DUNS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, dŭn-shawk'lin, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 11 miles S.S.E. of Navan. Pop. of the town, 524.

DUN'SHELT', or DANESHALT, dăn-shĕlt', a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 1 mile S.E. of Auchtermuchty, on the Eden. Pop. 646.

DUN'SINNANE', one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Scotland, co., and 7 miles N.E. of Perth. Elevation, 1114 feet. It has been a military station, surrounded by ramparts and fosse, attributed to Macbeth.

DUN'SINSK', a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, 4 miles W.N.W. of Dublin Castle, and on a hill near which is Trinity College Observatory.

DUN'STABLE, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles S.S.W. of Bedford, on the Watling Street, at the E. base of the Chiltern Hills, 10 miles E.N.E. of the Boxmore Station of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3589. The town, situated among chalk downs, consists of antique but mostly respectable brick houses, and has a church originally the nave of a celebrated priory, founded by Henry I. The early Norman kings had a palace here.

DUNSTABLE, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the N. boundary of the state, 30 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. 590.

DUNSTABLE, a post-township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, a few miles below Lockhaven. Pop. 356.

DUN'STAFF'NAGE, an ancient royal castle of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Etive, 2½ miles N.E. of Oban. It belonged to the Scottish monarchs in early times, and is of unknown antiquity. The famous palladium stone of Scotland, now in Westminster Abbey, was kept here previous to its removal to Scone.

DUN'STER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 32¾ miles W.N.W. of Somerton. Pop. in 1851, 1184. Here are the remains of a castle.

DUN'STEW, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

DUN'STON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

DUNSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DUNSTON, a village of Cumberland co., Maine, 9 miles S.W. of Portland, has 1 church, and 4 stores. Pop. 900.

DUN-SUR-MEUSE, dŭn-sür-meuz, a town of France, department of the Meuse, 12 miles S.S.W. of Montmédy, on the left bank of the Meuse. Pop. 966. It was formerly fortified.

DUN'SYRE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

DUN'TERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

DUNTOCHER, dŭn-tŏk'er, or dŭn-rŏk'er, a large manufacturing village of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 8 miles N.W. by W. of Glasgow, containing several large cotton-spinning and weaving factories, and manufactures of agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 3809.

DUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

DUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

DUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

DUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

DUNTON BAS'SETT, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

DUN'TONSVILLE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

DUNTS'BORNE AB'BOTS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DUNTSBORNE ROUSE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

DUN'VEG'AN, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

DUN'VEG'AN FORT, in British North America, on the Peace River. Lat. 56° 14′ N., lon. 117° 30′ W.

DUN'VILLE, a thriving post-village and river-port of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, on Grand River, which is here navigable for steamboats, and on the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Hamilton, and 50 miles by water W. by N. of Buffalo. It has churches of the Episcopalians and Methodists, an assurance agency, 8 stores, a foundry, grist and plaster mills, and extensive lumber yards. The imports in 1851 amounted to $110,840, all from the United States, and the exports to $55,164, of which $76,416 went to the United States. Pop. about 1000.

DUNWICH, dŭn'ich, a decayed borough, seaport, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, 26 miles N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. 237. It was anciently an important city, the capital of East Anglia, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea; and the ruins of a monastery, a church, and a chapel, are all that remain of its ancient ecclesiastical edifices, said to have been 50 in number. The borough formerly sent 2 members to the House of Commons. It was a Roman station.

DU PAGE, a co. in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 340 square miles. It is drained by the E. and W. branches of the Du Page River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil highly productive. A large portion of the county is prairie. The Illinois and Michigan Canal passes along the S.E. border. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and two or three short lines of railroad terminate in the W. part. Capital, Napierville. Pop. 9292.

DU PAGE, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 620.

DU PAGE, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on Du Page River, 14 miles N. of Joliet.

DUPLAIN', a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 419.

DUPLIN, dŭ'plin, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 670 square miles. It is intersected by the N. branch of Cape Fear River, and by Goshen Creek. The surface is a level and sandy plain, partly covered with forests of pitch pine. The soil is said to be fertile near the large streams. In 1850 this county produced 263,097 bushels of sweet potatoes, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It is intersected by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Capital, Kenansville. Formed in 1749. Pop. 13,514, of whom 7507 were free, and 6007 slaves.

DUPONT', a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Madison, contains a railway station and several stores.

DUPPAU, dōōp'pōw, a market-town of Bohemia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Elnbogen, in a deep valley on the Aubach. P. 1400.

DUPPLIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

DUPREE', a district in Clarke co., Georgia. Pop. 419.

DUPREE'S (du-preez') OLD STORE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

DUQUESNE, du-kain', a fort formerly occupying the site of Pittsburg. See PITTSBURG.

DUQUESNE, a post-borough of Reserve township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Allegheny River, 1 or 2 miles above Pittsburg. It has been mostly built since 1845, and contains numerous saw-mills, tanneries, and ice-houses for the supply of Pittsburg. Pop. 870.

DUQUOIN, du-kwoin', a post-village of Perry co., Illinois, 143 miles S. of Springfield.

DUR. See DOOR.

DURAK, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

DURANCE, dü'rōnss,' (L. *Druentia*,) a river in the S.E. part of France, rises near Mont Genèvre, department of Hautes-Alpes, and, after a tortuous S.W. course of 160 miles, joins the Rhone 3 miles S.W. of Avignon. It is rapid and innavigable, but is used to float down numerous rafts from the mountains.

DURAND, du-rand,' a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

DURANGO, doo-rång'go or doo-r�ng'go, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 13 miles S.E. of Bilbao, on the right bank of the Durango, over which are 3 stone bridges. It has an hospital, several public schools, and 2246 inhabitants.

DURANGO, doo-rång'go, an inland state or department of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 23° 37′ and 27° 45′ N., and lon. 102° 30′ and 107° 17′ W.; surrounded by Chihuahua, Cohahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sonora, and Cinaloa; length from N. to S., about 280 miles; breadth, 150 miles; area, about 48,489 square miles. It is mostly rocky and mountainous, and is traversed by the Sierra Madre, which forms the connecting link between the plateau of Anahuac and the Rocky Mountains. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio-de-las-Nasca, which loses itself in the Lake of Cayman, in the Bolson-de-Mapimi. The greater part of this state is a barren and irreclaimable waste; but there are some fine meadows, well adapted for grazing, and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile, producing, in abundance, corn, maize, rice, and other cereals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and working the gold, silver, and iron in the mountains, are the chief employments. Durango is greatly infested by several Indian tribes, especially by the Comanches, who, at certain seasons, overrun the N. and W. portions of Mexico, driving cattle, and massacring, without mercy, all who come in their way. Pop. 137,593.

DURANGO, a town of Mexico, capital of the above state, 7295 feet above sea-level; lat. 24° 25′ N., lon. 103° 34′ 37″ W. It is picturesque, but dirty; and has 2 large churches, a college, an hospital, several convents, a mint, and numerous woollen and cotton manufactories; and a good trade in cattle and leather. In 1845, $43,732 in gold and $600,608 in silver were coined at the mint. Iron mines are wrought in the vicinity. It was founded about the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. 22,000, of whom a majority are rogues and beggars.

DURANGO, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

DURANT'S NECK, a post-office of Perquimans co., North Carolina, 215 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

DURAS, doo-rás', or DRAS, drás, a valley of Ladakh, about lat. 34° 22′ N., lon. 75° 30′ E., at a short distance N. from the northern frontier of Cashmere, elevated 9000 feet above the sea.

DURAS, dü'rás,' a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1700.

DURAS, or KINVARRA-DURAS, kin-vär'rä-du'ras, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

DURAVEL, dü'rä'vèl', a town of France, department of Lot, 18 miles W.N.W. of Cahors, on the right bank of the Lot. Pop. 3120. It has a large annual cattle fair in October.

DURAZZANO, doo-rät-sä'no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E.S.E. of Caserta. Pop. 2300.

DURAZZO, doo-rät'so, or DURAS, doo-rás', (anc. *Epidamnus*, afterwards, *Dyrrhachium*,) a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, in Albania, 30 miles W.N.W. of El-Bassan, on the rocky peninsula of Peli, in the Adriatic. Pop. from 6000 to 7000. Its harbor is safe, and, though moderate-sized vessels must anchor more than 1 mile from the shore, the town has an active import trade in Manchester and Birmingham goods by way of Triest, and an export of tobacco and corn to Italy. The ancient Epidamnus, which was a colony of Corcyreans, was the most powerful maritime town of Illyria. The expulsion of its aristocracy, B.C. 436, was the origin of the Peloponnesian War. No traces of the ancient city now exist, excepting pieces of columns and marbles scattered over the burial-grounds or built in the walls.

DURBEN, dōōr'ben, a market-town of Russia, government of Courland, on the S.E. shore of Lake Durben, 15 miles E.N.E. of Libau. Pop. 1500. It has an ancient castle.

DURBIN'S CORNERS, a village and post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

DURBUY, dür-boi', (Fr. pron. dür'bwee',) a small town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the right bank of the Ourthe, 11 miles N.N.E. of Marche. Pop. about 400.

DURCAL, door-käl', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 miles S. of Granada, in a beautiful plain at the foot of Mount Sahor. Pop. 1821.

DURELL, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, a few miles below Towanda. Pop. 1262.

DUREN, (Düren,) dü'ren, or MARK-DUREN, mark-dü'ren, (anc. *Marcodurum*,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer, and on the Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle Railway. Pop. 8010. It is pleasantly situated, and has a Roman Catholic and numerous Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a female high school, manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cuttery, watches, soap, leather, and colored silks. In its vicinity are oil, paper, and wire mills. Düren is of Roman origin, and is mentioned by Tacitus under its name of Marcodurum. It was besieged by Charles V. in 1543, with an army of 60,000 men, and, after an obstinate resistance, taken and destroyed. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons, and held diets in 775 and 779. It was the capital of the department of Roer under the French Empire.

DURGERDAM, dür'ner-dām', a fishing village of Holland, province of North Holland, on the Y, opposite Amsterdam. Pop. 450.

DURHAM, a maritime county in the N. part, of England, having E. the North Sea. Pop. in 1851, 390,997. The surface is mountainous in the W., where one range has an elevation of from 1000 to 2196 feet, whence several other ranges decline toward the coast. The river Tees forms the southern boundary, and the Tyne the northern; the other rivers are Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. The valley of the Tees and eastern shores of the county are composed of magnesian, limestone, and new red sandstone. The western part of the county consists of mountain limestone, rich in lead ore: greenstone and basalt dykes intersect the district. The Teeswater breed of short-horned cattle, raised here, is deservedly famous. The Durham Collieries are the most extensive and valuable in the kingdom; near the coast are numerous coal-mines; lead, iron, and grindingstones are also highly important products. All the eastern part of the county is intersected by railways, and the Great North of England line traverses it from S. to W. Durham, as a county palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, and Stockton. It sends in all ten members to the House of Commons, four of whom are returned by the county. It gives the title of earl to the Lambton family. At the time of the Roman invasion, the principal part of the county was included in the territory of the Brigantes. William the Norman, soon after the Norman conquest, subjugated and laid waste the whole district.

DURHAM, originally DUNHOLME, (L. *Dunelmia*, *Dunelmum* or *Dunholmum*,) an ancient city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and famous episcopal see of England, capital of the above county, nearly in its centre, on a branch of the Great North of England Railway, 14½ miles S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 13,188. It has a most imposing external appearance, its cathedral and castle occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence, surrounded by hanging gardens and plantations, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, and beyond which, on either side, are the quarters of Framwellgate, Elvet, &c. The Cathedral, founded in 1093, and one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, including the western porch, is 507 feet in length, by 200 feet in its greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 feet in height; it is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St. Cuthbert, the chapel of the venerable Bede, a fine W. front, with a Galilee chapel, and two richly ornamented towers 143 feet in height. The See, founded near the end of the tenth century, was long the richest bishopric in England. In 1843 its gross income was 22,416*l.*, but its arrangements have been materially remodeled by the commissioners, and the bishop's annual income fixed at 8000*l.* Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-house, prebendal college, and exchequer. The Castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the Conqueror, and contains apartments for the bishop, but is otherwise chiefly appropriated to the Ecclesiastical University, incorporated in 1837, and which succeeded one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. A new college, called Hatfield Hall, has been attached to the former, in which students can be educated on much cheaper terms than in the University. An additional college, on similar terms to Hatfield Hall, was opened in October, 1851. Durham has 6 parish churches, a Roman Catholic and various other chapels, a grammar school, with exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, a well-endowed blue-coat and numerous other schools, an infirmary, alms-houses, and many other charitable institutions, public libraries, and assembly-rooms. In the old town, on the N., are the Market-place, Theatre, and principal shops;

in Elvet, the County Jail and Court-house, erected at a cost of 140,000*l.* The trade and population of the city have recently received a rapid increase, owing mainly to the extension of the coal trade. The borough is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Durham is the seat of the county assizes, borough sessions, and sheriff's courts. It sends two members to the House of Commons. About 2 miles from the city is Neville's Cross, erected to commemorate the defeat of David II. of Scotland, in 1346.

DURHAM, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin, across which is a bridge, 30 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1880.

DURHAM, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

DURHAM, a beautiful post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, 20 miles S. of Hartford. The village consists of one wide, handsome street, and contains 2 churches, 2 or 3 stores, an academy, a hotel, and several boot and shoe manufactories. The surrounding country is fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. 1026.

DURHAM, a post-village and township of Greene co., New York, on Catskill Creek, 30 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2000.

DURHAM, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, about 50 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 949.

DURHAM, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

DURHAM, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

DUR'HAM, a county of Canada West, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario, comprising an area of 630 square miles. It is intersected by 2 proposed railroads. Capital, Port Hope. Pop. 30,732.

DUR'HAM (Orms'town,) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 45 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

DURHAM (St. Francis,) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Drummond, on the river St. Francis, 56 miles S.E. of Port St. Francis.

DURHAM, a county of New South Wales, in the N. part of the colony. In it are the settlements of Maccleton, Edenglassie, Merton, Dulwich, Paterson, and Clarence.

DURHAM, a district of Western Australia, surrounded by the districts of Grey, Carnarvon, Landsdowne, Howick, and Victoria.

DUR'HAM CENTRE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Connecticut.

DURHAM CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

DURHAM CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

DUR'HAMVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 125 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and perhaps 300 inhabitants.

DURHAMVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

DURHAMVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lauderdale co., Tennessee, 190 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

DURIA MAJOR. See Dora Baltea.

DURIA MINOR. See Dora Riparia.

DURIAN, doo're-an' or doo'ri'an, or DRYON, dri'on, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands at the S.E. entrance of the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 0° 50′ N., lon. 103° 50′ E.

DURIAN STRAIT lies between the E. coast of Sumatra and the island of Lingen. It is about 120 miles in length.

DURINISH, of Scotland. See Dunnish.

DURINUM or DURINI CASTRA. See Dorchester.

DURISDEER', a parish of Scotland, co., and 17 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries. Drumlanrig Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, on the right bank of the Nith, is in this parish. It was built by the Duke of Queensberry in 1689, uniting the aspect of a palace and a castle.

DURIUS. See Douro.

DURKHEIM, (Dürkheim,) dürk'hime, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Isenach, 18 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 4529. It has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, and a high school, with manufactures of tobacco, cutlery, and paper.

DURLACH, dööre'läk, a town of Western Germany, in Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Pfinz, with a station on the Baden Railway, 3 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 4840. It was formerly the residence of the Baden margraves, whose castle on a contiguous height is now a ruin, in the gardens around which some Roman antiquities have been discovered. It has a cavalry barrack, and manufactures of tobacco and earthenwares.

DURLACH, dur'läk, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

DURLEIGH, dur'lee, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DUR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

DUR'NESS, a parish forming the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, and including Cape Wrath.

DURN'FORD, a river of Eastern Africa, coast of Zanguebar, falling into the Indian Ocean in lat. 1° 8′ S.

DURNFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DURNHOLZ, (Dürnholz,) dürn'hölts, a town of Austrian Moravia, 25 miles S.W. of Brunn, on the Thaya. It has an old castle and an hospital. Pop. 2407.

DURNTEN, (Dürnten,) dürn'ten, MITTEL, mit'tel, OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, öön'ter, ("Middle, Upper, and Lower,") a parish and scattered village of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1503.

DUROC, du-roc', a post-office of Benton co., Missouri.

DUROCASSES. See Dreux.

DUROCATALAUNUM. Chalons-sur-Marne.

DUROCORTORUM. See Reims.

DUROVERNUM. See Canterbury.

DURRANG'DRA, a town of Hindostan, in Guzerat, 85 miles N.W. of Cambay.

DURRENBERG, dür'ren-berg', a village of Prussian Saxony, 5 miles S.S.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 320. It has saline springs, yielding annually 240,000 hundred-weight of salt.

DURRENBERG, (Dürrenberg,) a mountain of Upper Austria, near the Salza, 2 miles S.S.W. of Hallein, containing mines, from which upwards of 150,000 tons of salt are raised annually.

DURRENBERG, a village of Upper Austria, near the Salza, 2 miles S.S.W. of Hallein.

DURRENROTH, (Dürrenroth,) dür'ren-rot', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 22 miles N.E. of Bern, in an elevated and picturesque locality, surrounded by green slopes and wooded hills. Pop. 1542.

DURRENSTEIN, (Dürrenstein,) dür'ren-stine', a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Krems. Pop. 500, with the Castle of Nährenberg and an abbey of the Augustines. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned on his return from Palestine, in 1192, by Leopold, Duke of Austria. In 1805 the French were defeated here by the united Russian and Austrian armies.

DUR'RETSVILLE, a post-office of Richmond co., Virginia.

DURRHEIM, (Dürrheim,) dürr'hime, a village of Baden, circle of Lake, 4 miles S.E. of Villingen, on the W. slope of the Black Forest. Pop. 1049.

DUR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

DURRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

DUR'RIS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

DURRMENZ-MUHLACKER, (Mühlacker,) dööre'ments-mü'läk'ker, a market town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Enz, 17 miles W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1490.

DUR'ROW, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Kilkenny and Queen's counties, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Abbeyleix. Pop. of the town, 1318. It has extensive flour mills.

DURROW, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in King's county.

DURR-SEE, (Dürr-See,) dürr'zā', a small lake of Switzerland, canton, and 37 miles S. of Bern, nearly 4000 feet above the sea-level.

DUR'RUS, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

DUR'SEY, an island of Ireland, in Munster, off its S.W. extremity, between the estuary of the Kenmare River and Bantry Bay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. 200.

DURS'LEY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 14 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester, and 4½ miles E.S.E. of the Berkeley Station of the Gloucester and Bristol Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2752.

DURS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

DURTAL, dür'tal', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 20 miles N.E. of Angers. Pop. 1566.

DURWAZ, door'wäz' a territory of Independent Toorkistan, between Budukshan and the Pamer Bolor Mountains, intersected by lat. 38° N. and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous, and its dizzy paths can only be traversed by footmen. Cotton is grown on what little soil there is.

DURWESTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

DUSKE. See Doosteh.

DUSHAK, a town of Afghanistan. See Jelalabad.

DUSHET, doo'shet', a town and fort of Georgia, in Asia, 28 miles N. of Tedlis.

DUSHORE', a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

DUSKY BAY, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand, lat. 45° 40′ S., lon. 166° 20′ E., affording good anchorage, and having in it Resolution and other islands. Discovered by Cook in 1769.

DUS'SAUN', a river of Hindostan, has its sources in the Vindhaya Mountains, flows N., and joins the Betwah in lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. 79° 30′ E. Entire course, about 130 miles.

DUSSELDORF, düs'sel-dorf', (Ger. *Düsseldorf*, düs'sel-dorf'; L. *Dusseldorfium*,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, is beautifully situated, among villas and gardens, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the influx of the Düssel, 21 miles N.N.W. of Cologne, on the railway from thence to Minden, and 16 miles W. of Elberfeld, with which it is also connected by a railway, and of which it is the port. Pop., including the suburbs of Neustadt and Rugselburg, 23,517, chiefly Roman Catholics. It is the residence of the governor of the Rhenish provinces, and is generally well built. Near the river and quays the streets are full of factories and ware-

houses, but beyond these are many handsome streets and planted squares. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, and their place is now occupied by public walks. Principal edifices, the castle of the former electors, several fine churches, a town-hall, large barracks, a synagogue, and a mint. Its institutions include several hospitals, an academy of sciences, originally seated at Duisburg, a famous school of painting, founded in 1777, by the Elector Theodore, and entitled the "Academy of Art," many excellent educational establishments, an observatory, museums, and the remains of a noble collection of paintings which were chiefly transferred to Munich. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, and chemical products, and a trade with Elberfeld and Solingen in woven fabrics, iron wares and linens, which are exported into Switzerland and down the Rhine to the Netherlands, along with coal for the mines on the Ruhr. The commerce of the town has nearly doubled within the last ten years. From its position at the mouth of the Düssel it derived its name DUSSELDORF (Düsseldorf) or the "village of the Düssel." It was raised from the rank of a village to that of a municipal town, by Adolphus V., Duke of Berg, in 1288. It afterwards became the capital of the duchy of Berg.

DUSSELDORF, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. and W. by Holland. The surface wholly belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. Area 2096 square miles. Pop. 907,151.

DUSSERA, a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat. Lat. 23° 16′ N., lon. 71° 51′ E. Pop. 6000.

DUSSLINGEN, dōōs'ling-en, a market-town of Würtemberg, 5 miles S. of Tübingen. Pop. 2287.

DUSTEE or DUST. See DOOSTEE.

DUSTON, a parish of England, co., and 2 miles W. of Northampton. It has remains of an abbey built in 1112.

DUTCH, and *DUTCHMAN*. See NETHERLANDS.

DUTCH CREEK, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa, 35 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

DUTCH CREEK, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

DUTCH EAST INDIES, a name sometimes given to the Dutch Possessions in the Malay Archipelago. See NETHERLANDS.

DUTCH'ESS, a county in the E.S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 816 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the state of Connecticut, and on the W. by the Hudson River. It is drained by Wappinger's Creek, Fishkill River, and other smaller streams, which turn numerous mills. The surface is uneven, and in the E. and W. parts hilly. The soil is generally fertile, and under good cultivation, although a large portion is better adapted to grazing than grain. In 1850 this county produced 782,605 bushels of corn, and 1,066,177 of oats, the greatest quantity of each produced by any county in the state. Limestone abounds: iron and lead ore, marble, and slate are found. The Harlem and the Hudson River Railroad traverse the county. Capital, Poughkeepsie. Pop. 58,922.

DUTCH GUIANA. See GUIANA.

DUTCH ISLAND, in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. On its S. end is a fixed light. Lat. 41° 29′ N., lon. 71° 24′ W.

DUTCH'MAN'S CREEK, of Davie co., North Carolina, flows S.E. into the Yadkin River.

DUTCHMAN'S CREEK, of Lincoln co., North Carolina, flows into the Catawba from the N.W.

DUTCHMAN'S CREEK, of Fairfield district, South Carolina, flows into Wateree River from the right.

DUTCH NECK, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 18 miles N.E. of Trenton.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT, a village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Teche, 100 miles W.S.W. of New Orleans.

DUTCHVILLE, a post-office, Granville co., North Carolina.

DUTHILL-AND-ROTHIEMURCHUS, roth'e-mŭr'kŭs, a united parish of Scotland, cos. of Elgin and Inverness, on the Spey.

DUTOTSBURG, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 4 miles E. of Stroudsburg.

DUTTEAH, a town and rajahship of India. See DITTEAH.

DUTTON, a township of England, co. of Chester, 4½ miles E. of Frodsham. Pop. 361. The Grand Junction Railway Viaduct here crosses the valley of the Weaver, and is a stupendous structure of stone, consisting of 20 Gothic arches, about 70 feet in height and 60 feet in span. Dutton Hall is a ruin of the sixteenth century.

DUTTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

DUTTWEILER, dōōt'vī'ler, a village of Prussia, 40 miles S.S.E. of Treves, on the Fischbach. It has extensive alum and vitriol works; a seam of coal in the neighborhood has long been burning below ground. Pop. 1387.

DUVAL, du-vōōl', a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 430 square miles. St. John's River flows along the eastern border until it enters the sea, and Nassau River forms its N. boundary. The surface has but little elevation. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 4639, of whom 2433 were free, and 2106 slaves.

DUVALL'S BLUFF, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

DUX or DUCHS, dōōx, or DUXOW, dōōx'ov, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 864. The town belongs to the counts of Waldstein, whose castle contains a fine library of 13,000 volumes, a picture gallery, and cabinet of natural history.

DUX'BURY, a township in Washington co., Vermont, on the S. side of Onion River, 15 miles W. of Montpelier. Pop. 846.

DUXBURY, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay, 30 miles S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are principally engaged in ship-building, commerce, and the fisheries. Pop. 2079.

DUX'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

DUYTZ, a town of Prussia. See DEUTZ.

DVINA, two rivers of Russia. See DUNA and DWINA

DWALDER, dwäl'der, an island in the Sea of Java, near the S. entrance to the Macassar Strait. Lat. 4° 12′ S., lon. 116° 21′ E.

DWARACA, dwä-rä'kä, a maritime town of Western Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, at the western extremity of the Guzerat Peninsula. Lat. 22° 14′ N., lon. 68° 58′ E. Here is a temple of Krishna, with a pyramid 140 feet in height, and resorted to annually by 15,000 pilgrims. The town, enclosed by walls, has an important trade in chalk, which, having a high sanctity is used by the Brahmins, for marking their foreheads.

DWIGHT, a village of Pope co., Arkansas, on Illinois Bayou, about 9 miles S.W. of Dover.

DWINA, dwī'na, or dwee'nä, or DVINA, (Russ. pron. dvee'nä,) or NORTHERN DWINA, an important river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sookhona, (Sukhona,) and Vitchegda, flows N.W., and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 miles below Archangel. Total course, 330 miles. Chief affluents, the Pinega, Yaga, and Emtsa. It is connected through the Sookhona with the Neva by the Loobinskee, (Lubinski,) Canal, and through the Vitchegda with the Kama and Volga by the Severnoi Canal. From shoals at its mouth, it does not admit vessels drawing more than 14 feet of water. Opposite Archangel it is 4 miles in breadth; and it is the principal channel for the trade between Central Russia and the White Sea.

DWINGELOO, dwing'ŭe-lō', a pleasant village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 14 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 700.

DWOREC, a town of Moravia. See HOF.

DWYGYFYLCHI, dwe-ghe-fŭ'kee, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea.

DYARDANES. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

DYBERRY, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1085.

DYBERRY CREEK, of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Lackawaxen River.

DYCE, dīs, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen. Here are some Druidical remains.

DYCUSBURG, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

DYER, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Missouri. Area estimated at 400 square miles. It is intersected by Obion and Forked Deer Rivers, which flow south-westward. The surface is level; the soil is highly productive and well timbered. Large quantities of lumber (yellow poplar) are procured in the county. Capital, Dyersburg. Pop. 6361, of whom 4893 were free, and 1468 slaves.

DYER'S BAY extends into Steuben township of Hancock co., Maine. Depth, 4 or 5 fathoms.

DYERSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Dyer co., Tennessee, on Forked Deer River, 161 miles W. of Nashville. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has several steam saw mills.

DYE'S MILLS, a small village of Grundy co., Missouri.

DYFFRYN CLYDACH, dif'fin klid'ak, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

DYHERNFURTH, dee'hern-fōōrt', a town of Prussia, province of SIesia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 1400.

DYKE AND MOY, a united parish of Scotland, cos. of Elgin and Nairn, on the Moray Frith, 3 miles W. of Forres. In this parish are Hardmoor Heath, on which Macbeth is supposed to have met the weird sisters, and Darnaway Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Moray, surrounded by vast pine woods. This edifice still contains the original baronial hall built by Regent Randolph, the nephew of Bruce.

DYKEMAN'S, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

DYLE or DYLE, dil, a river of Belgium, provinces of South Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 miles, joins the Nethe to form the Rupel, 4 miles N.W. of Mechlin. Chief affluent, the Demer, from the influx of which the Dyle is navigable to its termination, a distance of 22 miles. It gave its name to the department of Dyle, under the French Empire.

DYMCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

DYMOCK, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," was born here.

DYNOW, dīn'ov, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 17 miles N. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2675.

DYRRHACHIUM. See DURAZZO.

DYSART, di'zart, or DESART, a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 12 miles N.N.E of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 3739. It consists of several narrow thoroughfares meeting in a central open space; the high street is lined with substantial antique houses. On its W. side is Dysart House, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. It has manufactures of ticking and checks to the value of about 150,000*l.* a year, a flax-spinning mill, and a trade in coal and building stone. The borough unites with Kirkcaldy, Burnt Island, and Kinghorn in sending one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Tollemache family. West of the town are the ruins of Ravenscraig Castle. Dysart is mentioned in Scottish history as early as the Danish invasion of Fife in 874.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

DYSERT, two parishes of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth.

DYSERT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

DYSERT GALLEN or DYSART GALLEN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's county.

DYSERTH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

DYSON'S, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

DYSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

DYSORT'VILLE, a post-office of McDowell co., North Carolina.

DZANBO or DZANGBO, a river of Thibet. See SANPOO.

DZIALOSZICE, dze-ä-lo-shee'tsä, a town of Poland, province, and 36 miles S.S.W. of Kielce, on the right bank of the Warta. Pop. 3193.

DZIALOSZYN, dze-ä-losh'in? a town of Poland, province, and 57 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz, on the right bank of the Warta. Pop. 1100.

DZIANGNAMRING, dze-äng'näm'ring', a town of Thibet, 150 miles W. of Lassa.

DZITOVO, dze-to'vo, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 97 miles S.S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1000.

DZIUZILOW, dzyoo-zee'low or dzyoo-zee-low', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 70 miles E. Kamienice. Pop. 1500.

DZOUNGARIA, a country of Central Asia. See SOONGARIA.

DZWINOGROD, dzwee'no-grod, a market-town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 25 miles S.W. of Kamienice. Pop. 1800.

E

EA, a village of Holland. See EE.

EAGLE, ee'g'l, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

EAGLE, a post township of Wyoming co., New York, 15 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1081.

EAGLE, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

EAGLE, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1134.

EAGLE, a post-township in the central part of Hancock co., Ohio, 82 miles N.W. by N. of Columbus. Pop. 950.

EAGLE, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 476.

EAGLE, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Clinton co., Michigan, 15 miles W. by N. of Lansing. Pop. 521.

EAGLE, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, 110 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

EAGLE, a township in Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 623.

EAGLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Missouri.

EAGLE, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 836.

EAGLE, a post-township forming the south-western extremity of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 816.

EAGLE BRIDGE, a post-office and station where several railroads meet in Rensselaer co., New York, 32 miles N.E. of Albany by the Albany and Rutland Railway route.

EAGLE CLIFFS, a post-village of Monroe co., Illinois, on the Mississippi, 115 miles S.S.W. of Springfield.

EAGLE CREEK, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

EAGLE CREEK, of Hancock co., Ohio, flows into Blanchard's Fork at Findlay.

EAGLE CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio River, a few miles above Ripley, in Brown county.

EAGLE CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Boone county, and flowing nearly S., enters White River, 4 miles below Indianapolis. It affords unfailing water power.

EAGLE CREEK, a post office of Benton co., Tennessee.

EAGLE CREEK, a township in Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 315.

EAGLE FALLS, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

EAGLE FOUN'DRY, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

EAGLE FUR'NACE, a post-village of Roan co., Tennessee, 140 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

EAGLE GROVE, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

EAGLE HAR'BOR, a post-village of Gaines township, Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 97 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It contains 2 churches, 2 flouring mills, and several warehouses. Pop. about 500.

EAGLE HARBOR, a post-village of Houghton co., Michigan, on a fine bay, opening into Lake Superior, about 175 miles N.W. of Lansing. It is a small but thriving place in the vicinity of rich copper mines.

EAGLE ISLAND, in Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, in the Atlantic, and 4 miles W.S.W. of Erris-Head. It has 2 light-houses. Lat. 54° 7' N., lon. 10° 6' W.

EAGLE ISLAND POINT, Maine, on which is a light to guide to the N.E. entrance to Penobscot Bay.

EAGLE LAKE, a post office of Colorado co., Texas.

EAGLE LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

EAGLE LAKES (THE) are situated in the N. part of Maine, in Aroostook and Penobscot counties.

EAGLE MILLS, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

EAGLE MILLS, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

EAGLE MILLS, a post office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, is one of the highest of the Mourne Mountains. Elevation, 2654 feet.

EAGLE PASS, a post-village, capital of Kinney co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 450 miles S.W. of Austin City, contains about 400 inhabitants.

EAGLE POINT, or ELKHORN GROVE, a small post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, about 100 miles N. of Peoria.

EAGLEPORT, ee'g'l port, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 18 miles S. of Zanesville.

EAGLE RIVER, Kentucky, rises in Scott co., flows first nearly N. through Owen county, then turning suddenly to the S.W., enters the Kentucky River near the border between Owen and Carroll counties.

EAGLE RIVER, a post-village of Houghton co., Michigan, on the shore of Lake Superior, about 375 miles N.W. of Lansing. It is the seat of extensive mining operations.

EAGLE ROCK, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 14 miles E. of Raleigh.

EAGLESCLIFFE, ee'g'l-z-kliff, or ECCLESCLIFFE, ek'k'l-z-kliff, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

EAGLESHAM, ee'g'l-sam, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 6 miles S.E. of Paisley. It has much beautiful scenery, and moors abounding in game. Here are remains of a castle, built by Sir J. Montgomery, with the ransom-money of Henry Hotspur, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Otterburn. Pollock, author of "The Course of Time," was born in this parish in 1798.

EAGLESHAY, ee'g'l-shi, one of the Orkney Islands, 1 mile E. of Rousay. Length 2½ miles; breadth 1 mile.

EAGLESMERE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

EAGLES'-NEST, (THE,) a rock, of Ireland, in Munster, co. Kerry, between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney, 4 miles S.W. of Killarney. It is an almost perpendicular crag, 1300 feet in height.

EAGLETOWN, a post-village in Choctaw nation, 160 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, Arkansas.

EAGLETOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 21 miles N. of Indianapolis.

EAGLE VIL'LAGE, a post-village, in Wyoming co., N.Y., about 38 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

EAGLE VILLAGE, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, 14 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

EAGLEVILLE, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Willimantic River, which affords water-power for a cotton factory, and on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 22 miles E. of Hartford.

EAGLEVILLE, a village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Bald Eagle Creek, 193 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

EAGLEVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

EAGLEVILLE, a post village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 30 miles S. of Nashville.

EAGLEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Mill Creek, 200 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EAGLEVILLE, a village of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

EAGLEVILLE, a post village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi, 36 miles W.S.W. of the former.

EAHEINOMAUWE, e-ä-hi-no-mäw'wee, the native name of the most N. of the two great islands of NEW ZEALAND, which see.

EAK/RING, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EALAN-NA-COOMB, ä/lan-na-koom, an islet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland.

EALING, ee/ling, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 6 miles W. of Paddington.

EAMONT (ee/mont) BRIDGE, a township of England, co. of Westmoreland.

EAP, a village of Holland. See EPE.

EAR/DISLAND, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EAR/DISLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford, 5 miles S.S.E. of Kingston. In its vicinity is a gigantic oak 400 years old.

EARL, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 1047.

EARLE, erl, a township in La Salle co., Illinois. Pop. 819.

EARLE'S, erlz, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

EARLESVILLE, erlz/vil, a post-office of Spartanburgh district, South Carolina.

EARLEVILLE, er/vil, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, about 140 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

EARLSFERRY, erlz/fer-ree, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 1 mile W. of Elie.

EARL-SHILTON, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

EARL/STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts. Pop. in 1861, 970.

EARL/STON or ERCILDOUNE, er/sil-doon, (formerly *Ercildoun*,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Lauder. It has an endowed academy, library, and savings' bank, and is famous as the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymer.

EARL/VILLE or EARLE/VILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango River and Canal of that name, about 32 miles S.W. of Utica. It contains 2 or 3 churches, about 8 stores, and 200 or 300 inhabitants.

EARLVILLE or EARLEVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

EARLVILLE, a post-office of Portage co., Ohio.

EARLY, erlee, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains 864 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee, and drained by the Colamoka and Spring Creeks. The surface is a level and fertile plain, in which scarcely a rock can be found. The greater part of it is occupied by forests of yellow pine and oak, or by plantations of cotton and Indian corn. Steamboats navigate the river along this county, and the creeks furnish extensive motive-power. On the bank of Colamoka Creek is an artificial mound, 75 feet in height, with a level surface on the top, 80 yards by 30 in extent. Named in honor of Peter Early, Governor of Georgia in 1813. Capital, Blakeley. Pop. 7246, of whom 3717 were free, and 3529 slaves.

EARLY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

EARLY GROVE, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, 175 miles N.E. of Jackson.

EARLYSVILLE, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, 94 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

EARN/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EARN, LOCH, lŏk ärn, a lake of Scotland, co., and 24 miles W. of Perth. Circumference about 19 miles. Depth said to be 100 fathoms. Benvoirlich is the loftiest of the mountains surrounding this lake, the scenery of which is much admired.

EARN, LOCH, a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay after a course of 30 miles, near Abernethy. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the Bridge of Earn, a small watering-place, 3 miles E.S.E. of Perth.

EARNS/HILL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

EARPVILLE, erp/vil, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

EARSDON, ers/don, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

EARSHAM, er/sham, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EARTHAM, erth/am, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EASBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

EASDALE or EISDALE, eez/dal, a small island of the Hebrides, lat. 56° 20′ N., lon. 6° 25′ E. Area, about 1¼ square miles. It is noted for slate quarries, which have been wrought for 150 years.

EASEBOURNE, eez/born, a town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 1½ mile N.E. Midhurst. Pop. 1708.

EASINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

EASINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

EASINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

EASINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

EASINGWOLD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 12½ miles N.N.W. of York. Pop. of town, 2171. It has an endowed school, a union workhouse, and 3 branch banks.

EASKEY, eas/kee, a village and parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon, 19½ miles S.S.W. of Sligo, on a river of the same name. Pop. 6349. It has an ancient castle.

EAST AB/ING/TON, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, near the Old Colony Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

EASTA BO/GA, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

EAST AL/LEN, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1473.

EAST AL/LENTOWN, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, near Allentown. Pop. 564.

EAST AL/TON, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, about 30 miles N.E. of Concord.

EAST AM/HERST, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EAST AMU/CHY, a district of Walker co., Georgia. P. 840.

EAST AM/WELL, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, (formed since the last census.)

EAST AN/DOVER, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Concord.

EAST ARL/INGTON, a thriving village recently sprung up in the E. part of Arlington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It is abundantly supplied with water-power which is employed for manufactories.

EAST ASH/FIELD, a village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a church, 2 stores, a pottery, tannery, and about 100 inhabitants.

EAST ASHFORD, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

EAST AU/BURN or BE/MY'S MILLS, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, about 35 miles S.W. of Augusta. It contains a Baptist church, a store, and about 200 inhabitants.

EAST AURO/RA, a thriving post-village of Erie co., New York, on Cazanovia Creek, which furnishes good water-power, and on the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad, about 15 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 5 churches, an academy, a printing-office, 2 insurance offices, 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 2 iron foundries, 8 blacksmith shops, 2 tanneries, 2 flouring mills, 2 shingle factories, a sheep-skin manufactory, beside several other establishments. In the vicinity of the village are several small lakes or ponds, around which are mounds and embankments, containing large quantities of human bones. Human relics also are found in the village, and for miles around, scarcely a well or cellar being dug without meeting with thigh bones, skulls, &c. There is a post-office at each end of the village, about 1 mile apart. Pop. about 2000, of whom 300 are employed in manufacturing

EAST AV/ON, a post-village of Avon township, Livingston co., New York, 220 miles W. by N. of Albany, and 2 miles E. of Avon Springs. It is situated on the line of the Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad, and contains 2 churches. Pop. 450.

EAST BALD/WIN, a post-village in Cumberland co., Maine, 45 miles S.W. of Augusta.

EAST BAR/NARD, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 40 miles S. of Montpelier.

EAST BAR/RE, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

EAST BARRE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

EAST BATON ROUGE, eest bat/on roozh, a parish in the S.E. central part of Louisiana, contains about 500 square miles. The Amite River washes its E., and the Mississippi its W. border. The surface is level in the N., and gently undulating in the S., and the soil is moderately fertile. The parish contains extensive forests in which live oak, the cypress and magnolia are found. Capital, Baton Rogue. Pop. 11,977, of whom 5626 were free, and 6351 slaves.

EAST BEEK/MANTOWN, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

EAST BEND, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

EAST BENNINGTON. See BENNINGTON EAST.

EAST BERGEN, (usually pron. ber/jen,) a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

EAST BERK/SHIRE, a post-village in Franklin co., Vermont, 50 miles N. by W. of Montpelier.

EAST BER/LIN, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

EAST BERLIN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on the Conewago Creek, 24 miles S. by W. of Harrisburg, and 15 miles W. of York. It has several stores, and about 100 houses.

EAST BERLIN, a post-village of St. Clair co., Michigan, 90 miles E. by N. of Lansing.

EAST BERNE, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 19 miles W. of Albany.

EAST BETH/ANY, a post-village in Genesee co., New York, contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

EAST BETHEL, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 50 miles W. of Augusta.

EAST BETHEL, a post-village of Bethel township, Windsor co., Vermont, near the Vermont Central Railroad, 35 miles S. of Montpelier, and 39 miles N.E. of Windsor.

EAST BETH/LEHEM, a post-township of Washington co.,

Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 33 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 2266.

EAST BIRMINGHAM, a borough of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the S. bank of the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburg, and immediately above Birmingham. Pop. 1624.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Railroad, 8 miles W. of Canandaigua. The village has 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2252.

EAST BOSTON, Massachusetts. See BOSTON.

EASTBOURNE, eest'bürn, a market-town, watering-place, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 6½ miles S. of Hailsham. Pop. 3015. The town has a theatre, hall-room, library, a chalybeate spring, and an excellent beach for bathing. In its vicinity is Beachy Head.

EAST BOWDOINHAM, bo'den-ham, a post-office of Sagadahock co., Maine.

EAST BRADFORD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

EAST BRADFORD, a flourishing manufacturing village of Bradford township, Essex co., Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Merrimack River, 28 miles N. of Boston.

EAST BRADFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1330.

EAST BRANDYWINE, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1115.

EAST BREWSTER, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 55 miles S.E. of Boston.

EASTBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Bridgewater Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Boston. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy incorporated in 1837. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are also manufactures of carriages, castings, edged tools, &c. Pop. of the township, 2545.

EASTBROOK, a township of Hancock co., Maine, 30 miles E. by S. of Bangor. Pop. 212.

EASTBROOK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

EAST BROOKFIELD, a post-village in Orange co., Vermont, about 15 miles S. of Montpelier.

EAST BROOKFIELD, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W. by S. of Boston.

EAST BROOKLYN, a village of Windham co., Connecticut, about 45 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It is the seat of the Quinnebaug Cotton Mills.

EAST BRUNSWICK, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1337.

EAST BUFFALO, a village and township in Union co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, immediately S. of Lewisburg. Pop. 970.

EAST BURKE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, 50 miles N.E. of Montpelier.

EAST BURNHAM, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, 40 miles N.E. of Augusta.

EAST CALAIS, (kal'is), a post-village of Washington co., Vermont, 15 miles N.E. of Montpelier.

EAST CALN, (kaln.) a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2292.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts. See CAMBRIDGE.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, (kám'brij.) a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

EAST CANAAN, eest kánan, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N.N.W. of Concord.

EAST CANAAN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W.N.W. of Hartford.

EAST CANADA CREEK rises in Hamilton co., in the E. central part of New York, and after forming the boundary between Herkimer and Fulton counties, falls into the Mohawk.

EAST CANDOR, a small post-village of Tioga co., New York.

EAST CAPE, New Zealand. See CAPE WAI-APOO.

EAST CAPE, Madagascar. See CAPE EAST.

EAST CAPE, Asia, on Behring's Strait. See CAPE EAST.

EAST CARLTON, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

EAST CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

EAST CHARLEMONT, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on or near the line of the proposed Hoosick Tunnel Railroad, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield.

EAST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Orleans co., Vermont, on the route of a proposed railroad to connect Rouse's Point with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier.

EAST CHARLESTON, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

EAST CHATHAM, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, near the intersection of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad with the Western Railroad, and communicating with both, 28 miles S.E. of Albany.

EAST CHESTER, a post-village of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 25 miles S.E. of Concord.

EAST CHESTER, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on a creek of its own name, about 16 miles N.E. of New York. The township is intersected by the Harlem Railroad, and by the New York and New Haven Railroad. The creek is navigable from the East River to the village, which contains 2 or 3 churches, and 400 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 1679.

EAST CHICKAMINGA, a district in Walker co., Georgia. Pop. 2688.

EAST CHINA, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, 270 miles W. of Albany.

EAST CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EAST CLARENDON, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, 60 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier.

EAST CLARIDON, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 174 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EAST CLARESFIELD, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

EAST CLARKSON, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

EAST CLEVELAND, a post-office of Cuayhago co., Ohio, about 4 miles E. of Cleveland.

EAST COEYLESKILL, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 36 miles W. of Albany.

EAST COCALICO, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2137.

EAST CONCORD, a flourishing post-village of Concord township, Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the E. bank of the Merrimack River, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, about 2 miles from Concord.

EAST CONCORD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EAST CONCORD, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

EAST CONEQUENESSING, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1142.

EAST CONSTABLE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

EAST CORINTH, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine. It contains an academy, and several establishments for the manufacture of lumber.

EAST CORINTH, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, 25 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

EAST COTTS, a chapelry of England, co. of Bedford.

EAST COVENTRY, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1288.

EAST CRAFTSBURY, a thriving post-village in Craftsbury township, Orleans co., Vermont, about 30 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

EAST CREEK, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

EAST CREEK, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

EAST DEER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2021.

EAST DE KALB, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

EAST DENNIS, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, near Cape Cod Bay, 65 miles S.E. of Boston. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to commerce. Some 10 or 12 ships owned here are employed in the foreign trade, besides which the fisheries and coastwise trade are important. About 6 ships and brigs and several schooners have here been built within the last 10 years.

EAST DIXFIELD, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

EAST DIXMONT, a post-village in Dixmont township, Penobscot co., Maine, about 12 miles N.E. of Augusta.

EAST DONEGAL, (don-e-gawl'.) a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1997.

EAST DORSET, a post-village in Dorset township, Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. In its vicinity are numerous valuable marble quarries, the working of which furnishes the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

EAST DOUGLASS, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 45 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains several manufactories of printed goods.

EAST DOVER, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

EAST DUANESBURG, a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

EAST DURHAM, a post-village of Greene co., New York, 40 miles S. by W. of Albany.

EAST EDEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

EAST EDEN, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EAST EDINGTON, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 75 miles N.E. of Augusta.

EAST ELLIOTT, a post-village in York co., Maine, near the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Portland.

EASTER, a village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 115 miles W. by S. of Boston.

EASTERGATE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EASTER, GOOD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

EASTER, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

EASTER ISLAND, or TEAPY ISLAND, in the Pacific, in lat. 27° 0′ S., lon. 109° 17′ W., about 200 miles W. of the coast of Chili. It is small and of volcanic origin, and rises 1200 feet in elevation.

EASTERN (or GLOUCESTER) POINT, at the entrance of Cape Ann Harbor, Massachusetts. On it is a light-house containing a fixed light. Lat. 42° 34′ 40″ N., lon. 70° 39′ W.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

EAST/ERSNOW, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

EAST EU/CLID, a village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 10 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

EAST EVANS, (Ivanz,) a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EAST FAIR/FIELD, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 150 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

EAST FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, 45 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier.

EAST FAI/LOWFIELD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1289.

EAST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 739.

EAST FAL/MOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston. It is the seat of the Pacific Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company.

EAST FARMINGTON, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

EAST FARMINGTON, a post-village in Oakland co., Michigan, 20 miles N.W. of Detroit.

EAST FELICIAN/A, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Amite River bounds it on the E., and it is drained by the Comite River and several creeks. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile and easily tilled. A railroad 25 miles long extends from the Mississippi River to Clinton, the seat of justice. The parish contains an asylum for the insane, and a college. Pop. 13,598, of whom 4084 were free, and 9514 slaves.

EAST FIND/LEY, a post-township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1281.

EAST FISH/KILL, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 75 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 2610.

EAST FLOR/ENCE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

EAST/FORD, a post-village and township in Windham co., Connecticut, 35 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 1127.

EAST FORK, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

EAST FORK, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 50 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

EAST FORK, a post-village of Macon co., Missouri, 110 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

EAST FOX/BOROUGH, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S. by W. of Boston.

EAST FRANK/LIN, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, 60 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier.

EAST FREE/DOM, a post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Juniata River, 130 miles W. of Harrisburg.

EAST FREE/TOWN, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

EAST FREETOWN, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

EAST GAINES, gânz, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

EAST GAINES/VILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

EAST GAL/WAY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

EAST GEN/ESEE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 844.

EAST GENOA, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, about 20 miles S. of Auburn.

EAST GEOR/GIA, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

EAST GER/MAN, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

EAST GER/MANTOWN, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

EAST GLAS/TENBURY, a village of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 9 miles S. of Hartford. It is the seat of the Roaring Brook Manufacturing Company.

EAST GLEN/VILLE, a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

EAST GO/SHEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 768.

EAST GRAF/TON, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

EAST GRAN/BY, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, 15 miles N.N.W. of Hartford.

EAST GRAN/VILLE, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, about 100 miles E.S.E. of Boston.

EAST GREEN/BUSH, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, 6 miles E.S.E. of Albany.

EAST GREENE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

EAST GREENE, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

EAST GREEN/FIELD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 400.

EAST GREEN/VILLE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 110 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EAST GREEN/WICH, a post-village and township, capital of Kent co., Rhode Island, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 14 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a fine harbor, and contains the county buildings, 2 banks, 4 or 5 churches, a flourishing academy, 5 or 6 cotton factories, and numerous stores. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly devoted to manufactures, the fisheries, and the coast trade. Pop. of the township. 2358.

EAST GREENWICH, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

EAST GRIN/STEAD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 26 miles S. of London. Pop. 3586. The town has a grammar school. It formerly sent 2 members to the House of Commons.

EAST GRIS/WOLD, a village of New London co., Connecticut, about 45 miles E. by S. of Hartford. It contains a cotton factory.

EAST GROVE, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 66 miles S. of Iowa City.

EAST GROVE/LAND, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

EAST GUIL/FORD, a village of Windham co., Vermont, about 115 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It contains several comb manufactories.

EAST GUILFORD, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. of Albany.

EAST HAD/DAM, a post-township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, 35 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It contains the manufacturing village of Mechanicsville, and on the Connecticut are the villages called the Landing and Goodspeed, each of which has a steamboat landing. Considerable trade is carried on by the river. Pop. 2610.

EAST HAD/DAM LAN/DING, a village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the left bank of Connecticut River, about 1 mile below the entrance of Salmon River, and 35 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It is a place of active trade, and has a bank for discount, several stores, and a shipyard where several large ships have recently been constructed. Steamboats plying between Hartford and New York touch here.

EAST/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

EASTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

EAST/HAM, a post-township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, situated on the peninsula of Cape Cod, extending from the Atlantic on the E. to Cape Cod Bay on the W., about 70 miles (in a direct line) S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the freighting business, fisheries, and making salt. About 2000 tons of shipping are employed in freighting, and 1600 tons in the fisheries. Pop. 845.

EAST HAM/BURG, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EAST HAM/ILTON, a post-village of Madison co., New York, about 95 miles W. by N. of Albany.

EAST HAMPDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

EAST HAMP/DEN, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

EASTHAMP/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

EAST HAMP/TON, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut River, 80 miles W. by S. of Boston. The village is situated about 4 miles from the river, on the route of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. It contains 2 churches, an excellent institution called Williston's Seminary, and is noted for the manufacture of buttons and suspenders. Mount Tom, about 2 miles E.S.E. of the village, rises abruptly to the height of 1214 feet. Pop. of township, 1342.

EAST HAMPTON, a post-village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, 18 miles S.E. of Hartford.

EAST HAMPTON, a post-village and township of Suffolk co. New York, the township forming the E. extremity of Long Island, terminating in Montauk Point. The village is situated near the ocean, about 110 miles E. by N. of New York, and has 2 churches, an academy, and 600 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 2122.

EAST HAN/OVER, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1658.

EAST HANOVER, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1815.

EAST HARD/WICK, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, 20 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier.

EAST HART/FORD, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, opposite Hartford. The village is pleasantly situated on a plain, and contains one broad, handsome street, finely shaded with elms and other trees. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent, and includes the making of paper, screws, spoons, carriages, leather, &c. Pop. 2497.

EAST HAR/WICH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 65 miles S.E. of Boston.

EAST HA/VEN, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, 45 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 94.

EAST HAVEN, a post-village and township of New Haven county, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 4 miles E. of New Haven. A company, organized since November, 1852, with a capital of $400,000, have erected in the south-western part of the township, on New Haven Bay, several extensive buildings, with furnaces and other appurtenances necessary to the smelting of copper ore. This is to be brought by water, for which purpose the company have constructed a wharf. Between East Haven and Bran

ford lies a beautiful sheet of water, called Saltonstall Lake, from which New Haven is mostly supplied with ice. The village is pleasantly situated on the New Haven and New London Railroad, and contains 2 churches, and a number of stores. Pop. of the township, 1670.

EAST HAVERHILL, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Concord.

EAST HAVERHILL, a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 33 miles N. of Boston.

EAST HAWLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

EAST HEBRON, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Buckfield Branch Railroad, 45 miles N.N.W. of Portland.

EAST HEMPFIELD, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2266.

EAST HERRICK, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 110 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

EAST HIGHGATE, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, about 55 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier.

EAST HILL, a post-village of Nunda township, Livingston co., New York, about 295 miles W. of Albany.

EAST HOLDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

EAST HOLLISTON, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, about 23 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

EAST HOMER, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

EAST HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

EASTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

EASTHOTHLY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EAST HOUNDSFIELD, post-office, Jefferson co., New York.

EAST HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1873.

EAST INDIES, a collective name vaguely applied to Hindostan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago. See INDIA, and MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

EASTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

EAST ISLAND, Indian Ocean. See CROZET ISLANDS.

EAST JAFFREY, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 36 miles S.W. of Concord. It contains a bank, and several establishments for the manufacture of heavy sheetings.

EAST JAVA, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

EAST JEWETT, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

EAST JOHNSON, a village of Lamoille co., Vermont, on the Eden Branch of Lamoille River. It contains 2 stores, 2 saw mills, and a number of worshops.

EAST KENT, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

EAST KILLINGLY, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, about 50 miles E. of Hartford. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods.

EAST KINGSTON, a post township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 40 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 932.

EAST KNOX, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

EAST KOY, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

EAST KOY CREEK, in the W. part of New York, unites with West Koy Creek, and enters the Genesee River in Allegany county.

EAST LACKAWANNOC, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 922.

EAST LAMPETER, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1980.

EAST LANDAFF, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

EAST LANSING, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

EASTLEACH, MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

EASTLEACH, TURVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

EAST LEBANON, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N.W. of Concord, on the Northern Railroad.

EAST LEE, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

EAST LEMPSTER, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

EAST LEON, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

EAST LEWISTOWN, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

EAST LEXINGTON, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Boston.

EAST LIBERTY, a village of Collins township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 1000. The name of the post-office is Wilkins.

EAST LIBERTY, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny River.

EAST LIBERTY, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 126 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

EAST LIBERTY, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

EAST LIMA, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 324.

EAST LIMINGTON, a post-village of York co., Maine, near the junction of the Little Ossipee with Saco River, about 65 miles S.W. of Augusta.

EAST LINE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 20 miles N. by W. of Albany.

EASTLING, a parish of England co., of Kent.

EAST LITCHFIELD, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

EAST LIVERMORE, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Androscoggin Railroad, about 25 miles W. by N. of Augusta. The village contains 3 churches, 4 stores, and several mills. Pop. of township, 891.

EAST LIVERPOOL, a flourishing post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 48 miles below Pittsburg, 430 miles above Cincinnati, is beautifully situated on a bank gradually ascending from the river. Its rapid growth has been caused by the discovery of a fine material for stoneware, 11 manufactories of which are in operation, employing several hundred hands. Pop. in 1850, 635.

EAST LONGMEADOW, a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 80 miles E.S.E. of Boston.

EAST LYMAN, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Concord.

EAST LYME, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 43 miles E. of New Haven. The township is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, from which a deep inlet sets up, abounding in shad and other fish. Manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Pop. 1282.

EAST MACDONOUGH, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

EAST MACHIAS, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, at the entrance of East Machias River into Machias Bay, about 130 miles E. by N. of Augusta. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the lumbering business, navigation, the fisheries, and ship-building. Pop. 1905.

EAST MACON, a village of Bibb co., Georgia, on the left bank of the Ocmulgee River opposite Macon.

EAST MADISON, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, 40 miles N. of Augusta.

EAST MADISON, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

EAST MADISON, a small village of Morris co., New Jersey.

EAST MAHONING, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 869.

EAST-MAIN, or SLADE RIVER, a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side, in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 78° 41′ W., after a course estimated at 400 miles, in which it traverses numerous lakes.

EAST MAINE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

EAST MARION a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

EAST MARION, a post-village of Livingston co., Michigan, 40 miles E.S.E. of Lansing.

EAST MARLBOROUGH, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1425.

EAST MARSHFIELD, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 20 miles S.E. of Boston.

EAST MEDWAY, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Air-line Railroad (in progress) from New York to Boston, 20 miles S.W. of the latter.

EAST-MEON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EAST MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 38 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

EAST MIDDLEBURY, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, 35 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

EAST MONMOUTH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

EAST MONTPELIER, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, 5 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1447.

EAST MONTVILLE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

EAST MORICHES, a post-village of Suffolk co., Long Island, about 65 miles E. of New York.

EAST MOULTONBOROUGH, (mōl′ton-bŭr-ŭh,) a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 43 miles N. by E. of Concord.

EAST MOUNT VERNON, a village of Kennebec co., Maine, 16 miles N.W. of Augusta.

EAST NANTMEAL, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 921.

EAST NASSAU, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, about 18 miles E. of Albany.

EAST NEW MARKET, a post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland, 45 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

EAST NEWPORT, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 55 miles N.E. of Augusta.

EAST NEW PORTLAND, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

EAST NEW SHARON, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

EAST NEW VINEYARD, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

EAST NEW YORK, a post-village of Flatbush township, King's co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of New York City. It contains several churches, stores, and manufactories.

EASTNOR, a parish of England, co. of Hereford, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Ledbury. The Earl of Somers's seat here is a magnificent fabric.

EAST NORTHPORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

EAST NORTH/WOOD, a post-village of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 18 miles E. by S. of Concord.

EAST NORTH YAR/MOUTH, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, about 45 miles S. by W. of Augusta.

EAST NORWE/GIAN, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1031.

EAST NOR/WICH, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on Long Island.

EAST NOT/TINGHAM, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2412.

EAST OG/DEN, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan.

EAS/TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

EASTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EASTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

EASTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EASTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

EASTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EASTON, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 20 miles S. by W. of Boston. Tributaries of Taunton River flow through the township, furnishing motive-power for several cotton and woollen factories. Pop. 2337.

EASTON, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 20 miles W. by S. of New Haven. Pop. 1432.

EASTON, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, on the Hudson River, 26 miles N. by E. of Albany. The village has 3 churches, several stores, and perhaps 400 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 3225.

EASTON, a post-borough, capital of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, immediately above the mouth of the Lehigh, 100 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and 56 miles N. of Philadelphia. The New Jersey Central Railroad, 78 miles long, connects it with New York City. It is built on a point of land at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Bushkill Creek with the Delaware. A fine bridge, about 500 feet long, crosses the latter river, and a chain bridge connects Easton with South Easton, on the right bank of the Lehigh. The town is laid out in rectangular blocks, is lighted with gas, and supplied with good water, conveyed by pipes from a spring one mile distant. It contains 2 banks, a public library, several academies, 8 printing offices issuing newspapers, and is the seat of Lafayette College, a flourishing institution, founded in 1832, with a library of 5000 volumes. The building is among the principal ornaments of the town. Easton is one of the most flourishing towns in the state, advantageously situated at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Morris Canals, by which vast quantities of stone coal, lumber, grain, and other produce are received and exported. A railroad connects this town with Philadelphia and with Belvidere; it is to be connected with the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The town has abundant water-power, and is the seat of extensive manufactories, among which are 7 or 8 flouring mills, several oil mills, extensive iron foundries, saw mills, cotton factories, and 2 rifle factories. It is surrounded by a beautiful, rich, and highly cultivated country, which abounds in iron ore and limestone. Laid out in 1738, and incorporated in 1789. Pop., exclusive of South Easton, in 1840, 4885; in 1850, 7250.

EASTON, a post-village, capital of Talbot co., Maryland, at the head of tide navigation on Treadhaven Creek, 12 miles from its entrance into Choptank River, and 80 miles by water from Annapolis. It contains 4 churches, 1 bank, an armory belonging to the state, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled about 1785. Pop. in 1850, 1413.

EASTON, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

EASTON, a township of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 397.

EASTON, a flourishing town of Kansas Territory, beautifully situated on the Fort Riley Road, where it crosses Kansas Creek, 12 miles W. of Fort Leavenworth. It has one saw mill, and fine sites for others.

EASTON, BAVENTS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EASTON-in-GORDA/NO, parish of England, co. of Somerset.

EASTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

EASTON, GREY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

EASTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

EASTON, MAG/NA, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

EASTON, MAU/DIT, parish of England, co. Northampton.

EASTON, NESTON, parish of England, co. Northampton.

EAST OR/ANGE, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, 16 miles E.S.E. of Montpelier.

EAST ORANGE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

EAST OR/ANGEVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

EAST OR/LEANS, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 65 miles S.E. of Boston.

EAST OR/RINGTON, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 65 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

EAST OTTO, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 300 miles W. by S. of Albany.

EAST PAIN/TED POST, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 210 miles E. by S. of Albany.

EAST PAL/ESTINE, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 160 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

EAST PALMY/RA, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, 195 miles W. by N. of Albany.

EAST PAR/ISH, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

EAST PAR/SONFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

EAST PAW-PAW, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

EAST PEM/BROKE, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, 6 miles from Batavia.

EAST PENN, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 90 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 689.

EAST PENNS/BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, opposite Harrisburg. The township is intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 1605.

EAST PEP/PERELL, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles N.W. of Boston.

EAST PHARSA/LIA, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. by S. of Albany.

EAST PIER/PONT, or COXE'S MILLS, a thriving post-village of Pierpont township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Racket River, which here affords extensive water-power, about 4 miles S. of Potsdam. A dam was built across the river here in 1819, and a bridge in 1828. The village contains from 40 to 50 families, a starch factory, yielding about 30 tons of starch annually, a grist mill, and several saw mills, one of which, erected in 1852, has 50 gang saws, and is capable of being increased to twice that number.

EAST PIKE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 250 miles W. of Albany.

EAST PIKE, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

EAST PIKE/LAND, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 722.

EAST PIKE RUN, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1358.

EAST PIT/CAIRN, a post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York.

EAST PITTS/FIELD, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, 40 miles N.N.E. of Augusta.

EAST PITTS/TON, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Augusta.

EAST PLAIN/FIELD, a post-village of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N.W. of Concord.

EAST PLYM/OUTH, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 212 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EAST POESTENKILL, eest pos/ten-kill/, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

EAST POINT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Georgia.

EAST PO/LAND, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 35 miles S.W. of Augusta.

EAST/PORT, a port of entry and township of Washington co., Maine, pleasantly situated on the S.E. part of Moose Island, 234 miles N.E. of Portland. Lat. 44° 54′ N., lon. 66° 56′ W. Besides a bridge, extending from the N. part of the island to the mainland of Perry, the town communicates by means of ferries with Pembroke, Lubec, and the British islands adjoining. It contains from 60 to 70 stores, 6 or 7 churches, and a bank. The harbor is remarkable for its high tides, which usually rise 25 feet, thereby preventing the accumulation of ice. Extensive provision has been made to meet the requirements of commerce, by the construction of wharves, of which there are nearly 60. Eastport is slightly situated for trade with the British provinces. It is also an important lumber depôt, and is largely engaged in the fisheries and in the coast trade. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 13,955 tons registered, and 17,467 enrolled and licensed. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 15,973 tons were employed in the coasting trade, and 1184 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. During the year there were 1154 foreign arrivals—tons, 152,995: of which 83,455 were in American bottoms. The clearances for foreign ports were 669, with a burden of 81,258 tons; in American bottoms, 46,068 tons. The same year 17 ships, 7 brigs, and 14 schooners, with an aggregate of 10,691 tons were admeasured. In 1853, 15,095 tons of navigation were built in the district. Much of the shipping constructed here is for other ports. This place, which is on the easternmost frontier of the United States, is defended by Fort Sullivan. It has steamboat communication with Calais, on the St. Croix River, and with Boston, Portland, and places along the coast. The township consists of Moose Island, comprising about 2000 acres, and several other small islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. Pop. 4125.

EASTPORT, a steamboat landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior River, below Tuscaloosa.

EASTPORT, a flourishing post-village of Tishemingo co., Mississippi, is situated on the left bank of Tennessee River, near the N.E. extremity of the state, 270 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It is built on a bluff, separated from the river by a bottom, half a mile in width. Eastport is the largest town in the county, and has an active trade. It contains about 15 stores.

EASTPORT, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, near Stillwater Creek, 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

EAST POUL/TNEY, pōll/nee, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, 65 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

EAST PRINCE'TON, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 45 miles W. by N. of Boston.

EAST PROV'IDENCE, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 991.

EAST RAISIN'VILLE, (rā'zen-vil,) a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

EAST RAN'DOLPH, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, about 25 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 15 miles S. of Boston. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. about 1700.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie and New York City Railroad, (in course of construction,) about 55 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. It contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, 4 dry goods, and several other stores. It has a good natural water-power, improved in part for 3 or 4 saw and grist mills, a large furnace and moulding establishment, an extensive chair factory, and a tannery.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

EAST RAY'MOND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

EAST READ'FIELD, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

EAST RICH'LAND, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 20 miles E. of Columbus.

EAST'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, 20 miles W. of Hull.

EAST RIVER, of New York, is properly a strait connecting Long Island Sound with New York Bay, and is navigable by large vessels. It contains several small islands, and has a pass called Hellgate, (which see,) 7 miles N.E. of New York City. Length, about 20 miles; breadth between New York and Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile.

EAST RIVER, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

EAST RIVER, a post-office of Walton co., Florida.

EAST ROCH'ESTER, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 120 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

EAST ROCK'PORT, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

EAST ROD'MAN, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 150 miles N.W. of Albany.

EAST'ROP, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EAST ROX'BURY, a post-office Washington co., Vermont.

EAST RUM'FORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

EAST RU'PERT, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, 80 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

EAST'RY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EAST SAG'INAW, a post-village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the right bank of the Saginaw River, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It contains several steam saw mills, and has a plank road leading to Flint. Pop. in 1852, about 500.

EAST SA'LEM, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

EAST SALEM a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

EAST SALIS'BURY, (sawlz'bur-re,) a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, 35 miles N.E. of Boston.

EAST SAN'BORNTON, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, about 30 miles N. of Concord.

EAST SAND'WICH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S.E. of Boston.

EAST SAN'DY, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

EAST SANGER'VILLE, a post-office, Piscataquis co., Maine.

EAST SCHUYLER, (skī'ler,) a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

EAST SCOTT, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

EAST SEA. See BALTIC.

EAST SHA'RON, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 20 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

EAST SHARON, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

EAST SHEF'FIELD, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts. 140 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

EAST SHEL'BURNE, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

EAST SHEL'BY, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, 140 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

EAST SHEL'DON, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

EAST SID'NEY, a thriving village of Clinton township, Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River, which separates it from Sidney, the county seat, 72 miles from Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 350.

EAST SMITH'FIELD, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

EAST SPRING'FIELD, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 60 miles W. of Albany.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 120 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

EAST SPRING'WATER, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, 215 miles W. of Albany.

EAST STAND'ISH, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

EAST STER'LING, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

EAST STONE'HAM, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

EAST STOUGH'TON, (sto'ton,) a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 17 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

EAST STRONG, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

EAST SUF'FIELD, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut. 18 miles N. of Hartford.

EAST SUL'LIVAN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

EAST SUL'LIVAN, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

EAST SUM'NER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

EAST TAUN'TON, a post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

EAST TENNESSEE COLLEGE. See KNOXVILLE, Tennessee.

EAST THET'FORD, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

EAST THOMASTON, a village of Maine. See ROCKLAND.

EAST THORN'DIKE, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

EAST TOWN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 710.

EAST TOWNSEND, a village of Windham co., Vermont, about 95 miles S. of Montpelier, contains an academy.

EAST TOWN'SEND, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

EAST TREN'TON, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

EAST TROY, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

EAST TROY, a thriving post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Janesville, 32 miles S.W. of the former. The village has 5 stores and 2 mills. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1318.

EAST TRUM'BULL, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

EAST TUR'NER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

EAST UNION, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

EAST UNION, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 18 miles W. of Coshocton.

EAST UNION, a post-township in the S.E. part of Wayne co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1940.

EAST UNITY, a post-village of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, about 40 miles W. by N. of Concord.

EAST VAR'ICK, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

EAST VAS'SALBOROUGH, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, about 16 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains an academy.

EAST VENI'CE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

EAST'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Northampton co., Virginia, 180 miles by water E. by S. of Richmond, and a few miles E. of Chesapeake Bay. It contains a court-house, 2 carriage shops, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

EAST'VILLE, a post-village in Randolph co., Alabama, 160 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

EAST'VILLE, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

EAST VIN'CENT, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1505.

EAST VIR'GIL, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, 130 miles W. of Albany.

EAST WAKE'FIELD, a post-office of Carroll co., New York.

EAST'WALL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EAST'WALL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

EAST WAL'LINGFORD, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

EAST WARE'HAM, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles S. by E. of Boston.

EAST WASH'INGTON, a post-village in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, about 33 miles E. by S. of Concord.

EAST WATERFORD, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora Creek, 50 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

EAST WEARE, (wair,) a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the New Hampshire Central Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Manchester.

EAST WEST'MORELAND, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, 13 miles S.S.E. of Bellows Falls.

EAST WEST'VILLE, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 150 miles N.E. of Columbia.

EAST WEY'MOUTH, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the South Shore Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

EAST WHATE'LY, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 90 miles W. of Boston.

EAST WHITE'LAND, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1194.

EAST'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

EAST WIL'TON, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

EAST WILTON, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, at the terminus of the Nashua, Lowell and Wilton Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Nashua.

EAST WIND'HAM, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

EAST WIND'SOR, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

EAST WINDSOR, a pleasant village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, where it receives the Scantic, about 10 miles N.N.E. of Hartford. It contains churches for the Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians, an academy, and is the seat of the Connecticut Theological Institute, under the direction of the Old School Congregationalists. There are in the township some manufactures of cassimeres, tweeds, buttons, &c. Pop. 2833.

EAST WINDSOR, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey. Pop. 2596.

EAST WINDSOR HILL, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 12 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.

EAST WINTHROP, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

EAST WO'BURN, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 8 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

EAST'WOOD, two parishes of England, co. of Essex.

EASTWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

EASTWOOD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew.

EAST WOOD'STOCK, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

EAST WORCESTER, (wŭs'ter,) a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 53 miles W. by S. of Albany.

EASTYN, a town of Wales. See HOPE.

EATVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

EAT'ON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

EATON, two townships of England, co. of Chester.

EATON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EATON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

EATON, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 60 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1743.

EATON, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, about 100 miles W. of Albany. The village has 2 or 3 churches, several factories, and about 500 inhabitants. In the township is Morrisville, the county seat. Pop. 3944.

EATON, a post-township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Tunkhannock. Pop. 914.

EATON, a thriving post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, on the Forked Deer River, 143 miles W. of Nashville. The greater part of the cotton produced in the county is shipped at this place.

EATON, a post-village in Fayette co., Ohio, 160 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

EATON, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1111.

EATON, a post-village of Washington township, and capital of Preble co., Ohio, on Seven Mile Creek, 46 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is situated in a rich farming country, and is well supplied with water-power. About a mile W. of Eaton is the site of Fort St. Clair, which was erected in the winter of 1791-2. General Harrison, who was then an ensign, commanded the guard during its erection. Eaton is on the Dayton and Western Railroad, at the terminus of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati. A college is about being established at this place. It contains about 4 churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, and a woollen factory. Laid out in 1806. Pop. in 1850, 1346; in 1853, about 1600.

EATON, a county near the centre of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Grand River, and drained by the sources of Thornapple and Battle Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is mostly a deep calcareous and sandy loam. The middle and N. part is heavily timbered; the southern portion is occupied with plains, over which oak trees are scattered. Named in honor of John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. 7058.

EATON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Eaton co., Michigan, about 18 miles S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 539.

EATON, a post-village in Benton township Eaton co., Michigan, on Thornapple River, about 20 miles S.W. of Lansing.

EATON, a post-office of Crawford co., Illinois.

EATON, a small village of Cedar co., Missouri.

EAT'ON BISH'OP, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EATON BRAY, a parish of England, co. of Beds.

EAT'ON CENTRE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 60 miles N.E. of Concord.

EAT'ON CON'STANTINE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

EATON FIELD, England. See EDENFIELD.

EATON GRANT, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

EAT'ON HASTINGS, (has'tings,) a parish of England, co. of Berks.

EAT'ON, LIT'TLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

EATON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

EAT'ON RAPIDS, a post-village and township of Eaton co., Michigan, about 20 miles S.S.W. by N. of Lansing. A newspaper is published in the village. Pop. 1525.

EAT'ON'S CORNERS, a village of Schenectady co., New York, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

EAT'ON'S NECK, the E. side of the entrance to Huntingdon's Bay, Long Island. On it is a fixed light, 134 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 57′ 5″ N., lon. 73° 24′ 12″ W.

EATON SOC'ON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

EAT'ONTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Putnam co., Georgia, is situated on a high ridge, 22 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville. A branch railroad extends from this village to Milledgeville, and connects with the Central Railroad. It is a place of some importance on account of its excellent schools. It contains a court-house, a bank, 2 academies, and 1 carriage factory.

EAT'ONTON FAC'TORY, a village of Putnam co., Georgia, on Little River, 24 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a cotton factory, employing about 100 operatives, and a capital of $70,000.

EAT'ONTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 11 miles E. of Freehold. It contains an academy, and between 30 and 40 dwellings.

EAT'ONVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, 76 miles W. by N. of Albany.

EAU-PLEINE, ō plain, a post-office, Portage co., Wisconsin.

EAUX-BONNES, LES, láze ō-bonn, or AAS, ás, a hamlet of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau, frequented for its sulphur springs.

EAUX-CHAUDES, LES, láze ō-shōd, or AIGUES-CHAUDES, aig-shod, a hamlet of France, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes.

EAUX-VIVES, ō-veev, a village of Switzerland, canton of Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Leman. Pop. 1462.

EAUZE, ōz, or EUSE, ūz, (anc. *Elusa,*) a town of France, department of Gers, on the Gelise, an affluent of the Garonne, arrondissement, and 15 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. in 1852, 4082.

EAYRSTOWN, airs'town, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, 4 miles S. of Mount Holly. It has 2 mills and about 20 houses.

EBBERSDORF-AM-MOOS, a village of Austria. See EBREICHSDORF.

EB'BERSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

EBBES'BORNE-WAKE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Ramsgate.

EBELEBEN, ā'bęh-lā'bęn, a small town of Central Germany, 9 miles S.W. of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Pop. 831. It has a palace of the sovereign prince.

EBELSBERG, a village of Austria. See EBERSBERG.

EB'ELTOFT, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, 18 miles E.N.E. of Aarhuus, on a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1100. It has a small harbor.

EB'ENE'ZER, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

EBENEZER, a village of Effingham co., Georgia, on the Savannah River, 25 miles above Savannah. It is among the oldest places in the state. The first settlers were Germans.

EBENEZER, a post-village of Morgan co., Georgia, 112 miles W. of Augusta.

EBENEZER, a post-village of Holmes co., Mississippi.

EB'ENE'ZER CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Savannah River about 9 miles E. of Springfield, in Effingham county.

EB'ENE'ZERVILLE, a post-village of York district, South Carolina, 80 miles N. of Columbia.

EBENFURT, ā'bęn-fōōrt', a town of Lower Austria, 24 miles S. of Vienna, on the Leitha. Pop. 1000.

EB'ENSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, is situated on an eminence a few miles W. of the main Alleghany chain, 74 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, an academy, 4 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

EBERBACH, ā'bęr-bāk', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Neckar, 23 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 3650.

EBERBACH, a village of Nassau, near the right bank of the Rhine, 3 miles N. of Hattenheim. It had formerly an important abbey, the buildings of which are now used as a house of correction. Its vineyard is the most elevated in Rheingau, (200 feet,) and produces one of the best wines of the district.

EBERGASSING, āb'ęr-gās'sing, or ŒBERGASSLING, (Œbergässling,) ō'bęr-ghās'sling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fische, 15 miles S.S.E. of Vienna.

EB'ERLEE, a village of Putnam co., Indiana, 7 miles N.E. of Greencastle.

EB'ERLEVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

EB'ERLY'S MILL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

EBERMANNSTADT, ā'bęr-mānu-shtāt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 851.

EBERN, ā'bęrn, a town of Bavaria, on the Baunach, 45 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1162.

EBERNBURG, ā'bęrn-bōōrg', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Nahe, 20 miles S.W. of Mentz.

EBERSBACH, ā'bęrs-bāk', a village of Saxony, 14 miles S.W. of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 5620. It is one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture of Saxony.

EBERSBERG, ā'bęrs-bęrg', or EBELSBERG, ā'bels-bęrg', a village of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 4 miles S.S.E. of Lintz. The French defeated the Austrians here, May 3d, 1809.

EBERSBERG, a village of Upper Bavaria, 18 miles E.S.E. of Munich, with 1004 inhabitants.

EBERSBURG, ā'bęrs-bōōrg', a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles E. of Backnang.

EBERSDORF, ā'bęrs-dorf', a market-town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss, 29 miles S.S.E. of Weimar, and a fine residence of the sovereign prince. Here Napoleon issued his first proclamation to the Saxons, in 1806. Pop. 1312.

EBERSDORF-AM-MOOS. See EBREICHSDORF.

EBERSDORF, KAISER, (ä'zer.) a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1136.

EBERSHEIM, ä'bers-hīme', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Mulhausen Railway, 4 miles N.N.E. of Schelestadt. Pop. 1504.

EB'ERSOLE'S WARE'HOUSE, a post-office of Mason co., Kentucky.

EBERSTADT, ä'ber-stätt', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1792.

EBESFALVA, ä'bèsh'föl'vŏh', a royal free town of Transylvania, 35 miles N.E. of Hermannsunstadt. Pop. 2900.

EBHAUSEN, ĕb-how'zen, or MOLLHAUSEN, (Mollhausen.) mol-how'zen, a village of Würtemberg, about 4 miles N.W. of Nagold.

EBHER, a town of Persia. See ABHER.

EBINGEN, ä'bing-en, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles E.S.E. of Rahlingen, on the Schmiecha. Pop. 4384. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather.

EBLANA. See DUBLIN.

EBLERN, ĕb'lern, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Judenberg, on the Ens. Pop. 600. It has copper-mines and foundries, producing annually from 18,000 to 20,000 cwt. of copper pyrites, 150 cwt. of sulphur, and 500 cwt. of vitriol.

EBOE, a town of Guinea. See ABOH.

EBOLI, ä'bo-le, or EVOLI, ä'vo-le, (anc. *Eburi.*) a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 16 miles E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 4200.

EBONY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EBORA, a town of Portugal. See EVORA.

EBORACUM. See YORK.

EBRE, a river of Spain. See EBRO.

EBREICHSDORF, ĕb'rīks-dorf', or EBERSDORF-AM-MOOS, ä'bers-dorf'-äm-möse, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles N.N.E. of Eberfurt. Pop. 890.

EBREUIL, ä'brœ'l', (anc. *Ebrolium?*) a village of France, department of Allier, 5 miles W. of Gannat, on the Sioule. Pop. in 1852, 2446.

EBRINGEN, ĕb'ring-en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1100.

EB'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 2 miles E.N.E. of Chipping-Camden. It gives the title of viscount to the Fortescue family.

EBRO, eb'ro, (Sp. pron. ä'bro; Fr. *Ebre*, aib'r; anc. *Ibérus*,) a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the province of Santander, 12 miles W. of Reynosa, flows generally S.E., past Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean, in lat. 40° 42' N., lon. 0° 50' E. Length, 340 miles. It is navigable from Tudela, but its navigation is difficult, on account of its rapidity and the rocks in its bed, and several canals have been cut for its improvement.

EBRODUNUM, or EBURODUNUM CATURIGIUM. See EMBRUN.

EBSAMBOOL, or EBSAMBUL. See IPSAMBOOL.

EBSTORF, ĕbs'torf or ĕps'torf, a town of Hanover, principality, and 15 miles S. of Lüneburg. Pop. 866.

EBUDES. See HEBRIDES.

EBURACUM. See YORK.

EBURI. See EBOLI.

EBUROVICES. See EVREUX.

EBUS, ä'boos', or BOS, bŏs, one of the Philippine Islands, off the N.W. coast of Mindoro, with which it forms a good harbor. It is about 1½ miles in circuit.

EBUSUS. See IVIÇA.

ECAUSSINES, ä'kōs'seen', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Senne and on the Namur Railway, 13 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2680.

ECBATANA. See HAMADAN.

ECCHINSWELL, ĕk'kinz-well, a chapelry of England, co. of Hants.

EC'CLES, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

ECCLES, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk

ECCLES, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick. The celebrated Lord Kaimes was born in this parish.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, ĕk'k'lz-äl-beer'lō, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ECCLESCLIFFE, a parish of England. See EAGLESCLIFFE.

ECCLESFECHAN, ĕk'klz-fĕk'an, a village of Scotland, co., and 14 miles E. of Dumfries. Pop. 768.

EC'CLESFIELD, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

ECCLESHALL, ĕk'k'lz-häl, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Grand Junction Railway, where it joins the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Stafford. Pop. 4730. Its church afforded a sanctuary to Queen Margaret of Anjou. The Bishops of Litchfield owned the manor at the time of the Conquest, and have inhabited the castle here since the thirteenth century.

EC'CLESHILL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ECCLESHILL, a township of England, co. of York.

ECCLESMACHAN, ĕk'k'lz-mac'an, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

EC'CLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

ECCLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

ECCLESTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

EC'CLESTON, GREAT, a township, England, co. Lancaster.

ECDAL'LAH or EKDUL'LAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles W.N.W. of Allahabad, on the Ganges.

ECHACON'NEE, also called TOCHOCU'NO, a creek of Georgia, flows S.E., and enters Ocmulgee River at the S. extremity of Bibb county.

ECHACONNEE, a village of Bibb co., Georgia, on Echaconnee Creek.

ECHALLENS, ä'shäl'lŏns', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Talent, 8 miles N. by W. of Lausanne. Pop. 800.

ECHAUFFOUR, ä'shōf'foor', a town of France, department of Orne, 19 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1705.

ECHELLES, LES, läze ä'shĕl', (*i. e.* "the stairs,") a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy, 12 miles S.W. of Chambéry, on the Guiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here, and which have been replaced by a new road cut in the mountain, over a space of 1000 feet, begun by Napoleon, and finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECHMIED'ZIN' or ETCHMIADZIN, ĕtch-me-ad-zeen', a town, and the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the Russian dominions, province, and 15 miles W. of Erivan, and 25 miles N. of Mount Ararat. It has a large fortified convent, comprising a magnificent church, bazaars, &c., and is the seat of the Catholicos, or primate of the Armenian Church.

ECHMIN, a town of Egypt. See AKHMIM.

ECHT, ĕkt, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

ECHT, ĕkt, or EGT, ĕnt, a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 9 miles S.W. of Roermond, on the Meuse. Pop. 1500.

ECHTERDINGEN, ĕk'ter-ding'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Necker, 5 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1636.

ECHTERNACH, ĕk'ter-näk', a town of Netherlands, province of Luxemburg, on the Sure, 19 miles N.E. of Luxemburg. Pop. 3726.

ECHZELL, ĕz-tsĕll', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Oberhessen, on the Horloff, 5 miles S.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1615.

ECIJA, ä'the-hä, (anc. *Astigi.*) a town of Spain, province, and 52 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Genil. Pop. 28,370. It has numerous convents, hospitals, churches, and Roman remains; and a fine public walk near the river, ornamented with statues and fountains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn and oil, but the town is so hot as to be called the "frying-pan of Andalusia." It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

ECK, LOCH, lŏx ĕk, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Lochs Long and Fyne. Length, 7 miles, breadth, ½ a mile.

ECKARTSBERGA, ĕk'karts-bĕr'gä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1628.

ECKENBERG, a village of Austria. See EGGENBERG.

ECKERNFORDE, (Eckernförde,) ĕk'kern-fōr'deh, or ECKERNFIORD, ĕk'ern-fe-ord', a seaport town of Denmark, in Gottorf, on an inlet of the Baltic, 10 miles E.S.E. of Sleswick. Pop. 3800. It has a suburb joined to it by a bridge, an invalid asylum, and a normal school; with distilleries, ship-yards, and malting-trade.

ECKERSDORF, ĕk'kers-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 966.

ECKERSDORF, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Sagan. Pop. 1042.

ECKERSDORF, a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Namslau. Pop. 1183.

ECK'FORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, in the vale of Teviot, 5 miles S.S.W. of Kelso. Here are ruins of the border tower of Cessford.

ECKFORD, a post-village and township in the E. part of Calhoun co., Michigan, about 45 miles S. by W. of Lansing. Pop. 715.

ECKHUNG CHOO, ĕk'king' choo, a river of Thibet, supposed to be the main head-stream of the Indus. It rises in the Kailas Mountains, lat. 31° 20' N., lon. 81° 15' E., whence it flows N.E., and assumes the name of the Indus about lon. 79° E. At lon. 80° E. it is joined by the Singhay Choo.

ECK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ECKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

ECK'MANSVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Ripley to Locust Grove, 16 miles N. of the Ohio River.

ECKMÜHL, ĕk'mül, (Ger. *Eggmühl.* ĕk'mül.) a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ratisbon, on the Great Laber. It is celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, 22d April, 1809, for which Davoust was created Prince of Eckmühl.

ECLIPSE, e-klips', a post-office of Macon co., Tennessee.

ECLIPSE (e-klips') ISLANDS, a cluster of small, rocky, barren islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. coast of Australia; lat. 35° 12' S., lon. 117° 53' E.

ECLUSE, L', lä'klüz', an important frontier fort of France, department of Ain, above the Rhone, 14 miles S.W. of Geneva. It commands the only entrance into France between Seyssel and St. Genaix, and has latterly been greatly strengthened by additional batteries.

ECLUSE, L', a village of France, department of Nord, 6 miles S. of Douai. Pop. 1691.

ECLUSE, L', the French name of the Dutch town Sluys.

ECOMMOY, ā'kom'mwā', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles S.S.E. of Le-Mans. Pop. in 1852, 3631.

ECONOMY, a thriving post-village and township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It is a settlement of Germans, called the Harmony Society, who, under the direction of George Rapp, emigrated from Germany, and finally established themselves here in 1825. They own 3500 acres of land, which, together with their other property, is held in common. The village is situated on a plain, and contains about 100 houses, a large church, a school-house, a museum, and manufactories of wool, cotton, silk, and flour. Their patriarch Rapp died in 1847. Pop. of the township, 1390.

ECONOMY, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

ECONOMY, a post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on a branch of the Whitewater River, 14 miles N.W. of Centreville.

ECORSE, ā'kors', a post-township in the E. part of Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. side of Detroit River, 80 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 663.

ECORE A FABRE, a village of Arkansas. See CAMDEN.

ECOSSE and *ECOSSAIS*. See SCOTLAND.

ECOUCHÉ, ā'koo'shā', a town of France, department of Orne, 5 miles S.W. of Argentan, on the Orne. Pop. 1505.

ECOUEN, ā'koo-ōn' or ā'kwōn', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 1042. Its fine château, built in the time of Francis I., is now a house of education for the children of military officers.

ECOURT-ST.-QUENTIN, ā'koor'-sāṅ-kōṅ'tāṅ', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of Arras, canton of Marquion. Pop. 1803. It has manufactures of cloths.

ECREHOU, ĕk'r'hoo', a group of low rocky islets in the English Channel, about 5 miles N.E. of the island of Jersey.

ECRICOR' or ICRICOR', a town of Guinea, capital of a chiefship, on the Old Calabar River, here upwards of 1 mile in breadth, about 100 miles N. of its mouth. The houses are of earth and raised on platforms. OLD ECRICOR is much higher up the same river.

ECSED, a village of Hungary. See ETSED.

ECSEG, ā'chĕg', a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co. of Neograd, on the Zagyve, about 12 miles from Hatvan. Pop. 1529.

EC'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ECUADOR, ĕk-wā-dōr', (*i. e.* "Equator;" Fr. *Equateur*, ā'kwā'tur'; Port. *Equador*, ā-kwā-dōr',) a republic of South America, lying under the equator, whence it takes its name. It extends along the coast of the Pacific, from the mouth of the Patia, in lat. 2° 30' N., to the S. end of the Gulf of Puna or Bay of Guayaquil, in lat. 3° 20' S. From this point the boundary line strikes S.E. along the river Tumbez, about 60 miles to the Cordillera, which it follows S. to lat. 6° 20' S., and then, turning E. till it reaches the Marañon, which it follows in its winding course E. by N. into the wilds of the interior. Such is the S. boundary of the state. The N. boundary is traced in like manner, E. from the source of the Patia across the Cordillera, to the source of the Fragua, and down this stream to the Japura, which it follows E. by S. into the boundless forests.* The Japura joins the Marañon or river of Amazons within the Brazilian territory, and the line of demarcation between the two states in the unfrequented region of the interior has not been as yet, we believe, authoritatively settled. Geographers, however, draw a boundary line nearly in the meridian of 70° W., from Tabatinga, where the Javari joins the Marañon, to the river Japura or Caqueta, so that the state, thus limited, has New Granada on the N., Peru on the S., the Pacific on the W., and Brazil on the E. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is near the sea-coast, between the extreme points already indicated; towards the E. it contracts uniformly. Its length, from Cape San Lorenzo, lon. 80° 40', to its E. limit, is about 800 miles; and the area of the state, probably, does not fall short of 240,000 square miles.

General View.—This state, like the others situate along the Cordillera of the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes* or low tracts, insufferably hot; *templadas* or temperate regions, from 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea; *frias* or cold districts, extending from the upper limits of the preceding to the borders of the *paramos* or cold deserts, lying between the elevation of 11,000 feet and the limits of perpetual snow; and, finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file, or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal ridge, in the hollows of which is collected the chief population of the state. On the W. of this ridge, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordillera are covered with dense forests. On the E. also impenetrable forests occupy the mid region, between the temperate heights and those interminable and periodically desert plains below, which are here called by the Spanish name Llanos, and which resemble the pampas and savannas of other regions.

Cordilleras.—The central ridge or elevated region of Ecuador is formed by a double range of snow-clad mountains—several of them active volcanoes—which enclose a longitudinal valley, varying in elevation from 8800 to 13,900 feet, and divided, as will be seen, by transverse barriers. These mountains, which figure as the most remarkable volcanic group on the earth, are as follows:—

W. Range.	Abs. Height. Feet.	E. Range.	Abs. Height. Feet.
Pasto	13,150	Cayambe	19,535
Cumbal	15,990	Guagua	...
Cotacache	16,360	Antisana	19,137
Pichincha	15,924	Cotopaxi	18,875
Corazon	15,795	Quelendaña	...
Illiniza	17,380	Tungurragua	16,124
Carguarazo	15,540	Sangay	16,136
Chimborazo	21,424		

Thus, within a distance of 250 miles, there rise in succession at least a dozen mountains surpassing Mont Blanc in absolute elevation, besides many more which just reach the line of perpetual congelation. At the N. limit of Ecuador, the two chains uniting form the Paramos de los Pastos, having on their N. and S. borders respectively the volcanoes of Pasto and Cumbal, and inhabited to a height of 10,200 feet. Towards the S., the showy Cordilleras, separating, enclose the long valley of Quito, which is, however, more elevated than the city from which it takes its name. The village of Lulumbamba or Gualabamba in this valley, and the Nevado of Cayambe, lie directly under the equator. About 40 miles S. of the equator, the valley of Quito is closed by the Alto da Chisinche, where the two branches of the Andes unite in a single narrow ridge, not quite 500 feet above the adjacent plains. S. of Chisinche again the ridge opens, and the valley of Hambato extends about 150 miles in length, between Chimborazo and Carguarazo on the one side, and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S. at the trachytic ridge of Assuay, where the Paramo attains the absolute height of 15,440 feet. Beyond this, towards the S., the valley of Cuenca succeeds, and stretches about 30 miles to the mountains of Loja, the elevation of which does not exceed 7000 feet. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow; indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11,000 feet; and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon, the hills sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet. Among the mountains enumerated above, Chimborazo holds the first place. Cotopaxi, though not the highest, is the most celebrated and conspicuous peak in this most remarkable region of the Andes. It at once attracts the eye, being a perfectly symmetrical truncated cone, presenting a uniform unfurrowed field of snow of resplendent brightness. It is not to its beauty, however, that it owes its celebrity, but to its terrific eruptions, which, recurring frequently in the course of the last and the beginning of the present century, totally changed the face of the S. part of the valley of Hambato, overturned the towns, or buried them under scoriæ and ashes. Riobamba was destroyed, in 1797, by an eruption of Tungurragua, when the rivers, dammed up by masses of rock falling from the mountains, swept away every vestige of the town. Great numbers of the inhabitants perished on that occasion. Pichincha, which, previous to the Spanish conquest, was an active volcano, rises immediately above the plain of Quito. Its crater is 3 miles in circumference, and may be viewed by a spectator lying flat on the precipitous rocks which form its brim. Thus seen, it appears to be nearly on a level with the plain of Quito, or about 6600 feet (1¼ miles) deep, and is quite black within, while its upper edges are covered with snow.

Valleys.—The cultivated land of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valley which extends along between the summits of the Cordillera, and which may be considered as divided by transverse ridges or dykes into the valleys of Quito, Hambato, and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 feet above the sea, though at its S. extremity, at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 feet. Deep clefts or crevices sometimes occur, which bring the tropical vegetation into immediate contiguity with that of the elevated plains. Thus the luxuriant vale or glen of Chota penetrates the plain of Ibarra, at a depth of nearly 5000 feet. The inhabited districts on the sea-side at Barbacoas, Esmeraldas, and Guayaquil, are of small extent, and the slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with wild forests, on which the encroachments of human industry are scarcely perceptible. These forests, with the snowy heights and the dreary paramos on the borders of the snow, occupy nineteen-twentieths of the area of the state.

Geology, &c.—The Andes of Ecuador may be entitled, collectively, a volcanic group, but as yet little has been done towards the minute examination of their structure. Chimborazo is known to be a mass of trachyte; the ridge of Assuay displays the same formation; lavas, pumice, and cinders, cover extensive tracts in the neighborhood of Coto-

* On the map accompanying Lieutenant Herndon's exploration of the Amazon, no part of the Amazon or Marañon is on or within the boundaries of Ecuador, nor does the Japura form any part of the N. boundary; but as it has no explanation in the text, we have preferred to follow the Imperial Gazetteer.

paxi and Sangay. Yet the syenitic rocks and porphyries, elsewhere so characteristic of the Andes, occur here also; and on the heights of Cuenca the causeways and ruined temples of the Incas are constructed of freestone. It is said that gold was formerly collected in several river beds in the valley of Hambato and S. towards Zeruma, and silver ores are believed to exist in various parts of the Cordillera; sulphuret of mercury is found in Cuenca, and platina in Barbacoas; but no attention is now given to the mines, excepting those of iron and copper. Emeralds, however, are still gathered, chiefly by Indians, the mines being, for the most part, in impenetrable forests, on the side of the river Esmeraldas.

Rivers, &c.—The rivers are, for the most part, rapid torrents, quite unavailable for purposes of internal communication. Some of the streams on the coast may perhaps be plied for a few miles by the canoes of the Indians, but commerce derives no aid from their navigation. The rivers of the eastern water-shed, all tributaries of the Amazon, have long courses, but are not generally navigable till they reach the plains beyond the limits of the settled parts of the country. The Amazon, however, (here called Marañon,) is navigable to San Borja for large vessels, and for lighter craft to Chuchunga. Flowing into it are the Santiago, Morona, Pastaça or Pastaza, Chambira, Tigre, Napo, Iça or Putumayo, and Caqueta or Japura; the last three rivers of from 600 to 1000 miles in length, and all having a S.E. course. The government of Ecuador has recently thrown the navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries open to the world; but as the mouth and so large a portion of the course of that river is in the possession of Brazil, the act is of little practical importance, except as an indication of increased liberality in commercial intercourse. The communication by post with the settlements (chiefly missionary) of the interior, on the banks of the Marañon was formerly and is still carried on to a considerable extent by means of Indians, who, with the packets of letters tied in a handkerchief round the head, swim for 300 or 400 miles down the great river, aided only by a balsa or float of light wood, which supports them in the descent of the rapids. On the W. or maritime side of the mountains the chief rivers are the Patia, noted only for the extreme insalubrity of its valley; the Mira, the Esmeraldas, so called from the ancient emerald mines (now deserted) on its banks; and the river of Guayaquil, formed by the junction of two small streams, the Caracol and Daule. The estuary at the mouth of this river, being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbor, sometimes called the Gulf of Puna. This island is remarkable as being the landing-place of Pizarro, when, in 1530, he led his adventurous band to the conquest of Peru. Guyaquil, one of the principal gulfs on the Pacific coast, lies partly within the republic of Ecuador, and partly within Peru.

Climate.—From its geographical position, and double range of snow-clad mountains, Ecuador may be readily inferred to possess variety of climate, so far at least as temperature is concerned. But the practical effects of this variety are less striking and important than might be expected. The inhabitants of the coast, of European origin, are few in number; and the influential population has selected for its abode not merely a temperate, but even an almost invariable, climate. On the plain of Quito, 9300 feet above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow-line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the line of perpetual congelation is here about 15,700 feet, which is considerably lower than in Bolivia, where, owing to the dryness of the climate, the fall of snow is scanty. At Quito the rain is abundant, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon, and rarely so constant or so heavy as to mar seriously the enjoyment derived from the usually bright sky and delicious atmosphere. It is popularly believed that, since the earthquake of 1797, the temperature of Quito and the adjoining valley has been lower than before; but it does not appear that any change has taken place in the vegetable productions of the country since that event. Farther S., in Loja, and E., in the plains, there is less rain than at Quito; while in the opposite direction, at Barbaçoas, it rains nearly every day in the year. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season, (July,) after which it remains for some months a pestilential marsh, from which issue incredible multitudes of mosquitoes, reptiles, and noxious insects. The exemption enjoyed by Quito and the elevated valleys from these plagues is counterbalanced by their liability to violent earthquakes, of which they are constantly reminded by the ground gaping in deep tracks, by tottering buildings, and other monuments of former ruin. The high lands are often visited, too, by gusts of wind, of indescribable violence, sometimes accompanied with snow.

Zoology.—All that we know of the zoology of Ecuador is derived from popular report, compared with the scientific information gathered in the other tropical regions of America. The puma, cougar or American lion, (*Felis concolor,*) and the still more formidable jaguar or American tiger, together with the black bear, frequent the mountains near Quito, and descend even to the sea-shore. The tapir (of two species) is one of the largest of the wild quadrupeds; deer are numerous, but generally small. The sloth, bats, of which one species (the vampire) is destructive to cattle, cavies, iguanas, much prized as delicate food, and monkeys of many species, people the interminable forests. As to the feathered tribes, the reptiles, and insects, they are far too numerous to be specified in a brief sketch like this. On the sea-coast, life is rendered miserable by the incessant stings of flies and insects; snakes lie coiled in the path of the traveller; and the banks of every stream are guarded by alligators. Fish of many kinds are inconceivably abundant along the shore, but, owing to the great heat of the climate, they are of little value to the inhabitants; they feed, however, myriads of birds, of various species, and the condor, among the rest, is said to visit the beach twice a day from his home on the highest Andes—100 miles distant—to feast on the shell-fish washed ashore by the tide.

Vegetation.—The botanical productions of this country are many and intrinsically valuable, but not absolutely peculiar to it. The cinchona, china, or quina, (Jesuit's bark,) of Loja, is of the best kind, and was formerly in general demand; but the price now paid for it barely defrays the expense of carrying to the sea-coast. The cocoa of the same locality, and of the coast near Guayaquil, is excellent, and finds a ready sale in Mexico. Rice and pepper also are cultivated in the low country, while the plain of Quito produces sugar-cane, cotton, maize, and, higher up, wheat and barley. Wheat, which here attains the greatest perfection, and is extremely prolific, particularly when grown on irrigated lands, may be regarded as the characteristic product of this country. It is exported chiefly to Guatemala. In the equable climate of Quito, wheat can ripen at any time of the year, and the season of sowing it, depends, in the several localities, on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, very mild, and rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighborhood of Loja. The vast forests of large timber, and the abundance of tropical fruits, on the sides and chiefly at the W. foot of the Andes, add little to the wealth of the state, and serve at present only to shelter and support a few tribes of wild Indians. Agriculture, considered as a science, is in a low condition in this as in the neighboring states, being chiefly in the hands of the aboriginal race, who cling obstinately to their old habits.

Commerce and Industry.—The Indians of Ecuador may be considered industrious, though they never manifest the energy of the European race. They weave cotton cloth, make quilts and carpets, which last are highly prized on account of their brilliant and unchangeable colors. Their pottery also merits commendation. The Indians are the miners, the agriculturists, the herdsmen, and, to a great extent, the manufacturers also, of the state. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl-fishery; but of late years this has been abandoned, chiefly owing, it is said, to the dread of a large cuttle-fish, the grasp of which is fatal to the divers. That the natives are not deficient in nautical skill and boldness is evident from their balsas or rafts, made of light wood, on which they often venture to sea, and make voyages of 200 or 300 miles along the coast. The balsas are sometimes 60 feet long, and capable of carrying 25 tons of merchandise. The native ingenuity is still further manifested in the taravitas or rope bridges, of various kinds, thrown over torrents and across profound chasms. The commerce of Ecuador is very small, and is chiefly carried on through the adjoining ports of New Granada and Peru. There is, however, some trade through Guayaquil, its only port.

Government, &c.—The form of government is republican, with a president and vice-president as the head, who, in conjunction with a senate and house of representatives, constitute the law-making power. In the administration of the government the president is assisted by a council of state. The revenue of the republic in 1849 was $792,900. Men of all races and complexions are politically equal. Religious liberty, freedom of the press, and election to office, are now established by law. But the whites or Spanish creoles, though numerically weak, still maintain a leading position, by means of their superior education and intelligence. It is said, however, that they are excelled in the moral qualities and in purity of life by the native race; and that when these shall have been raised by education, the power of the state must necessarily pass into their hands. In dress and domestic manners these people differ in nothing from the natives of Peru. The Spaniards are much given to indolent enjoyment, swinging in hammocks, and smoking cigars. A very broad hat, braided jacket and breeches, coarse buskins on bare legs, and spurs with rowels of enormous size, form the dress of the peasant. The cavalier generally hides his other finery beneath an ample mantillo or cloak of cloth or velvet. The ladies also sometimes conceal themselves in capotes, but the French style of dress is now generally adopted by the upper classes. The Spanish language is spoken, but education is in a very backward state.

Divisions.—The State of Ecuador is at present divided into three departments, viz.: Ecuador, which comprises Pichincha, Chimborazo, and Imbambura; Guayaquil, comprising Guayaquil and Manabi; and Assuay, subdivided into Cuenca, Loja, and Jaen de Bracamoros. The department of Guayaquil comprises the entire maritime district of the state; the other two embrace the heights of the Cordillera. As to the mode in which the Llanos or great eastern plains are shared among the provinces, we cannot find any statement; and, indeed, it does not appear that the civilized population of Ecuador have as yet descended anywhere into those plains, which, so far as the missions extend along the N. banks of the Amazon, are considered as depending on Jaen de Bracamoros. The Galapagos or Turtle Islands under the line, and in lon. 89° 30′ to 91° 3′ W., are also claimed though not yet occupied by this state.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns (proceeding from N. to S.) are Ibarra, at the foot of Cutacache; Quito, the capital, with 70,000 inhabitants; Riobamba, near Chimborazo, and within a few miles of the site of the old town; Cuenca, which ranks next to Quito in population, having 20,000 inhabitants; Loja; Jaen de Bracamoros, only a large village; and Guayaquil, the chief port of the state, and nearly equal in size, while superior in wealth, to Cuenca.

Population, &c.—Of the population of Ecuador, the aboriginal red race or Peruvians, as they may be called, speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half; the rest are negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, zamboes, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few, and chiefly on the coast; indeed, the little maritime towns of Esmeraldas, Rio Verde, and Atacames, are peopled almost wholly by zamboes, or that breed of mixed negro and Indian blood which is is said to inherit all the vices of both parent stocks. The entire population of the state probably exceeds 500,000.

Antiquities.—In the time of the Incas the mountain region from Quito S. ranked next to the plains round Titicaca, as the seat of Peruvian civilization, and the remains of royal roads or causeways, and of tambos or palaces, still attest, at Cayambo and on Assuay, (more than 13,000 feet above the sea,) the perseverance, grandeur of design, and careful workmanship of the natives.

History.—Quito formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1564, when it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1717, it was annexed to New Granada, but at the end of five years returned to its former separate condition, and so continued till the revolution, which broke out in 1809. The first attempts at insurrection were twice suppressed; and it was not till 1822 that the royalists were finally vanquished in Quito, which then united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Columbia. Continual troubles and revolts harassed the new republic, till, at last, in 1831, the three ill-united states agreed to separate, and to form so many independent confederated republics, dividing equitably between them the Columbian debt. On this occasion Quito, with its associated provinces, took the name of Ecuador.

ECUREUILS, ā′kū′rel′, a village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, 24 miles S.W. of Quebec.

EDAM, ā′dăm′, (*L. Etamum.*) a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a port on Zuyder-Zee, 12 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 4021.

EDAM, ā′dăm′, an island on the N. coast of Java, 9 miles N.N.E. of Batavia, about 2 miles in circuit and very woody. There are here some storehouses for salt; but the island is chiefly used as a place of banishment.

E′DAY, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, between Westray and Stronsay, to the latter of which is a ferry, 3 miles across. Length, 6¼ miles; breadth, 2½ miles.

ED′BURTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EDD, ĕdd, a maritime village of Abyssinia, lat. 13° 58′ N., lon. 41° 40′ E., on a sandy plain, and consisting principally of oblong huts, with arched tops, and an outer covering of coarse grass mats.

ED-DAIMER, ĕd′-dīm′mer, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 miles N. of Shendy.

EDDER, a river of Germany. See EDER.

EDDERACHYLIS, ĕd′der-rak′il-is, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

EDDERTOUN, ĕd′der-toon′, a parish of Scotland, co. Ross.

ED′DINGTON, a post-village and township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. bank of Penobscot River, 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 696.

EDDLESBOROUGH, ĕd′dl′z-bŭr-ŭh, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

ED′DLESTONE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

EDDY, ĕd′dee, an island of Ireland, in Galway Bay, co., and 5 miles S. by E. of Galway; area, 95 acres. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

ED′DY'S CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, enters Cumberland River, in Caldwell county, near Eddyville.

ED′DYSTONE ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific, east of New Guinea: lat. 8° 13′ S., lon. 156° 30′ 40″ E. The natives, who are black, and have woolly hair, are cannibals.

ED′DYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, on the Eddystone rocks, in the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 miles S.S.W. of Plymouth Breakwater. Lat. 50° 11′ 54″ N., lon. 4° 15′ 53″ W. It was built in 1759, of Portland stone encased in granite, and is about 100 feet high, furnished with 16 powerful argand-burners, which give a fixed light of the first magnitude.

ED′DYSVILLE or ED′DYVILLE, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, 10 miles N.W. of Ottumwa.

ED′DYTOWN, a post-village of Yates co., New York, about 190 miles W. of Albany.

ED′DYVILLE, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 300 miles W. of Albany.

EDDYVILLE, a village of Ulster co., New York, on the Rondout Creek, near its entrance into the Hudson River, about 56 miles S. of Albany. It is the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

EDDYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Caldwell co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, at the mouth of Eddy Creek, about 15 miles W. of Princeton. It has 1 or 2 churches, 10 stores, and 4 warehouses. Pop. about 700.

EDDYVILLE, a village of Iowa. See EDDYVILLE.

EDE, EEDE, ā′deh, or EDEN, ā′den, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 11 miles W.N.W. of Arnheim, on the road to Amsterdam. Pop. 1000.

EDELENEY, ā′dā′lĕn′, a market-town of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Borsod, on the Bodva, 12 miles N. of Miskolcz. Pop. 1470.

EDELFINGEN, ā′del-fing′en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Tauber, 2 miles N.N.W. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1050.

EDEN, a village of Holland. See EDE.

E′DEN, a river of England, rising in county Westmoreland, flows through Cumberland, after a N.W. course of 43 miles into Solway Firth; its banks, in many parts are very beautiful. Its salmon fisheries are valuable.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, co. of Fife, flowing, after an E. course of 18 miles, into the Bay of St. Andrews, in the North Sea.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, joins the Tweed after a S.E. course of 18 miles, 3½ miles below Kelso.

EDEN, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, in the northern part of Mount Desert Island, 35 miles S.S.E. of Bangor. Pop. 1127.

EDEN, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., Vermont, about 30 miles N. of Montpelier. The village contains 1 church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and a number of starch factories. Pop. of the township, 668.

EDEN, a post village and township of Erie co., New York, 16 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 2494.

EDEN, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

EDEN, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

EDEN, a post-office of Laurens co., South Carolina.

EDEN, a post-village of Bryan co., Georgia, 50 miles N. of Darien.

EDEN, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1013.

EDEN, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1584.

EDEN, a post village of Trumbull co., Ohio, about 150 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EDEN, a township in Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 646.

EDEN, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

EDEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

EDEN, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 649.

EDEN, a post-office of Tazewell co., Illinois.

EDEN, a small village of Randolph co., Illinois.

EDEN, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Pop. 806.

EDEN, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

EDEN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, 70 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 840.

E′DENBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 5 miles N.N.E. of Godstone.

E′DENBURG, a thriving post-village, of Shenandosh co., Virginia, on Stony Creek, 6 miles from Woodstock. It is connected by a turnpike with Staunton.

EDENBURG, a post-office of Cameron co., Texas.

E′DENDERRY, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, King's County, near the bog of Allen, 32½ miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 1850.

E′DENFIELD or EATON FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

EDENFIELD, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

E′DENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Penrith. The church contains monuments of the Musgrave family, whose noble mansion gives name to the parish.

E′DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 2½ miles N.W. of Bourn. Grimsthorpe Castle, seat of Lord W. D'Eresby, is in this parish.

EDENKILLIE, ee′den-kil′lee, a parish of Scotland, co of Elgin.

EDENKOBEN, ā′den-ko′ben, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, circle of Pfalz, 7 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 4900. It has mineral springs, and important grain markets.

EDENSOR, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

EDEN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

EDENTON, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

EDENTON, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Chowan co., North Carolina, is situated at the head of Edenton Bay, which opens into Albemarle Sound, a little below the mouth of Chowan River, 150 miles E. of Raleigh. It is one of the principal towns in the N.E. part of the state, and carries on some trade. June 30th, 1852, 1640 tons of shipping were owned and employed in the coast trade, and during the year 3 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 215 tons, were built. Edenton contains a court-house, bank, an academy, 1 newspaper office, and several churches. It was settled in 1716. Pop. 1607.

EDENTON, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

EDEN VALLEY, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EDEN VILLAGE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

EDENVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 119 miles S. by W. of Albany.

EDER, ā'der, or EDDER, ĕd'der, a river of West Germany, rises in Rhenish Prussia, about 42 miles N.E. of Coblentz, and joins the Fulda, 8 miles S. by W. of Cassel. Gold has been found in its sands.

EDER, a town of West Hindostan, 100 miles N.N.W. of Baroda, and estimated, in 1820, to comprise 2500 houses, but at present is little else than a large village.

EDERN, ā'dairn', a town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles S.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1734.

EDERNION, a beautiful valley of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, between Corwen and Bala. It contains many fine seats, including Crogen, formerly the residence of Earl Dudley and Ward. Pop. of hundred, 4905.

EDES FALLS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

EDESHEIM, ā'des-hīme', a market-town of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Quelch, here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 miles N. of Landau. It contains 2 castles, and has an important annual fair. Pop. 2059.

EDESSA. See ORFA.

EDEYRN, ā'dairn or ā'dirn, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

EDFOO, EDFOU or EDFU, ed'foo', (anc. *Apollinopolis Magna*; Coptic *Atbo*,) a village of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 60 miles S.S.E. of Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. Pop. from 1500 to 2000, Arabs and Copts, which last manufacture blue cotton cloths, and earthenware similar to the ancient Egyptian pottery. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay and 2 fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

EDGAR, a post-office of St. John Baptist parish, Louisiana.

EDGAR, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, a few miles from the Wabash River. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Brulette and Clear Creeks, affluents of the Wabash River, and by Little Embarras River. The surface presents no great inequalities; the soil is good. The county contains extensive prairies, and many parts of it are well timbered. Named in honor of Colonel John Edgar, one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of Illinois. Capital, Paris. Pop. 10,692.

EDGAR, PORT, on the S.E. coast of West Falkland Island, lat. 52° 0' 42" S., lon. 60° 13' 15" W. It is a very secure harbor. The rocks on both sides of the entrance are bold; there are from 15 to 17 fathoms in mid-channel.

EDGARTOWN, a post-village and township, port of entry and seat of justice of Duke's co., Massachusetts, on the S.E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, about 75 miles S. by E. of Boston. The island is separated from the main land by an arm of the ocean, about 4 miles wide, called Vineyard Sound. The village contains, besides the county buildings, a good town-house, 3 fine churches, 2 flourishing public schools, occupying houses which cost about $2500 each, a bank about to go into operation with a capital of $100,000, and a very extensive oil manufactory. One newspaper is published here. The harbor is small but one of the safest in the world, and has a depth of from 4 to 5 fathoms. At its entrance, on a pier extending 1000 feet from the W. beach, is a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 25' N., lon. 70° 27' W. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 5797 tons registered, and 2174 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the registered tonnage, 3964 tons were employed in the whale fisheries, and of the enrolled and licensed 1498 tons in the coast trade, and 473 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 82, (tons, 14,999,) of which 78 (tons, 14,386) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 18, (tons, 6537,) all in American bottoms. The district includes Martha's Vineyard and the adjoining islands. The interests of Edgartown are entirely commercial, and probably no other town in New England of equal population has so many ship-masters and mates of vessels. Pop. of the village about 1500; of the township, in 1850, 1990.

EDGE, ĕj, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.

EDGE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

EDGEBASTON, ĕj-bas'ton, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

EDGECOMB, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on a peninsula formed by two deep inlets of the sea, about 30 miles S. by E. of Augusta. Considerable navigation is owned here, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. Pop. 1231.

EDGECOMBE, ĕj'kom, a county towards the N.E. part of North Carolina. Area, estimated at 600 square miles. It is traversed by Tar River, and watered by Fishing, Sandy, and Contentny Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy and fertile. Turpentine is procured from the pine forests. Tar River is navigable from its mouth to the county seat. The county is intersected by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Organized in 1758, and named in honor of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe. Capital, Tarborough. Pop. 17,189, of whom 8642 were free, and 8547 slaves.

EDGECOTT, ĕj'kott, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

EDGECOTT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 6 miles N.N.E. of Banbury. In the Wars of the Roses the adherents of Edward IV. were defeated here.

EDGECUMBE BAY, in Eastern Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S., lon. 147° 30' E.

EDGECUMBE MOUNT, a picturesque hill of England, in Devonshire, on the Tamar, opposite Plymouth, on which is the beautiful seat of the Mount Edgecumbe family.

EDGEFIELD, ĕj'feeld, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EDGEFIELD, a district in the western part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, has an area of 1540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Saluda River, and drained by the sources of Edisto and Little Saluda Rivers. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil productive. In 1850 the district produced 25,850 bales of cotton, 1,355,480 bushels of corn, and 285,926 bushels of oats. The quantities of corn and oats were the greatest raised by any one district in the state, and the quantity of cotton was not exceeded by any excepting Abbeville. The streams furnish abundant motive-power. The Savannah River is navigable by steamboats to the southern part of the district; the South Carolina Railroad has its western terminus in it, and the Greenville and Columbia Railroad passes near the northern border. Capital, Edgefield Court-House. Pop. 39,262, of whom 16,537 were free, and 22,725 slaves.

EDGEFIELD, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

EDGEFIELD, a pleasant village of Davidson co., Tennessee, on the right bank of Cumberland River, opposite Nashville. It contains a handsome church, 2 schools, and a manufactory of lard oil and candles. The village was commenced about 1840. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 56 miles W. by S. of Columbia. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, which is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton. The village has 3 or 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and above 1000 inhabitants.

EDGEHILL, an elevated ridge in England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles N.W. of Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the Vale of Red Horse, so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.

EDGEHILL, in England, co. of Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool, which it adjoins, and with which its population is united. The Liverpool Botanic Garden is situated here.

EDGE HILL, a post-office of King George co., Virginia.

EDGEWARE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

EDGEWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

EDGEWORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. and 6¾ miles E.S.E. of Longford. It was the residence of R. L. Edgeworth, Esq., and his gifted daughter.

EDGINGTON, ĕj'ing-ton a small post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois.

EDGMOND, ĕj'mond, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

EDGMONT, a post-township on the N.W. border of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Chester. Pop. 623.

EDGTON, ĕj'ton, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

EDIN, a village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the railroad from Springfield to Loudonville, about 30 miles N. of Columbus.

EDINA. See EDINBURGH.

EDINA, a post-village and township, capital of Knox co., Missouri, on the South Fabius River, 125 miles N. of Jefferson City. Pop. 163.

EDINBOROUGH, a post-borough of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Conniattee Creek, 20 miles S. of Erie, is situated in a fine grazing region. A plank-road connects it with Meadville.

EDINBURG, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 25 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 93.

EDINBURG, a post-township, of Saratoga co., New York, 45 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1336.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

EDINBURG, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Assunpink Creek, 8 miles E. of Trenton.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

EDINBURG, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi, 76 miles N.E. of Jackson.

EDINBURG, a post-village and port of entry of Cameron co., Texas, on the Rio Grande. It has a custom-house and several stores. Pop. about 600.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Garrard co., Kentucky.

EDINBURG, a post-village and township of Portage co., Ohio, about 140 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1101.

EDINBURG, a village of Wayne co., Ohio, 80 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 250.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

EDINBURG, a thriving post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the Blue River, and on the Madison and Indiana Railroad, at the terminus of the Shelbyville Branch Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. The river furnishes abundant water-power.

EDINBURG, a village of Grundy co., Missouri.

EDINBURG, a village of Scotland co., Missouri, about 140 miles N. of Jefferson City.

EDINBURG, a post-village in Jones co., Iowa, 45 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

EDINBURG CENTRE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 45 miles N.W. of Albany.

EDINBURGH, ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh, EDINBURGHSHIRE, ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh-shir, or MID-LOTHIAN, mid-lo'thee-an, a county situated in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth. Area, 358 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 259,435. The S.E. part of the county is intersected by the Moorfoot Hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of greywacké or lower silurian formation. From the S.W. the Pentland range runs towards the N.E., composed of porphyry, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Frith of Forth southward, and are continued by the greenstone and basaltic elevations of the Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat, and Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethey, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1802 feet above the sea. From the S. the county gradually slopes towards the borders of the Frith, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Water of Leith, the Esk, the Almond, and the Tyne. The greater part of the county belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. Sandstone of a very superior quality abounds, and is extensively quarried at Craigleith, Granton, and Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Colebton, and Burdiehouse. No metal is wrought except iron, which exists as ironstone in the coal strata. The county is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. There are extensive paper mills on the Esk and Water of Leith, and several distilleries, breweries, and potteries, but no other manufactures of importance. The Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British, Caledonian, and Edinburgh and Northern Railways traverse the county. Capital, Edinburgh. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts, at the period of the Roman conquest, was formed into the province of *Valentia*. The country was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the north of England, and by them chiefly retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcom II.

EDINBURGH, ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh or ĕd'in-brŭh (L. *Edinburgum*, or *Edina*; Celtic, *Dunedin*; Fr. *Edimbourg*, ā'dăn'boor'; It. *Edinburgo*, ā'din-boor'go,) the metropolis of Scotland, a royal and parliamentary borough, capital of the above county, about 1½ miles from the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, 42 miles E. by N. of Glasgow, and 332 miles N.W. of London. Lat. (observatory) 55° 57′ 24″ N., lon. 3° 11′ W. The city stands on three parallel ridges, of considerable elevation, lying E. and W., and is remarkable for the general excellence and elegance of its buildings. It is divided into an Old Town and New Town. The former occupies the central and highest ridge; the loftiness of the houses here, rising in huge, dark, irregular masses, along the edges and on the steep slopes of the acclivities, add greatly to its picturesque appearance; but, like most old towns, it is exceedingly irregular in the arrangement of its streets. The New Town occupies a ridge of much broader crest and less abrupt ascent, to the N. of the Old Town, from which it is separated by a deep hollow, formerly filled with water, and called the North Loch. The houses here are built of a beautiful white freestone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity, and are remarkably handsome, while many of the squares, crescents, circuses, &c. are truly magnificent. On the S. of the Old Town, and separated from it by a hollow, stands the remaining portion of the city. With the exception of a few unimportant streets, this is also comparatively a new town; but without any of the pretensions or elegancies of the other. About a quarter of a mile further S. is the handsome suburb of Newington. The entire city is about 1½ miles in length, and the same in breadth, with a circumference of about 5½ miles. The principal street in the Old Town is that which occupies the crest of the ridge, bearing, at different points, the names of Canongate, Netherbow, High street, Lawn Market, and Castle Hill. It is upwards of 1 mile in length, rising gradually, with a regular and steep incline, from a small plain at the E. end of the town, on which stands the Palace of Holyrood, and terminating in the huge rock on which the castle is built, 443 feet above the sea level. The appearance of this street is rendered exceedingly imposing by the loftiness and antique aspect of the houses with which it is lined, many of them ranging from five to seven stories in front, and several more in the rear. The streets in the New Town most worthy of notice are Prince's street, George street, and Queen street, all running parallel to each other. Prince's street extends along the edge of the hollow which separates the New Town from the Old. Being built only on the N. side, a magnificent view of the Old Town, with its lordly castle towering high and darkly on its rocky ridge, and of the intervening valley, is obtained, rendering it one of the most delightful promenades of which any city can boast. At the E. extremity of this street is the Calton Hill, a rocky eminence studded with monuments, and having a broad verdant summit, commanding a beautiful view of the Frith of Forth, with its shipping and surrounding shores. On the S. side of the town are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded with trees and walks for the recreation of the inhabitants, upwards of 1½ miles in circumference; adjoining the Meadows are Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, of uneven surface, much frequented by the golf-players of Edinburgh. From the higher parts of the Links, which overlook the beautifully situated village of Morningside, a view is obtained of the Pentland Hills, and of the intervening valley or strath, with the romantic hills of Braid, rendered classical by Sir Walter Scott. Beyond the E. extremity of the town a huge belt of precipitous rock, called Salisbury Crags, rises to the height of many hundred feet from the deep valley below. Immediately behind, a conical hill, with a narrow, rocky summit, called Arthur's Seat, towers above the Crags, attaining an elevation of 796 feet. A broad pathway winds along the face of the Crags, and a carriage drive leads round the entire hill; many points from both afford prospects of unrivalled beauty and splendor.

Public Buildings, Monuments, Statues, &c.—In the Old Town the most remarkable, and, next to Holyrood, the most interesting public building is the Castle, the position of which has already been described. It is composed chiefly of a cluster of irregular buildings, begirt with embrasured walls, excepting on the S. side, where a lofty, antique-looking edifice rises sheer from the face of the rock, which it emulates in grandeur and sternness of aspect, overlooking the Grass Market. The fortress contains accommodation for 2000 soldiers, and the armory space for 30,000 stand of arms. On a small flagged area, occupying the highest summit of the Castle, and called the bomb battery, stands conspicuously a huge piece of ancient ordnance called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, cask-fashion, and believed to have been forged at Mons, in Flanders, A. D. 1486. In an apartment in the Castle is kept the ancient regalia of Scotland, found in the year 1818 in an old oaken chest, where they had lain undiscovered for upwards of a century. They consist of a crown, sceptre, and sword of state. At the E. end of the lofty range of ancient buildings on the S.E. side of the castle a small room is pointed out, in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., June 19, 1566. This castle was anciently called *Castrum Puellarum*, the "Camp of the Maidens," on account, as tradition has it, of its having been the place of residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings previous to their marriage. On the esplanade in front of the Castle stands a bronze statue of the late Duke of York, and a little lower down, on the face of the acclivity, the house in which Ramsay, the poet, died.

The Palace of Holyrood, or Holyrood House, as it is more generally called, is situated, as already mentioned, at the lower or eastern extremity of the street leading to the Castle. It is of a quadrangular form, with a central court 94 feet square. The front is flanked by two castellated circular towers at either end, and between them, in the centre, is the entrance gate. No part of the present palace is older than the time of James V., (1528,) while the greater portion of it dates only from the time of Charles II. In the N.W. angle of the building are the apartments which were occupied by Queen Mary, nearly in the same state in which they were left by that unfortunate princess. The palace was twice partially destroyed by fire, first by the English during the minority of Queen Mary, and afterwards by the soldiery of Cromwell. On the area in front stands a statue of Queen Victoria, in freestone, by Ritchie.

Adjoining the palace on the N. side, are the ruins of the chapel belonging to the Abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I., the only portion of that establishment now remaining. In this chapel, Queen Mary was married to Lord Darnley, July 29, 1565, and in its S.E. corner are deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V., and Magdalen his queen, Henry, Lord Darnley, and other illustrious

and noble personages. It is still used as a place of sepulture by families of distinction. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors is attached to this abbey, extending over Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and for a considerable distance E., including, altogether, a space of about 5 miles in circumference.

The Cathedral of St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, situate in High street, is a large ancient edifice in later Gothic style, of no great beauty, but having, on the whole, rather an imposing appearance. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643, by the Committee of Estates of Parliament, the Commission of the Church, and the English Commissioners. It contains three separate places of worship: and the monument of the Regent Murray, assassinated at Linlithgow in 1569: his remains, along with those of the Marquis of Montrose, are interred within the church. The entire building is 206 feet in length, by 110 in breadth. On a commanding situation at the top of High street, stands Victoria or Assembly Hall, a magnificent new structure in the decorated Gothic style. Its elegant spire rises to the height of 241 feet, and is seen from all points, a conspicuous and beautiful object. Here the General Assembly of the Established Church meet annually in May. It is used also as a place of worship. Adjoining St. Giles' Church is an open area called Parliament Square, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1686. At the S.W. corner of the square is the entrance to the Parliament House, the various higher courts of law, and the Advocates' Library. The Parliament House, now known by the name of the Outer House, is the place in which the Scottish Parliament met before the Union. It is a magnificent hall, 122 feet long, by 49 feet broad, with a lofty open timber roof, and contains marble statues of Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, and Lord President Blair. The only other buildings of any note in the Old Town are the Tron Church, founded in 1637; the County Hall, containing the sheriff courts; the Royal Exchange, founded in 1753; the New Corn Exchange in the Grass Market; and the Bank of Scotland.

Dean Bridge, a noble structure thrown across a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Water of Leith, connects the ridge on which the New Town stands, with the country to the N. of it. Its height to the top of the parapet is 109 feet above the bed of the river. There are 4 arches, each 96 feet span. The Physicians' Hall, in Queen street, lately erected, is a handsome edifice, embellished by colossal figures in front. The Assembly Rooms and Music Hall, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Commercial Banks, the Western Bank, the British Linen Company's Bank, and sundry others, are all elegant, and some of them ornate structures. The Register Office, or General Register-house of Scotland, at the E. end of Prince's street, forms a square of 200 feet, surmounted by a dome 50 feet in diameter, and contains upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. On the elevated platform in front is erected a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by John Steele. The Theatre-Royal, General Post-office, and Stamp-office, are substantial edifices. The Jail and Bridewell, a cluster of castellated buildings, surrounded by a high wall, on a rocky ledge of the Calton Hill, was founded in 1815, and opened for the reception of prisoners in 1817, when the old jail, poetically called the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," was taken down, and its inmates removed to the new prison, now the only one in Edinburgh. There are a number of other handsome edifices in the New Town which do not come under the designation of public buildings, such as the New Club in Prince's street, finely situated opposite the Castle, &c.

Churches, &c.—Besides St. Giles', the Tron, and Victoria Hall, already adverted to, Edinburgh possesses 23 churches in connection with the Established Church, of which St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's may be specified as elegant buildings. There are 25 Free Churches, the finest, in an architectural point of view, being Free St. George's, and the Free High Church, the latter forming part of the New College buildings. There are 15 United Presbyterian, and 8 Episcopalian; of the latter, St. John's, in Prince's street, and St. George's, in York Place, are very elegant Gothic structures. The other places of worship include 6 Baptist, 3 Methodist, 3 Congregationalist, 2 Original Seceders, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, with places of meeting for Glassites, Friends, Jews, &c. The Greyfriars' Church-yard, attached to the Old and New Greyfriars' Churches, burned down in 1845, is noteworthy from the numerous remarkable personages interred in it, among whom are George Buchanan, the historian; Alexander Henderson, moderator of the Glasgow Assembly of 1639; Sir George McKenzie, well known as "bluidy McKenzie," a celebrated lawyer in the time of Charles II.; Dr. Pitcairn; Maclaurin, the mathematician; Allan Ramsay, the poet; Robertson, the historian, &c. In this church-yard are also interred many who suffered martyrdom during the times of the persecution; and here, on the top of the grave-stones, the National Covenant was signed in 1638.

The most remarkable, and by far the most elegant of the public monuments of Edinburgh, is that erected to Sir Walter Scott, on the S. side of Prince's street. It is in the form of an elaborate Gothic cross, 200 feet high, being a composition from Melrose Abbey, designed by George M. Kemp. A marble sitting figure of the novelist and poet, by Steele, occupies the platform of the monument, and over it the groined arches form a canopy. On Calton Hill are the monuments to Admiral Nelson; Dugald Stewart, the metaphysician; Playfair, the mathematician; and the National Monument, intended to be a literal reproduction of the Parthenon, to commemorate those who fell at Waterloo, and in the different engagements by sea and land during the last war with France, but for the want of funds, its progress was arrested, when only 12 columns for the W. end of the edifice has been erected, so that it now appears like a ruined temple, and imparts to Calton Hill an aspect somewhat resembling the Acropolis of Athens. The other noteworthy monuments in the city are those to the poet Burns; Hume, the historian; and Lord Melville; with bronze statues of the Earl of Hopetoun, George IV., and William Pitt; the last two by Chantrey.

Education, Science, &c.—Considered simply as a centre of learning, Edinburgh is the most distinguished town in the British Empire. The Edinburgh Review has long ranked among the most able journals in Europe. The University of Edinburgh is especially celebrated, having included among its professors men distinguished in almost every department of science and literature. The building of the university, situated on the N. side of the town, in Nicolson street, occupies a large and somewhat heavy-looking quadrangular edifice, with a spacious court in the centre, founded in 1789, the university itself having been founded in 1582. The E. front is adorned with a portico, supported by Doric columns, 26 feet in height. There are 32 professors in 4 faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and the arts. The average annual number of students is about 1200. The library is a magnificent room, 198 feet in length, by 50 in breadth, and above 50 in height. It contains about 100,000 volumes. The museum comprises a rich collection of specimens in the various departments of natural history. A little S. of the university is the Royal College of Surgeons, an elegant modern building of the Ionic order; it has a valuable museum. The New or Free Church College occupies an elegant structure in the Tudor style, situated in the Old Town, at the head of the Earthen Mound, having professors in the theological, moral, and natural sciences; and attached to it is an excellent library and a museum. In the New Town, at the foot of the Earthen Mound, and fronting Prince's street, stands the Royal Institution, erected for the accommodation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and for the Board of Trustees, instituted in 1727, for encouraging trade and manufactures in Scotland, and for the Royal Institution, having for its object the promotion of the fine arts. It is a Grecian edifice, with an exterior peristyle of Doric columns, and a fine octastyle portico in front, three columns in depth, supporting a pediment. The building is surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria in stone, and is justly considered one of the finest structures in the metropolis. The Edinburgh High School, a splendid Doric edifice, 270 feet in length, is situated a little E. of the prison; and on Calton Hill, above it, stands the Royal Astronomical Observatory. The other more prominent educational institutions are the Edinburgh Academy, and the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, established for the purpose of affording education to pupils destined to serve in the army, navy, or East India Company's service; and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. There are also several public seminaries, and a number of schools for the education of the poorer classes, two normal schools, Heriot Schools, seven in number, and the School of Arts, established in 1821, for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen in the elements of scientific knowledge. The societies and institutions for the promotion of science and other branches of knowledge are exceedingly numerous. Besides the Royal College of Surgeons, above mentioned, the principal are the Royal College of Physicians, incorporated in 1681; the Highland Society, instituted in 1785, for the promotion of agricultural improvements in Scotland; the Royal Society; the Astronomical Society; the Society of Antiquaries, established by royal charter in 1780; the Medico-Chirurgical Society; the Royal Medical Society; the Wernerian, the Botanical, and the Speculative Societies. Adjoining the Parliament House, with which it has a communication, is the Advocates' Library, containing the largest and most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 150,000 volumes, and the manuscripts to 1700. In an adjoining building is the Signet Library, belonging to the Writers to Her Majesty's Signet, containing about 50,000 volumes. There are 5 other public libraries in the city, and 3 public gardens connected with scientific objects—the Zoological Gardens, the Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden, and the Royal Botanic Garden, all situated in the N.E. environs of the city.

Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions.—Few cities of

equal extent are possessed of more numerous and more magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions. Many of the edifices built for these institutions are among the finest in the city, and resemble rather ducal palaces than receptacles for orphans or the children of indigent parents. Among these may be mentioned the Infirmary, situated near the College, as one of the most prominent. It is a spacious edifice, built in 1736, containing 400 beds; a surgical hospital, fever hospital, and lock hospital, occupying separate buildings, are connected with it. Heriot's Hospital, on the S. side of the city, founded by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI., is a fine old Elizabethan structure, designed by Inigo Jones, and one of his finest works. The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of poor boys, the sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh; and the surplus funds are employed in establishing and maintaining free schools in various parts of the city. Another large and exceedingly elegant structure, of quite recent erection, is Donaldson's Hospital, in the W. part of the city; it is a Tudor building, and intended to maintain 200 poor boys and girls. Of the numerous other hospitals and benevolent institutions, many of which have handsome and extensive buildings, the following may be specified:—George Watson's Hospital, John Watson's Hospital, Gillespie's Hospital, and the Orphan Hospital. Besides these, there are the Lying-in Hospital, the Asylum for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the City Work-house, the Canongate Charity Work-house, and the West Kirk Poor-house, at the W. end of the city: the House of Refuge, the House of Industry, and the Night Asylum for the Houseless. There are also many public dispensaries, where medicine and medical attendance are gratuitously afforded to the poor.

Courts of Law, &c.—Edinburgh is the seat of the Supreme Courts of Scotland. The principal of these is the Court of Session, composed of 13 judges, each of whom is distinguished by the title of lord. They are formed into two divisions of 7 and 6, and sit in separate apartments, forming distinct courts, but on important occasions unite. From these divisions there are 5 judges detached, 2 from the one, and 3 from the other, called Lords Ordinary, who sit in judgment in separate apartments, and before one or other of whom all cases must be tried in the first instance; but a right of appeal lies to the division before whose ordinary the case has been tried, and ultimately to the House of Lords. The Court of Session tries all questions affecting civil rights, and decides not only on the law of the case, but also in matters of equity. They also constitute the Teind Court, which is held for the settlement of all civil matters relating to the church. The Court of Justiciary, or supreme criminal court, instituted in 1672, is composed of the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and 5 lords commissioners. All criminal causes come before this court at the instance of the Lord Advocate, who is the public prosecutor. The inferior courts are the Sheriff Court, the Justice of Peace Court, and Small Debt Court. The College of Justice, established by James V. in 1532, consists of all members connected with the Supreme Courts. They enjoy several privileges, and are exempt from some of the city taxes. The Faculty of Advocates, presided over by a dean, is an association of barristers who have the privilege of pleading causes before the Court of Session, or any other courts of record. The Writers to the Signet are an incorporated body, the members of which are qualified to conduct cases before the Supreme Courts, and have the exclusive privilege of subscribing the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland. Solicitors before the Supreme Courts are a society of lawyers who also practise before the courts, but with inferior privileges to those of the Writers to the Signet.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures of Edinburgh are neither extensive nor important: ale brewing, for which it has been famous for upwards of 200 years, is the principal. There were lately 26 breweries in the city, whose annual consumption of malt amounted, altogether, to 329,606 bushels. Shawl-making, coach-building, type and iron founding, soap, and candle making, are carried on to a considerable extent; and also the making of various kinds of machinery, generally of the smaller class. Glass-painting and staining are also prosecuted to some extent, and with much success. Edinburgh is the head-quarters of the book-trade in Scotland, and as a literary mart it is the second town in the United Kingdom, being in this respect excelled only by London. The manufacture of linen was at one time an important branch of industry here, but is now nearly extinct.

Municipal Government, &c.—The affairs of the city are conducted by a lord provost, magistrates, and council, elected by the citizens, according to the Burgh Reform Act. The council consists of 33 members, 31 of whom are returned by the five wards into which the city is divided; the dean of guild, elected by the guildry; and the trades' convener, elected by the incorporated trades. The lord provost is high sheriff and lord-lieutenant within the city and liberties. The streets are lighted with gas. The supply of water, which is frequently found inadequate, especially in dry seasons, is obtained from a large reservoir, formed in a gorge of the Pentland Hills, at the distance of between 6 and 7 miles. A further supply is about to be brought from the Bevilaw Springs, about 8 miles S.W. from the city.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh are, to a great extent, persons of independent property, annuitants, &c., and include a larger proportion of the more liberally educated classes than any other town in the United Kingdom. It has also become the central point of several important railways—the Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British, and Granton lines have their termini in the low ground between the Old and New Town, W. of the North Bridge; the Caledonian has its terminus in the western, and the Dalkeith Mineral Line in the eastern part of the city; and the Union Canal furnishes an additional means of transit for goods to the W. of Scotland. Leith (which see) is the port of Edinburgh, and may almost be said to form a suburb of it.

Name and History.—The name Edinburgh ("Edwin's Castle or fort") is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, who, in the seventh century, possessed the southern part of Scotland, and who is alleged to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. It was anciently written EDWINESBURG or EDWINESBURCH. The Gaelic name *Dun Edin* or *Dunedin*, is merely a translation of the Saxon name; while its poetical name, *Edina*, was introduced by George Buchanan. Edinburgh, according to Chalmers, first attained the dignity of a capital in the time of James V., the principal town of Scotland previous to that period having been Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. It was, however, a place of considerable importance long prior to this, having been recognised as a burgh by David I. in 1128. In 1215, Alexander II. held here his first parliament: and 20 years later, a provincial synod was convened in the city by the pope's legate. It suffered from the successive attacks of the English during the wars of independence; and was all burned down, excepting the Castle, by Richard II. in 1385. The town was rebuilt under shelter of the Castle, and for a long period was confined to the central ridge. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the city was walled, and the southern loch or morass being drained, became the seat of the Cowgate and Grass Market, in which the wealthier class of the community took up their residence. In 1513, Edinburgh was visited by the plague; and in 1532 the College of Justice was established. It was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the Earl of Hertford; but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On the 3d of December, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the the city; and during the remainder of the sixteenth century it was the scene of numerous interesting events, including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Canongate. On the 28th of February, 1638, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favor of his son, Cromwell invaded their country, and took Edinburgh Castle. It remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration, which was followed by the memorable religious persecution in Scotland, carried on under the auspices of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., during which the Grass Market, the common place of execution, where so many of the Presbyterian Protestants suffered martyrdom, became the most notable place in the city. In 1736, John Portoous, captain of the city guards, having been reprieved by Queen Caroline (then regent) from a sentence of death, pronounced upon him for ordering the guard to fire upon the multitude assembled to witness the execution of a smuggler, by which six people were killed and eleven severely wounded,—was forcibly taken out of prison by the populace, carried to the Grass Market, and there hanged upon a dyer's pole. In 1745, the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The only other event in the history of Edinburgh sufficiently momentous to be noted here took place May 18, 1843, when the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, then holding its annual meeting in St. Andrew's Church, was severed by the secession of 203 of its members, who, retiring to Tanfield Hall, Canonmills, formed themselves, with the addition of other seceding ministers and elders, into the first General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Edinburgh returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Registered electors, in 1850, 5020. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1841, 138,182; in 1851, 138,015.

EDINBURGH, NEW, a seaport of South America, province, and 118 miles E.S.E. of Panama, on the Gulf of Darien.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

EDINFIELD, a village of Irwin co., Georgia.

EDINGHALL or EDINGALE, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Derby.

EDINGLY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EDINGTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Westbury. The bishops of Salisbury had formerly a palace here, which was destroyed, in 1450, by the populace, who dragged the bishop from the altar and stoned him to death. Bratton Hill, in this parish, has a Danish encampment, which was taken by King Alfred. The figure of a white horse, cut on the side of the hill, is supposed to commemorate this victory.

EDINGTON, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.

EDISTO, a river of South Carolina, formed by the union of the North Edisto and South Edisto. The former rises near the western extremity of Lexington district, and flows S.E. to Orangeburg Court House, where it turns southward and unites with the other branch a few miles W. of Branchville. The South Edisto rises in Edgefield district, and flows along the boundary between Orangeburg and Barnwell districts to the junction. The main stream flows S.E. and S. until it enters the Atlantic by two channels, called the North and South Edisto Inlets, between which Edisto Island is situated.

EDISTO, a post-office, Lexington district, South Carolina.

EDISTO ISLAND, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

EDISTO MILLS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

EDITH-WESTON or EDWESTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

EDLASTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

EDLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. Here are the remains of an old castle.

EDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

EDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

EDLIPO, ăd'le-po', a picturesque town of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, 32 miles S.W. of Aleppo, on one of the routes from that city to the S. Pop. 2500.

EDMESTON, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, 18 miles W. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1885.

EDMONDBYERS, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

EDMONDS, a township of Washington co., Maine, 80 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 446.

EDMONDS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

EDMONDSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

EDMONDSON, a county in the south-west central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 225 square miles. It is intersected by Greene River, bounded on the W. by Bear Creek, and also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is generally undulating and in some parts hilly; the soil is fertile. The county is occupied by extensive beds of stone coal and cavernous limestone; the latter formation contains the celebrated Mammouth Cave, a description of which will be found under the head of KENTUCKY. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Captain John Edmondson, who fell at the battle of River Raisin. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. 4088, of whom 3763 were free, and 325 slaves.

EDMONDTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

EDMONSTONE, an island of Hindostan, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly. Lat. 21° 32' N., lon. 88° 20' E. From a mere half-tide sandbank, this alluvial phenomenon rapidly became an island of 2 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, covered with shrubs, and affording a supply of fresh water; in 1817 a tripod was erected on it as a sea-mark for ships, and in 1820 it was adopted as a marine station. But it has been as rapidly demolished as it was formed, by the encroachments of the sea, being now without a particle of vegetation, and nearly covered by the sea at high tides.

EDMONTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the London and Cambridge Railway, and the Kerr River, 8 miles N. of London. It has a large ancient chapel, and considerable trade in timber by the River Lea.

EDMONTON, a fortified village of British North America; lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W. It is built of red earth, enclosed by high pickets, and entered by battlemented gateways. Its vicinity is rich in coal and other minerals.

EDMONTON, a post-village of Barren co., Kentucky, 114 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

EDMUND'S-BURY. See BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

EDNAM or EDENHAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Eden, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Kelso. It has an obelisk to the memory of Thomson, "poet of the Seasons," who was born in the manse of Ednam, A.D. 1700.

EDNEYVILLE, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

EDOLO, ĕ'do-lo, a village of Lombardy, 44 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 2000.

EDOM, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

EDOM, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

EDRAY, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

EDREI, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

EDROM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

EDSALLVILLE, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 125 miles N. of Harrisburg.

EDSTONE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

EDWALTON, ĕd-wôl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

EDWARDS, a county in the E.N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 200 square miles. The Wabash River touches its south-eastern extremity; the Little Wabash flows through the western part, and Bon Pas Creek forms its eastern boundary. The surface presents a succession of rolling prairies and forests, and the soil is good. A plank-road extends from the Wabash River to Albion, the county seat. Named in honor of Ninian Edwards, governor of the territory of Illinois. Pop. 3524.

EDWARDS, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Oswegatchie River, 22 miles S.S.W. of Canton. Pop. 1023.

EDWARDSBURG, a thriving post-village of Cass co., Michigan, on Pleasant Lake, 140 miles S.W. of Lansing. It is pleasantly situated on the border of a rich prairie, and was settled about 1835.

EDWARDS' DEPOT, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

EDWARDSPORT, a post-village in Knox co., Indiana, on the W. bank of the West Fork of White River, 40 miles S. by E. of Terre Haute.

EDWARDSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EDWARDSTOWN, a village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 54 miles S.E. of Montreal.

EDWARDSVILLE, or THE NARROWS, a post-village in the township of Morristown, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the N. side of Black Lake, about 18 mile S.S.W. of Ogdensburg. A ferry to cross Black Lake from this point, was established many years ago, but not licensed till 1851. It has several times been proposed to construct a bridge across the lake, which is here narrow, and is divided near the middle by an island. A Union Church was erected in the village in 1847, by the joint industry of the Presbyterians and Methodists.

EDWARDSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 80 miles S.W. of Columbus.

EDWARDSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Madison co., Illinois, on the Cahokia Creek, 14 miles S. by W. of Springfield. It is pleasantly situated in a highly productive district. It contains a United States land office several churches, and an academy.

EDWESTON, a parish of England. See EDITH-WESTON.

EDWIN-LOACH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

EDWIN-RALPH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EDWINSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EDWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedfordshire.

EDZELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Brechin. It has ruins of a stately castle, and several Druidical remains.

EE, ā, or EA, ā'ā, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 18 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 980.

EECHANKÚ, a town of India, presidency of Bengal, 103 miles S.S.E. of Patna.

EECKEREN, ā'ker-en, a town of Belgium, 4 miles N. of Antwerp. Pop. 3954.

EECLOO, ā klō', or ECCLOO, ĕk-klō' a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the post-road between Ghent and Bruges, 12 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 9151. It has a town-hall, ancient convent, prison, several churches, numerous schools, and manufactures of woollens, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries, and salt refineries.

EEDE, a village of Holland. See EDE.

EEDILABAD, ee'dil-ā bād', or IDULABAD, ee'dul-ā-bād', a small walled town of Hindostan, province of Candeish, on the Poorna, lat. 21° 7' N., lon. 76° 8' E.

EEGHOLM, (ā'gholm,) GREAT and LITTLE, 2 small islands of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ miles W. of Seeland.

EEJMET, ee'mūt', a small town of Sinde, near the Indus, 17 miles S.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 55' N., lon. 68° 56' E.

EEL, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 2251.

EELCHEE or EELCHI. See KHOTEN.

EEL CREEK, rises in the southern part of Trinity county, in the N.W. portion of California, and running in a N.W. course, falls into the Pacific in about 40° 40' N. lat.

EELDE, ail'deh, a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 10 miles N. of Assen, and connected with Groningen by a canal. Pop. 700.

EELEE, ELE, ILI, ee'lee', GOOLDJA, or GOULDJA, gool'jā, written also GULDSCHA, (Chinese, *Hoei-yuan-tching*, hoā'-yoo-ăn'-ching',) a city of the Chinese Empire, in Soongaria, capital of a district of its own name, on the right bank of Eelee River. Lat. 43° 46' N., lon. 82° 30' E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, and contains barracks, forts, granaries, and public offices for the use of government: and is a place of banishment for Chinese criminals. Outside the town are the barracks for the troops. It carries on a considerable trade with China through the cities in the province of Kansoo, and also with other towns. Pop. 75,000.

EELEE, or ILI, ee'lee', a river of Asia, rising about lat. 42° N. and lon. 81° E., in the mountains of Thian-Shan-Nan-Loo,

flows N.E., and then turns N.N.W., passing the city of Eelee, and falling into Lake Tengheez, or Balkash, on the frontier of Siberia, after a course of above 300 miles.

EEL RIVER, (*Shoxmaque* of the Indians,) of Indiana, rises in Allen county, and flowing south-westward about 100 miles, enters the Wabash at Logansport. It is a rapid stream, and furnishes abundant water-power. The average width, for a distance of 60 miles, is near 50 yards. *Shoxmaque* signifies "slippery fish."

EEL RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Boone county, and, flowing first S.W. and then S.E., enters the West Fork of White River about 5 miles above Bloomfield, in Greene county. The whole length is estimated at 100 miles, and the average width of its lower part at 50 or 60 yards.

EEL RIVER, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

EEL RIVER, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 572.

EEL RIVER, township, Hendricks co., Indiana. Pop. 1346.

EELS, eelz, EELEEYATS or ILIYATS, ee'lee-yäts', a name applied to the wandering tribes of Persia, and also to those who are employed in the pearl-fishery. They disclaim connection with the old Persian stock, and preserve their peculiar habits and customs. Their communities usually consist of 20 or 30 families. The men have well-made, powerful frames, piercing black eyes, noses generally inclined to be aquiline, frequent overhanging thick moustachios, which, united with black, bushy beards, almost entirely conceal their dark brown skins. Their appearance is altogether strongly characteristic of health, hardihood, and independence. The women, when young, are often handsome; their complexion is of a delicate nut-brown hue, eyes dark and expressive, nose well formed, the mouth small, and adorned with beautiful teeth, and the expression of the countenance full of good humor. All these attractions, however, soon disappear as they advance in life; their skins become parched and withered. When aged, they become the most shrivelled and repulsive-looking hags it is possible to imagine.

EEM, aim, a river of Holland, originates in numerous streamlets, which rise in Gelderland, and unite near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows N.W. to its outlet in Zuyder Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

EEMNES, aim'nes, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, near the Eem, 8 miles N.N.W. of Amersfoort. Pop. 1336.

EERSEL, air'sĕl or EERZEL, air'zĕl, a village of Holland, 8 miles S.W. of Eindhoven. Pop. 270.

EESAUGHUR, a town and strong fort, Hindostan, 100 miles W.S.W. of Gwalior.

EESEAH SOMAULEE or SOMAULI, a powerful tribe in East Africa, who inhabit the territory of Adel, on the coast of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. They lead a wandering life, roving from place to place, wherever they can find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Few of them wear any clothing, excepting a leather apron. They are armed with spear, shield, bows, and arrows. Their arrows are poisoned. They are held in great dread by their neighbors, the Danakils, who describe them as thieves, and murderers. See ADEL.

EFAT, a province of Shoa, Abyssinia. See ABYSSINIA.

EFBE, ĕf'bā', an island in the Malay Archipelago, near the S. coast of Mysol; lat. 2° 12' S., lon. 130° E., about 5 or 6 miles in length. Birds of paradise migrate hither during certain seasons, and are caught by the natives, who dry them in their feathers, and send them to Europe.

EFENECHTYD, ĕf-en-ĕn'tid, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

EFFERDING, äf'fer-ding', a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 miles W. of Lintz, with an old stronghold of the Princes of Starkemberg. Pop. 1300.

EFFINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3½ miles S.W. of Leatherhead. Its village, formerly a large town, gives title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

EFFINGHAM, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 480 square miles. It is situated between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, which respectively form its boundaries on the E. and W.; the former separates it from South Carolina. The county is also drained by Ebenezer Creek. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests of pine and cypress; the soil is sandy, and, with small exceptions, unproductive. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad. Named in honor of Lord Effingham, a British officer, who resigned his commission rather than take arms against the American colonies. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 2864, of whom 2016 were free, and 1848 slaves.

EFFINGHAM, a county in Illinois, situated towards the S.E. part of the state, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Little Wabash River. The surface is nearly level, and is divided almost equally between prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Mines of copper, iron and lead have recently been discovered here. The railroad between St. Louis and Terre Haute, when finished, will pass through the county, also the Central Railroad leading to Chicago. The Little Wabash River affords water-power. Capital, Ewington. Pop. 3799.

EFFINGHAM, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 55 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1252.

EFFINGHAM, a post-village in Darlington district, South Carolina.

EFFINGHAM FALLS, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, about 55 miles N.E. of Concord.

EFFORT, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

EFIRD'S MILLS, a post-office of Stanley co., North Carolina.

EGA, ä'gä, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 7 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra.

EGA, ä'gä, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the Teffé, near the Amazon. Pop. chiefly Indians, who cultivate manioc, rice, maize, cocoa, and sarsaparilla, in which they trade by barter.

EGADI. See ÆGADES.

EGBELL, ĕg'bĕll', a market-town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co., and 53 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the Sirkovi, not far above its junction with the March. Pop. 2860.

EGDEAN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EGEA (or EJEA) DE LOS CABALLEROS, ä-kä'dä dä loce kä-bäl-yä'roce, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3082.

EGEDESMINDE, ĕg'e-dus-min'deh, a district of North Greenland, comprising numerous islands. It was named from Hans-Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

EGELN, ä'ghein, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2800.

EGELSHOFEN, ä'ghels-hō'fen, or EGOLSHOFEN, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, in a beautiful district surrounded by vineyards, 3 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1286.

EGENBURG, ä'ghen-bŏŏrg', or EGGENBURG, ĕg'ghen-bŏŏrg', a walled town of Lower Austria, in a valley at the W. foot of the Mannhartsberg, 33 miles N.W. of Vienna. Fine amethysts are often found in the vicinity, and the whole district is rich in monuments of the Middle Ages. Pop. 1662.

EGENHAUSEN, ä'ghen-how'zen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 5 miles W. of Nagold. Pop. 1053.

EGER, ä'ger or ä'gher, a river of East Germany, joins the Elbe 33 miles N.N.W. of Prague, after a course of 125 miles.

EGER, (Bohemian *Cheb*, kĕb,) a frontier town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 92 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 10,500. It is built on a rock, and was formerly an important fortress. In its old castle, in 1634, the principal friends of Wallenstein were put to death, while Wallenstein himself was assassinated in a house in the market-place. Eger has some handsome buildings, including the town-hall and parish church, college, barracks, numerous schools, and hospitals, and manufactures of chintz, cotton fabrics, and woollens. Near it are the baths of Franzenbrunnen.

EGER, a town of Hungary. See ERLAU.

EGERDIR, ĕg'er-deer', a lake and town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, 15 miles N.E. of Isbarta. The lake, 27 miles in length from N. to S., greatest breadth, 10 miles, is highly picturesque, and communicates at its N. end with Lake Hoiran. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52' N., lon. 31° 6' E., at the foot of a high cliff, and with a castle on a promontory in the lake. From 500 to 600 houses, all Turkish.

EGERI, ä'gher-ee, a small lake of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles S.E. of Zug. Length 3½ miles; breadth varying to 1½ miles: depth very great.

EGERÖE, (Egerö'e,) ĕg'er-ö'eh, an island on the S.W. coast of Norway, 40 miles S.S.E. of Stavanger; lat. 58° 26' N., lon. 5° 50' E.

EGERSUND, ĕg'er-soond', a maritime town of Norway, 38 miles S. of Stavanger, on the strait which separates it from the small island of Egerö; lat. 58° 26' 10" N., lon. 5° 57' 8" E. Pop. 1262. It has a small port, and is the centre of an extensive herring fishery.

EGERSZEG, ä'ghĕr'sĕg', a village of West Hungary, on the Zala, 79 miles S.S.W. of Raab. Pop. 3422.

EGERTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EGG, ĕgg, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles S.E. of Zurich, 2380 feet above sea-level. Pop. 2763.

EGGA, a large town of Guinea, on the S.W. bank of the Niger, 70 miles N.N.W. of its junction with the Chadda; lat. 8° 42' N., lon. 6° 40' E. It extends for more than 2 miles along the river, and is very populous. A large population also live here on board of canoes, and trade up and down the Niger from Egga, importing Benin and Portuguese goods. Near it, on the opposite bank, is a considerable market town.

EGGARAH, West Africa. See ATTAH.

EGG-BUCKLAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

EGGEBER', a walled town of West Africa, Zeg-Zeg, 80 miles S. by W. of Kano; lat. 10° 52' N., lon. 9° 6' E., delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful plain. Pop. about 14,000.

EGGENBERG, ĕg'ghen-bĕrg', ECKENBERG, ä'kĕn-bĕrg', or EGGENBURG, ĕg'ghen-bŏŏrg', a village and lordship of Austria, Styria, circle of, and about 2 miles from Grätz. It has a castle, a simple but majestic structure, which contains a good collection of paintings. Pop. of lordship, 3516.

EGGENBURG, a town of Austria. See EGENBURG.

EGGENFELDEN, ĕg'ghen-fĕl'den, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Rott, 34 miles W.S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1484.

EGGENSTEIN, ĕg'ghen-stīne', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, near Carlsruhe. Pop. 1179.

EGGESFORD, ĕgz'fȯrd, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

EGG HAR'BOR, a township of Atlantic co., New Jersey, bordering on the ocean and Great Egg Harbor Bay. Pop. 2088.

EGG'INTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

EGG ISLAND POINT, the southern extremity of Egg Island, in the Delaware Bay, near the left shore, has a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 39° 10' 24" N., lon. 75° 9' W.

EGG'LESTONE, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

EGGMUHL, a village of Bavaria. See ECKMUHL.

EGGOLSHEIM, ĕg'gols-hīme', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Nuremberg, and Neumarkt Railway, 11 miles S. of Bamberg. Pop. 918.

EG'HAM, a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 3 miles E. of Windsor. The village is connected with Staines in Middlesex by an iron bridge over the Thames. Adjoining it is the field of Runnymede, where King John held the memorable conference with his barons, which ended in the signing of Magna Charta, A. D. 1215. Cooper's Hill, in this parish, is celebrated in the poetry of Denham and Pope.

EG'HOLM, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 miles N.E. of Æroe Island. Also a small island in the Lymfiord, Jutland.

EGIDISTADT, in Transylvania. See NAGY ENYED.

EGIN, ĕg'een', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 22 miles N.E. of Arabgheer, (Arabgir.)

EGINA, an island and gulf of Greece. See ÆGINA.

EGITTO. See EGYPT.

EG'LETON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

EG'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. Here are ruins of a border tower.

EG'LINTON-CAS'TLE, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Lugton, 2 miles N. of Irvine. It is a magnificent modern Gothic structure, surrounded by a park of 1200 acres. It gives the title of earl to the Montgomerie family, whose ancestor, a relative of the Conqueror, commanded the van at the battle of Hastings.

EG'LISAU, ā'gle-zȯw', a small town of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles N. of Zurich, on the right bank of the Rhine, near the Baden frontier. Pop. 1600.

EG'LISH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co.

EG'LISH, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

EG'LON, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with the village of Ajlan, pashalic, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Gaza.

EGLOSHAYLE, ĕg-lo-shāl', a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

EGLOSKERURY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

EGLWYS, signifying a "church," forms a part of a number of Welsh names.

EGLWYSBREWIS, ĕg'loo-is-brew'is, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

EGLWYS, CYMMYN, (kim'min,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles from Llangham. It has ruins of 2 castles; and 2 subterranean rivers fall here into Carmarthen Bay.

EGLWYS, FIRW, (Firoo,) a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6 miles S. of Cardigan. The ruins of Penelli Chapel are in the parish.

EGLWYS, FACK, a parish of Wales, cos. of Denbigh and Carnarvon.

EGLWYS, ILAN, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, 9½ miles N.W. of Cardiff. Here is a bridge across the Taff, having a single arch of 140 feet span.

EGLWYS, RHOS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carnavon.

EG'MANTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EG'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EGMOND-AAN-ZEE, ĕg'mont-ȧn-zā, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the North Sea, 5 miles W. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1338.

EGMOND BINNEN, ĕg'mont-bin'nen, and the castle of Graven (Counts,) Van Egmond, are adjacent.

EG'MONT, or SIX ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago. The largest is in lat. 6° 40' S., lon. 71° 26' 30" E. The whole group produces about 6000 gallons of cocoa-nut oil yearly.

EG'MONT BAY, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in North America, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island. Lat. 46° 34' N., lon. 64° E.

EGMONT ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, in lat. 19° 24' S., lon. 139° 15' W.

EGMONT ISLAND, the largest of the Santa Cruz Archipelago, or Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 10° 53' S., lon. 165° 50' E. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is of coral formation, steep, well wooded, and fertile.

EGMONT KEY, at the entrance to Tampa Bay, W. coast of Florida. On it is a light-house, showing a fixed light, 40 feet high. Lat. 27° 36' N., lon. 82° 43' W.

EGMONT, MOUNT, an active volcano of New Zealand, in the N. part of the island, 18 miles S. of New Plymouth, and rising to about 8340 feet above the sea. Lat. 39° 15' S., lon. 174° 13' E.

EGMONT, PORT, West Falkland Island, off its N. coast, between Keppel and Saunders Islands, in lat. 51° 21' S., lon. 60' W. It affords anchorage and fresh water, but little or no wood.

EGNACH, ĕg'nȧk, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2½ miles W. of Arbon. Pop. 3276.

EGOI ISLES, Pacific Ocean. See CAROLINES.

EGOLSHOFEN, a Swiss village. See EGOLSHOFEN.

EGRA, a town of Germany. See EGER.

EG'REMONT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ehen, 37 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 1750. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle. It gives the title of earl to the Wyndham family.

EGREMONT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1013.

EGREMONT PLAIN, a post office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

EGRES, ȧ'grĕsh', or EGRIS, ȧ'grish', a village of Hungary in Banat, on the Maros, about 15 miles from Komlos. P. 2840.

EGREVILLE, ȧ'gh'r-veel', a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles S.S.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 1477.

EGRIPO or EGRIPOS ISLAND, Greece. See EUBŒA.

EGRIPO or EGRIPOS, a town of Greece. See CHALCIS.

EGRIS, a village of Hungary. See EGRES.

EGT, a village of Holland. See EGIT.

EGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

EGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

EGUILLES, ȧ'gheel', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1587.

EGUISHEIM, ȧ'ghees'īm', EXHEIM, ĕx'hime, or EXIEN, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, near the Lauch, on the Strasbourg and Basel Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1862, 2133. It owes its origin to a strong castle, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, of which a massive hexagonal tower, about 130 feet high, still exists.

EGYEK, ȧd'yĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, on the Theiss, about 15 miles from Nadudvar. It contains a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 2570.

EGYPT, (Gr. Αἴγυπτος; L. *Ægyptus;* Hebrew, *Mizr* or *Mizraim;* Coptic, *Chem* or *Khem;* Fr. *Egypte*, ȧ'zheept'; Ger. *Ægypten*, ȧ-ghip'ten; It. *Egitto*, ȧ-jit'to; Arab. *Misr*, mĭsr, or *Misr;* Turk. *Kibt* or *Keebt,*) a country in the N.E. of Africa, remarkable alike for its physical peculiarities, and for its historical interest, and which still retains, in its wonderful monuments, the earliest records of civilization. It embraces properly the lowest and most northern division of the valley of the Nile, from the last cataracts to the sea. In lat. 24° 3' 45" N., the river, issuing from the rocky glen of Lower Nubia, sweeps in a smooth but rapid stream round the little island which was called by the Greeks Philæ, by the Arabs Bilak, (both names being corruptions of the Coptic *pi-lakh*, that is, "the limit,") and then immediately hurries down the cataracts, or rather rapids, of Asswan, (Syene,) and by the island of Elephantine, about 2 miles below Philæ. Here the obstructions to the navigation of the Nile are at an end, and the river extends in a general course N. by W., to lat. 31° 35' N., where, in the neighborhood of Damietta, the principal branch falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Egypt, measured on the meridian, is but 450 geographical miles; but along the winding valley of the river, which is truly the habitable country, it has an extent of above 600 miles. The average width of the valley of the Nile may be assumed to be 8 miles; the greatest width of the delta, from Alexandria on the W. to the ruins of Pelusium on the E., is about 160 miles. The whole area comprised in the valley and delta, may be taken at 11,000 square miles.

Description.—The island of Philæ, at the S. extremity of Egypt, has been compared by Arab writers to an emerald set in gold; and this allusion to its luxuriant vegetation, compared to the naked surface of the surrounding desert, is equally applicable to the valley lower down. The Nile, in the valley of Egypt, is every where an agreeable object; not so much owing to the majesty of the stream, or the variety of its scenery, as to the strong contrast between the freshness, verdure, and animation of the river's banks, and the desolation which reigns beyond them. The scenery of the river is, in the S. part of Upper Egypt, wild and romantic; but as we descend, it grows continually more tame and monotonous, till at length every lively and picturesque feature is lost in the uniform level of the delta.

Mountains, Valleys, &c.—The valley of the Nile, throughout its whole extent, from Philæ to the vicinity of Cairo, is hemmed in on both sides by continuous chains of hills; those on the E. side approach more closely to the river, while the Libyan hills on the W. rise with a gradual ascent, and sometimes recede to a distance of 10 or 15 miles. Towards the delta these chains of hills diverge; that on the E. side turning E. by Jebel Mokattem, (that is, "the hewn," so called probably from its quarries,) near Cairo, and sinking gradually, till it disappears in the Isthmus of Suez; while the Li-

byan chain skirts to the N.W. the plains of the Natron Lakes. The desert between the Nile and the Red Sea is intersected by several chains of mountains, which increase in elevation towards the E., so that the ridges nearest to the Red Sea attain a height exceeding perhaps 6000 feet. W. of the Nile, the Libyan chain separates the river from a wide valley, which is supposed not to be above the level of the sea. The openings or lateral valleys with which we are best acquainted, are, on the E., the Valley of the Wanderings, (of the children of Israel,) leading from the neighborhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and that through which passes the road from Koptos to Kosseir, on the Red Sea. In early ages, when the commerce of the Red Sea was far more important than it is at present, the roads from the Nile through the E. desert were numerous and frequented; and there still remains indubitable evidence, chiefly in the ruins of guard-houses, and solidly constructed wells, of the industry which once animated these inhospitable wastes. W. of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20′ N., a deep sinuosity in the Libyan chain of hills forms the fertile valley of Fayoom, (in Coptic, *Phiom*, the "sea or lake,") in the N.W. and lowest part of which is the lake called Birket-el-Keroon. From this valley a road leads W., through the hills, to the oasis of El Dakhel. The roads from Girgeh or Jirjeh and Esneh to the great oasis are much frequented; and several other openings of less note offer communications with the fertile spots which characterize the depressed region W. of the river.

Oases.—These extend, in a narrow line, along the hollow region of the Libyan desert, parallel to the general direction of the valley of the Nile, and above 80 miles W. of it. The Great Oasis, called, from its chief town, El Wah el Khargeh, lies immediately W. of the Thebaid, and has a length of 100 miles. About 50 miles W. of the N. extremity of this oasis, lies the Wah el Dakhel, 24 miles long and 10 miles broad. In the parallel of Girjeh, and W. by S. of the Fayoom, the date-groves of the Little Oasis, (Oasis Parva,) or Wah el Baharieh, display their unusual verdure. In this fertile spot artesian wells are numerous, and some of ancient construction have been recently discovered, which have a depth exceeding 400 feet. On the road between this oasis and that of El Dakhel, occurs the Wah el Feráfreh, of small extent. W. of Fayoom, and about 200 miles from the Nile, lies the oasis of Seewah, (Siwah,) where the foundations of the once celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon may still be traced. The region of the oases terminates towards the N., in the desert of the Natron Lakes, which the Copts called Scete, and where, in the midst of the dreary wilderness, prison-like monasteries offered a congenial home to gloomy and ascetic tempers. The deserts on the W. bank of the Nile generally present to view uniform plains of gravel, or of fine drifting sand; on the E. the scene is varied by rocks and mountains, but the aridity is extreme, and the heat, reverberated from surrounding cliffs, is often insupportable.

Rivers, Canals, &c.—The only river of Egypt is the Nile, which receives no accession from tributary streams (occasional torrents from extraordinary rains excepted) in the last 1500 miles of its course. It enters Egypt with a breadth of 3000 feet, and though often contracted lower down to 2000 feet, its average width throughout may be taken at half a mile, and therefore, with the canals depending on it, bears a considerable proportion to the whole area of the habitable valley. Of the canals, one of the most remarkable is that commonly called the Bahr Yoosef, or Joseph's River or Canal, which, leaving the Nile at Deirroot, (lat. 26° 15′,) runs along the foot of the Libyan hills, which it enters at the opening of El-Lahoon, and, having watered the valley of Fayoom, it again issues from the Libyan chain and joins the Nile. The Bahr Yoosef has a length of 140 miles, and the level plain, often 10 or 12 miles wide, included between it and the Nile, forms, with the valley of Fayoom, the most fertile part of Egypt. Popular belief ascribes the construction of this water-course to Joseph, but competent observers pronounce it to be an ancient branch of the river, flowing between banks for the most part of natural origin. The apex of the Delta was, in the time of Herodotus, at Cercasorus, 10 miles below Memphis; it is now about 6 miles still lower down, at Batn-el-Bakara. The river, at the early period referred to, separated at once into three branches, the Canopic going N.W., the Pelusiac N.E., and the Sebennytic branch proceeding directly N. to the sea. The latter also threw off two other branches, namely, the Saitic, W., and the Mendesian E. Near the former of these flowed the Bolbitine, and, at some distance to the E., the Bucolic branches, both artificial. These were the seven mouths of the Nile, as described by Herodotus. At the present day, only two of them continue to flow in uninterrupted navigable channels to the sea, and those are the Bolbitine and Bucolic arms, now named respectively, from the towns at their mouths, the Rosetta (Rasheed) and Damietta (Damyat) branches. Among the ancient canals of Lower Egypt, one merits especial notice, namely, that which, starting from the Nile a little below the modern Cairo, ran N.E. and E. into the desert, and then turning S., through the marshy district of the Bitter Lakes, terminated at Arsinoe, at the head of the Gulf of Suez, thus uniting the Nile and the Red Sea. It was completed by Ptolemus Philadelphus, after Pharao Necho and Darius had both attempted its construction, and failed. In a few years, however, it became choked up and useless, but was restored by Trajan, only to fall again to ruin. Some traces of it still remain, but for the most part it is wholly obliterated. One of the greatest works carried on in Egypt in modern times is that projected by Mohammed Alee for the damming up or barrage of the Nile below Cairo, and for the establishment of canals above the barrage which should carry the water of the stream over the surface of Lower Egypt. The barrage is established at the point of the Delta where the Nile bifurcates into two great branches, one flowing to Rosetta, the other to Damietta. It is 118 miles from Alexandria, and 99 miles from Rosetta, 12 miles below Cairo, and in view of the great pyramids of Gheezeh, (Gizeh.) The works were completed about the commencement of 1853, and comprehend—1, A sluice bridge on each of the two branches of the river, with a levelling quay, to fix the points of the Delta. 2. Three great canals, one cut on the right bank of the Diamietta branch in the direction of Mansoorah, another running along the left bank of the Rosetta branch in the direction of Alexandria, and the third placed in the axis of the Delta. The canal directed towards Alexandria is 197 feet wide; the two others are each 328 feet. The quay wall constructed at the point of the Delta is 5291 feet in length.

Lakes.—The first place among the lakes of Egypt has been hitherto usually assigned to the Birket-el-Keroon, lying N.W. of Fayoom, owing probably to the celebrity which attached to it from the supposition that it was a remnant of the ancient Lake Mœris. The embankments enclosing the site of that lake (Mœris) were discovered in the E. part of the Fayoum Valley, by M. Linant de Bellefonds, in 1842. The Birket-el-Keroon has a length of about 34 miles, and a general breadth of 6 miles. The Nile, in cases of high flood, makes its way to its waters, which then rise 4 or 5 feet. On its shores stands a castle, the projecting spouts of which have procured for it the appellation of Kasr-el-Keroon, (Horn Castle,) whence the lake takes its name. About 50 miles N. of the Birket-el-Keroon, a low tract, extending S.E. and N.W., exhibits in the rainy season a chain of pools, known as the Natron Lakes; from which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving the ground thickly encrusted with natron, (sesquicarbonate of soda,) better known in commerce under the name of *trona*. The fertile land of the Delta is, for the most part, separated from the sea by a series of lakes, or rather vast lagoons, which are themselves fenced from the sea by very narrow necks of land. Between the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile, Lake Boorlos occupies half of the coast, or above 30 miles; E. of the latter arm, Lake Menzaleh covers an extent of 500 square miles; while Lake Bardowal (anc. *Sirbonis*) stretches 70 miles still farther E. making, altogether, a frontier covered by these lagoons but little short of 200 miles.

Geology, &c.—The general rocks of Egypt are limestone, overlain with sandstone and granite, which breaks through and overspreads both. The granite region lies at the S. extremity of Egypt. In Lower Nubia, the summits of the granitic rocks rise 1000 feet above the level of the river. This rude and wild scenery continues down to Asswan, where the cataracts are formed by the cliffs and broken masses of granite which line the bed of the river. The rock at Asswan or Syene is not the syenite of modern geologists. Blackened by the sun's rays, and often highly polished, it has frequently been mistaken for basalt; and, indeed, it is not certain that volcanic rocks may not be found mingled with the granite. The cliffs near Asswan have supplied the materials for all the colossal and monolithic monuments of Egypt. From Asswan to Esneh (lat. 25° 19′ N.) extends the sandstone formation, which is very durable, and easily worked. The quarries at Jebel Silsilis (Chain Mountain) and a few other points in this region, furnished the materials for the superb structures of Thebes, and, indeed, for most of the temples of ancient Egypt. Below Esneh the limestone predominates, though sandstone hills still occasionally interrupt the calcareous range. The Egyptian limestone is generally grey, containing fish, shells, and corals; but in the E. desert, specimens have been found of handsome marble; and in the parallel of Minieh, lat. 28° 4′ N., and about 100 miles E. of the Nile, were discovered, a few years ago, the splendid ruins of the ancient Alabastropolis, which once derived wealth from its quarries of alabaster. Farther S. in the desert, towards the limits of the granite, we come upon the ancient mines or quarries of jasper, porphyry, and verd antique. The emerald mines of Zebarah lie near the Red Sea, in the parallel of Syene. Diluvial heaps of oyster and other shells frequently occur at considerable elevations in the calcareous region, and a few miles E. of Cairo, in the Jebel Mokatteen, an extensive tract is covered with the silicified trunks of trees. This phenomenon of a petrified forest presents itself again in the desert of the Natron Lakes, W. of the Nile, and also far to the S. in Nubia.

Alluvium.—The alluvial soil of Egypt is a no less interesting object of study than the rocky foundation on which it rests. The Nile, during the floods, deposits in the valley of Egypt the earthy particles with which it becomes loaded in

the early and impetuous part of its course, and it is easy to recognise, in the dark brown mould of Egypt, the disintegrated trachytes of Abyssinia. Wherever the velocity of the stream is checked, the earthy sediment is deposited, and a thin, slimy film spreads over the ground. The increase of the soil by this means is said to proceed, in Upper Egypt, at the rate of 4 or 5 inches in the century; in the *Delta* it goes on more slowly. From the depth of the sedimentary soil covering causeways, or heaped around monuments at Thebes, which doubtless stood originally above the reach of the inundation, it has been calculated that the age of that city must reach back at least to the year 2900 B.C.

Climate. The climate of Egypt is remarkable for its dryness and general uniformity. Peculiar circumstances, such as the vicinity of the sea, and the freshness of the N. wind, modify at the N. and S. extremities of the country, respectively, the cold of winter, and the burning heat of summer. In the Delta, the mean temperature of winter is about 54° Fah.; that of summer, 82°; at Asswan, the thermometer often rises, in the latter season, to 96°. It is, however, characteristic of Egypt and the neighboring deserts, that a great fall of temperature, from 14° to 20°, takes place at night, owing, as it is usually explained, to the setting in of the N. wind at sunset, or rather perhaps attributable to the general dryness and perfect transparency of the atmosphere, which favor rapid evaporation, and the radiation of heat. This nocturnal cooling sometimes, though very rarely, sinks just before sunrise to congelation; and ice has been found on the Nile even at Asswan, (Syene.) The hot S. wind, or Khamseen, (that is, 50 days' wind,) sets in at the vernal equinox, and lasts, as the name implies, nearly two months; the thermometer sometimes rising during its continuance to 100°; E. winds prevail after the autumnal equinox; during the remainder, or about eight months of the year, the wind blows from the N. and neighboring points. In the maritime parts of the Delta, considerable falls of rain occur 25 or 30 times between October and March; only half of this quantity falls at Cairo, and above the 26th parallel rain is hardly known; hail is very rare, and still more so snow, which fell, nevertheless, in 1833, in the Delta, to the great surprise of the people. There seems to be little reason for supposing that the climate of Egypt is insalubrious. As to the plague, it is doubtful whether it be generated in Egypt; but its rapid diffusion, as well as the prevalence of elephantiasis, and other apparently endemic diseases, may be naturally ascribed to the filthy habits and wretched condition of the people.

Seasons.—In Egypt, the seasons are reduced to three, viz. the inundation, spring, and harvest, the distinction being immediately dependent on the Nile. At the beginning of June, the hot winds being over, and most of the crops cut, the country begins to resemble the adjacent desert, and the parched ground cracks and opens in all directions, when, in the third week of the month, the river is observed to rise. The increase of the water becomes in a short time regular, till it reaches its maximum, about the second week of September. As the canals become filled, the water is allowed to run over the fields and gardens, the low dams which protect them being successively trodden down. During this season, Egypt resembles a great sea, in which the towns, villages, and groves of trees figure as so many islands. By the middle of November, the river has returned to its old bed, and, as the waters retire, the fields emerge from the inundation in a most unsightly guise, covered with blackish mud; the seed is quickly sown; the refreshed earth teems with life; and, in an incredibly short time, the face of the country, lately so deformed, is clothed with the richest verdure. This spring-time lasts till the Khamseen, or hot winds, after which comes the harvest, and occupies the period that intervenes till the return of the inundation. The Nile may rise at the present day 28 feet, without occasioning any damage.

Botany.—The wild plants of Egypt are generally dicotyledonous annuals, characterized by a hairy or thorny exterior, long roots, and leaves of pale green color, and dry texture. The most common wild shrub is the Acacia seyal, which is almost leafless, and armed with long thorns. The palm tree is rarely seen in a perfectly wild state; yet forests of the date-palm, of great antiquity, exist on the E. borders of the Delta, and on the site of Memphis. The doum-palm, (*Cucifera thebaica,*) singular in its bifurcated forms, arrives at perfection in Upper Egypt, and yields a fruit of the size of an orange; but much less esteemed than the date. The sycamore is the largest and most umbrageous of Egyptian trees, often obtaining a circumference of 23 or 30 feet, but with a moderate height; it bears a kind of fig on its trunk and larger branches. The oranges, figs, and tamarinds of Egypt are excellent; but the European fruits grown there are of inferior quality. The chief timber-trees are the acacia lebakh, the cypress, and the Aleppo pine. The sant or acacia nilotica, valuable for its hard wood, and producing gum arabic, increases in size as we ascend the Nile. The late Viceroy, Mohammed Alee, is said to have planted, chiefly in Lower Egypt, above 10,000,000 of trees of various kinds; and his son, Ibrahim Pasha, planted more than 6,000,000.

Zoology.—The list of the wild animals of Egypt is not large. The wolf, hyæna, and jackal, habitual inhabitants of the desert, occasionally visit the Valley of the Nile; there the ichneumon or mangouste, which lives chiefly on eggs, and preys on those of the crocodile among others, is still numerous. The jerboa, or kangaroo-like rat, burrows in the sands, and frequents, in great numbers, the plains of Gheezeh, round the pyramids. The crocodile very rarely descends the Nile below Girjeh, and the hippopotamus has long since retired to Upper Nubia, and never visits the waters of Egypt, except when forcibly borne down by the flood, as happened in 1836, when one of these animals rose into view before Damietta. Wild swine are still numerous in the marshes and thickets bordering on the Delta, but they are little molested by a Mohammedan population.

Agriculture.—The system of husbandry pursued in Egypt is probably the same now that it was 3000 years ago, wherever the government has not interfered with it, by introducing new objects of culture. The Egyptian peasant is extremely tenacious of ancient usages; his plough at the present day exactly resembles that figured in the hieroglyphics; for a harrow he uses a roller made of a piece of the trunk of a palm-tree: and he allows no rest to the inundated land, but relieves it only by a change of crops. Wheat and barley, which are among the principal crops in Egypt, are quite ripe in May in the Delta, where the produce of the field arrives at maturity generally a month later than in Upper Egypt. Durrah, (*Sorghum vulgare.*) the grain on which the natives chiefly subsist, and millet, are sown later, and gathered earlier. Of maize, two crops are often raised in the year. Rice, the sale of which is a monopoly of the government, is a novelty to the Egyptian husbandman, and is grown chiefly in the low grounds near Rosetta and Damietta. Beans, lupins, lentils, and various kinds of pulse, with onions, *bamieh,* (*Hybiscus esculentus.*) and mallow, are cultivated, and consumed in great quantities. The cultivation of cotton, begun in 1821, has now extended widely; indigo succeeds in the Fayoom and Upper Egypt. The growth of the sugar cane is confined to the latter country; the manufacture of the sugar being carried on at Minyeh. For the sake of the silk manufacture, 3,000,000 of mulberry trees have been planted in Egypt; but the hot winds often prove fatal to the silk-worms. The cultivation of the olive, also, is now encouraged; and attempts have been made even to naturalize the coffee plant, clove, and cinnamon.

Industry.—The Egyptians still adhere to their ancient custom of uniting the followers of each business or profession into a guild or corporation, governed by their chief or sheikh, who acts, if need be, as their representative. These guilds are exceedingly numerous, as might be expected, among a people whose social organization reaches to a remote antiquity. Of all the trades pursued in this country, the most remarkable is hatching of eggs by the artificial heat of ovens—a peculiarity of Egypt, handed down from ancient times. The poultry reared in this way are wholly without the instincts which relate to the care of offspring; the artificial method of hatching, therefore, when once resorted to, soon becomes necessary, and the natural system of incubation is totally superseded. It is said that 24,000,000 of eggs are submitted annually to the vivifying ovens in Egypt, of which number about one-fifth fail. The business of tanning is one in which the Egyptians succeed perfectly, by a process peculiar to themselves. They make excellent morocco leather, of goatskin dressed and dyed in a particular manner. The pottery of Egypt, also, deserves praise, chiefly for the merit of the bardaks or water jars. The best bardaks are those made at Kench, which, besides being impregnated with a fine and lasting perfume, are, in various degrees and forms, permeable to water; so that while some serve as filters, others exude the purified fluid, and keep it cool by evaporation, which effect, in such a climate as Egypt, is a matter of great importance. But the manufactures, which require capital, and are carried on with skill and the aid of machinery, all owe their introduction to the late Mohammed Alee, and are, in fact, the property of the government. That energetic ruler established above 20 cotton mills on a large scale, horses or oxen being employed as the moving power. His linen manufactories deliver annually 3,000,000 pieces, and compete in Italy with the productions of Germany and England. The manufacture of silk, as well as the rearing of the silk worm, received from him a powerful impulse. Woollen cloth, hempen cordage, sugar, indigo, oil, gunpowder, and various chemical products, all engaged his attention; and in every case he established manufactories, to be conducted on the public account. He erected an iron foundry at Boolak, a suburb of Cairo, on the Nile. His establishments for the manufacture of fire-arms, and of military accoutrements in general, merit commendation, especially on grounds of policy.

Commerce.—The commerce of Egypt, under the present viceroy, appears to be in a very prosperous condition—a result owing, it is said, to the system of government which has prevailed since the death of Mohammed Alee. The prin-

cipal articles exported are cotton, beans, pease, rice, wheat, barley, gums, flax, hides, lentils, linseed, mother-of-pearl, sesamum, senna, and ostrich feathers. The chief imports are cotton and iron manufactures, coals, olive-oil, indigo, earthenware, sugar, drugs, liquors, and pitch. The annexed table exhibits the value of the exports from Egypt for a series of years, ending 1851:—

1841.....	$9,913,507	1845.....	$9,769,119	1849.....	$10,152,811
1842.....	9,022,330	1846.....	9,355,504	1850.....	15,767,898
1843.....	9,576,920	1847.....	15,017,175	1851.....	16,290,434
1844.....	8,393,422	1848.....	7,862,827		

The value of imports into Egypt in 1849 was $9,350,000; in 1851 it had increased to $11,500,000. According to the custom-house returns, Great Britain occupies the first place in Egyptian commerce, the North of Europe the next, Austria the third, and France the fourth. To facilitate the internal trade of the country, a railway about 120 miles long, was opened from Alexandria to Cairo in the early part of 1855, and is to be extended to Suez.

Government.—The government of Egypt is in the hands of Turks, and, as might be expected, is an unqualified despotism. Mohammed Alee, (Mehemet Ali,) the first viceroy and founder of the present dynasty, in 1808 abolished the right of private individuals to hold estates in land, thus becoming himself the sole proprietor of the whole kingdom, houses and gardens excepted. He took into his own hands all the agriculture, as well as all the manufactures of the kingdom. He aimed at developing the resources of Egypt, but he never dreamt of turning to account the mainspring of national prosperity, namely, the untiring energy with which every man labors to promote his own welfare. All his reforms, his schools, manufactures, canals, plantations, well appointed army, and increasing navy, all tended towards the organization of a system on which he reckoned for the increase of his financial means and political power, never taking into the account the instruction or well-being of his people. They were left but a wretched subsistence.

Revenues and Expenses.—The revenues of Egypt are derived from various sources, the chief being the meeree (miri) or land tax, which yields nearly half of the whole income. Next in importance are the proceeds of monopolies, namely, of cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, opium, &c. Then come the capitation, the customs, taxes on grain brought to market, on cattle slaughtered, on date-trees, fishing, &c.: in all producing about 2,500,000l. The Egyptian army is composed of 130,000 regular troops, 12,000 of whom are cavalry, and of about 40,000 national guards. To these may be added about 40,000 irregular cavalry, (Bedouins, chiefly in Arabia.) The fleet consists of 10 or 11 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and a dozen smaller vessels; connected with it and with the arsenals is a force of 40,000 men. The entire military force maintained in the kingdom cannot fall much short of 270,000 men.

Race, Population, &c.—Of the inhabitants of Egypt, the great majority—those of the peasant class, or Fellahs, as they are called—are undoubtedly indigenous, and may be regarded as descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These, having embraced Mohammedanism, are now generally denominated Arabs, though easily distinguished from the true Arab, who invariably regards the Fellah with contempt. The Copts are the Egyptians who still cling to the Christian faith; though comparatively few, they contrive to hold a respectable position in society by means of their education and useful talents. The Fellahs are generally peasants and laborers. With these aboriginal Egyptians are mingled, in various proportions, Turks, Arabs, (chiefly Bedouins,) Armenians, Greeks, Berbers, Negroes, Jews, and Franks. The Turks form a privileged class, or kind of aristocracy, and hold the principal offices under government. The Arab tribes considered as belonging to Egypt, and to whom lands have been assigned, are the Bedouins, who supply the country with camels, sheep, and, to some extent, with horses; their number is about 200,000. The whole population of Egypt has been estimated by the government, from apparently ample data, at 3¾ or nearly 4 millions, but Europeans who have examined this question on the spot concur in reducing the estimate to 2¾ millions; the Fellahs being nearly 2,000,000, the Copts, 145,000, and the ruling caste of Turks and Memlooks, (that is, slaves chiefly from Caucasus, taken young, and reared as Turks,) not above 20,000.

Divisions.—Egypt falls naturally into two divisions, namely, Upper and Lower Egypt; the latter comprising the broad plains of the Delta, and the former the comparatively narrow valley of the river higher up. These were anciently regarded as separate kingdoms, denoted in hieroglyphics by different crowns or royal tiaras. Whenever they were united under the same rule, the Pharaoh bore the title of "The Lord of the two worlds." But the lower part of the valley, which includes the Fayoom and the plains watered by the Bahr Yoosef, differs widely again from the narrower portion higher up; hence the division into Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt; or, to use the Arab names, Saeed (Saïd) or Marés, (in Coptic, the South;) Wustanee or Vostani; and Baharee, (Bahari, "maritime,") or Er-Reef, (El Rif.) The whole country appears to have been subdivided from the earliest ages into districts, or, as the Greeks termed them, *Nomes*. Upper Egypt, or the Saeed, was often named by classic writers the Thebais: and Middle Egypt, divided into 7 Nomes, the Heptanomis. These ancient territorial divisions, being founded on nature, have never fallen wholly into disuse, though disguised under new names. The late Viceroy, Mohammed Alee divided the whole country into seven Mooderliks or provinces, superintended by a Mooder; each Mooderlik being subdivided into departments, and these again into cantons, each having its proper and responsible chief.

Literature, Monuments, and History.—As the Arabic language has been for twelve centuries the language of Egypt, the literature of the country has necessarily become merged into that of Arabia. The truly indigenous literature of the country, therefore—that which belonged to Egypt when its historical importance was at its height—must be sought for in the graven monuments of that period. Passing over the 2500 years during which Egypt was ruled by gods and demigods, we come to the Menes, the founder of the first of thirty dynasties, recorded more or less perfectly by Manetho, the high-priest of Isis at Sebennytus, who lived about 300 B. C. But so arbitrarily has the high-priest's information been dealt with by the writers who have handed it down to us, that we cannot decide whether he places Menes 5400 or 3900 years before the Christian era. His son and successor is said to have written a book on anatomy, and to have had a temple at Memphis. This city was already the capital of the kingdom, and mention is made, at the same early age, of Bubastos or Pi-Pasht, (Pibeseth, Ezek. xxx. 17,) dedicated to the goddess Pasht, the remains of which may still be traced at Tel-Bastah, on the E. side of the Delta. With the fourth dynasty begins the period of undoubted contemporary monuments. Shufo (Cheops) built the great pyramid in which his name is written; his immediate successor built the second; and his nephew, Menkare, the third. A portion of the coffin of Menkare, with his name inscribed on it, is now in the British Museum, being probably the oldest specimen of writing extant, beyond the pyramids and the tombs of Gheezeh and Sakkara. These earliest known specimens of hieroglyphic writing exhibit the art in complete maturity, and, coupled with the pyramids, prove that Egypt under the fourth dynasty was already far advanced beyond the infancy of civilization. The eleventh dynasty was the first of the Diospolitan or Theban kings, whose celebrity, however, commenced with the twelfth, to which belonged Sesortasen, one of those kings whose achievements have been ascribed to the half fabulous Sesostris, and of whom there remains an inscribed pillar, recording his conquests in Nubia, and of his son, Ammenemes III., who embanked Lake Moeris and built the Labyrinth. This edifice, the foundations of which may still be traced, appeared to the Greeks, even while Karnak stood in all its glory, to be the greatest and most wonderful in the world. The fifteenth and two succeeding dynasties were those of the Hyksos or shepherds, whose tyrannous rule continued for some centuries. With the eighteenth dynasty begins the most brilliant period of Egyptian history, and the greatness of Thebes. Ashmes, (Amosis,) the first king of the eighteenth dynasty, is supposed by some to have been the Pharaoh (Ph-re, king) under whom the Exodus took place; though others suppose the Exodus to have taken place in the reign of Ramses, (Sesostris,) the last king, or the last but one, of this dynasty. Subsequently comes a series of great princes—Amenophi, Thothmes, Horus, Ramses, and Menephthah, to whom are due the grand monuments of Karnak, Luxor, (el-Akhsar,) Medinat Abou, Amada, Semneh, &c. Their conquests are recounted on obelisks, temples, tombs, and represented by paintings, with hieroglyphic explanations so elaborate and frequent, as to furnish the material of a voluminous though still obscure literature. Some papyri, written in the reign of Menephthah II., the last of the twelfth dynasty, (and son of Ramses III., the Sesostris of most writers, 1340 B. C.) have been partially interpreted, and throw a curious light on the manners of the age. One of them contains instructions written by a minister of state for the secret preparation of a certain feast, whence it appears that the Ethiopian feast entitled "Table of the Sun," (in old Egyptian phrase, the king,) as described by Herodotus 800 years later, had its origin in Thebes. Under the twentieth dynasty commenced the decline of Egypt and of Egyptian art, while Assyria, on the other hand, began to rise. A Pharaoh, probably the last, of the twenty-first dynasty (Tanites, by Isaiah called the Princes of Zoan,) gave his daughter in marriage to King Solomon, (1 Kings ix. 16.) The twenty-second began with Sesonchis, the Shishak of Scripture, (the first Pharaoh mentioned by name in the Sacred Volume,) to whom Jeroboam fled, and who afterwards sacked Jerusalem. The next dynasty was founded by Sabaco, (So, the ally of Hosea, 2 Kings xvii. 4,) originally from Upper Nubia. His name, as well as that of his follower, Tirhaka, or Zerah the Ethiopian, is found on the monuments. The twenty-sixth dynasty is distinguished chiefly by Psammetichus, in whose reign the Greeks began to grow numerous in Egypt. This was followed by the Persian Cambyses and his successors for 124 years, after which pe-

tled we have again three dynasties of native princes, the last king of Egyptian race being Nectanebus, of whom there remains a temple and inscription at Philæ. He was driven from the throne in 341 B.C. by a usurper, who was soon after displaced by Darius Ochus; and he in turn was obliged in 332 B.C. to make way for Alexander.

Among the trophies brought by the British army from Egypt was the Rosetta stone, a large black slab, covered with inscriptions in three different characters. The last of these is Greek, and informs us that, in the ninth year of Ptolemy Epiphanes, (196 B.C.,) the priests of Egypt, convened for the purpose, decreed certain honors to that king, and ordered that their decree should be engraved on hard stone, "in sacred, (hieroglyphic,) demotic, and Greek characters." The certainty that the hieroglyphic inscription here contained the same matter as the Greek, induced Dr. Thomas Young, in 1813, to examine it attentively, and he soon detected the often-repeated names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra. The first steps having been successfully made, the progress that ensued was astonishingly rapid, insomuch that Champollion left behind him at his death, in 1830, a complete Egyptian grammar and dictionary of hieroglyphics. In consequence, therefore, of this remarkable discovery, we of the nineteenth century have a much better knowledge of the monuments and history of ancient Egypt than was possessed either by the Greeks or Romans.

Modern History.—In A.D. 639, the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which, under its Mohammedan rulers, soon became totally changed. In 1250, the government was seized by the Memlooks, (slaves, chiefly from Caucasus, bred to military service,) who had grown into power by the favor of Saladin. These were subdued by Selim, the Ottoman sultan, in 1520; but the descendants of the defeated chiefs kept the country in disorder for more than two centuries; and when, in the first half of the eighteenth century, the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egypt again fell under the turbulent sway of the Memlooks, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798; but on the expulsion of the French, the young officer, Mohammed Alee Bey, commanding the Turkish forces, contrived to shorten the contest by entrapping and treacherously murdering the Memlook leaders. Such was the act which founded the fortunes of the future pasha. As he consolidated his power in Egypt, the porte, with sinister intentions probably, commanded him to suppress the Wahabee, (Wahâbi,) a fanatical sect in Arabia, grown formidable by their numbers and audacity. But his energy and perseverance overcame all difficulties. He soon subdued the Wahabee, and annexed to his dominions all the provinces of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea. On the banks of the Nile his conquests extended to Sennaar and Kordofan. At length he broke openly with the porte, and the Ottoman and Egyptian forces meeting in the plains of Nizeeb, (Nizîb,) in Syria, in June, 1839, the latter gained a decisive victory: the result of which was a treaty confirming to Mohammed Alee the vice-royalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman Empire, hereditary in his family.——Adj. and inhab. EGYPTIAN, e-jip'shan. (Arab. Mus'ree.)

EGYPT, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, about 200 miles W. by N. of Albany.

EGYPT, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

EGYPT, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

EGYPT, a post-office of Effingham co., Georgia.

EGYPT, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

EGYPT, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

EGYPT'S MILLS, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

EHEN, e'hen, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, flows through the Lake and Vale of Ennerdale, past Egremont, and thence S. to the Irish Sea.

EHINGEN, â'ing-en, (anc. *Dracaina?*) a town of Würtemberg, 15 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, an hospital, and 4 churches.

EHNHEIM, a town of France. See OBERNAI.

EHNINGEN, â'ning-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles W. of Urach. Pop. 5010.

EHNINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.W. of Böblingen. Pop. 1530.

EHRANG, â'ring, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, government, and 4 miles N. of Treves, on a height at the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. It is surrounded with walls, and has extensive iron-works, some trade in cattle, and an important annual fair. Pop. 1050.

EHRENBERG, â'ren-berg', (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. of Alt Ehrenberg, 2579; Neu Ehrenberg, 1320.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, â'ren-brit'stine, a town of Rhenish Prussia, immediately opposite Coblentz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2100. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, 468 feet in elevation, and thence called *Ehrenbreitstein-im-Thale*, ("Ehrenbreitstein in the valley;") it commands extensive views of the Rhine, and has a steam-cooking apparatus which prepares provisions for 1000 men daily. The Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which covers the rock, was originally a Roman *castrum*. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1632 and 1688. It was again besieged by General Marceau in 1796, and taken in 1799; it was demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but has been restored by the Prussian government since 1815, and is now a first class fortress, capable of containing a garrison of 14,000 men.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, â'ren-free'ders-dorf', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the slope of the Sanberg, about 1500 feet above the sea, 44 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2620.

EHRENHAUSEN, â'ren-how'zen, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, circle, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Marburg, on the Mur, here crossed by a covered bridge. In 1809, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians. Pop. 708.

EHRENSTETTEN, â'ren-stêt'ten, a market-town of Baden, 8 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1564.

EIBAU or EYBAU, i'bow, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two contiguous villages of Saxony, on the Rumburger. Pop. 4900. This is one of the chief seats of the celebrated linen manufacture of Lusatia.

EIBELSTADT, i'bel-stâdt', or EIVELSTADT, i'vel-stâtt', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 5 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1500.

EIBENSCHITZ or EIBENSCHUTZ, (Eibenschütz,) i'ben-shits', a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, 12 miles S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 3549.

EIBENSTOCK, i'ben-stock', a town of Saxony, 16 miles S.S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4665. It has manufactures of chemical products, muslin, and lace. There are tin-mines and stone-quarries in the vicinity.

EIBISWALD, i'bis-wâlt', a market-town of Austria, in Styria, 24 miles W.N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 917.

EIBSTADT, ib'stâtt or ip'stâtt, (GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klin,) two villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Königshofen, on the Saale. Ochre is mined, and wine is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. of Gross Eibstadt, 522; Klein Eibstadt, 642.

EICH, ik, a village and parish of Holland, province of Luxemburg, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 4600.

EICH, ik, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rheinhessen, near the Rhine, 3 miles N. of Worms. Pop. 1342.

EICHENBUHL, i'ken-büle', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, district of, and near Miltenberg, at the confluence of the Schippach and Erf. Pop. 985.

EICHO, a town of Portugal. See EIXO.

EICHORN, ik'horn, a village of Moravia, 18 miles W. of Brünn, on the Schwarzawa, with an old fortress, powder mills, and iron-works.

EICHSTADT or AICHSTADT, ik'stètt, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality given in 1817 to Prince Eugene Beauharnais, 42 miles W.S.W. of Ratisbon, on the Altmühl. Pop. 7396. It has a ducal residence, a cathedral, and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin and other schools, a public library, museums, and manufactures of earthenwares, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries and stone quarries. Eichstädt was the head-quarters of the French under Dessaix in 1796.

EICHSTETTEN, ik'stêt-ten, a market-town of Baden, on the Dreisam, 8 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2517.

EICHTERSHEIM, ig'ters-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Wiesloch. Pop. 835.

EIDER, i'der or id'er, (L. *Eidera,*) an important river of Denmark, rises in Holstein, 8 miles S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the German Ocean, past Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt, forming, with the canal of same name which continues it, the limit between the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. Length 90 miles, for 70 miles of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the German Ocean, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg.

EIDSVOLD, ids'vold, or EIDSVOLD-BAKKEN, ids'vold-bâk'ken, a town of Norway, 32 miles N.N.E. of Christiania, on the Vermen-Elf. It has iron forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly, held after the treaty of Kiel, January 14, 1814, by which Denmark abandoned Norway to Sweden.

EIFEL, i'fel, a range of schistous hills, in Prussia, province of Lower Rhine, connected, W. with the East Ardennes, and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Nette. They are sometimes divided into Hohen-Eifel, ("high Eifel,") Vorder Eifel, ("hither Eifel,") and Schneifel, ("snowy Eifel.") The culminating peak is about 2300 feet high. Numerous extinct craters and other traces of volcanic action are met with; and they are still the haunt of the wolf and the boar.

EIG, EIGG, eeg, or EGG (êgg) ISLAND, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 12 miles W. of Arisaig, on the mainland. Pop. 546. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs.

EIGELTINGEN, i'ghel-ting'en, a village of Baden, Lake, circle, bailiwick of, and near Stockach. Pop. 793.

EIGER, i'gher, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland, 2 miles N. of the Mönch. Elevation 13,045 feet.

EIGHT BROTHERS, or SOWAUBA, so-waw'bâ, a group of small islands on the N.E. coast of Abyssinia, at the mouth of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, about 15 miles N. of Ras Bir; the largest in lat. 12° 28′ N., lon. 43° 28′ 50″ E. The highest rises about 350 feet above the sea, with a small bay on its N. side.

EIGHTEEN MILE, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, enters the Keowee a few miles S.W. of Pendleton.

EIJERLAND, or EIERLAND, i'ger-lânt', ("egg-land,") a former island of Holland, province of North Holland, now forming the N. part (about two-fifths) of the island of Texel. It receives its name from the number of sea-fowls' eggs found upon it.

EIKEN, i'kęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, near the Rhine, 10 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 1073.

EILAU or EYLAU, i'lów, (DEUTSCH, doitch,) a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 29 miles E.S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Lake of Genseitch. Pop. 2280.

EILAU or EYLAU, (PREUSSISCH, proi'sish,) a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg, on the Pasmar. Pop. 2580. It is well known for the victory gained by the French over the Prussians and Russians, February 8, 1807.

EILDON (eel'dęn) HILLS, three conical peaks of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Elevation of the loftiest, 1350 feet. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mountain, cloven into three parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott! The view from their summits embraces some of the most interesting scenery of the border.

EILENBURG, i'lęn-bôôrg', a town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles E.NE. of Merseburg, on an island in the Mulde. Pop. 8740. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle. Luther preached here at the commencement of the Reformation in 1522.

EILENDORF, i'lęn-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a Roman Catholic church, a copper mill, and mines of calamine and lead.

EIL, LOCH, lŏk eel, a salt-water lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of the counties of Argyle and Inverness. Here is the residence of the chief of clan Cameron.

EILSEN, ĭ'sęn, a village of Northern Germany, in Lippe-Schaumburg, 2 miles E.S.E. of Bückeburg, on the Au, at the foot of the Haarlberg Mountain. It has celebrated mineral springs, and a bathing establishment.

EIMAUK COUNTRY, Asia. See HUZAREH.

EIMBECK, im'bĕk, a town of Hanover, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilm, 39 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 5867. It is enclosed by fortifications. The S. side, restored since the burning of 1826, is well built and regular, has a gynasium and various endowed institutions.

EIMEO, i'me-o, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30′ S., lon. 150° 10′ W. Length 9 miles; breadth 5 miles. Estimated pop. 1300. It is mountainous, has an abrupt coast, and is noted for its excellent timber. It is the church station of the missionaries in these islands, who have established here some cotton, rope, and other factories.

EINDHOVEN, ind'ho'vęn, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Dommel, at the influx of the Gender, 19 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3028. It has a Latin school, and manufactures of linens and woollens. It was formerly fortified.

EINOD, (Einöd,) i'nöt, a village of Austria, in Styria, 5½ miles N.W. of Judenburg, with mineral springs. In 1797, a skirmish took place here between the Austrians and French under Massena. There are numerous villages in Germany called Einöd, or Einödn.

EINSIEDEL, in'see'dęl, a village of North Hungary, circle of Zips, on the Golnitz, 114 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2370.

EINSIEDELN, in'see'dęln, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Schwitz, in the valley of the Sihl. Pop. 3000. It comprises about 75 inns and ale-houses for the reception of pilgrims, &c.; and owes its origin to the famous Benedictine Abbey, superior of all the Benedictine abbeys in Switzerland. The abbey is situated above the town, at an elevation of 2985 feet above the sea, in a cold, exposed district. It was founded in the ninth century, has spacious apartments, a hospital, library, with 26,000 volumes, museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel, with an image of the virgin, which, on the 14th September annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. The reformer Zwingli was curate of Einsiedeln, which was also the birthplace of Paracelsus.

EINURU, i'noo-roo', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 75° 16′ E., and having a Brahminical, and numerous Jain temples.

EINVILLE, ăx'veel', a market-town of France, department of Meurthe, 4½ miles N. of Lunéville, with a château, in which Stanislaus of Poland resided. Pop. 1146.

EIRKE, airk, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, cos. of Queen's and Kilkenny.

EISACH, i'zăk, or EISAK, i'zăk, a river of Austria, in Tyrol, rises on the S. slope of Mount Bronner, and flows into the Adige.

EISENACH, i'zęn-ăx', a town of Central Germany, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, capital of the principality of Eisenach, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipsic to Cassel, 44 miles W. of Weimar. Pop. 9433. It is the principal town in the Thuringian Forest, and has many good public edifices, including a ducal residence, mint, town-hall, prisons, hospitals, gymnasium, forest and various other schools, manufactures of cotton goods, soap, and white lead, dye-works, and tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, and in which Luther passed ten months of durance, from May 4th, 1521, to March 6th, 1522, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. The principality of Eisenach has an area of 285 square miles, and a pop. of 73,845.

EISENBERG, i'zęn-bêrg', a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 24 miles W.S.W. of Altenburg. Pop. 4744. It has a castle, with an observatory, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and porcelain.

EISENBURG, i'zęn-bôôrg', or VAS-VARMEGYE, vosh-var'mâ'dyĕ', a co. of Hungary, in Hither Danube, bounded W. by Styria, and N.W. by the Archduchy of Austria.

EISENBURG, i'zęn-bôôrg', or VASVAR, vŏsh'vŏr', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, near the Herpenyo, 27 miles S.E. of Güns. Pop. 670.

EISENDORF, i'zęn-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Klattau, 38 miles W. by S. of Pilsen, in the Böhmerwald Mountains, on the frontiers of Bavaria. Pop. 742.

EISENERZ, i'zęn-ârts', or INNERBERG, in'ner-bêrg', a market-town and lordship of Austria, in Styria, circle, and 19 miles W.N.W. of Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It contains a Gothic church of the thirteenth century, and is celebrated for its iron, which has been worked on the mountain for 1000 years. Pop. 2575.

EISENSTADT, i'zęn-stätt', (Hun. *Kis Martony*, kish mar'tonĭ,) a royal free town of Hungary, 12 miles N.N.W. of Œdenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 5700. It is divided into the town, district, and the demesne of Prince Esterhazy. The former has a town-house and a Franciscan convent; and the latter contains the magnificent palace of the prince, with a chapel, theatre, and other splendid apartments. In the park is an extensive orangery, containing 400 orange-trees, and 70,000 species of exotic plants. N. of the town are the princely Zoological Gardens.

EISEY, ee'zee, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

EISFELT, ice'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 23 miles E.S.E. of Meiningen. It stands in an extensive valley, more than 1400 feet above the sea, and is divided by the river into the old and new town. Pop. 2796.

EISGRUB, ice'grôôp, a market-town of Moravia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, on the Thaya. It contains a fine seat of Prince Liechtenstein. Pop. 1954.

EISK, aisk or isk, a maritime town of Russia, at the head of a landlocked bay of the same name, on the E. shore of the Sea of Azof, territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, 50 miles W.S.W. of Azof.

EISLEBEN, is'lä-bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 8340, employed in linen weaving and mines of silver and copper in the vicinity. It is divided into an old town enclosed by walls and ditches, a new town, with suburbs; and has an old castle, a gymnasium, and the house in which Luther was born, in 1483, now a charity school.

EISLINGEN, GROSS, groce ice'ling-ęn, a village of Wirtemburg, circle of Danube, 2 miles E. of Göppingen, on the Fils. Pop. 1228.

EISNERN or AISNERN, ice'nęrn, a village of Austria, in Illyria, circle, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Laybach.

EITERFELD, i'ter-fĕlt', a market-town of Western Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 7 miles S.E. of Hersfeld. Pop. 632.

EIVELSTADT, a town of Bavaria. See EIDELSTADT.

EIXO or EICHO, ă'e-sho or ă'sho, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 27 miles S.S.W. of Lamego, near the Vouga. Pop. 3100.

EJEA DE LOS CABALLEROS. See EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

EKATERINEURG. See YEKATERINBOORG.

EKATERINODAR. See YEKATERINODAR.

EKATERINOGRAD. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

EKATERINOSLAV or EKATERINOSLAW. See YEKATERINOSLAV.

EKENAS or EKENES, ăk'ęh-nâce', written also EKNAS, a small seaport of Russia, in Finland, province of Nyland, on a tongue of land near the N.E. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 60 miles S.E. of Abo. Pop. 1200.

EKERÖE, ăk'er-ö'ęh, one of the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, immediately W. of Aland. Length, 12 miles, breadth, 4 miles.

EKHE, ăk'ęh, or IGA, ig'ă, a river of Mongolia, issues from the S. end of Lake Koossaigool, in about lat. 50° 28′ N., lon. 100° E., from which it flows S.E., and joins the Selenga

at lat. 48° 30′ N., lon. 104° E. Entire course, about 170 miles.

EKHMIM, a town of Upper Egypt. See AKHMYM.

EKIM KHAN, êk'keem' kân, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 140 miles E. of Scevas, near the junction of the Kamuk or Aun with the Euphrates. Pop. from 1000 to 1500.

EKNAS, a town of Russia. See EKENAS.

EKRON, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the village of Akore, pashalic of Gaza, 23 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem.

EKSJÖ, (Eksjö,) êk'shö, a town of Sweden, læn. of Smaland, on an elevated plain, 160 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 1100.

ELA, a post-township in the S. part of Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 988.

EL AASY, a river of Syria. See ORONTES.

EL-ABIAD or BAHR EL-ABIAD. See NILE.

ELAGUI, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOEE.

EL-AHSA. See LAHSA.

ELAMSVILLE, a post-village in Patrick co., Virginia, about 200 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

EL-ARAISH, el ârish', or AL-ARAISCH, el-ârâsh', ("the Garden of Pleasure,") improperly LARACHE, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on a declivity near the mouth of a river flowing into the Atlantic, 45 miles S.S.W. of Tangier. Lat. 35° 13′ N., lon. 6° 9′ W. Pop. 4000, of whom 1300 are Jews. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large market-place, and a dock-yard. The port receives only small vessels, and its trade has of late very much declined.

EL-AREESH or ARISH, el reesh', a village of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Wady-el-Areesh, "Torrent of Egypt," on the route from Egypt to Syria. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Rhinocolura*.

ELAVER. See ALLIER.

EL-AZREK or BAHR EL-AZREK. See NILE.

ELBA, êl'bâ, (Fr. *Elbe*, êlb. anc. *Ilva* and *Æthalia*, Gr. Αἰθαλία,) the largest island of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, rounded on the W., coasts elevated and steep, deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto-ferraio, the capital. Length from E. to W., 17¼ miles; breadth, from 2¼ to 10½ miles. The population, which has been gradually increasing, was, in 1842, 18,448 civilians, of whom 7546 were proprietors of the soil. The island is entirely mountainous, covered with the contreforts of 3 chains, which meet S.E. of the capital; the culminating point is 3134 feet in elevation. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in some low districts on the shore. Excellent wine and delicious fruit are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the island, but is worked only near Porto-ferraio. The port of embarkation for all the minerals of Elba is Follonica, on the Gulf of Piombino. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, and it was his residence from May 3d, 1814, to February 26th, 1815.——Adj. and inhab. ELBAN.

ELBA, a village of Essex co., New York, 25 miles W. by N. of Elizabethtown.

ELBA, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, 6 miles N. of Batavia. Pop. 1772.

ELBA, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

ELBA, a post-office of Coffee co., Alabama.

ELBA, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

ELBA, a township, Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 225.

ELBA, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

EL BALAD, êl bâ-lâd', an ancient city of Arabia, of which the ruins only now remain, on the S.E. coast, within 100 yards of the sea; lat. 17° 1′ N., lon. 54° 12′ 30″ E. The ruins are spread over a space 2 miles long and 600 yards broad, and consist of extensive mounds of loose hewn stone, worn and blackened by long exposure to the weather. It is not certainly known when or by whom this ancient city was built; but there is a tradition that it was founded about the middle of the twelfth century.

EL-BASSAN, êl-bâs'sân', AL-BASSAN, êl-bâs'sân', or IL-BASSAN, il-bâs'sân', a town of European Turkey, province of Albania, 64 miles S.E. of Scutari, on a tributary of the Scombi; lat. 41° 11′ N., lon. 19° 56′ E. Pop. 3000.

ELBE, êlb, (Ger. pron. êl'beh; anc. *Albis*; Bohemian, *Labe*, lâ'be; Dutch, *Elve*, êl'veh,) an important river of Germany, rises in the western slopes of the Schnee-Koppe, in the the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 30 springs, the southernmost of which, the Elb-brunnen, is situated at an elevation of 4500 feet above the sea. It flows generally N.W., and waters Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia, separates Hanover and Mecklenburg, and forms part of the S. boundary of Denmark. It enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven. Length, in a direct line, 395 miles; including windings, 550 miles. Its chief affluents are the Havel, the Moldau, Eger, and Saale. It is navigable from the confluence of the Moldau, but its navigation is impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is 14 miles wide at its mouth, and ships drawing 14 feet of water can ascend it at all times to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave; and light steam-packets ascend it as far as Melnik in Bohemia.

ELBERFELD, êl'ber-fêlt', (Dutch, *Elberwelde*, êl'ber-fêl'deh,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 16 miles E. of Dusseldorf, with which it is connected by railway. This is one of the richest and most important manufacturing towns of Germany. Pop. 35,100. It is long, straggling, and irregularly built; but in the newer parts of the town are several good streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. It is the seat of several commercial companies, and has a gymnasium, with a library and museum, a school of manufactures, and 22 burgher schools, with 7743 pupils. It has 5500 families, and 100 great houses engaged in manufactures. Its chief business is in dyeing, printing, and cloth-weaving. It has 70 dyeing establishments, 10 bleaching-grounds, 6 cotton-spinning factories, and 1 woollen-mill. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red, and a great amount of yarn is annually sent here to be dyed. Elberfeld and Barmen, which adjoins it, supply all Germany with tapes and bands. See BARMEN. It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish West-Indian trading company, and a mining company. Bleach-fields were established here in 1450, but it first assumed importance at the conclusion of the Seven Years' War.

ELBERT, a co. in the E.N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 514 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by Broad River, and on the N.E. by the Savannah, which separates it from South Carolina. It is also drained by Beaverdam, Coldwater, and Cedar Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in the vicinity of the rivers is good, and in other parts moderately fertile. On the bank of the Savannah River are several artificial mounds, one of which is 40 or 50 feet high, and bears on its summit a large cedar. The county was named in honor of Samuel Elbert, formerly governor of Georgia. Capital, Elberton. Pop. 12,957, of whom 6632 were free, and 6267 slaves.

EL'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

EL'BERTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Elbert co., Georgia, 78 miles N.W. of Augusta. The situation is healthy and the water good. A fine court-house and several other buildings were erected in 1851; and measures have been taken to lay a plank-road to Augusta. The village contains 1 academy and 2 carriage-shops.

ELBERVELDE, a town of Prussia. See ELBERFELD.

ELBE-TEINITZ, êl'beh-tî'nits, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles W. of Chrudim, on the Elbe, and on the Prague and Olmutz Railway.

ELBEUF or ELBŒUF, êl'beuf', (L. *Elbo'eium* or *Elleho'eium*,) a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles S.S.W. of Rouen, and about 4 miles from the Paris and Rouen Railway. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, on the left bank of the Seine; its newer streets are wide and handsome, some of them opening into a spacious area, bordered with chestnut trees, called the Champ de Foire: and it has eight Artesian wells, with six well-supplied public fountains; and is lighted with gas. It is the seat of a tributary of commerce, a consultative board of manufactures, and a council of prud'hommes. Elbeuf is chiefly noted for its spinneries, numerous factories, dye-works, &c.; for the manufacture and finish of woollen cloths—being the third town in France for this species of manufacture. A rivulet, which traverses the place, in several windings, called the Puchot, is usefully employed in these operations, and in fulling, washing, &c. The lighter woollens, such as zephyrs, habit-cloths, chequered stuffs, fine colored flannel fabrics, mostly for China, billiard-table covers, and all sorts of fancy goods, are made to a great extent, employing about two-thirds of the inhabitants, besides more than 2000 persons in the surrounding towns. Elbeuf is also an entrepôt for the better cloths of Louviers and Sedan, and for the wool of Spain, Italy, Germany, and England. Soap, chemical stuffs, oil, and all sorts of machinery for the woollen manufactures, are likewise made. It has also some trade in grain and timber, and daily traffic by steamer with Paris, Rouen, and Havre. Elbeuf is an old town, and, as early as the sixteenth century, had 80 cloth manufactories; but its importance as a great exporting cloth mart, dates from about A.D. 1720. Pop. in 1831, 10,258; in 1852, 17,534.

ELBING, êl'bing, (Polish, *Elbing*, êl'byông°; L. *Elbinga*,) a fortified seaport town of Eastern Prussia, 34 miles E.S.E. of Dantzic, on the Elbing, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische Haff. Population 20,000. It consists of an old town, a new town, and suburbs, the last partly enclosed within the town walls, which are entered by 7 gates. The principal edifices are a Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, with a public library, and numerous schools and charitable establishments, including a house of industry, founded by Cowle, (an Englishman,) and in which 400 children are educated. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-ash, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, starch, soap, chiccory, in some of which steam machinery is used. Its trade is extensive, and about 600 vessels are employed.

ELBINGERODE, ĕl'bing-eg-ro'deh, a town of Hanover, in the Harz, 20 miles E. of Clausthal. Pop. 3051, employed in mining, iron-forging, and brewing.

EL'BINSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

ELBOGEN or ELLBOGEN, ĕl-bo'chen, or ELNBOGEN, ĕln-bo'chen, (elbow,) a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, 74 miles W. by N. of Prague. It is situated on a steep, rocky promontory, round which the Eger, here crossed by a chain bridge, makes an elbow-like bend, to which the town owes its name. It is fortified. Pop. 2000.

EL-BOTHER, el-bo'ther, a low sandy island in the Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, lat. 15° 25′ N., lon. 41° 30′ E., 3 miles N.W. of Kamaran Island.

EL'BRIDGE, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, 165 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village is situated 1¾ miles N. of the Old Syracuse-now Central Railroad, and 2¼ miles S. of the Erie Canal and the new track of the Central Railroad, on the outlet of Skaneatales Lake, which serves as a feeder to the canal, and also furnishes an abundant and never-failing water-power. It contains an establishment for the manufacture of knit wrappers, a pail factory, chair and other factories, a flouring-mill and 2 saw-mills, the whole employing about 100 hands; 3 churches and the Munro Academy, founded and munificently endowed by Nathan Munro, Esq., of Elbridge, lately deceased. The building (not quite completed) is one of the finest in this section of the state. It is built of fine stone, and will cost upwards of $20,000. The institution has a permanent fund of $20,000. Two plank roads intersect each other at this village, one extending from Syracuse W., the other from Skaneatales N. to Cato. There are 3 other villages besides Elbridge in the township. Pop. of the village about 900; of the township, in 1850, 3924; and in 1854, about 5000.

ELBRIDGE, a post-village of Edgar co., Illinois, 10 miles S.E. of Paris.

ELBROOZ, ELBROUZ, or ELBRUZ, ĕl'brooz', written also ELBURZ or ELBURJ, a range of mountains, in Central Asia, occupying a middle position between the Anti-Taurus and the Kuen-lun, and forming the connecting range by which these two systems are united. The Elbrooz pursue a course nearly E. and W., skirting the S. shores of the Caspian, and stretching E. to the highlands of Merghab, in the N.W. part of Afghanistan. This mountain tract, irregular in shape, and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of full 200 miles, is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with each other by passes or defiles, and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated.

ELBURG, ĕl'bürg, a maritime town of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 33 miles N. by W. of Arnhem; lat. 52° 26′ 56″ N., lon. 5° 50′ E. Pop. 2100.

ELCEBUS or ELCEBUM. See SCHELESTADT.

ELCHE, ĕl'chā, (anc. *Illici* or *Illice*,) a town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Alicante. Pop. 18,068. It is enclosed by walls, and has wholly an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style, and surrounded on all sides by extensive plantations of date-palms, which furnish its principal article of export, shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." The chief edifices are, a fine old castle of the Duke of Arcos, a church with a majestic dome, convents, schools, and a handsome bridge across a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions, and an ancient palace and fortalice, called Callaforra. It is the birth-place of Don Jorge Juan, the travelling companion of Ulloa in South America.

ELCHE DE LA SIERRA, ĕl'chā dā lā se-ĕr'rā, a town of Spain, 65 miles S.S.W. of Albacete, on the Segura, with manufactures of coarse cloths.

ELCHINGEN, ĕl'king-en, (OBER,) a village of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 8 miles N.E. of Ulm. Celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, 14th October, 1805, which procured for Marechal Ney the title of Duke of Elchingen.

ELDA, ĕl'dā, (anc. *Adalium*,) a town of Spain, 26 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. 3846. It has manufactures of paper, soap, lace, leather, and brandy.

ELDAGSEN, ĕl'dag-sen, a town of Hanover, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 2210.

ELDE, ĕl'deh, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which, rising in Lake Müritz, forms Lakes Kölpin, Plesen, Malchow, and Plau, flows W. by S., receives the waters of Lake Schwerin on the right, and falls into the Elbe at Dömitz, about 62 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Total course 94 miles.

ELDEN, ĕl'den, a village of Holland. See ELST.

ELDEN, a parish of England. See ELVEDON.

ELDENA, ĕl'deh-nā, a village of Prussian Pomerania, 5 miles E. of Greifswalde. It has a royal school of agriculture.

ELDER'S FERRY, a post-office of Jackson co., Mississippi.

EL'DERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

EL'DERSLIE or EL'LERSLIE, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 2 miles N.E. of Paisley. Pop. 1200, chiefly weavers, spinners, and colliers. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birth-place of Sir William Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century. A noble oak, still standing near the village, bears the name of the patriot, whom its branches are said to have sheltered from the English.

EL'DERSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

EL'DERTON, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles S. E. of Kittanning.

EL'DON, a township of England, co. of Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Auckland. It gives the title of earl to the descendants of the Lord Chancellor Eldon.

ELDORA, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa.

EL DORADO, ĕl do-rä'do, a name given by the Spaniards to a part of South America. It signifies "the golden" country.

EL DORADO, ĕl do-rah'do, a county towards the N. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the American River; it is also drained by the South Fork of the American River, which forms the outlet of Bonpland Lake, and by Carson's and Walker's Rivers, which flow E. into Utah Territory. The surface is uneven, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California. The census of 1852 gives no returns for this county. It is however, known to be one of the most populous in the state. The number of inhabitants is estimated in the governor's late message at 40,000. Capital, Culloma.

EL DORADO, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

EL DORADO, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Union co., Arkansas, 145 miles S. by W. of Little Rock. It has a few handsome buildings, a spacious brick court-house, a good seminary, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

EL DORADO, a post-village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Harrodsburg.

EL DORADO, a post-village of Clark co., Missouri, 25 miles W. of the Mississippi River.

EL DORADO, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

EL DORADO, a post-township in the N. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop. 504.

EL'DRED, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 492.

ELDRED, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 527.

ELDRED, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. P. 194.

ELDRED, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

EL'DREDVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

EL'DRIDGE, ĕld'rij, a post-office of Walker co., Alabama.

ELDRIDGE'S HILL, a post-office of Salem co., New Jersey.

ELE, a city of Chinese Toorkistan. See ELEE.

ELECHEE, or ILITSI, Toorkistan. See KHOTEN.

ELEIGH, ee'lee, or MONKS-ELEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ELER, ĕ'lĕk', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Arad, about 15 miles from Simand. Pop. 2314.

ELEMER, ĕ'lĕ'mair', a village of Hungary, Banat, co. of Torontal, 9 miles N.W. of Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. 2773.

EL'EPHANTA, a small island of British India, presidency and in the harbor of Bombay, 7 miles S.W. of the city. It is 6 miles in circumference, and has some remarkable cave-temples, in one of which is a colossal bust 15 feet in height, representing a triune Brahminical divinity. A gigantic figure of an elephant (whence the name of the island) formerly stood near the shore, but it has now fallen to decay. The great temple-cave is 130 feet long, and 123 broad, rests on 26 pillars, and contains many mythological figures of a remote and unknown age.

EL'EPHANT BAY, of South-western Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14′ S., lon. 12° 35′ E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.

ELEPHANTINÉ, ĕl-e-fan'tee'nā, (Arab. *Jezeret-el-Shaf*, jĕ-zee'rĕt-ĕl-shäf, "islet of flowers,") an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Asswan (Syene.) It is 1 mile long, and ½ mile broad, highly fertile, and covered with gardens, dwellings, and mills, interspersed among canals and ruins. It has extensive quarries of granite, traces of Roman edifices, and remains of temples erected by the Pharaohs.

ELEPHANT ISLAND, Senegambia, in the Gambia River, 100 miles from its mouth. It is very populous, and on it the French formerly had Fort Podor.

EL'EPHANT'S RIVER, of Cape Colony. See OLIFANT'S RIVER.

ELESD, ĕ'lĕshd', or ELLES, ĕl'lĕsh', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Bihar, on the Körös, 50 miles S.E. of Debreczin. It has a trade in salt. Pop. 1370.

ELETZ, a city of Russia. See YELETZ.

ELEUSIS, e-lu'sis, an ancient and famous city of Greece, the remains of which exist near Lepsina, in the government of Attica, at the mouth of the Sarandaporo, in the Gulf of Ægina, 12 miles N.W. of Athens. The whole plain around is strewed with ruins, and the ancient causeway hence to Athens, forms the modern highway.

ELEUTHERA ISLAND AND KEYS, one of the Bahama

Islands in the West Indies; lat. of Pigeon Key, 25° 11′ N., lon. 76° 15′ W., 50 miles N.E. of New Providence, and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 19 miles. At its N. end is a harbor fort. Pop. 2568.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, or BETOGABRA, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit Jibreen, (Beit-Jibrin,) a village in the pashalic, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Gaza, with ruins more extensive than any in South Palestine, except those at Jerusalem and Hebron, and comprising a large Roman fortress and massive vaults. Near it are remarkable artificial caverns.

ELEVATION, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

ELEVEN POINTS, a small river of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the S. part of the former, and flowing S.E. into Arkansas, enters the Black River, about 12 miles S.W. of Pocahontas, and near the mouth of Spring River. It is navigable by flat boats.

ELFDAL, ĕlf'dăl', ELFDALEN, ĕlf'dăl'ĕn, or ELFVEDAL, ĕlf'vĕ dăl', a parish and village of Sweden, 72 miles N.W. of Falun. Pop. 2700. It has porphyry quarries and iron-works.

ELFELD, ĕlf'fĕlt, or ELTVILLE, ĕlt'vil, a town of Central Germany, duchy, Nassau, on the Rhine, 5 miles S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2234.

ELFORD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

EL FRAT. See EUPHRATES.

ELFSBORG, ĕlfs'borg, or WENERSBORG, vĕn'ers-borg', a lien or county of South-western Sweden, bounded E. by Lake Wener.

EL FUERTE. See CALIFICO.

ELFVEDAL, a village of Sweden. See ELFDAL.

ELGAR, an islet of Orkney, in Scotland, S. of Shapinsay.

ELGG, ĕlk, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 18 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 3000. It has an old castle and a glass factory.

ELGIN, ĕl'gĭn, a royal parliamentary, municipal burgh, ancient city, and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, 118 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 5 miles S.W. of Lossiemouth, its seaport. Pop. in 1851, of royal burgh, 5383; of municipal do. 6337. The town is situated in a fertile valley, anciently called "the garden of Scotland," and extends about a mile in length along the right bank of the Lossie, with the suburban village of Bishopmill on the left. About the beginning of the present century, the town still retained the antiquated and stately aspect of an ancient ecclesiastical metropolis; but more recently, most of the old houses have given place to modern structures. It contains a neat modern church in the High street, occupying the locality of old St. Giles', a modern court-house and prison, Gray's Hospital or Infirmary on elevated ground to the W., endowed with 26,000*l.*, to which is attached a lunatic asylum; an orphan institution, endowed in 1832 with 70,000*l.*, by General Anderson, a native of the town, and who left it for India a private soldier. There is an English chapel, free church, and several other churches; a literary and scientific institution with museum, assembly rooms, and public fountain. There is also an excellent academy, trades-schools and infant school; some ancient alms-houses, and other charities for the poor. The ruins of the Cathedral, by far the most extensive and beautiful of any ancient Scottish remains, are on the N.E. of the High street. The Cathedral was founded in 1224 by Bishop Andrew Moray, was burned in 1390 by the Wolfe of Badenoch, and rebuilt by Bishop Barr. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length; breadth of transept, 120 feet; height of two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The great central tower and spire which fell in 1711, was 198 feet high. The chapter-house is entire and highly ornamented. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon and middle Gothic. An ancient wall inclosed a space of ground called "the college," in which resided the dignitaries of the Cathedral. Several of the old mansions still remain entire. There are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars, and a conical eminence called Lady Hill, the ruins of an ancient castle or stronghold of the Earls of Moray, on which is now erected a pillar to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon. Elgin is supposed to have derived its name from Helgy, a Norwegian general, and was created a royal burgh by William I. Along with Banff, Cullen, Inverary, Kintore, and Peterhead, it returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Here is held the sheriff and head burgh court of the county. In the vicinity is Grant Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Seafield. The Earl of Elgin derives his title from this town. The beautiful and secluded valley of Pluscardine, in S.W. of the parish, contains the ruins of Pluscardine Priory, founded in 1230 by Alexander II.; it is a model of Melrose on a smaller scale, and less ornamented, but of beautiful proportions, and simple style of architecture. The church walls are pretty entire, and the refectory has been fitted up as a chapel of ease for the S.W. part of this extensive parish.

ELGIN, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 300 miles W. by N. of Albany.

ELGIN, a thriving post-village and township of Kane co., Illinois, on Fox River, and on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 42 miles W.S.W. of the former, and 138 miles from the latter. The river affords water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds. Elgin is situated in a fertile and populous country, and has an active business. It contains several churches, an academy, and a number of stores. Pop. 2359.

ELGIN, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

ELGIN, a county in the W. part of Canada West, situated upon the N. shore of Lake Erie, comprises an area of about 700 square miles. Otter Creek traverses the E. part, and the Thames forms a part of the boundary between Elgin and Middlesex counties. Capital, St. Thomas. Pop. 25,418

ELGINSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See MORAY.

ELGIOBAR, ĕl-ne-o-băr', a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian, on the Deva. Pop. 2035.

ELGORAB, ĕl-go-răb', a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, in lat. 16° 9′ N.

ELGUETA, ĕl-gā'tä, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on an elevated plateau, 30 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1517.

ELHAM, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Folkstone. Pop. 1445.

EL-HAYZ, ĕl-hăz or ĕl'hĭz', a small oasis of the Libyan Desert, in lat. 28° 8′ N., lon. 28° 53′ E.

EL-HEIYEH, a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Esneh.

ELHENITZ, ĕl'hĕ-nits, or LHENICSE, lĕ-nit'sĕ, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, on a height, among mountains and forests, 23 miles S. of Pisek. It has a parish church, a chapel, and two mills. Pop. 1218.

ELIANGOODY, a large and populous village of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles N.W. of Ramnad.

ELIAS, MOUNT ST. See MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

ELIDA, a post-village and township in the S. part of Winnebago co., Illinois, 190 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 499.

ELIE or ELY, ee'lee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, here forming the Bay of Elie, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Colinsburgh. The village has an excellent harbor and pier. The ruins of Andross Castle are in the vicinity.

ELIJAHS CREEK, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

ELIMSPORT, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles from Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

ELING, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ELIS, a department of the kingdom of Greece, on the N.W. coast of the Morea. The chief town is Pyrgo.

ELIS, the name of a small river in the district of Elis, an affluent of the Iliaco Peneus.

ELIS, a town of Greece. See GASTOUNI.

ELISABETGRAD, a town of Russia. See YELISABETGRAD.

ELISABETHSTADT, ä-lee'zä-bĕt-stätt', a royal free town of Transylvania, on the Kükülló, 35 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 4000.

ELISAVETOPOL, ä-lee'zä-vĕ-to'pol, written also ELIZABETHPOL and ELIZAVETPOL or GANJEH, gän'jĕh, or GANJA, gän'jä, a fortified town of Georgia, 90 miles S.E. of Tefilis. Pop. 12,000. It was formerly important as the residence of an Aghovavian primate, and a Persian khan. Near it are the villages of Anenfeld and Helmendorf, two German colonies.

ELIZA, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

ELIZA, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

ELIZABETH, a township of Essex co., New Jersey, containing Elizabethtown, the county seat. Pop. 5583.

ELIZABETH, a post-township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Total population, 5080.

ELIZABETH, a thriving post-borough in the above township, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Monongahela River, 16 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It contains 4 churches, 3 boat-yards, and several manufactories of glass and other articles. Steamboats run regularly from this place to Pittsburg. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

ELIZABETH, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. of Lancaster. Pop. 2309.

ELIZABETH, or ELIZABETHTOWN, a village in Wood co., Virginia, on the W. bank of Kanawha River, about 300 miles N.W. of Richmond.

ELIZABETH, or ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Bladen co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear River, 90 miles S. of Raleigh.

ELIZABETH, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Arkansas, on White River, a few miles below the mouth of Black River, and about 100 miles N.E. of Little Rock. The rivers above named are navigable for steamers during 8 or 9 months of the year. Large quantities of cypress and ash timber are exported from the county.

ELIZABETH, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 2529.

ELIZABETH, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1488.

ELIZABETH, a pleasant post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, 4 miles from the Ohio River, and 12 miles S.E. of Corydon, the county seat.

ELIZABETH, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, 219 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

ELIZABETH, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the road between Galena and Chi-

cago, 18 miles S.E. of the former. It has considerable business, and derives its importance mainly from the rich mines of lead with which it is surrounded. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

ELIZABETH CITY, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of James River, has an area of 50 square miles. Hampton Roads form the boundary on the S., and Back River washes its N. border. The soil is fertile. The county occupies the extremity of the peninsula formed by James and York Rivers. It was one of the 8 original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Capital, Hampton. Pop. 4586; of whom 2438 were free, and 2148 slaves.

ELIZABETH CITY, a post-town, capital of Pasquotank co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Pasquotank River, about 20 miles from its mouth, 215 miles E. by N. of Raleigh, and 50 miles S. of Norfolk, in Virginia. It is one of the most considerable towns in the N.E. part of the state. Small vessels ascend the river to this place, and it communicates with Norfolk, in Virginia, by means of the river and the Dismal Swamp Canal. Lumber, and other products of the pitch pine, are exported. Pop. estimated at 2000. It contains 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and several churches.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, or HENDERSON'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 24° 21′ S., lon. 128° 18′ W., is of a peculiar coral formation, 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and thickly covered with shrubs.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, an uninhabited island in the Strait of Magellan; lat. of the N.E. point, 52° 50′ S., lon. 96° 30′ W. It is long, and, compared with the adjacent land, low, not being more than from 200 to 300 feet high.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 2° 55′ S., lon. 146° 49′ E.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, one of the Marshall Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. of the S. point, 5° 48′ N., lon. 169° 38′ E.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, one of the Society group; lat. of the E. point, 15° 58′ S., lon. 145° 48′ W.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, off the coast of Massachusetts, are situated between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. They are very small, 16 in number, of which only 2 or 3 are inhabited.

ELIZABETHPOL, a town of Russia. See ELISAVETOPOL.

ELIZABETH PORT, a thriving manufacturing post-village in Essex co., New Jersey, on Staten Island Sound, 14 miles W.S.W. of New York, and 7 by railroad S. of Newark. It contains a church, an extensive ropewalk, a foundry, and a number of steam saw mills. It is the eastern terminus of the Central Railroad. A steamboat makes several trips daily between this town and New York. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

ELIZABETHPORT, Cape Colony, district of Uitenhage, on the W. side of Algoa Bay, and the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa.

ELIZABETH RIVER, a small stream of Virginia, emptying itself into Hampton Roads. A light-ship is stationed on Craney Island Flats, at its mouth.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village and township, capital of Essex co., New York, on Boquet River, about 125 miles N. of Albany. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 1635.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-borough of Essex co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, 2 miles from its entrance into Staten Island Sound, and 5 miles S. by W. of Newark. The New Jersey Railroad intersects the Central Railroad at this point, connecting Elizabethtown with New York, Philadelphia, and places in the interior of the state. The borough has a pleasant situation on elevated ground, and is regularly laid out with broad, straight streets, finely shaded, and crossing each other at right angles. It contains 6 churches, viz. 3 Presbyterian, (large, handsome buildings,) 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, an insurance office, and several manufactories, among which may be mentioned a large establishment for making oil-cloths. Elizabethtown was formerly the capital and principal town of New Jersey, and has long been noted for its excellent schools, and for its intelligent and polite society. Settled in 1665. Pop. in 1853, about 4000.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. The turnpike leading to Harrisburg passes through it. It contains a town-hall, and several churches. Incorporated in 1827. Pop. about 600.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Virginia. See GRAVE CREEK.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Bladen co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear River, 50 miles above Wilmington. It has about 150 inhabitants.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Carter co., Tennessee, on an island at the confluence of Watauga and Doe Rivers, 318 miles E. of Nashville. It is situated in a mountainous region, which contains abundance of good iron ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. Several iron-works are in operation in the vicinity.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Kentucky, is pleasantly situated on Valley Creek, and on the main road from Nashville to Louisville, 43 miles S. by W. of the latter. It is handsomely built of brick, and contains 3 churches and 2 seminaries.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village in Guernsey co., Ohio, 35 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Whitewater Canal, about 18 miles W. of Cincinnati.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. about 200.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Columbus, 7 miles S.E. of the latter.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on White River, 65 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Illinois, on the N. bank of Ohio River, about 200 miles S.E. of Springfield.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri.

ELIZABETHVILLE, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

ELIZAVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, about 42 miles S. by W. of Albany.

ELIZAVILLE, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 70 miles E. by N. of Frankfort. Pop. about 200.

ELIZAVILLE, a village of Boone co., Indiana, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

ELIZONDO, â-le-thon'do, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

ELJAS, êl'has, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 58 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, near the borders of Leon. Pop. 2730.

EL-JEMM, êl-jêm', (anc. *Tysdrus,*) a village of Barbary, 195 miles S.S.E. of Tunis, with remains of an amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

ELK, a county in the N.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 800 square miles. The Clarion River and its branches traverse the W. part; the Bennett's Branch and Driftwood Branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek flow through the S.E. part. The surface is broken by irregular mountains and hills, the highest of which is Elk Mountain, in the S. part, from which the name is derived. The greater part of the county is covered with dense forests. The soil is mostly adapted to pastoral pursuits. Bituminous coal is abundant. The route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1843. Capital, Ridgeway. Pop. 3531.

ELK, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1484.

ELK, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 414.

ELK, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 955.

ELK, a post-township in the central part of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1645.

ELK, a small village of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

EL KAB, êl kâb, (anc. *Eilythyas?*) a town in Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 40 miles S.S.E. of Thebes.

EL KADER, êl kah'der, a thriving post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, 90 miles N. of Iowa City. The river affords abundant water-power. El Kader has a large flouring mill and several stores.

EL-KASR or EL-KASAR, êl-kâs'r', (*i. e.* "the castle,") a large village of Upper Egypt, capital of the great western oasis Dakhel, lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh, is surrounded by palm and acacia plantations; and has sulphur springs, and remains of an Egyptian temple.

EL KATIF. See KATIF, EL.

ELK CREEK, of Washington co., Indiana, flows into the Muscatatuck River.

ELK CREEK, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 20 miles S.W. of Erie. Pop. 1535.

ELK CREEK, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

ELK CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Ashe co., North Carolina, 214 miles from Raleigh.

ELK DALE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

ELK FORD, a village of Jones co., Iowa, 35 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

ELK FORK, a post-office of Vernon co., Missouri.

ELK GARDEN, a post-office of Russel co., Virginia.

ELK GROVE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

ELK GROVE, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 40 miles W. by S. of Madison.

ELK GROVE, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, about 20 miles N. of Galena. Pop. 624.

EL-KHARGEH, êl-kar'gheh, a town of Upper Egypt, capital of the Great Oasis. Lat. 25° 28′ N., lon. 30° 40′ E. Pop. 6000. Among numerous ruins are those of a temple, and near it is a remarkable necropolis.

ELKHART, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 467 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's and Elkhart Rivers, which unite within its limits. The surface is undulating, and the soil is very productive. About half of the county is occupied by oak-openings and prairies; the remainder was originally covered by dense forests. In the N. are several lakes, the largest of which is near 3 miles in circuit. The streams afford abundant water-power. The North Indiana Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Goshen. Pop. 12,690.

ELKHART, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

ELKHART, a flourishing post-village and township of Elkhart co., Indiana, at the confluence of the river of the same name with the St. Joseph's River, 156 miles N. of Indianapolis. The village is situated on the border of a fertile, well-cultivated prairie. The Michigan Southern Railroad connects it with Monroe and Chicago. It is the principal shipping point for the county, and has a large flouring mill, a paper mill, and several saw mills. Pop. of township, 1036.

ELKHART, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 621.

ELKHART, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

ELK'HART CREEK, of Houston co., Texas, flows into Trinity River.

ELK'HART RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Noble county, and flowing N.W. empties itself into the St. Joseph's (of Lake Michigan) at the village of Elkhart. Its whole length is about 100 miles, and its breadth in the lower half of its course is from 80 to 100 yards. It furnishes abundant water-power.

ELK HILL, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia, 64 miles S.W. of Richmond.

ELK'HORN, a post-office of Franklin co., Kentucky, 9 miles from Frankfort.

ELKHORN, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 434.

ELKHORN, a post-village of Washington co., Illinois, 125 miles S. of Springfield.

ELKHORN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Missouri, 90 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

ELKHORN, a thriving village of Ray co., Missouri, about 180 miles N. of Jefferson City, has 350 inhabitants.

ELKHORN, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road leading from Racine to Janesville, 40 miles W. of the former. The surrounding country is fertile, and is diversified by prairies and numerous small lakes. Elkhorn was laid out in 1841. It has 4 stores, a steam-mill, and about 60 dwellings.

ELK HORN, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

ELKHORN GROVE, Illinois. See EAGLE POINT.

ELKHORN GROVE, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois, 15 miles S.E. of Mount Carroll, the county seat.

ELK'HORN RIVER, of Kentucky, rises in Fayette county, by two branches, the North and South Forks, which unite about 3 miles E. of Frankfort. After a north-westerly course of a few miles it enters the Kentucky River in Franklin county.

ELK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ELKINGTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ELK LAKE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

ELK'LAND, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 408.

ELKLAND, a post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on Cowanesque Creek, 16 miles N. of Wellsborough. Pop. 962.

ELK LICK, a post-township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 17 miles S. of Somerset. Pop. 1091.

ELK LICK, a village of Pike co., Missouri, 22 miles N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.

ELK MILLS, a post-village of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk River, 220 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ELK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the S. part of Elk county, immediately S.E. of Little Toby's Creek, an affluent of Clarion River. Elk Mountain is also the name of an elevated mountain ridge in the S.E. part of Susquehanna county. The height of the latter is about 2000 feet.

EL-KOS, ĕl-kos', (a "bow," so named from its windings,) a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish. It has a bar at its mouth, within which is a port.

EL-KOSH, ĕl-kosh', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, at the foot of the Sote Mountains, 30 miles N. of Mosul. Pop. from 2000 to 3000, said to be all Roman Catholics. It is a place of considerable strength, with stone houses and a synagogue, resorted to by many Jewish pilgrims.

ELK PORT, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 80 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

ELK RIDGE, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

ELK RIDGE LANDING, a post-village of Howard co., Maryland, on the S. bank of Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has an active business, containing several manufactories of iron, and mills. The railroad crosses the river here on a handsome viaduct of granite, about 700 feet in length.

ELK RIVER, formed by Big and Little Elk Creeks, which rise in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and unite at Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland. Flowing thence south-westward it enters the Chesapeake about 8 miles S.E. of Havre de Grace. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal follows the lower part of this river.

ELK RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Randolph and Pocahontas counties, interlocking sources with the Greenbrier and Monongahela Rivers, and pursuing a general western course, falls into the Great Kenawha, at Charleston, in Kenawha county. The whole length is perhaps 200 miles. Boats can ascend in ordinary stages to Sutton in Braxton county, more than 100 miles from its mouth.

ELK RIVER, of Tennessee and Alabama, rises on the N.W. declivity of the Cumberland Mountains in Grundy county, Tennessee, and passing into Alabama, enters Tennessee River, on the W. border of Limestone county. Steamboats navigate it from its mouth to Elkton, in Tennessee, about 40 miles.

ELK (or COWSKIN) RIVER, a small stream which rises in the S.W. part of Missouri, and flowing through McDonald county, into the Indian Territory, enters the Neosho.

ELK RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

ELK RIVER, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 655.

ELK RIVER, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

ELK RIVER, a post-office of Benton co., Minnesota Territory.

ELK RUN, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

ELK RUN, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

ELK RUN, a post-township in the E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1558.

ELK RUN, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

ELKS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ELK SPRING, a small village of Pike co., Missouri.

ELK SPUR, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

ELK'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ELKSTONE, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

ELK'TON, a post-village, capital of Cecil co., Maryland, is situated at the junction of the branches of Elk River, and on the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. Several handsome houses have been erected within a few years past, and the place is gradually improving. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a fire-insurance office. Pop. 1128.

ELKTON, a post-village of Giles co., Tennessee, on the Elk River, 57 miles S. of Nashville. The river is navigated by small steamboats for a few months in the year.

ELKTON, a post-village, capital of Todd co., Kentucky, on Elk Creek, 187 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It contains the Green River Female Academy, the Jefferson Academy for boys, and 3 or 4 churches.

ELKTON, a thriving post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 159 miles N.E. of Columbus.

ELKTON, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, 130 miles S.E. of Springfield.

ELKTON, a post-village of Hickory co., Missouri, about 100 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ELKTON, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

EL KUEIT, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

EL'KVILLE, a post-village of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

EL'LA-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

EL'LAND, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 4 miles S.E. of Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. 6470. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

EL'LASTONE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ELLBOGEN, a town of Bohemia. See ELNOGEN.

ELLE, ĕl'lĕ', a river of France, enters the Atlantic 30 miles S.W. of Quimper, after a S. course of 38 miles. It is navigable to Quimperlé, 8 miles from the sea.

ELLEJAY, Georgia. See ELLIJAY.

EL'LEJOY, a post-office of Blunt co. Tennessee.

EL'LEL, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

ELLENBOROUGH, ĕl'lĕn-bur'rŭh, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the small river Ellen, 5½ miles W.N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 865, chiefly colliers. It gives the title of earl to the Law family.

ELLENBOROUGH, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, on Platte River, 7 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

EL'LENBURG, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New York, about 195 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 1503.

EL'LENGOWAN, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

EL'LENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

EL'LENVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 80 miles S.S.W. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, about 6 stores several factories and mills, and a printing office issuing a newspaper. Pop. about 700.

EL'LERBURN, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

EL'LERSLIE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 140 miles N.N.E. from Harrisburg.

ELLERSLIE, a district in Harris co., Georgia. Pop. 1768.

ELLERSLIE, a post-village of Harris co., Georgia, about 14 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EL'LERTON PRIORY, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

ELLERTON-ON-SWALE, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Chatterick. Pop. 75. Henry Jenkins, who died in 1679 at the extraordinary age of 169, was born here.

EL'LERY, a post-village and township of Chautauque co.,

New York, on Chautauque Lake, 55 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. Pop. 2104.

ELLERY, a small village of Stephenson co., Illinois.

EL'LERY CEN'TRE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

EL'LESBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

EL'LESMERE, a market-town and parish of England and Wales, cos. of Flint and Salop, 16 miles N.N.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 7081. It has a branch bank, and a large trade in malt, carried on by a canal, which communicates with Welshpool, Chester, and the Mersey. The site of the ancient castle commands a rich and varied prospect.

ELLESMERE, PORT, a village and port of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey, 8½ miles S. by E. of Liverpool. Pop. about 600.

EL'LETSVILLE or EL'LITTSVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, on the extension of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Bloomington. Pop. about 150.

ELLEZELLES, êl'zêl', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 6205.

ELL GROVE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

EL'LICE ISLANDS, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific, discovered in 1819. Lat. 6° 30′ S.; lon. 179° 13′ E. Pop. 250.

EL'LICHPOOR', a city of India, 98 miles W. of Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 14′ N., lon. 77° 36′ E. It is partly enclosed by walls.

EL'LICOTT, a township of Chautauque co., New York, at the S.E. end of Chautauque Lake. Pop. 3523.

ELLICOTT, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

ELLICOTT CREEK, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, a post-village and township of Howard and Baltimore cos., Maryland, is finely situated on both sides of the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W. by S. of Baltimore. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, numerous flouring mills, and other manufactories, and in the township are several lumbering mills. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. Pop. 1059.

EL'LICOTTVILLE, a post-village and township, capital of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Great Valley Creek, a tributary of the Alleghany River, on the line of the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad, (in progress,) 10 miles N. of the New York and Erie Railroad, with which it is connected by a plank-road, and 165 miles W. of Albany. It contains besides the county buildings, 4 churches, viz. an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic, 3 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, a flourishing school, 3 public houses, 4 land offices, and 11 stores of various kinds. The creek here furnishes good water-power, which at present is only used for a grist mill and saw mill. The village is located in a fertile and picturesque valley, inclosed by hills covered with heavy forests of birch and maple. Pop. 1200; of the township in 1850, 1725.

EL'LIJAY, a small river of Gilmer co., Georgia, flows into the Coosawattee at the village of Ellijay.

ELLIJAY, a post-village and capital of Gilmer co., Georgia, on the river of the same name, 171 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is surrounded by a mountainous region, which is rich in minerals. The village, contains a court-house, jail, and 5 stores.

ELLINGEN, êl'ling-en, a town of Bavaria, on the Rezat, 28 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1329. It has a manufactory of pianofortes.

EL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ELLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

ELLINGHAM, a parish of England, co., of Hants.

ELLINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ELLINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

EL'LINGTON, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1399.

ELLINGTON, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 25 miles E. of Mayville. Pop. 2001.

ELLINGTON, a township of Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 1451.

ELLINGTON, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 64.

ELLINGTON, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, 36 miles W. by S. of Green Bay. It has 2 mills. Pop. 300.

EL'LINGWOOD'S CORNER, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

EL'LIOT, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Portland. It contains an academy, and in the township are several lumbering mills. Pop. 1303.

ELLIOTT BAY, Washington Territory. See SEATLE.

EL'LIOTTSBURG, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

ELLIOTT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Clinton co., Kentucky.

ELLIOTT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office, Morgan co., Ohio.

ELLIOTT'S RANCH, a post-office of Sacramento co., California.

EL'LIOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine, 90 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 102.

ELLIOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 145 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

EL'LIS, a county of Texas, situated in the N. central part of the state, contains about 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Trinity River and its affluents. The surface is diversified by tracts of hard timber and fertile prairies. The census of 1850 does not furnish the population. Capital, Waxahachie.

EL'LISBURG, a thriving post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, bordering on Lake Ontario, 17 miles S. of Sackett's Harbor, with which it is connected by railroad. The village is situated on Sandy Creek, and contains 2 or 3 churches, and a number of stores, mills, and factories.

ELLISBURG, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, 6 miles S.E. of Camden.

ELLISBURG, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

ELLISBURG, a small post-village in La Grange co., Indiana, 150 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

EL'LISFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EL'LIS GROVE, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

ELLIS ISLAND, of New York, is situated in New York Harbor, about a mile S.W. of the city; on it is Fort Gibson.

ELLIS RIVER, a small stream of Coos county, in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Saco River.

EL'LISTON, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 140 miles W. by N. of Albany.

ELLISTON, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

ELLISTON, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

EL'LISTOWN, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

EL'LISVILLE, a post-village in Louisa co., Virginia, 60 miles N.W. of Richmond.

ELLISVILLE, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

ELLISVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

ELLISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Jones co., Mississippi, on Tallahalla River, 144 miles S.E. of Jackson.

ELLISVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River, about 76 miles N.W. of Springfield.

ELLISVILLE, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 22 miles W. of St. Louis.

ELLITSVILLE. See ELLETSVILLE.

ELL'MORE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

EL'LON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

ELLORA, a town of Hindostan. See ELORA.

ELLORE, êl'lor', a considerable town of British India, presidency of Madras, 32 miles N. of Masulipatam, and formerly capital of one of the Northern Circars. It is the residence of the district collector.

EL'LOUGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EL'LOUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ELLRICH or ELRICH, êl'rik, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 2600. Near it is the remarkable calcareous grotto of Kille.

ELLSWORTH, an important commercial town, port of entry, and capital of Hancock co., Maine, is situated on both sides of the navigable river Union, which is here crossed by 4 bridges, 30 miles S.E. of Bangor, and about 4 miles above the entrance of the river into Frenchman's Bay. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, 2 good hotels, a bank, and 50 stores. Twenty-five vessels are often seen anchored here at a time, and 50,000,000 feet of lumber are exported annually. The shipping of the district, (Frenchman's Bay,) June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1689 tons registered, and 36,750 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter 22,272 were employed in the coast trade, 13,075 in the cod fishery, and 2560 in the mackerel fishery. One hundred and fifty vessels are owned in the town. During the year above mentioned, 22 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 3119 tons, were admeasured in the district, and in 1853 the ship-building in Frenchman's Bay amounted to 6350 tons. Ellsworth is one of the most flourishing towns in the state. Pop. in 1840, 2262; in 1850, 4009; and in 1854, about 5000.

ELLSWORTH, a township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 320.

ELLSWORTH, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, 50 miles W. by N. of Hartford.

ELLSWORTH, a post-village and township of Mahoning co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Canfield, and 165 miles N.E. of Columbus. The village has 2 churches and a flourishing academy. Pop. 954.

ELLSWORTH, a post-village in Texas co., Missouri, on the Big Sandy Fork of Gasconade River, 85 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.

ELLSWORTH FALLS, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 30 miles S.E. of Bangor.

ELLWANGEN, êl'wäng-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 45 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2932, employed in bleach-works and tanning. It has a castle, cathedral, gymnasium, and hospital.

ELL'WOOD, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

ELM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ELM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ELM, êl'm, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and

10 miles S.S.E. of Glarus. Pop. 1012. Its sulphur springs were formerly celebrated.

ELM, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

ELM, a post-office of Ballard co., Kentucky.

EL'MA, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

EL MASARAH, ĕl mă'sā-răh, a village of Egypt, 10 miles S. of Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with extensive ancient quarries, to which a railway has recently been constructed.

ELM BLUFF, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

ELM BRANCH, a small village of Lawrence co., Missouri.

ELM CREEK, of McKinley co., Texas, flows south-eastward into the Nueces River.

ELM CREEK, a post-office of Falls co., Texas.

EL'MER, a post-office of Salem co., New Jersey.

EL METEMNEH, ĕl mĕ-tĕm'nĕh, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, nearly opposite Shendy. It has manufactures of coarse cotton fabrics.

ELM GROVE, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

ELM GROVE, a post-office of Highland co., Illinois.

ELM GROVE, a village of Clay co., Missouri, on Smith's Fork of Platte River, 28 miles N. by W. of Independence.

ELM GROVE, a village of Marion co., Iowa, 88 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

ELM'HAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, or ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ELM HILL, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

ELMINA, ĕl-mee'nä, or ST. GEORGE DEL MINA, (dĕl mee'nä,) a town and fort, capital of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea coast, Africa. The fort is in lat. 5° 4′ 45″ N. lon. 1° 20′ 30″ W. The town is irregular, ill built, and dirty. Pop. from 8000 to 10,000, blacks. The fort of Elmina is the strongest on the whole coast; it is surrounded with double walls and deep ditches, has 3 rows of guns next the sea, and the land side is defended by Fort St. Jago, the key of Elmina.

ELMI'RA, a post-village and township, capital of Chemung co., New York, is situated near the junction of Newtown Creek with the Chemung River, where the latter is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 273 miles from New York City. The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, connecting with other railroads, opens a direct communication with Philadelphia, 271 miles distant; and the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad communicates with the railway systems of Canada. The Chemung Canal also connects Elmira with Seneca Lake, 20 miles distant; and the Junction Canal connects it with the interior of Pennsylvania. The village is handsomely laid out, and contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, a female college, capable of accommodating 300 pupils, several other educational institutions, 3 banks, a savings-institution, 4 excellent hotels, about 100 stores, a large number of warehouses, and several manufacturing establishments and printing-offices. Three newspapers are issued here weekly, and two daily. Elmira has surpassed all of its competitors along the line of the New York and Erie Railroad in the rapidity of its growth. Pop. of the township in 1840, 4791; in 1855, 8166; of the village in 1855, 10,107. Settled in 1788 by Captain John Hendry.

ELMIRA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

ELMIRA, a post-village of Stark co., Illinois, 40 miles N. by W. of Peoria.

ELM'LEY CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ELMLEY, ISLE OF, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ELM'LEY, LOV'ETT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester

EL'MONT, a post-office of Clinton co., Missouri.

EL'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ELMORE, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., Vermont, about 17 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. The village contains 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 starch factory, 2 saw mills, and other establishments. Pop. 504.

ELMORE, a village of Talbot co., Georgia, 62 miles W. of Macon.

EL'MORE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

ELMORE, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 708.

ELMORE, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

ELM POINT, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois, 60 miles S. of Springfield.

ELM RIVER, in the S.E. part of Illinois, is an affluent of the Little Wabash, which it joins in Wayne county.

ELM'SALL, NORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ELMSALL, SOUTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ELM'SETT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Hadleigh. Here is a curious petrifying spring, called the Dropping Well.

ELMSHORN, ĕlms'hорn, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Elbe, and on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 10 miles E.S.E. of Glückstadt. Pop. 5600. It has an active trade in grain.

ELM SPRING, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Arkansas, 212 miles N.W. of Little Rock, has a large seminary for both sexes, and a flouring mill.

ELM'STRAD, a parish of England, co. of Essex

ELM'STED, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ELMS'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 3 miles E.N.E. of Hinckley. The church, which is in ruins, was occupied as the head-quarters of the officers of Richard III.'s army, before the battle of Bosworth.

ELM'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ELM'STONE-HARD'WICKE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ELMS'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ELM'TON, a parish of England co. of Derby.

ELM TREE, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

ELM TREE, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

ELMUNCHILLY, ĕl'mŭn-chil'lee, a village of British India, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Vizagapatam, in a valley, with a temple and some curious sculptures.

ELM VALLEY, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

ELM'VILLE, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

ELM'WOOD, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 23 miles W. by N. of Peoria.

ELM'WOOD, a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia. See ELBOGEN.

ELNE, ĕln, (anc. *Illiberis*, afterwards *Helena*,) a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 8 miles S.S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2524. It was once a place of importance. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees; having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

EL-OBEID, LOBEID, or LABAYET. See OBEID.

EL'ON, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

ELON, a post-office of Ashley co., Arkansas.

EL'OOS or ELUCE, ĕl-oos', an island and town in the Euphrates, in Asiatic Turkey, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hit. The island is 1 mile in length, with 500 houses, and some mosques.

ELORA, ELLORA, ĕl-lo'rä, or ELOUROU, e-loo'roo, a village of Hindostan, in lat. 20° 5′ N., lon. 75° 15′ E., about 1 mile E. of which are some cave-temples excavated in the W. slope of a hill, in magnitude of execution surpassing all other structures of their kind in India.

ELORA, e-lo'rä, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine Rivers, 12 miles from Guelph. Pop. about 400.

ELORRIO, ĕ-lor'ree-o, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2280.

EL PASO, ĕl pah'so, an unorganized county forming the W. extremity of Texas. It is not mentioned in the census of 1850.

EL PASO or EL PASSO, a post-office in the above county.

EL PASO DEL NORTE, ĕl pä'so dĕl nor'tä, better known as EL PASO, (often written EL PASSO,) a settlement, or more properly a line of settlements, embracing a population of about 5000, situated in a rich but narrow valley, which extends 9 or 10 miles along the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, 350 miles S. by W. of Santa Fé. The grape is extensively cultivated in this locality, and considerable quantities of a weak but well-flavored wine and brandy (known to the American traders as Pass wine and Pass brandy) are made. The houses are built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks, chiefly of one story, with earthern floors. Though supplied with abundance, the inhabitants are remarkably deficient in the commonest appliances of civilized life; glazed windows, chairs, tables, knives and forks, and other conveniences, which the humblest American considers indispensable to comfort, are unknown even to the rich. Few of the people are pure white, being nearly all more or less tinged with Indian blood. That portion of the settlement at the northern part of the valley, where the *plaza*, the parish church, and the dwellings of a few of the principal inhabitants are located, may be considered as the town of El Paso. It is in lat. 31° 42′ N., lon. 106° 40′ W., 1420 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream, 600 miles in a direct line E. from of the Pacific coast, and 1800 miles from Washington City. El Paso is the chief thoroughfare between New Mexico and Chihuahua, and the other Mexican states further S., the Rio Grande being fordable near the town a great portion of the year. The name, signifying "the passage," is supposed to be derived from the passage of the river through a gorge or gap in the mountain, just above the town.

EL PEÑON, ĕl pĕn-yōn', a fortified height, 3½ miles from the city of Mexico, commanding the entrance to it from the E.

ELPHIN, a market-town, parish, and bishop's see of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon, 17½ miles W.N.W. of Longford. Pop. of town, 1551. Its cathedral is a small, plain church, with an ancient tower; the episcopal palace and deanery are substantial structures. The diocese comprises 76 parishes in the counties of Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, and Mayo, and is now annexed to the sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. The family of Goldsmith resided in this parish, and, by some, the poet is said to have been born here.

EL'ROD, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

EL ROSARIO, ēl ro-sä're-o, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Cinaloa, 55 miles E.N.E. of Mazatlan. Pop. 5000. It had some rich gold and silver mines, no longer wrought, and is now important chiefly as a depôt for the trade between Mazatlan and the interior.

ELSA, ĕl'sä, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno 3½ miles W. of Empoli, after a N.W. course of 30 miles.

ELSA, a river of Tuscany, an affluent of the Albegna. Total course, 12 miles.

ELSASS, a country of Germany. See ALSACE.

ELS'DON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morpeth. Pop. 1680. The Castle, built in the reign of Henry III., is now the rectory-house. The parish abounds in coal, lime, and ironstone.

EL'SENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ELS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ELS'FLETH, ĕls'flăt, a market-town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 2000, employed in ship-building.

ELS'HAM or AILES'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

EL'SINBOROUGH, a township of Salem co., New Jersey, 3 miles from Salem. Pop. 655.

EL'SING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ELSINORE, ĕl'sin-ōr', or ELSINEUR, ĕl'sin-ūr', (Dan. *Helsingör*, hĕl'sing-gö'er,) a seaport town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 3½ miles broad, 24 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen. Lat. (Kronborg light) 56° 2′ 12″ N., lon. 12° 37′ 30″ E. It has two churches, a classical school, and a custom-house; its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce and seafaring, and considerable traffic is carried on with Helsingborg on the opposite coast, this being the chief point of transit between Denmark and Sweden. Elsinore is defended by the castle of Kronborg, which stands on a projecting spit of land, and commands the Sound. It is a Gothic-Byzantine edifice, with walls and ditches; it is entered by two drawbridges, and was built in 1574–1584. On it is a fixed light, 113 feet high. In the vicinity of Kronborg is the royal country palace of Marienlyst. Elsinore is, however, chiefly noted as being the place where the Sound dues are levied on vessels entering or clearing the Baltic. The dues, originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Cattegat and neighboring coasts, now consist of dues on the ship, being light or beacon money, and dues on the cargo, a toll paid to the Danish government. The total number of vessels passing the Sound was, in 1847, 21,526; 1848, 16,887; 1849, 18,959; of which, in 1847, 4522 were British; 2562 Prussian; 2334 Norwegian; 1638 Swedish; 1507 Danish; and 1447 Dutch. Of other countries the numbers were under 1000, and in some cases, as America, Naples, and Hamburg, under 100. The principal maritime countries have consuls at Elsinore. Elsinore is the assumed scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet. Pop. 8000.

ELSON ISLAND, in the Pacific, is one of the Gambier Islands.

EL'SON'S BAY, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in Russian America, immediately E. of Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N., lon. 156° W.

EL'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

ELSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ELSTER, ĕl'ster, WHITE, (Ger. *Weiss Elster*, wīce ĕl'ster,) a river of Germany, rises near Asch, in Voigtland, flows N., and joins the Saale 3 miles S. of Halle, (Prussia.) Length, 110 miles. Chief affluent, the Pleisse, on the right.

ELSTER, BLACK, (Ger. *Schwartz Elster*, shwarts ĕl'ster,) a river of Germany, rises 2 miles S. of Elster, (Saxony,) flows N.W., and joins the Elbe 8 miles E. of Wittemberg, (Prussia.) Length, 105 miles. Chief affluent, the Röder, on the left.

ELSTER, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the Little Elster, with mineral springs.

ELSTERBERG, ĕl'ster-bĕrg', a town of Saxony, 16 miles S.W. of Zwickau, on the White Elster. Pop. 2379, employed in woollen and cotton weaving.

ELSTERWERDA, ĕl'ster-vĕr'dä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 56 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 1442.

ELS'TON or ELVESTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EL'STOW, a parish of England, co., and 2 miles S. of Bedford. John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628.

ELSTRA, ĕls'trä, a town of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, on the Elster, 21 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1050.

ELSTREE or ID'LESTREE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ELS'WICK, a township of England, co. Northumberland.

ELS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ELTEN, ĕl'ten, a village of Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, not far from the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Cleves. Pop. 1446.

ELTERLEIN, ĕl'ter-līne', a mining town of Saxony, 19 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 1910. It has manufactures of lace.

ELT'HAM, a town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 7 miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. 2568. It has remains of a royal palace, formerly consisting of four quadrangles, and possessing great magnificence, the existing edifice of which is the hall, now or lately a barn, but in good preservation. Eltham was a favorite residence of the Plantagenet and Tudor monarchs. The palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth.

EL'TISLEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ELTMANN, ĕlt'män, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 miles E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1392.

EL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

ELTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ELTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ELTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

ELTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

ELTON, a township of England, co. of Derby.

ELTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ELTON, ĕl'ton', (i. e. "golden lake,") a salt lake of Russia, 70 miles E. of the Volga, government, and 160 miles S.S.E. of Saratov. Area, 130 square miles. It receives several rivers. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

EL'TON, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, 300 miles W. of Albany.

ELTON, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

ELTSCH, a town of Hungary. See JOLSVA.

ELTVILLE, a town of Western Germany. See ELFELD.

EL-TYH, (ĕl tee,) DESERT OF, (or of "the Wandering,") so called because it was the place of the forty years' sojourn of the Hebrews in the desert, is a name applied to the peninsula which is between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine. It is mountainous, comprising Jeb-el-Tyh, Mount Sinai, &c.

EL TYH, WADY, wä'dee ĕl tee, (or "Valley of the Wandering,") is in Middle Egypt, extending between ancient Memphis and Suez, immediately S. of the *Jeb-el-Ataka*.

ELTZ, ĕlts, a river of South-western Germany, in Baden, joins the Rhine 20 miles S. of Strasbourg, after a tortuous course of 33 miles past Waldkirch and Kenzingen.

ELUSA. See EAUZE.

ELVA, ĕl'vä, (L. *Helvæ.*) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 18 miles W.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 1165.

EL'VAN WATER, a small affluent of the Clyde, in Scotland, co. of Lanark. It flows N.E. Particles of gold have been often found in its sands.

ELVAS, ĕl'vās, (Sp. *Helves*, ĕl'vēs, or *Yelves*, yĕl'vēs,) a fortified frontier city of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 12 miles W. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 15,460. It stands on a hill, on which are the fortresses of Santa Lucia and Lippe. The town is generally ill built and dirty. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. Chief edifices, the Cathedral, several churches and convents, the Arsenal, bomb-proof barracks for 6000 or 7000 men, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, prison, and a remarkable tower. A large Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water from a hill 3 miles W. It has manufactures of arms and jewelry. Elvas was taken by Marshal Junot, and held by the French from March to August, 1808.

EL'VASTON, a parish of England, co., and 4 miles E.S.E. of Derby. Elvaston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, is in this parish.

EL'VEDON or EL'DON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ELVEN, ĕl'vŏn', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 3496. In its castle, now a ruin, Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII. of England) remained a prisoner for fourteen years after the battle of Tewkesbury.

EL'VETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EL'VINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

EL'VINSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

EL'WICK HALL, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

EL'WOOD, a post-office of Walker co., TEXAS.

EL'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

EL'WY, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Pennarth.

ELWY, a river of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, falling into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELXAS, a town of Spain. See ELJAS.

ELY, (ee'lee,) ISLE OF, a district of England, co. of Cambridge, lying N. of the centre of the county, from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse. Area, 225,150 acres. A smaller tract, of about 7 miles by 4 miles, is, however, now viewed as forming the isle strictly so called. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered with water, whence the name. The soil is very fertile, but requires artificial draining. The district exhibits a level, monotonous plain, containing many marsh plants and aquatic birds. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

ELY, a city and episcopal see of England, capital of the above island, on the Ouse, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge, and 72 miles N.E. of London, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. in 1851, 6176. The houses are mostly ancient. The Cathedral, chiefly built between the reigns of William

Rufus and Edward III., exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles. It is 535 feet in length, by 180 feet in the transept; has an elegant octagonal central tower, and many interesting monuments. Trinity Church, founded in 1321, is a beautiful structure. The Bishop's Palace is neatly built of brick. Here are also a grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., an endowed charity school, several oil mills, and manufactures of earthenware and tobacco-pipes. In the environs are rich orchards and market-gardens. Ely is governed by a custos-rotulorum, and is the only city in England which sends no member to the House of Commons. Its bishopric was founded in 1107. The celebrated Abbey of Ely, on which the bishopric was founded, was established by Saint Etheldreda or Audry, daughter of a Saxon king, A. D. 673. It was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870. The city and island are said to owe their name to the number of eels which still abound here.

ELY, a beautiful demesne of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, comprising several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne, 4 miles N. of Enniskillen. It gives the title of marquis to the Loftus family.

ELY, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

ELY, a small village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 10 miles S.S.E. of Melbourne, and 22 miles from Grandy.

E'LY LICK, a village of Ralls co., Missouri, 73 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

ELYRIA, e-lir'e-a, a pleasant post-village and township, capital of Lorain co., Ohio, is situated on Black River, 7 miles from Lake Erie, 28 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland, and 110 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The village stands on a peninsula formed by the branches of Black River, which here unite. The river in this vicinity has two falls of 40 feet perpendicular, and affords fine water-power. The railroad from Cleveland to Sandusky, now in course of construction, passes through this place. Elyria contains a court-house, 5 or 6 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. One of the churches is a Gothic building of sandstone. In the vicinity are several mills, an iron furnace, a machine shop, and an axe factory. Pop. in 1850, 1482; in 1855, about 2000; of the township in 1850, 2658.

E'LYSBURG, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 70 miles N. of Harrisburg.

ELYSIAN (e-lizh'yan) FIELDS, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, Hudson co., New York. See HOBOKEN.

ELYSIUM, e-lizh'yŭm, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 50 miles N.W. of Chicago.

E'LYTON, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Alabama, 100 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

ELZ, a river of Germany. See ELTZ.

ELZA, ĕl'zä, a river of Tuscany, joining the Arno near Empoli after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

ELZE, ĕl'tseh, a town of Hanover, 9 miles W.S.W. of Hildesheim, near the Saale. Pop. 2035.

EMADOO, ä-mä-doo', a town of Western Africa, kingdom of Yarriba, about 18 miles N. of Jenna, lat. 7° 10' N., lon. 3° 10' E., on the route from Badagry to Boosa.

EMANUEL, a county in the E.S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ogeechee River, on the S.W. by Pendleton's Creek, intersected by the Great Ohoopee, and also drained by the Cannouchee. The surface is level and partly covered with pine timber; the soil is sandy and sterile. Named in honor of David Emanuel, at one time president of the Georgia Senate. Organized in 1812. Capital, Swainsborough. Pop. 4577, of whom 3615 were free, and 962 slaves.

EMATRIS, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

EMBA, ĕm'bä, JEM or DJEM, jĕm, a river of Central Asia, forming a part of the boundary between the Russian government of Orenboorg and the Kirghees Territory, (Independent Toorkistan,) enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian Sea, after a S.W. course, estimated at 250 miles, where it expands into numerous shallow lakes, and has valuable fisheries.

EMBACH, ĕm'bäk, (Gross, grŏs, and Klein, klīne; *i. e.* "Great" and "Little,") a river of Russia, government of Livonia. It rises in the S.E. part of the district of Pernau, and, under the name of Klein Embach, flows S.E. to near Valk, then turns N., and, after a course of about 36 miles, enters the S. extremity of Lake Virtzerv. The stream which issues from the N. extremity of the same lake, takes the name of Gross Embach, flows E. past Dorpat, where it becomes navigable, and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Peipus. Total length, 40 miles.

EMBAR'RAS or EMBAR'RASS, a river in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, falls into the Wabash 6 or 7 miles below Vincennes.

EMBARRAS, a river of Wisconsin, flows through Waupaca co., and enters Wolf River on the E. border of that county.

EMBARRAS POINT, a post-village of Edgar co., Illinois, 100 miles E. of Springfield.

EMBDEN, a town of Hanover. See EMDEN.

EMB'DEN, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec River, 40 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 971.

EMBDEN CENTRE, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, on Kennebec River, 40 miles N.W. of Augusta.

EM'BERTON, or EM'MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham, 1½ miles S. of Olney, and 8 miles from the Wolverton Station on the London and North-western Railway.

EMBLETON, ĕm'bel-tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

EMBLETON, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

EMBOMMA, ĕm-bom'mä, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, Congo, on the right bank of the Congo or Zaire, 70 miles W.N.W. of San Salvador.

EMBOR'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

EMBOTETIU. See MONDEGO.

EM'BREVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

EMBRO, ĕm'bro, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 124 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 37 miles from London. It contains several stores, and two grist mills. Pop. about 200.

EMBRUN, ĕm'brŭn, (Fr. pron. ŏn'brŭnⁿ'; anc. *Ebrodunum.*) a fortified town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the right bank of the Durance, 19 miles E. of Gap. Pop. in 1852, 4794. It has a cathedral, with a lofty tower. Under the Romans it was an important military post; and its archbishop's see, suppressed at the Revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine.

EMB'SAY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

EMBUDO, ĕm-boo'do, a village of New Mexico, United States, situated near a pass of the same name, about 50 miles N. of Santa Fe.

EMDEN or EMBDEN, ĕm'dĕn, a fortified seaport town of Hanover, principality of East Friesland, on the Dollart, 14 miles S.W. of Aurich, with which it communicates by a canal. Lat. 53° 22' 3" N., lon. 7° 12' 38" E. Pop. 11,907. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbor. Principal edifices, the Council and Custom-houses, Barracks, Exchange, Gymnasium, and School of Navigation. The port, consisting of an outer and two inner harbors, is shallow; but the roadstead is deep enough for vessels of any size. Emden is a free port, but its trade has been declining ever since the sixteenth century, and its herring fishery is almost extinct. It has ship-building docks, and manufactures of linen fabrics and yarn, hosiery, hats, soap, starch, tobacco, and sail-cloth, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Exports corn, butter, cheese, spirits, tallow, honey, wax, wool, and hides; imports timber from the Baltic, hemp, and potash.

EMENABAD, ĕm-ĕn'ä-bäd', or AMIN'ABAD', a town of the Punjab, 35 miles N. of Lahore. Lat. 32° 10' N., lon. 74° 8' E.

EM'ERALD or MACOUR, mä'koor', a coral island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Nubia. Lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 36° 52' 30" E.

EM'ERALD GROVE, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

EMERALD POINT, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.

EMERINA, ĕm'eh-ree'nä, a district on the island of Madagascar, kingdom of Ankova, and formerly an independent state. It is the highest and healthiest district in the island.

EMERITA AUGUSTA. See MERIDA.

EM'ERY, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

EMERY'S MILLS, a post-office of York co., Maine.

EMERY'S RIVER, of East Tennessee, rises in Morgan co., and flowing southward, enters Clinch River, near Kingston, Roane county.

EMESA, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

EMFRAS, ĕm'räs', a considerable town of Abyssinia, on a hill. Lat. 12° 12' 38" N., lon. 37° 39' 30" E. Chief trade, cloves and civet.

EM'IGSVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

EM'INENCE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

EMINENCE, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 40 miles E. of the former.

EMINENCE, a post-village of Logan co., Illinois, 40 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

EMINENCE, a post-village, capital of Shannon co., Missouri, on Current River, about 120 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

EM'LENTON, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

EM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

EM'LY, a small market and episcopal town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 8 miles W.S.W. of Tipperary. Pop. of town, 650. It has ruins of a cathedral.

EM'LYFADD', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo. It has ruins of a small abbey, and of a castle built in 1390.

EM'MA, a post-village of White co., Illinois, about 1½ miles N.E. of the Little Wabash River.

EM'MAUS, or NICOPOLIS, an ancient town of Palestine, supposed to be the village of Amwas, pashalic of Gaza, on a conical hill, 13 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem.

EM'MAUS, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, at

the foot of the South Mountain, 5 miles S.W. of Allentown. The inhabitants are mostly Moravians.

EMMAUS, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

EMMEN, Gross, groce ĕm'mĕn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N., and joins the Aar, 1½ miles N.E. of Soleure, after a course of 45 miles. Its valley, "the Emmenthal," is one of the finest in Switzerland, and feeds large herds of cattle.

EMMEN, Klein, klīne ĕm'mĕn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, rises near the source of the above river, and after a N.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Reuss, (roiss,) 1½ miles N.W. of Lucerne.

EMMENDINGEN, ĕm'mĕn-ding'ĕn, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, and on the Duke of Baden's Railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2000. It has manufactures of paper and cotton.

EMMERICH, ĕm'mĕh-rik', or EMRICH, ĕm'rik, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 49 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 6380. It has a custom-house, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and soap.

EM'METT, a county of Michigan, called also TONEDAGANA, in the extreme northern part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of about 200 square miles. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which is not yet organized.

EMMETT, a new county in the N.N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and by one of its affluents flowing from Okamanpidu Lake. There are several small lakes near the N.E. border of the county. Emmett county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Robert Emmett, the distinguished Irish patriot.

EMMETT, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 40 miles E. of Macon.

EMMETT, a post-township in the W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 1582.

EMMETT, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

EMMETT, a post-village and township in the S. of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Madison. Pop. 1207.

EM'METTSBURG, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 60 miles in a direct line N.W. from Baltimore, is surrounded by a fertile and populous country, and has considerable business. It contains several churches, an academy, St. Mary's College, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Roman Catholics, having a theological seminary connected with it; also a female institution conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and an asylum for the education of orphan girls. Pop. 812.

EM'METTSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, about 75 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

EM'MINGTON or AM'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

EM'NETH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

EMORTON, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

EMORY, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

EMORY, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE. See TABLE OF COLLEGES.

EMORY COLLEGE, Georgia. See OXFORD.

EMORY IRON-WORKS, a post-office, Roane co., Tennessee.

EMOY or EMOUY, a town of China. See AMOY.

EMPFINGEN, ĕmp'fing'ĕn, a village of Western Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, near Haigerloch. Pop. 1910.

EM'PINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

EM'PIRE, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

EMPIRE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

EMPIRE CITY, a small town of Tuolumne co., California, is situated on the left bank of the Tuolumne River, about 30 miles by water above its entrance into the San Joaquin. The river is navigable for small steamboats, during winter, to this town.

EMPIRE IRON WORKS, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

EMPOLI, ĕm'po-lee, (anc. *Empulum*, ?) a town of Tuscany, 16 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 5500. It has manufactures of straw hats.

EMPORIÆ. See AMPURIAS.

EMPORION, ĕm-po're-on, (*i. e.* a "centre of trade," or emporium,) a town and island of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago. This place derives its name from having at one time been the residence of most of the merchants and vine-growers of the island. Pop. 1380.

EMPO'RIUM, a small village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, about 170 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

EMP'SHOT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EMRICH, a town of Prussia. See EMMERICH.

EMS, ĕms, (anc. *Amisia* or *Amisius*,) a river of North-western Germany, rises in Prussian Westphalia, N. of Paderborn, flows at first W., then N. through the Hanover dominions, and joins the North Sea by an estuary, between the Netherlands and East Friesland, after a course of 160 miles. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Affluents, the Werse, Hase, and Leda. On its banks are the towns of Wahrendorf, Rheine, Lingen, Meppen, Aschendorf, Oldersum, and Emden.

EMS, ĕms, or BAD-EMS, bäd-ĕms, a quiet watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 15 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1800. It is shut in by hills, and has a pleasant terrace along the Lahn, with fine scenery on the heights around it. The Kurhaus is a large ducal château, let out in apartments to visitors. The springs vary in temperature from 93° to 135° Fah.

EMSDETTEN, ĕms'dĕt-ĕn, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Münster, circle of, and near Steinfurt-on-the-Ems. Pop. 1180.

EMS HOHEN, (Ems-Höhen,) ĕms hö'ĕn, a market-town of Austria, in Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near the Rhine, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz. It contains a parish church and a castle, and a quarry from which fine whetstones are obtained. Pop. 2133.

EMSKIRCHEN, ĕms'kēănk-ĕn, a market-town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Aurach, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nuremberg. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Königstein. Pop. 867.

EMS'WORTH, a small maritime town of England, co. of Hants, on an arm of Chichester Harbor, and on the Chichester and Portsmouth Railway, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1165. It is neat and clean, and has some trade in ship-building, with extensive oyster beds.

EMU, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Cook, 35 miles W. by N. of Sydney, on a rising ground, on the river Nepean.

EMU BAY, of Van Diemen's Land, in Bass's Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point. Lat. 41° 4′ S., lon. 145° E.

EM'UCKSFAIR', a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 160 miles N.E. of Springfield.

EMYVALE', a small town of Ireland, co., and 5 miles N.N.E. of Monaghan. Pop. in 1841, 694.

ENARA, ā-nä'rä, or ENARE, ā-nä'rā, a large lake of Russian Lapland, about lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area, 565 square miles. It contains numerous islands, and communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki River. On its W. shore is the fishing village of Enare. Pop. 350.

ENAREA, ĕn-ä're-ä, a country of North-East Africa, in Abyssinia, S.W. of Shoa, and between lat. 7° and 8° N., and lon. 36° and 37° E. Nearly all the coffee, and a large proportion of the slaves and ivory brought through Abyssinia to be sent to the marts N. and E., are from this country. Principal town, Sakka.

EN'BORN, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ENCHUSA, a town of the Netherlands. See ENKHUYSEN.

ENCINA-SOLA, ĕn-thee'nä-so'lä, a town of Spain, 60 miles N.N.E. of Huelva, (wäl'vä.) Pop. 3441. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

ENCOUN'TER BAY, in South Australia, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 139° E. It receives the outlet of Lake Victoria, and is E. of Kangaroo Island, under shelter of which is good anchorage for small vessels.

ENCRUZILHADA, ĕn-kroo-zeel-yä'dä, a village and harbor of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, to the S. of the Jacuhy near the little river Santa Barbara, about 50 miles W. of Rio-Pardo. Pop. 2000.

ENDAVA, ĕn-dä'vä, a river of South America, in New Grenada, rises in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 69° 20′ W., and after an E. course, joins the Orinoco near the influx of the Meta.

ENDE, ĕn'dä, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island of Flores, in lat. 8° 52′ S., lon. 121° 42′ E. It has an excellent harbor, and formerly belonged to the Dutch.

ENDEAVOR (en-dĕv'ŭr) RIVER, in East Australia, enters the Pacific in lat. 15° 20′ S., lon. 145° E.

ENDEAVOR STRAIT, in North Australia, is between Cape York and Wolf Island, E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 45′ S., lon. 142° 10′ E. Breadth, 5 miles.

ENDED'LION, a maritime parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

ENDENICH, ĕn'dĕn-ik', a village of Prussia, government of Cologne, circle, and 2 miles W. of Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. Pop. 984.

EN'DERBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ENDERBY-BAG, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

EN'DERBY-LAND, a considerable extent of territory in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 50° E., discovered February 1831, by Biscoe, who so named it after the enterprising London merchants, by whom he had been sent out on his voyage.

EN'DERBY-MA'VIS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ENDERBY-WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ENDERI, a town of Russia. See ANDREEVA.

ENDERMO, ĕn'dĕr'mo', a port of Japan, on the southern coast of the island of Yesso; lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 141° 5′ E.

END'FORD or EN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia. See HINDIAN.

ENDINGEN, ĕn'ding-ĕn, a town of Baden, circle of the Upper Rhine, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg, between the Rhine and the Baden Railway. Pop. 3000. It has linen manufactories and extensive vineyards.

ENDINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, 1½ miles S.W. of Bahlingen. Pop. 746.

EN'DON, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

EN'DOR, a village of Palestine, pashalic, and 18 miles S.E. of Acre, on the western declivity of Mount Hermon.

ENDOR, a post-village of Will co., Illinois.

ENDRED, ĕn'drĕd', a village of Hungary, co. of Sumegh, near Szarmardy. Pop. 1239.

ENDRED or GROSS ANDRA, groos ăn'drâ, a village of Hungary, co. of, and 8 miles from Oldenburg. Pop. 738.

EN'DRICK, a small river of Scotland, rises in the county of Stirling, and flows through the picturesque valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond, near Buchanan.

EN'ERGY, a post-village of Clarke co., Mississippi.

EN'FIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the London and Cambridge Railway, 2½ miles from Ponder's End, and 10 miles N.E. of London. It has an ancient church, with several subordinate chapels; a free school, founded in 1413; and remains of an ancient royal palace.

ENFIELD, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, with a station on the Dublin Railway, 24 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

EN'FIELD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot River, 90 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 396.

ENFIELD, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Concord. It has some manufactures of cassimeres, satinets, cabinet ware, &c. Pop. 1742.

ENFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 90 miles W. by S. of Boston, intersected by Swift River. Pop. 1036.

ENFIELD, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, where it is crossed by the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Hartford. A bridge, the first erected across this stream in the state, connects it with Suffield. A canal, 5½ miles in length, has been constructed around the falls in the Connecticut, opposite the village. Here is the seat of the Hazard Powder Company. The township contains several manufactories. Pop. of township, 4460.

ENFIELD, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., New York, 6 or 7 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. 2117.

ENFIELD, post-village of King William co., Virginia, 36 miles N.E. of Richmond.

ENFIELD, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, on the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, 19 miles S. of Weldon.

ENFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 160 miles W. by S. of Albany.

ENGADINE or ENGADIN, ĕn-gâ-deen', an extensive valley of Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons, league of "God's House," between two principal chains of the Rhætian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Its length, from S.W. to N.E. is 45 miles; average width 1½ miles. Elevation, 5753 feet above the sea. Pop. 10,000. It is subdivided into the Ober and Unter-Engadine.

ENGANO, ĕn-gâ'no, (Sp. *Engaño*, ĕn-gân'yo,) an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the south-western coast of Sumatra; lat. 5° 21' S., lon. 102° 20' E. It is about 30 miles in circuit, rather lofty, and well wooded.

ENGANO, an island of the northern coast of Papua; lat. 2° 28' S., lon. 135° E. Its length is about 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

ENGEDI, ĕng'ghe-dī, or AIN-JIDY, aīn-jid'ee, an ancient town of Palestine, on the western margin of the Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake; lat., about 31° 30' N., lon. 25° 30' E.

ENGELBERG, ĕng'el-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 9 miles S.E. of Sarnen, 3284 feet in elevation, with 1500 inhabitants, and a remarkable Benedictine convent, having a fine church and library.

ENGELHARDSZELL, ĕng'el-hârt'sĕl, a town of Upper Austria, 28 miles N.W. of Wels, on the Danube. Pop. 1100. It has a castle of the Prince of Wrede.

ENGELHOLM, ĕng'ghel-holm', a seaport town of Sweden, on the Rönne Aa, near its mouth in a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1068.

ENGELLVILE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 40 miles W. of Albany.

ENGELSBERG, ĕng'ghels-bĕrg', a town of Austrian Silesia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2200.

ENGEN, ĕng'en, a town of Baden, on the Aach, 23 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. of 1472. The French defeated the Austrians here on the 3d of May, 1800.

ENGENHO-DO-MATTO, ĕn-zhĕn'yo-do-mât'to, (*i. e.* the "Genius of the Forest,") a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, about 140 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. It contains a parish church, which stands 2416 feet above sea level. Pop. 3000.

ENGER, ĕng'er, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1560, engaged in linen manufactures. In its parish church is a monument to the Saxon chieftain Wittikind.

ENGERS, ĕng'ers, EUNOST'EIN ENGERS, oi'no-stine' ĕng'ers, or ZOLL ENGERS, tsoll ĕng'ers, a village of Prussia, government, and 5 miles N.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. It has a castle, with a fine botanical garden and park. Pop. 808.

ENGHIEN, ŏn-ge-ăn', a village of France. See MONTMORENCY.

ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS, ŏn-ghe-ăn'-lâ-bĕn', a small town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Northern Railroad.

ENGHIEN, ŏn-ghe-ăn', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 3742. It has a château with a park and gardens, a gymnasium, manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. It belongs to the Aremberg family, but gave the title of duke to that of Bourbon-Condé, till the death of the last duke, shot by order of Napoleon in 1804.

ENGIA, a corrupt spelling of *ENGINA*, which see.

ENGLAND, ing'gland, (L. *Anglia*; Fr. *Angleterre*, ŏn-glĕ-tĕr'; It. *Inghilterra*, in-ghil-tĕr'râ; Sp. and Port. *Inglaterra*, ing-glâ-tĕr'râ; Ger. *England*, ĕng'lânt; Dutch, *Engeland*, ĕng'ne-lânt',) a celebrated country of Europe, forming, with Wales, the southern, larger, and more important division of the island of Great Britain; between lat. 49° 57' 42" and 55° 46' N.; and lon. 1° 46' E. and 5° 42' W. The boundary between it and Scotland, the northern division of the island, is not very well defined, but consists of a tract of moor and mountain, stretching, in a north-eastern direction, from Solway Frith to the Tweed. On all other sides it is washed by the sea—on the W., by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, which separates it from Ireland, and has an average width of about 90 miles; on the S.W., by the Atlantic Ocean, whose vast surges here beat incessantly and uncontrolled upon its shores; on the S., by the English Channel, separating it from France by distances which, commencing at 100 miles in the W., contract to 21 miles at the Straits of Dover; and, on the E. by the North Sea or German Ocean, separating it from Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. Its contour is very irregular, the coast-line presenting an almost uninterrupted succession of curves, bays, estuaries, and headlands; it attains its greatest width on its southern shore, and narrows as it proceeds N., terminating almost in a point. Its general shape may be described as that of a triangle, the base of which has its extremities at Land's End and South Foreland, while the sides are formed by straight lines, drawn from those two points, and converging till they meet at the town of Berwick. The three sides of the triangle thus formed measure, from Land's End to South Foreland, 317 miles; from South Foreland to Berwick, 345 miles; and from Land's End to Berwick, 425 miles; and when added together, give a perimeter of 1087 miles. This, however, is only a very distant approximation to the truth. When, instead of assuming imaginary lines, the actual curvature of the coast is traced, and the opposite sides of its estuaries are included, the perimeter is found to be not less than 2900 miles. The space thus enclosed has a length, measured on a meridian, from Berwick nearly to St. Alban's Head, of 365 miles. Its breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, attains its maximum between St. David's Head, in South Wales, and the Naze, in Essex, where it amounts to 280 miles. The shortest distance between the waters of the opposite shores is in the N., where the outlets of the Esk and Eden, in the Solway Frith, are only 62 miles from those of the Blyth and Wandsbeck, in the German Ocean. The area of South Britain (*i. e.* all that part of Britain S. of Scotland) was formerly estimated by writers on geography variously at from 28,000,000 to 47,000,000 acres. But from the most accurate surveys that have been made, the true area is now understood to be 36,999,689 acres, or 57,812 square miles, of which 50,377 are in England, and 7,425 in Wales. After deducting all the land which may be considered absolutely waste, there remain, out of the 57,812 square miles, no less than 51,000 available for cultivation, consisting, generally, either of rural districts, where hill and valley, woods and rivers, fields of corn, and meadows of richest verdure, unite in forming landscapes of unrivalled beauty, or of manufacturing districts covered with large and populous towns, in which all the great branches of manufacture and commerce are carried on.

The physical features, geology, agriculture, commerce, &c., of England will be found fully described under the article headed BRITISH EMPIRE.

Religion.—The Church of England is incorporated with the state. The sovereign is declared to be its only temporal head. Its leading dignitaries sit in virtue of their office, or, what is nearly the same thing, of the emoluments inseparably annexed to it, in the House of Lords, and are entitled to take part, both by speech and vote, in all its deliberations. The religion is Protestant, and the form of church government Episcopal, though all religious sects have perfect freedom to hold their peculiar tenets, and labor assiduously in propagating them, whether by the pulpit or the press. Episcopally, the whole kingdom is divided into the two provinces of Canterbury and York, each presided over

by an archbishop—the former, styled Primate and Metropolitan of all England, crowns the sovereign, whether king or queen; the latter, styled Primate and Metropolitan of England, crowns the queen consort. Each archbishop, considered as the head of his province, has a general superintendence over the dioceses within it; and has, moreover, a diocese of his own, in which he possesses the privileges and performs the duties of an ordinary bishop. The number of dioceses is 28, of which 21 are in the province of Canterbury, and 7 in that of York. Each diocese has a dean and chapter, in whom, in the case of a vacancy, the power of election is formally placed; but all archbishops and bishops are nominated, and, as the nomination must take effect, actually appointed by the crown. Their emoluments are chiefly derived from land, and have been estimated to yield, in the aggregate, a net produce of about 160,000*l.* Till recently, the incomes were very unequal; but by a statute of William IV. an extensive modification has been effected. The Archbishop of Canterbury has now 15,000*l.* per annum; the Archbishop of York, 10,000*l.*; the Bishop of London, 10,000*l.*; the Bishop of Durham, 8000*l.*; the Bishop of Winchester, 7000*l.*; and the Bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor, 5200*l.* None of the rest have more than 5000*l.*, nor less than 4000*l.* The aggregate income of the benefices of the church is estimated at about three millions sterling. Several of these are above 2000*l.*, and a considerable number beneath 50*l.*; but the far greater proportion range between 150*l.* and 400*l.*, making the average nearly 280*l.* The doctrine of the church is contained in Thirty-nine Articles, which, having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be altered, except by its authority. The public services of the church are regulated by the Book of Common Prayer. The adherents of the Established Church are estimated to comprise two-thirds of the entire population, leaving but one-third for the non-conformists. Other estimates, however, greatly reduce this proportion. Mr. Baines, of Leeds, in evidence recently given before a committee of the House of Commons, estimates the number of dissenting chapels at 14,340, and the churches of the Establishment at about the same number, but does not think that one-half of the population are dissenters. Of the non-conformists, the Methodists, Independents, and Baptists are the most numerous.

Education, Crime, &c.—For the higher and wealthier classes, and the clergy of the Established Church, England possesses, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. For the middle classes, a much more scanty provision has been made. The deficiency, however, has in some measure been supplied by the erection, within comparatively recent times, of a great number of colleges and endowed schools, in which instruction in the various branches, both of general and professional education, is furnished at a moderate expense. But the education which, in a national point of view, is the most important of all—that suitable to the great masses of the population—was for a long time greatly neglected. The public mind, however, has finally, in a measure, been awakened to the necessities of the case, accurate statistics of the educational state of the most important districts of the kingdom have been obtained, proving both the lamentable extent to which ignorance prevails, and its decided tendency to foster pauperism, immorality, and crime; and all classes of the community, more especially the religious bodies in it, are now making commendable exertions in extending the blessings of education. The great work of popular instruction in England is at present most extensively carried on in the national schools in connection with the Established Church, and by the British and Foreign School Society, the constitution of which is so framed as to receive the support of all denominations. In addition to these, there are also great numbers of local associations, not under the immediate superintendence of any public body. The support which popular education in England receives from the government, through the board organized for the purpose, consists only of an original grant of 30,000*l.*, now raised to 125,000*l.* per annum. The proportion of the population which some of the Swiss cantons have under instruction in the schools is as 1 to 5. In England, the proportion is only as 1 to 11. To this fact—the scanty provision made for the education of the masses—is to be traced one of the most prolific sources of crime; and it has been ascertained that out of 335,439 persons committed for offences committed in England and Wales between 1836 and 1848, not fewer than 304,772, or more than 90 per cent., were uninstructed. The number of criminal convictions in England in 1840, was 19,513; in 1844, 18,436; and in 1848, 22,277. In Wales, the number in 1840 was 414; in 1844, 483; and in 1848, 623.

Judiciary.—The House of Lords, sitting in its judicial capacity, is, strictly speaking, the only supreme court within the British Islands, though that name is usually given to the court or courts of each kingdom whose decisions are subject to no other review than that of the House of Lords. The High Court of Chancery, next to the Parliament, is the highest court in England. It consists of two distinct tribunals, *ordinary* and *extraordinary*; from the former issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c. The Extraordinary Court, or Court of Equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no security in the common law. The lord high chancellor, the keeper of the great seal and the highest officer of the crown, the vice chancellor, and the master of the rolls, are the judges who preside over the High Court of Chancery, each holding a separate court. The master of rolls is appointed by the crown for life, and takes precedence next to the lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench. This office is of high antiquity, and its emoluments are reckoned at about 7000*l.* a year. The vice chancellor holds his office during good behavior, and takes precedence next to the master of the rolls. His income amounts to about 5000*l.* per annum. The office of vice chancellor was created by George III. An appeal may be made from any decision of the master of the rolls or vice chancellor to the lord high chancellor, and the court of the latter is of late years chiefly occupied with such appeals, original causes being for the most part confined to the courts of the master of the rolls and vice chancellor. The superior courts are the Court of Exchequer, having cognizance of all cases relating to the revenue, the Court of Queen's Bench, which is the highest common law and criminal court in the kingdom, and the Court of Common Pleas. In these courts the great mass of the litigation of the kingdom is carried on. The Court of Common Pleas was formerly the only tribunal for causes of a purely civil nature between private persons, and is still the only court in Westminster in which a real action can be tried; but the great majority of causes between party and party may now be brought indiscriminately in any of the three courts. In each of these there is a chief justice, and several puisne judges which, in the Exchequer, are styled chief barons. During the reigns of the Stuarts there were frequently four puisne judges, but after the revolution the number in each court seems constantly to have been three, constituting, together with the two chief justices and the chief baron, the twelve judges of England. By act of Parliament, in 1830, a fourth puisne judge was added to each court, making the total number of the superior judges of common law fifteen instead of twelve. A full court, however, consists of four judges, the whole five never sitting together at a time. The superior courts sit at Westminster, for the determination of all questions at law, each holding four terms annually, and twice a year fourteen of the judges make their circuits through England and Wales to try all questions of fact that arise in the country. From each of the three courts there lies an appeal by writ of error to the Court of Exchequer Chamber. This is not a permanent court consisting always of the same members, but from whichever of the three courts an appeal is made, the cause is brought before the judges of the other two. In case a uniform decision cannot be agreed upon, a further appeal lies by writ of error to the House of Lords. The judges of the superior courts are in all cases appointed by the crown for life, and are removable only upon an address from Parliament to the crown. For the convenience of holding the circuit courts, England and Wales are divided into eight judicial districts.

Political Divisions, &c.—The civil or political divisions of England have necessarily undergone repeated changes. At the invasion of the Romans, the country appears to have been portioned out among a number of half savage and independent tribes, of which the Dammonii occupied the S.W.; the Durotriges, Belgæ, and Regni, the S.; the Cantii, the S.E.; the Trinobantes and Iceni, the E.; the Brigantes and Ottodani, the N.; the Silures, Dimetæ, and Ordovices, the W.; and the Catecuchlani, Dobuni, Cernovii, and Coritani, the centre. Under the Romans, the principal divisions were Britannia Prima, comprehending the whole of the S. as far as the estuaries of the Severn and Thames; Britannia Secunda, nearly equivalent to Wales; Flavia Cæsariensis, occupying the centre from the Thames to the Humber; Maxima Cæsariensis, stretching across the island to the opposite coasts, from the Humber to the Tyne, on the E., and from the Mersey to Solway Firth, on the W.; and, lastly, Valencia, occupying the remainder of the N., and extending indefinitely into Scotland. The next great division was the Saxon Heptarchy, so called from the seven petty kingdoms of which it consisted. It is probable that, even during their existence, the modern division into counties had begun to be established, but it does not appear to have assumed a definite form till the time of Alfred the Great, who subdivided his dominions into 32 counties, with the names, and nearly the boundaries, which they still retain. In the reign of Henry VIII. the 32 English counties of Alfred were increased to 40, by the addition of the three northern counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, of which the Scots long had *de jure* or *de facto* possession; by the formation of Lancashire, Durham, Cornwall, and Rutland, and the annexation of Monmouth to England. A variety of other changes were introduced, the most important of which was the incorporation of Wales with the English monarchy, and its subdivision into 12 counties.

The names, areas, and population of the different counties of England and Wales, are exhibited in the annexed tables:

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Parishes.	Population in 1841.	Population per Square Mile.
Bedford	462	123	124,418	270
Berks	705	151	170,085	241
Buckingham	719	207	183,723	224
Cambridge	818	165	185,305	226
Chester	1,105	91	455,775	414
Cornwall	1,369	205	355,358	259
Cumberland	1,565	105	197,192	125
Derby	1,030	140	295,081	288
Devon	2,569	365	567,098	218
Dorset	987	275	184,207	186
Durham	973	76	500,997	509
Essex	1,527	414	369,348	222
Gloucester	1,258	308	458,805	364
Hereford	856	243	115,489	134
Hertford	631	124	167,298	274
Huntingdon	363	102	64,183	178
Kent	1,027	413	615,798	599
Lancaster	1,905	67	2,031,236	1,066
Leicester	803	213	230,308	287
Lincoln	2,776	630	437,222	146
Middlesex	281	197	1,873,676	6,713
Monmouth	376	123	157,418	272
Norfolk	2,119	718	442,714	209
Northampton	1,057	303	212,390	216
Northumberland	1,952	94	303,568	154
Nottingham	835	212	270,427	323
Oxford	742	218	170,459	231
Rutland	150	51	23,083	154
Salop	1,397	247	229,941	164
Somerset	1,630	474	442,916	271
Southampton	1,042	318	405,370	390
Stafford	1,138	151	608,716	535
Suffolk	1,481	500	337,215	228
Surrey	718	144	583,082	810
Sussex	1,461	344	328,844	230
Warwick	881	201	475,018	539
Westmoreland	778	212	58,287	77
Wilts	1,352	303	254,221	188
Worcester	726	149	276,526	375
York, East Riding	1,201	197	200,363	164
— City	4	48	38,303	9,076
— North Riding	2,109	192	215,214	102
— West Riding	2,609	196	1,335,495	496
Total	50,922	9,947	15,921,898	332

WALES.

Anglesey	302	74	57,327	188
Brecon	719	68	61,474	86
Cardigan	693	63	70,796	102
Carmarthen	949	46	110,632	117
Carnarvon	570	68	87,670	151
Denbigh	603	69	92,583	153
Flint	285	25	68,156	239
Glamorgan	816	125	231,849	206
Merioneth	602	34	39,843	65
Montgomery	755	52	67,836	89
Pembroke	628	141	94,140	149
Radnor	425	52	24,716	58
Total	7,355	838	1,005,721	136

The population of England in 1831, was 13,091,005; in 1841, 14,995,138. Of Wales, in 1831, 806,182; in 1841, 911,603.

History.—The first historical record of the island is furnished by Julius Cæsar, who, about half a century before the Christian era, determined to visit its shores, and add it to the number of his conquests. His landing was opposed by hordes of painted and half naked barbarians, who not only displayed dauntless courage, but possessed some acquaintance with the arts of war. The superior discipline, however, of the Romans prevailed, and though Cæsar soon withdrew, his successes were followed up by other leaders, and the greater part of the island became a Roman province, and continued so for nearly 400 years. But when Rome, unable longer to retain the island, in consequence of dissensions which had broken out in the heart of the empire withdrew her legions, the spirit of freedom had died out among the natives: and when the tribes of the N. came pouring down upon them, the pusillanimous Britons found no better alternative than first to claim the protection of their old masters, and when that was refused, to call in the aid of warlike tribes from the E. shores of the German Ocean. The assailants were expelled, but the new allies remained, and, continually reinforced by large arrivals of their countrymen, spread rapidly over the fairer portions of the island, till the Britons were cooped up in its wildest and almost inaccessible fastnesses. The Saxons, having become masters, were not united under one head, but governed by a number of independent chiefs, who ultimately formed what is called the Saxon Heptarchy. Feuds soon arose, and war and intestine dissensions raged almost without intermission till 827, when Egbert, in whom military prowess and political sagacity were happily combined, made himself sovereign of the whole country, and gave to it the name of England. His most distinguished successor was Alfred, who came to the throne in 871. His reign is one of the brightest in English history; and his numerous virtues and admirable institutions have justly procured for him the surname of the Great. Upon his death in 901, the Danes, who had formerly made inroads into the country, renewed their incursions, and in 1014, Sweyn, King of Denmark, having arrived at the head of a powerful force, obliged Ethelred, the reigning sovereign, to take refuge in Normandy with Duke Richard, whose daughter he had married. The Saxon was thus supplanted by the Danish dynasty, under which the only great name which appears is that of Canute. His son, Hardicanute, a compound of cruelty, rapacity, and intemperance, died of a debauch in 1041. With him the Danish dynasty ceased, and the Saxon was resumed, in the person of Ethelred's son, Edward, surnamed the Confessor. On his death, in 1066, Harold, maternal grandson of Canute, and brother of Edward's queen, assumed the reins of government. His accession, however, was contested by William, Duke of Normandy, who had been made heir to the throne by the will of Edward, but whose title by blood was, perhaps, as defective as Harold's. William landed at Hastings in 1066, with a powerful army, and in the great battle which followed, Harold was slain and his army destroyed. The victorious chieftain thus added to his former titles that of conquest, and although he chose rather to accept the sceptre as a gift, yet there is no doubt that he wielded it as a conqueror. His abilities were of the highest order, but his temper was imperious, and his laws tyrannical. He died in 1087, and was succeeded by his son, William II., surnamed Rufus, who, in 1100, was accidentally shot in a hunting excursion by Sir William Terrell, one of his attendants. His brother Henry, a prince of great ability, but destitute of moral qualities, usurped the crown, which of right belonged to the elder brother, Robert, who was then absent in the Holy Land. He succeeded in subduing all his enemies, but at the moment when the summit of his wishes seemed to be gained, he was overtaken by a domestic calamity so overwhelming that it is said he was never known to smile again. His only son, William, a prince of great promise, in his 18th year, the undisputed heir to his crown, perished by shipwreck in a passage from Normandy to England. Upon the death of the king in 1135, Henry, the son of his daughter Matilda by Geoffrey of Plantagenet, eldest son of the Count of Anjou, succeeded to the throne in 1154. His reign is one of the ablest in English annals. Among its most interesting events are his struggles with the clergy, the murder of Becket, and the conquest of Ireland. The dissension in his family sent him to his grave with an unrecalled malediction on his undutiful children. He was succeeded in 1189 by his eldest son, Richard I., whose achievements in the Crusades gained for him the surname of Cœur de Lion, ("lion-hearted.") This brave prince met his death in 1199, while besieging one of his vassals in the castle of Châlons. During the reign of King John, who obtained the throne by the murder of the true heir, Prince Arthur, son of Geoffrey, his next brother, was granted, at Runnymede, in 1215, the Magna Charta of England. The king died the following year, and was succeeded by his son, Henry III., an imbecile prince, whose reign, one of the longest and feeblest on record, did not terminate till 1272. His son and successor, Edward I., was a man of very different character. By his conquests he annexed Wales to his dominions. He also made a barbarous attempt to extinguish all evidence of the national independence of the Scots, by the destruction of their ancient records. He has, however, the merit of being the only prince who, up to his time, successfully resisted the arrogant pretensions of the Church of Rome, and he introduced many valuable improvements by the laws which he enacted. He was succeeded in 1307 by his son, Edward II., who, after all imaginable insults had been heaped upon him, died a horrid death in prison by the hands of assassins in 1327. His son and successor, Edward III., wielded the sceptre till his death in 1377, a year subsequent to that of his celebrated son, surnamed the Black Prince. The great events of this reign are the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and a naval engagement in which an English fleet of 250 sail, commanded by the king in person, defeated a French fleet of 400 sail, with the loss of 230 ships and 30,000 men. Edward III. was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son of the Black Prince. He at first exhibited some intrepidity and presence of mind in suppressing a popular outbreak, commonly called Wat Tyler's insurrection; but was afterwards formally deposed by Parliament as unfit to govern, confined to the Tower, and there murdered in 1400. The Duke of Lancaster now assumed the sovereignty, under the title of Henry IV., and laid the foundation of the fierce and bloody contests between the houses of Lancaster and York known as the War of the Roses. In this reign the fires of persecution were lighted against the Lollards and Wickliffeites. The crown next descended to Henry V., the victor of Agincourt, who succeeded his father, Henry IV., in 1413. He was cut off in 1422, in the 34th year of his age, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VI., a mere infant. His reign was a perpetual scene of distraction, rival factions contending for the superiority, and often securing it by the com-

mission of horrid crimes. During Henry's lifetime, the house of York resumed its ascendency in the person of Duke Edward, who was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV., in 1461. In 1470, he was obliged to flee, and Henry was nominally restored. Factions still continued to rage, and the most barbarous atrocities were openly perpetrated. Henry's eldest son, Edward, Prince of Wales, was despatched by the daggers of Clarence and Gloucester, and he himself, a few days after, met the same fate. Edward IV. was now again sole sovereign, and continued a course of cruelty and profligacy till his death in 1482. His two sons, one 13 and the other 9 years of age, were both murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, who, by a series of unparalleled atrocities, cut his way to the throne, and took upon him the title of Richard III. In 1485, only two years after his usurpation, he was slain on the field of Bosworth by the Duke of Richmond, who mounted the throne as Henry VII., and by marrying the representative of the house of York, happily united the two roses, and terminated the feuds by which the kingdom had been torn asunder. After a long, prosperous, and peaceful reign, he died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VIII., then in his 18th year. His reign is distinguished by many events of importance; but the one which far eclipses all the rest is the Reformation. He died in 1547, leaving a son and two daughters, who all successively mounted the throne. The son, Edward VI., succeeded in his 9th, and died in his 16th year, and was followed in the succession by Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Aragon. From the persecutions which took place during her reign, she has been transmitted to posterity under the name of Bloody Mary. At her death, the throne was ascended by the illustrious Elizabeth, whose reign, though not free from blemishes, proved one of the ablest and most prosperous which the kingdom has ever enjoyed. She died in 1600. Under her successor, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, the history of England begins to form part of that of the United Kingdom, which is accordingly contained in the article BRITISH EMPIRE.——Adj. ENGLISH, ing'glish, ANGLIAN, and ANGLICAN; inhab. ENG'LISHMAN; (Fr. for both, ANGLAIS, ôn'glâ'; It. INGLESE, in-glâ'sâ; Sp. INGLES, ing-glês'; Ger. adj. ENGLISCH, êng'glish; inhab. ENGLÄNDER, êng'glân-der.)

ENGLEFIELD, êng'gel-feeld, parish of England, co. Berks.

ENGLEWOOD (êng'ghel-wood) FOR'EST, a wide moor in England, co. of Cumberland, near Carlisle.

ENGLISH BAZAR, a town of British India, on the Mahanuddy, 55 miles N. of Moorshedabad.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, (Fr. *La Manche*, lâ mônsh, *i.e.* "the sleeve;" so named from its shape;) that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover, 20 miles; at Land's End, 102 miles; greatest width, 155 miles.

ENGLISH-COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ENGLISH, COMPANY'S ISLANDS, a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 miles N.W. of Cape Arnhem; lat. 12° 10' S., lon. 136° 35' E.

ENGLISH COVE, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, in the Pacific; Lat. 4° 54' S., lon. 152° 15' E.

ENGLISH CREEK, of Marion co., Iowa, flows into the Des Moines from the S.W.

ENGLISH HAR'BOR, on the S. coast of the island of Antigua, is one of the best harbors in the West Indies; lat. 17° 3' N., lon. 61° 45' W.

ENGLISH HARBOR, in Central America, Costa Rica, on the Pacific; lat. 8° 50' N., lon. 83° 55' W.

ENGLISH NEIGHBOR'HOOD, nâ'bor-hood, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, 5 or 6 miles N. of Hoboken. It contains 2 churches, and several stores.

ENGLISH PRAI'RIE, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 50 miles N.W. of Chicago.

ENGLISH RIVER, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, South-eastern Africa, about lat. 25° 58' 2" S., lon. 32° 36' 7" E., which receives the Mattol, Dundas, and Temby Rivers. It flows through a mud flat covered with mangroves.

ENGLISH RIVER, of Iowa, an affluent of the Iowa, is formed by two branches, which unite near the N.W. corner of Washington county, and flowing eastward, enters the Iowa about 15 miles S. of the capital of the state. The branches are called the North Fork and South Fork.

ENGLISH RIVER, in Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing S.E., enters the Red Cedar in Black Hawk county.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

ENGLISHTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.W. of Freehold. It has a Methodist church, and about 40 dwellings.

ENGLISH TURN, a post-office of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana.

ENGUA-GUAÇU, (or GUAZU,) êng'gwâ-gwâ-soo', an island of Brazil, province, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of São-Paulo. It is quite close to the main land, and has recently been connected with it by a road built upon piles. The town of Santos stands at its N., and that of São-Vicento at its S.E. extremity.

ENGUERA, ên-gwâ'râ, a town of Spain, 47 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 5751. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade.

ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ENIKALE, STRAIT OF, in South Russia. See YENIKALE.

ENKHUYSEN, ênk'hoi'sen, ENKHUIZEN, ENCHUSA, ên-ku'sâ (?) a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on a peninsula in the Zuyder-Zee, (zoi'der-zâ,) 28 miles N.N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 4988. It has a fine town-hall, a large cannon foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, and cattle.

ENKIRCH, ên'keerh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. 2090.

ENKJOPING, (Enkjöping,) ENKOPING, (Enköping,) or ENKIOPING, (Enkiöping,) ên'chi'ping, (almost ên'chüping,) a town of Sweden, 27 miles S.W. of Upsal, near Lake Mælar. Pop. 1253.

EN'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 4 miles W.S.W. of Bridgewater. Here is a fine moated castle.

ENNA. See CASTRO GIOVANNI.

ENNASKA, ên-uâs'kâ, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 90 miles S.W. of Oomnak; lat. 52° 40' N.

ENNEDA, ên-nâ'dâ, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 1 mile S.E. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2129.

EN'NEL, or BEL'VEDERE', a lake of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, 2 miles S.S.W. of Mullingar. It is studded with wooded islets, and has several fine seats on its banks.

EN'NERDALE-WATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 1 mile E. of the small village of Ennerdale, and about 7 miles N.E. of Egremont. It is formed by the river Eken, and is surrounded by inland mountain scenery. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, ¾ mile.

ENNEZAT, ênn'zâ', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 1509.

EN'NIS, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Clare, on the Fergus, 20 miles W.N.W. of Limerick. It has 3 bridges across the Fergus, a county court-house, jail and infirmary, a fever-hospital, town-hall, barracks, work-house, market-house and linen market, 3 branch banks, a parish, and a large Roman Catholic church, a Roman Catholic college, 2 convents, and ruins of a fine abbey. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. 9318.

EN'NISCOR'THY, a municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 12 miles N.N.W. of Wexford. It has a court-house, district bridewell, Roman Catholic cathedral and convent, a stately Anglo-Norman castle, the property of Lord Portsmouth, and still in good repair; remains of a priory granted by Queen Elizabeth to the poet Spencer. Most of the corn raised in the county is sent to Wexford. Enniscorthy was the scene of frightful outrages during the rebellion of 1798. Pop. 7016.

EN'NISKEEN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster and Leinster, cos. of Cavan and Meath.

EN'NISKER'RY, a number of small islands off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Clare; of these the most important is Mutton Island, about 1 mile from the shore. It contains about 210 acres of land, and some curious caves, formerly used by smugglers.

EN'NISKER'RY, a beautiful village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dublin.

EN'NISKIL'LEN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, thriving market-town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, capital, co. of Fermanagh, mostly built on an island, on the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 miles N.W. of Dublin. The parish is noted for its picturesque scenery. Pop. of town, 5686. It is well built, and has a county court-house and prison, a town hall, in which are preserved the banners borne by the Enniskilleners at the battle of the Boyne, a richly endowed school, large barracks, an infirmary, union work-house, linen-hall, 2 or 3 branch banks, 2 weekly newspapers, &c., a small manufactory of cutlery. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Enniskillen was founded in 1611 by Sir William Cole, to whose family it still mostly belongs, and now gives the title of earl. The inhabitants warmly supported the Protestant cause in the war of 1689, successfully defended their town against King James' forces, and afterwards distinguished themselves at the battle of the Boyne. From the "ENNISKILLINERS" has been formed the gallant regiment known as "the Enniskillen dragoons."

EN'NISKIL'LEN, a village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 8 miles N.W. of Bowmanville. Pop. 100.

ENNIS POINT, a village of Jasper co., Missouri, 180 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ENNISTRAHUL, en'nis-trawl', a small island off the N. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 7 miles S.N.E. of Malin-Head. It has a light-house with a revolving light.

EN'NISTY'MON, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, on a small river of the same name, near its mouth in Liscanor Bay, 14½ miles W.N.W. of Ennis. Pop. 2089. In the environs, which are singularly picturesque is an old castle of the O'Briens.

EN'NISVILLE, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

ENNISVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, 9 miles S. of Carleton Place, and 12 miles from Perth. Pop. about 150.

EN'NOREE, a small river of South Carolina, rising in Greenville district, near the N.W. border of the state, flows S.E., and enters the Broad River in Newberry district, a few miles below the mouth of Tiger River.

EN'NOREE, or ENOREE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ENNS, or ENS, ĕns, (anc. *Anisus* or *Anisus*,) a river of Austria, rises in the circle of Salzburg, 11 miles S. of Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, and then N., separating the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstadt, Steyer, and Enns, and enters the Danube on the right, 11 miles S.S.E. of Lintz. Chief affluents, the Steyer on the right, and Salza on the left. Length, 112 miles.

ENNS, (anc. *Lauriacum?*) a town of Upper Austria, on the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 miles S.E. of Lintz. It has 3400 inhabitants, and manufactures of iron and steel. The town is inclosed with old walls, (the expense of which was defrayed with a part of the ransom of Richard I. of England,) and has a tower, erected by the Emperor Maximilian. It was the head-quarters of Napoleon in 1809. Near it is the castle of Ennseck.

E'NOCH, a post-township in Monroe co., Ohio, about 100 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. 1439.

ENODER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

E'NOE MILLS, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

E'NON, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

ENON a post-office of Perry co., Mississippi.

ENON, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the railroad from Dayton to Springfield, 7 miles S. W. of the latter. It has 2 churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

ENON, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 7 miles N.W. of Princeton.

E'NON COLLEGE, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

ENON GROVE, a post-village of Heard co., Georgia, about 9 miles N.E. of Franklin.

ENONTEKEIS, ā-non'tā-kīs', a village of Russian Lapland, on the Torneå River, 190 miles N.N.W. of Torneå. Pop. 800.

E'NON VALLEY, a post-office, Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

ENORE, ĕn'ōr', a village of British India, presidency, and 8 miles N. of Madras, on the bank of a salt lake.

ENOREE, of South Carolina. See ENNOREE.

E'NO RIVER, a small stream of North Carolina, flows eastward through Orange county, and enters Neuse River, near the N. border of Wake county.

ENOS, ē'nos', (anc. *Ænos*,) a seaport town of European Turkey, province of Room-Elee, 38 miles N.W. of Gallipoli, on the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza, in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7000. (*i*) It is the actual port of Adrianople, and the seat of some trade; but its harbor is choked with sand, and admits only small vessels. The Gulf of Enos, N. of the town, is 14 miles in length, by 5 miles in breadth, and entered by a strait 2¼ miles in width.

E'NOSBURG, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the S. side of Missisquoe River, 50 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 2009.

ENOSBURG FALLS, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, 58 miles N. of Montpelier.

ENOTAEVSK, ā'no-tā-ĕvsk', a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles N.W. of Astrakhan. It has a fort in which a garrison is kept, and in its vicinity, wandering Calmucks encamp both summer and winter. Pop. 3000.

ENSCHEDE, ĕn-skā'deh, a frontier town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 40 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 6000.

ENSENADA DE BARRAGON, ĕn-sā-nā'dā dā bar-rā-gōn', a bay and village of the Argentine Republic, 30 miles S.E. of Buenos Ayres, in the estuary of the Plata River.

ENS'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, on the Isis, 5 miles E.S.E. of Witney. The village, formerly a market-town, is very ancient. It has 2 handsome stone bridges across the Isis, a fine Gothic church, a very curious ancient cross, and remains of an abbey, founded in the thirteenth century. The vicinity has delightful scenery.

ENSISHEIM, ĕn'sis-hīme', or ENSHEIM, ĕns'hīme, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Ill, 15 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3936.

ENSIVAL, ĕn'se-val, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 miles N. of Spa. Pop. 2720.

EN'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ENTELBUCH, ĕn'tel-bōōk', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, capital of valley of the same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 miles S.W. of Lucerne.

EN'TERPRISE, a thriving post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 6 miles E. of Lancaster. It has a depôt for the produce exported from the vicinity, and has an active trade in lumber and coal.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Orange co., Florida.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Clarke co., Mississippi.

ENTERPRISE, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 100 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

ENTERPRISE, a village of Switzerland co., Indiana, about 8 miles from the Ohio River, and 100 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, is a place of considerable business.

ENTERPRISE, a post-village of Wayne co., Illinois, on Elm Creek, 55 miles S.E. of Vandalia.

ENTERPRISE, a post-village of McDonald co., Missouri, about 225 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Black Hawk, co. Iowa.

ENTRAGUE, ŏn'trāg', a village of the Sardinian States, 13 miles S.S.W of Coni. Pop. 3147.

ENTRAIGUES or ENTRAYGUES, ŏn'traig', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles N.W. of Espalion, on the Lot. Pop. 1806.

ENTRAIGUES or ENTRAYGUES, three villages, in the departments of Isère, Nièvre, and Vaucluse.

ENTRECASTEAUX, ŏnt'r'kăs'to', a town of France, department of Var, 12 miles N.E. of Brignolles. Pop. 2187.

ENTRE-DEUX-MERS, ŏnt'r'-duh'-mair', (anc. *Bimaris?*) a vine country of France, department of Gironde, between the Dordogne and Garonne, interspersed with corn-fields and country seats; the best wine is produced from the vineyards of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

ENTRE-DOURO E-MINHO, in Portugal. See MINHO.

ENTRE RIOS, ĕn'trā ree'oce, (*i. e.* "between the rivers,") a province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, between the rivers Uruguay and Paraná, (whence its name,) having E. the Republic of Uruguay, on the W. the provinces of Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres, and on the N. the province of Corrientes. Estimated area, 32,000 square miles. Pop. 30,000. Surface alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses wander; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. The principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Chief towns, Paraná, Ybicuy, and Concepcion de la China.

ENTREVAUX, ŏnt'r'vō', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on a height near the Var, arrondissement, and 17 miles N.E. of Castellane. Pop. 1704.

ENTRINGEN, ĕn'tring-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 15 miles S.E. of Herrenberg. On a height above the town stands the castle of Hochentringen. Pop. 1344.

ENTRY (en'tree) ISLAND, KAPITO, kā'pee-to, or KAPITI, kā-pee'tee, an island of New Zealand, in Cook Strait. Lat. 40° 50' S., lon. 174° 45' E. It is 5 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., by 1½ miles in breadth, and rises to 1800 feet above the sea. Water, wood, and stock are plentiful, and the island is a native depôt for flax.

ENTWISLE, ĕn't'wīl, a township of England, co. Lancaster.

ENTZ, a river of Germany. See ENZ.

ENVIE, ŏx'vee', (L. *In vibis* or *Invia*,) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division, and 23 miles N.N.W. of Coni, on the Giandone. Pop. 2470.

ENVILLE or EN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 5¼ miles W.N.W. of Stourbridge. Lord Stafford has a fine mansion here.

ENYENG, ĕn'yĕng', a village of Hungary, 10 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 2117.

ENZ or ENTZ, ĕnts, a river of Germany, in Würtemburg and Baden, rises in the Schwarzwald, 12 miles S. of Wildbad, flows N.E. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar on the left at Besigheim. Length, 55 miles.

ENZBERG, ĕnts'bĕrg, a village of Würtemburg, circle of Neckar, and 6 miles W. of Vaihingen, near the Enz, on the frontiers of Baden. Pop. 1054.

ENZELLEE, ĕn'zĕl'lee, ENZILLI, ĕn'zĭl'lee, or ENZELI, ĕn'zĕl'lee, written also ENZELLE and INZILI, a seaport town and a lake of Persia, province of Ghilan. The town is on a low spit of land between the Caspian and the lake, 18 miles N.W. of Reshd. Estimated pop. 2500, mostly Russians. It consists of 200 wood and reed houses, caravanserais, a bazaar, and a few detached towers for its defence. The lake, about 25 miles in length from E. to W., communicates with the Caspian, immediately E. of Enzeli, by a channel 500 yards across. It forms the port of Enzeli, and is frequented by Russian craft of from 30 to 70 tons; larger vessels anchor in the Caspian, opposite the town.

ENZERSDORF, ĕnts'ers-dorf', or STADTEL ENZERSDORF, stăt'tel ĕnts'ers-dorf', a small fortified town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 8 miles E. of Vienna, on the railway to Stockerau. It was bombarded by the French in 1809.

ENZERSDORF, a village in Lower Austria, on the Fischa, about 4 miles from Fischamend. Pop. 1050.

ENZERSDORF AM GEBIRGE, ĕnts'ers-dorf' ăm gē-beew'gah, a village of Lower Austria, about 5 miles from Vienna. It contains a Franciscan monastery and the ruins of a castle. The poet Werner was born here. Pop. 820.

ENZILLI, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

ENZWEIHINGEN, ĕnts-vī'hing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 2 miles S.E. of Vaihingen, on the Enz. Pop. 1520.

EOA, e-o'â, EOOA, e-oo'â, or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 19′ S., lon. 175° 37′ W. Circuit, about 30 miles. Surface rocky and barren, rises to 600 feet above the sea. It was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

EOLIA, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 20 miles N.E. of Madison.

EÖRS-TISZA, (Eörs-Tisza,) â'ërsh'tee'sŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, about 5 miles from Tisza-Füred. In the vicinity are the traces of a Roman fort, near which many coins have been found. Pop. 1184.

EPAIGNES, êh-pâu', a village of France, department of Eure, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 2317.

EPANOMERIA, â-pâ-no-mâ-ree'â, a town in the island of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, singularly situated on the face of the cliffs of the N.W. promontory of the island. The houses are piled one over another from 15 to 20 deep, the whole surrounded by numerous wind-mills, perched on the very top of the cliff. Many of the dwellings are excavations in the rock; others are built above them, some with arched roofs, others flat, the lower tier full 400 feet above the deep waters of the gulf; the strata below are perpendicular, and of a bright red and black lava, much calcined, and scoriæ. The town is approached from the zig-zag road cut into the cliffs, and has a very striking appearance, the houses towering on high far above the mast-heads of the largest ships. At night the voyager would hardly be aware of the presence of a town, were it not for the twinkling lights along the face of the cliffs.

EPE, â'peh, or EEP, aip, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 26 miles N. of Arnhem. Pop. including adjoining hamlets, 3300.

EPEHY, â'pâ'ee', a village of France, department of Somme, 10 miles N.E. of Peronne. Pop. 2019.

EPERIES, â'pâ're-êsh', or HEPERJES, hâ'pêr'yêsh', (L. *Eperiæ,*) a royal free town of Hungary, on the Tarcza, an affluent of the Theiss, 143 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 8600. It is one of the best built towns of Upper Hungary, being surrounded by walls and gardens; it has a Lutheran and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, town-halls, Catholic and Lutheran gymnasiums, an Episcopal library, manufactures of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. Near it are chalybeate springs, and a royal salt-mine.

EPERNAY, â'pêr'nâ', (L. *Atquæ Pernæ,*) a town of France, department of Marne, capital of the arrondissement, near the left bank of the Marne, 19 miles W.N.W. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 5926. It was formerly fortified, and is neat and clean. It is an entrepôt for Champagne wines.

EPERNON, â'pêr'nôn', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 14 miles N.N.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1553.

EPFIG, êp'feeg', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 6½ miles N. of Schlestadt. Pop. 1946.

EPHESUS, êf'e-sŭs, (Gr. Ἔφεσος,) a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Cayster, near its mouth in the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles S.S.E. of Smyrna. Its remains comprise a magnificent theatre, a stadium 687 feet in length, ancient walls and towers of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods, and in a marshy tract the traces of a vast edifice, apparently the celebrated temple of Diana, or a church subsequently erected on its site. Ephesus was anciently the capital, and one of the twelve cities of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it has also fallen into utter decay. Only a few scattered villages now remain, the principal of which is AYASOOLOOK or AJASULUK, and the sea has retired and left its ancient port a desolate marsh. The celebrated painters Apelles and Parrhasius were natives of this city.

EPHRATAH, a post-village and township in the S. part of Fulton co., New York, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It was originally settled by Germans. Pop. 2080.

EPHRATAH, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1979.

EPHRATAH, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles N.E. of Lancaster City, was settled about 1730, by a sect of Germans called Dunkers.

EPIDAMNUS. See DURAZZO.

EPIDAURUS, ep'e-daw'rŭs, EPIDAURO, êp-e-dâv'ro, (Int. XVIII, 25,) or PIDAVRO, pee-dâv'ro, a seaport village of Greece, in the Morea, government, and 23 miles E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Its inhabitants raise vegetables for the markets of Athens. It was the place where the first Greek Congress assembled in 1821. The remains of *Epidaurus Limera* exist in the government of Laconia, on the Ægean, 3 miles N. of Monemvasia.

EPILA, â-pee'lâ, (anc. *Byoplolis?*) a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 3152.

EPINAC, â'pee'nâk', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles E.N.E. of Autun. Pop. 1630, engaged in extensive coal and iron mines. It is connected by railway with the Canal of Burgundy, (Canal de Bourgogne.)

EPINAL, â'pee'nâl', a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 miles E.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 10,984. It is generally well built, and has a ruined castle, and several large and fine public edifices, including a Gothic cathedral, a prefecture, and a theatre, a public library with 17,000 volumes, and a museum of paintings and antiquities. It is the seat of manufactures of embroidery, lace, linen fabrics, and thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, and chemical products.

EPINAY, â'pee'nâ', the name of several communes and villages of France, the principal being in the department of Seine, 9 miles N. of Paris, and comprising many handsome country villas.

EPINAY-SUR-ORGE, â'pee'nâ'-sür-orzh, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 2½ miles from Longjumeau.

EPIPHANIA. See HAMAH.

EPIRUS, e-pî'rŭs, (Gr. Ἤπειρος, *Ēpeiros, i. e.* "mainland,") a celebrated country of ancient Greece, corresponding to the S. portion of Albania, in which it is now included. The name was given to distinguish it from Corcyra and other islands off the W. coast.——Inhab. EPIROT or EPIROTE.

EPOREDIA. See IVREA.

EPPERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EPPINDORF, êp'pin-dorf', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1515.

EPPINDORF, a village in the territory and 3 miles N. of Hamburg, on the Alster. Pop. 708.

EPPING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 16 miles N.N.E. of London. The town, originally a hamlet of Waltham Abbey, is pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. Pop. 1821. The famous royal forest of Epping still boasts of some beautiful woodland scenery. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the forest of Hainault on the S.E. The two forests together cover about 10,000 acres.

EPPING, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on Lamprey River, and on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Concord. The village contains an academy. Pop. 1603.

EPPINGEN, êp'ping-en, a town of Baden, on the Elsenz, 25 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3237.

EPPSTEIN, êpp'stine, a romantic village, with a mineral spring and ruined castle, in Nassau, Northern Germany, 8 miles S.W. of Königstein. Pop. 346.

EPSOM, (Anglo-Saxon, *Ebbsham,*) a town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, 14 miles S.W. of London, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Croydon station, on the railway to form a part of the direct line to Portsmouth. Pop. of the town, 3300. It has a town-hall and a national school. Epsom is famous for its medicinal spa, (discovered in 1618,) and from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts; but chiefly for its races, which are held on the week preceding Whitsunday, and are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom, from 300,000 to 400,000 persons, mostly from London, resorting hither during the week.

EPSOM, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 8 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1366.

EPTE, êpt, (L. *Epta,*) a river of France, rises in Seine-Inférieure, flows S. between the departments of Seine and Eure, on its right, and the departments of Oise and Seine-et-Oise, on its left, and joins the Seine above Vernon, after a course of about 50 miles.

EPTINGEN, êp'ting-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Basel country, (Basel-Landschaft.) in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep, that in winter the sun is visible only about mid-day, 15 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 646.

EPWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 19 miles N.N.W. of Gainsborough. Pop. 944, mostly employed in the culture, dressing, and spinning of flax, &c. The celebrated John Wesley was born here in 1703.

EQUADOR, a republic of South America. See ECUADOR.

EQUALITY, e-kwâl'o-te, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

EQUALITY, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

EQUALITY, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

EQUALITY, a village of Barren co., Kentucky.

EQUALITY, a post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Illinois, on Saline Creek, 14 miles W. by N. of the Ohio River, and 187 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. Salt is manufactured in the vicinity.

EQUATEUR or EQUATOR. See ECUADOR.

E'QUINUNK', a railroad station, in Delaware co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 163 miles from New York City.

EQUINUNK, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, opposite the above station, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Honesdale. It contains several tanneries.

ERANNOBOAS or ERANOBOAS. See SONE.

ERASMUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 184 miles W. of Raleigh.

ERASTUS, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

ERBA, êr'bâ, a town of Austrian Italy, Milan, province, and 7 miles E. by N. of Como, near the Lodi. Pop. 1654.

ERBACH, êr'bäk, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts, and joins the Bliese, after a course of 20 miles.

ERBACH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Mümling, 22

miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2078. It has a ducal residence, with interesting collections of armor and antiquities.

ERBACH, a village of Nassau, beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 miles W. of Mentz. At a short distance is the old convent of Eberbach, founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131, now used partly as a prison and partly as a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1307.

ERBACH, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 8 miles E. of Ehlingen, near the Danube, with a parish church and a fine old castle belonging to the lords of Ulm. Pop. 1057.

ERBENDORF, ĕr'ben-dorf', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Waaldnaab, 21 miles E.S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1410.

ERBESBUDESHEIM, ĕr'bes-boo'des-hime', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rheinhessen, near Alzey. Pop. 865.

ERBIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ARBELL.

ERBISTOCK, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Flint and Denbigh.

ERCALL, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ERCÉ, ĕr'sā', a town of France, department of Ariége, 12 miles S.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1236.

ERCÉ-EN-LAMEE, ĕr'sā'ŏn-lā'mā', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles N.E. of Redon. P. 3040.

ERCILDOWN. See EARLSTON.

ERCILDOWN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

ERCOLANO. See HERCULANEUM.

ERCSI, ĕr'chee', or ERCSENY, ĕr'ehĕn', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, with a steam-packet station on the Danube, 9½ miles N. of Adony. Pop. 3296.

ERDELY-ORSZAG. See TRANSYLVANIA.

ERDEVEN, ĕrd'vŏn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 12 miles S.E. of L'Orient. Pop. 3002.

ERDING, ĕr'ding, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1826, employed in woollen weaving.

ERDINGTON, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles E. of Birmingham. Pop. 2579.

ERDMANNSDORF, ĕrt'mārns-dorf', a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, near Hirschberg. Pop. 862.

ERDMANNSDORF, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the Zschopau. Pop. 834.

ERDOD, (Erdöd,) ĕr'dŏd', a town of Eastern Hungary, 55 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin, with glass-works and a ruined castle. Pop. 1670.

ERDOD, ĕr'dod', a village of Austria, in Slavonia, co. of Verocze, 10 miles from Eszek. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

ERDOHEGY, ĕr'do'hĕdj', a village of Hungary, on the White Körös, 8 miles from Simand. Pop. 1440.

ERDOVEGH, (Erdövegh,) ĕr'dō'vĕg', or ERDEWICH, ĕr'deh-vĭr', a market-town of Austria, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, district, and 8 miles from Illok. Pop. 2460.

ERDRE, ĕrd'R, a river of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, joins the Loire at Nantes, after a S.W. course of 45 miles, for the last 16 of which it is navigable.

EREBUS, VOLCANO OF. See VICTORIA LAND.

ERECH, ĕr'etch, or ERTCH, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 miles N.E. of Jhansi. Lat. 25° 49′ N., lon. 79° 2′ E.

EREE or ERIH, ĕr'ee', one of the Sooakin Islands, in the Red Sea, lat. 18° 10′ N., lon. 38° 20′ E., about 4½ miles long. On the E. part are the ruins of the ancient Ptolemais Theron; the highest part is a mound of ruins, which is visible from a distance of 3 miles.

EREGLEE, EREGLI, ĕr'e-glee', or EREKLI, ĕr'e-klee', written also EREGRI, (anc. *Heraclea* or *Heracleia*,) a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 miles E.N.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 15′ 30″ N., lon. 31° 28′ E. It has 300 houses, and architectural fragments of the ancient city, a good port, and ship-building yards. Exports timber, silk, and wax; imports colonial produce, tobacco, and iron. It was anciently of considerable importance, and here the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece.

EREGLEE or EREGLI, (anc. *Archdlai* or *Archelaïs*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles E.S.E. of Konieh, with about 800 poor houses.

EREGLI, (anc. *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*,) a seaport town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Sea of Marmora, 53 miles W. of Constantinople.

EREGRI, a town of Asia Minor. See EREGLEE.

ERETS or ERETZ, ā-rĕts', a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, district of Shirvan, near the Koor, 60 miles W.N.W. of Shamaks.

ERFURT or ERFURTH, ĕr'fōōrt, (L. *Erphordia* and *Erfurtum*,) a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Gera, and on the Thuringian Railway, 14 miles E. of Gotha. Pop. 24,640. It is old and irregularly built. Principal edifices, a cathedral, with a famous bell weighing 275 cwt., numerous churches and spires, an Ursuline convent and girls' school, an orphan asylum, occupying the Augustine convent, of which Luther was a member. The university founded here in 1392, was closed in 1816, and the Pharmiceutic Institute was abolished in 1828; but Erfurt has a Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a normal school, an academy of sciences, scientific and literary associations, museums, a botanic garden, and a public library of 15,000 volumes. It has a garrison of 4000 men. Erfurt has an extensive manufacture of shoes, with others of woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, and pearl barley. In 1808, a memorable interview took place here between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

ERGENZINGEN, ĕr'ghĕnt-sing'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rottenburg. Pop. 1628.

ERGREE KASTREE, a town of Greece. See ARGYRO CASTRO.

ERIBOLL, LOCH, lŏk ĕr'e-boll, an arm of the sea on the N. coast of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. It is about 10 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth.

ERICEIRA, ā-re-sā'e-rā, a maritime town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 22 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2560, mostly fishers.

ERICHT, LOCH, lŏk ĕr'ĭkt, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth and Inverness. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It lies in a vast uninhabited district, considered the wildest and most inaccessible in Scotland. Prince Charles Edward found refuge here after the battle of Culloden.

ERICHT, a river of Scotland, E. of the co. of Perth, flowing into the Isla, opposite Balbrogy, after a course of 17 miles. Its banks are singularly picturesque.

ERICUSA or ERICODES. See ALICUDI.

ERIDANUS. See PO.

ERIE, one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence River, lies between 41° 25′ and 42° 55′ N. lat., and between 78° 55′ and 83° 34′ W. lon., having Canada West on the N., a part of the state of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the S., and a part of Michigan on the W. Its shape is elliptical, the entire length being about 240 miles; greatest breadth, 57 miles; average breadth, 38 miles; computed circumference, 658 miles. The depth of this lake is less than that of any other in the chain, the greatest yet obtained from soundings being only 270 feet; and its mean depth does not exceed 120 feet. Towards the shores, and especially at the western extremity, its shallowness is a serious impediment to navigation, which is entirely suspended during the winter months, in consequence of the shoal portions being frozen. The surface of Lake Erie has an elevation of 322 feet above the level of Ontario, and 565 feet above high-water mark in the Hudson at Albany. There is some reason to suppose that it was once much higher than this. Ancient beaches have been discovered in Ohio and Michigan, having an elevation of more than 100 feet above the present surface of the water. Its principal supply is by the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, which constitute the outlet of the three great lakes to the N.W., viz., Huron, Michigan, and Superior. Numerous other streams also flow into it, the more important of which are the Maumee, Sandusky, Grand, Huron, and Raisin. Its own waters are discharged by the Niagara River into Lake Ontario, and thence by the St. Lawrence to the ocean. The principal harbors on the coast are Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Dunkirk, Erie, Sandusky Bay, and Monroe, all of which have been improved by the United States government. The commercial importance of Lake Erie has been greatly increased by the construction of numerous canals and railroads, connecting its ports with the interior and the seaboard. The amount of business and travel which these channels of communication conduct to it is almost incalculable. The shipping of the several American ports on Lake Erie, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate burden of 148,219 tons, of which 70,562 were employed in steam navigation. The commerce of the single port of Buffalo amounts to nearly $80,000,000 annually. The lake abounds with fine fish. A kind termed *white-fish* was formerly taken in vast quantities, but their number has somewhat diminished. Lake Erie is remarkable for its violent storms, which prevail most in the months of November and December, often causing the most disastrous shipwrecks, attended with fearful loss of life.

ERIE, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Erie, N. by Tonawanda Creek, and S. by Cattaraugus Creek, and is drained by Buffalo Creek, with its three branches, Cazenove, Seneca, and Cayuga, and by Ellicott's and Conquaga Creeks, with some smaller streams, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the production of grain; in the southern portions the face of the country is uneven, and the land more suitable for grazing. Iron ore, limestone, water cement, and brick clay are among its mineral productions. The Erie Canal has its western termination at Buffalo, and connects with Niagara River at Black Rock, where there is an extensive basin. The county is traversed by six railroads, which pass through or terminate in Buffalo. Organized in 1821, having been formed from part of Niagara county, and named from the great lake which forms its western boundary. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. 100,993.

ERIE, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, Ohio, and Lake Erie, has an area of 740 square miles. It is intersected by French and

Conneaut Creeks: Walnut and Elk Creeks rise in the county, and flow into Lake Erie, which forms the entire N.W. boundary. The surface is generally rolling, with a ridge of highland, extending nearly parallel with the lake shore, at a distance of several miles. The soil is clayey, having a basis of slate and sandstone. The northern part produces good crops of grain, the southern is better adapted to pasturage, and dairy farming. Iron is the principal mineral. French Creek furnishes extensive water-power. The county is traversed by the Erie Extension Canal, and by the railroad connecting Cleveland with Buffalo. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad, lately commenced, has its W. terminus at the county seat; and several plank roads have also been laid. Formed in 1800. Capital, Erie. Pop. 38,742.

ERIE, a county in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay, contains 250 square miles. It is intersected by Huron and Vermilion Rivers, and by Pipe Creek. The surface is nearly level, with a gentle declivity towards the N. The soil is alluvial and remarkably rich. The county contains abundance of fine limestone, which is extensively quarried at Sandusky. Numerous ancient mounds and inclosures are found near Huron River. Erie county is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Sandusky and Mansfield Railroad; another, from the county seat to Cleveland and Toledo, is not yet finished. Capital, Sandusky City. Pop. 18,368.

ERIE, a post-borough, port of entry, capital of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the lake of the same name, 90 miles S.W. of Buffalo, 129 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 310 miles by turnpike from Harrisburg. Lat. 42° 8′ N., lon. 80° 10′ W. It is pleasantly situated opposite the island of Presque Isle, formerly a peninsula. The harbor, which is one of the largest and best on the lake, is 3½ miles long, and over 1 mile wide, and from 9 to 25 feet deep the whole length. Large sums have been expended in improving and fortifying the harbor, and in erecting a lighthouse. The island is 4 miles long, and 1 mile wide. Erie is an important place of outfit for vessels of the United States, and is remarkable for its flourishing trade. The Erie Extension Canal connects it with the Ohio River and Beaver; several railways extend to Cleveland, Buffalo, &c. It is the terminus of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, now in course of construction, with a branch leading to Pittsburg. Erie contains a court-house, a bank, about 10 churches, a fine hotel, an academy, and four newspaper offices. The canal affords extensive water-power, which is employed in mills of different kinds. About 20,000,000 feet of lumber are received here annually by canal, and over 80,000 tons of stone coal. The reported value of imports and exports in 1851, was $3,832,852. The shipping of the district, (Presque Isle,) June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 8128 tons, enrolled and licensed, of which 5350 tons were employed in steam navigation. Incorporated in 1805. Pop. in 1840, 3412; in 1850, 5850.

ERIE, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

ERIE, a township of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 292.

ERIE, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, on the W. shore of Lake Erie. Pop. 1144.

ERIE, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 420.

ERIE, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, on Rock River, 73 miles N.N.W. from Peoria.

ERIE, a post-village, capital of Camden co., Missouri, on the Osage River, just below the Niangua, 60 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ERIE, FORT, in Upper Canada, is at the commencement of Niagara River, immediately opposite Black Rock, in New York. Lat. 42° 54′ N., lon. 79° W.

E′RIEVILLE, a post-village of Nelson township, Madison co., New York, about 35 miles S.W. of Utica. Pop. 300.

ERIH. See EREE.

ERIHA. See JERICHO.

ERIN. See IRELAND.

ERIN, a post-township of Chemung co., New York, 10 miles E.N.E. of Elmira. Pop. 1833.

ERIN, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, near the junction of Whitewater Creek with Flint River, about 60 miles N.W. of Macon.

ERIN, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

ERIN, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

ERIN, a township of Macomb co., Michigan, on the E. shore of Lake St. Clair. Pop. 974.

ERIN, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 64 miles N.W. of Chicago.

ERIN, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 886.

ERIN, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 840.

ERINO-KASTRO, ĕr′e-no-kăs′tro or ĕr-e-no′kăs-tro, (anc. *Thespiæ?*) a village of Greece, government, and 10 miles W. of Thebes, on the slope of Mount Zagros, (anc. *Helicon.*)

ERIN SHADES, a post-office of Henrico co., Virginia.

ERISAY, ĕr′is-sā′, and ERISKAY, ĕr′is-kā′, two islets of the Hebrides; the former between Harris and North Uist; the latter immediately S. of South Uist, 2 miles in length, from N. to S.: it is the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745.

E′RITH, a parish of England, co. of Kent on the Thames.

ERIVAN, ĕr-e-vän′, (L. *Erivanum,*) a fortified town of Russian Armenia, capital of a province, on the Zenghi, an affluent of the Araxes, 115 miles S.S.W. of Tiflis. Pop. 11,234. It is ill built, but has a large bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, Greek church, mosques, and curious aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence, a fine mosque, a cannon foundry, and barracks. It has some manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware; is a station for caravans from Tiflis and Erzroom; and has considerable trade with Russia and Turkey. It was taken by the Russians in 1827, and confirmed to them by a treaty with Persia in the following year.

ERKELENZ, ĕr′kgh-lĕnts′, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2070, engaged in linen weaving and lace making.

ERKENE, ĕr′kā′nē, a river of European Turkey, formed by several head streams that have their sources in the Little Balkan Mountains, near Viza, about lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 27° 40′ E. It flows first S.S.W. for about 18 or 20 miles, then turns W. by N. and falls into the Maritza at Jezar Erkene, lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 26° 35′ E., after a course of about 60 miles.

ERKENEK, ĕr′kā-nĕk′, a village and pass in Mount Taurus, in Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Marash; the pass is 45 miles N.E. of Someisat, on the Euphrates, elevation 2828 feet above the sea.

ERLACH, ĕr′läk, (Fr. *Cerlier*, sĕr′le-ā′,) a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Lake of Bienne, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bern, with 540 inhabitants, and a castle of the eleventh century, now used as a prison.

ERLANGEN, ĕr′läng-ęn, or ERLANG, ĕr′läng, a town of Bavaria, on the railway from Bamberg to Nuremberg, 11 miles N.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 11,750. It is walled, and divided into an old and new town, which latter is one of the best built places in Germany. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743 by one of the Margraves of Baireuth, occupying their ancient palace, and with which the university of Altdorf was incorporated in 1809. This institution has faculties of theology, medicine, and arts; museums of natural history, a library of 105,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. Number of students in 1847, 364. The town has manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather; a large plate-glass factory, breweries, and an active trade in cattle.

ERLAU, ĕr′lŏw, (Hun. *Eger*, ā′gair′,) a fortified town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 19,800, mostly Roman Catholics. It is entered by six gates, has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum, with a library and observatory, a gymnasium and high schools, various public institutions; it is the seat of a large trade in fine red wines raised in its vicinity. It has also manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

ERLBACH, ĕr′bäk, or MARKT-ERLBACH, märkt-ĕr′bäk, a market-town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 16 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1211.

ERLBACH, ĕr′bäk, a market-town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Voigtsberg. Pop. 817.

ERLENBACH, ĕr′len-bäk′, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Simmen River, at the foot of the Stockhorn Mountain. Pop. 1187.

ERLENBACH, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles S.E. of Landau.

ERMATINGEN, ĕr′mä-ting′ęn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the S. shore of the Untersee, 4 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1584.

ERMELAND, ĕr′meh-länt′, (L. *Warmia*; Fr. *Warmie*, var′mee′,) an old division of Poland, forming the E. part of the circle of Marienburg, now comprised in the Prussian government of Königsberg.

ERMELO, ĕr′meh-lo′, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 125 miles N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1400.

ERMENONVILLE, ĕr′meh-nŏx′vee′, a village of France, department of Oise, 7 miles S.E. of Senlis, with an elegant château, celebrated as the place in which Rousseau died.

ERMENT, a village of Upper Egypt. See ARMENT.

ERMESLEBEN, ĕr′mes-lā′ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, 38 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2290.

ERMINKEYEH or ERMINIYEH. See ARMENIA.

ER′MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ERMONT, ĕr′mŏnx′, a station on the Great Northern Railway of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 9½ miles N. of Paris.

ERMSLEBEN, ĕrms′lā-ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, 38 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Selke. Pop. 2296.

ERNE, ern, a river and two celebrated lakes of Ireland, in Ulster. The river issues from Lake Gannv, co. of Cavan, and flowing N. merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, and thence flows into Donegal Bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet water to Ballyshannon, where it forms a fine cataract. The scenery on its banks and on its two lakes is magnificent. United length of the two lakes and their connecting river, about 60 miles. Area of upper lake, 9453

acres; of lower lake, 27,645 acres. The lakes are studded with numerous islets. Elevation of lower lake above Donegal Bay, 146 feet. The Ulster Canal will connect these waters with Lough Neagh and Belfast.

ERNÉE, ĕr'nā', a town of France, department of Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.W. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 5614. It has a college and manufactures of needles.

ERNSTBRUNN, ĕrnst'brōōn, or EHRENSBRUNN, ā'rens-brōōn', a market-town of Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley, 12 miles N. of Kornenburg. About 2 miles N.W., on a height, stands the castle of Ernstbrunn, with a fine garden. Pop. 1400.

ERNSTHAL, ĕrns'tāl, a town of Saxony, 12 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of woollens.

EROOB or ERROOB, an island of Torres Strait. See DARNLEY ISLAND.

ERPEL, ĕr'pel, a town of Prussia, government, and 20 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 800.

ERPFINGEN, ĕrp'fing-en, a village of Würtemberg, 10 miles S. of Reutlingen. Pop. 744.

ERPINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ERRIGAL, ĕr're-gawl', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

ERRIGAL KEROGUE, ĕr-re-gawl' kee-rōg', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone. It has ancient ruins, and fine scenery.

ERRIGAL TROUGH, a parish of Ireland, cos. of Monaghan and Tyrone.

ERRINGDEN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ERRIS, a maratime district or barony of Ireland, in Connaught, in the N.W. part of the co. of Mayo, with a singularly wild and desolate mountain scenery. Pop. 26,428.

ERRISHEAD, a lofty promontory in the above district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven, 5½ miles N. of Belmullet.

ERROAD, er'rōd', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, 55 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor; lat. 11° 21' N., lon. 77° 45' E.; on a canal from the Bhavani.

ERROL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Tay, 10 miles, W.S.W. of Dundee. The village is beautifully situated, and gives the title of earl to the Hay family.

ERROL, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the W. side of Umbagog Lake, 30 miles N.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 138.

ERROMANGO ISLAND. See NEW HEBRIDES.

ERRONAN, ĕr'ro-nān', or FOOTOONA, foo-too'nā, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in New Hebrides. Lat. 19° 31' S., lon. 170° 8' E.

ERROOB, an island of Torres Strait, in Australasia. See DARNLEY ISLAND.

ERROOR, a small maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 50 miles S.E. of Calicut.

ERSEK-UJVAR, ĕr'shĕk'-oo'e-vaē', a market-town of Hungary, 22 miles S.S.E. of Neutra, on the left bank of the Neutra. Pop. 6735. It has a Franciscan and a normal school.

ERSKINE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Clyde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Renfrew. The Earls of Mar took their surname from this parish, formerly their property.

ERSTEIN, ĕr'stine, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Ill, and on the railway thence to Mulhausen (or Mulhouse,) 12 miles S.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3688. It has extensive manufactures of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, files and earthenware.

ERTINGEN, ĕr'ting-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, bailiwick and S. of Riedlingen. Pop. 1870.

ERTVAAG-OE, ĕr'vog-ŭ'ĕh, an island of Norway, stift of Trondhjem. Lat. 63° 13' N., lon. 8° 20' E. Length and breadth about 12 miles each.

ERTVELDE, ĕrt'vĕl'dĕh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 3060.

ERUSLAN, a river of Russia. See YEROSLAN.

ERVAZ, ĕr-vāts', or ERVAZZE, ĕr-vāt'sā, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Spalato, near the Cettina.

ERVING, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 70 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 449.

ERVY, ĕr'vee', a town of France, department of Aube, 19 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1821. It has manufactures of coarse linens and wicker-work.

ERWA, ĕr'wā', an island in the Red Sea, one of the Dhalak group. It is moderately high, and about 12 miles in circumference.

ERWARTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ERWASH, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, which falls into the Trent, about 4 miles S.W. of Nottingham.

ERWIN, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bath; intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop. 1435.

ERWIN CENTRE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, situated in the above township.

ERWININA, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, opposite Frenchtown, with which it is connected by a bridge.

ERWINSVILLE, a post-village in Cleveland co., North Carolina.

ERWINTON, a post-office of Barnewell district, South Carolina.

ERWYRS, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

ERXLEBEN, ĕrx'lā'ben, a village of Prussia, government of Magdeburg, and 10 miles S. of New Haldensleben. P. 1587.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE. See RED SEA.

ERYX, in Northern Italy. See LEBICI.

ERZBERG, ĕrts'bĕrg, ("Ore mountain,") a celebrated mining district of Styria, circle of Bruck. The market-town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erzberg Mountain; and here, for upwards of 1000 years, extensive iron mines have been in operation. These yield annually 300,000 cwt. of the best iron. On the summit of the mountain a colossal iron crucifix, 25 feet in elevation, was erected by the Archduke John in 1823. See EISENERZ.

ERZEN, ĕr'zĕn, (anc. *Arriano'rum Op'pidum?* or *Thospia?*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 85 miles E. of Diarbekir, on the Erzen River an affluent of the Tigris. Near it, on the E., is the small lake Thospitis.

ERZENGAN, ĕr'zen-gān', or ERZINGEN, ĕr'zin-ghĕn', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Erzroom, in a fine plain on the Euphrates, 75 miles W.S.W. of Erzroom. It is said to comprise 3000 houses.

ERZEROUM or ERZERUM. See ERZROOM.

ERZ-GEBIRGE, ĕrts'ga-bēēr'ga, ("Ore mountains,") a mountain chain of South Germany, bounding Saxony on the E. and Bohemia on the N.W., and extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. Total length, about 120 miles; average breadth, 25 miles; average height, 2500 feet, but the Schwarzwald rises to 4500 feet. It is abrupt on its S.E. side, mostly of primary formation, and yields numerous metallic ores, whence its name.

ERZGEBIRGER-KREIS, ĕrts'ga-bēēr'gher-krīs, or ERZ-GEBIRGE, a district or circle of Saxony prior to the new division of the kingdom in 1835. It lay along the mountains of the same name, and is now included chiefly in the circle or province of Zwickau, excepting small portions in the circles or provinces of Dresden and Leipsic.

ERZINGEN, a town of Turkey. See ERZENGAN.

ERZROOM, ERZROUM or ERZRUM, ĕrz'room', (written also ERZEROUM, ERZERUM, and ARZROOM, arz'room',) (anc. *Arzen?*) the principal city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of the same name, in a plain on the Kara Soo, or W. branch of the Euphrates, from 5500 to 6000 feet above the sea, 50 miles long and 20 miles broad, 120 miles S.E. of Trebizond, and 155 miles W. of Mount Ararat. The population, before the Russian invasion in 1830, was estimated at 100,000, but in 1844 it was only 40,000; it is, however, regularly increasing. Elevation, 6100 feet. It is partly enclosed by a wall 30 feet high, and has an extensive citadel. The streets are narrow, filthy, and infested with dogs; the houses are mostly of mud, timber or sun-dried bricks. The principal buildings are the Armenian and Greek churches and schools, about 40 mosques, a large custom-house, and numerous khans or caravanserais. Erzroom has an extensive trade with all the adjacent countries, and is a chief halting station for caravans going from Teheran to Mecca. The imports comprise shawls, silk, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, madder, and rhubarb, from the E., and broadcloths, chintzes, shawls, and cutlery, from the W., by way of the Black Sea. Its vicinity is extremely fertile; and near it many cattle, horses, mules, and sheep, are reared, which, with furs, galls, &c., form the principal exports. Erzroom was founded about 415, near the site of the ancient *Arze*, under the name of *Theodosiopolis*; and it was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, as it still is under the Turks, its position rendering it an important military post. Erzroom is supposed to be a corruption of *Arda-Room*, i.e. "the land of Rome;" the Turks sometimes applying the name Room (or Rome) to any territory that was recognised as forming a part of the ancient Roman or Byzantine empire.

ERZROOM or ERZROUM, PASHALIC OF, one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the major part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° N., and lon. 38° and 44° E., having N. the pashalic of Trebizond, W. Seevas, S. Diarbekir and Bagdad, (Koordistan,) and E. Persia (Azerbaijan) and the Russian dominions, (Georgia, &c.) It is a lofty table land; elevation estimated at 6000 feet; traversed from E. to W. by several mountain chains, and containing the sources of the Euphrates, Araxes, Koor, and Tchoruk Rivers. The winter and spring climate is severe, but the summer heat is considerable. It has many extensive and fertile valleys, producing rye, barley, flax, and fine fruits, and rich pasturages, feeding numerous herds of cattle, &c. It is subdivided into the districts of Erzroom, Kars, Ipsera, Bayazeed, Moosh, &c.; the principal towns are of same name.

ESA, a river of the Sardinian States. See ISA.

ESA, ē'sā, (L. *Isia.*) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on a lofty height commanding a view of the sea, and, in clear weather, of the mountains of Corsica.

ESCALA, LA, lā ĕs-kā'lā, a town of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Gerona, with a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2295.

ESCALAPLANO, ès-kâ-lâ-plâ'no, or SCALAPLANO, skâ-lâ-plâ'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, province, and 16 miles E. of Isili, on the S. slope of a hill between two streams. Pop. 1226.

ESCALONA, ès-kâ-lo'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.W. of Toledo, on the Alberche. Pop. 600. It has a ruined palace, and remains of ancient walls.

ESCALONA, a market-town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N. of Segovia. Pop. 1098.

ESCALONILLA, ès-kâ-lo-neel'yâ, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, in a pleasant valley. Pop. 2195.

ESCAMBIA, a co. forming the W. extremity of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 1110 square miles. The Perdido River bounds it on the W., and separates it from Alabama; the Escambia River, from which the name is derived, forms its E. boundary, and the S. border is washed by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered by forests of pine; the soil is generally poor. Capital, Pensacola. Pop. 4351, of whom 3019 were free, and 1332 slaves.

ESCAMBIA RIVER rises in Monroe co., Alabama, and flows into an arm of Pensacola Bay. It is navigable to the mouth of the Conecuh, which is also navigable more than 60 miles beyond this point. Above their junction the Conecuh is the larger stream.

ESCATAPA, or DOG RIVER, a small river of Alabama and Mississippi, flows southward and enters the Pascagoula near its mouth, and near the S.E. extremity of Mississippi.

ESCATRON, ès-kâ-trôn', a town of Spain, 42 miles S.E. of Saragossa, near the confluence of the Martino and Ebro. Pop. 2283.

ESCAUT, a river of France and Belgium. See SCHELDT.

ESCHAU, ësh'ów, a market-town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Elsava, 30 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 700.

ESCHELBACH, ësh'el-bâx', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Wiesloch. Pop. 973.

ESCHENAU, ësh'en-ów', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 6 miles E. of Weinsberg, with a parish church and a castle. Pop. 951.

ESCHENBACH, ësh'en-bâx', a town of Bavaria, 27 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1800.

ESCHENBACH, a village of Bavaria, 9 miles S.E. of Anspach.

ESCHENBACH, ësh'en-bâx', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N. of Lucerne.

ESCHENZ, ësh'ënts, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 13 miles E.S.E. of Schaffhausen, consisting of Ober and Unter Eschenz. Pop. 2016.

ESCHERSHAUSEN, ësh'ers-how'zen, a village of Brunswick, on the Lenne. Pop. 1070, employed in linen-weaving.

ESCHMUNEIN, a village of Central Egypt. See OSHMOONEYN.

ESCHOLTZ (ësh'olts) BAY, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, in Behring Strait, Russian America, near the Arctic Circle, lon. 161° 10' W. Here some remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

ESCHOLZMATT, ësh'olts-mât', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, bailiwick of Entlebuch, nearly 3000 feet above sea-level. Pop. 2908.

ESCHREFF, a town of Persia. See ASHRUFF.

ESCHWEGE, ësh'wâ'gheh, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Werra, 26 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 6042. It is a flourishing town, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

ESCHWEILER, ësh'wîler, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the railway thence to Cologne. Pop. 7884. It manufactures ribands, woollens, canvas, needles, iron wire, and machinery.

ESCLUSHAM, Anowr and Bulow, the name of two townships of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

ESCOCIA, and *ESCOCES*. See SCOTLAND.

ESCOHEAG, ës'ko-hêg', post-office, Kent co., Rhode Island.

ESCOMBE, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

ESCONAWBA, a post-office of Delta co., Michigan.

ESCONDIDO, ès-kon-dee'do, (*i. e.* "hidden," or "sheltered,") a harbor of Cuba, on its S. coast, 80 miles E. of Santiago.

ESCONDIDO, a harbor of Venezuela, department of Zulia, province of Coro, on the N. coast of the peninsula of Paraguana.

ESCONDIDO, a harbor of New Granada, department of Isthmus, province of Cauca, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, 140 miles S.E. of Panama.

ESCONDIDO, a harbor in the Gulf of California, in lat. 26° 55' N., lon. 110° 45' W., near Loreto.

ESCONDIDO, a harbor of Yucatan, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Terminos. Lat. 18° 50' N., lon. 91° 5' W. It is the name of the adjacent channel from Lake Terminos into the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Bluefields River, in Central America.

ESCORIAZA, ès-ko-re-â'thâ, a town of Spain, 33 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian, with mineral springs. Pop. 1761.

ESCRICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ESCUDO, ès-koo'do, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 9 miles from the N. coast of Veragua. Lat. (W. point) 9° 6' 24" N., lon. 81° 34' 30" W.

ESCUDO DE VERAGUA, ès-koo'do dâ vâ-râ'gwâ, a river dividing Central from South America, flows into the Caribbean Sea.

ESCUINTLA, ès-kwent'lâ, a town of Central America, on the Pacific, 85 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

ESCULAPIA, or SULPHUR SPRINGS, of Lewis co., Kentucky. This fashionable watering-place is situated in a delightful valley. The buildings are large enough to accommodate 200 persons.

ESCURIAL, ès-koo-re-âl', or ESCORIAL, ès-ko-re-âl', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 32 miles S.E. of Caceres, on the side of a hill. Pop. 2300.

ESCURIAL, ès-koo-re-âl', ESCORIAL, or ESCORIAL DE ABAJO, ès-ko-re-âl' dâ â-bâ'ho, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles N.W. of Madrid, on the S.E. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. Pop. 1325. It is remarkable for the celebrated monastery and palace of the Escurial in its vicinity. This splendid edifice, built by Philip II., is constructed in the form of a gridiron, and contains a magnificent mausoleum for the members of the royal family, an extensive collection of rare paintings, books, and MSS. It is the usual residence of the court in autumn.

ESDRAELON or ESDRELON, ès-dree'lon, PLAIN OF, (Turk. *Merj Ibne Amer*,) a famous plain of Palestine, pashalic, and from 10 to 30 miles S. of Acre, between Mounts Carmel W. and Hermon and Gilboa E. It is highly fertile and watered by the Kishon. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times, and especially of the victory of Deborah and Barak over Sisera. (Judges iv. 12–15.)

ESENS, ës'ênss or â'zênss, a town of Hanover, near the North Sea, 26 miles N.E. of Emden. Pop. 2218.

ESGUEIRA, ès-ga'e-râ, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles N.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 2900. It has a Benedictine convent, the oldest in the kingdom.

ESH, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham. It has a handsome Roman Catholic college.

ESHER, a parish of England, co. of Surrey. The royal palace of Claremont, in this parish, was built by the great Lord Clive, and purchased for the residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1816. It was the residence of Louis Philippe after his abdication in 1848. Esher Place is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey, and now the property of the Pelham family.

ESHMOUNEYN, a village of Egypt. See OSHMOONEYN.

ESHOLT, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Esholt Hall occupies the site of a nunnery.

ESHTEMO'A, an ancient town of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, identified with the modern village of Semoea or Semua, 8 miles S. of Hebron, and has remains of antiquity.

ESIANO, â-se-â'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, in an exposed and rugged district on the elevated plateau of Planargia. Pop. 1600.

ESINE, â-see'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 4 miles S. of Breno, on the Oglio. Pop. 1311.

ESINO, â-see'no, a river of Italy, in the Pontifical States, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N.W., and enters the Adriatic 7 miles N.W. of Ancona. Length, 40 miles.

ESK, êsk, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and about 3 miles N.N.E. of Donegal. Area, 976 acres.

ESK, a mountain range of Ireland, in Munster, between the cos. of Cork and Kerry.

ESK, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in Sea-Fell, and flows S.W. for 20 miles into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

ESK, a river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esk in Eskdalemuir, flows 24 miles into Solway Frith, near Sarkfoot. Its valley is noted for picturesque scenery.

ESKDALEMUIR, êsk-dâl-mûre', a parish of Scotland, co., and 22 miles N.E. of Dumfries. This formed part of the district of Eskdale, early settled by Norman barons.

ESKE, êsk, a river of England, co. of York, North Riding, rises near Kildale, and flows E. into the North Sea at Whitby.

ESKEE or *ESKI*, ës'kee, (signifying "old,") a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, &c.

ESKEE ADALIA, ës'kee â-dâ'lee'yâ, the ruins of the ancient Side, in Asia Minor, pashalic of Adana, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles N.W. of Alaya, comprising the remains of defensive walls, and a large theatre.

ESKEE ANDAVAL, ës'kee ân-dâ-vâl', a town of Turkey, pashalic of Konieh, 6 miles N.E. of Nigdeh, and famous in antiquity for its breed of horses.

ESKEE BABA, ës'kee bâ'bâ, a village of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 28 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

ESKEE (or ESKI) DJUMA, ës'kee joo'mâ, a town of Bulgaria, 18 W. of Shoomla.

ESKEE (or ESKI) EREKLI, ës'kee e-rêk'lee, a town of Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Sea of Marmora, 55 miles W. of Constantinople.

ESKEE (or ESKI) HISSAR, ës'kee-his-sar', (anc. *Lewicia*,) a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 46 miles S.E. of Ala-Shehr, (anc. *Philadelphia*,) has extensive remains of

walls, two theatres, temples, &c.; but, having suffered greatly from earthquakes, its site is now wholly deserted.

ESKEE (or ESKI) HISSAR, (anc. *Stratonicea*,) a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 55 miles S.E. of Ayasalook, (anc. *Ephesus*.) It has extensive remains, including a vast temple and a theatre.

ESKEE-SARA, ĕs'kee sĕ'rȧ, or ESKI-SAGRA, ĕs'kee sȧ'grȧ, a town of European Turkey, province of Room-Elee, on the S. slope of the Balkan Mountains, 70 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 20,000.(*) It is finely situated, and has manufactures of carpets and leather. Near it are hot mineral baths.

ESKEE (or ESKI) SHEHR, ĕs'kee shĕh'r, (anc. *Dorylæum*?) a town of Asia Minor, 27 miles E.N.E. of Kutaieh.

ESKEE STAMBOOL, (ESKI STAMBOUL,) ĕs'kee stȧm-bool', is the ancient ALEXANDRIA TROAS, which see.

ESKER, a river of European Turkey. See ISKER.

ESKI. See ESKEE.

ESKILSTUNA, ĕs-kil-stoo'nȧ, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. of Stockholm, on the Hjelmar. Pop. 2486.

ESKILUP, a town of Asia Minor. See ISKELIB.

ESKIMOS. See ESQUIMAUX.

ESK, NORTH, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians, and flows 32 miles into the German Ocean, 3 miles N. of Montrose.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two small but beautiful streams, rise in the co. of Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and proceed to the sea at Musselburgh. The N. branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers of Van Diemen's Land, district of Launceston, flow W, and join the Macquarrie and Quamby to form the Tamar River. The town of Launceston is on the North and Perth on the South Esk.

ESK, SOUTH, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N.W. part of the co., flows E. through Strathmore, after a course of 36 miles, into Montrose Harbor. The towns of Brechin and Montrose are on its banks. Fine pearls were formerly fished in this river.

ESLA, ĕs'lȧ, a river of Spain, which rises in the N. part of the province of Leon, near Valdeburon, in the S. slope of the mountains of Asturias, flows S.S.W., and joins the Douro about 15 miles below Zamora, after a course of about 125 miles.

ESMERALDA, ĕs-mȧ-rȧl'dȧ, sometimes written ESMERELDA, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises near Quito, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific in lat. 0° 58′ N., lon. 79° 40′ W., after a course of 110 miles. At its mouth is a village of the same name.

ESMERALDA, a mission settlement of Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 16 miles E. of its bifurcation.

ESMERALDAS, ĕs-mĕr-ȧl'dȧs, a maritime town of Ecuador, province of Imbambura, 95 miles N.W. of Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeraldas. Lat. 1° N., lon. 79° 35′ W.

ESMERALDA, SERRA, sĕr'rȧ ĕs-mȧ rȧl'dȧ, a mountain chain of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between the Doce and Belmonte Rivers. Lat. 18° 30′ S. Length from W. to E., about 170 miles.

ESNEH, ĕs'nĕh, or ESNÉ, ĕs'nȧ, written also ESNA, (Coptic, *Sne*; anc. *Latopolis*,) the principal commercial town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 25 miles S. of Thebes. Lat. 25° 19′ 39″ N., lon. 32° 34′ 30″ E. It stands on a mound of debris, 30 feet in height, and is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans. It has manufactures of cotton shawls, pottery, a cotton-spinning factory, and a Coptic monastery; but it is chiefly remarkable for its ruins, especially for those of a vast ancient temple. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 4000.

ESO, ȧ'so, an island of Dalmatia, 8 miles S.W. of Zara, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Grossa and Ugliano. Length, 7 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles.

ESOM HILL, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

ESOPUS, a post village and township of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 68 miles S. by W. of Albany. The village, situated 2 miles W. of the river, has several stores. Pop. about 500. Pop. of the township, 2800.

ESOPUS CREEK, of Ulster county, in the E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson River 16 miles S.S.W. of Catskill.

ESOUAN, a town of Egypt. See ASSWAN.

ESPADACINTA, ĕs-pȧ-dȧ-seen'tȧ, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, on the right bank of the Douro, 20 miles E. of Torre de Moncorvo.

ESPAGNE, *ESPAGNOL*. See SPAIN.

ESPALION, ĕs'pȧ'le-ŏns', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 16 miles N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 2500.

ESPAÑA, *ESPAÑOL*. See SPAIN.

ESPAÑOLA. See HAITI.

ESPARDELL, ĕs-par-dĕll', one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera, and between that island and Iviça. Lat. 38° 48′ N., lon. 1° 25′ E.

ESPARRAGOSA-DE-LARES, ĕs-par-rȧ-go'sȧ dȧ lȧ'rĕs, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 80 miles E. of Badajos. P. 2450.

ESPARRAGUERA, ĕs par-rȧ-gȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2366. It has numerous cloth factories, paper mills, and a celebrated annual fair.

ESPARTEL, CAPE. See CAPE SPARTEL.

ESPEJO, ĕs-pȧ'ho, a town of Spain, 25 miles S.E. of Cordova, with the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 5254.

ESPELETTE, ĕs'peh lĕt', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1500.

ESPERA, ĕs-pȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1577. It has linen weaving.

ESPERANCE, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, on Schoharie Creek, 28 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. of the township, 1428.

ESPERANCE, PORT. See ADAMSON'S HARBOR.

ESPERAZA, ĕs'peh-rȧ-zȧ', a town of France, department of Aude, 8 miles S. of Limoux, on the left bank of the Aude. Pop. 1403. It has manufactures of hats.

ESPICHEL, CAPE. See CAPE ESPICHEL.

ESPIEL, ĕs-pe-ĕl', a town of Spain, 25 miles N.W. of Cordova, near the left bank of the Guadiato. Pop. 1688.

ESPIERRE, ĕs'pe-air', a village of Belgium, West Flanders, 8 miles S.S.E. of Courtrai. Here the French force was defeated by the Austrians and English, May 22, 1794.

ESPINARDO, ĕs pe-nar'do, a town of Spain, province, and 2 miles N.N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1887.

ESPINHAÇO, SERRA DO, sĕr'rȧ do ĕs-peen-yȧ'so, a mountain chain of Brazil, province of Bahia, extends from near Bahia to the Uruguay. It contains rich diamond-mines.

ESPINOSA-DE-LOS-MONTEROS, ĕs-pe-no'sȧ dȧ loos montȧ'rees, a town of Spain, 52 miles N. of Burgos, near the left bank of the Trueba. Pop. 2298. Here the French gained a victory over the Spaniards, November, 1808.

ESPIRITO SANTO, ĕs pir'e-to sȧn'to or ĕs pee're-to sȧn'to, a small maritime province of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S., having N. the province of Porto Seguro, and E. the Atlantic. The principal rivers are the Doce, which bounds it on the N., and the Paruhiba do Sul, on the S.

ESPIRITO SANTO or VILLA VELHA D'ESPIRITO SANTO, veel'lȧ vĕl'yȧ dĕs pee're-to sȧn'to, the former capital of the above province, is situated on the S. shore of the Bay of Espirito Santo. Pop. 1000.

ESPIRITU SANTO, ĕs-pir'e-too sȧn'to or ĕs-pee're-too sȧn'to, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajos, 42 miles E. of Llerena.

ESPIRITU SANTO, ĕs-pir'e-too sȧn'to or ĕs-pee're-too sȧn'to, a cape of Terra del Fuego; lat. 52° 38′ S., lon. 68° 37′ W.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the island. Pop. 9982, about half of whom are whites.

ESPIRITU SANTO, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 15° S., lon 167° E. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

ESPIRITU SANTO, an island in the Gulf of California, 30 miles N. of La Paz, 13 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a group of the Bahama Islands, 18 miles S. of Andros.

ESPIRITU SANTO BAY, Florida. See TAMPA BAY.

ESPITA, ĕs-pee-tȧ, a town of Central America, in Yucatan, about 33 miles N. of Valladolid. Pop. 3000.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOLI, ĕs-ploo'gȧ dȧ frȧn-ko-lee', a town of Spain, province, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2702.

ESPORLAS, ĕs-por'lȧs, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, 8 miles N.W. by N. of Palma. In its vicinity are some curious natural caverns. Pop. 1857.

ESPOSENDA, ĕs-po-sĕn'da, a maritime town of Portugal, province of Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 1500.

ES'PY, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

ES'PYVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Shenango Creek, 110 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

ESQUERMES, ĕs'kairm', a village of France, department of Nord. Pop. 1707.

ESQUILLADO, L', lĕs-koel-yȧ'do, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lat. 43° 3′ N., lon. 6° 36′ E.

ESQUIMAUX, ĕs'ke-mō' or ĕs'ke-mōz, sometimes written ESKIMOS, ("eaters of raw flesh,") the present inhabitants of Arctic America and Greenland, of Mongol origin, and consisting of three principal stocks:—the Kaialits, better known by the name of Greenlanders; the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador; and the Western Esquimaux, found along Hudson's Bay, the W. side of Baffin's Bay, the polar shores of America, as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie Rivers, and both on the American and Asiatic sides of Behring's Straits. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their leading physical peculiarities are a stunted stature, (seldom exceeding five feet in height,) flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, thick lips, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. The dress of the men consists chiefly of a cloak of seal-skins, which reaches to the knees; and that of the women differs from it only in a few minute points, often scarcely discernible. In summer they live in tents covered with the skins of rein and fallow deer; in winter they may be said to burrow beneath the snow. Their chief depend-

ence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and spears or lances, generally pointed with stones or bones, but sometimes with copper. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular though remarkable inflections. In grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and the success which ultimately attended the labors of the Danish missionaries proves their capability of receiving Christianity, of understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts.

ESQUIMAUX, ĕs'ke-mō', an island and harbor of North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. or Labrador coast. Lat. 54° 35' N., lon. 56° 21' W. The island is 2¾ miles long and 1¾ broad, and about 200 or 250 feet in height on the N. side. The harbor is between the N. side of the island and the mainland.

ESQUINA, ĕs'kee'nä, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná. Pop. 800.

ESQUIPULAS, ĕs-ke-poo'läs, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, 18 miles S. by E. of Chiquimula. Pop. 1800.

ESROM, ĕs'rom, a lake of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, 11 miles W. of Elsinore. Area, 8 square miles. Near its N. end is a small village of the same name.

ESS, ĕss, a magnificent cataract of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 4¾ miles W. of Glendalough, formed by the Avonbeg River.

ESSARTS, LES, lāz ĕs'sar', a town of France, department of Vendée, 10 miles N.E. of Bourbon Vendée. Pop. 2727.

ESSÉ, ĕs'sā', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.W. of Vitre, with 1703 inhabitants; and near which is the Roche-aux-Fées, a Druidic monument occupying a space about 20 yards in length from S.E. to N.W., and consisting of 43 large blocks, 34 of which support 8 others.

ESSECK, a town of Austria. See ESZEK.

ESSEN, ĕs'sen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 7296, employed in manufactures of fire-arms, steam-engines, steel and iron wares, leather, vitriol, woollen and linen goods, and coal-mines. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an old Capuchin convent, and a gymnasium. It is the seat of a mining board and a municipal court of justice.

ESSEN, a village of Hanover, 13 miles E.N.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 832.

ESSEN, a village and parish of Oldenburg, circle of Kloppenburg, 31 miles S.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 748.

ES'SENDINE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

ES'SENDON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ESSEQUIBO, ĕs-seh-kee'bo, (more properly ESSEQUIEBO, ĕs'se-kā'bo,) the principal river of British Guiana, in South America, enters the Atlantic, in the N.W. part of that colony, by an estuary 20 miles in width, in lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40' W., after a course of at least 450 miles. One of its sources has been reached by Sir R. Schomburgk, in lat. 0° 41' N. Affluents, the Ripununy or Rupunoony, Masseroony, and Cuyuni. Its course lies through forests of the most gigantic vegetation. It abounds with islands, and in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. About 60 miles from its mouth are the Falls of Etabally. It gives its name to a county of British Guiana.

ES'SEX, a maritime county of England, having N. the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the North Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Herts. Area, 981,120 acres, of which nearly 900,000 acres are arable. Pop. in 1851, 369,318. Surface, towards the Thames and the sea, flat, marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands; in the centre and N., beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, and Blackwater. Soil mostly a fertile loam. Climate on the coast damp, and producing agues; in other parts clear and healthy, less rain falling than, perhaps, in any other English county. The farming is ranked among the best in England. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, teazels, saffron, caraway, and hops are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market, and the butter of Epping is of the finest quality. The stock of sheep is estimated at from 500,000 to 600,000 head. Essex contains 14 hundreds, 5 half-hundreds, and a royal liberty, comprising 406 parishes in the home circuit and dioceses of London and of Rochester. Chief towns, Chelmsford, (the capital,) Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. The county is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. It sends ten members to the House of Commons, of which two are for its northern, and two for its southern, divisions. It gives the title of earl to the Coningsby family.—This was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, comprising the above county, Essex, and parts of the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

ES'SEX, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Vermont, has an area of 790 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Passumpsic, Clyde, Nulhegan, and several other streams. It contains numerous small lakes and ponds. The surface is rough and mountainous, and the soil generally poor and unfruitful; along the bank of the Connecticut there is, however, some good land. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through the N.E. part of this county. Organized in 1792, and named from Essex, a county in England. Capital, Guildhall. Pop. 4650.

ESSEX, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Massachusetts, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S.E. by Massachusetts Bay, and is traversed by the Merrimack and Ipswich Rivers. It has a great extent of sea coast, and many fine bays, which afford excellent harbors. A large portion of the great wealth of the inhabitants of the seaboard towns is invested in commerce and the fisheries. The interior towns are manufacturing and agricultural. Until within the last few years the manufacture of leather and shoes were almost the only branches of industry; but recently numerous steam cotton and woollen mills, erected in Lawrence, Salem, and Newburyport, have contributed very much to the industrial prospects of the county. The surface is generally rough and rocky, and the soil hard, but well cultivated. The Merrimack River is navigable for sloops of 200 tons to Haverhill, in this county. Essex is traversed by railroads connecting Boston with Gloucester, Portsmouth, Portland, and Manchester, and several short lines partly intersect it. Organized in 1642. Seats of justice, Salem, Ipswich, Lawrence, and Newburyport. Pop. 131,300.

ESSEX, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and the river Au Sable forms part of northern boundary. It is drained by the head-waters of the Hudson, and by Boquet and Scroon Rivers, all of which afford motive-power for numerous grist and saw mills. The surface in the western part is rough and mountainous, and usually thickly wooded, but along the lake shore it is much more level. Mt. Tahawus is the principal elevation and the highest mountain in the state. The soil is generally good. This county abounds in iron ore and limestone, and some marble and blacklead have been found. Organized in 1799, having previously formed part of Clinton county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. 31,148.

ESSEX, a county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Passaic River, Newark Bay, and Staten Island Sound, on the W. by Passaic River and Bound Brook, and partly on the S. by Rahway River. These streams, especially the Passaic, afford valuable water-power. The surface is generally level, but in some portions hilly; and in the western part are two elevated ranges, known by the local names of First and Second Mountains, which traverse the county from S.W. to N.E. The soil is mostly derived from red shale, and is in many places highly productive. The New Jersey Railroad, the New Jersey Central Railroad, and the Morris Canal traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Organized in 1710. Capital, Newark. Pop. 73,950.

ESSEX, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Rappahannock River forms the N.E. boundary. The surface in the W. part is uneven; the soil is generally sandy, and moderately fertile, having been improved by guano, lime, and marl. The river is navigable by small vessels along the border of the county. Formed in 1692. Capital, Tappahannock. Pop. 10,206, of whom 3444 were free, and 6762 slaves.

ESSEX, a thriving post-village and township in Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Montpelier. At Essex Junction, in this township, a branch railroad diverges to Burlington. The village contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2052.

ESSEX, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on an arm of Squam Bay, 28 miles N.E. of Boston. Several vessels are owned here, employed in the coast trade and fisheries, and some ship-building is carried on. Pop. of the township, 1585.

ESSEX, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles E. of New Haven. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a bank, an extensive ropewalk, 8 or 10 stores, 2 carriage factories, a soap and candle factory, &c. The inhabitants are considerably engaged in ship-building and the coast trade. Pop. about 1200.

ESSEX, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 130 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has a steamboat landing, 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2351.

ESSEX, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

ESSEX, a post-township in the N. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 410.

ESSEX, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 73.

ES'SEX, a peninsular county of Canada West, is situated

between Lakes St. Clair and Huron, comprising an area of 677 square miles. It is traversed by the Great Western Railway, which has its terminus at Windsor in this county. Capital, Sandwich. Pop. 16,817.

ES'SIE-WITH-NE'VAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

ES'SINGTON, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

ES'SINGTON, Northern Australia. See PORT ESSINGTON.

ES-SIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt. See SIOUT.

ESSLING, ês'ling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 miles E. of Vienna. Between this village and Aspern was fought a sanguinary but indecisive battle by the French and Austrians on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809. Both villages were at that time destroyed, but have since been rebuilt.

ESSLINGEN, ês'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Neckar, and on the railway to Ulm, 7 miles E.S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 6833. It is enclosed by walls, and ill built; principal edifices, an old castle on a height, and a handsome town-hall. It has a richly endowed hospital, various seminaries, manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tin-wares, glue, and paper mills.

ESSONNE, ês'sonn', a river of France, departments of Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 miles N.E. of Orleans, after a N. course of 45 miles, joins the Seine at Corbeil. It turns numerous flour mills.

ESSONNE, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the above river, half a mile S.W. of Corbeil. Pop. in 1852, 3439, employed in flour, fulling and tobacco mills, and manufactures of table linen.

ES-SOUAN, a town of Upper Egypt. See ASSWAN.

ESSOYES, ês'swâ', a town of France, department of Aude, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1727.

ES'TABROOK, a thriving village of Anderson co., Tennessee, about 160 miles E. of Nashville. It has an extensive manufactory of salt, and sulphur springs which are considered valuable.

ESTACA, PUNTA DE LA, poon'tâ dâ lâ ês tâ'kâ, a promontory on the N. of Galicia, forming the northernmost point of Spain. Lat. 43° 48′ N., lon. 7° 42′ W.

ESTAGEL, ês'tâ'zhêl', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Gly, 11 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2359, employed in distilleries and marble quarries. It was the birthplace of Arago.

ESTAIRES, ês'târ', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, 13 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 3207, employed in manufactures of linens and soap.

ESTAMPES, a town of France. See ETAMPES.

ESTANCIA, ês-tân'se-â, a town of Brazil, 25 miles S.W. of Sergipe, on the Piauhi. Pop. 3000.

ESTAPLES, a town of France. See ETAPLES.

ESTARAO, ês'tâ'râk', an old subdivision of France, in the province of Guienne, of which Mirande was the capital, now included in the departments of Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées.

ESTARREJA, ês-tar-râ'zhâ, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Antuã, 23 miles from Oporto. Pop. 2000.

ESTAVAYER or ESTAVAYE, ês'tâ'vâ'yâ', (Ger. *Staffis*, stâf'fis,) a small town of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Freyburg, on the E. shore of Lake Neufchâtel. Pop. 1703. It has an old castle, a Dominican nunnery, and a Jesuits' college.

ESTE, ês'teh, a river of Hanover, joins the Elbe 7 miles W. of Altona, after a course of 26 miles.

ESTE, ês'tâ, (anc. *Ateste*,) a town of Lombardy, capital of a district, 17 miles S.S.W. of Padua. Pop. 8060, employed in manufactures of silk twist, linens, and earthenware. It is picturesquely situated and well built; its houses are supported on arches, and it has a church and leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The Rocca or castle, near the town, is a fine feudal fortress, on the site of the seat of the Este family, from whom the sovereigns of Great Britain, Hanover, Brunswick, and Modena are descended.

ESTEBAN-DE-NOGALES, ês-tâ-nân'dâ-no-gâ'lês, a town of Spain, 32 miles N.N.E. of Leon. Pop. 720.

ESTELLA, ês-têl'yâ, (anc. *Attha*?) a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 6192. It has an old castle, several churches and convents, a hospital, college, and manufactures of woollens.

ES'TELLINE FURNACE, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

ES'TELVILLE, a post-office of Atlantic co., New Jersey.

ESTEPA, ês-tâ'pâ, (anc. *Astapa*,) a town of Spain, 54 miles E.N.E. of Seville, with a fine palace of the family of Centurion. Pop. 6559.

ESTEPONA, ês-tâ-po'nâ, a maritime town of Spain, 41 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 9251. Chief industry, fishing, linen weaving, and manufactures of leather. It has an old Roman castle in the centre of the town.

ESTERHAZY, ês'ter hâ'zea, or ESTERHAZ, (Hun. *Eszterhaz*, ês'têr'hâz',) a village of Lower Hungary, near the S.E. extremity of the Neusiedl Lake, 41 miles W.S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 375. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, built in 1760 in the Italian style, surrounded by a noble park.

ESTHONIA, ês-tho'ne â, or REVEL, rêv'êl, (Ger. *Estland*, êst'lânt,) a government of Russia, between lat. 58° 15′ and 59° 48′ N., and lon. 22° 10′ and 28° 5′ E., having E. the government of St. Petersburg, S. Livonia and Lake Peipus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the islands of Dago, Worms, &c. Area, 8054 square miles. Pop. 259,800. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narva, Loksa, Keyel, all flowing N. Soil sandy or marshy, and climate humid; about two-thirds of it covered with pine forests, or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Except distilling, the manufactures are almost wholly domestic. The principal exports are corn, spirits, salt fish, and hides. Principal imports, herrings and salt. The inhabitants are mostly of Finnish descent, and Protestants. The government is subdivided into six circles. Principal towns, Revel, Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wesenberg.——Adj. and inhab. ESTHONIAN, ês-tho'ne-an.

ES'TILL, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River, dividing it nearly in the middle, and also drained by Red River. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and partly covered by forests. The soil is fertile. Iron-ore and stone coal are abundant in the mountains. The streams furnish valuable motive-power. Estill county was formed in 1808, and named in memory of Captain James Estill, who was slain in a battle with the Indians in 1782. Capital, Irvine. Pop. 5983, of whom 5574 were free, and 411 slaves.

ESTILL'S MILLS, a post-office of Platte co., Missouri.

ES'TILLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Scott co, Virginia, on Moccasin Creek, 357 miles W. by S. of Richmond. Iron ore and coal are abundant at this place. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and about 60 dwellings.

ESTRELLA, ês-trêl'yâ, a river of Central America, state of Costa Rica, enters the Pacific near Quaypo, after a S.W. course of 50 miles.

ESTRELLA, a town of New Granada, province of Antioquia, 5 miles S.W. of Medellin.

ESTRELLA, PORTO DA, por'to dâ ês-trêl'lâ, a maritime village of Brazil, on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16 miles N. of Rio.

ESTRELLA, SERRA DA, (sêr'râ dâ,) a mountain range of Portugal, province of Beira, extending from S.W. to N.E. for about 75 miles, and having one peak which rises to 7524 feet in height.

ESTRELLA, SERRA DA, sêr'râ dâ ês-trêl'lâ, a mountain chain of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. Length, from E. to W., about 18 miles; average height, 3100 feet.

ESTREMADURA, ês-trâ-mâ-doo'râ, (Fr. *Extrémadure*, ês'trâ'mâ'dür',) an old province in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by the province of Leon, E. by New and Old Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Portugal, now comprised in the provinces of Badajos and Caceres. Area, 14,742 square miles. Pop. 601,134. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Gredos, Bejar, and Gata; on the S. by that of Constantina, a continuation of the Sierra Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe and San Benito, into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, &c., is raised than is required for home consumption; and chestnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. Four millions of merino sheep are said to be driven hither to feed every winter; and vast herds of hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead, copper, silver, and iron mines exist here, but they are nearly all neglected; and manufactures are insignificant.——Adj. and inhab. ESTREMEÑIAN, ês-tre-mee'ne-an. The Spanish ESTREMENOS, ês-trâ-mân'yoos is sometimes used by English writers to designate the inhabitants.

ESTREMADURA, ês-trâ mâ doo'râ, an administrative province of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean; capital, Lisbon. Area, 7256 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 748,561. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mountainous than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Principal products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, sumach, and salt. Nearly sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Few mines are wrought; and manufactures are unimportant. The province is subdivided into the districts of Lisbon, Leira, and Santarem, besides which cities it comprises Setubal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra.

ESTREMERA, ês-trâ-mâ'râ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 32 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, near the Tagus. Pop. 2998.

ESTREMOZ, ês-trâ-mõze', sometimes written ESTREMEZ, a fortified town of Portugal, N. part of the province of Alemtejo, 23 miles N.E. of Evora. Pop. 6600. It has a strong castle on an eminence, an arsenal, and cavalry barracks, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in hardwares. Near it are marble quarries.

ESTREMOZ, ês-trâ-mõze', a town of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the Lake of Guajiru, about 16 miles N. of Natal, and 12 miles from the sea. Pop. about 1700.

ESZEK, ESSECK, ĕs'sĕk', or **ESSEGG,** ĕs'sĕg, (Slavonic, *Osik*, os'sik; anc. *Mursia* or *Mursa*,) one of the most strongly fortified towns of the Austrian Empire, capital of Slavonia, on the Drave, (on which it has a steam-packet station,) 13 miles from its confluence with the Danube. Pop. 12,262. The modern fortress contains many massive buildings, including an arsenal and barracks for 30,000 men, strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, a town council-house, a gymnasium, and a normal school. It has manufactures of silk stuffs, and large fairs for corn, cattle, and hides.

ESZTERHAZ, a village of Hungary. See ESTERHAZY.

ETABLES, ā'tăb'l', a maritime town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 miles N.N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1018.

ETAIN, ā'tăN', a town of France, department of Meuse, on an affluent of the Moselle, in a marshy tract, 12 miles E.N.E. of Verdun. Pop. in 1852, 2875. It has a communal college, and manufactures of cottons.

E'TAL, a township of England co. of Northumberland, 9 miles N.N.W. of Wooler. Here are ruins of a castle, built by Sir R. Manners in the reign of Edward I.

ETALE, ā-tăl'ĕh, a market-town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 24 miles S.W. of Bastogne.

ETAMPES, ā'tŏnp', formerly written **ESTAMPES,** (anc. *Stampæ?*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, stretching, with its suburbs, for 2 miles along the post-road between Paris and Orleans, 30 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 6083. It has a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway, a Gothic church of the thirteenth century, and the remains of a royal castle. In the town and its vicinity are numerous flour-mills, and it is estimated to supply Paris with nearly half the quantity of flour consumed in that capital. It has also manufactures of soap, hosiery, and linen thread.

ETAPLES or **ESTAPLES,** ā'tăp'l', (anc. *Stapulæ?*) a seaport town of France, department of Pas de Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 miles S. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 2267. Its importance, as a military post, has long ceased; and its castle, built in 1160, is now a ruin; but it retains its trade in salt, and has breweries and distilleries.

ETATS-UNIS. See UNITED STATES.

ETAWAH, ĕt'tā'wā, or **ETAWEH,** ĕt'tā'wĕh, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Doab. Area, 3460 square miles. Principal towns, Minpooree and Etawah.

ETAWAH, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on the Jumna, 63 miles S.E. of Agra, with remains of former grandeur, now in decay.

ETCHELLS, a township of England, co. of Chester.

ETCHEMIN, ĕt'che-min, (Fr. pron. ĕtch'gh-mĂN',) or **ECHEMIN,** a river of Canada East, flowing from a lake of the same name, lat. 46° 21′ N., lon. 70° 37′ W. It falls into the St. Lawrence, between 3 and 4 miles above Quebec. Entire length, about 50 miles.

ETCH'ILHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ETCH'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ETCHMIADZIN, a town of Persia. See ECHMIADZIN.

ETED, ā'tĕd', or **ETETA,** ā'tā'tŏh', a village of Austria, Transylvania, Udvarhely-Szekler-Stuhl, 25 miles E.S.E. of Maros-Vasarhely. Pop. 1283.

ETETITZ, a village of Hungary. See ETTE.

ETH'ERIDGE, a village of Jones co., Georgia, 17 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

ETHIOPIA, e-the-o'pe-a, (L. *Æthiopia*; Gr. Αἰθιοπία, *Aithiopia*,) the name given by the ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt. It was often vaguely applied to the whole southern part of Africa, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic; or, to speak more correctly, as far W. as the knowledge of the ancients extended. In its most exact political sense it seems to have denoted the kingdom of Meroë; but, with a wider application, it included also the kingdom of the Axomites, besides several other tribes—the Troglodytes and the Ichthyophagi on the Red Sea, and the Blemmyes, Megabari, and Nubæ in the interior. The people of Ethiopia were of the Caucasian race, and seem to have spoken a language allied to the Arabic. Their religion appears to have been similar to that of the Egyptians, though free from their grosser superstitions. Some traditions made Meroë the parent of Egyptian civilization, while others ascribed the civilization of Ethiopia to Egyptian colonization. So great was the power of the Ethiopians, that meroë than once in its history Egypt was governed by Ethiopian kings, while the most powerful kings of Egypt do not seem at any time to have acquired a permanet hold upon Ethiopia. At present, Ethiopia is divided into Upper Ethiopia, including Nubia and Abyssinia, and Lower Ethiopia, comprising Congo, Lower Guinea, Kaffraria, Mocaranga, &c.——Adj. and inhab. ETHIOPIAN, e-the-o'pe-an.

ETIVE, LOCH, lŏh ĕt'iv, an inlet of the North Sea, Scotland, co. of Argyle. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, varying, and often very narrow. Scenery on its shores very beautiful.

ETJOU, ĕt-yoo', a town of Japan, on the island of Kioosioo, 65 miles N.E. of Nagasaki.

ETKO, ĕt'ko, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rosetta, 18 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sand-bank, on which is the village of Etko, 14 miles E. of Abookeer. This lagoon was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801.

ETNA, ĕt'na, (L. *Ætna*; Sicilian, *Mongibello*, mon-je-bĕl'lo, a corruption of the *Gibbel Uttamat* or "mountain of fire" of the Saracens,) a celebrated volcano in the N.E. of Sicily, near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 37° 43′ 31″ N., lon. 15° E., and is 10,874 feet above sea-level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 miles in circumference; it is almost encircled by the rivers Alcantara and Giaretta, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have been variously stated, the circumference from 2½ miles to 4 miles, and the depth from 500 to 800 feet; but the height of the cone, the diameter of the crater, and its depth, are liable to constant change from eruptions. Although when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found, on a nearer approach, and when examined more in detail, to present an exceedingly diversified surface, and to be studded on its flanks by numerous minor cones or secondary volcanos of considerable dimensions. These are altogether about 80 in number, and the largest about 700 feet in height. When viewed from above, they present one of the most striking scenes imaginable, being arranged in beautiful picturesque groups, and richly clothed with wood; those in the higher parts with lofty pines, and those at lower elevations with chestnuts, oaks, beech, and holm. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater or opening, and which is continually throwing out sulphurous vapours, rises from an irregular plain 9 miles in circumference, and about 1100 feet below the culminating point of the mountain. The interior of this crater, is incrusted with various colored efflorescences of ammonia, sulphur, and martial vitriolic salts, to the depth of about 100 yards. The bottom of the crater is plain, and tolerably hard, though, from being composed of loose cinders, the feet sink in some places. Near the centre are two mounds of scoriæ and ashes, each with a large aperture at the summit, and several fissures around, from whence, at intervals, issue volumes of thick smoke, with a rumbling noise and hissing sound. There is also a light thin vapor, occasionally oozing from the bottom and sides of the huge amphitheatre in every direction. About 60 eruptions of Etna are recorded in history; the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1792, 1811, 1819, and 1832. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year; the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 feet high, while in their fluid state. In that of 1832, numerous fiery mouths opened in the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and other convulsions, accompanied by tremendous discharges of ashes and cinders, vast streams of lava issued; and, pouring down the declivities, overran cultivated fields, and threatened with destruction the town of Bronte. The stream of lava, on this occasion, was 18 miles in length, 1 mile broad, and 30 feet high. In 1669, one of these burning streams of molten matter overtopped the ramparts of Catania, 50 feet in height, and fell in a fiery cascade into the city, a part of which it destroyed; it however ultimately cooled, and the solid lava may still be seen curling over the top of the rampart like a cascade in the act of falling. At the foot of the crater of Mount Etna, 9770 feet above the sea, stands a small building, called the English House, probably the highest inhabited place in Europe. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it in August.——Adj. ETNEAN, ĕt-nee'an, (L. ÆTNÆUS.)

ETNA, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 802.

ETNA, a post-village of Dryden township, Tompkins co., New York, on Fall Creek, about 150 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores and mills.

ETNA, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

ETNA, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

ETNA, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

ETNA, a post-office of Decatur co., Tennessee.

ETNA, a post-village and township, in Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, about 18 miles E. of Columbus, P. 1307.

ETNA, a post-office of Lapeer co., Michigan.

ETNA, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Indiana, about 80 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 105.

ETNA CENTRE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

ETOILE, ā'twăl', a town of France, department of Drôme, 7 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1058. It has a fortified castle in which Louis XI. resided.

ETOILE, ILE L', ile lā'twăl', one of the Amirsante Islands, in the Indian Ocean; lat. 5° 55′ S., lon. 53° 4′ E., 1½ miles long.

ETOLIA, a province of Greece. See ÆTOLIA.

ETON, a town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1851, 3666. The town, which consists of one long winding street, is famous for

its college founded by King Henry VI. in 1446, and now a favorite seat of preliminary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. It consists of two noble brick quadrangles, with towers, cloisters, and gateways in the Tudor style, and has a fine chapel and hall, a valuable library, two statues of its royal founder, beautiful pleasure grounds, with 70 foundation scholars, and about 700 stipendiary pupils. The college is governed by a provost and fellows, and is richly endowed. The fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are entirely elected from Eton scholars. The ancient and curious triennial pageant of the Montem, when money is collected for the senior scholar on his removal to Cambridge, is now discontinued. Among the many great men who received a part of their education at Eton, may be named Waller, Boyle, Walpole, Bolingbroke, Fielding, Gray, Sherlock, Porson, Chatham, Fox, Lord Grey, Canning, and Wellington.

ETOWAH, (generally called ĭt'o-wah, and formerly written HIGHTOWER,) a small river of Georgia, which rises in Lumpkin county, and flows nearly W. by S. to Rome, where it unites with the Oostenaula, and forms the Coosa. Gold is found in many places on its banks.

ETOWAH, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

ETRETAT, ā'trĕh-tä', a maritime village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 15 miles N.N.E. of Havre. It affords facilities for an extensive harbor, its port being defended by a natural dyke. It is celebrated for its oysters. Pop. 1518.

ETRURIA, e-troo're-ä, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, now forms the duchy of Lucca, the greater part of Tuscany, and a portion of the Pontifical States. The name was restored by Napoleon, who by the treaty of Lunéville, in 1808, formed, of the grand duchy of Tuscany, the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1808. (See TUSCANY.)——Adj. and inhab. ETRURIAN, e-troo're-an.

ETRURIA, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Stoke-on Trent, 1½ miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It was the residence and seat of the manufactures of the late Mr. J. Wedgewood, inventor of the beautiful imitation of Etruscan vases, and the great improver of English porcelain, who died here in 1795.

ETSCH, a river of North Italy. See ADIGE.

ETSED or ECSED, ĕtch'ĕd', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, about 5 miles from Gyöngyös. Pop. 1861.

ETSED or ECSED, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 24 miles W.N.W. of Szathmar, near an extensive morass of its own name, on the Kraszna. It contains an old castle, in which the Hungarian crown was long deposited. Pop. 1275.

ETSKA, ĕtch'kăh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Bega Canal, 5 miles from Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. 3243.

ETTE, ĕt'ta, or ETETITZ, ä'ta'tĭts', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and about 12 miles from Komorn, on the road from Papa to Dotis. Pop. 1080.

ETTELBRUCK, ĕt'tĕl-brook', a village of Holland, duchy of Luxemburg, 3 miles S.W. of Diekirch, on the Alzette. P. 2218.

ETTEN, ĕt'tĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 6 miles W.S.W. of Breda. Pop. 5391, who trade in corn, cattle, and fuel.

ETTENHEIM, ĕt'tĕn hīme', a town of Baden, 18 miles N. of Freiburg, on the railway to Carlsruhe. Pop. 2730, who manufacture linen fabrics. From 1790 to 1803, this town was the residence of the last Prince-bishop of Strasburg, and here the Duke d'Enghien was seized and conveyed to Vincennes, May 16th, 1804.

ETTERS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

ETTISWELL, ĕt'tis-wĭl', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne, on the Roth. Pop. 876.

ETTLINGEN, ĕt'ling-en, a town of Baden, on a railway and on the Alb River, 4½ miles S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 4250. It has gunpowder, paper, and cotton mills.

ETTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ETTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ETTRICK, a river of Scotland, joining the Tweed after a course of 24 miles, 2 miles below Selkirk.

ETTRICK, a mountainous parish of Scotland, near the head waters of the above river, co., and 17 miles S.W. of Selkirk. It was the ancient seat of the Buccleugh family, has several old border fortresses, and much romantic scenery. Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born, and spent the greater part of his life, in this parish.

ETTRICK-FOREST, a beautiful pastoral tract watered by the above river and its tributaries. It formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, but is now almost entirely divested of trees.

ETTRICK-PEN', a mountain of Scotland, near the source of the Ettrick River. Height, 2200 feet.

ETTYEK, ĕt'yĕk', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, about 12 miles from Martonvasar. Pop. 1737.

ETWALL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

ETYMANDRUS or ETYMANDEK. See HELMUND.

EU, uh, (L. *Auga* or *Augium*,) a town of France, department of the Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dieppe. In its parish church, with a crypt, are many effigies of the Artois family, Counts of Eu. The Château d'Eu, inherited by the ex-king Louis-Philippe from this family, contains the finest collection of historical portraits in France, and is surrounded by a park and extensive gardens. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. and S. The town of Eu was burnt in 1445 by Louis XI., to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. This was the place of an interview between Queen Victoria and the King of the French in 1843. Pop. in 1852, 4019.

EUBA, oi'bä, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Thum. Pop. 1539.

EUBANKS, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 86 miles N.E. by E. of Milledgeville.

EUBEA, u-bee'ä, or NEGROPONT', (Turkish, *Egripo'* or *Egripos'*; L. *Eubœa*; It. *Negroponte*, nā'gro-pon'tā; Gr. *Εὔβοια*, *Euboia*,) the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a department, in the Ægean Sea, lying along the northern coast of Thebes and Attica, between lat. 37° 56′ and 39° 2′ N., and lon. 22° 40′ and 24° 40′ E., separated from the mainland by the channels of Eubœa, (anc. *Euripus*;) crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point opposite Chalcis, Talanta, and Trikeri. Its length is 115 miles, and its greatest breadth 33 miles. Pop. 43,342. The surface is mountainous, but very fertile. The highest mountains are Delphi, near the centre, on the northern coast, 6259 feet high, Kandili, 4337, and St. Elias, between 3000 and 4000 feet high. The principal products are corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. The principal towns are Chalcis, capital of the northern division, (Eubœa,) and Karystos, the chief town of the southern division.——Adj. and inhab. EUBŒAN, u-bee'an.

EUCHEE or UCHEE CREEK, of Russell co., Alabama, flows into the Chattahoochee River, near Fort Mitchell.

EUCLID, a post village of Onondaga co., New York, about 11 miles N. by W. from Syracuse.

EUCLID, a beautiful post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, near the Cleveland and Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Cleveland. The village contains 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1447.

EUDOKEEF, u'do-keef', or FOGGY ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the North Pacific, off the S.E. coast of Alaska, Russian America.

EUERDORF, oi'er-dorf', a market-town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 29 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 998.

EUFAU'LA, a handsome post-village of Barbour co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Chattahoochee River, 90 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It is finely situated on a bluff which rises about 200 feet above the level of the river. It is the centre of an active and increasing trade. About 20,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped at this place in steamboats. Eufaula has 4 churches, 25 stores, and several newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 3000.

EUFEMIA. See SANTA EUFEMIA.

EUGANEAN (u-gä'ne-an) HILLS, a low range of Northern Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Padua, extending for about 10 miles from N.W. to S.E., and containing many fossil remains, and hot springs resorted to for bathing.

EUGENE, u-jeen', a pleasant post-village and township of Vermilion co., Indiana, on the Big Vermilion River, 82 miles W. by N. of Indianapolis. The village, laid out in 1827, is situated in a good farming district, and has an active trade. The river is crossed at this place by a bridge. Pop. about 600; of the township, 11,805.

EUGENE CITY, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

EUHARLEY, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

EUHARLEY CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Etowah from the left in Cass co.

EU-HO, a river of China. See YU-HO.

EULÆUS. See KARUN.

EULA'LIA, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, contains the borough of Coudersport. Pop. 522.

EULE, oi'lĕh, or EULAU, oi'lŏw, a market-town and circle of Leitmeritz, about 12 miles from Aussegg. Pop. 947.

EULE, oi'lĕh, or ELAU, ā'lŏw, a mining town of Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 1350. It was formerly celebrated for its rich gold mines.

EULENBERG, oi'len-bĕrg', a market-town of Moravia, circle, and 18 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 321.

EULIA, a post-office of Macon co., Tennessee.

EUPATORIA, u-pā-to're-ä, formerly KOSLOW or KOSLOV, kos-lov', a seaport town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the western coast of the Crimea, 38 miles W.N.W. of Simferopol. Pop. 7800. It has a high Tartar school, hospital, custom-house, a large harbor, and considerable trade.

EUPEN, oi'pen, (Fr. *Néau*, nā'ō',) a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Aix la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre, 4½ miles E. Limburg. Pop. in 1846, 10,940. It has important manufactories of woollens.

EUPHEMIA, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the National Road and on the Eaton and Piqua Railroad, 57 miles N. of Cincinnati.

EUPHRATES, u-frā'tēz, (Turk. *El-frat*, ĕl-frāt,) also called

by the natives MOORAD, so celebrated in all periods of history for the great events that have transpired on its banks, and for the renowned cities whose walls it has laved, has its sources in two principal branches, in about 40° N. latitude, and between 41° 30′, and 42° 55′ E. lon. Moorad Chai, its most eastern and largest branch, has its origin in the Anti-Taurus Mountains, near the meridian last named, while a smaller branch Karà-Soo, rises 70 or 80 miles farther W., though in the same range, and distant about 24 miles N.E. of Erz-room, and 90 miles from the south-eastern shores of the Black Sea. These main confluents unite near Kaban-Madan, or Kebbán-Ma'dan in lat. about 38° 58′ N. and lon. 38° 30′ E.; and from thence take the name of Euphrates. The general course of the two principal affluents before their union, as well as of the main river after their conjunction, is S.W. to within about 80½ miles of the Gulf of Iskanderoon, (its nearest approach to the Mediterranean,) at the Castle of Oroom or Graum. From this point the Euphrates flows a little E. of S. for 87½ miles—following the stream, or 55½ miles in a direct line to Balis, in lat. 36° 1′ 21″ N., and lon. 38° 7′ 10″ E. "Here," in the words of Colonel Chesney, "it seems to abandon the struggle it had hitherto maintained to reach the Mediterranean," and bending off in a general south-eastern course, which, but with innumerable detours, it preserves, till it discharges its waters into the Persian Gulf, after a course of more than 1780 miles, from the head waters of the Moorad-Chai. The latter river of itself, has a course of 400 miles before its junction with the Karà-Soo. For about 580 miles from their sources, the Euphrates and its upward tributaries meander through a mountainous country, at times shut in by dark and lofty precipices, interrupted by rapids or contracted within narrow defiles and deep chasms. Near the village of Pash-tàsh, the Euphrates enters one of these chasms, where the precipices are from 1000 to 1500 feet high, and the gorge so narrow as to be crossed by a bridge, while the mountains rise to about 4000 feet on each side. Nor does this interesting river lack in picturesque beauty below this point; on the contrary, till it reaches the plains near ancient Babylon, there is a perpetual variety in its devious course, which is now through swelling hills, and now washing the base of some perpendicular cliff, crowned with its ruined castle or fortress. At 80 miles below Rakkah, "beetle-browed precipices" rise abruptly to a height of from 300 to 500 feet above the water's edge. The ruins of ancient cities, the remains of canals traversing Mesopotamia and uniting the Tigris and Euphrates, combine with the picturesque scenery already noticed to give this river an interest unsurpassed by any other on the globe. At Hit, in lat. 33° 33′ N. and lon. 42° 52′ E., the country begins to be level, and both above and below this town, ancient irrigating aqueducts, of costly construction, diverge from the main stream. The Euphrates is 120 yards in width a little below the junction of its two main branches; while its general breadth varies from 200 to 400 and even 600 yards; but narrows, (owing to the numerous canals for irrigation,) below Hillah, to 160, 120, and even 60 yards in width. After receiving the Tigris, in about 31° N. lat., and 47° 29′ E. lon., the united rivers take the name of Shatt-el-Arab, which expands to nearly half a mile, in breadth, and for the last 40 miles to even a greater breadth. The general depth of the Upper Euphrates exceeds 8 feet, and between Khàboor and Bassora or Basrah, the depth varies from 8 to 21 feet, the shallows being in the lower parts of the river, in the marshes once forming the Chaldean Lake, where the Euphrates separates into two branches, from which smaller ones, and numerous irrigating cuts diverge. Below Bassora, the depth increases to 30 feet, and in some instances to 40 feet or more. The current varies from 2 to 4 miles an hour at high water, but is much oftener below, than above 3 miles. At Hit, the mean velocity is 4·46 feet per second: while that of the Danube, at Pesth, is but 2·33 feet. According to Colonel Chesney, whom in this article we have generally followed, the Euphrates is navigable without serious interruption, from Someisat, a distance of 1195½ miles, to the sea; and rafts are floated down even above the latter town. There are, however, some obstructions to navigation at low water, caused by ledges of rocks crossing the bed of the stream, as at Karàblah, in lat. 34° 40′ N. Below the Lemloon marshes, there is a narrow bank of pebbles across the river, with 3 or 4 feet depth at low water.

It is remarkable that, though this great river has its sources comparatively near the Caspian and Black Seas, and approaches to within less than 100 miles of the Mediterranean, near its middle course, it should yet discharge itself into the Persian Gulf, the most remote of the four seas. The quantity of water discharged by the Shatt-el-Arab is computed at 236,907 cubic feet per second. The principal tributaries of the Euphrates descending, and in order, below Kebbán-Ma'den, are Tokhmah-Soo, the Sájur, the Khàboor, the Tigris, (almost equal in magnitude to the parent stream,) and the Karoon.

The Euphrates, particularly in the middle and latter part of its course, is thronged with islands, especially at low water.

The permanent flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of its course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and it increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high, and its course very rapid, for 30 or 40 days; but, afterwards, there is a daily decrease, which becomes very small and regular towards autumn. From the middle of September to the middle of October the river is at the lowest. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years,—about double the increase of any other delta;—owing in part to the nature of the soil over which the Euphrates and its associated streams flow for such enormous distances; and especially to this detrital matter being deposited in so land-locked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, in which, aided by the inset of the tide, the sediment is poured back, instead of being swept out, by a boisterous open sea.

EURE, ür or ur, (anc. *Eura?*) a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows N.E. through the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Eure, and joins the Seine on the left, above Pont-de-l'Arche. Its chief affluent is the Iton on the left. Its length is 112 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable.

EURE, a department in the N.W. of France, capital, Evreux, forms part of the old province of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat. 48° 37′ and 49° 23′ N. Area, 2248 square miles. The climate is mild and humid; the surface generally flat. The chief rivers are the Seine and its affluents, the Eure, Rille, Andelle, and the Iton, an affluent of the Eure. The minerals comprise iron, building and mill stones. Corn is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one-fifth part of the department. Excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The mining and manufacturing industry is very active. The manufactures include woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Les Andelys, Bernay, Evreux, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer. Pop. in 1852, 415,777.

EURE-ET-LOIR, ur-é-lwär, a department in the N.W. of France, capital, Chartres, forms part of the old provinces of Orleanais and Ile-de-France, between lat. 47° 57′ and 48° 55′ N. Area, 2117 square miles. Its chief rivers are the Eure and Loire. There are many marshes in the W. The climate is mild and temperate; the soil is extremely fertile, and a great amount of corn is raised. It is considered the granary of Paris. Here excellent cavalry horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. The department is poor in minerals, but has several iron works, and manufactories of coarse cloths, cottons, and paper. It is divided into the arrondissements of Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. in 1852, 294,892.

EURE'KA, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

EUREKA, a post-office of Woodford co., Illinois.

EUREKA, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, 16 miles W. of Oshkosh. It has 2 stores, 1 mill, 1 hotel, and about 100 inhabitants.

EUREKA, a post-town in the N.W. part of Humboldt co., California, near Humboldt Bay.

EURIPUS, Greece. See EUBŒA.

EUROPA, u-ro'pà, or BASSAS-DA-INDIA, bàs'sàs-dà-een'de-à, an island on the East African coast, Mozambique Channel, about 3 or 4 miles in diameter. Lat. 22° 30′ S., lon. 40° 24′ E.

EUROPE, u'rup, (Gr. Εὐρώπη, Europē; Fr. *L'Europe*, lus'rop'; L. *Europa*,) one of the principal divisions of the earth, forming the N.W. portion of the old world, and though called a continent, it might perhaps be more justly entitled a great peninsula. It is the least of the principal divisions of the earth, Australia excepted, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in appreciable gifts, noble rivers, luxuriant variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its decided superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization, almost constantly progressive, has hitherto attained its most perfect development.

Boundaries.—Europe is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Arctic Ocean or North Polar Sea. On the S. it is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean (inland) Sea, which is connected with the Sea of Marmora or Propontis by the strait called the Dardanelles or Hellespont: and the Sea of Marmora is again joined on the E.N.E. to the Black Sea or Euxine by a similar strait known as the Bosporus. The Dardanelles and Bosporus, with the intervening sea, divide Europe from the adjacent shores of Asia Minor. N.E. of the Black Sea is its shallow continuation, the Sea of Azof, (anc. *Palus Mæotis*,) which closes the series of inland waters encompassing the shores of Europe on the S. and S.E. From the head of the Sea of Azof, the line which separates Europe from Asia, or in general terms, the E. boundary of Europe, is merely arbitrary and speculative; the practical and authoritative determination of it is neither prompted by any interest, nor facilitated by natural landmarks. Some geographers trace the boundary line from the Sea of Azof up the river Don, to the point where this river approaches nearest to the Volga; thence

up the latter river and its E. tributary, the Kama, to the Uralian Mountains. Others prefer the line of lowest level, which is partially marked by the river Manitch, between the Sea of Azof and the Caspian Sea, and then continue the boundary up the Ural (or Yaïk) River to the mountains. Others, again, carry the boundaries of Europe and Asia farther S. to Caucasus, where this mountain chain extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian in a W.N.W., E.S.E. direction. All agree in assuming the Uralian Mountains to form part of the natural boundary between Europe and Asia. This opinion, which is of modern origin—the ancients considered Europe as extending indefinitely toward the N.E., and embracing the country now called Siberia—is founded merely on the apparent convenience of referring the demarcation of the two continents to a chain of mountains, supposed to run for 1200 miles nearly in the direction of the meridian. But the region of the Ural, which is still but imperfectly known, presents, to a great extent, only a moderate elevation, attained by imperceptible degrees, and offering to the eye no landmark whatever. The true E. boundary of Europe is, in fact, a contested question, which has called forth much futile discussion; nature has drawn in the region referred to no decisive line of separation between the E. and W.; neither has political power; and the limit of jurisdiction—the line which separates Russia from Siberia—lies not in the Ural, but much farther E., at the river Tobol.

Position, Area, &c.—The northernmost point of Europe, on the mainland, is Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland, lat. 71° 6′ N. North Cape, on the Island of Magerö, lies about 4 miles farther N. The most southern points of the continent are Punta de Tarifa, lat 36°, in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Matapan, lat. 36° 17′, which terminates the Morea. The island of Crete, reaches a little S. of 35°. On the W., Cape Finisterre (coast of Spain) is in lon. 9° 27′ W.; Cape Roca (Portugal) in lon. 9° 29′ W.; while Yekaterinboorg, (Ekaterinburg,) in the Uralian Mountains, lies in lon. 60° 30′ E. Thus Europe may be said to extend, in round numbers, through 35 degrees of latitude, and 70 of longitude. From Cape Matapan to North Cape is a direct distance of 2400 miles; from Cape St. Vincent to Yekaterinboorg, N.E. by E., 3400 miles. The exterior of Europe is made up of the following parts, each, in some measure, naturally independent of the rest, namely, the Scandinavian Peninsula, Jutland, and the Danish Islands, the British Islands, the Iberian Peninsula, or Spain and Portugal, the peninsula of Italy, and that of Greece. Iceland, also, though not physically connected with Europe, has been always reckoned as part of it, because it was known to Europeans, and colonized by them, long before the discovery of America, to which it more properly belongs. Owing to this incompactness of figure and separation into peninsulas, the area of the European Continent, notwithstanding its considerable length and breadth, does not exceed 3,600,000 square miles, or 3,800,000 if Caucasus be taken as the S.E. limit toward Asia. Toward the E. it becomes more compact, or in other words, it loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But W. of Cracow and the Russian territory, there is hardly a spot in the European Continent which is 300 miles distant from the sea.

Seas.—The Atlantic Ocean takes different names in the various portions of it which wash the W. shores of Europe; thus between the N. coast of Spain and the W. coast of France lies the Bay of Biscay, where the ocean swell rolling into the region of variable and restless winds, produce a perpetually troubled sea. Farther N. between the coasts of France and those of the British Islands, St. George's Channel is still more noted for uncertain and tempestuous weather. From this channel a branch running N. between Great Britain and Ireland, is named the Irish Sea. Here, in lat. 52° 30′ N., on the E. coast of Ireland, the streams of opposite tides from N. to S. are so exactly counterbalanced, that the sea remains always at its mean level; while in the British Channel, not far off, the tides often rise 24 feet; and at St. Malo, on the coast of Normandy, 40 or even 50 feet. The sea between Great Britain and the Low Countries of Holland and Germany is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the S., N., and E.; taking successively the names of Skagerrack, Cattegat, the Baltic Sea, (the Sea of the Belts or Belts, that is, narrow passes, called by the Scandinavians, and thence by the Germans also, the East Sea, (Ostsee.) In lat. 59° N., the Gulf of Finland branches off to the E. from the Baltic for a length of 250 miles. From the same latitude extends N. the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly 600 miles. The whole length of the Baltic Sea, from the mouth of the Skagerrack to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, cannot be less than 1200 miles. There is no appreciable tide in the Baltic, and as this sea receives many rivers, while it loses little by evaporation, its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean, and it is popularly believed that a continuance of N. winds renders them quite fresh. N.E. of the Gulf of Finland, a depressed tract of country, with numerous lakes, separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, extending from N.E. to S.W. between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia, nearly 400 miles. The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only 19 miles wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which latter has an extension from W. to E. of 2500 miles, with a general breadth of perhaps 500 miles; but owing to its sinuous shores and deep indentations, the distance from the African to the European Continent in some places exceeds 1000 miles. Its chief gulfs are the Gulf of Venice or Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Illyria, above 500 miles in length, and the Archipelago, which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor. The Mediterranean lying generally under a warm zone, (lat. from 30° to 45°,) and having only a narrow belt between it and the Great Desert of Africa, is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the one side, as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the great magnitude of the Mediterranean Sea, the phenomena of tides are perceptible in it; in the Black Sea there is no tide.

Mountains.—The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems, of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered as a whole, only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character, and capabilities of the continent around them. Into the succinct account here about to be given of them, no particulars will be admitted which have not this unity of bearing. The Scandinavian Mountains, to which the great Northern Peninsula owes its form, and in some respects its peculiar climate, extend through 13 degrees of latitude, (58°–71°,) or above 600 miles, from the Polar Sea to the S. point of Norway. They bear many names in succession; first, descending from the N., we have the Lapland Mountains; then, on the borders of Sweden, the Kölen; then the Dovrefield; after which come the Sognafield and Hardangerfield. The highest summit of the chain are Skagtilstind, in Sognafield, (lat. 61° 24′ N., 8390 feet; and Snechätten, in the Dovrefield, (lat. 62° 20′ N.,) 8115 feet. The highest part of the chain is from the middle, southwards. They nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits, but, on the contrary, expand into plains, fells, fields, (fjelds,) often 30 or 40 miles wide. Towards the E. the mountain mass declines gradually; while on the W. it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets, or *fiords*, along the coast of Norway.

In the British Islands, as in the Scandinavian Peninsula, the mountains rise chiefly on the W.; and, indeed, the older rocks, in both cases, seem to lie in parallel courses, as if they formed parts of one system. In the form of Scotland, the direction of Glenmore, of the estuaries of the Clyde and Severn, and in the deep inlets on the S.W. coast of Ireland, may be seen strong traces of parallelism with the Scandinavian range. But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple and uniform in their geological characters, nor so elevated as those of Norway. In Scandinavia there are no traces of volcanic rocks; but on the W. side of Scotland, and N. shores of Ireland, basalts, and trap rocks are widely spread, and appear to have proceeded from a source lying between, perhaps uniting, the two countries, and now sunk in the ocean.

The mountains of France occupy chiefly the S. and E. departments; the N. and W. portions of the empire belong to the great plain of Northern Europe. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 miles, from N. to S., separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a tableland 3500 feet high, from which again rise some conical peaks, the Puy de Sancy, or Mont d'Or, attaining the height of 6188 feet; Cantal, 6093 feet. E. and S. of this volcanic mass extend the Cévennes, for about 180 miles the N. portion running N. and S., with the Rhone; while the S. portion, bending to the S.W., approaches the Pyrenees, from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The Cévennes form the demarcation of the waters flowing into these two seas. Their general elevation is about 3000 feet; but a few points rise 2000 feet higher. The Jura Mountains, extending about 200 miles N.E. and S.W., form a barrier between France and Switzerland. Their average height is 3700 feet; but the most elevated point, the Molesson, reaches 6588 feet. On the W. of the Rhine, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 miles in length, from N. to S., with a mean height not exceeding 2650 feet. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons; and the highest of them, the Ballon-de-Sulz, attains an elevation of 4680 feet.

On the S., France is divided from Spain by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain, 250 miles long, and hardly 50 miles in breadth, extending in an E.S.E., W.N.W. direction, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to those of the ocean; though some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch above 300 miles W., as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central line or axis of this chain is

composed of granite, overlain with limestone. The highest point, La Maladetta, or Mont Maudit, called also, in the provincial language, the Pic de Nethou, has an elevation of 11,168 feet. Several other points exceed 10,000 feet; and as the limits of perpetual congelation are found here at the heights of 8300 feet and 9100 feet, on the N. and S. faces of the mountain respectively, it is evident that a large area in the Pyrenees must be covered with perpetual snow. They are separated, on the S., by the valley of the Ebro, from the elevated plain of the Spanish Peninsula. This great plain, or table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2200 feet to 2800 feet, has a superficial extent of not less than 90,000 square miles. It descends gradually on the W. towards Portugal; but on the E., towards the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep or line of cliffs, with the characters of an ancient sea margin. This table-land is bounded N. and S. by chains of mountains running E. and W., and between which again lie three other chains, inclining from N.E. to S.W. The first, or northernmost of these reaches in its highest point, an elevation of about 8500 feet. The second mountain chain of the Iberian table-land is the Guadarama, which separates the valleys of the Douro and the Tagus. Towards its W. extremity it is better known as the Sierra d'Estrella. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñalara, 8200 feet high. Between the Tagus and the Guadiana, comes the Sierra Guadaloupe, the fourth chain; and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, the Sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5100 feet; while the Cumbre de Aracena, the culminating point of the latter, rises 5380 feet above the sea. The fifth chain of mountains, that of Grenada, called also, in its highest part, the Sierra Nevada, which bounds the table land on the S., rises in a few points higher even than the Pyrenees; and the Cerro de Mulahacen, attains an elevation of 11,658 feet. Between the Sierra Nevada, and the sea on the S., extends the chain of the Alpujarras, rising to a height of 9000 feet.

The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, extend uninterruptedly from the mouth of the Rhone to the plains of Hungary, through 4 degrees of latitude, (44°–48° N.) and about 12 degrees of longitude, (5°–16° 30′ E.) On the S. they are bounded by the valley of the Po; on the W. by that of the Rhone; and on the N. by the valley of the Danube, and some of the affluents of the Rhine; on the E. they meet the Illyrian chain. The Alps are divided by geologists into two distinct chains, supposed to be of different ages. The Maritime Alps, the most western part of the system, strike S.S.W. to N.N.E.; the high Alps, or principal chain, stretch W.S.W. to E.N.E. It is at the point where these two chains cross each other, that the Alps attain their greatest elevation, and that Mont Blanc rears its snowy crest, 15,810 feet above the sea. Mont Rosa, about 70 miles farther E., rises to within 600 feet of the same elevation, and the average height of the whole range between these two summits cannot be taken at less than 11,000 feet. The mean height of the Alps throughout their whole extent, is probably about 8000 feet; and many points reach an elevation exceeding 12,000 feet. These mountains are divided by longitudinal valleys of great extent. From the snowy heights of the Alps, vast glaciers descend along the valleys, till they reach, in some instances, the moderate elevation of 3000 feet.

The Apennines may be conveniently, though, from the geological point of view, not perhaps correctly, considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the S.E., and constitute the central ridge of the Italian Peninsula. This chain has a length of 620 miles, with a breadth varying from 20 miles to 60 miles. In La Puglia it spreads into a wide table-land, about 1500 feet above the Mediterranean. The highest point of the Apennines is the Monte Corno, in lat. 42° 27′, 9519 feet high. The loftiest ridges of the chain are on its E. side, towards the Adriatic Sea. The Euganean Hills, near Padua, the Albanian, near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin, and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter, however, belong the mountain groups which, often attaining the height of 6000 feet, form the island of Sicily; but here again the volcanic Etna 10,874 feet high, may perhaps be regarded, as a part of the Apennine system.

The Dinaric or Illyrian Alps branch off from the high Alps at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 6000 feet; but overhanging the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests, they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 miles, this chain merges in the Balkan, (the *Hæmus* of the ancients,) which extends to the Black Sea. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two W. peninsulas, so the united chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the rest of Europe. S. of these, and parallel to the Balkan, runs the Despoto-Dagh, (the *Rhodope* of the ancients,) the E. portion of which attains the height of 8240 feet. Still farther S., Pindus strikes to the S.E., and forms the central ridge of the Grecian Peninsula; its highest point, Liakhura, exceeds 8000 feet; and Mount St. Elias, (anc. *Taygetus*,) in the Morea, rises 7829 feet.

North of the Alps, and extending E., in Germany, there rise several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube, on the N., from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic Seas. At the sources of the Weser are the Harz, and, S. of this group, the Thuringerwald Mountains. Farther to the E., the Krapatski or Carpathian chain incloses the great plain of Hungary, attaining, in several places, an elevation of 8000 or 8500 feet. The Ural Mountains, which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly in the meridian, or from N. to S., through 18° of latitude, or from lat. 49° to 67°, but N. of 60° they are not habitable by civilized man. The highest known summit of the Ural—the Konjakofskoi-kamon, in lat. 60°—reaches an absolute elevation of 6397 feet; but, generally speaking, the chain is low, and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills.

Plains.—The great plain of Northern Europe commences at the N. foot of the Pyrenees; comprehends Western France, Western and Northern Belgium, Holland, and part of Denmark; thence all the N. provinces of Germany into Russia, where it expands, and terminates in the E. only at the Ural. A large portion of this plain, beginning at the Scheldt, and extending through Holland, Bremen, Ditmarsh, Hanover, and the N. provinces of Prussia, is a low sandy level, sometimes covered with heath and brushwood; sometimes resembling a sandy desert, not unfrequently below the level of the sea or rivers, and protected from inundation only by means of strong dykes; or if liable to be submerged, then converted into marsh. Nearly the entire of European Russia is a plain, diversified only by moderate undulations; and that plain is, in superficial extent, equal to all the rest of Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it can attain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible; and the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper, flowing into the Caspian and Black Seas, from that of the Dwina, which runs into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1200 feet. Besides this great plain or series of plains, there are two others, the plain of Bohemia, and the plain of Hungary; the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles, a great part of which is perfectly level.

Geology.—It seems to be admitted on all hands that the first rank among European mountains, with respect to age as well as extent, belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of what were heretofore called primary rocks, and, on their flanks, the oldest deposited strata, (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian,) containing, in their fossils, proofs of relative age, lie horizontal and undisturbed, their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the W. of England, and on the W. side of the Ural, analogous strata are found distorted or raised vertically, showing that the mountains on which they lean have risen since their deposition: but, at the same time, proving the antiquity of the framework of Northern Europe, from its W. to its E. extremity. The ninth great change in the physical aspect of Western Europe seems to have been produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain, being comparatively recent, lifted with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations; and as the chalk, the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees, occupies but a small portion of Europe, it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that, in fact, the emergence of a large proportion of the continent from the waters which then covered it took place suddenly at the upheaval of the Pyrenees. The eleventh great revolution was effected by the upheaval of the Western Alps; the twelfth by that of the High Alps; so that these, the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest, with the exception of one inconsiderable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action still partially surviving in Etna and Vesuvius. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean is that which still continues most constantly to rise; for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retiring from the shores of Sweden at a uniform rate, or, in other words, the land is rising at the rate of about 5 feet in a century. During the formation of the tertiary strata, nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, Northern Germany, Holland, part of France, the E. shores of Sweden, of England, of Italy, &c.—were under water. The rising of the Pyrenees made Europe a continent; the convulsion which separated England from France is supposed to have been caused by the rising of the High Alps. Scotland and Ireland remained connected, probably till a much more recent period, by volcanic formations, which have subsequently crumbled and sunk in the ocean. It is near the contact of the older sedimentary rocks with those of eruptive or volcanic origin that the great metallic deposits are found. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden, the Ural, and in a line from the Harz, through the Erzgebirge, to the Carpathians.

Rivers.—The various chains of mountains, from the Ce-

vennes to the Carpathians, which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Baltic, form collectively a ridge, extending W.S.W. and E.N.E., parallel to the High Alps: and consequently the streams flowing from its N. side, or through the plain, all incline more or less to the W., and, owing to the breadth of the plain, which they traverse with a moderate fall, they are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Ebro, at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains, but the other large rivers of the Spanish Peninsula run, like the mountain chains which confine their basins, in a direction parallel to the High Alps. From these last named mountains descend, as might be expected, some of the largest of the European rivers—the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po, all have their sources in this central chain. The first and greatest of these, the Danube, has a length of perhaps 2400 miles, or about three-fourths of the length of the Nile. It is remarkable that the Volga, which, among European rivers, holds the first rank for length, having a course, of nearly 1700 miles, derives but a small proportion of its waters from the heights of the South Ural; its chief sources are little more than 1000 feet above the sea. This river drains an immense extent of country with so moderate a fall, that its channel is always full. The lakes of Europe accompany the chief mountain systems, and may be divided into two groups—the Alpine and Scandinavian. A chain of lakes extends along the N. side of the Alps, through Switzerland and the Tyrol; and along the S. side, through Lombardy and Styria. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden from W. to E., beginning at the S. termination of the mountains; and on the E. side of the Baltic a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland, on the borders of Russia, mark the continuation of the line of depression.

Climate. Europe enjoys the great advantage of lying almost wholly within the temperate zone. A small portion of it only, comprising Lapland and the N. coast of Russia, extends beyond the Arctic circle. On the other hand, the most southern point of Europe does not reach within 12° of the tropic, nor even attain a zone where snow is a rare phenomenon. Another remarkable advantage is the great extent of its maritime boundaries. The frequent mixture of sea and land tends to diffuse over the latter the equable temperature of the ocean. It is well known that W. coasts are in general more warm and humid than those that face the E. This difference of climate is easily explained by the difference between the ruling winds. The W., or rather S.W. wind, on the coast of Europe, is in reality the equatorial current of the atmosphere, which, flowing at first due N. towards the pole, continually inclines more and more towards the E., because the velocity of the earth's movement of rotation is greatest at the equator, and diminishes towards the poles; and consequently that motion from W. to E., which is latent in the equatorial current at its first starting N., becomes apparent as the circles of latitude diminish, and the wind from the intertropical regions, describing a curve, reaches the European shores as a S.W. wind. A like train of reasoning, with an obvious inversion of circumstances, will show that the N.E. wind is generally nothing else than the polar current, bent from its originally S. course, because it falls short of the E. motion of the lower circles. The equatorial current of the atmosphere, determined in its course by circumstances, flows N., with little intermission, over the Atlantic Ocean, and, inclining E., becomes a S.W. wind. This is the predominating wind of Western Europe. In Ireland the S.W. wind, warm and humid, prevails during nine months of the year; on the Continent its duration, strength, and temperature decline uniformly towards the E. At St. Petersburg it is still the prevalent wind, but farther E. it gives way to the cold and dry N.E. wind. The heat and moisture of the equatorial zone are continually flowing into the atmosphere of Europe; but the effect of this is greatly heightened by an oceanic current. The equatorial current of the ocean flows W., but being checked by the American Continent, it turns N., flows round the Gulf of Mexico, and then, under the name of the Gulf Stream, runs at a little distance from the coasts of the United States, and passing S. of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature chiefly on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. At the same time, the N. shores of Europe are guarded from accumulation of ice by fortunate accidents of structure. The great projection of the Continent W. of the Obi, and the position of Nova Zembla, stretching forward to lat. 77°, screen Europe effectually from the ice formed on the N. shores of Siberia. This ice, when it breaks up, drifts to Greenland, the E. coasts of which are never open, while the W. shores of Norway, in the same latitude, are never closed. Many circumstances, therefore, concur to favor Europe generally with a peculiarly genial climate, in which the vicissitudes of season are felt without their rigor.

The increase of temperature from N. to S. and from E. to W., as it takes place throughout Europe, where those elements have been accurately determined, is exhibited, in degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the following table:—

	Latitude.	Mean temperature.	Winter.	Summer.
North Cape	71°	32°	22°	42°
Trondhjem (Norway)	63½	40	23	57
Umeå (Sweden)	64	35	14	56
St. Petersburg	60	38	14	62
Stockholm	59¼	42	24	61
Edinburgh	56	47	37	57
Kazan	55	36	10	62
Copenhagen	55¼	46	36	58
Dantzic	54	45	30	61
Dublin	53½	48	39	60
Hamburg	53½	48	37	63
Berlin	52½	48	31	64
Warsaw	52	48	25	67
London	51½	50	39	61
Penzance	50	51	44	63
Prague	50	49	31	67
Paris	49	51	38	64
Carlsruhe	49	51	34	66
Vienna	48	51	32	69
Buda	47½	51	31	70
Bordeaux	45	57	42	71
Rome	42	60	46	73
Naples	41	60	48	73
Lisbon	38½	61	52	70

From this it will be manifest to what an extent the severity of winter is mitigated by the vicinity of the ocean. North Cape has a milder winter, and Trondhjem (Drontheim) even a better climate altogether, than Kasan, which is situated in a much lower latitude—in the same parallel, indeed, as Edinburgh. That the lines of equal mean temperature decline S. as we go farther E., is obvious from the comparison of Penzance, Paris, Carlsruhe, Vienna, and Buda. It is also to be observed, that if the same mean temperature be traced E., the difference of temperature of the seasons will be found constantly increasing, the summer growing hotter, the winter colder. Thus, compare Edinburgh and Hamburg, Dublin and Prague, Penzance and Buda, Naples and Lisbon, and it will be seen that equability is the character of the W. Hence it is that some plants, as the vine, for instance, which suffer little from the cold of winter, but the successful cultivation of which depends chiefly on the summer heat, have a wider range towards the E., or, in other words, they flourish within limits which run to the N. of E., and thus make an angle with the line of constant mean temperature. The same advantages of mild and genial temperature, which Western has over Eastern Europe, the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The diminution of mean temperature, as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons, increase as we go E. across the Old World. Peking, in lat. 40°, has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg. The hills near the seaside S. of the Chusan Islands, lat. 30°, are covered with snow four or five months in the year, and the snow has hardly disappeared when the peach-trees are in full blossom. The E. side of the American Continent is as remarkable as Eastern Asia with respect to absolute and equable temperature; and although the W. coast, at the mouth of the Columbia, has a much milder climate than the E., yet it is still much inferior to W. Europe, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Latitude.	Mean temp.	Winter.	Summer.
New York	40¾°	52°	32	71°
Halifax	44¾	40	21	59
Quebec	46	39	10	68
Cumberland House (Hudson's Bay	54	32	—4	67
Fort Vancouver (Columbia, W. coast)	45	51	38	64
Fort George (Columbia)	46	48	37	61

As a large proportion of the rain which falls on Europe is borne to it by the S.W. wind, the quantity of rain diminishes towards the E., but not with regularity. The precipitation of the aqueous vapor suspended in the atmosphere being determined by great masses of high land, the heaviest rains fall, as might be expected, round the Alps, particularly on their S. side, and at the W. side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of Southern Europe—namely, Spain, Italy, and Greece—all feel the effects of their exposure to the heated S. winds which come to them from the great African Desert, and they have little or no rain in summer. Some districts in Spain are often without rain for nine months together. The Pyrenees, the Cévennes, the Alps, and the Carpathians form a limit of climate between the dry region on the S., visited only by winter rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year, but chiefly in summer. Sweden, however, on the E. side of the Scandinavian range, has but little summer rain, exhibiting in this, as in other particulars, a strong contrast with the maritime climate of Norway. At Bergen, in the latter country, the quantity of rain that falls within the year amounts to 80 inches: at Stockholm it is but 11½ inches. Ireland, exposed to constant S.W. winds, completely saturated with vapor, has 208 rainy days in the year; but the rain is gentle, though frequent, and probably does not amount to more than 32 inches. London has 178 days of

rain, and England, collectively, 31 inches; though, in the mountainous districts, Cumberland especially, the annual rain often exceeds 60 inches. The Alps, at their S. foot, have 60 inches; Friuli, 100 inches; Palermo, 21 inches; Lisbon and Madrid—the one on the W. coast, the other inland, on a plain—have respectively 35 and 9½ inches of rain. Going over the continent from W. to E., we find that Holland has 26 inches of annual rain, and St. Petersburg, 21 inches; Western France has 24 inches; Buda, 18 inches. The snow which covers the ground in Russia during five months, from October to April, amounts, when measured as rain, by inches, to only a very small quantity. The line of perpetual snow is found at North Cape at the height of 2300 feet above the Sea; in Southern Norway, at the height of 5500 feet. In the Alps, the general height of this line may be taken at 9000 feet; but on the N. side and E. end of the chain it descends to 8500 feet, while on the S. face of Mount Rosa it rises to 10,000 feet. On the Pyrenees, the snow-line occurs, on the N. and S. sides respectively, at heights of 8300 and 9100 feet. Thus it appears that the line of perpetual congelation falls lower on the Pyrenees than on the Alps, though the latter mountains lie 3° farther N. than the former; but this is the inevitable consequence of the vicinity of the ocean, which diminishes the intensity of the summer heat.

Zoology.—The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The reindeer and polar bears are peculiar to the N. The S. alone has lizards and serpents. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania the urus or bonasus, a species of wild ox, is still occasionally met with. Bears and wolves still inhabit the forests and mountains, but, in general, cultivation and population have expelled wild animals. The domesticated animals are nearly the same throughout. The ass and mule lose their size and beauty N. of the Pyrenees and Alps. A few camels are bred in the neighborhood of Sienna, in Italy, in which country also buffaloes are used for draught. The Mediterranean Sea has many species of fish, but no great fishery; the N. seas, on the other hand, are annually filled with countless shoals of a few species, chiefly the herring, mackerel, cod, and salmon.

Vegetation.—With respect to the vegetable kingdom, Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first, or northernmost, is that of fir and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of lichen, birch, and fir. The tundras, or mossy plains of Scandinavia, do not equal in extent those of Eastern Russia. The heights inaccessible to other vegetation, up to the borders of perpetual snow, are occupied by lichens, the most valuable of which are the reindeer moss and the Iceland moss. The birch reaches almost to North Cape; the fir ceases a degree farther S. The cultivation of grain extends farther in these rude latitudes than might be at first supposed. Barley ripens even under the 70th parallel; wheat ceases at 64° in Norway, 62° in Sweden. In the country of the Samoyeds, in Eastern Russia, the limit of barley is in about 67°. Within this zone, the S. limit of which extends from lat. 64°, in Norway, to lat. 62°, in Russia, agriculture has little importance, the inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of reindeer or cattle, and in fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech, and cereal produce, extends from the limit above mentioned to the 48th parallel. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine, occupying the space between the 48th parallel and the mountain chains of Southern Europe. Here the oak still flourishes, but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone, on the continent gives way to wheat, and, in the S. to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the southern peninsulas, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the S. portion of it, and rice is cultivated in a few spots in Northern Italy and Eastern Spain. The deciduous oak here gives place to the evergreen and cork oaks, with edible acorns. The lines which define the region favorable to the growth of each plant generally incline S. towards the E.; but it is otherwise with the vine, olive, and a few other plants within certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France in lat. 48°, passes N. of Paris, in lat. 49°, and goes still farther N. in Germany, where it reaches its northern limit; it is still, however, carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50°.

The following table exhibits the name and area of each state in Europe, also the form of government, the prevailing religion, and the population, revenue, debt, army and navy, and capital city:—

Area, Population, &c. of all the European States.

States.	Designation.	Religion.	Area, sq. m.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.	Armed Force.	Navy. Vessels.	Navy. Guns.	Capitals.
Anhalt-Bernburg	Duchy	Lutheran	349	52,841	[illegible]	$2,054,568	370	...	....	Bernburg.
Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen	Duchy	Luth. & Cal.	678	111,759	703,000	3,410,572	864	...	....	Dessau.
Austria	Empire	R. Catholic.	256,549	36,814,266	117,950,000	611,500,000	639,659	104	742	Vienna.
Baden	Grand Duchy	Lutheran	5,904	1,356,342	1,912,110	25,522,882	15,000	...	....	Calsruhe.
Bavaria	Kingdom	R. Catholic.	29,637	4,[illegible]	13,924,274	54,798,748	58,239	...	....	Munich.
Belgium	Monarchy	Lutheran	11,400	4,[illegible]	25,000,000	130,700,000	180,000	5	36	Brussels.
Bremen	Free City	....	112	74,000	589,318	1,936,000	500	...	....	Bremen.
Brunswick	Duchy	Lutheran	1,400	271,209	1,171,000	4,853,000	3,000	...	....	Brunswick.
Denmark	Monarchy	Lutheran	22,962	1,107,397	7,569,000	111,198,960	75,169	30†	683	Copenhagen.
France	Empire	R. Catholic.	200,571	35,779,222	267,688,620	1,115,806,000	401,247	250‡	11,773§	Paris.
Frankfort	Free City	....	93	77,971	147,000	5,685,200	1,024	...	....	Frankfort.
Great Britain and Ireland	Kingdom	Episc. & Pres.	120,416	27,332,145	255,900,000	3,805,800,000	144,085	490	15,016	London.
Greece	Monarchy	R. Catholic.	18,500	1,002,114	3,984,426	25,000,000	9,848	18	86	Athens.
Hamburg	Free City	....	151	200,590	2,953,073	28,103,104	1,800	...	....	Hamburg.
Hanover	Kingdom	Lutheran	14,811	1,819,253	6,429,870	27,384,056	23,687	...	....	Hanover.
Hesse-Cassel	Electorate	Calvinistic.	4,439	759,751	3,134,075	1,192,551	11,000	...	....	Cassel.
Hesse-Darmstadt	Grand Duchy	Lutheran	3,761	854,318	3,282,749	7,009,290	10,514	...	....	Darmstadt.
Hesse-Homburg	Landgrave	Calvinistic.	106	24,921	137,353	528,146	350	...	....	Homburg.
[*Hohenzollern-Hechingen.]	Principality	R. Catholic.	117	20,143	77,440	154,880	145	...	....	Hechingen.
[*Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.]	Principality	R. Catholic.	335	45,481	87,120	40,321	356	...	....	Sigmaringen.
Ionian Republic	....	Greek Ch.	1,092	219,797	538,822	....	4,000	4	(?)	Corfu.
Liechtenstein	Principality	R. Catholic.	53	7,360	10,148	....	60	...	....	Liechtenstein.
Lippe-Detmold	Principality	Calvinistic.	438	106,615	187,631	....	820	...	....	Detmold.
Lubeck	Free City	....	114	55,500	252,269	3,416,000	497	...	....	Lubeck.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Grand Duchy	Lutheran	4,845	541,449	2,370,774	7,640,000	7,752	...	....	Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Grand Duchy	Lutheran	767	99,626	221,430	871,200	300	...	....	Strelitz.
Modena	Duchy	R. Catholic.	2,073	588,468	1,682,000	338,800	3,500	...	....	Modena.
Naples	Kingdom	R. Catholic.	41,906	8,708,472	18,456,885	88,384,852	106,519	40	600	Naples.
Nassau	Duchy	Lutheran	1,751	429,347	1,750,000	4,080,000	....	...	....	Wiesbaden.
Netherlands	Monarchy	Calvinistic.	13,643	3,962,290	17,958,428	300,247,975	57,959	140	2,174‖	Amsterdam.
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	Grand Duchy	Lutheran	2,651	283,655	728,842	740,520	600	...	....	Oldenburg.
Parma	Duchy	R. Catholic.	2,766	507,881	1,274,400	2,368,000	4,148	...	....	Parma.
Pontifical States	....	R. Catholic.	17,210	3,008,771	12,542,500	100,000,000	11,365	...	....	Rome.
Portugal	Kingdom	R. Catholic.	35,268	3,471,203	14,186,879	88,071,047	38,000	46	428	Lisbon.
Prussia	Monarchy	Luth. & R. C.	109,314	16,935,420	75,593,043	162,589,875	349,812	54	288	Berlin.
Reuss, Old } Young }	Principalities	Lutheran	640	114,983	287,138	87,120	745	...	....	Greiz. Schleitz.
Russia	Empire	Greek Ch.	2,142,504	60,098,821	87,209,220	367,773,640	699,000	237	9,000	St. Petersburg.
San Marino	Republic	....	22	7,600	6,660	....	60	...	....	
Sardinia	Kingdom	R. Catholic.	28,229	5,090,243	25,630,000	114,320,000	140,000	60	400	Turin.
Saxe-Altenburg	Duchy	Lutheran	510	132,830	595,100	1,542,676	1,500	...	....	Altenburg.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duchy	Lutheran	789	150,412	705,400	2,296,953	1,500	...	....	Coburg.
Saxe-Meiningen	Duchy	Lutheran	971	166,364	576,558	1,670,430	2,400	...	....	Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Duchy	Lutheran	1,418	262,524	1,124,870	4,292,200	2,010	...	....	Weimar.
Saxony	Kingdom	Lutheran	5,917	1,987,832	6,045,660	31,730,000	26,396	...	....	Dresden.
Schaumburg-Lippe	Principality	Calvinistic.	207	30,226	93,500	....	576	...	....	Buckeburg.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Principality	Lutheran	351	69,938	288,280	49,366	809	...	....	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Principality	Lutheran	327	60,847	200,400	524,200	700	...	....	Sondershausen.
Spain	Monarchy	R. Catholic.	183,244	18,936,218	122,696,000	914,930,000	136,787	153§	1,231	Madrid.
Sweden and Norway	Monarchy	Lutheran	293,482	4,487,155	9,278,155	9,661,000	167,484	84	(?)	Stockholm.
Switzerland	Republic	....	16,261	2,390,116	9,310,000	2,943,000	108,000	...	....	Bern.
Turkey	Empire	Mohammed'n	298,628	15,350,000	36,540,000	150,000,000	446,860	62	4,000	Constantinople.
Tuscany, with Lucca	Grand Duchy	R. Catholic.	8,696	1,178,021	5,549,184	(?)	15,376	...	....	Florence.
Waldeck	Principality	Lutheran	461	59,697	266,313	495,600	520	...	....	Arolsen.
Wurtemburg	Kingdom	Lutheran	7,554	1,815,686	5,090,948	19,369,487	19,017	...	....	Stuttgart.

* See note, page 745. † And 90 gun-boats. ‡ And 117 steamers. § And 740 gun-boats. ‖ And 332 gun-boats.

The total area of Europe, according to the estimates of the different states, as furnished in the foregoing table, is 3,800,170 square miles. Of this, 2,142,504 square miles was comprised in the territory of Russia, being 247,409 square miles more than half of the entire area of the Continent. The total population of Europe, as shown in the foregoing table, is 264,209,000; the total revenue, $1,175,771,515; debt, $8,486,210,350; army, 3,938,999 men; navy, 1757 vessels, and 47,067 guns.

Ethnography and Language.—Europe is occupied by many different races, wholly distinct or very remotely connected. The Celts once possessed the West of Europe, from the Alps to the British Islands. The only remnant of the pure Celtic language, at the present day, is the Gaelic, or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, and the Hebrides. The Welsh are probably descendants of the Cimbri, (whence they are still called in the Welsh tongue Cymry,) a portion of which nation, with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and were defeated by Marius about 100 B. C. A portion of these Cymry established themselves in Brittany, where the people still speak a language resembling the Welsh. The Celts adopted the Anglo Saxon writing; they also used the Ogham, which was a sacred, but not an ancient character. Their literary cultivation began with their conversion to Christianity, and does not seem to have over advanced far. In Spain, also, they were driven to the W. side; the E. shores, the Pyrenees, and part of Aquitania, were held by the Iberians, of whom the Basques are now the representatives. Their language, the Eskuara, has no discoverable affinity with any other; and the Basques are the only European race who cannot be traced into Asia. Next to the Celtic comes the Teutonic race, who have long predominated, and have supplied everywhere, except in Russia, the reigning families. Under this name are comprehended the Germans and Scandinavians; the language of the former, including Gothic, Lithuanian, Flemish, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, &c., extended from Transylvania to North Britain, and from the Alpes to the Baltic Sea. The Scandinavians, Danes and Norwegians chiefly, colonized Iceland, and the Färöe Islands, Shetland, Orkney, and others of the Scotch Islands; and traces of their presence in Ireland may be discerned even in Ptolemy's map of that island, A. D. 150. The literature of this race goes back to pagan times, and is extremely abundant. To the E., in general, of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavonians, that is, the Poles, the Chekes, or Bohemians, Esthonians, the Servians, Croatians, about one-third of the population of Hungary, and the Russians. The Vends, or Veneti, formerly a powerful nation on the S. shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. An offset of the same stock penetrated to the head of the Adriatic Sea, and founded Venice. Among the Slavonians, the great mass of the people were serfs, and subject to harsh treatment. Hence their national name, (Slave,) which means *renowned*, has become, in West Europe and America, the designation of one deprived of liberty. Slavonian literature is all of modern date. In the S. and S.E. of Europe are the offspring of the Pelasgian stock, speaking the Greek and Latin, which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian Peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the Ægean Sea; it was this language—rich, vigorous, and singularly perspicuous—that first gave expression to that pure taste, and manly conception which now form the distinction of Europe. Modern Greek is spoken within a comparatively limited range, and differs from the ancient tongue, chiefly, in having lost many grammatical inflexions: hence it is called Aplo Hellenic or Simple Greek. The Albanians on the W. side of the Grecian Peninsula, are probably sprung from the mixed Celtic and Dacian population of the Illyrian Mountains. At the present day, the language of the Skipetars (as they call themselves) is one-third Celtic, and contains much Slavonian.

The Latin or Roman language was connected with the Greek, through the least cultivated dialect of the latter—the Æolian, and contained many words of Western origin. The Teutonic, Slavonian, Greek, and Latin, (with the modern tongues derived from them,) all belong to what is called the Indo-European family of languages. They may all be traced from the Sanscrit, the ancient language of Upper India, and the Himalaya, though, perhaps, the Slavonian may be more conveniently referred to a cognate tongue—the Zend or ancient Persian. The Gypsies also speak a language of Indian origin, and related to the Pali. The Celtic language has so much analogy with the Indo-European stock, as to countenance the belief, that the Celts were but an older wave of the same great stream of emigration from the Highlands of Central Asia. From the neighborhood of the Altai Mountains, N.E. of the Himalaya, flowed westward another similar stream. Turkish tribes occupied the steppes N. of the Black Sea, probably at an early age. At present, the Bashkirs in the South Ural, are of Turkish race, to which belong also the Tartars of Kasan, those of the Krim, and the Nogays on the Don. The Ottoman or Othman Turks, (so named from their early Sultan, Othman or Osman,) after being settled for ages in Asia Minor, at length took Constantinople in 1453, and established their empire in Europe. Previous to this event, a body of Turcomans had forced their way into Macedonia, where their descendants still remain. The fishing and hunting tribes of North Siberia, also took part in this Western movement, and the Finns advancing from the Obi, settled themselves in the countries now called Lapland and Finland. Higher up, from the banks of the Irtish, other hordes of the same nation mingled with, and led by Turks and Mongols, poured down on the valley of the Danube, in the seventh century, and founded the kingdom of Hungary. The language of the Magyars, as the Hungarians call themselves, has not yet lost all resemblance to that of the Ostyaks on the Obi. The inconvenience arising from diversity of speech, is much diminished in Europe by the great predominence of the languages of the Indo European family, which are spoken by nine-tenths of the whole population; the Teutonic, Sclavonian, and Latin groups, each numbering about 60 millions.

The literary cultivation of Europe, considered in the aggregate, and apart from the separate national literature of which it is composed, suggests a few important observations. It has proceeded altogether from ancient Greece. In poetry, history, and speculative philosophy, the Greeks certainly excelled in their time; but their original and peculiar merit was that of laying the foundations of exact science, and of the scientific examination of nature. They commenced rearing the solid and enduring edifice of human knowledge. Pythagoras, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and Euclid, were the forerunners of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Laplace, and Herschel; and Aristotle broke the way for Locke and for Cuvier. It was fortunate that Christianity, while spreading W., raised in general consideration the two languages which contained the seeds of civilization. When the Arabs, having overrun with great rapidity the N. of Africa, and part of Spain, laid aside their arms, and turned to cultivate the arts of peace, they created, in the latter country particularly, a literature which was as remarkable for its extreme copiousness, as for its superficial character and general worthlessness. Their example, however, worked on the poets of Catalonia, Provence, and Italy; and to them, probably, we owe the introduction of rhyme into European verse. It will be sufficient to mention here briefly, as an epoch in the history of letters, and as a cause of European superiority, the discovery of the art of printing, which, with the liberty of the press, wherever it is established, is sure to advance the interests of humanity.

Name and History.—The origin of the name EUROPE is uncertain. According to ancient fable, it is derived from Europa, the daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. Some derive it from the Greek words εὐρύς, (*eurus,*) "broad," and ὤψ, (*op.*) the root of the verb "to see or view;" supposing the name to have been given by the inhabitants of the small Grecian islands, who first visited and beheld the boundless prospects afforded by the continent, so different from the limited views to which they had been accustomed. Its first application appears to have been restricted to the mainland of Greece, N. of the Morea or Peloponnesus. The history of modern Europe starts from Rome, as its literature from Greece. In the early years of the Christian era, the Romans subdued all W. and N. Europe, as far as the Baltic. The Roman power was favorable to civilization; it increased the measure of general liberty, promoted intercourse in various ways, especially by the construction of good roads, on a great scale, and perfected the civil law. As the Roman Empire declined, the Northmen, or maritime adventures of Jutland and Norway, (including Danes and Anglo-Saxons,) rose into importance, and obtained at last a firm footing in England and West France. With these people rose into vogue the feudal system, which made the tenure of land depend on the condition of military service. But the feudal system, as a military organization, proved a failure; it created turbulent vassals, and not trained soldiers, and after experiencing, in the sixteenth century, the great superiority of the Ottoman troops in the field, European nations adopted the system of standing armies. This change, however, was unfavorable to liberty, to morals, and to public economy; and the gradual discovery of the immense power connected with a well-trained standing army prompted inordinate ambition. Hence the wars and revolutions of the last and present centuries. The extinction of ancient European dynasties, however, will hereafter be thought a matter of little importance, compared with the colonization which now proceeds from the W. part of Europe over the whole earth, carrying with it a widely-spread and cultivated language, a ripe literature, useful arts, enlightened sentiments, and Christian philanthropy. Adj. and inhab. EUROPEAN, u-ro-pee'an.

EURO'TAS, now called VASILEE, (Basili,) vä'se-lee, VASILIKO, vä-sil'e-ko, or BASILOPOTAMO, vä-sil-e-pot'ä-mo, a river of Greece, Morea, and the principal stream of ancient Laconia, falls into the Gulf of Kolokythia. Length, 60 miles.

EURYTANIA, u-re-tä-nee'ä or ev-re-tä-nee'ä, a district or diocese of Greece, *nome* or province of Ætolia and Acarnania. Its capital is Karpenisi. Pop. 21,583.

EUSKIRCHEN, oisˈkēRK-en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 3190.

EUSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EUTAW, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

EUTAW, a pleasant post-village, capital of Greene co., Alabama, 3 miles W. of Black Warrior River, and 105 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery. It is surrounded by a community of wealthy cotton-planters, many of whom reside here for the social and educational advantages which the village affords. The adjacent country is one of the most fertile and wealthy parts of the state. Eutaw contains several churches, a newspaper office, and 2 female seminaries. Laid out in 1838. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

EUTAW, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

EUTAW INDIANS. See UTAH.

EUTAW SPRINGS, a small affluent of the Santee River, in South Carolina. On its banks was fought the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781.

EUTIN, oi-teenˈ, a town of North Germany, capital of the principality of Lubeck, in a detached territory, enclosed by Holstein, 18 miles N. of Lubeck. Pop. 2316. It has a ducal palace on an island in an adjacent lake.

EUTINGEN, oiˈting-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, near Pforzheim, on the Enz. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman tower. Pop. 896.

EUTINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, (Black Forest,) 8 miles N.E. of Horb. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1191.

EUXINE SEA. See BLACK SEA.

EUXINUS PONTUS. See BLACK SEA.

EUXTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

EVANGELIST ISLANDS, a group of rocky islets of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. (southernmost) 52° 24′ S., lon. 75° 7′ W., consisting of four principal ones, and some detached rocks and breakers. They form an excellent leading mark for the W. entrance of the Strait of Magellan, near which they are situated.

EVANS, iv'anz, a post-village and township of Erie co., New York, on Lake Erie, and on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. The village is situated on the shore of the lake, and has a good landing. Pop. of the township, 2182.

EVANSBURG, iv'anz-bûrg, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

EVANSBURG, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, at the outlet of Conneaut Lake, about 90 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

EVANSBURG, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N.W. of Norristown.

EVANSBURG, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, about 85 miles N.E. of Columbus.

EVANS' CREEK, of Lenawee co., Michigan, enters Raisin River at Tecumseh.

EVANS' FALLS, a post-office, Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

EVANSHAM, Virginia. See WYTHEVILLE.

EVANSPORT, iv'anz-pōrt, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, on Tiffin River, about 10 miles N. of Defiance, has about 200 inhabitants.

EVANS'S MILLS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 160 miles N.W. of Albany.

EVANS'S MILLS, post-office, Chatham co., North Carolina.

EVANSVILLE, iv'anz-vil, a post-village of Preston co., Virginia, about 200 miles N.W. of Richmond.

EVANSVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

EVANSVILLE, a post-township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 3663.

EVANSVILLE, a flourishing town, port of entry, and capital of Vanderburg co., Indiana, is situated on a high bank of the Ohio River, 200 miles from its mouth, and 200 miles below Louisville, in Kentucky. It is connected by railroad with Vincennes, 55 miles distant, and is the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which was completed in 1853. This canal, which is about 460 miles long, is the most extensive in the Union. The course of the river is here so winding that Evansville is not far from the centre of the county. The situation is fine, on ground which ascends gradually. About one-fourth of the houses are built of brick, and the others of wood. Among the public buildings are 9 or 10 brick churches, a court-house, the branch of the State Bank, a splendid and costly edifice, and a marine hospital. Five or six newspapers are published here. The commercial advantages above named, together with the navigation of the Ohio, which is seldom obstructed either by drought or ice below Evansville, render this a place of extensive trade, and the principal shipping-point for the grain and pork of South-western Indiana. The value of exports and imports is nearly $10,000,000 annually. The village of Lamasco joins Evansville on the N.W. Pop. 9000.

EVANSVILLE, a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, on Kaskaskia River, 135 miles S. of Springfield.

EVANSVILLE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, on Allen's Creek, 18 miles N.W. of Janesville. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

EVANTON, iv'an-ton, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 13 miles N.N.W. of Inverness. Pop. 462.

EVAUX, ā'vō', a town of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement, and 21 miles N.E. of Aubusson, with hot mineral baths. Pop. 1391.

EVEDON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

EVENING'S (eev'ningz) SHADE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

EVENLODE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

EVENLY, a river of England, rising in the N. part of the co. of Oxford, and flowing S.E. past Blandford and Blenheim, into the Isis, 4 miles W.N.W. of Oxford.

EVENLY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

EVENWOOD, a township of England, co. of Durham.

EVERBECQ, ā'ver-bēk', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 22 miles N.E. of Tournai, with extensive salt-refineries and linen manufactures. Pop. 4084.

EVERCREECH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

EVERDON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

EVERETT'S SPRING, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia.

EVERETTSTOWN, a post-village of Alexandria township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W.N.W. of Flemington.

EVERETTSVILLE, a village of Albemarle co., Virginia, near the Virginia Central Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Richmond.

EVERGHEM, ā'ver-ghēm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 7795.

EVERGREEN, formerly ROGERSVILLE, rojˈerz-vil, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 131 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

EVERGREEN, a post-village of Conecuh co., Alabama, about 198 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 3 stores.

EVERGREEN, a post-office of Newton co., Mississippi.

EVERGREEN, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

EVERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

EVERITTSVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Neuse River, and on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, about 50 miles S.E. of Raleigh. It contains a flourishing seminary for girls.

EVERLY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

EVERSDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

EVERSDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

EVERSHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

EVERSHOT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Beaminster. Melbury Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, is in this parish.

EVERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Beds.

EVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

EVERTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

EVERTON, a post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 70 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

EVESBATCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EVESHAM, eevˈzam or eevˈzham, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of England, co. of Worcester, in the beautiful vale of the same name, and on the navigable Avon, 15 miles S.E. of Worcester. Area, which includes 3 parishes, 2150 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4695, mostly employed in garden work in the rich environs. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated mitred abbey, founded in 709; two branch banks, with small manufactories of stockings, and a large market on Monday for horticultural produce. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. An act has been obtained for a railway connecting Worcester and Oxford, and passing through Evesham. In 1265, Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I., here totally defeated the barons, under Simon de Montfort.

EVESHAM, eevˈzham, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 3097.

EVESHAM, a village in the above township, 8 miles S.W. of Mount Holly, has a church, and 2 or 3 stores.

EVIAN, ā've-ōn', (anc. *Aquianum?*) a village of Savoy, on Lake Leman 26 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 2054. Near it are the chalybeate baths of Amphion.

EVIE (ēvˈee) AND RENDELL, a parish in the mainland of Orkney, Scotland. Pop. 1437.

EVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

EVITT'S MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending across the Maryland line N.N.E. through Bedford, to the Raystown branch of the Juniata.

EVOLI, a town of Naples. See EBOLI.

EVORA, ēvˈo-rā, (anc. *Ebora* and *Liberalitas Julia*,) a city of Portugal, capital of the province of Alemtejo, on a height 85 miles E.S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has two ruined forts, a rich Gothic cathedral, several convents and hospitals, a house of charity, barracks, diocesan school, and a museum. An aqueduct still in use, and the remains of a temple of Diana, (now a slaughter-house,) are attributed to the Roman general, Quintus Sertorius. It has manufactures of hardware and leather.

EVORA-MONTE, ēvˈo-rā-monˈtā, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, beautifully situated on the side and

crest of a hill, 15 miles N.N.E. of Evora. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. Horo, in 1834, the Miguelites, after being defeated at Santarem, were forced to lay down their arms. Pop. 940.

EVRAN, ĕv'rŏn', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 6 miles S.S.E. of Dinan. Pop. 4500.

EVRE, ăv'r', a river of France, department of Cher, rises in the marsh of Bourdelins, and joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length, 41 miles.

EVREUX, ĕv'rŭh', (anc. *Mediolanum*, afterwards *Eburovices* and *Ebroïcæ*) a city of France, capital of the department of Eure, on the Iton, 63 miles W.N.W. of Paris. It is well built, and has many antique houses, a fine cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock tower, built during the English domination in 1417, a town-hall, episcopal palace, theatre, and a botanic garden. It has manufactures of cotton twist, woollen and cotton fabrics, and leather. In its environs is the fine château of Navarre, in which the Empress Josephine resided after her divorce. P. in 1852, 12,877.

EVRON, ĕv'rŏn', a town of France, department of Mayenne, 17 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 2256.

EVRY, ĕv'ree', a station on the Paris and Corbeil Railway, 13 miles S. of Paris.

EVST, a river of Russia. See YEVST.

EWANOWITZ, ā-wā-no'wits, or EYWANOWITZ, ī-wā-no'wits, a town of Austrian Moravia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on the Hanna. Pop. 2006.

EWBANK'S MILLS, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

EWELL, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Epsom. Pop. in 1851, 1918.

EWELL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EWELME, ū'wĕlm, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, 21 miles E.N.E. of Wallingford. It has an hospital, founded by the Duke of Suffolk in the reign of Henry VI.

EWE, LOCH, lok yoo, an inlet of the North Sea, in Scotland, on the W. coast of the co. of Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

EWENNY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles W. of Cowbridge. It has ruins of an ancient abbey.

EWERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

EWESDALE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the small river Ewes, 4 miles N. of Langholm. The scenery is amongst the most beautiful on the borders.

EWHURST, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

EWHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

EWHURST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EWIJK, a village of Holland. See EWYK.

EWING, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River. Pop. 1480.

EWING, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

EWING, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

EWING'S NECK, a post-office, Cumberland co., New Jersey.

EWINGTON, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

EWINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Effingham co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, where it is crossed by the National Road, 82 miles S.E. of Springfield. It is on the route of the projected railroad between Alton and Terre Haute. The river here affords water-power.

EWLOE, a township of North Wales, co. of Flint.

EWYAS, a valley of South Wales, co. of Brecknock, near the point where it joins with the cos. of Hereford and Monmouth. It is watered by the river Honddy, surrounded by lofty mountains, and contains the picturesque ruins of Llanthony Abbey.

EWYAS HAROLD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EWYK or EWIJK, ĕ'wik, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 670.

EXAERDE, ĕx-aa'dĕh, a commune of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Termonde. It has linen manufactories, breweries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4235

EXBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

EXBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EXCELSIOR, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minnesota Territory.

EXCHANGE, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

EXCHANGE, a post-office of M'Cracken co., Kentucky.

EXCIDEUIL, ĕx'see'dĕl', an ancient town of France, department of Dordogne, 20 miles N.E. of Périgueux, on the Loué. It has two antique towers, with other remains of former defences, and ruins of a monastery. Marshal Bugeaud was born here in 1784. Pop. about 2000.

EXE, ĕx, anc. *Isca*, a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. of Somerset, and flows, after a S. course of 45 miles, into the English Channel at Exmouth, from whence to Topsham (about 8 miles) it has a navigable estuary. Its chief affluents are the Yeo and Clist. Bampton, Tiverton, and Exeter, are on its banks.

EXEA DE LOS CABALLEROS. See EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

EXELBY, a township of England, co. York, North Riding.

EXEN, a town of France. See EGUISHEIM.

EXETER, (L. *Isca*, *Exonia*, *Uscella*?) a city, seaport, and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Devon, on the left bank of the Exe, 10 miles N.W. of its outlet in the English Channel, 159 miles W.S.W. of London, on a branch of the Great Western Railway; lat. 50° 44′ N., lon. 3° 32′ W.; pleasantly situated on the summit and slopes of an acclivity rising from the river, over which, at the W. entrance to the city, is a handsome stone bridge. Two principal streets cross each other at right angles, from which a number of smaller ones, extremely narrow, diverge. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and kept, on the whole, remarkably clean. The chief object of interest in the city is the Cathedral, a noble edifice, of high antiquity. It is cruciform, 408 feet in length, and consists of a nave, with two side-aisles, two short transepts, formed out of two heavy Norman towers, each 130 feet in height, a choir of the same width as the nave, and 128 feet in length, 10 chapels or oratories, and a chapter-house. The W. front is richly decorated, presenting one of the most beautiful façades of any building in the kingdom, perhaps in Europe. The other architectural antiquities are the remains of the castle of Rougemont, on a high eminence N. of the city; St. John's Hospital, now appropriated to a free grammar school, &c.; and the chapels of St. Wynard and St. Anne, and the chapel of the Lepers Hospital. The modern edifices worthy of notice are the theatre, assembly or ball-room, bridewell, jail, sessions house, cavalry and artillery barracks, guild-hall, baths, and the new markets. There are 24 churches and Episcopal chapels in the city and suburbs, besides 2 Independent churches, 2 Baptist, a Presbyterian, and several other places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, a Friends' meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. There are 56 daily schools in the city, several of which are endowed, and 13 seminaries devoted to primary instruction. This enumeration includes a free grammar school, founded by the citizens in the time of Charles I., in which the sons of freemen are instructed gratuitously. It has sixteen exhibitions to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The charitable institutions of various kinds are numerous. Of these about 10 are devoted to education, of which the principal are St. Mary Arches School, the Devon and Exeter Central School, and the Exeter British School. The charitable institutions comprise the Devon and Exeter Hospital for the sick and indigent, opened in 1747, and containing 200 beds, supported partly by subscription, and partly from income derived from funded property; a dispensary, a well-conducted lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, a penitentiary for destitute females, an eye-infirmary, a lying-in charity, a humane society for the recovery of the apparently drowned, a stranger's friend society, &c., besides a number of minor charities. The scientific and literary institutions are the Devon and Exeter Institution for the Promotion of Science, Literature, and the Arts, established in 1817, and containing about 10,000 volumes; the Athenæum, a literary institution, established in 1835; a mechanic's institute, established in 1825; a literary and philosophical society, founded in 1836, &c. Woollen goods were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the trade is now all but extinct, being limited to small quantities of serges. The cotton and shawl manufacture, at one time considerable, has entirely ceased. The weekly meetings of the woollen manufacturers of Devon, however, are still held here. There are several large breweries and iron-foundries in the town, and some tan-yards and paper-mills in the vicinity. The principal exports are serges and other woollen goods, paper, and manganese; imports, general merchandise, timber, coals, (chiefly from Newcastle,) and limestone. By means of a canal, 5 miles in length and 15 feet in depth, vessels of 400 tons can now reach the city. A large floating basin has also been recently formed; extreme length, 917 feet, width, 110½ feet, at the entrance, 90 feet, depth, 18 feet. On December 31, 1850, the vessels registered at the port were 182, tonnage, 18,358; entered coastwise, in the same year, 910 vessels, tonnage, 76,938; cleared, 613 vessels, tonnage, 88,682. Colonial and foreign vessels, inwards, 184, tonnage, 7654; outwards, 97.

Exeter is a place of remote antiquity, having been a British settlement long prior to the invasion of the Romans, by whom it was called *Isca Damnoniorum*, being spoken of by this name both by Antoninus and Ptolemy. A number of coins, small bronze statues, some tesselated pavements, and other Roman antiquities, have been found in the immediate vicinity of the city, showing that it was an important Roman station. In the reign of Alfred it was called *Exan-cestre*, (the Castle of the Ex,) of which the present name is a corruption. Before the Norman conquest this place was the residence of the West Saxon kings. The number of its religious establishments was at one time so great that the Saxons called it Monkstown. It is said to have been one of the first cities that returned members to the House of Commons. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library, were natives of the city. The Cecil family derive the titles of earl and marquis from Exeter. It forms a county of itself. Pop. in 1851, 32,810.—Inhab. EXONIAN.

EXETER, or SQUAMSCOT RIVER, a small stream of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, falls into the Piscataqua River, about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

EXETER, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, 60 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1853.

EXETER, a post-village and township, seat of justice of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 50 miles N. of Boston, and 37 miles S.E. of Concord. It has a delightful situation on a river of its own name, and contains, besides the county buildings, 30 or 40 stores, 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a richly endowed educational institution, called Phillips' Academy, founded in 1781. The falls at this place, to which the river is navigable, afford good water power, which is improved for a cotton factory, an establishment for making gas pipes, a paper mill, a morocco factory, &c. The most important business, however, is the manufacture of carriages, for which there are here 8 or 10 establishments. Pop. of township, 3229; of the village, in 1853, about 3000.

EXETER, a post-village and township of Washington co., Rhode Island, 26 miles S.S.W. of Providence. The village contains a bank, and several cotton and satinet factories. Pop. of the township, 1634.

EXETER, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, on Canandaigua Lake, about 72 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1526.

EXETER, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2074.

EXETER, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Northern Branch of the Susquehanna River. The battle celebrated in Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" was fought here in 1778. Pop. 833.

EXETER, a township, Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 187.

EXETER, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

EXETER, a post-township in the northern part of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 458.

EXETER, a post-village of Scott co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. of Springfield.

EXETER, a post-village of Greene co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles S. by W. of Madison.

EXETER MILLS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

EX'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Exe River, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Dulverton. It has several ancient tumuli, and much picturesque scenery.

EX'HALL, two parishes of England, co. of Warwick.

EXHEIM, a town of France. See EGUISHEIM.

EXILLES, ĕx'eel', or **ESIGLIE**, ā-seel'yā, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 37 miles W. of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. 1785.

EXIN, ĕx'een', (Pol. *Ksynia*, ksin'yā,) a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg, with 2000 inhabitants, and a famous convent.

EX'MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

EX'MOOR, an extra parochial district of England, in the W. of the co. of Somerset, and N.E. of Devon. Area, 19,270 acres. It consists of hills, from 1100 feet to 1600 feet in elevation, formerly forest, and the resort of the ancient Druids, but now mostly heath or marsh. A few red deer still breed in this tract. The river Exe rises here.

EX'MOUTH, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Devon, parish of Littleham, on the Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel, 9 miles S.S.E. of Exeter. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5123. It has a ball-room, baths, and libraries; the extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery, with the mildness of the climate rendering it a very favorite residence. The Beacon Hill commands one of the finest views in England. Exmouth gives the title of viscount to the Pellew family.

EXMOUTH, GULF, on the W. coast of Australia, lat. 22° S., formed by a peninsula about 80 miles long, and terminating with the North-west Cape. It is 30 miles in width at the entrance, and about 65 miles in length.

EX'NING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EXPER'IMENT MILLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

EXPLO'RING ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, a group of the Friendly Islands; lat. 17° 10′ S., lon. 178° 38′ W. They are well situated for the resort of vessels; anchorage safe and easily reached. Fruit and vegetables are abundant.

EX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Oakham. The Hall, an ancient seat of the Noel family, stands in a noble park.

EXTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

EXTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

EXUMA, ĕx-coo'mā, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the Bahama Islands; the larger in lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 75° 50′ W., 30 miles in length, by 3 miles in breadth, and having one of the best harbors in these islands.

EYAFIALLA-YOKUL, ī'ā-fe-al'lā-yo'kōōl, a volcano of Iceland, 15 miles S.E. of Mount Hecla.

EYALET, a Turkish term, signifying *province*. See TURKEY.

EYAM, ee'am or ī'ăm, a parish of England, co. of Derby, in a romantic wooded and rocky dell, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Tideswell. Eyam was once known as "the village of the plague," with which disease it was visited in 1665.

EYBAR, ā-e-BAR', a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 23 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1771. It has extensive manufactures of arms.

EYDON, ee'don, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

EYE, ī, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 11 miles from the Hawley-road Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and 20 miles N. of Ipswich. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 7531. The town mostly consists of whitewashed and thatched cottages; it has a fine Gothic church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to Cambridge, a handsome guildhall, jail, house of industry, alms house, and a branch bank of England. Eye formerly sent 2 members, and now sends 1 to the House of Commons. The parliamentary borough now extends over 11 parishes.

EYE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EYE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

EYE, a liberty of England, co. of Oxford.

EYE, I, an island in the Malay Archipelago, the outermost island, at the N. entrance of Gilolo Passage; lat. 0° 23′ N., lon. 129° 53′ E. It is small, low, and covered with wild trees.

EYE or **EYEO**, a town of Western Africa. See KATUNGA.

EYEFORD, ī'fŭrd, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

EYEMOUTH, ī'mŭth, a seaport, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lammermoor range, and here enters the North Sea, 8 miles N.N.W. of Berwick. Pop. of parish, 1401. It exports grain, and has a fishery. Here is a fine bay, with an excellent harbor.

EYGUIÈRES, ā'ghe-air', (anc. *Aquaria?*) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 miles E. of Arles. Pop. 2099. It has manufactures of woollens and silk twist.

EYKE, īke, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

EYLAU, two towns of Prussia. See EILAU.

EYMOUTIERS, ā'moo'te-air', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles E.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1842.

EYNE, īneh, a commune of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2463.

EYNESBURY, ainz'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

EYNESFORD, ains'fŭrd, a parish of England co. of Kent, 5½ miles S.E. of Foots-cray. Pop. 1313. It has an ancient church, and ruins of a Norman castle.

EYRAGUES, ā'rāg', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. 1844.

EYRE'COURT or **AIR'COURT**, a small market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 5 miles N.W. of Banagher. Pop. 1419. In the vicinity is the residence of the Eyre family.

EYRE (air) CREEK, the channel of a stream in Central Australia, between lat. 25° and 26° S., and lon. 138° and 139° E., traversing a flat, flanked by high, red sand hills, and containing abundance of water and grass. Captain Sturt traced this creek for 60 miles, when penetrating into the interior of Australia in 1845.

EYSDEN, īs'den, a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 6 miles S. of Maestricht. Pop. 930.

EYTHORNE, ī'thorn, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

EYTON, ī'ton, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

EYTON-on-THE-WILD'MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Salop, 21 miles N. of Wellington. Pop. 365. The celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born here in 1581.

EYWANOWITZ, a town of Moravia. See EWANOWITZ.

EY'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

EZCARAY, ĕs-kā-rī' or ĕth-kā-rī', a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles W.S.W. of Logroño, on the Oja. Pop. 3211.

F

FAABERG, fo'berg, a village and parish of Norway, stift, and 85 miles N. of Christiania, on the Lougan. Pop. 4780.

FAABORG, fo'borg, a seaport-town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, on its S. coast, 15 miles W. of Svendborg. Pop. 2200. It has steam communication with Kiel, and exports corn.

FABARA, fā-bā'rā, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Matoranna. In the neighborhood are the ruins of a castle, once belonging to the Templars. Pop. 1370.

FABBRIANO, fāb-bre-ā'no, a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. 6619. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper and parchment.

FABBRICA, fāb'bre-kā, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2149.

FA'BER'S MILLS, a post-village of Nelson co., Virginia, about 100 miles W. of Richmond.

FABIANHAZA, fā'be'ăn'hā'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szatlmar, on the Szamos. Pop. 1130.

FABIUS, fab'e-ŭs or fā'be-ŭs, a river of Missouri, which

enters the Mississippi in Marion co., nearly opposite Quincy, in Illinois, about 1 mile below the junction of its main branches, the North Fabius and South Fabius. The former rises near the N. frontier of the state, and flows S.E. through the middle of Scotland and Lewis counties. Its length is perhaps 150 miles. The South Fabius rises in Schuyler county, and pursues a south-easterly course of nearly the same length. The Middle Fabius rises near the N. border of Missouri, and enters the North Fabius on its right bank, near the middle of Lewis county. Taylor's Fork flows S.E. through Lewis county, and enters South Fabius about 9 miles N. of Palmyra.

FABIUS, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, 20 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 2410.

FABIUS, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

FABIUS, a township of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 437.

FABIUS, a township of Knox co., Missouri. Pop. 782.

FABIUS, a township of Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1435.

FABRIQUE LA NUEVA, fä-bree'kä lä noo-ā'vä, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, near the Guadiaro. Pop. 2475

FABRIZIA, fä-brid'ze-ä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 16 miles S.E. of Monteleone. It suffered greatly by the earthquakes of 1783. Pop. 2941.

FACCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FACHES, fäsh, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles from Lille. Pop. 1257.

FACHINGEN, fäk'ing-en, a village of Western Germany, duchy, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Nassau, on the Lahn, with a celebrated spring, whence 800,000 flasks of mineral water are annually exported.

FACILITY, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

FACONE, fä-ko'nä, a lake of Japan, in the island of Niphon, 57 miles W.S.W. of Yeddo. It is 9½ miles long, by 4½ broad, and gives rise to a small river of same name, which falls into the Gulf of Yeddo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

FACTOR'S FORK, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

FACTORY CREEK, or ABRAM'S CREEK, New York, formed by the union of Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, falls into the Hudson River, 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

FACTORY HILL, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

FACTORY ISLAND, one of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 28' N., lon. 13° 44' W.

FACTORY POINT, a post-village in Manchester township, Bennington co., Vermont, on a branch of Battenkill River, near the Western Vermont Railroad, about 80 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. The inhabitants are principally engaged in quarrying and preparing marble. The village contains a woollen factory and a tannery, both of considerable extent.

FACTORY VILLAGE, Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 3 miles N.W. of Northampton, contains extensive woollen factories owned by Boston capitalists.

FACTORYVILLE, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N. side of Staten Island, about 155 miles S. of Albany. It has a large dyeing and printing establishment. The name of the post-office is North Shore.

FACTORYVILLE, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the Cayuta Creek, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, about 261 miles from New York City. It has several mills or factories.

FACTORYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 35 miles S. of Great Bend. It has several mills.

FACTORYVILLE, a village of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on Nottawa Creek, a few miles N.E. of Centreville. Pop. about 200.

FADD, fŏdd, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, and about 2 miles from Foina, on the Danube. Pop. 3331.

FADIEVSKOI, fä-de-ĕ'skoi, an island of the Arctic Ocean, in Asiatic Russia, lat. 76° N., and lon. from 141° to 145° E., between the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 100 miles; breadth, 35 miles.

FAD, LOCH, lok fäd, a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 mile S.E. of Rothesay. Length 5 miles.

FÆGLEE or FAGLOE, (Fäglöe,) fäg'lö'eh, one of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic, in the S. part of the group. Lat. 60° N., lon. 21° 20' E.

FÆMUND or FAMUND, (Fämund,) fäm'moond', a lake of Norway, near the Swedish frontier, 85 miles S.E. of Trondhjem. Length, from N. to S., 37 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

FÆNGOE or FANGOE, (Fängöe,) fĕng'gö'eh, an island in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat. 58° 19' N., lon. 18° 57' E.

FAENZA, fä-en'zä, (anc. *Faventia,*) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 19 miles S.W. of Ravenna, at the junction of the canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. Pop. 19,752. It is inclosed by walls, and defended by a citadel. It has a cathedral, and a fine marble fountain, schools of painting, a college, hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums. It has manufactures of a peculiar earthenware, called, from the name of the town, *faïence*, silk twist, fabrics, and paper, and a brisk trade by the canal to the Po. It was sacked by Sir J. Hawkwood in 1376. It was the birthplace of the mathematician Torricelli.

FÆRDER or FARDER, (Färder,) fär'der, a small island off the S. coast of Norway, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 3' N., lon. 10° 37' E.

FÆSULÆ. See FIESOLE.

FAGAGNA, fä-gän'yä, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 8 miles W.N.W. of Udine. It stands partly on a height and partly on low ground, contains a parish and 6 auxiliary churches, and the remains of an old castle, and has several mills.

FAGLOE, (Fäglöe,) one of the Aland Islands. See FÆGLOE.

FAGNANO, fän-yä'no, or FAGNANO-OLONA, fän-yä'no-o-lo'nä, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 19 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 1670.

FAGNANO, a village of Italy, 13 miles S. of Verona. Here, in 1799, an engagement took place between the French and the Austrians.

FAGNANO, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra II., 14 miles S.E. of Aquila.

FAGNANO, a village of Italy, province of Calabria Citra, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1300.

FAGNANO, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles S.W. of Faenza.

FAHAN, (fä'han,) LOWER, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lake Swilly.

FAHAN, UPPER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

FAHLEEYAN or FAHLIYAN, fäh'lee'yän', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 45 miles N. of Kazeroon, with from 60 to 70 houses, but formerly of more importance.

FAHLUN, a town or province of Sweden. See FALUN.

FAHRAFELD, fä'rä-fält', a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 20 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 700.

FAIDO, fi'do, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Val Levantine, canton of Ticino, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bellinzona, on the Ticino. Pop. 615.

FAI-FO, fi-fo, a town of the empire of Anam, in Farther India, and formerly the centre of its China trade, in the province of Quang-nan, on a river near its mouth, in the China Sea, and 15 miles S. of Turon, with which town it communicates by a canal. It has a large Boodhic temple, with 2 other Chinese temples; its population being mainly Chinese. The principal exports are sugar and cinnamon.

FAILSWORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FAIOOM or FAIOUM. See FAYOOM.

FAIRBANK, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. Pop. 953.

FAIRBAULT, a post-office of Rice co., Minnesota.

FAIRBLUFF, a post-office, Columbus co., North Carolina.

FAIRBURN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FAIRBURN, a post-village on the line between Campbell and Fayette counties, Georgia, on the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad, 102 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

FAIRDALE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S.W. of Montrose.

FAIRDEALING, a post-office of Marshall co., Kentucky.

FAIRFAX, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland and the District of Columbia, has an area of 430 square miles. The Potomac River forms its boundary on the N.E. and S.E., and the Occoquan washes its S.W. border. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts is sandy, and is not uniformly fertile. Much of the land has been worn out, and is no longer cultivated. The county is intersected by two railroads leading to Alexandria. Mount Vernon, the residence of George Washington, is on the bank of the Potomac in Fairfax county, 15 miles below Washington. Formed in 1742, and named in honor of Lord Fairfax, the proprietor of a considerable district in the N.E. part of Virginia. Capital, Fairfax Court House. Pop. 10,682, of whom 7432 were free, and 3250 slaves.

FAIRFAX, a post village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Lamoille River, about 38 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of iron castings, starch, leather, &c. Pop. 2111.

FAIRFAX, or CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, a thriving post-village, capital of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It is surrounded by a finely diversified and fertile region, which is in a high state of cultivation. The business of the place has recently received a new impetus by the construction of the railroad. Fairfax contains 3 or 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Founded in 1759. Pop. in 1853, estimated, at 1600.

FAIRFAX, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

FAIRFAX, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

FAIRFAX, a post-office of Monroe co., Indiana.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, a small town, capital of Fairfax co., Virginia, 120 miles N. of Richmond, and 21 miles W. of Washington, contains the county buildings, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

FAIRFAX STATION, a post-office, Fairfax co., Virginia.

FAIRFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

FAIRFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

FAIRFIELD, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, parish and 3½ miles E.S.E. of Manchester, on the railway thence to Stayley-bridge. The Moravians have an establishment here.

FAIRFIELD, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Long Island Sound, and on the N.E. by the Housatonic River, by which it is chiefly watered, although it has numerous small rivers falling into the sound. This stream furnishes abundant water-power. It has several good harbors, which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface in the northern and western portions is hilly; in the southern and eastern more level. The soil is fertile. The Housatonic is navigable for steamboats along the eastern border. The railroad extending from New York to New Haven, and that connecting Bridgeport and Albany, traverse this county. Seats of justice, Fairfield and Danbury. Pop. 59,775.

FAIRFIELD, a district in the N. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 680 square miles. The Wateree River forms its boundary on the E. and N.E., the Broad River on the S.W.; and it is drained by Little River and Wateree Creek. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. The district is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. Capital, Winnsborough. Pop. 21,404, of whom 7158 were free, and 14,246 slaves.

FAIRFIELD, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has an area of 490 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Hockhocking River, and by Little Walnut and Rush Creeks. The southern part is hilly, and the remainder undulating or level; the soil is generally excellent, and well cultivated. The county contains quarries of limestone and freestone, which furnish good materials for building. It is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by the Hocking Canal; also by the Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, not yet completed. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 30,284.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the western side of the Kennebec, 25 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Pop. 2452.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, 45 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It has some manufactories of boots and shoes, starch, leather, &c. Pop. 2591.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village and township, port of entry, and semi-capital of Fairfield co., Connecticut, is situated on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of New Haven. The village stands in a fertile plain, about half a mile from the water, and is principally built on one wide and beautiful street. The dwellings on this street are mostly new and very handsome. A fine Congregational Church has recently been erected near its centre, and on the southern side of the village is the Marine Pavilion, a mammoth hotel built for the accommodation of persons visiting Fairfield during the summer months, for its fine sea air and beautiful scenery. About 1½ miles E. by S., is the village of Black Rock, containing a church and a post-office. Its harbor is the finest in the state, with the exception of New London. Ships of the first class are built here. The western portion of the township comprises the borough of Southport, one of the most attractive of New England villages, and on the N. is Greenfield Hill, the scene of President Dwight's poem, "Greenfield Hill." The shipping of Fairfield district, on the 30th of June, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 757 tons registered, and 24,508 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 23,856 tons were employed in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 33—tons, 4018. The clearances for foreign ports were 31—tons, 3548, of which 2573 were in foreign bottoms. Fairfield was settled in 1659. In 1779, it was burnt by order of Governor Tryon. Pop. 3614.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 16 miles E. of Utica. The village contains several churches, and perhaps 500 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 1646.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Pop. 2133.

FAIRFIELD, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 11 miles N.W. of Newark.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1224.

FAIRFIELD, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on Shaver's Creek, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1318.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2576.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 144 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Hyde co., North Carolina.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village in Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles W. by S. of Tuscaloosa.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Freestone co., Texas.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village in Bedford co., Tennessee, about 55 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Nelson co., Kentucky, 10 miles N.E. of Bardstown. It contains 1 church. Pop. 250.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 2771.

FAIRFIELD, a village and township of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 160 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. of village, about 400; of the township, 2385.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 432.

FAIRFIELD, a thriving post-village in Bath township, Greene co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Springfield Railroad, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It contains 4 churches, 1 academy, and over 400 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 3174.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 1594.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 623.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 871.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township in the southern part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1327.

FAIRFIELD, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 576.

FAIRFIELD, a flourishing post-village and township of Franklin co., Indiana, on the East Fork of Whitewater River, 48 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 910.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1313.

FAIRFIELD, a small village of Bureau co., Illinois.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Illinois, 150 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It contains a handsome court-house, and several stores. The plank-road, which connects Grayville with Albion, is to be extended to Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, a village in Benton co., Missouri, on Pomme de Terre River, about 100 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

FAIRFIELD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Iowa, on Big Cedar Creek, about 50 miles W. by N. of Burlington. A plank-road has been commenced between this point and Burlington; and a railroad has been projected which will connect it with Keokuk. Fairfield is one of the most important towns in the interior of the state, and is the centre of an active trade. It has 2 newspaper offices, a United States land-office, a female seminary, and a college established by the state. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

FAIRFIELD, a township, Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1140.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village on the line between Rock and Walworth counties, Wisconsin. The post-office is in Walworth county.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

FAIRFIELD CENTRE, a post-office, De Kalb co., Indiana.

FAIRFIELD CORNERS, a post-village in Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, 22 miles N.N.E. of Augusta.

FAIRFIELD-HEAD, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

FAIRFORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Coine, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, 24 miles S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 1672. It is neatly built, and has a beautiful church of the reign of Henry VII.

FAIR FOREST, a post-office of Union co., South Carolina.

FAIR FOREST, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

FAIR GARDEN, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

FAIR GROVE, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina, 96 miles W. of Raleigh.

FAIR HAVEN, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, about 55 miles S.W. of Montpelier. The village is pleasantly situated on Castleton River, which here affords an extensive water-power, and near the railroad, about 2 miles E. of the New York State Line. In the township are several apparently inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble and slate, both of which are extensively wrought and exported. There are also rolling-mills and machinery for the manufacture of nails, manufactures of paper, leather, &c. Pop. of township, 902.

FAIRHAVEN, a flourishing post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, about 55 miles S. by E. of Boston. A branch railroad, communicating with Boston through the New Bedford and Taunton, and the Fall River Railroads, was opened about the 1st of June, 1854. The village is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Acushnet River, opposite New Bedford, with which it is connected by a bridge and ferry. It contains 6 churches, a bank, a savings' institution, 2 cotton factories, 3 oil factories, and an excellent system of public schools, comprising a high-school, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. A first-class hotel is about being erected. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to shipbuilding and the whale fishery. About 50 vessels are employed in the latter business. During the year 1853, 13 ships and barques arrived at Fairhaven, bringing 8082 barrels of sperm oil, 14,172 barrels of whale oil, and 138,700 pounds of whalebone. Pop in 1850, 4304; in 1854, over 5000.

FAIR HAVEN, a flourishing post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, is situated on the New Haven and New London Railroad, and on both sides of the Quinepiac River, which forms the dividing line between New Haven and East Haven, 2 miles E. from the public square of the former. The passage of the river for ordinary travel is by a wooden bridge, about 300 yards in length, and for the railroad cars by a massive frame structure, supported by piers and braces, at an elevation of about 40 feet above the surface of the water. Most of that part of the village on the right bank of the Quinepiac is built on a beautiful plain, which extends to West River, beyond New Haven. The streets are regularly laid out, intersecting each other

at right angles, and the dwellings are usually surrounded with highly ornamented grounds. The left bank rises gradually to an elevation of 100 or 150 feet, affording delightful sites for residences. The view of the river and bay, with the shipping, New Haven, and the bold outline of hills towards the N., commanded from this eminence, is one of surpassing beauty. About 40 vessels are owned in Fair Haven, which are employed in the oyster business. It is stated that 800,000 kegs of oysters are annually exported to different parts of the United States. They are taken in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and brought here during the winter season to be opened. The village contains 6 churches, several of them new and beautiful edifices, an academy, 2 hotels, and several first-class stores. Pop. in 1853, estimated by a correspondent at 3000.

FAIR HAVEN, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on Lake Ontario. It is the northern terminus of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and Ithaca Railroad.

FAIR HAVEN, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Four Mile Creek, 42 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati.

FAIR HAVEN, a post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mount Carroll.

FAIRHA/VEN, a bay on the N.W. coast of Spitzbergen, lat. 79° 50′ N., lon. 10° 6′ E.

FAIR HEAD or BENMORE/ HEAD, a lofty promontory on the northern coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, 5 miles E.N.E. of Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 330 feet in elevation.

FAIR HILL, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 7 or 8 miles N. of Elkton.

FAIR HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

FAIR ISLE, (Fe,) Scotland, between Orkney and Shetland, 23 miles S.W. of Sumburgh Head. Its length is 4 miles; its breadth, 2½ miles. Pop. 232. It is accessible for vessels at only one point, on the S.E. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked off here in 1588.

FAIR LAND, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

FAIR LAND, a post-office of Livingston co., Missouri.

FAIR/LEE, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 30 mile S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 575.

FAIR/LEY, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the coast 3 miles S. of Largs. It has an old castle.

FAIR/LIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FAIR/LOP, in Hainault Forest, England, 12 miles N.E. of London, celebrated for an annual fair, and an oak of great age and size, now nearly destroyed.

FAIR/MONT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Marion co., Virginia, on the western bank of the Monongahela River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 310 miles N.W. of Richmond. The river is navigable for steamboats from this point downward. A magnificent wire suspension-bridge across the river connects the village with Palatine. A newspaper is published here. The village contains a bank. Pop. in 1858, about 1200.

FAIRMONT, a post-office of Clark co., Missouri.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

FAIRMOUNT, Pennsylvania. See PHILADELPHIA.

FAIRMOUNT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 958.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia, 140 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

FAIR/PLAINS, a post-office of Montcalm co., Michigan.

FAIRPLAY′, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village of Morgan co., Georgia, 116 miles W. of Augusta.

FAIRPLAY, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

FAIRPLAY, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village of Hot Spring co., Arkansas, a few miles N.E. of Rockport.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village and township of Green co., Indiana, on the Western Fork, of White River, 75 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 447.

FAIRPLAY, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, 12 miles N.N.W. of Galena. It has 2 churches, and about 100 dwellings.

FAIRPOINT′, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

FAIR/PORT, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

FAIRPORT, (usually called HORSE/HEADS,) a village of Elmira township, Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung Canal, 6 miles above Elmira, has 2 or 3 churches, and numerous warehouses. Pop. about 1000. See HORSE-HEADS.

FAIRPORT, a post-village of Lake co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand River, about 165 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a commodious harbor and a lighthouse.

FAIRPORT, a port-village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 40 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

FAIR/STED, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FAIR/TON, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 4 miles S. of Bridgeton. It has 1 or 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings.

FAIRVIEW′, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 45 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

FAIRVIEW, New Jersey. See QUAKERTOWN.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Allegheny River, 10 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. The name of the post-office is Houston.

FAIRVIEW, a village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

FAIRVIEW, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1078.

FAIRVIEW, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.E. of Butler.

FAIRVIEW, a village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite Harrisburg.

FAIRVIEW, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, with a village on the Erie and Cleveland Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Erie. Pop. 1760.

FAIRVIEW, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2138.

FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

FAIRVIEW, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Virginia, is situated 2 miles from the Ohio River, and 36 miles N. of Wheeling.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village in Buncombe co., North Carolina, 240 miles N. of Raleigh.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina, 80 miles N.W. of Columbia.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Franklin co., Georgia, about 100 miles N. of Milledgeville.

FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Todd co., Kentucky, 190 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the National Road, 44 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. It contains several churches, and 400 or 500 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, a village of Fayette co., Indiana, 60 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

FAIRVIEW, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, about 75 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, 75 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 1047.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Pettis co., Missouri, 76 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, on or near the Wapsipinicon River, 33 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

FAIRVIEW VILLAGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

FAIR/VILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, 30 miles E. of Rochester.

FAIRVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

FAIRWA/TER, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

FAIRWEATH/ER, a post-office of Adams co., Illinois.

FAIRWEATHER, a mountain of Russian America, 35 miles N.E. of Cape Fairweather, forms an important point of the Russian and British frontier, and is stated to have an elevation of 14,900 feet.

FAIRWEATHER, CAPE. See CAPE FAIRWEATHER.

FAIRWEATHER'S ISLAND, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, Connecticut. On it is a light, 45 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 8′ 24″ N. lon. 73° 13′ 30″ W.

FAISANS, ILE DES, eel dā fā′zōnz′, (*i. e.* "isle of pheasants,") a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain, September 7, 1659.

FAISON'S DEPOT, fā′zonz des′po, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 63 miles N. of the latter.

FAJARDO, a town of Porto Rico. See FAZARDO.

FAJEMMIA, fā-jem′me′ā, a fortified town of Africa, in Senegambia, state of Konkodoo, (Konkodu,) and the residence of its chief, 90 miles S.E. of Bambook. Lat. 12° 50′ N., lon. 13° 35′ W.

FA′KENHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FA′KENHAM-LANG′ASTER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 miles N.W of Norwich. Pop. 2164. It has a magnificent church.

FAL, fāl, a river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows S.S.W. into the estuary which forms Falmouth Harbor.

FAL′A AND SOU′TRA, soo′tra, a parish of Scotland, co.

of Edinburgh and Haddington, 14 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. There was an ancient hospital here for the relief of pilgrims.

FALABA, fä-lä'bä, a fortified town of Western Africa, in Senegambia, capital of the state Soolimana, 215 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone. Pop. 6000. (?)

FALAISE, fä'lăz', (anc. *Falaria?*) a town of France, department of Calvados, on an elevated but broken flat, bordering on a rocky precipice, or *falaise*, whence its name. 23 miles S.S.E. of Caen. It consists of three distinct parts—the town proper, almost completely surrounded by old walls; the suburbs of St. Laurent and Val d'Ante, extending into the narrow ravine below the precipice on which the town stands; and the suburb of Guibray, sometimes called the high town, and situated on a height about 1 mile E. The situation is very picturesque, but the streets are irregular, the houses generally indifferent, and the appearance of the town, as a whole, dull and lifeless. The churches of St. Laurent, St. Gervais, and St. Guibray, the town-house, general hospital, Hotel-Dieu, and public library, are deserving of notice, but the great object of attraction is the castle, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Normandy, and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It occupies a commanding position on a promontory connected with the plateau on which the town is built on one side only, and isolated on the others by steep ravines, and before the invention of gunpowder was a place of great strength. It is now only a grand and picturesque ruin. It covers nearly 4 acres, and is surrounded by ramparts, varying in height according to the nature of the ground, from 16 feet to 30 feet. Immediately within the court another tower, of loftier elevation and more architectural merit, bears the name of Talbot's Tower, and is said to have been built by the English, after the capture of Falaise by Henry V. A colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Conqueror, by Louis Rochet, was inaugurated here October 20, 1851. Falaise is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce. Its trade consists of wool, horses, cattle, and of the manufactures of the town, comprising cotton hosiery, lace, cotton goods, leather, and paper. According to the Normandy Chronicle, Faluise had risen to be a place of some importance at the commencement of the eleventh century. Pop. in 1852, 8961.

FALALU, fä-lä-loo', one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Hogolen.

FALCES, fäl'thäs, a town of Spain, province, and 29 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2310. It has mineral springs, and ruins of a Roman castle.

FALCET, a town of Spain. See FALSET.

FAL'CON, a post-office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

FALCONARA, fäl-ko-nä'rä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 10 miles W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1666.

FAL'CONER, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

FALCONERA, fäl-ko-nä'rä, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 26 miles N.W. of Milo. Lat. 36° 50' 40" N.

FALEMÉ, fä'lĕ'mä, FALEMEH, fä'lĕ'mĕh, or BA (bä) FALEMÉ, a river of Senegambia, in Western Africa, an affluent of the Senegal which it joins 15 miles N.W. of Galam, in lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 11° 48' W., after a N. course of 200 miles.

FAL'FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester. Pop. 1537.

FALKENAU, fäl'kĕh-nŏw', a town of Bohemia, 5 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 1900.

FALKENBERG, fäl'kĕn-bĕrg', a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1632.

FALKENBERG, fäl'kĕn-bĕng', a seaport town of Sweden, lan, and 20 miles N.W. of Halmstad, with a small harbor, 1660 inhabitants, and an active salmon fishery.

FALKENBURG, fäl'kĕn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussian Pomerania, 47 miles S. of Köslin. Pop. 3050.

FAL'KENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FALKENSTEIN, fäl'kĕn-stine', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles E. of Plauen. Pop. 3346.

FAL'KINGHAM, a parish of England. See FOLKINGHAM.

FAL'KINSTEIN, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

FALKIRK, fäl-kirk', (commonly pronounced in Scotland, faw-kirk',) a parliamentary and municipal burgh, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carse of Falkirk, 24 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and Scottish Central Railway. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 8752. It has a town-house, parish church, numerous schools, a public library, several branch banks, a foundry, and other small manufactures. The Great Carron Iron-works are within 2 miles of the town, which is famous for its three annual trysts, which are the largest cattle fairs in Scotland, 300,000 head of cattle and sheep, on an average, appearing annually, and sales made to the amount of half a million sterling. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie in sending one member to the House of Commons. Traces of the Roman wall of Antoninus are found in this parish. Here was fought, A.D. 1298, a battle between the troops of Sir William Wallace and of Edward I., when the latter was victorious; also, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army.

FALKJOPING, a town of Sweden. See FALKÖPING.

FALKLAND, fawk'land, a royal and municipal borough and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the foot of East Lomond Hill, 23 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 3102. The only object of interest is the palace, a favorite hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. The chief part of the present edifice, which is inhabited by the heritable keeper, was built by James V., who died here. Falkland gives the title of viscount to the English family of Carey.

FALK'LAND, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

FALK'LAND ISLANDS, (Fr. *Malouines*, mä'loo-een'; Sp. *Malvinas*, mäl-vee'näs,) an island group in the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, consisting altogether of about 200 islands, large and small, 250 miles N.E. Terra del Fuego, between lat. 51° and 53° S., and lon. 57° and 62° W. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size; they are called, respectively, East and West Falkland, separated from each other by a sound (see FALKLAND SOUND) varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 miles. East Falkland is about 85 miles in length, and about 53 miles in breadth; area, 3000 square miles. West Falkland is 80 miles long by about 40 broad; area, 2000 square miles. The other islands vary from 16 miles long by 8 broad, to mere islets of half a mile diameter. The whole group is indented in a remarkable manner by bays, harbors, and sounds; two of the latter, Choiseul and Grantham, penetrating so deeply into either side of East Falkland as nearly to divide it into two parts, the intervening isthmus being little more than 2 miles broad.

The general appearance of the islands is by no means attractive. Ridges of rocky hills, about 1000 feet in height, traverse extensive tracts of sombre-looking moorland, unenlivened by a tree, and limited, seaward, by a low, rocky coast, on which the surf beats with great violence. On the N. part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is so low that it cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel 5 miles distant. The more elevated parts of East Falkland are quartz rock; clay-slate prevails in the intermediate districts. Sandstone, on which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds within the slate formation, and upon the slate is a stratum of clay fit for making bricks. A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented in streams of stones, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are 20 or 30 feet wide, spreading out in some places to even a quarter of a mile in width. The stones are of various sizes, from 1 to 4 or 5 feet cube. Scarcely any view can be more dismal than that from the heights; moorland and black bog extend as far as eye can discern, intersected by innumerable streams and pools of yellowish brown water. The soil of the islands, so far as has been explored, is generally peat, although much of what seems to be a barren moor is solid sandy clay, covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould, on which grow shrubby bushes and a coarse grass, affording ample nourishment to cattle. The largest river is the San Carlos in East Falkland, about 30 miles long, and navigable for boats for 8 miles. The only other stream of any note is the Arwyo Malo or Matson, which falls into Port San Salvador, on the N.E. coast.

The climate is equable and remarkably salubrious, there being no extremes of either heat or cold. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. Rain and high winds are frequent, but lightning and thunder are rare. A peculiar feature of the Falklands is the entire destitution of trees, but there are a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which, in November and December, nearly cover the ground. The tussac grass is the most useful and singular plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. Ferns and mosses are few, but lichens are in great variety and abundance. So far as yet tried, all the useful kinds of vegetables and green crops generally have thriven, but fruit has not been found to succeed, and it is doubtful whether corn would ripen.

The rearing of cattle and the cultivation of vegetables appear to form the natural resources of this country. It is stated that the very few animals landed originally by the Buenos Ayreans and others have gone on increasing in numbers, entirely in a state of nature, until they are now reckoned at from 35,000 to 100,000, or more. The wild horses of the islands, of which there are several thousands, are highly thought of; and although many of the districts are too moist and swampy for sheep, still there is a sufficient quantity of land on which flocks could be kept advantageously. Pigs and rabbits are also plentiful. The numerous creeks abound with a description of fish resembling a gray mullet, weighing up to 15 pounds, and which are caught in large quantities by the simplest means. Sea elephant and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in diminished numbers. There are no reptiles of any kind in the Falkland Islands, and of the quadrupeds a peculiar species of fox is the only

animal indigenous to them. The principal of the feathered tribe are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, &c., and a very few land birds.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis, on the 14th of August, 1592. They were afterwards visited (1690) by Strong, who gave them the name which they now bear. In 1710, a French vessel from St. Malo touched at them, and named them Isles Malouines. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, Spaniards, and English alternately, but the latter have ultimately retained possession of them. A British settlement has been recently formed in East Falkland, called Stanley, situated at the head of Port William, an inlet on the N.E. coast. Lat. 51° 40′ 30″ S.; lon. 57° 49′ W.

FALKLAND SOUND, a narrow strait separating East and West Falkland Islands from each other. It extends 45 miles in a N. and S. direction, varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 miles. The E. side of the sound is low, with gently undulating hills, seldom exceeding 150 feet in height. The W. side is high and bold, forming a singular ridge, varying from 300 to 500 feet in height.

FALKNER'S ISLAND, of Guilford Harbor, Connecticut. It contains a fixed light 75 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 12′ 36″ N., lon. 72° 39′ 42″ W.

FALKONERA, fäl ko-nä′rä, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 45 miles from the S.E. coast of the Morea, and 28 miles N.W. of Milo. Lat. 36° 51′ N., lon. 23° 54′ E.

FALKOPING, (Falköping,) or FALKJOPING, (Falkjöping,) fäl′chö′ping, a small town of Sweden, Ian, and 33 miles S.W. of Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated and made prisoner by Margaret, Queen of Denmark.

FALLASBURG, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

FALL BRANCH, a village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

FALL CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Henry county, and after a course of about 75 miles, falls into White River, just above Indianapolis. It is a valuable stream for mills.

FALL CREEK, a post-office of Early co., Georgia.

FALL CREEK, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 1240.

FALL CREEK, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1054.

FALL CREEK, a township in Madison co., Indiana. P. 1533.

FALL CREEK, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

FALL CREEK, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 944.

FALL'EN TIM'BER, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

FALLERSLEBEN, fäl′lers-lä′ben, a town of Hanover, principality of Lüneburg, 9 miles S.E. of Gifhorn. The poet Hoffman was born here. Pop. 1414.

FALLING BRIDGE, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

FALLING CREEK, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

FALL'ING RIVER, a small stream of Campbell co., in the S. part of Virginia, flows into the Staunton or Roanoke River.

FALL'ING SPRING, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

FALL'ING WATER, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

FALLING WATER, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

FALLING WATER CREEK, in the E. central part of Tennessee, flows S.W. through White county, into the Caney Fork of Cumberland River.

FALLING WATERS, a post-village of Berkeley co., Virginia, on the Potomac River, 138 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

FALLOWFIELD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 651.

FALLOWFIELD, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1132.

FALL RIVER, of Iowa, rises near the E. border of Delaware county, and flowing south-eastward, enters the Makoqueta River, in Jackson county.

FALL RIVER, an important manufacturing post-town and port of entry of Bristol co., Massachusetts, at the entrance of Taunton River into Mount Hope Bay, the eastern arm of Narragansett Bay, and at the terminus of the Boston and Fall River Railroad, 53 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has a fine situation on elevated ground, and enjoys superior advantages for manufacturing: a stream, the outlet of Watuppa Ponds, uniting with the Taunton at its mouth, furnishes a never-failing hydraulic power. The town is well built, much of it of granite which is obtained in large quantities from quarries in the vicinity, and contains 10 or 12 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a fine granite building occupied as a market-house and town-hall, and several flourishing schools. The streets are handsomely adorned with shade-trees, which, during the summer months, add much to the comfort and beauty of the place. Fall River, from which the town derives its name, is about 2 miles in length, the greater part of which distance it flows over a rocky bed, between high banks, and in the last half mile of its course has a descent of about 130 feet. This portion of it is occupied with extensive manufactories, generally with a separate dam each, either extending partially or entirely across the stream; and so rapidly do they succeed each other, that there is scarcely room between the buildings to admit air and light. Upwards of 50,000 spindles are employed in the production of cotton fabrics, of which about 20,000,000 yards are annually turned out. The most extensive establishment in the place is for the manufacture of iron rods, hoops, castings, &c., the machinery for which is propelled by steam. The company employ about 500 hands, and use nearly 12,000 tons of iron annually. Woollen goods, machinery, and sperm oil are also largely produced. Fall River enjoys excellent advantages for commerce. Its harbor is safe, capacious, easy of access, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest class. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3669 tons registered, and 11,375 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 856 tons were employed in the whale fisheries, and of the latter, 4826 tons in steam navigation; (none in the cod or mackerel fisheries.) The foreign arrivals for the year were 23, (tons, 4023,) 14 of which (tons, 2808) were in American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 12, (tons, 1966,) of which only 751 tons were in American bottoms. During the same year 12 vessels, (4 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 4227 tons, were admeasured. During the year 1853, 2 whale ships arrived, bringing 360 barrels of sperm oil and 280 barrels of whale oil. A daily line of steamboats connects the town with New York. July 2, 1843, Fall River was visited by a destructive conflagration, in which about 200 buildings, including several churches and manufactories, were consumed. The loss of property was estimated at upwards of $500,000. Pop. of the township, 11,524.

FALL RIVER, a post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on Crawfish River, 25 miles N.E. of Madison. It has good water-power, with several mills, and about 30 dwellings.

FALLS, a new county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by Brazos River, and also drained by Elm and Big Creeks. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and grass. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Milam.

FALLS, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1788.

FALLS, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. 798.

FALLS, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 191 miles W. of Raleigh.

FALLS, a post township in the central part of Hocking co., Ohio, on both sides of Licking River. Pop. 1744.

FALLS, a township in Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 2123.

FALLS BRIDGE, a village in Canaan township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford.

FALLSBURG, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., New York, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 1780; in 1855, 2626.

FALLSBURG, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1206.

FALLS CHURCH, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

FALL'SINGTON, a post-borough of Falls township, Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles E.N.E. of Philadelphia. Pop. 234.

FALL'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

FALLS OF ELAINE, a post-office, Lawrence co., Kentucky.

FALLS OF ROUGH, a post-office of Grayson co., Kentucky.

FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL, (skool′kill,) formerly a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, now included within the limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, is beautifully situated on the Schuylkill River, 5 miles above the State-house. Here is an extensive manufactory of sulphuric acid and other chemicals.

FALLS OF ST. CROIX. See St. Croix Falls.

FALLS'TON, a thriving post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Beaver River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. The falls of the river at this place produce motive-power for mills and factories of various kinds. A bridge across the river connects the borough with New Brighton. Pop. in 1850, 571.

FALLSTON, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

FALLS'TOWN, a post-village in Iredell co., North Carolina, 135 miles W. of Raleigh.

FALLS VIL'LAGE, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, 45 miles W.N.W. of Hartford, has a bank.

FAL'MER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FAL'MOUTH, fäl′muth, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 miles N.N.E. of the Lizard Point, and 79 miles S.W. of Exeter. Lat. 50° 8′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 2′ 7″ W. Pop. of borough in 1851, 4993. The town consists mostly of a long line of streets extending along the W. side of the harbor, with elegant villas ranged on the eminence behind. It is generally well built, has a church and several meeting-houses, a town-hall, jail, market-house, custom-house, excise office, packet office, large bonding and other warehouses, 3 banks, public rooms, subscription library, baths, a polytechnic institution, a merchants' hospital for disabled seamen, and numerous schools. The har-

bor is formed by the estuary of the Fal, and is about 5 miles in length and 1 in breadth. The entrance is defended by Pendennis and St. Mawe's Castle, both built in the reign of Henry VIII., and the former containing large barracks, magazines, &c. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, has rendered Falmouth, for the last one hundred and fifty years, a principal station for the foreign mail packets, and the great rendezvous for fleets proceeding to the S. and W. The foreign and coasting trade is considerable. Chief imports, rum, sugar, gold, and silver, from the West Indies and South America; wines, spirits, and fruits, from the Peninsula and Mediterranean; timber, tallow, and hemp, from the Baltic; and provisions, from Ireland. Chief exports, tin, copper, pilchards, and fuel. Registered shipping in 1847, 6518 tons. With Penryn, it sends two members to the House of Commons. Falmouth is a town of recent origin, and is first noticed in a charter of Charles II., dated 1661.

FAL'MOUTH, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., Maine, on Casco Bay, about 6 miles W.S.W. of Portland. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad and the Portland and Kennebec Railroad both pass through the township, which is also intersected by Presumpscot River, a stream forming the outlet of Sebago Pond, and furnishing water-power capable of being improved to an almost unlimited extent. The village contains a church, a store, and about 300 inhabitants. Pop. 2157.

FALMOUTH, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay, 70 miles S.S.E. of Boston. There is some shipping owned here, employed in the whale fisheries; and in 1853, 2 vessels arrived, bringing 2650 barrels of sperm oil, 600 barrels of whale oil, and 9000 pounds of whalebone. The village contains a bank. Pop. of the township, 2621.

FALMOUTH, a post-village of Stafford co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 66 miles N. of Richmond, is the largest village in the county. The water-power of the river is employed in 2 cotton factories and 2 flouring mills.

FALMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on Licking River, at the junction with its South Branch, and on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, 60 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It is situated on a beautiful plain, and surrounded by heights which command an extensive view. It has 4 churches and a woollen factory.

FALMOUTH, a post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, about 50 miles E. of Indianapolis.

FAL'MOUTH, a seaport town in the British West Indies, on the W. coast of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 77° 40′ W.

FALMOUTH, a seaport town in the British West Indies, on the S. coast of Antigua, with a harbor and 2 forts.

FAL'MOUTH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on an arm of Minas Bay, opposite Newport, and about 30 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. It is rapidly becoming a place of importance, in consequence of the mines of coal, plaster, limestone, and other valuable minerals found in the vicinity.

FALSE BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, in South Africa, Cape Colony, its W. side being formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth, about 22 miles each. Ships resort to Simon's Bay in this inlet from Table Bay, during the N.W. monsoon, and it is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.

FALSE BAY, a bay of New Zealand, on the W. side of North Island. Lat. 36° 33′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E.

FALSE BAY, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, 60 miles E. of Cuttack.

FALSE CAPE. See CAPE FALSE.

FALSET or FALCET, fál-sá', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona, on a plain at the foot of Mount Morral. It is indifferently built, and surrounded by the ruins of its ancient Roman walls and castle. Pop. 2995.

FALSTER, fál'ster, (anc. *Falstria?*) an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, and separated from that island, Möen and Laaland, by narrow straits. Lat. about 54° 50′ N., lon. 12° E. Length, 30 miles; breadth, from 2 to 13 miles. Pop. in 1850, 23,249. The surface is flat and well watered; and the island is so fertile in fruit, &c. as to be termed the "orchard of Denmark." More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; timber, live stock, and bees are plentiful. Some vessels are built, but the manufactures are almost wholly domestic. The principal town is Nykiöping.

FALSTERBO, fál'ster-boo', a small seaport town of Sweden, near its S. extremity, 16 miles S.S.W. of Malmö, on a peninsula in the Baltic.

FALSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Bellingham. Coal is abundant in this parish.

FALTERONA, (fál-tá-ro'ná,) MOUNT, a summit of the Apennines, in Tuscany, 25 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Height, 5557 feet. The Arno rises on its S. side.

FALTSI, fál'tsee, a frontier town of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 miles S.S.E. of Yassy.

FALUN or FAHLUN, fá'loon, a mining town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Lake Runn, 54 miles W.S.W. of Gefle. It has a school of practical mining, museums, and manufactures of cotton yarn, &c. Here is the famous copper-mine of Falun: it is an immense abyss, 1200 feet across, and as many in depth. The daylight from above is sufficient for the operations of the miners, so that they are not obliged to use lamps or candles, as in other deep mines. Not only copper, but also silver and gold are obtained here. Lat. 60° 35′ N., lon. 15° 35′ E. Pop. about 4400.

FALUN, FAHLUN, fá'loon, or STORA-KOPPARBERG, sto'rá-kop'par-bérg', a maritime province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52′ and 62° 16′ N., bordering on Norway. Area, 12,261 square miles. Pop. 151,497.

FAMAGOSTA, fá-má-gos'tá, or FAMAGUSTA, fá-má-gooś'tá, a seaport town of Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7′ 40″ N., lon. 33° 59′ E. Its defences are now insignificant, and the town, with its palace and numerous churches, is mostly in ruins; its harbor is choked up, and useless except for small craft. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. Famagosta is built on the ruins of the ancient *Arsinoe*. Under the Venetian rule, it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. Five miles N.E. is Old Famagosta, (ancient *Sallamis* and *Constantia*,) a site covered with ruins.

FAMARS, fá'mar', (anc. *Fahum Martisi?*) a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes. Pop. 508. It has the remains of a Roman fort.

FAMATINA, fá-má-tee'ná, an extensive valley of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of La Rioja, about 150 miles in length, and 30 miles in breadth, bounded E. and W. by the mountain ranges of Velasco and Famatina. Its irrigated spots are very fertile, but its surface is generally barren. It contains the town of Chilicoto, numerous villages, and silver mines.

FAM'BRIDGE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FAMBRIDGE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FAME, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

FAMELIÇAO, VILLA NOVA DE, veel'lá no'vá dá fá-má-li-sówn', a market-town of Portugal, 12 miles S.E. of Barcellos. Pop. 2000.

FAMENNE, fá'mænn' or fá-mén'neh, a small district of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, named from its inhabitants, called by Cæsar *Fæmani* or *Phæmani*.

FAMIEH, fá'mee'eh, a town of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, on the Orontes, 32 miles N.W. of Hamah. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Apamea*.

FAMINE, (fam'in,) PORT, on the Strait of Magellan, E. coast of Brunswick Peninsula, in lat. 53° 38′ 3″ S., lon. 70° 58′ 15″ W. This port was formerly called San Felipe, having been settled by some Spanish colonists in 1582-3, all of whom, excepting one man, perished of hunger and attendant diseases; hence its name, Port Famine.

FAMMAMATZ, fám'má-máts', a town of Japan, island of Niphon, near the coast, 50 miles S.S.E. of Okasakee, (Okasaki.)

FAMUND, (Fámund,) a lake of Norway. See FÆXUND.

FANAGORIA, fá-ná-go're-á, a small Russian village and fortress, government of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, on the Strait of Yenikale, near Taman.

FANANO, fá-ná'no, a village of Northern Italy, 30 miles S.W. of Modena, near Monte Cetnone. Pop. 2000.

FANAYE, fá-ní'éh or fá-ná'eh, a large village of Western Africa, near the Senegal, in lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 15° 8′ W. Its people are industrious, and have a brisk trade in millet, fish, and matting. Its ruler is a marabout of Foota.

FANCSIKA, fán'cheo'kóh', or FANCIKOVA, fán'chéko'vóh', a village of Hungary, co. of Ugocs, situated on a small arm of the Theiss, 3 miles from Nagy-Szollos. Pop. 891.

FAN'CY BLUFF, a post-office of Glynn co., Georgia.

FANCY FARM, a post-office of Graves co., Kentucky.

FANCY GROVE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

FANCY HILL, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

FANCY HILL, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

FANCY HILL, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

FANE, a river of Ireland, falls into Dundalk Bay after a S.E. course of about 20 miles.

FANG'FOSS, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FANG-KI, fáng-ki, a small island off the S. coast of China, province of Quang-tong, in lat. 21° 18′ N., lon. 110° 35′ E.

FANGOE, (Fángöe,) an island in the Baltic. See FÆNGER.

FANIRGO or FANIRU, fá'nee-roo', a village of Africa, in Nigritia, state of Houssa, 54 miles N.W. of Kano.

FANISO, fá'nee'so, a village of Africa, in Nigritia, state of Houssa, close to Kano, enclosed by a wall.

FANJEAUX, fóne'zhó', (anc. *Fahnum Jovis?*) a town of France, department of Aude, on a mountain 9 miles S.S.E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1776. It was taken and burnt by Edward the Black Prince, in 1355.

FAN-LING-TAO, fán-ling-tów, an island in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 36° 48′ N., lon. 128° 50′ E.

FANLOBBUS, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

FAN'NET POINT, a headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, with a light-house at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

FAN'NETT, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1970.

FAN'NETTSBURG, a post-village of Metal township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania, in Path Valley, 17 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 250.

FAN'NIN, a county in the N.N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Red River, which separates it from the Indian Territory, contains about 980 square miles. It is drained by Sulphur Fork of Red River, and Bois d'Arc Creek. The surface consists mostly of prairie; the soil is remarkably fertile. Named in honor of Colonel James W. Fannin, killed at Goliad. Capital, Bonham. Pop. 3788; of whom 3260 were free, and 528 slaves.

FANNIN'S DEFEAT, a post-office of Goliad co., Texas.

FANO, fä'no, (anc. *Fanum Fortunæ*,) a seaport town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegations of Urbino and Pesaro, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Metauro, 7 miles S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by old walls, with a lofty, bastioned front towards the sea, and is superior in its treasures of art to every other town on the E. coast of Central Italy. Fano has one of the finest modern theatres in Italy, remains of a triumphal arch erected to Augustus, and several other antiquities. Its harbor is now choked up; but it has still some trade, and manufactures of silk twist.

FANO, fä'no, or FANKO, fän'no, one of the Ionian Islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 miles N.W. of Corfu, of which it is a dependency.

FANOE, (Fanöe,) fä'nö'eh, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jutland, 11 miles N.W. of Ribo, 8 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Pop. 2800, mostly fishers.

FANTEE or FANTI, fän'tee, a maritime country of Guinea, about lat. 5° 30′ N., and lon. 1° W., bounded S. by the ocean, and enclosed landward by the states of Aguafoo, Wassaw, and Assin. The soil is fertile; and the country populous, owing to the protection of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, &c.

FANUM FORTUNÆ. See FANO.

FAOUET', LE, leh fä'oo-ä', a village of France, department of Morbihan, on the Ellé, 24 miles W. of Pontivy. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. in 1852, 3160.

FAOU, LE, leh fä'oo', a town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles N.N.W. of Châteaulin, with a port on the Brest roadstead. Pop. 911.

FARA, fä'rä, a town of Piedmont, 11 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1804.

FARA, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 7 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 1420.

FARADEES or FARADIS, fä'rä'dees', written also FARADES, a town of Northern Africa, dominions, and 38 miles S.E. of Tunis, supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Aphrodisium*.

FARA DI GERA D'ADDA, fä'rä dee jä'rä däd'dä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 8 miles W. of Treviglio, near the Adda. Pop. 1341.

FARADIS, a town of North Africa. See FARADEES.

FARAFREH, fä-rä'freh, or FERAFRA, fa-rä'freh, an oasis of the Libyan Desert, Africa, in lat. 27° N., lon. 28° 23′ E., 100 miles N.N.W. of the oasis of Dakhel. It comprises several villages, and a town with traces of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture cotton yarn, coarse woollens, and earthen vessels.

FARAHABAD, a town of Persia. See FERAHABAD.

FARAJAN, fä-rä-jän', or FARAGHAN, fä-rä-gän', a village of Kafiristan, on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, near the source of the Tagou, in lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 70° 22′ E.; here the Afghans and the inhabitants of Kafiristan meet to barter goods. In time of war it is held as neutral ground.

FARAKHABAD. See FERRUCKABAD.

FARALLONES DE LOS FRAYLES, fä-räl-yo'nes dä loce frä'lies, a group of small islands on the coast of California, consisting of the North, Middle, and South Farallon, (fä-räl-yōn'.) The first named is situated 32 miles due W. of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. These islands extend in a direction very nearly parallel with the coast, their extreme points being about 12 miles apart. They serve as landmarks for navigators in approaching San Francisco Bay. FARALLON is a Spanish word signifying a "small pointed island." The whole name may be translated "Friars' Islands."

FARA SAN MARTINO, fä'rä sän mar-tee'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2400.

FARAY, fä'rä, an islet of the Orkneys, separated by a narrow sound from Eday. Pop. 67.

FARAY, SOUTH, an island of the Orkneys, near the island of Flota. Pop. 55.

FARCETT', a chapelry of England, co. of Huntingdon.

FARCHOUTE, a town of Upper Egypt. See FARSHOOT.

FARDER, (Färder,) an island of Norway. See FÆRDER.

FARDINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FAREHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth Harbor, with a station on the South-west Railway, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Gosport. Pop. of town in 1850, 3451. The town is resorted to for sea bathing. It has a union work-house, a philosophical institution, and manufactures of ropes and earthenware, ship-building, and trade in timber, coal, and corn.

FARESCOOR, FARESCOUR, or FARESKUR, fä'rès-koor', a town of Lower Egypt, province, and 8 miles S.W. of Damietta, on the Nile. Near this place, Louis IX. of France was made prisoner, with all his army.

FAREWELL', a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

FARFORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FARIGLIANO, fä-reel-yä'no, a village of Piedmont, province of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 2040.

FARILHAO, fä-reel yōwn', a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 12 miles N.W. of Cape Peniche.

FARIM, fä-reen' or fä-reem', a palisaded town of Senegambia, Western Africa, on the Cacheo River, 50 miles N.W. of Joba.

FARINDOLA, fä-rin'do-lä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 22 miles S.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2556.

FARINGDON, a parish of England. See FARRINGDON.

FARKASD, far'kosh-d', a market-town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co., and 19 miles S.S.W. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 3330.

FARLAM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

FARLEIGH (far'lee) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, a large part of which is laid out in hop grounds and orchards.

FARLEIGH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, adjacent to the above. The churchyard contains some of the finest yew-trees in England.

FARLEIGH HUNG'ERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. Adjoining the village are the ruins of a castle and a chapel, built about 1170. The environs abound in rich scenery.

FARLEIGH WALLOP, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FAR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

FAR'LEY, a post-office of Culpeper co., Virginia.

FARLEY, a post-office of Platte co., Missouri.

FARLEY CHAM'BERLYNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FAR'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants, on the coast. Here are extensive water-works, supplying Portsmouth and its suburbs.

FAR'LOW'S GROVE, a post-village of Mercer co., Illinois, 20 miles E.N.E. of Keithsburg.

FARLSTHORP, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FARM'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FAR'MER, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

FARMER, a post-village and township in the N.E. part of Defiance co., Ohio, 145 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 894.

FARMER'S, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

FARMER'S, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

FARMER'S, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

FARMER'S, a post office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

FARMER'S BRANCH, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.

FAR'MERSBURG, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 92 miles N. of Iowa City.

FARMER'S CREEK, a post-office of Lapeer co., Michigan.

FARMER'S CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

FARMER'S FARM, a post-office of Iroquois co., Wisconsin.

FARMER'S GROVE, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

FARMER'S GROVE, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin

FARMER'S HALL, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 50 miles W.N.W. of Peoria.

FARMER'S HILL, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

FARMER'S MILLS, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, 55 miles S. by E. of Albany, has 1 bank.

FARMER'S RETREAT, a post-office of Dearborn co., Indiana.

FARMER'S VALLEY, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

FAR'MERSVILLE, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, 45 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1554.

FARMERSVILLE, a neat village of Covert township, Seneca co., New York, 6 miles S.E. of Ovid, and about 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, about 100 miles W. of Milledgeville.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

FARMERSVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Union parish, Louisiana, is situated on the top of a hill, 1 mile from the river d'Arbonne, and 290 miles by water N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. The navigation of the river has recently been improved, so that steamers can ascend from the Mississippi as far as this village.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

FARMERSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln co., Kentucky.

FARMERSVILLE, a village of Holmes co., Ohio, about 11 miles S.E. of Millersburg.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 80 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

FARMERSVILLE, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 206.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of

Leeds, 15 miles W. of Brockville, and 50 miles from Kingston. Pop. about 220.

FARMERVILLE, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

FARM HILL, a post-office of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

FARM HOUSE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

FARM'INGDALE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine. Organized April 2, 1852.

FARMINGDALE, a post-village and railroad station of Queens co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 31 miles E. of New York.

FARM'INGHAM, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

FARM'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

FARM'INGTON, a post-village, township, and capital of Franklin co., Maine, on Sandy River, which affords good water-power, about 35 miles N.W. of Augusta. The village called FARMINGTON CENTRE contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, an institution called Abbott's Boys' School, a bank, 3 public houses, and 18 stores. There are two other villages, FARMINGTON FALLS and FARMINGTON HILL, in the township. On the streams are several mills and factories. Sandy River, in this part of its course, is crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. 2725.

FARMINGTON, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cocheco Railroad, 25 miles E.N.E. of Concord. In this township there is a rock from 60 to 80 tons in weight, so accurately poised that it may be made to vibrate by the hand. Pop. 1699.

FARMINGTON, a beautiful post-village and township of of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Farmington River, and on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 20 miles N. of New Haven, and about 10 miles W. by S. of Hartford. The Collinsville Branch Railroad diverges from the New Haven and Northampton Railroad at Plainville, in this township, where the latter is intersected by the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on in this township, comprising brass and iron castings, forks, spoons, paper, soap, candles, &c. Farmington village is built principally on one extended street, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Round Hill, in the immediate vicinity is regarded as a great natural curiosity. Pop. of the township, 2630.

FARMINGTON, a post-township of Ontario co., New York, 20 miles S.E. of Rochester. It is intersected by the Rochester and Auburn Railroad. Pop. 1876.

FARMINGTON, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1124.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, about 66 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

FARMINGTON, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 903.

FARMINGTON, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Davie co., North Carolina, 120 miles W. of Raleigh.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Clarke co., Georgia, 55 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Tishemingo co., Mississippi, 262 miles N.N.E. of Jackson, contains 3 or 4 stores.

FARMINGTON, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 50 miles S. of Nashville.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky, 11 miles S.S.E. of Mayfield.

FARMINGTON, a small village of Belmont co., Ohio.

FARMINGTON, a post-township in the N.W. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1283.

FARMINGTON, a post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on Power's Creek, about 20 miles N.W. of Detroit. The plank-road from Detroit to Lansing passes through the township. The village has an active trade, and contains several flouring and saw-mills. Pop. 1844.

FARMINGTON, a village of Hamilton co., Indiana, about 28 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

FARMINGTON, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

FARMINGTON, a beautiful post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, 24 miles W. of Peoria. The village is situated in an undulating, fertile country, which is finely diversified by woodlands and prairies. Pop. 1420.

FARMINGTON, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Missouri, 140 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City. It has a court-house, several churches, and a number of stores. Mines of iron and lead are opened in the county.

FARMINGTON, a thriving post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 80 miles N.W. of Keokuk, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It is the oldest village in the county, and is a shipping-point for the produce of the vicinity.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 25 miles E. of Madison.

FARMINGTON, a township in the N. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 504.

FARMINGTON CENTRE, Maine. See FARMINGTON.

FARM'INGTON CEN'TRE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

FARMINGTON FALLS, a thriving post-village in Farmington township, Franklin co., Maine, on Sandy River, about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains 2 saw-mills, 1 flour-mill, 1 church, and 4 stores.

FARMINGTON HILL, a small village in Farmington township, Franklin co., Maine.

FARMINGTON RIVER, Connecticut, is formed by the union of the E. and the W. branches in Litchfield co., and, flowing in a winding course, falls into the Connecticut in Hartford co., a few miles above Hartford. The New Haven and Northampton Railroad follows the course of this river for about 16 miles.

FARMLAND, Indiana. See FARMVILLE.

FARM RIDGE, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, 55 miles N.E. of Peoria.

FARMSUM, Sarm'sům, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 3 miles E. of Appingedam, hard by the fortress of Delfzyl. Pop. 1184.

FARM'VILLE, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Virginia, is finely situated on the Appomattox River, 68 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. The South Side Railroad connects it with Petersburg and Richmond. The river is navigable for batteaus from this place to its mouth, and the village has an active trade. Farmville has 3 churches, 1 bank, 1 newspaper office, and several tobacco factories. Pop. about 1500.

FARMVILLE, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

FARMVILLE, or FARM'LAND, a post-village and railroad station of Randolph co., Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 8 miles W. of Winchester.

FARN'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

FARN'DALE, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

FARN'DISH, a parish of England, cos. of Bedford and Northampton.

FARN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Chester. Speed, the antiquary, was born here in 1552.

FARNDON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

FARNDON, EAST, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

FARNE (farn) or FERN ISLANDS, a group of 17 islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. of Durham, lying between 2 and 5 miles from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. Innumerable sea-birds build on these islands, on which there are now 2 light-houses, the highest, on the S.W. point, revolving, the other, on the N.W. point, fixed. Lat. 55° 37′ N., lon. 1° 39′ W. On one of these islets, where St. Cuthbert died, are a square tower, a ruined church, and the stone coffin of the saint. The passage between the islets is, in rough weather, very dangerous. Here the "Forfarshire" was wrecked in 1838, when 9 persons were saved by the heroism of the light-house keeper and his daughter, Grace Darling.

FARNELL, a parish of Scotland, in the E. division of the co. of Forfar, 4 miles S.S.E. of Brechin. An ancient castle of the Ogilvies is here used as a kind of work-house.

FARN'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, 6 miles S.W. of the Farnborough station of the South-western Railway, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Guildford. Pop. of the town, in 1850, 3615. The town has an ancient church, an endowed grammar school, and a castle, forming the principal palace of the Bishops of Winchester, with a valuable library and collection of paintings. Two miles S. are the interesting ruins of Waverly Abbey, founded in 1128. William Cobbett was born here in 1762.

FARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FARN'HAM, a thriving village of Richmond co., Virginia, 5 miles from the Rappahannock River.

FARNHAM, EAST, a village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 15 miles E. of St. Johns, and 38 miles from Montreal. It contains several saw-mills.

FARN'HAM, ROYAL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 4 miles N. of Windsor. The Earls of Shrewsbury, who formerly held the manor, still have the privilege of its tenure confirmed, of supporting the left arm of the sovereign, while holding the sceptre at the coronation.

FARNHAM, WEST, a village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 15 miles E. of St. Johns, and 38 miles from Montreal. It contains several saw and grist-mills and hotels.

FARN'HILL, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FARN'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FARN'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Foots-Cray. A bridge of four arches here crosses the Darent, on which are several paper-mills.

FARN'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FARNLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FARNLEY TY'AS, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FARNSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

FAR'NUMSVILLE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W.S.W. of Boston, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad.

FARN'WORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

FARO, fä'ro, a seaport city of Portugal, province of Algarve, capital of a comarca, on the Valfermosa, near the S. coast, 20 miles S.W. of Tavira. Pop. 8940. It has a cathedral, several convents and charitable establishments, a military hospital, custom-house, arsenal, and superior schools. Its harbor is small, but it has a good roadstead. The exports are fresh and dried fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets, and anchovies.

FARO, a village of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 12 miles W.N.W. of Beja.

FARO, fä'ro, a village of Brazil, province of Para, on a considerable lake, 40 miles W. of Obidos.

FARO, fä'ro, two villages of Sicily, on and near Cape Faro.

FARÖ, (Farö.) an island of Sweden. See FAROE.

FARO (fä'ro) CHAN'NEL, a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina, and the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions are accordingly called the *Domini-al-di-là* and *Al-di-quà di Faro*, ("dominions on this side," and those "beyond the Faro.")

FAROE, (Färöe,) fä'ro or fä'rö-e, or FAERÖ, fä'rö, (Dan. *Färöerne*, fä'rö'er-neh, Ger. *Färöer*, fa'rö-er; Fr. *Féroe*, fä'roä'; Sp. *Ferro*, fä'ro,) a group of Islands in the North Atlantic, belonging to Denmark, about 176 miles N.W. of the Shetland Isles, between lat. 61° 20' and 62° 20' N., and intersected centrally by lon. 7° W. They are 22 in number, but of these 17 only are inhabited. The whole group stretches about 65 miles from N. to S., and 44 miles from E. to W. The largest isle is Stromöe, in the centre of the group; area, 164 geographical square miles; the other larger ones are Osterö, Suderöe, Sandö, Vaagö, and Bordöe; aggregate area, 376 geographical square miles. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea, which, in running between them, often forms fiords and bays in which good anchorage is found. The surface rises towards the interior, and terminates in peaks. The culminating point, Slattaretind, in the island of Osterö, has a height of 2800 feet. The soil has sometimes a depth of 4 feet, but for the most part is thin, and does not exceed 6 inches. Barley is the only cereal that comes to maturity. Turnips and potatoes thrive well. There is no wood, but the want of it is compensated by abundance of excellent turf. The minerals of the island include fine opal, and, it is said, also coal. The feathers of wild fowl form an important article of trade; but the wealth of the inhabitants is derived chiefly from fishing, and the feeding of sheep. The islands were originally peopled by Norwegians. In the Legislature of Denmark they are represented by a deputy, named by the king. Their chief magistrates are an amtmann, who is also commandant, and a landvogt, who is also head of police. The capital is Thorshavn, in Stromöe. Pop. in 1851, 8150.

FARÖ, fä'rö, or FARO, (Farö,) fä'rö, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by Faroe Sound, 2 miles across. Lat. 58° N., lon. 19° 16' E. Length from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth 6 miles. On its E. side is a village of the same name.

FARR, far, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

FARRAKABAD. See FURRUCKABAD.

FAR'RANDSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna River, 8 miles above Lock Haven.

FARRAR, far'rar', several islands in the Red Sea, 5½ miles off the coast of Arabia. Lat. (S. end) 19° 17' N., lon. 40° 43' E. They extend N.N.W. 13 miles, and are low and sandy.

FAR'RINGDON or FAR'INGDON, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Berks, at the foot of Farringdon Hill, in the vale of Whitehouse, 22 miles W.N.W. of of Reading, and 6 miles N. of the Farringdon Road station of the Great Western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2455. It is an ancient and very neat town, with an interesting old church, a town-hall, a large national school, a branch bank, and an extensive trade in corn and bacon. The Farringdon Road station is 63¾ miles W. of London.

FARRINGDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

FAR'RINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FAR'RINGTON GUR'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FAR'RIORVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

FAR'ROWSVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 130 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

FARS, or FARSISTAN, far'sis-tän', (anc. *Persis*,) a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° and 32° N., and lon. 50° and 55° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on other sides inclosed by the provinces of Khoozistan, Irak Ajemee, (Ajemi,) Yezd, Kerman, and Laristan. The surface is very various; on the coast it is level, and the climate hot; in the interior are mountain ranges rising to 2500 or 3000 feet in height, and interspersed with many long and narrow fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Bundemeer, Tab, and Nubon. Salt lakes are numerous. The products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins, and other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared; and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. The principal minerals are lead, iron, marble, borax, naptha, and salt. The inhabitants are among the most civilized and industrious in the kingdom, and manufacture fine woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs. Capital, Sheeraz. Fars contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargada, and Shapoor. It was the patrimony of Cyrus, and, with the substitute of *P* for its initial letter, it gave name, among the ancient Greeks, to the whole empire of his successors. See PERSIA. Pop. 1,700,000.

FARSAN (far'sän') ISLANDS, in the Red Sea, E. side, about lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 42° 45' E. They are two in number, and are the largest of all along this coast, but may be considered as forming one island only, being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass from one to the other. The westernmost, Farsan Kebeer, is 31 miles long, and the other, Farsan Seggeer, about 18 miles.

FARSHOOT or FARCHOUTE, far'shoot', written also FARSHIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 miles E.S.E. of Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, and a cotton yarn factory.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia. See FARS.

FARSUND, fär'soond, a maritime village of Norway, stift of Christiania, 80 miles W. of Christiansand, on the North Sea. The chief exports are dried fish. Pop. 1832.

FARTASH, far'tash', or FARTAK, far'tak', called also SAEEF, (Saïf,) sä'eef', or KERSAH, ker'säh, a seaport village of Arabia, situated on its W. side, with a harbor affording anchorage in 9 fathoms water.

FARTASH or FARTAK, CAPE. See CAPE FARTASH.

FAR'THINGOE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

FARTHER INDIA. See INDIA.

FAR'THINGSTONE, parish of England, co. Northampton.

FAR'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

FAR WEST, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

FAR WEST, a post-village of Caldwell co., Missouri, near Shoal Creek, 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

FAS, a city of Morocco. See FEZ.

FAS, a kingdom of Africa. See FEZ.

FASANA, fä-sä'nä, a small seaport town of Illyria, 52 miles S. of Triest. Opposite are the Brioni Islands, the marble of which was used in building Venice.

FASANO, fä-sä'no, a city of Naples, province of Bari, 8 miles S.E. of Monopoli. Pop. 8830. It contains several churches and a convent.

FATARELLA, fä-tä-rel'yä, or FATORRELLA, fä-tor-rel'yä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 37 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona, in a mountainous district. Pop. 1495.

FATATENDA, fä-tä-ten'da, a considerable town of West Africa, on the Gambia; lat. 13° 22' N., lon. 14° 10' W. The English African Company had a factory here, situated on a rock, and overlooking a fine country, but were driven from it by the hostile conduct of a native prince.

FATCHIO, fätch'e-o', an island of the Japanese dominions, in the Strait of Corea; lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 129° 30' E. It is fertile, but difficult of access, and is the place of banishment for state criminals.

FATEREEH, fä-tee'reh, a village and ruined town in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, 55 miles N.E. of Keneh, with Roman antiquities, and granite quarries.

FATEZH, FATESCH or FATÉJ, fä'tezh', a town of Russia, government, and 33 miles N.W. of Koorsk, near the right bank of the Oseja. Pop. 2000.

FATORRELLA, a town of Spain. See FATARELLA.

FATSA or FATSAH, fät'sä, (anc. *Phadisana*,) a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 miles E.S.E. of Samsoon. It has an old palace and a large khan, but is in decay. Two miles E. are the ruins of *Polemonium*.

FATSIZIO, fät-see'ze-o', FATZIZIOO or FATZIZIOU, fät-zee'ze-oo', an island of Japan, a dependency of the province of Yzoo, island of Niphon, lat. 33° 6' N., lon. 140° E. It is 21 miles long by 7½ miles broad, and contains a town of the same name. State criminals are banished to this island, and employed in manufacturing silk stuffs for the court.

FATTECONDA, fät'te-kon'dä, a town of Senegambia, in Bondoo, on the Falemé River, lat. 14° 25' N., lon. 11° 33' W., 32 miles N.E. of Boolibanee, (Bulibani.)

FAUCETT'S (faw'sets) STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

FAUCIGNY, fō'seen'yee', a village of Savoy, giving name to a province, of which Bonneville, 3 miles S.S.E., is the chief town. This province is the highest in Savoy, and is called "the classical country of the Alps." Pop. 101,792. The village is 2162 feet above the sea.

FAUCILLES, fō'see', a mountain range of France, departements of Marne and Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges Mountains, and S.W. with the plateau of Langres,

separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Summit les Fourches, 1611 feet in elevation.

FAUCOGNEY, fō'kon'yē', a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 11 miles N.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1581.

FAUGHANVALE, faw'an-vāl' a parish of Ireland, co. of Londonderry.

FAUGLIA, fōwl'yā, a village and parish of Tuscany, in the Val di Tora, 11 miles E. of Leghorn. Pop. 2422.

FAULHORN, fōwl'horn, a mountain of the Alps, Switzerland, canton, and 32 miles S.E. of Bern, between the valley of the Grindelwald and the Lake of Brienz, 8802 feet in elevation. It has an inn on the summit.

FAULK'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FAUQUIER, fāw'keer, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock, and its branch, the North River, and drained by Goose Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border; the surface is finely diversified, and the soil is mostly very fertile. Several gold mines have been worked in the county. It also contains valuable beds of magnesia and soapstone. The Rappahannock is navigable by small boats. The county is traversed by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and by the Manassa's Gap Railroad. The illustrious John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States, was born in this county. Formed in 1759, and named in honor of Francis Fauquier, at that time Governor of Virginia. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 20,868, of whom 10,518 were free, and 10,350 slaves.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 57 miles W.S.W. of Washington, is a beautiful and popular place of resort in summer.

FAUSSE (fōss) POINT, a post-office of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

FAUSSE RIVIÈRE, fōss-reē-ve-air', a small village of Point Coupée parish, Louisiana.

FAVAIOS, fa-vī'oce, (anc. *Flavias?*) a town and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, near the Tua, 81 miles E. by S. of Braga.

FAVALE, fā-vāl'lā, (anc. *Figalle Ligurum?*) a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, in the valley of Fontanabuona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices. Pop. 1589.

FAVARA, *fā-vāra'*, a town of Sicily, 4 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 7990. It has rich mines of sulphur.

FAVENTIA. See FAENZA.

FAVERGES, fā'vainzh', (L. *Fabricæ?*) a village of Savoy, province of Genevese, near the Lake of Annecy, 23 miles N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 3641. It has manufactures of paper and cotton.

FAVERNEY, fā'vèr'nā', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles N. of Vesoul, on the Lauterne. Pop. 1557.

FAVERSHAM, fav'ersh-am, a borough, parish, and seaport town in England, co. of Kent, 45 miles E.S.E. by S. of London, near a branch of the Swale. It consists principally of four streets, spacious, well paved, and well lighted. In the centre is the Town-hall and market place. Faversham has a handsome church; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and Latter-day Saints; a free grammar school, a national, and three other schools. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Swale to the town at common tides. On December 31st, 1850, the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the port was 289; tonnage, 11,999; and one steam-vessel of 19 tons burden. The vessels, coastwise and foreign, which entered in 1850, were 1438 vessels; tonnage, 107,319; cleared, 1303; tonnage, 42,199. The principal exports are corn, hops, fruit, wool, and other produce; Imports—timber, iron, coal, tar, &c. Faversham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder. Roman cement is also manufactured here, but the oyster fishery has now become the principal trade of the place. King Stephen was buried in the abbey which he founded here in 1147. The town gives the title of baron to the Duncombe family. Pop. 4621.

FAVIGNANA, fā-veen-yā'nā, (anc. *Ægusa* or *Ægilusa*,) an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 11 miles S.W. of Trapani. Length, from E. to W. 6 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. Surface low, except in the centre, where a hill range crosses it from N. to S., having on its highest point St. Catherine's Castle. It has stone quarries. On its E. side is its principal town, San Leonardo, and on its N. coast a good harbor, defended by Fort San Giacomo.

FAVORITA, fā-vo-reē'tā, a village, and beautiful country seat of Austrian Italy, in the vicinity of Mantua, memorable as the scene of several severe contests between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious. One immediate result was the surrender of Mantua, with its garrison of 20,000 men.

FAVRIA, fāv're-a, a market-town of Piedmont, province of Turin. Pop. 2745.

FAWDON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

FAWKHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

FAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

FAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.N.W. of Henley-on-Thames. Fawley-court is a handsome structure built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1684.

FAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FAWN or FAWN GROVE, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop 1043.

FAWN RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters the St. Joseph's at Constantine.

FAWN RIVER, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 472.

FAWSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles S. of Daventry. The seat of the Knightley family, situated in a fine deer park, is an ancient and interesting structure.

FAXARDO or FAJARDO, fā-nar'do, a town and island of Porto Rico, on the E. coast, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3000.

FAXÖE, (Faxöe,) fax'ö'eh, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, bailiwick of Præstöe, 33 miles S.W. of Copenhagen, about 2 miles from the sea. It has noted quarries of building limestone of a pale yellow-color, and composed mainly of petrifactions of marine animals.

FAX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

FAY, fā, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles N.E. of Savenay. Pop. 1652.

FAYAL, fī-āl', one of the Azores, or Western Islands, in the N. Atlantic Ocean; lat. (W. point) 38° 35' 30" N., lon. 28° 50' 30" W. Area, 27,520 acres, of which it is estimated that 10,020 acres are under cultivation. In its centre is a mountain rising about 3000 feet. The soil is remarkably fertile. The island produces annually about 12,000 quarters of Indian corn, 4000 of wheat, 2000 of potatoes and onions, 200 pipes of wine, and 17,000 boxes of oranges. The principal exports are oranges and wine. The imports are manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, chiefly from England, colonial produce from Brazil and Portugal, tea, tobacco, and soap from the latter. Fayal has, besides, a considerable transit trade. About 110 American whalers touch at the island every year, and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. This oil is afterwards shipped for the American market, and amounts in value to between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* annually. Fayal has a good bay opposite to Pico. Opposite the town of Orta, in the bay of that name, is the best anchorage in the Azores. The chief town is Villa Orta, on the S.E. side of the island. Pop. 25,000.

FAY-AUX-LOGES, fā'ō'lozh', a village of France, department of Loiret, 10 miles E.N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1053.

FAYENCE, fī'ānss', a village of France, department of Var, 12 miles N.E. of Draguignan. It has manufactures of earthenware and glass. Pop. in 1852, 2257.

FAYETTE, fā-yēt', a county in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 800 square miles. The Monongahela River forms its entire boundary on the W.; the county is intersected by the Youghiogheny River, and drained also by Redstone, Dunlap's, Indian, and Jacobs' Creeks. The surface is finely diversified. A mountain ridge, called Laurel Hill, forms the E. boundary; another, which is the most W. branch of the Alleghany chain, extends across the middle of the county, under the name of Chestnut Ridge; the land between these and the W. border is rolling. The soil of the N.W. part is very productive; the other portions are adapted to pasturage. Iron-ore and bituminous coal are abundant. The Monongahela is navigated by steamboats along the border. The county is intersected by the National Road. Organized in 1783, and named in honor of the illustrious Marquis de Lafayette. Capital, Uniontown. Pop. 36,112.

FAYETTE, a county towards the W. part of Virginia, has an area of 770 square miles. It is traversed by the Kanawha or New River, bounded on the N. by Gauley River, and on the N.E. by Meadow River. The county has a mountainous surface, abounding in wild and picturesque scenery. The principal elevations are Gauley and Sewell Mountains. The famous cliff called Marshall's Pillar, rises about 1000 feet above New River, a few miles from the county seat. Several fertile plateaus, or glades, destitute of timber, occur among the highlands of this county. The soil is generally good. Iron-ore is found. The New River is a rapid stream, affording abundant water-power in this part of its course. The county is intersected by the Covington and Ohio Railroad (not yet finished.) Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 3955, of whom 3799 were free, and 156, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 486 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Flint River, which rises near the N. border, and also drained by Whitewater, Line, and Rose Creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil is formed by the disintegration of primary rocks, and is not the most fertile. Granite and iron are the most valuable minerals of the county. It is intersected by the Macon and Western, and the Atlanta and La Grange Railroads. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 8709, of whom 6744 were free, and 1965 slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the W.N.W. part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area of about 900

square miles. It is intersected by the Sipsey River and Luxapatilla Creek, affluents of Tombigbee River. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil fertile. Capital, Fayette Court House. Pop. 9681, of whom 8460 were free, and 1221 slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River. The surface is undulating; the soil is a black sandy loam, very fertile. The river is navigable for about six months in the year, as high as the county seat. Some of the streams furnish water-power. Coal mines have been discovered. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 3756, of whom 2740 were free, and 1016 slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is traversed by Loosshatchie and Wolf Rivers. The soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. The county is traversed by a railroad leading to Memphis. Capital, Somerville. Pop. 20,719, of whom 11,455 were free, and 15,264 slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the N.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. The Kentucky River washes its S.E. border; it is drained by Hickman's Creek, and by the North and South branches of Elkhorn River, which rise within its limits, and though flowing in opposite directions, afterwards unite with Kentucky River. The surface is diversified by beautiful undulations; the soil is highly productive, and extensively cultivated. In 1850 the county produced 2067 tons of hemp, more than any other county in the United States, except Platte county, Missouri. The rock which underlies the surface is the blue or Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The Kentucky River is navigable by small steamboats in this part of its course. Railroads have been opened connecting Lexington, the county seat, with Louisville and Covington; another is in progress, which will connect that city with Maysville. In respect to population and wealth, Fayette is the second county in the state. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 22,785, of whom 11,846 were free, and 10,939 slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 414 square miles. It is intersected by Paint and Deer Creeks, and also drained by the North Fork and Rattlesnake Fork of the first-named creek. The surface in the N. and W. is nearly level, and in the S. gently undulating. The soil is mostly a deep black loam, and very productive. The county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Washington. Pop. 12,726.

FAYETTE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Indiana, contains about 200 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of Whitewater River. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is highly productive. Probably no county in the state is more highly improved and densely peopled. Limestone is the most abundant rock. The county is intersected by the Whitewater Canal, which affords a great water-power, and by the railroad which extends westward from Hamilton in Ohio. Organized in 1819. Capital, Connersville. Pop. 10,217.

FAYETTE, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 640 square miles. The Kaskaskia River flows through the county diagonally in a south-westerly direction, receiving in its passage a number of creeks. The surface is generally level, or slightly undulating, diversified by prairies and by forests of good timber; the soil is productive. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills. The Central Railroad of Illinois passes through the county, and materially affects its prosperity. Fayette is one of the oldest counties of the state. Capital, Vandalia. Pop. 8075.

FAYETTE, a new county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Turkey River, an affluent of the Mississippi, is formed in the N. part by the union of its two main branches, and then traverses the N.E. part of the county; the South Fork of the same stream drains the middle portion; the S. part is drained by Buffalo and other creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with woods, among which are scattered numerous fertile prairies. The streams of this county are said to afford extensive water-power. Capital, West Union. Pop. 825.

FAYETTE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 15 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1085.

FAYETTE, a village of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Silver Creek, 31 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

FAYETTE, a village of Chenango co., New York, about 160 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and several mills.

FAYETTE, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, extending from the Cayuga to the Seneca Lake, 12 miles N. of Ovid. Pop. 3786.

FAYETTE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

FAYETTE, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1559.

FAYETTE, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

FAYETTE, a pleasant post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Mississippi, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Natchez. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

FAYETTE, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1111.

FAYETTE, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 895.

FAYETTE, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 1340.

FAYETTE, a post-village in Greene co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Springfield.

FAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Missouri, on Bonne Femme Creek, 60 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. The Missouri River approaches within 10 or 12 miles of the village, at two nearly opposite points. Coal and limestone are abundant in the vicinity. Fayette has 2 or 3 churches, a United States land-office, an academy, a college, a newspaper office, and a bank.

FAYETTE, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, 50 miles S.W. of Madison. The village contains 2 mills, 2 stores, and 30 dwellings. Pop. 753.

FAYETTE CORNER, a post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, 177 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

FAYETTE COURT-HOUSE, Alabama. See FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTE SPRINGS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Windham co., Vermont, about 100 miles S. of Montpelier.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village in Manlius township, Onondaga co., New York, near the Erie Canal, about 120 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains churches of 3 denominations, and an academy.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 144 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 200.

FAYETTEVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Fayette co., Virginia, 280 miles W. of Richmond, and about 5 miles from New River. A few miles from the village, New River flows along the base of a remarkable cliff or precipice of stupendous height, known by the name of the "Hawk's Nest," or Marshall's Pillar. Chief-Justice Marshall measured it with a line, and found the height to be 1000 feet.

FAYETTEVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Cumberland co., North Carolina, is situated on the left bank of Cape Fear River, at the head of natural navigation, 60 miles S. of Raleigh, and 100 miles N.W. of Wilmington. The town is regularly laid out, with streets of 100 feet in width. It is the centre of an extensive trade, which is facilitated by plank-roads extending in various directions. The adjoining country is partly occupied by extensive forests of pine, which supply important articles of export, in the form of turpentine, tar, lumber, &c. The navigation has lately been extended, by the construction of locks and dams, as far as the coal-mines of Chatham county. The ample water-power of the river is employed in manufactories of cotton and flower. Fayetteville contains an arsenal of construction, a large establishment enclosing about 50 acres, now nearly completed; also 3 banks and 3 newspaper offices. In 1831 a large part of the town was destroyed by fire, and nearly $100,000 were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the citizens of this and other states. The prosperity of this place has recently been increased by the establishment of distilleries of turpentine, and by the construction of plank-roads. The aggregate length of the latter, completed and in progress, is about 350 miles. Pop. in 1853, about 7000.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Georgia, 25 miles S. of Atlanta. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of cotton plantations. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, 2 high schools, a printing office, and a Masonic lodge.

FAYETTEVILLE or FAYETTE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Alabama, about 2 miles W. of Sipsey River, and 150 miles N.W. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house and a few stores.

FAYETTEVILLE, a village in Talladega co., Alabama.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Texas, a few miles S.E. of La Grange.

FAYETTEVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Washington co., Arkansas, 200 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has an elevated and highly picturesque situation, and abounds with the finest springs of pure cold water. It is the centre of an active trade, and has 2 large and flourishing schools, one for each sex. The Ozark Institute, 3 miles N.W. of the village, is a prosperous academy for boys, founded in 1845. Fayetteville contains a United States land-office, 3 churches, and a handsome court-house. The current of emigration is setting strongly towards this part of the state. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Tennessee, on Elk River, 73 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It contains a court-house and a newspaper office.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the East Fork of Little Miami River, 80 miles S.W. of Columbus. Pop. 318.

FAYETTEVILLE, a village of Fayette co., Indiana, 48 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, about 6 miles W. of Bedford.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, 14 miles S.E. of Belleville.

FAYL-BILLOT, LE, leh fail (or fêl) bee'yo', or LE FAYS BILLOT, leh fà bee'yo', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 13 miles S.E. of Langres. Pop. 2562.

FAYMOUTH, a township in Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 58.

FAYOE or FEIOE, (Feioe,) fi'ô'eh, a little island of Denmark, immediately E. of Lealand. Pop. 1500.

FAYOOM, FAIOOM, FAYOUM, FAYUM, or FAIOUM, fi-oom', a province of Middle Egypt, consisting of a valley, 40 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, and considerably depressed beneath its surface. Length from E. to W., 38 miles; breadth, 31 miles. In its N. part is the famous Lake Moeris. It is well irrigated both by nature and art, and was anciently the garden of Egypt. Medinet-el-Fayoom, (anc. *Crocodilopolis*, afterwards *Arsinoe*,) is its capital, around which are numerous remains of antiquity.

FAYS-BILLOT, LE, a town of France. See FAYL-BILLOT, LE.

FAYSTON, a township of Washington co., Vermont, 15 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 684.

FAZ, a river of Asiatic Russia. See PHASIS.

FAZELEY, faiz'lee, a township of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the Birmingham and Derby Railway, 1½ miles S. of Tamworth. Pop. 1490. The late Sir Robert Peel's cotton factory was in this township.

FAZILPOOR, fà'zil-poor', a small and decayed town of North-western Hindostan, in Bhawlpoor Territory, with a fort on the Indus. Lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 69° 50' E.

FEACLE, fà'kel, a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

FEADS (feedz) AND GOOD'MAN'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, E. from New Ireland, lat. 3° 27' S., lon. 154° 45' E. They consist of an irregular chain of low islands and sandbanks, encircled by a reef extending nearly N.W. and S.E. 27 miles.

FEALE, fail, a river of Ireland, in Munster, joins the Shannon near Guisborough, by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length, 30 miles.

FEARING, a post-township in the central part of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1254.

FEARN, fêrn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, near the Moray Frith, N. of Cromarty. It contains ruins of Fearn Abbey, and of Lochlinn and Cadboll Castles.

FEARN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

FEARN'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Winston co., Mississippi, 105 miles N.E. of Jackson. One newspaper is published here.

FEASTERVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

FEASTERVILLE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

FEATH'ER RIVER, of California, rises in the N.E. part of Butte co., and flowing first in a S.W., and then in a S.S.W. course through that county, after separating Sutter from Yuba and Placer counties, falls into the Sacramento River about 30 miles above Sacramento City. The principal towns upon its banks are Hamilton, Yuba City, Marysville, and Vernon. Steamboats run regularly between Marysville, the head of navigation on this river, and San Francisco. Gold is found in abundance on this stream. *Branches.*—Middle Fork rises in the N.E. part of Butte co., among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general S.W. course, unites with Feather River about 25 miles above Marysville.

FEATH'ERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.N.W. of Pontefract, with a station on the railway thence to Wakefield.

FEATHERSTONE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Haltwhistle. Its castle, the ancient seat of the Featherstones, is picturesquely situated near the South Tyne.

FEATHERSTONE, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

FÉCAMP, fà'kôn', a seaport town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Fecamp, and on the branch railway from Rouen to Havre, 21 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the Channel, and has been lately much improved by the construction of a quay and light-house. It sends several vessels to the whale fishery. Fecamp has numerous cotton, oil, and other mills, turned by water-power, several steam saw-mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar refineries, manufactures of linens, hardware, soda, &c., and an active trade in Baltic and colonial produce, fish, salt, and brandy. It has a remarkable church, part of an ancient abbey; it is the seat of a chamber of commerce, naval bureau, and school of navigation, and is the residence of various foreign consuls. Pop. in 1852, 11,401.

FECK'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

FEDALA, fà-dà'là, a seaport on the W. coast of Morocco, on a promontory 40 miles S.S.W. of Salee, surrounded by a fine fertile country, and has an excellent roadstead.

FED'ERAL POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, on the N. side of the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina. The light is elevated 13 feet above the level of the sea.

FED'ERALSBURG, a village of Carolina co., Maryland, 50 miles E.S.E. of Annapolis.

FEDERALSBURG, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

FED'ERAL STORE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

FED'ERALTON, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 90 miles S.E. of Columbus.

FEDER-SEE, fà'der-sà', a lake of Würtemberg, about 6 miles S.E. of Riedlingen. It is nearly circular; diameter of about 2½ miles, and falls into the Danube by the Kanzach.

FEDT, fêt, a village and parish of Norway, 15 miles E. of Christiania, on Lake Ojeren. Pop. 2360.

FEEDING HILLS, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

FEED SPRING, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

FEE FEE, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 16 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

FEEJEE, FIDJI, FIJI, (fee'jee,) or VITI (vee'tee) ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, E. of the New Hebrides, between lat. 15° 30' and 19° 30' S., and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group comprises altogether 154 islands, 65 of which are inhabited. They are the Eastern and Asaua groups, the latter forming the W. side of the Archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages to and from the central space, enclosed by the group known as the Goro Sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu, and Paoo (Paou) or Sandalwood Islands. Among the others may be mentioned Yuna, Kandaboo, Ovolan, Bau or Ambow, Muthuaru, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous. They each contain from 5000 to 13,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are mere islets. The Feejees are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, excepting at Savu-Savu, on the S. shore of the large island of Paoo. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand feet. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. The soil consists of a deep yellowish loam, with a large portion of decayed vegetable matter, which, aided by a fine climate, and abundance of water, is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread-fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocoa, shaddocks, papaw apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other fruits peculiar to the islands. The chief food of the inhabitants is the yam, of which they have five or six varieties. Sugar-cane, turmeric, and tobacco are also cultivated. Sandal-wood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid. According to a statement made by the horticulturist to the United States Exploring Expedition, turnips, radish, and mustard-seed, after being sown 24 hours, the cotyledon leaves were above the surface. In four weeks from the time of planting, radishes and lettuce were fit for use, and in five weeks, marrowfat peas. The climate is agreeable and healthful. The mean temperature of Ovolan, one of the most beautiful islands of the group, about 8 miles long by 7 broad, during the six weeks that the observatory of the United States Exploring Expedition was established there, was 77° 81'. The barometer stood at 30·120 inches. The lowest temperature was 62°; the highest, 86°. The inhabitants of these islands are a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit, and cowardice. They are also extremely covetous, and addicted to lying. Human sacrifices are frequent among them, and cannibalism is common. The Feejeeans are ruled by chiefs, to whom great deference is paid, and who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the Chief of Ambow, who has recently assumed the title of Tui Viti, King of the Feejeeans. The missionaries have made great progress in the windward group. The towns of the islands are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time. Pop. estimated at 133,500.——Adj. and inhab. FEEJEE'AN.

FEELAHIYAH, fêl-à-hee'yah, a town of Persia. See DERAK.

FEELING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FEELSTED, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FEES'BURG, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

FEGERSHEIM, fà'gers-hîme', (Fr. pron. fà'zhêr'zêm',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, with a station on the railway to Colmar, 7 miles S. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1771.

FEGYVERNEK, fàdj'vêr'nèk', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, near Tisza-Beo. Pop. 1396.

FEHRBELLIN, fà'bel-leen', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 33 miles N.N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 1641. In 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the troops under the elector of Brandenburg.

FEIA, fà-ee'à, a large lake of Brazil, 130 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by an artificial canal called *Furado*. The lake is shallow and abounds in fish.

FEIGNIES, fain'yee', a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. 1846.

FEI HIOU, a province of Japan. See FIGO.

FEILI, fā'lee, a numerous tribe of Persia, living compact and united in one region, and not dispersed, like most of the others, in small detachments, in different parts. The tribe counties altogether about 100,000 houses on the W. side of the mountains of Loristan, the territory of Shoester, and other places.

FEILLENS, fā'yŏnz', a village of France, department of Ain, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bourg en-Bresse. Pop. 2684.

FEIMÖE, Fēiö.) a small island of Denmark. See FAYOE.

FEIRA, fā'eerā, (anc. *Langobriga,*) a seaport town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Atlantic, 14 miles S.S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 2000.

FEISTRITZ, fē'strits, a river of Styria, joins the Raab below Furstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 60 miles.

FEISTRITZ, a village of Styria, circle, and 9 miles N.N.W. of Grätz, on the Mur, with 600 inhabitants.

FEISTRITZ, a village of Carniola, circle, and W. of Villach, with iron-works.

FELANICHE, fā lā-neech', written also FELANITX, (anc. *Cunicus?*) a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 28 miles E.S.E. of Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is well built, has wide streets, a parish church, chapel, town-house, prison, two schools, a hospital, and, on the neighboring mountain, Sanssalvador of Felaniche, an ancient castle, with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. The manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and ropes. The trade is in rice, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, fruit, and cattle. The town is of great antiquity; and among the hills hard by are numerous Moorish remains. Pop. 9752.

FELBACH, fēl'bāk, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Cannstadt, about 6 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2777.

FEL/BRIGG, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FELCH/VILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 68 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier.

FELDA, fēl'dā, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle of Grünberg, near Ulrichstein. Pop. 880.

FELDBACH, feld'bāk or fēlt'bāk, a maritime town of Austria, in Styria, 22 miles E.S.E. of Grätz, on the Raab, here crossed by four bridges. Pop. 708.

FELDBERG, fēld'bĕrg, the culminating peak of the Black Forest Mountains, in the grand duchy of Baden; lat. 47° 53' N., lon. 7° 55' E. Height, 4375 feet.

FELDBERG, fēld'bĕrg or fēlt'bĕrg, a market-town of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on a peninsula formed by the Hausee, 15 miles E. of New Strelitz. Pop. 715.

FELDKIRCH, fēld'kĕrk, or CAMPO DI SAN PIETRO, kām'po dee sān pe-ā'tro, a town of the Tyrol, in Vorarlberg, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. 2300.

FELDKIRCHEN, fēlt'keerK'en, a village of Baden, 10 miles W.S.W. of Freiburg; also the name of one in Illyria, circle of Villach.

FELDSBERG, fēlts'bĕrg, FELDSPERG, fēlts'pĕrg, or VELTSPURG, vēlts'pōōrg, a town of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2322. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Liechtenstein, and in the vicinity the best wine in the archduchy is produced.

FELEGYHAZA, fā'lĕj'yē-hā'zŏh', a town of Hungary, W. of the Theiss, on the road between Pesth and Temesvar, 66 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 17,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, large cattle markets, and an extensive trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

FELETTO, fā lĕt'to, (L. *Filectum,*) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 14 miles N.N.E. of Turin, on the Orco. Pop. 1704.

FEL-GYOGY, fēl'dyodj', or FELSO-GYOGY, (Felsö-Gyogy.) fēl'shö'dyodj, a village, or rather a series of scattered villages of Austria, in Transylvania, co. of Nieder-Weissenburg, about 8 miles from Toyis. It is inhabited by Wallachians.

FELICIANA, Louisiana. See EAST and WEST FELICIANA.

FELICIANA, fe-lis-e-ah'na, a post-village in Graves co., Kentucky, 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

FELICITY, a thriving post-village of Franklin township, Clermont co., Ohio, 4 miles N. of the Ohio River, and 42 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It has several brick churches. Pop. about 600.

FELICUDI, fā le kooDee, (anc. *Phœnicusa,*) one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38° 43' N., lon. 14° 28' E. Pop. 800.

FELIJ, a village of Spain. See FELIX.

FELITTO, fā-lit'to, a town of Naples, Principato-Citra, 20 miles S.S.E. of Campagna, on the Calore. Pop. 1503.

FELIX, a small island in the South Pacific. Lat. 26° 20' S., lon. 80° W.

FELIX or FELIJ, fā'leen, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2140.

FELIX, a post office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

FELIX, a post-village of Moniteau co., Missouri, 38 miles W. of Jefferson City.

FELIX HARBOR, North America, in Boothia. See BOOTHIA FELIX.

FELIX KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

FELIXSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FELIZZANO, fā lit-sā'no, a village of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 9 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2175.

FELKA, fēl'kŏh', or FOLK-VELKA, fōlk-vēl'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, in a plain, on the Felkbach, 8 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1322.

FEL/KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FELLATAHS, a tribe of Africa. See FOOLAHS.

FELLBACH, fēl'bāk, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 5 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2700.

FELLETIN, fēl'tānz', a town of France, department of Creuse, on the Creuse, 5 miles S. of Aubusson. It has manufactures of carpets, velvet, and paper. Pop. in 1852, 3454.

FELLIN, fēl-leen', a town of Russia, government of Livonia, 110 miles N.N.E. of Riga. Pop. 3000. It is very ancient, and has the remains of an old castle.

FELLONICA, fēl-lon'e-kā, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 28 miles S.E. by E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2201.

FEL/LOWSHIP, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

FEL/LOWSVILLE, a small village of Preston co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Winchester to Parkersburg.

FEL/MERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

FEL/MINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FELOOJAH, FELUJAH, fā-loo'jā, FELUGIAH, fā-loo'ge-ah, or ANBAR, ān-bar', a castle of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 35 miles W.S.W. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, here crossed by a bridge of boats, about midway between Hit and Hillah.

FELOOPS, fēl'loops', an African people, inhabiting a maritime territory in Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Casamanza, about 75 miles in length from W. to E., and about 45 miles in breadth. They are supposed to number about 50,000.

FELPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FELSBERG, fēls'berg, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Nieder Hessen, on the Eder, 12 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1233.

FELSENGEBIRGE. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

FELSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FELSO, (Felsö,) fēl'sö', a Hungarian word, signifying "upper," prefixed to many towns in Hungary. For towns commencing with this word, see additional name.

FELSO (Felsö) GYOGY, of Austria. See FEL-GYOGY.

FELSTED, a parish of England. See FELSTED.

FELTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

FEL/THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FELTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

FELTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

FELTONSVILLE, a thriving post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, at the terminus of the Lancaster and Sterling Branch Railroad, 34 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

FELTONVILLE, a post-office of Philadelphia City, Pennsylvania.

FELTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

FELTRE, fēl'trā, (anc. *Feltria,*) a town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles S.W. of Belluno, on a height near the Piave. Pop. 5500. It is partially fortified, and has a cathedral, an episcopal gymnasium, and a diocesan school. It has silk-twist and wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. In 1809, Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Feltre on General Clarke.

FELTS, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

FELTS MILLS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 162 miles N.W. of Albany.

FELTVILLE, a post office of Essex co., New Jersey.

FELTWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FELTZ, fēlts, a village of Holland, duchy of Luxemburg, 12 miles N.N.E. of Luxemburg. Pop. 926.

FELUDSH, fā lōdsh', or PHELECHE, fā'leech, an island at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the entrance to Grand Harbor, in lat. 29° 27' N., lon. 48° 16' E. Length, 7½ miles, from N.W. to S.E.; breadth, from 2 to 3½ miles. The chief town is situated on the N. side of the island.

FELUJAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See FELOOJAH.

FEMERN or FEHMARN, fā'mern or fēm'mern, an island of Denmark, province of Sleswick, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by Femersund, a channel 1 mile broad. Lat. of Burg, its capital, 26° 19' N., lon. 11° 12' E. Area, 70 square miles. Pop. in 1846, 8860. The surface is low and level. Corn and cattle are abundant, but fishing and navigation are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

FEMINA, fēm'e-nā, or FEMMINE, fēm'me-nā, a small rocky island off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 miles N.W. of Palermo.

FEMME OSAGE, fāmm ō'zāzh' or fēm o'sāj', a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 44 miles W. of St. Louis.

FEMOE, (Femöe.) fēm'ö'eh, a little island of Denmark, N. of the coast of the island of Laaland. Pop. about 700.

FENAGH, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Leitrim. It has ruins of an abbey.

FENAGH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Carlow.

FENAIN, feh'nānz', a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles E. of Douai. Pop. 1942.

FENCE-HOUSES, a station on the Newcastle and Durham Railway, in England, co., and 6 miles N.E. of Durham.

FEN'ELON FALLS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Victoria, 16 miles N. of Lindsay.

FENERIF, fên-eh-reef', or FINERIVE, fin'eh-reev', a town and bay on the N.E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in lat. 17° 28' S., lon. 49° 23' E.

FENESTRELLE, fâ-nês-trêl'lâ, a market-town of Piedmont, 50 miles W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1291.

FENÉTRANGE, fẹh-nâ'trônzh', a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Sarre, 8 miles N. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 1473.

FENIT, an island of Ireland. See FENNIT.

FEN/TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

FEN/NER, a post-township of Madison co., New York, about 112 miles W. by N. of Albany, drained by Chittenango Creek. Pop. 1694.

FEN/NERSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 110 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

FEN/NIMORE, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

FEN/NIT or FEN/IT, an island of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, forming the division between Tralee and Ballybeigue Bays, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tralee. Pop. 215. It has a ruined castle.

FENN'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 40 miles E. of Milledgeville.

FENSTANTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

FEN/TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FENTON, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

FEN/TON, a post-village in St. Louis co., Missouri, near the Meramec River, 16 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

FENTON, KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FENTON, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

FEN/TONVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

FENTONVILLE, a post-village in Genesee co., Michigan, near the East Branch of Shiawassee River, 55 miles N.W. of Detroit.

FEN/TRESS, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, contains 570 square miles. It is drained by Obey's River, and other affluents of the Cumberland. The surface is occupied by high table-lands of the Cumberland Mountain, which afford fine pastures. The county contains abundance of good timber and stone coal, and is amply supplied with water-power. Pop. 4464; of whom 4306 were free, and 148 slaves.

FEN/TRISS, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

FEN/WICK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

FENY, fệñ, or FONY, (Fôny,) fệñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 15 miles from Temesvar. Pop. 1947.

FE/OCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

FEODOSIA, or THEODOSIA. See KAFFA.

FEOO or (FEOU)-LEANG, fâ-oo'-lâ-âng', or FOW-LEANG, fôw-le-âng', a town of China, province of Kiang-see, 45 miles N.E. of Yao-tchoo.

FERAFRA, an oasis of the Libyan Desert. See FARAFREH.

FERAHABAD, fẹh-râ-hâ-bâd', or FARAHABAD, a maritime town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, at the mouth of a river, in the Caspian Sea, 15 miles N. of Saree.

FERAI KHOLM, fer-ī'kolm, an elevated district of Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the river Helmund, and W. and N.W. the Kohi-Baba range. Lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 67° 54' E. It is well cultivated, fertile, and populous.

FERBANE, fer-bân', a village of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., on the Brosna, 9 miles N.E. of Banagher. Pop. 537.

FER/DINAND, a post-village and township of Dubois co., Indiana, 134 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 546.

FERDINAND, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

FERDINANDEA, fêr-de-nân-dâ'â, or GRA/HAM ISLAND, a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean on the 31st of July, 1831, in lat. 37° 8' 3" N., lon. 12° 42' 15" E., between Sicily and Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for three months.

FÈRE CHAMPENOISE, fâis shôn'peh'nwâz', a village of France, department of Marne. Pop. in 1852, 2130. Here, on the 24th of March, 1814, the French were totally defeated by the allies.

FÈRE, LA, lâ fair, a fortified town of France, department of Aisne, on an island in the Oise, near its confluence with the Serre, 14 miles N.W. of Laon. It has manufactures of woollens and chemical products, a large arsenal, and a school of artillery. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1580, and by the Prussians on the 28th of February, 1814. Pop. in 1852, 4441.

FERED, fî'rêd', FERET, FEREDJIK, fâ-rêd-jeek', or PHERREH, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 44 miles N.W. of Gallipoli, near the right bank of the Maritza, with mineral baths. Pop. 3000.

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, fâir-ôn-tar'dẹh-nwâ', a town of France, department of Aisne, on the Ourcq, 12 miles N.N.E. of Château-Thierry. Pop. in 1852, 2556.

FERENGAL, fâ-rên-gâl', a remarkable lead-mine in Northern Afghanistan, 18 miles S.W. of Ghorbund, extensively wrought at a remote period, but long concealed, and rediscovered only a few years ago. Lat. 34° 55' N., lon. 68° 33' E.

FERENTINO, fâ-rên-tee'no, (anc. *Ferentinum*,) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 6 miles N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 6800. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous antiquities.

FERET, a town of Turkey. See FERED.

FEREZ, fâ'rêth or fâ'rêe, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 40 miles S. by W. of Albacete, on a gentle height, in a mountainous district. Pop. 1336.

FERGHANA, Central Asia. See KHOKAN.

FER/GUS, a river of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, enters the Shannon, by a broad estuary, after a S.E. course of about 27 miles.

FER/GUS, a village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 12 miles N. of Guelph. It contains several stores and a saw mill. Pop. about 500.

FER/GUSON, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1601.

FERGUSON, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 337.

FER/GUSON'S CORNERS, post-office, Yates co., New York.

FER/GUSONVILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

FERIA, fâ're-â, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2437. It has manufactures of cloth.

FERIANEH, fâ-re-â'neh, (anc. *Thala?*) a town of Northern Africa, in the desert, 176 miles S.S.W. of Tunis.

FERUNGABAD, fâ-rin-gâ-bâd', a village of Beloochistan, agreeably situated 6 miles N.E. of Moostung, on the route thence to the Bolan Pass. Pop. about 800.

FERLA, fêr'lâ, a town of Sicily, capital of a canton, 18 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 3596.

FERLACH, fêr'lâk, a village of Carinthia, 7 miles S. of Klagenfurth, on the Drave. Pop. 2000. It has extensive iron and steel manufactures.

FER/LIOS, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

FERMANAGH, fer-man'â, an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster, inclosed by the cos. of Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, and Connaught. Area, 714 square miles. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone, and millstone grit. Soil generally rich loam. Pop. 116,007. The surface varies from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes, Upper and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the county into two nearly equal portions. It sends 3 members to the House of Commons, 2 for the county, and 1 for Enniskillen, its chief town.

FERMANAGH, fer-man'â, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

FERMANVILLE, fêr'môns'-reel', a village of France, department of Manche, about 9 miles from Cherbourg. P. 1102.

FERMO, fêr'mo, (anc. *Firmum*,) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 4 miles from the Adriatic, and 34 miles S.E. of Ancona. Pop. 7000. The city proper is inclosed by a wall, entered by five gates, and has a cathedral, a university, founded in 1824, and fine collections of art. Its coast harbor, Porto di Fermo, is small, but exports corn, silk, and woollens. It was the birthplace of Lanctantius and Galeazzo Sforza.

FERMO, a delegation of the Papal States, bordering on the Adriatic. Area, about 350 square miles. Pop. 111,751.

FERMOSELLE, fêr-mo-sêl'lâ, (anc. *Oeellum Durii?*) a frontier town of Spain, 26 miles, S.W. of Zamora, near the Douro. Pop. 3360. It has manufactures of cloths.

FERMOY', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 19 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater. Pop. of town, in 1851, 5825. The chief structures are a stone bridge of 13 arches, erected in 1689, handsome barracks for 3000 troops, an elegant parish church, a court-house, bridewell, union work house, theatre, hospital, and convent. It has extensive flour mills, and a large trade in agricultural produce. It was a military station in 1797.

FERNANDINA, fêr-nân-dee'nâ, a village of Nassau co., Florida, on the N. part of Amelia Island, 185 miles E. by N. of Tallahassee. It is said to have the best harbor S. of Chesapeake Bay.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, fêr-nân'do dâ no-rôn'yâ, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which empire it belongs. Lat. of Peak, 3° 50' 10" S., lon. 32° 22' 42" W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 8 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged. It has several harbors defended by forts, and it serves as a place of banishment from Brazil.

FERNAN/DO DE TA/OS, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

FERNAN/DO PO, (Port. pron. fêr-nân'do po: -so called from the name of its discoverer,) an island in the Bight of Biafra, in Western Africa, about 20 miles from the mainland, between lat. 3° 12' and 3° 47' N., and lon. 8° 26' and 8° 57' E. It is of volcanic origin, and in form an oblong square, broadest in the S. extremity, 35 miles long, and 22 miles broad. A ridge of mountains traverses two-thirds of its length, terminating in a magnificent cone, 11,040 feet high, called Clarence Peak, the summit of which is almost constantly enveloped in clouds. The whole appearance of this beautiful island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered to its highest elevations, on the N. part, with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while on the S. some fine park scenery compensates a comparative deficiency of trees. The latter consist chiefly of palms and the magnificent bombax, or silk-cotton tree. Many of these measure 150 feet from the base to the first branch, and have, in the dry seasons,

festoons of beautiful climbing plants pendant from the branches. The other trees are the goora or sterculia, a species of ebony; a dark-colored wood like mahogany, and several species of shrubs. The sugar-cane also grows here wild, in great profusion; yams, likewise, are grown in great quantities, and are esteemed the finest in Africa; they form the chief article of food of the inhabitants.

There are several harbors in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the N.E. end, where, in a creek or cove, is situated Clarence Town, the principal English settlement, established in 1827. Pop. between 800 and 900, chiefly liberated Africans from Sierra Leone. The natives, called Edeeyths, are a peculiar race, and wholly different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbors on the Continent. The island was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who, in 1778 ceded it to Spain. In 1827 it was taken possession of by England.

FERNAN NUÑEZ, fêr-nân' noon'yêth, a town of Spain, 11 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 5652. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

FERN CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

FERNEY, or FERNEX, fêr'nâ', a village of France, department of Ain, 6 miles S.E. of Gex, and 4 miles N.W. of Geneva, at the foot of the Jura Mountains. It was a miserable hamlet till Voltaire fixed his residence there. In 1768, he established a manufactory of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years, is annually visited by thousands of travellers.

FERN ISLANDS, England. See FARNE ISLANDS.

FERNO, fêu'no, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province, and 23 miles N.W. of Milan, with a parish church. Pop. 2180.

FERNS, a decayed town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 17½ miles N. of Wexford. Pop. of town, 632. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey, and a modern cathedral; it was a bishop's see, comprising the whole of the county of Wexford, until united with Ossory in 1835.

FERÖE ISLAND, in the Atlantic. See FARÖE.

FERONIA, a post-office of Telfour co. Georgia.

FEROZABAD or FIROZABAD, fe-ro'zâ-bâd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles E. of Agra.

FEROZABAD, a town of British India, in Nizam's dominions, on the Beemah, 112 miles W.S.W. of Hyderabad.

FEROZABAD or FIROZADAD, fe-ro-zâ-bâd', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 63 miles S. of Sheeraz. It is enclosed with old walls, and has a royal palace, a large temple, and an ancient aqueduct, but it is now mostly in ruins.

FEROZEPOOR, fâ-ro'zeh-poor', or FEROZAPORE, fâ-ro'zepōr', a town of North-western India, district of Sirhind, near the Sutlej, 85 miles W. of Loodiana.

FEROZEPOOR or FEROZEPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 5 miles S.S.W. of Delhi.

FEROZESHAH, fa-ro'zâ-shâh', a village 10 miles E.S.E. of Ferozepoor. Here the British gained a victory over the Sikhs, November 18, 1845.

FERRANDINA, fêu-rân-dee'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 36 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4900.

FERRARA, fêr-râ'râ, (anc. *Forum Alienii*) a celebrated city in the Papal States, capital of the delegation of the same name, 26 miles N.N.E. of Bologna, in a fertile plain, at a short distance from the N. branch of the Po. It is a large and well-built town, with spacious and regular streets, and is enclosed by a wall 7 miles in circuit. It is defended on the W. side by a citadel regularly fortified. In the middle of the city is a castle, flanked with towers, and surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes, and is now that of the legate. Ferrara, though still retaining many traces of its former grandeur, has long been falling into decay; its pavements are overgrown with grass, and the staircases and balconies of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows. The population has also fallen to one-fourth of its former amount. It still contains a vast cathedral, and numerous churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. It has an old ducal palace and a moated fortress. There are here a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo del Magistrato, containing many excellent works by the leading painters of the Ferrara school; a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and a public library, containing 80,000 volumes and 900 MSS., the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, and known by the names respectively of the Casa degli Ariosti and the Casa d'Ariosto, are shown to strangers. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna, in which Tasso was imprisoned. The house occupied by the author of the *Pastor Fido*—the Casa Guarini—is still inhabited by the marquises of that name. The theatre is one of the finest in the Papal States. Ferrara is one of the eight archbishoprics of the latter; the bishopric dates from 661; its archbishopric was founded by Clement XII., in 1735. It carries on some trade in corn, and other produce of the soil. There are manufactures of silk ribbons, wax candles, brazen utensils, and stoves; tanneries and glass-works. Under the line of Esté, it was the capital of a sovereign duchy, and possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy, and a population estimated at more than 86,000. In the fifteenth century it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy; and in the sixteenth it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and many other eminent Reformers. It was the birthplace of Guarini, and Cardinal Bentivoglio. Pop. 30,948.——Adj and inhab. FERRARESE, fêr'râ-reez'.

FERRARA, a delegation in the Papal States, bounded N by Austrian Italy, and E. by the Adriatic. Area, 1144 square miles. It is almost entirely composed of a delta, formed by branches of the Po, and by the Panaro and Primaro, and includes within it the extensive marshes and lagoons of Commachio. The delegation comprises the far greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara, and was long governed by princes of the house of Este. On the death of Alphonso II., without heirs, in 1598, Pope Clement VIII. succeeded in uniting it to the Papal States. It was dissevered, in 1796, by the French, and became one of the departments of the kingdom of Italy, but re-united in 1814, with exception of the parts on the left bank of the Po-di-Maestra and Po-di-Goro, now annexed to Austrian Italy. Pop. in 1850 229,862.

FERRARA, fêr-râ'râ, or FERRERA, fêu-râ'râ, (L. *Ferraria*,) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 8 miles from Novara, near the Albogna, or Arbogna. Pop. 1692.

FERRATUS MONS. See JURJURA.

FERRAZZANO, fêr-rât-sâ'no, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 1 mile S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2490.

FERREIRA, fêr-râ'e-râ, (anc. *Ravalpia*,) a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 16 miles W. of Beja.

FERREIRA, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 6 miles E. of Thomar.

FERREIRA, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 40 miles E.N.E. of Aveiro.

FERREIRA, fêr-râ'e-râ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 1558.

FERREIROS, fêr-râ-ee'roce, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E.N.E. of Aveiro, near the Vouga. P. 1418.

FERREIROS DE TENDAES, fêr-râ-ee'roce dâ tên-dâ'ês, a town of Beira-Alta, 16 miles from Lamego. Pop. 1644.

FERRERE, fêr-râ-râ, (anc. *Ferraria Astensium?*) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 8 miles W. of Asti. It contains the remains of an ancient castle and a beautiful palace, finely situated on a height. Pop. about 1600.

FERRERIAS, fêr-râ-ree'âs, a town on the island of Minorca, 19 miles N.W. of Mahon. Pop. 1128.

FERRET, COL DE, kol deh fêr'râ', a celebrated pass the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsières in Switzerland, on the N., to that of Cormayeur in Piedmont, on the S.; the ascent from the former direction being made by the Val d'Entremont, and that from the latter by the Val de Ferret, a continuation of the Allée Blanche. The ascent on both sides is somewhat monotonous; but from the Col, which has a height of 7641 feet, the view is one of the most magnificent in Switzerland.

FER'RIBY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FERRIBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FERRIÈRE, fêr're-air', a village of France, department of Allier, 4 miles S.S.E. of La Palisse. Pop. 3228.

FERRIÈRE, LA, lâ fêr're-air', a village of France, department of Orne, 7 miles N.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1497.

FERRIERES, fêr're-air', a village of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. Grenoble.

FERRIÈRES, a village of France, department of Loiret, 6 miles N.N.E. of Montargis. Pop. 1782. It has marble quarries.

FER'RING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FER'RINTOSH, a village and barony of Scotland, co. of Ross, 1½ miles S.E. of Dingwall. Pop. of barony, 2997.

FER'RISBURG, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 32 miles W. by S. of Montpelier, intersected by Otter Creek. Pop. 2075.

FER'RO, (Sp. *Hierro*, yêr'ro; Fr. *Ile de Fer*, eel deh fair,) the most S.W. of the Canary Islands. Lat. of N.W. point, 27° 45′ 8″ N., lon. 18° 7′ 5″ W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence the longitude is reckoned by many of the geographers of Europe. Area of island, 100 square miles. Pop. 4237. It is the least fertile island of the Archipelago, but produces good wine and fruits; archil, honey, small sheep, &c., which, with brandy, are exported to Teneriffe. Chief town, Valverde.

FERRO CAPE. See CAPE FERRO.

FERROL, fêr-rōl', a seaport-town, and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.E. of Corunna, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of the Mole, 43° 29′ 30″ N., lon. 8° 13′ W. Pop. 16,641. Its harbor, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a strait which admits only of one ship at a time, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town on its N. shore is strongly fortified on the land side. Its vast arsenal and dockyard, founded by Charles III., covers nearly 24 acres, and comprises many magnificent docks and storehouses.

It has 2 hospitals, 3 large churches, a monastery, a prison for galley-slaves, the residence of the authorities, naval barracks for 6000 men, and schools of navigation and mathematics. The manufactures comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardwares. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, fish; imports, salted meat and manufactured products of Northern Europe.

FER/RYBRIDGE, a small town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and near the junction of the North Midland, York, Manchester, and Leeds and Selby railways, about 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract.

FER/RYDEN, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, parish of Craig, on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and ¼ mile from the North Sea. Pop. 921, mostly fishers.

FER/RYHILL, a township of England, co. of Durham.

FER/RYLAND, a small maritime town of Newfoundland, on the S.E. coast, 35 miles S.W. of St. John's.

FER/RYPORT-ON-CRAIG, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the S. side of the estuary of the Tay, here crossed by a floating bridge of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, 11½ miles N.E. of Cupar. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salmon fishery, and in weaving linen. Here is one of the Tay light-houses. Lat. 56° 29′ N., lon. 2° 49′ W.

FERRYTOWN OF CREE. See CREE.

FERS/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FERTÉ, LA, lä fĕr'tā', an old term signifying a feudal fortress, is the name of many towns, &c. of France.

FERTÉ-BERNARD, LA, lä fĕr'tā' bĕr'nar', a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Huisne, 17 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 2595. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, linen and cotton yarn.

FERTÉ-GAUCHER, LA, lä fĕr'tā' gō'shair', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles E.S.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. in 1852, 2097.

FERTÉ-MACÉ, LA, lä fĕr'tā' mä'sā', a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles E. of Domfront. P. in 1852, 6039.

FERTÉ-MILON, LA, lä fĕr'tā' mee'lōn', a town of France, department of Aisne, on the Ourcq, 15 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 1944. It is enclosed with walls, and has a ruined castle. It was the birth-place of Racine.

FERTÉ, SAINT AUBIN, LA, lä fĕr'tā' sănt ō'bănⁿ', a town of France, department of Loiret, 13 miles S.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 2717.

FERTÉ-SOUS-JOUARRE, LA, lä fĕr'tā' soo zhoo-ar', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 11 miles E. of Meaux. Pop. in 1852, 4189. About 1200 pairs of mill-stones are annually quarried in its vicinity, and exported to England, America, &c.; and it has manufactures of paper, ropes, and leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands, on one of which is the ancient castle of La Barre.

FERTÉ-SUR-AUBE, LA, lä fĕr'tā' sür ōb, a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 16 miles W. of Chaumont. Pop. 1131. It is a great timber depôt.

FERTIT or FERTYT, fĕr'tit' or fer'teet', a little-known country, or district of Eastern Africa, S. of Darfoor and Kordofan, watered by the affluents of the Bahr-el-Abiad, with a town of the same name, in a hilly region, about lat. 9° 35′ N., lon. 26° 42′ 18″ E. Fertit is said to contain rich copper mines.

FERWERD, fĕr/wĕrt, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 11 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1600.

FERZAH, fĕr'zä, a village and district of Afghanistan, 30 miles N.W. of Cabool. The district is highly cultivated and fertile. It has a population of about 4000 Afghans and Tadjiks.

FESA, fē'zä or fā'sä, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 78 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. The population is estimated at 18,000. The town stands on a mountain defile, is of considerable size, and has manufactories of silken, woollen, and cotton fabrics, with a trade in superior tobacco, raised in its vicinity.

FESOLE, a town of Italy. See FIESOLE.

FES/SENDEN MILLS, a post-office of Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

FESTENBERG, fĕs'ten-bĕrg', or TWARDAGORA, twärdä gō'rä, a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2476.

FESTINIOG, fĕs-tin'yog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth. It has slate quarries, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

FETCH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

FETERNÉ, fā'tĕr'nā', (L. *Feterna*,) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Chablais, near the Dranse, 24 miles N.E. of Geneva. Mines of lignite are worked, and there are some fine alabaster grottos in the vicinity. Pop. 1256.

FETH'ARD, a municipal town and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, 8 miles S.E. of Cashel. Pop. of town, 3916. It was built in the reign of King John; most of the original walls and gateways remain entire. It has a very large ancient church, a Roman Catholic friary chapel, and an infantry barrack.

FETHARD, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford, 4 miles S.E. of Duncannon. The village, on Bannow Bay, has a large lobster fishery. Loftus Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Ely, and interesting remains of antiquity are in this parish.

FETH'ERHUFF'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

FETH'EROLFFSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

FET-ISLAM, a town of Turkey. See GLADOVA.

FET'LAR, one of the most northern of the Shetland Isles, separated from North Yell by a sound about two miles in breadth. Area, about 12,000 acres. Pop. 781.

FETOOKA or FETOUGA. See HOOD'S ISLANDS.

FETTAN, fĕt'tăn, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, 34 miles E.S.E. of Chur. It stands amidst magnificent scenery, nearly 5000 feet above the sea. Pop. 558.

FETTERCAIRN', a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Esk, 12 miles N.N.W. of Montrose. Here is an ancient ruin, called "Fenella's Castle," in which Kenneth III. is said to have been murdered in the tenth century.

FETTERESSO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, about 2 miles W. of Stonehaven. A Roman camp and Druidical remains are in this parish.

FETTERMAN, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

FEUCHTWANG, foikt'wäng, or FEUCHTWANGEN, foikt'wäng'en, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 14 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 2550.

FEUERBACH, foi'er-bär', a market-town of Würtemburg, 2½ miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2638.

FEUERLAND. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

FEUILLÈE, LA, lä fuh'yā', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure. Pop. 2154.

FEUILLÉE, LA, a village of France, department of Finistère, 14 miles N.W. of Carhaix. Near the village there is an ancient Pagan temple. Pop. in 1852, 2400.

FEU'RA BUSH, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

FEURS, fur, (anc. *Forum Segusianorum*,) a town of France, department of Loire, 11 miles N.E. of Montbrison, on the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 2943. It has a port on the river, trade in corn and hemp, and numerous Roman antiquities. It was the capital of the district of Forez till 1441.

FEVEDA, an island of North America, in the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon Territory, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland; lat. 49° 41′ N., lon. 124° W. Length, 32 miles; average breadth 2 miles.

FEVERSHAM, a town of England. See FAVERSHAM.

FEWSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FEYE, fī'ĕh, or FEYE-OE, fī'ĕh ō'eh, a small island off the western coast of Norway, stift, and 30 miles N.W. of Bergen; lat. 60° 46′ N., lon. 4° 44′ E. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

FEZ, fĕz, (Arab. *Fas*, fäs; L. *Fesa* or *Fessa*,) an important city of Morocco, nominally the second, but in reality the principal city in the empire; lat. 34° 6′ 3″ N.; lon. 5° 1′ 11″ W.; 100 miles E. of the Atlantic, 85 miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 245 miles N.E. of the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, whose acclivities are covered with orange groves, orchards, and gardens. It is surrounded by walls, now in a state of utter decay. The streets are narrow, dark, and extremely dirty. The houses are high, with flat roofs, on which the families spread carpets in summer to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. There are, it is said, upwards of 200 mosques in the city, the principal of which is called El Caroobeen, (Caroubin,) containing 300 pillars, a number of gates, and two handsome fountains in the court. Within this mosque is a covered place for women who may choose to participate in the public prayers, an indulgence not allowed in any other Mohammedan place of worship. The most frequented mosque is that of Sultan Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, who is venerated as a saint, and whose remains are deposited here. Its minaret is the finest and loftiest in Fez. This mosque is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country, affording safety and protection to the most atrocious criminals. The only other remarkable building to be seen at Fez is the Sultan's Palace, situated on an elevation in the new city. It is composed of a great number of court-yards, some half finished, others going to decay. Its gates are always kept closed, no persons but those particularly privileged being admitted. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fez. There are also a great number of public baths. Fez contains several hospitals, one of which is very richly endowed, used for the treatment of lunatics. There are nearly 200 caravanserais or inns, in which the guest furnishes his own food and bedclothes. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, slippers, red caps, extensively used throughout the north of Africa, and, from the place of manufacture, named Fezes; coarse linen, fine carpets, common earthenware, saddlery, and copper utensils. The city is governed by a kaid or governor, who, as the lieutenant of the sovereign, has the executive power; the kadi is charged with the civil jurisdiction. *Fez*, founded in 793, by Muley Edris, was capital of an independent state, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning, that its schools of philosophy and physical science

were resorted to, not only from all the Mahommedan states of Africa and Spain, but even from Christian countries. The remains of its institutions still attract round them a number of Mohammedan doctors, and the schools are frequented by a great many scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentators, with a slight tincture of grammar and logic, metaphysics, alchemy, and astrology. Fez is considered a holy town by the Western Arabs, and was also resorted to by them as a place of pilgrimage, when the way to Mecca was obstructed. After its conquest, in 1548, by Morocco, it commenced to decline, but recovered for a time after the fall of the kingdom of Cordova, and in consequence of the edicts of Philip II. against the Mohammedans. The population is estimated at 90,000, composed of Moors and Arabs, 65,000; Berbers, &c., 10,000; Jews, 10,000; Negroes, 5000.

FEZ, KINGDOM OF, once an independent state, now the most northern section of the empire of Morocco; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algeria, S. by the river Omer-legh or Morbeza, which separates it from Morocco Proper; and W. by the Atlantic. It was conquered and united to Morocco in 1548.

FEZARAH, fē-zā'rā, a lake of Algeria, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bona. It is about 30 miles long and 24 broad, very shallow, and abounds with flamingos and other wild fowl, and its shores with snipe and wild boar.

FEZZAN, fēz'zān', (anc. *Phazania* or *Phasania*,) a kingdom of Northern Africa, usually considered as lying between lat. 24° and 31° N.; and lon. 12° and 17° E.; being about 460 miles in length, and 300 miles in breadth. It is bounded by Tripoli on the N., and on all other sides by the Sahara or Great Desert. In the northern part, there are three ranges of mountains perfectly barren, of irregular form, occasionally broken into detached masses, and sometimes rising into conical peaks of from 1200 to 1500 feet in height. To the S. of these ranges, the country consists of extensive sandy plains, destitute of vegetation, alternating with ridges of low hills, the valleys of which contain nearly all the cultivable soil in the territory. Dates are the principal produce, and form the chief food of the inhabitants; small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful, as are also pot herbs and garden vegetables. There are no rivers or brooks, and a few natural springs; but water is found in abundance at various depths, from 10 to 20 feet. In summer it is extremely hot, but in winter the cold is pretty severe. Early in 1850, snow fell at Sockna, and ice, the thickness of a man's finger, was formed at Moorzook. Rain seldom falls; in some districts it does not rain for years together. With the exception of goats, few domestic animals are reared. In the southern parts, some flocks of a peculiar kind of sheep are met with, and in the most fertile districts a few horned cattle. The wild animals, which are abundant, are lions, panthers, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, gazelles, and foxes. A considerable trade is carried on by caravans with Timbuctoo and Bornoo; while Moorzook, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoli, Ghadamis, Tooat, and Sordan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. The principal towns are Moorzook, towards the southern boundary; and Sockna, towards the northern, distant from each other about 230 miles. Fezzan is governed by a chief, who has the title, and exercises the power of a sultan within his own territory, but is dependent on the Pasha of Tripoli, to whom he pays tribute. In time of war, the sultan is said to be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. The population has been variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000.——Inhab. FEZ'ZANEER'.

FIACCONE, fē-ăk-kō'nā, (L. *Flaco.*) a town of the Sardinian States, 7 miles S. of Novi. Pop. 1040.

FIANO, fē-ā'no, a village of Piedmont, 14 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 855.

FIANONA, fē-ā no'nā, or FLUNONA, floo-no'nā, a village and seaport of Illyria, circle of Triest, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 miles S.W. of Fiume. Pop. 810.

FIATT, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

FICARIZZI, fēc-kā-rit'sē, a maritime village of Sicily, province of Messina, 6 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1820.

FICCAROLO, fēk-kā-ro'lo, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 19 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, on the Po, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2500.

FICHTELBERG, fēk'tel-bērg', or FICHTELGEBIRGE, fēk'tel-gā beer'gē, a mountain-range in Bavaria, forming a kind of central nucleus from which the principal ranges of Germany diverge. It commences near the town of Baireuth; and, stretching N.E. for about 36 miles, terminates on the Bohemian frontiers, where the Erzgebirge begins, and continues the chain in the same direction. Its principal summits are the Ochsenkopf, (ox'en-kopf', *i. e.* "ox-head,") 3397 feet, and the Schneeberg, ("snow mountain,") 3450 feet high. No less than four important rivers here take their rise. Of these the Main or Mayn, which is the largest, flows W. towards the Rhine; the Naab, S. towards the Danube; and both the Eger and the Saale to the Elbe, though by different directions, the one E. and the other N. The Fichtelgebirge takes its name (*Fichte* or *Fichtel*, pine,) from the pine forests with which much of it is covered.

FICULLE, fē-kool'lā, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 9 miles N.N.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 1760.

FIDA, fee'dā, (Chin. *Feitan?* fā-tān',) a province of Japan, in the central part of the island of Niphon, covered with well wooded mountains.

FIDALGO, fē-dāl'go, a large harbor of Russian America, on its southern coast, N.E. of Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50' N., lon. 145° 45' W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

FIDALLAH, fē-dāl'lā, or FIDALA, fē-dā'lā, a walled seaport town of Morocco, province of Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 miles S.W. of Rabat.

FIDDICH, fid'dik, a small river of Scotland, flowing through the beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey.

FIDDICHOW, fid'de-kov', a town of Prussian Pomerania, circle of Greiffenhagen, on the Oder, 21 miles S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 2150.

FID'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FID'DLE POND, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

FID'DLETOWN, a post-office of Eldorado, California.

FID'DOWN', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, on the Suir, 10 miles W.N.W. of Waterford. The noble seat of the Earl of Besborough is in this parish.

FIDDRI, a lake of Africa. See FITRÉ.

FIDELAIRE, LE, leh fee'deh-lār', a village of France, department of Eure, 16 miles W.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1551.

FIDELITY, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

FIDERIS, fē-dā'ris, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Landquart Valley, 12 miles E.N.E. of Chur.

FIDJI ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. See FEEJEE.

FIDO KASTRO, fee'do kās'tro, a ruined fort of Epirus, on the northern shore of the gulf, and at the mouth of the old river of Arta, and supposed to be the ancient *Ambracus*.

FIELD, a Norwegian term. See FJELD.

FIELD-DAL'LING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FIELD'ING, a small post-village of Jersey co., Illinois.

FIESOLE, fē-ēs'o-le or fyēs'o-lā,* or FESOLE, fēs'o-le, (anc. *Fæsulæ*,) a town of Tuscany, 3 miles N.E. of Florence, on a steep hill commanding a magnificent view of the Arno Valley. Pop. 2104. It was anciently one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of Cyclopean walls, and of a Roman amphitheatre, with a cathedral of the eleventh century, adorned with excellent sculpture and paintings, a commercial hall, an Episcopal school, and many country houses of the inhabitants of Florence. Near it are extensive sandstone quarries.

FIF, fif, or FUF, fūf, a town of Arabia, capital of the district of Lahsa, about 115 miles W. of the Persian Gulf; lat. 24° 53' N., lon. 49° 47' E. It is protected by an earthen wall 50 feet high, and a dry ditch. The walled town and its suburbs together, were, in 1819, estimated to contain 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 600 were capable of bearing arms.

FIFE, fif, or FIFESHIRE, fif'shir, a maritime county of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its eastern coast between the Frith of Tay on the N., and the Frith of Forth on the S., and having the North Sea on the E. Area, 151 square miles, or 268,000 acres, of which more than two thirds are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 153,546. The northern portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden westward, it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, and ironstone. The whole county is intersected by trap rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds, and Largo Law are the highest summits. The principal rivers are the Tay, Eden, Leven, and Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Fifeshire contains thirteen royal burghs, and an unusual number of thriving towns and villages, the chief of which are Cupar, (the county town,) Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, and Elie. Fife sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and its burghs join in sending 3 others.

FIFE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

FIFE'HEAD MAG'DALEN, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

FIFE'HEAD-NEV'ILLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FIFE-NESS, fif ness', a promontory of Scotland, co. of Fife, projecting on the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 36' W. Beyond it, the dangerous ridge called Carr Rocks, extends a considerable distance into the sea.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland. See FIFE.

FIFE'S POST-OFFICE, is in Goochland co., Virginia.

FIFIELD, a parish of England co. of Oxford.

FIFIELD BAVANT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FIGASI-SIMA, fē-gā'see'see'mā, (Chinese *Tsong-tao*, toong-tā'o,) an island of Japan, Gotoo group, a little N.W. of Kiosioo, and belonging to the province of Fizen.

---

* "And let us from the top of FIESOLE,
Whence Galileo's glass, by night observed,
The phases of the moon, look round below,
On Arno's vale——"

ROGERS'S *Italy*, Part First, XXII.

Milton writes it FESOLE. See *Paradise Lost*, Book I. line 289.

FIGEAC, fee'zhäk/ a town of France, department of Lot, on the Selle, 32 miles N.E. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 7433. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has remains of fortifications, numerous antique dwellings and public edifices. Beyond the town are two remarkable obelisks. Champollion was born here in 1790.

FIGH'ELDEAN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FIGHIG or FIGUIG, fee'gheeg/, a town of North Africa, Morocco, country of Sigilmessa, S. of the Atlas, 165 miles E.S.E. of Fez. A considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafilelt, and Tooat, and is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuctoo caravans. The people are warlike, and adopts in mining.

FIGHTING ISLAND, an island of Upper Canada, in the Detroit River, 3 miles below Sandwich; area, 1800 acres, of which 300 are arable.

FIGLINE, fe-glee'nä, or FIGHINE, fe-ghee'nä, a village of Tuscany, 16 miles S.E. of Florence, near the Arno. P. 4100.

FIGO, fee'go/, (Chinese *Fei-Heco*, fä'he-co,) a province of Japan, island of Kiooshoo. It is more than 60 miles long. Chief town, Koomamoto.

FIGUEIRA, fe-gä'e-rä, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6000. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favorite bathing place.

FIGUEIRA, a village and seaport of Portugal, province of Algarve, 4 miles N.E. of Cape St. Vincent.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, fe-gä'e-ro-doce-veen/yoce, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 97 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2410.

FIGUERAS, fe-gä'räs, a frontier town of Spain, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, 21 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, near the French frontier. Pop. 8050. It is situated in a rich plain of olives and rice. Principal edifices, a large citadel, built by Ferdinand VI., with vast arsenals and magazines, and quarters for 16,000 men. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823.

FIGUIG, a town and district of Morocco. See FIGHIG.

FIGURINA, fe-goo-ree'nä, an island in the Arctic Ocean, being the most N. in the New Siberian Archipelago; lat. 76° 15′ N., lon. 140° 40′ E.

FIJI, islands in the South Pacific Ocean. See FEEJEE.

FILADELFIA, fe-lä-dä'fe-ä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 13 miles S. of Nicastro. Pop. 3390.

FILADELFIA, a city of Pennsylvania. See PHILADELPHIA.

FIL'BY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FILEHNE, fe-lä'neh, (Polish, *Wulen*, voo'len,) a town of Prussian Poland, on an island in the Netze, 45 miles N.W. of Posen. Pop. 3480. It has manufactures of cloth and lace.

FI'LEY, a small watering place and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, and with a station on the Scarborough and Hull Railway, 8 miles S.E. of Scarborough. Pop. 1590.

FILIYAS, fil-lee'yäs,/ a river of Asiatic Turkey, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Black Sea, 20 miles S.S.W. of Amastra.

FIL'KINS, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles S.S.W. of Burford. Pop. 600.

FIL'LAN, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, enters Loch Tay after an E. course of 10 miles.

FILLE-FIELD, fil'lä-fe-eld/, a mountain plateau of Norway, connected with the Sogne-Fjeld on the N., and the Hardanger-Fjeld on the S. The summits vary in height from 4900 feet to 6300 feet. The central summit of Sulstind in which the Lerdal takes its rise is 6048 feet high.

FILLEIGH, fil'lee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

FILLINGES, feel'länzh', (L. *Filin'gia*,) a village of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, 12 miles E. of Geneva, on the Menoge, and the S. slope of Mount Voiron. Pop. 1952.

FIL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FILL'MORE, a new county in the extreme S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, contains about 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Wisconsin, on the N.W. by the Miniska, and intersected by Root River. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Formed since the census of 1850 was taken, and named in honor of Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States. Capital, Minnesota City.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Whitefield co., Georgia.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

FILLMORE, a township in Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 527.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

FILLMORE, a village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, 34 miles W. by S. of the latter, was laid out in 1850. It has a steam mill, several stores, and 200 inhabitants.

FILLMORE, a small village of Coles co., Illinois

FILLMORE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 14 miles N.W. of Vandalia.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Du Buque co., Iowa.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

FILLMORE CITY, a post-town, seat of justice of Millard county, and capital of the territory of Utah, is situated on the Nuquin, a branch of Nicollet River, about 600 miles E. by N. of San Francisco, and 1200 miles W. of St. Louis.

FIL'LONGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

FILOR, fil'lor/, or FALOUR, fä'loor/, a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 miles S.E. of Amritsser. It has a fort built by Runjeet Singh, and a ferry across the Sutlej.

FILS, fils, a river of Wirtemberg, which joins the Neckar, 6 miles E. of Esslingen, after a W. course of 30 miles.

FIL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

FIM'BOROUGH, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FIMBOROUGH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FINALE, fe-nä'lä, a town of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, 10 miles N.N.E. of Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 5018. It consists of the two communes, Finale Borgo, and Finale Marino. It has a collegiate church, numerous ruined forts, a small harbor, and some trade in fruits.

FINALE, a frontier town of North Italy, of the Modenese dominions, near the Po, 22 miles N.E. of Modena. Pop. 8000. It has manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active general trade.

FIÑANA, feen-yä'nä, a town of Spain, 28 miles N.W. of Almeria, at the foot of Mount Almirez. Pop. 3173.

FIN'CASTLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Botetourt co., Virginia, 175 miles W. of Richmond. It is well built, and finely situated in a fertile and undulating valley, between the Blue Ridge and North Mountain, about 5 miles E. of the latter. The Peaks of Otter, which rise on the border of the county, are among the highest points of the Blue Ridge. Fincastle contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, and 2 printing offices. It was laid out in 1772.

FINCASTLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Tennessee, about 200 miles E. of Nashville.

FINCASTLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. A plank road extends from this village to Batavia, in Clermont county. Pop. 200.

FINCASTLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 14 miles N. of Greencastle. The route of the New Albany and Michigan Railroad passes near this place.

FINCASTLE, a post-office of Clark co., Illinois.

FINCH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FINCHAM'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

FINCH'INGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FINCH'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 7½ miles N.W. of London. The common here was once a noted haunt of highwaymen.

FIND'HORN, find-horn/, a river of Scotland, after a N.E. course of 45 miles, enters Moray Frith. Fearful inundations by this river, producing "the Moray Flood," took place in 1829.

FINDHORN, a small seaport of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the above river, at its mouth, 4 miles N. of Forres. Pop. 806. The sandbanks here are continually shifting; and the site of the village has been already changed on account of the encroachments of the sea.

FIND'LAY, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1818.

FINDLAY, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Hancock co., Ohio, on the left bank of Blanchard's Fork, 100 miles by the usual route, N.N.W. of Columbus. The village is situated in a rich farming country, and is the centre of an active trade. The Findlay Branch Railroad, 16 miles long, extends from it to the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Here are two white sulphur springs, and two wells, from which inflammable gas issue in quantity sufficient, it is said, to light the village. No use, however, is made of it. Three newspapers are issued here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2032; of the village, 1258; in 1853, about 2500.

FIND'LEY, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1066.

FINDOE, (Findöe,) fin'do'eh, a small island off the S.W. coast of Norway, 15 miles E.N.E. of Stavanger, in the Bukkefiord. Its church contains a monument recording a victory obtained over the Scotch.

FIN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FINDON, a village of Scotland. See FINNAN.

FINE, a township of St. Lawrence co., New York. P. 293.

FINE'DON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

FINERIVE, of Madagascar. See FENERIF.

FINE'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

FINESHADE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

FINESTRAT, fe-nes-trat', a town of Spain, 23 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Torres, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2720, who manufacture rush-wares.

FINESVILLE, fine'vill, a flourishing village of Greenwich

township, in the S. part of Warren co., New Jersey, is on the Musconetcong Creek, about 1 mile from its mouth, and 29 miles S.S.W. of Belvidere.

FINGAL, fing'gawl', a district of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, N. of the Liffey. The inhabitants were originally Finnish or Norwegian settlers, (whence the name:) and they still retain a dialect and other marks of foreign origin. Fingal gives the title of earl to the Plunkett family.

FINGAL, fing'gawl', a post-village of Canada West, co. Middlesex, 157 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 25 miles from London.

FING'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

FINGEST, fing'ghest, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

FING'HALL, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

FIN'GLASS', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 4 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. The poet Parnell was vicar of Finglass.

FINGOES, fing'göz', or WAN'DERERS, a race of South Africans, belonging to various scattered tribes, originally from the E. coast, N. of Kaffraria, but now chiefly inhabiting a tract of country formerly called the neutral ground, between the Lower Keiskamma and Great Fish River, but at present forming part of the province of Victoria, to which, to the number of 17,000, they were brought, and there settled under the auspices of the Colonial Government. Previous to their removal to their present settlement, the Fingoes lived in a state of abject slavery under the Amakosa Kaffres.

FIN'GRINHOE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FINHAN, feen'ôn', or FIGNAN, feen'yôn', a market-town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles S.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1646.

FINHAVEN, a village of Scotland. See OATHLAW.

FINISTÈRE, fin'is-taïr', originally FINISTERRE, (L. *Finis Terræ, i. e.* "Land's end,") a department of France, forming its N.W. angle, and part of the old province of Bretagne, bounded N. by the English Channel, S. and W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands. Area, 2690 square miles. Coasts steep, much indented on the W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbors. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée and Noires; highest point 984 feet. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Elorn, Aulne, Odet, and Ellé, all navigable near their mouths. Horses and cattle extensively reared. The minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, and slate. The department is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Brest, Châteaulin, Landernau, Quimper, and Quimperlé. Capital, Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 617,710.

FINKENWARDER, (Finkenwärder,) fink'en-wêr'der, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg, and partly to the Hanoverian bailiwick of Harburg. It is protected by a surrounding wall 20 feet high. Pop. 1700.

FINKSBURG, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, about 50 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

FINK'S CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

FINLA'GAN, a lake of Scotland, in the island of Islay, and with an island containing ruins of a castle of the Lord of the Isles.

FINLAND, GRAND DUCHY OF, (Fr. *Finlande*, fäne'lôndh'; L. *Finlnia, Finlnia, Finlan'dia,*) a government in the N.W. of Russia, bounded N. by Norway, W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by the Gulf of Finland; length, from N. to S., 650 miles; breadth, near the centre, only 112 miles; but toward the S., where it is greatest, 370 miles; area, about 146,850 square miles. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs, and is lined by numberless small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. The interior may be described as a vast table land, with an average height of from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys, and occasionally rises into mountains, of which a chain at Maanselke, nearly 4000 feet high, is continued S., though with several interruptions, and terminates in lofty cliffs in the Gulf of Bothnia. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine wood: and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These sheets of water, both by their number and individual extent, furnish one of the most characteristic features of the country. The most important are Lake Ladoga, the greater part of which belongs to the principality; Saima, Pianajarvi, (Pinjanejarwi,) all in the S., where the greater part of the surface is occupied by water; the Uleå, near the centre, and the Enara, in the extreme N. The lakes of Finland form the chief basins for receiving the far greater part of the streams. Their waters are afterwards discharged into the sea by rivers generally of no great length, but of much width and depth. The climate varies much, according to locality. In Lappmark, in the N., it is polar, but somewhat modified. Farther S., the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May; but even during the coldest season thaws of several days' duration are not unfrequent. Spring appears suddenly, and continues for about a month, leaving only about four months for summer and harvest. The summer months are hot, and dry. The soil is very fertile; considerable quantities of barley and rye are exported, and Finland, when in possession of Sweden, was regarded as its most important granary. A great part of the land, owing to the nature of the surface and climate, however, is fit only for pasture. In the N., where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen, other domestic animals are superseded by the reindeer, of which great herds are kept. The forests are very extensive, and furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. In addition to timber, chiefly fir, large quantities of potash, pitch, and rosin are obtained from them, and form the principal articles of export. The minerals are chiefly confined to iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, slate, and granite; a great number of excellent quarries of granite have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea coasts, and from them blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained. One of the finest specimens is furnished by the obelisk monolith recently erected in St. Petersburg to the Emperor Alexander. In its rough state it was 12 feet in diameter, and 80 feet long. The inhabitants of the W. coast are of Swedish, and those of the S.E., of Russian origin; but the far larger portion, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole, are Finns, with a slight mixture of Laplanders. Up to the twelfth century, the Finns lived under their own sovereigns, and were pagans. Their conversion to Christianity took place about the middle of that century after their conquest by the Swedes. They are almost all Lutherans. In 1721, the part of Finland which formed the province of Wiborg, was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystadt. The remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809, and now forms a division of the Russian Empire, under the name of a Grand Principality, the emperor exercising his supremacy as grand prince. The proper seat of government is at Petersburg; but a governor-general, representing the emperor, resides in Helsingfors. Administratively, Finland is subdivided into 8 lens or counties. It is also sometimes subdivided into the two lappmarks of Kami, Torneå, and the district of Viborg. Pop. in 1851, 1,636,915.——Adj. FINNISH, FINLANDISH, and FINONIAN (?); Inhab. FINN.

FIN'LAND, GULF OF, one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. between lat. 58° 40′ and 60° 40′ N., and lon. 23° and 30° 10′ E., bounded N. by Finland, and E. and S. by the Russian governments of St. Petersburg and Revel. Length, from E. to W., 260 miles; breadth, from N. to S., from 25 to 90 miles. It contains numerous islands, (the principal is Cronstadt,) and receives the Neva, Looga, Narova, and many smaller rivers. St. Petersburg is at its E. end, and the towns, Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Ekenas, Borgo, Frederikshamm, Helsingfors, and Viborg, are also on its coasts.

FINLEY or FINDLEY, Ohio. See FINDLAY.

FINLEY, a village and township of Green co., Missouri, 130 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1840.

FIN'LEYVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 180 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

FIN'MARK, (Dan. and Sw. *Finmarken*, fin'mar'ken; Norw. *Finmarkens*, fin'mark'ens,) an extensive province of Norway, forming the northernmost portion of Continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland, bounded S.W. by the province of Nordland. Area estimated at 27,412 square miles. It comprises numerous islands, on the northernmost of which is North Cape. Lat. 71° 10 N., lon. 25° 50′ E. Important fisheries are established here, and give employment to the greater part of the population. The cod fishery alone employs 2916 boats and 15,324 men, and the produce is upwards of 16,000,000 of fish, 21,500 barrels of cod liver oil, and 6000 barrels of roe. The inhabitants are Finns and Laplanders. Pop. 43,938.

FIN'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

FINN, a lake and river of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal. The lake, in the parish of Innishkeel, is about 2 miles in length; the river proceeds from it, and, after an eastward course of 24 miles, joins the Foyle near Lifford.

FIN'NAN or FIN'DON, a fishing-village of Scotland, co., and 6 miles S. of Aberdeen. It is famous for its smoked haddocks.

FIN'NAN, a small river of Scotland, flowing through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel. A monument in this romantic vale marks the spot where Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his banner, in 1745.

FIN'NEY MILLS, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

FIN'NINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FIN'NINGLEY, a parish of England, cos. of Notts and York, West Riding.

FINN'S POINT, of Salem co., New Jersey, is a noted point on the Delaware River, 4 miles above the mouth of Salem Creek.

FINO, fee'no, or PORTO FINO, pos'to fee'no, a promontory of the Sardinian States, on the shore of the gulf, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Genoa.

FINO, fee'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 6 miles S. of Como, on an eminence near the source of the Seveso. Pop 1475.

FINOW, fee'nov, a village of Prussia, province of Bran-

denburg, 31 miles N.E. of Berlin, on the Finow Canal, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder. Pop. 560.

FINSBURY, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising the N. part of the metropolis, between the borough of Maryiebone on the W. and the Tower Hamlets on the E., and on the S. bordering on the city of London and liberty of Westminster. Pop. in 1851, 323,772. It comprises the parishes of Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, &c., and derives its name from Finsbury Square. It comprises St. Luke's Hospital, the Charter-House, Smithfield, St. Bartholomew's, and the Foundling Hospitals, Gray's Inn, the British Museum, Clerkenwell Sessions-House and prison, and the depot of the New River Company. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to the House of Commons.

FINSTER-AARHORN, fin'ster-ar'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, is the culminating point of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 14,026 feet in elevation.

FINSTERMUNZ, (Finstermünz,) fin'ster-münts', a narrow pass in the Tyrolese Alps, on the Inn, 18 miles N. of Glurns.

FINSTERWALDE, fin'ster-wäl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Dresden. Pop. 4686.

FINSTERWALDE, fin'ster-wol'deh, a village of Holland, province, and 23 miles E. by S. of Groningen, near the estuary of the Dollart. Pop. 1067.

FINTO'NA, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles N.W. of Clogher. Pop. 1327.

FIN'TRAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

FIN'TRY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, with a village 5 miles S.E. of Balfron. The scenery on the Carron and Endrick is beautiful, the latter forming the cascade (60 feet high) called the "Loup of Fintry."

FIN'VOY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

FIONIE or FIONIA. See FUNEN.

FIORA, fe-o'rä, a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany, and the Pontifical States, rises near Mount Amiata, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N.W. of Civita Vecchia after a S. course of 40 miles.

FIORANO, fe-o-rä'no, (L. *Floria'num*,) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province, and 2 miles W. of Ivrea, on the Dora. Pop. 1040.

FIORD. See FJORD.

FIORENZA, a city of Italy. See FLORENCE.

FIORENZUOLA, fe'o-rên-zoo-o'lä, (anc. *Florentia*,) a town of Northern Italy, duchy of Piacenza, on the Emilian Way, 18 miles W.N.W. of Parma. Pop. 2750. It has a collegiate church, and many remains of antiquity. Cardinal Alberoni was born here in 1664. Eight miles S. are the ruins of the ancient *Veleia*, buried by a fall of sand in the fourth century, and rediscovered in 1761.

FIORENZUOLA, a village of Tuscany, province of Florence, on the Santerno, 21 miles N.E. of Prato.

FIORENZUOLA, a village of the Pontifical States, in Urbino, 5½ miles N.W. of Pesaro.

FIRAN, fee'rân', a small island in the Red Sea, about 18 miles from the coast of Arabia, lat. 17° 13' N., lon. 41° 30' E., celebrated for its pearl fishery.

FIRANDO, fe-rän'do, or FIRATO, fe-rä'to, an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kioosioo, 55 miles N.N.W. of Nagasaki. Lat. 33° 30' N., lon. 129° 30' E. On its E. side is the town of Firando, with a good harbor. Here the Dutch had a trading fort from 1609 until 1640.

FIRAO, fe-rä'o, a considerable town of Japan, on the island of Niphon, province of Yamato, 45 miles S.S.E. of Miako.

FIR'BECK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, Long Island, on the S. side of Fire Island Inlet. It is 70 feet 10 inches high, and exhibits a revolving light, produced by 18 lamps, 89 feet above the level of the sea.

FIRENZE, a city of Italy. See FLORENCE.

FIRE'PLACE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Fireplace Bay, which sets up from the Atlantic, about 62 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn.

FIR'LE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FIRMINY, feer'mee'nee', a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles S.W. of St. Etienne, and sharing with that town in manufactures of silks, glass, and hardwares, coal mines, &c. Pop. 2258.

FIRMUM. See FERMO.

FIROZABAD. See FEROZABAD.

FIROZGUR, fee'roz-gûr', a town of India, 102 miles S.W. of Hyderabad, on the Beemah.

FIRS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FIRSBY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FIRST FORK, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

FIRST ISLAND, or MURDER ISLAND, a small island in the Mozambique Channel, on the S.W. coast of Madagascar, from which it is distant about 3 miles. Lat. 22° 5' S., lon. 43° 7' E. It was named Murder Island by Captain Owen, in consequence of the murder there of two of his midshipmen by the natives.

FIRST LAKE, Wisconsin. See FOUR LAKES.

FIRTH AND STENNESS, a united parish of Scotland, on Mainland, one of the Orkneys.

FISCHA, fish'ä, FISCHAMEND or FISCHAMENT, fish'ä-mênt', a market-town of Lower Austria, with a castle, on the Fischa River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1220.

FISCHA, fish'ä, a river of Lower Austria, in the Schneeberg, flows N.E., receiving the Piesting and the Riesenbach, and joins the Danube at Fischa, 12 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, after a course of 55 miles.

FISCHBACH, fish'bäk, a village of Prussian Silesia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz, with a castle of Prince William of Prussia.

FISCHENTHAL, fish'en-tal', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Zurich, on the Töss. Pop. 2814.

FISCHHAUSEN, fish'how'zen, a seaport town of Eastern Prussia, at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 miles W. of Königsberg. Pop. 1914.

FISCIANO, fee-shä'no, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles N.N.E. of Salerno, with 2 parish churches and 2 convents. Pop. 1296.

FISEN, a province of Japan. See FIZEN.

FISH'BACK, a post-office of Clark co., Kentucky.

FISH'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FISH CREEK rises in Lewis co., in the N. central part of New York, and falls into Oneida Lake in Oneida county.

FISH CREEK, Oneida co., New York, falls into Wood Creek, about 2 miles from its mouth in the Oneida Lake. The east branch of this stream abounds with fine mill-seats.

FISH CREEK, of Saratoga co., New York, falls into the Hudson River, about 25 miles above its junction with the Mohawk.

FISH CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Montcalm co., and flows into Maple River.

FISH CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Steuben co., and flows into the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee.

FISH CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

FISH CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

FISH'DAM, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 20 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

FISHDAM, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, 60 miles N.W. of Columbia.

FISHDAM, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

FISHER-ROW, a village of Scotland. See MUSSELBURGH.

FISH'ER'S, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

FISHER'S, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina, 170 miles W. of Raleigh.

FISHER'S CREEK, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

FISHER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

FISHER'S ISLAND, New York, off the E. end of Long Island, is 8 miles long by 1 mile broad.

FISHER SOUND, a channel of British North America, on the W. coast, which separates Princess Royal Islands from the continent, and forms the N. continuation of Fitzhugh's Strait. Lat. 52° N., lon. 130° W. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

FISHER'S RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which flows through Surrey co. into the Yadkin.

FISHER'SVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, partly in Concord and partly in Boscawen townships, on the Northern and Claremont Railroads, 8 miles N. of Concord. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Contoocook River, near its junction with the Merrimack. It contains an academy, and is extensively engaged in manufactures. This village has grown up within a few years.

FISHERSVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Hartford.

FISHERSVILLE, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

FISH'ERTON ANGER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, ¾ of a mile W. of Salisbury. The county jail is in this parish, and petty sessions are held here.

FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FISH'ERVILLE, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

FISHERVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

FISHERVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

FISH'GUARD, or AB'ERGWAIN', a seaport town and parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, 14 miles N. of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1851, 2316. The town, on a cliff at the mouth of the Gwain, has very steep streets, irregularly built, a valuable fishery, and exports of oats, butter, and slates. The port, with a pier, a breakwater, outer and inner basin, and light-house, is one of the best harbors in St. George's Channel. A detachment of French, who landed here in 1797, were captured by the inhabitants under Lord Cawdor.

FISH HOUSE, a village of Fulton co., New York, on Sacandaga River, 45 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

FISH'ING CREEK, of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna at Bloomsburg.

FISHING CREEK, in the N.W. part of Virginia, flows through Wetzel co. from E. to W., and enters the Ohio River a little below New Martinsville

FISHING CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing south-eastward, enters Tar River a few miles above Tarborough.

FISHING CREEK, of South Carolina, rises in York district, and flows S.E. through Chester district into the Catawba River.

FISHING CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Savannah in Lincoln county.

FISHING CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the East Fork of White River, at Lawrenceport.

FISHING CREEK, of Missouri, enters Missouri River from the left in Ray county.

FISHING CREEK, a post-village of Cape May co., New Jersey, on Delaware Bay, 6 miles S.W. of the county seat.

FISHING CREEK, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1110.

FISH'KILL, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York. The township borders on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg, being intersected by the Hudson River Railroad, about 60 miles N. of New York. The village is situated on Fishkill Creek, 5 miles E. of the Hudson. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a bank, 2 printing-offices issuing newspapers, and about 1500 inhabitants. There are several other villages in the township. Fishkill is intended to be made the western terminus of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, which, it is supposed, will connect with the New York and Erie Railroad, through the Newburg Branch Railroad, by means of a ferry across the Hudson. Pop. 9240.

FISHKILL CREEK, of Dutchess co., New York, falls into the Hudson River about 2 miles below Newburg.

FISHKILL LANDING, a thriving post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Fishkill Creek, opposite Newburg, about 60 miles N. of New York, and on the Hudson River Railroad. It has churches of 3 denominations, 10 or 12 stores, several factories, and an iron foundry with a machine shop. The Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad is to be extended to this point, between which and the New York and Erie Railroad communication is to be effected by means of the Newburg Branch Railroad and a ferry across the Hudson. A ferry now plies between Fishkill Landing and Newburg. Pop. in 1854, about 1600.

FISHKILL MOUNTAINS. This term is sometimes applied to the highlands of the Hudson.

FISHKILL PLAINS, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 62 miles N. of New York City.

FISH'LAKE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FISH LAKE, of New York, in the N. part of Fulton co., is 3 or 4 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ miles wide. It is very irregular in form. The outlet falls into East Canada Creek.

FISH'POND, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

FISH'PORT, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois.

FISH RIVER, GREAT. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

FISH'TOFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FISH'WICK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FISKE'DALE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

FISK'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FISKERTON, a township of England, co. of Notts.

FISKEVILLE, fisk'vil, a village in Providence co., Rhode Island, on Pawtuxet River, 12 miles S.W. of Providence. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of cotton print goods, sheeting, thread, &c. Pop. from 1200 to 1500.

FISKS'BURG, a post-village in Kenton co., Kentucky, 40 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort.

FISK'S CORNERS, a post-office, Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

FIS'LERVILLE, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

FISMES, feem, (anc. *Fines Remo'rum?*) a town of France, department of Marne, at the confluence of the Ardre and Vele, 16 miles W.N.W. of Reims. Pop. in 1852, 2125. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

FISSATA, fis-sä'tä, a seaport of North Africa, dominions, and 90 miles W.N.W. of Tripoli.

FISTELLA, a town of Morocco. See TEFZA.

FITATS, fee'tätz', or FITAKI, fe-tä'ke, (Chinese, *Tchang-loo*, chäng-loo,) a town of Japan, island of Niphon, on a river near the E. coast, 90 miles E.N.E. of Yeddo.

FITCH'BURG, a thriving post-town of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles N.W. of Boston. It is the terminus of three important railroads, viz., the Fitchburg, the Worcester and Fitchburg, and the Vermont and Massachusetts, and contains a very handsome town-house, 100 feet by 65, with a hall capable of seating 1500 persons, 7 or 8 churches, 5 of them brick, and 1 (Baptist) costing $25,000, a public high school, in which pupils are fitted for college, 2 first class hotels, one of which cost $30,000, and the other $35,000, 3 printing offices issuing newspapers, 2 banks, a savings institution, and an insurance company. Among the different branches of industry, paper making is the most important. There are 6 or 7 paper mills, and several woollen and cotton mills. The other principal manufactures are piano-fortes, steam engines, machinery, castings, and all kinds of wooden ware. P. in 1840, 2604; in 1850, 5120; and in 1854, about 7000.

FITCH'BURG, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 11 miles S. of Madison. It has 1 church, 2 stores, and 80 inhabitants.

FITCH'PORT, a village of Garrard co., Kentucky, about 45 miles S. of Frankfort.

FITCH'VILLE, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Huron co., Ohio, about 90 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has a Union school. Pop. 1178.

FITERO, fe-tä'ro, a town of Spain, 53 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, on the Alhama. Pop. 2293.

FITFUL HEAD, a headland on the S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation, 400 feet.

FITS'WORTH, a small village of Madison co., Arkansas.

FITTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FITT'LEWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FITTRÉ, fit'tra', or FIDDRI, fid'dree', a lake of Central Africa, in Nigritia, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 miles E. of Lake Tchad.

FITZ, fits, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

FITZABADING, fit-tä'bä'ding', a beautiful fertile district in the S.W. part of Abyssinia, province of Gojam.

FITZ'HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FITZ-HEN'RY, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

FITZHENRY, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

FITZHUGH (fits'hu) SOUND, a strait of North America, in lat. 51° 33′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W., separating Calvert Island from the mainland. It is 18 miles long, and 3 miles broad.

FITZROY, fits'roy, an island near the N.E. coast of Australia, 6 miles N.E. of Cape Grafton. The N. peak is 550 feet high. Lat. 16° 55′ N., lon. 146° E.

FITZ'ROY HAR'BOR, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Carleton, 32 miles E. of Bytown.

FITZ'WATERTOWN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

FITZ'WIL'LIAM, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Concord. It has manufactures of pails, rakes, leather, &c. Pop. 1482.

FIULINAS, fe-oo-lee'nä's, or FLORINAS, flo-ree'näs, a village on the island of Sardinia, province, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Sassari, near the Pianora. Pop. 2025.

FIUMARA-DI-MURO, fe-oo-mä'rä-dee-moo'ro, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1400.

FIUME, fe-oo'mä or fyoo'mä, (Ger. *Sanct Veit am Flaum*, sänkt vite äm flöwm; Illyr. *Rika*, ree'kä,) a seaport town of Austria, capital of the Hungarian Littorale or Küstenland, ("Coastland,") on the small river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. Lat. of the clock tower, 45° 19′ 36″ N., lon. 14° 26′ 45″ E. It consists of the old town, built on a height, and composed of very indifferent houses, and gloomy, dirty, winding, and ill-paved streets; and of the new town, situated along the shore, and presenting a very marked contrast to the old town, by the number of its handsome buildings, and the general spaciousness and regularity of its streets. The objects most deserving of notice are the old capitular or high church, Maria Himmelfahrt, adorned with a fine front, the church of St. Veit, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a handsome structure in the form of a rotunda, with a dome, and 8 marble pillars, resembling the church of Maria della Salute, in Venice; the casino, an elegant edifice, the governor's residence, barracks, town-house, monasteries, &c. Fiume is the seat of a military governor, a mercantile and commercial court, a maritime consulate, sanitary directory, custom-house, and bridewell; and possesses a gymnasium, a high school, and a burgher hospital. Its manufactures include linen, leather, woollens, refined sugar, refined wax, tobacco, and especially rosoglio; but ship-building is the chief business of the place, for which the splendid forests of the Julian Alps afford the greatest facilities. The harbor is very indifferent, and admits only small vessels; but the roadstead has sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size, at a few hundred yards from the shore, and is well sheltered. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wood, fruit, and salted provisions; the principal imports are sugar, rice, spices, and salt. Fiume is the only important seaport for the outlet of the produce of Hungary. Its commercial importance was early perceived, and easy communication with the interior has been secured by a magnificent road of 73 miles to Carlstadt, where the navigation of the Save and Kulpa becomes available. On an average of 7 years, the exports from Hungary through Fiume amounted to about $100,000 a year. The town was occupied by the French from 1809 to 1814. Pop. 11,000.

FIUME, fe-oo'mä, a village of Northern Italy, 26 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 2000.

FIUME DI NISI, fe-oo'mä dee nee'see, a seaport village of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient *Chrysothoas*, 17 miles S.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2200. Near it are mines of alum, antimony, and copper.

FIUME-FREDDO, fe-oo'mä'-frêd'do, (*i. e.* "cold stream,") a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, near the Mediterranean, 11 miles W.S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2400.

FIUME-FREDDO, a village of Sicily, on a little river of

the same name, which flows from Mount Etna, province of Catania, and enters the Mediterranean at Acl. Pop. 2840.

FIUMICELLO, fe-oo-me-chêl'lo, a village of Northern Italy, 1 mile W. Brescia, with many country houses of the inhabitants of that city.

FIUMICINO, fe-oo-me-chee'no, (anc. *Portus Augusti.*) a small seaport village of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 15 miles S.W. of Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday resort for the Romans.

FIVE CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, about 22 miles S. of Auburn.

FIVE FINGERS POINT, a headland of New Zealand, Middle Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 33′ S., lon. 166° 18′ E.

"THE FIVE FINGERS" is another point on the same coast, about 16 miles S. of Cape Foulwind. Lat. 42° 2′ S., lon. 171° 25′ E.

FIVE FORKS, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

FIVEHEAD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FIVE HUMMOCKS POINT, a headland of Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24′ N., lon. 115° 40′ W.

FIVE ISLANDS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

FIVE ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, province of Quang-tong, in lat. 21° 40′ N., lon. 112° 38′ E.

FIVE ISLANDS, a group in the Tenasserim or Mergui Archipelago, 5 miles S.E. of Pine-tree Island, about lat. 10° 20′ N., lon. 98° E.

FIVE ISLANDS, ("Cinque Islands,") in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. end of Rutland Island, one of the Andamans, in lat. 11° 22′ N., lon. 92° 45′ E.

FIVE ISLANDS, of Japan. See GOTO ISLANDS.

FIVE ISLANDS HARBOR, a bay on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, British West Indies.

FIVE MEN'S SOUND, in Frobisher's Strait, British North America.

FIVE MILE, a post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

FIVE MILE, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

FIVE MILE CREEK, of Steuben co., New York, falls into the Conhocton River.

FIVE MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows south-westward through Lancaster district into Catawba River.

FIVE MILE RUN, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, or BLESSINGBOURN, a small market-town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, parish, and 6½ miles W. by S. of Clogher. Pop. 693.

FIVE POINTS, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

FIVE POINTS, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.

FIVES, feev, a village of France, department of Nord, within 1 mile of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3618.

FIVIZZANO, fe-vit-sêd'no, a walled town of Tuscany, capital of a detached portion of territory, 34 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 1800.

FIX'BY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FIZA, fee'zòh', or FORED, (Fored.) fo'rèd', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 27 miles S.E. of Erlau. Pop. 4020.

FIZEN or FISEN, fee'zèn', a province of Japan, in the W. part of the island of Kiosiou. It also includes 1016 islands and islets, of which the Goto group and the island of Firando are the most important.

FJELD or *FIELD*, fe-êld' or fyêld, a Norwegian word, signifying a mountain range.

FJORD or *FIORD*, fe-ord' or fyord, a Danish and Norwegian word, signifying "bay or estuary," forming a part of numerous names in the N. of Europe.

FLAACH, flâk, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Zurich, beautifully situated near the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine. Pop. 1002.

FLACKVILLE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

FLADBURY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

FLADSTRAND, Denmark. See FREDERIKSHAVN.

FLAGG, a township in Ogle co., Illinois.

FLAG'GON, a small bayou of Rapides parish, Louisiana, flows into Catahoula Lake.

FLAGG SPRING, a post-office of Campbell co., Kentucky.

FLAGGTOWN, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 6 miles S.W. of Somerville.

FLAG'POND, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

FLAGSTAD, flâg'stâd, or FLAGSTAD-OE, (Flagstad-ŏe,) flâg'stâd-ŏ'eh, a small island off the S.E. coast of Norway, 7 miles N.E. of Arendal.

FLAGSTAD, one of the Lofoden Islands, S. of West-Vaagen.

FLAGS'TAFF, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

FLAM'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 4 miles E.N.E. of Bridlington. An old fishing village occupies the centre of the celebrated promontory Flamborough Head, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, elevation 450 feet, extending along the shore for several miles, with a light-house 214 feet above the North Sea, in lat. 54° 7′ N., lon. 0° 5′ E. On it are the remains of an ancient tower and a Danish fossa. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

FLAM'BOROUGH, WEST, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 3 miles S. of Dundas, and 8 miles from Hamilton.

FLAM'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

FLANDERS, flan'derz, (L. *Flandria*; Sp. *Flandes*, flân'dês; It. *Fiandra*, fe-ân'drà; Fr. *Flandre*, flôNd'r; Ger. *Flandern*, flân'dern; Dutch *Vlaanderen*, vlân'der-en,) a former country or district of Europe, now included in Holland, Belgium, and France. It stretched from the Scheldt, below Fort Lillo, W. along the Hond or West Scheldt, and W.S.W. along the German Ocean, to the entrance of the Straits of Dover, near Gravelines. The name occurs for the first time in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county took place in the ninth century, and was made by Philip the Bold, King of France, in favor of his son-in-law, Baldwin, of the Iron Arm. It afterwards passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter, but underwent considerable curtailment by the conquests of the French in the W., when part of it became French Flanders, and is now included in the departments of Nord and Ardennes; and the conquests of the Dutch in the N., who succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zealand. The remainder still retains its ancient name, and forms the modern provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.——Adj. FLEMISH; inhab. FLEMING. (The French of both is FLAMAND, flâ'môNd.)

FLANDERS, EAST, (Fr. *Flandre Orientale*, flôNd'r o're-ôNt'tâl',) a province of Belgium, bounded N. by Holland. Area, 1154 square miles. The surface forms an extensive plain, belonging wholly to the basin of the Scheldt, which, with its tributaries, and canals connected with them, furnish ample water communication. Its soil, partly of a sandy and partly of a clayey texture, is so industriously and skilfully cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes which anywhere exists. The principal crops are wheat and flax. Manufactures have made great progress, and all the ordinary, as well as the fine tissues of wool, cotton, and flax are largely produced. The province is divided into 6 arrondissements. Capital, Ghent or Gand. Pop. 781,143.

FLANDERS, WEST, (Fr. *Flandre Occidentale*, flôNd'r ok'see'dôNt'tâl',) a province of Belgium, bounded N. and N.W. by the German Ocean, W.S.W. and S. by France. Area, 1256 geographical square miles. The surface is generally flat, and a range of sand hills or downs, lines the greater part of the coast. The S.E. portion of the province belongs to the basin of the Scheldt, but the far larger part of the province sends its waters directly to the German Ocean by a number of small streams, chiefly employed in feeding canals. Much of the soil is naturally sandy and poor, but the untiring industry of the inhabitants has converted the far greater part of it into fertile plains. Large tracts of moor, however, still exist, and cannot well be dispensed with, as they form the principal source of fuel. The most important crop is flax. The principal branch of industry is the manufacture of linen, ordinary, and damask. The province is divided into 8 arrondissements. Capital, Bruges. Pop. 626,347.

FLAN'DERS, (Fr. *Flandre*, flôNd'r,) an old province of France, of which the capital was Lille. It is now comprised in the department of Nord.

FLAN'DERS, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the S. side of Long Island, about 225 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

FLANDERS, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 54 miles N.E. of Trenton.

FLANDRE OCCIDENTAL. See FLANDERS, WEST.

FLANDRE ORIENTAL. See FLANDERS, EAST.

FLAN'NEN or FLAN'NAN ISLES, (written also FANNAN,) or the "SEVEN HUNTERS," a group of islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, about 15 miles N.W. of Gallan Head, in Lewis. They are not inhabited, but feed numerous sheep, and are a great resort of sea-fowl.

FLAT, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

FLAT BRANCH, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

FLAT BROOK, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

FLAT'BROOKVILLE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Flatkill, 18 miles W. of Newton.

FLAT'BUSH, a post-village and township of King's co., New York, 4 miles S.S.E. of Brooklyn. It contains churches for the Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and a flourishing institution called Erasmus Hall. The American army was defeated near this village in 1776. Pop. of township, 3177.

FLAT CREEK, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows through Amelia county into the Appomattox River.

FLAT CREEK, of Twiggs co., Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee River.

FLAT CREEK, of Monroe co., Alabama, flows into Alabama River 5 miles above Claiborne.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

FLATHEAD or SALLISH (sâ'lish) INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in Oregon, in the vicinity of Clark's River and the adjacent portion of the Columbia. Their name is derived from a custom, formerly prevalent among them, of flatten

ing the heads of their children, when very young, by artificial means. It is said that this practice has been abandoned by them, though it still obtains among several other tribes to whom the name of Flatheads is not usually given. These tribes occupy the the territory on both sides of the Columbia River, for a considerable distance from its mouth. They are commonly of diminutive stature and badly made; a wide mouth and thick lips, nose thick, and nostrils large. The flattening of the head is accomplished by subjecting the skull of the infant to constant and severe mechanical pressure during the first six or eight months of its life. It does not appear that this operation has any effect in diminishing the capacity of the cranium, or the whole volume of brain.

FLAT'HOLM, an islet of England, in the Bristol Channel, co. of Somerset, parish, and 8 miles W.N.W. of Uphill. It is about 1½ miles in circumference, consists mostly of rich pasture land, and has a light-house with a revolving light, 150 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 22′ 35″ N., lon. 3° 7′ 5″ W., and an inn resorted to by pleasure parties.

FLAT ISLAND, a small island of the Mergui Archipelago, S.E. of Asia.

FLAT ISLANDS, two islets off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 3′ E.

FLAT'KILL CREEK, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, and enters the Delaware on the boundary between that county and Warren.

FLAT'LAND, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tennessee.

FLATLANDS, a post-village and township of King's co., New York, about 7 miles S.S.E. of Brooklyn. Pop. 1165.

FLAT LICK, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

FLAT LICK, a post-office of Knox co., Kentucky.

FLATOW, flä″tov, Pol. *Zlotowo*, zlo-to′vo or *Ciatowo*, tchlo-to′vo,) a town of Western Prussia, 83 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2320. It has manufactures of cloth and lace.

FLAT POINT, is the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra, and a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

FLAT POND, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.

FLAT RIVER, a small affluent of Neuse River, rises in Person co., North Carolina, and joins the Neuse near the N. extremity of Wake county.

FLAT RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters Grand River in Kent county.

FLAT RIVER, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan, 148 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

FLAT ROCK, a post-village of Henry co., Georgia, about 80 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is almost on the line between Henry and De Kalb counties.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kentucky.

FLAT ROCK, a township in the W. part of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 406.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

FLAT ROCK, a post-village of Wayne co., Michigan, on Huron River, 25 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has good water-power, and several mills.

FLAT ROCK, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 725.

FLAT ROCK, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, near a stream of the same name, about 12 miles S. by W. of Shelbyville.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Crawford co., Illinois.

FLAT ROCK, a village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, about 180 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

FLAT ROCK CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree from the left, about 8 miles N.W. of Camden.

FLAT ROCK CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Henry co., flows south-westward, and enters the Driftwood Fork of White River at Columbus, after a course of about 100 miles. It flows through a rich farming region, and furnishes a large amount of water-power. The Indian name is *Puck-op-kah*.

FLAT SHOAL CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee River in Harris co., a few miles below West Point.

FLAT SHOALS, also called FLAT SHOAL FACTORY, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, on the Flint River, 98 miles W. of Milledgeville. The river at this place affords abundant water-power.

FLATTERY, CAPE, Oregon. See CAPE FLATTERY.

FLAVACOUR, flä′va′koor′, a town of France, department of Oise, 3 miles N.W. of Chaumont.

FLATTERY CAPE, a cape of Eastern Australia, in lat. 14° 52′ S., lon. 145° 2′ 21″ E.

FLAT TOP, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

FLATWOODS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

FLATWOODS, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

FLATWOODS, a post-office of Izard co., Arkansas.

FLAVEL-PLYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

FLAVIGNY, flä′veen′yee′, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, 27 miles N.W. of Dijon, with 1234 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey.

FLAVIONAVIA. See AVILES.

FLAVY-LE-MARTEL, flä′vee′-leh-mar′tel′, a village of France, department of Aisne, 9 miles S.S.W. of St. Quentin. Pop. 1553.

FLAXBOURTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FLAX'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

FLAYOSC, flä′osk′, a village of France, department of Var, 4 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 1826.

FLÈCHE, LA, lä flesh, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loire, 24 miles S.S.W. of Le Mans. It is ornamented with fountains, and supplied by an aqueduct upwards of half a mile in length. On an island in the Loire, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the remains of an ancient castle. The other principal edifices are a military college, formerly a Jesuits' college, the Town-hall, Court-house, Hospital, and the Church of St. Thomas, from the lofty spire (*flèche*) of which the town derived its name. It has some linen, hosiery, and glove manufactures. Pop. in 1852, 7048.

FLECKEROE, (*Fleckerøe,*) flek′ker ö′eh, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 miles S. of Christiansand, with a good harbor.

FLECK'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

FLEDBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FLEET, a small river of Scotland, issuing from a lake of the same name, and flowing S.S.E. into Wigton Bay. It is also the name of a small river of England, an affluent of the Trent, co. of Notts; and of ancient Fleta, which bounded the Roman city of London on the W., and is now a covered sewer called Fleet-ditch.

FLEET, LOCH, lok fleet, Scotland, is an arm of the sea on the S.E. coast of the co. of Sutherland. Across its E. end a road is carried by an embanked earthen mound.

FLEETVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 150 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

FLEET'WOOD, a new seaport and watering-place of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Poulton le-Fylde, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecombe Bay, 18 miles N.W. of Preston, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1851, 3373. The town, rapidly increasing, has a church and hotel, market-house, custom house, light-house, and docks. Several steamers ply between it and Ireland and Scotland—its position, and the easy access of its harbor, giving a decided advantage over most other ports as a point of communication between London, Belfast, and Glasgow.

FLEET'WOOD ACAD'EMY, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

FLEHINGEN, flä′hing-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 5 miles from Bretten. Pop. 1128.

FLEKKEFIORD or FLEKKEFJORD, flek′keh fe-ord′, a maritime town of Norway, stift, and 55 miles W. of Christiansand, amt of Mandal, on an inlet of the North Sea. Pop. 873.

FLEM'ING, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Licking River, and drained by Fleming, Fox, and Triplett Creeks. The eastern part is hilly or mountainous, and the western undulating. The soil is mostly of limestone formation, and is productive. A deposit of iron pulgurites occurs near Licking River; the oxide of iron is formed into regular tubes, from the size of a pistol-barrel to several inches in diameter. The county is intersected by the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. Organized in 1798, and named in honor of Colonel John Fleming, an early settler of Kentucky. Capital, Flemingsburg. Pop. 13,916, of whom 11,777 were free, and 2139 slaves.

FLEMING, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on Owasco Lake, 4 miles S. by W. of Auburn. The village is situated near the Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, and has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 1193.

FLEMING, a post office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

FLEMING, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

FLEMING'S, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee, 121 miles W. of Nashville.

FLEMING'S, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, 5 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

FLEMINGSBURG, a post-village, capital of Fleming co., Kentucky, 75 miles E. by N. of Frankfort, and 17 miles S. of Maysville. It contains a large court-house, 5 churches, a branch bank, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and 10 stores. Pop. about 800.

FLEMINGSTONE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

FLEMINGSVILLE, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, 5 or 6 miles N.E. of Owego.

FLEMINGTON, a post-village, capital of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, is situated in Raritan township, 21 miles in a straight line N.N.W. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, 9 stores, 3 hotels, 1 bank, a fine court-house and jail, 2 newspaper offices, and many handsome buildings. Some beds of copper ore near the village have given rise to a mania for speculating in copper-mine stocks. Three or four companies expended a considerable amount of money in exploring the mines; but, the ore not being found in sufficient quantity,

the whole scheme has failed. A branch railroad is proposed to connect this place with the Belvidere Railroad near Lambertville. Pop. about 1000.

FLEMINGTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

FLEMINGTON, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 15 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

FLEMINGTON, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

FLEMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FLENS'BERG, a village of Effingham co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, 97 miles S.E. of Springfield, has several mills. Laid out in 1851.

FLENSBORG, flĕns'borg, or FLENSBURG, flĕns'bŏŏrg, (L. *Flenopolis*,) a market-town of Denmark, in Sleswick, at the W. end of Flensborg Fiord, an inlet about 20 miles long, by from 2 to 10 miles broad, with from 5 to 12 fathoms water, 20 miles N.N.W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54° 46′ 54″ N., lon. 9° 26′ 12″ E. It is well built, and has several handsome streets, and three market squares, a high school, and several others, 4 churches, a hospital, a penitentiary, and several charitable and useful institutions. The industry of the place comprises sugar-refining, tobacco-spinning, soap-making, iron-founding, brewing, distilling, &c.; and there are here ship-yards in which West India merchantmen are built. In 1847 the port had 140 vessels, of 14,686 total tonnage, some of which traded to the West Indies. In 1848, 705 vessels arrived in the port. Flensborg is an ancient town and the most populous and important in the duchy of Sleswick. As early as the twelfth century it was a wealthy place; but it afterwards suffered greatly from wars and conflagrations. In the war with Britain in 1807, its commerce was greatly impaired. In 1848, the Germans took possession of Flensborg, and its environs became the scene of hostile operations. Pop. 16,500.

FLERS, flair, a town of France, department of Orne, 11 miles N.N.E. of Domfront. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. in 1852, 8461.

FLESSELLES, flĕs'sĕll′, a village of France, department of Somme, 7 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. 1693.

FLETCH'ER, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, 20 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1084.

FLETCHER, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 80 miles N. of Cincinnati, has about 300 inhabitants.

FLETCH'ING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 3½ miles N.W. of Uckfield. Here it the Gothic mansion of the Earl of Sheffield. In the church is a monument to Gibbon.

FLETTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

FLEURANCE, fluh'rŏnss′, a town of France, department of Gers, 14 miles N.E. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 4309.

FLEURBAIX, fluh'bā′, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais. Pop. 2963.

FLEURIER, fluh're-ā′, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 18 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel, in the Val Travers.

FLEURS CASTLE, floorz cas'sĕl, (rhyming with *moors*,) the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 1 mile above Kelso. It is a superb mansion, built by Vanburgh in 1718.

FLEURUS, fluh'rŭce′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, in a wide plain, 7 miles N.E. of Charleroi. Pop. 2370. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1670, 1794, and 1815.

FLEURY, fluh'ree′, a village of France, department of Aude, 7 miles N.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 1805.

FLEURY, a village of France, department of Yonne, 6½ miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1420.

FLEURY-SUR-ANDELLE, fluh'ree′-sür-ŏxe'dĕll′, a village of France, department of Eure, 9 miles N.N.W. of Andelys. Near it are the remains of Mortimer Abbey, begun in 1151 by Henry II. of England.

FLEURY-SUR-LOIRE, fluh'ree′-sür-lwŏn, a village of France, on the Loire, 20 miles E.S.E. of Orleans.

FLEVUS LACUS. See ZUYDER ZEE.

FLEWELLIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

FLICKS'VILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 117 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

FLIEDEN, flee'den, a village of Hesse Cassel, 9 miles S.W. of Fulda, on the Flieden. Pop. 1752.

FLIJ, a town of Spain. See FLIX.

FLIM'BY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

FLIMS, flims, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles W. of Chur, about 2700 feet above sea level. Pop. 997.

FLIN'DERS, a group of four islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flinders, at the mouth of Bathurst Bay. Lat. 14° 11′ 5″ S., lon. 144° 12′ 5″ E.

FLINDERS, a bay of Western Australia, co. of Sussex, between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort. Lat. 34° 20′ S. There is no landing for a boat on its E. and N. shores.

FLINDERS, a river of Northern Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

FLIN'DERS' LAND is a name formerly given to the coast of Southern Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E., discovered by Flinders in 1802.

FLINDERS' RANGE, in Southern Australia, is a mountain system, extending, with its ramifications, N.N.E. from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E., through the peninsula, surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30′ S., lon. 138° 40′ E.

FLINES-LES-MORTAGNE, fleen-lā-mor'tăn′, a village of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 miles S.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1832.

FLINES-LEZ-RACH, fleen-lā-răsh, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles N.E. of Douai, with 3660 inhabitants, and an ancient Cistercian abbey.

FLINN, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 1165.

FLINN'S LICK, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

FLINSBERG, flĭns'bĕrg, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1700. It has mineral springs and baths.

FLINT or FLINT'SHIRE, a maritime co. of North Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E., the Dee, and S. and W., Denbighshire. Area, 289 square miles, it being the least of the Welsh counties. Pop. in 1851, 68,156. Surface level in the N.; elsewhere finely diversified, and a mountain range runs parallel with the Dee, throughout the county. Chief rivers, the Dee and Clwyd. The soil is extremely fertile in the plains and vales. Principal agricultural products, wheat, and cattle of a small but excellent breed, with cheese and butter. Its lead-mines are now the most extensive in the empire; those of copper are also valuable, and coal, near the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting works and for export. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St. Asaph, Holywell, Rhyddlan, and Hawarden. The great line of railway to connect London with Holyhead, traverses the county. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and 1 is returned for Flint and its contributory boroughs.

FLINT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, watering-place, and parish of North Wales, capital of the county of Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12½ miles W.N.W. of Chester. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 2845; of parliamentary borough, 3296. It is surrounded by ancient intrenchments, has the ruins of a castle of great strength, a fine county jail and guildhall, considerable exports of coal and lead from the large mines in the vicinity, and imports of timber, &c. Its wharves are approached by vessels of 300 tons at all states of the tide. Flint is the principal polling-place for the county. It unites with St. Asaph and Rhyddlan, &c. in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

FLINT, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Arkansas.

FLINT, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Genesee co., Michigan, on the river of its own name, 58 miles N.W. of Detroit. It is connected by a plank-road with Saginaw River. The river affords valuable water-power in this vicinity. Flint is surrounded by a fertile country, and has an active business. The Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind has lately been established here. It contains, besides the county buildings, a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 3364.

FLINT, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

FLINT CREEK, of Ontario co., New York, flows northward into the Canandaigua outlet.

FLINT CREEK, of Indiana, a small stream flowing into the Wabash, near the northern extremity of Fountain co. An immense bed of small fragments of flint is found at the mouth of this creek.

FLINT CREEK, a little stream of Des Moines co., Illinois, falls into the Mississippi River.

FLINT CREEK, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, 184 miles W. of Albany.

FLINT CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Mississippi.

FLINT CREEK, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N.W. of Chicago.

FLINT GAP, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

FLINT'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

FLINT HILL, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

FLINT HILL, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 48 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

FLINT ISLAND, a post-office of Mead co., Kentucky.

FLINT POINT, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

FLINT RIDGE, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

FLINT RIVER, of Georgia, (*Thronateeska* of the Indians,) rises near Fayetteville, in the western part of the state, and flowing in a general southward direction, passes by Lanier, Oglethorpe, and Albany, and unites with the Chattahoochee at the south-western extremity of Georgia, forming the Appalachicola. Steamboats ascend to Albany, which is about 250 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length of the Flint is estimated at 300 miles.

FLINT RIVER, a small river of Morgan co., Alabama, flows into the Tennessee, near Decatur.

FLINT RIVER, of Michigan, a branch of the Saginaw, rises in Lapeer co., flows W. and N.W., and unites with the Shiawassee near the middle of Saginaw co. Length estimated at 100 miles. Small boats can ascend it 20 miles or more.

FLINT RIVER, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

FLINT ROCK, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina.

FLINTS, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of Wales. See FLINT.

FLINT'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

FLINT SPRING, a post-office of Bradley co., Tennessee.

FLINTVILLE, a post-village of Marion district, South Carolina, about 130 miles E. by N. of Columbia.

FLIPPO'S, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

FLISK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 5 miles N.N.W. of Cupar. On the Tay, in this parish, stands the ruin of Bambreich Castle, the ancient seat of the Rothes family.

FLISK, a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

FLITCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FLITSCH, flitch, or FLESS, plĕss, a market-town of Illyria, 50 miles N.N.W. of Triest, on the Isonzo. Pop. 2100. Near it is the *Flitscher-Klause*, (flitch'er-klōw'zgh,) a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

FLITTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

FLITWICK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

FLIX or FLIJ, fleox, a town of Spain, 40 miles W. of Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. Pop. 1937. It has manufactures of linens.

FLIXBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FLIXECOURT, fleox'koor', a village of France, department of Somme, 12 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1729.

FLIXTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

FLIXTON, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

FLOBECQ, flo'bĕk, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 22 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 5253. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

FLOCKTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FLOD'DA or FLAD'DA, an islet of the Hebrides, off the N.W. point of Rassy.

FLODDEN, a hill of England, co. of Northumberland, 6 miles N.N.W. of Wooler. Around its base was fought, September 9th, 1513, between the English and Scotch, the celebrated battle of *Flodden Field*, described with such spirit and power in the last canto of Scott's *Marmion*. A pillar has been erected on the spot, to commemorate this action.

FLOGNY, flon'yee', a village of France, department of Yonne, on the canal of Burgundy, 18 miles N.W. of Auxerre.

FLOH, flō, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province, and E.N.E. of Fulda, on the Nesselwasser. Pop. 1140.

FLONHEIM, flon'hime, a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 17 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1602.

FLOORE, floor, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

FLO'RA, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

FLORA, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 239.

FLORAC, flo'rĂk', a town of France, department of Lozère, 15 miles S.E. of Mende, on the Tarnon. Pop. 1901.

FLORAL COLLEGE, a small village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 95 miles S.W. of Raleigh, has a female seminary of high standing.

FLORDON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FLORENCE, (It. *Firenze*, fe-rĕn'zĕ, or *Fiorenza*, fe-o-rĕn'zĕ; Fr. *Florence*, flo'rŏnss'; Ger. *Florenz*, flo-rĕnts'; anc. *Florentia Tuscorum*,) a celebrated city in Italy, capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, at the terminus of two railways, one connecting it with Prato and Pistoia, the other with Leghorn, Pisa, and Sienna, 143 miles N.W. of Rome, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Leghorn; lat. (cathedral) 43° 46′ 30″ N., lon. 11° 15′ 30″ E. It is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger being on the N. side of the river. The latter varies here in width from about 100 to 250 yards, and is crossed by four bridges, one of these, the Ponte della Santa Trinita, is of marble, and remarkable for its lightness and elegance; it is formed of three elliptic arches, and is adorned with statues. There are besides two suspension bridges. All these bridges are within a few hundred yards of each other. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay, called the Lungo l'Arno, ("along the Arno,") a favorite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The city is surrounded by an old wall, 4¼ miles in circuit, in which there are seven gates. There are also two fortresses on the line of the walls, but they are now wholly useless for military purposes. The streets are generally narrow, but are clean, and well paved with flagstones. The private dwellings are mostly handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many, are noble and impressive structures. Many of these are magnificently fitted up, and contain extensive libraries, and valuable collections of paintings, one of the choicest in Italy being in the Pitti Palace, formerly the residence of Luca Pitti, the formidable opponent of the Medici family, now occupied by the grand duke. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza del Granduca, adorned with a marble fountain, and a bronze statue of Cosmo I., by John of Bologna. Several of the other squares are of a considerable size, and many of them are named from the church they contain.

The most remarkable building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of the kind in Europe, is the Duomo or Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. It is a stupendous edifice, with a dome, the largest in the world, and said to have excited both the admiration and emulation of Michael Angelo. Its walls are of brick, incrusted with black and white marble, and its floors are paved with the same material, of various colors; it is also adorned, both within and without, with marble statues, the works of the most eminent sculptors; and its paintings are, in general, masterpieces of the art. The Duomo was begun at the end of the thirteenth century by Arnolfo di Lapo, was continued by other successive architects, and completed in the fifteenth century by Brunellescht, who erected its vast dome. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John, (San Giovanni,) now used as a general baptistery for the city, the three bronze gates of which are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. One of them, the work of Ghiberti, was said by Michael Angelo to be worthy of being the gate of paradise. None of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though, in many instances, their internal decorations are sufficiently imposing. The church of Santa Croce contains, among other interesting tombs, those of Michael Angelo, Buonarotti, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri. The two market-places, the Mercato Vecchio, and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice; the gallery (*loggia*) of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are amply supplied with merchandise and provisions of all sorts, and with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers, on which, it has been said, more money is spent in Florence than in any other part of the world. Immediately behind, and extending S.W. from the Palazzo Pitti, are the Boboli gardens, about 1¼ miles in circumference. Magnificent laurels, cypresses, yuccas, &c., form their chief natural attractions; their artificial ornaments consist of terraces, statues, and vases, including four unfinished figures by Michael Angelo, said to have been intended for the tomb of Pope Julius II. The proudest boast of Florence, however, is its grand gallery, (Galleria Imperiale e Reale,) it occupies the upper story of a fine building, called the Uffizi, erected by command of Cosmo I., after a design by Vasari. In this gallery are contained specimens of painting and statuary by the greatest masters in these arts. In statuary, among numerous antiques may be specified the celebrated Venus de Medici, and the group of Niobe and her children; and in painting, there are works by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Guercino, Correggio, Guido, and numerous others of the first names in various schools.

The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery, with beautiful windows of stained glass, contains upwards of 9000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection, except the Vatican. The Magliabechian Library is the great repository of printed books. The library, called the Biblioteca Marucelliana, comprises a large and excellent collection of books, bequeathed to the public by Abate Francesco Marucelli, who died in 1703. The Biblioteca Riccardiana is a fourth public library, founded in the end of the sixteenth century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi, and has recently been purchased by the government. It contains 23,000 volumes, and 35,000 MSS.; these last more especially belong to the literature of the Middle Ages. The private libraries are numerous and extensive; that of the grand duke contains upwards of 60,000 volumes, and 1500 MSS. The charitable institutions of this superb city of palaces are many and important; some of them are of very ancient date; one, called the Buonuomini (good men) di San Martino, has been in existence for 400 years. It consists of a society of 20 gentlemen, who collect and distribute alms among the poor who are ashamed to beg, unfortunate persons starving under a genteel appearance. Another, which has existed for 500 years, called the Misericordia, is diffused over Tuscany. At Florence it consists of 400 persons chosen promiscuously from every rank, who volunteer their services to the sick, the hurt, and the dead. Among those of recent creation is the Società di San Giovan Batista, instituted chiefly for the purpose of endowing poor maidens. Its distributions in Florence alone amount to between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* annually. Schools, and other literary and educational establishments, are also numerous. The most eminent of these is the Accademia Della Crusca, a society of Italian philologists, who compiled the great dictionary of the Italian language, and which continues, under another name, to discuss and decide upon questions concerning that language, its grammatical rules, and the choice, application, and etymology of its words, on all of which subjects it is considered by the Italians as the highest existing authority. It has also published very correct editions of several Italian classics. The society took its name, Crusca, which means "bran," with a mill for its device, to intimate that its purpose was to sift the good from the bad, the chaff from the corn.

The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but still silk worms are reared to a considerable extent; and woollens, silk, straw-hats, porcelain, mosaics, and pietra dura, are manufactured, and likewise numerous objects in the fine arts; but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residence of foreigners. The climate is in general fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn; provisions are cheap and abundant; and, besides the beauty of

the city itself, a delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country houses, and gardens, combine to render Florence altogether one of the most desirable places of residence in Italy.

Florence holds a conspicuous place in the history of modern Italy. It owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Little more is known of it under the empire, and hardly any remains exists of that period, except some relics of an amphitheatre, and a few inscriptions. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the twelfth century, the city had risen into importance through the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts of Europe; and had become money-changers, money-lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. In the latter end of the fourteenth century, the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic in the sixteenth century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici, the line of Cosmo having become extinct, was placed by Charles V. as Duke of Florence. The ducal dynasty of Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. From this period the history of Florence merges into that of Tuscany. Among the great number of illustrious men born in Florence, may be mentioned Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo d'Medici, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, and Amerigo Vespucci. Pop. in 1852, 102,154. ——Adj. and inhab. FLORENTINE, flor'en-tine, (It. FIORENTINO, fe-o-rên-tee'no.)

FLORENCE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

FLORENCE, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, 33 miles N.W. of Utica. Pop. of township, 2575.

FLORENCE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 20 miles above Philadelphia.

FLORENCE, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad now in progress from Pittsburg to Steubenville, 25 miles W. of the former. Pop. 318.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, about 97 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

FLORENCE, post-office, Darlington district, South Carolina.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee, 177 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. Pop. 200.

FLORENCE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Alabama, is situated at the head of navigation on the Tennessee River, and at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, nearly opposite Tuscumbia, and 250 miles N.W. of Montgomery. It is the principal shipping point for the produce of the county and the adjacent parts of Tennessee, and does a large business in proportion to the population. The river, which is here about half a mile wide, is crossed by a fine bridge, which cost $150,000. The route of the railroad which has been commenced between Memphis and Charleston passes near this village. A railroad is proposed which will connect Florence with Nashville and New Orleans. Florence contains 3 large brick churches, a female seminary, and a newspaper office. There are 2 large cotton factories on Cypress Creek, 3 miles from the village, having a capital of $45,000 each. Shoal Creek also gives motion to a cotton factory (9 miles distant) which cost $60,000. The river is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Florence, a distance of 300 miles. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

FLORENCE, a thriving post-village of Boone co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Covington to Lexington, 10 miles S.W. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 400.

FLORENCE, a post-village and township in the S.E. extremity of Erie co., Ohio, about 110 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1491.

FLORENCE, a township of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 669.

FLORENCE, a post-township in the S.W. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan, about 10 miles S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 731.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on the right bank of the Illinois River, 11 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has a landing place for steamboats.

FLORENCE, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. P. 445.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Morgan co., Missouri, 54 miles W. of Jefferson City.

FLORENCE, a village of Louisa co., Iowa, on Iowa River, 50 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City. This place was formerly the residence of Black Hawk, a famous Indian chief.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

FLORENCE, PROVINCE OF, or COMPARTIMENTO FIORENTINO, kom-par-te-mên'to fe-o-rên-tee'no, a province of Tuscany, consisting of four detached portions, enclosed by the Sardinian States and the duchies of Parma, Lucca, and Modena, and of Florence Proper, bounded N. and E. by the Papal States. Area, including detached portions, about 3500 square miles. On the N. and N.E. it is covered by the North Apennines, and on the E. by the Central Apennines and the Tuscan Sub-Apennines. Enclosed by these mountains lies the beautiful valley of the Arno. On the N.W. are situated the lakes of Fucecchio and Bientina. The soil is very fertile. The minerals include copper, lead, and mercury; and quarries of marble, alabaster, and fine building stone. Pop. 671,857.

FLORENSAC, flo'rên'sak', a village of France, department of Hérault, 28 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3456.

FLORENTIA or FLORENTIA TUSCORUM. See FLORENCE.

FLORENTIA. See FIORENZUOLO.

FLORES, flo'rès, FLORIS, flo'ris, ENDÉ, ên'dā, or MANDFIREI, mand-fee'rī, an island of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° and 9° S., and lon. 120° and 123° E. Length, from W. to E., about 200 miles; average breadth, 35 miles. Surface hilly, and on its S. side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Cotton of good staple is raised, but the only exports are sandal wood, bees-wax, horses, and a few slaves. The native inhabitants are Timori, a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the islands hence E. to Timor-laut, in lon. 131° E.; on the coast are several colonies of Malays and Boogis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity is Larantuca, a Portuguese station. The principal trade of Flores centres in Singapore. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this island from those of Solor and Adenara.

FLORES, flo'rès, the most W. of the Azores. Lat. 39° 25' N., lon. 31° 12' W. Pop. 9000. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. The products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fine fruits, cedar wood, archil, and some manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens.

FLORES, flo'rès, an island of the Plata estuary, 22 miles E. of Monte-Video. Lat. 34° 56' S., lon. 55° 55' W.

FLORES, flo'rès, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of British North America, not far from the middle of Vancouver's Island; lat. 49° 20' N., lon. 125° 45' W. It is 15 miles long, from N.W. to S.E., and is from 2 to 6 miles broad.

FLORES, flo'rès, a town of Brazil, province, and 280 miles N.E. of Goyaz, near the Parana. Pop. 2400.

FLORES HEAD, or IRON CAPE, the most N.E. point of Flores Island; lat. 8° 1' S., lon. 122° 50' E.

FLORES SEA, that part of the South Pacific Ocean lying N. of the islands of Flores, and S. of the island of Celebes, extending from N. to S. upwards of 3° of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

FLORIAN, flo're-ân', or FLORIANA, flo-re-â'nâ, a suburb of La Valetta, in Malta, (which see.) Here are the residences of many English families, with the principal Protestant burial grounds in Malta, barracks for 1000 men, a botanic garden, and a house of industry for 200 female children.

FLORID, a post-office of Putnam co., Illinois.

FLORIDA, flor'e-da, (Sp. pron. flo-ree'thâ,) the most southern of the United States, and the twenty-seventh in the order of admission into the American Confederacy, is bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, and S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama. This state, which forms a peninsula in the southern part, lies between 25° and 31° N. lat., and between 80° and 87° 44' W. lon. It is about 385 miles long from N. to S., in the peninsula about 50, and in the northern expanse 250 miles wide, including an area of about 59,268 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres, of which only 319,423 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—"Florida is generally level, probably never elevated more than 250 or 300 feet above the sea, and the southern part of the peninsula (we quote De Bow's 'Resources of the South and West') is covered with a large sheet of water, called the Everglades, of an immense extent, (filled with islands,) which it is supposed may be rendered available by drainage. The central portion of the peninsula is somewhat elevated, the highest point being about 171 feet above the ocean, and gradually declining towards the coast on each side. The country between the Suwanee and Chattahoochee is elevated and hilly, and the western portion of the state is level." "The lands of Florida," says the same writer, "are almost *sui generis*, very curiously distributed, and may be designated as high hummock, low hummock, swamp, savanna, and the different qualities of pine land. High hummock is usually timbered with live and other oaks, magnolia, laurel, &c., and is considered the best description of land for general purposes. Low hummock, timbered with live and water oak, is subject to overflow, but when drained is preferred for sugar. Savannas, on the margins of streams, and in detached bodies, are usually very rich alluvions, and yielding largely in dry, but needing ditching and dyking in ordinary seasons. *Marsh* savannas, on the borders of tide streams, are very valuable, when reclaimed, for rice or sugar-cane." S.W. of Florida is a chain of rocky keys or islets, dangerous to navigators, but favorable to the manufacture of salt, and for fisheries. On the N.E. coast are Amelia and other islands, which it is thought may yield the celebrated sea-island cotton advantageously. The Everglades cover an

extent of about 160 miles long by 60 broad, occupying the most of that part of Florida S. of Lake Okechobee, and are described by De Bow as a vast lake studded with thousands of islands, from one fourth of an acre to hundreds of acres in area, mostly covered with dense thickets of shrubbery and vines, and occasionally with lofty pines and palmettoes. The water is from 1 to 6 feet in depth, out of which (from a vegetable deposit at the bottom) issues a rank growth of tall grass. The Everglades furnish a soil well adapted to the banana and plantain.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Florida has a number of bays, viz. Clatham, Charlotte's Harbor, Tampa, Appalachee, Appalachicola, Choctawhatchee, and Pensacola Bays, all on the W. side. The last affords an excellent harbor. There is also a chain of lakes running through the middle of the state, the largest and most southern of which is Lake Okeechobee. The rivers, too, are numerous, and mostly more or less navigable. In the N.W. is the Perdido, a small river separating Florida from Alabama; followed in order by the Escambia, Blackwater, Yellow-water, Choctawhatchee, and Chipola River, but none of great length, and all entering the state from Alabama, discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of the Chipola, which is an affluent of the Appalachicola. The latter, (the largest river in the state,) together with the Ocklockonee, Oscilla, and Suwanee, enter the state from Georgia, and also flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Mary's, separating the state from Georgia on the N., the St. John's, and Indian River, (or inlet,) are the principal rivers falling into the Atlantic. The St. John's is a broad and sluggish stream, resembling an inlet, and is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet water for more than 100 miles. The Appalachicola is navigable for vessels of the same draught to the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint. Rivers in this state often issue from the ground with sufficient force to turn a mill at their source.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—About 12 miles from Tallahassee, a spring bursts from a vast depth, which has been sounded with 250 fathoms of line before finding bottom. This forms a lake of beautiful transparency, reflecting the sky in all its hues, and is nearly as cold as ice in the hottest weather. The number of these springs, some of which, at their source, have sufficient force and body to turn a mill, bursting from a great depth below the surface, has led to the conjecture that a vast cave, or series of caves, underlies the whole country in which they exist, and through whose roof they burst with violence, wherever an opening in the rock has either been made or found. The Great Sink in Alachua county is an underground passage, by which the waters of the Alachua Savannah are supposed to discharge themselves into Orange Lake. "In this place," says Bartram, "a group of hills almost surround a large basin, which is the general receptacle of the water draining from every part of the savanna, by lateral conduits, winding about, and one after another joining the main creek or general conductor, which at length delivers them into this sink, where they descend, by slow degrees, through rocky caverns into the bowels of the earth, whence they are carried by secret subterraneous channels into other receptacles and basins. There are three great doors or ventholes through the rocks in the sink, two near the centre, and the other one near the ring, much higher up than the other two, which was conspicuous through the clear water. The beds of rocks lie in horizontal thick strata or lamina, one over the other, where the sink-holes or outlets are." There is a warm and slightly sulphurous spring on Musquito River. In Benton county are iron and sulphur springs.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The peninsula of Florida, the most southern land belonging the United States, approaches within a degree and a half of the torrid zone, of whose climate it largely partakes, and a number of whose productions it yields. According to Dr. Perrine's tables, the mean temperature at Key West, (in lat. 24° 32′ 40″ N.,) and Havana, (in lat. 23° 9′ N.,) in 1838, (which we extract from De Bow,) was—

Months.	Key West.	Havana.	Months.	Key West.	Havana.
January	69	71	July	83	80
February	70	73	August	81	80
March	73	77	September	77	79
April	75	78	October	74	75
May	79	81	November	70	72
June	81	81			

On the night of June 28–29, the coldest known for many years, the thermometer fell to 44°. Bartram, however, states, that on the 3d of January, in 1765, the thermometer fell to 26°, and all the orange-trees were killed. At St. Augustine, the thermometer has sunk on various occasions to 33°, 30°, and 24°; and at Pilatka, in lat. 29° 38′, to 28°, and to 27°; at Tampa, lat. 27° 48′ to 28°, 26°, 40°, 28°, 30°, 38°, and 30°. At Fort King, in the interior, half a degree S. of St. Augustine, the climate is more severe than on the coast, and ice an inch thick is sometimes seen in its vicinity. The summers, however, are hotter than on the coast. While the minimum range at St. Augustine was 39°, and the maximum 92°, at Fort King the minimum was 27°, and maximum 105°. The Gulf coast, too, has a more severe winter climate than the Atlantic; the minimum (at the time referred to) was 35°, and maximum 92°, at Tampa Bay. From the relative number of deaths occurring annually—taking into account those deaths which are owing not to the climate, but to the fact of this state being a great resort, at least during winter, for invalids from the north—it would appear that Florida is among the healthiest, if not the very healthiest, of the United States.

The soil of the state is generally sandy, except in the hummocks, where it is mixed with clay; yet, owing to the mild climate, it is highly productive in many parts. The best lands, however, of the state lie useless at present for want of drainage. Florida is particularly well adapted to grazing. Besides the forest and fruit-trees subsequently enumerated, the state produces cotton, Indian corn, sugar-cane, rice, tobacco, (of a very fine quality,) beans, peas, sweet potatoes, and butter, in considerable quantities; and some wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, hay, grass seed, hops, flax, and silk. This state is also favorable to the growth of Sisal hemp. In 1850 there were 4304 farms in Florida, containing 349,044 acres of improved land, and yielding 1,996,800 bushels of Indian corn; 86,586 of oats; 135,359 of peas and beans; 757,228 of sweet potatoes; 1,075,090 pounds of rice; 999,614 of tobacco; 18,052,400 of cotton; 23,247 of wool; 371,498 of butter; 18,015 of cheese; 2510 tons of hay, and 2,750,000 pounds of cane sugar; live stock, valued at $2,880,058; market products, $8721, and slaughtered animals, $514,685.

Forest Trees. Florida abounds in forest trees, among which are the live-oak, so valuable in ship-building; the water, and other varieties of oak, swamp cypress, pine, hickory, magnolia, dogwood, and laurel. The palma christi, or castor-oil bean, becomes a large tree; and on the islands and keys, boxwood, satinwood, mastic, and lignumvitæ abound. Arrowroot grows wild, and ginger and cinnamon may be cultivated. The pine grows from Cape Sable to near Indian River. Fruit-trees of great variety find a congenial soil and climate in Florida, (except in a few seasons of unusual severity.) The lime, lemon, orange, olive, cocoanut, plantain, pine-apple, banana, guava, citron, pimento, coffee, pepper, cloves, &c. may all be successfully cultivated.

Animals.—Hideous alligators bask on the shores of the inlets, rivers, and lagoons of Florida. Turtle, oysters, and other shell and fin fish abound. Great numbers of wild-fowl are found in many parts along the coast.

Manufactures.—This is not a manufacturing state. There were in 1850 but 121 establishments producing annually $500 and upwards. There were invested in cotton factories that year $80,000, employing 900 male and 335 female hands; consuming raw material of the value of $50,000, and producing 624,000 yards of stuffs, worth $49,920; value of home-made manufactures, $74,362.

Internal Improvements.—Florida has not made much advance in works of internal communication, nor is it to be expected in a state so sparsely populated, and the greater part of whose settlements lie contiguous to some navigable waters. In 1854 there were 54 miles of railway completed, one connecting St. Marks with Tallahassee, and the other Iola and St. Joseph's. Railroads are projected to connect Pensacola with Brunswick, Georgia, and with Montgomery, Alabama.

Commerce.—Florida has but little foreign commerce, and its domestic trade is limited pretty much to the export of its products, viz., cotton, rice, live-oak and other lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, and resin. Salt is exported from the Salt Keys, and fish are sent to Cuba. The lumber trade is rapidly increasing in importance. According to De Bow, 188,499 bales of cotton were received at the ports of Florida in 1851–2, nearly all of which was probably exported. The foreign exports for 1852–3 amounted to $1,698,200, and imports to $85,434. Entire tonnage of the several districts, 12,127. The fisheries are valued at about $15,000 annually. At the different ports of Florida, 179,476 bales of cotton were received in 1853, of which 142,296 were exported.

Education. According to the census of 1850, there were in Florida 69 public schools, with 1878 pupils, and $22,386 income; 34 academies and other schools, with 1251 pupils, and $13,089 income, of which $1900 were from endowments; and 4812 pupils attending school, as returned by families. Of the free adult population, 4129 could not read and write.

Religious Denominations. Of the 177 churches in Florida, 56 belonged to the Baptists, 10 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Free Church, 87 to the Methodists, 16 to the Presbyterians, 5 to the Roman Catholics, and 2 to minor sects; averaging 1 church to each 494 persons. Value of church property, $105,400.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published 1 tri-weekly and semi-weekly, and 9 weekly newspapers, with an annual circulation of 319,800 copies.

Public Institutions.—There were in Florida, according to the census of 1850, 1 public library with 1000 volumes, and 6 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 1600 volumes.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1830, was

34,730: in 1840, 54,477, and in 1850, 87,445; of whom 25,705 were white males; 21,498 white females; 418 free colored males; 514 free colored females; 19,804 male, and 19,506 female slaves; representative population, 71,677. This number of inhabitants was divided among 9107 families, occupying 9022 dwellings. Of the population, 19,924 were born in the state; 25,431 in other states; 300 in England; 878 in Ireland; 193 in Scotland and Wales; 97 in British America; 307 in Germany; 67 in France; 915 in other countries; and 58 whose places of birth were unknown; total foreign population, 2757. During the year ending June 1st, 1850, 931 deaths occurred, about 11 to every 1000 persons. In the same period, 76 paupers received support, of whom 12 were foreigners, at an annual expense of $12.33 for each individual. The number of deaf and dumb was 24, of whom 11 were slaves; 30 blind, of whom 2 were free colored, and 14 slaves; 11 were insane, of whom 2 were slaves; and 35 were idiotic, of whom 8 were slaves. Of the population, 12,117 were engaged in agriculture, 481 in commerce, 1177 in manufactures, 435 in navigating the ocean, 118 in internal navigation, 204 in the learned professions, and 1 in mining.

Counties.—Florida is divided into 29 counties, viz. Alachua, Benton, Calhoun, Columbia, Dade, Dallas, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Levy, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Washington, and Walton. Capital, Tallahassee.

Cities and Towns.—Key West is the largest town in Florida; population in 1850, 2367. The other more important towns are Pensacola, population 2164; St. Augustine, 1934; Tallahassee, 1391, and Jacksonville, 1045.

Government.—The executive power in Florida is invested in a governor, elected by the people for four years, and receiving a salary of $1500 a year. The legislative power is placed in the hands of a senate of 19 members, elected for four years, and a house of representatives of 40 members, elected annually, and both by popular vote. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of a chief and two associate judges, which holds four sessions annually, one in each of the following places—Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Mariana; and, 2. Of four circuit courts. The judges' salaries of both courts are $2000 a year each. Florida has but one member in the national house of representatives, and three electoral votes for president. The assessed value of property in 1850 was $22,784,837. The receipts are about $60,000; ordinary expenses, $45,000 per annum, exclusive of public debt and schools. Estimated value of property in 1853, $25,148,497.

History.—Florida was the earliest settled of the now existing states of the United States, but was not a part of the territory of the Union till 1820, when it was purchased of Spain. Though so recently become a member of the American Confederacy, Florida is more fertile in materials of history than many of her elder sisters. Her territory was visited by Ponce de Leon as early as 1512, and afterwards by Narvaez, who invaded the country from Cuba with 400 men, and penetrating into the interior, was never again heard of. De Soto subdued the savages, after a bloody resistance, in 1539. It was called *Florida* ("flourishing, blooming") by the Spaniards, on account of the rich vegetation which it presented to their view. The French began settlements, but after a struggle, in which mutual atrocities were perpetrated, they were expelled by the Spaniards, who settled St. Augustine (the first permanent colony) about 1565. Previous to the Revolution, Florida was involved in a war with the English colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, in which the Spaniards were defeated by Oglethorpe. At the peace of 1763, Florida fell into the hands of the English, but was reconquered by Spain in 1781. Since its acquisition by the United States, it has been the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts with the Seminole Indians, led on by their daring chief, Osceola. The savages, though but a handful in number, managed to baffle for years the skill and power of our armies, by retreating to their swamps and forests, and it cost the United States government many millions of dollars before they were finally subdued, which event took place in 1842. In 1846, the greater part of them were removed beyond the Mississippi. General Jackson followed these Indians, in 1818, into the then territory of Spain, to chastise them for depredations on the American settlers, took possession of St. Mark's and Appalachicola, besieged the Spanish governor, who had aided the Seminoles, and brought them all to submission. There is a remnant of this tribe still in Florida, who steadfastly resist all offers of the general government to induce them to remove.

FLORIDA, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 115 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 561.

FLORIDA, a township of Montgomery co., New York. Pop. 3571.

FLORIDA, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several mills.

FLORIDA, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie Canal and Maumee River, 42 miles above Toledo.

FLORIDA, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

FLORIDA, a thriving post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, on Salt River, at the junction of its three main branches, and at the head of navigation, 13 miles E. of Paris.

FLORIDA BAY, at the S. end of Florida, between Florida Reefs and the mainland.

FLORIDA, GULF OF. See BAHAMA CHANNEL AND GULF STREAM.

FLORIDA REEFS, or KEYS, an almost continuous chain of small islands and sandbanks, reefs or keys, extending from Cape Florida in a S.W. direction for a distance of 220 miles, the whole lying in a bow or curve. They are very numerous. Among the principal may be mentioned Key or Cayo Largo, Cayo Hueso or Key West, on which the city of Key West is built.

FLORIDIA, flo-ree'de-â, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Syracuse, in a plain, 7 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 4800.

FLORIDO, RIO, ree'o flo-ree'do, a village of Mexico, state, and 180 miles N. by W. of Durango. Pop. about 2000.

FLORIDSDORF, flo'rits-dorf', called also FLORIDSDORF-AM-SPITZ, flo'rits-dorf' âm-spits, village of Lower Austria, with a station on the railway from Vienna to Olmutz, 4 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 1060.

FLORINAS, a village of Sardinia. See FILINAS.

FLO'RIS, a post-village in Davis co., Iowa, 75 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

FLORISSANT', a post-village in St. Louis co., Missouri, 18 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

FLORSHEIM, (Flörsheim,) flörs'hime, a village of Germany, duchy, and 35 miles S.E. of Nassau, on the Main. Pop. 2000.

FLORSHEIM, (Flörsheim,) OBER, o'ber flörs'hime, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 21 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. It is an ancient commandery of the Teutonic order. Pop. 1061.

FLO'TA or FLO'TAY, one of the Orkney Islands, adjacent to Faray. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. with adjacent islets, 405.

FLOTTE, LA, lâ flot', a seaport town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Isle de Ré, 9 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 2227. It has a good harbor and roadstead.

FLOW'ER CREEK, a post-office of Pendleton co., Kentucky.

FLOW'ERFIELD, a post-village and township in the N.W. corner of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on Rocky Creek, 154 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. of the village, about 300; of the township, 564.

FLOWERS HILL, a post-office of More co., North Carolina.

FLOWERTOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem Turnpike, 8 miles E. by S. of Norristown. It contains several inns and stores.

FLOW'ERY MOUND, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

FLOWTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FLOYD, floid, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 280 square miles. It is drained by Little River, an affluent of the New or Kanawha. The surface is high and mountainous, the county occupying the north-western declivity of the Blue Ridge, which slopes gradually towards the valley of New River. The land is generally rough, and in some parts unproductive, but a large portion is adapted to pasturage. The highlands contain copper, iron ore, and other minerals. The county is plentifully supplied with water-power. Organized in 1831, and named in honor of John Floyd, at that time Governor of Virginia. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 6158; of whom 6015 were free, and 443 slaves.

FLOYD, a county in the W.N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed by the Coosa River and its constituent streams, the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, which unite at the county seat; also drained by Cedar and other creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified, and in some parts mountainous. Taylor's Ridge is the principal elevation. The soil of the valleys and the river bottoms is very productive. Iron, plumbago, galena, slate, satin spar, and agate are found. There is a valuable mineral spring in the S.W. part. A branch railroad extends from the county seat to the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Organized about the year 1833, previous to which time the soil was in the possession of the Cherokee Indians. Named in honor of General Floyd, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Rome. Pop. 8205; of whom 5296 were free, and 2909 slaves.

FLOYD, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Big Sandy River, and also drained by the sources of Licking River. The surface is broken by highlands, which produce good pasture, and contain large beds of stone coal. Floyd county was formed in 1799, and named in honor of Colonel John Floyd, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Prestonburg. Pop. 5714; of whom 5565 were free, and 149 slaves.

FLOYD, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, contains 148 square miles. It is drained by Silver and Indian Creeks. The surface is diversified; the

soil is not uniformly productive. A range of steep hills, called the "Knobs," extends through it N. and S., with an altitude of about 500 feet. The county contains extensive beds of iron ore, limestone, sandstone, and slate. The hills produce good timber for boat-building. The New Albany and Salem Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1819. Capital, New Albany. Pop. 14,875.

FLOYD, a new county in the N.N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar River, and also drained by Lime and Shellrock Creeks, (branches of English River,) which unite in the S.W. part of the county. The slope of the county is south-eastward. It is not included in the census of 1850.

FLOYD, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, 6 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 1495.

FLOYD, a village of Camden co., Georgia, near the mouth of Santilla River, 35 miles S. of Darien.

FLOYD, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1386.

FLOYD COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., Virginia, 180 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

FLOYD KNOBS, a post-office of Floyd co., Indiana.

FLOYDSBURG, a post-village in Oldham co., Kentucky, 35 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort.

FLOYD'S FORK, a post-office of Shelby co., Kentucky.

FLOYD'S MILLS, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

FLOYD'S RIVER, of Iowa, rises in the N.W. part of the state, and flows S.W. into the Missouri, near the mouth of Sioux River.

FLOYD'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia.

FLUELEN, or FLUHLEN, (Flühlen,) flü'len, a village of Switzerland, canton, and on the Lake of Uri, 2 miles N. of Altorf. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of William Tell in 1388, and resorted to annually by a large concourse of persons in Ascension week.

FLUKE'S, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia, 168 miles W. of Richmond.

FLUME, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

FLUMENDOSA, floo-mên-do'sâ, (anc. *Sulphus?*) a river of Sardinia, which, after a S. and E. course of 60 miles, enters the Mediterranean on the E. coast of the island, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari.

FLUMINI-MAJORI, floo'me-ne-mâ-yo'ree, a village on the island of Sardinia, 10 miles N.W. of Iglesias. Pop. 1760.

FLUMS, flooms, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 23 miles S. of St. Gall, near the Seez. Pop. 2634.

FLUNONA, a village of Illyria. See FIANONA.

FLUSHING, (Dutch *Vlissingen*, flis'sing-en; Fr. *Flessingue*, flês'sâ'ngh',) a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province Zeeland, on the S. side of the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt. Lat. of the lighthouse, 51° 26′ 4″ N., lon. 3° 34′ 7″ E. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 7725. It is strongly defended, and has 2 harbors with extensive dock yards, and a fine town-hall; but most of its public buildings were destroyed during its bombardment by the English in 1809. It is the seat of an admiralty board, and has considerable trade with both Indies, England, &c., and extensive communications by packet boats. Admiral de Ruyter was born here in 1607.

FLUSH'ING, a small seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, one-fourth of a mile N. of Falmouth.

FLUSHING, a post-village and township of Queen's co., New York, on Long Island Sound, 9 or 10 miles E. of New York. The village is pleasantly situated at the head of Flushing Bay, and contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, a boarding school and other seminaries, 2 printing offices issuing newspapers, and about 20 stores. It is noted for the extensive gardens and nurseries of William R. Prince, of Parsons & Co., and several others, which attract great numbers of visitors from New York and Brooklyn. Steamboats ply regularly between Flushing and New York. A railroad connects it with Williamsburg. Pop. about 2500; of the township, 5376.

FLUSHING, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Neshaminy Creek, 3 miles from its entrance into Delaware River, about 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

FLUSHING, a post-village and township in the N.E. corner of Belmont co., Ohio, 10 miles N.W. of St. Clairsville. Pop. 1486. The village contains several stores, and 400 inhabitants.

FLUSHING, a post-township in the W. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 708.

FLUSSOR. See CHIENTI.

FLUVANNA, a county in the S.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 170 square miles. The James River forms the S. boundary, and Fluvanna River flows through the middle of the county. The surface is partly broken and partly level; the soil in some parts is fertile, in others almost barren. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county. Gold has been found near Palmyra, the county seat. Formed from Albemarle county in 1777. Pop. 9487; of whom 4750 were free, and 4737 slaves.

FLUVANNA, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 320 miles W. by S. of Albany.

FLY CREEK, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

FLY CREEK, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

FLY'FORD-GRAF'TON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

FLY MOUN'TAIN, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

FLYM'S LICK, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

FOATY, fo'te, or FO'TA, a small island of Ireland, in Cork Harbor, 6 miles N. of Queenstown, connected with the mainland and with Great Island by two handsome bridges.

FOB'BING, a parish of England, co. of Essex, near the Thames, 3½ miles E. of Horden-on-the-Hill. Jack Cade's rebellion commenced here.

FOCA, fo'kâ, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar River. It contains a town of the same name, and furnishes supplies of wood, water, and provisions.

FOCHABERS, fox'a-berz, a town of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Spey, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge, 9 miles E. of Elgin. Pop. 1135. It is very neatly built. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent domain of Gordon Castle.

FOCHT'S FORGE, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

FOD'DERTY, a mountainous parish of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty.

FOEIL, LE, leh fœl, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 2435.

FOGARAS, fo'gôh'rôsh', or FRAGET SCHMARKT, frâ'ghêt shmarkt, a town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, (Alauta,) 55 miles E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 5100. It has a Protestant gymnasium, churches of various sects, and an old fortress.

FOGGIA, fod'jâ, a walled city of Naples, in Capitanata, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 miles E.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 24,058. It is well built, but unhealthy. The principal structures are the governor's residence, a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, theatre, the corn magazines (*fosse*,) extending under a large part of the city, the remains of a palace built by the Emperor Frederick II., and a new promenade. It is the entrepôt of a large trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers. It is the place of registration for the flocks feeding in the Apulian *tavoliere*, and has an important annual fair.

FOGLESVILLE, a post-village of Macungy township, Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles W. by S. of Allentown, and 80 miles E. of Harrisburg.

FOGLIA, fôl'yâ, a river of Italy, which rises on the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany, about 3 miles W. of Sestino, and falls into the Adriatic at the latter town, after a course of about 38 miles.

FOGLIZZO, fol-yi'tso, a village of the Sardinian States, 17 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2917.

FÖHLO, (Fögö,) fö'glö', a small island of Russia, Aland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 60° N., lon. 20° 30′ E.

FOGO or FUEGO, foo-â'go or fwâ'go, (*i. e.* "fire," named from its volcano,) one of the Cape Verd Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 miles in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain 9157 feet in elevation. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1680, and the last, which caused great destruction, on the 9th of April, 1847. Its inhabitants suffer severely from the want of water; during three years of drought (from 1730) two-thirds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. In 1831, the population was reckoned at 17,000, and in 1843 only 7000. The climate is excessively dry, and the temperature elevated. It is extremely fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. The chief port is Nossa Senhora da Luz, (nos'sâ sên-yo'râ dâ loos.) Lat. 14° 53′ N., lon. 24° 30′ 5″ W.

FO'GO, a small island off the E. coast of Africa, in Mozambique Channel.

FOGO, an island N.E. of Newfoundland, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 54° W.

FOGO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

FOGO, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

FOGUS SPRINGS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

FOHR, (Föhr,) fox, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Sleswick, in the North Sea, in lat. 54° 43′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Area, 25 square miles. The W. part of the island, with a population of 2100, belongs to Jutland, and the E. part, with 2550 inhabitants, including the village of Wyk, to Sleswick. Great numbers of oysters are exported hence to Hamburg, and numerous wild fowl are taken here in autumn.

FOIX, fwâ, a town of France, department of Ariége, 44 miles S. of Toulouse, on the Ariége, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. in 1852, 4684. It has a communal college and a normal school, and is surmounted by a cavernous rock, on which are 3 Gothic towers, the remains of an old castle, celebrated in the Middle Ages for the sieges it sustained. It has several iron-forges, and a trade in cattle, leather, wool, iron and steel goods. It is the birth-place of Gaston de Foix. This was the capital of the old Comté de Foix, part of the domain of Henry IV., now forming the department of Ariége.

FOJANO or FOIANO, fo-yâ'no, a market-town of Naples, 23 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2000.

FOJANO or FOIANO, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Chiana Valley, 15 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 5550.

FO-KIEN, fo'ke-ĕn', a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 24° and 28° N., and lon. 116° and 121° E., having S.E. the China Sea. Pop. 14,777,410. The surface is mountainous. The principal river is the Min, which enters the sea below Foo-choo-foo, the capital city. Though one of the smaller provinces, it is among the most wealthy in China, producing a good deal of the finest black tea consumed in the empire, with the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, and alum. The town of Amoy and the island of Formosa are comprised in this province.

FOKTCHANY or FOKCHANI, fok-chä'nes, a frontier town of Moldavia and Wallachia, European Turkey, on the Milkov, 92 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 6000, mostly Greeks and Jews. It was burned by the Turks in 1822.

FOLDVAR, (Földvar,) or FOLDVAR DUNA, fŏld'vär' doo'nŏh', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Tolna, on the right bank of the Danube, 17 miles E.N.E. of Simonethurm. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the crest, and partly on the side of a hill. It had once strong fortifications, of which some remains still exist; it contains a Roman Catholic, and a Greek non-united church, a high school, barracks, and Franciscan monastery, and has an important sturgeon fishery. The district is fruitful, both in corn and wine. Földvar is a steamboat station. Pop. 10,400.

FOLDVAR, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, 12 miles from Kronstadt. Pop. 2100.

FOLDVAR, or MARIENBURG, mä-ree'en-bŏŏrg', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Alt, about 12 miles from Porumbuk. Pop. 1100.

FOLDVAR TISZA, fŏld'vär' tees'sŏh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 8 miles from Szolnok. Pop. 3349.

FOLEMBRAY, fo'lĕm'brä', a village of France, department of Aisne, 15 miles W. of Laon. Pop. 1057. It has an extensive glass factory, employing 900 workmen, and producing eight millions of wine bottles annually.

FOLES'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

FOLGARIA, fol-gä're-ä, or FULLGREIT, (Füllgreit,) fŭll'grite, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, near Roveredo. P. 1430.

FOLGEFONDEN-FIELD, fol'gĕh-fon'den-fe-ĕld', an elevated plateau and mountain range of Norway, stretching from N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5790 feet in height; but its most remarkable feature is its glacier, which is about 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and 40 miles long by 20 broad. Its depth has been estimated at 600 feet. A stream issuing from its base forms a magnificent waterfall.

FOLGOAT, LE, leh fol'go-ä', a village of France, department of Finistère, 14 miles N.N.E. of Brest, remarkable for a magnificent parish church built in the fifteenth century.

FOLIA, fo'le-ŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Oburda, 4 miles from Zebely. Pop. 1609.

FOLIGNO, fo-leen'yo, (anc. *Fulginia* or *Fulginium*,) a walled town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.E. of Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines, and watered by the Clitumno. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Feliciau, and the Palazzo Communale, a handsome edifice, recently erected, in the Ionic style. Foligno has a high reputation throughout the Papal States for its manufactures of woollens, parchment, and wax candles. Soap and playing-cards are also made; there are silk-mills and tanneries, and it has some trade in cattle. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1832. It was anciently a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. In 1439 it was incorporated with the Pontifical States, by Cardinal Vitelleschi, on the extinction of the Frinci family. Pop. 16,400.

FOLKE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FOLKESTONE, (L. *Lapis populi?*) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, 5 miles W.S.W. of Dover, of which cinque-port it is a member. Pop. in 1851, 7549. The town, on the line of the South-eastern Railway, here carried across a lofty viaduct, lies in a hollow between two high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. It is irregularly built; has an ancient church, an endowed school and charities, a battery, a pier, harbor admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, and recently much improved by the removal of shingle; a market-house, excellent baths, and other accommodations for visitors, whom the fine sands and beautiful surrounding scenery attract hither. Folkestone greatly suffered by encroachments of the sea, and its trade has much decayed; but it has still valuable fisheries and considerable traffic with Boulogne. Earl Radnor, as lord of the manor, owns the jail and appoints the keeper. The borough joins with Hythe in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of viscount to the earls of Radnor. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578.

FOLKINGHAM or FALKINGHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 26 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. 820.

FOLKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FOLKSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon

FOLKTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FOLLIFOOT, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FOLLO, fol'lo, (L. *Follum*,) a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 7 miles from Levanto. Pop. 2276.

FOLLONICA, fol-lon'e-kä, a maritime village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, and 12 miles E. of Piombino. It has rapidly increased in size, having had in 1830 only 3 houses, whereas now it has in winter from 1200 to 1500 inhabitants, employed in iron works. All the ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted, and during 8 months of the year 1,000,000 pounds of iron are produced from its furnaces.

FOLSOMDALE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

FOMBIO, fom'bo-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, 2 miles S.W. of Codogno. In 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1485.

FOMINIER CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Clark co. into Little Missouri River.

FONDA, a post-village of Mohawk township, capital of Montgomery co., New York, on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 42 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has a handsome court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and several manufactories. One newspaper is published here. Pop. about 500.

FOND-DES-NEGRES, fŏne-dä-nä'g'r, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 55 miles W.S.W. of Port au Prince.

FOND DU LAC, (*i. e.*, "end of the lake,") a name sometimes applied to the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin.

FOND DU LAC, (Fr. pron. fŏne dü läk,) a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, at the S. end of Lake Winnebago, contains 754 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Milwaukee and Rock Rivers, and by Fond du Lac River. A high, steep ledge of limestone extends through the county from S.W. to N.E. On the S.E. side of this, the land is heavily timbered; the W. part of the county contains extensive prairies. The soil is calcareous and fertile. A plank-road extends from Lake Michigan to Fond du Lac, and a railroad has been commenced which will connect it with Chicago. The settlement of the county began in 1835, and has progressed with great rapidity. "Fond du Lac," in French, signifies "the end of the lake." Capital, Fond du Lac. Pop. 14,510.

FOND DU LAC, a flourishing town, capital of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, is admirably situated at the S. end of Winnebago Lake, 72 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee, and 90 miles N.E. of Madison. Lake Winnebago, which is a beautiful sheet of water, 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, forms a link in the chain of navigable waters connecting Lake Michigan and its tributaries with the Mississippi River, and is the channel of an active and extensive trade. The Fox River, by which Winnebago Lake communicates with Green Bay, is to be rendered navigable for steamboats, and a canal has been cut from the same river to the Wisconsin. Fond du Lac has grown up almost entirely since 1845, and the population has increased with surprising rapidity. A plank-road has been constructed from this place to Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan, and similar roads are projected in several other directions. The Fond du Lac and Rock River Railroad, nearly finished, will connect Fond du Lac with Chicago. The town is built on ground ascending gradually from the lake, and is pleasantly embowered among groves and clumps of trees. It has an abundance of the purest water, obtained by means of Artesian wells, which vary in depth from 90 to 130 feet. These wells are very numerous, almost every family being provided with one. It contains 3 newspaper-offices, 2 banking-houses, 1 car-factory, 1 iron-foundry, 12 dry-goods stores, and about 60 other stores. Pop. in 1850, 2014; in 1855, about 5000.

FOND DU LAC, a settlement of Itasca co., Minnesota, on the St. Louis River, 22 miles from its entrance into Lake Superior. It is accessible by steamboats from the lake.

FONDETTES, fŏne'dĕt', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2283.

FONDI, fon'dee, (anc. *Fundi*,) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Appian Way, 14 miles N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 5000. It is unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon, (anc. *Fundanus Lacus*,) but it has a Gothic cathedral, and various other public buildings, with extensive remains of Cyclopean walls. Its vicinity (the ancient *Caecubus Ager*) is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

FONDO, fon'do, a market-town of Austria, in Tyrol, at the confluence of the Wildbach and Rovella, 25 miles N. of Trent. Pop. 1426.

FONDON, fon dŏn', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.W. of Almeria, in a valley between the Sierras Nevada and de Gador. Pop. 1951.

FONES'WOOD, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia

FONG, fong, a prefix to the names of many cities of China. See also FUNG.

FONG or FUNG-YANG, fŭng-yäng, a town of China, pro-

vince of Nganhoei, on a mountain near the Hoei-ho, 495 miles S. by E. of Peking. It is the birthplace of the founder of the Ming dynasty.

FONG-TSIANG, fong-tse-âng', a city of China, province of Shen-see, on an affluent of the Hoei-ho, 90 miles W. of See-ngan.

FONNI, fon'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 3053.

FONSECA, fon-sâ'kâ, a town of Spain, 12 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 4162. It has manufactures of cloth, dye-works, and brandy distilleries.

FONSECA GULF, in the Pacific Ocean. See CONCHAGUA.

FONTAINEBLEAU, fôn-tên-blô', probably contracted from FONTAINE BELLE EAU, "fountain of beautiful water," (*L. Fons Bellaqueus, Fons Bleauti,*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, in the midst of one of the finest forests in the empire, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, about 3 miles from the left bank of the Seine, and 37 miles S.S.E. of Paris. It is well built, partly of stone and partly of brick, with spacious and regular streets. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and several public offices; contains fine barracks, a communal college, school of design, public library of 28,000 volumes, public baths, and several hospitals. The castle or palace of Fontainebleau, from which the town derives its chief importance, is one of the most magnificent in France. Many of its sovereigns have made it their favorite residence, and vied with each other in lavishing upon it all the embellishments that art could furnish. Henry IV. expended upon it about 100,000*l.*, Louis XIV. above 200,000*l.*, Napoleon, 250,000*l.*, and Louis Philippe, it is said, still more than any of his predecessors. The park, laid out like a vast garden, and adorned with statues, temples, fountains, lakes, and waterfalls, corresponds to the magnificence of the palace. The forest, which has an area of 84 English square miles, abounds with all kinds of game. Fontainebleau has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stone-ware; also quarries of sandstone, extensively used in paving the streets of Paris and the roads of the surrounding districts; and a trade in wine, fruits, preserves, horses, and cattle. Fontainebleau is the birthplace of Philippe IV., Henry III., and Louis XIII., Kings of France, and Dancourt and Poinsonet, dramatic authors. Christina, Queen of Sweden, resided here after her abdication. Pope Pius VII. was detained here for 18 months, and here Napoleon signed his first abdication in 1814. Pop. 1852, 10,365.

FONTAINE FRANÇAISE, fôn-tên' (or fôn-tên') frôn-sâz', a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, 20 miles N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1208. It has a fine château and a monument to Henry IV. of France.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, fôn-tên' lâ-vêk', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3048, employed in iron forges, hardware manufactures, &c.

FONTAINE NOTRE-DAME, fôn-tên' not'r-dâm, a village of France, department of Nord, 2 miles W. of Cambrai. Pop. 1682.

FONTANA, fon-tâ'nâ, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Sora. Pop. 2100.

FONTANA, fon-tâ'nâ, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. Pop. 1000.

FONTANA FREDDA, fon-tâ'nâ fre-dâ'tâ, a village of Northern Italy, 32 miles W.S.W. of Udine.

FONTANAROSA, fon-tâ'na-ro'sa, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra I., 4½ miles W. of Trigento. Pop. 3000.

FONTANELLA, fon-tâ-nêl'lâ, or FONTANELLA DEL PIANO, fon-tâ-nêl'lâ dêl pe-â'no, a decayed town of Northern Italy, 17 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo.

FONTANELLATO, fon-tâ-nêl-lâ'to, or FONTANALLATA, fon-tâ-nâl-lâ'tâ, a village of Italy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Parma. Pop. 1600.

FONTANE-MORE, fon-tâ'nâ-mo'rê, (*L. Fontana-Maura.*) a village of Piedmont, 36 miles E.S.E. of Aosta. Pop. 1190.

FONTANETO-DI-NOVARA, fon-tâ-nâ'to-dee-no-vâ'râ, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. 2531.

FONTANETO-DI-VERCELLI, fon-tâ-nâ'to-dee-vêr-chêl'lee, a village of the Sardinian States, 15 miles S.W. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. 2234.

FONTARABIA, fon'ta-râ'be-a, (Sp. *Fuenterrabia,* fwên-tâ-rê-bee'â.) a fortified town of Spain, in Biscay, situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain. It is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. The town itself has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. In 1837, some severe fighting took place here between General Evans and the Carlists, the former eventually taking the town. Lat. 43° 22′ N., lon. 1° 47′ W.——Adj. and inhab., FONTARABIAN, fon'tâ-râ'be-an.

FONTCOUVERTE, fôn'koo'vairt', (*L. Fons Operitus.*) a village of the Sardinian States, on the Arvan, about 8 miles W.S.W. of San Giovanni di Moriano. Pop. 1500.

FONTE, fon'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 21 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1630.

FONTECCHIO, fon-têk'ke-o, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 803.

FONTELLO, fon-têl'lo, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Douro, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lamego.

FONTENAY-LE COMTE, fôn-teh-nâ'-leh-kônt, a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 33 miles S.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 7884. It is pleasantly situated, and has a communal college, barracks, hospitals, a church with a spire 311 feet in height, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths; and it is an entrepôt for the Gironde and Charente wines. FONTENAY is the name of numerous communes and villages of France, the chief of which is FONTENAY-AUX-ROSES, department of Seine, S. of Paris, with a station on the railway to Sceaux.

FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS, fôn-teh-nâ'-soo bwâ, a village of France, department of Seine, 1 mile E. of Vincennes. Pop. 1696.

FONTENOY, fôn-teh-nwâ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles S.E. of Tournay. Here on the 30th of April, 1745, the forces under the Duke of Cumberland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe.

FONTENOY-LE-CHATEAU, fôn-teh-nwâ'-leh-shâ'tô', a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Toney, 17 miles S.S.W. of Epinal. Pop. 1372.

FONTES, fon'tês, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, about 15 miles W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1600.

FONTEVIVO, fon-tâ-vee'vo, a village of Italy, duchy of Parma, in a plain 9 miles W.N.W. of Parma. It contains a magnificent marble mausoleum of Ferdinand, Duke of Bourbon, who died here in 1802, and a college of Maria Louisa. Pop. 2630.

FONTEVRAULT, fôn-teh-vrô', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S.E. of Saumur. Pop. 1400. It owed its foundation to a famous abbey, destroyed during the first revolution, a part of which is now a prison. The other remaining portions are a church of the twelfth century, in which are the tombs of Henry II. and Richard I. of England, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabelle, widow of King John.

FONT'HILL, BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FONT'HILL GUIFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 1½ miles S.E. of Hindon. Here stood Fonthill Abbey, the superb and singular mansion of the late W. Beckford, Esq.

FONTIVEROS, fon-te-vâ'roce, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 694.

FONTMELL-MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FONTVIEILLE, fôn-ve-âl' or fôn-ve-âl'ye, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. 1756. Near it are excellent stone quarries.

FONZ, fons or fonth, a town of Spain, 35 miles E.S.E. of Huesca. Pop. 2160. It has Roman remains.

FONZASO, fon-zâ'so, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 22 miles W.S.W. of Belluno. Pop. 2700.

FOO, FOU, or *FU,* a Chinese word signifying a "city" or more properly a "city of the first class," joined to many Chinese names, as KAI FONG FOO, YUNNAN FOO; these compounds being nearly equivalent to the "great city of Kai Fong," the "great city of Yunnan," &c. It may, however, be observed that there are several other Chinese words represented in English by *Foo* having altogether a different signification from the above.

FOO or FOU, foo, a town of China, province of Shensee, situated on the Lo-ho, 45 miles S. of Yenngan.

FOOAH, FOUAH, or FOUA, *foo'â,* (anc. *Metelis.*) a village of Lower Egypt, on the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta.

FOO'CHOO', FOO-CHOO-FOO, foo'choo'foo', FOO-CHOW-FOO, FOO-TCHOW-FOO, foo'chôw'foo', or FOU-TCHEOU-FOU, foo'chô-co'foo', a city of China, one of the five ports recently opened for commerce, capital of the province of Fo-kien, on the Min River, 25 miles from its mouth. Lat. 26° 12′ 24″ N., lon. 119° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 miles distant, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, 9 or 10 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. The whole is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, and inside of the walls is another height crowned by a conspicuous watch tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, and is partly covered with shops. The walled city is very superior to that of Amoy; it has good shops and houses, a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods and well dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain, are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead mines; and the black tea district being within 70 miles, tea is procured at Foo-choo 25 per cent. cheaper than at Canton. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, both by land and water, also with the Loo-choo Islands and Japan. Principal exports, timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges, and other fruits, spices, copper, and corn. Imports comprise salt, sugar, European manufactures, and a great variety of other goods. Besides the trade by land, it is estimated that shipping to 29,000 tons is employed in the trade of Foo-choo; and the value of the import and return cargoes is supposed to amount to

$7,000,000 annually. One half the population are suppposed to be addicted to smoking opium, on which above $2,000,000 are annually spent.

FOO-CHOO-FOO or FOO-CHOW-FOO, a city of China, province of Kiang-see, 240 miles N.W. of the foregoing city.

FOO-KEU, foo'ku', or foo'ke-oo', a town of China, province of Honan, on an affluent of the Hoai-ho, 45 miles S. of Kaifong.

FOO'LADOO', a mountainous district of Western Africa, near the sources of the Senegal, between lon. 8° and 10° W., and intersected by the 13th parallel of N. lat. The scenery of this country is represented as singularly grand and sublime, with villages perched among precipices of many hundred feet in perpendicular height.

FOOLAHS, FOULAHS, foo'lăz', by some writers called FELLATAHS, fĕl-lă'tăz, a remarkable race, widely diffused through West Africa, particularly Senegambia. Their principal kingdoms are Foota Toro, Bondoo, Foolado, Kaarta, Ludamar, and Kasson. Their original locality is unknown. Though allied to the negro family, they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet color, crisped hair, flat nose, nor thick lips. In person they are tall, well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure. In speaking of the negro nations, they always rank themselves with the white people. They are shrewd and intelligent, are active traders, and industrious agriculturists, which is their chief and favorite employment. They have many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly-cultivated lands, and numerous schools. They are mostly Mohammedans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago.

FOO-MING, foo'ming', a town of China, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Yunnan, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang.

FOONAI or FOUNAI, foo'nī', a considerable town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, near its N. coast.

FOO-NING or FOU-NING, foo'ning', a city of China, province of Fokien, capital of a department, 70 miles N.E. of Foo-choo-foo.

FOO-NING or FOU-NING, a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, near the Yellow Sea, 165 miles E. of Peking.

FOO-PIM or FOU-PIM, foo-pim', a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, 63 miles W. of Pao-ting.

FOO-PIN or FOUPIN, foo-pin', a town of China, province of Quang-tong.

FOOR and FOORIAN. See DAR-FOOR.

FOORICARIA, foo-re-kā're-ā, a large town of West Africa, in the Mandingo country, 75 miles N.N.E. of Sierra Leone.

FOOSEE, FOUSI or FUSI, foo'see', the loftiest mountain in the empire of Japan, commonly called by the Japanese FOOSEEYAMA. It is situated in lat. 35° 15' N., lon. 138° 35' E., in the province of Sooroega, island of Niphon. Its height, according to Siebold, is 12,440 feet; it stands in an isolated position, in the centre of a boundless landscape of uncommon beauty. It is an ancient volcano, formerly the most active in all Japan; but a century and a half have elapsed since the last eruption, and its crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence; and, in the month of August, Boodhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summit, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C., and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, *in a single night*, the great Lake Mitsoo, or, as Siebold names it, Biwaiko. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707.

FOO-SHAN or FOU-SCHAN, foo'shăn', a large city of China, province of Quang-tong, 21 miles E.N.E. of Canton, on the island of See-Kiang, (Si-Kiang.) A portion of its inhabitants, as is common in many other towns in China, live in boats. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

FOO-SHAN or FOU-SHAN, foo'shăn', a town of China, province of Kiang-soo, on the Yang-tse-kiang, below Nanking, at the base of a fortified height.

FOOSIYAMA or FOUSIYAMA. See FOOSEE.

FOO'TA, a territory of Western Africa, in Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending from Dagana, on the N.W., to North Guerarr, on the S.E., between lat. 15° and 16° 28' N., lon. 12° 36' and 16° 36' W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Foota-Tora, that in the centre Foota, (Proper,) and that on the E. Foota-Damga. The soil is fertile, well watered, and well cultivated; but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality, and tobacco. The forests are extensive, and the district contains several iron mines. The natives profess the Mohammedan religion. The government is theocratic and elective; but the *almamy* or chief must be chosen from certain privileged families, by a council of five persons. The *almamy* is controlled by the council of five, to whom he must constantly submit his acts, and who possess the right of reprimanding, deposing, and even, in certain cases, of putting him to death.

FOOTA-BONDOO. See BONDOO.

FOOTA-JALLON, foo'tă-jăl'lon', a considerable district of Western Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by lat. 13° N. and lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous, and remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Grande, have their source within this district. The capital, Timbo, in lat. 10° 25' N., lon. 10° 40' W., contains a pop. of about 7000.

FOO-TCHOW-FOO or FOO-CHOW-FOO. See FOO-CHOO.

FOOT'DEE or FUTTIE, foot'tee, a fishing-village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, forming a suburb of New Aberdeen, and immediately adjacent to the entrance of the harbor.

FOOTSITZ or FOUTSITZ, foot'sits', a town of Japan, on the island of Niphon, province of Bingo, 105 miles N.E. of Miako.

FORBACH, for'băk', a town of France, department of Moselle, on the Nancy and Mannheim Railway, 43 miles N.E. of Metz. Pop. in 1852, 4829. It manufactures woollen cloths and tobacco-pipes.

FORBACH, for'băk, a village of Baden, on the Murg, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 24 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1245.

FORBES, for'bĕs, a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 720.

FORBES' (forbz'iz) ISLANDS, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay; lat. 12° 30' S., lon. 143° 20' E.

FOR'BUSH, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

FORCADOS, RIO DOS, ree'o doce for-kā'doce, a river of Western Africa, Upper Guinea, falling into the Bight of Benin; lat. 5° 22' N., lon. 5° 19' 15" E. The bar, at its mouth, is 1 mile broad, 3 miles long, and carries 13 feet at low water. Forcados is considered the most accessible estuary on the coast, with a noble sound of smooth water, 5 fathoms deep, immediately within the bar.

FORCALL, for-kăll', a town of Spain, 44 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana, on an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 2000, engaged in the manufacture of sandal-cords.

FORCALQUIER, for'kăl'ke-ā', a town of France, department of the Basses-Alpes, 24 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1998. It was formerly fortified.

FOR'CETT, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

FORCHHEIM, fore'hime, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 16 miles S.S.E. of Bamberg, on the railway thence to Nuremberg. Pop. 3000. It has a collegiate church, a synagogue, and an arsenal. Rudolph of Rheinfeld was elected emperor here by the diet of 1077.

FORCHTENAU, fork'tek-nōw', (Hun. *Frakno-Allya*, frăk'no'ŭll'yŏh',) a market-town of Hungary, co., and 11 miles W. of Œdenburg. Pop. 729. It has an elegant new residence of the Esztorhazy family.

FORCHTENBERG, fork'ten-bĕrg', a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1164.

FORD, fŏrd, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Windsor. Ford Castle is partly modern. It was taken, previous to the battle of Flodden, by James IV.

FORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

FORD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FORD, a township of England, co. of Durham.

FORD, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

FORDE, for'dăh, a parish and village of Norway, 76 miles N.N.E. of Bergen. Pop. of parish 3769.

FOR'DEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

FORD'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

FORDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FORDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FORDHAM, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of New York. It is the seat of St. John's College, (Roman Catholic,) a thriving institution founded in 1841.

FORD'INGBRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the Avon, here crossed by a stone-bridge, 19 miles N.W. of Southampton. Pop. in 1851, 3178.

FORD'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FORDOCHE, for'dosh', a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through Pointe Coupée and Iberville parishes, and communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

FORDOCHE, a post-office of Point Coupée parish, Louisiana.

FOR'DON, a town of Prussia, Poland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Bromberg, on the Vistula. Pop. 2080.

FOR'DOUN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

FORD'S CREEK, a post-office, Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

FORD'S DÉPOT, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

FORD'S FERRY, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

FORD'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

FORDS'VILLE, a post-village in Marion co., Mississippi, on the western bank of Pearl River, about 100 miles S. by E. of Jackson.

FORDSVILLE, a post-village of Ohio co., Kentucky, 130 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

FORDYCE, for-dīs', a maritime parish of Scotland, on North Sea, co. of Banff. The village is a burgh of barony.

FORE, a decayed town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of West meath, 3 miles E. of Castlepollard. Pop. 119. The town, built in the reign of Edward III., has an ancient stone cross, ruins of a priory and chapel, and the cell of a hermit, tenanted so late as 1764.

FOREL'AND, (NORTH AND SOUTH,) two celebrated head lands in England, co. of Kent; the first forming the N.E.

angle of the county, and the most easterly land in England. It consists of chalky cliffs, nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and having a light-house with fixed light, elevated 184 feet, in lat. 51° 22′ 5″ N., lon. 1° 20′ 7″ W. The South Foreland is about 10 miles S. of the former, the Downs lying between. It has two light-houses, in lat. 51° 5′ 1″ N., lon. 1° 22′ 5″ E., elevation 372 feet, with fixed lights, to warn ships coming from the S., of their approach to the Goodwin Sands.

FORE'MARK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

FORENZA, fo-rên'zä, (anc. *Forentum?*) a city of Naples, province of Basilicata, in the Apennines, 15 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6100.

FOR'EST, a township of England, co. of Durham. Pop. 884, partly employed in lead mines. Here are cascades of the Tees and romantic scenery.

FOREST, a village of Belgium. See FORÊT.

FOREST, a county in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 376 square miles. It is intersected by Clarion or Toby's River, and the northern part is traversed by Tionista Creek. The surface is uneven and hilly, and extensively covered with thick forests of pine. The soil is moderately fertile, except where it is too rough and rocky for cultivation. Lumber is the chief article of export. Stone coal is found. The Clarion river is navigable by small boats through the county, and the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passes near the north-eastern extremity. This county was formed, about the year 1851, out of the northern part of Jefferson, and is not included in the census returns.

FOREST, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 179.

FOREST, a township in the north-eastern part of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1256.

FOREST, BLACK, Germany. See BLACK FOREST.

FOR'ESTBURG, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, 44 miles W. of Newburg. Pop. 715.

FOREST CANTONS, Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four Cantons.

FOR'EST CITY, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 145 miles W. of Albany.

FOREST CREEK, of Union district, South Carolina, flows S.E. and enters the Tiger River 10 miles S.E. of Unionville.

FOR'ESTDALE, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

FOREST DÉPOT, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

FOREST GATE, a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, England, co. of Essex, 3 miles E.N.E. of London.

FOREST GROVE, a post-office of Claiborne, parish, Louisiana.

FOREST GROVE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

FOR'EST HILL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

FOREST HILL, a station on the London and Brighton Railway, 5 miles S. of London Bridge. Around it is much beautiful scenery, which is interspersed with many handsome villas.

FOREST HILL, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

FOREST HILL, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

FOREST HILL, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

FOREST HOME, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

FOREST HOUSE, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

FOREST HOUSE, a post office, Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

FOREST IRONWORKS, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

FOREST LAKE, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N.W. of Montrose. Pop. 786.

FORESTO, fo-rès'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles W. of Sarnico. Pop. 1251.

FOREST OAK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

FOREST-QUARTER, a township of England, co. Durham.

FOREST RETREAT, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

FOREST SPRING, a post office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

FOR'ESTVILLE, a post village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

FORESTVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 8 miles E. of Dunkirk. It contains churches for the Methodists, Baptists, and Universalists, and about half-a-dozen stores. Pop. 800.

FORESTVILLE, a post office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

FORESTVILLE, a post village in Wake co., North Carolina, 15 miles W. of Raleigh.

FORESTVILLE, a village of Stephenson co., Illinois.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

FORET or FORENST, fo'rä', or fo'rên', (Flemish *Vorst*, vorst,) a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2028.

FORET, LA, lä fo'rä', or fo'rêh', a maritime hamlet of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Quimpér, on a bay of its own name. Pop. 1500.

FOREZ, fo'rä', an old division of France, in the province of Lyonnais, the capital of which was Montbrison, now forming the greater part of the department of Loire.

FOR'FAR, FORFARSHIRE, fo'far-shir, or ANGUS, ang'-gus, a maritime county of Scotland, having E. the North Sea, and S. the Frith of Tay. Pop. in 1851, 191,269. The surface is naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the rich plain on the Frith of Tay and the sea. The principal rivers are the North and South Esks, and the Isla. Forfar is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. It has 5 royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends 3 members to the House of Commons, 1 being for the county.

FORFAR, a parliamentary, municipal, and royal burgh and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 14 miles N.N.E. of Dundee, with which, and Arbroath, it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 11,009; pop. of borough, 2311. It is well built, has handsome county buildings, an excellent news-room and library, numerous schools, and places of worship, with considerable manufactures of Highland brogues and coarse linens. Forfar unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

FORFARSHIRE, a co. of Scotland. See FORFAR.

FORG, forg, a town of Persia, province of Laristan, 175 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. It is inclosed by an earthen rampart, is well furnished with water, and has a fortified palace, and about 200 houses.

FOR'GAN, (formerly *St. Phillons.*) a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Tay, opposite Dundee, with which it communicates by a steam ferry.

FOR'GANDEN'NY, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Kinross, 6 miles S.W. of Perth. It has remains of Roman and Danish camps.

FORGARIA, for-gä're-ä, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, near the Tagliamento, 16 miles N.W. of Udine. Pop. 1050.

FORGES-LES-EAUX, forzh-lâz-ō, a town of France, department of the Seine-Inférieure, 22 miles N.E. of Rouen. Pop. 1653. It has mineral springs, and an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. Its three springs, LA REINETTE, LA ROYALE, and LA CARDINALE, were so named from having been resorted to in 1632 by Louis XIII., his Queen, and the Cardinal Richelieu. They are chalybeate, and have a temperature of 15° Fahrenheit.

FORGE VILLAGE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Stony Brook Railroad, 6 miles from Groton, and about 30 miles N.W. of Boston.

FOR'GLEN', a parish of Scotland, county, and 7½ miles S. of Banff. The ancient castle of Forglen is situated on the romantic banks of the Deveron.

FOR'GUE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

FORIA, fo're-ä, or FORIO, fo're-o, a seaport town of Naples, on the western coast of the island of Ischia, district, and 16 miles W.S.W. of Pozzuoli. Pop. 5100. It is beautifully situated, and has a good harbor. Near it are mineral baths.

FORK'ED DEER RIVER, of West Tennessee, is formed by two branches, the South and North Forks, which unite in Dyer county. Flowing thence south westward, it enters the Mississippi, near the north-westward extremity of Lauderdale county. Keel-boats ascend the South Fork, the largest branch, as high as Jackson, which is 150 miles from its mouth. The North Fork rises near the north eastern extremity of Madison county, and joins the South Fork a few miles S. of Byersburg.

FORK'ED HEAD, a headland of North America, Cape Breton, on the S.E. coast, between Fourchon Harbor and Portland Cove.

FORKED RIVER, a post-village of Dover township, Ocean co., New Jersey, is situated on a stream of its own name, about 9 miles S.S.E. of Toms River. It has 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, a ship-yard, a school-house, and a store. Most of the citizens are engaged in maritime pursuits at a distance from home; but there are in the vicinity of the village many excellent farms.

FORKED RIVER, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

FORK'HILL, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

FORK'LAND, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Alabama, at the junction of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, 18 miles S. of Eutaw.

FORK LICK, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

FORK MEETINGHOUSE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

FORK'NER'S HILL, a post-office of Laclede co., Missouri.

FORK RIDGE, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

FORKS, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2321.

FORKS, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 343.

FORKS OF ELK'HORN, a post-office of Franklin co., Kentucky.

FORKS OF PIGEON, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

FORKS OF POTO'MAC, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

FORK'STON, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, about 105 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 694.

FORKS'VILLE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

FORKSVILLE, a small post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana, 13 miles W. of Munroe.

FORKSVILLE, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 50 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

FORK'TOWN, a post-village in Somerset co., Maryland, about 90 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis.

FORK UNION, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Virginia.

FORLI, for-lee', (anc. *Forum Livii,*) a walled city of Central Italy, in the Papal States, capital of a delegation of its own name, 38 miles S.E. of Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines, in a pleasant and fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is handsome and well built, with a spacious square, and contains many beautiful buildings, including several palaces, one of which, the Palazzo Guerini, is after the designs of Michael Angelo. It also has a cathedral, and several other churches, most of which are adorned with fine paintings, by Cignani, Guido, and other masters. There are likewise numerous convents in the town, and a famous citadel, now a prison. Forli is a bishop's see, and the residence of the legate. It has a college, a public library, and some literary societies; manufactures of silk ribbons, silk twist, oil-cloth, woollen stuffs, wax, nitre, and refined sulphur; and a considerable trade in corn, wines, oil, hemp, and aniseed. Forli was taken by the French in 1797. Pop. 16,000.

FORLI, a delegation of the Papal States, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic. Area, about 750 square miles. Capital, Forli. Pop. 1850, 208,000.

FORLI, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 7½ miles N. of Isernia. Pop. 2200.

FORLIMPOPOLI, for-lim-pop'o-le, (anc. *Forum Popilii,*) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 5 miles E.S.E. of Forli. Pop. 4191. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral, and some trade in wine, flax, and silk.

FORM'BY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

FORMENTERA, for-mên-tâh'râ, (anc. *Pityusæ,*) one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. of Iviça. Length from W. to E., 13 miles; breadth, from 2 to 10 miles. Pop. 2000, engaged in agriculture.

FORMERIE, for'meh-ree', a town of France, department of Oise, 21 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1257.

FORMICHE, for-mee'kâ, two small islands in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intendency, and 5 miles S.W. of Trapani, the E. and larger being covered with stone buildings, and having a tolerable harbor.

FORMICHE, for-mee'kâ, a group in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. extremity of Elba.

FORMICHE DI GROSSETTO, for-mee'kâ dee gros-sêt'to a group in the Mediterranean, including Monte Christo, Giannuti, Giglio, &c.

FORMICOLA, for-mee'ko-lâ, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles N.E. of Capua. Pop. 2000.

FORMIGA, for-mee'gâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 140 miles E. of Villa Rica, near the source of a small river of the same name, comarca of Rio Grande. Pop. 2000.

FORMIGARA, for-me-gâ'râ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona, 6 miles S.S.W. of Soresina. Pop. 1186.

FORMIGAS, for-mee'gâs, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 100 miles W.N.W. of Minas-Novas. Pop. 1000.

FORMIGINE, for-me-jee'nâ, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena, on a canal 6 miles S.S.W. of Modena. Pop. 1800.

FORMIGNY, for'meen'yee', a town of France, department of Calvados, 12 miles from Bayeux, famous for a battle between the French and English, in 1450, in which the latter were defeated, and in consequence of which they were compelled to abandon Normandy. A monument to commemorate the event was set up in 1834, near the highway between Paris and Cherbourg, at the spot where the closing struggle is recorded to have taken place. Pop. 537.

FORMOSA, (Chinese *Tai-wan* or *Tai-ouan*, tī-wân', Fr. *Formose*, for'moz'; Port. *Formosa*, for-mo'sâ, *i. e.* "beautiful,") an island of the China Sea, between 22° and 25° 30' N., and lon. 120° 30' and 122° E. Length from N. to S., 245 miles; breadth at the broadest part, which is at the centre, about 100 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Fokien, from which it is distant about 90 miles. The remainder, or E. side of the island, is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called *Muk Kan Shan*, some of whose summits are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture-grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea, whence its Portuguese name. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the W. side, but most of them are mere mountain torrents. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and the climate salubrious. The rice trade alone, between the island and the maritime provinces of the mainland, employs about 300 vessels. The rice grown in Formosa is of superior quality. Wheat, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugar-cane, oranges, pine-apples, guavas, cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates, chestnuts, and melons are also raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fokien, and to a few of the other E. provinces of China, from which it imports tea—green tea only, and that of a peculiar kind, being cultivated on the island—raw silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, and other manufactures. The exports besides rice, are camphor, salt, sulphur, maize, fruits, timber, and other produce. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The E. part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards, and wolves, but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the W. side. In 1848, coal of excellent quality, and extending over a large area, was discovered at the N.E. part of the island, in the vicinity of the village of Kelung-tow or Kilion. The aborigines are of a slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair, and blacken their teeth. They are divided into numerous clans or tribes, have no written language, are honest, and just in their dealings, but revengeful when provoked. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts, the capital of which is Tai-wan-foo. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa till the year 1403, and their sway was not established over it till 1683. Since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance, and agricultural skill. An extensive emigration is still going on from the continent; and lands are taken up by capitalists, who not only encourage the people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. The colonists are wealthy and unruly, and are a source of great annoyance, from the frequency of their revolts, to the Chinese government. Literature is in a flourishing state in the island, and the people of Fokien sometimes send their sons there to obtain literary degrees. Formosa has few available harbors, owing to the shallowness of their entrances. The channel S. from the island is remarkable for the violence of its N. winds and for its heavy seas. In 1632 the Dutch became masters of it, but they were expelled by the famous pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1683. The Nerbudda transport and the brig Ann were wrecked on Formosa in 1841, and nearly all their survivors were ultimately put to death with great cruelty by the Chinese. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

FORMOSA, for-mo'sâ, the northernmost of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water. This is the name also of the river of Benin, of bays on the Brazil and Zanguebar coasts, of a mountain of Johore, Malacca, and of a village of Sicily, S.E. of Trapani, with 2000 inhabitants.

FORMOSA or FORMOSO. See BENIN, RIVER OF.

FORMOSA, (for-mo'sâ,) MOUNT and RIVER, near the S.E. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, in Malacca Strait. The mount is in lat. 1° 49' N., lon. 102° 55' E., 40 miles E. of Malacca. The W. end forms the bluff point of land called Point Sizan, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River, which extends a considerable way into the country, and falls into the Strait of Malacca, at lat. 2° N., lon. 102° 50' E.

FORMO'SA, a village of Cole co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Osage River, about 10 miles below Jefferson City.

FORMOSE, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

FORNAS, for'nâs', a village of Asia Minor, in Antolia, 7 miles S.E. of the ruins of Xanthus, and near which are the remains of the ancient *Patosa.*

FORN'CETT ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FORNCETT ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FORNELLA, for-nêl'lâ, a fortified harbor of the island of Minorca, on its N. coast, 12 miles N.N.W. of Port Mahon.

FORNEY'S, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

FORN'HAM ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FORNHAM ST. GENEVEVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FORNHAM ST. MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FORNO, for'no, several villages of Northern Italy, the principal being FORNO DI RIVARA, for'no dee re-vâ'râ, in Piedmont, 31 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2612.

FORNOS D' ALGODRES, for'noos dâl gol'drès, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 16 miles S.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1123.

FORNOVO, for-no'vo, (anc. *Forum Novum,*) a market-town of Northern Italy, duchy, and 13 miles S.W. of Parma. Here the French, under Charles VIII., defeated the Milanese and their allies in 1495.

FOR'RABURY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

FOR'RES, a parliamentary, municipal, royal burgh, and parish of Scotland, co. of Moray, 10 miles W.S.W. of Elgin. Pop. of town, 3339. It is neatly built, has a town-house, an

excellent academy, a library, some remains of a castle, a tower in honor of Nelson, and near it a remarkable ancient obelisk, called Sweno's Pillar, probably erected in memory of a victory over the Danes. Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. According to Shakspeare and the old chronicles, it was on a "blasted heath" near Forres that Macbeth first met the weird sisters. Findhorn, 4 miles to the N., is the seaport.

FORRIS, a post-office of Hancock co., Virginia.

FORRO, for'ro', written also FORROU, a market-town of Hungary, in Hither Theiss, co. of Abaujvar, 10 miles N.E. of Szikso, on the Hernad.

FORRO, or BRENNDORF, brĕn'dorf, a village of Hungary, in Transylvania, about 15 miles from Nagy-Enyed. Pop. 1016.

FORRU, for-roo', a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 23 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 960.

FORS'BROOK, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

FORS'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FORSE, forss, a river of Scotland, co. of Caithness, falls into the Pentland Frith, near a village of the same name.

FORSTE, fors'tĕh, or FORSTA, fors'tä, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 43 miles S. of Frankfort, on an island in the Neisse. Pop. 3610, employed in potteries, and in weaving linens and woollens.

FOR'STERVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 80 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

FORSYTH, for-sīth', a county in the N.W. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 250 square miles. It is drained by Yadkin River and by Muddy Creek. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is said to be fertile. The rocks which underlie the county are primitive. A plank-road is in progress, which will connect Salem with Fayetteville. Formed in 1849, from the S. part of Stokes county. Capital, Winston. Pop. 11,168, of whom 9815 were free, and 1353 slaves.

FORSYTH, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S. by the Chattahoochee, intersected by the Etowah, and also drained by Vickery's and Sittingdown Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills or small mountains; the soil in the vicinity of the rivers is alluvial and rich, and the uplands are moderately productive. "Forsyth county lies in the gold region. Sawney's Mountain, near Cumming, contains abundance of gold. Silver and copper are found in several places, and a few diamonds and other precious stones have been found." (WHITE'S *Statistics of Georgia.*) Named in honor of John Forsyth, an eminent statesman of Georgia. Capital, Cumming. Pop. 8350, of whom 7323 were free, and 1027 slaves.

FORSYTH, a thriving post-village, capital of Monroe co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Macon. It has a brick court-house, 3 churches, 2 schools, a newspaper office, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 500.

FORSYTH, a post-village, capital of Taney co., Missouri, on White River, at the mouth of Swan Creek, 150 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

FORT AD'AMS, in Narragansett Bay, one of the defences of Newport. See NEWPORT.

FORT AD'AMS, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 40 miles S. of Natchez.

FORT AL'AMO, of Bexar co., Texas, near San Antonio. Here, March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans bravely resisted a body of Mexicans ten times their number, and perished to a man; whence this spot has been called the Thermopylæ of Texas.

FORTALEZA, for-tä-lā'zä, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Ceara, on a bay in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Ceara. Lat. 3° 42′ S., lon. 38° 30′ W. Pop. 3000. It has a palace of the governor, a Latin school, and an hospital. Previous to 1823 it was called CEARA, or VILLA DO FORTE.

FORT AM'STERDAM, New York, on the S. point of Manhattan Island, founded in 1626. It was called FORT JAMES under the British rule.

FORTANA, for-tä'nä, the easternmost of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near lat. 25° N., lon. 143° 30′ E.

FORT AN'CIENT, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

FORTANETE, for-tä-nā'tĕ, a town of Spain, 34 miles E.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2002. It has manufactures of linen.

FORT ANNE, fort ann, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, on the Champlain Canal, and on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 67 miles N. by E. of Albany. The village contains churches for the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, a bank, about half a dozen stores, several tanneries, and other establishments. There are 3 locks here in the canal, which has its highest level in this township. A fortification, from which the place derives its name, was erected at the head of boat navigation here, on Wood Creek, in 1756, during the wars with the French. Pop. of the township, 3383.

FORT AR'BUCKLE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Arkansas.

FORT AR'NOLD, the name of one of the redoubts at West Point, in the war of the Revolution.

FORT AT'KINSON, a post-village of Winnishiek co., Iowa, 110 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

FORT ATKINSON, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Rock River, just below the mouth of the Bark River, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Madison. It is situated in a rich farming district. It has 2 churches, 8 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

FORT ATKINSON, or FORT SUM'NER, a former military post in Kansas Territory, at the crossing of the Arkansas River, on the Santa Fé Road. Here the Laramie treaty with the tribes of the Arkansas River was ratified, July, 1853.

FORT AUGUS'TA, Pennsylvania, a revolutionary fort on the site of Sunbury.

FORT AUGUSTA, Georgia, an ante-revolutionary fort on or near the present site of Augusta.

FORT AUGUS'TUS, a fort and village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness. The village is mean and irregular; the fort, built in 1730, is now all but abandoned.

FORT BAIN'BRIDGE, a village of Russel co., Alabama, on the line of the (proposed) Girard and Mobile Railroad.

FORT BALL, New York, an ante-revolutionary fort near Rome, between the Mohawk and Wood Creek.

FORT BAR'RINGTON or FORT BAR'RINGTON FERRY, a post-village of McIntosh co., Georgia, on the Altamaha River, 12 miles N.W. of Darien.

FORT BEND, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, contains about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and Bernard River bounds it on the S.W. The surface is nearly level; the soil is alluvial, and some parts are fertile, especially on the river bottoms. The uplands are mostly uncultivated, and destitute of timber; the large streams are fringed with forests of live oak, red cedar, &c. Steamboats navigate the Brazos through this county during several months of the year. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 2538, of whom 979 were free, and 1554 slaves.

FORT BEN'TON, in Nebraska Territory, is situated on the N. side of the Missouri, about 10 miles below the Great Falls. Lat. 47° 29′ N., lon. 109° 45′ W.

FORT BEVERSEDE, bā'ver-sē'dĕh, Pennsylvania, built on the Schuylkill, near its mouth, by the Dutch, in 1648.

FORT BLOCK'HOUSE and FORT MONCK'TON, two forts of England, co. of Hants, defending the entrance of Portsmouth Harbor, on the W.

FORT BOISÉ, bwä'zā', a fort belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, is situated in Oregon, on the Lewis River, at the mouth of Red River. Lat. 43° 49′ 22″ N., lon. 116° 47′ W.

FORT BOONE, an old fort on the site of Booneville, Kentucky. It was erected by Colonel Boone in 1775.

FORT BROOKE, is situated at the head of Tampa Bay, Florida.

FORT BROW'DER, a post-office of Barber co., Alabama.

FORT BROWN. See BROWNSVILLE.

FORT BUFFINGTON, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

FORT BUTLER, a post-office of Orange co., Florida.

FORT BYRD, Pennsylvania, an ante-revolutionary fort on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Red Stone Creek, near the site of Brownsville.

FORT CAS'SIMIR, Delaware, near the present site of Newcastle, was erected by the Dutch about 1650.

FORT CASWELL, one of the defences of the harbor of Smithville, North Carolina.

FORT CHARLES, an old fort near the present site of Richmond, Virginia, erected in 1645.

FORT CHIPPEWY'AN and FORT WED'DERBURN, two forts of British North America, at the W. extremity of Lake Athabasca.

FORT CHRISTIANA, kris'te-ä'nä, founded by the Swedes in 1638, stood near the site of Wilmington, Delaware.

FORT CLARK, a post-office of Alachua co., Florida.

FORT CLARKE, in Humboldt co., Iowa, on Lizard River, 165 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

FORT CLIN'TON, one of the defences of West Point during the Revolution.

FORT CLYDE, an old fort of New York, near Fort Plain, in Montgomery county.

FORT COLUM'BUS, is situated on Governor's Island. See NEW YORK.

FORT COLVILLE, a fort belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, is situated in Washington Territory, on the left bank of the Columbia, near 48° 30′ N. lat., and 118 W. lon.

FORT CON'FIDENCE, a fort of British North America, at the N. extremity of the Great Bear Lake.

FORT CONSTITUTION. See PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FORT CORNWAL'LIS, a revolutionary fortress erected by the British at Augusta, Georgia.

FORT COVINGTON, formerly FRENCH'S MILLS, a post-village and township of Franklin co., New York, on Salmon River, about 18 miles N.W. of Malone. The village is situated on the E. side of the river, about 5 miles from its entrance into the St. Lawrence. Steamboats ascend nearly to this point. It is handsomely laid out, and contains churches of three denominations, an academy, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2641.

FORT CRAW'FORD, a post-office of Conecuh co., Alabama.

FORT CROG'HAN, of Potawatamie co., Iowa, on the right bank of the Missouri River, N. of Council Bluff.

FORT CROWN POINT, New York. See CROWN POINT.

FORT CUM'BERLAND, a strong fortress of England, co. of Hants, on Portsea Island, 4 miles E. of Portsmouth, and defending the entrance of Langston Harbor.

FORT CUMBERLAND, an old fort on or near the present site of Cumberland, Maryland, erected by Braddock in 1750.

FORT DADE, a post-office of Benton co., Florida, on the Withlacoochee River, 170 miles S.E. of Tallahassee. Near this spot, in December, 1835, Major Dade, with his 112 companions, perished while heroically defending themselves against an overwhelming force of Indians. Only one of the number escaped.

FORT DAU'PHIN, a ruined French fort and town on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1′ S., lon. 46° 40′ E.

FORT DAYTON. See FORT HERKIMER.

FORT DECATUR, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, near the Tallapoosa River, and on the railroad from Montgomery to West Point, 30 miles E.N.E. of the former.

FORT DEFI'ANCE, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

FORT DES MOINES, (de-moin',) a thriving post-town, capital of Iowa, situated at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon Rivers, 120 miles W. of Iowa City. The seat of the state government was established here in 1855. The Des Moines is susceptible of steam navigation to this point, which is the terminus of the slack-water improvement now prosecuted by the state. The projected railroad from Davenport on the Mississippi River to Council Bluff is expected to pass through this place. Mines of stone coal have been opened in the vicinity, and timber is abundant. The river furnishes extensive water-power, which is partially employed in flouring mills and saw mills. Two newspapers are published here. The old Fort Des Moines was evacuated by the troops of the United States in 1846.

FORT DICKINSON, an old fort situated near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

FORT DUNCAN, a post-village and military station of Kinney co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, at what is called the Eagle Pass, 250 miles W.S.W. of Austin.

FORT DU QUESNE, Pennsylvania. See PITTSBURG.

FORT DUR'KEE, an old fort built in 1769, near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

FORTEAU (for'tō') BAY, an islet on the S.E. coast of Labrador, near the S.E. extremity of the Strait of Belleisle. It receives a considerable river, and possesses valuable fisheries.

FORT ED'WARD, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, on the E. bank of Hudson River. The village is situated on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, and on the Champlain Canal, 23 miles from Whitehall. It contains churches for the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists, a bank, some half a dozen stores, and the remains of old Fort Edward, erected in 1755. A dam, 900 feet in length, and 27 feet high, was erected many years ago, across the Hudson, a little N. of the village, and served formerly to supply the canal by means of a feeder half a mile in length. In the immediate vicinity occurred the murder of Miss McCrea by the Indians. Pop. of the township, 2323; of the village, about 600.

FORT EDWARD CENTRE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

FORT EL'SINBURG, New Jersey, was built in 1643, by the Swedes, near the present site of Salem.

FORT ENTERPRISE, a fort of British North America, about 150 miles N. of the Great Slave Lake.

FORT ERIE. See ERIE, FORT.

FORTESQUE (for'tĕsk'?) BAY, a beautiful bay of Van Diemen's Land, on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

FORTEVENTURA Island. See FUERTEVENTURA.

FORTEVIOT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

FORT FAIR'CHILD, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

FORT FAIR'FIELD, a post-village in the E. part of Aroostook co., Maine, on the S. side of Aroostook River, 150 miles N.E. by N. of Bangor. It contains a barrack, and is chiefly interesting from its having been a military post during our difficulties with England in 1839.

FORT FILL'MORE, a military station and post-office below Donna Ana, on the Rio Grande, in the S. part of New Mexico.

FORT FOOTE, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

FORT FRANK'LIN, New York, a revolutionary stockade at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island.

FORT FRANKLIN, a fort of British North America. Lat. 65° 12′ N., lon. 123° 13′ W., with a mean annual temperature of 17° Fahrenheit.

FORT FRONTENAC. See KINGSTON, Canada.

FORT GAGE, of New York, an ante-revolutionary fort, situated a little S. of Fort George.

FORT GAINES, gainz, a thriving post-village of Early co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, 175 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It is situated on a high bluff, 160 feet above common water mark. Steamboats navigate the river for about eight months of the year. Fort Gaines is the chief mart for the sale and shipment of the cotton produced in Early county. It contains several churches. On the banks of Colamoka Creek, a few miles S.E. of Fort Gaines, are several artificial mounds, the largest of which is 75 feet in height, with a level surface on the top, 80 yards by 30 in extent. From the base of the mound a broad road or canal, 500 yards long, extending to the creek, is still well defined, and in some places is about 12 feet deep. A vertical shaft has been sunk in the mound to the depth of 50 or 60 feet, but nothing found except charcoal, and a white substance supposed to be decomposed bones.

FORT GAINES, a post-village of Cass co., Minnesota Territory, on the Mississippi River, 22 miles N. of St. Paul. It is now called FORT RIPLEY, which see.

FORT GAR'RY, a fort of British North America, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, 40 miles S. of Lake Winnipeg. It is a strong and regular fortification, and near it are many good dwellings, with Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

FORT GEORGE, a fort of Scotland, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Inverness, and the northernmost of the three forts on the line of the Caledonian Canal, on a point of land jutting into Moray Frith. It covers 15 acres, has quarters for 3000 men, bomb-proof magazines, and is esteemed the most complete fortification in Britain.

FORT GEORGE, the citadel of Madras, in British India.

FORT GEORGE, the citadel of Astoria, in Oregon Territory.

FORT GEORGE, an old fort (now a picturesque ruin,) at the S.E. end of Lake George, New York.

FORT GIB'SON, or CAN'TONMENT GIBSON, a post-village and military station in the Indian Territory, on the Neosho River, near its entrance into the Arkansas, in about 35° 45′ N. lat., and 95° 20′ W. lon.

FORT GOOD HOPE, Connecticut, commenced in 1623, by the Dutch, was near the present city of Hartford.

FORT GOTTENBURG, built by the Swedes, on Tinicum Island, 12 miles below Philadelphia, in 1642.

FORT GOW'ER, Ohio, a revolutionary fortress on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Great Hockhocking.

FORT GRAN'BY, a revolutionary fort near Columbia, South Carolina.

FORT GRATIOT, grash'e-ot, a military post and settlement in St. Clair co., Michigan, at the head of St. Clair River, 55 miles N.E. of Detroit.

FORT GRIERSON, greer'son, one of the revolutionary forts at Augusta, Georgia.

FORT GRIS'WOLD, Connecticut, a revolutionary fortress near New London.

FORTH, förth, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side of Ben Lomond, and after a winding course eastward, through some of the finest scenery in the Kingdom, it expands into the arm of the sea called the Frith of Forth, dividing the counties of Perth, Clackmannan, and Fife on the N., from Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington on the S. The course of the Forth, including its many "links" or windings, is estimated at 170 miles. Breadth at Queensferry, 3 miles; at Leith Fort, 6 miles. Chief tributaries, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbors, the principal of which is Leith; above Queensferry is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 tons. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 38 miles in length. See FORTH, FRITH OF.

FORT HALE, Connecticut, named FORT ROCK in the Revolution, is on an insulated rock, 2 miles from New Haven.

FORT HALL, a fort belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and an important station on the route to Oregon, situated on the left or S. bank of Lewis River. Lat. 43° 1′ 30″ N., lon. 112° 29′ 54″ W.

FORT HAM'ILTON, a pleasant post-village of King's co., New York, situated on the Narrows, at the W. extremity of Long Island, 7 miles S. of New York. Here is a strong fortification, defending the entrance of New York Harbor. The village has a large hotel or boarding-house, and is a place of summer resort.

FORT HAR'DY, New York, near the site of Saratoga, a revolutionary fortress, now in ruins, at the junction of the Fishkill Creek with the Hudson.

FORT HAR'LEY, a post-office of Alachua co., Florida.

FORT HEM'BREE, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

FORT HEN'DERSON, a small post-village of Macon co., Alabama, 50 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

FORT HEN'RY, Virginia, founded by Lord Dunmore, in 1774, and named by him Pincastle, near the site of Wheeling.

FORT HENRY, an old fort, erected in 1646, on the site of the present town of Petersburg, Virginia.

FORT HER'KIMER, New York, known in the Revolution as Fort Dayton, near the site of the present village of Herkimer, was erected during the Old French, or Seven Years' War.

FORTH, FRITH OF, Scotland. After the river Forth is joined by the Devon, on the N. it begins to widen, and gradually assumes the appearance of a bay. This bay, called the Frith of Forth, is about 50 miles long, and, where widest, is near 15 miles broad.

FORT HILL, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 45 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

FORTH MOUN'TAINS, a range of hills of Ireland, in Leinster, 4 miles W. of Wexford. In 1798, about 15,000 insurgents encamped here, previous to the attack and capture of Wexford. The maritime barony of Forth forms a peninsula, studded with the ruins of Anglo-Saxon towers, built to protect the invaders from the Irish.

FORTHO or FUR'THO, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

FORT HOW'ARD, a thriving post-village of Brown co., Wisconsin, on the W. bank of Fox River, near its mouth, opposite Green Bay. It has a large foundry, with a machine-shop, 2 steam saw mills, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants. Here was formerly a military post.

FORT HUN'TER, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York, and the site of an old fortification, of which there are still some remains, on the Erie Canal, about 35 miles W. by N. of Albany.

FORT HUNTER, New York, on the Mohawk, at the mouth of the Schoharie Creek, was founded during the French and Indian War, razed during the Revolution, and again partially restored.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, or BASWARAGE, bas'war-aj', in British India, presidency, Madras, is a small island opposite Onore, on the Malabar coast, and fortified by Tippoo Saib, from whom it was taken in 1792.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, is on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, 3 miles below the city. It was called Castle William in and before the Revolution. The present name was given by the elder Adams while president.

FORT INDIAN, a celebrated fortress of the Narragansetts, near Kingston, Rhode Island, in the early colonial times.

FORTINGAL', for'tin-gawl', a large mountainous parish of Scotland, occupying the N.W. part of the county of Perth. Area, nearly 450,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2486. Remains of a Roman camp, and of numerous Celtic forts and feudal castles are still visible, and in the district of Rannoch are large remnants of the ancient Caledonian forest. In Fortingal churchyard is a yew tree, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. In the parish are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, and Lochs Rannoch, Etricht, and Garry.

FORT INGE, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

FORT ISLE AUX NOIX, eel ō nwā, fortified by the French in 1759, and again by Schuyler in 1775, is now a strong British fortress in the Sorel River, near the southern boundary of Canada East.

FORT JACK'SON, a village in the township of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the E. branch of St. Regis River, about 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It contains 2 churches, a saw-mill, clothing works, starch factory, &c.; and in the vicinity is a quarry of Potsdam sandstone, yielding a beautiful material for building.

FORT JAMES, a British station on the coast of Guinea. See ACCRA.

FORT JEF'FERSON, a village of Ballard co., Kentucky.

FORT JEFFERSON, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 5 miles S.W. of Greenville. The fort at this place was built by General St. Clair, in 1791.

FORT JEN'KINS, Pennsylvania, 8 miles above Wilkesbarre, was built in 1776. A second fort of the same name was built half way between Wilkesbarre and Sunbury, on the Susquehanna.

FORT JEN'NINGS, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River, about 112 miles N.W. of Columbus.

FORT JES'SUP, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

FORT JOHN, a post-office of Nebraska Territory.

FORT JOHNSTOWN, New York, an ante-revolutionary fortress on the Mohawk, 3 miles W. of Amsterdam.

FORT JOHNSTOWN, North Carolina, a revolutionary fortress on the Cape Fear River, 2 miles from its mouth, on the site of the present town of Smithsville. There is still a fortress here of the same name, forming one of the defences of Smithville Harbor.

FORT JONES, on Scotts River, in Siskiyou co., California, near lat. 41° 35′ N.

FORT KASKAS'KIA, an ante-revolutionary and revolutionary fortress or stockade, on the site of the present town of Kaskaskia, Illinois.

FORT KEAR'NY, in Indian country, Nebraska, on the Platte River, and on the Oregon route, near 99° W. lon.

FORT KENT, a post-village of Aroostook co., Maine, at the mouth of Fish River, about 155 miles N. of Bangor. It contains 5 stores and excellent water-power, which is improved for mills. Fort Kent originated during the Aroostook War.

FORT KOOTANYE, koo-tā-nī', in Oregon, on Kootanye or Flat Bow River, in lat. 48° N.

FORT LAFAYETTE, a fort surrounded by water, in the Narrows, at the entrance of New York Harbor, immediately in front of Fort Hamilton.

FORT LAR'AMIE, a military post and settlement on the North Fork of Platte River, on the route to Oregon. Lat. 42° 12′ 10″ N., lon. 104° 47′ 43″ W. It has a post-office of the same name.

FORT LAU'RENS, a revolutionary fort, near the present town of Bolivia, in Ohio, founded in 1778.

FORT LAW'RENCE, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on an arm of Cumberland Bay, about 90 miles N. by W. of Halifax.

FORT LEAV'ENWORTH, an important military post of Kansas Territory, on the W. side of the Missouri River, 398 miles above its mouth, 31 miles above the mouth of the Kansas River, and 4 miles below Weston, Missouri, in lat. 39° 21′ 14″ N., and lon. 94° 44′ W. This is the oldest fort on the Missouri, having been established in 1827. It is the great frontier depôt for the other military posts on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes, and the general rendezvous for troops proceeding to western forts. The government reservation extends 6 miles along the Missouri, and about 3 back. The fort is about 2 miles N. of Leavenworth City. It has a good landing for steamboats. All the buildings are well constructed, and present quite an imposing appearance. They consist of the barracks for the troops, a large structure, three stories high; an hospital, which cost from $12,000 to $15,000; the quartermaster's building, a capacious warehouse, &c. Connected with the fort are several large farms, and stabling for 8000 horses and 15,000 mules.

Fort Leavenworth is rapidly improving. New streets are being laid out, and many new buildings are in course of erection. The parade-ground is remarkably handsome. Here centre all the great military roads of the territories: one road runs S. to the Texas forts, one S.W. to Santa Fé, another due W. to Fort Riley, and a fourth N.W. to Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, California, &c. Fort Leavenworth is supposed to possess the greatest advantages for the starting-point of the Pacific Railroad. Here was the rendezvous of General Kearney in June, 1846, before his expedition to Santa Fé, and from this place have started the expeditions of General Joseph Lane to Oregon in 1848; Captain Stansbury to the Salt Lake in 1849; the surveyors of the Central Pacific Railroad route in 1853; Colonel Fremont for the similar purpose in the same year, &c. In the vicinity of the fort are several very flourishing missions and manual-labor schools.

FORT LEE, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, at the foot of the Palisades, 9 miles above New York. Here was a noted military post, now in ruins.

FORT LIBERTÉ, lee'bêr'tā', formerly called Port Dauphin, a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42′ N., lon. 71° 57′ W. It is well built, and has a good harbor.

FORT LIT'TLETON, a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, 80 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

FORT LO'GAN, named from Colonel Logan, who led a party of settlers in 1774, was situated in Lincoln co., Kentucky, a mile W. of the town of Stanton.

FORT LOUDON, low'don, an ante-revolutionary fort, on the Tennessee River, near the confines of Georgia and Tennessee.

FORT LOUIS, FOR loo'ee', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 21 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg, with the remains of a fort, built by Vauban, and destroyed by the allies in 1815.

FORT MacHEN'RY, situated on Patapsco Bay, guards the entrance to Baltimore, Maryland.

FORT MAC'INTOSH, Pennsylvania, a revolutionary stockade on the Ohio River, 36 miles below Pittsburg, at the mouth of Beaver River, near the site of the town of Beaver.

FORT MacKEAN. See FORT PLAIN.

FORT MACKINAW. See MACKINAC, MICHIGAN.

FORT MA'CON is situated near Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.

FORT MAD'ISON, a flourishing town, capital of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 12 miles above the head of the lower rapids, 22 miles above Keokuk, and 22 miles below Burlington. The situation is beautiful and healthful; the ground rising gradually from the water to the W. part of the town. The latter is well built, with a large proportion of brick houses. It contains the state prison, a handsome brick court house, and 5 or 6 churches of the same material. Two or three ferry-boats ply constantly across the river, which is nearly a mile wide. Fort Madison is a place of much activity in trade and manufactures; in the latter of which it appears to have made more progress than any other town in the state. Two or three newspapers are published here. Large quantities of grain, pork, &c. are shipped at this place, which is also an extensive depôt for pine lumber. Pop. in 1850, 2300; in 1853, about 3000.

FORT MANN, a former military post of Kansas Territory, on the Santa Fé route, on the N. side of the Arkansas River, 24 miles above steamboat navigation. It was established about 1845, but was discontinued upon the erection of Fort Atkinson, at the main crossing of the Arkansas.

FORT MARION. See ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, New Mexico, in the valley of the Rio Grande, 10 miles E. of the river, and W. of the Sangre de Christo Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, and about 150 miles due N from Santa Fé, in about 37° 45′ N. lat., and 105° 30′ W. lon.

FORT MEF'FER, on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, 4 miles below, was a revolutionary fortress, now in ruins.

FORT MIF'FLIN, a revolutionary fortress, still garrisoned, at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, 6 miles below Philadelphia.

FORT MILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

FORT MIL'LER, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the E. side of the Hudson, and on the Champlain Canal, 40 miles N. of Albany. There is here a fall of about 20 feet in the river, across which, a dam, 3 feet high has been constructed, and a channel opened to serve as a feeder to the canal. The village contains a church, some half a dozen stores, several factories, and about 400 inhabitants.

FORT MILLER, of California, situated near the entrance of the San Joaquin River into the plains, is a few miles above the head of navigation on that stream.

FORT MILLER, a revolutionary fort on the site of the present town of the same name, on the Hudson, in New York.

FORT MITCH'ELL, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, 12 miles from Columbus, Georgia.

FORT MONTGOM'ERY, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

FORT MONTPE'LIER, a small post-village of Baldwin co., Alabama.

FORT MOORE, an ante-revolutionary fort near Sand Bar Ferry, on the Savannah River.

FORT MORGAN. See MOBILE, Alabama.

FORT MOTTE, South Carolina, a revolutionary stockade on the Congaree, 33 miles below Columbia.

FORT MOTTE, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

FORT NAS'SAU, New Jersey, a fortress erected by Captain Jacobus May, (under the command of Henry Hudson,) on the Delaware, near the site of the present town of Gloucester, in 1631. This was the first settlement on the shores of the Delaware, but it was not permanent.

FORT NECES'SITY, Pennsylvania, an ante-revolutionary fort, erected by Washington, in 1754, near the site of the present town of Union, in Fayette county, in a tract which was then known as "the Great Meadows."

FORT NEL'SON, a revolutionary fortress, and Fort Norfolk, erected in 1812, both defended Norfolk, Virginia. On the site of the former stands the United States Marine Hospital.

FORTNER'S HILL, a post-office of Laclede co., Missouri.

FORT NESQUALLY. See NESQUALLY.

FORT NEW'PORT, New York, an ante-revolutionary fortress on Ward Creek, a tributary of Oneida lake.

FORT NIAG'ARA, Canada West, an ante-revolutionary fortress, still garrisoned, built by the French at the mouth of the river of that name, on the British side, about 1727.

FORT NINETY-SIX, South Carolina, (so called because it was 96 miles from the frontier fort of Prince George, on the Keowee,) in Abbeville district, 6 miles from the Saluda River. This fortress, mostly held by the British, was the scene of some severe conflicts in the Revolution.

FORT NON'SENSE, New Jersey, near Morristown, erected by order of Washington, to give employment to his men (hence the name) during the winter of 1779–80.

FORT OGLETHORPE, o'g'l-thorp, or OGLETHORPE BARRACKS, on St. Simon's Island, near the mouth of the Alabama, was founded by Oglethorpe about 1737. It is now in ruins, but was the scene of hostilities both in the Revolutionary War, and that of 1812.

FORT OKONAG'AN, a fort belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, on the E. bank of Okonagan river, a few miles above its junction with the Columbia.

FOR'TON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FORTON a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

FORT ONTARIO. See FORT OSWEGO.

FORT OPLANDT, o'plănt, an old fort built by the Dutch in 1631, near the site of Lewes, Delaware.

FORT ORANGE. See ALBANY.

FORTORE, fōr-to'rā, (anc. *Frento*,) a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines, about 20 miles N.E. of Benevento, flows mostly N., separating the provinces of Capitanata and Molise, and enters the Adriatic by two mouths, 34 miles N.N.W. of Foggia, after a course of 45 miles.

FORT OSAGE', a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 151 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

FORT OSWEGATCH'IE, New York, on the site of Ogdensburg, an old French fort, called on their maps, as early as 1740, Fort Preservation and Fort La Gallette. It was taken by the British in 1760, then called Fort William Augustus.

FORT OSWEGO, an old stockade on or near the site of Oswego, New York, on the W. side of Oswego River, was erected as early as 1696, by Count Frontenac; but Fort Ontario, on the E. side, built in 1755, was the principal fortress after 1758. The forts here were the scene of many stirring events in the wars between France and England, and of a skirmish in 1814.

FORT PARIS, in Stone Arabia, Montgomery co., New York, is a revolutionary fortress, 3 miles N. of the Mohawk.

FORT PAUL'US HOOK, New Jersey, on the present site of Jersey City, a revolutionary fortress, erected by the British.

FORT PE'QUOT, Connecticut, an Indian fort, of early colonial date, on Pequot Hill, 8 miles N.E. of New London.

FORT PITT. See PITTSBURG.

FORT PITT, a fortification near Chatham, in England.

FORT PITT, a fortification of British North America, on the Saskatchewan. Lat. 47° 30′ N., lon. 108° W.

FORT PLAIN, a revolutionary fortress, at the junction of the Mohawk and Osquaga Creeks. This fort was, for a time, called FORT MCKEAN.

FORT PLAIN, a post-village of Minden township, Montgomery co., New York, on the right bank of the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 58 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains several churches, a bank, Fort Plain Seminary and Collegiate Institute, and 2 newspaper offices. Excellent building stone is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

FORT PLANK or BLANK, New York, a revolutionary fort, 2 miles N.W. of Fort Plain, in Montgomery county.

FORT PREBLE. See PORTLAND, Maine.

FORT PRINCE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

FORT PRINCE GEORGE, one of three frontier forts, on the Savannah River, of early colonial date. It was about 300 miles from Charleston.

FORT PUT'NAM, the principal fortress at West Point, in the Revolution, now a commanding and picturesque ruin, several hundred feet above the river.

FORT RACOON', a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa.

FORT RECOV'ERY, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

FORT RENSSELAER, a revolutionary fortress, near Canajoharie, New York.

FORT RIDGE'LY, a United States fort of Pierce co., Minnesota Territory, on the left bank of the Minnesota, about 200 miles from its mouth.

FORT RI'LEY, of Kansas Territory, a military post, was established in the spring of 1853, at the junction of the two main branches of the Kansas River, (called Republican and Smoky Hill Forks,) 140 miles from Fort Leavenworth; lat. 39° 3′ 38″ N., lon. 96° 24′ 56″ W.; elevation above the Gulf of Mexico, 926 feet. It possesses excellent military advantages, being in the midst of a fertile country which abounds in timber, building materials, good water and grass, and is on the route of troops and emigrants going to California and New Mexico. At favorable seasons of the year the Kansas River is navigable to this place. The original plan of the fort contemplates barracks of stone for 8 companies, part of which were erected last year, (1853,) and it is expected that the rest will be finished this summer, with all such other buildings as are necessary for a large mounted force. Near this place is a Methodist mission. A splendid military road was constructed from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley in 1854; and in 1855 Congress made an appropriation of $100,000 towards extending it W. to Bridger's Pass.

FORT RIP'LEY, formerly FORT GAINES, a post-village of Cass co., Minnesota, stands on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Nokay River, 122 miles N. of St. Paul.

FORT'ROSE', a royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Ross, parish of Rosemarkie, on Moray Frith, opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Inverness. Pop. of burgh, in 1851, 1149. It has a good harbor, an episcopal chapel, an academy, at which the late Sir James Mackintosh received his early education, and remains of the ancient cathedral of the Bishops of Ross. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

FORT-ROYAL, a fortified town and seaport, in the French West Indies, capital of the island of Martinique; lat. 14° 36′ N., lon. 61° 4′ 15″ W.; situated on the N. side of a deep and well-sheltered bay, protected by a fort, which covers the whole surface of a peninsula, commanding the town and harbor. The streets are straight and spacious; houses, in general, well built. The principal edifices are the parish church, government offices, the barracks, arsenal, prison, and hospital. At its E. extremity, near the careening place, is a fine parade, called the Savannah, forming the glacis of Fort St. Louis. From its situation on the W. side of the island, the bay is protected from the prevalent winds. In 1839, Fort-Royal was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake. Upwards of 500 persons, including nearly all the inmates of the principal hospital, were killed by the falling of the buildings. Fort-Royal is the residence of the French governor. Pop. 11,300.

FORT SAINT SEBASTIAN, sānt se-bast'yūn, (Port. *São Sebastião*, sōwne sā-bās-te-ōwne',) the citadel of the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, in East Africa, which see.

FORT SÃO JOACHIM, sōwne zho-ā-keen', a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N., lon. 60° 3′ W.

FORT SCHUYLER, (NEW,) New York. See ROME.

FORT SCHUYLER, (OLD,) New York. See UTICA.

FORT SCOTT, formerly a post-office and military post of Kansas Territory, established about 1844, is on the Marmiton Creek or River, a small branch of the Osage River, 8 miles W. of the Missouri State line. The amount of military force here stationed in 1848 and in 1850, was 1 company; in 1852, there were 3 companies, numbering 117, under Major W. E. Sanderson. In 1853 the troops were withdrawn and transferred to Fort Riley and other western posts. This place is attended as a missionary station at least once a month by the Catholic clergy from the Osage Mission on the Neosho River, from which it is distant 45 miles.

FORT SCOTT, a post-office of Bates co., Missouri.

FORT SEN'ECA, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

FORT SLON'GO, a fortress erected by the Tories in 1781, Treadwell Neck, on Long Island.

FORT SMITH, a thriving post-village of Sebastian co., Arkansas, on the right bank of the Arkansas River, 163 miles by land, W.N.W. of Little Rock, and at the western boundary of the state. Lat. 34° 45' N., lon. 95° W. It has an extensive trade with the Indian tribes, and is a military post of the United States. A weekly newspaper is published here. The government buildings are of brick. There is 1 frame church in the place. According to some authorities, Fort Smith is the present county seat. Pop. about 1500.

FORT SNEL'LING, a military post and post-village of Hennepin co., Minnesota, stands on the point formed by the confluence of the Minnesota with the Mississippi River, 7 miles above St. Paul.

FORT SOREL', on the site of the present town of Sorel, at the mouth of the river of that name, erected by Sorel, a French engineer, in 1665.

FORT STANWIX, New York. See ROME.

FORT ST. DA'VID, a fortress of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry. A factory was established here in 1691; and, after the capture of Madras by the French, in 1746, it became the head of the British settlements in this quarter till 1758, when, after a short siege, it was taken by the French under M. Lally, and the fortifications were demolished.

FORT ST. EL'MO, the citadel of La Valetta, in Malta, which see.

FORT ST. FRED'ERIC, the first in point of time of the fortifications at Crown Point, New York, built about the middle of the last century.

FORT SULLIVAN. See EASTPORT, MAINE.

FORTSVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

FORTSVILLE, a village in Jones co., Georgia, 13 miles W. of Milledgeville.

FORTSVILLE, a village of Hancock co., Indiana, on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

FORT TAY'LOR, a post-office of Benton co., Florida.

FORT TICONDEROGA. See TICONDEROGA.

FORT TOMP'KINS, is situated on Staten Island, opposite Fort Hamilton, at the entrance of New York Harbor.

FORT TOW'SON, in the S.E. part of Arkansas, on Red River.

FORT TRUM'BULL, a revolutionary fortress on the W. side of the Thames, a little below New London, Connecticut. Opposite is Fort Griswold, both still garrisoned.

FORT TRYON, a revolutionary fortress, in the vicinity of New York City.

FORTUNA, fôr-too'nâ, a market-town of Spain, 16 miles N.N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 4010. It has mineral baths and a saltpetre factory.

FORTUNA, a village of Graves co., Kentucky.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ. See CANARIES.

FOR'TUNE, BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° N., lon. 55° W., giving the name to a district on its N. side. It contains Brunê Island, and at its entrance are the French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

FORTUNE ISLAND, a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.

FORTUNE ISLAND, in the Malay Archipelago, in Molucca Passage. Lat. 0° 55' S., lon. 124° 8' E.

FORTUNE ISLAND, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea. Lat. 5° 8' S., lon. 132° 11' E.

FORTUNE ISLAND, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 14° 4' S., lon. 120° 32' E.

FORTUNE KEY, one of the Bahama Islands.

FORT U'NION, a United States fort on the route from Independence to Santa Fé, in New Mexico.

FORT VAL'LEY, a thriving post-village of Houston co., Georgia, 28 miles S.W. of Macon. It is situated on the South-western Railroad, at the terminus of the Muscogee Railroad, leading to Columbus, about 70 miles distant. Since the completion of the railroad, this place has been much improved, and has become a depôt for cotton. It contains 1 church, 1 large academy, and 3 dry-goods stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

FORT VICTORIA, vik-to're-â, in the Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the capital town of Amboyna.

FORT VILLARINO, vil-lâ-ree'no, a frontier settlement in Patagonia, on the island of Choloechel, in the Rio Negro, and named after its founder in 1782.

FORT WAL'LAWAL'LA, in Washington Territory, on the left bank of the Columbia, at the mouth of the Wallawalla River, near 46° N. lat. It belongs to the Hudson Bay Company.

FORT WAR'REN, Boston, is situated upon Governor's Island. See BOSTON.

FORT WASHING'TON, is situated on the Potomac River, in the S. part of Prince George's County, Maryland.

FORT WASHINGTON, a post-village of Prince George's co., Maryland, on the E. side of the Potomac, 15 miles S. of Washington City.

FORT WASHINGTON, on Manhattan Island, was captured by the British in November, 1776.

FORT WASHITA, wôsh'e-taw', a post-office of Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

FORT WASHITA, Chickasaw Nation, is situated on Red River, about 265 miles W. by S. of Little Rock.

FORT WAT'SON, is situated on Santee River, in Sumter co., South Carolina.

FORT WAYNE, wain, a flourishing town, capital of Allen co., Indiana, is situated at the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which form the Maumee, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 122 miles E.N.E. of Lafayette, and 112 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. Fort Wayne is a town of rapid growth, and is one of the most important places in the state. It is the western terminus of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, which connects with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at Crestline, and is to be extended westward to Chicago. When this road is finished, Fort Wayne will be connected with Philadelphia by a continuous line of railways more than 600 miles in length. Another railroad is in course of construction to Muncie. Several plank-roads lead from this place to different parts of the state and of Ohio. It has 8 churches, a bank, a Methodist female college, and 2 newspaper offices. The surrounding region is highly productive, and a large portion of the land is under cultivation. On the site of the town was the old "Twightwee village," of the Miami tribe. Here Fort Wayne was erected in 1791, by order of General Wayne, and it continued to be a military post until 1819. The Miamies were removed beyond the Mississippi in 1841. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 6500.

FORT WEBB. See WEST POINT.

FORT WEDDERBURN. See FORT CHIPPEWAYAN.

FORT WEL'LING'TON, a fort on Coburg Peninsula, in Northern Australia, near Port Essington.

FORT WELLINGTON, a small fortress near Prescott, Canada West.

FORT WILHEL'MUS, on Princes Island, near Fort Orange, (Albany.)

FORT WIL'KINS, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

FORT WILLIAM. See CALCUTTA.

FORT WILLIAM, a fortress of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, and at the S. extremity of the Caledonian Canal, adjacent to the village of Maryburgh. It was originally built by General Monk, and reconstructed in the time of William III., whence its name. It is now garrisoned by only a few invalids.

FORT WILLIAM, a fort of British North America, on the N.W. coast of Lake Superior. Lat. 48° 25' 33" N., lon. 89° 20' W.

FORT WILLIS or WYLLYS. See WEST POINT.

FORT WINNEBAGO, Wisconsin. See PORTAGE CITY.

FORT WIN'TERMOOT, one of the revolutionary forts of Wyoming Valley.

FORT WOLCOTT. See NEWPORT, Rhode Island.

FORT WYO'MING, Pennsylvania, a fortress on the site of the present town of Wilkesbarre.

FORTY FORT, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

FORT YUMA, a United States fort in California, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, on the N.W. bank of the united stream.

FORUM ALIENI. See FERRARA.

FORUM CORNELII. See IMOLA.

FORUM JULII. See FRIOLI.

FORUM JULII, or FORUM JULIUM. See FRÉJUS.

FORUM LIVII. See FORLI.

FORUM NOVUM. See FORNOVO.

FORUM POPILII, in Gallia Cisalpina. See FORLIMPOPOLI.

FORUM POPILII, in Lucania. See POLLA.

FORUM SEGUSIANORUM. See FEURS.

FORUM SEMPRONII. See FOSSOMBRONE.

FORUM VOCONTII. See VIDAUBAN.

FOR'WARDSTOWN, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

FORWICH, for'dich, a small municipal borough, parish, and member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, England, co. of Kent, on the navigation of the Stour, 2 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury. Pop. 231. It has an ancient church, and was formerly of importance.

FOS, fos, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, in the Pyrenées, 60 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1597. Near it silver mines were worked in the time of the Romans.

FOSCALDO, fos-kâl'do, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 16 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

FOSDICK, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

FOSDINOVO, fos-de-no'vo, (L. *Fosdinovum*,) a village of Italy, duchy of Modena, 7 miles N.W. of Carrara, 1814 feet above the sea. Pop. 1448.

FOS'DYKE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles N.N.W. of Holbeach. FOSDYKE-WASH, an arm of the sea, 1 mile in width, is here crossed by an embankment and bridge.

FOSNÆS or FOSNAS, (Fosnæs,) fos'nâce, a maritime village and parish of Norway, stift, and 90 miles N.N.E. of Trondhjem. Pop. 2600.

FOSSACECA, fos'sä-chä'kä, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2450.

FOSSACECA, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, near the Adriatic, 4½ miles S.E. of San Vito. Pop. 2360.

FOSSACECA, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 12 miles N.W. of Piedmonte. Pop. 800.

FOSSANO, fos-sä'no, (anc. *Fossanum*,) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Stura, 14 miles N.E. of Coni. It is picturesquely situated on a hill, enclosed by old walls, and crowned by a fine castle. Internally it is antique and gloomy, the houses built over arcades, which form the footways. There are several squares, none of them very remarkable; a fine cathedral, containing a few good paintings; other churches and conventual buildings, several palaces, a theatre, hospital, *mont-de-piété*, orphan asylum, cemetery, a royal scientific academy, several educational establishments, and mineral baths. Its manufactures are silk, leather, iron, woollen goods, and paper. It has a trade in agricultural produce, and two well-attended annual fairs. Pop. 16,041.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE, tul'le-bō', a united parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Kinross, 8 miles W. of Kinross. Pop. 1724. The castles of Tulliebole and Aldie are in this parish.

FOSSE or FOSSES, foss, a village of Belgium, province, and 8 miles S.W. of Namur. Pop. 2900.

FOSSNAES, a village of Norway. See FOSNÆS.

FOSSOMBRONE, fos-som-bro'nā, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles E.S.E of Urbino, on the Metauro, here crossed by a fine modern single-arched bridge. Pop. 6421. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, about 2 miles distant, and has a cathedral and flourishing manufactures.

FOSSUM, fos'soom, a village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, 62 miles S.W. of Christiania. It has a cobalt mine, and extensive iron-works.

FOSTAT, fos'tät', or OLD CAIRO, (kī'ro,) a town of Central Egypt, on the Nile, 3½ miles S.W. of Cairo, opposite Gheezeh. See CAIRO.

FOSTER, a post-village and township of Providence co., Rhode Island, on a tributary of the Pawtuxet, which affords good water-power, 15 miles W. by S. of Providence. It contains several churches and a bank. Pop. 1932.

FOSTER, a post-village of Bracken co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, about 50 miles in a straight line N.E. of Lexington.

FOSTER CENTRE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

FOSTERDALE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 120 miles S.W. of Albany.

FOSTER MILLS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

FOSTER'S, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

FOSTER'S, a post-village of Marion co., Illinois, 15 miles S.S.E. of Vandalia.

FOSTER'S BAR, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

FOSTER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

FOSTER'S FORK, a post-office, Prince Edward co., Virginia.

FOSTERTOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. of Mount Holly.

FOSTERVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 155 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

FOSTERVILLE, a village of Henry co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 80 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

FOSTERVILLE, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 42 miles, S.E. of Nashville.

FOSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FOSTON, a parish of England co. of Leicester.

FOSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

FOSTON-ON-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FOSTORIA, a post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 124 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

FOTHERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FOTHERINGAY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Crundle. Edward, Duke of York, who died at Agincourt, and Richard, Duke of York, slain at the battle of Wakefield, were buried in its church. The castle, founded in the reign of the Conqueror, the birthplace of Richard III., and the scene of Mary Queen of Scots' imprisonment, trial, and execution, was razed to the ground after the accession of James I.

FOU, a town of China. See FEO.

FOUAH, a village of Egypt. See FOOAH.

FOU-CHOU, of China. See FOO-CHOO-FOO.

FOUESNANT, foo-ā-'nōn', a town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles S.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 3363.

FOUG, foog, (anc. *Fulgus Leco'rum*, ?) a village of France, department of Meurthe, about 5 miles from Toul. A hill in the vicinity is crowned by the remains of a castle and palace, which belonged to the early kings of France. Pop. 1434.

FOUGERAY, foo'zheh-rā', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 5619.

FOUGÈRES, foo'zhair', (L. *Filicaria Rhedonum*,) a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 27 miles N.E. of Rennes, pleasantly situated on a height near the Nanson. Pop. in 1852, 9083. It has a commercial college, mineral springs, and manufactures of sail-cloth and hempen fabrics, and trade in corn, butter, and honey. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany, and was often taken and re-taken during the wars with the English from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries. A memorable engagement took place here, November 15, 1793, between the Vendeans and the Republicans.

FOUGEROLLES, foo'zheh-rol', a village of France, department, and 19 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 2324.

FOUGEROLLES, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 13 miles N.N.W. of Lure. Pop. 1139. It has a considerable manufacture of cherry brandy.

FOUGES, foozh, a seaport town of Asia Minor. See PHOCÆA. The GULF OF FOUGES is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, immediately N. of the Gulf of Smyrna.

FOUILLOUSE, LA, lä foo'yooz', a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles N.W. of St. Etienne. Pop. 873.

FOUL'BRIDGE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FOUL'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FOUL'DEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

FOUL ISLAND, in the bay of Bengal, off the W. coast of Burmah, lat. 18° 4″ N., lon. 93° 57′ E.

FOUL'MIRE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

FOUL'NESS, an island and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the North Sea, 9 miles E.N.E. of Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of islands, near the mouth of the river Crouch. Area, 8060 acres. Pop. 674.

FOUL'POINT, a village on the E. coast of Madagascar, formerly the principal settlement of the French on that island. Lat. 17° 40′ S., lon. 49° 30′ E.

FOULS'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FOUL'STON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FOULTA. See FULTA.

FOUNAI, a town of Japan. See FOONAI.

FOUN'DRYVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles E. by N. of Bloomsburg.

FOU-NING. See FOO-NING.

FOUN'TAIN, a county in the western part of Indiana, bordering on the Wabash River, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by Coal Creek. The surface is mostly level, and is diversified by majestic forests and beautiful prairies, the latter of which occupy about one-fourth of the county. The soil is generally a black loam, and is highly productive. Coal and iron-ore are abundant. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through it. Capital, Covington. Pop. 13,253.

FOUNTAIN DALE, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 10 miles N.E. of Carthage the county seat.

FOUNTAIN HEAD, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

FOUNTAIN HILL, a post-office of Greene co., North Carolina.

FOUNTAIN HILL, a post-village, capital of Ashley co., Arkansas, 155 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

FOUNTAIN INN, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE, a post-township in the eastern part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 420.

FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE, (formerly called FALL RIVER,) a small village of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

FOUNTAIN RUN, a post-village of Monroe co., Kentucky.

FOUN'TAIN'S ABBEY, one of the finest monastic ruins in England, co. of York, West Riding, in the beautiful park of Studley-Royal, about 3 miles S.W. of Ripon. It was founded in 1204, and formerly occupied 12 acres of ground, 2 of which are still covered by magnificent ruins, and in a more perfect state than most others in the kingdom.

FOUN'TAIN SPRING, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN SPRING, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

FOURCHAMBAULT foor'shōn'bō', a village of France, department of Nièvre, 5 miles from Nevers, on the Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Here are extensive iron-smelting furnaces and forges, employing about 3000 workmen.

FOURCHE A REYNAULT, foorsh ä rā'nō' a post-village in Washington co., Missouri, 65 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

FOURCHE A THOMAS, foorsh a to'mä', a small stream which rises in the S. part of Missouri, and flowing southward into Arkansas, enters Black River above Pocahontas.

FOURCHE DUMAS, foorsh doo'mä', a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

FOURCHE LA FAVE, foorsh lä fäv, a small stream of Arkansas, rises near the S.W. border of Scott county, and flowing eastward, enters the Arkansas in Perry county.

FOUR BROTHERS. See QUATRE-FRÈRES.

FOUR COR'NERS, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio, 104 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

FOUR EVAN'GELISTS, a group of four islets, off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 52° 34′ S., lon. 75° 5′ W., and which, with eight others, about 15 miles W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

FOUR LAKES, a name given to a chain of lakes in Dane co., Wisconsin, extending in a row from N.W. to S.E., and discharging their waters into Catfish River. The water of all these lakes is pure, and deep enough in most places for the purposes of navigation. In describing them we shall reverse the order in which they are named, beginning with the uppermost, and descending. Fourth Lake, at the N.W. extremity of the chain, is considerably the largest, being 6 miles in length, and 4 miles in its greatest breadth. The water is cold and pure. It is navigable for small steamboats; the depth in some parts is estimated at from 50 to 70 feet. This beautiful lake is mostly fed by springs, having but one tributary. It has clear, white, and gravelly shores. The surface is estimated at 210 feet above Lake Michigan. Third Lake, the next below, is 6½ miles long, and 2 miles wide. Madison, the capital of the state, is situated on the N. shore of this lake, on the strip of land between it and Fourth Lake. Second Lake, the next in order, is 3½ miles long, and near 2 miles wide. First Lake, the lowest of the chain, is rather more than 3 miles long, and about 2 miles wide. The region in the vicinity of the Four Lakes is a beautiful country, with a rich limestone soil, well adapted for agricultural purposes.

FOURMIES, foor'mee', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 1836.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, a post-office, of Monroe co., Tennessee.

FOUR MILE CREEK, of Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo River, in Kalamazoo county.

FOUR MILE CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Preble county, and enters the Miami River near Hamilton.

FOUR MILE CREEK, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

FOUR MILE GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

FOUR MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Texas.

FOUR MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Fayette co., Illinois.

FOURNI (foor'nee') ISLANDS, (anc. *Corsiæ*,) a group of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and consisting of about 20 islets, 5 miles S.W. of Samos. They are mountainous, and abound with caverns.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK, of Mississippi, flows through Hinds county into Big Black River.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Clarke county into the Ohio, 14 miles above the Falls of the Ohio.

FOURTH LAKE. See FOUR LAKES.

FOUR TOWNS, in Scotland, co. of Dumfries. See HIGHTAE.

FOU-SHAN, a town of China. See FOO-SHAN.

FOUSIYAMA, a mountain of Japan. See FOOSIYAMA.

FOUSSERET, LE (le foos'seh-ra', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 28 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 2271.

FOU-TCHOW-FOO, a city of China. See FOO-CHOO-FOO.

FOUTSITZ, a town of Japan. See FOOTSITZ.

FOUVENT-LE-BAS, foo'vŏnt'-leh-bä', a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 16 miles from Gray. In its vicinity are three large grottoes, in one of which, M. Cuvier discovered, in 1800, the fossil bones of a great number of quadrupeds; and in 1827, on a second search, M. Thirria found relics of the rhinoceros, elephant, hyena, bear, horse, ox, and lion.

FOVANT', a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FOVEAUX (fo've') STRAIT, in New Zealand, lat. 47° S., lon. 167° E., separates New Munster from New Leinster. Breadth varies from 10 to 25 miles. It contains many islets.

FOVERAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 1 mile S.S.W. of Newburgh. Here are the ruins of 2 castles. The Ythan River in this parish, has a pearl fishery.

FOW, or FAUX, fo, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo passage, about lat. 0° 6′ S., lon. 129° 30′ E., separated from the W. shore of Geby by a narrow channel, about a quarter of a mile wide, which forms a safe harbor, with depths from 10 to 15 fathoms.

FOWEY, foy, written also FAWEY, a river of England, enters the English Channel near Fowey, after a course of about 30 miles. It has a broad estuary, and is navigable to near Lostwithiel.

FOWEY, a decayed seaport, borough town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, at the mouth of the above river, 25 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Pop. in 1851, 1606. The town is situated amidst scenery of singular beauty. Its harbor admits the largest vessels, and is defended by one ancient and two modern forts. The principal exports are copper-ore, of which many thousand tons are shipped annually, pilchards, china clay, and stone. Fowey was a place of great importance in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, having numerous ships, and a formidable name in the naval annals of the time. During the siege of Calais, under Edward III., it sent 47 vessels to that monarch's aid, being a greater number than was contributed by any other town in England.

FOWLA or FOULA, fow'lä, written also FOUL, one of the Shetland Islands, 18 miles W. of the others, in lat. 60° 8′ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Length, about 2 miles; breadth, 1½ miles; elevation 1369 feet. Pop. 215, mostly fishermen and fowlers. This islet, which affords good sheep pasture, is conjectured to have been the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

FOW-LEANG, a town of China. See FOO-LEANG.

FOW'LER, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River, 27 miles S.W. of Canton. It contains extensive beds of iron-ore, and quarries of white limestone. Pop. 1813.

FOWLER, a post-township in the eastern part of Trumbull co., Ohio, 160 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1089.

FOWLER'S, a post-office of Brooke co., Virginia.

FOWLER'S BAY, South Australia, near the head of the great Australian Bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 3′ S., lon. 132° 40′ E.

FOWLER'S KNOB, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

FOWLER'S MILLS, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus.

FOW'LERSVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

FOW'LIS WES'TER, a parish and village of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W.S.W. of Perth. Here is a very curious ancient cross.

FOWLS'TOWN, a village in Decatur co., Georgia, about 200 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

FOWN'HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

FOX, a new county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 550 squares. It is intersected by Lizard River, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850; the population is very small. The name is derived from the Fox tribe of Indians, who were recently removed from this part of the state.

FOX, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 50.

FOX, a township of Elk co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 704.

FOX, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1492.

FOX, a township in Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 846.

FOX'BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1880.

FOX'BURG, a small village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of the Clarion River.

FOXBURG, a post-office of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

FOX'CHASE, a pleasantly situated post-village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, 9 miles N.N.E. of the State House.

FOX'COT or FOS'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

FOX CREEK, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 28 miles W. of St. Louis.

FOX'CROFT, a post-village and township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the N. side of Piscataquis River, 60 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of woollen goods, castings, forks, &c. Pop. 1045.

FOX'EARTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FOX'FORD, a small market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 9 miles S. of Ballina. Pop. 880. It has a market house and barracks.

FOX'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FOX'HOLES, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FOX INDIANS. See SACS.

FOX ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

FOX LAKE, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

FOX LAKE or WAUSHARA, wä-shahr'ä, Wisconsin, in Dodge co. Fox Lake township is about 3 miles long and 2 miles wide.

FOX LAKE or WAUSHARA, a thriving post-village and township of Dodge co., Wisconsin, on Beaverdam Creek, the outlet of Fox Lake, about 54 miles N.E. of Madison. It is a place of active business, and contains a flouring mill. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

FOX'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FOXLEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

FOX RIVER, of Iowa and Missouri, a small stream which rises in Davis co., Iowa, and enters the Mississippi in Clarke co., Missouri, about 2 miles below the mouth of Des Moines River. It is sometimes marked AROMATIC RIVER on the maps.

FOX RIVER, or PISHITAK'A, rises in Waukesha co., Wisconsin, and running (in its general direction) nearly due S. till it reaches Oswego, in Illinois, then changes its course to S.W., and falls into Illinois River at Ottawa. The entire length is estimated at 200 miles. It affords great water-power.

FOX RIVER, (NEENAH of the Indians,) of Green Bay, one of the most important rivers of Wisconsin, rises in Mar-

quette co., and flows first nearly S.W. towards the Wisconsin, but, when within 1½ miles of that river, it suddenly turns towards the N. After a course of a few miles, it assumes its general N.E. direction, and passing through Lake Winnebago, falls into the S. end of Green Bay. A canal has been cut from this river to the Wisconsin, and the channel below Lake Winnebago is to be improved, so that steamboats can pass from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. The rapids in the lower part of its course furnish immense motive-power.

FOX RIVER, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Canada, within 2 miles of each other, and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallée, on the N.E. side of the district of Gaspé.

FOX'S CHANNEL, a strait of British North America, stretching N. from the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Strait, having W. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Islands, and E. an unexplored country.

FOX SPRING, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

FOX SPRINGS, situated in Fleming co., Kentucky, about 10 miles from Flemingsburg. They contain sulphur and iron.

FOX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

FOXTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

FOX'VILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 108 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

FOXVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

FOY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

FOYERS, pronounced and sometimes written FYERS, (fī'ers,) a small river of Scotland, joins Loch Ness about half way between Fort Augustus and the N.E. end of the loch, 2 miles above which junction it falls over a ridge, estimated at 90 feet in height, forming the finest cataract in Britain. There is another fall of 30 feet about one-fourth of a mile above this, crossed by a bridge. The grandeur of these cascades is aided by surrounding scenery.

FOYLE, a river of Ireland, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows thence N. in a broad tidal stream, till it expands into Lough Foyle, after a course of 14 miles. It has a large salmon fishery, and is navigable for vessels of 600 tons to the bridge at Londonderry.

FOYLE, LOUGH, lŏн foil, of Ireland, is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the above river. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

FOZ, foth or fŏs, a market-town of Spain, 42 miles N.N.E. of Lugo, on a bay of the Atlantic.

FOZ, a village of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Tagus, 27 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It has extensive iron-works.

FRADES, frā'dĕs, a small island of Brazil, province of Bahia, in All Saints' Bay, 25 miles N.W. of Bahia.

FRADES, frā'nĕs, a village of Spain, 22 miles S. of Salamanca, with mineral springs.

FRAGA, frā'gā, (anc. *Gallica Flavia?*) a town of Spain, 55 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 22 arches. Pop. 5028. Its environs are noted for excellent figs and pomegranates. It has several Roman ruins.

FRAGETSCHMARKT. See FOGARAS.

FRAGNETO, frăn-yā'to, (FRAGNETO MONFORTE, frăn-yā'to mon-for'tā, and FRAGNETO L'ABATE, frăn-yā'to lā-bā'tā,) two contiguous villages of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, and respectively 17 and 18 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. of the former, 1820; of the latter, 2120.

FRAGOLETTA, a post-office of Marion co., Georgia.

FRAGUA, frā'gwā, a river of New Granada, rises on the S.E. slope of the Sierra de Pardaos, and after a S.E. course of about 180 miles, joins the Japura in lat. 0° 50' N., lon. 74° 10' W.

FRAILES, frī'lĕs, a modern town of Spain, province of Jaen, jurisdiction of Alcala-la-Real. Pop. 2174.

FRAIN or FRAYN, frīne, (Moravian, *Wranow*, vrā'nov,) a market-town of Moravia, 11 miles W.N.W. of Znaim, on the Thaya, with a celebrated manufactory of porcelain. P. 840.

FRAIPOINT, frā'pwăx', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1058.

FRAISTHORPE, frāz'thorp, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FRAIZE, frāz, a village of France, department of Vosges, 25 miles E. of Epinal. Pop. 2501.

FRA'LEY, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 649.

FRAM'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FRAMIERES, frā'me-aia,' a village and commune of Belgium, province of Hainaut, about 3 miles S.S.W. of Mons. Pop. 9073.

FRA'MINGHAM, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, which here sends off a branch road to Milford, 21 miles W. by S. of Boston. Saxonville, on Concord River, in the N. part of the township, is connected by a branch railroad with the Boston and Worcester Railroad at Natick. Framingham contains a bank, a state normal school established here in 1853, and a high school. On the E. border lies a part of Cochituate Lake, from which Boston is supplied with water. Pop. 4262.

FRAMINGHAM, EARL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FRAM'INGHAM PIGOT, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

FRAM'LINGHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ipswich, on the shore of a lake communicating with the river Ore. Pop. in 1851, 2460. It has a fine old church, containing several monuments of the early Dukes of Norfolk, and the ruins of a magnificent castle.

FRAM'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

FRAMMERSBACH, frăm'mers-bāk', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 28 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2188, partly engaged in iron-mines.

FRAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

FRAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FRAMP'TON COTTERELL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

FRAMP'TON-ON-SEV'ERN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

FRAMS'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FRAMURA, frā-moo'rā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 5 miles N.N.W. of Levanto. Pop. 1113.

FRAM'WELLGATE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

FRANCA, frăn'kā, or VILLA-FRANCA-DO-IMPERADOR, vee'lā-frăn-kā-do-eem-pā-rā-dōōr', a town of Brazil, province, and 270 miles N.N.E. of São-Paulo, on the Mugi.

FRANÇAIS, CAPE. See CAPE FRANÇAIS.

FRANÇAISE, LA, lā frŏn'sĕz', a town of France, department of Tarnet-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Montauban. P. 3825.

FRANÇAIS, LE, leh frăn'sā', a small town on the W. coast of Martinique.

FRANC-ALEU, frănk-ā'leh', a country of France, in the ancient province of Auvergne. Its capital was Sermur.

FRANCASTEL, frŏn'kăs'tĕl', a village of France, department of Oise, 25 miles from Clermont. Pop. 828.

FRANCAVILLA, frăn-kā-vil'lā, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 20 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 11,800. The chief edifices are a cathedral, a college, several hospitals, charitable institutions, and convents. In 1734, it suffered greatly from an earthquake. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and snuff.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 25 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2000.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, on the Adriatic, 7 miles N.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3150.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Messina, 10 miles W.N.W. of Taormina. Pop. 2960.

FRANCAVILLA, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 4½ miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 1190.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 13 miles S.S.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 1650.

FRANCE, (L. *Gallia*, or *Francia*; Fr. *La France*, lā frŏnss; It. *Francia*, frăn'chā; Sp. *Francia*, frăn'the-ā; Port. *França*, frăn'sā; Ger. *Frankreich*, frănk'rīk; Dutch, *Frankryk*, frănk'rīk; Dan. *Frankrige*, frănk'ree'gheh; Sw. *Frankrike*, frănk'ree'kā,) an empire, one of the most populous and influential in the world, is situated in the W. part of Europe, between lat. 42° 20' and 51° 5' N., and between lon. 4° 50' W. and 8° 25' E.; bounded N. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; N.W. by the English Channel, (*La Manche*;) W. by the Atlantic Ocean, including that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, (*Golfe de Gascogne*;) S. by Spain and the Mediterranean Sea; E. by the Sardinian States, Switzerland, and Baden; and N.E. by Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, Luxemburg, and Belgium.

Besides the continental territory here indicated, the empire includes under its sovereignty numerous islands and colonies in various parts of the world, the area and population of which, according to the most recent official returns, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
France, including Corsica	200,671	35,779,222
Algeria (Fr. Algérie)	90,000	2,119,264
Colonies in West Africa—		
Senegal	.....	14,876
Bourbon, or Ile de la Reunion, Indian Ocean	1,900	196,000
St. Marie, (near the island of Madagascar)	.....	4,000
Asiatic Possessions—		
Pondicherry (Pondichéry,) Karikal, Ganjam, Chandernagore, Yanaon, Surate, and Mahé	.....	170,000
West Indies—		
Martinique, Guadeloupe, N. part of St. Martin, Marie Galante, Desirade, and the Saintes Group	1,260	270,718
French Guiana, South America	27,560	19,735
St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, on the coast of North America, near Newfoundland	85	2,101
South Pacific Ocean—		
Marquesas Islands, Taiti and Akarao, in New Zealand	500	2,000
New Caledonia, (Nouvelle-Calédonie)	.....	.....
Total	321,616	38,489,979

In tracing the general contour of France, the projections and indentations which occur are so numerous, that the country necessarily assumes the shape of a polygon composed of many unequal sides. If, however, we connect the more salient points which are on the N., the W., the E., the S.W., and the S.E. by straight lines, the included space, constituting a pentagon, will comprise the whole of the French territory, and give a good general idea of its shape. The longest lines that can be drawn across the country are two diagonals—one from the S.E. to the N. W. extremity, 670 miles in extent; the other from the S.W. to the N.E., having a length of 625 miles. Measured on the meridian of Dunkirk, the greatest length is 600 miles; and measured on the parallel of 48° 20′, the greatest breadth is 682 miles. The breadth near the centre is 433 miles, and between the mouth of the Gironde and the frontiers of Savoy, where the country is narrowest, it does not exceed 330 miles. The length of the coast line, without allowing for minor indentations, is, along the German Ocean and English Channel, 560 miles; along the Atlantic, 503 miles; and along the Mediterranean, 260 miles, giving an aggregate of 1320 miles. It is difficult to say what addition would be made by minutely tracing the bays and headlands; but the whole length of the coast line may be safely estimated at not less than 1500 miles. The continental boundary formed on the S.W. by the Pyrenees, is 250 miles; on the E. by the Alps, 155; the Jura, 167; and the Rhine, 100 miles; and on the N.E. by an arbitrary line of about 290: in all, 962 miles; thus giving, in coast and mainland, a general perimeter of about 2462 miles, including an area of 197,340 square miles. On taking a survey of this great country, it is impossible not to be struck with the advantages which it derives from its position. It not only forms a continuous and compact whole, but though united to the Continent by a line of above 900 miles, is so much isolated from it by great natural boundaries, that the only direction in which it can be considered open to hostile attack is on the N.E., where a line of strong fortresses has made a barrier almost as impenetrable as those which, in other directions, have been provided by nature. Again, on the N. and W., a long line of coast gives it immediate access to the great ocean thoroughfares, while on the S. its harbors in the Mediterranean give it a commanding influence both in Africa and the East, and secure to it a large share in the traffic of that most important of all inland seas.

Physical Features, Mountains.—The Alps in the E., and the Pyrenees in the S.W., connect the mountains of France with the most magnificent ranges of Europe; but only a few very lofty summits are situated within the French territory. Of these, Mount Olan, on the borders of Savoy, forms the culminating point, rising 13,819 feet. Two other summits in the same locality exceed 13,000 feet. The chain of the Pyrenees culminates near its centre, in Maladetta, which has its highest peak in Spain; but the adjoining peak, Néthou, which nearly equals it, having a height of 11,168 feet, is in France. Several other summits on the French side of the Pyrenees exceed 10,000 feet. Both of these ranges throw out numerous branches; but they all subside rapidly as they recede from their central axis, and fall far short of the heights which have been already mentioned. The range next in importance is the Cévennes, the S. commencement of which has been placed somewhat arbitrarily in a depression where a lateral branch of the Pyrenees seems to terminate and the Canal du Midi, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, has its summit level. From this point, called the Col de Narouze, the Cévennes proceed first in a north-easterly direction as far as Mont Pilat, in the S.E. of the department of Lozère, and then N. to the Canal du Centre. Their whole length is about 360 miles. The average height of the central ridge does not exceed 3000 feet; the loftiest summits are found not in it, but in its westerly branches, forming the mountains of Auvergne, where the culminating points occur in Mount d'Or, 6188 feet, and the Plomb de Cantal, 6093 feet. Though the Cévennes are considered as terminating at the Canal du Centre, they are continued N.E., under the appellation of Côte d'Or, to an elevated plain, stretching longitudinally E. and W., and known by the name of the Plateau de Langres. At its eastern extremity the chain of the Vosges commences in a ramification, called Monts Faucilles. The principal chain lies considerably E., commencing in the Ballon d'Alsace, in the N.E. part of the department of Haute-Saône, stretching almost due N. along the W. of the departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin, into Germany. The whole length of this principal chain in France is about 95 miles; but if to this we add the Faucilles, the Plateau de Langres, and the Côte d'Or, by which it is brought into connection with the Cévennes, we shall have a total length of about 270 miles. The average height does not exceed 3000 feet; and the most remarkable summits—the Ballon de Guebwiller, Haut de Honec, and the Ballon d'Alsace—are, respectively, 4300, 4391, and 4688 feet. A chain of heights stretching S., connects the chain of the Vosges with that of the Jura, and has an average height of about 2000 feet. Another low chain, continued from the Plateau de Langres, proceeds N.N.W., and forms two other ranges or plateaux, known by the names of Argonne and Ardennes. Their average elevation is under 1200 feet, scarcely entitling them to be classed among mountain ranges.

The coasts of the English Channel are generally bordered by sandy downs; those of Brittany are covered with rocks. S. of the mouth of the Gironde, is a vast extent of country covered with marshy lakes (*étangs*) and shifting sands.

Geology.—France, as might be anticipated, from the extent of space which it occupies, possesses all the geological formations, in a greater or less degree of development. The mountains generally have a nucleus of granite, which accordingly forms a prevailing rock in the Alps, on the eastern frontier, and their branches S. to the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Pyrenees, the Cévennes, and the elevated Plateau de Langres. In the Vosges, it is more sparingly developed, its place being often occupied by porphyry; and in the Jura, where limestone occurs in such enormous masses as to have given its name to a peculiar formation, it does not appear at all *in situ*; but, on the other hand, almost the whole of the extensive peninsula, including the old province of Brittany, and part of those of Normandy and Poitou, is covered by it. The other crystalline rocks, consisting chiefly of trachytes and basalts, have received a magnificent development in Auvergne, where whole mountains are composed of them, and where the effects of remote volcanic agency are still presented to the eye in extinct craters and lava streams. The granite is overlaid by primitive stratified rocks of gneiss, and of micaceous and argillaceous slates, succeeded, particularly in the Pyrenees, by mountain limestone, which there assumes a form worthy of the name, and is found on Mont Perdu, full of its characteristic fossil shells, at the height of 10,230 feet above the level of the sea. The secondary formation, commencing with this limestone, and continued in ascending series up to the chalk, always possesses peculiar interest, because, within it valuable mines of lead and iron, and all the workable seams of coal, are included. It is largely developed in many parts of France, and furnishes a considerable number of coal and mineral fields, to which more particular reference will afterwards be made. The tertiary formation, including all the limestones, sands, and clays, above the chalk, occurs continuously in two great divisions, and partially, in a number of isolated spots, covering a vast extent of surface. The larger continuous division is in the S.W., where it commences at the foot of the Pyrenees, and occupies a very large portion of the basins of the Garonne and of the Adour. The lesser, but better known division, takes the name of the Paris basin, and has been made familiar to the scientific world by the labors of Cuvier and other distinguished naturalists. It occupies a large extent of space around Paris, and stretches southward into the valley of the Loire. The same formation is found to a considerable extent in the basin of the Rhone, particularly along the eastern bank of that river and also of its tributary, the Saône. Of more recent alluvial formations, the only one particularly deserving of notice is the delta of the Rhone.

Hydrography.—The great watershed by which the whole of Europe is divided into two vast basins, the one sending its waters S. to the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and the other W. and N. to the Atlantic, North Sea, and the Baltic, passes in a waving line across France from S.W. to N.E., and divides it into two very unequal portions. In France, this watershed commences at the western extremity of the Pyrenees, and proceeds E. in the line of its central axis till it reaches the south-eastern extremity of Ariège. Here it meets a branch thrown off at right angles from the principal chain, and proceeds with it N. to the Col de Narouze, already referred to as the summit level of the Canal du Midi. Its course is now determined by the Cévennes, with which it proceeds first, tortuously, almost N.E., and then nearly due N., crossing the Canal du Nord, and thereafter continuing with the Côte d'Or to the Plateau de Langres. Having crossed this plateau, the Monts Faucilles give it an easterly direction as far as the Ballon d'Alsace, where, as if retracing its steps, it proceeds S.S.W. along the great wall of the Jura, and quits the French territory on reaching the slopes of the Jorat. The portion of France to the S. and E. of this great watershed is not equal to a fourth of its whole surface, and is almost wholly drained by the Rhone and its tributaries. The only secondary basins deserving of notice are those of the Tech, Tet, Têt, and Aude, which have their sources in the Pyrenees; and the Hérault, descending from the Cévennes. The far larger part of France, situated N. and W. of the great European watershed, contains, in addition to a number of secondary, four principal river basins—the Rhine, belonging to the North Sea or German Ocean; the Seine, belonging to the English Channel, and the Loire and Garonne, both belonging to the Bay of Biscay. The first of these basins, though the largest of all, is developed to a very limited extent within the French territory. All the others are wholly French. The more important secondary basins on this side of the great watershed, are those of the Somme and the Orne, belonging to the English Channel; and the Vilaine, Sèvre-Niortaise, Charente, and Adour, belonging

to the Bay of Biscay. The lengths of the principal rivers, and the area of their basins, are exhibited in the following Tables:—

Length of the Principal Rivers.

Rivers.	Length. Eng. m.	Rivers.	Length. Eng. m.
Adour	204	Meuse (French part)	220
Allier	260	Moselle	328
Aude	130	Moselle (French part)	167
Charente	248	Marne	291
Cher	229	Oise	158
Creuse	173	Oise (French part)	148
Dordogne	300	Orne	86
Doubs	268	Rhine	962
Durance	235	Rhine (French part)	136
Escaut (Scheldt)	223	Rhone, with Lake)	534
Escaut (French part)	55	Rhone (French part)	327
Garonne	465	Rhone, as far as Lyons	328
Gironde	50	Saône	316
Hérault	88	Seine	467
Isère	198	Somme	117
Isère (French part)	105	Tarn	220
Loire	645	Vienne	220
Lot	266	Vilaine	130
Meuse	484	Yonne	165

Area of the Principal River Basins.

River Basins.	Area, sq. m.	River Basins.	Area, sq. m.
Adour	8,000	Seine, below Paris	6,500
Gironde	350	Marne	8,500
Garonne, as far as Bec d'Ambès	20,000	Yonne	2,000
		Meuse (French part)	7,000
Dordogne, as far as Bec d'Ambès	4,800	Rhine	42,000
		Rhine (French part)	2,000
Charente	4,500	Moselle (French part)	6,500
Loire	29,000	Rhone	25,000
Allier	4,600	Rhone (French part)	18,500
Vilaine	2,500	Saône	7,000
Seine	22,000	Durance	9,000

But few of the rivers of France are navigable for large vessels. The greater portion of them flow with a swift current through channels interrupted by shallows or rapids and many have their entrances obstructed by sand banks. The Rhine, in commercial importance one of the first rivers of Europe, forms part of the eastern boundary, along which it is navigable for steamboats to Bâle, in the N. of Switzerland, a distance of about 500 miles from the sea. By means of a canal its waters communicate with those of the Seine. This last river is navigable for vessels of from 250 to 300 tons to Rouen, and for those drawing 6 feet of water, to Paris. Shifting sand banks at the mouth of the Seine, together with its extremely tortuous course, between the metropolis and the sea, present serious obstacles to navigation. Steamboats require two days for the descent, and four days for the ascent. The Loire, the largest river in France, has a navigable channel of 512 miles, and is connected with the Seine by the Orleans Canal, and with the Rhone, through the medium of a canal which joins it with the navigable waters of the Saône. The rapid current of the Rhone, and its large tributaries was formerly a great obstacle to navigation, but the introduction of steamers has in a great measure obviated this difficulty, and added vastly to the commercial importance of the river. It is said that France has, in all, 133 navigable rivers extending to about 8000 miles. See *Means of Internal Communication*, page 702.

Bays, Lakes, Capes, &c.—On the coast of France are two great gulfs or bays, viz.: the Bay of Biscay, (Golfe de Gascogne,) formed by the Atlantic on the W., and the Gulf of Lyons (Golfe de Lyon) setting up from the Mediterranean, on the S. The former extends from Cape Ortegal on the northern coast of Spain, to the island of Ouessant at the west extremity of Brittany, a distance of not less than 360 miles, having an average breadth of about 250 miles. The latter extends inland about 50 miles; the distance across its mouth is about 130 miles. The other principal bays are Cancale and St. Brieuc on the N.; Brest Road and the bays of Douarnenez and Audierne on the W. of Brittany; the bays of La Forest, and Quiberon, and Penerf Road on the S. of Brittany; the Bay of Bourgneuf S. of the mouth of the Loire; Basque Roads, or the Bay of La Rochelle, and the Basin of Arcachon, W. of the department of Gironde; the Roads of Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan, on the Mediterranean. Brittany (Bretagne) is a remarkable peninsula in the W., separating the English Channel from the Bay of Biscay; and another projection, called Contentin, extends far into the English Channel. The principal capes are Gris-Nez, in the Straits of Dover; Cape Barfleur and Cape la Hague, the former at the northern, and the latter at the north-western extremity of the peninsula of Contentin; the Bec-du-Raz, and the Point-de-Penmarch in Finistère. Among the islands along the coasts may be mentioned Corsica, Hyères, and Lérins, in the Mediterranean; Noirmoutier, Oléron, Ré, Belle-Isle, Dieu, Graix, Sein, and Ouessant, in the Atlantic. The lakes are so few in number, and individually so limited in extent, as to be undeserving of separate notice. The largest, Grand-Lieu, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, covers an area of only 20 square miles, and is altogether devoid of interest. The next largest, St. Point, in the Jura, does not cover 3 square miles. Others, of still less dimensions, become more interesting from their localities in the lofty regions of the Pyrenees, or in the deep hollows of ancient craters in Auvergne.

Climate.—No country in Europe can boast of a climate superior to that of France. With a very limited exception, it lies wholly within the more moderate portion of the temperate zone between the isothermal lines of 50° to 60°, and consequently with a mean annual temperature varying only 10 degrees. It is obvious, however, that a country whose territory extends over more than 8 degrees of latitude, presents a coast of many hundred miles, partly to the ocean and partly to an inland sea, and in its interior is composed of lofty mountain ranges, elevated plateaus, undulating slopes, and low level plains, must possess a much greater variety of climate than is indicated by the mean of a series of observations made at its northern and southern extremities. The peculiar vegetable products which the different districts of France are able to mature furnish one of the best means of judging of its climate. The whole country may be conveniently divided into four distinct regions. Within the first and warmest, the olive is successfully cultivated. This forms the S.E. part of France, and is chiefly limited to the departments which border on the Mediterranean. The second region is characterized by the general cultivation of maize or Indian corn. Its N. limit is determined by a line drawn diagonally in a E.N.E. direction from the department of Gironde to the department of Bas-Rhin. The third region reaches N. to the extreme limit of the profitable culture of the vine, and may be considered as determined by a line stretching between the mouth of the Loire and the town of Mézières, in the department of Ardennes. All the country beyond this line is included in the fourth region. In the N., the winters are sometimes rigorous, and last more than half of the year. In the S., the summers are long and warm, the sky almost always serene, and the winters of short duration. In the centre the temperature is mild, and more steady than in the N. or S., (mean temperature, 55° Fahrenheit.) The mean annual quantity of rain in the S. is 23 inches; in the W. 24; in the N. 22; and in the valley of the Rhone 35 inches. Number of rainy days, between lat. 43° and 46°, 134; in the latitude of Paris, 105; on the coasts of the Mediterranean, 66; on the Atlantic, 152; and in the interior, 147. Along the coasts of the Mediterranean, the S. winds, heated by the burning desert of Africa, often spread desolation. The *mistral*, from the N.N.W., occasionally arrests vegetation by its furious blasts in the basin of the Rhone, while the E. wind, from the snowy Alps, is equally dreaded in the E. departments. The basin of Garonne is visited by cold S. winds from the Pyrenees, and by storms from the Bay of Biscay. But after making allowance for all these, more than four fifths of the surface remains under an atmosphere remarkable for its salubrity, serenity, and brightness.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In the variety of its vegetable products, France surpasses all the other countries of Europe. The number of its plants, either indigenous or completely naturalized, has been estimated at more than 7000. One-half of these belong to the cryptogamous class, composed chiefly of ferns, lichens, and funguses, and for the most part devoid of economical value; but the phenogamous class, including all flowering plants, and among them all which furnish products essential to the existence and comfort of man, contains 3540 species; while Germany has only 2280, England 1370, and Prussia 1079. Of course, the far greater part of these are interesting only to the botanist; and many others, though possessed of a value which makes their preservation and propagation an object of national importance, are by their very nature excluded from a course of regular culture. Existing in natural forests, they perpetuate themselves by throwing off shoots from the parent stems, or by shedding their seed, and, when formed into regular plantations, they grow up with little care, and continue in vigor for centuries. In these natural and artificial forests, France is well supplied, and finds an important source of wealth. They extend over about one-seventh of the whole surface, and are the more valuable from usually occupying ground which could not in any other way have been turned to good account. Their principal localities are the Ardennes, Vosges, and Plateau de Langres, in the N.E.; the Jura in the E., and the Cévennes, particularly the mountains of Auvergne, in the centre. The two loftiest of the French mountain-ranges, the Alps and the Pyrenees, are comparatively poor in wood. Isolated forests exist in various other quarters, as at Compiègne, Villers-Cotterêts, Hallate, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, the mouth of the Seine, and in the Landes, along the Bay of Biscay. In the last locality, a forest of sea pine, about 100 miles long by 7 miles broad, has been formed, and not only furnishes good timber and large quantities of rosin and other vegetable products, but serves the important purpose of protecting a large tract of territory from clouds of dust and whirlwinds of sand, which must soon have converted it into a desert. The other localities in which the pine prevails are the Vosges and the Jura, where the prin

cipal species is the common fir, (*Pinus Abies,*) and the loftier Alps, where it is the larch, (*Pinus Larix.*) In the other forests the prevailing trees are the oak and the elm. Where artificial plantations have been formed, one tree to which a just precedence has been given is the chestnut, equally valuable for the food and the timber which it furnishes. Another tree, perhaps of more importance than any other, but chiefly confined (by the degree of warmth which it requires) to the S. of France, is the mulberry, on which the most celebrated branch of national industry is founded. It is cultivated on the most extensive scale in the departments of Gard, Vaucluse, and Basses-Alpes, and more partially in the departments of Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Drome, Ardèche, and Lozère. The number of mulberry-trees in France has been estimated at 5,760,000. Another tree of great economical importance is the olive; but a severe winter, in 1789, having destroyed or seriously damaged a vast number of the trees, the cultivation has lost much of the favor with which it was previously regarded. In some districts, particularly along the shores of the Mediterranean, it maintains its ground, but in general both the quantity and quality of the produce are defective. The best oil comes from the plain of Salon, in the neighborhood of Aix, department of Bouches-du-Rhône. Among the other trees and shrubs which form objects of culture in the olive region, may be mentioned the orange, lemon, pistachio, and caper. To the N. of it, the more important orchard fruit is the plum, which, in the midland districts, is of the finest quality, and when dried forms an important article of export. Still farther N., where the vine begins to fail, its place is supplied, on an extensive scale, by the apple and pear, particularly in Normandy, where their fermented juice furnishes the general beverage.

Besides the large portion of France occupied by forest timber, and trees valuable for their leaves and fruits, another portion nearly of equal extent, estimated at about one-seventh, is either absolutely waste or so rugged, moorish, sandy, and marshy, as to be properly classed with waste. The remainder, subject to some minor deductions, is the cultivable land. Of this, a quantity equal to one-half of the whole French territory is under the plow, one-eleventh in permanent meadow, and one-twenty-fifth in vineyards. To secure the productiveness of the land thus occupied, it has been seen that nothing is wanting to the climate. The soil presents all imaginable varieties—rich alluvium, vegetable loam, calcareous earth, tenacious clay, hungry gravel, and sand. Taken as a whole, however, it is of at least medium fertility, and in many districts possesses a fertility which cannot easily be surpassed. In regard to the management of arable land, the French cannot claim much praise. While every thing else has been undergoing rapid change, the system of agriculture has remained almost stationary. Owing to many causes, the quantity of land taken into cultivation has been enlarged, and the annual produce has increased, but it is very doubtful if this increase has been obtained by improved modes of agriculture. On the contrary, in many districts the most antiquated routine continues to be followed, the implements used are generally of an inferior description, and the large farming establishments for which England and Belgium are distinguished are here even of much rarer occurrence than on many other parts of the Continent. One great cause of this state of matters is the almost endless subdivision of property, which necessarily results from the French law of succession, by which all children inherit equally. In consequence of this, the death of every father operates like a new subdivision of whatever land he may have died possessed of, and the whole country is in course of being broken down into innumerable patches, too small to deserve the name of farms, or to require either the exercise of skill, or the expenditure of capital in their management. According to Balbi, France is possessed by nearly eleven millions of proprietors, liable to direct taxation. This gives to each an average holding of only five acres of arable land. But to show that the limit of subdivision is not yet attained, Balbi adds that "as a very great proportion of these proprietors are fathers, whose children are not yet in possession of the shares which must fall to them, and as they all have heirs more immediate or more remote, we must necessarily expect to see property partitioned still more and more." Be the merits of this arrangement, morally and politically, what they may, it is evidently incompatible not only with an enlightened, but with any thing that can properly be called a general system of agriculture. Still, the aggregate amount of produce raised in such circumstances must be very great. The millions who depend entirely on the land for their subsistence, are in a manner necessitated to tax its powers to the utmost; and accordingly, the result of their labors, when drawn up in a tabular form, presents a most imposing appearance.

In France as in all countries situated within the milder portion of the temperate zone, the ordinary cereals form the great bulk of the cultivated crops. These, in the order of their importance, are wheat, oats, rye, and barley, the average annual value of each of which is estimated respectively at $213,105,704, $58,982,216, $47,362,272, and $24,707,696, giving an annual aggregate of gross produce amounting in value to $353,260,888. The crops next in importance to these are meslin or mixed corn, (*méteil,*) potatoes, hemp, rape, maize, buckwheat, flax, and beet. The most valuable crops, of which the cultivation on a great scale is not general, but confined to particular districts, are madder, tobacco, saffron, and hops. In France, the grass is on a much more limited scale than the arable husbandry, the land in permanent meadow being in extent only one-sixth of that under the plow. This contrasts strikingly with England, where the grass land exceeds the arable. The races of oxen, instead of being confined to a few of the more perfect types, are almost as various as the different districts into which the country is divided; they include a few good breeds, particularly in the rich pasins of Lower Normandy, with many more of the most inferior description. The rearing of sheep is more successful, and though the improvement of the carcase, by imparting to it the best feeding properties, continues to be too much overlooked, the fleece has in many districts been carefully and skilfully improved, and much wool, scarcely inferior to that of the merino, is raised. The general employment of cattle for agricultural purposes gives little encouragement to the rearing of draught horses; but the warlike propensities of the nation has always created an extensive demand for horses of a description adapted both for heavy and light cavalry. Considerable pains have been taken to improve such breeds, by the establishment of government studs, and the rearing of them is extensively and successfully carried on. Asses and mules, generally of a superior description, are much used in France, and also reared in considerable numbers for exportation. One of the most important branches of French agriculture still remains to be noticed. As already mentioned, the quantity of land in vineyards is about one-twenty-fifth of the whole surface; but, as there are extensive and continuous districts where there are no vineyards, the proportion which vine land, or the districts properly adapted to it, bears to the whole land under cultivation, attains a much higher ratio. In every thing relating to this branch of culture the French are unsurpassed. The various first class wines which they produce, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c. are in high repute, and in general demand all over the world. The vineyards produce annually about 7,705,961 pipes of wine, valued at $52,084,018, and 228,129 pipes of brandy, valued at $11,433,852, giving an aggregate value of $63,517,870. The comparative value of land under the vine, and of land under the ordinary cereals, is thus placed in a clear light. It has been seen above that the annual produce of the four most important cereals, occupying at least one-fourth of the whole surface, amounts in value to $213,000,000. According to the proportion of land occupied, the vine produce should only be about $55,500,000. In other words, the produce of land under the vine is nearly one-eighth more than its produce in grain. It ought to be added, that much of the land from which this superior produce is obtained consists of rocky steeps and terraces on which corn could not be grown.

Mines.—The coal fields of France exist in no fewer than 33 departments; but most of the coal pits are so limited in extent, that, while the proportion of the whole surface occupied by workable seams is in Great Britain one-tenth, and in Belgium one-twenty-second, in France it does not exceed one-hundredth. Several of the smaller fields occur in the N.W., and also in the S., where, besides common coal, both anthracite and lignite are also found; but the fields whose importance entitle them to particular notice are those of Valenciennes in the N.E., forming the W. extremity of the great Belgian coal field, and that of St. Etienne, to which the manufactures of that town, Lyons, and the surrounding districts are indebted for much of their prosperity. The annual product is about 4,150,000 tons, but falls so far short of the annual consumption that a large import takes place from England and Belgium, particularly the latter, and wood continues to be the common fuel throughout France for domestic purposes. The coal fields contain seams of iron, which are extensively worked, and furnish ore to a great number of blast furnaces; but the chief supply to these works appears to be derived, not from them, but partly from alluvial beds, in which the ore occurs in the form of balls, especially in the departments of Ardennes, Moselle, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saône, Nièvre, Cher, &c., partly from seams occurring in profusion among the strata of the Jura limestone, particularly on the W. slope of that mountain chain, and partly from veins of iron diffused among the crystalline and primitive rocks, chiefly of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines actually worked is about 2000, and the quantity of pig iron annually produced exceeds a million of tons.

Few countries are understood to be so rich in lead as France. It occurs in greater or less quantity in a multitude of districts, and is generally argentiferous. It would seem, however, that the richness of the seams is not in proportion to their number, as the working of it is chiefly, if not entirely confined to Poullaouen, Huelgoat, department of Finistère; Vialas, department of Lozère; and Pontgibaud, department of Puy-de-Dôme. The produce in silver is about

8000 pounds, in lead 26,280 tons, and in litharge 33,970 tons. Manganese is very widely diffused, but is worked only in 12 mines, of which the most important is that of Romanèche, department of Seine-et-Loire. The average annual produce is about 2800 tons. Gold exists both in the sands of rivers and *in situ* in thin streaks imbedded in quartz. Attempts have been made to work it, but not with success. A vein of quicksilver was opened about the middle of the last century, and was successfully worked for 12 years, and then abandoned. Zinc, copper, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt exist, but not in such quantities as to be worked with profit. The principal saline substances are alum and common salt. The former occurs extensively in bituminous schists abounding with iron pyrites, and is worked in 7 departments; the latter occurs in the form of rock salt, both in the N.E. departments and in the Pyrenees, and is worked to the average extent annually of about 43,000 tons. But the great source from which salt is derived are the lagoons and salt marshes, which line many parts of the coast; of these the produce is about 300,000 tons. A large revenue is also derived from quarries. They are classified under the head of polished or worked stones, including the granites of Finistère, the marbles of the Pyrenees, Mayenne, and the Ardennes; the lithographic stones of Châteauroux, the millstones of Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Bergerac, and the once valuable but now almost forgotten gun-flints of Loir-et-Cher; building stones, including the granites of the N.W. peninsula, the laras of Puy-de-Dôme, the calcareous rocks of the Jura formation, and the sandstones of the Paris basin; plaster or gypsum, also abounding in the same basin; limestone, diffused over many districts; and roofing slates, extensively quarried at many points, and more especially in the Ardennes and at Angers. To quarries may be added valuable beds of common clay, fine potters' earth, and kaolin. The number of quarries and beds from which all these materials are extracted exceeds 20,000, and the value of their gross annual produce has been estimated at $7,704,000.

Manufactures.—Owing to the remarkable subdivision of property, to which reference has already been made, the agricultural outnumbers the manufacturing population of France in the proportion of 5 to 1, and hence the value of the produce of manufactures, on which only one-fifth of the population are employed, cannot be expected to be comparatively as great as that of such a country as England, where the relative proportions of the two great classes of population are nearly reversed. In these circumstances, the important position which France holds in regard to all the great branches of manufacturing industry, and the decided lead which it takes, at least in one of them, is extremely creditable, and bears strong testimony both to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants. The most important tissue is silk, which, in a great variety of forms, plain and figured, has its principal locality at Lyons, and the towns of the surrounding districts, particularly St. Etienne, and is also successfully manufactured, though to an inferior extent, at Paris, Nîmes, Avignon, Amonay, and Tours. After it, though at a considerable distance, follow cotton stuffs, pure and mixed, at Rouen, St. Quentin, Troyes, Lille, &c.; woollens, including broadcloths, at Louviers, Elbeuf, Sedan, Carcassonne, Abbeville, &c.; lighter woollen stuffs at Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais; carpets at Paris, Aubusson, Felletin, and Abbeville; and tapestry at Paris and Beauvais; linens, including fine muslin, gauze, and lace, at Valenciennes, Courtrai, St. Quentin, Alençon, Caen, &c.; porcelain at Sèvres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux; stoneware at Nevers, Monterau, &c.; and common pottery at Sarreguemines, and Meillonas; beet-root sugar, chiefly in the department of Nord; leather, and the various articles made of it, including gloves; paper, plain and stained; hats, hosiery, steel, iron, brass and zinc ware, plate and flint glass, &c. Besides these, a great number of articles in which skill, taste, and ingenuity are more especially required, have their common seat in the capital. Among others, may be mentioned all articles of vertù, jewelry, clocks and watches, surgical and mathematical instruments, carriages, works in ivory, types, books, and engravings.

Trade and Commerce.—This is usually divided into internal and external. The former is unquestionably the larger of the two, but its amount cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness. The principal towns of the interior, constituting the centres from which it emanates, are Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Lille, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Nîmes, Nancy, and Perpignan. The commerce of France, with its colonies and foreign powers for the last 16 years, is shown as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1838	$187,400,000	$191,200,000	1846	$231,400,000	$236,000,000
1839	189,400,000	200,600,000	1847	268,600,000	254,200,000
1840	210,400,000	202,600,000	1848	172,400,000	230,600,000
1841	224,200,000	213,200,000	1849	228,400,000	234,600,000
1842	228,400,000	168,000,000	1850	234,800,000	306,200,000
1843	237,400,000	193,400,000	1851	231,600,000	325,800,000
1844	288,600,000	229,400,000	1852	237,660,000	335,200,000
1845	246,000,000	237,400,000	1853	313,364,000	392,840,000
Tot.	$1,763,800,000	$1,660,700,000	Tot.	$2,013,244,000	$2,386,440,000

It will be perceived by these figures, that during the first period of 8 years, the imports exceeded in value, the exports to the amount of $103,100,000, while, during the last period, the aggregate value of the exports has been $348,196,000 more than that of the imports. The average increase in the aggregate value of the imports in the latter period over the former, has been $254,444,000, while that of the exports has reached $705,740,000. Of the total value of imports for 1851, $146,800,000 was by sea, and $84,800,000 by land; and of the exports, $253,000,000 was ocean commerce, and $72,800,000 was conveyed by land. The following table exhibits the trade of France for the year 1850 in articles of domestic produce and for domestic consumption with the countries specified.

	Official Value.		Actual Value.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
England	$45,200,000	$14,000,000	$47,800,000	$14,600,000
United States	35,800,000	24,600,000	36,800,000	24,400,000
Belgium	22,200,000	21,000,000	20,000,000	23,600,000
Spain	14,200,000	7,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000
Switzerland	11,200,000	4,800,000	10,000,000	4,800,000
Sardinia	11,600,000	14,400,000	10,200,000	14,600,000
German Union	9,400,000	6,600,000	9,000,000	7,200,000
Turkey	4,600,000	8,800,000	4,600,000	5,000,000
Brazil	4,500,000	2,400,000	3,800,000	2,200,000
Tuscany	3,400,000	2,000,000	3,200,000	2,000,000
Russia	3,600,000	5,000,000	3,600,000	4,000,000
Naples	2,800,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,400,000

The total official value of the exports to Great Britain, was $59,000,000, an increase of 57 per cent. on the 5 preceding years. Value of imports, $24,400,000; exports to the United States, $54,000,0000, imports, $27,400,000, an increase of 50 per cent. on an average of the 5 preceding years; exports to Belgium, $23,400,000; imports, $31,600,000 or 29 per cent. more than the average of the previous 5 years; exports to Spain, $51,200,000; imports, $10,000,000, increase over the 5 previous years 27 per cent. Exports to Sardinia, $16,400,000, imports, $18,200,000. Exports to the German Union $12,800,000, imports 9,000,000. Exports to Turkey, $7,200,000; imports, $11,200,000. The general export trade to Algeria, in 1850, amounted to $17,600,000, and in 1851, $21,200,000. The increase in the official value of the trade with the other colonies from 1850 to 1851, were Martinique, 66 per cent., Guadeloupe, 51 per cent., Bourbon, or Ile de Reunion, 7 per cent., and French Guiana, 4 per cent. Of the $231,600,000, the total value of imports into France in 1851, 60 per cent. was raw material, of which 76 per cent. was for the supply of the factories, and of the total exports, ($325,800,000,) 32 per cent. was natural produce, and 68 per cent. manufactured articles.

The exports of cereals in 1850, amounted in value to $14,800,000; in 1851 to $19,200,000; of wines in 1850, $14,000,000, in 1851 to $16,000,000; of brandies and spirits of wine in 1850, to $4,600,000, in 1851, to $6,000,000; articles of silk manufacture in 1851, $40,800,000, being $600,000 less than in 1850; of cotton manufactures in 1850, $27,800,000, in 1851, $33,000,000; woollen fabrics in 1850, $25,200,000, in 1851, $26,400,000; and of prepared skins in 1851, $7,400,000, an increase of $1,200,000 over the previous year; the official value of manufactured articles of every class exported in 1849, was $194,000,000, and in 1850, $209,400,000, being an increase of $15,400,000, or 8 per cent. The increase on the average of the five previous years was 22 per cent. The increase in the importation of raw material for 1850, as compared with the average of the five previous years, was as follows:—Silks, $5,200,000; wool, $2,800,000; coal, $1,200,000; raw hides, $600,000; flax, $1,200,000, cotton, $1,200,000; and colonial sugar, $600,000. There has been a decrease in the importations of 1850, as compared with the five previous years, in leaf tobacco, of $2,200,000; indigo, $200,000; olive oil, $200,000, and of foreign sugars, $2,800,000. The imports of cotton from the United States in 1851 amounted to 310,000 bales; and in 1852, to 426,728 bales. The fisheries yielded 403,777 metrical quintals, of fresh and dry cod, in 1850, and 432,041 in 1851; 20,157 quintals of whale oil and bone in 1850, and in 1851 only 17,477 quintals.

The following table exhibits the exports and imports of the precious metals for six years, ending 1851:—

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1846	$1,812,041	$21,502,248	$2,731,567	$12,019,596
1847	4,251,443	27,600,833	6,743,666	18,949,267
1848	8,399,552	36,500,821	1,172,027	3,933,646
1849	2,432,163	58,578,752	1,128,683	9,249,592
1850	12,219,420	26,850,132	3,835,240	27,582,060
1851	25,204,920	35,859,668	6,286,980	30,204,708

The amount of gold coined in France in 1846 was $291,203; in 1847, $1,444,897; in 1848, $7,443,320; in 1849, $5,033,042; in 1850, $15,973,569; in 1851, $45,239,269; and in 1852, $121,460,148.

The total amount of mercantile tonnage and shipping arriving at, and departing from, the ports of France is given in the annexed table, showing how this department of commerce stood prior to the revolution, and for nearly five years after it:—

THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS, *French and Foreign, which* ENTERED *and* CLEARED *at* PORTS *in* FRANCE, *with Cargoes and in Ballast for Foreign Countries in the years* 1843–1852.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1843	18 404	2,[illegible]0,965	18,619	2,140,912
1844	18,988	2,175,117	19 280	2 120,985
1845	20,195	2,329,231	20 234	2,332,495
1846	22,716	2,695 021	21 761	2,591,567
1847	21 692	2,779,342	12,896	1,497,466
1848	13,825	1,777,022	12,732	1,867 813
1849	15,323	1,890,660	13,857	1,493,919
1850	16 300	2,068 963	15,678	1,616,169
1851	17,424	2,201,917	17,412	1 886,569
1852	18,707	2,449,701	16,398	1,863,[illegible]9

The following, placed in the order of their importance are the twelve powers with which maritime intercourse was most active in 1851, and the share of the French flag in each:—

	Total Tonnage.	Share of the French Flag.
England	1,6[illegible],983	22 per cent.
United States Atlantic Coast	355,400	4 "
Sardinia	110 668	61 "
Norway	141,317	3 "
Naples	129 714	33 "
Turkey	129 543	78 "
Spain	128,120	37 "
Russia	88 558	28 "
Low Countries	70,165	41 "
Tuscany	67,807	65 "
Sweden	84,316	6 "
Brazil	62,103	80 "

The coastwise trade of 1852 is represented in weight by 2,644,785 tons, it having been 2,121,520 tons in 1851, and 1,918,030 tons in 1848. The proportion of the Atlantic in the movement of 1852 was 1,830,590 tons, and that of the Mediterranean 703,195 tons, or 72 per cent. through the Atlantic ports, and 28 per cent. through the Mediterranean. The six principal ports, in the order of their importance, stood as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Bordeaux	272,135	Havre	138,535
Marseilles	188,717	Nantes	111 048
Cette	154,577	Rouen	109,273

The amount of the six ports coming next in importance varies from 96,128 to 47,721 tons, and the next ten ports from 43,314 to 20,290 tons. The movement in the leading articles was as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Wine	431,843	Building Materials	242,172
Timber	312,735	Oysters	112,660
Corn and Flour	288,690	Coals	98,828
Salt	277,749	Brandies	19,222

The exports of silk fabrics in 1853 amounted in value to $57,600,000; in cottons to $32,800,000; in woollens to $29,200,000; in linens to $6,800,000; in gloves and hosiery $9,400,000; and in wines to $15,150,000. Value of merchandise that crossed the French territory in 1853, $217,050,800.

The general movement in the foreign colonial coasting trade and fisheries is exhibited in the following table:—

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Atlantic Ports	91,267	4,287,613	563,229
Mediterranean Ports	28,143	1,863,220	171,441
Total	119,410	6,150,833	734,670

DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Atlantic Ports	94,719	4,354,561	463,698
Mediterranean Ports	25,228	1,971,669	171,780
Total	119,947	6,326,230	635,478

Since the introduction of steam, intercourse between France and England has been greatly extended. During the year 1852, 26,404 persons arrived from London, 24,035 from Dover, 20,662 from Folkestone, 5536 from Southampton, and 6221 from Newhaven; total from the five ports, 92,909.

Means of Internal Communication.—The canals of France are numerous, and, both in the directions which have been given to them, and in their general construction, furnish signal displays of engineering skill. The object has been to connect all the great river basins, and thus give a continuous water communication throughout the interior, and from sea to sea. The Canal du Midi, or, as it is sometimes called, the Canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, is continued, in an E.S.E. direction, into the lagoon of Thau, and thereby gives a continued navigable communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, in the line of the important towns of Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Narbonne. In like manner, three separate canals cut across the basin of the Rhone: the Canal du Centre, or of Charollais, which commences at Châlons-sur-Saône, and proceeds to Digoin, on the Loire; the Rhone and Rhine Canal, so called from uniting these two rivers, partly by the intervention of the Doubs; and the Canal of Burgundy, which, proceeding also from the Saône, communicates with the Yonne, and through it with the Seine. The effect of these three canals is to break down the barriers which isolate the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give navigable access from any one of them into the other three. The longest of all the canals, but only partially executed, is that which is to unite Nantes with Brest. Its commercial importance is not very apparent, as the natural mode of proceeding from one port to another must be to sail over the ocean which flows continuously between them. The chief use will be to keep open an important channel of communication in time of war, when it might otherwise be effectually closed by British cruisers. The whole number of canals which France possesses, is 86, having a united length of 2359 miles.

The roads of France are usually classified under the heads of Great Roads (*routes royales*) and Department Roads. The former, 26 in number, have a length of 24,990 miles; the latter, 87 in number, a length of 22,500 miles. Besides these, there are a great number of country or bye-roads, (*chemins vicinaux*,) the length of which is unknown. But the roads which may now be considered to constitute the only true thoroughfares, those on which the comparative wealth and prosperity of a country depend, are railways. In the construction of these France is among the foremost nations in Europe. Taking Paris as the centre, a main trunk proceeds N. to Amiens, where it divides into two branches, one of which proceeds N. to the coast, at Boulogne, and the other N.E., past Lille, into Belgium. A branch from Lille, turning W., ultimately throws off two branches, one proceeding to Calais, and another to Dunkirk. Starting again from Paris, a line runs W.N.W., keeping close to the banks of the Seine, till it reaches Rouen, when it forks, sending one branch N. to Dieppe, and the other W. to Havre. Thus the traveller from England to France has the choice of five different termini on the coast—Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. The next great trunk from Paris proceeds, with very little deviation, E. to Strasbourg, and then, almost due S., through the left valley of the Rhine, to Basel, (Bâle.) Another trunk, extending S., forks soon after quitting Paris; one branch takes a S.E. course, first to Dijon, and thence to Chalons, where, for the present, it terminates; the other branch continues S. to Orleans. Here it again forks, and sends off two important lines, one S.S.E., to Bourges and Nevers, and the other, S.W., to Tours. From Tours a branch goes W.S.W. to Nantes, and another S. for Bordeaux, though, as yet, not completed beyond Poitiers. From Bordeaux, it is intended to carry it along the Garonne, and, nearly in the line of the Canal du Midi, to the Mediterranean. The only railway not connected with Paris is at the S.E. extremity of the country. It commences at Marseilles, and proceeds circuitously N.E. to Avignon, from which it is to be carried almost due N., to meet the Paris trunk line, which is now (January, 1855) nearly or quite completed to Lyons. A branch of the Marseilles line leaves it at Beaucaire, and is carried W. to Nîmes, where it forks, sending a small branch N. to Alais, while the main line proceeds S.W. past Montpellier, to the port of Cette. These lines include all the principal railways in France, completed up to 1853, with the exception of a few secondary branches. The united length of the railways in operation in the empire at this date was 2303 miles, and 1111 miles were in course of construction. Above 20 lines were chartered during this and the preceding year.

Government.—France, though for many ages almost a pure despotism, only limited by the power of the parliaments, (more judicial than legislative,) principally confined to registering the decrees of the king, which they might refuse, but seldom dared to do, has changed its form of government more frequently since 1789 than any civilized nation on the globe, having had fourteen different constitutions in a period of 65 years. The first serious check received by the old despotism was in the assemblage of the States-General in 1789. This body, called together at irregular and distant periods, at the pleasure of the sovereign, on this occasion framed a constitution embracing the idea of a limited monarchy, with but one legislative body, elected by universal suffrage. The constitution was sworn to by the king in 1791. In 1793 it gave place to a purely democratic constitution, which, however, continued only a few years, important changes having taken place in 1795 and 1799. Nov. 9th, 1799, Napoleon was chosen consul; under him France became an empire in 1804, and so continued, with some interruption, till his final exile and the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, in the person of Louis XVIII. On the accession of the latter to the throne, he gave his people a Constitutional Charter, with a Chamber of Deputies, elected by a constituency of 70,000 voters, and a Chamber of Peers, named by the king. The revolution of 1830, which was caused by the infringement of the Charter by Charles X., placed Louis Philippe on the throne, who re-affirmed and considerably extended the constitutional privileges granted

by Louis XVIII. In 1848, the French people became again dissatisfied with the government, Louis Philippe was driven into exile, and a republic was formed, with a president elected for four years, and a National Assembly, all chosen by universal suffrage. In December, 1851, took place the famous *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, then President of France; and on January 14th, 1852, a draught of a constitution was promulgated, in which it was stated that "the Constitution readmits, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are the bases of the public right of the French. The government of the French republic is confided for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present President of the Republic. The President of the Republic governs by means of Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate, and the Legislative Body." By this constitution Senators were appointed by the president, for life; their number could not exceed 150, of whom 80 were appointed at the outset. Their services were to be gratuitous; but the president might grant any of them 30,000 francs a year. The legislative body, consisting of 261 members, was to be elected by the people, by universal suffrage, for 6 years, in the proportion of a representative to every 35,000 electors. The legislative body might discuss and vote proposed laws and imposts which had been previously sanctioned by the Senate, but possessed no power to make amendments or originate bills. Its sittings were to be public, but might be private on the demand of five members. The sessions of the Senate were to be secret. In 1853 the republic was changed to an empire, but no important alteration was made in the constitution.

Administration of Justice.—In accordance with the general arrangement, which divides the whole country into departments, each department into arrondissements, and each arrondissement into cantons, and each canton into communes,—a series of courts and judges, commencing with the lowest of these divisions, rise above each other in regular order. First, each commune has a justice of peace, (*juge de paix,*) who judges in petty causes, but whose more appropriate function is understood to be to act as a kind of umpire between parties at variance, and induce them to settle their differences without proceeding to formal litigation. If the attempt at conciliation fails, the complainant brings his action before a court which, from being that in which the action must originate, receives the name of court of primary or first jurisdiction, or resort, (*tribunal de première instance.*) Every arrondissement has such a court, and has, moreover, if any more important trading town is situated within it, a *tribunal de commerce*, to which mercantile and commercial causes are appropriated. It has, also, occasionally, a court, called *conseil de prud'hommes*, in which persons of skill and character, not vested with ordinary legal functions, settle disputes on principles of equity, and, apparently, in the character of arbitrators. From these courts of primary resort, an appeal lies to a number of courts, which used to be called *cours royales.* They are in all 27, have each jurisdiction over several departments, and are ranged into three classes; namely, two courts composed of five, nine courts composed of four, and sixteen courts composed of three chambers. These courts generally hold their sittings in the most important town situated within their jurisdiction. Above all these courts, and properly the only supreme court in the state, is the *cour de cassation*, so called from its power of reviewing and annulling the decrees of inferior courts. It sits in the capital. A general idea of the quantity of business which comes before these courts, and of the extent of litigation throughout the country, may be obtained from the following summary, upon an average of five years, ending with 1845. The annual average of cases which came before justices of peace was 714,958, and of these 521,487 were settled amicably out of court; before courts of first resort, 193,031, of which 151,819 were decided; before the royal courts, 18,192, of which 11,367 were decided; and before the *cour de cassation*, 729, of which the decisions in 379 cases dismissed, and 350 sustained the appeal.

Instruction.—In France, education in all its branches has long been taken under the special cognizance of the state, and the superintendence of it is expressly committed to a high functionary, who takes the name of minister of public instruction and religious worship, (*des cultes.*) The principal educational establishments are classed under three heads:—academical or superior, secondary, and primary. At the head, and as the centre of the whole, stands the university. The minister of public instruction is considered its grand master; and, with a council, composed of 30 members, exercises a universal educational jurisdiction over all France. For this purpose, the jurisdiction of the university is divided into 27 *circonscriptions*, each of which has the name of *académie universitaire* of the chief place within its district. Thus, for instance, the one which includes the three departments of Charente, Dordogne, and Gironde, is called the *académie universitaire* of Bordeaux. At these establishments, the education given is of the highest professional description, and need not be particularized. Secondary instruction comprehends moral and religious instruction, ancient and modern languages, philosophy, history, geography, mathematical and physical science. This education is given chiefly in colleges. Primary instruction is intended for the whole population, with a few unimportant exceptions. It comprehends moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the elements of the French language, and of arithmetic. Were this education actually received by all for whom it is intended, the proportion of pupils at school ought to be about 1 in 5 of the whole population. By careful inquiry it was ascertained that in 1843 the proportion was only 1 in 10·9.

Religion.—Religion is, in like manner, under the cognizance of the state, and falls within the province of the high functionary already mentioned, who adds to his designation of minister of public instruction that of minister *des cultes.* Here, however, his power of interference is much circumscribed. For while the charter which was granted by Louis XVIII., and, till formally abrogated, must still be considered the fundamental law of the state, declares that the Roman Catholic is the religion of the majority, it does not establish it, but, on the contrary, places all forms of religion on an equal footing, and professes to deal impartially with all, by paying salaries to their ministers. By assuming, on very insufficient grounds, that all persons who do not openly avow themselves to be Protestants or Jews are Roman Catholics, these are represented as constituting fourteen-fifteenths of the whole population. They have 80 dioceses, of which 15 are archiepiscopal. Each diocese has a seminary under the direction of a bishop. The Archbishop of Paris has an annual stipend from the state of $7684; the other archbishops of $3000, and the bishops of $2000. There is, besides, an aggregate annual allowance of about $20,000 for diocesan visits, and other similar purposes. The Protestants are considered as either Calvinists, belonging to the Reformed Church, or Lutherans, adhering to the Confession of Augsburg. Their number is estimated at 1,600,000. The Calvinists comprise about two-thirds of the whole. They have consistorial churches in 59 departments, and a faculty of theology at Montauban. The Lutherans, constituting the remaining third, are most numerous in the N. and E. Their general consistory is at Strasbourg, where also they have a seminary and faculty of theology. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and synagogues at Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Metz, Nancy, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

Army, Navy, and Finance.—The army of France, after that of Russia, though not the most numerous, is the most effective in Europe. January 1, 1851, it numbered 401,247 men, of whom 371,244 were infantry, 71,031 cavalry, and 58,972 artillery. This force is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, but principally by the *conscription*, in virtue of which, all Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 26 are liable to be forced into military service. In the budget for 1855, the expenditures on the army (*Guerre*) are estimated at $63,179,558. The navy comprises 53 ships of the line, carrying 5096 guns, (9 ships of 120 guns each, 14 of 100, 19 of 90, and 11 with from 80 to 82 guns each;) 58 frigates, with 3855 guns; 39 corvettes, with 368 guns; and 140 other vessels, carrying 1854 guns, making an aggregate of 290 sail vessels, carrying 11,773 guns. The steam fleet consists of 3 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 30 corvettes, and 64 other vessels, with engines in the aggregate equal to 28,750 horse-power. The expenses of the navy for 1855, are estimated at $25,520,450. The following is the

Budget for 1852, as brought forward July, 1851.

Expenditure.		Revenue.	
Justice	$5,152,271	Direct Taxes	$79,209,851
Foreign Affairs	1,384,956	Revenue and Sale of Lands	3,123,998
Public Instruction	4,413,107	Forests and Fisheries	6,771,532
Religious Worship	9,115,766	Indirect Taxes	151,198,053
Interior (Home Department)	24,783,273	Mortmain Effects	669,840
Agriculture and Commerce	3,440,426	Universities	336,828
Public Works	11,427,438	Departmental Services	3,717,120
War	62,922,800	Algeria	2,374,504
Marine	19,649,434	India	203,260
Public Debt	60,260,689	Colonies	1,096,173
Dotations	1,751,692	Miscellaneous	3,756,356
General Service	5,445,217	Repayment by N. Railway Company	774,400
Expenses of Collection	18,918,124	Reserve of Sinking Fund	15,418,875
Repayments	15,641,263		
Sinking Fund, Dotations, and Rents	15,418,875	Total Revenue	$287,683,539
Total Ordinary Exps.	$259,722,832	Expenditure	259,722,832
Extraordinary Works	$18,138,151	Excess of Revenue	$7,960,768

In the budget for 1855, the total expenditures are estimated at $312,406,000, and the revenue at $313,202,400. Of the former, $80,652,500 was for interest on public debt; $29,267,000 for public works, and $13,123,940 for public instruction. Debt in 1854, $137,500,000.

Divisions, &c.—Long before the Gallic conquest, the Romans possessed the S.E. of modern France, under the name Gallia Transalpina. The remainder of the country is described by Cæsar under three principal divisions—one in the N., occupied by the Belgæ; a second in the S.W., inhabited by the Aquitani; and the rest was in the possession

of the Gaili proper, or Celtæ. After the completion of the Roman conquest, these names in a great measure disappeared, and a division into four provinces took place. At a still later period the names of the provinces were again changed, and their number was increased to 12. Without particularizing the whole, we may mention, as of most frequent occurrence in history, Narbonensis Prima and Secunda, in the S; Lugdunensis Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta, in the E. and the centre; and Aquitania Prima and Secunda, in the S. and S.W. During the decline of the Roman Empire, a number of German tribes had gained a footing in the country, and appeared to have formed a confederation under the designation of Franks, or freemen; but when the empire fell, the victorious barbarians who had effected its overthrow, Vandals, Huns, Suevians, Burgundians, &c., appeared on the frontiers of Gaul, defeated the Franks, who attempted to oppose them, and finally formed permanent settlements. The Franks, though weakened, had not been subdued. Not contented with retaining their ground, they made new conquests, and at last succeeded both in giving their name to the country, and in founding the French monarchy in the person of their king, Clovis, towards the end of the fifth century. Were it practicable, it would be scarcely worth while to attempt to trace the various subdivisions which the monarchy subsequently underwent. Suffice it to say, that not without numerous changes and interruptions of prosperity, it continued to advance, till, under Louis XIV., its extent became nearly the same as at present. The subdivision of the country into provinces had long been adopted, and was now completed, the number of provinces amounting to 33. In 1789, when the love of change became paramount, the provinces were not permitted to escape; and the whole of France, including the island of Corsica, was parcelled out into 86 departments, and each department subdivided successively into arrondissements, cantons, and communes. This division has since maintained its ground, and perhaps deserves it, because, instead of being merely an artificial nomenclature, it has the merit of being a kind of natural classification—each department being named after the most important physical feature which it contains, and thus furnishing in the name some knowledge of the space which it designates. The provinces, however, though no longer recognised in legal and other formal documents, continue so familiar to the French themselves, and are so frequently mentioned, not only by earlier writers, but in the geographical, historical, and statistical details even of the present day, that a knowledge of their locality is still of great importance. The first of the following tables exhibits the old provinces in alphabetical order, and in parallel columns the departments corresponding to them, and their capital towns; the second table, in like manner, shows the departments in alphabetical order, their area, population, &c.

The Old Provinces of France, and their Capitals, with the Corresponding Departments into which they have been divided.

Provinces.	Departments.	Capitals of Provinces.
Alsace	Haut-Rhin; Bas-Rhin	Strasbourg.
Angoumois	Charente	Angoulême.
Anjou	Maine-et-Loire	Angers.
Artois	Island of S.E. part of Pas-de-Calais	Arras.
Aunis	Maritime part of Charente-Inférieure	La Rochelle.
Auvergne	Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal	Clermont.
Béarn	Basses Pyrenées	Pau.
Berri	Cher, Indre	Bourges.
Bourbonnois	Allier	Moulins.
Burgundy, (Bourgogne)	Ain, Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne	Dijon
Brittany, (Bretagne)	Côtes du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire-Inférieure, Morbihan	Rennes.
Champagne	Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne	Troyes.
Comté de Foix	Ariège, and the Republic of Andorre	Foix.
Dauphine	Hautes-Alpes, Drôme, Isère	Grenoble.
Flandre	Nord	Lille.
Franche-Comté	Doubs, Jura, Haute Saône	Besançon.
Gascony, (Gascogne)	Aveyron, Dordogne, Gers, Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Landes, Hautes-Pyrénées, Tarn-et-Garonne	Auch.
Guienne		Bordeaux.
Isle of France (Isle de France)	Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine et-Marne, S. part of Aisne	Paris.
Languedoc	Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Hérault Haute Garonne, Haute Loire, Lozere, Tarn	Toulouse.
Limousin	Corrèze, Haute-Vienne	Limoges.
Lorraine	Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges	Nancy.
Lyonnois	Loire, Rhône	Lyons.
Maine	Mayenne, Sarthe	Le Mans.
Marche	Creuse	Guéret.
Nivernois	Nièvre	Nevers.
Normandy, (Normandie)	Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, Seine Inférieure, N. part of Eure-et-Loir	Rouen.
Orléanois	Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, Loiret-Cher	Orleans.
Picardy, (Picardie)	Somme, maritime part of Pas-de-Calais, N. part of Aisne	Amiens.
Poitou	Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Vienne	Poitiers.
Provence	Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, E. part of Vaucluse	Aix.
Roussillon	Pyrénées-Orientales	Perpignan.
Saintonge	Eastern or Inland part of Charente-Inférieure	Saintes.
Comtat-d'Avignon	Western part of Vaucluse	Avignon.

The Departments of France, their Area, Population, Capital City, and the Number of Arrondissements, Cantons, and Communes, into which they are subdivided.

Departments.	Area, sq. m.	Arrondissements.	Cantons.	Communes.	Population, 1852.	Capitals
Ain	2,238	5	35	445	372,239	Bourg.
Aisne	2,372	5	37	838	558,989	Laon.
Allier	2,762	4	26	318	338,755	Moulins.
Ardèche	2,119	3	31	333	396,505	Privas.
Ardennes	1,953	5	31	479	331,329	Mézières.
Ariège	1,526	3	20	336	267,325	Foix.
Aube	2,351	5	26	447	265,247	Troyes.
Aude	2,316	4	37	434	299,741	Carcassonne.
Aveyron	3,340	5	42	274	391,153	Rodez.
Basses-Alpes	2,605	5	30	255	152,070	Digne.
Basses-Pyrénées	2,862	5	49	560	446,997	Pau.
Bas-Rhin	1,777	4	33	543	597,434	Strasbourg.
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,956	3	27	106	429,989	Marseilles.
Calvados	2,145	6	37	792	491,210	Caen.
Cantal	2,245	4	23	259	253,329	Aurillac.
Charente	2,300	5	29	431	352,912	Angoulême.
Charente-Infer.	2,500	6	39	480	468,932	La Rochelle.
Cher	2,747	3	29	291	305,261	Bourges.
Corrèze	2,418	3	29	296	320,954	Tulle.
Corsica, (Corse)	3,331	5	61	351	256,261	Ajaccio.
Côte-d'Or	3,334	4	36	727	400,297	Dijon.
Côtes du-Nord	1,967	5	48	376	632,613	Saint Brieuc.
Creuse	2,133	4	25	262	287,073	Guéret.
Dordogne	3,492	5	47	585	505,799	Perigueux.
Doubs	2,025	4	27	640	296,679	Besançon.
Drôme	2,595	4	29	362	326,846	Valence.
Eure	2,248	5	36	704	415,777	Evreux.
Eure et Loir	2,117	4	24	429	294,692	Chartres.
Finistère	2,518	5	43	783	617,610	Quimper.
Gard	2,256	4	38	348	408,163	Nîmes.
Gers	2,350	5	29	457	307,459	Auch.
Gironde	3,714	6	48	546	614,087	Bordeaux.
Haute Garonne	2,589	4	39	579	459,784	Toulouse.
Haute-Loire	1,900	3	24	238	304,615	Le Puy.
Haute Marne	2,385	3	26	550	268,898	Chaumont.
Hautes-Alpes	2,144	3	24	189	132,028	Gap.
Haute-Saone	2,028	3	29	581	347,096	Vesoul.
Hautes-Pyrénées	1,750	3	26	497	230,924	Tarbes.
Haute-Vienne	2,118	4	27	199	319,379	Limoges.
Haut-Rhin	1,348	3	29	400	491,147	Colmar.
Herault	2,382	4	36	339	359,286	Montpellier.
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,354	5	43	350	574,816	Rennes.
Indre	2,674	4	23	247	271,938	Chateauroux.
Indre-et-Loire	2,334	3	24	281	315,641	Tours.
Isère	3,163	4	45	551	603,497	Grenoble.
Jura	1,594	4	32	581	313,299	Lons le Saulnier.
Landes	3,450	3	28	333	302,196	Mont-de-Marsan.
Loir-et-Cher	2,589	3	24	298	261,692	Blois.
Loire	1,805	3	28	321	472,538	Montbrison.
Loire-Inférieure	2,595	5	45	206	535,664	Nantes.
Loiret	2,552	4	31	343	341,029	Orleans.
Lot	2,004	3	25	212	296,234	Cahors.
Lot-et-Garonne	2,0 7	4	35	312	341,345	Agen.
Lozere	1,965	3	24	185	144,705	Mende.
Maine et Loire	2,755	5	34	378	515,452	Angers.
Manche	2,263	6	48	643	600,838	Saint Lo.
Marne	3,116	5	32	675	373,302	Chalons-sur-Mer.
Mayenne	1,966	3	27	274	374,568	Laval.
Meurthe	2,322	5	28	714	430,425	Nancy.
Meuse	2,365	4	28	593	328,657	Bar le-Duc.
Morbihan	2,661	4	37	239	478,172	Vannes.
Moselle	2,034	4	27	638	459,634	Metz.
Nievre	2,595	4	25	316	327,161	Nevers.
Nord	2,170	7	60	662	1,158,295	Lille.
Oise	2,225	4	35	700	403,837	Beauvais.
Orne	2,399	4	36	511	439,854	Alençon.
Pas-de Calais	2,505	6	43	903	652,994	Arras.
Puy-de-Dôme	3,039	5	50	443	596,597	Clermont-Ferrand.
Pyrénées Orien.	1,871	3	17	228	181,935	Perpignan.
Rhône	1,066	2	26	259	524,745	Lyons.
Saône-et-Loire	3,270	5	45	595	574,720	Mâcon.
Sarthe	2,571	4	33	391	455,071	Le Mans.
Seine	183	3	20	81	1,420,560	Paris.
Seine-et-Marne	2,134	5	29	527	345,016	Melun.
Seine-et-Oise	2,141	6	36	684	471,582	Versailles.
Seine-Inférieure	2,298	5	50	761	762,309	Rouen.
Sèvres (Deux)	2,215	4	31	355	323,615	Niort.
Somme	2,343	5	41	884	510,637	Amiens.
Tarn	2,185	4	35	315	365,073	Albi.
Tarn-et-Garon	1,363	3	24	192	237,358	Montauban.
Var	2,773	4	35	202	337,967	Draguiguon.
Vaucluse	1,328	4	22	149	264,618	Avignon.
Vendée	2,595	3	30	296	303,734	Bourbon-Vendée.
Vienne	2,574	5	31	296	317,305	Poitiers.
Vosges	2,230	5	30	546	427,409	Epinal.
Yonne	2,761	5	37	482	380,556	Auxerre.
Total	200,671	363	2847	36,843	35,779,722	

Races, Language, &c.—The population of France, as exhibited in the above table, averages 173·96 persons per square mile. The leading stock from which this population springs is Celtic, but Celtic extremely modified by long and extensive intercourse with the Romans, and the incursion of numerous hordes from the N., who must ultimately have formed no small proportion of the inhabitants. The different races have become completely amalgamated over the greater part of the country, and form the French, properly so called; but a distinction of race is still marked in several districts, as in the Germans of the N.E., the Basques of the S.W., and the Bretons of the N.W. The basis of the language is Latin. The original words of different origin are chiefly Celtic and German. Of the latter, about 1000

roots have been counted, exclusive of derivatives and compounds. According to the French themselves, their language is superior to all modern, and scarcely, if at all, inferior to the most celebrated of ancient, tongues. More impartial judges form a different estimate; and, while admitting its possession of a flexibility and nicety of distinction which admirably adapts it not only for conversation and all the branches of lighter literature, but also for the severe sciences, find it deficient in force and dignity. The people, intellectually considered, take the first rank. In ingenuity they are unsurpassed, and in the higher walks of literature, with the exception of the highest kind of poetry, they have writers of the most distinguished name. Their moral qualities are perhaps less to be admired. They are courteous and generous, and are wanting neither in sensibility nor enthusiasm; but as a nation, they are deficient in solidity and strength of character, and hence are alike unfitted to bear either prosperity or adversity. In private life, more especially in large cities, dissoluteness prevails. In Paris, of 30,141 children born in 1849, 9943 were illegitimate; in other words, in Paris, every third mother is unmarried, and every third child has a stain on its birth. This, however exhibits French society in its worst aspect; and it therefore ought to be added, that over the whole country the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births does not exceed 1 in 14·4, the illegitimate having been, in 1848, 37,791, and the legitimate, 930,957; and that while crimes against the person are *more*, those against property are *less* numerous than in England.

Name and History.—GAUL or GALLIA, the name of ancient France, is sometimes applied to the modern kingdom in the language of the poets. The present name was derived from the Franks, (in Latin *Franci*,) i. e. "Freemen," a confederacy of various German nations, who overran Gaul, on the decline of the Roman power, and afterwards were united under one head by Clovis, who founded the French monarchy about the beginning of the sixth century. With Clovis, the Merovingian race of kings commenced. It ceased with Childeric III., in 752, when Pepin le Bref obtained the crown. The Carlovingian dynasty commenced with him, or, more properly, with his son Charles, surnamed the Great, (in Latin *Carolus Magnus*, now corrupted into *Charlemagne*,) who established his sovereignty not only over France, but also Italy, (except its S. part) and the far larger part of Germany. This empire fell to pieces shortly after his death in 771. His successors kept the throne of France till the death of Louis V., when the Capetian dynasty, which had virtually commenced in the person of Hugh Capet the Great, was formally established by the coronation of his son at Rheims, in 987. This dynasty was continued in a direct line till the death of Charles IV. The most distinguished name in the direct line of Capetian kings is that of St. Louis, whose reign of 44 years, from 1226 to 1270, is among the most illustrious in French annals. Charles IV. was succeeded, in 1328, by Philip VI., grandson of Philip the Bold, by his third son, Charles of Valois. He was thus out of the direct line of the Capetian kings, and hence the dynasty which he established is known as that of the collateral branch of Valois. It was continued directly till 1498, and then successively in the collateral branches Valois Orleans, Valois Angoulême, and Valois Bourbon. The last commenced, in 1559, with Henry IV., surnamed the Great. During the three previous reigns, Protestantism had made wonderful progress in France, and bade fair for the ascendant, when two dreadful blows were struck at it—the one by an atrocity among the foulest on record, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in honor of which the Pope ordered a medal to be struck, and Te Deum to be sung; and the other by the act of Henry himself, who rewarded the fidelity with which the Protestants had clung to him, and fought his battles, by publicly abjuring their religion. To his honor, however, he not only refused to persecute it, but gave it complete toleration, by issuing the Edict of Nantes. This was more than Rome could endure; and she therefore sent him his reward in the dagger of a Jesuit assassin. He was succeeded, first, by his son Louis XIII., surnamed the Just, though it is difficult to know why; and then by his grandson, Louis XIV., surnamed the Great. During his reign, many great literary names occur; but the monarch himself, when stripped of the trappings of royalty, which he knew well how to set off to the best advantage, stands forth in no more honorable light than that of a sensualist and a bigot. In the former character, he made his court a harem; and in the latter, recalled the Edict of Nantes, and, by the revocation, cruelly drove multitudes of his best subjects from their homes, and gave the national prosperity a shock from which it has not recovered. The licentiousness of his reign was continued in a more disgusting form during that of his successor, Louis XV.; and when, in the person of Louis XVI., the crown passed into the hands of a sovereign, who, though not distinguished for talents, was of unblemished morals, and loved his country, the day of retribution had arrived, and all remedies were too late. The whole framework of society was broken up, and the most fearful atrocities were openly perpetrated, on a scale of magnitude to which the previous history of the world has no parallel. Atheism and the wildest democracy then walked hand in hand, and left no doubt as to what must at all times be expected when they gain the ascendant. The reign of terror was followed, by a military despotism, headed by a man whose wonderful talents raised France to the highest pinnacle of military fame, and whose overthrow after years of struggle, the combined powers of Europe finally succeeded in effecting, and doomed him to spend the last years of his life and die a prisoner on a rugged and solitary isle of the ocean. The Bourbons regained their throne, but soon showed that the lessons of adversity had been lost upon them. They were again expelled, in 1830, and Louis Philippe, the head of the collateral branch of Orleans, gained the crown, and retained it for eighteen years. February 24th, 1848, in consequence of a rising in Paris, originating in causes too numerous to be here specified, Louis Philippe found it necessary to abdicate the throne and take refuge in England. A republic succeeded, which, after dragging out a feeble and uncertain existence of little more than two years and eight months, was brought to an end by its own President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. December 2d, 1851, supported by the army, he dissolved the House of Representatives, imprisoned a large number of its members, including some of the most eminent men in the country, many of whom he subsequently banished to Cayenne, or otherwise expelled from France. He subjected the citizens of Paris to the fire of his troops, destroying not only those who attempted to resist his usurped authority, but also a number of those who were peaceably sitting in their own homes. The number then slain, has been estimated as high as 3000. It is due, however, to state that the government which Louis Napoleon established, has been administered with firmness and ability; and that, under it, all the material interests of France have been highly prosperous.——Adj. FRENCH, (Fr. FRANÇAIS, frôNse'sA'; feminine, FRANÇAISE, frôNse'sAz'; It. FRANCESCO, frân-chês'ko; Sp. FRANCES, frân-thês'; Ger. FRANZÖSISCH, frânts-ö'zish.) Inhab. FRENCHMAN, (Fr. FRANÇAIS; It. FRANCESE, frân-chê'sê; Sp. FRANCES; Ger. FRANZOSE, frânt-so'seh.) GAULIC and GAUL are either poetical or else used in reference to ancient Gallia.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. See MAURITIUS.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, (a province.) See ILE DE FRANCE.

FRANCES, a bay in the island of Santiago, the principal of the Cape de Verde Islands, about 3 or 4 miles W. of the S.E. point of the island. This bay has been frequently mistaken for Porto Praya, which is 4 or 5 miles further S.W.

FRANCESCAS, frân'sês'kâs', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 miles S.E. of Nérac. Pop. 209.

FRANCESTOWN, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 20 miles S.W. of Concord. The village contains a bank, an academy, and several stores and factories. The township is rich in minerals, comprising black-lead, crystal, garret, and soapstone. The latter is found in great abundance, and, when polished, resembles verd antique marble. Pop. 1114.

FRANCESVILLE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Iowa.

FRANCEZA, frân-sê'zâ, a small island of Brazil, province of Rio-de-Janeiro, a little S.W. of Cape Frio.

FRANCHE-COMTÉ, frôNsh-kôNte'tâ', an old province in the E. of France, the capital of which was Besançon, now divided into the departments of Doubs, the Haute Saône, and Jura.

FRANCHIMONT, frôNsh'shee'môNt', a hamlet of Belgium, about 10 miles S.E. of Liege. It once gave title to a marquisate, and was noted for the enterprise of its inhabitants. The castle, now in ruins, and crowning a neighboring height, is alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion. It was a noted stronghold as early as the 12th century. When Liege was besieged, in 1467, by Charles the Bold and Louis XI., 600 of the people of Franchimont cut their way into the camp of the besiegers, and nearly succeeded in killing or carrying off the king and the duke, but were finally overpowered and all slain. Pop. 294.

FRANCIS/CO, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

FRANCIS/CO, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

FRANCIS/COVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

FRANCIS CREEK, post-office, Manitowoc co., Wisconsin.

FRANCIS MILLS, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

FRANCISVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Georgia, 31 miles W.S.W. of Macon.

FRANCISVILLE, a village of Boone co., Kentucky, about 15 miles S.W. of Cincinnati.

FRANCOFONTE, frân-ko-fon'tê, a town of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 3480.

FRANCOLI, frân-ko-lee', a small river of Spain, Catalonia, after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, about 1 mile S.W. of Tarragona.

FRANCONIA, fran-ko'ne-a, (Ger. *Franken*, frânk'en, or *Frankenland*, frânk'en-lânt', *i. e.* the "Land of the Franks,") an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. The chief cities are Nuremberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806, it has been divided between the grand duchies of Baden and Hessen, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to three circles of the kingdom of Bavaria.——Adj. and inhab. FRANCONIAN, fran-ko'ne-an.

FRANCONIA, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 75 miles N. by W. from Concord. This is said to be the coldest place in the United States. Mount Jackson, adjoining the "Notch," here exhibits the famous "profile," or "Old Man of the Mountain." It consists of a peak of solid rock, 1600 feet high nearly perpendicular. The township abounds in magnetic iron ore. Pop. 584.

FRANCONIA, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 1270.

FRANCONIA, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River, 120 miles N.W. from Columbus.

FRANCONVILLE, frŏng'kŏng'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the Northern Railway, 9½ miles N. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 1248.

FRANEKER, frăn'ĕ-ker, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 10 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 5149. It is well built, clean, intersected by canals, and has an athenæum, several Latin schools, a public library, and botanic garden.

FRANGY, frŏng'zhee', a village of Saxony, province of Genevese, on an affluent of the Rhone, 31 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1434.

FRANGY, a village of France, department of the Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Louhans. Pop. 2035.

FRANKEN. See FRANCONIA.

FRANKEN, a post-office of Saginaw co., Michigan.

FRANKENAU, frănk'ĕh-nŏw', a village of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober Hessen, 30 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1042.

FRANKENAU or FRANKENHEIM, frănk'ĕn-hīme', a village of Bavaria, province of Middle Franconia, 14 miles W. of Anspach. Here is a fine castle of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

FRANKENBERG, frănk'ĕn-bĕr', a town of Saxony, 7 miles N.N.E. of Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affluent of the Mulde. Pop. 6273. It is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Saxony, and has extensive establishments for cotton and linen weaving, and mining.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober Hessen, 32 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3253. It has manufactories of woollen cloth, tobacco, and paper.

FRANKENBURG, frănk'ĕn-bŏŏrg', a market-town of Austria, 25 miles W.S.W. of Wels. Pop. 1017.

FRANKENHAUSEN, frănk'ĕn-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. 4873. It has been nearly rebuilt since the great burning of 1833. In 1814, a salt spring was discovered in its vicinity.

FRANKENLAND. See FRANCONIA.

FRANKENLUST, a post-office of Saginaw co., Michigan.

FRANKENMARKT, frănk'ĕn-markt', a market-town of Austria, 31 miles W.S.W. of Wels. Pop. 937.

FRANKENSTEIN, frănk'ĕn-stīne', a town of Prussian Silesia, 39 miles S. of Breslau, on a branch of the railway from Berlin to Dresden. Pop. 6042. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

FRANKENTHAL, frănk'ĕn-tăl', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 miles N.N.W. of Speyer, and connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 miles in length. Pop. 4656. It is regularly built, the inhabitants are industrious and commercial.

FRANKENWALD, frănk'ĕn-wălt', a small chain of mountains in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Main and Saale, uniting the Fichtelberg with the Thuringerwald.

FRANK'FORD, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8½ miles N.E. of Birr. Pop. 1345.

FRANK'FORD, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey. Pop. 1941.

FRANKFORD, a village and township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. by N. of Carlisle. P. 1241.

FRANKFORD, a post-borough within the chartered limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, on Tacony Creek, which furnishes water-power, 5 miles N.E. of the Statehouse. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures, which consist principally of woollen goods, prints, and iron ware. The village is chiefly on one broad street, and contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several schools. Frankford Asylum for the Insane, a well conducted institution, under the direction of the Society of Friends, is in the immediate vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 5346.

FRANKFORD, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia, 180 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

FRANKFORD, a post-village in Pike co., Missouri, on an affluent of Salt River, 80 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

FRANKFORD CREEK, Pennsylvania. See TACONY.

FRANKFORT (frăngk'fŭrt,) ON THE MAIN, (Ger. *Frankfurt am Main*, frănk'fŏŏrt ăm mīn; Fr. *Francfort*, frŏnk'fŏr; L. *Francofurtum ad Moenum*, or *Trajectum Francorum*, *i. e.* the "passage of the Franks") a free city of Germany, seat of the Germanic Diet, and capital of the territory of its own name, is situated on the Main, in a beautiful but narrow valley, bounded on the N. by the gentle heights of the Rödenburg, terminated at some distance by the lofty summits of the Taunus, and on the S. by the Mühlberg, Sachsenhausenberg, and Lerchesberg; 20 miles N.E. of Mentz. It consists of the town proper, situated on the right bank, and the suburb of Sachsenhausen on the left bank of the river, here crossed by a stone bridge.

The environs are covered with handsome country seats, the old walls, ramparts, and stagnant ditches, have been removed, and the space occupied by them has been planted with trees forming fine promenades. It is still, however, entered by large gates, nine in number—seven belonging to the town, and two to Sachsenhausen. Two of these gates retain their original form—the Gallus Thor, and the Eschenheimer Thor. The latter, situated on the N. consists of a lofty tower, crowned by five turrets, and affords a good specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. The other old gates have been removed, and their places supplied by handsome modern structures, formed on ancient models. Among these the Ober Main, or S.E. gate in imitation of the porches of the *Campus Martium* at Pompeii, and the Bockenheim or Mentz gate, with a guard and toll-house, all modelled after the temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens, are particularly deserving of notice. The north or right bank of the river here curves gently towards the land, and is lined by a spacious quay, along which the town stretches E. to W., from the Ober Main to the Unter Main gates, for about 2000 yards. The breadth, measured nearly due N. from the river, is about 1400 yards. The circuit is rather more than 4 miles. Fronting the quay already mentioned is a range of magnificent houses, occupied chiefly by diplomatists, bankers, and rich merchants: but immediately behind it is the Old Town, consisting generally of indifferent houses, huddled together without any regularity. In narrow streets and lanes, and often built of wood, with overhanging gables. There is, however, a remarkable exception in the Zeil, a fine spacious street, which stretches in a long curve from E. to S.W., and forms the principal thoroughfare. It contains a great number of splendid mansions, having originally been the chosen residence of the Frankfort aristocracy; but the necessity of providing for the increasing demands of trade has gradually dislodged them, and filled the whole street with shops, extending along it like a continuous bazaar. Within the town no fewer than 29 squares are counted. The most deserving of notice are the Rossmarkt, the largest, with a fine fountain in its centre; the Paradeplatz, the Liebfrauenberg, the Paulsplatz, and the Römerberg. The Römer, or town-house, a venerable structure of very early date, is situated in the Römerberg, and supposed to have derived its name from the Italians, commonly called "Römer," (Romans,) who, at the great fairs of the town, lodged their goods in it. It was first purchased by the magistrates in 1405, and, continuing to undergo successive alterations and additions, till it assumed its present form in 1740. In one of its halls, called the Wahlzimmer, the electors of the empire met and made their arrangements for the election of the emperor, and the Senate of Frankfort now holds its sittings. In another, the Kaisersaal, the emperor was banqueted after his election, and waited on at table by kings and princes. The ceiling of this hall has been richly decorated by modern artists, with strict adherence to the original style, and the niches in its walls contain 52 portraits, being those of the whole German Emperors, in regular succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II.

There are 12 churches viz. 6 Lutheran, 2 Calvinistic, and 4 Roman Catholic. There is also a Jewish synagogue. The most remarkable church edifices are the Domkirche or Cathedral, belonging to the Roman Catholics, an ancient structure, surmounted by a fine tower, begun in 1415, and carried on for a century, though still unfinished. It is interesting both as the scene of the emperor's coronation, and as containing the chapel in which he was formerly elected; St. Paul's, the principal Protestant church, a modern edifice of an oval form; St. Catherine's Church, Lutheran, surmounted by a spire 200 feet high, and interesting as the church in which Protestantism was first preached in Frankfort; the French Reformed Church, a very handsome edifice; St. Leonard's Church, close upon the river, on the spot once occupied by the palace of Charlemagne, of which not a vestige now remains; and a church in Sachsenhausen, originally belonging to the Teutonic knights, adjoining their old castle. Other buildings deserving of notice are the courts of justice, the Saalhof, a gloomy-looking building, on the site of a palace of Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne; the New Exchange; the large palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; the Mint, Post-Office, Theatre, the house in which Luther lived, and that in which Goëthe was born, August 28, 1749.

Art, Literature, &c.—Frankfort is rich in establishments intended to promote art and literature. The chief of these are the Städel Institute, so named after its founder, a Frankfort banker, who bequeathed about 80,000*fl.* to establish a public gallery and school of art, and whose views have already been carried out to a considerable extent by the formation of a good picture gallery and other collections; the Senkenberg Museum of Natural History, containing many rare specimens brought from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, by the traveller Rüppel; the town library, possessed of 60,000 volumes and valuable MSS., besides other curiosities, and a picture gal-

lery. In the garden of the banker Bethmann is to be seen the beautiful and well-known statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker. The literary and other scientific associations include a medical institute, physical, geographical, polytechnic, and several musical societies. The chief educational establishments are the gymnasium, the Muster, the Middle, several other public, and numerous private schools. Among the benevolent institutions are the Senkenberg Hospital, the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, the Orphan Asylum, the House of Refuge, the lunatic and the deaf and dumb asylums, and a number of almshouses. About a mile outside the walls is the New Cemetery, at the gate of which is a house where bodies are deposited for a time previous to interment, and watched till decomposition commences. Here every convenience of warm baths and other applicances needful in cases of suspended animation are kept in readiness.

The manufactures of Frankfort are not important. It was formerly famous for its woollens and linens, but they have almost ceased to exist. Those which still maintain their ground are chiefly articles of *vertu* in bronze and metal gilt, chemical products, chocolate, gold and silver thread, japan and brass ware, machines, types, playing-cards, snuff and tobacco, straw hats, tapestry, carpets, wax cloth, and black for copperplate and lithographic printers. The central situation of the town has long secured to it an extensive trade, both transit and general. The former, however, threatens to be seriously affected by the railway system, which has raised up a number of formidable competitors in towns which have been brought within reach of the great thoroughfares, and hence classes of goods for which Frankfort was the entrepôt, either take different directions, or pass on without transhipment. The general trade is chiefly in wine, silk, raw and manufactured cotton, wool, iron, and timber. The trade in English wares, formerly extensive, has greatly fallen off since Frankfort joined the Zollverein. The export duties collected in 1852, amounted to $10,000, against $5936 in 1851; transit duties in 1851, $3266, in 1852 only $1860; import duties in 1851, $603,321, and in 1852, $626,855. Total in 1851, $612,526; in 1852, $638,215. But by far the most important trade of Frankfort is in money and banking. Its capitalists, among whom Rothschild and Bethmann take the lead, exert no inconsiderable influence in the money markets of Europe. Frankfort has two annual fairs, once visited by 400,000 strangers.

Name, History, &c.—Of the origin of the name FRANKFURT little is known beyond the signification, the "ford of the Franks," which is nearly equivalent to the Latin *Trajectum Francorum*. This place appears to have been originally a Roman station, but did not attract much attention till the time of Charlemagne, who had a palace, and held a council here in 793. It was fortified in 858, and made a free city in 1154. Subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, and conferred on it important privileges. A charter by the name of the Golden Bull, granted in 1356, by Charles IV., is still preserved among the archives of the town. In 1555, Charles V. conferred upon it the privilege of coining money. The peace of Westphalia confirmed it in the possession of all its rights. Under Napoleon it became the capital, first of a principality, and then of a grand duchy, with an area of nearly 2000 square miles. His downfall restored its independence; and the Congress of Vienna constituted it a member of the Germanic Confederation, giving it precedence among the four free towns of the empire. In 1831, it was made a free port. In the N.E., outside the Friedburg gate, a group of colossal granite rocks marks the spot where the Prince of Hesse-Phillipsthal, and many of his gallant followers, fell, in 1792, in the successful storming of the town; and in the gardens around are many beautiful statues and other works of distinguished artists. At still greater distances are many spots to which pleasant excursions may be made, and with little expenditure, either of time or money, in consequence of the numerous easy and cheap means of conveyance which are here enjoyed. Communication with Frankfort is facilitated by lines of steamers which ply daily on the Main to Wurzburg, and railroads branch off in all directions—to Mentz and Wiesbaden, to Darmstadt and Heidelburg, to Cassel, Hanau, and Offenbach. Pop. in 1852, 62,511.

The TERRITORY OF FRANKFORT has an area of about 90 square miles, and lies immediately around the walls on both sides of the Main. The government is vested in a senate, composed of 42 members, chosen in the first instance by all Christian citizens not under legal incapacity. As a member of the confederation, Frankfort unites with the other three free towns in holding the 17th place in the Diet, and has only one vote in common with them in the lesser council; but has a full vote to itself in the *plenum*. Its contingent of men to the confederation is 1024, among whom are included 132 riflemen. Its revenue in 1854 was $747,080, expenditure, $707,324, and debt, $5,083,200, of which about $4,500,000 are lent upon railways. Pop. in 1852, 77,971.

FRANKFORT, GRAND DUCHY OF, the name of a temporary sovereignty of Germany, formed in 1806, by Bonaparte, in favour of the Arch-Chancellor or Elector of Mentz, who was named Prince Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine. Several places were added to the territory already possessed by him; among others, the hitherto free city of Frankfort. In 1811, the grand duchy, comprising an area of 2378 square miles, contained a population of 202,983. At the Congress of Vienna he was deprived of his states, and treated in the same manner as the secularized bishops of 1803, receiving an annual pension of 100,000 florins from the sovereigns who shared his possessions.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, (Ger. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder*, frănk'fŏort ăn dĕr *ōder*; L. *Francofurtum ad Oderam* or *Viadum*,) a city of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, and capital of the government of Frankfort, on the Oder, 60 miles E.S.E. of Berlin, with which city it communicates by railway. Lat. 52° 22′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 33′ 24″ E. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ditches, and of three suburbs on the left bank, and of another suburb on the right bank of the river, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge about 290 yards long. It is built with considerable regularity, four spacious streets traversing it nearly in parallel lines. It is the seat of a superior court of appeals, of other courts, and public offices, and contains 6 churches, of which the Marien, or Oberkirche, of the thirteenth century, is most deserving of notice, a Roman Catholic chapel, synagogue, town-house built in 1617, a gymnasium, burgher and numerous other schools, a theatre, a house of correction, an orphan and two other hospitals. The university which Frankfort possessed from an early period was transferred to Breslau in 1816. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, silks, hosiery, gloves, leather, delft and common earthenware, wax, sugar, and brandy; and the trade, general and transit, is extensive both by land and water, particularly the latter, there being about 2000 vessels which annually pass the town. There are also three important annual fairs, much frequented by dealers from Poland. At the extremity of the bridge, on the right bank, a monument has been erected to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who perished in endeavoring to rescue a family during an inundation of the Oder; and in the neighborhood, near Kunersdorf a great, though not decisive battle, was fought between the Prussians under Frederick the Great, and the united army of the Austrians and Russians, somewhat to the advantage of the latter. The poet Kleist, a native of the town, was killed in this battle, to whom a monument has been erected. Frankfort possesses a bathing establishment, with chalybeate springs, and vapor and sulphur baths. Pop. 30,432.

FRANKFORT, a government of Prussia, forming the S.E. portion of the province of Brandenburg. Area, 7500 square miles. Pop. 860,087.

FRANKFORT, a demesne of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 3¾ miles N.E. of Ullingford. It gives the title of baron to the Montmorency family, descendents of the nephew of Earl Strongbow.

FRANKFORT, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot River, 10 miles S. by W. of Bangor. The village contains 1 bank, 3 churches, 20 stores, and an extensive steam saw mill. Ship-building is extensively carried on; 2 ships and 5 brigs were built here in 1853. Pop. of the township, 4233.

FRANKFORT, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Erie Canal and Mohawk River, 9 miles S.E. of Utica. It contains churches of 4 denominations, 7 or 8 stores, several mills, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3023.

FRANKFORT, a village of Greenbrier co., Virginia, 10 miles N.E. of Lewisburg, contains 1 or 2 churches.

FRANKFORT, a post-village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on Patterson's Creek, 203 miles N.W. of Richmond.

FRANKFORT, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

FRANKFORT, a handsome town, capital of Kentucky, and seat of justice of Franklin county, is beautifully situated on the right (or N.E.) bank of Kentucky River, 50 miles from its mouth, 24 miles W.N.W. of Lexington, 55 miles E. of Louisville, and 550 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 14′ N., lon. 84° 40′ W. It stands on an elevated plain or valley, between the river and the bluff, which rises a short distance behind the town to the height of about 150 feet. The river, which is here near 100 yards wide, flows in a deep channel of limestone rock. The eminences on the N.E. side of the town present a delightful view of the picturesque scenery for which this river is so remarkable. Frankfort is regularly planned, and generally well built. The State-house stands on a small eminence, nearly midway between the river and the northern limit of the valley. It is a handsome edifice of Kentucky marble, quarried in the vicinity, with a portico supported by six columns of the Ionic order. The governor's house is a plain building of brick. The other public buildings are the State Penitentiary, a court-house, 4 churches, 1 academy, and 2 banking houses. Seven newspapers are published in Frankfort. The town is supplied with excellent spring water, which is distributed through the town through iron pipes. It is the centre of an active trade, which is facilitated by railroads leading to Louisville and Lexington, and by the navigation of the river. The latter has been improved by means of dams and locks, so that

steamboats can ascend from its mouth to the junction of its constituent branches. A chain bridge connects the town with the village of South Frankfort, on the opposite bank. Pop. in 1853, about 5000.

FRANKFORT, a thriving post-village of Concord township, Ross co., Ohio, on the North Fork of Paint Creek, 11 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It is situated in a rich and populous farming district. Pop. 650.

FRANKFORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Clinton co., Indiana, on a branch of Wildcat River, 42 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by fertile and well improved farms. A plank-road extends from this village to Lafayette and Delphi on the Wabash. It contained, in 1853, 5 churches, several stores, and 700 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois, 160 miles S. by E. of Springfield, was formerly the county seat. It contains several stores.

FRANKFORT, a township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 844.

FRANKFORT, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, 90 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

FRANKFORT HILL, a post-office, Herkimer co., New York.

FRANKFORT MILLS, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, on Marsh Stream, which is navigable to this point, about 10 miles S. of Bangor. It has a church, a pottery, and 2 stone quarries, which furnish employment to about 300 hands. The lumber trade is extensively carried on.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles W. of Pittsburg.

FRANKFURT, and FRANKFURTH, cities of Germany. See FRANEFORT.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, off the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 17° 16′ S., lon. 146° E.

FRANKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

FRANKLIN, a county in the W. part of Maine, has an area of 1600 square miles. Dead and Sandy Rivers, branches of the Kennebec, have their sources in this county. It has also several smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is undulating, with some mountainous districts. Mount Abraham and the Saddleback Mountain are comprised within its limits. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850 this county produced 49,717 tons of hay, and 540,720 pounds of butter, a greater quantity of each than was produced by any county in the state, except Somerset. Organized in 1838, having been formed out of portions of Oxford and Somerset counties, and named in honor of the philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Capital, Farmington. Pop. 20,027.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by the Missisquoe and Lamoille Rivers, which afford abundant motive power. The surface is uneven, and in the E. part hilly. Marble of good quality is found at Swanton, and iron ore in other parts of the county. The soil is fertile. Lake Champlain, on the W. border of the county, is navigable for vessels of 90 tons burthen. It is intersected by the railroad connecting Burlington and Rouse's Point. Organized in 1792. Capital, St. Albans. Pop. 28,586.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N.W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is watered by the Deerfield and Miller's Rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford good water-power. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is fertile. The Connecticut River, by means of canals around the different falls and rapids, is navigable for small boats. The railroad connecting Hartford and Bellows Falls traverses the county, which is also intersected by that extending from Lowell to Greenfield. Organized in 1811, having been taken from Hampshire county. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. 30,370.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1764 square miles. It is drained by the Saranac, Chateaugay, Salmon, St. Regis, and Racket Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. It has several lakes or ponds, among which may be mentioned Saranac and Loon Lakes. The surface is uneven, and in the S.W. part mountainous, and well wooded. The soil is generally fertile. The south-eastern portion of the county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. The N. part is traversed by the railroad connecting Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point. Organized in 1808, having previously formed part of Clinton county. Capital, Malone. Pop. 25,102.

FRANKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 740 square miles. It is drained by the Conedogwinet, Antietam, Tuscarora, and Conococheague Creeks. The South Mountain forms its boundary on the E., and Tuscarora or Cove Mountain on the N.W. Parnell's Knob, a high and picturesque peak in the N. part of the county, is the S.W. termination of the Kittatinny range. The highest points of Cove Mountain are estimated to be about 1500 feet above the valley. The greater part of the county consists of a broad limestone valley, watered with copious and unfailing mountain springs, and having a soil of unsurpassed fertility. In 1850 this county yielded 357,062 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the state, except Lancaster. Limestone, marble, and slate are abundant; the mines of iron ore are rich and extensively worked. The county is intersected by the railroad extending from Carlisle to Hagerstown, and by a turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Organized in 1784. Capital, Chambersburg. Pop. 39,904.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 864 square miles. The Staunton River forms its N.E. boundary, and the Blue Ridge extends along its N.W. border. The surface is hilly or rolling; the soil has a substratum of clay, and is very productive. Iron ore is found in several parts of the county. Formed in 1784. Capital, Rocky Mount. Pop. 17,430; of whom 11,704 were free, and 5726 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N.N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River. The surface presents no great inequalities. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad passes along or near its border. Capital, Lewisburg. Formed in 1779. Pop. 11,713; of whom 6206 were free, and 5507 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 650 square miles. The Tugaloo River, a branch of the Savannah, forms the N.E. boundary for more than 40 miles. The county is intersected by the main branches of Broad River, called the North Fork and Hudson's Fork. The surface is uneven; the soil is mostly fertile, especially near the river. Iron ore is abundant, and a little gold has been found. The streams furnish extensive motive-power. The county is copiously supplied with springs of good water. Capital, Carnesville. Pop. 11,513; of whom 9131 were free, and 2382 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Appalachicola River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is low, the soil sandy, and mostly uncultivated. Capital, Appalachicola. Pop. 1661; of whom 1184 were free, and 377 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1200 square miles. It is intersected by Bear and Cedar Creeks, and the Tennessee River forms its entire N. boundary. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile, and extensively cultivated. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee River along the N. border. The railroad which extends from the head to the foot of the Muscle Shoals in that river has its western terminus in this county, and the route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes through it. Pop. 19,610; of whom 11,413 were free, and 8197 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Homochitto River. The surface is uneven; the soil is said to be rather poor, excepting the river bottoms. The pine is abundant in the county. Capital, Meadville. Pop. 5904; of whom 2554 were free, and 3350 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, contains 740 square miles. It is watered by Bœuf and Macon Bayous. The surface is uneven; the soil and climate are adapted to cotton and Indian corn. The streams furnish abundant water power, which is only employed in a few saw mills. The bayou Bœuf is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Winnsborough. Pop. 3257; of whom 1678 were free, and 1573 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county of Arkansas, situated towards the N.W. part of the state, contains 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. The surface is hilly; the soil of the lowlands is mostly fertile. Capital, Ozark. Pop. 3912, of whom 3500 were free, and 412 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama. Area estimated at 780 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Elk River, an affluent of the Tennessee River. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S.E. part, which is occupied by a branch of the Cumberland Mountains. The soil is mostly fertile. Water-power is very abundant on Elk River and its branches. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad passes through a mountain by a tunnel 2200 feet long; and the Winchester and Alabama Railroad has its N. terminus in this county. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 13,768, of whom 10,145 were free, and 3623 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 260 square miles. The Kentucky River flows through the middle, and Elkhorn River flows through the E. part into the former stream. The surface is finely diversified, undulating, and hilly. The Kentucky River in this county flows through a chasm between steep cliffs of limestone several hundred feet high. The soil is very productive, and much improved. The rock which underlies the county is the blue or Trenton limestone. Quarries of marble are also worked near the Kentucky River. The river is navigable by steamboats in this county, which is intersected by the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. Organized in 1794. Frankfort is the county seat and capital of the state. Pop. 12,462, of whom 9097 were free, and 3365 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county of Ohio, situated a little S. of the centre of the state, contains 580 square miles. It is drained by the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, and by Walnut and Alum Creeks. The surface is level; the soil is fertile, and much of it is well cultivated. Four important railways radiate from Columbus towards the chief towns of the state, and several plank-roads have been laid in the county. Franklin is the fourth county of the state in respect to population, and is rapidly improving. Capital, Columbus. Pop. 42,910.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains about 380 square miles. It is drained by the forks of Whitewater River, which unite near the centre of the county. The surface is level in some parts and hilly in others; the soil contains a large proportion of lime, and is mostly fertile. The county is amply supplied with water-power, and has manufactories of cotton, paper, and flour. It is traversed by the Whitewater Canal. Extensive beds of blue or Trenton limestone are found. Organized in 1810. Capital, Brookville. Pop. 17,968.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Muddy River, and also drained by Saline Creek. It is heavily timbered; the soil is mostly fertile. Capital, Benton. Pop. 5681.

FRANKLIN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 874 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Missouri River, intersected by the Maramec and Rivière au Bœuf, and also drained by Bourbeuse, Berger, St. John's, and Indian Creeks. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is mostly fertile, especially on the bluffs of the Missouri and along the other streams. Large quantities of copper, lead, and iron are found on the banks of Maramec River and Bourbeuse Creek. Two iron furnaces are kept in constant operation. Mines of copper and lead have been opened in numerous places, and yield good profits. It is plentifully supplied with water-power. The Maramec River has been navigated by small steamboats in the county, and with little improvement it would be navigable to the Virginia mines. The route of the Pacific Railway has been surveyed through the county. Capital, Union. Pop. 11,021, of whom 9562 were free, and 1459 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a new county towards the N. part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Iowa River, and by Otter and Pipe Creeks, tributaries of Red Cedar River. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

FRANKLIN, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Maine, at the head of Frenchman's Bay, 30 miles S.E. of Bangor. Pop. 736.

FRANKLIN, a township of Oxford co., Maine. Pop. 188.

FRANKLIN, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the W. side of Merrimack River, on the Northern Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Concord. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures, comprising denims, batting, wicking, warp-yarn, &c. Pop. 1251.

FRANKLIN, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, 55 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1646.

FRANKLIN, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1818.

FRANKLIN, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of New London, and 30 miles E. by S. of Hartford. Pop. 895.

FRANKLIN, a post-village and township of Delaware co., New York, about 82 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, about a dozen stores, and 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 3087.

FRANKLIN, a township, Franklin co., New York. P. 724.

FRANKLIN, a township, Bergen co., New Jersey. P. 1741.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, 11 miles N.W. of Newark.

FRANKLIN, a township of Gloucester co., New Jersey. Pop. 2984.

FRANKLIN, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey, contains a part of New Brunswick. Pop. 3062.

FRANKLIN, a thriving village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 11 miles E.N.E. of Newton. It contains a Baptist church, 2 iron forges, 1 blast furnace, and several mills.

FRANKLIN, a township, Warren co., New Jersey. P. 1564.

FRANKLIN, township, Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 1806.

FRANKLIN, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1327.

FRANKLIN, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2410.

FRANKLIN, a township, Beaver co., Pennsylvania. P. 625.

FRANKLIN, township, Bradford co., Pennsylvania. P. 767.

FRANKLIN, a township, Butler co., Pennsylvania. P. 1119.

FRANKLIN, a township, Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 687.

FRANKLIN, township, Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 1432.

FRANKLIN, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, contains Waynesburg, the county seat. Total pop. 2443.

FRANKLIN, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1401.

FRANKLIN, township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 642.

FRANKLIN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1059.

FRANKLIN, township, Montour co., Pennsylvania. P. 738.

FRANKLIN, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 703.

FRANKLIN, a thriving post-borough, capital of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of French Creek, immediately above its entrance into the Alleghany River, 212 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg, and 68 miles N. of Pittsburg. It is the southern terminus of a canal extending to Meadville. Small steamboats ply between this town and Pittsburg. Franklin contains a court-house, 1 or 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices; and has bridges across the river and creek. Fort Franklin was erected on this site in 1787; the town was laid out in 1795. Pop. in 1850, 938; in 1853, about 1200.

FRANKLIN, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2560.

FRANKLIN, a township, York co., Pennsylvania. P. 815.

FRANKLIN, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the South Branch of Patapsco River, 34 miles N. of Annapolis.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Pendleton co., Virginia, on the South Branch of the Potomac, 20 miles from its source, and 165 miles N.W. of Richmond.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Southampton co., Virginia, on the Blackwater River, and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, 88 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Macon co., North Carolina, on the Tennessee River, where it is crossed by the Western Turnpike, 325 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It is situated in a mountainous region.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Heard co., Georgia, on the left bank of the Chattahoochee River, 145 miles W. of Milledgeville. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity. Franklin has a good court-house, and a new bridge across the river.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Henry co., Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River, about 100 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It contains 5 stores. Pop. about 250.

FRANKLIN, a village in Macon co., Alabama, on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Holmes co., Mississippi, 60 miles N. of Jackson.

FRANKLIN, a thriving post-town and port of entry, capital of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the river Teche, 65 miles by water from the Gulf of Mexico, and 125 miles S.S.W. of Baton Rouge. It is situated in a rich planting district, and has an active trade. Cotton, sugar, and maize are exported by the river, which is navigated by large steamers. The shipping of the port, (Teche District,) June 30, 1862, amounted to an aggregate of 2158 tons, enrolled and licensed, of which 1219 tons were employed in steamboat navigation. Pop. about 1400.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Texas, about 90 miles N.E. of Austin.

FRANKLIN, a post-township in Chicot co., Arkansas. Pop. 581.

FRANKLIN, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.

FRANKLIN, a township in Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 604.

FRANKLIN, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 402.

FRANKLIN, a township in Union co., Arkansas. P. 1394.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Williamson co., Tennessee, on the Harpeth River, 18 miles S. of Nashville, with which it is connected by turnpike. A company has been formed for the construction of a railroad from this place to Nashville. Franklin contains a bank, a cotton factory, an iron foundry, and 2 newspaper offices.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Kentucky, on Drake's Creek, 150 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It contains 2 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1863.

FRANKLIN, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1108.

FRANKLIN, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 3061.

FRANKLIN, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. P. 1164.

FRANKLIN, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 966.

FRANKLIN, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 551.

FRANKLIN, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1851.

FRANKLIN, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 720.

FRANKLIN, a village and township of Harrison co., Ohio, 14 miles N.W. of Cadiz, the county seat. Pop. of the village, about 200; of the township, 1062.

FRANKLIN, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1295.

FRANKLIN, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1059.

FRANKLIN, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 356.

FRANKLIN, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1588.

FRANKLIN, a post-township in the E. part of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1456.

FRANKLIN, a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1749

FRANKLIN, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1257.

FRANKLIN, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 642.

FRANKLIN, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 788.

FRANKLIN, a post-village and township near the N.W. extremity of Warren co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, and on

the left bank of Miami River, 33 miles in a direct line N. by E. of Cincinnati. It is one of the largest villages in the county, and has a high school and 3 places of worship. The railroad between Cincinnati and Dayton passes quite near this place. Pop. of the village, about 1200; of the township, 2544.

FRANKLIN, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1450.

FRANKLIN, a township of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1231.

FRANKLIN, a thriving post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, 21 miles N.W. of Detroit, is pleasantly situated near the sources of Rouge River. It has a good water-power, and contains several mills and stores.

FRANKLIN, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 900.

FRANKLIN, a township of Floyd co., Indiana. Pop. 758.

FRANKLIN, a township of Hendricks co., Indiana. Pop. 889.

FRANKLIN, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1102.

FRANKLIN, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Johnson co., Indiana, on Young's Creek, and on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis, and 66 miles N.W. of Madison. It is the principal station on this railroad between the two cities above named. The railroad was opened from Madison to this point in 1846, since which time the population of Franklin has been tripled, and its business has increased in a much higher ratio. Franklin is the E. terminus of a railroad leading to Martinsville, and of a plank road about 20 miles in length, which extends to a branch of White River at Moorsville. Franklin College, at this place, is a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists. The village contains a large county seminary, and about 5 churches. Pop. of the village in 1853, about 2000; of the township, 3166.

FRANKLIN, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 1291.

FRANKLIN, a township of Marion co., Indiana. P. 1506.

FRANKLIN, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1187.

FRANKLIN, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 1153.

FRANKLIN, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. P. 1218.

FRANKLIN, a township of Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 1815.

FRANKLIN, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 3032.

FRANKLIN, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. P. 1362.

FRANKLIN, a village and township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 716.

FRANKLIN, a village of De Witt co., Illinois, on Salt Creek, 40 miles N.E. of Springfield.

FRANKLIN, a township of Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 357.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, about 12 miles S.E. of Jacksonville.

FRANKLIN, a post-office of Howard co., Missouri.

FRANKLIN, a pleasant post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 21 miles N. by W. of Keokuk City. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

FRANKLIN, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa.

FRANKLIN, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

FRANKLIN, a post village and township at the S.W. extremity of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 12 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. The village has 2 stores, 2 hotels, and about 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1170.

FRANKLIN BAY, on the N. coast of North America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry, and intersected by the meridian of 125° W.

FRANKLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

FRANKLIN CITY, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, a post-village of Davidson co., Tennessee, a short distance from Nashville. It is the seat of Franklin College which was founded in 1845, and in 1852 had 80 students and a library of 2500 volumes.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Georgia. See ATHENS.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Ohio. See NEW ATHENS.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Louisiana. See OPELOUSAS.

FRANKLIN CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., Penn.

FRANKLIN CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Darke county, and falls into the Miami River in Butler county.

FRANKLINDALE, a thriving post-village of Fishkill township, Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, about 65 miles N. of New York. A fall in the creek here affords an extensive water power, employed for numerous mills. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and extensive cotton factories, print-works, &c., which furnish the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The name of the post-office is Wappinger's Falls. Pop. about 1200.

FRANKLINDALE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

FRANKLIN FALLS, a post-village of Franklin co., New York, on the Saranac River, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Malone. A fall in the river here affords good water power, which is employed in manufacturing lumber. In 1852 a conflagration destroyed the entire village, with the exception of two small houses, but it has since been mostly rebuilt. A plank-road, with but 4 miles of interruption, connects it with Keeseville. The inhabitants are principally employed in the lumber business.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, a post-village in Hardiston township, Sussex co., New Jersey, is situated on the Walkill River, about 11 miles in a straight line N.E. of Newton. It has a large blast furnace for making pig-iron, and a cupola furnace for making stoves and plough castings.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 76° 8' S., lon. 168° 12' E. It is 12 miles long, and composed entirely of igneous rocks. Discovered by Sir James Ross.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, on the eastern side of the entrance to St. George's River, Maine. At the N. end is a fixed light, 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 51' N., lon. 69° 10' W.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, in the South Pacific, off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 32° 32' S., lon. 133° 37' E.

FRANKLIN MILLS, a thriving post-village of Franklin township, Portage co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River, and on the Mahoning Canal, 6 miles W. of Ravenna, the county seat, and 134 miles N.E. of Columbus. The river has a fall of 40 feet at this place, affording abundant water-power, which is partly improved. The village is the seat of flourishing manufactories of wool, glass, and flour. It contains 4 or 5 churches, 1 bank, and about 1600 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, a post-village of Salem township, Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 155 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains 2 or 3 stores, several mills, and about 300 inhabitants.

FRANKLINTON, a village of Schoharie co., New York, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

FRANKLINTON, a post-village of Franklin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Gaston to Raleigh, 27 miles N.E. of the latter. It has grown up since the construction of the railroad. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

FRANKLINTON, a post-village, capital of Washington parish, Louisiana, on Bogue Chitto, 66 miles N. of New Orleans.

FRANKLINTON, a village of Henry co., Kentucky, 8 miles E. of Newcastle.

FRANKLINTON, a village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto River, opposite Columbus, was the first seat of justice.

FRANKLINTOWN, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

FRANKLINVILLE, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, 13 miles E. of Ellicottville, and about 45 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. The village is situated in the valley of Ischua Creek, and contains about 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the township 1706.

FRANKLINVILLE, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, about 10 miles N.W. of New York, contains a church, and perhaps 25 dwellings.

FRANKLINVILLE, formerly LITTLE EASE, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, 16 miles S.S.E. of Woodbury.

FRANKLINVILLE, a post-office of Montour co., Pennsylvania.

FRANKLINVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

FRANKLINVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., North Carolina, on Deep River, 70 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a fine water-power, and a cotton factory.

FRANKLINVILLE, a small village of Boone co., Illinois.

FRANKLINVILLE, a small village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Kishwaukee prairie.

FRANK PIERCE, (peerce,) a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

FRANKREICH, FRANKRYK or FRANKRIJK, FRANKRIGE, and FRANKRIKE. See FRANCE.

FRANK'S ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, on Frank's Island, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, by the N.E. Pass. It shows a fixed light 78 feet above the level of the gulf. Lat. 29° 5' 30" N., lon. 89° 1' 24" W.

FRANKSTADT, frânk'stâtt, a town of Moravia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 3200.

FRANKSTADT or FRENSTADT, frên'stâtt, a town of Moravia, circle, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. P. 1550.

FRANKSTOWN, a post-village and township of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Canal, 3 miles E. of Hollidaysburg. Pop. 1482.

FRANKSVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

FRANKTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

FRANKTOWN, a post-office, Northampton co., Virginia.

FRANKTOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, 9 miles S. of Carleton Place, and 15 miles from Perth. Pop. about 100.

FRANKVILLE, a post-office of Allegheny co., Maryland.

FRANSHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FRANSHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FRANSO'NIA, a post-office, of Richland co., Illinois.

FRANT or FANT, a parish of England, cos. of Kent and Sussex, 3 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells. Here are the ruins of Belgham Abbey.

FRANZBURG, frânts'böörg, a town of Prussia, government, and 14 miles S.W. of Stralsund, on a lake at the source of the Little Trebel. Pop. 1144.

FRANZENSBRUNNEN, frânts'ens-bröön'nen, FRANZENSBRUNN, frânts'ens-bröön', ("Francis' Spring,") or FRANZENSBAD, frânts'ens-bât', ("Francis' Bath,") a village of Bohemia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, with celebrated bath establishments, from which 200,000 jars of mineral water are exported annually. Named in honor of one of the German emperors.

FRANZENTHAL, frânts'en-têl', a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, on the Pulsnitz. Pop. 1484.

FRANZOSE and *FRANZÖSICH*. See FRANCE.

FRASCAROLO, frâs-kâ-ro'lo, (L. *Friscariolum.*) a village of Piedmont, 30 miles N. of Novara, on the Po. Pop. 1673.

FRASCATI, frâs-kâ'tee, (anc. *Tusculum.*) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 12 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 4975. It is beautifully situated on one of the lower Alban hills, and comprises a modern cathedral, with monuments to Cardinal York and his brother Prince Charles Edward, the pretender, who died here on the 31st of January, 1788, an old cathedral, an episcopal palace, formerly a fortress, various convents, churches, and fountains, a public seminary, and the villas Aldobrandini, Bracciano, Mondragone, and Ruffinella, the last of which belonged to Lucien Bonaparte, and has in its precincts a planted hill called "Paruassus." On the crest of the hill, above this domain, are the remains of *Tusculum*, the birthplace of Cato, and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus, and Mæcenas. It was totally destroyed by the Romans in 1191, and now comprises only the ruins of an amphitheatre, a theatre, and baths.

FRASERBURGH, frâ'zer-bûr'rûh, a seaport town, municipal burgh, and parish of Scotland, co., and 37 miles N. of Aberdeen. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3033. It has a harbor, considered one of the best on the N.E. coast of Scotland; large herring fisheries, and considerable exports of grain and dried fish. The municipal government is under the control of Lord Saltoun, provost, whose seat, Pitforth House, is in this parish.

FRASNES, frâs'nés, or frâu, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 11 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 4843.

FRASSINETO-D'IVREA, frâs-se-nê'to-dee-vrê'â, a village of the Sardinian States, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. P. 2143.

FRASSINETTO or FRASSINETTO-DI-PO, frâs-se-nêt'to-dee-po, a village of Piedmont, 16 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2087.

FRASSINO, frâs-see'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 1698.

FRASSO, frâs'so, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 12 miles E.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 4000.

FRASTANZ, frâs'tânts, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Ill, about 4 miles from Feldkirchen. Pop. 1521.

FRAT. See EUPHRATES.

FRA'TING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FRATTA, frât'tâ, a small town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 13½ miles N. of Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 1226.

FRATTA, LA, lâ frât'tâ, a village of North Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, with many handsome country houses. Pop. 2000.

FRATTA MAGGIORE, frât'tâ mâd-jo'râ, a city of Naples, in the district of Casoria, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 8500. FRATTA is also the name of a small river of North Italy, tributary to the Brenta.

FRATTE, frât'tâ, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 2200.

FRATTE, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 16 miles S.E. of Urbino. Pop. 1072.

FRAUBRUNN, frow'broon, or FRAUENBRUNN, frow'en-broon', (the "Virgin's Fountain;" L. *Fons Beatæ Virginis*, "Fountain of the Blessed Virgin,") a village of Switzerland, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bern.

FRAUENBURG, frow'en-böörg', a town of Prussia, 42 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2380. Here, in the cathedral of Ermeland, is the tomb of Copernicus.

FRAUENFELD, frow'en-fêlt', a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2858. It has cotton mills, dyeing, and print works.

FRAUENKIRCHEN, frow'en-keer'ken, or BOLDOG-ASZONY, bol'dosh'-ás'sôñ', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 9 miles S.S.E. of Neusiedl. Pop. 2100.

FRAUENMARKT, frow'en-markt', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Honth, 56 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. P. 2358.

FRAUENSTEIN, frow'en-stine', a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Dresden, with 1107 inhabitants, a castle, a silver mine, dye works, and linen manufactures.

FRAUSTADT, frow'stât, a frontier town, of Prussian-Poland, 48 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 5310. It has a Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a college, barracks, an orphan asylum, manufactures of woollen and linen, &c.

FRAYLES, LOS, loee frî'lês, several small islands, groups in the Caribbean Sea, off the S. cost coast of Hayti.

FRA'ZER, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

FRAZER (frâ'zer) RIVER, in British North America, W. of the basin of the Columbia, enters the Gulf of Georgia, opposite Vancouver Island, in lat. 49° N. Forts George, Alexandria, and Langley, are on its banks.

FRA'ZERSBURG, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 61 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

FRA'ZER'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

FREAS'BURG, a village of Salem co., New Jersey, 12 miles S.E. of Salem.

FREASE'S STORE, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

FRECHEN, frêk'en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2048. It has manufactures of earthenware.

FRECHENFELD, frêk'en-fêlt', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, S. of Landau. Pop. 1420.

FRECHILLA, frâ-cheel'yâ, a town of Spain, in Leon, 21 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1706.

FRECK'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FRECKENHORST, frêk'ken-horst', a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 15 miles E.S.E. of Munster. Pop. 1510.

FRECKLETON, frêk'el-ton, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FREDEBURG, frâ'deh-böörg', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 739.

FREDENSBORG, frâ'dens-borg', a Danish fort, on the Guinea coast, with the village Ningo, 30 miles N.E. of Accra.

FREDERICA, a thriving post village of Kent co., Delaware, on Motherkill Creek, 13 miles S. of Dover. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and about 10 stores.

FREDERICA, a small post-village of Glynn co., Georgia, is situated on St. Simon's Sound, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Savannah.

FREDERICIA, fred'gh rish'e â, or FRIDERICIA, fre-deh-rish'e â, a seaport-town in Denmark, North Jutland, bailiwick, and 13 miles S.E. of Wejle, on a tongue at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It is a regular fortress, with nine bastions, and three ravelins on the land side, and two bastions towards the sea. It is entered by four gates; contains 4 churches, a synagogue, an hospital, and a custom-house, at which all ships passing through the Little Belt, pay toll; and has a harbor of the fourth class, with 12 feet of water, some shipping, and considerable manufactures of tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4610.

FRED'ERICK, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 770 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Potomac River, which separates it from Virginia, intersected by Monocacy River, and also drained by Catoctin, Pipe, Linganore, and Bennett's Creeks. The South Mountain, a continuation of the Blue Ridge of Virginia, forms its western boundary, and the surface is generally undulating. The soil in different parts is formed of decomposed limestone and slate, and is highly productive. According to the census of 1850, this county produced 28,838 tons of hay, and 723,064 pounds of butter, more of each than any other county in the state. The limestone which underlies the surface is of superior quality; a quarry of fine white marble has been opened in the county, which also contains valuable mines of copper, iron, and manganese. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on its S.W. border. Capital, Frederick. Pop. 40,987, of whom 37,074 were free, and 3913 slaves.

FREDERICK, a county in the N.N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 378 square miles. The Opequan, Sleepy, and Black Creeks, affluents of the Potomac, rise within it and flow N.E. The surface is beautifully diversified with mountain scenery: the principal elevation is the North Mountain, extending along the W. border. The county occupies part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and is one of the most wealthy and highly cultivated in the state. Blue limestone underlies a large portion of the surface. The streams furnish abundant motive-power for mills and factories. A railroad extends from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, the capital of the county. Turnpike roads radiate in several directions from the latter town. Formed in 1738. Pop. 15,975, of whom 13,681 were free, and 2294 slaves.

FREDERICK, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N.N.W. of Norristown, drained by Perkiomen Creek. Pop. 1431.

FREDERICK, a village of Barren co., Kentucky, 17 miles N.E. of Glasgow.

FREDERICK, a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 712.

FREDERICK, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 60 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

FREDERICK, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. P. 309.

FREDERICK CITY, capital of Frederick co., Maryland, is situated 2 miles W. of the Monocacy River, 44 miles N.W. of Washington, and 60 miles W. of Baltimore. A branch railroad, 3 miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is considered as the second city of the state in wealth and commercial importance, and is the third in population. The houses are generally built of brick or stone; the streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles. The town contains a handsome court-house,

churches for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, German Lutherans, German Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, 3 banks, and a Roman Catholic college and other seminaries, and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. It has also manufactories of iron, wool, paper, flour, ropes, and earthenware. Pop. in 1850, 6928.

FRED'ERICK HENRY, a bay on the S.E. coast of Tasmania. (Van Diemen's Land.) 9 miles E. of Hobart-Town.

FREDERICKSBERG, frēd'ĕr-iks-bĕrg', FREDERICKSBORG, frēd'ĕr-iks-borg', or HILLEROD, (Hillerōd,) hil'lē-rōd', a village of Denmark, province of Seeland, 21 miles N.N.W. of Copenhagen, with a palace, the usual summer residence of the Danish royal family.

FREDERICKSBORG', a citadel of Sweden, 15 miles E.N.E. of Stockholm, and defending the entrance to its harbor.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

FREDERICKSBURG, the chief town of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, on the right bank of the Rappahannock River, at the head of tide water, 65 miles N. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington to Richmond passes through the town, and a canal has been constructed from this place to a point on the river 40 miles above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour, and tobacco are received for exportation. The river affords extensive water-power, which, however, is not much used. Large quantities of fine granite and freestone are found in the vicinity. It contains 5 churches, 1 orphan asylum, 2 seminaries, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. Pop. in 1840, 3974; in 1850, 4152.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-village, capital of Gillespie co., Texas, 65 miles in a straight line W. by S. of Austin.

FREDERICKSBURG, Kentucky. See WARSAW.

FREDERICKSBURG, a thriving post-village of Salt Creek township, Wayne co., Ohio, 9 miles S.E. of Wooster. P. 573.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, on the Blue River, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Salem.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-office of Osage co., Missouri.

FREDERICKSBURG, a village of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Albany, 28 miles N.E. of Bathurst.

FREDERICKSHALD, frēd'ĕr-iks-hăld', or FREDERICKSHALL, frēd'ĕr-iks-hall', a maritime town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-rack, 58 miles S.S.E. of Christiania. Pop. 5508. It is famous for its strong fortress. Fredericksteln, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, December 11th, 1718. The town is singularly picturesque. The streets are wide and regular, houses mostly of two stories, and built since a destructive conflagration in 1759. It has an active trade in timber and iron; manufactures linens and tobacco.

FREDERICKSHALL, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

FREDERICK'S OORD, frēd'ĕr-iks ōrd, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 5 miles N.E. of Steenwyk. It was founded in 1818; and a great number of paupers are profitably employed there by the state in agricultural occupations, brick making, spinning, and weaving.

FREDERICKSSTAD, frēd'ĕr-ik-stăt', or FREDERICKSTADT, frēd'ĕr-ik-stăt', a fortified town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, at the mouth of the Glommen, 48 miles S.E. of Christiana. Pop. 2673. It has an arsenal, harbor, and a tobacco factory.

FREDERICKSSTADT, frēd'ĕr-ik-stăt' or FRIEDRICHSTADT, frēd'rik-stăt', a town of Denmark, province, and 23 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick, on the Eider, near its mouth in the North Sea. Pop. 2600. It was founded in 1621 by the Arminians driven from Holland by the decisions of the Synod of Dort. It is built in the Dutch style, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and other churches, a synagogue, shipyards, and woollen manufactures.

FREDERICKSVARN, FREDERIKSVARK, &c. See FREDERIKSVARN, FREDERIKSVARK, &c.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Dwina, 48 miles E. of Mitau.

FREDERICKSTED, frēd'ĕr-ik-stĕd', a town of the Danish island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, on its W. coast, with 2400 inhabitants, a fort, and a roadstead.

FREDERICKSVILLE, post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

FREDERICKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 80 miles below Peoria. It is the principal shipping point for the produce of the county.

FRED'ERICKTOWN, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, at the head of Wallace Bay, on a small estuary, about 82 miles N. of Halifax.

FREDERICKTOWN, a village of Washington co., Kentucky, on the Beech Fork of Salt River, 8 miles N.W. of Springfield.

FREDERICKTOWN, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 168 miles N.E. of Columbus.

FREDERICKTOWN, a flourishing and well-built post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on Vernon River, and on the railroad from Sandusky to Newark, about 50 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a Union school. The river furnishes water power, which is employed in saw, flour, and carding mills. Pop. in 1850, 712; in 1855, about 1000.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-office of Marion co., Illinois.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Missouri, 158 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. It has a brick court-house, 1 or 2 churches, and several hundred inhabitants. Copper and lead are found in the vicinity.

FRED'ERICTON, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of the province, and of York co., is situated on the right bank of the River St. John, 60 miles in a direct line N.N.W. of St. John'; lat. 45° 55' N., lon. 45° 32' 30" W. The streets are regularly laid out, some of them being 1 mile long, and, for the most part, continuously built with wooden houses. The public buildings comprise the Province Hall, where the provincial assembly and the courts of justice assemble, the Government House, churches of the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The river, which is here ¾ mile wide, is navigable to this point, 30 miles from the Bay of Fundy, for sea-going vessels of 120 tons; small steamers ascend 65 miles above the town, to Woodstock, and occasionally a trip is made to the Grand Falls, a distance of about 75 miles from Woodstock. In 1849 the sum of $40,000 was appropriated by the legislature of New Brunswick to be expended at the rate of $8000 per annum in improving the navigation of the St. John's above Fredericton. The work of removing obstructions was commenced in 1850, and it is thought that by the end of 1855 the river will be entirely free, and that steamers of light draught will be enabled to ascend without hindrance from the Bay of Fundy to the Grand Falls. Fredericton was made a port of entry in 1848, since which it has become the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior, receiving large quantities of British merchandise for distribution in the province, while the timber and lumber from the upper districts are collected here before they are floated down for exportation to St. John, with which place there is a regular communication by steamers. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 persons were transported by steamers between St. John and Fredericton in 1851, during which year two vessels entered the port from Boston. Fredericton was formerly called St. Anne. Pop. in 1852, 4158.

FREDERIKSHAMN, frēd'ĕr-iks-hăm', or HAMINA, hăm-mee'nă, a fortified seaport-town of Finland, on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles W.S.W. of Viborg. Pop. 3500. In 1809, the treaty was signed here by which Sweden ceded Finland to Russia. In 1821 the town was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

FREDERIKSHAVN, frēd'ĕr-iks-hŏwn', formerly FLADSTRAND, flăd'strănd, the most N. seaport-town of Denmark, province of Jutland, stift, and 36 miles N.N.E. of Aalborg, on the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 27' 1" N., lon. 10° 33' E. Pop. 1400. It has a citadel, light-house, and regular communication with Frederiksvaern.

FREDERIKSSUND, frēd'ĕr-iks-soond', a small town of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, on Roeskilde Fiord, 22 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 450.

FREDERIKSVAERN or FREDERICKSVAERN, frēd'ĕr-iks-vairn', a maritime village and fortress of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, 7 miles S. of Laurvig, on the Skager-rack. It has a harbor and dockyard.

FREDERIKSVARK, (Frederiksvärk,) frēd'ĕr-iks vĕrk', or FRIEDRICHSWERK, freed'riks vĕrk', a market-town of Denmark, on Ise Fiord, 30 miles N.W. of Copenhagen, with a royal residence, a cannon foundry, gun powder factory, and copper-works. Pop. 500.

FREDON, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

FREDONIA, a post-village in Pomfret township, Chautauque co., New York, about 40 miles S.W. of Buffalo. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, several mills, and springs of carburetted hydrogen gas, used for the purpose of lighting the houses. Pop. about 1200.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Chambers co., Alabama, 175 miles E. by S. of Tuscaloosa.

FREDONIA, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

FREDONIA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Caldwell co., Kentucky, 12 miles W. of Princeton.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 10 miles N.W. of Newark.

FREDONIA, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

FREDONIA, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan. P. 623.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Crawford co., Indiana.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Williamson co., Illinois, on Muddy River, about 15 miles N.W. of Marion.

FREDONIA, a village of Louisa co., Iowa, at the junction of Iowa and Cedar Rivers.

FREDONIA, a township in the N.E. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 671.

FREDONIA, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin.

FREEBOURN, a township of Dunklin co., Missouri.

FREE BRIDGE, a post-village of Gordon co., Georgia, on the Oostenaula River, 170 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

FREEBURG, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles N. of Harrisburg.

FREEDENSBURG, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

FREEDOM, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, 28 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 948.

FREEDOM, a post-village and township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 910.

FREEDOM, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 320 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1662.

FREEDOM, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 473.

FREEDOM, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has a manufactory of steam engines, and a boat-yard for building steamboats.

FREEDOM, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

FREEDOM, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 83.

FREEDOM, a post-township in the N. part of Portage co., Ohio, 140 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 996.

FREEDOM, a village of Stark co., Ohio, near the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 136 miles N.E. of Columbus.

FREEDOM, a township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1215.

FREEDOM, a post-village of Owen co., Indiana, on White River, 64 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

FREEDOM, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 332.

FREEDOM, a post-township of La Salle co., Illinois, 210 miles N.E. of Springfield. Pop. 908.

FREEDOM, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., Missouri, 95 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1445.

FREEDOM, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

FREEDOM PLAINS, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 79 miles S. of Albany.

FREEHOLD, a village of Green co., New York, on Catskill Creek, about 26 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

FREEHOLD, a post-village and township, capital of Monmouth co., New Jersey. The village is situated on a plain, 39 miles E. of Trenton, and contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, and a bank. A branch railroad connects the village with the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The battle of Monmouth Court House was fought here, June 28, 1778. Pop. about 500 of the township, 2633.

FREEHOLD, a post-township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the N. boundary of the state, 15 miles N.W. of Warren. Pop. 1162.

FREEL, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

FREELAND, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

FREELAND'S, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

FREEMAN, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, 45 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 762.

FREEMANSBURG, a pretty and thriving post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lehigh River, 10 miles from its mouth.

FREEMAN'S LANDING, a post-office of Hancock co., Virginia.

FREEMANSVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

FREEMANTLE, a town of Western Australia, co. of Perth, at the mouth of the Swan River, and about 80 miles S.W. of the town of that name; lat. 32° 5′ S., lon. 115° 40′ E.

FREEMANTON, a post-village of Effingham co., Illinois, on the National Road, 5 miles W. of Ewington, is situated on a fertile prairie. Laid out about 1840.

FREEO, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

FREEPORT, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., Maine, on Casco Bay, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Portland. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, and ship-building. Ten ships, varying from 700 to 1200 tons burden were on the stocks, in course of construction, in April last, (1854.) This branch of business has more than doubled since 1850. About 10 vessels are owned here, and employed in carrying cotton and breadstuffs to foreign countries, and coastwise. A river, flowing through the township, furnishes motive-power for a grist mill, with which is connected several kinds of machinery. There are here manufactories of fire-plates, shoes, &c. The village contains 3 churches, a high school, 4 stores and 300 inhabitants. There are 3 other villages in the township, one of which has a population of 200, and the others about 150 each. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2629.

FREEPORT, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

FREEPORT, a flourishing post-borough of South Buffalo township, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the right bank of the Allegheny River, 20 miles above Pittsburg. It contains several woollen factories and mills. Pop. 1073.

FREEPORT, a small village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

FREEPORT, a village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, near the S.W. corner of the state, 5 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FREEPORT, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

FREEPORT, a thriving post-village and township of Harrison co., Ohio, 100 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. of the village in 1850, 350; of the township, 1327.

FREEPORT, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue River, 9 miles N. by E. of Shelbyville.

FREEPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Stephenson co., Illinois, on the Pekatonica River near the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, 260 miles N. of Springfield. The Northern Branch of the Central Railroad passes through it. It is bordered on different sides by prairies and groves. It has several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 1436; in 1853, about 2000.

FREESHADE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

FREESTONE, a new county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 840 square miles. The Trinity River, navigable by steamboats, forms its N.E. boundary, and it is drained by Richland and Buffalo Creeks. This county is not named in the census of 1850. Capital, Fairfield.

FREETHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FREE-TOWN, or ST. GEORGE, a town of Upper Guinea, in Western Africa, capital of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27′ N., lon. 13° 14′ W. Pop. in 1847, 18,000. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains; is regularly built, mostly of wood, and has various schools, government offices, and barracks, a theatre, and around it many European country houses.

FREETOWN, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 40 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 1615.

FREETOWN, a township of Cortland co., New York, 11 miles S.E. of Cortlandville. Pop. 1335.

FREETOWN, a post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, 64 miles S. of Indianapolis.

FREETOWN CORNERS, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, 135 miles W. by S. of Albany.

FREE UNION, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

FREGELLÆ. See CEPRANO.

FREGENAL DE LA SIERRA, frā-nā-nāl′ dā lā se-ĕr′rā, a town of Spain, 39 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5975. It has extensive tan-yards and manufactures of linens.

FREGIONAJA, frā-jo-nā′yā, a village of Italy in Lucca, 6 miles W. of Lucca. It has an ancient monastery, founded in 1107.

FREIAMT, frī′āmt, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, in the bailiwick of Emmendingen. Pop. 2179.

FREIBERG or FREYBERG, frī′bĕrg, a town of Saxony, capital of its mining district, 20 miles S.W. of Dresden, near the Mulde. Pop. in 1849, 14,151. It is enclosed by ancient fortifications, is well built, paved and lighted, and has a fine cathedral, with some remarkable monuments and works of art, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, burgher school, &c.; and outside of the town is the old cathedral of Freudenstein. It is the seat of the administration of mines, and foundries for the kingdom, and of a famous mining academy, founded in 1768, having 13 professors, Werner's collection of minerals, a library of 18,000 volumes, and attended by from 50 to 70 pupils, who work practically in the neighboring mines. In the vicinity are said to be about 130 mines of silver, copper, lead, cobalt, &c., employing 139 officials, 5796 miners, and supporting a population of 11,200 persons; the principal is the Himmelsfürst, one of the most productive silver mines in Europe. Extensive smelting works and foundries are seated at Halsbrücke, 3 miles distant. Freiberg has also flourishing manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollen cloths and cassimeres, some extensive breweries, and the only shot foundry in the kingdom. It communicates by railway with Breslau and Schweidnitz.

FREIBURG or FREYBURG, frī′bŏŏrg, a city of the grand duchy of Baden, Upper Rhine, on the Treisam, and on the Baden Railway, by which it communicates with Mannheim, Basel, &c., 75 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. (including suburbs) 15,380. Elevation, 920 feet. It is well built, and its cathedral, with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. The other principal buildings are the grand ducal, and archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, &c. Good public walks and vineyards replace the old fortifications; and in the centre of the fish-market is a public fountain with a statue of the founder of Freiburg, Duke Berchtold III. of Zähringen. The University, founded about 1454, and famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, has about 220 students. The town has numerous museums, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, Herder's Institute of Arts, various other public schools, and a library of 100,000 volumes. Its chief sources of prosperity are its University and other public establishments; but it has also manufactures of chiccory, chemical products, leather, and potash, with bell foundries, gunpowder and paper mills. Near it is the ruined castle of Zähringen.

FREIBURG, frī′bŏŏrg, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles W.S.W. of Breslau, on the railway. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of linen and tobacco.

FREIBURG, a village of Hanover, 18 miles N.N.W. of Stade, with a port on the Elbe. Pop. 918.

FREIBURG, a canton of Switzerland. See FREYBOURG.

FREIBURG, frī′bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 13 miles S.W. of Merseburg, in a fertile district on the Unstrut. Pop. 2608.

FREICHO. See FREIXO.

FREIDENSBURG, Pennsylvania. See FRIEDENSBURG.

FREIENOHL, frī′ĕn-nōl′, a village of Prussian Westphalia,

on the Ruhr. Pop. 970. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of woollen wares.

FREIENSEEN, frīpen-sēn', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Oberhessen, circle, and 9 miles N.E. of Hungen, on the Seebach. Pop. 1122.

FREIHAN, frī'hän, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 38 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1241.

FREIHEIT, frī'hīte, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the Aupe, at the foot of the Rehhorngebirge, 25 miles E.N.E. of Gitschin. Pop. 509.

FREINSHEIM, frīns'hīme, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 22 miles N.E. of Landau. Pop. 2101.

FREINWALDE, frīn'wäl'dph, or FREYENWALDE, frī'en-wäl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Alt-Oder, 33 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3670. It has alum-works, and manufactures of sulphate of soda from the neighboring springs of Alexandrienbad and Freienwalde.

FREINWALDE, a town of Prussia province of Pomerania, 32 miles E. of Stettin. Pop. 1180. It has manufactures of cloths.

FREISING, frī'zing, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 miles N.N.E. of Munich. Pop. in 1845, 5350. It has breweries and tobacco factories.

FREISTADT or FREYSTADT, frī'stätt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Glogau. Pop. 3330. It has manufactures of woollens.

FREISTADT, a town of Western Prussia, 16 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1875.

FREISTADT, a town of Upper Bavaria, palatinate, on the Schwarzach. Pop. 798.

FREIWALDAU, frī'wäl'dow, a town of Austrian Silesia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Troppau, 1300 feet above the sea. Pop. 1422. It has a castle, a paper mill, and a hydropathic establishment.

FREIXO (or FREICHO) D'ESPADA-A-CINTA, frā'sho dōs-pä'dä-ä-seen'tä, a village of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Douro, 45 miles S. of Braga. Pop. 845.

FREIXO (or FREICHO) DE NUMÃO, frā'sho dä noo-mōwⁿ', a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 40 miles E.N.E. of Viseu.

FRÉJUS, frā'zhüce', (anc. *Forum Julium* or *Fœrum Julii*,) a town of France, department of Var, 15 miles S.E. of Draguignan. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, and remains of Roman walls. At St. Raphael, a fishing village 1½ miles distant, Napoleon disembarked on his return from Egypt, in 1799, and reembarked on his voyage to Elba in 1814. Pop. in 1852, 2610.

FREILIGHSBURG, frī'lēgs-bürg, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 28 miles S.E. of St. John's, and 50 miles from Stanstead. It is a port of entry.

FREILSBURG, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas, about 80 miles E. by S. of Austin.

FREMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

FREMONT, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. The Missouri River forms its entire boundary on the W., the Nishnabotona River and Keg Creek flow through the county towards the S.W. The surface is diversified; the soil is said to be good. The county contains a large portion of prairie. Named in honor of Colonel J. C. Fremont, chief of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains, to Oregon and California. Capital, Austin. Pop. 1241.

FREMONT, a township of Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 1425.

FREMONT, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

FREMONT, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

FREMONT, formerly LOWER SANDUSKY, a post-village and township, capital of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the left or W. bank of the Sandusky River, 24 miles W.S.W. of Sandusky City, and 105 miles W. by S. of Columbus. It is at the head of navigation, and has considerable business. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad passes through the place, and steamboats run frequently from this town to the ports on Lake Erie. It has a bridge across the river, and contains a court-house, 5 or 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 iron foundry, and 1 woollen factory. This place is on the site of Fort Stephenson or Sandusky, gallantly defended by Colonel Croghan, August 2, 1813, against the British and Indian forces. Pop. 1725.

FREMONT, a post-village in the S. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

FREMONT, a post village and township in Steuben co., Indiana, about 140 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 539.

FREMONT, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 776.

FREMONT, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. P. 862.

FREMONT, a post village, capital of Cedar co., Missouri, near Sac River, 110 miles in a direct line W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

FREMONT, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 70 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

FREMONT, a post-office of Steuben co., Iowa.

FREMONT, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

FREMONT, a village of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, on Wolf River, 11 miles S.W. of Mukwa, has 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

FREMONT, a post village of Yolo co., California, is situated on the Sacramento River, in the E. part of Yolo county, of which it is the capital, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

FREMONT CENTRE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

FREMONT CENTRE, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

FREMONT'S BASIN or FREMONT BASIN. See GREAT BASIN.

FRENCHMAN and *FRENCH*. See FRANCE.

FRENCH, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 344.

FRENCH BROAD, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 265 miles W. of Raleigh.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, of North Carolina and Tennessee, rises near the base of the Blue Ridge, in Henderson county of the former state, and flows nearly north-westward into Tennessee. After passing the mouth of the Nolichucky, it turns towards the S.W., and enters Holston River, 4 miles above Knoxville. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. It is navigable by steamboats to Dandridge. The scenery along the banks of this river is very fine, especially at the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county, North Carolina.

FRENCH CAMP, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

FRENCH CAMP, California. See CASTORO.

FRENCH CREEK, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill at Phœnixville. It affords extensive water-power.

FRENCH CREEK, in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, called, by the Indians, Venango Creek, is formed by two branches which unite in Erie county. It flows south-westward to Meadville, where it takes a S.E. course, and enters the Alleghany River at Franklin, Venango county. The whole length is estimated at 150 miles. A canal extends along this creek from its mouth to Meadville.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-village and township in the S.W. extremity of Chautauque co., New York, about 550 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 725.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-village and township in the N.E. extremity of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 210 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 691.

FRENCH CREEK, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 962.

FRENCH CREEK, a village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

FRENCH CREEK CHURCH, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

FRENCH GROVE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 50 miles N. of Peoria.

FRENCH GUIANA. See GUIANA.

FRENCH ISLAND, an island of Australia Felix, in the harbor of Western Port, about 6 miles long and 5 broad.

FRENCH ISLAND, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

FRENCH LICK, a post township in Orange co., Indiana, 88 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1243.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, on the coast of Maine. Lat. 44° 15' N., lon. 68° 25' W. It extends inland nearly 30 miles, with an average breadth of about 20 miles. It contains Mount Desert and many other islands; and abounds with indentations forming excellent harbors, which are at all times accessible, being never obstructed with ice.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP, a lofty mountain of Van Diemen's Land, 5000 feet high, 6 miles N.E. of the N.E. corner of Macquarie Harbor. Lat. 42° 18' S., lon. 145° 12' E.

FRENCH MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

FRENCH PARK, a small market-town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 16½ miles S.W. of Leitrim. Pop. 515.

FRENCH RIVER, of British North America, in Canada West, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron, (or Georgian Bay,) which it enters in lat. 45° 53' N., and lon. 81° 5' W., after a course estimated at 55 miles.

FRENCH RIVER, of British North America, in Canada West, joins the estuary of the Abbitibbe and Moose Rivers, at the S.W. corner of James's Bay, (Hudson's Bay.) Lat. 51° 8' N., lon. 81° W.

FRENCH'S CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

FRENCH'S MILLS, a post office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

FRENCHTOWN, a post-village of Alexandria township, in Huntingdon co., New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware River, 16 miles above Lambertville. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad passes through it. Pop. about 800.

FRENCHTOWN, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 124 miles N. of Harrisburg.

FRENCHTOWN, a landing place and railroad station of Cecil co., Maryland, on Elk River, 1 mile S. of Elkton, and 64 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. The railroad to Newcastle and Philadelphia connects here with the Baltimore steamboats.

FRENCHTOWN, a post-village in Lewis co., Virginia, 200 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

FRENCHTOWN, a township of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 1242.

FRENCH VILLAGE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 7 or 8 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Missouri.

FRENCH VILLAGE, a village of St. Francis co., Missouri, 50 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

FRENCH'VILLE, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 14 miles E.N.E. of Clearfield.

FRENES, a town of France. See FRESNES.

FRENEUSE, freh-nüz', or GRAND LAKE, a lake of New Brunswick, 9 miles E. of Fredericton, 9 miles long by 2 wide, and in some places 40 fathoms deep.

FRENSHAM, a parish of England, cos. of Hants and Surrey.

FRENTO. See FORTORE.

FRENZE, frênz, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FRESH'FORD, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 9 miles N.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 2075. It has an ancient church, formerly part of an abbey.

FRESHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

FRESH POND, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

FRESH'WATER, a parish in the Isle of Wight, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Yarmouth. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by remarkable caverns, and surmounted by a lighthouse.

FRESNAY, frâ'nâ', or FRÉNAY-LE-VICOMTE, frâ'nâ'-leh-vee'kont', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles W.S.W. of Mamers, on the Sarthe. Pop. in 1852, 3371, employed in manufactures of table and other linens.

FRESNAYE, LA là frâ'nâ', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 8 miles N.W. of Mamers. Pop. in 1852, 1452.

FRESNEDA or LA FRESNEDA, là frès-nâ'dâ, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Teruel, and 15 miles S.E. of Alcañiz. Pop. 1635.

FRESNES or FRÊNES, frain, a town of France, department of Orne, 12 miles N. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 2108.

FRESNES, a town of France, department of Nord, S. of the Scheldt, 5½ miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 4913.

FRESNES SUR APANCE, frain sür â'pônss', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 23 miles E.N.E. of Langres. Pop. 1252.

FRESNILLO, frês-neel'yo, a decayed mining town of the Mexican Confederation, 25 miles N.W. of Zacatecas. P. 8000?

FRESNO-DE-LA-VEGA, frès'no-dâ-lâ-vâ'gâ, a town of Spain, 16 miles S. of Leon, near the Elsa. Pop. 2061.

FRESNO-EL-VIEGO, frès'no-êl-ve-â'go, a town of Spain, in Leon, 34 miles S.W. of Valladolid, between the rivulets of Lanzon and Menines. Pop. 1016.

FRESNOY-LE-GRAND, frâ'nwâ'-leh-grôno, a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 4001.

FRESSE, frès, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 8 miles N.E. of Lure. Pop. 2856.

FRESSE, a village of France, department of Vosges, 12 miles S.E. of Remiremont, near the Moselle. Pop. 1200.

FRES'SINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 4 miles S.S.E. of Harleston. Pop. 1456. Archbishop Sancroft was born and died here.

FRESTON or FRISTON, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

FRÉTAVAL, frâ'tâ'vâl', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 9 miles N.E. of Vendome. Near this the troops of Philip Augustus were totally defeated by the English in 1194.

FRETH'ERNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

FRETT'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FREUCHIE, fru'zee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2 miles E. of Falkland. Pop. 713.

FREUDENBERG, froi'den-bêrg', a village of Germany, in Baden, on the Main, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wertheim. P. 1718.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 675.

FREUDENBERG, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, circle, and 6 miles S.S.W. of Saarburg. P. 745.

FREUDENSTADT, froi'den-stâtt', a town of Southern Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Murg, 40 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4130. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, white lead, and Prussian blue.

FREUDENTHAL, froi'den-tâl', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circle, and 20 miles W. of Troppau. Pop. 3608. It has a large palace, a Piarist college, a high school, and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths.

FREUDENTHAL, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 4 miles W.N.W. of Besigheim, with a royal castle. P. 833.

FREVENT, freh-vôx', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 miles W. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 3650. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

FREWS'VILLE, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 24 miles E.S.E. of Maysville.

FREYBERG, frî'bêrg, (Moravian, *Pribon*, pzhee'bon,) a town of Moravia, 42 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3600. It has a Piarist college and a gymnasium.

FREYBURG, a city of Baden. See FREIBURG.

FREYBURG, frî'bôôrg, FRIBOURG, free'boor', or FREIBURG IN UECHTLAND, frî'bôôrg in üxt'lânt, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, on the Sarine, 17 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 9065. It is highly picturesque, and enclosed by ancient walls; and consists of the upper or French town, and the lower or German town on the brink of the river, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 wooden bridges, and a fine iron suspension bridge, 905 feet in length, 28 in breadth, and 174 feet in elevation, completed in 1834. Fribourg has many quaint old houses, a cathedral with a spire 275 feet in elevation, a Jesuits' monastery, college, town-hall, diocesan school, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, prison, public baths, several libraries, and medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies; with manufactures of woollen cloths, straw hats, hardware, porcelain, and leather, sugar-refineries, dye-houses, and a considerable annual cattle market.

FREYBURG, FREIBURG or FRIBOURG, a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the canton of Bern. Area, 565 square miles. Pop. 99,805, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar, and partly in that of Thiele and Lake Neufchâtel. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps; culminating points, the Dent de Broulaire, 7728 feet, Dent de Folligran, 7718 feet, and Mont Moleson, 6583 feet. Principal rivers, the Sarine and the Broie. The greater part of Lake Moyat is in this canton. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Corn is grown sufficient for home consumption, and dairy husbandry is more advanced than in any other Swiss canton. Timber and peat are important products. The inhabitants are mostly of Gallic descent, and French is the prevalent language in the towns; but German is spoken in the N.E., and Romansch in the S. Chief towns, Freyburg, Romont, and Bulle.

FREYCINET (fri'se-nêt') HARBOR, an inlet of Shark Bay, in Western Australia. Lat. 26° 20' S., lon. 114° E.

FREYCINET ISLAND, in the Pacific, in Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 77° 55' S., lon. 140° 52° W. Discovered by Duperry in 1823.

FREYCINET'S PENINSULA, of Van Dieman's Land, on the W. coast, forming, with Schouten's Island, the E. side of Oyster Bay. Lat. 42° 18' S., lon. 148° 20' E.

FREYENWALDE. See FRIENWALDE.

FREY-OE, (Frey-ôe.) frî'ö'eh, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, immediately S. of Christiansund.

FREYS'BUSH, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 340 miles W. by S. of Albany.

FREYSTADT, a town of Prussia. See FRIESTADT.

FREYSTADT or FREISTADT, frî'stâtt, a town of Upper Austria, on the railway between Lintz and Budweis, 18 miles N.N.E. of Lintz. Pop. 3000. It has 2 castles, a Piarist college, and a high school.

FREYSTADT, a town of Austrian Silesia, circle, and 11 miles N.W. of Teschen. Pop. 900.

FREYSTADTEL, (Freystädtel,) frî'stät'tel, or FREYSZTAK, frâs'tâk', a market-town of Hungary, 15 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the Waga, opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. 4660.

FREYSTROPE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

FREYWALDAU, of Austrian Silesia. See FREIWALDAU.

FREYWALDAU, frî'wâl'dow, a village of Prussian Silesia, 49 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1020.

FRI'AR'S POINT, a post-village of Coahoma co., Mississippi, 150 miles N.N.W. of Jackson.

FRIAS, free'âs, a small town of Spain, 35 miles N.N.E. of Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1210. It gives the title of duke to a distinguished family.

FRIAUL, of Italy. See FRIULI.

FRIBOURG, Switzerland. See FREYBURG.

FRIBUSS, free'bôôss, FRUBIS, (Frübis,) frü'bis, or FRUPAS, (Früpas,) frü'pâs, a town of Bohemia, circle of Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge, 84 miles N.N.W. of Prague.

FRICENTO, a town of Naples. See FRIGENTO.

FRICK, frik, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 8 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 1817. The Frickthal, of which it is the capital, is a valley of about 100 square miles in extent, with a population of 20,000, mostly Roman Catholics, and employed in cotton spinning, and trading in cattle, wine, and timber.

FRICKENHAUSEN, frik'en-how'zen, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, S.E. of Würzburg. P. 1052.

FRICKLEY, England. See CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY.

FRICK'S GAP, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, 200 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

FRI'DAYTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FRIEDAU, free'dow, or FRIDAU, free'dow, a village and lordship of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of St. Polten. P. 700.

FRIEDBERG, freed'bêrg or freet'bêrg, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles W.S.W. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 789.

FRIEDBERG, freed'bêrg, a town of Styria, 39 miles N.E. of Grätz, on the Pinzau. Pop. 550.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, 47 miles N.W. of Troppau, at the confluence of the Schlippe and Setzdorf. Pop. 931.

FRIEDBERG, freed'bêrg, a fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Frankfort and Cassel Railway, 21 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 2700

FRIEDBERG, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, 4 miles E.S.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 2000.

FRIEDBERG or FRIEDEBERG, free'dęh-bàng', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 56 miles N.E. of Frankfort, on the Pezo. Pop. 4540. It is surrounded by lakes, enclosed by walls, and has woollen cloth factories and breweries.

FRIEDEBERG, or FRIEDEBERG-AM-QUEISS, free'deh-bère'ám kwîss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2140.

FRIEDEBERG, G'BER, a town of Silesia, 19 miles S. of Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

FRIEDEBURG, free'dęh-bóóre', a village of Hanover, in East Friesland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Aurich.

FRIEDECK, free'dêk, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Teschen, on the Ostrawitza. Pop. 3760. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church, mineral baths, and manufactures of linen cloths.

FRIEDENSBURG, free'dęnz-bûrg, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.S.W. of Pottsville.

FRIEDENSVILLE, free'dęnz-vil, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

FRIEDERSDORF, free'ders-dorf', or FRIEDERSDORF-AM-QUEISS, (ám kwîss,) a frontier village of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles S.E. of Görlitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1266.

FRIEDERSDORF-AN-DER-LANDSKRONE, free'ders-dorf'-ân dęr-lánts'kro-nęh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 977.

FRIEDEWALD, free'dęh-wâlt', a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, province, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 1543.

FRIEDEWALDE, free'dęh-wâl'dęh, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the railway from Neisse to Brieg, about 45 miles S.S.E. of Breslau.

FRIEDLAND, freed'lánd or freet'lânt, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg Strelitz, 30 miles N.E. of New Strelitz. Pop. 4054. It has manufactures of various fabrics, and an active trade in horses.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Eastern Prussia, government, and 27 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2478. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, 14th of June, 1807.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, N. of the Lausnitz Mountains, 68 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3497. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein, whose castle is in the immediate vicinity.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Steinau. Pop. 1343.

FRIEDLAND, freed'lânt, a market town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 44 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1905.

FRIEDLAND, a market-town of Moravia, 22 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz, in a valley on a mountain slope. Pop. 754.

FRIEDLAND MARKISCH, freed'lânt mard'kish, a town of Prussia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2300.

FRIEDLAND, PRUSSIAN, a town of Prussia, 70 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1600.

FRIEDRICHRODA, freed'rik-ro'dâ, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 9 miles S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 2139.

FRIEDRICHSFELD, freed'riks fêlt', is a station on the Main-Neckar Railway, in Baden, between Heidelberg and Ladenburg.

FRIEDRICHSFELDE, freed'riks-fêl'dęh, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 21 miles N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 1600.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, freed'riks-hâ'fęn, or BUCHHORN, bóók'horn, a town of Würtemberg, at the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway, on Lake Constance. Pop. 1672.

FRIEDRICHSHAMN, freed'riks-hâm, a town of Russia, in Finland, on a peninsula of the Gulf of Finland, 110 miles W.N.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1026.

FRIEDRICHSHULD, Prussia. See BILLERBECK.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, freed'riks-roo', a village of Germany, in Holstein, on the Berlin and Hamburg Railway, 18 miles S.E. of Hamburg.

FRIEDRICHSSTADT. See FREDERICKSTADT.

FRIEDRICHSTHAL, freed'riks-tâl', a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles N. of Oppeln. Pop. 1058.

FRIEDRICKSHALL, Norway. See FREDERICKSHALD.

FRIEND'FIELD, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

FRIENDLY, frênd'lee, (or TONGA, ton'gâ,) ISLANDS, a collection of upwards of 150 islands in the Pacific Ocean, composing the TONGA and FEEJEE groups, (which see,) between lat. 13° and 25° S., and lon. 172° W. and 177° E. Principal islands, Tacanova, Ambow, and Tongatabo. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. See POLYNESIA.

FRIENDS, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

FRIENDS' GROVE, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 104 miles S.W. of Richmond.

FRIEND'SHIP, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 35 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 691.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-village and township of Alleghany co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 383 miles from New York City. The village contains churches for the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, a bank, a flourishing academy, several stores, and about 700 inhabitants. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the timber trade. Pop. 1765.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Maryland, 25 miles S. by of Annapolis.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 95 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Saline co., Arkansas.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

FRIENDS' SHAWNEE LABOR SCHOOL, of Kansas, is situated 3 miles W. of Kansas and about 2 miles from Westport, Missouri. It has 30 pupils, who are instructed in learning, agriculture, and domestic matters, and is supported by the three Yearly Meetings which have it in charge, without any aid from the Indians. The farm contains over 260 acres of land in 5-nce, and its proceeds afford a surplus for sale. The Friends have been laboring among the Shawnees for fifty years, including the period before their removal.

FRIENDSVILLE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 140 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

FRIENDSVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, about 40 miles W. of Cumberland.

FRIENDSVILLE, a village of Blount co., Tennessee, on a small affluent of Holston River, 2 miles from the latter.

FRIENDSVILLE, a post-village of Wabash co., Illinois, 8 miles N. by W. of Mount Carmel.

FRIESACH, free'zâk, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 33 miles N.W. of Potsdam, with a station on the railway from Berlin to Hamburg. Pop. 2300.

FRIESACH, free'zâk, or FRISCHES WASSER, frish'es wâs'ser, (anc. *Virunum?*) a town of Austria, in Illyria, 22 miles N.N.E. of Klagenfurth, on the Metnitz. Pop. 1273.

FRIESENHEIM, free'zęn-hîme', a village of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles S.S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 2034.

FRIESENHEIM, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Rhine, about 3 miles S.W. of Mannheim. The allied armies crossed the Rhine here in 1814. Pop. 1200.

FRIESLAND, free'zlánd, or VRIESLAND, frees'lânt, (Fr. *Frise*, freez; L. *Frisia*,) a province of the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee. Area, 1272 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 269,503. The surface is flat, and, being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Much of it consists of sandy heaths. Capital, Leeuwarden.—Adj. FRIESIAN, freezh'yan, and FRIESIC, free'zic; inhab. FRIESLANDER or FRISIAN.

FRIESLAND, (EAST,) PRINCIPALITY OF, the N.W. portion of Hanover, forming, with Harlingerland, the district of Aurich. See HANOVER.

FRIESOYTHE, free'zoi-tęh, a town in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, on the Soeste, 18 miles W.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1636.

FRIESTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FRIESTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FRIGATE ISLE, an inhabited island of the Indian Ocean, the easternmost of the Seychelle group. Lat. 4° 32' S., lon. 56° E.

FRIGENTO, fre-jên'to, or FRIGENTO, fre-chên'to, (anc. *Frequentum?*) a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 17 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3000. Here are some ancient ruins.

FRIGILIANA, fre-he-le-â'nâ, a town of Spain, 27 miles E. of Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2596.

FRIGNANO, freen-yâ'no, (MAGGIORE, mâd-jo'ra, and MINORE, me-no'râ,) two contiguous villages of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 10 and 11 miles S.W. of Caserta. United pop. 2356.

FRILSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

FRIMPLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey.

FRINCO, frin'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 7 miles N. of Asti, on the Versa. Pop. 1080.

FRINDSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

FRING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FRING'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

FRING'YBAZAR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles S.E. of Dacca, on a river uniting the Ganges and Megna.

FRINSTED, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

FRINTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 12 miles S.E. of Manningtree. A great part of the parish has been swept away by the sea.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil. See CAPE FRIO.

FRIOCKHEIM, free'ok-hęem', a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6½ miles N.W. by N. of Arbroath. Pop. 1104.

FRISANCO, fre-sân'ko, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, near Friuli. Pop. 2200.

FRIS'BIE'S MILLS, a post-office of Warwick co., Indiana.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

FRISCHAU, frish'ŏw, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 20 miles E. of Znaim. Pop. 705.

FRISCHAU or FRISSAWA, fris-sä'wä, a village of Austrian Moravia, 30 miles from Gross-Meseritsch. Pop. 767.

FRISCHE-HAFF, frish'ęh häf, ("Freshwater Bay or Lagoon.") an extensive lagoon of Eastern Prussia, between lat. 54° 15' and 54° 45' N., lon. 19° 16' and 20° 25' E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 38 miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth, and at the N.E. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a channel ¼ mile across. Length of the Haff from S.W. to N.E., 57 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Depth in no place more than 12 feet. It receives the Pregel and Passarge Rivers, and two arms of the Vistula at its delta. The towns of Pillau, Fischhausen, and Brandenburg, are on its shores.

FRISKNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FRISTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FRITH'ELSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

FRITH'VILLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FRIT'TENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

FRITTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FRITTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FRIT'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

FRITZLAR, frits'lar, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 16 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3049. It has an Ursuline convent.

FRIULI, fre-oo'lee, (It. pron. free'oo-le; Ger. *Friaul*, free'ŏwl; anc. *Forum Julii.*) an old province of Northern Italy, formerly divided between the empire of Austria and the Venetian territory, now forming the circle of Goritz, part of Triest, and the delegation of Friuli, (capital, Udine,) in Lombardy.

FRIZ'ELBURG, a post-office of Carrol co., Maryland.

FROBISHER STRAIT, in British North America, between Hudson's Strait and Northumberland Inlet, leading from the ocean W., and separating the districts of Metafuncg and Nita. Length, 240 miles; medium breadth, 30 miles. Its shores, on both sides, are rugged and mountainous. It was discovered, in 1576, by Sir Martin Frobisher.

FROCESTER, fros'ter, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

FRODESLEY, frodz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

FROD'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FRODINGHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

FROD'SHAM, a market-town and parish of England, on the Mersey and Weaver Rivers, co., and 11 miles N.E. of Chester. Pop. in 1851, 6382, chiefly employed in salt-works and cotton manufactures. The town has a fine old church, a grammar school, and a graving-dock for building vessels.

FRODSHAM, a lordship in the above parish, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chester. Pop. 1022.

FROEN, (Fröen,) frö'ęn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast. Lat. 61° 47' N.

FROEN, (Fröen,) a village and parish of Norway, 115 miles N.W. of Christiania, on the Lougan. Pop. of parish, 4800.

FROG LEVEL, a village of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 40 miles from Columbia. The name of the post-office is changed to PROSPERITY.

FROG'TOWN, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. Pop. 575.

FROHBURG, fro'bŏŏrg, a town of Saxony, 21 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2523.

FRO'INA, a village in the S.E. part of Perry co., Missouri, about 5 miles from the Mississippi River.

FROHNLEITEN, frön'lī'ten, a village and railway station of Styria, 14 miles N. of Grätz.

FROHSDORF, frös'dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener-Neustadt, with a castle, the residence of the Duke de Bordeaux and the Duchess d'Angoulême in 1849.

FROHSE, fro'sęb, a village of Prussian Saxony, government, and 6 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 932.

FROME, a river of England, co. of Dorset, flows past Frampton and Dorchester, into Poole Bay.

FROME, a river of England, an affluent of the Lugg, co. of Hereford.

FROME, a river of England, co. of Somerset, which after a N. course of 20 miles, flows into the Avon.

FROME, or FROME SEL'WOOD, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 19 miles S.E. of Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the E. and N.E. declivity of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Frome. Great improvements have taken place of late years, both as regards the widening of the streets and the construction of the houses. The town is now lighted with gas and supplied with water. There are 3 parish churches in Frome, besides places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends. The schools and charities are one British, one National, four Dissenters' schools, and one attached to each of the three churches, besides a number of respectable private schools. There are also a blue-coat school, in which 25 boys are clothed and educated, and a charity school for 20 girls. There is a flourishing savings-bank in the town; and a literary association was formed in 1844, which met with immediate success. Frome has been long celebrated for the manufacture of woollen cloths, particularly broadcloths and cassimeres. Silk, livery cloths, carriage-linings, and hats, are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The river Frome is crossed at the town by a neat stone bridge of five arches. The environs are beautiful, and are adorned by numerous handsome mansions and villas. Frome returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 10,148.

FROME, BISHOP'S, a parish of England. See BISHOP'S-FROME.

FROME, LOWER, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Avon.

FROME, UPPER, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Severn.

FROMISTA, fro-mees'tä, an old and decayed town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N. of Palencia, near the Canal of Castile. Pop. 1029. It has brandy distilleries.

FRONSAC, fronⁿ'säⁿk', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. Pop. 1529.

FRONT, frŏnⁿ, (L. *Frons.*) a village of the Sardinian States, about 10 miles S. of Turin, on the Amalone. P. 1304.

FRONTEIRA, fron-tä'e-rä, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 12 miles E. of Aviz. Pop. 2450. The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards here in 1663.

FRONTENAC, fronⁿ'tę-näkⁿ', (Fr. pron. frŏnⁿ'tęh-näkⁿ',) a co. of Canada West, bordering upon Lake Ontario, near its outlet, and extending to lat. 45 N. It is intersected by two proposed railways, and interspersed by numerous small lakes and rivers. The Rideau Canal connects Kingston, in this co., with Bytown. Capital, Kingston. Area, 1342 square miles. Pop. 30,735.

FRONTENAY, frŏnⁿ'tęh-näⁿ', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, arrondissement of Niort. It was once a fortified town, but was taken and dismantled by Louis VIII., in the thirteenth century. Pop. 1482.

FRONTENHAUSEN, fron'tęn-how'zęn, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Vils, 52 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1007.

FRONTERA DE TABASCO, I.A, lä fron-thrä' dä tä-bäs'ko, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department, and on the Tabasco, about 3 miles from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea, 70 miles N.N.E. of San Juan Bautista, (Villa Hermosa,) of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, but its houses are mostly of mud and bamboo. The principal building is the custom-house. About 1 mile distant is a fort on the river. It exports logwood, cocoa, timber, dyewoods, and drugs.

FRONTIER', a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

FRONTIGNAN, frŏnⁿ'teęn'yäⁿ', a town of France, department of Hérault, on the lagoon of Maguelonne, 12 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 1966.

FRONTON, frŏnⁿ'tŏnⁿ', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. 2225.

FRONTON, fron-tŏn', a village of Cameron co., Texas, on Point Isabel and on the Laguna del Madre, a few miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Brownsville.

FRONT ROY'AL, a flourishing post-village, capital of Warren co., Virginia, 140 miles N.N.W. of Richmond, and 1 mile E. of Shenandoah River. It is pleasantly situated in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge. The railroad from Alexandria to Strasburg passes through this village, and a plank-road 20 miles long connects it with Winchester. The water-power of the river has been improved by the erection of numerous flouring mills. Pop. about 500.

FROOME ST. QUEN'TIN, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

FROOME VAU'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

FROSINONE, fro-se-no'nä, (anc. *Frusino.*) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Cosa, an affluent of the Sacco, near the Neapolitan frontier, and 48 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 7660. Its vicinity is notorious for brigandage, to repress which it has a special tribunal. It is a bishop's see, has some antiquities, and is the seat of a large annual fair.

FROSINONE, a delegation of the Papal States, composed of a small isolated portion called Ponte Corvo, enclosed within the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, and of Frosinone Proper, bounded S.W. and S. by the Mediterranean. Area, about 800 English square miles. The S.W. portion of the delegation is occupied by the Pontine Marshes. P. 148,378.

FROSOLONE, fro-so-lo'nä, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 11 miles E. of Isernia. Pop. 4200.

FROSSASCO, fros-säs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, 4 miles N. of Pinerolo, on the Noso. Pop. 1398.

FROSSAY, fros'säⁱ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 18 miles W. of Nantes. P. 2820.

FROST, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

FROST'BURG, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the Cumberland Road, 10 miles W. of Cumberland. A large quantity of stone coal is procured in the vicinity.

FROS'TENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

FROST VILLAGE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 40 miles N.W. of Stanstead, and 52 miles from Montreal.

FROTTSTEDT, frott'stĕtt, a village of Germany, Saxe-Gotha, on the Thuringian Railway, 90 miles W. S.W. of Halle. A railway 4 miles long, connects it with Waltershausen.

FROUARD, froo-ar', a village of France, department of Meurthe, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 6 miles N.W. of Nancy.

FROWLESWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

FROXFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FROXFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts. It has an endowed hospital for 50 widows, (30 being those of clergymen,) founded by the Duchess of Somerset in 1686.

FROYEN or FROJEN, fro'yĕn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, stift, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Trondhjem, separated from Hitteren Island by Froy-fiord. Lat. 63° 40′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E. Length from E. to W., 20 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles.

FROYLE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FROZEN CREEK, a post-office of Breathitt co., Kentucky.

FROZEN STRAIT, in British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula. Lat. 66° N., lon. 85° W. Average breadth, 15 miles.

FRUBIS, a town of Bohemia. See FRUBUSS.

FRUGAROLO, froo-gä-ro'lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Turin and Genoa Railway, 4 miles S.S.E. of Alessandria.

FRUGES, früzh, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 32 miles W.N.W. of Arras. Pop. 1852, 3052. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery.

FRUIT, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

FRUIT HILL, post-office, Edgefield district, South Carolina.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky, 190 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

FRUPAS, a town of Bohemia. See FRUBUSS.

FRUSINO. See FROSINONE.

FRUTIGEN, froo'ting en, a flourishing village of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1000.

FRYBURG, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S.S.E. of Allentown.

FRYBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

FRYBURG, a small post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

FRYEBURG, fri'bürg, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the left bank of Saco River, 58 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. It is built principally on one broad street, finely shaded, and contains a church, a hotel, and a flourishing academy. A south-eastern branch of the White Mountain range terminates at this village, rendering the scenery highly picturesque. Daniel Webster was for some time a teacher in the academy at this place. Pop. of the township, 1523.

FRYERNING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FRYER'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

FRYER'S PONDS, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

FRYKEN, fri'ken, a lake, or rather chain of lakes, in Sweden, N. of Carlstad. It stretches from N. to S. about 40 miles, and seldom exceeding a mile in width, has the appearance of a broad river. It discharges itself into Lake Wener by the Nors. Fryksdal, the name of the valley in which it lies, contains some of the finest scenery of Sweden, and is sometimes called Swedish Switzerland.

FRYSTONE, FERRY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FRYSTONE, MONK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

FUBINE, foo-bee'nä, a village of Piedmont, 9 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2234.

FUCA, or JUAN DE FUCA, (Sp. pron. hoo-ăn' dā foo'kä,) a strait of North America, in Oregon Territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. of Vancouver Island, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary line. Lat. of entrance 48° 10′ N., lon. 124° W.

FUCECCHIO, foo-chĕk'ke-o, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno, 23 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 5233.

FUCECCHIO, a lake of Tuscany, province of Pisa, is about 7 miles long, by 3 miles average breadth, and flows by a small stream S.W. to the Arno.

FUCINO, LAGO lä'go foo-chee'no, or CELANO, chä-lä'no, (anc. *Fucinus Lacus,*) a lake of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., about 11 miles long, 5 miles broad, and 35 miles in circuit. It lies 2181 feet above sea-level, enclosed on the N.E., E., and S.E., by the Apennines, S. by Mount Salviano, and W. by the Roman sub-Apennines, and is open only on the S.W., leaving the country in that direction exposed to its inundations. A remedy was attempted by the Emperor Claudius, who caused an aqueduct to be constructed across Salviano, for the purpose of discharging the surplus waters of the lake into the Garigliano. Of this vast work, on which 30,000 slaves are said to have labored 11 years, there are only a few remains. The lake is generally believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano.

FUEGOS, fwä'goes, foo-ä'goes, (i. e. fires,?) one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Mindanao. Lat. 9° N., lon. 125° 30′ E. Length, 20 miles, by 6 miles in breadth. It is so named from having in its centre a volcanic peak.

FUEGO, VOLCANO DE, vol-kä'no dā fwä'go, (foo-ä'go,) *i. e.* "fire-volcano," a mountain of Central America, state of Guatemala, 20 miles W. of the Volcano d'Agua, ("water volcano.") Violent eruptions frequently take place, and smoke is commonly seen issuing from one of its peaks.

FUENCALIENTE, fwĕn'kä-le-ĕn'tä or foo-en'kä-le-ĕn'tä, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2105.

FUEN-CHOO, FUEN-TCHOU, or FUEN CHOO-FOO, fwĕn'choo'foo', a considerable town of China, province of Shansee, on the right bank of the Fuen-Ho, 50 miles S.W. of Taiyuan.

FUENGIROLA, fwĕn'he-ro'lä, a town of Spain, 23 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1182.

FUEN-HO, fwĕn'ho', a river of China, province of Shansee, joins the Hoang-Ho in lat. 35° 20′ N., lon. 110° 28′ E., after a course mostly S., and supposed to be navigable for 300 miles. The cities of Tai-yuan, Fuen-choo, Piu-yang, and Kiang, are on its banks.

FUEN-LABRADA, fwĕn'lä-brä'dä, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 2 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2027.

FUEN-LABRADA-DE-LOS-MONTES, fwĕn'lä-brä'dä-dä-loce-mon'tĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 100 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 1029.

FUEN-MAYOR, fwĕn'mä-yōr', a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles W. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 2627.

FUENSALIDA, fwĕn'sä-lee'dä, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2739.

FUENSANTA, fwĕn'sän'tä, a town of Spain, province and 58 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1631.

FUEN-TCHOU, a town of China. See FUEN-CHOO.

FUENTE-ALAMO, fwĕn'tä-ä'lä-mo, a town of Spain, 18 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 6250.

FUENTE-ALBILDA, fwĕn'tä-äl-beel'dä, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1117.

FUENTE-CANTOS, fwĕn'tä-kän'toos, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5190.

FUENTE-DEL-ARCO, fwĕn'tä-dĕl-är'ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles from Badajos, on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1100.

FUENTE-DEL-FRESNO, fwĕn'tä-dĕl-frĕs'no, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 2315.

FUENTE-DEL-MAESTRE, fwĕn'tä-dĕl-mä-ĕs'trä, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6106.

FUENTE-DE-PEDRO-NARRO, fwĕn'tä-dä-pä'dro-nar'no, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1200.

FUENTE-EL-SAUCO, fwĕn'tä-ĕl-sōw'ko, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 2599.

FUENTE-ENCARROS, fwĕn'tä-ĕn-kär'roce, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1475.

FUENTE-GUINALDO, fwĕn'tä-ghe-näl'do, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 17 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1283.

FUENTE-HERIDOS, fwĕn'tä-ä-ree'doce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 64 miles N.W. of Seville, in a mountainous district. Pop. 1229.

FUENTE-LA-HIGUERA, fwĕn'tä-lä e-gä'rä, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 43 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2626.

FUENTE-LA-PEÑA, fwĕn'tä-lä-pĕn'yä, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1576.

FUENTE-OVEJUNA, fwĕn'tä-o-vä-hoo'nä, (anc. *Mellaria.?*) written also FUENTE-AREJUNA, fwĕn'tä-ä-rä-hoo'nä, and FUENTE-OBEJUNA, fwĕn'tä-o-vä'hoo'nä, a town of Spain, 36 miles N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 4660. It has manufactures of woollens and leather.

FUENTE-PALMERA, fwĕn'tä-päl-mä'rä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles S.W. of Cordova, in a plain. P. 1556.

FUENTEPELAGO, fwĕn-tä-pĕl'ä go, a town of Spain, 16 miles N. of Segovia. Pop. 1352. It manufactures linen.

FUENTERRABIA, in Spain. See FONTARABIA.

FUENTES-DE-ANDALUCIA, fwĕn'tĕs-dä-än-dä-loo-thee'ä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 5915.

FUENTES-DE-DON-BERMUDA, fwĕn'tĕs-dä-don-bĕr-moo'dä, a town of Spain, 12 miles W.N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 3065.

FUENTES DE-EBRO, fwĕn'tĕs-dä-ä'bro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 20 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. P. 1446.

FUENTES-DE-LA-CAMPANA, fwĕn'tĕs-dä-lä-kän pä'nä, a town of Spain, 27 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 8672.

FUENTES-DE-LEON, fwĕn'tĕs-dä-lä-ōn', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles S. of Badajos, on the borders of Seville. Pop. 2920.

FUENTES-DE-ONORE, fwĕn'tĕs-dä-o-no'rä, a town of Spain, province of Salamanca, 16 miles S.W. of Ciudad Rodrigo, and, in 1811, the scene of various engagements between the English and French troops.

FUERTE, fwĕn'tä, a small island off the N.W. coast of South America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, 36 miles S.S.W. of Cartagena.

FUERTE, RIO DE, ree'o dä fwĕn'tä, a river of Mexican Confederacy, in Cinaloa, enters the Gulf of California, lat. 26° 50′ N., lon. 109° 10′ W., after a W. course of about 180 miles. See VILLA DEL FUERTE.

FUERTE, EL. See VILLA DEL FUERTE.

FUERTE DE SAN JOSÉ, fwĕr'tā dā sän ho-sā', a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 95 miles N.E. of Tucuman.

FUERTEVENTURA, fwĕr'tā-vĕn-too'rā, or FORTEVENTURA, for'tā-vĕn-too'rā, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the Archipelago, separated from Lanzarote, on the N. by the canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its N.W. point 28° 42′ N., lon. 14° 1′ W. Area, 758 square miles. Pop. 11,860. It is less mountainous than the other Canary Islands. Surface deficient in streams, but has some tracts of great fertility. The capital is Betancuria, with a pop. of 900; Cabras on the E. coast, with the principal harbor, has a population of 2200, and is rapidly extending. See CANARIES.

FUERTY, fu-er'tee, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

FUGA, foo'gä, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Babuyanes, 25 miles N. of Luzon, and about 35 miles in circuit. Lat. 19° N., lon. 121° 20′ E.

FUGELOE, (Fugelöe,) foo'ghĕh-lö'ĕh, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 18′ N., lon. 20° 40′ E.

FUGEN, (fügen,) fü'chĕn, a village of Austria, Tyrol, in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the Zillerbach, at the foot of the Hartberg, 25 miles E. of Innspruck. Pop. 814.

FUGGLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 1 mile N. of Wilton. It has 2 endowed hospitals for aged persons.

FUHNEN, an island in the Baltic. See FUNEN.

FULAILEE, foo-lī-lee', or FULLALEE, fŭl-lā-lee', a river of Sinde, forming the E. arm of the Indus at the delta. It leaves the Indus about 12 miles N. of Hyderabad, which city it insulates, by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 miles below. Thence it is called GHONEE.

FULANGA, foo-lăn'gä, one of the Feejee Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded by a coral reef.

FUL'BECK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FUL'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

FUL'BROKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

FUL'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

FULDA, fool'dä, a river of Germany, joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 miles.

FULDA, familiarly called FULD, foold or foolt, a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 54 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 9570. It has a fine cathedral, bishop's palace, Franciscan and Benedictine monasteries, numerous hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, and workhouse. Most of its inhabitants are Roman Catholics, over whom the Roman Catholic Bishop of Fulda has supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Public institutions comprise a Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, orphan asylum, &c. Manufactures linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, and leather.

FUL'DAH, a post-village of Spencer co., Indiana, 10 miles from the Ohio River.

FULEK, foo'lĕk', a village of Hungary, district of Little Cumania, 48 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2600.

FULE, NAGY, (Nagy-Füle,) nŏdj-fü'lĕ', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, near Veszprim. Pop. 1300.

FUL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 2 miles S. of York. Principal edifices, barracks, and a Friends' lunatic asylum, termed "the Retreat."

FULGINIUM or FULGINIA. See FOLIGNO.

FUL'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is mostly laid out in rich market gardens; has some handsome mansions, with alms-houses, schools, and other charities. The palace of Fulham, a residence of the Bishops of London since the reign of Henry VII., is a large and commodious brick quadrangle, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and encircled by a moat communicating with the Thames. Pop. 9319.

FULIGNO, a town of Italy. See FOLIGNO.

FULLER'S POINT, a post-village of Cole co., Illinois, 70 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

FULLERSVILLE or FULLERVILLE IRON WORKS, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on a tributary of the Oswegatchie, 3 miles E.S.E. of Little York, and 28 miles S.S.W. of Canton. It contains a grist mill, and extensive manufactories of iron, one of which for making malleable iron is capable of producing 1200 pounds per day.

FUL'LETBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FULLSTEIN, (Füllstein,) fül'stīne, a village of Austrian Silesia, 15 miles from Jägerndorf. Pop. 766.

FULL-SUTTON, parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

FULLWOOD'S STORE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

FUL'MER, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

FUL'MODESON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FUL'NECK, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles S.W. of Leeds. The inhabitants are mostly Moravians, who settled here in 1723, and have a large boys' and girls' school, a chapel, and a species of convent for single brethren and sisters.

FULNECK, FULNER, fool'nĕk, or FULNIK, fool'nik, a town of Moravia, 26 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

FUL-SEE, (Ful-See,) fŭl-sā or fŭl-za, a lake of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, bailiwick of Ribe. It is nearly rectangular, with exception of a small narrow expanse in the S.E., where a small stream furnishes its principal supply of water. It is about 30 miles in circuit, and area 8 geographical square miles. Its greatest depth is about 22 feet.

FUL'STOW, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

FULTA, fool'tä, written also FOULTA, (anc. *Phalata*, "fertility,") a considerable village of British India, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hoogly, which here affords a safe anchorage.

FULTON, fool'ton, a county in the E.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by East Canada Creek, and is drained principally by it and Sacandaga River, with their tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is hilly and uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally fertile. The railroad connecting Albany with Utica passes through the S.W. corner of this county. Organized in 1838, having previously formed part of Montgomery county, and named in honor of Robert Fulton, who first successfully applied steam to the propulsion of boats in America. Capital, Johnstown. Pop. 20,171.

FULTON, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is traversed by Conoloway and Licking Creeks, affluents of the Potomac. The surface is mountainous. Cove Mountain forms the E. boundary, and Sideling Hill traverses the W. part. The valleys have some fertile land, and the highlands are covered with timber. A large part of the county is unsettled. It is intersected by a turnpike from Chambersburg to Bedford. It was formed a few years ago out of the E. part Bedford county. Capital, McConnellsburg. Pop. 7567.

FULTON, a county of Arkansas, situated in the N. part of state, bordering on Missouri, contains 860 square miles. It is drained by White River, and the Big North Fork of that river. The surface is hilly or undulating, and the soil mostly fertile, especially along the streams. Capital, Salem. Pop. 1819, of whom 1769 were free, and 50 slaves.

FULTON, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on the Mississippi River, and on the State of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 200 square miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is mostly fertile. Formed in 1845, out of part of Hickman county. Capital, Hickman. Pop. 4446, of whom 3503 were free, and 943 slaves.

FULTON, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan, contains 337 square miles. It is drained by Tiffin's River, an affluent of the Maumee. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Formed a few years ago by a division of Lucas county. Capital, Dover. Pop. 7781.

FULTON county, situated in the N. part of Indiana, contains 366 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by forests, prairies, and oak openings. The soil is mostly productive. It abounds in iron-ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1836. Capital, Rochester. Pop. 5982.

FULTON, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 870 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River, intersected by Spoon River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by Otter, Putnam's, and Copperas Creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified by beautiful prairies and forests, which in a state of nature were of nearly equal extent. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated. Rich mines of stone coal have been opened in the county. The Spoon River furnishes motive-power for numerous mills. The banks of the rivers and creeks are well timbered. The Illinois River affords great facilities for exporting produce; and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad passes along or near the northern border of the county. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. 22,508.

FULTON, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego River, 24 miles N.W. of Syracuse. The village is situated on the Oswego Canal, on the right (E.) bank of the river, where it has a fall of about 20 feet, producing a fine water-power, and on the other side of the stream passes the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad. It has churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, an academy, and numerous mills. One newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 2344; of the village, about 2000.

FULTON, a township in the central part of Schoharie co., New York. Pop. 2566.

FULTON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

FULTON, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

FULTON, a post-village in Davie co., North Carolina, on Yadkin River, 110 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

FULTON, a post-village in Sumter district, South Carolina, 40 miles S.E. of Columbia.

FULTON, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

FULTON, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

FULTON, a post-village, capital of Itawamba co., Mississippi, on the Tombigbee River, at the head of navigation, 210 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. Small steamboats ascend to this place in high water. Pop. from 300 to 400.

FULTON, a post-village of Hempstead co., Arkansas, on

Red River, 140 miles S.W. of Little Rock. A plank-road has been commenced between this place and Camden.

FULTON, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tennessee, on a bluff of the Mississippi River, about 35 miles N. of Memphis.

FULTON, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 625.

FULTON, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, immediately above Cincinnati, of which it is a suburb. High hills rise behind the village not more than a few hundred yards from the river, and contain valuable quarries of limestone, suitable for building. Fulton contains 4 churches, 10 boat yards, a dry dock, a rolling-mill, a foundry, and several steam mills. Steamboat building constitutes the chief business of the place. Pop. about 3500; of the township, in 1850, 3222.

FULTON, a post-township in the N. part of Rock co., Ohio. Pop. 828.

FULTON, Stark county, Ohio. See CANAL FULTON.

FULTON, a post-village in Barry co., Michigan, 130 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

FULTON, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. P. 1039.

FULTON, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

FULTON, a village of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River.

FULTON or FULTON CITY, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 130 miles in a direct line W. of Chicago. It has an active trade.

FULTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Callaway co., Missouri, 20 miles N.E. of Jefferson City, and 12 miles from the Missouri River. It is the seat of the State Lunatic Asylum, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The former, which was established in 1848, is a beautiful edifice 210 feet long, and 5 stories high, containing 112 apartments. The people of the county gave $12,000 and 160 acres of land, to secure the location of this institution. The village contains several churches, academies, and 1 newspaper office. There are large manufactories of earthenware in the place.

FULTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

FULTON, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, near Rock River, about 34 miles S.E. of Madison.

FULTON CENTRE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

FULTONHAM, a post-village in Fulton township, Schoharie co., New York, on Schoharie River, about 35 miles W. by S. of Albany.

FULTONHAM, or UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 57 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. 340.

FULTON HOUSE, post village, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

FULTON LAKES, in Hamilton and Herkimer cos., New York, consists of 6 or 8 small lakes connected with Moose River by short outlets.

FULTONVILLE, a post-village of Glen township, Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie Canal and Mohawk River, 44 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains 1 or 2 churches, several stores, and a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper.

FULVII FORUM. See VALENZA.

FUL'WOOD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

FUMAY, fü'mA', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 16 miles N. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 3447. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights, two of which, termed the *Dames de la Meuse*, ("ladies of the Meuse,") overhang the river.

FUMEL, fü'mêl', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 26 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1349.

FUMONE, foo mo'ná, a town of the Papal States, 7 miles N.N.W. of Frosinone. It contains a castle situated on a height, and famous as the place in which Pope Celestinus was imprisoned, after having been forced to resign the papedom to Boniface VIII. Pop. 1000.

FUNCHAL, foon shäl', the capital town of the island of Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. of the British consul's house, 32° 37′ 7″ N., lon. 16° 54′ 7″ W. Pop. 18,000. Mean temperature of the year, (7°.6; winter, 65°.5; summer, 71°.6. Its white houses, built on declivities, give it a handsome appearance from the sea, and its streets are well paved though narrow. The chief edifices are a cathedral, the governor's residence, hospital, and theatre. The harbor is indifferent, but Funchal remains the entrepôt of the wine trade of the island. Its environs are pleasant, and ornamented by numerous villas.

FUNDAO, (Fundão,) foon-dōwn', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 30 miles S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2600. It has manufactures of cloths.

FUNDENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

FUNDI. See FONDI.

FUNDY, BAY OF, an inlet of the Atlantic, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length, near 170 miles; breadth, varying from 30 to 60 miles. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Mines Channel, leading to Minas Basin. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. The tides, which here rise to the height of 71 feet, rush in with such rapidity that swine are often overtaken and drowned while feeding on shell-fish. Grindstones and gypsum or plaster of Paris are obtained at the head of this bay. It comprises the Grand Menan and Long Islands, and receives the St. John and St. Croix Rivers. The city of St. John (New Brunswick) is on its N. coast.

FUNEN or FUHNEN, (Ger. *Fünen* or *Fühnen*, fü'nen, Dan. *Fyen*, fü'en; L. *Fofinia*; Fr. *Fünie*, foo'o'nee,) an island in the Baltic, and next to Sealand, the largest of the Danish Islands, is situated between lat. 55° 4′ and 55° 37′ N., and lon. 9° 14′ and 10° 53′ E., separated from Sealand on the E. by the Great Belt and from the main land on the W. by the Little Belt. Area, 1123 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 170,450. Surface undulating; hilly in the W. and S.W. Shores greatly indented, and in the N.E. by the Odense Fiord, which receives the Odense, the principal river, 35 miles in length. Lakes numerous: the largest is Arreskov Sø. Soil very productive. Corn is raised for export, and flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. Funen exports a great many cattle; the other principal exports are honey, corn, horses, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, and some manufactured goods. The trade is active, and chiefly with Norway and Sweden. Funen, with Langeland, an island S.E., forms a stift, subdivided into 3 amts. Principal towns of Funen, Odense, Svendborg, and Nyborg.

FUNFHAUS, (Fünfhaus,) fünf'hōws, FUNFHAUSEL, (Fünfhausel,) fünf'hōw'zel, or HANGENDENLISSEN, häng'en dén-lis'sen, a village of Lower Austria, about 2 miles from Vienna. Pop. 2400.

FUNFKIRCHEN, (Fünfkirchen,) fünf'kēēRK'en, ("five churches;" Hun. *Pecs* or *Pits*, paitch,) a royal free town of Southern Hungary, capital of the county of Baranya, 105 miles S.S.W. of Buda. Pop. 14,500. It is well built, and has a cathedral on the site of a Roman fortress, numerous remains of mosques, baths, and other edifices built by the Turks, who held the town from 1543 to 1686, a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, and military and high schools.

FUNG or *FONG*, fung or fōōng, a prefix to the names of numerous cities, &c. of China.

FUNG-THIAN, a city of Mantchooria. See MOORDEN.

FUNG-WAH, fūng-wá, a city of China, province of Chekiang, about 30 miles from Ningpo. It was taken by the British in 1842.

FUNG-WHANG-CHING, fūng' hwäng'-ching', sometimes written FOUNG YANG HOUANG-TCHING, a city of China, province of Leao-tong, near the Corean frontier, and the only entrepôt of the trade between China and Corea.

FUNG-YANG, fūng'-yäng', or fōōng'yäng', written also FOUNG-YANG, a city of China, province of Ngan-hoei, capital of a department, 95 miles N.W. of Nanking.

FUNKSTOWN, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.E. of Chambersburg. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

FUNKSTOWN, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, on Antietam Creek, 98 miles N.W. of Annapolis. It is one of the principal villages in the county. Pop. 703.

FUNNY LOUIS, post office, Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

FUNSTONVILLE, called also LAIRDSVILLE, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on Little Muncy Creek, 98 miles N. of Harrisburg, has 1 church, 2 stores, several mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

FUN'TINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

FUR. See DARFOOR.

FURCA, LA, is foor'kä, (Fr. *La Fourche*, lä foorsh.) a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Valais, immediately W. of Mount St. Gothard. Height, 8208 feet.

FUREAU, fü'ro', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S.E. of Aix. Pop. 1897.

FURED, (Füred,) fü'rèd', a village of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balatony, 9 miles S. of Veszprim, resorted to as a bathing place. Pop. 1046.

FURED, (Füred,) TISZA, tee'sŏh' fü'rèd', a market town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 21 miles E.S.E. of Kardzag. P. 4020.

FUREEDABAD, foo-ree'dä-bäd', a town of British India, Upper Provinces, district, and 17 miles S. of Delhi.

FUREEDPOOR, foo-reed-poor', or DACCA JELAPOOR', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, between lat. 23° and 24° N., and lon. 89° and 90° 30′ E.

FUREEDPOOR', or FURREEDPOOR', the chief town of the above district is situated 37 miles W.S.W. of Dacca, lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 89° 53′ E.

FUREEDPOOR, a town of British India, district, and 10 miles S.E. of Delhi.

FURIAN. See DARFOOR.

FURISHPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 17 miles from Ashta. Pop. about 7000.

FURK, fōōrk, a castle and village of Eastern Persia, 105 miles N.W. of Lake Hamoon.) The castle is reputed to be the strongest in Khorassan. Pop. of the village about 1500.

FURLO, foor'lo, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 8 miles S. of Urbino; near it is the famous Pass of Furlo, (anc. *Foltra Intrersa*.)

FURLOG, foor'log', FURLAH, foor'lŏh', or FERLYUG, fĕr'lyoog', a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, about 8 miles from Lugos. Pop. 2625.

FURNACE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

FURNACE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

FURNACE, a post-office of Erie co., Ohio.

FURNACE CREEK, an affluent of Clarion River, in Elk co., Pennsylvania.

FURNACE HOLLOW, a village of Conn. See STAFFORD.

FURNACE VILLAGE, a village in Salisbury township,

Litchfield co., Connecticut, 60 miles W.N.W. of Hartford, contains manufactures of iron.

FURNAS, foor'nâs, a village on the E. coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores, with sulphurous springs.

FURNEAUX (für'nō') or FOURNEAUX (foor'nō') ISLANDS, a group of Australasia, Bass's Strait, between Van Diemans Land and Australia. Lat. 40° S. lon. 148° E. They consist of three or four large and many smaller islands, Great Island, the principal, being 35 miles long, by 10 miles broad. Cape Barren, Clark, Hummock, and Babel Islands are those next in size. The soil is sandy, and vegetation feeble. Discovered by the English navigator, Furneaux, in 1773.

FURNEAUX, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 17° S., lon. 143° 6' W.

FURNES, fürn, (Flemish *Veurne*, vŏr'neh,) the most W. town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the North Sea, and 26 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4099. It has an active trade in cattle.

FUR'NESS, a manorial liberty of England, on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of the county of Lancaster, with a beautiful ruin of the celebrated abbey of Furness, founded in 1127, by Stephen, afterwards King of England.

FURRAGENE, für'rg-jeen', (*l*) a little island in the Red Sea, on the W. side, about lat. 18° 16' N., lon. 38° 20' E.

FUR'RAH, a decayed town of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-rood River, (which enters the Lake of Hamoon,) 140 miles S.W. of Herat. Lat. 32° 24' N., lon. 62° 7' E. In 1810, it was large and populous, but between that date and 1839, it had been completely ruined in the hostilities of the chiefs of Herat and Candahar.

FURRAH, a village of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and N.W. of Agra.

FURRAH-ROOD, für'rä-rood', a river of Western Afghanistan, rising in the mountains N.E. of Tooki-Gusseerman, flows S.W., and falls into Lake Hamoon in lat. 32° 4' N., lon. 60° 45' E.

FURRUCKABAD, für-rŭk-ä-bäd', or FARAKHABAD, (*i.e.* "happy residence," see INT. xvi. 1, Obs.,) a town of British India, capital of the above district, is situated near the Ganges, 100 miles E.N.E. of Agra, lat. 27° 23' N., lon. 79° 33' E. Pop. 66,000. It is enclosed by a wall, has some wide streets, and is one of the principal commercial towns of Upper Hindostan. Lord Lake defeated the troops of Holkar here, in 1805.

FURRUCKABAD, or FERUCKABAD, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal.

FURRUCKNAGUR, für-rŭk-nä-gŭr', two towns of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Delhi, one being 10 miles E.N.E. and the other 26 miles S.W. of that city.

FURSTENAU, (Fürstenau,) fürs'ten-nōw', a town of Germany, kingdom of Hanover, 23 miles N.W. of Osnabrück. Pop. 1285.

FURSTENAU, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 20 miles S.E. of Darmstadt, with a fine residence of the counts of Erbach.

FURSTENAU, a village and castle of Switzerland, canton of Grisons.

FURSTENBERG, (Fürstenberg,) fürs'ten-bĕrg', a town of Germany, in Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 miles S.E. of Old Strelitz. Pop. 2425.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Berlin Frankfort and Breslau Railway, 63 miles E.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 1560.

FURSTENBERG, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Aa, 9 miles E.S.E. of Büren. Pop. 1555.

FURSTENFELD, (Fürstenfeld,) fürs'ten-fĕlt', a town of Styria, 30 miles E. of Grätz, on the Feistritz. Pop. 2000. It has a large imperial tobacco factory.

FURSTENFELD (Fürstenfeld) BRUCK, fürs'ten-fĕlt'brŏŏk, a village of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles N.W. of Munich, with a military hospital.

FURSTENFELDE, (Fürstenfelde,) fürs'ten-fĕl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 1506.

FURSTENWALDE, (Fürstenwalde,) fürs'ten-wäl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 21 miles W. of Frankfort, and on the railway thence to Berlin. Pop. 4412. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and an active trade by the river.

FURSTENWERDER, (Fürstenwerder,) fürs'ten-wĕr'der, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 13 miles W.N.W. of Prenziow, between two lakes. Pop. 1600.

FURTA, foor'töh', a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, co. of Bihar, about 15 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 1371.

FURTEI, foor-tä'ee, or FORTEI, for-tä'ee, a village on the island of Sardinia, about 20 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 950.

FURTH, (Fürth,) fürt, the principal manufacturing town of Bavaria, after Nuremberg, at the confluence of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 5 miles N.W. of Nuremberg, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 14,987, of whom 2600 are Jews, the rest mostly Lutherans. It has several churches and synagogues, and numerous schools. The Jews, interdicted from settling in Nuremberg, have rendered Fürth a formidable rival to that city, and possess here a separate court of justice, Hebrew schools, 2 printing establishments, and enjoy unusual privileges. The manufactures comprise fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, lacquered wares, horn, and bone articles.

FURTH, (Fürth,) a frontier town of Bavaria, on the Cham, 40 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2244.

FURTH, (Fürth,) a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles S.E. of Darmstadt.

FURTHER INDIA. See INDIA.

FURTWANGEN, fürt'wäng-en, a town of Baden, 1 mile E.N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 965.

FURUDPOOR, a town of India. See DACCA.

FURY-AND-HECLA STRAIT, North America, in lat. 70° N., lon. 85° W., leads westward into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn Island, and S. Melville Peninsula. Its breadth varies from 8 to 40 miles, with numerous islands.

FURY POINT, of British North America, Prince Regent's Inlet, on the W. side of North Somerset, in lat. 72° 40' 30" N., lon. 91° 53' W. Here Sir James Ross wintered in 1822–3.

FUSAGASUGA, foo-sä-gä-soo'gä, a river of New Granada, flowing W., and falling into the Magdalena 62 miles W.N.W. of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota.

FUSARO, foo-sä'ro, (anc. *Acheron*,) a lake of Naples, province, and 11 miles W. of Naples, on the peninsula of Baiæ.

FUSE, foo'zeh, a river of Germany, joins the Aller at Celle after a course of 60 miles.

FUSHIT, fŭsht or foosht, an island in the Red Sea, on the E. side, in lat. 16° 11' N., lon. 42° 25' E. It is 2 miles long.

FUSIGNANO, foo-seen-yä'no, a village of Northern Italy, Pontifical States, 30 miles S.E. of Ferrara, on the Senio. Pop. 4759. It is the birth-place of Monti.

FUSINA, foo-zee'nä, a village and post-station of Northern Italy, 4 miles W.S.W. of Venice, on the Brenta Canal.

FUSSEN, (Füssen,) füs'sen, a frontier town of Bavaria, on the Lech, near the Tyrolese border, 56 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1315. It has a castle, and manufactures of musical instruments.

FUTI-PANJAL, foo'tee-pän'jäl', a mountain of Cashmere, upwards of 12,000 feet high; lat. 33° 20' N., lon. 74° 30' E.

FUTTAK or FUTAK, foot'täk', a town of Southern Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 8 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 4700. It has a fair in November, attended by Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants.

FUTTAK, UJ, oo'ee foot'täk', or NEW FUTTAK, a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, has a ferry over the Danube, towards Csérevics. Pop. 4800.

FUTTEGHUR, a fort of Afghanistan, near the E. end of the Khyber Pass; lat. 33° 58' N., lon. 71° 30' E.

FUTTEHABAD, fŭt'teh-hä-bäd', ("the abode of victory,") a town of Hindostan, 14 miles S.W. of Oojein, so named after a great battle gained here by Aurengzebe.

FUTTEHABAD, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles N.W. of Delhi.

FUTTEHABAD, fŭt'teh-hä-bäd', a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, in lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 70° 13' E., and occupied by the troops of Sir R. Sale during the advance on Cabool in 1842. Also, a district in the Nizam's dominions, comprising the towns of Daroor, Cullum, and Latoor.

FUTTEHGHUR, fŭt'teh-gŭr', or FATAGHAR, fä-tä-gar', (*i.e.* "the fort of victory,") a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, (Agra,) 3 miles S.E. of Furuckabad, on the Ganges. It has a strong fort, and military cantonments, and is the residence of the head civil and military authorities of the district. A superior manufacture of tents is carried on here.

FUTTEHGHUR, a town of North-western Hindostan, 80 miles N.E. of Bhawlpoor, on the Ghara or Sutlej.

FUTTEHGHUR, a ruined fort of the Punjab, on the route from Attock into Cashmere.

FUTTEHGUNGE, fŭt'teh-gŭnj', or FATAHGANJ, fä-tä-gänj', a walled town of Hindostan, province of Oude, 8 miles W.S.W. of Lucknow. It was formerly the residence of Rajah Tickait Roy.

FUTTEHPOOR, fŭt'teh-poor', a town of India, Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 45 miles S. of Hyderabad.

FUTTEHPOOR, fŭt-teh-poor', a large inland town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, 65 miles S. of Lucknow, in lat. 25° 56' N., lon. 80° 45' E. It is surrounded with tombs, and contains several good houses, and an elegant mosque.

FUTTEHPOOR, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 5 miles S. of Gundava, in lat. 28° 25' N., lon. 67° 35' E.

FUTTEHPOOR SIKRA. See FUTTIPOOR SIKRA.

FUTTIHPOOR, fut-te-poor', or FUTTEHPOOR, a town of Hindostan in the Punjab, in a fertile and well cultivated country, on the Ravee, 82 miles S.W. of Lahore, on the route thence to Mooltan.

FUTTIPOOR SIKRA or FUTTEHPOOR SIKRA, an inland town of Hindostan, province, and 19 miles W.S.W. of Agra, in lat. 26° 6' N., lon. 77° 34' E. It was enclosed and fortified by the Emperor Akbar, and contains remains of a palace formerly inhabited by him. The portion of this deserted palace containing the apartments of Abu-Fazel, the celebrated prime minister of Akbar, is in a better state of preservation than most of the other buildings. The walls are of great strength and solidity, all the apartments being arched, and it appears, from what remains, were once richly decorated. The exterior is all of a sombre red freestone, in a fine style of oriental Gothic. There is also a tomb of elaborate work-

manship, in which several members of the royal family were buried; it stands in the centre of an arcaded square, and is approached through a gate of noble proportions.

FUTTOOLAH-KILLA, fŭt-too'lä-kil'lä, or PUTTOOLA-KILLA, pŭt-too'la-kil'lä, a village and fort of Afghanistan, 60 miles S.E. of Candahar, 3918 feet above sea level. Its supply of water brought by a canal from hills about 50 miles N., can be easily intercepted. The British army suffered severely from this cause when encamped here, in April, 1839.

FUTTYPOOR, fŭt-te-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Nagpoor ceded districts, 48 miles E.S.E. of Hosungabad.

FUTTYPOOR, a town of British India, in Rajpootana, 90 miles N.W. of Jeypoor.

FUTTYPOOR, a large village of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 miles S. of Larkhana.

FUTWA, fŭt'wä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 8 miles S.S.E. of Patna, on the Ganges, at the influx of the Pompon, here crossed by a bridge.

FUUR, foor, or FUURLAND, foor'länd, an island of Denmark, province of Jutland, 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, in the Lymfiord. Area, 11 square miles. Pop. 1000. It has mineral springs, and traces of an extinct volcano.

FUVEAC, fü'vo', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S.E. of Aix. Pop. 1697.

FUZER, (Füzer,) fu'zĕr', a village of Hungary, co. of Abaujvar, 15 miles S.E. of Kaschau. Pop. 865.

FUZES, (Füzes,) fü'zĕsh', or FIZESCH, fee'zĕsh', (L. *Salicum.*) a village of Hungary, co. of Kraszna, on the slopes of two hills, surrounded by woods, 15 miles from Somlyo. It is inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. 2414.

FUZES (Füzes) GYARMATH, fü'zĕsh' dyoa'mäth', a market-town of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, Bekes, on the Berettyo, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. Pop. 4950.

FYEN, an island of Denmark. See FUNEN.

FYERS. See FOYERS.

FY'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

FYFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

FYFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

FY'LINGDALES, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the North Sea, 44 miles S.S.E. of Whitby. On Raven Hill, in this parish, Hubba, the Danish chieftain, unfurled his standard in 867.

FYNE or FINE, LOCH, lok fin, an inlet of the sea, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, commencing between the islands of Bute and Arran, and running up between the districts of Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 miles, with an average breadth of about 5 miles. The shores are deeply indented, and finely screened by projecting mountains. The town of Inveraray stands near the head of this loch.

FYUM. See FAYOOM.

FYVIE, fi'vee, a parish of Scotland, co., and about 24 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Fyvie Castle, the seat of Gordon of Fyvie, is a stately Gothic edifice. Here are also the fine ruins of Gight Castle, and of a priory.

FYZABAD, fi-zä-bäd', (*i. e.* "a beautiful residence,") a town of India, 4 miles W. of Oude, on the Kalee. It is large, populous, and has the remains of a fortress and of a palace.

FYZABAD, a village of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Agra. Near it is a ruined hunting-seat of the Emperor Shah-Jehan.

FYZABAD, a village of Afghanistan, on the Herri-Rood, 32 miles E. of Herat.

FYZABAD, a town of Independent Tartary. See BUDUKSHAN.

G

GAABENSE, go'bĕn-sĕh, a village and ferry station of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Falster.

GAAD, gäd, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Temes, about 12 miles from Detta. Pop. 1108.

GABARDAN, gä'bar'dŏn', or GAVARDAN, gä'var'dŏn', an ancient vicomté of France, belonging to Condomois. It is now included in the E. of the department of Landes, on the S.W. of Lot-et-Garonne.

GABARRET, gä'bar'rä', a town of France, department of Landes, 25 miles E.N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 854. It was formerly capital of the vicomté of Gabardan.

GABAS, gä'bäs', a frontier village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 30 miles S. of Pau.

GABRIANO, gäb-be-ä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 2022.

GABEL, gä'bel, GABLON, gä-blŏn', or GABLONY, gä-blo'nee, a town of Bohemia, on the Adler, 37 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 695.

GABEL, gä'bel, GABDAU, gäb'dŏw, or JABLONA, jä blo'nä, a town of Bohemia, on the Jungfernbach, 50 miles N.N.E. of Prague. In the neighborhood is the castle of Falkenberg. Pop. 2139.

GABELA, gä-bä'lä, or GABELLA, gä-bĕl'lä, a town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 26 miles S.W. of Mostar.

GABERA, gä-bä'rä, a town of Spain, province, and 52 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1574.

GABES, a town of Africa. See CABES.

GABIAN, gä'be-ŏne', a town of France, department of Hérault, 12 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1028.

GABIANO, gä be-ä'no, a town of Piedmont, province, and 12 miles W. of Casale, on the Po. Pop. 2353.

GABLON or GABLONY, a town of Bohemia. See GABEL.

GABLONZ, gä'blonts, (Bohemian, *Gablunka*, gä-bloon'kä.) a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Neisse. Pop. 3209. It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, the preparation of which employs 6000 men. It has also large cloth factories and wool-spinning works.

GABOON, gä-boon', a river of Western Africa, enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary, near the equator. The French planted a colony in its vicinity in 1845.

GA'BRIEL CHANNEL, a remarkable channel in the Terra del Fuego Islands; lat. 54° 20′ S., lon. 70° 40′ W., between Dawson Island and a range of hills on the E. side of Madalen Channel, having Cape Froward directly opposite its N.W. extremity. The width of the channel, at both extremities, is from 2 to 3 miles; but the shores gradually approach each other midway, and the coast on each side rises abruptly to the height of 1500 feet. The whirlwinds or hurricane squalls, called by sealing vessels "williwaws," so frequent in Terra del Fuego, operate with great violence. Bursting over the mountainous ridge which forms the S. side of the channel, they descend, and, striking against the base of the opposite shore, rush up the steep, and carry all before them.

GABRIEL'S CREEK, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

GACÉ, gä'sä', a town of France, department of Orne, 15 miles E.N.E. of Argentan. Pop. 1500.

GACILLY, LA, lä gä'see'yee', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 21 miles E.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 1493.

GACS, gätch, or GACZ, gäts, a market-town of West Hungary, circle of Neograd, 64 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4300.

GADAMIS, a town of Africa. See GHADAMIS.

GADDADA, gäd-dä'dä, TCHIN-TCHOO, (TCHIN-TCHOU,) chin'choo' or TCHIN-TCHIU, chin'che-oo', a river of Hindostan, joins the Brahmapootra, in Bengal, district, and 45 miles N.E. of Rungpoor, after a S. course estimated at 150 miles.

GAD'DESBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GAD'DESDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

GADDESDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

GAD'DEYSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

GAD'DISTOWN, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

GADE, gaid, a river of England, co. of Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Rickmansworth.

GADEBUSCH, gä'deh-boosh', (L. *Deli Lucus,*) a walled town of Northern Germany, 13 miles W.N.W. of Schwerin. It has a chapel where King Albert of Sweden is buried. Körner the poet fell here in the war of the liberation. Pop. 2284.

GADES. See CADIZ.

GAD'FLY, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri.

GADITANIAN. See CADIZ.

GADITANUM FRETUM. See GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF.

GADJATSCH, gäd-yatch', GADATCH, (Gadätch,) gä-dätch' or GADITCH, gä-ditch', a town of Southern Russia, government, and 60 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Psiol. Pop. 3641. It has 7 churches.

GADMEN, gäd'men, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles S.S.E. of Sarnen. It is hemmed in by lofty mountains, some of them 9000 feet high. Pop. 697.

GADONI, gä-do'nee, a village on the island of Sardinia, division, and 49 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 690.

GADOO, gä-doo', a native state of Senegambia, S. of Foolado and Brooko. It is mountainous and well watered by the Senegal, and contains mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre.

GADOR, gä-dor', a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles W. of Almeira, on the Almeira. Pop. 1954.

GADS'DEN, a county in the W. central part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, and on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1260 square miles. The Appalachicola River forms its boundary on the W., and the Ocklokonee River on the E. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. By the census of 1850, this county produced more tobacco, molasses, and sweet potatoes, than any other county in the state, and more corn than any other excepting Leon. In 1850 the products were 776,177 pounds of tobacco; 292,850 bushels of corn; and 142,000 of sweet potatoes. Capital, Quincy. Pop. 8783, of whom 3904 were free, and 4879 slaves.

GADSDEN, a post-office, Richland district, South Carolina.

GADSDEN, a thriving post-village of Cherokee co., Alabama, on the Coosa River, about 130 miles N. of Mont-

gomery. The cotton raised in the vicinity is exported at this place by steamboats. A railroad has been commenced between Gadsden and Selma, on the Alabama River. It contains 4 large warehouses.

GADS'HILL, England, co. of Kent, 2¼ miles N.W. of Rochester, famous as the scene of Falstaff's and Prince Henry's rencounter.

GAE, gâ'â or gâ, a large village of Western Africa, in Foota-Toro, on the Senegal. Lat 16° 28′ N., lon. 15° 28′ W.

GÆSTRIKLAND, Sweden. See GESTRIKLAND.

GAETA, gâ-â'tâ, (anc. *Caieta* or *Cajeta*; Fr. *Gaëte*, gâ'aît',) a strongly fortified seaport city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, occupying a peninsula on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. (besides military,) 3000. It has a handsome cathedral, 9 other churches, several convents, a public seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. In its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he met his death, B.C. 43. It is the see of an archbishop, and the centre of an active trade; its port is one of the best in Italy. Gaeta is a place of great antiquity, having been a place of resort for the wealthy Roman families. It was taken by the French in 1789 and 1800. Pope Pius IX. sought an asylum here in 1849, having escaped in disguise from Rome.

GAETA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy; lat. 41° N., lon. 13° 40′ E. On its N.E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

GAFSA, GHAFSA, gâf'sâ, or CAFSA, kâf'sâ, (anc. *Capsa*,) a town of Africa, in Tunis, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Cabes.

GAG or GAGA, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See GAGY.

GAGE'S LAKE, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

GAGE'S POINT, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

GAGETOWN, a town of New Brunswick, capital of Sunbury, on the St. Johns River, about 28 miles S.E. of Fredericton. On the borders of Grand Lake, a short distance above, on the opposite side of the river, are extensive coal-mines, from which large quantities of coal are annually raised.

GAGGENAU, gâg'ghen-ôw', a village of Baden, on the Murg, 14 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1150.

GAGLIANO, gâl-yâ'no, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra II. Pop. 1500.

GAGLIANO, a village of Naples, in Calabria Ultra II. Pop. 1400.

GAGLIANO, a village of Naples, in Otranto. Pop. 2700.

GAGLIANO, a village of Sicily, province, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 2586.

GAGLIAVOLA, gâl-yâ-vo'lâ, (L. *Haliavola*,) a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 28 miles S.S.E. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. 735.

GAGY, gâ'ghee, GAG, gâg, or GAGA, gâ'gâ, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage. Lat. (N. point,) 0° 20′ S., lon. 129° 53′ E.

GAHAN'NA, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

GAIA, VILLA NOVA DE, vil'lâ no'va dâ ghi'â, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Douro, immediately opposite Oporto. Pop. 5390.

GAIDARONISI, gî'dâ-ro-nee'see, or GAITHARONISI, (anc. *Hyetussa*) an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, in the Ægean Sea, 13 miles S. of Samos. Lat. 37° 28′ N., lon. 27° E.

GAIDARONISI, (anc. *Chrysei*) a small island of European Turkey, in the Mediterranean, on the S. side of Crete. Lat. 34° 38′ N., lon. 25° 45′ E.

GAIL, gile, (Slavonian *Sila*, sil'lâ,) a river of Illyria, in Carinthia, rises near the Tyrol, and joins the Drave 2 miles below Villach, after an E. course of 65 miles.

GAILDORF, gil'dorf', a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 31 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1510.

GAI'LEY'S MILL, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

GAILLAC, gâh'yâk' or gâl'yâk', a town of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles W. of Alby, on the Tarn. It has a communal college, manufactures of wine casks and turned wares, and distilleries. Pop. in 1852, 8245.

GAILLAC, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 18 miles N.N.W. of Milhau. Pop. 1243.

GAILLAC TOULZA gâh'yâk' tool'zâ', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Muret. Pop. 1723.

GAILLAN, gâh'yôn' or gâl'yôn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 1 mile N.N.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 1793.

GAILLON, gâh'yôn' or gâl'yôn', a village of France, department of Eure, 8 miles E.S.E. of Louviers, with a station on the Paris and Rouen Railway, 48 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3246.

GAIN'ER'S STORE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

GAINES, gânz, a post-village and township of Orleans co., New York, 6 or 7 miles S. of Lake Ontario, and about 33 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. The village has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and perhaps 100 dwellings. The Erie Canal passes through the S. portion of the township. Pop. of the township, 2722.

GAINES, a post-township on the W. border of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 510.

GAINES, a post-township in the S.W. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 286.

GAINES, a township of Kent co., Michigan.

GAINESBOROUGH, Virginia. See GAINSBOROUGH.

GAINESBOROUGH, gânz'bur-rûh, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, 73 miles E.N.E. of Nashville.

GAINES CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, about 120 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

GAINES'S LANDING, a small village of Chicot co., Arkansas.

GAINESTOWN, gânz'town, a post-village of Clarke co., Alabama, on the Alabama River. Here is a steamboat landing.

GAINESVILLE, gânz'ville, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City, Railroad, 45 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the township, 1760.

GAINESVILLE, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

GAINESVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Hall co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, 110 miles N. of Milledgeville, has a pleasant situation and a delightful climate, which render it a fashionable place of resort in summer.

GAINESVILLE, a post-village in Sumter co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Tombigbee River, at the mouth of the Noxubee River, 54 miles W.S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It is a place of active business, and the principal shipping point of the county. It contains 3 or 4 churches, about a dozen stores, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1500.

GAINESVILLE, a post-village of Hancock co., Mississippi. It has a newspaper office, and about 800 inhabitants.

GAINESVILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Texas.

GAINESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Green co., Arkansas, about 7 miles W. of St. Francis River, and 105 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

GAINFAHRN, GAINVARN, ghîn'farn, or CONFARN, kon'farn, a village of Lower Austria, about 4 miles from Baden. Pop. 1300.

GAIN'FORD, a parish and village of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Darlington. Pop. in 1851, 7348.

GAINS'BOROUGH, a seaport, market-town, and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Lincoln, on the Trent. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 7506. The town is densely built, but clean, well paved, and lighted. It has a church, the tower of which was built by the Knights Templars, a grammar school, town-hall, neat theatre, curious ancient hall, said to have been a palace of John of Gaunt, and a union work-house. Chief foreign imports, linseed, rapeseed, bones, and timber; exports, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufactures. The canals connecting it with the Trent render Gainsborough a natural outlet on the E. coast for the midland counties, in consideration of which it was made a port in 1840.

GAINSBOROUGH, a post-village of Frederick co., Virginia, 150 miles N.N.W. of Richmond, contains 2 churches, and about 30 houses.

GAINSBOROUGH, Roanoke co., Virginia. See BIG LICK.

GAIRING, a town of Hungary. See GAJAR.

GAIRLOCH, gâr'lox, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

GAIRLOCH, a branch of the Frith of Clyde, co. of Dumbarton, between the parishes of Row and Rosneath, opposite Greenock. Length from S. to N., 7 miles; average breadth, 1 mile.

GAIRO, ghî'ro, a village of Sardinia, 3 miles from Lanusei. Pop. 1100.

GAIRSA, gâr'sâ, or GAIRSAY, gâr'sâ, one of the Orkney Islands, parish of Rendal, from which it is divided on the N. by a strait. Length, 2 miles. Pop. 71.

GAIS, ghice, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles N.E. of Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gäbris Mountains, 2900 feet above the sea.

GAJAR, gôby'ôr', or GAIRING, gâî'ring', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 24 miles N.N.W. of Presburg, on the Rudana. Pop. 3000.

GAJDOBRA, ghî'do'brôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 7 miles from Palanka. Pop. 3000.

GAKOVA, gâ-ôh'ko'vôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs. Pop. 3000.

GALACZ, a town of Moldavia. See GALATZ.

GALADZET (gâ-lâd-zet') HILLS, a range in the Burmese dominions, in Farther India, about 100 miles N. of Rangoon. They are steep and rugged, and extend for about 60 miles from E. to W.

GALAM', or KAJAAGA, kâ-jâ'gâ, a country of Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 14° 45′ N., and by the meridian of 13° 10′ W. It occupies a narrow space along the Senegal, and is divided by the Falemé into two parts, of which the W. is called Goyé or Lower Galam, and the E. Kamera or Upper Galam. It is fertile, and rich in vegetable products; the rivers abound with fish, and their banks with crocodiles and hippopotami; and the forests with lions, elephants, wild boars, and apes. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, almost

exclusively employed as carriers. The supreme power is conferred according to the principle of collateral succession; but the authority of the *tanka*, or chief, is restricted by a national or representative council.

GALAM, gâ'lâm', or FORT ST. JOSEPH, a town of West Africa, capital of the above country on the Senegal River.

GALANTHA, gâ'lân'tâ', a fortified village of Western Hungary, 29 miles E. of Presburg. Pop. 2870.

GALAPAGOS, gâ-lâ'pâ-gocc, commonly pronounced in English gal-la-pâ'gûs, (Ger. *Schildkröteninseln*, shilt'krö-ten-in'sûln, or "Tortoise Islands;" Fr. *Gallapagos*, gâ'lâ' pâ'gos', *Iles des Tortues*, eel dâ tor'tü', "Islands of the Tortoises;") a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, on and near the Equator, between lon. 89° and 92° W., 730 miles W. of the coast of Ecuador, South America, and consisting of 6 principal and 7 small islands; the largest, Albemarle Island, being 60 miles in length, by 15 miles in breadth, and reaching an elevation of 4000 feet. All are volcanic, and abound in lavas. They are frequented by turtles of enormous size, whence the name of this group is derived, (in Spanish *Galápagos*,) iguanas, and other reptiles. On Charles Island a small colony of Spaniards has been planted, forming a penal settlement; the other islands are mostly unpeopled. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Charles, James, Narborough, Hood, Barrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, an unimportant group of the West Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

GALAROZA, gâ-lâ-ro'thâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 58 miles N. by E. of Hueiva, on the Mardiga. Pop. 1936.

GALASHIELS, gal'a-sheelz', a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, cos. of Roxburgh and Selkirk, 9 miles W.N.W. of Melrose. Pop. of town, in 1851, 5918. It is irregularly built of stone on both sides of the Gala, here crossed by three bridges; it has 3 churches, 2 libraries, a mechanics' institute, 2 branch banks, and flourishing manufactures of stockings, flannels, blankets, &c.

GALATA, gâ'lâ-tâ, the largest suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ¾ of a miles W. of the Seraglio Point. It is about 4 miles in circumference, enclosed by walls, and entered by numerous gates. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has many Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian churches, a remarkable tower 140 feet in height, and the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.

GALATA, a village of Greece, government of Ætolia, W. of Lepanto, near the Phidaris.

GALATA, a village and cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 miles S.E. of Varna.

GALATEIA, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

GALATINA, Naples. See SAN PIETRO-IN-GALATINA.

GALATONE, gâ-lâ-to'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 17 miles S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 4150.

GALATRO, gâ-lâ'tro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 18 miles N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 1730.

GALATZ, gâ'lâts, GALAUZ, or GALATCH, gâ'lâtch, (anc. *Axiopolis?*) a town of Moldavia, capital of the district of Kovourloui, on the left bank of the Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and Pruth with that river. Lat. (church of Uspenski,) 45° 26′ 12″ N., lon. 28° 2′ 58″ E. The older parts of the town consist of miserable wooden houses, or rather huts, confusedly huddled together, and forming a series of narrow, filthy, and irregular streets. In the newer quarters are numerous well-built houses of stone. There are here several Greek churches, a convent, a hospital, and a large bazaar, always well filled with merchandise. The lower part of Galatz consists almost entirely of warehouses, and has from time immemorial possessed the right of a free port—a privilege which was extended to the whole city in 1834. Galatz is the principal port in the principality, and the chief medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople, vessels of 300 tons being able to ascend the Danube thus far. Its trade was formerly entirely in the hands of the Greeks, but now many English and other foreign houses have established themselves there. The principal exports are grain, wine, planks and deals, wool, tallow, and preserved meat, the amount of which, with some other trifling articles, exported in 1845, was $1,828,217. The imports are chiefly British manufactures, sugar, tin-plates, iron, tar, pitch, coal, oil, olives, dried fruits, lemons and oranges, carobs, tobacco, caviar, salted fish, glassware, lambskins, leather, and alum, or coarse cloth. The whole imports in 1845 amounted to $1,084,097. The number of vessels departing from Galatz in 1851 was 619, tons 101,592, manned by 6589 men, and taking cargoes to the value of $2,402,421, of which $683,598 was wheat, $1,357,637 Indian corn, and $240,025 rye. Of the vessels, 178 were English, 139 Greek, 103 Turkish, 42 Austrian, 40 Sardinian, and 31 Russian; 296 taking, among other things, 35,368 quarters of wheat, 295,295 of Indian corn, and 15,664 of rye, and 1925 hundred-weight of tallow, were bound for England; and 176, with 44,984 quarters of wheat, 26,407 of Indian corn, 6205 of rye, 2424 hundred-weight of tallow, 429,515 planks and deals, and 18 casks of wine, were for Constantinople. The total value of importations by sea during the year was $2,423,886, of which $1,164,940 was manufactured goods, $477,912 refined and crushed sugar, and $188,183 iron. Pop. 36,000.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot Hills, co. of Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford.

GALAXIDI, gâ-lâx'e-de, (anc. *Œnithe.*) a seaport town of Greece, government of Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 miles S. of Salona or Amphissa. It has two harbors, and was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Western Hellas, but was ruined by the Turks in 1821.

GALBALLY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 7 miles S.S.W. of Tipperary. It has an ancient church, and ruins of a monastery.

GALDAR, gâl-dar', or GALDAS, gâl'dâs, a village of the Great Canary Island, on its N.W. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Palmas, with the remains of a residence of the ancient Guanche chiefs, and extensive caverns. Pop. 2500.

GALEATA, gâ-lâ-â'tâ, a town of Tuscany, on the Bidente, about 2 miles from Civitello. Pop. 1026.

GALEGA, gâ-lâ'gâ, a small island in the Indian Ocean, N.E. of Madagascar. Lat. 10° 29′ 50″ S., lon. 50° 45′ E. It is covered with cocoa-trees, and exports a large quantity of oil to France, of which it forms a possession.

GALEN, a township of Wayne co., New York, intersected by the Erie Canal. Pop. 4009.

GALENA, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

GALENA, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, 20 miles from the Ohio River at Portsmouth, contains about 200 inhabitants.

GALENA, a post-office of Floyd co., Indiana.

GALENA, ga-lee'na, a flourishing city and capital of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, on Fevre River, 6 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi River, 450 miles above St. Louis, 180 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 250 N. by W. of Springfield. "The river on whose rocky shelf this town is built is more properly an arm of the Mississippi River, setting up between lofty bluffs, around whose base it winds with picturesque effect. The streets rise one above another, and communicate with each other by flights of steps, so that the houses on the higher streets are perched like an eagle's eyrie, overlooking the rest, and commanding an extensive prospect. Pleasant churches meet the eye on the first ledge or terrace above the levee, and private residences, wearing an aspect of neatness and comfort, adorn each successive height." (THOMPSON'S *Letters.*) Galena owes its growth and importance mainly to the rich mines of lead with which it is surrounded in every direction. Considerable quantities of copper are found in connection with the lead. The amount of lead shipped at this place in 1852 was 40,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,600,000. The Fevre River is navigable by steamboats, which make regular passages from Galena to St. Louis, St. Paul's, and other ports on the Mississippi River. The commerce of the place is extensive, and rapidly increasing. The total value of exports in 1851 was computed at $1,300,358. A large portion of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota are tributary to this town. It is the western terminus of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and a branch of the Central Railroad connects it with Peru. Galena contains 1 bank and 3 newspaper offices. An error in the spelling and pronunciation of Fevre River (named from La Fevre, an early French trader) has given some currency to an unfounded impression that the place is unhealthy. The name of the city is taken from *galena*, a species of lead ore. Pop. in 1840, 6004; in 1853, about 8000.

GALENA, a post-office of Stone co., Missouri.

GALENSTOCK, gâ'len-stok', a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Valais and Uri, forming by its N.E. side one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit exceeds 11,000 feet.

GALEOTA POINT, the S.E. point of the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. Lat. 10° 9′ N., lon. 60° 59′ W.

GALERA, gâ-lâ'râ, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province of Tarragona, 6 miles S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 1574.

GALERA, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 70 miles N.E. of Granada. On a height above it stood the former town of Galera, which was completely razed, every inhabitant being destroyed, by the Infante Don John of Austria, during the wars against the Moors. Pop. 1781.

GALERA, gâ-lâ'râ, (anc. *Galeria?*) a deserted but picturesque village of the Pontifical States, co. and 13 miles N.W. of Rome, on the Arrone.

GALERA, gâ-lâ'râ, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, joins the Guapore, 50 miles N.N.W. of Villabella, after a course of about 90 miles.

GALERA, gâ-lâ'râ, a point of South America, in New Granada, 28 miles N.N.E. of Cartagena, bounding a bay of its own name on the N. Lat. 10° 51′ N., lon. 75° 25′ W.

GALERA, gâ-lâ'râ, an island of the Pacific, in Solomon Archipelago. Lat. 9° 15′ S., lon. 161° 30′ E.

GALES, gailz, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 99 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

GALESBURG, gailz'burg, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 130 miles W. of Detroit.

GALESBURG, a thriving post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on the Military Tract Railroad, at its junction with the Aurora Branch Railroad, 46 miles W. by N. of Peoria, and 120 N.N.W. of Springfield. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active business. Knox College, a Manual Labor School here, stands high among the institutions of the state. Two newspapers are published. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

GALES'S FERRY, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, 45 miles S.E. of Hartford.

GALESVILLE, gailz'vill, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 37 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

GALESVILLE, a village and steamboat landing of Anne Arundel co., Maryland, on West River, 12 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

GALESVILLE MILLS, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

GALERY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

GALGA, gäl'gŏh', a river of Hungary, joins the Zagyva 30 miles E.N.E. of Pesth, after a course of nearly 40 miles.

GALIANO (gä-le-ä'no) ISLAND, of British North America, in Queen Charlotte's Sound, is in lat. 51° 9' N., lon. 128° 2' W.

GALICIA, gal-ish'e-a, (Sp. pron. gä-lee'the-ä or gä-lee'se-ä; anc. *Gallæcia*, the country of the *Gallæci*,) an old province of Spain, with the title of kingdom, and, since 1833, forming the provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the Peninsula, between lat. 41° 50' and 43° 50' N., and lon. 6° 50' and 9° 15' W. Area, 10,920 square miles. Pop. 1,730,929. Its surface is generally mountainous; and its principal rivers are the Minho, Sil, and Ulla. The forests are extensive, and feed large herds of hogs. There are also good pasture lands and wide tracts of heath. Chesnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, and inferior wine, form the principal vegetable products. The first compose most part of the food of the Galicians; the rest are partly exported. Sheep and horses are extensively reared. The mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and jasper. The mass of the Galicians, or *Gallegos*, are very poor, ignorant, and uncivilized, but hardy and industrious; and they make the best agricultural laborers, soldiers, and domestic servants in the peninsula.—Adj. and inhab. GALLE'GAN, (Spanish GALLEGO, gäl-yä'go,) and GALICIAN, gal-ish'e-an.

GALICIA, gal-ish'e-a, or, KINGDOM OF AUSTRIAN POLAND, (Polish *Halicz*, hä'litch; Hun. *Halics*, hä'litch'; Ger. *Galizien*, gä-lit'se-en;) a province of Austria, composed of the kingdom of Lodomeria, the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the grand duchy of Cracow, and formerly including the duchy of Bukowina. It lies between lat. 47° 40' and 50° 35' N., and lon. 18° 55' and 26° 25' E.; bounded, N. by Poland, N.E. and E. by Russia, S.E. by Bukowina, S. by Hungary, and W. by Moravia, and a small portion of Prussian Silesia; greatest length, E. to W. 325 miles; breadth, towards the E., where the widest, a little W. of the meridian 25°, 190 miles, and thence gradually diminishing westwards, till, near meridian 19° 30', it is reduced to its minimum of 27 miles. Its area and population in 1842 were as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Kingdom of Lodomeria	26,895	4,386,168
Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator	776	170,428
Grand Duchy of Cracow	444	145,767
Total	36,115	4,702,363

Its contour is generally well defined by natural boundaries; on the S., in particular, by the Carpathians, which form a long and irregular curve, stretching W. to E. along its frontiers; N.W. by the Vistula; S.E. by the Bialy Czeramos, a tributary of the Pruth, and for a short distance by the Dniester; and E. by the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N., bordering on Poland, and all the N.E., are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner, determined by the Carpathians, and their ramifications. The principal chain, comprising the far greater part of the Western Carpathians, commencing in the S.E. of Galicia, near the sources of the Theiss and Pruth, forms a curve, not quitting the frontiers till it reaches its western extremity, having its culminating point in the mountains of Tatra. The loftiest summit, the Great Kriwan, has a height of 8150 feet. Galicia is partly traversed by the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into two great basins. The chief river, on the N. and W. of this watershed, is the Vistula, which, before quitting the frontier, receives the Sola, Raba, united Poprad and Donajecz, Wyslocka and San, and also drains a large portion of the E., by its tributary, the Bug. The chief rivers on the other side are the Dniester, which rises near the centre of the kingdom, and flows across it in an E.S.E. direction, receiving numerous tributaries on both banks. The only part of the surface belonging to the basin of the Danube is in the S.E. The climate is severe, particularly in the S., where more than one of the Carpathian summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The winters are long, and the summers comparatively short, but very warm. Deep snow is not uncommon in the middle of April, and the grape never ripens.

In the more mountainous districts the soil often forms a thin covering on bleak and almost barren rocks, where scanty pasture only is obtained. In other parts of the same district, both the quality and depth of the soil improve, the pastures become excellent, and many magnificent forests occur. In general, where the elevation is small, the ground, more especially where resting on a substratum of limestone, is of great fertility, and yields abundant crops of corn and maize. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown; and, in the district around Lemberg, rhubarb is cultivated on a large scale. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep are in general very much neglected; but goats, swine, and poultry abound. The rearing of bees is much attended to. The minerals include marble, alabaster, copper, calamine, coal, iron, and rock-salt. Only the last two are of much importance. Iron occurs in numerous parts of the central Carpathian chain, and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. They are both worked to a considerable extent. The rock-salt is particularly abundant, stretching in continuous beds for nearly 250 miles along the base of the Carpathians, beyond the limits of Galicia, into Bukowina and Transylvania. The most important mines have their central locality at Wieliczka. Manufactures have not made much progress; but distilleries exist in every quarter. The principal exports are salt, wood, coal, aniseseed, linen, and brandy. The population is generally of Slavonian origin, and consists of two principal branches—Polish in the W., and Russniak in the E. The number of Jews is considerable. The Roman Catholic is the established religion; but a majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stands the university of Lemberg, and the lyceum, at Przemysl. The latter are spread over the whole country, and appear to be tolerably well attended, as the number of persons at school has been estimated at one in eight of the whole population. For administrative purposes it is divided into the three governments of Lemberg, Cracow, and Stanislau. Lemberg is the capital. Galicia was originally called Halics, (of which it is only a corruption,) a name derived from an old castle, on the banks of the Dniester, but now includes, in addition to the old duchy of Halics, an independent duchy, called first Wolodmir or Vladimir, and thereafter Lodomeria. From the 12th to the 14th centuries these duchies belonged to Hungary, but passed by marriage to Poland. In 1772, on the first partition of that unhappy kingdom, the Empress Maria Theresa obtained restitution of these duchies, and formed them into the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, a name still sometimes used, though that of Lodomeria is more frequently dropped, and the name Galicia applied to both.—Adj. and inhab. GALICIAN, gal-ish'e-an.

GA'LIEN, a small river of Berrien co., Michigan, flows into Lake Michigan.

GALIGHER, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

GAL'ILEE, (*L. Galilæa*, Gr. Γαλιλαία,) a province of ancient Judea, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee (or Tiberias.) It now forms the central part of the pashalic of Acre, in Asiatic Turkey.

GALINARA, gä-le-nä'rä, (anc. *Gallinaria*,) a small island of the Sardinian States, in the Mediterranean, province, and 2 miles S.E. of Albenga. Its ancient name was derived from the number of hens (in Latin *Gallinæ*,) that were raised here.

GALION, gä'le-on or gä-le-ōn', an island on the N.E. coast of Java, and E. coast of the island of Madura; lat. 7° S., lon. 114° 13' E.

GAL'ION, a flourishing post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, 56 miles N. by E. from Columbus, and on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad. The completion of the railroads has given a vigorous impulse to the growth of this place. It is now the principal depôt for the produce which is exported from the county.

GALISTEO, gä-lees'tēs, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 42 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, on a height above the Jerte. Pop. 1205.

GALITA, gä'lee'tä, (anc. *Galathe*, ?) an island of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis; lat. 37° 31' N., lon. 8° 55" E. Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli Rocks, on which the British steam-frigate Avenger foundered, 26th Dec. 1847.

GALITCH, a town of Austria. See HALICZ.

GALITCH, gä'litch, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles N.E. of Kostroma, on the Lake of Galitch. Lat. 58° 20' N., lon. 42° 28' E. Pop. 3000. It has 13 churches and 2 old forts.

GALIZIEN. See GALICIA (Austrian).

GALKOT, gäl'kot', a small town of Nepaul, consists of about 500 huts, surrounding the house of the chief; lat. 28° 17' N., lon. 83° 14' E.; 76 miles W.N.W. of Gorkha.

GALKOT, a territory of Nepaul. It is very small, but well cultivated, and has copper and iron mines.

GALLA, Also, âl'shô' gâl'lôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, at the foot of Mount Steinberg, about 6 miles from Tata. Pop. 800.

GALLA, Felsö, fêl'shö' gâl'lôh', a village near the former. Pop. 900. Both are inhabited by Germans, and belong to Prince Esterhazy.

GALLÆCI and GALLÆCIA. See Gallicia, (of Spain.)

GAL'LAGHERVILLE, a post-village of East Cain township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 36 miles W. of Philadelphia. Large quarries of marble are worked in the vicinity. Pop. about 200.

GAL'LAHER, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 210.

GAL'LANT, PORT, in the Strait of Magellan, on the W. coast of Brunswick Peninsula. Lat. 53° 41′ 42″ S.

GALLAPAGOS. See Galapagos.

GALLAR, gâl-yar', a town of Spain, in Aragon, 28 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1015.

GALLARATE, gâl-lâ-râ'tâ, a market-town of Lombardy, 23 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3900.

GALLARDON, gâl'lar'dôn', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles E.N.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1496.

GALLARGUES, gâl'larg', a town of France, department of Gard, 12 miles S.W. of Nîmes on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1972.

GALLAS, gâl'lâz, a numerous and powerful race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in Eastern Africa, S. of Shoa, but dispersed in great numbers over the countries adjoining, especially N. and E. They are divided into many tribes, but are all distinguished by the same general characteristics, moral and physical. Their color varies from a deep black to a brownish yellow; stature tall; bodies spare, wiry, and muscular, have agreeable countenances, and are brave, but ferocious and cruel, massacring in war alike the resisting and unresisting, young and old, male and female. Their language is spoken throughout a great part of Africa, S. of the equator. They are in a low state of heathenism, have no priests, and are opposed to the introduction of a new religion. They know only about a Being, whom they call Wake, to whom, on particular occasions, they sacrifice a cow or sheep, but have no system of religion.

GALLATIA, gal-lâ'she-a, a post-office of Saline co., Illinois.

GAL'LATIN, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Indiana, has an area estimated at 150 square miles. The Eagle Creek forms the southern boundary. The surface is diversified by hills, which are well timbered. The blue or Trenton limestone underlies the county. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 5137, of whom 4433 were free, and 704 slaves.

GALLATIN, a county in the S.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 310 square miles. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of Saline Creek, an affluent of the Ohio. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Salt is procured from springs on the banks of Saline Creek, near Equality. This county is among the oldest in Illinois. Organized about the year 1812. Named in honor of the distinguished Albert Gallatin. Capital, Equality. Pop. 5448.

GALLATIN, a township of Columbia co., New York. Pop. 1586.

GALLATIN, a post-village, capital of Copiah co., Mississippi, on Bayou Pierre, 40 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. A newspaper is published here.

GALLATIN, a post-village, capital of Sumner co., Tennessee, 25 miles N.E. of Nashville, and 3 miles N. of Cumberland River. It contains 2 newspaper offices, several academies and churches. A turnpike extends from this place to Nashville. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

GALLATIN, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the S. bank of Racoon Creek, 16 miles N.E. of Terre Haute.

GALLATIN, a post-village, capital of Daviess co., Missouri, about 1 mile S.W. of the West Fork of Grand River, and 190 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

GALLATIN'S RIVER, the most easterly of the three branches which form the Missouri River, rises in about 44° N. lat., and 110° W. lon., and flows northward to join Jefferson's River.

GAL'LATINVILLE, a post-village of Gallatin township, 48 miles S. of Albany.

GAL'LAUDETT', a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

GALLEGO, gâl-yâ'go, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro, about 1 mile below Saragossa, after a southward course of 80 miles.

GALLEGOS. See Gallicia.

GALLEGOS, gâl-yâ'goes, a small and rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic, opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat. 51° 33′ S., lon. 69° W., by a large estuary, in which the tide is said to rise 46 feet.

GAL'LEN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co.

GALLENKIRCH, gâl'len-kêêrk', a village of Austria, in Tyrol, about 35 miles from Feldkirch. Pop. 1560.

GALLE, POINT DE, pwân deh gâll, or point deh-gâll, a town of Ceylon, on the S.W. side, lat. 6° 1′ N., lon. 80° 13′ E., a station where steam packets call.

GALLESE, gâl-lâ'sâ, a village of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 16 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 1060. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Fescennium.*

GAL'LEY CREEK, a small post-village of Pope co., Arkansas.

GAL'LEYHEAD', a promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, between the Bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

GALLIA. See France.

GAL'LIA, a county in the southern part of Ohio, contains about 420 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the E. separating it from Virginia, and it is drained by Racoon and Symmes Creeks. The surface is generally hilly. Stone coal and iron are found in the county. Settled in 1790, by a colony of Frenchmen, some of whose descendants now reside in Gallipolis. Hence originated the name, *Gallia* being the Latin appellation for France. Capital, Gallipolis. Pop. 17,003.

GALLIA FURNACE, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, 20 miles W. of Gallipolis.

GALLIANO, gâl-le-â'no, a village of Northern Italy, S.E. of Como, has a curious Lombard church, with inscriptions of the fourth, and frescoes of the 11th century.

GALLIATE, gâl-le-â'tâ, a village of Piedmont, province, and 4½ miles E.N.E. of Novara. Pop. 5558.

GALLICANA, gâl-le-kâ'nâ, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 19 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 1300.

GALLICANO, gâl-le-kâ'no, a town of Tuscany, 16 miles N. by W. of Lucca, near the Serchio. Pop. 1317.

GALLICUM FRETUM. See Dover, Strait of.

GALLICUS OCEANUS. See Biscay, Bay of.

GALLICUS SINUS. See Gulf of Lyons.

GALLIGNANA, gâl-leen-yâ'nâ, or GALLINIANA, gâl-lene-â'nâ, a town of Austria, in Illyria, 45 miles S.E. of Triest. Pop. 1411.

GALLINA, gâl-lee'nâ, an island off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to the Bissagos or Bijuga group.

GALLINARIA. See Galinaria.

GALLINAS, gâl-lee'nâs, a river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 7° N., lon. 11° 38′ W., and formerly noted for the number of slaves shipped from it.

GALLIPOLI, gâl-lip'o-le, (anc. *Callipolis.*) a seaport town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, on the E. coast of the peninsula of same name, at the entrance of the sea of Marmora, 132 miles W.S.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 24′ N., lon. 26° 40′ E. Pop. about 17,000. It has two ports, and is the principal station of the Turkish fleet. The town is ill built and dirty; but has extensive bazaars. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, and earthenwares, and the best Morocco leather made in Turkey. It is a Greek bishop's see, and residence of a Capidan Pasha. It was the first European town taken by the Turks.

GALLIPOLI, (gâl-lip'o le.) PENINSULA OF, (anc. *Thracica Chersonesus.*) is situated between lat. 40° 3′ and 40° 38′ N., and lon. 26° 10′ and 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E. from the Ægean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length 63 miles; breadth from 4 to 13 miles.

GALLIPOLI, gâl lip'o-le, (anc. *Callipolis.*) a fortified seaport town of Naples, province, and 29 miles W.S.W. of Otranto, on a rocky inlet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza, on the mainland. Pop. 8500. It is well built, and has a cathedral and a castle, and schools; but is chiefly noted for its extensive cisterns, excavated in the rock, and peculiarly adapted for clarifying olive oil. One mile W. is the island of St. Andrea, between which and the town is a harbor, with from 10 to 12 fathoms water. This port is one of the most frequented in the Neapolitan dominions, as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. The town has also manufactures of muslins, woollens, and cotton hosiery, a tunny fishery, and an active trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

GALLIPOLIS, gal'le-po-leeez', a thriving post-village and township, capital of Gallia co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, about 160 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It is surrounded by a fertile district, and has considerable trade. It contains churches of 4 denominations, 12 or 15 stores, 2 printing offices, 1 academy, and a number of steam-mills. Pop. of the township, 2228.

GALLIPOLI, STRAIT OF. See Dardanelles.

GAL'LITZIN, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

GALLNEUKIRCHEN, gâll'noi-kêêrk'en, a market-town of Upper Austria, 4 miles N.N.E. of Steyereck. Pop. 913.

GAL'LOON', a parish of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh.

GAL'LOPVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, a few miles N.N.E of Ogdensburg. The name of the post-office is Lisbon.

GAL'LOWAY, a district comprising the S.W. part of Scotland. It gives the title of earl to the Stewart family.

GAL'LOWAY, a township of Atlantic co., New Jersey. Pop. 2307.

GALLOWAY, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, 115 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

GALLOWAY, MULL OF, a bold rocky headland forming the extreme S. point of Scotland, in lat. 54° 38′ 6″ N., lon. 4° 51′ 15″ W., having a lighthouse 325 feet above the sea.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a royal and parliamentary borough of Scotland, co., and 18 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright, situated on the Ken. Pop. 430. It unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Kenmure Castle stands in its vicinity.

GALL ST. of Switzerland. See SAINT GALL.

GALLUCIO, gäl-loo'cho, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 25 miles E.N.E. of Gaëta. Pop. 1972.

GAL'LUPVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 25 miles W. of Albany.

GALLURA, gäl-loo'rä, one of the four quarters into which the island of Sardinia was divided in the Middle Ages. It occupied the most northern part of the island.

GALLUZZO, gäl-loot'so, a town of Tuscany, province, and 3 miles S.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 638.

GALOENGONG, gä'loon'gong', or GALONGONG, gä'lon'gong', a volcano of Java, province of Preanger, division of Tjanjor, after which the surrounding beautiful and fertile district is named. No eruption of this mountain was on record, or in the recollection of the inhabitants around, till October 8, 1822, when a fearful outburst took place. Ashes, stones, and lava were thrown out, and a large surrounding district of country laid waste, and 114 villages, upwards of 4000 people, many cattle, rice-fields, and three-fourths of a million of coffee trees were destroyed.

GALOFARO, gä-lo-fä'ro, (anc. *Charybdis*,) a famous whirlpool immediately outside of the harbor of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily, near Cape Faro. Opposite to it on the coast of Italy is the rock of Scylla.

GALSA, gäl'sŏh', a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, co., and about 12 miles from Arad. Pop. 1800.

GALSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

GALT, gält, a town of Canada West, co. of Halton, on Grand River, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Hamilton. It contains churches of 6 denominations, 3 branch banks, 3 assurance agencies, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, about 15 stores, and has manufactures of axes, iron castings, machinery, paper, soap and candles, lasts, pails, &c. Pop. about 2300.

GALTEE or GALTY (gawl'tee) MOUNTAINS, of Ireland, in Munster, extend E. and W. for about 20 miles.

GALTELLI, gäl-tél'lä, a village on the island of Sardinia, 67 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 950.

GAL'TRES FOREST, a tract of land in England, co. of York, North Riding, lying between Aldborough and the city of York.

GALT'S MILLS, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

GALT'VILLE, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GALTY ISLANDS, Ireland. See GALTEE.

GA'LUM, a post-village of Perry co., Illinois, 144 miles S. of Springfield.

GALYEAS, gäl-yä'äs, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 37 miles W.S.W. of Portalegre, with an annual fair. Pop. 1107.

GAL'VESTON, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and Galveston Bay, has an area of 330 square miles. It comprises a long, narrow island of its own name, separated from the mainland by West Bay. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy. Capital, Galveston. Pop. 4529, of whom 3815 were free, and 714 slaves.

GALVESTON, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

GALVESTON, a port of entry, the seat of justice of Galveston county, and the most populous and commercial city of Texas, is situated on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name, about 450 miles W. by S. of New Orleans, and 230 miles S.E. of Austin City. Lat. 29° 17′ N., lon. 94° 50′ W. The island of Galveston, which separates the bay from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 30 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The surface is nearly level, and has a mean elevation of only 4 or 5 feet above the water. The bay extends northward from the city to the mouth of Trinity River, a distance of 35 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 18 miles. The harbor of Galveston, which is the best in the state, has 12 or 14 feet of water over the bar at low tide. Galveston is one of the most flourishing ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and carries on an active trade. Its shipping, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1489 tons registered, and 4004 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 3646 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1808 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 21, (tons, 5974,) of which 19, (tons, 5480) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 21,—tons, 6287, of which 1461 were in American bottoms. Steamboats make regular passages to New Orleans, and to the towns in the interior of Texas. Three or four newspapers are published here. The city contains a fine market-house, a town hall, about 8 churches, and several large hotels. The private houses are mostly of wood, and painted white. The streets are wide, straight, and rectangular, and bordered by numerous flower gardens. Railroads are projected from Galveston to Houston, and to Red River. First settled in 1837. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 7000.

GALVESTON, a post-office of Cass co., Indiana.

GALVEZ, gäl'veth, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2263. It has manufactures of serge.

GALVEZ, a group of islands. See HAPAI.

GALWAY, gawl'way, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic. Area, 2,447 sq. miles. Pop. in 1851, 322,212. The surface in the W. includes the Lakes Corrib and Mask, and the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a seacoast deeply indented with inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat and sterile, but interspersed with bogs. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the county on the S.E., the Black River, and the Suck. Agriculture very backward. Fisheries valuable. The Irish language is in many districts universal. The county, which is the second in extent in Ireland, is divided into 2 Ridings, East and West. Capital, Galway. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons; 2 for the county, and 2 for the chief town.

GALWAY, a town and seaport on the W. coast of Ireland, capital of the above county, is situated on the N. side of Galway Bay, at the W. terminus of the Midland Great-western Railway, 117 miles W. of Dublin; lat. (light) 53° 15′ 12″ N., lon. 9° 3′ 30″ W., at the mouth of the Corrib, issuing from Lough Corrib, and across which there are two stone bridges. In the more ancient parts of the town the streets are narrow and irregular; but in the modern portions the streets are spacious, and the houses in general handsome and substantial. The town is well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. The principal buildings are the Queen's College, a beautiful structure in the Elizabethan style; the Established Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, a large old edifice, in the decorated English style; several Roman Catholic chapels, 3 monasteries, 5 nunneries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses; the County and Town Court-houses, both handsome Grecian structures; and prisons, the County Infirmary, Fever Hospital, an endowed and a charter school, the Custom House, the Union Work-house, and 2 barracks. The buildings of the Franciscan Nunnery, or Convent of St. Clare, and of the Presentation Convent, are extensive and imposing. The Grammar-school or College, the endowment of Erasmus Smith, is a spacious and neat structure. There are three news-rooms, called, respectively, the County Club-house, the Galway Institution, and the Commercial Reading room; and a trades mechanics' institute. The benevolent and charitable institutions are the town Infirmary and Dispensary, and the Fever Hospital. Galway is not a manufacturing place, but there are two breweries, two distilleries, a paper mill, a foundry, a tanyard, and several flour mills, in the town and its vicinity. Its retail trade is considerable, there being no other town of any importance within 20 miles. The commerce of the port was at one time extensive, but has now much declined. The principal exports are corn, flour, kelp, marble, wool, and provisions: imports—timber, wine, salt, coal, hemp, tallow, and Swedish and British iron. The vessels registered at the port, in 1848, were 21; tonnage, 4033. The coasters, from January 1, 1847, to January 1, 1848, were, inwards, 173; tonnage, 20,066;—outwards, 41; tonnage, 4354. In the colonial and foreign trade the number of vessels was, inwards, 139; tonnage, 26,161;—outwards, 145; tonnage, 25,676. The harbor, which has an extensive line of quays, is in process of being connected with Lough Corrib by a canal. Its floating dock, area 5 acres, admits vessels of 14 feet draught. On Mutton Island, in front of the harbor, is a light-house, 33 feet above high water.

On the right bank of the Corrib, and forming a suburb, is a large fishing village, called a Claddagh, inhabited by a peculiar and primitive race of people. About 10 tons of salmon are taken yearly out of the Corrib River. The borough returns 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of viscount to a branch of the Arundel family. Galway was conquered, in 1232, by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. During the Middle Ages it had a flourishing trade with Spain, whence the Moorish character of its architecture. The town suffered greatly during the troubles of the seventeenth century. Pop. in 1841, 17,275; in 1851, 24,697.

GALWAY, gawl'way, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., New York, 36 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2158.

GALWAY BAY, on the N. coast of Ireland, is a large expanse of water, about 18 miles broad at its seaward extremity, diminishing to about 8 miles inland, and being about 20 miles long from E. to W. It is protected from the swell of the Atlantic by the Arran Isles, of which there are three.

GALWEN, gäl-wén', a town of Eastern Africa, in the region S. of Abyssinia, on a river, near lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 44° 35′ E. Pop. 9000 (?).

GAMACHES, gä'mäsh', a town of France, department of Somme, 14 miles S.W. of Abbeville, on the Bresle. Pop. 1273.

GAMALERO, gä-ma-lä'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, 9 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1379.

GAMBALARUM, gäm-bä-lä'rum, a river of Africa, in Nigritia, falling into the S. extremity of Lake Tchad, after a course of about 85 miles, direct distance.

GAMBARA, gäm-bä'rä, a village of Northern Italy, 19 miles S. of Brescia.

GAMBARARE, gäm-bä-rä'rä, or GAMBARARO, gäm-bä-rä'ro, a village of North Italy, 9 miles W. of Venice.

GAMBAROO, gäm-bä-roo', a ruined town of Borneo, on the Yeen, 5 miles N. by W. of Old Birnee. It contains some extensive ruins, and was formerly the residence of the sultans of Borneo.

GAMBATESA, gäm-bä-tä'sä, or GAMBETESA, gäm-bä-tä'sä, a village of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2700.

GAMBIA, gäm'be-a, (the *Stachir* of Ptolemy,) a river of Western Africa, in Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 miles S.E. of Cape Verd, in lat. 13° 28' N., lon. 16° 35' W., after a W.N.W. course, estimated at upwards of 1000 miles. At its mouth it is about 4 miles across, but immediately within this its width is doubled, and a forty-gun brig may ascend it for about 150 miles. Vessels of 150 tons can reach the vicinity of Barraconda, lon. 13° 50' W., where the navigation is stopped by falls. It has numerous affluents, and the Casamanza, which enters the Atlantic about 60 miles farther S., is considered one of its arms.

GAMBIA, a British colony of Western Africa, consisting of the island of St. Mary, with the town of Bathurst, &c., at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends beyond McCarthy Island, in lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 14° 40' W. Pop. in 1851, 5669, of which 191 were whites. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in Western Africa, and has a flourishing trade. Exports, including wax, hides, ivory, gold-dust, rice, palm oil, horns, and timber, in 1852, amounted in value to 217,356*l.* Value of imports, 110,174*l.*, of which 46,196*l.* were from Great Britain, and 24,017*l.* from the United States. Foreign arrivals during the year, 528 vessels, tons, 29,274; clearances, 260 vessels, tons, 30,188. Gambia is a dependency of Sierra Leone.

GAM'BIER', a post-village of Pleasant township, Knox co., Ohio, on the Vernon River, 5 miles E. of Mount Vernon. Kenyon College, founded here in 1828, under the auspices of Bishop Chase, of the Episcopal Church, is a richly endowed institution. Two or three religious periodicals are published here.

GAM'BIER' ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 8' S., lon. 134° 55' W., consisting of five large islands and several small islets in a coral reef lagoon, and important as being (except Pitcairn Island) the only known station between Chili and Tahiti where good water is procurable.

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group in Spencer Gulf, South Australia, Wedge Island, the largest, being in lat. 35° 12' S., lon. 136° 30' E.

GAM'BLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Georgia.

GAM'BLES, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

GAMBOLÒ, gäm'bo-lo, a village of Piedmont, division, and 18 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 5075.

GAMBROON, a town of Persia. See GOMBROON.

GAME POINT, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

GAMEREN, gä'meh-ren, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 11 miles S.W. of Tiel, on the Waal. Pop. 1012.

GAMKA, gäm'kä, or GREAT LION, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises near Beaufort, lat. 32° 24' S., lon. 22° 48' E., and flows S.W. through the Great Karroo, till its junction with the Dwyka or Rhinoceros River, when the united streams form the Gouritz.

GAMLA KARLEBY, gäm'lä kärl'eh-bü, (*i. e.* "Old Karleby.") a town of Finland, läen, and 65 miles N.E. of Vasa, 1 mile from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2000.—NEW KARLEBY is a maritime town, 46 miles N.E. of Vasa.

GAM'LINGAY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

GAMMERTINGEN, gäm'mer-ting'en, a town of Western Germany, 11 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 973.

GAM'RIE, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Banff, with a village on the North Sea, 7 miles E.N.E. of Banff. On the coast here are stupendous cliffs, perforated by caverns, and frequented by vast flocks of sea-birds.

GAMRON, a town of Persia. See GOMBROON.

GAMSHURST, gäms'hürst, a village of Baden, in a marshy and unhealthy district N. of Offenburg. Pop. 1377.

GAM'STON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

GAN, gôn, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles S. of Pau. Pop. 1139.

GANANOQUE, gä-nä nök', a post-village of Canada West, co. of Leeds, on the St. Lawrence River, 18 miles N.E. of Kingston, and 32 miles from Brockville. Pop. about 800.

GANAT, gä'nät', or JANAT, jä'nät', a town of West Africa, in Fezzan, 120 miles S.S.W. of Mourzouk, in a sandy and barren region, but, owing to its position on the caravan routes, rich and populous.

GANCI, gän'chee, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 24 miles S.S.E. of Cefalu. Pop. 9352.

GAND, a city of Belgium. See GHENT.

GANDAPOOR, gän'dä poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 62 miles N. of Ahmednuggur.

GANDELLINO, gän-däl-lee'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 8 miles from Clusone, on the Serio. It has iron-works supplied by extensive mines in the district. Pop. 1127.

GANDERSHEIM, gän'ders-hime', a town of Northern Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Gande, 36 miles S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1925.

GANDESA, gän-dä'sä, a market-town of Spain, province, and 42 miles W.S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2316.

GANDIA, gän'de-ä, a town of Spain, province, and 34 miles S.S.E. of Valencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 5751. It has a fine collegiate church, college, and a palace of the Duke of Gandia.

GANDICOTTA, gän-de-kot'tä, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 43 miles N.W. of Cuddapah, on the Penna.

GANDINO, gän-dee'no, a market-town of Lombardy, 12 miles N.E. of Bergamo.

GANDIOLLE, gôn'de-oll', a village of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal River, 10 miles S. of Fort St. Louis, said to have 5000 inhabitants.

GAN'EREW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

GANGALA, gän-gä'lä, an island of Western Africa, in the Falémé. Lat. 14° 41' N., lon. 12° 12' W.

GANGES, gan'jez, Fr. *Gange*, gônzh; Hindoo, *Ganga*, gäng'gä, or *Gunga*, gäng'gä, so called as flowing through *Ging*, the earth, to heaven,) the principal river of Hindostan, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the middle of the presidency of Bengal, almost in its entire length. It rises by two principal heads, Bhagirathi and Alakananda, in lat. 31° N. and lon. 79° E., from an immense mass of snow at an elevation of 13,000 feet, flows at first S.W. to Hurdwar, and thenceforward mostly E.S.E. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, its easternmost arm uniting with the Megna or Brahmapootra, and its W. branch being the Hoogly River. Its total length is estimated at 1960 miles. In its course it receives 11 affluents, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; the principal are the Jumna, Ramganga, Goomty, Goggra, Sone, Gunduck, Koosee, Mahanuddy, and Teesta, which have courses varying from 300 to 800 miles in length. Between Hurdwar and Allahabad it is usually from 1 to 1½ mile across; below which its breadth increases frequently to 3 miles, and at 500 miles from the sea it is 30 feet in depth, and so continues to near its mouth, where, however, the quantity of deposit it brings down often forms bars and shoals. It is crossed by no bridges after it leaves the mountains.

About 200 miles from the sea, the Delta of the Ganges, which is considerably more than double that of the Nile, commences. It is a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 miles in breadth. The S. extremity, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, a dreary, unhealthy region, covered with wood, and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers, all of which are salt except those that communicate immediately with the principal arm of the Ganges. In tracing the sea coast of the Delta eight openings are found, each of which appears to be a principal mouth of the Ganges. The navigation through the Sunderbunds is chiefly effected by means of the tides, there being two distinct passages, the one named the South or Sunderbund passage, and the other the Bullaghaut passage. The first leads through the widest and deepest rivers, and opens into the Hoogly about 65 miles below Calcutta. The Bellaghaut passage opens into a shallow lake on the E. side of Calcutta. The navigation by these passages exceeds more than 200 miles through a thick forest, divided into numberless islands by channels of exceedingly various width. The whole coast of the Delta is one mass of mud banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there is scarcely a channel, with the exception of the Hoogly, which ships of burden can safely enter.

The periodical inundation of the Ganges, which commences about the latter end of April or beginning of May, proceeds from the tropical rains which begin to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual, not exceeding an inch a day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 inches, and, latterly, when the rains have become general in all the countries through which it passes, it rises about 5 inches a day, until it has attained a height of 32 feet above its ordinary level. By the end of July, all the flat country of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 miles, nothing being visible but villages and the tops of trees, the former being built on artificial mounds above the height of the flood. After the middle of August, the waters begin to subside, running off at the rate of from 3 to 4 inches a day till November, from which period to the month of April they decrease at the rate of about ½ inch a day. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000 cubic feet per second in the four months of the flood season, and 100,000 cubic feet per second on an average during the remainder of the year. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 235,521,387 cubic yards, and it discolors the sea to a distance of 60 miles from the coast. Owing to the loosness of the soil on the banks, large portions of them are being constantly swept away by the force of the current, and with such rapidity, in some cases, that an acre of ground has been known to disappear in less than half an hour.

The phenomenon called the Bore, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide, in the form of an enormous wave, rising as perpendicular as a wall, assumes a more formidable appearance in the Ganges than in any other river in Asia, with the exception of the Brahmapootra. In the Hoogly, the Bore rushes onwards with an appalling noise, at the rate of between 17 and 18 miles an hour, and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 feet, having been probably more than double that height at the mouth of the river. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindoos, from Gangootri, about 15 miles from its source, to the Island of Saugur, at the mouth of the Hoogly. There are, however, particular places more eminently sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform their ablutions, and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies. The Ganges water is also esteemed for its medicinal properties, and in the British courts of justice witnesses of the Brahminical faith are sworn upon it.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould, and of land under cultivation, than any other country in this continent, with the exception, perhaps, of the Chinese Empire. For hundreds of miles along its course, down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are produced in the upper part of this magnificent valley, while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar, are produced in the greatest profusion. The sources of the Ganges are at an elevation of upwards of 13,000 and 18,000 feet respectively above sea-level; yet the fall of the river from Hurdwar, nearly at the foot of the Himalayas, to the Delta, a distance of about 1200 miles, is only 1000 feet. Its banks, in many places, exhibit scenes of great beauty, while in the stream itself clusters of picturesque rocks occasionally occur, interesting not only from their own appearance, but from the associations connected with them. One of these, the Fakeer's Rock, which occurs about 200 miles above the Delta, is a picturesque pile, consisting of several masses of gray granite, heaped one upon the other, and forming ledges and terraces, which are the sites of several small temples, a principal one rising from the summit and overtopping all. This place has been held sacred for ages, and has been the abode of Fakeers from time immemorial, who levy tribute on all passers-by. The rock is also interesting to the antiquarian, being covered with sculptured figures of great antiquity, and numerous inscriptions in an unknown character.

The Ganges is navigable for boats of a large size nearly 1500 miles from its mouth: and the busy scene which it daily exhibits, together with the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. It forms, with its tributaries, the great route of communication and traffic throughout interior India, there being few roads adapted for the conveyance of goods; and its value as a highway for commerce is all the more increased, from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks, or at no great distance from them. Ascending the stream, may be named Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Behar, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, and Furruckabad. It forms, also the great military highway by which India was conquered, and is the main artery by which British power is diffused through Hindostan.——Adj. GANGETIC, gan-jĕt'ik.

GANGES, gŏnzh, a town of France, department of Hérault, 25 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It has a chamber of manufactures, and factories of silk gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine. Pop. in 1852, 4600.

GAN'GES, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 11 miles N. of Mansfield.

GANGES, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 246.

GANGES CANAL. See INDIA, page 900.

GANGETICUS SINUS. See BENGAL, BAY OF.

GANGI, gän'jee, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles S.S.E. of Cefalu. Pop. 9350.

GANGOOTRI, gän'goo'tree, a famous place of pilgrimage in Northern Hindoostan, in Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in lat. 30° 59′ N., lon. 78° 56′ E., and 10,073 feet above the sea.

GANGPOOR, gäng-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Braminy River, 70 miles N.E. of Sumbhulpoor.

GANITSA, a village of Hungary. See GANYA.

GANJA or GANDJA, gän'jä, a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S.E. of Tiflis.

GANJAM, gän-jäm', the most northern district of the presidency of Madras, in British India, on the Coromandel Coast. Area, 3700 square miles. Pop. in 1837, 588,079. Capital, Ganjam.

GANJAM, the capital of the above district, on a river, near its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 90 miles S.W. of Cuttack. It was formerly populous and handsome, but has latterly decayed.

GANJEH, a town of Georgia. See ELISABETHPOL.

GANNAT, gän'nä', a town of France, department of Allier, capital of an arrondissement, on the Andelot, 84 miles S.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 5422.

GAN'NET ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of New Zealand, N. island. Lat. 37° 57′ S., lon. 174° 2′ E.

GANNET ISLAND, of British North America, on the coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° N., lon. 55° 34′ W.

GAN'NET ROCK LIGHT'HOUSE, on Gannet Rock, a small island, 3¼ miles from the S.W. head of Grand Menan, Maine. The light revolves, and is elevated 90 feet. Lat. 46° 32′ N., lon. 66° 52′ W.

GAN'NONSVILLE, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

GANOS, gä'nos', a maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, 44 miles N.E. of Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

GANOWITZ, a town of Austria. See GONOWITZ.

GANSERNDORF, gän'sern-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, with a station on the Northern Railway, at the junction of the Presburg Pesth and Szolnok Railway, 19 miles N.E. of Vienna.

GANSEVOORT, gans'voort, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Saratoga Springs.

GANTE, *GANTOIS*. See GHENT.

GANTHEAUME (gän'tōm') BAY, of Australia, on the W. coast of Edel Land. Lat. 27° 46′ S., lon. 114° 7′ E. Two small rivers fall into this bay, from about 12 miles inland.

GAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 8 miles S.S.W. of Scarborough, on the railway thence to York.

GAN-WHAY, a province of China. See NGAN HOEI.

GANYA, gän'yŏh', or GANITSA, gä-nit'sä, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 18 miles from Szigeth. Pop. 1500.

GAP, gäp, (anc. *Vapincum*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes-Alpes, 46 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble, on the Luie, 2392 feet above the sea. It has a Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of the Constable Lesdiguières, a communal college, normal school and public library, a court-house, town-hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, and a large public reservoir constructed in 1832. Pop. in 1852, 8797.

GAP, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 18 miles E. of Lancaster. It has an active trade in lumber and stone coal.

GAP, a small post-village of Walker co., Alabama.

GAP CIV'IL, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

GAP CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

GAP CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

GAP GROVE, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

GAPLO, a lake of Prussia. See GOPLO.

GAP MILLS, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, 8 miles of the court-house, has several mills and a woollen factory.

GAPPLITZ, a town of Bohemia. See KAPLITZ.

GAP SPRINGS, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

GARACHICO, gä-rä-chee'ko, a town of the Island of Teneriffe, on its N. coast. Pop. 2500. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

GARAH, gä'rä, or AM-EL SAGHIER, äm-ĕl-sä'ghe-ĕr, a small town or village of Egypt, on the oasis of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, about 250 miles S.W. of Cairo. It rises above the palm-trees, and bears a striking resemblance, at first sight, to an old ruined castle of feudal times. The oasis consists of a level plain, enclosed by abrupt precipices, and covered in part with beautiful palm woods. Salt pools occur here and there, surrounded by an efflorescence of dazzling whiteness.

GARA, LOUGH, lŏh gah'ra, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, 13 miles W. of Carrick. Area, 4537 acres. It receives the Lung River on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

GARAMA and GARAMANTES. See MOORZOOK.

GARBAGNATE, gar-bän-yä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles N.N.W. of Bollate. Pop. 1362.

GARBANA, gar-bä'nä, (L. *Garbanetis Derthmentsium*,) a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles S.S.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1293.

GARBIEH, gar'bee'ĕh, a maritime province of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile. Chief town, Mehallet-el-Kebeer.

GAR'BOLDISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GARCHIZY, gar'shee'zee', a village of France, department of Nièvre, 14 miles N.W. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 4595.

GARD, gar, or GARDON, gar'dŏn', a river of Southern France, formed by the union of the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon d'Anduze, and joins the Rhone 5 miles N.E. of Tarascon, after an E.S.E. course of 55 miles.

GARD, a department of France, in the S., formed of part of the province of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, and S., for 10 miles, by the Mediterranean. Area, 2256 square miles. In the N. it is traversed by high mountains; in the S., numerous lakes and marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourle, and Hérault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Ceze and Gardon, affluents of the Rhone. The department is traversed by

the canal from Beaucaire to Aigues-Mortes, and by a railway from Alais to Beaucaire by Nimes, and from Nimes to Cette by Montpellier. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, sulphur, and zinc. Corn is raised insufficient for home consumption, but wine, brandy, olive-oil, and fruit are abundant. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Capital, Nimes. The department is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Alais, Nimes, Uzès, and Le Vigan. Pop. in 1862, 408,163.

GARDA, gar'dä, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of the Lake of Garda. Pop. 3000.

GARDAFUI, CAPE, Africa. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

GARDAIA, gar-dī'ä, or GHARDEIA, gar-dā'yä, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, oasis of Wady Mzab. Lat. 31° 57' N., lon. 2° 50' E. It is surrounded by a wall with battlements, and defended by nine towers, capable of containing 300 to 400 combatants, and has ten gates. The town contains 6 mosques, one of which is of extraordinary size. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, &c. in oil, corn, butter, negroes, groceries, pottery, and numerous other articles. The government of the town is administered by a national assembly, presided over by a chief, who, however, can decide nothing without first taking the advice of the religious chief, whose word has the authority of law. The Jews have a synagogue here, and live in a quarter by themselves. Gardaia is surrounded by immense orchards, watered by wells, which sometimes have a depth of 300 feet. In these orchards are cultivated the vine, and all other kinds of fruit common to that part of Africa, except oranges and citrons. Rain is of rare occurrence. On a mountain in the neighborhood are the ruins of a large tower, supposed to have belonged to the Romans. Pop. uncertain, but stated to be little inferior to that of Algiers.

GARDA, LAKE OF, or BENACO, bä-nä'ko, (anc. *Lacus Benacus,*) the largest lake of Northern Italy, between lat. 45° 26' and 45° 50' N., and lon. 10° 35' and 10° 50' E. Length, from N. to S., 35 miles; breadth, from 2 to 10 miles. Height above the sea, 320 feet; greatest depth, 951 feet. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco River, and at its S.E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. In summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 feet, and, like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the towns and villages of Peschiera, Riva, Gargnano, Salo, and Garda. Near its E. shore the battle of Rivoli was fought in 1797.

GARDANNE, gar'dän', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles S. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2837.

GARDE FREINET, LA, lä gard frā'nā', a village of France, department of Var, 15 miles S. of Draguignan. It stands on a lofty eminence, near the site of the celebrated Saracen castle, the ruins of which still exist. Pop. in 1852, 2537.

GARDELEGEN, gar'deh-lā'ghen, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Milde, 30 miles N.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 5750.

GARDEMPE, a river of France. See GARTEMPE.

GARDEN, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

GARDEN GROVE, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, 50 miles in a direct line S. of Fort Des Moines.

GARDEN PLAIN, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, 95 miles N.N.W. of Peoria.

GARDEN PRAIRIE, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

GARDEN VALLEY, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

GARDIA, gar'dee'ä, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, in a plain, surrounded by tamarind and other trees. Lat. 14° 5' N., lon. 12° 28' W.

GARDIKI, gar-dee'kee, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 12 miles N. of Delvino. Previously to 1812, it was a flourishing city, but it was then taken and mostly ruined by Ali Pasha.

GARDINER, a city of Kennebec co., Maine, on both sides of Cobbossecontee River, (which here enters the Kennebec from the right,) and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 58 miles N.N.E. of Portland, and 7 miles S. of Augusta. A bridge 930 feet in length has been constructed across the Kennebec during the past year, connecting Gardiner with Pittston. The town possesses excellent facilities for manufacturing, the Cobbessecontee having in this part of its course a succession of falls, affording extensive hydraulic power. Eight dams have been built across this stream within the distance of a mile. The principal manufacturing establishments are 10 saw mills, with shingle, clapboard, and lath mills, 1 or 2 flouring mills, 2 extensive paper mills, a woollen factory, an iron foundry, 2 machine-shops, 4 sash and blind factories, a pottery, and a tannery. About 550 persons are employed in these various manufactories. Gardiner is also advantageously situated for commerce, the Kennebec being navigable to this point for ships. About 6000 tons of shipping are owned here, above half of which is employed in the Southern and foreign trade, and the remainder in the coastwise trade. The city contains 8 churches, a city-hall, an alms-house, 2 banks, a savings institution, a public high school, a mechanics' association with a library of 1000 volumes, and about 80 stores. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 3480; but by the formation of new townships, into which portions of its territory have been incorporated, the number of inhabitants has been reduced to 4876.

GARDINER CITY, a post-village of Oregon.

GARDINER'S BAY, of New York, at the E. end of Long Island, is about 8 miles long and 6 wide.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, New York, situated between the above bay and the ocean. Length, about 4 miles; breadth, from ½ of a mile to 1 mile.

GARDNER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 50 miles W.N.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of chairs. Pop. 1533.

GARDNER, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

GARDNER'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Martin co., North Carolina.

GARDNER'S CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Monroe co., North Carolina.

GARDNERSVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 45 miles W. of Albany.

GARDOKH, a village of Thibet. See GAROO.

GARDONE, gar-do'nä, a village of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 1500. It has manufactures of firearms, jewelry, and silk goods.

GARDONE RIVIERA, gar-do'nä re-ve-ä'rä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 2 miles N.E. of Salo, near the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 1442.

GARD, PONT DU, pôNe dü gar, an aqueduct bridge, 10 miles N.E. of Nimes, celebrated as one of the most magnificent Roman remains in France.

GARD'S POINT, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

GARDTOP, a village of Thibet. See GAROO.

GAREEP or GARIEP, a river of Africa. See ORANGE RIVER.

GARESSIO, gä-rès'se-o, or GARESSO, gä-rès'so, a town of Piedmont, province, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 5436.

GARET, gä-rêt', a district of Morocco, province of Fez, bounded N. by the Mediterranean. Melilla is its principal town.

GARFAGNANA, gar-fän-yä'nä, a district of Northern Italy, in Tuscany, formed of the upper valley of the Serchio. Area, 155 square miles. Pop. 31,717. Chief town, Castelnuovo-di-Garfagnana.

GARFORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GARG, a village of Hungary. See GÖRGÖ.

GARGALIANO, gar-gä-le-ä'no, a decayed town of Greece, near the W. coast of the Morea, 11½ miles N. by W. of Navarino, on a height. Pop. about 350.

GARGANO, gar-gä'no, (anc. *Garganus,*) a mountain peninsula of Naples, province of Capitanata, extending for about 30 miles into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 miles. Its loftiest summits are Calvo, near its centre, 5450 feet; Sagro, on the E.; Spigro, on the N.; Gargarano, on the W.; and Rignano, on the S. They are composed almost throughout of limestone and the accompanying rocks of the Jura formation, and contain some metallic veins and beds of ironstone, none of which are worked. They continue clothed, as Horace describes them, with lofty forests of pine.

GARGANTA-LA-OLLA, gar-gän'tä-lä-ol'yä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 65 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1972.

GARGANUS. See GARGANO.

GARGARUS, gar'gg-rûs, (Turk. *Kuz-dagh,* käz'dägh',) a mountain of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 10 miles N.W. of Adramyti. It is the most elevated summit of the range of Ida, 4955 feet in height, and subdivided into a triple zone of cultivated land, forests, and snow.

GARGNANO, garn-yä'no, a village of Northern Italy, 23 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 4600.

GARGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Skipton. Here are remains of a Roman villa.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling.

GARHA, a river of Hindostan, joins the Chumbul.

GARHWAL, a province of India. See GURHWAL.

GARIEP, a river of South Africa. See ORANGE RIVER.

GARIGLIANO, gä reel yä'no, (anc. *Liris,*) a river of Naples, rises about 5 miles S.E. of Tagliacozzo, flows S.E., and enters the Mediterranean 9 miles E. of Gaeta, after a course of 75 miles. Affluents, the Sacco and Melfa.

GARIJP, a village of Holland. See GARYP.

GARIOCH, gä're-ôk, an inland district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, comprising 150 square miles, and including 15 parishes in the centre of the county.

GARLAND, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 75 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1247.

GARLAND, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

GARLAND'S, or GARLAND'S STORE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia, 95 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

GARLANDVILLE, a post-village of Jasper co., Mississippi.

GARLASCO, gar-lás'ko, a market-town of Piedmont, 23 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 5436. The Austrians crossed the Po near it in their invasion of Piedmont, March, 1849.

GARLIESTON, a small seaport town of Scotland, co., and 5 miles S.S.E. of Wigton, on a small bay of the same name. Pop. 700. A Liverpool steamer touches here. In the vicinity is the seat of the Earl of Galloway.

GARLIN, gar'lăn', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, capital of the arrondissement, 18 miles N.N.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1862, 1418.

GARMISCH, gar'mish, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar, 50 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1560.

GARMON'S MILL'S, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

GAR'MOUTH, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 miles N. of Fochabers. Pop. 600.

GARNACHE, LA, lä gar'năsh', a village of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles N. of Les Sables. Pop. 2926.

GARNAVILLO or GARNAVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Clayton co., Iowa, on the mail-route from Dubuque to Prairie du Chien, about 100 miles N. by E. of Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated on a high, rolling prairie. Lead is abundant in the vicinity.

GAR'NER'S FORD, a post-village of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

GAR'NETSVILLE, a post-village of Meade co., Kentucky, on Otter Creek, about 30 miles S.W. of Louisville.

GARN'KIRK', a station on the railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh, in Scotland, 5¼ miles E.N.E. of Glasgow.

GAR'NOCK, a small river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, joins the Irvine River near its mouth, after a course of 12 miles.

GARNSEE, garn'sā', or SIEMNO, sēm'no, a town of Prussia, 8 miles S. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1985.

GARO'GA, or GAROGA CREEK, a post-village and township of Fulton co., New York, about 40 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 589.

GARO'GA, a small lake near the centre of Fulton co., New York.

GAROGA CREEK, of New York, rises in Fulton county, flows S.W., and enters the Mohawk near Fort Plain.

GARO'MNA, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, about 6 miles N. of the South Arran Isles. Area, about 3½ square miles.

GARÓN, a headland of Ireland. See GERRON.

GARONNE, gä'ronn', (anc. *Garumna*,) a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the village of Pont-du-Roi, and passes, in the department of Haute-Garonne, St. Beat, Montréjeau, St. Martory, and Cazères, (where its natural navigation commences,) Carbonne, Muret, and Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi. At Blaye the river loses its name, and assumes that of the Gironde, (see GIRONDE,) which it receives at its junction with the Dordogne, at Bec d'Ambès. Length, 384 miles. Chief affluents on the right, Salat, Ariége, Tarn, Lot, Dorpt, and Dordogne; on the left, Neste, Gers, and Gironde. The Garonne is subject to overflow, on account of the general flatness of its banks; its bed is variable, its navigation difficult, and often interrupted by low water. The Canal du Midi connects it with the Mediterranean.

GAROO, gä'roo', GARDTOP, gard'top', GARTOP, gar'top', GORTOPE, gor'tōp', or GARDOKH, gar'dok', a village or station of the Chinese Empire, in Southern Thibet, near a source of the Indus, in lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 80° 21' E. Elevation, 16,000 feet. It is a collection of a few houses, with a number of felt tents pitched beside them in summer; an active trade is then carried on in the exchange of tea, shawl-wool, and other products of China and Thibet, for those of Cashmere and India.

GAROUPAS, a town of Brazil. See PORTO BELLO.

GARRA, a river and village of India. See GHARA.

GAR'RAGILL, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

GAR'RARD, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. The Kentucky River forms its boundary on the N., Dick's River on the S.W., and Paint Lick Creek on the N.E. The surface is diversified, undulating, and hilly; the soil is very productive. The Kentucky River is navigable on the border of the county. Formed in 1796, and named in honor of James Garrard, Governor of Kentucky. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 10,237, of whom 7061 were free, and 3176 slaves.

GARRARD'S FORT, a village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

GAR'RATTSVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 86 miles W. of Albany.

GARREGUEL, gar'reg-ghā', a large village of Africa, in Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 27' N., lon. 12° 46' W.

GAR'RETTSBURG, a post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 214 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, contains 1 church and several stores.

GAR'RETTSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

GARRETTSVILLE, a manufacturing village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, 12 miles N.E. of Ravenna. It contains 4 churches, 1 woollen factory, 1 axe factory, and 2 flouring mills. Pop. about 600.

GARRIGA, LA, lä gar-ree'gä, a village and parish of Spain, in Catalonia, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 1180.

GARRIGUELLA, LA, lä gar-re-ghā'yä, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, about 21 miles N.N.E. of Gerona. Pop. 1720.

GAR'RIOTT'S LANDING, a post-office of Trimble co., Kentucky.

GAR'RISON'S, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

GAR'RISONVILLE, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

GAR'RISTOWN, a village and parish of Ireland, co., and 16 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2030.

GARROBILLAS, gär-ro-veel'yäs, a modern town of Spain, 27 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 4434.

GARRON, a headland of Ireland. See GERRON.

GARROTE, gär-ro'tä, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

GARROVILLAS-DE-ALCONETAR, gär-ro-veel'yäs-dä-äl-ko-nä-tär', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 19 miles N. by W. of Caceres. Pop. 6573.

GAR'ROW MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Farther India, between lat. 25° and 26° N., and lon. 90° and 92° E. This region rises to an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet, and is inhabited by an independent people, who bring their surplus produce, mostly raw cotton, into the adjacent Bengal districts, where they exchange it for other kinds of merchandise.

GAR'RY ISLAND, in the Arctic Ocean, British North America, off the mouth of Mackenzie River, in lat. 68° 30' N., lon. 135° W.

GARRY LAKE, in British North America, in lat. 66° N., lon. 99° 30' W., receives Black's River from the W.

GARRY, LOCH, lok gar'ree, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the wild district of Athole Forest. The river Garry, flowing from the above lake, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel about 5 miles S.E. of Blair-Athol.

GAR'RY O'WEN, a post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, 15 miles S. of Dubuque.

GARS'DALE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GARS'DON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

GAR'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

GARS'TANG, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles S. of Lancaster, on the Wyre, and on the Lancaster and Preston Railway and Canal. Pop. in 1851, 7465, employed in cotton and worsted mills, and calico print works. In the vicinity are the ruins of Greenhalgh Castle, garrisoned for King Charles I. by the Earl of Derby in 1643.

GARS'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

GARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

GARTACH, gar'täk, Gross, groce, and Klein, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of Würtemberg, 11 miles W. of Heilbronn, on the Leimbach. Pop. of Gross Gartach, 1615; of Klein Gartach, 780.

GAR'TAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

GARTAN, LOUGH, lok, of Ireland, is about 2 miles in length.

GARTEMPE, gar'tōmp', or GARDEMPE, gar'dōmp', a river of Central France, which, after a course of 120 miles, at first W. and then N., joins the Creuse 25 miles E.N.E. of Poitiers.

GARTH, garth, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles N.N.W. of Caerphilly. Pop. 1209.

GARTH, a hamlet of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2 miles N.N.W. of Welshpool. Pop. 252.

GARTHBEIBIO, garth-bī'be-o, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

GARTHBRENGY, garth-brēng'ghee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

GAR'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GAR'TLY, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

GAR'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 12 miles E.N.E. of Hull. Grimston-Garth, the seat of the descendants of Sylvester de Grimston, standard bearer of William the Conqueror, is a large castellated edifice, finely situated in this parish.

GARTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 3 miles W.N.W. of Great Driffield.

GARTOP or GARTOPE, a village of Thibet. See GAROO.

GARUMNA. See GARONNE.

GARVAGH, gar'vāh, a small market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 9 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 551. It gives the title of baron to the Canning family, who own the town, and whose seat is adjacent.

GARVAGHY, gar-vah'ee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

GAR'VALD BAR'A, a parish of Scotland, co., and 5 miles E.S.E. of Haddington. Here are the ruins of Yester Castle.

GAR'VESTONE, or GAR'STON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GAR'VOCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

GAR'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

GARYP or GARIJP, gä-ripe', a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 620.

GARYSBURG, a post-village of Northampton co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Petersburg to Weldon, where it is crossed by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Weldon.

GARYSVILLE, a post-office of Prince George co., Virginia.

GARZ or GARTZ, garts, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 16 miles S.S.W. of Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 3800.

GARZ or GARTZ, a town of Prussia, on the island of Rügen, in the Baltic, 10 miles E. of Stralsund. Pop. 1650.

GARZENO, gard-zâ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 6 miles from Dongo. Pop. 1404.

GARZWEILER, garts'vī'ler, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 18 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1086.

GASCOGNE, a province of France. See GASCONY.

GASCOGNE, GOLFE DE. See BISCAY, BAY OF.

GASCONADE, gas'ko-nad', a river of Missouri, which rises by several branches in Wright co., in the S. part of the state, interlocking with the sources of White River of Arkansas. Its general direction is N.N.E. It is a beautiful stream of clear water, flowing through a hilly country abounding with picturesque scenery, and covered by extensive forests of pine and other timber. Steamboats have ascended about 60 miles from its mouth when the water is high. Large rafts of yellow-pine lumber are floated down the stream annually. It enters the Missouri in Gasconado county, 40 miles below Jefferson City, after a course of about 250 miles. *Branches.*—The Osage Fork rises near the W. border of Wright county, and flowing N.E., enters the river in La Clede county. The Robidoux Fork, rising in Texas county, flows N., and falls into the river a few miles from Waynesville, Pulaski county. The Big Piney Fork rises in the S. part of Texas county, and flowing N., enters the main stream near the centre of Pulaski county, after a course of about 100 miles. These are more properly affluents than constituent branches.

GASCONADE, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Missouri River, and intersected in the N.W. part by the Gasconade, from which the name is derived. The Bourbeuse Creek and several of its branches flow through the S.E. part of the county. The surface is uneven; the soil is inferior, excepting the river bottoms and lowlands. Iron ore and sulphur are abundant, and indications of copper along Bourbeuse Creek are reported. Limestone underlies the greater part of the county, and burrstone of good quality is found on the Gasconade. Small steamboats navigate the river when the water is high. Capital, Hermann. Pop. 4996; of whom 4884 were free, and 112 slaves.

GASCONADE, a post-village of Gasconade co., Missouri, 36 miles S. of Jefferson City.

GASCONADE FERRY, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

GASCONY, (Fr. *Gascogne*, gas'koñ'; Sp. *Gascuña*, gâs-koon'yâ; L. *Vasconia*,) an old province in the S.W. of France, now forming the departments of Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and part of Basses-Pyrénées. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its capital was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589. ——Adj. and inhab. GAS'CON: (Fr. GASCON, gâs'kôn'.)

GAS FACTORY, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

GASK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

GASKO, gâs'ko, a town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, 50 miles S.E. of Mostar.

GASPAR, GRANDE, grân'dâ gâs-par', a petty island in the Gulf of Paria, South America, near the N.W. extremity of Trinidad.

GASPARIL'LA (or GASPARIL'LO) SOUND and ISLAND, are situated on the W. coast of Florida, near Charlotte Harbor.

GASPARINA, gâs-pâ-ree'nâ, or GASPERINA, gâs-pâ-ree'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles S.S.W. of Calanzaro. Pop. 2600.

GASPÉ, gâs'pâ', a district of Canada East, consists of the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, situated on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, and is bounded N. by that river, E. by the gulf of the same name, and S. by the Bay of Chaleur and the province of New Brunswick. The population is principally on Gaspé Bay, the other parts of the coast being mostly unsettled. They are chiefly engaged in the fisheries and the timber trade.

GASPÉ, a maritime county of Canada East, occupying the E. portion of the Gaspé Peninsula, has an area of 4063 square miles. Capital, Gaspé. Pop. in 1851, 10,904.

GASPÉ, or GASPÉ BASIN, a post-town and port of entry of Canada East, capital of the co. of Gaspé, situated on the S. side of the entrance to the harbor formed by Gaspé Bay, 496 miles E. by N. of Quebec. It has a custom-house, is the seat of an extensive cod fishery, and several vessels are owned here employed in the whale fishery. The value of imports for 1851 amounted to $63,352, and the exports to $141,710.

GASPER, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 808.

GAS PORT, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, on the Erie Canal, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo, named from springs here which emit an inflammable gas.

GASSEN, gâs'sen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 47 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 990.

GASSINO, gâs-see'no, a market-town of Piedmont, province, and 8 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2597.

GASTDORF, gâst'dorf, or GASTORF, gâs'torf, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, 29 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1973.

GASTEIN, gâs'tine, or HOF-GASTEIN, hôf-gâs'tine, a market-town of Austria, duchy, and 44 miles S. of Salzburg, on the Achen. It contains a school and a bathing establishment, supplied by wooden pipes from the springs of Wildbad-Gastein, about 6 miles distant. There is a series of fine cascades in the vicinity, formed by the Achen, which descends, by successive leaps, nearly 300 feet. Pop. 4000.

GASTEIN, gâs'tine, BAD GASTEIN, bât gâs'tine, or WILD-BAD GASTEIN, vilt'bât gâs'tine, a village and watering-place of Austria, 49 miles S. of Salzburg, 3000 feet above the sea. Here are several hotels, and well-frequented mineral springs; temperature, 110° Fahrenheit.

GASTEL, gâs'tel, NEW and OLD, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles W. of Breda. United pop. 2917.

GASTEREN, gâs'tâ-ren, a valley of Switzerland, on the S. frontiers of the canton of Bern, and W. of the Blumlis Alp. It is almost unsurpassed in savage grandeur, having for its background the great Tschingel glacier, between the Schilthorn and Sackhorn, whose summits exceed 9000 feet in height. A footpath leads out of this valley over the Hochweyden Alps and the Lötschen glacier to Keppel, in the valley of the Lötschen, canton of Valais.

GAS'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GASTON, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. Catawba River forms the E. boundary, and the South Catawba flows through the county. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is fertile. Formed from the S. part of Lincoln in 1846. Capital, Dallas. Named in honor of the late William Gaston, a judge of the supreme court of North Carolina. Pop. 7073; of whom 5961 were free, and 2112 slaves.

GASTON, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

GASTON, a post-village of Northampton co., North Carolina, on the left bank of the Roanoke River, 85 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It is the terminus of two railroads, which connect it with Raleigh and Richmond, in Virginia. Gaston is a depôt for tobacco and wheat.

GASTON, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

GASTOR, gâs-tor', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, about 75 miles N.E. of Cadiz. It contains chalybeate and sulphurous springs. Pop. 1200.

GASTORF, a town of Bohemia. See GASTDORF.

GASTOUNI or GASTUNI, gâs-too'nee, (anc. *Elis,*) a village of Greece, in Morea, 9 miles S.E. of Cape Klarentza.

GASTOUNI or GASTUNI, GULF OF, a bay opposite Zante, between Capes Karnia and Skaphidia, and receiving the river Iliaco, (ancient *Peneus.*)

GASTRIKLAND, (Gästrikland.) See GESTRIKLAND.

GATA, gâ'tâ, a market-town of Spain, province, and 65 miles N.W. of Caceres, on the river Gata, an affluent of the Alagon. Pop. 2094.

GATA, gâ'ta, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Jalon. Pop. 1645.

GATA, CAPE. See CAPE GATA.

GATA, SIERRA DE, se-ên'râ dâ gâ'tâ, a mountain range of Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro Rivers, and the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Leon.

GAT'COMBE, a parish of the Isle of Wight, in England.

GATE'HOUSE, a municipal borough, riverport, and market-town of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 5 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright. Pop. in 1851, 1750. It has a branch bank, news-room, with some manufactures of cotton, soap, and tan-works. The river is navigable for vessels of 150 tons. A canal of about 1 mile in length abridges the length of navigation about one-half, by means of which about 170 acres of land have been reclaimed from the river.

GATE'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GATES, a county in the N.N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Nottoway River, and bounded on the S.W. by Meherrin and Chowan Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered by forests of oak and pine. Chowan River is navigable along its border. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of General Horatio Gates. Capital, Gatesville. Pop. 8426; of whom 4555 were free, and 3871 slaves.

GATES, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 3 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the Erie Canal and several railroads. Pop. 2005.

GATES, or GATES'S MILLS, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Chagrin River, 16 miles E. of Cleveland.

GATES, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

GATES'HEAD, a municipal and parliamentary borough,

and parish of England, co. of Durham, on the York Newcastle and Berwick Railway, and on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it is connected by a splendid railway bridge, and by a handsome stone bridge of nine arches. It consists of one wide, irregular street, with several narrow streets and lanes diverging from it on either side; has a mean and unprepossessing appearance, and is densely inhabited by the working classes. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The parish church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a finely illuminated window; and there are, besides, four chapels of ease, of which St. John's, opened in 1825, and St. Cuthbert's, in 1843, are handsome buildings; and places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions, the principal of which are St. James's Hospital, some charity schools, and almshouses, a dispensary, and mechanics' institute. The manufactures of Gateshead include anchors, chain cables, and nails; shipbuilding, hemp and wire rope making, iron-founding; paper, glue, vinegar, hats, brass and copper works, &c. There are also several glass and chemical works, and a large soapwork. In the neighborhood are extensive collieries, and also quarries of the well-known Newcastle grindstones. The borough is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councilors, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Daniel De Foe is said to have written the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" while residing in this town. Pop. in 1841, 19,505; in 1851, upwards of 21,000.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

GATESIDE, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 4 miles S.E. of Paisley. Pop. 673.

GATES'VILLE, a village of Washington co., New York, 53 miles N. by E. of Albany.

GATESVILLE, a post-office of Early co., Alabama.

GATESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Gates co., North Carolina, on Bennett's Creek, an affluent of Chowan River, 140 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

GATESVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

GATHA, gâ'tâ, GATTA, gât'tâh', or GATTENDORF, gât'ten-dorf', a village of Hungary, co. of Wiesselburg, on the Leitha, 12 miles S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 1731.

GATINAIS. See GATINOIS.

GATINARA, gâ-te-nâ'rá, or GATTINARA, gât-te-nâ'rá, a market-town of Piedmont, province, and 23 miles N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 4701.

GATINE, gâ'teen', a district of France which belonged to the former province of Poitou, and is now included in the department of Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Parthenay.

GATINEAU, gâ'tee'nō', a river of Canada East, rises in some large lakes, in lat. 48° N., lon. 75° 30' W., from which it flows S., and falls into the Ottawa near Hull. Steamboats have ascended this river for 4 miles. It is navigable for canoes upwards of 300 miles.

GATINOIS or GATINAIS, gâ'tee'nâ', an old division of France, dependent on the provinces of Orléanais and Isle of France, and now subdivided among the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATO, gâ'to, GATTO, gât'to, AGATTON, â-gât-ton', AGATHO, â-gâ'to, or AGATON, â-ga'ton', a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which town it is distant 15 miles S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin River, and accessible to vessels of 60 tons.

GATRONE, gâ-tro'ná, a town of Northern Africa, in Fezzan, 77 miles S.S.E. of Moorzook, on the S. extremity of a sandy plain. In the centre is a castle, occupied by Marabouts.

GATSCHINA, a town of Russia. See GATSHINA.

GATSHINA or GATSCHINA, gât-shee'ná, a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 7660. It is well built, and has an imperial palace, with extensive parks, and Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches.

GATTA, a village of Hungary. See GATHA.

GATTENDORF, a village of Hungary. See GATHA.

GATTEVILLE, gât'veel', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg. Pop. 1308. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the peninsula of Cotentin, called the Raz-de-Gatteville.

GATTICO, gât'te-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 20 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1876.

GATTINARA, gât-te-nâ'rá, a walled town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 17 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. It contains a parish church on a magnificent scale, 4 other churches, and the remains of some feudal castles. Pop. 4701.

GATTO, a town of Egypt. See GATO.

GATTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey, 17 miles S. by W. of London. Pop. 250.

GATTONSIDE, a village of Scotland. See MELROSE.

GATUN, gâ-toon', a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in Central America, rises in the mountains E. of Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres River 8 miles from the Caribbean Sea.

GATUN, gâ-toon', a town of New Granada, in the Isthmus of Panama, situated near the junction of the Gatun with the Chagres, about 8 miles from the sea.

GAUALGESHEIM, gów'âl-ghes-hīme', a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 miles W. of Ober-Ingelheim. Pop. 1862.

GAUCHOS, gów'choce, the cattle-rearing inhabitants of the Pampas of La Plata. See PLATA, LA.

GAUCIN or GAUZIN, gów-theen' or gów-seen', a strongly fortified and garrisoned town of Spain, in Andalusia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3098.

GAUDENZDORF, gów'dents-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, on the Wien, here crossed by a wire bridge, and properly a suburb of Vienna. Pop. 2090.

GAU-EL-KEBEER, gów-êl-kęh-beer', (anc. *Antæopolis*,) a village of Egypt, with the remains of a temple on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles S.E. of Siout.

GAUIR, gow'ęr a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Etive, and enters Loch Rannoch, in the co. of Perth.

GAUKARNA, gaw'kaw'ná, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 21 miles N.W. of Onore, with about 600 houses. Lat. 14° 32' N., lon. 75° 28' E.

GAUL. See FRANCE.

GAULBY or GALBY, gawl'bee, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GAULEY (gaw'lee) BRIDGE, a post-village of Fayette co., Virginia, is situated just below the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers, about 300 miles W. of Richmond. It is the head of navigation on the river, which presents here a beautiful fall of 22 feet.

GAULEY RIVER, in the W. central part of Virginia, unites with the New River at Gauley Bridge, in Fayette co., 36 miles above Charleston. Below the junction, the river is called the Great Kanawha. The valley of Gauley River is about 60 miles long.

GAULNA, gawl'ná, a hill fort and town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 103 miles E.S.E. of Surat, taken by the British in 1804, and finally ceded to them in 1818.

GAUNERSDORF, gów'ners-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Werdenbach, 25 miles N.E. of Korneuburg. It consists of three distinct parts, called Markt, Wieden, and Aigen-Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1337.

GAU-ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany. See ODERNHEIM.

GAUR, a city of Hindostan. See GOUR.

GAUR, a town and district of Afghanistan. See GHORE.

GAURE, gōr, an ancient country of France, capital of Fleurance, in the former province of Guienne.

GAURIAC, gō're-ák', a village of France, department of Gironde, 4 miles S.S.E. of Blaye. Pop. 1774.

GAURITZ, gów'rits, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Dwyka Rivers, and separating the districts of George and Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a tortuous S. course of 50 miles.

GAUSSON, gos'sów', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 2118.

GAUT'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GAUTULCO, gów-tool'ko, a harbor of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 110 miles S.E. of Oajaca, on the Pacific.

GAUZIN, a town of Spain. See GAUCIN.

GAVARDO, gâ-vaw'do, a market-town of Lombardy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 1900.

GAVARNIE, gâ'var'nee', a frontier hamlet of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 34 miles S. of Tarbes. 4375 feet above the sea, with mineral springs, an inn, and near it a magnificent amphitheatre called the circus, or valley of Gavarnie, (or Marboré.) It is situated on a small stream called Gave-de-Pau, in which is the Fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe.

GAVE, gâv, (*i.e.* "water,") the generic name of every stream in the French Pyrenees departments.

GAVE D'ASPE, gâv dâsp, and GAVE D'OSSAU, gâv dos'sō', department of Basses-Pyrénées, rise near the Pic-du-Midi, and unite near Oléron, to form the Gave d'Oléron. Length of the Gave d'Aspe, 30 miles; of the Gave d'Ossau, 30 miles.

GAVE DE PAU, gâv deh pō, rises in Spain, near Mount Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavarnie, and joins the Adour, 15 miles E.N.E. of Bayonne, after a course of 110 miles. Principal affluent, the Gave d'Oleron.

GAVELLO, gâ-vêl'lo, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 8 miles E.S.E. of Rovigo. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, which was destroyed partially by the Hungarians, and afterward totally by the inundation of the Adige and the Po, but whose splendour is still attested by its ruins. Pop. 2000.

GAVER'S, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

GAVI, gâ'vee, a fortified town of the Sardinian States, province, and 5 miles S. of Novi. Pop. 5702.

GAVIA, gâ've-â, a mountain of Brazil, province, and S.W. of Rio de Janeiro.

GAVIA LA CHICA, gâ've-â lâ chee'kâ, a village of Spain, province, and 6 miles S.W. of Granada.

GAVIA LA GRANDE, gâ've-â lâ grân'dâ, a village of Spain, province, and 6 miles S.W. of Granada.

GAVIAO, (Gavião,) gâ-ve-ówn', a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 21 miles N.W. of Crato. Pop. 1234.

GAVIAON, gâ-ve-ŏwn', a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 30 miles W.N.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1117.

GAVILAN, SIERRA DE, se-ĕr'rà dà gâ-ve-lân', a mountain range of Cuba, near the centre of the island, forming a part of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its whole length.

GAVIRATE, gâ-ve rà'tà, a village of North Italy, 18 miles W.N.W. of Como, on the Lake Varese. Pop. 2100.

GAVOI, gâ-voi', a village on the island of Sardinia, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1476.

GAVORRANO, gâ-vor-rà'no, a town of Tuscany, in the Maremma Grossetana, 36 miles S.W. of Sienna. It was formerly surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. Pop. 540.

GAVRAY, gâ'vrâ', a town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles S.S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 1657.

GAVRILOVSA, gâv-re-lov'sâ, a large village of Russia, government, and 30 miles N. of Vladimeor.

GAVRILOVSA, a village of Siberia, government of Tomsk, district of Barnaul.

GAWCOTT, a chapelry of England, co. of Bucks.

GAWELGHUR, gâ-wêl-ghur', or GAWULGUR, gâ-wûl-ghur', a hill fortress of Hindostan, in Nizam's dominions, 14 miles N.W. of Ellichpoor, formerly considered very strong, but stormed and taken by the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) in 1803.

GAWLER RANGE, a range of mountains in South Australia, about 23 miles N.E. of Adelaide, remarkable for their sterile and arid character, being without timber or vegetation of any kind, and without a single stream or water-course. The country around is equally barren and repulsive. Their utmost elevation is about 2000 feet.

GAWSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

GAYA or GAYAH, ghi'a, a city of British India, presidency of Bengal, 43 miles S.W. of Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges. The population has been estimated at 36,000, (the Bengal Gazetteer states 100,000;) it is variable, often being augmented by many thousand pilgrims. Gaya consists of the old city, on an eminence, inhabited by many Brahmins, and considered a town of great sanctity; and Sahibgunge, the trading quarter, regularly and well laid out, on the river's bank. Some silk and cotton manufactures are carried on here, and the town has well-supplied markets, and is noted for its stone-cutters. Boodha-Gaya (which see) in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the place whence the Boodhist religion emanated; but at Gaya proper, the Brahminical faith reigns supreme, and here is a remarkable temple of Vishnu.

GAYA, ghi'â, (Moravian, *Kygow*, klg'ov) a town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles S.W. of Hradizch. Pop. 1922, of whom 500 are Jews.

GAYA, (ghi'â,) ISLANDS, two islands in the Indian Archipelago, one on the N.E. coast, the other on the N.W. coast of Borneo: the first in lat. 4° 56' N., lon. 118° 52' E., the second in lat. 6° 2' N., lon. 116° E.

GAYBIEL, ghi-be-êl', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 25 miles W. by N. of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1224.

GAYDON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

GAY HEAD, a remarkable promontory at the S.W. end of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, elevated 134 feet above high water. On it is a revolving light, 150 feet above the sea. Lat 41° 21' N., lon. 70° 50' 40" W.

GAY HEAD, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

GAY HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

GAYHURST, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

GAYLESVILLE, gaila'vil, a post-village in Cherokee co., Alabama, near Coosa River, 150 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery.

GAYLORDSVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 40 miles W. of Hartford. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, leather, iron castings and machinery.

GAYOSO, a post-village, capital of Pemiscot co., Missouri, 310 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. It is situated near the Mississippi River, at Walker's Bend, 40 miles by water below New Madrid. The earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 exhibited the greatest violence in this vicinity. Laid out in 1851.

GAYSPORT, a thriving post-borough of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Juniata River, which separates it from Hollidaysburg, 120 miles W. of Harrisburg. The Central Railroad passes through it. It contains a railroad depôt belonging to the state, and an iron foundry. Pop. in 1850, 590.

GAYSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 3 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

GAYTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GAYTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GAYTON, a parish of England, co., of Stafford.

GAYTON-LE-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GAYTON THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GAYWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GAZA, gâ'zâ, (Arab. *Gazzah*, gŭz'zeh,) a city of Palestine, about 2 miles from the Mediterranean, and 48 miles S.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 29" N., lon. 34° 29' E. Pop. probably 15,000 or 16,000 (*Robinson*.) It is an open town, partly built of stone, but mostly of earth, and unbaked bricks, on the site of the ancient city; and it is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. Gaza is mentioned very early in Holy Writ (Genesis x. 19.) It was one of the chief cities of the Philistines, and it appears to have always remained a place of some importance; but it has very scanty remains of antiquity. GAZA was also a name of the Atropatenian Ecbatana, Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, identified with TURBET SULEIMAN.

GAZACA. See TABREEZ.

GAZELEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk

GAZNA, a city of Afghanistan. See GHUZNEE.

GAZUOLO, gâd-zoo-o'lo, or GAZZUOLO, gât-soo-o'lo, a village of Lombardy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2000.

GAZZANIGA, gât-sâ-ne'gâ, a village of Austrian Italy, 9 miles N.E. by N. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1494.

GAZZO, gât'so, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 8 miles N.N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 1060.

GAZZOLDO, gât-sol'do, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 miles W. by N. of Mantua. Pop. 1309.

GDANSK, a city of Prussia. See DANTSIC.

GDOV, g'dov, a town of Russia, government, and 120 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Odovka. Pop. 1000.

GDOW or GDOV, gdov, a small town of Austrian Galicia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bochnia.

GEANT, zhâ'ŏn', (*i. e.*, "giant,") one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 44 miles N.E. of Mont Blanc, 13,090 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Géant, is 11,146 feet in elevation, and leads from Courmayeur, in Piedmont, to Chamouni, in Savoy, by the Mer de Glace.

GEARSVILLE, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

GEASHILL, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., 7½ miles N.W. of Portarlington. Here are the ruins of a castle, heroically defended by Lady Digby during the civil war in 1641.

GEAUGA, je-aw'ga, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, contains about 430 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Cuyahoga, Grand, and Chagrin Rivers. The surface is rolling, and partly covered with dense forests; the soil contains a large proportion of clay. Sandstone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Chardon. Organized in 1805. Pop. 17,827.

GEB, (*i. e.*, "mountain,") is an Arabian prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia and Africa. See JEB and JEBEL.

GEBA, a river of Africa. See JEBA.

GEBA, a village of West Africa, in Senegambia, on a river of the same name, lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 14° 35' W. Pop. 750.

GEBAIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JEBAIL.

GEB-EL-DOKHAN, jêb'êl do'kân', (anc. *Porphyrites Mons*,) in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, about lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 30° 18' E., with extensive ruins, and vast porphyry quarries.

GEBESEE, gâ'beh-zê' a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. 2009.

GEBHARDSDORF, ghêb'harts-dorf', (ALT, âlt, *i. e.*, OLD,) a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Leignitz. Pop. 2000.

GEB'HART'S, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

GEBSEH, ghêb'seh. GEIBOOZEH, or GEIBUZEH, gâ'boo-zeh, sometimes written KIVYZA, (anc. *Libyssa?*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, Gulf of Ismeed, (Izmid,) 20 miles S.E. of Constantinople. It contains a fine mosque of white marble, and some good baths, built by the grand vizier to Selim I. at the time of the conquest of Egypt.

GEBY, jêb'ee? an island of the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo passage, on the equator, lon. 129° 30' E. Length, about 26 miles: average breadth, 3 miles.

GEDDES, ghêd'dez, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the W. side of Onondaga Lake, and on the Erie Canal and Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Syracuse, and 133 miles W. by N. of Albany. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of salt, producing upwards of 250,000 bushels annually. Pop. 2011.

GEDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GEDEH, gâ'deh, a mountain of Java, province of Proanger, about 46 miles S. by E. of Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak named Pangerango, being 9868 feet high. The peak called Gedeh, is only about 10 or 12 feet lower, and sends forth at times thick volumes of smoke, and also flames and ashes; but neither lava nor stones, as far as yet known. It is covered to its very top with a thick rank vegetation.

GEDERN, gâ'dern, a village of Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 miles E.S.E. of Nidda. Pop. 2000.

GEDLING, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

GEDNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GEDROSIA. See BELOOCHISTAN.

GEDUMA, gâ-doo'mâ, a state of West Africa, on the N.

frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara, and S. the Senegal, which separates it from Galam or Kajaaga, and Bondoo.

GEEL, a town of Belgium. See GHEEL.

GEELONG, ghee'long', a town in the S.E. of Australia, colony of Victoria or Port Philip, co. of Grant, near the head of Geelong harbor, (the W. arm of the bay of Port Philip,) not far from the left bank of the Barwon, 40 miles S.W. of Melbourne; lat. 38° 8′ S., lon. 144° 25′ E. It is the second town of the colony, and is very flourishing. Numerous warehouses have been erected here, and the neighborhood is adorned with cottages and gardens. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful, the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. The shipping point is the small, but fine harbor of Corio, enclosed by picturesque green cliffs, probably within less than a mile of the town. The destinies of this settlement are likely to undergo a complete change from the recent discovery, (1851,) of what appears to be inexhaustible mines of gold, at a hill called Buninyong or Ballarat, 40 miles N.N.W. of Geelong, and 66 miles W. by N. of Melbourne; lat. 37° 40′ S., lon. 143° 55′ E. The deposits met with here are represented as far exceeding in value any that have yet been found in any other part of the world, while the well-authenticated instances of individual success, resemble realizations of the wildest and most extravagant flights of the imagination. The gold field is believed to extend for miles around the central point at which the first discovery took place; rich deposits having been found 6 miles distant from Ballarat. The revenue of Geelong in 1851, was 2785*l.*; in 1852 it reached 10,697*l.*, most of which was spent in works of public improvements.

GEELVINK, ghāl'vink', a bay, on the N.W. coast of Papua, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait; lat. 1° 54′ S., lon. 137° 5′ E. It has from 20 to 25 fathoms of water.

GEELVINK CHANNEL. See GELVINK.

GEERTRUIDENBERG, ġēr-troi'den-bêrġ', or GERTRUYDENBERG, ġêr-troi'den-bêrġ', a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 1625. It was taken by Prince Maurice in 1593.

GEERVLITE, ġēr'flee'teh, a town of Holland, province of South Holland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Briel, where the Spuy unites with the old Meuse. Pop. 589.

GEEZEH, a town of Egypt. See GEEZEH.

GEFELL, gā'fēl', a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 55 miles S.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 1574.

GEFLE, yēv'lā, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, at the mouth of the Gefle River, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 8986. The river here separates into three arms, enclosing two islands, on which, and on either bank, the town is situated. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets, an excellent harbor, having a depth of 18 feet near the shore. Principal edifices, an old castle, now the government-house, the council-house, high school, lazaretto, and hospitals. It has ship-yards, sugar refineries, and tanneries.

GEFLE, yēv'lā, or GEFLEBORG, yēv'lā-borġ', a maritime læn or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° and 62° 20′ N., and lon. 15° and 17° 30′ E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 7561 square miles. Capital, Gefle. Pop. in 1850, 120,158.

GEFRÈES, ġēf-rāes', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 13 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1212.

GEHO, GEHOL, or JEHO. See ZHEHOL.

GEHREN, gā'rėn, or AMT-GEHREN, ämt-gā'rėn, a village in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles S.E. of Gotha. Pop. 1370.

GEIB, ghibe, (Hun. *Hibbe*, hib'bā', or *Hyby*, hib'bee',) a market-town of North Hungary, on the Waag, 106 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2240.

GEIBUZEH. See GEBSEH.

GEIERSBERG, ghī'ers-bêrġ', SUPIHORA, soo-pe-ho'rā, or KYSSPERK, kiss'pêrk, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S. of Königgrätz, on the Still Adler. Pop. 1350.

GEIGER'S (ghī'gherz,) MILLS, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

GEILENKIRCHEN, ghī'lėn-kēēkk'ėn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Wurm. Pop., including Hunshofen, 1607.

GEILNAU, gīl'nŏw, a celebrated watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 9 miles E. of Coblentz. The water, which is similar to that of Selzer, is annually exported to the extent of 200,000 bottles.

GEISA, ghī'zā, a town of Germany, 24 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach, on the Ulster. Pop. 1787.

GEISELHORING, (Geiselhöring,) ghī'zel-hē'ring, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Little Laber, 18 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1179.

GEISENFELD, ghī'zen-fēlt', a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 26 miles E.N.E. of Landshut. Pop. 1400.

GEISENHEIM, ghī'zen-hīme', a market-town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 miles W. of Mentz. Pop. 2509.

GEISH, gāsh, a lofty mountain of Abyssinia, kingdom of Amhara, at the sources of the Blue Nile; lat. 11° N., lon. 36° 55′ E.; height 9700 feet above sea-level. It is connected by a lower ridge with Mount Lichema, which is still higher.

GEISLINGEN, ghīse'ling-ėn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Würtemburg Railway, 17 miles N.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2231.

GEISPOLZHEIM, ghīs'polts-hīme', or GEISPITZEN, ġīspit'sėn, a village of France, department of the Bas-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Bâle Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. 2166.

GEITHAIN, ghīt'hīne, or GEITEN, ghīt'ėn, a town of Saxony, circle, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3080.

GELDERLAND or GUELDERLAND, ghēl'dėr-land, (Dutch, *Gelderland*, hēl'der-lānt',) a province of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder-Zee, S.E. the Prussian dominions, and on other sides the provinces of Overyssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area 1572 square miles. Pop. in 1863, 337,423. Surface more hilly than in most of the Dutch provinces; principal rivers, the Waal and Old Rhine, the Yssel forming its N.E., and the Meuse its S. boundary. Along their banks a good deal of fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, and tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Some of the waste lands have been latterly planted with pines and oaks. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile making; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on. The province is divided into 4 districts; chief towns, Arnhem the capital, Nymwegen, Thiel, and Zutphen.

GELDERMALSEM, ghēl'dėr-māl'sėm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Thiel. Pop. 1569.

GELDERN, ghēl'dėrn, (Fr. *Gueldres*, ghēld'r.) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles S.W. of Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. 3648. It was founded in 1097, and was the residence of the sovereigns of Geldern till 1343. Its fortifications were razed in 1764.

GELDERSHEIM, ghēl'dėrs-hīme', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 4 miles N.N.E. of Werneck. Pop. 1052.

GELDESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GELDROP, ghēl'drop, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1730.

GELEEN, gā-lain', a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 11 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2065.

GELENAU, ghēl'en-ŏw', or GELNAU, ghēl'nŏw, a village of Saxony, 3 miles N.E. of Thum. Pop. 4221.

GELLAH, ghēl'lāh, a town and fortress of North Africa, Algeria, 105 miles E.S.E. of Constantine, on the Tunis frontier.

GELLAH, a town of Africa, 20 miles N. of Tunis, said to be the ancient *Castra Cornelianæ*.

GELLEJ, ghēl'lā', a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod. Gellej Kalona, a Hungarian writer of some eminence, was born here. Pop. 1077.

GELLI GAER, ghēth'lee-ghīr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

GELLIVARE, yēl'le-vā'rā, a village of Sweden, læn of Piteå, in Lulea Lappmark, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Piteå. It has extensive iron-works, the ore of which, yielding nearly 67 per cent. of pure iron, is obtained in solid masses from two mountain ridges in the neighborhood.

GELNHAUSSEN, ghēln'how'zėn, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop., with suburbs, 4334. On an island in the river here, is the castle Burghausen; and near the town are the remains of a palace of Barbarossa.

GELOSTER, je-los'tėr, a village of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, 135 miles W. of Detroit, contains several stores.

GELVERDEH, ghēl-vēr'deh, a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 60 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh.

GELVES, hēl'vēs, a market town of Spain, 3 miles W.S.W. of Seville, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3654.

GELVINK, ghēl'vink, (written also GEELVINK) CHANNEL, S.W. of Australia, between Houtman's Abrolhos and the mainland. It is about 30 miles in width, and 60 miles in length.

GEMAPPE. See JEMMAPES.

GEMARKE, geh-mar'keh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the centre of the district of Barmen. Pop. 2430. See BARMEN.

GEMBLOUX, zhŏn'bloo', a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Namur. Pop. 2317. It had in former times a famous Benedictine abbey. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1794.

GEMENOS, zhā'mā'nos', a village of France, department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1835.

GEMERT, hā'mērt, (Fr. pron. zhā'mair',) a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 18 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1600.

GEMISHKHANA, ghėm'ish-kā'nah, or GUMISHKANA, gum'ish-kā'nah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Erzroom, near the source of the Kharshoot, 45 miles S. of Trebizond, well built; has several thousand inhabitants, and silver and copper mines in the vicinity.

GEMMI, ghĕm'mee, a remarkable mountain-pass across the Alps in Switzerland, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, about 24 miles S. of Thun, 7595 feet above the level of the sea.

GEMONA, jā-mo'nä, a market-town of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.N.W. of Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. 4800.

GÉMOZAC, zhā'mo'zăk', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles S. of Saintes. Pop. 2675.

GEMUND, (Gemünd,) ghĕh-münt', a small town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on an affluent of the Ruhr. Pop. 900.

GEMUND, of Austria and Bavaria. See GMUND.

GEMUNDEN, g'mün'dĕn, a town of Germany, Bavaria, on the Main, where it is joined by the Saale, 21 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1543.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober Hessen, 15 miles N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1430. See GMUNDEN.

GEMUNDEN, g'mün'dĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 918.

GENABUM. See ORLEANS.

GENALGUACIL, hā'näl-gwä-thēel', a town of Spain, Andalusia, about 55 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1139.

GENAPPE, zhĕh-nappe', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1500. Near this village various military actions took place in 1815.

GENARGENTU, jā-nar-jĕn-too', the loftiest mountain range of Sardinia, near the centre of the island. Its principal summit rises to 7000 feet above the sea.

GENARO, MONTE, mon'tā jā-nä'ro, or GENNARO, jĕn-nä'ro, a mountain of Italy, Pontifical States, 21 miles N.E. of Rome, 4185 feet in height, and one of the loftiest of the hills bounding the Campagna di Roma on the E.

GENAYA. See GENEVA.

GENAZENO, jā-näd-zā'no, a town of the Papal States, in the Campagna di Roma, 21 miles E.S.E. of Rome, beautifully situated on the slopes of a steep hill above the Rivotana torrent, surmounted by a castle, and protected by a drawbridge. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this part of Italy. Pop. 2396.

GEND, a town of Belgium. See GHENT.

GENDRINGEN, ghĕn'dring-ĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Alt-Yssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 4827.

GENEGANTSLET RIVER, a small stream of Chenango co., of New York, falls into Chenango River.

GENEMUIDEN, hā'nĕh-moi'dĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 8 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 1200.

GÉNÉRAC, zhā'nā'răk', a village of France, department of Gard, 7 miles S. of Nîmes. Pop. 1944.

GENERAL WAYNE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

GENEROSTEE CREEK, of Anderson district, South Carolina, flows S.W. into Savannah River.

GENES. See GENOA.

GENESEE, jĕn'ĕ-see', a river of New York, has its sources in Pennsylvania, near the boundary between the two states. It flows first in a north-westerly course into Allegheny county, then turning it runs in a north-easterly direction through Wyoming and Livingston counties, and enters Lake Ontario, about 7 miles N. of Rochester. Near its mouth, there are falls about 100 feet high, and at Rochester others of nearly the same height. Above the falls are rapids, from the head of which a feeder leads into the Erie Canal. In the northern part of Allegheny county, there are three other falls—one of 60, one of 90, and the other of 110 feet; and for two or three miles along both sides of the river are perpendicular walls of rock, near 400 feet high. At Rochester the Erie Canal is carried across this river by an aqueduct, built of freestone, of 9 arches, each of 50 feet span.

GENESEE, a county in the western part of New York, has an area of about 488 square miles. It is drained by Tonawanda, Allen's, and Oak Orchard Creeks, and other smaller streams. The surface is slightly undulating. The soil is fertile, chiefly a moist sandy, or gravelly loam, well adapted to both grazing and tillage. Iron-ore, limestone, water-cement, and salt-springs are among its mineral productions. It is intersected by the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, and by a branch of the New York and Erie Railroad. It was organized in 1802, (having been formed out of part of Ontario county,) when it contained all that part of the state lying W. of the Genesee River, from which it derived its name. Capital, Batavia. Pop. 26,158.

GENESEE, a county in the E. central part of Michigan, contains 800 square miles. It is drained by the Flint and Shiawassee Rivers, and by Thread and Kearsley Creeks. The surface is rolling; the soil is mostly a dry and fertile sandy loam. Extensive oak openings are found in the S.; the other parts produce dense forests of pine and other timber. Organized in 1836. Capital, Flint. Pop. 12,031.

GENESEE, a township of Allegheny co., New York. Pop. 972.

GENESEE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 301.

GENESEE, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

GENESEE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1289.

GENESEE FALLS, formerly PORTAGEVILLE, a village of Great Falls township, Wyoming co., New York, on the Genesee River, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 4 churches and 3 hotels. Pop. about 1000. The Buffalo and New York City Railroad crosses the river, 1 mile N. of the village, by a magnificent bridge, 810 feet in length, and 234 feet in height. The river at this place is bordered by precipices about 400 feet high, and has several picturesque falls, which are much visited by tourists and parties of pleasure. The Genesee Valley Canal passes across the river by an aqueduct of stone.

GENESEE FORK, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

GENESEE GROVE, a post-village of Whitsides co., Illinois, 94 miles N. by W. of Peoria.

GENESEO, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, a large academy or high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 1600.

GENESEO, a flourishing post-village of Henry co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 78 miles N.N.W. of Peoria. Geneseo is the largest village in the county, and is situated on a fertile prairie. It contains a high school with three departments, occupying a brick building 40 feet by 50.

GENESTELLE, zhĕh'nĕs'tĕll', a village of France, department of Ardèche, 9 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 1375.

GENEST, LE, leh zhĕh-nā', a village of France, department of Mayenne, 6 miles N.W. of Laval. Pop. 1072.

GENEVA, jĕn-ee'va, (Fr. *Genève*, zhĕh-naiv', or zhĕh-nāv'; Ger. *Genf*, ghĕnf; It. *Ginevra*, je-nā'vrā; Sp. *Ginebra*, he-nā'brā, or he-nā'vrā; anc. *Genebra* or *Genava*,) a city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its own name, on the declivities of two hills, in the centre of a basin, the sides of which are formed partly by the lower slopes of the Jura, and partly by secondary chains of the Alps, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where it narrows almost to a point, and pours out the blue Rhone, here crossed by several bridges, and dividing the town into two portions; the larger and more important of which is on the left or S. bank. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the city itself, when approached either by land or water, has a very imposing appearance. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and is entered on the land side by three gates. Geneva is divided into two parts, upper and lower. The upper town, occupied chiefly by the burgher aristocracy, contains a considerable number of well-built houses and handsome hotels; the lower town, the seat of trade and residence of the poorer classes, is very indifferently built, consisting chiefly of houses remarkable only for their disproportioned height, and lining narrow, irregular, dark, and ill-cleaned streets. The chief exception is along the banks of the Rhone, where a quay about 400 yards long is bordered by a row of handsome modern houses. The more important public buildings and institutions are the Cathedral or Church of St. Pierre, a Gothic structure of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, occupying the highest site in the town, and by its three towers forming the most conspicuous object within it; the Town-house, in the Florentine style; the Musée Rath, a neat building named after its founder; the Arsenal, with a collection of ancient armor; the Old Prison, originally the bishop's palace; the Casino, Penitentiary, and House of Correction. The house in which Calvin lived and died is rather conjectured than known, and the very site of his grave is lost. Among the principal educational institutions may be mentioned the College, which was founded by Calvin, and has never ceased to prosper, average attendance 413; the Academy, composed of the four faculties of theology, law, science, and literature, with 26 professors, and about 250 students; the primary schools, a number of other schools supported by the state or special endowments, and a great many private boarding-schools, some of which are of considerable celebrity. Besides these, there is the Evangelical School, in connection with the Société Evangelique, a theological seminary, in which young men are prepared either for the ministry or for the missionary field. Among its teachers in 1852, were Gaussen and Merle d'Aubigné. Geneva has a museum of natural history, enriched with the geological collections of Saussure, and the fossil plants of Brogniart and Decandolle, a botanical garden, and an astronomical observatory.

The only important manufacture of Geneva is that of watches, musical boxes, and jewelry, which employ about 3000 persons, who annually make above 100,000 watches, and work up 75,000 ounces of gold, 5000 marks of silver, and precious stones to the value of 40,000l. The trade is very much restricted by the narrow limits of the Genevese terri

tory, and the jealous watch which the Sardinian and French governments keep along its frontiers. There is also a want of a proper navigable outlet, the navigation of the Rhone below Geneva being very much obstructed. Its chief trade, in addition to that furnished by its staple manufacture, consists in supplying the surrounding districts with colonial products, and numerous minor articles.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Cæsar makes to it. On the invasion of the N., it was successively occupied by the Burgundians, who made it their capital, the Ostrogoths, and Franks. It next formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy, and became incorporated with the Germanic Empire. By a grant of the emperors, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops, and the Counts of Savoy having succeeded in controlling the nomination of the bishops, became in a manner masters of Geneva. This state of affairs was suddenly interrupted by the Reformation, to which the Genevese are indebted both for their civil and religious freedom. The celebrity which they afterwards acquired, chiefly under the guidance of Calvin and his distinguished associates, is matter of European history. The city was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, the capital of the department of Leman, in the French Empire. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic Confederation. Pop. in 1850, 29,108.——Adj. and inhab. GENEVESE, jĕn'e-veez'.

GENEVA, a small canton of the Swiss Confederation, bounded W. and N.W. by France, N. by the canton of Vaud and the Lake of Geneva, and E. and S. by the Sardinian States, and including also the communes of Celigny, Le Coudre, and Petit Bois, enclosed by Vaud. Area, 91 English square miles. The surface is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 feet above the lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are that river and the Arve, which joins it a little below the town of Geneva. The soil has been so much improved by skilful and persevering culture, that the whole territory wears the appearance of a large and beautiful garden. Even the natural flora is remarkably rich, and makes the surrounding country a favorite resort of the botanist. Within a circle of 25 miles, round the town of Geneva, 1470 species of plants have been found. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine, but the wine obtained is not remarkable either for quantity or quality. The manufactures are extensively carried on, and consist chiefly of clocks and watches, gold, silver, and other metal wares, woollen cloths, and silk goods of various descriptions, hats, and leather. The territory of Geneva having, by the arrangement of the Congress of Vienna, obtained an accession of 15 communes, detached from France and Savoy, was admitted a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1814, and ranks as the 22d canton. The legislative power is exercised by a great council, composed of deputies of 25 years of age, elected by all male citizens of 21 years of age, and not under legal incapacity. The number of deputies is at the rate of 1 for every 333 inhabitants, and amounts at present to 186. All religious denominations are declared to have perfect freedom, but two of them are paid by the state—the Roman Catholics, amounting to rather more than a third of the population, and the Protestant National Church. Pop. in 1850, 63,932.

GENEVA, a post-village of Seneca township, Ontario co., New York, is beautifully situated at the N. end of Seneca Lake, on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It is handsomely built, and contains a number of churches, a bank, 3 printing-offices issuing newspapers, and about 50 stores, besides several mills and other establishments. The Episcopal church is a fine stone edifice in the Gothic style, built at a cost of $25,000. Here is the Hobart Free College, under the direction of the Episcopalians: it was founded in 1823, and in 1854 it had 5 professors, 67 students, and a library of 5400 volumes. The Medical Institute of Geneva College, founded in 1835, has 6 professors and about 80 students. The Geneva Union School is attended by about 300 pupils. Steamboats ply daily between Geneva and Jefferson, at the head of the lake. Pop. 5057.

GENEVA, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.

GENEVA, a post-office of Coffee co., Alabama.

GENEVA, a post-village and township at the N.E. extremity of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, and on the railroad from Cleveland to Erie, 50 miles E.N.E. of the former. Pop. 1358.

GENEVA, a township in Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1770.

GENEVA, a post office of Rush co., Indiana.

GENEVA, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Kane co., Illinois, on Fox River, 40 miles W. of Chicago. The river is a rapid stream, affording fine water-power, which has been largely improved. Geneva village is connected, by a branch road, with the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and is a place of rapid growth and active trade. It contains a bank, several churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 911.

GENEVA, a village in Morgan co., Illinois, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

GENEVA, a flourishing post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, finely situated at the E. end, and on the outlet of Geneva Lake, 70 miles S.E. of Madison. It is the largest village in the county, and has several churches and mills. Settled in 1838. Pop. in 1853, about 800; of the township, 1557.

GENEVA BAY, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the N. side of Geneva Lake, 64 miles S.E. of Madison.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, or LAKE LEMAN, (Ger. *Genfer-See*, ghĕn'fer-zā'; Fr. *Lac de Genève*, lăk deh zheh-naiv'; anc. *Lemanus Lacus*,) a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and the Sardinian States. It is crescent shaped. Length, 45 miles; breadth, from 1 to 9½ miles; area, 82 square miles; height above the sea, 1230 feet; and greatest depth near its E. extremity, 984 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Drance, Venoge, and other small rivers. Its waters have a peculiar deep blue color, are very transparent, and contain a great variety of fish; it is never wholly frozen over, and it is subject to *seiches*, or remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last only about 25 minutes. Steam navigation was introduced in 1823.

GENEVA LAKE, in the S. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin, is 8 miles long, with a mean width of 1 mile. The shore is bold, and the water pure and deep.

GENÈVE. See GENEVA.

GENEVESE, jĕn-e-vēz', or GENÉVOIS, zheh-nā'vwă', a province of the Sardinian States, in the W. of Savoy, bounded W. by the Rhone. Capital, Annecy.

GÉNEVESE. See GENEVA (of Switzerland.)

GENEVIEVE, jĕn'ĕh-veev', a township in St. Genevieve co., Missouri. Pop. 1300.

GENÉVOIS, a province of the Sardinian States. See GENEVESE.

GENÈVRE, MONT, mŏne zheh-naiv'r', one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French departments of Hautes-Alpes and the Sardinian province of Susa, 11,614 feet in elevation. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon, at an elevation of 6560 feet.

GENF, a town of Switzerland. See GENEVA.

GENFER-SEE, a lake of Geneva. See GENEVA, LAKE OF.

GENGENBACH, ghĕng'en-băk', a walled town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 5 miles N.N.W. of Zell. Pop. 2400.

GENIL, JENIL, or XENIL, hā-neel', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir, 33 miles S.W. of Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 miles.

GENILLE, zheh-neel', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 22 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. 1054.

GENIS, zheh-neē', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 23 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1429.

GENISSAC, zheh-nees'săk', a village of France, department of Gironde, 32 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1115.

GENITCHI. See SIVASH.

GENITO, a post-village of Powhattan co., Virginia, on the Appomattox, 29 miles W. of Richmond, has a flouring-mill.

GENLIS, zhŏn'lee', a village of France, department of Côte d'Or, 10 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 969.

GENNARO, jĕn-nā'ro, a mountain of the Papal States, about 9 miles N. of Tivoli. It belongs to the E. branch of the Central Apennines. Height, 4289 feet. With the exception of Guadagnolo, it is the highest point in the chain which bounds the Campagna on the E., and is supposed by some to be the *Mons Lucretilis* celebrated by Horace. The summit commands one of the finest views in Italy.

GENNEP, hĕn'nĕp, a town of Holland, province of Limburg, on the Prussian frontier, 12 miles S.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. 950.

GENNES, zhĕnn, several villages of France; the principal in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 17 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1727.

GENNESARETH, LAKE OF. See TIBERIAS.

GENOA or GENOVA, a maritime division of the Sardinian States, bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Genoa. Area, about 1250 square miles. It forms 9 provinces. Capital, Genoa. Pop. in 1852, 571,167.

GENOA, jĕn'o-a, (Ital. *Genova*, jĕn'o-vā; Fr. *Gênes*, zhain; anc. *Genua*,) a famous fortified seaport city of Northern Italy, in the Sardinian States, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between two rivers, the Bisagno and the Polcevera, 75 miles S.E. of Turin. Lat. 44° 24' 54" N., lon. 8° 53' E. The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking: it is in the form of a crescent, and rises gradually from the shore—the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Immediately behind the city rises an abrupt hill, covered with villas and country houses. The city is enclosed by a double line of fortifications, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached forts, redoubts, and outworks, crowning hill after hill, and constituting one of the most extensive town fortifications in Europe; the outer wall being about 7 miles in extent. In the older parts of the town, the streets are extremely narrow, being seldom more than 10 feet wide, with lofty buildings on either side. They are also dark, steep, and crooked, and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters, again,

many of them are spacious, and are lined with noble edifices. The finest of these streets are the Strada Nuova and the Strada Balbi, in both of which are palaces of the most superb architecture. Most of the streets are paved with smooth slabs of lava, having a pathway of bricks in the centre to afford footing to mules, and to persons carrying burdens. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art, and splendidly fitted up. The principal are the Ducal Palace, and the palaces of Doria, Serra, Giustiniani, Cambasio, Balbi, Durazzo, and the palace of the queen-mother.

The churches and hospitals of Genoa rival the palaces in splendor. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, founded in the eleventh century, but not completed till the beginning of the twelfth. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are Sto. Stefano della Porta, a handsome structure, but chiefly remarkable for containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Raphael and Giulio Romano; San Siro, (st. Cyr.) the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa; St. Ambrosia, containing several fine paintings, and splendidly decorated within; and L'Annunziata, also magnificently fitted up interiorly. There are a number of other interesting ecclesiastical edifices, although more than half the churches in the city were demolished by the French. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which 1600 individuals, orphans and old people, find shelter; the children are brought up to different trades, and the girls who marry out of the hospital receive a decent dowry. The house itself unites the beauties of architecture on the most splendid scale, with the most perfect convenience. The Ospedale del Pammatone is another splendid institution for benevolent purposes, founded in 1430. The Deaf and Dumb Institution, (Sordi Mutti,) is also much celebrated. There are in and about Genoa 15 different religious establishments for females, all regulated according to the monastic system, though none of the inmates take vows. The largest of these institutions is that of the Fieschine, which contains 260 persons, all employed in such light work as lace-making, embroidery, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. There are two theatres in the city, one of which, the Teatro Carlo Felice, is an elegant structure, the Bank of St. George, one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe, and a university, also a handsome building. Besides the University, the other chief educational institutions are the Theological Seminary, the School of Fine Arts, the Royal Marine School, and the School of Navigation. Genoa is the seat of royal appeal courts, of a chamber of commerce, and an admiralty court. It is supplied with water by aqueducts 18 miles in length.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silk are world-famed; and it likewise possesses factories of cloth, stockings, blond, oilcloth, hats, paper, essences, and soap. Besides these, its works in gold, silver, and marble, have a high reputation; indeed, for silver-filagree, delicately and artistically wrought into bracelets, brooches, bunches of flowers, and other kinds of ornaments innumerable, the Genoese workmen stand unrivalled, and their productions are sent to all parts of the world. The port is of a semicircular form, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, but not opposite each other: the Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, on the E. side, being about 720 yards S. of the Molo Vecchio, or Old Mole, on the W. Both rise from 16 to 18 feet above the sea. Near the abutment of the New Mole is the Light-house, a beautiful structure, 300 feet in height. There is, besides, a fixed harbor-light on each of the moles. Genoa is a free port, and the chief outlet, by the Mediterranean, for the manufactures of Switzerland, Lombardy, and Piedmont. There is an immense number of bonding warehouses situated in one locality, called Porto Franco; these are surrounded by walls, and form a small separate town. The principal articles of export are rice, oils, fruit, cheese, rags, the products of its manufactures, &c.; imports, cottons, raw cotton, woollens, cochineal, indigo, colonial produce, tobacco, salt fish, hides, grain, lead, nutgalls, &c. In ancient times, the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise, and for the extent of their dealings. They brought the productions of Hindostan from Ispahan to Trebizond, and from thence conveyed them through Kaffa, in the Crimea, and afterwards through Constantinople to Europe. Their commerce subsequently declined greatly, but is now, and has been for some years past, reviving. The exports amount to about $15,000,000 annually, and the imports to $10,000,000. The foreign trade in 1846 employed 2424 vessels (tons, 297,147) inwards, and 2268 vessels (tons, 279,558) outwards.

The origin of Genoa is said to be more remote than that of Rome. As early as the eleventh century, the Genoese had become formidable at sea; and, notwithstanding an almost continuous succession of wars through several ages, gradually increased in power and importance. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the rivalry between Genoa and Venice, so famous in Italian history, began to manifest itself. For nearly seven centuries, with some interruption, Genoa was the capital of a famous commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. After a long period of internal distraction and miserie, the citizens instituted a supreme magistrate, called Doge, for life, excluding by law all the nobles. This form of government continued for two centuries, but without remedying the evils it was intended to correct, tumult and faction continuing as before. Another, and more efficient form of government was introduced by Andrea Dorea, in 1528, which existed till overturned by Bonaparte. The city, in 1799, being then in the possession of the French, was taken by the united forces of Austria and England: and finally, in 1815, after a rapid succession of changes, united, by a decision of the Congress of Vienna, to the Sardinian monarchy. Pop. in 1838, 115,257; in 1852, 125,339.——Adj. and inhab. GENOESE, jĕn'o-eez'.

GENOA or GENOVA, an ancient duchy, and afterward a republic, which, by the Congress of Vienna in 1814, was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. It is now included chiefly in the division of Genoa, but partly also in that of Nice.

GENOA, usually pronounced je-nō'a, a post-village and township at the S.E. extremity of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 160 miles W. of Albany. The village is pleasantly situated on Salmon Creek, has 2 churches, an academy, 2 mills, and an iron foundry. The route of the Auburn and Ithaca Railroad passes through it. Pop. of township, 2503.

GENOA, a township in the S.E. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1369.

GENOA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 754.

GENOA, a small post-village and township of De Kalb co., Illinois, about 220 miles N. by E. from Springfield. Pop. 605.

GENOA CROSS ROADS, a post-office, Delaware co., Ohio.

GENOA, GULF OF, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica, and S. of the Sardinian States, forming an angle, near the summit of which Genoa is situated. It receives numerous small rivers. The Gulf of Spezzia is its chief inlet.

GENOESE. See GENOA, Italy.

GENOLA, jā no'lā, (L. *Gaenola,*) a village and circle of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 10 miles E.S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1966.

GENOLHAC, zheh-no'lăk', a town of France, department of Gard, 17 miles N.N.W. of Alais. Pop. 1491.

GENONI, jā-no'nee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles from Laconi. Pop. 1078.

GENOVA. See GENOA.

GENSAC, zhŏnˢ'săk', a town of France, department of Gironde, 31 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1305.

GENSANO, a town of the Papal States. See GENZANO.

GENSINGEN, ghĕn'sing-en, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 7 miles S.E. of Bingen. Pop. 943.

GENT, ghĕnt, a town of Holland, Gelderland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. 400.

GENTHIN, ghĕn-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Plauen Canal, and with a station on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway. Pop. 2340.

GENTILLY, zhŏnˢ'tee'yee', a village of France, department of Seine, 4 miles N.E. of Sceaux, on the Bièvre, S. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 13,877. The commune comprises the village of Bicêtre, celebrated for its vast Castle, serving as an hospital for 5000 superannuated and imbecile old men, and a prison for 2000 culprits, mostly destined for the hulks. This edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen spinning, and various manufactories. It has a well, sunk in the rock, 183 feet deep. Near this is the new fort of Bicêtre.

GENTILLY, zhŏnˢ'teel'yee, or zhŏnˢ'teel'yee', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 75 miles S.W. of Quebec.

GENTRY, jĕn'tree, a new county in the N.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 770 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, flowing in a S.S.E. direction, and also drained by the East and West Forks of that river, which enter the main stream near the middle of the county. Named in honor of Colonel Richard Gentry, who was killed at the battle of Okeechobee, Florida, in 1837. Capital, Gentry Court House. Population, 4248, of whom 4198 were free, and 50 slaves.

GENTRY COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Gentry co., Missouri, near a fork of Grand River, about 220 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

GENTRYVILLE, a post-village of Spencer co., Indiana, 17 miles N. from Rockport, the county seat.

GENTRYVILLE, a post-village of Gentry co., Missouri, 90 miles N. of Independence.

GENTS, ghĕntsh, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, near Szent Miklos. Pop. 1030.

GENTSVILLE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

GENTSVILLE, a post-office of Walton co., Florida.

GENUA. See GENOA.

GENZANO, jĕn-zä′no, or GENSANO, jĕn-sä′no, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles S.E. of Rome, on the Appian Way. Pop. 4622. It is picturesque, and has a palace of the Duke of Cesarini, a Capuchin Convent, and a modern cathedral. An annual festival, here called the *Infiorata di Genzano*, (in-fe-o-rä′tä dee jĕn-zä′no,) is frequented by numerous visitors from Rome.

GENZANO, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Basilicata, 18 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3150.

GEOGRAPHE, jee-o-graf′, or zhä-o-gräf′, a strait in Van Diemen's Land, separating Schouten's Island from Freycinet's Peninsula. It is scarcely a mile in width at the narrowest part.

GEOGRAPHE, a bay of Western Australia, co. of Sussex, of which it occupies the whole northern extremity, being about 35 miles in width.

GEORGE, a maritime district of Cape Colony, in South Africa, bordering on the ocean. Area, 4033 square miles. Pop. 9193. Capital, George Town.

GEORGE, a lake of New South Wales, between the counties of Argyle and Murray, 2000 feet above the sea, 16 to 18 miles in length, and about 7 miles at its greatest breadth.

GEORGE D'ELMINA, (ST.) See ELMINA.

GEORGE, LAKE, called also HORICON, a beautiful mountain lake of New York, between Warren and Washington counties, 36 miles in length, with a breadth varying from three-quarters of a mile to four miles. The water is remarkably transparent, and in some parts is more than 400 feet deep. To a passenger traversing this lake, scarcely any thing can be imagined more beautiful or picturesque than the scenery along its banks. The romantic effect of the prospect is greatly enhanced by a multitude of delightful islands, of various forms and sizes, which meet the gaze of the beholder on every side. Of these, if we include many little islets and rocks, there are more than 360: a popular notion prevails that their number corresponds to that of the days of the year. Twelve miles from the south-western extremity of the lake there is an island of about 20 acres, called, from its position, Twelve Mile Island. A mile farther north there is a high point, or tongue of land, called Tongue Mountain, west of which projects a small arm of the lake, named North-west Bay. Here the Narrows, that is, the narrowest part of the lake, commence, and continue 7 or 8 miles. Near the W. end of the Narrows, on the eastern side of the lake, is Black Mountain, the summit of which is regarded as the highest point in the immediate vicinity of the lake, having an elevation of 2200 feet above its surface. About 12 miles beyond Black Mountain there is a rock about 200 feet high, rising almost perpendicularly from the surface of the water. During the French War, Major Rogers, being closely pursued by the Indians, slid down this steep declivity, and landed safely on the ice, leaving his pursuers petrified with astonishment at the dangerous exploit which they had witnessed. From this circumstance the rock has been named Rogers' Slide. Two or three miles beyond the place just mentioned is Lord Howe's Point, where the division of the English army under Lord Howe landed previous to their attack on Ticonderoga.

GEORGENBOURG, a town of Russia. See YOURGEORG.

GEORGENSGMUND, gä-or′ghen-möönt′, a village of Bavaria, on the Royal Bavarian Railway, about 40 miles S. of Nuremburg.

GEORGENTHAL, gä-or′ghen-täl′, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1708.

GEORGENTHAL, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 miles S.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 617.

GEORGE-NYMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

GEORGES, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2536.

GEORGE'S CREEK, of South Carolina, enters the Saluda from the right, a few miles E. of Pickensville.

GEORGE'S CREEK, a post-village of Massac co., Illinois, 125 miles S. by E. of Vandalia.

GEORGE'S MILLS, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

GEORGE'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

GEORGE'S TOWN, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2371.

GEORGES'VILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 12 miles S.W. of Columbus.

GEORGETOWN, a district in the E.S.E. part of South Carolina, bordering on the sea, has an area of 813 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Santee River, and intersected by the Pedee, Waccamaw, and Black Rivers, which unite in the S.E. part, and flow through Winyaw Bay into the Atlantic. The surface is a level plain, in many places marshy, and partly covered with pine woods. The soil is moderately fertile. In 1850 this district produced 46,785,040 pounds of rice, the greatest quantity produced by any county or district in the United States, except Beaufort, of South Carolina. Pop. 20,647, of whom 2394 were free, and 18,253 slaves.

GEORGETOWN, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, composed of two islands, 35 miles S. by E. of Augusta, possesses excellent advantage for fisheries and navigation. Pop. 1121.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, 29 miles N. of Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and a bank with a capital of $100,000. In the township are manufactories of boots and shoes, and leather. About 40,000 pairs of boots and shoes are annually produced. Incorporated in 1838. Pop. of the township, 2052.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Norwalk and Danbury Railroad, 14 miles S. by W. of Danbury.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, 30 miles S.E. of Syracuse, and 112 miles W. of Albany. The village has 2 or 3 churches, and about 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1411.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 9 miles N.E. of Mount Holly.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Pittsburg.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Erie, about 75 miles N. by W. of the former.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, 40 miles above Harrisburg.

GEORGETOWN, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

GEORGETOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Sussex co., Delaware, 36 miles S. by E. of Dover. It contains a court-house, an academy, and several other flourishing schools, a bank, 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a fine Odd-Fellows' Hall, and 10 or 12 stores. Pop. estimated at 1200.

GEORGETOWN, a city and port of entry of Washington co., District of Columbia, at the head of navigation on the Potomac River, about 125 miles (following the windings of the channel) from its mouth, and 2 miles W.N.W. of Washington City, from which it is separated by Rock Creek. It is situated on the left bank of the river, on a range of hills, the most elevated of which are denominated the Heights. These eminences, which are occupied by numerous elegant villas, command a view of the most exquisite beauty, embracing the city, Washington, the Potomac, and an almost illimitable expanse of country. On the north-western declivity of the Heights, is Oak Hill Cemetery, a burial-place of classic elegance, laid out in 1849. The entire grounds are thickly shaded, and enclosed by an iron fence. Georgetown exhibits quite an antiquated appearance, though within a few years past it has been greatly improved. It contains 7 or 8 churches, 2 banks, and several fine hotels. It is chiefly distinguished for its literary advantages and for its polite society. The Russian and some of the other foreign ministers have made it their place of residence. Among the literary institutions, the college under the control of the Catholics may be mentioned as the most important. It was first founded as an academy in 1789, chartered as a college in 1799, and in 1818 Congress invested it with authority to confer degrees. The institution occupies two commodious brick edifices, standing at the western extremity of the city, in the midst of a large tract of land owned by the corporation. The college is furnished with an extensive philosophical apparatus and a museum of natural history. Connected with it is a flourishing female academy, taught by the nuns, and a fine botanic garden. Besides the above, the city contains numerous private seminaries, among which is an excellent boarding-school for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. English. The newspaper press consists of two issues, a triweekly and a weekly. Georgetown is one of the greatest shad and herring markets in the United States. Vast quantities of these fish, taken in the Potomac, are brought here for barrelling.

This port has considerable foreign commerce, and also carries on an important coast trade. The shipping, of the collection district, June 30th, 1854, amounted to 2884 tons registered and 33,099 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 42 sloops and canal boats, and 2 steamers, with an aggregate burden of 2814 tons, were admeasured. The flouring business is extensively carried on, and keeps nearly 50 mills in operation. Manufacturing has also been introduced, and of late has become an important branch of industry. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is carried over the Potomac at this place in an aqueduct, a stupendous structure, 1446 feet in length, and 36 feet above the ordinary surface of the water. Cost of construction, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1850, 8336.

GEORGETOWN, a port of entry, and capital of Georgetown district, South Carolina, is situated on the W. shore of Winyaw Bay, a little below the confluence of the Great Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw Rivers, about 15 miles from the sea, and 132 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. The confluence of these three navigable rivers renders the position advantageous for trade. It contains a court-house, a bank, several churches, and seminaries. Georgetown is one of the oldest

towns in the state; but, in consequence of a bar obstructing the entrance to its harbor, and the previous unhealthiness of the place, it has remained in *statu quo* for many years. Recently, however, its salubrity has been improved by a change in the cultivation of rice in the vicinity, and several steam saw-mills and turpentine distilleries have been erected. It has also 1 iron-foundry and 1 shoe factory. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1862, amounted to an aggregate of 1896 tons registered, and 2696 tons enrolled and licensed. The clearances for foreign ports during the year were 14, (tons, 2091), all in American bottoms. The census of 1850 gives this town a population of 704. Two papers are issued here.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Randolph co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, nearly opposite Eufaula, in Alabama. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Copiah co., Mississippi, on the W. bank of Pearl River, 40 miles S. of Jackson.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village, capital of Williamson co., Texas, on San Gabriel River, about 40 miles N. of Austin.

GEORGETOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Scott co., Kentucky, on the North Elkhorn River, 17 miles E. of Frankfort. It stands on elevated ground, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile region. Georgetown College, under the direction of the Baptists, is a prosperous institution, with about 130 students, and a library of 6500 volumes. The main college edifice is 100 feet long, and 60 wide. There are also 2 female seminaries in the place. It contains 2 newspaper offices, 2 woollen factories, and 2 bagging and rope factories. Pop. estimated at 2000.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village in Pleasant township, and capital of Brown co., Ohio, 100 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, and 7 miles from the Ohio River. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has considerable business. It contains 5 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 800.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 150 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. over 200.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, 6 miles S.E. of Cadiz, contains 150 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, on both sides of Grand River. Pop. 196.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Cass co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, 8 miles W. from Logansport, has about 100 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village and township of Floyd co., Indiana, 9 miles W. of New Albany. Pop. 1198.

GEORGETOWN, a small village of Clay co., Illinois.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Randolph co., Illinois, about 15 miles E. of Kaskaskia.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Vermilion co., Illinois, 10 miles S. of Danville. It has a plank-road leading to the Wabash River.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village, capital of Pettis co., Missouri, on the West Fork of La Mine River, 37 miles W.S.W. of Booneville.

GEORGETOWN, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

GEORGETOWN, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

GEORGETOWN, (Dutch, *Stabroek*, stä'brōōk,) the capital city of British Guiana, and of the county of Demerara, at the mouth of the Demerara River, on its E. bank; lat. 6° 49′ 24″ N.; lon. 58° 11′ 30″ W. It is built with Dutch regularity: the streets are broad and intersecting at right angles, mostly with canals in the middle, communicating with each other and with the river, and crossed by a multitude of bridges. The houses are built in straight lines, and, as a security against damp, are raised 3 or 4 feet from the ground on hardwood posts; many have gardens attached, and the luxuriant foliage embowering them adds greatly to the pleasing aspect of the city. Water street, which faces the river, is wholly occupied by merchants, whose warehouses and wharves jut out into the stream. This is the only street exclusively inhabited by Europeans. The principal buildings are the Town-hall, with the government offices, an imposing stone edifice, in a pure style; the Episcopal cathedral, also of stone, and the Colonial Hospital, (expenses in 1852, $43,392.) There is also a second Episcopal church, a neat Scotch church, a Roman Catholic, and 8 other chapels, belonging to Wesleyans, Baptists, the London Missionary Society, &c.; numerous schools, under the guidance of the various religious communities; a mariners' hospital, a lunatic asylum; astronomical and botanical societies, instituted in 1844; 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, barracks, and 2 theatres. The Market-place, adjoining the Town-hall, is open, airy, and surrounded by elegant shops, well supplied with all kinds of provisions. At the mouth of the Demerara is Fort Frederick-William; connected with it are excellent barracks and a military hospital, and near it is a fine light-house. Georgetown, from its low, swampy position, is unhealthy; the principal diseases are yellow and intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and dropsy. Anchorage good in 17 feet water; but at the river mouth is a bar, on which there is only 15 feet water. The exports consist of sugar, rum, and coffee, and the trade in 1853 employed 591 vessels, (tons, 101,764,) inwards. Pop. in 1848, 23,000, of whom 19,000 were negroes and people of color; in 1851, 25,508.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of Cape Colony, South Africa, 125 miles E. of Zwellendam. It is poorly built, and a few years ago was among the least flourishing places in the colony. Trade chiefly in timber, and supplies for the farmers in the Lange-kloof.

GEORGE TOWN, a maritime town of Van Diemen's Land, co., and 28 miles N.W. of Launceston, on the Tamar; lat. 41° 6′ S., lon. 146° 50′ E.

GEORGE TOWN, a village, capital of the island of Ascension, with a fort and some military works.

GEORGE TOWN, a maritime village of Prince Edward Island, North America, on its eastern coast, 31 miles E. of Charlotte Town.

GEORGETOWN, a seaport town, capital of Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, in Malacca Strait. Lat. 5° 25′ 6″ N., lon. 100° 19′ 45″ E. See PENANG.

GEORGETOWN, a seaport town, capital of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the peninsula between the Brudenell and Cardigan, at the entrance into Cardigan Bay, on the S.E. side of the island. Lat. 46° 12′ N., lon. 62° 33′ W.

GEORGETOWN, a village and township of Canada East, 38 miles N.E. of Montreal.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 34 miles N.W. of Toronto, and 35 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 650.

GEORGETOWN CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

GEORGEVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Stanstead, 62 miles S.E. of St. Johns, and 12 miles from Stanstead.

GEORGIA, jor'je-a, or GRUSIA, groosh-a, (Pers. *Gurgistan* or *Gourgistan*, goor-ghis-tän', or *Georgistan*, goor-jis-tän'; written also *Gurdschistan* and *Gurjistan*,) a country of Asia, situated near the centre of the Russian possessions, on the S. side of the Caucasian range, and now included in the Russian government of Tiflis. It is bounded S. by an Armenian range, which separates the basin of the Koor from that of the Aras, and W. by a branch of the Caucasus, forming part of the water-shed between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The name is sometimes employed to designate the whole territory possessed or claimed by the Russians S. of the Caucasus. In this large sense it may have an area of 25,800 geographical square miles; but, when more correctly confined to Georgia proper, the area does not exceed 12,800 geographical square miles. The central part is occupied by a large and fertile valley, in which the Koor flows from W. to E., and receives almost all its drainage. The soil, generally, in the lower grounds, and more especially in this valley, is of great fertility; and, having the advantage of a delightful climate, grows in abundance not only all the ordinary cereals, maize, hemp, and flax, but great quantities of wine and cotton, and unlimited supplies of the most exquisite fruit. Important improvements have taken place in agriculture since the Russians acquired possession of the country from Persia, in 1800; but it has not yet recovered from the disasters brought upon it by ages of misrule and almost incessant warfare. The natives, forming about three-fourths of the whole population, belong to the Caucasian race, and have been as much celebrated as the Circassians for the athletic frames of the men and the beauty of the women. These properties have created a large demand for both sexes—the males to serve in the armies, and the females to become inmates of the harems of the Turks. The nobles long derived their chief revenue from this inhuman traffic, valuing their serfs only for the money which they could obtain for them in the Turkish markets. Under the Russian sovereignty this traffic has ceased; and the distinction which divided the whole population into the classes of nobles and serfs, nearly equivalent to those of masters and slaves, though still subsisting, has been greatly modified. The power of life and death, which the nobles claimed, and made no scruple of exercising, has been expressly abolished. The Georgians belong nominally to the Greek church; but both clergy and people are generally ignorant. The Bible, however, was translated into their native language, a peculiar dialect, greatly resembling the Armenian, as early as the beginning of the fifth century; and its benefits, though hitherto not very apparent, promise to be greatly extended, by means of a printing press which the Russians have established. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. of Georgia proper, about 300,000.——Adj. and inhab. GEORGIAN, jor'je-an.

GEORGIA, one of the original states of the United States of North America, is bounded on the N. by Tennessee and North Carolina; E. by South Carolina, (from which it is separated by the Savannah River,) and by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Florida, and W. by Florida and Alabama, from which it is partly separated by the Chattahoochee River. Georgia lies between 30° 21′ 39″ and 35° N. lat., and between 81° and 85° 58′ 38″ W. lon., being about 300 miles in length from N. to S., and 256 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including 58,000 square miles, 37,120,000 acres, of which only 6,378,479 are improved, showing that this already great and

flourishing state is but in the commencement of developing her resources and wealth.

Face of the Country.—Georgia has every variety of surface, from the mountains of the north, through all gradations of rough, hilly, and undulating country to the alluvial flats which begin about 100 miles from the sea, to which they extend. We learn from White's "Statistics of Georgia," from which we are obliged to condense, that "commencing at the Atlantic Ocean, and spreading out from 100 to 150 miles westward, we have an extensive plain of a tertiary formation, gradually swelling up to a height of 500 feet, at a line passing near the head of navigation of the Savannah, Ogeechee, Oconee, and Ocmulgee Rivers, where it meets a primary formation." An angle of cretaceous formation, underlying the tertiary, enters Georgia from Alabama, between Fort Gaines and Columbus, and extends, with its apex, to a point between Macon and Knoxville. The N. side of this triangle is about 50, and the S.E. about 100 miles in length. The primary formation crosses the state in a S.W. direction, above the falls of the rivers named, with a breadth of 160 miles at the northern, and 100 miles at the southern limit. A second plain above the falls succeeds, of about 60 or 70 miles in width, beyond which, on the N.W. side of the primary belt, and running nearly parallel with it, we come upon the Blue Ridge Mountains, which reach an elevation varying from 1200 to 4000 feet. The N.W. of Georgia consists of transition rocks, except in the extreme N.W. counties, which are carboniferous in their formation. In the S.E. is Okefenokee Swamp, or rather series of swamps, which have a circuit of about 180 miles, filled with pools and islands, and covered with vines, bay-trees, and underwood. Alligators, frogs, lizards, cranes, &c., find a congenial home in this region.

Minerals.—Previous to the discovery of the gold mines of California, Georgia was the Eldorado of the United States; but though her mines are almost swept out of mind by the richer yields of the new state on the Pacific, a soberer time may come again, when slow and patient industry may be content to develop the golden treasures of this region. The tract containing the gold mines has its centre in Lumpkin county, in the northern part of the state; and at Dahlonega, in this county, a branch mint has been established, which coined in 1851, $351,592 in gold, $476,788 in 1852, and $452,289 in 1853. Besides this precious metal, Georgia contains some silver, copper, iron, lead, manganese, titanium, graphite, antimony, and zinc; also granite, marble, gypsum, limestone, coal, sienite, marl, burrstone, soapstone, asbestos, slate, shale, tripoli, fluor-spar, barytes, tourmaline, arragonite, kaolin, epidote, porcelain clay, ruby, opal, augite, cyanite, emerald, prasc, cornelians, chalcedony, agate, jasper, amethyst, precious garnets, schorl, zircon, rose quartz, beryl, and even diamonds. Fossils are found in abundance in the S.E. counties near the sea.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Georgia is abundantly supplied with rivers, both for the purposes of navigation, and for propelling power. To the central plateau which forms the falls or rapids, the rivers are *mostly* navigable for steamers, and among and above them they furnish advantageous sites for mills. Of the 36 cotton factories in Georgia in 1851, 34 were driven by water. The Oconee and Ocmulgee rise in the N. of the state, pass through its centre to within 100 miles of the ocean, where they unite to form the Altamaha, which flows eastward into the Atlantic Ocean. The Altamaha is navigable to Darien for vessels drawing from 11 to 14 feet water, and its confluents to Macon and Milledgeville for steamboats. The Savannah, which forms the greater part of the eastern boundary, dividing Georgia from South Carolina, is formed by the Tugaloo and Seneca Rivers. It is about 500 miles in length, is navigable for ships to Savannah, and for large steamboats to Augusta. The Ogeechee, a river flowing S.E. about 200 miles, drains the country between the above named rivers. It is navigable for sloops 30 or 40 miles, and for keel-boats to Louisville. Cannouchee, a western branch, is navigable 50 miles. The Santilla and St. Mary's drain the south-eastern counties, and the Flint, Oclockonee, and Suwanee, with their branches, the south-western. The Santilla and St. Mary's are navigable for sloops about 30 or 40 miles, and for keel-boats perhaps as much more. The Flint, a branch of the Chattahoochee, is about 300 miles long, and is navigable to Albany for steamboats. The Chattahoochee rises in the N.E. of Georgia, crosses the state in a S.W. direction till it strikes the W. boundary, which it follows for about 150 miles to its union with the Flint, at the S.W. extremity of Georgia, where their united floods form the Appalachicola. The Chattahoochee is navigable to Columbus for steamboats. The Tallapoosa and Coosa, headwaters of the Alabama, and the Hiawassee, one of the sources of the Tennessee River, take their rise in the N. of this state. The Suwanee and the Oclockonee pass S. into Florida. A line run through the middle of the state, from S. to N. would nearly divide the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; but this line would trend to the E. both in the N. and S., and to the W. in the centre. The waters of the Hiawassee, however, reach the gulf through the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Georgia has about 80 miles of sea-coast, which is lined by small islands, on which grows the celebrated sea-island cotton. These islands are cut off from the mainland by narrow sounds, inlets, or lagoons.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The geologist will find in the alluvions of the south-eastern counties of Georgia extensive fossil remains, while her minerals and mountains will offer much for his examination; and the antiquarian, too, may find objects, even in this new country, to baffle his most ingenious theories. In Hancock county is an Indian mound, of a semloval form, 2000 feet long and 37 high, and surrounded by a ditch. Human bones have been found here. About 9 miles E. of Macon is a mound, covering about 300 acres at its base and 50 at its top, which seems to be a natural elevation, but is covered on the summit with the ruins of a limestone fortification. There are several artificial mounds in the same neighborhood, and in other parts of the state. One in Cass county is 1114 feet in circuit and 76 feet high, in which have been found large quantities of pottery. To the lover of the picturesque, Georgia offers many grand scenes, and among them the Stone Mountain, in De Kalb county, 7 miles in circuit, and 2220 feet in height; the Falls of Tallulah, a branch of the Tugaloo, in Habersham county, where it passes through a ridge of mountains, forming cliffs from 200 to 500 feet, and descending in a succession of four falls through the space of a mile; Toccaco Falls, in the same stream, 185 feet high: Amicolah Falls, in Lumpkin county, with a descent of 400 feet in as many yards; the Towaligo Falls, in Monroe county; the Eastatoah and Stockoa Falls, in Rabun county, (thought by many to surpass the Toccaco;) a series of falls in the Hiawassee, sometimes with a descent of about 100 feet; Nicojack Cave, opening into the Raccon Mountains, near the N.W. extremity of the state, extending for miles into the mountain, which it enters by a portal 160 feet wide, and 60 high; through this passes a stream, up which the visiter must be boated for three miles, when further progress is stopped by a cataract; (Wilson's Cave is described in the same neighborhood, by Sears; whether or not it is the same cave under a different name we have no means of determining;) Nix's Cave, in Floyd county; Track Rock and Pilot Mountain, (1200 feet high,) both in Union county—are all worthy of a separate description in a work of a different character.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—"While the inhabitants (we quote De Bow's Resources of the South and West) of Southern and Middle Georgia are being parched with heat, frequently so intense as prevent comfortable rest, even at night, the more northern climate, among the mountains, is such as to render necessary a blanket in order to comfortable repose. A more lovely heaven does not smile upon the classic land of Italy than upon the favored inhabitants of Georgia." According to meteorological observations made at Savannah by Dr. Posey, during the year ending May, 1852, the maximum in June, at 2 P. M., was 97°·4; minimum 70; mean *for the day*, 77°·10: maximum for July, 99°·3; minimum, 90°·5; mean, 81°·7: maximum for August, 93°; minimum, 82°·6; mean, 79°·70: maximum for September, 88°·1; minimum, 66°·2; mean, 67°·7: maximum for October, 85°·6; minimum, 50°·9; mean, 66°·25: maximum for November, 77°·1; minimum, 50°·1; mean, 56°·12: maximum for December, 58°·5; minimum, 43°·3; mean, 47°·27: maximum for January, 75°; minimum, 29°·5; mean, 41°·75: maximum for February, 81°·7; minimum, 60°; mean, 55°·45: maximum for March, 84°; minimum, 43°·9; mean, 61°·30: maximum for April, 86°·7; minimum, 67°·9; mean, 68°·27: and maximum for May, 94°·9; minimum, 69°·9; and mean, 75°·52. There were 85 rainy days in the year, viz. 13 in June, 12 in July, 10 in August, 4 in September, 5 in October, 5 in November, 7 in December, 4 in January, 5 in February, 7 in March, 8 in April, and 5 in May. The thermometer was highest, July 30, 2 P. M., 99°·3, and lowest, January 20, 7 A. M., 13°·8. The peach blossomed February 20th, and the plum on the 23d. Snow falls sometimes, but does not lie long.

The diversity of soil is not less than that of climate, from the rich alluvions near the seacoast and rivers, to the thinner soil of the pine barrens (not so sterile by far as their name implies) and the rougher mountain regions. The good and bad lands of Georgia are so intermingled, that it is difficult to describe them by districts. In the south, we have on the coast the islands with their light sandy soil, but fertile in sea-island cotton; and on the mainland are the rich alluvions, but interspersed with swamps, which, however, yield rice in abundance. The bottom lands of the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, and the smaller rivers, are exceedingly fertile, and produce, rice, cotton, Indian corn, and, sugar. Farther west, about 60 miles from the coast, commence the pine barrens, at present mostly valuable for their timber and naval stores, but easily cultivable and productive, should occasion require. In the south-west the soil is light and sandy, but fertile, and productive in cotton. The sugar-cane is also sometimes cultivated successfully. The soil, though fertile, is easily exhausted, and requires manuring to restore it. The middle region consists of a red loamy soil, once, productive, but,

owing to a bad system of culture, much impoverished. Its products are cotton, tobacco, and the various kinds of grain. We now come to the Cherokee country in the north, once in possession of the Indians of that name, and containing lands among the most fertile in the state, particularly in its valleys, which, though worked by the Indians for ages past, are still capable of producing from 50 to 75 bushels of grain to the acre. This region is not so well adapted to the culture of cotton, though it can be raised successfully, but yields wheat, corn, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, &c., abundantly. Here, too, are to be found gold, iron, coal, marble, granite, limestone, and other minerals, valuable in building and the industrial arts. The iron is represented as being of very superior quality. Our summary of the natural resources and the physical characteristics of this flourishing state, brings us to the conclusion that it is surpassed by no Atlantic or Gulf state, to say the least, in the elements of a rapid growth in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. With a soil capable of yielding most of the great staples of the country, and some tropical fruits, with a mild climate, yet cold enough in the north for the restoration of health to the enervated inhabitant of the south, and for the production of the winter grains; with rivers that can be navigated by steamboats to her centre, and whose branches furnish water-power in abundance, what element of prosperity does she lack, if she be true to herself? The prime articles of cultivation in Georgia are cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn, besides which large quantities of live stock, wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, fruits, market products, butter, cheese, hay, sugar, molasses, beeswax and honey, and some rye, barley, buckwheat, wine, grass seeds, hops, flax, and silk are produced. Georgia is first of the states of the Union in the amount of sweet potatoes raised, and second in that of rice and cotton. In 1850 there were in this state 51,759 farms, containing 6,378,475 acres of improved land, averaging about 120 acres to a farm, and producing 1,088,634 bushels of wheat; 53,750 of rye; 39,080,099 of Indian corn; 3,830,044 of oats; 1,142,011 of peas and beans; 227,879 of Irish potatoes; 6,986,428 of sweet potatoes; 11,601 of barley; 38,950,691 pounds of rice; 482,924 of tobacco; 199,636,400 of cotton; 990,019 of wool; 4,640,559 of butter; 46,976 of cheese; 23,449 tons of hay; 1,644,000 pounds of cane sugar; 732,514 of honey and beeswax; 216,159 gallons of molasses; livestock valued at $25,729,416; orchard products at $92,776; market goods at $76,500; and slaughtered animals at $6,339,762.

Forest Trees.—There are extensive forests of pine and live-oak in the S.; the swamps afford cedar and cypress, and the middle country oak and hickory. The other forest-trees are walnut, chestnut, poplar, sycamore, beech, maple, ash, gum, elm, fir, spruce, magnolia, laurel, and palmetto.

Animals.—Bears, deers, wolves, panthers, foxes, gophers, and rabbits, among quadrupeds; alligators, terrapins, lizards, scorpions, and rattlesnakes, among reptiles; and turtle, rock, black, and flying-fish, trout, bass, drum, sheepshead, Spanish mackerel, porgey, and mullet, among fish, are the leading objects of animated nature in Georgia.

Manufactures.—Georgia has recently made great advances in the establishment of manufactures, for which she enjoys great facilities in the abundance of her water-power and fuel, in the nearness of the raw material to the manufacturer, and in the number of her navigable rivers and iron roads ready to carry her fabrics to market. In 1850, there were in Georgia 1407 manufacturing establishments, each producing $500, or upwards, annually; 35 of these were cotton factories, employing $1,736,156 capital, and 873 male and 1399 female hands, consuming raw material worth $900,419, and producing 7,209,292 yards of stuffs, 4,193,351 pounds of yarn, valued at $2,135,044; 3 woollen factories, employing $38,000 capital, and 40 male and 38 female hands, consuming raw material worth $153,816, and producing 340,600 yards of stuffs, valued at $88,750; 10 forges, furnaces, &c., employing a capital of $70,200, consuming raw material worth $43,776, and producing 1435 tons of pig, wrought, and cast iron, valued at $118,884; 140 tanneries, employing $262,855 capital, consuming $185,604 worth of raw material, and producing leather valued at $361,586; and home-made manufactures of the value of $1,838,988.

In Hunt's Magazine of May, 1852, it is stated that there were 36 cotton mills in Georgia, employing a capital of $1,611,100, and 1265 male and 771 female hands, and consuming raw material worth $806,648, and producing stuffs valued at $1,626,485.

Internal Improvements.—Georgia takes the lead of the Southern States in the number and extent of her railways, which cross the middle and N. of the state in all directions, connecting her commercial centre with all the important towns of her own interior, with Alabama on the W., and with Tennessee and the great Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to the N. and N.W. In January, 1854, there were in Georgia 884 miles of railway in operation, and 445 in course of construction. 1093 miles of railway, either already made or in course of construction, centre in Savannah, which is connected, directly or indirectly, with Macon, Columbus, and with Montgomery, in Alabama; with Augusta, Oglethorpe, and Atlanta, and various intermediate points; and with Nashville, Knoxville, and numerous smaller places, in Tennessee. Augusta is also connected indirectly with the same places. The railroads from Charleston and Savannah form important arteries in the trade between the North and the South-western States, and have entirely diverted a large portion of it from its ancient channels. Branch roads diverge to Athens, Washington, Warrenton, Rome, West Point, Milledgeville, Eatonton, and other places. Railroads are either projected or in course of construction to connect Savannah with Charleston, Pensacola, in Florida, with Fort Gaines, and with Memphis, in Tennessee; also to unite Brunswick to Pensacola. There are only a few short canals in Georgia—one connecting the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers; another from Brunswick to the Altamaha; and a canal round the falls in the Savannah, at Augusta, making a total of about 53 miles.

Commerce.—Georgia is favorably situated for internal trade, having a number of navigable rivers, which may be ascended by steamboats from 200 to 300 miles from the sea, and still farther for keel-boats. She has an active coasting trade with her sister states; and, besides sailing vessels, has lines of ocean steamers running regularly between Savannah and New York, and the same port and Philadelphia. The principal exports of Georgia consist of her great staple, cotton, and of rice, lumber, and naval stores. Her exports to foreign countries amounted in 1853 to $371,883, and her imports to $508,261. Tonnage entered, 52,175; cleared, 51,527. Georgia exports also largely of her rice, lumber, and cotton to other states of the Union. There were received at the different ports of Georgia, in 1853, 894,490 bales of cotton, and 30,929 tierces of rice were exported; but the exports of cotton have reached 600,000 bales in a single year. The tonnage of the state, in 1853, was 22,130, of which 5667 was steam tonnage; the number of vessels built in 1852 was 2, whose tonnage was 323.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, Georgia had 13 colleges, with 1535 pupils, and $105,430 income, of which $21,720 was from endowments; 1251 public schools, with 32,705 pupils, and $152,231 income, of which $16,959 was from the public funds, and $21,520 from taxation; and 219 academies and other schools, with 9059 pupils, and $168,983 income, of which $7397 was from endowments; and 77,016 attending schools, as returned by families. Georgia is celebrated for her female institutes. Among the numerous high schools and academies, we may mention the Georgia Female College, at Macon, which (WHITE says) is generally attended by 140 pupils, who go through an extensive course of study. Of the colleges in 1853, 1 was a theological school with 6, and 1 a medical college with 115 students. The school fund amounted in the same year to $53,086. As an evidence of increasing interest in the subject of education, a common-school journal has been established at Columbus, in this state.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1862 churches in Georgia in 1850, 879 belonged to the different sects of Baptists, 20 to the Episcopalians, 795 to the Methodists, 97 to the Presbyterians, 8 to the Roman Catholics, and 30 to the Union Church. The rest were owned by the Bible Christians, the Christians, the Congregationalists, the Free Church, Friends, Independents, Lutherans, Moravians, and Universalists; making 1 church to every 486 persons. Value of church property, $1,269,159.

Periodicals.—There were published in Georgia, in 1850, 5 daily newspapers, 3 tri and semi weekly, 37 weekly, and 6 monthly and semi-monthly magazines, with a total annual circulation of 4,070,800 copies.

Public Institutions.—There is a State Lunatic Asylum near Milledgeville, which went into operation in 1842, and which receives $15,000 annually from the state, and had in 1853 120 inmates. The state has recently appropriated $25,000 for enlarging the building. There is also an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Murray county, which received, in 1852, $17,000 from the state. The State Penitentiary at Milledgeville is a three-story granite building, 200 feet by 30. The convicts are employed in manufacturing leather, wagons, shoes, pails, and many other articles, the sale of which leaves a small balance over the expenses of the penitentiary. It had 122 convicts in 1853. Georgia had, in 1850, 3 public libraries, with 6600 volumes; 26 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 3788 volumes; and 2 college libraries, with 21,500 volumes.

Population.—The original settlers of Georgia were English, Scotch, and German, with the usual admixture of other nations, (as shown by the figures below,) as the peopling of the state progressed. Up to 1838, the Cherokee Indians, one of the most civilized, intelligent, and numerous of the aboriginal tribes, formed a considerable part of the population of Georgia. In 1790 the number of inhabitants was 82,548; 162,101 in 1800; 252,433 in 1810; 340,987 in 1820; 516,823 in 1830; 691,392 in 1840; and 906,185 in 1850; being a ratio of increase greater than any of the original states since the first census in 1790. This population is divided into 91,666 families, occupying 81,206 dwellings. Of the population in 1850, 266,233 were white males, 255,339 females; 1375 free

colored males, 1556 free colored females; 188,857 male slaves, and 192,825 female slaves. Of the free population, 397,510 were born in the state; 119,890 in other states of the Union; 679 in England; 3202 in Ireland; 380 in Scotland and Wales; 198 in British America; 947 in Germany; 177 in France; 514 in other countries, and 517 whose places of birth were unknown. Representative population, 753,512; pop. to square mile, 15·62. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there died 9923 persons, or about 11 in every 1000 persons, showing a ratio of mortality less than that of any Southern state except Florida, and of the entire Union except three. In the same period, 1036 paupers received aid, of whom 58 were foreigners, at an expense of about $30 to each person. There were 266 deaf and dumb, of whom 1 was free colored, and 57 slaves; 357 blind, of whom 4 were free colored, and 129 slaves; 324 insane, of whom 2 were free colored, and 28 slaves; and 664 idiotic, of whom 1 was free colored, and 148 slaves. Of the population, 674 were engaged in mining, 209,383 in agriculture, 2428 in commerce, 7984 in manufactures, 262 in navigating the ocean, 352 in internal navigation, and 1250 in the learned professions.

This state has 97 counties, viz.: Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Bibb, Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Butts, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Cass, Chatham, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clark, Clinch, Cobb, Columbia, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Decatur, De Kalb, Dooly, Early, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Glynn, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Harris, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Jefferson, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, McIntosh, Macon, Madison, Marion, Meriwether, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pike, Pulaski, Putnam, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Scriven, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Taylor, Telfair, Thomas, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitefield, Wilkes, Wilkinson. Milledgeville is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—The towns of Georgia have received a new impetus since the completion of her railways; and places that were mere cross-roads a few years ago, with their tavern, store, and smithy, have become flourishing manufacturing villages. Savannah, the principal city, had 15,312 inhabitants in 1850; Augusta, 9559, (in 1852, 11,753;) Columbus, 5942; Macon, 5720; Athens, 3795; Atlanta, 2572; Griffin, 2320; Milledgeville, 2216; and Lagrange, 1523.

Government.—This state is similar in its governmental divisions to the other members of the confederacy. The legislature meets biennially, on the first Monday in October. The governor is elected by the people for 2 years, and receives a salary of $3000 per annum. The senate consists of 47 members, and the house of representatives of 130, both elected for each session of the legislature, and receiving $5 per diem. Every white male who has paid a tax the previous year, and resided in the county where the election takes place 6 months before the election, is a legalized elector. The state of Georgia is entitled to 8 members in the national house of representatives, and to 10 electoral votes for president of the United States.

The judiciary is composed—1. Of a court of errors and appeals, presided over by 3 judges, elected for 6 years by the legislature; 2. Of a superior court, held in every county in the state twice a year, and presided over by judges elected for 4 years by the legislature; 3. Of an inferior court, consisting of 5 justices in each county, elected by the people for 4 years, and holding 2 sessions a year; and, 4. Of justices' courts, consisting of 2 justices for each militia district, elected by the people of their respective districts. The state is divided into 11 judicial districts. The judges of the superior court are elected by the legislature for 4 years. The judges of the supreme court receive $2500 per annum.

The public debt of Georgia in 1853 was 2,801,972. The sources of revenue (which averages about $700,000 a year) are a general tax, a special tax on bank stocks and railroad stocks, and an income from the State Railroad. The expenditures, for the pay of legislators, civil establishments, judiciary, public charities, &c., are about $131,000 a year, of which $30,000 (in 1853) was contributed to the deaf and dumb and lunatic asylums. The public debt consists of bonds issued for the construction of railways. Estimated value of real and personal property in 1852, $268,968,825; to each individual, $356. In 1854 there were 18 banking institutions in the state, with an aggregate capital of $12,957,600, a circulation of $9,518,777, and $1,576,813 in coin.

History.—Georgia was the last settled of the original thirteen states of the American Confederacy. A charter for establishing the "Colony of GEORGIA," (named in honor of the king,) was given by George II., June 9, 1732. The first settlement was made by Oglethorpe at Yamacraw Bluff, now called Savannah, in 1733, more than 100 years after the settlement of most of the original colonies, and 53 years after that of South Carolina, her nearest neighbor. Three years afterwards, some Germans founded Ebenezer on the river, about 25 miles above Savannah. The settlement of Darien was commenced about the same time by some Scotch Highlanders. The infant colony was involved in some severe contests with the Spaniards of Florida, who claimed the country as far as the 33d degree of N. latitude. In 1739, Oglethorpe invaded Florida, took Fort Diego, and besieged St. Augustine, but was obliged to raise the siege and return. The Spanish in turn invaded Georgia in 1742; but, being alarmed by a stratagem of Oglethorpe's, they retreated without coming to blows. Slaves were first admitted into the colony in 1749. The proprietors, harassed by the difficulties that surrounded them, gave up the province to the crown in 1752, when Dr. Franklin was appointed its agent near the British government. In 1761 the Cherokee Indians were attacked by Colonel Montgomery, on which occasion the savages so bravely resisted, that, though Montgomery claimed the victory, he thought it advisable to retreat. The following year Colonel Grant burned their towns, laid waste their country, and forced them to sue for peace. Georgia entered warmly into the Revolution, and, during parts of 1778, 1779, and 1780, was in the hands of the British troops. Savannah was captured by them December 29th, 1778, and the combined American and French armies were repulsed in an attempt to retake it in October, 1779, with a loss to the allies of 1100 men. In 1838 the Cherokee Indians were removed from the state to the Indian territory, beyond the Mississippi, and Georgia came into possession of the long-coveted Indian reservation, regarded as among the best lands of the state.——Inhab. GEORGIAN, jor'jo-an.

GEORGIA, an island in the Pacific, in Solomon Archipelago, E. of New Guinea.

GEORGIA, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 2686.

GEORGIA, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

GEORGIA, a district in Clarke co., Georgia. Pop. 741.

GEORGIANIA, a county of East Australia, New South Wales. It is traversed by the Abercorn River and its affluents, the Lachlan forming its W. boundary.

GEORGIAN BAY. See HURON, LAKE.

GEORGIA, SOUTH, an island in the South Atlantic. Lat. 54° 5′ S., lon. 38° 15′ W.

GEORGIAVILLE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

GEORGIEVSK or GHEORGHIEVSK, gā-or-ghe-ĕvsk′, a fortified town of the Russian dominions, government of Caucasus, near an affluent of the Koema (Kuma,) 90 miles S.E. of Stavropol. Pop. 8000, mostly Cossacks. It was founded in 1771, is regularly built, and was the capital of the government till 1802.

GEORGIEVSKOE, gā-or-ghe-ĕv′sko-ē, a village of Russia, government, and 120 miles N.W. of Viatka, on the Kama.

GEORGSWALDE, gā′orgs-wăl′deh, a market-town of Bohemia, 64 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 4499.

GEPPERSDORF, ghĕp′pers-dorf′, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 736.

GEPPERSDORF, ghĕp′pers-dorf′, a village and lordship of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau. Pop. 1340.

GER, zhair, the name of several villages of France, the principal in the department of Manche, 8 miles E.N.E. of Mortain. Pop. in 1852, 2624.

GERA, gā′rā, a river of Central Germany, flows northward, and, after a course of about 39 miles, joins the Unstrut, 12 miles N. of Erfurt.

GERA, a town of Central Germany, principality of Reuss, on the White-Elster, 35 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 11,265. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, an orphan asylum, a richly endowed gymnasium, with a public library and museums, normal and various other schools. It manufactures woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colors, earthenware, and carriages; and has dye-works, breweries, and brick-kilns. In its neighborhood are well frequented public baths.

GERACE, jā-rā′chā, (anc. *Loeri.*) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 34 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. between 3000 and 4000. It is a bishop's see.

GERACI, jā-rā′chee, a town of Sicily, in the Val Dimona, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cefalu. Pop. 3360.

GERARD-DE-RYS, zhā′rar′-de-reece, an island in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 149° 10′ E. Length, about 40 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It is mountainous, densely wooded, and inhabited by Papuan Negroes.

GÉRARDMER, zhā′rard′mair′, or GÉROMÉ, zhā′ro′mā′, a village of France, department of Vosges, between the Lakes Gerardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, 15 miles S. of St. Dié. Pop. 1597.

GERARDSTOWN or GERARDSTOWN, a post-village of Berkley co., Virginia, 166 miles N. by W. of Richmond, contains 3 churches.

GERASA, je-rā′sa, JERASH, je-rāsh′, written also DJERASH, a ruined city of Syria, in ancient Decapolis, 80 miles S.S.W. of Damascus, on the opposite slopes of two hills, 2000 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 32° 20′ N., lon. 36° 3′ E. The ruins of this city have been compared to those of Baalbec and Palmyra. Here may be seen a magnificent triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, a naumachia, a theatre, and a small temple, with a spacious semicircular colonnade of the Ionic order, from which a street, with a

range of columns on each side, traverses the whole length of the city. The street is crossed at right angles by three parallel streets, on either of which are the remains of interesting and magnificent buildings. Beyond the north wall is an exclusive necropolis, with numerous finely-executed sarcophagi. Gerasa was built by the Romans after their conquests in the E.; taken by storm by Alexander Jannæus; burned by the Jews in their vengeance on the Syrians, for the massacre of their brethren at Cæsarea; taken by Annius, a general under Vespasian, who burned down what remained of it; and in 1122, its castle was destroyed by Baldwin II. of Jerusalem.

GERAU, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt. See GROSS GERAU.

GERBA or GERRI. See JERBA.

GERBEROY, zhêr'beh rwâ', a small ancient town of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 282.

GERBÉVILLER, zhêr'bâ'vee'yair', a market-town of France, department of Meurthe, 6 miles S. of Lunéville. Pop. in 1852, 2293.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, zhêr'be-â'-dâ-zhôns', one of the Cévennes Mountains, in France, department of Ardèche, 18 miles N.N.W. of Privas. Its summit was lowered by the effect of an earthquake in 1821, from 5610 feet to 5125 feet.

GERBSTADT, (Gerbstädt,) ghêrb'stêtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1950.

GERDAUEN, ghêr'dów-en, a town of East Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2400.

GEREMOABO, zhâ-râ-mo-â'bo, a town of Brazil, in the interior of the province of Bahia. Pop. 3000.

GERENTON, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

GERENZANO, jâ-rên-zâ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1430.

GEREZ, SERRA DE, sêr'râ dâ zhê'rêz, a mountain chain, of Portugal, forming a ramification of the mountains of Asturias, and situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho to the W. of Montalegre. It stretches about 18 miles from N. to S., and is generally composed of a succession of lofty granite peaks. Its culminating point, the Murro de Hurageiro, has a height of 4296 feet. Marshal Soult, in 1809, when retreating, led his army through a terrific gorge forming one of the passes in this chain.

GERGAL, hêr-gâl', a market-town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 5028.

GERGEI, jêr-jâ'ee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2161.

GERGEN, ghêr'ghên', a small town and ruined castle of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lat. 37° 36' 30" N., lon. 38° 11' E.

GERGENTI, a city of Sicily. See GIRGENTI.

GERGOFALVA, ghêr'go'fo'vôh', a town of Transylvania, 16 miles W.N.W. of Hermannstadt.

GERIDEH, ghêh'ree'dgh, (anc. *Cretia?* or *Flaviopolis?*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anadolia, 32 miles E. of Boli.

GERINDOTE, gâ-reen-do'tâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1253.

GERINGSWALDE, gêh'rings-wâl'deh, a town of Saxony, 30 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2318.

GERK, ghêrk, a village of Austria, in Styria, near the confluence of the Bossut and Save. Pop. 2810.

GERLACHSHEIM, ghês'lâks hime', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and W.S.W. of Liegnitz.

GERLACHSHEIM, ghêr'lâks-hime', a village of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 13 miles E.S.E. of Werthejm. P. 1160.

GERLACHSHEIM GERLINGEN, (ghêr'ling gn,) a village of Würtemburg, circle, and 3 miles E. of Leonberg.

GERMA, ghêr'mâ, a town of Central Africa, in Fezzan, 50 miles N.W. of Moorzook. It is enclosed by ramparts and a ditch; supposed by some to be the ancient *Garama*, but has no vestiges of antiquity.

GERMAN. See GERMANY.

GERMAN, jer'man, a post-township on the W. border of Chenango co., New York, 120 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 903.

GERMAN, a township, Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 1894.

GERMAN, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 1038.

GERMAN, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 1470.

GERMAN, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. Pop. 1912.

GERMAN, a post-township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1502.

GERMAN, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 982.

GERMAN, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1361.

GERMAN, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1517.

GERMAN, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 2783.

GERMAN, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 947.

GERMAN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 614.

GERMAN, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. P. 1084.

GERMAN FLATS, a township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, 15 miles S.E. of Utica. Pop. 3578.

GERMANIA. See GERMANY.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. See GERMANY.

GERMANICUS OCEANUS. See NORTH SEA.

GERMANNA, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

GERMANO, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

GERMAN OCEAN. See NORTH SEA.

GERMAN REFORMED COLLEGE. See MERCERSBURG Pennsylvania.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Preston co. Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 270 miles N.W. of Richmond. The village is called Mount Carmel.

GERMANSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles from Allentown.

GERMAN'S-WERK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

GERMANTON, a post-village of Stokes co., North Carolina, 110 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on the E. side of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles below Hudson. Pop. 1023.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, near the Monongahela River, about 195 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

GERMANTOWN, formerly a post-borough of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, but now included within the chartered limits of the city, is pleasantly situated on the the Germantown Branch Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of the State-house. It consists of one broad street, extending about 4 miles in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction, and several others, recently built up, intersecting it at right angles. Many of the merchants of Philadelphia, and other persons retired from business, here have their country seats, some of which are of surpassing elegance, and are enclosed with spacious grounds, adorned with fountains, statuary, and green-houses. It contains 14 places of worship, a newspaper office, a bank, an insurance office, and several schools. It is lighted with gas and supplied with pure water from Tulpehocken Creek. The water is first raised by steam-power to a reservoir on a hill, and thence conducted by distributing pipes through the various streets of the place. Pop. in 1850, 6209; in 1854, about 7000; of the town in 1850, 8336.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Bath co., Virginia, half a mile from the Warm Springs. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel. Pop. 100.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 95 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village in Hyde co., North Carolina, near the W. end of Pamlico Sound, 135 miles E. by S. of Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Tennessee, near Wolf River, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 15 miles E. of Memphis, is situated in a rich cotton-growing district, and has an active trade. Pop. about 500.

GERMANTOWN, a handsome post-village of Bracken co., Kentucky, about 70 miles N.E. of Frankfort, is connected by a turnpike with Maysville. A part of the village with the post-office stands in the county of Mason. Pop. near 500.

GERMANTOWN, a handsome post-village of German township, Montgomery co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, 44 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. The settlers were mostly of German descent, and natives of Pennsylvania. It contains 5 churches, a flourishing academy, 2 newspaper offices, and a woollen factory.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village in Marion co., Indiana, 18 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the Central Railroad, 56 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 462.

GERMANTOWN, a post office of Clinton co., Illinois.

GERMANTOWN, a small village of Warren co., Missouri.

GERMANTOWN, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1714.

GERMAN VALLEY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 17 miles W. of Morristown, has 2 churches.

GERMANVILLE, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 30 miles W. of Columbia.

GERMANVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

GERMANY, (L. *Germania;* Ger. *Deutschland,* doitch'lânt; Fr. *Allemagne,* âl'mânê'; Sp. *Alemania,* â-lâ ma neeh';) the name given to a very large portion of Central Europe, not forming a single sovereignty, but composed of a great number of independent states, and parts of states, united together by a common league, called the Germanic Confederation. (*Deutsches Bund,* doitches bûnt.) It lies between lat. 45° and 55° N., lon. 5° 50' and 19° 20' E., and is bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic, E. by West Prussia, with the Duchy of Posen, Poland, Galicia, and Hungary; S. by the Adriatic Sea and Austrian Italy; S.W. by Switzerland; and W. by France, Belgium, and Holland. Greatest length from N. to S., 695 miles; greatest breadth from E. to W., 638 miles; area, 235,029 square miles. It is obvious that the contour of Germany is not defined either by political or natural boundaries—not by political boundaries, because several of its more important states have large possessions which are not included in it; and not by natural boundaries, because, though partially washed by three seas, the North Sea, Baltic, and Adriatic, and barred in on different directions by lofty mountains, its frontiers generally are only marked by imaginary lines. The following table gives the name, area, and population of the different states which compose the confederation:—

States of the German Confederation, their Area, Population, Contingent to the Federal Army, and Number of Votes in the Diet.

States.	Designation.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.	Pop. per sq. mile.	Capitals.	Contingent Army.	Votes.
*Anhalt-Bernburg	Duchy	339	52,641	155·28	Bernburg	370	1
*Anhalt-Dessau	"	369	68,642	189·11	Dessau	529	1
[*Anhalt-Köthen ‡]	"	313	43,677	137·34	Köthen	325	1
Austria— Archduchies, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, Part of the coast territories, Tyrol, with Vorarlberg and Salzburg, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator in Galicia	Empire	79,293	11,893,192	169·19	Vienna	94,822	4
*Baden	Grand Duchy	5,904	1,356,948	229·83	Carlsruhe	10,600	3
*Bavaria	Kingdom	23,637	4,559,152	156·22	Munich	35,000	4
Bremen	Free City	112	74,000	660·71	Bremen	485	1
*Brunswick	Duchy	1,409	271,208	192·60	Brunswick	2,036	2
*Frankfort	Free City	90	77,011	855·67	Frankfort	633	1
Hamburg	" "	151	200,630	1,329·07	Hamburg	1,298	1
*Hanover	Kingdom	14,811	1,819,253	122·83	Hanover	13,594	4
*Hesse-Cassel	Electorate	4,439	759,751	171·15	Cassel	5,679	3
*Hesse-Darmstadt	Grand Duchy	3,761	854,819	227·15	Darmstadt	6,195	3
*Hesse-Homburg	Landgravate	106	24,921	234·92	Homburg	200	1
[*Hohenzollern-Hechingen ‡]	Principality	117	20,143	172·16	Hechingen	145	1
[*Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen ‡]	"	355	45,481	132·62	Sigmaringen	356	1
Holstein and Lauenburg	Duchies	3,729	523,850	141·28	Glücksburg	3,660	3
Liechtenstein	"	53	7,380	138·49	Vaduitz	55	1
*Lippe-Detmold	"	438	106,615	243·18	Detmold	731	1
Lippe-Schaumburg	"	207	30,726	148·04	Bückeburg	200	1
Lübeck	Free City	114	55,500	486·80	Lübeck	407	1
*Luxemburg with Limburg	Grand Duchy	2,182	400,000	183·31	Luxemburg	2,536	3
*Mecklenburg-Schwerin	" "	4,845	541,149	111·68	Schwerin	3,886	2
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	" "	767	99,628	129·89	Strelitz	718	1
*Nassau	Duchy	1,751	429,341	245·18	Wiesbaden	4,098	1
*Oldenburg and Kniphausen	Grand Duchy	2,421	283,985	117·17	Oldenburg	2,207	1
Prussia. *Divisions*:— Brandenburg, with Niederlausitz, Pomerania, with Rügen, Silesia, with Glatz, Prussian Oberlausitz, Saxony, with Altmark and Thuringia, Westphalia, with Munster and part of Osnabruck, Lower Rhine, with Juliers, Cleves, and Berg	Kingdom	66,421	11,775,198	177·28	Berlin	79,484	4
*Reuss, (old line)	Principality	148	35,159	235·96	Greiz	293	1
*Reuss, (young line)	"	491	79,894	162·87	Schleitz	522	1
*Saxony	Kingdom	5,917	1,937,832	335·54	Dresden	12,000	4
*Saxe-Altenburg	Duchy	510	132 850	260·49	Altenburg	932	1
*Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	"	799	150,412	188·37	Coburg	1,168	1
*Saxe-Meiningen	"	971	166,364	162·03	Meiningen	1,150	1
*Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	"	1,418	262,524	185·13	Weimar	2,010	1
*Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Principality	331	69,038	208·57	Rudolstadt	659	1
*Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	"	327	60,847	186·08	Sondershausen	451	1
*Waldeck	"	451	59,097	130·93	Arolsen	519	1
*Wurtemberg	Kingdom	7,554	1,815,696	240·36	Stuttgart	13,965	4
Total		235,020	41,187,669			302,911	69†

* The states marked with a * belong, either in whole or in part, to the Zollverein or Customs' League.

† The vote belonging to the extinct line of Saxe-Gotha is given by the *three* existing Gotha lines, making a total of 69 votes.

‡ Anhalt Köthen, it is stated, has recently been absorbed in the other two divisions of Anhalt. The two Hohenzollerns have lately been purchased by the King of Prussia.

Physical Features.—These are greatly diversified, and present such an irregular succession of mountains and valleys, table-land and plains, as makes it extremely difficult to arrange them for the purpose of a distinct general description. The whole country seems, however, to admit of being divided into four distinct parts—a mountainous region in the S., a central plateau, a central mountain region, and a N. plain. The region in the S. is covered by the Alps, which, entering Germany on the S.E. of Switzerland, proceed E. through the Tyrol, throw off one large branch, which descends S. through Illyria to the Adriatic, and continues E. with the other main branch till it becomes linked with the chain of the West Carpathians. The central mountain region, of much less elevation than the former, since it nowhere attains the limit of perpetual snow, is much more complicated, consisting of a great number of separate ranges, which ramify in all directions, and become so interlaced with each other that the limits assigned to them are in many instances arbitrary. Between, or rather enclosed by, the ranges of the two great mountain regions now referred to, lies the central plateau of Germany, covering a space of about 60,000 geographical square miles. Neither in extent nor in elevation can it be compared to the great plateaus of the African and Asiatic continents, though in miniature it bears a considerable resemblance to them. Its average height above the sea level is from 1400 to 1500 feet; and its surface, by no means uniform, is both broken by hills and intersected by valleys, within which important rivers pursue their courses. To the N. of the central mountain region is the great plain, which extends without interruption to the German Ocean and the Baltic, and becomes so low when it approaches these waters, as in many places to require artificial protection from their waves. Its length, from W. to E., is about 550 miles, and its average breadth 200 miles. To all appearance it has once been covered by the sea, alluvial deposits of great depth being spread over almost every part of its surface, and generally with so large a proportion of sand as to make it for the most part naturally unfertile.

Minerals.—Germany possesses numerous and varied mineral riches. Gold is found in Austria and Baden; silver in Saxony and Hanover; copper, iron, tin, rock-salt, and alum in Prussia and Austria; lead and litharge in Hanover and Austria; manganese in Saxony and Austria; cobalt in Saxony and Prussia; antimony and bismuth in Austria; arsenic in Prussia and Saxony; mercury in Austria and Bavaria; and sulphur in Saxony and Austria. Coal, marble, alabaster, kaolin, calamine, molybdenum, cinnabar, lime, asbestos, slates, millstones, freestone, trass, and sundry precious stones—as amethysts, garnets, &c.—are also found in various localities. The country is likewise extremely rich in mineral waters, including chalybeate, sulphurous, alkaline, saline, and warm springs of all kinds.

Rivers.—Germany is a remarkably well watered country. Its central mountain region and plateau form part of the great water-shed of Europe, and either give rise to more than one of its most important rivers, or send them their principal affluents. Thus the Danube, rising near its W. extremity, proceeds across it in an E. direction till it reaches the confines of Hungary, and has itself not only become a large navigable river, but been augmented by important navigable tributaries. The Rhine, in like manner, though it neither rises nor terminates within Germany, flows within it for more than a half of its course, and forms its boundary for more than a half of the remainder. After these come the Elbe, strictly speaking the greatest river of Germany, inasmuch as its whole basin lies within it, the Oder, Weser, Main, Neckar, Mosel, Ems, and Eider—all of which are navigable.

Climate, Vegetation, and Zoology.—Though Germany extends over 10° of latitude, its mean annual temperature is remarkably uniform, excepting the limited district S. of the Alps, the mean annual temperature at Triest being 58°. Excluding this district, the mean annual difference does not exceed 5°, the range being between 45° and 50°. This uniformity is owing mainly to the different elevations of the surface, the low plains of the N. having a higher, while the

hills and plateaus of the S. have a lower temperature, than their latitudes might seem to indicate. The climate, however, is more continental than insular, and hence the range of the thermometer is very considerable; and delicate plants, which grow vigorously, and receive their full supply of heat in summer, often perish by the keen frosts of winter. Both the Rhine at Mannheim, and the Danube at Vienna, usually receive a coating of ice. The mildest climate is enjoyed by the valleys of the Rhine and the Main, where both the almond and chestnut are matured. The cultivation of the vine is general S. of 51° N. latitude, and N. of that parallel it ceases to be profitable. With the exception of the loftier mountain districts, where the surface is fit only for pasture, (and often where even that fails, richer treasures are found beneath it,) the growth of all the ordinary cereals is universal, and in some parts to such an extent as to leave a large surplus for export. Potatoes, hemp, and flax also form most important crops, and in many parts tobacco and hops are cultivated on an extensive scale. The forests are of great extent, particularly in the mountain districts, as indicated by their names of Schwarzwald, (Black Forest,) Böhmerwald, (Bohemian Forest,) Thüringerwald, (Thuringian Forest,) &c. They abound in all the finest trees of the temperate zone, and furnish timber which cannot be surpassed. The central plateau is more sparingly wooded, but the E. part of the N. plain has extensive tracts of oaks and beeches along the shores of the Baltic, and of pine, with a considerable intermixture of birch in the interior. Among domestic animals, the horned cattle of the districts along the North Sea and the Baltic, the sheep of Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the swine of Westphalia, have long been famous. The horse, the noblest of all, appears to be much neglected. Game is very abundant, and includes, in addition to the smaller kinds, the boar and the wolf. Fish are very numerous, both in the rivers and lakes, but do not include many of the finer varieties.

Manufactures.—Linens are made in every part of Germany, but more especially in Westphalia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Saxony; woollens in the Prussian provinces of the Rhine, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Silesia, in the kingdom of Saxony, in Moravia, and Bohemia; cottons, which have increased in a remarkable degree, in the Prussian provinces noted above, in Saxony, and Upper and Lower Austria; silk, in Lower Austria and the Rhine provinces, where even the Lyons fabrics are equalled. The manufactures of leather, of metals, porcelain, glass, wax, tobacco, fancy flowers, straw hats, musical instruments, watches, clocks, wooden wares, including toys, &c., are likewise important: and breweries and distilleries are to be met with everywhere.

Railways.—The railway system has made considerable progress in Germany; and now extends in a connected series (forming in the N. part of the county a close network) from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the North Sea to Vienna, and close upon the Adriatic at Triest. From Hamburg, Vienna may be reached by lines passing either through Berlin and Breslau, or through Dresden and Prague; and Switzerland may be reached either by lines passing through Hanover and Frankfort, or through Leipsic and Nuremberg. To the W., the German lines connect with the Belgian and French, to the N. with the Danish, and to the E. with the Russian and Hungarian railways; so that traveller starting from Paris, or from the coast terminus of any of the French or Belgian lines at Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, Antwerp, &c., may pursue his journey by railway to any of the more important towns of Northern and Central Germany, or even to Cracow and Warsaw, to Vienna and Pesth; and in a short time he will also be able to reach the Adriatic at Triest or Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. The entire length of railways in Germany open to the public at the commence- of 1853 was 5736 miles; of which 1136 were in Austria, 2332 in Prussia, 661 in Bavaria, 244 in Saxony, 165 in Hanover, 189 in Würtemburg; 193 in Baden, and 515 in the principalities. There were also 851 miles of railway nearly completed.

People.—The inhabitants of Germany belong to two principal stocks—Teutonic or Germans proper, and Slaves, or those of the Slavonic race. The latter, who originally entered Germany from the E., are found chiefly in Moravia, Bohemia, some of the Alpine valleys of Styria and Illyria, on the N. slopes of Upper Silesia, and along the shores of Pomerania; though of one stock, they are known in different districts by different names—as Czechs, Wends, Slowaks, &c. The Teutonic race, which is by far the most numerous, and which accordingly stamps the character of the people, is spread over the whole of the N., W., and S. of Germany. The proportion between the two stocks is about 1 to 6¼. There is probably closely intermingled with both stocks the remains of several ancient Celtic tribes. In addition to the two great races already spoken of, the Italians prevail on the S. side of the Alps, in Tyrol, Friuli, and Istria; and French in the Rhenish provinces on the W. bank of the Rhine. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews scarcely require to be particularized. With respect to the religion, the Germans are chiefly divided between the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. The following table will give a general idea of the proportion in numbers the various races bear to each other, and also of their distribution according to their religious belief:—

Nationalities.		Religion.	
German	29,400,000	Roman Catholic	21,092,000
Slaves	5,586,000	Protestant	16,415,000
French and Walloons	360,000	Jews	346,000
Jews	348,000	Greeks	5,000
Italians	210,000	Armenian	500
Greeks and Armenians	5,500	Gypsies	500
Gypsies	500		

Language.—The language of the Slaves includes several dialects; of which the most marked are those of Bohemia and Moravia, and that which is spoken in Silesia, and is identical with Polish. The German language, an offset of the Gothic, in like manner includes a great number of dialects; which, however, admit of being reduced to the two great classes of High German, (*Hoch-Deutsch,*) and Low German (*Platt-Deutsch.*) The Low German is the vernacular of the Lower orders, and presents itself under a great variety of modifications, as Alemannic in Switzerland, Swabian in the Schwarzwald and the greater part of Würtemberg, Bavarian on the Bavarian plateau, &c. High German is the spoken language of the great majority of the educated classes, and, in fact, the only proper German language, because the only one which is written and printed. This distinction it owes, not so much, perhaps, to its intrinsic superiority over Low German, as to the accidental circumstance of Luther having published his translation of the Bible in it—a fact equally honorable to the Reformer and to the Reformation; to the Reformer, as indicating the consummate ability with which he had performed his task; and to the Reformation, as proving the intellectual superiority of those who espoused it, and the close connection which it established between religious freedom and literary progress. This language, from its peculiar structure, is well adapted to a concise, scientific style; and yet, from its great flexibility and full open vowel sounds, its richness in words, its wondrous capacity for variations and combinations, and the power it possesses of expressing with clearness and precision the minutest shades of meaning, it is equally powerful in conveying to the mind the most exuberant imagery and fanciful creations of the poet, and the profoundest ideas of the mental philosopher. The German is rich in standard works in every branch of knowledge and art. In philosophical criticisms, in metaphysics, and in some departments of poetry, their literature takes a higher rank than that of any other nation.

Constitution.—The characteristic feature in the political institutions of Germany, is the number and variety of the sovereignties into which it is divided. No fewer than 38 states are possessed of sovereign rights, and the modes in which they exercise them are of the most heterogeneous description; some claiming powers which border on despotism, others presenting themselves under the form of constitutional monarchies, in which the popular principle is more or less largely developed; and others, both bearing the name, and occasionally, though not always, performing the part of free towns or republics. The necessity of a common head, under which all the forces of these heterogeneous bodies might be concentrated, and made available for the common defence, was felt at a very early period; and Germany was no sooner restored to nominal independence, by the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, than recourse was had to an elective monarchy; according to which, those states called Electoral, while retaining their individual independence, made choice for life of an emperor, to whom they swore allegiance, binding themselves to him and to each other in an indissoluble league, offensive and defensive. This elective monarchy, established in the ninth century, underwent many modifications, but was continued by a regular succession of emperors till the beginning of the 19th century, when it was brought to a termination in the person of Francis II., who renounced the name of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria. The German Empire was replaced temporarily by the Confederation of the Rhine, which had for its object mutual assistance and the maintenance of peace among the confederate parties, which consisted of the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, and several petty sovereigns. The Confederation was established at Paris, July 12, 1806, under the protection of Napoleon. Its territory was considerably augmented from time to time, till its dissolution in 1814. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna established the Germanic Confederation, composed of all the German States, (see table, page 745,) the governments of which formed an alliance to secure to their respective territories the integrity of their laws, and the maintenance of peace and order within their dominions.

The affairs of the confederation are managed by a representative assembly, called a Diet (*Bundes-Versammlung,*) which meets in Frankfort-on-the-Main, (Austria presiding,) and sits permanently, but has the power of adjournment. It acts either as a General Assembly or Plenum, in which every state has one or more votes, according to rank, the

whole number being 69; or in a Minor Assembly, or committee, in which, as the whole number is only 17, the larger states have no more than a single vote, and the inferior states only parts of a vote; several of them being grouped together so as to give single votes by delegates: thus, while 11 states have a vote each, 27 states have only six joint votes. The initiative is vested in the Minor Assembly or committee, which arranges the business generally, and decides what matters are to be submitted to the Plenum; but no organic change can be made till sanctioned by the Plenum; and carried by a majority of at least two-thirds of its votes. In regard to peace and war, all the states must act federatively; in other words, no individual state can negotiate with the enemy separately; and the contingent of men and money which each must contribute is fixed generally according to the population.

Name and History.—Nothing is known of the early history of Germany, except what we derive from the Romans. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the Germans (Germani) were regarded as the most formidable and warlike of all the European barbarians. To this character they appear to have been indebted for the appellation by which they were known among the surrounding nations. *Wehrman, i. e.* "war-man," was changed by the Romans into *German*, as they probably had no other mode in which they could indicate more nearly the sound of the barbarian name.* In the early part of the 3d century the Alemanni or Allemanni appear as one of the most conspicuous and powerful of the German nations, if they were not rather a union of various nations, as their name (Allemannen, *all men*, or *all sorts of men*,) would seem to imply. Though often defeated, the Allemanni harassed almost continually the Roman frontier on the side of Germany, during the decline of the Western Empire. But having, in a sanguinary battle, been utterly routed by the Franks, under Clodwig, in 496, they were afterwards united to the Suevi, and with them consolidated into a dukedom, called the Duchy of Allemannia. From the Allemanni the French and Spanish names of Germany, *Allemagne* and *Alemania*, are derived. The Germanic Empire dates from the time of Charlemagne, by whom it was founded, in the latter part of the 8th century. Conrad, the first Duke of Franconia, was elected emperor about the year 911, from which time the crown of Germany remained elective till 1806, when Francis II. abdicated the imperial crown of Germany. After the French revolution of February, 1848, an attempt was made to replace the German Diet by a representative parliament, to meet at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Such a body, composed of 500 representatives, did meet in Frankfort, March 30th, and drew up a plan of representation; in accordance with which the first German National Assembly was elected, and met likewise in Frankfort, May 18, 1848. This Assembly elected Archduke John of Austria to be Lord Lieutenant, or Regent, (*Reichsverweser*,) of this newly-constituted German Empire. The same prince was, in like manner, elected Regent by the Diet, then also sitting in Frankfort, and with this transaction the existence of the Diet may be said to have, for the time being at least, virtually terminated. The newly-constituted Assembly proceeded to form a constitution for the German Empire, which, however, after being passed, was not recognised by several important states; dissensions ensued, and, on May 30, 1849, the Assembly resolved to transfer its place of meeting to Stuttgart. But this resolution not being acquiesced in by the government, it resolved to remain in Frankfort; while a large body of the members withdrew to Stuttgart, where the German Parliament was summoned for June 6. This proved the final death-blow to that Assembly, which at one time seemed destined to play so important a part in German history. Subsequently, Prussia endeavored to form a confederation (*Bund*,) with herself at the head of it. This plan was opposed by sundry states, including Austria; which last, proceeding to act on the old law of the Confederation, by which, since 1815, the Diet of German states has been annually assembled at Frankfort, convoked the Diet for May 10, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Prussia. With the exception of Prussia and Oldenburg, all the states obeyed this summons. Again the pretensions of Prussia to form and head a separate confederation, nearly involved Germany in a general war; which was, however, happily prevented. Meetings between the ministers of Prussia and Austria took place, and differences were so far arranged that these two leading powers, with the concurrence of the other states, united in attempting to re-constitute the Germanic Confederation. Various propositions to effect this object have been made, but no definite result (February, 1852,) had been attained.

Zollverein, or Customs' League.—This celebrated commercial union was formed by Prussia, in order to unite the various German states for purposes of trade and commerce, by suppressing the rates and tariffs which each had established, and fixing both a uniform scale and mode of levying, by means of which merchandise, after one fixed payment on the frontiers, might be transmitted over the country without the impediment and annoyance of new inspections and new payments on the frontiers of every separate state. Having no compulsory powers, Prussia could only adopt the form of a voluntary association, and endeavor to allure the different states into it, by convincing them of its accordance with their true interests. The success has been very remarkable, and the Zollverein now embraces an area of 131,615 geographical square miles, and a population of 28,534,399, being 63·08 per cent. of the whole area, and 64·85 per cent. of the population; the several states included in this union will be found marked with an asterisk (*) in the preceding Table, page 746.

The annexed table exhibits the quantity of the principal articles imported into eleven of the states and one free city, included in the German Zollverein, *viz*: Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Frankfort, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Luxemburg, Nassau, Prussia, Saxony, Thuringia, and Würtemburg, for two years, 1851 and 1852:

	1852.	1851.		1852.	1851.
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.
Cotton wool	668,344	596,800	Rice	591,720	389,943
Cotton yarn	467,553	480,450	Molasses	20,407	5,595
Cotton manufac.	7,960	8,161	Tobacco in leaves		
Iron, raw	2,281,305	2,284,127	and stems	305,714	291,882
Iron, manufac.	99,092	71,927	Tobacco, in roll:		
Flax and hemp,			and cut	12,577	11,482
raw	275,107	243,804	Cigars	17,993	31,813
Linen yarn	72,127	56,046	Snuff	74	206
Linen and hem-			Sugar	803,716	31,107
pen goods	6,477	8,252	Oil, in casks	74,705	51,427
Brandy, of all			Silk goods	3,371	3,316
kinds	33,747	34,211	Half silk goods	1,972	1,914
Wines	203,407	215,082	Tallow	39,974	14,169
Butter	45,790	24,227	Woollen yarn	70,140	59,245
Fruits	184,790	145,294	Woollen goods	19,960	21,345
Spices	51,116	51,881	Silk, raw	14,870	14,610
Coffee	944,715	905,179	Whale oil	141,354	207,207
Cocoa	14,331	11,988	Herrings	266,033	272,571

The total amount of duties collected in the different States, composing the Zollverein in 1851 was $16,289,235, and in 1852, $16,688,804, of which $16,640,845 were import duties, $230,944 export, and $257,015 transit duties. Of the amount collected in 1852, the four powers which received the largest shares were, Prussia, $8,341,236; Bavaria, $2,265,147; Saxony, $947,977; Würtemberg, $903,566. The duty collected on 17,229,350 quintals of beet-root, for manufacturing into sugar, was $1,236,094. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root has increased rapidly, and it was estimated that in 1853 the amount would be nearly doubled.

There formerly existed what was called the Customs' Union of Hanover, but the states composing it, with the exception of Lippe-Schaumburg, about two years since became absorbed in the German Zollverein.—Adj. and inhab. GERMAN; (Ger. DEUTSCH, doich; Fr. ALLEMAND, all'mônd'; It. TEDESCO, tá-dés'ko; Sp. ALEMAN, á-lá-mán'.)

GER'MANY, a township, Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 720.

GERMANY, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

GERMERSHEIM, ghêr'mers hime', (anc. *Vicus Julius?*) a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rhine, 8 miles S.S.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2200. Near it is the ruined castle of Friedrichsbühl, where Rudolph of Hapsburg died, A. D. 1291.

GERMI, ghêr'mee, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 120 miles N.E. of Tabreez. It is large, and its inhabitants are rich in flocks and cattle.

GERMOE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

GERNRODE, ghêrn'ro'deh, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt Bernburg, 13 miles S.S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2193.

GERNSBACH, ghêrns'bäk, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, on the Murg, 17 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2265. Near it is the castle of Eberstein.

GERNSHEIM, ghêrns'hime, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, 11 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2843. It is named in annals dating as far back as 778, and has a castle, and a remarkable town-hall.

GEROLST'EIN, gá'rol-stine', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 34 miles N. of Treves, with mineral baths. Pop. 720.

GEROLZHOFEN, gá'rolts ho'fen, a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Main, 20 miles N.E. of Würtzburg. P. 2160.

GEROMÉ, a village of France. See GERARDMER.

GERONA, JERONA, or XERONA, hé-ro'ná, (anc. *Gerunda*,) a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on the Ter, at the junction of the Ofia, 52 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 7661. It stands below the fortified height of Monjuiz, its only remaining out-work. The town is partly enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the Cathedral, a fine and conspicuous building of the fourteenth century, the college church of San Felice, the Capuchin Convent, with an Arabian bath, the diocesan school, with a large library, several hospitals, and 9 convents. Gerona has manufactures of coarse woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, soap, and paper, but little trade. It was erected into a bishopric by Charle-

* It is curious to observe how often *w*, in a Teutonic language is changed to *g* in a Romanic. Among many other instances, we may cite the following: Ger. *wehr*, Sp. *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*; Eng., *ward*, Sp. *guarda*, Fr. *garde*; Eng. *waste*, Sp. *gastar*, Fr. *gâter* (originally *gaster*;) Eng. *wager*, Fr. *gager*; Eng. *warrant*, Fr. *garantir*. (See note to CORNWALL, page 189; also, Int. XXVII., 10.)

magne, and is the seat of an ecclesiastical tribunal, a sub-delegate of police, and a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially by Philip V. in the war of the succession, and in 1809 by the French under Augereau, who lost 15,000 men here in seven months.

GERONA, a maritime province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded, N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean, Area, 2413 square miles. Capital, Gerona. Pop. 262 594.

GERRANS, ghĕr'rans, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

GERRESHEIM, ghĕr'res-hīme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles E. of Düsseldorf, with a station on the railway, thence to Elberfeld. Pop. 1090.

GERU, ghĕn-reef, (anc. *Acerris?*) a market-town of Spain, 69 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Noguera. Pop. 519.

GERRON, GARRON or GARON, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 miles N. of Glenarm.

GERRY POST, a township of Chautauque co., New York, Pop. 1332.

GERS, zhair, (anc. *Ægericus?*) a river of France, joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 miles.

GERS, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of a part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 2390 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 307,479. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pyrenees. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baise, and Adour, all having a N. course. Much of this department consists of heaths and waste land. Soil infertile, and scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced much beyond consumption, and a good deal of it is converted into Armagnac brandy. Many mules are reared for the Spanish markets. Gers is divided into five arrondissements; principal towns, Auch (the capital,) Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande.

GERSAU, ghĕr'sŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles W.S.W. of Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 1361, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1399 to 1798.

GERSPELD, ghĕrs'felt, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Rhön, with 3 castles. Pop. 1700.

GERSTETTEN, ghĕr'stĕt'ten, a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles S.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1524.

GERSTHOFEN, ghĕrst'hō'en, a station on the Royal Bavarian Railway, between Augsburg and Nordheim.

GERSTUNGEN, ghĕrs'tōōng en, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Thuringian Railway, 11 miles W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 1465.

GERTRUYDENBERG. See GEERTRUIDENBERG.

GERUNDA. See GERONA.

GERUSALEMME. See JERUSALEM.

GERZAT, zhĕr'zä', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles N.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 2594.

GERZEN, ghĕrt'sen, or GERZENSEE, ghĕnt'sen-sā', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Bern, on a small lake of the same name; among the most conspicuous objects are the cone of the Niesen, and the mural precipices of the Stockhorn. It has an old and a new castle. Pop. 898.

GESEKE, gā-zā'keh, or GESECKE, ga-zĕk'keh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3210. It has a nunnery for noble ladies.

GESERICH-SEE, gā'zer-ik-sā', a lake of Prussia, 27 miles E. of Marienwerder. Length from N. to S., 15 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

GESORIACUM. See BOULOGNE.

GESPUNSART, zhĕs'pŭn'sar', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 6 miles N.E. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 2192.

GESSENAY, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles from Buntzlau.

GESSO-PALENA, jĕs'so-pā-lā'nā, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Citra, 20 miles S.S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3070.

GESTÉ, zhĕs'tā', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles W.S.W. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1993.

GESTEL, hĕs'tel, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 4 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2000.

GESTINGTHORPE or GUESTINGTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

GESTRIKLAND, GASTRIKLAND, (Gästrikland,) yĕs'trik-länd', or GESTRICIA, jĕs trish'e-a, a former province of Sweden, forming now the S. part of Gefleborg's län.

GESTURI, jĕs-too'ree, a village on the island of Sardinia, division, and about 28 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1779.

GESUALDO, jā-soo-āl'do, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 2 miles S.W. of Frigento. Pop. 3200.

GETAFE, hā-tā'fā, a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2800.

GETTYSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on the Turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 114 miles W. of the former, and 36 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It stands on elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile farming country. The court-house and public offices are built of brick, and are sufficiently commodious; the private dwellings are generally built in a neat and substantial manner. The Lutheran Theological Seminary of this place, founded in 1826, has a library of 7000 volumes. The town is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, a flourishing institution. The buildings occupied by these institutions are large and beautiful edifices. The town contains 1 bank, 1 academy, 7 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 10 carriage manufactories. The manufacture of carriages is carried on more extensively than any other mechanical business. In 1851, copper mines were opened in several places near this town. Pop. in 1850, 2150; in 1853, about 3000.

GETTYSBURG, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 102 miles W. of Columbus.

GEULE, ŭll'eh, (Ger. pron. goi'leh,) a stream of Holland, rises in Rhenish Prussia, and flowing N.W., falls into the Meuse, 5 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. Length, 33 miles.

GÉVAUDAN, zhā'vō'dŏn', an old division of France, in the province of Languedoc, now comprising the departments of Haute-Loire and Lozère. Its capital was Mende.

GEVELSBERG, gā'fels-bĕrg', a village of Westphalia, 20 miles S. of Dortmund, on the railway thence to Elberfeld.

GEVREY, zhĕh-vrā', a village of France, department of Côte d'Or, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 10 miles S. of Dijon. Pop. 1536.

GEWITSCH, gā'witch, (Moravian, *Gewitzko*, gā-vitch'ko,) a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2420.

GEX, zhĕx, a town of France, department of Ain, capital of arrondissement, and formerly the fortified capital of a small territory, now annexed to Switzerland, on the E. side of the Jura Mountains, 11 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 2874.

GEYER, ghī'er, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E.S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 3561.

GEYERSBERG. See GEISSBERG.

GEYSERS or GEISERS. See ICELAND.

GHADAMIS, GHADAMES, or GADAMIS, gā-dā'mis or gā-dāmss', a town of North Africa, in an oasis of the same name, in the Desert of Sahara, 310 miles S.S.W. of Tripoli; lat. 30° 5' N., lon. 8° 24' 23" E. It is surrounded with ruined walls; the houses are generally three and four stories in height, built in the Moorish style; streets narrow and winding, covered in, and dark, having only small open spaces here and there to admit the light; they are thus constructed to exclude the summer heats, and the rigorous blasts of winter. Pop. about 2000.

GHARA or GARRA, gär'rā, a village of Sinde, on the N.W. border of the Delta of the Indus, and 25 miles from its bank: lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 67° 36' E.

GHARA or GARRA, a small stream in Sinde, flowing past the village of the same name, and falling into a long creek, opening into the Indian Ocean, 10 miles E. of Kurrachee; lat. 24° 45' N., lon. 67° 10' E.

GHARA or GARRA, gär'rā, the name given to the Sutlej River, in the Punjab, from the influx of the Beas, 31 miles S.S.E. of Amritsear, to that of the Chenaub near Ooch, a distance of about 260 miles, throughout which it forms the W. boundary of Rajpootana and Bhawlpoor. At its commencement it is from 200 to 270, and at its termination 500 yards across.

GHARDEIA, a town in Algeria. See GARDAIA.

GHARMY, gar'mee, a village in the Libyan Desert, belonging to Egypt, about 300 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, on a height overlooking some ruins, supposed to be those of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

GHASSA, gäs'sä, (written also GASSA,) a town of Northern Hindostan, in Bootan, on the Tchin-Choo (Tchin-tchiu) River; lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 89° 18' E.

GHAT, gät, an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, S. of Tripoli, and S.W. of Meorzook; lat. 25° N., lon. 11° 15' E.

GHAUTS, gawts, THE, two mountain chains which border the coasts of the peninsula of Hindostan, diverging from each other northward at the Neilgherry Hills, lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 76° E., and enclosing E. and W. the Deccan, or great table-land of South India.—The EASTERN GHAUTS stretch N.E. for about 500 miles, broken through by the Cavery and Pennar, to the Kistnah River. Greatest height about 3000 feet. Summits usually rocky and bare.—The WESTERN GHAUTS extend through 13° of lat., from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Taptee, with a short but remarkable break, the Paulghautcherry Pass, S. of the Neilgherries. Average distance from the sea, 30 to 40 miles; average elevation, between 3000 and 5000 feet. The highest summit of the Neilgherries is 9941 feet. They are commonly abrupt on the W. side, and crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poom, and the finest teak known. The term Ghaut signifies a pass through a range of hills, but has been transferred to the general mountain range.

GHAYN, gine or GHAIN, kine, a town of East Persia, 230 miles E.N.E. of Yezd, on the route into Afghanistan, with a fortress, and some manufactures of felt and carpets.

GHAZNIPOOR' or GHAZEEPOOR', a town of British India, the capital of a small district of its own name, is situated on the Ganges, 38 miles E.N.E. of Benares. Principal buildings, the fine but dilapidated Saracenic palace of Cossim Alee Khan, now used for a custom house, a new fort, convenient military cantonments, the church, school, and jail; and on the parade-ground, the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805.

GHEBRABA, gā-brā'bā, a town of Persia, in Irak Ajemee, about 5 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

GHEBSE, a town of Asia Minor. See GEBSEH.

GHEDI, gâ'dee, a village of Lombardy, 9 miles S.S.E. of Brescia, with a castle. Pop. 3500.

GHEDMAN, gêd-man', a town of East Persia, 18 miles S. of Herat.

GHEEL or GEEL, gail, a town of Belgium, province, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 7038. From time immemorial, idiotic or insane persons of peaceable habits from the neighboring provinces, have been boarded here in farm-houses, &c. In 1839 the number of them was 679.

GHEESAN or GHISAN, ghee'sân', a seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 84 miles N.N.W. of Lohcia, lat. 16° 45' N., lon. 42° 3' E.

GHEEZEH,* GHIZEH, GIZEH, GEEZEH, ghee'zeh, or JIZEH, jee'zeh, a town of Middle Egypt, in a province of the same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 miles S.W. Cairo, and famous for its vicinity to the great Pyramids; the largest of these, being that attributed to Cheops, is 763¼ feet square at its foundation, covering 13 acres, and rising to 460 feet in height. See PYRAMIDS.

GHEIVAH, gâ'vâ, a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Ismeed, (Nicomedia,) near the Sakareeyah River, (anc. *Sangarius.*) It is said to have 400 houses.

GHELENJEEK or GHELENDJIK, gâ-lên-jeek', written also GHELENCHIK, a bay and seaport of Circassia, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea; lat. (of fort) 44° 33' 21" N., lon. 38° 3' 15" E. The bay is about 1 mile wide at the entrance with 7 and 7½ fathoms water in the middle. It affords good anchorage.

GHELUWE, gâ-lü'weh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3718.

GHEMLEK, a town of Asia Minor. See GRIO.

GHEMME, ghêm'mê, a market-town of Piedmont, province, and 14 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 2935.

GHENNEH or GHENEH, a town of Egypt. See KENEH.

GHENT, ghênt, (Fr. *Gand*, gôn^d, Flem. *Gend*, hênt; Sp. *Gante*, gân'tê; L. *Gande* and *Gandavum*,) a famous fortified city of Belgium, capital of the province of East Flanders, in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt; on the Terneuzen Canal, which communicates with the sea, admitting vessels drawing 15 feet water, and on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, 31 miles N.W. of Brussels. It occupies a triangular space, above 8 miles in circuit, is surrounded by walls, defended by a strong citadel, and entered by 7 gates. In the interior, the most striking feature is the great number of canals which branch off from the Lys in all directions; and forming a kind of net-work within the town, divide it into 26 islands, communicating with each other by 42 large, and 46 small bridges. Another striking feature is the number of fine promenades; of which the most remarkable is the Coupure, formed by rows of trees along the Bruges Canal. The town is, on the whole, well built. In some of the older parts, the streets are often dark, and so narrow, that two carriages can scarcely pass; here many of the houses have gable fronts, which rise tier above tier, presenting a very fantastic appearance; in the other quarters, the streets are in general straight and spacious, with rows of handsome houses fronting canals enclosed by magnificent quays. There are a great number of squares, among the most deserving of notice are the Marché-du-Vendredi, ("Friday Market,") where the weekly market is held, and where, in early times, the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated, and the trades unions used to rendezvous; the Canter or Parade, planted with lime-trees, and surrounded by elegant edifices; the Plain de St. Pierre, a large space used especially for reviews and military exercises; the Corn-market, near the centre of the town; the Place St. Pharaïlde, where the gate of the castle of the Counts of Flanders still stands; and the Plaine-des-Recollets, remarkable for the number of its fine mansions and hotels. Before leaving the squares it may be proper to mention, that near the Marché-du-Vendredi, there is an enormous cannon 18 feet long, 10 feet in circuit, and nearly 3 feet wide at its mouth, evidently a prototype or twin-sister of the famous Mons Meg, now in Edinburgh Castle. It is surnamed Dulle Griete, equivalent in Flemish to Mad Margaret.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Bavon, a vast structure, somewhat heavy in its exterior, but within finely proportioned and richly decorated, possessed of many interesting monuments and fine paintings; the Church of St. Nicolas, the oldest in Ghent; the Church of St. Michael, with a celebrated crucifixion by Vandyk; the Church of St. Pierre, with a beautiful dome, and a façade adorned with Corinthian columns; the Hôtel-de-Ville, composed of two buildings, the one of the seventeenth century, combining three distinct orders of architecture, and the other of the fifteenth century, of florid Gothic; the Hôtel-de-l'Octroi, (custom-house,) decorated with Doric and Corinthian pilasters; the Beffroi, (belfry,) a lofty square tower, surmounted by a gilded dragon, and containing a fine chime, a clock, and several bells, one of which weighs nearly five tons; the new Palais-de-Justice, a handsome structure, intended both to accommodate the courts of law, and serve as an exchange; the Maison-de-Force, (house of correction,) an immense octagonal building; the Beguinage, a huge nunnery, surrounded by a wall and moat, and occupied by about 600 inmates; and the new Theatre, on which the municipality are said to have expended 100,000*l.* The principal literary and scientific and other institutions are the University, a handsome modern structure, finished in 1826, adorned with a noble Corinthian portico, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome, and having a museum of natural history, a library of 60,000 volumes, and an attendance of about 350 students; an athenæum, episcopal seminary, industrial school, academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a superior primary school, scientific, literary, and musical societies, a deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, and a *société matrimoniale*, said to be one of the most useful associations of the town, and has for its object the legitimation of natural children; the Jardin-des-Plantes, (botanic garden,) boasted of as the finest in Belgium; and the General Hospital. Ghent is the see of a bishop, and the seat of courts of primary resort and commerce; of a superior appeal court for both East and West Flanders, and of a court of assize.

The extent to which the cotton manufacture is carried on in Ghent, has procured it the surname of the Belgian Manchester. It absorbs about $8,000,000 of capital, gives employment to 30,000 workmen, and produces about a million of pieces of calico, plain and printed. The other manufactures of importance are refined sugar, common and table linen, woollen cloth, flannel, serge, silk, lace, thread, ribbons, hosiery, wax-cloth, oil, chemical products, armor, physical, mathematical, and surgical instruments, articles in steel, bronze, and crystal, carriages, paper, hats, delftware, tobacco, starch, &c. There are also extensive machine works, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The trade in corn, oil, seeds, wine, and Flemish linen—particularly the last, which has been one of its chief entrepôts—is very important. Every Friday, about 16,000 pieces of linen are exposed for sale; and several of the annual fairs are very numerously frequented.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the seventh century, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the twelfth century, when its fortifications were completed. At this time it only occupied the space contained between the Lys and the Scheldt; but, by the end of the thirteenth century, it was nearly as large as at present, and so much larger than Paris then was, as to justify the *bon-mot* long afterwards used by Charles V.—*Je mettrais Paris dans mon Gand* (Gant.)* In the bloody feuds which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the fourteenth century, Ghent took a leading, but not always a successful part; and repeatedly, by the turbulence of its citizens, provoked a fearful retribution. In 1369, when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, Ghent followed its fortunes, but shortly afterwards revolted; and, notwithstanding seven reverses, in one of which it lost 20,000, and in another 16,000 of its citizens, scarcely ceased to be prosperous. The spirit of revolt, however, was subdued; and Charles the Bold was peacefully crowned at Ghent in 1467. In 1500, Charles V. was born at Ghent, and eighteen years after succeeded to the most extensive monarchy which had existed in Europe from the days of Charlemagne. The Gantois appear to have dreaded a collision with such a power; but at last, in 1557, when an extraordinary subsidy was demanded, broke out in open resistance. Severe punishment soon followed, and the citizens, in addition to other enormous fines, were obliged to pay for the erection of a citadel, intended to keep them in bondage. Ghent afterwards suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV., the campaigns of Marlborough, and the commotions of the French revolution; but the advantages of its position, and the industry of its citizens, seem to make it superior to all calamities, and its prosperity is again as great as ever. Pop. in 1832, 112,415.——Inhab. GANTOIS, gôn^d'twâ'.

GHENT, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Albany. Pop. 2293.

GHENT, a post-village of Carroll co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 59 miles N. of Frankfort, has 3 churches. Pop. 300.

GHEORGHIEVSK. See GEORGIEVSK.

GHERBA, an island in the Tunis dominions. See JERBA.

GHERGONG, ghêr'gong', a town of Farther India, once the capital of Assam, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra.

GHERIAH, ghêr'ee'â, a fortress of British India, presidency of Bombay, on a rocky promontory in the Indian Ocean, 172 miles S.S.E. of Bombay; taken by the British in 1756.

GHERZEH, ghêr'zêh, or KERUZEH, (anc. *Cerusa,*) a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 20 miles S. of Sinope.

GHESAN, a seaport town of Arabia. See GHEESAN.

GHIAMDA, ghee'ân'dê, a town of Thibet, 110 miles E. by N. of Lassa. It contains two Boodhist temples of colossal proportions, and is a station of a Chinese garrison. It car-

* It is a curious fact, that there is the same difference in the sound of this and many other names among the Arabs as we might suppose would arise among Englishmen attempting to pronounce *Girah*; some making the G *hard*, others *soft*.

* That is, "I could put Paris into my glove," or "into my Ghent."

ries on a considerable trade in lapis-lazuli, deers' horns, and rhubarb with Lassa, and with the Chinese provinces of Sechuen and Yunnan.

GHILAN. See GEYANDOTTE.

GHIREUZEL HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

GHILAN or GILAN, ghee'lân', a province of Persia, between lat. 36° 30' and 38° 30' N., and lon. 48° 30' and 50° 30' E., having on the N.E. the Caspian Sea. Area, probably 6000 square miles. The Elbrooz Mountains bound it on the S. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy.

GHILAN, a village of Persian Koordistan, 30 miles S. of Zohab, with some remarkable antiquities.

GHILARZA, ghe-lard'zâ, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 20 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2045.

GHIO, ghee'o, GHIEMLEK, ghêm'lêk', or KEMLIC, kêm'lik', a small but flourishing seaport town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Bay of Moudania, 16 miles N.N.E. of Brusa. It has about 600 Greek and 25 Turkish houses, with a large export trade in olives, silk, wines, and spirits to Constantinople, &c. It is the principal port on the Sea of Marmora for the import of corn from the Black Sea.

GHIOURA, one of the Grecian Islands. See GYAROS.

GHIRZA, ghêar'zâ, a valley of Northern Africa, 150 miles S.E. of Tripoli, with some remains of Roman antiquities.

GHISALBA, ghe-sâl'bâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 2 miles from Martinengo, on the Serio. The gates and part of the fortification, including the walls and towers of a castle which figured during the civil wars, still remain. Pop. 1374.

GHISAN, a town of Arabia. See GREESAN.

GHISONI, ghe-so'nee, a village of Corsica, in the E. part of the island. Pop. 1815.

GHISTELLES, ghees'têll', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2500.

GHIUSTENDIL, ghyoos'tên-deel', or KUSTENDIL, (anc. *Justiniana Secunda?*) a town of European Turkey, in Roomelee, capital of a sanjak, near the Kara-sco, or Strymon, 65 miles E.N.E of Uskup, (Ushub.) Pop. 8000, (?) mostly Turks. It has sulphur baths, and near it are iron, gold, and silver mines.

GHIUZEL HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

GHIZNEE or GHIZNI, a town of Afghanistan. See GHUZNEE.

GHLIN, glin or gLÂN, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 2697.

GHOA, go'â', or GWA, gwâ, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, 52 miles S.E. of Sandoway. It was formerly important for its commerce.

GHOLAM, a town of Afghanistan. See KHOOLOOM.

GHOLAM-SHAH-KA-KOTE, go'lâm'-shâh-kâ-kot, a town of Sinde, in British India, on the W. branch of the Indus, 35 miles S.W. of Tattah.

GHOLSON, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi, 110 miles N.E. of Jackson.

GHOLSONVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, on the Meherrin River, 75 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

GHOOS or GHOUS, goos, (anc. *Apollinopolis Parva.*) a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 17 miles S. of Keneh.

GHOOZKAN, gooz'kân', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 14 miles E. of Meshed, perpetually harassed in the forays of the Turcomans. Pop. 1000.

GHO'RAGHAUT', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 96 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad. It was formerly of importance, and has a greatly venerated Mohammedan tomb.

GHO'RA TRUP, a village of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 11 miles S.W. of Attock. Lat. 33° 45' N., lon. 72° 9' E. There is here a very dangerous rapid, resulting from the lateral contraction of the high and rocky sides of the river, which is here narrowed to a width of only 250 feet. Through this narrow channel the Indus rushes at the rate of from 9 to 10 miles an hour, and with a noise like thunder.

GHORHUND, gor'hûnd', a village of North Afghanistan, in lat. 35° 4' N., lon. 68° 47' E., whence a pass proceeds across the Koosh into Khoondooz.

GHORE, gôr, or GAUR, gôwr, a town and independant district of West Afghanistan, 120 miles S.E. of Herat, and the original possession of the famous Mahmoud of Ghore, who established the Afghan dynasty in Hindostan in 1186.

GHOUS, a town of Egypt. See GHOOS.

GHOUSGHUR, goos'gûr' a large fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 27 miles S.S.W. of Seharunpoor.

GHOY, goy, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2147.

GHUMOURDJINI or GHUMURDJINA, a town of Turkey. See GUMOURJEENA.

GHUNNOOR, a fortified town of India, in the Nizam's territory, capital of a large district, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. It appears to have been formerly a place of importance, and had one of the largest and finest mosques in the Nizam's dominion.

GHURRY, gûr'ree, a considerable village of Sinde, near an offset of the Indus, in lat. 27° 31' N., lon. 68° 7' E.

GHURUN, a town of Turkey. See GURUN.

GHUZEL HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

GHUZNEE, GHUZNI, gûz'nee', GAZNA, gâz'nâ or gaz'nâ, or GHIZNI, ghiz'nee', a famous fortified city of Afghanistan, on the W. extremity of a hill range, elevation, 7726 feet, 80 miles S.S.W. of Cabool. Lat. 33° 34' N., lon. 68° 18' E. Pop. (excluding garrison) variously estimated at from 3000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain, on its W. side; and its walls, about 35 feet in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1½ miles in circumference, the whole being enclosed by a *fausse-braye* and a wet ditch. In the N.E. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, and granary; the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. From its elevated position, the winter's cold is intense—from 10° to 20° below zero. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the twelfth century, is about 3 miles N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space, and here are two fine minarets, and the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whence the famous "gates of Somnauth" were removed in 1842. Under the dynasty of Mahmoud of Ghore, and his father Subuctaghin, about the beginning of the eleventh century, Ghuznee was the capital of an empire reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.

GHUZNEE RIVER, of Afghanistan, rises about 12 miles N. of Ghuznee, and enters Lake Abistada, after a S. course estimated at 30 miles. Near Ghuznee, which it passes on the E. it was embanked in the eleventh century by Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whose bund, though much damaged by the Ghoorees sovereigns, is still fit for the purpose of irrigation.

GHYRCHE, GHYRCE, ghir'chêh, or KIRCHEH, kir'chêh, (anc. *Tadris.*) a large village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 16' N., lon. 33° E. It has one of the most remarkable temples in Nubia.

GHYRETTY, ghî-rêt'tee or ghe-rêt'tee, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, near the Hoogly, opposite Fulta.

GHYSABAD, ghî-sâ-bâd', a town of British India, in Bundelcund, 35 miles S.W. of Lohargong.

GIABAR, ghe-â-bar', or JIABAR, je-â-bâr', a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 23 miles W.S.W. of Rakka. The town has about 1000 houses and tents.

GIACOMO DI LUSIANA, jâ'ko-mo dee loo-se-â'na, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice. Pop. 2500.

GIAGLIONE, jâl-yo'nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 8 miles W. of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 1426.

GIANJAR, je-ân-jar'(?) a small district or native state in the Malay Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island of Bali. Its capital, of same name, lies about 8 miles inland, and is the residence of the Rajah. Pop. of the state, 200,000.

GIANNUTI, jân-noo'tee, or, GIANNUTRI, jân-noo'tree, (anc. *Dianium.*) a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, 9 miles S. of the peninsula of Argentaro. Length, 2 miles.

GIANTS CAUSEWAY, a celebrated basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, to the W. of Bengore Head, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by curious and magnificent basaltic cliffs and caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea, from the base of a stratified cliff, about 400 feet in height, and resembles a pier 700 feet in length, 350 feet in breadth, and varying to 30 feet in height above the strand. It is separated by whinstone dykes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, and very dark colored polygonal columns, each consisting of several pieces. Their depth below the surface is unascertained. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labor of giants, seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland.

GIANTS MOUNTAIN, in Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Bosporus, 13 miles W.N.W. of Constantinople. On it is a grave greatly venerated by the Turks, and near its S. foot are some batteries, and the ruins of a church built by Justinian.

GIARRATANA, jâr-râ-tâ'nâ, (anc. *Cerdanum?*) a village of Sicily, 13 miles N.E. of Modica. Pop. 2440.

GIARRE, jâr'râ, a town of Sicily, at the E. slope of Mount Etna, 7 miles N. of Aci Reale. Pop. 4700.

GIARRETTA, jâr-rêt'tâ, or SIMETO, se-mâ'to, (anc. *Symæthus.*) a river of Sicily, rises in the mountains, about 20 miles S.E. of Caronia, and after a very tortuous S.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. of Catania. Affluents, the Adriano, Trachino, Dittaino, and Chrisas.

GIAT, zhe-â', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 31 miles W.S.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2150.

GIAVE, jä'vä, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1575.

GIAVENO, jä-vä'no, a town of Piedmont, division, and 17 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 8866.

GIBARA or JIBARA, he-bä'rä, a seaport village of Cuba, on a height on its N. coast, 100 miles E. of Puerto Principe.

GIBBS'S (ghibs) CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

GIBBS'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

GIBBVILLE, ghib'vil, a small post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

GIBEAH, ghib'e-ä, an ancient town of Palestine, a few miles N. of Jerusalem.

GIBELLINA, je-bêl-lee'nä, a village of Sicily, 30 miles E.S.E. Trapani. Pop. 5300.

GIBEON, ghib'e-on, an ancient city of Palestine, about 7 miles N. of Jerusalem.

GIBESONVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

GIBOLDEHAUSEN. See GIEBOLDEHAUSEN.

GIBRALEON, he-brä-lä-on', a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles N. of Huelva, on the left bank of the Odiel. Pop. 2704. It has an ancient palace of the Dukes of Bejar.

GIBRALTAR, je-brawl'ter, (Sp. pron. he-brâl-tar': It. *Gibilterra*, jee-bil-têr'rä; anc. *Calpe*; Arab. *Jebel-tarik*, jêb'el-tâ-reek'—the Hill of Tarik, a Berber leader, who conquered the fort in 711,) a town and strongly fortified rock at the S. extremity of Spain, in Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain; lat. 36° 9' N., lon. 5° 21' W. This remarkable fortress, which forms the key to the Mediterranean, standing on a peninsula at its entrance, is connected with the Continent by a low sandy isthmus, 1½ miles long and ¾ mile broad, having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W., and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the "Neutral Ground." The highest point of the rock is about 1400 feet above sea-level; its N. face is almost perpendicular, while its E. side is full of tremendous precipices. It terminates at its S. extremity, in what is termed Europa Point. On the W. side it is less steep than on the E., and between its base and the sea, is a narrow span almost level, on which the town is built. Here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. The body of the rock consists of a kind of primary marble, running in strata of 30, 40, and 50 feet in thickness. At the N. extremity are perpendicular fissures, on the ledges of which a number of hawks nestle and rear their young in the breeding season. There are numerous remarkable caves in various parts of the rock, some of them beautifully picturesque, but all difficult of access. The most singular of these natural excavations is St. Michael's, on the S.W. side, the entrance to which is 1000 feet above sea-level. When seen from a ship's deck, no appearance of vegetation presents itself on the rock, the whole having an exceedingly barren and forbidding aspect; but it is not in reality so destitute in this respect as it seems; acacias, fig, and orange trees grow freely, together with a great variety of odoriferous plants.

Vast sums of money, and an immense amount of labor, have been spent in fortifying this celebrated stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending from 2 to 3 miles in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock; forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another, without being exposed to the fire of an enemy, in cases of attack. Along these galleries, at intervals of every 12 yards, are portholes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds, have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are several barracks, towers, and fortresses. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. The total number of guns now mounted on the rock is said to be not less than 1000. The principal defences are on the W. side, fronting the bay; but there is also a battery on the E., though the steepness of the rock renders it almost unnecessary.

The town of Gibraltar, situated, as already remarked, on a plain between the W. declivity of the rock and the sea, consists chiefly of one spacious street, about half a mile in length, lined with shops, and paved and lighted. The principal buildings are the Governor's and Lieutenant-Governor's houses, the Admiralty, Naval Hospital, Victualling-Office, and barracks, and a handsome theatre. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, four Jewish synagogues, 7 regimental and 2 public schools, public libraries, &c. There are also a lunatic asylum, almshouses, &c. The water for the supply of the town and garrison is collected during the rainy season; the roofs of the houses being so constructed as to receive the falling rain, which subsequently finds its way to a tank beneath, with which every house is provided. Gibraltar is a free port, but its trade has greatly declined within the last half century. It still, however, continues to be a valuable entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary States, and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Cottons, woollens, &c., are imported from England; sugars and rum from the West Indies; tobacco, rice, and flour from America; and wines, silks, wax, &c., from the East. The chief export is wine. The revenue of Gibraltar, for the year 1849, was 29,770*l.*; and the expenditure, 31,117*l.*; the difference being met by a parliamentary vote in aid. No executive or legislative council exists here. The administration is vested in the governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the troops; and the settlement is treated as a garrison-town, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor alone. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England. Every precaution is taken to prevent the increase of new residents. Foreigners are permitted to remain during specified periods only, and on giving the required security. The strength of the garrison is generally between 3000 and 4000, of all arms.

Gibraltar, under the name of Calpe, and Mount Abyla, now called Apes' Hill, opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules; and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704; it has been since repeatedly besieged, but always without success. The last, and most formidable attack made on it, occurred in September, 1782, when the Spaniards, aided by a powerful fleet and army from France, assailed the fortress with floating batteries; but were defeated with great loss by the garrison, commanded by General Elliot. On this occasion an incessant discharge of red-hot shot was maintained on the attacking boats, with the most destructive effect. Pop. in 1850, 13,122, of which 3641 only were females.

GIBRALTAR, a post-village of Brownstown township, Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. bank of Detroit River, at its entrance into Lake Erie, 23 miles below Detroit. It has a good harbor, the entrance to which is facilitated by a light-house. The Gibraltar and Clinton Canal (unfinished) terminates here and affords water-power.

GIBRALTAR, a post-village, formerly BAILEY'S HARBOR, capital of Door co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, about 85 miles N.E. of Green Bay.

GIBRALTAR, BAY OF, is formed by Europa Point on the E., and Point St. Garcia on the W. It is of a semicircular form, about 6 miles in length, and 4½ miles in breadth; with depths varying from 4 to 260 feet. The tide rises 4 and 5 feet. The shipping is protected on the British side by two formidable moles, called the Old and New Mole, one on the N. and the other on the S. side of the town of Gibraltar. The former runs 1160 feet into the sea; the latter 700 feet. An elbow formed by the shore affords shelter for large vessels in winter; the farthest out lying in 8 and 5 fathoms. Opposite the town of Gibraltar, on the W. side of the bay, is the Spanish town of Algeciras.

GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF, a narrow channel between the S. part of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic; its width at the narrowest part is about 15 miles; greatest depth, 960 fathoms. Through this strait a powerful central current, running at the rate of from 3 to 6 miles an hour, sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. There are also two lateral currents, one on the European, and one on the African side; each of them about 2½ miles broad, flowing at about the same rate as the central current; and ebbing and flowing with the tide, setting alternately into the Mediterranean and into the Atlantic. An excess of water is constantly flowing into the former from the latter, to supply the loss sustained by evaporation.

GIBSON, ghib'son, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the North and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River, and by Rutherford's Fork of Obion River. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Trenton. Pop. 19,548, of whom 15,354 were free, and 4194 slaves.

GIBSON, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 449 square miles. It is drained by the Patoka River, and the Wabash forms its W. boundary. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The county contains extensive beds of coal. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and has a railroad from Princeton, the county seat, to Evansville, on the Ohio. Pop. 10,771.

GIBSON, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 200 miles W. by S. of Albany.

GIBSON, a township of Elk co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 332.

GIBSON, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles E.S.E. of Montrose. Pop. 1459.

GIBSON, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 485.

GIBSON, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

GIBSON, a township of Washington co., Indiana. P. 1095.

GIBSON, a post-office of Delware co., Indiana.

GIBSON'S STORE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

GIBSON'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

GIBSON'S WELLS, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

GIBSONVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, about 235 miles W. by N. of Albany.

GICZIN, a town of Bohemia. See GITSCHIN.

GIDDING, ghid'ding, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GIDDING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

GIDDING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

GIDDINGS, ghid'dingz, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

GIDDING, STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

GIDEA, (Gideå,) yid'e-ō, a river of Sweden, lans of Umeå and Hernosand, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles N.E. of Hernosand, after a S.E. course of 100 miles. Near its source is the village of Gideå.

GIDLEY, ghid'lee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

GIDLEY'S STATION, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

GIEBOLDEHAUSEN or GIBOLDEHAUSEN, ghee'bol-deh-how'zen, a market-town of Hanover, duchy of Grubenhagen, 14 miles E.N.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 2141.

GIEN, zhe-äx', a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, 37 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 6112. It has a fine ancient castle, and a spacious quay.

GIENGEN, gheeng'en, a town of Würtemberg, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ellwangen, on the Brenz. Pop. 2000.

GIERSDORF, ghee'ers-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1388.

GIESIM, ghee'sim', a town of Nubia, on the Rahad, a tributary of the Nile, 123 miles E.S.E. of Sennaar.

GIESMANNSDORF, ghees'männs-dorf', (OBER, o'ber, MITTEL, mit'tel, and NIEDER, nee'der,) a village, or rather three contiguous villages, of Prussia, province of Silesia, 10 miles S.W. of Bautzian. Pop. 2028.

GIESMANNSDORF, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Sprottau. Pop. 1183.

GIESMANNSDORF, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Bolkenhain. Pop. 1245.

GIESSEN, ghees'sen, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn, and on the railway from Cassel to Frankfort, 33 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1846, 9000. It was formerly fortified, and is irregularly built; but it has some good edifices including the Castle, now the seat of the provincial government, the Arsenal, Town-hall, and Observatory. Its University, founded in 1607, has recently become famous for its school of organic chemistry, under Baron Liebig, whose class is attended by students from all parts of Western Europe, and even from North America. The University has a library of 36,000 volumes, and some manuscripts, collections in natural history, &c. In 1847 it had 40 professors and teachers, and 570 students. Giessen has also a normal school, school of forest economy, and other institutions of learning, on which its prosperity mainly depends.

GIETERVEEN, ghee'ter-vain', a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 10 miles E. by N. of Assen. Pop. 595.

GIETHOORN, ghee'tōrn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 16 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 1570.

GIFFORD, ghif'ford, a village of Scotland, co., and 4 miles S.S.E. of Haddington. Pop. 600. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505.

GIFHORN, ghif'horn, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Aller, 36 miles E.N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 2269.

GIGANSK, a town of Siberia. See JIGANSK.

GIGANTINU, je-gän-te-noo', a mountain in the island of Sardinia, a little S.E. of Tempio, 4101 feet high. It rises almost perpendicularly from the surrounding plain.

GIGGLESWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 1 mile W.N.W. of Settle. Here is a celebrated grammar school, founded by Edward VI., having six scholarships in Christ's College, Cambridge. Giggleswick Tarn is a considerable lake near the village.

GIGHA, ghee'gä, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, separated from the district of Kintyre by a channel 3½ miles in breadth. Area, about 5000 acres. Pop. 550.

GIGLIO, jeel'yo, or ISOLA DI GIGLIO, ee'so-lä dee jeel'yo, (anc. *Igilium*,) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, 10 miles S.W. of Mount Argentaro. Pop. 1530, mostly collected in the village of Giglio. It is 5 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., mountainous and fertile.

GIGNAC, gheen'yäk', a town of France, department of Hérault, 12 miles S.E. of Lodève, on the Hérault. P. 2951.

GIGNOD, jeen-yod', (L. *Gnodium*,) a town of the Sardinian States, 3 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, on the Banteggio. P. 1260.

GIGUELA, he-gä'lä, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana, 35 miles N.E. of Ciudad-Real, after a course of 90 miles.

GIHON, a river of Asia. See OXUS.

GIJIGHINSK or GIJIGINSK, a town of Siberia. See JIJIGINSK.

GIJON, JIJON, or XIXON, he-hōn', a fortified seaport-town of Spain, province and 11 miles N.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 44° 55' 19" N., lon. 5° 44' 49" W. Pop. 6522. It is handsome, and has a triumphal arch, a collegiate church, a high school, a school of navigation, and public library, with manufactures of stonewares, hats, and linen fabrics; an active export trade in nuts and fruits, and import trade in colonial produce.

GILA or JILA, hee'lä, a considerable river of North America, in the S.W. part of the United States, and formerly constituting the N. boundary of the Mexican state of Sonora. It has its sources in the mountains of New Mexico, about lat. 32° 45' N., and lon. 108° 30' W., from which it flows W., and joins the Colorado, just before that river falls into the Gulf of California, at lat. 32° 30' N., and about lon. 114° 40" W., its whole course being about 450 miles. About 108° 40' W. lon., or probably about 60 miles from its source, it is 50 feet wide, with an average depth of 2 feet, swift and clear; the banks covered with trees and luxuriant vegetation; the former consisting chiefly of cotton-wood, a new sycamore, mezquit, pala, a few cedars and larch. Farther down, or about lon. 110° W., the banks of the stream and the country around assume a wild, rugged, and inhospitable appearance; the mountains of trap, granite, and red sandstone, in irregular and confused strata, but generally dipping sharply to the S., cluster so closely together that it becomes difficult to tell from what direction the river comes, or in what direction it is going. A few miles lower down, the valley of the Gila widens, and is covered with a dense growth of mezquit, (Acacia prosopis,) cotton-wood, and willow, the pitahaya, and every other variety of cactus, the latter flourishing in great luxuriance. The Rio San Pedro, which joins the Gila from the S., and the rivers San Francisco, Salines, and Bonita, from the N., are almost the only affluents of which any thing has been ascertained. Most of the tributaries are insignificant at their junction with the main stream, and can be stepped across, the result of their traversing deserts of sand, and rainless regions of arid wastes, by which their waters are gradually absorbed. The Gila is navigable for small boats only, and that but to the village of Pijmo, about 100 miles above its junction with the Colorado. The ruins of numberless houses are found along the whole course of the Gila, proving that these regions were much more populous at a former period than they are now. These ruins are uniformly of the same kind; not one stone now remains on the top of another; and they are discoverable only by the broken pottery around them, and stones laid in regular order, showing the traces of the foundation of a house.

GILAD, ghee'läd', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, on an arm of the Temes. Pop. 4000.

GILAN, a province and village of Persia. See GHILAN.

GILBERDIKE, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

GILBERT ISLANDS, or KINGSMILL GROUP, a group of 15 islands in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° S., and 2° 30' N., and lon. 172° and 174° 30' E. They are of coral formation, all low, the highest land in the group not exceeding 20 feet, and are fast wearing away by the action of the sea. Their soil, which is but a few inches in depth, is of coral, sand, and vegetable mould. Their cultivation consists for the most part, in that of the cocoa-nut and pandanus, which are the chief articles of food. The natives also cultivate, with great care, a species of the taro. (Arum cordifolium.) The bread-fruit tree is to be found on the N. islands. The inhabitants of this group resemble the Malays. Pop. of the entire group estimated at 60,000.

GILBERTSBOROUGH, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

GILBERT'S MILLS, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

GILBERTSVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 95 miles W. of Albany, contains 3 or 4 churches, about half a dozen stores, and 400 inhabitants.

GILBERTSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

GILBOA, ghil'bo'a, a post-village and township in the S. part of Schoharie co., New York, on Schoharie River, about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. The village contains 2 Methodist churches, 3 or 4 stores, and several factories and mills. Pop. of the township, 3024.

GILBOA, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

GILBOA, a thriving post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Blanchard River, 94 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is liberally supplied with water-power.

GILCHRIST'S (ghil'krists) BRIDGE, a post-village of Marion district, South Carolina.

GILCRUX, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

GILDER, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

GILDERSOME, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GILDONE, jil-do'nä, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 4 miles from Campobasso. Pop. 2300.

GIL'EAD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and on the Androscoggin River, 60 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 359.

GILEAD, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1680.

GILEAD, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Maumee River 140 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

GILEAD, a post-township in the S. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 503.

GILEAD, a post-village of Miami co., Indiana, about 82 miles N. of Indianapolis.

GILEAD, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, near the

Mississippi River, 90 miles S.W. of Springfield, has several hundred inhabitants. It was formerly the county seat.

GILEAD, ghil'e-ad, MOUNT, (Arab. *Jeb-el-Jilad*, jêb-el-je-lâd',) in Syria, pashalic of Damascus, is 25 miles N.N.E. of the Dead Sea. lat. 32° 7′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E., and near the extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance northward, along the E. side of the river Jordan.

GILENA, JILENA, or XILENA, he-lê'nâ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 56 miles E. by S. of Seville. Pop. 1688.

GILES jîlz, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New River, and also drained by Walker's, Wolf, and Sinking Creeks. The surface is very mountainous; the principal elevations are Walker's and Peter's Mountains. The soil, excepting the vicinity of the rivers and creeks, is rocky and unproductive. Since the census of 1850 was taken, the dimensions of the county have been reduced by the formation of Craig county out of the N.E. part. Named in honor of William B. Giles, Governor of Virginia in 1828. Capital, Parisburg. Pop. 6570, of whom 5913 were free, 657 slaves.

GILES, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 800 square miles. It is intersected in the S.E. part by Elk River, and also drained by the branches of Richland Creek. The soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. In 1850, the county produced 322,487 pounds of butter, the greatest quantity made in any county of the state. A macadamized road extends to Nashville. Capital, Pulaski. Pop. 25,949, of whom 16,591 were free, and 9358 slaves.

GILES COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See PARISBURG.

GILESTONE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

GILFORD, ghil'ford, a small market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the Bann, 4 miles N.W. of Banbridge. Pop. 653. Gilford Castle is in the vicinity.

GILFORD, ghil'ford, a township of New Hampshire, 38 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 2072.

GILFORD, a post-village and township, capital of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the S. side of Winnipiseogee Lake, and on the Concord and Montreal Railroad, about 35 miles N. by E. of Concord. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and stores. Pop. of the township, 2425.

GILGE, ghil'gheh, a river of Prussia, one of the mouths of the Memel. It falls into the Gurische-haff, 34 miles N.E. of Königsberg.

GILGE, a village at the mouth of the above river. P. 960.

GILGENBURG, ghil'ghen-boorg', (Polish, *Dombrowno*, dom-brov'no,) a town of East Prussia, 32 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1262.

GILGHIT, ghil'ghit', a small independent territory of Central Asia, on the N. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, with a village, in lat. 35° 35′ N., lon. 74° 15′ E. on the Gilghit River, an affluent of the Upper Indus.

GILING-AUTING, jee'ling' aw'ting', or GIL/I-ANG', and GILION, je-le-ôn, two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

GILL, ghil, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co., and 2 miles S.E. of Sligo. Length, 4 miles.

GILL, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of the Connecticut, and on the route of the Connecticut River Railroad, 100 miles W. by N. of Boston. P. 754.

GILL, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. Pop. 1241.

GILLAM, ghil'âm, a township, Jasper co., Indiana. P. 453.

GIL/LELAND CREEK, a post-office of Travis co., Texas.

GILLESPIE, ghil-lês'pee, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of 1980 square miles. It is traversed from W. to E. by Rio Llano, and also drained by Pedernales River and Sandy Creek. The surface is uneven. Capital, Fredericksburg. Pop. 1240, of whom 1235 were free, and 5 slaves. Named in honor of Captain Gillespie, who was killed at Monterey.

GILLESPIE, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

GILLESPIEVILLE, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

GILL HALL, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

GILLINGHAM, ghil'ling-âm, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour. It has an ancient church and school, and traces of an ancient Saxon palace in the enclosed forest of Gillingham.

GILLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

GILLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GIL/LIONS, a post-office of Baker co., Georgia.

GIL/LISONVILLE, a post-office of Beaufort co., district South Carolina.

GILLOLO, a island in the Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

GILL'S CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

GILL'S MILLS, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

GILL'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

GILLS'VILLE, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia, 18 miles E. of Gainesville.

GILLY, zheel'yee' or zhee'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles N.E. of Charleroi. Pop. 5618.

GILMAN, ghil'man, a post-township of Hamilton co., New York, 68 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 101.

GILMANTON, a post-village and township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, 20 miles N.N.E. of Concord. The village contains churches of 4 denominations, an insurance office, a flourishing academy, and the Gilmanton Theological Seminary, conducted by the Congregationalists. It was founded in 1835, and has a library of 4000 volumes. The inhabitants of Gilmanton are extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages; hardware and shoe-pegs are also manufactured. Pop. of the township, 3282.

GILMANTON IRON WORKS, a post-village in the above township, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

GILMER, ghil'mer, a county in the W.N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 512 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Little Kanawha River, and also drained by Lick, Leading, and Steer Creeks. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The county contains salt springs and iron ore. It is intersected by the Parkersburg and Weston Turnpike. Formed a few years ago out of part of Lewis county, and named in honor of Thomas W. Gilmer, member of Congress from Virginia. Capital, Glenville. Pop. 3475, of whom 3403 were free, and 72 slaves.

GILMER, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 792 square miles. It is intersected by the Toccoa River, and also drained by the head waters of the Coosawatta, Coosawattee, and Ellijay Rivers. The surface is diversified by mountain ridges connected with the Blue Ridge, and is remarkable for picturesque scenery. Some of these elevations are known as the Cohutah, Frog, Bald, Tallona, and Sharptop Mountains. Gilmer county is remarkably rich in minerals. Gold-mines are worked in several places, and are productive. Many persons are employed in quarrying marble, which is of fine quality; and the county contains an abundance of good iron. Named in honor of George R. Gilmer, who was Governor of Georgia in 1830. Capital, Ellijay. Pop. 8140, of whom 8240 were free, and 200 slaves.

GILMER, a thriving post-village, capital of Upshur co., Texas, about 320 miles E.N.E. of Austin City. It is situated in a rich planting region, which is diversified by prairies and forests. Laid out in 1848. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

GILMER, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 1051.

GILMER, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N.W. of Chicago.

GILMER'S STORE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

GIL/MERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

GIL/MORTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GILOLO, je-lo'lo, GILLOLO, DJILOLO, jil-lo'lo, or HALMAHERA, hâl-mâ-hâ'râ, a considerable island in the Malay Archipelago, on the Equator, lon. 128° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca Passage, and from Ceram by Pitt's Passage, respectively about 130 miles across. Estimated area, 6500 square miles. Its shape, like that of Celebes, consists of four peninsulas, radiating N., E., and S. from a common centre. The interior is mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded; the coasts are resorted to by pirates. The products are sago, cocoa-nuts, spices, fruits, edible birds'-nests, pearls and gold-dust, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The imports are mostly from the Dutch East India settlements, and comprise manufactured goods, opium, china-ware, and iron. The island is subdivided into several petty states; principal towns, Ossa and Gilolo.

GILOLO, PASSAGE OF, separating the above island, on the E., from the islands of Waigeoo, Battanta, Mysol, is from 100 to 140 miles across.

GILOR/OLIS, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

GILPAIGOAN, ghil-pi-goa', written also GILPAIGON, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 100 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan.

GIL'ROY', a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

GILROY, a post-office of Santa Clara co., California.

GILS'LAND, a hamlet and district of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, 8 miles N.E. of Brampton. It abounds in romantic scenery, has medicinal springs, and is much resorted to as a watering-place.

GILSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

GIL/SUM, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W.S.W. of Concord. Pop. 668.

GIMBSHEIM, ghimps'hime, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 miles N.W. of Worms. Pop. 1994.

GIMENA, JIMENA or XIMENA, he-mâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 60 miles E.S.E of Cadiz. Pop. 5878.

GIMIGNANO, je-meen-yâ'no, a town of Tuscany, 20 miles S.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 5858.

GIM/INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GIMINO, je-mee'no, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, about 60 miles from Fiume. Pop. 3568.

GIMONE, zhee'mon', a river of France, joins the Garonne about 3 miles S. of Castelsarrasin, after a course of 65 miles.

GIMONT, zhee'môn', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Gimone, 14 miles E. of Auch. P. in 1852, 3653.

GINEVRA and GINEBRA. See GENEVA.

GINGEE or JHINJI, jin'jee, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 80 miles S.W. of Madras. Its extensive fortifications cover most part of three detached

rocky hills of difficult ascent, and comprise a remarkable seven-storied tower, a pagoda, mosque, a castellated palace, various military works, and some interesting ruins. It has been repeatedly taken; the last time, in 1750, by the French, who ceded it to the British in 1761.

GINGELOM, ghing'gh-lom', or zhäng'zhgh-lōng', a village of Belgium, on the railway, 46 miles E. by S. of Brussels.

GING'ERBREAD GROUND, a dangerous reef of the Bahama Islands, 35 miles S. of the Great Bahama. Lat. 25° 50' N., lon. 78° 25' E.

GING'ER HILL, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

GINGER ISLAND, West Indies. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

GINGST, ghingst, a village of Prussia, on the W. side of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. Pop. 778.

GINNEKEN, nin'nē-ken, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 1 mile S.E. of Breda. Pop. 700.

GINSENG, jin'seng, a post-office of Wyoming co., Virginia.

GIN TOWN, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

GIOIA. See GOJA.

GIOJ, jo'ee, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles N.W. of Vallo. Pop. 1000.

GIOJA or GIOIA, jo'yä, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 19 miles E. of Altamura. Pop. 9500.

GIOJA, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 miles S.E. of Avezzano. Pop. 1900.

GIOJA, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles S.E. of Piedimonte. Pop. 2400.

GIOJA, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 27 miles N.E. of Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 429.

GIOJOSA, jo-yo'sä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 7619.

GIOJOSA, a town of Sicily, on its N. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Patti. Pop. 3300. It was built at the foot of the mountain on which stood Giojosa Vecchio, (or Old Giojosa.)

GIORGIEV or GIORGIEF. See GIURGEVO.

GIORNICO, jorne-ko, (Ger. *Jörnis,*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the Tessin.

GIOVATA, jo-vä'tä, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Kos, (here called the Gulf of Giovo, jo'vä,) 50 miles E. of Boodroom.

GIOVENAZZO, jo-vä-nät'so, (anc. *Natiolum,*) a fortified seaport town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 6000. It has a cathedral, convents, hospitals, and a castle.

GIPPING, ghip'ping, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GIR. See NIGER.

GIRAGLIA, je-räl'yä, a small island in the Mediterranean, 1¼ miles off the N. extremity of Corsica.

GIRAPETRA, je-rä-pä'trä, a small maritime town of the island of Crete, on its S. coast, 17 miles S. of Spina-Longa.

GIRARD, je-rärd', a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 12 miles N.E. of Clearfield. Pop. 286.

GIRARD, a beautiful post-borough and township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, 16 miles S.W. of Erie. The borough is pleasantly situated on the Ridge Road, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 2 miles from the lake. It is surrounded by rich and well-cultivated farms, and contains 1 academy and several stores. Pop. in 1853, about 500; of the township in 1850, 2843.

GIRARD, a thriving post-village of Russell co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Georgia. It is the largest place in the county, and has considerable trade. Girard contains 1 printing office, several stores, and about 1000 inhabitants. The route of a railroad has been surveyed from Girard to Mobile.

GIRARD, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes through it. Pop. about 300.

GIRARD, a post-township in the N. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 934.

GIRARD, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

GIR'DLENESS, a headland of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, 2 miles S. of Aberdeen. It has a light-house with 2 fixed lights. Lat. 57° 8' N., lon. 2° 3' W.

GIRGEH or JIRJEH, jēēr'jēh, (written DJIRDJEH by the French,) a town of Upper Egypt, capital of a province of its own name, on the Nile, 60 miles N.W. of Thebes. Pop. 70,000. It is large, and in Upper Egypt ranks next in importance after Siout (Siout). It has several mosques, a government cotton factory, a school, attended, a few years ago, by 100 boys, and a Latin convent, which is now the oldest Roman Catholic establishment in Egypt.

GIRGENTI, jir-jēn'tee, or GERGENTI, (anc. *Agrigentum.*) a city of Sicily, on the slope of a mountain, nearly 1200 feet above the sea, which it faces at about 3 miles distant. Pop. 18,589. It has an imposing external appearance, but is irregularly laid out. The public buildings are large, though, except the public seminary, library, and museum, they are without merit; the principal are a cathedral of the thirteenth century, with some antiquities and treasures of art, and a great many other churches and convents. On the coast is a port, with a mole built by Charles III. in 1756, two light-houses, extensive corn magazines, a prison, &c. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the most perfect existing structure of early Greek architecture; the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, 369 feet in length, (basement,) 152 feet in breadth, and 120 feet in height; the tomb of Theron; and portions of the temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor and Pollux, &c. Girgenti is the chief port in Sicily for the export of sulphur; the other principal exports are corn, almonds, sumach, oil, and soda.

GIRGENTI, a province on the S.W. coast of Sicily, comprising an area of about 1377 square miles. Pop. 233,187.

GIRIFALCO, je-re-fäl'ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 9 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3300.

GIRISHK, ghee'rishk', a fort and village of Afghanistan, on the Helmund. Lat. 31° 46' N., lon. 64° 18' E. The fort is built upon a mound, about 2 miles from the river.

GIRJEH, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

GIROMAGNY, zhee'ro'mäñ'yee', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 8 miles N.N.W. of Belfort. Pop. in 1852, 2700.

GIRON, JIRON, XIRON, he-rōn', or GIRONA, he-ro'nä, a small town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 46 miles W. of Pamplona.

GIRONDE, je-rōnd', (Fr. pron. zhee'rōnd',) an estuary of Western France, formed by the union of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne. Length, about 50 miles; the breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles, its mouth being 3 miles across. It is navigable throughout, but greatly encumbered with sand banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy reflux from the sea, termed the *mascoret,* similar to the *bore (barre)* in the Seine.

GIRONDE, a maritime department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, having W. the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3714 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 814,367. Surface generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes." Principal rivers, the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary of Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret-wines are grown in this department, the vineyards in which form its chief source of wealth. There are stone quarries and smelting-works, but few mines. Gironde is divided into 6 arrondissements; chief towns, Bordeaux, (the capital,) Bazas, and Blaye.

GIRTHON, ghir'thon, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

GIRTON, ghir'ton, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

GIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

GIRVAN, ghir'van, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, rises in a small lake, and flows westerly into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

GIRVAN, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, at the mouth of the above river, co., and 17 miles S.S.W. of Ayr. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 7319. It is mostly inhabited by cotton weavers, and has a town-hall, two branch banks, and a harbor containing from 9 to 11 feet of water.

GISBURN, ghiz'bürn, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 10¼ miles W.S.W. of Skipton. Gisburn Park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, is remarkable for its herd of wild cattle, similar to those of Chillingham.

GISLEHAM, ghiz'el-äm, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GISLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GISORS, zhee'zōr', a town of France, department of Eure, on the Epte, 33 miles N.E. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 3653. The principal edifices are an old castle, partly built by Henry II. of England, and a curious parish church of the thirteenth century. In the Middle Ages, Gisors was a fortress of importance; here several memorable interviews took place between Henry I. of England and Pope Calixtus, Henry II. and Louis VII., &c. It has a communal college, and an active trade in corn, &c.

GISR. See JEZAR.

GISSER, ghis'ser, an island of the Banda group, Malay Archipelago. It is low and sandy, surrounded by a coral reef.

GISSI, jis'see, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 10 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 3400.

GISSIGHEIM, ghis'sig-hime', a village of Baden, on the Brehm. Pop. 955.

GISSING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GISWEIL, ghis'wile, or GYSWYL, ghis'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the Lauwibach, 6 miles S.S.W. of Sarnen. A little above the village the outlet of the Lungernsee forms two fine cascades. Pop. 1406.

GITS, nits, (Fr. pron. zheet,) a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3825.

GITSCHIN or GICZIN, ghitch'in, a walled town of Bohemia, on the Cziclina, (chid-lee'nä,) 50 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3828. It has a fine castle, built by Wallenstein, and a gymnasium.

GITTELDE, ghit'tēl'deh, a town of Northern Germany, 35 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1213.

GITTISHAM, ghit'te-shäm, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

GIUBIASCO, joo-be-ăs'ko, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 2 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 613.

GIUGLIANO, joot-yä'no, a market-town of Naples, 6 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 8300. It has 4 churches, an hospital, and a fine noble residence.

GIUGLIANO, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, district of Chieti. Pop. 1400.

GIULAMERK, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JOOLAMERK.

GIULIANA, joo-le-ä'nä, a seaport village of Dalmatia, on the E. side of the peninsula of Sabioncello.

GIULIANOVA, joo-le-ä-no'vä, or GIULIANUOVA, joo-le-ä-noo-o'vä, (anc. *Castrum Novum*,) a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 14 miles E.N.E. of Teramo, near the Adriatic. Pop. 2000.

GIULIOPOLI, joo-le-op'o-le, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 24 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 1055.

GIUPANA, joo-pä'nä, or SCIPAN, she-pän', an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 miles S. of Slano. Pop. 850. Length, 5 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles.

GIURGEVO, GIURGEWO, joor-jä'vo, or DSCHURDSCHIWA, a town of Wallachia, on the Danube, 40 miles S.W. of Bucharest, of which it is the port. Pop. 7000. It is a poor place, but has an active trade, especially with some of the Austrian ports on the Danube. The fortifications formerly encircling the town, were levelled by the Russians in 1820.

GIUSSANO, joos-sä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1983.

GIUSVALLA, jeos-vä'lä, a village of the Sardinian States, about 21 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1186.

GIV'ENDALE or GWEN'DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

GIV'ENSVILLE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

GIVET, zhee'vä', a fortified town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 26 miles N.N.E. of Mézières, on the Belgian frontier. Pop. in 1852, 5639. Here are extensive barracks, a military hospital, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont.

GIVORS, zhee'vor', a town of France, department of Rhône, 13 miles S. of Lyons, on the railway from thence to St. Etienne, and on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier River and the Canal of Givors. Pop. in 1852, 9118. It has a considerable trade in coal and ironstone, brought hither by its canal, which is about 10 miles in length.

GIVRY, zhee'vree', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 6 miles W. of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. in 1852, 3071.

GIZEH, a town of Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

GJAT or GJATSK, a town of Russia. See GZHATSK.

GLADBACH, glăd'bäk, or MÖNCHEN GLADBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles W. of Dusseldorf, on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Homberg. Pop. 3180.

GLADBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, 6 miles N.E. of Mulheim. Pop. 2550.

GLAD'DEN'S GROVE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

GLADE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 420.

GLADE HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

GLADE MILLS, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, on Glade Creek, 22 miles N. of Pittsburg.

GLADE MINES, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

GLADENBACH, glä'den-bäk', a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 miles W.S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1050.

GLADE RUN, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

GLADE'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Putnam co., Georgia, 32 miles N. of Milledgeville.

GLADE SPRING, a post-village of Washington co., Virginia, on the route of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 10 miles from Abingdon. It is the seat of Emory and Henry College, founded by the Methodists in 1838.

GLADE SPRING, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

GLAD'ESTRY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

GLADESVILLE, a post-office of Jasper co., Georgia.

GLADEVILLE, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

GLADOVA, glä-do'vä, (Turk. *Fet-islam*, fĕt-is'lăm',) a town of Servia, on the Danube, immediately below the "iron gate," or rapids of that river, 13 miles S.E. of New Orsova. It is the chief station of the Danube Steam Navigation Company, and its inhabitants are actively employed in the conveyance of merchandise, by land, between it and Orsova. About 2½ miles below it are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, gladz'mûre, a parish of Scotland, co., and 4 miles W. of Haddington. The battle of Gladsmuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, was fought partly in this parish.

GLAD'WIN, a new county towards the E. part of Michigan, contains about 570 square miles. It is intersected by the Titibawassee River. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, inhabitants.

GLADY CREEK, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

GLAIDS'DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

GLAM'MIS, a parish of Scotland, co., and 5½ miles S.W. of Forfar, on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. The venerable and stately Castle of Glammis, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, contains an interesting collection of antiquities. A passage is still shown, in which Malcolm II. is said to have been murdered, A. D. 1031.

GLAMOR'GAN, or GLAMORGANSHIRE, glam-or'ganshir, the southernmost county of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel. Area, 856 square miles of which about one-half are arable or pasture lands. Pop. in 1851, 231,849. The surface is mountainous in the N., level in the S.; the "Vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. The principal rivers are the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Romney, forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Loughor, which, with the Bury estuary, bounds N. the peninsula of Gower. All the N. part of this county belongs to the great coal field of South Wales. Large iron-works are established at Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, and Herwain; and smelting-works at Swansea and Neath, connected with the coast by a railway to Cardiff and its branches. The Neath and Swansea Canals are also in this county. Capital, Cardiff. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and its boroughs send 3.

GLAMOR'GAN, a county of Van Diemen's Land, bounded N. by the St. Paul and South Esk Rivers, separating it from the county of Cornwall, and on the E. by the ocean. Capital, Swansea.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. See GLAMORGAN.

GLAN, glän, a lake of Sweden, in the N.E. part of the læn of Linköping, about 9 miles long by 6 miles wide. The Motala, which discharges Lake Wetter, after passing through Lake Roxen, enters the S.W. extremity of Glan; and, issuing from its E. extremity passes the town of Norrköping and forms a long estuary called Braviken in the Baltic.

GLANDÈVE, glôNs'dăv', a hamlet and former town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on the Var, 17 miles N.E. of Castellanne, ruined by repeated inundations of the river.

GLAND'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GLAND'FORD-BRIGG (or BRIDGE,) a market-town of England, co., and 24 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 2201. Steam-packets connect the town with Hull.

GLAN'DON, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Cork, 3 miles W. of Ross Bay, about 1 mile wide, and stretches inland about 3 miles.

GLANDON, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, about 2 miles above the mouth of the harbor.

GLAN'DORE, a harbor on the S. coast of Ireland, co., and 34 miles S.S.W. of Cork, in lat. 51° 35′ N., lon. 9° 5′ W.

GLANDORE, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, situated on the E. side of the harbor, contains many handsome houses, erected for the accommodation of bathers and others attracted to it by the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its climate.

GLANDORF, [illegible]dorf, a village of Hanover, province of Osnabrück. [illegible] 980.

GLANE, [illegible] or glä'nch, a stream of Switzerland, joins the Saane below Attenryff.

GLAN'MIRE', a village of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 5 miles E.N.E. of Cork. Pop. 453.

GLAN'TON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

GLAN'WORTH, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Mitchelstown. Pop. of village, 1012. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, forfeited by Lord Fermoy in 1641.

GLAP'THORN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GLARNISCH, (Glärnisch,) glais'nish, a mountain of Switzerland, canton, and about 5 miles S.W. of Glarus, has several peaks, and is connected with the Tödi. It is 8925 feet high, rises abruptly from the valley below, and is difficult of ascent. Lat. of the Vorder Glärnisch, 47° 1′ 22″ N., lon. 9° 2′ 30″ E.

GLARUS, glä'röös, or GLARIS, glä'reece', a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its own name, on the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glarnisch. Pop. in 1850, 4082. Its church is shared both by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and it has a hospital, town-hall, free school, public library and reading room, with manufactures of muslins, printed cottons, woollen cloths, and Schabzieger cheese.

GLARUS or GLARIS, a canton of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri. Area, 280 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 30,197. The Linth and its affluents pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and the Dödi at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in East Switzerland. Orchards are numerous; little corn is produced; cattle rearing and manufactures of cotton and linen goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Capital, Glarus.

GLAS'BURY, a parish of South Wales, cos. of Brecon and Radnor.

GLAS'CO, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on Hudson River, 48 miles S. of Albany. It has a steamboat landing and extensive brick-yards.

GLASCOMOE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

GLASCOW, a village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, sepa-

rated from Bridgeport by the Grand River, over which there is a bridge, 2 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. about 75.

GLASEN, (Glässn,) gläʼzen, a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 850.

GLASENBACH, gläʼzen-bäk', a village of Austria, duchy of, and near Salzburg.

GLASENDORF, gläʼzen-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow. Pop. 296.

GLASERSDORF, (Glässersdorf,) gläʼzerz-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1217.

GLASERSDORF, (Glässersdorf,) a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lüben. Pop. 977.

GLASERSDORF (Glässersdorf) OBER, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lüben. Pop. 665.

GLAS'FORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

GLASGOW, (L. *Glasguea.*) the principal commercial and manufacturing city of Scotland, co. of Lanark, Lower Ward, on both sides of the Clyde, 42 miles W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lat. of Glasgow Bridge, 55° 51′ 54″ N., lon. 4° 16′ W. Greatest length from E. to W., 3 miles; breadth from N. to S., 2 miles; circumference about 8 miles. The city proper stands wholly on the right bank of the river, having the suburbs of Calton and Bridgeton on the E., and those of Anderston and Finnieston on the W.; the whole forming one continuous town; besides these, the suburban villages of Camlachie, Westmuir, and Parkhead on the E., and of Partick on the W., are so closely connected with it as to be likewise almost continuous. On the opposite or left bank of the Clyde is the ancient suburb of Gorbals; and, of more modern growth, those of Hutchesontown on the E., and Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston on the W., the whole so blended as to constitute one uninterrupted series of streets and houses, with which the village of Govan, on the W., is almost united. These two sections of the town are connected by three substantial stone bridges; and an elegant suspension bridge was in process of erection in 1852: in addition to these, another stone bridge crosses the river at the E. extremity of the town. The greater part of the city, and its suburban portions, stand on level ground, lying along the banks of the river; but on the N. and N.W., at once comprising the oldest and newest parts, it rises to considerable elevations, occupying, in the former quarter, the face and summit of a steep ridge; in the latter, ascending, and crowning several gentle acclivities. Its plan is very regular, both on the N. and S. sides of the river, the streets generally extending E. and W., nearly parallel to the river, or N. and S., at right angles to it.

The general appearance of Glasgow, on being approached in almost any direction, is not, perhaps, very prepossessing, owing to its generally low situation, and to the obtrusion of a vast number of tall smoking chimneys, and other manifestations of manufacturing industry; still, the great number of its handsome spires forms a striking feature in its general aspect, when viewed from a distance; and, when surveyed in detail, it is found to possess many pleasing and attractive features. All its buildings, with the exception of factories and a few suburban houses for the working-classes, are constructed in a superior style, of fine white and generally polished freestone, imparting a peculiar air of combined solidity and elegance to the whole city. Many of the streets are handsome and spacious, some of the public edifices magnificent, and the new crescents, squares, and isolated rows of dwellings, particularly in the W. end of the town, present as beautiful specimens of modern domestic architecture as are to be seen any where; having the additional advantage, in numerous instances, of fine commanding situations. The principal streets are, in general, remarkably straight, and most of them of considerable width. They are kept in good order, and are well paved, and lighted by between 7000 and 8000 gas lamps. Water is furnished at the rate of 27 gallons a day to each inhabitant, the total daily supply being 12,000,000 gallons. The principal street is the Trongate, with its continuations—the Gallowgate on the E., and Argyle street on the W.; it lies E. and W., is in all about 2 miles long and 80 feet wide, and is justly considered one of the handsomest streets in Europe. The finest N. and S. streets are Buchanan street and Queen street; the former the fashionable street of the day, and the most remarkable for the elegance of its shops. The squares of Glasgow are few in number, and generally small. The crescents and terraces are of modern creation, and are, therefore, all confined to the growing, or W. and N.W. end of the city.

Public Buildings, Bridges, Monuments, &c.—Glasgow has many public buildings of great architectural merit; but by far the most magnificent is the Royal Exchange in Queen street. It is in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a handsome circular clock-tower, has a lofty octostyle portico, three columns in depth, and is adorned on the sides by engaged columns, giving the whole building a singularly noble appearance; the news-room is about 100 feet long by 40 broad, with a rich coffered roof, supported by Corinthian columns. The new County Buildings in connection with the adjoining Merchants' Hall, compose a magnificent pile, of a simple, but imposing character. The Tontine, containing the Old Exchange and Town-hall, situated at the Cross, on the north side of Trongate, is a noble range of buildings with a superb palatial-looking front, supported on rusticated arcades. Adjoining to it, at the Cross and the foot of the High street, is the quaint-looking steeple of the old Tolbooth, with a fine chime of bells; and W. from it is the steeple of the old Tron Church, a well-known landmark in the city. Many of the banks are among the chief architectural ornaments of Glasgow; the Union, British Linen, Royal, National, Western, and City Banks, may especially be particularized for their elegance. The Western Club House, Assembly Rooms, now the Athenæum, Hutchesons' Hospital, the Trades' Hall, the Universities, the Established and Free Church Normal Seminaries, City Hall, Corn Exchange, the extensive Lunatic Asylum at Gartnavel, 2 miles W. from the city, and the Observatory, about half a mile nearer in the same direction; some of the more recently erected schools, both private and charity, are all more or less deserving of notice; as are also the Town's Hospital, and the North and South Prisons. The public monuments comprise that to Nelson in the Green, an Egyptian obelisk, 144 feet in height; an equestrian statue of King William III. at the Cross; the statues of Sir John Moore, a native of Glasgow, by Flaxman, and one of his finest works; of James Watt, by Chantrey; and a fluted Doric column, surmounted by a figure, in freestone, to Sir Walter Scott—the last three in George Square; and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, in front of the Royal Exchange.

Churches and Places of Worship.—There are, within the parliamentary city and burgh of Glasgow, 143 places of worship—Established Church 25, Free 30, United Presbyterian 23, Episcopalian 5, Roman Catholic 7, Independent 11, Baptist 7, other denominations 35; affording, altogether, seats for 114,278 persons. As specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, many of these churches are of a high order. First, is the ancient Cathedral or High Church, a majestic pile, situated on the N., and the oldest part of the town, on the edge or W. bank of a ravine, traversed by the Molendinar Burn. This fine old edifice was founded in 1123, during the reign of David I., by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern. It received, however, subsequently, many additions and embellishments, by successive prelates, as far down as the Reformation. It is in the early pointed style, with a lofty tower and spire rising from the centre 225 feet. The whole edifice has recently been subjected to a complete repair. "The crypt of the cathedral," according to Mr. Rickman, "is not equalled by any in the kingdom; the piers and groins are all of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution." Among the Established churches, St. Andrew's, a building of the composite order, and one of the oldest, is also, in many respects, one of the finest in the city; after it, St. David's, in the decorated Gothic style, St. George's, and St. Enoch's, in the Roman style, may be named as most worthy of notice. The finer specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, of more recent erection, are the Free churches of St. John, St. Matthew, St. Peter, and St. Stephen, all Gothic buildings, with elegant and lofty spires; the Renfield street United Presbyterian Church, and the new Independent Chapel, tasteful Gothic structures.

Educational, Literary, and Scientific Institutions.—At the head of the educational institutions of Glasgow stands the University, founded, in 1450, by Bishop Turnbull. It comprises 22 professors, in the four faculties of arts, theology, law, and medicine; there is, besides, a lecturer on the structure and diseases of the eye. The building, situated in High street, comprises 5 quadrangles or open courts, bounded by the various rooms and offices belonging to the institution. Its street front is in the Elizabethan style, and dates about the middle of the 17th century. Behind is the Hunterian Museum, so called from its founder, the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, who studied at the University. It is an elegant Roman Doric edifice, contains Dr. Hunter's valuable collection of anatomical preparations, a collection of objects of natural history, a cabinet of coins, a library of 12,000 volumes, and a small, but choice collection of paintings, purchased for the founder by Sir R. Strange, including several of the originals of the finest works of that eminent engraver. The professors derive their incomes partly from fees paid by the students, and partly from funds belonging to the college, augmented by annual grants from Government. There is only one session in the year, commencing in the beginning of November, and terminating on the 1st of May. The number of students varies from 1000 to 1200. The Andersonian University was founded, for the use of unacademical classes, in 1795, by John Andersen, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and endowed by him with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. Other public educational institutions are the Mechanics' Institution, the first of the kind established in Britain; the High School or Grammar School, under the superintendence of the incorporation; the Normal Seminaries of the Established and Free Churches, for the training of teachers—the former the

first seminary of the kind in Scotland, the latter conducted on Stow's Training System; and the Government School of Design. The number of minor elementary schools is also very great; but there seems to be still a very large amount of educational destitution in the city, especially as regards children between the ages of 5 and 10 years; the number of whom, not attending school, Dr. Strang estimates at between 6000 and 7000. The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical Society, Literary and Commercial Society, Maitland Club, Athenæum, the Glasgow Medical Society, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society. The public libraries are Stirling's Library, about 12,000 volumes; the Glasgow Library, 15,000 volumes; the College Library, 101,000 volumes; and the libraries of the Athenæum, the Adersonian University, and the Mechanics' Institution. There are 3 public reading-rooms—the Royal Exchange, the Tontine or Old Exchange, and the Athenæum,—besides a number of minor rooms established by private individuals in different parts of the city. There were, in 1852, 14 newspapers published in Glasgow—9 weekly, 3 twice a-week, 1 thrice a-week, and 1 daily. Several of these are conducted with great ability.

Benevolent Institutions.—These are so numerous, that we can do little more than name the principal. They comprise the Royal Infirmary and Fever Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Night Asylum for the Houseless; the Town Hospital, or City Poor-house, and the Barony and Govan Parish Poor-houses; the Asylum for the Blind, Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Indigent Old Men's Asylum, House of Refuge for Females, House of Refuge for Males, Lock Hospital, three Lying-in Hospitals, Hutchesons' Hospital for the Maintenance of Decayed Burgesses and their Widows, and the Education of Boys, (sons of burgesses;) a Lunatic Asylum, Humane Society, the Merchants' House, and the Fourteen Trades Incorporations, the last two dispensing a large sum annually; besides numerous free schools for the poor, benevolent societies, and minor charities.

The Green, Botanic Garden, and Cemeteries.—The Green, as it is emphatically called, is a large and beautiful park, comprising 140 acres of smooth verdant lawn, and adorned at various points by rows of noble trees. It is situated at the south-eastern part of the city, on the right bank of the river; is the common property of the inhabitants, and is used principally for purposes of recreation. The Botanic Garden, about a mile N.W. from the city, or about 2 from the Cross, comprises 21 acres, occupying the gentle slope overlooking the wooded banks of the Kelvin, which forms part of its boundary. It is tastefully laid out, and has an extensive collection of native and exotic plants. The Necropolis occupies a steep rocky eminence rising from the Molendinar Burn, opposite the Cathedral; and is tastefully and profusely adorned with trees and shrubs. The numerous monuments, many of them exceedingly handsome, with which it is crowded, are finely displayed in terraces, rising above each other on the face of the steep. There are three other cemeteries of a similar kind in the outskirts of the town; and, altogether, the number of places of sepulture in and around the city is 21.

Markets, and Consumption of Food.—Glasgow is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; but has only one general public market-place that need here be noticed—namely, the Bazaar, in Candleriggs street, which is spacious and well arranged. The cattle-market, at the east end of the city, occupies an area of 30,000 square yards, and is well laid out. It appears that the use of bread has doubled since 1846. To supply the demand, there are, besides numerous smaller bakeries, several very extensive establishments, at the largest of which as many as 40,000 quartern (4 pounds) loaves have been baked for some weeks in succession. The number of animals slaughtered in Glasgow, during the year 1851 was—oxen 29,569, calves 4443, sheep 72,089, lambs 50,499, goats 50, and pigs 5157.

Sanitary Condition.—The climate of Glasgow is marked by great humidity, and the prevalence of S. and S.W. winds. It seems particularly unfavorable to human life during childhood, no fewer than one child out of every 20, under 16 years of age, dying here annually; while in Edinburgh, Dundee, and Greenock, only 1 child out of every 30 dies annually. To adults, however, and the aged, the climate is more favorable; Glasgow being ranked, in regard to these, as the fourth healthiest town in the kingdom. The most prevailing disease is consumption; next, bowel complaints; and next, typhus fever. Of late years, much has been done by the public authorities towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, but much still remains to be done. There are, at present, 42 miles of main sewers; 21 miles of which have been formed during the last six years.

Manufactures.—The principal textile manufactures of Glasgow are cotton, which include an immense variety, from coarse, unbleached, to the finest bleached imitations of linens; sheetings, twilled and plain, counterpanes, bed-covers, ginghams, checks, and stripes; cords, in colored fabrics for foreign markets; calicoes, cambrics, jaconets, lawns, muslins plain and fancy, &c. Besides these, mixed fabrics of cotton and silk, cotton and wool, and cotton and linen are manufactured to a considerable extent. The calico print-works produce goods of every variety and quality. The following table, will give a good general idea of the extent to which the various manufactures already alluded to are carried on, including the additional branches of flax-spinning and rope-making:—

Statistical Table of the Factories and Print Works situated in, and near Glasgow.

Nature of Work.	Number of Works.	Aggregate Persons Employed.	Aggregate Spindles.	Aggregate Power-Looms.
Cotton Spinning.....	40			
Cotton Weaving.....	39			
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.....	16			
	95	21,797	668,436	19,272
Woollen and Worsted spinning and weaving	7	700	14,397	60
Silk throwing and winding.....	4	700	30,705	
Flax spinning and rope-making.....	4	1,350	35,000	
Calico print works.....	110	24,487	948,533	19,332
	11	3,164		
Total.....	121	27,651	948,533	19,332

To complete this section of the manufactures, dyeworks must be added; in which there are employed, in dyeing Turkey red, for which Glasgow has long been noted, about 350 hands; and in other colors connected with manufactures about 720. But a very inadequate idea of the extent of the Glasgow manufacturing interests, in the branches already mentioned, will be formed, unless it be recollected that, in addition to the factories enumerated in the preceding table, the hand-loom weavers in all the villages for many miles round are employed directly by Glasgow houses; and that the spinning and weaving factories of Blantyre, Lanark, Catrine, Deanston, Rothesay, &c., and the print works of Alexandria, Bonhill, Barrhead, and Neilston, &c., are quite as much the factories of Glasgow as those situated within the bounds of the city.

The embroidering of muslins, commonly called the sewed muslin manufactures, is a branch of business almost peculiar to Glasgow; about nine-tenths of the whole of this kind of work being done for that city, the remaining tenth for Belfast. The number of persons employed, either exclusively or partially in these manufactures, in the counties of Lanark, Ayr, and Renfrew in Scotland, and in the N. of Ireland, is very great; they are chiefly females who work in their own homes, many of them, however, only at by-hours. One Glasgow firm employs upwards of 26,000; and the total number employed by Glasgow houses is estimated at about 110,000. The embroidering also with silk on woollen fabrics, such as ladies' dresses, vestings, &c., gives work to many thousand hands, residing chiefly in the surrounding villages, and scattered over the three counties above-named.

Iron.—The iron manufactures of Glasgow, in all their departments, are at least as important as those of cotton. In 1849, there were 79 smelting furnaces around the town, each producing an average of 6000 tons of pig-iron per annum, or 475,000 tons yearly. The principal articles manufactured from this metal are—land and marine engines, locomotives, railway wheels and axles, carriages, wagons, trucks, rails, chairs, and power-looms, and machinery of all kinds, hydraulic presses, mills of various descriptions, anchors, chains, and ship-mounting in general, bars, &c.; and a vast quantity of iron is now consumed also in the building of both sailing vessels and steamers. The following table furnishes a view of one department of iron manufactures, that connected with marine engines and steamers, in which the number of hands employed is between 4000 and 5000:—

Marine Engines and Iron Steamers constructed at Glasgow in the years 1847–1851.

Years.	Horse-Power of Marine Engines constructed.	No. of Vessels for which these Engines were made.	No. of Iron Steamers built.		Aggregate Tonnage.
			Paddle.	Screw.	
1847.....	3,155	14	12	..	5,583
1848.....	5,220	19	9	8	4,305
1849.....	2,691	17	12	8	9,875
1850.....	4,357	19	9	6	8,409
1851.....	3,444	22	9	9	12,709
Total..	18,697	91	51	21	41,883

Besides what is done for private companies, a considerable amount of work is also performed for government; the Clyde, on which steam navigation first commenced in Britain, still retaining pre-eminence for its steamers and marine engines. The Cunard mail packets, were all built here, and their engines were constructed by Robert Napier of Glasgow. From March to August, 1853, there were built or building here, for British American marine service, 5

steamers, with an aggregate burden of 6820 tons and 1560 horse-power, and 8 sailing vessels, measuring, in the aggregate, 5243 tons.

Chemical Substances.—The most extensive chemical works probably in existence are those of St. Rollox, in the N.E. part of Glasgow. They cover over 12 acres of ground, employ about 1000 hands, have several lofty chimney-stalks, one of which is 450 feet high, 50 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 feet at the top; and consume annually from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of coal. About 50,000 tons of raw materials are used in these works, and the manufactured products amount to about 25,000 tons annually, principally of alkali, bleaching-powder, vitriol, and soap. Iodine is manufactured to a great extent by several houses in Glasgow; indeed, with the exception of one establishment in the N. of Ireland, a small one at Greenock, and another at Borrowstouness, all the British iodine is made in this city. Cudbear is almost exclusively a Glasgow manufacture. Bichromate of potash is largely produced. The other principal chemical manufactures are naptha, pitch-oil, pitch, sulphate of ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, and liquid ammonia; animal charcoal, salt of ammonia, and bone tar; pirolignoous acid, acetic acid, and their combinations, such as sugar of lead, iron mordaunts, &c., extensively used in dyeing and printing; a small quantity of tartaric acid and cream of tartar, with aquafortis, muriatic acid, and the various solutions and combinations of tin, iron, copper, &c., used by calico-printers and dyers, are also manufactured. Alum and prussiate of potash are extensively made by Glasgow houses; but the works are at some distance from the city.

Potteries, Tobacco-pipes, Glass, &c.—Till 1827 there was only 1 pottery-work in Glasgow; in 1852 there were 8, with the prospect of a rapid increase; the town being quite as favorably situated, with respect to clay, as the Staffordshire potteries; and much more so with respect to fuel, and the ready means of conveyance of goods to all parts of the world. All kinds of ware are manufactured, from the coarsest description to the finest porcelain, employing upwards of 1300 hands. The common ware is made of red clay obtained in the vicinity of the town; and for the finer kinds about 10,000 tons of clay are annually imported, chiefly from the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. Besides the potteries above alluded to, there is an extensive manufactory of fire-bricks, and other articles from fire clay, including chimney tops, vases, and other ornamental objects. But probably the most remarkable advances made in the manufactures of clay have taken place in the making of tobacco-pipes, which is now carried on to a greater extent in Glasgow than in any other place in Great Britain. Twenty years ago there were but 50 persons employed in this branch of manufacture in the city; while in 1852 there were 450, which produced from 6000 to 7300 gross (about 1,000,000) of pipes weekly. These are exported to all parts of the world. The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, and of flint glass in 1777. For many years there was only 1 manufactory of each: in 1852 there were 11, of which 6 are bottle, 4 flint, and 1 crown, employing altogether about 400 persons. Flint glass is exported to a considerable extent, chiefly to Canada and the East Indies. There are 10 distilleries within the bounds of the Glasgow collection, producing annually about 2,500,000 gallons of spirits; and in the city and suburbs there are 5 breweries, the most extensive of which exports 240,000 dozens of bottled malt liquor, and pays 4000*l.* annually for corks. The number of manufactories of hard confections is 5; the largest of these establishments works the pans by steam-power and uses a ton of sugar daily. The extent to which beef hams are cured—a business almost peculiar to Glasgow—may be inferred from the fact, that during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1851, upwards of 128 tons of fresh beef came from Edinburgh alone, to be converted into hams.

Harbor and Quays.—The improvements of the river and the accommodation provided for shipping, are two of the most remarkable features connected with the city of Glasgow. The harbor at the Broomielaw, below Glasgow Bridge, is usually crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, from the stately ship to the humble scow or gabbard. The quays which line each side of the river were, in 1813, 941 feet in length; in 1835 they had extended to 4451 feet; and now they are 10,873 feet in extent, furnished with long ranges of sheds and strong cranes, and capable of accommodating vessels of 1000 tons burden. There being no wet docks, all vessels must lie in the river. The average available depths at high water of neap-tides, is 16 feet. Various formidable obstructions, including a shoal, called the *Hirst*, extending a quarter of a mile up and down the river, on which there was only 15 inches at low, and 39 at high-water, and some islands one or more of which was situated from 2 to 3 miles below the city, have been removed, and a clear passage made to the sea. In 1816, the depth of the water at the top of spring-tides was 9½ feet; which now is about the depth at the lowest state of neap tides. The process of deepening is still going on, and further improvement is also in progress by straightening the general course of the river, and cutting away all points and projections which impede the flow of the tide. Altogether, there has been expended by the Clyde Trust, on construction and repairing of quays and sheds, general management, interest of debt, &c., and in deepening and improving the river, from 1770, to June 30, 1851, the sum of 1,888,624*l.*; of which sum 1,062,846*l.* have been expended since 1842.

That this great outlay has not been fruitless, is evidenced by the following tables, showing the number of vessels arriving at the port, and the rapid increase in their size.

Table, showing the increase of Tonnage between the years ending July, 1828, July, 1850.

Tons.	1828.	1840.	1850.	Tons.	1828.	1840.	1850.
Under 40...	2117	3456	4312	300 to 350....	0	81	213
40 to 60...	2847	4246	2215	350 to 400....	0	73	145
60 to 80...	4605	3945	2804	400 to 450....	0	63	110
80 to 100...	1399	2975	3204	450 to 500....	0	18	34
100 to 150...	213	932	755	500 to 600....	0	69	151
150 to 200...	70	326	517	600 to 700....	0	3	15
200 to 250...	14	171	341	700 & upward	0	0	23
250 to 300...	1	264	128				

The whole tonnage which arrived during the same period was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels. Tons.	Steam Vessels. Tons.
1828	214,315	151,946
1840	271,942	594,297
1850	382,633	873,159

Trade and Commerce.—Besides being the seat of a great amount of trade arising from what may be called its native manufactures, Glasgow is a general mart for all the manufactures of Scotland, and for much of those of the N. of Ireland. It has also an extensive foreign and coasting trade, for the accommodation of which there are numerous spacious bonded warehouses and granaries in convenient localities, most of the former being in the vicinity of the quays. One of the most important articles of the commerce of Glasgow is grain, the quantities of which imported from Ireland and other countries to the Clyde, and by way of Grangemouth, (the latter arriving at Port-Dundas, the extensive harbor of the Forth and Clyde Canal,) for the years 1850 and 1851, were as follows:—

Ireland.		1850.	1851.	*Foreign, and Grangemouth.*		1850.	1851.
Wheat	bol.	9,570	7,330	Wheat	qrs.	194,462	331,751
Flour	sks.	25,470	21,730	Flour	sacs.	57,558	80,634
Oats	bol.	122,900	130,300	Flour	brls.	129,900	278,231
Oatmeal	lds.	17,900	13,900	Oats	qrs.	23,429	12,325
Barley	bol.	9,530	3,350	Barley	qrs.	45,096	42,096
Beans	bol.	12,390	20,320	Beans	qrs.	44,515	29,888
				Peas	qrs.	19,406	4,909

Besides these importations of grain, about 30,000 tons are brought annually from the E. of Scotland by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The quantity of fresh and salted meat imported in 1851 was 19,798 tons, of which 18,378 tons came by sea. There were imported into the harbor the same year, 8900 tons of eggs, butter, and lard: nearly the whole of which was foreign. The number and register tonnage of steam vessels which arrived at Glasgow from 1st July, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, was 11,062; tonnage 1,021,821. The number and tonnage of the sailing vessels, foreign and coastwise, which arrived and departed during the same period is shown in the following table:—

Lines of Coast.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Loaded.		In Ballast.		Loaded.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Scotland	1,935	45,762	1,954	109,155	15,023	82,907	81	6,215
England	523	65,705	57	10,594	849	86,065	2	718
Ireland	1,132	65,542	35	3,863	858	44,389		
	3,590	177,008	2,046	123,972	16,730	213,361	83	6,933
Foreign	575	123,346	1	498	716	176,441	16	3,186
Total	4,165	300,355	2,047	124,469	15,466	389,792	99	10,119

The quantity, in tons, of the various goods imported into Glasgow, foreign and coastwise, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851, was 428,102; the exports for the same period, 595,124. The total value of exports in 1840 was 2,214,329*l.*; in 1851, 3,499,082*l.*; in 1852, 3,670,375*l.*; and in 1853, 4,068,630*l.*

No general statement that can be made, will give a clearer view of the great extent and rapid increase of the commerce of the port, than the following table, showing the progressive increase in the tonnage of shipping, (Glasgow property,) and the amount of customs' duties collected at various periods; the increase in the latter being all the more remark-

able, from the well-known fact, that many and important duties have in recent years been wholly abolished.

Years ended Jan. 5.	Duties.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	REMARKS.
1796	£125 13 0½			
1812	3,124 2 4¾	35	2,620	Glasgow ships required to be registered at Port-Glasgow or Greenock till 1819, and it continued optional to do so till 1824.
1815	3,350 4 8¾	69	4,929	
1820	11,060 8 9	85	6,804	Glasgow made a bonding port for particular articles in 1817 and 1819, and in 1822 extended to all articles except tobacco and tea.
1825	41,154 6 7	111	14,084	
1830	59,013 17 8	233	40,973	Glasgow made a port of importation of East India goods in 1828.
1835	270,067 8 9	297	54,335	Glasgow made a port for importation and warehousing of tobacco in 1832, and of tea in 1834.
1840	462,874 12 2	351	71,878	
1845	551,85 2 5	473	111,620	
1850	640,568 7 9	607	137,909	
1851	675,044 15 10	612	140,741	
1852	704,419 19 9	508	145,684	

Railways and Canals.—On the N. side of the river, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Caledonian, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railways have their termini; and on the S. side, are those of the joint Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, and Glasgow and South-western; the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston; the Clydesdale Junction; and the General Terminus and Harbor Railway. Of these, the last named, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge, are exclusively mineral lines. The Forth and Clyde Canal, communicating, as its name indicates, with the Clyde on the one hand at Bowling, and the Forth on the other at Grangemouth, unites at Port Dundas, with the Monkland Canal. The former is the medium of an extensive trade with the E. coast of the country, and with the Baltic, &c.; the latter is chiefly used for conveying coal and iron to the city, from the mining districts to the E. of it.

History.—The name Glasgow (in old documents frequently spelt Glascu and Glasgu) is probably derived from the Celtic *Clais-dhu*, (dark ravine,) in allusion to the locality in which the Cathedral is situated. This locality was first settled about 560. As early as the thirteenth century, Glasgow appears to have possessed a regular magistracy and courts of justice; and nearly a century before this, the annual fair, still continued, was established. Glasgow has been the scene of but few important historical events. In 1638 was held, in the Cathedral, the famous Glasgow Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, which deposed the bishops, abolished Prelacy, restored Presbytery, and accomplished what has been called the Second Reformation in Scotland. In 1652, a third part of the city, including almost all the shops and warehouses, was destroyed by fire; and a similar visitation, in 1677, consumed upwards of 1000 houses and 150 shops. The inhabitants of Glasgow were engaged in whale-fishing as early as 1667. About the same time were established various branches of manufactures.

But it was not till the eighteenth century that the advantageous position of the city for commercial pursuits—situated on a navigable river, and in the immediate vicinity of exhaustless fields of coal and iron—fairly began to affect its fortunes. The union of Scotland and England, in 1603, having opened Virginia and Maryland to British enterprise, Glasgow very soon became a great mart for tobacco, and supplied the farmers-general of France with that article. In 1718, the first vessel built on the Clyde crossed the Atlantic, and direct communication was established with America. November 14, 1715, appeared the *Glasgow Courant*, the first newspaper published in the city. About the same year the manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, &c., was introduced, which continued a staple until superseded by muslins. Inkle-looms were introduced from Harlem in 1732. In 1740, Alexander Wilson, formerly professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, along with his friend John Bain, introduced the art of type-founding; this foundry soon after became the most famous in Europe for the beauty of its types, as well as for its extent. The first print-field belonging to Glasgow was established at the neighboring village of Pollokshaws, in 1742. While residing in this city, (1763–4,) James Watt, then a young man of 27 years of age, commenced the series of practical experiments on the steam-engine, which resulted in his splendid improvement of that invaluable aid to manufactures. In 1785, Turkey-red dyeing, not previously existing in Britain, was introduced into Glasgow by George Macintosh and David Dale. Cotton-spinning works were established in 1792, and in the following year (1793) power-looms were introduced. From this period the progress of the Glasgow manufactures was exceedingly rapid. In the latter end of the eighteenth century, Charles Tennant discovered bleaching liquor, and in 1798 bleaching powder was invented by Charles MacIntosh; and soon thereafter these two chemists united in establishing St. Rollox Chemical Works, already alluded to. The importance of the discovery of bleaching powder will be appreciated, when it is stated that the quantity of cotton goods now manufactured is so great, that the entire surface of Great Britain would not suffice to bleach them by the old method of exposure to the air. The first steamboat (the Comet) successfully propelled on a navigable river in Europe, was started on the Clyde, by Henry Bell, in 1812, (steam navigation was commenced on the Hudson in 1807.) In 1828 Neilson obtained a patent for using heated air in the manufacture of iron, commonly called the "hot blast," by the introduction of which the extensive iron fields in the vicinity of Glasgow, hitherto only partially worked, were rendered fully available.

Among the remarkable men, who can be claimed as natives of Glasgow, may be named General Sir Thomas Munro, General Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, and Thomas Campbell, the poet.

Glasgow is a royal, municipal, and parliamentary burgh, and is governed by a lord provost, 8 bailies, and 30 councillors. Its income in 1851 was 20,490*l.*, and the expenditure 18,903*l.* It is the seat of justiciary, sheriff, burgh, county, small debt, and police courts; has also a river court, and a chamber of commerce; and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1786, 45,889; in 1801, 83,769; in 1821, 147,043; in 1831, 202,426; in 1841, 280,682; and in 1851, 347,001.

GLASGOW, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

GLASGOW, a small village of Walker co., Alabama.

GLASGOW, a post-village, capital of Barren co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Nashville, 126 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It contains 3 houses for worship, 2 academies, and 2 tanneries. Pop. about 300.

GLASGOW, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

GLASGOW, a post-village of Scott co., Illinois, 40 miles S.W. of Springfield.

GLASGOW, a flourishing post-village of Howard co., Missouri, on the left (N.) bank of the Missouri River, 72 miles by land N.W. of Jefferson City. It is a place of considerable trade; the surplus produce of Howard county, and some others, being mostly shipped here. A plank-road is projected between Glasgow and Huntsville. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

GLASGOW, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

GLASGOW, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on the East River, near its entrance into Pictou Harbor, about 90 miles N.E. of Halifax.

GLASHUTTE, (Glashütte,) glăs'hüt'teh, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1085.

GLASNEVEN, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 3¼ miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1236. It has a botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society, laid out on the grounds formerly attached to the house of the poet Tickell, a handsome cemetery containing the remains of the celebrated John Philpot Curran, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution.

GLASOW, a town of Russia. See GLAZOV.

GLASS, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

GLASS, a lake of Scotland, co. of Ross, parish of Kiltearn. Length, 4 miles.

GLASSARY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

GLASSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village of Franklin township, Gloucester co., New Jersey, 11 miles S. by E. of Woodbury, and about 20 miles S.E. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated about 160 feet above the Delaware River, and is noted for the manufacture of glass, for which there are here 4 establishments, employing about 250 hands. It contains an Episcopal and 2 Methodist churches, and Odd-Fellows' and Sons of Temperance' Hall, a steam saw and grist mill, and 5 stores. The surrounding country is fertile, and highly cultivated. Settled about the year 1770, by a German by the name of Stranger, who soon after erected a glass factory here. Pop. in 1854, about 1500.

GLASS CREEK, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

GLASSERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

GLASSFORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

GLASSLOUGH, glase'lŏh, a small market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 6 miles N.N.E. of Monaghan. Pop. 562. Adjoining it is Leslie Castle.

GLASSTOOLE or GLASSTHULE, glass-tool', a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 5 miles S.E. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 349.

GLASS VILLAGE, a post-office of Conway co., Arkansas.

GLASSY MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

GLASTENBURY, a township of Bennington co., Vermont, 9 miles N.E. of Bennington. Pop. 52.

GLASTENBURY, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 7 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of leather, soap and candles, woollen goods, sewing silk, &c. Pop. 3390.

GLASTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

GLASTONBURY, an ancient municipal borough and mar

ket-town of England, co. of Somerset, 25 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. in 1861, 3125. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, anciently known as the island of Avalon or Apples. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of its superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which the beautiful ruins of the church, with St. Joseph's Chapel, and the Abbot's Kitchen now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are the ancient Market-cross, St. George's Inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the Tribunal, the Abbey House, the Great Gate House, now also an inn, the Hospital of St. John, founded in 1246, the two ancient parish churches, and St. Michael's Tor, a curious tower on a hill adjoining the town. Glastonbury has a town-hall, 2 or 3 banks, small manufactures of silk, and some export trade in timber, slates, tiles, and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel. Its ancient abbey was founded in 605, on the site of a British church, said to owe its origin to St. Joseph of Arimathea, whose "miraculous thorn," which constantly blossomed on Christmas day, together with the shrine of St. Dunstan, used to attract multitudes of devotees to Glastonbury in the Middle Ages. It was the burial-place of the renowned King Arthur, whose remains were many centuries ago discovered here. Fielding, the novelist, was born at Sharpham Park, in the vicinity, in 1717.

GLATT, glätt, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, joins the Rhine below Eglisau.

GLATT, a small town of Germany, with a castle on the Glatt River, 35 miles N.W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 486.

GLATTFELDEN, glätt/fĕl'den, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles N. of Zurich. Pop. 1098.

GLATTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

GLATZ, glätz, (Pol. *Kłodzko,*) a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Neisse, near the Bohemian frontier; elevation, 971 feet. Pop. 7800, or, including the garrison, 10,000. It is strongly walled, and situated between two heights, one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, and other buildings for military service, with manufactures of damasks, woollen cloth, plush, ribbons, muslins, hosiery, leather, tobacco, &c. It was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1742, by the Austrians in 1759, and by Würtemberg and Bavarian troops in 1807.

GLAUCHAU, glŏw'kŏw, or GLAUCHA, glŏw'kä, a town of Saxony, 8 miles N.E. of Zwickau, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1848, 8154. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle of the princes of Schönburg, of whose mediatized principality it is the capital.

GLAZELEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

GLAZOV, GLASOW, or GLAZOW, glä-zov', a small town of Russia, government, and 98 miles E. of Viatka, on the Tchepteg.

GLEHN, glain, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1250.

GLEHN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle of Schleiden. Pop. 358.

GLEIWITZ, gli'Wits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.E. of Oppeln, on the Kledinitz, with a station on the railway. Pop. 7390, chiefly employed in some royal iron-foundries.

GLEMHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GLEMHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GLEMSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GLEN, a river of England, flows E. into the Till.

GLEN, a river of England, enters Fosdyke Wash.

GLENA, glĕn'ah, a beautiful vale and bay of Ireland, near Killarney, in Munster, co. of Kerry. Here Lord Kenmare has a cottage.

GLENALTA, a post-village of Marion co., Georgia, 23 miles S.E. of Columbus.

GLENANS, glĕh-nŏns', a group of rocky islets belonging to France, in the Atlantic, 9 miles from the S. coast of the department of Finistère.

GLEN'ARM, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on an inlet of its own name from the Irish Sea, 25½ miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 881. It is picturesquely situated, with a castle, the seat of the Earls of Antrim.

GLENARTNEY, a valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, with an extensive deer forest belonging to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

GLENAVY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

GLEN'BEGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

GLEN'BERVIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

GLEN BROOK, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

GLEN'BUCKET, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

GLEN'BURN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 60 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 205.

GLEN'CAIRN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

GLENCAPLE, glĕn'kap'el, a village of Scotland, co., and 5 miles S.S.E. of Dumfries. Pop. 268.

GLENCOE, glĕn'kō', a valley of Scotland, co. of Argyle, near the head of Loch Etive. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "dark torrent of Cona," and no other portion of the Highlands presents such a scene of gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in February, 1692.

GLENCOE, a post-office of Bolivar co., Mississippi.

GLENCOE, a post-office of Gallatin co., Kentucky.

GLEN'COLUMBKILL', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

GLEN COVE, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on Hempstead Harbor, 175 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church and a steamboat landing.

GLENCROE, glĕn-krō', a vale of Scotland, co. of Argyle, near the N.E. extremity of Loch Long. Its scenery, with that of the neighboring vale of Glenkinlass, is remarkably fine.

GLEN'CROSE' or GLEN'CORSE', a parish of Scotland, co of Edinburgh, on the Pentland Hills.

GLEN'DALE, a thriving post-village in West Stockbridge township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 110 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains a cotton mill, 2 stores, and a sash and blind works. Pop. about 200.

GLENDALE, a post-office of Camden co., New Jersey.

GLENDALOUGH, glĕn-dal'ŭh, a lake and valley of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 24 miles S. of Dublin, famous for its wild grandeur and interesting ruins.

GLEN'DERMOT, or CLON'DERMOT, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

GLEN'DEVON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

GLEN'DON, a thriving village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh, 2 miles above Easton. It is the seat of the Boston Company's iron works.

GLEN'DON-BAR'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GLEN'ELG', a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. It gives the title of baron to the Grant family.

GLENELG, a river of Australia, in Victoria, receives all the rivers S.W. of the Grampian Mountains, and enters the Southern Ocean between Capes Northumberland and Bridgewater, near lat. 30° S., lon. 141° E.

GLEN'ELG', a maritime town of South Australia, 6 miles S.W. of Adelaide, on the Sturt.

GLENELG, one of the northernmost counties of West Australia, about 50 miles from E. to W.

GLENELG, a river of North-west Australia, in Tasman Land, falls into Doubtful Bay. Length, from 60 to 70 miles.

GLENFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GLEN'FIN'LAS, a narrow and picturesque valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Callandar. It is inhabited by the Stuarts, clansmen of the Earl of Moray.

GLENFIN'LAS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on Big River, 45 miles S.W. by S. of St. Louis.

GLENFIN'NAN, a valley of Scotland. See FINNAN.

GLEN FRUIN, a valley of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the W. side of Loch Lomond. It was the scene of a bloody conflict between the Macgregors and Colquhouns, in 1602.

GLENGAD', a headland of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, forming the W. point of Culdaff Bay, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Malin Head.

GLENGARIFF HARBOR, a branch of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, on the N. side of the bay, 5 miles N.W. of Bantry.

GLENGARRY, a beautiful valley of Scotland, co. of Inverness, W. of the Caledonian Canal, and about 12 miles W.S.W. of Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

GLEN'HAM, a thriving post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on Fishkill Creek, 88 miles S. of Albany. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, prints, &c.

GLENHOLM, glĕn-home', a former parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles, now united to Broughton.

GLEN'HOPE', a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, about 120 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

GLENISLA, glĕn-ī'la, a parish of Scotland, co., and 17 miles W.N.W. of Forfar. It has the ruins of two castles of the Ogilvies.

GLEN'KENS', a district of Scotland, forming the N. part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

GLENLIVET, a valley of Scotland, co. of Banff, about 20 miles S.W. of Huntly. It was the scene of a memorable encounter, in 1594, between the adherents of the Earls of Huntly and of Argyle.

GLEN'LUCE', a village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, near Luce Bay, 16 miles W.N.W. of Wigton. Pop. 890. Glenluce Abbey, now a spacious ruin, was founded in 1190.

GLEN'LYON, a fine mountain vale of Scotland, co. of Perth, extending along the river Lyon, W. of a lake of the same name, for 28 miles. It has much romantic scenery, and gives the title of baron to the heir of the Duke of Athol.

GLEN-MAG'NA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GLEN'MALURE', a wild mountain vale of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, on the Avonbeg River. It was the scene of outrages during the rebellion of 1798.

GLEN'MORE', a vale of Scotland, cos. of Moray and Inverness, on the Spey, containing extensive fir forests of the Duke of Richmond.

GLEN'MORE', a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

GLENMORE, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

GLENMORISTON, a valley of Scotland, co. of Inverness. It contains a parish united to Urquhart.

GLENMOR'RIS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 6 miles N.W. of Galt. Pop. about 120.

GLENMUICK, glên-mike', a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

GLENN, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the S. side of the Mohawk River, 43 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 3043.

GLENN, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

GLENN GROVE, a post-office of Fayette co., Georgia.

GLENNIE (glên'nee) ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands off the S. coast of Australia, in Bass' Strait, in lat. 39° 12' S., lon. 146° 15' E.

GLENN MILLS, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

GLENN'S, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

GLENN'S, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

GLENN'S FALLS, a thriving post-village of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 50 miles N. of Albany. It contains churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and other denominations, 2 banks, 1 or 2 academies, 2 newspaper offices, about 25 stores, several machine shops, 3 or 4 gang saw mills, and extensive establishments for working in marble. Marble of excellent quality is quarried in the vicinity. The river is crossed by a bridge at this place, and has a fall of about 60 feet, furnishing abundant water-power. The village is connected by a feeder with the Champlain Canal. Pop. about 2400; of the township in 1850, 2717.

GLENN'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 86 miles N.W. of Columbia. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and is a place of great resort. The water is said to contain magnesia and sulphur.

GLENN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

GLENN'VILLE, a thriving village of Barbour co., Alabama, on the road between Eufaula and Columbus, in Georgia, 18 miles N. of the former. It derives its importance chiefly from its excellent schools. Pop. about 900.

GLEN-OF-THE-HORSE, a stupendous ravine of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the side of Mangerton Mountain, about 5 miles S. of Killarney.

GLENOGLE, glên-ô'g'l, a valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the head of Loch Earn. It is remarkable for the gloomy and savage grandeur of its scenery.

GLENORCHY (glen-or'kee) and INVISHAIL', a united parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 12 miles N.N.E. of Inverary. Near Loch Awe, in this parish, stand the fine ruins of the castle of Kilchurn, and on the island of Inishail, are the remains of a small monastery.

GLEN RIDDLE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

GLEN ROCK, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the York and Baltimore Railroad, 15 miles S. of York. It has a small cotton factory.

GLEN'ROY', a valley of Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish of Kilmanivaig, Lochabar. It is noted for its "parallel roads," supposed by some to have been the shores of a former lake, which had several distinct epochs of subsidence; by others to have been formed by the periodic upheaving of the land, washed by the waters of the sea.

GLEN'SHEE', a narrow valley of Scotland, 7 miles long, at the N.E. extremity of the co. of Perth.

GLENSHEE, SPITTAL OF, a stage on the great military road to Fort George, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cupar-Angus.

GLENSHIEL, glên-sheel', a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, adjoining Glenelg on the N. The Highland Jacobites were defeated here in 1719.

GLENTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GLEN'TIES, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 6 miles E.N.E. of Ardara. Pop. 317.

GLENTILT', a long, narrow mountain pass of Scotland, co. of Perth. Lord Glenlyon has a beautiful demesne here.

GLENTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GLEN'VILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 60 miles S.W. of Hartford.

GLENVILLE, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, on the Mohawk River, 20 miles N.W. of Albany. It is intersected by the Utica and Schenectady, and by the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroads. Pop. 3409.

GLENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Gilmer co., Virginia, on Little Kanawha River, 210 miles in a direct line W.N.W. of Richmond.

GLEN WILD, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

GLEN'WOOD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

GLENWOOD, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

GLENWOOD, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa.

GLEVUM. See GLOUCESTER.

GLIMS'HOLM, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, nearly 2 miles S. of Pomona.

GLIN, a market-town and seaport of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, on the Shannon, 18 miles N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 1208. Here is the castle of the Knights of Glin, descendants of the Desmond family.

GLINA, glee'ná, a fortified town of Croatia, in the Hungarian military frontier, on the Glina, 26 miles E.S.E. of Karlstadt. Pop. 1760.

GLINIANY, gle-ne-â'nee almost gleen-yâ'-nee, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 25 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2350.

GLINIANY, a small town of Poland, province, and 18 miles N. of Sandomier, (Sandomir.)

GLIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GLIT'NESS, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, 6 miles N.E. of Lerwick.

GLOBE, a village in Woonsocket township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 12 miles N. by W. of Boston.

GLOBE, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

GLOBE, a post-office of Johnson co., Missouri.

GLOBE VILLAGE, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S.W. of Boston. It is the seat of the Globe Mills.

GLOCKNER. See GROSS GLOCKNER.

GLOCKNITZ, glô'knits, written also GLOGGNITZ, glog'nits, a market-town of Lower Austria, 42 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, is a station on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 1520.

GLOGAU, glo'gów, or GROSS GLOGAU, groce glo'gów, sometimes written GLOGAW, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, government, and 26 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the left bank of the Oder, and on a branch railway from Frankfort to Breslau, the town being connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom Insel, or Cathedral Island, in the Oder, which is separately fortified. Pop. in 1846, 12,450, or, including the garrison, 14,591. Besides its cathedral, Glogau has many other Roman Catholic and some Protestant churches, a synagogue, a citadel with a large garrison, Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, and a school of midwifery; with manufactures of beet-root sugar, tobacco, paper, woollen and cotton fabrics, and straw hats, and a considerable corn market.

GLOGAU, UPPER or LITTLE, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S. of Oppeln, on the Holzenplatz. Pop. 3760.

GLOGGNITZ, a town of Austria. See GLOCKNITZ.

GLOGOVATZ, glo'go-vâts', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Arad, on the Maros. It is built out of the ruins of the old and celebrated town of Orod, which was founded by the Emperor Probus in 277, and afterwards destroyed by the Tartars. Pop. 2085.

GLOMEL, glo'mêl', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 28 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. in 1852, 3814.

GLOMMEN, glom'men, almost glum'men, the principal river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield tableland, 70 miles S. of Trondhjem, flows generally S., traverses the Gieren Lake, and enters the Skager-rack at Fredericksstad 50 miles S.E. of Christiania, after a course estimated at 280 miles. Its navigation is impeded by numerous falls.

GLONS, glôns, a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles N. of Liege. Pop. 2000.

GLOOKHOV, GLOUKHOV, GLUCHOV or GLUCHOW, gloo-kov', a town of Russia, government, and 130 miles E.N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has several churches and convents, with 3 annual fairs, and a large trade in corn and spirits. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetmen, and the governors of Little Russia.

GLOOS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GLOP'PEN, a parish of Norway, stift, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Bergen, on a fiord of the same name. Pop. 3350.

GLORIO'SA ISLANDS, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, 100 miles from the N. extremity of Madagascar.

GLOS'SOP, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Derby, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, and 19 miles W.N.W. of Sheffield. The town consists of two portions, called the New and the Old Town; the former is irregularly built, and the latter contains many respectable shops and dwellings. It has a town-hall, market-house, a handsome church, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Dissenters, an endowed school, and a savings' bank; and is the principal seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manufacture. There are also woollen and paper mills, dyeing, bleaching, and print-works, and iron foundries. Pop. of the parish, 22,898.

GLOUCESTER or GLOUCESTERSHIRE, glos'ter-shir, a county of England, in its W. part, bordering on the estuary of the Severn. Area, 1258 square miles, or 805,120 acres, of which about 750,000 are grass and arable. Pop. in 1851, 458,805. It has three natural divisions: the E. being the Cotswold Hills; the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affluents; and the division W. of the Severn consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers, the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep-farming is the chief branch of industry. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, and gardens. Chief minerals, coal and iron ore, extensively worked in the forest district. Gloucester is divided into 29 hundreds. Capital, Gloucester. Railways connect the county town with Birmingham, *via* Cheltenham and Worcester; with Bristol, with Dean Forest, and with London, by junction at Swindon with the Great Western Railway. A canal, *via* Stroud, connects the rivers Thames and Severn; another connects the cities of Gloucester and Hereford; and a third, 18 miles in length, by en-

abling large vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Severn, brings them up to the city of Gloucester. The county sends 6 members to the House of Commons; 2 are for its E. division, 2 for its W., and 2 for its boroughs.

GLOUCESTER, pronounced and often written GLOSTER, (anc. *Glevum*,) a city, county of itself, parliamentary and municipal borough, and river port of England, capital of the county of Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 miles N.N.E. of Bristol, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Cheltenham. Area of the city, 850 acres. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 17,572. It occupies a slight eminence beside the Severn, where it divides to enclose the island of Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has four principal thoroughfares, crossing at right angles, and directed towards the cardinal points; and on its S. side is a new and handsome suburb. The Cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedictine abbey, and built in 1047, is one of the finest in England; it possesses a square tower 223 feet in height, a large E. window, stalls of fine workmanship, and the tombs of Edward II. and Robert, Duke of Normandy. It is the place of a triennial musical festival, alternately with Worcester and Hereford. Several of the parish churches are handsome. Other chief buildings are the episcopal palace, shire-hall, city-hall, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, market-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, and pump-room over a spa, said to exceed that of Cheltenham in the efficacy of its waters. The grammar school has two exhibitions to Pembroke College, Oxford; an hospital; a blue coat school; and another charity school, a revenue exceeding 1000. It has manufactures of cutlery, soap, pins, &c., and an old-established bell foundry. Until the completion of the Berkeley Canal, by which vessels of upwards of 500 tons now ascend to the city, the trade of Gloucester was mostly conducted through Bristol; but it has now extensive wharves, and an increasing trade in timber, corn, &c., and imports merchandise from the West Indies and the Baltic. Arrangements were in progress in 1852 to bring coal to Gloucester from the Forest of Dean and the Welsh coalfields. The docks comprise an area of about 8 acres. The number of vessels entering the port in 1851 was 1652, and ranging up to 1000 tons register. The foreign and colonial produce imported in the same year was 160,000 tons. Gloucester has returned 2 members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. *Glevum*, said to be derived from the British *Ger Glow*, "the fair city," was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius, A.D. 44; and throughout the Saxon and Norman periods it retained a large share of consequence. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836. Its neighborhood abounds in fine scenery and the residences of wealthy individuals.

GLOUCESTER, glos'ter, a county in the S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, N.E. by Big Timber Creek, and S.W. by Oldman's Creek, and is drained by Raccoon and Mantua Creeks. Along the Delaware River, for about 7 miles from its bank, the soil is a clayey loam, very fertile, and highly cultivated. S.E. of this it is sandy, and generally covered with pine forests. In 1850 this county yielded 254,870 bushels of sweet potatoes, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Marl is found along the bank of the Delaware, and for several miles inland; iron ore near Woodbury, which is exported for manufacture; and beds of shells in different places. The inhabitants are largely engaged in glass and iron manufactures. The proposed railroad from Camden to Cape May will probably pass through this county. Organized in 1677, and named from Gloucester, a county of England. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. 14,658.

GLOUCESTER, a county of Virginia, situated on Chesapeake Bay, in the S.E. part of the state, contains 280 square miles. The Piankatank forms its N. and the York River its S.W. boundary. The waters contain an abundance of fish and oysters, which furnish employment and subsistence to a great number of the inhabitants. Large quantities of oysters and wood are exported to New York and Philadelphia. Formed in 1642. Capital, Gloucester Court-House. Pop. 10,527, of whom 4970 were free, and 5557 slaves.

GLOUCESTER, a post-town and port of entry of Essex co., Massachusetts, 28 miles N.N.E. of Boston, is situated on the S. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, and connected by railroad with the principal cities and towns of the seaboard and interior. It is beautifully situated, and handsomely and compactly built. It contains churches for the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and Universalists; a bank, a savings institution, 2 insurance offices, and a gas light company, incorporated in 1853, with a capital of $100,000. Three newspapers are published here. The interests of Gloucester are almost entirely commercial. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the domestic fisheries than any other town in the United States. In 1851, 241 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 13,639 tons, owned here, and manned by 2326 persons, were employed in the mackeral fishery. (This embraces more than one-fourth of the tonnage of the state employed in this fishery.) There are about 25 firms engaged in fitting out vessels and packing mackerel. The halibut fishery is a new enterprise, having been commenced within a few years. The number of vessels engaged in it, owned at Gloucester, was 30 in 1844, 63 in 1846, and about 75 in 1852. The cod fishery has been successfully prosecuted here for more than a century. From 1765 to 1775, the average annual fleet sent out was 146 vessels, tons 5539, employing 888 men; and from 1788 to 1790, 160 vessels, tons 3600, manned by 680 men. In 1852, the tonnage owned in the district, and employed in the cod fishery, was 12,153. Of the ports of Massachusetts, only Boston and Salem, it is said, surpasses Gloucester in foreign imports, which consist of sugar, molasses, &c. from Surinam, and of coals, wood, salt, and lumber from the British Provinces. During the year ending June 30, 1853, the number of foreign arrivals was 207, of which 24 were American vessels. The clearances for foreign countries were 204 vessels. Nearly 31,000 tons of shipping are owned at Gloucester. During the year 1853, 41 vessels were built, averaging a little more than 80 tons each. The harbor of Gloucester is one of the best on the coast, and is accessible at all seasons for vessels of the largest class. Gloucester was occupied as a fishing station as early as 1624, being the first settlement made on the N. shore of Massachusetts Bay. It was incorporated in 1639. Pop. in 1850, 7786.

GLOUCESTER, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 14 miles W. by N. of Providence. It contains the manufacturing village of Chepachet. Pop. 2872.

GLOUCESTER, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, 13 miles N.E. from May's Landing. It contains an iron furnace and a grist mill.

GLOUCESTER, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 2371.

GLOUCESTER, a city of Gloucester township, Camden co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, about 4 miles below Camden. This flourishing place has increased in population, within the last five years, from some 50 to about 3000. Its growth is chiefly owing to the establishment of several cotton and other factories. Within the last three years 4 churches have been erected. Steamboats ply continually between this place and Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and rivers, and on its coasts are numerous islands—the principal of which are Shippegan and Miscouc. Great Shippegan Harbor, comprising 3 commodious harbors, and Little Shippegan and Bathurst Harbors, are in this county. Into the latter flow 3 large rivers. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large export trade in timber, deals, &c. It is proposed to construct a railroad through Gloucester county, connecting Bathurst, the county seat, with the European and North American Railway. Pop. in 1851, 11,704.

GLOUCESTER, a maritime county of New South Wales. The chief river is the Manning, which separates it from the county of Macquarrie. Chief towns, Raymond Terrace, the capital, Carrington, and Stroud.

GLOUCESTER COURT-HOUSE, Gloucester co., Virginia, 82 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, near an arm of the Chesapeake. It contains an academy and several churches.

GLOUCESTER FURNACE, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, 74 miles S. of Trenton.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is a small island in lat. 19° 7′ S., lon. 140° 37′ W.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. See GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCHOV or GLOUKHOV. See GLOOKHOV.

GLOVER, glův'er, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 35 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1137.

GLOVERSVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 40 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 1 bank. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to the manufacture of buckskin gloves, mittens, &c. Pop. 1965.

GLOVER VILLAGE, a post-village in Glover township, Orleans co., Vermont, about 35 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. It contains 2 places of worship, one of which, the new Congregational church, is a spacious and splendid edifice.

GLOWNO, glov'no, two small towns of Poland, one N. of Posen, the other 56 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw.

GLUCHOV and GLUCHOW. See GLOOKHOV.

GLUCKSBURG, (Glücksburg,) glüks'bŏŏrg, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 5½ miles N.E. of Flensburg, with 750 inhabitants, and the fine residence of the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg.

GLUCKSTADT, (Glückstadt,) glük'stăt, a town of Denmark, capital of the duchy of Holstein, a marshy tract, at the mouth of the Little Rhine, on the Elbe, 29 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1847, 6000, chiefly employed in navigation, and its harbor is being greatly extended and improved. It was formerly important as a fortress; but in 1814, its defences were demolished, and its old arsenal is now used for a prison and a work-house. The town is intersected by canals, but so deficient in good water that rain has to be

carefully preserved in cisterns. It has a school of navigation, and several other schools; since 1830 it has been a free port. It communicates by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg, and by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe.

GLUIRAS, glwee'rȧs', a village of France, department of Ardèche, 8 miles N.N.E. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2764.

GLURNS, gloorns; called also GLURENTZ, gloo'rĕnts, a small town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 40 miles W.N.W. of Botzen; it was destroyed by the French in 1799. Pop. 842.

GLUS'BURN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GLYDE, a river of Ireland, in Ulster and Leinster, rises in the county of Monaghan, flows south-eastward, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

GLY'MONT', a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

GLYMPH'VILLE, a post-office of Newbury district, South Carolina.

GLYMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

GLYN or GLYNN, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Llanelly. Pop. 908.

GLYN-CON'NON, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles S. of Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 1614.

GLYNDE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 3 miles E.S.E. of Lewes, with a station on the South Coast Railway.

GLYNN, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the sea, contains about 400 square miles. The Altamaha River bounds it on the N. The surface is partly occupied by pine barrens with a sandy soil, and by extensive swamps, which, when drained, are productive. The county includes several islands on the coast, one of which is about 12 miles long. Formed in 1777, being among the eldest in the state, and named in honor of John Glynn, an English lawyer, and a warm friend of the American colonies. Capital, Brunswick. Pop. 4338, of whom 701 were free, and 4232 slaves.

GLYNNCORWG, glinn-kor'oog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

GLYN-TAFF, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles W. of Caerphilly. Pop. 998.

GLYN-TRAIAN, glin-tri'an, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

GMUND, (Gmünd,) g'münt, or GMUNDEN, (Gmünden,) g'mün'den, an old walled town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Rems, 29 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 6100. It has numerous churches, a fine town-hall, asylums for the blind and for deaf mutes, a normal and Latin schools, and manufactures of jewellery, wooden wares, and woollen stuffs.

GMUND, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, 73 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 426.

GMUND or GEMUND, (Gemünd,) gheh-münt', a town of Germany, in Illyria, Carinthia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Villach, on the Laser. Pop. 160.

GMUNDEN, (Gmünden,) g'mün'den, a town of Upper Austria, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the river and Lake of Traun, (or Gmünden See,) 36 miles S.W. of Lintz. Pop. 3300. It has a depôt for the salt of the neighboring mines, a port for the steam packets on the lake, and a station for the horse-power railway to Lintz.

GNADAU, gnȧ'dȯw, a village and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the railway, thence to Leipsic. Pop. 400.

GNADENHÜTTEN, gnȧ'den-hü'ten, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 95 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

GNADENTHAL, gnȧ'den-tȧl', a Moravian missionary station of South Africa, 70 miles E.S.E. of Cape Town.

GNESEN, gnȧ'zen, (Polish, *Gniezno*, gne-ez'no,) a town of Prussia, duchy, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 7140. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, 8 other Roman Catholic churches, several convents, and a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries, distilleries, and a large fair for cattle and horses.

GNIEWKOWO, gneav-ko'vo, a town of Prussia, province, and 72 miles E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 900.

GNOIEN, gnoi'en, a town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 25 miles N.E. of Gustrow. Pop. 2982.

GNOSALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

GOA, (anc. *Gomay?*) a fortified maritime city and capital of the Portuguese dominions in the East, on an island at the mouth of the Mandova River, on the W. coast of India, 250 miles E.S.E. of Bombay; lat. 15° 28′ 2″ N., lon. 73° 51′ 2″ E. Pop. about 4000. It is a city of churches, and the wealth of provinces seem to have been expended in their erection, their architecture far surpassing in grandeur and taste whatever of their kind has been attempted by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Church of St. Dominic is adorned with paintings by the Italian masters; that of the Jesuits contains the fine tomb of St. Francis Xavier; the Cathedral would be worthy of any principal city of Europe; the Augustine church and convent are also noble structures; but most of these edifices are stated to be decaying; the viceroy's palace, and the building formerly occupied by the Inquisition, have long been unoccupied. Goa is an archbishopric, and has a diocesan seminary. It was held with its territory by the English from 1807 to 1815. See PANJIM.

GOA or GOACH. See MACASSAR.

GOACK, go'ȧk', a town of the island of Celebes, in the Malay Archipelago, immediately S. of Macassar, and the former residence of its sultan. It was taken by the Dutch in 1778. See MACASSAR.

GOAHATI, go-ȧ-hȧ'tee, GOWHATI, gȯw hȧ'tee, or GWAHATTEE, gwȧ-hȧt'tee, a small town of Lower Assam, in Farther India, on the Brahmapootra, 64 miles E. of Goalpara.

GOALPARA, go-ȧl-pȧ'rȧ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, near the Assam frontier.

GOANDS, GONDS, gȯndz, or KHOONDS, a wild tribe of Indians inhabiting the hills of Omerkuntuc, central Hindostan, at the sources of the Sone and Nerbudda. They are one of the lowest classes in the scale of civilization to be found throughout India; their manners and customs are peculiar to themselves, and their physiognomy differs very widely from the usual characters found in the natives. Their skin is much blacker than the ordinary shade, lips thick, hair woolly, resembling that of an African; their forms are well proportioned, being strong and athletic. They live upon wild roots and vegetables, and such animals as they can snare or kill.

GOAT'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

GOAT'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

GOAT ISLAND, in Newport harbor, Rhode Island, directly in front of the town. Fort Wolcott is on this island, and on the N. end is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light. lat. 41° 29′ 18″ N., lon. 71° 20′ 5″ W.

GOAT ISLAND. See NIAGARA FALLS.

GOAT ISLAND, one of the Philippines, Strait of Manila; lat. 13° 55′ N., lon. 120° 24′ E.

GOAT ISLAND, or POOLO CAMBING, poo'lo kȧm'bing, on the N.E. coast of Sumbawa, Flores Sea; the N. point is in lat. 8° 7′ S., lon. 118° 46′ 18″ E.

GOAT ISLANDS, two steep islets, off Terceira, Azores.

GOAVE, go'ȧv', the name of two towns of Hayti, LE GRAND (leh grȯn') GOAVE, being 7 miles E. of LE PETIT (leh peh-tee') GOAVE, which is on the Bay of Gonnives, 48 miles W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince, with a good harbor, and an active foreign trade.

GOBANIUM. See ABERGAVENNY.

GOBI, go'bee', GOBI, or SHAMO, shȧ'mo', (i. e. "sea of sand.") a wide region of Central Asia, between lat. 40° and 50° N., and lon. 90° and 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolia and Chinese Toorkistan. Length from E. to W. about 1200 miles; breadth varies from 500 to 700 miles. Its central portion consists of a desert of shifting sands, about 3000 feet above the sea, skirted on the N. and S. by extensive rocky or stony tracts, interspersed with some oases, affording a scanty vegetation.

GOCH, gok, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S. of Cleves, on the Niers. Pop. 3800. It is enclosed by walls, has a castle, Catholic, Lutheran, and Mennonite churches.

GOCHOP or GOCHEB. See GOJEB.

GOCHSHEIM, goks'hime, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 18 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1370.

GOCHSHEIM, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, near Schweinfurt, with a castle. Pop. 1727.

GOCKLINGEN, (Göcklingen,) gök'ling-en, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 7 miles S.W. of Landau. Pop. 1519.

GODA, (Göda,) gö'da, or GODAU, (Gödau,) gö'dȯw, a village of Saxony, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bautzen. Pop. 938.

GODALMING, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wey, 4 miles S.S.W. of Guildford. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2224.

GODANO, go-dȧ'no, a town of North Italy, in Sardinia, 13 miles N.W. of Spezzia, near the Vera. Pop. 3379.

GODAVERY, go-dȧ'ver-e, a large river of India, in the Deccan, rises from the West Ghaut Mountains and Chandpoor hills, and after a tortuous south-eastward course, estimated at 700 miles, it divides into two principal branches, which subdivide as they enter the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 82° E. During the rainy season it is in many places 1½ miles across; but at the pass of Papkoonda, is contracted by precipitous mountains, 2000 feet high to a quarter of a mile. Principal affluents, the Wurdah and Manjera.

GOD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

GODELLA, go-dȧl'yȧ, a town of Spain, 4 miles N. of Valencia, on the canal of Moncado. Pop. 1244.

GODELLETA, go-dȧl-yȧ'tȧ, a village of Spain, about 15 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 1069.

GODERICH, gȯd'rik, or GOOD'RICH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford, on the Wye, 3½ miles S.W. of Ross. It has picturesque remains of a castle, partly built before the conquest, and once the residence of the Talbots. It figured greatly during the Parliamentary War, and was one of the last castles in England which held out for the king. Goderich Court contains a rare collection of armor, &c.; and Goderich gives title of viscount to the Robinson family.

GODERICH, gȯd'rich, a post-town and port of entry of Canada West, and seat of justice of Huron, Perth, and Bruce

ces., is pleasantly situated on Lake Huron, at the entrance of Maitland River, and at the W. terminus of the Buffalo Brantford and Goderich Railroad, (in progress,) 157 miles N.W. of Buffalo, and 32 miles W.N.W. of London. It is the only shipping point for many miles on the lake, and has a harbor, protected by a pier with a light-house at the mouth of the Maitland. There are churches for the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Secessionists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, a branch bank, 3 assurance agencies, and about 10 stores. The town has also a grist and saw mill, woollen factory, 2 tanneries, and grammar schools, &c.; 2 newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

GODERICH, an inland co. of West Australia, about 55 miles square. The capital, Kojonup, is 90 miles N.W. of Albany.

GODESBERG, go'dęs-bĕrg', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles S.S.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. 1179.

GODEWAERSVELDE, god'vä'ĕr'vĕld', a small village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1836.

GODFREY, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois.

GODHA'VEN, or more properly GODHAVN, god'hŏwn, (i. e. "good haven,") a Danish colony on the S.W. part of Disco Island, in Davis's Strait, and residence of the Inspector of North Greenland. Pop. 250.

GODIASCO, go-de-ä's'ko, (L. *Godias'cum*,) a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1607.

GODING, (Göding,) gö'ding, a town of Moravia, 34 miles S.E. of Brünn, on the March, and on the railway between Brünn and Prerau. Pop. 2275.

GODJAM and GODJEB. See GOJAM and GOJEB.

GOD'LEY, a township of England, co. of Chester, 8 miles E.S.E. of Manchester, on the railway thence to Sheffield.

GOD'MANCHESTER, a municipal borough and parish of England, co., and ¾ mile S.S.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1851, 2337. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Durdi'pons*.

GOD'MANHAM, a parish of England, co. of York.

GOD'MANSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

GOD'MERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

GODOLLO, (Gödöllö,) gö'dö'lö', a town of Hungary, 15 miles N. E. of Pesth, with 2380 inhabitants.

GODOL'PHIN, a hamlet of England, co. of Cornwall, parish of Breage, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Helstone. It gives the title of baron to the Osborne family, who have a seat here.

GO'DRA, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 142 miles W.S.W. of Ujein. Lat. 22° 48' N., lon. 73° 44' E.

GODS'HILL, a parish in the Isle of Wight.

GOD'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 27 miles S.S.E. of London, by the S.E. railway, on which it has a station. It is celebrated for its sandstone quarries, and has many elegant mansions.

GODTHAAB, god'tĕb, a village of South Greenland, in Davis's Strait. Pop. of district, 740. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721. It has a mission seminary, and is the residence of an inspector.

GOD'WINVILLE, a post-office of Bergen co., New Jersey.

GOEDEREEDE, goo'dęh-rä'dęh, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles S.W. of Briel, on the island of Goeree. Pop. 1045.

GOENONG-API or GOENONG-APER. See GOONONG-APER.

GOENONG TELLA, a town of Celebes. See GOONONG TELLA.

GOENTOER, goon'toor,' or GOONTOOR, goon'toor', or GOENONG-GOENTOER, goon'ong'-goon'toor', an active volcano on the Island of Java, province of Preanger, about 94 miles S.E. of Batavia. Height, 6689 feet. Its eruptions in 1818, 1825, 1835, and 1841, all caused great damage to the surrounding country, destroying large numbers of coffee-trees, and covering extensive tracts with ashes, sand, and stones.

GOEREE, goo'rä', GOEDEREEDE-ENOVERFLAKKE, goo'dęh-rä'de-ĕn-o'ver-flăk'kęh, written also GOERE, an island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, between Cramerand Hollands Diep, now united to the island of Over Flakkee. The town of Goeree or Goereede is on the E. coast.

GOES, hŏŏre, or TER-GOES, ter-hŏŏce', a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of South Beveland. Lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 3° 53' E. Pop. 5425. It has a curious ancient monastery, a harbor on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, and an active trade in salt, hops, corn, &c.

GOES, go'ĕs, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 19 miles E. of Coimbra.

GETA-ELF, a river of Sweden. See GÖTHA.

GETEBORG or GOTEBORG. See GOTHENBURG.

GETTINGEN. See GÖTTINGEN.

GETZEUBRUCK, ghĕt'zuh'brŭk', a village of France, department of Moselle, 15 miles S.E. of Sarreguemines. It has a manufactory of watch glasses, employing 600 hands, and producing 45,000 glasses daily.

GOF'FLE, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, about 3 miles N. of Paterson.

GOFF'S CORNERS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

GOFF'S MILLS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

GOFFS'TOWN, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the W. side of Merrimack River, and on the New Hampshire Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Concord. The Merrimack here has a descent of about 48 feet in the distance of half a mile, called Amoskeag Falls, around which is a canal. The township has manufactures of cottons, woollens, &c. Pop. 2270.

GOFFSTOWN CENTRE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the New Hampshire Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of Concord.

GOGAN, go'gän', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the E. side of Lake Goroomseyah.

GOGEH, a town of India. See GOGO.

GOGGINGEN, (Göggingen,) gŏg'ghing-ęn, a village of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 2 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1222.

GOGHINGEN, a village of Bavaria, grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Lake, E. Mosskirch. Pop. 622.

GOG'GINSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

GOGGRA, gog'gra, GOGRA, SARJOU, sar'joo', DIWA, or KANAR, kä'nar', (Hindoo, *Gharghara*, gar'gä-rä,) a river of North Hindostan, and one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges, which it joins about 100 miles E.N.E. of Benares, after a S.E. course of from 400 to 600 miles through Nepaul, Oude, and the Bengal territory. The towns of Fyzabad and Oude are on its banks. It is the *Sarayu* of Hindoo mythology, and according to Rennel, the *Agorames* of Arrian. The river is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindoos, is frequently mentioned in their sacred poetry, and its banks are resorted to by numerous devotees.

GOG'MA'GOG HILLS, England, co., and 3 miles S.E. of Cambridge. On their highest summit are remains of an ancient camp with a triple entrenchment.

GOGNA, a river of Piedmont. See AGOGNA.

GO'GO, or GOGEH, go'gęh, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, with a safe roadstead during the S.W. monsoon.

GOHUD, go'hŭd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the upper provinces, district, and 22 miles N.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 78° 20' E.

GOHUN, go'hŭn', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 11 miles N.W. of Jalaun.

GOIANINHA, go-yä-neen'yä a town of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 22 miles S. of Natal. Pop. 1500.

GOIL, LOCH, lok goil, a branch of Loch Long, Scotland, co. of Argyle, extending for 4 miles N. to Lochgoilhead.

GOIRLE, goir'lęh, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 15 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 795.

GOISERN, goi'zern, a village of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hallstadt. Pop. 708. It is considered the handsomest village in Austria.

GOITO, go'e-to, a village of Lombardy, 8 miles N.W. of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1800.

GOJAM or GODJAM, go'jäm', a district of Abyssinia, in Amhara; lat. from 10° to 11° N., lon. from 37° to 38° E. It is mostly a grassy plain, traversed in some parts by high mountain ranges, and by affluents of the Abai.

GOJEB or GODJEB, go'jĕb', written also GOCHEB, GOCHOP, and GOSHOP, a river of Africa, in the country S. of Abyssinia, flowing E., in lat. about 6° N., supposed to join the Abai.

GO'KAUK', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N.N.W. of Darwar, on the Gutpurba, (an affluent of the Kistnah,) which forms here a sort of cataract.

GOKTSCHE-DENGHIS, (Göktsche-Denghis,) gŏk't'shä-dĕng' ees', ("blue lake,") also called KEGHAM (kä'gäm') SEA, and sometimes SEWAN, sä'wän', a lake of Russian Armenia, to the N.E. of Erivan, about 40 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and on an average 12 miles broad. It is situated about 5000 feet above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow. In the N.W. of the lake there is an island, called Sewan or Sevan, with a convent on it.

GO'LANDSVILLE or GO'LANSVILLE, a post-village in Caroline co., Virginia.

GOLA-SECCA, go'lä-sĕk'kä, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 33 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Ticino, which Hannibal crossed at this place with his elephants. Pop. 1601.

GOL'BORNE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the London and North-western Railway, 2 miles N.N.E. of Newton. Pop. 1657.

GOL'CAR, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GOLCONDA, gol-kon'dä, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Nizam's dominions, 3 miles W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15' N., lon. 78° 32' E. It has been noted as a depôt for diamonds, which are brought hither from the plains at the base of Neela Hulla Mountains, on the banks of the Kistnah and Pennar Rivers, no mines existing in the vicinity; and a large amount of treasure is supposed to be kept here, as Europeans or native strangers are not usually allowed to enter the gates. On its N. side are some famous tombs, frequently resorted to by holiday parties from Secunderabad.

In the district are found opals, chalcedonies, and other gems.

GOLCON'DA, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Illinois, on Ohio River, at the mouth of Lusk Creek, 220 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has a brick court-house.

GOLDANGER, a parish of England. See GOLDHANGER.

GOLDAPP, gol'dăpp, a town of Eastern Prussia, 21 miles S.E. of Gumbinnen, on the Goldapp River. Pop. 3880.

GOLDAU, gol'dŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 5½ miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a landslip of which mountain the former village of the same name, with the villages of Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried, on September 2, 1806.

GOLDBERG, gol'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 11 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach, an affluent of the Oder. Pop. 7350. At its high school the famous Wallenstein was educated. About 6 miles E. is the hamlet of Wahlstadt, where the troops under Blücher defeated the French under Macdonald, August 26, 1813.

GOLDBERG, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 miles E. of Schwerin, on the small lake of Goldberg. Pop. 2646.

GOLD'CLIFF, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth, 4½ miles S.E. of Newport, with remains of a priory of the 12th century.

GOLD COAST, a country of Guinea, in West Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, from the river Volta 0° 40′ E., to Cape Lahou, about lon. 5° W., and bounded N. by Ashantee. It was discovered by the Portuguese, who founded an establishment at Fort Elmina in 1482. The English first settled here in 1664. The country is fertile; deer are plenty in the interior, and fish along the coasts. The principal European establishments are Accra, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, and Elmina.

GOLD CREEK, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

GOLDEN, a small market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, in the "Golden Vale," a rich valley of the Suir, 3½ miles W. of Cashel. Pop. 602.

GOLDEN BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 1½ miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1090.

GOLDEN GROVE, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 8 miles from Greenville.

GOLDEN HILL, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

GOLDEN LAKE, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

GOLDEN PLACE, a post-office, Onslow co., North Carolina.

GOLDEN POND, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

GOLDEN RIDGE, a township in Oxford co., Maine. P. 194.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, 120 miles S. by E. of Albany.

GOLDEN SPRINGS, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

GOLDENSTEIN, gol'den-stine', or KOLDSSTEIN, kolt'-stine, a town of Moravia, 35 miles N.W. of Olmutz, on a hill above the Bord. It has two castles, one of them an ancient fortress, in ruins, an Augustine monastery, and two glass furnaces. Pop. 1020.

GOLDEN VALE, England, co. of Hereford, lying W. of the city of Hereford, on the river Dover. It owes its name to its rich soil and beautiful scenery.

GOLDEN VAL'LEY, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

GOLD'HANGER or GOLDANGER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

GOLD HILL, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

GOLD HILL, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina, contains several stores. There is a gold-mine in the vicinity.

GOLDINGEN, gol'ding-en, a town of Russia, government of Courland, 72 miles W.N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 2824.

GOLDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

GOLDKRONACH, gol'krō'năx, a well-built town of Bavaria, on the Kronach, 7 miles N.E. of Baireuth, with three castles. Pop. 940.

GOLD REGION, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

GOLDSBOROUGH, gōlds'bŭr-rŭh, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2¾ miles E.S.E. of Knaresborough. The Earl of Harewood has a mansion here.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a township of Hancock co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 90 miles E. of Augusta, has many excellent harbors. Pop. 1400.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 18 miles N. by W. of York. It was laid out in 1850.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Neuse River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 50 miles S.E. of Raleigh. The first house was built in 1841. About the year 1848 it began to improve rapidly, and is now one of the most flourishing places in the state. The public buildings are new and remarkably fine. Steamboats can ascend the river as high as this place for about two-thirds of the year. Goldsborough is the E. terminus of the North Carolina Railroad, now in progress of construction. Three newspapers are published in the village, which has a flourishing seminary for each sex. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

GOLDSCHEUER, golt'shoi'er, a village of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, 6 miles W.N.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 572.

GOLD'SHAW-BOOTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Haslingden. Pop. 748.

GOLDSTON, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

GOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

GOLD'VILLE, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

GOLEGA, go-lā'gă, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Tagus, 70 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2000.

GOLEK-BOGHAZ, go'lĕk'-bo'găz', (the "Cilician gates" of antiquity,) a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the Bulghar-Tagh, (Taurus,) between the pashalics of Karamania and Adana, 50 miles N.W. of Tarsous, and defended by Turkish batteries.

GOLFE, ISLES DU, eel dü golf, (*i. e.* "islands of the gulf,") two inhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 15′ S., lon. 181° 46′ E.

GOLFO-DULCE, a lake of Central America. See DULCE.

GOLGOTHA, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 123 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

GOLI, go'lec, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles N.E. of the island of Arbe.

GOLI, a town of Western Africa, in Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jeba, 5 miles N.E. of Bissao. Pop. 4000. (?)

GOLIAD, go'le-ad', a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1750 square miles. It is intersected by the San Antonio River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Aransas River. The soil is fertile. Capital, Goliad. Pop. 648, of whom 435 were free, and 213 slaves.

GOLIAD, a post-village, capital of Goliad co., Texas, on the right bank of the San Antonio River, 120 miles in a straight line S. by E. of Austin.

GÖLLERSDORF, (Göllersdorf,) göl'lers-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Göllersbach, 23 miles N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1278.

GOLLNOW, gol'nov, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 14 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Ihna, and on the railroad from Stettin to Dantzic. Pop. 4700.

GOLLOUSIER, gol-loo-seer', (Fr. pron. gol'loo'se-ā', a petty maritime town of the island of Socotra, Indian Ocean, on its N. coast.

GOLLUB, gol'loob, a town of Prussia, on the Drewenz. Pop. 2320.

GOLLUMBINCZE, gol'loom-bin'sĕ, or GOLUBINCZE, go'loo-bin'sĕ, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, 22 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3500.

GOLMA, an island of Sweden. See HOLMON.

GOLNITZ, (Gölnitz,) göl'nits, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 18 miles S.W. of Eperies. Pop. 5300. It is the seat of a mining council and tribunal; in and around it are iron and copper mines, iron forges, and factories of iron wire and cutlery.

GOLO, go'lo, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 miles S. of Bastia. Length, 38 miles. Near its mouth are supposed to be the ruins of *Mariana*.

GOLS, golsh, or GALÓS, gŏh'losh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 32 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1800.

GOLSPIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on Dornoch Frith, 12 miles N.N.E. of Dornoch. Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this parish.

GOLSSEN, gols'sen, a town of Prussia, government, and 46 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, on the Dahme. Pop. 1061.

GOLTHO, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GOLTSCH-JENIKAU, goltsh-yā'ne-kŏw', a town of Bohemia, circle of Czaslau, 50 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2030.

GOLUBINCZE, a village of Austria. See GOLLUMBINCZE.

GOMANIZZA, go-mā-nit'sā, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, 43 miles W.S.W. of Yanina, (Janina.) Lat. (S.E. point) 39° 28′ 42″ N., lon. 20° 18′ E.

GOMARINGEN, go'mar-ing'en, a village of Würtemburg, 5 miles W. of Reutlingen, on the Wiesatz. Pop. 1435.

GOMBAS, gom'bŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 7 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 1000.

GOMB'ROON', GOM'BEROON', GAMRUN, găm'roon,' GAM'BROON', BUNDER ABBAS', bŭn'der-ăb'băs', BENDER AB'BAS', or BUN'DER AB'BAS'SEE, (formerly *Hormooz*, *Hormuz* or *Harmozia*,) a seaport town of Persia, province of Kerman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dominions, on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 miles N.W. of the Island of Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18′ N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Pop. 5000. (?) It owed its importance and modern name to Shah Abbas, who, in 1622, with the aid of the English, drove the Portuguese from Ormuz, the trade of which island was then transferred hither. Some remains of European factories exist, and one serves for an occasional residence of the Imam of Muscat. The imports consist of Indian and other piece goods, and China ware: the exports comprise Persian carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits.

GOMER, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

GOMERA, go-mā'rā, one of the Canary Islands, W. group, west of Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 miles broad. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 9 miles. Pop. 11,742. It has some primary mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and many fertile valleys, producing corn,

fruits, wine, cotton, sugar, &c. The principal town is San Sebastian.

GOMERA, go-mâ'râ, a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Velez-de-Gomera, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

GOMERA, VELEZ DE, vâ'lêth dâ go-mâ'râ, or BADIS, bâ-deese', (anc. *Peridma.?*) a town of Morocco, province of Fez with a fort on the Mediterranean, 55 miles S.E. of Ceuta. It is situated between two high mountains, and contains about 700 houses.

GOMERSAL, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GOM'ETRA or GOM'ETRAY, a small island of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Staffa and Mull, and separated from Ulva by a very narrow sound.

GOMEZ, go'mês, an island of South America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 6' N., lon. 74° 50' W.

GOMMEGNIES, gom'mân'yee', a town of France, department of Nord, 14 miles N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 3093.

GOMMENITZA, gom-mâ-nit'sâ, a small seaport town of European Turkey, in Epirus, on an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite the S. extremity of Corfu.

GOMMERN, gom'mern, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles E.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1860.

GOMONA, go-mo'nâ, a small island of the Pacific, Xulla Islands, in lat. 1° 46' S., lon. 127° 27' E.

GOMÖR, (Gömör.) gö'mör', a county of Hungary, Hither Theiss, comprising an area of 1615 square miles. It contains the lofty summits of Kronz, Treznik, Czigan, and Sztudena. It has mines of iron, cobalt, tin, and saltpetre. Pop. 170,962.

GOMOR (Gömör) SAJO, gö'mör' sâ'yo', a village of Hungary, in the county of Gömör, on the Sajo, 68 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 1049.

GOMUL, go'mûl', or GOOLAIREE, goo-lâ'ree or goo-lî'ree, an important pass on the middle route from Hindostan into Afghanistan, leading from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, along the channel of the Gomul River.

GOMUL, go'mûl', a river of Eastern Afghanistan, rises about lat. 33° N., lon. 69° 22' E., 50 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, and crossing the Suleiman range of mountains about lat. 32° 25' N., is lost in the sand. During the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus; lat. 32° 5' N., lon. 71° E.

GONAIVE, LA, lâ go'nîv', an island of the West Indies, W. of Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length, about 36 miles; average breadth, 8 miles. It has no permanent population.

GONAIVES, (Gonaives.) LES, lâ go'nîv', a town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement, on the Bay of Gonaives, 65 miles N.W. of Port au Prince. It has an excellent harbor, a naval and military hospital, and public baths.

GONALDSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

GONCELIN, gôns'seh-lân', a town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1547.

GON'DAR, the capital city of Abyssinia, 21 miles N.E. of Lake Dembea, or Zana, in lat. 12° 50' N., lon. 37° 32' E. It is built on a lofty, insulated hill, which is an extinct volcano, between two rivers, which unite below the town. Entire circumference of the city, about 11 miles. It contains a ruined palace, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar was formerly a royal residence; but is now, with the whole province in which it is situated, in the hands of the Gallas, and has lost much of its former splendor. Cotton cloths of a fine quality are manufactured here. The people of this city are represented as extremely licentious, and addicted to the most barbarous and brutal practices. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

GONDELSHEIM, gon'dels-hîme', a village of Baden, 14 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1320.

GONDRECOURT, gôndr'koor', a town of France, department of Meuse, on the Ornain, 17 miles S.S.W. of Commercy. Pop. 1681.

GONDREVILLE, gôndr'veel', a village of France, department of Meurthe, on the Moselle, 4 miles E.N.E. of Toul. Pop. 1307.

GONDS, a tribe of Indians. See GOANDS.

GONDWARA, gond'wâ'râ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Purneah.

GON'ERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GONESSE, go'nês', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 13 miles N.E. of Paris, on the Crou. Pop. in 1852, 2263. It is the birth-place of Philip Augustus. Here, after the battle of Waterloo, the head-quarters of the British army were established, July 2, 1815.

GONFARON, gôn'fâ'rôn', a village of France, department of Var, 2½ miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1663.

GONIADZ or GONIONDZ, gôn'yôndz', a town of Russian Poland, government, and 32 miles N.W. of Bialystok, on the Ilober. Pop. 1550.

GONIC, a post-village in Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cocheco Railroad, 8 miles from Dover.

GONIONDZ, a town of Russia. See GONIADZ.

GONNEVILLE, gonn'veel', a village of France, department of Manche, 5 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1370.

GONNEVILLE, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles N.N.E. of Havre.

GONNINGEN, (Günningen,) gün'ning'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, at the foot of the Rossberg, 6 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 2422.

GONNORD, gon'nor', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 18 miles S. of Angers. Pop. 1876.

GONNOS-CODINA, gon'nos-ko-dee'nâ, a village of Sardinia, about 20 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 544.

GONNOS-FANADIGA, gon'nos-fâ-nâ-dee'gâ, a village of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2925.

GONNOS-TRAMATZA, gon'nos-trâ-mât'sâ, a village of Sardinia, about 18 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 850.

GONOWITZ, go'no-wits', or GANOWITZ, gâ'no-wits', a market-town of Austria, in Styria, 19 miles S.S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 670.

GONSINSKOIE-OZERO, go-sin-skoi'â-o-zâ'ro, a lake of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkootsk, 58 miles N. by W. of Kiakhta. Near it are several pagodas.

GONTENSWEIL, gon'tens-wîle', or GUNDISCHWEIL, goon'dish-wîle', a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 2119.

GONZAGA, gon-zâ'gâ, a market-town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles S. of Mantua.

GONZALES, gon-zah'lêz, a county in the S. or S. central part of Texas, has an area of 1140 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe, and also drained by San Marcos River, and by Castleman's Fork. Capital, Gonzales. Pop. 1492; of whom 891 were free, and 601 slaves.

GONZALES, a post-village, capital of Gonzales co., Texas, on the Guadalupe River, 70 miles S. by E. of Austin. It was formerly a considerable village, but was burnt during the Texas revolution.

GONZALO. See SÃO GONÇALO.

GOOCH'LAND, a county towards the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 260 square miles. James River forms the S. boundary through the whole length of the county. The surface is undulating; the soil, originally fertile, has been in some parts exhausted. Extensive mines of bituminous coal are worked here, and gold has been found in small quantities. The James River Canal connects the county with Richmond. Formed in 1727, and named in honor of one of the governors of the colony. Capital, Goochland Court-House. Pop. 10,852; of whom 4507 were free, and 5845 slaves.

GOOCHLAND COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Goochland co., Virginia, 1 mile N. of James River, and 28 W. of Richmond. The public buildings are neat and substantial.

GOOCH'S MILLS, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, on Little Saline Creek, 35 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

GOOD'ALL LAKE, a township in Lake co., Illinois. P. 423.

GOOD'ERSTONE, or GOOD'SON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GOODE'S, a station of Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 8 miles from Lynchburg.

GOODE'S PRECINCT, a post-office, Clarke co., Kentucky.

GOOD'FIELD, a post-office in Meigs co., Tennessee.

GOOD'FIRM, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 101.

GOOD GROUND, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, about 240 miles S.E. of Albany.

GOOD HOPE, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

GOOD HOPE, a post-village of Walton co., Georgia, 7 miles E. of Monroe.

GOOD HOPE, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, 7 miles S.E. of Washington, the county seat. Laid out in 1849.

GOOD HOPE, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 630.

GOOD HOPE, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 9 miles N. of Milwaukee City.

GOOD HOPE, a fort of British North America, on the McKenzie River. Lat. 67° 30' N., lon. 130° 40' W. Old Fort Good Hope is on the same river, 105 miles N.W.

GOOD HOPE, BAY OF, a bay of Russian America, in lat. 66° 30' N., lon. 161° to 164° W., at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso Island. The land around it is swampy.

GOOD'HUE, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on the Mississippi River, and on Lake Pepin, which separates it from Wisconsin, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by Cannon River. Formed in 1852-3, out of a part of Wabashaw county. Capital, Redwing.

GOOD'ING'S GROVE, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 25 miles S.W. of Chicago.

GOOD INTENT', a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

GOOD'LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

GOOD'LUCK', a village of Dover township, Ocean co., New Jersey, 7 miles from Tom's River. This town is one of the oldest settlements on the Jersey shore, and has a Methodist church and 2 schools.

GOOD'MAN, a district in Harris co., Georgia. Pop. 1260.

GOODMAN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia.

GOODMAN'S ISLANDS. See FRAP'S AND GOODMAND'S ISLANDS.

GOOD'NESTON, two parishes of England, co. of Kent.

GOODRICH, a parish of England. See GODERICH.

GOOD'RICH, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

GOOD SPRING, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 13 miles S. of Nashville.

GOOD SPRING, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

GOOD SPUR, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

GOOD SUCCESS' BAY, Terra del Fuego, Le Maire Strait, in lat. 54° 49′ S., lon. 65° 13′ W. It is a good anchorage. Heights about 1200 feet above the sea surround the bay.

GOOD'VILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GOOD WATER, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

GOOD'WIN SANDS, a range of shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of England, co. of Kent, between the North and South Forelands, about 7 miles E. of Deal and the Isle of Thanet, the roadstead, termed the Downs, lying between them and the mainland. Length about 10 miles, by 1½ miles in breadth. They are divided into two portions by a narrow channel, are in many places bare at low water, and, owing to their shifting and loose nature, they have, perhaps, proved more fatal to life and property than any other quicksands known. Floating lights have long been fixed here, and some lofty beacons have been erected.

GOOD'WIN'S MILLS, a post-office of York co., Maine.

GOOD'WOOD, the fine seat of the Duke of Richmond, in England, co. of Sussex, 3 miles N.N.E. of Chichester. Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

GOOD'WYNSVILLE, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

GOOD'YEAR'S BAR, a mining settlement of Sierra co., California. Pop. about 400. It has a post-office of the same name.

GOOJAH, goo'jâ, a town of Sinde, on the route between Tattah and Kurrachee, 10 miles W. of Tattah, and on a navigable creek of the Indian Ocean.

GOOJERAT, a town and province of India. See GUZERAT.

GOOKEKA, GOUKEKA, goo'ke-kâ, or GOUKCHA, gook'châ, or SEVAN, sâ'vân', LAKE OF, Georgia, is between lat. 40° 9′ 40″ and 40° 35′ N., lon. 45° E., 23 miles N.E. of Erivan. Length from N.W. to S.E., 47 miles; breadth varies from 6 to 21 miles. Height above the sea, 5300 feet. It is very deep, and yields fine fish; contains the island of Sevan, with an Armenian monastery, and receives several small rivers. The village of Gookeka is on its W. side.

GOOLAIREE, a pass of India. See GOMUL.

GOOLD, goold, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Rockingham Bay, lat. 18° 9′ 54″ S., lon. 146° 11′ 30″ E., about 7 miles in circumference.

GOOLE, gool, a river-port and town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, 3 miles S. of Howden. Pop. in 1851, 5001. The docks of Goole form its most important feature. One of these, the ship dock, is 600 feet long by 200 feet broad, with 18 feet of water; the other, the barge dock, is 900 feet long by 150 feet broad, and will contain 200 vessels averaging 50 or 60 tons each. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1850 was 512, tonnage, 32,878; steamers, 8, tonnage, 551. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared at the port during the same year was—sailing, steam, British, and foreign, inwards, 3318, tonnage, 194,632; outwards, 2940, tonnage, 173,128. The gross amount of customs' duties for the same year was £34,258. The town owes its rise and subsequent importance chiefly to the opening of the Knottingley and Goole Canal by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, by which a direct inland navigation has been effected to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

GOOLKOO, gool'koo', a mountain range of Afghanistan, 30 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, lat. 33° 22′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E., upwards of 13,000 feet high, and covered with snow throughout the year.

GOOMISH (GOUMISH, or GUMISH)-KHANEH, goom'ish-kâ'neh, ("place of silver;" anc. *Byla*, ?) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 100 miles W.N.W. of Erzroom. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine, and is stated to have nearly 1000 houses, mostly inhabited by Greeks and Turks. Near it are some productive silver, lead, and copper mines, the ores from which are all reduced at Tokat.

GOOMREE, GOUMRI, or GUMRI, goom'ree, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 miles N.W. of Erivan, on which has been recently built the important fortress and city of ALEXANDROPOL. Pop. 10,000. From the great elevation of the land in this district, (average, 5860 feet,) the cold is intense; men are often frozen to death in the open fields, and wild animals are driven into the towns from hunger. Caravans of from 50 to 100 camels bring provisions for the Russian troops stationed here.

GOOMSUR, goom'sûr', (Hindoo, *Ghumsara*, goom-sâ'râ,) a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 73 miles W. of Juggernaut.

GOOMTY or GOOMTEE, goom'tee, (Hindoo, *Gomati*, go'mâ'tee, "winding,") a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 17 miles N.E. of Benares. Its chief affluent is the Sye. The cities of Lucknow, Sultanpoor, and Juanpoor, are on its banks.

GOOMTY or GOOMTEE, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tiperah, joins the Brahmapootra, 20 miles S.E. of Dacca. Comilla is on its S. bank.

GOONABAD, GOUNABAD, or GUNABAD, goo-nâ-bâd', a town of East Persia, province of Khorassan, 135 miles W.S.W. of Meshed.

GOONANG TELLA, of Celebes. See GOENONG TELLA.

GOONDA, goon'dâ, a town of Hindoostan, dominion, and 25 miles N.W. of Oude.

GOONDIAM or GOUNDIAM, goon-de âm', a village of West Africa, in Upper Galam, on the Faléméé; lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 12° 12′ W.; inhabited during the season of cultivation, but after harvest it is evacuated, in consequence of the incursions of the Bambarras and Moors.

GOONEE, goo'nee', an arm of the river Indus, in Sinde, continuous with Fulallee below Hyderabad, enters the Indian Ocean by the Koree and Sir mouths of the Indus at its delta. New Luckput, its E. branch, traverses a lake formed by an earthquake in 1819. Its W. branch is navigable from the Ali-Bunder, in Maghribee, to the sea, a distance of 50 miles.

GOONIAM-AMADOO or GOUNIAM-AMADOU, goo-ne-âm'-â-mâ-doo', a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, about 2½ miles S. by W. of the former.

GOONIAM (or GOUNIAM)-SISSE, goo'ne-âm' see'sâh, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo; lat. 14° 50′ N., lon. 12° 24′ W.

GOONIEH, GOUNIEH, or GUNIEH, goo'nee'yh, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles E.N.E. of Trebizond, on the E. coast of the Black Sea.

GOONONG-APEE, GOUNONG-API, or GUNONG-API, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Flores Sea, N.E. of Sumbawa. Lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 119° 8′ E. It has a volcano.

GOONONG-APEE, GOUNONG-API, GUNONG-API, GOENONG-API, goo'nong'a'pee', or GOENONG-APU, goo'nong'-â'pû', a burning island of the Banda group, in the Malay Archipelago, 180 miles S. of Booro. Lat. 6° 35′ S., lon. 126° 45′ E. It contains a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.

GOONONG-TELLA, GOENONG-TELLA, goo'nong'tê'lâ, or GORONTALO, go'ron-tâ'lo, a spacious bay on the E. coast of the island of Celebes, with a breadth of 55 miles at the entrance, widens towards its inner extremity, which is very little known, to 100 miles. On the N. side of the bay, and not far from its entrance, is Gorantalo River and village. Lat. 0° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 123° 15′ E.

GOONONG-TELLA or GOENONG-TELLA, a maritime town of Celebes, on the N. coast of the Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. and E. limbs of the island. Lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 123° E.

GOONTOOR, a volcano of Java. See GOENTOER.

GOOR, gôr, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 28 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 1627.

GOORBAN, goor'bân', a river of Sinde, rising between Kurrachee and Sehwan, about lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 67° 38′ E. and, after a S.W. course of about 60 miles, falls into the Bay of Kurrachee, in lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 67° 6′ E.

GOORGAUN, GOURGAN, or GURGAN, goor'gân' or goor'-gawn', a town in the N.E. part of Persia, on a small stream of its own name, which flows into the Caspian Sea. Lat 37° 10′ N., lon. 55° 30′ E.

GOORIEL, GOURIEL, GURIEL, goo-re-êl', or GURIA, a province of Asia, shared between the Russian and Turkish dominions, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea. It formed a part of the ancient *Colchis*. The principal towns are Bartoom, in the Turkish; Poti, Toras, and Fort St. Nikolai in its Russian division.

GOORIEV, GOURIEV, or GURIEV, goo-re-êv', a town and fortress of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ural, at its embouchure in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 52° E. Pop. 2000.

GOORKHA, goor'kâ, a city of Nepaul, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, 58 miles W. of Khatmandoo, in lat. 27° 52′ N., lon. 84° 22′ E., formerly the capital of the Goorkhas.

GOORSOOF, GOURSOUF, or GURSUF, goor-soof', a maritime village of Russia, in Crimea, on its W. coast. It was called *Eristhena* (?) by the ancient Greeks.

GOORUMCONDA, GURRAMCONDA, or GURRUMCONDA, goor-rûm-kon'dâ, a strong hill-fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 52 miles S.S.W. of Cuddapah.

GOOS, GOUS, or GUS, goos, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vladimeer, and, flowing S., empties itself into a lake, after a course of 60 miles.

GOOSE'BERRY ISLANDS, a group of small islands in Newfoundland, on the E. coast of Bonavista Bay.

GOOSE CREEK, in the N.E. part of Virginia, falls into the Potomac 4 miles E. of Leesburg, after a course of nearly 50 miles. By means of dams, &c., it has been made navigable for a distance of about 20 miles. An affluent, called the North-West Fork, enters this creek from the left hand, near the middle of London county.

GOOSE CREEK, of Michigan. See RAISIN RIVER.

GOOSE CREEK, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

GOOSE CREEK, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

GOOSE ISLAND, one of the Furneaux Islands, in lat 40° 12′ N., lon. 147° 47′ E.

GOOSE ISLAND, in Christmas Sound, off the S. coast of Terra del Fuego; so named by Captain Cook.

GOOSE ISLAND, an island in the St. Lawrence River, in Canada East, 13 miles N.E. of the island of Orleans.

GOOSE ISLAND, a rocky islet in Bass' Strait, on which a light-house was erected in 1846.

GOOSE LAKE, in Asiatic Russia. See GONSINSKOIE-OZERO.

GOOSE POND, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, 70 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville.

GOOSNARGH, goos'narg, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N.N.E. of Preston. Here is a richly endowed institution for decayed persons of the higher classes, founded by Dr. Bushell in 1736.

GOOTA or GUUTA, goo'tâ, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, on the Faléma, in lat. 14° 24′ N., lon. 12° 18′ W. It has a citadel, erected by the sovereign of Bondoo as a palace and retreat to Samoola, King of Kasson.

GOOTY or GOOTEE, a strong fort and town of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles E. of Bellary, on a mountain, 2171 feet above the sea. The military works here are very extensive, and Gooty was formerly the capital of a petty Mahratta state.

GOPHER CREEK, of Iowa, flows into the Missouri a little below the mouth of Boyer River.

GOPLO, gop'lo, or GAPLO, gâp'lo, a lake of Prussia, government of Bromberg. It forms a long and narrow expanse, having nowhere a breadth of 2 miles, and yet is above 20 miles long.

GOPPINGEN, (Göppingen,) göp'ping-en, a town of Würtemburg, on the Fils, 27 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 6035. It is well built, and has a royal residence, a remarkable town-hall, mineral baths, manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenwares, bleaching-works, and an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll, and the ruined castle of Hohenstauffen, the cradle of the imperial race that held the German Empire in the twelfth century.

GOPSALL, an extra parochial liberty of England, the seat of Earl Howe, co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles N.W. of Market-Bosworth.

GORA, go'râ, a small town of Poland, government, and 19 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw.

GORA, a village of Prussia, province of Posen, 22 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg.

GORA, a town of Prussian Silesia. See GUBRAU.

GORAHUNDER, go'ra-hûn'der, a village and fort of British India, presidency, and about 20 miles N. of Bombay, at the N. extremity of the island of Salsette, separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of that sea.

GORAM, go'râm', an island of the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles in circuit. Lat. 4° 3′ S., lon. 131° 50′ E.

GORBALS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark and Renfrew.

GORBATOV or GORBATOW, gor-bâ-tov', a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles W.S.W. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. 2970.

GORCHEN, (Görchen,) gör'ken, or MIETSKA GORKA, meets'kâ gor'kâ, a town of Prussia, province, and 52 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 1418.

GORCUM, a town of Holland. See GORKUM.

GORDES, gord, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 10 miles W.N.W. of Apt. Pop. in 1852, 2948.

GORDO, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

GORDON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 8 miles N.W. of Kelso. It is famous as having given the title of duke to the Gordons, a Norman family, whose earliest seat in Scotland was fixed here in the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

GORDON, a new county in the N.W. part of Georgia. It is traversed by the Oostenaula River, a branch of the Coosa, and also drained by Pine Log and other creeks. The soil in general rests on a stratum of blue limestone, and is highly productive. The county is intersected by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Formed out of parts of Cass and Floyd counties in 1849–50, and named in honor of William W. Gordon, Esq., first president of the Central Railroad. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. 5984, of whom 5156 were free, and 828 slaves.

GORDON, a thriving post-village of Wilkinson co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, at the junction of the Milledgeville Railroad, 21 miles E. of Macon. Large quantities of cotton are exported from this place. It has 6 dry-goods stores, and does an extensive grocery business. Laid out in 1843.

GORDON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

GORDONA, gor-do'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 5 miles S.S.W. of Chiavenna, on the Mera, at the entrance of the valley of Bodengo. Pop. 975.

GORDON CASTLE, or CASTLE GORDON, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, in Scotland, co. of Elgin, about 1 mile N. of Fochabers. It stands in a magnificent park, and is one of the finest structures in Scotland.

GORDONCILLO, gor-don-thee'yo, a town of Spain, province, and about 22 miles from Leon, in a plain. Pop. 1808.

GORDONS, Ohio, a station on the Greenville and Miami Railroad, 22 miles from Dayton.

GORDON'S POINT, a small village of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

GORDON'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, about 230 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

GORDONSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 10 miles from Lancaster.

GORDONSVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., Virginia, on the Central Railroad, and at the terminus of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Richmond.

GORDONSVILLE, a post-village of Smith co., Tennessee.

GORDONSVILLE, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

GORDONTON, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

GORE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

GORE, gōr, a district of Canada West, comprising the counties of Wentworth and Halton, bounded E. by Lake Ontario. Pop. about 40,000.

GOREE, go'rē', an island and town of Western Africa, belonging to the French, immediately S.E. of Cape Verd, in lat. 14° 39′ N., lon. 17° 24′ W. Pop. about 5000, comprising 18 Europeans. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and steep on the W., S., and E. sides. At its N.E. extremity is a roadstead. The town is well built, and covers about two-thirds of the island: it is the seat of civil and commercial tribunals, and an entrepôt for gum-Senegal, ivory, gold-dust, &c. It has latterly been pretty strongly fortified, but is deficient in wood and water. It has been repeatedly taken by the English and Dutch in the last and the present centuries.

GOREE, an island and village of the Netherlands, near the mouth of the Meuse, (Maas.)

GOREE, go'rē', a village of Jersey, on its S.E. coast, 7 miles E.S.E. of St. Helier's, and immediately below Mount-Orgueil Castle.

GORE ISLAND, or ST. MATTHEW, an island in Behring Sea, about midway between America and Asia. Lat. of its S. point, 60° 18′ N., lon. 172° 8′ W. Length from N.W. to S.E., 28 miles.

GOREIOV', one of the Aleutian Islands, containing an active volcano. Lat. 51° 56′ N., lon. 175° 40′ W.

GORESBRIDGE, gōrz'brij, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 2¾ miles E. of Gowran. Pop. 921.

GOREY, a municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 24 miles N.N.E. of Wexford. Pop. 3365.

GORGANSVILLE, a small village of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

GORGONA, gor-go'nâ, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, province of Pisa, between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 miles in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in its fishery of anchovies.

GORGONA, gor-go'nâ, an island of South America, New Granada, in the Bay of Choco, in the Pacific, 110 miles S.W. of Buenaventura. Lat. 2° 57′ N., lon. 79° 25′ W.

GORGONA, a village of New Granada, on the isthmus, and 20 miles N.W. of Panama, on the river Chagres.

GORGONILLA, gor-go-neel'yâ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off Point Manglares, Ecuador.

GORGONZOLA, gor-gon-zo'lâ, a village of Lombardy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2310. It has an extensive trade in the celebrated Stracchino cheese.

GORGUE, LA, lâ gorg, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1852, 3293.

GORHAM, go'ram, a thriving post-village and township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 10 miles W. by N. of Portland. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and about 1000 inhabitants. The manufacture of cotton goods, machinery, edged tools, &c., is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. of the township, 3088.

GORHAM, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 100 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 224.

GORHAM, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Geneva. Pop. 2045.

GORHAM, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 906.

GORI, go'ree', a considerable town of West Africa, on a small island of the same name on the Niger, about midway between Egga and the confluence of the Chadda, (Tchadda.)

GORI, go'ree or go'ree', a fortified town of Russia, in Georgia, on the Kuor, 43 miles W.N.W. of Tiflis. Pop. 3000. It has several Greek and Armenian churches.

GORI or GORY, a village of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.E. of Mohelev.

GORIN, go'rin or go-reen', a river of Russian Poland, joins the Pripets, by two arms, about 50 miles E. of Pinsk, after a tortuous northerly course of 230 miles.

GORINCHEM, a town of the Netherlands. See GORKUM.

GORING, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, on the Thames and the Great Western Railway, on which it has a station, 8¾ miles N.W. of Reading.

GORING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 3 miles W. of Worthing. Castle Goring, the seat of the Shelley family, is in this parish.

GORISEIFEN, (Görisseifen,) GÖR, ö'her gö'ris-sī'fen, a

village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 2240.

GÖRITZ, (Göritz,) gö'rits, (Ger. *Görz*, göats; It. *Gorizia*, go-rid'ze-â,) a town of Illyria, 22 miles N.N.W. of Triest, on the Isonzo. Pop. 12,137. It consists of an upper or old town, enclosed by walls, and with a partly ruined castle, now a prison; and a lower, or new and well-built town. Principal buildings, a fine cathedral, several other churches, the bishop's palace, the barracks, formerly a Jesuits' college, the circle-hall, town-house, alms-houses, and an elegant new theatre. It has the diocesan school for the government of Triest; a philosophical academy; Piarist and other colleges; Ursuline, Jews', and other superior schools; societies of agriculture and arts; and manufactures of silks, rosoglio, leather, &c., with dye-works, sugar-refineries, and a brisk general trade. The ex-king of France, Charles X., died here in 1836.

GORITZ, (Göritz,) gö'rits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 12 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1750.

GORIZIA, a town of Austria. See GORITZ.

GORKHA, gor'kâ, a town of Northern Hindostan, and (the ancient capital of Nepaul,) 50 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo, reported to comprise 2000 houses, with a temple to the tutelar deity.

GORKUM, GORCUM, gor'kŭm, or GORINCHEM, go'rink-em, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Meuse, (Maas) at the influx of the Linge, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 8199. It has a court of primary jurisdiction, college, learned association established in 1815, manufactures of tobacco-pipes, active salmon fishery, and a considerable trade in corn, cheese, hemp, and horses. It is the birthplace of several eminent Dutch painters; and a house once occupied by Grotius still exists in the town.

GORLA, gor'lâ, (MAGGIORE, mâd-jo'râ, "Greater," and MINORE, mo-no'râ, "Lesser,") two adjacent villages of Austrian Italy, 4 miles from Milan. Pop. 2067.

GORLAGO, gor-lâ'go, a village of Lombardy, 7 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1200.

GOR'LESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GORLICE, gor-leet'sâ, a market-town of Austrian Poland, 20 miles E.N.E. of Neu Sandec. Pop. 2547.

GORLITZ, (Görlitz,) gö'rlits, almost gŏr'lits, (Wendisch, *Forlerz*, forlerts; Polish, *Gorlic*, gor'lits.) a town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse, and on the railway from Dresden to Breslau. Pop. 15,280. It is walled, entered by 11 gates, and has 3 suburbs. Principal edifices, the Church of St. Peter and Paul, a structure of the fifteenth century, the town-hall, 4 hospitals, a prison, and an orphan asylum. It has a Protestant college, and a philosophical society, with a library of 20,000 volumes and several manuscripts; extensive manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, bell-foundries, steel and iron factories, lithographic printing and bleaching establishments, and an active trade in linen fabrics and wool.

GOR'MANSTOWN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 1½ miles N.W. of Balbriggan. Pop. 160. It gives the title of viscount to the Preston family, who acquired the manor in the reign of Edward III., and whose baronial residence adjoins the village.

GORO, go'ro, or KORO, ko'ro, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. (N. point) 17° 14' S., lon. 179° 20' W. It is 9½ miles long, and 4 miles broad, high, and apparently susceptible of cultivation to its very top. Pop. estimated at 2000.

GORODISCHTCHÉ, go-ro-dish'chá, or GORODICHTCHI, go-ro-dish'chee, a town of Russia, government, and 16 miles E.N.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. It has a monastery in which the Grand Duke Alexander lived as a monk. Pop. 3000.

GORODISCHTCHÉ, a market-town of Russia, government of Grodno, near Novgorodek. Pop. 1500.

GORODISCHTCHÉ or GORODITCH, go-ro-ditch', a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Pensa. P. 2000.

GORODISCHTCHÉ or GORODITCHÉ, go-ro-dee'chá, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles S.W. of Tver. Pop. 1271.

GORODNIA, go-rod'ne-â, a town of Russia, government, and 33 miles N.E. of Tchernigov, with 1700 inhabitants.

GORODOK, go-ro-dok', a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 1700, mostly Jews.

GORODOK BORISSOV, go-ro-dok' bo-ris-sov', a town of Russia, government, and 63 miles S.W. of Moscow, and founded by the Czar Boris-Godanov, whence its name. GORODOK is the name of several villages in the government of Minsk.

GOROGUEA, go-ro-gâ'â, or GURGUEA, goor-gâ'â, a river of Brazil, between the provinces of Piauhi and Pernambuco, joins the Parahiba 95 miles N.N.W. of Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 miles.

GOROKHOV, go-ro-kov', or GOROKHOVETZ, go-ro-kovêts', a town of Russia, government, and 95 miles E. of Vladimeer, on the Kliasma. Pop. 2400.

GOROKHOV, a village of Russia, government of Volhynia, 30 miles S.E. of Vladimeer.

GORONTALO, a bay of Celebes. See GOONONG TELLA.

GORREDYK or GORREDIJK, gor'-re-dik', a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1700.

GORREVOD, gor'vod', a village of France, department of Ain, 18 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 1782. It was created a duchy by Louis XVIII.

GORRON, gor'rôn', a village of France, department, and 11 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 1534.

GORSBACH, (Görsbach,) görs'bâk, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, with a church. Pop. 965.

GORSEL, gor'sel, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 5 miles N. of Zutphen. Pop. 629.

GORSUCH'S (gor'sŭks) MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

GORT, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 16 miles N.N.E. of Ennis. Pop. 8056. It is almost embowered among trees, is very neatly built, and has a barracks, union work-house, and large market. It gives the title of viscount to the Vereker family, whose mansion, Loughcooter, is 2 miles from the town.

GOR'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Manchester, on the railway thence to Sheffield.

GORTZKE, (Görtzke,) göats'keh, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 27 miles E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1434.

GORUCKPOOR, go-ruck-poor', a town of Hindostan, province, and 104 miles N.N.E. of Benares, on the Raptee. Lat. 26° 46' N., lon. 83° 19' E. It is reckoned one of the most healthy places in India. In its W. suburb is a temple of Gerasnath, a Hindoo deity in high repute in these quarters.

GORUCKPOOR, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, having Nepaul on the N. Area, 9520 square miles.

GORWYDD, gor'wiwh, a township of North Wales, co. of Cardigan. Pop. 608.

GORY, a town of Russia. See GORI.

GORZ, (Görz,) a town of Illyria. See GORITZ.

GORZE, gorz, a town of France, department of Moselle, 9 miles W.S.W. of Metz. Pop. 1763.

GOSARLY, a considerable town of Hindostan, in the Macherry dominions, 60 miles W.N.W. of Agra.

GOS'BECK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GOS'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GOS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Halstead. Gosfield Hall is one of the finest remaining specimens of architecture of the reign of Henry VIII.

GOS'FORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

GOSFORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Egremont.

GOSHEN, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 30 miles E. by N. of Concord. Pop. 659.

GOSHEN, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont. Pop. 486.

GOSHEN, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 512.

GOSHEN, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 30 miles W. by N. of Hartford; said to be the most elevated township in Connecticut. It is noted for its excellent dairy farms and numerous tanneries; and has manufactures of boots and shoes, soap and candles, hardware, sash and blinds, &c. Pop. 1457.

GOSHEN, a post-village and township and semi-capital of Orange co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg Branch Railroad, 70 miles N.N.W. of New York. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, a flourishing academy, about 15 stores, and several manufactories; 3 or 4 newspapers are published here. The township is noted for the excellent quality of its butter. Incorporated in 1809. Pop. of the township, 3149.

GOSHEN, a post-village of Cape May co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.W. of the court-house. It has a Methodist church and about 20 dwellings.

GOSHEN, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 23 miles S.E. of Trenton.

GOSHEN, a former township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, now divided into East and West Goshen.

GOSHEN, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 160.

GOSHEN, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 58 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

GOSHEN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

GOSHEN, a post-village of Lincoln co., Georgia, 95 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

GOSHEN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

GOSHEN, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

GOSHEN, a post-office of Oldham co., Kentucky.

GOSHEN, a township in Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 336.

GOSHEN, a village in Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1867.

GOSHEN, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1943.

GOSHEN, a post-village and township in the N. part of Clermont co., Ohio, 24 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 1937.

GOSHEN, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 590.

GOSHEN, a township of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1720.

GOSHEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Elkhart co., Indiana, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Elkhart River, and on the railroad from Elkhart to Peru, 146 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is supplied with water-power, which is employed in mills for

grinding and sawing. It contains several churches, a bank, and, in 1853, about 1000 inhabitants. First settled in 1831.

GOSHEN CREEK, of Duplin co., North Carolina, flows southward into Cape Fear River.

GOSHEN HILL, post-office, Union district, South Carolina.

GOSHEN MILLS, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

GOSHENVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

GOSIER, LE or GOZIER, LE, leh go'zeer', or leh go'ze-ā', a maritime village of the island of Guadeloupe, arrondissement, and 5 miles S.E. of Point-à-Pitre. Pop. 3212.

GOSLAR, gos'lar, a town of Hanover, 27 miles S.E. of Hildesheim, on an affluent of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. Pop. 7179, mostly employed in the adjacent mines of the Rammelsberg, but partly in manufactures of vitriol, shot, hardwares, carpets, leather, &c. It is enclosed by walls, with houses in an antique style, it being one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a frequent seat of the German diets and residence of the emperor. The principal buildings and antiquities are—portions of the cathedral, demolished in 1820, and of an imperial palace, now a corn magazine; with some churches and conventual edifices, a hospital, a college, and the *Zwinger*, an old tower, now used for a place of entertainment. Goslar is the seat of the mining council of the Harz, and of the corn depôt for the Hanoverian portion of that region.

GOSPICH, gos'pik, a market-town of Austria, in Croatia, 14 miles E. of Carlopago. Pop. 1000.

GOS'PORT, a fortified seaport town of England, co. of Hants, separated from Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor, across which a floating bridge connects the two towns. It is at the termination of a branch of the South-western Railway, 66 miles S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 7414, mostly engaged in government navy works, or in retail trade and the supply of shipping. Gosport has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling yard, a powder magazine, iron foundries, and a county house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S., is Haslar Hospital, the largest naval infirmary in Britain.

GOS'PORT, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 102.

GOSPORT, Virginia. See PORTSMOUTH.

GOSPORT, a post-village of Clarke co., Alabama, on the Alabama River, about 100 miles above Mobile, has a steamboat landing.

GOSPORT, the principal post-village of Owen co., Indiana, on the West Fork of the White River, and on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, has an active business in shipping produce. It contains 2 churches and 3 warehouses. Pop. about 600.

GOSSAU, gos'sōw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 520.

GOSSELIES, gos'seh-lee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles N. of Charleroi. Pop. 4686.

GOSSNITZ, (Gössnitz,) gōss'nits, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Pleisse, 31 miles S. of Leipsic, on the railway thence to Zwickau. Pop. 1528.

GOSTENHOF, gos'ten-hof,' a market-town of Bavaria, 1 mile S.W. of Nuremberg, on the Ludwig Canal and the Furth Railway. Pop. 1638.

GOSTYN, gos'tin, a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2320.

GOSTYNIN, gos-te-neen', a village of Russian Poland, government and 65 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1300.

GOTA, (Göta,) a river of Sweden. See GÖTHA.

GOTA, go'tā, a town of India, in the Sattarah dominions, 23 miles S.W. of Bejapoor, enclosed by a well-built stone wall, and having a respectable appearance.

GOTEBORG, (Göteborg.) See GOTHENBURG.

GOTHA, go'tā, a town of Central Germany, capital of the principality of Saxe-Gotha, on the Thuringian Railway, between Eisenach and Halle, 14 miles W.S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 13,874. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a structure resembling Windsor Castle in miniature, and containing a good gallery of paintings, a library of 120,000 volumes and 5000 manuscripts, one of the finest cabinets of coins in Europe, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and various museums of arts and science. Gotha is one of the best built towns in Germany, and enclosed by handsome boulevards, which replace its ancient fortifications. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, one of the most esteemed in Germany, a new ducal high school, orphan and lunatic asylum, a house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Caroline Establishment for Poor Girls, a polytechnic and a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, a life and fire assurance society for all Germany, &c. Manufactures comprise cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail-cloth, leather, tin, and lacquered wares, fire engines, paper hangings, and musical and scientific instruments. It has many dyeing establishments, and a large porcelain factory; and Gotha sausages are in high repute in all parts of Germany. Near it are the observatory of the Seeburg and the ducal residence of Friederichstal. Since 1764, the excellent "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here

GOTHA, DUCHY OF, forming part of Saxe-Coburg, lies on the N. part of the Thuringian Forest, and has a population of 101,461.

GOTHA, (Götha,) or GOTA, (Göta,) gō'tā, (Sw. *Göta-elf*, yō'tā-ēlf,) a river of Sweden, forming the outlet of Lake Wener falls into the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 40′ N., lon. 11° 50′ E. It is navigable through its whole extent.

GOTHA (gō'tā or yō'tā) CANAL, of Sweden, unites the Lakes of Wener and Wetter, and the Baltic Sea, with the Cattegat, by the Gota-elf, Trolhætta Canal, &c. Length, nearly 25 miles; breadth, at base, 40 feet; depth, 9 feet. The Götha navigation line, which is open to ships of all nations, was completed in 1832.

GOTHAM or GOTE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

GOTHENBURG or GOTTENBURG, got'en-bŭrg, (Sw. *Göteborg*, yō'tā-borg',) a sea-port city of Western Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, and at the head of a fiord on the Cattegat, which receives the Götha River, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. Pop 28,758. It consists of a lower and an upper town; the former in a marshy plain, and intersected by canals; the latter picturesquely scattered over adjacent rocky heights. It is well built, and its terrace-roofed stone houses, with avenues and gardens interspersed, remind a traveller of Southern Europe. Principal edifices, the Exchange, Arsenal, East India House, Town-hall, a cathedral and several other churches, (one built with stone from Scotland,) the Theatre, barracks, and some hospitals. It has a school for 100 children of soldiers, (founded by the present King of Sweden,) a free school for the board of 200, and education of 300 children, and two orphan asylums; with a college and public library, a society of arts and sciences, a chamber of commerce, &c. The harbor, defended by three forts, has 17 feet of water; and Gothenburg is, after Stockholm, the most important trading city of the kingdom, having factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufactures of woollens and sail-cloth, snuff, glass, and paper, porter breweries, tanneries, and ship-building docks, &c.; the products of which establishments form, after iron, timber, tar, copper and other metals, oak-bark, bones, berries, and rock-moss, the principal exports. The imports mostly comprise colonial products, salt, rice, and herrings, which last were formerly the chief article of export.

GOTHENBURG, a læn or province of Sweden, having W. the Skagerrack and Cattegat. Area, 1891 square miles. Capital, Gothenburg. Pop. 187,583.

GOTHIA, an old division of Sweden. See GOTHLAND.

GOTHLAND (or GÖTHLAND,) goth'land, ("land of the Goths;" Sw. *Göta-land*, yō'tā-land'; *Fr. Gothie*, go'tee'; L. *Gothia*;) a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20′ N. It was divided into East, West, and South Gothland. None of these appellations, however, are recognised in the recent distribution of Sweden into provinces. The province of East Gothland, or Ostrogothia, is mostly identical with the læn of Linköping; and West Gothland, or Westrogothia, with those of Marie-stad, part of Wenersborg, and Gothenburg.

GOTHLAND, an island, the Baltic Sea. See GOTTLAND.

GOTREE, got'kee', a small town of Sinde, on the Indus, 37 miles N.E. of Shikarpoor.

GOTO, GOTTO, GOTS ISLANDS, or the FIVE ISLANDS, the westernmost group of Japan, consisting of five islands between lat. 32° 40′ and 33° 30′, N., and about lon. 129° E. The two largest islands are each nearly 25 miles long.

GOTTENBURG, a city of Sweden. See GOTHENBURG.

GOTTERN, got'tern, (OLD and GREAT,) two villages of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. of Old Gottern, 1128; of Great Gottern, 1806.

GOTTESBERG, got'tes-berg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2350.

GOTTESGAB, got'tes-gāb', a small mining town of Bohemia, circle, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 1222.

GOTTESHACS BUND, Switzerland. See GRISONS.

GOTTINGEN, (Göttingen,) or GŒTTINGEN, gēt'ting-en, (Ger. pron. gö'ting-en, Fr. *Gottingue*, ghet'tăng', L. *Gottingia*,) a town of Hanover, capital of the principality of Göttingen, on the Leine, 60 miles S. of Hanover. Lat. 51° 31′ 47″ N., lon. 9° 56′ 45″ E. Pop. 10,644. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountain Hainberg, is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and consists of the old and new towns, and the quarter of Masch. The streets are broad and well paved, and the ramparts, planted with trees, form a pleasant public promenade. Principal edifices, three Lutheran churches, a Calvinist church, and a Roman Catholic chapel, the University-hall, finished in 1837, the Court-house, surgical and lying-in hospitals, an astronomical and a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, and a large riding-school. Its University, founded by George II. in 1734, and rechartered in 1836 as the *Academia Georgia Augusta*, was, down to 1831, the chief of the German universities, and the number of its students in 1822 and 1826 averaged 1481 annually. In 1845 it had only 633 students. Connected with the establishment is a library of 330,000 printed volumes, and 5000 manuscripts, a noble academical museum, founded in 1773, and a botanic garden laid out

under Haller's superintendence in 1739, and various other institutions, including the *Spruch Kollegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gross annual expenditure of the University, about 50,000*l*. Connected with the University is a royal society of sciences, established 1751, a female high school, (Höher Töchter-schule,) and a house of correction. Göttingen was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, colored paper, musical and surgical instruments, iron and steel wares, starch, and soap; but those of tobacco-pipes and sausages, and the sale of books, are the only flourishing branches of trade, and the town has hitherto depended for support mainly on its University. Under the French, from 1807 to 1814, it was the capital of the department of Leine.

GOTTINGEN, PRINCIPALITY OF, a political and administrative division, forming the southernmost part of Hanover. Area, about 800 square miles. It is mostly covered with mountains belonging to the Harz. Pop. (Protestants,) 113,646.

GOTTLAND or GOTHLAND, gott'land, (*i. e.* "good land,") an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms the læn of Wisby, between lat. 56° 55′ and 58° N., and lon. 18° 10′ and 19° 10′ E. Area, 1227 square miles. Pop. 41,575. Surface generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil pretty fertile, though ill cultivated. Corn and other vegetable products are raised in quantities sufficient for home consumption, and live stock are plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. Principal town, Wisby, on the N.W. coast.

GOTTLIEBEN, got'lee'ben, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2 miles W. of Constance, and having a castle, which was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Mallesolus.

GOTTO, got'to, a country of Africa, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo, formerly divided into several petty states dependent on Bambarra, but now an independent kingdom, of which Mossidoo is the capital.

GOTTO ISLANDS, of Japan. See GOTO.

GOTTOLENGO, got-to-lên'go, a village of Lombardy, delegation, and 17 miles S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3300.

GOTTORF, got'torf, or GOTTORP, got'torp, an amt of Denmark, with a castle 3 miles S.W. of the town of Sleswick.

GOTTSCHEE, got'chê, or HATSCHYIE, hätch'yee, a town of Illyria, capital of the duchy of Auersberg, 39 miles S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 628.

GOTT'S CROSS ROADS, post-office, Sullivan co., Tennessee.

GOTTSKA-SANDOE, (Gottska-Sandöe,) gott'skä-sän'dö'gh, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, læn, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Gottland. Lat. 58° 25′ N., lon. 29° 15′ E. Length, 5 miles: breadth, 3 miles.

GOUDA, gōw'da, (Dutch pron. nōw'dä,) or TERGOUW, ter-gōw', a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Yssel, 11 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 14,451. It is neatly built. Principal edifice, the large church of St. John, (*St. Janskerk*,) remarkable for its stained glass windows. It has four other churches, a fine town-hall, several hospitals, a Latin school, and a town library with curious manuscripts; numerous tobacco-pipe factories, employing 3000 hands, brick kilns, and manufactures of woollens, sail-cloth, cordage, and large markets for cheese and other rural produce.

GOUD'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

GOUFFRE, goof'r, a river of Canada East, rises in the Mont-des-Roches, co. of Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the island of Coudres; lat. 47° 25′ N., lon. 70° 39′ W. It is tortuous, and full of rapids, but none either violent or formidable. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water.

GOUGH'S (goff's) ISLAND, or DIEGO ALVAREZ, de-ä'go äl-vä'räz, an island of the South Atlantic; lat. 40° 20′ S., lon. 9° 44′ W.

GOUKEKA or GOUKCHA, LAKE OF. See GOOKEKA.

GOULBURN, gōl'bürn, a town of New South Wales, co. of Argyle, 125 miles S.W. of Sidney, near the angle formed by the junction of the Mulwaree, with the principal branch of the river Wollondilly, called Goulburn Plains. Pop. 1171.

GOULBURN'S ISLANDS, two small islands off the N. coast of Australia, 50 miles E.S.E. of Coburg Peninsula. Lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 135° 25′ E.

GOULD'S, Ohio, a station on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, 5 miles from Steubenville.

GOULDSBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Maine, occupying a peninsula extending into the Atlantic, about 110 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It possesses excellent facilities for navigation through Prospect Harbor. Considerable shipping is owned here, and ship-building is extensively carried on. Pop. 1400.

GOULDS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GOULJA. See ESLEE.

GOUMISH-KHANEH. See GOOMISH-KHANEH.

GOUMRI, a town of Armenia. See GOOMREE.

GOUNABAD, a town of Persia. See GOONABAD.

GOUNDIAM, a village of West Africa. See GOONDIAM.

GOUNIAM-AMADOU. See GOONIAM-AMADOO.

GOUNIAM-SISSE. See GOONIAM-SISSE.

GOUNIEH, a town of Turkey. See GOONIEH.

GOUNONG-API. See GOONONG-APEE.

GOUR or GAUR, gōwr, (Hindoo, *Lakshmanavati*; Mohammedan, *Jennatabad*, jên'ne-tä-bäd', "abode of paradise;" perhaps the *Gange Regia* of Ptolemy,) a ruined city of Hindostan, presidency, and province of Bengal, (of which it was anciently the capital,) 50 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Its remains extend along a dry channel of the Ganges, being scattered over an estimated area of 20 square miles, on which only a few straggling villages now exist. Extensive embankments faced with brick, bridges and roads of the same material, two fine gateways, a large fort containing a mausoleum and traces of a palace, 7 or 8 deserted mosques, a lofty tower, and a multitude of large tanks and reservoirs, are the principal remaining structures, most of which are of Mohammedan origin. The cities of Moorshedabad and Dacca, with Malda, Rajamahal, &c., have been in a great part built of the materials of its edifices, and some of its fine buildings have been destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.

GOURDON, goor'dôn', a town of France, department of Lot, capital of the arrondissement, 21 miles N. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 6060. It has a handsome church, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and an orphan asylum.

GOURFDON, a small seaport and fishing village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 1 mile S. of Bervie. Pop. 390.

GOURD'VINE, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

GOURGAN, a town of Persia. See GOORGAUN.

GOURIEL, a province of Asia. See GOORIEL.

GOURIEV, a town of Russia. See GOORIEV.

GOURIN, goo'rĂn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 51 miles N.W. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 4310.

GOURNAY, goor'nä', or GOURNAY-EN-BRAY, goor'nä'-ôn'-brä, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Epte, 27 miles E. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 3306.

GOU'ROCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew.

GOURONCONDA. See GOOROONCONDA.

GOURSOUF, a village of Russia. See GOORSOOF.

GOUS, a river of Russia. See GOOS.

GOUSTA, goos'ta, or GOUSTA-FJELD, goos'tä-fyêld, a mountain of Norway, lat. 60° N., belonging to, and on the E. side of the Langfjeld range. Height, 5864 feet, and comparable, in respect of the magnificence of its scenery, to some of the loftiest summits of the Alps.

GOUVEA, gō-vä'ä, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 59 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1700.

GOUVERNEUR, goov'er-noor', often pronounced gův'er-neer', a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 200 miles N.W. of Albany. The village is situated on the Oswegatchie, (here about 80 yards in width, with a fall furnishing an abundant hydraulic power,) and on the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad. It is incorporated, and contains 4 churches, a large and flourishing academy, called Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, with its building handsomely located, fronting the public square, a newspaper office, and manufactories of iron, machinery, thills, cabinet-ware, wagons, sleighs, pot-ash, pearl-ash, &c. Thills of an excellent quality are manufactured from hickory obtained in the vicinity, for a large portion of the state and New England. There are also saw and grist mills. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2783.

GOUY-LE-PIÉTON, goo'ee'-leh-pe-A'dôn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3043.

GOUZEAUCOURT, goo'zō'koor', a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 2354.

GOVAN, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Lanark and Renfrew.

GOVANSTOWN, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 5 miles N.W.W. of Baltimore.

GOVEN, go'vôn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 miles N.N.E. of Redon. Pop. 2356.

GOVERNADOR, go-vêr-nä-dōr', an island of Brazil, in the bay, and 8 miles N. of Rio Janeiro. It is very irregular in shape, its coast being much indented by creeks. It is about 8 miles in breadth, and 23 miles in circuit. In some parts, sugar-canes, manioc, millet, and haricots are grown. The island contains a church and a primary school, and a building which, though little deserving it, bears the name of imperial palace.

GOVERNOLO, go-vêr-no'lo, a town of Lombardy, 9 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 900.

GOVERNOR'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, is situated at the right of the main entrance to Boston Harbor. Fort Warren is on this island.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New York, situated in New York Harbor, about 1½ miles S. of the City Hall. It belongs to the United States, and is strongly fortified by Castle Williams, Fort Columbus, and a battery commanding the entrance through Buttermilk Channel.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

GOVIND, a river and town of Africa. See JUBA.

GOVONE, go-vo'nä, a village of Piedmont, province of Alba, near the Tanaro, 28 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2838.

GOWAN'DA, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 250 miles W. of Albany.

GOWANUS, go-wä'nŭs, a village of King's co., New York, situated on Gowanus Cove, about 1 mile S. of Brooklyn.

GOW'DEYSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

GOW'ENSVILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina.

GOWER, gōw'ẹr, or GWER, goo'ẹr, a peninsula of South Wales, projecting into Bristol Channel, and forming the westernmost part of the co. of Glamorgan. Length from N.E. to S.W., about 15 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles. Pop. 10,000. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores, several interesting ancient remains, and much fine scenery. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOWER (gōw'ẹr) ISLAND, one of the Solomon group; lat. 7° 53' S., lon. 160° 55' E. Its shape resembles an arrow; it is low and covered with wood.

GOW'ER'S FERRY, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa.

GOWHATI, a town of India. See GOAHATI.

GOW'RAN, a small market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 6¾ miles N.N.E. of Thomastown. Pop. 1169. In the vicinity is Gowran Castle, the seat of Viscount Clifden.

GOWRIE, Scotland. See CARSE OF GOWRIE.

GOX'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GOXHILL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

GOYA, go'yä, a town in the province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) on the left bank of the Paraná. Pop. 1000.

GOYANNA, go-yän'nä, a city of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna River, 35 miles N.W. of Olinda. Pop. 5000. It was erected into a city in 1840, has a Latin and some other schools, a hospital, a convent, 5 churches, and numerous factories. It is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade.

GOYAVE, go-yäv', a town on the island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of a small stream called the Petit-Goyave.

GOYAZ, go-yäz', a city of Brazil, capital of a province of its own name, formerly called *Villa Boa*. It is situated nearly in the centre of the empire. Lat. 16° 21' S., lon. 50° 35' W. Chief buildings, the governor's palace, and two bridges across the river Vermelho, which divides the town into two parts. It has 7 churches, a Latin school, a school of philosophy, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. Pop. near 8000.

GOYAZ, the central province of Brazil, extending between lat. 8° and 20° S., and lon. 46° and 52° W. Area estimated at 274,700 square miles. Pop. 185,000. Principal mountains, the Sierra of Matto Gordo. The Cordilliera Grande, in its centre, rises to no great height. Principal rivers, the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguay, forming its W., and the Rio Grande, its S. boundary. The soil is fertile. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared. Gold was formerly plentiful; no mines appear to be now wrought, and every branch of industry is most backward. Principal town, Goyaz.

GOYCK, go-ĭk', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3043.

GOY-ESILI, a village of Sardinia. See GUASILA.

GOY'TREY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

GOYZUETA, go-e-thwä'tä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 27 miles N.N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1460.

GOZO or GOZZO, got'so, (anc. *Gaulos*,) one of the Maltese group of islands in the Mediterranean, 4 miles N.W. of Malta. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. Pop. 16,000. It has a richer soil, and is better cultivated than Malta; its surface is agreeably diversified, and has many fertile valleys. Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its S.E. coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the Giant's Tower, a Cyclopean building.

GOZZANO, got-sä'no, (L. *Gaudianum*,) an ancient town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 22 miles N. by W. of Novara, in a plain. It has some good modern houses, a large and handsome parish church, and the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1763.

GRAAF-REINET, gräf-ri'net, or REYNET, a division of Cape Colony, in South Africa, between lon. 23° and 26° E., and extending N. from lat. 32° S. Area, 8000 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 8878. Capital, Graaf-Reinet. Pop. 2500.

GRAAF-REINET, the capital of the above division, is situated on Sunday River, 108 miles N.N.W. of Uitenhage. Pop. about 3000.

GRAASTEEN, a village of Denmark. See GRAVENSTEIN.

GRAAUW, grōw, a village of Holland, province of Zealand, 15 miles S.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 812.

GRABALL, a post-office of Jones co., Georgia.

GRABALOS, grä-bä'loce, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 35 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 991.

GRABER, grä'bẹr, or GRABERN, grä'bẹrn, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, 38 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 965.

GRABOW, grä'bov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 24 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin, with a station on the railway between Hamburg and Berlin. P. 5130.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in Prussian Poland, 9 miles N.E. of Schildberg, on the Prosna. Pop. 1490.

GRABUSA, grä-boo'sä, (anc. *Cimarus*, ?) a small island, in the Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Crete.

GRAÇAY, grä'sä', a village of France, department of Cher, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1105.

GRACE'HAM, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 75 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

GRACE'HILL, or BALLYKEN'NEDY, a Moravian settlement in Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, 2 miles W.S.W. of Ballymena. Pop. 360.

GRACE'VILLE, a post-village of Houston co., Georgia, 68 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, grä'se-äs ä dee'oce, a town of Central America, state Honduras, 40 miles W.N.W. of Comayagua, in a fertile plain, and peopled, some years ago, by about 400 families.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, a headland, E. of Patagonia, near the mouth of the Gallegos River.

GRACIOSA, grä-se-o'sä, one of Azores islands, in the Atlantic, N.W. of Terceira, and N.E. of Fayal. Lat. 39° 5' N., lon. 28° 4' W. Length 20 miles; breadth 6 miles. Pop. 12,000. Principal town, Santa Cruz, with a pop. of 3000.

GRACIOSA or LA GRACIOSA, lä grä se-o'sä, the most N.E. of the Canary Islands, is small and unimportant.

GRADACHATZ, grä'dä-kätz', a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 42 miles N.W. of Zvornik, said to be enclosed with walls, and to have an active trade in cattle and timber.

GRADE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

GRADIFES, grä-dee'fĕs, a village of Spain, province, and 16 miles E. of Leon, in a plain on the Esla. Pop. 1935.

GRADIGNAN, grä'deen'yŏn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 4 miles S.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1650.

GRADISKA, grä-dis'kä, or BERBIR, bĕr'beer, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Save, 23 miles N.N.E. of Banialuka. Immediately opposite to it is the Austrian fortress of Alt (ält, "Old") Gradiska, Slavonia, 38 miles W. of Brod, with a cathedral, a Greek church, and the head-quarters of a staff for the military frontier. Pop. 2299.—NEU (noi, "new") GRADISKA is a market town, 7 miles N.E. Pop. 2000.

GRADISTA, grä-dis'tä, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles N.E. of Valona, on the declivity of a hill, on which are extensive Cyclopean antiquities.

GRADLICZE, a town of Bohemia. See GRASLITZ.

GRADLITZ, grädd'lits, or HRADISKO, hrä-dis'ko, a market-town of Bohemia, circle, and 15 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1099.

GRADO, grä'do, a maritime town of Illyria, government of Trieste, 22 miles S.S.W. of Goritz, on an island near the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 2200.

GRADWEIN, grädd'wīne, a village of Styria, on the Mur, with a railway station, 7 miles N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 579.

GRA'DYVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

GRÆCIA. See GREECE.

GRÆG or GRAIG, gräg, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newport. Pop. 589.

GRÆMSAY, grām'say, an islet of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S of Stromness. Pop. 214.

GRAEN. See GRAN.

GRAENA, grä-ä'nä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Granada. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Marquis of Peñafior and a court-house. About 1 mile E. are thermal baths, visited annually by about 800 persons; temperature of water from 84° to 104°. Pop. 445.

GRÆSOE, (Graesöe,) grä'sö-ẹh, or GRÆSOEN, grä'sö'ẹn, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, lan Stockholm, and separated from the main land by a narrow strait. Lat. 60° 25' N., lon. 18° 20' E. Length from N. to S. 20 miles; average breadth 3 miles.

GRAETZ, a city of Austria. See GRATZ.

GRAFENAU, gräf'en-ōw', a town of Lower Bavaria, on an affluent of the Ilz, 22 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 763.

GRAFENBERG, (Gräfenberg,) grä'fẹn-bĕrg', a town of Bavaria, 24 miles S.S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1039.

GRAFENBERG, (Gräfenberg,) a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, celebrated for the first hydropathic establishment instituted by Priessnitz in 1831.

GRAFENHAUSEN, gräf'en-how'zẹn, a village of Baden, circle of Lake, 9 miles W. of Stuhlingen. Pop. 1278.

GRAFENHAYNCHEN, (Gräfenhaynchen,) grä'fẹn-hīn'kẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Bitterfeld. Pop. 2670.

GRAFENORT, grä'fẹn-ort', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau. It has an elegant castle belonging to the Count of Herberstein. Pop. 1210.

GRAF'ENSBURG, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

GRAFENTHAL, (Gräfenthal,) grä'fẹn-täl', a town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saalfeld. Pop. 1422.

GRAFENTONNA, (Gräfentonna,) grä'fẹn-ton'nä, a town of Germany, Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles N. of Gotha. Pop. 1480.

GRAFENWORTH, (Grafenwörth,) grä'fen-wûrt', or GRAFENWERD, grä'fen-wêrt', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the little river Kamp, about 8 miles from Krems. P. 878.

GRAFFHAM, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

GRAFFHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

GRAFRATH, (Gräfräth,) grä'frät, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1565.

GRAFTON Regis, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the London and Birmingham Railway, 4 miles E.S.E. of Towcester. It gives the title of duke to the Fitzroy family, descendants of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland.

GRAFTON, a county in the N.W. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 1463 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut, and is drained by the Pemigewasset, the principal branch of the Merrimack, Lower Ammonoosuck, and the head waters of the Saco River. It has many small lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Squam Lake and Newfound Lake; the former, a large portion of which lies in Carroll county, is celebrated for its magnificent scenery. The surface of Grafton is hilly and mountainous. In 1850 this county produced 244,177 bushels of oats; 1,008,237 of potatoes; 103,601 tons of hay, and 1,278,984 pounds of butter. The quantity of oats, hay, and butter was each the greatest produced by any county in the state, and the quantity of potatoes the greatest produced by any county in the United States. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, a branch of which connects with Bristol, passes through the county, and the Northern New Hampshire Railroad intersects the southern part. Capitals, Haverhill and Plymouth. Pop. 42,343.

GRAFTON, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, incorporated, March 9th, 1852.

GRAFTON, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 44 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1259.

GRAFTON, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, 90 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Soapstone of an excellent quality is found here in great abundance. Cassimeres are manufactured to some extent. Pop. 1241.

GRAFTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W.S.W. of Boston. The S. part of the township is traversed by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and Blackstone River and the N. part by the Boston and Worcester Railroad, from which a branch road, 4 miles in length, diverges to Milbury. The latter railroad has two depots in the township, and the former, one. On a branch of Blackstone River is situated New England Village, with valuable water-power, and extensive cotton mills. There is a beautiful village in the centre of the township with about 1400 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and leather. In this business, Grafton ranks as the fourth town in the state. The village contains 3 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and the Grafton post-office. About ½ a mile W. on the same stream with New England Village is Centre Village, the seat of the Kingsbury Cotton Mills, running 40 looms. Here is also a grist mill with two run of stones, and a saw mill. In the S.W. part of the township, on the Blackstone is the thriving manufacturing village of Saundersville, the seat of extensive cotton mills. On another portion of the Blackstone is a cotton mill with 60 looms, known as Fisher's Mills; and near where the Blackstone receives the above-mentioned stream, there is a considerable village, known as Farnum's Village. It has a large cotton mill with other business, and improves the water-power on both streams. Pop. of the township, in 1830, 3904; in 1854, about 4300.

GRAFTON, a post-township of Rensselaer co., New York, 20 miles N.E. of Albany. Pop. 2033.

GRAFTON, a post-village and township in the S.E. extremity of Lorain co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, and at the terminus of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 947.

GRAFTON, a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

GRAFTON, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 84 miles S.W. of Springfield. P. 222.

GRAFTON, a township of McHenry co., Illinois. P. 448.

GRAFTON, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, 22 miles N. of Milwaukee.

GRAFTON, a township, Washington co., Wisconsin. P. 710.

GRAFTON, a village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, on the post road from Kingston to Toronto, 38 miles S.W. of Belleville, and about 7 miles from Cobourg. It contains 3 saw mills, 2 flour mills, and a hotel. Pop. about 300.

GRAFTON CENTRE, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Concord.

GRAFTON ISLAND, the most N. of the Bashee Islands, Philippines, East Archipelago.

GRAFTON, TEMPLE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

GRAFTON UNDERWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GRAGLIA, grä'lyä, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 8 miles N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 2875.

GRAGNANO, grän-yä'no, a town of Naples, province of Napoli, 2 miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 7203.

GRAHAM, a post-village, capital of Alamance co., North Carolina, on the North Carolina Railroad, about 56 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 7 stores. Pop. 400.

GRAHAM, a small village of Guilford co., North Carolina.

GRAHAM, a small village of Orange co., North Carolina.

GRAHAM, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

GRAHAM, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

GRAHAM, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

GRAHAM ISLAND, Mediterranean. See FERDINANDEA.

GRAHAM LAND, a tract of elevated land, in the Antarctic Ocean, stretching from lat. 63° to 68° S., and lon. 61° to 68° W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1832.

GRAHAM'S CREEK or GRAHAM'S FORK, of Indiana, rises in Ripley county, and enters the Muscatatuck at the N.E. extremity of Washington co.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley.—GRAHAMETOWN is the name also of suburbs of Glasgow and Falkirk.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, a town in the E. part of the Cape Colony, South Africa, capital of division Albany, in a valley about 25 miles from the ocean. Lat. 33° 19' S., lon. 26° 31' E. Pop. in 1845 estimated at 6000. In point of importance it is the second town in the colony. It has spacious stores, a handsome Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan and other chapels, a Protestant church, in which is a monument to Colonel Graham, several tanneries, breweries, barracks, and 3 weekly newspapers. A military road extends from it to the Tarka district N.E., and a post road W. to Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, George, Zwellendam, and Cape Town.

GRAHAM'S TURNOUT, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

GRAHAMSVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 20 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

GRAHAMTON, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, about 115 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

GRAHAMTON, a village of Meade co., Kentucky, at the falls of the Otter Creek, about 30 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 1 or 2 churches, and a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods.

GRAHAMVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

GRAHAMVILLE or GRAHAMSVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina, 120 miles S. of Columbia.

GRAIGUE, grāg, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's county, forming a suburb of Carlow, with which town it communicates by a bridge across the Barrow. Pop. 1675.

GRAIGUE, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, also on the Barrow, 5 miles S. of Goreshridge. Pop. 2248.

GRAIN COAST, West Africa, is that portion of Guinea, W. of the Ivory coast, and extending between lat. 4° and 7° N., and lon. 7° and 11° E. It comprises most part of the territory of Liberia belonging to the United States, but no other Christian settlements of importance. See GUINEA.

GRAINE, ISLE OF, an island and parish of England, co. of Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, and 1½ miles W. of Sheerness. Area, 3160 acres of marshy pasture, protected by embankments. Pop. 337.

GRAINGER. See GRANGER, a co. of Tennessee.

GRAINSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GRAINTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GRAITNEY, a village of Scotland. See GRETNA.

GRAJAL DE CAMPOS, grä-häl' dā käm-pose', a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles S.E. of Leon. Pop. 1233.

GRAJEHU, grä-zhä-hoo', a river of Brazil, province of Maranhão, after a course of 240 miles, joins the Miarim.

GRAJEWO, grä-yä-vo', a small town of Poland, province, and 25 miles S.W. of Augustowo, on the Lyck. Pop. 1206.

GRAMAT, grä'mä', a town of France, department of Lot, 27 miles N.E. of Cahors, on the Alzon. Pop. in 1852, 3995.

GRAMMICHELE, grām-me-kä'lā, or GRANMICHELI, grān-me-kä'lee, a town of Sicily, 30 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 7900.

GRAMMONT, grām'mōnt', (Flemish *Geeraudsbergen*, hā'rādsberg'en,) a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 21½ miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 7364. It was founded and originally fortified in 1068; it has a college, manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen fabrics, paper, and snuff, bleaching and dye-works.

GRAMPIANS, gram'pe-anz, a celebrated mountain chain in Scotland, forming the natural rampart which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Their limits may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire north-eastward across the island, terminating on the E. and N.E. coast of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, in two branches, running on each side of the river Dee General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. acclivity the slopes are gentler, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affluents of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and South Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdhui, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schihallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond. The name Grampians is not used by the natives of this part of Britain. It

is derived from the *Mons Grampius*, mentioned by TACITUS in his "Agricola."

GRAMPIANS, a mountain range of Australia, in Victoria, stretching crescent-wise N. and S., between lat. 36° 52′ and 37° 38′ S., and lon. 142° 25′ and 142° 47′ E., bounding eastward the basin of the Glenelg and its affluents. Height of Mount William, its loftiest peak, 4500 feet.

GRAMPION HILLS, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

GRAM'POUND, a municipal borough and town of England, co. of Cornwall, parish of Creed on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, (whence the name *Grandpont*, *i. e.* "great bridge,") 14 miles N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. 607. This obscure place sent 2 members to the House of Commons until disfranchised for gross bribery in 1824.

GRAN, grän, (Hun. *Garam*, gŏh'räm'; Slav. *Hron*, ron,) a navigable river of North-western Hungary, joins the Danube opposite Gran, after a winding course of 130 miles.

GRAN, grän, (Hun. *Esztergom*, ĕs'tĕr'gom'; anc. *Strigonium?*) a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the county of same name, with a steam packet station on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 miles N.W. of Buda. Pop. about 12,000. It was once the finest city of Hungary, and is still the residence of its prince-primate. The chief edifice is a superb new Cathedral in the Italian style, begun in 1821, and though unfinished, the most magnificent modern building in Hungary, occupying, with the Archbishop's Palace and Chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress. Gran has 2 other Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, town and council hall, an hospital for poor citizens, and a Roman Catholic gymnasium. Its inhabitants weave and dye woollen goods, but its trade is chiefly in wine.

GRAN, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

GRAÑA, grän'yä, a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles N.E. of Corunna, and near the mouth of its harbor, on the river Ferrol. Pop. 1580.

GRANA, grä'nä, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 10 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 1363.

GRANADA, grä-nä'da, (Sp. pron. grä-nä'thä; anc. *Illiberis?*; L. *Granata*; Fr. *Grenade*, grĕh-näd',) a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of a province, and formerly of a kingdom of its own name, beautifully situated partly on two spurs of the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the flat between them forming the extremity of the rich plain of Vega, and on the Genil: lat. 37° 18′ N., lon. 3° 50′ W. Its site being about 2445 feet above the sea, and snowy mountains forming the back ground, the city possesses an air of delicious freshness even in the hottest seasons; the sky is generally serene, and the whole district abounds in scenery of great beauty and grandeur. In the time of the Moors, Granada was surrounded by lofty walls, flanked by 1030 towers, and was entered by 20 gates. The most of these have disappeared, with the exception of a small portion of the N. enclosure, still in tolerable preservation, and consequently the town is now open. It is divided into four quarters—Alhambra, a celebrated fortress and palace, occupying one of the hills; Albaicin, a suburb occupying another; Antequeruela, another suburb, the residence chiefly of the working classes, and the town proper, covering the space between the two hills, and extending into the plains. Fountains and gardens, spacious squares, and handsome mansions, are seen in many quarters, and even where the houses are of an inferior description, their antiquity and oriental structure make it impossible to view them without interest, but the far greater part of the streets are extremely narrow and tortuous. The most remarkable buildings are the Alhambra, an immense Moorish structure, of rather forbidding exterior, but within gorgeous almost beyond description, partly remaining as the Moors left it, with its splendid Court of Lions, so called from the beautiful fountain in its centre, supported by 12 lions, surrounded by a gallery resting on 120 pillars of white marble, and partly occupied by an unfinished palace, commenced by Charles V.; the Cathedral, a heavy and irregular building, profusely ornamented, and surmounted by a dome resting on 12 arches, and containing in the adjoining royal chapel, among its numerous fine monuments, those of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Church of Nuestra Señora de las Angustias, with two beautiful towers, and splendid high altar; Church of San José, a modern edifice; the old Carthusian Convent, finely situated on a height in the suburbs, and adorned with fine paintings by Cano, Murillo, and Morales; the Monastery of St. Geronimo, founded by the great Captain Gonzalo de Cordoba, whose remains lie deposited in a splendid mausoleum contained in its church; the Generalife, a beautiful Moorish palace, surrounded by fountains and gardens; the Episcopal Palace, the General Hospital, College, &c.

The manufactures of silk and of sail-cloth, once very important, were almost extinguished by the loss of Spanish America, and the annihilation of the Spanish fleet; and the only manufacture now deserving of notice, is that of coarse woollens, still carried on to a considerable extent in the suburbs of Albaicin. The trade is insignificant. Granada is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and of civil and military provincial authorities, and the seat of several courts of law, though it has lately lost the most important of all, the supreme court of appeal, by its removal to Albacete. It was first founded by the Moors in the tenth century, near the site of the ancient *Illiberi*, and belonged to the kingdom of Cordova. In 1235, it became the capital of a new kingdom, and attained to almost matchless splendor. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491, it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and mustered 60,000 men to defend itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who had now arrayed against the town, the flower and strength of their united kingdoms, and took possession of it in 1492. The great body of its inhabitants still were Moors, and its prosperity continued almost without diminution till 1510, when the decree was issued for expelling the Moors from all parts of Spain, upon which it sunk, and has never recovered. Pop. 61,610.

GRANADA, an old province, and formerly a kingdom of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean. Area, 4354 square miles. Pop. 427,250. Capital, Granada. The kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, grä-nä'dä, a city of Central America, state, and 30 miles N.N.W. of Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. Pop. 10,000. (1) It is well built, having handsome streets and public edifices; the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in cocoa, indigo, Nicaragua wool, and hides, which are exported in flat-bottomed boats by the lake and river San Juan, to the harbor of San Juan del Norte, in the Caribbean Sea.

GRANADA, NEW. See NEW GRANADA.

GRANADELLA, grä-nä-dĕl'yä, a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Lerida, N. of the Ebro. Pop. 1714.

GRANADILLA, grä-nä-deel'yä, a town of Spain, province, and 70 miles N. of Caceres, with a château and fine gardens of the Duke of Alva. Pop. 424.

GRANADILLA, a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the island of Teneriffe. Pop. 2563.

GRAN'ARD, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford, 52 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town, 2498. It gives the title of earl to the Forbes family.

GRANATULA, grä-nä tool'ä, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1972. It is the birthplace of Baldomero Espartero, Regent of Spain.

GRAN BRETAÑA or GRAN BRETTAGNA. See GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Notts. It gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

GRAN'BY, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, 45 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 128.

GRANBY, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has several factories and mills. Pop. 1104.

GRANBY, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Hartford. This township contains the celebrated Simsbury mines, formerly used as a prison. It has several factories and mills. Pop. 2498.

GRANBY, a township of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego River, 24 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 3363.

GRAN'BY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 50 miles S.S.E. of Montreal, and 45 miles from Sherbrooke. It contains several stores, and 2 saw and grist mills. Pop. 1302.

GRANBY CENTRE, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, about 25 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

GRAN CANARIA. See CANARY ISLAND.

GRAN CHACO, a region of South America. See CHACO.

GRAND, grŏnⁿ, a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1314.

GRAND, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 353.

GRANDAS-DE-SALIME, grän'däs dä sä-leem', a village of Spain, province, and 54 miles W.S.W. of Oviedo. P. 1426.

GRAND BANK. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

GRAND BLANC, grand blank, (Fr. pron. grŏnⁿ blŏnⁿ,) a post-village and township of Genesee co., Michigan, on the Detroit and Saginaw Road, about 50 miles N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 1165.

GRAND BLUFF, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

GRAND-BORNAND, grŏnⁿ-bor'nŏnⁿ', a village of the Sardinian States, 15 miles E.N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 2143.

GRAND'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

GRANDBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

GRAND-BOURG, grŏnⁿ'-boor', a town of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement of Guéret. Pop. 2464.

GRAND-BOURG, a town in the Antilles. See BOURG, GRAND.

GRAND CAILLOU, (gräd'yoo',) a bayou of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, commences near Houma, and flowing south-westward through Lake Caillou, enters the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for small boats. The lake is 10 miles long, and 3 or 4 wide.

GRAND CANAL, in Ireland, in Leinster, cos. of Dublin, Kildare, and King's, proceeds from Dublin westward, and joins the Shannon near Banagher. Length, 85 miles; breadth at surface, 40 feet; depth, 6 feet. It has a branch

27 miles in length, to Athy, where it joins the Barrow River, and other branches to Ballinasloe, Portarlington, Mountmellick, &c. Begun in 1765, and completed at a total cost of 2,000,000*l.* Annual amount of tolls, 40,000*l.*

GRAND CANARY. See CANARY ISLAND.

GRAND CAVE, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

GRAND-CHAMP, grôn-shôn', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 8 miles N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 5233.

GRAND COTEAU, grând ko'tō', a post-village of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

GRAND COTE PRAIRIE, grând kōt prā'ree, a post-village of Perry co., Illinois, 65 miles S.S.W. of Vandalia.

GRANDCOUR, grôn-koor', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Lake of Neufchâtel, 28 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne. Its old castle was once a residence of the Burgundian kings.

GRAND DETOUR, (dā-toor',) a thriving post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, on Rock River, 166 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 378.

GRANDE, or GRANDE-ILHA. See ILHA-GRANDE.

GRANDE, or GRANDE-RIO. See RIO-GRANDE.

GRANDE-ANSE, grôn'd-ôns', a village and parish of Martinique, on its N. coast, 15 miles N. of Port Royal.

GRANDE BRETAGNE. See GREAT BRITAIN.

GRANDE-CHARTREUSE, LE, leh grôn-shar'truz', a famous monastery of France, department of Isère, in the Alps, 14 miles N. of Grenoble, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by mountains, 3323 feet above the sea, and very difficult of access. It was founded in 1084; but the present building, which is of vast extent, was erected in 1676. In 1826 it was restored to its original destination; and a few years ago it was inhabited by 83 Carthusian monks, and 18 servitors.

GRANDE CHUTE, Wisconsin. See APPLETON.

GRANDE CHUTE, grand shoot, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 619.

GRAND ECORE, (ā'kōr',) a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

GRANDE-ILHA. See ILHA-GRANDE.

GRANDE-PAROISSE, LA, lâ grôn-par'wâss', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 3 miles W.S.W. of Montereau. Pop. 1256.

GRANDE-RIO. See RIO GRANDE.

GRANDES VENTES, LES, lâ grôn vônt, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.E. of Dieppe, with 2043 inhabitants.

GRANDE-TERRE, West Indies. See GUADELOUPE.

GRAND FALLS, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

GRAND-FONTAINE, grôn'-fôn'tain', a village of France, department of Vosges, arrondissement of St. Dié. P. 1623.

GRAND GLAZE, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

GRAND GULF, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below the mouth of Black River, and 60 miles above Natchez. It contains a town-hall, 2 or 3 churches, a market-house, a Masonic lodge, and several steam mills. A considerable quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

GRAND HAVEN, a thriving post-town, capital of Ottowa co., Michigan, is situated on the S. bank of Grand River, at its entrance into Lake Michigan, 93 miles W. by S. of Lansing. The river, which is here 350 yards wide, forms the best harbor on the E. shore of the lake. The water is from 15 to 30 feet in depth, and the capacity of the harbor is sufficient for 500 vessels. A light-house has been erected at the entrance of the harbor. Steamboats from Chicago and other ports touch here daily, and an active business is done in storing and forwarding produce, &c.

GRAND HILL, a village of Orange co., North Carolina.

GRAND ISLAND, situated in the Niagara River, having its lower extremity about 4 miles above Niagara Falls. Length, between 8 and 9 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles; area, about 17,400 acres. The soil is fertile; the surface is level, and mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber.

GRAND ISLAND, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

GRAND ISLE, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Vermont, has an area of about 77 square miles. It consists of a number of islands in the northern part of Lake Champlain, and the southern part of a peninsula lying between the lake (including Missisque Bay) and the Richelieu River. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile, and adapted to grain and grass. This county is regarded as producing the finest apples in the state. It is traversed in the N. part by the Vermont Central Railroad. Organized in 1802. Capital, North Hero. Pop. 4745.

GRAND ISLE, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vermont, on the N. part of the island of South Hero, in Lake Champlain, 50 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It would appear that South Hero being the largest island in Lake Champlain, was originally called Grande Isle ("Great Island") by the French, whence probably originated the name of the township as well as the county of Grand Isle. Pop. 666.

GRAND ISLE, Michigan, in Lake Superior, near the S. shore. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 miles. Between it and the mainland, on the S.E., is Grand Isle Bay, on the shore of which are the famous "Pictured Rocks."

GRAND JUNCTION, a station of Massachusetts, at the union of the Providence and Worcester Railroad with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 1 mile from Worcester.

GRAND LAKE, on the E. border of Maine, communicates with the St. Croix River. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 4 or 5 miles.

GRAND LAKE, a post-village of Chicot co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, about 24 miles by land S. of Columbia. It has a landing for steamboats.

GRAND LEDGE, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

GRAND-LIEU, grôn'-le-th', a lake of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles S.W. of Nantes. Length, 8 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. It receives the Boulogne and Ognon Rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Acheneu, all navigable.

GRAND LIGNE, grand leen or grând leen, a station on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, Canada East, near St. John's.

GRAND-LUCÉ, grôn'-lü'sā', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2316. It was destroyed by fire in 1786, but has been rebuilt, and has an active trade.

GRAND MANAN, (man-an',) or MENAN, (men-an',) an island off the N.E. part of Maine. Length, 20 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles; coast deeply indented, affording numerous fine harbors. In 1850, there were at the various stations in the island, 118 fishing vessels and boats, manned by 473 men.

GRAND MARSH, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

GRAND MOUND, a post-office of Thurston co., Utah Territory.

GRANDOLA, grân-dō'lâ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Darino, 49 miles S.E. of Lisbon. P. 2185.

GRANDOLLA, grân-dol'lâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 29 miles S.S.E. of Setubal. Pop. 2000.

GRAND PRAIRIE, (prā'ree,) a post-township in the N. part of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 474.

GRAND PRAIRIE, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio.

GRAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

GRAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

GRAND-PRÉ, grôn-prā, a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Aire, 30 miles S.S.E. of Mézières. P. 1300.

GRAND RAPIDS, a city, capital of Kent co., Michigan, is finely situated on the rapids of Grand River, 40 miles from its mouth, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. It is handsomely laid out on the left bank of the river, and has a pleasant and healthy situation, commanding a fine view of the river, and of the Indian mounds on the opposite shore. It is one of the most important and flourishing inland towns of the state, and a place of much activity in trade and manufactures. Large steamboats run daily from this place to Grand Haven, at the mouth of the river, where they connect with the lake steamers; and a smaller boat ascends from the head of the rapids to Lyons, which is about 50 miles distant by water. Salt and gypsum of good quality are found here; limestone and pine lumber, and other materials for building, are abundant in the vicinity. Nearly 20 manufactories were in operation here in 1851. The river at this place is about 300 yards wide, and falls 18 feet in the course of a mile, producing an amount of hydraulic power that is not surpassed by any in the state. Grand Rapids is the seat of St. Mark's College, established in 1850, and contains 8 or 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several seminaries. Settled in 1833, and incorporated in 1850. Pop. in 1853, 5000.

GRAND RAPIDS, a post-village and township of Portage co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, 125 miles N. by W. of Madison. The village has 1 church, 3 stores, and 4 saw mills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lumber business. Pop. about 400.

GRANDRIEU, grôn'-dre-üh', a village of France, department of Lozère, 18 miles N.N.E. of Mende. Pop. 1564.

GRAND RIVER, of Louisiana, forms the boundary between St. Martin's parish on the W., and Iberville, Ascension, and Assumption on the E. It communicates with Atchafalaya bayou on the N., and with Lake Chetimaches at the S.E. extremity of the latter.

GRAND RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and flows into Lake Erie, in Lake co., about 3 miles from Painesville.

GRAND RIVER, of Michigan, (*Washtenong* of the Indians,) an affluent of Lake Michigan, is not exceeded in length or volume by any river which traverses the peninsula. Its branches rise in Washtenaw and Hillsdale counties, and after a course of a few miles unite near Jackson. The river then flows in a general N.W. direction, with many windings, to Lyons, in Iowa county, where it is joined by the Maple River. From this point it pursues a general westerly course, and enters the lake at Grand Haven. Its length is estimated at 270 miles, and it is about 320 yards wide near its mouth. The harbor formed by its mouth is the best on the W. side of the peninsula. Large steamboats navigate the river daily, from the lake to Grand Rapids, a distance of 40 miles, and a smaller boat ascends about 50 miles farther. The "Rapids" are caused by a stratum of

limestone rock, which extends about 1½ miles along the channel, with a descent of 18 feet, affording abundant water-power. The chief towns on its banks are Jackson, Lansing, and Grand Rapids.

GRAND RIVER, of Missouri, an affluent of the Missouri River, is formed by two small branches, the East and West Forks, which unite in Gentry county. It flows S.E. through Daviess and Livingston counties, and then forms the boundary between Carroll and Chariton, until it enters the Missouri, 30 miles above Glasgow. The lower part of the channel is navigable for small boats. *Branches.*—The East and West Forks rise near the N. border of the state, and pursue a southerly course. The Crooked Fork, which is properly an affluent, rises in the S. part of Iowa, and flowing southward, enters Grand River in Livingston county, a few miles S.W. of Chillicothe.

GRAND RIVER, of Missouri, rises near the W. frontier of the state, and flowing S.E., falls into the Osage in Benton county, a few miles from Warsaw.

GRAND RIVER, a branch of the Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near Long's Peak, and flowing nearly S.W., joins Green River after a course of about 300 miles.

GRAND RIVER, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

GRAND SA'LINE, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Arkansas.

GRAND-SERRE, LE, leh grôns-sair, a village of France, department of Drôme, 25 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1688.

GRANDSON or GRANSON, grôns'sôn', (Ger. *Granson*, grân'sâ',) a small decayed town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Neufchâtel, 20 miles N. of Lausanne. Near it, March 3, 1476, the Swiss defeated the Burgundians, under Charles the Rash, with great loss. Pop. 830.

GRAND SPRING, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

GRAND TRAV'ERSE, a new county in the N. part of Michigan, bordering on Grand Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan.

GRAND TRAVERSE, a post-office of Grand Traverse co., Michigan.

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, Michigan, near the N. end of the Lower Peninsula, extends S.E. from Lake Michigan. Length, near 30 miles; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 miles.

GRAND VIEW, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Washington co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio River. Pop. 1154.

GRAND VIEW, a post-village and township in Edgar co., Illinois, 12 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 1337.

GRAND VIEW, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 8 miles N. of Wapello, has about 100 inhabitants.

GRAND VIEW, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

GRAND'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Kent co., Michigan, on the S. bank of Grand River, at the mouths of Buck and Rush Creeks, 8 miles below Grand Rapids City. The river is navigable by steamboats of the first class as high as this place. The creeks afford water-power, by which a large quantity of lumber is manufactured from the extensive "pineries" in the vicinity. Laid out in 1835.

GRANDVILLE, a small village of Effingham co., Illinois, on the National Road, 4 miles W. of Ewington.

GRANDVILLIERS or GRANVILLIERS, grôns'vee'yâ', a village of France, department of Oise, 17 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1861.

GRANE, GRAN, grân, or QUADE, kwâd, (Arab. *El Kuet*, êl kwât,) a seaport of Arabia, district of Lahsa, on a bay of the same name, near the N. extremity of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 23′ N., lon. 47° 57′ E. It is inhabited by numerous rich merchants, who trade to the Red Sea, and to Sinde, Guzerat, and other parts of India. Pop. about 8000.

GRANGÆRDE, grân-yâr'dèh, a village of Sweden, Iæn, and 33 miles S.W. of Falun, with extensive iron-works.

GRANGE, a village of Switzerland. See GRENCHEN.

GRANGE, grônzh, a village of France, department of Vosges, 12 miles S.W. of St. Dié. Pop. 1335.

GRANGE, gránj, a parish of Scotland, co., and 16 miles S.W. of Banff. Here are the ruins of the "grange" of the abbots of Kinloss.

GRANGE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh. Several smaller Irish parishes have this name.

GRANGE'MOUTH, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Carron, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stirling. Pop. 1488. It has a custom-house and bank, extensive quays and warehouses, a dry-dock, a good harbor for vessels drawing 12 feet of water, establishments for ship-building; exports of corn, wool, the manufactures of Stirling, and the products of the great Carron iron foundry; and imports mostly of timber, hemp, flax, and tallow from the Baltic. Registered shipping in 1847, 7329 tons.

GRANGER, grainj'er, (often improperly written GRAINGER,) a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 330 square miles. Clinch River forms its boundary on the N.W., and Holston River on the S.E. The surface is elevated, and is traversed by Clinch Mountain. Steamboats navigate the Holston on the border of this county. The Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lately commenced, will connect the county with Knoxville. A plank-road is also projected through it. Clinch Mountain contains abundance of iron ore and other minerals. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. 12,370; of which 11,335 were free, and 1035 slaves.

GRANGER, a post-township of Allegheny co., New York, 10 miles N. of Angelica. It has an academy. Pop. 1309.

GRANGER, a post-township in the E. part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1317.

GRANGER'VILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 35 miles N. of Albany.

GRANGERVILLE, a post-village of Macon co., Georgia, about 30 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

GRANI'CUS, or OSTROLA, os-tro'lâ, a small but famous river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, enters the Sea of Marmora, after a N.E. course of perhaps 60 miles. On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, B. C. 334.

GRAN'ITE, a village of Knox co., Illinois, 50 miles W.N.W. of Peoria.

GRANI'TEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 126 miles W.N.W. of Charleston, and 11 miles E. of Augusta. The situation is remarkably beautiful. A creek, flowing through the place, furnishes excellent water-power, which is used in the manufacture of cotton.

GRANJA DE TORRE-HERMOSA, LA, lâ grân'hâ dâ tor'râ-êr-mo'sâ, a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 2500.

GRANJA LA. See SAN ILDEFONSO.

GRAN MICHELI. See GRAMMICHELE.

GRAN NANA, grân-nâ'nôh', a village of Hungary, about 75 miles E.S.E. of Presburg, on the railway from Vienna to Pesth.

GRANNOCH, LOCH, lok grân'noch, a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Length, about 3 miles; breadth, half a mile. It is extremely deep, and abounds with the finest trout and char.

GRANOLLERS DE VALLS, grân-nol-yairs' dâ vâlls, or GRANOLLERS DEL VALLES, grân-nol-yairs' dêl vâl'yès, a town of Spain, province, and 16 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 3392. It has extensive manufactures of sandals.

GRAÑON, grân-yon', a town of Spain, province, and about 30 miles from Logroño. Pop. 1077.

GRANOZZO, grâ nôt'so, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 8 miles S.S.W. of Novara. Pop. 1300.

GRANS, grôns, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 miles N.N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1780.

GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA. See CORNO, MONTE.

GRANS'DON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

GRANSDON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

GRANSEE, grân'zâ', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 43 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 2600. It has a monument to Louisa, late Queen of Prussia.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland. See GRANDSON.

GRANS'TON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

GRANT, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 200 square miles. It is drained by Eagle River, an affluent of the Kentucky. The surface is undulating; the soil is good and well timbered. The county occupies the Dry Ridge, which divides the waters of the Licking from those of the Kentucky River. The Trenton limestone underlies this division of the state. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Colonel John Grant, an early settler of Kentucky. Capital, Williamstown. Pop. 6381; of which 5999 were free, and 532 slaves.

GRANT, a county situated in the N.E. central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Mississinewa River. The surface is mostly level, and was occupied a few years ago by dense forests of large timber. The soil is extremely fertile. Organized in 1831, and named in honor of Samuel and Moses Grant, who were slain in battle by the Indians in 1789. Capital, Marion. Pop. 11,092.

GRANT, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois and Iowa, has an area of 1224 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Wisconsin on the N.W. It is drained also by the Platte, Grant, Blue, and Fevre Rivers. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands, and presents a succession of ridges and valleys. The former consist of limestone, and are traversed by fissures which contain an abundance of lead and zinc. The soil is excellent. The S. part of the county is represented as one vast lead mine, which has produced more than six million pounds of lead in a year. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Mississippi and Milwaukee Railroad, not yet finished. Organized in 1836. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 16,169.

GRANT, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

GRANTA, a river of England. See CAM.

GRANT'CHESTER, a parish of England, co., and 2½ miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. It is supposed to be the ancient *Camboritum*, the original seat of the University of Cambridge.

GRANTHAM, grant'am, a parliamentary and municipal

borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 23 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 10,873. It consists chiefly of four nearly parallel and some minor streets, and has a church, a fine edifice of the thirteenth century, with a spire 273 feet in height, and many costly monuments, and a grammar school in which Sir Isaac Newton received his early education. Other chief buildings are several dissenting chapels, the Guildhall, Borough Jail, Union Work-house, and a neat theatre. The principal trade is in malting and export of corn, and import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

GRANTHAM, a parish of Canada West, district of Niagara, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 30 miles S. of Toronto.

GRANT'HAM, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 35 miles N.W. of Concord. It contains numerous ponds, and a noted mineral spring. Pop. 784.

GRANTLY HARBOR, an inlet of Behring Strait, in Russian America, immediately E. of Port Clarence, is 10 miles in length, 2½ miles across, generally from 2½ to 3 fathoms in depth, and supposed to communicate with a large inland lake.

GRANTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the Spey, 22 miles S. of Forres.

GRANT RIVER, a small stream of Grant co., Wisconsin, flows into the Mississippi.

GRANT'S BOROUGH, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

GRANT'S CREEK, a post-office, Switzerland co., Indiana.

GRANT'S LICK, a village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

GRANTS'VILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

GRANTSVILLE, a post-village of Coweta co., Georgia, on the Atlanta and Lagrange Railroad, 52 miles S.W. of Atlanta.

GRANT'VILLE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 13 miles from the former.

GRAN'VILLE, grŏn°'veel', (anc. *Grannonum?*) a fortified seaport town of France, department of Manche, at the mouth of the Bosq, at the foot of a rocky promontory, projecting into the English Channel, 30 miles S.W. of St. Lô. Lat. of the light-house, 48° 50′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 35′ 57″ W. It has a strong citadel, a custom-house, a fine granite mole enclosing a small harbor, a Gothic church, hospital, and public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, and a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in cod, oyster, and whale fisheries, which last employs 800 hands. It has also some trade with the East and West Indies, and the Channel Islands, and exports eggs, &c. to England. It was burned by the British in 1695, and besieged by the Vandeans in 1793. Pop. in 1852, 10,035.

GRAN'VILLE, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Tar River, and also drained by several creeks which flow S. into the Neuse. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. In 1850 this county yielded 3,420,884 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Sandstone underlies a large part of the surface. It is intersected by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Capital, Oxford. Formed in 1746, and named from the title of the proprietor, the Earl of Granville. Pop. 21,249; of whom 11,384 were free, and 9865 slaves.

GRANVILLE, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 603.

GRANVILLE, a township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of powder, leather, &c. Pop. 1305.

GRANVILLE, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, on the Albany and Rutland Railroad, 68 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village has 3 or 4 churches, about half a dozen stores, and perhaps 100 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3434.

GRANVILLE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles W.S.W. of Towanda. Pop. 1033.

GRANVILLE, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1052.

GRANVILLE, a post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia, on the Monongahela River, 295 miles N.W. of Richmond.

GRANVILLE, a post-village in Jackson co., Tennessee.

GRANVILLE, a flourishing post-village and township in the central part of Licking co., Ohio, 28 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. The village is pleasantly situated on an affluent of the Licking River. A side cut connects it with the Ohio Canal at Newark. Granville is neatly built, and is noted for its excellent educational institutions. It contains 2 female seminaries, a good Union school, and Granville College, founded by the Baptists in 1832, also a bank, a newspaper office, and an iron foundry. Pop. of the township, 2116.

GRANVILLE, a village of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 664.

GRANVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, 65 miles N.E. of Indianapolis, has 2 churches.

GRANVILLE, a small post-village of Putnam co., Illinois, 6 miles from Hennepin. It contains an academy.

GRANVILLE, a village of Livingston co., Missouri, on Grand River, 120 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

GRANVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

GRANVILLE, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa.

GRANVILLE, a post-township of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1713.

GRANVILLIERS. See GRANDVILLIERS.

GRAO, VILLANUEVA DEL, veel'yä noo-ä'vä dĕl grä'o, or GRAO DE VALENCIA, grä'o dä vä-lĕn'the-ä, a seaport town of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalaviar, 4 miles E. of Valencia, of which it is the port. Pop. 2736.

GRAPE GROVE, a post-office of Green co., Ohio.

GRAPE ISLAND, a post-office of Pleasant co., Virginia.

GRAP'PENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

GRASH'OLM or GRESH'OLM, an island of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, in lat. 51° 43′ 54″ N., lon. 5° 28′ 45″ W., about three-fourths of a mile in circumference.

GRASLITZ, grä'ylits, GREKLIS, grĕk'lis, or GRADLICZE, grăd-leet'sä, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Eger. Pop. 4790, employed in cotton-spinning, paper mills, and in manufactures of musical instruments, looking-glasses, &c.

GRAS'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles N.W. of Ambleside. Its village stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, which is about 1½ miles in length, and has an island in its centre.

GRASMERE HILL or GRASMERE FELL, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, E. of Crummock Water. Elevation, 2756 feet.

GRASO, (GRASÖ,) grä'sö', an island of Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and only separated from the mainland, on which the town of Oregrund stands, by a narrow channel, in lat. 60° 25′ N. It consists of a long, narrow tract, stretching S.S.E. and N.N.W. Length, about 18 miles; average breadth, not more than 3 miles.

GRASSANO, grăs-sä'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 25 miles E. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

GRASSANO, grăs-sä'no, or GRAZZANO, grăt-sä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, on the Rotaldo, about 8 miles from Casale. Pop. 1360.

GRASS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GRASSE, grăss, a town of France, department of Var, capital of an arrondissement, 23 miles E.N.E. of Draguignan. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity facing the S., commanding fine views, and has a large Gothic church, a communal college, 3 hospitals, a town-hall, an exchange, a theatre, an old tower, some Roman antiquities, a public library of 5000 volumes, and a gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse. It has also manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, linen thread, leather, liqueurs, and brandy, and an active trade in fruits and oil. Pop. in 1852, 11,802.

GRASSE, LA, lä grăss, a town of France, department of Aude, 15 miles S.E. of Carcassone. Pop. 1320.

GRASS HILLS, a post-village of Carrol co., Kentucky.

GRAS'SINGTON, a small market town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8½ miles N.N.E. of Skipton. Pop. 1056.

GRASS LAKE, a flourishing post-village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, on a small lake of the same name, and on the Central Railroad, 65 miles W. of Detroit. It contains flouring mills, for which the outlet of the lake affords motive-power. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1281.

GRASS LAND, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

GRASS RIVER rises in the S.E. extremity of Lawrence co., New York, and, running first N.W., then N.E., falls into the St. Lawrence River, about 40 miles N.E. of Canton. Its whole length is about 120 miles.

GRASS VAL'LEY, a post-office of Nevada co., California.

GRAS'SY COVE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

GRASSY CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in Granville co., and flows across the N. boundary of the state into Roanoke River.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Pendleton co., Kentucky.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Livingston co., Missouri.

GRASSY POINT, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 100 miles S. of Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

GRASSY POND, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

GRASSY VALLEY, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana, 9 miles S.W. of Corydon.

GRASVILLE, GRAVILLE, grä'veel', or GRASVILLE-L'HEURE, (LUR,) a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles E.N.E. of Havre. It has a curious church of the eleventh century, and many pleasant country residences belonging to wealthy inhabitants of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 12,794.

GRATALLOPS, grä-tăl-yops', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 24 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1157.

GRATCHEVSKA, grä-chĕv'skä, a fort and village of Russia, government, and 125 miles N.W. of Astrakhan, on the Volga.

GRATELEY, grait'lee, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

GRATIANOPOLIS. See GRENOBLE.

GRATIOT, grash'e-ot, a new county in the S. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by Pine and Maple Rivers, and also drained by Salt and Beaverdam Creeks. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The soil is said to be fertile. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

GRATIOT, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the National Road, 42 miles E. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches and several mills.

GRATIOT, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, on the Pekatonica River, 28 miles E.N.E. of Galena, contains about 10 dwellings.

GRATIS, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 2107.

GRATITUDE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

GRATSANITZA, grät-sä nit'sä, a town of Turkey, Bosnia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Zvornik.

GRATSANITZA, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, 37 miles W.S.W. of Zvornik.

GRAPTAN, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

GRATWICH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

GRATZ, (Grätz,) or GRAETZ, grêts, (Slavonian, *Nimetski-Gradetz*, ne-mêts'ke-grä-dêts',) the capital city of Styria, and one of the most important in the Austrian Empire, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Mur, in lat. 47° 4' 13" N., lon. 15° 26' E. Pop. in 1846, including military, 50,000. With its suburbs, it is about 7 miles in circumference, and pretty well built, having many good private and some fine public edifices. The city proper, small and irregularly laid out, is enclosed by ramparts and a glacis, which serve for the principal public walks. The cathedral has some fine monuments. Near it is a chapel with the tomb of Ferdinand II., and here are about 20 other churches. The *convict*, the largest public building in Grätz, formerly a Jesuits' College, now serves for a school of the university. The other principal buildings are the ancient palace of the Styrian dukes, now the governor's residence, the Citadel, the Observatory, the new council-house, built in 1807, the theatre, and *landhaus*, with a large collection of ancient armor. The Johanneum, "the pride of Grätz and of Styria," was founded by the Archduke John in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of Styria; it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, antiquities, and coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library of 15,000 volumes, and 700 MSS., consisting of the best European works, and open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, and a reading room supplied with all the chief European journals. The university, re-opened in 1827, has a library of 38,500 printed volumes and 1500 MSS., and in 1842 it had 28 professors and 942 students. Grätz has a gymnasium, an episcopal academy, military and numerous other schools, 6 hospitals, and many other charitable establishments, military magazines, a jail, work house, &c., and a splendid abbey built by Frederick II. for the Capuchins, now serves for a lunatic asylum. Grätz is the residence of the military commandant for Styria, Illyria, and the Tyrol, and of the Prince-bishop of Leckau; and is the seat of various courts. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, iron and steel wares, rosoglio, &c.; a large trade in timber, iron, and seeds, and transit trade between Vienna and Triest, two large annual fairs, and a market well supplied with most kinds of produce. It communicates by railways N. with Vienna and S. with Cilly, whence a line is in progress (completed in 1854 to Laybach) to connect it with Triest. It is the birthplace of the Orientalist Von Hammer.

GRATZ or GRAETZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, 4 miles S. of Troppau, on the Mora.

GRATZ, GRAETZ, or GREDZLACK, grêts'läk, a town of Prussian Poland, 27 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 3595.

GRATZ, (Grätz,) grêts, or GRODZISKO, grod-zis'ko, a town of Prussia, province, and 22 miles S.W. of Posen. It has a Bernardine monastery, and 4 annual fairs. Pop. 3321.

GRATZ, grats, or GRATZTOWN, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

GRATZ, a post office of Owen co., Kentucky.

GRATZEN, BOHMISCH, (Böhmisch,) bö'mish grêts'en, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 1272.

GRAUBUNDEN, a canton of Switzerland. See GRISONS.

GRAUDENZ, grow'dênts, a fortified town of Western Prussia, 18 miles S.S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 2700 feet in length. Pop. in 1845, including military, 6800. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong fortress, a gymnasium, a high school, a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church.

GRAULHET, gro'lä', a town of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles N.E. of Lavaur, on the Adour. Pop. 4125.

GRAUN, gröwn, a village and parish of Austria, in Tyrol, 30 miles S.S.W. of Imst, near a lake of the same name, and more than 4500 feet above the sea. Pop. 736.

GRAUPEN, grow'pen, or KRAUPEN, krow'pen, a mining town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, with the old castle of Heinrichsrube. Pop. 1468.

GRAUS, grówes, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles E. of Huesca, on the Sera. Pop. 2400.

GRAVE, grä'vẽ, or GRAAF, gräf, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Meuse, 20 miles E.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2486.

GRAVE CREEK, a thriving post-village, capital of Marshall co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Ohio, 12 miles below Wheeling. Big and Little Grave Creeks enter the river here, leaving an interval of a mile in width, on which the village is built. It is divided into two distinct villages, of nearly equal size, namely, Elizabethtown and Moundsville, the former of which is the seat of justice. The name of the post-office is Grave Creek. The town contains a classical academy, 2 steam flouring mills, and about 1200 inhabitants. Moundsville derives its name from the Mammoth Mound, in the vicinity, one of the largest in the United States.

GRAVEDONA, grä-vä-do'nä, a market-town of Lombardy, and on the W. shore of the lake, 27 miles N.N.E. Como. P. 3200.

GRAVE, LA, lä gräv, a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, situated on a projecting rock, backed by vast snowy heights, 19 miles N.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1886.

GRAVEL BANK, Ohio, a station on the railroad from Sandusky to Dayton, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Sandusky.

GRAVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

GRAVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

GRAVEL HILL, New Jersey. See BLAIRSTOWN.

GRAVEL HILL, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

GRAVEL HILL, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

GRAVELINES, grä'leen', a strongly fortified seaport town of France, department of Nord, on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles E.N.E. of Calais. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by *dunes* or sand-hills, and which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazines, and a military hospital. Its port is small but convenient, and frequented by fishing vessels. Here, in 1520, Henry VIII. met the Emperor Charles V., on returning to England after his interview with Francis I. Pop. in 1852, 5678.

GRAVELLONA, grä-vêl-lo'nä, a village of Piedmont, 11 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 1914.

GRAVELLY HILL, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina, 120 miles S. of Raleigh.

GRAVELLY LANDING, New Jersey. See POINT REPUBLIC.

GRAVELLY SPRING, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

GRAVEL PIT, Ohio, a station in Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 17 miles W. of Cincinnati.

GRAVEL PIT, a station on the railroad from Cleveland to Sandusky, about 28 miles W. of Cleveland.

GRAVEL RIDGE, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

GRAVEL RUN, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

GRAVEL SPRING, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

GRAVEL SWITCH, a station on the Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, Missouri.

GRAVELTHORPE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GRAVENDEEL, grä'ven-däl', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 3 miles S. of Dort. Pop. 928.

GRAVENHAGE, 'S, Netherlands. See HAGUE.

GRAVENHURST, LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

GRAVENHURST, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

GRAVENSTEIN, grä'ven stine', or GRAASTEEN, grä'steen, a village of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a castle, 11 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 500.

GRAVENY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

GRAVES, graivz, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is drained by Mayfield's Creek, and the W. branch of Clark's River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Formed in 1823, and named in honor of Major Benjamin Graves, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Mayfield. Pop. 11,397, of whom 9958 were free, and 1439 slaves.

GRAVES, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

GRAVES, a post office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

GRAVES CITY, a small village of Graves co., Kentucky.

GRAVESEND, graivz'end', a municipal borough, river-port, town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 20 miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 6633. The older part of the town, near the river, has narrow streets; the upper town is more open, and has many tasteful rows of houses and detached villas. The summit of the hill, on which it is built, is crowned by prospect towers, commanding views of the Thames, and is a favorite place of holiday resort. Gravesend has a free school, some handsome endowed alms-houses, a battery on its E. side, town-hall, union work-house, a commodious market-house, custom-house, bank, numerous good baths, and libraries, new terraces, and two piers on the river, forming agreeable promenades, and several public gardens. Formerly the trade consisted in supplying ships with stores, vessels from London being obliged, until lately, to clear out here. Its more recent and still rapidly increasing prosperity dates from the establishment of steamboats, which run to London in two hours, and during summer, especially

on Sundays, bring immense crowds of visitors. Many also of the wealthier class of trades-people reside here. A railway, communicating with the London and Greenwich line, unites with one which passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2 miles in length, and connects the town with Rochester, distant about 7 miles. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. The town was burnt by the French in the time of Richard II. On its W. side are the garden and suburb of Rosherville.

GRAVESEND, a post-township of King's co., New York, bordering on the Atlantic, 9 miles S. of New York. Coney Island, which forms a part of the township, is a famous place of resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 1064.

GRAVES' FERRY, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

GRAVES' MILLS, post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

GRAVES' MILLS, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

GRAVES' MOUNTAIN, a conical peak in Lincoln co., Georgia.

GRAVESVILLE, graivz'vil, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

GRAVEZANDE, grâ-veh-zân'deh, (L. *Arenæ Comitis?*) a village of Holland, 8 miles S.W. of the Hague, on the sand-downs on the sea-coast. Pop. 1346.

GRAVINA, grâ-vee'nâ, an episcopal city of Naples, province, and 35 miles S.W. of Bari, on the left bank of the Gravina River. Pop. 3000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, several convents, and a college.

GRAVINA, grâ-vee'nâ, a port of Russian America. Lat. 60° 44′ N., lon. 145° 46′ W.

GRAY, grâ, a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, here bordered by a fine quay, 29 miles S.W. of Vesoul. It has a communal college, public library, an old palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, cavalry barracks, a remarkable water-mill, and an active trade. Pop. in 1852, 7151.

GRAY, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 50 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1788.

GRAY HAWK, a post-office of Owsley co., Kentucky.

GRAY'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GRAY ROCK, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.

GRAYSBURG, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

GRAY'S COUNTY, Washington Territory, bounded W. by the Pacific. Area, 1800 square miles. Capital, Gray's Harbor.

GRAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

GRAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

GRAY'S FLAT, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

GRAY'S HARBOR, capital of Gray's co., Washington Territory, at the entrance of Chehalis River into Gray's Harbor.

GRAY'S HILL, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

GRAY'S LANDING, a village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

GRAYSON, grâ'son, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, contains 340 square miles. It is drained by the Kanawha River. The Iron Mountain extends along the N.W. border, and the Blue Ridge along the S.E. It contains iron ore. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. Capital, Independence. Pop. 6677, of whom 6178 were free, and 499 slaves.

GRAYSON, a county in the N. part of Texas, bordering on Red River, which separates it from the Indian Territory, area 910 square miles. The East Fork of the Trinity River rises in the county. The surface is undulating; the soil is very productive. The county contains extensive prairies. Named in honor of Peter W. Grayson, a candidate for the presidency of Texas. Capital, Sherman. Pop. 2008, of whom 1822 were free, and 186 slaves.

GRAYSON, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. Rough Creek forms the N. boundary, and it is also drained by Bear, Clifty, and Caney Creeks, affluents of Greene River. The surface is level and undulating; the soil is moderately fertile. Stone coal and carboniferous limestone underlie part of the surface. A great number of white sulphur springs are found near Litchfield, the county seat. Formed in 1810, and named in honor of Colonel William Grayson, United States senator from Kentucky. Pop. 6837, of whom 6571 were free, and 320 slaves.

GRAYSON, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

GRAYSON, a post-village, capital of Carter co., Kentucky, on Little Sandy River, 110 miles E. by N. of Frankfort, is situated in a hilly region which abounds in coal and iron ore.

GRAYSON COURT-HOUSE, of Virginia. See INDEPENDENCE.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, a post-office of Grayson co., Kentucky.

GRAYSON SULPHUR (sul'fûr) SPRINGS, of Carroll co., Virginia, on the bank of New River, 272 miles W. by S. of Richmond. These springs are surrounded by a hilly country, remarkable for its salubrity. Buildings have been erected for the entertainment of visitors.

GRAYSOUTHEN, grâ-surn'ern, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

GRAYS'PORT, a small post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 3 miles N.W. of Gravesend. Pop. in 1851, 1713. The town has a wooden pier at which steamers stop, and large brick-works.

GRAY'S VAL'LEY, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

GRAYS'VILLE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

GRAYSVILLE, a post-village of Huntordon co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. of Harrisburg.

GRAYSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, about 8 miles S.W. of Woodsfield.

GRAYS'VILLE or GRAY'VILLE, a post-village of White co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, 150 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has an active trade, and is improving rapidly. A plank-road, 10 miles long, connects it with Albion. The village contains 3 churches, and 3 steam mills. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

GRAZALEMA, grâ-thâ-lê'mâ, a town of Spain, province, and 48 miles E.N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 5000. It stands on a steep rock in the Sierra of the same name.

GREAN, green, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

GREAS'BOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GREAS'LEY, a parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.W. of Nottingham. Here are ruins of the ancient castle of the Cantilopes, and of Beauvale Priory, founded in the reign of Edward III.

GREASY CREEK, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

GREASY CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

GREAT and LITTLE TOMBS, two small islands in the Persian Gulf, about 20 miles S. of Kishm, the larger being 4 or 5 miles in circumference. Near it, Nearchus is supposed to have anchored the fleet of Alexander.

GREATA, a river of England. See GRETA.

GREAT AUGH'WICK CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon county.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND. See ORÉA.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 45 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The village is pleasantly situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and a bank. The township contains beds of iron ore and quarries of variegated marble. It has manufactures of edged tools, cotton sheetings, prints, sattinets, India rubber goods, hats, &c. Great Barrington possesses superior natural advantages, and its manufacturing interests are very prosperous. Pop. of the township, 3264.

GREAT BASIN or FREMONT BASIN, a remarkable tract or region situated in the W. part of Utah Territory, between the Sierra Nevada and the Wahsatch Mountains. It is above 500 miles in extent from E. to W., and 350 from N. to S., and is bounded on every side by high hills or mountains. Only a part of it has been thoroughly explored; it is, however, known to contain a number of lakes and rivers, none of whose waters ever reach the ocean, being probably taken up by evaporation, or lost in the sand of the more arid districts. As far as known, the lakes are all salt except Utah Lake. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

GREAT BEAR LAKE. See BEAR LAKE, GREAT.

GREAT BEND, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Black River, about 160 miles N.W. of Albany. It has a bridge over the river, and several mills.

GREAT BEND, a prettily situated post-village and township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, the village on both sides of the Susquehanna River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 175 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The Lackawanna and Western Railroad connects this point with the coal mines of Luzerne county. It is an important station on the railroad, and has an active business. Pop. 1150.

GREAT BEND, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

GREAT BRIDGE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Virginia, 80 miles S.E. of Richmond.

GREAT BRITAIN, brit'it'n, (Fr. *Grande Bretagne*, grôsd breh-tân'; It. *Gran Brettagna*, grân brêt-tân'ya; Sp. *Gran Bretaña*, grân brâ-tân'yâ; Ger. *Gross Britannien*, groce bre-tân'ne-en; anc. *Albion*, afterwards *Britannia* or *Britannia Major—major*, *i. e.* "greater," being added in order to distinguish it from Brittany, which was also sometimes called *Britannia* or *Britannia Minor*, *i. e.* "Lesser Britain,") the largest island of Europe, containing the countries of England, Wales, and Scotland. Lizard Point, its southern extremity, is in lat. 49° 57′ 30″ N., Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most N. point, in lat. 58° 40′ 24″ N. The most E. point is Lowestoft, on the coast of Norfolk, 1° 46′ E. lon. The most W. Airdnamurchan Point, in the N. part of Argyleshire, Scotland, is in 6° 13′ W. lon. The distance from Lizard Point to Dunnet Head is about 608 miles. The greatest breadth of the island, from Land's End to the most eastern part of Kent, is about 311 miles. Area, 87,993 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1851, is 20,816,351. Great Britain contains, in all, 84 counties, of which 40 belong

to England,* 12 to Wales,† and 32 to Scotland.‡ Great Britain and Ireland form together what is termed the United Kingdom, of which London is the capital. The legislative power is vested in the Parliament, consisting of the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. For further particulars, see BRITISH EMPIRE.——Adj. BRIT'ISH; inhab. BRIT'ON.

GREAT BUTTE DES MORTS, (bute-dâ-mor,) a lake in Winnebago co., Wisconsin, an expansion of the Neenah River, about 3½ miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide. The name is derived from mounds in the vicinity, called *buttes des morts*, or "hills of the dead," on account of their containing, as it is said, the bones of Indians slain in battle.

GREAT CAPTAIN'S ISLANDS, three in number, are in Long Island Sound, S. of Greenwich, Connecticut. On the westernmost is a fixed light.

GREAT CROSSINGS, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, on North Elkhorn River, 13 miles E. of Frankfort, has 1 church, and over 100 inhabitants.

GREAT EGG HARBOR, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S.E. coast of New Jersey, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Length, 5 miles; breadth, from ½ to 4 miles.

GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Camden county, flows S.E. through Atlantic county, and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay. The whole length is estimated at about 60 miles. It drains a level and sandy tract, covered with pine forests, and is navigable by sloops to May's Landing.

GREAT E/QUINUNK' CREEK, of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

GREAT FALLS, a flourishing post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon River, which here affords great water-power, 34 miles E. of Concord. The village is situated at the junction of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, with a branch 3 miles long connecting the village with the Boston and Maine Railroad. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a savings' institution, an academy, about 40 stores. It is the seat of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, whose mills for the manufacture of cottons of various kinds are probably as extensive as any in the state. Pop. about 4500.

GREAT FISH BAY, South-western Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 16° 30′ 2″ S., lon. 11° 47′ E.

GREAT FISH RIVER, a considerable river of Southern Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwbergen, (Snowy Mountains,) flows tortuously S.S.E. through the districts of Somerset, Albany, &c., and enters the Indian Ocean near lat. 33° 25′ S., lon. 27° E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 miles. Its affluents are the Groak, Tarka, and Little Fish Rivers. A bar at its mouth renders it inaccessible except by boats.

GREAT FISH RIVER, or THEW-EP-CHOH, a river of British North America, rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of the Great Slave Lake, and after a tortuous N.E. course, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

GREAT'FORD, or GRET'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GREAT'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Stockton-on-Tees, on the railway thence to Hartford. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded and endowed with the manor by a bishop of Durham, in 1272, now supports a master, chaplain, and 13 brethren. It has very handsome buildings and grounds beautifully laid out.

GREATHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

GREATHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

GREAT HAM'LET, a township of England, co. of Derby.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest of the Furneaux Islands, in Bass' Strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land. Its Length, from N. to S., 40 miles; breadth, 12 miles.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest island in Cork Harbor, Ireland. Length, 4¾ miles; breadth, 3 miles. Pop. 10,681. It has a fertile soil, beautiful scenery, and many handsome villas.

GREAT ISLAND, an islet of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 3 miles N.E. of Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford Harbor.

GREAT ISLAND, at the entrance of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, near the S.W. side. On its E. point is a fixed light, 90 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 3′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 43′ W.

* Bedford, Berks, Bucks (or Buckinghamshire,) Cambridge, Chester (or Cheshire,) Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hants (or Hampshire,) Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, (or Lancashire,) Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop (or Shropshire,) Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, and York.

† Anglesey, Brecon (or Brecknockshire,) Cardigan, Caermarthen, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor.

‡ Aberdeen, Argyle (or Argyll,) Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dunbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin (or Moray,) Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, and Shetland, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland, and Wigtown.

GREAT KANAWHA, (ka-naw'wa,) (called NEW RIVER in the upper part of its course,) a river of North Carolina and Virginia, has its sources in Ashe county of the former state, between the Blue Ridge and the Iron Mountain. Flowing N.E., it enters Virginia, and breaks through the Iron Mountain on the N. border of Grayson county. After crossing Pulaski county, it assumes a N.W. course, and traverses several ridges of the Alleghany chain, known by the local names of Walker's, Peter's, and Greenbrier Mountains. Below the passage of the latter ridge, the river flows through Fayette county to the mouth of Gauley River, which enters it from the right. The Kanawha here attains a width of 500 yards, and takes the name of the Great Kanawha. The falls, which occur about two miles below the junction, are somewhat remarkable for picturesque beauty, and form the limit of navigation. The whole stream is precipitated over a ledge of rocks 22 feet in height. Continuing a N.W. course, the river flows through a hilly region abounding in salt springs and stone coal, passes by Charleston, and enters the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Above the mouth of Gauley River, it bears the local name of New River. The whole length is estimated at 400 miles, and the area drained, including its affluents, according to Darby, is 10,800 square miles. It is navigated by steamboats in all stages of water, from its mouth to the falls at Gauley Bridge, a distance of more than 100 miles.

GREAT MILLS, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

GREAT OGEECHEE RIVER. See OGEECHEE.

GREAT OHOOPEE RIVER. See OHOOPEE.

GREAT (or SANDY) POINT, the N. extremity of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 23′ 20″ N., lon. 70° 3′ W.

GREAT POND, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, is situated on the margin of the Great Basin, more than 500 miles from the Pacific; being intersected by the 41st parallel of N. latitude, and between the 112th and 113th meridians of W. longitude. Length, about 70 miles; breadth, about 30 miles. The surface of this lake is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. Its waters are a saturated solution of common salt. Utah Lake, distant 38 miles in a S.E. direction, is connected with the Great Salt Lake by the Utah or Jordan River. The waters of this lake are fresh.

GREAT SALT LAKE, city and county. See SALT LAKE.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE, (*Fr. Lac de l'Esclave*, lâk deh lès'klâv', "Lake of the Slave,") an extensive lake of British North America, situated between lat. 60° 40′ and 63′ N., and lon. 109° 30′ and 117° 30′ W. The shape is very irregular. Length from E. to W., 300 miles; greatest breadth, 50 miles. The shores, on its N. side especially, are precipitous and rugged, and it contains many rocky and wooded islands. It receives from the N.E. the surplus waters of Aylmer and Artillery Lakes, and from the S. those of Lake Athabasca by the Slave River; it discharges its own, by the Mackenzie River into the Arctic Ocean. It is wholly frozen over for six months of the year.

GREAT SLAVE RIVER, of British North America, formed by the Peace River, after it is joined by Stony River from Lake Athabasca. It enters Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course, 300 miles. The shores, in many parts, are well wooded. In its upper part it is interrupted by rapids and falls; its lower course is through an alluvial region.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, New York, on the S. side of Long Island, is about 50 miles long, and from half a mile to 5 miles wide. It is partly separated from the ocean by Great South Beach, which is between 30 and 40 miles long, having Fire Island Light-house on its W. end.

GREAT VALLEY, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, at the junction of a creek of the same name with the Alleghany River, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 421 miles from New York City. The Indian Reserve, in which the village is situated, is about 30 miles long and 1 mile wide, lying on both sides of the Alleghany River. The reserve belongs to the Seneca Indians, of whom there are about 700. The railroad passes through it for about 12 miles. Pop. 1638.

GREAT WALL. See CHINA, page 445, *History*.

GREAT WESTERN, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, about 212 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg, is the seat of extensive iron-works. The name of the post-office is Brady's Bend.

GREAT WORKS, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, about 30 miles E. of Augusta.

GREAT'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GREBE, grâeh, or GRIFT, grift, a small river of Holland, falling into the Rhine 2 miles E. of Rhenen.

GREBENSTEIN, grâ'ben-stîne', a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the railway from Eisenach to Karlshafen, 11 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2455. It has an active linen trade.

GRECIA or GRECE. See GREECE.

GREDING, grâ'ding, a small town of Bavaria, 31 miles S.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1075.

GREECE, grēs, (Gr. Ἑλλάς, *Hellas*; L. *Græcia*; Fr. *Grèce*, grās or grès; Sp. *Grecia*, grá'the-ä; It. *Grecia*, grá'che-ä; Ger. *Griechenland*, gree'kgn-lānt'; Arab. and Turk. *Room*,) a kingdom in the S.E. of Europe, between lat. 36° 23′ and 39° 13′ N., lon. 20° 45′ and 26° E., separated from Turkey on the N. by an irregular line which stretches between the Gulf of Arta, on the W., and the Gulf of Volo on the E., in the direction of Mount Othrys; and bounded on all other sides by the sea—the Ionian Sea on the W., the Mediterranean proper on the S., and the Ægean Sea on the E. It consists partly of mainland, and partly of islands. The mainland forms two peninsulas, united only by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth, one called Northern Greece or Livadia; and the other the Peloponnesus or Morea. The islands are chiefly on the E. and S.E. By far the largest is Eubœa or Negropont, separated from the mainland of Livadia by the narrow channel of Euripus. The other islands from three principal groups:—The North Sporades, on the N.E. of Negropont, including Skiatho (Sciathus,) Kilidromi (Halonnesus,) Skopelo (Scopelos,) and Skyros (Scyros;) the West Sporades, chiefly in the Gulf of Ægina, or between it and the Gulf of Nauplia, including Hydra (Hydrea,) Spezzia, Poros, Ægina or Egina, and Salamis or Kolouri; and the whole of the Cyclades, with the exception of Scio, Samos, Lesbos, and some islands on the coast of Asia Minor, which still belong to Turkey. The Cyclades are divided into three groups—a N., a middle, and a W. group. The N. group includes Andro (Andros,) Tino (Tenos,) Miconi (Myconus,) Syra (Syros,) Thermia (Cythnos,) Zea (Ceos,) and Serphó (Seriphos;) the middle—Naxia (Naxos,) Paro (Paros,) Nio (Ios,) Sikino (Sicinos,) Policandro (Pholegandros,) Milo (Melos,) Argentiera (Cimolos,) and Siphanto (Siphnos;) and the S.—Amorgo, Stampalia (Astypalæa,) Anaphi (Anaphe,) and Santorini (Thera.) Area estimated at 18,500 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 1,002,112.

Physical Features.—On looking at the map of Greece, the first thing which strikes the eye is the comparatively vast extent of its coast line, formed by numerous gulfs, which penetrate into it in all directions, and give it a remarkably broken and ragged appearance. Proceeding round the coast, from the N.W. to the N.E., we are presented in succession with the Gulfs of Arta, Patras, continued inland by that of Corinth, Arcadia, Koron, Kolokythia or Marathon, Nauplia, Ægina, Zeitoun or Lamia, and the channels of Talanti and Tricheri. Another remarkable feature is the mountainous character of the interior. The range of the Pindus, which in the N. is linked to the Dinaric Alps, proceeds S., and, on reaching the N. frontiers of Greece, divides into numerous minor chains, which, with their ramifications, extend over the whole length and breadth of the country, and cover the far greater part of its surface, leaving little intermediate space for valleys and plains. The principal branch, stretching E. and W. along the N. frontier, attains, in Veluchi, near the sources of the Ellada, and in Cheledonia, near Karpenitza, heights varying from 7000 to 8000 feet. Farther E., in the chain of Œta, is Mount Guiona, 8240 feet, the culminating point of Greece. Another branch, stretching in an E.S.E. direction towards Attica, forms the celebrated range of Parnassus, which, in Liakhura, its loftiest summit, exceeds 8000 feet. Other summits, continued in the same direction, though more distinguished for their classic celebrity than their elevation, attain, in Citheron, Parnes, Pentelicus, and Hymettus, the respective heights of 4630, 4640, 3640, and 3370 feet. Another range, to the N. of the former, and nearly parallel to it, stretches longitudinally through the island of Eubœa, and in the Delphi Mountains, not far from the N.E. coast attains the height of 5400 feet. Several other summits of this range exceed 3000 feet. Quitting North Greece, a branch from Mount Citheron proceeds across the Isthmus of Corinth into the Morea, and stretches over it in all directions. Many of the summits exceed 5000 feet; and Taygetus, W. of ancient Sparta, forming part of the range which extends S. to the extremity of the Morea, attains in its culminating point, Makryno or St. Elias, 7829 feet.

The rock most largely developed in the mountains of Greece is limestone, where it often assumes the form of the finest marble, and has been extensively used both for buildings and statuary. To the E. of Attica, mica slate occurs in connection with the limestone; and is also seen in the mountains, both of the S.E. and N.W. of the Morea. Granite and gneiss are found only in the N., in the E. ramifications of the Pindus. Tertiary formations prevail in the N.E. of the Morea; and in the N.W., along the shores of Elis, are considerable traits of alluvium. Volcanic rocks are not seen on the mainland, but form considerable masses in some of the islands; one of which, Santorini, is indeed only a recently-extinct volcano. In addition to marble and limestone, already mentioned, the minerals include traces of gold, argentiferous lead, copper, lignite, sulphur, saltpetre, alum, asbestos, millstones, whetstones, serpentine, fullers' and porcelain earth.

Rivers, &c.—Owing to the nature of the surface, the rivers are more remarkable for their number than for their importance. The largest is the Aspropotamo, (anc. *Achelous*,) which, rising in Albania, on the W. slope of the Pindus, enters Greece in lat. 39° 9′ N., and falls into the Ionian Sea opposite to the isle of Ithaca. The others deserving of notice—not so much on account of their importance as of the interesting associations connected with them—are the Hellada or Sperchius, the Gavriou or Bœotian Cephissus, the Cephissus of Attica, the Ilissus, all, likewise, in North Greece; and the Rouphia or Alpheus, and the Eurotas, in the Morea. The principal lakes are, in North Greece, the Topolias or Copais, Vrachori, Ambrakia, and Oxeros; and in the Morea, the lagoons of Agolinitza, Kalapha, and Mucia, famous for their fisheries.

Climate.—This is mild, but variable. In general, the first snow falls in October, and the last in April. In the lower grounds it often becomes six inches deep, but melts quickly away; and winter, properly so called, cannot be considered as lasting beyond two months. Summer is extremely warm. The thermometer often rises above 100°; and the heat would become almost insupportable, were it not greatly modified by breezes from the sea. The air is then remarkably clear, and a month will sometimes pass away without a cloud being seen. Rains become frequent and copious towards the end of harvest; and the streams, which had been dried up, not only fill their channels, but frequently overflow them, and lay considerable tracts under water. In this way, stagnant pools and marshes are occasionally formed; and, as the heat increases, the vapors arising from them become almost pestilential, and intermittent fevers prevail. Even the plague has sometimes made its appearance; but, on the whole, there cannot be a doubt that few countries in the world can boast of a climate better adapted for the vigorous development both of animal and vegetable life.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Beyond the height of 5500 feet, vegetation is almost confined to wild alpine plants. Below this height, magnificent forests, principally of pine, with a considerable mixture of hard wood, including oak, clothe the sides and summits of the mountains. Still lower down, both the chestnut and walnut are frequently met with; but it is not till we descend to a height not exceeding 1500 feet, that the full force of vegetation is displayed. The extensive zone reaching from this height to the level of the sea constitutes the proper agricultural range, and exhibits as great a variety of valuable cultivated trees, shrubs, and plants as is to be found within the same limits on any other portion of the earth's surface. All the fruits of the latitude—figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, melons, &c.—are grown in abundance, and of excellent quality. The vine also grows vigorously. Another article, the rearing of which attracts considerable attention is the currant. Both the soil and the climate are alike favorable to the culture of the olive; and amid all the changes to which the country has been subjected, the favor with which it was regarded in the earliest times has never been withdrawn, but still continues unabated. The culture of the mulberry, for the production of silk, has recently been greatly extended, and already promises important results.

Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, the arable land is of limited extent, and much of the soil is of a thin, and by no means fertile nature. Even under a proper system of agriculture, the produce, in such circumstances, could not be abundant; and hence it is easy to understand how, under a system so antiquated, that the plough in use differs in no respect from that which Hesiod described 3000 years ago, the grain raised barely suffices for two-thirds of the consumption. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. Asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which dairy produce is obtained are the sheep and the goat.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Manufactures are extremely limited, and are chiefly confined to clothing and other articles of domestic use, which can be prepared at home by the females, or at spare hours by the males. In some of the large towns, however, the weaving of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues, forms the regular employment of many of the inhabitants, and to them may be added embroidery in gold, silver, silk, and cotton; earthenware, leather, harness, cutlery, and firearms. But unquestionably the most important branch of manufacturing industry is shipbuilding, which is carried on to a considerable extent on various points of the coast and on many of the islands. Some of the vessels constructed are from 600 to 700 tons register, a much larger number between 300 and 400 tons, but the great majority are mere boats of from 6 to 7 tons. The whole have been roughly estimated at 4000 vessels, measuring 160,000 tons, and employing 30,000 seamen.

The foreign commerce of Greece is extensive, having advanced with wonderful rapidity since the independence of the country was established. It consists of three principal branches—the corn trade of the Black Sea and Alexandria, carried on on an extensive scale wherever open markets can be found, but chiefly with Turkey, Italy, Spain, France, and England; the export trade of the countries bordering the Levant, principally to London, Triest, and Marseilles; and the import of the cotton and woollen manufactures of England and Germany, into Greece, Turkey, and Persia. In

regard to the last branch, the peculiar advantages which the Greeks possess, in their knowledge of the language, and acquaintance with the habits and wants of the people of these countries, have given them almost a complete monopoly. Even the English, who have long tried to compete with them, have begun to find it hopeless. The trade with the United States is considerable, and increasing; 924 vessels sailed for that country in 1852. In 1851, 534 Greek vessels, (tons 112,438,) having as cargoes 152,963 quarters of wheat, 312,835 of Indian corn, 5232 of barley, 927 of rapeseed 17,616 hundred-weights of tallow, and 423,799 pieces of staves, sailed down the Danube from the two ports of Galatz and Brahilov, (Ibrahil.) The principal exports of Greece are valonia, oil, emery stone, silk, dried figs, currants, raisins, honey, wax, madder, &c. The imports, cotton, woollen, and silk goods; colonial produce, indigo and other dyes, iron and other metals, hardware, earthenware, corn, &c.

Government and People.—The government is a hereditary monarchy, established, in the line of Prince Otho of Bavaria, under the express condition that the crown can never be united with that of Bavaria, or with any other. As first drawn up by the allied powers, the monarchy was nearly absolute; but, in 1844, important modifications were made, and a constitution granted. By it, the executive power belongs solely to the king; the legislative body jointly to the king, a senate, and a representative chamber. The Greek Church alone is established, and is governed by 10 bishops, but all other forms of religion enjoy toleration. Justice is administered, on the basis of the French civil code, by a supreme court, which has its seat at Athens; two royal courts, one at Athens, and another at Nauplia; 10 courts of primary resort, one in each of the principal towns; and 3 courts of commerce, one each at Syra, Patras, and Nauplia. The public revenue, derived chiefly from the rent of national property, the produce of forests, indirect and direct taxation, was estimated, in 1850, at 20,670,255 drachmé, ($3,342,880.) Of this, $982,880 were required to meet the interest of debt. The army is estimated at 8918 men, and the navy consists of a few armed sailing vessels, only two of which mount each 26 guns, and two steamers, one of which mounts 6 guns. The population, in 1852 1,002,000, contains a considerable intermixture of foreign stocks, among which the Albanese are the most numerous; but the great majority, though not without some taint in their blood, are of the genuine Greek extraction, and, both in physical and mental features, bare a marked resemblance to their celebrated forefathers.

By the enactment of June 22, 1828, Greece was politically divided into 24 departments or governments, and 7 sub-departments or governments; but in the end of 1845 it was resolved to revert to the arrangement established April 15, 1833, according to which the country is divided into 10 nomes or nomarchies, and 49 eparchies or dioceses:—

	Nomes.	Capitals.
Livadia, or Northern Greece	Attica and Bœotia	Athens.
	Phocis and Phthiotes	Salma.
	Acarnania and Ætolia	Vracheri.
	Eubœa or Negropont	Chalcis.
Morea, or Southern Greece	Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia.
	Arcadia	Tripolitza.
	Laconia	Sparta.
	Messenia	Arcadia.
	Achaia and Elis	Patras.
	Cyclades	Hermopolis.

History.—The early history of Greece, like that of all ancient nations, is involved in great uncertainty. The original inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, now generally classed under the common name of Pelasgi, were gradually expelled or drawn into inaccessible fastnesses by the Hellenes, apparently a people from the East, who are said to have first arrived in the year B.C. 1384. Some centuries later, Greece is found divided into a number of independent states, in all of which, with the important exception of Sparta, a republican form of government was established. The ambitious aims and mutual jealousies of these states led to almost incessant warfare, till the appearance of a foreign oppressor, in the person of the King of Persia, when they were obliged to bury their animosities, and unite in one general league, as the only means of saving their independence. The first great battle, fought at Marathon, B.C. 490, was only the commencement of a series of glorious victories, which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the Persians, and left them no inclination to renew their aggressions. The epoch embracing the next century and a half, (480–336 B.C.) is the most illustrious in Grecian annals. During this period, all its greatest writers, orators, sculptors, and architects appeared; and it was not only able to repel attacks on its own independence, but to assume the offensive, and enrich its treasury with foreign spoils. As usual, wealth introduced luxury; and the progress of degeneracy, once begun, advanced with fearful rapidity. The jealousies and enmities of the different states revived, and while the Greeks were wasting their energies in acts of mutual oppression, Alexander of Macedon made himself absolute master of the destinies of their country. After Alexander's death, and the dissolution of his empire, the power of the Macedonian sovereigns continued permanent in Greece till the Roman conquest, B.C. 146. The early spirit of independence which had animated the Greeks appeared to be now completely broken, and they were ready to be handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. The crowning disaster commenced A.D. 1438, when the Turks first obtained a footing. A long series of exterminating wars ensued, during which the Venetians and Turks contended for the mastery. The latter ultimately prevailed. A period of the grossest misrule and oppression followed; but, in 1821, when degradation seemed to have reached its lowest possible limit, a strong reaction commenced, a new spirit began to appear, and the Greeks, as if throwing off their lethargy, declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when foreign powers interfered, and compelled the Turks, in 1829, to acknowledge Greece as an independent state.——Adj. and Inhab. GREEK and GRECIAN, gree'shan. (Fr. GREC or GRECQUE, grĕk or graik; It. GRECO, grā'ko; Sp. GRIEGO, gre-ā'go; Ger. GRIECHE, grie'kh.)

GREECE, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario, 6 miles N.N.W. of Rochester. It is bounded on the E. by Genesee River, intersected in the S. by the Erie Canal, and on the Lake side are three inlets setting up into it called respectively Duck Pond, Long Pond, and Braddock's Bay. The village of Charlotte, at the mouth of Genesee River, is the shipping port for the collection district of Genesee, of which Rochester is the port of entry. The township also contains the villages of Hanford's, and Adams's Basin. Pop. 4219.

GREEJEE, a town of Dahomey. See GREGAPOJEE.

GREEK. See GREECE.

GREE'LAND DEPOT, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

GREEN, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pekatonica and Sugar Rivers. The surface is much broken by hills of moderate height, capable of being cultivated to their summits. The S. part consists chiefly of prairie, and the other portions are rather sparsely timbered. The soil is productive. Lead mines are worked in several parts of the county, with some profit. Limestone is the principal rock. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 8566.

GREEN, a township in Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1774.

GREEN, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 2345.

GREEN, a township in Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1928.

GREEN, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 303.

GREEN, a township in Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 1329.

GREEN, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 1478.

GREEN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 566.

GREEN, a township in Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 1318.

GREEN, a township in Platt co., Missouri. Pop. 2594.

GREEN BANK, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on Mullica River, 35 miles S.S.E. of Mount Holly. It has a glass factory, and is a place of resort in the summer season.

GREEN BANK, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

GREEN BAY, a large arm or bay on the W. side of Lake Michigan, forming a part of the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is above 100 miles long, and from 15 to 35 broad. The appellation Green has been given to it in consequence of its great depth, which is said to exceed 500 feet.

GREEN BAY, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

GREEN BAY, a small post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa.

GREEN BAY, a post-village in Lee co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 80 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

GREEN BAY, a thriving post-borough, capital of Brown co., Wisconsin, is situated on the right bank of the Neenah or Fox River, at its mouth, and exactly at the head of Green Bay, 114 miles N. of Milwaukee, and 120 miles N.E. of Madison. The town has a beautiful situation, and contains many spacious warehouses, fine churches, and elegant residences. The bay and river afford a perfectly secure harbor, and the largest steamers of Lake Michigan stop here, making this the principal entrepôt for the imports and exports of North Wisconsin. The improvement of the river by dams, which is nearly completed, will open uninterrupted steam navigation from Green Bay to the Mississippi River. The surrounding region contains extensive forests of pine, from which large quantities of lumber are manufactured and exported. The older part of the town was formerly called Navarino, and in 1836, the suburb of Astor was laid out, adjoining the southern part of the former. On the opposite side of the river stands Fort Howard, with a thriving village of that name. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

GREEN'BOROUGH, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, 170 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

GREEN BOTTOM, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

GREEN BOTTOM, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

GREEN'BRIER, a county in the W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 880 square miles. It is intersected by Greenbrier River, from which it derives its name. The surface is mostly occupied by mountain ridges of the Alleghany

system and the intervening valleys. One of the former is called Greenbrier Mountain. The mean height of the arable land is estimated at 1500 feet above the sea. The White Sulphur Spring of this county is the most celebrated watering-place of Virginia. Formed in 1777. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. 10,022, of whom 8705 were free, and 1317 slaves.

GREENBRIER, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

GREENBRIER MOUNTAIN, in Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, in the W. part of Virginia, has an elevation of more than 2000 feet.

GREENBRIER RIVER, of Western Virginia, rises at the base of Greenbrier Mountain, in the N. part of Pocahontas co., flows south-westward, crosses Greenbrier co., and enters the Kanawha or New River, on the border between Monroe and Mercer counties. The whole length is probably 150 miles. The mean elevation of its valley is estimated at 1500 feet, as the mouth of the river has been found by measurement to be 1333 feet above the level of the sea.

GREENBRIER RUN, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

GREENBURG, a township of West Chester co., New York, on the Hudson River, 130 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 4241.

GREENBUSH, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot River, 20 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. 467.

GREENBUSH, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, opposite Albany. The village is situated about a mile from Albany, at the terminus of the Western Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad, and the Troy and Greenbush Railroad. Steam ferries communicate with Albany. Pop. of the township, 4945.

GREENBUSH, a post-office of Scott co., Mississippi.

GREENBUSH, a small village of Brown co., Ohio, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

GREENBUSH, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

GREENBUSH, a post-township in the N. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 318.

GREENBUSH, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

GREENBUSH, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Illinois, about 87 miles N.W. of Springfield.

GREENBUSH, a post-village in Polk co., Iowa, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

GREENBUSH, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road leading from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, about 20 miles from each. It has water-power and several mills.

GREEN CAMP, a township of Marion co, Ohio. Pop. 467.

GREEN-CASTLE, green-kas/sel, a fort, harbor, coast-guard, and fishing station of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 miles N.E. of Moville.

GREEN-CASTLE, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, in a sheltered cove, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 1½ miles W.N.W. of Cranfield Point. It has the ruins of a castle of the De Burghs.

GREENCASTLE, a flourishing post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad from Chambersburg to Hagerstown, 56 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich and highly cultivated country, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 1125.

GREENCASTLE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Ohio.

GREENCASTLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Putnam co., Indiana, is situated on the great line of railways which extend through the centre of Indiana E. and W., 40 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis, and 1 mile E. of the Eel River. Another railroad is in progress which will cross the former at Greencastle, and connect it with Chicago and with the Ohio River at New Albany. The town is beautifully situated on high table-land, in a rich farming region. It is distinguished for the number and excellence of its institutions of learning. It contains a county seminary, a female academy, and other high schools, and is the seat of Asbury University, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Methodists. Laid out in 1822. Pop. in 1850, 1252.

GREEN CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Sandusky River a few miles from its mouth.

GREEN CREEK, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

GREEN CREEK, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. P. 1239.

GREENE, green, a county in the E.S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is principally drained by Catskill Creek and Schoharie River. The surface is rough and broken, the Catskill Mountains passing nearly through the centre. The valleys in some parts are extensive and rich, but on the uplands and more elevated portions the soil is of an inferior quality, or quite sterile. Named (as well as those which follow) in honor of General Nathaniel Greene. Capital, Catskill. Pop. 33,120.

GREENE, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, contains 600 square miles. The Monongahela River bounds it on the E., and it is also drained by Wheeling, Dunkard's, and Ten Mile Creeks. The surface is hilly, and cut into deep ravines by the water-courses. The soil is generally fertile, being based on alternating strata of sandstone, shale, and limestone. Rich mines of bituminous coal are found in many parts of the county. Formed in 1796, having been previously included in Washington county. Capital, Waynesburg. Pop. 22,136.

GREENE, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 230 square miles. The Rapidan River forms the boundary on the N.E. The surface is diversified by high ridges and valleys, a part of the county lying on the S.E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Organized in 1838. Capital, Stanardsville. Pop. 4460, of whom 2701 were free, and 1692 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 280 square miles. It is intersected by Contentny Creek, (navigable for flat boats,) an affluent of Neuse River. The surface is level; the soil is generally fertile. Marl is found in several places. Capital, Snow Hill. Formed in 1791, and first called Glasgow; the present name was adopted in 1799. Pop. 6619, of whom 3375 were free, and 3244 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 374 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Oconee River, which afterwards flows along its S.W. border. The Appalachee River forms the boundary on the S.W. until it enters the Oconee; and the Ocmulgee River rises in the county. The surface is hilly; the soil was originally productive, but much of it is said to be worn out. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Greensborough. Pop. 13,668, of whom 4892 were free, and 8266 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 990 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Tombigbee. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and mostly occupied by plantations of cotton and maize. In 1850 this county produced 1,336,144 bushels of Indian corn, the greatest quantity raised in any one county of the state. Several Artesian wells furnish motive-power for mills. Greene county is the most populous in the state, and is probably not surpassed by any in wealth. Capital, Eutaw. Pop. 31,441, of whom 9314 were free, and 22,127 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is watered by the Chickasawha and Leaf Rivers, which unite in the S. part, and form the Pascagoula. The soil is rather inferior. It is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Leakesville. Pop. 2018, of whom 1380 were free, and 638 slaves.

GREENE, a county forming the N.N.E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Missouri, contains about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Cache, and on the E. by St. Francis River. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. 2593, of whom 2540 were free, and 53 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 750 square miles. The French Broad River forms its S.W. boundary, and the Nolachucky flows through the county. The surface is diversified by high ridges and fertile valleys. Extensive mines of iron ore are worked in the county. It is traversed by the East Tennessee Railroad. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 17,824, of whom 16,731 were free, and 1093 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 525 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, (navigable by steamboats,) and also drained by Barren Fork, and by Russell's, Robinson's, Meadow, and Pitman's Creeks. The surface is generally undulating and hilly. The soil, based on cavernous limestone, is productive. Salt is procured from springs in this county. Limestone of good quality is abundant. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 9060, of whom 6452 were free, and 2608 slaves.

GREENE, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Mad and Little Miami Rivers, and also drained by Cæsar's and Massey's Creeks. The soil is clayey, and very productive. Good limestone is abundant, and a quarry of variegated marble has been opened near Xenia. It is intersected by the Dayton and Springfield Railroad, and four other railroads terminate at Xenia, the capital of the county, connecting it with Cincinnati, Columbus, &c. Pop. 21,946.

GREENE, a county in the W.S.W. part of Indiana, contains 540 square miles. It is watered by the West Fork of White River. The surface is diversified by prairies, oak-openings, and forests. Iron ore and bituminous coal are abundant and easily procured. The Wabash and Erie Canal has lately been completed through this county. The river affords extensive water-power. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. 12,313.

GREENE, a county in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 500 square miles. The Illinois River, navigable by steamboats, forms its entire boundary on the W., and Macoupin Creek on the S.; it is drained by Apple Creek. The soil is highly productive and well cultivated. The county contains several beautiful upland prairies of small extent. Stone coal is abundant. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. 12,429.

GREENE, a county in the S.S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 1218 square miles. The Niangua, Pomme de

Terre, and Sac Rivers, affluents of the Osage, rise in the county, and flow towards the N. It is intersected by James River and Finley Creek, which flow south-westward, and unite with White River of Arkansas. Limestone underlies a large part of the county, and lead ore is found in it. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 12,785, of whom 11,555 were free, and 1230 slaves.

GREENE, a new county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Racoon River, an affluent of Des Moines River. The county is mostly prairie. It is not included in the census of 1850, and has but few inhabitants.

GREENE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Portland. Pop. 1348.

GREENE, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango River, and on the canal of that name, about 56 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. The village is a thriving place, surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and contains Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, a bank, 15 stores, and about 1200 inhabitants. Its population has doubled within the last ten years. Pop. of the township, 3763.

GREENE, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey. Pop. 823.

GREENE, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. P. 1923.

GREENE, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1542.

GREENE, a township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania. P. 3154.

GREENE, a township, Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 667.

GREENE, a township, Indiana co., Pennsylvania. P. 2281.

GREENE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GREENE, a township, Mercer co., Pennsylvania. P. 933.

GREENE, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 357.

GREENE, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1520.

GREENE, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1902.

GREENE, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 632.

GREENE, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. Pop. 1230.

GREENE, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 2026.

GREENE, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 1053.

GREENE, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1276.

GREENE, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 3948.

GREENE, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1527.

GREENE, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1290.

GREENE, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1226.

GREENE, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1658.

GREENE, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1078.

GREENE, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 958.

GREENE, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 2060.

GREENE, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 1019.

GREENE, a township of Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 754.

GREENE, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

GREENE, a post-office of Bollinger co., Missouri.

GREENE, a post office of Wapello co., Iowa.

GREENE CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

GREENE'S STORE, a post office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

GREEN'FIELD, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 25 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 305.

GREENFIELD, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 25 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 716.

GREENFIELD, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 730.

GREENFIELD, a beautiful post-village and township, capital of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of the Connecticut, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, at the terminus of a railroad from Boston via Fitchburg, about 100 miles W. by N. of Boston. A railroad is also in course of construction to communicate with the railway systems of New York at Albany and Troy. The Deerfield and the Greenfield Rivers flow through the township, affording water power. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, a town-house, large public and private schools, 2 banks, with a capital of $400,000, a savings institution, an insurance company, and about 40 stores. Three newspapers are published here. On Green River is an extensive cutlery establishment, employing 300 operatives. There are also a large foundry, steam saw and planing mill, and the Greenfield Tool Factory, an establishment in which are manufactured 382 different shapes of carpenter's planes. The works are propelled by steam, and employ about 100 hands. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2589.

GREENFIELD, Connecticut. See GREENFIELD HILL.

GREENFIELD, a township of Saratoga co., New York, 9 miles N. from Ballston Spa. Pop. 2890.

GREENFIELD, a post office of Ulster co., New York.

GREENFIELD, a township, Blair co., Pennsylvania. P. 1032.

GREENFIELD, a post township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles E. of Erie. Pop. 731.

GREENFIELD, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 869.

GREENFIELD, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. by N. of Pottsville.

GREENFIELD, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Washington, the county seat. Pop. 380.

GREENFIELD, a post village of Nelson co., Virginia, 90 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

GREENFIELD, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

GREENFIELD, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

GREENFIELD, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tennessee, about 220 miles E. of Nashville.

GREENFIELD, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. P. 2113

GREENFIELD, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 952.

GREENFIELD, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 75 miles E.N.E. from Cincinnati. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains an academy and several churches. Pop. 1017.

GREENFIELD, a township of Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 1332.

GREENFIELD, a post-village and township, capital of Hancock co., Indiana, on the Central Railroad and the National Road, (which is here a plank-road,) 20 miles E. of Indianapolis, contains a court-house, a county seminary, a newspaper office, and perhaps 500 inhabitants. It was first settled in 1828. Pop. of the township, 1674.

GREENFIELD, a township of Orange co., Indiana. P. 725.

GREENFIELD, a thriving post-village and township of Greene co., Illinois, 60 miles S.W. of Springfield. Pop. 237.

GREENFIELD, a township, Grundy co., Illinois. P. 97.

GREENFIELD, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Missouri, on the West Fork of Sac River.

GREENFIELD, a village of Shelby co., Missouri, near Fabius River 100 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

GREENFIELD, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. P. 592.

GREENFIELD, a post-village and township in the central part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 8 miles S.W. of Milwaukee City, with which the village is connected by a plank-road. Pop. 1995.

GREENFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 36 miles N. by W. of Albany.

GREENFIELD HILL, or GREENFIELD, a beautiful post-village in the N.W. part of Fairfield township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, 58 miles N.E. of New York. It is the scene of Dr. Dwight's poem of "Greenfield Hill."

GREENFIELD MILLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

GREEN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Middlessex.

GREEN'FORD, Maboning co., Ohio. See GREEN VILLAGE.

GREEN GARDEN, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

GREEN GROVE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

GREEN GROVE, a post-office of Conway co., Arkansas.

GREENHALGH, green'hall, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

GREEN'HAM, a chapelry of England, co. of Berks.

GREEN HAVEN, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

GREEN'HEAD, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 3¼ miles W.N.W. of Haltwhistle.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

GREEN HILL, a village of Montgomery co., Missouri

GREEN'HITHE, a hamlet of England, co., of Kent, on the Thames, 3 miles E.N.E. of Dartford. It consists of a main street, and has a pier on the Thames, adjacent to which is the elegant mansion of Ingress Abbey.

GREEN HOLM, one of the Shetland Isles, 10 miles N.N.W. of Lerwick.

GREENHOLM, two islets of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S.W. of Eday.

GREEN-ISLAND, in Hudson Strait, British North America, 100 miles N.W. of Cape Chudleigh.

GREEN-ISLAND, in Russian America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound.

GREEN-ISLAND, in Jamaica, off its W. coast, in Green-Island Harbor, 8 miles S.W. of Lucea.

GREEN ISLAND, one of the Philippines; lat. 12° 3′ N., lon. 119° 49′ E.

GREEN ISLAND, an island in the China Sea; lat. 43′ N., in a direct line between the Tambelan and the most E. Saint Esprit Islands.

GREEN ISLAND, an island of Australia, on the N.E. coast of Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 46′ S., lon. 145° 58′ E.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island of North America, in the St. Lawrence, 115 miles below Quebec; lat. 48° 3′ 24″ N., lon. 69° 26′ W.

GREEN ISLANDS, two small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, called by the Chinese, Tsang-Chow, at the entrance to Bias Bay; lat. 22° 22′ N., lon. 114° 40′ E.

GREEN KAY. See CAYO VERDE.

GREEN LAKE, Wisconsin, in the E. part of Marquette county. Length, about 8 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Its waters are deep and very clear.

GREEN LAKE, a post-township in the E. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 725.

GREENLAND, (Dan. *Groenland* or *Grönland*, grön'länd,)

an extensive region or island on the N.E. of North America, belonging to Denmark, stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat. 59° 49′ N., to the most northerly observed point Edam land, lat. 78° N., and extending between lon. 20° and 75° W., having W. Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait, S. and S.E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the Arctic Ocean. Pop. in 1851, 9400, all Esquimaux, except about 250 Europeans. Surface generally high, rocky, and barren; the elevated portions are covered with eternal snow and glaciers, extending, in many parts to the sea shores. But small quantities of corn, potatoes, and kitchen herbs are raised in the S., and some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, and willow trees, grasses and lichens grow wild, but July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temperature, 59° Fahrenheit, winter minus 40°; mean annual temperature of North and South Greenland, 57°·5 Fahrenheit. The natives, or Esquimaux, are a peculiar race, allied to the Mongolian family, of short squat stature and dark skin, employed chiefly in fishing and seal hunting. It is estimated that 1100 of them have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, and soon after colonised from Iceland. Davis rediscovered Greenland in 1587, and in the seventeenth century the Danes re-established a communication with the lost colony. In 1837, it comprised 38 European settlements, and two missionary stations, mostly established on the W. coast. The country is divided into N. and S. inspectorates, separated by the Longfiord, in lat. 67° N. Principal villages, Frederick's Harbor, Julian's Harbor, and Good Hope.

GREEN'LAND, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 43 R.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 730.

GREENLAND, a post-office of Covington co., Alabama.

GREENLAND DEPOT, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

GREEN'LAW, a small town and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Berwick, on the Blackadder, 18 miles W.S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. The town has a fine county-hall and prison.

GREENLEAF, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

GREEN LEVEL, a post-office, Southampton co., Virginia.

GREEN LEVEL, a post-village, Wake co., North Carolina.

GREEN LOG, a small village of Pope co., Arkansas.

GREEN MEADOW, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

GREEN MOUNT, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

GREEN MOUNT, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

GREEN MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N. extremity of Schuylkill county.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range extending from near New Haven, in Connecticut, northwards through Massachusetts and Vermont into Canada. It attains its greatest elevation in Vermont, to which its gives its name, (in French *monts verts*, or *verts monts*, *i. e.* "green mountains.") The highest summit, Mansfield North Peak, rises about 4360 feet above the level of the sea. Connell's Peak, Shrewsbury Mountain, Mansfield South Peak, Killington Peak, and several others, have an elevation of near 4000 feet above the sea.

GREEN OAK, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

GREEN OAK, a township, Livingston co., Michigan. P. 941.

GREEN'OCK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the S. side of the Frith of Clyde, 22¼ miles W.N.W. of Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 55° 56′ 51″ N., lon. 4° 45′ 15″ W. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 36,689. It stands chiefly on a level strip of land, but partly stretches up an abrupt height commanding noble views. The town is abundantly furnished with water for domestic purposes, by reservoirs belonging to the corporation and the Shaws Water Company. The latter, for the use of public works, has also a large supply, by an aqueduct 6¼ miles in length, extending from artificial ponds 630 feet above the level of the Clyde, and occupying 388 acres. There are two lines of falls, the descent being on each line 512 feet, and equal to 1843 horses' power—1008 of which were (1849) occupied, and 835 still unlet. On the W. are many new streets and handsome residences. Principal structures, a fine custom-house; quays upwards of 2500 feet in length, bordering the Clyde, behind which are the harbors; the Town-hall, Jail, Exchange, Tontine, Assembly-hall, Theatre, Infirmary, and several handsome churches, Gaelic and many other chapels, various cotton and other mills, and warehouses. Greenock has a flourishing mechanics' institute, several public libraries, one of which possesses 10,000 volumes, and in its hall is a statue by Chantrey of Watt, a native of the town; numerous banks, and a grammar school. One newspaper is published here. Greenock is the seat of a presbytery, sheriff's court, and a burgh of barony, erected in 1635. Its docks are among the largest in Britain; Victoria Harbor, opened in 1850, has 24 feet depth of water, and an area of 6 acres. Ship and steamboat building is here extensively carried on. Sugar refining is conducted to a greater extent than elsewhere in Britain, except in London, and it has foundries for steam-engines and machinery; rope, sailcloth, hat, earthenware, paper, and straw-plait factories; a large herring fishery, and a very extensive export trade in Scotch manufactures and produce, especially with America and the Indies. Vessels proceeding to and from Glasgow commonly touch at Greenock. The following table exhibits the increase which has in late years taken place in the shipping trade:—

	Total Tonnage.		Total Tonnage.
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward and Outward.
1830	261,711	230,871	482,582
1850	425,488	424,318	850,806
1851	428,538	561,408	989,946

This does not include the tonnage of steamers or other craft trading on the river inside of the Cumbraes.

The following table exhibits the progressive increase in the imports of the principal articles:—

	1839.	1840.	1850.
Sugar, tons	15,302	13,741	24,898
Molasses, tons	8,037	9,131	20,917
Timber, loads	21,245	47,048	61,141
Deals and battens, hundreds	283	1,973	3,336

Total value of exports in 1840, 1,214,970*l.*; in 1851, 491,913*l.*; in 1852, 418,697*l.*; in 1853, 437,522*l.* Greenock has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the eighteenth century. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

GREEN'OCK, a post-village in Crittenden co., Arkansas, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 135 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock.

GREEN'ORE, a headland and fishing station of Ireland, co. of Louth, 2 miles S.E. of Carlingford. It has a light-house.

GREENORE, a headland of Ireland, co. of Wexford 7½ miles S.S.E. of the entrance into Wexford Harbor, and separated from it by Greenore Bay.

GREEN PLAINS, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

GREEN PLAINS, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

GREEN POINT, a post-village of King's co., New York, on Long Island, immediately N. of Williamsburg. It has been built up within a few years, chiefly by persons engaged during the day in New York. Gas has recently been introduced. Pop. above 3000.

GREEN POND, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

GREEN'PORT, a township of Columbia co., New York, intersected by the Hudson River Railroad. Pop. 1300.

GREENPORT, a post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., New York, on the S. side of the N.E. point of Long Island, and at the E. terminus of the Long Island Railroad, 95 miles E. by N. of New York. It is a flourishing village, and contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, ship-building yards, and a newspaper office. The harbor is one of the best on the coast, and is seldom obstructed with ice. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3589 tons registered, and 5866 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 7 vessels with an aggregate burden of 587 tons were admeasured. The whale fishery is carried on here to some extent, and in 1853, two vessels arrived, bringing 224 barrels of sperm oil, 2684 barrels of whale oil, and 28,300 pounds of whalebone. Pop. about 1200.

GREEN RIVER rises in Windham co., Vermont, and flowing in a S.S.E. course, falls into Deerfield River, near its junction with the Connecticut, in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

GREEN RIVER, of Kentucky, rises in Lincoln co., in the E. central part of the state. It flows first nearly W. for more than half of its course, during which it traverses the cavernous limestone formation, and passes by the Mammoth Cave. After passing the mouth of Big Barren River, which enters it from the left, a few miles S.E. of Morgantown, it assumes a general N.W. direction, and enters the Ohio in Henderson county, 9 miles above Evansville, in Indiana. The whole length is estimated at above 300 miles. The lower part of this river is navigable by steamboats at all seasons; and by means of dams and locks, small steamboats have ascended in high water to Greensburg, more than 200 miles from its mouth. Extensive beds of stone coal occupy the lower part of the Green River Valley.

GREEN RIVER, Illinois, empties itself into Rock River, near 20 miles from the mouth of the latter.

GREEN RIVER, the longest branch of the Colorado, rises in Oregon, near Fremont's Peak, and flowing in its general course first S.S.E., and then S.S.W., unites with Grand River in 35° 39′ N. lat., 112° 55′ W. lon.

GREEN RIVER, a new county in the N.E. part of Utah Territory, intersected by Green River, from which its name is derived. It has been formed since 1850.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Columbia co., New York

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

GREEN RIVER, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, on Green River, 70 miles N.W. of Peoria.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Green River co., Utah.

GREEN'S BLUFF, a post-office of Jefferson co., Texas.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 25 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1008.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 20 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

GREENSBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Guilford co., North Carolina, on the Central Railroad, 86 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and the surrounding country is fertile. Many of the houses are of wood, and others are built of brick. It is a place of considerable activity in trade, and is the seat of excellent institutions for learning, among which are several academies. It also contains 2 banks, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and a number of manufactories.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 40 miles N. of Milledgeville. It contains several elegant buildings, among which are a new court-house, 2 churches, and 2 academies.

GREENSBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 85 miles W. by N. of Montgomery, and 18 miles E. of Eutaw. It is the largest place in the county, and is the centre of an active trade. Many of the residents are wealthy planters, who have plantations of cotton in the vicinity. The village contains several churches and flourishing schools, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 2500.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Choctaw co., Mississippi, on one of the head streams of Big Black River, 110 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-office of Greene co., Arkansas.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Henry co., Indiana, on Blue River, 36 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1190.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village of Caroline co., Maryland, 59 miles E. of Annapolis.

GREENSBURG, a flourishing post-borough of Hempfield township, and capital of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad, 32 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is a place of considerable trade, and is surrounded by a fertile country, which is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The Hempfield Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Wheeling. Coal of good quality abounds in all parts of the county. The borough has a large brick court-house, 3 newspaper offices, and an academy. Pop. in 1850, 1051; in 1853, about 1500.

GREENSBURG, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

GREENSBURG, a post-village, capital of St. Helena parish, Louisiana, near Tickfaw River, about 40 miles N.E. of Baton Rouge.

GREENSBURG, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Kentucky, on the right bank of Green River, 85 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a branch of the Kentucky bank, and 12 stores. The river has lately been improved, so that it is navigable for steamboats about 3 months in the year.

GREENSBURG, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 135 miles N.E. of Columbus.

GREENSBURG, a beautiful post-village, capital of Decatur co., Indiana, is situated on Sand Creek, and on the Michigan Road, 46 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. The place was first settled in 1821, and is steadily advancing in size and importance. It is connected by a plank-road with Madison, on the Ohio, and is on the line of the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi Railroad now in course of construction. Greensburg contains good public buildings, a flourishing academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1850, 1202; in 1853, about 1600.

GREENSBURG CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

GREEN'S CORNERS, a village and station of Oneida co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, 19 miles W. by N. of Utica.

GREEN'S FARMS, a village of Fairfield township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, 54 miles N.E. of New York.

GREEN'S FORK, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1569.

GREEN'S FORK, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

GREENSNORTON, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

GREENSPOND, an island and maritime village of North America, off the E. coast of Newfoundland, 29 miles N.W. of Bonavista. The island is of granite formation. It is about 4 miles across. The village has a decent church, and some large stores; and the fishermen's houses are neat and clean.

GREENSPORT, a post-village of St. Clair co., Alabama, on the Coosa River, 120 miles N. of Montgomery.

GREEN SPRING, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

GREEN SPRING, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

GREEN SPRING FURNACE, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

GREEN SPRING RUN, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

GREEN SPRINGS, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

GREENSTEAD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

GREENSTEAD NEAR ONGAR, a parish of England, co. of Essex. Its church, with oaken walls, is supposed to be one of the oldest in Britain.

GREENSVILLE, a village of Grayson co., Virginia, on New River, 276 miles W. by S. of Richmond, was formerly the county seat.

GREENTON, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

GREENTOP, a post-office of Schuyler co., Missouri.

GREENTOWN or GREENSTOWN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 10 miles N. of Canton. Pop. about 300.

GREENTOWN, a post-office, Currituck co., North Carolina.

GREENTOWN, a post-village of Howard co., Indiana, about 56 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

GREEN TREE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. by S. of Camden.

GREEN TREE, a post-office, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

GREEN TREE, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

GREENUP, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Kentucky, borders on the Ohio, just below the mouth of Sandy River, which separates it from Virginia. Area, estimated at 480 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N.E. and N.W., and it is intersected by Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with timber. The county contains large and productive mines of iron ore and coal. Formed in 1803, and named in honor of Governor Christopher Greenup. Capital, Greenupsburg. Pop. 9651, of whom 9049 were free, and 602 slaves.

GREENUP, a post-village and township, capital of Cumberland co., Illinois, on Embarras River, at the crossing of the National Road, 111 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. 948.

GREENUPSBURG, or GREENUP COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Greenup co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 132 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort, contains a brick court-house, 1 church, and several stores.

GREENVALE, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 22 miles N.W. of Freeport.

GREENVALE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

GREEN VALLEY, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

GREEN VALLEY, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

GREEN VILLAGE, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, 40 miles S.W. of the former. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

GREEN VILLAGE, or GREENFORD, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 158 miles N.E. of Columbus, is situated in a rich and populous district. Pop. estimated at 450.

GREENVILLE, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, contains about 300 square miles. The Nottoway River bounds it on the N., and it is intersected by the Meherrin River. The general surface is level; the soil is of medium quality. The railroad from Richmond to Weldon, North Carolina, passes through the county. Organized in 1784. Capital, Hicksford. Pop. 5039, of whom 1854 were free, and 3785 slaves.

GREENVILLE, a district in the N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 690 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Enoree, Tiger, and Reedy Rivers, and bounded on the W. by Saluda River. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of the district, the surface of which is beautifully diversified by mountains and hills. The Saluda Mountain rises in the vicinity of the Court-house. The soil is generally good and well watered. Chalybeate and sulphur springs are found 10 miles N. of Greenville. A railroad has recently been made from the Court-house to Columbia, the capital of the state. Pop. 20,156, of whom 13,465 were free, and 6691 slaves.

GREENVILLE, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 80 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 326.

GREENVILLE, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island, 12 miles N.W. of Providence, contains a bank and several cotton factories.

GREENVILLE, a post-village in Preston township, New London co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug River, about 2 miles N.E. of Norwich Landing, contains 3 churches, numerous cotton mills, and a manufactory of railroad cars. Pop. about 1000.

GREENVILLE, post-village and township of Green co., New York, 24 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2242.

GREENVILLE, a thriving village of Raritan township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 20 miles N. of Trenton.

GREENVILLE, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 7 miles S.W. of Newton.

GREENVILLE, a village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S.E. of Clarion.

GREENVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on Penn's Run, 147 miles W. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles E. of Indiana, has 2 stores and about 30 houses.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

GREENVILLE, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, 20 miles S.E. of Somerset. Pop. 723.

GREENVILLE, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on

the South River, near its source, 120 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It contains 1 academy, several stores, and 1 flouring mill. Pop. from 300 to 400.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Pitt co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Tar River, about 100 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, academy, and several stores. Tar and turpentine are procured from the forests in the vicinity, and exported by the river.

GREENVILLE, or GREENVILLE COURT-HOUSE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Greenville district, South Carolina, on Reedy River, near its source, 110 miles N.W. of Columbia. The situation is elevated and healthy, at the foot of the Saluda Mountain, which renders it a favorite resort for persons who reside in the lower country. It is the N. terminus of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Greenville has 3 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1305, of whom 685 are free, and 620 slaves.

GREENVILLE, a neat post-village, capital of Meriwether co., Georgia, on a high ridge near Walnut Creek, 108 miles W. of Milledgeville. It is situated in a region which is noted for its medicinal springs. The Warm Springs, 10 miles S. of this town, have a temperature of 90°, and discharge 1400 gallons of water per minute. About $75,000 worth of goods are sold in Greenville annually. It has 2 churches, 3 seminaries, and about 500 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Alabama, 40 miles S.W. of Montgomery, and 150 miles N.E. of Mobile, contains a court-house, a newspaper office, several stores, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 100 miles N.N.W. of Jackson.

GREENVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hunt co., Texas, is situated near the source of the Sabine River, about 250 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. It is situated in a fertile farming region, which produces cotton, wheat, and maize, and towards which an active immigration is directed. The village has grown up since 1845.

GREENVILLE, a post-village of Polk co., Texas, 15 miles N. of Livingston, the county seat, is surrounded by a community of thrifty planters, and is improving.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Clarke co., Arkansas, about 90 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

GREENVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Greene co., Tennessee, 250 miles E. of Nashville, and 66 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. It is the seat of Greenville College founded in 1794. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 800.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, 170 miles S.W. of Frankfort, and 9 miles S. of Green River, is situated in a region which abounds in coal and iron ore. It has 2 or 3 churches, a seminary, 6 stores, and 2 tobacco factories.

GREENVILLE, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Darke co., Ohio, on the Greenville and Miami Railroad, about 90 miles W. of Columbus. The village contains 4 or 5 churches and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 1500. In 1793, General Wayne built Fort Greenville on the site of the present town, and here the treaty of Greenville was concluded between Wayne and the Indians.

GREENVILLE, a post-office of Montcalm co., Michigan.

GREENVILLE, a post-village and township of Floyd co., Indiana, 15 miles N.W. of New Albany. Pop. 1809.

GREENVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Bond co., Illinois, on the East Fork of Shoal Creek, on the National Road, and on the railroad between Terre Haute and Alton, about 45 miles E. of the latter. It has a field of timber on the N., and on the S. a beautiful expanse of prairie. It contains 2 newspaper offices, 3 churches, and 7 stores.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Saline co., Missouri.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Missouri, on St. Francis River, 150 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

GREENVILLE, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

GREENVILLE, a post-township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 98.

GREENVILLE, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

GREENWICH, grin'idge, a parliamentary borough and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 3¾ miles E.S.E. of London Bridge, the W. terminus of the Greenwich Railway, partly on an acclivity, but chiefly on low, marshy ground, a large portion of which is below the level of the Thames. *Lat.* of the Observatory, 51° 28′ 38″ N., lon. 0° 0′ 0″. Mean annual temperature, 48° 9′; winter, 37° 7′; summer, 69° 3′ Fahr. The streets are in general narrow and irregular, and many of the houses mean in appearance, though recently numerous handsome new houses have been built. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It contains four handsome Episcopal churches; also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Scotch Presbyterians. The educational institutions, public, private, and charitable, are numerous, as are also the benevolent and charitable institutions; among the latter may be named Norfolk College, supporting 20 decayed tradesmen. But the object of by far the greatest interest in Greenwich is its magnificent Naval Hospital, for the maintenance of veteran, wounded, or unfortunate seamen—the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe. Its building, the finest structure in England, originally a palace of Charles II., and erected on the site of the ancient "Greenwich House," which, so far back as the year 1300, had been a favorite residence of royalty—in which Henry VIII. and his queen-daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born; and where, too, Edward VI. breathed his last—was converted to its present use in the reign of William and Mary, although not opened for the reception of inmates until 1705, when 42 were admitted. Commenced at the Restoration by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, it was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and finished after his designs by his successor, Sir John Vanbrugh. It stands on the bank of the river, on an elevated terrace, is 865 feet in length, and covers, with the schools, civil offices, lawns, and burial-ground attached, a space of 40 acres. It consists of 4 quadrangular piles, built principally of Portland stone, each bearing the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was erected—namely, King Charles, Queen Anne, King William, and Queen Mary. Two of the wings front the river, and two the park. In the N.W. wing, or that erected by Charles II., are the governor's residence and the officers' and pensioners' libraries. The N.E., or Queen Anne's, is appropriated as a residence for the officers and men. In the S.W., or King William's, is the Painted Hall, a noble apartment, 106 feet long by 56 feet broad, and 50 feet high, painted by Sir James Thornhill, and containing a fine collection of pictures, consisting of portraits of naval heroes and representations of sea-fights. The fourth, or S.E. wing, commonly called Queen Mary's, contains the chapel, the interior of which, designed by Athenian Stuart, is richly and elaborately ornamented. The complement of in-pensioners, or those who reside in the hospital, is about 2710; each of whom, besides clothing, food, &c., receives a shilling a week as tobacco-money. To a section of them, averaging about 450, an allowance of money is given in place of rations. Though, many of the pensioners attain a great age, the annual mortality among them is 12 per cent. There are, besides, numerous out-pensioners, who receive each about 12*l.* a year. The whole revenue of the hospital from property, freightage charged on treasure conveyed by her Majesty's ships, &c., amounted, in 1849, to 148,731*l.*, expenditure, the same year, 146,957*l.* The establishment is managed by a governor, lieutenant-governor, two chaplains, and numerous other officers. Connected with the hospital is the Royal Hospital School, for the children of decayed non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines, and for the sons of commissioned and ward-room warrant officers, of which last there must always be 100 in the school. It numbers, in its two sections of upper and lower, 800 pupils; and is one of the first nautical seminaries in the world. Greenwich Park, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, Protector, in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating and wooded land, has numerous herds of deer, and is a good deal resorted to by the Londoners. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, and once occupied by Greenwich Castle, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. in 1674, the residence of the astronomer royal, and from which the longitudes in all British charts are reckoned. Greenwich sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 105,784.

GREENWICH, *green'ich*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of Swift River, about 80 miles W. of Boston. In the township are manufactories of forks, scythes, and woollen goods. Pop. 838.

GREENWICH, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, bordering on Long Island Sound, and intersected by the New York and New Haven Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of New York City. The principal village, beautifully situated near the water, has recently become a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in New York. "Putnam Hill," in West Greenwich, near Horse Neck, is celebrated as the scene of General Israel Putnam's daring exploit in the Revolution. This forms the S.W. extremity of New England. Pop. of the township, 5036.

GREENWICH, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, on the Hudson River, 36 miles N. by E. of Albany. Battenkill Creek flows along its S. border, and the Champlain Canal here crosses the Hudson. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages. Pop. 3803.

GREENWICH, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Delaware Bay and on Cohansey Creek, 6 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeton. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1158.

GREENWICH, a township of Gloucester co., New Jersey. Pop. 3067.

GREENWICH, a township of Warren co., New Jersey. Pop. 3726.

GREENWICH, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1842.

GREENWICH, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 1050.

GREENWICH, a seaport at the entrance of St. Peter's Bay, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Kings, in lat. 46° 28′ N., lon. 62° 47′ W.

GREENWICH STATION, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 73 miles W. of Boston.

GREENWOOD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 50 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. 1118.

GREENWOOD, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 27 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. 1185.

GREENWOOD, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1260.

GREENWOOD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1127.

GREENWOOD, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1651.

GREENWOOD, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

GREENWOOD, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 995.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

GREENWOOD, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Jackson co., Florida.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

GREENWOOD, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi. on the Yazoo River, 290 miles from its mouth, and 95 miles N. of Jackson. The river is navigable for steamboats during the whole year, with few exceptions, and several thousand bales of cotton are shipped here annually. The village has also a large business in groceries and heavy goods.

GREENWOOD, a post-village in Caddo parish, Louisiana, about 350 miles N.W. of New Orleans.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

GREENWOOD, a thriving post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the railroad between Madison and Indianapolis, 10 miles S.S.E. of the latter.

GREENWOOD, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Nippersink Creek, about 60 miles N.W. of Chicago.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY. See NEW YORK.

GREENWOOD FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

GREENWOOD LAKE, a delightful watering-place of Orange co., New York, 8 miles S.W. of Chester, which is situated at the junction of the Newburg and Erie Railroads.

GREENWOOD VALLEY, a post-office, Wayne co., Missouri.

GREERSVILLE, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

GREET, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

GREETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GREETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

GREETLAND-WITH-ELLAND, England. See ELLAND.

GREETWELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GREGAPOJEE, grā-gā-po'jee', or GREBJEE', a town of Dahomey, about 10 or 12 miles N.W. of Whydah; lat. 6° 12′ N., lon. 1° 32′ E., on a rising ground overlooking the great lagoon which runs along this part of the coast of the Bight of Benin. Pop. 1200.

GREGG, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S.E. of Bellefonte. Pop. 1473.

GREGORY'S (grĕg'o-rēz) MILL, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

GREIFENBERG, grī'fen-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 40 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the left bank of the Rega. Pop. 4470.

GREIFENBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2720. Near it is the castle of Greifenstein.

GREIFENBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 45 miles N.N.E. of Berlin, on the Saruitz. Pop. 1300.

GREIFENBURG, grī'fen-bōōrg', a town of Illyria, 32 miles W.N.W. of Villach, near the Drave. Pop. 700.

GREIFENSTEIN, grī'fen-stīne', a market-town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, 10 miles N.W. of Wetzlar.

GREIFENSTEIN, a village of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the Danube, N.W. of Kloster-Neuburg.

GREIFENSTEIN, a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt, S. of Heiligenstadt.

GREIFFENHAGEN, grī'fen-hā'gĕn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 miles S.S.W. of Stettin, near the Oder. Pop. 6000. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and leather.

GREIFFENSEE, grī'fen-sā', a petty town of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles E. of Zurich, on the small lake of Greiffensee, which is 4 miles long, and 1½ miles broad.

GREIFSWALDE, grīfs'vāl'deh, (formerly written GRIPESWOLD,) a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 18 miles S.E. of Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. 11,120. It is enclosed by walls, and has a harbor fitted for small vessels, a university, founded in 1456, with a library of 20,000 volumes, and (in 1844) 225 students, a medico-chirurgical school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of tobacco and soap, oil-mills, building docks, distilleries, salt-refineries, and an active trade both by sea and land. The principal articles of export are grain, which in 1852 included 37,667 quarters of wheat, 22,500 of barley, 3450 of rye, 11,741 of oats, and 525 of peuse and beans.

GREIFSWALD-Œ. grīfs'vāld-ō'ĕh, an islet in the Baltic Sea, 9 miles S.E. of Rügen.

GREIG, grĕg, a township, Lewis co., New York. P. 1074.

GREIGSVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee Canal, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Rochester.

GREIGSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preston co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

GREIN, grīne, or GREGNA, grĕg'nā, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lintz, about 1¼ miles above the Strudel Rapid, and at the foot of a mountain, crowned by the castle of Greinburg. Pop. 750.

GREIN, grān, a considerable town of Arabia, in Hadramout, on the Wady Doan, near Makallah.

GREINORD, gree'nord, a bay of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of Ross-shire, S.W. of Loch Broom, 4 miles wide, extending inland about the same distance, and with an island of the same name at its entrance.

GREINTON or GRENTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

GREITZ or GREIZ, grīts, a town of Central Germany, capital of the principality of Reuss-Greitz, on the right bank of the White Elster, 49 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and is the residence of the sovereign prince, who has here two castles and a summer palace, with fine gardens. It has a seminary, a Latin school, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. 6215.

GREKLIS, a town of Bohemia. See GRASLITZ.

GRENAAE, grĕn-nō'ĕh', or GRINAAE, gre-no'ĕh, a maritime town of Denmark, province, and near the E. extremity of Jutland, amt, and 32 miles E. of Randers. Pop. 1000.

GRENADA,* grĕn-ā'dā, (Fr. *Grenade*, greh-nād',) one of the British West India Islands. Lat. (S. point) 11° 59′ N., lon. 61° 45′ W. It is of an oblong form, 24½ miles long N. and S., and 10 miles broad. Area, 80,000 acres. There are several bays and creeks on both sides of the island, affording good anchorage. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed from N. to S. by an irregular mass of volcanic mountains, which attain elevations of 3000 and 3200 feet above sea-level. In the centre of the island, about 1700 feet above sea-level, there is a circular lake, 2½ miles in circumference, enclosed by lofty mountains. Rivers and rivulets are extremely numerous; and most of the former capable of working sugar-mills. The soil is variable; but consists principally of a rich black or reddish-colored mould, well adapted to every tropical production. Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultivation; but at present sugar, rum, and molasses, stand first in the exports, which amounted in 1852 to 131,940*l.*, and the imports to 149,718*l.* During the same year, 21,478 tons of shipping were entered inwards.

The island is divided into six districts, and has a lieutenant-governor and a local legislature. The revenue for 1849 was 19,091*l.*, and the expenditure 12,777*l.* The Established Church has 10 churches and chapels, the Roman Catholics 8, and various Dissenters have 6 churches. Number of children attending school in the island, in 1852, 1828. Capital, St. George Town. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs, who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and in whose possession it remained till 1762, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779, and restored to Britain in 1783. Pop. in 1851, 32,671, of whom about 5000 are of the white and mixed races, the remainder blacks; males, 18,732; females, 15,195.

GRENADA, a thriving post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, on the Yallobusha River, 113 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and has an active business. It contains a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices.

GRENADE, grĕn-nād', a village of France, department of Garonne, 14 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 4364.

GRENADE, a village of France, department of Landes, 10 miles S.S.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1442.

GRENADINES, grĕn-ā-deenz', or GRENADILLES, grĕn-ā-deel', a group of islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N., between Grenada and St. Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, and Union, besides some smaller islands.

* *Grenada*, the name of one of the British West India Islands ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name *Granada*, (sometimes improperly written with an *e* in the first syllable.) Worcester pronounces *Grenada* gre-nā'da, probably referring to this mode of spelling the Spanish name.

GRENAUGH, grên'aw,' a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

GRENCHEN, grên'ken, (Fr. *Grange*, grônzh,) a parish and village of Switzerland, with mineral springs and baths, canton, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Soleure. Pop. 1000.

GRENDELBRUCH, grên'del-brôôk', (Fr. pron. grône'dêl'brük',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 16 miles N.N.W. of Schélestat. Pop. 1575.

GREN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GRENDON-BISH'OP'S, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

GRENDON-UN'DERWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

GRENDON-WITH-WHITTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

GRENELLE, greh'nêll', a village of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux. It is comprised within the new fortifications of Paris, and is celebrated for the Artesian well of Grenelle, 1794 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with excellent water. Temperature at bottom of well, 82° Fah. Pop. in 1852, 7878.

GRENNA, grên'nâ, a small town of Sweden, Iæn, and 20 miles N.E. of Jonköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter. It has some trade in cattle.

GRENNE or GRENNAH, a town of Africa. See CYRENE.

GRENOBLE, gren-ob'l' or greh-nô'b'l, (anc. *Cularo* or *Gratianopolis*,) a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isère, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Isère river, here crossed by two bridges, and bordered by handsome quays, 58 miles S.E. of Lyons. Lat. 45° 12′ N., lon. 5° 44′ E. A railway is projected to communicate with the line of railway in progress from Paris to Marseilles. The city proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the *fauburg St. Laurent*, the original quarter, founded by the Emperor Gratian, on the opposite bank, has no strong walls, but is protected by the new fort of La Bastile, on an adjacent height. The town is irregularly laid out, and badly paved, but has many good residences, and has been latterly much improved. Principal edifices, the Cathedral, the Court-house, formerly palace of the dauphins, National College, with a museum and picture-gallery, the Episcopal Palace, Theatre, Public Library of 60,000 volumes, several convents, hospitals, &c. Here is a good public garden; and in a principal square is a colossal bronze statue of the Chevalier Bayard. Grenoble is the seat of a national court, an *Académie Universitaire*, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, board of customs, and has a normal and numerous other schools. From 4000 to 5000 hands, in and about the city, are engaged in the manufacture of kid gloves; besides which, it has tanneries, manufactures of liqueurs, and a trade in hemp, iron, and marble, the produce of its vicinity. In the time of the Romans this town was known by the name of Cularo, which was afterwards, in the fourth century, changed, in honor of the Emperor Gratian, to Gratianopolis, (*i.e.* "city of Gratian,") of which the modern Grenoble is a corruption. During the wars of Napoleon it was twice occupied by the allies. Grenoble was the first place which openly received the emperor after his return from Elba in 1815. Pop. in 1852, 31,340.

GRENTON, a parish of England. See GREINTON.

GREN'VILLE, a county of Canada West, bordering on Canada East and the St. Lawrence, comprises an area of 421 square miles. This county is traversed by a railway connecting Bytown with Prescott, the capital. Pop. 20,707.

GRENVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa River, 60 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 250.

GRENVILLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See ROTUMA.

GRÉOULX or GREOUX, grâ'oo', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 30 miles S.W. of Digne, with mineral baths known to the ancient Romans. Pop. 1847.

GRES'FORD, a parish of Wales, cos. of Flint and Denbigh, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 3 miles N.N.E. of Wrexham.

GRESH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GRESHOLM, an island of Wales. See GRASSHOLM.

GRESH'VILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

GRESIK, a town of Java. See GRISSEE.

GRESIVAUDAN, grâ'zee'vō'dôns', one of the most picturesque and productive valleys of France, department of Isère, traversed by the Isère, to its confluence with the Drac, and formerly a district of Dauphiny.

GRESLEY, England. See CHURCH-GRESLEY.

GRES'SENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GRESSIC, a town of Java. See GRISSEE.

GRESY, grâ'zee', (L. *Gressiacum*,) a town of the Sardinian States, on the Isère, 16 miles E. of Chambéry. P. 1486.

GRESY-SUR-AIX, grâ'zee'-sür-âx, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 11 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1441.

GRETA or GREA'TA, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent.

GRETA, a small river of England, co. of York, North Riding, flows E. and N. past Brignall, into the Tees. Its beauties are noticed in Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby."

GRETA BRIDGE, a hamlet on the above river, E. of Barnard Castle.

GRETFORD, a parish of England. See GREATFORD.

GRET'NA or GRAIT'NEY, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, with a station on the Carlisle and Edinburgh Railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 1761. The village of Gretna Green, situated on the boundary line between Scotland and England, has long been celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages, to avoid the English marriage law.

GRETTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GREUSSEN, groiss'en, a town of Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 10 miles S.S.E. of Sondershausen. Pop. 2165.

GREVE, grâ'vâ, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno, 3 miles below Florence, after a course of about 24 miles.

GREVE, a town of Tuscany, 11 miles S.S.E. of Florence, on the Greve. Pop. 1057.

GREVEN, grâ'ven, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 22 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 1160.

GREVENBICHT, grâ'ven-bict', a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 12 miles N. by E. of Maestricht. Pop. 942.

GREVENBROICH, grâ'ven-broik', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 854.

GREVENMACHER, grâ'ven-mâk'er, a town of the Netherlands, province, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2200.

GREVISMUHLEN, (Grevismühlen,) grâ'vis-mü'len, a town of Northern Germany, in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 11 miles W.S.W. of Wismar. Pop. 2660.

GREVNO, grêv'no, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, sanjak, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Monastir.

GREWELL, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

GREY, a county of Canada West, bordering on Georgian Bay, comprises an area of 2321 square miles. Capital, Durham. Pop. 13,217.

GREY, an inland county of West Australia, about 65 miles from E. to W. It contains a large and beautiful sheet of water, called Lake McDermott.

GREY AB'BEY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on Lake Strangford, 7 miles S.S.W. of Donaghadee. The ruins of an abbey, founded by the De Courceys in 1192, are in this parish.

GREY ROCK, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

GREY'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

GREY'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 5 miles W. of Penrith. Saddleback Mountain, 2787 feet in height, is in this parish.

GREY'STONES, a headland, fishing village, and coast-guard station of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 3 miles S.E. of Bray.

GREYS'VILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.

GREY TOWN, or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, san ju'an (or sân noo-ân') dâ na-kâ-râ'gwâ, a seaport town of Central America, Mosquito Territory, on the river San Juan; lat. 10° 55′ N., lon. 83° 43′ W; destroyed in July, 1854, by Captain Hollins, commander of the Cyane, acting under instructions from the United States government. It is said to have had a considerable trade in the export of hides, indigo, and specie. Its inhabitants consisted of immigrants from England, the United States, Germany, France, and Spain, besides the native Indians; and thousands thronged thither on their way to California by the San Juan River and the Lake of Nicaragua. Two steamers from New York, and two from New Orleans, arrived monthly with passengers, while a Bremen ship occasionally brought a load of Germans. The harbor is one of the finest on the coast of Central America, and was declared a free port January 1, 1851. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country, and, by aid of steamers on the rivers and on Lake Nicaragua, the transit has been accomplished in 36 hours.

GREZ, grâ, or GREZ-DOICEAU grâ-dwâ'so', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the right bank of the Dyle, 18 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2150.

GREZANA, grêd-zâ'nâ, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 6 miles N.E. of Verona.

GREZ-EN-BOUÈRE, grâz-ôns-boo'air', a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, 9 miles E.N.E. of Château-Gontier. Pop. 1238.

GRIAZOVETZ or GRIASOWETZ, gre-â-zo-vôts', a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Vologda. Pop. 1900.

GRIECHENLAND. See GREECE.

GRIEFSWALD. See GREIFSWALDE.

GRIÈGES, gre-aizh', a village of France, department of Ain, 16 miles W. of Bourg. Pop. 1214.

GRIES (grce or grees) MOUNT, an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss canton of Valais. Lat. 46° 27′ 30″ N., lon. 8° 23′ E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli Valley and Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7821 feet. On its S. side the Toce forms a remarkable cataract.

GRIES, gree, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, arrondissement of Strasbourg. Pop. 1398.

GRIESBACH, grees'bäk, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 15 miles S.W. of Passau. Pop. 749.

GRIESBACH, a village of Bavaria, 9 miles E. of Passau, near the Austrian frontier. Pop. 750.

GRIESHEIM, grees'hime, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 miles W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2859.

GRIESHEIM, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 14 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 952.

GRIESHEIM, a village of Germany, circle of Middle Rhine, N. of Offenburg. Pop. 834.

GRIESKIRCHEN, grees'kûrk'en, a small town of Austria, circle above the Ems, 22 miles E.S.E. of Linta. Pop. 1300.

GRIETH, greet, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles E. of Cleves.

GRIETHAUSEN, greet'hów'zen, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 miles N.N.E. of Cleves.

GRIFFIN, a flourishing town of Pike co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 58 miles N.W. of Macon. This railroad is a link in the chain extending from Savannah to Nashville. The situation is healthy, and the water good. Griffin is noted for the prevalence of its good order and temperance, for the excellence of its schools, and for the activity of its trade. Near 50,000 bales of cotton are received here annually. Many of the stores and dwellings are spacious brick buildings. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and 5 large warehouses. Laid out in 1840. Pop. in 1850, about 35 0.

GRIFFIN COVE, a small village of fishermen in Canada East, co. of Gaspé, with a harbor 6½ miles N.N.W. of Cape Razier: lat. 48° 55' N., lon. 64° 23' W.

GRIFFIN'S, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

GRIFFITSBURG, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 103 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

GRIFFIN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

GRIFFIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on Cayenove Creek, about 15 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several mills.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

GRIFFITH'S, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

GRIFFITHSVILLE, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

GRIFT, DE, dê greaft, a river of Holland, joining the Yssel, 2 miles S. of Harlem.

GRIGAN, gre-gân', one of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. 18° 48' N., lon. 145° 40' E. It is about 8 miles wide, and about 2300 feet high.

GRIGGSTOWN, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 9 miles S. of Somerville.

GRIGGSVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 62 miles W. of Springfield, and 5 miles W. of the Illinois River. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1853, about 803.

GRIGNAN, green'yôn', a town of France, department of Drôme, 31 miles S. of Valence. The château of Grignan, in which Madame de Sevigné died, in 1696, was partly destroyed in the revolution of 1793. Pop. in 1852, 1946.

GRIGNANO, green-yá'no, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 3 miles S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1900.

GRIGNASCO, green-yás'ko, a town of Piedmont, province, and 21 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1765.

GRIGNO or GRINJO, green'yo, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 4 miles E.S.E. of Trent. Pop. 813.

GRIGNOLS, green'yol', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1252.

GRIGNOLS, a village of France, department of Gironde, 40 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1773.

GRIGNON, green'yôn', a village of France, departments of Côte d'Or and Rhône.

GRIGNY, green'yee', a village of France, departments of Côte d'Or and Rhône. It has some trade in silk, and a station on the railway between Lyons and St. Etienne.

GRIGORIOPOL, gre-go-re-o'pol, a town of South Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 90 miles from its mouth. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, and is of commercial importance.

GRIGUAS, a tribe of Hottentots. See GRIQUAS.

GRIJO, gre'zho, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 14 miles S.S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 2111.

GRIJOTA or GRIXOTA, gre-ho'tâ, a market-town of Spain, province, and 4 miles N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 1100.

GRIJUTA, a river of Mexico. See TABASCO.

GRIJPSKERK or GRYPSKERK, grips'kêrk, a village of Holland, 9 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 611.

GRIMALDI, gre-mâl'dee, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 11 miles S.S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2433.

GRIMAUD, gree'mo', a village of France, department of Var, near the Gulf of Grimaud, 19 miles S.S.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 1320.

GRIMAUD, GULF OF, (anc. *Sambracitanus Sinus*,) an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of France, department of Var, called also the Gulf of St. Tropez. Here Napoleon embarked for Elba in 1814.

GRIMBERGHEN, grim'bêr-ghen, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 6 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2700. In 1525 it was submerged by the bursting of a dyke.

GRIMES, grimz, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Navasota and Brazos Rivers, and drained by Lake and Spring Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and but little elevated above the sea. Named in honor of Jesse Grimes, member of Congress of the Republic of Texas. Capital, Anderson. Pop. 4608, of whom 2328 were free, and 1630 slaves.

GRIMESVILLE, grimz'vil, a post-office, Grimes co., Texas.

GRIM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

GRIMLINGHAUSEN, grim'ling-how'zen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 830.

GRIMMA, grim'mâ, a town of Saxony, circle, and 17 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 5034. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch, and mathematical instruments.

GRIMME grim'meh, or GRIMMEN, grim'men, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 15 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Trebel. Pop. 2670.

GRIMOLDBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GRIMSBY, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, 17 miles S.E. of Hamilton. It contains several stores, 2 saw mills, and a foundry.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, 30 miles N.E. of Lincoln, and 15 miles S.E. of Hull. Pop. in 1851, 12,263. It has several good streets, a fine cruciform church, a grammar school, founded in 1547, a town-hall and jail, a harbor, furnished with extensive docks, large bonding warehouses, establishments for ship-building and bone-crushing, and manufactures of ropes from New Zealand flax. The imports of timber from the Baltic are considerable, though the town has declined in commercial importance since the rise of Hull; but the improvements in its harbor have restored some of its prosperity. It is also a terminus of the East Lincolnshire and Lancashire Railways; and, with the exception of Hull, is the only good port on the E. of England. Registered shipping in 1849, 1476 tons. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

GRIMSBY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

GRIMSEL, grim'sel, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli Valley, crossed by a pass between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7126 feet above the sea.

GRIMSTAD, grim'stâd, or GROMSTAD, grom'stâd, a seaport of Norway, on the Skaggerrack Channel, 28 miles N.E. of Christiansand, 11 miles S.S.W. of Arendal. It has a savings' bank. From 10 to 15 of the larger class vessels are built here annually; about 8000 tons of shipping are engaged in foreign trade, the principal exports consisting of iron and wood. Pop. 712.

GRIMSTEAD, EAST, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

GRIM'STEAD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

GRIMS'THORPE, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles E.S.E. of Corby: near which is Grimsthorpe Castle, an imposing structure, surrounded by fine scenery.

GRIMS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GRIM'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GRIMSTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

GRIM'VILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

GRINAAE, a town of Denmark. See GRENAAE.

GRINAGER, gre-nâ'gher, a parish and village of Norway, 33 miles N.N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3000.

GRINDELWALD, grin'del-wâld', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 35 miles S.E. of Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, in the Bernese Oberland, 3524 feet above the sea. It consists of picturesque wooden cottages, widely scattered over the valley, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in rearing cattle, and in acting as guides to travellers. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald.

GRIN'DLE CREEK, of Pitt co., North Carolina, flows into the Tar River, near its mouth.

GRIN'DLETON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GRIN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

GRINDON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

GRIND'STONE CREEK, of Missouri, enters Grand River from the right, in Daviess county.

GRINDSTONE POINT, a post-office of MacDonough co., Illinois.

GRINDSTONE POINT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Missouri.

GRING'LEY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

GRINJO, a village of Austria. See GRIGNO.

GRINS'DALE, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

GRINS'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

GRINSTEAD, EAST. See EAST GRINSTEAD.

GRIN'STEAD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

GRIN'TON, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

GRION, gree'ôn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2800 feet above the sea, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. In the vicinity is a remarkable rock, bearing a considerable resemblance to the human form, and known by the name of "La Pierre du Sauvage." It forms the subject of a romance by Bridel. Pop. 436.

GRIPESWOLD. See GARTSWALDE.

GRIQUAS, gree'kwäz, or GRIQUAS, gree'gwäz, a tribe of Hottentots, in South Africa, dwelling N. of Orange River, between 21° and 25° E. lon. They have made considerable progress in civilization, which they owe to the missionaries established among them.

GRIQUA TOWN, South Africa. See KLAARWATER.

GRISIGNANA, gre-seen-yä'nä, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, 24 miles S. of Trieste. Pop. 1370.

GRISLEHAM or GRISLEHAMN, gris'leh-hîm, a small seaport town of Sweden, læn, and 60 miles N. of Stockholm, on the Baltic.

GRISOLIA, gre-so'le-â, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 28 miles N.N.W. of Paola. Pop. 2000.

GRISOLLES, gree'zoll', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles S.S.E. of Castel-Sarrasin. P. 1758.

GRISONS, gree'zôns', (Ger. *Graubündten*, grów'bünt-ten,) the easternmost and, except Bern, the largest canton of Switzerland. Area, 2975 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 89,840, about three-fifths Protestants. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources of the Rhine and tributaries of the Po and Adda, being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. The scenery is magnificent; in the canton there are 240 glaciers. The agricultural products are insufficient for home consumption, and cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, and zinc, but few mines are wrought. This canton comprises a great number of petty republics, united into three high jurisdictions—the "Gotteshaus," (God's House,) "Grey," and "Ten Jurisdiction" Leagues; and these again unite to elect an annual supreme government. *Grisons* in French signifies "gray," and *Graubündten* in German, the "gray allies." The name originated in the following circumstance. In the year 1424, the chief inhabitants of this portion of the country, having become weary of the oppression of their feudal lords, met under a large maple, in a forest near the village of Trons, and entered into a solemn compact to defend each other's property and persons, and to oblige their lords to respect the same. This was called the Gray League (*Graubund*, grów'bôônt,) from their being dressed in gray frocks. The maple tree of Trons remained standing till near the close of the last century: it was felled during the French invasion. Capital, Chur, (Coire.)

GRISSEH, gris'seh, GRISSÉ, gris'sâ, GRESSIC, grês'sik, GRESIK, gres'ik, or GRISSEE, gris'see, a maritime town on the island of Java, province of Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura. It is populous, inhabited chiefly by Javanese and Chinese, the latter of whom have an elegant temple. There are here several ship-building yards, in which are constructed numerous vessels, both for war and commerce. Grisseh is one of the oldest towns in Java; here Mohammedanism first took root, and in its vicinity are numerous graves much revered by the Islamites.

GRISTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GRISWOLD, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 45 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. The Quinnebaug River and the Norwich and Worcester Railroad pass along the W. boundary. The river affords valuable water-power, which is employed in manufactures of cotton goods, muslins, threads, yarns, &c. Pop. 2065.

GRISWOLD, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois, 84 miles S.S.E. of Vandalia.

GRISWOLD CITY, a village in Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 55 miles E. by N. of Jefferson City.

GRISWOLD'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

GRISWOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Jones co., Georgia.

GRISWOLDVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

GRITA, LA, lä gree'tä, a town or village of Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and 65 miles S.W. of Merida.

GRITTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

GRIVEGNEE, gree'vên'yä', a village of Belgium, province, and 1 mile S.E. of Liege, on the Ourthe. Pop. 2200.

GRIXOTA. See GRIJOTA.

GRIZON, gre zon', (Fr. pron. gree'zôn',) one of the Grenadines, West Indies, 8 miles N.E. of Grenada. Lat. 12° 20' N., lon. 61° 37' W.

GROAIX or GROAIS. See GROIX.

GRO'BY or GROO'BY, a village of England, co., and 4 miles W.N.W. of Leicester. Pop. 532.

GROBZIG, (Gröbzig,) grüb'zic, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 19 miles S.W. of Dessau. Pop. 1283.

GROCHOW, gro-kov', a village of Russian Poland, 3 miles E. by S. of Warsaw. It was the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, February 19 and 21, 1831.

GRODE, (Gröde,) grö'deh, an islet of Denmark, duchy, and off the W. coast of Sleswick, 10 miles W. of Bredstedt.

GRODEK, gro'dêk, or GRUDEK, groo'dêk, a town of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles W.S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 3600.

GRODEK, a town of Poland. See GRUDEK.

GRODEN, (Gröden,) grö'den, or GARDENA, gar-dä'nä, one of the most remarkable valleys of the Tyrol, about 15 miles E. of Klausen.

GROD'NO, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 24° and 26° E. Area, 14,817 square miles. Pop. 795,604. Surface generally level. Principal rivers are, the Niemen, Bug, Narew, and Pripets. About 6,825,000 hectols of rye are grown annually, of which one-third is exported. The forests are extensive; that of Bialoreja, a crown domain, covers above 200,000 acres. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, and building-stone. The agricultural produce is sent to the Baltic ports, both by land and by the Niemen Canal. Grodno is subdivided into 8 circles. Principal towns, Grodno, Brzesc-Litewski, Slonim, and Novogrodek.

GRODNO, grod'no, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, 99 miles S.S.W of Vilna. Pop. 16,000. It has a fine castle, founded by Augustus III. of Poland, 9 Roman Catholic and 2 Greek churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, several scientific collections, and a botanic garden, with manufactures of woollens.

GRODZISKO, a town of Prussia. See GRATZ.

GROEDE, groo'deh, a decayed village of Holland, province of Zealand, 10 miles S.S.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 2408.

GROENENDIJK, groon'en-dik', a village of Holland, province of Zealand, 15 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 573.

GROENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROENLO, groon'lo', sometimes written GROL, grol, or GROLLE, grol'leh, (L. *Grolia*,) a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 19 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen. P. 2262.

GROESBEEK, groos'bâk', a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 6 miles S.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. 733.

GROFF'S STORE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GRO'GANSVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

GROHNDE, grön'deh, a town of Hanover, province of Calenburg, on the Weser, 7 miles S.S.E. of Hameln. It contains a castle, and has a custom-house and building-dock. A battle was fought here in 1421; a monument marks the spot. Pop. 836.

GROISY, grwä'zee', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 7 miles from Annecy. Pop. 1337.

GROITZSCH, groitch, a town of Saxony, circle of Leipsic, 1 mile S.E. of Pegau. Pop. 2001.

GROIX, grwä, GROAIX, gro-äx', or GROAIS, gro-ä', an island off the W. coast of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles S.W. of Port Louis. Length, 4½ miles, breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 3127.

GROL or GROLLE. See GROENLO.

GROMITZ, (Grömitz,) grö'mits, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Gulf of Lubeck, 38 miles S.E. of Kiel. Pop. 1000.

GROMO, gro'mo, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 20 miles N.E. of Bergamo. It contains the remains of two strong castles, which figured in the early history of Italy. Pop. 769.

GROMSTAD, a town of Norway. See GRIMSTAD.

GRONAU, gro'nöw, a town of Hanover, 9 miles S.W. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1919.

GRONAU, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 30 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Dinkel.

GRONAU, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province and circle of Hanau.

GRONDINES, grôn-deen', (Fr. pron. grôns'deen',) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, 48 miles S.S.E. of Quebec. It contains several stores.

GRONDSVELD, a village of Netherlands. See GRONSVELD.

GRONE, gron, a river of France, joins the Saône 27 miles N. of Mâcon, after a N.E. course of about 42 miles.

GRONE, gro'neh, a town of Hanover, province of Hildesheim, on a small stream of the same name, at its confluence with the Leine near Göttingen. Pop. 986.

GRONENBACH, (Grönenbach,) grön'en-bäk', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Aach, 46 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1712.

GRON'GAR HILL, of Wales, on the Towy, co., and about 11 miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen. Its beautiful scenery is the subject of Dyer's celebrated poem.

GRONINGEN, (Gröningen,) grön'ing-en, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2390.

GRONINGEN, (Gröningen,) or MARKTGRONINGEN, (Marktgröningen,) markt-grön'ing-en, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2674.

GRONINGEN, gron'ing-en, (Dutch pron. gro'ning-gen; Fr. *Groningue*, gro'nâng'; L. *Groningia*,) a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of a province of the same name, 92 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1850, 33,895. The principal buildings are the Town-house and the Church of St. Martin. It has a university, founded in 1614, with 18 professors and (in 1849) 216 students; a museum of natural history, a public library

and botanic garden, a gymnasium, school for deaf, dumb, and blind, an academy of the fine arts, and several learned societies. Its port is accessible for large vessels by means of a canal; it has ship-building yards, paper mills, and an extensive trade in cattle and butter. It communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, and Delfzyl.

GRONINGEN, the northernmost province in the Netherlands, is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E., where it is bounded by the morass of Bourtang. The climate is humid and unhealthy. Area, 908 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 197,101. It is divided into the districts of Appingham, Groningen, and Winschoten.

GRONINGUE, Netherlands. See GRONINGEN.

GRONLAND, (Grönland.) See GREENLAND.

GRONSUND, (Grönsund,) grön'soond, a channel of Denmark, separating the islands of Falster and Möen, and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt. Its length is about 6 miles, and its mean breadth little more than 1 mile.

GRONSVELD, grons'fĕlt', or GRONDSVELD, gronds'fĕlt', a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 3 miles S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1514.

GROOBY, a village of England. See GROBY.

GROOM'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

GROOMSPORT, a fishing village and coast-guard station of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 3 miles N.W. of Donaghadee. Pop. 568. It is remarkable as the landing-place of the Duke of Schomberg's army in 1690.

GROOTEBROEK, grō'tĕh-brook', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles W. of Enkhuysen. P. 1290.

GROOTE EYLANDT, grō'tĕh ī'lănt, (*i. e.* "Great Island,") the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, in North Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 14° S., lon. 136° 40′ E. Greatest length and breadth, about 40 miles each.

GROOTEGAST, grō'tĕh-găst', a village of Holland, province, and 12 miles W. of Groningen. Pop. 785.

GROOTE (grō'tĕh) RIVER, several rivers of Cape Colony, in South Africa; one of which joins the Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 miles.

GROOTZUNDERT, grōt'zŭn'dĕrt, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Murk, 9 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. 2800.

GROO'VERVILLE, a small post-village of Thomas co., Georgia, 218 miles S. of Milledgeville.

GROPELLO, gro-pĕl'lo, a village of Piedmont, division of Novara, province of Lomellina. Pop. 2672.

GROS BLIDERSTOFF, gro blee'dĕr'toff', a village of France, department of Moselle. Pop. 2124.

GROSIO, gro'se-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 20 miles E.N.E. of Sondrio, on the Adda. Pop. 2127.

GROS'MONT, an ancient borough, market-town, and parish of England, co., and 10 miles N.W. of Monmouth. Pop. 692.

GROSOTTO, a village of Italy. See GROSSOTTO.

GROSS, a German word signifying "great," prefixed to numerous names, as GROSS GLOGAU, "Great Glogau," &c.

GROSSALMERODE, groce-ăl'mĕh-ro'dĕh, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen. P. 2107.

GROSS ANDRA, a village of Hungary. See ENDRED.

GROSS ASPERN, a village of Austria. See ASPERN.

GROSS AUPA, groce ŏw'pă, a mining town of Bohemia, circle of Königgratz. Pop. 2426.

GROSS BEEREN, Prussia. See BEEREN, GROSS.

GROSS BETSKEREK. See BECSKEREK, NAGY.

GROSS BIEBERAN, groce bee'bĕh-răn', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 1498.

GROSS BITESCH, groce be-tesh', a fortified town of Moravia, 31 miles N. of Znaym. Pop. 2200.

GROSSBOTTWAR, groce-bott'wăr, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles from Marbach, in the valley of the Bottwar. P. 2481.

GROSS BRITANNIEN. See GREAT BRITAIN.

GROSSELFINGEN, grōs'sel-fing'ĕn, a market-town of Germany, 3 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. 800.

GROSSENEHRIG, grōs'sĕn-ā'rĭg, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the confluence of the Benne and Helbe. Pop. 865.

GROSSENHAIN, grōs'sĕn-hīne', a town of Saxony, 19 miles N.N.W. of Dresden, on the Röder. Its dye-works are in high repute. Pop. 6394.

GROSSENLINDEN, grōs'sĕn-lin'dĕn, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Ober Hessen, 4 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 992.

GROSSENLUDER, (Grossenlüder,) grōs'sĕn-lü'dĕr, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 5 miles N.W. of Fulda, on the Lüder. Pop. 1567.

GROSSENSTEIN, grōs'sĕn-stīne', a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 2½ miles N. of Ronneburg. Pop. 952.

GROSSETETE, groce'tăt', improperly GROSSTETE, a post-office of Iberville parish, Louisiana.

GROSSETETE BAYOU, (bī'oo',) of Louisiana, commences in Point Coupee parish, and flows S.E. to Plaquemine Bayou.

GROSSETTO or GROSSETO, gros-sā'to, a fortified town of Tuscany, capital of the Maremma, 40 miles S.S.W. of Sienna. Pop. 2500. It has a fine cathedral, and extensive salt-works.

GROSS GERAU, groce gā'rŏw, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 miles N.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1996.

GROSS GLOCKNER, groce glok'nĕr, a pyramidal-shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tyrol, and Carinthia, has two peaks, the highest of which is 13,100 feet in elevation.

GROSS GLOGAU, a town of Prussia. See GLOGAU.

GROSS KEULA, a town of Germany. See KEULA.

GROSS KREUTZ, groce kroits, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 10 miles W. of Potsdam, on the railway between Berlin and Magdeburg.

GROSS MAGENDORF, Hungary. See MAGYAR, NAGY.

GROSS MESERITSCH. See MESERITSCH.

GROSSOTTO, gros-sot'to, or GROSOTTO, gro-sot'to, a village of North Italy, on the Adda, 18 miles E.N.E. of Sondrio. Pop. 1300.

GROSSROHRSDORF, groce-rōns'dorf, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, on the Rüder. Pop. 3150. It has extensive manufactures of linen cloths and tape.

GROSS SALZA, groce sălt'są, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 2300.

GROSSWARDEIN, groce-wăr'dīne, (Hun. *Nagy Varad*, nŏdj vă'rŏd',) an ancient episcopal city of Hungary, capital of the county of Bihar, on the Körös, 137 miles E.S.E. of Buda. Pop. in 1845, 18,276, mostly Roman Catholics. It consists of a fortress and 8 suburbs. Chief edifices, a cathedral, and several other churches. It has a royal academy, a gymnasium, a national, and a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs.

GROTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GROTON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 40 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1259.

GROTON, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 15 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 895.

GROTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachussetts, on the Nashua and Squannacook Rivers, which afford water-power about 35 miles N.N.W. of Boston, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Worcester. The township is traversed by four railroads which intersect at Groton Junction, viz., the Worcester and Nashua, the Fitchburg, the Stonybrook, and the Peterborough and Shirley. The available water-power is occupied by paper, saw, and grist mills; paper is manufactured to a considerable extent. Shoemaking is about being introduced. Agricultural implements are made at Groton Junction, and tanning is being commenced. The village of Groton in the centre contains 3 churches, 4 stores, and the Lawrence Academy, commenced in 1793. It has recently been liberally endowed by the Lawrence family, who were natives of Groton. It possesses a valuable library, and has funds on interest above $40,000; and the value of its building and grounds is estimated at $18,000. Pop. of the village about 700. There are also two other villages in the township—one on Squannacook River, and the other at Babbitasset Falls, on the Nashua, with a depôt on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. Pop. of the township, 2515.

GROTON, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Thames River, at its entrance into Long Island Sound, opposite New London, and on the railroad (in progress) from New London to Stonington. The township contains several villages, and has manufactures of brass and iron castings, Britannia ware, sash and blinds, cotton goods, &c. Some commerce is also carried on. It is famous as being the scene of the massacre perpetrated by British troops under Arnold. Old Fort Griswold, commanded by the brave Ledyard, who was barbarously slain with his own sword after he had surrendered, is still standing on Groton Heights; and a granite obelisk has been erected to commemorate the patriotism of those who perished. Pop. 3654.

GROTON, a small village of Delaware co., New York, 12 miles N.W. of Delhi.

GROTON, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of Ithaca, and about 160 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and a few mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 2342.

GROTON, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 884.

GROTON CENTRE, a village of New London co., Connecticut, on the E. bank of the Thames River, opposite New London.

GROTON CENTRE, a post-office of Erie co., Ohio.

GROTON CITY, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

GROTON JUNCTION, a thriving post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, at the intersection of the Worcester and Nashua, the Fitchburg, the Stonybrook, and the Peterborough and Shirley Railroads, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It contains 2 stores and the office of a semi-monthly newspaper. A church is about being erected; agricultural implements are made here, and tanning is being commenced. The population is increasing rapidly.

GROTTAGLIE, grot-tăl'yĕ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 13 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 5100.

GROTTAMARE, grot-tă-mă'ra, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 14 miles S.S.E. of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 4050. A few years ago, the annual produce of liquorice

was from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds, and of refined sugar from 2 to 3 millions pounds.

GROTTA-MINARDA, grot'tà-me-nar'dà, a village of Naples, Principato Ultra, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2800.

GROTTE, grot'tà, a village of Sicily, 9 miles N.E. of Girgenti, on the side of a rocky hill. Pop. 4470.

GROTTERIA, grot-tà-ree'à, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 8 miles N.N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 3600.

GROTTKAU, grott'köw, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, on the railway from Neisse to Brieg, 25 miles W. of Oppeln. Pop. 3083.

GROTTOLE, grot'to-lâ, a village of Naples, on the Basiento, 31 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2360.

GROTZINGEN, (Grötzingen,) gröt'sing-en, a market-town of Germany, in Baden, 4 miles E. of Carlsruhe, on the Pfinz. Pop. 2061. It has a metal-button factory, established in the old palace of Augustenburg.

GROTZINGEN, (Grötzingen,) a market-town of Germany, in Würtemberg, 10 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1030.

GROTZKA, a town of Turkey. See KNOTZKA.

GROUSE, grôwss, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, 50 miles W. of Chicago.

GROUT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, at a point from which diverges the Brattleborough Branch Railroad, 48 miles W. of Fitchburg.

GROUW, grôwv, formerly GROWE, gro'veh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Grouw, 8 miles N.E. of Sneek. Pop. 1780.

GROVE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

GROVE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

GROVE, a hamlet of England, co. of Berks, parish, and 1½ miles N. of Wantage.

GROVE, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, about 260 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1154.

GROVE, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. P. 258.

GROVE, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

GROVE, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

GROVE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

GROVE CITY, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

GROVE CITY, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

GROVE CREEK, a post-village in Jones co., Iowa, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

GROVE FARM, a post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, 75 miles W. by N. of Peoria.

GROVE FERRY, England, is a station on the S.E. railway, co. of Kent, 6½ miles N.E. of Canterbury.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Clarke co., Alabama.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

GROVELAND, a post-township in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Boston. Incorporated in 1850. Pop. 1286.

GROVELAND, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, 6 miles S. of Genesee. Conesus Lake touches the N.E. border of the township which is intersected by the principal tributary of the Genesee near its junction with the main stream, and the Genesee Valley Canal enters it from the W. Pop. 1724.

GROVELAND, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

GROVELAND, a post-township in the N.W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 988.

GROVELAND, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

GROVELAND, a post-village in Tazewell co., Illinois, near the Illinois River, 60 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

GROVELAND, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, about 30 miles N. of Fond du Lac.

GROVELAND CENTRE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, about 230 miles W. of Albany.

GROVE LEVEL, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 112 miles N. of Milledgeville.

GROVE MEETING HOUSE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GROVE MOUNT, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

GROVENOR'S (grov'norz) CORNERS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

GROVEPORT, grôv'port, a post-village in Madison township, Franklin co., Ohio, 10 miles S.E. of Columbus, with which it is connected by a turnpike. Pop. 480.

GROVES, grôvz, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

GROVETON, grôv'ton, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

GROVEVILLE, grôv'vil, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on Crosswicks Creek, 6 miles S.E. of Trenton.

GROWE, a village of Netherlands. See GROUW.

GRUB, groob, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 934.

GRUB, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, above the former, the two parishes forming the frontiers of the two cantons. Pop. 605.

GRUBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

GRUBE, groo'beh, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. 600.

GRUBENHAGEN, (groo'ben-hâ'ghen,) PRINCIPALITY OF, an old division of North Germany, now comprised in the landgrave of Hildesheim, forming the S.E. portion of Hanover.

GRUBENVORST, grüb'ben-vorst', a village of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Venloo. Pop. 1286.

GRUB SPRINGS, a post-office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

GRUBVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

GRUDEK, groo'dèk, or GRODEK, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 34 miles N.N.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. 2700.

GRUDEK, a town of Austria. See GRODEK.

GRUDZIADZ, a town of Prussia. See GRAUDENZ.

GRUGLIASCO, grool-yäs'ko, a market-town of Piedmont, 5 miles W. of Turin. Pop. 2074.

GRUINARD, grü'nard, an inlet on the N.W. coast of the isle of Islay, co. of Argyle.

GRUINARD, LOCH, lok grü'nard, a bay and islet of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the co. of Ross, between Lochs Broome and Ewe.

GRUISSAN, grü-ees'sôw', a seaport village of France, department of Aude, 7 miles S.S.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 2861.

GRULICH, groo'lik, the most eastern town of Bohemia, 42 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2490.

GRUMBACH, grôom'bàk, a village of Germany, dominions of Baden and Reuss.

GRUMBERG, grôom'bèrg, a village of Moravia, 37 miles N.W. of Olmutz.

GRUMELLO, groo-mèl'lo, or GRUMELLO DEL MONTE, groo-mèl'lo dèl mon'tà, a town of North Italy, 9 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1660.

GRUMELLO, a village of North Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1440.

GRUMO, groo'mo, a town of Naples, province, and 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 2800.

GRUMO, a town of Naples, province, and 13 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 3900.

GRUNA, (Grüna,) grü'nà, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Chemnitz. Pop. 2240.

GRUNAU, groo'nöw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1916.

GRUNBACH, grôon'bàk, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles N.W. of Schorndorf. Pop. 1398.

GRUNBERG, (Grünberg,) grün'bèrg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, 14 miles E. of Giessen. Pop. 2433.

GRUNBERG, (Grünberg,) a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, 20 miles E.S.E. of Crossen. Pop. 10,420. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Lutheran and 2 Roman Catholic churches, with manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, printed cottons, leather, and straw hats, and extensive cultivation of vines.

GRUN'BY, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. Pop. 203.

GRUND, grôont, a small mining town of Hanover, district, and 5 miles N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 1416.

GRUN'DISBURGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

GRUN'DY, a new county in the S.E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Collins River. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the W. side of the Cumberland Mountain. Formed about 1848, out of parts of Marion, Warren, and Franklin. Capital, Altamonte. Pop. 2773, of whom 2537 were free, and 236 slaves.

GRUNDY, a county in the E.N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 430 square miles. It is traversed by the Illinois River, which is formed in the N.E. part of the county by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines: and also drained by Mason's River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil good. Beds of stone coal have been opened in several places. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Capital, Morris. Named in honor of the Hon. Felix Grundy, formerly senator from Tennessee, and Attorney-general of the United States. Pop. 3023.

GRUNDY, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 462 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, Medicine, Indian, and Muddy Creeks, and also drained by Weldon River. The county consists mostly of open plains or prairies, the soil of which is productive. Capital, Trenton. Pop. 3006; of whom 2857 were free, and 149 slaves.

GRUNDY, a new county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Black Hawk Creek, an affluent of the Cedar River. This county is not included in the census of 1850; the population is small.

GRUNDY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

GRUNHAIN, (Grünhain,) grün'hine, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 8 miles W. of Annaberg. Pop. 1886.

GRUNHAINICHEN, (Grünhainichen,) grün'hi'nix-en, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the Flöha. P. 1076.

GRUNINGEN, (Grüningen,) grün'ing-en, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 566.

GRUNINGEN, (Grüningen,) a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1600.

GRUNSFELD, (Grünsfeld,) grüns'fèlt, a village of Central Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 15 miles S.S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1165.

GRUNSTADT, (Grünstadt,) grün'stätt, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 25 miles N.N.E. of Landau. Pop. 3522.

GRUSBACH, gröös'bäk, or HRUSOWANY, h'roo'so-vä'nee, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 16 miles E.S.E. of Zeulm. Pop. 1117.

GRUSIA, a territory of Russia. See GEORGIA.

GRÜTLI, grüt'lee, a patch of meadow-land, in Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 miles N.N.W. of Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307, and planned the insurrection against Austria, which resulted in the independence of Switzerland.

GRUYÈRE or GRUYÈRES, grü'yair', (Ger. *Greyers*, grī'ers,) a small town of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Freyburg. Pop. 1000. It has a remarkable castle, said to have been founded in the fifth century. In its vicinity, about 40,000 cwt. of the famous Gruyère cheese, worth $360,000 are made annually.

GRYBOW, gree'bov, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 miles E.N.E. of Sandec. Pop. 1400.

GRYFE, grif, a rapid streamlet of Scotland, co. of Renfrew falling into the Black Cart near Paisley.

GRZEGÓRZEW, gzhā-goo'zĕv, a small town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 4 miles E. of Kolo.

GRZYMAŁOW, gzhe-mä'lov, a small town of Gallicia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Tarnopol.

GSHATSK, a town of Russia. See GZHATSK.

GSTAIG, g'stīg, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, bailiwick of Interlaachen. Pop. 5522.

GUA, LE, leh gä, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 10 miles S.E. of Marennes. Pop. 2056.

GUABIARE, a river of New Granada. See GUAVIARE.

GUACALERA, gwä-kä-lä'rä, a small town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province, and 95 miles N.N.W. of Salta, near the right bank of the Jujuy.

GUACARA, gwä-kä'rä, a town of South America, in Venezuela, on Lake Tacarigua, 6 miles E. of Valencia. P. 4000.

GUACHINANGO, gwä che-nän'go, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 103 miles N.E. of Mexico, in the vicinity of which a large quantity of excellent vanilla is raised. Pop. about 6000.

GUACHIPE, gwä-chee'pä, or GUACHIPAS, gwä-chee'päs, a considerable river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 miles, and about 33 miles S. of Salta takes the name Salado.

GUACUBA, gwä-koo'bä or LEON, lä-ōn', a river of New Granada, after a N.W. course of about 150 miles, falls into Choco Bay in the Gulf of Darien.

GUAD, (from the Arab. *Wady*, a "river,") a prefix of the names of many Spanish rivers and towns, as GUADIANA, GUADALETE, &c.

GUADALAJARA or GUADALAXARA, gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä,* (anc. *Arriaca?*) a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Henares, 34 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 5170. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a magnificent palace of the Mendoza family, a Franciscan church, and some Moorish edifices. A woollen factory, formerly belonging to the government, has suffered by the war of independence.

GUADALAJARA, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

GUADALAJARA or GUADALAXARA, gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä,* a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Jalisco or Guadalajara, on the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, 275 miles W.N.W. of Mexico, and about 140 miles from the Pacific, lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 103° 2' 15" W. It is a large and handsome city, the streets spacious, and the houses excellent. There are 14 squares, 12 fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is the Cathedral, a magnificent structure, although its appearance has been much impaired by the destruction of the cupolas of both its towers by the great earthquake of 1818; on the right side of the same square is the Government House, in a noble and severe style, and with a fine façade; the arcades, which line the two sides of the square, are very handsome, and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops, in which almost every description of European and Chinese manufacture may be obtained. The *Alameda* or public walk is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers, with a fountain in the centre, and a stream of water all round. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmithing, carpentering, and silversmithing. There are also manufactures of shawls, striped calico, paper, and of a particular description of earthenware; great skill is displayed in leather working. In 1840, $681,546 were coined at its mint. The foreign trade of the town, now very trifling, was formerly carried on through the port of San Blas, on the Pacific, but is now removed to the superior harbours of Mazatlan and Guaymas. Guadalajara was founded in 1551, and, in 1570, was created an episcopal city. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

GUADALAVIAR, gwä-dä-lä-ve-ä'r', or BLANCO, blän'ko, (anc. *Turia.*) a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and after a S.E. course of 130 miles, enters the Mediterranean, 3 miles E. of Valencia.

GUADALCANAL, gwä-däl-kä-näl', a town of Spain, province, and 48 miles N.N.W. of Seville. Its celebrated silver mines, which have been under water for 150 years, were purchased and drained by an English company in 1848. Pop. 3334.

GUADALETE, gwä-nä-lä'tä, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, after a S.W. course of 75 miles, enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

GUADALHORCE, gwä-däl-or'thä, a river of Spain, Andalusia. It rises on the frontiers of the province of Granada, and falls into the Mediterranean 6 miles S. by W. of Malaga.

GUADALIMAR, gwä-dä-le-mär', a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde, and joins the Guadalquivir, 14 miles N. of Jaen, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

GUADALMEZ, gwä-däl-mēth', a river of Spain, joins the Zuja at Ciudad-Real, after a course of above 50 miles.

GUADALQUIVIR, gaw'dal-kwiv'er, (Sp. pron. gwä-däl-ke-veer'; Arab. *Wad-al-kebir*, wäd-al-ke-beer', "the Great River," anc. *Bætis*,) an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Atlantic 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Length 260 miles. Twelve miles below Seville, it separates into three branches, forming the islands of Isla Mayor and Isla Menor. Chief affluents on the right, the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on the left, the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz, and Genil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova; barges of 100 tons ascend to Seville.

GUADALUPE, gwä-dä-loo'pä, a mountain-range of Spain, New Castile, commences with the termination of the Sierra de Montanche, and stretches in an easterly direction to the source of the Guadarramque, where it is succeeded by the mountains of Toledo. Its culminating point has a height of 5254 feet.

GUADALUPE, gwä-dä-loo'pä, written also GUADALOPE, a river of Spain, Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 miles S.W. of Mequinenza, after a N.E. course of 70 miles. A Moorish canal, now dry, formerly connected it with the Ebro.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, New Castile, province, and 95 miles S.W. of Toledo, on the S. slope of Mount Altamira, has a fine church belonging to the famous monastery of Geronimo. Pop. 3834.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, province, and 56 miles E. of Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. Pop. 3690. It is a wretched place, grouped around a famous monastery, formerly the "Loretto of Central Spain;" which although despoiled by the French, still contains many rich works of art.

GUADALUPE, (commonly pronounced gaw-da-loop'; Sp. pronunciation gwä-dä-loo'pä,) a river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, and flows nearly eastward until it enters the alluvial plain, which descends toward the Gulf of Mexico. Below this, its general direction is south-eastward, and after passing Gonzales and Victoria, it falls into the San Antonia, about twelve miles from its mouth. The length is estimated at 250 miles.

GUADALUPE, a county in the S.W. central part of Texas, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, from which the name is derived, bounded on the N.E. by San Marcus, and on the S.W. by the Cibolo River. Capital, Seguin. Pop. 1511; of whom 1176 were free, and 335 slaves.

GUADALUPE, gwä-dä-loo'pä, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 118° 22' W. Length 15 miles.

GUADALUPE, a village and famous collegiate church, state, and 3 miles N. of Mexico, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

GUADALUPE, a small river of California, falling into the S. extremity of San Francisco Bay.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, gwä-dä-loo'pä he-däl'go, often called gaw'da-loop' he-dal'go, a small town 3½ miles N. of the city of Mexico. Here a treaty of peace was concluded February 2d, 1848, between Mexico and the United States, and ratified by the Mexican Congress, May 19th, 1848. By it the territories of Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States.

GUADALUPE VICTORIA, a town of Texas, on the Guadalupe, 36 miles S.S.W. of Gonzales.

GUADALUPE-Y-CALVO, gwä-dä-loo'pä-e-käl'vo, a town of Mexico, state, 173 miles S.S.W. of Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the silver mines in its vicinity. Pop. 10,000.

GUADARRAMA, gwä-par-rä'mä, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 12 miles below Toledo, after a course of 70 miles.

GUADARRANQUE, gwä-par-rän'kä, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana after a course of about 45 miles.

GUADASUAR, gwä-dä-swär', a market town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Valencia, on a canal. P. 1500.

GUADELOUPE, gaw'da-loop' or gäd'gh-loop', (Sp. *Guadalupe*, gwä-dä-loo'pä,) an island of the West Indies, Leeward Group, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic, lies between lat. 15° 47' and 16° 30' N., lon. 61° 15' and 61° 45' W. It is composed of two portions or distinct islands, separated by an arm of the sea called Rivière Salée (salt river,) from 30 to 100 yards broad, and navigable for small vessels. The

* It may be observed that in all names beginning with *gua*, the Spaniards and Mexicans scarcely sound the *g* at all; hence Guadalajara is pronounced almost wah-dah-la-hah'rah. Guanaxuato, wah-nah hwah'to, &c.; hence *gua* is often interchanged with *hua*, *h* in Spanish being usually nearly or quite silent.

W. and larger portion is Guadeloupe Proper, divided into Basse-terre, and Capesterre, and is 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad. The E. portion, called Grande-terre, is nearly 30 miles long by 10 to 12 miles broad. Guadeloupe Proper is of volcanic formation, and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of hills, having a medium height of 2296 feet. The culminating points are La Souffrière, an active volcano, 5103 feet high; La Grosse-Montagne, Les Deux Mamelles, and Le Piton-de-Bouillante, extinct volcanoes. Grand-terre, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of madrepores, and marine detritus, and nowhere rises higher than 115 feet above the sea. Guadeloupe is watered by a number of small streams, running in deeply cut beds, but becoming dry in summer; the principal are the Goyaves, Lamentin, and Lozardo, which are navigable for canoes. The climate is hot and unhealthy, the mean temperature being 79°, the ordinary extremes 71° and 97°, and the greatest heat 130°, accompanied with a remarkably humid atmosphere. Average annual fall of rain 86 inches. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, untilled parts, and with mangroves and manchineel trees on the marshy coast of Basse-terre. The Tahiti sugar-cane is the only kind cultivated, for which there were, in 1851, 560 mills. The chief articles of export, sent almost all to France, are sugar, coffee, dye and cabinet woods, rum, taffia, cotton wool, annatto, hides, sweetmeats, and preserves, copper, tobacco, &c. Imports, cotton manufactures, hides, wheat-meal, salted butter, cod fish, olive oil, wax candles, pottery, glasswares, salted meat, medicines, &c. The principal anchorages of Guadeloupe are the Bay of Mahault and the roads of Basse-terre. Grande-terre possesses two anchorages, that of Moule and Point-à-Pitre; the latter at the S. entrance to the Rivière Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it was situated the important town of St. Louis or Point-à-Pitre, destroyed by an earthquake February 8, 1843.

Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was thus named by him in honor of Sainte Marie de la Guadeloupe. It was taken possession of by the French, in 1635, who kept it till 1759, when it was taken by the English. It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814. Pop. 1841, 131,162; 1851, 129,050.

GUADELOUPE, a government of the French West Indies, includes the Islands of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade or Deseada, and about two-thirds of Martinique.

GUADIANA, *gwâ-de-â/nâ* or *gwâ-de-â/nâ*, (anc. *Anas*,) an important river of Spain and Portugal, flowing between the Tagus and Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 miles N.E. of Villahermosa, flows at first W. (and for some distance under ground) through N. Castile and Spanish Estremadura, then S. through the Portuguese province Alemtejo, and between Algarve and Andalusia, enters the Mediterranean 13 miles E. of Tavira, after a course of 880 miles, for the last 35 of which it is navigable. Chief affluents on the right, the Giguela and Guadarranque, on the left, the Jabalon, Zuja, Ardilla, and Chanza. GUADIANA is derived from the Arabic *Wady* and *Ana*, a corruption of *Anas*, the ancient name of this river.

GUADIANA-MENOR, *gwâ-de-â/nâ mâ-nōr/*, a river of Spain, Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 miles E.S.E of Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

GUADIARO, *gwâ-de-â/ro*, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N.E. of Gibraltar, after a generally S. course of 40 miles.

GUADIATO, *gwâ-de-â/to*, a river of Spain, joins the Guadalquivir 17 miles W.S.W. of Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 miles.

GUADIELA, *gwâ-de-â/lâ*, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 45 miles E. of Madrid; total course 65 miles.

GUADIX, *gwâ-deew/*, (Arab, *Wadi-ash*, *wâ/dee-âsh*, "River of Life,") a city of Spain, province, and 42 miles E.N.E. of Granada, on the Guadix. Pop. 1051. It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry plantations. It contains a cathedral and a Moorish castle.

GUADUAS, *gwâ/dwâs/*, a town of South America, New Granada, near the Magdalena, 45 miles N.W. Bogotá, and 8700 feet above the sea. Pop. 4000.

GUAFO, *gwâ/fo*, or HUAFO, *hwâ/fo*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili, 20 miles S.W. of Chiloe.

GUAHALL, *gwa/hall*, one of the Scilly Islands, off Cornwall, England.

GUAHAN, *gwâ-hân/*, SAN JUAN, *sân hoo-ân/*, or GUAM, *gwâm*, the most southern and largest of the Marianne Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 27′ N., lon. 145° E. It is about 100 miles in circuit, surrounded by coral reefs, and has a town and a roadstead, defended by two Spanish forts.

GUAIANECO, *gwi-â-nâ/ko*, an island group on the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 47° 41′ S., lon. 74° 55′ W., composed of two principal islands and many smaller islets—the westernmost called Byron Island, and the easternmost Wager Island, separated from each other by Rundle's Passage.

GUAICUHI, a river of Brazil. See VELHAS, RIO DAS.

GUAILAS, a province of Peru. See HUAYLAS.

GUAINIA, *gwi/ne-â*, a river of South America, Venezuela, joins the Cassiquiare, to form the Rio Negro.

GUAITECA, a gulf of Patagonia. See GUAYTECAS.

GUAJABA or GUAXABA, *gwâ-nâ/bâ*, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 50′ N., lon. 77° 28′ W.

GUALAN, *gwâ-lân/*, a town of Central America, state, and 80 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala, near the Montagua. Pop. 2000 (?) It stands on a rock at the junction of two rivers, and encircled by a belt of mountains.

GUALATEIRI, *gwâ-lâ-tâ-e-rei/*, a mountain peak of the Andes, near the boundary line of Peru and Bolivia. Lat. 20° 13′ S., lon. 69° 17′ W. Height 22,000 feet.

GUALDO, *gwâl/do*, a small town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation, and 23 miles N.E. of Perugia. Pop. 2340.

GUALILLAS, *gwâ-leel/yâs*, a mountain pass in the Peruvian Andes, South America, 25 miles N.E. from Tacna, in lat. 17° 50′ S. Height 14,750 feet.

GUALIOR, a state of India. See GWALIOR.

GUALTIERI, *gwâl-te-â/ree*, a village of N. Italy, duchy of Modena, 16 miles N. of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. 1500.

GUAM, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See GUAHAN.

GUAMA, *gwâ/mâ*, a river of Brazil, which rises in the S.E. part of the province of Para, and falls into the bay of Guajara, near the town of Belem or Para.

GUAMACHUCO and GUAMANGA, towns of Peru. See HUAMACHUCO, HUAMANGA.

GUAMALIES. See HUAMALIES.

GUAMOCO, *gwâ-mo/ko*, a decayed town of South America, New Granada, 70 miles N.E. of Antioquia.

GUAMOTE, *gwâ-mo/tâ*, a village of Ecuador, department, and near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers, and surrounded by lofty mountains. In 1803 it was the scene of a terrible insurrection of the Indians against the whites.

GUANA, *gwâ/nâ*, several islands of the West Indies, the principal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas. It is 17 miles in length by 2½ miles in breadth.

GUANABACOA, *gwâ-nâ-bâ-ko/â*, a town of Cuba, on the E. side of the harbor of Havana. Pop. of town, 18,519.

GUANACACHE, *gwâ-nâ-kâ/châ*, a lagoon of the Plata Confederacy, South America. Lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W., between the departments Mendoza and San Juan. It forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with numerous small islands, and receiving the Desaguadero and other rivers.

GUANACAS, PARAMO DE, *pâ/râ-mo dâ gwâ-nâ/kâs*, a mountain knot of South America, New Granada, in the Andes, where they separate into three lateral cordilleras, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. Lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W.

GUANAHANI (ISLAND,) one of the BAHAMAS. See SAN SALVADOR.

GUANAJA, an island in the Carribean Sea. See BONACCA.

GUANAJUATO or GUANAXUATO, *gwâ-nâ-hwâ/to*, a state of Mexico, between lat. 20° 30′ and 21° 44′ N., lon. 99° 59′ and 101° 47′ W; bounded N. by the states of San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas; W. by Jalisco, S. by Michoacan, and E. by Queretaro. Area, 12,618 square miles. It is mountainous, and traversed from S.E. to N.W. by the Cordillera of Anahuac, whose culminating point is 9711 feet high. The only important river is the Rio Grande. The mines of this state were once the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, ochre, salts, crystals, marble, &c. From 1796 to 1833, the gold and silver mines produced, on the average, 78 pounds of gold, and 29,269 pounds of silver, annually. A falling-off took place after 1810, and in 1821 the produce was at its lowest. They subsequently increased rapidly; and in 1833 the amount obtained was 80 pounds of gold, and 11,547 pounds of silver. The precious metals and spices form the chief exports of the state. Guanajuato is the best peopled state in the confederation. Pop. in 1854, 718,775.

GUANAJUATO or GUANAXUATO, a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the above department, in lat. 21° N., lon. 101° W., 160 miles N.W. of Mexico, singularly situated in a deep, narrow, mountain defile, 6017 feet above the sea. It is formed of a number of villages, placed round the mines; and being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep, and so tortuous, that no idea can be formed of the extent of the town but by ascending the heights by which it is overlooked. The houses, however, are in general well built of hewn stone, and are extremely handsome, particularly those belonging to the proprietors of the neighboring mines. A practice prevails of painting their fronts with the gayest colors—light green being the favorite. The town contains several elegant churches, numerous chapels, and other religious edifices. The Alhondiga, a large square building used as a public granary, is a remarkable edifice.

Guanajuato owes its existence and importance to the gold and silver mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. (See the preceding article.) The gold and silver coinage of the mint of Guanajuato, in 1844, amounted to $4,635,740, being the highest of all the mints of the Mexican Republic. There are in the town some manufactories of soap, woollen cloth, linen, powder, and tobacco; also some tanneries. Guana-

juato was founded by the Spaniards in 1545, constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1751. Pop. in 1805, 70,600; in 1854, 63,000.

GUANAPARO, gwâ-nâ-pâ/ro, a river of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caracas, province of Varinas, after an E. course of about 230 miles (including Bocono) joins the Portuguesa, 30 miles N.W. of San Fernando de Apure.

GUANARE, gwâ-nâ/râ, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caracas, on the Guanare River, 50 miles S.E. of Trujillo. Pop. 12,000. It is regularly and well-built, and has a magnificent church. It has trade in cattle.

GUANARITO, gwâ-nâ-ree/to or wâ-nâ-ree/to, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Rosas, flows S. and then E., and joins the Portuguesa 164 miles S.W. of Caracas.

GUANARITO, a small town of Venezuela, on the Guanare River, 40 miles E. of Guanare.

GUANAXUATO. See GUANAJUATO.

GUANCABAMBA, gwâng-kâ-bâm/bâ, or HUANCABAMBA, wân-kâ-bâm/bâ, a large village of Ecuador, department of Assuay. Lat. 5° 10′ S., lon. 79° 30′ W. Elevation, 6560 feet.

GUANCABELICA, Peru. See HUANCAVELICA.

GUANDACOL, gwân-dâ-kol′, a valley of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department of Rioja, between the Andes and the Pamatina Mountains, in lat. 29° S., lon. 69° W. It is traversed by the Bermejo, and is highly productive of grain.

GUANDACOL, a village of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in the centre of the valley.

GUANERO, gwâ-nâ/ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Apure after a S.E. course of about 100 miles.

GUANO, gwâ/no, a town of Ecuador, on a small river of the same name, 80 miles N.E. of Guayaquil.

GUANO ISLANDS, numerous small islands on the coast of South America, Africa, &c., remarkable for their deposits of Guano; the most important are the SEAL (or Lobos) ISLANDS, the CHINCHA ISLANDS, and IQUIQUE.

GUANTA, a town of Peru. See HUANTA.

GUANTAJAYA, gwân-tâ-hî/yâ, a rich mining district of Southern Peru, in the province of Tarapaca.

GUANTANAMO, gwân-tâ-nâ/mo, or CUMBERLAND HARBOR, a spacious harbor on the S. part of the island of Cuba, 45 miles E. of Santiago. Lat. of the E. head, 19° 53′ N., lon. 75° 15′ W. It is completely sheltered from all winds, affording safe and excellent harbors, and has within it numerous islands.

GUANUCO, a town of Peru. See HUANUCO.

GUANZATE, gwân-zâ/tâ, a well-built village of Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.S.W. of Como. Pop. 1799.

GUAPAI, gwâ-pî′, also written GUAPEY, a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Mamore, which it joins after a winding course estimated at 550 miles.

GUAPI-MORIM, gwâ/pee-mo-reew′, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, between the Bay of Nitherothi and the Serra dos Orgãos. Pop. 2000.

GUAPORE, gwâ-po/râ, a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, unites with the Mamore to form the Madere, after a course of 400 miles.

GUARAGUAN, CAÑO, kân′yo gwâ-râ-gwân′, a mouth of the Orinoco River, South America, enters the Atlantic, 55 miles N.W. of the Naviros, or great S. mouth.

GUARAMBARI, gwâ-râm-bâ-ree′, a river of Paraguay, in South America, joins the Paraguay, 25 N.W. of Concepcion, after a course of about 150 miles.

GUARAPARI, gwâ-râ-pâ-ree′, a river of Brazil, rises in the Cordillera of Aimores, takes an E. direction, forming in its course a number of lakes. Its mouth is narrow but deep, and easily entered by coasters. Canoes proceed as far up as the Cordillera. The scenery on its banks is remarkably beautiful.

GUARAPARI, a mountain chain of Brazil, province of Espirito-Santo, giving origin to two rivers of the same name.

GUARAPARI, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito-Santo, situated on the coast, 30 miles S.W. of Espirito-Santo.

GUARAPICHE, gwâ-râ-pee/châ, a river of Venezuela, department of Orinoco, enters the Gulf of Paria, Atlantic, 36 miles W. of the N. mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 miles, the lower three-fifths of which are said to be navigable.

GUARAPUAVA, gwâ-râ-pwâ′vâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 300 miles S.W. of São-Paulo, near the Iguaçu.

GUARATIBA, gwâ-râ-tee/bâ, a seaport village of Brazil, province, and 30 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000.

GUARATINGUETA, gwâ-râ-een-gâ′tâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles N.W. of São-Paulo, on the Parahiba. Pop. of the district, 7000.

GUARATUBA, gwâ-râ-too′bâ, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco.

GUARATUBA, a small river of Brazil, province of São-Paulo, flows into the Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles. Lat. 25° 45′ S.

GUARATUBA, a town of Brazil, province of São-Paulo, 23 miles S.S.W. of Paranagua.

GUARDA, gwân′dâ, (anc. *Lavicia Oppida/na,*) a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Serra de Estrella, 70 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 2300. It has a cathedral, a large bishop's palace, and an old castle, whence its name. The French, under Massena, abandoned the strong heights near it, March 29, 1811.

GUARDAFUI, CAPE. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

GUARDAMAR, gwân-dâ-mar′, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 3238.

GUARDAMIGLIO, gwar-dâ-meel′yo, a village of Lombardy, delegation of Lodi, 4 miles N. of Piacenza. Pop. 1530.

GUARDAVALLE, gwar-dâ-vâl′lâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 20 miles S. of Squillace. P. 2600.

GUARDA-VENETA, gwân′dâ-vâ-nâ′tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Polesine, on the Po, 7 miles S.S.E. of Rovigo. Pop. 1700.

GUARDIA, gwân′de-â, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 5 miles S.S.E. of Cetraro. Pop. 1300. It was founded by an Albanian colony in the time of the Emperor Frederick II.

GUARDIA-ALFIERA, gwân′de-â-âl-fe-â′râ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, near the Biferno, 19 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 1800. It is a bishop's see.

GUARDIA-GRELE, gwân′de-â-grâ′lâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 6190.

GUARDIA, LA, lâ gwân′de-â, a town of Spain, province, and 4 miles S.S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1448.

GUARDIA, LA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 18 miles S.S.E. of Vitoria, with a castle and other fortifications. Pop. 2374.

GUARDIA, LA, a town of Spain, province, and 28 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3316. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns, and has old fortifications, having been a guard-station or outpost against the Moors, whence its name.

GUARDIA LOMBARDA, gwân′de-â lom-bar′dâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, on the Lombardi, 3 miles N.E. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3000.

GUARDIA PERTICARI, gwân′de-â pêr-te-kâ′ree, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 24 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 1670.

GUARDIA REGIA, gwân′de-â râ′jâ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 4½ miles S.E. of Bojano. Pop. 1100.

GUARDISTALLO, gwân-dis-tâl′lo, a village of Tuscany, about 35 miles S. of Pisa. It was much injured by an earthquake in 1846. Pop. 1365.

GUARDO, gwân′do, a market-town of Spain, province of Palencia, 12 miles S.W. of Cervera.

GUARENA, gwâ-rên′yâ, a village of Spain, province of Badajoz, 16 miles S.E. of Merida. Pop. 4020.

GUARENE, gwâ-râ′nâ, a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, province, and 3 miles N. of Alta. Pop. 2368.

GUARICO, gwâ-ree/ko, a river of South America, in Venezuela, joins a branch of the Apure 12 miles E. of San Fernando, after a S. course estimated at 200 miles.

GUARICO, gwâ-ree/ko, a cape of the island of Cuba, near its E. extremity.

GUARICURA, gwâ-re-koo′râ, an island of Brazil, province of Pará, in the Amazon River, opposite the town of Pará. Length, from E. to W., 45 miles; greatest breadth, about 18 miles.

GUARISAMEY, gwâ-re-sâ-mâ′, a mining town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Durango.

GUARMEY, gwar-mâ′, a maritime village of Peru, department, and 158 miles N.N.W. of Lima, at the mouth of the Guarmey.

GUARO, gwâ′ro, a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 2119.

GUAROCHIRI. See HUAROCHIRI.

GUARUAPO, gwâ-roo-â′po, two rivers of South America, in Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa Rivers; the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

GUASCAMA, (gwâs-kâ′mâ) POINT, a headland of New Granada, in the department of Cauca, 128 miles W. of Popayan, in lat. 2° 30′ N., lon. 78° 30′ W.

GUASCO, a seaport of Chili. See HUASCO.

GUASE, an island in the Persian Gulf. See KENN.

GUASACUALCO. See HUASACUALCO.

GUASH, a river of England. See WASH.

GUASILA, gwâ-see′lâ, or GOY-ESILI, go/ee â-see/lee, a village on the island of Sardinia, division, and 24 miles N. by W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1807.

GUASTALLA, gwâs-tâl′lâ, a walled city of North Italy, duchy of Parma, on the Po, 19 miles N.E. of Parma. Pop. 9554. Has a cathedral, a public library of 12,000 volumes, a castle, manufactures of silk fabrics and twist, and a bronze statue of one of its dukes. In 1734 the French defeated the Imperialists under its walls.

GUASTATOYA, gwâs-tâ-to′yâ, a town of Central America, state, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala.

GUATAVITA, gwâ-tâ-vee′tâ, a village of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, 20 miles N.E. of Bogota, and of great importance before the Spanish Conquest. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

GUATEMALA, gaw-te-mah/la or gwâ-tâ-mâ′lâ, or GUATI-

MALA, gwä-te-mä'lä, a state of Central America, having Yucatan, British Honduras, and the Bay or Gulf of Honduras N., the Pacific Ocean S., Honduras and Salvador E., and Mexico W. Lat. 13° 45' to 17° 45' N., and lon. 88° 10' to 93° 12' W. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., about 350 miles; greatest breadth, 180 miles; area, 44,500 square miles. Guatemala is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; and, like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. Each state of Central America is entirely of a different geological and physical character from the rest; and the change from the green, undulating hills of San Salvador to the wild and precipitous mountains and rocks of Guatemala is most striking.

The country is wholly mountainous, the main chain of the continuation of the Andes traversing it from S.E. to N.W., at no great distance from the Pacific, sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic, and forming a great many valleys, but enclosing few plains. Along the main chain are a considerable number of volcanoes. All of them are near the Pacific; and none of them are found in the interior. Six are said to be active—namely, Amilpas, 18,160 feet; Sapotitlan, 18,050 feet; Atitlan, 12,500 feet; Agua, which sends forth torrents of water, 15,000 feet; Fuego and Pacaya. The state is well watered by numerous streams, of which the Lacantun, flowing N.W., and forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Motagua, and the Polochic continued by the Dulce, both flowing N.E. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these, there are many streams of comparatively short courses falling into the Pacific. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, through which the greater part of the foreign trade is carried on; Amatitlan and Atitlan, and Peten, about 30 miles long, by 9 miles broad, near the frontiers of Yucatan, in the little-known province of Vera Paz. On the table-land, of which a considerable portion of the state is formed, the climate is mild, and said greatly to resemble that of Valencia, in Spain; but in more elevated situations, the cold is quite severe. The soil, generally, is of great fertility, producing maize and wheat of superior quality, excellent rice, legumes, vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. The most important article, in a commercial point of view, is cochineal, the cultivation of which has of late years been rapidly increasing. The total amount of this article produced in the state for 1846, was estimated at 20,000 bales—a quantity greater than the entire annual consumption at that date. Cocoa, tobacco, sugar, coffee, vanilla, and cotton, are grown to a greater or less extent; and also considerable quantities of indigo; the silk-work is cultivated, and caoutchouc is obtained.

In the altos or N. parts of the state, considerable flocks of sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric called *gerga*, which, again, is made into various articles of clothing, including large plaids called *ponchos*, in which considerable taste is displayed. It is divided into 7 departments, each presided over by a corregidor—namely, Guatemala, Solola, Quezaltenango, Sacatapequez, Totonicapan, Vera Paz, and Chiquimula. The name was formerly applied to the whole confederation. Cap. Guatemala or New Guatemala. Population of the state has been estimated at about 1,000,000; of which 800,000 are Indians, 150,000 mestizoes, and between 7000 and 8000 whites. Other estimates make the total 600,000.

GUATEMALA, NEW, capital of the above state, is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at an elevation of 4961 feet, 105 miles W.N.W. of San Salvador. Lat. 14° 37' N., lon. 90° 30' W. Pop. variously estimated from 35,000 to 50,000. It is very handsome, being stated to have the general aspect of the best class of Italian cities, is well supplied with water by a long aqueduct on arches, and extends over a large space; the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built of only one story. The temperature varies between 60° and 80° Fahrenheit, and rarely exceeds either of these points. In the great square are situated the old vice-regal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and *college des infantes*, barracks, and most of the principal shops; in its centre is a magnificent public fountain. Here are upwards of 60 richly ornamented churches, a new fort, a good cemetery and hospital, a bull-ring, theatre, university, and various schools. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay-purposes. There are five printing offices, in which two weekly newspapers are issued. The inhabitants are noted for their aptitude in arts and manufactures; they produce muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery of high excellence. Guatemala has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz, Mexico, &c. in sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, and other native products. The following table exhibits the state of the imports:—

1840	£200,269	1843	£58,443
1841	212,421	1846	158,217
1842	186,627	1847	173,528

The building of the present city was commenced in the year 1776, three years after the earthquake of 1773, which nearly wholly destroyed old Guatemala, the former capital.

GUATEMALA LA ANTIGUA, gwä-te-mä'lä lä an-tee'gwä, or "OLD GUATEMALA," lies 24 miles W.S.W. of the newer capital, at the foot of the Volcan d'Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt, and is stated to have a population of 12,000 persons. Many of its old public buildings remain entire, comprising a fine cathedral and a palace. Around it are many sugar establishments, and in 1846 its exports of cochineal amounted in value to 6000*l.*

GUATEYCAS. See GUAYTECAS.

GUATULCO, gwä-tool'ko, a port of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 105 miles S.E. of Oajaca, on the Pacific.

GUAURA, a town of Peru. See HUAURA.

GUAVIARE or GUABIARE, gwä-ve-ä'rä, a river of South America, in New Granada, joins the Orinoco near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30' W., after an E. course of 450 miles.

GUAXABA, an island of Cuba. See GUAJABA.

GUAXACA. See OAJACA.

GUAYAMA, gwi-ä'mä, a seaport town of Porto Rico, on its S. coast. Pop. 5120. It has an extensive commerce, its imports amounting to about $800,000, and exports to $800,000 annually.

GUAYANA, a country of South America. See GUIANA.

GUAYANILLA, gwi-ä-neel'yä, a seaport town of the S. coast of Porto Rico, West Indies. Value of imports in 1838, $43,364; of exports, $143,206.

GUAYAQUIL, gwi-ä-keel', the capital of a department of its own name, and the principal seat of trade of the republic of Ecuador, is situated on the coast, and on the right bank of the Guayaquil River, 40 miles above its mouth, in the Gulf of Guayquil. Lat. 2° 20' 28" S., lon. 79° 43' W. Estimated population, 20,000. It is well laid out, and has some good public edifices; but it is mostly built of wood, and on low ground, ill supplied with water, unhealthy, and infested with vermin. Its harbor is one of the best on the Pacific, and defended by 3 forts; and it has some convenient building-docks. The tide rises here sometimes 24 feet, and large ships can ascend to the town. The exports consist of cocoa, timber, hides, tobacco, ceibo-wool, and cattle. In 1844, 167 vessels (tons 14,718) arrived, with cargoes valued at $1,001,958. The exports were valued at $949,578. The country inland is hence supplied with wines, brandy, Peruvian and Chilian sugar, and European merchandise.

GUAYAQUIL, a department of the republic of Ecuador, South America, having W. the Pacific, and landward the departments of Quito and Assuay. Estimated area, 14,400 square miles. Pop. 75,000. The great chain of the Andes forms its E. boundary. Capital, Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, GULF OF, an inlet of the Pacific, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S., and lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, and Tumbez Rivers, and contains the islands of Puna and Santa Clara.

GUAYLAS, a province of Peru. See HUAYLAS.

GUAYMAS, gwi'mäs, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of a considerable river. Lat. 27° 55' N., lon. 110° 16' W. It is neither large nor well built; but its harbor is one of the best on the W. coast of Mexico, and it has an active and increasing trade. The shipping inwards, in 1852, amounted to 4935 tons, bringing 718 passengers. Pop. 300.

GUAYRA, LA, a town of Venezuela. See LA GUAYRA.

GUAYTARA, gwi-tä'rä, a river in the N. of Ecuador, an affluent of the frontier river of Patia, which it joins after a course of about 75 miles.

GUAYTECAS, gwi-tä'käs, a bay and group of islands of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, the islands forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

GUBBIO, goob'be-o, or GUBIO, goo'be-o, (anc. *Iguvium*,) a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 27 miles S. of Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop., with vicinity, 16,988. It is beautifully situated, and well built. The chief edifices are the cathedral, a fine ducal palace of the sixteenth century, and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apennines, in 1446, were discovered the famous Eugubian tables—9 plates of bronze, inscribed with Umbrian, Etruscan, and primitive Latin characters.

GUBEN, goo'ben, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, capital of a circle, on the Neisse, and on the railway between Berlin and Breslau, 79 miles S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 9840. It has a gymnasium and public library, manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, and tobacco, a copper foundry, building docks, and trade in cattle and fruit.

GUBIO. See GUBBIO.

GUCHILAQUE, goo-che-lä'kä, a small town of Mexico, 20 miles S. of the city of Mexico, 7000 feet above the sea.

GUDEN or GUDEN-AA, goo'den-o, the principal river of Jutland, in Denmark, joins the Cattegat, about 16 miles N.E. of Randers, after a tortuous N.E. course of 80 miles.

GUDENSBERG, goo'dens-berg', a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder Hessen, 11 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2097.

GUDERA, goo-dä'rä, a town of Western Abyssinia, capital

of a chieftship, on a low rocky height, near lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 38° 57′ E.

GUDOOK, göö'dook', a pass across the Elbrooz (Elburz) mountains, in Northern Persia, between the provinces of Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemee, 85 miles E.N.E. of Teheran, supposed to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ* of Alexander the Great.

GUEBWILLER, ghêb'veel'lair', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 13 miles S.S.W. of Colmar, on the Lauch, at the foot of the Ballon de Guebwiller. Pop. in 1852, 3946.

GUEGON, gheh-gôn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles W. of Ploermel. Pop. 2883.

GUEGUETAN. See GUEGUETLAN.

GUEGUETENANGO, gá-gá-teh-nân'go, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, capital of a department, 125 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

GUEGUETLAN, gá-gá-tlân', or GUEGUETAN, gá-gá-tân', a town of Central America, in Guatemala, department of Soconusco, on the river Guegueflan.

GUEGUETOCA. See HUEHUETOCA.

GUELAGO, gá-lá'go, a village of Spain, province, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Granada.

GUELDERLAND. See GELDERLAND.

GUELDRES, a town of Prussia. See GELDERN.

GUELEA, gá'lá'á, a town of Algerian Sahara, 135 miles W.S.W. of Gardaia, consisting of 200 well-built houses, enclosed by a wall, and supposed to be constructed of stones hewn for a Roman city that occupied the same site.

GUELLÉ, ghêl'lá', a village of West Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 18′ N., lon. 12° 45′ W.

GUELPH, gwêlf, a thriving town of Canada West, capital of the county of Waterloo, on the river Speed, and on the line of a proposed railway connecting Lake Erie at Toronto with Goderich, on Lake Huron, 87 miles W. by S. of the former. It has also plank-road communication with Georgetown. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a very picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 7 denominations, 2 branch banks, several assurance agencies, a grammar school, a library and reading-room, 2 newspaper offices, and about 25 stores. The Speed here has a fall of about 33 feet, furnishing an abundant water-power, employed for 3 or 4 large flouring mills, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, a woollen factory, &c. The town has also an iron foundry, 4 tanneries, and several breweries and distilleries. The court-house and many of the stores are built of limestone quarried in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

GUÉMÉNÉ, gá'má'ná', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 30 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4530.

GUÉMIÉNÉ, a village of France, department of Morbihan 11 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1542.

GUER, gair, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 12 miles E. of Ploermel. Pop. in 1852, 3569.

GUERANDE, gá'rónd', a walled town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the sea, 23 miles W. of Savenay. Pop. in 1852, 8688. It has an old castle, some manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, and 11 annual fairs.

GUERARA, gá-rá'rá, a town of Algeria, oasis of Wady-Mzab, 42 miles E.N.E. of Gardaia. It is surrounded by a very high wall, and entered by three gates. All the tribes of the desert frequent this place, either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, cotton, silk, cutlery, &c., brought chiefly from Tunis and Algiers. Pop. very considerable, said to be little inferior to that of Gardaia.

GUÉRARD, gá'rard', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles S.S.E. of Meaux. Pop. 1922.

GUERBAVILLE, ghêr'bá'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S.S.E. of Caudebec. Pop. 2041.

GUERCHE, LA, lá gairsh, a small town of France, department of Ile-et-Vilaine, 24 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1984.

GUERCHE, LA, a village of France, department of Cher, 28 miles E.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1935.

GUERCHE, LA, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 35 miles S. of Tours, on the Creuse, with a château, built for Agnes Sorel by Charles VII.

GUERCINO, gwêr-chee'no, a village of the Papal States, 12 miles N. of Frosinone, on the Cosa. Pop. 1100.

GUÉRET, gá'rá', a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse, 37 miles N.E. of Limoges. It has a library, a communal college, a normal school, an hospital, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1852, 5088.

GUÉRIGUY, gá'ree'ghee', a village of France, department of Nièvre, on the Nièvre. Pop. 1257.

GUERNE, gairn, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles S.W. of Pontivy. Pop. 3327.

GUERNICA, ghêr-nee'ká, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 827.

GUERNSEY, ghern'zee, (anc. *Sarnia*,) the second in size of the Channel Islands, in the Bay of St. Michael, 30 miles W. of the coast of Normandy, and 51 miles S. of Portland, English coast, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Jersey. Area, 16,000 acres. Pop. in 1852, 29,757. Its form is triangular, and its coast-line, of about 30 miles in circumference, is deeply indented with bays, and surrounded by sunken rocks. The surface is gently varied, but generally sloping from the S.—where the cliffs are lofty—to the N. coast, which is low. It is well watered. The soil rests on a structure almost everywhere granitic, and is, with the aid of sea-weed manure, rendered very fertile. The climate is moist, but healthy, and so mild that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily, flourish luxuriantly. The orchards furnish pasture for the famous breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, and yield, on an average, one pound per day, throughout the year, of the finest butter. Trade, or rather smuggling, has greatly declined since 1807, when the exports from these islands were made subject to the general revenue laws of Britain. The shipping is mostly employed in importing British manufactures, and in exporting cider, potatoes, cattle, and granite. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. The island is divided into 10 parishes, forming a deanery of the church of England, in the diocese of Winchester. St. Peters, on the S.E. coast, is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages, embosomed in orchards. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The island is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states. The royal court has jurisdiction over all the Channel Islands except Jersey. Guernsey formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for nearly 1000 years. The French have made many vain attempts to capture it. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well-organized militia.

GUERNSEY, ghern'zee, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 460 square miles. It is drained by Wills, Seneca, and Leatherwood Creeks, affluents of the Muskingum River. The surface is hilly, the soil in some parts is clayey, and is generally good. The county contains large quantities of stone coal. It is intersected by the Central Ohio Railroad. Organized in 1810, and named from the British isle of Guernsey. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. 30,438.

GUERRERO, ghêr-ráe'ro, a recently organized State of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, and enclosed on all other sides by the States of Valladolid, Mexico, and La Puebla; area, 32,002 square miles. Capital, Tixtla. Pop. in 1850, 270,000.

GUESTLING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

GUESTRICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk. Godwin, the author of Caleb Williams, &c., was born here.

GUEST STATION, a post-office of Russel co., Virginia.

GUETARIA, gá-tá're-á, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 10 miles W. of San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1636.

GUEUGNON, gööh'yôn', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 41 miles W.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1659.

GUGERAT, a province of Hindostan. See GUZERAT.

GUGGISBERG, göög'ghis-bêrg', a small village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles S. of Bern. Pop. of the parish, 5203.

GUGLIELMO, gool-yêl'mo, a mountain of Lombardy, near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 miles N. of Gardone. Height, 6300 feet.

GUGLINGEN, (Güglingen,) güg'ling-en, a town of Würtemburg, 3½ miles S.W. of Brackenheim. Pop. 14,140.

GUGLIONISI, gool-yo-nee'see, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles N. of Larino. Pop. 3300.

GUGUAN, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See LADRONES.

GUHRAU, goo'rów, a town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a circle, 44 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 3400.

GUIA, ghee'á, a town of Guinea, in Ashantee, capital of the state of Burroomy, on the Volta, in lat. 7° N., lon. 0°.

GUIA, ghee'á, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Parahiba, on the Atlantic.

GUIA, a village of Brazil, province of, and on the Rio Negro, near the N. frontier.

GUIAGUILA, ghee-á-ghee'lá, a village of Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 14° 15′ N., lon. 12° 20′ W.

GUIA, LA, lá ghee'á, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N.W. coast of Great Canary, near Galdar. Pop. 4832.

GUIA, LA, a village of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 2230.

GUIANA, GUYANA, ghe-á'ná, or GUAYANA, gwí-á'ná, a large territory in South America, extending between lat. 8° 40′ N. and 3° 30′ S., and lon. 50° and 68° W.; having the Atlantic and E. course of the Orinoco, N.; the rivers Negro and Amazon S.; the N. course of the Orinoco and the natural canal of Cassiquiare, W.; and the Atlantic, E. This territory was divided into Brazilian or Portuguese Guiana, Venezuelan British, Dutch, and French Guiana; but the last three alone are now recognised under this name, the other two being absorbed by their respective countries.

GUIANA, BRITISH, the westernmost of the three portions of the above territory, is about 580 miles long, from S.E. to N.W., and about 200 miles broad, having E. Dutch Guiana, W. Venezuela and Brazil, N. and N.E. the Atlantic, and S. Brazil. Neither its W. nor its S. limits, however, have been defined. It lies between lat. 6° 40′ and 8° 40′ N.,

and lon. 57° and 61° W. Estimated area, 76,000 square miles. Its coast line is about 280 miles, extending from the river Corentyn to the Punta Barima, about lon. 60° W. The whole surface of the coast lands, from 10 to 40 miles inland, is on a level with the high-water of the sea. When drained, banked, and cultivated, they consolidate and sink fully a foot below it, in consequence of which it becomes necessary to pay unremitting attention to the dams and sluices, to keep out the sea, otherwise great destruction and damage to the land ensues. Shallows, or muddy banks, stretch along the whole line of coast, and run several miles into the sea; they are in some parts dry, in others covered with not more than from 3 to 4 feet of water. The entire absence of all landmarks on these flat and monotonous shores, renders it difficult for strange vessels to ascertain at what particular point of the coast they are. The level country is arrested by a range of sandhills, of low elevation, the highest not exceeding 200 feet. Behind these hills, the high land stretches out into level or undulating plains, rising here and there into considerable eminences. The interior is traversed, in various directions, by chains of mountains; few of them, however, of any great height. Of these, the Pacaraima range, nearly in the centre of the country, exhibits the loftiest elevations—the culminating point, called *Roraima?* by the Indians, rising to a height of 7500 feet above sea-level. The other principal ranges are the Sierra Imataca, in the N. part of the country, running also N.W and S.E., parallel to the coast, at an average distance of from 50 to 60 miles; the Cannucu or Conocou, and the Sierra Acarai—the last occupying the extreme S.E. corner of the territory, forming its boundary in this direction. They are densely wooded, but do not reach a greater elevation than 4000 feet.

Geology.—The geological composition of the mountains of British Guiana is various. Some of them consist of granite, gneiss, and trappean rocks, and their different modifications; others, as mentioned above, are of sandstone; and others again, appear to be of white quartz, which, from the quantity of the particles of mica they contain, shine like gold. Granite, however, is probably the prevailing formation, particularly in the interior; many huge mountains, several thousand feet high, being wholly composed of this substance, frequently traversed by the veins of quartz, and consequently almost destitute of vegetation. Some of the detached masses of granite present the most extraordinary forms; they are generally of a conoidal figure, and often of great height—others partake of both cone and pyramid. Among the more remarkable of these is an isolated rock, called Ataraipu, rising 1300 feet above the sea. Another natural curiosity of this kind occurs at the outskirts of the Pacaraima Mountains, about lat. 4° N.; being a column of granite, in the form of the trunk of a decayed tree, about 50 feet high. Rock crystals and red agate are met with; and very pure white clay is found in the Essequibo. The extensive flats along the shore are composed of alluvial soil and clays, resting upon granite. These alluvial flats are, in many instances, covered with a black vegetable matter, the detritus of numerous rivers.

Rivers.—The rivers of British Guiana have all nearly a N. course. They are, proceeding from W. to E., the Essequibo, about 400 miles long, the Demerara, 200 miles long, the Berbice, and the Corentyn, the latter forming the E. boundary. The Essequibo is from 15 to 20 miles wide at its mouth, and studded with beautiful low wooded islands. The Demerara is 1½ miles wide at its entrance into the ocean, and navigable for large vessels 100 miles. The Berbice is 3 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for large vessels 50 miles, and for smaller craft 200 miles. The Corentyn is 10 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet for 40 miles. In 5° 15′ N. lat. it has a width of 1230 yards, and an average rise of the tide of 5 feet. The phenomena of the bore occurs in this river, rising from 3 to 5 feet. The upper courses of the three great rivers of British Guiana are much obstructed by cataracts and rapids, and are believed to have their sources near each other, in the same great range. Sir R. H. Shomburgk remarks, "if British Guiana was not blessed with such abundant fruitfulness, its extensive inland navigation alone would render it of vast importance."

Curiosities.—In addition to the pyramidal rocks described under the head of geology, British Guiana abounds in numerous cascades, among which is one from 300 to 400 feet high, in about 4° N. lat., and 61° W. lon., near the foot of Mount Mampang. Of the Kamalta, the largest of these cataracts, Schomburgk says: "I can ill describe the magnificent appearance of these mountains, (the Roraima,) with their thundering cataracts, precipitating themselves from a height of from 1400 to 1500 feet, which are especially grand when swollen by rains." In the same vicinity is an urn-shaped rock, 465 feet high, and in its widest part 381 feet broad, standing on a base 3135 feet above the neighboring village. Near Maura are vast granite boulders, said to be from 300 to 400 feet high. Purumamé Imern Falls, on the Parima River, descend in two perpendicular pitches of 75 feet. King William IV. Cataract, in the Essequibo, though not very high, is of singular wildness and beauty. The cataract of Onoro has a fall of 100 feet; that of Wamara-Serika, of 45 feet; Frederick William's Cataract, of 65 feet; Smyth's, of 30 feet; Barrow's, of 42 feet; and in 4° 20′ N. lat. are a series of cascades, with a total fall of 100 feet. Besides these, are Raleigh's, Stanley's, and other cataracts and rapids, all highly picturesque, and accompanied with wild and rugged scenery, and varied by the alternation of cataracts and rapids.

Climate.—Guiana has two dry and two wet seasons, each continuing for three months; the wet embrace the months of December, January, and February—and then June, July, and August; the dry the other months. The mean annual temperature is nearly 81° 2′. Violent thunder-storms occur at the change of the seasons; but hurricanes, so destructive in the West Indies, are unknown. In the dry seasons the climate is agreeable, and in the interior more healthy than in many parts of the West Indies.

Soil, Agriculture, Vegetable Products, &c.—The soil is, in general, very fertile; and that of Demerara, in particular, well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but, in consequence of the numerous large open drains with which the land is intersected, and which have been rendered necessary by its being below the level of the sea, the plough cannot be used. Vegetation, however, is singularly vigorous and luxuriant; its forest trees, which cover about one-half its surface, are of the most magnificent description; especially the mira-tree, (*Mimosa, excelsa,*) described as attaining the height of from 130 to 150 feet, and as appearing, at a distance, from its immense size, like hillocks clothed with vegetation. The timber of this tree is said to be equal to the teak of the East Indies. Among the other principal trees are—the green heart, (belonging to the family of the *Laurineæ,*) the sawary, (*Pekea tuberculosa.*) the bully-tree, (*Achras balata,*) the sirwabally, crab-wood, (*Carapa Guianensis,*) and purple-heart. Among the indigenous fruits are—the pine-apple, guava, the marmalade fruit, the anona, the sapodilla, and the Brazil and Suwarrow nuts. The cabbage-tree is common, and there are several varieties of palms. Medicinal plants also abound; including quassia, a species of ipecacuanha, gentian, and many others. Cultivation is chiefly limited to sugar, coffee, yams, cassava, plantains, bananas, sweet potatoes, maize, &c. There are many fibrous vegetables which afford substitutes for hemp and flax; and in the forests dyeing woods, cochineal, gum copal, and a multitude of other valuable and unknown vegetable productions abound. The flora is rich and varied, and includes the Victoria Regia, the largest of the water-lilies, whose immense bright green leaves, and enormous white and pink flowers, are to be seen floating on the rivers, and which now forms one of the chief objects of interest at our horticultural exhibitions.

Zoology.—The animals are those of tropical South America generally—the jaguar, tapir, armadillo, agouti, ant bear, sloth, deer, a great variety of monkeys, iguanas, large alligators, and turtles; several kinds of parrots, macaws, and humming-birds; the flamingo, Muscovy duck, toucan, and spoonbill. In the forests the vampire bat abounds. Snakes are numerous, and many of them poisonous; and troublesome insects are intolerably plentiful. The rivers abound with a great variety of fish, including the siturus, which often measures 12 feet in length, and weighs upwards of two hundred weight. The domestic animals are horses, mules, hogs, goats, and fowls. Black cattle and horses are reared on the savannas.

Products, Commerce, &c.—Sugar, rum, coffee, molasses, and hardwood, form the principal articles of export. The exports for 1849 amounted to 674,942*l.*, and the imports to 658,140*l.*; the former showing a considerable decrease on preceding years. In 1852, the imports amounted to 978,000*l.*, and the exports to 965,000*l.* Cotton was also cultivated formerly to a great extent, especially in Demerara, but is now nearly extinct, in consequence of the paucity of labor. The cultivation of coffee has likewise shrunk greatly of late years—the exports having fallen from 4,500,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds. The exports of sugar in 1850 comprised 3735 hogsheads; in 1851, 43,034 hogsheads; and in 1852, 55,700 hogsheads. A large increase in the tonnage and shipping of the colony, and in the internal traffic, has taken place since 1844, including a brisk trade in cattle from the Orinoco.

Government.—British Guiana has no legislative assembly or executive council, but a court of policy, consisting of five official members—namely, the governor, the chief-justice, the attorney-general, the collector of customs, the government secretary, and five non-official members. The expenditure of the colony, in 1852, amounted to $782,000, and the revenue to $802,000.

Churches.—In 1852 there were 43 churches in British Guiana, with 4866 communicants, and sittings for 14,741. With all of these were connected day-schools and Sunday-schools. The total number of day-schools in the colony was 150; total number of children between the ages of 5 and 15, 22,711; number attending school, 10,577; average attendance, 7616.

Inhabitants.—The population of British Guiana is composed of aboriginal tribes, and of foreign settlers—Dutch,

English, Europeans, Africans, and their descendants. The principal tribes of the aborigines, now greatly reduced in numbers, are the Arrawaks, Accawai, Carabisce, Warrows or Warraus, Macusies, and Wapisianas; the last are tall, fine-looking men, with regular features, and large noses. The Arrawaks, living within the immediate vicinity of the plantations, are the most civilized of all the tribes. The natives of Guiana, according to the missionary Brett, follow the fate of the Indian generally, when in contact with civilization, and are rapidly diminishing. Many tribes are extinct, others number less than 100, and the greatest population given by Brett to any one tribe (the Macusi) is 3000. According to the same authority, in Georgetown may be seen men, women, and children of every shade of color, from Europe, Asia, and Africa,—the English planter, the Portuguese pedlar, the Hindoo coolie, the freed negro, and the native redman. The population, according to the census of 1851, was 127,695, of which the greater part were negroes, who constitute the laboring class. There were also supposed to be about 7000 aborigines that were not included in the census returns. These, with 445 sailors, and 854 troops would make the total population at that date 135,994. Since then there has been a considerable increase by the arrival of immigrants from China, India, Africa, and the island of Madeira.

Divisions and Towns.—There are three counties in British Guiana, viz. Demerara, (with more than three-fifths of the population,) Essequibo, and Berbice. The principal towns are Georgetown, pop. 25,508; New Amsterdam, pop. 5000; Berbice, and Demerara.

History.—Guiana is said by some to have been discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, in 1498; others attribute the discovery to Vasco Nuñez, in 1509. The first settlement was formed by the Dutch, in 1580, on the river Pomeroon, and called New Zealand, whence they spread E. to the Essequibo and Demerara. In 1781, the colony was taken by Sir George Rodney; but it was restored to the Dutch in 1783. In 1796 it surrendered to the British, and was again restored to the Dutch, by the peace of Amiens, in 1801. It was again taken by the British, on the breaking out of the war in 1803, and has since remained in their possession. On the 3d of August, 1834, slavery was abolished in Guiana, but the apprenticeship system was in force till 1838, when the liberation of the negroes became complete.

GUIANA, DUTCH, or SURINAM, soo-re-nam' or soo-re-nam', a Dutch colony in South America, situated between English and French Guiana, having the former on the E., and the latter on the W.; between lat. 1° 30' and 6° N., and lon. 53° 30' and 57° 30' W. Its coast line extends from the river Corentyn to the river Maroni. The length of the territory, from N. to S., is 300 miles; breadth, at the widest part, about 280 miles; but does not, generally, exceed 225 or 230 miles. Area, about 60,000 square miles. The general aspect of the country is the same with that of British Guiana above described—flat and swampy on the coast, and mountainous in the interior; well watered by numerous streams, flowing generally from S. to N., and of which the Surinam, and its affluents, the Saramacca with its affluents, and the Coppename, are the chief. It has also a similarly warm, moist climate, is very fertile, and well cultivated, resembling an extensive garden, and yields similar products. The principal exports are coffee, cotton, molasses, sugar, and rum. Sugar was exported in 1849 to the value of 2,764,872*fl.*; molasses to 87,292*l.*; cotton to 74,132; coffee to 61,301*l.*; and rum to 9,408. The imports for the same year amounted 165,413*l.* The imports from the United States in 1853 amounted to $108,389, and the exports to the same country to $130,681.

The Dutch government have recently emancipated their slaves in this territory; but instead of compensation to the proprietors, the slaves remain indentured laborers for period of 12 years, and work without pay. On the right bank of the Surinam River, and about 10 miles from its mouth, is situated the capital of the settlement, Paramaribo; a little N. from which is the fort of Zeelandia, where the governor resides, and where, also, most of the government establishments are situated. The population amounts to upwards of 60,000, of which between 6000 and 7000 are whites, and about 53,000 or 54,000 negroes. The government is vested in a governor-general and council.

GUIANA, FRENCH, (Fr. *Guyane-Française*, ghee'an'-fran'sez',) a French colony in South America, the most E. division of Guiana, its coast line extending from the river Maroni, on the W., to the river Oyapok on the E., which separates it from Brazil, a distance in a straight line of about 200 miles; between lat. 2° and 6° N., and lon. 49° 38' and 54° 38' W. The greatest length of the colony, from N. to S., is about 280 miles; its greatest breadth about 220 miles. Area, 27,500 square miles. This territory also resembles that of British Guiana, in its physical features, climate, and vegetable productions, with the addition, in the latter case, of pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract of great fertility, in some places marshy, and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands, in the interior—the soil consisting of clay, mixed with granitic sand, are also fertile; and the whole country is exceedingly well watered—the principal streams being the Mana, Sinnamari, Ouya, and Apronaque.

Commerce.—French Guiana exported to the United States in 1851-2, products valued at $32,422, and in 1852-3, $17,717. Imports from the United States in 1851-2, $64,747; in 1852-3, $64,336. The exports to France in 1853 amounted about $4,400,000, and the imports from that country to about $4,800,000.

The territory comprises the island of Cayenne, celebrated for the pepper bearing that name. On this island is situated Cayenne, the capital of the colony. The colony is divided into two districts, Cayenne and Sinnamari, and 14 communes or townships. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council, and colonial council of 16 members, elected by the colonists.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1604. In 1763, the French government with the view of improving and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony, sent out 12,000 emigrants; but no arrangements having been made for their reception, or subsequent disposal, they nearly all perished from exposure to the climate, which was then extremely insalubrious. In 1809, the colony was captured by the united forces of the British and Portuguese, and restored to France at the peace of Paris in 1814. In the early part of 1852, a large number of political offenders were transported from the mother country to French Guiana. Pop. in 1846, 19,795, showing a considerable decrease since 1836.

GUIANECO (ghe-ä-nä'ko) ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Patagonia, immediately N. of Wellington Island, the principal being Wager and Byron Islands.

GUIBARRA, ghe-bor'ra, a small river of Ireland, flowing into an inlet of the Atlantic, between the bays of Rosmore and Trawenagh, after a S.S.W. course of 13 miles.

GUICHE, gheesh, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bidouze, 14 miles E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1700.

GUICHE, LA, lä gheesh, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Charolles. Pop. 944.

GUICHEN, ghee'shôn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 3696.

GUICLAN, ghee'klôn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 3549. It has some linen manufactures, and 6 annual fairs.

GUICOWAR'S, gwik'o war', written also GYKWAR'S, ghik'wars (?) or BARODA DOMINION, a state of Hindostan, in its W. portion, subsidiary to the British, and subordinate to the presidency of Bombay, consisting of most part of the peninsula and of some other detached portions of the province of Guzerat; the whole lying between lat. 20° 40' and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E. It is one of the richest parts of India. A treaty was first entered into between the Peishwa and the British in 1780, and in 1817 the Guicowar's dominions were enlarged in consequence of the Peishwa's cession of his previous rights to Guzerat. In 1829, his tribute to the British was fixed at eight lacs of rupees (80,000*l.*) annually. Baroda is the capital and the seat of the British resident, who conducts all the foreign relations of the state. Pop. 325,526.

GUIDAKAR, ghe-dä-kar', a village of West Africa, in Wallo, on the Senegal; lat. 16° 27' N., lon. 15° 43' W.

GUIDEL, ghee'del', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles W.N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 3895.

GUIDIZZOLO, gwee-dit'so-lo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 15 miles N.W. by N. of Mantua. Pop. 2233.

GUIENNE or GUYENNE, ghee'enn', an old province in the S.W. of France, lying N. of Gascony, from which it was partly separated by the Garonne. It is now distributed chiefly among the departments of Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, and Tarn-et-Garonne. After having been possessed by the English during three centuries, this country was united to France by Charles VII., in 1453. Its capital was Bordeaux. GUIENNE is supposed to be a corruption of *Aquitania*, the name given to this country in the time of the ancient Romans. In the early periods of the French monarchy it was called *Aquitaine*.

GUIERS, ghee'air', a small river, forming part of the boundary between France and Sardinia, joins the Rhone near St. Didier.

GUIJAR or GUIXAR, ghe-har', a lake of Central America, in San Salvador. It receives the Mitlan, and discharges its surplus water by the Lempa into the Pacific. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and in the middle is a large island, abounding in game, and containing the ruins of a considerable town.

GUIL'DEN-MOR'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

GUIL'DEN-SUT'TON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

GUIL'DERLAND, a post-township of Albany co., New York, 9 miles W. by N. of Albany. It is intersected by the route of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Pop. 3279.

GUILDERLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

GUILDFORD, ghil'ford, a parliamentary and municipal bo-

rough and market-town of England, capital of the co. of Surrey, on the navigable river Wey, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and on the South-western Railway, 17 miles S.W. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1862, 6740. It is pleasantly situated on a steep declivity, in a break of the Surrey downs, consisting chiefly of one long and handsome street. It has a modern and 2 ancient parish churches, a royal grammar school, chartered by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, a handsome hospital, with chapel, for the poor, founded in the reign of James I., and minor charities, an elegant county-hall, a guildhall, and conspicuous remains of a castle, which was a residence of several Saxon and Norman sovereigns. Guildford has a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, and coals; and it is the emporium of an extensive rural district. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the North family.

GUILD'FORD, a town of West Australia, on the Swan River, 7 miles N.E. of Perth.

GUILDHALL, a post-township, capital of Essex co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut, which is here crossed by two bridges, about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and a flourishing academy. Pop. 501.

GUILD'HALL FALLS, a village in Guildhall township, Essex co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut, about 60 miles N.E of Montpelier.

GUIL'FORD, a county in the N.W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Deep River, a branch of the Cape Fear, rises in the W. part of the county. The N. part is drained by the Reedy Fork of Haw River. The surface is undulating, and diversified with forests of fine timber; the soil is generally fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 884,286 bushels of corn, and 214,682 of oats, each the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. The Central Railroad of North Carolina is in course of construction through the county. Guilford is the most populous county in the state, excepting Wake. Organized in 1770, and named in compliment to the Earl of Guilford, an ancient British statesman. Capital, Greensborough. Pop. 19,754: of whom 16,568 were free, and 3186 slaves.

GUILFORD, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N.N.E. of Augusta, on the N. side of Piscataquis River. Pop. 834.

GUILFORD, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, 130 miles S. of Montpelier, possesses good mill privileges, and has some manufactures. Pop. 1389.

GUILFORD, a beautiful post-borough and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 16 miles E. by S. of New Haven. In the centre of the borough is a fine square, ornamented with shade-trees. Fronting it are the churches, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, the principal stores, and a hotel. About $40,000 have been appropriated towards establishing a school of a high character. The building, a fine stone edifice, has been erected during the present season. The Point, about a mile S. of the village, is much resorted to in the summer months as a watering-place. Guilford is the birth-place and present residence of Fitz-Greene Halleck, one of our most eminent American poets. Pop. of the borough, about 1500; of the township, 2653.

GUILFORD, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2600.

GUILFORD, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3471.

GUILFORD, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

GUILFORD, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 70 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

GUILFORD, a post-township in the S. part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1900.

GUILFORD, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana. It is the first station on the railroad from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis.

GUILFORD, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. P. 1194.

GUILFORD, a village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the W. bank of Illinois River, about 90 miles S.W. of Springfield.

GUILFORD, a township in the E. part of Winnebago co., Illinois. Pop. 917.

GUILFORD CENTRE, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, 120 miles S. of Montpelier.

GUILFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. by S. of Albany.

GUILLAC, ghee'yăk' or gheel'yăk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 3 miles W.S.W. of Ploermel. Pop. 1620.

GUILLAUMES, ghee'yōm' or gheel'yōm', a town of North Italy, province, and 33 miles N.W. of Nice, on the right bank of the Var. Pop. 1357.

GUILLESTRE, ghee'yest'r', a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Guil, 16 miles N.E. of Embrun. It was a station for English prisoners during the last war.

GUILLOTIERE, LA, lä ghee'yo'te-air', a town of France, on the Rhone, opposite Lyons. Pop. 30,000. See LYON.

GUILMI, gwil'mee or gweel'mee, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 14 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2054.

GUILOOM, ghoo'loom', a river of Senegambia, joins the Senegal, about 30 miles below Kaheide, after a course of between 80 and 90 miles.

GUILS'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

GUILS'FIELD, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

GUIMAR, ghe-mar', a Spanish town on the S.E. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Pop. 3942.

GUIMARAENS, ghe-mä-räē'ens, written also GUIMARAES, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles S.E. of Braga. Pop. 6000. It has a handsome collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings, and hospitals, manufactures of hardwares, and an active trade in dried plums.

GUIMARAENS, ghe-mä-räē'ens, a town of Brazil, province, and 45 miles N.W. of Maranhão, on the Bay of Cuma. Pop. 2000.

GUIMARAENS, a village of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, 40 miles N.E. of Cuyabá.

GUIMARAS, ghe-mär'ras, one of the Philippine Islands.

GUINÉ. See GUINEA.

GUINEA, ghin'nee, (Fr. *Guinée*, ghee'nā'; Port. *Guiné*, ghe-nā; Sp. *Guinea*, ghe-nā'ä,) a geographical division of West Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 45′ S., to Cape Verga, lat. 10° 18′ N. It is divided into Upper or North Guinea, and Lower or South Guinea.

North Guinea extending from lat. 10° 18′ N. to lat. 1° S., and between lon. 14° 30′ W., and 10° E., is bounded by Senegambia and Soodan on the N. and N.E., the Atlantic on the W. and S.W., and Southern Guinea on the S.E. The coasts are in general low, humid, and unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong Mountains, of which but little is known, are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta and Assinie. The S. and W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, indigo, pepper, cotton, and the sugar cane. The forests contain vast numbers of elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, and enormous serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia, Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast, Slave coast, and the Calabar coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. Fetishism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Elmina, and Sierra Leone. On the S.W. coast is the American settlement of Liberia.

South Guinea extends from lat. 1° to lat. 15° 45′ S., and lon. 8° 50′ to 18° E. It is bounded on the E. by elevated mountains, covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Congo and Coanza. The mountains are said to contain iron and copper. Vegetation is rich, and wild animals are numerous. The principal states of South Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and they have retained nominal possession of the southern districts. Their chief foreign trade is in the supply of slaves for Brazil.

GUINEA COMPANY, a town or collection of villages, in Western Africa, on the old Calabar River, near lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Pop. 5000.

GUINEA COMPANY, LITTLE, a town 5 miles N. of the above.

GUINEA, NEW, an island of the Pacific. See PAPUA.

GUINEATOWN, ghin'ne-town, a village of Salem co., New Jersey, 5 miles E. of Salem.

GUINÉE. See GUINEA.

GUINES, gheen, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy plain, 57 miles S. of Calais. Pop. 4134. The Canal of Guines connects the village with Calais at St. Orme.

GUINES, (Güines,) gwee'nès, almost wee'nès, a thriving town of Cuba, capital of a jurisdiction of its own name, at the S.W. terminus of the Havana and Güines Railroad, 46 miles from Havana. Pop. in 1854, 4000.

GUIN'EY'S, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

GUINGAMP, gheen'gôn', a town of France, department of Côtes-du Nord, 18 miles W.N.W. of St Brieuc. It has a church, with two high towers, a communal college, and manufactures of ginghams, linen fabrics, and threads. Pop., in 1852, 7156.

GUINNEN, gheen'nôn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 2730.

GUIONA, (ghe-o'nä) MOUNT, the loftiest mountain of Greece, near its N. frontier. Lat. 38° 38′ 10″ N., lon. 22° 18′ 24″ E. Height above the sea 8240 feet.

GUIONSVILLE, a post-office of Dearborn co., Indiana.

GUIPAVAS, ghee'pä'vä', a village of France, department of Finistère, 5 miles N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 6047.

GUIPEL, ghee'pěl', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1458.

GUIPRY, ghee'pree', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 3272.

GUIPUZCOA, ghe-poos'ko-â, (Sp. pron. ghe-pooth'ko-â') or **GUIPUSCOA**, the smallest province of Spain, situated in the N.E., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, and E. by France. Area, 891 square miles. Pop. 141,752. Surface traversed by offsets of the Pyrenees. The chief rivers are the Deva, Oria, and Urumea. The climate is mild and healthy. The chief source of revenue is extensive iron mines. Capital, Tolosa. As a border province, it has been the theatre of numerous wars, and from time immemorial has been defended by fortresses, the chief of which are San Telmo de Higuer, Santa Isabella de Pasages, Santa Cruz de la Mota, Fuenterrabia, and San Sebastian.

GUIRIA, ghee're-â, a maritime village of South America, in Venezuela, department of Orinoco, 135 miles E. of Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria. In the years 1841–42, 480 vessels, aggregate burden 3314 tons, entered: and 481 vessels, burden, 3019 tons, cleared of its port. Total value of imports and exports, 23,920*l.*

GUISBOROUGH or **GISBOROUGH**, ghiz'bŭr-rŭh, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles from the North Sea, and 40 miles N. of York. Pop. of town, 1776. It lies at the foot of the Cleveland Hills, has a town-hall, a branch bank, the ruins of a priory founded in 1129, a grammar school, and a poor's hospital. The first alum-works in England were established here about the year 1600.

GUISCARD, ghees'kard', a village of France, department of Oise, 19 miles N.N.E. of Compiègne, with a remarkable castle. Pop. 1050.

GUISCRIFF, ghees'kreef', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 27 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 3570.

GUISE, gweez or gheez,* a town of France, department of Aisne, on the Oise, 13 miles N.W. of Vervins. Pop. in 1852, 4060. It has a castle, and manufactures of cotton thread and woollen cloths.

GUISELEY, ghīz'lee, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

GUISONA, ghe-so'nâ, (anc. *Cisso*?) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 1550.

GUISSENY, gheos'seh-nee', a village of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 3102.

GUIST, ghist, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

GUITIVIS, ghe-te-vees', or **SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO**, sân'tâ kroos dâ mī'o, a seaport of the Mexican Confederation, State of Sonora, at the mouth of the Mayo in the Gulf of California, 120 miles S.E. of Guaymas.

GUITRE, gheet'r, a market-town of France, department of Gironde, on the Isle, 10 miles N.N.E. of Libourne. P. 1270.

GUIXAR, a lake of Central America. See GUIJAR.

GUJAN, gü'zŏns', a village of France, department of Gironde, with a small port, 28 miles S.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1388.

GUJERAT, a province of Hindostan. See GUZERAT.

GUJUNDERGHUR, goo-jŭn'der-gŭr', a hill-fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 66 miles E.N.E. of Darwar.

GUJURU-WALLA, goo-joo'roo-wâl'lâ, or **GURZERA-WALE**, a town of the Punjab, 23 miles S. of Amritsear, and the original residence of the family of Runjeet Sing, whose parents are interred here. It has a large fort, enclosing some fine gardens and ornamental buildings.

GULANE (or **GOOLANE**)-**NESS**, goo-lăn-nĕss', a promontory of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. The ancient village of Gulane has 273 inhabitants.

GULDBRANDSDAL, goold'brânds-dâl', a valley of Norway, bailiwick of Christian. It commences at Lillehammer, where the Lougan falls into the Lake of Mjösan, and continues along the course of the stream, to the foot of the Dovrefield Mountains. Its length is about 168 miles.

GUL'DEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

GULDSCHA, a city of China. See EELEE.

GULF. For all gulfs not undermentioned see additional name.

GULF MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

GULF OF GEORGIA, (jor'je-a,) an inlet of North-west America, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland, in lat. 49° N., lon. 124° W. Average breadth, 20 miles. It communicates with the Pacific on the N. by Queen Charlotte Sound, and on the S.W. by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

GULF OF GUINEA, a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the coasts of North Guinea, between lat. 6° 20′ N. and 1° S., and lon. 7° 30′ W. and 10 E. It forms on the N. and E. the Bights of Benin and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas, and Annobon.

GULF OF LYONS, lī'onz or lee'ŏns', (anc. *Gallicus Sinus.*) a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. The coast is very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orbe, Aude, and Tet Rivers. On it are the towns of Marseilles, Cette, and Port Vendres.

GULF OF MEXICO, a large indentation on the E. coast of North America, washing the shores of Mexico and the United States; measuring about 1000 miles from E. to W., and 800 miles from N. to S.; estimated area, 800,000 square miles. It is partly formed by the Peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, nearly in a line between which lies the Island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic, through the Florida Channel, and on its S. with the Caribbean Sea, through the Channel of Yucatan. It receives a number of important rivers, the principal of which are the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. The gulf is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan, with the Florida Reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low, and generally lined with flat sandy islands, not far from the land, and numerous lagoons. There are few harbours; and the rivers which fall into it are obstructed by bars at their mouth, which render them all, except the Mississippi, nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water, entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea, is soon divided into two portions, the one running E., along the coast of Cuba, the other W., in a curve line, through the middle of the gulf, round towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream. The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico is 86° in summer, or 6° higher than that of the ocean in the same parallel. At high tide the Pacific rises several feet above the level of the gulf, and at low water it falls as far below it.

GULF OF ONEGA, (o-nē'gâ,) the southernmost portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50′ and 65° N., lon. 34° 30′ and 38° E. Length, and greatest breadth, about 90 miles. At its mouth is the island of *Solovetskoi.*

GULF OF PANAMA, (pân-nâ-mâ',) an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in New Granada, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 9° N., and lon. 78° and 80° 25′ W. Length and breadth at the entrance, about 120 miles each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of St. Miguel. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl Islands, (Archipelago de las Perlas,) so named from an important pearl fishery formerly carried on there, but which has greatly declined.

GULF OF PARIA, (pâ're-â,) in South America, Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the mainland, and lat. 10° and 10° 40′ N., lon. 62° W. Length, 100 miles. Its S. entrance, called the "serpent's mouth," is 9 miles across; its N., or the "dragon's mouth," is 13 miles in width, and contains several islands. It receives several arms of the Orinoco.

GULF OF PATRAS, (pâ-trass',) an inlet of the Ionian Sea, in the Mediterranean, between the Morea and West Hellas, Greece. Length, 22 miles, greatest breadth, 13 miles. It leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

GULF OF PEÑAS, (pĕn'yâs,) on the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47° 30′ S., lon. 75° W. In it are the Gusianeco Islands.

GULF OF PEREKOP, (pĕrĕ'kop',) an inlet of the Sea of Azof, on the N.W. side of the Crimea. Its shores are very much indented. Length, 70 miles. The Isthmus of Perekop, which separates it from the Gulf of Sivash, and connects the Crimea with the mainland of South Russia, is 20 miles long, and 15 miles across.

GULF OF RIGA, ree'gâ, or **LIVONIA**, le-vo'ne-â, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between the governments of Livonia and Courland. It extends from lat. 57° to 58° 30′ N., and from lon. 22° to 24° 20′ E. Length from N. to S., 100 miles, breadth, 80 miles. The island of Oesel covers almost all its entrance. It receives the Düna, Aa, and Fennern Rivers.

GULF OF SALONICA, sâ-lo-nee'kâ, (anc. *Thermaicus* or *Thermaicus Sinus,*) an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsulas of Chalcidice and Cassandra. Length, 70 miles, breadth at its entrance, 30 miles. It receives the Salambria, (anc. *Peneus,*) Indje-Kara-Soo, (anc. *Haliacmon,*) and Vardar (anc. *Axius,*) Rivers.

GULF OF SAROS, sâ'ros, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, in European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, 40 miles, breadth, 20 miles. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

GULF OF SID'RA, (anc. *Syrtis Major.*) the principal inlet of the Mediterranean on its African side, between lat. 30° and 33° N., and lon. 15° and 21° E.

GULF OF ST. LAW'RENCE, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in North America, between lat. 46° and 50° N., and lon. 58° and 65 W., surrounded by the British colonial territories, Canada East, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. It communicates on the E. with the ocean by three passages, the northernmost being the Strait of Belleisle, and the southernmost the Gut of Canso. Average length and breadth, 280 miles each. On its W. side are the Bays of Chaleur and Miramichi, and the estuary of the St. Lawrence River. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward's,

* The best French speakers are not agreed as to the correct mode of pronouncing this name, but the highest authorities appear to incline to the first pronunciation.

the Magdalen, and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC, tā-wăn-tā-pĕk', a bay of the Pacific Ocean, in Central America, bounded N.W. and N.E. by the Mexican state of Oajaca. Lat. 16° N., lon. from 94° to 95° W. It receives the river Tehuantepec 10 miles S. of the town. See TEHUANTEPEC.

GULF PRAIRIE, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

GULF STREAM, a remarkable current in the Atlantic Ocean, originates in the Gulf of Mexico, passes through the Strait of Florida, (or Bahama Channel,) runs N. along the shores of that territory to lat. 31° N., then in a N.E. direction to about lat. 35° N., when it crosses the Atlantic, passes the W. of the Azores, and is lost in the ocean. Its entire length, from its commencement to the W. of the Azore Islands, is about 3500 miles, traversing in its course 20 degrees of latitude, or from 23° to 43° of N. lat. Its mean breadth is about 350 miles; its broadest part is between 40° and 60° W. lon., where it is upwards of 400 miles broad; its narrowest, in the Strait of Florida and along the American coast to about lat. 34° N., where it does not exceed 60 miles, and is often much narrower. Its comparative mean velocity in the Atlantic is 35 miles in 24 hours. In lat. 26° and 27° N., it was found to have a velocity of 80 miles in 24 hours, and at the end of the Gulf of Florida, in the parallel of Cape Canaveral, 5 miles an hour. On issuing from the Strait of Florida, it is of a dark indigo blue color, and is distinguishable from the green waters of the Atlantic for many hundred miles. The Gulf Stream opposite to the Northern Atlantic States often has a temperature far above that of the waters of the surrounding ocean, being sometimes between 70° and 80° Fahrenheit, even in winter. See GULF OF MEXICO.

GULGULA, gŭl-goo'lā, a ruined city of North Afghanistan, in the valley, and facing the gigantic figures and excavations of Bamian.

GULLEGHEM, gŭl'lĕh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. 3921.

GULLETTSVILLE, Georgia. See NEWMARKET.

GULLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

GULL ISLAND, in the Race, at the E. entrance to Long Island Sound. The light-house on this island may be considered as the key to the sound. It contains a fixed light 50 feet above the sea. Lat. 41° 12′ 18″ N., lon. 72° 6′ 45″ W.

GULLY, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

GULMAR, a village of Asia Minor. See CHELINDREH.

GULMI, gool'mee, a town of Nepaul, capital of a rajahship 138 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo. Pop. 2500.

GULPEN, gŭl'pen, (Fr. *Galoppe*, gā'lopp',) a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 9 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1916.

GUMBINNEN, gōōm-bin'nen, a town of East Prussia, 66 miles E.S.E of Königsberg. Pop. 6580, mostly Protestants. It has a gymnasium, two hospitals, a public library, schools of architecture, manufactures of woollen cloths, and distilleries.

GUMBINNEN, a government of Prussia. Area, 6360 square miles. Pop. 614,047.

GUM'BOROUGH, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

GUM BRANCH, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

GUMBUT, gŭm'bŭt', a town of Sinde, 10 miles E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24′ N., lon. 68° 23′ E. Pop. about 3000.

GUM CREEK, a post-office of Dooly co., Georgia.

GUM'FRESTON, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

GUM GROVE, a post-office of Union co., Kentucky.

GUMHA, gŭm'hā, a small town of North-west Hindostan, on the S. slope of the Himalayas, in lat. 31° 56′ N., lon. 76° 38′ E., with a salt mine, yielding an annual revenue of 800*l.*

GUM HILL, a post-office of Tipton co., Tennessee.

GUMIEL DE IZAN, goo-me-ēl' dā e-thăn', a town of Spain, province of Burgos, 40 miles S. of Burgos, enclosed by ancient walls. Pop. 1339.

GUMIEL DE MERCADO, goo-me-ēl' dā mĕr-kā'do, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, 6 miles N.W. of Gumiel de Izan. Pop. 1198.

GUMISH-KHANEH. See GOOMISH-KHANEH.

GUM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

GUMMERSBACH, gōōm'mĕrs-băk', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 1045.

GUMOORJEENA, GUMURJINA, GHUMOURDJINA, gum-oor-jee'nā, written also GHUMURDJINA, KOMULDSINA, or KEMOULDJINA, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, near the Ægean Sea, 80 miles S.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 8000.(?)

GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN, gōōm'polts-kēēR'en, a market-town of Lower Austria, 10 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 1500.

GUM POND, a post-office of Baker co., Georgia.

GUMRI, a town of Armenia. See GOOMREE.

GUM SPRING, Virginia. See ARCOLA.

GUM SPRING, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

GUM SWAMP, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

GUM SWAMP, a post-office of Pulaski co., Georgia.

GUM TREE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

GUMURJINA, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

GUNABAD, a town of Persia. See GOONABAD.

GUN'BY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

GUNDAMUCK, gŭn'dā-mŭk', a walled village of Afghanistan, 28 miles W. of Jelalabad. Here the last surviving portion of the British force, retreating from Cabool in 1842, and consisting of 100 soldiers and 300 camp-followers, was massacred, one man only making his escape.

GUNDAVA, gŭn-dā'vā, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Cutch-Gundava, 115 miles S.E. of Kelat, and the usual winter residence of the Khan of Kelat.

GUNDELFINGEN, gōōn'dĕl-fing'en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2726.

GUNDELFINGEN, a village of Baden, 4 miles N.N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 612.

GUNDERSHAUSEN, gōōn'dĕrs-hōw'zen, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg. P. 782.

GUNDUCK, gŭn'dŭk', (anc. *Erannoboas* or *Condochates*,) a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins opposite Patna, after a S.E. course, as is supposed, of at least 360 miles. Great numbers of ammonites are met with in its basin, which, under the name of *salgrams*, are greatly venerated by Hindoos.

GUNDUCK, LITTLE, a river of Hindostan, W. of the foregoing, joins the Coggra after a S. course of 90 miles.

GUNDWANAH or GUNDWANA, gŭnd-wā'nā, a province of India, comprising the N.E. portion of the Deccan table-land, between lat. 18° and 25° N. and lon. 77° 30′ and 86° E., divided among the Nagpoor dominion and the S.W. districts of the Bengal presidency. Chief town, Nagpoor.

GUNGA. See GANGES.

GUNGA BAL, gŭn'gā bāl, a small lake of Cashmere, on the Haramuck Mountain. Lat. 34° 25′ N., lon. 74° 39′ E. The Hindoos perform pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into its waters such fragments of bone as remain undestroyed by the fires in which bodies are consumed.

GUNIEH, a town of Turkey. See GOONIEH.

GUN KEY, a narrow ridge of coral on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank. At a distance of 250 yards from its southern point is a light, which revolves once a minute, 55 feet from its base, and 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N., lon. 79° 18′ 24″ W.

GUN LAKE, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

GUN'NAL'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

GUNNUM, gŭn'nŭm, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, about 4 miles long and 1 mile broad.

GUNONG-API, an island. See GOONONG-APEE.

GUNONG-BENKO, goo'nong'bĕn'ko, a mountain of Sumatra.

GUNONG-DEMPO, goo'nong'dĕm'po, a mountain of Sumatra.

GUNONG-TELLA, a town of Celebes. See GOONONG-TELLA.

GUN PLAINS, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 537.

GUN'POWDER, a small river of Maryland, rises near the northern border, flows south-eastward through Baltimore county, and falls into the Chesapeake, between that county and Harford. The Little Gunpowder forms the boundary between those two counties, until it joins the main stream a few miles from its mouth.

GUNPOWDER CREEK, of Caldwell co., North Carolina, flows into Catawba River.

GUNS, (Güns,) gŭns, (Hun. *Kőszegh*, kŏs'sĕg',) a royal free town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Güns River, 19 miles S.S.W. of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. in 1845, 8000. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient castle, a gymnasium, a Lutheran and 2 Roman Catholic churches. It successfully resisted the army of Solyman, in 1532.

GUN'S ISLAND, lies off the E. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 2¾ miles N.E. of Ardglass.

GUNSTADT, (Günstädt,) gün'stĕtt, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 6 miles W. by S. of Erfurt. Pop. 1018.

GUNTERSBERGE, (Günterberge,) gün'tĕrs-bĕR'gheh, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 18 miles S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 840.

GUNTERSBLUM, gōōn'tĕrs-bloom', a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles N. of Worms, with a palace and park of the Prince of Leiningen. Pop. 2592.

GUNTERSDORF, gōōn'tĕrs-dorf', a town of Austria, 24 miles N. by W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1500.

GUNTERSHAUSEN, gōōn'tĕrs-hōw'zen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, at the junction of the Friederich-Wilhelm Railroad with the Frankfort and Cassel Railroad, 10 miles S. by W. of Cassel.

GUNTERSVILLE, formerly GUNTER'S LANDING, a post-village of Marshall co., Alabama, on the Tennessee River, about 35 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It is the N. terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, now in course of construction.

GUNTHERSFELD, gōōn'tĕrs-fĕlt', a village of Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles S.E. of Gotha.

GUN'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
GUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
GUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
GUNTOOR or GUNTUR, gŭn-toor', district of British India, presidency of Madras, bordering upon the ocean, and river Kistnah. Area, 4690 square miles. Pop. 619,318.
GUNTOOR, the capital of the above district, is 226 miles N. of Madras, in lat. 16° 21′ N., lon. 80° 31′ E.
GUNTRAMSDORF, göön'trăms-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Schwächat, and on the Vienna Railway, 18 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 1150.
GUN'VILLE-TAR'ĬANT, a parish of England, co. Dorset.
GUNZBURG, (Günzburg,) günts'bŏŏrg, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles W.N.W. of Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, and joined by the Günz. Pop. 3103. It is walled, and has a fine castle, a grammar-school, and an English ladies' seminary.
GUNZBURG, (Günzburg,) O'BER, a village of Bavaria, 42 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1334.
GUNZENHAUSEN, (Günzenhausen,) günts'en-how'zen, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, and on the Royal Bavarian Railway, 37 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2005.
GURA, goo'ra, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the Gura River, 75 miles W.N.W. of Cape Coast Castle.
GURAGE or GURAGUE, goo-rä'gä, written also GURAGIE, a country of North-east Africa, in Abyssinia, S. of Shoa, to which it is tributary, in lat. about 8° N., lon. 39° E. It contains the large lake Zooai.
GURDAN DEWÂR, gŭr-dän' dē-wär', a village of Afghanistan, near the source of the Helmund, in lat. 33° 32′ N., lon. 69° 12′ E. Elevation, 10,076 feet.
GURDAU, goor'dŏw, or KURDAU, koor'dŏw, a village of Moravia, circle of Brünn. Pop. 970.
GURDON or GARUDUN, Thibet. See GARGO.
GURDSCHY, goord'shee' or gŭrd'shee, a village of West Asia, khanat, and 65 miles N.N.E. of Khiva, near the Oxus. It is supposed to have been founded in the last century, and is now inhabited by Oozbeks, Uiguts, and Sarts.
GUREIN, goo'rīne, (Moravian, *Kurzin*, koor'zeen,) a town of Moravia, circle, and 9 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1003.
GURGAN. See GOORGATN.
GURGUEA, goor-gä'ä, a river of Brazil, joins the Parnahiba after a course of about 190 miles, during which it forms Lake Pernagua.
GURHWAL, GURWAL, gŭr'-wäl', or GARHWAL, gar'-wäl', a province of North Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 30° and 32° N., and lon. 77° and 83° E., consisting of the S.W. slope of the Himalaya Mountains. Estimated area, 9000 square miles. Chief town, Serinagur.
GURIA or GURIEL. See GOORIEL.
GURIEV, a town of Russia. See GOORIEV.
GURK, goork, the name of two rivers of Illyria, one joining the Drave 10 miles E. of Klagenfurth, after a course of 65 miles; and the other joining the Save 22 miles N.E. of Neustadtl, after a course of 50 miles.
GURK, a village of Illyria, on a river of the same name, 42 miles N. of Laybach.
GURKFELD, goork'fĕlt, or KERSKO, kĕr'sko, (anc. *Novodunum?*) a town of Illyria, on the Save, 18 miles N.E. of Neustadtl. Pop. 800.
GURLAN, gŭr'län' or göör-lān', a walled town of West Asia, khanat, and 36 miles N.N.E. of Khiva, on the canal let off from the Oxus (Amoo.) It is surrounded by dilapidated walls.
GUR'LEYVILLE, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut, on a tributary of the Willimantic, about 25 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and factories for making sewing silk. Pop. about 400.
GUR, LOUGH, lŏk gŭr, a lake of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.
GURNET POINT, at the N. side of the entrance to Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts. Near its extremity are two fixed lights, 11½ feet apart, and 86 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 0′ 6″ N., lon. 70° 36′ 48″ W.
GURNUDY, gŭr-nŭd'ee, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 55 miles S. of Dacca, on the Ganges.
GURRAH, gŭr'rä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Nerbudda River, 196 miles S.W. of Allahabad.
GURRAKOTA or GURRACOTTA, gŭr-rä-kot'tä, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Sonar, 115 miles E.N.E. of Bhopaul.
GURROTE, gŭr'rōt', a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Kotah. In 1820 it had 500 houses.
GURRUMCONDA. See GOORUNCONDA.
GURSK, goorsk, an island off the W. coast of Norway, in lat. 62° 25′ N., lon. 5° 35′ E. It is about 12 miles long, by 9 miles broad.
GURSUF, or GOURSOUF. See GOORSOOF.
GURUN, GURIN(?) or GHURUN, goo'roon' or goo'rŭn', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 84 miles E.N.E. of Kaisareyah. It is picturesque and flourishing; its merchants trade as far as Aleppo, Marash, and Constantinople.

GURUPA, goo-roo-pä', a town of Brazil, province, and 200 miles W. of Para, on the right bank of the Amazon.
GURUPATUBA, goo-roo-pä-too'bä, a river of Brazil, joins the Amazon at the town of Montalegre, after a course of about 240 miles.
GURUPI, goo-roo-pee', a river of Brazil, province of Para, enters the Bay of Gurupi (Atlantic) after a N. course estimated at 250 miles.
GURUPI, a town of Brazil, on the W. side of the Gurupi, near its mouth, 55 miles E. of Braganza.
GURUTUBA, goo-roo-too'bä, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Verdo, an affluent of the São Francisco, after a course of 140 miles.
GURWAL, a province of India. See GURHWAL.
GUSPINI, goos-pee'nee, a village of the Island of Sardinia, 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari, with 3800 inhabitants, and some argentiferous lead-mines.
GUS'SAGE ALL SAINTS, parish of England, co. Dorset.
GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL, parish of England, co. Dorset.
GUSSAGO, goos-sä'go, a village of Lombardy, delegation, and 5 miles N.N.W. of Brescia.
GUSSBACH, göös'bäk, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, N. of Bamberg. Pop. 600.
GUSSENSTADT, göös'sen-stätt', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, S.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 960.
GUSSING, goos'sing', or NEMETH-UJVAR, nā'nĕt'-oo-e-vär', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenberg. Pop. 3000.
GUSSNITZ, a town of Bohemia. See HUSSINETZ.
GUSSOLA, goos'so-lä, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. It once stood close to the Po, but the collection of alluvium caused a change of channel in 1702. Pop. 3523.
GUSTAVIA, goos-tä've-ä, the capital town of the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harbor, 800 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants.
GUST'AVUS, a small post-village of Greene co., Tennessee.
GUSTAVUS, a post-township near the N.E. extremity of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1226.
GUSTEN, goos'tĕn, a town of Germany, in the former duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, 5 miles W. of Bernburg. P. 1665.
GUS'TINE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.
GUS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
GUSTROW, (Güstrow,) güs'trov, a town of North Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, and on a branch railway communicating with the Schwerin and Rostock Railway, 34 miles E.N.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 9000. It is enclosed by walls. The principal buildings are a cathedral, an ancient castle, now a work-house, a house of correction, and the governor's house. It has considerable commercial importance, and from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries and distilleries.
GUTENBERG, goo'ten-bĕng', and GUTENBRUNN, goo'ten-brŏŏnn', two small villages of Germany, dominions of Würtemberg and Austria.
GUTENHOF, goo'ten-hof', a station on the railway in Lower Austria, between Vienna and Brück.
GUTENSTEIN, goo'ten-stine', a village of Austria, Carinthia, 32 miles E.S.E. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 1200.
GUTENSTEIN, goo'ten-stine', a village of Lower Austria, 32 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 500.
GUTENTAG, goo'ten-tägo', or GUTTENTAG, göös'ten-tägo', a town of Prussian Silesia, E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2300.
GUTERSLOHE or GUTERSLOH, (Gütersloh,) gü'ters-lō', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 4000.
GUTHRIE, güth'ree, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, with a hamlet, 9 miles N.N.W. of Arbroath. The ancient castle is still entire.
GUTHRIE, güth'ree, a new county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Middle River, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850. The population is very small. Named in honor of Captain J. B. Guthrie, who fell on his way from Vera Cruz to Mexico.
GUTHRIE'S CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Jackson co., and flows into the East Fork of White River, near Bedford.
GUTH'RIESVILLE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.
GUTH'RIEVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Horseshoe Turnpike, 63 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has, perhaps, 30 houses.
GUT OF CANSO or CANSEAU. See CANSO.
GUTSTADT, göös'stätt, or DOBRE MIASTO, dob'rä mäs'tō, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S. of Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3039. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.
GUTTENBERG, a thriving post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Dubuque. It has a good landing for steamboats. Large mines of lead are worked in the vicinity.
GUTTENSTEIN, göös'ten-stine', a village of Lower Austria, 33 miles S.W. of Vienna, with a castle, and 500 inhabitants.
GUTTENSTEIN, a village of Austria, Carinthia, government, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Laybach. Pop. 1200.
GUTTENTAG, a town of Prussia. See GUTENTAG.

GUTZKOW, (Gützkow,) güts'kov, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 23 miles S.E. of Stralsund. Pop. 1370.

GUUTA, a village of Africa. See GOOTA.

GUYAN, ghī-an', a township in the S. part of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 560.

GUYANA, a country of South America. See GUIANA.

GUYANDOTTE, ghī'an-dott', familiarly called GUYAN or GHIAN, ghī-an', a river in the W. part of Virginia, rises in the S.E. part of Logan county, and flowing in a general N.N.W. course, falls into the Ohio in Cabell county, about 10 miles above the mouth of Sandy River.

GUYANDOTTE, a thriving post-village of Cabell co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Guyandotte, 228 miles below Wheeling, and 360 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It is an important point of steamboat debarcation. A railroad is projected between this place and Covington, to connect with the Central Railroad. Guyandotte contains 1 or 2 churches, and, perhaps, 1000 inhabitants.

GUYENNE, France. See GUIENNE.

GUYSBOROUGH, ghīz'bŭr-rŭh, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Guysborough, situated near the head of Chedabucto Bay, opposite Manchester, and about 120 miles E.N.E. of Halifax. It is a place of some importance, and is protected by a battery.

GUYSBOROUGH, a county occupying the E. extremity of Nova Scotia. Capital, Guysborough. Pop. in 1851, 10,833.

GUY'S CLIFF, England, co., and 1½ miles N. of Warwick, is a secluded locality on the Avon, much visited by tourists, as containing the hermitage in which the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, passed his latter days, and was buried with his Countess Felicia. Here is also a chapel, built by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI., and containing a colossal statue of Earl Guy.

GUY'S MILLS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

GUYSVILLE, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River, 82 miles S.E. of Columbus.

GUYTING (ghī'ting) POWER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

GUYTING TEMPLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

GUYTON, a post-office of Effingham co., Georgia.

GUZEL-HISSAR, a city of Anatolia. See AIDIN.

GUZERAT, gŭz'ĕh-răt', GUJERAT or GUGERAT, gŭzher-ăt', written also GOOJERAT or GUJRAT, one of the old provinces of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 21° and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 75° E., its W. portion consisting of the peninsula between the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. Total area, about 40,000 square miles, and population 6,000,000. The surface is greatly diversified. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, and Subbermutty. It is now mostly subdivided among the dominions of the Gwicowar and Gwalior, and the N. districts of the Bombay presidency.

GUZZEH, a city of Palestine. See GAZA.

GVOSDANSKI, g'vos-dăn'skee, a village of Austrian Croatia, 13 miles S.S.E. of Glina.

GVOSDANSKO, a village of Slavonia, co. of Verocz.

GVOSDEVI, g'vos-dā'vee, a group of islands in Behring's Strait, between Asia and North America. Lat. 65° 40′ N., lon. 173° 50′ E. The largest, Imaglin, is 25 miles in length. The surface of the islands is low, and bare of wood.

GWA, gwā, or GOA, go'ā, an island of Burmah, on the W. coast, in lat. 17° 33′ N., lon. 94° 34′ E., in the S. part is the entrance of the small river of the same name, on which is Gwa-Town, built of bamboos and masts.

GWAENYSGOR, gwa'nis-gor, a parish of Wales, co. of Flint.

GWALIOR or GUALIOR, gwā'le-or, a city and strong fortress of Hindostan, capital of a state of its own name, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 miles S. of Agra. It has externally a fine appearance with its minarets, interspersed with trees. The citadel, on a high, precipitous rock in its centre, about 3 miles in circumference, is unquestionably the most magnificent native fortress in India. The town itself is unenclosed, but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Other principal edifices are the chief mosque, a palace, and some buildings in the most ancient Hindoo style within the citadel, and E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock forming its site, are numerous caves, with Hindoo sculptures.

GWALIOR DOMINIONS, a state of Central Hindostan, until lately independent, but now subsidiary to the British, extending, very irregularly, between lat. 21° and 27° N., and lon. 74° and 79° E., enclosed by the Rajpoor, Baroda, Indore, and Bundelcund dominions, and the Bengal and Bombay presidencies. Area, 33,119 square miles. Pop. 3,228,512. The surface is level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna; in the central hilly; and in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhyan and Sautpoora mountain ranges. It is traversed by the Taptee, Nerbudda, Chumbul, Sinde, Betwah, and Dussaun Rivers. The principal cities are Gwalior, Oojein, and Boorhanpoor. After the decisive actions at Maharajpoor and Punnair, December 29, 1843, this state was placed under the military superintendence of the British.

GWEEDORE or GUIDORE, gwe-dōr', a district and bay on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal; the latter in lat. 55° 3′ N., lon. 8° 23′ W. The district extends for some miles along the coast, abounding in scenery of the wildest description.

GWEEK, a seaport-village of England, in Cornwall, included in the port of Falmouth.

GWENDDWR, gwĕn'thoor, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

GWENNAP, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 3 miles E.S.E. of Redruth. Here are the most productive copper mines in Cornwall. They have been sunk 1800 feet below the surface, employ more than 3000 miners, and produce near 200,000l. worth of ore annually.

GWERNESNEY, gwerne'nee, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

GWERSYLT, a township of Wales, co. of Denbigh.

GWETTER, gwĕt'ter, a village of Beloochistan, on the Bay of Gwetter, Indian Ocean; lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 61° 30′ E.

GWINNEAR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

GWINNETT', a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 550 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Appalachee, Yellow, and Ulcofauhachee (or Alcovy) Rivers, and bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Granite of fine quality is abundant; gold is found on the Chattahoochee, and iron and antimony occur. Formed in 1818, and named in honor of Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. 11,257, of whom 8963 were free, and 2294 slaves.

GWITHIAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

GWNNWS, goon'noos, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

GWTHERIN, goth-ĕr'in, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

GWYDDELWERN, gwĭ-ĕl'wern, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

GWYDIR (gwī'dĭr!) RIVER, (native *Kiendar*, ke-ĕn-dar', or *Karaula*, kă-rawl'a,) a river of East Australia, joins the Peel River; lat. 29° 30′ 27″ S., lon. 148° 13′ 20″ E. Among its affluents are the McIntyre and Bambara.

GWYFERYLLJOG, gwĭf-fĭ-ĭth'le-og, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Ruthin.

GWYNEDD, (Welsh pron. gwĭn'ĕth,) a river of North Wales, rises in the S. side of Snowdon, flows S. to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary 1 mile S. of Tremadoc.

GWYNEDD, a post-township in the N. part of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

GWYNFE, gwĭn'fĕ, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. 1109.

GY, ghee, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 22 miles S.W. of Vesoul. Pop. in 1852, 2534.

GYALAE, dyō'lŏō', a market and mining town of Transylvania, co., and 5 miles W.S.W. of Hunyad. Pop. 430.

GYALU, dyōh'loo', (almost jōh'loo',) or JUHJA, a market-town of Transylvania, 10 miles W. of Klausenburg, on the Szamos. Pop. 1400.

GYARMATH, BALASSA. See BALASSA-GYARMATH.

GYARMATH, FUZES. See FUZES GYARMATH.

GYAROS, je-ā'ros, or GHIOURA, gha-oo'rā, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 miles N.W. of Syra. Length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. It is mountainous and sterile.

GYEDU, a town of Hungary. See DETTA.

GYEKENYES, dyā'kĕn'yĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szamegh, 4 miles from Zalany. Pop. 1377.

GYERGYO (Gyergyö) SZENT MIKLOS, dyĕr'dyö' sĕnt mee' klosh', a market-town of Transylvania, in Szekler-land, 95 miles E. of Klausenburg. Pop., with district, 5671.

GYERMEL, dyĕr'mĕl', a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, about 12 miles from Tata. Pop. 1028.

GYFFIN, ghĭf'fin, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

GYIRES, dyee'rĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bahar, on the Körös, about 8 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 900.

GYKWAR'S DOMINION. See GUICOWAR'S DOMINION.

GYLLINGE, gül'lin-gheh, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, 17 miles S. of Aarhuus, on the Great Belt.

GYMMERGINE, in European Turkey. See GUMUDJINA.

GYMNESIÆ. See BALEARIC ISLANDS.

GYOMA, dyo'mŏh', almost jo'mŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, in a plain on the Körös.

GYON, dyon, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, about 8 miles from Inarcs. Pop. 2040.

GYONGYOS, (Gyöngyös,) dyön'dyösh', a market-town of Central Hungary, co. of Heves, 44 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 14,340. It has several churches, a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, a collection of archives, manufactures of leather, hats, and woollen cloth, distilleries, and considerable trade in corn, fruit, wine, and horses.

GYOR-FALVA, dyor-fŭl'vŏh', or GERGESDORF, ghĕr'ghes-dorf', a village of Transylvania, 6 miles from Klausenburg, on the Little Szamos. Pop. 920.

GYORKONY, dyor'kŏh', a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co. of Tolna, 4 miles from Paks. Pop. 1418.

GYOROK, dyo'rok', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 12 miles E. of Arad. Pop. 1590.

GYPSUM, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

GYPSUM CREEK, of Michigan, enters Grand River 2 or 3 miles below Grand Rapids.

GYSWYL, ghis'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, 5 miles S.W. of Sarnen.

GYTHIUM. See KOLONYTHIA.

GYULA. See KARLSBURG.

GYULA, dyoo'lŏh', (almost joo'lŏh',) a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Bekes, 35 miles N.N.W. of Arad, divided by the White Körös river into two portions, *Magyar* and *Nemeth*, in one of which only German, and in the other only Hungarian is spoken. Pop. 13,815. It has several churches, a castle, oil mills, and zoological garden.

GYULAFALVA, dyoo'lŏh'fŏlvŏh', or GYULESTY, (Gyullesty,) a village of Hungary, co., of Marmaros, on the Mara, 9 miles from Szigeth. Pop. 1070.

GYULAJ, dyoo'lī', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 3 miles distant from Nyir-Bathor. Pop. 1299.

GZHATSK, GSHATSK or GJATSK, gzhätsk, a town of Russia, government, and 128 miles N.E. of Smolensk, on the Gzhat, (Gjat,) an affluent of the Volga.

H

HAA, haw, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, off its N. coast, 3½ miles E. of Far-out-head.

HAAG, häg, the name of numerous villages of Germany, and of the city of the Hague, in Netherlands. See HAGUE.

HAAKSBERGEN, häks'bĕrg'ĕn, a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 25 miles E. by S. of Deventer. Pop. 1408.

HAAMSTEDE or HAEMSTEDE, häm'stä'deh, a village of Holland, in the island of Schouwen, 8 miles S.W. of Brouwershoven. Pop. 704.

HAAN, hän, a village of the Prussian States, on the Dusseldorf and Elberfeld Railway, 9 miles E. of Dusseldorf.

HAARBURG, a town of Hanover. See HARBURG.

HAAREN, hä'rĕn, a village of Hanover, 6 miles S.E. of Meppen. Pop. 2030.

HAAREN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1071.

HAAREN or HAEREN, hä'rĕn, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 7 miles S.W. of Bois le-Duc. P. 1492.

HAARLEBEKE, a town of Belgium. See HAERLEBEKE.

HAARLEM, HAERLEM, or HARLEM, häär'lĕm, a city of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 14 miles W. of Amsterdam, with which city, and with Leyden, it communicates by canals and railways. Pop. in 1850, 25,778. It has remains of its old fortifications, and is "very well built, very clean, and very dull." The cathedral of St. Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ, one of the largest in the world, though its pipes are surpassed in size by some in the organs of York and Birmingham. Other principal structures are the Town-hall, Flesh-market, and several churches. The statue of L. Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing types, and a native of this city, stands in the market-place. Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science, the principal of the latter being the Teyler Museum. It has also large steam cotton mills, manufactures of velvet, silk, and linen fabrics, carpets, lace, ribands, soap, &c., and a celebrated Greek and Hebrew type-foundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower-seeds, raised in the *Bloemen-Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated; near it is the Parilion, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. The painters Wynants, Ostade, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Ruisdael, also Vanderhelst, and Schrevelius, were natives of Haarlem. In 1573, it capitulated, after a seven months' siege, to the Spaniards under Alva, who in the contest lost 10,000 men. Contrary to the terms of the surrender, Alva caused upwards of 2000 persons, including the Protestant ministers, the garrison, and many of the ministers to be put to death.

HAARLEM, New York. See HARLEM.

HAARLEM, häär'lĕm, an island of Palk's Straits, off the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon.

HAARLEM (häär'lĕm) LAKE, (Dutch *Haerlemmer-Meer*, häär'lĕm-mĕr-mär,) formerly an inlet of the Zuyder-Zee, in the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 2 miles S.E. of Haarlem, about 33 miles in circumference, communicating N. with the Y or Wye, and S. with the Old Rhine. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the 16th century, and in 1849 the work of draining the lake was commenced by 14 large English steam engines, and completed in 1855. It is estimated that 50,000 acres of land have thus been gained.

HAASE, hä'zĕh, or HASE, hä'zĕ (ancient *Hasa?*) a river of Hanover, joins the Ems at Meppen, after a course of 90 miles.

HAASTRECHT, häs'trĕht, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 14 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1385.

HAAY, hä or hoi, a small island of Scotland, Hebrides, in Sound of Harris, between Harris and North Uist.

HABA, LA, lä hä'ĕd, a town of Spain, province, and 51 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 3020.

HABANA, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

HABAS, hä'bäs', a market-town of France, department of Landes, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 5605.

HABAY-LA-NEUVE, hä'bä'-lä-nœv, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Rulles, 10 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1595.

HABAY-LA-VIEILLE, hä'bäy'-lä-ve-äl', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, near the preceding. Pop. 1030.

HABBERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HABELSCHWERDT, hä'bĕl-shwĕrt', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 10 miles S. of Glatz. Pop. 2760, engaged in woollen and linen-wearing.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HABERN, hä'bĕrn, or HABRI, häb'r, (L. *Mons Fagi.*) a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau, on the Little Sazawa. Pop. 1956.

HABERSHAM, hab'ĕr-shăm, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Tugaloo River forms part of the N.E. boundary, and separates it from South Carolina. The Chattahoochee rises in the county, which is also drained by the Soquee, Tallulah, and Broad Rivers. The surface is broken by low mountains connected with the Blue Ridge, among which Mount Yonah and Currahee are the most considerable. The latter rises in the form of a cone, to the height of 900 feet. The gold mines of this county are considered among the richest in the state. In 1850, 3 mines were in operation. More than 1,200,000 worth of gold has been procured from Nacoochee Valley. Iron is abundant; rubies, cornelians, and a few diamonds have been found. (WHITE'S *Statistics of Georgia.*) The celebrated Falls of Tallulah are in this county. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Colonel Joseph Habersham, Speaker of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1785. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. 8325, of whom 7677 were free, and 1218 slaves.

HABESH, HABESSINIA or HABESSINIEN. See ABYSSINIA.

HABLOCHITTO, a small post-village of Hancock co., Mississippi.

HABROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HABROWA, UNTER, ŏŏn'ter hä'bro'vä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, on the small river Kniezna. Pop. 1023.

HABRZEH, a town of Moravia. See HOHENSTADT.

HABSAL, a town of Russia. See HAPSAL.

HABSBURG or HAPSBURG, haps'bŏŏrg or häps'bŏŏrg, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau near Brugg, with ruins of a castle, the original seat of the present imperial family of Austria.

HABSHEIM, häbs'hīme, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 11 miles N.E. of Altkirch, on the Strasbourg Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Mülhausen, (Mulhouse.) Pop. 1690.

HACCONBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HACCOURT, häk'koor', a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1212.

HACEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HACHA, a river of New Granada. See RIO HACHA.

HACHA, LA, a town of New Granada. See RIO HACHA.

HACHENBURG, häk'en-bŏŏrg', a town of West Germany, and 24 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. 1538.

HACHESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HACHNEAU, a town of France. See HAGUENAU.

HACHY, häsh', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 7 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1539.

HACKENSACK, a river rising in Rockland co., New York, enters Newark Bay 4 miles E.S.E. of Newark New Jersey. Sloops ascend to Hackensack, about 15 miles.

HACKENSACK, a post-village and township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, about 10 miles N. of New York. Pop. 3486.

HACKENSACK, a pleasant post-village of New Barbadoes township, capital of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the W. bank of Hackensack River 13 miles N. by W. of New York. It extends more than a mile along two principal streets. It contains 4 or 5 churches, one of which (the Reformed Dutch) is a handsome stone building, 2 academies, a boarding school, and more than 200 dwellings. Small vessels ply constantly between this place and New York.

HACKETTSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Carlow, on the Dereen, 8 miles S.E. of Baltinglass. Pop. 1021.

HACKETTSTOWN, a thriving post-borough of Independence township, Warren co., New Jersey, on the Musconet-

cong Creek, near the Morris Canal, about 50 miles N. of Trenton. The Morris and Essex Railroad connects it with Newark. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a classical academy, 8 stores, and 2 flouring mills. It is surrounded by a fertile country, of limestone formation. Incorporated in 1852. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

HACK/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HACKFORD BY REEP/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HACK/ING, PORT, a beautiful harbor of New South Wales, 18 miles S. of Port Jackson; lat. 34° 4′ S., lon. 151° 17′ E.

HACK/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HACK/NESS, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

HACK/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. 37,771, mostly employed in trades and manufactures connected with the metropolis. It is divided into 3 districts, and has an iron bridge across the Lea, 3 churches, and numerous chapels, the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the Independents' Academy at Homerton, a savings bank, union work-house, and one of the finest nursery gardens in England. Hackney was formerly the favorite suburban residence of the London citizens, and hackney coaches are said to have been named from it.

HACK/NEY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

HACK/THORNE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HACK/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HACQUEVILLE, hăk′veel′, a village of France, department of Eure, arrondissement of Andelys. It is the birthplace of Sir Mark I. Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

HADAMAR, hä′dä-maar′, a walled town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Elbe, 5 miles N.W. of Limburg. P. 2184.

HAD/DAM, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, 20 miles from its mouth, and 25 miles N.E. of New Haven. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the quarrying of granite, which is found in great quantities in the vicinity, and exported to the amount of about $100,000 annually. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, the County Work-house, and an academy. Pop. 2284.

HADDEBY, hăd′deh-bü′, HETHABY, (Hethăby,) hä′tä-bü′, or HEIDEBO, hī′deh-bo′, a village of Denmark, in Sleswick, opposite the town of Sleswick. Its original church was the earliest founded in Denmark, the Archbishop Ansgarius, surnamed the Apostle of the North, having here had a small chapel in the beginning of the ninth century.

HAD/DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HADDENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HADDINGTON, a village within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 miles W. by N. of the State House.

HADDINGTON, HADDINGTONSHIRE, had′ding-tonshir, or EAST LOTHIAN, lo′THe-an, a county of Scotland, having N. the Frith of Forth, and E. the North Sea. Area variously estimated at from 224 to 280 square miles, of which about 7000 acres are wood. Pop. in 1851, 36,386. Surface, in the S., occupied by the Lammermoor Hills, in the centre and N. a beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the Frith of Forth, and diversified by gentle elevations. Principal rivulet, the Tyne. Soil mostly a clayey loam. Agricultural improvements commenced in 1700, are now in a highly advanced state, and equal, if not superior, to that of any other British county. Coal is worked in the W., and limestone abounds everywhere. A railway from Edinburgh to Berwick traverses the county. Haddington comprises 3 royal burghs, Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, and North Berwick. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, 1 of whom is for the county.

HAD/DINGTON, a parliamentary and royal burgh, market-town and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Tyne, here crossed by a four-arched bridge, and on the North British Railway, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of burgh, in 1851, 3583. The town has handsome county buildings, a town-house, surmounted by a spire 150 feet in height, and a noble collegiate and parish church, originally the nave of an abbey church, erected about the thirteenth century. Haddington has also a superior grammar school, a mechanics' institution, an agricultural and horticultural society, several public libraries, and a considerable trade in wool, &c. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Hamilton family, whose seat is about 8 miles distant. In the immediate vicinity is Lethington, the ancient seat of the Lauderdales; also some remains of a convent, founded by Ada, Countess of Northumberland, in 1178, and in which a parliament was held in 1548. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh, and holds its last charter dated 1624. King Alexander II. was born here in 1198, and the famous Reformer, John Knox, is generally believed to have been a native of the town.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, a co. of Scotland. See HADDINGTON.

HAD/DISCOE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the Norfolk Railway, 4 miles N.N.E. of Beccles.

HAD/DO, a small town of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 11 miles N.E. of Inverury. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Aberdeen.

HAD/DON, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. Pop. 3108.

HAD/DON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HADDON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HAD/DONFIELD, a flourishing post-village of Newton township, Camden co., New Jersey, on Cooper's Creek, 6 miles S.E. of Camden, and on the Camden and Absecum Railroad. It contains 5 places of worship, a good public library, 2 hotels, and about 200 dwellings. Settled in 1713, and named from John Haddon, one of the earliest residents.

HADDON HALL, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Chatsworth, in the beautiful valley of the Wye, is a castellated baronial relic of the Middle Ages, erected between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was the family seat of the Vernons, between the reigns of Richard I. and Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage to the Manners family, with whom it still remains.

HADDON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HAD/DRELL'S, a post-office of Charlotte district, South Carolina.

HADEESAH, HADISAH, hä-dee′sä, HADITH, or HADEETH, hä-deeth′, written also HADISA and HADITHA, an island of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 130 miles N.W. of Bagdad, in the Euphrates. It contains a town, composed of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of the ancient *Hadith*. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and 18 feet deep.

HADELN, hä′deln, a district of North Germany, in Hanover, extending for 12 miles along the Elbe, with an area of 110 square miles, and 16,941 inhabitants.

HA/DENS, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

HA/DENSVILLE, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

HADENSVILLE, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

HADERSLEBEN, hä′ders-lā′ben, (Dan. *Hadersley*, hä′dersle′,) a seaport town of Denmark, on an inlet of the Little Belt, duchy, and 48 miles N. of Sleswick. Pop. 6100. It is well built, and has a safe harbor, several churches, a normal school, and breweries.

HAD/FIELD, a township of England, co. of Derby, 11 miles N.N.W. of Chapel-le-Frith, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway. Pop. 1493

HAD/HAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HADHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HADJI-ABBASSI, Asia Minor. See HAJEE-ABBASSEE.

HADJI-HAMZA, a town of Asia Minor. See HAJEE-HAMZAH.

HADJI-OGLOU-BAZARDJIK. See HAJEE-OGLOO-BAZARJEEK.

HADJYPOOR or HAJEEPOOR, hä′jee-poor′, a village of Punjab, on the Chenaub, and 42 miles W. of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 56′ N., lon. 71° 12′ E.

HADJYPOOR or HAJEEPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Thibet, on the Ganges, nearly opposite Patna. It has a large trade in nitre, produced in its vicinity, an annual horse fair and horse races.

HAD/LEIGH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 9½ miles W.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 3338. It has many curious ancient houses, and a fine church. It is a polling-place for the W. division of the county.

HADLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2¼ miles N.W. of Leigh. It has ruins of a noble castle, built by De Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry II.

HAD/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N.N.E. of Barnet. It has a handsome church with a tower, on which is a fire-pan, anciently used as a beacon, and a column commemorative of the great battle of Barnet in 1471.

HAD/LEY, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut River, opposite Northampton, with which it is connected by a bridge about 1100 feet long, and about 90 miles W. of Boston. It is noted for its manufactures, particularly of brooms, for which there are upwards of 20 establishments. The village has 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1986.

HADLEY, a post-village and township in the N. part of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson, about 54 miles N. by W. of Albany. The village contains a bank. Pop. 1003.

HADLEY, a post-township in the S. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 847.

HADLEY, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 174 miles N.E. of Springfield, and 28 S.W. of Chicago.

HAD/LEY-MON/KEN, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 12 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. 2108.

HADLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

HAD/LOW, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HAD/LYME, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, 30 miles S.S.E. of Hartford.

HADMERSLEBEN, hăd′mers-lā′ben, a town of Prussian

Saxony, 18 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, with a station on the railway to Halberstadt. Pop. 1000.

HAD'NOTS, a post-office of Carteret co., North Carolina.

HADOL, hă'dol', a village of France, department of Vosges, 6 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 2440.

HADRAMAUT or HADRAMAOUT, hă-drä-mōwt', pronounced by the Arabs hă-drä-mä-oot', a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which it constituted the ancient Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mountains 5000 feet high. On the edge of the Desert of Aklaj, a plummet, sunk in the loose sand, found no bottom at 360 feet. (Johnston.) The inhabitants (Hadarémi, hă-dä-rēm'ee) still retain many traces of their ancient civilization. Hadramaut exports to India frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and dragons'-blood; to Yemen, carpets, silk shawls, linen, and girdle-knives. About 70 vessels are employed in the India trade.

HADRES, hă'drĕs, a village of Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, on the frontiers of Moravia. Pop. 1500.

HADRIA. See ADRIA.

HADRIANOPOLIS. See ADRIANOPLE.

HADRIATICUM (or ADRIATICUM) MARE. See ADRIATIC SEA.

HAD'SOR, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HAD'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HAEGHT, hăkt, a village of Belgium, province of North Brabant, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1400.

HAELEN, hă'len, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 11 miles W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2016.

HAELTERT, hăl'tĕrt, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 19 miles E. of Audenarde. Pop. 3252.

HÆMUS, MOUNT, of European Turkey. See BALKAN.

HAERINGHE, hă'ring-gheh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 12 miles N.W. of Ypres. Pop. 1936.

HAERLEBEKE or HAARLEBEKE, hăr'leh-bă'keh, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, and on the railway to Ghent, 3 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 4486. It was formerly an important fortress, and suffered many vicissitudes in the ninth and tenth centuries.

HAERLEM, a city of Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

HAERLEMMER MEER. See HAARLEM LAKE.

HAESDONCK, hăs'donk, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 25 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2551.

HAFFAR, hăf'far', an ancient navigable channel in Persia, connecting the Karoon River, in its lower part, with the Shat-el-Arab, (Lower Euphrates.) Length, about three-quarters of a mile; breadth, from 200 to 400 feet. On both sides of it stands the town of Mohammerah.

HAFFEER or HAFFIR, hăf'feer', a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 46 miles N. of New Dongola. It has a large weekly market, and a government factory for indigo.

HAFF-STETTIN. See STETTINER-HAFF.

HAFNARFIORD, hăf'nar-fe-ord', (Dan. *Havnfjord*, hŏwn'-fe-ond',) a village of Iceland, on a fiord of the same name, in the S. of the island, S.S.E. of Reikiavik. It has a harbor, which, though small, is considered one of the best in Iceland.

HAFNERBACH, hăf'ner-băk', a village of South Germany, in Lower Austria, W. of St. Polten.

HAFNERZELL, hăf'ner-tsĕll', or OBERNZELL, o'-bern-zĕll', a village in Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Passau.

HAFNIA. See COPENHAGEN.

HAF'OD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Denbigh, 14 miles S.E. of Aberystwith. The superb mansion of the Duke of Newcastle stands amid grounds which, for united beauty and grandeur, have been deemed unequalled throughout Europe. In the vicinity is "the Devil's Bridge," an arch of 29 feet span, spanning a deep wooded chasm, forming the bed of the river Mynach.

HAFSLOE (Hafsloe) hăfs'lo'eh, a village of Norway, 88 miles N.E. of Bergen. Pop. 2100.

HAG'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HAGE. See HAGUE, THE.

HAGE, hă'gheh, a village of Germany, in Hanover, 13 miles N.W. of Aurich.

HAGELBERG, hă'ghel-bĕrg', a village of Germany, in Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S.W. of Potsdam, and where the Allies defeated the French, August 27, 1813.

HAGEN, hă'ghen, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 26 miles W. of Arensberg, on the Volme. Pop. 4500, who manufacture iron ware, woollen cloth, paper, and leather. Near it is the spa of Eppenhausen.

HAGENBURG, hă'ghen-bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, in Lippe-Schaumburg, near the S. shore of Lake Steinhude. Pop. 1143.

HAGENOW, hă'gheh nov', a town of North Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 2657.

HAGEN'S GROVE, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

HAGERMAN'S MILLS, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, 36 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

HAGERSTOWN, a village of Salem co., New Jersey, 4 miles S. of Salem.

HAGERSTOWN, a thriving town, capital of Washington co., Maryland, near the W. bank of Antietam Creek, 9 miles from the Potomac River, 26 miles N.W. of Frederick, and 86 miles W. of Baltimore. It is the southern terminus of the Franklin Railroad, and is a place of considerable trade. The town is well built, and contains, besides the county buildings, a number of churches, academies, 1 bank, and several newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 3884.

HAGERSTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, about 12 miles S.W. of Carrolltown, has a church, an academy, and several stores.

HAGERSTOWN, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio, 103 miles W. of Columbus.

HAGERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on a branch of Whitewater River, 60 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis, and at the head of navigation on the Whitewater Canal. It is a place of active business. The Richmond and Newcastle Railroad passes through it. Pop in 1850, 606; in 1853, about 900.

HAGERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

HAGETMAU, hă'zhă'mō', a town of France, department of Landes, 7 miles S. of St. Sever. Pop. in 1852, 3118.

HAG'GERSTONE, a high rocky island on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 12° 1' 40" S., lon. 143° 12' E. It is separated from Sir Everard Home's group by a channel 3 miles wide.

HAGGLINGEN, (Häggling-en,) hăg'gling-en, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 5 miles from Bremgarten. The religious war, usually called the Kapeller-kreig, was terminated by a peace made here in 1531. Pop. 1490.

HAGIA, hă'ghe-ä, (*i. e.* in Greek, "*Saint*,") the name of several small villages of Greece.

HAGIA, hă'ghe-ä, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 13 miles E. of Larissa. It is inhabited by about 800 families.

HAGIA DEKA, hă'ghe-ä dă'kä, a town on the island of Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Candia.

HAGIOSTRATI, hă'ghe-os-trä'tee, (anc. *Nōe*,) an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 20 miles S.W. of Lemnos, with a village of the same name on its W. coast.

HAG'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HAG'LEY, a post-office of Cass co., Illinois.

HAG'NABY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAGNABY-WITH-HANNY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAGUE, haig, THE, (Dutch, *'S Gravenhaag*, s'grä'ven-hăg', or *'S Gravenhage*, s'grä'ven-hă'gheh, *den Haag*, den-hăg'; Ger. *Haag*, hăo; Fr. *La Haye*, lä hä; It. *Aja*, ä'yä,) a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of South Holland, and the usual residence of the court and of the States-General, on a branch of the Leyden and Rotterdam Canal, 4 miles from the North Sea, 14 miles N.W. of Rotterdam, and 33 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, with which cities it also communicates by railways. Lat. 52° 4' 20" N., lon. 4° 18' 40" E. Pop. in 1844, 66,000; in 1850, 72,467. Mean temperature of the year, 52°; winter, 38°·2; summer, 65°·5 Fahrenheit. It is enclosed by a moat, crossed by drawbridges, and many streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the Vyverberg, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The National Museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings, among which is Paul Potter's celebrated "bull." The palace of the Prince of Orange has also a good collection of Dutch paintings; the king's palace is a plain edifice of Grecian architecture. The Binnenhof, appropriated to the States Assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient Counts of Holland. The town has 14 churches, 2 synagogues, an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, and a theatre. The Royal Library is said to contain 100,000 volumes; and here are many learned associations and private galleries of art. A cannon-foundry was established in 1665. Some printing and manufactures are carried on. A fine road, called the Voorhout, leads N. to the Bosch, a wooded park with a suburban royal seat; and 1½ miles S.E. of the Hague stood the Castle of Ryswick, memorable for the treaty signed there in 1697. A bronze statue of William, Prince of Orange, was erected in 1848.

'S Gravenhaag signifies literally "the count's hedge, grove, or wood," and appears to have owed its origin to a hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland, situated in a wood. This, however, became a palace as early as 1250, and around it many other houses were soon erected. But it has risen into importance chiefly since the beginning of the present century, and mainly through being made the residence of the court and the foreign ministers, and the seat of the States-General and the government. It is the birthplace of William II., Prince of Orange, and William III., Prince of Orange and King of England; of Huygens, the mathematician; Boerhaave, the physician; Bilderdijk, the poetess; and it was the residence of Barneveldt and the De Witts.

HAGUE, haig, a post-village and township of Warren co., New York, on Lake George, about 90 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 717.

HAGUE, a post-village in Westmoreland co., Virginia.

HAGUE, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky, about 13 miles S.E. of Russellville.

HAGUENAU, hăg'nō' or ăg'nō', a fortified town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 16 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 11,351. It was originally fortified by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in the twelfth century; and has a church of that period, a synagogue, civil and military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp and cotton yarn, madder, and oil mills, manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and soap, breweries, and metal foundries. The adjacent forest of Haguenau is one of the largest in France.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAID, HAYD, hīd, or HAYDE, hī'dĕh, a walled town of Bohemia, circle, and 25 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1530.

HAID, a village of Bohemia, circle, and 22 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. 679.

HAID, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Budweis. Pop. 639.

HAIDA, HEIDA, hī'dä, or HAIDE, hī'dĕh, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1432. It has manufactures of glass and crystal.

HAIDHAUSEN, hīd'hŏw'zĕn, a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, immediately opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3760.

HAIDUCKEN, HAYDUCKEN or HAJDUCKEN (hī'dŏŏk-ĕn) DISTRICT, called also THE HAIDUCK (or HEYDUKE) TOWNS, a privileged district of Hungary, comprising the Haiduck Towns, and consisting of three detached portions, enclosed by the counties of Szaboles and Bihar. Area, 376 square miles. It consists of a plain, almost unbroken by a single hill, and is of remarkable fertility. The Haiducks, of whom five-sixths are Protestants, used to enjoy important privileges, conferred on them by John Corvinus, as a reward for military services. Pop. 61,032.

HAI-KOONG or HAI-FUNG, hī'koong', a town of China, province of Shan-toong, near the confines of Pe-chee-lee. Lat. 37° 50' N., lon. 117° 44' E. It is thinly inhabited.

HAI-KOONG or HAI-FUNG, a town of China, province of Quangtong, 82 miles E. of Canton. Lat. 23° 7' N., lon. 115° 20' E.

HAIGER, hī'gher, a village of Germany, duchy, and 34 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 1125.

HAIGERLOCH, hī'gher-lok', a village of Germany, principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 8 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. 1360.

HAIGH, hay, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.N.E. of Wigan. Pop. 1303. Here are pits of the celebrated Cannel coal.

HAIGHAM, hī'ham, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAI-KEOO-SO or HAI-KHEOU-SO, hī'ke-oo'so,' a maritime town of the island of Hainan, in the China Sea, on the N. coast of the island, and the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 miles N. of its capital city, Kiong-choo.

HAI-LAM, an island of China. See HAINAN.

HAILES, hālz, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HAILESBOROUGH, hālz'bŭr-rŭb, a village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie, about 25 miles S. of Ogdensburg, and 3 miles E.S.E. of Governeur. Within the distance of half a mile, the river here descends 84 feet, and about a mile above it has an equal descent, affording an abundant and never-failing water-power. A grist mill, saw mill, clothing-works, wagon shop, &c. have been erected here, and a mill with 2 run of saws has recently been built at the upper falls. The village has a tavern, store, and about 20 families. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of white limestone.

HAILEY'S MILL, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

HAILSHAM, hālz'hăm, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 11 miles E.S.E. of Lewes. Pop. 1586.

HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Austria. See HAINBURG.

HAIN, a town of Saxony. See GROSSENHAIN.

HAINA, hī'nä, or JAINA, hī'nä, a river and bay of Hayti; the river, after a southward course of 38 miles, enters the bay 12 miles S.W. of San Domingo, and on the E. side of the bay is a village of the same name.

HAINA, hī'nä, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, with a lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

HAINAN, hī'năn', (Chinese *Hai-Lam*, hī'lăm', "South of the Sea,") a large island belonging to China, province of Quang-tong, between lat. 18° 10' and 20° N., and lon. 108° 25' and 111° E., and separating the Gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area, 12,000 square miles. Pop. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow line. It has some pretty large rivers; coasts generally rocky, but the W. is low, and the S. has several good harbors. Soil not very fertile; timber is a principal product, and is sent to Anam, Siam, and Singapore; other exports are rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, and a little gold and silver. It is subdivided into 13 districts. Kiong-choo, the capital, is a populous city on its N. coast; other principal towns are Hush-eou and Lok-hoi.

HAINAU, a town of Prussia. See HAYNAU.

HAINAULT, hā'nō', a forest of England, co. of Essex, lying to the E. of Epping forest, and N.W. of Romford.

HAINAUT or HAINAULT, hā'nō', (Dutch, *Henegouwen*, hĕn'ĕgh-go'ĕn; Ger. *Hennegau*, hĕn'ĕgh-gŏw',) a frontier province of Belgium, bounded W. and S. by France. Area, 1436 square miles. Pop. 723,539. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine Rivers, and by several canals. It is subdivided into 3 arrondissements. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi.

HAINAUT or HAINAULT, hā'nō', an ancient province, now forming part of the N.E. of France, and S.W. of Belgium. In the time of Cæsar, it was inhabited by the *Nervii*, a warlike people of German origin; and did not, till the seventh century take the name of Hainaut, supposed to be derived from the small river Haine, which waters it. It was ceded to the French by the treaties of the Pyrenees in 1659, and of Nymwegen in 1678; and now included in the department of Nord.

HAINBURG, hīn'bŏŏrg, or HAIMBURG, hīm'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2544. It has an important tobacco factory, the largest in Austria, and the ruins of a noble residence of the same name. The Magyars here gained a great victory over the Germans in 907.

HAINDORF, hīn'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 8 miles from Friedland, at the foot of the Isergebirge. Pop. 1368.

HAINE, hăn, a river of Belgium, province of Hainaut, after a W. course of 40 miles, joins the Scheldt in France, opposite Condé, whence it is navigable to Mons. From it the province of Hainaut derived its name.

HAINES, hānz, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2454.

HAINE-SAINT-PIERRE, hăn-sănz-pe-air', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 12 miles W. of Charleroi. P. 1148.

HAINESBURG, hānz'bŭrg, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, about 12 miles N. of Belvidere.

HAINES CREEK, of Burlington co., New Jersey, enters the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, above Lumberton.

HAINESVILLE, hānz'vĭll, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

HAINESVILLE, a post-office of Berkley co., Virginia.

HAINESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 15 miles from Waukegan, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Pop. in 1853, about 350.

HAINESVILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., Missouri.

HAINEWALDE, hī'nĕh-wăl'dĕh, a village of Saxony, near the Elbe. Pop. 2571, mostly weavers.

HAIN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAINICHEN, hī'nĭk-ĕn, a town of Saxony, 40 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 5580, employed in woollen and cotton weaving. Gelert was born here in 1715.

HAINSPUCH, hīn'spŏŏk, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 37 miles N. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2261.

HAIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAIN-ZUR-DREIEICH, hīne-tsoor-drī'ĭk, or DREIEICH-ENHAIN, drī-ĭz'ĕn-hīne', a walled town of Hesse Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach; it was the birthplace of the author Ewald. Pop. 946.

HAIRUMBO, a country of India. See CACHAR.

HAI-TAN, hī'tăn', an island of the Strait of Formosa, in the China Sea, lat. 25° 35' N., lon. 120° E.

HAITERBACH, hī'ter-băk', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 30 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1233.

HAITI, an island of the West Indies. See HAYTI.

HAJDUCKEN-DISTRICT. See HAIDUCKEN.

HAJAR, a district of Arabia. See LAHSA.

HAJEE-ABBASSEE or HADJI-ABBASSI, hăd'jee-ăb-băs'see, a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, on the Bartan, (anc. *Parthenius*,) 50 miles W.S.W. of Kastamoonee, and around which are some remarkable caves.

HAJEE-HAMZAH or HADJI-HAMZA, hăd'jee-hăm'zä, a neat country town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, 26 miles E. of Tosia, near which the Kizil Irmak is crossed by a stone bridge of 15 arches.

HAJEE-OGLOO-BAZARJEEK or HADJI-OGLOU-BAZARDJIK, hăd'jee-og'loo-bä zär-jeek', a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 22 miles N. of Varna.

HAJIABAD, hä-jä-bäd', a small town of Persia, province of Kerman, 40 miles W. of Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.

HAJIABAD, a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, near Teheran.

HAJILAR, hä-je-lar', HADJILAR, a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 40 miles S.W. of Konieh. Near it was the town of Isaura, founded in the first century, and of which a massive wall, with lofty hexagonal towers, and a fine arch erected to the Emperor Hadrian, are the chief remains.

HAJYGUNGE, hăj'je-gŭnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 33 miles W.S.W. of Dacca, on the W. bank of the Ganges.

HAJYPOOR. See HADJYPOOR.

HAKARY, HAKKARI, hăk-kä'ree', or HAKIARIA, hăk-ē'ree'ä, a mountain district of Turkish Koordistan, of which Joolamerk, about 95 miles S. of Van, is the capital. Estimated population 50,000 families, Nestorian Christians.

HAK'ERSAY', one of the smallest Hebrides, Scotland, between Barra and South Uist.

HAKIM-KHAN, hä'kim-kän, written also HAKIN-KHAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 65 miles S.E. of Seevas. Pop. 209.

HAKKARI. See HAKARY.

HAL, häl, or HALLE, häl'ĕgh, a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Senne, Charleroi Canal, and Mons Railway, 9 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 6507.

HALABLI, a village of Turkey. See ALADLE.

HALAI, hä-ī', a village of Abyssina, state of Tigre, 120 miles N. of Antalo, on the route to Arkeeko, and 8625 feet above the sea. It is a miserable place. Pop. 400.

HA'LAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HALA (hä'lä) MOUNTAINS, an extensive and lofty range, Beloochistan, stretching N. to S., and terminating, in the latter direction, at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea; lat. 24° 48' N.; lon. 66° 50' E. One ascertained peak rises to 6000 feet. Two main passes intersect this lofty range of mountains—the Bolan and Moola passes; each the channel of a considerable torrent, and each affording a tedious, but not very difficult access, from the plains on the E. to the W. highlands. The Bolan Pass is about 50 miles long, with an ascent of 5793 feet; the Moola Pass, 100 miles long; ascent, 4600 feet.

HALAS, hŏh'lŏsh', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 75 miles S.S.E. of Pesth, on the Lake Halasto. Pop. 10,330.

HALAWA'KA, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

HALAZESTAT, a town of Austria. See HALLSTADT.

HALBAU, häl'bŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 45 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. Pop. 969.

HALBERSTADT, häl'ber-stätt', a town of Prussian Saxony, government, and 29 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 13,291. It is built in an antique Gothic style, enclosed by walls, outside of which are several suburbs, and has a cathedral of the fifteenth century, 10 other Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, college, diocesan and normal schools, Gleim's Institute, 2 large public libraries, various private museums and picture galleries, manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, soap, &c., with large oil refineries, many breweries, and an active trade in corn and wool.

HAL'BERT, a township in Martin co., Indiana. Pop. 405.

HALBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HALBTHURN, häl'b'toorn', a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 24 miles N.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1218.

HAL'COTTSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 70 miles S.W. of Albany.

HAL'CYON, a post-office, Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

HALCYON DALE, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

HALD, häld, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Viborg, on a small lake of same name. It has the extensive ruins of a strong castle, and the remains of the works which King Waldemar erected when besieging it in 1355.

HAL'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HALDENSLEBEN, (häl'dens-lā'ben,) NEW, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ohre. Pop. 4790.

HALDENSLEBEN, OLD, a village of Germany, adjacent to the former. Pop. 1749. It has a beet-root sugar manufactory.

HAL'DIMAND, county of Canada West, bordering on Lake Erie. Area, 459 square miles. Pop. 18,788. Capital, Cayuga.

HAL'DON, a village and mansion of England, co. of Devon, parish of Kenne, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Exeter.

HALDUBARY, häl'doo-bä'ree, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Purneah.

HALE, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

HALE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HALE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HALE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

HALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 6½ miles S. of Prescot. John Middleton, the giant, 9 feet 3 inches in height, was born here in 1578.

HALE, a post township in the S.E. part of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 728.

HALE, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

HALE, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

HALES, häls, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HALES, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

HALE'S CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Ohio River, near Portsmouth.

HALE'S EDDY, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the Cocnaqo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 182 miles from New York.

HALE'S FORD, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

HALES'MILLS, a post office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

HALESOWEN, häls'o'en, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Worcester, 7 miles W.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of town, 2412. It lies in a beautiful valley, has a handsome main street, a Norman church, with a remarkable elegant spire, in the cemetery is the tomb of the poet Shenstone; a chapel partly built in the Saxon era; some remains of a large abbey, founded in the reign of John; and a grammar school, founded in 1652. In the vicinity is the Leasowes, the paternal estate of the poet Shenstone, who was born here in 1714.

HALE'S POINT, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

HALESWORTH, häls'worth, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Blyth, 7 miles S. of Ipswich. Pop. 2625, chiefly employed in spinning and weaving yarn from hemp, which is largely grown in the vicinity.

HALE-WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HALE'WOOD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Prescot. Pop. 1100.

HA'LEYSBURG, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

HALFAY, HALFAI, häl'fī', HALFAIA, or HALFAYEH, häl-fä-ē'gh, a town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 miles N. of Khartoom.

HALFBREED CREEK, of Lee co., Iowa, flows into the Des Moines River, about 7 miles from its mouth.

HALFDAY', a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 28 miles N. of Chicago. It had in 1853 about 250 inhabitants.

HALFMOON, a post-town of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, 12 miles N. of Albany. It is intersected by the Champlain Canal, by the Albany and Rutland Railroad, and by the railroad extending from Mechanicsville in this township to Malta. Pop. 2788.

HALFMOON, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S.W. of Bellefonte. Pop. 714.

HALF MOON ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 8° N., lon. 115° 10' E.

HALF MOON KEYS, some reefs and islands immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.

HALF-MOI'TON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

HAL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HALFWAY, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

HALFWAY HOUSE, a post-office of York co., Virginia.

HALFWAY HOUSE, a post-office of Jay co., Georgia.

HALFWAY PRAIRIE, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

HALFWEG, häl'wĕg, a small village and station on the railway between Amsterdam and Haarlem.

HALGAN. See ONEA HALGAN.

HALIBUT (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt) or SANNAGH (sän-nau' or sän-nag') ISLAND, in the North Pacific, near the S.W. extremity of the Peninsula of Aliaska. Lat. 54° 27' N., lon. 162° 50' W. It is 23 or 24 miles in circuit, low and barren. Named by Captain Cook, from the number of halibut found in the vicinity.

HALICZ, hä'litch, or GALITCH, gä'litch, a town of Austrian Gallicia, on the Dniester, 63 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 1830.

HALIFAX, hăl'ĭ-fax, a parliamentary borough, large manufacturing town, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the navigable Calder, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 14 miles W.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 33,582. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity, surrounded by lofty heights, and with the exception of a few ancient streets, is mostly built of stone, well paved, and lighted. Chief buildings, the Piece-hall, a vast and handsome stone-built quadrangle, containing 315 rooms or warehouses, in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale; and the Parish Church, a fine structure of the fifteenth century, and to which about 18 other churches and chapels, scattered throughout the parish, are subordinate. Here are also numerous Dissenters' meeting-houses and schools, several of which, in the rural parts of the parish, are well endowed; a blue-coat hospital, founded in 1642; a handsome modern infirmary; a jail belonging to the Duke of Leeds, as lord of the manor; a theatre, assembly-rooms, public baths, library, literary society's hall, with library and museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks. The woollen manufacture was introduced here early in the fifteenth century, the abundance of water-power being probably the great attraction. Since the use of steam, these manufactures have immensely increased, coal also being plentiful in the parish, and the river Calder forming a means of communication with Hull on the one side and Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are shallcons, camlets, figured vestings, moreens, bombazines, crapes, russets, serges, baises, coatings, broad and narrow cloths, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state. Halifax comprises 19 townships, and is governed by the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions weekly. It sent two members to the House of Commons during the Commonwealth, which privilege was restored by the Reform Act. The manor was remarkable in the Middle Ages for its strict laws against thieves, and for its exercising the power of jurisdiction in capital cases so late as the middle of the seventeenth century. Outside of the town, on the W., is Gibbet Hill, where those convicted of theft to the amount of 13½d. were executed by a machine, which was the prototype of the French guillotine. Archbishop Tillotson was born in this parish, A. D. 1630

HALIFAX, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 980 square miles. The Staunton or Roanoke River forms its entire boundary on the N. and E. It is intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the Banister and Hycootee Rivers. The soil is good. Halifax is among the most populous and wealthy counties of the state. By the census of 1850, it produced 5,485,762 pounds of tobacco and 365,182 bushels of oats, each being more than was raised in any other county in Virginia; the quantity of the former was not exceeded by any county in the Union, excepting Prince George of Maryland. A rich mine of plumbago has recently been discovered. The county is intersected by the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Organized in 1752. Capital, Banister. Pop. 25,982, of whom 11,510 were free, and 14.452 slaves.

HALIFAX, a county in the N.N.E. part of North Carolina. Area, estimated at 680 square miles. The Roanoke River forms its entire boundary on the N.E., and Fishing Creek flows along the S.W. border. The Weldon and Wilmington Railroad passes through the county. Granite underlies a portion of the soil. Formed in 1758, and named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, then first Lord of the Board of Trade. Capital, Halifax. Pop. 16,592, of whom 7838 were free, and 8954 slaves.

HALIFAX, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, 120 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1133.

HALIFAX, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.S.E. of Boston. Pop. 784.

HALIFAX, a post-village and township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of Susquehanna River, 18 miles N. of Harrisburg. The village contains about 500 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 1731.

HALIFAX, a post-town, capital of Halifax co., North Carolina, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Roanoke River, 7 miles below the Falls, and on the railroad between Weldon and Wilmington, 87 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has considerable trade, for which the river affords facilities. Steamboats ascend to this town, and a canal has been cut around the Falls, by which boats can ascend more than 100 miles farther. Halifax has the honor of being the birthplace of the constitution of North Carolina. It contains several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

HALIFAX, an extensive county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Shubenacadie, Musquodoboit, and other rivers, and over its surface are scattered several considerable lakes. The indentations of its coast furnish as many as 6 or 7 harbors capable of receiving ships of the line, besides numerous others visited by merchant vessels; its shores are thickly studded with islands. A belt of high, broken land, varying from 20 to 60 miles in breadth, borders on the Atlantic throughout the entire extent of the county; beyond this the surface is moderately level. Ores of lead are found near the Shubenacadie River. Slate abounds in the vicinity of Halifax. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. Halifax is the most populous county in Nova Scotia. Capital, Halifax. Pop. in 1851, 39,112.

HALIFAX, a city and seaport, capital of the colony of Nova Scotia, on the S. coast of that peninsula, nearly equidistant from its N.E. and S.W. extremities, in lat. (Dockyard tablet) 44° 39′ 42″ N., lon. 63° 35′ 30″ W. It is situated on a declivity on the W. side of a deep inlet of the sea, called Halifax Harbor, and, including its suburbs, is 2½ miles long, and nearly 1 mile wide. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood, plastered and stuccoed, but many, also, are handsomely built of stone. There are 3 or 4 Episcopal churches, a large Roman Catholic cathedral, and places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters. The other public edifices are substantial structures, the principal of which is Province Building, containing the chief government offices; the public library, &c.; it is built of freestone, and is a remarkably fine edifice. The others are Dalhousie College, a military hospital, work-house, prison, exchange, assembly-rooms, theatre, and several public schools. The dock-yard, covering 14 acres, is one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbor of Halifax is one of the best in the world. It extends 15 miles inland from the Atlantic, and is rarely obstructed with ice. In front of the town, where ships usually anchor, it is 1 mile broad; farther up, the inlet expands into a wide basin, called Bedford Basin, comprising an area of 10 square miles, and capable of accommodating the whole British navy. Along the water's edge, in front of the town, are numerous wharves, close to which ships can lie for the discharge of their cargoes, and above these are the warehouses. On Sambro Island, at the S.W. side of the entrance to the harbor, is a light, elevated 132 feet above the sea, and farther up, Sherbrook Tower, on Manger's Beach, exhibits a light 58 feet above the level of the sea. Halifax is the principal naval station for the North American colonies, and is defended by strong forts and batteries. It has extensive steam communication with various parts of North America and the West Indies; and, as the port at which the Cunard mail-steamers touch on their voyages to and from Europe, and as the terminus of the great railway in progress from Quebec to the Atlantic, it bids fair soon to become a place of great commercial importance. The work on the Halifax portion of the road was commenced on the 8th of June, 1854, and a section of 25 miles to form a common trunk for the lines running to Amherst, Windsor, and Pictou, is under contract to be opened in 1855. Halifax has telegraphic communication with the principal cities of the United States and the British Provinces, excepting Newfoundland, to which wires are about to be extended from Prince Edward's Island, this last having been connected with the continental line in November, 1852, by means of a submarine cable, extending from Cape Travers to Cape Tormentina, a distance of 9 miles. The commerce of Halifax in 1850 is exhibited in the following table:—

Countries.		Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain		$1,675,455	$72 780
British Colonies	West Indies	44,785	796,150
	British America	955,200	124,780
	Other Colonies	48,275	18,945
United States of America		1,100,000	469,000
Foreign States		267,980	187,900
Total		$4,090,000	$1,665,615

The total value of exports in 1852-3, amounted to $2,846,017. In 1851, the value of foreign imports amounted to $4,795,400. The number of foreign arrivals in 1850 was 1081 sailing vessels, (tons, 111,204.) and 113 steamers, (tons, 65,400:) and the clearances for foreign ports, 952 sailing vessels, (tons, 84,218,) and 110 steamers, (tons, 76,861.) The total number of foreign arrivals for 1851 was 1164 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 176,802 tons. Among the exports of 1851 were included—dried fish, 191,802 quintals; mackerel, 96,650 barrels; herrings, 43,559 barrels; alewives, 4227 barrels; salmon, 340 tierces and 5412 barrels; preserved fish, 238 boxes; smoked herrings, 3234 boxes; pickled cod, 78 barrels; and oil, 3493 casks and 36,028 gallons. The following is the value of a few of the leading imports from the United States in 1850, viz.: wheat flour, $224,050; wheat, $25,935; rye flour, $77,440; corn meal, $93,660; corn, $21,496; beef and pork, $36,170; bread and biscuit, $25,505; tobacco, $76,785; cotton manufactures, $54,633; cordage, $17,085; and hardware, $30,420. There are owned here about 100 large square-rigged vessels, as many schooners, and a host of small craft. There are some manufactures of snuff, leather, paper, and soap; also breweries, distilleries. Pop. in 1844, 22,000; in 1846, 23,500; and in 1852, 26,000.

HALIFAX, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

HALIFAX, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

HALIFAX, a post-village in Wilson co., Tennessee.

HALIFAX BAY, of North-east Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 147° E., is between Rockingham and Cleveland Bays, 45 miles in width, and contains Palm Islands.

HALIFAX COURT-HOUSE, Virginia. See BANISTER.

HALKIN, a parish of Wales, co. of Flint.

HALKIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness.

HALL, hâll, a town Germany, in Würtemberg, on the the Kocher, 35 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop., including suburbs, 6489. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has 7 churches, a fine town-hall, a richly-endowed college, a mint, hospital, two public libraries, and, next to Ulm, the greatest number of sugar refineries in the kingdom. It has also some soap and other factories, and a large trade in oxen, hogs, and salt from the neighboring springs, which yield 90,000 hundreds-weight of salt annually. On an adjacent hill is the old castle of Comburg, now used as an invalid hospital.

HALL, NIEDER, nee'der hâll, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs.

HALL, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, 6 miles E. of Innspruck. Pop. 4969, chiefly employed in salt-mines, whence 280,000 hundreds-weight of salt are annually produced. It has a mint, a gymnasium, and a ladies seminary, with cotton and linen factories.

HALL, a market-town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 19 miles S. of Lintz, with a castle. Pop. 849.

HALL, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by Chattahoochee River, partly bounded on the W. by the Chestatee River, and drained by the head streams of the Oconee River. The county is remarkably rich in minerals. More than a million dollars' worth of gold has been obtained from the mines of this county. Several diamonds have been found here, one of which was sold for $200. (WHITE'S *Statistics*.) Silver, lead, rubies, emeralds, and amethysts are also found. Organized in 1818. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. 8713, of whom 7377 were free, and 1336 slaves.

HALL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

HALL, a post-office of Appling co., Georgia.

HALL, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

HALL, a township in Dubois co., Indiana. Pop. 1032.

HALL, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

HALL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Missouri.

HALLA, hăl'lā, a considerable town of Sinde, in Hindostan, 35 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, with extensive manufactures of caps and superior earthenwares, and a Mohammedan shrine, greatly frequented. Pop. variously estimated from 2000 to 10,000.

HAL'LADALE, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, after a rapid N. course of about 20 miles, falls into the North Sea at the Bay of the Tor of Bighouse.

HAL'LAM, KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HALLAM, NETH'ER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Pop. 7275.

HAL'LAMSHIRE, a district of England, co. of York, West Riding, composed of the two extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. Though Sheffield and its vicinity are densely populated, much of this district preserves its ancient forest and moorland character, and affords good grouse-shooting.

HALLAM, UP'PER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Pop. 1401.

HALLAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HALLANDS-WAEDERO, hăl'lănds-vā'dĕh-roo, a small island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, opposite the town of Toreko. Lat. 56° 28′ N., lon. 12° 30′ E.

HAL'LATON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Leicester, 7 miles N.N.E. of Market-Harborough. Pop. 700.

HALLAU, hăl'lŏw, (OBER, ō'ber, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tĕr,) two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. Ober-Hallau, 762; Unter-Hallau, 2461.

HALLAWAKA, Alabama. See HALAWAKA.

HALLE, a town of Belgium. See HAL.

HALLE, hăl'leh, a city of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, and at the junction of railways to Magdeburg, Leipsic, and Weimar, 20 miles N.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 29,800. Mean temperature of year, 47°.7; winter, 31°.5; summer, 63°.5 Fahrenheit. It is old, ill built, enclosed by walls, and divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. The principal buildings are the Gothic Church of St. Marg; the Church of Maurice, an edifice of the twelfth century; the "Red Tower" in the market-place, 250 feet in height; the University buildings; and outside of the walls, eastward, a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipsic. Its University, founded in 1694, and long famous for theology, had united to it, in 1815, that of Wittenberg, and possesses a library of 64,000 volumes, various museums, an anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden, and observatory; it had, in 1844, 721 students. Franke's Institute, in the suburb of Glaucha, is another educational establishment of repute; and here are many private schools, three hospitals, &c. The remaining portion of the castle of Moritzburg now serves for a Calvinistic church. The principal manufactures are of hardwares and starch, but woollen fabrics, gloves, &c. are also made here; and near the city are salt springs, yielding from 225,000 to 300,000 hundreds-weight of salt annually. Halle is the seat of the mining board for the provinces between the Elbe and Weser. The workmen engaged in the salt-works are called Hal-lō'ren, (sing. Hallōr,) and are a peculiar race, distinguished by their physiognomy, costume, and customs, supposed to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants. They enjoy many privileges and immunities. Hoffmann, Michaelis, and Handel were born here. On the 18th of October, 1806, the French gained signal advantages here over the Prussians.

HALLE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 29 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1460.

HALLEIN, hăl'line, a town of Upper Austria, 9 miles S.S.E. of Salzburg, on the Salza. Pop. in 1845, 5600, chiefly employed in mines, yielding 300,000 hundreds-weight of salt annually; also in pin making.

HALLENBERG, hăl'len-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnsberg, on the frontier of Hesse-Cassel. Pop. 1560.

HALLENCOURT, hăl'lŏn'koor', a village of France, department of Somme, 9 miles S.S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1738.

HAL'LETT'S COVE, or ASTORIA, a village of Queen's co., New York, on the East River, 8 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has several churches.

HAL'LETTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of La Vacca co., Texas, on the left bank of La Vacca River, 95 miles S.E. of Austin City. It is situated in a fertile, cotton-planting district, which is well supplied with water. In 1852, the seat of justice was removed by popular vote from Petersburg to this town.

HALL'GARTH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

HALLIGEN, hăl'le-ghen, THE, an island group of Denmark, off the S.W. coast of Sleswick. The chief islands are the Hooge, about 3 miles long, and 2 miles broad; Langenes and Nordmarsch, forming one island about 6 miles long, by 1 mile broad; Gröde, about 2 miles long, but very narrow; and Oland or Eland. Pop. 650.

HAL'LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HAL'LINGBURY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HALLINGBURY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HALLINGDAL, hăl'ling-dăl', a valley of Norway, about 80 miles N.W. of Christiania. In its upper parts it is formed, on one side, by the Halling-skarven and Halling-jökalen Hills, respectively 5900 feet and 6017 feet high.

HAL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAL'LIWELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles W.N.W. of Bolton. In the vicinity is the ancient mansion of Smithells.

HAL'LOCA, a district and post-office in Muscogee co., Georgia. Pop. 1430.

HAL'LOUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HAL'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HAL'LOWELL, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 58 miles N. by E. of Portland, and 2 miles S. of Augusta. The village is beautifully situated on the right bank of the river, on an acclivity, commanding a fine prospect, and has several handsome streets, with well-built houses, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, about 50 stores of different kinds, a large cotton factory propelled by steam, and a factory for making oil-cloth carpets, besides many other establishments. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water come to its wharves. It has considerable shipping, chiefly engaged in the coast trade, and shipbuilding is carried on here. A fine quality of granite, obtained in the vicinity, is exported in large quantities. Pop. of the township, 4769.

HALLOWELL CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

HAL'SA'S CREEK, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

HALL'S BLUFF, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

HALLS'BOROUGH, a village of Chesterfield co., Virginia, 17 miles S.W. of Richmond.

HALLS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Powhattan co., Virginia.

HALL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, about 180 miles W. of Albany.

HALL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

HALL'S HILL, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

HALL'S ISLAND, one of the Gilbert group, in the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 0° 53′ N., lon. 173° E., about 9 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 6 miles broad.

HALL'S ISLANDS, British North America, are at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, in lat. 63° N., lon. 65 W.

HALL'S LANDING, a small village of Putnam co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, below Hennepin. Grain and other articles are shipped at this place, to the amount of about $150,000 a year.

HALL'S MILLS, a village of Albany co., New York, 31 miles S.W. of Albany.

HALL'S MILLS, a small village of Jackson co., Illinois.

HALL'S PORT, a post-office of Allegheny co., New York.

HALL'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

HALL'S STREAM forms a part of the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada, and falls into the Connecticut River.

HALLSTADT, HALLSTATT, hăll'stăt, or HALAZESTAT, hăl'lăt-sā-stăt', a market-town of Upper Austria, on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 16 miles N.E. of Radstadt. Pop. 1030.

HALLSTADT, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 3 miles N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1627.

HALLSTADT or HALLSTATT, hăll'stăt, a lake of Upper Austria, is about 6 miles long, with an average breadth of less than 2 miles, and is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery.

HALL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

HALLS'VILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

HALLSVILLE, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on Goshen Creek, 97 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

HALLSVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, South Carolina.

HALLSVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

HALLSVILLE, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 12 miles N.E. of Chillicothe.

HALLSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

HALL'TOWN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia.

HALLUIN, hăl'lü'ăn', a town of France, department of Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 5408.

HALLUM, hăl'lŭm, or HALLUN, hăl'lŭn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 7 miles N. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2300.

HALLWYL, hăll'vĭl, or HALLWEIL, hăll'vīle, LAKE OF, in Switzerland, canton of Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 5 miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. The castle and village of Hallwyl are near its N. extremity.

HAL'LYSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rothbury. According to Bede, 3000 persons were baptised here on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland.

HALMAHERA, an island. See GILOLO.

HALMI, hâl'mee, a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Ugocs, 10 miles S. of Nagy-Szöllös. Pop. 1160.

HALMSTAD, hâlm'stâd, a maritime læn of Sweden, having W. the Cattegat. Area, 1900 square miles. Pop. 105,728.

HALMSTAD, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Laholm Bay, an arm of Cattegat, 76 miles S.S.E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 1853.

HALS, hâls, a market-town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 15 miles E. of Aalborg, at the entrance of the Lymfiord. Pop. 600, mostly fishers.

HAL'SALL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

HALSBRUCKE, (Halsbrücke,) hâls'brük, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 18 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1264.

HALSDORF, hâls'dorf, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 37 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 724.

HALSE, hâls, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HAL'SELLVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

HAL'SEY, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. Pop. 588.

HALSEY VAL'LEY, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

HALSHAM, hâl'sham, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HAL'STEAD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, 18 miles N.N.E. of Chelmsford. It has a church, containing several ancient monuments; a handsome grammar school, founded by Lady Ramsay in 1594; other charities, a house of correction, union work-house, and some manufactures of silks, velvets, satins, and straw plait. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 5658.

HALSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HALSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HALSTEREN, hâls'tâ-ren, a village of Holland, North Brabant, about 2 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 538.

HAL'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HAL'STOW, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HALSTOW, LOW, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HALT'CLIFFE, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Keswick. Pop. 567.

HALTE, hâl'teh, a village of Germany, in Hanover, on the left bank of the Ems, 10 miles S.S.W. of Leer, with a custom-house for the circle of Leer.

HALTERN, hâl'tern, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 25 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 1940.

HALT'HAM-ON-BAIN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HALTINGEN, hâl'ting-en, a village of Baden, on the confines of Switzerland, important as the S. terminus of the Duke of Baden's Railway; distant from Baden, 96 miles.

HALTON, a chapelry and small market-town of England, co. of Chester, 3 miles N.N.E. of Frodsham. Pop. 1397. It has a court-house, and ruins of a castle, erected at the Conquest.

HAL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HAL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

HAL'TON, a county of Canada West, on Lake Ontario. Area, 362 square miles. P. 18,322. Capital, Wellington Square.

HALTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HALTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAL'TON HOLEGATE, parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HALT'WHISTLE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 34 miles W. of Newcastle. In the vicinity is Featherstonehaugh Castle, the seat of the Wallace family.

HAL'VERGATE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAL'WELL, two parishes of England, co. of Devon.

HALYS. See KIZIL-IRMAK.

HAM, hôns, (anc. *Hamum?*) a village of France, department of Somme, in a marshy plain, near the left bank of the Somme, 14 miles S.S.E. of Péronne. Its old fortress is used as a state prison. In 1830, the ministers of Charles X., and afterwards Prince Louis Bonaparte, were confined in its citadel. Pop. in 1852, 2375.

HAM, hâm, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles S.S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 1883.

HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HAM, WEST, a parish of England, on the Lea, 4½ miles E.N.E. of London. It has ruins of an abbey, founded in 1135.

HAM, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HAMADAN, hâ-mâ-dân', (anc. *Ecbatana,*) a city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, capital of a district, 165 miles S.W. Teheran. Lat. 34° 50′ N., lon. 48° 32′ E. Pop. variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. It occupies a large surface on sloping ground, and is interspersed with gardens, but is meanly built, and partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims, besides several other mosques, bazaars, baths, caravanserais, an Armenian church, and a synagogue. Some carpet and silk weaving and tanning are here carried on, and the city has a large trade in leather, and is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern capitals of Persia.

HAMAH, hâ'mâ, or HAMMAH, hâm'mâ, (anc. *Epiphania,*) and the *Hamath* of Scripture, a city of Syria, pashalic and 110 miles N.E. of Damascus, on the Orontes, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 44,000. It is enclosed by walls, pretty well built, and defended. The principal structures are the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gold and silver thread, in which it has an active trade with Aleppo, and other towns on the great route between Asia and Africa.

HAMANLU, hâ-mân-loo', a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the S. shore of the Lake Abcolonia, 25 miles W.S.W. Muhalitch, and having the remains of an unascertained city of antiquity.

HAMBACH, hâm'bâk, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 miles S.W. of Neustadt. Pop. 2065. Here was the castle of Kastanienburg, built by the Emperor Henry II., but destroyed in the "peasant's war;" on its site a fruitless revolutionary movement was made, May 27, 1832.

HAMBACH, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 7 miles N. of Amberg.

HAMBACH, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, Oldenburg, district of Birkenfeld, with some mineral springs.

HAMBANTOTTE, hâm-bân-tot'tâ, a bay and small seaport town on the S. coast of Ceylon, in lat. 6° 8′ N., lon. 81° 10′ E. It has some trade in bay salt.

HAMBATO, ASIENTO D'. See AMBATO.

HAMBAUGHS, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

HAMBERS, hôn'bair', a village of France, department, and 9 miles S. of Mayenne. Pop. 1837.

HAMBIE or HAMBYE, hôn'bee', a town of France, department of Manche, 11 miles S.E. of Coutances. Pop. in 1852, 3362.

HAM'BLE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HAMBLEDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HAMBLEDON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HAMBLEDON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

HAM'BLETON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

HAMBLETON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Selby. Pop. 607.

HAM'BLIN, a township in Brown co., Indiana. Pop. 1364.

HAMBOURG. See HAMBURG.

HAM'BROOK, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles N.N.E. of Bristol. Pop. 607.

HAMBURG, ham'bürg, (Ger. pron. hâm'tôôrg; Fr. *Hambourg,* hôn'boor'; L. *Hamburgum,*) a famous city of Germany, capital of a republic of the same name, and the greatest commercial port on the continent of Europe, is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth. Lat. 53° 32′ 51″ N., lon. 9° 58′ 37″ E. Pop. in 1852, 161,390. Mean temperature of year, 48°; winter, 32°·7; summer, 63°·7 Fahrenheit. It is about 4 miles in circumference, enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and branches of the Alster River. Most of its old streets are narrow, dark, and dirty, and the houses of brick, old-fashioned, and ill-built. The banks of the Inner Alster, a lake within the city, form the favorite place of resort for the inhabitants, and at certain times the water here is covered with pleasure-boats. The principal edifices are the churches of the five parishes, among which, especial notice is due to that of St. Michael, with a steeple 456 feet in height, a fine altar piece, large organ, crypt, &c., and capable of holding 6000 persons; the Exchange, Town-hall, General Infirmary, for between 4000 and 5000 patients, new Orphan Asylum, Senate House, founded in the thirteenth century, Rank, Eimbeck-house, Work-house, Prison, Arsenal, and two theatres, (one of the latter among the largest in Germany,) and the German, French, and English chapels. The institutions include the Johanneum and another college, a public city library with 180,000 volumes, numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, botanic garden, learned and other societies, &c. The manufactories comprise 100 sugar refineries, tar, tobacco, and sailcloth factories, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton printing and dyeing works, anchor and iron forges, and many manufactures of less magnitude.

The commerce of Hamburg is greatly facilitated by extensive means of communication both with foreign countries and with the interior. By the Elbe, vessels drawing 18 feet can ascend at high water, and either deliver their cargoes directly in the warehouses, which line the bank, or send them by lighters into the very heart of the town. By the same means, also, a free and uninterrupted communication is given to the interior, and greatly extended by means of canals, which branch off to the Baltic, or penetrate into the basin of the Oder, and through it into that of the Vistula. Railways connect Hamburg with Rendsburg and Kiel, Schwerin and Rostock, and with Berlin and all East and South Germany. A great drawback to the trade is the want of a sufficient harbor, or rather of any thing that can be called a harbor, the vessels being obliged to lie in the river, within a space railed off from the fair-way, and protected from the current by means of piles. The commerce em

traces every article bought or sold in Germany. The imports consist of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, dye-woods, wine, spirits, spices, hides, fish, coals, British manufactured goods, &c.; and the exports of grain, seeds, butter, wool, salt provisions, cattle, bark, spelter, rags, German manufactures of all kinds, and Rhenish wines. The annexed table shows the commerce for 1852 and 1853:—

Countries.	1852.		1853.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.	$43,065,788	$18,445,062	$49,896,836	$21,110,650
By Berlin & Hamburg Railway..	21,271,017	30,899,211	27,474,968	31,638,363
Altona.....	14,618,654	12,913,031	15,247,568	10,063,145
Harburg.....	9,813,797	8,207,858	10,011,000	7,592,875
Upper and Lower Elbe.....	7,079,821	9,737,351	8,542,138	9,093,372
Lubec.....	1,628,615	4,551,374	2,612,509	7,347,656
Slesvick and Holstein.....	598,164	3,034,636	1,789,501	3,800,276
United States.....	2,544,354	2,304,225	3,067,146	3,075,755
West Coast of America.....	928,950	3,928,414	1,349,902	3,964,247
Brazil.....	4,061,494	2,553,700	5,310,222	2,798,824
Other countries..	31,188,706	33,407,524	31,051,593	39,826,696
Total.....	$137,210,011	$131,197,312	$158,535,356	$148,974,112

Hamburg is said to have been founded in the eighth century, by Charlemagne; early in the thirteenth century it joined Lubeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was capital of the department of Bouches de l'Elbe. The Church of St. Peter's, founded in the 14th century, and many of the other public buildings, were destroyed by the great conflagration which commenced on the 5th of May, 1842, and burned 61 streets, and 120 passages and courts, and left houseless 19,995 of the population. Since that time, a great portion of the town has been rebuilt according to a regular plan.

The territory of Hamburg has an area of about 151 square miles. It consists of several detached portions, but the more important and central part, including that on which the town stands, is enclosed by Denmark on all sides except the S. and S.W., where its boundary is the Elbe; it comprehends, likewise, the bailiwick of Bergedorf, and the little territory of Vierlande, 16 miles from Hamburg, the sovereignty of both of which it enjoys, in common with Lubeck; several islands, a small space on the left bank of the Elbe, opposite the town; and, at the mouth of the Elbe, the bailiwick of Ritzebüttel, in which is the harbor of Cuxhaven. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, it has a full vote in the *plenum*, and shares a vote in the minor diet, with the other free towns, Frankfort, Lubeck, and Bremen. Its constitution is a curious, and not very intelligible combination of the aristocratic and democratic principles. Very important modifications were proposed in 1848, and apparently sanctioned, but do not seem to have been yet carried into full effect. The fundamental principle of the constitution is, that the executive power is lodged in a senate or Rath, and the legislative power, with a general control of the administration in the body of the burghers, represented by three colleges. The debt of Hamburg, in 1852, was $23,103,104; the receipts, $2,953,973; and the expenditure, $2,950,018. Pop. of the town and suburbs in 1852, 161,390; of the whole territory, 200,690.

HAM'BURG, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 14 miles W. by N. of New London.

HAMBURG, a post-township of Erie co., New York, on Lake Erie, 8 miles S. of Buffalo, intersected by the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. It contains several villages. Pop. in 1840, 2730; in 1850, 5219.

HAMBURG, a manufacturing post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 13 miles N.E. of Newton. It has 1 church, 1 academy, 3 stores, 1 tavern, 2 iron furnaces, and 2 grist mills.

HAMBURG, a post-borough of Windsor township, Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Schuylkill River, near the foot of the Blue Mountain, 15 miles above Reading, and on the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal. Pop. 1036.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on Shenango Creek, 10 miles N.W. of Mercer.

HAMBURG, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

HAMBURG, a thriving post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, on the left bank of the Savannah River, opposite the city of Augusta, at the W. terminus of the South Carolina Railroad, 136 miles W. by N. of Charleston. A bridge connects it with Augusta. It contains a bank and a newspaper office.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Macon co., Georgia, 80 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, about 70 miles W. by N. of Montgomery, has about 100 inhabitants.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Texas.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

HAMBURG, a post-township in the S.E. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 895.

HAMBURG, a village of Clarke co., Indiana, about 8 miles N. by E. of New Albany.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 88 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has a steamboat landing and numerous stores. Pop. estimated at 600.

HAMBURG, a post-office of St. Charles co., Missouri.

HAMBURG ON THE LAKE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on Lake Erie, about 13 miles S. of Buffalo.

HAMBYE, a town of France. See HAMBIE.

HAM, DEN, dén hám, a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 22 miles N.E. of Deventer. Pop. 748.

HAM'DEN, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 6 miles N. of New Haven, intersected by the New Haven and Northampton Canal Railroad. It has manufactures of carriages, castings, cotton goods, &c. Pop. 2164.

HAMDEN, a post-township in the central part of Delaware co., New York, 4 or 5 miles S. by W. of Delhi. Pop. 1919.

HAM, EAST. See HAM.

HAMELN, hä'mein, a town of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, 25 miles S.W. of Hanover, on the Weser. Pop. 6191, mostly employed in navigation and the salmon fishing. It was formerly fortified, and is still defended by Fort George, a citadel on the opposite or W. bank of the river. A large sluice was constructed here by George II., in 1734, by which a good harbor was formed, and the town still has an active trade.

HAMELN, a village of Hanover, 8 miles N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1030.

HAMER, a township in Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 912.

HAMER, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

HAM'ERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAMER'S CORNERS, a village of Sandusky co., Ohio, 8 miles E. by S. of Fremont.

HAMERSVILLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 33 miles in a direct line E.S.E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 130.

HAM'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

HAM'ERVILLE, a village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

HAM HIGH. See HAM.

HAMI, a city and province of Toorkistan. See KHAMIL.

HAM'ILTON, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, here crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches, and on the great London road to Glasgow, 104 miles S.E. of that city. Pop. of town, in 1851, 9551. It is well built, has 2 churches, a good grammar school, 2 poors' hospitals, a subscription library, mechanics' institution, trades' hall, 3 branch banks, jail, and large cavalry barracks. But its chief object of attraction is the magnificent Ducal Palace of the house of Hamilton: this has a noble Grecian front, 264 feet in length, and a superb interior, containing the largest and choicest collection of paintings and marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered, for scenery and extent, the finest in North Britain. Within it are the castle of Chatelherault, another residence of the Hamiltons, named after their ancient French ducal title, and the picturesque ruins of Cadzow Castle, their original family seat. It stands on a lofty rock, washed by the Avon, and surrounded by a chase covered with some of the largest oaks in Britain, among which the famous aboriginal breed of wild cattle still feed. Hamilton has been the principal seat of imitation cambric weaving since the introduction of cotton manufactures into Scotland. About 1200 looms are employed, and the finest thread is woven. Manufactures of lace, black silk veils, check shirts, and hempen fabrics, are also flourishing. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland, representative both of the illustrious house of Hamilton, (originally English,) and of the male line of the Douglas. Owing moreover, to the marriage of the first Lord Hamilton with the daughter of James II., A.D. 1474, in case of the failure of the present line of Brunswick, the house of Hamilton will succeed to the Scottish crown.

HAM'ILTON, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1711 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Racket, Hudson, Sacondaga, and Black Rivers. A large portion of this county is still unsettled and covered with wood. The surface is elevated, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally poor. This county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. Organized in 1838, having been formed from a part of Montgomery county, and named (as well as most of those which follow) in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. Capital, Lake Pleasant. Pop. 2188.

HAMILTON, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 703 square miles. It is intersected by the Alapaha River, bounded on the E. and S. by the Suwanee, and on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 2511, of whom 1826 were free, and 685 slaves.

HAMILTON, a county in the S.S.E. part of Tennessee,

bordering on Georgia: area estimated at 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, (navigable by steamboats.) The surface is diversified by high ridges connected with the Cumberland Mountains. The soil is mostly fertile. Stone coal and iron ore are abundant. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad terminates in this county, and connects with the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Harrison. Pop. 10,075, of whom 9403 were free, and 672 slaves.

HAMILTON, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, and on the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, contains 390 square miles. It is intersected by the Great and Little Miami Rivers, and also drained by Whitewater River and by Mill Creek. The surface is generally rolling. The soil is excellent, and highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced the greatest quantity of potatoes raised in any county in the state. The grape vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity of the Ohio River, and a large portion of the county is occupied by gardens and orchards for the supply of the Cincinnati markets. It is intersected by the Miami Canal, and by numerous railroads, for a particular account of which, see CINCINNATI. Hamilton is the most populous county in the state. Capital, Cincinnati. Pop. 156,843.

HAMILTON, a county in the central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the White River, and by Cicero, Buck, and Eagle Creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and the soil is uniformly fertile. The railroad from Indianapolis to Peru passes through it. Organized in 1823. Capital, Noblesville. Pop. 12,684.

HAMILTON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 395 square miles. It is drained by the Skillett Fork of Little Wabash River, and the North Fork of Saline Creek. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. Capital, McLeansborough. Pop. 6362.

HAMILTON, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, bordering on the Ipswich River, and intersected by the Eastern Railroad, 22 miles N. by E. of Boston. Incorporated in 1793. Pop. 889.

HAMILTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Madison co., New York, about 28 miles S.W. of Utica. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, an academy, a bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, about 20 stores, and is the seat of Madison University, an institution under the direction of the Baptists, founded in 1820. In 1854 it had 8 professors, 143 students, and 10,000 volumes in its library. Connected with it is a grammar school; besides which, the village has an academy. Pop. of the township, 3599.

HAMILTON, a township in Atlantic co., New Jersey, intersected by the Great Egg Harbor River, and containing May's Landing, the county seat, and a village on Great Egg Harbor River, a quarter of a mile above May's Landing. Pop. 2015.

HAMILTON, a township in Mercer co., New Jersey. Pop. 2807.

HAMILTON, a township in Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1166.

HAMILTON, a township in Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1954.

HAMILTON, a township in McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 103.

HAMILTON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

HAMILTON, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1984.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, about 157 miles N. of Richmond.

HAMILTON, a thriving post-village of Martin co., North Carolina, on the right bank of the Roanoke River, about 100 miles E. of Raleigh, and at the head of navigation for large vessels. It has an active trade in cypress lumber.

HAMILTON, a post-village, capital of Harris co., Georgia, 22 miles N. of Columbus. It is situated in a hilly region. It contains a court-house, 2 academies, 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, is situated about 1 mile E. of the Tombigbee River, and 12 miles S. of Aberdeen.

HAMILTON, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Shelby co., Texas, on the Sabine River, about 20 miles S.E. of Shelbyville. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

HAMILTON, a thriving post-village of Boone co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 48 miles below Cincinnati, contains about 300 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, a city, capital of Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, and on both sides of the Miami River, 20 miles N. of Cincinnati, and 90 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It is connected by railroads with Cincinnati and Dayton, and is the terminus of another line, extending to Richmond, in Indiana. It is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and has many elements of prosperity, especially as a manufacturing town. A few years since, a hydraulic canal was completed here, by which a fall of 28 feet has been secured, furnishing a water-power equal to 168 pair of stones. In 1853 there were in operation on the E. side of the river 4 flouring mills, 2 cotton factories, 2 woollen factories, 2 paper mills, 2 iron foundries, and 1 planing-mill, besides other machinery. The city contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 6 or 7 denominations, about 20 stores, and 2 newspaper offices. Previous to 1853, when the city charter was granted, Hamilton included only that portion on the E. side of the Miami, that on the W., containing a population of about 2500, having a separate organization under the name of Rossville. Pop. about 8000.

HAMILTON, a township in Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1486.

HAMILTON, a township in Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 665.

HAMILTON, a township in Warren co., Ohio. Pop. 2068.

HAMILTON, a post-township in the S. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 370.

HAMILTON, a village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Lafayette to Frankfort, 54 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

HAMILTON, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. P. 462.

HAMILTON, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. P. 1151.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Steuben co., Indiana, on Fish Creek, about 30 miles N. by E. of Fort Wayne.

HAMILTON, a township in Sullivan co., Indiana. P. 1610.

HAMILTON, a township in Lee co., Illinois. Pop. 316.

HAMILTON, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 75 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

HAMILTON, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

HAMILTON, a post-town, capital of Butte co., in the N. part of California, is situated on Feather River, about 60 miles above its junction with the Sacramento, and on the road from Sacramento City to Shasta, 140 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco.

HAMILTON, a city and port of entry of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, is situated at the head of Burlington Bay, formed by the western extremity of Lake Ontario, and on the Great Western Railway, 228 miles E.N.E. of Detroit, about 375 miles (direct distance) W.S.W. of Montreal, and 70 miles N.W. of Buffalo. It is built on an acclivity extending back from the bay to the base of a mountain, which rises in the rear of the town to a considerable eminence, affording from its summit a beautiful and varied prospect. The streets, for the most part, cross each other at right angles, those extending back from the bay having a direction nearly N. and S. King street, the principal thoroughfare, runs E. and W. throughout the entire breadth of the town. Near the centre of the street is a large open space, and a little N. is Market Square, on which stands a spacious building, occupied in the lower part as a market, while its upper stories are appropriated to the various purposes of the city government. Court House Square, an area containing the county buildings, lies between King street and the mountain. A remarkable improvement has of late years been effected in the character of the buildings of Hamilton, much of the material used in their construction being freestone and limestone supplied from the quarries in the rear of the town, supposed to be inexhaustible. The banks and many of the churches and stores are handsome structures. The Bank of British North America is particularly admired. A new stone building has recently been erected for the post-office, and on the rising ground approaching the mountain are many elegant residences, most of them faced with cut stone. In 1851 the city contained 13 churches, viz. 2 Episcopal, 1 Church of Scotland, 1 Free Church, 1 United Presbyterian, 1 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 Canadian Wesleyan, 1 Episcopal Methodist, 1 Primitive Methodist, 1 New Connection Methodist, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and a church for colored people; 2 banks, 3 branch banks, 2 savings institutions, 5 life assurance companies and agencies, 10 insurance agencies, a mercantile library association, with 260 members, and 850 volumes in the library, a mechanics' institute, a reading-room, and 8 academies and seminaries. Hamilton is the seat of the Great Western Railway Company, originally chartered in 1834. Its stock is divided into 60,000 shares, at 25*l.* each. In January, 1851, the city was lighted with gas. Five newspapers are published here. Hamilton has manufactures of various kinds, the machinery for which is all moved by steam-power. The principal of these, in 1851, were 4 foundries, machine shops, a saw-mill and planing machine, an organ factory, grist-mills and broom factories. Large quantities of corn brooms are made here for exportation; the material used is chiefly obtained from Ohio. Hamilton possesses superior commercial advantages, being at the head of navigation on the lake, and in the centre of the most populous and best cultivated regions of the province. Its trade was greatly facilitated by the construction of the Burlington Bay Canal in 1823–4; but the crowning triumph to the commercial prosperity of the city, was the completion of the Great Western Railway, giving Hamilton ready access to the vast and fertile region of the Mississippi Valley. Lines of railway are also in progress, which, when completed, will open communication with Lake Huron, Montreal, and the northern interior of the province. The value of imports in 1848 was $941,380

in 1840, $1,123,024; in 1850, $1,583,132; and in 1851, $2,198,300, of which $1,525,620 was from the United States. Hamilton is an electoral district, returning 1 member to the Provisional Parliament. It was laid out in 1813. In 1836 the population was 2846; in 1846, 6822; in 1850, 10,248; in 1852, 14,112; and in 1854, about 18,000.

HAMILTON BAN, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1530.

HAMILTON COLLEGE. See CLINTON, New York.

HAMILTON CROSS ROADS, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

HAMILTON LANDING, post-office, Jackson co., Tennessee.

HAMILTON'S CREEK, post-office, Davidson co., Tennessee.

HAMILTON SQUARE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, Pennsylvania, a suburb of West Philadelphia, 1 mile W. of the Market street Bridge.

HAMILTONVILLE. See NEWCOMB HAMILTON.

HAMINA, a town of Finland. See FREDERIKSHAMN.

HAMIN'TOG, a township of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 14 miles N. of Lampeter. Pop. 886.

HAM'LET, a village of Woonsocket township, Providence co., Rhode Island, 15 miles N. of Providence.

HAMLET, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

HAM'LIN, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 118.

HAMLIN, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

HAMLIN GROVE, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa.

HAM'LINTON, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

HAMM, hämme, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 22 miles N.N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahse. Pop. in 1846, 6550. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a fort, and has a college, and manufactures of linen fabrics and leather, bleaching-works, and an active trade in hams. It communicates by railways with Paderborn and Cologne. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

HAMM, a village of Germany, territory, and 2 miles E. of Hamburg.

HAMMAH, a city of Syria. See HAMAH.

HAMMAH DE CABES, EL, êl häm'mäh dä kä'bès. (anc. *Aquæ Tacapitanæ.*) a town of North Africa, dominion of Tunis, 18 miles W. of Cabes, and famous for baths, whence its name.

HAMMAM, häm-mäm', ("a bath,") the name of numerous places in Africa and Turkey.

HAMMAM-AIDA, häm-mäm'-i'dä, a village of Anatolia, 4 miles W. of Yerma.

HAMMAMAT, häm mä-mät', is a station of Egypt, on the route between Kosseir and Keneh, with well-buildings lately repaired by an English company.

HAMMAM-EL BERDAAH, häm-mäm'-êl-bêr'dä', ("pack-saddle-bath;" anc. *Aquæ Tibilianæ*) a village of Algeria, province, and 45 miles E.N.E. of Constantine, on the route from Bona, in a rocky region, with baths of a temperature of from 84° to 86° Fahrenheit, and vestiges of Roman buildings, from which its fort has been constructed.

HAMMAM EL-ELMA, häm-mäm'-êl-êl'mä, a province of Titteri, 63 miles S. of Algiers.

HAMMAM-EL-FARAOUN, häm-mäm'-êl-fä-rä-oon', ("Pharaoh's baths,") a seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the Gulf of Suez, 80 miles S.S.E. of Suez.

HAMMAMET, häm'mä-mät', or HAMAMET, a seaport town of North Africa, dominion, and 42 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. Pop. 8000.(*l*) It has an active trade with Tunis in corn, wool, and oil. Its roadstead has a safe anchorage.

HAMMAM-LEF, häm mäm'-lêf. (anc. *Aquæ Calidæ,*) a town and baths of the dominion, and 20 miles S.E. of Tunis.

HAMMAM-MESKUTIA, häm mäm'-mes-koo'te-a. ("the enchanted baths,") in Algeria, province, and 38 miles E. of Constantine, near the Sebus River, the hot springs here having formed some curious petrifactions, whence their name. Traces of Roman edifices are here discoverable.

HAMME, häm'meh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 19 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 847?, employed in navigation, rope-making, and trading in hemp.

HAMMELBURG, häm'mel-böörg', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 23 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. 2630.

HAMMER, häm'mer, a village of Norway, stift, and 7 miles N.E. of Bergen, with 2780 inhabitants. It was formerly a bishop's see, but was ruined by the Swedes in 1561.

HAMMER, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, N.E. of Aalborg.

HAMMER, häm'mer, a village of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the railway between Kosel and Ratibor.

HAMMERFEST, häm'mer-fêst', the northernmost town of Europe, in Norway, province of Finmark, on the Qual-oe, (whale island,) of which it is the chief port, 60 miles S.W. of the North Cape. Lat. 70° 40' 7" N., lon. 23° 35' 43" E. Pop. 800. The houses are of wood, and painted externally; communication between its quarters is kept up by boats; its harbor is defended by a fort. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. The exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, and shark oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers. Its trade is mostly with Russia and Great Britain. In 1842, 195 vessels, aggregate burden 15,999 tons, entered the port, with cargoes to the value of 63,729*l.*; and 165 vessels, burden 15,514 tons, cleared, with cargoes valued at 72,400*l.*

HAMMEROE, (Hammerö,) häm'mer-ö'eh, a peninsular parish of Norway, bailiwick of Nordland, on the West Fiord. Lat. 68° 10' N. Pop. 1932.

HAMMERSMITH, a town and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, (erected in 1827 at a cost of 80,000*l.*,) 4 miles W. of London. Pop. 13,453, many of whom are employed in market gardens. It is irregularly built, but is clean, well paved and lighted. It has many handsome houses, a church built in 1631, a school endowed by Bishop Latimer, annual revenue about 800*l.*, and a royal cathedral chapel, with ladies' school and nunnery, established in the reign of Charles II., and which has always maintained a high repute.

HAMMERSTEIN, häm'mer-stine', a town of West Prussia, circle of Schlochau. Pop. 1920.

HAM'MERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HAM'MOCK, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

HAMMOCK GROVE, a post-office of Crawford co., Georgia.

HAMMONASSET RIVER, in the S. part of Connecticut, after forming the boundary between New Haven and Middlesex counties, falls into Long Island Sound.

HAM'MOND, a post-village and township forming the S.W. extremity of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, about 20 miles S.W. of Ogdensburg. It is included within the collection district of Oswegatchie, and contains the villages of Hammond Corners, Oak Point, and Chippewa Bay. The latter, a small settlement at the head of the bay of the same name, on the St. Lawrence River, forms an important port for the export of iron from Rossie, and lumber and produce from the surrounding district. A steam saw mill was erected here in 1844. Oak Point (which see) is situated on the river, 3 or 4 miles N. of Chippewa Bay. Pop. 1819.

HAMMOND, a township of Spencer co., Indiana. Pop. 912.

HAMMOND CORNERS, a village near the centre of Hammond township, St. Lawrence co., New York, about 20 miles S.W. of Ogdensburg.

HAMMOND ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, are in lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 157° 20' E.

HAM'MONDSBURG, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

HAM'MONDSPORT, a post-village of Urbanna township, Steuben co., New York, at the S. extremity of Crooked Lake, 6 miles N.E. of Bath. It contains several churches, and 12 or 15 stores and warehouses. During the season of navigation, a steamboat plies daily between Hammonsport and Penn Yan, at the N.N.E. extremity. Pop. estimated at 800.

HAMMOND'S STORE, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

HAM'MONDSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

HAMMONDVILLE, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

HAM'MONTON, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Philadelphia.

HAMMOON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HAMONT, hä'mônt', a small town of Belgian Limbourg, 7 miles N.W. of Brée. Pop. 992.

HAMOON, hä'moon', (anc. *Aria Palus,*) a large morass or lake of East Persia, or West Afghanistan, between lat. 30° 50' and 31° 54' N., and lon. 61° 8' and 62° 10' E. Length from N.E. to S.W., about 70 miles; breadth, from 15 to 20 miles. It receives the Helmund, Furrah-Rood, and other rivers; and while the Caspian, Aral, and other inland seas of Asia are decreasing in extent, this lake is said to be on the increase. Its E. part is shallow, and covered with reeds. Here is an island, on which is the Fort Rustum, or Koh-i-Kwajeh. The water is salt, and the banks are fringed by forests of tamarisks. Lake Zurrah, or Zirreh, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

HAM'ORTON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

HAMPDEN, a county in the S.W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is drained chiefly by Westfield and Chickopee Rivers and their tributaries, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally fertile. The Connecticut River is navigable for small steamboats to Springfield. The Canal Railroad from Northampton to Granby, and the railroads connecting Boston with Albany, and Hartford with Bellows Falls, traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the railroad connecting New London and Palmer. Organized in 1812, having previously formed part of Hampshire county, and named in honor of John Hampden, the celebrated English patriot. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 51,233.

HAMPDEN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 5 miles S. of Bangor, on the W. side of Penobscot River. Pop. 3195.

HAMPDEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1273.

HAMPDEN, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

HAMPDEN, a post-township in the N. part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 919.

HAMPDEN, a flourishing post-village of Clinton township, Vinton co., Ohio, about 68 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has several hundred inhabitants.

HAMPDEN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 489.

HAMPDEN CORNER, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

HAMPDEN, (ham/den,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 7 miles W.N.W. of Chesham. The ancient manor hall was the family seat and birthplace of the celebrated John Hampden.

HAMPDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co., of Bucks.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, a seminary and post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, about 68 miles W. by S. of Richmond. The college was founded in 1783, and has 6 instructors, 25 students, and 8000 volumes in its library.

HAMPNETT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HAMPNETT, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HAM/PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of England. See HANTS.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in the W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of 524 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the head branches of the Chickopee and Westfield Rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is generally good, and on the Connecticut River very fertile. The Connecticut River is navigable for small boats through this county. The railroad connecting Hartford and Bellows Falls traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. Organized in 1662, and named from Hampshire, a county of England. Capital, Northampton. Pop. 35,732.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, contains 860 square miles. It is drained by the Cacapon River, and by the N. and S. branches of the Potomac. The surface is occupied by the valleys and ridges of the Alleghany chain. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore, which are easily accessible by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The streams afford excellent water-power. Capital, Romney. Pop. 14,036, of whom 12,603 were free, and 1433 slaves.

HAMPSHIRE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

HAMPSHIRE, a post-village and township of Kane co., Illinois, on the road from Chicago to Galena, 58 miles W.N.W. of the former. Pop. 759.

HAMPSON, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 513.

HAMPSTEAD, a parish and village of England, co. of Middlesex, 4 miles N.N.W. of London. The village, which contains many elegant and fashionable mansions, is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is a heath of about 280 acres, commanding very fine views, and much resorted to on holidays from the metropolis. E. of the town is a mineral spring, in high repute during the last and preceding centuries, at which time Hampstead was a fashionable watering-place.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 30 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 789.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 56 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, near the Potomac River, 56 miles N.N.E. of Richmond.

HAMPSTEAD, EAST. See EAST HAMPSTEAD.

HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HAMPS/THWAITE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 miles W.S.W. of London, and 2½ miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 4731. Here are many noble mansions, the chief of which is Hampton Court, a royal palace on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 mile from the village. It was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, and two of the magnificent quadrangles, in the Tudor style, though greatly altered, still remain, containing Wolsey's great hall, the chapel, and three large quadrangles, of Grecian architecture, erected for William III., by Sir Christopher Wren. It contains the state-rooms, in which are some rich furniture and tapestry; a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits, by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, West, and with the seven celebrated cartoons of Raffaelle. The palace is built of brick, with stone decorations; its ceiling painted by Verrio. The garden is laid out in the Dutch taste; it has a very fine terrace, some good sculpture, fountains, vases, and a grape-house, containing a vine said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. The park, 5 miles in circumference, is well stocked with deer. This palace was an occasional royal residence between the reigns of Henry VIII. and George II.

HAMPTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Eastern Railroad, 50 miles S.E. of Concord. This township is a favorite summer resort for its fine bathing and picturesque scenery. Pop. 1197.

HAMPTON, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, on the route of the New York and Boston Air-line Railroad, 35 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It has some manufactures of carriages, hardware, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 928.

HAMPTON, a village of Oneida co., New York, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has about 500 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, a post-township of Washington co., New York, 20 miles N.E. of Sandy Hill. Pop. 899.

HAMPTON, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Camden.

HAMPTON, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 29 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

HAMPTON, a borough, capital of Elizabeth City co., Virginia, on the left bank of James River, about 2 miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake Bay, and 96 miles S.E. of Richmond. The part of the estuary of James River situated between this town and Norfolk is called Hampton Roads. Hampton is an old town possessing much historic interest, and has been the birthplace of several distinguished naval officers. Its present importance is derived principally from its proximity to Forts Monroe and Calhoun. The former, in addition to its other sources of expenditure, has lately become one of the most fashionable places of resort in the South. The beach in the vicinity affords excellent bathing ground, and is thronged during the summer months with the wealthy and fashionable, and by some invalids, assembled there from Virginia, Maryland, and the Southern States. Fort Monroe is 2½ miles from Hampton. The town contains 4 churches, several hotels, and numerous stores. Settled in 1705. Pop. about 1400.

HAMPTON, a post-office of Platte co., Missouri.

HAMPTON, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Arkansas. It was laid out about 1851.

HAMPTON, a post-township in the N.E. part of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the E. side of Saginaw River. Pop. 917.

HAMPTON, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana, 14 miles W. of Indianapolis.

HAMPTON, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 163 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, having a station on the Midland Railway, at its junction with the Derby, 9½ miles E.S.E. of Birmingham.

HAMPTON BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HAMP/TONBURG, a post-township of Orange co., New York, 3 miles N.E. of Goshen. Pop. 1343.

HAMPTON FALLS, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic coast, and on the Eastern Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 640.

HAMPTON GAY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HAMPTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HAMPTON, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Avon. It has a small harbor, and is much frequented for sea-bathing.

HAMPTON LOVETT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester, 1 mile N.N.W. of Droitwich, within the parliamentary boundaries of which it is enclosed.

HAMP/TON-LUCY, or BISHOP'S HAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HAMP/TON MAI/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HAMPTON, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HAMPTON POYLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HAMPTON ROADS, a branch or arm of Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of James River, between Hampton and Norfolk, having a depth of 5, 6, and 7 fathoms. Fort Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, and Fort Calhoun, on the opposite side, about 1 mile distant, lat. 37° E., command the channel. Light-houses have been erected at various points here to assist vessels in entering Hampton Roads and Norfolk Harbor, and a light vessel is stationed off Willoughby's Bank, having a bell, which is rung in foggy weather.

HAMPTON'S MILLS, a small village of Laurens co., Georgia.

HAMP/TONVILLE, a post-village of Yadkin co., North Carolina, 130 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

HAMPTON WELCH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HAMPTON WICK, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, ½ mile N. of Kingston. Pop. 1614.

HAM/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HAM/STALL-RID/WARE, a parish of England, co., of Stafford.

HAM/STERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

HAM/TRAMC', a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1628.

HAMVA, hăm'vŏh', or HANOWA, hăno'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 1390.

HAM-WITH-WATCH, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 11 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 1391. Here is Ham House, erected in 1610, for Henry, Prince of Wales, and many other elegant seats.

HAM, WEST. See HAM.

HAM/WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HAN, hăn, a village of Belgium, province of Namur, in

South Rochefort, and near which is a remarkable cavern, through which the Lesse flows.

HAN, a market-town of Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, on the left bank of the Cettina, N.E. of Sign.

HAN'ANER'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

HANAU, hä'nŏw, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, 36 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. including suburbs, 15,256. It consists of an old and a new town, the latter well built, and having a good market-place, 4 Calvinistic parish churches, a Roman Catholic church, a castle, now the seat of the Wetteravian Society of Natural History, a large hospital, handsome theatre, council-house, college, academy of arts, &c., manufactures of silk stuffs, ribbons, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather, gloves, hosiery, gold and silver articles, porcelain, carriages, &c., and a considerable trade in timber, barrels, and wine. Near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. At Hanau, the French, in their retreat from Leipsic, totally defeated the Bavarians, October 30, 1813.

HANAU, (Hänau,) hä'nŏw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and about 13 miles from St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 1953.

HAN'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HANBURY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HAN'CHETTSVILLE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 20 miles N.E. of Madison.

HAN'COCK, a county in the S.E. part of Maine, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Penobscot River and Bay form part of its W. border. It contains numerous lakes, and small streams, which afford motive-power to a large number of grist and saw mills. Union River flows nearly through its centre. Hancock county comprises a great number of islands, some of which are of considerable size, and very fertile. It has a sea coast of above 50 miles, affording many excellent harbors. The soil is fertile. Named (as well as those following) in honor of John Hancock, one of the fathers of American independence, and first President of the American Congress. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. 34,372.

HANCOCK, a new county, forming the N.N.W. extremity of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and on the Ohio River, has an area of about 100 square miles. The Ohio forms its boundary on the N. and W., separating it from the State of Ohio. The soil is fertile. Stone coal and fire-clay are among the most valuable minerals of the county. Formed a few years ago out of the N. part of Brooke county. Capital, New Cumberland. Pop. 4050, of whom 4047 were free, and 3 slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 440 square miles. The Oconee River forms its boundary on the W., the North Fork of the Ogeechee on the N.E., and it is also drained by Buffalo Creek. The surface is diversified, the dividing ridge between the primary and tertiary formations passing through the county. The soil in the N. is clayey; in the S. it is sandy, and covered with a growth of pine. The county contains an abundance of granite, and a great variety of rare minerals and precious stones, including gold, agate, chalcedony, opal, kaolin, zircon, and galena. (WHITE'S *Statistics.*) Formed in 1793. Capital, Sparta. Pop. 11,578, of whom 4272 were free, and 7306 slaves.

HANCOCK, a former co., in the N. W. of Alabama. Area, 800 square miles. It is drained by Sipsey River, and by its affluents, Jones's and Clifty Creeks. Pop. 1542, of whom 1480 were free, and 62 slaves. Since the census of 1850, this county has been retroceded to the counties from which it was originally organized.

HANCOCK, a county forming the S. extremity of Mississippi, is situated on the N. shore of Lake Borgne, and bounded on the W. by Pearl River, which separates it from Louisiana. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is drained by Wolf River. The soil is thin and sterile. Capital, Shieldsborough. Pop. 3672, of whom 2456 were free, and 1216 slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 480 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by Powell's Mount. Iron ore is thought to be abundant in the highlands. Formed about the year 1848. Capital, Sneedsville. Pop. 5660, of whom 5458 were free, and 202 slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N.W. part of Kentucky, lies on the Ohio River, which forms its entire N. boundary, separating it from Indiana. Area, estimated at 500 square miles. It is drained by Blackford and Panther Creeks. The river bottoms are several miles wide, and very rich; the uplands are undulating, and moderately fertile. Capital, Hawesville. Pop. 3853, of whom 3231 were free, and 622 slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, contains about 536 square miles. It is intersected by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River, and also drained by the sources of Portage River, and by Eagle and Ottowa Creeks. The soil is a rich black loam of limestone formation. Limestone is the most valuable mineral of the county. A branch railroad, 16 miles long, extends from the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad to Findlay, the capital. Pop. 16,761.

HANCOCK, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 312 square miles. It is drained by Blue River and Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level; the soil is productive. It is traversed by the Central Railroad, and by a plank-road. Organized in 1828. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. 9698.

HANCOCK, a county in the extreme W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri and Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its W. boundary. It is also drained by Crooked Creek, an affluent of the Illinois. The surface is diversified by beautiful prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is exceedingly rich, and much improved. The county contains large quantities of stone coal and limestone. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 14,652.

HANCOCK, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is principally drained by Boone River, a branch of the Des Moines. Boone Lake, in the N. part of the county, is the source of the river of same name. The county is not included in the census of 1850.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, at the head of Frenchman's Bay, 75 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 960.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 30 miles S.S.W. of Concord. It is the seat of the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution. Pop. 1012.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, 30 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 430.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, bordering on New York, about 130 miles E. by N. of Boston. It has some manufactures of woollens, satinets, and cotton goods. Pop. 789.

HANCOCK, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Delaware co., New York, contains the beautiful and flourishing village of Hancock, formerly Chehocton, situated at the junction of the East and West Branches of the Delaware River, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 174 miles from New York City. Pop. of the township, 1798.

HANCOCK, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 124 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It contains several churches.

HANCOCK, a village of Union co., South Carolina, 80 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

HANCOCK, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

HANCOCK, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

HANCOCK'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Alloway's Creek, 5 miles S. of Salem, has about 40 dwellings.

HAN'DA, an island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, parish of Edrachillis, separated from the mainland by a narrow but navigable sound. Area, about 1 square mile.

HANDAH, hän'dăh, or HANDAK, hän'dăk', a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles S.E. of New Dongola. Near it are the ruins of a large fortress.

HAND'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co., of Oxford.

HAND'FORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

HAND'FORTH, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the Manchester Branch of the London and North-western Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Stockport.

HAND'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

HANDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HANDSCHUHSHEIM, hänt'shoos-hīme', a village of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Main, 10 miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 2143.

HANDSOME VIEW, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

HANDS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Wednesbury.

HANDSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HAN'DY, a post-township in the W. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 184.

HANDZAAME or HANDZAEME, händ'zä'meh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15½ miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2646.

HANERAU, hä'neh-rŏw', a village of Denmark, in the N.W. part of Holstein, on the Eider, with the remains of an old castle, which, in the twelfth century, was the strongest bulwark of Holstein towards the Ditmarsches. Pop. 2920.

HA'NEYVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

HAN'FORD'S LANDING, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

HANG-CHOW-FOO, HANG-TCHOW-FOO, häng'chŏw'foo', or HANG-TCHEOU-FOO, häng'che-oo'-foo', an important city of China, capital of the province of Che-kiang, on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 20 miles from its mouth in Hang-chow-foo Bay, at the S. terminus of the Grand Canal. It is said to be very populous, well built, and clean, and to have a large citadel and garrison, extensive manufactures of silk, and a

very active general trade. In the late war, the British troops were prevented from advancing upon Hang-chow-foo by the innavigable rapidity of its river.

HANGEST, hôn'zhâ', a village of France, department of Somme, with a station on the railway to Boulogne, 7 miles miles N. of Montdidier. Pop. about 1000.

HANGING ROCK, a post-village of Hampshire co., Virginia, 28 miles W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

HANGING ROCK, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

HANGING ROCK, a thriving post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 140 miles above Cincinnati, and 110 miles S. by E. of Columbus. It is the depôt for the product of several blast furnaces, and has a rolling mill and other manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 1000.

HANGLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HANGOO or HANGU, hân-goo', a small town of Afghanistan, 15 miles W. of Kohat. Pop. about 1500.

HANG-O-UDDE, HANGO UDDE, hâng'go ood'deh, or HANGOUD, hâng-go-ood', a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, S.W. of Ekenas, with a harbor and a custom-house. Off this the Swedes were defeated by the Russians, July 27, 1714.

HANGWELLY, hâng'wêl'lee, a village of Ceylon, 10 miles E. of Colombo.

HAN'HAM, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester, 4 miles E.S.E. of Bristol. Pop. 1217.

HANINGFIELD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HANINGFIELD, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HANINGFIELD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HANKERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HAN-KIANG, hân'ke-âng', a considerable river of China, provinces of Shen-see and Hoo-pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at 600 miles, joins the Yang-tse-kiang at Han-yang; besides which city, Han-tchong and Yuen-yang are on its banks.

HAN-KIANG, a river of China, in Corea, enters the sea on its S. coast, after a S. course, of about 200 miles.

HANKIN, hân'kin', a maritime town of Corea, in Eastern Asia, at the mouth of a river on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 35' N., lon. 127° 35' E.

HANKTN'S, a station in Sullivan co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 153 miles from New York City.

HANLAR, hân-lar', a town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, sanjak of Gallipoli, 5 miles S.E. of Ipsala.

HAN'LEY, a township of England, co. of Stafford, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 2½ miles N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. 8609.

HANLEY CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester, 1½ miles N.W. of Upton-on-Severn. The Malvern Wells are in this parish.

HAN'MER, a parish of Wales, co. of Flint.

HAN'NAH'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into the Neuse River, near the S. border of Johnson county.

HAN'NAHSTOWN or HANNAHSBURG, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S.E. of Butler.

HAN'NAS, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

HANNA'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Whitewater River, in Union county.

HANNA'S MILLS, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

HANNATCH'IE, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

HAN'NEGAN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

HANNEGAN, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

HANNEGAN, a small village of Atchison co., Missouri.

HANNEY, EAST, a township of England, co. of Berks. Pop. 165.

HAN'NEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HANNIAH. See LANCHANG.

HAN'NIBAL, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Oswego co., New York, 28 miles N.W. of Syracuse. P. 2857.

HANNIBAL, a flourishing town of Marion co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 153 miles above St. Louis, and 15 miles below Quincy, Illinois. It is advantageously situated for commerce, and is rapidly increasing in population and business. Large quantities of hemp, tobacco, pork, &c., which are raised in the vicinity, are shipped at this point. The adjacent county is very productive, and rather populous. Coal and carboniferous limestone, an excellent material for building, are abundant here. A railroad has been commenced, which will extend from Hannibal to St. Joseph, on the Missouri, a distance of above 200 miles. The town contains churches of 8 or 9 denominations, printing offices, from which are issued several newspapers, about 25 stores and warehouses, and several extensive tobacco factories, flouring mills, packing and other establishments. Pop. in 1840 was about 600; in 1850 it amounted to 2557; in 1854, to 4000.

HAN'NIBAL, three islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, lat. 11° 35' S., lon. 142° 51' 20" E.

HANNIBAL CENTRE, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, about 30 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

HAN'NIBALVILLE, a village of Oswego co., New York, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Rochester.

HANNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HANNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HANNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HAN'NO, a township in Lee co., Illinois. Pop. 474.

HANNOVER. See HANOVER.

HANNUT, hân'nüt or hân'nüt', a market-town of Belgium, province, and 21 miles W. of Liege. It was formerly fortified. Pop. 1075.

HANOVER, han'o-ver, (Ger. *Hannover*, hân-no'ver; Fr. *Hanovre*, hâ'nov'r'; L. *Hanoverra*,) a city of Northern Germany, capital of the kingdom of Hanover, on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser, 83 miles S.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22' 18" N., lon. 9° 44' 40" E. Pop. in 1845, 28,056; with suburbs and military, 42,484. It is built in a sandy plain, enclosed by planted walks, and divided by the river (here crossed by several bridges) into an old and a new town, the former ill-built and dirty, the latter regularly laid out, lighted with gas, and comprising a fine esplanade, on which stand the monumental rotunda of Leibnitz, and a column, 156 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. The principal edifices are the royal and vice-regal palaces, opera-house, house of assembly, mint, arsenal, school of trades, barracks, royal stables, city-hall and record office, with a rich library of printed works, and valuable manuscripts, chiefly presented by Leibnitz, and the Schloss-Kirche, with the remains of Henry the Lion, and tombs of George I. of England, and his mother; a Roman Catholic, 4 Lutheran, and 3 Calvinistic churches. Its institutions comprise the Georgianum, founded in 1776 for 40 young nobles, a gymnasium, normal school, and various asylums and hospitals. It has manufactures of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chiccory, &c. The transit trade with Bremen, &c., is considerable; and here is an exchange for mining produce. About half a mile from the city is Mount Brilliant, a royal country residence, with a fine picture gallery; and 1 mile distant is the old palace of Herrenhausen, a favorite residence of Georges I. and II. Under the French, Hanover was the capital of the department of Aller. It communicates by railway with Harburg, Hildesheim, Brunswick, Berlin, Cologne, Bremen, and Emden.——Adj. and inhab. HANOVERIAN, han-o-vee're-an.

HANOVER, or HANNOVER, KINGDOM OF, (Ger. *Königreich Hannover*, kö'nig-rike' hân-no'ver; Fr. *Royaume de Hanovre*, roi'om' deh hân'nov'r'h) a kingdom in the N.W. of Germany, holding the fifth rank in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded N. by the German Ocean, and the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, from which it is separated by the Elbe; N.E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; E. by Prussia and Brunswick; S. by Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and Rhenish Prussia; and W. by Holland. Lat. 53° 52' to 57° 18' N., lon. 6° 40' to 11° 35' E. It is of very irregular shape; and, by the interjection of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the N., and of a long irregular belt of Brunswick, in the S., is divided into three distinct portions—the first, and far largest, forming Hanover proper, situated on the E., and tolerably compact; the second on the W., and separated from the former by Oldenburg and Rhenish Prussia, except at one spot, where the continuity is maintained by a narrow tract, not more than 6 miles wide; and the third in the S., completely isolated from the other two. Besides these three principal, there are three minor portions, all in the S.; and a range of sandy islands lining the coast. The total area comprises 14,811 square miles; capital, Hanover. Within the territory are included part of Brunswick, and the free town of Bremen. It is divided as follows:—

Landdrostei.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.	Chief Towns.
Hanover	2526	349,968	Hanover.
Hildesheim	1720	367,853	Hildesheim.
Lüneburg	4336	338,764	Lüneburg.
Stade	2620	219,834	Stade.
Osnabrück	2411	361,965	Osnaburg.
Aurich	1154	185,129	Aurich.
Mining district	244	35,720	Clausthal.
Total	14,811	1,819,253	

Physical Features.—The surface in the S. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits here attain a height of more than 3000 feet; but all the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia, and only terminates at the foot of the central plateau of Asia. In Hanover, this plain, after free of the N. slopes of the Harz, subsides into an extensive, and often dreary, monotonous flat, with a gentle slope towards the North Sea, to the basin of which it wholly belongs. The only exception to the general flatness is caused by branches of the Harz, of moderate height, one of which stretches in a N.N.W. direction, and forms the water-shed between the Ems and the Weser. In addition to these two rivers—the former of which traverses the W. portion of the kingdom, from S. to N., while the latter traverses the W. of the E. portion, and drains the greater part of it, either directly or by its combined tributaries, Leine and Aller; the only other river of consequence is the Ribe, which skirts the

N.E., and bounds a considerable portion of the N., but is not augmented within it by any important tributary. The Harz are rich in minerals, which have long been worked to a great extent, partly in common with Brunswick; and still form one of the chief sources both of wealth and employment. They produce a little gold, a considerable amount of silver, some zinc, from 100 to 150 tons of copper, and about 4000 tons of iron annually. A branch of the Harz, between the Leine and Weser, yields both coal and lignite; and, in several quarters, rock salt is found in large quantities. The other minerals are of no consequence.

Climate.—Considering the N. exposure of the country, the climate is remarkably mild, except in the higher districts of the S. The mean annual temperature is 48°. The greatest cold seldom exceeds 32°, and the greatest heat, 95°. The prevailing wind is the W.; the air, on the whole, healthy; but its sudden changes of temperature, particularly near the coast, are trying to weak constitutions; and in the low flats, when the rivers become sluggish, and numerous stagnant pools are formed, dysentery, ague, and other intermittent fevers, often prevail.

Agriculture.—In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich; but usually so overcharged with moisture, that it cannot be safely brought under the plough, and is much more profitably employed by being allowed to remain in natural, or formed into artificial meadows, which yield heavy crops of hay, or feed large numbers of cattle. When the ground attains a higher elevation, the soil often consists, either of a thin vegetable mould, on a substratum of sand, so poor, as often to be left in a state of nature, with its covering of heath; or of deep beds of peat. But, after deducting these two classes of soil, there remain extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-fourth of the whole surface, of good medium fertility, and so industriously cultivated, as to produce more corn than required for home consumption. Flax also, for which much of the soil is admirably adapted, is extensively cultivated, and forms an important article of export. The domestic animals, generally of superior breeds, have been estimated at 250,000 horses, 900,000 horned cattle, 1,820,000 sheep, 30,000 goats, and 700,000 swine. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers in the marshes; and the rearing of bees is so generally practised among the moors, as to form no contemptible branch of national economy. Forests occupy nearly one-sixth of the whole surface. They consist of hardwood and pine, in nearly equal quantities, and are extensively used in smelting.

Manufactures and Trade.—Mining operations, next to agriculture, unquestionably form the most important branches of national industry. Other manufactures are of comparatively limited extent. The most important are tissues of flax and hemp. The only other articles deserving of notice are—hosiery, ribbons, leather, chicory, tobacco, oil, chemical products, beer, and brandy. The trade has the advantage of three navigable rivers, and a considerable extent of sea coast; and the government has been as forward as any other in Germany in availing itself of railways, which already communicate, both E. and W., with the great continental trunks, and are in course of being still farther extended. Hanover, however, has not much of its own produce to export, and is, consequently, very much restricted as to imports on its own account. The greater part of its trade, accordingly, is transit; which, in recent times, has made considerable progress. It possesses several ports, among which the first is Emden.

People, Education, &c.—Taken as a whole, Hanover is very thinly peopled; and, in proportion to its extent of surface, has fewer towns of importance than any other country in Germany. The inhabitants are generally of Saxon origin, except in the W., where they have a common origin with the Dutch, and are of Frisian extraction. The educated classes use the ordinary written language of the country, but the lower orders generally speak Low German. Public instruction is under the direction of a superior council; in 1845, there were 3961 primary schools, numerous industrial, secondary, elementary, and polytechnic schools, 17 gymnasia and 13 progymnasia. There is a school of mines and forestry at Clausthal; military and veterinary schools, schools of midwifery, and 5 normal schools. The seat of national learning is the University of Göttingen. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants, of the Lutheran persuasion. The Roman Catholics do not exceed one-eighth of the whole, and are almost entirely confined to the districts of Hildesheim and Osnabrück.

Government.—This is a hereditary monarchy, in which the Salic law, excluding females from the crown, is still in force. In form, the monarchy is constitutional, having been framed, in 1819, on the model of that of England, but with very considerable modifications. An important infusion of the popular principle took place in 1833, during the reign of William IV. of England; but the late Ernest Augustus, who had protested against it at the time, immediately on his succession replaced matters on the footing of 1819; but, since the European turmoils of 1848–9, more of the popular element has been introduced into the government. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Hanover has four votes in the *plenum*, and one full vote in the minor diet. Its contingent of troops is 13,054. Its actual army amounts to about 23,690 men. Though it possesses a considerable extent of sea-coast, it has no navy. Debt in 1854, $27,384,056; public income, $6,429,870; expenditure, $6,380,060.

History.—The countries of which the kingdom of Hanover is now composed were, in early times, the theatre of protracted contests between the Saxons and the Romans. The N. parts were inhabited by Longobardi and Chauci; the centre by Fusi and Cherusci; and the S. by Chatti, who, at a later period, advanced as far as the Aller. After the Romans lost their footing in the country, and the Longobardi were expelled from it, the Saxons became sole possessors, and divided it into three principal parts—Ostphalen, Engern, and Westphalen. The first great steps in civilization were taken by Charlemagne; who, having subdued the Saxons, introduced Christianity, and founded several bishoprics. Wittekind, the Saxon leader, by becoming a Christian, lost much of his influence with the great body of his countrymen, who still continued pagans, but was allowed to possess his hereditary states. In 961, the chief power was in the hands of Herrmann Billung, from whom the fourth in succession was Magnus. He succeeded in 1106. On the death of his son, Henry the Lion, in 1195, the possessions left to him were shared by his three sons, the issue of his marriage with a daughter of Henry II. of England. Through the heirs of one of these (William, the youngest) the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and of Brunswick-Lüneburg were ultimately formed. Ernest Augustus, one of the princes of the latter branch, after making several important additions to his territories, was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover, in 1692, and married the daughter of the Elector Palatine, grand-daughter of James I., and niece of Charles I. of England. He was succeeded, in 1698, by his son, George Lewis; who, in accordance with the revolution settlement of 1688, became sovereign of England, under the name of George I., on the demise of Queen Anne, in 1714. The connection thus formed with the crown of England continued during four succeeding reigns. In 1814, the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom. Two independent crowns were thus worn both by George IV. and William IV.; but on the accession of queen Victoria, to the crown of England, the Salic law placed the other crown on the head of the nearest male heir, Ernest Augustus, better known as the Duke of Cumberland. He died in November, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, George V., who is hopelessly blind.——Adj. and inhab. HANOVERIAN, han-o-vee're-an.

HANOVER, a county in the E. part of Virginia, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the North Anna and South Anna Rivers, which unite on the N.E. border of the county, and form the Pamunkey. The surface is hilly, and presents much diversity of soil. The dividing line between the primitive and tertiary formations passes through this county. It is intersected by the Central Railroad, and by the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. Organized in 1720. Capital, Hanover Court House. Pop. 15,153, of whom 6760 were free, and 8393 slaves.

HANOVER, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine. P. 266.

HANOVER, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, about half a mile E. of the Connecticut River, and 55 miles N.W. of Concord. It has a fine situation on an elevated plain, 180 feet above the surface of the river. In the centre is a square of about 12 acres, around which stand the principal dwellings, and the buildings of Dartmouth College. This old and highly respectable institution was founded in 1769, and received its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth. Some of our most eminent statesmen (among whom may be mentioned Daniel Webster) here received their education. Connected with the college is a flourishing medical school, instituted in 1797. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, several stores, and a newspaper office. It has some manufactures of hardware, paper, furniture, &c. Pop. of the township, 2352.

HANOVER, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 20 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has manufactures of of anchors, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 1592.

HANOVER, a manufacturing village in Meriden township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Quinepiac River, 15 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It contains a Congregational church, a fine school, and flourishing manufactures of cutlery and ivory combs.

HANOVER, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Chautauque co., New York, bordering on Lake Erie, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It is intersected by the Buffalo State Line Railroad, and by the New York and Erie Railroad. Pop. in 1840, 4000; and in 1852, 5144.

HANOVER, a village and township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 2245.

HANOVER, a post-township of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Passaic River, 5 miles N. of Morristown. Pop. 3608.

HANOVER, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1732.

HANOVER, a former township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, now divided into East and West Hanover.

HANOVER, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2375.

HANOVER, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1506.

HANOVER, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 428.

HANOVER, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1803.

HANOVER, a thriving post-borough of Heidelberg township, York co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S.W. of York, and 35 miles S. of Harrisburg. A branch railroad has been constructed, which connects this town with York and other places in that direction, and it is to be extended westward to Gettysburg. Hanover is surrounded by a fertile, highly cultivated, and populous country, and is a place of active business. It contains several churches, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, and about 1500 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

HANOVER, a township of Ashland, co., Ohio. Pop. 1902.

HANOVER, a township in Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1493.

HANOVER, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. P. 2358.

HANOVER or HANOVERTON, a thriving post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 10 miles W. of New Lisbon. It has 3 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, 75 miles N. by E. of Marietta.

HANOVER, a post-township in the E. part of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by Muskingum River and the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1186.

HANOVER, a post-township in the S.W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 930.

HANOVER, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 207.

HANOVER, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. P. 1061.

HANOVER, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, on Shoal Creek, about 45 miles E. of St. Louis. Settled by Germans.

HANOVER, a township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 672.

HANOVER, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, on Apple Creek, 20 miles S.E. of Galena, has water-power and mills. Pop. about 300.

HANOVER, a small village of Woodford co., Illinois.

HANOVER, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

HANOVER CENTRE, a village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 60 miles W. of Concord.

HANOVER COURT-HOUSE, capital of Hanover co., Virginia, is situated 1 mile from the Pamunky River, and 20 miles N. of Richmond. The railroad from Richmond to the Potomac passes near it. This place is memorable as the scene of Patrick Henry's early triumphs, and in more recent times as the birthplace of Henry Clay.

HANOVERIAN. See HANOVER.

HAN'OVER ISLAND, in South America, W. of Patagonia, is in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 30′ W., separated from the mainland and Chatham Island by the East channel.

HANOVER NECK, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

HANOVERTON, a village of Ohio. See HANOVER.

HANOVRE. See HANOVER.

HANSBEKE, hâns'bā-kęh, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the railway between Ostend and Ghent, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2749.

HANSDORF, (hâns'dorf,) LOWER and UPPER, two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, 47 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. United pop. 2565.

HANSE (hânss) TOWNS, called also the HANSA (han'sâ) and HANSEATIC LEAGUE, a celebrated commercial confederacy, which derives its name from the ancient German word *Hanse*, (hân'seh,) signifying an "association for mutual support." In the Middle Ages, Hamburg, Lubeck, and afterwards Brunswick, Dantzic, Cologne, Bremen, and a great number of other towns, entered into an alliance, in order to defend their commerce against the numerous banditti and pirates who then infested Germany and the neighboring seas. This alliance was termed the Hanseatic League. The confederated or Hanse Towns were each bound to contribute toward maintaining ships and soldiers for their mutual protection, not only against pirates and robbers, but also against the encroachments, oppression, or rapacity of the neighboring nobles and kings. The number of towns composing the league fluctuated: at one time it is said to have amounted to 85, among which were Bergen, in Norway, Berlin, Königsberg, and Cracow. This powerful confederacy formed the first systematic plan of commerce known in the Middle Ages. The cities enjoyed in England the privilege of exporting goods duty free, and in Denmark, of importing them duty free. Their alliance was coveted, and their hostility feared, by the greatest powers. Several kings were defeated, and one (Magnus of Sweden) was deposed by them. Lubeck was the place of assemblage, and was regarded as the capital of the league, and issued the summons for the regular assemblies of the deputies from all the cities, which were held once in three years; and also for the extraordinary assemblies generally held once in ten years. The epoch of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated at 1630. However, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen still constitute an association of a similar character, and, with Frankfort-on-the-Main, are called the free Hanseatic cities of the Germanic Confederation.——Adj. HANSE and HANSEATIC.

HANSI, hân'see, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 87 miles W.N.W. of Delhi, on the Canal of Firoze Shah. It is irregularly built, and enclosed by a brick wall. Principal edifice, a fort, with some Mohammedan bridges, and a good reservoir. Hansi was formerly of importance, and toward the close of the last century, an adventurer, named George Thomas, made it the capital of a temporary principality.

HANS'LOPE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HAN'SON, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, nails, &c. Pop. 1217.

HANSON, a post-office of Marion co., Missouri.

HANSON, a township in Grant co., Wisconsin. Pop. 764.

HAN'SONVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

HANSONVILLE, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

HAN'SOOT', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 12 miles W.S.W. of Baroucha. Pop. about 4000.

HAN-TCHONG, hân-chông', an inland city of China, province of Shen-see, capital of the department, on the Han-kiang River. Lat. 32° 56′ N., lon. 107° 11′ E.

HANTS, a county in the interior of Nova Scotia, bordering on Minas and Cobequid Bays. The surface is much diversified with mountains and valleys. The underlying rock is the Permean sandstone of the coal measures, and whole hills are filled with gypsum. Capital, Windsor. P. 14,330.

HANTS, HAMP'SHIRE, SOUTHAMPTON or SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE, a maritime county of England, having S. the English Channel, with its inlets of Spithead, the Solent, &c. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1625 square miles, or 1,040,000 acres, of which 900,000 are estimated to be under culture. Pop. in 1851, 405,370. The ranges of the North and South Downs traverse the county. In the S. are the extensive bays of Southampton-water, and the harbors of Portsmouth and Langston, with the islets of Portsea and Hayling. In the N., N.E., and S.W., are extensive heaths. South Hants is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchin, Avon, and Stour. The manufactures, except those connected with the dock-yards and shipping establishments at Portsmouth, are of little importance. Emsworth, on the border of Sussex, has some famous oyster-beds. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.E., and the county is intersected by the London and South-western Railway, and by the South Coast Railway, terminating at Portsmouth. The county is subdivided into 39 hundreds; besides which, it contains the parliamentary boroughs of Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Lymington, Petersfield, and the market-towns of Gosport, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Christchurch, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Romsey, and Ringwood. The county sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Winchester is the capital.

HANUSFALVA, hôh'noos'fôl'vôh', or HANZDORF, hânts'dorf, a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Saros, 12 miles W.N.W. of Eperies. Pop. 1300.

HANUSFALVA or HENSCHAU, hên'shów, a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, about 30 miles from Leutschau. P. 700.

HANVEC, hôn'vêk', a village of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles E.S.E. of Brest. Pop. 2763.

HAN'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, having a station on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles W. of Paddington, (London.) Here is situated the County Lunatic Asylum, a very handsome building, very extensive, and well conducted; average number of inmates, about 800. Here are also a noble railway viaduct, and an Artesian well; depth, 290 feet; temperature, 55° Fahrenheit.

HANWELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HAN'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HAN'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

HANWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HANWORTH-COLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAN-YANG or HAN-YANG-FOO, hân-yâng-foo, a city of China, province of Hoo pe, capital of a department, at the junction of the Han-kiang and Yang-tse-kiang Rivers. Lat. 30° 34′ N., lon. 113° 45′ E.

HAN-YANG-FOO, the capital of Corea. See KING-KI-TAO.

HAOORAN, HAOURAN or HAURAN, hâ-oo-rân' or how'rân', an extensive plain of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, E. of the Jordan and Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, and inhabited mostly by a shifting population.

HAOUSA, a town of Central Africa. See HOUSSA.

HAPAI, hâ'pî', HAPEE, HAPAEE, ha-pee, or GALVEZ, gâl'vêz, an island group of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Tonga Archipelago, consisting of four larger and numerous smaller islands, connected by coral reefs, so as to be considered by the inhabitants only one island. Lat. 20° 3′ S., lon. 174° 41′ W.

HAPARANDA, hä-pä-rän'dä, formerly CHARLES-JOHN'S TOWN, a maritime town of Sweden, lan of Pitoå, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Torneå.

HAPEE, a group of islands. See HAPAI.

HAPPISBURGH, hap'pis-bur'rüh, or HAIS'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the North Sea, 6¼ miles E. of North Walsham. Here are two important light-houses, 1 mile S.E. of the village, in lat. 52° 49′ N., lon. 1° 32′ E.; a red light, fixed. There is also a floating light at the N. end of Haisborough Sand, in lat. 52° 58′ N., lon. 1° 36′ E.

HAPPY VALLEY, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

HAPSAL, HAPZAL, häp'säl, HABSAL, häb'säl, or GAPSAL, gäp'säl, a seaport town of Russia, government of Esthonia, 58 miles S.W. of Revel. Pop. 1500.

HAPSBURG, a village of Switzerland. See HABSBURG.

HAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAPTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HAPZAL, a town of Russia. See HAPSAL.

HARA, hä'rä, or KARA, a lake in the Chinese Empire, in the Desert of Gobi, 50 miles S. of the Lop-nor. Lat. 39° 50′ N., lon. 89° E.

HARA or KARA, a town of the Chinese Empire, in Mongolia, near the Great Wall, 15 miles N.W. of Se-phin.

HARAKAH, hä'rä'kä, (anc. *Labyssa?*) a picturesque town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 20 miles W. of Ismeed (Ismid,) on the N. shore of its gulf, with some remains of antiquity.

HARALSON, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 82 miles W. of Milledgeville.

HARAMUK, hä'rä-mook', or HARMOK', a mountain of Central Asia, in the Himalaya, bounding Cashmere northward. Lat. 34° 26′ N., lon. 74° 43′ E. Elevation, 13,300 feet.

HARAPA, hä'rä'pä, a village of the Punjab, on the E. bank of the Ravee, (anc. *Hydraotes,*) 105 miles S.W. of Lahore, with extensive ruins, and conjectured to be on the site of the Sangala of Arrian.

HARASZTHY, a small village of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

HARAY, two islets of Scotland, off the E. coast of Shetland mainland.

HARBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HARBISON, a township in Dubois co., Indiana. Pop. 935.

HARBLEDOWN, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile W. of Canterbury. Here is one of the oldest hospitals in England, founded for lepers, by Archbishop Lanfranc. It is now used as an alms-house. Attached to it is the ancient church of St. Nicholas, in which Hooker is buried.

HARBONNIERES, har'bon'ne-air', a town of France, department of Somme, 15 miles N.N.E. of Montdidier. Pop. in 1852, 2165.

HARBOR CREEK, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, 5 miles N.E. of Erie. Pop. 2084.

HARBOR-GRACE, a market-town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 29 miles N.W. of St. John's, with a well-sheltered harbor.

HARBOR ISLAND, West Indies. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

HARBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET. See MARKET-HARBOROUGH.

HARBOTTLE, a small market-town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 17 miles W.S.W. of Alnwick. Pop. 162. Here is a modern, and ruins of a very strong ancient castle.

HARBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HARBURG or HAARBURG, har'boorg, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 23 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the S. branch of the Elbe, and on the Hanover and Brunswick Railway, 4½ miles S. of Hamburg. Pop. 6053. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel, gunpowder and bone mills, a sugar refinery, tanneries, manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and an active transit trade.

HARBURG, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 30 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1459.

HARBURY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HARBUTOWITZ, har'boo-to'wits, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 2500.

HARBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HARCHIES, har'shee' or harsh'yäs, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the canal of Pommerœul, 12 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1444.

HARCOURT, har'koor', a town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles N.E. of Bernay. Pop. 1339.

HARCOURT-THURY, har'koor'-tü'roo', a town of France, in Cavados, 15 miles N.W. of Falaise. Pop. 1003.

HARDANGER-FIORD, har'däng'er-fe-ord', an inlet on the W. coast of Norway, about 33 miles S.E. of Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, extends from S.W. to N.E. about 37 miles, and then from N. to S. about 34 miles.

HARDANGER-FJELD, har'däng'er-fe-eld, a mountain ridge of Norway, about lat. 60° 10′ N., uniting N. with the Lang-Field, and S. with the Dovre-Field. Its highest point is 5908 feet.

HARDAWAY, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

HARDECK, har'dek, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 9 miles W.S.W. of Znaym. Pop. 600.

HARDEGSEN, har'deg-sen, a town of Hanover, 10 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1291. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

HARDEMAN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi. Area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Hatchee River, which flows into the Mississippi. The soil is fertile and easily cultivated. Hatchee River is navigable by steamboats from this county to its mouth in high water. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. 17,456, of whom 10,348 were free, and 7108 slaves.

HARDENBERG, har'den-berg', a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, on the Vecht, 23 miles E.N.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 910.

HARDEN HUISH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HARDERWICK, har'der-wik', HARDERWYK or HARDERWIJK, har'der-wik', a seaport town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Zuyder-zee, 31 miles E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 5538. It has a gymnasium, and an extensive establishment for curing herrings and other fish. It was formerly a Hanseatic town.

HARDFORD, a township in Blackford co., Indiana. P. 250.

HARDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HARDHEIM, hart'hime, a market-town of Germany, in Baden, 41 miles E.N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1891.

HARDIN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama and Mississippi. Area estimated at 650 square miles. The Tennessee River flows through the county, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The surface is formed of two inclined planes, with a gradual descent toward the river. Iron ore is abundant on the E. side of the river. The latter is navigable by steamboats through the county. Capital, Savannah. Pop. 10,328, of whom 9071 were free, and 1257 slaves.

HARDIN, a county in the N.W. part of Kentucky, contains about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Salt River and its Rolling Fork, and drained by Nolin and Rough Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, the soil fertile. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Organized in 1792. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. 14,525, of whom 12,066 were free, and 2459 slaves.

HARDIN, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, contains 476 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto, and watered by the head streams of the Miami and Blanchard's Fork. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Capital, Kenton. Pop. 8251.

HARDIN, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Kentucky, is one of the smallest counties in the state, having an area of 260 square miles. The Ohio River forms the S. boundary. The soil is productive. The Cave-in Rock, well known to the navigators of the Ohio, is situated in this county. Formed recently out of part of Pope county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. 2887.

HARDIN, a new county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Iowa River, and also by Tipton Creek. The surface slopes towards the S.E. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Colonel John J. Hardin, of Illinois, who fell at Buena Vista.

HARDIN, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, 77 miles W. by N. of Columbus, contained, in 1853, about 200 inhabitants.

HARDIN, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the W. bank of the Illinois River, 85 miles S.W. of Springfield. Pop. 596.

HARDIN, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

HARDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HARDINGHEN, har'dänⁿ'gänⁿ', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1334.

HARDINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HARDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HARDINGVILLE, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

HARDINSBURG, a post-village, capital of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, 120 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, a seminary, 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants.

HARDINSBURG, a village in Dearborn co., Indiana, 4 miles N. of Lawrenceburg.

HARDINSBURG, a post-village in Washington co., Indiana, 32 miles N.W. of New Albany.

HARDINSBURG, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

HARDIN'S TAVERN, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

HARDINSVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 9 miles S.W. of the latter.

HARDINSVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Illinois.

HARDINXVELD, har'dinx-velt', a village of the Nether

lands, province of South Holland, on the Meuse (Maas,) 4 miles W. of Gorkum. Pop. 3155.

HAR/DISTON, a township in Sussex co., New Jersey. Pop. 1344.

HARD LABOR CREEK, of South Carolina, is an affluent or branch of Stevens Creek, in Edgefield district.

HARD/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HARD/MEAD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HARD MON/EY, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

HARD/RES, LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HARDRES, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HARD SCRAB/BLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

HARD SCRAB/BLE, a post-office of Davis co., Kentucky.

HARDT, hart, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Gladbach. Pop. 730.

HARD/WARE RIVER rises in Albemarle co., near the centre of Virginia, and falls into the James River in Fluvanna county.

HARD/WICK, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 4 miles E. of Caxton. It gives the title of earl to the Yorke family.

HARDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HARDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HARDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HARDWICK, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., Vermont, on Lamoille River, 20 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 1402.

HARDWICK, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 6 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1631.

HARDWICK, a township of Warren co., New Jersey. Pop. 727.

HARDWICK CENTRE, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 3 miles N.E. of Blairstown.

HARD/WICKE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HARDWICKE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HARDWICKE BAY, South Australia, is an inlet of Spencer Gulf.

HARDWICKE HALL, a noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in England, co. of Derby, 4½ miles N.W. of Mansfield. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by the Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of J. Hardwick, (owner of the estate,) who was married four times, and became the founder of four dukedoms. It contains a curious collection of antique furniture, historical portraits, and tapestry wrought by Mary, Queen of Scots. Adjoining are the ruins of Hardwicke Castle.

HARDWICKE ISLAND, British North America, in Charlotte Sound.

HARD/WICKE (or NUNDAWAS nŭn-daw/was'?) MOUNTAINS, East Australia, are in lat. 30° S., and lon. 150° E., of granite formation. Estimated elevation, 3500 feet.

HARDWICK, PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HARD/WICKSVILLE, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

HAR/DY, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the S. branch of the Potomac, which, in its passage through the county, receives two affluents, called the North and South Forks; the county is also drained by the N. branch of the Potomac, and by Cacapon and Lost Rivers. The surface is very mountainous and rocky. The North Mountain forms its E. boundary; the main Alleghany and Branch Mountains extends across it. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The county has valuable mines of iron ore. Named in honor of Samuel Hardy, a member of Congress from Virginia in 1784. Capital, Moorefield. Pop. 9543, of whom 8283 were free, and 1260 slaves.

HARDY, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 2424.

HAR/DY ISLANDS, British India, off the coast of Aracan, E. of Cheduba, in lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 94° E.

HAR/DY'S ISLANDS, (SIR CHARLES,) a group of small islets off the N.E. coast of Australia, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay, in lat. 11° 54' 42" S., lon. 143° 30' 45" E.

HARDY'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, S.S.E. of New Ireland, in lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 154° 15' E.

HARE/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HARE/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

HAREID, hä/rid, or HAREIDLAND, hä/rid-lănt', an island of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic; lat. 62° 22' N. Length, from N. to S., 11 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

HARE ISLAND, an island of Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, 96 miles N.E. of Quebec, 8 miles long by half a mile broad.

HAREN, hä/rĕn, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province, and 3½ miles S. of Groningen. Pop. 2475.

HARES/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HARES/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HARES/TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HARE/WOOD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Wheyle, here crossed by a stone bridge, 7 miles N.N.E. of Leeds. The village contains a venerable church, the ruins of a castle built about the reign of Edward I., and, in a noble park, the superb mansion of the Earl of Harewood.

HAREWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HAREWOOD, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

HARFLEUR, hăr'flŭr', (L. *Harfletum* or *Harfloricum*,) a seaport town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Lezarde, 1 mile from its mouth in the Seine, 3 miles E.N.E. of Havre, and 105 miles N.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1611. It was formerly an important fortress, but it declined with the rise of Havre, and its harbor is now nearly choked up. It was taken by the English under Henry V., in 1415, after a memorable siege of 40 days.

HAR/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HAR/FORD, a county in the N.N.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 480 square miles. The Susquehanna flows along the N.E. boundary to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, which washes its S.E. border. It is also drained by Deer Creek and Winter's Run. The soil has been rendered fertile by the use of lime and guano. Limestone, granite, and other primary rocks underlie the upper portion of the county. Iron ore is also found in it. The Tidewater Canal terminates at Havre de Grace, in this county, which is also intersected by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. Organized in 1773. Capital, Bel Air. Pop. 19,356, of whom 17,190 were free, and 2166, slaves.

HARFORD, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Cortland co., New York, about 140 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 949.

HAR/FORD, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.E. of Montrose. Pop. 1258.

HARFORD, a village of Harford co., Maryland, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore.

HARG, härg, a village of Sweden, 60 miles N.N.E. of Stockholm, on a lake of the same name, near the W. entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

HARG/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAR/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HARGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HARGRAVE, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

HAR/GROVE'S TAVERN, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

HARIHARA, a town of India. See HURRYHUR.

HARINGHE, hä/ring-gĕh or hä'rĕng', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 34 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2106.

HARINGVLIET, hä/ring-flēt', a mouth of the Rhine or Meuse, province of South Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth, 2½ miles.

HARIPOOR', a small town of Punjab, near the Rembeara, in lat. 33° 37' N., lon. 74° 37' E.

HARIPOOR, a fort and small town of Punjab, among the lower offsets of the Himalayas, in lat. 31° 54' N., lon. 75° 53' E.

HARIPOOR, a town of Punjab, on the Dor, about 10 miles from its junction with the Indus, in lat. 34° 4' N., lon. 72° 33' E.

HARK'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HAR/LAN, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Cumberland River rises in the E. part of the county, and traverses nearly its whole length. Cumberland Mountain forms its S.E. boundary. The surface is elevated and rugged. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore, which have not yet been worked. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Major Silas Harlan, who fell at the battle of Blue Licks. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. 4268, of whom 4145 were free, and 123 slaves.

HARLAN, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.

HARLAND, a township of McHenry co., Illinois.

HAR/LANSBURG, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Slippery Creek, 226 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

HAR/LAW, a locality in Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, memorable for a great battle fought between the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the forces under the Earl of Mar, in 1411.

HAR/LAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HARLEBEKE, hăr/lĕh-bä'kĕh, or HARELBEKE, hä/rĕl-bä'kĕh, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, and on the railway from Ghent to Courtrai, 3 miles N.E. of Courtrai. It is said to be the oldest town in Flanders. Pop. 4570.

HARLECH, hăr/lĕk, an ancient decayed municipal borough and market-town of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles S.S.E. of Tremadoc. It is famous for its fine surrounding mountain scenery, and for its stately ruined castle, built by Edward I., the last fortress in North Wales which held out for King Charles.

HAR/LEESVILLE, a post-village in Marion district, South Carolina, on the Little Pedee, 100 miles E.N.E. from Columbia.

HARLE, KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

HARLEM, a city of Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

HARLEM or HAERLEM, har'lem, a beautiful post-village, or more properly a suburb of New York City, in one of the wards of which it is included, is situated on the N. part of Manhattan Island, and on the Harlem River and Railroad, 7 miles N. by E. of the City Hall. It contains several churches, extensive manufactories, and fine country seats. Pop. above 5000.

HARLEM, a small village of Carroll co., Ohio.

HARLEM, a post-village and township of Delaware co., Ohio, 16 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1182.

HARLEM, a township in Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 392.

HARLEM, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois.

HARLEM, a post-township in the E. part of Winnebago co., Illinois. Pop. 763.

HARLEM SPRING, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

HARLEMVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

HARLESTON, a small market-town of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles S.W. of Bungay. Pop. 1509.

HARLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HARLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HARLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HARLEYVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

HARLING, East, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 22 miles S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1062.

HARLING, West, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HARLINGEN, har'ling-en, a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, province of West Friesland, near the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, 16 miles W. of Leeuwarden. It is well built, and intersected by canals. The principal edifices are the Admiralty, a large parish church, and the Town-hall. The manufactures comprise sailcloth, salt, hollands, paper, and bricks. It has greatly increased in importance since the opening of the ports in Britain. English steamers leave with cargoes of cattle, butter, cheese, wool, flax, fruit, and vegetables. The number of ships which entered and left the port in 1843, was 300; in 1846, upwards of 11,000. Pop. in 1850, 8591.

HARLINGEN, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 9 miles S.S.W. of Somerville.

HARLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HARLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

HARLOW, a parish of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 8½ miles S. of Bishop's Stortford. It is well known for Harlow Bush Fair, held on the 9th of September.

HARLTON or HARLSTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HARMAR, a flourishing post-village of Washington co., Ohio, is finely situated on the Muskingum River, at its mouth, opposite Marietta. Steamboat building is carried on here. It contains a Union school, large hotel, an iron foundry, a steam mill, &c. Incorporated in 1837. Pop. in 1850, 1010; in 1853, about 1500.

HARMARVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

HARMELEN, har'meh-len, a village of Holland, province, and 7 miles W. of Utrecht, on the Old Rhine. Pop. 668.

HARMERSBACH, har'mers-bäk', OBER (o'ber) and UNTER, ôôn'ter, two nearly contiguous villages of Baden, on a stream of the same name, 12 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. of Ober Harmersbach, 288; Unter Harmersbach, 1836.

HARMERSBACH, a populous valley of Baden, near Zell, extending about 17 miles in length.

HARMOK, a lofty mountain. See HARAMUK.

HARMONDSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

HARMONSBURG, a post-office, Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

HARMONY, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 45 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 1167.

HARMONY, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque Lake, 65 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 3749.

HARMONY, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 14 miles N.E. of Freehold.

HARMONY, a post-township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, 7 miles S. of Belvidera. Pop. 1564.

HARMONY, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, on Conequenessing Creek, about 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It was settled in 1804 by a community of Germans, who afterwards sold this property, and established themselves at Economy, in Beaver county. P. 441.

HARMONY, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1578.

HARMONY, a post-office in Kent co., Maryland.

HARMONY, a post-village in Halifax co., Virginia, 110 miles S.W. of Richmond.

HARMONY, a post-village in York district, South Carolina, about 100 miles N. of Columbia.

HARMONY, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

HARMONY, a village in Weakly co., Tennessee, 125 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

HARMONY, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

HARMONY, a post-township, Clarke co., Ohio. P. 1804.

HARMONY, a township in Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1041.

HARMONY, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

HARMONY, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 56 miles N.W. of Chicago.

HARMONY, a small village of Bates co., Missouri.

HARMONY, a post-village of Washington co., Missouri, 80 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

HARMONY, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

HARMONY, a township of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 840.

HARMONY COLLEGE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

HARMONY GROVE, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

HARMONY GROVE, a post-village of Jackson co., Georgia, 99 miles N. of Milledgeville. It has 3 or 4 stores.

HARMONY VALE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 80 miles N. of Trenton.

HARMSTON, a parish of England, co., of Lincoln.

HARNADSVILLA, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

HARNAGEVILLE, a post-village of Cherokee co., Georgia, 136 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

HARNES, hahn, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bethune. Pop. 2150.

HARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HARNHILL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HARO, ä'ro, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles N.W. of Logroño, near the left bank of the Ebro. Pop. 5928, who manufacture hats, brandy, liqueurs, and leather.

HAROE, (Harde,) hä'rö'eh, a small island on the W. coast of Norway, province of Trondhjem. Lat. 62° 45′ N., lon. 6° 30′ E.

HAROLD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Arkansas.

HAROLD'S CROSS, a village of Ireland, forming a suburb of Dublin, about 1 mile S. of Dublin Castle. Pop. 2789.

HARONÉ, hä'ro'nä', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 15 miles S. of Nancy. Pop. 666. It has a fine château, birthplace of Bassompierre.

HARP. See BOW ISLAND.

HARPENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HARPERHAY, a village of Canada West, counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, 20 miles N.E. of Goderich, and 13 miles from Mitchell.

HARPER'S FERRY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, is situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomac River, where the united stream breaks through the Blue Ridge, 160 miles N. of Richmond, and 53 miles N.W. of Washington City. The scenery in the vicinity is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. Thomas Jefferson considered the "passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge one of the most stupendous scenes in nature, and well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness." The place was originally called Shenandoah Falls. Its present name is derived from a ferry long since established across the Potomac, which is also spanned by a fine bridge, about 800 feet in length. The village is compactly, though irregularly, built around the base of a hill, and is the centre of considerable trade. It contains 4 or 5 churches, several manufactories and flouring mills, a United States armory, in which about 250 hands are employed, producing, among other articles, some 10,000 muskets annually; and a national arsenal. In the latter are continually stored from 80,000 to 90,000 stand of arms. As these are subject to the orders of the executive department at Washington, the deficiencies occurring from time to time are supplied from the factories. Harper's Ferry is on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the N. terminus of a railroad connecting it with Winchester. The Ohio and Chesapeake Canal also passes along the opposite side of the Potomac.

HARPER'S FERRY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

HARPERSFIELD, a post-village and township of Delaware co., New York, about 60 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and several hundred inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1693.

HARPERSFIELD, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Grand River, about 45 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1279.

HARPER'S HOME, a post-office, Brunswick co., Virginia.

HARPER'S MILLS, a post-office, Pendleton co., Virginia.

HARPERSVILLE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna, 16 miles E. by N. of Binghamton.

HARPERSVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

HARPERSVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 80 miles N. by W. of Montgomery.

HARPETH, a river in the central part of Tennessee, rises near the S.E. extremity of Williamson co., and flowing N.W. through Davidson and Dickson counties, enters Cumberland River from the left bank, near the boundary between the latter counties. The whole length is estimated at 100 miles. A small creek, called West Harpeth, flows into the river about 6 miles below Franklin. Another, called Little Harpeth, enters it on the right bank, about 12 miles S.W. of Nashville. Harpeth River furnishes valuable motive-power.

HARPETH, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 25 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

HARP'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HARP'HAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HARP'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAR'POLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HAR'PONELLY or KURPONHULLY, kŭr-pon-hŭl'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 67 miles W.S.W. of Bellary.

HARP'SDEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HARPSTEDT, haap'stĕt, a market-town of Germany, in Hanover, 25 miles W.N.W. of Hoya. Pop. 986.

HARPS'WELL, a parish of England, co., of Lincoln.

HARPS'WELL, a township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the N. side of Casco Bay, 45 miles S. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 1635.

HARPTREE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6½ miles N. of Wells. Near the village are the remains of an ancient fortress, and a remarkable cavern.

HARPTREE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HARRAN, hăr-răn', (anc. *Carræ* or *Charræ*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 88 miles S.W. of Diarbekir. Near it Crassus was defeated by the Parthians, B. C. 53.

HAR'RAR or HURRUR, hŭr'rŭr', a town of East Africa, dominions of Shoa, (Abyssinia,) 160 miles E. of Ankober, and capital of a district of the same name, on the East Branch of the Nile.

HAR'RATON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

HAR'RELLS' CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

HAR'RELLSVILLE, a post-village of Hertford co., North Carolina, on Wiacon Creek, 12 miles S.E. of Winton. Corn, pease, lumber, &c. are exported here in sloops.

HAR'RICAN'AW, a river of British North America, which rises in a small lake about lat. 49° 55′ N., lon. 77° 30′ W., and after a N.W. course of about 270 miles, falls into James's Bay at Hannah Bay-house.

HAR'RIETSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HAR'RIETTSTOWN, a post-township of Franklin co., New York, 40 miles S. of Malone. Pop. 181.

HAR'RIETTSVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

HAR'RINGTON, a small seaport and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Whitehaven, to which the port is subordinate. Pop. 1934. The harbor has 8 feet water, and a light at the pier-head, visible 10 miles distant.

HARRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HARRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. It gives the title of earl to the Stanhope family.

HAR'RINGTON, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 120 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 983.

HARRINGTON, a township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, 7 miles N.N.E. of Hackensack. Pop. 1195.

HARRINGTON, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 60 miles S. of Raleigh.

HAR'RINGTON-INLET, in East Australia, at the mouth of Manning River, 34 miles S.S.W. of Port Macquarrie.

HAR'RINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HAR'RIORPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 120 miles S.W. of Calcutta.

HAR'RIOTSVILLE, a village of Noble co., Ohio, about 100 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

HAR'RIS or HER'RIES, a district and parish of the Hebrides, in Scotland, forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis, and small surrounding islands. Area, about 90,000 acres, mostly mountainous. Pop. 4429. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait, 9 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 miles in breadth, separating this peninsula from North Uist, and studded with rocks and islets. See HEBRIDES.

HAR'RIS, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 360 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms its W. boundary, and separates it from Alabama; it is also drained by Flat Shoal, Old House, Mountain, and Mulberry Creeks. The E. or N.E. parts are traversed by ridges called the Pine Mountains and Oak Mountains. The soil is generally productive. The rocks which underlie the county are primitive. Organized in 1827, and named in honor of Charles Harris, a lawyer of some eminence, and at one time Mayor of Savannah. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. 14,721, of whom 6739 were free, and 7982 slaves.

HARRIS, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on Galveston Bay, contains about 1600 square miles. It is drained by Buffalo Bayou and San Jacinto River. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is mostly destitute of forests, excepting the margins of the streams. The soil is highly productive. A railroad is in progress of construction from Harrisburg to the Brazos River. Named in honor of —— Harris, an early settler of the county. Capital, Houston. Pop. 4668, of whom 3763 were free, and 905 slaves.

HARRIS, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 1954.

HARRIS, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

HARRIS, a district of Muscogee co., Georgia. Pop. 3097.

HARRIS, a township of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 407.

HARRIS, a township of St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 437.

HAR'RISBURG, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, 58 miles N.N.W. of Utica. Pop. 1367.

HARRISBURG, a city, capital of Pennsylvania, and seat of justice of Dauphin county, is delightfully situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 100 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 110 miles N. by E. of Washington. Lat. 40° 16′ N., lon. 76° 50′ W. The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at this point with the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. The Lebanon Valley Railroad, now in progress, leads from Harrisburg to Reading, and the Cumberland Valley Railroad extends in the opposite direction. The site is an elevated plain between the river and Paxton Creek. The public buildings belonging to the state occupy an eminence in the N. part of the town. The Capitol is a handsome brick building, 180 feet long by 80 wide, having a circular portico in front, supported by six Ionic columns, and surmounted by a dome. The latter affords a delightful view of the broad river, studded with verdant islands, and spanned by handsome bridges, with the Kittatinny Mountain in the background. On each side of the Capitol is a smaller building, uniform in design, containing the executive chamber, the state treasury, &c. Harrisburg also contains an arsenal of the state, a fine county prison of cut stone, 1 bank, a savings institution, about 12 churches, a Masonic hall, and a Lancasterian school. One daily and 8 weekly newspapers are published here. The city is freely supplied with pure river water distributed through iron pipes. Among the manufactories of this place are 3 extensive iron furnaces, a rolling mill, and several breweries and potteries, and an extensive manufactory of railroad cars is about being established. The city is very prosperous; about 200 dwellings were erected here in 1853. Harrisburg was founded by John Harris, in 1785, and incorporated in 1808. It became the capital of the state in 1812. Pop. in 1840, 5980; in 1850, 7834; and in 1855, about 10,000.

HARRISBURG, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, about 150 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

HARRISBURG, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

HARRISBURG, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

HARRISBURG, a village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo Bayou, 6 miles by road below Houston. A railroad is in progress from this place W. to the Brazos River, and it will probably be continued to the Colorado.

HARRISBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Columbus, has about 150 inhabitants.

HARRISBURG, a post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 55 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

HARRISBURG, a village of Lafayette co., Missouri, 115 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City.

HARRISBURG, a village of Van Buren co., Iowa, 70 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

HAR'RISON, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Monongahela River. The surface is broken with many high hills, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Stone coal is abundant, and iron ore is found. It is intersected by the railroad which extends from Parkersburg to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Named in honor of Benjamin Harris, Governor of Virginia in 1782. Capital, Clarksburg. Pop. 12,728, of whom 12,240 were free, and 488 slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is drained by Biloxi and Wolf Rivers. The soil is sandy, and mostly covered with pine woods. Capital, Mississippi City. Pop. 4875, of whom 3434 were free, and 1441 slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the E.N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 975 square miles. The Big Cypress Bayou and Caddo Lake form its boundary on the N., the Sabine River flows along its S. border, and it is drained by the Little Cypress Bayou. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is productive. In 1850 this county produced more Indian corn and more sweet potatoes than any other county in the state, and more cotton than any other excepting Colorado: corn, 376,600 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,763 bushels; cotton, 4581 bales. Capital, Marshall. Pop. 11,822, of whom 5609 were free, and 6213 slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the N.N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 357 square miles. The Licking River washes its N.E. border, and the South Branch of that river flows through the middle of the county; about half of the surface is undulating, and the other part hilly; the soil is generally good, that of the undulating portion is especially rich. The rock which underlies a large part of the surface is the blue limestone, a good material for building. Formed in 1793, and named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, a member of the Legislature of Kentucky. Capital, Cynthiana. Pop. 13,054, of whom 9879 were free, and 3185 slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by Stillwater, Conotton,

and Cross Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills, which are capable of being cultivated to the summit. The soil is partly of limestone formation, and extremely fertile. This is one of the greatest wool-growing counties of the state. It contains rich mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. 20,157.

HARRISON, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 475 square miles. It is drained by the Blue River and the Indian Creek, affluents of the Ohio River, which washes the S. border. The surface is diversified by the "Knobs" and river hills, which have an altitude of 400 or 500 feet, and presents as beautiful scenery as can be found in the state. The county is based partly on the carboniferous limestone, in which extensive caverns are found. Pitman's Cave, in the W. part, extends more than 2 miles under the ground, and contains apartments of vast dimensions. In this vicinity is a remarkable spring. It is 60 feet in diameter, and several hundred feet deep. When General Harrison was governor of Indiana, he erected a mill on its waters which are sufficient to drive 4 pair of stones. Organized in 1808. Capital, Corydon. Pop. 15,286.

HARRISON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 750 square miles. The Crooked Fork of Grand River traverses the N.E. part; Big Creek, an affluent of Grand River, flows through the middle, from N. to S.; the county is also drained by Sugar, Cypress, and Samson's Creeks. A large portion of the surface consists of prairies. The soil on the margin of the streams is fertile. Capital, Bethany. Pop. 2447, of whom 2434 were free, and 13 slaves.

HARRISON, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi River, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Missouri River forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by the Boyer and Soldier Rivers. It is not included in the census of 1850, and the population is very sparse.

HARRISON, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Portland. Crooked River, and a stream flowing into Long Pond, afford water-power. The township contains the villages of Barton Mills and Harrison Flat. Pop. 1416.

HARRISON, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, bordering on Long Island Sound, and intersected by the New York and New Haven Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of New York. Pop. 1252.

HARRISON, a township of Hudson co., New Jersey. Pop. 1344.

HARRISON, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1384.

HARRISON, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 713.

HARRISON, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

HARRISON, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, 140 miles S.E. of Nashville. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in the vicinity. The River is navigated by steamboats above and below this town. Pop. about 500.

HARRISON, a village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, 15 miles W. of Somerset, the county seat.

HARRISON, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1268.

HARRISON, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 968.

HARRISON, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1795.

HARRISON, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1008.

HARRISON, a post-village of Crosby township, Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Whitewater Canal, and on the W. boundary of the state, 20 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1850, 940.

HARRISON, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 518.

HARRISON, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 751.

HARRISON, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1151.

HARRISON, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 987.

HARRISON, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. P. 1533.

HARRISON, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 62.

HARRISON, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1078.

HARRISON, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1167.

HARRISON, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 2100.

HARRISON, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 878.

HARRISON, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1102.

HARRISON, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 513.

HARRISON, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 580.

HARRISON, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, is connected by a plank-road with Adrian. Pop. about 200.

HARRISON, a post-township of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 453.

HARRISON, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 607.

HARRISON, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. P. 746.

HARRISON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 773.

HARRISON, a township of Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 684.

HARRISON, a township of Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 692.

HARRISON, a township of Dearborn co., Indiana. P. 962.

HARRISON, a post-township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 798.

HARRISON, a township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 840.

HARRISON, a township of Fayette co., Indiana. Pop. 1544.

HARRISON, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 500.

HARRISON, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1425.

HARRISON, a township of Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 912.

HARRISON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. P. 780.

HARRISON, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 546.

HARRISON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 433.

HARRISON, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 375.

HARRISON, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 294.

HARRISON, a township of Spencer co., Indiana. P. 1192.

HARRISON, a township of Union co., Indiana. Pop. 831.

HARRISON, a township of Vigo co., Indiana, contains Terre Haute, the county seat. Pop. 4900.

HARRISON, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 4 miles N. of Terre Haute.

HARRISON, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 766.

HARRISON, a township of Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 983.

HARRISON, a township of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 497.

HARRISON, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., Illinois, about 100 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 449.

HARRISON, a township of Scotland co., Missouri. P. 419.

HARRISON, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa.

HARRISON BAY, in Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean, is between lat. 70° 20′ and 70° 40′ N., and lon. 150° and 152° 30′ W., bounded E. and W. by Point Berens and Cape Halkett. Not far inland rise the Pelly Mountains, but the shores are low.

HARRISONBURG, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Rockingham co., Virginia, 125 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful country, and has considerable business. There are 3 churches and 2 printing offices. Laid out in 1780. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1800.

HARRISONBURG, a post-village, capital of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Washita River, 167 miles by water N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. It stands at the foot of the first pine hills which occur in ascending the river. It has a court-house and jail built of stone, and 5 stores. The block furnished by Louisiana for the Washington Monument was obtained from the sandstone quarries near this place. Pop. about 200.

HARRISON CITY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg.

HARRISON CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

HARRISON FLAT, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, on the outlet of a pond which affords water-power, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains a church, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 250.

HARRISON'S MILLS, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri.

HARRISON SQUARE, a post-village of Dorchester township, Suffolk co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 4 miles S. by E. of Boston.

HARRISON VALLEY, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

HARRISONVILLE, formerly COLESTOWN, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Camden.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany Valley, 4 miles S.E. of Bellefonte.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Chambersburg to Bedford, 27 miles W. of the former.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Troup co., Georgia.

HARRISONVILLE, formerly CONVERSVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, 46 miles E.S.E. of Louisville.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, 15 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. about 250.

HARRISONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Martin co., Indiana, is situated on Indian Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Dover Hill. There are sulphur springs in the immediate vicinity, which attract a large number of visitors.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Knox co., Illinois, 12 miles S. of Knoxville.

HARRISONVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 28 miles below St. Louis.

HARRISONVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass co., Missouri, 115 miles in a direct line W. of Jefferson City. It has some trade with Utah and the Indians who reside W. of Missouri.

HARRIS'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

HARRIS'S HILL, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

HARRIS'S LOT, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

HARRISTOWN, a village, and formerly a parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, 2½ miles N.E. of Kilcullen Bridge.

HARRISTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., of Kildare.

HARRISTOWN, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, on the railroad from New Albany to Salem, 4 miles E. of the latter.

HARRISVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

HARRISVILLE, a village in Burrillville township, Provi-

dence co., Rhode Island, about 15 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains a cotton mill and a spindle mill. Pop. about 400.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles N.N.W. of Butler. Pop. 235.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Ritchie co., Virginia, 4 miles from the North-western Turnpike, and 37 miles E. of Parkersburg. It contains 2 churches.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, 126 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 125 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

HARRISVILLE, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1477.

HARRISVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

HARRISVILLE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

HAR/RODSBURG, a flourishing post-town, capital of Mercer co., Kentucky, is situated on a commanding eminence, 1 mile from Salt River, and 30 miles S. of Frankfort. It is said to be the oldest village in Kentucky, the first cabin having been built in 1774, by Captain James Harrod. The town is beautiful, and well built, and is a place of great resort in the summer on account of its mineral waters. The Harrodsburg Springs are among the most celebrated in the state, and perhaps the most fashionable in the Western States; $300,000 have been expended in the buildings and other improvements. This town has lately been selected as the site for the new military academy, and it is the seat of Bacon College, founded in 1836. In 1852, it had 6 instructors, 75 students, and 1200 volumes in its library. A large quantity of fine dry goods is sold in this place, which is also an important market for cattle, horses, and other stock. It contains a bank. Turnpikes extend from the town in seven directions, and a railroad is in process of construction which will connect it with Frankfort. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3000.

HARRODSBURG, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, on Clear Creek, 12 miles S. of Bloomington. It is a depôt for produce raised in the vicinity.

HARRODSBURG, a village of Johnson co., Missouri, about 90 miles W. of Jefferson City.

HAR/ROGATE, a township, and one of the principal watering-places of England, co., and 27 miles W. of York, West Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3678. It consists of two villages, High and Low Harrowgate. There are numerous hotels, and excellent boarding-houses, several churches, a hospital, branch bank, theatres, libraries, promenade and assembly rooms, and a race-course, with springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters, drawing here a concourse of about 2000 visitors, including a large circle of rank and fashion. The sulphur well has been used as an alterative and purgative since the end of the seventeenth century, chiefly in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions.

HAR/ROLD, a small market-town and parish of England, co., and 8 miles N.W. of Bedford.

HARROLD'S CROSS, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, about 1 mile S. of Dublin Castle. Pop. 2789.

HAR/ROLDSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HARROLDSTON, WEST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HAR/ROWBY, a township of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W. Grantham. It gives the title of earl to the Ryder family.

HARROWDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HARROWDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HAR/ROW-ON-THE-HILL, a parish and village of England, co. of Middlesex, finely situated on the summit of a high hill, 10 miles N.W. of London, on the London and Birmingham Railway. It contains many good houses, ancient and modern, has a picturesque old church, and a celebrated grammar school, at which some of the greatest characters of this century, including the late Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel, were educated. It was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571.

HARSANY, har'shŏn', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the White Koros, 9 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 1180.

HARSANY, hŏn'shŏn', Kis, kish, and Nagy, nŏdj, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Baranya, about 3 miles from Siklos. Pop. of Kis-Harsany, 430; of Nagy-Harsany, 800.

HARSEEN or HARSIN, har-seen', a village of 300 houses in Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, district, and about 25 miles S.E. of Kermanshah.

HARSEFELD, har'seh-fĕlt', a market-town of Hanover, 11 miles S.E. of Stade, on the Aue. Pop. 989.

HARSEWINKEL, har'seh-vin'kel, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 26 miles E. of Münster, with 1042 inhabitants.

HARSH/MANSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ohio.

HARSLEBEN, hars'lā'bĕn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1700.

HAR/SON ISLAND, in Canada West, is at the entrance of the river into the Lake St. Clair. Lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 82° 25′ W. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles.

HAR/STON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HARS/WELL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HART, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

HART, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 425 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by Green River, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Nolin and Bacon Creeks. This county forms part of the region commonly called the "Barrens," the surface of which is diversified by conical hills, a few hundred feet high, and sparsely covered with small timber, chiefly oak. The soil is generally fertile. The rock which underlies the county is cavernous limestone, suitable for building; numerous caves and sinkholes are found in it. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Captain Nathaniel Hart, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Munfordsville. Pop. 9093; of whom 7792 were free, and 1301 slaves.

HART, a township in Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 1434.

HARTA or HARTHA, har'tā, a town of Saxony, circle, and 31 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1941.

HARTA, KIS, kish han'tŏh, a village of Hungary, co., and 56 miles S. of Pesth, on the Danube. Pop. 2055.

HART, ALT, ält hart, a village of Moravia, circle of Znaim. Pop. 951.

HARTBERG, hart'bĕrg, a town of Styria, 30 miles N.E. of Grätz. Pop. 1500.

HART'BURN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

HARTENSTEIN, har'tĕn-stine', a town of Saxony, near the Mulde. Pop. 1947.

HAR'TEST, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HART'FELL, a mountain in the S. of Scotland, co. of Peebles and Dumfries. Elevation, 2635 feet.

HART'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HART'FIELD, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about a mile N. of Chautauque Lake.

HART'FORD, a parish of England, co. of East Huntingdon.

HARTFORD, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 11½ miles N.N.W. of Crewe.

HART'FORD, a county in the N. central part of Connecticut, has an area of about 807 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and drained by Farmington River and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. Talcott Mountain is the principal elevation. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Connecticut River is navigable for sloops to Hartford, and for small steamboats through the county. The railroads extending from New Haven to Springfield, and from New Haven to Northampton, and that from Providence to Fishkill, traverse this county, and several shorter lines of railroad partly intersect it. Organized in 1666. Capital, Hartford. Pop. 69,866.

HARTFORD, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of iron castings, machinery, &c. Pop. 2159.

HARTFORD, a city, seat of justice of Hartford co., and semi-capital of Connecticut, is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of sloop navigation, 50 miles from Long Island Sound, 36 miles by railroad N.N.E. of New Haven, 124 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 112 miles N.E. of New York. Lat. 41° 45′ 59″ N., lon. 72° 40′ 45″ W. It is connected with East Hartford, on the opposite side of the river, by a covered bridge 1000 feet long. The chartered limits of the city extend along the W. bank of the river upwards of a mile, and three-quarters of a mile back, including an area of about 700 acres. The site is considerably elevated, and the surface somewhat broken. There are upwards of 70 streets and alleys, some of which run parallel with the river, and are intersected at right angles by those passing from E. to W.; while others are very irregular. Main street reaches from the N. to the S. extremity of the city, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. On this street, which is broad, and more than a mile in length, are many of the public buildings and churches, and also a large number of the retail stores. State street extends from Main street to the river; on it is done most of the wholesale business: near its junction with Main street it divides into two parts, enclosing the State-house and public square. Asylum street passes westward to the principal railroad station, and is the seat of an important business, consisting chiefly of cotton and woollen goods of home manufacture. The city is, for the most part, compactly built, principally of brick and freestone, and exhibits much taste and elegance. Among the public buildings, the State-house, erected in 1792, may be mentioned as the most remarkable. It is a fine structure, of the Doric order, 114 feet by 76, with walls 54 feet high. Besides the legislative halls, it contains apartments

for the several courts of the state and county, and numerous public offices. The edifice is adorned with two porticos and a dome, the top of which affords a magnificent view of the city, the river, and the surrounding country. The legislature meets alternately here and at New Haven—the odd years at Hartford. The City Hall, fronting on Market Square, is a handsome building of Grecian architecture, containing the police court-room, a large hall for public purposes, and the city market. There are also 2 extensive railroad depôts. In 1852, the city contained 21 churches of the various denominations, many of them large and elegant edifices.

The literary and educational institutions of Hartford are numerous, and of a highly respectable character. Among the first in importance is Trinity College, situated on a gentle acclivity about a mile W. of the State-house. It was founded in 1823, and is under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The grounds, comprising about 14 acres, are handsomely laid out and variously ornamented. The buildings are of stone, 3 in number, named Seabury, Jarvis, and Brownell Halls. The Wadsworth Athenæum, a beautiful granite building in the castellated Gothic style, is devoted to the promotion of literature, science, and the arts. The southern compartment is occupied by the Connecticut Historical Society, and contains, besides the library, comprising some 5000 printed volumes and a great number of ancient documents and manuscripts, a large and valuable collection of historical relics. The northern compartment is appropriated to the use of the Young Men's Institute, which maintains an able course of lectures, and has a library of about 10,000 volumes. A gallery of paintings and other rooms devoted to the fine arts occupy the central portion of the building. The system of public instruction adopted by the city is probably the best in the state. The schools are free to all resident pupils, the expense being defrayed partly by the income from the public school fund, and partly by a tax on property. The studies pursued in the high school are similar to those usually embraced in a college course. The newspaper press consists of 10 publications, of which 2 are issued daily.

Hartford has long been distinguished for its benevolent institutions. The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, standing just without the city limits, was the first institution of the kind ever established in the United States. The late Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, LL.D., having visited Europe for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of imparting instruction to the deaf and dumb, brought with him, on his return in 1816, M. Laurent Clerc, a deaf mute, who had been many years a successful teacher in Paris, under the Abbé Sicard. The American Asylum was organized in 1817, under the direction of Mr. Gallaudet as principal, and M. Laurent Clerc as associate teacher. The institution rose rapidly into public favor, the seven deaf mutes with which it first commenced having soon increased to 140. The average number of pupils at present is about 200. The main building was erected in 1820, and is 130 feet by 50, and 4 stories high. The Retreat for the Insane, founded in 1822, is situated in the S.W. part of the city, on a gentle elevation, commanding an extensive, varied, and most beautiful prospect. The buildings are surrounded with some 17 acres of ground, tastefully ornamented with walks, shade-trees, and shrubbery. The number of patients during the year ending April 1, 1853, was 321, of whom 64 had been discharged entirely cured; 21 much improved; 26 not improved, and 21 had died.

Hartford is advantageously situated for trade, manufactures, and commerce. It is in the great line of railways connecting the New England with the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and also in the line of the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad. The Connecticut River, which is navigable to Hartford for sea vessels and steamboats of 1000 tons burden, admits the passage of small boats as far as Newbury in Vermont, a distance of 220 miles. There are about 20 incorporated companies in Hartford, having upwards of $2,000,000 capital, besides many that are not incorporated, engaged in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. The value of the city manufactures for the year ending June 1, 1850, as given by the census returns, amounted to $3,619,389; and at the present time, August, 1854, their value probably exceeds $4,500,000. The more important articles of manufacture are railroad cars, firearms, and hardware of the various kinds. Book publishing has always been carried on here to a great extent. There are 8 banks in Hartford, with an aggregate capital of about $6,000,000; 2 savings' institutions, capital and deposits upwards of $2,000,000, and 10 fire and life insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $3,888,100. The city is lighted with gas; it is also contemplated to supply it with water from the Connecticut, at Windsor Locks, by means of an aqueduct. The city is divided into 6 wards. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, elected once in two years, 6 aldermen, chosen annually, and the common council, composed of 24 persons, also chosen annually.

Hartford was permanently settled in 1635, by an English colony from Massachusetts. Its name was given in honor of one of the leading settlers, Mr. Stone, who was born in Hartford, England. Previous to the settlement of the colony, the Dutch had explored the Connecticut, and erected a fort on what is still called Dutch Point, in the S.E. part of the city. The old "Charter Oak" is still alive, and the object of much interest to visitors. See CONNECTICUT. The Indian name of Hartford was *Suckiaug*. Incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop. in 1820, 4726; in 1830, 7076; in 1840, 9468; in 1850, 13,555; and in 1855, about 20,000.

HARTFORD, a post-village and township of Oxford co., Maine, on the head waters of Twenty Mile River, a tributary of the Androscoggin, and on the route of the Buckfield Branch Railroad, about 30 miles W. of Augusta. The village contains 2 stores, a grist mill, saw mill, and clapboard mill. Pop. of the township, 1293.

HARTFORD, a post-village and township of Washington co., New York, about 55 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village has 2 or 3 churches, several stores, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 2051.

HARTFORD, a small village of Evesham township, Burlington co., New Jersey.

HARTFORD, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, 13 miles S.W. of Meadville, the county seat. Pop. 200

HARTFORD, post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

HARTFORD, a village of Pulaski co., Georgia, on the Ocmulgee River, opposite Hawkinsville, is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthiness.

HARTFORD, a thriving post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, on the Loosascoona River, at the head of keel-boat navigation, 20 miles N.W. of Houston. It has a dense population around it, and contains several stores.

HARTFORD, a post-village, capital of Ohio co., Kentucky, on Rough Creek, an affluent of Green River, 160 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house and 2 churches. It was settled in 1808. Pop. about 500.

HARTFORD, a post-village and township of Licking co., Ohio, about 26 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1426.

HARTFORD, a post-township in the E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1258.

HARTFORD, a township of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 286.

HARTFORD, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 265.

HARTFORD, a village, capital of Blackford co., Indiana, 75 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It contains a brick court-house, and about 300 inhabitants. Laid out in 1839.

HARTFORD, a thriving post-village of Ohio co., Indiana, on Laughery Creek, 5 miles from the Ohio River, and 90 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, was first settled in 1814. It has 1 or 2 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, a post-village of Putnam co., Missouri.

HARTFORD, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the plank-road from Burlington to Fairfield, and on the Burlington and Wisconsin Railroad, about 12 miles W. by N. of the former.

HARTFORD, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, 17 miles S.E. of Fort Des Moines, the county seat.

HARTFORD, a thriving post-village and township of Washington co., Wisconsin, on a branch of Rock River, near its source, about 35 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. A mine of iron ore has been opened in the vicinity, and is said to be rich. Pop. of the village, 1050.

HARTHA, a town of Saxony. See HARTA.

HARTHAU, har'tŏw, a village of Saxony, 4 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1256.

HARTHAU, GROSS, groee har'tŏw, a village of Saxony, circle of Dresden, N.E. of Stolpen.

HARTHEGIG, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

HARTHILL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

HARTHILL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HARTING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HARTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HARTLAND, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bideford. Pop. in 1851, 2183. It has a large church, serving as a landmark for mariners, and a quay, about 2 miles distant, on the Bristol Channel. The town was made a port in the reign of Elizabeth, and it is governed by a portreeve. Near it is Hartland Abbey, now converted into a modern mansion; and about 2 miles to the N.W. is HARTLAND POINT, (anc. *Herculis Promontorium*,) a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 1′ N., and lon. 4° 31′ W.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 42 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. It has some manufactures of leather and edged tools. Pop. 980.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 50 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 2063.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.W. of Hartford, intersected by the East Branch of Farmington River. Pop. 848.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, 11 miles N.E. of Lockport. Pop. 3028.

HARTLAND, a post-township in the E. part of Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 1024.

HARTLAND, a post-village and township of Livingston co., Michigan, on Ore Creek, about 44 miles E. of Lansing, has a flouring mill, and about 300 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 996.

HARTLAND, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

HARTLAND, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, about 24 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, and 30 dwellings.

HARTLEBURY, har'tĭ-bẹr-e, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HARTLEPOOL, har'tl-pool', an ancient municipal borough, seaport, market-town, and parish of England, co., and 19 miles E.S.E. of Durham, with which city and with Stockton it is connected by railways. The parish consists of an almost insulated promontory, on the North Sea, curved so as to form a natural harbor, and presenting, from its lofty and singularly excavated cliffs, magnificent sea and land views. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 9503. The town, on the S. side of this peninsula, has many handsome modern houses, built for the use of the numerous sea-bathers who now resort here; some fine remains of the feudal fortifications which once defended it, a large and curious church in the early English style, an endowed school, and other charities, a town-hall, several branch banks, a chalybeate spring, and a harbor with one of the largest docks in England, with depth of water of from 20 to 25 feet, and defended by 2 strong batteries. The trade of Hartlepool has of late revived, owing to the formation of railways connected with the new coal-mines of Durham. In 1835 only 3 sloops belonged to the port. The registered shipping now belonging to the port is 170, and the number is increasing; the tonnage of the ships in many instances is 700 or 800 tons. In 1850, the number of ships that entered was 9625, tons 1,179,338. These ships took from the port upwards of 1,000,000 tons of coal to all parts of the world. The town is governed by a mayor, under an ancient charter. It belonged to the Norman family of Brus or Bruce until the thirteenth century, when, by their accession to the Scottish throne, they forfeited their English possessions.

HART'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HARTLEY, a small seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ miles N. of North Shields. Pop. 1911. It has an excellent harbor for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons.

HART'LEY, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2142.

HART'LEY MAU'DIT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HART'LEYTON, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, in Buffalo Valley, 70 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. The turnpike from Lewisburg to Centre county passes through it.

HART'LEYVILLE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

HART'LEY WEST'PALL, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HART'LEY WINT'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HART'LIP, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HART LOT, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

HARTMANITZ, hart'mä-nits', a village of Germany, in Bohemia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 705.

HARTMANNSDORF, hart'mäns-dorf', a village of Germany, in Saxony, 36 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1582.

HART'PURY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HARTS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Warwick co., Indiana.

HARTS'GROVE, a post-village in the S.W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 850.

HARTS'HEAD, a district of England, co. of Lancaster.

HARTS'HILL, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 3¾ miles N.W. of Nuneaton. Pop. 1061.

HARTS'HORN, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HARTS'HORN, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

HART'S LOCA'TION, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

HART'S MILLS, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

HARTS'TOWN, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

HART'S VILLAGE, or HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 16 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W. by S. of Boston.

HARTSVILLE, a village of Onondaga co., New York, 130 miles N. by W. of Albany.

HARTSVILLE, a township of Steuben co., New York. Pop. 854.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 108 miles E. of Harrisburg.

HARTSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Sumner co., Tennessee, 45 miles E.N.E. of Nashville, has a church and several hundred inhabitants.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 60 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

HARTSVILLE, a village of Decatur co., Indiana, 10 miles S.W. of Greensburg.

HARTSVILLE or HARTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wright co., Missouri, on a fork of Gasconade River, 105 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City.

HART'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 1½ miles S.W. of Aylesbury. Louis XVIII. of France resided here while in England.

HART'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HART'WELLVILLE, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont.

HARTWELLVILLE, a post-village in the S. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

HART'WICK, a post-village and township in the centre of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, and on Otsego Creek, about 35 miles S. by E. of Utica. The village has churches of three denominations, and probably 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 2352.

HARTWICK, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

HARTWICK SEMINARY, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 6 or 7 miles below Cooperstown. It has a theological seminary of that name, under the direction of the Lutheran church.

HART'WITH, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8¼ miles W.N.W. of Knaresborough. Here are the Brimham Crags, a stupendous group of rocks, piled in fantastic forms, curiously perforated, among which are rocking-stones 100 tons in weight.

HART'WOOD, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

HARTWOOD, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

HAR'TY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HARTZ, a range of mountains. See HARZ.

HAR'VARD, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 25 miles N. by E. of Worcester. It has several paper mills. Pop. 1630.

HARVARD, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. See CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.

HARVEY, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

HARVEY ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 19° 17′ S., lon. 158° 30′ W.

HARVEY'S, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

HAR'VEYSBURG, a village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

HARVEYSBURG, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 41 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It contains an academy, and 4 or 5 places of worship. Pop. 350.

HARVEY'S FIVE POINTS, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 32 miles E. of Pittsburg.

HARVEY'S POINT, a village of Polk co., Iowa, 115 miles W. of Iowa City.

HARVEY'S STORE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia, 108 miles S.W. of Richmond.

HAR'VEYSVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 108 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

HAR'VINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HAR'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HARWICH, har'rĭj, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, and market-town of England, co. of Essex, on a point of land at the estuary of the Stour, 10 miles E. of Manningtree. Lat. 51° 56′ 0″ N., lon. 1° 17′ 0″ E. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 4451. The town has 3 main streets. The chief buildings are the town-hall, jail, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar school, and a handsome modern church. The harbor is among the best on the E. coast of England, affording shelter for the largest fleets, and is defended by a strong garrisoned fort and battery; but the entrance, though well buoyed, and indicated by 2 light-houses with fixed lights, is dangerous without a pilot. Some ship-building is carried on, and the town has recently become a resort for sea-bathing. The regular shipping in 1847 was 4015 tons. Vessels entered, 43,882 tons; cleared, 38,514 tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1850 was 139, tonnage, 50,900; total vessels inward, 694, tonnage, 49,402; outward, 658, tonnage, 33,063—more than three-fourths of the whole being coasters. It is of Saxon origin. In 1318, it was incorporated by Edward II.; and in 1347 it supplied 14 ships to the fleet of Edward III. Harwich sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The name HARWICH is derived from two Saxon words:—*here*, signifying "army," and *wic*, a "fortification;" whence it is inferred that it was once the station of a Saxon army.

HAR'WICH, a post-township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 90 miles S.E. of Boston. In 1851, 48 vessels, (tons, 3231,) owned here, and manned by 577 hands, were employed in the mackerel fisheries. During the year 9148 barrels of mackerel were inspected. Pop. 3258.

HARWICH PORT, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

HAR'WINGTON, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, about 23 miles W. of Hartford. The village has grown up within a few years, and contains a cotton mill. Pop. of the township, 1176.

HAR'WOOD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HARWOOD, GREAT, a chapelry and parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

HAR'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HARZ or HARTZ, harts, (anc. *Sylva Hercynia,*) a mountain system of North-west Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N., and lon. 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1350 square miles, between the Elbe and Weser. Its culminating point is the Brocken, in lat. 51° 48′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 35′ 30″ E., 3740 feet above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by greywacke and clay slate; and it is estimated to yield annually 30,000 hundredweights of lead, besides a large amount of iron, and considerable quantities of copper and silver. See BROCKEN.

HARZBURG, harts'böörg, a village of Germany, the terminus of the Brunswick and Harzburg Railway, 27 miles S. of Brunswick.

HARZDORF, harts'dorf, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 3 miles from Rachenberg. Pop. 2021.

HARZGERODE, harts'gheh-ro'deh, a town of Germany, 18 miles S. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2517. It is enclosed with walls, and has an old castle, the seat of the ducal mining-board for the Harz. Near it are the Victor Frederick Silver-works, some vitriol-works, the Magdesprung Iron-mines, the baths of Alexisbad, and the ruined castle of Heinrichsberg, the original seat of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg.

HASAN-DAGH, hä'sän-däg', or HASAN-TAG, a mountain of Asia Minor, 68 miles S.W. of Mount Argæus, and 85 miles N.E. of Konieh. It is 8000 feet in elevation, and of volcanic structure.

HASANEE, HASANI, or HASSANEE, (HASSANI,) häs'ä'nee', HASSAN, häs'sän', an island of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 miles N.W. of Yembo. Lat. 25° 4′ N., lon. 37° 14′ E. The population are Bedouins, who reside during a part of the year in a straggling village on its S. side.

HASAN KALEH or HASSAN KALEH, häs'sän' kä'leh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Aras, 20 miles E. by N. of Erzroom.

HAS'BROUCK, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

HAS'COMB, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Godalming. An enormous tree, known as the Hascomb Beech, grows here on the site of a Roman camp.

HASE, a river of Hanover. See HASSE.

HASEK, hä'sěk, a small seaport town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Muria Isles. It exports incense.

HAS'ELBEECH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HAS'ELBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HASE'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HASELEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HASELMERE, in England, co. of Surrey. See HASLEMERE.

HAS'ELOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HASELUNNE, (Haselünne,) hä'zeh-lün'neh, a town of Hanover, on the Hase, 5 miles E. of Meppen. Pop. 1790.

HASENPOTH, hä'zen-pöt', a town of Russia, government of Courland, 27 miles N.E. of Libau. Pop. 1020.

HAS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HAS'GUARD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HASH'MY'S ISLANDS, a group of five low islands in the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 47′ N., lon. 158° 6′ E., connected by coral reefs, and forming a lagoon inside. They are about 15 miles in circumference, covered with cocoanut-trees.

HASIKEE, HASIKI, hä'see-kee', or HASKI, häs'kee, the westernmost of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 17° 27′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 40′ 49″ E., formerly covered with guano.

HAS'KELL FLATS, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

HAS'KELLVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

HAS'KENVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

HAS'KETON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HASKI, one of the Curia Muria Islands. See HASIKEE.

HAS'KINSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Kentucky.

HASKINSVILLE, a village of Noble co., Ohio.

HASLACH, häs'läk, a small town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, on the Kinzig, 16 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1720.

HASLACH, a small town of Germany, in Upper Austria, on the Mühl, 22 miles N.W. of Lintz.

HASLACH, a river of Germany, is an affluent of the Rodach, in Franconia.

HASLACH, häs'läk, (HOHEN, ho'en; MITTEL, mit'tel, and NIEDER, nee'der,) are continuous villages, Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. United pop. 1300.

HAS'LAND, a township of England, co. of Derby.

HASLE, häs'leh, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 700.

HASLEBURY, (hä'zel-ber-e,) PLUCK'NETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HAS'LEMERE, hä'zel-meer, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles S.S.W. of Godalming. Pop. 850.

HAS'LEWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HASLI, häs'lee, OBER-HASLI, ö'ber-häs'lee, or HASLI-IM-WEISSLAND, häs'lee-im-vīss'länd, a bailiwick in Switzerland, canton of Bern, comprehending all the upper part of the Aar valley, resting on the Grimsel, and the glacier of the Aar, from its sources to the Lake of Brienz. Surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps, it is noted for its natural beauties; among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach, Gentbach, Handeckfall, Gelmerbach, &c. The people are supposed to be descendants of Scandinavian ancestors, who came hither in the fifth century. Pop. 6700.

HASLINGDEN, häs'ling-den, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the London and North-western Railway, 8 miles N. of Bury. Pop. in 1851, 9030. It stands in a wild alpine district, and has manufactures of cotton, employing 4000 hands.

HAS'LINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HAS'LINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, on the Manchester and Nantwich Railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of Delfey.

HASPARREN, häs'par'rěn', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1852, 5166.

HASPRES, häsp'r, a town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 3059.

HASSAN, häs'sän', a town of Hindostan, Mysore dominion, 60 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

HASSAN ABAD, häs'sän' ä-bäd', ("abode of Hassan,") Russian Transcaucasia, destroyed by the Russians in 1826; and a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 10 miles S.E. of Kasbin.

HASSAN AGA, häs'sän' ä'gä, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Lake of Apoolonia, W. of Brusa.

HASSAN BATRIK, häs'sän' bä-treek', in Asia Minor, 24 miles N.W. of Malateeyah, inhabited by about 50 Mohammedan families.

HASSANI or HASSANEE. See HASANEE.

HASSAN KALEH, a town of Turkey. See HASAN KALEH.

HASSAN OGHLAN, häs'sän' og-län', a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 miles E. of Angora.

HASSAN PASHA PALANKA, häs'sän' pä'shä' pä-län'kä, Turkish Armenia, in Servia, 27 miles S. of Semendria, with some mineral baths.

HASSELFELDE, häs'sel-fěl'deh, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 9 miles S.S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 1617.

HASSELT, häs'sělt, a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Limbourg, on the Demer, and the terminus of the Landen and Hasselt Railway, 16 miles W.N.W. of Maestricht. Pop. 8745. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, lace, and tobacco, with extensive gin distilleries, and a large salt refinery.

HASSELT, häs'sělt, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, capital of the district, on the Zwarte-Water. 5½ miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 1871. Near it is the strong fort of Zwarte-Sluis.

HASSELT, one of the Lofoden Islands in Norway.

HASSFURT, häss'föört, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, and on the Bamberg and Schweinfurt Railway, 20 miles N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1380.

HAS'SINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HASSLEBEN, häss'lä-ben, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 17 miles N.W. of Weimar, on the Gera. Pop. 1266.

HASSLOCH, häss'lox, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Homburg, 15 miles N.N.E. of Landau, with a Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, coal-works, and several mills. Pop. 4772.

HASSMERSHEIM, häss'mers-hime', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 20 miles E.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1661.

HASTENBECK, häs'ten-běk', a village of Hanover, 3 miles S.E. of Hameln. Pop. 400. Here the French, under Marshal d'Estrées, obtained an advantage over the troops of the Duke of Cumberland, 31st July, 1757.

HAS'TINGLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HASTINGS, häs'tings, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, and one of its Cinque Ports, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, at the E. termination of the South Coast Railway, 33 miles E.N.E. of Brighton, and also connected by branches of the South-eastern Railway with Dover, Tunbridge, &c. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 17,011. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded, except on the S., by cliffs, and consists of two principal streets; many of the squares and terraces are remarkably elegant; Pelham Cresent and the marine parade deserve especial attention. Among the public buildings are 2 ancient parish churches, a fine modern church, a grammar school, founded in 1619, a handsome town-hall, a jail, custom-house, union work-house, assembly-rooms, some excellent hotels, baths, and libraries, a fort, and remains of a castle in which William the Conqueror lodged previous to the battle of Hastings. The town formerly had an extensive trade, but its harbor having been ruined by a storm in the time of Elizabeth, its commercial importance has never been restored, and it is now chiefly noted as a favorite bathing-place. Fisheries and boat-building employ many hands. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

William the Conqueror landed here, and the decisive battle of Hastings was fought in 1066, 7 miles N.W. of the town. See BATTLE.

HASTINGS, has'tingz, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, 20 miles N. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 2920.

HASTINGS or HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the railroad of that name, 20 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has manufactures of machinery, glass, &c., and in the vicinity are quarries of marble extensively worked.

HASTINGS, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

HASTINGS, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Barry co., Michigan, on Thornapple River, and on the E. road from Battle Creek to Grand Rapids, 42 miles W. of Lansing. It possesses excellent water-power, with several mills. Pop. 554.

HASTINGS, a post-office of Wabash co., Minnesota.

HASTINGS, hais'tingz, a co. in the central part of Canada West, comprises an area of 1324 square miles, and is interspersed with numerous small lakes and rivulets. Pop. 31,977. Chief town, Belleville.

HASTINGS, has'tingz, a river of Australia, New South Wales, the entrance to which is the large harbor of Port Macquarrie, 192 miles N.E. of Sidney; lat. 31° 25′ 45″ S., lon. 152° 53′ 54″ E.

HASTINGS' CENTRE, post-village, Oswego co., New York.

HASTINGSVILLE, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

HAT, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

HAT'BOROUGH, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist mill, an academy, a public library of about 5000 volumes, contained in a handsome and spacious building erected for this purpose, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

HATCH-BEAUCHAMP, (bee'cham,) a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HATCH'ER'S, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

HATCH'IE, HATCH'EE, or HATCH'Y, a river in the S.W. part of Tennessee, rises in Tippah co., Mississippi, and, passing into Tennessee, enters the Mississippi River near Randolph. It is stated to be navigable by steamboats to Bolivar, about 150 miles from its mouth.

HATCH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HATCH'Y TURN'PIKE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

HATCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HATCOUL, hât'kool', a town of British India, in Bengal, on the Nepaul frontier, 78 miles N. of Patna.

HAT CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

HATFIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 6½ miles W.S.W. of Hertford. Pop. in 1851, 6274. It has a handsome church, the burial-place of the Salisbury family, and a princely quadrangular mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, erected in the Elizabethan style, early in the seventeenth century. The original structure belonged to the bishops of Ely, and was obtained from them by Queen Elizabeth, who resided in it while princess. It was given by James I. to the Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for Theobalds. In 1835, a portion of this palace was destroyed by fire, in the flames of which the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished.

HATFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HATFIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3¼ miles S.S.W. of Thorne. Pop. 1851. William, second son of Edward III., was born here. Hatfield Chace, containing 180,000 acres, partly morass, was sold by Charles I., and it is now cultivated. In it are vestiges of a Roman camp.

HAT'FIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River Railroad, 100 miles W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of brooms. Pop. 1073.

HATFIELD, a village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny River, 3 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. P. about 150.

HATFIELD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1135.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 6 miles E.N.E. of Harlow. In the ancient church is a curious effigy of Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford.

HATFIELD-PEV'EREL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HAT'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HATHAZ, hôt'hâz', or HADHAZ, hâd'hâz', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 10 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. 3700.

HATH'ERLEIGH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on a branch of the Torridge, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Torrington. Pop. 1822.

HATH'ERLEY DOWN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HATHERLEY UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HATH'ERN, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HATH'EROP, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HATH'ERSAGE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HATH'ERTON, a township of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles W.S.W. of Wolverhampton. Pop. 378. It gives the title of baron to the Littleton family.

HA-HIAN, a town in Anam. See CANCAO.

HAT'LEY, a post-office of Canada East, co., of Stanstead.

HAT'LEY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HATLEY ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HATLOE, hât'lö'gh, an island of Norway, stift, and 63 miles N. of Bergen. Length and breadth about 4 miles.

HATO VIEJO, hâ'to ve-â'ho, a town of New Granada, department of Cundinamarca; lat. 6° 22′ N., lon. 75° 38′ W.; between 4000 and 5000 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1446.

HATRAS, hâ'trâs', a town and fort of Hindostan, province, and 90 miles S.W. of Delhi; lat. 27° 37′ N., lon. 75° 58′ E. It is a busy, flourishing place. Its fort was destroyed in 1817, by the British.

HATRIA. See ADRIA.

HATSCUVIE, a town of Austria. See GOTTSCHEE.

HATTEM, hât'tem, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 2408.

HATTEN, hât'tên', a village of France, department of Bas Rhin, 8 miles S. of Wissembourg. Pop. in 1852, 2041.

HATTEN, a village of Germany. See KIECHOTTEN.

HATTENHEIM, hât'ten-hine', a village of Nassau, on the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 965.

HATTERAS, CAPE. See CAPE HATTERAS.

HATTERSHEIM, hât'ters-hine', a market-town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 miles W.S.W. of Eltville. Pop. 965. It has a station on the Taunus Railway, between Wiesbaden and Frankfort.

HATTERSLEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

HATTIA, hât'tee'â, an island of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Chittagong, at the mouths of the Ganges and Megna, 15 miles in length, and 10 miles in breadth. Here are some salt works.

HATTINGEN, hât'ting-en, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 38 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 3690.

HAT'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HATTON, a parish of England, co., and 3 miles W.N.W. of Warwick. The celebrated Dr. Parr held the living here at his death in 1825.

HATTON, a township of England, co. of Salop, 2¼ miles S.W. of Shiffnal. Pop. 647.

HATTORF, hât'torf, a village of Hanover, in Grubenhagen, N. of Harzburg. Pop. 1375.

HATT'S SHOP, a village of Talbot co., Georgia.

HATVAN, hôt'vôn', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 30 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 3100.

HATZEG, hôt'zêg', or HOTZING, hot'zing', a market-town of Transylvania, in the S.W., 10 miles S. of Hunyad. P. 1100.

HATZFELD, hâts'felt, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Eder, 6 miles N.N.E. of Biedenkopf. Pop. 950.

HATZFELD, (Hun. *Szombely*, zhom'bol',) a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 22 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 4786.

HAUBOURDIN, hô'boor'dân', a town of France, department of Nord, 4 miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3210.

HAUGHAM, haw'âm, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAUGHLEY, haw'lee, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. The Haughley Road station of the East Union Railway, is 11 miles E. of Bury St. Edmunds.

HAUGHTON, haw'ton, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HAUGHTON LE SKERNE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

HAUGHTON-with-SELBY, a parish of England, co. Notts.

HAUGSDORF, GROSS, groce höwgs'dorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kornenburg. Pop. 1935.

HAUKIVESI, höw'ke-vî'see, a lake of Finland, lens of Kuopio and Viborg, 22 miles in length by 10 miles in breadth, having the town of Nyslott at its S. extremity.

HAUKIVORI, a village of Finland, 57 miles S.S.W. of Kuopio.

HAUKS'WELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HAULCHIN, höl'shân', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the old Roman Road, called the Chaussée Brunehault, 10 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1063.

HAUNSDORF, höwns'dorf, OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. P. 2087.

HAUNSTETTEN, höwn'stêt'ten, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 4 miles S.S.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 729.

HAUPTWYL or HAUPTWEIL, höwpt'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 1½ miles S. E. of Bischofszell. Pop. 1250.

HAUSACH, höw'zâx, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 4 miles E. of Haslach. Pop. 877.

HAUSBERGEN, höws'bêrg-en, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 4 miles S. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 830.

HAUSBRUNN, höws'brôôn, or HASZPRUNKA, a village of Hungary, co. of and 26 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1255.

HAUSDORF, OBER, o'ber höws'dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1079.

HAUSEN, höw'zen, (*i. e.* "houses,") the name, or part of the name, of numerous villages in Germany and Switzerland.

HAUSEN, OBER, o'ber höw'zen, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 3 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1861.

HAUSEN, a village of Baden, 22 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 500.

HAUSEN, Ober, and Unter, öön'ter, villages of Baden, on the Rhine, W. of Ettenheim; the former with 1800, and the latter with 1160 inhabitants.

HAUSERTOWN, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

HAUSRUCK (hówss'rook) MOUNTAINS, in Upper Austria, separate the basins of the Inn and Ager.

HAUSSA, a town of Africa. See Houssa.

HAUSSY, hō'see', a village of France, department of Nord, 10 miles E.N.E. of Cambrai, on the Selles. Pop. in 1852, 2960.

HAUTBOYS, (hō'boiz) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAUTEFORT, hōt'for', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 21 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1777.

HAUTE-GARONNE, hōt-gâ'ronn', ("Upper Garonne,") a department of the South of France, on the frontiers of Spain. Area 2529 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 480,794. Surface very elevated in the S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenees, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the department. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affluents. The Canal du Midi traverses the department for 26 miles, and a second, called the Lateral Canal, is in course of construction. The principal mines are of lead, copper, antimony, iron, and zinc; excellent marble is produced, and there are numerous mineral springs and salt marshes. Corn and wine are raised much beyond consumption, and form chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, and oranges are grown. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. Capital, Toulouse. The department is divided into the 4 arrondissements of St. Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, and Villefranche-de-Lauragais.

HAUTE-ILE, hōt-eel, or HARE ISLAND, a small island of British America, in the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles S.W. of Cape Chignecto.

HAUTE-LOIRE, hōt-lwâr, ("Upper Loire,") a department in the S.E. part of France, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1900 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 304,615. Surface elevated and mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cévennes, and on the W. by the mountains of Margeride, which unite the Cévennes with the mountains of Auvergne, and on the S. by the Forez Mountains. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mezin, in the Cévennes, 5794 feet. The department is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which, with its affluents, it is watered. The soil is poor, and agriculture is in a very backward state. Wine is raised in small quantity, and of an inferior quality. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building stone, and potter's clay. Capital, Le Puy. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Brioude, Le Puy, and Yssingeaux.

HAUTE-LUCE, hōt-lüss, a village of Savoy, 11 miles N.E. of Conflans. Pop. 1585.

HAUTE-MARNE, hōt-marn, ("Upper Marne,") a department of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 2385 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 268,398. Chief river, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and Aube, rises in the department. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhone, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. The department has some of the most important iron-mines in France. Chief industry, mining and forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. Capital, Chaumont. It is divided into the arrondissements of Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy.

HAUTERIVE, hōt'reev', a village of France, department of Drôme, 22 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 2380.

HAUTE-RIVOIRE, hōt-reev'wâr', a village of France, department of Rhône, 21 miles W.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1126.

HAUTES-ALPES, hōtz-âlp or hōt-âlp, ("Upper Alps,") a department of France, forming part of the S.E. of Dauphiné, and a small part of Provence. Area, 2114 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 132,038. Like the department of the Basses-Alpes, it is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of mountains, several of which are among the loftiest of the Alpine range. Mount Pelvaux, the highest mountain in France, is in this department, and its culminating peak, called the Pointes des Arsines, or Des Ecrines, is 13,442 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Gap. It is divided into the arrondissements of Gap, Briançon, and Embrun.

HAUTE-SAONE, (Haute-Saône,) hōt-sōn. ("Upper Saône,") a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2028 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 347,096. Surface mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges Mountains; it is watered by the Saône and its numerous affluents. The soil is fertile: one-third of the department is covered with forests, which supply excellent timber for the marine. The minerals comprise iron and coal, and it has many mineral springs: those of Luxeuil are much frequented. Chief industry, mining and manufactures of glass, china, cloths, straw hats, and kirchenwasser. Capital, Vesoul. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Gray, Lure, and Vesoul.

HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES, hōt-pee'rá'nā', ("Upper Pyrenees,") a frontier department of France, composed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 1730 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 250,934. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees, enclosing several fine valleys. The Adour and its affluents, the Arros, and Gave-de-Pau, rise in the department. The mineral springs of the Bagnères, Barrèges, and Cauterets are much frequented. The soil is fertile in the valleys, but the grain is insufficient for the wants of the population. The chief manufactures are those of woollen stuffs called Barrèges. Capital, Tarbes. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Argelès, Bagnères, and Tarbes.

HAUTE-VIENNE, hōt ve-ênn', ("Upper Vienne,") a department of France, in the N.W., formed of parts of the old province of Limousin. Area, 2118 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 319,379. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire and Garonne; highest point, (Le Puy de Vieux,) 3200 feet in elevation. The soil is infertile. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, coal, and porcelain-clay. Chief manufactures, porcelain, cutlery, and paper. Capital, Limoges. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, and St. Yrieix.

HAUTEVILLE, hōt'veel', the name of several villages of France, the principal being Haute-la-Guichard, 8 miles E.N.E. of Coutances, and the original residence of Tancred, the founder of the Norman dynasty in South Italy.

HAUTEVILLERS, hōt'veel'lair', a village of France, department of Marne, 12 miles S. of Reims. Pop. 1023.

HAUTRAGE, hō'trâzh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1280.

HAUT-RHIN, hō-rân', or ("Upper Rhine,") a frontier department of France, in the N.E., formed of the old province of Upper Alsace, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden. Area, 1548 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 494,147. One-third of the surface is covered with forests; it has rich mines of iron, lead, silver, asphaltum, granite, and coal, and numerous mineral springs; it is fertile in grain, and produces excellent wine, beet-root, tobacco, madder, linseed, and hemp. It has numerous manufactures, among which printed cottons and silks of Mulhausen are celebrated. Capital, Colmar. It is divided into the arrondissments of Colmar, Altkirch, and Belfort. The department is traversed from N. to S. by the Ill, the Canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and the railway from Strasbourg to Bâle, (Basel.)

HAUVILLE, hō'veel', a town of France, department of Eure, 11 miles E.N.E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1800.

HAVANA, hạ-van'ạ, or THE HAVAN'NAH, (Sp. *La Habana*, lá á-bá'nná, formerly *Carenas*, kâ-rá'nás; Fr. *La Havane*, lá há'vân'; It. *Avana*, á-vá'ná,) an important city, and the greatest commercial port of the West Indies, capital of the Spanish island of Cuba, is situated on its N.W. coast, on a fine bay setting up from the Gulf of Mexico, about 150 miles S.S.W. of Cape Sable, in Florida, and 650 miles S.S.E. of New Orleans. Lat. of Morro Castle, 23° 9′ 24″ N., lon. 82° 22′ W. Its harbor, formed by this bay, which nowhere exceeds 1½ miles in width, is one of the best in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class, sufficiently capacious to receive 1000 ships of war, and so safe that vessels ride securely without cable or anchor. The entrance is by a channel half a mile in length, so narrow that only a single vessel can pass at a time, and fortified throughout the whole distance with military works, and artillery. Its mouth, about ¼ of a mile wide, is defended by two strong castles—the Punta on the W. side, connected with a castle in the town, and Morro Castle on the E. Upon this castle is a fixed light, 144 feet high. There are four other forts, mounted with heavy cannon, and garrisoned for the defence of the harbor and town. La Cabaña, situated S.E. of Morro Castle, is the strongest fortress in Havana. The city itself is surrounded by walls, bastions, and ditches. It is built on a tongue of land on the W. side of the harbor, and separated by a fosse from its arsenal and the suburbs of Colon, Guadalupe, &c., immediately in the rear; and on the opposite side of the bay is the suburb of Regla. When viewed from the sea, Havana has a very picturesque and beautiful appearance, with its numerous spires and background of hills; but on a nearer approach, it is found to possess but few attractions. The streets, though regularly laid out, are narrow, ill paved, dirty, and lined with massive stone structures, closely crowded together, and generally provided with ponderous folding-doors and barred windows, giving the whole town a heavy and even gloomy appearance. Considerable improvement, however, has of late years been effected in the character of the streets, and in some of the buildings. The handsomest portion of the city is in the vicinity of the great square, or *Plaza de Armas*, a beautiful enclosure, intersected by paved walks, and adorned with a statue, fountains, flowers, &c.; in the evening it is well lighted. Here are situated the palaces of the governor and the intendant, and the re-

sidences of many of the nobility. Opposite the governor's house is a chapel, erected in commemoration of the first mass which was celebrated in Havana after the foundation of the city. The churches in Havana are numerous, and are said to be richly ornamented with gold and silver lamps, images, &c. The cathedral contains the ashes of Columbus, which were brought hither from San Domingo in 1796. Near the altar, above an opening called the "tomb of Columbus," is a tablet inlaid in the wall, and sculptured with a bust of the discoverer in bas-relief. The other public buildings most deserving of notice are the exchange, an extensive structure surmounted by a tower, the custom-house, post-office, royal tobacco manufactory, opera-house, and two theatres, one of them said to be larger than the Scala of Milan.

Among the scientific and educational institutions may be mentioned the Royal University, including a medical college, law school, and chairs for the natural sciences, the whole conducted by a rector and a corps of 30 professors; the Royal College, for which a large building is now (1854) in course of erection by the government, a theological college, a museum of natural history, an institution called the Royal *Sociedad Economica*, also several other institutions, a botanic garden, and a school of painting. The benevolent institutions comprise the Cuna, or Foundling Hospital, the San Lazaro, a hospital for persons affected with *lecubea* or *lazarino*—a kind of leprosy peculiar to the West Indies, and said to be incurable; a large hospital occupying the Convent of San Juan de Dios, the *Casa Real de Beneficencia*, an extensive and well-endowed institution, combining an orphan hospital, a lunatic asylum, and an infirmary; besides numerous convents and other charitable establishments. The prison is a large quadrangular building, so situated as to secure a free circulation of the sea breeze. Havana is the seat of a bishop, and of all the colonial authorities of the island, including the Supreme Court, (formerly at Puerto Principe,) called *La Audiencia Pretorial de la Habana*. There are 3 daily newspapers, 2 semi-monthly periodicals, and 1 monthly, called the "Anales," published in the city; besides which, some few literary and scientific works are issued.

The manufactures of Havana are confined chiefly to cigars, which are produced in immense quantities, and have a world-wide celebrity. The other articles manufactured are chocolate, woollen fabrics, and straw hats. Havana is not a manufacturing, but a commercial city. It is to commerce she owes her rise and present importance, and for this, it has been seen, she possesses unrivalled natural advantages. Art, too, has been brought to the assistance of nature, and a network of railways, having a general terminus in Havana, now almost completely envelops the island. (See CUBA, *Internal Improvements*, page 524.) The total value of exports from Cuba, in 1851, amounted to $31,341,683, about half of which was shipped at Havana. The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, molasses, honey, wax, and rum, which for the years 1841, 1845, 1850, 1851, and 1852 were as follows:—

Years.	Sugar, boxes.	Coffee, arrobas.	Molasses, hhds.	Honey, tierces.	Wax, arrobas.	Rum, pipes.
1841	346,891	742,570	42,909	1,974	28,851	8,752
1845	267,595	170,466	29,075	847	31,403	2,727
1850	704,777	170,902	26,615	2,156	43,294	7,091
1851	849,018	159,253	44,539	2,108	45,666	5,792
1852	686,747	158,496	89,515	2,114	37,413	5,846

In addition to the exports of 1852, may be mentioned 170,559 M. of cigars, and 3,182,577 pounds of tobacco. The principal imports are linen and cotton manufactures, grain and flour, liquor, beef, lard, fish, and other provisions, and wooden and iron manufactures. The countries, in the order of their importance, to which the exports were sent in 1850, were the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Germany, France, and Spanish America; and those from which the imports came, Spain, United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spanish America. The number of foreign arrivals in 1852 was 1758 vessels, of which 661 were Spanish; and the number of clearances 1789, including 699 Spanish vessels.

Havana was formerly celebrated for its ship-building, and for a long time her yards supplied Spain with the chief part of her fleet. Between the years 1724 and 1796, there were constructed for the mother country, at these yards, 51 ships of the line, and 22 frigates, besides smaller craft, amounting in all to 110 vessels, carrying 5088 guns—6 having 100 guns each. This important branch of business is now nearly extinct. The port is connected by daily lines of steamers with Matanzas, Cardenas, Jucaro, &c., and it has also steam communication with New Orleans and the other principal ports on the American continent, and with Europe.

In consequence of the heat of the climate, the inhabitants of Havana remain in-doors during the day; but in the evening the delicious promenades (*alamedas*) of the city and its environs present a most animated spectacle, being thronged with the gay and fashionable of both sexes. The elegant attire, grace, and beauty of the Havanese ladies displayed on these occasions, and at the theatres, seldom fail to elicit admiration. The people, ethnologically considered, are Caucasian, African, and Mongolian. The Caucasian consist chiefly of the natives of Spain, their descendants constituting about fifteen-sixteenths of the white population. "Nearly all the shopkeepers of Havana," says the editor of the "New York Mirror," Hiram Fuller, Esq., who spent several weeks there in 1852, "are native Spaniards, a large proportion of whom came to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks on small salaries. After accumulating $500, they would purchase a share in a joint-stock slave trading company, and in the course of a year or two receive a profit in the shape of a dividend amounting to $10,000, which sum, reinvested in the same business, soon made them millionaires. These nabobs then generally return to Spain to spend their ill-gotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow in the footsteps of their inhuman predecessors." (See CUBA, *Slave Trade*, page 524.) The Africans constitute about one-third of the entire population, of which nearly one-half are slaves. The Mongolians comprise a few Chinese recently introduced into the island.

In 1519, a pilot having discovered that the channel between Cuba and the continent of the N. was the most convenient passage for ships from Mexico to Europe, La Havana, (La Habana) was founded as a port to receive them, the name La Havana having previously been applied to the present town of Batabano. In 1538 it was surprised and burned by a French privateer, to prevent which occurrence the *Castillo de la Fuerza*, (kâs-teel'yo dâ lâ fwĕr'sâ,) still standing, was built by Hernando de Soto, Governor of Cuba. In 1554, the French again attacked and destroyed Havana. About this time, a great number of the inhabitants of the island flocked to Havana, to avoid the depredations of the buccaneers. The English failed in an assault upon it in 1655. About 1665 the walls of Havana were commenced. Towards the close of the 17th century, the two fortresses of Morro and Punta were erected. In 1762, the town, after an obstinate resistance, was taken by an English fleet and army under Lord Albemarle, the fleet numbering 200 vessels, and the army 14,041 men. The following year it was restored to Spain under the treaty of Versailles, since which period the government has been almost constantly employed in increasing its strength, and developing its resources. Pop. in 1827, 94,023, of which 37,980 were within the walls, and 54,043 in the suburbs. Of these, 46,621 were white; 23,562 free colored; and 23,840 slaves. Add to these the 18,000 soldiers comprising the garrison, and we have a total population of 112,023. According to Don José M. de la Torre, member of the *Real Sociedad Economica* of Havana, the population of the city and suburbs, in 1853, was 134,215, and of the jurisdiction, having an area of 675 square miles, 147,360, of which 87,916 were white; 32,594 free colored; and 26,850 slaves. In the jurisdiction is included the island of Pines, with an area of about 600 square miles, and 1400 inhabitants. See CUBA.——Adj. and inhab. HAVANESE, hav'an-eez', (Fr. HAVANAIS, hâ'vâ'nâ'; feminine, HAVANAISE, hâ'vâ'nâz'.)

HAVANA, hâ-vah'na, a thriving post-village in Catherine's township, Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung Branch of the New York and Erie Railroad, about 300 miles N.W. of New York, and 3 miles S. of the head of Seneca Lake, with which it is joined by a canal. It has 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and some manufactures.

HAVANA, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 25 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

HAVANA, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.

HAVANA, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

HAVANA, a thriving post-village, capital of Mason co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of the Spoon River, 218 miles, by water, from Chicago. The site is elevated about 50 feet, and the landing is convenient. The value of the produce shipped at this place, in 1852, was estimated at $200,000. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

HAVANNA. See HAVANA.

HAVANT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, with a station on the Portsmouth and Chichester Railway, 7 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2101.

HAVE, LE, leh, hâv, a harbor of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have River, 48 miles S.W. of Halifax.

HAVEEZA a town of Persia. See HAWEEZA.

HAVEL, hâ'vel, a river of North Germany, rises in the small lake of Kölbliek, (Mecklenburg-Strelitz,) and joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length, 180 miles, navigable for large vessels from Fürstenberg. It is connected by canals with the small lakes of Mecklenburg, and with the Elde and the Oder.

HAVELBERG, hâ'vel bĕrg', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an island in the Havel. Pop 3100.

HAVENSPORT, a thriving village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 24 miles S.E. of Columbus.

HAVENSVILLE, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

HAVERFORD, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1401. Haverford School, a high school, (or more properly college,) under the direction of the Society of Friends, is situated in

this township, on the Columbia Railroad, 9 miles W. of Philadelphia. The grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. This institution is richly endowed; it possesses an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well-selected library of about 2000 volumes.

HAVERFORD-WEST' or HWLFORDD, hool'forth, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, market-town, and county of itself, of South Wales, capital of the county of Pembroke, on the Cleddy, 8 miles N.N.E. of Milford. Pop. comprising several parishes, 5941. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence; a bridge across the Cleddy communicates with Prendergast. It has 3 parish churches, a grammar school, established in 1614, a handsome guild-hall, county jail, custom-house, hospital, county lunatic asylum, union work-house, the remains of a castle, built by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, and a dock-yard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring-tides. Cattle, butter, oats, and hard coal for malting, are largely exported. Imports timber, coal, and groceries. The borough unites with Fishguard and Narberth in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

HAVERHILL, hav'er-il, a market-town and parish of England, cos. of Essex and Suffolk, 8¼ miles W. of Clare. Pop. 2451.

HAVERHILL, usually pronounced hā'ver-il, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 70 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has manufactures of furniture and paper. It contains Haverhill Corner, one of the capitals of Essex county. Pop. 2405.

HAVERHILL, hā'ver-il, (?) a flourishing post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the N. bank of the Merrimack River, at the head of navigation, about 15 miles from the ocean, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 33 miles N. of Boston. It contains 7 or 8 churches, a newspaper office, 4 banks, a savings' institution, an insurance office, and a gas-light company, incorporated in 1853, with a capital of $100,000. Two of the churches have recently been erected, one a Gothic-Arabic structure—the other is modelled from an Italian temple—both beautiful edifices. The schools of Haverhill are among the best in Massachusetts. The village contains manufactories of boots and shoes, woollen goods, silver-ware, hats and caps, lasts, &c. There are nearly 20 boot and shoe establishments, annually producing goods to the amount of upwards of $1,500,000. There are also about 10,000,000 of bricks made yearly. Settled in 1640, and incorporated in 1645. Pop. of the township, 5877; of the village, in 1854, about 4000.

HAVERHILL, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Portsmouth. Pop. 200.

HAVERHILL CENTRE, a post-village in Haverhill township, Grafton co., New Hampshire.

HAVERHILL CORNER, a post-village and semi-capital of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, 65 miles N.W. of Concord. It has a beautiful common in the centre, and contains the county buildings and a newspaper office.

HAVERHOLME, an extra-parochial district of England, co. of Lincoln, consisting of an island of 300 acres, formed by the river Slea, 3½ miles N.E. of Sleaford.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, parish of England, co. Essex.

HAVERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 5¼ miles S.W. of Halesworth. The hall, a fine seat of Lord Huntingfield, contains a valuable collection of paintings.

HAVERINGLAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HAVERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HAVERSTRAW, a post-village and township of Rockland co., New York, on the W. side of the Hudson, 115 miles S. of Albany, and 37 miles N. of New York City. The village is large, and pleasantly situated on the margin of the river. During the season of navigation, a steamboat plies daily between it and New York, touching at Sing Sing, and other places on the Hudson. In the immediate vicinity was fought the famous battle of Stony Point.

HAVILAND HOLLOW, post-office, Putnam co., New York.

HAVILANDVILLE, a post-village of Harrison co., Kentucky, contains a cotton factory.

HAVIZA, a town of Persia. See HAWEEZA.

HAVRÉ, hà'vrā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1966.

HAVRE, Le, leh hà'v'r, formerly LE HAVRE DE GRACE, (Fr. pron. hà'v'r deh gräss or à'v'r deh gräss'; L. *Portus Gratiæ*. "Haven of Grace;") a handsome city and seaport of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the N. side of the estuary of the Seine, at its entrance into the English Channel, 108 miles N.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 49° 29′ 16″ N., lon. 0° 6′ 9″ E. It is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, crowned by a parapet, and adorned by a finely planted alley. Its citadel is enclosed by a triple row of ramparts and fosses, with water from the sea, rendering it a fortress of the first class; the harbor has five vast basins, not including the outer port. The most remarkable buildings are the Church of Nôtre-Dame, the New Hall of Exchange, the arsenal, custom-house, tobacco factory, new theatre, barracks, sea-baths, and two light-houses on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Ingouville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The principal institutions are a Royal School of Navigation, a school of Geometry as applied to the Arts, and a public library. The manufactures consist of sulphuric acid, earthen and stone ware, paper, starch, lace, oil, refined sugar, cables, and other marine cordage. There are also breweries, and numerous brick and tile works. A government tobacco factory employs 300 workmen: and from the building-yards a great number, both of sailing vessels and steamers, celebrated for the beauty of their construction and their sailing properties, are annually fitted out. The harbor of Havre, one of the most accessible in France, is entered by a narrow channel, formed by two long jetties stretching from E. to W., from which the current in a great measure serves to remove obstructions, though dredging is occasionally necessary. This channel leads to the outer harbor, (*avant port*,) an irregular expanse, which is left dry at ebb tide. This is occupied by great numbers of coasters, and other small vessels. Within the *avant port*, lined with fine quays and extensive warehouses, are five capacious wet-docks, (one not yet completed,) capable of accommodating 500 large vessels.

Havre is the port of Paris, and its commerce is connected with all parts of the world, but especially with America and the north of Europe. It imports vast quantities of colonial and other produce, among which cotton holds a most important place; the amount received here comprising about three-fourths of all that is imported into France. Its exports consist of numerous articles of French manufactures, including silks, cottons, ironware, plate, mirrors, furniture, stained paper, bricks and tiles, provisions, tools, philosophical instruments, and agricultural implements; also, wine, liqueurs, flour, &c. In the extent of its foreign commerce, Havre ranks next to Marseilles; and its coastwise trade is exceeded only by that of Marseilles and Bordeaux. The vessels employed in this branch of commerce in 1852, made 1500 trips. In 1846, 1908 vessels, (tons 422,909,) arrived here from foreign countries, and 1970 vessels, (tons 435,467,) employed in foreign trade, cleared at the port of Havre. It is the seat of a court of primary resort and of commerce, the residence of foreign consuls, and possesses a chamber of commerce. Regular lines of steamers communicate daily with Caen; twice a week with Cherbourg, with Dunkirk, and with London during the summer; and with London every five days in the winter; every five days with Rotterdam, weekly with Hamburg and Liverpool, and in time of peace, twice a month with St. Petersburg. Ocean steamers also ply between Havre and New York. Havre was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1678 and 1759. It was the birthplace of Madame de Lafayette, Bernardin de St. Pierre, and Casimir Delavigne. Pop. in 1852, 29,954.

HAVRE DE GRACE, hav'er de grass, a thriving post-village of Harford co., Maryland, on the W. shore of the Susquehanna River, and at the head of Chesapeake Bay, 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It is an old town, considerably enlarged and improved since the construction of the Tidewater Canal, of which it is the southern terminus. The Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through it, crossing the river by a steam ferry. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and a number of stores. During the severe frosts of the winter of 1851 and 1852, the railway cars crossed the river on the ice for several weeks. Havre de Grace was burned by the British in the war of 1812. A bridge is in course of construction across the river at this place. Pop. in 1850, 1336; in 1853, about 1800.

HAW, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. P. 1572.

HAWAII, hä-wē'ee, or OWHYHEE, the largest and most southerly of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. Lat. of S. point, 19° 5′ N., lon. 155° 49′ W. It is somewhat of triangular shape, 100 miles long from N. to S., the N.E. side 84 miles, the S.E. 64 miles; area, 4040 square miles. It is wholly volcanic, and appears to be less an upheaval than merely deposits from the numerous volcanoes of which it forms the base. The S.W., S., and S.E. coasts are composed almost wholly of lava or volcanic cinders, frequently exhibiting deep caverns, the abode of innumerable birds, and perpendicular cliffs, against which the sea dashes with fury. The N.E. coast is likewise generally precipitous, often basaltic, and cut into deep gullies, presenting almost innumerable cascades. The mountains do not ascend in peaks, but rise gradually, and are comparatively unbroken. The principal summits are Mauna-Kea, in the N.E., 13,953 feet, topped with nine cones; it consists almost wholly of scoriæ, and presents no apparent crater. Mauna-Loa, in the S., 13,760 feet, a smooth dome, crowned by an immense crater called Mokn-a-wee-weo, upwards of 2 miles in diameter, and Mauna-Huahali or Huarari, in the W., 7822 feet, with several craters. But the most remarkable of the volcanoes is that of Kilauea, 3970 feet high, E.S.E. of Mauna-Loa, on an elevated plain. It presents a huge black pit of irregular shape, with almost perpendicular sides, 3½ miles long by 2½ miles broad, and 1000 feet deep: the inside bordered by a black ledge of cooled lava, from 600 to 2000 feet broad. During the day the bottom looks like a heap of smouldering ruins; but at night

it shows two immense pools or lakes of cherry-red liquid, in a state of violent ebullition, which illuminates the whole vast expanse, and flows in all directions like water; and there are numerous conical craters continually throwing out stones, ashes, lava, smoke, and flame. Earthquakes occur very frequently, but are not often disastrous. Between the three principal mountains above named is a great central valley, almost unknown and uninhabited. Among the numerous indentations of the coast, the most important are the Bay of Kealakeakua or Karakakora, on the W., and Byron's, Hilo, or Waiaka Bay, on the E. coast; the latter is described as extensive, well-protected, and affording good anchorage and excellent facilities for watering. The climate is in general mild and equable; in some parts rain seldom falls except in occasional showers, while, in others, both in in the interior and on the coast, as at Byron's Bay, showers occur daily. The island is well-wooded, and cultivation is carried on in many places which would be deemed almost impracticable in any other country, arising, in a great measure, from the desire of the natives to be near the sea, for the sake of the fish which abound along the coasts. In excavations among the lava rocks, sweet potatoes, melons, and pine-apples are planted, which, with upland taro, and yams, constitute the staple commodities. The latter is raised almost entirely for ships. Sugar-cane, bananas, bread-fruit, and cocoa-nuts are also cultivated. The inhabitants are almost entirely confined to the coasts, along which they live in small villages. For the financial years of 1842 and 1843, the revenues of the kingdom of Hawaii were $48,842. During the years 1850 and 1851, they reached $315,735. In 1853, the revenue was $326 60. During the year 1853, 119 foreigners were naturalized, 53 being Americans, and in the same period 12,011 acres of public lands were sold for $15,055. There are 423 public free schools taught in the Hawaiian tongue by native teachers, 344 being Protestant schools, and 79 Catholic. In these schools 12,205 children are taught. The natives are anxious to learn the English language, and those who do not will soon be strangers on their own soil. 14,589 gallons of liquor were drank during the year, and the convictions for crime were 3173, of which number 1059 were for drunkenness: 1954 marriages were licensed during the year. The statistics of the births and deaths for the last three years compare thus:—

	Births.	Deaths.	Decrease.
1851	2,424	5,792	3,368
1852	1,850	2,822	972
1853	1,513	8,056	6,543

Pop. in 1823, 85,000; in 1839, 39,364, and in December, 1853, 24,188, of which 259 were foreigners. The remarkable mortality since 1850 is owing to the prevalence of the measles and small-pox, which were very fatal; but there are other causes producing a gradual and regular falling off in the population of the whole group, estimated at about 3 per cent. yearly. In Kealakeakua Bay, on the W. coast of Hawaii, Captain Cook was killed by the natives, February 14, 1779. See SANDWICH ISLANDS.——Adj. and inhab. HAWAIIAN, hä-wī'an.

HAWAR'DEN, or HAR'DEN, a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, 12 miles W.N.W. of Chester. It has a grammar school, ruins of a fine castle, with large manufactures of earthenware, and iron foundries.

HAWASA, a town of Africa. See AUSSA.

HAWASH, hä'wäsh', a river of South Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 38° E. It flows E., and afterwards N.E., bounding the dominions of Shoa on the S. and E., and enters Lake Aussa near lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 41° 20′ E., after a total course of from 400 to 500 miles.

HAWAZ, a town of Persia. See AUWAZ.

HAW'COAT, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HAW CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Missouri.

HAW CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

HAW'DON, LAKE, South Australia, is near the S. coast, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cape Bernouilli.

HAWEEZA or HAWIZA, hä-wee'zä, written also HAWISA, HAVEEZA, and HAVIZA, hä-vee'zä, a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan on the Kerah, (or Haweeza) River, 70 miles S.W. of Shooster. Pop. 12,000.

HAW'ERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAWES, hawz, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 20 miles W. of Middleham. Pop. 1708. It has a grammar school, 2 branch banks, and an excellent library.

HAWESVILLE, hawz'vil, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 124 miles below Louisville. There are beds of coal here, which supply the village and steamboats with fuel. It contains 2 churches, 10 stores, and over 500 inhabitants.

HAWES-WATER, a lake of England, co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles N. of Kendal. Length, 3 miles.

HAW'FIELD, a post-village in Orange co., North Carolina, 45 miles W. of Raleigh.

HAWICK, hä'wik, a borough of barony, manufacturing town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot and Slitrig, 35 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 6653. It is picturesquely situated, and well built. It contains some very curious ancient houses, among which is the principal inn, formerly a strong border fortress. There are 2 bridges across the Teviot, and 2 over the Slitrig, one of which is supposed to be a Roman structure; an elegant new parish church, erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, a grammar school, public library, 3 branch banks, agricultural society, and school of arts. It has important manufactures of woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggets, and also of leather. In its vicinity, which comprises the beautiful scenery celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," are the towers of Branksome, Harden, and Goldielands, ancient seats of the different branches of the family of Scott. Gavin Douglass, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, and the translator of the Æneid, was rector of Hawick in 1496, and Leyden the poet was born in its vicinity.

HAWIZA or HAWISA. See HAWEEZA.

HAWK'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HAWKE (hawk) BAY, New Zealand, is on the coast of North Island, between lat. 39° and 40° S., and lon. 177° and 178° E.

HAWKE BAY, Labrador, on the E. coast, in lat. 53° N., lon. 55° 35′ W.

HAWKE CAPE, East Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 43 miles N.E. of Port Stephens.

HAWKEDON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HAWKERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

HAWKESBURY, hawks'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 4 miles E.S.E. of Wicker. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Liverpool.

HAWKESBURY, hawks'ber-e, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prescott, on the Ottawa River, 60 miles E. of Montreal, and 60 miles from Bytown. It contains several mills and hotels. Pop. about 700.

HAWKESBURY ISLAND, British North America, in New Caledonia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N., lon. 129° W.

HAWKESBURY RIVER, East Australia, in New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose Rivers, and enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 20 miles N.N.E. of Sidney, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Windsor. Another river, in the co. of Bligh, is of less importance.

HAWKESHEAD, hawks'hĕd, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, capital of the district of Furness, 11 miles N.W. of Kirby-Kendal. Pop. 2323, partly employed in iron forges. It has a very ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Archbishop Sandys, a native of this place, and at which the poet Wordsworth was educated.

HAWK EYE, a small post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa.

HAWK'HURST, a parish of England, cos. of Kent and Sussex.

HAW'KINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HAW'KINS, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 650 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch and Holston Rivers. The surface is traversed by Clinch Mountain, and other high ridges; the soil is generally fertile. Steamboats navigate the Holston River through this county. Limestone underlies part of the surface. Capital, Rogersville. Pop. 12,770, of whom 11,080 were free, and 1690 slaves.

HAWKINS'S LANDING, post-office, Ashley co., Arkansas.

HAWKINS'S MILLS, a village of Bath co., Kentucky.

HAW'KINSVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

HAWKINSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Georgia, on the W. bank of the Ocmulgee River, 61 miles S. of Milledgeville, contains 2 churches, 5 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

HAWK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HAWK POINT, a small village of Lincoln co., Missouri.

HAWK'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HAWKS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HAWKS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HAWK'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HAWLBOW'LINE, an island of Ireland, in Cork Harbor, three-fourths of a mile S. of the Cove, and formerly the place of an important naval depôt.

HAWLBOWLINE, a rock of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, off the entrance of Carlingford Harbor.

HAW'LEY, a tything of England, co. of Hants.

HAW'LEY, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, about 100 miles W. by N. of Boston, and about 20 miles W. by S. of Greenfield. It has 3 post-offices, but no considerable village. Pop. 880.

HAWLEY, a flourishing post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, about 8 miles below Honesdale. The village has grown up since 1848, and owes its rapid increase to the joint operations of the Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Large quantities of coal are here transferred from the cars to canal-boats. The railroad connects at Scranton with more extensive lines. Pop. about 3000.

HAWLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

HAW'LEYSVILLE, a post-office of Page co., Iowa.

HAWLEYVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, 23 miles above Bridgeport.

HAW'LING, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HAWN'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HAWNES, hawnz, or HAYNES, hānz, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HAWORTH, hā'worth, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HAW'PATCH, a post-village of La Grange co., Indiana, 160 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

HAW'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HAW RIDGE, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

HAW RIVER, of North Carolina, one of the main branches of the Cape Fear River, rises in the S.W. part of Rockingham co., and flows in a general S.E. course, until it unites with Deep River, at Haywood, near the centre of the state. It passes through a hilly and fertile farming region, which contains extensive mines of stone coal.

HAWS'BURG, a post-village in Rappahannock co., Virginia, 130 miles N.N.W. of Richmond

HAW'SERTOWN, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

HAWS'KER, a township of England, co. of York.

HAW'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HAW'THORN, a township of England, co. of Durham.

HAW'THORNDEN, a glen in Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, parish of Lasswade, on the North Esk, celebrated for having been the residence of the poet Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson. Beneath the ancient mansion, which stands on a cliff, are several remarkable caves, hollowed out of the sandstone rock, reported to have been used as hiding-places during the border wars.

HAW'TON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HAX'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 4 miles N. of York, with a station on the railway thence to Scarborough.

HAX'EY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAY, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon, on the Wye, here crossed by bridge, 15 miles W. of Hereford. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1238. It has some remains of a castle of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford. It has a union work-house, and 2 branch banks.

HAY, an inland county of West Australia, about 50 miles square. It is mountainous in the S. parts, and has a number of salt lakes.

HAYANGE, hā'yônzh' or hī'ônzh', a village of France, department of Moselle, 5 miles W.S.W. of Thionville. Pop. in 1852, 2093, employed in extensive iron-works.

HAY'COCK, a township, Bucks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1134.

HAY'COCK ISLAND, in the China Sea, off the W. side of Busvagon, one of the Philippines, high and rocky; lat. 12° 9' N., lon. 119° 51' 15" E.

HAYCOCK ISLAND, in the Celebes Sea, between the islands of Celebes and Mindanao; lat. 4° 18' N., lon. 125° 23' E.

HAYCOCK ISLAND, a small rocky islet in the Morgui Archipelago, S. of St. Matthew's Island; lat. 9° 40' N., lon. 97° 50' E.

HAYCOCK ISLAND, in the China Sea, 40 miles S.S.W. of Great Natunas; lat. 3° 19' N., lon. 107° 34' E.

HAYCOCK ISLAND, in the China Sea, S.S.W. of South Natunas; lat. 2° 13' N., lon. 108° 57' E.

HAYCOCK ISLAND, in the Flores Sea, in Pautar Strait, rises upwards in the form of a cone or haycock; lat. 8° 18' S., lon. 124° E.

HAYD or HAYDE, a town of Bohemia. See HAID.

HAYD, a town of Bohemia. See HAIDA.

HAYD, OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ôon'ter, two contiguous villages of Germany, 22 miles S. of Budweis, on the railway to Lintz.

HAYDENSVILLE, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 4 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has manufactures of gold pens.

HAYDENSVILLE, a village of Todd co., Kentucky, 190 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

HAY'DENTOWN, a village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

HAYDOCK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HAYDOOK'S FERRY, a small village of Marshall co., Kentucky.

HAY'DON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HAYDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HAYDON BRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland, having a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 6 miles W.N.W. of Hexham.

HAY'DOR, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HAYDUCKEN DISTRICT, of Hungary. See HAIDUCKEN.

HAYE-DESCARTES, LA, là hà dà'kard', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Creuse, 29 miles S. of Tours. It contains the house in which Descartes was born, A.D. 1596. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

HAYE DU PUITS, hà dü pwee, a village of France, department of Manche, 17 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. 1207.

HAYE, LA, is the French name of the Hague. See HAGUE.

HAYE MALHERBE, hà mäl'airb', a village of France, department of Eure, 4 miles W.N.W. of Louviers. Pop. 1102.

HAYES, hāz, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HAYES, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

HAYES RIVER, or HILL RIVER, in British North America, rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E. through Holy, Knee, and Swampy Lakes, and, after a course estimated at upwards of 300 miles, enters James's Bay at York. Lat. 56° 45' N., lon. 92° 30' W. Its banks are steep, and in many places bordered by pine woods. Its affluents are Fox River and Shamatawa. Oxford House and Rockhouse are stations on the river, at its mouth between it and Nelson River: on the W. side is Hayes Island.

HAYES' STORE, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

HAYESVILLE, hāz'vill, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 67 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

HAYESVILLE, Ohio. See HAYSVILLE.

HAY'FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

HAYFIELD, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles N.W. of Meadville. Pop. 1723.

HAYINGEN, hī'ing-en, a town of Würtemburg, 10 miles S.S.W. of Münsingen, with an old castle. Pop. 655.

HAYLE, hāl, a locality in England, co. of Cornwall, at the W. termination of a railway, 12 miles in length, connecting it with Redruth.

HAY'LEYSBURG, a post-office of Lunenberg co., Virginia, 95 miles S.W. of Richmond.

HAY'LING, an island off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, in Chichester Harbor, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Portsea, and connected by a bridge with the parish of Havant, about 1 mile S. of that town. Area, 3670 acres. It is divided into the two parishes of North and South Hayling. Off the S. coast is an extensive shoal, the Woolsner Sandbank, the relic of a tract of land submerged in the reign of Edward III.

HAY MARKET, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, 110 miles N. of Richmond.

HAY MEADOW, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

HAYN or HAIN, in Saxony. See GROSSENHAIN.

HAYNAU, HAINAU or HEINAU, hī'nōw, a town of Prussia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Diebsee, with a station on the Berlin and Glogau Railway. Large quantities of fullers'-earth are obtained in its vicinity. Pop. 3660.

HAY'NERVILLE, a village of Brunswick township, Rensselaer co., New York, on a macadamized road leading from Troy to Bennington, about 8 miles E.N.E. of Troy.

HAYNES, hānz, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

HAYNESVILLE, hānz'vil, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 96.

HAYNESVILLE, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

HAYNESVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

HAYNEVILLE, a post-village of York district, South Carolina, 60 miles S.S.W. of Columbia.

HAYNEVILLE, a district of Houston co., Georgia. P. 1335.

HAYNEVILLE or HAINESVILLE, a post-village of Houston co., Georgia, 9 or 10 miles S.E. of Perry, has 2 churches, 1 academy, and 3 stores.

HAYNEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Alabama, 23 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 flourishing chartered academies, one for each sex, and 1 manufactory of cotton-gins. Laid out in 1828. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Germany. See HAINICHEN.

HAY RIVER, of West Australia, flows southward into the Mairet Lagoon, 25 miles W. of Albany.

HAY RIVER, of Wisconsin, a small stream which enters Red Cedar River from the right in Chippewa county.

HAYS, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Pedernales and San Marcos Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating. Named in honor of John C. Hays, a colonel in the Texan service. Capital, San Marcos. Pop. 387, of whom 259 were free, and 128 slaves.

HAY'S CASTLE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HAYS' CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

HAY'S PEAK, a densely wooded, conical mountain of East Australia, in lat. 27° 36' S., and lon. 152° 8' E.

HAYS' SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

HAYS' STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ohio.

HAY'STACK, a post-village of Surrey co., North Carolina.

HAYS'VILLE, a village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, 9 miles below Pittsburg. It is a station on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

HAYSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

HAYSVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the road from Lexington to Nashville, in Tennessee.

HAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Vermilion township, Ashland co., Ohio, 78 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a high school, called the Haysville Literary Institute. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

HAYSVILLE, a post-village of Dubois co., Indiana, on the Patoka Creek, about 115 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

HAY'TER'S GAP, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

HAYTI or HAITI, hā'tee, (Haïti; Fr. pron. hā'ee'tee' or ā'ee'tee',) or SAN DOMINGO, (in Sp. *Santo Domingo*, sān'to do-meng'go, originally *Española*, ès-pān-yō'lā; L. *Hispaniola*,) a rich and beautiful island, the second in size of the West Indies, Leeward group, S.E. of Cuba, and separated from it by the Windward Passage, 50 miles broad. It extends from Cape Engaño, lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 68° 20′ W., to Cape Tiburon, lat. 18° 20′ N., lon. 74° 29′ W.; and from Cape Beata, lat. 17° 42′ 42″ N., lon. 71° 20′ W., to Cape Isabella, lat. 19° 59′ N., lon. 71° 1′ W., extreme length from E. to W. about 400 miles, greatest breadth, 150 miles. Area, including the islands of Tortuga, Gonaive, &c., about 27,690 square miles, or nearly as large as Scotland. The E. part of the island is occupied by the Republic of San Domingo, and the W. part by the Empire of Hayti.

The island of Hayti is of irregular form, being deeply indented by bays and inlets, and having corresponding projections, the greatest of which being its S.W. portion, forming a headland about 150 miles long, and from 18 miles to 40 miles broad. It is intersected from W. to E. by three chains of mountains, all mutually connected by offsets, between which are extensive plains and savannahs. The principal central chain, containing the culminating peaks, of which Cibao, 7200 feet high, is the loftiest, commences W. at Cape Nicholas, takes an E.S.E. direction, and terminates at Cape Engaño. Almost parallel with this chain, another, commencing W. near Monte Christi, nearly skirts the N. coast, till it terminates E. abruptly, on approaching the peninsula of Samana; it is followed by low, marshy grounds, interlaced by estuaries and channels, which separate Samana from the mainland, and afford communication from the bight of that name to the sea on the N. shore of the island; the heights, however, reappear on the opposite side of the low grounds, and terminate in Cape Samana. Between these two mountain ranges extends La Vega Real, or the Royal Valley, 130 miles long, watered by the Yacki and Yuma, furnishing extensive pasture-lands. The third, and S. mountain range commences W. at Cape Tiburon, extends E. along the whole of the S. headland, and terminates at the River Neiva, about 80 miles W. of the town of San Domingo. Besides La Vega Real, there are other extensive plains and valleys; more particularly, on the coast E. of San Domingo, *los llanos*, "the plains" or flats, 80 miles long, —a rich pasture district. The plain of Cayes, at the W. end of the island, has been greatly increased in extent by the formation of a kind of rock, consisting of minute fragments of shells and coral, incrusted with calcareous cement, resembling travertin. Fragments of vases, and other human works, have been found in it at a depth of 20 feet. This kind of rock is now in process of formation throughout the whole of the West Indies. All the streams of Hayti, of any importance, originate in the great central mountain chain, and, as may be inferred from the general direction of the mountains, have either an E., W., or S. course, no stream of any consequence flowing N. The principal are the Artibonite, flowing W., and Monte Christi or North Yacki, N.W.; the Yuma, flowing S.E.; and the Neiva or South Yacki, the Nisao, and the Ozama, flowing S. They are all encumbered at their mouths with sand-bars; and hence few of them are navigable. The Ozama, however, admits vessels drawing 12 feet or 12½ feet. There are several lakes, mostly in the S.W. of the island. The chief are the salt lakes of Enriquillo and Azuey; the former in the valley of the Neiva, about 20 miles long by 8 miles broad, and abounding in caymans; the latter 10 miles W. of Lake Enriquillo, about 10 miles long by 6 miles broad. S. of these lies the fresh lake of Icotea or Limon, about the size of Lake Azuey. Mineral springs exist in various parts. The most noted in the E. portion of the island are those of Banica, (temperature, 112° to 125°,) Biahama, Yaya, and Pargatal; and in the W. portion, those of St. Rose, containing iron, vitriol, and alum; the saline waters of Jaen Rabel, and those of Dalmarie, containing sulphur, potash, &c. The mineral products are various and rich, including gold, platina, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, (similar to that of Danemora, in Sweden,) magnetic iron, tin, sulphur, manganese, antimony, rock-salt, bitumen, jasper, marble, opal, lazulite, chalcedony, &c. The gold-mines are abandoned; and gold-washing is only carried on by the poorer classes, in the northern rivers. Indeed, all of the minerals are neglected, from want of capital.

There are two seasons in Hayti—a wet season and a dry season. During the former heavy rains are frequent, 3 and even 5 inches at times falling in 24 hours; and in the latter, little or no rain falls, and, in some localities, years have passed over without a single heavy shower. At San Domingo the mean temperature is 78° 5′, and the extremes 60° and 95°; while at Port-au-Prince the range is from 63° 5′ to 104°. The minimum occurs in December, and the maximum in August and September. Land-breezes moderate the summer heats. Hurricanes are less seldom here than in the Windward or Caribbean Islands. Earthquakes, though not frequent, have been very disastrous; the most notable recorded are those of 1564, 1684, 1691, 1751, 1770, and 1842. By that of 1751 Port-au-Prince was destroyed, and 60 miles of coast submerged; and by that of 1842 towns were overturned, and thousands of lives lost. Nowhere is tropical vegetation seen to greater advantage than in Hayti; contributing, with the lofty, and, at times, rugged mountains and deep valleys, to render the scenery of this island unsurpassed. Majestic pines, noble mahogany-trees, fustic, satin-wood, and lignumvitæ, clothe the mountains, and form the principal exports of the southern provinces. The roble or oak, (*Catalpa longissima*,) which yields hard, durable wood; the wax-palm, divi-divi, (*Cæsalpina coriaria*,) numerous fine cabinet-woods, and the richest flowering plants, abound; together with the usual tropical vegetables—plantains, bananas, yams, and batatas; also fruits, including oranges, pine-apples, cherimoyas, sapodillas, with melons and grapes. The staple cultivated products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, and cocoa; the quantities of which raised have fallen off, in consequence of the unsettled state of the island. The W. or French section has always been the best cultivated. The native quadrupeds of Hayti are small—the largest not bigger than a rabbit; but the animals introduced from Europe, and now in a wild state, have thriven remarkably; large numbers of cattle, pigs, and dogs, now roam freely in the savannahs and in the mountain forests. Birds are neither numerous in species nor beautiful in appearance; still, great numbers of pigeons (*Columba leucocephala*) are annually taken and used as food; and ducks, in large quantities, and other swimmers and waders, frequent the marshy places. The lakes and rivers contain numbers of caymans and alligators; and in the surrounding seas whales are common in spring, and green and hawksbill turtles, lobsters, and crabs, abound on the coasts.

Hayti was discovered by Columbus, December 5th, 1492, in his first voyage, and from him received the name of Hispaïola or Española, (*i. e.*, "Little Spain.") It was called afterwards San Domingo, from the town of this name, which was one of the first settlements made on the island. The name of Hayti was given to it by Dessalines, after he had expelled the French in 1803. It is said to be the original Indian name of the island, and to signify "mountainous." At Isabella, on the N. shore of the island, the discoverer founded the first Spanish colony in the New World.

The Spaniards, having by their oppression exterminated the aborigines, (the last of whom died out towards the end of the last century,) introduced African slaves to cultivate the soil. The French colonists, driven from St. Christopher's, established themselves on the W. end of the island in 1630. These settlers captured the pigs and horned cattle, sold the skins to traders who touched on the coast, and smoked the flesh, both for food and for sale, on a grating of wood, called *boucan*; whence was given them the name of "Buccaneers." Joining arms with freebooters, who, in 1632, settled in Tortuga, and who were named "Flibustiers," from the small fast fly-boats in which their expeditions were carried on, they became marauders by sea and land; and their successes rendered the name Buccaneer terrible over all the West Indian seas. By a treaty with Spain, in 1773, the W. part of the island was guaranteed to France. The Spanish colony declined, and the French prospered, and in 1789 was in its most flourishing state. In 1790 the population of the island was estimated at 550,000, consisting of whites, negroes, (nearly all slaves,) and people of color, the offspring of the intercourse of the two former races. Soon after the breaking out of the great French Revolution, the French government gave liberty to the slaves, in order to obtain their aid in defending the island against the English; under the First Consul, attempts were made to reduce them again to slavery. A sanguinary war followed, which resulted in the complete subjugation of the whites. In 1821, the Spanish portion declared itself independent of the mother country, and assumed the name of Spanish Hayti; but it was soon subjugated by Boyer, the President of the Haytian Republic, or French Hayti. In 1842, a revolution broke out, and President Boyer was compelled to flee to Jamaica; and in 1844 the inhabitants of the Spanish portion rose, overpowered their Haytian oppressors, and formed themselves into a republic, under the name of Santo Domingo. After various individuals had, for a short period, occupied the presidential chair of the Haytian Republic, the election fell upon General Soulouque, who, in 1849, made an unsuccessful attempt to subjugate the Dominican Republic. In the latter part of the same year, however, he ascended the throne of the Haytian Republic, under the title of Emperor Faustin I. The independence of the Dominican Republic was virtually recognised by Great Britain, by the appointment of a consul to it, in 1849; and it was formally recognised by a treaty of amity and commerce, ratified September 10, 1850. It has also been recognised by France and Denmark; but the Emperor Faustin I. (Soulouque) still refuses to recognise its independence. Pop. of the whole island estimated at 943,000.——Adj. and inhab. HAITIAN, hā'te-an.

HAYTI or HAITI, EMPIRE (formerly REPUBLIC) OF, an independent state of the West Indies, occupying the W. end of the island of Hayti or San Domingo, corresponding with the portion of the island formerly belonging to the French, and including the adjacent islands of Tortuga, Gonaive,

&c. The E. boundary, towards the Dominican Republic, is formed by an irregular line, drawn from S. to N. from the river Anses-à-Pitre or Pedernales, on the S. coast, about lon. 71° 50′, to the mouth of the river Massacre, which flows into the Bay of Mazanilla, about 10 miles S.W. of Cape Haytien. Area, 10,081 square miles. It is divided into six departments, subdivided into arrondissements and communes.

By the constitution of 1843, the sovereign power was recognised to be in the people; the executive power was placed in the hands of a president, the legislative in a chamber of commons and a senate, and the judicial in a court of cassation, being the high tribunal of appeal, with various subsidiary and initiatory courts. The laws are based on the *code civil* of France. Princes of the blood, dukes, counts, barons, and two orders of knighthood,—that of St. Faustin, and a legion of honor,—were created by the president, Soulouque, in 1849, to adorn the court of this new empire. The effective force of the army is stated to be 40,000 men, and that of the navy 15 small vessels, and 1000 men.

The people are almost entirely of the negro race, speak the French language, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. Capital, Port-au-Prince. Pop. estimated at 550,000. (See preceding article.)

HAYTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

HAYTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HAYTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HAY'WARD'S HEATH, a locality of England, co. of Sussex, having a station on the London and Brighton Railway, at the divergence of the branch to Lewes, 12 miles N. of Brighton.

HAY'WOOD, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee. Area estimated at 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Pigeon River, an affluent of the French Broad. The county is a mountainous tract, between the Blue Ridge on the S.E. and the Iron Mountain on the N.W. The soil near the streams is fertile. Capital, Waynesville. Formed in 1808, and named in honor of John Haywood, State Treasurer of North Carolina. Pop. 7074, of whom 6656 were free, and 418 slaves.

HAYWOOD, a county in the W. part of Tennessee. Area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Hatchee and the South Fork of the Forked Deer River, affluents of the Mississippi. The general surface is level; the soil is very productive, and much cultivated. The Hatchee River is navigable by small steamboats through this county during high water, *i. e.*, in winter. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. 17,259, of whom 8761 were free, and 8498 slaves.

HAYWOOD, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina, at the confluence of the Haw and Deep Rivers, which form the Cape Fear, 31 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

HAZ'ARD, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Kentucky, on the North Fork of Kentucky River, 94 miles in a direct line S.E. of Lexington.

HAZARD FORGE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

HAZ'ARDVILLE, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 18 miles N. of Hartford. In the vicinity are the Hazard Powder Mills.

HAZAREH, a country of Central Asia. See HUZAREH.

HAZARYBAUGH, hăz'ăd-ree-bawg', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 214 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta. It has European cantonments; and near it are sulphur and saline springs.

HAZEBROUCK, hăz'brook' or ăz'brook', a town of France, department of Nord, 24 miles W.N.W. of Lille, on the Beurre. Pop. in 1852, 7953. It has a church, with a lofty spire, a communal college, and public library. It has manufactures of linen yarn and cloth.

HAZELEIGH, haiz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HA'ZELTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HAZERSWOUDE, hä'zers-ŏŏw'dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles E. of the Hague. Pop. 2739.

HAZLE, hä'zĕl, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, contains the well-known Hazelton coal-mines. Pop. 2080.

HAZLE BOTTOM, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri.

HAZLE DELL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Illinois.

HAZLE GREEN, a village of Madison co., Alabama, about 12 miles N. of Huntsville.

HAZLE GREEN, a post-village of Morgan co., Kentucky, about 100 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort.

HAZLE GREEN, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, is situated in the middle of a large and fertile prairie, about 12 miles N. of Galena. It has 3 churches, 10 stores, and 100 dwellings. Pop. in 1853, about 750.

HAZLE GROVE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

HAZLE GROVE, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, 75 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

HA'ZLEPATCH, a small post-village of Laurel co., Kentucky.

HA'ZLETON, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles W.N.W. of Mauch Chunk, with which it is connected by a railroad.

HA'ZLETTVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

HA'ZLEWOOD, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

HAZLEWOOD, a post-office of Ballard co., Kentucky.

HAZLEWOOD, a post-village of Wright co., Missouri, 116 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City.

HEACHAM, hee'chum, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

HEADBOURNE, hĕd'bŭrn, a parish of England, co. Hants.

HEAD'CORN, a parish of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South-eastern Railway, 11 miles W. of Ashford.

HEADEN, hee'dĕn, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HEAD'FORD, a neatly built market-town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 9 miles S.W. of Tuam. Pop. 1647.

HEAD'INGLY-WITH-BUR'LEY, a chapelry and village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.W. of Leeds. In its vicinity are the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens, and numerous elegant mansions. A remarkable oak-tree, still standing here, is believed to have been the same as that under which the Saxons held their shire meetings; hence the name *skyrack*, or *schire-ack*, ("shire-oak,") which is given to the whole wapentake.

HEAD'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HEAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HEADLEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

HEADLEY'S, New Jersey. See MILLVILLE.

HEADLEY'S MILLS, post-village, Fountain co., Indiana.

HEAD OF BARREN, post-office, Claiborne co., Tennessee.

HEAD OF CLINCH, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

HEAD OF HAR'BOR, a village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 50 miles E. by N. of New York.

HEAD OF PAINT, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

HEAD OF SAS'SAFRAS, a post-office, Kent co., Maryland.

HEAD OF TEN'NESSEE', a post-office of Rabun co., Georgia.

HEAD QUAR'TERS, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

HEAD WATERS, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

HEAGE, heej, a township of England, co. of Derby. P. 2305.

HEALAUGH, heel'aw, a parish of England, co. of York.

HEALING, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HEALING SPRINGS, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina, 136 miles from Raleigh.

HEAN, hä'an', a large town of Tonquin, on the Sangkoi River, at its divergence, 31 miles S.E. of Ketcho.

HEA'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HEAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HEAP'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HEARD, herd, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 256 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, and also drained by Whitewater and Snudalhatchee Creeks. The surface is very hilly. The soil is productive. Gold, iron, and lead have been found in the county. Organized in 1830, and named in honor of Stephen Heard, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 6923, of whom 4523 were free, and 2400 slaves.

HEARNVILLE, hern'vil, a post-office of Putnam co., Georgia.

HEART PRAIRIE, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, about 40 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

HEART'WELLVILLE, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, 110 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier.

HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HEATH, a chapelry of England, co. of Bedford.

HEATH, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 808.

HEATH, a township of Forest co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 208.

HEATH'ER, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HEATH'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HEATHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HEATH'LAND, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

HEATH'S CREEK, a post-office of Pettis co., Missouri.

HEATHS'VILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Northumberland co., Virginia, is situated on the Northern Neck, 92 miles N.E. of Richmond, and 1 mile from the head of Coan River, a navigable inlet opening into the Potomac. It has a large church, an academy, and a mill.

HEATHSVILLE, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, 82 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

HEATHY-LEE, a township of England co., of Stafford, parish of Alstonefield, 2 miles W.N.W. of Longnor. Pop. 533.

HEATON, hee'tŏn, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HEATON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 1½ miles from Newcastle. Here are ruins called King John's Palace, in which that monarch is said to have found refuge.

HEATON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HEATON, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4½ miles N. of Manchester. Heaton House, the elegant seat of the Earl of Wilton, stands in a fine park in this township.

HEATON, KIRK. See KIRK HEATON.

HEATON, LITTLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster.

HEA'TON-NOR'RIS, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport. The Manchester and Birmingham Railway is here carried across the Mersey on a viaduct, and has a station at Heaton-Norris

HEAVITREE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HEB'BARDSVILLE, a post-village of Henderson co., Kentucky.

HEBBARDSVILLE, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, about 70 miles S.E. of Columbus.

HEB'BURN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

HEB'DEN BRIDGE, a populous village of England, co. of York, West Riding, in a romantic valley, 8 miles W. of Halifax, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway.

HEBRIDES, hĕb'rid-ēz, or WESTERN ISLANDS, (anc. *Ebudæ,*) a series of islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N., and lon. 5° and 8° W., and consisting of two principal groups; the Outer Hebrides—Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in the counties of Ross and Inverness; and the Inner Hebrides—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Arran, Bute, &c., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyle, in which counties, and in Buteshire, they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, 70 of which are permanently inhabited. The total area has been estimated at about 3000 square miles. Pop. probably 115,000. Of 1,592,000 acres of surface, mountains, morasses, lakes, and unproductive soil have been computed to occupy 600,000 acres, pastures 700,000 acres, and arable land only 180,000. Geologically, the Hebrides are divided into several groups. The Gneiss Islands comprehend the whole of the Outer Hebrides, Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. The Trap Islands are Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, and St. Kilda. The Slate Islands are Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, &c. The Clyde Islands, consisting of trap, sandstone, and limestone, are Bute, Arran, Cumbrays, and Ailsa. Climate moist and chill in Outer Hebrides; much rain in winter, but little snow. Soil of the Gneiss Islands poor, and often peat moss; the trap and sandstone islands more fertile. The herring fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, as has the manufacture of kelp, of which, during the war, nearly 6000 tons were produced. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the most profitable branch of industry, and the stock of each is estimated at 120,000. Live stock, including ponies, kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate, are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and in some of the islands peat-fuel. A few years ago the Hebrides had 6 branch banks, but no printing press or newspaper, and "the greater number of the islands are destitute of surgeons, or even of inns." They are divided into 26 *quoad civilia* parishes. In the Outer Hebrides, especially, most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The principal villages are Stornoway, in Lewis; Portree, in Skye; Torosay, in Mull; The population of the islands is for the most part Celtic. The language is Gaelic. The Hebrides, in remote times, were subject to the Kings of Norway, but, in 1264, were annexed to the crown of Scotland. They were now held by various native chieftains in vassalage to the Scottish monarch; but subsequently all fell into the hands of one powerful chief, who thereupon, in 1346, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles," and began to affect an entire independence of his sovereign. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, secured to these islands, for the first time, the peace and safety afforded by a just and powerful government.——Adj. and inhab. HEBRID'EAN.

HE'BRON, (anc. *Kiriath-Arba;* Arab. *El Khaleel,* ĕl ăh-leel',) a town of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 16 miles S.S.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 32′ 30″ N., lon. 35° 8′ 20″ E. Elevation, 2835 feet. Pop. from 5000 to 10,000. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, and in the deep, narrow valley of Mamre. Around it are extensive vineyards, and on its N. side is a suburb, separated from it by open fields. It is unwalled, but has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs, a citadel, well-supplied bazaars, manufactures of glass-wares, leather, and other goods, which it exports to Egypt, and a considerable retail trade with the adjacent country. Hebron is one of the most ancient existing cities, and was called Kirjath-Arba, "the city of the Anakim." It was the early residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David.

HE'BRON, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Buckfield Branch Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Portland. In the centre is an academy, with a library and cabinet. P. 840.

HEBRON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 30 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 565.

HEBRON, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New York and Boston Air-line Railroad, about 20 miles E. of Hartford. It has 5 churches, 4 stores, 2 starch factories, 1 auger and steelyard factory, 1 furnace, and 1 cotton mill. Hebron has furnished 4 governors, for different states, 2 members of Congress for Connecticut, and several for other states. Pop. 1345.

HEBRON, a post-village and township on the E. border of Washington co., New York, about 54 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village contains a bank. Pop. 2548.

HEBRON, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. of Coudersport. Pop. 377.

HEBRON, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

HEBRON, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, about 20 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

HEBRON, a thriving post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, where it crosses the Ohio Canal, 27 miles E. of Columbus.

HEBRON, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

HEBRON, a post-village and township in the N. part of McHenry co., Illinois, 60 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 731.

HEBRON, a township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 640.

HEBRUS. See MARITZA.

HECHINGEN, kĕn'ing-en, a town of South-west Germany, capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 31 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3389, of whom 744 are Jews. It is agreeably built, and has a new palace, with fine grounds, a collegiate church, high school, a bath establishment, and some manufactures of woollen cloths. A poplar avenue, 2 miles in length, leads hence to the castle of Hohenzollern, on a height 2620 feet in elevation.

HECHO, ā'cho, a market-town of Spain, province of Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1500. In its vicinity are iron, copper, and argentiferous lead mines.

HECHOSOA, ā-cho so'ā, a town or village of the Mexican Confederacy, state of Cinaloa, on the Yaqui, 25 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of California.

HECK'ER, a post-office of Monroe co., Illinois.

HECK'ERT'S MILLS, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

HECK'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HECK'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 10½ miles S.E. of Norwich. Here is the Loddon Endowed School of Industry, and hospital, containing nearly 400 inmates.

HECK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HECK'MONDWIKE, a village and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Wakefield. It has a branch bank, and important manufactures of blankets and carpets.

HECK'SHERVILLE, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. of Pottsville. Pop. in 1853, about 350.

HECK'TOWN, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. of Philadelphia.

HEC'LA or HEK'LA, MOUNT, a famous volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59′ N., lon. 19° 42′ W. Height above the sea, 5110 feet, it being surrounded by many much higher mountains. It has three peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava, but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A. D. 900, 43 of its eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesivius, 4 with those of Etna, and 1 with those of both. Its last eruption commenced September 2, 1845, and lasted till April 6, 1846; on the 23d of November, the torrent of lava, 2 miles from the crater, was 1 mile in width, and from 40 to 50 feet in depth.

HEC'LA, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

HECLA, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

HECLA (hĕk'lā) COVE, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the large island, in lat. 79° 55′ N., lon. 16° 49′ E., named from the Hecla, under Sir John Franklin, having been stationed here for the 3 months, June to August, 1827, during which period the mean temperature was 38°·15 Fahrenheit.

HEC'LY WORKS, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 105 miles W. by N. of Albany.

HEC'TOR, a post-township of Tompkins co., New York, on the E. side of Seneca Lake, 15 miles W. of Ithaca. It is a large township, containing several villages. Pop. 6022.

HECTOR, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 316.

HED'DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEDDERNHEIM, hĕd'dern-hīme', a market-town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the right bank of the Nidda, 6 miles N.E. of Hochst. Pop. 1229.

HEDDESDORF, hĕd'des-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Coblentz, with tanneries, dyeing, bleaching, and iron-works. Pop. 1115.

HED'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HED'DON-ON-THE-WALL, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the site of the Picts' Wall, 8 miles W.N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HÉDÉ, hā'dā', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 824.

HEDEL, hā'del, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Meuse, 12 miles S.W. of Tiel. Pop. 1395.

HEDELFINGEN, hā'del-fing'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1236.

HEDEMARKEN, hā'de-mas'ken, an extensive district of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, of which it forms all the N.E. part, having E. Sweden, and N. the Dovrefield Mountains. It is traversed by the Glommen, and other con-

siderable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Area, 10,359 square miles. Pop. 87,118.

HEDEMORA, hā-dē-mo'rā, a town of North Sweden, læn, and 23 miles S.E. of Falun, on the Wester Dal. Pop. 1036.

HEDEMUNDEN, (Hedemünden,) hā'dęh-mün'dęn, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 12 miles S.W. of Göttingen, on the Weira. Pop. 919.

HEDEN or HEY'DON, a borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 6 miles E. of Hull. Pop. 998. It formerly sent 2 members to the House of Commons, and has still the form of a municipal corporation.

HEDENFORS, hā'dęn-fors', a village of Sweden, læn of Piteå, on the Luleå.

HEDENSTED, hā'dęn-stēd', a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, S.W. of Horsens.

HEDERSLEBEN, hā'ders-lā'bęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1420.

HEDERSLEBEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, regency of Merseburg, E. of Eisleben.

HEDERVAR, hā'dēr'var', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 18 miles N.W. of Raab, in the Kleine Schütt Island, formed by the Danube. Pop. 1240. It has a castle.

HEDG'ERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HEDG'ESVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

HEDGESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Berkley co., Virginia, 1 mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 187 miles N. by W. of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

HEDG'MAN'S RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia, unites with Thornton's River to form the North River, or Rappahannock.

HEDIC or HEDIC, hā'deek', a small island of France, department of Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 miles S.E. of the peninsula of Quiberon.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 19 miles N.N.E. of Chelmsford. Here are the stately ruins of a castle, built by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the eleventh century. In the church is a splendid monument of the earl and his countess.

HEDINGHAM, SIBLE, sib'ęl, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HEDJAZ, EL, a region of Arabia. See HEJAZ.

HEDNESFORD, henz'ford, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

HEDSJAZ, a region of Arabia. See HEJAZ.

HED'SOR, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HEEA or HIA, hee'ā, a town of China, province of Shansee, 67 miles S. by W. of Ping-Yang.

HEEA-KIANG or HIA-KIANG, hee'ā-ke-ङng', a town of China, province of Kiang-see, on the Kan-kiang, 78 miles S.S.W. of Nan-Chang.

HEEA-LOOEE or HIA-LOUI, hee'ā-loo-ee', a town of China, province of Quangsee, on an affluent of the Hong-kiang, 50 miles N. of Taipiug.

HEEG, hāig, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, on a lake of the same name, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sneek. P. 795.

HEEG LAKE, a lake of Holland, united with the Fijuessen, extends from N.E. to S.W. about 9 miles, with a breadth of 1½ miles. It communicates with several other lakes, and with the North Sea.

HEE-HO or HI-HO, hee-ho, a river of Corea, falls into the Yellow Sea in lat. 38° 45′ N., after a course of about 75 miles.

HEEMSTEDE, haim'stā'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 3 miles S. of Haarlem. Pop. 2332. It has an old castle, many country residences, and an active trade in flowers, roots, and seeds.

HEENE, heen, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HEENVLIET, hain'fleet, a town of Holland, province of South Holland, on the estuary of the Meuse, 4 miles E.S.E. of Briel. Pop. 599.

HEEOW-EE or HIAO-Y, he-ō'o-ee', a town of Chiua, province of Shan-see, on the Fuen-ho, 8 miles S.S.E. of Fuen-choo.

HEEPEN, hā'pen, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2150.

HEER, hair, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 1½ miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1270.

HEER ARENDSKERKE, hair ā'rends-kēr'keh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 9 miles E. of Middelburg. Pop. 1633.

HEERDE, hair'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 30 miles N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1200. It has an extensive manufactory of paper.

HEERENBERG, hā'ren-bērg', a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. It has an old castle and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 1060.

HEERENVEEN, hā'ren-vain', a town of the Netherlands, in West Friesland, on the Heeren-slot, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 4006.

HEERLEN, hair'len, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 13 miles E.N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 3304, employed in needle-making, linen-bleaching, and trading in cattle.

HEESCH, haish, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1759.

HEESTERT, hais'tērt, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2899.

HEEZE, hā'zęh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 6 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1730.

HEGENHEIM, hā'ghęn-hīme', (Fr. pron. hā'zhęn'ēm',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, near the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Altkirch. Pop. in 1852, 2041.

HEGYALJA, hēd'yōl'yōh', or HEGYALLYA, hēd'yōll'yōh', a chain of hills in North Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog and the Hernad Rivers, and between lat. 48° and 49° N. This is the *Côte d'or* of Hungary, and produces the celebrated wines called Tokay. The wine-growing district extends to about 90 square miles. Estimated annual produce, 428,000 eimer. Value, 1,420,000 guiden c. M. or florins, ($716,320,000.) See TOKAY.

HEGYES, hēd'yēsh', or IGYUSCH, a village of Hungary, co., and 30 miles N.E. of Bacs. Pop. 3700.

HEIBUK, hā'bhk', a thriving village of Independent Toorkistan, in the Khooloom dominion, on the route from Afghanistan to Balkh, 80 miles N.W. of the Hindoo Koosh, and 4000 feet above the sea, in a fertile tract, and having houses of earth with domed roofs, with a castle of sun-dried brick on an adjacent height.

HEIDE or HEYDE, hī'dęh, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near the North Sea, 31 miles N.N.W of Glückstadt. Pop. 6400.

HEIDECK, hī'dēk, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 23 miles S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 858.

HEIDECK, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldegg.

HEIDEKRUG, hī'dęh-krōōg', is the name of several villages of Prussia, &c.

HEIDELBERG, hī'dęl-bērg', a city of West Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the left bank of the Neckar, here crossed by a stone bridge, 750 feet in length, and on the Baden and Main-Neckar Railway, 32 miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 12,048, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated, surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards, and consists of a long main street, into which many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares open, and some good houses. Principal edifices, the Church of the Holy Ghost, with a lofty steeple, and subdivided to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants, St. Peter's, and some other churches, a synagogue, the University Buildings, a massive prison, the *Karlsthor*, and the vast Castle, on a height, now a ruin. The University, founded in 1386, is, next to that of Prague, the oldest in Germany, and has 45 professors, 78 teachers, a library of 150,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, and an income of 4000*l.* a year, besides fees. It is attended by from 700 to 800 students, chiefly in law and medicine. Here is also a college for junior students, numerous government elementary schools, three botanic gardens, and other appliances of seats of learning, with a museum, *spruch-collegium*, and dining-hall. In 1622, the ferocious Tilly, after bombarding Heidelberg, for a month, took it by storm, and gave it up to three days' pillage. In 1688, a French general, Melac, on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town and burnt it, outrivalling even Tilly in cruelty and brutality. In 1693, another French force repeated, and exceeded all former atrocities.

HEIDELBERG, hī'dęl-berg, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 805.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1467.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1385.

HEIDELBURG, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2826.

HEIDELSHEIM, hī'dęls-hīme', a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 13 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2272.

HEIDENFELD, hī'dęn-fēlt', a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 18 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2048.

HEIDENHEIM, hī'dęn-hīme', a town of Germany, Würtemberg, on the Brenz, immediately E. of the Hauhe Alp, 22 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 2465. Near it is the mountain fortress of Hellenstein.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1529.

HEIDERSDORF, hī'ders-dorf', a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 1250.

HEIDERSDORF, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 2132.

HEIDESHEIM, hī'des-hīme', a village of Germany, in Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Mentz. Pop. 1402. Near it is the castle of Wintereck, with some remarkable vaults.

HEIDESHEIM, a village of Germany, in Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ miles N.W. of Frankenthal, formerly residence of the Counts of Leiningen-Heidesheim. Pop. 436.

HEIDINGSFELD, hī'dings-fēlt', a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 2 miles S. of Würzburg. Pop. 3121. It has manufactures of woollen yarn.

HEIDLERSBURG, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

HEIGHAM-POTTER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEIGHINGTON, hī'ing-tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

HEIGHINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lincoln.

HEIGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HEIKENSZAND. See HEINENZAND.

HEILBRONN, hīl-brŏnn', a fortified town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 26 miles N. of Stuttgart, (with which it is connected by railway,) on the Neckar. Pop. 8,600. It is irregularly laid out; principal edifices, the fine Church of St. Kilian, town-hall, with many ancient records, house of the Teutonic knights, now a barrack, a royal residence, formerly an orphan asylum, several Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, a richly endowed hospital, house of correction, and outside of the walls a remarkable square tower, memorable in German history. It has a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 volumes, manufactures of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, and other chemical products, paper, &c. The name, signifying "fountain of health," is owing to the spring which supplies the town with water. Its waters were formerly used medicinally.

HEILIGENBEIL, hī'le-ghĕn-bīle', a town of Prussia, 29 miles S.W. of Königsberg, near the Frische haff. Pop. 2850.

HEILIGENBERG, hī'le-ghĕn-bĕrk', or SWIENTA SIERKA, sw̆e-ĕn'ta se-ĕr'kä, (anc. *Afra Flavia?*) a market-town of Baden, circle of Lake, 13 miles N.N.E. of Constance, with a castle of the princes of Fürstenberg. Pop. 504.

HEILIGENBLUT, hī'le-ghĕn-blōōt', a small village of Illyria, in Carinthia, government of Laybach, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4672 feet above the sea, probably the highest village in the Austrian Empire.

HEILIGENHAFEN, hī'le-ghĕn-hä'fĕn, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. 2000.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ, hī'le-ghĕn-kroits, ("Holy-cross,") (Hun. *Nemet-Keresztur*, nā'mĕt' kā'rĕss'toor,) a town of Austria in West Hungary, co., and 6 miles S. of Gedenburg, with 2490 inhabitants, a castle, and mineral springs.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ, (Hun. *Szent-Keresztur*, sĕnt kā'rĕsst',) a town of Austria in Hungary, co., and 23 miles N.N.E. of Bars, on the Gran, with a castle and Roman Catholic church.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ, or SANTA CROCE, sän'tä kro'chä, a town of Austria, in Illyria, government, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Triest. Pop. 1037.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ, a village in Lower Austria, on the Santelbach, having a fine Cistercian abbey, with a library, museum, and monuments of the Badenberg family.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ, a village in Lower Austria, N.E. of St. Polten.

HEILIGENSTADT, hī'le-ghĕn-stätt', a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Leine. Pop. 4770. It is walled, and has a castle, several Roman Catholic churches, a high school, prison, and manufactures of woollen yarn. Under the French, it was the capital of the department of Harz.

HEILIGKREUZ, hī'lig-kroits', a village and bath establishment of Austria in Tyrol, circle of Schwatz. Birthplace of Resch, the historian.

HEILSBERG, hīls'bĕrg, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles S.E. of Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 4500, who trade in woollen and linen cloths, and yarn. It is the residence of the Bishop of Ermeland.

HEILSBRONN, hīls'brŏnn', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 miles E.N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 824.

HEILTS-LE-MAURUPT, hĕlts-leh-mō'rŭpt', a market-town of France, department of Marne, 23 miles E.S.E. of Châlons. Pop. 878.

HEIMBACH, hīm'bäk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufactures of cotton yarn and wooden wares, and a lead factory. Pop. 1230.

HEIMBACH, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine.

HEIMERLINGEN, hī'mer-ling'ĕn, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 4 miles N.N.W. of Memmingen.

HEIMERSDORF, hī'mers-dorf', is the name of villages in Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, and in Saxe-Meiningen.

HEIMERSHEIM, hī'mers-hīme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S. of Cologne. Pop. 1075.

HEIMERSHEIM, hī'mers-hīme', a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle of Alzey, with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 741.

HEIMISWYL, hī'mis-wīl', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles N.E. of Bern.

HEIMSHEIM, hīms'hīme, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 14 miles W. of Stuttgart. It was burned in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French in 1692 and 1693. Pop. 1223.

HEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia. See HAYNAU.

HEINENOORD, hī'neh-nōrd', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 11 miles W. of Dordrecht. Pop. 509.

HEINERSDORF, hī'ners-dorf', a small village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 4 miles E. of Sonnenberg, on the Hasslach. Pop. 841.

HEINERSDORF, KLEIN, klīne hī'ners-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Grünberg. Pop. 738

HEINERSDORF, LANG, lăng hī'ners-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Sprottau. Pop. 954.

HEININGEN, hī'ning-ĕn, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 3 miles S. of Göppingen. Pop. 1120.

HEINKENZAND, hīn'kĕn-zänt', or HEIKENZAND, hī'kĕn-zänt', a village of Holland, province of Zealand, island of South Beveland, 4 miles S.W. of Goes. Pop. 1389.

HEINO, hī'no, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 8 miles S. W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1471.

HEINRICHS, hīn'riks, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Schleusingen. Pop. 1225.

HEINRICHSBAD, in Switzerland. See HEIDSAU.

HEINRICHSGRUN, (Heinrichsgrün,) hīn'riks-grün', or HEYNESGRYN, hī'nĕs-grin', a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Elbogen. Pop. 1580.

HEINRICHSWALDE, hīn'riks-wäl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 50 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1615.

HEINRICHSWALDE, a village of Prussia, province of East Prussia, 39 miles N.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 578.

HEINSBERG, hīns'bĕrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop. 1780.

HEIS'KER ISLAND, Hebrides, in Scotland, 7 miles W. of North Uist. Length, from E. to W., about 2 miles.

HEI'STERSBURG, a post-office, Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

HEITERSHEIM, hī'ters hīme', a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1394.

HEJAZ or HEDJAZ, EL, el hej-äz', also written HEDSJAZ, ("the land of pilgrimage,") a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, by some considered identical with Arabia Petræa. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, with the seaports of Jidda and Yembo. It now forms part of the Egyptian dominions.

HEKLA. See HECLA.

HELA, hā'lä, a small maritime town of West Prussia, at the extremity of the peninsula of Hela, in the Baltic, 19 miles N.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 282.

HELCHIN, hĕl'kin, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 50 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1194.

HELDBURG, hĕld'bōōrg, a walled town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, principality, and 10 miles S. of Hildburghausen, on the right bank of the Kreck. Pop. 1076.

HELDER, hĕl'der, (Dutch *Den Helder*, dĕn hĕl'der,) a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, capital of canton, at the N. extremity of that province, 41 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, and separated by the Mars-diep, 2 miles across, from the island of Texel. Pop. 2352, many of whom are pilots. It has some trade with Amsterdam, with which it communicates by the Helder Canal, 50 miles long, 125 feet broad at surface, and 21 feet deep, enabling ships of large burden to avoid the navigation of the Zuyder Zee. Near it Admiral Van Tromp was killed in an action in 1693. The British, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York, took possession of the Helder in 1799, but were compelled to re-embark a few weeks thereafter, having fruitlessly endeavored to excite the Dutch to throw off the French yoke.

HELDER, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 9 miles N. of Roermond, with distilleries and breweries. Pop. 2561.

HEL'DERBERGS, of New York, are a range of hills in Schoharie and Albany counties, connected with the Catskill Mountains. Height between 400 and 500 feet.

HELDERGHEM, hĕl'der-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders. Pop. 1017.

HELDEVAD, hĕl'dĕh-väd', or HELLIGVAD, hĕl'lig-väd', a village of Denmark, in Sleswick, 9 miles W.N.W. of Apenrade.

HELDRUNGEN, hĕld'rōōng-ĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1727.

HEL'EN, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 648.

HELE'NA, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis River, 33 miles N.E. of Canton.

HELENA, a village, capital of Phillips co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi River, 80 miles below Memphis. It contains a court-house, jail, a land office, and 4 newspaper offices. In the summer of 1852 this village was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

HELENA, a post-office of Goliad co., Texas.

HELENA, a post-office of Travis co., Texas.

HELENA, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 11 miles S.E. of Maysville. It has about 150 inhabitants.

HELENA, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

HELENA, a thriving post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on the left bank of the Wisconsin River, about 40 miles W. of Madison. The route of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad passes through this village. The principal business is the manufacture of shot. Lead mines have been opened in the vicinity, and the produce of these is shipped here by the river.

HELENA. See ELNE.

HELENSBURGH, hêl'enz-bŭr'ŭh, a burgh of barony and watering place of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Frith of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 7 miles N.W. of Dumbarton. Pop. 2900. It is beautifully situated, and neatly built; has commodious baths, a good library, a branch bank, and excellent accommodation for visitors; numerous steamers ply to Greenock and Glasgow.

HEL'ENVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

HELETTE, leh-lêt', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 17 miles W.N.W. of Mauléon. Pop. 1182. It was the scene of combat between the British and French on the 14th of February, 1814.

HELFORD, a small port of England, co. of Cornwall, near the mouth of the river Hel, 5 miles S.S.W. of Falmouth. Timber and coals are imported here from Wales.

HELGE-A, (Helge-å,) hêl'ghe-o, or HELGE-AN, hêl'ghe-on, a river in the S. of Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 miles S.S.E. of Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 miles. It expands into several lakes.

HELGOLAND, hêl'go-lând, or HELIGOLAND, hêl'e-go-lând, ("holy land;" anc. *Hertha Sacra Insula,*) an island in the North Sea, belonging to Great Britain, about 46 miles N.W. of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lat. 54° 10′ 46″ N., lon. 7° 53′ 7″ E. Area, 5¼ square miles. Pop. 2300. It consists of a rock, rising to about 200 feet in height, and on which are a village and light-house. It is continually decreasing by encroachments of the sea, which have created sandbanks all around it. The inhabitants, of Frisian descent, are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock and lobster fisheries, which yield an annual revenue of about 5000*l.* It was held in high veneration in the Middle Ages, is of some importance as a post in war-time, and has been retained by the English since 1807, at a cost of about 850*l.* a year. It has of late been much frequented as a watering-place.

HELICON (hêl'e-kun) MOUNT, or ZAGORA, zâ-gô'râ, a famous mountain of Greece, government of Boeotia, 6 miles S. of Livadia. Height, 4963 feet. In modern times it has been called alternately PALÆOVOUNI and ZAGORA, but it has resumed its ancient name.

HELIGOLAND. See HELGOLAND.

HELIOPOLIS, a town of Egypt. See MATARIEYEH.

HELLADA, hêl-lâ'dâ, (anc. *Sperchius,*) a river of North Greece, government of Phthiotes, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Zeitoun, N. of Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

HELLAH. See HILLAH.

HEL'LAM, a post township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1528.

HEL'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

HELLANEEYAH or HELLANIYAH. See CURIA-MURIA.

HELLAS, a country of Europe. See GREECE.

HELLEBEK, hêl'ig-bêk', a maritime village of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 miles N.W. of Elsinore. Pop. 300.

HELLEFORS, hêl'leh-fors', a village of Sweden, Iæn, and 45 miles N.N.W. of Örebro, beautifully situated on the Svartelf, which here forms several falls. It has extensive iron-works.

HEL'LEN, a post-village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

HELLENDOORN, hêl'len-dôrn', a village and parish of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 17 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 3571.

HEL'LEN FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

HEL'LENVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 6 miles E. of Jefferson, contains 1 church, and 2 saw mills.

HEL'LER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

HEL'LERTOWN, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 96 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

HEL'LESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HELLESPONT, (HELLESPONTUS.) See DARDANELLES.

HELLEVOETSLOIS, a town of Holland. See HELVOETSLUIS.

HELL GATE or HURL GATE, a narrow and rocky pass in the East River, 7 miles N.E. of New York. Formerly, at particular times of tide, the eddies produced in this strait rendered navigation difficult and dangerous. The rocks causing the obstruction have recently been removed by a new method of blasting. The powder, secured from the action of the water, is sunk and simply placed upon the rock, and exploded by means of an electric spark. The superincumbent mass of water operates effectually as a resisting medium, and the rock is broken without the necessity of boring into its substance. HELL GATE is a corruption of the old Dutch name *Hurll Gatt,* i. e. "whirl-passage," or "whirlpool strait."

HELL'IDON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HELLIN, êl-yeen' or hêl-yeen', (anc. *Hulnum?*) a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles S.S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 9814. It has remains of a Roman fortress, and various manufactures. Near it are the mineral baths of Azaraque.

HEL'LINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HEL'LOUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HELLOVO, hêl-lo'vo, MOUNT, (anc. *Othrys,*) a mountain range, forming a part of the N. frontier of Greece, separating East Hellas from Thessaly, about lat. 39° N., lon. from 21° 04′ to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. Eastward its continuation is called Mount Varibovo. Its principal peak, Geraco Vouni, rises to 5570 feet in height; other summits vary from 3000 to 4400 feet in elevation. The river Hellada rises on its S., and the Enicassos and Fanari, tributaries of the Salembria, (anc. *Peneus.*) on its N. side.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about 10 miles W. of Rum. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

HELLUM, hêl'lŭm, a village of Holland, province, and 9 miles E.N.E of Groningen. Pop. 639.

HELLWIGSDORF, LANGEN, lăng'en hêl'wîks-dorf', or LANGEN HELMERSDORF, lăng'en hêl'mers-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, in the government of Liegnitz Pop. 916.

HELMARSHAUSEN, hêl'mars-how'zen, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, at its N. extremity, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Diemel, 22 miles N. of Cassel. Pop. 1932.

HELMBRECHTS, hêlm'brêkts, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, N.W. of Münchberg. Pop. 1200.

HELM'DON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HELME, hêl-meh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Unstrut 3 miles S.E. of Artern, after a course of 45 miles.

HELMECZ-KIRALY, hêl'mêtz'-kee'rŏl', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, about 15 miles from Ujhely. Pop. 1281.

HELMEND, a river of Asia. See HELMUND.

HELMERSHAUSEN, hêl'mers-how'zen, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, duchy of Eisenach, on the Bavarian frontier, 9 miles W. of Meiningen. Pop. 694. It has two castles and some stone quarries.

HEL'MINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 8 miles N.N.W. of Woodbridge. The Hall, a moated quadrangular structure, erected by the Tollemache family, in the reign of Henry VIII., and still their principal residence, is situated in a beautiful park, containing some of the finest oaks in England, and has a valuable collection of books, paintings, and armor. Queen Elizabeth was a guest here in 1561.

HEL'MINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HELMOND, hêl'mônt, (Fr. pron. hêl'mônd' or êl'mônd',) a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, capital of a canton, on the Aa, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1900.

HELMSDALE, a large village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is a great herring-fishing station.

HELMSLEY, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Rye, 12 miles E.N.E. of Thirsk. Pop. in 1851, 2483. The town is one of the neatest and most picturesque in England. It has 2 branch banks, an elegant church, and ruins of a castle dismantled by Fairfax. In the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of Rivaix Abbey.

HELMSLEY GATE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HELMSLEY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HELMSTADT, hêlm'stâtt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 10 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1168.

HELMSTADT, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 9 miles S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1075.

HELMSTEDT, or HELMSTADT, (Helmstädt,) hêlm'stêtt, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 21 miles E.N.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 5300. It is an old-fashioned town, entered by 4 gates, and its fortifications turned into planted walks. The principal buildings are the Lutheran church, Town-hall, Court-house, formerly the place of its university, several hospitals, &c. Its University, founded in 1576, was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809, and a part of its library was transferred to Göttingen. It has now a gymnasium and normal school, with manufactures of soap and tobacco-pipes, alum and vitriol-works, and an active general trade; and in its vicinity are coal mines and mineral baths.

HELMUND, hêl'mŭnd', written also HELMEND, (anc. *Etymandrus* or *Etymander,*) a river of Afghanistan, rises 35 miles W. of Cabool, at an elevation of 11,500 feet, flows W.S.W., with a deep bend to the S., through the Huzareh, Kimauk, and Dooranee territories, and the Afghanistan Desert, and near lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 62° E., enters the lakes of Hamoon and Tuk-i-Teer by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 miles. At Girishk, 70 miles W. of Candahar, it is, in spring, 1000 yards across, with a depth of 10 or 12 feet, and a powerful and rapid current, but in the dry season two-thirds less. Its banks are very fertile, and abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation and wealth, but at a little distance, the country, on either side, is a mere arid waste.

HEL'PERBY, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HEL'PERTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HEL'PRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HELP'STON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 6½ miles N.W. of Peterborough.

HELSA, hêl'sâ, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 9 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1186.

HELS'BY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

HELSER, hêl'ser, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in Nieder Hessen, circle, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1186.

HELSINGBORG, hêl'sing-borg', an ancient fortified seaport town of South Sweden, læn, and 33 miles N.N.W. of Malmö, on the sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 2854. It has a good harbor, a fine council-house, and manufactures of earthenwares and iron goods.

HELSINGFORS, hêl'sing-fors', a seaport town of Russia, and since 1819, the capital of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles E.S.E. of Abo. Lat. 60° 11' N., lon. 24° 57' E. Pop. 16,000. It has a fine town-hall, a harbor, suited for line-of-battle ships, and defended by the strong citadel of Sveaborg, and is the seat of a university, removed from Abo in 1827, with a library of 40,000 volumes, and various museums. It it is the see of the Lutheran Archbishop of Finland, and has an active trade in Baltic produce. It was nearly burnt down in the wars with the Swedes, but since 1815, has been rebuilt with great regularity.

HELSINGLAND, hêl'sing-lând', a former division of Sweden, now composing the chief part of the læn of Gefleborg.

HELSINGOR, (Helsingör,) a town of Denmark. See ELSINORE.

HEL'STONE or HEL'STON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, in a picturesque locality near its W. extremity, on the Looe, here crossed by a bridge, 10 miles W.S.W. of Falmouth. Pop. of municipal borough, in 1851, 3355. It is neatly built, and watered by streams running through its streets. It has a grammar school, banking company, and an export trade in tin, copper, shoes, from port Leven, or Looe-pool, about 3 miles distant. Iron, coal, and timber are extensively imported for the use of the surrounding mining district. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The May games, or *Floralia*, once general throughout England, are still kept up here; and on the 8th of May, a general holiday, floral processions, and dances are held.

HELT, a township of Vermilion co., Indiana. Pop. 2121.

HELTAU, hêl'tôw, or NAGY DIZNOD, nŏdj diz'nod', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 6 miles S. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 2583.

HEL'TON, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

HELTONSVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, about 8 miles N.E. of Bedford.

HELVEL'LYN, one of the highest mountains of England, co. of Cumberland, forming part of the mountain chain between Keswick and Ambleside. Elevation, 3313 feet. It is easy of ascent, and commands a magnificent view of the lake district.

HELVETIA. See SWITZERLAND.

HELVETIA, a village of Madison co., Illinois, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Alton.

HELVETIA, NEW. See NUEVA HELVETIA.

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION. See SWITZERLAND.

HELVOETSLUIS, or HELVOETSLOYS, hêl'vŏot-slois', written also HELLEVOETSLUIS, hêl'lęh-voot-slois', a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2843. It has a fine harbor, an arsenal, dock-yard, and a naval school; and until the employment of steam navigation, mail-packets sailed between it and Harwich twice a week. The Prince of Orange embarked here for England, in 1688.

HELVOIRT, hêl'voirt', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1401.

HEM, hôn, several villages of France, the principal in the department of Nord, 5 miles E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2289.

HEMAU, hâ'mŏw, a town and castle of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1350.

HEM'BLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEMBURY, a parish of England. See BROADHEMBURY.

HEM'EL-HEMP'STEAD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, 1½ miles from the Broxmore station of the London and Birmingham Railway, 23 miles N.W. of London. Pop. 7268. The town is pleasantly situated and neatly built: it has a richly ornamented Norman church, union work-house, West Herts Infirmary, considerable manufactures of straw-plait, and some of the most perfect paper mills in the kingdom.

HEMINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HEM'INGBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HEM'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HEMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HEMIXHEIM, hâ'mix-hîme', or HEMIXEM, hâ'meex'-âm', a village of Belgium, and 5 miles S. of Antwerp, near the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1300. It contains a church, with the tomb of Antony of Bretaut, natural son of Philip of Burgundy, and the castles of Calbeek and Emsdael, picturesquely situated in magnificent grounds, on the banks of the Scheldt; and near it, at the confluence of the Schelle-Vliet with the Scheldt, stands the old Abbey of St. Bernard, now occupied as a central house of correction, and capable of receiving 2000 convicts.

HEM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HEM'LO, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

HEM'LOCK, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

HEMLOCK, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1087.

HEMLOCK GROVE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

HEMLOCK LAKE, New York, between Ontario and Livingston counties, is 7 miles long, and near 1 mile wide. The outlet joins Honeoye Creek.

HEMLOCK LAKE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, on a lake of the same name, about 26 miles S. of Rochester.

HEMMERDEN, hêm'mer-den, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1295.

HEMMERICH, hêm'meh-rik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S. of Cologne.

HEMMINGFORD, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 30 miles S. of Montreal. It contains 7 saw mills, several stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 700.

HEM'MINGFORD ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

HEMMINGFORD GREY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

HEM'MINGSTED', a village of Denmark, in Holstein, South Ditmarsches, on a height, between Heide and Meldorf, 29 miles N.N.W. of Glückstadt. It is memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity in 1500, when a small number of the inhabitants of the Ditmarshes defeated the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein at the head of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, and secured their ancient freedom for another half century.

HEMP'FIELD, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

HEMPFIELD, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, contains Greensburg, the county seat. Pop. 5935.

HEMP'HILL'S STORE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

HEMP'NALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEMPSTEAD, hêmp'stêd, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 5 miles N.N.E. of Thaxted. In the churchyard is the tomb of Dr. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HEMPSTEAD, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEMP'STEAD, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, contains 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little Missouri River, and on the S.W. by Red River, and drained by Bois d'Arc Creek. The surface is diversified by sandy hills; the soil is fertile. Red River is navigated by steamboats on the border of this county. Capital, Washington. Pop. 7572, of whom 6212 were free, and 2460 slaves.

HEMPSTEAD, a post-village and township of Queen's co., New York, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Long Island Railroad, 21 miles E. of New York. The village is pleasantly situated about 4 miles from the ocean, at the terminus of a branch railroad 2½ miles long, communicating with the Long Island Railroad. It contains churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, several seminaries, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. ROCKAWAY BEACH is in this township. Pop. about 7500; of the township, 8811.

HEMPSTEAD BAY, of Queen's co., New York, situated on the S. side of Long Island, is 6 miles long by 2 miles broad.

HEMPSTEAD BRANCH, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 20 miles E. of Brooklyn.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, Queen's co., New York. See ROSLYN.

HEMPSTON, BROAD See BROAD HEMPSTON.

HEMPSTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HEMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEMS, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

HEMSBACH, hêms'bâk, a market-town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Main-Neckar Railway, 3 miles N. of Weinheim. Pop. 1715.

HEMSBY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEMSOEN, (Hemsön,) hêm'sö'en, a Swedish island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 5 miles N.N.E. of Hernösand. Length from N. to S., 6 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

HEMS'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HEMS'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the North Midland Railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Barnsley. It has a grammar school, and hospital founded in 1548.

HEM'YOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HEN-AND-CHICK'ENS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, in lat. 5° 28' S., lon. 117° 54' E.

HENARES, â-nâ'rès, a river of Spain, in New Castile.

joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 miles.

HEN'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HEN'BY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ohio.

HEN'DERSON, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by French Broad River. The surface is mountainous, having the Blue Ridge on its S. border. The soil is particularly adapted to grazing. Organized in 1838, and named in honor of Leonard Henderson, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Capital, Hendersonville. Pop. 6853, of whom 5929 were free, and 924 slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, contains 1200 square miles. The Neches River bounds it on the E., and the Trinity on the S.W. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. Trinity River is navigable for keel boats along the border of this county. Organized during or since the year 1846, and named in honor of J. Pinckney Henderson, first governor of the state. Capital, Athens. Pop. 1237, of whom 1156 were free, and 81 slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 620 square miles. Beech and Big Sandy Rivers rise in the county, and flow into Tennessee River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 13,164, of whom 10,672 were free, and 2592 slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the W.N.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the N., and it is also drained by Green River. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally productive. Stone coal is abundant. A railroad is projected from Henderson to Nashville. Organized in 1798. Capital, Henderson. Pop. 12,171, of whom 7774 were free, and 4397 slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 540 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by Henderson River, and by Honey and Ellison Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. The county contains beds of stone coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Peoria and Quawka Railroad. Formed in 1841, out of part of Warren county. Capital Oquawka. Pop. 4612.

HENDERSON, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, on the E. end of Lake Ontario, 6 miles S.W. of Sackett's Harbor, in the collection district of which it is comprised. It has a landing on the lake for imported merchandise, and for the shipment of the produce of the surrounding districts. Pop. 2239.

HENDERSON, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 819.

HENDERSON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village of Granville co., North Carolina, on the railroad between Raleigh and Gaston, 45 miles N. of the former. It is a depôt for produce.

HENDERSON, a district in Houston co., Georgia. P. 1429.

HENDERSON, a post-village of Houston co., Georgia, 68 miles S. of Milledgeville.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Rusk co., Texas, about 195 miles in a direct line N. by E. of Galveston. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains a court-house, 2 printing offices, and several seminaries.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Henderson co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, about 230 miles below Louisville, and 170 miles W. of Frankfort. It is situated in a fertile country, the productions of which are received here for exportation. Steamboats ply regularly between this port and Louisville. It has 5 churches, a bank, 5 large tobacco factories, and 12 stores. Two newspapers are published here. A railroad is projected from this place to Nashville. Pop. in 1850, 1765.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 52 miles N.W. of Peoria.

HENDERSON, a post-village, capital of Sibley co., Minnesota, on the left bank of St. Peter's River, about 44 miles in a direct line S.W. of St. Paul.

HENDERSON HARBOR, a village of Jefferson co., New York, on Hungry Bay of Lake Ontario, about 60 miles N. of Syracuse. See HENDERSON, New York.

HENDERSON'S, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

HENDERSON'S (or ELIZABETH) ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 24° 2' S., lon. 129° 18' W., 5 miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth, of a peculiar coral formation, and thickly covered with shrubs.

HENDERSON'S MILL, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

HENDERSONVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E.N.E. of Mercer.

HENDERSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., North Carolina, on the Buncombe Turnpike, 250 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

HENDERSONVILLE, a post-village of Sumner co., Tennessee, 13 miles N.E. of Nashville.

HENDERSONVILLE, a village of Henry co., Kentucky, 32 miles N.W. of Frankfort, contains 1 church and 2 stores.

HEN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

HEN'DRED, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HENDRED, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HENDREFIGILL, hen-dre-fee'ghithl, a township of North Wales, co. of Flint.

HEN'DRICKS, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, containing 390 square miles. It is drained by the Whitelick and Eel Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and the soil mostly fertile. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad passes through this county. Organized in 1824. Capital, Danville. Pop. 14,083.

HENDRICKS, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. P. 1272.

HEN'DRICKSBURG, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

HENDRICK'S HEAD, a point of land at the entrance of Sheepscott River, Maine, containing a fixed light 30 feet above the level of the sea.

HENDRICKS'S STORE, post-office, Bedford co., Virginia.

HEN'DRICKSVILLE, a post-office, De Kalb co., Alabama.

HEN'DRYSBURG, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio about 100 miles E. of Columbus.

HEN-EGLWYS, hên ĕg'loo-is, a parish of Wales, co. Anglesea.

HENEGOUWEN. See HAINAUT.

HENERY, a small fortified island of British India, presidency, and 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 41' N., lon. 72° 57' E. It is about 600 yards in circumference, and covered with buildings. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

HEN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HENFYNYW, hên-fin'yoo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

HENG-CHOO-FOO, hêng'choo'foo', or HENG-TCHEOU, hêng-chô'oo, a city of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of a department, on the Hang-kiang, a considerable affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang. Lat. 26° 55' N., lon. 112° 18' E. It is reported to have a large manufactory of paper.

HENGELO, hêng'neh-lô', a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 34 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. with parish, 3561.

HENGELO, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gueldenland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. with parish, 2867.

HENGERSBURG, hêng'ers-bêrg', a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 23 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 909.

HENG-KIANG, hêng'ke-âng', a river of China, province of Hoo-nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 miles traverses Lake Tong-ting, and enters the Yang-tse-Kiang. The cities of Heng-choo and Chang-sha are on its banks.

HENGOED, hêng'o-ed or hên'gwêd, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

HENGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HEN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HÉNIN-LIÉTARD, hâ'nân'-le-â'tar', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles S. of Bethune. Pop. in 1852, 3142.

HEN'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HEN'LEY-IN-ARDEN, a market-town of England, co. of Warwick, at the confluence of the Arrow and Alne, in the district forming the ancient forest of Arden, 8½ miles W. of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 1143. It contains a church with a beautiful interior, of the time of Edward III., remains of an ancient market-cross, an endowed school, and a branch bank.

HENLEY-COLD, a chapelry of England, co. of Hants.

HEN'LEY HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, 150 miles S.W. of Albany Fort, on the Albany, in lat. 51° N., lon. 85° 6' W.

HEN'LEY'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a municipal borough, and market-town of England, co. of Oxford, 4¾ miles N.N.W. of Twyford, on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3733. The town is beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, which are here richly wooded. It has an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a Gothic church with a lofty spire, said to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey, two united grammar schools, founded in the reign of James I., numerous alms-houses, and considerable trade in malt, corn, and timber, by the Thames, with London and other towns.

HENLLAN, hên'thlan, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

HENLLAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, hen-thlan-am'go-ĕd (or am'gwêd,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

HEN'LLYS, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth

HENLOPEN, CAPE. See CAPE HENLOPEN.

HEN'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HENNEBERG, hên'neh-bêrg', a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 6 miles S.W. of Meiningen, with a castle of its ancient counts, and 504 inhabitants. The county of Henneberg, now subdivided among Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and the duchies of Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen, contained the towns of Schmalkalden, Meiningen, Kalten-Nordheim, and Schleusingen.

HENNEBON, hênn'bôn', a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the left bank of the Blavet, 25 miles W.N.W.

of Vannes. This was a fortress famous in the wars of the fourteenth century, having been successfully defended by the Countess de Montfort against the French, in 1341. Pop. in 1862, 4770.

HENNEGAU, a province of Belgium. See HAINAUT.

HEN'NEPIN, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, contains about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, on the N. by Crow River, and on the S.E. by the Minnesota or St. Peter's. The surface is undulating or level, and partly covered with forests. Formed since 1850. Capital, Minneapolis. Named in honor of Louis Hennepin, a French missionary, who first explored this territory.

HENNEPIN, a post-township in Putnam co., Illinois. Pop. 430.

HENNEPIN, a thriving post-village, capital of Putnam co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 115 miles N. of Springfield. Steamboats navigate the river between its mouth and Hennepin in all seasons except winter. It has an active business in shipping produce, the value of which, in 1852, was estimated at $625,000.

HENNERSDORF, hĕn'nĕrs-dorf', or UNTER BRANNA, ŏŏn'tĕr brän'nä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, at the confluence of the Sowinetz with the Elbe. Pop. 1228.

HENNERSDORF, hĕn'nĕrs-dorf', or HENRICHSDORF, hĕn'rĭks-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1396.

HENNERSDORF, GROSS, groce hĕn'nĕrs-dorf', a village of Germany, in Saxony, 21 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 1272, mostly of the Moravian (Herrnhut) sect, who have here a seminary.

HENNERSDORF-IN-SEIFEN, hĕn'nĕrs-dorf'-in-zī'fĕn, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 1 mile N.W. of Gross Hennersdorf. Pop. 5577, engaged in weaving, &c.

HEN'NIKER, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, and on the Contoocook Valley Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. of Concord. Pop. 1688.

HENNOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HENNORY'S-MOAT, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HENNUYERES, hĕn'nü'yair', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the railway from Brussels to Braine-le-Compte. Pop. 1541.

HEN'NY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HEN'NY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HENON, heh-nŏn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.S.E. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 3328.

HEN'PECK, a post-office of Shannon co., Missouri.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, hŏn'-ree'-shä'pĕll', a village of Belgium, province, and 17 miles E.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1330.

HENRICHEMONT, hŏn'-reesh'mŏn', a town of France, department of Cher, 14 miles W. of Sancerre. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

HENRICO, hĕn-rī'co, a county towards the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 280 square miles. The James River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Chickahominy on the N.E. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height, presenting abrupt precipices along the banks of the rivers. The soil, with small exceptions, is light and inferior. The dividing line between the tertiary and primary formations passes through the county. Large quantities of bituminous coal are procured in the western part. The falls of James River, at Richmond, afford extensive water-power. The James River and Kanawha Canal has its E. terminus in this county, and three lines of railways connect with each other at Richmond. Henrico is the most populous county in the state. Capital, Richmond. Named in honor of Prince Henry of England, son of James I. Pop. 43,572, of whom 27,463 were free, and 16,109 slaves.

HEN'RIE'S FORK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

HEN'RIETTA, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the Genesee River, and on the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad, 7 miles S. of Rochester. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2513.

HENRIETTA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

HENRIETTA, a post-township in the W. part of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1042.

HENRIETTA, a post-township in the N.E. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 880.

HEN'RY, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 325 square miles. Smith's River, an affluent of the Dan, flows through the county. The surface is hilly. Formed in 1776, and named (as well as those which follow,) in honor of the celebrated orator, Patrick Henry. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. 8872, of whom 5532 were free, and 3340 slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by South River, a branch of the Ocmulgee, and also drained by Cotton River, and Towaliga, Tussahaw, Sandy, and Indian Creeks. The surface is partly covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Gold, iron, and quartz are enumerated among the minerals; the former, however, is found only in small quantities. The county is intersected by the Macon and Western Railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, McDonough. Pop. 14,726, of whom 9757 were free, and 4969 slaves.

HENRY, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Georgia and Florida, has an area of 1080 square miles. The Chattahoochee forms the E. boundary. The surface is uneven; the soil is said to be poor. A large part of the county is covered with forests of pine. The river is navigable by steamboats along the E. border. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. 9019, of whom 6777 were free, and 2242 slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky: area estimated at 550 square miles. The E. boundary is formed by the Tennessee River, and its affluent, the Big Sandy. Two forks of the Obion rise in the county and flow W. The soil is productive. Capital, Paris. Pop. 18,233, of whom 13,412 were free, and 4821 slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, navigable by steamboats, and drained by Drennon's and other creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and adorned with forests of oak, beech, and sugar-maple. The soil is of limestone formation, and remarkably fertile. The county contains abundance of fine limestone. Henry county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and by the route of the projected Louisville and Covington Railroad. Organized in 1798. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. 11,442, of whom 8420 were free, and 3013 slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee River, and also drained by Beaver and Turkey Creeks. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. The county is traversed by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the route of the Fort Wayne and Perrysburg Railroad. Capital, Napoleon. Pop. 3435.

HENRY, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 385 square miles. It is drained by Blue River and Fall Creek. The surface is mostly undulating, with several tracts of level land; the soil is fertile. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad, and by the Richmond and Newcastle Railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. 17,605.

HENRY, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, a few miles from the Mississippi River, has an area of 830 square miles. It is drained by Rock and Green Rivers and Edward's Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is fertile. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal. It is intersected by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Organized in 1837. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. 3507.

HENRY, formerly RIVES, reevz, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 760 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, an affluent of the Osage, and also drained by Big, Deepwater, and Tebo (Thibaut) Creeks. The Osage River crosses the S.E. corner of the county. The surface is moderately diversified, consisting partly of prairies, interspersed with forests of the oak, walnut, &c. The soil is generally fertile. The prairies are stored with large bodies of stone coal. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 4052, of whom 3380 were free, and 672 slaves.

HENRY, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Skunk River, an affluent of the Mississippi, and also drained by Cedar Creek. The soil is highly productive, and easily cultivated. The greater part of the county consists of prairies, among which tracts of woodland are interspersed. Limestone underlies a part of the county, and stone coal is thought to be abundant. The county is intersected by a plank-road from Burlington to Fairfield, and by the railway from Keokuk to Dubuque. Named in honor of General James D. Henry, of Illinois. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. 8707.

HENRY, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

HENRY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 321.

HENRY, a township of Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 952.

HENRY, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1270.

HENRY, a thriving post-village of Marshall co., Illinois, is situated on the right (W.) bank of Illinois River, 133 miles by water S.W. of Chicago. A large quantity of grain is bought and shipped at this town. Laid out about 1840. Pop. in December, 1853, 1301.

HENRY CLAY, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1117.

HENRY CLAY FACTORY, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

HENRY CREEK, a township of Adams co., Illinois. P. 891.

HEN'RYSBURG, a small village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

HEN'RYSBURG, a village of Canada East, in the parish of Lacolle, 32 miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 75.

HENRY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

HEN'RYSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

HENRYSVILLE, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

HENRYSVILLE, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

HENRYSVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

HEN'RYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lawrence co.,

Tennessee, on Buffalo River, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Nashville, has 3 or 4 stores.

HENRYVILLE, a station of Indiana, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, 20 miles N. of Jeffersonville.

HENRYVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 37 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 1200.

HENSCHAU, a village of Hungary. See HANUSFALVA.

HEN'SHAW, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

HENSIES, hŏns'yes or hŏns'see', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 11½ miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2067.

HENSINGHAM, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

HENS'LEY, a township of Johnson co., Indiana. P. 1260.

HEN'SON'VILLE, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

HEN'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HENST'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 5½ miles S. of Wincanton. In a house here, which is still an inn, tobacco is said to have been first publicly smoked in England, by Sir W. Raleigh.

HENT'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HENZADAH, hĕn-zä'dä, a town of the Burmese dominions, province, and 86 miles W.N.W. of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy.

HEONG-SHAN, he-ong'-shän', a commercial town of China, province of Quang-tong, on a branch of the Canton River, 22 miles N.W. of Macao.

HEP'BURN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1428.

HEPERIES, a town of Hungary. See EPERIES.

HEPPENHEIM, hĕp'pen-hīme', a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main-Neckar Railway, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 4170.

HEPPENHEIM AN-DER-WIESE, hĕp'pen-hīme'-ăn-dĕr-vee'zeh, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 33 miles S.S.E. of Mentz, on the Eisbach. Pop. 1336.

HEPTONSTALL, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HEP'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HEPWORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HERACLEA or HERACLEIA. See EREGLE.

HERACLEA or PERINTHUS. See EREGLI.

HERAKLIA or HERACLIA, hĕr'ä-klee'ä, (anc. *Donysa.*) a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles S. of Naxos, 4 miles long, and 3 wide.

HERAT, her-ät', HERAUT, he-rät', or HERATH, her-äth', formerly HERI, hä'ree', a strongly fortified city of West Afghanistan, capital of an independent chieftship, near the Herri-Rood, or Hury River, 360 miles W. of Cabool, and 200 miles E.S.E. of Meshed, in Khorassan. Lat. 34° 50' N., lon. 62° 30' E. Elevation, 2500 feet. Pop., before its unsuccessful siege by the Persians in 1838, was estimated at 45,000, but now probably much less. A ditch, mound, and bastioned wall enclose an oblong area, 1 mile in length, entered by 5 gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars, meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. Herat has been stated to contain 4000 dwelling-houses, 1200 shops, 17 caravanserais, 20 public baths, some fine reservoirs, and numerous mosques, the principal of which is a large structure of the thirteenth century. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel, and without the walls are some magnificent ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound, raised by Nadir Shah. The vicinity is very beautiful, and irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive, and Herat has been usually one of the most flourishing places in the East, as a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. It has manufactures of carpets, sheep-skin, caps and cloaks, shoes, &c. Most of its wealthy merchants are Hindoos. It was a long time capital of the empire founded by Tamerlane. It was taken from the Persians by the Afghans in 1715, retaken by Nadir Shah in 1731, and recovered by the Afghans in 1749. Its territory now extends N. to the Moorghaub Mountains, and E. nearly to Candahar; and it is still a post of great military as well as commercial importance.

HÉRAULT', hä'rō' or ä'rō', (anc. *Arauris,*) a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Gard, and enters the Mediterranean, near Agde, department of Hérault. It is navigable for 7 miles.

HÉRAULT, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 2,382 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 349,286. The surface is traversed by offsets of the Cévennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Hérault, Orb, and Lez; coasts low, forming vast *étangs,* (marshy lakes.) Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines. The mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, and marble. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi, and by railways from Montpellier to Cette and Nîmes. Capital, Montpellier. The department is divided into the four arrondissements of Montpellier, Béziers, Lodève, and St. Pons.

HERBERN, hĕr'bern, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S. of Münster. Pop. 1000.

HER'BERT, a post-village of Kemper co., Mississippi.

HERBERTINGEN, hĕr'ber-ting'en, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles N.W. of Saulgau. Pop. 1272.

HERBERTSHOFEN, hĕr'berts-ho'fen, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 11 miles N. of Augsburg.

HERBESTHAL, hĕr'bes-täl', a station on the Belgium Railway, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

HERBEUMONT, hĕr'buh'mŏne', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 992.

HERBIERS, Les, läz ăr'be-ä', a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Maine 24 miles N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1360.

HERBIGNAC, hĕr'been'yäk', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles W.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. in 1852, 3555.

HERBITZHEIM, hĕr'bits-hīme', (Fr. pron. hĕr'beet'sĕm',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 22 miles N.W. of Saverne. Pop. 1900.

HERBLAY, hĕr'blä', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Railway from Paris to Calais, 9 miles W.N.W. of Paris. Pop. 1564.

HERBOLZHEIM, hĕr'bolts-hīme', a town of Baden, 18 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2057.

HERBORN, hĕr'born, a town of central Germany, duchy, and 32 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2267. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old hill fortress, and a famous Calvinist seminary, established in 1584.

HERBRAND'STON, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HERBRECHTINGEN, hĕr'brĕkt'ting-en, a village of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, 19 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1524.

HERBSLEBEN, hĕrbs'lä'ben, a market-town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 miles N.E. of Gotha. Pop. 1490.

HERBSTEIN, herb'stīne, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 14 miles W. of Fulda. Pop. 1616.

HERCK, hĕrk, or HERKE, hĕr'keh, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Herck, 9 miles W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1768.

HERCULA'NEUM or HERCULA'NUM, (It. *Ercolano,* ĕr-ko-lä'no,) an ancient and buried city of South Italy, province, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Naples, near the Bay of Naples, and at the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was submerged by a flood of lava and showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1713, and although extensive excavations have been made, little more than a part of the ancient theatre remains visible.

HERCULA'NEUM, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 30 miles below St. Louis. It was formerly the county seat, and a great mart for the lead procured from the mines in the vicinity. The place was almost entirely destroyed by a flood in 1844.

HERCYNIA SYLVA. See HARZ and BLACK FOREST.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, Germany. See HARZ.

HERCYNII MONTES. See BLACK FOREST.

HERDEKE, hĕr'dä'keh, HERDEGGE, or HERDECKE, hĕr'dĕk'keh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, on the Ruhr, and on the railway between Dortmund and Elberfeld, 16 miles S. of Dortmund. Pop. 2308.

HEREFORD, hĕr'e-ford, or HEREFORDSHIRE, hĕr'e-ford-shir, an inland county of England, comprising an area of 552,320 acres, of which 470,400 are in grass and arable. Pop. in 1851, 115,489. Surface beautifully undulating, and the soil unusually fertile. Principal hills, the Hatterel range of the Black Mountains in the S.W., and the Malvern on the E. Chief rivers, the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frome, and Munnow. Chief agricultural produce, wheat and barley; apples, pears, and hops, all of superior quality. The apple crop is the largest in England, and estimated to yield not less than 20,000 hogsheads of cider, mostly of superior quality. About 13,000 acres are devoted to hops. Oak-bark is also an important production. Hereford is divided into 11 hundreds. Chief towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, and Bromyard. It sends 7 members to the House of Commons, 3 of which are for the county. Hereford formed a part of the ancient British Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia. Numerous ruined castles testify its former military importance as a border county.

HEREFORD, a city, episcopal see, and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the above county, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of 6 arches, 19 miles N. of Monmouth. Pop. of the city in 1851, 12,108. It stands in a richly cultivated and beautiful valley. The streets are generally broad; houses well-built, though in great part ancient. Principal edifices, the Cathedral, built in the early Norman style, in 1072; length, 325 feet; height of central tower, 160 feet. It contains many fine monuments, and attached to it is a chapter-house, ladye-chapel, valuable library, cloisters, &c., but its general beauty is much impaired by the incongruous W. front, rebuilt in 1786. A triennial musical festival is held here. The Episcopal Palace is ancient, and surrounded by large gardens; the College is a venerable pile, forming a quadrangle. The Grammar School, partly supported by the dean and chapter, has 20 exhibitions to the University, but it is not in much

repute. Among the charities, for the number of which Hereford is famous, are 11 ancient hospitals, or alms-houses, yielding together about 1500*l.* per annum. The other public structures are the handsome County Hall, the County Jail, and House of Correction, ancient Town-hall, City Jail, Theatre, of which the Kemble family long had the management, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a large infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions, a lunatic hospital, union work-house, market-house, bank, and Nelson monument, ruins of a monastery of Black Friars, and some remains of the castle and city walls. Hereford has an increasing trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, which will be much facilitated by the Hereford and Gloucester Canal, the navigation of the river being dependent on season, &c. Coals are brought from Abergavenny by railway; and several railways connect the city with Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, &c. The October fair is the largest in England for cattle and cheese. The city is a polling-place, and the chief place of election for the county: it has sent 2 members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. The diocese is one of the most ancient in England, being of British origin, and re-established by the Saxons in 680. Among the celebrated bishops of this see were Thomas Cantilupe, who died in 1285, and was canonised, Fox the Reformer, Godwin, and Dr. Headley. Hereford suffered much from the Welsh, during the Saxon era, from the Barons' wars, under the Plantagenets, and from those of the seventeenth century, when it warmly espoused the side of the king, and was one of the last places which held out against the parliament. During the Middle Ages it gave the title of earl to the great house of Bohun, and now gives that of viscount to the Devereux family. The city is celebrated in historic records as having been the birthplace of Nell Gwynn and David Garrick, and the school in which the genius of Clive, Siddons, and Kemble was fostered and developed.

HER/EFORD, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1244.

HEREFORD, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 92 miles N. by W. of Annapolis.

HEREFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HEREFORD'S, a post office of Mason co., Virginia.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England. See HEREFORD.

HEREGH, hā'raig', a village of Hungary, co., and 21 miles E.S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 1351.

HERENCIA, à-rān'the-à, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 8400.

HERENT, hā'rēnt' or hā'rōn', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2 miles N.W. of Louvain. Pop. 2120.

HERENTHALS, hā'ren-tāls', a small town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 12 miles S.S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 3162.

HERENTHOUT, hā'ren-tōwt', a small town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 15 miles S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 2157.

HERFFELINGEN, hār'fēh-ling'en, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 13 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1746.

HERFORD, hār'fort, or HER'VORDEN, hār'for-den, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, on the Werra, and on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 16 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 5550. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn, leather, tobacco, and linens; a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, six churches, and the central museum of arts, antiquities, and manufactures, for the province.

HERGNIES, hèan'yes', a village of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1600.

HÉRIC, hā'reek', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4474.

HÉRICOURT, hā'ree'koor', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 15 miles S.E. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 3770. It has extensive manufactures of linen yarn and cloth, calico, printed goods, and hosiery.

HERINGEN, hā'ring-en, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. 2120.

HERINGEN, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, on the Werra, 14 miles S.E. of Rothenburg. Pop. 1224.

HERINNES, hā'rinn' or hā'reen', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 17 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3720.

HERINNES, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N.W. of Tournay. Pop. 1700.

HERIOOR, hār'e-oor', a town of India, in Mysore, 26 miles N.W. of Sera, with a temple and granite obelisk.

HER/IOT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

HERI-ROOD, a river of Asia. See HERRI-ROOD.

HERISAU, hā're-sōw', a town of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles N.W. of Appenzell, situated in the district of Outer Rhodes. Pop. 2900.

HERISSON, hā'rees'sōn', a town of France, 19 miles N.N.E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1407.

HERISTAL, a village of Belgium. See HERSTAL.

HERJEADALEN, (Herjeådalen,) hār'yā-o-dā'len, a district of Sweden, forming the S. part of the lan of Ostersund, and named from the Herje-ån, which waters it.

HERJE-AN, (Herje-ån,) hār'yā-on', a river of Sweden, joins the Ljusne above Sveg, after a course of 40 miles.

HERKENBOSCH, hār'ken-bosk', a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 5 miles S.E. of Roermond. Pop. 1281.

HER/KIMER, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by East Canada Creek, and is intersected by the Mohawk River, being drained by those streams, together with West Canada Creek, Black River, and its tributaries. The surface is generally hilly and sometimes mountainous. The soil along the valleys of its streams is of a superior quality, and in many of the hilly districts fertile. In 1850 this county produced 9,548,030 pounds of cheese, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. Herkimer county abounds in iron ore, limestone, and building-stone; some lead, plumbago, and gypsum, are found. Near Little Falls, beautiful specimens of quartz crystal are abundant. The Utica and Syracuse Railroad and the Erie Canal traverse the southern part of this county. Organized in 1791, and named and enlarged in 1817. Capital, Herkimer. Pop. 38,244.

HERKIMER, a post-village and township, capital of Herkimer co., on the N. side of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 78 miles W.N.W. of Albany. The village has, besides the county buildings, a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1851, about 1200; of the township in 1850, 2701.

HERKINGEN, hār'king-en, an agricultural village of Holland, province of South Holland, 15 miles S. of Briel. Pop. 600.

HERLESHAUSEN, hār'les-hōw'zen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, circle of Eschwege, with the handsome palace of Augustenau, a residence of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal. Pop. 1042.

HERM, one of the smaller Channel Islands, 2½ miles from the coast of Guernsey. Pop. 38.

HERMAN, a post office of Ripley co., Indiana.

HERMAN, a post-township in the E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 912.

HERMANMIESTETZ, hār'mān-mees'tēts. HERMANMIESTEC, hār'mān mees'tēts, or HERMANSTADT, hār'mān-stāt', a municipal town of Bohemia, 5 miles W. of Chrudim. Pop. 2665.

HERMANN, (Ger. pron. hār'mān,) a post village, capital of Gasconade co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri River, 49 miles E. of Jefferson City, was settled by Germans in 1837. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 944.

HERMANNSTADT or HERMANSTADT, hār'mān stāt', (Hun. *Nagy Szeben*, nŏdj sā'bĕn'; L. *Cibinium*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, picturesquely situated on the Zibin, near the Wallachian frontier, 73 miles S.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 21,000. It is enclosed by walls, the upper town, on an eminence, communicating with a lower town by flights of steps. It has several suburbs, and is pretty well built in a Gothic style, though dull. The principal edifices are the Bruckenthal Palace, with an extensive library and museum, the theatre, numerous churches, the barracks, a military hospital, and an orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, the head-quarters of the military commandant of Transylvania, the seat of Roman Catholic and Lutheran gymnasia, and has many museums, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, leather, &c., and a considerable trade.

HERMANOS, hār-mā'noce, a group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Mindoro.

HERMANOS, Los, loce hār-mā'noce, ("The Brothers,") a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, 60 miles N.W. of the island of Margarita, belong to Venezuela.

HERMANOS, TRES, trēs hār-mā'noce, ("Three Brothers,") a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 3° and 4° S., lon. 77° and 79° E.

HERMANSDORF, Bohemia. See HERMISDORF.

HERMANSEIFEN, hār'mān-sī'fen. HERZMANZEYE, hārts'mānt-sīf', or HERMANSTIFT, hār'mān stift', a village of Bohemia, circle, and 25 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 1804.

HERMANSTADT, Transylvania. See HERMANNSTADT.

HERMANSTADT, Bohemia. See HERMANMIESTETZ.

HERMANSTIFT, of Bohemia. See HERMANSEIFEN.

HERMAUNSBURG, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

HERMÉ, hār'mā', a small village of France, 68 miles S.E. of Paris, with a station on the railway from Troyes to Montereau.

HERMENT, hār'mōn', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles W. of Clermont. Pop. 533.

HERMESKEIL, hār'mās-kīle', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 12 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 995.

HERMIES, hār'mee', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles S.E. of Arras. Pop. 2337.

HERMIGUA, VALLE DE, vāl'yā dā hār-mee'gwā, a village of the Canaries, in the island of Gomera, beautifully situated among lofty hills. Pop. 1827.

HER/MITAGE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HERMITAGE, a castle in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, an ancient stronghold of the Douglas.

HER/MITAGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

HERMITAGE, a village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Greenport.

HERMITAGE, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

HERMITAGE, a post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, about 170 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Washington co., Mississippi.

HERMITAGE, a post-office, Point Coupee parish, Louisiana.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Decatur co., Tennessee.

HERMITAGE, a post-village of Coles co., Illinois, 70 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

HERMITAGE, a post-village, capital of Hickory co., Missouri, near the right or E. bank of Pomme de Terre River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

HERMITAGE, L', lĕr'mee'tăzh', a famous vineyard of France, department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Area, about 300 acres.

HER/MIT ISLAND, a remarkable island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles N.W. of Cape Horn. Lat. (W. cape) 55° 50′ S., lon. 67° 55′ W. It is of irregular form, surmounted by conical peaks, the highest of which is 1742 feet above sea-level. It is about 12 miles long.

HER/MON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 8 miles W. by N. of Bangor. Pop. 1374.

HERMON, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 10 miles S.S.W. of Canton. Pop. 1660.

HERMON, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

HERMON, a post-office and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 20 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. The village is a thriving place, situated near the line of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, on a plank-road communicating with Ogdensburg, Canton, &c. Pop. of the township, 1960.

HERMON, MOUNT, (Arab. *Jebel-esh-Sheikh*, jĕb'ĕl-ĕsh-shaik,) a mountain of Palestine, forming a part of the chain of Anti-Libanus. Its height is stated to be above 11,000 feet, and its summit is covered with snow the most part of the year.

HERMON, MOUNT, (LITTLE,) is a much lower range, 25 miles S.E. of Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name of Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

HERMONT, a village of Egypt. See ARMENT.

HERMONTHIS. See ARMENT.

HERMONVILLE, hĕr'môn'veel', a village of France, department of Marne, 7 miles N.W. of Reims. Pop. 1500.

HERMOPOLIS MAGNA. See OSHMOONEYN.

HERMSDORF, hĕrms'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle, and 20 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 940.

HERMSDORF, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 33 miles S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 1046.

HERMSDORF, or HERMANSDORF, hĕr/mâns-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Near it is the old castle of Kienast, one of the finest ruins in the Riesengebirge. Pop. 1519.

HERMSDORF-GRUSSANISCH, (Grüssanisch,) hĕrms/-dorf-grüs/sân-ish', a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 1754.

HERMSDORF STADTISCH, (Städtisch,) hĕrms/dorf-stĕt/-ish, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 1363.

HERMSDORF-UNTERM-KNYAST, hĕrms'dorf-ŏŏn'tĕrm-knee'ăst, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1605.

HERMUS. See SARABAT.

HERNAD, hĕr'nŏd', a river of North Hungary, after an E. and S. course of 120 miles, joins the Theiss 18 miles S.W. of Tokay. Its principal affluents are the Turcza and Sajo. In its lower part it separates into two arms, which enclose an island 30 miles in length.

HERNAKOVA CZELLA, Hungary. See HERNYOKOVA.

HERNANDO, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

HERNANDO, a post-village, capital of De Soto co., Mississippi, about 200 miles N. of Jackson. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 large seminaries, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 603.

HERNANI, ĕr-nä/nee, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 8 miles S.E. of St. Sebastian, on the Urumea river. Pop. 2257.

HERNE, hern, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HERNE BAY, a newly erected watering-place in the above parish, on the estuary of the Thames, about 8½ miles N.N.E. of Canterbury. Pop. 1572. It has a pier 3000 feet in length, and good hotels and baths. Steamers communicate with London daily during the summer.

HERNE HILL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HERNE HILL, in England, co. of Surrey, about 4 miles from St. Paul's, London, is covered with elegant villas.

HERNÖ, (Hernö,) hĕr/nö', an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, lan of Hernösand, opposite the mouth of the Angermanälf.

HERNÖSAND, (Hernösand,) hĕr/nö-sŏnd', or WESTERNORRLAND, wĕs'ter-nor/land, a lan or province of North Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° and 64° N., and lon. 15° and 19° E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9501 square miles. Pop. 99,558. It comprises the old district of Angermanland. The principal rivers are the Angerman and Indal; the principal towns, Hernösand and Sundsvall.

HERNÖSAND, (Hernösand,) or HERNÖSSAND, hĕr/nö-sŏnd', a maritime town of Sweden, capital of a lan of of the same name, on the W. side of the island of Hernö, immediately off the mainland. Lat. 62° 38′ N., lon. 17° 59′ E. Pop. 2114. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral school and library, public baths, a printing establishment with Lappish type, and building-docks. The exports comprise Baltic produce and linen fabrics; the imports, salt, corn, wine, and manufactured goods.

HERNSTADT, a town of Prussia. See HERRNSTADT.

HERNYOKOVA, hĕrn'yo'ko/vŏh', or HERNAKOVA-CZELLA, hĕr'nŏh'ko/vŏh-tsĕl/lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Hekas. Pop. 1078.

HERON, hĕ'rôn', a village of Belgium, province, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Liege, on the Forsoille. Pop. 1047.

HERON, her'ron', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 49 miles E.S.E. of Ardabeel.

HERON ISLES, a small group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, S. of the entrance of Mobile Bay, in lat. 30° 12′ N., lon. 88° W.

HERRENBAUMGARTEN, hĕn'ren-bŏwm/gan'ten, a market-town of Lower Austria, 4 miles from Poysdorp. P. 1500.

HERRENBERG, hĕn/ren-bĕrg', a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2147.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, hĕn'ren-bri'tŏŏng-en, or BURGBREITUNGEN, bŏŏrg'bri'tŏŏng-en, a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 5 miles W.N.W. of Schmalkalden, on the Werra. Pop. 939.

HERRENGRUND, hĕn/ren-grŏŏnt', (Hun. *Urvölgy*, oor'-vödjy,) a village of North Hungary, co. of Sohl, 15 miles N.E. of Kremnitz. Pop. 1560.

HERRENKAIRO, hĕr/ren-ki/ro, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles S.S.W. of Hosungabad.

HERRENTHOUT, Belgium. See HERENTHOUT.

HERRERA, hĕn-rä/rä, a village of Spain, province, and 54 miles E. of Seville. Pop. 2388.

HERRERA-DE-ALCANTARA, hĕr-rä/rä-dä-äl-kän/tä-rä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 60 miles W. of Caceres. Pop. 986.

HERRERA-DEL-DUQUE, hĕr-rä/rä-dĕl-doo'kä, (anc. *Lacana?*) a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 70 miles E. by N. of Badajos. Pop. 2499.

HERRERA-DE-RIO-PISUERGA, hĕr-rä/rä-dä-ree/o-pe-swĕr/gä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on a height above the Pisuerga, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 13 arches, 31 miles N.W. of Burgos. Near it is a magnificent ruin, supposed to be of Moorish construction. Pop. 744.

HERRERA-DE-VALDECAÑAS, hĕr-rä/rä-dä-väl-dä-kän/-yäs, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province, and 17 miles E.N.E. of Palencia. Pop. 661.

HER/BIAID, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HER/RICK, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. of Towanda. Pop. 818.

HERRICK, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 824.

HERRICK CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

HERRICKVILLE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

HERRIEDEN, hĕr/ree'den, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 6 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1389.

HERRIES, a district of the Hebrides. See HARRIS.

HERRINES, hĕr'reen', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 18 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 4248.

HERRINES, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 32 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2098.

HER/RING, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

HERR/INGFLEET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HER/RINGTON, a post-office of Angelina co., Texas.

HER/RIOTSVILLE, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

HERRI-ROOD, HERIROOD, hĕr/ree'rood', or HURY RIVER, a considerable river rises, in the northern part of Afghanistan, and after a W.N.W. course of about 200 miles, is supposed to be lost in the sand.

HERRLEBERG, hĕn/leh-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1057.

HERRLISHEIM, hĕr/lis-hīme', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 13 miles N.E. of Strasbourg. P. 2200.

HERRLSHEIM, hĕrl/shime, (Fr. pron. hĕrl'sĕm',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Bâle (Basel) Railway, 4½ miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 1220.

HERRNALS, hĕr/nals, a village of Austria, and one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. Pop. 3950. It has an imperial institution for the daughters of army officers.

HERRNHUT or HERRNHUTH, hĕrn'hoot, a small town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the railway from

Dresden to Zittau, inhabited by about 850 Moravians, (a religious sect, so named from having been founded by two Moravian cutlers in 1722;) and from its having been always the head-quarters of that sect, the latter are called in Germany, *Herrnhutters*.

HERRNSHEIM, hĕrns'hīme, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen. Pop. 1335.

HERRNSTADT or HERNSTADT, hĕrn'stăt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2331.

HERRY, hĕr'rē', a village of France, department of Cher, 9 miles S.S.E. of Sancerre. Pop. in 1852, 2540.

HERSBRUCK, hĕrs'brŏŏk, a walled town of Bavaria, 17 miles E.N.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2316.

HERSEAUX, hĕr'sō', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Tourney and Courtrai Railway, 30 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2179.

HERSFELD, hĕrs'fĕlt, or HIRSCHFELD, hēērsh'fĕlt, a town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 32 miles S.S.E. of Cassel, on the Fulda. Pop. 6505. It is enclosed by walls, and has an abbey church, Calvinist gymnasium, school of manufactures, manufactures of woollen cloth, and transit trade by the river.

HERSHEY'S MILL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Illinois.

HERSELT, hĕrs'sĕlt, a village of Belgium, on the Great Nethe, 24 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 4148.

HERSTAL, hĕr'stăl', or HERISTAL, hĕr'is-tăl', a village of Belgium, province, and 3½ miles N.E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 6032. Here, in the Middle Ages, stood a citadel named *Heristallum*, whence Pepin d'Heristal, great grandfather of Charlemagne, had his title.

HERSTELLE, hĕrs-tĕl'lĕh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 911.

HERTEN, hĕr'tĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster, circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. 972.

HERTFORD, hăr'fŏrd, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of England, capital of the county of Herts, on the navigable Lea, and on a branch of the North-eastern Railway, 20 miles N. of London. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 6635. It has 2 handsome churches, a small grammar school, a green-coat school, a branch school of Christ's Hospital, London, being a preparatory school for 500 of its children; a castle, used by the East India Company as a school preparatory to instruction at its civil college; numerous alms houses and other charities, a general infirmary, county-hall, town-hall, and market-house; also considerable trade in malt. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The castle was founded in 903, and some portions of the existing edifice are very ancient. It was taken by the French Dauphin in the reign of John; in that of Edward III., the Kings of Scotland and France were prisoners in it.

HERTFORD, hărt'fŏrd, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, contains about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and N.E. by Chowan River, and watered by Pollacasty Creek. The surface is nearly level. Sloops ascend Chowan River from its mouth to the upper part of the county. Formed in 1759, and named in honor of the Marquis of Hertford, an English statesman of liberal principles. Capital, Winton. Pop. 8142, of whom 4426 were free, and 3716 slaves.

HERTFORD, a post-village, capital of Perquimans co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Perquimans River, about 12 miles from its entrance into Albemarle Sound, and 154 miles E. of Raleigh. The largest boats which ply on the sound can ascend the river to this place.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county of England. See HERTS.

HERTIN, hĕr-teen', or RTINA, r'tee'nă, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, on the Rhuka. Pop. 1558.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HERTOGENBOSCH, Netherlands. See BOIS LE-DUC.

HERTS or HERTFORDSHIRE, hăr'fŏrd shir, an inland county of England, N. of Middlesex. Acres, 403,200, of which about 350,000 are arable and in grass. Pop. in 1851, 167,298. Surface in the N. hilly, elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations. Principal rivers, the Lea and Colne. Principal crops, wheat and barley, turnips, hay for the London market, apple and cherry-orchards. The county is traversed by the London and Birmingham and North-eastern Railways, and the Grand Junction Canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds. Principal towns, Hertford, St. Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, and Ware. It sends 7 members to the House of Commons, 3 of whom are for the county.

HERTSEK. See HERZEGOVINA.

HERTSMONCEAUX. See HURSTMONCEAUX.

HERTWIGSDORF, hĕrt'vēēgs-dŏrf', (OBER, ō'bĕr, MITTEL, mit'tĕl, and NIEDER, nee'dĕr,) three contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1320.

HERTWIGSWALDAU, hĕrt'vēēgs-văl'dŏw, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1263.

HERTWIGSWALDAU, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1020.

HERTZO, (Hertzö,) hĕrt'sö, an island of Sweden, lăn Piteå, in the Gulf of Bothnia, S. of Luleå. Length, about 10 miles.

HERVAS, ĕr'văs, a town of Spain, province, and 53 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2600.

HERVE, hĕr'vĕh, a town of Belgium, province, and 10 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 3408. It has manufactures of cloths and leather, and trade in cheese, butter, and cattle.

HERVELD, hĕr'vĕlt, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 890.

HER'VEY, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

HER'VEY BAY, East Australia, is between lat. 24° and 25° S., and lon. 152° and 153° E., bounded seaward by the island terminating in Sandy Cape.

HERVORDEN, a town of Prussia. See HERFORD.

HERWEN, hĕr'wĕn, or HERWERD, hĕr'wĕrd, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 12 miles S.E. of Arnheim. Pop. 654.

HERWYNEN or HERWIJNEN, hĕr-wī'nĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 miles W. of Bommel. Pop. 1834.

HERXHEIM, hĕrx'hime, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 3557. Here an action took place between the Austrians and French, in June, 1793.

HERZBERG, hĕrts'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 39 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz, and with the chief corn-magazine for that district. Pop. 3736. It communicates with Brunswick by a railway. Near it is a castle, the former seat of the Princes of Grubenhagen.

HERZBERG, a town of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.E. of Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster, and on the railway between Berlin and Dresden, 62 miles S. of Berlin.—OLD (ÄLT, ĕlt,) HERZBERG is a village, E. of the last-named, with 200 inhabitants.

HERZEBURG, a town of Austria. See HERZOGENBURG.

HERZEELE, hĕr-zai'lĕh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1928.

HERZEGOVINA or HERZEGOWINA, hĕrt'sĕh-go-vee'nă, or HERTSEK, hĕrt'sĕk', the westernmost province of European Turkey, bounded N.E. by Croatia and Bosnia, S. by Montenegro and Albania, W. by Dalmatia and Cattaro. Area, 7000 square miles. Pop. about 260,000. It is divided into 13 departments. Chief towns, Mostar, the capital, Stolatz, Trebigne, Nikish, and Foscitel. Chief rivers, the Narenta, Bregava, and Trebisat. Surface mountainous. Velleg, the highest mountain, rises above the snow-line.

HERZHORN, hĕrts'hŏrn, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 3 miles E.N.E. of Glückstadt, on the railway thence to Elmshorn.

HERZMANZEYF. See HERMANSEIFEN.

HERZOGENAURACH, hĕrt'sō'ghĕn-ŏw'răk', a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1827.

HERZOGENBOSCH, in the Netherlands. See BOIS LE-DUC.

HERZOGENBURG, hĕrt'sō-ghĕn-bŏŏrg', or HERZEBURG, hĕrt'sĕh bŏŏrg', (L. *Ducum Burgum*,) a market town of Lower Austria, on the Trazen, 6 miles N.N.E. of St Polten. P. 1280.

HERZOGENBUSCHSEE, hĕrt'sō-ghĕn-bŏŏsh'sā', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 21 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 7000.

HERZOGENRATH, hĕrt'sō-ghen-răt' a frontier village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 466.

HERZOGSWALDAU, hĕrt'sŏŏs-văl'dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 848.

HERZOGSWALDAU, NIEDER, nee'dĕr hĕrt'sŏŏs-văl'dŏw a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.W. of Freystadt. Pop. 636.

HERZOGSWALDE, hĕrt'sŏŏs-văl'dĕh, is the name of villages in the kingdom of Saxony, S.W. of Dresden; and East Prussia, government of Königsberg.

HESARAB, hă'să'răb', HEZAR-ASP, hă'zar'-ăsp', written also ASARYS, a town of Central Asia, dominions, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Khiva, on the Canal of Hesarab, near the Oxus. It consists of about 600 houses.

HESDIN, hă'dăn', a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 14 miles S.E. of Montreuil. Pop. in 1852, 3380. It is beautifully situated, well built of brick, and has a good town-hall, manufactures of cotton thread and hosiery, oil, earthenware, and leather.

HESH'BON, a village, and in antiquity, a famous town of Syria, pashalic, and 118 miles S.S.W. of Damascus.

HES'KET, NETHER and UPPER, two townships of England, co. of Cumberland.

HES'KET, NEW'MARKET, a small market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle.

HES'KET-IN-THE-FOR'EST, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland. The court for Inglewood Forest is held yearly on Barnabas day, under an old thorn-tree in this parish.

HES'LERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, on the York and Scarborough Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of New-Malton.

HESLERTON, MONK, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

HES'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York.

HESN, hĕsn, several places of Asiatic Turkey, the principal, HESN-KEIFA, hĕs'n kā'fă, is a fortified town on the Tigris, pashalic, and 65 miles S.E. of Diarbekir.

HESSE. See HESSEN.

HESSE-CASSEL, (hĕs'se kăs'sĕl,) ELECTORATE OF, or ELECTORAL HESSE, (Ger. *Kurhessen*, koor'hĕs'sĕn, or *Hessen-Kassel*, hĕs'sĕn kăs'sĕl,) a principality, consisting of five dis-

tinct portions, of which four, forming the county of Schaumburg, the lordship of Schmalkalden with Barchfeld, the old district of Katzenberg, and the bailiwick of Derheim, are completely isolated. The far larger portion, forming the principality proper, though of a very irregular and straggling shape, lies contiguous, and is bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hanover. Area, including the detached portions, 4439 square miles. The greater part of this principality belongs to the central German plateau, and has a very rugged surface, partly covered by branches of the Harz; culminating point, 3600 feet. The far greater part of the drainage is carried into the Werra; but a small portion, chiefly in the S., is carried to the Rhine by the Lahn, Ohm, and the Main. The climate is severe: in the higher districts corn ceases to ripen; but on the Main, some wine of indifferent quality is grown. Cultivation is chiefly confined to the narrow valleys and lower hill slopes; amounting, however, to about two-fifths of the whole surface. The system of agriculture is very imperfect, and the soil poor, with the exception of a rich tract in the province of Hanau; but still the amount of grain raised is fully equal to the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, barley, oats, and potatoes. Fruit is tolerably abundant, and a great part of the loftier districts is covered with extensive forests, which furnish one of the most valuable sources of revenue. The minerals include gold, silver, in connection with copper, lead, iron, cobalt, salt, alum, porcelain-earth, common coal, and lignite: only iron yields a profitable return; coal is very partially worked. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollens, cottons, and linens: the last was long famous, but English competition has almost driven it from the foreign market. The central position of the principality, and its navigable rivers, secure it a considerable transit trade. To these have recently been added the benefit of railways; lines which centre at Cassel, and lead N. to Hanover, W. to Cologne, S. to Frankfort, and E. to Leipsic, being either completed or in course of construction. Hesse-Cassel ranks as the eighth state of the Germanic Confederation, and has three votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is monarchical, subject to certain modifications. Revenue, $3,134,075; debt, $1,182,551. The principality is divided into the four provinces of Niederhessen, Oberhessen, Fulda, and Hanau, subdivided into bailiwicks. Capital, Cassel. About four-fifths of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. in 1849, 759,751.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, (hĕss-darm'stȧtt,) GRAND-DUCHY OF, (Ger. *Hessen* or *Hessen-Darmstadt*, hĕs'sen-darm'stȧtt,) an independent state, consisting of five distinct portions. Three of these, forming the districts of Vöhl, Wimpfen, and Kürnbach, all of limited extent, are wholly isolated and enclosed by other states. The other two portions, forming about nine-tenths of the whole, are separated from each other by a belt of land stretching from E. to W., and including part of Hesse-Cassel, and the whole territory of Frankfort. The more S. of these portions forms the two provinces of Rheinhessen and Starkenburg, and is bounded S. by Baden, and E. by Lower Bavaria. The N. portion, forming the single province of Oberhessen, is bounded W. by Rhenish Prussia and Nassau, and enclosed on its other three sides by Hesse-Cassel. Area of the whole grand-duchy, 3761 square miles. Oberhessen is generally mountainous, being covered in the W. by the Taunus, which in Hausburg rises to 1755 feet; in the N. by the Rodhaargebirge, which in Hatzfeld attains 2730 feet; and in the E. by the Vogelsberg, whose culminating point here is 3164 feet. The provinces of Starkenburg and Rheinhessen are also mountainous towards their frontier; but in the interior, are extensive plains belonging to the valleys of the Main and the Rhine. The minerals include iron, coal, lignite, and salt; and there are good quarries of sandstone, limestone, whetstones, basalt, and roofing-slate. The climate is greatly diversified, being cold and bleak in the mountainous districts, and mild and pleasant in the valleys; the only unhealthy districts are found among the extensive marshes formed by the Rhine. The soil, particularly in the provinces of Starkenburg and Rheinhessen, is remarkably fertile, and highly cultivated; corn of all kinds is raised in quantities sufficient to leave a large surplus for export. Hemp, flax, potatoes, and rapeseed, are also extensively grown; and in particular districts, tobacco and hops. The vine forms a most important object of culture, and fruit is very abundant. The extent of ground occupied by forest is nearly equal to the arable land, yet very little timber is exported. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, are very numerous. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form the principal employments. In some districts manufactures have made considerable progress; the most important article is linen. The transit trade is very considerable, and has lately received the benefit of a railway, which traverses the grand-duchy centrally from S. to N., passing through Frankfort. Hesse-Darmstadt ranks as the ninth state of the Germanic Confederation, and has one full vote in the minor diet, and three votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is a hereditary monarchy, modified in 1820 by the introduction of two chambers—an upper, composed chiefly of nobility and citizens, appointed for life by the grand-duke; and a lower, consisting principally of deputies from the chief towns. Revenue, $3,282,749; debt, $7,009,290. Capital, Darmstadt. Pop. in 1852, 854,319, about two-thirds of whom are Protestants.

HESSE-HOMBURG, hĕs-hom'bürg, (Ger. *Hessen-Homburg*, hĕs'sen-hom'bōōrg,) a landgraviate of West Germany, forming a member of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of two separate territories situated at a considerable distance from each other—Homburg proper, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort, bounded N., W., and S. by Nassau, and N.E. and E. by Hesse-Darmstadt; and Meissenheim, about 30 miles S.W. of Mentz, bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is separated by the Nahe. Total area, 106 square miles, of which 32·22 square miles belong to Homburg, and 73·78 square miles to Meissenheim. Both territories are mountainous—Homburg lying on the E. slope of the Taunus, and Meissenheim being partly covered by hills of considerable height. Both are well cultivated, and the agricultural produce exceeds the home consumption. In Meissenheim the vine culture is extensively carried on. The forests abound with excellent timber, and the minerals include both iron and coal. Hesse-Homburg, as a member of the Germanic Confederation, shares the sixteenth vote in the minor diet with Liechtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss, (both branches,) Lippe-Schaumburg, and Lippe. Its constitution is monarchical, with few constitutional checks. Revenue, (a considerable portion of which is derived from the gaming-table,) $381,810; debt, $606,747. Capital, Homburg. Pop. in 1852, 24,921.

HESSELOE, (Hesselöe,) hĕ'sel ō'eh, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, about 16 miles N. of Seeland. On it is a light, 85 feet above sea-level.

HESSEN, hĕs'sen, or HESSE, hĕss, (L. *Hessia*, hĕs'she-a,) a country in the N.W. part of Germany, originally inhabited by the KATTEN, (*Catti*,) a powerful and warlike German nation. It now comprises three independent sovereignties, situated contiguously, and in some measure intermingled with each other, between lat. 49° 24′ and 51° 38′ N., and lon. 7° 53′ and 10° 11′ E.; viz. HESSE-CASSEL, HESSE-DARMSTADT, and HESSE-HOMBURG.——Adj. and inhab., HESSIAN, hĕsh'yan

HESSEN, LOWER or NIEDER. See NIEDER-HESSEN.

HESSEN, RHENISH, Germany. See RHEIN-HESSEN.

HESSEN, UPPER or OBER. See OBER-HESSEN.

HESSET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HESSIGHEIM, hĕs'sic-hīme', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Neckar. Pop. 954.

HESSLE, hĕs'sel, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, having a station on the Leeds and Hull Railway, 4 miles W. of Hull.

HESS ROAD, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

HESS'VILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 30 miles W. by S. of Albany.

HESTER, a post-office of Marion co., Missouri.

HESTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, near the Southall station of the Great Western Railway. In this parish is Osterley Park and mansion, the seat of the Earl of Jersey.

HESTONVILLE, a village of Pennsylvania, within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, on the Columbia Railroad.

HESUDRUS or HESYDRUS. See SUTLEJ.

HETENY-HOSZU, hā'tĕĕ' hos'soo', written also HOSSZUHETIN, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 7 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2091.

HETEREN, hā'teh-ren, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 2426.

HETHAEBY, (Hethsby,) a village of Denmark. See HADDEBY.

HETHAURA, a village of North Hindostan, in Nepaul, 18 miles W.S.W. of Khatmandoo, and a principal mart for the commerce between the Nepaulese and the British dominions.

HETH'EL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HETH'ERSET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HETH'ERSGILL, a township of England, co. Cumberland.

HETRICKS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

HETTENEM, a village of France. See HUTTENHEIM.

HETTINGEN, hĕt'ting-en, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1058.

HETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 8 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 544.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a township of England, co. of Durham, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Durham, with which, and with Sunderland, &c., it is connected by railway.

HETTSTADT, hĕtt'stȧtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 4000.

HEUBACH, hoi'bȧk, a town of South Germany, in Würtemberg, 7 miles E.S.E. of Gmünd. Pop. 1189.

HEUBACH, GROSS, groce hoi'bȧk, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 32 miles W.S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1850.

HEUBACH, KLEIN, kline hoi'bȧk, a town of Bavaria. Pop. 1571.

HEUCHELHEIM, hoi'kel-hīme', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Oberhessen, circle of Giessen. Pop. 1142.

HEUDICOURT, heh'dee'koor', a village of France, department of Somme, 9 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1546.

HEUKELOM, hö'kęh-lom', or HEUKELUM, hö'kęh-lüm', a small town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Linge, 5 miles N.E. of Gorcum. Pop. 600.

HEULE, hul or hö'leh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles N.W. of Courtrai, on the Heule. Pop. 3491.

HEUMEN, hö'men, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Nymwegen. Pop. 601.

HEURE-LE-ROMAIN, hur-leh-ro'mänę', a village of Belgium, 7 miles N. of Liege. Pop. 1100.

HEUSDEN, hus'den or hös'den, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Old Maas, 8 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel. Pop. 1869.

HEUSDEN, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1700.

HEUSDEN, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hasselt.

HEUSTREU, hois'troi, a village of Bavaria, on the Saale, 45 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 960.

HEUVELTON, a thriving post-village in Oswegatchie township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the right bank of the Oswegatchie River, here crossed by a bridge, 5 or 6 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg, with which it communicates by a plank-road. A fall in the river at this place affords an abundant water-power, used for various purposes. Pop. 300.

HEVENER'S STORE, a post-office, Highland co., Virginia.

HEVER, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 7¼ miles W.S.W. of Tunbridge. The castle, built in the fourteenth century, is defended by a moat and portcullis, and has an inner court. It was purchased from the Hever family by a mercer of London, the great-grandfather of Anne Boleyn, who was here visited by Henry VIII. before her marriage. The estate was afterwards given to Anne of Cleves, who died here in 1557.

HEVER, hd'ver, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the railway from Mechlin to Louvain, and on the Dyle, 13 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1520.

HEVERLÉ, hd'vêr-lâ', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 12 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1814.

HEVERLEYVILLE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

HEVERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

HEVES, hd'vêsh', a market-town of Hungary, 55 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5699.

HEVINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEWELSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HEWISH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HEWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

HEXHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 20½ miles W. of Newcastle. Pop. of town, in 1851, 4601. It stands on an eminence, in a vale noted for beauty and richness; has narrow streets, and antique houses; a parish church, formerly an abbey, finished in 1114, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a small grammar school, an ancient town-hall and jail, a house of correction, union work-house, scientific institution, and 2 branch banks. The town is supposed to have been a Roman station on the wall of Hadrian. St. Wilfrid made it a bishop's see in 673. The bishopric was afterwards annexed to York. The Yorkists here defeated the Lancastrians; and it was in flying hence that Queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber. The cave in which he concealed her is still shown.

HEXTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts, 5 miles W.N.W. of Hitchin. The Saxons defeated the Danes here in 914. Near the village is an ancient camp called Ravensborough Castle.

HEYBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HEYDE, a town of Denmark. See HEIDE.

HEYDON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HEYDON, a town of England. See HEDEN.

HEYDUKE TOWNS, of Hungary. See HAIDUCKEN.

HEYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HEYFORD PURCELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HEYFORD WARREN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HEYL, hile, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flowing N. into the Bay of St. Ives.

HEYNESGRYN. See HEINRICHSGRUN.

HEYOP, hd'op, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

HEYRIEUX, hd're-eh', a village of France, department of Isère, 11 miles N.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1424.

HEYSHAM, hdz'ham, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on a peninsula between the Bay of Morecambe and the mouth of the Loyne, 4½ miles W. of Lancaster. It has an ancient church, and remains of an Anglo-Norman chapel, and is a favorite resort for sea-bathing.

HEYSHOT, hd'shot, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HEYST, hist, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles N. of Bruges, near the sea. Pop. 855.

HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG, hist-op-den-berg, a market-town of Belgium, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. 6902.

HEYTESBURY, hdits'ber-e, an ancient borough, (formerly parliamentary,) and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Warminster. Pop. 1311. The town has a church, formerly collegiate, and an hospital, with a chapel, founded about 1470. It gives the title of baron to the A'Court family, whose mansion is in the vicinity.

HEYTHORPE, hd'thorp, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

HEYTHUISEN, hi'toi'zen, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 6 miles N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1279.

HEYWOOD, hd'wood, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Manchester.

HEZAR-ASP, a town of Asia. See HEZARAB.

HIA, a town of China. See HEEA.

HIA-KIANG, a town of China. See HEEA-KIANG.

HIA-LOUI, a town of China. See HEEA-LOOEE.

HIANG-HO, he-ăng'ho, a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, 30 miles E.S.E. of Peking, on the Pei-ho.

HIANG-HO-YOU or HIANG-HO-YOO, he-ăng'hoyoo', a city of China, province of Quangsee, 30 miles S.S.E. of Tchin-Ngan.

HIAO-Y, a town of China. See HEEOW-EE.

HIARNÖE, (Hiarnöe,) an island, Denmark. See HJARNÖE.

HIAWASSEE, a small river which rises in the N.E. part of Georgia, flows through a small part of North Carolina into Tennessee, and enters the Tennessee River near the S.W. extremity of Meigs county.

HIAWASSEE COLLEGE, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

HIBALSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HIBAR. See IBAR.

HIBBARDSVILLE, a village of Henderson co., Kentucky, 14 miles E. of Henderson.

HIBBE, a town of Hungary. See GEIB.

HIBBIAPABA, of Brazil. See IBIAPABA.

HIBERNIA. See IRELAND.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

HIBERNIA, a post-village in Callaway co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, opposite Jefferson City.

HIBIAPABA. See IBIAPABA.

HICARON, islands of New Granada. See QUICARA.

HICESIA. See PANARIA.

HICKERSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

HICKLETON, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

HICKLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HICKLING, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

HICKMAN, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 340 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and also drained by Cane and Piney Creeks, which furnish extensive motive-power. The surface is hilly; the soil mostly fertile. The hills contain extensive beds of iron ore. A company has been formed to improve Duck River by dams and locks. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 9237, of whom 7581 were free, and 1816 slaves.

HICKMAN, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Missouri, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is drained by Bayou de Chien and other small streams. The surface is level, and the soil good. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Colonel Paschal Hickman, killed at the battle of River Raisin. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 4791, of whom 3951 were free, and 840 slaves.

HICKMAN, formerly MILLS POINT, a thriving post-village, capital of Fulton co., Kentucky, on the Mississippi River, 35 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and 320 miles W.S.W. of of Frankfort. It has an active business in shipping produce. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 1 tin factory, and an iron foundry. Pop. 2000.

HICKMAN CREEK, of Kentucky, rises in Fayette co., and flows through Jessamine county into the Kentucky River.

HICKMAN'S BEND, a post-village of Mississippi co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, at the E.N.E. extremity of the state.

HICKORY, a new county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 410 square miles. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River, an affluent of the Osage, and drained by Little Niangua River, and Lindley's and Warblow Creeks. The surface is uneven. Capital, Hermitage. Pop. 2329, of whom 2144 were free, and 185 slaves.

HICKORY, a township, Mercer co., Pennsylvania. P. 2079.

HICKORY, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

HICKORY, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 120 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

HICKORY, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 764.

HICKORY, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 50 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

HICKORY, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Pop. 445.

HICKORY BARREN, a post-village of Green co., Missouri, 120 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

HICK'ORY CORNERS, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

HICKORY CORNERS, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan

HICKORY CREEK, of Gillespie co., Texas, flows N.E. into the Rio Llano.

HICKORY CREEK, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

HICKORY CREEK, a post-office of Coffee co., Tennessee.

HICKORY CREEK, a post-village of Fayette co., Illinois, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

HICKORY CREEK, a post-village of Audrain co., Missouri, 60 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

HICKORY FLAT, a post-village of Cherokee co., Georgia, 125 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

HICKORY FLAT, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi, about 200 miles N. of Jackson.

HICKORY FLAT, a post-village of Simpson co., Kentucky.

HICKORY FORK, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

HICKORY GROUND, a post-office of Norfolk co., Virginia.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-village of Crawford co., Georgia, 37 miles W. of Macon.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, 96 miles W. of Detroit.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Missouri.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

HICKORY HEAD, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

HICKORY HILL, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

HICKORY HILL, a post-village of Beaufort co., South Carolina.

HICKORY HILL, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

HICKORY HILL, a post-village of Marion co., Illinois, 44 miles S.E. by S. of Vandalia.

HICKORY HILL, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, 17 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

HICKORY LEVEL, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, about 160 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

HICKORY PLAIN, a post-village of Prairie co., Arkansas.

HICKORY PLAINS, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

HICKORY POINT, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

HICKORY POINT, a village of McDonough co., Illinois, 10 miles S.E. of Macomb.

HICKORY RUN, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

HICK'ORY TAV'ERN, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

HICK'ORYTOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. of Norristown.

HICKORYTOWN, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on Allegheny River.

HICKORY WITHE, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

HICKS'BURG, a post-village in Dorchester co., Maryland.

HICK'S CORNERS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, 8 miles S. of Kemptville.

HICKSFORD, a post-village, capital of Greenville co., Virginia, on the Meherrin River, and on the great Southern line of railroad, 62 miles S. of Richmond. The Greenville and Roanoke Railroad extends from this point to Gaston.

HICK'S MILLS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

HICKS' RUN, a post-office of Elk co., Pennsylvania.

HICKS'VILLE, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 26 miles E. of Brooklyn.

HICKSVILLE, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

HICKSVILLE, a post-village and township of Defiance co., Ohio, 172 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 507.

HICKVILLE, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, 29 miles N.W. of Detroit.

HI'CO, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

HIDAS, hee'dŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, about 10 miles from Szexard. Pop. 1661.

HIDDA, hid'dâ, a village of Afghanistan, 5 miles S. of Jelalabad. It contains numerous mounds, caves, and topes—the last being large cylindrical structures of masonry, some found to contain sepulchral relics, vessels, ornaments, Sassanian and Byzantine coins, and supposed to have been of Boodhic origin, constructed between the fifth and eighth centuries.

HIDDENS-Œ, HIDDENSO, (Hiddensö,) hid'dens-ö', or HIDDENSEE, hid'den-sâ', an island of Prussia, Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. of Rügen. Length from N. to S., 9 miles; greatest breadth, 1 mile. Pop. 600, in 4 villages, the chief of which is Kloster.

HIDEGKUT, hee'dĕg'koot', or KALTENBRUNN, kăl'ten-brŏŏn', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Fürstenfeld. Pop. 1470, chiefly Germans.

HIDJELLEE, hid-jĕl'lee, (native *Hidjala*, hid-jâ'lâ,) a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Hoogly, at the mouth of Hoogly River, 57 miles S.S.W of Calcutta.

HIDVEG, hid'vĕg', a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Hernad, about 8 from Miskolcz. Pop. 1322.

HIDVEG, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Raab, 11 miles S.S.E. of Steinamanger. Pop. 970.

HIELM, heelm, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 8 miles S.E. of Ebeltoft.

HIELMAR, LAKE, of Sweden. See HJELMAR.

HIERAP'OLIS, (Turk. *Pambook* or *Pambuk Kaleh*, păm'-book'kâ'leh, "cotton castle,") an ancient ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Lycus, 121 miles E. by S. of Smyrna. Its interesting ruins, among which are those of 3 churches, a theatre, gymnasium, and many sepulchral monuments, attest its former magnificence. Near it are several celebrated hot springs of mineral water, overhung by cliffs incrusted by their deposits, presenting a singularly beautiful appearance. The place takes its modern name, Pambook-Kaleh, from the white appearance of the cliffs which support the terrace on which its ruins stand.

HIERDEN, heer'den, an agricultural village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 2 miles E. by N. of Harderwyk. Pop. 957.

HIÈRES ISLANDS, France. See HYÈRES.

HIEROSOLYMA. See JERUSALEM.

HIERRO, one of the Canary Islands. See FERRO.

HIETZING, heet'sing, or MARIA HIETZING, mâ-ree'â heet'sing, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2000, (in summer, 4000.) It is finely situated behind the palace gardens of Schönbrunn, and contains many elegant summer villas of the Viennese.

HIG'ANUM, a post-village in Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Connecticut River, 23 miles S.S.E. of Hartford.

HIG'GINS, a post-office of Fayette co., Illinois.

HIGGINS, a station of Ohio, on the railroad from Dayton to Indianapolis, 5 miles from Dayton.

HIGGINS' FERRY, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

HIGGIN'S POINT, a cape of Russian America, forming the N.W. point of the N. entrance into the channel of Revilla-Gigedo, in lat. 55° 27' N., lon. 131° 34' W.

HIG'GINSPORT, a thriving post-village of Lewis township, Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 47 miles above Cincinnati. It has a steamboat landing, and contains 3 churches. Pop. about 600.

HIGGINSPORT, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

HIG'GINSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

HIGGINSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

HIGGINSVILLE, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.

HIGHAM, hi'am, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, parish of Shirland. Pop. 500.

HIGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HIGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HIGH'AM FER'RERS, a borough, market-town, and parish of England, co., and 14¼ miles E.N.E. of Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough Branch of the London and North-west Railway, 6 miles S.W. of Thrapston. Pop. 1030. The town has a fine, richly-ornamented church, with chapel, &c., which are the remains of a monastic college founded by Archbishop Chicheley, in the reign of Henry V.

HIGH'AM-GO'BION, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HIGH'BANKS, a village of Pike co., Indiana, on the White River, 100 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis, is situated on a bluff about 100 feet high.

HIGH'BRAY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HIGH'BRIDGE, a locality in England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 7 miles N. of Bridgewater.

HIGH'CLERE, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 7¼ miles N.N.W. of Whitchurch. The Earl of Carnarvon has a fine seat here.

HIGH-CROSS, in England, co. of Leicester, at the meeting of the ancient Roman Foss-way and Watling street, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Lutterworth. It is one of many localities said to be the highest in England. A handsome modern house stands here.

HIGH FALLS, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 70 miles S.W. by W. of Albany. It has several flouring and saw mills.

HIGH'GATE, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, 4½ miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It stands on a fine eminence, about 450 feet above the metropolis, has a handsome church, spacious cemetery, grammar school, founded in 1565; Hospital of the Mercer's Company, and an alms-house. In the vicinity are numerous elegant villas, including Caen-wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield.

HIGH'GATE, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, on Missisquoi Bay, formed by Lake Champlain, 50 miles N.W. of Montpelier. A railroad is projected to con

nect Highgate with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad at Island Pond. Pop. 2658.

HIGH GROVE, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

HIGH HILL, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

HIGH HILL, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

HIGH HILL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Missouri.

HIGH KNOB, Pennsylvania. See POKONO MOUNTAIN.

HIGH'LAND, a county in the central part of Virginia, contains about 400 square miles. The head streams of the Potomac and James Rivers rise within its limits, and flow in opposite directions. The surface is diversified with valleys and mountains, having the main Alleghany on the N.W. border, and Jackson's River Mountain in the middle. The highlands contain iron ore. Formed in 1848, of parts of Bath and Pendleton counties. Capital, Monterey. Pop. 4227, of whom 3863 were free, and 364 slaves.

HIGHLAND, a county in the S.S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 460 square miles. Paint River forms part of its eastern boundary. Rattlesnake Creek flows through the county, which is also drained by Brush and White Oak Creeks, and by the Rocky Fork of Paint River, rising within its limits. This county occupies a table land between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, from which circumstance the name is derived. The soil is productive, and well cultivated. A railroad has been opened from Cincinnati to the county seat, and is to be extended eastward to the Ohio River. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 25,781.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

HIGHLAND, a thriving village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, on the Warren and Ridgway Turnpike.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Shelby co., Alabama.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

HIGHLAND, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 365.

HIGHLAND, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 50 miles S.W. of Columbus.

HIGHLAND, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. P. 956.

HIGHLAND, a post-township in the W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 851.

HIGHLAND, a village of Clay co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

HIGHLAND, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 1625.

HIGHLAND, a township in Greene co., Indiana. P. 847.

HIGHLAND, a post-village of Vermilion co., Indiana, 1 mile W. of the Wabash, and 70 miles W. of Indianapolis.

HIGHLAND, a post-township in Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 721.

HIGHLAND, a township of Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 67.

HIGHLAND, a village of Jackson co., Missouri, 10 miles S. by W. of Independence.

HIGHLAND, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, about 56 miles W. of Madison. The village has 1 church, 6 stores, 2 smelting furnaces, and about 400 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 1184.

HIGHLAND CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Union and Henderson counties, and enters the Ohio.

HIGHLAND GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

HIGHLAND GROVE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

HIGHLAND MILLS, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 95 miles S.W. of Albany.

HIGHLAND PRAIRIE, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 68 miles N.W. of Chicago.

HIGHLANDS, hī'landz, (commonly pronounced in Scotland, hee'landz,) a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the country to the N. and N.W., in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the S. and S.E. districts. The division is formed by the Grampians, which extend across the island from Argyleshire on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire or the German Ocean. The appellation of Highlands extends also to the Hebrides or Western Isles.——Inhab. HIGHLANDER. See SCOTLAND.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous region of New York, lying on both sides of the Hudson, and included principally within the counties of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess, remarkable for its picturesque and romantic scenery. The highest summit, New Beacon, has an elevation of 1685 feet above the sea.

HIGHLANDS or NEVERSINK HILLS, in New Jersey, extend N.W. and S.E. from Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay. Mount Mitchell, the highest elevation, is 282 feet above the level of the sea. The Highland Lights are two in number, and about 100 feet apart. The southern one revolves, and is 248 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Fresnel plan, and without doubt the best on the coast of the United States. Lat. 40° 23′ 7″ N., lon. 73° 59′ 8″ W.

HIGHLEY, hī'lee, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HIGH MARKET, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, 130 miles N.W. of Albany.

HIGH PINE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

HIGH POINT, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

HIGH POINT, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri.

HIGH RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

HIGH SCHOOL, a post-office of Jackson co., Mississippi.

HIGH SHOAL, a district in Clarke co., Georgia. Pop. 568.

HIGH SHOALS, a post-village of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

HIGH SHOALS, a post-office of Morgan co., Georgia, on Appalachee River, 60 miles N. of Milledgeville.

HIGH SHOALS, a village of Walton co., Georgia.

HIGH'SPIRE, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 291.

HIGHTAE, hī'tā, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 2¾ miles S. of Lochmaben. Pop., with 3 other small contiguous villages, 664. The whole are called Four Towns, the land of which has been held by the inhabitants by mere right of possession, since the days of Bruce, who is said to have originally granted it to his domestic retainers.

HIGH'TOWER, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia, on the Etowah River, about 120 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

HIGH'TOWER. See ETOWAH.

HIGH'TOWERS, a post-office, Caswell co., North Carolina.

HIGHTSTOWN, hits'town, a post-village of East Windsor township, Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. of Trenton. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and about 100 dwellings.

HIGH'VIEW, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

HIGH'VILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

HIGH'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HIGH'WAY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

HIGHWAY, a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

HIGH'WEEK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HIGH'WORTH, a borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles N.W. of the Shrivenham station of the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4026. The town, on an eminence, near the Vale of White Horse, is irregularly built of stone, and has an ancient church, with 2 curious chapels attached. Blunsdon Hill, in its vicinity, is a circular Roman entrenchment.

HIGUERA-DE-ARGONA, e-gā'rā-dā-ar-go'nā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 685.

HIGUERA-DE-BARGAS, e-gā'rā-dā-bar'gās, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 1608.

HIGUERA-DE-CALATRAVA, e-gā'rā-dā-kā-lā-trā'vā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 618.

HIGUERA-DE-LA-SERENA, e-gā'rā-dā-lā-sā-rā'nā, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 30 miles from Badajos. Pop. 953.

HIGUERA, ISLA-DE-LA, ees'lā-dā-lā e-gā'rā, or ISLA-CRISTINA, ees'lā-kris-tee'nā, a village of Spain, province, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Huelva, with a natural harbor, between the rivers Guadiana and Odiel, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1819.

HIGUERA JUNTA A'ARACENA, e-gā'rā hoon'tā ā-ā-rā-thā'nā, a town of Spain, 49 miles N.N.E. of Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1795.

HIGUERA-LA-REAL, e-gā'rā-lā-rā-āl', a town of Spain, province, and 41 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4992. It has a hospital and a Jesuits' college.

HIGUERUELA, e-gā-roo-ā'lā, a village of Spain, province, and 26 miles E. of Albacete. Pop. 2372.

HIGUEY, hee'gā', a village of the island of Hayti, 78 miles E. of San Domingo, about 10 miles inland.

HIGUEY, a bay of the island of Hayti, protected by the island of Saona, in lat. 18° 20′ N., lon. 68° 40′ W.

HI-HO, a river of Corea. See HIR-HO.

HIJAR or HIXAR, e-har', a town of Spain, province, and 62 miles N.N.E. of Teruel, on the Martin. Pop. 3060.

HIKLAR, hee'klar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Karamania, district, and 6 miles N. of Kaisareyeh.

HILA, hee'lā, a village of the Malay Archipelago, island of Amboyna, peninsula of Hitoe, with a governor's house, a Christian church, and a Mohammedan temple. Here the Dutch first landed on the island.

HILABEE', or HILLABEE', a post-village, Talladega co, Alabama.

HILABEE CREEK, of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, flows S. into the Tallapoosa River.

HIL'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HILCHENBACH, hilk'en-bāk', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Siegen. Pop. 1279.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, hilt'boorg-how'zen, a town of Germany, in Saxe Meiningen, on the Werra, 17 miles S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 4181. It has a gymnasium, a burgher and a Jews' school, orphan and lunatic asylums, manufactures of cloth and paper maché. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe Hildburghausen, now united to Saxe Meiningen. In the neighboring village of Veilsdorf is a porcelain factory.

HILDER, hil'der, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 9 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 920.

HILDERS, hil'ders, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Ulster, 57 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1066.

HIL/DERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HIL/DERSTON, or HIN/DOLVESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HIL/DERSTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

HILDESHEIM, hil/dęs-hīme', a town of Hanover, cap. of a principality of its own name, on the railway from Hanover to Harburg, 18 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 14,734, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. It is a large, old-fashioned town, enclosed by ramparts, now used as public walks; and has a cathedral of the ninth century, 3 churches, a consistory, and a college, belonging to the Roman Catholics; a Lutheran college, deaf, mute, and lunatic asylums, numerous public schools, a council-hall, treasury, considerable trade in coarse linen cloths and yarn, and the largest cattle fairs in the kingdom.

HIL/DESLEY, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.

HILFRATH, hil/frât, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 900.

HILG, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HIL/GAY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HILGERSDORF, hil/gbers-dorf', a village of Bohemia, on the Hochwald, near the frontiers of Saxony. Pop. 1935.

HIL/HAM, a post-village of Overton co., Tennessee, 90 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

HILL, a new county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Brazos River, and drained by Aguila and Richland Creeks. The surface is undulating. It is not included in the census of 1850.

HILL, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 25 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 954.

HILLABEE, a village of Alabama. See HILABEE.

HILLAH or HILLA, hil/lah, written also HELLAH, hel/lah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 60 miles S. of Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here 450 feet in width, and crossed by a floating bridge. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 44° 28′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and a ditch, entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel, a mosque, several convents, some pretty well-supplied bazaars, and manufactures of silks; it has dye-houses, and tanneries, but its population is chiefly agricultural.

HILLAYA, hil-lē/ä, or HILLIYA, hil-lee/ä, a small town of Sinde, 39 miles S. of Hyderabad, on the route from Tattah. Supplies of forage and water are here plentiful.

HILL-DEVERILL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HILLE, hil/lęh, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 8 miles N.W. of Minden. Pop. 2486.

HILLE, hil/lä, a village of Sweden, lan, and 4 miles N.E. of Gefle.

HIL'LEGASS', a post-office, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

HILLEGOM, hil/lęh-hom', and HILLEGERSBERG, hil/lęh-ghers-bêrg', two villages of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Haarlem Lake, 6 miles S.W. of Haarlem. Pop. 1338.

HILLEGOM, a village of the Netherlands, capital of the district, 2½ miles N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1991.

HIL/LERMAN, a small village of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

HILLEROD, hil/lęh-rod', a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, 20 miles N.N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1800. It has a Latin school. Near it is a royal stud, with 700 horses, and the royal castle of Frederiksborg.

HIL/LERSDON, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

HILLERSDORF, hil/lers-dorf', (NIEDER, nee/der, and OBER, o/ber,) a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1560.

HILLESHEIM, hil/lęs-hīme', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 36 miles N. of Treves. Pop. 750.

HILLESTED, hil/lęs-têd', a parish of Denmark, island of Lealand, 2 miles S.W. of Marieboe. Pop. 500.

HILL-FAR/RANCE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HILL GROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

HILL GROVE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Greenville and Miami Railroad, near the former.

HILL/HOUSE, a post-office of Lake co., Ohio, 11 miles S.E. of Painesville.

HILLIA'RA, Ohio, a station on the Columbus and Piqua Railroad, 10 miles from Columbus.

HILLIARDS, a post-office of Shelby co., Texas.

HIL/LIARDSTOWN, a post-village of Nash co., North Carolina, 50 miles from Raleigh.

HILLIARDSVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Alabama.

HILLIAR'S (hil/yarz) STORE, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

HIL/LIER, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1141.

HIL/LINGDON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising the town of Uxbridge.

HIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 54 miles S.E. of Norwich.

HILLION, heal'yôn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 2518.

HILL-MAR/TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HILL-MOR/TON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HILL RIVER, of British America. See HAYES RIVER.

HILLSBOROUGH, hilz/bur-ŭh, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 3 miles, S.S.W. of Lisburn. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3551. It has a remarkably fine church, with 3 towers, erected by the Earl of Hillsborough, in 1774, ruins of a castle, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, and a hospital.

HILLS/BOROUGH, a county in the S. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimack, and drained by the Contoocook, Souhegan, and other smaller rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, with a few mountain ridges. Soil generally fertile. The county is traversed by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, and by the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad. By means of canals around the falls, boats are enabled to navigate the Merrimack through the county. Organized in 1771. Capital, Amherst. Pop. 57,478.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of Florida, in the W. part of the peninsula, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the river of its own name, and penetrated by Tampa Bay, which is near 40 miles long. The surface is low, and in some parts marshy. Capital, Tampa. Pop. 2377, of whom 1717 were free, and 660 slaves.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 26 miles W. by S. of Concord, intersected by the Contoocook River, which affords excellent water-privileges. It has an insurance office, and manufactures of bobbins, furniture, &c. Pop. 1685.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. Pop. 3404.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, 11 miles S.E. of Washington, the county town.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Caroline co., Maryland, 59 miles E. of Annapolis.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 165 miles N. of Richmond. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 academy, and 2 flour mills. Pop. about 300.

HILLSBOROUGH, a village of Tyler co., Virginia, on Middle Island Creek, 6 miles from the Ohio River, has about 100 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Orange co., North Carolina, on the Eno River, an affluent of the Neuse, 44 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It contains a new court-house, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. The Central Railroad, in progress, passes through the village.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 26 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville. It has 1 church and 2 academies.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 120 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Mississippi, 50 miles N.E. of Jackson.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Coffee co., Tennessee, 75 miles S.E. of Nashville.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 85 miles E. by N. from Frankfort, has 3 stores.

HILLSBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village of Liberty township, capital of Highland co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hillsborough, and Parkersburg Railroad, 60 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. The Railroad is completed from Cincinnati to this point, and the other part is in course of extension towards Parkersburg, in Virginia. Hillsborough is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and is a place of active and increasing business. It contains a union school, a female seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches. It was first settled about 1802. Pop. 1392.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Coal Creek, 14 miles E. of Covington.

HILLSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Illinois on a fork of Shoal Creek, and on the route of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 54 miles S. of Springfield.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Missouri, 40 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis, was commenced in 1840. Pop. about 100.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

HILLS/BOROUGH, a township in the S.E. part of New Brunswick, Albert co., bordering on the Petitcodiac River. It contains the Albert Coal-mines. The bed is included in shales, with an underlying mass of soft slate, and the coal is directly overlaid by a stratum of highly bituminous shales, filled with the embalmed remains of beautiful species of the genus *Palæoniscus* fishes of the ganoid order.

HILLS/BOROUGH, the principal town of the island of Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, in the West Indies.

HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, at the terminus of the Contoocook Valley Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Concord.

HILLSBOROUGH CENTRE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 25 miles S.W. of Concord.

HILL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

HILLSDALE, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 576 square miles. The hills and valleys of this county give rise to the principal rivers of the state, viz. the Grand, St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, the St. Joseph's of the Maumee, and the Kalamazoo. The southern half of the county is heavily timbered. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loom. Quarries of fine sandstone have been opened in the county. It is intersected by the Southern Railroad, and by a plank-road leading to Toledo. Capital, Hillsdale. Pop. 16,159.

HILLSDALE, a post-village and township on the E. border of Columbia co., New York, and on the Harlem Railroad, 112 miles N. by E. of the City Hall, and about 45 miles S.S.E. of Albany. Pop. 2123.

HILLSDALE, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 95 miles from Raleigh.

HILLSDALE, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, a few miles from its source, and on the Southern Railroad, 71 miles S. of Lansing, and 69 miles W. of Monroe. The village contains a stone court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 10 or 12 stores, 1 furnace, and 3 steam mills. Laid out in 1839. Pop. in 1853, about 1200; of the township in 1850, 1667.

HILLSGROVE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalsock Creek, 23 miles W. of Laporte, the county seat.

HILLSGROVE, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 12 miles S.W. of Macomb.

HILLSIDE, of Pennsylvania, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad route, 49 miles E. of Pittsburg.

HILLSIDE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

HILL'S LANDING, a village of Carroll co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 92 miles in a straight line N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

HILL'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

HILL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

HILLSVIEW, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

HILLSVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

HILLSVILLE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 215 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

HILLSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Virginia, 260 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It contains a court-house, a church, and an academy. Pop. about 200.

HILLTOP, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

HILLTOWN, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. by S. of Doylestown. Pop. 2301.

HILOCHEE, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

HILONGOS, he-lon'goe, a town of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Leyte, with Point Hilongos N.W., in lat. 10° 24′ N., lon. 124° 35′ E.

HILPERTON or HILPRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HILPOLTSTEIN, hil'polt-stine', a town of Bavaria, 19 miles S.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1495.

HILSBACH, hils'bäk, a town of Baden, 17 miles S.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1366.

HILSENHEIM, hil'sen-hime'. (Fr. pron. heel'sên'ême',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 5 miles N.E. of Schelestadt. Pop. 1841.

HILSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HILTENFINGEN, hil'ten-fing'en, a village of Bavaria, 17 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 689.

HILTON, a township of England, co. of Derby. Pop. 723.

HILTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HILTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HILTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HILTON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

HILTON, a post-village of Monroe co., Kentucky.

HILTON, MIDDLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster. Pop. 902.

HILTON, OVER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles W.N.W. of Peel-Hilton. Pop. 435. The park has been the seat of the Hilton family since the Conquest.

HILTON, PEEL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Leigh. Pop. 3952. Here is the ancient seat of the Peel family.

HILTON'S, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

HILVARENBEEK, hil'vä-ren-bäk', a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 17 miles E.S.E. of Breda. P. 2494.

HILVERSUM, hil'ver-sûm', a market-town of North Holland, 15 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 5160.

HILZINGEN, hil'sing-en, a village of Baden, in Lake circle, 8 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1099.

HIMALAYA, (him'a-li'a or hee-mä'lÿä,) HIMMALEH (him-mä'lia) MOUNTAINS, or THE HIMALAYAS, ("the abode of snow," the *Imaus* of the ancients,) a chain of snowy mountains, the most elevated on the globe, extending along the N. boundary of Hindostan, (separating it from Thibet,) between lat. 27° and 35° N., and lon. 73° and 98° E. The Hindoo Koosh range is continuous with the Himalayas on the W., and on the E. they extend into Assam. The length of the range is estimated at 2000 miles; the breadth, as far as ascertained, varies from 100 to 300 miles, averaging about 180 miles. Its direction, beginning at the Indus, is from N.W. to S.E. for about one-third of its whole length; it then curves gradually to the E., which direction it retains throughout the last third of its extent. The range lies between two plains—a low alluvial plain on the S. drained by the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and the elevated table-land of Thibet on the N. and N.E. The mountains terminate on the S., towards the plain of the Ganges, in a wall-like range, from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up, at intervals, by deep, precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers, formed from the melted snows in the interior, flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well cultivated valleys of Nepaul, Bootan, and Assam. To the N., the enormous masses are separated from one another by the valleys of Cashmere, the Indus, and the Sutlej. The mean elevation of the range is about double that of the Alps, and has been estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Forty of the peaks have an elevation exceeding 20,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet, and Kunchainjunga has an elevation of 28,175 feet, Dhawalaghiri about 28,000 feet, Juwahir 25,670 feet, Jumnootri 25,500 feet, and Shumalari 23,929 feet. The high table-land of Thibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain declivities of the S. The Himalayas maintain a considerable height and breadth along the N. of Assam, but beyond this point nothing certain is known of the range. The passes across the Himalayas are at great elevations, many of them exceeding 20,000 feet. The altitude of Mont Blanc, the highest point in Europe, is 15,732 feet; Karakorum Pass is 18,600 feet high; Purungla 18,500 feet; Kroobrung, 18,313 feet; Doora Ghaut, 17,750 feet; Khoonawur 20,000 feet. The difficulty of these ascents is extreme, especially that of the Niti Pass, which leads to Mansa, the sacred lake of Thibet. The base and summits, and probably the great mass of this range, consists of granite and crystaline-stratified rocks. A zone of silurian strata prevails at elevations of from 10,000 to 18,000 feet, and tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. Recent investigations show the limit of perpetual snow in the middle division of the Himalayas (lon. 78° E.) to be at the height of about 15,500 feet on the S. side, and 18,500 feet on the N. side of the ridge; but towards the E., in Sikkim, the snow-line descends on the S. face of the S. ranges to 14,500 feet, while farther N., in the interior, it rises to a level of 19,000 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity and dryness of the air and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping table-land towards the N., while on its S. there are more frequent gales and moisture, and an abrupt, precipitous termination of the mountains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, and the contrast of this, with the other snow-covered summits, and the deep azure of the sky, renders the scenery most magnificent. It is now fully established that glaciers of smooth ice, the existence of which, in the Himalayas, was long doubted, are numerous, and descend from the limits of perpetual snow to a height, in some places, of about 11,500 feet. In lon. 78° E., at an elevation of 2000 feet, the thermometer varies throughout the year from 100° to 37°; at the height of 7000 feet its range is from 80° to 26°, and at 12,000 feet the nocturnal temperature begins, in September, to fall below zero. The base of the mountains to the S. is covered with a dense, impenetrable jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. and N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the level of the base the vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5000 feet European plants succeed. Here rice, and other grains, are cultivated; as also a species of *arum*, the roots of which form the food of the Hill-people, and wheat grows at an elevation of 13,000 feet. The cultivation of the tea-plant has been introduced successfully in the Kumaon and Gurhwal districts. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

HIMBERG, him'berg, a market-town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1310.

HIMBLETON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HIMERA. See Salso.

HIMLEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HIMMELKRON, him'mel-kron', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, with a royal castle, and the tombs of several princes of Baireuth. Pop. 682.

HIMMELPFORTEN, him'mel-pfor'ten, a village of North-west Germany, in Hanover, 8 miles W. of Stade. Pop. 510.

HIMROD'S, New York, a station on the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 15 miles E. of Penn Yan.

HINCHE, hänsh, a town of Hayti, 46 miles S.E. of Cape Haytian, on the Hinche, an affluent of the Artibonite.

HINCHINBROOKE, a village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 56 miles S. of Montreal.

HINCKLEY, a borough, market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles S.W. of Liecester. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 6111. The town, situated on elevated table-land, is well built, though old, with remains of ancient walls, castle, and a Roman temple and baths, a fine Gothic church, an ancient town-hall, endowed free school, 2 branch banks, and the largest manufacture of coarse hosiery in the kingdom.

HINCKLEY, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1416.

HINDELANG, hin'deh-lăng', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 15 miles S. of Kempten. Pop. 1288.

HINDELOOPEN, hin'deh-lō'pen, a seaport town of the Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee, 24 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1207, employed in ship-building and navigation.

HINDERCLAY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HINDERWELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HINDIA, hin'de-â, a town of Hindostan, on the Nerbudda, 94 miles S.E. of Oojein.

HINDIAN, hin'de-ăn, a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, 75 miles N.N.W. of Bushire. Pop. 3500, mostly Arabs.

HIND'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

HIND'LIP, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HIND'MARSH, a county of South Australia, comprising the peninsula of which Cape Jervis forms the S.W. extremity.

HINDMARSH, an island of South Australia, in the entrance to Lake Alexandrina.

HINDMARSH, a village of South Australia, 2 miles from Adelaide.

HINDMARSH, a lake of Victoria, Australia, 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 36° S., lon. 141° 30′ E.

HINDOEN, (Hindöen,) hin'dö'en, the largest of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided between the provinces of Nordland and Finmark. Length, 46 miles; breadth, 40 miles.

HINDOLVESTON, a parish of England. See HILDERSTON.

HIN'DON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 8 miles S.S.E. of Warminster. In the vicinity are the modern ruins of Fonthill Abbey, and some vestiges of a British town.

HINDOO-KOOSH, (-COOSH, or-KOO.) or GHOOR MOUNTAINS, (written also HINDOO-KUSCH, (or-KUSH,) or INDIAN CAUCASUS, in'de-ăn kaw'ka-sŭs, (anc. *Paropamisus Mons*,) a great mountain chain of Central Asia, between lat. 34° and 36° N., and lon. 68° and 75° E., extending from the Upper Indus westward to the Bamian Pass, separating Afghanistan from Toorkistan, and connected E. with the Himalayas, W. with the Huzareh Mountains, and N. with the table land of Pameer. It rises in many parts to upwards of 20,000 feet in elevation, but has, especially, one vast summit, the Hindoo Koh, in lat. 35° 40′ N., lon. 68° 50′ E., 80 miles N. of Cabool, more lofty than the rest, though no actual measurement of it has been made. This chain is generally barren, and remarkably destitute of timber; in most other respects it resembles the Himalayas. The principal passes over the Hindoo Koosh are the Khawak Pass, 13,200 feet high; the Akrobat Pass, 10,200 feet; the Kara Kotul, 10,500 feet; and the Dundun Shikun, 9000 feet. Various large streams have their sources in these mountains; the principal are the Oxus or Jihoon, and the Helmund.

HIN'DOON' or HIN'DONE', a town of Hindostan, dominion, and 74 miles E.S.E. of Jeypoor. It is well built, and has some Hindoo temples, constructed in a Mohammedan style.

HINDOSTAN, hin'do-stăn' or IN'DOSTAN', written also HINDUSTAN, HINDOOSTAN, and INDUSTHAN, HINDUSTHAN, (*i. e.* in Persian, "the country of the Hindoos," or "Negro-land,") an extensive region, comprising the great central peninsula of Southern Asia, between lat. 8° 5′ and 35° N., and lon. (Cape Monze) 66° 37′ and 94° 30′ E.; bounded N. by the Himalaya Mountains, W. by the river Indus and Lunkee Mountains which separate it from Beloochistan and Cabool, and W.S.W. by the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean, E. and S.E. by the Brahmapootra, the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, and Palk's Strait, which, with the Gulf of Manaar, separates its S. part from the island of Ceylon. Its extreme length, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, is about 1870 miles; greatest breadth, from W. to E., 1575 miles. Its area has been estimated at 1,280,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the entire extent of Europe; and its population has been supposed to amount to upwards of 150,000,000, or considerably more than half of the number occupying the European continent and islands.

Physical Geography.—The great mountain systems of Hindostan are the Himalayas, the East and West Ghauts, and the Vindhya range. The Himalayas, forming the N. boundary, are the loftiest and most stupendous chain of mountains in the world. Their average height is about 15,700 feet; but their loftiest summits, Dhawalaghiri and Kunchainjunga, attain to an elevation of about 28,000 feet. (See HIMALAYA.) The East Ghauts commence in the south, about lat. 11° 20′ N., and, pursuing a N.E. direction across the country, extend to the banks of the Kistnah, in lat. 16° N., separating the Carnatic from the table-land of the Deccan. The utmost height of this range does not exceed 3000 feet. The West Ghauts reach from Cape Comorin to the river Taptee, about lat. 21° N., extending through about 13 degrees of latitude, and running parallel to the W. coast, from which they are seldom more than 70 miles, and generally only about 40 miles, distant. Their highest elevations vary from 5000 to 6000 feet above sea-level; but an offset of this range, stretching N.E., was found by Colonel Lambton to have an elevation of 7364 feet. The Vindhya Mountains run E. and W. across the central part of India, constituting a base to the triangle of which the East and West Ghauts form the other two sides, and complete the boundary of what is called the table-land of the peninsula. Their greatest height is not supposed to exceed 3000 feet. The surface of the Deccan is between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea, and is a collection of plains, interspersed with ridges of rock and insulated flat-topped hills. These last are solitary and almost inaccessible heights, rising abruptly from the plains, with all but perpendicular sides, which can only be scaled by steps cut in the rock, or by dangerous and winding paths. Many are fortified, and have been strongholds from remote antiquity. S. of the Deccan is the table-land of Mysore, 7000 feet above the sea, surrounded by the Neilgherry or Blue Mountains, and their branches, which rise to about 10,000 feet. The base of this plateau, as of all the Deccan, is granite; there are also many slenitic and trap rocks, with an abundance of primary and secondary fossiliferous strata. The sea-coasts on the two sides of this part of the peninsula are essentially different. That of Malabar, on the W. side, is rocky, but in many parts well cultivated; and its mountains, covered with forests, form a continuous wall of very simple structure, 510 miles long, and rather more than 5000 feet high. On the coast of Coromandel the mountains are bare, less elevated, and frequently interrupted, and the wide maritime plains are, for the most part, parched. The Gangetic plain comprehends the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges and its affluents. The lower portion (Bengal, &c.) is annually submerged for several months by the inundation of the Ganges. This plain is the most fertile, best cultivated, and most thickly inhabited portion of Hindostan, containing more than one-half of its entire population. The desert of the Indus, or Great Sandy Desert, extends from the S.E. confines of the Punjab to the Runn—a distance of about 500 miles, and is connected on the N.E. with the high country which separates the plain of the Ganges from that of the Indus. It contains several large oases, of which considerable portions are under cultivation. The S. part embraces nearly the whole of the delta of the Indus. Across this river it is continuous with the desert of Beloochistan, and with that wide band of sandy and sterile region stretching from Central Africa N.E. over the whole centre of the Asiatic continent.

Minerals.—The Himalayan Mountains abound in iron, copper, and lead. Graphite has been found in the province of Kumaon, and traces of lignite in the tertiary formation, where immense deposits of fossil bones have also been discovered. Coal formations stretch across India from E. to W.: in the N.E. deposits extend from Assam and Sylhet into Burdwan, where coal-mines are wrought for the supply of Calcutta; deposits of coal exist along the course of the Nerbudda, as well as in the W. district of Cutch. Agates and carnelians abound throughout Central India, and at Surat and other places on the W. side of the peninsula. Nitre and nitrate of soda effloresce in great quantities on the soil in different parts of Hindostan. Gold is procured by washing the sand of some rivers, and iron is in many parts abundant. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund and in the Deccan. A species of carbonate of lime, termed *kankar*, and porcelain-clays, are plentiful, as are marbles of various colors.

Rivers.—The rivers of Hindostan, like its mountains, are on the most magnificent scale. The principal are the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapootra. The Indus, having passed the Himalayas, flows in a S.W. direction, traverses the Punjab and Siode, and, after a course of about 1650 miles, falls, by several mouths, into the Indian Ocean, in about lat. 24° N., lon. 68° E. Its stream is foul and muddy, and so full of shoals and shifting sands that it can only be navigated with safety by flat bottomed boats; with these it is navigable for about 1200 miles from the sea. It is estimated to discharge 80,000 cubic feet per second—not quite half so much as the Ganges, which averages for the year about 200,000 cubic feet per second. (See GANGES.) This last is the most important of the Indian rivers, both from the fertility it diffuses around it, and the facilities it affords for internal communication. It enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, after a S.E. course of about 1960 miles. The Brahmapootra exceeds the Ganges in size, and probably in length, although its sources are very imperfectly known. It falls into the Bay of Bengal in about lat. 22° 50′ N., lon. 90° 45′ E., in conjunction with the largest branch of the Ganges. For the last 30 miles of its course it has a breadth of from 4 to 5 miles, increased to 10 miles at its mouth.

Among the other rivers of note in Hindostan are the Jumna, Chumbul, Sone, Gunduck, Gogra, Toesta, &c., tributary to the Ganges; the five rivers of the Punjab—the Sutlej, Beas, Raves, Chenaub, and Jhylum, affluents of the Indus; and in Peninsular India the Nerbudda and Tuptee, flowing westward, and the Kistnah (or Krishna,) Godavery, and Mahanuddy, entering the sea on its E. side.

Lakes, &c.—The lakes of Hindostan are few in number, shallow, and comparatively small in size. Among the largest are the Chilka and Colair Lakes, both on the E. shore of the peninsula. The former, is a salt-water lake, about 35 miles in length, and 8 miles in average breadth. But to make up for the want of natural reservoirs, the whole surface of India is more or less interspersed with tanks, or artificial collections of water, made for the purpose of irrigation. Jeels, or large ponds, formed by some of the great rivers during their inundations, are also numerous. On the W. side of the peninsula is a remarkable tract of morass, called the Runn, about 150 miles in length and 60 in greatest breadth, communicating with the Gulf of Cutch. The coast-line of Hindostan has an extent of nearly 3100 miles. It is particularly deficient in islands; and the only inlets of much size are the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, both on the W. side. On the E. coast, from Cape Comorin to Bengal, there is not a single good harbor.

Climate.—Generally speaking, Hindostan has three seasons: the hot, wet, and cold. The first commences about the middle of March, and continues for three months, during which the thermometer ranges, in the sun, from 100° to 110°, and even rises as high as 120° Fahrenheit. The heat on the Coromandel coast is often so excessive as to destroy vegetation. The wet season also occurs, in most parts of Hindostan, during the S.W. monsoon; though, in the country E. of the Ghauts, the rains take place when the wind blows from the opposite quarter. They are ushered in with a dreadful commotion of the elements—lightning, thunder, and tempest. The N.E. monsoon blows during the winter months, and the S.W. during the rest of the year; but both are subject to various modifications, according to local circumstances. In Calcutta, the thermometer falls as low as 52° in December, and in some of the northern provinces to 45° and 35°. From November to March, the climate N. of lat. 27° is similar to that of Italy; and in the low plains, as far N. as lat. 18°, winter is hardly perceptible. At Bombay, the mean annual temperature is stated to be about 82°; at Madras, 84°; and at Calcutta, 79°, Fahrenheit.

Animals. The elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, wild boar and ass, deer, bears, jackals, foxes, marmots, the ourang outang, and numerous other kinds of apes, are natives of Hindostan. Lions are found in the N., but they are not of the same species with the lion of Africa. The elephant, buffalo, dromedary, horse, and ass have been domesticated; the first-named has, from time immemorial, formed an important appendage to the retinue of Indian princes. Alligators and gavials are abundant in the tanks and rivers; and some of the most formidable serpents known inhabit this region.

Vegetation.—The forests of Hindostan contain an immense variety of large trees, little known in Europe, but capable of yielding valuable timber, and distinguished by their fragrance, luxuriant growth, or adaptation for manufactures. Teak of the first quality grows on the West Ghauts. Other forest trees characteristic of Indian scenery are the banian, sappan, saul, (*Shorea robusta,*) sissoo, (*Dalbergia sissoo,*) &c.; with which are seen the oak, cypress, poplar, &c. Large and beautiful flowering shrubs are in great variety. Forests of bamboo are numerous; and so rapidly does their growth proceed, that some of these reeds have been reported to attain a height of 60 feet in the course of five months! Extensive tracts of the country are covered with dense jungles, the resorts of formidable wild animals; mangroves cover the swamps at the mouths of the rivers; and the whole of that wide tract, termed the Sunderbunds, at the united delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is a rank forest, inhabited by tigers, deer, and elephants; and the rivers traversing it are in many parts rendered impassable to ships, by the obstacles to which its thick vegetation gives rise.

The principal vegetable productions of Hindostan are rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, ginger, saffron, cardamoms, pepper, cocos, areca, and other palms yielding nuts, which are extensively consumed by the native population; anise, silk, various dyes, flax, hemp, &c. The principal indigenous fruits are the mango, the finest of all the Indian fruits, pisang or plantain, pomegranate, citron, date, almond, grape, pine-apple, and tamarind. In the N. provinces, apples, pears, plums, apricots, and other European fruits, abound. Oranges and lemons are also to be met with, but are of an inferior quality. Rice forms an important article of export; but, contrary to the generally received notions both in Europe and America, neither this grain nor wheat form the chief nutriment of the natives of Hindostan. The former is raised only on alluvial soils, and is often twice as dear as wheat. Except in Bengal, the number of those who seldom taste rice far exceeds those who subsist upon it; but the bulk of the food of from 70 to 80 millions of the population consists of jowary, or common millet, (*Holcus sorghum,*) bajree or bajury, (*Holcus spicatus,*) sesamum, and several grains peculiar to the country. But of Bengal, rice is chiefly produced on the plains of Tanjore, South Arcot, &c., in the Madras presidency, and in Coneun and the lower parts of Bombay. In the delta of the Ganges it yields two crops a year. Barley is extensively cultivated for food, and maize is grown in small quantities.

After cereals, the five great staples of Indian produce are cotton, indigo, opium, sugar, and silk. The indigenous cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*) of Hindostan succeeds only on what is called the "black cotton soil," which is estimated to extend over about 200,000 square miles; but, in addition, there is a "red cotton soil," formed of the debris of siliceous rocks, comprising from 200,000 to 300,000 square miles, on which alone the cotton of America succeeds. In Hindostan nearly every article of clothing is made of cotton; and the yearly consumption has been variously estimated at from 375,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 pounds. Indigo is one of the most profitable of Indian crops. By far the greater proportion of this article consumed in Europe is raised in Hindostan. Its culture extends over upwards of 1,000,000 acres in the Gangetic region; and it is also grown extensively in other parts of the peninsula. Opium, it is said, is raised only in two of the British provinces, Bahar and Benares; but in the Indore territories, in Central India, and other regions, it is also grown, and is purchased or sold on commission by the British government, for exportation to China, the Malay Archipelago, and other parts of South east Asia. In 1849, the sale of opium raised in the British territories realized to the Bombay government more than 3,000,000*l.* The cultivation of sugar-cane in Hindostan has of late years been greatly extended; besides its manufacture into sugar, molasses, &c., for export, it is consumed in large quantities by the natives as food. The principal seat of the silk culture is in Bengal and Assam; but the mulberry thrives well throughout the greater part of the peninsula.

Inhabitants.—The first inhabitants were at an early period dispossessed by the Hindoos, who, entering the country from the N.W., first occupied that portion to the N. of the Nerbudda. Subsequently they overran the entire peninsula, giving their name to the country. The native tribes, however, were by no means exterminated by these invaders, but, under the various denominations of Bheels, Coolies, Catties, Coles, Conds, &c., still exist in Hindostan to the number, it is computed, of from two to three millions. They are mostly of small, active frame, dark-colored, and with a peculiarly quick and restless eye. Their ordinary food consists of wild berries and game; and they bury their dead, instead of burning them.

The Hindoos, although commonly darker in color than the rest of the nations composing the Caucasian race, are nevertheless held to belong to this great division of mankind. They are well formed, and, in some parts of India, robust, energetic, and hardy; but their chief bodily characteristic is extreme suppleness, rendering them the best runners, climbers, leapers, and wrestlers in Asia. The face of the Hindoo is oval; the eyes are uniformly of a dark brown, with a tinge of yellow in the white, and the hair long, black, and straight. The upper classes in the N.W. are nearly as light in color as the natives in the S. of Europe; but in proportion as we proceed S., the hue of the skin is observed to darken, until, in the lower castes, it assumes almost the blackness of the negro. Subtlety and shrewdness are the most conspicuous mental characteristics of the Hindoos; and they have been properly described as "the acutest buyers and sellers in the world." But with a few rare exceptions, they have evinced no grasp of intellect, enabling them to become versed, beyond a very limited extent, in the higher branches of learning. In arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and astronomy, they have made some rudimentary progress, and their genius is somewhat adapted to metaphysical speculations and the intricacies of grammar and jurisprudence; but their geography, medicine, and other practical sciences are a chaos, and their agriculture is of the rudest kind. The state of education among them is exceedingly backward, there being scarcely one man in a hundred who can read a common letter. The females are in general utterly ignorant of both reading and writing, a Brahminical prejudice existing against female education. The languages spoken by the Hindoos are dialects of the Sanscrit.

Arts, &c.—In a few manufactures the Hindoos have excelled. Their cotton, muslin, and silk fabrics, their carpets and shawls, have a deserved celebrity. In the production of embroidered shawls the province of Cashmere is without a rival in the world. Numerous manufactures, calculated to give a high idea of Indian ingenuity and taste, appeared at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851. Among these were various articles in agate from Bombay, mirrors from Lahore, marble chairs from Ajmeer, kincobs from Benares, embroidered silk shawls and scarfs, carpets from Bangalore, and a variety of articles in iron inlaid with silver.

India abounds with stupendous and highly elaborate architecture; not, indeed, possessing the elegant proportions

of the edifices of ancient Greece, but rather exhibiting the ponderous sublimity which characterizes those still extant in Egypt, with the addition of a great deal of ornamental and minute sculpture, representations of the deities of the Hindoo pantheon and their reputed acts, &c. Among the most remarkable are the excavated temples of Elora, Elephanta, Carlee, and Baug, on the W. side of the peninsula; the pyramids of Pooree (Juggernaut) in the E.; and the temples of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, &c. in the S. Most of these are Brahminical, others of Boodhist, and some of Jain origin; all have been constructed at epochs long passed, and some are of a high antiquity.

Religion, Castes, &c.—The Brahminical religion dates from a very remote epoch. It acknowledges a self-existent Supreme Being, who, however, is held by it to take no concern in the government of the universe; this is delegated to his triune manifestations, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, who are respectively emblematical of the creating, preserving, and destroying powers. Except among a sect termed the Jaugams, there is but one temple in India dedicated to Brahma. The great bulk of the Hindoo population are either followers of Vishnu or votaries of Siva; besides which divinities a vast multitude of inferior deities are worshipped,—their number amounting, according to the Brahmins, to 333,000,000. Figures of a great many of these deities and their attributes are sculptured in the temples, and retained as household gods in the dwellings of the people, to receive daily adoration. The temples and worshippers of Siva, the destroyer, are far more numerous than those of any other Hindoo idol; and his worship is, at certain periods, marked by acts and sacrifices of the most brutal and revolting kind. The worship of Vishnu, the preserver, and that of Krishna, the representative of the sun, are unpolluted by any such barbarities. The supremacy of the Brahmins, and the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul after death into the bodies of animals or human beings, for a long series of ages, according to the purity or impurity of previous life, are leading dogmas of the Brahminical faith. Its votaries mostly burn their dead; but some, like the aboriginal tribes, practise burial, or consign the bodies of their dead to the waters of the Ganges, or other rivers. Indian theology, professedly, is founded on the revelations contained in the books of the Vedas, four in number, believed by the Hindoos to have been delivered by Brahma himself; but, practically, the Puranas and the Institutes of Menu, compositions of later dates, which insist more strongly on the supremacy of the priesthood, are the basis of the existing Brahminical system. About one-fifteenth of the entire population are Mohammedans of Afghan, Persian, Toork, Beloochee, and Arabic origin. A heretical form of the Brahminical religion, called the Seik or Sikh religion, prevails extensively in the Punjab and adjacent territories. Boodhism had its origin in Hindostan, but is now mostly superseded here by other religions. A numerous sect, supposed to be an offset of the Boodhists, called the Jains, inhabit the N. part of the peninsula. At Bombay, Surat, &c., Parsees are numerous; and in South Hindostan are a great number of native Christians, consisting partly of Roman Catholics, and partly of Nestorians, the doctrines of whom appear to have been introduced into India in the earlier ages of Christianity.

One of the most remarkable of the institutions among the Hindoos is the distinction of *caste*.* The Hindoo writers recognise four pure and original castes, viz.: the brah'mins, sacerdotal class or priests; the kshatriyas (shăt'ree-ăs,) soldiers or warriors, including the princes and sovereigns; the vaisyas (vi'se-ăs,) consisting of capitalists, agriculturists and shepherds; and the sudras (soo'drăs,) or laborers, artisans, &c. Besides these four original classes, there are a great number of impure races which have sprung from the mixture of the pure castes; and some are so utterly abominable that a Brahmin is defiled by coming within their shadow. One of the best known is that of the parishs (pă're-ăs,) who form a very numerous class. They are among the most abject of all the people of Hindostan, and are often subjected to the most cruel and degrading servitude. The different races are kept distinct from each other by the most rigorous laws. No person, whatever be his merit or genius, can, in any case, rise above the caste in which he is born, though he may forfeit his birth-right by certain misdemeanors and crimes. It is not, however, true, as has been frequently asserted, that every individual is obliged to marry in his own caste. A man is allowed to choose his wife out of any of the castes beneath him, but not from those above him. Thus a Brahmin may lawfully marry the daughter of a Sudra, though the offspring of such a marriage does not inherit the father's rank, but belongs to one of the mixed races. But a Sudra cannot form a legal marriage with the daughter of a Brahmin; and children sprung from such a union are considered far inferior in rank to those of a Brahmin and a Sudra woman.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Hindostan naturally falls into two grand divisions, viz.: Hindostan Proper, between the Himalaya and the Vindhyan Mountains, (including also the Punjab and Sinde,) and what is more strictly termed Peninsular India, bounded W. and E. by the Indian Ocean, and which is again subdivided into the Deccan, (*Duk'hinu*, "the south,") and India-south-of-the-Kistnah, extending from that river, in about lat. 16° N., to Cape Comorin. Goa, Damaun, and Diu, all in West India, belong to the Portuguese; Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and a few smaller settlements on the Coromandel coast, to the French; and Tranquebar, on the same coast, to the Danes; but, with these exceptions, and Nepaul and Bootan, still independent, the whole of India is substantially under British dominion. The inhabitants of Hindostan have been estimated to amount to upwards of 150,000,000, by far the greater number of whom are Hindoos; the Mohammedans—of Arab, Persian, or other descent—being vaguely estimated at 10,000,000, and the Europeans at not more than 60,000. Throughout the most part of India a peculiar village-system is established. The villages are so many little republics, each providing for its own wants, and independent, in general, of any relations with other villages, having its own schoolmaster, accountant, washerman, barber, blacksmith, and electing its own *potail* or head-man, who assesses the villagers for the land-tax. The village being taxed with a certain sum, should any of the inhabitants fail in ability to pay their portion, the rest make up the sum wanting. Under this system the land-revenue is collected, not only in the native governments, where it composes more than nine-tenths of the total revenue, but also throughout most parts of the presidencies of Bombay and Agra. In Malabar, Travancore, &c., a singular practice is in force, by which property descends in the female and not in the male line. (The political divisions, government, commerce, &c., will be found described under INDIA, BRITISH.)

History.—From the earliest records of history, the nations of the western world derived their merchandise from India. The country was entered and partly subdued by Alexander the Great. About 126 B.C., it was also invaded by the Tartars, or *Scythians* of the Greeks and *Sakas* of the Hindoos. From the tenth to the twelfth centuries of the Christian era, the Mohammedans overran and conquered considerable portions of Hindostan; and subsequently the Mogul Empire was established. In 1498 the Portuguese were the first European nation who invaded and established themselves in India, at Goa, and along the Malabar coast; and in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Dutch and English commenced their settlements. Further information will be found under INDIA, (BRITISH,) BENGAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and MADRAS.——Adj. HIN'doo, and HINDOSTANEE, hin'do-stă'nee; inhab. HINDOO.

HINDOSTAN', an almost deserted village of Martin co., Indiana, on the East Fork of White River. It was once the county seat.

HIN'DRING-HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HINDS, hīndz, a county in the S.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 930 square miles. The Pearl River forms the boundary on the E., and the Big Black River on the N.W. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. In 1850 this county produced 79,001 bushels of pease and beans, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. It is intersected by the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad. It contains Jackson, the capital of the state. Raymond is the seat of justice. Named in honor of Colonel Thomas Hinds, a member of Congress from Mississippi. Pop. 25,340, of whom 8715 were free, and 16,625 slaves.

HINDS, a post-village of Brazoria co., Texas, 53 miles W. of Galveston.

HINDS'BURG, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, about 28 miles W. of Rochester.

HINDU-KUSCH or HINDU-KUSH. See HINDOO-KOOSH.

HINDUSTAN, a country of Asia. See HINDOSTAN.

HINESBURG, hīnz'bŭrg, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, 25 miles W. by N. of Montpelier. It has an academy, and manufactures of furniture, iron castings, machinery, starch, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 1834.

HINES'S MILLS, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

HINESTON, hīns'ton, a post-office of Rapides district, Louisiana.

HINESVILLE, hīnz'vil, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Georgia, 40 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a court-house, an academy, a church, and a few stores. Pop. 200.

HINGENE, hing'neh-neh, (Fr. pron. hăng'zhain',) a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel and Vliet, protected from inundation by embankments. Pop. 3709.

HING'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Wymondham. It has a large church, built in 1316, and a grammar school.

HING'HAM, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Massachusetts Bay, and on the South Shore Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It contains several churches, a bank, a savings' institution, an insurance company, and a newspaper office. It is a favorite summer resort. The township is noted for its fisheries. In 1851, 37 vessels (tons 2492) owned here, and manned by 491

* From the Portuguese, *casta*, a "race."

persons, were employed in the mackerel fisheries. During the year, 13,124 barrels of mackerel were inspected. Hingham has some manufactures of hats, iron castings, planes, &c. Pop. 3980.

HINGHAM, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

HINGHENGHAUT, a town of Hindostan. See INNYCOTTA.

HING-HOA, hing-ho'â, a maritime city of China, province of Fo-kien, 90 miles N.E. of Amoy.

HINGLAJ, hing'lâj', a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in Beloochistan, on the Aghor, 20 miles from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, with a miserable pagoda, dedicated to the goddess Kali.

HING-ME, hing'mâ', a town of China, province of Quangsee, 50 miles S.S.W. of Sin-Tchoo.

HING-NGIN, hing'ngin', or hing'ngheen, a town of China, province of Quangtong, 175 miles N.E. of Canton.

HINGUNGHAUT, Hindostan. See INNYCOTTA.

HINIESTA, INIESTA, or YNIESTA, e-no-ês'tâ, (anc. *Segestica?*) a town of Spain, province, and 48 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 4116. Near it are some jasper quarries.

HINKLETON, hink'el-tun, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on Conestoga Creek, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

HINKSEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HINKSEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HINLOPEN, or HINLOOPEN, hin'lō'pen, the strait separating the principal island of Spitzbergen from East Island.

HIN'MANSVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

HINOJARES or HINXARES, e-no-hâ'rès, (anc. *Traximum?*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 935.

HINOJOS, e-no-hoce', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1061.

HINOJOSA DE DUERO, e-no-ho'sâ dâ doo-â'ro, a town of Spain, in Leon, 50 miles W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1526.

HINOJOSA DEL DUQUE, e-no-hô'sâ dêl doo'kâ, a town of Spain, province, and 40 miles N.W. of Cordova. Pop. in 1845, 7748. It has several convents and hospitals, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, and counterpanes.

HINOJOSA DE SAN VICENTE, e-no-ho'sâ dâ sân vethen'tâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 38 miles W. by N. of Toledo. Pop. 1154.

HINOJOSOS, LOS, loce e-no-ho'soce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles S.W. of Cuenca. It consists of the two contiguous places of HINOJOSO DEL ORDEN and HINOJOSO DEL MARQUESADO. Pop. 2088.

HINSDALE, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 60 miles W.S.W. of Concord, intersected by Ashuelot River and Railroad. It has manufactures of paper, castings, bobbins, sash and blinds, &c. Pop. 1903.

HINSDALE, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 143 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1253.

HINSDALE, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, situated on the Genesee Valley Canal, at the junction of Oil and Ischua Creeks, where the latter is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 337 miles from New York City. The state has constructed a basin at Hinsdale, which has considerably facilitated the business of the place. Pop. of the township, 1302.

HINSDALE DEPOT, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

HINSDILLVILLE, a manufacturing village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 3 miles W. by N. of Bennington Centre.

HIN'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HIN'TLESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HIN'TON AMP'NER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HINTON BLEW'ETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HINTON CHERRY. See CHERRY HINTON.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HINTON-IN-THE-HED'GES, a township of England, co. of Northampton.

HINTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HINTON MAR'TEL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HINTON'S GROVE, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

HINTON STAN'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. The manor-house is supposed to have been a residence of John of Gaunt.

HINTON ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HINTON ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HINTON ST. WAL'ERY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HIN'TONSVILLE, a post-office of Pasquotank co., North Carolina.

HINTON TAR'RANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HINTS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HINWEIL, hin'wîle, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. Near it are the Gyren baths. Pop. 2729.

HINX'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HINX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

HINX'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HIORING, (Hiöring,) a town of Jutland. See IJÖRING.

HIP'PA, a small island of the North Pacific Ocean, W. of Queen Charlotte Island, British North America.

HIPPERHOLME, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 2 miles E. of Halifax.

HIPPONIUM. See BIVONA.

HIPPO REGIUS. See BONA.

HIPPO ZARITUS, (or ZARYTUS.) See BIZERTA.

HIRAM, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 60 miles S.W. of Augusta. It has an academy, and a manufactory of edged tools. Pop. 1210.

HIRAM, a post-township in the N. part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1106.

HIRAMSBURG, a small post-village of Noble co., Ohio.

HIRCHOVA. See HIRSCHOVA.

HIREPOLI, he-rêp'o-le, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 45 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

HIRIAL, he-re-âl, a populous village of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles S.W. of Bellary.

HIRRLINGEN, hêêr'ling-en, a village of Würtemberg, 15 miles W.S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1517.

HIRSCHAID, hêêr'shite, a village of Bavaria, on the railway between Nuremberg and Bamberg.

HIRSCHAU, hêêr'shów, a small town of Bavaria, 5 miles N.E. of Arnberg. Pop. 1406. Here Jerome of Prague was arrested in 1415.

HIRSCHAU, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Nagold, 2 miles N.W. of Calw.

HIRSCHBERG, hêêrsh'bêêrg, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 27 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 7327. It has a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and various charitable establishments, and is a considerable emporium for linen fabrics and hosiery, having also bleaching and cotton-printing works, paper mills, sugar refineries, and potteries. Near it is the watering-place of Warmbrunn.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, principality of Reuss, on the Saale, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lobenstein, with a mountain fortress. Pop. 1700.

HIRSCHBERG, (Bohem. *Dokzy*, dok'zee,) a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, 36 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1946.

HIRSCHFELDAU, hêêrsh'fêl-dâw', MITTEL, mit'tel, NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber, three nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1561.

HIRSCHFELDE, hêêrsh'fêl-dêh, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 5 miles N.E. of Zittau. Pop. 1551.

HIRSCHFELDE, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 456.

HIRSCHHORN, hêêrsh'horn, or HIRSCHORN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar, 32 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1694.

HIRSCHOLM, hêêrsh'olm, or HIRSHOLM, hêêrs'holm, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, near its E. coast, 14 miles N. of Copenhagen, with a castle. Pop. 300.

HIRSCHOVA or HIRSOVA, hîs-sho'vâ, sometimes written HIRCHOVA, a fortified town of European Turkey, province of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 55 miles N.E. of Silistria. Pop. 4000.

HIRSHOLM, a village of Denmark. See HIRSCHOLM.

HIRSHOLMEN, hêêrs'hol'men, a group of small islands of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the N.E. coast of Jutland, 4 miles N.E. of Frederickshavn, completely covered with large boulders. The largest, Hirsholm, has a lofty lighthouse. Pop. 200.

HIRSINGUE, heer'sâns', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Altkirch. Pop. 1281.

HIRSON, heer'sôn', a town of France, department of Aisne, on the Oise, 11 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 3212.

HIRSOVA, a town of European Turkey. See HIRSCHOVA.

HIRZEL, hêêrt'sel, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. In 1443 a bloody battle was fought here between the Confederates and the Zurichers.

HISAR or *HISSAR*, his'sar', a Turkish word, signifying "castle," forming the name or part of the name of numerous towns in Western Asia.

HISAR or HISSAR, a village and fort of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 32 miles W.S.W. of Tukhti-Suleiman. Near it are the caves of Kereftee, described by Sir R. K. Porter, and anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

HISINGEN, hee'zing-en, an oval-shaped island of Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-Elf, on the S.W. coast of the len of Gothenburg; greatest length 15 miles. Gothenburg was originally built upon it.

HIS'NANT, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

HISPALIS. See SEVILLE.

HISPANIA. See SPAIN.

HISPANIOLA, or SAN DOMINGO. See HAYTI.

HISPELLUM. See SPELLO.

HIS'SAR', a mountainous region of Central Asia, included in the dominions either of Khoondooz or Bokhara.

HISSAR, the chief town of the above country, on an affluent of the Oxus, 180 miles N.E. of Balkh.

HISSAR, a river of Asia. See KAFERNIHAU.

HISTON, a parish of England, co., and 3¼ miles N.N.W. of Cambridge, with a station on the Huntingdon Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway.

HISTRIA. See ISTRIA.

HIT, hit, (anc. *Is* or *Æsopolis*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 miles N.W. of Hillah. Lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 42° 40′ E. It consists of about 1500 houses, enclosed by a high mud wall, with semicircular towers. A graceful minaret and some handsome tombs are its only structures worthy of notice. The celebrated canal, Pallacopas, extending to the Persian Gulf, is supposed to have commenced here. The inhabitants are employed in preparing wool, boat-building, lime-burning, manufacturing salt, and exporting bitumen and naphtha from the famous pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity, and seem to be "as permanent as a source of water."

HITA, ē′tä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 12 miles from Guadalajara. Pop. 987.

HITCH′AM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HITCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HITCH′COCK'S, Connecticut, a station on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 55 miles N. of New Haven.

HITCH′COCKVILLE, a post-village in Barkhamstead township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the West Branch of Farmington River, about 25 miles N.W. of Hartford. It contains print-works, a chair factory, and a scythe factory.

HITCH′ENDEN or HUGHENDON, hu′en-don, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HITCH′IN, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 14½ miles N.W. of Hertford. The town is beautifully situated at the foot of a steep hill. It is well built, has a richly-ornamented and spacious church, erected in the reign of Henry VI., containing numerous monuments, and a fine altar-piece by Rubens; a grammar school founded in 1639, a girls' school, a union work-house, and an extensive meal and malt trade. Pop.

HITESVILLE, hits′vill, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 909.

HITESVILLE, a post-village in Coles co., Illinois, 100 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

HITHER INDIA, a country of Asia. See INDIA.

HITTEREN, hit′ter-en, an island of Norway, stift, and 40 miles W. of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic. Length from W. to E., 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Pop., including several small adjacent islands, 3700.

HITTEROE, hit′ter-ö′eh, an island off the S. coast of Norway, province of Christiansand, nearly opposite Mandal. Pop. 1158.

HITTISLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HITTORF, hit′torf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1428.

HITZKIRCH, hits′kēre, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles N. of Lucerne, near the N. extremity of Lake Baldegg. Pop. 505.

HIVAOA, e-vä-o′ä, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, the largest of the S.W. group of the Marquesas. Lat. of the N. point, 9° 34′ S., lon. 139° 4′ W. It is 22 miles long; greatest breadth, about 10 miles. Pop. 6500.

HIWASSEE. See HIAWASSEE.

HIXAR, a town of Spain. See HIJAR.

HIX'S FERRY, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

HIZERVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

HJARNOE, (Hjarnöe,) or HIARNOE, hyar′nö′eh, an island of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, at the entrance of the bay, and 8 miles E. by S. of the town of Horsens. Area, 5 square miles. Pop. 170.

HJELMAR, HIELMAR, hyēl′mar, or JELMAR, yēl′mar, a lake of Sweden, bordering on the three Lens of Orebro, Nyköping, and Westerås. Greatest length, about 40 miles; extreme breadth, about 15 miles. It receives the Svart at at its W. extremity, and discharges itself by the Thorshälla into Lake Mælar.

HJERTING, hyär′ting, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, on the E. shore of Hjerting-Reveer. Pop. 400.

HJORING, (Hjöring,) or HIORING, (Hiöring,) he-ö′ring or hyö′ring, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 29 miles N. of Aalborg. Pop. 1300.

HJORTOE, (Hjortöe,) hyor′tö′eh, a small island of Denmark, S. of the island of Funen.

H'LASSA, the capital city of Thibet. See LASSA.

HLINSKO, h'lin′sko, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S. of Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3264.

HLUK, h'look, a market-town of Moravia, 5 miles S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1980.

HOAD′LEY, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

HOAG′LAND, Ohio, a station on the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad, 15 miles W. of Hillsborough.

HOAG′LIN, a township in Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 125.

HOAG'S CORNER, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

HOAI-HO, ho-i′ho′, a river of China, traverses the Lake Hong-tse, and joins the Hoang-ho, after an E. course of 400 miles.

HOAI-KHING, ho-i′king′, a city of China, province of Honan, capital of a department. Lat. 35° 0′ N., lon. 113° E.

HOANG-CHOO or HOANG-TCHOU, ho-äng′-choo′, a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 33 miles E. of Han-yang. Two towns of Corea have this name.

HOANG-HO, (ho-ang′hō′, pronounced almost whang′ho′,) (i. e. the "YELLOW RIVER," so named from the color which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters,) one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Koko-nor territory, in Thibet, near lat. 34° N., and lon. 98° E., flows northeastward into Mongolia, to about lat. 41° N., lon. 108° E., re-enters China proper, and after abrupt bends southward and eastward, enters the Yellow Sea, in the province of Kiang-soo, lat. 34° N., lon. 120° E., 150 miles N. of the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, after a total course estimated at about 2000 miles. Chief affluents, the Hoai-ho and Hoai-ho. At about 60 miles from the sea it is crossed by the Imperial Canal; and on its banks are many cities of first and second rank, the principal being Lan-choo and Kai-fung, respectively the capitals of the provinces of Kan-soo and Ho-nan.

HOANG-KIANG, a river of China. See HONG-KIANG.

HOATHE, hōth a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HO'BART, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Delaware River, near its source, 65 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several hundred inhabitants.

HOBART, a post-village and township of Lake co., Indiana, 11 miles N.E. of Crownpoint. Pop. 240.

HOBART TOWN or HOBARTON, (usually pronounced hob′er-ton,) capital of Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, on the S.E. side of the island, near the mouth of the Derwent. Lat. of Fort Mulgrave, 42° 53′ 5″ S., lon. 147° 21′ 5″ E. Average temperature of the year, 52°·3; winter, 42°·1; summer, 63°·1. It occupies a commanding and extremely picturesque position at the head of a sheltered bight, called Sullivan's Cove, about 20 miles from the sea, and covers from 1 to 1½ square miles of gently rising ground, backed by an amphitheatre of lofty and well-wooded hills. The streets cross each other at right angles, are airy, pretty wide, and some of them macadamized. The more modern buildings are chiefly of brick, or a dark-colored freestone; the older principally of wood. The public edifices are numerous, and some of them handsome; particularly the 5 churches belonging to the church of England; besides which, there are Presbyterian churches, various chapels and meeting-houses owned by different denominations, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. The other public buildings are—the government-house, female house of correction, or factory, the military and prisoners' barracks, custom-house, commissariat stores, police-office, colonial hospital, college, &c. The manufactories comprise tanneries, foundries, timber mills, flour mills, and ship-building; the last has now become an extensive occupation. The harbor is excellent, but the tide is irregular, rising at times 7 or 8 feet, but usually only 4 or 5 feet. A spacious wharf, at which vessels of the largest burden may lade or unlade, has been constructed here. On either bank of the Derwent, both above and below the town, are numerous beautiful villas. Hobart Town was founded in 1804. Steamers from Melbourne touch here. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

HOBART FREE COLLEGE, (GENEVA COLLEGE.) See GENEVA.

HOB'BIE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

HOBBIE, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

HOB'BIEVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

HOBBYVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

HOBEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HOB'KIRK or HOPE'KIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 6 miles E.S.E. of Hawick. Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was born here.

HO'BO'KEN, a village of Belgium, province, and 3 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2288.

HOBOKEN, ho′bō′ken, a recently chartered city, Hudson co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, opposite New York, and about 2 miles above Jersey City. It is chiefly remarkable as a place of resort and recreation for the citizens of New York, and for the delightful scenery in its vicinity, called the "Elysian Fields." It contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, and has extensive establishments for the construction of steamers. Several steam-ferries connect it with New York. The "Elysian Fields" are in the immediate vicinity. Pop. in 1853, 5527.

HOBOKEN, a town of Sacramento co., California, is situated on the left bank of the American River, (which is navigable for small steamers,) about 6 miles, by water, from Sacramento City. It is chiefly remarkable for the rapidity of its early growth. Before the town was ten days old, an election took place for mayor and harbor-master, the whole number of votes polled being 1757.

HOBROE, (Hobröe,) ho′brö′eh, almost ho′brö′yeh, a town

of Denmark, province of Jutland, at the head of the Mariager-fiord, 8 miles W. of Mariager. Pop. 1600.

HOCHBERG, hōx'bĕrg, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia. Pop. 1148.

HOCHDAHL, hōg'dāl, a station on the Dusseldorf and Elberfeld Railway, 7 miles E. by N. of Dusseldorf.

HOCHELBE, a town of Bohemia. See HOHENELBE.

HOCHENAU, a market-town of Austria. See HOHENAU.

HOCHFELDEN, hosh'fāl'dĕnx', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 13 miles N.N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. 2324.

HOCHHEIM, ho'hīme or hōx'hīme, a village of Nassau, near the Main, with a station on the Taunus Railway, 7 miles S.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1971.

HOCHKIRCH, hōx'kĭhk', a village of Saxony, 7 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen. Here the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, defeated the Austrians under Daun, October, 1758.

HOCHKIRCH, a village of Prussian Silesia, S.E. of Glogau.

HOCHSPEYER or HOCHSPEIER, hōx'spī'ĕr, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ miles E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1332.

HOCHST, (Höchst,) hōxst, a town of West Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Main, and on the Taunus Railway, 6 miles W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1800.

HOCHST, (Höchst,) a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 1220.

HOCHST, (Höchst,) a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Oberhessen, circle of Friedberg. It contains a library of nearly 50,000 volumes. Pop. 539.

HOCHSTADT, hōg'stätt, or WISOWKA, we-sov'kä, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1604.

HOCHSTADT, hōg'stätt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, and on the Nuremberg and Neumarkt Railway, 23 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2460. The battle of Blenheim, (Blindheim,) fought in its immediate neighborhood, is called by the French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.

HOCHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. 1713.

HOCHSTETTIN, GROSS, groce hōg'stĕt'tĕn, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. 4103.

HOCH-WESELY, hōx-wā'zĕh-le, or WESELY, a market-town of Bohemia, 7 miles N.W. of Bidschow. Pop. 992.

HOCK'ANUM', a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut.

HOCKANUM RIVER rises in Tolland co., Connecticut, and falls into the Connecticut River nearly opposite Hartford, in Hartford county.

HOCKENDORF, hok'ĕn-doaf', a village of Saxony, 16 miles N.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 780.

HOCKENHEIM, ho'kĕn-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 10 miles S.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2555.

HOCK'ERING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOCK'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

HOCK'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HOCK'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOCK'ING, or HOCK'HOCK'ING, a river of Ohio, rises in the S.E. central part of the state, and flowing in a south-easterly direction, enters the Ohio River in Athens county, 25 miles below Marietta. Some portions are navigable by boats. A canal extends along the Hocking Valley, and connects with the Ohio Canal.

HOCKING, a county in the S.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Hockhocking River, and also drained by the sources of Salt and Racoon Creeks. The surface is generally hilly. Iron-mines have been opened in the county, which are thought to be very extensive. It is intersected by the Hocking Canal. Organized in 1818. Capital, Logan. Pop. 14,119.

HOCKING, a township in the S.W. central part of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1826.

HOCKINGPORT, Ohio. See TROY.

HOCK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HOCK'LIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HOCK'WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOCK'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HODCHOD'KEE CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Stewart co., and flows into Patawia Creek, in Randolph county.

HOD'DAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

HODDESDON, hodz'dĕn, market-town of England, co. of Herts, 4 miles S.E. of Hertford. Pop. in 1851, 1854.

HODEN, ho-dĕn', or WADAN, wa-dān', a town and oasis of West Africa, situated near lat. 19° 30' N., lon. 13° 30' W. The Portuguese formerly had a factory here.

HODEIDA, ho-dā'dä or ho-dī'dä, written also HODIDA, a seaport town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 miles N.N.W. of Mocha. Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cloths, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia.

HODGDON, hŏj'dŏn, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, on the boundary line, 160 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains 4 meeting-houses, a flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 2 shingle machines, a carding machine, &c. Pop. 862.

HODGDON'S MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

HODGENSVILLE, a post-office of La Rue co., Kentucky.

HODGE'S BEND, a post-office of Fort Bend co., Texas.

HODGE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

HODGESTON, hoj'ez-tŏn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HODGESVILLE, hoj'ez-vĭl, a small village of Hawamba co., Mississippi.

HOD'GINVILLE, a neat post-village, capital of La Rue co., Kentucky, 75 miles S.W. of Frankfort, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley.

HODIC or HOEDIC, an island of France. See HEDIC.

HODIDA, a seaport town of Arabia. See HODEIDA.

HODIMONT, ho'dee'mŏnx', a village of Belgium, province, and 13 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2000.

HOD'NET, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HODONY, ho'dŏñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Kis-Becskerek. Pop. 1369.

HODSAK, hod'shŏk', or ODSAK, od'shŏk', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 14 miles from Zombor. Pop. 3170.

HOE, a parish of England. See HOO.

HOEGAERDEN, a village of Belgium. See HOUGAERDE.

HOEI-AN, a town of China. See HOEI-NGAN.

HOEI-CHOO, ho-ā'-choo', HOEI-CHEOO, or HOEI-TCHE-OU, ho-ā'-che-oo, a town of China, capital of a department of its own name, province of Quang-tong, 85 miles E. of Canton, on a tributary of the Canton River.

HOEI-HO, ho-ā'-ho,' a river of China, the chief affluent of the Hoang-ho, which it enters in lat. 34° 45' N., lon. 110° 30' E. Total estimated course, 400 miles.

HOEI-NGAN, ho-ā'-ngăn', or HOEI-AN, ho-ā'-ăn,' a city of the Chinese Empire, province of Kiang-soo, 100 miles N.N.E. of Nankin, on the Imperial Canal, and near the Hoang-ho. It is surrounded by a triple wall, and is a place of great bustle and activity.

HOEI-NING-TCHING, ho-ā'ning'ching', (Mongol. *Baindä*, băn'dä,) a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 15 miles N.E. of Eelee, and having a Chinese garrison.

HOEI-TONG, ho-ā'-tong', a city of the Chinese Empire, province of Quang-tong, on the E. coast of the island of Hainan, 50 miles S. of Kiong-choo. The walls of the town are high, the streets paved and narrow, and the houses built of red brick. Pop. about 44,000.

HOEI-YUAN-TCHING. See EELEE.

HOEKSCHE-WAARD, DE, deh hōōk'sĕh-wārd', an island of Holland, province of South Holland, bounded N. by the Old Meuse, E. by the Dortsche-kil, S. by the Hollands-diep, and W. by the Spui. Pop. 22,000.

HOELLALIOE, hool'lä-ie-oo', a village of the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island of Ceram. Pop. 400, all Christians.

HOEN-HO, ho-ĕn'-ho', a river of China, province Pe-chee-lee, joins the Pei-ho at Tien-sing, 80 miles S.E. of Peking, after a S.E. course of 300 miles.

HOERDT, hĕrt or hōrt, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 8 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1539.

HOEVLAKEN, hoov'lä'kĕn, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 14 miles S.W. of Harderwyk. Pop. 742.

HOEYLAERT, ho-ī'lärt', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2181.

HOEYTIÆINEN, ho-ī'te-ä'nĕn, a lake of Finland, near the centre of the circle of Kuopio. Greatest length, 30 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It communicates, at the S.W., point with Lake Winijærvi.

HOF, a parish of Norway, 33 miles N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 6000.

HOF, hof, a market-town of Lower Austria, circle of Manhartsberg, on the Leitha. Pop. 1285.

HOF or DWOREC, dwo'rĕts, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2457.

HOF, hof, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, and on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway, 30 miles N.E of Bayreuth. Pop. 8049. Since ravaged by fire in 1823, it has been regularly built. It has a gymnasium with a large library, and extensive manufactures of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, and colors; and iron-mines and marble quarries in its vicinity.

HOF, a market-town of Austria, 8 miles E. of Salzburg.

HOFFENHEIM, hof'fĕn-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1494.

HOFFLEIN, (Höfflein,) hŏf'fline, or HOFFLEIN-BEI-BRUCK, hŏf'line-bī-brŏōk'. a village of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Bruck. Pop. 1110.

HOFF'MANN'S, New York, a station on the New York Central Railroad, 26 miles W. of Albany.

HOFFMAN'S FERRY, a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

HOF-GASTEIN, a town of Austria. See GASTEIN.

HOFGEISMAR, hof'gīs'mar, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on an affluent of the Weser, and on the railway from Eisenach to Carlshafen, 15 miles N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3503. It is enclosed by walls, and an avenue conducts from it to some baths and an electoral palace about 1 mile distant.

HOFHEIM, hof'hime, a village of Bavaria, 36 miles N.E of Würzburg. Pop. 850.

HOFHEIM, a walled town of Bavaria, duchy of Nassau, 9 miles E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1471.

HOFHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 19 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1270.

HOFLEIN, (Höflein,) höf'line, (GROSS, groce, or NAGY, nŏdj,) a market-town of Hungary, co., and 10 miles N.W. of Œdenburg. Pop. 1321.

HOFSTADE, hof'stâ'dęh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dendre, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1910.

HOFTEREN, hof'tâ-ren, an island of Norway, off the coast of South Bergenhuus, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bergen. Length, 12 miles; breadth, about 4 miles.

HOFVA, hof'vâ, a village of Sweden, lœn of Skaraborg, 18 miles S.E. of Mariestad, in the forest of Tived.

HOFWYL, hof'wil, or HOFWEIL, hof'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N. of Bern, with a celebrated educational and agricultural institution, established by M. Fellenberg in 1799, having a model and experimental farm, a normal school, and gratuitous schools for the poor. It is attended by pupils from all parts of Europe. Fellenberg, its founder, died in 1844.

HÖGANAS, (Höganäs,) hö'gâ-nâs', a village of Sweden, lœn of Malmöhuus, near the N.E. entrance of the Sound, 37 miles N. of Copenhagen. It depends chiefly on the coal-mines which are worked in its vicinity.

HO'GANSBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., New York, on the St. Regis, about 5 miles from its entrance into the St. Lawrence, and 40 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. The river here affords water-power, which is used for mills of various kinds. The village is accessible by steamers. Pop. estimated at 400.

HO'GANSVILLE or HO'GANVILLE, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, on the La Grange Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of La Grange, the county seat.

HOGANSVILLE, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 15 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque.

HOG'BACK VALLEY, a post-office of Jackson co., North Carolina.

HOG CREEK, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

HOGE, ho'ęheh, a small island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 16 miles W.S.W. of Bredstedt. Pop. 480.

HOGELAND, ho'ghę-lând,' HOGHLAND, or HOGLAND, hog'lând, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 miles W. of St. Petersburg. It is celebrated for a naval victory gained by the Russians over the Swedes in 1788, and for the measure of an arc of the meridian between it and Jakobstadt.

HOGESTOWN, ho'ęs-town, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

HOG'HEAD, Ireland, a promontory on the Atlantic, at the point forming the N.W. entrance of Kenmare River.

HOGHTON, hŏ'ton, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway, 6 miles S.E. of Preston.

HOG ISLAND, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Java, in lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 114° 55' E., and about 20 miles in circuit.

HOG ISLAND, off the W. coast of Sumatra, about 40 miles in length, by 3 miles in breadth.

HOG ISLAND, British India, an islet in the harbor of Bombay.

HOG ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

HOG ISLAND, an island in the Flores Sea, off the S. extremity of Celebes, in lat. 6° 10' S., lon. 120° 22' E.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluster of islets off the coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare River.

HOGLE'S (hŏg'ęlz) CREEK, a post-village of St. Clair co., Missouri, 55 W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

HOG MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia, about 95 miles N. of Milledgeville.

HOG'NASTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HOGOLEN (ho'go-lên) or HOGOLIN (ho'go-lin) ISLANDS, a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 7° N., lon. 152° E.

HOG RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, enters the Coldwater River in Branch county.

HOG'SHAW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HOGS'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOG'STIES, a group of dangerous rocky islets of the Bahamas, West Indies, 38 miles N.W. of the Great Inagua.

HOGS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HOGUE, LA, France. See CAPE LA HOGUE.

HOGYESZ, (Högyesz,) hŏd'yęss', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 32 miles N.N.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3070.

HOHENAU, ho'en-ŏw, or HOCHENAU, hŏg'ęh-nŏw', a village of Lower Austria, with a station on the Emperor Ferdinand's Northern Railway, 45 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1557.

HOHENBRUCK, ho'en-brŏŏk', or TRZEBOCHOWICE, tzhe-bo-ko-vee't'sâ, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2231.

HOHENECK, ho'ęh-nĕk', a village of Germany, in Styria, 5 miles N. of Cilly. Near it are the mineral baths of Loka.

HOHENECK, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, N.E. of Ludwigsberg.

HOHENELBE, ho'en-êl'bęh, or HOCHELBE, hŏx'êl-bęh, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles N.E. of Gitschin. Pop. 3257.

HOHEN-EMS, ho'en-ĕms', a market-town of the Tyrol, near the Swiss frontier, 10 miles N.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 1909.

HOHENFELS, ho'en-fêls', a market-town of Bavaria, 17 miles N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 740.

HOHENFURT, ho'en-fŏŏrt', or WYSSEBROD, vis'sęh-brot', a village of Bohemia, 26 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. 1042.

HOHENHAMELN, ho'en-hâ'mę-lŏn, a village of Hanover, 9 miles N.N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1031.

HOHENHASLACH, ho'en-has'lâx, a village of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1348.

HOHENHEIM, ho'en-hīme', a hamlet of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart, with a celebrated school of agriculture.

HOHENLEUBEN, ho'en-loi'bęn, a market-town of Central Germany, 7 miles N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 2200.

HOHENLINDEN, ho'en-lind'en, a village of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles E. of Munich, celebrated for the victory of the French and Bavarians under Moreau, over the Austrians under the Archduke John, December 3, 1800.

HOHENLIN'DEN, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Missouri.

HOHENLOHE, ho'en-lo'eh, an ancient principality of Germany, in Franconia, now mediatized, and mostly comprised in the circle of Jaxt, (Würtemberg,) and partly in Bavaria.

HOHENMAUTH, ho'en-mŏwt', or WYSOKE-MEYTO, vee-so'kęh-mi'to, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. of Chrudim, with a station on the North States Railway. Pop. with suburbs, 4623.

HOHENSAX, ho'en-sâx', a village of East Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 5 miles N. of Werdenberg. Pop. 1153.

HOHEN SOLMS. See SOLMS LICH.

HOHENSTADT, ho'en-stâtt', (Moravian, *Habreeh*, hâb'zhâ,) a town of Moravia, circle, and 25 miles N.W. of Olmutz, on the Sazawa, and on the North States Railway. Pop. 1494.

HOHENSTAUFEN, ho'en-stŏw'fen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1106, with a ruined castle of the house of Hohenstaufen.

HOHENSTEIN, ho'en-stine', or HOHNSTEIN, hŏn'stine, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 12 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4670, engaged in cotton, woollen, and linen weaving, and the manufacture of machinery.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 17 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 994. Near it is the castle of Hohenstein.

HOHENSTEIN, ho'en-stine', or OLSTYNEB, ol'ste-nęb', a town of Prussia, province of East Flanders, 78 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Amelang. Pop. 1270.

HOHENTHIINGEN, ho'en-ting'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 40 miles S.W. of Ulm. In 1799 it was more than once taken by the French, and burned. Pop. 410.

HOHENWESTEDT, ho'en-vês'têtt, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 15 miles S.S.W. of Rendsburg. Pop. 1169.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, ho'en-tsol'ięrn-hĕx'ing-ęn, a principality of Germany, enclosed between Würtemberg on the W., N., and E., and the two portions of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on the S. Area, 117 square miles. Pop. 20,143. Capital, Hechingen. It has recently been purchased by the King of Prussia.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, ho'en-tsol'ięrn-sig'mâ-ring'en, a principality of Germany, consisting of two large, and several smaller portions, surrounded by Würtemberg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Baden. Area, 336 square miles. Pop. 45,431. Capital, Sigmaringen. This principality was likewise included with the above in the purchase of the King of Prussia.

HOHO'KUS, a manufacturing village and township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on Hohokus Creek, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has several cotton manufactories, and 2 or 3 for making combs. Pop. 2271.

HOHR, (Höhr,) hŏs, a village of Germany, duchy of Nassau. Pop. 1171.

HOHSCHEID-MIT-MERSHEID, hŏ'shite-mit-mĕr'shite, a township of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles E. of Dusseldorf, with extensive lead-works. Pop. 11,395.

HOHWACHT, hŏ'vâxt, a village of Denmark, on the N.E. coast of Holstein, with a harbor and fine roadstead; the latter having from 15 feet to 20 feet of water.

HOIER, (Höier,) hŏ'yęr, originally HOTHER, hŏ'ter, a village of Denmark, in Sleswick, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tondern. Pop. 1000.

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, ho'jâ-jâ-mŏt'kâ-gŏt', (?) a village or encampment of Beloochistan, province of Loos, near which some rich ores of copper have lately been discovered.

HO'KAH (or ROOT) RIVER, in the S.E. part of Minnesota Territory, falls into the Mississippi a little below La Crosse, in Wisconsin. Length, about 130 miles.

HOKIANGA, ho-ke-ân'gâ, a river of New Zealand, in the North Island, enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 173° 26' E. On it are a British settlement, and a Wesleyan mission.

HO-KIEN, ho'ke-ên', or HO-KIAN, ho-ke-ân', a town of China, province Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department in a

plain between the Tai-ho, and the Hoo-to-ho, 100 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

HOLABRUNN, OBER, o'ber hol'ä-brōōn', or HOLEILSDORF, hol'ils-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Göttersbach. Pop. 2688.

HOL'AR, (Dan. *Holum*, hol'oom,) a village of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathedral, printing establishment, and school. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

HOL'BEACH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 7¼ miles E.N.E. of Spalding. It is very ancient, has a fine Gothic church, a free school, founded about 1351, a union work-house, and 2 branch banks. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, was born here in 1687. Pop. 2245.

HOL'BECK, a township and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOLBEK or HOLBECK, hol'bĕk, a seaport town of Denmark, island and stift of Seeland, on an arm of the Lse-fiord, 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2300.

HOL'BERT'S PRECINCT, a small village of Limestone co., Alabama.

HOL'BETON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HOL'BROOK, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

HOLBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOL'COMB, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

HOL'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HOL'COMBE-BUR'NELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HOL'COMBE-RO'GUS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HOLCOMB'S ROCK, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

HOL'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HOLCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HOLDEN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, incorporated April 13, 1852.

HOLDEN, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 1933.

HOLD'ENBY, a parish of England, co., and 5¼ miles N.N.W. of Northampton. It has ruins of a princely mansion, built by Sir C. Hatton, lord-chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth. Charles I. was for a short time kept a prisoner in it.

HOLD'ENHURST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HOLD'ERMAN'S GROVE, a post-office of Kendall co., Illinois.

HOLD'ERNESS, a district of England, co. of York, East Riding, consisting mostly of the large tongue of land stretching between the North Sea and the estuary of the river Humber. Area, 160,470 acres. Pop. 23,766.

HOLD'ERNESS, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 45 miles N. by W. of Concord, has many fine mill seats, and manufactures of paper. Pop. 1744.

HOLD'GATE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOLE IN THE WALL, a light-house at the S. extremity of Abaco Island, one of the Little Bahamas. It stands one third of a mile N. of the Hole in the Wall, and shows a revolving light, 80 feet from its base, and 160 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 25° 51′ 30″ N., lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.

HOLESCHOWITZ or HOLLESOWICE, hol'leh-sho'vits, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, on the Moldau, 2 miles from Prague. Pop. 1001.

HOL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HOLGUIN, hol-gheen' or olgheen', a town of Cuba, 63 miles N.N.W. of Santiago. Pop. in 1863, 3754.

HOLICS or HOLITSCH, ho'lich', a town of Hungary, circle of Neutra, 46 miles N. of Presburg, near the March. Pop. 4333. It has an imperial castle and stud. Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin convent and manufactures of pottery, &c.

HOLITZ, ho'lits, or NEU HOLITZ, noi ho'lits, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Chrudim. A battle was fought here in 1758, between the Prussians and the Imperialists. Pop. 3424.

HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS, India. See INDORE.

HOLKER, LOWER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Upper Holker.

HOL'KER, UPPER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HOLKHAM, hol'kam, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the North Sea, 2¼ miles W. of Wells. The church is a noted sea-mark. Holkham House, the splendid residence of the late Earl of Leicester, is built after a design by Palladio. The library, statue gallery, and picture-saloon, abound in the rarest works of literature and art.

HOL'LACOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HOLLAND, (Dutch pron. hol'lănt; originally *Oltant*, *i. e.* "muddy" or "marshy land;" Fr. *Hollande*, hol'lŏnd'; L. *Batavia* and *Hollandia*;) the name usually given to the kingdom of the Netherlands, though, strictly speaking, is now only applied to the provinces of North and South Holland. This name was associated with that kingdom for four years, (1806-1810,) under the rule of Louis Bonaparte. The kingdom of Holland, during that time, included nearly all the territories comprising the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with part of Hanover and the duchy of Oldenburg. See NETHERLANDS.

HOLLAND, hol'land, NORTH and SOUTH, two contiguous provinces, and the most important of the kingdom of the Netherlands, composed of the peninsulas and islands between lat. 51° 40′ and 53° 30′ N., and lon. 4° and 5° 20′ E., having S., Holland's-Diep and a mouth of the Rhine, W., the North Sea, and on other sides the Zuyderzee, and the provinces of Utrecht, Gelderland, and North Brabant. Area of North Holland, 966 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 514,755. Of South Holland, 1180 square miles. Pop. 591,493. Surface uniformly flat, intersected by numerous canals, and much of it below the level of high seatides, but protected against these by a line of natural downs all along the W. coast, and artificial dykes elsewhere. The Leek and Meuse traverse the S. province; a large extent in the centre is occupied by the Y Inlet, Haarlem Lake, and extensive marshes. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of rural industry. Manufactures of every description are very actively carried on. Principal cities, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Saardam, Alkmaar, and Hoorn, in North Holland, and the Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and Dort, in South Holland.

HOL'LAND, PRUSSISCH, prois'sish hol'lănt, a town of East Prussia, 58 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3260.

HOL'LAND, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 55 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 609.

HOLLAND, a station on the railroad from Philadelphia to Easton, 30 miles S. of Easton.

HOLLAND, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 70 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. 449.

HOLLAND, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Erie co., New York, about 25 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1315.

HOLLAND, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND, a thriving post-village and township in the S.W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, at the mouth of Black River, 50 miles N.W. of Kalamazoo. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the township, 1829.

HOLLAND, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HOLLAND LANDING, a post-village of Canada West, townships of East and West Gwillimbury, on the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad, 35 miles N. of Toronto. It contains 3 saw mills, several stores, and a foundry. Pop. about 350.

HOLLAND, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HOLLAND, NEW. See AUSTRALIA.

HOLLAND, PARTS OF, a district of England, forming a division of the county of Lincoln on the S.E., and having E. the North Sea. Area, 256,320 acres. Pop. 72,361. Holland-Fen, in this district, is a tract now enclosed and drained, comprising 22,000 acres. Pop. upwards of 10,000.

HOL'LAND PATENT, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 11 miles N.N.E. of Utica, has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 500.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, hol'lănts deep', (Fr. *Diepp*, de-ĕpp,) the principal arm of the Waal, between South Holland and North Brabant, Netherlands, divides, after a course of 14 miles, into the Haringvliet and Volke-rak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, and which encircle the island of Over-flakke.

HOLLAND, UPPER, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Liverpool and Wigan Railway, 4 miles W.S.W. of Wigan.

HOL'LENBACK, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 742.

HOLLESCHAU or HOLLESCHOW, hol'leh-shŏw', a town of Moravia, circle, and 18 miles N. of Hradisch, on the Russawa, with a deanery church, a fine castle, a town-house, 3 chapels, and a synagogue. Pop. 4589.

HOL'LESLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOL'LEY, a post-village of Murray township, Orleans co., New York, on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, and on the Erie Canal, 22 miles W. of Rochester. It contains 5 churches, 2 stores, and 1 academy. Pop. about 1100.

HOLLEY GROVE, a small village of Edgecomb co., North Carolina.

HOLLFELD, hol'fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 13 miles W. of Bairouth and East Bamberg. Pop. 1048. It has large markets for sheep.

HOL'LIDAYSBURG, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Blair co., Pennsylvania, is situated on the Juniata River, at the E. terminus of the Alleghany Portage Railroad, where it connects with the Juniata division of the canal, and near the E. base of the Alleghany Mountain. Distance from Harrisburg by turnpike, 120 miles W., and by railroad, 137 miles. Since the construction of the canal and railroad, this town has improved rapidly, and has become the centre of trade for an extensive country, which is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The business of the town is estimated to be more extensive than that of any place between Pittsburg and Harrisburg. Through Hollidaysburg, the iron of the celebrated Juniata region seeks a market. Stone coal and grain are also exported in large quantities. The cars on the Portage Railroad were formerly drawn up to the summit by five inclined planes, with a vertical ascent of 1500 feet in a distance of 10 miles. This interruption has recently been obviated by the construction of an extensive

tunnel through the mountain. A small branch of the Juniata separates the town from the borough of Gaysport. Hollidaysburg was incorporated in 1836, and became the county seat in 1846. It contains about 6 churches, 2 iron foundries, 1 manufactory of ironstone ware, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. 2430, or, including Gaysport, 3020.

HOLLIDAY'S COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Virginia.

HOL'LIDAYSVILLE, a post-office of Dooly co., Georgia.

HOLLINGBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOLLINGSTEDT, hol'ling-stĕt', a village of Denmark, duchy, and 12 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick.

HOL'LINGSWORTH, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia, 115 miles N. of Milledgeville.

HOL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HOL'LINGWOOD, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Oldham.

HOL'LINGWORTH, a township of England, co. of Chester.

HOL'LIS, a post-township of York co., Maine, 60 miles S.W. of Augusta. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber business. Pop. 2683.

HOLLIS, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 7 miles S. of Nashua, and 35 miles S. of Concord. Pop. 1293.

HOLLIS, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 11 miles N.W. of Peoria.

HOLLIS CENTRE, a post-office of York co., Maine.

HOL'LISTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and the same distance E. of Worcester. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures, there being about 25 establishments in the township for the production of boots, shoes, combs, cotton goods, and straw hats and bonnets, employing about 600 hands. The business has increased about 25 per cent. since 1850. The village contains 3 churches, 8 stores, a bank, an insurance company, and Mount Hollis Seminary. There are also 3 other villages in the township, viz. East Holliston, Braggville, and Metcalf Station. Pop. in 1850, 2428.

HOL'LOWAYVILLE, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

HOLLOW CREEK, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

HOLLOW SQUARE, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

HOLLUM, hol'lŭm, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, on the S.W. end of the island of Ameland. Pop. 1075.

HOLLY, a township of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 941.

HOLLY CREEK, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia, 10 miles S. of Spring Place, the county town.

HOLLY GROVE, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

HOLLY GROVE, a post-office of Walker co., Alabama.

HOLLY HILL, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

HOLLY LEAF, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

HOL'LYM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HOLLY MILLS, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

HOL'LYMOUNT, a petty town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 4 miles E.N.E. of Ballinrobe. Pop. 454.

HOLLY POINT, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

HOLLY RETREAT, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

HOLLY RIVER, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

HOLLY SPRING, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina.

HOLLY SPRING, a post-office of Wood co., Texas.

HOLLY SPRING, a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

HOLLY SPRINGS, a flourishing and beautiful post-village, capital of Marshall co., Mississippi, 210 miles N. of Jackson. The situation is healthful and remarkably beautiful. The place is distinguished for the excellence of its schools and the intelligence of its inhabitants. It contains 4 educational institutions, which are justly celebrated: the Chalmers' Institute and St. Thomas' Hall for boys; and the Holly Springs Female Institute and the Franklin Female College. The whole number of pupils attending them is about 390. The village contains several churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. The Mississippi Central Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Jackson and New Orleans. The present population (1853) is estimated at 4000.

HOL'LYWOOD, a village and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ miles N.E. of Belfast. Pop. of the village, 1532. In its vicinity, which is very beautiful, are many handsome mansions and villas, the residences of Belfast merchants, whose families also resort here for sea-bathing.

HOL'LYWOOD, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

HOL'LYWOOD, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

HOLMDEL, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

HOLME, home, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HOLME, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOLME, a parish of Orkney, in Pomona, on Holme Sound, a beautiful frith on the S. coast of Pomona. Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

HOLME CULTRAM, a parish of England, co. Cumberland.

HOLME, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HOLME HALE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOLME LA'CY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HOLME, MOSS, a mountain of England, co. of Derby, where it meets the counties of York and Chester. Highest point, 1859 feet.

HOLME-PIERREPONT, (peer'pont,) a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

HOL'MER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HOLME-NEAR-RUNCTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOLMES, hōmz, a new county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 490 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. The surface is level or undulating. Formed recently by a division of Walton and Jackson counties. Capital, Cerro Gordo. Pop. 1205, of whom 1042 were free, and 163 slaves.

HOLMES, a county in the N.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 940 square miles. The Yazoo River forms its boundary on the W., and the Big Black River on the S.E. The surface is generally level, and the soil is very rich. The Yazoo is navigable for steamboats on the border of the county through the whole year. Named in honor of Governor David Holmes of Mississippi. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 12,928, of whom 5551 were free, and 8377 slaves.

HOLMES, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Kilbuck Creek, intersected in the W. part by the Walhonding River, and also drained by Doughty's Fork of the first-named stream. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil generally good. Stone coal is found along Kilbuck Creek. Gas springs have recently been discovered. The projected railroad from Coshocton to Hudson will pass through the county. Formed in 1824. Capital, Millersburg. Pop. 20,462.

HOLMES, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1238.

HOLMES, Boone co., Indiana, a station on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Lebanon.

HOLMESBURG, hōmz'bŭrg, a pleasant post-village included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, 10 miles N.E. of the State-house. It contains 4 churches, 1 boarding-school, and 1 spade factory.

HOLME-NEAR-THE-SEA, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOLMES' (homz'ez) HOLE, a post-village in Tisbury township, Duke's co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S.E. of Boston. Is has a fine harbor, much frequented by vessels in bad weather. At the entrance to the harbor, on the West Chop, stands Holmes' Hole Light-house, exhibiting a fixed light 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 29′ N., lon. 70° 36′ 40″ W. One whaler arrived here in 1853, bringing 320 barrels of sperm-oil, 1720 of whale-oil, and 1000 pounds of whalebone.

HOLME-ON-SPALDING (spâl'ding) MOOR, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HOLMESTRAND, hol'mĕh-strând', a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the Drammen Fiord, 34 miles S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 1748.

HOLMES' VALLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Florida.

HOLMESVILLE, hōmz'vil, a post-village, capital of Appling co., Georgia, 115 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

HOLMESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Mississippi, on the Bogue Chitto River, 90 miles S. of Jackson.

HOLMESVILLE, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, in Louisiana, about 20 miles S.W. of Marksville.

HOLMESVILLE, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, near Kilbuck Creek, 85 miles N.E. of Columbus. Together with the contiguous village of Lafayette, it has about 250 inhabitants.

HOLMESVILLE, Laporte co., Indiana, a station on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Laporte.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HOLM'FIRTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOLMON, hol'mon, or GOLMA, gol'mâ, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles E. of Umeå. Lat. 63° 40′ N., lon. 21° E. It belongs to the Quarken group.

HOLMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HOLMS, hōms, two islets of England and South Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn, S.E. of Lavernock.

HOLMS'FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

HOLMSLAND, holms'lând, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, in the N. of the Ringkiöbing fiord, about 1 mile N.N.W. of the town of Ringkiöbing. Pop. 1800.

HOLNE, hōn, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 3½ miles W. of Ashburton. Holne Park is a beautiful hunting-seat in this parish.

HOL'NEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HOLOUAN. See HELWAN.

HOLSTEBROE, (Holstebröe,) hol'steh-brö'eh, or HOLSTEBRO, hol'steh-brö', a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 24 miles N.E. of Ringkiöbing, on the Stor-aa. Pop 1200, mostly agricultural.

HOLSTEIN, hol'stine, DUCHY OF, (L. *Holsatia*,) a dependent of Denmark, which, till 1848, formed part of the Germanic Confederation, situated S. of Sleswick in Denmark, and N. of Hanover and Mecklenburg in Germany, and between lat. 54° 26′ 10″ and 53° 29′ N., and lon. 9° and 11° E., bounded E. by the Baltic, and W. by the North Sea. Area, 3230 square miles. Pop. in 1860, 482,864. Surface mostly level, with low hills in the E.; in the S. and W. the extensive pasture lands are secured against inundations of the sea by dykes. It contains numerous lakes, the chief of which is the Plönsee, and is watered by the Elder, Elbe, and their affluents. It is celebrated for its cattle and horses, which with grain, butter, and cheese, form the chief exports. Principal towns, Glückstadt, the capital, Altona, the chief port, Kiel, Rendsburg, and Elmshorn, which are connected by railways. This province became a dependency of Denmark in 1459. It is held by the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, under certain limitations. In 1848, Holstein, along with the Duchy of Sleswick, revolted from Denmark in order to join the new German Empire; the population are mostly German in their language as well as in their predilections.

HOLSTEINKTHOR, hol'stine-tôr', a village forming a suburb of Lubeck. Pop. 1200.

HOLSTON, hôl'stŏn, a river, the largest branch of the Tennessee, is formed by the junction of the North and South Forks, which rise among the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia, and unite at Kingsport, in Sullivan co., Tennessee. Flowing thence S.W., and passing Knoxville, it unites with the Clinch River at Kingston. The length of the main stream is estimated at 200 miles. Though the current is rather rapid, it has no considerable falls. It is navigable by small steamboats to Knoxville at all seasons, and during the winter they can ascend to Kingsport. *Branches.*—The North Fork rises near the N. border of Smyth co., Virginia, and its general course is W.S.W. The South Fork rises near the opposite side of that county, and flows nearly parallel with the other branch. The length of each is about 100 miles.

HOLSTON, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

HOLSTON VALLEY, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

HOLSWORTHY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ miles W.S.W. of Stratton.

HOLT, hôlt, a parliamentary and municipal borough and parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, crossed by a stone bridge of 10 arches, 5½ miles N.E. of Wrexham. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 1029. It is governed by a mayor, and unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

HOLT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dereham. It has an ancient church, a shire-hall, a work-house, and a grammar school, founded by Sir J. Gresham in 1554, an excellent library, and a scholarship and fellowship at Sidney College, Cambridge.

HOLT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HOLT, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HOLT, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

HOLT, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

HOLT, holt, or YERMALOFF, yêr'mâ-lof', an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 20′ S., lon. 143° 6′ W.

HOLT, a new county near the N.W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on the Missouri River, which separates it from the Kansas Territory; area, 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway River, and intersected by Tarkeo and Little Tarkeo Rivers. Capital, Oregon. Pop. 3957, of whom 3830 were free, and 127 slaves. Named in honor of Dr. Holt, a popular member of the Missouri Legislature.

HOLTBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HOLTEN, hôl'ten, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 21 miles S.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2619.

HOLTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 840.

HOLTEN, a village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, 25 miles N.W. of Tonsberg.

HOLTEN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOLTON ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOLT'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

HOLT'S SHOP, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 40 miles S.W. of Macon.

HOLT'S STORE, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

HOLVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOLWAN, HOLOUAN or HOLUAN, hol'wân', a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur, (Gen. x. 11,) and the Hallah of the Israelitish captivity, is now represented by the village Sar-Pull, in Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, district of Kermanshah, 8 miles S. of Zohab. Here are some sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, various Sassanian ruins, and numerous mounds. Lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 45° 15′ E. It remained large and populous long after the Arab invasion of Persia, but was finally ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan River, here crossed by a bridge, rises 20 miles E. of Zohab, and after a tortuous course joins the Ghilan, an affluent of the Diala. In the plain it is fordable in autumn.

HOLWELL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HOLWELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HOLWERD, hol'wêrt, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, and 5 miles N.W. of Dokkum. Pop. 1700.

HOLWICK, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 12 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. The fall of the river Tees here is one of the finest cataracts in England.

HOLYBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HOLY-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, 3¼ miles E.S.E. of Stourbridge.

HOLYCROSS, a parish and village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 3 miles S.S.W. of Thurles. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, and now one of the finest monastic ruins in Ireland.

HOLYHEAD, hol'e-hêd, (Welsh, *Caer Gybi*, kâ'er ghib'ee,) an island, parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea, off its W. side, and connected with that island by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water, 23 miles W. of Bangor, with which it is connected by railway. The island is mostly a barren rock, and ending on the N. in a huge headland of serpentine rock, hollowed into many caves, which are the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 5622. The town has many handsome houses, hotels, assembly-rooms, a church formerly collegiate, and a good market-place. The harbor is formed by a pier 900 feet in length, 14 feet water at low tide, on which there is a light-house, in lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 4° 37′ W. Two other light-houses, with powerful revolving lights, visible 20 miles distant, stand on the North and South Stacks, two rocks N.W. of the Head: lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 4° 42′ W. The South Stack is connected with Holyhead by a suspension bridge. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dublin.

HOLY ISLAND, formerly LIN'DISFARNE', a peninsula, insulated at high-water, on the N.E. coast of England, adjoining co. of Northumberland, but belonging to the co. of Durham, 9 miles S.S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed. The N. part of the island consists of sand hills, forming a large rabbit warren; the remainder is fertile. It has a small harbor on the E., defended by a battery; a village, now much frequented for sea-bathing, very fine ancient castle, and remarkable remains of a celebrated Saxon abbey, founded in 635 as a bishop's sea, over which the famous St. Cuthbert presided as bishop. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, when the bishopric was removed to Durham, and was afterwards rebuilt as a cell to the priory in that city. Lindisfarne is described in the second canto of Scott's Marmion.

HOLY LAND, THE. See PALESTINE.

HOLY NECK, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

HOLYOKE, usually pronounced, hol'yŏk, or NEW CITY, a flourishing post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the right bank of Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 8 miles N. of Springfield, and 106 miles by railroad W. by S. of Boston. The Hadley Falls Company, chartered in April, 1848, with a capital of $4,000,000, have here constructed a dam across the Connecticut, and laid the foundations of a manufacturing city. The fall in the river at this place is 60 feet in three-quarters of a mile. The dam is 1018 feet between the abutments, and 30 feet high, and the hydraulic power thus rendered available is capable of being employed to an almost unlimited extent. Such is the conformation of the ground, that the water admitted to the canals can be used twice, the power being divided between two levels. The company have erected 2 mills, each 268 feet long, 68 wide, and 5 stories high, with spindles, looms, and other appurtenances—one for the manufacture of fine lawns, silks, &c., and the other for the production of heavy cotton goods. They also have a machine-shop, 448 feet by 60, and 3 stories high. The churches, dwellings, &c. are situated on a fine elevation, W. of the canals. This portion is handsomely laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains a bank, a newspaper office, and a hotel, 162 feet long, and 4 stories high. The village is supplied with water from the Connecticut River by forcing pumps, operated by hydraulic-power. Pop. of the township, 8245.

HOLYTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, parish of Bothwell. Pop. 900, chiefly engaged in mining.

HOLYWELL, hol'e-wel, a parliamentary borough, market and manufacturing town, and parish, in North Wales, co. of Flint, on the line of the Holyhead and Chester Railway, 15 miles N.W. of Chester. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 5740. It lies in a romantic glen near the estuary of the Dee; has a church partly ancient, a beautiful Gothic chapel, now used as a school, and court-house built over the celebrated well of St. Winifred by the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; remains of an abbey and of a British fortifica-

tion, thriving manufactures of cottons, galloons, large smelting-houses and foundries, and in its close vicinity extensive lead, copper, and zinc mines. Holywell, which is now the largest town in the county, unites with Flint, &c. in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Its ancient well, the most copious spring in Britain, sends up 21 tons of the purest water every minute.

HOLYWELL, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

HOLYWELL, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

HOLYWOOD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

HOLZAPPEL, hôlt'sâp'pel, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 8 miles W. of Limburg, on the Lahn, at the foot of a height, crowned by the remains of the former residence of the Nassau princes. Pop. 921.

HOLZEMME, hôlt'sém'meh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Bode, a little below Gröningen, after a course of about 30 miles.

HOLZENOE, (Holzenöe,) hôlt'sen-ö'eh, an island of Norway; lat. 60° 34' N., and lon. 5° 10' E., 8 miles N.N.W. of Bergen. It is 15 miles long, and about 3 miles wide.

HOLZGERLINGEN, hôlts'gher-ling'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 12 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1638.

HOLZMINDEN, hôlts'min-den, a frontier town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, capital of a circle on the Weser, 56 miles S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 3409. It is well built, and has several churches, a synagogue, public library, and manufactures of iron and steel wares, files, pins, &c. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics.

HOLZTHALLEBEN, hôlts'tâl-lâ'ben, a village of Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 12 miles W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1147.

HOMASASSA, a post-office of Benton co., Florida.

HOMBEECK, hom'bâk, a village of Belgium, 15 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Senne, and on the railway from Mechlin to Dendermonde. Pop. 1825.

HOMBERG, hom'bèrg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Elze, 20 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3815.

HOMBERG, a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, 13 miles N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1692.

HOMBERG, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 921.

HOMBERG, a village of West Prussia, at the terminus of a railway communicating with Aix-la-Chapelle, 25 miles from Gladbach.

HOMBOURG, hôm'boor', two contiguous villages of France, department of Moselle, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 27 miles E.N.E. of Metz. United pop. 3075.

HOMBOURG, hôm'boor', a village of Belgium, 19 miles E.N.E. of Liege, on the Gulpe. Pop. 1795.

HOMBRECHTIKON, hom-brêk'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, district of Meilen. Pop. 2800.

HOMBRESSEN, hom'brès-sen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, N.W. from Cassel. Pop. 1357.

HOMBURG, hom'bôôrg, a fortified town of Central Germany, in Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles N. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 3107, employed in manufactures.

HOMBURG, a town of Central Germany, in Bavaria, on the Main, 13 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 700.

HOMBURG, a royal château of Central Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles E.S.E. of Cologne.

HOMBURG-VOR-DER-HOHE, (Vor-der-Höhe,) hom'bôôrg vor-dêr-hö'eh, a town of Central Germany, capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, 9 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 4590. It has a castle, built in 1680, and a stocking manufactory; but it is best known for its well-frequented mineral springs. It has elegant bath establishments, and is one of the most noted gambling-places in Europe.

HOME, a parish of Scotland. See HUME.

HOME, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 170 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

HOME, a post-office of Walker co., TEXAS.

HOME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 10 miles E. by N. of Madison.

HOME, a village of Adair co., Missouri, on the North Fork of Salt River, 120 miles N. of Jefferson City.

HOME, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

HOME BAY, in British North America, N. of Cumberland Island, is in lat. 68° 30' N., lon. 88° W.

HOME CITY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Cincinnati, was laid out a few years ago by the Cincinnati Building Association.

HOMER, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, pleasantly situated on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and on the Tioughnioga Creek, 34 miles S. of Syracuse. The village contains churches for the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Universalists, a newspaper office, an academy, and about a dozen stores; also several mills and factories. Pop. of the township, 3836; of the village about 1500.

HOMER, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S. of Coudersport. Pop. 140.

HOMER, a post-village, capital of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It is situated in a fertile cotton-growing region.

HOMER, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the North Fork of Licking River, 46 miles N.E. of Columbus, has several churches and mills. Pop. about 350.

HOMER, a township in Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1102.

HOMER, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1590.

HOMER, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

HOMER, a post-township, forming the S.E. extremity of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 229.

HOMER, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana, about 56 miles S. of Indianapolis.

HOMER, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

HOMER, a township in Will co., Illinois. Pop. 811.

HOMER, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Lasalle.

HOMER, a post-office of Webster co., Iowa.

HOMERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOMERTON, a village of England. See HACKNEY.

HO'MERVILLE, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

HOME SPRING, a post-office of Holmes co., Florida.

HOMESTEAD, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

HOMEWARD, a post-office of Scott co., Mississippi.

HOM'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles S.S.W. of Salisbury. In the church is a monument to G. Stanley, gent., who died in 1719, aged 151.

HOMME, hom'meh, a river of Belgium, in Luxembourg, joins the Lesse, after a course of 25 miles.

HOM'MENY CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

HOMOCHITTO, a small river of Mississippi, rises in Copiah co., and flowing south-westerly, enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of Adams county.

HOMOCHITTO, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

HOMOLITZ, ho'mo-lits', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Danube, 6 miles S.S.E. of Pancsova. Pop. 1740.

HOMONNA, ho'mon'nâh, or HUMENE, hoo-mâ'neh, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 30 miles E. of Eperies. Pop. 2956.

HOMOROD, ho'mo'rod', the name of several villages of Transylvania, in Szekler-land, the principal being HOMOROD-ALMAS, 9 miles S.E. of Udvarhely. Near it is the grotto of Almas, (ôl'mosh',) or Amas, famous in local history as a place of retreat against invaders from the E. and S.

HOMOROD, GREAT, a river of Transylvania, joins the Alcota, (Aluta,) after a S.S.W. course of 30 miles.

HO'MOWACK', a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

HOMS, hôms, HUMS, hûms, or HEMS, hems, (anc. *Emesa*,) a town of Syria, pashalic, and 86 miles N.N.E. of Damascus. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is built of dark basalt, and has numerous mosques, some churches, a large khan, well-supplied bazaars, manufactures of gold and silver thread, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, and an active trade with Hamah, Aleppo, and Damascus. Its vicinity is irrigated by canals from the Orontes, which river traverses the Lake of Homs, 3 miles southward, and about 13 miles in length, by 2 miles in breadth.

HO-NAN, ho'nân', an inland province of China, mostly between lat. 32° and 37° N., and lon. 110° and 116° E. Pop. 23,037,171. Its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-ho. The soil is highly fertile; chief city, Kai-fung.

HO-NAN, a city of China, capital of a department, in the above province, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, in lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 112° 28' E.

HO-NAN, a famous Boodhist temple of China, on an island near Canton.

HON'CUT CREEK, a small stream of California, forms part of the boundary between Butte and Yuba counties for its whole length, and falls into Feather River about 10 miles above Marysville.

HON'DA, (Sp. pron. ôn'dâ,) a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 55 miles N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 5000. It is regularly built, and has some religious edifices, a college, and two bridges, and is a depôt for the commercial produce of the southern provinces of New Granada.

HONDA, the name of a bay on the N. coast of New Granada, lat. 12° 29' N., lon. 71° 50' W.

HONDA, a bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 miles W. of Havana.

HONDO, hon'do, or on'do, or RIO HONDO, ree'o on'do, (i. e. "deep river,") called also RIO GRANDE, ree'o grân'dâ, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 25 miles S.E. of Bacalar.

HON'DO CREEK, of Texas, flows S. through Medina co., and enters the Rio Frio in Bexar county.

HONDSCHOOTE, hôns'shôt', (Dutch pron. hont'shö'teh,) a frontier village of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Dunkerque. Pop. 2250.

HONDURAS, hon-doo'râs, a republican state of the Confederation of Central America, extending from lat. 13° to 16° N., from Cape Gracias a Dios, (lon. 83° 15') to lon. 88° 45' W., being bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea and the Bay of Honduras, S.E. by the Mosquito Territory and Nicaragua, S.

by San Salvador and the Bay of Conchagua, on the Pacific, and W. by Guatemala. Area estimated at 33,000 square miles. Its surface is irregular, being traversed by numerous mountain ranges in all directions, but generally of moderate elevation. The valleys between are numerous and fertile, and there is one lake about 18 miles long by 10 miles broad, near the centre of the state. Its mineral wealth is very considerable, but was turned to much better account formerly than now; it comprises gold, silver, lead, and copper; the two latter found in a variety of combinations, and the two former frequently combined with each other; also opals, emeralds, asbestos, and cinnabar. There are some considerable rivers in the state, the largest of which are the Chamelicon, Ulua, and Aguan, all flowing to the Caribbean Sea, and the Choluteca, which falls into the Pacific. There are some extensive forests, abounding in fine timber, such as mahogany, cedar, mora, (a species of fustic,) &c. The principal cultivated productions are maize, beans, some wheat, rice, and plantains; but being almost exclusively a mining district, it is doubtful if the quantity raised is sufficient for the whole population. Some tobacco also is grown. The country abounds in cattle of a fine breed; and the price of the animals slaughtered for consumption is extremely low. The state is divided into the 7 departments of Comayagua, Santa Barbara, Gracias, Yoro, Choluteca, Segovia, and Tegucigalpa, all named after their principal towns, of which Comayagua is capital also of the country. Its principal ports are Trujillo, (Truxillo,) on the Caribbean Sea, and Port San Lorenzo, in the Bay of Conchagua, in the Pacific. Pop. in 1840, 350,000.

HONDURAS, (hon-doo'ras,) BAY OF, a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. 84° and 88° W., having S., Mosquito and the State of Honduras, and W., British Honduras and Yucatan. It receives the Belize, Motagua, and numerous other rivers, and contains the islands of Ruatan, Turefle, Bonacca, &c., with a multitude of islets and reefs, termed keys

HONDURAS, BRITISH, Central America. See BALIZE.

HONEOYE, ho-ne-oy', a post-village of Ontario co., New York, at the foot of Honeoye Lake, 25 miles S. of Rochester.

HONEOYE FALLS, a post-village of Mendon township, Monroe co., New York, on Honeoye Creek, and on the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, about 215 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and manufactories of wool and of axes. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

HONEOYE LAKE, New York, in the S.W. part of Ontario co., is about 5 miles long, and near 1 mile wide. Its outlet, Honeoye Creek, flows into Genesee River.

HONESDALE, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of Dyberry Creek with the Lackawaxen, and at the E. terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, 160 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles E. of Carbondale. It is a place of much activity in business, and is rapidly increasing. The prosperity of the place has been developed by manufactures of various kinds, and by the operations of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This company have extensive coal-mines near Carbondale, from which about 500,000 tons are taken annually, and conveyed by railroad to Honesdale, and thence by canal to the Hudson River. A plank-road has been constructed from this town to the New York and Erie Railroad. The houses are mostly built of wood, and present a neat appearance. Honesdale contains 6 churches, 1 bank, 1 academy, and 2 newspaper offices. It was laid out in 1826, incorporated in 1831, and became the county seat in 1842. The town has extended itself beyond the limits of the corporate borough, and has a population of about 4500, while the borough proper had in 1850 only 2268.

HONEYBROOK, hŭn'e-brook, a township in Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1937.

HONEYCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HONEY CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Sandusky River in Seneca county.

HONEY CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Vigo county into the Wabash, 9 miles below Terre Haute.

HONEY CREEK, of Sauk co., Wisconsin, falls into the Wisconsin River.

HONEY CREEK, a township, Clinton co., Indiana. P. 905.

HONEY CREEK, a township, Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 1529.

HONEY CREEK, a post-office of McDonald co., Missouri.

HONEY CREEK, a village and township in the S.W. part of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 349.

HONEY CREEK, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 30 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

HONEY CUT, a small post-village of Baldwin co., Alabama.

HONEY GROVE, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

HONEY PATH, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 34 miles from Greenville.

HONEY POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

HONEYVILLE, a post-village of Page co., Virginia, on Honey Creek, 137 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains 1 church and several mills.

HONFLEUR, hŏne'fleur', or ŏne'fleur', (L. *Honflorium*,) a seaport town of France, department of Calvados, on the S. or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 miles S.E. of Havre. It is ill built, dirty, and dull, having declined with the rise of Havre. On a wooded height above it is a church, a good deal resorted to by seafaring devotees. Its port, sheltered by a pier, is adapted only for small vessels: but 2,320,000 francs were some years ago voted by the French Chambers for its improvement. Honfleur has ship-building docks and rope-walks; exports to England about 7000 dozen eggs weekly, with butter, fruits, &c.; and has an active trade with America. Fine melons, and a good deal of other fruit, are grown in its vicinity. This was the last town in Normandy which submitted to Henry IV. Pop. in 1852, 9381.

HONGG, (Höngg,) höng, (almost hêng,) a village of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1531.

HONG-HAI, hong'hī', an islet in the China Sea, off the coast of Quang-tong, in lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 115° 12′ E.

HONG-KIANG or HON-KIANG, hong'-ke-ăng', written also HOANG-KIANG, a navigable river in the S. part of China, rises in the province of Yunnan, flows E. and S.E., and, after receiving the Pe-Kiang from the N., enters the China Sea by many mouths, near Canton. It is sometimes called SEE-KIANG, (Si-Kiang.) The arm on which Canton is situated is called Canton River or Choo-Kiang, ("Pearl River,") the latter name (CHOO-KIANG) is sometimes applied to the whole stream. Length, estimated at 800 miles.

HONG-KONG, ("Red Harbor,") or HIANG-KIANG, ("the Fragrant or Flowing Streams,") an island belonging to the British, off the S.E. coast of China, province of Quang-tong, situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton, from which it is distant S.E. 75 miles. Lat. of Victoria Church, 22° 18′ 30″ N., lon. 114° 14′ 45″ E. It is about 10 miles in extreme length from N.W. to S.E., and 7½ miles in extreme breadth, separated from the mainland by a strait, which, at Lymoon Pass, is only about a quarter of a mile wide. The general appearance of the island is exceedingly unprepossessing, being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea, to heights of from 1000 to 2000 feet, and so abruptly as to leave hardly any space to build upon. Some rank vegetation here and there, with a little herbage and brush-wood growing in the intervals between the masses of granite, and a few plants on the margins of the streams, form almost its only vegetable productions. Victoria, the capital, is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, setting up into the N. side of the island. Excellent anchorage is afforded here in deep water close in shore, and the bay is usually crowded with shipping of every nation, and with dense masses of Tanka boats and other Chinese craft. The total number of vessels that arrived at Hong-Kong in 1852 was 1097, with an aggregate burden of 488,388 tons; an increase of 56,299 tons over the previous year. The number of Chinese coasting vessels visiting the island was 492, and of salt junks 310, importing 173,000 piculs. The salt imported in 1850 amounted to 345,050 piculs. During the year above specified, specie to the amount of 6,074,845 was remitted to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company alone. This was chiefly in return for the opium brought thence, and sold to the Chinese along the coast. In 1849, the total number of native boats frequenting the harbors of Hong-Kong, was 1242, including 200 fishing sampans, importing sugar, alum, sulphur, rice, nut-oil, dye-barks, provisions, &c.; taking, in exchange, opium, manufactured goods, saltpetre, and stones, which are quarried in the island. A promising trade in Chinese sugar has arisen at Victoria. It is shipped for New South Wales, England, India, and Shanghai. An extensive and increasing trade is carried on between Hong-Kong and California. Thirty thousand Chinese embarked for San Francisco in 1852.

Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking, in 1842. Since then, many wealthy Chinese merchants have established branch houses here, and have begun to charter British ships to carry British goods to the N. ports. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, (who is likewise a commandant,) chief-justice, attorney-general, legislative council of five, assisted by various subordinate officers and secretaries. The governor has also the office of superintendent of British trade at the five Chinese ports, and exercises a general control over all British ships and subjects resorting to China. Revenue for 1852, 21,331*l.*; expenditures, 34,765*l.* Pop., on the first occupation of the island by the British, only 5000; in 1852 it was 37,058, of whom 526 were Europeans and Americans.

HONGRIE, a country of Europe. See HUNGARY.

HONILY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HONING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HONINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HONINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HONINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. The poet Bloomfield was born here in 1766.

HONINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HONITON, hŭn'e-ton, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 16½ miles E.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. of the borough, 3427. It is situated in a vale celebrated for beauty and fertility, and consists chiefly of one long spacious street, well built, paved,

and lighted; throughout its whole length runs a fine stream of water. It has an ancient church, containing a curious screen, and many old monuments, and a superb modern Gothic church, a small grammar school, a union work-house, and a hospital. Honiton has long been celebrated for its manufactures of serges and of lace. The borough is governed by a port-reeve, elected in a manor-court of its ancient lords, the Courtenays, Earls of Devon. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and is also a polling-place for the county.

HONLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HONNECOURT, honn'koor', a market-town of France, department of Nord, on the Canal of St. Quentin, near the Scheldt, 8 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 1417.

HONNEF, hon'nĕf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, circle of Sieg, on the Rhine. Pop. 2750.

HONNINGEN, hon'ning-en, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1230.

HONNINGEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Coblentz.

HONO, (Honö,) ho'nö', a small triangular island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, and W. of Gothenburg.

HONOLULU, hon'o-loo'loo, written also HONORURU, the principal town and seaport of the Sandwich Islands, on the S. side of the island of Oahu. Lat. of the fort, 21° 18′ 12″ N., lon. 157° 55′ W. It is about half a mile long, and about one-fourth of a mile broad, and consists of one good street, with a number of narrow, irregular alleys. Most of the houses are built in the native fashion; but there are also many substantial wooden edifices in the European style, enclosed with small gardens of exotic and indigenous ornamental plants. Sunday is ushered in with great decorum and quietness. There are several congregations of natives, some of which consist of 2000 persons, all decently clad and well conducted. There are several schools, under the superintendence of the missionaries. The mouth of the harbor is formed by an inlet through a coral reef; it has a bar, with only 20 feet water upon it at ebb. The bar is about 50 fathoms in breadth, and consists of smooth coral rock, having 10 fathoms close to its outer edge, and 7 fathoms on the inner. The basin or anchorage inside, which is of a semicircular form, is capable of containing between 70 and 80 ships, well protected in all weathers. During the first quarter of 1850, the arrivals at the port of Honolulu were 90 vessels, aggregate tonnage 23,610; and on the 24th of June, in the same year, above 40 vessels, of various dimensions, were lying in the harbor. The total number of merchant vessels that visited the islands in 1853, was 211, of which 154 entered the port of Honolulu. During the same year, there are arrived 538 whalers; 246 were entered at the custom-house of Honolulu. Of the $155,640 duties collected in the kingdom, $146,964 were received at this port. The total value of imports at Honolulu for the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, was $1,035,053, $1,751,671, and $715,295, respectively, and the exports $46,529, $82,273, and $63,661. The extraordinary excess of the imports over the exports is owing to the great quantities of goods furnished by vessels calling here for supplies. Pop. 6000. See SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOR DE COS, L', lo'nor' deh kos, a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Aveyron, 7 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1535.

HONRUBIA, on-roo'be-ä, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1820.

HONTH, hont, a county of Hungary, in Hither Danube. Area, 975 square miles. Capital, Ipoly-Sagh. Pop. 103,326.

HONTH, a village of Hungary, in the above county, 4 miles E.S.E. of Ipoly-Sagh, on the Ipoly. Pop. 683.

HONTUR, on-toor', a town of Spain, in Murcia, 24 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1204.

HOO, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOO, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOO, a chapelry of England, co. of Devon.

HOOBLY, (formerly *Hawli*, hä've-lee,) a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 19 miles S.E. of Darwar. Population is estimated at 15,000. It has 2 forts, some Mohammedan edifices, and a good trade.

HOO-CHOO, HOU-TCHOU, hoo'choo,' or HOU-TCHEOU-FOU, hoo'chē-oo'foo, a town of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, 70 miles N.W. of Ningpo.

HOOD CHAN'NEL, North America, in Oregon Territory, is an inlet of the Georgian Gulf, in lat. 47° 53′ N., lon. 122° 30′ W.

HOOD'S ISLAND, one of the Galapagos group.

HOOD'S ISLAND, (the *Fetoo'ka* or *Fetouga* of the natives,) one of the Marquesas Islands, in lat. 9° 25′ S., lon. 138° 57′ W., said to be uninhabited.

HOOD'S ISLAND. See LORD HOOD'S ISLAND.

HOOD'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

HOOD'S RIVER, British North America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

HOODSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

HOOE, hoo, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HOOF, hŏf, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in Nieder-Hessen, near Cassel. The working of a lignite-mine here employs the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 909.

HOOFDPLAAT, hōf'plät', a village of Holland, in Zealand, on the West Scheldt, 6 miles E.S.E. of Flushing. Pop. 1031.

HOOGE, hō'geh, or ho'ŏgh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 7½ miles N. of Breda. Pop. 1314.

HOOGEVEEN, hō'geh-vain', a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 19 miles S. of Assen. Pop. 4000.

HOOGEZAND, hō'ŏgh-zänt', a village of the Netherlands, province, and 8 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 1680.

HOOGHLY, a river of India. See HOOGLY.

HOOGKARSPEL, hōg-kar'spĕl, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, N.E. of Hoorn. Pop. 974.

HOOGKERK, hōg'kĕrk, a parish of the Netherlands, province, and W. of Groningen.

HOOGLEDE, hōg'lä-deh, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 17 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4033.

HOOGLY or HOOGHLY, hoog'lee, (RIVER) the westernmost branch of the Ganges, at its delta, formed by the union of the Cossimbazar and Jelliughy about 55 miles N. of Calcutta. Total length, about 200 miles; its mouth is nearly 10 miles across. It is the only branch of the Ganges navigated by large vessels, and the only one in the delta which is considered sacred by the Hindoos.

HOOGLY or HOOGHLY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the right bank of the Hoogly River, 25 miles N. of Calcutta. It is large, prosperous, and picturesque, occupying an elevated site, its buildings being interspersed with trees and bamboo plantations. The principal structures are a handsome church, various Hindoo temples and ghauts, (flights of stairs,) and a government college for English, Persian, Arabic, and other languages. The first serious outbreak between the Moguls and Europeans took place at Hoogly, in 1632; the first factory established by the East India Company in Bengal was erected here in 1644; and here, in 1686, occurred the first engagement between the British and the Moguls, when the fleet of the former bombarded the town.

HOOGLY, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, has an area of 2260 square miles. Pop. 1,239,150.

HOOGSTRAETEN or HOOGSTRAATEN, hōg'strä'ten, a small town of Belgium, province, and 20 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1550.

HOOGVLIET, hōg'vleet', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 6 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, on the Old Meuse. Pop. 702.

HOOK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HOOK, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOOK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford, forming the S. part of the peninsula which screens Waterford Harbor on the E. At its extremity is an ancient and very curious tower, now used as a light-house.

HOOK'ER, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

HOOK'ERSVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

HOOK'ERTON, or HOOK'ERSTOWN, a small post-village of Greene co., North Carolina, on Moccasin River, 82 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

HOOK'ERY, a decayed town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, 55 miles S.S.W. of Merritch, in lat. 16° 13′ N., lon. 74° 47′ E. It still has some vestiges of its former prosperity.

HOOK'SET, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River, and on the Concord Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Concord. A fall in the Merrimack at this place affords abundant water-power, employed in manufacturing—chiefly delaines. Pop. 1503.

HOOKS'TOWN, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, 242 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

HOOKS'TOWN, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

HOOLE, hool, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

HOOLY-ONORE, hoo'lee-o-nor', a town and fort of Hindostan, Mysore dominions, 130 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

HOO-NAN or HOU-NAN, hoo'nän', ("south of the lake,") a province of China, between lat. 25° and 30° N., and lon. 109° and 114° E., bounded southward by the Quang provinces. Pop. 18,652,507. Surface elevated, but fertile: all the rivers are tributaries to the Lake Tong-ting, on its N. border, and whence its name. Chief city, Chang-sha.

HOO-PE or HOU-PE, hoo'pä',("north of the lake,") a province of China, between lat. 29° and 33°, and lon. 108° and 116° E., and in the centre of China proper. Pop. 37 370.998. It is traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. Chief city Woo-chang.

HOOPER, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

HOOPER'S FERRY, a small village of Leake co., Mississippi.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an island in the Sea of Corea, off the S. coast of Quelpaert Island, in lat. 33° 10′ N., lon. 126° 30′ E.

HOO-QUANG, HOU-QUANG, HOU-KOUANG or HUK-WANG, hoo'kwang', a former province of China, now forming the provinces of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pe, and having in its centre the large lake of Tong-ting.

HOORMARA, hoor-mä'rä, a seaport town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 65° 6′ E. Pop. about 2000.

HOORN, hōrn, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 29 miles N.N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 8668. It has a naval col-

lege, and an active trade in ship-building; also in cheese, butter, herrings, cattle, and the products of its manufactures, which comprise carpets, woollen cloths, &c. It is the birthplace of the navigator Schouten, who discovered Cape Hoorn, (Horn,) and named it after his native town; and of Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land, &c.

HOORN, hōsn, a village of the Netherlands, at the S. end of the island of Texel. Pop. 569.

HOORN, (generally called De Hoorn, dā-hōrn,) a village of the Netherlands in the island of Schelling. Pop. 122.

HOORN, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Roads of Batavia, about 2 miles N.E. of Onrust.

HOO-SHEOO-SHAN or HOU-CHEOU-CHAN, hoo'shā-oo'-shān', a mountain of China, province of Shan-See, lat. 39° 20' N., lon. 111° 54' E., covered with perpetual snow.

HOO'SIC, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

HOO'SICK, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York, 20 miles N.E. of Troy. It is intersected by the Troy and Boston Railroad, with which several other lines here form a junction. The famous Hoosick tunnel is in this township. Pop. 3724.

HOOSICK FALLS, a post-village in the above township, on both sides of Hoosick River, 35 miles N.E. of Albany. It has a fine water-power, with a fall of 40 feet. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 600. Here is Ball Seminary.

HOOSICK FALLS JUNCTION. See HOOSICK.

HOOSICK (or HOO'SACK) RIVER, rises in Massachusetts, and running a N.W. course through Rensselaer co., New York, turns W. in Washington county, and enters the Hudson River about 15 miles N. of Troy.

HOOSIER (hoo'zher) GROVE, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, 16 miles N. of Iowa City.

HOOSIER GROVE, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin.

HOO ST. MARY'S, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOO ST. WER'BURGH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOO'TENSVILLE, a post-village of Upson co., Georgia, 12 miles S.E. of Thomaston.

HOO'TON PAG'NELL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOOTON ROB'ERTS, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOO'VER HILL, a post-office, Randolph co., North Carolina.

HOO'VER POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

HOPAH'KA, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi, 65 miles N.E. of Jackson.

HOP'BOTTOM, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, 7 miles from Montrose.

HOPE, or EASTYN, a small parliamentary borough and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Alen, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 6 miles S.E. of Mole. Pop. 429. The town has an ancient church, and ruins of a castle built prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, and joins with Flint, &c. in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

HOPE, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Derby, 5 miles N.N.E. of Tideswell. Pop. 4434.

HOPE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 30 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1108.

HOPE, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., New York, about 55 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 789.

HOPE, a neat post-village and township of Warren co., New Jersey, 10 miles N.E. of Belvidere. The village contains 3 stone churches, one of which is a fine Gothic building. Pop. about 350; of the township, 1755.

HOPE, a post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, 50 miles from Tuscaloosa.

HOPE, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

HOPE, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

HOPE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

HOPE, a township in Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 99.

HOPE, a pleasant post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 12 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

HOPE ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOPE BAG'OT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOPE DOW'DLER, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOPE CENTRE, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, 60 miles N.W. of Albany.

HOPE CHURCH, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

HOPEDALE, or HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, a post-village in Milford township, Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 1½ miles W. of the village of Milford, and 35 miles S.W. of Boston. The community here owns about 500 acres of land, and appears to be in a very prosperous condition. Two newspapers are published in the village. Pop. about 200.

HOPE'DALE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 124 miles E. by N. of Columbus, contains a seminary and a steam flouring mill.

HOPEDALE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Illinois.

HOPE-UNDER-DIN'MORE, parish of England, co. Hereford.

HOPE FALLS, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, 54 miles N.W. of Albany, has 1 bank.

HOPE FARM, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa, 9 miles W. of Wapello.

HOPE FURNACE, a village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

HOPE HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Mississippi.

HOPE HILL, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

HOPE ISLAND, off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 76° 20' N., lon. 19° 54' E. It is mountainous, and has a harbor on its N. side. It was discovered in 1613.

HOPE ISLANDS, a group off the E. coast of Australia.

HOPE MAN'SELL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HOPE MILL, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

HOPE MILLS, a post-office of Page co., Virginia, 140 miles N.W. of Richmond.

HOPE NOSE, England, on the E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.

HOPE RIVER, Jamaica, co. of Surrey, enters the Caribbean Sea, 5 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. Length, 10 miles.

HOPE'S ADVANCE BAY, on the N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 70° W.

HOPE SAY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOPE SOL'LERS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HOPE STATION, a post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina, with a station on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 29 miles from Columbia.

HOPE-TOWN, a village of British Guiana, about 1 mile from Fort Wellington, well laid out. Pop. about 2000.

HOPE'TOWN, Massachusetts, a station on the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad, 14 miles N. of Palmer.

HOPE'VILLE, a post-office of Clark co., Iowa.

HOPE'WELL, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 12 miles W. of Geneva. Pop. 1923.

HOPEWELL, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Pop. 1480.

HOPEWELL, a post-township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 10 miles N.W. of Trenton. Pop. 3696.

HOPEWELL, township, Beaver co., Pennsylvania. P. 1025.

HOPEWELL, a post-township in the N.E. part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

HOPEWELL, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1053.

HOPEWELL, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1748.

HOPEWELL, a township, York co., Pennsylvania. P. 3432.

HOPEWELL, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 150 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

HOPEWELL, a post-village of York district, South Carolina, about 90 miles N. of Columbia.

HOPEWELL, a post-village of Crawford co., Georgia, 24 miles W. of Macon.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

HOPEWELL, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1227.

HOPEWELL, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 290.

HOPEWELL, a post-village and township in the W. part of Muskingum co., Ohio, 46 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. 2378.

HOPEWELL, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1387.

HOPEWELL, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1288.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Macon co., Illinois.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Mississippi co., Missouri.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa.

HOPEWELL, a town of New Brunswick, capital of Albert county.

HOPEWELL CENTRE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

HOPEWELL CHURCH, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

HOPEWELL COTTON WORKS, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

HOPEWELL CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

HOPEWELL FURNACE, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

HOPITAL, L'. See ALBERTVILLE.

HOP'KINS, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of 960 square miles. It is drained by the White Oak Bayou, and by Lake Fork of Sabine River. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Capital, Tarrant. Pop. 2623, of whom 2469 were free, and 154 slaves.

HOPKINS, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. Green River washes its N.E. border; Pond River forms its entire boundary on the E., and Tradewater Creek on the S.W. The surface is diversified, and in some parts hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. Stone coal is abundant, and some iron ore is found in the hills of this county. Organized in 1836, and named in honor of General Samuel Hopkins, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. 12,441, of whom 10,249 were free, and 2192 slaves.

HOPKINS' GROVE, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on Des Moines River, 130 miles W. by N. of Iowa City.

HOP'KINS' TURN'OUT, a post-office and station of Rich-

land district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 12 miles from Columbia.

HOP'KINSVILLE, a handsome town, capital of Christian co., Kentucky, is finely situated on Little River, on the Henderson and Nashville Railroad, 204 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The town is regularly laid out, and many of the streets are paved and bordered with shade-trees. The principal public buildings are a court-house, a bank, 6 Protestant churches, and the Second Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, an elegant structure, presenting a front of 368 feet, and containing 300 rooms for patients. Three weekly and 2 semi-weekly newspapers are published here. The town contains a classical academy and 3 seminaries for girls, 16 dry-goods stores, 3 drug stores, 3 tobacco factories, 2 silversmiths, and 4 carriage factories. In the vicinity of the town is a fine botanic garden, with a fountain, which is a place of general resort. Hopkinsville was laid out in 1799, and incorporated in 1806. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

HOPKINSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, near the Little Miami Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Columbus.

HOPKINSVILLE, a post-office of Gonzales co., Texas.

HOP'KINTON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Contoocook Railroad, 6 miles W. by S. of Concord. Pop. 2169.

HOPKINTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Boston. This township contains a mineral spring, which is a fashionable summer resort. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 2801.

HOPKINTON, a post-township of Washington co., Rhode Island, intersected by Wood River, about 35 miles S.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of machinery, printed calicoes, &c. Pop. 2477.

HOPKINTON, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the East Branch of St. Regis River, about 38 miles E. of Ogdensburg. The township contains a valuable quarry of Potsdam sandstone. Pop. 1476.

HOPKINTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

HOPPER ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See APAMAMA.

HOP'PER'S MILLS, a post-office of Henderson co., Illinois.

HOP RIVER, a small stream of Tolland co., Connecticut, falls into the Willimantic River.

HOP'TON, a liberty of England, co. of Stafford.

HOP'TON, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

HOPTON CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOPTON, MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOPTON WAFERS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HOP'WOOD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HORAZDIOWITZ, ho-răz-de-o'vĭts, or HORAWITZ, ho'rä-vĭts, a town of Bohemia, 63 miles S.S.W. of Prague. P. 1497.

HORB, horb, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, 31 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2100. It has a castle and a rich hospital.

HOR'BLING, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOR'BURY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 3 miles S.W. of Wakefield.

HORCAJADA, or HORCAXADA, or-kä-hä'dä, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 50 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 806.

HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO, or-kä'ho dā sän-te-ä'go, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2820.

HORCASITAS, or-kä-see'täs, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department, and 70 miles S. of Nuevo Santander.

HORCAXADA, a town of Spain. See HORCAJADA.

HORCERA, or-thā'rä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles from Jaen, on the W. side of the Sierra de Peñolta. Pop. 1639.

HORCHE, hor'chā, a town of Spain, in New Castile, about 7 miles from Guadalajara. Pop. 1884.

HORDE, (Hörde,) hös'dĕh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 2 miles S.E. of Dortmund. Near it are productive coal mines.

HORD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HORDT, (Hördt,) hörtt, (almost hârt,) a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine. Pop. 1500.

HORDTEN, (Hördten,) hört'tĕn, a village of Baden, 12 miles S. of Carlsruhe.

HORD'WELL or HOR'DLE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HORE-AB'BEY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Here are beautiful and well-preserved remains of an abbey, founded in 1272, by an archbishop of Cashel.

HOREB, ho'rĕb, MOUNT, a famous mountain of Arabia-Petræa, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge. See SINAI.

HO'REB, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

HORE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HO'REM, a village of Brown co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Batavia to Fincastle, about 40 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has an active business in lumber.

HOR'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HORGEN, hor'ghĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake, 8 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. of parish, 3336. It has manufactures of silks and cotton stuffs, and a harbor on the lake.

HORICE, a town of Bohemia. See HORITZ.

HOR'ICON, a post-village and township in the N. part of Warren co., New York, on Schroon River, about 18 miles N. of Caldwell. Pop. 1152.

HORICON, a thriving post-village of Hubbard township, Dodge co., Wisconsin, on Rock River, at the lower extremity of the so-called Winnebago Marsh, 50 miles N.E. of Madison. It has an excellent water-power. Pop. 300 or 400.

HORICON, LAKE. See GEORGE, LAKE.

HORITZ or HORICE, ho'rits a town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Bidschow, on the Bistritz. Pop. 3205.

HORKESLEY, (horks'lee,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HORKESLEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HORK'STOW, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HORLEY, a parish of England, co., of Surrey, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, 5¼ miles S. of Reygate. It has a fine church, and some traces of a castle which covered nearly 2 acres. At the station on the London and Brighton Railway, a branch here diverges to Norsham.

HOR'MEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HORMEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

HORMOOZ or HORMOUZ. See ORMUS.

HOR, MOUNT, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, on the E. side of the Wady-Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and forming part of Mount Seir, or Edom. It is a steep and irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., in the loftiest of which is a grotto, the reputed tomb of Aaron.

HORN or HORN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

HORN, horn, or HORNE, hor'nĕh, (Fr. *Hornes*, horn,) a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 2 miles W. by N. of Roermond. Pop. 844.

HORN, horn, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, 46 miles N.W. of Vienna, with a famous brewery. Pop. 680.

HORN, a town of Germany, principality of Lippe-Detmold, 10 miles S. of Lemgo. Pop. 1607.

HORN, horn, a village of Germany, about 3 miles E. of Hamburg. Pop. 950.

HORNACHOS, or-nä'chŏce, formerly HORNOS, or'noce, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 46 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2600.

HORNACHUELOS, or-nä-chwä'loce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 27 miles S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquiver. Pop. 1040.

HORN-AFVAN, horn-äf'vän, an extensive lake in Swedish Lappmark, about lat. 66° N., and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skellefted.

HORNBACH, horn'bäk, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two contiguous villages of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach River, 5 miles S. of Deux Ponts. United pop. 1905.

HORNBERG, horn'bĕrg, a town of West Germany, in Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 23 miles N.E. of Freiburg, with an old castle. Pop. 1156.

HORN'BLOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HORN'BROOK, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

HORNBURG, horn'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2454.

HORN'BY, a small town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 316. It is surrounded by the finest scenery, has a stone bridge across the Lune, a Gothic church, a noble castle, erected soon after the Conquest, and now converted into a modern residence, and a cotton factory. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Saxon fortification and a priory.

HORNBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HORN'BY, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, 17 miles S.E. of Bath. Pop. 1314.

HORN'BY, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 30 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 30 miles from Hamilton. It contains 2 saw mills. Pop. about 125.

HORN, (or HOORN) CAPE. See CAPE HORN.

HORN'CASTLE, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 18 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 4921. It is on the river Bane, which is navigable to its junction with the Witham. The town has some remains of Roman fortifications, a church, a grammar school, founded by Lord Clinton in 1652, a library and literary society, a union workhouse, branch bank, &c., with extensive tanneries, and considerable trade by the river in corn and wool. The August fair lasts about 10 days, and is one of the largest horse fairs in the kingdom.

HORN'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HORN CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

HORN'DON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HORNDON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Essex. The noble seat of Horndonhill is in this parish.

HORNE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

HORNEBURG, hor/neb-bŏŏrg', a village of North Germany, in Hanover, 8 miles S.S.E. of Stade. Pop. 1300.

HOR'NELLSVILLE, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 342 miles from New York City. The village is situated on the Canisteo River, about a mile W. of the railroad station. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the lumber trade. The Hornellsville and Buffalo Railroad connects it with Buffalo, 90 miles distant. Pop. of the township, 2637; of the village, about 1200.

HOR'NERSTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 16 miles S.E. of Trenton.

HOR'NET'S NEST, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

HORNFIELD, a parish of England. See HORN.

HORNHAUSEN, horn/how'zen, a village of Prussian Saxony, 21 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1757.

HORN'HEAD, a bold, rocky promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, between Dunfanaghy Harbour and the Atlantic.

HORNHUIZEN, horn/hoi'zen, a parish of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.W. of Groningen, near the North Sea.

HOR'NING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Bure, here crossed by a ferry, 3 miles S.E. of North Walsham. Here are some remains of the celebrated Abbey of St. Benedict, founded by Canute in 1020, and so strongly fortified that it held out against the attacks of William the Conqueror, till betrayed by one of the monks. At the Reformation, the abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Norwich, and its bishops have, since that time, been the only abbots in England.

HORN'INGHOLD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HORN'INGSEA, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HORN'INGSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HORN'INGSHEATH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HORN'INGTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HORN LAKE, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

HORNOS (hor/nose or or/nose) ISLANDS, a group of 8 small islands of South America, in the Rio-de-la-Plata, 31 miles N.E. of Buenos Ayres.

HORNOY, hor'nwä', a market-town of France, department of Somme, 17 miles W.S.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1070.

HORNS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

HORN'SEA, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, about 14 miles N.N.E. of Hull. The town is much frequented as a watering-place.

HORN'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the New River, 5½ miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. The village is beautifully situated, and has many handsome mansions, an interesting church, built in the sixteenth century, and a grammar school at Highgate.

HORN'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

HORN'TOWN, a post-village of Accomac co., Virginia, is on a navigable creek, which communicates with the Atlantic, 26 miles N.E. of Accomac Court-House.

HORNU, hor'nü', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 3022, forming an interesting colony of miners, founded in 1823.

HOR'NYO', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin.

HORODLO, ho-rod'lo, a town of Poland, government of Lublin, on the Bug, 38 miles E.N.E. of Zamosz. Pop. 1200.

HOROTEN. See NEW ZEALAND.

HOROWITZ, a town of Bohemia. See HORZOWITZ.

HORRA, LA, lä or'rä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 45 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 825.

HORREA CELIA. See ZAMORA.

HOR'RELSTOWN, a village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Lewistown.

HORREM, hor/rem, a village of West Prussia, on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne, 25 miles W. of the latter.

HORR'S RANCH, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

HORRSTEIN, (Hörrstein,) or HORSTEIN, hŏr/stīne, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1210.

HORRUES, hor'rü', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 11 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2000.

HOR'RY, a district forming the E. extremity of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina and on the Atlantic, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Waccamaw River, and bounded on the W. by the Little Pedee, which unites with the Great Pedee on the S.W. border. The surface is partly occupied by marshes. The soil is generally sandy, and not very fertile. It is traversed by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Capital, Conwayborough. Pop. 7616, of which 5571 were free, and 2075 slaves.

HORSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia. See HORZITZ.

HORSE, THE, an islet of Scotland, co. of Ayr, in the Firth of Clyde, opposite Ardrossan Harbor.

HORSE CREEK, of Wake co., North Carolina, flows into the Neuse River.

HORSE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Marengo county, into Tombigbee River.

HORSE CREEK, of Cedar co., Missouri, flows N.E. into Sac River.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., North Carolina.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

HORSE CREEK, a post-village of Dade co., Missouri, on a stream of its own name, 150 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

HORSE GALL, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

HORSE'HEAD, post-office, Prince George's co., Maryland.

HORSEHEAD, a post-village of Macon co., Georgia, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Macon.

HORSEHEAD, a post-village of Johnson co., Arkansas, about 9 miles W. of Clarksville.

HORSEHEADS, formerly FAIRPORT, a post-village in Elmira township, Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung Canal, and on the Chemung branch of the New York and Erie Railroad, 6 miles N. of Elmira. Here General Sullivan, during his expedition against the Indians, killed his pack-horses, the heads of which were piled up; hence the name.

HORSE'HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, at the W. side of the entrance of Castle-Townsend Haven, with a landmark tower.

HORSE ISLAND, a small island, but the largest and most fertile in Lake Oorroomeeyah, in Persia.

HOR'SEA ISLAND, a small island in Portsmouth Harbor, England, 1 mile E. of Porchester, and composing a farm.

HORSEL, (Hörsel,) hŏs/sel, or HERSEL, hĕr/sel, a river of Central Germany, rises in the principality of Gotha, and after a N. and W. course of 25 miles, joins the Werra, 4 miles S. of Kreutzburg. Eisenach is the only town on its banks.

HORSELBERG, (Hörselberg,) hŏs/sel-bĕrg', a mountain range of Central Germany, between Eisenach and Kreutzburg. Height, 1540 feet.

HOR'SELLY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HORSE'MONDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOR'SEN or HORSENS, hor/sens, an ancient seaport town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 25 miles S.W. of Aarhuus, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. in 1851, 5827. It is well built, and has several churches, 2 market places, with a good harbor, and an export trade in corn and tallow.

HOR'SENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HORSE PASTURE, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

HORSE'PATH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

HORSE-SHOE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

HORSE-SHOE BEND, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

HORSE-SHOE BOTTOM, post-office, Russell co., Kentucky.

HORSE-TOWN, a post-office of Shasta co., California.

HORSE-WELL, a small village of Barren co., Kentucky.

HOR'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HORSEY ISLAND, on the E. coast of Essex, formed by an inlet of the sea, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Harwich. It is 6 miles in circumference, and abounds in game.

HOR'SEY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

HORS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HORS'FORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HORSHAM, hors'am, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Adur, 25 miles N.E. of Chichester, 37 miles S.S.W. of London, by a branch of the London and Brighton Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5947. It has a venerable parish church, in the early English style, a grammar school, endowed in 1532, a handsome castellated town-hall and court-house, a large county jail, union work-house, market-house, and bank. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

HORS'HAM, or HORS'HAMVILLE, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. by N. of Norristown, and 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains a Friends' meeting-house, and 2 stores. Pop. 1336.

HORSHAM ST. FAITH, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

HORSH'ES, of Pennsylvania, a station on the Columbia branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles from Columbia.

HORS'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

HORS'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HORSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HORS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

HORS'LEY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

HORSLEY, LONG, parish of England, co. Northumberland

HORS'LEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

HORSSEN, hors'sen, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 10 miles W. by S. of Nymwegen. Pop. 813.

HORST, horst, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 18 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 3100.

HORST, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 8 miles E. of Glückstadt, with a station on the Kiel and Altona Railway.

HOR'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOR'STED, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HOR'STED KEYNES, (kānz,) a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HORSTEIN, (Hörstein,) a town of Bavaria. See HÖRSTEIN.

HORSTMAR, hōrst'mar, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1100.

HORT, hort, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, 2 miles from Hatvan. Pop. 1796.

HORTA, or'tä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles S.W. of Tarragona, on an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 1747.

HORTA, or'tä, or SAN GINES DE AGUDELLS DE HORTA, sän hee'nēs dā ä-goo-dāls dā or'tä, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 4 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1855.

HORTA, hor'tä, or or'tä, a seaport town of the Azores, capital of the island of Fayal, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 3500. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out.

HORTEN, hor'ten, a town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss, 32 miles S. of Christiania. It is the chief military port of the kingdom and station of the fleet, and has an arsenal and extensive building-yards.

HORTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HORTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HORTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HORTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton

HORTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

HORTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

HORTON, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Kings, situated on an arm of Minas Bay, opposite Cornwallis, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. It is rapidly becoming a place of commercial importance in consequence of the mines of coal, plaster, and other valuable minerals, found in its vicinity.

HORTONA, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. P. 192.

HORTON, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles S.W. of Bradford. It has a mechanics' institution, and a free school, founded in the reign of Charles I.

HORTON KIRBY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HORTON MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HORTON RIVER, in East Australia, flows N. and joins Gwydir River. Lat. 29° 45' S., lon. 150° 50' E.

HORTONSVILLE, a post-office of Barnes co., Texas.

HORTONVILLE, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

HORVATH, BAN, bän-hor'vät', a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, about 20 miles from Miskolcz. Pop. 770.

HORVATHI-ERDO, hor'vä'tee'ěr'dö', a village of Hungary, co. of Abaujvar, 6 miles from Tolcsva. Pop. 1448.

HORVATH ORSZAG. See CROATIA.

HORWICK, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 5½ miles S.E. of Chorley. Pop. 3773.

HOR'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HORWOOD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HORWOOD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HORZITZ, hor'zits, HORSCHITZ, hor'shits, or HORZICZE, hor-zee'chä, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 58 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2760.

HORZOWITZ, hor'zo-vitz', or HOROWITZ, ho'ro-vitz', a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 2205, engaged in mines of iron, coal, silver, and mercury, and in manufactures. Here is the magnificent seat of Count Wrbna.

HOSE or HOWES, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HOSEINGABAD or HOSHINGABAD. See HOSUNGABAD.

HO'SENSACK, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

HOSKINSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 90 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

HOSPITAL, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 11 miles W. of Tipperary.

HOSPITALET, os-pe-tä-lēt', (formerly SANTA EULALIA DE PROVENSANA, sän'ta ā'oo-lä'lē-ä dā pro-vēn-sä'nä,) a town of Spain, province, and 4 miles S.W. of Barcelona. P. 2500.

HOSSZUHETIN, Hungary. See HETEKY-HOSZU.

HOSTALRICH, os-tāl-reek', a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Gerona. Pop. 950. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important fortress, taken by the French in 1684 and 1809.

HOSTAU, hos'tōw, or HOS'TOW, (L. *Hostovium*,) a town of Bohemia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1166.

HOSTAUN, hos'town, a town of Bohemia, circle of Klattau, 27 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1381.

HOSTE (os'tä) ISLAND, Terra del Fuego, is between lat. 55° and 55° 40' S., and lon. 68° and 70° W., 90 miles in length, from E. to W., by 50 miles in greatest breadth, separated eastward from Navarin Island by Ponsonby Sound.

HOSTERLITZ, hos'ter-lits', a market-town of Moravia, circle of Znaym, 24 miles S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1420.

HOSTOMITZ, hos'to-mits', or HOSTONITZ, hos'to-nits,' a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1700.

HOSUNGABAD, ho-sūn gä bäd', HUSSINGABAD, hūs-sin-gä-bäd', or HOSHINGABAD, hosh-in-gä-bad', a considerable town and important military post of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Nerbudda, 43 miles E.S.E. of Bhopaul. Lat. 22° 40' N., lon. 77° 51' E.

HOSZSZUMEZO, hos'soo'mä'zö', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 7 miles N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 1659.

HOSZSZU-SZER, hos'soo'sair', a village of Hungary, co. of Abaujvar, on the Hernad, 3 miles from Kaschau. P. 1222.

HOTCH'KISSVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 42 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

HOTEL', a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina.

HOTEL, of Maine, a station on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 29 miles N.W. of Portland.

HOTENSLEBEN, (Hötensleben,) hö'tens-lā'ben, a village of Prussia Saxony, 26 miles W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1181.

HOTH'AM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HOTHAMP'TON, a village of England. See BOGNOR.

HOTH'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOT HOUSE, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

HOT SPRING, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas. Area, 964 square miles. It is drained by the Washita River and its several forks. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The Washita River is navigable for small boats as far up as Rockport. The county is liberally supplied with water-power and mineral springs, among which are the famous Hot Springs, 6 miles from the Washita River. Magnetic iron abounds in the "Magnet Cove," a valley which occupies an area of 2 square miles, enclosed by large pine forests. The magnetic influence is such that the land cannot be surveyed with a compass. (De Bow's *Review*, vol. v.) Large quarries of excellent oilstone have been opened in the county, and the article is exported to all parts of the Union. Capital, Rockport. Pop. 3609, of whom 3248 were free, and 361 slaves.

HOT SPRINGS, a post-village of Bath co., Virginia, 175 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. This place is situated in a narrow valley, and surrounded by a mountainous region, which is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and for the charming character of its scenery. There are several springs here, which vary in temperature from 98° to 106°, and are considered efficacious in the cure of dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the liver, etc. The water contains the sulphates of lime and of magnesia, the carbonates of lime and of magnesia, and sulphate of soda. A spring of extremely cold water rises in close proximity to one at 98°. Several bathing-houses and other buildings have been erected here.

HOT SPRINGS, a post-village of Hot Springs co., Arkansas, 6 miles N. of the Washita River, and 55 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It is situated in a valley about 700 yards long, and 70 yards wide, having a high mountain on each side. The temperature of the springs, which are about 35 in number, varies from 130° to 160°. (See ARKANSAS, p. 107.) The main stage-route from Little Rock passes through this place, which was formerly the capital of the county. Novaculite, or oilstone, of fine quality, is abundant in the vicinity.

HOTTBUS, a town of Russia. See COTTBUS.

HOTTENTOTS, a peculiar African race, the aboriginal occupants of the S. end of that continent, at and near the Cape of Good Hope. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the river Orange, on the N. and N.E., and the Kei, on the E.; but the E. boundary appears to have been fluctuating, and, owing to their mixture with the Kaffre race, not definable. On the N.W. they passed the Orange, and advanced N. and N.E. far into the interior. The name now given to the whole race was that of the tribe in the immediate vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, with which the Dutch settlers first became acquainted. The Hottentots are generally tall and meagre, of a pale olive complexion; their cheek-bones project much, and their chins are narrow and pointed. They have thick lips, a flat nose with wide nostrils, woolly hair, and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but their bloom is transient; they are marriageable at 12 or 13, and become hideous in a few years. Both sexes are distinguished by excessive incurvation of the spine. When the Dutch first settled at the Cape, the Hottentots were a numerous nation, of pastoral and partially nomadic habits, occupying a territory of 100,000 square miles; and it is supposed that the seven tribes, into which they were divided, made up together a population of at least 200,000. At the present day this race is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it; and of the 50,000 Hottentots, as they are called, now reckoned in the population of the colony, there are not 200, exclusive of the Namaquas, added to the colony by a recent change of boundary, who understand the Hottentot language. The language of the population at present inhabiting the country, is the Cape-Dutch jargon. Hottentot life, with its numerous whimsical peculiarities, belongs therefore to history. It exists no longer in what may be properly called the land of the Hottentots.

But, connected with this great, utterly decayed trunk, are a number of offshoots and collateral stems, some of which retain many of the customs of their ancestors, while others have made considerable advances towards civilization, chiefly through the efforts of missionaries. Of these, a large body, recognised in the colony as the Bastards, a few years since, assumed the name of the Griquas, an ancient extinct

tribe, and settled down in a carefully-organized community at Klaarwater, on the river Orange. The *Korns* or *Korannas*, (shoe-wearers,) higher up the river Orange, or Gariep, as they call it, still remain a favorable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. On the E. frontier of the colony are some remnants of the Gona or Gonaqua tribe. The Namaquas dwell towards the mouth of the river Orange. These are much attached to their country: and their huts are erected in the old Hottentot fashion. The Bushmen, or, in colonial language, Boschjesmanns, are also of Hottentot race, and call themselves Saqua. Their proper country is between the Roggenveld Mountains and the river Orange; but they are to be found wherever the absence of a stronger population permits their increase. Their general height is about 4 feet 6 inches; they are, at the same time, slender, but well-made, and very active. Their only covering, if they have any, is a skin round the loins. They live on game, principally antelopes, which they kill with poisoned arrows. They have great feasts, particularly after violent thunder-storms, in which many antelopes are struck by lightning. On such occasions, these little men eat till they resemble barrels. Their life is always fluctuating between a feast and a famine. As to the number of these singular and degraded people, it is impossible to form any trustworthy estimate. There are also numerous other tribes scattered over the country, generally supposed to be of Hottentot descent.

HOTTING, (Hötting,) hö'ting, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, near Innspruck. Pop. 2524.

HOTZENPLOTZ, hot'sen-plots', (Moravian, *Osoblaha*, o-so-blä'hä,) a small town of Austrian Silesia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Troppau, on the Prussian frontier, and capital of the county of Hennersdorf. Pop. 2570.

HOTZING, a town of Austria. See HATZKE.

HOUAT, hoo'ä', a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles S.E. of the peninsula Quiberon, lat. 47° 25′ N., lon. 2° 58′ W. It has a fort, a small harbor, and 250 inhabitants.

HOUCK'S STORE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

HOUDAIN, hoo'dăn', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles S.W. of Bethune. Pop. 930.

HOUDAN, hoo'dăn', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles S.S.W. of Mantes. Pop. 2131.

HOUDENG-AIMERIES, hoo'dăn'-ā'meh-ree', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Tirlau, 10 miles W. of Mons. It has several forges and tanneries, and a colliery which employs 900 persons. Pop. 2556.

HOUDENG-GOEGNIES, hoo'dăn'-ghen'yes', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, near the above. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as miners, or in connection with coal-works in the vicinity. Pop. 2775.

HOUFFALIZE, hoof'fä'leez', a town of Belgian Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 9 miles N.E. of Bastogne, with a ruined fortress, and 930 inhabitants.

HOUGA, LE, leh hoo'gä', a market-town of France, department of Gers, 30 miles W.S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1593.

HOUGAERDE, hoo'gard', or HOEGAERDEN, hoo'gär'den, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2¼ miles S.W. of Tirlemont. Pop. 3000, with extensive breweries and distilleries.

HOUGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HOUGH (hŭf) FERRY, a station of Wayne co., Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 6 miles from Winchester.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOUGHTON, hō'ton, two parishes of England, co. Huntingdon.

HOUGHTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HOUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOUGHTON, hō'ton, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the upper peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior. Area, estimated at 1200 square miles. Its outline is deeply indented by Keweenaw Bay, and it is drained by Sturgeon River. The surface is uneven. The county is remarkably rich in minerals, including copper, silver, and iron. Mines of copper are worked in several places. Named in honor of Professor Douglas Houghton, formerly State Geologist of Michigan. Pop. 708.

HOUGHTON, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

HOUGHTON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Iowa.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST, parish of England, co. Bedford.

HOUGHTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-HOLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1½ miles S.W. of New Walsingham. Here is an ancient chapel, formerly attached to Walsingham Abbey, but now used as a barn.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 6 miles N.E. of Durham, on the Great North of England Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3224. It has a large cruciform church, containing the monument of the pious Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," a grammar school, a girls' school, and other charities, a mechanics' institute, and a large trade in coal by railways connecting with Sunderland and Hartlepool.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

HOUGHTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. It has coal and lead mines.

HOUGHTON, NEW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 6 miles N. of Rougham. Sir R. Walpole died here in 1745. The famous collection of paintings he placed here are now in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg.

HOUGHTON REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

HOUGHTONVILLE, hō'ton-vil, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont.

HOUGHTON WINTERBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

HOUGUE, a headland of France. See CAPE LA HOUGUE.

HOU-KOUANG, a province of China. See HOO-QUANG.

HOULKA, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

HOULME, hoolm, an old division of France, in Lower Normandy, capital of Argentan, now comprised in the department of Orne.

HOULME, LE, leh hoolm, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N.N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 2038.

HOULTON, hol'ton, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Aroostook co., Maine, 190 miles N.E. of Augusta, and 12 miles N.W. of Woodstock, in New Brunswick. It has a court-house, jail, 3 churches, an academy, about 15 stores, an iron foundry and machine shop, a grist mill, and 2 saw mills. A military post was established in 1829, about a mile N. of the village. Pop. of the township, 1453.

HOUMA, hoo'mä, a small post-village, capital of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Terre Bonne, 108 miles S.S.E. of Baton Rouge. The bayou is navigable for small boats. The village has a court-house, jail, 5 stores, 2 churches, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

HOUNAM, hoo'nam, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 10 miles S.S.E. of Kelso. The Hill of Hounam-Law, in this parish, is 1464 feet in height.

HOU-NAN, a province of China. See HOO-NAN.

HOUND, a parish of England, co. and 3½ miles S.E. of Southampton. The beautiful remains of Netley Abbey, founded by Henry III. in 1239, stand on the slope of a hill, near Southampton Water, in this parish.

HOUNDSFIELD, a township in Jefferson co., New York, lies at the E. end of Lake Ontario, and contains Sackett's Harbor. Pop. 4136.

HOUNSLOW, hounz'lo, a town and chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, parishes of Heston and Isleworth, 2¼ miles S.W. of Brentford. Pop. in 1851, 3518. It consists of one long, well-paved street, has a chapel built on the site of a priory founded by the Windsor family, and a great number of inns, formerly supported by the traffic of the Great West of England Road, but almost deserted since the opening of the Great Western Railway. Hounslow Heath, noted in ancient times for tournaments and military encampments, and in modern for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and powder mills.

HOU-PE, a province of China. See HOO-PE.

HOUPLINES, hoo'plean', a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1015.

HOU-QUANG. See HOO-QUANG.

HOURN, LOCH, lok hoorn, an inlet of Scotland, co. of Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 miles. At its mouth it is 5 miles across.

HOURDUR or HOURROUR, Africa. See HURROR.

HOURTIN, hoor'tăn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 1412.

HOUSATONIC, or HOUSATONICVILLE, a post-village recently sprung up in Stockbridge township, in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic Railroad, about 120 miles W. of Boston.

HOUSATONIC (hoo'sa-ton'ik) RIVER, a fine stream which has its sources in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, and flowing S., enters the state of Connecticut. After winding through Litchfield county, and forming the boundary between New Haven and Fairfield counties, it meets the tide-water at Derby, about 14 miles from Long Island Sound. The sources of this stream are more than 1000 feet above the level of the ocean, and in its course of 150 miles, it affords many excellent mill-seats. The railroad from Bridgeport to Albany follows the course of this river for nearly 40 miles, presenting the traveller with a view of its charming scenery. The cataract at Cannan, in Connecticut, well deserves the attention of the lovers of the picturesque.

HOUSE, one of the Shetland Islands, parish of Bressa, connected by a bridge with the island of Bayra. Length, 3 miles; breadth, about half a mile.

HOUSE CREEK, a village of Polk co., North Carolina.

HOUSE CREEK, a post-village of Irwin co., Georgia.

HOUSE SPRINGS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, 28 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

HOUSEVILLE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 120 miles N.W. of Albany.

HOUSEVILLE, a post-office of Harris co., Texas.

HOUSSA, how'sä, written also HOWSA, HAUSSA and HAOUSA, or HAOUSSAH, an independent state of Central Africa, between lat 12° and 13° N., and lon. 5° and 10° E., hav-

ing N. the Desert, E., Bornoo, and elsewhere countries unexplored and unknown to Europeans. Denham and Clapperton visited this country, and to their work the reader is referred for further information. The country is partly mountainous, but watered apparently by affluents of the Quorra. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, dates, and cattle are among its products. Chief towns, Kano, the capital, Sacoatoo, Kashna, and Katagoom.

HOUSTON, hoo'ston, (a.c. "Hugh's town,") a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles N.W. of Paisley. Among the antiquities of this parish are the old church of Killallan, the mansion and the old cross of Barochan, and remains of the castle of the knights of Houston.

HOUSTON, hu'ston, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 875 square miles. The Ocmulgee River, navigable by steamboats, bounds it on the E., the Echaconnee Creek flows along the northern border, and it is drained by Mossy, Big Indian, Sandy Run, and Lumpkin's Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is of limestone formation, very fertile, and extensively cultivated. The South-western Railroad passes through the county, and the Muscogee Railroad has its eastern terminus in it. Named in honor of John Houston, Governor of Georgia in 1778. Capital, Perry. Pop. 16,450, of whom 6526 were free, and 9924 slaves.

HOUSTON, a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 1295 square miles. The Trinity River bounds it on the W., and the Neches on the N.E. The soil is highly productive, especially in the valley of Trinity River, which is navigated by steamboats as far up as this county. Elkhart Creek affords fine water-power. Named in honor of General Sam Houston, United States Senator from Texas. Capital, Crockett. Pop. 2721, of whom 2048 were free, and 673 slaves.

HOUSTON, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. See FAIRVIEW.

HOUSTON, a township in Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 230.

HOUSTON, a thriving post-village of Heard co., Georgia, 9 miles S.W. of Franklin.

HOUSTON, a post-office of Hancock co., Alabama.

HOUSTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, is situated near a branch of the Oktibbeha Creek, 150 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich cotton-planting region, and has an active trade. Three newspapers are published here.

HOUSTON, a city, capital of Harris co., Texas, situated on Buffalo Bayou, 45 miles by water from its entrance into Galveston Bay, 82 miles N.W. of Galveston City, and 200 miles E.S.E. of Austin City. Lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 95° 30' W. This flourishing town, the second of the state in commercial importance, is advantageously situated for trade, at the head of steamboat navigation. Several steamboats ply regularly between this place and Galveston. Houston is the principal shipping port for several adjacent counties, in which cotton, sugar, and maize are produced, and towards which a copious tide of emigration is flowing. A large portion of the county is occupied by savannas or treeless plains, which produce excellent pasturage, and large numbers of cattle and horses are kept here with little labor. A railroad has been commenced, which is to be extended westward to the Brazos River, and probably to Austin. Five or six newspapers are published here. It contains 1 iron foundry, with a machine shop, and 1 hat factory. It was settled in 1836, and was at one time the capital of Texas. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 6000.

HOUSTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Tennessee, 110 miles S.W. of Nashville.

HOUSTON, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky.

HOUSTON, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

HOUSTON, a post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, 15 miles N.W. of Brownstown, contains a few tradesmen's shops.

HOUSTON, a post-township in Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 473.

HOUSTON, a village of Bond co., Illinois, on the Terre-Haute and Alton Railroad, 70 miles S. of Springfield.

HOUSTON, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri.

HOUSTON, a post-village, capital of Texas co., Missouri, 3 miles from Piney River, and 100 miles S. of Jefferson City.

HOUSTON, a town of Kanzas Territory, at the junction of the Big Blue with the Kanzas River, about 150 miles W. of the E. boundary of the territory. Steamers navigating Kanzas River can ascend to this point several weeks after the low water has prevented their reaching Fort Riley, 20 miles distant. A good road connects the two points.

HOUSTON FACTORY, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

HOUSTONVILLE, hū'ston-vil, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina, about 145 miles W. of Raleigh.

HOU-TCHOU or HOU-TCHOU-FOU, China. See HOO-CHOO.

HOVE, a parish and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, 1½ miles W.N.W. of Brighton, on the South Coast Railway.

HOV'ERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

HOVETON, hŭv'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOV'INGHAM, parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

HOWAKEL, ho-wā'kĕl', an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15° 9' N., lon. 40° 19' E.

HOW'ARD, a new county in the central part of Maryland, containing about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patapsco, and on the S.W. by the Patuxent River. The surface is uneven or hilly. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Formed since 1850, out of the N.W. part of Anne Arundel county. Capital, Ellicott's Mills.

HOWARD, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 293 square miles. It is drained by the Wildcat Creek, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and the soil uniformly fertile. It is intersected by railroads, which communicate with Lake Michigan and the Ohio River. Organized in 1844, and named in honor of General T. A. Howard, member of Congress from Indiana. Capital, Kokomo. Pop. 6657.

HOWARD, a county in the N.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 432 square miles. The Missouri River forms part of its western, and the whole of its southern boundary. It is intersected by Boone Femme and Moniteau Creeks, affluents of the Missouri River. The general surface is undulating; the soil is remarkably fertile, and extensively cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 5401 tons of hay, and 3,188,122 pounds of tobacco—the greatest quantities raised in any county of the state. Valuable quarries of limestone and sandstone have been opened, and stone coal is abundant. A plank-road is in progress of construction from Huntsville to Glasgow, the county seat. Named in honor of General Benjamin Howard, of Kentucky. Pop. 13,969, of whom 9079 were free, and 4890 slaves.

HOWARD, a new county in the N.N.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Turkey River, and the northern part is intersected by the Upper Iowa. The slope of the county is south-eastward. It contains extensive tracts of timber, interspersed with prairies. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

HOWARD, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, about 66 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. 3244.

HOWARD, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

HOWARD, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1292.

HOWARD, of Georgia, a station on the Muscogee Railroad, 40 miles E. of Columbus.

HOWARD, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.

HOWARD, a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1002.

HOWARD, a township in Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 766.

HOWARD, a township in Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 636.

HOWARD, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, near the Wabash River, 13 miles N.W. of Rockville.

HOWARD, post-township, Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 916.

HOWARD, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 557.

HOWARD COLLEGE. See MARION, Alabama.

HOWARD'S, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

HOWARD'S, Georgia, a station on the Macon and Western Railroad, 6 miles from Macon.

HOWARD'S GROVE, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

HOWARD'S MILLS, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

HOWARD'S POINT, a post-office of Fayette co., Illinois.

HOWARDSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

HOWARDSVILLE, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Bald Eagle Creek and Canal, 11 miles N.E. of Bellefonte. Near this are the Howard Iron-works.

HOWARDSVILLE, a post-village of Stephenson co., Illinois, about 208 miles N. of Springfield.

HOWCAPLE, hŏw'kap'ĕl, parish of England, co. Hereford.

HOW'DEN, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, and with a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, 22 miles W. of Hull. Pop. of town, 2332. It has a magnificent church, and extensive remains of a favorite palace of the Bishops of Durham, to whom the site still belongs, and in which died the celebrated bishops, Pudsey, A.D. 1195, and Skirlaw, 1406. Howden is the head of a poor-law union, and has 3 branch banks, and some of the largest horse-fairs in England.

HOW'DEN-PANS, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2¼ miles W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 1296. Numerous vessels are built, and much coal is shipped here.

HOWE, hŏw, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HOWE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

HOW'ELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HOWELL, a township in Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 4058.

HOWELL, a thriving post-village, capital of Livingston co., Michigan, 33 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. A plank-road extends from Howell to Detroit. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 800.

HOWELL FURNACE, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 12 miles S.E. of Freehold. It has a church, and a large iron furnace.

HOWELL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

HOWELL'S DEPOT, a post-village of Orange co., New

York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 71 miles from New York City.

HOWELL'S SPRING, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, about 40 miles S.W. of Louisville.

HOWELLSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

HOW'ELLVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles W.N.W. of Media.

HOWELLVILLE, a station on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, 25 miles from Philadelphia.

HOWELL WORKS, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

HOWES, a parish of England. See HOSE.

HOWE'S VALLEY, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

HOW'ICK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Lea, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Alnwick. Earl Grey, to whom the village gives the title of viscount, has a seat here.

HOW'ICK, an inland county of West Australia, of a triangular form, about 52 miles long, and 46 miles in breadth.

HOWICK, an island group on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 14° 30' S., lon. 145° E., nearly midway between Cape Flattery and Cape Melville, about 10 in number, all low, and covered, for the most part, with mangroves.

HOWICZY, ho-vee'chee, a village of Austria, in Moravia, about 40 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop. 3407.

HOWI-HOWE, hŏw'ee'hŏw'ee, a considerable town of China, province of Quang-tong, on the S. coast of the island of Hainan, about 3 miles from Hush-Eou, on a narrow peninsula, with a deep bay to the N.E. It is the residence of the Viceroy of Hai-nan, and the principal commercial town of the island.

HOW'LAND, a township in Penobscot co., Maine, intersected by the Piscataquis River, about 90 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 214.

HOWLAND, a post-township in Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 919.

HOWLAND'S, Massachusetts, a station on the railroad from Mansfield to New Bedford, about 10 miles from the latter.

HOW'LET HILL, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

HOWTH, hŏwth, THE HILL OF, a peninsula and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, forming the N.E. screen of Dublin Bay. It is mostly a rocky and remarkably picturesque ridge, rising 563 feet above the sea. The village is 8 miles by railway E.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 692. It has a large harbor of refuge, with extensive piers, light-house, &c., constructed by Telford, at a cost of nearly 500,000*l.* an old castle, the seat of the St. Lawrence family for nearly 7 centuries, ruins of a church erected in 1228, and in the centre of the town, the remains of an abbey said to have been founded by the Danes in 1038. The romantic beauty of the peninsula attracts numerous visitors. On a lofty rock, at its extremity, is a handsome light-house, with a fixed red light. Howth gives the title of earl to the descendants of its Anglo-Norman conquerors, and still its chief proprietors, the St. Lawrence or Tristram family.

HOX'NE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Eye. Edmund, King of the East Angles, was killed here by the Danes, A. D. 870.

HOXTER, (Höxter,) hŏx'ter, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 42 miles E.S.E. of Minden, on the left bank of the Weser. Pop. 3857. Two miles distant is Corvey, an ancient Benedictine abbey.

HOX'TON, a parochial district, forming a suburb of London, 2 miles N.E. of St. Paul's. Here is the Haberdashers' Almshouse, founded in 1692 by R. Aske, with a revenue of 3550*l.*

HOY, an island and parish of Orkney, 2½ miles S. of Stromness. Length, 14 miles; extreme breadth, 5 miles. Pop. of the island, 1486. It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbor at Longhope. Weekly communication by steam is maintained with Leith.

HOYA, hoi'â, a county of Hanover, enclosed by the Weser and Hunte Rivers. Area, 1145 square miles. Pop. 223,000. Chief town, Nienburg.

HOYA, a market-town in the above county, on the Weser, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 200.

HOYA-GONZALO, o'yâ-gon-zâ'lo, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 15 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1125.

HOYER, hoi'er, a petty seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, with a harbor on the North Sea, 26 miles S.W. of Ribe.

HOYERSWERDA, hoy'ers-wĕr'dâ, or WAJEREZY, wâ'yâ-râ'zee, a town of Prussian Silesia, 84 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2050.

HOY'LAND, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOYLAND, NETH'ER, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOYLAND SWAIN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HOYLE (hoil) LAKE, or HOY'LAKE, a village of England, co. of Chester, on the Dee, at its mouth, 11 miles N.N.W. of Great Neston. Pop. 444. It has buildings for the accommodation of sea-bathers, and two light-houses with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 24' N., lon. 3° 11' W. When brought to range in the same line, these lights, one of which is higher than the other, lead into Hoylake Roads, which afford safe anchorage.

HOYM, hoim, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 14 miles N.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2300, with a castle, the original seat of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg.

HOYO DE PINARES, ho'yo dâ pe-nâ'rès, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles W. of Madrid. Pop. 917.

HOYOS, ho'yos, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 2136.

HOYS'VILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 165 miles N. of Richmond.

HRADEK, h'râ'dĕk, a market-town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Pisek.

HRADEK, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia.

HRADEK, or WUNSCHELBERG, (Wünschelberg,) ün'shel-bĕrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, in Breslau, 11 miles W.N.W. of Glatz. Pop. 1150.

HRADISCH, h'râ'dish, or HRADISCH-UNGARISCH, hrâ'dish-ŏŏng'gar-ish, a town of Moravia, on an island in the March, 42 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2100.

HRADISCH, a famous old convent of Moravia, near Olmutz, now used for a military hospital.

HRADISKO, a town of Bohemia. See GRADLITZ.

HROCHOW-TEINITZ, h'ro'kovti'nits, a village of East Bohemia, 5 miles E. of Chrudim. Pop. 964.

HROZINKAU, ALT, ält h'ro'zin-kŏw', a large village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 2240.

HROZINKAU, NEU, noi h'ro'zin-kŏw', a large village of Austria, in Moravia, on the Betschwa, 48 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop. 3050.

HRUBLESZOW, h'roo'bees-koff, a town of Russian Poland, 64 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 1700.

HRUSOWANY, a town of Austria. See GRUSBACH.

HUACHAPURE, wâ-châ-poo'râ or hwâ-châ-poo'râ,* a headland of Chili, in lat. 34° 58' S., lon. 72° 17' W.

HUACHO, wâ'cho or hwâ'cho,* a small bay of Peru, 68 miles N.N.W. of Callao, with good anchorage in 5 fathoms. About 1 mile from the coast is a small town of the same name.

HUAFO, an island in the Pacific. See GUAFO.

HUAHEINE or HUAHINE, hoo-â-hee'nâ, one of the Society Islands, Pacific, N.W. of Tahiti. Estimated population, 2000. The surface is mountainous and fertile; on it Cook planted the only shaddock-tree existing in the island.

HUAHINE. See HUAHEINE.

HUAILAS, a province of Peru. See HUAYLAS.

HUALLAGA, wâl-yâ'gâ or hwâl-yâ'gâ,* a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° S., and at 13,200 feet above the sea, flows mostly northward, and joins the Amazon near lat. 6° S., and lon. 75° 10' W., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. The town of Huanca and station of Las Lagunas are on its banks, and near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls.

HUAMACHUCO, wâ-mâ-choo'ko,* or GUAMACHUCO, gwâ-mâ-choo'ko,* a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, capital of a province, 55 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo. Pop. of the province in 1850, 60,554.

HUAMALIES, wâ-mâ-le-ès', or GUAMALIES, gwâ-mâ-le-ès', a province of Peru, department of Junin, on the W. side of the central ridge of the Andes, on the Tunguragua. Length, 129 miles; breadth, about 30 miles. It has mercury and silver mines, and the ruins of ancient Peruvian fortresses, temples, and palaces. Pop. in 1850, 22,027.

HUAMANGA, wâ-mâng'gâ, or GUAMANGA, gwâ-mâng'gâ, a city of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, and of the department of Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimao, 140 miles W.N.W. of Cuzco, on the route thence to Lima. It is finely situated, handsomely built, and has a cathedral, numerous other religious edifices, and a college with the privileges of a university. It was founded by Pizarro in 1539. Near it the troops of Sucré defeated the Spaniards, and terminated the Spanish dominion in South America in 1824. Pop. 20,000; of the province, in 1850, 20,617.

HUAMANTLA, wâ-mänt'lâ, a town of Mexico, about two days' march N. by E. of Puebla. A battle was fought here, October 9th, 1847, between a detachment of the American army and the Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna, resulting in the defeat of the latter. The former had 13 killed, (including Captain Walker,) and 11 wounded.

HUAMBLIN, wâm-bleen', or SOCORRO, so-kor'ro, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, in lat. 44° 49' S., lon. 75° 15' W.

HUANCANE, wân-kâ'nê, a province of Peru, in the department of Puno. Pop. in 1850, 56,765.

HUANCAVELICA, wân-kâ-vâ-lee'kâ, or GUANCABELICA,

* The names of places in Spain, Mexico, &c., beginning with *hu*, like those beginning with *gu*, sound very nearly as if they commenced with an English *w*; hence *Huamacucho* and *Guamacucho*, are to be pronounced nearly alike, almost wah-mah-koo'cho. It may be observed that the Mexicans generally sound *v* and *z* precisely alike, although a true Spaniard will make a marked difference in their pronunciation.

gwäu-kä-rä-lee'kä, a town of Peru, capital of a province and of a department of its own name, in the Andes, 80 miles W.N.W. of Guamanga. Elevation, 11,000 feet. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining, and smelting the ores of gold, silver, and mercury raised in its vicinity. Pop. 8900; of the province in 1850, 17,318; and of the department, 80,117.

HUANTA, wän'ta, or GUANTA, gwän'tä, called also HUANCAYO, wän-ki'o, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, 25 miles S.E. of Jauja. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 26,358.

HUÁNUCO, wä'noo-ko, or GUÁNUCO, gwä'noo-ko, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, of the department of Junin, among the Andes, 180 miles N.N.E. of Lima. It was formerly important, but is now much decayed. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 26,799.

HUAQUI, a river of Mexico. See YAQUI.

HUARAZ, wä-räs', a town of Peru, capital of the department of Ancach, 130 miles S.E. of Trujillo. Pop. 5000; of the department, in 1850, 219,145.

HUARI, wä-ree', a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, E. of the Andes, about 160 miles E.S.E. of Trujillo. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 48,579.

HUAROCHIRI, wä-ro-che-ree', or GUAROCHIRI, gwä-ro-che-ree', a town of Peru, department of Lima, capital of a province of its own name, at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles E. of Lima. Pop. of the province, in 1850, 14,400.

HUARTE, wär'tä, a market-town of Spain, in Navarre, province, and 4 miles E.N.E. of Pamplona, near the left bank of the Arga.

HUARTE SANTA ARAQUIL, wär'tä sän'tä ä-rä-keel', a walled market-town of Spain, in Navarre, 15 miles W. of Pamplona, near the right bank of the Araquil.

HUASACUALCO or GUAZACUALCO, gwäs-ä-kwäl'ko, a small river of Mexico, forming a part of the boundary between the states of Vera Cruz and Tobasco. At its mouth, in the Gulf of Mexico, there is a tolerable harbor.

HUASCO, wäs'ko, or GUASCO, gwäs'ko, a town of South America, in Chili, department, and 110 miles N. of Coquimbo, at the mouth of the river Huasco, in which it has a small harbor.

HUATULCO, a free port of Mexico. See GUATULCO.

HUAURA, wow'rä, or GUAURA, gwow'rä, a seaport town of Peru, department of Lima, province, and 50 miles N.W. of Chancay, near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some salt-works and remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

HUAYLAS, HUAILAS, wī'läs, or GUAILAS, gwī'läs, a province of Peru, on the W. side of the Andes, about lat. 9° 30' S. Length, 129 miles; breadth, 36 miles. It is watered by the Salta and other rivers. The rich gold and copper mines are wrought, but those of gold and silver appear to be exhausted. Pop. in 1850, 84,676.

HUBB, hüb, a river of Beloochistan, after a total course of 100 miles falls into the Arabian Sea on the N.W. side of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50' N., lon. 66° 36' E.

HUBB, a small stream of Beloochistan, falls into the Poorally in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 66° 26' E.

HUBBARD, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1272.

HUBBARD, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana.

HUBBARD, a township of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 874.

HUBBARD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

HUBBARDSTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1825.

HUBBARDTON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 46 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 701.

HUBBARDTON RIVER, a fine mill stream of Addison co., Vermont, falls into the head of East Bay.

HUBBERTSTON, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

HUBERTSBURG, hoo'berts-bōōrk', a village and royal castle of Saxony, 24 miles E. of Leipsic. In the castle was signed the peace of 1763, which terminated the Seven Years' War.

HUBLERSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany Valley, 88 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

HUBY, a township, England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUCKESWAGEN, (Hückeswagen,) hük'kes-vä'ghen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2937.

HUCKING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HUCKLECOT, hük'el-kot, a hamlet of England, co., and 3 miles E. of Gloucester.

HUCKNALL, a parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.W. of Nottingham. The church contains a monument to the poet, Byron, who was interred here in 1824.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a hamlet of England, co. of Nottingham.

HUDDERSFIELD, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Colne, and on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. of borough, 25,068. It is mostly built of stone, on a hill-slope, and has an elegant modern parish church, several handsome subordinate churches, many dissenting chapels, including one belonging to the Methodists, said to be the largest in England, a national proprietary college, a church collegiate school, several endowed free schools, and other charities, a large, handsome infirmary, a mechanics' institute and philosophical hall, subscription library, news-room, banking company, several branch banks, and a spacious circular piece-hall, containing warehouse room for about 600 manufacturers, who expose their goods here for sale on market days. The principal manufactures of the town and vicinity, are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, flushings, serges, cords, and especially "fancy goods." In 1839, there were 106 mills here, employing 3428 hands, but it is estimated that the entire manufacturing population, including weavers, at present more than doubles this number. The trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and by canals connecting with both the Mersey and Humber; that connecting with the former is carried at the highest canal level in England, through the chain of the "English Apennines," by a stupendous tunnel 3¼ miles in length. The Leeds and Manchester Railway passes within 4 miles of the town, and there is another railway direct to Manchester, and one to Sheffield. Huddersfield sends one member to the House of Commons. The Roman station, *Cambodunum*, is said to have been in this parish.

HUD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

HUD'DLESTON, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

HUDDLESTON, a post-office of Pike co., Arkansas.

HUDDLESTON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

HUDIKSVALL, hoo'diks-väl', or HUDDIKSVALL, hood'diks-väl', a seaport town of Sweden, len. and 70 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 62° 48' 45" N., lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 1877.

HUDLITZ, hood'lits, or HUDLICE, hood-leet'sä, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Beraun. Pop. 1131.

HUD'SON, or NORTH RIVER, one of the finest and most important in the United States, is formed by two small streams, which rise in the Adirondack Mountains, one in Hamilton, and the other in Essex county, New York, and unite in Warren county, about 40 miles from the source of each. To Sandy Hill the course of the river is irregular, being first S. by E., then E., after which it flows almost in a straight line, nearly due S., entering New York Bay in lat. 40° 42' N., lon. 74° 1' 30" W. Its entire length is rather more than 300 miles; its breadth below Albany varies from 300 to 900 yards. Between Haverstraw and Piermont, however, for a distance of 10 or 12 miles, it expands into a broad basin, 4 or 5 miles wide. It has but few tributaries: the Mohawk, flowing into it near Troy, and the Walkill, entering it at Kingston, are the principal. The scenery of the Hudson is in the highest degree picturesque, and in some places sublime. The banks are generally elevated, and not unfrequently rise to lofty eminences, many of which are rocky and precipitous. At the Passage of the Highlands, 52 miles above New York, the view is eminently grand and imposing. A chain was suspended across the river at this place in the Revolution, to prevent the enemy's vessels ascending. On the W. shore, about 30 miles below, commences what is called the "Palisades," a remarkable range of trap rock, which rises perpendicularly from the margin of the river, nearly 500 feet, and extends 18 or 20 miles down the stream. The largest ships ascend to Hudson, about 117 miles, and schooners to Troy, at the head of tide-water, a distance of 166 miles. As a commercial channel, probably no river in the United States of equal extent is so important as the Hudson. Upwards of 70 sail-vessels, all moving at the same time, have been counted from a single point of observation on its banks. A great number of steamboats, many of them of immense size, also ply between New York, Albany, and the intermediate places. Some of these are among the most splendid water-craft in the world. Thirty-two years ago there were only 22 sailing-vessels navigating the Hudson. In 1852, this number had increased to 569, and the total number of vessels plying on its waters was 807. The first successful attempt at propelling vessels by steam was made upon the waters of this river, by Robert Fulton, in 1808. The HUDSON RIVER derived its name from Henry Hudson, who ascended it in 1607. It was at first called NORTH RIVER, in contradistinction to the Delaware, which was originally called by the Dutch SOUTH, (Zuyd) River.

HUDSON, a county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Passaic River, Newark Bay, and the Kills; on the E. by New York Bay and the Hudson River, and on the W. by the Passaic River, and is intersected by the Hackensack and Saddle Rivers. The surface is elevated in the E. and W. portions, while the valley of the Hackensack lies in the centre. Magnetic iron ore and limestone are found, and there are extensive deposits of copper in the W. part, near the Passaic River. The county is intersected by the New Jersey Railroad, by the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad, and by the Morris Canal. Named from the river which forms its E. boundary. Capital, Jersey City. Pop. 21,821.

HUDSON, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River, which is here crossed by a bridge, about 36 miles S. by E. of Concord. Pop. 1312.

HUDSON, a city and seat of justice of Columbia co., New York, is situated on the the left bank of the Hudson River, at the head of ship navigation, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at the terminus of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, 116 miles N. of New York City. Lat. 42° 14′ N., lon. 73° 46′ W. It is built upon an elevation, which rises in the background to a height of 200 feet, called Prospect Hill. In front, the bank, which is here 60 feet high, projects into the river, terminating in a bold promontory, on the brow of which is a delightful promenade, and on either side a fine bay, having a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. Along the margin of these bays, and at the foot of the promontory, are the wharves, which are carried out on a line with the base of the hill. The city is for the most part regularly laid out, with streets usually intersecting each other at right angles. Near the river are extensive warehouses, stores, &c. Warren street is the principal thoroughfare and seat of business. It extends in a S.E. direction, about a mile, terminating near a fine public square. The principal public buildings are the Court-house, a handsome edifice, constructed of marble and limestone, and surmounted by a dome, 8 or 10 churches, and 2 banks. The city contains a lunatic asylum, situated on State street, facing the court-house, and several seminaries of learning. The newspaper press consists of 7 publications, most of which are issued weekly. Hudson is both a commercial and manufacturing city. Formerly it was extensively engaged in the West India trade, but of late this business has mostly given place to the river trade. Great quantities of produce are also brought to its markets from the interior. It enjoys superior advantages for manufacturing, as the streams in the vicinity afford good water-power. There are in the city upwards of 70 establishments of various kinds, some of them very extensive. Hudson is well supplied with pure water from springs at the foot of Becraft Mountain, about 2 miles distant. Steamboats plying between New York and Albany touch here, and a steam ferry crosses to Athens, on the opposite side of the river. Settled in 1784, and incorporated a city in 1785. Pop. in 1850, 6289.

HUDSON, a post-office of Hudson co., New Jersey.

HUDSON, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

HUDSON, a post-village of Franklin co., Georgia, about 100 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

HUDSON, a flourishing post-village and township of Summit co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, at the junction of the Clinton Line Railroad, in progress, 24 miles S.E. of the former, and 123 miles N.E. of Columbus. The village is handsomely situated and neatly built. It contains churches of 2 or 3 denominations, and several stores. The Western Reserve College, at this place, was founded in 1826, and is a flourishing institution, with 8 instructors, and a library of 8000 volumes; 2 newspapers are issued here. Pop. 1457.

HUDSON, a thriving post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and on Tiffin's Creek, 16 miles W. of Adrian. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1544.

HUDSON, a post-village of Washtonaw co., Michigan, on Huron River, about 50 miles W. of Detroit.

HUDSON, a post-village and township of La Porte co., Indiana, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 415.

HUDSON, a post-village of McLean co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles from Bloomington.

HUDSON, a village of Muscatine co., Iowa, 20 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

HUDSON, formerly WILLOW RIVER, a post-village and capital of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, on the E. shore of Lake St. Croix, at the mouth of Willow River, about 225 miles N.W. of Madison. It contains (1853) 2 churches, a United States land-office, 6 stores, several mills, and 94 dwellings.

HUDSON, a township of Walworth co., Wisconsin. P. 1189.

HUDSON'S BAY, sometimes called HUDSON'S SEA, an inland sea of North America, between lat. 51° and 64° N., and lon. 77° and 95° W., enclosed by British territory on all sides, except the N.E., where it communicates with Davis's Strait by Hudson's Strait. Length, from N. to S., 850 miles; breadth, 600 miles. Its S. part is named James's Bay, and receives the Albany, Moose, and other rivers. Hudson's Bay has bold shores, numerous islands, reefs, and sandbanks, and on its coasts several settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company; it is free from ice and navigable for only a few months in the year. The *beluga*, or white whale, is occasionally found in its waters, but fish, and also *crustacea*, are scarce.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. See next article.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY; or, the TERRITORY OF HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, a vast tract of country, comprising nearly the whole of British North America, with the exception of the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the other British settlements on this part of the E. coast, which, with the United States territory, form its limit on the S.; the Atlantic bounding it on the E., the Pacific on the W., and the Arctic Ocean on the N. In this space is comprehended the great inland sea known as Hudson's Bay, and an immense number of large lakes and rivers W. of it, many of the former upwards of 100 miles in length. It also comprises a portion of the Rocky Mountains, and several islands on the W. coast, including that of Vancouver, about 300 miles long, and upwards of 50 broad. The peninsula of Labrador forms its most eastern limit. The whole country is divided into four large departments or regions:—The N. department, which includes all the establishments in the far N. and frozen regions, comprising the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between the sterile region and the Rocky Mountains N. of Lake Athabasca:—The S. department extending on both shores of James's Bay, and along the S. shores of Hudson's Bay, as far W. as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the N. boundary of Canada, and to the Lakes Superior, Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston:—The Montreal department, including the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department, which comprehends an immense extent of country to the W. of the Rocky Mountains. The country on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, forming part of the peninsula of Labrador, is called East Main; that on the S.W., New South Wales. The Hudson's Bay Territory is in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company, who merely use it as hunting grounds, from which to obtain supplies of furs for the markets of the world. These are probably upwards of 20 different kinds, the most valuable of which is that of the black fox. The other articles of commerce are oils, dried and salted fish, feathers, quills, and walrus ivory. The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered by Charles II., in 1670. See BRITISH AMERICA.

HUDSON'S STRAIT, in British North America, between lat. 60° and 64° N., and lon. 65° and 77° W., is about 450 miles in length, with an average breadth of 100 miles, though in its narrowest part but about 60 miles, and connects Hudson's Bay with the ocean and Davis's Strait.

HUDSONVILLE, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, 200 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

HUDSONVILLE, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, about 120 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

HUDSONVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, on the right bank of Wabash River, about 8 miles N. of Palestine.

HUÉ, hwā or hoo-ā′, a river of Anam, after an E.N.E. course of about 100 miles, falls into the road of Hué, 65 miles N.W. of Turon Harbor. Lat. 16° N. It is broad, shallow, and only navigable for small craft; the road forms an excellent harbor, where vessels of 200 tons can ride in safety during the S.W. monsoon.

HUÉ, HUÉ-FO, THUA-THIEN, thwā′te-ēn′, or PHUX-UAN, foor′wān′, the capital city of the empire of Anam, in Cochin-China, on the Hué River, about 10 miles from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 107° 12′ E. It has probably no parallel in the East, having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, and upwards of 5 miles in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, and spacious barracks, large public granaries, an arsenal, and various magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by a broad canal from the river, faced with masonry, and crossed by some fine bridges; a large garrison, and fleet of galleys, are usually stationed here.

HUEBBO, wā′bro, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 20 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1010.

HUECIJA or HUECIXA, wā-thee′kā, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 13 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 1027.

HUEHUETOCA, wā-wā-to′kā, or GUEGUETOCA, gwā-gwā-to′kā, a village of Mexico, state, and 30 miles N. of Mexico.

HUEJOCINGO or HUEXOCINGO, wā-ho-seong′go, a village of Mexico, 18 miles N.W. of the city of La Puebla.

HUELGOAT, hwēl′go-ā′, a village of France, department of Finistère, 20 miles N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1170.

HUELMA, wēl′mā, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2973.

HUELVA, wēl′vā or hwēl′vā, or HUELBA, wēl′bā; (anc. *Onoba.*) a maritime town of Spain, capital of the province of same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 49 miles W.S.W. of Seville. Pop. 7173.

HUELVA, a province of Spain, occupying the W. extremity of Andalusia. Area, 3937 square miles. Pop. 153,462.

HUENEJA, wā-na′hā, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 2350.

HUERCAL, wēr-kāl′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1600.

HUERCAL-OVERA, wēr-kāl′o-vā′rā, or HUERCAL-OBERA, wēr-kāl′o-bā′rā, a town of Spain, province, and 40 miles N.E. Almeria, near the Almanzor. Pop., including the surrounding villages, 12,912. Its inhabitants, with those of the vicinity, are employed in manufactures of lace, table linens, and soap.

HUERTA, wĕr'tä, numerous villages of Spain, the most worthy of notice being Huerta de Valdecarabaños, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2000.

HUERTA-DEL-REY, wĕr'tä-dĕl-rā', a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 48 miles S.S.E. of Burgos. Pop. 563.

HUESA, wā'sä, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 45 miles S. of Saragossa. Pop. 636.

HUESCA, wĕs'kä or hwĕs'kä, (anc. *Osca*,) a city of Spain, in Aragon, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Isuela, 36 miles N.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 9200. It is "a fine specimen of an old Aragonese city, being solidly built and picturesque," but decaying. Principal edifices, the fine Gothic Cathedral, with numerous statues, and a magnificent altar-piece, about 15 convents, a foundling hospital, cavalry barracks, and the ancient palace of the Kings of Aragon, memorable for the "massacre of the bell." Its university was founded in 1354; and it has 2 other colleges, and some schools. Near it are two remarkable monasteries, containing striking works of art. Huesca has some tanneries, linen manufactures, and a large annual fair.

HUESCA, a province of Spain, in Aragon, bounded on the N. by France, and E. by the province of Lerida. Area, 6252 square miles. Pop. 247,105.

HUESCAR, wĕs'kar or hwĕs'kar, a town of Spain, province, and 68 miles N.E. of Granada. Pop. 5640.

HUETE, wā'tā, a town of Spain, province, and 34 miles N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2529. It has a fort.

HUETOR-SANTILLAN, wā-tōr'-sän-teel-yän', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 812.

HUETOR-TAJOR, wā-tōr'-tä-hōr', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles W. of Granada, on the Genil. Pop. 1317.

HUFF'TON, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

HUFINGEN, (Hüfingen,) hü'fing-en, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, 9 miles S. of Villingen. Pop. 1600.

HUGELHEIM, (Hügelheim,) hü'ghel-hime', a village of Baden, 6½ miles S.W. of Rastadt. Pop. 766.

HUG'GATE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HUG'GLESCOTE, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

HUG'GINS' CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

HUGHESBURG, hūz'bürg, a post-office of Haversham, co., Georgia.

HUGHES' (hū'zęz) MILLS, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

HUGHES RIVER, of Western Virginia, rises in Lewis and Doddridge counties, flows W. and enters the Little Kanawha River, near the N. border of Wirt county.

HUGHESVILLE, hūz'vil, a flourishing village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Musconetcong Creek, about 18 miles S. by W. of Belvidere.

HUGHESVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Wolfe township, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles E. of Williamsport. It derives its support chiefly from the lumber business. Pop. about 600.

HUGHESVILLE, a post-village of London co., Virginia, 154 miles N. of Richmond.

HUGHLEY, hu'lee, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

HUGH'SONVILLE, a post-village in the S.W. part of Dutchess co., New York, about 60 miles N. of New York City.

HU'GUENOT, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

HUHNERWASSER, (Hühnerwasser,) HUNERWASSER, hü'ner-wäs'ser, HUNNERWASSER, or KURZIWODY, koor'-se-wō'dse, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N.W. of Buntzlau, on a height, surrounded by forests. Pop. 1102.

HUISH, hwish, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HUISH CAMP'FLOWER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HUISH EPIS'COPI, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HUISH, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HUISH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HUISNE, ween or hween, a river of France, joins the Sarthe 1 mile below Le Mans, after a S.W. course of 65 miles.

HUISSEAU, hwees'sō', several villages of France: the principal, HUISSEAU-SUR-MAUVE, hwees'sō'sür-mōv, in the department of Loiret, 9 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. 1383.

HUISSEN, hois'sen, a town of the Netherlands, Gelderland, on the Old Rhine, 3 miles S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 287.

HUIZEN, hoi'zen, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2342.

HUIZUM, hoi'zům, or HUSUM, hü'sům, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 1 mile S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 940.

HUJAMREE, hoo'jäm'ree, a mouth of the Great East Channel of the Indus, in lat. 24° 10′ N., lon. 67° 28′ E., and 170 yards across at Vikkur, 20 miles from the sea.

HUKONG, hoo'kong', or PAYEN-DWEN, pi-ĕn'dwĕn', a valley in the N. of Burmah, on the Assam frontier, bounded on all sides by hills of the Shuedoungyi range. The principal river of the valley is the Khyen-dwen. The inhabitants are chiefly Singphoos, and their Assamese slaves.

HUKWANG, an old province of China. See HOO-QUANG.

HULBURTON, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, about 25 miles W. of Rochester.

HUL'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

HULDENBERGH, hül'den-berg', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant. Pop. 1520.

HULEIN, hoo'line, or HOULIN, hoo'lin, a market-town of Moravia, on the railway from Vienna to Olmutz, 10 miles S. of Prerau. Pop. 1968.

HULL, hŭll, or KINGS'TON-UPON-HULL, a large river-port, municipal and parliamentary borough of England, and county of itself, co. of York, East Riding, situated on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the Hull, about 20 miles from its mouth, and at the junction of the Hull and Selby and the Hull and Bridlington Railways, 34 miles E.S.E. of York. Lat. (citadel) 53° 44′ 36″ N., lon. 0° 20′ W. The old town, about three-fourths of a mile in length, stands on the W. side of the river Hull, at its entrance into the Humber, and is enclosed from N. to W. by three noble docks, crossed by movable bridges. Beyond these are Myton on the W., Sculcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; and beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton and Drypool, with a large citadel occupying the E. angle, formed by the Hull and Humber. The town has a respectable, but not a striking appearance; it is generally well built, pretty well drained, and amply supplied with water. A line of streets runs from the Humber northward through the middle of the old town, and is crossed by several others leading to still broader thoroughfares beyond the docks, all which present good shops, and commonly a very busy scene of traffic. In Sculcoates are many broad and handsome streets of private residences; and there are others on the W. part of the town, though here the streets and dwellings are generally inferior. The streets are generally well paved and well lighted. Extensive warehouses, backed by narrow lanes, border the muddy river Hull, along which the town and suburbs of Trippet and Sculcoates extend for nearly 2 miles from the Humber. In the centre of the old town is the market-place, containing the fine church of the Holy Trinity, a good market-house, and a gilt equestrian statue of William III. Holy Trinity Church is a cruciform building, 272 feet in length, and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in England, with a pinnacled tower 140 feet in height, rich internal decorations, and numerous monuments. There are 11 other churches, two of them quite new, many dissenting chapels, a synagogue, and a floating chapel for mariners. Among the other public buildings are the Custom-House, Exchange, pilot, dock, excise, and stamp offices, the Infirmary, two theatres, concert-hall, colleges, work house, jail, mansion-house, new baths and wash-houses, and a magnificent hotel at the terminus of the Hull and Selby Railway.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the Trinity Guild, founded in 1369, for superannuated seamen and the widows of seamen, with an annual revenue of about 13,000l.; it has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order, containing a council-room with good portraits, a museum, a school for boys destined for the merchant service, and dwellings for pensioners. There are also numerous hospitals and other charities, a charter-house founded by the De la Poles in 1380, the Hull and Kingston Colleges, which give instruction similar to King's and University Colleges, London, a medical school, a grammar school founded in 1486, having two exhibitions to Cambridge, the Vicar's and Cogan's schools, a great number of charitable schools, refuges for the insane and the destitute, a dispensary, penitentiary, and lying-in charity. A public subscription library possesses 25,000 volumes; and in the town are a mechanics' institute, lyceum, and athenæum, all having libraries, and a sailors' institute, a savings' bank, and masonic lodges. Outside of the N.W. suburb is a zoological garden, comprising six acres, with handsome buildings for the various animals; and about a mile from the town is a botanical garden, covering ten acres.

Hull now ranks as the third port in the kingdom. It is connected by railways with Scarborough, Whitby, York, and all the manufacturing towns of the West Riding, and forms the great outlet for the manufactures of this region. It has lately been put in more ready communication with London and the centre of England, by a continuation of the Eastern Counties Railway to New Holland, on the opposite bank of the Humber, 2½ miles distant. The Trent, Ouse, Don, &c., tributaries of the Humber, and navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Its docks, constructed successively since 1775, on the site previously occupied by fortifications, have an aggregate length of 1087 yards, breadth varying from 250 to 400 feet, and a total area of 24 acres, besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber. They are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 feet, and are crowded with shipping of all nations. At the head of one of the quays is a fine column with a colossal statue of Wilberforce.

The principal exports are cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, earthenwares, hardwares, metals, rape-seed, and corn, the latter chiefly imported previously, with wool, bones, timber, hemp, flax, madder, skins, and other produce from Germany, Denmark, and the Baltic, with which, and with North America, its foreign trade is the most active. Its

coasting trade is highly important, and it receives large quantities of coal. Its merchants were the first in England who embarked in the northern whale fishery; but its fisheries have greatly declined. It communicates by steam-packets with London, Yarmouth, Leith, Berwick, Aberdeen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Copenhagen, many times weekly, and also continually with Selby, Goole, Gainsborough, York, and Grimsby. In 1860, the total value of British and Irish produce exported from Hull amounted to 10,336,610*l.*; in 1851, to 10,126,421*l.*; in 1852, to 9,894,268*l.*; and in 1858 to 10,790,253*l.* The number and tonnage of the vessels registered at the port, December 31st, 1860, were—sailing vessels, 453, tons, 62,472; steamers, 34, tons, 7143.

Hull has not been renowned as a manufacturing town, but of late years a joint-stock company has been established, which possesses three large cotton and flax mills, employing in all 3000 hands, and there are 4 or 5 large iron foundries. Ship-building and its auxiliary manufactures, including boilers and steam-engines, are extensively carried on. There are also numerous tannories and potteries, some large breweries, sugar refineries, soap and gas works, and various corn and oil mills. In the E. suburbs are many mills impelled by wind, giving a Dutch appearance to the scenery along the Humber. The town has a branch of the Bank of England, many other banks, and several weekly newspapers. The borough is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors. It has quarter-sessions and a court of requests.

This town, under the name of Myton-wyk, appears to have been of importance in the time of Athelstan; but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the royal designation of Kingston. In the civil war of Charles I., it was the first town to close its gates against the King; and it successfully sustained two sieges by the royal troops, in 1642 and 1643. William Wilberforce and Andrew Marvel were born here. Pop. in 1841, 65,670; in 1851, 82,520.

HULL, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 9 miles by water S.E. of Boston. Pop. 253.

HULL, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Ottawa, on the Ottawa River. The village is opposite Upper Bytown, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge.

HULLAVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

HULL, BISHOP'S, a township of England, co. of Chester.

HULLEIM, höölʼlime, a village of Austria, on the railway from Vienna to Olmutz, 23 miles S. of the latter.

HULL RIVER, of England, co. of York, East Riding, rises near Great Driffield, flows S., passing near Beverley, with which it communicates by a short canal, and after a total course of 30 miles, enters the Humber on the E. side of Kingston-upon-Hull, of which it forms the harbor. It separates the district of Holderness on the E. from the Yorkshire Wolds on the W.

HULL'S, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

HULL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

HULL'S MILL, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

HULME, hūme or hōme, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 1½ miles S.W. of Manchester. Here are cavalry barracks, and the Manchester Botanic Garden, occupying 17 acres.

HULMESVILLE, hōmzʼvil, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on Neshaminy Creek, 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It contains several stores.

HULPE, hülʼpeh, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 4 miles E.N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 1040.

HULS, höols, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 17 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2144.

HULST, hülst, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 15 miles W.N.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2369. It was formerly fortified, and an important military post in the wars of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

HULTON, a township of England. See HILTON.

HULTON ABBEY, a lordship of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E. of Burslem. A farm-house, surrounded by a dry moat, bears the name of the abbey, founded here in 1223.

HULTSCHIN, höölt-sheen,/ a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oppa, 13 miles E. of Troppau. Pop. 2538.

HULWUD, hülʼwūdʼ, a town of Hindostan, in Guicowar's dominion, in the peninsula of Guzorat, 25 miles E.S.E. of Mallia. Lat. 22° 51′ N., lon. 71° 16′ E.

HUMANSVILLE, a post-village of Polk co., Missouri, about 110 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

HUMBEEK, hümʼbāk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. 2052.

HUMBER, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent Rivers, 8 miles E. of Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 miles eastward, and then for about 22 miles S.E. to the North Sea, in lat. 53° 38′ N., lon. 0° 10′ E. Average breadth, between 2 and 3 miles; but near its mouth it widens to 6 or 7 miles. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd Rivers. It is navigable to Hull for the largest vessels, and for vessels of considerable burden in all the rest of its extent; and it is connected by canals with all the other principal rivers of England. Its tributaries drain nearly the whole of Yorkshire, Notts, Leicestershire, and parts of Lincolnshire; in all, an extent of about 10,000 square miles, or nearly one-fifth of England.

HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands, after a S. course of 150 miles.

HUMBER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HUMʼBERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HUMBERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HUMʼBIE, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Haddington and Edinburgh.

HUMʼBLETON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HUMʼBOLDT, a new county towards the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Des Moines River flows through it in a S.S.E. direction, and the Lizard River enters the Des Moines in the S. part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1856. Named in honor of the illustrious traveller and savant, Baron Von Humboldt.

HUMBOLDT, a new county in the N.W. part of California, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, has an area of about 3300 square miles. Formed since the census of 1852, from the W. part of Trinity county.

HUMBOLDT, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, 5 miles N. of Milwaukee City. It has a fine water-power, contains 1 paper mill and several flouring mills. Pop. about 400.

HUMBOLDT BAY, of Humboldt co., California, is about 270 miles N. of San Francisco. It is 16 miles in length, and from ¼ of a mile to 4 or 5 miles wide. It forms one of the best harbors on the coast, and has 21 feet of water on the bar. The entrance is scarcely 300 yards wide.

HUMBOLDT CITY, a town of Humboldt co., in the N.N.W. part of California, is situated on Humboldt Harbor, and on the main road from Benicia to Klamath, 230 miles in a straight line N.N.W. of San Francisco.

HUMBOLDT LAKE, of Tooele co., in the W. part of Utah Territory, near 40° 10′ N. lat., and 118° 40′ W. lon. Length, near 20 miles; greatest breadth, from 8 to 10 miles. It receives Humboldt River, but has no outlet.

HUMBOLDT RIVER, or MARY'S RIVER, in the W. part of Utah, rises in Weber co., near the N. boundary of the territory, and flowing first in a southerly and then in a westward course, with a very winding channel, again turns towards the S. and falls into Humboldt Lake. Its whole length is estimated at 350 miles. The ordinary route for emigrants from the Great Salt Lake to California passes along the valley of this stream for upwards of 250 miles.

HUMBOLDT RIVER MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in the W. central part of Utah Territory, which run in a nearly N. and S. direction, crossing Tooele and Deseret counties. Humboldt River rises in the western slope of this range.

HUME or HOME, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 2 miles N. of Stitchel, to which it is now united. It gives the title of earl to the once powerful baronial family of Home, remains of whose castle still exist here.

HUME, a post-village and township of Alleghany co., New York, 12 miles N.W. of Angelica. Pop. 2159.

HUMENE, a town of Hungary. See HUMONNA.

HUME RIVER, in Southeast Australia, flows N.W. from the Australian Alps, to near lat. 34° 45′ S., lon. 143° E., where it joins the Murrumbidgee.

HUMME, höömʼmeh, a village of Germany, on the railway from Eisenach to Carlshafen.

HUMMELO, hümʼmeh-lo,/ a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 14 miles E. by N. of Arnhem. Pop. 1293.

HUMMELSTOWN, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lebanon to Harrisburg, 9 miles E. of the latter. Pop. in 1850, 613.

HUMMOCK ISLAND. See HUNTER ISLANDS.

HUMPHREY, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York, 50 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 824.

HUMPHREYS, ümʼfrēz, a county in the N.W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. The Tennessee River forms its entire W. boundary, and Duck River flows through the county into the former stream. The surface is undulating; the soil moderately fertile. Capital, Waverley. Pop. 6422, of whom 5325 were free, and 1097 slaves.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Naugatuck River, about 7 miles from its confluence with the Housatonic River, and 12 miles N.W. of New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. The inhabitants are largely engaged in manufactures, including bits, augurs, paper, printed goods, &c.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, a post-office of Holmes co., Ohio.

HUMP ISLE, in the Malay Archipelago, is in the Great

Bay, on the N. coast of Papua; lat. 1° 30′ N., lon. 135° 30′ E.

HUMPOLETZ, hōōm'po-lĕts', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 4139.

HUMS, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

HUN'DERSFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

HUN'DLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HUN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HUN'DRED AND TWO, a river of Missouri, which rises near the N. border of the state, and flowing southward, falls into the Platte River in Buchanan county, about 10 miles S.E. of St. Joseph.

HUNDSDORF, hōōnts'dorf, or HUNSDORF, hōōns'dorf, a village of Hungary, co. of Zipps, near Kesmark. Pop. 2148.

HUNDSFELD, hōōnts'fĕlt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 868.

HUNDSHUBEL, (Hundshübel,) hūnt'shü-bĕl, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1238.

HUNDSRUCK, (Hundsrück,) hōōnts'rük, a mountainous region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Vosges chain. It rises in some places to 3000 feet above the sea.

HUNERWASSER. See HUNNERWASSER.

HUNFELD, (Hünfeld,) hün'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 9 miles N.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 2118.

HUNGARY, hung'ga-re, (Hun. *Magyar Ország*, mŏd'yŏr' ŏr'ŏg'g; L. *Hungaria* and *Ungria*; Ger. *Ungarn*, ōōng'garn; Dutch, *Hungarije*, hūng'ga-ri'eh; Fr. *Hongrie*, hōn'gre'; It. *Ungheria*, oon-ga-ree'a; Sp. *Hungria* or *Ungria*, oong-gree'a;) a country in the S.E. of Europe, forming a large portion of the Austrian Empire; it formerly included Transylvania on the E., and the Banat, Slavonia, and Austrian Croatia on its S. and S.W. sides, comprising also a strip of coast on the Adriatic Sea, termed the Hungarian Littorale; but since the new organization of the kingdom in 1849, Hungary proper is limited to the territory between lat. 45° 30′ and 49° 40′ N., and lon. 16° and 25° E., encircled on the E., N., and N.W. by the Carpathian Mountains, which separate it from Bukowina, Galicia, and Moravia; W. by the river March, and some offsets of the Noric Alps, bounding it on the side of Austria and Styria; S.W. by the Drave, which divides it from Croatia and Slavonia; S. and S.E. by the Banat, or New Servian Waywode (*Voivodina*,) and by Transylvania. Estimated area, as formerly constituted, 103,958 square miles; according to the new organization, 69,170 square miles.

Physical Geography.—Hungary, considered as a whole, is a large basin surrounded by mountains on every side, except the S.; but even here the natural boundaries are completed at no great distance from the frontier, by the high lands of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, that meet those of Wallachia and Transylvania at the "iron gate,"—a pass formed by the abrupt division of the mountains for the passage of the Danube. From this point the Carpathians proceed at first E., but afterwards successively N.W. and S.W., forming almost a complete semicircle, and receiving in their course different names in 33 counties, among which are the Czerkat, Karpfen, Freistadt, Tatra, Neutra, and Jablunka ranges. Many of their summits rise to between 8000 and 9000 feet above the sea. A third part of the whole extent of Hungary is covered with their ramifications; among these are the Matra and Hegyallya ranges, on the sides of which latter are the vineyards yielding the far-famed Tokay wine. The Carpathians are richly wooded in many parts; their branches are interspersed with numerous romantic and fertile valleys, and contain many productive mines. A rugged and precipitous range of mountains, separating Hungary from Transylvania, rises in some places to 3000 feet in height, and is traversed by rich metallic veins. Mica and quartz appear in the cliffs constituting the "iron gate." On the W., the Leitha Mountains, a spur of the Alps separating Hungary from Styria and Austria, progressively decline towards the Danube. The *Bakonywald*, (Bakony Forest Mountain,) another Alpine spur, upwards of 2000 feet in height, and clothed with dense forests of oak, beech, and other trees, intersect the S.W. quarter of Hungary in a N.E. direction, to near Waitzen, where the Danube bends S., and with the Matra Mountains, beyond that river, divides Central Hungary into a greater and a smaller plain of about 21,000 and 4000 square miles in extent respectively.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The Danube and Theiss Rivers traverse the country, and through the S. half flow in nearly parallel streams about 60 miles apart, almost due S. Near Eszek, in Slavonia, the Danube, met by the Drave, turns suddenly to the E., and forms all the rest of the S. frontier of Hungary, receiving, in this part of its course, the Theiss, and several minor affluents. The March, Waag, Neutra, Gran, and Ipely, in Upper Hungary, flow to the Danube from the N.; the Bodrog, Sajo, Hernad, and Zagyva, flowing from the same direction, unite with the Theiss; and the Szamos, Körös, Maros, &c., join that river from the E. The Poprad, in the N., a tributary to the Vistula, flows into Galicia, it being the only Hungarian river not belonging to the basin of the Danube. The Drave forms the S.W. frontier on the side of Croatia and Slavonia, and is joined in Hungary by the Mur from Styria. The two principal lakes of Hungary are on either side of the Bakony-wald—Balatony Lake, in the great plain, and the Neusiedler-See, (Hun. *Fertö Tava*,) near to the border of Austria, and on the banks of which are the palaces and chief possessions of the Esterhazy family. The former is nearly 50 miles in length, by 10 miles in breadth; the Neusiedler-See is equally broad, but only about half as long. There are several smaller lakes in the Carpathians, between 4000 and 5000 feet above the sea. Between Presburg and Raab, the Danube divides into branches enclosing the Great and Little Schütt, two islands of considerable size and high fertility. Numerous other islands are formed by it and by the Theiss, in the great plain; and along both of these rivers, in the lower part of their course, are extensive marshes and swamps. The total area of the morasses in Hungary has been estimated at 1,500,000 acres, or upwards of 2300 square miles; within the present century, enough marsh-land has been drained to furnish subsistence for 500,000 inhabitants. Mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those which form the baths of Mehadia, in the Banat.

Minerals.—Hungary, with Transylvania, (where the metal is still more plentiful,) yields half of the entire quantity of gold produced in Europe; of silver, nearly one-third; and, after England, it is the richest in copper of any European country. Iron, lead, cobalt, cinnabar, and other ores of mercury; antimony, arsenic, sulphur, and alum, are, among the other minerals, obtained in considerable quantities. The metallic ores exist chiefly in the trachyte region on the declivity of the Carpathians, and the mines are classed into the four districts of Schemnitz, Schmolnitz, Nagy-Banya, and the Banat, of which the first-named is by far the most important. As many as 20,000 miners are said to be employed in this district. Most of the gold and silver raised in Hungary is sent to Kremnitz to be coined; and, according to Mr. Paget, the quantity of bullion annually converted into money there, was, a few years since, equal to about $1,210,000; besides which, nearly 270 marks of gold, and 18,000 marks of silver, find their way yearly to Vienna as ingots. At Szlatina and elsewhere, in the county of Marmaros, are large mines of rock-salt. Soda lakes are scattered in great number over both of the Hungarian plains. Nitre exists in vast quantities: sulphate of soda and potash also are native; coal is procurable, in the sandstone formations, in various places; and opal of the finest quality is found in some famous mines in the Hegyallya, near Eperies.

Climate.—In the Carpathians, the winter is long and cold; snow begins to fall in September, and remains on the mountain summits till May or June. At Buda, near the centre of the kingdom, the average temperature of the year is 54° 30′ Fahrenheit, and the average range, 29°; in the great plain, the climate resembles that of North Italy. The rain which falls at Buda is estimated at 16 inches, and the number of rainy days at 112 annually. The marshy tracts have the reputation of insalubrity; yet, on the whole, Hungary is a healthy country; and among its natives noted for longevity, one is cited who attained the age of 146, and another that of 172 years.

Agricultural Productions.—Hungary possesses, in a fertile soil, the first element of prosperity; in no other portion of Europe can be found an alluvium superior to that which covers the Banat. Of the entire surface of the country, Croatia and Slavonia include about 55,300 square miles estimated to be under culture, or capable of cultivation; 33,800 square miles mountainous; and 14,800 occupied by sandy deserts. Of the productive portion of the surface, about 7,140,000 acres are arable; 932,900 acres in gardens; 1,330,400 acres in vineyards; 11,284,200 acres in meadow and pasture-land; and 13,057,000 acres in forests. Wheat is raised in large quantities in the S., chiefly in the rich lands of the Banat, and the contiguous counties between the Theiss and the Danube, and the Maros and Körös Rivers. Barley and oats are cultivated, but not for exportation; and the maize which is grown is used chiefly for feeding cattle. In the Upper Carpathians, rye, oats, and buckwheat are almost the only grains produced; potatoes, which are here planted, are eaten by the Slovaks and the German colonists, but little, if at all, by the Magyars. Millet, turnips, rape, cabbages, pulses, hemp, and flax, are raised in different parts. Tobacco is an important product; the annual yield is estimated at 400,000 *centners* or hundredweights, of which somewhat less than one-fourth is consumed at home. Next to France, Hungary is the greatest wine-producing country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vintages is unrivalled; about 96,000 gallons of wine are made annually; the most famous growth is that of Tokay, raised on the Hegyallya Mountains, near the Upper Theiss. Wine is a universal beverage among rich and poor in most parts of Hungary. The fruits of the country are of various descriptions, from the cherry, apple, and pear in the N., to the fig, almond, and olive in the S.; apricots, walnuts, and chestnuts, are very generally raised; but the most abundant orchard-tree

is the damson, from the fruit of which brandy, and the national liquor *slivovitza*, are made. In the military frontier are a great many mulberry plantations, introduced in the time of Maria Theresa, and considerable quantities of silk are obtained. Cotton in the S. woad, sumach, and other dye-plants, are other articles of culture.

Animals.—The rearing of sheep has been greatly extended of late; and, in the census of 1846, their number is given at 17,000,000, exclusive of Transylvania. They have become much improved by crossings with the merino breed, and both sheep and wool are largely exported. The native horned cattle, said to number 4,260,000, are a fine and large race of a gray color, except in the N., where they are of a smaller breed, and black or brown. At Mezohegyes, in the county of Csanad, is the largest stud in Europe, founded by the Emperor Joseph, and where from 8000 to 10,000 horses are kept, including many of the best stallions. The number of horses, in 1846, is given at 1,000,000. Vast numbers of swine feed on acorns in the forests, and bread and bacon form a chief part of the laborer's diet. Bees are extensively reared, and honey and wax form important articles of export. On the sandy heaths around Debreczin, millions of geese are kept; poultry are almost everywhere plentiful. The wild animals include the Carpathian bear, chamois, and marmot; the wolf, lynx, wild boar, stag, roebuck, wild cat, fox, and hare; among the fowl are two species of eagles, many other birds of prey, with black grouse, and other kinds of game, in great quantities. Fish are especially plentiful in the rivers and lakes; the Theiss is said to be the richest in fish of any river on the continent; the insect tribes are also more numerous in Hungary than in any other part of Europe. The Hansag, and other large bogs, supply leeches in great abundance, which are a valuable export to foreign countries.

Manufactures.—Hungary has scarcely any manufactures but such as are domestic. In all parts the rural families weave their own household fabrics, and construct most of the articles necessary for the pursuit of their ordinary occupations; even at Szegedin, where soap is made to some extent in about 20 factories, the manufacture is conducted at home, and by the hands of the women. Linen cloths in the N., and woollens in the S., are indeed made for sale, but they scarcely pass beyond the frontiers; the fine woollens used are imported from Austria, Bohemia, and West Germany, and for all articles of luxury, Hungary is dependent on foreign countries. Leather is one of the most important manufactures, and felt hats, earthenware, iron goods, some glass, rope, paper of inferior quality, and beet-root sugar, are among the other principal articles produced. At Pesth silks are manufactured, and a few cotton factories are here and there established. Earthen jars of a peculiar kind, narrow-necked, and varnished all over, are made in all parts of Hungary. About 300 breweries exist, chiefly in the N. counties, and brandy distilleries are pretty numerous. At Szegedin, the best and cheapest boats are built.

Commerce.—Hungary formerly possessed a strip of sea-coast extending 123 miles on the Adriatic, but by the new organization this has been annexed to Dalmatia, so that the country has now no navigable communication with the ocean except through the Danube. But as this river flows through several hundred miles of foreign territory, the greater part of Hungarian commerce is necessarily confined to the neighboring countries of Austria, Moravia, and Galicia, carried up the Danube and down the Poprad. The former is navigated by steamboats, first introduced in 1830; but goods are chiefly conveyed on the large rivers in barges, some of which are from 100 to 150 feet in length, and are capable of carrying from 1500 to 2000 quarters of wheat. From the great plain merchandise is taken into Croatia, &c., up the Save to Sissek, or by the Kulpa to Carlstadt, and thence sent by land to Laybach or Triest and to Fiume, on the Adriatic. The exports of the country are chiefly confined to its natural productions, and a few years since amounted in value to $3,988,000; the imports being estimated at $1,564,000. The chief seats of the shipping interests are Szegedin and Comorn.

Internal Communication.—The *Louisenstrasse*, a noble road carried over the Alps by the spirited contributions of the Hungarian Magnates, is the finest work of its kind throughout Hungary or its former dependencies. The other roads are generally very inferior, except in Arva, and in parts of Banat. The Franzen Canal, between the Danube and Theiss, is the most extensive navigable channel in Hungary formed by art. There are also other canals, among which may be mentioned the Bega, between the Fieset and Becskerek. But perhaps the most remarkable of the public works is the Adit of Joseph II., a stupendous subterranean passage connected with the mines of Schemnitz. Railways have been carried from Vienna, on the S. side of the Danube, around both shores of the Neusiedler-See to Raab, and, on the N. side of the river, through Presburg to Pesth; thence to Szolnok, on the Theiss, and to be continued to Debreczin, Arad, Temesvar, and to Hermannstadt, in Transylvania, with a branch to the coal district of Oravicza, near Weisskirchen, in the Banat.

Subdivision and Population.—Previous to the late revolutionary war, Hungary was divided as follows:—

Cities and Counties.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
I. Hither Danube.—"On this side," (or N. of the Danube.)		
County of Pesth	4,649	511,260
" Raab	3,621	458,622
" Neograd	1,647	181,811
" Sohl	1,372	93,528
" Hont	975	109,326
" Gran	469	61,346
" Bars	1,059	122,749
" Neutra	2,588	345,346
" Presburg	1,753	269,153
" Trentschin	1,861	275,591
" Thurocz	452	55,715
" Arva	783	87,048
" Liptau	890	79,753
	21,141	2,641,858
II. Thither Danube.—"On the farther side," (or S.W. of the Danube.)		
County of Wieselburg	742	58,361
" Oedenburg	1,208	192,682
" Raab	811	94,224
" Comorn	1,138	124,988
" Veszprim	1,577	185,167
" Stuhlweissenburg	1,607	168,487
" Eisenburg	2,056	274,232
" Szalad	2,120	273,949
" Somogh, or Schumeg	2,429	211,261
" Tolna	1,398	183,398
" Baranya	1,930	233,891
	16,816	2,019,597
Districts:—		
Jazygia, Great Cumania, Little Cumania, W. and N. of the Theiss	1,613	179,123
Haiduck Towns, S. of the Theiss	376	61,032
Hungarian Littorale	138	42,762
	2,327	282,917
III. Hither Theiss.—"On this side," (or W. and N. of the Theiss.)		
County of Zips	1,410	152,723
" 16 Zips, (German towns)		33,328
" Gomor	1,615	170,992
" Heves	2,558	272,530
" Borsod	1,388	185,134
" Torna	782	27,562
" Aba Uj Var	1,117	186,105
" Saros	1,380	197,285
" Zemplin	2,300	277,494
" Ungh var	1,261	110,003
" Beregh	1,491	119,151
	14,729	1,710,312
IV. Thither Theiss.—"On the farther side," (or E. and S. of the Theiss.)		
County of Marmaros	3,795	165,503
" Ugocza	479	48,170
" Szathmar	2,258	235,821
" Szabolcs	2,454	208,281
" Bihar	4,246	438,098
" Bekes	1,396	153,018
" Csongrad	1,335	143,051
" Csanod	615	68,192
" Arad	2,797	276,408
" Krasso	2,310	215,832
" Temesvar	2,470	304,187
" Torontal	2,836	347,246
	26,153	2,514,577
Counties incorporated from Transylvania in 1836:—		
Middle Szolnok	640	88,595
Zarand	540	84,580
Krassna	464	40,353
District of Kosr	394	45,345
	2,138	296,904

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Total of Hungary proper	83,724	9,369,164
" Croatia and military frontier	2,767	983,735
" Slavonia and military frontier	6,604	580,233
" Military frontier of the Banat	2,863	250,485
Grand Total	103,958	11,182,617

The *Almanach de Gotha*, for 1849, estimates the above territory at 100,742 square miles, and the population in 1842 at 11,538,530; of which there belonged to Hungary proper, with its military frontier, 84,395 square miles, and approximatively, 9,900,000 inhabitants. In 1849, however, by an imperial decree, not only were Croatia and Slavonia officially disconnected from Hungary, but the Banat—the counties of Temesvar, Torontal, Krasso, and part of Arad—together with the county of Bacs, between the Danube and Theiss, was severed from it, and erected into a Servian Waywode, (*Voivodina*;) and Hungary proper, divested also of the previously annexed Transylvanian counties and the Littorale, was

divided into the following provinces, the former subdivision of circles and counties being abolished:—

New Organization of 1849.

Provinces.	Situation.	Official language.
1. Pesth	Centre; chiefly between the Danube and Theiss.	Magyar and German.
2. Presburg	N.W., embracing most of the circle "on this side," or N. of the Danube	Slovack.
3. Kaschau	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle "on this side," or N. of the Theiss	Rusniak and German.
4. Grosswardein	E., consisting of part of the circle "on the farther side," or S. and E. of the Theiss	Magyar.
5. Oedenburg	S.W., conterminous with the old circle "on the farther side," or S. and W. of the Danube.	Magyar.

The area of Hungary Proper has thus been reduced from 83,724 square miles to 69,170 square miles, having, according to the census of 1850–51, a pop. of 7,864,262.

Hungary is peopled by a great number of distinct races, speaking different languages. Fényés, a statistician of the highest authority, estimates the relative numbers of the races inhabiting Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia, as follows:—

Magyars	4,812,759	Brought forward	12,161,312
Slovacks (Slowaks)	1,637,256	Rusniaks (Ruthen)	442,303
Germans	1,273,877	Bulgarians	12,000
Wallacks	2,492,542	French	6,150
Croats	886,979	Greeks and Zinzars	5,880
Servians (Raitzen)	828,365	Armenians	8,798
Illyrians (Schokzen)	429,868	Montenegrins & Climonti	4,430
Wends	49,854	Jews	244,035
Carried forward	12,161,312	Total	12,880,456

The Magyars, the dominant race, occupy, for the most part, the centre of the kingdom, and are surrounded on nearly all sides by the Slavonian tribes, whose ancestors they dispossessed at their irruption into Europe in the ninth century; on the W. they come into contact with the German race; and on the E. with the Wallacks. The Magyars also people a large part of Transylvania; many are settled in Moldavia; about 7000 in the Bukowina; and others are to be found in Bosnia, and in scattered localities in the Russian dominions. In Hungary, nearly 2,500,000 Magyars are Roman Catholics; about 1,740,000 Protestants—chiefly Calvinists; and 105,000 Catholics of the Greek Church. They are a high-spirited race, brave, and warlike, generous to profusion, and, according to travellers, more sincere than their Servian and Wallack neighbors; impatience of control, pride, indolence, and ignorance are their besetting faults; their general deportment is serious; and in many respects they resemble the Turks, who followed them out of Asia, and belong to the same great family of mankind. The Magyar costume is remarkable for its picturesque elegance. The Magyar language is analogous in its construction to the Turkish; and one peculiarity of it is, that it has no separate dialects—rich and poor alike use the same language. Most of the Hungarian nobles are Magyars; and it is by this section of the population that the constitutional form of government and municipal institutions have been mainly, if not wholly, upheld. The Slovacks inhabit the N.W., or Upper Hungary; the Rusniaks the N.E.; the Servians the S.; and the Croats and Illyrians the S.W. parts of the country. The Slovacks are apparently the earliest people settled in Hungary. They are mostly Roman Catholics; but number also upwards of 500,000 Protestants—chiefly Lutherans. The Wallacks appear to be descendants of Italian colonists, who settled here in the time of the Romans. The Germans, who for eight centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality.

The greatest number of the inhabitants of Hungary are Roman Catholics, and next to these communicants of the Greek Church, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews; the proportions for Hungary and Transylvania being, according to Fényés, in 1842:—Roman Catholics, 6,130,188; Greek Catholics, 1,322,344; Protestants, (Augsburg Confession,) 1,006,210; Protestants, (Helvetian Confession,) 1,346,844; Unitarians, 47,280; Greek, (not united,) 2,283,505; Jews, 244,035. The chief educational establishments are the University at Pesth, a lyceum at Erlau, 7 schools of philosophy, 55 gymnasia, 66 Latin, and numerous parish schools. Education is, for the most part, in a very backward state, although the higher nobility are generally persons of cultivated minds, and are mostly familiar with foreign languages.

History, Government, &c.—Hungary, S. and W. of the Danube, and S. and E. of the Theiss, was included in the Roman Empire; the former region being termed Pannonia, and the latter known as a part of Dacia; while the portions of the country north of the rivers were inhabited by the independent Quadi, Jazyges, &c. In the decline and fall of that empire, the territory was successively occupied by the Goths, the Huns under Attila, and the Avars; from which last two tribes its present name is supposed to have been derived. Towards the end of the 9th century, the Magyars, a people from the steppes of Western Asia, under their duke, Arpad, broke into the country, and in ten years had established their dominion there, having shattered the Slovack kingdom of Moravia at the battle of Presburg, in 907. The sovereignty was made hereditary in the family of Arpad, whose grandson, Geysa, embraced Christianity. Stephen I., in 997, assumed the title of king, and added Transylvania to his realm; Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia were afterwards subdued, and the sway of Hungary subsequently extended also over Bosnia, Servia, and Galicia. In 1301 the line of Arpad became extinct, and soon afterwards Charles of Anjou was called to the throne. He was succeeded by Louis the Great, who, becoming king of Poland, ruled from the Adriatic to the Baltic. Mathias Corvinus, unanimously elected king in 1458, governed an empire as extensive as that of Austria in the present day; but about this time the Turks began to trouble Hungary, and, after the total defeat and death of Louis II., at the battle of Mohacs, in 1526, they overran the greater part of the country, which they retained for the next 150 years. In 1526, Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, was elected by the Diet king of Hungary, and the sovereignty has ever since been vested in the House of Hapsburg; but the despotism of the Austrian sovereigns became so intolerable to the Hungarian nobles, that, after repeated insurrections, in 1683, they rose under Teleki, called the Turks to their aid, and besieged Vienna, which was only saved by the timely assistance of Sobieski, King of Poland. The Turks were soon afterwards expelled from the whole of their Hungarian possessions, by the troops under Prince Eugene and Duke Charles of Lorraine.

The succession to the crown of Hungary was declared hereditary in the Austrian line by the Pragmatic Sanction, concluded in 1687. Although the two countries were thus united under the same crown, Hungary has been constitutionally as integral and distinct from Austria as Hanover from England; and its separate rights were repeatedly guaranteed by dietal enactments, ratified by the sovereign. One of these expressly states, that, "Hungary, in her entire system of legislation and government, is a free and independent kingdom, and is, therefore, to be ruled and governed by her legally-crowned hereditary kings, according to her national laws and customs." But for ages the Austrian government has endeavored to encroach on the constitutional rights and privileges of the Hungarians, and to bring their country under the same centralizing system pursued with regard to the other portions of the Austrian Empire. The frequent remonstrances made by the Diet, and the reforms which it continually voted, were rejected by the Austrian court; until, in the session of 1848, (after the French Revolution,) the Diet passed acts for the emancipation of the Hungarian peasantry from feudal burdens, for a fair representation of the whole people in the Diet, for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation, for the freedom of the press, and for trial by jury. The emperor gave his assent to these enactments, April 11th, of the same year. But immediately afterwards the Austrian government proceeded to excite insurrections among the Servians and Wallacks, who were in open revolt early in June. On the 9th of September, Jellachich, who had taken possession of the Littorale, crossed the Drave with an army of 48,000 men, invested with full authority to act against the Diet, but was defeated on the 29th in a pitched battle, near Stuhlweissenburg; and, taking advantage of a truce, he suddenly withdrew, with a part of his forces, to Vienna. A Hungarian army now crossed the Austrian frontier, but soon retreated to Presburg. In December, Hungary was again invaded by the Imperialists, under Prince Windischgrätz, from whom the Hungarians sustained several reverses. At length, after the successes of Radetzky in Italy, the Austrian government, March 4, 1849, promulgated an edict, by which Hungary and its dependencies were divided into provinces or "crown-lands" of the Austrian Empire, and the Hungarian constitution was abrogated. On the 9th of March, the Diet declared these measures illegal; and, on April 14th, decreed the deposition of the House of Hapsburg from the sovereignty. The Hungarians now prosecuted the war with great vigor and spirit. Their armies were everywhere successful; and, after five great defeats, the Austrians, Croatians, and the Russian allies had lost in April nearly every military position they had gained. Buda was stormed and taken by the Hungarians on May 21st; but by the 10th of June, large Russian armies were collected on the frontiers, and in July they simultaneously poured into Hungary from the N. and E., while the Croats, under Jellachich, advanced from the S., and the Austrians from the W. The struggle was soon terminated. Görgey, with an army of between 30,000 and 40,000 men, surrendered to the Russians at Vilagos, August 13th, two days after the

governorship of the country had been resigned to him by Kossuth. Peterwardein next capitulated to the Austrians; and finally Comorn, on September 27th, which event put an end to the war. The forces brought into the field by the Hungarians at any one time never exceeded 135,000 men, with 400 pieces of artillery; against whom were opposed, in the last campaign, 150,000 Russian, and 110,000 Austrian troops, besides insurgent Servians, Wallacks, &c., making a total of upwards of 300,000 men. Many of the chiefs of the revolution fled into Turkey; others suffered military execution.

The Palatine has been replaced by an officer named the *Statthalter*, who resides in Pesth; the old Hungarian code of laws is substituted by a new legal system, closely resembling that of the other Austrian provinces; every municipal functionary is appointed by the Court of Vienna; all communications with the Austrian government are conducted in the German language; Hungary is to bear its proportionate share of the taxation of the whole empire; and the prohibition duties on the trade between it and the other parts of the monarchy have been abandoned.——Adj. and inhab. HUNGARIAN, hŭng-gā're-an. (Hun. MAGYAR, mŏd'-yŏr'; Fr. HONGRIE, hôn'grē'; Ger. UNGARISCH, ŏŏng'gä-rish.)

HUNGARY, of Virginia, a station on the Richmond Frederick and Potomac Railroad, 8 miles N. of Richmond.

HUNGEN, hŏŏng'en, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles S.E. of Giessen, on the Horloff. Pop. 1033.

HUNGERFORD, hŭng'ger-ford, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, and on the Kennet and Avon Canal, at the terminus of a branch of the Great Western Railway, 26½ miles W.S.W. of Reading. Pop. 2724. It has a branch bank, and a town-hall.

HUNG'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

HUN'GRY HILL, a mountain of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bantry; elevation, 2249 feet. From a lake on its summit descends a torrent in broken cascades, one of which is 700 feet in height.

HUN'INGHAM, or HON'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

HUNINGUE, hü'nănz', (Ger. *Hüningen*, hü'ning-en,) a small frontier town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the left bank of the Rhine, 2 miles N.W. of Bâle, (Basel.) Pop. 1422. It was formerly an important stronghold, but its fortifications were demolished in 1816.

HUNKIN, hoon-keen'?, a maritime town of Corea, on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 53' N., lon. 127° 30' E.

HUN'LEY'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Dubois county, into the Patoka River.

HUN'LOCK'S CREEK, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

HUN'MANBY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HUNNERWASSER. See HUHNERWASSER.

HUNS'DON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

HUNSE, hŭn'seh, (anc. *Unsingis*,) a river of the Netherlands, provinces of Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer-Zee after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

HUN'SHELF, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HÜNSHOVEN, (Hünshoven,) hünsho-ven, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 637.

HUN'SINGORE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HUN'SLET, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, connected with Leeds by bridges across the Aire. Pop. in 1851, 19,456. It has important woollen manufactures, chemical works, potteries, and glass-works. The Leeds branch of the North Midland Railway terminates here.

HUN'STANTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Lee, 9 miles W. of Burnham-Westgate. Here is a lighthouse, on a lofty cliff, in lat. 52° 56' 54" N., lon. 0° 29' 30" E.

HUNS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HUNSTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HUNS'WORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

HUNT, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Sabine River. The surface is somewhat uneven. The county contains fertile prairies, and has some timber. Named in honor of Memucan Hunt, minister from the Republic of Texas to the United States. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 1520, of whom 1479 were free, and 41 slaves.

HUNTE, hŏŏn'teh, a river of Germany, in Hanover and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously northward, and after a course of 90 miles, joins the Weser at Elsfleth, 17 miles N.W. of Bremen. Principal affluent, the Aire.

HUN'TER, a county of New South Wales. Area, 2056 square miles. Capital, Jerry's Town. Pop. 1190.

HUN'TER, a post-township of Greene co., New York, 52 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1349.

HUNTER, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

HUNTER, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

HUNTER, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, about 90 miles N.W. of Chicago.

HUN'TERDON, a county in the N.W. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware, N.W. by the Musconetcong, and partly on the E. by Lamington river, and is drained by Smith's Branch and South Branch of Raritan River, and by Stony Brook. The surface in the northern and southern parts is mountainous. The soil in the valleys is generally very fertile. Limestone and freestone are abundant. The New Jersey Central Railroad traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the canal extending from Trenton to Saxtonville. Organized in 1714, and named in honor of Governor Hunter. Capital, Flemington. Pop. 28,989.

HUNTER ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 30' S., lon. 171° 45' E.

HUNTER ISLAND, one of the Carolines, Radick group; lat. 5° 42' N., lon. 169° 0' E.

HUNTER ISLANDS, a group in Hunter Channel, connecting the Eastern Ocean with Bass Strait, between South Australia and Van Diemens Land, comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

HUNTER RIVER, in Eastern Australia, New South Wales, flows tortuously S. and E., and enters the ocean at Port Hunter. See PORT HUNTER.

HUNTER'S CAVE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

HUNTER'S ISLAND, or ONACUSA, o-nä-koo'sä, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Feejee group. Lat. 15° 31' S., lon. 176° 11' E.

HUNTER'S LAND, a post-office, Schoharie co., New York.

HUNTER'S POINT, a station of Kings co., New York, on the Flushing Railroad, near Williamsburg, Long Island.

HUNT'ERSTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

HUNT'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

HUNTERSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Pocahontas co., Virginia, 220 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, is situated between the Alleghany and Greenbrier Mountains.

HUNTERSVILLE, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, 82 miles N.W. of Columbus.

HUNTERSVILLE, a village of Miami co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Miami River, opposite Piqua. Pop. 225.

HUNTERSVILLE, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Pop. 513.

HUNTINGBURG, a post-office of Du Bois co., Indiana.

HUNTING CREEK, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

HUNTINGDON or HUNTINGDONSHIRE, hŭnt'ing-doo-shir, a small inland county of England, having W. and N. the county of Northampton. Area, 241,690 acres, of which about 220,000 are said to be arable and grass. Pop. in 1851, 64,183. Surface in the W., S., and central parts, gently varied; in the E. and N.E., flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens, and containing 3 meres, or lakes—Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg. Chief rivers, the Ouse and Nene. Agriculture in the Fens is in an advanced state. Horses are extensively bred. The county comprises 4 hundreds. Chief towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St. Ives, and St. Neots. The county returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Huntingdonshire formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II. David, Prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of the Saxon Earls of Huntingdon, was created Earl in 1108, the title continuing till 1219 in his family, one of whom is said to have been the famous outlaw, Robin Hood. Henry VIII. gave the earldom to the Hastings family, with whom it still continues.

HUNT'INGDON, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of England, capital of the above county, on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by 3 bridges, connecting it with the suburbs of Godmanchester, 17 miles N.W. of Cambridge, on the Great Northern Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 6219. The town has 2 ancient churches, a free grammar school, at which Oliver Cromwell was partly educated, a green-coat school, a town-hall, with assembly-room; a hospital, county jail, small theatre, baths, some traces of a castle built by Edward the Elder, in 917; several breweries, and considerable trade by the Ouse, in corn, wool, coals, and timber. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are Brampton Park and Hinchinbrooke House, the ancient residence of the Cromwell family. The protector Oliver was born in Huntingdon, April 25th, 1599.

HUNTINGDON, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 730 square miles. The Little Juniata and the Frankstone Branch unite in the N. part of the county, which is also drained by the Raystown Branch, and by the Great Aughwick and Standingstone Creeks. The surface is diversified by mountainous ranges and fertile valleys, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery. Rich iron-mines are worked in the highlands; stone coal is abundant on Broadtop Mountain; the surface rock of the valleys is blue limestone. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad. Organized in 1787, and named from Huntingdon county, England. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. 24,785.

HUNTINGDON, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 1378.

HUNTINGDON, a pleasant-post-borough in Henderson township, capital of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 90 miles by turnpike, or 96 miles by railroad, W.N.W. of Harrisburg. The banks of the Juniata are distinguished for bold and beautiful scenery. Large quantities of grain, iron, &c. are shipped at this point by the Pennsylvania Canal. A railroad 26 miles long extends from the borough to the coal-mines of Broadtop Mountain. The town has a bridge across the Juniata, and contains 6 churches, 1 academy, and 3 newspaper offices. This place was formerly the site of an Indian town, called Standingstone. Incorporated in 1796. Pop. in 1850, 1470; in 1853, about 1800.

HUNTINGDON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1737.

HUNTINGDON, a post-village of Moreland township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Pennypack Creek, 13 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Tennessee, 105 miles W. of Nashville. It has 2 academies, supported by a revenue from public lands, and 9 stores. Pop. about 500.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Canada East, bordering upon the St. Lawrence on the N.W., and bounded on the E. by the Sorel River, and on the S. by New York. It comprises an area of 488 square miles, and is traversed by two railways, having their N. terminus at Montreal. Chief town, Laprairie. Pop. 40,645.

HUNTINGDON, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 60 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 650.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England. See HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON VALLEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

HUNTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

HUNTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUNTINGTON, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

HUNTINGTON, a county towards the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 384 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Salamonie Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is deep and highly productive. Capital, Huntington. Pop. 7850.

HUNTINGTON, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Huntington River, about 20 miles W. of Montpelier. Pop. 885.

HUNTINGTON, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Housatonic River, about 18 miles W. of New Haven. Pop. 1301.

HUNTINGTON, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, about 40 miles E.N.E. of New York. The township extends across Long Island, from the Sound to Great South Bay. It is intersected by the Long Island Railroad. The village is situated on Huntington Bay, on the N. side of the island. It has churches of 5 or 6 denominations, an academy, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 7461.

HUNTINGTON, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 82 miles N.W. of Columbia.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1870.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1398.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1173.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1658.

HUNTINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Huntington co., Indiana, on Little River, 2 miles above the junction with the Wabash, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 100 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. The fertility of the surrounding country, the navigation of the canal, and other facilities for trade, render this a place of considerable business. A plank-road extends from this village to Liberty Mills, in Wabash county. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

HUNTINGTON BAY, a small arm of Long Island Sound, about 20 miles E.N.E. of New York City.

HUNTINGTOWN, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland, 34 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis.

HUNTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

HUNTLEY'S GROVE, a village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 55 miles W.N.W. of the former.

HUNTLY, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, at the confluence of the Bogie and Deveron, co., and 34 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3131. It has 2 bridges, a large market-place, several churches, 3 branch banks, some linen bleach-works, and considerable exports of agricultural produce. Huntly gives title to the premier Marquis of Scotland, the chief of the Gordons, now Duke of Richmond.

HUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HUNTON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUNTSBURG, a post-village and township in the E. part of Geauga co., Ohio, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1007.

HUNTSFELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

HUNTSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HUNTSHAW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HUNT'S HOLLOW, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, about 240 miles W. of Albany.

HUNT'S MILL, of Ohio, a station on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, 18 miles from Newark.

HUNTS' STORE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 115 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

HUNTSVILLE, a village in Surrey co., North Carolina, on Yadkin River, 125 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

HUNTSVILLE, North Carolina, a station on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 10 miles N. of Raleigh.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

HUNTSVILLE, a village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 56 miles N.W. of Columbia.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Paulding co., Georgia, 11 miles E. of Van Wert, the county seat.

HUNTSVILLE, a beautiful town, capital of Madison co., Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 150 miles N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, and 116 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It contains many handsome brick buildings, among which is the court-house, erected at a cost of $45,000. The bank, a stone edifice, with an Ionic portico, cost about $80,000. There are 5 or 6 churches, a United States land-office, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 female seminaries, one of which is estimated to cost at least $20,000. Pop. in 1851, about 4000.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Texas.

HUNTSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Walker co., Texas, on the road from Houston to Eastern Texas, 200 miles E. by N. of Austin City. It is situated in a rich cotton-planting region, and has an active business. The state penitentiary is located here. Two newspapers are published. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Arkansas, 2 miles W. of War Eagle River, and 175 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Tennessee.

HUNTSVILLE, a village of Butler co., Ohio, 22 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, 61 miles N.W. of Columbus.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Indiana, 7 miles S.S.W. of Anderson, has about 200 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, 9 miles S.W. of Winchester.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on the stage-route from Springfield to Warsaw, 80 miles W.N.W. of the former.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Missouri, 78 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

HUNTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

HUNYAD, hoon'yăd', (Hun. *Hunyadh*, hoon'yŏD.) a county in the S.W. part of Transylvania. Area, 2446 square miles. Pop. 96,800.

HUON, hoo'on, a river of Tasmania, which bounds the district of Hobarton, in Van Diemen's Land, on the S.W., and joins D'Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary 3 miles across.

HUON ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are a group N.W. of New Caledonia.

HÜRBEN, (Hürben,) hür'ben, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, district of Krumbach. Pop. 1171.

HURDA, hoor'dă, a populous fortified town of Hindostan, 40 miles S.S.E. of Mysore, with a temple of Seeva.

HURDSFIELD, a township of England, co. of Chester, forming a suburb of Macclesfield.

HURD'TOWN, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

HURDWAR, hŭrd'wär', (originally *Hari-dwar*, "gate of Vishnu," or *Gangi dwar*, "gate of the Ganges,") a town and famous place of pilgrimage of North Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, district, and 38 miles E. of Scharunpoor, on the Ganges, where it issues from the mountains. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons, and every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, and, according to some authorities, even 2,000,000 pilgrims and dealers. Large numbers of horses, cattle, and camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, and shawls, are brought hither from Nepaul, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Bokhara.

HUREEKEE, hoo-ree'kee', a village of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, just below the influx of the Beas, 33 miles S. of Amritseer. Though small, it has an active trade, being on the route of nearly the whole traffic between the Punjab and the rest of Hindostan.

HURIEL, hü're-ĕl', a village of France, department of Allier, 7 miles N.W. of Montluçon. Pop. in 1852, 2842.

HURIN, hoo-reen', (?) a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, district of Kermanshah, 30 miles N.W. of Zohab. Here are massive remains of stone buildings of very high antiquity, and near it some rock sculptures.

HURL/BURT'S MILLS, post-office, Clinton co., New York.

HURL/BURTVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

HUR/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

HUR/LEY, a post-village and township in the N. central part of Ulster co., New York, about 55 miles S.S.W of Albany. Pop. 2003.

HURL GATE. See HELL GATE.

HU'RON, LAKE, formerly pronounced hu-ron', the third in size of the five great lakes of North America, communicating with the St. Lawrence River, lies between 43° and 46° 15' N. lat., and between 80° and 84° 40' W. lon., being bounded on the S.S.W. by the State of Michigan, and in all other directions by Canada West, except where it receives its supplies from Lakes Michigan and Superior, by the Straits of Mackinaw and Sault St. Marie, and at its outlet by St. Clair River. It is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula named Cabot's Head, and the Manitoulino chain of islands. The parts to the N. and E. are called Manitou (*i. e.* the Great Spirit) Bay, or the North Channel, and Manitoulino Lake, or Georgian Bay. With the exception of those bodies of water and Saginaw Bay, the outline of Lake Huron approaches in form very nearly to a crescent. Its position, lengthwise, is about S.S.E. and N.N.W., and the distance from one extremity to the other, following the curve, does not vary much from 280 miles. The greatest breadth, exclusive of Georgian Bay, is 105 miles; average breadth, 70 miles; estimated area, 20,400 square miles. The surface of the water is elevated 19 feet above Lake Erie, 352 feet above Ontario, and 600 feet above the level of the sea. The depth of Lake Huron is greater than that of any other in the chain, averaging, probably, not less than 1000 feet. Off Saginaw Bay, it is said that leads have been sunk 1800 feet, or 1200 feet below the level of the Atlantic Ocean, without reaching bottom. The waters are remarkably clear, especially towards the Straits of Mackinaw, and very pure and sweet. It is to their peculiar transparency that Dr. Drake attributes the fact, which he ascertained by actual experiment, that the temperature of the waters at the surface and 200 feet below the same spot was precisely the same—56 degrees. The sun's rays pass through them as through a cloudless atmosphere, without meeting with sufficient solid matter in suspension to elicit heat. This lake is said to contain upwards of 3000 considerable islands. It is the reservoir of numerous streams, and its coast affords many fine harbors. Like most of the other lakes in the chain, it is subject to fearful storms, but its navigation is not generally considered dangerous.

HURON, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 464 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Huron and Vermilion Rivers, and also drained by Pipe and other creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is excellent, and highly cultivated. The county is intersected by three railway lines, viz. the Sandusky and Mansfield, the Cleveland and Columbus, and the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo. It was formed in 1815, and named from Huron River. Capital, Norwalk. Pop. 26,203.

HURON, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Saginaw Bay. The surface has but little elevation, and is mostly covered with forests. Pop. 210.

HURON, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario and Sodus Bay about 40 miles E. by N. of Rochester. Pop. 1966.

HURON, a post-village, lake-port, and township of Erie co., Ohio, on Huron River, at its entrance into Lake Huron, 111 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The village, about 10 miles E. of Sandusky, contains 3 or 4 churches, and several warehouses, and is the centre of an important trade. The exports in 1851 amounted in value to $581,676, and the imports to $877,155. Huron has a good harbor, except that in some seasons sand accumulations take place at its mouth, which require removal in order to render access easy. A ship-canal has been constructed from the port to Milan, a distance of 8 miles, and a railroad projected to connect with the Sandusky and Mansfield Railroad. Pop. of the township in 1850, 1397.

HURON, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne co., Michigan, is intersected by Huron River. Pop. 504.

HURON, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 55 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

HURON, a county of Canada West, bordering upon Lake Huron, comprises an area of 1392 square miles. Chief town, Goderich. Pop. 19,198.

HURON RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing through Huron and Erie counties, enters Lake Erie at the village of Huron. A ship-canal has been opened from the mouth of the river to Milan, 8 miles above.

HURON RIVER, of Michigan, rises among the small lakes of Oakland and Livingston counties, flows south-westerly to Portage Lake, and, turning thence towards the S.E., enters Lake Erie, about 20 miles S. of Detroit. It is about 90 miles long. In the upper part of its course, it is called Woodruff's Creek.

HUR'REEPORE', a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 73 miles N.E. of Amritseer, in lat. 31° 57' N., lon. 76° 55' E., consisting of from 1000 to 1500 houses.

HURRIAL, hŭr-re-ăl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 78 miles N.W. of Dacca.

HURRIANA, hŭr-re-ăn'ă, an extensive district of North-west Hindostan, mostly comprised in the British presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, but is partly the tributary of Rajpoot territory. Lat. 28° 40' N., lon. 76° E. It derives its name from *hurrya*, ("green,") it being a comparitively fertile tract, enclosed by a desert.

HUR/RICANE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

HURRICANE, a post-village of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

HURRICANE, a post-office of Conway co., Arkansas.

HURRICANE, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

HURRICANE, a township in Cumberland co., Illinois. Pop. 539.

HURRICANE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

HURRICANE BRIDGE, a post-office, Putnum co., Virginia.

HURRICANE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Santilla River in Ware county. It is also called Tellfair Creek. Little Hurricane Creek enters it in the N. part of the same county.

HURRICANE CREEK, of Saline co., Arkansas, flows into Saline River.

HURRICANE CREEK, in the W. central part of Tennessee, rises in Dickson county, and, flowing S.W., enters Duck River in Humphreys county.

HURRICANE CREEK, a post-office, Choctaw co., Alabama.

HURRICANE CREEK, a post-office of Saline co., Arkansas.

HURRICANE CREEK, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

HURRICANE GROVE, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

HUR'RIPAUL', (originally *Haripala*,) a town, or large collection of hamlets of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 23 miles S.W. of Hoogly.

HURRUR or HOUROUR, hoo'roor', a walled town of East Africa, capital of a small state of the same name, in lat. 9° 37' N., lon. 41° 35' E., 150 miles S.S.W. Zeyla, in a verdant valley, almost encircled by hills. It carries on an extensive trade in slaves, coffee, ivory, ghee, ostrich-feathers, gums, &c. The people are rigid Mohammedans; their language bears an affinity to the Amharic, and they use the Arabic character. No Christians are admitted within the walls.

HUR'RYHUR', a frontier town of South Hindostan, Mysore dominions, on the Toombuddra, 45 miles N.W. of Chitteldroog, in lat. 14° 31' N., lon. 75° 59' E.

HURS/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HURST, a parish of England, cos. of Berks and Wilts.

HURST, or FAW'KENHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HURST/BOURNE PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HURST CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 2½ miles S.E. of Milford, on a remarkable natural causeway about 200 yards in breadth, running 2 miles into the sea, and approaching within 1 mile of the Isle of Wight. The castle, built by Henry VIII., became, in December, 1648, the prison of Charles I. On Hurst Beach are two light-houses, in lat. 50° 42' 23" N., lon. 1° 32' 50" W.

HURST MONCEAUX, (mon'sō',) a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 3 miles E. of Hailsham. Hurst Monceaux Castle, now a magnificent ruin, was formerly one of the finest and most perfectly castellated mansions in the kingdom.

HURST, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

HURST PIER/PONT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

HURT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

HURUP, ŏs'ter hoo'roop, a fishing village of Denmark, in Jutland, Cattegat, 21 miles S.E. of Aalborg. It has 12 feet of water at its quay, and the roads afford the best anchorage on the whole coast between the Lymfiord and Grenaae.

HUR/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Darlington.

HUSAVIK, hoo'sä-vik, a village of Iceland, on the E. side of Skjalfandi Bay, on the N. coast, which is here lined by bold cliffs. It has manufactures of sulphur.

HUSBY, hoos'bü, a parish of Sweden, on the E. side of Lake Wener, having sulphurous baths.

HUSBY, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 6½ miles S.E. of Flensburg.

HUSCH, hoosh, a town of Moldavia, 47 miles S.E. of Yassy. Here the treaty of the Pruth, between the Russians and Turks, was signed, in 1711.

HUSH-EON, hŭsh-ä-on', a town of China, province of Quang-tong, on the S. side of the island of Hai-nan, about 3 miles from Howi-Howe. It is surrounded with walls of

brick and stone. 40 feet high by 30 feet thick, with a parapet 6 feet high. Pop. of the town and suburbs, about 200,000.

HUSSWA, a town of Moravia. See DRUTSCH-HAUSE.

HUSSEINPOOR, hus'sin-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 62 miles E. of Delhi.

HUSSINETZ, hoos'se-nêts, or HUSSNITZ, hoos'nits, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, 75 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1173. It is the birthplace of John Huss.

HUSSINETZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N.E. of Reichenbach. Pop. 998.

HUSSINGABAD, British India. See HOSUNGABAD.

HUSTHWAITE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUSTISFORD, a thriving post-village and township of Dodge co., Wisconsin, on Rock River, about 50 miles N.E. of Madison. The village has 2 stores, 2 mills, and perhaps 20 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 635.

HUSTON, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. P. 1174.

HUSTON, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 375.

HUSTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, on Hanging Fork Creek, 53 miles S. of Frankfort. It contains 5 stores, 2 churches, and 2 seminaries.

HUSUM, hoo'sûm, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy, and 22 miles W. by S. of Sleswick, at the mouth of a small stream. It contains a fine modern Gothic church, an ancient castle, a normal school, and hospital, and has manufactures of tobacco, cotton prints, and woollen stuffs. It is the seat of considerable trade, though the harbor admits vessels drawing only 7 feet water. Pop. 4000.

HUSUM, a village of Holland. See HEUSUM.

HUSZTH, hoost, or KHUSZT, koost, a village of East Hungary, circle of Marmaros, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy-Ag, 28 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 4596.

HUTISKO, hoo-tis'ko, a village of Moravia, 40 miles from Weiskirchen. Pop. 940.

HUTNEE, a town of Hindostan. See HUTTANY.

HUTOFT, or HIGH TOFT, a parish, England, co. Lincoln.

HUTSONVILLE, a post village of Crawford co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, 130 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

HUTTANY, hŭt'a-nee', or HUTTNEE, a town of Hindostan, province, and 44 miles W. by S. of Bejapoor, in lat. 16° 45′ N., lon. 75° 7′ E. It carries on an extensive trade, chiefly in grain, with Bombay, Surat, and other emporiums.

HUTTELDORF, (Hütteldorf,) hüt'tel-dorf', or UTELDORF, oo'tel-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, on the Wien, 5 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 1100.

HUTTENBERG, (Hüttenberg,) hüt'ten-bêrg', a market-town of Illyria, in Carinthia, 26 miles N.N.E. of Klagenfurth.

HUTTENHEIM, hüt'ten-hîme', (Fr. pron. hüt'tên-ôm',) or HETTENHEM, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, arrondissement of Schlestadt. Pop. 2186.

HUTTENRODE, (Hüttenrode,) hüt'ten-rō'deh, a village of Brunswick, S.W. of Blankenburg.

HUTTEN-STEINACH, (Hütten-Steinach,) hüt'ten-stī'nâk, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, with iron-works.

HUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

HUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. It has a beautiful church and a fine old manor hall.

HUTTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

HUTTON, a township of England, co. York, North Riding.

HUTTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 7 miles W.N.W. of Berwick. Hutton Hall is an interesting specimen of a border fortress, still entire.

HUTTON BUSHELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUTTON-WITH-CORRIE, parish of Scotland, co. Dumfries.

HUTTON GRANSWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

HUTTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUTTON'S-AMBO, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

HUTTONSVILLE, a post-village of Randolph co., Virginia, 200 miles N.W. of Richmond.

HUTTWEIL, HUTWEIL, hoot'wīle, or HUTTWYL, hoot'wīl, a walled town of Switzerland, canton, and 22 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 3092.

HUXHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

HUY, hoi, a fortified town of Belgium, province, and 17 miles S.W. of Liege, with which it communicates by railway, and on the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 8211. It is enclosed by heights, and has a citadel, college, numerous iron-works and breweries, with tile, paper, leather, glue, and other factories, and an active trade in corn.

HUYLER'S, New York, a station on the Erie Railroad, 13 miles from New York.

HUYSSE, hoïs'seh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4228.

HUYTON, hī'ton, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, 5½ miles E. of Liverpool.

HUZARA, hŭz'ā-rā, HUZRAH, hŭz'rāh, or HUZROO, hŭz'roo, a commercial town of the Punjab, 28 miles E. of Attock, on the route from Lahore. Lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 72° 45′ E.

HUZAREH, hŭ-zā'reh, and EIMAUK (Ā'mawk'—also written EIMAK, Ā'mâk',) COUNTRY, a mountainous region of Central Asia, in the N. part of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 31° 30′ and 37° N., and lon. 62° and 68° E., and estimated to comprise 50,000 square miles, with a population of from 300,000 to 350,000. Surface wholly mountainous, and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Meerghaub, Helmund, Urghundaub, and other streams rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, and subject to their more powerful neighbors. They receive turbans, cotton cloths, tobacco, dyes, and carpets, from the rest of Afghanistan, and rice, cotton, and salt, from Toorkistan, in exchange for slaves, cattle, sheep, butter, strong woollens, felt, sacks, grain, lead, and sulphur. Silver and copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal villages, Ghorc, Siah Poos, and Andkhoo.——Adj. and inhab. EIMAUK, Ā'mawk', or EIMAK, Ā'mâk', and HUZAREH.

HVALOE, hvā'lō'eh, or HVALOEN, hvā'lō'en, an island of Norway, stift of Nordland, in the Arctic Ocean, immediately W. of Fromsöe. Lat. 69° 35′ N., lon. 18° 30′ E. Length, from N. to S., 27 miles; breadth, 14 miles.

HVALOER or HVALOERNE, hvā'lō'ā-nēh, the name of an island group in the Skagerrack, at the entrance of the Christiania Fiord.

HVEN or HVEEN, hvain, a Danish island, in the Sound, 8 miles S. of Elsinore, at Hong the residence of the astronomer, Tycho Brahe, the remains of whose observatory still exist here.

HVIDDING, hvid'ding, or HVITYNG, hvee'ting, a village of Denmark, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ribe. It is memorable as the place where, in 1137, King-Erick Edmund was slain, while holding a judicial meeting or *thing* in the open air.

HVIDDINGSOE, hvid'dings-ō'eh, a small island of Norway, in the Bukkefiord, 13 miles N.W. of Stavanger. A light-house has been erected on its S. extremity.

HVITYNG, a village of Denmark. See HVIDDING.

HWLFORDD, South Wales. See HAVERFORD, WEST.

HYABARY, a river of South America. See JABARY.

HYANNIS, a post-village, and an important seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Hyannis Bay, at the terminus of the Cape Cod Railroad, 6 miles S. of Barnstable, and 70 miles S.E. of Boston. A breakwater constructed at the mouth of the harbor protects it from the sea.

HYANNIS LIGHT, on Point Gammon, at the entrance of Hyannis Harbor, S. side of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It is a fixed light, with an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 38′ 20″ N., lon. 70° 15′ W.

HYAPURA, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

HYATTSTOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, on Bennett's Creek, 30 miles N.W. of Washington.

HYATTSVILLE, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, 7 miles S. of Troy.

HYBLA MAJOR. See PATERNO.

HYBY, a town of Hungary. See GEIB.

HYCATU, a town of Brazil. See ICATU.

HYCKHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HYCKHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

HYCO, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

HYCO FALLS, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

HYCOOTEE, a small river, rises in Caswell co., North Carolina, and enters the Dan River in Halifax co., Virginia.

HYDASPES. See JHELUM.

HYDE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

HYDE, a county in the E. part of North Carolina; area, estimated at 830 square miles. Pamlico Sound washes its E. and S. borders, and it is intersected by Pungo River. The surface is level and extensively covered by lakes and swamps. This county was one of the original precincts of North Carolina, formed about 1738, and named in honor of Edward Hyde, governor of the colony. Capital, Swan Quarter. Pop. 7638, of whom 5009 were free, and 2637 slaves.

HYDE, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

HYDE PARK, a post-village and township, capital of Lamoille co., Vermont, on the road from Troy to Waterbury, 28 miles N. of Montpelier. The village contains a court-house, a jail, 1 church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 saw mill, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1107.

HYDEPARK, New York, a station on the Long Island Railroad, 17 miles E. of New York.

HYDE PARK, a thriving post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, and 66 miles S. of Albany. The village contains Episcopal, Methodist, and Dutch Reformed churches, several academies or seminaries, and many fine country seats. It has a steamboat landing. Pop. of the township, 2425.

HYDEPARK, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna River, and on the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 1 mile N. of Scranton, and 126 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is situated about half a mile from the river, in a rich farming district, and has extensive mines of coal in the vicinity. The Pennsylvania Coal Company's

railroad extends from this place to the Lackawaxen Canal. Many persons are employed here in the iron business. Pop. in 1853, about 1300.

HYDERABAD. See NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

HYDERABAD, hī'der-e-bād', written also HYDRABAD, a fortified city of India, capital of the Nizam's dominions, on the Musah or Mussey, a tributary of the Kistnah, here crossed by a large stone bridge. Lat. 17° 20′ N. lon. 78° 33′ E. Pop., including suburbs, estimated at 200,000, comprising Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, Patans, and mostly Moslems, this having long been the stronghold of Mohammedanism in the Deccan. The city, about 4 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall, and irregularly laid out. The streets are narrow, crooked, and ill-paved. The houses are mostly of wood, and of only one story, but there are some rich, noble residences, containing collections of pictures, natural curiosities, and European porcelain, and one handsomely fitted up in the European fashion. The principal public buildings are the Nizam's Palace, the "Four Minarets," and numerous other mosques. Outside of the city, on the road to the British station of Secunderabad, 3 miles N., is the royal cannon foundry; also a magnificent residence, formerly that of the British representative, and some other fine country seats. Among the curiosities of Hyderabad, is the Nizam's regiment of women, who perform all military duties the same as men. The territory, of which this is the capital, will be described under NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

HYDERABAD or HYDRABAD, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of Sinde, on a rocky eminence between the Indus, 4 miles W., and the Fulailee Branch, three quarters of a mile to the E. Lat. 25° 22′ N., lon. 68° 22′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. The fortress, having brick walls flanked by large round towers, comprises the Ameer's Palace, a massive keep, some mosques, and together with the open town, about 5000 mud houses. On the N. part of the eminence is a large cemetery, in which is the fine mausoleum of Gholam Shah. The manufacture of arms of superior quality, embroidered silk and cotton fabrics, and leather, is stated to occupy one-fifth of its inhabitants.

HYDES'BURG, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, 90 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

HYDE SETTLEMENT, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 130 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

HYDE'VILLE, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 5 miles S. of Rutland.

HYDRA, hee'drā, or IDRA, ee'drā, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea, and forming, with the Island of Poros, a government comprising 56 square miles, and about 23,000 inhabitants. Area of the island, 38 square miles. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is a handsome and clean city, with a population of 12,600 persons, 3 small harbors, and an active general trade.

HYDRABAD. See HYDERABAD.

HYDRAOTES. See RAVEE.

HYDRAU'LIC MILLS, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, 100 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

HYDRON, hee'dron, an island between Hydra and the mainland, 4 miles in length, by 2 miles across.

HYDRUNTUM. See OTRANTO.

HYERES or HIÈRES, he-air', (anc. *Arcas* and *Hieras*) a town of South France, department of Var, capital of a canton, 10 miles E. of Toulon. It is beautifully situated on a declivity facing the Mediterranean, and has many good houses and hotels. The town-hall has a column, with a bust of Massillon, a native of Hyères. It has manufactures of silk twist, essences, and oil, an active trade in fruits and salt, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. in 1852, 9999.

HYÈRES, ISLES OF, (anc. *Stœchades Majores*,) a group of small, arid, and uncultivated islands of France, department of Var, in the Mediterranean, in front of the Bay of Hyères. They are defended by several forts. The chief islands are Porquerolles, (pork'rol',) Port-Cros, Bagneau, (bān'yō',) and Titan.

HYKULZIE or HYKULZYE, hī-kūl-zee', a large walled town of Afghanistan, 35 miles N. of Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on April 28, 1842, the troops under General England, routed the Afghans, and forced a passage to Candahar.

HYMETTUS, (hī-mēt'tūs,) MOUNT, a famous mountain of Greece, government of Attica, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Athens. Height, 2680 feet. The honey collected here has been famous from remote antiquity to the present time.

HYNDS'VILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 44 miles W. of Albany.

HYON, hee'ōn' or hī'on, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 2 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1163.

HYPANIS. See BUG.

HYPHASIS. See GHARA and BEAS.

HYPSAS or HYPSA, a river of Sicily. See BELICH.

HYRCANIA, hir-kā'ne-a, an ancient country or province of Central Asia, lying S.E. of the Caspian Sea. Here the Parthian kings often resided in summer.——Adj. HYRCANIAN, hir-kā'ne-an.

HYS'SINGTON, a parish of England and North Wales, cos. of Salop and Montgomery.

HYTHE, hīth, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town and parish of England, and one of its cinque ports, co. of Kent, near the English Channel, and having a station on the South-eastern Railway, 11 miles W.S.W. of Dover. Pop. 2265. The town, in a pleasant valley, near the E. end of Romney Marsh, about ¾ mile from the sea, has many curious ancient houses, an elegant cruciform church, a hospital, founded in 1836, another ancient hospital, a county-hall, borough jail, a theatre, library, and branch bank; on the beach, which is higher than the town, a line of strong martello towers. Hythe was anciently a port of great importance, but its harbor has been entirely destroyed by the immense mass of shingle here thrown up, and it has now only one open beach, from whence, however, vessels often sail for France, the passage to Boulogne being nearer than from Dover. It is also a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

HYTHE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

HYURUHA, a river of Brazil. See JURUA.

HYUTAHY, a river of Brazil. See JUTAI.

I

☞ Names in Eastern Europe and Asia, beginning with I, followed immediately by a vowel, will generally be found under Y, thus, for IAKOUTSK, see YAKOOTSK; IALPOUKH, see YALPOOKH; IAMPOL, see YAMPOL; IANA, see YANA, &c. &c.

IADERA or IADER. See ZARA.

IAGATH. See TETUAN.

IATINUM. See MEAUX.

IBA, ee'bā, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder Hessen, circle of Rotenburg. Pop. 1282.

IBA, ee'bā, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of the province of Zambales, 80 miles N.W. of Manila. P. 4180.

IBABA, e-bā'bā, a town of Abyssinia, in Ambara, 70 miles S. by W. of Gondar, on the S. shore of Lake Dembea. In extent and riches it nearly equals Gondar.

IBAGUE, e-bā'gā, or IBAQUE, e-bā'kā, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, 70 miles W. of Bogota. Pop. 5000. (?)

IBAR, ee'bar', or HIBAR, hee'bar', a river of European Turkey, falls into the Morava. Lat. 43° 25′ N., lon. 20° 45′ E.

IBARRA, e-bar'rā, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 50 miles N.N.E. of Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano of Imbaburu. It is in a fertile region, well built, and many years ago was estimated to have 12,000 inhabitants.

IBARRA, a village of the Mexican Confederacy, in Jalisco, 45 miles N. of Aguas-Calientes.

IBARRA ZALGO, e-bar'rā thāl'go, a town of Spain, province of Alava. Pop. 796.

IBBENBUREN, (Ibbenbüren,) ib'ben-bü'ren, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Münster. P. 2020.

IB'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

IBEIT. See OBEID.

IBERA or YBERA, e-bā'rā, a marshy lake, or rather series of lakes, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of Corrientes, between the rivers Paraná and Uraguay, extending from near lat. 29° 30′ to near 30° S., and from lon. 56° 30′ to near 59° W.

IBERIA, ī-bee're-a, the ancient name of Spain.——Adj. and inhab. IBERIAN, ī-bee're-an.

IBERIA, a country of Asia. See GEORGIA.

IBE'RIA, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 42 miles N. of Columbus, and 1 mile from the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad.

IBERIA, a post-village of Miller co., Missouri, 40 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City.

IBE'RIAN MOUNTAINS, a general appellation sometimes applied to the mountains in the central and E. parts of Spain.

IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

IBERUS. See EBRO.

IBERVILLE, ī'ber-vil, a parish in the S.E. central part of Louisiana, contains 450 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Atchafalaya Bayou, and the Mississippi washes the S.E. border. The surface is flat, and subject to inundation. Cultivation is confined to the banks of the streams, which are the highest parts of the parish. In 1850 this parish produced 23,298 hogsheads of sugar and 1,310,750 gallons of molasses. The quantity of molasses was greater than was produced in any other parish or county of the United States, and that of sugar greater than in any except St. Mary's parish, Louisiana. Capital, Iberville. Pop. 12,278, of whom 3672 were free, and 8606 slaves.

IBERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Iberville parish, Louisiana, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 90 miles above New Orleans.

IBI, ee-bee', a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2988.

IBIAPABA, e-be-ä-pä'bâ, IIBBIAPPABA, HIBIAPPABA, bib-e-äp-pä'bâ, or BIAPINA, be-ä-pee'nâ, a mountain chain of Brazil, stretching from E. to W., in the province of Ceara. It is divided into the mountains of Biapina, Boavista, Boritana, Bicos, &c.

IBICUI, e-be-kwee', a river of South America, rises in the S.W. of the province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, in Brazil, enters Uruguay, and joins the Uruguay at Yapeyu, in lat. 29° 20' S., after a course of about 400 miles.

IBITURUNA, a village of Brazil. See Bom Successo.

IBIZA, one of the Balearic Islands. See Iviça.

IBO, a town of Guinea. See Abor.

IBO, ee'bo, one of the Querimba Islands, in Mozambique Channel. Lat. (N.W. part) 12° 20' S., lon. 40° 38' E.

IBO, a town on the above island. See Ono.

IBOS, ee'bos', a market-town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 4 miles W. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1851, 2047.

IBRAH, ee'brä or ib'rä, an old town of Arabia, in Oman, dominions of, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Muscat. It has many good houses, which are fortified and highly adorned.

IBRAHEEM or IBRAHIM, ib'rä-heem', (anc. *Adonis*,) a rivulet of Syria, pashalic of Tripoli, enters the Mediterranean about midway between that city and Beyroot. It is connected in ancient mythology with the death of Adonis, or Thammuz.

IBRAHEEM or IBRAHIM, a river of Persia, province of Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf at its mouth, 20 miles E. of Ormus (or Ormuz,) after a N. course of 75 miles.

IBRAIL, IBRAILA or IBRAHIL. See Brahilov.

IBRIM, ib'reem', (anc. *Premnis?*) a decayed town of Nubia, upon a rocky height, on the Nile, 12 miles S.W. of Derr.

IBROS, or IBROS DEL REY, ee'broce dêl rä, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 3650.

IBSITZ, ip'sits, a market-town of Lower Austria, near the Prölling, which here forms a large waterfall. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel, and a marble quarry. Pop. 3000.

IBSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

IBSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

IBURG, ee'bôôrg, a market-town of Hanover, 8 miles S. of Osnabrück. Pop. 976.

IÇA or IZA, ee'sä, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Lima, 169 miles S.S.E. of Lima, near the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 6000;(?) of the province, in 1850, 41,500.

IÇA, a tributary of the Amazon. See Putumayo.

ICARIA or ICARUS. See Nicaria.

ICATU or HYCATU, e-kä-too', a town of Brazil, province, and 52 miles S.E. of Maranhão, on the Monim.

ICCO, a town of Brazil. See Ico.

ICCOMBE, ik'kûm, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ICELAND, Iss'land, (called *Island*, ees'lând, by the natives; Ger. *Island*, îs'lânt; Dutch, *Ijsland* or *Faland*, is'lânt; Sp. *Islanda*, ees-lân'dâ; Fr. *Islande*, ees'lôxd'; L. *Islandia*,) an island belonging to Denmark, situated between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, distant 130 miles from the S.E. coast of Greenland, and about 850 miles W. of Norway, extending between lat. 63° 24' and 66° 32' N., and lon. 13° 31' and 24° 17' W. Greatest length, from E. to W. 300 miles; central breadth, about 200 miles; area, 40,000 square miles. The coast-line, for a considerable extent on the S.E., is almost unbroken; but in all other directions it presents a continued succession of deep bays or fiords, and jutting promontories. One of the most remarkable of the latter is a large peninsula in the N.W., which stretches out between two bays 80 miles into the ocean, expanding, in its greatest breadth, to about 80 miles, though the isthmus connecting it with the main part of the island is scarcely five miles wide. The water along the coast is generally very deep, and the bays furnish a great number of natural harbors, with good anchorage and complete shelter; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by vast numbers of rocky islets which line the shores. The interior of the island has, for the most part, a very wild and desolate appearance, being covered by lofty mountain masses, of volcanic origin, many of them crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. These icy mountains, which take the common name of Jökull or Jökul, have their culminating point in Oerafajökull, near the S.E. coast; lat. 64° 0' 48" N., lon. 16° 45' 31" W.; height, 6409 feet. The Snäfell, near the W. coast, is 5965 feet in height; and Eyjafjalla Jökull, in the S., 5579 feet in height. Hecla, (or Hekla,) the noted volcano, is 5110 feet in elevation. The Skaptar Jökull occupies an immense tract in the S.E. part of the island. The glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4000 square miles; they exist in all the mountains above 4000 feet in elevation, and extend down to the sea. The greatest mass of ice is in the S.E. of the island; and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30 known volcanoes in Iceland, 8 of which have been active within a century. The most destructive volcanic eruptions on record were those of 1294, 1341, 1636, 1693, 1783, and the eruption of Hecla, from September 2, 1845, to April 6, 1846, on which occasion the ashes reached the Orkney Islands. The island also contains numerous small mud-volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which, the Great Geyser, (ghi'zer,) the water, at a depth of 72 feet, is 30° above the boiling point. Jets of water and stones are thrown at intervals from this Geyser to heights varying from 90 to 100 feet. The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers; but the latter, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, are more remarkable for their number than their length. The most deserving of notice are the Hvitá, or White River, the Thiorsá, the Jokulsá, and the Skilfjandafljot. The last two have each a course of about 100 miles. The Hvitá and the Thiorsá are each about 150 miles in length. Both these rivers are as large 60 miles from the sea as the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur; *surturbrand*, or lignite, is also worked to some extent. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcedonies, rock-crystals, and the well-known double refracting spar, for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W., basaltic caves occur; that of Stappen is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave, in Staffa.

The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent; the summer is moist; in winter the sky is dark and gloomy, but lighted up by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. The temperature is more elevated than in any other country in the same latitude: mean of year at Reikiavik, 40° Fahrenheit; of the summer, 56°, and of the winter, 29°-30. The S. coasts, washed by a prolongation of the Gulf Stream, are much milder than the N., and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees. The want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally float drift-wood to its shores, and a fine white turf is used. No grain of any kind can be raised; but potatoes and garden vegetables are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses and a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the horse, ox, pig, and dog, was introduced from Norway during the last century. The number of the first is estimated at 600,000, of horses, 20,000, and of horned cattle, 24,000. Reindeer, introduced in 1770, now exist in large herds, but are not domesticated. The polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice-fields. Fish are very abundant on all the coasts, and form the chief support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous, the most valuable of which is the eider-duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the island. There are few manufactures; and the only commerce consists in the exchange of wool, butter, skins, fish, oil, sulphur, and Iceland moss. The trade has hitherto been restricted to Icelandic and Danish vessels; but, by a law of 1854, the ports of Reikiavik, Stykkisholm, Westman Islands, Akreyri, Isafford, (Isafforth,) and Seydisfiord, are now open to the commerce of the world.

The inhabitants belong to the Scandinavian race. Their language is peculiar to the island; it is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other now spoken. They are strongly attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers. Iceland College, with 8 professors and about 80 students, is the only educational institution, except a few schools; but domestic education is universal, and the people are intelligent. Their intellectual capacity is of a superior order. Many of the most valuable works of European literature have been translated into the native tongue; and even the poems of Milton are read and appreciated at many of the cottage firesides. The Reformation was early introduced into Iceland, and has nowhere produced nobler fruits. Almost all the inhabitants hold its doctrines in their primitive purity and simplicity. In external profession they are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric. The civil division is into 20 *sysslar* or counties. The governor, called *Stiftamtman*, is appointed by the king of Denmark. The *Althing*, or legislative body, composed of 26 members, (one from each sysslar, and six appointed by the crown,) meet once in two years at Reikiavik. All its acts must be ratified by the king.

Iceland was first discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 870, but was not permanently settled till a century after. The settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers; and in the beginning of the tenth century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for nearly 400 years. In the thirteenth century it became subject to Norway, and, through it, in 1380, to Denmark, with which it still remains. Pop. in 1703, 50,441; in 1804, 46,349; in 1843, 67,120; and in 1851, 60,000.——Adj. Icelandic: inhab. Icelander.

ICE'S FERRY, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

ICH'AWAY-NOCH'AWAY CREEK, a fine mill-stream of Georgia, enters Flint River in Baker county.

ICHAWUR, e-chawer, a town of Hindostan, dominion, and 32 miles S.W. of Bhopaul, comprising about 1000 houses.

ICHENHAUSEN, ik'en-how'zen, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Günz, 6 miles S.E. of Günzburg. Pop. 2673.

ICHENHEIM, ik'en-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, near the Rhine. Pop. 1254.

ICHEPUCKESAWSA, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Florida.

ICHTERGHEM, ik'ter-ghem', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 12 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 5669.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, ik'ters-how'zen, a market-town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 miles E.S.E. of Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. 789.

ICH-ILI, a pashalic of Asia Minor. See ITCHELEE.

ICHLIMAN, a town of European Turkey. See ITCHLIMAN.

ICK'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ICK'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

ICKESBURG, iks'burg, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

ICK'FORD, a parish of England, cos. of Bucks and Oxford.

ICK'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ICKLEFORD, ik'el-ford, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

ICKLESHAM, ik'elz-am, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ICKLETON, ik'el-ton, a parish, England, co. of Cambridge.

ICK'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ICK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ICO or ICOO, ee'ko, a town of Brazil, the most mercantile and populous of the province of Ceara, on the Salgado, near its junction with the Jaguaribe. 32 miles N.N.E. of Crato. Pop., including the district, 7000.

ICOD, ee-kod', or FED DE LOS VINOS, fed dâ loce veen'yoce, a town on the W. coast of the island of Teneriffe, in the Canaries. Pop. 5479.

I-COLM-KILL, in the Hebrides, Scotland. See IONA.

ICONIUM. See KONIEH.

ICONIUM, a post-office of Appanoose co., Indiana.

ICULISMA. See ANGOULESME.

ICY CAPE, Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean, about midway between Capes North and Lisburne, and the northerly point reached by Cook, in 1778. Lat. 70° 20' N., lon. 161° 46' W.

I'DA, a new county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is traversed by the Inyan Yankey, or Little Sioux River, an affluent of the Missouri. It is not included in the census of 1850.

IDA, a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

IDA, (I'da) MOUNT, (Turk. *Kaz-Tagh*, kâz-tâg.) a famous mountain of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 30 miles S.E. of the plain of Troy. Lat. 36° 12' N., lon. 26° 54' E.

IDA, MOUNT, of Crete. See PHILORATI.

IDA, NAGY, nŏdj-ee'doh', a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Aba ujvar, 9 miles S.S.W. of Kashau. Pop. 1732.

IDANHA-NOVA, e-dân'yâ-no'vâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 13 miles E. of Castello-Branco. Pop. 2200.

IDAR, ee'dar, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, near Oberstein. Pop. 1312.

ID'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

IDDAH, a town of Guinea. See ATTAH.

ID'DESLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

IDE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ID'EFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

IDEGEM, ee'de-ghem', a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 25 miles S.S.E. of Ghent, on the Deender. Pop. 1217.

I'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

IDIAZABAL, e-ne-â-thâ-bâl', a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 27 miles S. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1087.

IDINSK, e-dinsk', a village or town of Siberia, government, and 80 miles N.W. of Irkootsk, on the Angara.

IDJENG, id-jêug', an active volcano at the E. end of the island of Java, province of Bezoeki, 10,170 feet high. A fearful eruption of the mountain took place in January, 1817.

I'DLE, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent at West Stockwith.

IDLE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

IDLESTREE, a parish of England. See ELSTREE.

ID'LICOTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ID'MISTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

IDRA, an island of Greece. See HYDRA.

IDRIA, id're-a or ee'dre-â, a river of Austria, in Carniola, joins the Isonzo after a course of about 45 miles.

IDRIA, a mining town of Illyria, in Carniola, in an Alpine valley, 23 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 4439. It has 2 large churches and an old castle. Its celebrated quicksilver-mine employs upwards of 600 workmen, and, next to those of Almaden, in Spain, it is the richest in Europe. From 3200 to 3500 hundredweights of quicksilver are produced annually.

IDRO, ee'dro, or IDRO-ALTO, ee'dro âl'to, (anc. *Eldrum*,) a small town of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Bresoia, pleasantly situated on a declivity on the S.E. shore of the lake of the same name. Pop. 1811.

IDRO, LAKE, (anc. *Edrinus Lacus*,) in North Italy, 17 miles N. of Bresoia, is intermediate between the lakes of Garda and Iseo. Length from N. to S., 7 miles: greatest breadth, 1½ miles; depth, about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affluent of the Po; and it has on its W. side the fortress of Rocca d'Anfo.

IDSTEDT, id'stêtt, a village of Denmark, duchy, and 5 miles N.N.W. of Sleswick. A battle was fought here in 1850, between the Danes and Sleswick-Holsteiners.

IDSTEIN, id'stine, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 15 miles N. of Mentz. Pop. 1937.

IDUMÆA, id-u-mee'a, or IDUME, an ancient country of Western Asia, comprising the mountainous tract on the E. side of the great valleys of El-Ghor and El-Arabah, and W. and S.W. of the Dead Sea, with a portion of Arabia. It is divided into the two districts of Jebal and Esh-Sherah, both occupied by various tribes of Bedouin Arabs.——Adj. and inhab. IDUMÆAN, id-u-mee'an.

IDUMANIA, a river of Spain. See BLACK WATER.

IDVOR, id'vor', a village of Hungary, in Banat, on the Temes, 51 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2300.

IEDO, a city of Japan. See YEDO.

IEKATERINBURG, in Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

IEKATERINODAR. See YEKATERINODAR.

IEKATERINOGRAD. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

IEKATERINOSLAV, in Russia. See YEKATERINOSLAV.

IELETZ, a city of Russia. See YELETS.

IELISAVETGRAD. See YELISAVETGRAD.

IELSI, e-êl'see, a town of South Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2200.

IENIDJE. See YENIDJE. IENIKALI. See YENIKALE.

IERNE. See IRELAND. IENISEI. See YENISEI.

IESI or JESI, e-â'see, (anc. *Æsis*,) a walled town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 15 miles S.W. of Ancona, on the left bank of the Esino. Pop. 9000. It is a bishop's see.

IESO. See YESSO. IETZE. See JETZE. IEVST. See YEVST.

IF, eef, an islet off the S. coast of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Marseilles, and wholly occupied with a fortress. It owes its name to the yews (*if's*) with which it was originally covered.

IFFENDIC, eef'fôn-deek', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 miles W. of Montfort. P. 4464.

IFFEZHEIM, if'fêts-hime', or IFFESHEIM, if'fes-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, the steamboats on which have a station here. Pop. 1366.

IFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

IFLEE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

IFLANEE or IFLANI, e-flâ'nee, an upland region of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, S.E. of Amaserah, with a mean elevation to 2500 feet, and in which are the two villages of Iflanee of Kastamoonee, and Iflanee of Zafaran Boli.

IF'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

IF'ORD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

IF'TON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

IFTON-RHEYN, (rin,) a township of England, co. of Salop.

IGA, ee'gâ, a seaport town of Japan, island of Niphon, capital of a district of its own name, on the W. coast of the Bay of Owari, 100 miles E.S.E. of Miako.

IGAL, ee'gôl', a market-town in Hungary, co. of Sumegh, 34 miles N.N.W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1560.

IGATIMI, e-gâ-te-mee', a river of South America, joins the right bank of the Parana, in lat. 24° 40' S., after a winding course of about 200 miles. Its navigation is much obstructed by cataracts, no fewer than 20 occurring within a space of 20 miles.

IGEA or IXEA, e-hâ'â, or IGEA DE CORNAGO, e-hâ'â dâ-kor-nâ'go, a town of Spain, on the Albama, province, and 35 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1910.

IGEL, ee'ghel, at town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 5 miles S.W. of Treves, near the left bank of the Moselle. Pop. 411.

IGELHEIM, ee'gel-hime', or IGGELHEIM, ig'ghel-hime', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 1156.

IGHTERMURROCH, in'ter-mur'roe, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

IGHTFIELD, ikt'feeld, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

IGHTHAM, ikt'am a parish of England, co. of Kent. In the vicinity is an old moated mansion, and extensive Roman fortifications.

IGILIUM. See GIGLIO.

IGLAU, ig'low, written also IGLAW and GIHAWLA, ghe-hâv'lâ, (L. *Igla'via*,) a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, 49 miles W.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 16,553. It has three suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, with extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, vinegar, colors, potash, and glass-wares, and a flourishing corn and transit trade. Silver and lead are raised from neighboring mines.

IGLAWA, ig-lâ'wâ, IGLAVA, ig-lâ'vâ, or IGLA, ig'lâ, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwarza, 19 miles S. of Brünn; course, 70 miles south-eastwardly.

IGLESIAS, e-glâ'se-âs, a town of Sardinia, division, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Cagliari, near the W. coast of the island. Pop. 12,455. It is enclosed by ruined fortifications, and has a cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in wine.

IGLESUELA, e-glâ-swâ'lâ, a town of Spain, New Castile, 52 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 748.

IGLESUELA-DEL-CID, e-glâ-swâlâ-dêl-theed, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel. Pop. 698.

IGLO, ig'lo', (Ger. *Neudorf*, noi'dorf,) a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernad, 7 miles S. of Leutschau. Pop. 5900. It has a large Roman Catholic church, a town-hall, in which the business of many surrounding privileged towns is conducted, a board of mines, smelting-works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen fabrics.

IGLOOLIK, a small island of British North America, in Fury and Hecla Strait, lat. 69° 21′ N., lon. 81° 53′ W. Its mean annual temperature in 1823 was, by 8760 observations, found to be 6°.71 Fahrenheit, the highest temperature in July, 1823, being 59°, and the lowest in January of the same year, minus 45° Fahrenheit.

IGNACIO, (ig-nâ'se-o,) ISLAND, a group in the Gulf of California, off the coast of the Mexican State of Cinaloa.

IGRANDE, a town of France. See IGRANDE.

IGRAPIUNA, e-grâ-pe-oo'nâ, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, near the town of São Jorge-dos-Ilheos. Pop. 1000.

IGUAÇU, IGUAZU, e-gwâ-soo', a town of Brazil, province, and 21 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000. It has a considerable trade by the river Iguaçu to Rio Janeiro.

IGUAÇU, IGUAZU or CURITIBÂ, koo-re-tee'bâ, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and joins the Parana, in lat. 26° S., lon. 54° 15′ W., after a W. course of 250 miles. It is navigable only by canoes, owing to its numerous falls. See CURITIBA.

IGUALADA, e-gwâ-lâ'nâ, (anc. *Aquæ Latæ?*) a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Noya. Pop. 10,005. It stands on an eminence, and has a fine new suburb, with airy, well-planted walks. Chief public buildings, the parish church, college, hospital, and cavalry barracks. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cotton and woollen thread, hats, and fire-arms, with brandy distilleries; and in its neighborhood are several paper-mills.

IGUALAPA, e-gwâ-lâ'pâ, a small town of Mexico, department, and 180 miles S.S.W. of La Puebla. Pop. about 3000.

IGUALEJA, e-gwâ-lâ'nâ, a market town of Spain, province, and 42 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1431.

IGUAPE, e-gwâ'pâ, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic about 85 miles S.W. of Santos, after a tortuous E. course of 150 miles, in much of which extent it is navigable.

IGUAPE, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the S. bank of Iguape River, near its mouth. It has a good harbor, and exports rice and timber. Pop. with district, 8000.

IGUARAÇU, e-gwâ-râ-soo', IGUARASSU, e-gwâ-râs-soo', a town of Brazil, and the earliest founded in the province of Pernambuco, from which city it is distant 20 miles N.N.W. It stands on a height, besides the Iguaraçu, (Iguarassu,) a tributary of the Upper Parnahiba. Pop. 5000.

IGUMEN, e-goo-mên', a town of Russia, government, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 1100.

IGUVIUM. See GUBBIO.

IHA, ee'â, a village of the Malay Archipelago, island of Saparoea or Honi-mosa.

IHAROS-BERENY, ee'hôh'rosh'-bâ'rêh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szmegh, 20 miles N.E. of Kopreinitz. Pop. 1240.

IHNA, ee'nâ, a river of Prussia, province of Pomerania, enters the Dammsche-see, an arm of the Stettiner-Haff, 9 miles N. of Stettin. Length 55 miles.

IHRINGEN, ee'ring-en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, bailiwick, and near Breisach. Pop. 220.

IJ, a river of Holland. See Y.

IJAMSVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

IJIGHINSK, a river or gulf of Siberia. See JIJIGHINSK.

IJMA, a river of Russia. See IZHMA.

IJO, ee'yo, a small river of Finland, flows into the Gulf of Bothnia, near its N. extremity.

IJSLAND. See ICELAND.

IK, ik, two rivers of Russia, government of Orenboorg, the principal of which joins the Kama, 20 miles N.W. of Menselinsk, after a N.W. course of about 200 miles.

IKARMA, e-kar'mâ, one of the Kooriles Islands, Pacific Ocean.

IKAZNI, e-kâz'nee, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 44 miles W.N.W. of Disna. Pop. 1200.

IKE-ARAL-NOR, ee-ka-â'râl'-nôr', or IKE-ARAL-NOOR, a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Mongolia, Khalkas Territory, near the E. frontier of Soongaria, between lat. 47° and 48° N., and intersected by the meridian of 90° E. longitude. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It receives several considerable streams, but has no known outlet.

IKEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

IKERVÁR, ee'kêr'vâs', a market town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 73 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. It has two elegant castles, with an extensive park, and fine gardens, formerly belonging to Count Batthyany. Pop. 1000.

IKLODA, ik'lo'dêh', a village of Hungary, co., and 23 miles S.E. of Temesvar, on the Begania. Pop. 1782.

IKORETS or IKORETZ, e-ko-rêts', a river of Russia, joins the left bank of the Don, after a course of about 60 miles.

IKROPA, e-kro'pâ, or IKIOPA, e-ke-o'pâ, a river of Madagascar, rises in the province of Ankova, and falls into Bombetoc Bay, N.W. coast of Madagascar, being known during the latter part of its course by the name of the Bombetoc. It is navigable to Maroa-be, about 25 miles from the sea. Entire length, about 270 miles.

ILAM, a village and parish of England, co. of Stafford, 9 miles E.N.E. of Cheadle.

ILANMORE, an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, ½ a mile N. of Coll, and about 1 mile in circuit.

ILANROAN, ilan-rôn', a small island of Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, S. of Oransay.

ILANTERACH, ilan'ter-âk, a small island of Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, E. of Oransay.

ILANZ, ee'lânts, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, and the capital of the "Grey League," on the Upper Rhine, 17 miles W.S.W. of Chur. Pop. 574.

ILBONO, il-bo'no, a village of Sardinia, division, and about 30 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1100.

ILCHESTER or IVELCHESTER, (anc. *Ischalis*,) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the ancient Foss-way and the Ivel, here crossed by a stone bridge, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Somerton. Pop. in 1851, 889. It was a Roman station, and a considerable town of the ancient Belgæ. Roger Bacon was born at the Friary, in the year 1214.

ILCHESTER MILLS, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

ILCHI, a town of Toorkistan. See KHOTEN.

ILDERTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

ILE AUX MOINES. See SEPT ISLES.

ILE DE FER, Canary Islands. See FERRO.

ILE DE FRANCE, an island in the Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.

ILE DE FRANCE, eel deh frôNss, ("Isle of France,") an old province of France, of which the capital was Paris, now forming the five department of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, and Yonne.

ILE DES FAISANS. See FAISANS.

ILE DES ROCHES, eel dâ rosh, (*i. e.* "Isle of rocks,") one of the Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

ILE D'YEU or ILE DIEU, a fortified island of France, in the Atlantic. See ISLE DIEU.

ILEK, e-lêk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkoutsk, flows N.N.W., and after a course of about 200 miles joins the Angara.

ILEKSKOI-GORODEK, e-lêk-skoi' go-ro-dêk', or ILETSKI, e-lêt'skee, a fortified town of Russia, government, and 78 miles S.W. of Orenboorg, at the confluence of the Ilek and Ural Rivers. Pop. 2000.

ILERDA. See LERIDA.

ILES'BOROUGH, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

ILES D'UNSTITUT, eel dâs'stee'tü', a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors, Fenelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

ILFORD, GREAT, is a ward and chapelry of England, co. of Essex, in the parish of Barking, with a village on the Roding, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, 7 miles E.N.E. of London. Pop. 3742. It has a modern Gothic church, a hospital, founded in the time of Henry II., and house of correction for the S. part of the county of Essex.

ILFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ILFRACOMBE, il'fra koom, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on its N. coast, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Barnstaple. Pop. of town, 2855. It consists mostly of a long street, and a good terrace facing the sea. Its harbor is enclosed by a bold, rocky coast, and a pier 550 feet in length; it affords secure anchorage to vessels of 250 tons, and is defended by a battery, adjacent to which is a light-house. The town has an active fishery and coasting trade. It is also frequented as a bathing-place. Steam-packets run continually between it and Bristol, Swansea, and Milford.

ILGELDI, il-ghêl'dee, a village of West Asia, 46 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It is surrounded by a good wall, and is inhabited by Oozbeks.

ILGHUN or ILGUN, eel'goon', a large and wretched village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 43 miles N.W. of Konieh, lat. 38° 9′ N., lon. 32° E., with some Mohammedan edifices classic remains, and two lakes in its vicinity.

ILHA, eel'yâ, a Portuguese word, signifying "island," forming a part of many names in Brazil, &c.

ILHA DO GOVERNADOR, eel'yâ do gov-êr-nâ-dor', ("Governor's Island,") an island of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, in the bay, 7 miles N. of Rio Janeiro. Its length is 6 miles; breadth, ½ mile. It is populous, and well cultivated.

ILHA GRANDE, eel'yâ grân'dê, ("Great Island,") an island of Brazil, province, and 68 miles W.S.W. of Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra. Length from E. to W., 15 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. It produces sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale-ships; on its W. side is the village of Santa Ana. Pop. 2000.

ILHA GRANDE, a town of Brazil. See ANGRA DOS REIS.

ILHAVO, eel-yä'vo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 4 miles S. of Aveiro, near the Atlantic. Pop. 4000.

ILHEOS, eel-yä'oos, four small islands of Brazil, close to the coast of the province of Bahia, formerly called the Capitania of Jorge-de-Figueire-do-Correa, and now comprising one of the comarcas of Bahia.

ILI, a town of Central Asia. See ELEE.

ILICI. See ELCHE.

ILIDJAH. See ILIJAH.

ILIJAH or ILIDJAH, e-lid'jä, a village of Asiatic Turkey, (anc. *Elegia*,) pashalic, and 8 miles W. of Erzroom, and near which Pompey defeated Mithridates.

ILIJAH or ILIDJAH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ILIM, e-lim' or e-leem', a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course, 180 miles. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 miles N. of Irkootsk.

ILINIÇA, ILINIZA, e-le-nee'sä, or ILINISSA, e-le-nis'sä, (improperly written ILINOA,) a mountain peak of the Andes, in Ecuador. Lat. 30° S. Height, 17,380 feet.

ILION, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York.

ILISEH, e-lis'eh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 53 miles N.E. of Diarbekir, with 750 Mohammedan, and upwards of 200 Armenian families. It is named after the adjacent warm springs.

ILISSUS, e-lis'sus, a little rivulet of Greece, in Attica, rises near the village of Aleti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Porto Phanari, E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 miles. It is said to have been once a much more considerable stream.

ILITSI, a town of Toorkistan. See KHOTEN

ILIYATS, the name of the Nomad tribes of Persia. See ELIS.

IL'KESTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Derby, with a station on the Erwash Valley Railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Derby. The town, situated on a lofty hill, is moderately well built of brick, plentifully supplied with water, well lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing in population. The church is a fine ancient edifice, having been partly built in the time of Stephen, with a lofty tower, erected in 1737; and there are several Dissenting chapels, a mixed British, and two national schools; together with a mechanics' institution and library. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of hosiery in all its branches, together with silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and a very superior silk fabric, which is afterwards dressed in Yorkshire, and made into gloves in London. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and ironstone. The Erwash and Nutbrook Canals intersect the town. Pop. in 1851, 6122.

ILK'LEY, (anc. *Olicana?*) a parish and township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ILL, eel, a river of France, rises near Altkirch, department of Haut-Rhin, flows N. of Strasbourg, and joins the Rhine on the left. Length 100 miles. Navigable for 62 miles.

ILL, eel, a river of Austria, falls into the Rhine 14 miles S. of Lake Constance. Total course, about 50 miles.

ILLABASCO, a lake of Central America. See COJUTEPEQUE.

ILLANA, eel-yä'nä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Guadalajara, 40 miles E.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1487.

ILLANCSA, il'lôn'chôh', a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 42 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 3116.

ILLANON, il-lä-non', or ILLANA, il-lä'nä, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the Island of Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth, 70 miles each. It is infested by pirates.

ILLARY, an island of Scotland. See ILLERAY.

ILLASI, il-lä'see, a village of Austrian Italy, 9 miles E.N.E. of Verona. Pop. 1560.

ILLATS, ee'yäts', a village of France, department of Gironde, 19 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1630.

ILLAU, il'lôw, (Hun. *Illava*, il'lôh'vôh',) a market-town of North Hungary, co., and 10 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1223.

ILLAWAR'RA, a maritime district of New South Wales, co. of Camden, about 50 miles from Sydney. Area, about 150,000 acres. It contains a fine lake of the same name.

ILLE, eel, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles E.N.E. of Prades. Pop. 3282.

ILLE, a river of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the *étang* Boulet, flows S. 18 miles, and joins the Vilaine at Rennes. It communicates with the Canal of the Ille and Rance.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, eel-lä-vee'lèn', a maritime department in the N.W. of France, on the English Channel, forming part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2554 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 574,618. The surface is flat, and covered on the N. with forests, dunes, and marshes. The chief rivers are the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, and Rance. A portion of the department is traversed by the Canal of Ille and Rance on the N., and that of Nantes and Brest on the S. Corn, tobacco, hemp, and flax are important crops, and cider is extensively made. The minerals comprise iron, lead, building-stones, and potters'-clay. Manufactures of hempen and linen thread, and sailcloth are extensively carried on; the other branches of industry are iron forging, glass making, and tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Rennes—the capital, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, St. Malo, and Vitré.

ILLER, il'lęr, a river of South Germany, rises in the Tyrol, flows mostly northward through Bavaria, and along the frontier of Würtemberg, and joins the Danube about 2 miles above Ulm: course, 85 miles. The principal affluent is the Auracb; on it are the towns of Immerstadt and Kempten. Its banks were, in 1800, the scene of many engagements between the French and Austrians.

IL'LERAY or IL'LARY, on the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness. Length, about 4 miles: breadth, 1½ miles. P. 80.

ILLERTISSEN, il'lęr-tis'sęn, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Iller, 38 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1145.

ILLESCAS, il-lès'käs, (anc. *Illacuris?*) a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 22 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 2000.

ILLIBERIS. See TECH.

ILLICI or ILLICE. See ELCHE.

ILLIERS, ee'yä' or eel'yä', a town of France, dep. of Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, 15 miles S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 3136.

ILLIMANI, eel'yä-mä'ne, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, East Cordillera, about 25 miles E.S.E. of La Paz, from which its appearance is singularly majestic and imposing. It is a serrated ridge, with four principal peaks, the northernmost of which is in lat. 16° 37′ 50″ S., lon. 67° 49′ 39″ W. Three of the loftiest summits are of the following elevations, respectively—S. peak, 21,149 feet above sea-level, middle peak, 21,094 feet, and N. peak, 21,060. The snowy part of the East Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the Coast. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the Lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

ILLINCZE, il lint'sä, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, 39 miles W.S.W. of Peterwardein, on the Bossut. Pop. 1174.

ILLINGEN, il'ling-en, a village of South Germany, in Würtemberg, 17 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1400.

ILLINGEN, a village of South Germany, in Baden, near the Rhine, 5 miles N. of Rastadt. Pop. 375.

IL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ILLINOIS, il'lin-oi', the largest river in the state of Illinois, is formed by the union of the river Des Plaines and the Kankakee River, which unite at Dresden, in Grundy county. It flows in a general south-westerly direction nearly through the centre of the state, and falls into the Mississippi about 20 miles above Alton. It is navigable in high water (and is being improved so as to be navigable at all seasons) for steamboats to Ottawa, at the mouth of Fox River, about 280 miles from its mouth. Length, exclusive of branches, about 320 miles. More than 50 steamboats are plying upon this river. The most important town on the bank of the Illinois River is Peoria, situated about 200 miles from its mouth.

ILLINOIS, il'lin-oi', one of the Western United States, is bounded on the N. by Wisconsin, E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana, from the last of which it is partly separated by the Wabash River, S. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, and S.W. and W. by Missouri and Iowa, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. It lies between 37° and 42° 30′ N. lat., and between 87° 30′ and 91° 40′ W. lon., being about 380 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and about 200 in its greatest, and 140 miles in its average breadth, including 55,409 square miles, or 35,469,200 acres, of which only 5,039,945 acres were improved in 1850, showing an immense capacity for increase of population in this exuberantly fertile state, which has scarcely any soil uncultivable.

Face of the Country.—Illinois is generally a table-land, elevated from 350 to 800 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, with a general inclination from N. to S., as indicated by the course of the rivers. This state, generally speaking, may be characterized as level, though there are elevated bluffs on the Illinois River, and still higher ones on the Mississippi. There is a small tract of hilly country in the S., and in the N.W. is a good deal of broken land. Many of the prairies are quite small, but others are very large; among the latter is Grand Prairie, extending from Jackson county, in a N.E. direction, to Iroquois county, and varying in width from 1 to more than 12 miles. This is probably the highest land between the Mississippi and the Wabash. The prairie is everywhere skirted with wood, and on its border is a circle of settlements, which have been here located on account of the timber. The prairies are interspersed with groups of trees, but the timber is generally sparse on them, which, however seems not to arise from any thing unfavorable in the soil, but from the annual burning of the prairie grass; for, where this is prevented, a forest of young trees speedily springs up, and farmers are thus enabled to proceed inward with settlements, as it were, tier after tier. The prairies are not generally flat, but gracefully undulating, and profusely

decked with the greatest variety of beautiful wild flowers of every hue, which ravish the beholder with delight.

Minerals.—Illinois has within her limits a large portion of the great lead region, which she shares with Iowa and Wisconsin. Galena, in the N.W. part of the state, is almost wholly supported by trade in this mineral. More than 13,000,000 pounds (including that of Wisconsin) have been smelted in one year. Bituminous coal occurs in almost every county, and may be often obtained without excavation. Vast beds are found in the bluffs adjacent to the American Bottom. A bed of anthracite coal is reported to have been discovered in Jackson county. According to Taylor, the coal-fields of Illinois occupy an area of 44,000 square miles. Copper abounds in the N. part, on Plum Creek, and on the Peckatonica River. It has also been found in Jackson and Monroe counties. Iron exists in the S. part, and is said to be abundant in the N. Lime, zinc, some silver, (*reported* in St. Clair county,) marble of a fine quality, freestone, gypsum, and quartz crystals are the other minerals. There are salt-springs in Gallatin, Jackson, and Vermilion counties, leased by the state. Medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, are found in various parts, and one especially, in Jefferson county, is much resorted to. In the southern part of the state is one strongly impregnated with Epsom salts. Others of medicinal properties are found between Ottawa and Peru.

Rivers.—The rivers of Illinois have generally cut channels through the table-land or plain which they drain, presenting precipitous bluffs, sometimes close to the river's brink, and at other times leaving an alluvion bottom between the river and the bluffs. The Mississippi forms the entire western, and the Ohio River the entire southern boundary, giving the state commercial access to the great valleys bearing the names of their respective rivers. The Illinois River is formed by the Kankakee from Indiana, and the Des Plaines from Wisconsin, in the N.E. of the state, and crossing the middle of the state, after a course of 500 miles from its remotest source, empties itself into the Mississippi. The Rock River rises in Wisconsin, and the Kaskaskia in the middle of Illinois; both flow S.W. into the Mississippi. The Sangamon empties itself into the Illinois 80 miles above its mouth, after a westerly course of about 200 miles. Besides the Kankakee, Des Plaines, and Fox Rivers, which are its principal sources, the Illinois has a number of smaller tributaries. The Wabash, which receives the waters that drain the E. part of the state, forms the E. boundary for more than 100 miles. Lake Michigan bounds the state on the N.E. for 60 miles, and adds greatly to its commercial importance. Lake Peoria, an expansion of the Illinois River, near the middle of the state, and Lake Pishtaka, in the N.E., are the only other lakes of any importance. The Illinois has a sluggish current, and in time of freshets the waters of the Mississippi back up into it for 70 miles. It is navigable for steamboats 286 miles, and at high water boats proceed beyond the rapids above Vermilion River. Rock River has obstructions near its mouth, but, notwithstanding, both it and the Kaskaskia, as well as the Sangamon and Spoon, are navigable for a considerable distance at high water by steamboats, and still higher for small boats. The Wabash is navigable for steamboats beyond the point where it first touches the Illinois boundary. The rivers flowing into the Wabash from Illinois are the Vermilion, Embarras, and Little Wabash, having courses of from 100 to 150 miles. The Embarras is navigable for keel-boats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though Illinois presents but few bold or very striking features to the view of the traveller, she is not without her objects of interest to the lover of nature. Her wide-spread prairies, decked with flowers of every hue that can gratify the eye, and covered with waving grass, convey, besides their quiet landscape beauty, a feeling of sublimity from their vastness, similar to that created by viewing the ocean; and perhaps no natural objects in our country would more strike the European than our prairies—especially the Grand Prairie, which has already been referred to. The river bluffs inspire the same sense of rugged grandeur as mountains, though in a less degree. The most remarkable of these are on the Mississippi, and are from 100 to 400 feet high. Fountain Bluff, on the Mississippi River, in Jackson county, is of an oval shape, 6 miles in circuit, and 300 feet high. The top is full of sink-holes. Starved Rock and Lover's Leap are each eminences on Illinois River. The former is a perpendicular mass of limestone and sandstone, 8 miles below Ottawa, and 150 feet above the river. It received its name from a band of Illinois Indians having taken refuge here, who, being surrounded by the Pottawatomies, all died, not of starvation, but of thirst. Lover's Leap is a ledge of precipitous rocks, some distance above Starved Rock. On the opposite side of the river, and nearly opposite to the Lover's Leap, is Buffalo Rock, 100 feet high, precipitous next the river, but sloping inland. Hither the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and frightening them by shouts, caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. The Cave in the Rock, in Hardin county, on the banks of the Ohio, presents, as you approach it, the appearance of a vast mass of rocks, some resembling castellated ruins, and others jutting out irregularly in a variety of forms. The entrance of the cave, which is but little above the bed of the river, is a semicircle, 80 feet wide and 25 feet high. The cave ascends gradually from its entrance to the extreme limit, 180 feet back from the mouth. A small opening leads into the second cave, whose dimensions are not known. This cave was, in 1797, the abode of a band of robbers, who sallied out to rob the unfortunate boatmen and emigrants. It has since been the abode of other bands of robbers. The miners, in sinking their shafts in the lead region, often come upon caverns at the depth of 40, 70, and even 100 feet, which present brilliant specimens of stalactites, stalagmites, and other varieties of calcareous spar, and resemblances of leaves, birds, animals, &c. In some caves, sulphate of lime, in different crystalized forms, is found. Near Cahokia is a mound 2000 feet in circumference, and 90 feet high. There is great inducement for the sportsman to visit Illinois, to shoot the prairie-hen, a species of pheasant or grouse, and to fish for trout in the clear streams in the northern part of the state.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Illinois, extending through more than 5° of latitude, has considerable variety of climate. Though somewhat milder than the Atlantic States in the same parallels, there is great irregularity in the seasons. Generally, there will not fall six inches of snow at one time, which does not lie more than a few days, but at distant intervals the rivers are frozen for two or three months, and the snow lies for as long a period. The summers are hot, but mitigated by the fresh breezes from the prairies. During 15 years, peach-trees blossomed from March 25th to April 20th, and apple-trees from April 1st to May 3d. In the same period, the earliest frost was September 17th, but sometimes there is none till near the end of October. Cattle often are unhoused during the whole winter. The meteorological table kept at Muscatine, Iowa, (see Iowa,) will perhaps be a fair average representation of the temperature of Illinois.

In agricultural capabilities Illinois is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any state in the American Confederacy. In some of her river-bottoms the soil is 25 feet deep, and the upland prairies are but little inferior in fertility. The Great American Bottom, lying on the Mississippi, between the mouths of the Kaskaskia and Missouri Rivers, is of exceeding fertility, and has been cultivated for 100 years without apparent deterioration. This bottom is about 80 miles in length, covering an area of 288,000 acres. On the river side is a strip of heavy timber, with dense underwood, which extends for 2 or 3 miles. The rest is mostly prairie to the E. limit, which is terminated by a chain of sandy or rocky bluffs from 50 to 200 feet high. This fine region is, however, not healthy, though probably capable of being made so by drainage. The Rock River country is another highly fertile district, on the Rock River and its branches. Of the same character are the regions about the Sangamon, Kaskaskia, and other rivers. Other regions of Illinois are fertile; but those mentioned pre-eminently so, producing not unfrequently 40 bushels of wheat and 100 of Indian corn to the acre. This is especially true of the narrow river-bottoms immediately adjacent to their banks. The prairies of this state are peculiarly favorable to the raising of stock and the productions of the dairy. Illinois stands third in the absolute amount of Indian corn raised in the states of the Union, but first, if we regard population and the number of acres under cultivation. The other agricultural staples are wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, hay, butter, and cheese. Besides these, large quantities of rye, wool, beans, peas, barley, buckwheat, fruits, garden vegetables, and some tobacco, sweet potatoes, wine, grass-seeds, hops, hemp, flax, silk, maple-sugar and molasses, beeswax and honey, and the castor-bean are produced. Of indigenous fruits, there are a variety of berries, plums, grapes, crab-apples, wild cherries, persimmons, and the papaw, (a sweet, pulpy fruit, somewhat like the banana.) Of orchard fruits, the apple and peach flourish best, but pears and quinces are cultivated with facility. Of nuts, the shellbark or hickory, walnut, butternut, a white walnut, and pecan abound. According to the census reports of 1850, there were 76,208 farms in Illinois, containing 6,039,545 acres of improved land, and producing 9,414,575 bushels of wheat; 83,364 of rye; 57,646,984 of Indian corn; 10,087,241 of oats; 82,814 of pease and beans; 2,514,861 of Irish potatoes; 157,433 of sweet potatoes; 110,795 of barley; 184,504 of buckwheat; 841,894 pounds of tobacco; 2,150,113 of wool; 12,526,543 of butter; 1,278,225 of cheese; 601,952 tons of hay; 17,807 bushels of grass-seeds; 160,063 pounds of flax; 248,904 of maple-sugar; 869,444 of beeswax and honey; live stock, valued at $24,209,258; slaughtered animals, at $4,972,286; orchard products, at $446,049, and market produce at $127,494.

Forest Trees.—Illinois contains abundance of timber, which, however, is not equally diffused. The occupation of the country will, however, remedy this deficiency (even in parts where there is now a scarcity) by protecting the young trees from the ravages of the prairie fires. The bottom lands have a rich growth of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar-maple, honey-locust, buckeye, catalpa, sycamore, (of a

size unknown in the Atlantic States,) cottonwood, pecan, hickory, and oak of various species; and of underwood, edbud, papaw, grape-vine, eglantine, dogwood, spicebush, hazel, green-brier, &c. On the uplands are post-oak (very valuable for fencing) and other species of oak, blackjack, (useless except for fuel,) hickory, black and white walnut, linn or basswood, cherry, &c. The white and yellow poplar are found in the southern part of the state, and the cypress on the Ohio bottoms.

Manufactures.—Illinois is not largely engaged in manufacturing, though the facilities for carrying on these branches of industry are not wanting, when circumstances shall arrive to make it profitable or necessary. According to the census of 1850, there were in Illinois 3099 manufacturing establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, and homemade manufactures, valued at $1,155,902; of these 16 were engaged in the fabrication of woollens, employing $154,500 capital, and 124 male and 54 female hands, consuming raw material worth $115,364, and producing 306,995 yards of stuffs and 187,000 pounds of yarn, with a total value of $206,572; 31 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $325,400 capital, and 482 male hands, consuming $157,830 worth of raw materials, and producing 2700 tons of pig and 4160 tons of cast iron, having a total value of $511,385; 96 tanneries, employing $188,373 capital, consuming raw material worth $129,997, and producing leather valued at $244,028.

Internal Improvements.—In 1836, when the spirit of speculation was rife throughout our entire nation, Illinois projected an extravagant system of railroads and canals, which shortly resulted (in the monetary revulsions between 1837 and 1840) in a general suspension. Notwithstanding, that spirit of enterprise which seems to grow from our free system, and to be as boundless as our extended territory, has again, with more rational views, stimulated the citizens of this state to enter upon a still more magnificent scheme of railroads than that projected in 1836. Besides these, she has completed her great canal, 100 miles long, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River.

In January, 1854, there were in operation in Illinois, 1262 miles of railroad, and 2017 in course of construction. Chicago is at present connected by railroad, either directly or indirectly, with Detroit, Cincinnati, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Beloit, beyond the state; and with Galena, Rock Island, Peoria, Springfield, Urbana, Alton, Cairo, and intermediate places within the state. Besides these, railroads unite Cairo with Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis; also Springfield with Jacksonville, and Naples with Mendosia. The Terre Haute and Alton Railroad had 30 miles at the eastern, and 40 miles at the western end, completed in November, 1854; and it is expected 130 miles of the road will be ready for use in the spring of 1855. When the present lines under contract shall have been completed, (and they are rapidly progressing,) Chicago will be connected with every important point in the state; and through other railways with all the large cities in the United States, except San Francisco. Railroads connecting Chicago with Madison and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, are fast approaching completion.

Commerce.—Illinois is most favorably situated for internal trade, being able to communicate with the western, southern, and central parts of the Mississippi Valley, by means of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, and with the Northern and Eastern States by way of the great lakes. The coastwise imports into Chicago in 1851, amounted to $24,410,400, and exports to $5,395,471; and in the year 1854, this city exported 13,726,728 bushels of grain, believed to be the greatest amount exported by any city in the world. Tonnage of the Chicago district in 1853, 21,015 tons, of which 1120 was steam tonnage. In the same year, 9 vessels were built, whose burden was 1168 tons. The foreign imports and exports are trifling, the former amounting, in 1853, to $7559, and the latter to $79,139. Tonnage entered, 2130, and cleared, 2288. Chicago does an immense business in lumber and general trade, and Galena in the lead trade; the former received, in 1853, 193,271,241 feet of lumber, 125,638,500 shingles, and 38,721,371 laths; and the latter shipped in 8 months of 1852, 235,788 pigs of lead. This state packed 365,784 hogs in 1853–4.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in Illinois, 6 colleges, with 442 students, and $13,300 income, of which $4500 was from endowments; 4054 public schools, with 125,790 pupils, and $349,350 income, of which $129,544 was from public funds, and $100,694 from taxation; 81 academies and other schools, with 4179 pupils, and $40,488 income; and 182,292 pupils attending schools, as returned by families. According to the American Almanac, Illinois had, in 1853, 4 colleges with 223 students, 1 medical college with 70 students; and 1 theological school.

The school fund in 1853, derived from the public lands, the surplus revenue of the United States, and from the county and township funds, yielded an income of $299,047. On the formation of the state constitution, one section in each township was appropriated to the support of common schools, and afterwards an additional income of 3 per cent. on the actual proceeds from the sale of the public lands within the state. One-sixth of these proceeds is appropriated to colleges. In 1850 there were 41,253 adults in this state who could not read and write, of whom 5947 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1223 churches in Illinois, in 1850, the Baptists owned 282, Christians 69, Congregationalists 46, Dutch Reformed 2, Episcopalians 27, Free Church 2, Friends 6, German Reformed 3, Lutherans 42, Methodists 405, Moravians 2, Presbyterians 206, Roman Catholics 59, Swedenborgian 1, Tunker 4, Union 36, Unitarian 4, Universalists 7, and minor sects 28—giving 1 church to each 699 persons. Value of church property, $1,482,185.

Periodicals.—There were published in Illinois, in 1850, 8 daily, 4 tri and semi-weekly, and 84 weekly newspapers; 3 semi-monthly, 7 monthly, and 1 quarterly magazines, distributing annually 5,102,276 copies.

Public Institutions.—Illinois has a state lunatic asylum at Jacksonville, a state penitentiary at Alton, and a deaf and dumb asylum at Jacksonville, which had 109 pupils in 1853, 94 of whom belonged to the state; expenses $19,000 per annum. According to the census of 1850, there were 33 public libraries in Illinois, with 35,982 volumes; 115 schools and Sunday-schools, with 18,704 volumes; and 4 college libraries, with 7800 volumes.

Population.—There were in Illinois 12,282 inhabitants in 1810; 55,211 in 1820; 157,445 in 1830; 476,183 in 1840; and 851,470 in 1850, of whom 445,544 were white males, 400,490 females; 2777 colored males, and 2659 colored females. The ratio of increase in Illinois in the last 10 years preceding 1850 was nearly 79 per cent., notwithstanding there were in other states about 50,000 citizens born in Illinois. This population was divided among 149,153 families, occupying 146,544 dwellings. Pop. to the square mile, 15·37. Of the entire population, only 333,753 were born in the state; 402,396 in other states of the Union; 18,628 in England; 27,736 in Ireland; 4661 in Scotland; 572 in Wales; 10,699 in British America; 38,160 in Germany; 3396 in France; 5691 in other countries, and 3946 whose places of birth were unknown. In the year ending June 1, 1850, 797 paupers had received support, of whom 411 were foreigners; 11,619 persons died, or about 14 in every 1000. According to the census of 1850, there were 365 deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were colored; 264 blind, of whom 5 were colored; 238 insane, of whom 2 were colored; and 363 idiotic, of whom 2 were colored. Of the population, 782 were engaged in mining, 105,337 in agriculture, 2506 in commerce, 13,185 in manufactures, 63 in navigating the ocean, 310 in internal navigation, and 2021 in learned professions.

Counties.—Illinois has 100 counties, viz., Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Kalb, De Witt, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Massac, Mason, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford. Capital, Springfield.

Cities and Towns.—Illinois has a number of thriving towns, and so rapidly do they increase, that the census of 1850 will be in many cases far below the truth; but, for want of other reliable information on which to base a comparison of the increase of all the towns, it will be best to adhere to the official statistics. Chicago is the largest city—population, 29,963, (said to be 70,000 in 1854;) Quincey, 6902; Galena, 6004; Peoria, 5095; (estimated at 12,000 in 1854;) Springfield, 4533; and Alton, 3585; besides Peru, Rock Island, 1711, (3337 in 1854;) Bridge Prairie, Waukegan, 2949; Belleville, 2941; Jacksonville, 2744; Joliet, 2659; Elgin, 2359; St. Charles, 2182; and many other flourishing villages.

Government.—The executive power in Illinois is lodged in a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people for 4 years; the former receiving $1500 per annum, and the latter, who is ex-officio president of the senate, $3 per day during the session of the legislature. The governor is ex-officio fund commissioner, and is only eligible for 4 years out of any 8 years. The Senate consists of 25, and the House of Representatives of 75 members, both elected by the people, the former for 4, and the latter for 2 years. The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, of three divisions, presided over by as many judges, receiving each $1300 per annum, and 15 circuit courts, presided over by as many judges, each receiving $1000 per annum. All white male citizens, of 21 years of age, who have resided in the state six months next preceding an election, are qualified voters.

Illinois is entitled to 9 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 11 electoral votes for President of the United States. The state debt in 1854 was $15,725,725. The governor of the state, in his message to the legislature, January, 1854, states the finances to be in an excellent condition. Ordinary expenses of government, $125,000; school fund, seminary, and university, $961,504; productive property, $5,000,000; assessed value of property in 1853, $224,715,963; receipts from state and county tax, $1,973,317. Illinois has a free-banking law, which requires that no company shall go into operation until it has deposited stocks to the amount of $50,000 with the auditor. In 1854 29 banks were in operation, with $2,513,790 capital *paid in*, $2,293,526 in circulation, and $565,152 in specie.

History.—Though Illinois did not become a member of the American Confederacy till 1818, it was colonized about the same period as Philadelphia. Marquette, a French traveller, visited it as early as 1673, and settlements were made at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, at the close of the seventeenth century. These, however, like other French colonies, did not increase rapidly. At the treaty of Paris, in 1763, Illinois fell into the hands of the English, and came, with all the territory E. of the Mississippi, into the possession of the government of the United States, at the Revolution, in 1775. Soon after some settlers from Virginia located themselves in the territory, and in 1787 it became a part of the North-west Territory, then created, and which included all the country N.W. of the Ohio River. In 1800 it formed part of a separate territory, under the name of Indiana, in conjunction with the state now bearing that name. A second division took place in 1809, when the present state was organized as the Territory of Illinois, and in 1818 admitted as an independent member of the confederacy, since which it has gone on with an average decennial increase of more than 200 per cent.

ILLINOIS, a township, Washington co., Arkansas. P. 714.

ILLINOIS, a township of Calhoun co., Illinois. Pop. 520.

ILLINOIS BAYOU, of Pope co., Arkansas, flows southwestward into Arkansas River.

ILLINOIS CITY, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE. See JACKSONVILLE, Illinois.

ILLINOIS FURNACE, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, about 5 miles N. of the Ohio River.

ILLINOISTOWN, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis. A railroad connects this place with Sandoval.

ILLINOISTOWN, a post-office of Placer co., California.

ILLISERA, il'le-se-rä, (?) a small town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 57 miles S.E. of Konieh.

ILLITURGIS. See ANDUJAR.

ILLKIRCH, eel'keersh', or ELKIRCH, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Ill, 3 miles S. of Strasbourg.

ILLNAU, il'nŏw, (UNTER, ŏŏn'ter, and OBER, o'ber,) two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Kempt. Pop. 2766.

ILL'OGAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

ILLOK, il'lok', or UJLAK, oo'ee-läk', a town of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, with a port and steam-packet station on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3550.

ILLORA, eel-yo'rä, a town of Spain, province, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada, on the Chareon. Pop. (including 6 adjacent hamlets) 6900.

ILLORAI, il-lo'rī, or LORAI, lo'rī, a village in the island of Sardinia, 42 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1000.

ILLOYA, il lo'yä, a river of Austria, joins the Save after a course of about 50 miles.

ILLUECA, eel-yoo-ä'kä, a town of Spain, province, and 42 miles W.S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2559.

ILLUXT, il-lookst', or ILLOUKST, a market-town of Russia, government of Courland, 103 miles E.S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 1900.

ILLYE, eel'yä', a market-town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 miles N.W. of Vajda-Hunyad. Pop. 742.

ILLYEFALVA, il'yä'fŏl'vŏh', or ELIENDORF, ä'le-gendorf', a market-town of Transylvania, on the Aluta (Aloota,) 14 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1417.

ILLYRIA, il-lir'i a, (anc. *Illyricum* or *Illyria*; Ger. *Illyrien*, il-lee're en: Fr. *Illyrie*, eel'lee'ree';) KINGDOM OF, a territory or kingdom forming the S.W. portion of the Austrian dominions, and bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria; E. by Styria and Croatia; S. by the Adriatic; and W. by Venice and the Tyrol. Area, 10,996 English square miles. The kingdom was formed in 1815. It is composed of the ancient duchies of Carniola and Carinthia, the margraviate of Istria, the duchies of Göritz and Gradiska, and the town and territory of Triest—the last three incorporated in 1849; prior to which they composed the littorale or coast lands. It is very irregular in shape, and terminates sharply in the S. in a triangular peninsula. The surface is very mountainous. In the N. a branch of the Noric Alps, commencing at the Gross-Glockner, stretches E., forming the boundary between Illyria on the S., and Salzburg and Styria on the N. Another branch, forming the Carnic or Julian Alps, stretches across the kingdom in a S.W. direction. These branches have also numerous ramifications. The surface is divided into two great basins—that of the Danube, on the N., the far larger of the two; and that of the Adriatic, on the S. The former basin receives its waters chiefly by the Drave, which, entering the kingdom below Lienz, traverses it from W. to E.; and partly also by the Save, which rises within and forms part of the boundary between it and Styria. The basin of the Adriatic receives its waters by a great number of small streams, of which the most important is the Isonzo. The bays into which the streams discharge themselves are of great magnitude, and form excellent roadsteads. The climate in the N., among the mountains, is bleak and cold; but in the S., particularly in the valley of the Isonzo, it is warm and pleasant. One of the greatest scourges of the country is the *bora*, which often blows from the N.E. and N.N.E. with the fury of a tempest, and commits great ravages. In harvest the sirocco becomes equally tempestuous, and is not unfrequently accompanied with deluges of rain. Notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the surface, a very considerable proportion of it is under the plough, and, being industriously cultivated, yields good crops of rye and oats, but more sparingly of wheat. Flax, also, is extensively cultivated. A considerable extent of ground is in vineyards. The pastures are very extensive, and rear great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Bears and wolves are not uncommon in the forests, which cover a large extent of surface, and form one of the chief sources of revenue. In no other part of Europe, with the exception of Almaden in Spain, is quicksilver found in such abundance as in the mines of Idria. The other minerals deserving of notice are gold and silver, still obtained in small quantities, iron, alum, zinc, sulphur, coal, and salt. The trade is important, but was long greatly impeded by the imperfect means of transit; a railway, however, now leads nearly through the centre of the kingdom, from Vienna to Triest, the largest seaport in the Austrian dominions. For administrative purposes, Illyria is divided into the governments of Laybach and Triest. The former, subdivided into Carinthia (Kärnthen,) and Carniola (Krain,) contains the five circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, Neustadtl, Villach, and Klagenfurth; the latter contains the three circles of Triest, Görz, and Istria. Pop. in 1846, 1,284,947, of whom about three-fourths are Slaves, one-sixth Germans, and one-twentieth Italians, and the large majority Roman Catholics.

ILLYRIA, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

ILM, ilm, a river of Germany, in Saxony, rises in the Thuringian Forest, flows N.E. past Ilmenau, Ilm-Kranichfeld, and Weimar, and joins the Saale, 13 miles N. of Jena. Total course, 55 miles.

ILM, a river of Germany, in Bavaria, joins the Danube near Neustadt. Pfaffen-hofen is the chief town on its banks.

ILM, ILMSTADT, ilm'städt, or STADT-ILM, städt-ilm, a town of Germany, duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 miles W.N.W. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2000.

ILMEN, il-män', a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod, 30 miles in length from E. to W., by 24 miles in greatest breadth. It receives the Lovat, Msta, and Cheson Rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov, northward into Lake Ladoga.

ILMENAU, il'meh-nŏw', a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop 2364. It has manufactures of metal buttons, woollens, and porcelain; iron and coal mines, and a brisk trade in timber.

ILMENAU, a small river of Hanover, joins the Elbe from the S., 15 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Length, 60 miles.

IL'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

IL'MINSTER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ile, 10¼ miles S.E. of Taunton. Pop. in 1851, 3299. It has a well-endowed grammar school, a free school, and a seminary for young ladies. It has 1 woollen factory, and many of the females are employed in glove-making. The town was formerly noted for its manufactures.

IL'MIRE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

ILOCOS, e-lo'koce, NORTH and SOUTH, two provinces on the W. side of Luzon, extending from its N. extremity S. about 120 miles, with a breadth of about 33 miles. Capital of the former, Vigan; and of the latter, Lavag. Pop. 358,733.

ILOE. See YLOE.

ILOILO, e-loi'lo, the largest of the three provinces of Panay, one of the Philippines. Capital, Iloilo. Pop. 3870; of the province, 259,780.

ILONCZA, e'lon'tsŏh', or ILNITZA, eel'ni'tsŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bereg. Pop. 1003.

ILOVLA, e-lo'vlä, or ILAVLA, e-lä'vlä, a river of South Russia, government of Saratov and Don-Cossack country, joins the Don at Ilovlinskaia, after a S.W. course of 150 miles. A canal unites it with the Volga at Kamishin.

ILOVLINSKAIA or ILOWLINSKAJA, e-lo-vlin-skä'yä, a market-town of Russia, in the Don-Cossack country, on the Ilovla, near its confluence with the Don, 50 miles N.W. of Tsaritsin. Pop. 3948.

ILPENDAM, ip'en-däm', a village of Holland, on the North Holland Canal, 6 miles N. by E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 518.

ILSENBERG, il'sen-berg', a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2112.

ILSFELD, ils'fêlt a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 6 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2000.

ILSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ILSLEY, EAST, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Berks, 15 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. 733.

ILSLEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

ILSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

ILTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ILURO. See OLERON.

ILVA. See ELBA.

ILVESHEIM, il'vęs-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1081.

ILZ or ILTZ, ilts, a small river of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Ilzstadt, a suburb of Passau.

ILZA, il'zä, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, on the Ilza, 25 miles N.N.W. of Opatow. Pop. 2000.

IMALAGUAN, e-mä-lä-gwän', a small island of the Philippines, in the Mindoro Sea; lat. (S. extremity) 10° 42' N., lon. 121° 13' E.

IMAM-DOOR, IMAM-DUR, or IMAM-DOUR, e-mäm'door', (anc. *Dura*,) a large village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 70 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris, nearly opposite Tekreet.

IMANDRA, e-män'drä, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 35 miles S. of Kola. Length from N. to S., 60 miles.

IMATACA, e-mä-tä'kä, a river of Venezuela; after a course of about 75 miles, joins the right bank of the Orinoco, about 60 miles above its mouth.

IMAUS. See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

IMBER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

IMBERSAGO, im-bĕr-sä'go, a village of Austrian Italy, on a rugged precipice overlooking the course of the Adda. Pop. 1500.

IM'BROS or IM'BRO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, off the E. entrance of the Hellespont; its highest summit in lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 25° 51' E., and 1959 feet above the sea. Length from E. to W., 19 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Pop. about 4000.

IMELY, a village of Hungary. See IMOL.

IMERITIA, e-mer-ish'e-a, or IMERETHI, im-e-rä'tee, a province of Russia, in Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus Mountains, E. Georgia, W., Mingrelia and Georiet, and S. the old pashalic of Akhalzikh. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and wholly comprised in the basin of the Rion, (anc. *Phasis*.) The climate is moist and unhealthy; the soil is very fertile. The products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, and a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hosiery, honey, wax, and skins, constitute the chief exports. The imports consist in salt, woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, copper wares, Turkish sabres, coin, jewelry, and colonial produce. The slave trade, formerly considerable, has mostly ceased since the Russian occupation of the country, which dates from 1804. The inhabitants are of Georgian descent, and the majority are of the Greek Church. The province is divided into 4 districts. Chief towns, Kootais, (Kutais,) the capital, Bagdat, Vartzik, and Vakhani. Coal was discovered in 1846 N.E. of Kootais; it is of excellent quality, and extensively used for steam-vessels on the Black Sea. Pop. 81,000.

IM'LAY, a township in Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 183.

IM'LAYSTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 14 miles E.S.E. of Trenton.

IMMENHAUSEN, im'men-how'zen, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1569.

IMMENSTADT, im'men-stätt', a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 13 miles S.W. of Kempten. Pop. 1200.

IM'MINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

IMOGEELY, im-o-jee'lee, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, comprising a part of the town of Castlemartyr.

IMOL, ee'mol', or IMELY, ee'mĕl', a village of Hungary, co., and 10 miles N. by E. of Comorn. Pop. 1079.

IMOLA, ee'mo-lä, (anc. *Forum Cornelii*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, legation, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna, on the Santerno. Pop. 9800. It is enclosed by old walls, defended by a castle, and well built. It has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a hospital, theatre, college, literary academy, and small public library.

IMOSCHI, e-mos'kee, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, 72 miles E. by S. of Sebenico; lat. 43° 30' N., lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 950.

IMPERADOR, VILLA DO, veel'lä do eem-pä-rä-dōs', a town of Brazil, province of Parahiba, has some trade in provisions and cotton.

IMPERATRIZ, VILLA DA, veel'lä dä eem-pä-rä'trees', a town of Brazil, province of Ceara, on the Serra Urubureiama, W. of Fortaleza.

IMPERIAL, a river of Chili. See CAUTEN.

IMPERIAL, eem-pä-re-äl', a town of Chili, in Araucania, on the Cauten or Imperial River, 82 miles N. of Valdivia.

IMPHAN TOORAL, or IMPAN TURAL, imp-hän', (or imp-äw',) too-räl', or MUTH'NEE, the principal river of Cassay, in Further India; after a generally southward course of about 200 miles, joins the Ningthee or Khyen-dwem River, 130 miles N.W. of Ava. Munnipoor is the chief town on its banks.

IMPHY, äm'fee', a village of France, department of Nièvre, on an affluent of the Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1489, occupied in large iron and copper mills.

IMPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

IMREGII, im'rĕg', a village of Hungary, co., of Zemplin, on the Bodrog. Pop. 804.

IMST, imst, IMLIST, im'list, or UMBIETA, oom-be-ä'tä, a market-town of the Tyrol, capital of the circle of Upper Innthal, on the Inn, 31 miles W. of Innspruck. Pop. 2194.

INABA, e-nä'bä, (Chinese, *Yn-fan*,) a coast province of Japan, in the W. part of the island of Niphon. It is mountainous, but fertile, and produces abundance of silk.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND, the westernmost of the Tristan da Cunha group, in the Atlantic; lat. 37° 6' S.

INADA, e-nä'dä, or AINADA, I'nä'dä, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Black Sea, 75 miles E.N.E. of Adrianople.

INAGH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

INAGUA, e-nä'gwä, or HENEAGUA, GREAT, one of the Bahama Islands, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 miles in length, and 25 miles in greatest breadth. Lat. of N.E. point, 21° 18' N., lon. 73° 40' W.

INAGUA or HENEAGUA, LITTLE, one of the Bahama Islands, 12 miles northward, is about 8 miles in length, by 6 miles across.

INARIME. See ISCHIA.

INCA, ing'kä, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3300.

INCE, Inss, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

INCE, BLUN'DELL, a township of England, co. Lancaster.

INCE-IN-MA'KERFIELD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

INCH, intch, a Celtic word, signifying "island," forms the name or a part of the name of numerous places and islands in Scotland and Ireland.

INCH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, 2 miles E. of Stranraer. Its antiquities comprise several old baronial castles. About 2½ miles N.W. of Stranraer, on Loch Ryan, in this parish, stood the ancient *Rerigonium*; and in more modern times, the town and castle of Invermessan.

INCH, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 2½ miles N. of Down-Patrick. Here are remains of an abbey of the twelfth century.

INCH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, cos. of Wicklow and Wexford.

INCH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

INCH, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

INCH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

INCH-BRAYOCK, intch-brä'ok, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low, flat island in the channel of the South Esk, in Scotland, co. of Forfar, between Montrose Basin and the German Ocean. Pop. 152.

INCH-CAILLIACH, inch-käl-yak, ("island of old women,") an island of Scotland, co of Stirling, about 1 mile long.

INCH'COLM, an island of Scotland, co. of Fife, in the Frith of Forth, 2 miles S. of Aberdour. On it are the ruins of a monastery, founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

INCHEGEELAGH, in-che-jee'läh, or EVELEA'RY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

INCH-GARVIE, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

INCHICRONANE, in-che-kro-nain', or IN'NISCRONANE', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

INCHIN'NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew.

IN'CHIQUIN, a barony and island of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare; the island is in Lake Corrib.

INCHKEITH, inch-keeth', a small rocky island of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S. of Kinghorn, co. of Fife, opposite Leith, with light-house in its centre. Light revolving. Lat. 56° 2' N., lon. 3° 8' W.

INCH-KENNETH, an island of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Mull. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half a mile.

INCH-MARNOCH, intch-mar'nok, an islet of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, co., and 2 miles W. of Bute.

INCH-MURRIN, an islet of Scotland, in the S.W. part of Loch Lomond, 1½ miles in length, by nearly half a mile across.

INCH-TAVANACH, intch-tä'vä-näk, ("monk's island,") of Scotland, nearly 1 mile long, by 3 furlongs broad, of a beautiful pyramidal form, mostly covered with wood.

INCH'TURE and ROSSIE, a parish of Scotland, co. Perth.

INCHY-BEAUMONT, äns'shee'-bō'mons', a village of France, department of Nord, 11 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 1590.

INCHY'RA, a village of Scotland, co., and 4½ miles E.S.E. of Perth, with a port on the Tay, and a ferry to Fingask.

INCINO, in-chee'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 3 miles from Erba. Pop. 1852.

INCISA, in-chee'zä, or in-chee'sä, a town of Piedmont, 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 2000.

INCORONATA, an island of Dalmatia. See CORONATA.

INDALS-ELF, in'däls-ĕlf', or IN'DAL, a navigable river

of Sweden, lans of Ostersund and Hernösand, formed a short distance below Ragunda, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles N. of Sundsvall. Length. 80 miles.

INDEN, in'den, a village of Prussia, province of Aix-la Chapelle, circle of Jülich. Pop. 983.

INDENTED HEAD, a peninsula of Australia, in Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Philip on its W. side. Area, about 100,000 acres, watered by the Barwurn River, and consisting chiefly of grassy plains.

INDEPENDENCE, a county in the N.E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and bounded on the E. by Black River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. In 1850 there were raised 388,396 bushels of Indian corn, the greatest quantity produced in any one county of the state, except Ashley. Black marble, slightly variegated, is found in the county. An active emigration is directed to this part of the state. Capital, Batesville. Pop. 7767, of whom 6939 were free, and 828 slaves.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Allegheny co., New York, about 56 miles W. by S. of Elmira. Pop. 1701.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-township of Warren co., New Jersey, 14 miles E.N.E. of Belvidera. Pop. 2621.

INDEPENDENCE, a village and township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. of Beaver. Pop. 799.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 200 miles W. of Harrisburg.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Virginia, 288 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It is situated in a wild, mountainous region.

INDEPENDENCE, a village of Preston co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office, Caswell co., North Carolina.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, about 90 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Washington co., Texas, 98 miles E. of Austin City. It is the seat of Baylor University, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village, capital of Kenton co., Kentucky, 11 miles S. of Cincinnati, was incorporated in 1840. It contains 1 church and several stores.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-township in the central part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1465.

INDEPENDENCE, a village of Defiance co., Ohio, on the Maumee River and Wabash and Erie Canal, 53 miles above Toledo.

INDEPENDENCE, a township of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 978.

INDEPENDENCE, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 9 miles above Williamsport.

INDEPENDENCE, a township of Coles co., Illinois. P. 905.

INDEPENDENCE, a small village of Coles co., Illinois.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 9 miles N.E. of Lewistown. The post-office is called JACKSON GROVE.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

INDEPENDENCE, township, Dunklin co., Missouri. P. 447.

INDEPENDENCE, a thriving city, capital of Jackson co., Missouri, is situated 4 miles S. of Missouri River, and 165 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City. It is important as one of the starting points in the trade with New Mexico and Utah, and a place where many of the emigrants to Oregon and California procure their outfit. It is the centre of trade for a considerable extent of the surrounding country, which is extremely fertile. The prodigious tide of emigration which has passed through this place for the last four or five years, has created a demand for horses, provisions, and merchandise, at prices which have enriched the farmers and traders of this vicinity. It contains several churches, 3 hotels, and 2 newspaper offices. Two good roads extend to the two city landings on the river. Pop. in 1855 estimated at 3000.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village, capital of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Iowa City. Its origin is very recent.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

INDEPENDENCE HILL, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

INDEPENDENCE RIVER, rises in Hamilton co., in the N.E. central part of New York, and falls into Black River, in Lewis county.

INDERABIA, in-de-rā'be-ā, or HINDERABI, hin-de-rā'bee, (anc. *Kaikandros?*) an island in the Persian Gulf, off the S. coast of Persia, province of Laristan, midway between the islands of Busheab and Kenn, 5 miles from the mainland. Length, 4 miles.

INDERGHUR, or INDERGURH, in'der-gŭr', a town of India, dominion, and 85 miles S.S.E. of Jeypoor. Lat. 25° 45' N., lon. 76° 18' E.

INDERGHUR, a town of India, in Bundelcund, 30 miles W. by W. of Dhansi. Lat. 24° 53' N., lon. 78° 30' E.

INDERHALL, in'der-hawl', a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, 40 miles N.W. of Beeder.

INDERKUSH, in-der-koosh', a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S. of Lake Oroomieyah, 25 miles E. of Nakhodeh.

INDESVILLE, a post-village of Surry co., North Carolina.

INDIA, in-de-ą, (Fr. *Ind*, And; Ger. and Dutch, *Indien*, In'de-en; L. *India*; Gr. *India*,) often called IND by the poets; an extensive country or region of Southern Asia, comprising in its largest acceptation not only Hindostan and the whole of Farther India, (India beyond the Ganges,) but also at least the northernmost islands of the Indian (Malay) Archipelago, thus nearly corresponding, in application, to the popular but vague appellation EAST INDIES. In this extensive sense it was employed by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The name is now, however, more commonly restricted to the two peninsulas of HINDOSTAN and INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES, which will be found noticed under their respective heads.——Adj. INDIAN, in'de-ąn, and INDIC; inhab. INDIAN.

INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, FARTHER INDIA, CHIN INDIA, or INDO-CHINA, a region of South Asia, consisting of the most E. of its three great peninsulas, and extending, exclusive of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 1° 20' and 25° N., and lon. 90° and 109° E.; and bounded N. by the East Himalayas, separating it from Bootan and Thibet, also by the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Quangsee, W. by Hindostan, from which it is properly separted by the river Brahmapootra, also by the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean; E. by the China Sea; and S. by the Gulf of Siam and Straits of Malacca. Length, from N. to S., at least 2000 miles; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 1200 miles. Four great parallel mountain chains traverse this region from N. to S., bounding the great basins of the Irrawaddy, Menam, the Mekong, and Tonquin Rivers, respectively composing the central portions of the dominions of Burmah, Siam, the East Laos, and Cambodia and Tonquin, in the empire of Anam, which last comprises the E. quarter of this peninsula. Besides the above-mentioned states, India-beyond-the-Ganges includes Assam, Jyntiah, Cachar, the districts of Sylhet, Tipperah, and Chittagong, Aracan, and the Tenasserim Provinces, all of which belong to the British presidency of Bengal, (see INDIA, BRITISH,) and the semi-independent state of Cassay or Munnipoor. The whole region abounds with rich valleys, and yields many of the most valuable, and some unique mineral, vegetable, and animal products. Except on the W. frontiers—included in Bengal—the inhabitants are of races quite different from those located in Hindostan or India-within-the Ganges, and they resemble much more those inhabiting China and the great table-land of East Asia. Their architecture, customs, and religion—which last is Boodhism in various and somewhat debased forms—are also analogous to those prevalent throughout the rest of East Asia; and excepting Burmah, Cassay, and the British territories above indicated, all the states of this peninsula acknowledge themselves more or less tributary to the Chinese Empire. See ANAM, BURMAH, LAOS, SIAM, &c.

INDIA, in'de-a, BRITISH, an extensive empire, consisting of the most part of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia, viz. Hindostan, together with Ceylon, various districts of the Bengal Presidency, the Tenasserim Provinces, and adjacent islands in "India-beyond-the-Ganges;" and Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Province-Wellesley—collectively called the Straits-Settlement—in or contiguous to the Malay Peninsula. Ceylon, however, is a colony belonging to the British crown, and unconnected with any of the Indian presidencies. Exclusive of it and the detached territories enumerated above, British India extends between lat. 8° 5' and 35° N., and lon. 66° 37' and 97° E.; bounded N. by the Himalayas, which separate it from Thibet and the territories of the Maharajah Gholab Sing, also by the states of Nepaul and Bootan; N.W. by the Indus and the mountain chains (to Cape Monze,) which separate the territory watered by that river from Afghanistan and Beloochistan; W. and S.W. by the Indian Ocean, which, with the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal, bounds it also on the S.E.; and, on its E. frontier, it extends in Upper Assam as far as East Thibet, and is elsewhere separated by mountain ranges from the Burmese dominions. The wide region circumscribed by these limits, stretching through nearly 27° of lat. and more than 30° of lon., is nearly 1900 miles in length, from N. to S., and 1700 miles in its greatest breadth, from W. to E. It comprises numerous states besides the territory directly subject to the British rule; but those states are all more or less tributary; and, since the annexation of the Punjab, in 1839—if we except Nepaul, Bootan, and some comparatively insignificant Portuguese and French settlements—the whole of India, from its most N. frontier to Cape Comorin, may be considered as substantially British dominion.

The physical geography of India, its productions, and the manners, customs, religions, &c., of its various races of inhabitants, have been already treated of under Hindostan. See HINDOSTAN. The area and population, and its subsidiary states—exclusive of territories under the Bengal Presidency in the peninsula E. of the Ganges and Brahmapootra—are shown in the annexed table:—

Area and Population of British India, with its Dependent States.

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop.	Old Mohammedan Provinces, &c.
Presidency of Bengal	325,990	56,283,851	Bengal, Behar, Benares, Orissa, Gundwanah, Assam.
Agra, (or the North-west Provinces,)	65,571	23,800,549	Allahabad, Oude, Agra, Delhi.
Punjab	78,447	4,109,983	Lahore, Mooltan.
E. Straits Settlements in Further India:—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Province-Wellesley, under Bengal	1,076	202,549	Farther India.
Under Bengal	491,245	76,062,382	
Presidency of Madras	144,689	22,301,697	Carnatic, Circars, Balaghaut, Malabar, Canara, Coimbatoor, Salem, Singore.
" Bombay, with Sinde and Sattara	123,065	10,485,017	Concan, Aurungabad, Bejapoor, Candeish, Guzerat.
Total under direct British rule	756,199	117,374,637	

Dependent States.			Provinces.	Dynasty.
I. Subordinate to the Bengal Presidency:—				
Hyderabad (the Nizam)	95,337	10,686,050	Hyderabad, Reeder, Aurungabad, Bejapoor	Mohammedan.
Oude	23,738	2,970,000	Oude	"
Nagpoor or Berar	76,432	4,650,000	Gundwanah, Berar	Hindoo, (Mahratta.)
Gwalior (Sindia)	33,119	3,228,512	Malwah, Agra	" "
Bundelcund States, and Saugor and Nerbudda chiefships	56,311	5,871,112	Malwah, Allahabad	" (Rajpoot.)
Indore, (Holkar,) Burwannee Dhar, Dewass, Jaoora, &c.	15,680	1,415,200	Malwah, Candeish	" (Mahratta, &c.)
Bhopaul, Raghur, &c.	8,312	815,860	Malwah	Mohammedan.
Rajpoot States—Jeudpoor, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Shurtpoor, Bikaneer, Alwar, &c.	119,859	8,765,098	Rajpootana, Malwah	Hindoo, (Rajpoot.)
Rampoor, Delhi Tributaries, and Hill States, (Himalaya,)	13,572	1,211,407	Delhi, Kumaon	" and Sikh.
Sikh protected States	6,746	1,095,234	Delhi	Sikh.
S.W. frontier States	25,431	1,215,816	Malwah, Allahabad, Gundwanah	Hindoo.
Sikkim	2,504	97,648	N. frontier	Boodhist.
Bhawlpoor	20,003	600,000	Mooltan	Hindoo.
Cashmere, (Gholab Singh,)	25,123	750,000	Cashmere	Sikh.
N.E. frontier States	1,711	231,695	Assam, &c.	Boodhist.
Munnipoor	7,584	75,840		"
Cossack Mehals	16,929	761,805	Orissa	Hindoo.
Total dependent on Bengal	554,391	44,335,476		
II. Subordinate to the Madras Presidency:—				
Mysore	30,886	3,000,000	Mysore	"
Travancore	4,722	1,011,824	Travancore	"
Cochin	1,983	288,176	Malabar	"
Jeypoor and Hill Zemindars	13,041	391,230	Balaghaut, Bejapoor	"
Total dependent on Madras	50,637	4,691,290		
III. Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency:—				
Gaicowar's Dominion	4,399	395,526	Guzerat	"
Kattywar chiefships	19,650	1,458,000	"	"
Pahlunpoor chiefships	5,250	388,500		
Cambay, Dauoj rajahs, &c.	3,398	244,792	Guzerat	
Kolapoor	3,445	500,000	Bejapoor	" (Mahratta.)
Sawant Warree and Mahee, &c.	9,529	765,916	"	" "
Cutch	6,764	530,536	Cutch	Mohammedan.
South Mahratta Jaghiredars, &c.	3,775	419,025	Bejapoor	Hindoo.
Total dependent on Bombay	56,330	4,612,325		
Total of dependent States	661,348	53,639,091		
Grand total of British India and dependent States	1,427,547	170,813,668		

The above "dependent states" have all relinquished political relations with each other, or with any but the paramount British state, to which they are bound by alliances of various kinds.

Government.—By an act of Parliament, passed in 1833, the government of British India was vested in the East India Company as trustees for the crown, subordinate to the Board of Control established in 1784, by Mr. Pitt's India Bill. The Supreme Government, which has generally its seat in Bengal, consists of the Governor-General, and a council of five members, one of whom is the commander-in-chief. The Governor-General is nominated by the Court of Directors, his appointment being subject to the approval of the sovereign; salary, 24,000*l.* The Governor-General has the power to declare war, conclude peace, and make treaties of commerce and alliance. In conjunction with his council, he makes laws and regulations which have force throughout the whole of the territories of British India. The other members of the Supreme Council, except the commander-in-chief, are appointed by the Court of Directors, and must have resided in India for ten years; salary, 9600*l.* The Supreme Council is also the council for the presidency of Bengal. The presidencies of Madras and Bombay have each their governor and council of three members, similarly appointed; the governor receiving a salary of 12,000*l.* annually. The presidency Agra remained distinct from that of Bengal for a short period only, under the title of the North-western Provinces; that territory has been again united to the Bengal Presidency, and is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor.

The Board of Control, as originally founded, consisted of six members; but the chief authority exercised was vested in its president, who is a cabinet minister, and, under another name, Secretary of State for India. The Court of Directors of the East India Company nominates the governors and members of council of the different presidencies, and retains most of the patronage throughout British India. Members are elected to it by a certain number among the holders of the capital stock of the company, which consists of 6,000,000*l.*, shared, in different proportions, among 3600 individuals. Proprietors of 1000*l.* stock have each one vote; of 3300*l.*, two votes; of 6000*l.*, three votes; and of 10,000*l.*, or upwards, four votes in the election of directors, and of committees to form by-laws, and for the control of pensions beyond a certain amount, and the bestowal of rewards. Persons holding less than 1000*l.* stock have no vote, although they may take a part in the discussions of the court. The court consists of twenty-four directors, who must be born or naturalized subjects of Great Britain, and possessed of at least 2000*l.* stock. From this court proceed, on all ordinary occasions, instructions relative to the management of the Indian Empire; but a draft of every despatch sent thither must be first submitted to the approval of the Board of Control. It is bound to lay annually before Parliament an account of its revenue and expenditure for the preceding year.

Justice.—In each of the capital cities of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is a superior, civil, and criminal court, over which neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Control have any authority, the judges in them being appointed directly by the sovereign. Within these cities, English law is held to be equally binding upon the European and native inhabitants; but beyond their limits Europeans only are subject to British jurisprudence. Zillah courts, both European and native, are established throughout British India, in each district or collectorate, as well as in the cities and towns. In each village and community are also native police courts, the head officer of which receives criminal charges and holds inquests; and in the N.W. provinces are established *punchayels*, or native juries of five persons, who arbitrate in minor causes. In all the superior courts, trial by jury takes place in criminal cases; and natives are eligible, both as petty and grand jurors. The proceedings in the superior courts are conducted in English, but in provincial courts always in the vernacular languages

A small-cause court, on the plan of the county courts in England, was instituted at Calcutta in 1850; and it is expected that similar courts will be established in the capitals of the other presidencies. Except at these capitals, the Mohammedan laws are commonly administered to the Mohammedan, and the Hindoo laws to the Hindoo population.

Education, &c.—A few years ago six superior colleges existed in the Bengal presidency, under the superintendence of the council of education established at Calcutta. There were also 51 district and other schools, attended by 8203 pupils, of whom 6140 were Hindoos, and 1621 Mohammedans; and, in 1845, arrangements had been made for the establishment of 100 additional schools. In the Bombay presidency there were 120 schools, attended by 7753 pupils. At Madras is an institution termed a university; but for a long period fewer attempts were made to extend education in this than in the other presidencies. In a portion of the Lahore territories, with a population of 2,470,000, are 1836 native public schools, in which 11,503 boys receive instruction. Religious bigotry in India appears to be giving place to more liberal sentiments. In the Mohammedan college at Hoogly, both Christians and Hindoos are admitted; in medical studies at Calcutta and elsewhere, Hindoo students have made distinguished progress, and at Amritseer, in the Punjab, a public seminary has lately been endowed by the government to the amount of 500*l.* annually. Female education is generally discouraged by the Hindoos: in the Sikh territories, however, at the city of Lahore, are 16 schools at which female children are instructed: and in all the three presidencies are flourishing female schools under the superintendence of the missionaries of various denominations of Christians. In 1848, there were published in Calcutta five newspapers in the Persian or Hindostanee languages, and nine in Bengali; besides numerous editions of Hindoo and Mohammedan works. At Delhi, many scientific works and translations of English historical works were published, and printing was actively going on at Bareily. The transactions of the learned societies, and reviews at Calcutta and Bombay, are periodicals of high merit; and English newspapers are published in the capitals of all the presidencies, (seven in Calcutta,) and at Delhi and Lahore. Literary works published in India are protected by a copyright act, passed in 1847, similar to that in force in Great Britain.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment in India is under the superintendence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who are appointed by the sovereign, and are paid by the East India Company. There is also an archdeacon in each diocese. Chaplains at the different stations are appointed by the court of directors, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London. An allowance is made by the company to a certain number of the Roman Catholic clergymen, and clergymen of the Scotch Established Church. Other Christian sects in India support their own ministers.

Armed Force.—The total armed force of the East India Company, in 1845, amounted to 12,715 European, and 235,634 native troops, in all 249,309, officers and rank and file. Besides these, there were 963 officers, and 27,149 rank and file belonging to her Majesty's service. The Punjab military force consisted, in 1850, of five corps of infantry, five of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, besides four local regiments of infantry and one corps of cavalry, raised in that territory. The Indian navy, in 1848, comprised 39 steam vessels, with an aggregate of 18,360 tons burden, and 5014 horse-power, and 14 sailing vessels, aggregate burden, 2826 tons.

Revenue.—The land tax is the principal source of Indian revenue. (See HINDOSTAN, p. 858.) It is collected, in the first instance, by the village collectors, *tekkildars* or accountants; from them it is sent to the provincial native treasurers, who are bound in heavy securities to the government, and act directly under the European collector of the district or collectorate. In addition to the land tax, revenue is derived from the sales of opium, salt, and tobacco; and, in the Bombay territories, opium-passes, and dock dues; mint, stamp, and excise duties; post-office collection, sayer and abkarry, or spirit, and other licenses; marine and pilotage receipts, subsidies, and tribute from the protected states, &c. The Indian revenue, for some years prior to 1850 presented a deficiency as compared with the expenditure, in consequence of expensive wars. The following table exhibits the revenues and charges of the several presidencies of British India, for the year 1848-9:—

Presidencies.	Total Revenue in 1848-9.	Total Charges in 1848-9.
Bengal	£7,303,750	£9,627,354
Agra	4,686,203	951,090
Madras	3,748,650	3,221,696
Bombay	2,476,048	2,929,730
Total	£18,309,748	£16,729,870

Add to this last the 3,012,000*l.* disbursed in England, and the total expenditure for the year amounts to 19,741,870*l.* The public debt of the East India Company, in 1849, was 44,204,080*l.*

Internal Communication.—Previous to the commencement of the present century, the public ways in India were little else than mere tracks; but since then great pains have been taken to open good roads between important points, and to provide means of internal communication calculated to promote the interests of commerce. For this purpose the East India Company alone expended, during the ten years preceding 1840, no less than 1,446,400*l.* Several extensive roads have been opened to the public since 1850. Railways are in progress, or have been projected, in all three of the presidencies, and several lines of telegraph are also in operation. But the most extensive work hitherto undertaken by the British government in India is the Ganges Canal, now in course of construction. It commences at Hurdwar, and is to extend for a distance of 180 miles to near Alighur, where it will diverge into two channels—one, 170 miles in length, running to the Ganges at Cawnpoor, and the other, 165 miles long, to the Jumna, near Humeerpoor, 40 miles W. by N. of Suttehpoor. Branches, with an aggregate extent of 250 miles, are to communicate with the latter town and with Coel, making the total length of the canal 750 miles. It is to be navigable throughout, and is intended to irrigate 8400 square miles of territory. The results of the canal, in preventing the recurrence of the famines that have invariably followed the failure of the monsoons in the districts it traverses, and in creating numerous lines of easy and economical transit connected with the great rivers of the Doab, are incalculable. The cost of the work is estimated at 1,500,000*l.* of which 634,000*l.* had been expended on its construction at the close of 1850. April 4, 1854, the main trunk of the canal was opened with ceremonies peculiar to the country—English clergymen reading a form of prayers for the occasion, Brahmins throwing flowers into the stream, an imposing display of troops, a general distribution of sweetmeats, missionaries preaching to the crowd, men racing in sacks, &c. &c. The principal engineering work is an aqueduct over the Solani River, having a water-way of 750 feet, and costing 300,000*l.* A canal has also been commenced in the Punjab, the cost of which, when completed, is estimated at half a million sterling.

Commerce.—The great staples of Indian exports are indigo, opium, cotton, sugar, silk, wool, salt, coffee, pepper, saltpetre, and rice. The greater part of the indigo consumed in Europe is raised in India. It is estimated that there are upwards of 470 indigo factories in the Bengal and Agra presidencies, conducted by English capitalists. The total exports of indigo in 1842 amounted in value to 2,730,560*l.*, and in 1849 75,982 hundredweights were imported into Great Britain and Ireland. Opium is a government monopoly. In 1849, the sale of opium raised in the British territory realized to the Bengal government the sum of 3,015,000*l.*, exclusive of the receipts from the sale of Malwah opium and *opium-passes* in Bombay, amounting to 898,093*l.* Cotton is considered the most important Indian product. In 1845-6, the total exports comprised 143,252,960 pounds, (value, 1,531,734*l.*) sent chiefly to China and the United Kingdom. In 1849, the import of cotton from British India into the United Kingdom amounted to 70,838,515 pounds, being rather more than one-tenth of the entire quantity of this article imported for home consumption. In 1850, the total import into the same country amounted to 118,665,380 pounds. The whole import of sugar from India into the United Kingdom, in 1833, was only 111,731 hundredweights; in 1848 it amounted to 1,360,417 hundredweights; besides which there were also received 19,853 hundredweights of molasses, and 908,876 gallons of rum. Of raw silk, Great Britain receives nearly as much from India as from China, the amount for 1849 being set down at 1,804,327 pounds, besides upwards of 503,000 pieces of India silk manufactures. The import of wool from India into the United Kingdom had increased from 371 pounds in 1833, to 3,975,866 pounds in 1845; and in 1849 it amounted to 4,182,353 pounds. Salt is a government monopoly, and, in 1844-5, 3,405,288 hundredweights were disposed of at the government sales. In 1848-9, the sale of this article amounted to 2,438,567*l.* The import of coffee into the United Kingdom from British India, in 1849, amounted to 3,845,357 pounds; of pepper, to 3,913,611 pounds; of saltpetre, 286,746 hundredweights; and of rice, to 875,510 hundredweights. Among the other articles of Indian export are tobacco, teak-timber, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, chank and pearl shells, drugs, dyes, gum-lac, linseed, sesamum, safflower, turmeric, ginger, skins and hides, borax, ivory, cassia and other spices, and diamonds. The following table exhibits the total value of Indian exports and imports during four successive years:—

Date.	Exports.	Imports.	Date.	Exports.	Imports.
1844-5	£16,590,211	£10,754,145	1846-7	£15,355,436	£9,811,760
1845-6	17,366,740	9,087,478	1847-8	13,565,949	8,408,100

In 1842-3, the total exports of the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay amounted to 14,071,819*l.*, and the imports to 8,784,903*l.* Of this commerce, 5,398,356*l.* exports, and 5,016,679*l.* imports, was with Great Britain; 4,102,878*l.* exports, and 536,690*l.* imports, with China; 764,214*l.* exports, and 307,187*l.* imports, with Penang and eastward; 811,305*l.* exports, and 410,804*l.* imports, with the Arabian and Persian Gulfs; 569,884*l.* exports, and 213,722*l.* imports,

with France; 168,322*l.* exports, and 54,976*l.* imports, with Mauritius; and 141,120*l.* exports, and 72,074*l.* imports, with the United States. The total exports of the United Kingdom to British India, including Ceylon, in 1849, amounted to 6,803,274*l.* The commerce of the United States with India, in 1853, included exports to the value of 13,130*l.*, and imports to 749,026*l.* (For a notice of steam communication, see CALCUTTA.)

History.—The present East India Company, under the title of the "London Company," headed by George Earl, of Cumberland, was organized in 1600; in the following year it numbered 215 shareholders. Its original capital was 70,000*l.* The company traded successfully at Surat and other places on the coast of India, and in 1612 increased its capital to 429,000*l.* About this time permission was granted to the British to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Gogo. The company's ships first sailed up the Ganges to trade at Pipley, in Bengal, in 1634. In 1639, the British procured the cession of a strip of land about 5 miles in length on the Coromandel coast, where Madras now stands; this was their first territorial acquisition on the Indian mainland. In 1644, permission was obtained to erect factories at Balasore and Hoogly, in Bengal; in 1662, the island of Bombay was ceded by Portugal to Charles II. of England. It was made over in perpetuity to the East India Company, in 1668; and in 1687, it became the capital of the British settlements in the East. By this time factories had been established in various parts of Bengal, Bahar, and South India. The first grant of land in Bengal, a small zemindary on the Hoogly, comprising the towns of Chuttanuttee, Govindpore, and Kalleeghatta, (see CALCUTTA, *History,*) was made to the company in 1695. From this small acquisition have sprung the vast possessions of the Bengal presidency, forming the third, and by far the most important of the three great presidencies into which British India is now divided. In extending their sway over India, the British became involved in many long and expensive wars, both with the native princes and with the French, who had early made settlements on the Coromandel coast. A war with the latter broke out in 1756; the great battle of Plassey, fought in 1757, effectually opened Bengal to the British, and checked the rising power of the French in India, which was completely overthrown in 1763. Among the wars carried on with the native princes, may be mentioned that commenced in 1775, with Hyder-Ali, King of Mysore, and terminated in 1799; and the war with the Mahratta powers, in the early part of the present century, in which the Duke of Wellington first distinguished himself. British acquisitions in the peninsula beyond the Ganges commenced with the cession of Arracan, in 1824, and of Assam and the Tenasserim Provinces, in 1826; Malacca was purchased in 1824–5; Coorej, in South India, and Loodianah, with adjacent districts on the Sutlej, were acquired in 1834; Sinde, in the valley of the Indus, was obtained by conquest in 1843–4; and the Punjab, occupying the N. extremity of India, in 1849, during which year Sattara was added to the Bombay presidency. Sumbhulpoor, a Gundwana rajahship, since fallen into the possession of the British, is their latest Indian acquisition. Among the distinguished persons who have filled the office of governor-generalship in India, may be mentioned Lord Clive and Warren Hastings.

INDIANA, one of the Western States, and a portion of the Great Mississippi Valley, is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio River, and W. by Illinois, from which it is partly separated by the Wabash River. It lies between 37° 45′ and 41° 52′ N. lat., being about 275 miles in its greatest length from N. to S., and about 135 miles in width, forming nearly a parallelogram, and including 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres, only 5,045,453 of which are improved, leaving three-fourths of this fertile state uncultivated. When we take into consideration that the million of inhabitants who possess the cultivated portion are far from densely settled, we arrive at conclusions foreshadowing the immense population that must one day occupy the Great Mississippi Valley.

Face of the Country.—Indiana has no mountains or great elevations; but portions S. of the White River are somewhat hilly and rugged. A low ridge from Kentucky extends in a N.W. direction across the Ohio. White, and Wabash Rivers, causing rapids in each. N. of the White and Wabash Rivers, (forming much the larger part of the state,) the country is generally level, or slightly undulating. Most of the rivers have rich alluvial bottoms of a few miles in width. A range of hills runs along the Ohio, sometimes approaching, and at others receding from the river, forming in the S.W. an exceedingly broken and rocky country. In the N.W. part is some land heavily timbered with walnut, beech, maple, buckeye, &c., with a considerable portion of the richest prairie land. Immediately bordering on Lake Michigan are some sandhills about 200 feet in height, behind which is a region covered with pine. The N.E. part of Indiana is also heavily timbered, interspersed with prairie, barrens, and marsh lands. The most of the streams empty into the Ohio, showing a general inclination of the surface in that direction.

Minerals.—Indiana has beds of coal within her limits estimated to be capable of yielding 50,000,000 bushels to the square mile. One coal deposite commences near the Ohio, in Perry county, and extends N.W. about 150 miles into Vermilion county. Taylor computes the area of the coal-field of this state at 7700 square miles. Coal deposits have this year (1854) been discovered under the town of Evansville, which give promise of great richness. Besides coal, Indiana contains iron, some copper, lime, marble, freestone, gypsum, and grindstones. In 1850 about $172,000 were invested in forges, furnaces, &c. for the working of iron.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Lake Michigan borders on the N.W. portion of Indiana for about 40 miles, and opens to it the trade of the great lakes. There are a number of small lakes in the N. part of the state. The Ohio forms the entire southern boundary of Indiana, and gives it access to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The Wabash is the largest river that has its course mainly within the state, of whose surface, with its branches, it drains three-fourths. It rises in the W. of Ohio, and flowing N.W., and then S.W. across the state, meets the boundary of Illinois, which it follows for more than 100 miles, till it discharges its waters into the Ohio, after a total course of about 500 miles, (including its windings,) 400 of which may be navigated by steamboats at high water. At low water its channel is obstructed by bars and ledges of rocks just above the mouth of the White River, its principal tributary. The latter rises in two branches in the E. part of the state, flow S.W. and unite about 30 miles from the Wabash. The course of the largest branch (the West Fork) is about 200 miles. It is navigable in the season of floods to Indianapolis, 140 miles from its mouth. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, in the N.E. part of Indiana, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the N.W. portion of the state. The Upper St. Joseph's makes a bend into Indiana from Michigan, to which, after a course of about 30 miles, it returns. Some branches of the Ohio and Wabash form the other principal streams.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—There are a number of caves in this state. Wyandotte Cave, in Crawford county, 11 miles from Corydon, is said to rival Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, in extent and interest. Previous to 1850, the cave had been explored for three miles. In that year new chambers and galleries were discovered, more extensive than the old, and abounding in stalactites and other calcareous concretions, some of great size and splendor. Epsom Salts Cave, on the Big Blue River, is in the side of a hill 400 feet high. About 2500 yards from the entrance is a white column, 15 feet in diameter, 30 in height, regularly fluted, and surrounded by smaller and similar columns. The earth of the floor yields Epsom salts, nitre, aluminous earth, and gypsum. There is within a rude painting of an Indian on the rock. There are a number of mounds scattered over the state, similar to those described in Ohio.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Indiana partakes of the general character of the Western States N. of the Ohio; that is to say, somewhat milder than on the Atlantic coasts, but subject to sudden changes. The cold of winter is severe, but of comparatively short duration; the snow does not generally fall to a great depth, or lie very long, though there is considerable difference in this respect between the northern and southern parts of the state. The earlier fruits blossom in March, but are liable to be injured by frosts. The soil is generally good, and much of it highly fertile. The richest lands are found in the river-bottoms, where the soil is very deep. This is especially the case in the valleys of the Wabash and its tributaries above Terre Haute, and in parts of the Ohio Valley. The country between the rivers is somewhat elevated, and not so luxuriantly fertile as on the river-bottoms, but amply repays the labors of the husbandman. Indeed, there is very little of this state uncultivable; even its wet and marshy lands will, no doubt, at some future day, when the density of population and cheapness of labor may warrant it, become as productive as most of the other lands in the state. Indiana ranks fourth of the states of the Union in the absolute amount of Indian corn raised, and seventhas respects population. It also produces large quantities of wheat, oats, with Irish potatoes, fruit, butter, and live stock, besides considerable rye, barley, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, cheese, grass-seeds, flax, hops, maple-sugar, molasses, beeswax and honey, and some wine, hemp, and silk. In 1850, there were in Indiana 98,396 farms, occupying 5,046,543 acres of improved land, (averaging about 50 acres to each plantation,) and producing 6,214,458 bushels of wheat, 52,964,363 of Indian corn, 5,655,014 of oats, 78,792 of rye, 36,773 of peas and beans, 2,033,337 of Irish potatoes, 201,711 of sweet potatoes, 45,463 of barley, 149,740 of buckwheat, 80,271 of grass-seeds, 1,044,620 pounds of tobacco, 2,610,287 of wool, 12,881,535 of butter, 624,564 of cheese, 403,230 tons of hay, 92,796 pounds of hops, 584,469 of flax, 2,927,192 of maple-sugar, (fourth in amount of the United States,) 935,329 of beeswax and honey, 14,055 gallons of wine, 180,325 of molasses; live stock valued at $22,478,555,

orchard products at $324,940, market products at $72,804, and slaughtered animals at $6,567,935.

Forest Trees.—Indigenous to Indiana are various species of oaks, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, sugar-maple, buckeye, beech, and some sassafras, lime, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, and mulberry in the bottom-lands. The fruits common to the latitude thrive in Indiana.

Manufactures.—Though not yet largely engaged in manufacturing industry, Indiana has every facility, in the abundance of her water-power and the cheapness of her coal, to become a manufacturing state when it may become advantageous for her so to do. There were, in 1850, in this state, 4326 manufacturing establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, of which 2 were cotton mills, employing $43,000 capital, and 38 male and 37 female hands, consuming raw material valued at $28,220, and producing stuffs and yarns worth $44,200; 33 woollen mills, employing $171,545, and 189 male and 67 female hands, consuming raw material worth $120,486, and producing 235,500 yards of stuffs, and 104,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $205,802; 19 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $171,900 capital, and 253 male hands, consuming raw material worth $95,743, and producing 3782 tons of cast, wrought, and pig iron, valued at $219,190; 358 tanneries, employing $514,897 capital, consuming raw material worth $405,838, and producing leather valued at $714,513; and $334,950 invested in the manufacture of malt liquors, whisky, wine, &c., consuming 118,150 bushels of barley, 1,417,900 of Indian corn, 48,700 of rye, 1000 of oats, and 16 tons of hops, and employing 287 hands, and producing 11,905 barrels of beer, ale, &c., and 4,639,900 gallons of whisky, wine, &c. Home-made manufactures were produced valued at $1,631,089.

Internal Improvements.—Indiana is among the leading states of the Great Mississippi Valley in works of internal improvement. In August, 1854, there were within her limits 1278 miles of railroad completed, 1592 in course of construction, and 732 were projected. So rapid is her progress in this respect, that any correct account of her railroads one year would be antedated the next. Railways, centering in Indianapolis, branch off in all directions, uniting the capital, more or less directly, with Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, (Ohio,) Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, beyond the state, and with Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru, Michigan City, and various minor points within the state. The Central Michigan has 40, and the Southern Michigan and North Indiana Railroad, 120 miles of their tracks in this state. The roads in progress, or projected in or through this state, will connect Cincinnati with St. Louis and Hannibal, Missouri, with Burlington, Iowa, with Rock Island, with Chicago, (more directly,) with Fort Wayne, and with Detroit and intermediate points. According to De Bow's Magazine for December, 1854, Indiana had 367 miles of canal, viz.: the greater portion of the Wabash and Erie, uniting Toledo (Ohio) with Terre Haute, and the Lawrenceburg and Cambridge City Canals. There is scarcely a place of any considerable importance in Indiana that is not, directly or indirectly, connected with the large cities of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States; and the railroads in course of construction are daily shortening these distances, and making them more direct. The receipts from the Wabash and Erie Canal, in 1852, were $400,452; expenditures, $409,621.

Commerce.—Indiana has no foreign commerce, but an active lake and river trade with New Orleans and the various points of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, by the rivers of the same name, and with New York by the lakes, though for the most part in vessels owned in other states. A want of statistics does not enable us to do justice to the trade of Indiana. Tonnage in 1853, of New Albany, 3848; vessels built in the state, 9, of 3445 tons burden. The great objects of export are cattle, hogs, and other live stock; pork, beef, lard, Indian corn, wheat, and wool. Hogs packed in 1853-4, 619,176.

Education.—Indiana has a school fund derived from several sources, which Governor Wright, in his message of December, 1853, estimates at $4,988,989. It is made up of the Congressional Township fund, Surplus Revenue, Saline, and Bank Tax funds, constantly augmenting, from fines, forfeitures, and the profits of the sinking fund, more than $1,000,000 of which is not at present available. The receipts from the university fund, for 1852, were $15,528; and from the common school fund, $73,839. There were expended for the Indiana University in the same year, $16,361. The constitution provides for the election by the people of a superintendent of public schools, to hold office for two years. The number of children in the schools, in 1851, was 225,318, or nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants. According to the census of 1850, there were 11 colleges with 1069 students, and $43,350 income, of which $14,000 was from endowments; 4822 public schools with 161,500 pupils, and with $314,467 income, of which $134,078 was from public funds, $74,288 from taxation, and $10,530 from endowments; 131 academies and other schools, with 6185 pupils, and $63,520 income, and 229,961 attending school, as returned by families. Of the adult population, 72,710 could not read and write, of whom 3265 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 2032 churches in Indiana, in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 428; the Christian Church, 187; Episcopalian, 24; Free Church, 10; Friends, 89; Lutherans, 63; Methodists, 778; Moravians, 57; Presbyterians, 282; Roman Catholics, 63; and Universalists, 15; the rest belong to the Benevolent Church, Congregationalists, Dutch and German Reformed, New Lights, Seceders, Tunkers, Union Church, and Unitarians; giving one church to every 487 persons. Value of church property, $1,529,585.

Periodicals.—There were published in Indiana, in 1850, 9 daily, 2 tri and semi-weekly, 95 weekly, and 1 semi-monthly periodicals; with a total annual circulation of 4,316,828 copies.

Public Institutions.—Indiana stands among the first of the Western States in provision for the unfortunate. There are at Indianapolis asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane; and the constitution directs the erection of houses of refuge for the reformation of juvenile criminals. In November, 1852, there were 121 pupils in the deaf and dumb, and 42 in the blind asylum. In the same year, the insane hospital had 159 patients, and 102 discharged cured. This institution was opened in 1848. All the deaf and dumb between the ages of 10 and 30, and all blind children of the state may, if they choose, receive a gratuitous education. The different benevolent institutions received from the state, in the year ending November, 1852, appropriations amounting to $103,500.21. The State Prison at Jeffersonville had, in November, 1852, 217 convicts confined within its walls, of whom 53 were of foreign birth. There were, in 1850, 58 public libraries, with 46,238 volumes; 38 school and Sunday-school, with 13,055; 4 college, with 8700, and 1 church library, with 400 volumes. Indiana has a Historical Society, established in 1830.

Population.—There were in Indiana, 4875 inhabitants in 1800; 24,520 in 1810; 147,178 in 1820; 343,031 in 1830; 685,866 in 1840, and 988,393 in 1850; of whom 506,178 were white males, 470,976 white females; 5715 colored males, and 5547 colored females. There were also, in 1850, 171,564 families, inhabiting 170,178 dwellings. Pop. to square mile, 2924. Of the entire population, 525,732 were born in the state, 404,726 in other states of the Union, 5950 in England, 12,787 in Ireland, 1510 in Scotland and Wales, 1878 in British America, 28,554 in Germany, 2279 in France, 1838 in other countries, and 2598 whose places of birth were unknown. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 12,808 deaths, or about 13 in every thousand persons, and in the same period, 1182 paupers received aid, of whom 322 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly $50 to the individual. There were at the same time 353 blind, of whom 12 were colored; 537 deaf and dumb, of whom 4 were colored; 568 insane, of whom 7 were colored, and 938 idiots, of whom 13 were colored persons. Of the population, 233 were engaged in mining, 148,806 in agriculture, 3076 in commerce, 20,590 in manufactures, 89 in navigating the ocean, 627 in internal navigation, and 2257 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Indiana is divided into 91 counties, viz. Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware, Du Bois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusco, La Grange, Lake, Laporte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Stark, Steuben, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermilion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley. Capital, Indianapolis.

Cities and Towns.—New Albany is the largest town; population in 1850, 8181; the other principal towns are Madison, population, 8012; Indianapolis, 8091; Fort Wayne, about 4282; Terre Haute, about 4051; Lafayette, 6129; Evansville, 3235, besides a number of other towns between 1000 and 2000 each. According to the Indiana State Sentinel, the population of New Albany, Indianapolis, Madison, Evansville, and Lafayette, in 1854, were respectively, in the order named, 17,000; 16,000; 14,000; 10,000, and 9000.

Government.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are both elected by the people for 3 years. The former, who receives $1500 per annum, can only be elected once in any period of six years. The latter is ex-officio president of the Senate, and receives $3 per day during the sessions of the legislature. The Senate consists of 50, and the House of Representatives of 100 members, both elected by the people: the former for four, and the latter for one year. The secretary of state auditor, superintendent of public schools, and treasurer, are each chosen by the people for two years. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of not less than three

or more than five judges, elected by the people for six years; and of thirteen circuit courts, presided over by judges elected by the people of each district, for six years. The judges of the supreme court receive $1300 per annum. Justices of the peace are chosen by the people of each township for four years. Any voter of good moral character may practice law, and any white male of 21 years of age, born in the United States, or any foreigner, resident of the United States one year, and who has declared his intention, according to law, of becoming a citizen, may vote, after six months' residence in the state. Indiana is entitled to 11 members in the national house of representatives, and to 13 electoral votes for president of the United States.

Banks, Finances.—The state debt, principal and interest, in 1847, was $14,874,640; but by an act of the legislature of that year, the bondholders took the state's interest in the Wabash and Erie Canal, which they were to finish for half this debt, while the state should issue new certificates for the other half. In 1853, the state liabilities were $6,805,435. In January, 1854, there were 44 banks, with an aggregate capital of $5,524,552, a circulation of $7,116,827, and $1,820,760 in coin. The free-banking law prevails in this state. The assessed value of property in 1850 was $152,879,339; the public debt, June 30th, 1853, was $7,712,880. The expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, benevolent institutions, &c., were $150,000. Receipts for the year ending November 1st, 1853, $1,620,943.74, and expenditures, $1,509,305.32.

History.—Indiana was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century by the French, who remained here, without much accession to their numbers till long after the close of the American Revolution. Like other French settlements, they were nearly stationary, as far as regarded increase from without, until the arrival of the Americans among them; enjoying life with the characteristic cheerfulness of their nation, and mingling with the neighboring savages, not only on terms of amity, but sometimes forming matrimonial alliances with them. In 1800, Indiana became, in conjunction with Illinois, a territorial government, and in 1816, an independent member of the confederacy. In 1811, the savages of the Shawnee tribe, led on by their prophet, and incited, it is said, by the British, who put arms into their hands, attacked the American settlements, and committed great depredations. General Harrison being sent against them, routed them completely at Tippecanoe, but with the loss of 200 of his own troops.

INDIANA, in'de-an'a or in-de-ah'na, a county in the S.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 770 square miles. The Conemaugh River forms its boundary on the S. It is also drained by Little Mahoning, Crooked, Black Lick, and Two Lick Creeks. The surface is hilly. The soil, where not too rough for cultivation, is moderately fertile. The highlands contain large quantities of bituminous coal and iron ore; and valuable salt-springs occur in the S. part of the county. The Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad pass along the S. border. Organized in 1803, and named from the general appellation of the aboriginal tribes. Capital, Indiana. Pop. 27,170.

INDIANA, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2443.

INDIANA, a thriving post-borough, capital of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, is handsomely situated 50 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. A plank-road, about 16 miles long, extends southward to the Central Railroad. The village contains the usual county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, and an academy. Pop. 963.

INDIAN'A, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, on the Grand River, 28 miles S.S.E. of Brantford, and 22 miles from Dunnville. Pop. about 200.

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY. See GREENCASTLE, Indiana.

INDIANA CENTRAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. See INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE. See LAPORTE, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, in-de-an-ap'o-lis, a city, capital of Indiana, and seat of justice of Marion county, on the West Fork of White River, at the crossing of the National Road, and immediately below the mouth of Fall Creek, 109 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and 86 miles N.N.W. of Madison. Lat. 39° 46' N., lon. 86° 5' W. It is situated in a fertile and extensive plain, very nearly equidistant from the several boundaries of the state. When this place was selected for the capital of Indiana, in 1820, the whole county for 40 miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. On the 1st of January, 1825, the public offices of state were removed from Corydon, and the seat of government was permanently established here. The streets generally cross each other at right angles, excepting 4 diagonal streets, which converge to a circular area in the centre of the town. The principal public buildings are on Washington street, which is 120 feet wide. Several other streets are 90 feet wide. The State House, erected at a cost of $50,000, is an elegant building, surmounted by a dome, and having 10 Doric columns on each front. Its dimensions are 186 feet long by 80 wide. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the Governor's House, the Court House, a large Masonic Hall, the Bates House, the largest hotel in the state, besides many other hotels, 2 market houses, and the depôt of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 350 feet long, by 56 wide. In 1853, there were 26 churches, and 3 others in course of construction. Indianapolis is said to contain a greater number of churches in proportion to its population than any other city in the Union. A State Lunatic Hospital was established here in 1848, and in 1853 had 163 patients. Indianapolis is also the seat of the Indiana Central Medical College, founded in 1849. In 1852 it had 8 professors and 50 students. Great attention is paid to education, and the public schools are in a very flourishing condition. There are 2 banks, and seven or eight newspapers are published here, one of which is a daily. The city contains several iron foundries, flouring mills, and manufactories of steam-engines, paper, window-sashes, and other articles. Indianapolis is the terminus of seven railroads, viz. the Madison and Indianapolis, opened in 1847, the Lafayette, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, the Indiana Central, the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, the Peru and Indianapolis, and the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi Railroad. Pop. in 1840, 2692; in 1850, 8090; in 1853, about 12,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 14 miles N.E. of Oskaloosa, the county seat.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. See BLOOMINGTON, Ind.

INDIAN (in'de-an) CREEK, Georgia, flows into Little River, in Putnam county, about 8 miles N.W. of Eatonton.

INDIAN CREEK, of Tishemingo co., Mississippi, enters Tennessee River near Eastport.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into Dry Creek about 22 miles from its junction with Yuba River. Gold is found along this stream in considerable quantities. The banks are well wooded with excellent timber.

INDIAN CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Floyd co., and flowing S.W., passes Corydon, and falls into the Ohio. The Little Indian Creek enters it at Corydon.

INDIAN CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Monroe co., and enters the East Fork of White River, at the Sulphur Springs, in Martin county.

INDIAN CREEK, of Morgan co., Indiana, falls into the West Fork of White River, a few miles below Martinsville.

INDIAN CREEK, of Switzerland co., Indiana, flows into the Ohio near Vevay.

INDIAN CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Maramec from the right, in Franklin county.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-village in Monroe co., Virginia, 190 miles W. of Richmond.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Newbury district, South Carolina.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office, Washington co., Tennessee.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

INDIAN CREEK, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 1227.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-township of Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 1202.

INDIAN CREEK, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 420.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 80 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

INDIAN CREEK, a small village of Pike co., Missouri.

INDIAN DESERT. See THEBA.

INDIAN DIGGINGS, a post-office, El Dorado co., California.

INDIAN FIELDS, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

INDIAN FIELDS, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

INDIAN GROVE, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.

INDIAN GROVE, a post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, 94 miles N.E. of Springfield.

INDIAN HILL, a post-office, Abbeville district, S. Carolina.

INDIAN HILL, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

INDIAN KENTUCKY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., and flows into the Ohio 8 miles above Madison City.

INDIAN KEY, a post-village of Dade co., Florida, is situated on a small island of coral formation, in the Atlantic, 75 miles E.N.E. of Key West. This village contains nearly the whole population of the county, which in 1850 was only 159. It is a desirable winter residence for invalids.

INDIAN LAKE, New York, in the E. part of Hamilton county, is 8 or 9 miles long, and near 2 miles wide. The outlet, called Indian River, falls into the Hudson.

INDIAN MOUND, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

INDIAN OCEAN, (anc. *Mare Indicum* or *Indicus Oceanus*; Ger. *Indisches Meer*, in'dish-es mair; Fr. *Mer-des-Indes*, mair dāz ĕnd, *i. e.* "Sea of the Indies,") a vast sea, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Malay Archipelago and Australia, bounded on the S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on the W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N., extending from about lat. 25° N., in the Gulf of Arabia, a little beyond the Tropic of Cancer, to the Antarctic Circle; and from lon. 19° 56' 30" E., to

116° 33′ E. Its extent, from N. to S., somewhat exceeds 6500 miles; and its breadth varies from 6000 miles, between the Cape of Good Hope, and South Cape in Van Diemen's Land, to 4000 miles between the coast of Arabia and that of Malacca and Sumatra. Its N. shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas—Arabia, Hindostan, and India-beyond-the-Ganges, which are respectively separated by the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the China Sea by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, and the Strait of Floves. The other principal inlets are the Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the Gulf of Manaar, Palk's Strait, Bali, Lombok, and Ombay, the Sea of Timor, and Bass's Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro Islands, the Seychelles, and Socotra, belonging to Africa; the Laccadives, Maldives, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to Asia. Its principal affluents are—in Asia, the Salwin, Irrawaddy, Brahmapootra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistnah, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; and in Africa, the Zambeze. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N. part of the ocean, blowing from the S.W. between April and October, and S.E. from October to April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes frequently occur.

In the S. part of the Indian Ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W., at a rate varying with the seasons; but N. of Madagascar, where its breadth greatly diminishes, it runs from 45 miles to 60 miles in 24 hours. A S.W. current also flows along the African coast, towards the Mozambique Channel; its velocity ranging between 18 miles and 28 miles a day, but attaining more than double that rate near Delagoa Bay and Cape Corrientes. It finally joins the Cape current near Cape Padron. On the S.W. coast of Australia, the current divides near Cape Leeuwin, in lat. 34° 22′ S., into two streams—one of which flows N., and the other E., with an average speed of about 20 miles each day, thus embracing the whole coast of Australia. The maximum heat of the water occurs in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 9° 55′ N., and lon. 59° 52′ E., where it reaches 87° 10′ Fahrenheit.

INDIANOLA, in-de-a-no'la, a post-village of Calhoun co., Texas, on the W. shore of Matagorda Bay, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Matagorda. A newspaper is published here; steamboats ply between this place and Galveston. Pop. 1000.

INDIANOLA, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.

INDIANOLA, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Iowa, 135 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

INDIANOLA, a town of Kansas Territory, on the Fort Riley Road, where it crosses Soldier Creek, about 70 miles W. by S. of Leavenworth.

INDIAN ORCHARD, post-office, Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

INDIAN PRAIRIE, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

INDIAN RIVER, of New Hampshire. See INDIAN STREAM.

INDIAN RIVER, of New York, passes through Black Lake, and enters Oswegatchie River in St. Lawrence county.

INDIAN RIVER, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

INDIAN RIVER, of Sussex co., Delaware, flows eastward into the Atlantic.

INDIAN RIVER, of Florida, on the E. side of the peninsula, flows nearly parallel with the coast. Length, about 100 miles. The depth varies greatly in different seasons. The breadth also is very unequal; in some parts it expands into extensive lakes or lagoons.

INDIAN RIVER, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

INDIAN RIVER, a hundred of Sussex co., Delaware. Pop. 1688.

INDIAN RIVER, a post-office of St. Lucie co., Florida.

INDIAN SPRINGS, a post-village of Butts co., Georgia, 50 miles N.W. of Milledgeville: is a fashionable place of resort.

INDIAN STREAM, of Coos county, in the N. part of New Hampshire, unites with the E. branch to form the Connecticut.

INDIAN STREAM, a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, bordering on Canada East.

INDIAN TAVERN, a village of Morgan co., Tennessee.

INDIAN TERRITORY, a tract of country set apart by the government of the United States, as a permanent home for the aboriginal tribes removed thither from E. of the Mississippi River, as well as those indigenous to the territory. It is bounded on the N. by the territory of Kansas, S. by Texas, (from which it is partly separated by Red River,) E. by Arkansas, and W. by Texas and New Mexico. Indian Territory lies between 33° 30′ and 37° N. lat., and between 94° 30′ and 103° W. lon., being about 460 miles long, and from 36 to 240 miles in width, including an area of perhaps 71,127 square miles. The recently-formed territory of Kansas, and a portion of the S. of Nebraska, were constituted from the territory originally included within the so-called Indian Territory.

Face of the Country.—There is a general inclination of the country from the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the western border of Indian Territory, towards the Mississippi —, with a slight inclination to the S.E. A vast barren and sandy tract, generally known as the Great American Desert, occupies the N.W. portion of the territory. The rest of the territory spreads out, for the most part, into undulating plains of great extent, with the exception of the Ozark or Washita Mountains, which enter the E. portion of Indian Territory from Arkansas. This territory, however, has been too imperfectly explored to enable us to speak with great precision of its surface.

Rivers.—Indian Territory is drained by the Arkansas and Red Rivers, with their tributaries; these all have their sources among or near the Rocky Mountains, and flowing in an E. or S.E. direction, across or on the borders of the territory, discharge their waters into the Mississippi. None of these rivers have their course within the territory. The Red River forms part of the S. boundary, while the Arkansas passes through Indian Territory into the state of the same name. The tributaries of the Arkansas are the Cimarron, Neosha, Verdigris, and the North and South Forks of the Canadian; those of the Red River are the Washita, False Washita, and little Red River; all having nearly an E. course, except the Neosha, which runs S. These rivers have generally broad and shallow channels, and in the dry season are little more than a series of sandy pools; in the winter and spring only are they navigable by flat-boats and canoes, or for steamboats (if at all) near their mouths. The Arkansas and Red Rivers are both navigable for steamboats, but to what distance we are not accurately informed. The Arkansas has a course of about 2000, and Red River, of 1200 miles.

Climate.—Of the climate we have little definite information, but that of the E. portion is probably similar to the climates of Arkansas and Missouri, on which it borders. The summers are long and extremely dry, the days being very hot, with cool nights.

Soil and Productions.—On this point our information is limited. The E. portion, occupied by the partly-civilized Indians, is represented as fertile prairie land, interspersed "with mountain and flat hills," for an extent of 200 miles westward from the boundary of Arkansas. On the borders of the streams are strips of woodland, mostly cottonwood and willows; the country is, however, generally destitute of timber. The Cross Timbers, thus described by Captain Marcy, are partly in this territory:—"A narrow strip of woodland, called the Cross Timbers, from 5 to 30 miles wide, extending from the Arkansas River some 500 miles in a S.W. direction to the Brazos, divides the arable land from the great prairies, for the most part arid and sterile." The N.W. portion of the territory is mostly a barren, dreary waste "of bare rocks, gravel, and sand," destitute of all vegetation, except perhaps a few stunted shrubs, "yuccas, cactuses, grape-vines, and cucurbitaceous plants." The water is brackish, and the surface in many places covered with saline efflorescences. The eastern prairies are well adapted to grazing, and the products of the adjoining states flourish there.

Animals.—Vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses roam over its prairies, and antelope, deer, prairie-dog, and some other animals are found; wild turkeys, grouse, &c., are among the birds. Upon the other points generally treated of in our articles on the states and territories, we have too little reliable information to speak in a work meant to be one of facts, and not of conjectures. Indian Territory forms a part of the great Louisiana tract purchased by President Jefferson from France, in 1803. The United States government have military stations at Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas; Fort Towson, on the Red; and Fort Washita, on the Washita. The territory of Kansas, with a portion of Nebraska, was formed from what was formerly called Indian Territory, in 1854.

Population.—We have no census returns of the population of this territory, but the E. portion is mainly in possession of tribes removed thither by the United States government, including, among others, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Senecas, Shawnees, and Seminoles. The central and W. portions are roamed over by the Osages, Camanches, Kioways, Pawnees, Arrapahoes, and some other nomad tribes. Some of the removed tribes have made considerable advances in agriculture and the industrial arts, and have established schools and churches, while others are relapsing into indolence and vagrancy, and, following the common fate of the savage when in contact with the civilized man, are fast diminishing under the influence of intemperance and vicious connection with abandoned whites.

INDIAN TOWN, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

INDIAN TOWN, a post-village in Currituck co., North Carolina, 165 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

INDIAN TOWN, a post-village in Williamsburg district, South Carolina, 85 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

INDIAN TOWN, a small post-village of Bureau co., Illinois.

INDIAN VALLEY, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

INDIAN VILLAGE, a post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana.

INDIAN WHEELING CREEK, of Ohio, flows through Belmont county, and enters the Ohio opposite Wheeling.

INDICUS OCEANUS or INDICUM MARE. See INDIAN OCEAN.

INDIE, in'dee, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, near Vukovar. Pop. 2120.

INDIES, EAST. See EAST INDIES, and INDIA.

INDIES, WEST. See WEST INDIES.

INDIGHIRKA or INDIGIRKA, in'de-ghîr'kâ or in'de-ghjr'ka, or ZAPADNAIA-KOLIMA, zâ-pâd-ni'â-ko-lee'mâ, a river of East Siberia, government of Yakootsk, rises in the Yablonoi Mountains, and after a N. course estimated at 750 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 71° N., lon. 150° E., by an estuary containing numerous islands. It receives many affluents, but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert, with a few villages.

IN'DIGO HEAD, a post-office of Coffee co., Alabama.

INDIO, een'de-o, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in New Granada, unites with the Pacora to form a considerable stream, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama. Its shores abound with fine timber.

INDJE-KARA-SOO, in'jee-kâ'râ-soo, (anc. *Haliacmon,*) a river of European Turkey, in Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 18 miles S.W. of Salonica. Length, 110 miles.

INDJIGHIZ, INGIGHIZ, or INJIGHIS, in-je-ghiz' or in-je-ghees', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 33 miles W.N.W. of Constantinople. It has some mineral baths, and remains of ancient structures.

INDO-CHINA. See INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

INDORE, in'dor', or INDOOR, in'door', a state of Central Hindostan, under British protection, enclosed by the Gwalior dominion, and territory of the Bombay presidency, and intersected, E. to W., by the Nerbudda River. Area, nearly 4250 square miles. Capital, Indoor. It furnishes to the British Indian forces 3000 men.

INDORE, a town of Hindostan, the capital of the above state, is situated on a wooded table-land; elevation nearly 2000 feet, and 33 miles S. of Oojein. Lat. 22° 22' N., lon. 75° 50' E. It has been wholly built within the present century, and has some spacious streets. The massive granite palace of the Rajah is its only edifice of importance.

INDOSTAN. See HINDOSTAN.

INDRAGIRI, in-drâ-ghêr'ree, or ANDRAGERY, ân-drâ-ghîr'ree, a navigable river of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32' S., lon. 103° E. On it is a town of the same name.

INDRAGIRI, or ANDRAGERY, a native state in the island of Sumatra, S.E. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jumbi, which enter the sea respectively, 0° 30' N., and 1° S. It is traversed by the river Indragiri, which forms the commercial road of the country; and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

INDRAMAYO or INDRAMAIJO, een-drâ-mî'o, a cape, river, and town of Java: the town near the mouth of the river, which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 90 miles E. of Batavia.

IN'DRAPOOR' or INDRAPURA, in-drâ-poo'râ, a town, river, state, and volcano of Sumatra; the town near the S.W. coast, 150 miles N.W. of Bencoolen.

INDRAPOOR or INDRAPURA POINT is in lat. 2° 5' S., lon. 105° 27' E.; and N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapoor Islands.

INDRE, Ând'r, a river of France, departments of Indre and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire 18 miles W.S.W. of Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 miles. It is navigable from Loches to the Loire, 45 miles.

INDRE, a department of North-west France, formed of part of the old province of Berri. Area, 2624 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 271,938. The surface is uniformly level. The principal rivers are the Indre and Creuse. More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption, though much of the soil is barren and swampy. The climate is generally mild and temperate. This department furnishes the best lithographic stones in France, gun-flints, iron and iron goods, earthenwares, and cutlery at Châteauroux. Woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, leather, tiles, and parchment, are among the chief products. Capital, Châteauroux. Indre is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Châteauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc.

INDRÉ, an island of France. See INDRET.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, Ând'r-â lwâr, a department in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old province of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire. Area, 2332 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 315,641. The surface is level, and near the Loire very fertile, elsewhere poor, and often marshy. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne Rivers water its S. portion. Agriculture has latterly improved, and the produce in corn is now more than adequate to home consumption. The department furnishes excellent lithographic stones, pipe and potters'-clay, and contains an immense mound of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, annissed, truffles, fruits, &c., are raised in considerable quantities. The culture of silk is increasing, as are the silk, woollen, and leather manufactures of Tours. The other principal manufactures are files and rasps at Amboise, iron wares, red lead, and pottery; and near Montbazon is a national gunpowder factory and nitre refinery. Capital, Tours. The department is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Tours, Chinon, and Loches.

INDRET or INDRÉ, ân'drâ', a small island of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 5 miles W. of Nantes. The French government lately founded an extensive establishment here for the manufacture of the machinery of steamboats, &c.

INDUNO, in-doo'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, near Olona. Near it is, in a deep gorge, a remarkable fountain. Pop. 1801.

INDUS, in'dûs, or SINDH, sind, (Sanscrit, *Sindhoo* or *Sindhu,* "the sea;" Persian *Ab-Sind,* âb-sind,) a great river of South Asia, forming a portion of the W. boundary of Hindostan, rises in Thibet, on the N. side of the Kailas, (of the Himalayas,) in lat. 31° 20' N., lon. 81° 15' E., near the sources of the Sutlej. It flows N.W. for about 120 miles, where it is joined by the Gartope. The conjoint stream now breaks through the Himalayas; and thenceforth has a S.W. course, separating the Punjab dominions from Afghanistan, and traversing Sinde throughout to its mouths in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 23° and 25° N., and lon. 67° 30' and 69° E. Total course estimated at 1650 miles. Its affluents, though not numerous, are important. N. of the Himalayas it receives the Gartope, Sinhkha-bab, Zanssar, and Shy-yok Rivers. S. of the mountains the Cabool River enters it, and in lat. 28° 55' N., lon. 70° 28' E., 470 miles from the ocean, it is joined from the N.E. by the Punjnud, which brings to it the united streams of the Punjab, or "five rivers," the Sutlej, (anc. *Hesudrus,*) with the Beas, (anc. *Hyphasis,*) the Chenaub, (anc. *Acesines,*) the Ravee, (anc. *Hydraotes,*) and the Jhylum, (anc. *Hydaspes.*) Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulnilee and Narra branches; and at Tricceal, lat. 25° 9' N., lon. 68° 21' E., the Delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggaur, Sata, and Pinyaree. The Indus enters the sea by a great number of mouths, the principal of which are the Pittee, Hujareme, Khediwaree, Kubiwaree, Sir, and Koree. The latter is 7 miles wide and 20 feet deep, and is properly an arm of the sea. The Delta extends from the ocean to Hyderabad, and from Kurachee to Luckput-Bunder, being about 130 miles in extreme length and breadth. On the banks of the Indus are the towns of Moor, Leh, Iskardo, Attock, Kala-Bagh, Dera Ismaeel-Khan, Dera-Ghazee-Khan, Bukkur, Leia, Mittun-Kote, Roree-Bukkur, Sukkur, Sepwan, Hyderabad, Meance, Tattah, Ghara, Bunder-Vikkur, and, at its N. entrance, Kurachee. Its source is supposed to be 18,000 feet above the sea, its bed at Leh 10,000 feet, and at Attock, 940 miles from its mouth, it is 1000 feet above the ocean level, 800 feet across, 60 feet in depth, and has a current of 6 miles an hour. Here it is crossed by two bridges of boats. Below this point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs, (in one place 700 feet in elevation,) as far as Kala-Bagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from one-fourth of a mile to upwards of 1 mile, and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 miles an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 miles below Tattah, or 75 miles from the ocean. The mean annual discharge of water is supposed to be 150,212,079.642 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Cabool River, near Attock, 942 miles, and its tributaries are mostly navigable to the foot of the mountains; but the channel is so encumbered by shifting banks as to be only adapted for steamers and vessels of comparatively small draught. The *gavial,* or long-snouted alligator, is numerous in the river, and the common alligator is found in its lagoons. The *bulen,* a cetacean, is also abundant. Fish, especially the *pulla,* a species of carp, are very abundant, and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to its banks, in its Delta especially, is of high fertility, but, at no great distance on either side, this region is flanked by a bare desert; and wood fuel is everywhere so scarce, that there is little immediate prospect of making the Indus a high route for steam navigation, unless the coal recently discovered near it in the Punjab and Afghanistan should prove to be suitable in quality and in adequate quantity for the undertaking.

INDUSTAN or INDUSTHAN. See HINDOSTAN.

IN'DUSTRY, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, on both sides of Sandy River, 22 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1041.

INDUSTRY, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio River, 38 miles below Pittsburg.

INDUSTRY, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

INDUSTRY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 4 miles below Cincinnati, contains a stove foundry, and near 300 inhabitants.

INDUSTRY, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

INDUSTRY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 42 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and a foundry.

INEBOLI, ee'neh-bo'lee, or AINABOL, (Ainabol,) ind-bol', (anc. *Inopolis?*) a maritime town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 72 miles W.S.W. of Sinope. Pop. from 2000 to 3000.

INFERNUM MARE. See TYRRHENE SEA.

INFICIONADO, een-fe-se-o-nä'do, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 12 miles N. of Mariana. Pop. 4500.

INGATESTONE, ing'gât-stone, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 6 miles S.W. of Chelmsford.

INGELFINGEN, ing'el-ling'en, a town of Würtemburg, on the Kocher, 43 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1560.

INGELHEIM, ing'el-hime', (NIEDER, nee'dee, and OBER,) two contiguous market-towns of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. of the former, 2000; of the latter, 2212.

INGELMUNSTER, ing'el-mûn'ster, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 74 miles N. of Courtrai. Pop. 5956.

INGEN, ing'gen, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 6 miles N. of Tiel. Pop. 1000.

INGENDOHL, ing'en-dôl', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles S.W. of Schwytz, on the Muotta. Pop. 1592.

INGENHEIM, ing'en-hime', a village of Bavaria, near Bergzabern. Pop. 1631.

INGENIO, een-nä'ne-o, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of the island of Gran Canaria, at the junction of two small streams which form the Guadadeque. Pop. 2887.

INGENOE, ing'en-ô'eh, an island of Norway, province of Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 miles S.W. of North Cape.

INGERSHEIM, ing'ers-himo', (Fr. pron. ân'e'shêR'sêm',) a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2265.

INGERSOLL, ing'gher-sol, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 15 miles N.N.E. of London. It contains several stores and hotels.

INGESTRIE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

INGESU, a town of Asia Minor. See INJEH-SOO.

INGHAM, ing'em, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

INGHAM, ing'am, a county in the S. central part of Michigan, contains 560 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and also drained by Red Cedar and Sycamore Creeks. The surface is mostly level, and heavily timbered. The soil is productive. Mines of iron and coal have been found in the county. A plank-road extends from the county seat to Detroit. Named in honor of Samuel D. Ingham, secretary of the treasury under President Jackson. Capital, Lansing. Pop. 2631.

INGHAM, a post-township in the S.E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 744.

INGHAM CENTRE, a post-village of Ingham co., Michigan, in the above township. It has a steam saw mill.

INGHE-NOR, in'ghêh-nor', or INGHE-NOOR, in'ghêh-noor', a lake of the Chinese Empire, 90 miles W.N.W. of the Lake of Koko-Nor. It is 15 miles long by 16 miles broad, and flows into Lake Koko-Nor by the Poocapira. (Poucapira.)

INGHILTERRA, INGLATERRA. See ENGLAND.

INGIGHIS or INGIGHIZ. See INDIGHIZ.

INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE, ing'ghel-be arn'kliff, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

INGLEBY GREENHOW, a parish of England, co. of York. Several townships of England are named INGLEBY.

INGLES, INGLESE. See ENGLAND.

INGLESHAM, ing'ghelz-am, a parish of England, cos. of Wilts and Berks.

INGLESIDE, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

INGLESIDE, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

INGLETON, ing'ghel-ton, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 9½ miles N.W. of Settle, on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway. In the chapelry are some curious caves, and Ingleton (or Ingleborough) Hill, 2361 feet in height.

INGODA, in-go'dä, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, after a N.E. course of about 300 miles, joins the Onon to form the Shilka River, an affluent of the Amoor.

INGOLDESTHORPE, ing'golz-thorp, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

INGOLDMELLS, ing'gold-mêlz, a maritime parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

INGOLDSBY, ing'golz be, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

INGOLSTADT, ing'ol-stätt', or ing'gol-stätt', a fortified town of Upper Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 36 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 9189, of whom about 2600 are military. It is well built, and strongly fortified by new works, since destroyed by the French, in 1806. It has 7 churches, in one of which the famous General Tilly is buried; a royal palace, several hospitals, and many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472, (and at which, in the sixteenth century, the celebrated Urban Regius studied, under the name of Faustus,) was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Munich. The trade of Ingolstadt has decayed, and it has now only a few manufactures of cloth, playing-cards, and leather.

INGOOL, INGOUL, or INGUL, in-gool', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelisavetgrad, and flows S. into the Bug near Nikoluiev, after a course of 150 miles.

INGOOLETS, INGOULETS, or INGULETZ, in-goo-lêts', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelisavetgrad, and flows S., into the Dnieper, 8 miles N.E. of Kherson, length 220 miles.

INGOOR, INGOUR, or INGUR, in-goor', written also INGURI and INGOURI, in-goo'ree, a river of Russia, rises on the S. slope of the Caucasus, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Black Sea. Total course, 79 miles.

INGOUVILLE, ân'e'goo'veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 1 mile N. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 14,378. It stands on a slope, commanding a fine view of the Seine, and has numerous villas of the inhabitants of Havre, chemical works and sugar refineries.

INGOYGEM, ing'goi-hêm', or INGOYGHEM, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 8 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2205.

INGRAHAM, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

INGRAHAM PRAIRIE, a post-office of Clay co., Tennessee.

INGRAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

INGRAM'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

INGRAMSDORF, ing'râms-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Breslau and Freiburg Railroad, 22 miles from Breslau.

INGRANDE, ân'e'grônd', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 15 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. 1152.

INGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

INGRÉ, ân'e'grâ', a village of France, department of Loiret, 4 miles W.N.W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 2265.

INGRIA, in'gre-â, (Ger. *Ingermanland*, ing'er-mân-lânt,) an old province of Russia, now forms part of the government of St. Petersburg.

INGROWITZ, in'gro-Wits', a market-town of Moravia, 32 miles N.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1390.

INGUINIEL, ân'e'ghee'ne-êl', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 15 miles N.N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 2261.

INGUL, and INGULETZ. See INGOOL, and INGOOLETS.

INGUR or INGURI. See INGOOR.

INGWILLER, ân'e'veel'laie', or HENGWILLER, hôn'e'veel'laie', a town of France, department of Bas Rhin, on the Moder, 11 miles N.N.E. of Saverne. Pop. 2000.

INGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

INHAMBAN or INHAMBANE, een-ăm-bân', a Portuguese maritime town of East Africa, near the mouth of the Inhamban River, N. of Cape Corrientes, and 200 miles N.E. of Delagoa Bay. It has a harbor, a fort, and 1000 houses. Its trade is mostly in ivory and beeswax. The Inhamban River has a S.E. course of 150 miles.

INHAMBUPE, een-yâm-boo'pâ, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 90 miles N.N.E. of Bahia, on the river Inhambupe. Pop. of the district, 3000.

INHAUMA, een-yow'ind, a village of Brazil, province, and 8 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

INIA, ee'ne-â, a river of Siberia, government of Tomsk, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 87° E., and joins the Obi near Kolyvan.

INIESTA. See HINIESTA.

INISIKEER, INISHMAIN, and INISHMORE. See ARRAN ISLANDS.

INJEH-SOO, INJEH-SU or INGE-SU, in'jeh-soo', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, in a ravine, 13 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh. It has about 750 Greek and the same number of Mohammedan residences, 2 churches, numerous grottoes, and a handsome khan. It is governed by a special officer sent from Constantinople.

INJERAM, in-jeh-râm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 35 miles S.E. of Rajahmundry, on the N. branch of the Godavery, at its delta.

INKBERROW, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

INKERMAN, ink-er-mân', (anc. *Doros,?*) a village and seaport of South Russia, in the Crimea, 35 miles S.W. of Simferopol. It was once a celebrated city, and has numerous caverns cut in the rock, supposed to be the work of the monks in the Middle Ages. Near this place, November 5th, 1854, was fought the battle of Inkerman, between the allied English and French forces on the one side, and the Russians on the other. The former amounting to 25,000 or 30,000, the latter (as is estimated,) to above 60,000. The Russians began the attack at dawn of day, upon the entrenched lines of the English, but after a fierce and sanguinary contest of many hours, inflicting great loss on both sides, they were compelled at length to retire.

INKPEN, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

INLAND, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

INLAND, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

INMANSVILLE, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

INMANVILLE, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. by W. of Providence. It contains a scythe factory. Pop. about 60.

INN, inn, (anc. *Œnus.*) a river of Central Europe, and one of the principal affluents of the Danube, rises in the

Engadine, Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 250 miles. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Upper Austria. On its banks are the towns of Imst, Innspruck, Rufstein, Wasserburg, Mühldorf, and Schärstein. It is navigable from Hall, near Innspruck.

INNACONDA, in-nd-kon'dą, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 52 miles S.W. of Guntoor.

INNERBERG, a town of Austria. See EISENERZ.

IN'NERKIP, a maritime parish and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Frith of Clyde, 4½ miles S.W. of Greenock. Pop. of burgh, 431. Near it are ruins of several old baronial castles; and at Cloch Point stands a light-house, 80 feet in elevation.

INNERLEITHEN, in'ner-leethen, or IN'VERLEITHEN, a parish and watering-place of Scotland, co., and 5½ miles E.S.E. of Peebles. Pop. about 1000. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. Traquair House, the seat of the noble family of Traquair, stands in its immediate vicinity.

INNERSTE, in'ner-steh, a river of Germany, rises in the Harz Mountains, in Hanover, and joins the Leine after a course of nearly 60 miles.

IN'NERWICK or IN'VERWICK, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

INNICHEN, in'nik-en, (anc. *Aguntum,*) a village of the Tyrol, on the Drave, 24 miles S.W. of Lienz. Pop. 950.

IN'NINGEN, a village of Germany, near Augsburg, with a station on the railway from Augsburg to Kaufbeuren.

INNIS, a Celtic word signifying "island," forming the part of many names in Ireland.

IN'NISBEG', numerous small islands belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore Head and other headlands.

IN'NISBEGIL or IN'NISBIGAILE, an island of Achil Sound, Ireland, co. of Mayo, about 1½ miles long.

IN'NISBOFFIN, or BOFFIN, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, comprising the island of the same name, 8 miles N.N.W. of Claggan Point. On its S. coast is an excellent harbor. INNISBOFFIN is the name of several islands of Ireland, cos. of Donegal and Longford.

IN'NISCALTHRA, a parish of Ireland, cos. of Clare and Galway. Holy Island (in Lough Derg) is in this parish.

IN'NISCARRA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

INNISCARRA, a small island of Ireland, in Ulster, 1½ miles S. of Arran.

IN'NISCATTERY, in-nis-kat'tę-re or SCATTERY, an island of Ireland, in the estuary of the Shannon, co. of Clare, 2 miles S.S.W. of Kilrush. Area, 100 acres. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes, during their descents upon Ireland; and it is in a great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.

IN'NISFALLEN, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Lower Lake of Killarney, beautifully wooded.

IN'NISHANNON, a decayed inland town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 12 miles S.S.W. of Cork, on the Bandon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of the town, 623.

IN'NISHARGIE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

IN'NISHARK', an island of Ireland, co. of Mayo, immediately S.W. of Innisboffin. Circuit, about 4 miles.

IN'NISHERE', an island and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, separated by the South Sound from the county of Clare, distant 6 miles.

IN'NISHERK'IN, or SHER'KIN, an island of Ireland, at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, in Munster, co. of Cork. Pop. 1025.

INNISHGEIL, in'nish-gheil, an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, in Lough Corrib, 4 miles S. of Cong.

IN'NISKEA, in'nis-ka', two islands off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 10 miles N.N.E. of Achil Head.

IN'NISKEEL' or INISHKEEU, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

INNISKEEL, a small island of Ireland, in the above parish, in Guibarry Bay.

IN'NISMACSAINT' or EN'NISMACSAINT, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Fermanagh and Donegal.

IN'NISMAGRATH', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Leitrim.

IN'NISMURRAY, a small island of Ireland, co. of Sligo, near the S. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay, about 13 miles N.W. of Sligo.

INNISTOGUE, in'nis-tōg', a disfranchised parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge of ten arches, 8 miles N.N.W. of New Ross. Pop. of the town, 956.

IN'NISTURK', an island of Ireland, co. of Mayo, in the Atlantic Ocean, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Clare Island, and 6 miles W. of the mainland. It is 2 miles long, by about 1½ broad. Pop. 500.

INNSPRUCK, ins'prook, or INNSBRUCK, (Innsbrück,) ins'prük, (*i. e.* the "Bridge of the Inn,") (anc. *Æmipons,*) the capital city of the Tyrol, at the entrance of the Sill, into the Inn, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 84 miles N.N.E. of Trent. Pop. 12,800. It consists of an old and new town and five suburbs, the latter better built and more extensive than the city proper. The houses are mostly 4 or 5 stories in height, and in the Italian style. The principal edifices are the Franciscan church, containing tombs of the Emperor Maximilian, (who, however, was not buried there,) of the Archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his wife, of Hofer, &c.; several other fine churches, the palace with public gardens stretching along the Inn, and an old palace, now used for public offices. The University, founded in 1672, has 24 professors, and about 400 students, a library of 40,000 volumes, various museums, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and normal school; the *Ferdinandeum*, a museum rich in all the productions of art and nature within the limits of Tyrol, a seminary for noble ladies, provincial house of correction, council chambers, town-hall, theatre, and a handsome ball-room. A statue of Joseph II., and a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the most conspicuous ornaments of the city. Innspruck has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, and sealing-wax, and a considerable trade with Italy, and countries N. of the Alps. It is also the seat of the state assembly, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In 1848, the Emperor of Austria took refuge here, after his first flight from Vienna.

IN'NY, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in Lough Sheeland, flows S.W., and falls into Lough Ree.

INNYCOTTA, in'ne-kot'tą, HINGHENGHAUT or HINGUNGHAUT, hin'gün-gawt', a large commercial town of Central India, 47 miles S.S.W. of Nagpoor.

IN-OGHI, in-o'ghee, a large village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 28 miles N. of Kutaieh, with remarkable caverns.

INOKA, ee'no'kōh', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, 12 miles from Szolnok. Pop. 1198.

INOWRAZLAW or INOWRACLAW, e-nov-rätsläv, (Ger. *Jung Breslau,* yoong brĕs'lōw,) a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 26 miles E.S.E. of Bromberg. Pop. 5000, among whom are 2000 Jews. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, a hospital, and distilleries.

INQUISIVI, een-ke-se-vee', a town of Bolivia, province of La Paz, on a plateau, in the mountains of Cocasuyo.

INSALAH, a town of Algeria. See AINSALAH.

INSARA, in sä'ra, or INSAR, in-sar', a town of Russia, government, and 57 miles N.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 4730.

INSCH, insh, a parish and burgh of barony of Scotland, co., and 26 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1851, 1519.

INSELN DES GRUNEN VORGEBIRGES, ("Islands of the Green Promontory.") See CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

IN'SKIP, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

INSTER, in'ster, a river of East Prussia, unites with the Angerap forming the Pregel after a course of about 45 miles.

INSTERBURG, ins'ter-boorg', a town of East Prussia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Gumbinnen, at the confluence of the Angerap and Inster, which here receives the name of Pregel. Pop. 9700. It has a castle, a high school, Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a normal school, and several breeding studs, with manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, stockings, leather, and earthenwares.

IN'STOW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

INSUA, een'soo-ä, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, near the W. bank of the Paraguay. A ravine at the bottom of this range separates it from the Serra dos Dourados, and furnishes an outlet for lakes Mandiore, Gahiba, and Uberaba.

INTEMELIUM ALBIUM. See VINTIMIGLIA.

INTERAMNA. See TERNI.

IN'TERCOURSE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. of Lancaster City.

INTERCOURSE, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

INTERLAGHEN, in'ter-läk'en, or INTERLAKEN, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Aar, between the lakes Thun and Brienz, (whence its name.) The village is a collection of white-washed lodging-houses, but is much resorted to in summer, and has a subscription reading-room and library. The rich abbey of Interlachen was suppressed in the sixteenth century.

INTERNUM MARE. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

INTRA, in'trä, a town of Piedmont, division of Novara, province, and 1½ miles N.E. of Pallanza, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3743.

INTRAGNA, in-trän'yä, (L. *Intra'nia,*) a village of the Sardinian States, about 36 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 1242.

INTROBBIO, in-trob'be-o, a village of Austrian Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Como. Pop. 744.

INTRODACQUA, in-tro-däk'kwä, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 4 miles S.S.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 4000.

INT'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

IN'VER, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

INVER, a village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 5½ miles N.E. of Belmullet.

INVERALLOCHY, in-ver-al-lok'ee, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, S.W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. about 500.

INVERARITY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

INVERARY, in-ver-ä'ree, a royal parliamentary and muni-

cipal burgh and seaport town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Argyle, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, 40 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1064; of the royal burgh, 1164. The borough unites with Campbelton, Oban, and Irvine in sending one member to the House of Commons. W. of the town is Inveraray Castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Argyle.

INVERAVEN, in'ver-â'ven, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Banff and Elgin, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Knockando. Here are numerous antiquities, including three Druidical temples, and a castle of the sixteenth century.

INVERBERVIE, a town of Scotland. See BERVIE.

INVERCHAOLAIN, in'ver-ka-o-lân', a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

INVERESK', a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, comprising the village of Inveresk, where is a station of the North British Railway.

INVERGORDON, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the N. side of the Frith of Cromarty, 12 miles N.E. of Dingwall. Pop. 1000.

INVERGOWRIE, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the Frith of Tay, 2½ miles W. of Dundee.

INVERKEILOR, in'ver-kee'lor, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

INVERKEITHING, in-ver-koo'thing, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh, and seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 10 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, 1852. It has a tolerable harbor, adapted for vessels of 200 tons, several schools and public libraries; and near it are some foundries, mills, tanneries, brickworks, and a ship-building yard. The burgh unites with South Queensferry, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling in sending one member to the House of Commons. One mile W. is the ruined castle of Rosyth.

INVERKEITHNIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

INVERLOCHY, a castle of Scotland. See MARYBOROUGH.

INVERNESS, in'ver-nês', (formerly INNERNESS,) a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of a county, and of the North Highlands, on both sides of the Ness, within 9 miles of its influx into the Moray Frith, and here crossed by two bridges, 82 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, in 1851, 12,793; of the royal burgh, 9969. Mean annual temperature, 46°; summer, 57°; winter, 35° Fahrenheit. It stands in a beautiful plain, near the Caledonian Canal, on which are wharves for loading and unloading goods. The principal edifices are the High Church, county buildings on Castle Hill, the ruins of a citadel built by Cromwell in 1652-7, 2 endowed academies, other schools, an infirmary, dispensary, town-hall, jail, mechanics' institute, various libraries public reading-rooms, the Custom-house, and Exchange. Three newspapers are published in Inverness. It has manufactures of linens, plaidings, woollen stuffs, and hemp, with ship-building docks, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. The principal exports are oats, wool, and sheep; imports, coal, hemp, tar, and miscellaneous goods. Regular traders ply to Aberdeen, Leith, and London, on the E. coast; and on the W. coast, by means of the canal, to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Ireland. The burgh unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn in sending one member to the House of Commons. Inverness is very ancient, and was the capital of the Pictish kingdom in the sixth century. It suffered severely from an inundation of the Ness, in 1848.

INVERNESS' or INVERNESS-SHIRE, in'ver-nêss'shir, a large maritime and Highland county of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Frith and Ross-shire, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises also some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area, 4064 square miles, of which about one half is susceptible of cultivation. Pop. in 1851, 96,500. The surface is mountainous, rugged, and well wooded. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, Beauly, Lochy, Garry, and Glass. Lakes are numerous. In some parts good wheat, and considerable quantities of oats are raised; but it is chiefly a pastoral county, black cattle, sheep, and wool being its principal exports. The county is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian Canal. The principal town is Inverness, the capital. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. The Highland character and the Gaelic language predominate in the county.

INVERNESS, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

INVERNESS, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

INVERNESS, a village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on Sheboygan River, 18 miles S. of Mackinac. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn here.

INVERNESS, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the W.N.W. portion of the island of Cape Breton. Capital, Port Hood. Pop. in 1851, 10,917.

INVERNIA. See IRELAND.

INVERSNAID, in'ver-snâd', a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the E. shore of Loch Lomond, where there is an inn, ruins of a fort, and a picturesque cascade.

INVERUGIE, in'ver-oo'ghee, an ancient castle of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, parish of St. Fergus, 2½ miles N.W. of Peterhead.

INVERUNO, in-vâ-roo'no, or INVRUNO, in-vroo'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 17 miles W. by N. of Milan. Pop. 1761.

INVERURY or INVERURIE, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh and parish of Scotland, co., and 16 N.W. of Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Dee and Ury, here crossed by two substantial bridges. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, in 1851, 2264; of the royal burgh, 2084. The burgh unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Peterhead in sending one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Kintore, whose seat, Keith Hall, stands near the town. The Aberdeen Canal terminates at Port Elphinstone, near Inverury. S.W. of the town stands a handsome building, formerly the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties.

INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS, a group off the S. coast of Australia, in lat. 33° 45' S., lon. 134° 30' E., comprising Flinders Island, and several islets.

INVESTIGATOR STRAIT, of South Australia, between Kangaroo Island and York Peninsula, about 25 miles across, connects Spencer Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

INVORIO INFERIORE, in-vo're-o in-fê re-o'râ, or INVORIO MAGGIORE, (mâd-jo'râ,) a village of the Sardinian States, about 3 miles from Arona. Pop. 2333.

INVORIO SUPERIORE, (soo-pâ-re-o'râ,) or MINORE, (me-no'râ,) a village of the Sardinian States, about 3 miles from Arona. Pop. 543.

IN'WARDLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

IN'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

INYAN REAKAH, in'yân re-â'kâ. ("River of the Rock,") a river which rises in the Minnesota Territory, and flowing through the N.W. part of Iowa, falls into the Sioux River.

INYAN YAN'KEY RIVER, of Iowa, rises towards the N.W. part of the state, and flowing S.W., enters the Missouri in Harrison county. It is sometimes called the LITTLE SIOUX.

INZAGO, in-zâ'go, (L. *Anticiacum,*) a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, about 4 miles W. by N. of Gorgonzola. Pop. 3108.

INZER, in'zer (?), a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Belaia about 50 miles S.E. of Oofa.

INZERSDORF, int'sers-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles S. of Vienna, on the Liesingbach, and on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 1350.

INZINZAC, ân-zân-zâk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles N.N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 2400.

INZLINGEN, ints'ling-en, a village of Baden, near Lorrach. Pop. 1015.

ION, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

IONA, e-o'na, ICOLMKILL, ik'om-kill', (*i. e. I-Columb-kill,* "the Isle of Columba's retreat" or "cell,") a small but famous island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, off the S.W. extremity of the island of Mull. Area, about 2000 acres. Pop. 1084. The surface is rocky, much less than half of it being arable, and it has only one village. A church and manse have been erected by government grant. In the Middle Ages, it was highly celebrated as the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Columb, a native of Ireland, in the sixth century, and which long remained the chief seat of learning in the N., and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. Its ruined cathedral or abbey, on its E. side, is 160 feet in length by 60 in its greatest breadth, and like most of its other edifices, is of a date long subsequent to the introduction of Romanism, though some scattered relics are supposed to be of a previous era. St. Oran's Chapel is in the Saxon style; St. Mary's and other parts are of a later architecture.

IO'NE, a post-office of Effingham co., Illinois.

IO'NI, a post-office of Andersen co., Texas.

IONIA, i-o'ne-a, a county in the W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand and Flat Rivers, and also drained by Maple and Looking-glass Rivers, and by Prairie Creek. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil uniformly fertile. More than half of the county is occupied by timbered openings, which have a sparse growth of oak and hickory; the other portion is covered with dense forests. The streams furnish sufficient water-power for mills. Capital, Ionia. Pop. 7597.

IONIA, a post-village and township, capital of Ionia co., Michigan, on Grand River, about 90 miles from its mouth, and 38 miles N.W. of Lansing. The river is navigable as high as the village in all stages of water, and a small steamer plies regularly between it and the city of Grand Rapids. A quarry of red sandstone, valuable for building, has been opened near Ionia. The village contains a United States land-office and several churches. The water-power of the river is employed in mills of various kinds. Pop. in 1850, 774.

IONIA, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

IONIA, a village in Morgan co., Missouri, 40 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

IONIAN (i-o'ne-an) ISLANDS, (Fr. *Iles Ioniennes,* eel ee'o'ne-ênn'; Ger. *Ionische Inseln,* e-o'nish-eh in'zêln; It. *Isole*

Ioniche, ee'so-lē e-o'ne-kā, Sp. *Islas Jonicas*, ees'lās ho'ne-kās;) an insular group situated in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, forming a republic dependent on Great Britain, between lat. 36° and 40° N., and lon. 19° and 23° E., and consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, with Fano, Merlera, Meganisi, Kalamo, Servi, Cerigotto, and many smaller islands. United area, 1092 square miles. Pop. 219,797, nearly all of Greek descent. The surface is mountainous, and generally covered with heath; but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. About half their surface is under cultivation, yielding wheat, barley, and other grains; wine, chiefly grown in the four largest islands: olive-oil, mostly procured from Corfu and Zante; currants in Zante and Cephalonia, and some cotton, flax, and pulse. The manufactures consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu and Zante, salt in Zante and Santa Maura, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenwares, goats'-hair carpets, linens and sacking. Ship-building is an important branch of industry, and many of the population are occupied in maritime trade and navigation. The exports, consisting chiefly of the natural produce of the islands, amounted in value, in 1849, to $1,541,531; the imports in the same year comprised corn, live-stock from Greece and Albania, woven fabrics, cured fish, colonial produce, &c. to the value of $3,233,373.

The government is vested in a lord high commissioner appointed by Great Britain, and a parliament consisting of a senate and legislative assembly. The assembly, elected for five years, is composed of 40 members, 7 elected by each of the three larger islands, 4 by Santa Maura, and 4 by the remaining islands; the rest being nominated by the lord high commissioner. The senate, consisting of five members, elected by the legislative body, with a president appointed by the commissioner, has the executive power, and the press is under the immediate control of it and the commissioner. Each island is governed by a regent, and a council of from 2 to 10 members, partly elected by the inhabitants, and partly nominated by the commissioner and senate; and in these are 21 judicial courts, subordinate to a supreme court in Corfu, in which city is the seat of parliament and chief authorities. The established religion is that of the Greek Church. The armed force consists of about 3000 British troops, and 4 regiments of native militia; marine, 1 frigate and 1 steam-packet, (English,) stationed at Corfu; and 2 steamboats, bearing the Ionian flag, for communicating between the seven islands. Revenue in 1849, $568,632; expenditures, $601,600. The principal towns are Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi. These islands are often mentioned in ancient history, but are only spoken of singly, not collectively. They remained subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, and their present constitution of government was drawn up by Sir T. Maitland, in 1817. The IONIAN ISLANDS are supposed to derive their name from the Ionians, (descendants of Ion,) who planted colonies in Cephalonia, (Cephallenia,) and some other of these islands.

IONIAN REPUBLIC. See IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN SEA, (Fr. *Mer Ionienne*, mair ee'o'ne-ênu'; Sp. *Mar Jonico*, mar ho'ne-ko; anc. *Mare Ionium*,) that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E., and Italy and Sicily on the W. The principal inlets are the Gulf of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, and Patras. It communicates with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains all the Ionian Islands except Cerigo.

IOSCO, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Au Sable River. This county is not named in the census of 1850, and probably has no civilized inhabitants. It was originally called KANOTIN.

IOSCO, a post-township in the W. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 845.

IOUG, a river of Russia. See YOOG.

IOWA, Io-wa, a river in the state of the same name, rises in Hancock county, and flowing in a general S.E. direction, passes by the seat of government, and enters the Mississippi 35 miles above Burlington. The whole length is estimated at over 300 miles. Small steamboats can ascend as far as Iowa City, about 80 miles, for three months in the year.

IOWA, a newly-formed state of the United States of North America, W. of the Mississippi, is bounded N. by Minnesota Territory, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from the states of Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Indian Territory and Minnesota, from the former of which it is separated by the Missouri, and from the latter by the Great Sioux River. It lies (with the exception of a small projection in the S.E., between the Des Moines and the Mississippi Rivers) between 40° 30' and 43° 30' N. lat., and between 90° and 97° W. lon., being about 300 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and about 208 miles in breadth, including an area of 50,914 square miles, or 32,584,960 acres, of which only 824,682 were improved in 1850. According to a state census in 1852, 5,618,207 acres were occupied.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Iowa is generally composed of rolling prairies, having nothing within its limits which approaches a mountain in elevation. The highest ground in the state is a plateau in the N.W., called "Coteau des Prairies," which enters the state from Minnesota. A small portion in the N.E., on the Mississippi, is rugged and rocky, and Table Mound, a conical elevation with a flat summit, 3 or 4 miles from Dubuque, is, perhaps, 600 feet high. The state, however, may be generally described as a rolling prairie, crossed by rivers whose banks are skirted with wood. There are said to be some swamps in the N.W. portion of the state. The prairies, though sometimes 20 miles across, are rarely more than 5 or 10.

Geology.—The great coal field of Missouri and Iowa, occupying the centre and S. parts of the latter state, and extending out in the form of a semicircle, is surrounded on every side but the S. by a belt of upper carboniferous limestone. The Mississippi, on the S.E. of the state, has its channel in a bed of the lower carboniferous limestone. The great drift deposits from Minnesota enter the N. of Iowa. A narrow strip of the lead-bearing magnesian limestone lies on the Mississippi to the N.E., and is succeeded on the S.W. first by a broad belt of upper magnesian, and then by a second of limestone of the Devonian period. The coal veins of Iowa are not nearly so thick as those of Illinois, being seldom more than four or five feet. The prairies of this state are sprinkled over with boulders, some of them of immense size. One measured by Professor Owen was 500 feet in circumference, 12 feet high, and probably as many beneath the soil.

Minerals.—Iowa is rich in mineral resources, and but one-tenth of the great lead region of the upper Mississippi lies in this state. The ore is abundant, but lies deeper than on the E. side of the river. Lead-mines have been opened in Dubuque and Clayton counties. Zinc and copper are also found in the same localities, and in connection with the lead. In 1853, there were shipped from Dubuque and Buena Vista 3,256,970 pounds of lead. The great bituminous coal-field of Iowa and Missouri has an extent of near 200 miles from E. to W., and 140 from N. to S., within the former state, and occupying most of the central and S. portions. Copper has been recently discovered in Cedar county in considerable quantities.

Rivers.—The rolling prairies of Iowa are furrowed by several important rivers, which cross it in a S.E. direction, and help to swell the volume of waters in the great Mississippi, into which they discharge themselves. The Des Moines, the most important of these, has its sources in Minnesota, and traversing the entire state, forms near its mouth a small portion of the S.E. boundary. Its length is about 450 miles, 250 of which are navigable for light steamboats at high water. The other rivers which flow into the Mississippi, proceeding in order northward, are the Skunk, Iowa, (the Red Cedar, a branch of the Iowa,) Wapsipinicon, Makoqueta, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. The Skunk is about 200, the Iowa 300, and the rivers last named from 100 to 200 miles in length. The Iowa is navigable for steamboats 110, and the Cedar River 60 miles. The Makoquets and the Wapsipinicon have rapid currents, and furnish abundant water-power. The Missouri, and its tributary, the Great Sioux, form the W. boundary. The Little Sioux, the next important tributary of the Missouri from Iowa, has a course of little more than 100 miles. There are a few small lakes in the N. and W. parts of the state.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The principal claim of this new, and as yet scarcely explored state, on the attention of travellers, must chiefly rest upon the beauty of its undulating prairies or its picturesque landscapes. There are, however, a few objects which may be classed among natural curiosities, of which the following are the most prominent. Numerous sinks, or circular depressions in the surface of the ground, from 10 to 20 feet across, are found in different places, and particularly on Turkey River, in the N. part of the state. Small mounds, from 3 to 6 feet high, and sometimes 10 or 12 in a row, are found on the same stream, within 10 or 15 miles of its mouth. A cave, several rods in extent, exists in Jackson county, from which flows a stream large enough to turn a mill. The upper Iowa and Makoqueta Rivers have worn their channels through magnesian limestone rocks, leaving, on the southern banks, cliffs, worn by the rain, frost, and winds into resemblances of castles, forts, &c.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—According to meteorological tables kept at Muscatine, in 1851, by T. S. Parvin, Esq., the maximum of January was 40°, the minimum 16°; for February, maximum 52°, minimum 0°; March, maximum 73°, minimum 12°; April, maximum 70°, minimum 24°; May, maximum 82°, minimum 23°; June, maximum 85, minimum 44°; July, maximum 92°, minimum 41°; August, maximum 85°, minimum 52°; September, maximum 91°, minimum 30°; October, maximum 79°, minimum 18°; November, maximum 61°, minimum 14°; December, maximum 56°, minimum 18°. Greatest heat, July 27th, 92°; greatest cold, December 16th, 18°; range, 110°. The Mississippi closed January 30th; opened February 21st. Last frost, May 24th; first in autumn, September 28th. Rainy days, 101; 53 of which were in May, June, and July; 20 snowy days, 55

cloudy, 88 clear, and 212 variable. The amount of rain that fell during the entire year was 72.4 inches. A frost in May killed most of the fruit. The peach-tree blossoms in April, fall wheat ripens in July, spring wheat in August, and Indian corn in October. The rivers are frozen over from 2 to 3 months on an average each winter. The soil of Iowa is generally excellent and of easy cultivation, with prairie and woodland intermingled. The valleys of the Red Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, (we quote Owen's Geological Report,) as high as lat. 42° or 42° 31', presents a body of arable land, which, taken as a whole, for richness in organic elements, for amount of saline matter, and due admixture of earthly silicates, affords a combination that belongs only to the most fertile upland plains. After passing lat. 42° 30' N., near the confines of the Couteau des Prairies, a desolate, knobby country commences, the highlands being covered with gravel and supporting a scanty vegetation, while the low grounds are either wet or marshy, or filled with numerous ponds or lakes, and where the eye roves in vain in search of timber. North of 42° 30', and between the head waters of the Grand, Nodaway, and Nishnabotona Rivers, the soil is inferior in quality to that S. of the same parallel. The staples of this state are Indian corn, wheat, and live stock, besides considerable quantities of oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, butter, cheese, hay, wool, maple-sugar, beeswax and honey; and some rice, tobacco, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, orchard fruit, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and silk are produced. There were 14,805 farms, including 824,682 acres of improved land, in Iowa in 1850, producing 6,656,799 bushels of Indian corn; 1,530,581 of wheat; 1,524,945 of oats; 278,120 of Irish potatoes; 52,516 of buckwheat; 25,093 of barley; 19,910 of rye; 373,898 pounds of wool; 2,171,186 of butter; 203,840 of cheese; 89,055 tons of hay; 78,407 pounds of maple-sugar; live stock of the value of $3,689,275; slaughtered animals, $821,164; market products, $3848; and orchard products, $5414.*

Forest Trees.—Iowa is in many places destitute of timber; along the rivers, however, it is well wooded, except near their sources. On the intervals between the rivers there are often prairies of from 15 to 20 miles, without so much as a bush higher than the wild indigo and compass-plant. The greatest scarcity of trees is N. of 42°. Ash, elm, sugar, and white maple grow in alluvion belts of from one-fourth to one mile in width on the river banks. The other forest trees are poplar, various species of oak, black and white walnut, hickory, locust, ironwood, cottonwood, lime or basswood, and some pine in the northern parts of the state. Oak constitutes the larger part of the timber of the state. The peach grows too luxuriantly, and blooms too soon to admit of its being cultivated to advantage. The grape, gooseberry, and wild plum are indigenous.

Manufactures.—As a newly settled state, Iowa can of course have made as yet but little progress in manufactures: though she has within her limits two important elements of manufacturing industry, viz. abundance of coal and water-power. In 1850 there were 482 establishments, producing each $500 or upwards annually; of these 3 were engaged in the manufacture of iron, employing $5500 capital, and 17 male hands, consuming raw material worth $2524, and producing castings, &c. worth $8600; 1 woollen factory, employing $31,225 capital, and 7 male hands, consuming raw material worth $3500, and producing 14,000 yards of stuffs, valued at $13,000; and $19,000 invested in manufacturing malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 51,150 bushels of Indian corn, and 7200 of rye, and producing 150,000 gallons of whiskey, &c. Homemade manufactures were valued at $221,292. In 1852, there was invested in mills and distilleries the sum of $280,428.

Internal Improvements.—Only eight years a member of the confederacy, the energies of Iowa have hitherto been chiefly directed to the opening of common roads and making other improvements. Still she had, in January, 1854, 480 miles of railroad in course of construction, and others projected, which when completed will connect the Mississippi, at Burlington, Davenport, and Dubuque, with the Missouri at Council Bluffs, and two other points, the one S. and the other N. of Council Bluffs; and also unite Dubuque and Keokuk with St. Louis, Missouri. These roads are already under contract from Davenport to Fort Des Moines, from Muscatine to Fredonia, and to Moscow.

Commerce.—Iowa has no foreign trade, but is very favorably located for internal traffic, washed as it is by the Missouri on the W., and Mississippi on the E., and its interior traversed by the Des Moines, Iowa, Cedar, and other rivers. The principal articles of export are grain, flour, lead, pork, and live stock. In the year 1852–3, 57,500 hogs were packed in Iowa, and 45,000 in 1853–4.

Education.—All lands granted by Congress, all escheated estates, and whatever percentage Congress may allow on the public land sold within the state, are to constitute a fund, the interest of which and the rent of unsold lands, together with military and court fines, are to form an appropriation for the support of public schools in Iowa, which are to be under the direction of a superintendent of public instruction, elected for three years by the people. Schools must be kept open at least three months of every year in each district. An appropriation is also made for the support of Iowa University, which is to be perpetual. There were, in 1850, two colleges in Iowa with 100 pupils and $2000 income; 742 public schools, with 29,016 pupils and $51,492 income, of which $19,078 was from public funds and $16,149 from taxation; 31 academies and other schools, with 1051 pupils, $7880 income, of which $8000 was from endowments; and 35,473 pupils attending school as returned by families; of the adult population, 8168 could not read and write, of whom 1077 were foreigners.

Religions.—There were 193 churches in Iowa in 1850, of which the Baptists owned 20, Christians, 10; Congregationalists, 14; Episcopalians, 5; Friends, 5; Lutherans, 4; Methodists, 71; Presbyterians, 38; and the Roman Catholics, 13. The rest were divided among German Reformed, Moravians, Unionists, and Universalists.—See *Tables of Religions*, APPENDIX. Number of persons to each church, 1000. Value of church property, $177,425.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published in Iowa, 2 tri and semi-weekly, 25 weekly newspapers, and 2 monthly periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 1,512,500 copies.

Public Institutions.—In 1850 there were four public libraries in Iowa, with an aggregate of 2550 volumes, and 28 schools and Sunday-school libraries with 3140 volumes. There is a state prison at Fort Madison, on the Mississippi.

Population.—Iowa had 43,112 inhabitants in 1840, and 192,214 in 1850, of whom 100,885 were white males, 90,994 white females, 168 colored males, and 167 colored females. (By a state census in 1852, the population was 228,873, and in 1854, 326,014, being an increase of 133,800 since 1850.) This population was divided among 38,517 families, occupying 32,962 dwellings. Of the population only 41,357 were born in the state, 129,674 in other states of the Union, 8785 in England, 4485 in Ireland, 1064 in Scotland and Wales, 1756 in British America, 7152 in Germany, 882 in France, 2208 in other countries, and 332 whose places of birth were unknown, making more than 10 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. Pop. to the square mile, 3·77. During the year ending June 1, 1850, 2044 deaths occurred, or about 10 in every 1000 persons; 135 paupers received support in the same period, of whom 35 were foreigners. In the same year there were 59 deaf and dumb, all white; 50 blind, do.; 42 idiotic, do.; and 94 insane, do. Of the population, 217 were engaged in mining, 10,469 in agriculture; 359 in commerce; 1620 in manufactures; 13 in navigating the ocean, 78 in internal navigation, and 365 in the learned professions.

Counties.—There are in Iowa 49 organized counties, viz. Allamakee, Appanoose, (or Appanuse,) Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Buchanan, Cedar, Clarke, Clayton, Clinton, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Fremont, Henry, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Muscatine, Page, Polk, Pottawatomie, Poweshiek, Scott, Tama, Taylor, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Winnishiek. Capital, Fort des Moines.

Cities and Towns.—In 1854, Burlington had a population of 7306; Dubuque, 6634; Davenport, 5272; Keokuk, 4789; Muscatine, 3604; Iowa City, 2570, and Fort Madison, 2010.

Government, Finances, Rank, &c.—The governor of Iowa is chosen for four years, and receives $1000 per annum; the senate, composed of 30 members, for the same period, and the house of representatives, of 59 members, for two years; all elected by popular vote. The sessions of the legislature are biennial and convene on the first Monday in December of every alternate year. The members receive $2 per diem for the first fifty days of the session, but after that only $1 a day: $2 are allowed for every 20 miles travelled. The judiciary is composed—1. Of a supreme court, presided over by one chief and two associate judges, receiving each $1000 per annum. 2. Of district courts, each presided over by a single judge, receiving $1000 per annum. The judges of the supreme court are elected by joint vote of the legislature for six years, and the district judges by the people of their respective districts for five years. The assessed value of property in Iowa in 1853 was $49,384,906; and public debt, $79,765, in December, 1854. There was but one bank in the state in June, 1852, with a capital of $200,000, circulation $100,000, and coin $50,000.

History. Iowa formed originally a part of the Louisiana purchase, then successively a part of Missouri, Wisconsin, and lastly of Iowa Territory. It became an independent member of the confederacy in 1846. Settlements were permanently commenced about 1833; the first at Burlington.

IOWA, a new county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Iowa River, from which the name is derived, flows eastward through the N. part,

* By a state census in 1852, the horses numbered 61,088; sheep, 171,325; swine, 277,799, and the neat cattle valued at $1,998,489.

and the North Fork of English River traverses the S. part of the county. The principal streams, besides these, are Beaver, Aldman's, and Richmond Creeks. The railway route from Davenport to Council Bluffs passes through the county. Capital, Marengo. Pop. 822.

IOWA, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, contains 740 square miles. The Wisconsin River bounds it on the N., and it is drained by the branches of the Pekatonica. The surface is occupied by valleys and ridges, which are mostly destitute of timber, excepting small and scattered groves. The soil is calcareous and fertile. This county is remarkable for mineral wealth. Lead is abundant, and is one of the chief articles of export. Copper and zinc are also found in connection with the lead. The county is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Mineral Point. Pop. 9525.

IOWA, a post-village of Perry co., Illinois, near the Illinois Central Railroad.

IOWA CITY, a flourishing town, capital of the former Iowa, and seat of justice of Johnson county, is beautifully situated on the bluffs which rise from the left bank of the Iowa River, about 80 miles from its mouth, 33 miles N.W of the Mississippi River at Muscatine, and about 780 miles in a straight line W. by N. of Washington. Lat. 41° 39′ N., lon. 91° 30′ W. When this place was selected as the seat of government, in May, 1839, it was entirely in a state of nature, and within a year from that time it contained from 500 to 700 inhabitants. The town is embowered among groves of trees, and surrounded by fertile prairies. The principal streets are Capitol street and Iowa avenue, which are about 100 feet in width. At the intersection of these, on a commanding eminence, stands the Capitol, a fine edifice of the Doric order, 120 feet long by 60 feet wide. The material was quarried in this vicinity, and is marked with spots and rings, which give it the name of "bird's-eye marble." The cost is estimated at $100,000. The river is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to this place in all stages. Several railways are projected or in course of construction, which, when finished, will connect the town with Dubuque, Keokuk, and Davenport. The river affords in this vicinity excellent water-power, which is partially improved. Iowa City contains several churches, a college, an academy, and other schools. Three or four newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 2262; in 1853, about 4000.

IOWAVILLE, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, in the N.W. corner of the county, is surrounded by a country which is rapidly improving.

IPA, ee'pä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Minsk, and after a course of 70 miles, joins the Pripets.

IPAVA, e-pä'vä, a small lake of South America, in Venezula, and forming, according to some geographers, the principal source of the Orinoco.

IPAVA, i-pah'va, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

IPHOVEN, ip-ho'ven, a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 2060.

IPING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

IPOLY, ee'pol', or IYPEL, i'pel, a river of Central Hungary, joins the Danube 10 miles below Gran, after a S.S.W. course, estimated at 90 miles, for the last 35 miles of which it is navigable.

IPOLYSAGH, ee'pol'shäg', a market-town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Honth, at the confluence of the Krapina with the Ipoly. Pop. 1550.

IPOOT, IPOUT or IPUT, e-poot', a river of Russia, which after a tortuous S.W. course of about 220 miles, joins the Sozh a little above Novo-Bielitza, in the government of Mohelev.

IPPLEPEN, ip'pel-pen, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

IPPOLITTS, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

IPS or YBBS, ips, a town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Ips with the Danube, 25 miles W. of St. Polten. Pop. 1952.

IPSALA, ip'sä'lä, a town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, sanjak of Gallipoli, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala, 30 miles N.E. of Enos.

IPSAMBOOL or IPSAMBOUL, ip-säm-bool', written also ABU-SIMBEL, EBSAMBOOL, EBSAMBUL, and ABU-SAMBUL, a village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 miles S.W. of Derr, and having two temples, with statues and sculptures, built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses the Great, regarded as the finest remains of antiquity in the Nile Valley, except those at Thebes.

IPSARA, ip'sä-rä', or IPSERA, ip'sä-rä, written also PSARA, (anc. *Psyra*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 miles N.W. of Scio. Length and breadth, 5 miles each. Products, cotton, wine, and fruit. On its S. side is a village of the same name.

ANTI-IPSARA is an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, off the W. coast of the above.

IPSDEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

IPSERA, ip'sa-rä, IPEEK or IPIR, e-peer', (anc. *Hispiratis*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Erzroom.

IPSHEIM, ips'hime, a market-town of Bavaria, 18 miles N. of Anspach, on the Aisch. Pop. 808.

IPSICA or ISPICA, in Sicily. See MODICA.

IPSITZ, or YBBSITZ, ip'sits, a market-town of Lower Austria, 6 miles E.S.E. of Waidhofen. Pop. 1267.

IPSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

IPSTONE, a parish of England, cos. of Oxford and Bucks.

IPSTONES, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

IPSWICH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, and town of England, capital of the co. of Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, 66 miles N.E. of London, and 24 miles S.E. of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 32,914. The town stands on a slope, sheltered by hills on the E. and N. It is irregularly built, with streets mostly narrow, and houses old-fashioned, though it contains many new and substantial buildings; it is well supplied with water, and has a thriving appearance. Principal edifices, the town and county halls, custom-house on the quay, market-house, corn exchange, county and borough jails, an old monastery of Black Friars, now used for the grammar school and town library, the theatre, assembly-rooms, and barracks. Besides the grammar school, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, (a native of the town,) Ipswich possesses several minor endowed schools and charities, and a philological society and mechanics' institution. It has some manufactures of woollen cloths, and of yarn for the Norwich manufactures, with extensive iron and soap factories, breweries, snuff mills, and docks at which large vessels have been built; its chief trade is, however, in the import of coal and Baltic produce, and the export of corn to London. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden. The number of sailing vessels registered at the port in 1850 was 182, (tons, 14,835;) steamers, 4, (tons, 177.) The number of arrivals during the year was 1553, (tons, 120,730;) clearances, 919, (tons, 54,505,) of which the great majority were coasters. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Ipswich was burnt by the Danes in 991 and 1000; but in later Saxon and Norman times, it recovered a high share of prosperity. William the Conqueror built a castle here, of which, some traces still exist.

IPSWICH, a port of entry, and one of the shire-towns of Essex co., Massachusetts, is pleasantly situated on both sides of a river of its own name, about 4 miles from the sea, and on the Eastern Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Ipswich River affords good water-power, and at its mouth is an excellent harbor. It is crossed by a stone bridge, built in 1764, at a cost of 10000. The town contains, besides the court-house and jail, 4 churches, 13 stores, an asylum for the insane, a county house of correction, a female seminary of long standing and high character, a free grammar school, (for classical instruction,) founded in 1650, and supported by the rent of lands set apart for the purpose, and a public high school for both sexes. The inhabitants are noted for their high appreciation of the benefits of education: 10 youths were sent from the town, in 1853, to different colleges in New England. The chief pursuit in Ipswich is agriculture. The most important crop is hay, of which large quantities are sent to Boston. There are several boot and shoe factories in the town, a cotton mill, and saw and grist mills. A few vessels are owned here, and employed in the coast trade and fisheries, and some ship building is carried on. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 521 tons enrolled and licensed. The Indian name of Ipswich was *Agawam*, signifying *fishing station*. Incorporated in 1634. Nathan Dana and Rufus Choate were born here. Pop. 3349.

IPSWICH LIGHTS, on Ipswich Beach, Massachusetts. The Weston Light, at the entrance of the harbor, revolves; the other is fixed. Lat. 42° 41′ 6″ N., lon. 70° 46′ 30″ W.

IPSWICH RIVER, a small stream of Essex co., Massachusetts, flows into Ipswich Bay. It affords good water-power.

IPUCA, e-poo'kä, a village of Brazil, 70 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 3000.

IPU-GRANDE, e-poo'-grän'dä, a town of Brazil, province of Ceara, 260 miles S.W. of Portaleza. Pop. of the district, 8000.

IPUT, a river of Russia. See IPOOT.

IQUI, ee'kwee or ee'kee, two islands of Japan, S.E. of Kiosiioo; lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 132° E.

IQUIQUE, e-kee'kä, a small seaport-town of South Peru, department of Arequipe, province, and 40 miles W. of Tarapacca, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique. P. 1000.

IQUIQUE, an island of Peru, close upon the coast. Lat. (centre) 20° 12′ 30″ S., lon. 70° 14′ 45″ W. It has been considerably reduced in height, in consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it.

IRA, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 60 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 409.

IRA, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, 24 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. 2110.

IRA, a post-township in the S. part of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the N. shore of Lake St. Clair. Pop. 596.

IRAJA, ee-rä'zhä, a village of Brazil, province of Rio-de Janiero, near a river of its own name. Pop. 5000.

IRAK-AJEMEE or IRAK-AJEMI, ee'rāk'-ăj'ĕh-mee', (anc. Great *Media* or *Media* Proper,) a large province, occupying the central portion of Persia, between lat. 31° 50′ and 37° N., and lon. 49° and 53° E. Within these limits, it comprises Persian Koordistan, and the immediate provinces of Ardelan, Laristan, Ispahan, and Kashan. Surface an elevated table-land, traversed by several mountain ranges. Principal rivers, the Rizil Ozen, forming a part of its N. boundary, and the Kerah, with its affluents in the S.W.; besides which, there are several large streams, that lose themselves in the sandy deserts which occupy a large proportion of the province. The watered valleys are fertile. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, and is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, and even Surat. The other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kashin, Senna, Kermanshah, and Koom.

IRAK-ARABEE or IRAK-ARABI, ee'rāk'-ăr'a-bee', (anc. *Babylonia*,) in Asiatic Turkey, pachalic of Bagdad, is mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, and comprises the city of Bagdad, and the ruins of Babylon, Selencia, and Ctesiphon.

IRAN, the Persian name of PERSIA.

IRASBURG, a post-village and semi-capital of Orleans co., Vermont, on Black River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 1 or 2 iron foundries. Pop. of the township, 1034.

IRASU, ee'rā-soo', a volcano of Central America, state of Costa-Rica, near the city of Cartago. Height 11,478.

IRAWADI, a river of Asia. See IRRAWADDY.

IREN, ee'rĕn', or e-rain', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows circuitously, and after a N.W. course of about 150 miles, joins the Silva.

IRBIT, ir bit' or eer-beet', a town of Siberia, government of Perm, 700 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinboorg, on the Neiva, and on a route from Tobolsk into Europe. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month, in February and March, and is attended by a great concourse of European and Asiatic merchants.

IRBY-on-HUMBER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

IRBY-in-the-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

IRCHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

IREBY, Ire'se, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wigton. Pop. 172.

IREBY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

IREDELL, Ire'dĕl, a county toward the W. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Great Catawba, and intersected by the several creeks which flow into the Yadkin. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile. Gold has been found near the S. border of the county. This county gave birth to Judge Hugh L. White, late United States Senator from Tennessee. It was formed in 1788, and named in honor of James Iredell, late associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Capital, Statesville. Pop. 14,719, of whom 10,577 were free, and 1142 slaves.

IREGH, ee'rĕg', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 24 miles S.S.E. of Vesszprim. Pop. 2625. It has a castle.

IREGH or UREGH, ii'rĕg', (?) a market-town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 12 miles S. of Peterwardein, with 1000 houses, a castle, and a breeding stud.

IRELAND, Ir'land, (Erse, *Eriu*, *Erin*, usually pronounced ee'rin; Fr. *Irlande*, eer'lŏnd'; Sp. *Irlanda*, eer-lăn'dā; Ger. *Irland*, eer'lănt; L. *Hibernia*, *Iverna*, or *Inverna*; Gr. Ἰρνη, *Ierné*,) the more western of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N., and lon. 6° 20′ and 10° 30′ W.; separated from Great Britain on the E. by the Irish Sea, which, near its centre, has a width of 130 miles, but narrows between Holyhead and Howth Heath to 60 miles; and between the Mull of Kintire, in Scotland, and the opposite coast at Fairhead, to about 12 miles; and surrounded on all other sides by the North Atlantic Ocean. Its shape has been compared to a rhomboid, with two of its opposite sides nearly due N. and S., and the other two slanting between W.S.W. and E.N.E. Measured diagonally, the greatest length from Mizen Head, in the S.W., to Fairhead, in the N.E., is 300 miles; and the greatest breadth, from Carnsore Point in the S.E., to Benwee Head, in the N.W., is 212 miles; measured on a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude, the greatest length and breadth, respectively, are only 230 miles, and 180 miles; the central breadth, nearly between the Bays of Dublin and Galway, is 110 miles; area, 32,513 square miles, or 20,808,271 acres.

General Features.—The coast, forming a line of about 750 miles, is, in general, very bold and rugged. The most continuous portion is the E., where the only remarkable indentations are the Loughs of Belfast and Strangford, and the Bays of Dundrum, Dundalk, and Dublin. In all other directions, but more especially in the N.W., W., and S.W., the indentations follow each other in almost uninterrupted succession, giving the coast a very broken and rugged appearance. The principal of these are the Loughs of Foyle and Swilly, the Bays of Donegal, Killala, Clew, and Galway; Shannon Mouth, the Bays of Dingle, Bantry, and Dunmanus; and the harbors of Cork, Dungannon, and Waterford. In point of extent, depth of water, and shelter, many of these furnish natural havens which cannot be surpassed. The rocky shores, which line most of these bays, are formed by the abrupt terminations of mountain ridges, which, instead of stretching in continuous chains across the interior, rise rather in vast isolated masses, at a short distance from the coast, and usually subside rapidly as they recede from it. Almost the only inland range is that of the Devil's Bit, and the Slieblidoom Mountains, which stretch in an irregular curve of about 30 miles from S.W. to N.E., through the N.E. of Munster, and W. of Leinster, and, in the Keeper, attain the height of 2265 feet; most of the other masses attain their greatest elevation towards the exterior of the island, and thus give the interior the form of a vast plain, enclosed on all sides by lofty mountain barriers. The most important of these in proceeding from the N., westward, are the mountains of Donegal; culminating point, Erigal, 2462 feet; Sligo—culminating point, Truskmore, 2113 feet; Mayo—culminating points, Nephin, 2639 feet, and Muilrea, 2733 feet; Galway—culminating point, Twelve Pins, 2396 feet; Kerry—culminating points, Brandon, 3120 feet, and Carn Tual, the loftiest of all Ireland, 3404 feet; Waterford—culminating point, Mona Vallagh, 2598 feet; Wicklow—culminating point, Lungaquilla, 3039 feet; Dublin—culminating point, Kippare, 2473 feet; Down—culminating point, Slieblidonard, 2796 feet; and Antrim, the mountains of which are less remarkable for their height than the magnificence with which they terminate in the Giant's Causeway. Though the barrier thus formed presents numerous openings, and the plain enclosed by it is by no means a monotonous flat, it is not difficult to understand how a surface so formed is ill-adapted for giving a free course to the water which collects upon it, and accordingly contains extensive tracts of bog.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite, flanked by silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same primary strata prevail in the Mourne Mountains, and an extensive trap form in Antrim of 800 square miles, is succeed by clay slate on the W. Granite again appears in the Galway Mountains, and the old red sandstone prevails extensively in Munster. The great plain in the centre is formed of mountain limestone, and contains six coal districts, the Leinster, or Castlecomer, the Sleeve Arda in Tipperary, the Munster, Loch Allen, Monaghan, and Tyrone, besides a small coal-field in the county of Antrim. The coal raised S. of Dublin is anthracite, that in the N. is bituminous, but the whole quantity raised does not exceed 55,000 tons annually. Copper and lead are found in the silurian and mountain limestone. The ore obtained from the copper-mines is mostly sent to Wales to be smelted. In 1836 the output exceeded in value 150,000*l.*; at present it amounts to scarcely half that sum. The lower chalk and greensand formations partially prevail, but no tertiary beds. Marble of an excellent quality exists in various parts. Among the other minerals are antimony, manganese, fullers'-earth, and slate. Peat forms the principal fuel, and is of great importance, owing to the general deficiency of timber.

Rivers and Lakes.—Few countries of the same extent are so liberally supplied with rivers. The Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, if not of the United Kingdom, is navigable to its source, in Lough Allen, 214 miles. The other rivers of most importance are the Brandon, Lee, and Blackwater, the Suir, and the Barrow, which form the broad estuary of Waterford Harbor, the Slaney, the Liffey, the Boyne, the largest river which discharges itself on the E. coast, and the Bann and the Foyle. Ireland possesses a vast number of inland lakes, which, in some parts, lie so near each other as to form a continued series, easily available for purposes of navigation. Lough Neagh, a vast quadrangular expanse, 17 miles long, by 10 miles broad, chiefly in Antrim, is not only the largest lake in the United Kingdom, but ranks high among the secondary lakes of Europe. The other more important lakes are Lough Erne, nearly 30 miles in length; Lough Corrib, about 24 miles long, and connected with it by a subterranean channel; Lough Mask; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, the latter wide expansions of the Shannon; and Loughs Conn and Cullen, in the county of Mayo. Besides these, many others, of smaller dimensions, are distributed over the island. The lakes of Killarney are pre-eminent, and attract visitors from all parts of Europe by the beauty and magnificence of their scenery.

Climate.—Owing to the deep indentations on its coasts, no portion of Ireland is more than 50 miles from the sea, a circumstance that conduces to the general mildness of its climate. Its winter, though long, is seldom accompanied with prolonged frosts, while the average heat of its summer falls considerably short of that of England. Mean winter temperature, 39°·9; mean summer, 60°·5; mean of the year, 49°·6. West winds, which prevail nine months in the year, charged with accumulated vapors from the ocean, on first reaching the Irish coast, precipitate them in deluges of rain or dense fogs. Annual fall, from 30 to 40 inches. Hence the air is seldom clear, even in summer; and in autumn the superfluity of moisture becomes a serious impediment

to the operations of harvest. But the verdure of the pastures is peculiarly rich, and preserves its luxuriance to a late period of the year. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some S. counties, and the arbutus unedo, menziesia, and other plants of South Europe, flourish; while Alpine plants, of the extreme N. of Europe, are also found on some of the mountains.

Agriculture.—Of the 20,000,000 acres of land in Ireland, it has been estimated that 5,250,000 are arable, 6,750,000 pastures and marshes, and 5,000,000 are improvable, and the remainder waste; 350,000 acres are in plantations. Ireland is more fitted for cattle-rearing than an agricultural country; yet it has been estimated that four-fifths of the population directly depend for subsistence and employment on the soil. Farms are generally very small, few extend to 40 acres, and in the N. and E. they mostly vary from 5 to 15 acres. In 1841, out of 883,097 holders of land, 124,487 holdings were less than 1 acre. In 1851, the total number of holders had diminished to 608,060, and the number of holdings not exceeding an acre, to 37,728. A few estates are in larger farms, and these are the portions of country in which there is the least amount of national pauperism. Oats, wheat, and barley are the principal crops, next to potatoes, which have long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry, till the failures of these crops in 1845–6–7, when a government grant of 10,350,000*l.* was found necessary to prevent starvation. The culture of flax has of late years been rapidly extending, having occupied 60,314 acres in 1849, 91,049 in 1850, and 158,619 in 1851. The total live-stock in 1851 was as follows:—Horses and mules, 543,312; asses, 136,981; cattle, 2,967,461; sheep, 2,122,138; pigs, 1,084,857; goats, 235,313; and poultry, 7,470,694: total value, 27,737,393*l.* About nine-tenths of the lands of Ireland were confiscated by the government of Cromwell and William III., and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants the bulk of Irish property is still possessed. In 1845, 19,383 vessels, manned by 93,673 persons, were employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, and hake are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon and eels are abundant; but the salt fish consumed in the country is still imported, chiefly from Scotland and other places.

Manufactures.—The most important manufacture is linen, the chief seat of which is Ulster; in this province, linens to the estimated value of 4,000,000*l.* annually are made, chiefly in the dwellings of the rural population, and disposed of to the merchants of Belfast and other large towns. The total amount of linens annually produced in Ireland is estimated at 70,000,000 yards. The malt trade and distilling of whiskey are extensively carried on. In 1839, 10,515,709 gallons of spirits were produced; in 1842, 5,290,658 gallons; in 1847, 5,737,687 gallons, and 178,369 quarters of malt. The wool produced in Ireland has been estimated to amount in annual value to 300,000*l.*, and coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country, besides mixed stuffs and silks in Dublin, Waterford, and other principal cities. In 1850, the total number of mills in Ireland was 91, of which 11 were cotton, 11 woollen, and 69 linen, employing 24,725 persons. About 300,000 females are employed in working patterns on muslin with the needle, chiefly for Belfast and Glasgow houses. The value of goods of this description annually produced is estimated at 1,400,000*l.* Paper, glass, and tobacco are largely manufactured, and the conversion of grain into flour and meal has latterly become an extensive business.

Commerce.—The principal exports from Ireland are its raw produce, wheat, oats, flour, butter, bacon, beef, eggs, wool, flax, ore, and spirits, chiefly to Great Britain. The export trade of the country is rapidly declining, as will be seen by following table:—

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain.

Years.	Wheat. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Beans & Pease Qrs.	Oatmeal. Cwt.	Wheat Flour. Cwt.
1830...	337,641	1,925,486	189,745	21,373	.....	672,265
1835...	340,535	1,462,581	158,242	27,882	568,606	1,124,343
1840...	92,380	1,397,520	95,954	15,975	989,500	230,700
1845...	371,000	1,678,000	92,000	14,300	1,053,000	1,421,000
1847...	135,700	433,000	47,500	27,000	330,500	211,000
1848...	146,000	1,081,000	79,700	14,700	936,000	561,000
1849...	94,300	652,000	43,500	24,600	572,000	393,500
1850...	76,000	642,400	51,000	20,400	756,000	397,300
1851...	45,857	792,658	44,685	25,774	649,502	177,372
1852...	20,700	1,047,800	105,900	30,100	971,000	118,900
1853...	19,600	1,090,000	124,100	24,100	843,000	192,400

The live-stock exported from Ireland in 1849, amounted in number to 520,756; in 1850, to 475,193; and in 1851, to 474,203. Among the articles retained in Ireland for home consumption, in 1853, were 536,809 gallons of wine; 8,348,047 gallons of spirits; 4,624,141 pounds of tobacco; 7,832,235 pounds of tea; 880,516 pounds of coffee; and 487,705 cwts. of sugar.

The imports comprise coal and culm, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn and fabrics, with colonial produce, mostly from Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and some other British ports. The trade with foreign countries is comparatively inconsiderable. The whole exports from Ireland to foreign parts in 1850 amounted in value to only 276,088*l.*; and the imports to 6,031,569*l.* The total revenue collected at the various custom-houses in 1853, amounted to 4,621,810*l.* The annexed table exhibits the principal ports through which the foreign commerce of Ireland passed in 1851:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Tonnage entered and cleared.
Belfast.....	426	74,770	1 068,096
Cork.....	423	51,702	691,152
Dublin.....	444	39,453	1,393,824
Limerick.....	201	19,291	151,591
Newry.....	142	9,568	171,278
Waterford.....	190	22,750	359,963
Other ports.....	462	51,900	2 145,896
Total.....	2213	2,281,434	4,986,378

In 1850, the number of vessels entered from all parts of the world was 20,186, (2,691,786 tons;) and cleared, 20,471, (1,883,692 tons.) The number of vessels built in Ireland in 1850 was 25, (1929 tons;) and registered, 2249, (261,432 tons.) During the last few years there has arisen an extraordinary demand for shipping to transport the thousands and tens of thousands of voluntary exiles, hastening to other lands in search of the employment they have failed to obtain at home. The unexampled extent which this emigration has reached, is shown by the fact that more than half of the correspondence carried on between the United Kingdom and America is connected with it.

Internal Communication.—Two millions sterling, granted by Parliament for public works in Ireland, have been expended, chiefly in the construction of canals. By means of the Grand and Royal Canals, communication has been opened across the very centre of the island, between the coast of Leinster and the Shannon, while a branch, which connects with the Barrow, continues the communication, without interruption, to the S. coast. Similar benefits have been conferred on the province of Ulster, by the Newry Canal, which connects Lough Neagh with the Bay of Carlingford; the Belfast Canal connecting the same lough with the Bay of Belfast, and the Ulster Canal, recently completed, between Loughs Neagh and Erne. This last canal, though only 46 miles long, renders available a continuous navigation of 130 miles, through populous and fertile districts; which, from the want of proper roads, were previously obliged to convey their produce to market on the backs of horses. The railway system has not yet received much development in Ireland. Numerous Acts have been obtained, which, if carried into effect, would give a network of railways traversing the country in all directions, for about 1500 miles. The length actually completed in December, 1851, was 614 miles; and 189 miles were then in course of construction.

Government.—Ireland has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers, elected for life, and 4 spiritual peers, who take office in rotation; and since the Reform Act, in the House of Commons by 105 members, 2 elected by each county, 2 by each of the cities Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford the towns of Belfast and Galway, and Trinity College, Dublin; and 1 by each of 27 other boroughs. Total regular electors in 1849, 72,216, viz. 34,107 in counties, and 38,109 in cities and boroughs. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England; in boroughs, both the parliamentary and municipal right of voting is in 10*l.* householders, resident within 7 miles. The local government is vested in a Lord-Lieutenant, assisted by the secretary for Ireland, and a privy council nominated by the crown. The judicial power is with the Lord Chancellor, the master of the rolls, and 12 circuit judges. Each county has a Lord-Lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants, and a police force appointed by the crown.

Religion, Education, &c.—Of every 100 inhabitants in Ireland, it is estimated that about 81 are Roman Catholics, 11 Episcopalian Protestants, and 8 Protestant dissenters, chiefly Presbyterians, Methodists, and Friends. The Protestants are almost confined to Ulster, and parts of Leinster; but the Protestant church, which has 2 archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 10 bishoprics, absorbs a revenue of at least 1,000,000*l.* annually. The Roman Catholic church (unendowed by law) has 4 archbishoprics and 23 bishoprics. The national schools, aided by annual parliamentary grants of 50,000*l.*, amounted, in 1847, to 3825, attended by 402,632 children. There is a university in Dublin, and colleges have been endowed by government in Cork, Galway, and Belfast. The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture towards the N. of Saxons, probably the *Scot* of the fifth century, and in later times of English and Scottish immigrants. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is still the prevailing language. Their dark complexion, and smaller and more slender form of body, distinguish the Celtic Irish from the Saxon, as well as their more volatile temperament, their improvidence, their

deficiency in personal enterprise and perseverance, and their consequent poverty. Though both indolent and fickle, they are warm-hearted, hospitable, generous, brave, and intellectual. Where their natural feelings have not been poisoned, deeds, even of heroic virtue, are as common among them as among any people in the world; and in the contest for fame, what race can boast of having produced a nobler band of military heroes, statesmen, orators, and poets?

According to the annual report of the poor law commissioners for the years 1852-3, the number of persons in Ireland then requiring out-door relief did not exceed 4000 weekly. Formerly this class of the Irish population numbered many hundred thousands. The number of able-bodied poor in the work-houses had decreased from 60,759 in May, 1852, to 43,626 in April 23, 1853, and the total number of persons in the work houses had decreased during the same time, from 180,879 to 146,141, or about 22 per cent. The following exhibits the total number of persons relieved in-doors and out-doors, and the expenditures for the same during the year 1851–2:—

	Expenditure.	Number Relieved.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1851	£1,141,647	107,443	47,914	755,357
1852	883,267	108,864	14,911	523,775
Decrease.	258,380	108,579	33,003	231,582

According to this report, 1 person for every 12.4 of the entire population of Ireland in 1852, received aid from the public treasury. The chief cause of the depletion of the work houses, is the increasing demand for labor, consequent upon the enormous emigration that has been going on, for the last few years, to America, England, Scotland, and Australia. The number of criminal convictions in Ireland in 1843 was 8620; 1846, 8639; and in 1848, 21,202.

The principal division of Ireland, for administrative purposes, is into the four provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, comprehending 32 counties. These, with their areas, populations, &c., are given in the following table:—

Area, Population, &c., of Ireland.

Provinces and Counties.	Area, sq. m.	No. of Baronies.	No. of Parishes.	Pop. in 1851.	Chief Towns.
Leinster:—					
Carlow	346	7	37	68,076	Carlow.
Dublin	374	10	99	404,892	Dublin.
Kildare	654	14	116	95,724	Naas.
Kilkenny	796	11	140	152,716	Kilkenny.
King's	772	12	51	112,080	Birr.
Longford	421	6	26	82,350	Longford.
Louth	315	6	64	167,657	Drogheda.
Meath	906	18	146	140,750	Navan.
Queen's	664	11	57	111,623	Maryborough.
Westmeath	709	12	63	111,409	Mullingar.
Wexford	901	8	144	179,796	Wexford.
Wicklow	761	8	50	98,878	Wicklow.
Munster:—					
Clare	1,293	11	80	212,428	Ennis.
Cork	2,885	23	251	648,902	Cork.
Kerry	1,853	8	67	236,239	Tralee.
Limerick	1,064	13	131	264,136	Limerick.
Tipperary	1,659	12	193	331,487	Tipperary.
Waterford	721	8	82	164,051	Waterford.
Ulster:—					
Antrim	1,061	15	75	352,264	Belfast.
Armagh	512	8	39	196,095	Armagh.
Cavan	746	8	36	174,071	Cavan.
Donegal	1,865	8	51	255,160	Donegal.
Down	957	10	70	326,754	Downpatrick.
Fermanagh	714	8	23	116,007	Enniskillen.
Londonderry	810	6	43	191,866	Londonderry.
Monaghan	500	5	23	141,758	Monaghan.
Tyrone	1,260	4	41	255,818	Dungannon.
Connaught:—					
Galway	2,347	18	120	322,212	Galway.
Leitrim	613	5	17	111,915	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Mayo	2,331	9	73	274,820	Castlebar.
Roscommon	980	9	58	174,402	Roscommon.
Sligo	722	6	41	128,510	Sligo.
Total	32,513	316	2,532	8,523,168	

The population of Ireland in 1784 was estimated at 2,372,000; in 1812 it was 6,801,827; in 1831, 7,767,401; and in 1841, 8,175,124, being 251 persons to the square mile. The number of inhabitants to a square mile in 1851, was 260.

History. The early accounts of Ireland do not cease to be fabulous till the fifth century, (432,) when Christianity is supposed to have been introduced by St. Patrick, a native of Scotland. From the eighth to the twelfth century, the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174, Henry II. of England conquered the country, and portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John, the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., James I., and Elizabeth, with repeated outbreaks and rebellions. The most memorable of these were in 1641, 1689, and 1798. In 1800 the union of Ireland with England took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed; in 1832, the Irish Reform Bill; and in 1838, the Poor Law Bill. In 1844, the Irish Repeal agitation was at its height; in 1847, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop, a fearful famine occurred by which multitudes perished; this was followed in 1848, by an insurrection of the populace which, however, was speedily quelled.——Adj. Irish and Hibernian, hī'ber'ne-an: inhab. Irishman and Hibernian.

IRELAND, īr'land, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

IRELAND, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

IRELAND, a post-office of Du Bois co., Iowa.

IRELAND CORNERS, post-office of Albany co., New York.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet, in the Irish Sea, 1 mile N. of Howth Harbor. It is about 1½ miles in circuit, and contains the ruins of an abbey, a martello-tower, and light-house.

IRETON-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

IRGHEEZ, IRGHIZ, ir'gheez', or OOLOO (ULU)-IRGHIZ, oo'loo'ir'gheez', a river of Toorkistan, rises in Lake Chalkar; lat. 51° 20′ N., lon. 61° 25′ E., flows S. and S.E., joins the Kara-Targhai, and falls into Lake Aksakal or Aksokul, (white water.) Total course, about 300 miles.

IRGHEEZ (or IRGHIZ)-BOLCHOI, ir-gheez' bol'choi', a river of Russia, government of Saratov, is formed by the junction of the Karalyts, (Karalitz,) and Kamelik, and after a circuitous course of about 130 miles, joins the Volga.

IRGHEEZ (or IRGHIZ)-MALOI, ir-gheez'mal'loy', rises in the government of Saratov, N. of the Irgheez-Bolchoi, and flowing nearly parallel to it, joins the left bank of the Volga, between the towns of Kvalinsk and Vetsk.

IRIGNY, ee'reen'yes', a village of France, department of Rhone, on the railway to St. Etienne. Pop. 1124.

IRIS. See Yeshil Irmak.

IRISBURG, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

IRISH and *IRISHMAN.* See Ireland.

IRISH CORNER, a village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, 3 miles W. of Bennington Centre.

IRISH CREEK, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

IRISH GROVE, a post-office of Atchison co., Missouri.

IRISH RIPPLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

IRISH SEA, is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 51° 40′ and 54° 20′ N., and lon. 3° and 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, and S. Wales. On the S.W. it is continuous with St. George's Channel, and communicates with the German Ocean N. of the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead, and some smaller islands. Principal inlets, Carnarvon and Morecambe Bays, and the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble, on the side of England; Solway Frith, and Wigtown and Luce Bays, in Scotland; and Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin Bays in Ireland.

IRISHTOWN, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay, ½ mile S.E. of Ringsend. Pop. 1100.

IRISHTOWN, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

IRKI, ir'kee or eer'kee, a town of North Hindostan, in Gurhwal, 15 miles S.E. of Belaspoor.

IRKOOT, IRKOUT or IRKUT, ir'koot', or ir'koot', a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, rises near the frontiers of China, and after a N.E. course of about 220 miles, joins the Angara at the town of Irkootsk.

IRKOOTSK, IRKOUTSK, or IRKUTSK, ir'kootsk', or ir'kootsk', a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Irkootsk, and residence of the governor of East Siberia, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkoot, 30 miles from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17′ 2″ N., lon. 104° 16′ 21″ E. Pop., including garrison, 120,000. It is fortified, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Viewed from the E., it has a fine appearance "with its 15 churches and their spires, its convents, hospitals," &c., and many of its public edifices are said to be worthy of a provincial capital; but of 1900 private dwellings, only 50 are built of stone, the rest being of wood, or faced with painted planks. It has a citadel, several suburbs, a good bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty-house, and some building docks on the river, a depôt of the Russian-American Company; governor's house, theatre, prison, &c.; numerous public schools, among which are a medical college, a gymnasium, with a library of 5000 volumes, a seminary, a high school of navigation, and a female orphan school; an imperial woollen factory, and manufactures of linens, leather, glass, and soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of North-east Asia, and sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan and Bokhara, and a large fair in June. The total amount of its trade has been estimated at 4,000,000 paper roubles (800,000*l.*) a year. Irkootsk is the see of an archbishop, whose authority over all East Siberia and Russian-America extends through 120° of longitude.

IRKOOTSK, GOVERNMENT OF, a part of the old government of the same name, which, previous to 1823, comprised the present government and the provinces of Okhotsk, Yakootsk, Kamtchatka, and the country of the Tchooktchees (Tchuktchis.) It comprises Lake Baikal, and is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops; the climate is too cold for fruit-trees. Pop. in 1838, 507,300, comprising Russians, exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Toongooses, and Mongolians.

IRLAND, IRLANDA, or IRLANDE. See IRELAND.

IR/MINGLAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

IRN/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

IRNSUM, ïrn/sŭm, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 9 miles S. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 525.

IRODOUER, ee'ro'dwair', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 1858.

I/RON, a large county in the S. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at 7000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the W. by California, extending entirely across the territory, and is drained by Green and Grand Rivers, which unite near its S. border to form the Rio Colorado, and by several smaller streams. The surface in the E. and central parts is mountainous. Pop. 360.

I/RON-ACTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

IRON CREEK, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

IRON/DEQUOIT, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on Irondequoit Bay, and on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee River, 5 miles N.N.E. of Rochester. P. 2397.

IRONDEQUOIT BAY, New York, extends S. from Lake Ontario into Monroe county. Length, 5 or 6 miles. A small creek of the same name flows into the bay.

IRON FUR/NACE, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

IRON HILL, a post-office, Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

IRON HILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

IRON, LOUGH, lŏn ïyra, a lake of Ireland, in Leinster co. of Westmeath, 7 miles N.W. of Mullingar.

IRON MOUNTAIN, in the S.W. part of Virginia, between Grayson and Smyth counties, near the border of North Carolina. Its highest summit, termed Whitetop Mountain, is said to be 4260 feet above the level of the sea.

IRON MOUNTAIN, a post-office, St. Francis co., Missouri.

IRON RIDGE, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

IRON SPRING, a small village of Butts co., Georgia.

I/RONTON, a thriving post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 145 miles above Cincinnati. It was laid out by the Ohio Iron and Coal Company, in June, 1849. It is handsomely situated on the river bottom, above the highest floods, with high hills in the rear. These hills contain stores of iron and stone coal, which are thought to be inexhaustible. The town contains many large brick buildings, 1 bank, and several churches. Liberal donations of ground have been made for schools and churches. It has 2 large iron foundries, one of which is 162 feet in length, 1 rolling mill, 1 machine shop, and several steam mills, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. The Iron Railroad, which terminates here, is to be extended to Jackson. Pop. in 1853, 1600.

I/RONVILLE, a small post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

I/RONWOOD BLUFF, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

IRON WORKS, a post-village of Cass co., Georgia, on Etowah River, 142 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

IROQUOIS, ir-o-quoy', a river of Indiana and Illinois, rises in Jasper county, of the former state, and enters the Kankakee in Iroquois co., Illinois. Its length is estimated at 100 miles. It is sometimes called the PICKAMINK.

IROQUOIS, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 1435 square miles. It is drained by the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, which unite in the N. part of the county. The surface is principally prairie; the soil is fertile. The Chicago Branch of the Central Railroad passes through this county. Capital, Middleport. Pop. 4149.

IROQUOIS, a post-village in Iroquois co., Illinois, on Illinois River, 85 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

IROQUOIS, or SIX NATIONS, the name given by the French to the Indian confederacy of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards joined by the Tuscaroras, on the latter being driven from their hunting-grounds in North Carolina. This once formidable confederacy is now nearly extinguished, but the remains of it are still scattered through the state of New York, subdued in spirit, and debased by the use of intoxicating liquors.

IRPEN, ir-pĕn', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kiev, flows E., then N., and after a course of 100 miles, joins the Dnieper 20 miles above the town of Kiev.

IRRAWAD/DY, (written also, IRRAWADI or IRAWADI, originally *Erivati*, the "great river,") one of the great rivers of South-east Asia, is supposed to rise in Thibet, near lat. 25° N., lon. 97° 30′ E., flows generally S., traversing the Burmese Empire throughout, and enters the Indian Ocean, (Bay of Bengal,) by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° 1′ N., lon. 94° E. Its length is estimated at 1200 miles. Its principal affluents are the Khyen-Dwem, Mogouny, Bhamo, and Lung-tchuen Rivers. In lat. 17° N. it separates into numerous arms, which cover the whole kingdom of Pegu with a network of ramifications, and the Rangoon and Bassein branches form the E. and W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 10,000 square miles, covered with teak-forests and grass-jungles, interspersed with some rice grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to Yedan above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth, and may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by vessels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach the influx of the Mogouny River, 800 miles from the ocean.

IRRLICH, ïïr/lik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, at the confluence of the Wield with the Rhine. Pop. 1216.

IRSA, ïïr/shä', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 9 miles from Czegled. Pop. 1875.

IR/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

IRTHING, ïr/thing, a river of England, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 miles.

IR/THINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

IR/THINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

IR/TISH, IR/TYSH or IRTISCH, (Rus. pron. ïïr-tish',) a principal river of North Asia, rises in the Altai Mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 89° E., and flows N.W. through Soongaria, (in Chinese Tsorkistan,) and West Siberia. It traverses the Lake Zaisan, and joins the Obi, 180 miles N. of Tobolsk, after a total course estimated at upwards of 1700 miles, about two-fifths of which are in the Chinese dominions, and the rest in the Russian governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Om, Tara, Shish, Tui, and Demianka, and on the left the Tunduk, Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda or Mulina. A great part of its course is through low plains and steppes, and its navigation is rendered dangerous by shifting sands. The country around its upper portion is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia.

IR/TON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

IRTYSH. See IRTISH.

IRUELA, e-roo-ä'lä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1140.

IRUN, e-roon', a frontier town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 miles E. of Saint Sebastain. Pop. 2471.

IRUPANA, e-roo-pä'nä, a town of Bolivia, department of La Paz, capital of the province of Yauyos. In its vicinity are extensive gardens of fine orange-trees.

IRVILLAC, eer'vee'yäk', a village of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles E. of Brest. Pop. 2523.

IR/VILLE, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 55 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

IR/VIN, a township in Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 847.

IRVINE, ïr/vin, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., and, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Frith of Clyde by an estuary.

IRVINE, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on an eminence near the Irvine, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 21 miles S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 7534; of municipal borough, 4790. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has endowed and various other schools, several libraries, a news-room, 3 branch banks, and the custom-house. Its harbor is provided with a good quay, admitting vessels of about 100 tons burden. The weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks, employ many hands; and here are rope-walks, tanneries, anchor-foundries, and distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. The borough unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Inverary, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

IR/VINE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek, 212 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a woollen factory and a foundry.

IRVINE, a post-village, capital of Estill co., Kentucky, is handsomely situated on the right bank of the Kentucky River, 70 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Irvine Village has a brick court-house and a seminary.

IRVINE'S STORE, a post-village of Weakly co., Tennessee, 114 miles W. of Nashville.

IR/VINESTOWN, or LOW/THERSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, 9 miles N. of Enniskillen. Pop. 1300.

IRVINESVILLE, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

IRVING, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, with which it is connected by railroad.

IRVING, a village of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River, 26 miles N. of New York. It has a steamboat landing.

IRVING, a post-township in the N. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 214.

IRVING, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

IRVING COLLEGE, a post-office, Warren co., Tennessee.

IRVINGSVILLE, a village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 80 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

IRVINGTON, a station on the Hudson River Railroad, 25 miles N. of New York, connecting with the Erie Railroad by a ferry.

IRWELL, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, after a very tortuous S. course of 40 miles, joins the Mersey at Flixton. It affords water-power to the towns of Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester, at which last city it receives the Irk and Medlock.

IRWIN, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 1450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ocmulgee, intersected by the Alapaha, and also drained by the sources of Little and Santilla Rivers. The surface is level, and covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy, and generally poor. Named in honor of General Jared Irwin, Governor of Georgia in 1807. Capital, Irwinville. Pop. 3334, of whom 2884 were free, and 450 slaves.

IRWIN, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.W. of Franklin. Pop. 1564.

IRWIN, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

IRWIN'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, about 30 miles S.E. of Milledgeville.

IRWIN'S STATION, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

IRWINTON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Wilkinson co., Georgia, 20 miles S. of Milledgeville, and 3 miles from the Central Railroad. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and several stores.

IRWINVILLE or IRWINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Irwin co., Georgia, 112 miles S. of Milledgeville. It has a court-house, tavern, and 1 or 2 stores.

ISA, ee'sä, ISSA, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Penza, flows N.W. and after a course of about 70 miles joins the Moksha, 2 miles below Troitsk.

ISA, a river of Russia, issues from a lake in the government of Vitebsk, and joins the Velikaia; course, 45 miles.

ISABA, e-sä'bä, a village of Spain, in Navarre, province, and 29 miles N.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1000.

ISABAL, a village of Central America. See IZABAL.

ISABEL', a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 539.

ISABELLA, e-sä-bel'yä, an island on the W. coast of Mexico; lat. 21° 45' N., lon. 106° W. It is of moderate height, and nearly barren.

ISABELLA, a port on the N. coast of Hayti, 36 miles W.N.W. of Santiago. Here Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World, of which the traces are said to be still visible.

ISABEL'LA, a new county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa River, and also drained by Pine and Salt Rivers, tributaries of the Tittibawassee.

ISAC, ee'säk', a river of France, is formed by several small streams in the department of Loire-Inférieure, flows W., and after a course of 45 miles, joins the Vilaine opposite Rieux.

ISACA. See EXE.

ISAKLI, e säk'lee, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 40 miles E.S.E. of Afiounn-Kara-Hissar.

ISAKTCHI, e-säk'chee, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 100 miles N.E. of Silistria.

ISALA. See YSSEL.

ISALCO, a village and volcano of America. See IZALCO.

ISALL, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ISAMAL, e-sä-mäl', or IZAMAL, a town of Yucatan, 50 miles E.S.E. of Merida, on the road to Valladolid.

ISANOTZKOI, e-sä not'skoi, one of the straits uniting Behring's Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It separates the island of Oonimak (Oonimak), in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the peninsula of Aliaska, lat. 55° N., and is about 24 miles long, by 9 miles broad.

ISAR, ee'zar, or ISER, ee'zer, (anc. *Isara*,) a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innspruck, traverses Bavaria N.W., and joins the Danube on the right, opposite Deggendorf. Length, 165 miles.

ISARA. See ISÈRE.

ISAURA or ISAURIA, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which are near the town of Hajilar, 45 miles W. of Karaman, and consist of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, and tombs.

ISBARTA, is-bar'tä, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 64 miles N. of Adalia.

ISBORSK, is-borsk', a small town of Russia, government, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Pskov. The town, founded about 862, has several churches, and a ruined castle.

ISCA. See EXETER.

ISCA SILURUM. See CAERLEON.

ISCHALIS. See ILCHESTER.

ISCHAN, a village of Central Asia. See ISHAN.

ISCHEL, ish'el, or ISCHL, ish'l, a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, over which there is a suspension-bridge, at the junction of the Ischl, 44 miles S.W. of Steyer. Pop. 1903. It has saline springs, with elegant bath establishments, which, with the beauty of its situation, have, within a few years, rendered it a fashionable watering-place.

ISCHIA, is'ke-ä, a village of the Papal States, 21 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 1250.

ISCHIA, (anc. *Artine*, *Inarime*, *Ænaria*, or *Pithecuse*,) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 8 miles S.W. of Cape Miseno, from which it is separated by a channel 6 miles across. Lat. (E. point) 40° 43' 54" N., lon. 13° 57' 45' E. It is 7 miles long, and 4 miles broad. Area, 25 square miles. Near its centre is Mount San Nicola, or Epomeo, an extinct volcano, rising about 2600 feet, from which the surface gradually slopes, in all directions, towards the sea. The soil is very fertile, producing great quantities of superior wine, with figs, corn, and game. Sulphur is abundant, and the mineral springs at Casamicciola are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Pop. 24,000. Principal town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast.

ISCHIM, a town of Siberia. See ISHIM.

ISCHITELLA, is-ke-tel'lä, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 25 miles E.N.E. of San Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mount Gargano. Pop. 3500.

ISCHL, a town of Austria. See ISCHEL.

ISCHUA (is'chu-a?) CREEK, of Cattaraugus co., in the S.W. part of New York, falls into the Allegheny River.

ISCOYD', a chapelry of Wales, co. of Flint.

ISE-FJORD, ee'sä-fi-ord', an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the island of Seeland. Length from N. to S., 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Roeskilde and Lamme Fiords are its chief branches, and it contains the island of Œroe.

ISEGHEM, ee'seh-ghem', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the railroad from Bruges to Ypres, 24 miles from Bruges. Pop. 8868.

ISENBURG, (ee'zen-bürg',) NEW, a village of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 miles N. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1838. It was founded by French colonists in 1700.

ISENBURG, a village of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N. of Coblentz. Pop. 535.

ISEO, e-sä'o, or SABINO, sä-bee'no, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, on the S.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 2002.

ISEO, LAKE, (anc. *Sevinus Lacus*,) in North Italy, between the delegations of Brescia and Bergamo, is 15 miles E. of Bergamo, and traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles; greatest depth, 984 feet.

ISER, a river of Germany. See ISAR.

ISER, ee'zer, a river of Austria, rises in the N. part of Bohemia, and after a S.S.W. course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Elbe above Brandeis.

ISERD, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SERT.

ISÈRE, ee'zair', (anc. *Isara*,) a river of Sardinia and France, rises in Mount Iseran, (in Savoy,) flows tortuously W. and S.W. past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on the left, 4 miles N.N.W. of Valence, after a total course of 150 miles; for the latter 90 miles of which, from Montmeillan, (in the department of Isère,) it is navigable, though impeded by many islands and shoals.

ISÈRE, a department of the S.E. of France, on the frontiers of Savoy, formed of part of the old province of Dauphiné. Area, 3163 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 603,497. The surface is mountainous. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, Drac, and Romanche. Agricultural pursuits form the chief branch of industry. The minerals comprise lignite, anthracite, lithographic-stones, white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c. The gold-mine of La Gardette, discovered in 1781, was abandoned at the first revolution. Grenoble gloves, made here, are in high repute; and the cheese of Sassenage is celebrated. Capital, Grenoble. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Grenoble, La-Tour-du Pin, St. Marcellin, and Vienne.

ISERLOHN, ee'zer lōne', a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 10,752. It has Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a Latin school; important manufactures of cutlery, brass wares, steam-engines, and other machinery, wire, needles, pins, buttons, velvets, silk, woollen stuffs, and leather, and a large general trade. Near it is much picturesque scenery, among which forges, paper mills, bleaching-grounds, &c. are thickly interspersed.

ISERNIA, e-sèa'ne-ä, (anc. *Æsernia*,?) a town of Naples, province of Molise, 23 miles W. of Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. Pop. 5200. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, which threw down its cathedral and several convents.

ISET, e-set', a river of Siberia, rises in Lake Isetskoe, in the government of Perm, and after an E. course of more than 250 miles, joins the Tobol on the left. Its gold-washings are very productive.

ISETSKOE, a lake of Siberia. See ISET.

ISETSKOE, a village of Siberia, on the Iset, government of Tobolsk.

ISFAHAN, a city of Persia. See ISPAHAN.

ISFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ISHAN or ISCHAN, ee-shân', a village of Central Asia, 24 miles E. of Khiva.

ISHIM or ISCHIM, ish'im' or ish-eem', a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, rises S. of lat. 50° N., and after a tortuous N. course of 700 miles, through a sterile tract, termed the Steppe of Ishim, joins the Irtish 120 miles S.E. of Tobolsk. On its banks are the towns of Petropaulovsk and Ishim, the latter of which belongs to a chain of fortresses, termed the "line of Ishim," extending from Stanovoi to Omsk, continuous, westward, with the Orenboorg forts.

ISHIM or ISCHIM, a town of Siberia, government, and 160 miles E.S.E. of Tobolsk, on the above river. Pop. 1200.

ISHLAWRCOED, ish-lów'rkwĕd', a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, parish of Bedwelty. Pop. 2484.

ISIA. See ESA.

ISIGNY, ee'seen'yee', a market-town of France, department of Calvados, on an inlet of the English Channel, near its confluence with the Vire, 18 miles W.N.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2253. It has a small river port.

ISILI, e-see'lee, a town of the island of Sardinia, 37 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2195. It has a gunpowder factory.

I'SINGLASS RIVER, in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Cocheco River.

I'SIS, a river of England, principal branch of the Thames, which it joins at Dorchester, co. of Oxford.

ISIUM, a town of Russia. See IZIOOM.

ISKANDEREEYEH or ISKANDERIYEH, a town of Egypt. See ALEXANDRIA.

ISKANDEROON, ISKANDERUN or ISCANDEROUN, is-kân-de-roon', written also ISKENDERUN, SCANDEROON, and ALEXANDRETTA, or "LITTLE ALEXANDRIA," (anc. *Alexandreia.*) a seaport town of N. Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskanderoon, 23 miles N. of Antioch. Lat. 36° 35' 3" N., lon. 36° E. It was until lately unhealthy and depopulated, but has recently improved in appearance, and also in salubrity by the drainage of an adjacent marsh. It is the port of Aleppo, and has the best harbour on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, and European goods, and exports of galls, silk, cotton, and syrup. ISKANDEROON is derived from ALEXANDER (in Turkish *Iskander*) the Great, in honor of whom the ancient ALEXANDRIA was named.

ISKANDEROON, BAY OR GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Issicus,*) extends inland for 45 miles at the angle between Syria and Asia Minor, and on its shores are the Amanian gates of the ancients, the ruins of *Baiæ* and *Ægæ*, and the plain of *Issus*, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

ISKARDOH, a state of Asia. See BULTI.

ISKARDOH, is-kar-do', a valley of Little Thibet, 19 miles in length, 7 miles across, traversed by the Upper Indus, and with a strong castle, the residence of the chief of Bultistan.

ISKARDOH or ISKARDO, a town of Central Asia, capital of Bulti, on the Upper Indus, lat. 35° 10' N., lon. 75° 27' E., overlooked by a large irregular fortress, built on a precipitous rock, 7100 feet above the sea.

ISKELIB, is'keh-leeb, or ESKILUP, es'ke-lŭp, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 miles miles W.N.W. of Tchorum. Estimated pop. 9000. It has an old castle and several Byzantine remains.

ISKENDERIYAH or ISKENDEREEYAH, Egypt. See ALEXANDRIA.

ISKENDERUN or ISKENDEROON. See ISKANDEROON.

ISKER, is'ker, sometimes written ESKER, (anc. *Œsicus,*) a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube, 22 miles W. of Nicopolis. Total course, 150 miles.

ISKIL, is'kil or is-keel', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 60 miles N.E. of Konieh, and comprising about 400 houses.

ISLA, ees'lâ, a Spanish word signifying "island," and forming a part of many names as ISLA DEL REY, "King's Island," ISLA DE PINOS, "Isle of Pines," &c.

ISLA, ī'lâ, or ISLAY, ī'lâ, a river of Scotland, cos. of Forfar and Perth, enters the Tay after a S.W. course of 41 miles.

ISLA, a small river of Scotland, of Banffshire, near Keith.

ISLA-CRISTINA. See HIGUERA, ISLA DE LA.

ISLA DE LEON, ees'lâ dâ lâ-on', a long, narrow island in the S. of Spain, province of Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On it are the cities of Cadiz, Isla de Leon, and Gorda.

ISLA DE LEON, or SAN FERNANDO, a city of Spain, province, and 7 miles S.E. of Cadiz, on the E. side of the Isla de Leon. Pop. (including Puerto Real) 9729. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has two hospitals, several convents, and an excellent marine observatory, the only one of its kind in Spain. The town served as an asylum for refugees during the war of independence in 1823.

ISLA DEL REY, ees'lâ dêl râ, the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, South America. Length, 20 miles.

ISLA DE NEGROS, ees'lâ dâ nâ'groce, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Panay and Zebu. Estimated area, 3780 square miles. Pop. 35,622.

ISLA DE NEGROS, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island.

ISLA DE PINOS. See ISLE OF PINES.

ISLADI, is'lâ'dee, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, sanjak, and 40 miles E. of Sophia, on the Vid.

ISLAMABAD, is-lâm-e-bâd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Chittagong, on the Chittagong River, 8 miles from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal. Pop. 12,000 (?) of whom about 2000 are of Portuguese descent. It is pretty well built in the Bengalese style, and has two Portuguese churches, an English school, well-supplied markets, manufactures of canvas and marine fittings, ship-building yards, and an active maritime and inland trade. About 300 vessels are owned in the port, which is frequented by many Maldive and other vessels, bringing cowries, cocoa-nuts, tortoise-shell, and coin, which they exchange for rice, salt, and manufactured goods.

ISLAMABAD, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 27 miles S.E. of Serinagur. It has considerable manufactures of shawls, chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens.

ISLA MAYOR, ees'lâ mī-or', a large island of Spain, province of Seville, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Seville and the sea. Length, 17 miles.

ISLAMGURH, is-lâm-gŭr', a fort of West Hindostan, dominions, and 120 miles W.S.W. of Bhawlpoor.

ISLAMKOTE, is-lâm-kō', a fort of Hindostan, in Sindo, near the Cutch frontier.

ISLAMNAGUR, is-lâm-nâ'gŭr, or ISLAMNUGGUR, is-lâm-nŭg'gŭr, a town of Hindostan, on the Betwah, a tributary of the Jumna, 5 miles N. of Bhopaul; lat. 23° 24' N., lon. 77° 30' E.

ISLAMPOOR, is-lâm-poor', a town of Hindostan, in Ajmeer, 105 miles W.S.W. of Delhi; lat. 28° 6' N., lon. 75° 40' E.

ISLAMPOOR, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles W. by S. of Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges.

ISLAND, ISLANDA, or ISLANDIA. See ICELAND.

ISLANDBRIDGE, ī'land-brij', a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on the Liffey, 1½ miles W. of Dublin Castle. Pop. 760.

ISLAND COUNTY, a new county of Washington Territory, comprising WHIDEY'S ISLAND, which see.

ISLAND CREEK, a post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, a few miles N.W. of Milledgeville, has a church, an academy, and a masonic hall.

ISLAND CREEK, a post-township in the E. part of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 1981.

ISLAND CREEK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 155 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

ISLANDE. See ICELAND.

ISLANDEADY, ī'land-ee'de, or ISLANDINE, ī'lan-deen, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

ISLAND FORD, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

ISLAND GROVE, Illinois, a station on the Great Western Railroad, 19 miles from Springfield.

ISLAND MAGEE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

ISLAND No. 66, a post-office of Coahoma co., Mississippi.

ISLAND POND, a thriving post-village of Essex co., Vermont, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 149 miles N.W. of Portland, and 143 miles S.E. of Montreal. The road was built and is owned to this place, 16 miles within the States, by the people of Canada. Depôts, engine-houses, &c., of both portions of the road, Congregational and Methodist churches, and several steam flouring and saw mills have been built. The village is on the route of the Passumpsic River Railroad, and is also the terminus of the Missisquo Bay Railroad, (projected.) The duties on produce and merchandise passing from Canada to the United States are collected here, and in 1854 amounted to $152,573. The total value of exports was $2,219,576. The value of exports for February, 1855, amounted to $128,598, against $54,023 for the same month the previous year.

ISLANDS, (ī'lands,) BAY OF, a large bay of British America, formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, N. of St. George's Bay; lat. 49° 20' N., lon. 58° 15' W. It receives on the S.E. the Humber, and encloses a great number of small islands.

ISLANDSHIRE, ī'land-shir, a detached portion of the co. of Durham, in England, comprises Holy Island. Area, 26,820 acres. Pop. 8330.

ISLANDS OF THE BLEST. See CANARIES.

ISLA PLANA. See TABARCA.

ISLAY, ī'lâ, or ISLA, ī'lâ, one of the larger islands of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately S.W. of the island of Jura, and 14 miles W. of the peninsula of Kintyre; 25 miles long, and 17 miles broad. Pop. in 1851, 15,901. Surface mountainous in the E., with an elevation of 1400 feet; elsewhere generally level. About 22,000 acres are arable. The island is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, with limestone, marl, bog-iron ore, and lead and copper mines. Principal exports, cattle, limestone, and spirits, of which last 250,000 gallons are distilled annually. At Lochindaal is a harbor for ships.

ISLAY, ees-lī', a maritime town of Peru, the port of Are

quipa, on the Pacific, with a custom-house, in lat. 17° S. lon. 72° 10′ 5″ W.

ISLAY SOUND, between the island of Islay and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

ISLE, eel, (anc. *Insula*,) a river of France, rises in the department of Haute-Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 miles. It is navigable from Périgueux to the Gironde.

ISLE-(ile,) AB'BOTS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ISLE-ADAM, L', leel'ŭdăm', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Oise, 7 miles N.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 1616.

ISLE AU BOIS, eel ō bwâ, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

ISLE AU HAUT, eel ō hō, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Maine, is composed of high, steep cliffs, and contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 54′ N., lon. 68° 34′ W.

ISLE-AUX-COUDRES, eel-ō-kood'r, an island of Canada East, 2 miles from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, and 57 miles N.E. of Quebec.

ISLE-BAISE, eel-bāz, a town of France, department of Gers, N. of Mirande, on the Baise. Pop. 1009.

ISLEBOROUGH, ĭ'bŭr-rŭh, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, comprising a long, narrow island in Penobscot Bay, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the coasting trade. Pop. 984.

ISLE-BOUCHARD, eel-boo'shard', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chinon, on an island of the Vienne. Pop. 1716.

ISLE-BOUIN. See BOUIN.

ISLE-BREWER'S, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ISLE-D'AIX, L', a town of France. See AIX.

ISLE-D'ALBI, L', a city of France. See ALBI.

ISLE DE FRANCE. See ILE DE FRANCE.

ISLE-DIEU, ISLE-D'YEU or ILE-D'YEH, eel de-ub', a fortified island of France, department of Vendée, in the Atlantic, about 10 miles from the coast, and 23 miles N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. in 1862, 2046.

ISLE-EN-DODON, L', leel-ăn-do'dŏn', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 miles N.N.E. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 2075.

ISLE-EN-JOURDAIN, eel-ăn-zhoor'dăn', a town of France, department of Gers, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lombez, on the Save. Pop. 4021. It has manufactures of leather.

ISLEHAM, ĭ'lăm, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, eel-zhoor'dăn', a town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles S.W. of Montmorillon on the Vienne. Pop. 700.

ISLE, L', leel, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 12 miles E. of Avignon, on an island formed by the Sorgue. Pop. in 1852, 6393.

ISLE LA MOTTE, in Lake Champlain. See LA MOTTE.

ISLE LA MOTTE, a post-office of Grand Isle, Vermont.

ISLE OF FRANCE, Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.

ISLE OF MAN, England. See MAN, ISLE OF.

ISLE OF PINES, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Caledonia. Lat. of peak, 22° 38′ S., lon. 167° 25′ E. It is 42 miles in circumference. The scenery is beautiful, and vegetation luxuriant. It is resorted to for catching turtle. Pop. 2500.

ISLE OF PINES, (Sp. *Isla de Pinos*, ees'lä dä pee'nose,) an island in the West Indian Archipelago, 50 miles S. of Cuba, to which it belongs, being included in the jurisdiction of Havana. It lies between 21° 27′ and 21° 55′ N. lat., and between 76° 11′ and 76° 52′ W. lon. Length from E. to W., about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles. Area, 600 square miles. Its coasts are indented with numerous bays. The general aspect of the island is exceedingly picturesque, presenting lofty mountains, extensive plains, multitudes of beautiful rivulets, and a marsh, extending across it from E. to W., dividing it into two unequal parts. The most remarkable mountains are the Sierra de la Cañada, rising about 1600 feet above the level of the sea, and with precipices 150 feet in height; the Daguilla, elevated 1500 feet, affording from its summit a beautiful panoramic view of the whole island; the Sierra de la Cabellos, 1074 feet in height; and Mount Casas, half a league from it, are composed of beautiful marble of all qualities and colors; and the Cristales, though of little height, is remarkable for the green rock-crystal abounding on its sides. Several of the rivers have a depth of from 5 to 10 feet, and are navigable 4 or 5 miles. The climate of the island is mild and remarkably salubrious. The soil is very fertile. The principal products are cattle, tobacco, pine, mahogany, cedar, and other woods, sulphur, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, marble of all quantities and colors, rock crystals, and tortoise-shells. There are also mines of silver, quicksilver, and iron. The Isle of Pines is a dependency of Havana, and is governed by a politico-military commandante. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494. Capital, Nueva Gerona. For many years it was notorious as a resort of pirates. Pop. in 1854, about 1400, of whom 105 are colored.

ISLE OF SERPENTS, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, 23 miles E. of the delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple in honor of Achilles, (after whom the island was also named,) but of which no traces remain.

ISLES OF SHOALS, 7½ miles S.S.E. of Portsmouth Lighthouse, New Hampshire. They consist of 8 small islands, which are inhabited chiefly by fishermen. On White Island, the westernmost, is a revolving light, 87 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 58′ N., lon. 70° 37′ 20″ W.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 miles S.E. of Whithorn, with a safe harbor. Pop. 600.

ISLE OF WIGHT, ĭl ov wīt, (anc. *Vectis*,) an island in the English Channel, off the S. coast of England, separated by the Solent and Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which county it is included. Length from E. to W., 22½ miles; greatest breadth at its centre, 13½ miles. Area, 136 square miles, or 86,510 acres. Pop. 50,324. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. It rises in elevation towards the centre, where a range of chalk-hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point (St Catherine's Hill) is 830 feet above the sea; and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterized by precipitous cliffs, ravines, or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver Cliff, Dunnose Point, Shanklin, Luccombe, and Blackgang Chines, &c. Off its W. extremity are the Needle Rocks. The Medina River partly separates it into two nearly equal portions. A surplus of agricultural produce over home consumption is raised; this, and malt, wool, salt, and fine sand for the manufacture of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and about 40,000 fine-fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. Principal towns, Newport, the capital, Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing-places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favorite residence of the present sovereign. Charles I. was imprisoned in the castle here a short time before he was delivered up to Cromwell. The island has continual communication by steamboats with Portsmouth and Southampton. Since the Reform Act, it has, exclusive of the borough of Newport, sent 1 member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1839–40, 1157.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, with an area of about 230 square miles, at the mouth of James River, which washes the N.E. border. The Blackwater River forms the W. boundary. The soil is generally thin and sandy. A portion is occupied by swamps and pine forests. The Isle of Wight was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Capital, Smithfield. Pop. 9353, of whom 5958 were free, and 3395 slaves.

ISLE-ROUSSE, L', leel-roos, a town of the island of Corsica, 10 miles E. of Calvi, with a small port. Pop. 1556.

ISLE ROYALE, ĭl roy'ăl, (Fr. pron. eel ro'yăl',) an island in Lake Superior, forming a portion of Houghton co., Michigan, and 50 miles N.W. of Keweenaw Point. The island is about 42 miles long, and from 5 to 8 miles wide. The soil is said to be generally good, the timber abundant, the harbors, of which there are several, deep and secure. Copper ore abounds, and mining operations have been carried on to some extent; but owing to the long and severe winters, and the uncertain communication with the settled parts of the state, permanent settlements have not yet been made.

ISLES DE LOS. See LOS, ISLES DE.

ISLE-SUR-LE-DOUBS, L', leel-sür-leh-doobz, a town of France, department of Doubs, 12 miles N.E. of Baumes-les-Dames. Pop. 1000.

ISLET, ĭ'let, a small town of Texas, on an island in the Rio Grande, below El Paso.

ISLEWORTH, ĭl'worth, a parish and village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 miles S.W. of Brentford. Between it and Brentford is Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

IS'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, borough of Finsbury, and one of the N. suburbs of the metropolis. Pop. in 1851, 95,329. It is the seat of numerous schools and charity foundations, and contains also Highbury College for Independent ministers, a Church of England missionary institution, a new literary institution, and Sadlers Wells Theatre. On Islington Green, the parliamentary elections for the borough of Finsbury take place.

IS'LIP, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

IS'LIP, a parish of England, co. of Oxford. Here are vestiges of a palace of King Ethelred.

IS'LIP, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, on Great South Bay, which sets up into the S. side of Long Island from the Atlantic, about 45 miles N.E. of New York. Pop. 2602.

ISMAEL'BAD, is-mil-bäd' a town of North-west Hindostan, 20 miles S. of Umballah.

ISMAI'Ls, is-mä-eel', a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, at its delta, 42 miles E. of Galatz, and 120 miles S.W. of Odessa. It is strongly fortified, and, being near the Turkish frontier, forms an important military station. It contains a magnificent palace, a

Greek and Armenian church, and a cloister. Its harbor is good, but its commerce is very limited. It was long in possession of the Turks. The Russians, under Suwarrow, took it by assault in 1790, gave it up to pillage, and made it a heap of ashes. It has never recovered. Pop. 21,908.

ISMAILOVO, is-mī-lo'vo, a village of Russia, government, and adjoining Moscow, with an imperial palace and park.

ISMALEEYAH or ISMALIYAH, is-mā-lee'yā, a small town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, on the Karoon, 28 miles S.W. of Ahwaz.

ISMEED, ISMID or IZMID, iz'meed', written also IZNIKMID, (anc. *Nicomedia*,) a market-town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, capital of a sanjak, at the head of the Gulf of Ismeed, 55 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 47′ 40″ N., lon. 29° 53′ 30″ E. It is finely situated, comprises 1000 houses, is the residence of a pasha and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and is reported to have a considerable trade. It was anciently the seat of the King of Bithynia, also the the birthplace of Arrian, and residence of Hannibal, the younger Pliny, and Diocletian. It has few remaining ancient buildings.

ISMEED or ISMID, GULF OF, (anc. *Astacenus Sinus*,) is an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 miles in length, and 25 miles in breadth at its entrance.

ISMIL, is-meel', a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 32 miles E.S.E. of Konieh.

ISMIR. See SMYRNA.

ISNALLOZ, a town of Spain. See IZNALLOZ.

ISNELLO, is-nēl'lo, a town of Sicily, 6 miles S.W. of Cefalu. Pop. 1600.

ISNEY, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

ISNIK, a town and lake of Asia Minor. See IZNEEK.

ISNY or ISSNY, iss'nee, a town, of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 48 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 1863. It is enclosed by walls, was formerly a free town of the empire, and has a castle and a college.

ISOGLOO or ISOGLOU, is'o-gloo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 80 miles N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ISOLA, ee'so-lā, an Italian word signifying "island," forming the names or a portion of the names of many places in Italy, Illyria, &c.

ISOLA, ee'so-lā, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 5 miles S.W. of Sora, on an island formed by the river Liri. Pop. 4000.

ISOLA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles S. of Cotrone, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2000.

ISOLA, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., and 13 miles S. of Teramo. Pop. 1100.

ISOLA, ee'so-lā, a large market-town of Illyria, government, and 9 miles S.W. of Triest, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Triest. Pop. 3430.

ISOLA, a village of Piedmont, 25 miles S.W. of Alessandria.

ISOLA BELLA, North Italy. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO. See GIGLIO.

ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO, ee'so-lā dēl gheel'yo, a town of Tuscany, situated on the S. side of the island of Giglio.

ISOLA DELLA SCALA, ee'so-la dēl'lā skā'la, a town of North Italy, 11 miles S. of Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. 3400.

ISOLA DOVARESE, ee'so-lā-do-vā-rā'sā, a village of Austrian Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Cannobio, on the Oglio. P. 2126.

ISOLA GROSSA, ee'so-la gros'sā, or LUNGA, loon'gā, (*i. e.* "Great or Long Island,") (anc. *Scardona*,) an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, 10 miles S.W. of Zara. Length from S.E. to N.W., 27 miles; extreme breadth, about 3 miles. Pop. 12,000.

ISOLA MADRE, Italy. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

ISOLA SAN GIOVANNI. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

ISOLA SUPERIORE. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

ISOM'S STORE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

ISONZO, e-son'zo, or LISONZO, le-son'zo, (anc. *Sontius*,) a river of Illyria, forming the boundary between North Italy and Illyria, rises in Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously southward, and under the name of Sdobba, enters the Gulf of Triest.

ISORELLA, e-so-rēl'lā, a village of Austrian Italy, 8 miles S.E. of Leno. Pop. 1322.

ISPAHAN, is-pa-hān', written also ISFAHAN or SPAHAWN, spā-hawn', (commonly pronounced spā-hoon' by the inhabitants,) (anc. *Aspadana*,) a famous city, formerly the metropolis of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, on the Zendaroud, 210 miles S. of Teheran; lat. 32° 36′ 34″ N., and lon. 51° 44′ 45″ E., in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by a broad river. It is surrounded by groves and orchards, and was formerly enclosed by a mud wall 24 miles in circuit, which was entirely destroyed by the Afghans. The streets are for the most part narrow, dirty, and extremely dull. There are extensive remains of magnificent palaces, large private houses, spacious caravanserais, and handsome bazaars; most of which, however, are in a state of melancholy decay. Three handsome bridges communicate with the suburbs of Julfa and Abbas-abad; that of Julfa is especially remarkable. It has 33 arches; and on either side, instead of a parapet, a gallery extends from end to end, composed of 70 arcades, between which is the pathway. On either side of the river is a spacious park, called the *Chahar-Bagh* or "Four Gardens," a superb avenue 3000 paces long, and 70 paces in breadth, planted with double rows of the lofty chinars, and flanked by several picturesque gardens and private palaces. The chief square of Ispahan is the *Maidan Shah*, which was formerly surrounded by busy shops, and regarded as one of its greatest ornaments; it is about 2600 feet long, and 700 feet broad. Of the seven palaces in Ispahan, that of the *Chehel-Sitoon* or "Palace of Forty Pillars," built by Abbas the Great, is the finest. It stands in a very large square, which is intersected by various canals, and copiously planted with chinar-trees. The front roof is sustained by a double range of columns, exceeding 40 feet in height, and each shooting up from the united back of four lions of white marble. In the time of Chardin, Ispahan comprised 162 mosques and 48 colleges, most of which are still standing, though more or less in decay. Of these, by far the largest and most magnificent is the Mesjid Shah, situated in the Maidan Shah. The entrance to it is by a lofty portico, flanked on each side by a tall minaret, crowned by an open gallery at the top; the body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, accounted one of the best specimens of Persian architecture, the whole building being constructed of massive blocks of stone, covered with tiles richly lackered. On the Chahar-Bagh is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, its dome and minarets blending beautifully with lofty trees. The building is now converted into a medresse or college; the most remarkable college is that of the *Medressa Seldah*. It is entered by a lofty portico, enriched with pillars fantastically twisted, leading through a pair of immense folding gates, of solid brass, richly ornamented with pure silver; these open into a vestibule with a domed roof, which conducts into the spacious court of the college, planted with flowers, and overshadowed by lofty trees. The bazaars alone still show some signs of activity. They are allotted, in separate divisions, to objects of foreign or home commerce, with a large space for the products of Europe and India, cottons, silks, velvets, glass, pottery, &c. The suburbs of Julfa, already referred to, situated S. of the Zendaroud, were originally founded for some Armenians whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Julfa-on-the-Araxes, and endowed with numerous commercial privileges. It is at present the principal seat of the manufacturing industry. The artisans of Ispahan are esteemed the best in Persia; and its manufactures comprise all kinds of woven fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper articles, firearms, sword-blades, glass, earthenware, articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and most parts of West Asia. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Ispahan became the capital of the province of Irak. It soon became a place of great population, wealth, and trade. In 1387, it was taken by Timoor Bee, and the citizens were given up to indiscriminate massacre; 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans; but, in 1729, it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which it has not been a royal residence. Pop. formerly estimated at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1666, stated it at 600,000. Morier stated it in 1808, from Persian authorities, at 400,000; but, in his second journey, at 60,000. Colonel Chesney states it at about 150,000.——Adj. and inhab. ISPAHANEE, is-pā-hā'nee.

ISPINGLEE, is-ping-lee', a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 66 miles N. of Kelat. Pop. 2000.

ISPUNGLEE, is-pung-lee', a village of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 4 miles W. of Quetta.

ISRAEL, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1641.

ISRAEL'S RIVER, of Coos co., New Hamphire, rises near the foot of Mount Washington, and falls into the Connecticut River.

ISSA, a river of Russia. See ISA.

ISSACHAR, is'sa-kar, a tribe of Israelites settled upon a fertile tract of country, on the Jordan between Zebulun and Ephraim.

IS'SAQUE'NA, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1030 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the W., the Yazoo River (navigable by steamboats) washes the S.E. border, and it is intersected by the Sunflower River. The surface is partly subject to inundation; the soil is fertile. Formed quite recently from the S. part of Washington county. Capital, Tallula. Pop. 4478, of whom 373 were free, and 4105 slaves.

IS'SAY, an island of Scotland, in Loch Follart, on the W. coast of Skye, 12 miles W. by N. of Snizort.

ISSE, ees, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 7 miles S.W. of Châteaubriant, on the Don.

ISSELBURG, is'sel-boorg', a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of, and 44 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf. P. 958.

ISSELHORST, is'sel-horst', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden. Pop. 1170.

ISSIGEAC, ees'see'zhāk', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 11 miles S.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 977.

ISSINGEAUX, a town of France. See YSSINGEAUX.

ISSNY, a town of Würtemberg. See ISNY.

ISSOIRE, ees'swär', (anc. *Issiodurum?*) a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, capital of the arrondissement, on the Crouze, 19 miles S.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 5889.

ISSOUDUN, ees'soo'dŭn', a town of France, department of Indre, capital of an arrondissement, on the Theols, here crossed by three bridges, and on the railroad from Vierzon to Châteauroux, 17 miles N.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 13,346. It is well built, and clean; it has a communal college, a town-hall, 4 churches, 2 hospitals; manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, bleaching-grounds, paper mills, and tanneries; a brisk trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle.

ISSUM, is'sŏŏm, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cleves. Pop. 1000.

ISSUS, is'sŭs, a river and town of antiquity in North Syria, the former supposed to be identical with the river of *Baias*, and near which are remains of an ancient city.

ISSY, ees'see', a village of France, department of Seine, in a plain near the Seine, 6 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 4312. It comprises many handsome villas, and the seminary of St. Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois, with several chemical works.

ISSY L'ÉVÊQUE, ees'see'lā'vāk', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Somme, 22 miles S.W. of Autun. Pop. 1900.

ISTABOLAT, is'tā-bo-lāt', the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 57 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Tigris.

ISTACCIHUATL. See IZTACCIHUATL.

ISTAKHAR, is'ta-kar', a village of Persia, province of Fars, on a part of the site of *Persepolis*.

ISTALIF, is'ta-lef', a town of Afghanistan, 22 miles N.W. of Cabool. Pop., before its partial destruction by the British in 1842, 15,000, many employed in cotton spinning, weaving, and dyeing.

ISTAMBOUL, ISTAMBOOL or STAMBOUL. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

ISTAN, ees'tān', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 32 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1221.

ISTANOS, is'tā-nos', a town of Asia Minor, 20 miles W. of Angora, with about 300 houses.

ISTAPA, ees-tā'pā, a small town of Mexico, near the Pacific Ocean, 85 miles E.S.E. of Zacatula.

ISTER. See DANUBE.

ISTHMUS, a department of New Granada. See ISTMO.

ISTHMUS, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 11 miles S. of Madison.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA OR DARIAN. See PANAMA.

ISTHMUS OF SUEZ. See SUEZ.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC. See TEHUANTEPEC.

ISTIP, is'tip', or ISTIB, is'tib', (anc. *Stobi?*) a walled town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, sanjak, and 60 miles S.W. of Ghiustendil, on the Bagranitza. Pop. 8000. It has the remains of an old castle, and some steel-works.

ISTMO, ees't'mo, (*i.e.* the Isthmus,) a department of New Granada, consisting chiefly of the isthmus uniting South and Central America. Area, 25,000 square miles. Estimated population, 144,000. Chief towns, Panama, Chagres, Puerto Bello, and Veragua.

ISTRES, eest'r, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, near the W. side of the Etang de Berre, 25 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 3389. It is enclosed by ruined ramparts, and has narrow, crooked streets, and an old castle.

ISTRIA, is'tre-a or is'tre-ā, (Ger. *Istrien*, is'tre-en; Fr. *Istrie*, ees'tree',) a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a circle of the Austrian government of Triest, in the kingdom of Illyria, between lat. 40° 35′ and 45° 50′ N., and lon. 13° 23′ and 14° 40′ E. Area, 1810 square miles. Pop. 250,000. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., being traversed by offsets of the Julian Alps. The highest point is Mount Maggiore, on the E. coast. Principal rivers, the Dragogna, Arsa, Quieto, and Risano. It is divided into Austrian and Venetian Istria; the former, in the N., formed part of the Germanic Confederation. Venetian Istria, comprises the S.W. part of the peninsula, with the islands of Veglia, Cherso, and Lossini. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian; those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin, and use the Illyrian dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics. The population of the coasts is employed in navigation, fishing, and the preparation of salt, and that of the interior in the rearing of sheep, and the cultivation of the olive and the vine. There is a regular steam communication between Triest, Istria, and Fiume.——Adj. and inhab. ISTRIAN, is'tre-an.

ISTURGATEH, is-tur-gā'tĕh, (?) a town of Afghanistan, 38 miles N.W. of Cabool.

ISTVANDI, ist'vān'doe', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Sumegh, 16 miles W. by S. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1119.

ISUATE, e-swā'tā, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 914.

ISVORNIK, a town of European Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

ISZEP, is'sĕp', or ZIPOW, ze-pov', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya. Pop. 1609.

ITA, ee'tā, (anc. *Cusaida?*) a market-town of Spain, province, and 11 miles N. of Guadalajara. Pop. 967.

ITABAIANNA, e-tā-bī-ān'nā, or ITABAHIANNA, e-tā-bā-ān'nā, a town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Sergipe del Rey. It has a school of mutual instruction. Pop. 2000.

ITABAIANNA or ITABAHIANNA, SERRA, sĕr'rā, e-tā-bī-ān'nā, a mountain of Brazil, is the loftiest and most extensive in the province of Sergipe-del-Rey, and is supposed to contain mines of gold, though they never have been worked.

ITABIRA, e-tā-bee'rā, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas, 18 miles W.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 4000. Ten miles W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira*, which contains auriferous soil.

ITABIRA-DE-MATA-DENTRO, e-tā-bee'rā-dā mā'tā-dĕn'tro, a gold-mining town of Brazil, 60 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto, established in 1725.

ITABORAHI, e-tā-bo-rā-ee', a town of Brazil, province, and 28 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro.

ITACOLUMI, e-tā-ko-loo-mee', (the "giant,") a mountain of Brazil, province, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Maranhão. Lat. 2° 8′ 38″ S., lon. 44° 27′ W. It has a conical and very conspicuous summit, and near it is a light-house erected in 1839, which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranhão.

ITACOLUMI, a mountain of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, immediately S. of Ouro Preto, about 5800 feet high.

ITACOLUMI, a peak of Brazil, in the Serra dos Orgãos, province of Rio de Janeiro.

ITAGUAHI, e-tā-gwā-ee', a town of Brazil, province, and 10 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, connected with the river of its own name by a canal 2 miles long. Pop. of district, 4000.

ITAIPU, e-tī-poo', a maritime village of Brazil, province, and 12 miles E.S.E. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

ITALIAN, ITALIANO, ITALIEN, ITALIENER, ITALIENISCH. See ITALY.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC. See ITALY, KINGDOM OF.

ITALY, (anc. *Italia* or *Ausonia*; It., Sp. and Port. *Italia*, e-tā'le-ā; Fr. *Italie*, ee'tā'lee'; Ger. *Italien*, e-tā'le-en,) a celebrated country in the S. of Europe, subdivided into a number of independent kingdoms, duchies, and dependencies, but distinctly marked as one great whole, both by natural boundaries and a common language. It consists partly of islands, viz.: Sicily, with its Lipari and Egades groups; Malta, Gozzo, Elba, Sardinia, and Corsica; and partly of mainland. Geographically considered, it extends from the S.E. extremity of Sicily, lat. 36° 41′ 30″ N., to the Rhætian Alps, lat. 47° N., and from the W. point of the Cottian Alps, lon. 6° 35′ E., to the E. extremity of Terra di Otranto, lon. 18° 35′ E. Politically, it extends 1° farther W., to include the province of Savoy in the Sardinian States. It is bounded E. by the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France and the Mediterranean, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea, the W. boundary being determined by the river Varo, and the E. by a pass in the Alps, near Buccari, in the Gulf of Quarnero.* Within these limits, Italy comprises 13 separate divisions, including Italian Switzerland: the canton of Ticino, and part of the Grisons, (Grigione,) and Valais; Austrian Italy; the Italian Tyrol, the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, Istria, Triest, &c.; French Italy, island of Corsica; and English Italy, the Maltese Islands; the entire area of which is estimated at 118,396 square miles, and the population at upwards of 24,733,385.

Physical Features.—The continental portion of Italy is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps. In its general contour the country bears a striking resemblance to a boot, the central and N.W. portion representing the upper part, and Calabria in the extreme S., the foot; even the spur of the boot is represented by the projection occupied chiefly by Mount Angelo, while the heel is seen in the peninsula interposed between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Taranto. Its greatest length, measured from Cape Leuca, in a N.W. direction, nearly through the centre of the peninsula, is about 775 miles; its breadth in the N., where it is the widest, is about 400 miles, but it diminishes rapidly in proceeding S.; in the centre of the peninsula its breadth is only 150 miles, and at its narrowest part it does not exceed 15 miles. The coast has a development estimated at 2174 miles. In the Adriatic it presents a comparatively smooth and continuous line, interrupted only by the spur already referred to, which, by its S. side, contributes to form the Gulf of Manfredonia. The deepest inlet is the Gulf of Taranto in the S.E., formed by the Ionian Sea. The W. coast, though much more indented than the E., is more remarkable for the number, and occasionally for the beauty of its bays, than

* Scarcely any two authorities agree as to the Austrian boundary of Italy on the E. The boundary laid down on the maps published by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and which is perhaps the one more generally recognised, is an imaginary line extending from the N. extremity of the Adriatic, about lat. 45° 45′ N., lon. 13° 15′ E., in a zigzag N. direction (partly determined by the upper portion of the river Judri,) to a point in the Carnatic Alps N.W. of Pontebba, in about lat. 46° 36′ N., lon. 13° 15′.

for their magnitude. Among the most important are Santa Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, Gaeta, and Genoa. Sicily is separated from Calabria, the S. extremity of Continental Italy, by the Strait of Messina. The E. shore is generally flat and uninteresting; presenting, particularly along its N. part, a long series of sandy islands and lagoons, which retard the progress of the rivers, dam up their mouths, and, depriving them of a proper outlet, occasion the formation of pestilential marshes. On the W. coast, the same thing is occasionally seen, but occurs on a large scale only in the Pontifical States, where the Pontine Marshes, notwithstanding the proved practicability of draining them, are permitted to spread their poisonous malaria, and convert extensive tracts, of great natural fertility, into almost uninhabitable deserts. But, with this very prominent exception, the W. coast is considerably elevated; the ramifications of the mountains often terminating in lofty cliffs, with a magnificent background of alpine heights. Few countries can boast of scenery equal to that exhibited by the Gulfs of Genoa and Naples. The most prominent capes are Piombino, Argentaro, Circello, and Campanella on the Mediterranean coast, and Spartivento, and Leuca, forming the two S. points in the Ionian Sea.

The great mountain ranges of Italy are the Alps, and the Apennines. The former commences near the mouth of the river Var, in the division of Nice, and, after stretching far to the N., and still farther to the E., terminate near the river Arsa, in Istria, forming a vast semicircular barrier to Italy on the side of France, Switzerland, and Germany. The Apennines may be considered a continuation of the Southwestern or Maritime Alps, and although not so elevated as these, are entitled to rank among the great mountain chains of Europe. Beginning in the territory of Genoa, they first extend eastward to the Adriatic, then turn S., and traverse the peninsula centrally, through its entire length, to the Straits of Messina; while numerous branches are thrown off laterally, and form an endless succession either of loftier hills, clothed with forests, or gentler slopes, covered with olives and vines. In the spaces between the mountains and hills lie valleys, remarkable either for their wild romantic beauties or the extreme fertility of their soil. In the N., enclosed between the ranges of the Alps and Apennines, is a plain of vast extent, stretching from the W. frontiers of Piedmont, across Lombardy, to the shores of the Adriatic. This plain, though not the largest, is unquestionably the most fertile in Europe, and is capable of furnishing subsistence to a larger population than any other of equal extent on the Continent. Other plains, of great fertility, and still more attractive by their beauty, occur in various parts of the Italian peninsula, in the duchies of Parma and Tuscany, the Pontifical States, and the kingdom of Naples.

Geology.—Except in the ranges of the Alps, and the terminating branches of the Apennines, in the S., granite and the primitive schists occupy a very limited extent of surface. Volcanic formations occupy considerable tracts, particularly on the W. coasts of Naples and of the Pontifical States, where, by their decomposing lavas, soils of almost exhaustless fertility have been formed. At the bottom of the series of sedimentary rocks is the Jura limestone, largely developed in the Apennines. Commencing on the E frontiers of Tuscany, it is continued, in a broad zone, through the Pontifical States, far S. into the kingdom of Naples; where, after a partial interruption, it reappears in the S.W., chiefly in the province of Principato-Citra. It also occupies a considerable space on the N. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, and on the W. slope of Mount Gargano. It is likewise the prevailing rock in the N. of Lombardy, stretching from the E. shore of Lago Maggiore to the kingdom of Illyria. Above the Jura limestone, and occupying almost an equal extent of surface, is the chalk formation. It extends E., along the Gulf of Genoa, and N., into the duchy of Parma, crosses the duchy of Modena, continues S., through Tuscany and the Pontifical States, forms a long, narrow belt along the E. side of the main body of the Jura limestone, and, though partially interrupted, finally reaches the extremity of the peninsula, where, in Cape St. Maria di Leuca, its white cliffs form the E. entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. In the N. of Naples, a large tract, of a somewhat oval form, lies completely enclosed by the Jura limestone. The next strata, in the ascending series, belong to the tertiary formation, and consist of sandstone, travertin, and marl. This formation receives its chief development on the E. coast; where, without attaining much width, it stretches without interruption from the neighborhood of Rimini to the N.W. extremity of the spur. Here the main body, spreading out, is continued S.S.E., and forms the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of Taranto. Above all the strata now mentioned, are immense diluvial and alluvial deposits. Of these, partial tracts are found both on the coast of Tuscany and the Pontifical States, particularly the Pontine Marshes; but they are insignificant in comparison with the space which they occupy in the luxuriant plains of Lombardy, not only forming extensive flats along the N. shores of the Adriatic, from the Gulf of Triest to the Gulf of Venice, but filling the greater part of the basin of the Po.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Italy are more remarkable for their number than their size. By far the largest is the Po, which rises in Mount Piso, on the confines of France; in its course to the Adriatic receives most of the streams flowing southward from the Alps, and northward from the upper portion of the Apennine range. Of the former the principal are the Dora Baltea, the Ticino, discharging the waters of Lago Maggiore, the Adda, forming the outlet of Lake Como, the Oglio, and the Mincio, flowing from Lake Garda; and of the latter, the Strua, Tanaro, Trebbia, Secchia, and the Panaro. The Adige, a considerable stream, the Brenta, Piave, Tagliamento, and several others, flow from the Alps into the Adriatic above the Po. The rivers in the S. of Italy owing to the narrowness of the peninsula, and its peculiar conformation, it being divided by the Apennines into two water-sheds, are, with but few exceptions, mere mountain torrents, often rising suddenly in their beds and as suddenly retiring. The Arno and the Tiber, however, which flow through longitudinal valleys, have each a course of about 180 miles. In Naples the only streams which deserve the name of rivers, are the Volturno, the Garigliano, (anc. *Liris*,) and the Ofanto, formerly the Aufidus. The Rhone forms part of the frontier of Savoy. Italy has some of the largest mountain lakes in Europe: many of these are celebrated for their picturesque beauty; the chief are the Lake of Garda, Maggiore, and Lugano, the greater portions of which belong to the territory; Como and Iseo, which are entirely Italian. The Lake of Geneva, on its N.W. border, is principally included in Switzerland. On the S. slope of the Apennines are the small lakes of Trasimene, Bolsena, Bracciano, Fucino, and Celano, mostly of classic interest.

Climate, &c.—From its position, form, and configuration, Italy enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its surface. The atmosphere especially is remarkable for its clearness, which gives to every object a brightness of coloring and distinctness of outline, unknown to the inhabitants of Northern Europe. Snow lies during the year only in the Alps, at an elevation of 9500 feet; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter; and the orange and lemon do not ripen in the open air. In the region between lat. 38° 30′ and 40° 30′ N., snow falls only on the slopes of the mountains, and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air; between lat. 39° and 41° 30′, snow is very rare, and in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, and the neighboring islands, the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature:—Milan, (lat. 55° 28′,) 55°·2; Venice, (lat. 45° 25′,) 55°·3; Florence, (lat. 43° 46′,) 59°·2; Rome, (lat. 41° 54′,) 60°·4; Naples, (lat. 40° 50′,) 59°·6; Palermo, (lat. 38° 8′,) 63°·1 Fahrenheit. The chief exceptions to the general salubrity are the pestilential marshes, especially the *Maremma* in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate, but is now nearly deserted. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the pestilential winds of Africa, the *Sirocco* and *Libeccio*, during which vegetation is arrested, and the human frame becomes languid and feeble. The *fauna* resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, except that it embraces the buffalo; among reptiles and insects the asp, scorpion, and tarantula are found.

Minerals.—Italy is rich in mineral products, but has few metals, except iron and lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions are abundant. There is *one* active volcano (Vesuvius) in the peninsula, and 4 in the islands, (Etna, Stromboli, Vulcano, and Vulcanello;) there are many minerals and gaseous springs.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, and forests, with a great variety of timber. The oak flourishes at the height of 3500 feet; and the walnut and chestnut at that of 2500 feet. At lower elevations, the hills and sunny slopes become clothed with vineyards and olive-yards; while the mulberry, growing with unwented luxuriance, furnishes the means of obtaining almost unlimited supplies of the finest silk. Fruits, in endless variety, and of the most exquisite quality, are abundant in every quarter; and even the sugar cane and cotton-plant are cultivated with success. Among the agricultural crops are included all the ordinary cereals. Corn is extensively cultivated in Sicily and in the plains of the Po, which last also possesses the only extensive rice-fields in Europe. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The meadows and pastures, more especially in the plain of the Po, have, from almost time immemorial, fed vast herds of cows, from whose milk a cheese, possessed of peculiar excellencies, which the dairies of other countries have not yet succeeded in equalling, is made, and exported to every

quarter of Europe. The horses of Piedmont are much esteemed, and in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. Fish are abundant in the rivers, and the coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The manufactures, except in the N., are unimportant. They comprise silk, chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont, woollens, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, and musical instruments. The principal imports are colonial goods, linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, jewelry, and dried fish. Chief exports, silk, wool, oil, honey, straw hats, and Parmesan cheese; but commerce has greatly declined. The arts and sciences are still cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, except Savoy and Corsica, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country, but it is spoken in its purity only in Tuscany. Italy has long been the stronghold of Romanism; no changes elsewhere have been able to shake its influence. There are a few Protestant communities in Piedmont, and Jews are scattered here, as in every other part of the world.

People.—The great majority of the inhabitants of Italy are descendants of the ancient conquerors of the world; and speak a dialect bearing, in most respects, a closer resemblance to the Latin than is to be found in any other modern tongue. This common language, and the recollection of the illustrious deeds of their ancestors, form the great bond of union among the Italians. Not only were they once irresistible in arms, but even in more modern times, when their military greatness had passed away, the revival of letters commenced with this people, who long continued to furnish the first names in literature, science, and art. It is impossible, therefore, to imagine that their race labors under any essential defects, in regard either to physical or mental qualities. To what cause, then, shall be attributed the degeneracy that has undermined the character of a nation once so illustrious? For degeneracy, to a lamentable extent, has certainly taken place; and the heroic virtues which distinguished the ancient Romans are not characteristic of the modern Italians. A superficial polish too often supplies the place of more substantial qualities; and the magnanimity which, in ancient times, would have either passed over a fault or resented it openly, frequently finds a miserable substitute in the vindictive spirit which scruples not to effect its revenge by the hand of a hired assassin. The value of human life here is nearly the lowest in the scale of European nations, the proportion of deaths to the inhabitants being, in Italy generally, 1 in 30; in Naples 1 in 29; while in England the proportion is 1 in 45, and in Norway 1 in 50. Notwithstanding the immense natural advantages of the country, the general population is in a state of the most abject poverty. Unquestionably, the great cause which, of all others, has tended most to produce this deplorable result, is misgovernment—misgovernment in its worst form, from the evils of which no civilized people of modern times have suffered so much as the Italians.

Divisions, Population, &c.—The name, area, population, &c. of the political divisions of this great territory, are exhibited in the following Table:—

	Area, sq. m.	Population.		Capital city.
Austrian Italy (or Lombardo Venetian King-dom)	17,511	(1850-1)	5,097,472	Milan.
Kingdom of Sardinia	28,439	(1852)	5,090,245	Turin.
Kingdom of Naples (including Sicily)	43,906	(1851)	6,704,471	Naples
Pontifical States	17,213	(1850)	3,006,773	Rome.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany (including Lucca, annexed to Tuscany, October 11, 1847)	8,586	(1854)	1,815,696	Florence.
Duchy of Parma	2,766	(1853)	507,891	Parma.
" Modena	2,073	(1853)	598,458	Modena.
Republic of San Marino	22		7,000	San Marino.
Principality of Monaco	53		6,805	Monaco.
Total	119,358		21,733,383	

Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provinces of Cisalpine-Gaul, and Venetia in the N.; Italy proper in the centre; and Magna-Græcia in the S.

History.—The early history of Italy is involved in the obscurity of fable. Greek colonies were first established in the S., where they eventually occupied a large tract of country called Magna Græcia. Roman annals extend back 752 years before the Christian era, but little is authenticated during the first two centuries. Of the tribes in the vicinity of Rome, the least backward were the Etrurians, who appear to have colonized Sardinia, Corsica, and several districts in the interior of Italy. About two centuries before Christ, the Romans carried their arms into Sicily. Italy continued subject to the Roman power for more than 500 years, till overrun by the Goths, who first crossed the barrier of the Alps towards the close of the fifth century. About the year 570, the Lombards entered the N. of Italy, and founded a monarchial state, which continued till overthrown by the formidable power of Charlemagne. After the death of this sovereign, the history of Italy presents little else than a succession of military struggles till about 960, when tranquillity was for a time restored by Otho the Great. During the long series of tumults that ensued, the well-known names of Guelph and Ghibeline denote the parties attached respectively to the pope and the emperor. The contest between the ecclesiastical and civil powers began early, but was most active in the twelfth century; about which time also Sicily fell into the hands of adventurers from Normandy, and soon after Naples, which for several centuries had constituted a small republic, became incorporated into their kingdom. About the year 1470, the Medici family established their sway over Florence, and in 1508 was formed the celebrated alliance against Venice, called the League of Cambray. About this period the N. of Italy became the theatre of the great military contests between Charles V. and Francis I., and, the former having, in 1530, overrun the entire country, Italy from that time became successively a prey to the rapacity of different foreign powers. Austria obtained possession in Lombardy, early in the 18th century. During the continuance of the first French Empire, all Italy was brought under the sway of Napoleon, and was repeatedly the theatre of some of his most brilliant military exploits. Savoy and Piedmont were united to France in 1801; the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine Republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice and its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy. Genoa was incorporated with France; and Naples was first given to Joseph Bonaparte, and afterwards to Murat. The papal authority was overturned in 1808, and the Ecclesiastical States were subsequently declared a part of the French Empire. After the dismemberment of the French Empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan and Venice, which were given to Austria, and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Italy took an active part in the revolution of 1848, but with the exception of Sardinia, has apparently derived no advantage from all the blood that was shed. See LOMBARDY, NAPLES, PONTIFICAL STATES, SARDINIA, SICILY, TUSCANY, &c.——Adj. and inhab., ITALIAN, e-tal'yan.

ITALY, KINGDOM OF, a former state, created by Napoleon in 1797, out of various provinces in the N. of Italy, was first known by the name of Cisalpine Republic. In 1802, its name was changed to that of Italian Republic; and in 1805, it was erected into a kingdom, the sovereign being Napoleon, the viceroy his step son, Eugene Beauharnois. This state comprised Lombardy, the duchy of Modena, the Venetian territory, the papal legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna; the districts of Chiavenna, Bormio, and the Valtelline; also the E. part of Piedmont lying between the Ticino and the Sesia. Its boundries were, on the N. the Alps; W. the river Sesia; S. the Po, and part of the Appennines; and E. Carniola and the Illyrian provinces. Its final organization took place in 1813, when it contained a population of 6,400,000. The capital was Milan, in which Napoleon was crowned May 26, 1805. The kingdom was overthrown in 1814, and all the provinces were restored to their former masters, with exception of the Venetian Republic, and the Swiss districts of Bormio, Chiavenna, and the Valtelline, which have been annexed to Austria.

ITALY, a township in Yates co., New York. Pop. 1627.

ITALY, AUSTRIAN. See LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

ITALY HILL, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

ITALY HOLLOW, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

ITAMARACA, ee-tá-má-ra-ká', written also ITAMARCA, and simply MARACA, mar'á ká', an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, province, and 20 miles N. of Pernambuco, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length from N. to S., 9 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 5000. It contains the town of Conceição, and several villages.

ITAMARANDIBA, ee-tá má-rán-dee'bá, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, which joins the right bank of the Araçuahi, 24 miles W. of Minas-Novas.

ITANHAEN, ee-tán-yá'éne, formerly CONCEIÇÃO, konsá-sówno', a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles S. of São Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

ITAPACOROYA, a bay and headland of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina; lat. 26° 47' 18" S., lon. 48° 20' W.

ITAPARICA, ee-tá-pá-ree'ká, an island of Brazil, belonging to the province of, and in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite Bahia, the harbor of which it shelters. Length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

ITAPEMIRIM, ee-tá-pá-me reew', a village of Brazil, province, and 65 miles S.W. of Espirito Santo, on the river of its own name, near its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

ITAPETININGA, ee-tá-pá-tá-neeng'gá, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles W. of São Paulo, in a fertile valley. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 6000.

ITAPEVA, ee-tá-pá'vá, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 160 miles W. of São Paulo. Pop. 2200.

ITAPICU, ee-tá-pe-koo', a river of Brazil, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the sea, between Point Itapacoroya and the mouth of the Araçari.

ITAPICURU, ee-tá-pe-koo-roo', a river of Brazil, province

of Bahia, enters the Atlantic, 90 miles N.E. of Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

ITAPICURU-DE-CIMA, e-tâ-pe-koo-roo'-dê-see'mâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 110 miles N.N.E. of Bahia, near the river Itapicuru.

ITAPICURU-GRANDE, e-tâ-pe-koo-roo'-grân'dâ, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, about 45 miles from its mouth, with a parish church, and some trade in cotton and cattle.

ITAPICURU-GRANDE, a river of Brazil, province of Maranhão, after a northward course of upwards of 410 miles, joins the river São José, S. of Maranhão Island.

ITAPUA or YTAPUA, ee-tâ-poo'â, improperly written ITAPURA, a town of Paraguay, in South America, on the Parana, 175 miles E.N.E. of Corrientes.

ITAQUEIRA, ee-tâ-kâ'e-râ, a mountain range of Brazil, in the S.E. part of the province of Matto-Grosso, stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Parana.

ITASCA, an unorganized county, forming the N.E. extremity of Minnesota, bordering on Lake Superior and the British possessions, contains about 17,600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Rainy Lake, and Rainy River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi; it is drained by the St. Louis and other rivers. The surface is uneven, and diversified by numerous lakes. Pop. 97.

ITASCA, a post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles above St. Paul.

ITASCA LAKE, into which flow the head waters of the Mississippi, is situated near the summit of the Hauteurs de Terre, (the dividing ridge between the sources of the Red River of the north, and the streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico,) in lat. 47° 10' N., lon. 95° 54' W., and at an elevation of 1575 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. It is a beautiful sheet of water, lying among the hills, surrounded with pines. The outlet is 10 or 12 feet wide, and from 12 to 18 inches deep. Discovered by Schoolcraft, July 13, 1832.

ITATA, e-tâ'tâ, or CHILLAN, chesl-yân', a river of Chili, department of Concepcion, enters the Pacific, 60 miles N.N.E. of Concepcion, after a westward course estimated at 150 miles. The name CHILLAN, is more properly applied to the N. and principal branch of the Itata. The small town of ITATA is near the river, 20 miles S.E. of its mouth.

ITATI or ITATY, e-tâ-tee', a market-town of the Argentine Republic (La Plata,) in South America, 35 miles N.E. of Corrientes, on the Parana.

ITAWAMBA, a county in the E.N.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 1180 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River, and by Oldtown and Bullmouth Creeks. The surface is generally a level plain, almost destitute of trees. The soil is a heavy loam, of a very dark color, strongly impregnated with lime, and highly productive. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passes through the county. Named from the daughter of an Indian chief. Capital, Fulton. Pop. 13,528, of whom 11,401 were free, and 2127 slaves.

ITCHAPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 4' N., lon. 84° 52' E.

ITCH-ELEE, ITCH-ILI or ITSH-ILI, itch'ee'lee', written also ITCHIL or ITSHIL, a pashalic of Asia Minor, comprising all its S. coast between Anatolia and North Syria, having N. Mount Taurus, and watered by the Ghiuk-sovyoo, and some smaller rivers. It is subdivided into five sanjaks.

ITCH'EN, or AINE, a river of England, after a course of 22 miles, enters the sea at Itchenferry, 1 mile E. of Southampton.

ITCH'ENOR, EAST, a hamlet of England, co. of Sussex.

ITCHENOR, WEST, a maritime parish and village of England, co. of Sussex, with a quay on Chichester Harbor, 5 miles W.S.W. of Chichester. Pop. 232. It was formerly called Ichenor or Ikenor, and is probably the old *Kyenor*.

ITCH-IL or ITCH-ILI. See ITCH-ELEE.

ITCH'IN ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ITCH'INGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ITCHINGTON, BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ITCHINGTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

ITCHIN STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ICHLIMAN or ICHLIMAN, ich-le-mân', a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 35 miles S.E. of Sophia.

ITENEZ, a river of South America. See GUAPORE.

ITERI-CANNEDU, e-tâ'ree-kân-nâ doo', a town in the island of Sardinia. It is a large but ill-built place, has several churches, a monastery, and the extensive ruins of an old abbey. Pop. 4446.

ITERI-FUSTIALBU, e-tâ'ree-foos-te-âl-boo', or ITEREDDU, e-tâ'red-doo', a town of Sardinia, province of Ozieri, with the remains of an old castle picturesquely situated on an almost inaccessible height. Pop. 1840.

ITHACA, ith'a-ka, THEAKI or THIAKI, the-â'kee, one of the Ionian Islands, among which it holds the fifth rank, in the Mediterranean, 2 miles E. of Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length from N. to S., 14 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles. Area, 44 square miles. Pop. 9744. It is nearly divided into two halves by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mountainous. Some olive-oil, currants, superior wine, and honey, with corn, are raised; but the soil is poor, and the population live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town, Vathi, on a bay, in which are some good harbors. On this island are some Cyclopean walls, and other remains of antiquity.——Adj. and inhab. ITH'ACAN.

ITH'ACA, a post-township of Tompkins co., New York, at the southern extremity of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 6909.

ITHACA, a post-borough, capital of Tompkins co., New York, in the above township, on both sides of Cayuga Inlet, about a mile S. of the head of Cayuga Lake, and 162 miles W. by S. of Albany. It is finely situated on a plain, and on the lower declivity of a hill, which encloses it on all sides except the N., rising gradually to the height of 400 or 500 feet, and commanding an extensive view of the picturesque scenery for which Cayuga Lake is remarkable. The town is regularly laid out and handsomely built. It contains churches of 6 or 7 denominations, 2 banks, and an academy. One daily and two weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily from this town to the foot of the lake, and connect with the main lines of travel and transportation. The Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad connects it with Owego, and another railroad extends northward to Auburn and Lake Ontario. Fall Creek, which enters the lake at this place, furnishes abundant water-power. Among the manufactories of Ithaca are 2 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 1 paper mill, and several iron foundries, with machine-shops. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 7000.

ITHACA, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 100 miles W. of Columbus.

ITH'ACA, a large village of British Guiana, near the Berbice River. Pop. 2000.

ITHOME, e-tho'mee, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, government of Messenia, 25 miles N.W. of Kalamata, 3865 feet in elevation, at its S. slope, in a village of the same name.

ITH'ON, a river of South Wales, co. of Radnor, after a S. course, joins the Wye, 2 miles N.N.W. of Builth.

ITINIVINI, e-te-ne-vee'nee, a branch of the Cassiquiare River, South America, in Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 miles below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio Negro 40 miles N.W. of the influx of the Cassiquiare.

ITIUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE GRIS-NEZ.

ITON or YTON, ee'ton', a river of France, rising 5 miles N. of Mortagne, department of Orne, joins the Eure after a N. course of 58 miles, for the last 25 of which it is navigable for rafts. Above Evreux it runs under ground for 3 miles.

ITOOROOP, ITOUROUP or ITURUP, e-too-roop', ATOR KOO or ATORKOU, ä-tor-koo', GORTPOO, gort-poo', or STATEN ISLAND, the largest of the Kooriles Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, separated northward by Vries Strait from the island of Ooroop, and southward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese island of Koonasheer. Lat. of N. peak, 45° 38' N., lon. 149° 15' E. Length, 140 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It is mountainous, and contains an active volcano. Principal products, fish and timber, with furs.

ITRABO, ee-trâ'bo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1903.

ITRI, ee'tree, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 4100.

ITSATSOU, eet'sât'soo', a village of France, department of Basses Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1550.

ITSH-ILI or ITSH-IL. See ITCH-ELEE.

ITSKHINI-ITSKALI, it-skee'nee-it-skâ'lee, ("horse river,") a river of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rion, (anc. *Phasis*,) which it joins 30 miles E. of Poti.

ITTER, NEES, nais, it'ler, a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 9 miles S.W. of Roermonde. Pop. 700.

ITTERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ITT'LINGEN, ît'ling-en, a village of Baden, on the Elsenz, 3 miles S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1821.

IT'TON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

ITU, HITU, or YTU, e-too', a town of Brazil, province, and 70 miles W.N.W. of São Paulo, on the Tiete. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital, prison, and schools. Pop. 10,000.

ITUCAMBIRA, e-too-kâm-bee'râ, a river of Brazil, joins the Jequitinhonha after a course of about 120 miles.

ITUNAMA, e-too-nâ-mâ', or TUNAMA, too-nâ-mâ', a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto-Grosso, and joins Guapore in lat. 12° 20' S. Its principal affluent is the Machapo.

ITUREA, i-too're-â, a district of Palestine, between Lake Tiberias and Damascus.

ITURUP. See ITOOROOP.

ITZAC, a lake of Central America. See PETEN.

ITZEHOE, it'seh-ho'eh, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Stör, 31 miles N.W. of Altona. Pop. 6000. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a long bridge, and has several churches, an institution for noble ladies, manufactures of tobacco, chiccory, and playing-cards, sugar-refineries, and a flourishing general trade.

IUGAN or IUGAN BOLCHOI. See YOGGAN BOLSHOI.

IVAHI, e-vä-hee', or UBAHI, oo-bä-hee', a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Parana, in lat. 23° 20' S., lon. 54° W., after a W. course, estimated at 250 miles.

IVAKI-SIMA, ee-vä'kee-see'mä, an island of Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 miles from the W. coast of Niphon. It is 15 miles long, by 6 miles broad.

IVANDA, ee-vän'dä, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, about 10 miles from Temesvar. Pop. 1240.

IVAN GOROD, ee-vän'-go-rod', a market-town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1200.

IVAN-GOROD, a market-town of Russia, government, and 78 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, opposite Narva. Pop. 1000.

IVANHOE, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on Red Cedar River, 18 miles N. of Iowa City.

IVANICH-FESTUNG, iv'ân-ik-fes'tôong, a town of Austrian Croatia, in an island formed by the Lonya, 18 miles E.S.E. of Agram. Pop. 780.

IVANICH-KLOSTER, iv'ân-ik-klos'ter, a town of Austrian Croatia, about 3 miles N.E. of Ivanich-Festung. Pop. 750.

IVANOVO or IWANOWNO, ee-vä-no'vo, a market-town of Russia, government, and 66 miles N.N.E. of Vladimeer.

IVANY, ee'vänî', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 23 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1449.

IVEL, a river of England, co. of Bedford, joins the Ouse at Tempsford, after a north-eastward course of 20 miles.

IVEL, or YEO, yo, a river of England, co. of Somerset, has a N.W. course of 27 miles, and joins the Parret at Langport.

IVELCHESTER, a town of England. See ILCHESTER.

IVER, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

IVERSON, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

IVE'RUS, or IVEROS'SA, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

IVES (ive) GROVE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles E.S.E. of Madison.

IVES' STORE, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

IVIÇA, IVIZA, e-vee'sä, or IBISA, e-bee'sä, (anc. *Ebusus.*) the smallest and westernmost of the three principal Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 miles S.W. of Majorca. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. Pop. 11,000. The coast is indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviça. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The valley is fertile, producing olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, and almonds. Timber, and salt from large saltworks along the coasts, are almost the sole exports. Principal towns, Iviça, the capital, on the S.E. coast, (pop. 5870,) San Antonio, and San Miguel. The two islands of Iviça and Formenters were anciently called *Pityuse*, a name supposed to be derived from the number of pine trees growing on them; πιτυς (*pitus*) in Greek signifying a "pine."——Adj. and inhab. IVIÇAN or IVIZAN, e-vee'san.

IVIE, eev'yä, or IVIJE, ee've-ya', a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 50 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1440.

IVINGHOE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.N.W. of the Tring station of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2024. It has an ancient Gothic church, in which are monuments of the Duncombe family, and the tomb of Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother of King Stephen.

IVIZA, an island of the Mediterranean. See IVIÇA.

IVORY COAST, a region of Africa. See GUINEA.

IVOY LE-PRÉ, ee'vwä'-leh-prä', a village of France, department of Cher, arrondissement, Sancerre. Pop. 2770.

IVREA, e-vrä'a, (anc. *Eporedia.*) a town of Piedmont, division, and 29 miles N.N.E. of Turin, capital of a province of its own name, on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by old walls, commanded by a citadel and a neighboring fort, and has an old cathedral, 5 other churches, 7 convents, a seminary, hospital, and manufactures of silk goods. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Doire.

IVRY-LA-BATAILLE, ee'vree' lä-bä'tä'y', a town of France, department of Eure, 17 miles S.E. of Evreux. Pop. 870. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne in 1590.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, ee'vree'-sûr-sän, a village of France, department of Seine, on a slope near the Seine, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 3549. It has a pretty church, a fine country mansion, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Orleans, some agreeable villas, manufactures of steam machinery, glass, earthenwares, and chemical products, with a sugar refinery, and stone quarries.

IVY, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

IVY, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

IVY BEND, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

IVY BLUFF, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

IVY BRIDGE, a chapelry and village of England, co. of Devon, on the Erme, 6 miles E. of Plympton-Earl.

IVY CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

IVY CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

IVY ISLAND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

IVY LOG, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

IVY MILLS, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 88 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

IWADE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

IWANOWNO, a town of Russia. See IVANOVO.

IWERNE COURTENAY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

IWERNE MIN'STER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

IWUY, ee'vwee', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 5 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 3663.

IXELLES, eex'ëll', (Flemish, *Elsene*, ël'seh-neh,) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 1 mile S. of Brussels. Pop. 2720.

IXONIA, ix-o'ne-a, a post-township in Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1109.

IX'WORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 6¼ miles N.E. of Bury-St. Edmund's. It is well built, and situated on the banks of a small river.

IXWORTH, THORPE, (thorp,) a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

IZA, a town of Peru. See ICA.

IZA, ee'zôh', a village of Hungary, about 25 miles from Szigeth, on the Nagy-Ag. Pop. 1240.

IZABAL or ISABAL, e-sä-bäl', a village of Central America, state, and 95 miles N.E. of Guatemala, on the S.E. shore of the Golfo Dulce. Pop. 1500.

IZALCO, ISALCO or YSALCO, ee-säl'ko, a volcano of Central America, state of San Salvador, 10 miles N. of Sonsonate.

IZALCO, ISALCO or YSALCO, a town of Central America state, and 40 miles W. by S. of San Salvador. Pop. 4000.

IZAMAL, e-sä-mäl', a city of Yucatan, 45 miles E. of Merida, with a convent founded in 1553.

IZARD, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 880 square miles. It is intersected by White River. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile. Capital, Mount Olive. Pop. 3213, of whom 3017 were free, and 196 slaves.

IZÉ, ee'zä', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles N.W. of Vitré. Pop. 2040?

IZEAUX, ee'zo', a village of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N.N.E. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1500.

IZEL, ee'zel, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semois, 21 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1788.

IZERNORE, ee'zêrn'nor', a village of France, department of Ain, 6 miles N.N.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1114.

IZHMA or IJMA, izh'ma, a river of North Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a northward course of 190 miles through a desert region.

IZIEUX, ee'ze-uh', a village of France, department of Loire, on the Ban, 1 mile E.N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 2798.

IZIOOM, IZIOUM, IZIUM, ISIUM, iz-o-oom', or ISJUM, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donetz. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a citadel on an adjacent height.

IZMEN, or IZMENY, iz'mëë', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, about 10 miles from Szexard. Pop. 1103.

IZMIR or IZMYR. See SMYRNA.

IZNAJAR or IZNAXAR, eeth-nä-har', (anc. *Angelias.*) a town of Spain, province of Cordova, near the Genil, 14 miles S.E. of Lucena. Pop. 3808.

IZNALLOZ or ISNALLOZ, eeth-näl-yoth', a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 3082.

IZNATORAF, eeth-nä-to-räf', (anc. *Anatorgis.?*) a walled town of Spain, province, and 45 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2101.

IZNEEK, IZNIK, ISNIK, iz'neek', or NICE, nees, (anc. *Nicæa.*) a village and ruined city on the E. extremity of Lake Isneek, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ismeed, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Brusa. The village comprises about 150 houses enclosed by ancient double walls, with gates and towers still nearly perfect. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa, in 325, on which occasion the "Nicene creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the Crusaders in the East, being taken in 1097.

IZNEEK, IZNIK or ISNIK, LAKE OF, (anc. *Ascanius Lacus.*) a beautiful lake of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 17 miles E. of the Gulf of Moodania, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length from E. to W., 14 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

IZON, ee'zôn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 5 miles W. Libourne. Pop. 1470.

IZSAK, is'säk', a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co., and 46 miles from Pesth. Pop. 5069.

IZTACCHIUATL or ISTACCIHUATL, ees-täk-se-hwät'l', a volcano of the Mexican Confederation, department, and 30 miles W.N.W. of La Puebla. Elevation, 15,705 feet.

IZVORNIK, a town of European Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

IZZANO, it-sä'no, or ISANO, ee-sä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 4 miles E. of Crema. Pop. 1200.

J

☞ Names beginning with J, in Eastern Europe and Asia, will, in this work, generally be found under Y, thus: for JABLONOI, see YABLONOI; JASSY, see YASSY, &c.

JAAK, yâk, a village of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 12 miles from Steinamanger. Pop. 1115.

JAALONS, zhâ'lôns', a village of France, department of Marne, 9 miles N.E. of Châlons-sur Marne. Pop. 575.

JAAM, yâm, a village of Hungary, co. of Krasna, 10 miles from Oravitza, on the Krasso. Pop. 1142.

JAAR, yâr, or GEER, (ⓖ) ĥair, a river of Belgium, after a N.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Meuse at Maestricht.

JAARSVELD, yârs'vêlt, a village of Holland, province, and 1 mile S.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1079.

JABADII INSULA. See SUMATRA.

JABARY, XABARY, hâ-bâ-ree', YAVARY, yâ-vâ-ree', or HYABARY, he-ê'bâ-ree', a river of South America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises in lat. 8° S., lon. 72° W., and, after a N.E. course of at least 450 miles, joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable 200 miles.

JABBALPOOR, jâb-bal-poor', or JUBBULPOOR, jûb-bûl-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles N.W. of Mundlah. It has a manufacture of carpets, and transit trade in cotton and silk fabrics, iron, salt, and sugar.

JABBEKE, yâb'bâ'keh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles W.S.W. of Bruges, on the railway from Ostend to Bruges. Pop. 1260.

JABBOK, a river of Syria. See JABOK.

JABEA or XABEA, hâ-bâ'â, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3654.

JA'BESH GIL'EAD, a town of Palestine.

JABKAN DJABKA, a river of Asia. See TCHABKAN.

JABLONEV, a town of Russia. See YABLONEV.

JABLONKA, yâ-blon'kôh, a village of North Hungary, co. of Arva, near the Galician frontier, 60 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 3639.

JABLONOI MOUNTAINS, of Siberia. See YABLONOI.

JABLONOW, yâ-blo'nov, a market-town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 10 miles S.W. of Kolomea, on the Luczka.

JABLUNKAU, yâ-bloon'kow, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles S.S.E. of Teschen, on the Olsa. Pop. 2100. Five miles S. of the town is the Pass of Jablunka, leading into Hungary, and defended by a fort.

JABOAH, jâ-bo'â, or JABOO'AH, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, province of Malwah, 280 miles S.S.W. of Oojein, in lat. 22° 46' N., lon. 74° 39' E.

JA'BOK, JABBOK or ZBS'KA, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Damascus, rises in the Hacoran Mountains, flows W., passing N. of Mount Gilead, and after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the Jordan about 30 miles N. of the Dead Sea. It is mentioned in Scripture as the boundary which separated the kingdom of Sihon, King of the Amorites, from that of Og, King of Bashan.

JABUGO or XABUGO, hâ-boo'go, a town of Spain, province, and 47 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2101.

JABUKA, yâ'boo'kôh', a village of Hungary, in Banat, co., and 62 miles S. of Temesvar, on the Temes. Pop. 2148.

JABUKA, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1235.

JACA, JACCA, or XACA, hâ'kâ, a frontier town of Spain, province, and 30 miles N.N.W. of Huesca. Pop. 3012. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong citadel, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and barracks.

JACAREHI, zhâ-kâ-râ hee', a town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba. Pop. 7000.

JACATRA, Java. See JAKATRA.

JACIN'TO, a post-village, capital of Tishemingo co., Mississippi. 250 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad will here intersect the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

JACK'MAN'S SOUND, a harbor in Frobisher Strait, Arctic Ocean, British North America, opposite Sussex Island.

JACKREE, jâk'ree, a village of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, 27 miles S.W. of Pind-Dadun-Khan.

JACKS'BOROUGH, or JACKSONBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Campbell co., Tennessee, 152 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It stands near the S.E. base of Cumberland Mountain.

JACKSBOROUGH, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

JACK'S CREEK, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

JACK'S CREEK, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

JACK'S FORKS, a post-office of Texas co., Missouri.

JACK'SON, a county in the W.N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on the state of Ohio, contains 405 square miles. The Ohio River washes its W. border, and it is drained by the Sandy and Big Mill Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally adapted to grazing. The county contains limestone of good quality. Capital, Ripley. Pop. 6544, of whom 6491 were free, and 52 slaves.

JACKSON, a county of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee and South Carolina, has an area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the Tuckaseeree River, an affluent of the Tennessee. The county is a mountainous tract, between the Blue Ridge on the S.E., and the Iron Mountain on the N.W. The soil produces good pasture, and some grain. The county was formed in 1850, from Haywood and Macon counties.

JACKSON, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 378 square miles. It is traversed by the principal branches of Oconee River. The surface is uneven; much of the soil is unproductive. Granite and quartz are abundant in the county; iron, soapstone, and asbestos are found. Named in honor of General James Jackson, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. 9768, of whom 6827 were free, and 2941 slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, contains 1060 square miles. The Chattahoochee and Appalachicola Rivers, navigable by steamboats, form its boundary on the E., and it is intersected by the Chipola River. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine forests. Capital, Marianna. Pop. 6639, of whom 3105 were free, and 3534 slaves.

JACKSON, a county of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, and on Pascagoula Bay, has an area of about 1230 square miles. It is intersected by Pascagoula River. The soil is sandy and sterile, mostly covered by pine woods. Capital, Jacksonborough. Pop. 5196, of whom 2371 were free, and 825 slaves.

JACKSON, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, contains 760 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Washita River. The surface is undulating, the soil mostly fertile. A strong current of emigration from the older cotton states has recently been directed to this section of Louisiana. Capital, Vernon. Pop. 5566, of whom 3408 were free, and 2158 slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on Lavacca Bay, has an area of 884 square miles. It is intersected by Lavacca River, navigable by small boats, and also drained by the Navidad River. The surface consists partly of prairies; the soil near the streams is fertile. Capital, Texana. Pop. 996, of whom 657 were free, and 339 slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 1040 square miles. The Black and White Rivers form the W. boundary. It is also drained by the Cache River. The surface is level; the soil fertile. The county contains large forests of cypress and ash, which supply the chief article of export. Capital, Elizabeth. Pop. 3086, of whom 2523 were free, and 563 slaves.

JACKSON, a county of Alabama, bordering on Tennesvee and Georgia, has an area of 1150 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee River and numerous creeks. The surface is traversed by mountain ridges. Capital, Bellefonte. Pop. 14,088, of whom 11,706 were free, and 2292 slaves.

JACKSON, a county of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 630 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. Capital, Gainesborough. Pop. 15,673, of whom 14,115 were free, and 1558 slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 378 square miles. It is drained by the Little Scioto River, and by Salt and Symmes's Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil generally fertile. Stone coal, iron, marble, and salt can be procured in any desirable quantity. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad extends from Portsmouth to the county seat, and the Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 12,721.

JACKSON, a county in the S. central part of Michigan, contains about 720 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin Rivers. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. Limestone and sandstone are abundant, and stone coal and iron are found in the county. The Central Railroad connects the county with Detroit and Lake Michigan. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 19,431.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains 544 square miles. It is drained by the Driftwood Fork of White River. The surface is mostly undulating, and presents a variety of soils, some of which are very fertile. It contains beds of iron ore, the extent of which has not been explored. The railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus passes through the county. Organized in 1815. Capital, Brownstown. Pop. 11,047.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 645 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, intersected by Big Muddy River, and also drained by Beaucoup and other creeks. An eminence called Fountain Bluff, remarkable for its ovoid form, rises in the S.W. part, to the height of about 300 feet. Extensive mines of stone coal have been opened on the banks of Big Muddy River. Salt is pro-

cured from springs near the same stream. The county is traversed by the Central Railroad. Capital, Murphysborough. Pop. 5862.

JACKSON, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Indian Territory, has an area of 612 square miles. The Missouri River (navigable by steamboats) forms its N. boundary; the Kansas River enters the Missouri at the N.W. extremity of the county; it is also drained by Big Blue and Little Blue Rivers, and by Snybar Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is remarkably fertile, and well watered. Limestone is the principal rock. Capital, Independence. Pop. 14,000, of whom 11,031 were free, and 2969 slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 636 square miles. The Mississippi River washes its N.E. border; the county is traversed by Maquoketa River, and drained also by Bell River, and by several creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil is fertile. The county contains valuable mines of iron, and lead. Capital, Bellevue. Pop. 7210.

JACKSON, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, about 41 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 833.

JACKSON, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the head-waters of Ellis River, about 70 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 589.

JACKSON, a post-township of Washington co., New York, 40 miles N.N.E. of Albany. Pop. 2129.

JACKSON, New Jersey, a station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 19 miles E. of Camden.

JACKSON, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 832.

JACKSON, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 374.

JACKSON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 929.

JACKSON, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1252.

JACKSON, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1431.

JACKSON, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1980.

JACKSON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 592.

JACKSON, a township in Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 407.

JACKSON, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. P. 692.

JACKSON, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1935.

JACKSON, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 835.

JACKSON, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. P. 51.

JACKSON, a post township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles E. of Montrose. Pop. 978.

JACKSON, a village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1419.

JACKSON, a village and township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 985.

JACKSON, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 37 miles N.W. of Richmond.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Northampton co., North Carolina, 95 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, 3 stores, and 2 schools.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Butts co., Georgia, 55 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fertile country. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, and 2 academies.

JACKSON, a post-village in Clark co., Alabama, near Tombigbee River, 125 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

JACKSON, a thriving town of Hinds county, and capital of the state of Mississippi, is situated on the right bank of Pearl River, at the terminus of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, and on the Southern Mississippi Railroad, 45 miles E. of Vicksburg, and 1010 miles from Washington. Lat. 32° 23′ N., lon. 90° 8′ W. The site of the town is level, and the plan is regular. It contains a handsome state-house, erected at a cost of over half a million of dollars, the Executive Mansion, the State Lunatic Asylum, the Penitentiary, a United States land-office, several churches, and 4 newspaper offices. About 30,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Jackson is one of the principal points on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern Railroad, now in progress. Pop. in 1854, about 3500.

JACKSON, a thriving post-village of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on Thompson's Creek, 20 miles N. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of the state asylum for the insane, founded in 1848. The buildings are spacious and comfortable. The number of patients in 1851 was 81. Centenary College of this place is a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Methodists. The village also contains several female seminaries of respectable character, and 4 churches. Pop. about 1000.

JACKSON, a post-village in Lawrence co., Arkansas, near Spring River, 135 miles N.N.E. of Little Rock.

JACKSON, a township in Monroe co., Arkansas. Pop. 330.

JACKSON, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 756.

JACKSON, a township in Union co., Arkansas. Pop. 796.

JACKSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Madison co., Tennessee, on the Forked Deer River, 150 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and is a place of considerable trade. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to pass through this village. It contains a bank, 2 or 3 churches, and a flourishing college.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Breathitt co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, about 70 miles in a straight line S.E. of Lexington. It contains 2 churches and several stores.

JACKSON, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 1175.

JACKSON, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1532.

JACKSON, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1262.

JACKSON, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1735.

JACKSON, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1241.

JACKSON, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 2037.

JACKSON, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1711.

JACKSON, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 565.

JACKSON, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1560.

JACKSON, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1192.

JACKSON, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 830.

JACKSON, a township in Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 580.

JACKSON, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1449.

JACKSON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 713.

JACKSON, a post-village of Liberty township, and capital of Jackson co., Ohio, 75 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, connects it with Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. It contains 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1817. Pop in 1853, about 600.

JACKSON, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1030.

JACKSON or JACKSONTOWN, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, 31 miles E. of Columbus.

JACKSON, a township of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1142.

JACKSON, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 2012.

JACKSON, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1249.

JACKSON, a township of Muskingum co. Ohio. P. 1233.

JACKSON, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 58.

JACKSON, a township of Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 1740.

JACKSON, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1042.

JACKSON, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 1465.

JACKSON, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1406.

JACKSON, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 221.

JACKSON, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1093.

JACKSON, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 1092.

JACKSON, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 995.

JACKSON, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 705.

JACKSON, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1517.

JACKSON, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 436.

JACKSON, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 635.

JACKSON, a village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Cleveland, 96 miles N.E. of Columbus, has about 300 inhabitants.

JACKSON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 74.

JACKSON, a township of Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 395.

JACKSON, a flourishing town, capital of Jackson co., Michigan, is situated on Grand River, near its source, and on the Central Railroad, 76 miles W. of Detroit, and 38 miles S. by E. of Lansing. A plank-road is in process of construction from Lansing to this place. The river affords an extensive water-power, which is employed in factories and mills of various kinds. Jackson contains, besides the county-buildings, 5 churches, 1 seminary for young ladies, 2 printing offices, and the state penitentiary, in which about 170 convicts are employed in mechanical labor. Pop. in 1853, about 3500; of the township in 1850, 4147.

JACKSON, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 543.

JACKSON, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. P. 419.

JACKSON, a township in Brown co., Indiana. Pop. 1098.

JACKSON, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 896.

JACKSON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 488.

JACKSON, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 735.

JACKSON, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 2060.

JACKSON, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. P. 918.

JACKSON, a township of De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 726.

JACKSON, a post-township of Elkhart co., Indiana. P. 991.

JACKSON, a township in Fayette co., Indiana. Pop. 1288.

JACKSON, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. P. 1170.

JACKSON, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 1146.

JACKSON, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. P. 1800.

JACKSON, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. P. 677.

JACKSON, a township of Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 534.

JACKSON, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. Pop. 625.

JACKSON, a township of Jasper co., Indiana. Pop. 312.

JACKSON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 575.

JACKSON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. P. 851.

JACKSON, a township of Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 835.

JACKSON, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 546.

JACKSON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 1138.

JACKSON, a township in Orange co., Indiana. Pop. 687.

JACKSON, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 778.

JACKSON, a township of Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 959.

JACKSON, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. P. 1218.

JACKSON, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. P. 911

JACKSON, a township in Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 887.

JACKSON, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 887.

JACKSON, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1181.

JACKSON, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 594.

JACKSON, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. P. 1056.

JACKSON, a post-village in Switzerland co., Indiana, 100 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

JACKSON, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. P. 966.

JACKSON, a township in Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 2611.

JACKSON, a township in Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 1074.

JACKSON, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 633.

JACKSON, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 140 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

JACKSON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Pop. 456.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, 200 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City, and 10 miles from the Mississippi River. It contains a court-house, a bank, United States land-office, a newspaper office, and numerous stores.

JACKSON, a township in the S. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1038.

JACKSON, a post-town of Calaveras co., California, is situated in the N. part of the county, about 3 miles N. of the Mocquelumne River. It is principally supported by miners. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

JACKSON, a village of New Brunswick, county of Carleton, near the right bank of the river St. John, about 50 miles N.W. of Fredericton.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a post-village of Scriven co., Georgia, on Beaverdam Creek, 55 miles S.S.E. of Augusta, was formerly the county seat.

JACKSONBOROUGH, Mississippi. See JACKSON COURT-HOUSE.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

JACKSONBROOK, a post office of Washington co., Maine.

JACKSONBURG, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 75 miles N.W. of Albany.

JACKSONBURG, a post-village in Wayne co., Indiana, 60 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis.

JACKSON COLLEGE. See COLUMBIA, Tennessee.

JACKSON CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

JACKSON COURT-HOUSE, Virginia. See RIPLEY.

JACKSON COURT-HOUSE, (formerly JACKSONBOROUGH,) a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Mississippi, on Pascagoula River, about 150 miles S.E. of Jackson.

JACKSON CREEK, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 48 miles S.W. of Chicago.

JACKSON FURNACE, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, about 90 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

JACKSON GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois. See INDEPENDENCE.

JACKSON HALL, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S.E. of Chambersburg, contains near 100 inhabitants.

JACKSONHAM, a post-village in Lancaster district, South Carolina, 80 miles N.N.E. of Columbia.

JACKSON HILL, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, 132 miles W. of Raleigh.

JACKSON HILL, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

JACKSON POINT, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

JACKSON, PORT, Australia. See PORT JACKSON.

JACKSON PORT, a post-village of Jackson co., Arkansas, at the confluence of White and Black Rivers.

JACKSON'S CAMP, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

JACKSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

JACKSON'S FERRY, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

JACKSON'S GLASS-WORKS, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S.E. of Camden.

JACKSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

JACKSON'S RIVER, of Virginia, the principal constituent of James River, is formed by two branches, the North and South Forks, which rise in Highland county, in the N. central part of the state, and flowing S.W., unite in Bath county. The river then pursues a S. course to the mouth of Potts' Creek, in Alleghany county, where it turns towards the N.E., and flowing through rugged mountain passes, unites with the Cowpasture River, (the other branch of the James River,) near the boundary between Alleghany and Botetourt counties, about 15 miles below Covington. The passage of this river through Waite's Mountain is remarkable for its sublime scenery. The length of the main stream is estimated at above 50 miles, and each of the branches has about the same extent.

JACKSONTOWN, Ohio. See JACKSON.

JACKSON VALLEY, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, 115 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 8 or 10 miles N.N.W. of Ithaca.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 17 miles S. of Trenton, has a Methodist church, and 2 stores.

JACKSONVILLE, (formerly IMLAY'S MILLS,) a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 10 miles W. of Freehold.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, at the head of Cheesequake Creek, contains 2 churches.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany Valley, 9 miles N.E. of Bellefonte. The name of the post-office is WALKER.

JACKSONVILLE, a thriving village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles W. of Waynesburg. The village has several hotels, and about 40 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles E. of Pittsburg, contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and about 50 houses.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on Maiden Creek, about 52 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., Virginia, 230 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It contains the county buildings, a church, and an academy. Pop. about 250.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Telfair co., Georgia, is 1 mile from the Ocmulgee River, and 104 miles S. of Milledgeville. It has the usual county buildings, and 4 stores.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Duval co., Florida, on the left bank of St. John's River, 252 miles E. of Tallahassee. It contains a court-house, church, several stores, and 1045 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Benton co., Alabama, is situated on a beautiful eminence in Tallasahatchee Valley, 125 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. The situation is healthy, and commands a fine view of an adjacent mountain range. A newspaper is published here. The Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad will pass through or near this place.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Obion co., Tennessee, about 150 miles W. of Nashville.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, 9 miles N.W. of Paris.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike, about 100 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 100 miles W. by N. of Columbus.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Fountain co., Indiana, about 18 miles S.E. of Covington.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 100 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

JACKSONVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, 32 miles W. of Springfield. It is situated in an undulating and fertile prairie, in the vicinity of a small affluent of the Illinois River, called Movestar Creek, a corruption of "Mauvaise Terre." This town is distinguished for the elegance of its public buildings, and for the number of its educational and charitable institutions, among which are Illinois College, the state asylums for the blind, the insane, and the deaf and dumb, a female academy, under the direction of the Methodists, and 2 other academies. The asylums above named occupy relatively three sides of a quadrangle around the town, each about a mile from its centre. Illinois College occupies a beautiful and commanding position, and is one of the most flourishing and respectable institutions in the state. It was founded in 1830, and has a library of 2500 volumes. An intelligent traveller, who recently visited this place, remarks, "It looks like a village made to order at the East, with neat houses—some wood, some brick; with gardens filled with flowers and shrubbery, with wide and cleanly streets adorned with shade-trees, with academies, churches, and a college, clustering about the village centre, while well-tilled farms stretch along the borders on every side." Pop. 2745.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-town of Tuolumne co., California. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

JACK'S REEF, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

JACKSTOWN, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

JACKSVILLE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

JACMEL or JACQUEMEL, zhäk'mĕl', a town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 30 miles S.W. of Port au Prince. Lat. of wharf, 18° 13′ N., lon. 72° 33′ W. Pop. 6000.

JACOBI (jä-ko'bee) ISLAND, one of the Sitka Islands, of George III. Archipelago, Russian America.

JACOBINA, zhä-ko-bee'nä, a town of Brazil, province, and 210 miles W.N.W. of Bahia, capital of a comarca, on the Itapicurú, here joined by the Oura. Pop. of the district 10,000.

JACOBSBURG, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles N.W. of Easton.

JACOBSBURG, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 10 miles S. of St. Clairsville.

JACOB'S CHURCH, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

JACOB'S CREEK, of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Youghiogheny.

JACOB'S FORK, a post-office, Catawba co., North Carolina.

JACOBSHAGEN, yä'kobs-hä'gẹn, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 36 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 1685.

JACOBSPORT, a thriving village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

JACOBSTAD, yä'kob-stät', or JACOBSSTADT, yä'kobs-stätt', a town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Düna, 78 miles E.S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 2348.

JACOBSTAD, yä'kob-städ', a town of Russia, in Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 miles N.N.E. of Vasa. Pop. 1600.

JACOBSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

JACOBSTOWE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

JACOBSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles E.N.E. of Mount Holly. It has 1 or 2 churches.

JACOBSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois.

JACOBSWALDE, yä'kobs-wäl'dẹh, or KOTLARNIA, kot-lär'ne-ä, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government, and 31 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 911.

JACOTTA, a maritime town of South India, dominion, and 15 miles N. of Cochin.

JACOVA, a town of European Turkey. See YAKOVA.

JACQUEMEL, a town of Hayti. See JACMEL.

JACQUES-CARTIER, zhäk-kär'te-ä', a river of Canada East, after a S.S.W. course of 50 miles joins the St. Lawrence on the left, 23 miles W.S.W. of Quebec, to which city and its environs it is important as a defensive barrier. It is so rapid as to be wholly unnavigable.

JACQUINOT (zhäk'kee-nō') ISLAND, off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 3° 24' S., lon. 144° 24' E.

JACUHY, zhä-koo-ee', a river of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, enters the Lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion) at its N. extremity, after a S. and E. course of upwards of 250 miles.

JAD'DEN, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

JADERA, or JADER. See ZARA, OLD.

JADRAQUE or XADRAQUE, hä-drä'kä, a market-town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1426.

JADRIN, a town of Russia. See ZBADRIN.

JAEN or XAEN, hä-ên', a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, in a hilly district, about 2500 feet above the sea, 37 miles N. of Granada. Pop. 17,327. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and commanded by a fortress on a neighboring hill. It has two cathedrals, several hospitals, public fountains, and a fine promenade, a brisk trade in the agricultural produce of the neighborhood, and manufactures of coarse woollens and linens; but the extensive manufactures of silk fabrics which existed under the Moors has wholly disappeared. It was an important city under the Romans. Under the Moors it was the capital of the small kingdom of Jaen, and was taken by Ferdinand II., King of Castile, in 1246.

JAEN, a province of Spain, in the valley of the Guadalquivir, about 80 miles in length, by about 70 in breadth. Capital, Jaen. Pop. 246,539.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, hä-ên' dä brä-kä-mo'roce, a town of South America, in Ecuador, department of Asuay, and the capital of its southernmost province, on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. about 2000.

JAEN, RIO DE, ree'o dä hä-ên', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir after a course of about 45 miles.

JAFFA, jäf'fä, or yäf'fä, YAPA, or YAFFA, yäf'fä, (anc. *Joppa*,) a small maritime town of Palestine, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, 45 miles N.N.E. of Gaza, and 31 miles N.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 3' N., lon. 34° 45' E. It is built on a declivity, crowned by a fortress. Its harbor, now choked with sand, is protected by two other forts. It has several mosques, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches, some convents, and trade in cotton, corn, fruits, and coral, the produce of its vicinity. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the Temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken, after a sanguinary siege, by Napoleon, when 1200 Turkish prisoners, who (as was alleged) had broken their parole, were put to death. Pop. 5000.

JAFFA, YAFA, or YAFFA, (anc. *Japha*; Script. *Japhia*.) a village of Palestine, 2 miles S.W. of Nazareth, with about 30 houses, and probably the same place as was fortified by Josephus, and subsequently taken by the troops of Titus.

JAFFATEEN or JAFFATINE (jäf'fä-teen') ISLANDS, a group in the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

JAFFERABAD, jäf'fẹr-ä-bäd', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominion, on an affluent of the Godavery, 23 miles N.E. of Jaulnah.

JAFFERABAD, a town of India, in Guzerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 miles E.N.E. of Diu Head.

JAFFIERGUNGE, jäf'fẹr-gūnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 32 miles N.N.W. of Dacca

JAFFNAPATAM, jäf'na-pä-täm', or JAFF'NA, a seaport town of Ceylon, near its N. extremity, on a navigable inlet. Pop. 8000. It has a pretty strong fort, and some trade in tobacco, palmyra timber, and chank shells, it being the principal commercial port in Ceylon after Colombo and Point de Galle.

JAFFREY, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the head-waters of Contoocook River, about 44 miles S.W. of Concord. It has several manufactories of wooden ware. Pop. 1497.

JAGAN, jä-gän', a small town and fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 32° 43' N., lon. 75° 5' E.

JAGABAGA, a town of Java. See DJAGABAGA.

JAGEPOOR, jä'gẹh-poor', a town or large village of British India, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cuttack, on the Byturnee. It has some remarkable Hindoo temples, and manufactures of cotton cloth.

JAGERNDORF, (Jägerndorf,) yä'ghẹrn-dorf', or KARNOW, kär'nov, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles N.W. of Troppau, between the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 4800. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a handsome church, with a spire 230 feet high, an old ducal castle, high school, hospital, and theatre, and is the capital of a principality belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

JAGHATOO or JAGHATU, jä-gä-too', a river of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 miles S.W. of Tukhti-Suleiman, flows northward, and enters Lake Oroomeeyah 10 miles W.S.W. of Binab. Total course, probably 130 miles.

JAGODIN, yä-go-deen', or JAGODINA, yä-go-dee'nä, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 63 miles S.S.E. of Semendria.

JAGOTIN, a town of Russia. See YAGOTIN.

JAGUA or XAGUA, hä'gwä, a river of Central America, state of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 miles W.S.W. of Trujillo, after a N. course of 120 miles.

JAGUA, (or XAGUA,) BAHIA DE, bä-ee'ä dä hä'gwä, a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 miles N.W. of Trinidad, and defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angeles.

JAGUARI, zhä-gwä-ree', a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the W. slope of Serra de Mantiqueira, and on the road from Rio Janeiro to the towns of São Paulo and Campanha.

JAGUARIBE, zhä-gwä-ree'bä, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Boa Vista, province of Ceara, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 4° 8' S., lon. 37° 50' W. Total length about 460 miles.

JAGUARIPE, zhä-gwä-ree'pä, a town of Brazil, province, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Bahia, on a river of its own name.

JAHDE, yä'dẹh, a river of North Germany, in Oldenburg, after a northward course of 13 miles, enters a wide estuary of the North Sea, 20 miles in length by 12 miles in greatest breadth, immediately W. of the mouth of the Weser.

JAHICOS, zhä-ee'koce, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, 70 miles E.S.E. of Oeiras, near the Itahim. Pop. 2000.

JAHIL, jä-heel', a town of North-west India, 58 miles N.W. of Ajmeer.

JAH-JERM, jä-jẹrm, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 miles N. of Abbassabad.

JAHJOU or JAHJOW, jä-jōw', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, province, and 15 miles S.W. of Agra. Here, in 1658, during the Mogul dynasty, Dara Sheeoh was defeated by his brother, Aurungzebe; and in 1707 Shah Allum defeated Azim Ushaun.

JAHLORE, a town of Hindostan. See JALLORE.

JAHNEVI, jä'nä-vee', a river of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, province of Gurhwal, one of the early affluents of the Ganges, which it joins near Gangootri.

JAHNSDORF, yäns'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 1490.

JAICZA, yī'tsä, or JAITZE, or JAICZE, yī'tsẹh, a fortified town of Turkish Croatia, on the Verbas, 30 miles S. of Banialuka. Pop. 2000.

JAIHAN, a river of Asia Minor. See JYHOON.

JAIMPOOR, jim-poor', a small town of Afghanistan, 40 miles S. of Dera Ghazee Khan.

JAINA, a river and bay of Hayti. See HAINA.

JAISPITZ, yīs'pits, or ALT JAISCHWITZ, ält yish'wits, a town of Moravia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1040.

JAITPOOR, jit'poor', a town of India, Baroda dominions, in the Guzerat Peninsula, 20 miles N.E. of Joonaghur.

JAJARCOTE, jä jar-kōt', a town of India, in Oude, capital of a district, 135 miles W.N.W. of Lucknow.

JAKATRA or JACATRA, yä-kät'rä, a former kingdom in the island of Java, now divided into the Dutch provinces of Batavia, Buitenzorg, Krawang, and Preanger.

JAKATRA or JACATRA, a former town in the island of Java, capital of the kingdom of the same name. Its site is now occupied by Batavia.

JAKATRA or JACATRA, one of the present divisions of Batavia, in the island of Java.

JAKATRA or JACATRA, a bay on the N. coast of Java, into which falls a river of the same name, also called TJILIWONG.

JAKAU, a town of Hindostan. See JUCKOW.

JAKE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

JAKE'S RUN, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

JAKO, yä'ko', a village of Hungary, co. of Veszprim, 11 miles S.E. of Papa. Pop. 1342.

JAKOBSHAVN, yä'kobs-höwn', a village or Danish settlement in Greenland, opposite Disco Island, with a seminary for educating native catechists, under the direction of the missionaries. Pop. of the district, 300.

JAKOHALMA, yöh'ko'ol/möh', a village of Hungary, on the Tarna, about 4 miles from Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 1433.

JAKUBJAN, yä'koob'yän', or JAKOBSAU, yä'kob-sów', a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, 16 miles N.N.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 2900.

JAKUTSK, a town of Siberia. See YAKOOTSK.

JALACHO or XALACHO, hä-lä'cho, a village of Yucatan, on the main road between Merida and Campeachy.

JALAME or XALAME, hä-lä'mä, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 60 miles from Valencia, at the confluence of the La Hoz with the Jucar. Pop. 1237.

JALAPA or XALAPA, hä-lä'pä, a city of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. about 10,000. It is beautifully situated at an elevation of 4840 feet, healthy, and well built. The principal edifices are the cathedral and several other churches, and the vast convent of St. Francisco. Its trade has diminished, but it is a good deal resorted to by invalids from Vera Cruz. The drug *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city.

JALAPA, ja-lah'pa, a post-office, McMinn co., Tennessee.

JALAPA, a new post-village of Grant co., Indiana, 80 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. It has about 200 inhabitants.

JALAPA, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Illinois, on Macoupin Creek, 12 miles S.E. of Carrollton. The water-power of the creek gives motion to several mills.

JALHAY, zhäl'lä', a village of Belgium, province, and 19 miles E.S.E. of Liege, near the frontiers of Prussia. Pop. 2512.

JALISCO or XALISCO, hä-lees'ko or hä-lis'ko, or GUADALAJARA, gwä-thä lä-hä'rä, a maritime state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, between lat. 18° 45' and 24° N., and lon. 101° 15' and 106° 15' W. It is one of the finest provinces of Mexico. The E. portion, although traversed by the Cordillera of Anahuac, is extremely fertile, and the districts near the coast are covered with luxuriant forests; but the climate is unhealthy. Jalisco is intersected by the Tolotolian and its numerous affluents, and on its S. side has the large lake of Chapala. Capital, Guadalajara. Pop. in 1854.

JÄLK, jälk, a town in the sandy desert of North Beloochistan. Lat. 28° 20' N., lon. 66° E.

JALLAIS, zhäl'lä', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. in 1852, 3420.

JALLIEU, zhäl'le-uh', a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. in 1852, 3153.

JALLORE, jäl-lor', or JAHLORE, jä-lor', a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 65 miles S.S.W. of Joodpoor. Pop. 15,000. Its fortress is the strongest in this part of India.

JALOMNITZA, yä-lom-nit'sä, a river of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, and joins the Danube on the left, opposite Hirschova. Length, 140 miles.

JALON or XALON, hä-lon', a river of Spain, joins the Ebro 13 miles above Saragossa, after a course of 120 miles.

JALON or XALON, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 45 miles from Alicante. Pop. 2276.

JALOOFS' or JAL'OFFS', a people of West Africa, dwelling between the Gambia and the Senegal.

JALOUN, jä-loon', a large town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a rajahship, 25 miles W. of Kalpee. It was formerly a thriving mart for superior cotton, raised in its vicinity. The Jaloun rajahship has an area of 1480 square miles. Pop. 180,000. In 1832 it maintained 2000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. It is now under the immediate rule of the British agent at Bandah, having been acquired in 1841.

JALOUTROVOSK, a town of Siberia. See YALOOTROVOSK.

JALOVKA, yä-lov'kä, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 40 miles S. of Grodno. Pop. 1000.

JALPUCH, a river and lake of Russia. See YALPOOKH.

JALPUSHKOV, yäl-poosh-kov', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 40 miles E.N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1500.

JALTA, a town of Russia. See YALTA.

JALUTROVOSK. See YALOOTROVOSK.

JAMAICA, ja-mä'ka, (Sp. pron. hä-mä'kä; Fr. *Jamaïque*, zhä'mä'eek',) one of the Great Antilles, and the principal of the British West India Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 40' and 18° 30' N., and lon. 76° 15' and 78° 25' W., about 90 miles S. of Cuba. The general appearance is extremely beautiful. On the N. it rises into hills of gentle ascent, covered with pimento groves, and a brilliant verdure, and intersected by vales, which exhibit the most romantic scenery; while on the S. it presents abrupt precipices and inaccessible cliffs, the general effect being heightened by the profusion of streams which pour from every valley, and frequently precipitate themselves from the overhanging rocks into the ocean. The coast-line is 500 miles long, and is indented with a great number of excellent harbors, of which Port Royal, or the harbor of Kingston, is the most considerable. The island is traversed by lofty mountains in all directions; the principal chain, called the Blue Mountains, occupying the centre, and stretching from E. to W., with a sharp crest in some places only four yards across, varying from 7000 to 8000 feet in elevation. The declivities are covered with stately forests. The valleys are all very narrow, not more than a twentieth part of the island being level ground. The principal rivers are the Minho, Black River, and Cobro, all emptying themselves on the S. coast. The mountains are of calcareous formation. The N. side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy, though all insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1400 feet. The mean annual temperature at Kingston is 78°·8; in summer, 81°; in winter, 76°·2. The rainy seasons are from May to August, and from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India Islands. The soil is naturally less productive than in many of the West India Islands; but most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, sugar being the chief. Indigo, cotton, and cocoa were formerly more important staples than at present. Maize, Guinea corn, and rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, &c. compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower-seeds are raised for the manufacture of oil. The other products are cinnamon, fine woods, and artificial grasses. Live stock in general good, as well as numerous. About seven-eighths of the land belongs to private individuals: estates seldom exceed 1200 acres, and have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave emancipation.

The commerce of Jamaica is not in a very flourishing condition, the exports having fallen off considerably during the last few years. In 1853 they comprised 39,199 hogsheads of sugar, 10,484 puncheons of rum, 2968 pounds of cotton, 5,017,689 of coffee, 4,679,105 of pimento, 578,415 of ginger, (1,176,628 pounds in 1851,) 146,718 of arrow-root, 3757 tons of logwood, 537 of fustic, 3456 spars of lance-wood, 1184 tons of mahogany and other woods, 15 tons of lignum-vitæ and ebony, (in 1851, 285 tons,) 2727 gallons of honey, 301 hundredweights of beeswax, and 287,275 cocoanuts. There has been a slight increase in the quantities of coffee, pimento, mahogany, honey, and beeswax exported since 1851; but in most of the other articles there has been a marked falling off. The total value of exports in 1841 was 1,912,815*l.*, and the imports, 1,339,904*l.* In 1848, the former is stated at 1,296,259*l.* The imports during the year 1853, according to the government report, fell off 25 per cent. The principal ports are Kingston, Montego Bay, and Falmouth.

Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and subdivided into 21 parishes. The government is vested in a governor, and a council of 12 members, nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 45 members, two elected by every parish, and one by each of the chief towns. All male inhabitants having freeholds of 10*l.* a year may vote for representatives, which latter must have an estate of 300*l.* a year, or personal property worth 1000*l.* A supreme court in Spanish Town, and courts of assize in each county, sit three times yearly. The island is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over the Bahamas and Honduras. There are 22 rectories in the island, and 50 inland curates; 8 stipendiary curates, and 10 curates paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Scotch Presbyterian Church has 4 clergymen; the Wesleyans, 24 ministers; the Baptists, 16, and the Moravians, 8. Education is rapidly extending, there being 8 free schools connected with the Established Church, 82 public schools, 9 free, 46 Wesleyan mission, 21 Moravian, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Jews, and 33 miscellaneous. So far as returned, the attendance in 1853 was as follows:—Church of England, 6709 pupils; Moravians, 3054; Wesleyans, 1874; Hebrews, 53; free schools and others, 1102: total, 12,792. The military force consists usually of about 3000 regular troops, and a militia of from 16,000 to 18,000 men. The revenue in 1848 was 187,892*l.*; the expenditure, 206,868*l.*

Besides Spanish Town, the capital, and Kingston, the chief port, (between which a railway has been lately completed,) the island contains the town of Port Royal, on its S. side, and the maritime villages of Mount Lucea, Montego, Falmouth, and St. Ann's on its N. coast. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655. The Maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, and, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable. Pop. 377,433.

JAMAICA, ja-mä'ka, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on West River, about 90 miles S. of Montpelier. It has considerable manufactures of boots, shoes, and leather. Pop. 1606.

JAMAICA, a thriving post-village and township of Queen's co., New York, on Jamaica Bay, and on the Long Island Railroad, 12 miles E. of Brooklyn. The village contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 academies or seminaries, 2 newspaper offices,

and many fine residences, some of which are occupied by persons doing business in New York City. Carriages and other articles are manufactured here to a considerable extent. In the W. part of the township is the Union Race Course. Pop. 4247.

JAMAICA, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

JAMAICA PLAIN, a post-village in West Roxbury township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, pleasantly situated on the Dedham Branch Railroad, 3½ miles S.W. of Boston. Many persons doing business in Boston reside here. In the vicinity of the village is a pond from which Boston was formerly supplied with water.

JAMAIQUE, an island in the West Indies. See JAMAICA.

JAMAJA, an island in the Eastern Sea. See DJIMAJA.

JAMARI, zhä-mä're, or CANDEAS, a river of Brazil, falls into the Madeira about lat. 9° 40′ S., lon. 63° 20′ W., after a N.W. course of about 300 miles.

JAMBE, yäm'be, a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, opposite Namur. Pop. 1778.

JAMBI or JAMBEE, yäm'be, a town of Sumatra, 130 miles N.N.W. of Palembang, extends for ¾ mile on both sides of the Jambi River. Pop. 3000. It exports benzoin, dragon's-blood, and rattans to Singapore, and has manufactures of opium and salt. In and around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered.

JAMBO. See YEMBO.

JAMBOLI or JAMBOLI. See YAMBOLI.

JAMBOOTREE, jam-boo'tee, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bombay, in the district of Darwar.

JAMBURG, a town of Russia. See YAMBOORG.

JAMESBURG, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

JAMESBURG, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, at the junction of the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 47 miles from Camden.

JAMES CITY, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, contains 184 square miles. The York River bounds it on the N.E., the James River on the S., and the Chickahominy on the W. The surface is undulating. This is one of eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Capital, Williamsburg. Pop. 4020, of whom 2152 were free, and 1868 slaves.

JAMES CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. of Harrisburg.

JAMES CROSS-ROADS, a small post-village of Washington co., Tennessee.

JAMES' FORK, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

JAMES, FORT, two British stations in West Africa: one on an island in the Gambia River, 20 miles S.E. of Bathurst; the other on the Guinea cost, in ACCRA, (which see.)

JAMES ISLAND, one of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 12 miles N.E. of Albemarle Island, 50 miles in length by 20 miles across, mountainous, and having the inlet of James Bay at its W. extremity.

JAMES ISLAND, of New South Shetland, in the South Pacific Ocean.

JAMES' MILL, a post-office of Monroe co., Illinois.

JAMESON, an island of New South Shetland, in the South Pacific Ocean.

JAMESPORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 80 miles E. of New York City.

JAMES RIVER, the largest of the rivers which have their course wholly within the state of Virginia, is formed by the Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, which unite 15 miles below Covington, on the border between Alleghany and Botetourt counties. Flowing first S.E. through the mountains of Central Virginia, it is joined by the Calfpasture River from the left at the base of the Blue Ridge, through which it forces a passage about 15 miles N.E. of the Peaks of Otter. It then flows S.E., passes by Lynchburg, and at the S. extremity of Amherst county changes its course to the N.E. Below Scottsville its general direction is E.S.E. After passing by Richmond, where the channel is divided by numerous islands, and the river descends over rocky rapids about 6 miles in extent, it gradually expands into an estuary of several miles in width, and flows into the S. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, between Willoughby Point and Old Point Comfort. The whole length, exclusive of the branches, is about 450 miles. The tide ascends to Richmond, about 150 miles from the sea. It is navigable for vessels of 130 tons to the port of Richmond, from which point the James River and Kanawha Canal has been constructed along the upper part of the river. This Canal is completed to Buchanan, beyond the Blue Ridge, and is to be extended to Covington, on Jackson's River. Here it will connect with the E. terminus of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, now in course of construction. James River passes through a fertile and populous country, and is an important channel of trade. The chief towns on its banks are Richmond, Lynchburgh, Scottsville, Manchester, and Buchanan. That part of the estuary which lies between Hampton and Norfolk, is called Hampton Roads.

JAMES RIVER, of Missouri, flows through Green county, and enters the White River in Taney county.

JAMES'S (jämz'ez, always pronounced in two syllables,) BAY, a wide gulf on the S. side of Hudson's Bay, in British America, between lat. 51° and 55° N., and lon. 79° and 82° 30′ W., surrounded by the Rupert, Abbitibbe, Moose, and Albany districts, and receiving the rivers of the same names. Length, from N. to S., 280 miles; average breadth, 150 miles. Agomisea and Charlton are the principal of its numerous islands.

JAMESTOWN, a village, and formerly a walled town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, here crossed by a seven-arched bridge, 2½ miles S.E. of Carrick. Pop. 315.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 9 miles N.W. of Langholm.

JAMESTOWN, a small town on the W. side of the island of Barbadoes.

JAMES TOWN, the capital town and seaport of St. Helena, is in a narrow ravine on the N.W. coast of the island. It has a well protected harbor, and is enclosed by an arched gateway, within which is a spacious parade, lined with official residences, and a handsome church. Several streets branch from this area, and, on the heights, around the town, are the country houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation House, occupied by the governor. The town is well supplied with European and Asiatic products; but all articles bear a high price. See ST. HELENA.

JAMESTOWN, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island, consists of Canonicut, a beautiful island in Narragansett Bay, opposite Newport. Pop. 358.

JAMESTOWN, a thriving post-village of Ellicott township, Chautauque co., New York, on the outlet of Chautauque Lake, 21 miles S.E. of Maysville. It contains 6 or 7 churches, an academy, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. A steamboat plies daily to Maysville. The outlet furnishes water-power, which is used in the manufacture of wool, iron, flour, and other articles. Pop. in 1855, about 2200.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Sangamon co., Illinois, on the Great Western Railroad, 7 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles N.W. of Mercer.

JAMESTOWN, a former village of James City co., Virginia, on the N. bank of James River, 50 miles E.S.E. of Richmond. The first English settlement in the United States was made at this place in 1608; nothing now remains but a few ruins.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, on Deep River, 94 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

JAMESTOWN, a small village of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

JAMESTOWN, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama, near Tombigbee River, 130 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village, capital of Fentress co., Tennessee, 120 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It is situated on the Cumberland Mountain.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Campbell co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 2 miles above Cincinnati, is beautifully situated and rapidly improving. It has several steam mills, and a steam ferry to Cincinnati. Laid out in 1847. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

JAMESTOWN, a small village of Monroe co., Kentucky.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, 80 miles in a straight line S.S.W. of Lexington. It contains the usual public buildings, 6 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Xenia and Washington Turnpike, 64 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches and several mills.

JAMESTOWN, a township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 72.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 29 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis, contains about 40 dwellings.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Elkhart co., Indiana, 12 miles W.N.W. of Goshen.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, 15 miles N.W. of Carlyle.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Stephenson co., Illinois, 115 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Andrew co., Missouri, 180 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

JAMESTOWN, a post-office of Moniteau co., Missouri.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village and township in the S. part of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the E. side of the Mississippi River, 86 miles W.S.W. of Madison. Pop. 666.

JAMESTOWN, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

JAMESVILLE, a post-village of De Witt township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad 7 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

JAMGHAUT, jäm'gawt', in Hindostan, is a remarkable pass across the Vindhyan Mountains, 30 miles S. of Indore, with an elevation of 2328 feet.

JAMILENA or XAMILENA, hä-me-lä'nä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1427.

JAMNAY, yäm'nī, a village of Bohemia, 35 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1152.

JAMNITZ, yäm'nits, a town of Moravia, with silver and lead mines, 25 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1440.

JAMOIGNE, zhȧ'mwȧñ,' a village of Belgium, on the Semois, 18 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1217.

JAMOO or JAMU, jȧ-moo', a town of the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenaub River, 65 miles N. of Amritsear. Pop. 8000. It has a spacious palace, a fort, a large bazaar, and pleasure-grounds belonging to its rajah.

JAMPOL or IAMPOL. See YAMPOL.

JAMROOD, jȧm'rood', a small town of Afghanistan, 10 miles W. of Peshawur, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

JAMSÆ, yȧm'sȧ, a market-town of Finland, læn, and 64 miles N.N.E. of Tavastehuus. Pop. 1000.

JAMU. See JAMOO.

JAMUSHLI, jȧ-moosh'lee, (?) a large village of Turkish Armenia, on the river Kars.

JANA, LA, or XANA, LA, lȧ ȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 40 miles from Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1244.

JANAT, a town of West Africa. See GANAT.

JANATTS', a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, a city of Brazil. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

JANE ISLAND, one of the Carolinas, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 32' N., lon. 155° 3' E.

JAN'ELEW, a post-village of Lewis co., Virginia, about 280 miles N.W. of Richmond.

JANESVILLE, jānz'vil, a city, capital of Rock co., Wisconsin, is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, 45 miles S.E. of Madison, and 65 miles W. of Racine, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It is built principally on a level space about 200 yards in width, between the river and the bluffs, which rise nearly to the height of 100 feet. The court-house occupies a conspicuous position on the summit of the bluff. The town contains 6 churches of brick or stone, 2 banks, an academy, a female seminary, and the state institution for the blind. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad here intersects the Fond du Lac and Rock River Railroad. The former is completed from Milwaukee to Madison. Railroads are also in progress to Racine, Beloit, Madison, Kenosha, and Chicago. Rock River affords extensive water-power, which is employed in factories and mills of various kinds. Janesville is the centre of an active and increasing trade. Four newspapers are published here. It was settled about 1836, made the county seat in 1839, and incorporated as a city in 1853. In 1846, it is said to have contained less than 400 inhabitants. The population in 1854 is estimated at 6000.

JANE'TOWN, a village on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, 1 mile S.W. of Lochcarron. Pop. 578.

JANIK, jȧ'neek' or jȧ'nix', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, on the Yeshil-Irmak.

JANINA, a town of European Turkey. See YANINA.

JANJERO, jȧn-je-ro', a country of North-east Africa, S. of Abyssinia. *Principal town*, Janjero.

JANJOWLA, jȧn-jōw'lȧ, or GANJOOLY, gȧn-joo'lee, a town of India, in the Deccan, 67 miles W. of Beeder.

JAN-MAYEN, yȧn-mī'en, written also JEAN-MAYEN, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 29' N., lon. 7° 31' W. On its N. extremity is the Beersenberg Mountain; elevation 687 feet, and the Esk, a volcano occasionally active.

JANOPOL, a town of Poland. See YANOPOL.

JANOSDA, yȧ'nosh'dȯh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 6 miles from Szalonta. Pop. 1660.

JANOSHAZA, yȧ'nosh'hȧ'zȯh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 12 miles N.W. of Sumegh. Pop. 2200.

JANOV, a town of Russia. See YANOV.

JANOW, yȧ'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on a lake, 11 miles N.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 1000.

JANOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol, on an island in the Sered. Pop. 1000.

JANOWITZ, yȧ'no-vits', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 24 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1145.

JANOWITZ, ALT, ȧlt yȧ'no-vits, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 7 miles S.W. of Klattau, on the Angel. Pop. 1210.

JAN-REBELLEN (yȧn rā'bel'len) ISLAND, or THE WAARD, wȧrd, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Y.

JANSDORF, yȧns'dorf, or JOHNSDORF, (Jōhnsdorf,) yōns'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1259.

JAN'SEN'S CREEK, of Columbia co., New York, forms part of the boundary between Columbia and Dutchess counties, and falls into the Hudson River about 4 miles S. of Catskill.

JANSI, a town of Hindostan. See JHANSI.

JANTRA or JANTRA, yȧn'trȧ, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 miles joins the Danube, 13 miles E. of Sistowa.

JANTSE-KIANG or JANG-TSE-KIANG. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

JANUARIA, zhȧ-noo-ȧ're-ȧ, a town of Brazil, Minas Geraes, 150 miles N. of Minas Novas. Pop. of district, 600.

JANUCHPOL or JANUSCHPOL. See YANOSCHPOL.

JANVILLE, zhȯNⁿ'veel', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 25 miles S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 955.

JANZÉ, zhȯNⁿ'zȧ', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 4722, employed chiefly in manufacturing sail-cloth, and fattening poultry for the Paris markets.

JAPAN, jȧ-pȧn', called NIPHON, nip'hon', by the Japanese, (L. *Japonia*; Fr. *Japon*, zhȧ'pōⁿ'; Sp. *Japon*, hȧ-pōn'; Dutch, *Japan*, yȧ-pȧn'; Ger. *Japan*, yȧ'pȧn,) an insular empire in the North Pacific, composed of three large islands, Niphon, Kioo-Sioo, and Sikokf or Sikoke, and a great number of smaller ones of very various dimensions. With its dependencies, including the Loo-Choo group, it extends from 24° 16' to near 50° N. lat., and from about 128° to 151° E. lon. The Japanese Archipelago is separated from the E. coast of Asia by the Japan Sea, from 600 to 700 miles wide in its broadest part. It is washed on the E. by the Great Pacific, which stretches for perhaps 7000 miles, to the territories of the United States, to whose commerce Japan is now for the first time about opening her ports. Kioo-Sioo, the most W. of the Japan Islands, may be about 200 miles long, by an average breadth of 80 miles, covering an area of near 16,000 square miles. Sikokf is about 150 miles long, having an average breadth of 70 miles, and an area of about 10,000 square miles. Niphon, (meaning, "fountain or source of light,") measured through the middle, exceeds 900 miles in length; it is above 110 miles in average breadth, including an area of more than 100,000 square miles. The dependent countries are, the large island of Yesso, with some of the Koorile Islands, and the S. portion of Tarakai or Saghalien. Yesso is very irregular in form, extending about 250 miles from S.W. to N.E., with an average width of 100 miles, and a surface of near 25,000 square miles. The whole collection of islands includes an area of perhaps 160,000 square miles. The above estimates are from Mac'farlane's recent work on Japan, but according to the Imperial Gazetteer, Japan proper, with its adjacent islands, numbering in all 3511, includes an area of 116,405 square miles; and its dependencies, 339 in all, 47,241 square miles, of which 27,630 are contained in Yesso, and 15,886 in Tarakai or Saghalien: total area, 163,646 square miles. The most important of the smaller islands belonging to Japan proper, are Sadda, Tsoosima, Acoadsi, Tanegasima, Yki, Yaksima, and Cosima, with the groups of Okisima, Gotusima, and Kosikisima. Kioo-Sioo is separated from Sikokf by the Bungo Channel, and from Niphon by Suwo Sound, and the Strait of Simonoseki. Sikokf, in turn, is separated from Niphon by a long, narrow channel, in some places not more than a mile wide, but swelling out towards the N. into the Bay of Osaka. The island of Yesso is separated from Niphon on the S. by the Straits of Sangar, and from Saghalien or Tarakai, on the N., by Perouse Straits. These, with the Straits of Corea, between Kioo-Sioo and the mainland of Corea, are the principal channels opening from the Japan Sea into the Pacific Ocean.

Physical Features.—The coasts of the larger islands are extremely irregular, being deeply indented with bays, gulfs, and inlets. The surface is also generally uneven, and, in many instances, rises into mountains of great elevation. A regular chain traverses Niphon throughout its whole length, of which, Foosiyama, the highest peak—a dormant volcano—is from 11,000 to 12,000 feet high, and perpetually covered with snow; the general elevation, however, is such as to admit of cultivation to the summits. There are plains of considerable extent. Kæmpfer mentions one between Miako and Osaka, 70 miles across; a similar one W. of Yeddo; and a third on the shores of the Bay of Mia, besides numerous smaller ones; but, in general, the hills run down to the sea, or leave but a narrow strip of level ground between them and the shore. Nearly all the coasts are very difficult of access, being surrounded by numerous rocks and a very shallow sea; which contains, besides, some dangerous whirlpools, one at the entrance of the Bay of Simabara, and another S. of Niphon, between the bays of Osaka and Mia. The Japanese islands form a part of the line of volcanic action which commences with the Aleutian Islands in the N., passes through the Philippines, Sumbawa, and Java, to Sumatra, and thence in a N.W. direction to the Bay of Bengal. The volcanic vents, which indicate the direction of the line, are numerous in Yesso, Niphon, and Kioo-Sioo; earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, often causing great devastation. In Yesso there occurred, in 1783, a dreadful eruption, which destroyed 23 villages. Wunzendake or Oonzewgada, one of the 5 active volcanoes in Kioo-Sioo, is the terror of the natives. An eruption of this mountain, in 1792, destroyed 50,000 people. In 285 B.C., Lake Miteoo was formed in a single night by a land-slipe, and at the same time Foosiyama, was thrown up. Violent eruptions of this volcano took place in 800, 863, 864, 867, and 1707. In the last, the ashes fell several inches thick at Yeddo, being accompanied with violent earthquakes and discharges of immense masses of rock. Two remarkable eruptions took place in the volcano called Sirayama in 1239 and 1554. Asama, near the centre of Niphon, burning from midway to the crest, throws out dense smoke, flames, and ashes.

Minerals.—The prevailing formations in these islands are trachyte and basalt; plastic clay, marl, and feldspar occur in various localities; and there are whole mountains of porcelain-earth. The metallic wealth is said to be great, including gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron. Sado is

stated to be particularly rich in gold. Both the tin and copper of Japan are considered to be of very superior quality. Sulphur abounds, and naptha is among the exports. Thermal and mineral springs are of frequent occurrence, and ambergris is met with on some of the shores. The richest gold ore is mined in the N. portion of Niphon. Silver-mines are said to be as numerous and as abundant in supply as those of gold. Two islands E. of Japan are called, *par excellence*, the gold and silver islands. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the trade was open, the export of gold and silver amounted to about $4,200,000 per annum; and in one year we find the Portuguese exporting $2,930,000 of silver alone. Both lead and quicksilver are abundant. Coal exists in various places; and Japan will doubtless become an important coaling-station for American steamers. Pearls are fished up on nearly all parts of these coasts; agates, of great beauty, cornelians, jaspers, and finely-variegated marbles are among the mineral treasures.

Bays, Rivers, &c.—The streams of Japan have generally short and rapid courses, being rather torrents than rivers. The most considerable of those which are known is the river Yedogawa, in Niphon, which rises in Lake Oits, a sheet of water 70 miles long, but of inconsiderable width. It discharges itself into the Bay of Osaka, and is navigable throughout its course by barges. Some of the rivers are represented as having been made navigable by artificial means. They are also said to have several canals, connecting their lakes and rivers. As before remarked, Japan is much indented with bays, the principal of which are Osaka, Mia, and Yeddo Bay in the S. and S.E. of Niphon, and Simabara and Omoora in the W. of Kioo-Sioo, and Kangosima in the S. The harbor of Yeddo has been represented as so shallow that even small boats could not approach the beach, and the harbor of Osaka as not much better; the United States steam-frigate Mississippi, however, found no difficulty, in 1853, in ascending within 3 or 4 miles of Yeddo, with still sufficient depth of water to have proceeded nearer the capital. The harbor of Nagasaki, in the Bay of Omoora, is deep and capacious.

Climate.—The climate of Japan, though extremely various, being intensely cold in the N., and about the temperature of Southern France in the S., is, on the whole, much milder than its latitude would indicate, attributable chiefly to the influence of the surrounding ocean. In rigorous seasons, the cold is much more severe on the W. than on the E. shores, owing, no doubt, to its proximity to the Asiatic continent, while these coasts are protected by the lofty central ridge of mountains. In Kioo-Sioo and the S. parts of Niphon, the thermometer ranges between 29° and 104° of Fahrenheit; 80° being the average in midsummer, and 35° in midwinter. In lat. 32° N., ice is formed of several inches in thickness; in lat. 36° the lakes are covered with a sheet of ice, and in 38° 40′, it becomes so thick that rivers may be crossed upon it; while in Yesso, near Cape Saga, lat. 45° 21′ N., wheat yields but a poor return, and winter is so severe as to drive the savage Ainos to the protection of caverns. Rain is very frequent; hurricanes and storms also occur, and are sometimes extremely violent. Near the town of Matsmai, in 42° N. lat., the snow lies from November to April; in the valleys and plains the summers are wet. Taken as a whole, the climate of Japan is more severe than in the same latitudes in Europe; yet the products both of the tropical and temperate climates, are produced within its limits, and it is a very healthy country to live in.

Productions—Partaking of the climate of both the torrid and temperate zones, the vegetation is exceedingly various. The palm, banana, bamboo, bignonia, and myrtle flourish in the S., while in the N., more especially in Yesso and Saghalien, oaks and pines abound; but sweet oranges, pomegranates, pears, cherries, apricots, peaches, many plants known in botany as japonica, and above 500 of the principal ornamental and useful plants, are of foreign origin, having probably been introduced from Corea and China. Camphor and varnish trees are indigenous. The soil of Japan is not naturally rich; but patient industry, favored by a genial climate, has covered every spot capable of culture with vegetation. In the S., the sugar-cane is cultivated with success; rice yields two harvests, and constitutes the chief article of food. According to situation, wheat and barley are also grown to a limited extent, and buckwheat, soy, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers in great abundance. Ginger, pepper, cotton, and tobacco are also cultivated in considerable quantities; and there are extensive plantations of the tea-plant, yielding, however, a produce inferior to that of China. Besides the forest-trees mentioned above, the fir, cypress, cedars, (of great size,) mulberry, walnut, and a nut-tree called the *kaja*, are all found in Japan.

Zoology.—Buffaloes and zebus are common, but being forbidden by the Japanese religion for food, are used for agricultural purposes. Horses of various breeds—and, though small, said to be excellent—are numerous, but are only used for the saddle, and that by the nobility. There are neither asses, mules, camels, nor elephants; and pigs and sheep are few. Small bears, hyenas, wild boars, deer, hares, monkeys, and immense numbers of foxes, are among the principal wild animals. Dogs are common, and held sacred. Though cats exist in thousands, the country is overrun with rats and mice. There is a great variety of birds, among which are falcons—much esteemed—pheasants, woodcocks, teal, wild ducks and geese in abundance, storks, wild pigeons, ravens, hawks, larks, pelicans, cranes, herons, &c. Snakes are not infrequent, one species of which, the *ouraburni*, attains an enormous size. There are also tortoises and lizards; scorpions, centipedes, and the insect tribes are innumerable; among them bees, and the destructive white ant and winged grasshopper. The seas abound in fish, which are taken in great quantities, and form the chief subsistence of the inhabitants. Salmon, soles, turbot, cod, smelt, and other delicious sea-fish, together with oysters, muscles, lobsters, shrimps, crabs, and enormous turtles. They enumerate six varieties of whale, all parts of which they use. The Japanese are great fish-eaters, and all parts of their coasts are dotted with fishermen's villages.

Manufactures.—In manufacturing industry and ingenuity the Japanese are at least equal to the Chinese. Their works in iron, copper, and steel bear a high character. Telescopes, thermometers, watches, and clocks of good quality are fabricated at Nagasaki. Glass is made, but not very successfully. Silk and cotton cloths are manufactured; and porcelain, said to be superior to that of China. The art of japanning, as it is called with us, or more properly lackering, is practised with great success; and specimens are produced surpassing in splendor any ever seen in Europe. Good paper is made from the bark of mulberry and other trees, and cordage from the fibres; but neither ship-building nor house-building are well understood. The houses are almost universally constructed of timber, plastered on the outside, and consist of two stories, divided into rooms by slight paper partitions. They are skilful in manufactures of steel, and their sabres and daggers surpass all others except those of Damascus; they make fine metal mirrors. In cotton fabrics they are not skilful; but with Chinese silk they manufacture rich and beautiful articles. In carving and die-sinking they display much skill; they cast metal statues, manufacture tobacco, shoes, hats, &c., and brew and distil.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of Japan has hitherto been very exclusive, and her ports only opened to the Chinese and Dutch. Even the trade of the latter was limited to two ships at any one time in the port of Nagasaki, exporting only $350,000 per annum. The imports of the Dutch consist chiefly of wax, spices, ivory, lead, quicksilver, glass wares, cotton, linen, and woollen goods, which they exchange for copper, Japan ware, porcelain, and camphor. The Chinese import chiefly tea, silk, and dried fish; exporting the same articles as the Dutch. But a new era has arrived in Japanese commerce, through the instrumentality of the government of the United States, which, by a treaty made in 1854, secured admission into two ports of the kingdom, viz. Simodi, in Niphon, near Cape Idza, and Hakodade, on the island of Yesso. A third port is to be opened a year after the ratification of the treaty; this has not yet been selected. Two ports have also been opened in the dependencies, viz. Napa, on the Great Loo Choo Island, and Lloyd's Harbor, on Bonin Island. Though the efforts made by Commodore Perry to extend the privilege to all Christian nations was unsuccessful, the entering-wedge has been made, and, sooner or later, will doubtless lead to a general intercourse with all commercial nations. Both the coasting and the internal trade of the empire are very extensive.

Population, Manners, and Customs.—In a country with which the civilized world has had so little intercourse as with Japan, all estimates of the number of its inhabitants must be exceedingly vague and conjectural; and accordingly, we find the estimates varying in different authorities from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000. All accounts, however, agree that Japan is densely peopled, its cities being numerous, large, and populous, its villages frequent, and its highways crowded with travellers. The Japanese belong to the great Mongol Tartar family, and have, like that race, broad skulls, high cheek-bones, small black eyes, obliquely set, long black hair, and a yellow or sallow complexion. Some are good-looking, and many are well made, active, and nimble. They are divided into eight classes, viz.: princes, nobles, priests, soldiers, civil officers, merchants, artisans, and laborers; these are kept distinct with all the strictness of caste, each person always following the profession of his fathers. The Japanese exhibit perseverance, courage, frankness, good-humor, politeness, and courtesy. The latter qualities are particularly observable among the rural population, who are, besides, temperate, industrious, and hospitable. The Japanese dress consists of loose garments of silk or cotton, the men of rank wearing a kind of petticoat-trowsers, and those of the highest grade, two swords. They wear no hats, except in rainy weather, and shave the front and crown of the head, the rest being formed into a tuft on the bald skull. The women wear their hair very long, with numerous costly ornaments of tortoise-shell. They destroy their natural complexions with paint, color their lips purple, and, when married, blacken their teeth, and pluck out their eyebrows. Polygamy is not practised, but various laxities are indulged

without scandal. All are slaves to custom and ridiculous and often oppressive etiquette. The established religion is that of Boodha, although an older form exists, called Sinto, or Sin-siu, ("faith in gods," or "way to the gods.") The priests of this sect are allowed to marry. Their alphabet has 47 letters, which are written in four forms, one of which is used exclusively by the men, and another by the women. The Chinese and Japanese have been usually compared, but with great injustice, to the latter. According to the celebrated traveller, Mr. Bayard Taylor, who accompanied the expedition of Commodore Perry, they are a very intelligent people, exceedingly inquisitive, and desirous to be informed of foreign nations. In personal appearance they more resemble the Portuguese than the Chinese. Much to the surprise of the gentlemen of Commodore Perry's expedition, the officers who visited the ship were well informed on the leading points of contemporary history in Europe and America, which they had received through the Dutch, by special provision in the treaty with that nation, and also of the prominent features of the geography of those countries. The jealousy of foreigners appears to be wholly on the part of the government, and not of the people, whose curiosity is only repressed when overawed by the presence of the agents of that stern despotism. As far as the experience of the expedition went, it confirmed in the main the statements of Kæmpfer and Seybold.

Divisions.—Japan is divided into eight great circles or *doo*, which are subdivided into 68 provinces, and 632 districts, governed by officers appointed by the Siogun.

Cities.—The principal cities are Yeddo, (the capital,) Miako or Keeo, and Osaka or Ohossika, on the island of Niphon, and Nagasaki, Sanga, and Kokoora, on Kioo-Sioo. Simoda, recently opened to the commerce of the United States, is a town of about 6000 inhabitants, situated in 34° 39′ 49″ N. lat., and 138° 57′ 30″ E. lon. Its harbor is small and not well protected. The population of Yeddo has been given by an old Portuguese writer at 2,000,000; while some of the Dutch writers set it down at 1,500,000. That of Miako was given by Kæmpfer at 500,000, by a census; but it has since declined. MacFarlane estimates the present population of Nagasaki at from 40,000 to 50,000.

Government.—The government is an absolute hereditary monarchy, shared by two sovereigns, the one ecclesiastical, called the Mikado or Dairi-Sama, who resides at Miako, the other military, called the Siogun or Kubo, who resides at Yeddo. The latter is the true sovereign, as regards the civil rule; though the former has the entire superintendence of religion and education, and is treated with almost divine honors. The Siogun is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes, and by a senate, which forms the legislative body, and decides in all civil and criminal cases. The laws are severe, and even sanguinary; torture, and death by decapitation, or impaling on a cross, are ordinary punishments. The public revenues are derived wholly from taxes on land and houses. The army, in time of peace, is rated at 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry. There is no armed navy. Discipline and the art of fortification are little understood.

History.—Marco Paulo is the first European traveller who speaks of Japan, called by him Cipango or Zipangou. In 1542 it was reached by Mendez Pinto; and shortly afterwards the Portuguese obtained permission to settle Nagasaki, and established a lucrative trade. In 1549, Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary, arrived, and, with his followers, made many converts; but the government, becoming jealous of the Portuguese, and irritated at the success of the missionaries, banished both in 1585, and compelled the converts to return to their ancient faith. In 1600, the Dutch with difficulty acquired liberty to trade, on condition of not interfering with their religion. They are subjected, however, to numerous vexatious regulations. An Englishman, named William Adams, wrecked on the coast in the reign of Elizabeth, was kept prisoner during life; but, gaining favor with the sovereign, succeeded in opening the commerce of Japan to his countrymen, which flourished vigorously for some years; but in the reign of James I. the privilege of trade was withdrawn. In 1853, an American squadron, under Commodore Perry, entered the harbor of Yeddo, charged by his government to endeavor to open commercial negotiations with the government of Japan. Obstacles were ingeniously raised to prevent his attaining his purpose; but, by firmness and address, the Commodore finally succeeded in concluding a treaty in 1854, which opened the ports already named to the commerce of the United States. On the second visit of the Americans to Simoda, the intercourse with the inhabitants was very little restrained, and they roamed about the neighboring country unmolested.——Adj. and inhab. JAPANESE, jap-ȧ-neez′. (Fr. JAPONAIS, zhȧ′po′nȧ′.)

JAPAN or DJAPAN, jȧ-pȧn′, a populous town in the island of Java, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Soerabaya, (Soorabaya.) It is the residence of the provincial governor of the interior, and has several mosques. Near it are the ruins of the old town of Medand Kamalan.

JAPAN, SEA OF, is that portion of the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 35° and 52° N., and lon. 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., the countries of Mantchooria and the peninsula of Corea on the W. It communicates with the Pacific by the Straits of Perouse and Sangar on the E., and with the Sea of Okhotsk, by the Channel of Tartary, on the N. It forms the Gulf of Corea, and receives the river Amoor.

JAPARA or DJAPARA, jȧ-pȧ′rȧ, a Dutch residency on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° and 7° 35′ N., and lon. 110° 35′ and 111° 10′ E. The soil is fertile. Pop. 400,000. Capital, Japara, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 miles N.N.E. of Samarang.

JAPHA. See SAFED.

JAPHO. See JAFFA.

JAPON or JAPONIA and *JAPONAIS.* See JAPAN.

JAPURA, hȧ-poo′rȧ, or YUPURA, yoo-poo′rȧ, written also HYAPURA, (sometimes called, in the upper part of its course, the CAQUETA, kȧ-kȧ′tȧ,) a large river of South America, has its sources in the Andes of Ecuador, about 50 miles N.E. of Pasto, in lat. 1° 20′ N., lon. 76° 50′ W., whence it flows E. by S., and then S.E., forming the boundary between Ecuador and New Granada from about lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 75° 15′ W., to lat. 0° 35′ S., lon. 72° 20′ W., when it becomes the line of demarcation between Ecuador and Brazil, finally entering the latter at lat. 1° 20′ S., lon. 72° 20′ W., from which its course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E., to lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 65° 15′ W., when it suddenly takes a S. direction, and falls into the Amazon at lat. 3° S., lon. 65° W., having been, for upwards of 350 miles of its course, wholly a Brazilian river. Its entire length is upwards of 1000 miles. The navigation of the Japura is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in lat. 1° 10′ S., lon. 72° 20′ W.

JAQUEMEL. See JACMEL.

JAQUESILA, a river of California. See YAQUESILA.

JARAFUEL or XARAFUEL, hȧ-rȧ-fwȧl′, a town of Spain, province, and 52 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2102.

JARAGUA, zhȧ-rȧ′gwȧ, a town of Brazil, province and comarca of Goyaz, situated on a small river of the same name, which in 1731 yielded rich gold-washings. It was erected into a town in 1833. Pop. 2500.

JARAGUA, one of the best frequented seaports in the province of Alagoas, in Brazil, near Maçayo.

JARAICEJO or XARAICEJO, hȧ-ri-thȧ′ho, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 40 miles E.N.E. of Caceres. P. 1026.

JARAIZ or XARAIZ, hȧ-rith′, a small town of Spain, province of Caceres, 10 miles E. of Plasencia.

JARAMA or XARAMA, hȧ-rȧ′mȧ, a river of Spain, unites with the Henares about 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, and afterwards falls into the Tagus a little below Aranjuez.

JARANDILLA or XARANDILLA, hȧ-rȧn-dee′yȧ, a small town of Spain, province of Caceres, 14 miles E. of Plasencia.

JARANSK, a town of Russia. See YARANSK.

JARCY, JARSY, zhar′see′, or JARGY, zhar′zhee′, a village of the Sardinian States, 16 miles from Chambéry. P. 1215.

JARDINES, har-dee′nes, ("the gardens,") two groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba.

JARENSK, a town of Russia. See YARENSK.

JARGEAU, zhar′zhō′, (anc. *Gargoilium?*) a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, 10 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1452.

JARKOVACZ, yar′ko′wȧts′, a village of Hungary, co., and 30 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2405.

JARLSBERG-LAURWIG, yȧrls′berg-lōwr′wig, an amt or bailiwick of Norway, S.W. of Christiania. Area, 896 square miles. Pop. 62,070.

JARMELLO, zhar-mēl′lo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 18 miles S. of Guarda. Pop. 2750.

JARMEN, yar′men, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 61 miles N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 998.

JARNAC, zhar′nȧk′, a town of France, department of Charente, 7 miles E. of Cognac, on the right bank of the Charente. Pop. in 1852, 3358. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the district, and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569.

JARNAC CHAMPAGNE, zhar′nȧk′ shōn′pȧñ′, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N. of Jonzac. Pop. 1140.

JARNAGES, zhar′nȧzh′, a town of France, department of Creuse, 14 miles S.S.W. of Boussac. Pop. 850.

JAROCZYN or JAROTSCHIN, yȧ-rot-seen′ or yȧ-rotch′in, written also JAROCIN, a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1500.

JARO-DSANGBO. See YAROO DZANGBO-TSOO.

JAROMIERZITZ, yȧ′ro-mean′zits (?), a village of Austrian Moravia, about 10 miles from Goldenbrünn. Pop. 1630.

JAROMIRZ, yȧ′ro-meerts′, a town of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe, 68 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3490.

JAROSLAV or JAROSLAVL. See YAROSLAV.

JAROSLAW, yȧ′ro-slȧv′, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Przemysl. Pop. 3380, comprising many Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral, a convent, and a normal school.

JAROSLOWICE, a village of Austria. See JOSLOWITZ.

JAR′RETT′S, a post-village of Sussex co., Virginia, on the Petersburg Railroad, 31 miles S. of Petersburg.

JARRETT'S FORD, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

JARRETTSVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

JARROW, a parish and village of England, co. of Durham, E. of Chester-ward; the village on the Tyne, 2¾ miles W.S.W. of South Shields. Pop. in 1851, 42,448, mostly engaged in collieries. In Jarrow Church is an oaken chair, reputed to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born at Monkton, in the parish, A.D. 673, and buried in the church in 735.

JARUN, jä'roon', or JAROM, jä'rom', a walled town of Persia, province of Fars, 100 miles S.S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 4000. It has some trade in white and printed cottons, tobacco, and iron from neighboring mines.

JARVIS, a small coral island in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 0° 22′ 53″ S., lon. 159° 54′ 11″ W. It is 1¾ miles long.

JARVIS CHANNEL, an inlet of the Gulf of Georgia, in Oregon Territory, British North America.

JARZÉ, zhar'zä', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 6¼ miles W. of Baugé. Pop. in 1852, 3300. It has a noble château, and 3 annual cloth fairs.

JASCH, a town of European Turkey. See YASSY.

JASENA, yä-sä'nä, or JASSAU, yäs'sow, a scattered village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1062.

JASK, jäsk, a maritime town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Arab Sea, N. of Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38′ N., lon. 57° 48′ E.

JASLISKA, yäs-lis'kä, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 20 miles S.W. of Sanok. Pop. 2000.

JASLO, yäs'lo, a royal free town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 30 miles S.E. of Tarnow. Pop. 1950.

JASPER, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 365 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee River, and drained by Rocky, Falling, Murder, and Cedar Creeks. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is moderately fertile. Gold, iron, granite, jasper, and garnet are among the minerals of the county. Organized in 1807, and named in honor of Sergeant Jasper, who fell at the siege of Savannah, in 1779. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 11,486, of whom 4352 were free, and 7134 slaves.

JASPER, a county in the S.E. central part of Mississippi, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Tallahoma River. The surface is moderately uneven. Capital, Paulding. Pop. 6184, of whom 4297 were free, and 1887 slaves.

JASPER, a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 1000 square miles. The Neches River bounds it on the W., and it is drained by the Angelina River. The soil near the margin of the stream is very fertile. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 1767, of whom 1226 were free, and 541 slaves.

JASPER, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 984 square miles, and is the largest county in the state. It is drained by Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers. A large part of the surface is occupied by the Grand Prairie and the Kankakee Marshes, or wet prairies, among which small groves, or oak-openings, are dispersed. The soil is better adapted to pasturage than tillage. Organized in 1837. Capital, Rensselaer. Pop. 3540.

JASPER, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by Embarras River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and consists in part of fertile prairies. Capital, Newton. Pop. 3220.

JASPER, a county in the W.S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Kansas Territory, has an area of 1280 square miles. It is intersected by Spring River, and also drained by Muddy, Centre, Drywood, and Horse Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is fertile. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 4223, of whom 4010 were free, and 213 slaves.

JASPER, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is traversed by Skunk River and its North Fork. The prairies of this county are large; the soil is productive. Stone coal is abundant. Capital, Newton. Pop. 1280.

JASPER, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 21 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. 1749.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Florida, about 100 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Alabama, about 50 miles in a direct line N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Texas, 6 miles E. of the Neches River, and 55 miles S. of San Augustine. Jasper contains a court-house, a jail, 3 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Arkansas, 125 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock. Its origin is very recent.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Tennessee, on the Sequatchy River, an affluent of the Tennessee, about 6 miles from the latter, and 114 miles S.E. of Nashville. Pop. from 200 to 300.

JASPER, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and Ohio Canal, 65 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Dubois co., Indiana, on the Patoka Creek, 120 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. First settled in 1830. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 700.

JASPER, a village of Jasper co., Missouri, 165 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

JASSY, the capital town of Moldavia. See YASSY.

JASTROW, yäs'trov, a town of West Prussia, 90 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3750, of whom many are Jews. It has a Lutheran church, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloths and firearms.

JASZ-APATHI, yäss' äb'pŏh'tee', a market-town of Central Hungary, in Jazygia, 11 miles E. of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 8800, employed in agriculture and the cultivation of the vine.

JASZ-BERENY, yäss' bä-reih', a market-town of West Hungary, in Jazygia, on both sides of the Zagyva, here crossed by a stone bridge, 38 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 17,552. The principal edifices are a large and handsome Roman Catholic and several other churches, a Franciscan convent, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a high school, and the town-hall, containing the archives of Jazygia and Cumania, on an island. In the centre of the river stands a marble obelisk, erected in 1797, in honor of the Archduke Joseph; and in the middle of the town is shown the reputed tomb of Attila. Its principal trade is in corn, horses, and cattle.

JASZENICZA, yäs'sĕh'neet'sŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Arva, 24 miles from Kubin. Pop. 1039.

JASZENOVA, yäs'sä'no'vŏh', a village of Hungary, about 3 miles from Lagerdorf. Pop. 1890.

JASZENOVACZ, yäs'sä-no-vätz', a market-town of Austrian Croatia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Dubitza, at the confluence of the Unna with the Save. Pop. 2653.

JASZ-FENSZARU, yäss-fĕns'sŏh'roo', a village of Hungary, co. of Jazygia, on the river Zagyva, 18 miles N.W. of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 3189.

JASZKA, yäss'kŏh', a market-town of Austrian Croatia, co., and 20 miles S.W. of Agram. Pop. 1212.

JASZ-LADANY, yäss' loh'dänh', a village of Hungary, in Jazygia, on an arm of the Theiss, 9 miles from Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 3520.

JASZLOWIEC, a town of Austrian Poland. See JAZLOWICE.

JASZO, yäs'so' or JOSZ, yoss, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Abaujvar, in a beautiful valley, on the Bodva, 30 miles S.E. of Leutschau. It contains a magnificent old Premonstratensian abbey, the church of which is one of the finest in Hungary. There is also an excellent library. Pop. 1799.

JATINUM. See MEADE.

JATIVA, a city of Spain. See SAN FELIPE DE JÁTIVA.

JAUER, yŏw'er, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the right bank of the Neisse, 10 miles S.E. of Liegnitz. Pop. 6500. It is enclosed by double walls and a fosse, and has a Lutheran and numerous Roman Catholic churches, a free school, 2 hospitals, houses of correction and industry, a lunatic asylum, manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, stockings, and leather, and an active trade in corn and flax.

JAUERNICK, yŏw'er-nik', or JAUERNIG, yŏw'er-nig', a town of Austrian Silesia, 62 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1900. Above the town is the castle of the prince-bishops of Johannisberg.

JAUJA, how'hä, or ATANJAUJA, ä tän-how'hä, a river of Peru, joins the Apurimac 145 miles N.E. of Huancavelica, after a very tortuous S.E. and E. course of at least 400 miles. In its lower part it is called the MANTARO.

JAUJA, or ATANJAUJA, a town of Peru, department of Judin, capital of a province of its own name, 125 miles E. of Lima, on the E. bank of the above river. It is stated to have considerable trade in rural produce and cattle. Silver-mines exist in the province, which in 1850 had a population of 93,712.

JAUJAC, zhō'zhäk', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 8 miles N. of Argentière. Pop. 2510.

JAULDA, jawl'da, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles S.E. of Ramghur.

JAULNAH, jawl'na, a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 34 miles E.S.E. of Aurungabad. It has a fort, and a cantonment for British troops.

JAULNAY, zhōl'nä', a market-town of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Poitiers. Pop. 1580.

JAUMNIER, jawm-neer', a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, on the Tapiee, 40 miles N.E. of Boorhanpoor.

JAURU, zhow-roo', a river of Brazil, rises in the serra of its own name, a branch of the Cordillera of Parecis, in the province of Matto-Grosso, flows S.E., and joins the Paraguay after a course of about 220 miles. Its principal affluents are the Aguapehi and Bahia.

JAUZIERS, zhō'ze-ā', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 5 miles N.E. of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1880.

JAVA, jä'va or jah'va, (native, *Jawa*, rice; It. *Giava*, jä'vä; Dutch and Ger. *Java*, yä'vä; Fr. pron. zhä'vä'; Sp. pron. hä'vä,) an island in the Malay Archipelago, the principal seat of the Dutch power in the East, and after Sumatra and Borneo, the largest in the Sunda Group, is bounded N. by the Java Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean, separated W. by the Strait of Sunda from Sumatra, and E. by that of Bali from Bali; lat. 5° 52′ to 8° 51′ S., and lon. 105° 15′ to 114° 30′ E. Its shape somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis lying E. and W., with a slight inclination N. at the W. end. The island is 630 miles long, by 35 to 126 miles broad; area, 49,730 square miles.

Physical Features.—The S. coast of Java presents a continuous front of crags and rocks, forming the outer edge of an extremely mountainous country; the N. is flat and low, and covered in many places with mangrove swamps; the former is generally unsafe for shipping, while the latter affords excellent anchorage at almost all times and places. The principal capes, bays, and harbors formed along its coast are Java Head, a cape at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where that strait opens into the Java Sea; Cape Panka at the W., and Cape Sendano at the E. entrance of the Strait of Madura; Capes East and South, at the S.E. extremity of Java; Wyncoop's, Welcome, and Pepper Bays, at the W. end of the island; and along the S. coast, from W. to E., Penanjong, Pachitan, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjagan Bays. The chief harbors are those of Batavia and Soerabaya, on the N.; and that of Cuñi Pujang, formed by the small island of Kembangan on the S.

The island is traversed throughout its whole length by two chains of mountains, which in some places unite and again separate, forming ramifications sloping gently down to the shore. Both chains are thickly set with volcanoes, active and extinct, varying from 6000 to 9000 feet in height; some of them, rising even to 12,000 feet, are seen at sea from a great distance, and form landmarks to the navigator. In the following list, the active volcanoes are in italics:—

Provinces, where situated.	Name of Volcano.	Height, in feet.
Buitenzorg	Pangerango	9,888
Preanger Regencies	*Gedeh*	9,880
" "	*Papandayang*	7,865
Cheribon	Tjerimei	9,180
Tagal	*Slamat*	12,390
Pekalongan	Prasuw	9,175
Kadoe	*Merapi*	9,170
" and Bagelen	*Sindoro*	10,155
" "	Soombing	10,565
Sourakarta and Madioen	*Lawoo*	10,640
Passoerouan	*Semeroo*	11,950
" and Soerabaya	*Ardjoono*	11,800
Bezoeki	Idjeng	10,170

These mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys, watered by rivers and torrents, and covered, for the most part, with thick forests. Though alluvium is everywhere found, yet the formation of the island is essentially trachytic, while diorite, limestone, sandstone, and other stones of mixed formation, are dispersed in masses of small extent, or limited to certain localities. Porphyries, with large crystals, are met with in the limestone; and in the rolled river-stones, jasper and quartz of various kinds; the shores and bottom of the sea are sown with zoolites. Java has no metallic veins fit for being wrought; the Bantam coal-mines yield only lignite; naphtha and asphalt abound in various localities; and the salines of Koewoe, S.E. of Samarang, yield a tolerably large supply of salt. Warm medicinal waters are very plentiful. The volcanoes, when in an active state, are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur and sulphurous vapors they discharge. The crater of Taschem, at the E. end of the island, contains a lake about one-fourth of a mile long, strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, from which there issues a stream of acid water so destructive to life, that even fish cannot live in the sea near its mouth. An extinct volcano near Batar, called Guevo Upas, or the Vale of Poison, about half a mile round, is held in horror by the natives. Every living creature that enters it drops down dead, and the soil is covered with the carcasses of deer, birds, and even the bones of men, killed by the carbonic acid gas which lies at the bottom of the valley. "In another crater in this land of wonders," says Sir Charles Lyell, "the sulpherous exhalations have killed tigers, birds, and innumerable insects; and the soft parts of these animals, such as the fibres, muscles, hair, &c., are very well preserved, while the bones are corroded and entirely destroyed."

Rivers.—A multitude of rivers flow from the N. and S. sides of the mountains of Java, affording supplies to innumerable artificial watercourses used in irrigation. These streams are generally rapid, shallow, and encumbered with sandbanks. The only rivers navigable for vessels to any distance inland are the Solo, Kediri, Tjimanuek, and Tjitaroem; the others are only suitable for prous or canoes of the lightest draught, or for floating down timber from the mountains.

Climate.—Java was formerly considered very unhealthy; but it is now ascertained that, with the exception of a few marshy districts on the N. coast, and some parts on the E., the climate is as salubrious as that of any other intertropical country; and the more elevated regions are even remarkably healthy. In the plains, the temperature during the day is from 85° to 94° Fahrenheit, and during the night from 73° to 80°. At an elevation of 6000 feet, the thermometer descends to 60°, while the tops of the lofty peaks are often covered with ice. Earthquakes and thunder-storms are common, but hurricanes are rare.

Zoology.—Including domestic and marine animals, 100 kinds of mammalia inhabit Java. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor the tapir are found in the island; but, in the W. part, the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon; and in numerous districts, the royal tiger, panther, and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in constant alarm by their depredations. The Babyroussa, with two kinds of wild hog, (*Sus verrucosus* and *vittatus*,) form the large game. *Hylobates leuciscus*, two species of *Semnopithecus*, and the cosmopolite *Macropithecus cynomolgus*, are the only representatives of the ape kind; but they people the forests in countless numbers. Two kinds of lemurs (*Stenops Javanicus* and *tardigradus*) inspire the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits; and this island may be esteemed the native seat of the largest bats, (*Pteropus edulis* or *Javanicus*,) some of which measure 5 feet across the wings; they may be seen suspended from the branches in hundreds during the day, and at night they devastate the orchards and gardens. Two civets (*Viverra musanga* and *rasa*,) are common, and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond; the wild ox, (*Bos sondaicus*,) a beautiful and graceful animal, which has hitherto been found untamable, abounds in the woods; and the buffalo, (*Bos bubalus arnu*,) said to have been brought from continental Asia in the twelfth century, by the same prince to whom tradition assigns the introduction of the rice-plant, is the only animal used in agricultural labor. They are much more numerous than the oxen and horses united. Goats are common, but sheep and hogs are rare.

The ornithology of Java is rich and varied, both in genera and in species; almost all the known generic groups of rapacious birds are found here, and in great numbers. The peacock (*Pavo spicifer*) spreads his brilliant plumage in the haunts of the tiger, of which it forms the favorite prey. Thrushes of various kinds are common; and near the principal craters may be seen a kind of blackbird, (*Turdus fumidus*,) which never departs from the localities exposed to eruptions and igneous matters. Gallinaceous fowls are plentiful. The rivers and the surrounding seas supply a great variety of fish. Insects cover the grounds and plants in countless numbers; but few are distinguished for brilliancy or variety of color, or are remarkable in form.

Vegetation.—Java possesses a soil of astonishing fertility, and a vegetation unrivalled in its luxuriance, ranging from the palms of the tropics to the mosses of the temperate zone. The coast is fringed with cocoanut-trees; behind them the ground rises gently to the foot of the mountain chain, and is completely cultivated. Javanese villages of bamboo houses, surrounded with hedges of fruit-trees of sombre hues, and bamboo topes, contrast agreeably with the vast fields of rice, artificially watered, distributed amphitheatrewise, on the flanks of the hills, and yielding often three harvests annually. Higher up than the rice fields, the bases of the mountains are covered with vast forests of different species of the fig-tree, remarkable for their great height and vigorous growth. The *Ficus heterphylla* is met with at very considerable elevations. At the same height grow the family of the Meliaceæ, with Aglaias, Epicharisos, *Artocarpus papilora* and *elastica*, Sterculias, Sapinduses, &c., where trunks are covered with Aralias, Polyscias, Uvarias, &c., with such climbers and parasites as pepper, Pothos, Loranthus, Mistletoe, &c.; these are followed, still higher up, by the plane-like Liquidambars, with their erect stems covered with parasites; also ratans and rubiaceæ, the latter of numerous species. About 5000 feet above the sea may be seen *Podocarpus cupressus*, with its lofty, straight stem, a tree allied to the yew, and furnishing the best timber in Java; the Dammar pine, Rhododendrons, and the Dipteris or two-leaved fern, which exists only in this region. Laurels of numerous species, chestnuts, oaks, (*Quercus moluccu* and *concentrica*,) melastomas, eugenias, magnolias, myrtles, numerous orchises, &c., grow still higher up the mountains. At an elevation of about 7000 feet, the vegetation changes its aspects, and mosses appear, which, with heaths, more especially *Vaccinieæ*, are the principal plants found on the loftier heights. Some plants, as *Vaccinium varinga folium*, *Myrica Javanica*, &c., grow vigorously on the brink of craters emitting sulphurous vapors; and ferns, such as *Blechnum pyrophilum* and *Pteris aurita*, cover with their fronds the edges of gulfs filled with boiling mud, as is the case on Mount Kiamis, and form a border to sulphurous marshes, their roots growing in the acid waters. Before leaving the natural vegetation, the famed poison-tree, the chettik or Upas, (*Antiaris toxicaria*,) may be named as a noted Javanese plant. The vast forests likewise claim notice; they are 791 in number, and cover a very extensive surface in thirteen of the provinces, and consist mainly of teak. Java is said to be the only island in the Malay Archipelago of which the teak-tree is a native.

Agriculture.—Rice forms the staple food of the natives, and is raised in astonishing and increasing quantities. Coffee raised from Mocha seed is extensively cultivated, and, with sugar, forms one of the staples of the island, its export in recent years greatly exceeding even that of rice. Cotton of two kinds, *Bombax pentandrum* and *Gossypium herbaceum*, are grown, and considerable quantities likewise

exported; and the cultivation of indigo, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, pimento, tobacco, tea, and cocoanuts is carried on more or less vigorously, and with greater or less success. The population is almost wholly agricultural; beyond a few large towns, it is distributed over the island in villages, each governed by a native chief of its own election. Each family has its own portion of land, varying from half an acre to six acres. About a third of the cultivated ground is supposed to be thus occupied.

Commerce.—The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese. The following table exhibits the principal articles, with their value, exported from Java and Madura in 1848 and 1849:—

Value and quantity in Piculs, of the Principal Exports from Java and Madura in 1848 and 1849.

	1848.		1849.	
	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.
Rice	716,031	1,404,882	680,067	1,268,074
Coffee	781,110	5,046,777	919,212	6,212,052
Sugar	1,428,597	7,063,712	1,663,217	8,131,388
Nutmegs	6,131	460,294	6,158	416,482
Mace	1,281	89,702	606	41,315
Cloves	3,195	67,953	9,469	237,690
Tin	86,968	2,165,278	68,673	2,128,085
Indigo	lbs. 3,123,592	1,122,600	lbs. 2,347,165	1,115,840
Cinnamon	1,346	70,016	1,293	80,615
Cochineal	lbs. 149,211	124,688	lbs. 193,017	149,987
Pepper	13,161	69,560	20,031	87,259
Tea	9,244	338,206	6,419	107,065
Tobacco	17,476	281,110	16,369	267,410

The subjoined table exhibits the total value of the exports and imports for the years specified:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1846	$24,263,476	$14,368,675	1848	$27,422,884	$13,658,903
1847	24,315,632	11,372,278	1849	24,682,564	12,918,768

Of the commerce in 1849, $14,216,631 exports and $3,344,675 imports, was with the Netherlands; $515,648 exports, and $2,045,147 imports, with Great Britain; $454,529 exports, and $143,438 imports, with France; $2,730,767 exports, and $39,450 imports, with Australia; and $151,864 exports, and $2,700,962 imports, with the Malay Archipelago. The trade with the United States in 1852 comprised imports to the value of $1,015,994, and exports to $324,182.

Public improvements in Java have lately been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior, and commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island. Regular steam communication is kept up with Singapore. Perfect religious toleration exists, and Europeans are not prevented from going to Java, (as formerly to British India,) though the permission of the governor-general is necessary to their settling here.

Government and Revenue.—A governor-general or viceroy is supreme ruler, with command both of the army and navy in all the Dutch provinces in the Malay Archipelago. He is assisted by the council of the Indies, composed of a vice-president and four members named by the king; and is in correspondence with the governors of the different dependencies of Java, namely, Amboina, Borneo, Celebes, and Sumatra, all of whom are under his orders. The island is divided into 22 residences, in each of which are a European governor and secretary, and various sub-residents. The provinces are subdivided into arrondissements and communes, each having a justice of the peace. Three superior tribunals and courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. Several native states exist in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal capitals of which are Soerakarta (Surakarta,) and Djokjokarta (Yugyakarta.) In 1845, the government expenditure amounted to $33,449,359, which was considerably exceeded by the revenue, of which about $3,872,000 were derived from the monopoly in opium alone. Java remained under Hindoo sovereignties till 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities and temples, the principal being Mojopahit and Boro-Budor; and various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface.

Inhabitants, Religion, &c.—The Javanese belong to the Malay family. They are small in size, of a yellow hue; superstitious, careless of the future, inclined to laziness, sober, compassionate, joyful, without being boisterous; patient, enduring, and easily led when convinced that the orders given are not contrary to the ancient laws and customs of the country, which are held in religious reverence. They are respectful to parents, and venerate the tombs of their ancestors. They are, however, very susceptible of affronts, which they are not slow to avenge with the kris, which is invariably worn, and they are frequently armed with the sabre or pike. The Javanese are good tanners, and have made some progress in metallurgy, in carpentry, and cabinet-making. They weave and dye well; make paper from the mulberry, (*Morus papyrifera,*) and many are engaged with poisoned arrows in obtaining fish, which, being salted and dried, constitute a great dainty. But the great mass of the people, as before observed, are devoted to agriculture. In religion, the Japanese are Mohammedan, a faith introduced in the fourteenth century by the Arabians, and which has since almost entirely displaced both Hindooism and Boodhism, of both of which numerous imposing relics are to be met with in various parts of the island. The mass of the Javanese take only one wife, who is treated with respect and consideration; but people of quality and wealth practise polygamy. Three dialects of the Malay language are spoken by the Javanese, who have also an ancient sacred language, containing a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, and translations from the Arabic and Sanscrit. The Javanese are generally considered superior in civilization to other natives of the Malay Archipelago. The population of the island in 1845, was 9,560,380, comprising 9,401,712 natives; 106,033 Chinese; 31,216 Arabs, Bughis, &c.; 16,308 Europeans and their descendants, and 5111 slaves.

History.—Ancient Javanese history is written in the (still existing) magnificent remains of temples and other public buildings, which are plentifully scattered over the island. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, and the Dutch in 1575. The British held the Island from 1811 to 1816.——Adj. and inhab. JAVANESE'.

JAVA, a post-village and township on Seneca Creek, Wyoming co., New York, about 28 miles S.E. of Buffalo. The village has 1 or 2 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2245.

JAVA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

JAVA CENTRE, a post-village in Java township, Wyoming co., New York, 18 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw.

JAVALI (or XAVALI) NUEVO, hä-vä-lee' nwä'vo, a village of Spain, about 4 miles from Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 1563.

JAVALQUINTO or XAVALQUINTO, hä-väl-keen'to, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles N. of Jaen, on the Guadalimar. Pop. 1081.

JAVANA, jä-vä'nä, a town on the N. coast of Java, residency, and 28 miles E.S.E. of Japara. Pop. 10,000.

JAVARY, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

JAVA, SEA OF, is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° and 7° S., and lon. 106° E., having E. the Strait of Macassar and Sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates southward with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and on the N.E. with the China Sea by the Carimata Passage and Strait of Gaspar, E. and W. of Billiton.

JAVA VILLAGE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 58 miles S.W. of Rochester.

JAVRON, zhä'vrôx', a village of France, department, and 16 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2682.

JAWAHIR or DJAWAHIR, jä'wä-heer', written also JOWAHIR, in Hindostan, one of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, is situated in the province of Kumaon. Lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 80° E. Elevation, 25,670 feet.

JAWANA, DJAWANA, jä-wä'nä, or JOANA, jo-ä'nä, one of the largest rivers on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows generally N.E. to the Javan Sea. Its mouth is encumbered by a bank, but yet prahoos (prahas) navigate the stream to its source in the inland lake.

JAWORNITZ, yä-wor'nits, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1603.

JAWOROW, yä-wo'rov, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 30 miles E.N.E. of Przemysl. Pop. 3985. Near it are the largest paper mills in Galicia.

JAWUD, jä-wood', a large walled town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 78 miles E. of Odeypoor. It has belonged alternately to various Indian principalities.

JAXARTES, jax-ar'tēz, SIHON, see'hon', or SIR DARIA, sir (or seer) dä're-ä, a large river of Independent Toorkistan, rises by numerous sources on the borders of the Pamero table-land, and in the Mooz-fagh, on the frontiers of Chinese Toorkistan, flows through the Khokan and Kirghess dominions, parallel to the Oxus, but much more tortuously, and enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E., lat. between 45° and 46° N. Total course estimated at 900 miles. It is broad and deep, and its banks are usually overflowed by it in summer.

JAXT, yäxt, a small river of Würtemberg, joins the Necker near Wimpfen, after a course of about 50 miles. It gives the name to a circle of Würtemberg, and to many villages, Jaxtberg, Jaxtfield, &c., the principal being Jaxthausen, with 3 castles, and 1107 inhabitants, on its right bank, 18 miles N.E. of Heilbronn.

JAXT, one of the four circles of Würtemberg, forming the N.E. part of the kingdom. Area, 1660 square miles. It contains the towns of Krailsheim, Ellwangen, Gmünd, &c. Pop. 368,697.

JAXTHAUSEN, yäxt'how'zen, a village of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 40 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1107.

JAY, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 370 square miles. It is drained by the head-waters of the Salamonie and Wabash Rivers. The surface

is gently undulating, and presents some diversity of soil, part of which requires draining. Capital, Portland. Pop. 7047.

JAY, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, about 28 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1733.

JAY, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, bordering on Canada, about 55 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 371.

JAY, a post-village and township in the N. part of Essex co., New York, on the East Branch of Au Sable River, about 145 miles N. of Albany. The village has 2 or 3 churches, and perhaps 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 2688.

JAY, a township of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.E. of Ridgway. Pop. 327.

JAY BRIDGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

JAY COURT-HOUSE. See PORTLAND, Indiana.

JAYGHUR or JAIGHUR, a town of British India. See ZYGHUR.

JAYNESVILLE, jeinz'vill, a post-village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Carbon and Luzerne counties, 15 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk.

JAYNESVILLE, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi.

JAYPOOR. See JEYPOOR.

JAYSULMEER or JAYSULMIR. See JESSULMEER.

JAZLOWICE, yäs-lo-tsee'vä, or JAEZLOWIEC, yäz-lo-ve-ëts, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Strypa, 86 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2100.

JAZYGIA, yä-zee'ghe-ëh, a district of Hungary, watered by the Krasna, Zagyva, and Tarna. Area, 1389. geographical square miles. Capital, Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 124,123.

JEAN, or JEAN BABEL, zhôns bä'bël', a maritime town of Hayti, near its N.W. extremity, with a harbor, N.E. of Cape St. Nicholas.

JEAN'BRETTS', a post-office of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana.

JEAN-MAYEN, an island, Arctic Ocean. See JAN-MAYEN.

JEANSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

JEBA or GEBA, jä'bä, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, S. of the Gambia. At its mouth, (lat. 11° 40′ N., lon. 15° 14′ W.) it is 15 miles across. It is navigable only for small vessels. See RIO GRANDE.

JEBA, jä'bä, or GEBA, (Script. *Gibeah*,) a village of Palestine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem.

JEBAIL, je-bäl' or je-bil', written also GEBAIL,* or JUBEIL, (anc. *Byblus?*) a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, 20 miles S.W. of Tripoli; lat. 34° 12′ N., lon. 35° 31′ E. It is enclosed by a wall, 1½ miles in circumference, with square towers at intervals, apparently of the times of the Crusades. It contains a castle, and numerous relics of antiquity.

JEBEE, JEBI or DJEBI, jëb'ee, a small town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles S.W. of Sana. It is walled, and has a citadel.

JEBEL, jëb'ël, or DJEBEL or DEJEBEL, a province of Arabia, in Nedjed, nearly in its centre, and in which is the lake of Ittra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provinces. Ostrich feathers form its other principal article of traffic. In it is the town of Jeb-el-Shammay.

JEBEL, jëb'ël, or GEBEL,* is the Arabic name of numerous mountains, &c. in the East, some of the principal being—

JEBEL-AKHDAR, jëb'ël-äk'dar', a mountain of Arabia, in Oman, dominion, and S.W. of Muscat. Lat. 23° N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Elevation, 6000 feet. Surface generally bare and rocky, but interspersed with well-cultivated valleys of high fertility.

JEBEL-AKRAB, jëb'ël-äk'räb', a mountain of North Syria, immediately S.W. of Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on the S.E. Elevation, 5315 feet.

JEBEL-ARAB, jëb'ël-ä'räb', a mountain of Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continued range of peaks, (the "Chimney Peaks" of Horsburgh,) extending for 18 miles from N.W. to S.E.

JEBEL-EL-KAMAR. See MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

JEBELEEYAH or JEBELIYAH, jëb'ël-ee'yah, the easternmost of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a barren granite rock, rising in the centre to 560 feet in height.

JEBEL-HABARID, jëb'ël-hä'bä'reed', a mountain on the S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras Hasek. Elevation, 4000 feet.

JEBEL-KHARAY, jëb'ël-kä'rï', a mountain in the S.E. of Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 44° 76′ E. Elevation, 2085 feet.

JEBEL-MANHALI, jëb'ël-män'hä'lee, a mountain in the S.W. of Arabia, the highest peak of the headland, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Elevation, 865 feet.

JEBEL-MOKATTEB, jëb'ël-mo-kät'tëh, a mountain of Arabia-Petræa, 40 miles N.W. of Mount Sinai, on the road to Suez. Here are some ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.

JEBEL-MOKATTEM, jëb'ël-mo-kät'tëm, a hilly range in Egypt, extending for 25 miles eastward from the Nile, immediately S.E. of Cairo, the citadel of which city stands on its W. extremity.

JEBEL-NIMROOD or JEBEL-NIMRUD, jëb'ël-nim'rood', (the ancient *Niphates?*) a mountain of Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 miles S. of Mush, separating the pashalic of Erzroom from Koordistan.

JEBEL-NOOR or JEBEL-NOUR, jëb'ël-noor, a mountain of Arabia, in Hejaz, near Mecca, is where the Mohammedans believe the Angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portions of the Koran.

JEBEL-SERBAL, jëb'ël-sër'bäl', a mountain of Arabia-Petræa, near Mount Horeb. Elevation, 6760 feet.

JEBEL-SOGHAIR, jëb'ël-so'ghïr', an island in the Red Sea, 35 miles N.W. of Mocha. Lat. 14° N., lon. 42° 30′ E. Length and breadth, about 14 miles each.

JEBEL-SOOB'H or JEBEL-SUEH, jëb'ël-soob'h, a mountain in the W. of Arabia, between Yembo and Jiddah. It is a stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedouins, and famous for producing the "balm of Mecca."

JEBEL-TAR, jëb'ël-tar, (anc. *Combusta*,) a volcanic island in the Red Sea, 55 miles W.S.W. of Loheia.

JEBEL-TOOR or JEBEL-TUR, jëb'ël-toor, a village of Palestine, on the Mount of Olives, half a mile E. of Jerusalem. Here is the Church of the Ascension. See JERUSALEM.

JEBEL-TYH, jëb'ël-tee, a long mountain chain of Arabia-Petræa, stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, from the Gulf of Suez to that of Akabah, lat. 26° N., and bounding southward the desert of El-Tyh, or "the wandering."

JEBENHAUSEN, yä'ben-how'zen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, S. of Göppingen. Pop. 1153.

JEBI, a town of Arabia. See JEBEE.

JED, a river of Scotland, rises in the Cheviots, and after a course of 17 miles, joins the Teviot, 3 miles N. of Jedburgh.

JED'BURG, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

JEDBURGH, jëd'bür-rüh, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Roxburgh, on the Jed, here crossed by 2 bridges, near the Cheviot Hills, 40 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, 3277; of the town, 2697. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern and antique; and in the quarter bordering the river, the inhabitants preserve many local peculiarities. The chief edifices are the remains of a fine abbey of the twelfth century, the castle, now used as a bridewell and prison, the county and town-halls, United Presbyterian churches, a handsome Episcopal chapel, and Relief Dissenters, which sect had its origin at Jedburgh. At its grammar school Thomson, the poet, was educated. It has extensive manufactures of blankets, carpets, flannels, and other woollens, an iron foundry, and a manufactory of printing-presses. Circuit courts for the county are held here twice yearly. The burgh unites with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Dunbar, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Lothian.

JEDDO or JEDO, a city of Japan. See YEDDO.

JED'DO, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

JEDDO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

JEDLERSEE, yëd'ler-sä', a village of Austria, on the railway from Vienna to Stockerau, 5½ miles from the former

JEEND, a town of Hindostan. See JHEEND.

JEENDANA. See SANDAL-WOOD ISLAND.

JEE'VUN', a town of Hindostan, E. of Odeypoor.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1140 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario, and on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence, and is drained by Black and Indian Rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. The surface is uneven, and generally heavily wooded. The soil is usually a rich sandy loam. In 1850 this county produced 131,949 tons of hay—the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state, except Oneida. It abounds in iron ore, and some lead and copper are found. The railroad connecting Utica and Cape Vincent intersects the county. Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. Capital, Watertown. Pop. 68,153.

JEFFERSON, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 950 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by Mahoning and Redbank Creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil of the creek bottoms is excellent, and the level uplands are moderately fertile. The hills contain extensive beds of iron ore and stone coal. Capital, Brookville. Pop. 13,518.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N.N.E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of 260 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah, and bounded on the N.W. by Opequan Creek. The county occupies part of the Great Valley of Virginia, having the Blue Ridge on its S.E. border. The surface is rolling, and the soil remarkably fertile. The rock which underlies the county is fine limestone. The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, so much admired for its picturesque scenery, is in this county. Jefferson county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and by the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. Organized in 1801. Capital, Charlestown. Pop. 15,357, of whom 11,016 were free, and 4341 slaves.

* See Note on page 749.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 634 square miles. It is intersected by the Ogeechee River, and also drained by the Rocky Comfort, Big, and Brier Creeks. The general surface is level; a large portion of the soil was originally very fertile. Burrstone, agate, chalcedony, and carnelian are found. The Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Louisville. Pop. 9131, of whom 3764 were free, and 5367 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county of Florida, bordering on Georgia, and on Appalachee Bay of the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1000 square miles. The Ocilla River forms its boundary on the S.E. Micosukee Lake lies in the N.W. part. The surface is rolling; the soil is productive. In 1850 this county produced 9468 bales of cotton—more than any other county in the state, excepting Leon. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 7718, of whom 2780 were free, and 4938 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N. central part of Alabama, has an area of 980 square miles. It is intersected by the Locust Fork of Black Warrior River. The surface is diversified by hills, and by fertile valleys. Four coal-mines were worked in the county in 1850. Iron ore is abundant. Capital, Elyton. Pop. 8989, of whom 6722 were free, and 2267 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 530 square miles. The Mississippi forms its W. boundary. The soil is fertile. Capital, Fayette. Pop. 12,193, of whom 2700 were free, and 10,493 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, forms part of the delta of the Mississippi, and extends from that river, opposite New Orleans, to the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 384 square miles. Barataria Bay washes its S.E. border. The surface near the gulf is partly occupied by extensive marshes or lakes. The soil is remarkably fertile. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 25,094, of whom 18,898 were free, and 6196 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county of Texas, occupying the S.E. corner of the state, bordering on Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 1400 square miles. The Sabine River and Pass bound it on the E., and it is drained by the Neches River. The surface is occupied by a grassy plain or savanna, containing a sparse population, whose principal business is the raising of cattle and horses, which range in immense herds over these natural meadows. Capital, Beaumont. Pop. 1836, of whom 1567 were free, and 269 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S.E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1290 square miles. It is intersected by Arkansas River. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Pine Bluff. Pop. 5834, of whom 3213 were free, and 2621 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Tennessee. Area estimated at 600 square miles. The Holston River forms its N.W. boundary, and it is intersected by the French Broad River. The county is traversed by high ridges and fertile valleys, belonging to the Alleghany chain. Iron ore is found in the highlands. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Dandridge. Pop. 12,204, of whom 11,576 were free, and 1628 slaves.

JEFFERSON, the most populous county of Kentucky, situated in the N.W. part of the state, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Ohio River forms its entire N.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Floyd's Fork of Salt River, and by Beargrass Creek. The surface is diversified from the level river-bottoms to the rolling uplands. The soil is highly productive, and extensively cultivated. The public improvements are the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad; two other railroads are projected from Louisville to Nashville and Covington. Jefferson was one of the original counties of Kentucky. Formed in 1780. Capital, Louisville. Pop. 59,829, of whom 48,418 were free, and 10,911 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 350 square miles. It is watered by Yellow and Cross Creeks, which flow into the Ohio. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is very fertile, and well cultivated. Stone coal is abundant. Railroads have been commenced, which will connect the county with Pittsburg on the one hand, and Zanesville, Cincinnati, &c., on the other. Capital, Steubenville. Pop. 29,132.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains about 362 square miles. The Ohio River washes its southern border. The surface near the river is diversified by a range of steep hills, which are about 400 feet high. The northern and central portions are nearly level. The soil of the river-bottoms and hills is calcareous and very fertile. The county is intersected by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Madison. Pop. 23,916.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Big Muddy River. The surface is partly covered with forests, and contains a considerable proportion of prairie. The soil is moderately fertile. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 8109.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of 654 square miles. Big River flows through the county, and falls into the Maramec, which forms part of the northern boundary. The county is also drained by Plattin, Joachim, and Sandy Creeks. The northern and eastern parts are generally level and fertile; the western portion is hilly and sterile. The hills contain rich mines of lead; copper and cobalt are found in smaller quantities. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 6928, of whom 6416 were free, and 512 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Big Cedar Creek, and the N.E. part is drained also by Skunk River and by Warrior Creek. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies, and by forests of oak, hickory, &c. The soil is good, well watered, and easily cultivated. Stone coal is abundant. A plank-road extends from the county seat to Keokuk. This county is among the most populous and best improved in the state. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. 9904.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, and also drained by Crawfish and Bark Rivers, affluents of the former. Koshkonong Lake, an expansion of Rock River, in the S.W. part of the county, is about 8 miles long, and several miles wide. The surface is undulating. The soil is generally good, and the valley of Rock River is noted for fertility. The underlying rock is blue limestone. The county is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and by a plank-road leading to Lake Michigan. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. 15,317.

JEFFERSON, a new county in the N.W. part of Washington Territory, on Admiralty Bay. This is one of the best parts of the territory. County town, Port Townsend.

JEFFERSON, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, at the head of Damariscotta River, about 20 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2225.

JEFFERSON, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, situated on both sides of Israel's River, about 90 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 629.

JEFFERSON, also called WATKINS, a thriving post-village in Dix township, Chemung co., New York, at the head of Seneca Lake, and on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 21 miles N. of Elmira. It contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Steamboats ply between this place and Geneva. Pop. about 1500.

JEFFERSON, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, 56 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1748.

JEFFERSON, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. Pop. 1358.

JEFFERSON, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1138.

JEFFERSON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 710.

JEFFERSON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1435.

JEFFERSON, a small village of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

JEFFERSON, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Greene co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles E. by N. of Waynesburg. Pop. 1378.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Ten Mile Creek, about 37 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg.

JEFFERSON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 414.

JEFFERSON, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 775.

JEFFERSON, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.W. of York.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 83 miles W.N.W. of Annapolis, contains several stores, and 337 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Powhattan co., Virginia, on the S. bank of James River, 35 miles above Richmond.

JEFFERSON, a post-village, capital of Ashe co., North Carolina, is situated near the source of the New River, between the Blue Ridge and Stone Mountain, about 200 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It was settled about 1800, and has about 100 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

JEFFERSON, or JEFFERSONTON, a post-village, capital of Camden co. Georgia, on Satilla River, 110 miles S.W. of Savannah. It contains a court-house and 3 stores.

JEFFERSON, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Georgia, on a branch of the Oconee River, 90 miles N. of Milledgeville. It contains a brick court-house, a church, an academy, and 5 stores.

JEFFERSON, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Alabama, on Coosa River, 145 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery.

JEFFERSON, a pleasant post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, a few miles N.W. of Linden, the county seat. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several flourishing seminaries.

JEFFERSON, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass co., Texas, on Big Cypress Bayou, 4 miles above its entrance

into Soda Lake, 350 miles N.E. of Austin City. Soda Lake discharges itself into Red River, just below the "Raft." Jefferson is at the head of navigation for large steamboats, and is the principal shipping point for a large extent of fertile country. Cotton, wheat, cattle, and horses are the chief articles of export. The value of goods sold here in 1851, was estimated at $400,000. It was first settled in 1843. In 1848 it contained 250 inhabitants; in 1853, about 1500.

JEFFERSON, a township of Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 489.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on Stone's River, 20 miles S.E. of Nashville, was the county town about 40 years ago.

JEFFERSON, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1530.

JEFFERSON, a pleasant post-village and township, capital of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 56 miles E. of Cleveland. The village contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 500 inhabitants. Settled in 1805, by natives of New England. Pop. of the township, 1064.

JEFFERSON, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 810.

JEFFERSON, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 929.

JEFFERSON, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 1872.

JEFFERSON, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1236.

JEFFERSON, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 837.

JEFFERSON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1036.

JEFFERSON, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1484.

JEFFERSON, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 2042.

JEFFERSON, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 1070.

JEFFERSON, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 493.

JEFFERSON, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1808.

JEFFERSON, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. P. 1374.

JEFFERSON, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 2258.

JEFFERSON, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 2564.

JEFFERSON, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 845.

JEFFERSON, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 840.

JEFFERSON, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. P. 1063.

JEFFERSON, a township of Williams co, Ohio. Pop. 1015.

JEFFERSON, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 887.

JEFFERSON, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 297.

JEFFERSON, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 713.

JEFFERSON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 734.

JEFFERSON, a flourishing post-village and township of Clinton co., Indiana, 46 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. The village is situated in a level and fertile track, at the terminus of a plank-road extending to Lafayette. Pop. about 600.

JEFFERSON, a township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 707.

JEFFERSON, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 1029.

JEFFERSON, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 170.

JEFFERSON, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 816.

JEFFERSON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 717.

JEFFERSON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. P. 160.

JEFFERSON, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 1138.

JEFFERSON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 874.

JEFFERSON, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 722.

JEFFERSON, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 1191.

JEFFERSON, a township of Pike co., Indiana. Pop. 1638.

JEFFERSON, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. P. 1046.

JEFFERSON, a township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 3082.

JEFFERSON, a township of Tipton co., Indiana. Pop. 787.

JEFFERSON, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 1117.

JEFFERSON, a township of Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 796.

JEFFERSON, a post-village and township of Cook co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, 9 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 744.

JEFFERSON, a village in Henry co., Iowa, 40 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Rock River, at the mouth of the Crawfish River, 40 miles E. by S. of Madison. The valley of Rock River has a high reputation for fertility, and the banks of the river are remarkable for picturesque beauty. Jefferson has a fine water-power, and is a place of active business. It contains 2 churches, 10 stores, and 4 mills. The Rock River Valley Railroad is located through this village. Pop. of the township, 1610; of the village in 1853, about 1000.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, a post-village and United States military station in St. Louis co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 12 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

JEFFERSON CITY, capital of the state of Missouri, and seat of justice of Cole co., on the right bank of the Missouri River, and on the Pacific Railroad, 128 miles by land, and 165 miles by water W. of St. Louis, and 980 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 36′ N., lon. 92° 8′ W. The situation is elevated and picturesque, commanding a fine view of the river and of the cedar-crowned cliffs on the opposite shore. It contains the state house, the governor's residence, a handsome building, and the state penitentiary. Two or three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3000.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE. See CANONSBURG, Pennsylvania.

JEFFERSON CORNERS, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

JEFFERSON FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE. See PHILADELPHIA.

JEFFERSON MILLS, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

JEFFERSON MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

JEFFERSON'S RIVER, the most westerly of the three branches which form the Missouri River, rises in the Rocky Mountains in about 44° N. lat., and 111° 30′ W. lon. It flows about N.N.E. to join Gallatin's River.

JEFFERSONTON, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 109 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It contains 1 church. Pop. 300.

JEFFERSONTON, a post-village, capital of Camden co., Georgia, on the Santilla River, 185 miles S.S.E. of Milledgeville.

JEFFERSONTOWN, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 45 miles W. of Frankfort.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, a post-office of Westchester co. New York.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-office in Lamoille co., Vermont, 45 miles N. of Montpelier. It contains several starch mills.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 95 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Norristown and Reading, 3 miles N.W. of the former.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tazewell co., Virginia, 1 miles S. of Clinch River, and 300 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It is situated near the base of Rich Mountain, and contains a bank and several stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village of Twiggs co., Georgia, 22 miles S.E. of Macon, contains 2 churches, a high school, and 150 inhabitants.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., Kentucky, 8 miles E. of Mount Sterling.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek, 4 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 1 church, and about 300 inhabitants. Laid out in 1831.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a flourishing town of Clarke co., Indiana, is situated on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville, Kentucky, immediately above the falls, and 40 miles below Madison. The situation is elevated, and presents a delightful view of the city of Louisville, of the broad and winding river with its verdant islands, and of a range of hills a few miles distant. The Ohio is about a mile wide opposite this town, and descends 22 feet in 2 miles, producing a rapid current. Jeffersonville is the S. terminus of a railroad which connects with the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad at Columbus. For several years this town has increased rapidly in population and business. The penitentiary of Indiana is located at this place. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

JEFFERSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Pedee River from the right, in Marion district.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

JEFFREY'S STORE, a post-office of Nottoway co., Virginia.

JEFFRIES, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

JEFREMOV, a town of Russia. See YEFREMOV.

JEGHEDERPOOR, jĕg'ĕd-er-poor', or JAGHEDERPOOR, jä'ghĕd-er-poor', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 247 miles S.W. of Cuttack.

JEGISDORF, yä'ghis-dorf', or JEGISTORF, yä'ghis-torf', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2723.

JEGORJEVSK, a town of Russia. See YEGORYEVSK.

JÉGUN, zhä'gŭn', a town of France, department of Gers, 10 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 2039.

JEHANABAD, jä-hä-nä bäd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, 38 miles S.S.W. of Patna. Pop. 5000, who manufacture superior cotton stuffs.

JEHO or JEHOL, a town of China. See ZUEHOL.

JEHOON. See OXUS.

JEHOSHAPHAT, VALLEY OF, Palestine, is a mountain gorge, immediately N.E. of the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the bed of the brook Kedron. It is covered with sepulchres, some groups of which have been named the "tombs of the Kings" and "of the Judges." In the valley are also the reputed site of the garden of Gethsemane, the village of Siloam, and the fountain of the Virgin, supposed to be the ancient pool of Bethesda.

JEITPORE, jit'pōr', or JEITPUR, jit'poor', a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 22 miles N. of Chatterpoor.

JEJA or JAIJA, jä'jä, written also JAYA, a town of Afghanistan, 48 miles N.N.W. of Furrah, on the route to Herat.

JEJURRY, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 37 miles S.E. of Poonah.

JEJUY or XEXUY, hä-kwē', a river of Paraguay, flows W. 120 miles, and joins the Paraguay, N. of Asuncion.

JEKATERINBURG. Russia. See YEKATERINBURG.

JEKATERINENSTADT or JEKATERINSTADT. See YEKATERINSTADT.

JEKATERINSKAJA. See YEKATERINSKAIA.
JEKATERININSKOI. See YEKATERININSKOI.
JEKATERINODAR, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.
JEKATERINOPOL, Russia. See YEKATERINOPOL.
JEKATERINOSLAV, Russia. See YEKATERINOSLAV.
JEKELFALVA, yā'kĕl'fŏl'vŏh', or JAKLOWCZE, yăk'lo'-yee'tsĕ', a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Gölluitz, 30 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 982.
JEKIL-IRMAK, a river of Asia Minor. See YESHIL-IRMAK.
JELABUGA, a town of Russia. See YELABOOGA.
JELALABAD, jĕl-ā-lā-bād', a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool River, 78 miles E.N.E. of Cabool, on the route to Peshawer. Stationary population probably 3000; but the number is greatly augmented in winter. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops, under Sir R. Sale, in 1841–2.
JELALABAD, (formerly *Dooshak*,) a city of Seistan, Southwest Afghanistan, near the river Helmund, lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 61° 10′ E. Estimated pop., 10,000. It is neatly built of sun-dried bricks, and has around it extensive ruins.
JELALABAD is also the name of several towns of British India, presidency of Agra, districts of Bareily, Etaweh, and Seharunpoor.
JELALAPOOR, je-lā-lā-poor', or JELALAPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Betwah, 20 miles S. of Kalpee.
JEL'ALPOOR or JELALAPOOR, a village of British India, 11 miles S.S.E. of Juanpoor.
JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab. See JULALPOOR.
JELANIA, yā-lā'ne-ā, or JELANII NOS, yā-lăn'yee nose, a cape of European Russia, government of Archangel, forming the N.E. extremity of Nova Zembla.
JELA'TOM, a town of Russia. See YELATOM.
JELENKA, ya-lĕn'kā (?) a market-town of Russia, government of Tchernigov, 10 miles S.S.W. of Starodoob. P. 1000.
JELETZ or ELETZ, a city of Russia. See YELETZ.
JELGAVA or JELGAWA. See MITAU.
JELISABETGRAD. See YELISAVETGRAD.
JELL, jĕll, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the Magghasis, and 70 miles S.W. of Kelat. Pop. about 2000.
JELLASORE, jĕl'lā-sor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 44 miles S. of Midnapoor.
JELLING, yĕl'ling, a village of Denmark, in North Jütland, 5 miles N.W. of Yelle. It was formerly a royal residence, and remarkable for Runic inscriptions, and Danish royal tombs of the tenth century.
JEL'LINGHY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bengal, district of Rajshahy, 30 miles E. by S. of Moorshedabad, on the Jellinghy, a branch of the Ganges.
JEL'LOWY, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.
JELMAR, a lake of Sweden. See HJELMAR.
JELNIA, a town of Russia. See YELNIA.
JELOLO, a town in the island of Gilolo. See JILOLO.
JELPESH, jĕl'pĕsh', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, in Rungpoor, with a noted temple of Seeva, 60 miles N.N.W. of Rungpoor.
JELPIGORY, jĕl-pe go'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 65 miles N.N.W. of Rungpoor.
JELPY-ACMNAIR, jĕl'pee-awm'nair', a town of India, in the Deccan, 36 miles E.N.E. of Boorhanpoor.
JELSI, yĕl'see, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 10 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso.
JELSUM, yĕl'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland.
JELUM, a river of the Punjab. See JHYLEM.
JEM or JEMM, a town of Tunis. See EL JEMM.
JEMALABAD or JAMALLABAD, jeh-măl-ā-bād', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, 110 miles N. by W. of Calicut. Lat. 13° 8′ N., lon. 75° 25′ E., with an almost inaccessible fort, built by Tippoo, on an immense rock.
JEMARROO or JEMARRU, jĕm-mar-roo', a territory of West Africa, in Senegambia, S. of the Gambia River, between lat. 13° and 14° 30′ N.
JEMEPPE, zhā-mĕpp', a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles W. of Namur, on the Sambre.
JEMGUM, yĕm'goom, a market-town and river port of Hanover, 15 miles S.S.W. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. 1230.
JEMILAH or DJEMILAH, jĕm'ee'lā', an ancient city of Algeria, province, and 50 miles W. of Constantine. It contains numerous interesting monuments of antiquity.
JEMMAPES or GEMAPPE, zhā'măp', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine River, and on the canal from Mons to Condé, 3 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 4670, engaged in brewing, tanning, and raising coal. Here the French, under Dumouriez, defeated the Austrian forces in 1792, an event which mainly led to the annexation of Belgium to the French Empire, during which Jemappes gave name to a department nearly coextensive with the province of Hainaut.
JEMMEPES, zhā'mĕpp'. a village of Belgium, province of Liege, on the Meuse, and on the railway from Brussels to Paris, 4½ miles S.W. of Liege. Pop. 1700.
JEMTLAND, yĕm'tlănt, a former political division of Sweden, which now, with Herjeddalen, the most barren portion of the kingdom, forms the county or læn of Ostersund.

JENA, jĕn'a, (Ger. pron. yā'nā,) a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 miles E.S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 6267. It stands in a fine valley, 500 feet above the sea, and is enclosed by walls, beyond which are several good suburbs. It is regularly laid out, and well built. The principal edifices are the ducal palace, Roman Catholic and 3 Lutheran churches, several hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university buildings. The university, opened in 1558, has 60 professors and teachers, a library of 100,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and observatory; and it had, in the last century, a high reputation, and was attended by upwards of 1000 students, among whom were Schiller, Humboldt, and Fichte; in 1847, the number was only 425. Jena has numerous scientific associations, manufactures of coarse linens, hats, tobacco, &c., and three large annual fairs. It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies and Reuss principalities. Here, on October 14, 1806, the grand French army under Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians under their king and the Duke of Brunswick. The latter fell in the action.
JENA, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.
JENATZ, yā-năts', a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Lanquart, 12 miles S.E. of Mayenfeld. It has some sulphur baths, and two large annual fairs.
JENCKSVILLE, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 15 miles N. by W. of Providence.
JENDIALEH or JINDIALEH, jĕn-de-ā'lĕh, a town of the Punjab, 11 miles S.E. of Amritseer.
JENDOUL, jĕn-dool', a town of Afghanistan, near its N.E. frontier, 20 miles N.E. of Bajour.
JENDOVICHTSKA, a town of Russia. See YENDOVICHTSKA.
JENEEN, JENIN or JENNIN, jĕn-neen', (anc. *Ginæa*,) a town of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 17 miles N.N.E. of Nabloos, on the route from Jerusalem to Nazareth. Pop. about 2000.
JENIDGE-KARASU. See YENIDJE KARA-SOO.
JENIDGE-KIZILAGADJ. See YENIDJE-KIZILAGADJ.
JENIDGE-VARDAR. See YENIDJE-VARDAR.
JENIKAU, yĕn'ne-kŏw', a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau. Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists, in 1643.
JENIL, a river of Spain. See GENIL.
JENIN or JENNIN. See JENEEN.
JENISEI, a river of Siberia. See YENISEI.
JEN'KINS' BRIDGE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Missouri, 95 miles S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.
JENKINS' STORE, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina, about 150 miles S.W. of Raleigh.
JENK'INTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Philadelphia to Doylestown, 10 miles N. from the former. It contains from 40 to 50 stone houses.
JENKS, a township of Forest co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 88.
JEN'NE or JENNEH, jen'nĕh', written also JIN'NE, a walled town of West Africa, in Soodan, on an island of its own name, formed by the Joliba or Niger, 285 miles S. by W. of Timbuctoo. Lat. 13° 22′ N., lon. 3° 10′ W. It is a place of great commercial activity, and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans, and do not permit infidels to enter the town. Pop. 9000.
JEN'NER, a post-township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. of Somerset. Pop. 1553.
JEN'NERVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.
JENNERVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Bedford, 62 miles E. by S. of the former. The post-office is named JENNER'S CROSS ROADS.
JEN'NINGS, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, contains 375 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon Fork and Graham's Fork of Muscatatuck River, and by Sand Creek. A portion of the surface is hilly. The soil is moderately fertile. It is intersected by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. A quarry of millstones has been opened in the county. Organized in 1817, and named in honor of Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of the state. Capital, Vernon. Pop. 12,096.
JENNINGS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Florida.
JENNINGS, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 836.
JENNINGS, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 201
JENNINGS, a township of Crawford co., Indiana. P. 1412.
JENNINGS, a township of Fayette co., Indiana. Pop. 893.
JENNINGS, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.
JENNINGS, a township of Scott co., Indiana. Pop. 1598.
JENNINGS, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 460.
JENNINGS' CREEK, a village of Jackson co., Tennessee.
JENNINGS' GAP, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 133 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. There is a pass through North Mountain at this place.
JEN'NINGS' ORDINARY, a post-village of Nottoway co., Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 60 miles W. of Richmond.

JENNY LIND, a post-village of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

JENNYOPOLIS, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

JENO, (Jenö,) yâ'nö, BOROZ, bo'roz' or KIS, kish, a fortified market-town of South-east Hungary, co. of Arad, on the White Körös, 28 miles N.E. of Aran. Pop. 1739.

JENO (Jenö) DIOS, yâ'nö' dee'osh', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd. Pop. 1336.

JENO (Jenö) KIS, a town of Hungary. See JENÖ BOROS.

JEPEE, yâ'pee, or SHERSHE, shêb'sheh, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Bosna, 37 miles N.N.W. of Bosna-Serai.

JEPIFAN or JEPITAN. See YEPIFAN.

JEQUITINHONHA, zhâ-kee-teen-yōn'yâ, or RIO-GRANDE-DO-BELMONTE, ree'o-grân'dâ-do-bêl-mon'tâ, a river of Brazil, rises in the serra Pedra Redonda, flows, first N. through the province of Minas-Geraes, then N.E., enters the province of Bahia, and shortly after, passing the town of Belmonte, falls into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Araçuahi on the right, and the Vacaria on the left. It was formerly celebrated for the diamonds found in its bed. In 1843 the Brazilian Government voted a considerable sum for the improvement of the navigation.

JERAHI, jâ-râ'hee', (anc. *Hedyphon?*,) a river of Persia, province of Khoozistan, is formed by the confluence of the Ram Hormooz and Koordistan Rivers, and after a W. course, joins the Karoon River, (anc. *Pasitigris*,) near Mohammerah. The town of Fellaneeyah, and numerous remains of Sassanian edifices are on its banks.

JERASH, a city of Syria. See GERASA.

JERBA or GERBA, jêr'ba, an island of North Africa, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, 15 miles N.W. of Zarziss. Length from E. to W., 22 miles; breadth, 14 miles. Surface, level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honor of Antoninus and Verus; also a pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaceli and Andre Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks, in 1558.

JEREMIE, zhâ'râ'mee' or zhêr'êh-mee', a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. peninsula, 125 miles W. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. 5000.(?)

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, hâ-rêth' dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, or simply JEREZ or XEREZ, hâ-rêth', (Port. *Xeres*, shâ-rêsh',) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. It consists generally of well-built houses of two or three stories, arranged in regular squares, or in spacious, paved, clean, and well-lighted streets. The principal buildings are, the Collegiate church, (Iglesia Colegial,) a large structure, but heavy and tasteless, consisting of three naves, and surmounted by a large dome; the church of San Miguel, with some fine sculptures and reliefs, several other churches, not much deserving of notice; 7 nunneries and 12 suppressed monasteries; the Alcazar, an old Moorish castle, in ruins; the town-house, an ancient and elegant structure, with a façade of Corinthian pillars; a college or gymnasium, and several public schools; a general hospital, a foundling hospital, besides two other hospitals. The quantity of corn annually exported, averages 16,000 quarters. The annual export of wine, well-known under the name of sherry, was, on an average of the ten years ending 1846, 1,982,388 gallons. Pop. 33,104.

JEREZ, a town of Central America. See XERES.

JEREZ, XERES, hâ-rêth', or JEREZ DEL MARQUESADO, hâ-rêth' dêl mar-kâ-sâ'no, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of, and 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 1726.

JEREZ-(or XEREZ)-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, hâ-rêth'-dâ-loce-kâ-sâl-lâ'roce, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, 40 miles S. of Badajos, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a castle, near the Ardilla. It is partly surrounded by an old Arab wall, entered by six gates. It has wide and well-paved streets, 8 squares, 4 parish churches, 9 chapels, 4 convents; a college, several schools, 2 hospitals, a theatre, storehouse, and cavalry barrack. Pop. 6120.

JERICA or XERICA, hâ-ree'kâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 21 miles W.S.W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Palancia. It is an ancient town, and possessed considerable importance both in Roman and Saracen times. Pop. 2979.

JERICHO, jêr'e-ko, an ancient city of Palestine, famed in Scripture history, but now represented by the miserable village of ERIHA, (â-ree'hâ,) or RIHA, (ree'hâ,) near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 18 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity exist in and around it, but none that can be identified with buildings of any special era, except a few traces of a Roman road.

JERICHO, jêr'e-ko, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the right bank of Onion River, about 30 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It has several starch mills, and other establishments. Pop. 1837.

JERICHO, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on Long Island, about 30 miles E. of New York City.

JERICHO, a post-village of Wayne co., North Carolina, 71 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh.

JERICHO, a small post-village of Perry co., Alabama, on the Cahawba River, 13 miles N. of Marion, the county town.

JERICHO, a post-office of Henry co., Kentucky.

JERICHO, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

JERICHO, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

JERICHO, a small village in Shelby co., Illinois.

JERICHO CENTRE, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vermont, 32 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

JERICHOW, yâ're-kov', a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1620.

JERIM, a town of Arabia. See YERIM.

JERM or DJERM, jêrm, a town of Central Asia, in Budukshan, on the Koksha, lat. 36° 60′ N., lon. 70° 47′ E. Pop. about 1500.

JERMILLO, zhêr-meel'lo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, near the Serra de Estrella, 8 miles from Guarda. Pop. 1086.

JERNIGAN, a post-office of Orange co., Florida.

JERNIGAN, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

JERNOT, a village of Austria. See RADNOTH.

JEROME, je-rōm', a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 1249.

JEROME, a post-village of Howard co., Indiana, on the Wildcat River, 55 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

JEROMEVILLE, je-rōm'vil, or JEROMESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mohiccan township, Ashland co., Ohio, on a branch of the Mohiccan River, 55 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. There are several large flouring mills in the vicinity. Pop. about 500.

JERSCHEJANITZ, yêrsh'mâ-nits', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 7 miles from Aicha. Pop. 1640.

JERSEY, jêr'zee, (anc. *Cæsarea*,) the largest and most S.E. of the islands belonging to Great Britain, in the S. part of the English Channel, 13 miles W. of the coast of France, (Cotentin,) and 35 miles S. of Portland Isle. Lat. of St. Helier's, 49° 11′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 7′ W. Length, from E. to W., 12 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Area, 39,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 57,155. The coasts are rocky and abrupt; the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the E. side, skirted by a sandy shore. The surface is undulating; the hill ranges, consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. and S., enclosing several fertile valleys. The climate is very mild. Mean annual temperature, 51°9; mean summer, 62°2; mean winter, 42°8. Property is greatly subdivided, and little corn is raised, the chief produce being apples; the whole island appears like a continuous orchard, dotted with picturesque villages. About 2000 hogsheads of cider are exported. Cows of a small and good breed are numerous, and butter is exported to England. Off the S.E. coast are extensive oyster-beds, resorted to by a large fishing fleet belonging to the island. The trade is active and increasing, owing to the absence of import duties, and the privilege that the Channel Islands possess of exporting their own produce to England, subject only to the same duties imposed on the produce of Great Britain. In 1845, Jersey had 311 registered vessels, of 27,651 tons burden; in 1852 the number had increased to 370 vessels, of 34,000 tons; exclusive of a considerable number of large boats, mostly engaged in the oyster-fishery. Great numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey. In 1851, 31 new vessels, measuring 2500 tons, were added to the shipping of the island. Besides these, several large vessels were built for merchants in Liverpool. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St. Malo, and Granville; the island is the residence of numerous English families of limited income. Jersey has its own legislature, the "states" or insular parliament consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the Viscount or English governor. From the decisions of its royal court, appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The military governor has under him usually about 300 regular troops, besides which Jersey has a militia of 2500 men, with an artillery battalion. The island is divided into 12 parishes in the diocese of Winchester. Its native inhabitants speak a French *patois*, and preserve many Norman feudal customs, the Channel Islands having formed a part of the Norman dominion, and remained attached to England since the Conquest. Principal towns, St. Helier, the capital, and St. Aubin.

JERSEY, a county in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, the former of which forms the boundary on the W., and the latter on the S.; Macoupin Creek washes the N. border. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of woodland; the soil is good. Capital, Jerseyville. Pop. 7354.

JERSEY, a post-village of Bradford township, Steuben co., New York, on Mud Creek, about 12 miles E. by N. of Bath. It has several mills.

JERSEY, a post-township in the W. part of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1371.

JERSEY, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

JERSEY CITY, capital of Hudson co., New Jersey, on the right or W. bank of the Hudson River, at its entrance into New York Bay, and opposite New York City, from which it is 1 mile distant. It is the E. terminus of the New Jersey Railroad leading to Philadelphia, and the S. terminus of the Hudson and Paterson Railroad. The Morris Canal con

nects it with Easton, in Pennsylvania. Five large ferry-boats ply continually between New York and this city, and the Cunard line of ocean steamships run from this port. Jersey City is probably the greatest thoroughfare in the United States; it is well built, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles, and lighted with gas. There are churches for Methodists, Reformed Dutch, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Catholics. The city contains 2 banks, a large manufactory of glass, 1 of black-lead, 1 of porcelain or delft-ware, several iron foundries, and 2 newspaper offices. It has several seminaries and a high school, which enjoys a distinguished reputation. Arrangements have recently been made to supply this city with water from the Passaic River, 7 or 9 miles distant. The reservoir is on Bergen Hill, 2 miles W. of the town. The cost of the water-works is estimated at $600,000. Steamers can always leave Jersey City for Europe, without obstruction from ice, which they cannot do from New York. Pop. in 1850, 11,437; in 1853, 18,456; and in 1854, 20,089.

JERSEY LANDING, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois.

JERSEY PRAIRIE, (prâ'ree,) a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, 45 miles W. of Springfield.

JERSEY SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

JERSEY SHORE, a thriving post-borough of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the West branch of the Susquehanna River, 105 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. A bridge connects this borough with the right bank of the river. It is a depôt for flour and pine lumber, and contains 3 churches, and 1 iron foundry. Pop. 700.

JERSEYTOWN, a post-village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, 75 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

JERSEYVILLE, a post-village and township, capital of Jersey co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie, 71 miles S.W. of Springfield, and about 12 miles from the Mississippi River. The village contains a court-house, and a newspaper office. Pop. 760.

JERTE or XERTE, hêr'tâ, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, rises on the frontiers of Old Castile; flows S., and joins the Alagon, after a course of about 90 miles.

JERTE, or XERTE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 66 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1096.

JERUMENHA, zhâ-roo-mên'yâ, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, on the right bank of the Gurguea, a tributary of the Parnahiba, 95 miles W. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

JERUSALEM, je-roo'sa-lêm, (also *Kadushah* in Hebrew; Gr. Κάδυτις, *Kadutis*, and Ἱεροσόλυμα, *Hierosôluma*; L. *Cadytis* and *Hierosolyma*; Arab. *El-Kuds*, êl-kûds, "the Holy;" It. *Gerusalemme*, jâ-roo-sâ-lêm'mâ; Fr. *Jérusalem*, zhâ'rü'sâ'lêm'; Ger. *Jerusalem*, yâ-roo'zâ-lêm';) a famous city of Palestine, interesting as the seat of the most important events described in Holy Writ, is now comprised in the Turkish pashalic of Damascus, and near the centre of the mountain region, between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 53 miles S.E. of its port, Jaffa, and 2600 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 46′ 43″ N., and lon. 35° 13′ E. Mean annual temperature, 62°·6; summer, 73°·8; winter, 49°·6. Stationary population variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000, but about Easter the number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish pilgrims. The modern city is situated on a tongue of land, between the valley of the Kedron (valley of Jehoshaphat) on the N. and E., and that of Gihon, (valley of Hinnom,) which joins the former immediately on the S.E., and occupies the four hills of Zion and Acra on the W., and Moriah and Bezetha on the E.; these hills being separated by a deep longitudinal valley, extending from N. to S., and the two former again by a transverse valley, the ancient *Tyropœon*. The hills are of limestone, and the surrounding country is not very fertile. The city is about 2½ miles in circumference, surrounded by stately walls of hewn stone, built in the sixteenth century, and probably enclosing the same area that Jerusalem has had since the days of Hadrian; but the city, previous to its destruction by Titus, is conjectured to have been nearly twice as extensive, and a part even of Mount Zion, the site of the citadel of David, is not comprised within the modern walls.

Jerusalem is at present entered by four gates facing towards the cardinal points. The public ways are narrow, ill-paved, and dull; but the houses are in general better built, and the streets cleaner than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or even Constantinople. The dwellings are of hewn stone, many of them large, and furnished with small domes, which are apparently peculiar to the towns of Judea. All the edifices possessing any interest are of a religious character. On Mount Moriah, is an oblong area, 510 yards in length from N. to S., with a breadth varying from 318 to 350 yards, which anciently formed the site of the famous temple, and probably, also, of the fortress of Antonia. This area is still enclosed by walls, which on the E. side form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both here, and at the S.W. corner, are portions composed of stones of vast size, considered to have formed parts of the identical walls raised by Solomon or his successors. Dr. Robinson confidently supposes that he discovered the traces of an ancient bridge connecting the temple with Mount Zion, across the valley of the Tyropœon, and mentioned by Josephus in his account of the capture of the city by Titus. The tower of Hippicus, on the W. side of the city, (mentioned by ancient authorities as the starting point of the three lines of walls which at different periods enclosed it,) is still to be identified, as are the pools of Hezekiah, Gihon, and Siloam; the vaults and cisterns of the temple, and some of the ancient gates now walled up; but few other sites of antiquity are now traceable, and the localities pointed out by the Monks as those of the actual *Via Dolorosa*, of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., have, at best, but an apocryphal claim to their titles.

Among the most conspicuous modern buildings, are the mosque of Omar, (*Kubbet-es-Sukhra*, "dome of the rock,") an elegant octagonal edifice erected between A. D. 686 and 693, in the centre of the temple area; the mosque of El Aksa, at the S.W. extremity of the same area; the gorgeous church of the Holy Sepulchre, a Byzantine edifice, erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, on Mount Acra, over the reputed site of the sepulchre of the Saviour; the Greek, Coptic, and Latin convents, and the ruined palace of the Hospitallers, on the same mount; the Armenian and Syrian convents, and the church of St. James on Mount Zion; the church of St. Anna, and the reputed birthplace of the Virgin on Mount Bezetha; and the modern citadel close to the Jaffa gate. Between Mounts Moriah and Bezetha is a deep reservoir, which the monks have named Bethesda; Robinson, however, conjectures that the true Pool of Bethesda was what is now called the Fountain of the Virgin, in the valley of Jehoshaphat, without the walls, and which communicates with the Pool of Siloam by an artificial subterraneous conduit beneath Mount Ophel. Outside of the walls are also the (so-called) House of Caiaphas, now an Armenian convent, the Moslem tomb, and mosque of David, the Armenian, Greek, and Latin cemeteries, all on Mount Zion; the Pools of Gihon, and the remains of an ancient aqueduct; on the N., the Mohammedan cemeteries, the edifices designated the tombs "of the kings and of the judges." On the E., in the Valley of Jehosaphat, are numerous other tombs and the garden of Gethsemane, beyond which rises the Mount of Olives, having on its S. and S.W. the Mount of Offence and village of Siloam. On the S. the Valley of Hinnom (Gihon) is bounded by the Hill of Evil Counsel.

Jerusalem has some manufactures of soap, but its principal trade is in rosaries and similar products made in the city; in the Middle Ages vast quantities of earth were removed from holy localities within the walls, and shipped to form the famous *campo santo* at Pisa.

The city was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B. C. 1400; was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 598; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B. C. 536; again taken by Ptolemy Soter, B. C. 324, and subjugated to Egypt; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B. C. 63; and held as a Roman city under Herod, (who rebuilt the temple,) until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A. D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole East. In A. D. 135, the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Adrian. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, and held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin, in 1187; it has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It has since become the see of a Protestant bishop, appointed alternately by the governments of Great Britain and Prussia. The population, consisting of Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians, are generally very poor. The language spoken is the Arabic.

JERUSALEM, yâ-roo'zâ-lêm, a town of Poland, government, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Warsaw. Some villages of the same name are in East Prussia and Styria.

JERUSALEM, a post-village and township of Yates co., New York, on Crooked Lake, 20 miles S.S.W. of Geneva. Pop. 2912.

JERUSALEM, a post-village, capital of Southampton co., Virginia, on the Nottoway River, 75 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

JERUSALEM, a post-office of Davie co., North Carolina.

JERUSALEM, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

JERUSALEM MILLS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

JERUSALEM SOUTH, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, 176 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

JERVIS, a small island in Torres Strait; lat. 9° 55′ S., lon. 142° 10′ E.

JERVIS BAY, New South Wales, 85 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, 9 miles in length and breadth, and affords good anchorage.

JERVIS CAPE, South Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.

JERVIS (or BUNKER'S) ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in

lat. 0° 23′ S., lon. 169° 52′ W., 5 miles in circumference, and covered with low shrubs.

JESALMIR. See JESSULMEER.

JESAN, a port of Arabia. See GHESAN.

JESBERG, yês'bêrg, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 26 miles S.W. of Cassel. P. 1280.

JESI, a town of Italy. See IESI.

JESMOND, a township of England, co. Northumberland.

JESROD, jês'rod′ JESHOUT, jês'root′, or JUSROUTA, jûs-roo'tâ, a town of the Punjab, 57 miles N. of Amritsoer.

JESSAMINE, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the Kentucky River, and drained by Hickman and Jessamine Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is remarkably fertile. The Lexington and Danville Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Nicholasville. Pop. 10,249, of whom 6424 were free, and 3825 slaves.

JESSAMINE, a post-office of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

JESSAMINE CREEK, of Jessamine co., Kentucky, flows S.W. into the Kentucky River.

JESSAVA, yês-sâ′vâ, a river of European Turkey, in Servia, joins the Danube at Semendria. Length, 80 miles.

JESSELMERE. See JESSULMEER.

JESSEN, yês'sen a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2425.

JESSEN, a village of Saxony, N.W. of Dresden.

JESSE'S STORE, a post-office of Shelby co., Kentucky.

JESSNITZ, yêss'nits, a town of Germany, in Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 10 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 2300.

JESSO, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

JESSOOL, jês'sool′, or JES'OOL, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 10 miles S. of Leia, on the route to Mooltan.

JESSORE, jês'sor′, a district of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, occupying the centre of the Ganges delta. Area, 5180 square miles. Pop. 908,000.

JESSORE, a town of British India. See MOORLEY.

JESSULMEER, JESSELMERE, JESALMIR, jês'sel-meer′, written also JAYSULMEER or JAYSULMIR, jâ-sûl-meer′, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of West Hindostan, comprising a large part of the Indian Desert, between lat. 26° and 28° N., and lon. 69° and 72° E. Area, 9779 square miles. Pop. 200,000.(?)

JESSULMEER or JESSELMERE, a town of Hindostan, capital of the above state, 138 miles W.N.W. of Joodpoor. Lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 71° 28′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. It is about 2 miles in circumference, enclosed by a loose stone rampart, and has a strong fort on a scarped rock. The town is regularly laid out, well built, and the residence of many opulent merchants, being on the high commercial route between Malwah and the port of Kurrachee.

JESSUP, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

JESSUP'S LANDING, a village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 42 miles N. of Albany.

JESSUP'S RIVER, rises in the E.N.E. part of Hamilton co., New York, and enters the Hudson River in Essex county.

JESTETTEN, yês'tê'ten, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Swiss frontiers. Pop. 890.

JESTICO. See PORT HOOD.

JESUS ISLAND, Canada East, 3 miles N.W. of Montreal, is bounded by the St. John and Prairie Rivers, the branches of the Ottawa, before it joins the St. Lawrence. Length, 23 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

JESUS MARIA, an island of the South Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.

JESUS MARIA, CAPE, in Uruguay, N. of the estuary of the Plata, 40 miles N.W. of Montevideo.

JETERSVILLE, a post-village of Amelia co., Virginia, 54 miles S.W. of Richmond.

JETHOU, zhâ'too′, one of the smaller Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey.

JETTINGEN, yêt'ting-en, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mindel, 21 miles W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1631.

JETZE, yêt'seh, or JEETZE, yêt'seh, a small river of North Germany, falls into the Elbe at Hitzacker, near the N.E. extremity of the Hanover.

JEV, jêv, or GREVE, gâ'veh, a market-town of Russia, government of Esthonia, on the road from Revel to St. Petersburg, 27 miles W. of Narva. Pop. 1500.

JEVE, jâ'veh, a market-town of Russia, government, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Vilna.

JEVER, yâ'ver, a walled town of North Germany, grand duchy, and 32 miles N.N.W. of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief Canal. Pop. 3361.

JEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

JEWALA-MUKI, je-wâ'lâ-moo'kee, ("mouth of flame,") a town and famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in the Punjab, 10 miles N.W. of Nadaun. Pop. about 3000. It has several temples, a large bazaar, and mineral springs.

JEWELL HILL, a post-office, Madison co., North Carolina.

JEWETT, a post-township of Greene co., New York, 40 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1452.

JEWETT CENTRE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, in the above township.

JEWETT CITY, a post-village of Griswold township, New London co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, where it crosses the Quinebaug River, 9 miles N.E. by N. of Norwich. It contains several churches, a cotton factory, and a bank.

JEYPOOR, JYEPOOR, or JYPOOR, jî-poor′, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of Hindostan, tributary to the British, contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindostan, and numerous Jain temples. Capital, Jeypoor.

JEYPOOR, JYEPOOR, or JYPOOR, a city and capital of the above state, in a barren valley, 148 miles S.W. of Delhi. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is, altogether, the handsomest and most regularly built city in Hindostan. It is enclosed by a battlemented stone wall, flanked by towers, commanded by a citadel and a line of forts on adjacent heights, and has some spacious market-places, good squares of houses of many stories in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, and a magnificent palace, constructed by an Italian architect in the fifteenth century, for a rajah, under whom Jeypoor was a chief seat of Hindoo learning.

JEYPOOR-GHAUT, 4 miles W. of the above, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, and temples were built by a former rajah.

JEZ'AR-ERKENE, (êr'kâ-nêh′,) or DJES'R-ERKENEH, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Maritza, at its confluence with the Erkene, 18 miles S.E. of Adrianople. Pop. 2000.

JEZD, a city of Persia. See YEZD.

JEZEEH, JEZIR, jez-eer′, or *JEZEERET*, (JEZIRET,) jiz-ee'ret, an Arabian word, signifying island, forming a part of various names.

JEZEEREH-(or JEZIREH)-IBN-OMAR, jêz'ee'rêh-ib'n-o'mar′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 130 miles E.S.E. of Diarbekir, on an island in the Tigris, here crossed by a bridge, which, like the castle and the rest of the town, is now mostly in ruins.

JEZEERET, JEZIRET, HELLANIYAH or HULLANIYAH. See CHRIA MORIA.

JEZEERET or JEZIRET-FAROON, jêz-ee'ret-fâ'roon′, a small island of Arabia-Petræa, on the W. side of the Gulf of Akabah, about 10 miles S.W. of Akabah. Some extensive remains of antiquity here have given rise to the supposition that this was the ancient *Ekath*.

JEZEERET-(JEZIRET)-HASSAN, jêz-ee'ret-hâs'sân′, and JEZEERET-ES-SABA, (ês-sâ'bâ,) (i. e. "the brothers,") are rocks in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

JEZIRET. See JEZEER.

JEZOW or JEZOV, yâ'zov, a town of Poland, government, and 5 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 3036, chiefly employed in manufacturing woollen cloths. Its fortifications, once formidable, have been destroyed.

JEZREEL, a village of Palestine, identified with the modern ZEREEN. See ZEREEN.

JHALAWAN, jâ-lâ-wân′, a province of East Beloochistan, between lat. 26° and 29° N., and lon. 65° and 67° 30′ E. Area, 20,000 square miles. Pop. 30,000. It has only a few productive tracts.

JHALLODR, jâl'lôd′, a town of India, dominions, and 79 miles N.N.E. of Baroda.

JHALLORE, jâl'lôr′, a town of India, dominions, and 75 miles S.S.W. of Joodpoor.

JHANSI or JANSI, jân'see, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a rajahship, 63 miles S.W. of Gwalior. It has some manufactures of arms and carpets, and a considerable share of the trade between the Deccan and the Bengal Upper Provinces. Its rajahship has an area of 2922 square miles. Pop. 289,000.

JHANSOO-JEANG or JHANSU-JEANG, jân-soo'-jâ-âng,′ a fortified rock, in Thibet, 37 miles S.E. of Teshoo-Lombo.

JHARRAH, jâr'râ, a town of Hindostan, in Cutch, 20 miles S.E. of Luckput-Bunder.

JHEEND or JEEND, jeend, a walled town of North-west Hindostan, 75 miles N.W. of Delhi, capital of a rajahship.

JHONKUR, jong'kûr′, a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 34 miles E. of Oojein.

JHOONJOONA, joon-joo'nâ, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 24 miles S.E. of Chooroo, in an oasis of the desert, and handsomely built.

JHOONJOONA, a town of Hindostan, in Ajmeer, 125 miles S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 2′ N., lon. 75° 22′ E.

JHOW, jôw, a town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, 40 miles N.W. of Dela. Around it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

JHYLUM, JAILUM, JYLUM, JILUM, jî'lûm, written also JELUM or BEHUT, be-hût′, (anc. *Hydaspes,*) the westernmost of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, and after a S.W. course estimated at 350 miles, joins the Chenaub, 80 miles N.N.E. of Mooltan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 miles in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga, and Pir-Panjal. On it are the towns of Islamabad, Shahabad, Serinagur, Jhylum, Julalpoor, and Pind Dadun Khan.

JHYLUM or JAILUM, jî'lûm, a town of the Punjab, on the E. bank of the above river, is in lat. 33° 2′ N., lon. 73° 36′ E. It is large and clean, though its streets are narrow

and intricate. The river is here generally fordable, and, on that account, Sir A. Burnes considered Jhylum to have been the place of conflict between Alexander the Great and Porus.

JIABAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See GIABAR.

JIDDAH, JIDDA or DJIDDAH, jid'dâ, a seaport town, and one of the principal trading entrepôts of Arabia, in Hejaz, 65 miles W. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 39° 13′ E. Stationary population estimated by Rüppell at 22,000 (?). The town proper is built of madrepore and stone, and is cleaner than most places in the East; the suburbs are mean. The public buildings comprise numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom-house, small castle, and the reputed tomb of Eve! The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain-water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions to be brought from a long distance; yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries. Imports from Abyssinia and Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk, civet, and incense; muslins and other fabrics, teak, cocoa-nuts, spices, and shawls are received from India; spice and slaves from the Malay Archipelago; and slaves also from Mozambique. Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods, sword-blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardwares, mirrors, and leather; and goods of all the above kinds, with dates, coffee, and Mecca balm, are sent by sea to Suez, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant. In 1839, the value of imports from India and China was estimated at $1,006,140, and of the total imports at $2,334,144, which sum was nearly balanced by the exports. In 1843, the imports amounted to $2,395,800. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. The sheriff of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century, during which period the town has substantially formed a part of the dominions of the Egyptian pasha.

JIGA-GOUNGGAR, jee'gâ-goong'gar' (i) a town of Thibet, 45 miles S.W. of Lassa. Lat. 29° 58′ N., lon. 91° 28′ E. Population said to comprise 20,000 families.

JIGANSK or GIGANSK, je-gânsk, a town of Siberia, on the Lena. Lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 125° E.

JIHOON, a river of Asia. See Oxus.

JIJELI, GIGELLI, or DJIGELLI, je-jêl'lee, a fortified maritime town of Algeria, province, and 54 miles N.W. of Constantine, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bougiah. Pop. 1033. It has communication by French steamers with Algiers.

JIJIGINSK, GIJIGHINSK or GIJIGINSK, je-jo-ghinsk', written also IJIGHINSK, a fortified town of East Siberia, province of Okhotsk, at the head of its gulf, 70 miles W.S.W. of Penjinsk.

JIJIGINSK or IJIGHINSK, GULF OF, an arm of the Gulf of Penjinsk, from the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 60° and 60° 30′ N., and lon. 155° and 160° E.

JIJONA or XIXONA, he-no'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 4795. Chief industry, linen-weaving and manufacture of shoes.

JIKADZE, je-kâd'zâ, JIKADAZE, je-kâ'da-zâ, or SHIKATZE, she-kât'sâ, a town of Thibet, near the Yaroo Dzangbo 160 miles W.S.W. of Lassa. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

JILLIFREY, jil'le-fre', a town of West Africa, on the N. shore of the river Gambia, opposite Fort James.

JILOCO or XILOCO, he-lo'ko, and JILON or XILON, he-lon', two rivers of Spain, in Aragon, unite at Calatayud to form a tributary of the Ebro, which it joins, 12 miles N.W. of Saragossa, after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

JILON. See JILOCO.

JILUM, a river of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

JIMAMAILAN, he-mâ-mi-lân', or jee-mâ-mi-lân', a town of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Negros, near the confluence of the river Talaban and Vignit. Pop. 1685.

JIMENA or XIMENA, he-mâ'nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1507.

JIMENA (or XIMENA) DE LA FRONTERA, he-mâ'nâ dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles E. of Cadiz, on the E. declivity of the Sierra de Gazules, crowned by an old Roman fort. Pop. 5378.

JIMERA (or XIMERA) DE LIVAR, he-mâ'râ dâ le-var', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1068.

JINDIALEH, a town of the Punjab. See JENDIALEE.

JIRGEH, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

JITOMIR, a town of Poland. See ZHITOMIER.

JIZEH. See GHEEZEH.

JOA, jo'â, a mouth of the Indus during inundations, but in the dry season merely a salt-water creek. Lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 67° 19′ E.

JOA, a large, flourishing town of the Punjab, on the Salt Range, about 110 miles N.W. of Lahore.

JOACHIM (jo'â-kim) CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Mississippi at Herculaneum.

JOACHIMSTHAL, yo'â-kims'tâl, a free mining-town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 4386.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 35 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 1660.

JOAG, jo-âg', a walled town of West Africa, in Senegambia; lat. 14° 30′ N., lon. 10° 50′. Pop. 2000.

JOANKO, jo-ân'ko, a lake of Siberia, in the Arctic Circle, in lat. 175° E., in the territory of the Tchooktchees. It is about 24 miles long, by 12 miles broad, and discharges itself through the Anadeer, (Anadir,) which issues from its W. extremity.

JOANNA FURNACE, a post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

JOANNES, a large island of Brazil. See MARAJO.

JOANNINA, a town of Turkey. See YANINA.

JOAZEIRAS, zho-â-zâ'râs, a small town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the San Francisco, 65 miles N.N.W. of Jacobina.

JOB, zhob, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles N. of Ambert. Pop. 3120.

JOBE, jôb, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

JOBIE, jo'bee, an island in the Malay Archipelago, adjacent to Papua, on the N. side of its great bay. Lat. 1° 35′ S., lon. between 135° 30′ and 137° 20′ E. Length, from W. to E., 100 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. The Strait of Jobie separates it on the N. from the island of Mysory.

JOBLA or DJOBLA, job'lâ, a considerable town of Arabia, in Yemen, on a river, 103 miles S.S.W. of Sana.

JOBSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 6 miles E.N.E. of Mount Holly.

JOBSVILLE, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, 3 or 4 miles W. of Woodbury.

JOCJOCARTA. Java. See DJOKJOKARTA.

JOCKMOCK, yok'mok, a market-town of North Sweden, lan. and 95 miles N.W. of Pitea. Pop. 1400.

JODAR or XODAR, ho-dar', a town of Spain, 26 miles E. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3614.

JO DAVIESS, jô dâ'viss, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Illinois, bordering on Iowa and Wisconsin, has an area of 650 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its S.W. boundary. The Fevre and Apple Rivers flow through the county. It is also drained by Plum River and Rush Creek. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally good. The county is chiefly remarkable for its rich mines of lead and copper, which are extensively worked. It is intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Named in honor of Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Galena. Pop. 18,601.

JODOIGNE, zho'dwaih', a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 6 miles S.S.W of Tirlemont. Pop. 3328.

JOE BAYOU, jô bî'oo, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

JOELSTOR or JOLSTOR, (Jölstor,) yöl'stor, a parish of Norway, stift, and 80 miles N.N.E. of Bergen. Pop. 1811.

JOE'S LICK, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

JOHAN'NA, called also ANJOUAN, ân'zhoo-ân', or ANZOOAN (ANZUAN,) ân'zoo-ân', and HINZUAN, hin'zoo-ân', the central and most frequented, though not largest of the Comoro Islands, in Mozambique Channel. It is 26 miles in length, by 18 miles in breadth, and has a central peak 3800 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13′ S., lon. 44° 29′ E. P. 20,000 (?). It is well wooded, well watered, fertile, and picturesque.

JOHANNESBERG, yo-hân'nes-berg', a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 9 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1162.

JOHANNESTHAL, yo-hân'nes-tâl', a town of Austria, in Silesia, 22 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2000.

JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT, yo-hânn'gâ-or'ghên-stât', a frontier town of Saxony, on the Schwarzwasser, 22 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3895, mostly employed in iron-mines, and in the manufacture of lace. The town was founded in 1654, by Protestant refugees from Bohemia.

JOHANNISBERG, jo-han'nis-berg, (Ger. pron. yo-hân'nis-berg',) a village of West Germany, duchy of Nassau, on a hill near the Rhine, 13 miles W. of Mentz, with a castle, which was given to Prince Metternich by the allies, in 1816, and famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest *hock* wine.

JOHANNISBURG, yo-hân'nis-boorg', a town of East Prussia, 70 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 2100.

JOHN O'GROAT'S (o-grawts) HOUSE, Scotland, co. of Caithness, 1½ miles W. of Duncansbay Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, and is nearly the most N. point of Britain.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 539.

JOHN RIVER, a small stream of Coos co., New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut in the N. part of the state.

JOHNS, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

JOHNSBURG, a post-village and township at the N.W. extremity of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 85 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 1503.

JOHN'S HAVEN, a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 3 miles S.S.W. of Bervie. Pop. 1172.

JOHN'SON, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area, estimated at 670 square miles. It is intersected by Neuse and Little Rivers. The surface is uneven. The dividing line between the tertiary and the primary formations passes through the county. Granite and iron-ore are found. Formed in 1746, from Craven county, and named in honor of Gabriel Johnson, then governor of the colony. Capital, Smithfield. Pop. 13,726, of whom 9063 were free, and 4663 slaves.

JOHNSON, a county in the N.W. central part of Arkansas, contains 870 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is generally undulating; the soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. 5227, of whom 4496 were free, and 731 slaves.

JOHNSON, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia and North Carolina; area, estimated at 210 square miles. It is drained by an affluent of Watauga River. The surface is mountainous, and covered with vast forests. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 3706, of whom 3499 were free, and 206 slaves.

JOHNSON, a county situated in the E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the West Fork of the Big Sandy River. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys. Extensive mines of stone coal are found in many parts of the county. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of the late Richard M. Johnson, formerly Vice-President of the United States. Capital, Paintsville. Pop. 3673, of whom 3843 were free, and 30 slaves.

JOHNSON, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, contains 320 square miles. It is drained by the White River and Sugar Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly a rich black loam, mixed with sand. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad passes through the county: another railroad extends from the county seat W. to White River. Organized in 1823, and named in honor of John Johnson, a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 12,101.

JOHNSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Cash River, and by Big Bay Creek. The general surface is level; the soil is moderately fertile. Capital, Vienna. Pop. 4113.

JOHNSON, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 790 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Blackwater River, an affluent of the Lamine, and by the Postoak Fork and Clear Fork of the first-named river. Big Creek also flows through the S.W. part of the county. The surface consists of prairies and woodlands. The soil is generally good. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in the county. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills. Capital, Warrensburg. Pop. 7464, of whom 6585 were free, and 879 slaves.

JOHNSON, a county in the E.S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 616 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, which divides it into nearly equal portions; Cedar River flows through the N.E. part; it is also drained by Oldman's and Clear Forks. The surface is diversified, and the soil is said to be unsurpassed in fertility. A considerable portion of the county consists of prairies. Quarries of good building-stone have been opened near the Iowa River. Companies have been formed for the construction of railways through this county, from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to Iowa City, which is the seat of justice, and also the capital of the state. Formed about 1839. Pop. 4472.

JOHNSON, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Lamoille River, about 32 miles N. by W. of Montpelier, contains 2 churches, a town-house, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist and saw mill, and various other manufacturing establishments. Pop. of the township, 1381.

JOHNSON, a post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 18 miles from Chattanooga.

JOHNSON, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1953.

JOHNSON, a township of Brown co., Indiana. Pop. 418.

JOHNSON, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 777.

JOHNSON, a township of Gibson co., Indiana. Pop. 1568.

JOHNSON, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. P. 878.

JOHNSON, a township of Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 402.

JOHNSON, a township of Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 2141.

JOHNSON, a village of Carroll co., Illinois, about 38 miles S.E. of Galena.

JOHNSON, a township of Clarke co., Illinois. Pop. 672.

JOHNSON, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

JOHNSON, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

JOHNSON, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

JOHNSONBURG or JOHNSONSBURG, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 260 miles W. of Albany.

JOHNSONBURG, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 65 miles N. of Trenton. It contains 2 churches, a mill, and several stores.

JOHNSON'S, a village of Essex co., New York, 20 miles S.W. of Elizabethtown.

JOHNSON'S, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

JOHNSON'S CORNERS, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, of Orleans co., New York, falls into Lake Ontario, in the W.N.W. part of the state.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

JOHNSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

JOHNSON'S FERRY, a village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 34 miles W. of St. Louis.

JOHNSON'S FORKS, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

JOHNSON'S GROVE, a village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 68 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, a small village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, a post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the North Fork of Embarras River, 115 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

JOHNSON'S RANCH, a post-office of Sutter co., California.

JOHNSON'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Goochland co., Virginia, 28 miles W. of Richmond.

JOHNSON'S STATION, a post-office of Tarrant co., Texas.

JOHNSONTOWN, a post-office, Northampton co., Virginia.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Boston and Troy Railroad, 16 miles from Troy.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 65 miles S. of Raleigh.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

JOHN'S RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in the N. part of Burke county, and flowing S., falls into the Catawba near the centre of the county.

JOHNSTON, Johnston, a large manufacturing village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3 miles S.S.W. of Paisley. It has wholly risen since 1780, is built on a regular plan, has several squares, a church, various chapels, schools, public libraries, printing-presses, and assembly rooms. It is governed by a committee elected annually by the inhabitants. It has 15 cotton mills, employing together upwards of 1400 hands, besides brass and iron foundries, and machine factories. It communicates with Glasgow by a canal, and also with it and with Paisley, Greenock, and Ayr, by the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Near it are several thriving collieries. Pop. in 1851, 5872.

JOHNSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

JOHNSTON (or CORNWALLIS) ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 53′ 20″ N., lon., 169° 31′ 30″ W. They form a lagoon, surrounded by a reef, stretching N.E. and S.W. 10 miles, and 5 miles broad.

JOHNSTON, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 5 miles W. of Providence. It contains 5 or 6 print-works, besides other establishments. Pop. 2937.

JOHNSTON, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1699.

JOHNSTON, a post-office of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

JOHNSTONE, a parish of Scotland, co., and 12 miles N.E. of Dumfries, in Annandale. Here are the remains of Lochwood Castle, built in the fourteenth century.

JOHNSTON ISLES, a rocky group, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Sandwich Islands.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, of British North America, in the North Pacific, separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland on its N. side.

JOHNSTONVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Georgia, about 60 miles W. of Milledgeville.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-village and township, capital of Fulton co., New York, 42 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 4 miles N. of the Erie Canal. The village contains, besides the county buildings, a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, churches of 5 or 6 denominations, and about 16 stores. Pop. of the township, 6131; of the village 1665.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-town, the largest of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, is situated at the confluence of Conemaugh River with Stony Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the W. terminus of the Portage Railroad, 85 miles E. of Pittsburg. The Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal extends from this town to Pittsburg. Johnstown has an active business in shipping produce. Four newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, and 6 miles S.W. of Mifflintown.

JOHNSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Licking co., Ohio, about 24 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains 2 or 3 churches. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-township in the S. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 451.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 53 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, contains 2 churches, a few stores, and 40 dwellings.

JOHNSTOWN, a district of Canada West, having S.E. the river St. Lawrence, and traversed by the Rideau River and Canal.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of the above district, in the S.E., on the St. Lawrence.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 1½ miles N.E. of Urlingford. Pop. 949.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, near the confluence of the Derry and Slaney Rivers, ½ mile S. of Clonegall. Pop. 311.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 2 miles N.E. of Naas. Pop. 192.

JOHNSTOWN CENTRE, a post-village of Rock co, Wisconsin, 10 miles E. of Janesville, contains 40 dwellings, and about 200 inhabitants.

JOHNSTOWN-AND-CREGGAN, a bog of Ireland, co. of Roscommon. Area, 10,181 acres.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

JOHNSVILLE, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Pop. 150.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 74 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

JOHNSVILLE, a village of Dyer co., Tennessee, on Obion River, 150 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-office of Ripley co., Iowa.

JOHORE or DJOHOR, jo'hōr', a state occupying the S. part of the Malay peninsula, formerly flourishing, but now of little importance. The town of Johore, on the river of the same name, is 20 miles N.N.W. of Point Romania.

JOHSTADT, yōs'stăt, or JOSEPHSTADT, yō'sĕf-stăt', a frontier town of Saxony, 45 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1942, chiefly employed in mining.

JOIGNY, zhwăn'yee', (anc. *Jovinicum?*) a town of France, department of Yonne, here crossed by a good stone bridge, and on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 15 miles N.N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 6455. It is enclosed by an old wall, entered by six gates, and has narrow, crooked, and steep streets, with two suburbs, a handsome castle, a cathedral of the fifteenth century, two hospitals, a communal college, barracks, a large market place, and manufactures of brandy and leather, and an active trade.

JOINVILLE, zhwăn'veel', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, on the Marne, 23 miles N. of Chaumont. Pop. in 1852, 3905. It is situated at the foot of a castle-crowned height, and has a communal college. It gave the title of prince to the son of the ex-king Louis Philippe.

JOINVILLE ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, (Dangerous Archipelago,) are in lat. 15° 48' S., lon. 139° 40' W.

JOINVILLE-LE-PONT, zhwăn'veel' leh pōn', a village of France, department of Seine, 6 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 610.

JOLIBA or DJOLIBA, jō'lē-ba, a large river of West Africa, considered identical with the Niger in the upper part of its course, is supposed to rise in Senegambia, near lat. 9° N., lon. 9° W., at from 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea. It thence has generally a N.E. course, through Soodan to Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, after which it flows mostly E.S.E., till it receives the name of the Quorra. (See NIGER.) Besides Kabra, the towns of Bammakoo, Yamina, Sego, and Jenne are on its banks.

JOLIET, jō'lē ĕt, a thriving town, capital of Will co., Illinois, on both sides of the Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at the junction of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Chicago. The town is handsomely built, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices. The canal and river afford motive-power for mills. Joliet is surrounded by fertile and cultivated prairies, the produce of which is shipped here by the canal. Quarries of good building-stone are worked in the vicinity. The value of the grain, &c. received here in 1852, was estimated at $550,000. Pop. in 1850, 2659; in 1854, about 4000.

JOLLY, a post-township of Washington co., Ohio. P. 1014.

JOLLYTOWN, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

JOLSTOR, (Jölstor,) a parish of Norway. See JOELSTOR.

JOLSVA, yolsh'vŏh', ALNOVIA, ŏ'no'vi-ŏh', or ELTSCH, ĕltsh, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Gömör, in the valley of the Eltsch, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rosenau. Pop. 4045.

JOMALIG, ho-mä'leek', and JOMONJOL, ho-mon-nol', two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

JOMANES. See JUMNA.

JO'NAS, an island in the Sea of Okhotsk, in lat. 56° 25' 30" N., lon. 143° 10' E., about 2 miles in circumference, and 1200 feet high. A crowd of detached rocks lie off its W. side, on which the waves beat with great violence.

JONATHAN'S CREEK, Ohio, rises in Licking co., and flows into the Muskingum River a few miles below Zanesville.

JONATHAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

JONEN, yo'nen, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, about 1 mile from Rapperschwyl. Pop. 2111.

JONES, jōnz, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Neuse River, has an area estimated at 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Trent River. The surface is level, and mostly covered by marshes and forests of pitch-pine and cypress. The soil is generally sandy. The S.E. part is occupied by Catfish Swamp. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of Willie Jones, of North Carolina. Capital, Trenton. Pop. 5038, of whom 2281 were free, and 2757 slaves.

JONES, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 378 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its entire boundary on the S.W.; it is also drained by Falling, Cedar, Walnut, and Commissioner's Creeks. The surface is generally hilly and broken; the soil has been much worn, but is still productive. Iron, granite, and quartz are found. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad. Organized in 1807, and named in honor of James Jones, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 10,224, of whom 3945 were free, and 6279 slaves.

JONES, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Leaf and Tallahoma Rivers. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is sandy, and not uniformly fertile. Named in honor of Commodore Paul Jones. Capital, Ellisville. Pop. 2164, of whom 1890 were free, and 274 slaves.

JONES, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Wapsipinicon and Makoqueta Rivers, affluents of the Mississippi River, flow through the county in a S.E. direction; it is also drained by Fall River and Bear Creek. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is highly productive. Limestone is one of the principal rocks of the county. It is intersected by railway routes leading to Dubuque and Keokuk. Named in honor of George W. Jones, United States senator from Iowa. Capital, Anamosa. Pop. 3007.

JONES, a township of Elk co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 235.

JONES, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 670.

JONES, a village of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, 40 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

JONES' BLUFF, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

JONESBOROUGH, jōnz'bŭr-ŭh, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, at the head of Englishman's Bay, about 128 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 466.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, about 90 miles S. by W. of Richmond.

JONESBOROUGH, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 79 miles N.W. of Macon. It is a depôt for cotton.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Jefferson co., Alabama, 36 miles E.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, contains a male and female seminary.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

JONESBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Washington co., Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 80 miles E. of Nashville. It is situated in a highly productive and beautiful valley, which is abundantly supplied with water-power. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, a good court-house, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices.

JONESBOROUGH, a thriving post-village of Grant co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, 6 miles S.S.E. of Marion. A plank-road passes through this village from Lagro to Anderson. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

JONESBOROUGH, a thriving village of Greene co., Indiana, about 85 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Union co., Illinois, on the Central Railroad, 150 miles S. of Springfield, and 10 miles from the Mississippi, contains several churches and stores. The county has extensive beds of coal, iron ore, lead, and porcelain-clay.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, on the Salt Fork of Lamine River, about 80 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

JONESBURG, a village of Camden co., North Carolina, 155 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

JONES' (jōnz'ez) CREEK, of Kent co., Delaware, passes by Dover, and falls into Delaware Bay.

JONES' CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River at the E. border of Anson county.

JONES' CREEK, of Walker co., Alabama, flows into Sipsey River.

JONES' CREEK, in the N.W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Harpeth River, in Dickson county.

JONES' CREEK, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

JONES' CREEK, a post-office of Liberty co., Georgia.

JONES' CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

JONES' FERRY, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

JONES' HILL, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

JONES' MILL, a small town, capital of Oconto co., Wisconsin, on the Oconto River, 8 or 10 miles from its entrance into Green Bay.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

JONES' MINES, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

JONES' NURSERY, a post-office of Clarke co., Kentucky.

JONES'PORT, a township of Washington co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 127 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 826.

JONES' SPRING, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

JONES' TANYARD, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 35 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

JONESTON, a township of Union co., Illinois. Pop. 230.

JONESTOWN, a thriving post-village of Swatara town-

ship, Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the Swatara Creek, 20 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is one of the largest places in the county, and contains 3 churches and several stores.

JONES' VALLEY, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

JONES'VILLE, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

JONESVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 21 miles N. of Albany. It contains an academy.

JONESVILLE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W.S.W. of Mercer.

JONESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Virginia, on Powell's River, 392 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It is situated on a beautiful eminence near the foot of Cumberland Mountain. Pop. about 300.

JONESVILLE, a post-village of Yadkin co., North Carolina, on Yadkin River, 145 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

JONESVILLE, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina, 80 miles N.W. of Columbia.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

JONESVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 40 miles N.E. of Marietta.

JONESVILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on St. Joseph's River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 74 miles W. of Monroe. The village contains 4 churches, and a large brick Union school-house, in which about 250 pupils receive instruction. This school is considered one of the best of its class in the state. Jonesville has 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 foundry, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled about 1830. It is the oldest village of the county, and was the first seat of justice. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

JONKOPING, (Jönköping,) or JONKJOPING, (Jonkjö-ping,) yon'chö-ping, (almost yon'chöp-ing,) a læn of South Sweden. Area, 4292 square miles. Pop. 163,426. The principal towns are Jönköping, Grenna, and Eskejo.

JONKOPING, (Jönköping,) a town of Sweden, capital of the læn of the same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, 80 miles E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 4294. It has an arsenal, and is separated from its suburbs by a trench. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, and leather, which are exported by its harbor on the lake.

JONQUIÈRES, zhôNs'ke-air', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouvèze, here crossed by a bridge of eight arches, 12 miles N.N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 1140. It has manufactures of silk fabrics.

JONSWEIL, yons'wile, or JONSCHWEIL, yonsh'wile, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and about 20 miles from St. Gall. Pop. 1024.

JONVELLE, zhôNs'vèll', a small town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 24 miles N.N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 900.

JONZAC, zhôNs'zàk', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, capital of an arrondissement, on the Seugne, 22 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 2718.

JOOBUL, joo'bŭl', a small town and rajahship of North-west Hindostan, between the rivers Sutlej and Jumna, the rajahship comprising 330 square miles. Pop. 15,000.

JOOBUL-KHARIB, joo'bŭl-kä'rib, a bay of East Africa, in the Danakil country, at the head of the Day of Tajoorah, with which it is connected by two narrow channels. Lat. 11° 29′ N., lon. 42° 54′ E., about 85 miles W.S.W. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

JOODHUN, jood'hŭn', a strong military fort of British India, presidency, and 62 miles E.N.E. of Bombay, district of Poonah. It was taken by the British in 1818.

JOODPOOR, JOUDPOUR, jood'poor', or MARWAR, mar'war', a state of Northwest Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and the most extensive and powerful in Rajpootana, between lat. 24° and 28° N., and lon. 70° and 75° E. Area estimated at 34,132 square miles. The government is a kind of feudal monarchy, the chiefs holding their lands on the tenure of military service; and it is said that the rajah can bring into the field 60,000 men. Within the limits of Marwar there are said to be no less than 5000 towns and villages, the chief being Joodpoor and Pallee.

JOODPOOR or JOUDPOUR, the capital of the above state, is 100 miles W.S.W. of Ajmeer. Pop. 60,000.(?) The principal edifice is a large and magnificent citadel.

JOODPOOR or JOUDPOUR, a small town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles S.W. of Lohargong.

JOODY, (or JUDI,) MOUNT, in Turkish Koordistan, is between the Tigris and its tributary the Khaboor, immediately E. of Jezeereh ibn-Omar. By the Mohammedans, it, and not the Armenian Mount Ararat, is considered to be the mountain on which the ark of Noah rested after the Deluge.

JOOGDANPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the Bengal presidency, 16 miles N.W. of Kishenghur.

JOOGDE'A, (Hind. *Pugadewa*, yoo-gä-dä'va,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tipperah, 63 miles S.E. of Dacca. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics and salt.

JOO'GOOGOO', a town of Bootan, 40 miles N. of Cooch-Bahar.

JOOLAMERK or JULAMERK, joo-lä-mèrk', written also GIULAMERK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 95 miles S. of Van, near the Greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains, and consists of about 200 mud huts around a massive citadel.

JOOLFA, JOULFÀ, or JULFA, jool'fä, (written also DJOULFA,) a town of Russian Transcaucasia, province, and 21 miles S.E. of Nakhchivan, on the Aras.

JOONAGHUR, JUNAGHUR, joo'na-gŭr', written also JUNAGARH, a town of West Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, peninsula of Guzerat, 58 miles N.N.W. of Diu Head.

JOONEAGHUR, joo'ne-a-gŭr', a fortified post in North Hindostan, 36 miles N.W. of Almora.

JOO'NEER', or SOO'NUR', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 52 miles N.N.E. of Poonah. Its fort, on a scarped rock, contains fine Mohammedan and other structures; and about 1 mile S. are numerous excavated Jain temples.

JOORHATH, joor'hăth', a town of British India, province, and formerly capital of Assam, now capital of its upper division, on the Dikho, an affluent of the Brahmapootra.

JOO'RIA, a seaport town of West Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, on the Guzerat peninsula, beside the Gulf of Cutch, 73 miles N.W. of Joonaghur. It has a brisk traffic by sea with Mandavie and Bombay.

JOPPA, a town of Palestine. See JAFFA.

JORAIRATAR or JORAYRATAR, ho-ri-rä-tar', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S.E. of Granada, on the side of a hill crowned by the ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1372.

JORAT, zho'rä' or zho'räť, or JURTEN, yoor'ten, a chain of low mountains in Switzerland, forming the watershed between the Lakes of Neufchâtel and Geneva, and connecting the Bernese Alps with Mount Jura.

JOR'DAN, (Arab. *Shereeah-el-Kebeer* or *Sheriah-el-Kebir*, sha-ree'ä-el-ke-beer', "the great watering-place,") a famous river of Asiatic Turkey, forming the E. boundary of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, and by two sources on the E., near Banias, and W. near Laish, or Dan, flows S. through the Lakes of El-Huleh, (anc. *Merom*,) Tiberias, or Tahareeyah, (anc. *Genesareth*,) and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after a total course of 120 miles. Its breadth and depth vary greatly; in spring, when highest, it has been found at Beisan, 140 feet across, wholly unfordable, and very rapid, with many cataracts, (Lynch enumerates 25.) Its valley is about 5 miles wide, hemmed in by precipices; the soil is sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered by a dense vegetation. Its principal affluents are the Zurka and Shereeah-el-Mandoor.

JOR'DAN, a post-village of Elbridge township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, about 150 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, an academy, about a dozen stores, several flouring mills, and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

JORDAN, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 612.

JORDAN, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

JORDAN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, 27 miles S.E. of Hamilton.

JORDAN CREEK, of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Lehigh River near Allentown.

JORDAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

JORDAN'S SALINE, a post-village, capital of Van Zandt co., Texas, on the right bank of Sabine River, about 260 miles N.E. of Austin.

JORDAN'S STORE, post-office, Williamson co., Tennessee.

JORD'ANSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

JORDAN'S VALLEY, post-office, Rutherford co., Tennessee.

JORDANVILLE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

JORDON'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

JORHAUT, jor'haw't, a town of Upper Assam, on both sides of the Dikho, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, in lat. 26° 48′ N., lon. 94° 6′ E. It was once the capital of a province.

JORJAN, a town of North-east Persia. See GOORGAUN.

JORKAU, (Jörkau,) yŏr'kŏw, or GORKAU, (Görkau,) gŏr'kŏw, a small town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Saatz.

JORQUERA or XORQUERA, hor-ke'rä, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 19 miles N.E. of Chinchilla, on a steep acclivity, near the river Jucar. Pop. 2876.

JORUK, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See TCHORUK.

JORULLO, XURULLO, or XORULLO, ho-roo'yo, (often pronounced ho-roo'yo,) sometimes written JURUYO, a volcano of the Mexican Confederation, 75 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid, 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° 10′ N., lon. 101° 1′ 45″ W., and which has presented the most remarkable phenomenon in the memory of man, it having been wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elevation of 2390 feet, to the height of 4265 feet above the sea, by a violent eruption, September 28th and 29th, 1759. The upheaved tract is bounded, at a distance of from 1½ to 2 miles from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall of basalt, especially abrupt on the W. side, and accessible at only a few places. Since its great eruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form, and

few now continue to evolve vapor. The temperature of the soil has materially declined, and much of the volcano is partially covered with forest-trees.

JOSEPHINE, jo'zeh-feen', a post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, 84 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

JOSEPHSDORF, yo'zĕfs-dorf', (formerly SCHABLIA, shäb'le-ä,) a village of Austria, in Slavonia, 11 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3042.

JOSEPHSTADT, yo'zĕfs-stätt', a fortified town of Bohemia, 11 miles N. of Königgrätz, on the E. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1590, besides military. It was founded in 1780, is well built, and has an establishment for the children of soldiers, and manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

JOSEPHSTADT, a town of Saxony. See JOHSTADT.

JOSEPHSTADT, a town of Galicia. See POHOHORZE.

JOSEPHSTHAL, yo'zĕfs-tăl', a village of Austria, in Croatia, 24 miles S.W. of Carlstadt. Pop. 1162.

JOSIPUA, a township of Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 879.

JOSIMATH, jo'se-mŭth', a village of North Hindostan, among the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33' N., lon. 79° 40' E. It consists of houses of gray stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

JOSLOWITZ, yos'lo-witz', or JAROSLOWICE, yä-ros-lo-wee'tsä, a market-town of Moravia, 11 miles S.E. of Znaym. Pop. 1688.

JOSSELIN, zhos'seh-läs', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 22 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. It has a communal college. Pop. in 1852, 2308.

JOSSE-TEN-NOODE, yoss-tĕn-no'deh, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, immediately E. of Brussels.

JOUARRE, zhoo'arr', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles E. of Meaux. Pop. 1343.

JOUARRE PONTCHARTRAIN, zhoo'arr' pŏn'shar'trăn', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.N.E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1450.

JOUBDOMA, a river of Siberia. See YOODOMA.

JOUDPOUR, Hindostan. See JOODPOOR.

JOUÉ, zhoo'ä', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 3 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 1770.

JOUE, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 15 miles N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. in 1852, 2550.

JOUE DU BOIS, zhoo'a' dü bwä, a village of France, department of Orne, 17 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1540.

JOUG, a river of Russia. See YOOG.

JOUGNE, zhooñ, a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles S. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1114.

JOULAMERK, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JOOLAMERK.

JOULFA, a town of Russian Transcaucasia. See JOOLFA.

JOUNA, joo'nä, (written also KYIGH-PAK,) a large river of Russian America, supposed to rise about lat. 65° 15' N., lon. 136° W. It flows S.S.W. as far as lat. 61° 40' N., whence, taking a N.W. course, it enters Behrings' Sea by two channels, after receiving numerous affluents. It is perfectly navigable to Noulato, about 300 miles from its mouth. On both banks are several villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in trapping animals for their fur, in fishing, and in trading.

JOUNE-A-KA, a river of Russian America, an affluent of the Jouna, which it joins in lat. 64° 50' N.

JOU-NING, a city of China. See YU-NHING.

JOUQUES, zhook, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhone, 14 miles N.E. of Aix. Pop. 1830.

JOURBOURG, a town of Russian Poland. See YOORBOORG.

JOURE, zhoor, a market-town of Holland, province of Friesland, 6 miles N.W. of Heerenveen. Pop. 2454.

JOURIEV POLSKI, a town, Russia. See YOORIEV POLSKOI.

JOUX, zhoo, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It is 350 feet above the sea. The valley is remarkable for its three lakes, for the famous "perte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.

JOUX, CHÂTEAU DE, shä'tō' deh zhoo, in France, department of Doubs, is a fortress on a precipice, commanding the route to Neufchâtel; it was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

JOUY, zhwee, a village of France, on the railway from Paris to Chartres, 6 miles from the latter.

JOUY-SUR-MORIN, zhwee'-sür-mo'răn', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement of Coulommiers, on the Morin. Pop. 1680. Jouy (zhoo'ee') is the name of many communes in the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Moselle, &c.

JOVKIN, zhov-keen' (?) a town of Russia, government, and 83 miles W. of Poltava. Pop. 1000.

JOWAHIR, a mountain of Hindostan. See JAWAHIR.

JOWAUR, jo'wär', a town of Hindostan, 44 miles S.E. of Damaun, in lat. 19° 55' N., lon. 73° 23' E.

JOWAUR, a maritime district of Hindostan, bounded W. by the sea, and E. by the West Ghauts, from which latter numerous streams flow to the ocean.

JOWRAH, jow'rg, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles N.W. of Oojein, in lat. 23° 38' N., lon. 75° 11' E. Pop. 3551.

JOY, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

JOYEUSE, zhwä'cz', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, 7 miles S.S.W. of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 2668.

JOYNER'S DEPOT, a post-village of Edgecombe co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 32 miles N. of Goldsborough.

JOY'S MILLS, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

JOZEFOW or JOZEFOV, yo'zeh-fov', a town of Poland, government of Lublin, on the Vistula, 32 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 1240.

JOZEFOW or JOZEFOV, a town of Poland, government of Lublin, 17 miles S.W. of Zamosc. Pop. 1100.

JUAN, hoo-ăn' or hwăn, a town of Spain, island of Majorca. Pop. 1575.

JUAN, a small village of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

JUAN DE ALICANTE, hoo-ăn' dā ä-le-kăn'tä, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Alicante, in a plain, near the Castella or Monnegre. Pop. 3773.

JUAN DE LA NAVA, hoo-ăn' dä lä nä'vä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 16 miles from Avila. Pop. 692.

JUANES, hwä-nĕs', a river of Spain, flows S.E., and joins the Jucar after a course of about 45 miles.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, ju'an fer-nan'dĕz, (Sp. pron. hoo-ăn'-fĕr-nän'dĕth,) or MAS-A-TIERRA, mäs-ä-te-ĕr'rä, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the coast of Chili, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 37' S., lon. 78° 53' W. It is 18 miles long, and 6 miles broad, rises to 3000 feet above the ocean, has steep shores, and a desolate appearance from the sea; but in its N. half, in which is Cumberland Bay, are some fertile valleys, producing figs, grapes, sandal-wood, cork, and other timber-trees. It is leased from the Chilian government by settlers from the United States and Tahiti. The solitary residence here for four years, of a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's well-known tale of "Robinson Crusoe." MAS-A-FUERA is another rocky and precipitous island, lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49' S., lon. 80° 27' W.

JUANPOOR or JUANPORE, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area, 1820 square miles. Capital, Juanpoor.

JUANPOOR, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on the Goomty, here crossed by a fine bridge at the convergence of several roads, 40 miles N.W. of Benares. It has several good public buildings, and was formerly the capital of an independent sovereignty.

JUAN REJON, hoo-ăn' rä-hon', an islet of the Canaries. It is one of the four islands which form the port of Arecife.

JUAN, SAN. See SAN JUAN.

JUBA, zhoo'bä, or GOVIND, go-vind', (called also FUMBO, foom'bo, and ROGUE'S RIVER,) a river of East Africa, after a S.E. course, imperfectly known, falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14' S., lon. 42° 39' E. It is said to rise in Abyssinia.

JUDA or GOVIND, a walled town of East Africa, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, 1 mile from the mouth of the river Juba.

JUBBULPOOR, a town of India. See JABBALPOOR.

JUBERA or XUBERA, hoo-bä'rä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 20 miles S.S.W. of Logroño, on the Juhera. P. 1301.

JUBERARA, joo-be-rä'rä, a town of British India, in Bengal, Upper Provinces, 17 miles S.E. of Saharunpoor.

JUBLAINS, zhü'blăn', (anc. *Nœdinum?*) a village of France, department, and 7 miles S.E. of Mayenne, remarkable for its interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1840.

JUBRIQUE (or XUBRIQUE) LA NUEVA, hoo-bree'kä lä nwä'vä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 55 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2030.

JUCAR or XUCAR, hoo'kar, (anc. *Sucro,*) a river of Spain, in New Castile and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 miles S. of Valencia, after a total course of about 200 miles.

JUCHITAN or XUCHITAN, hoo-che-tăn', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Oajaca, on the river Juchitan, 20 miles N.E. of Tehuantepec. Pop. 4600.

JUCHNOV or JUCHNOW. See YOOKHNOV.

JUCHNOVK or JUCHNOWKA. See YOOKHNOVKA.

JUCKOW or JUCHOW, joo'kŏw, sometimes written JAKAU, jä'kow, a seaport town of some importance in India, Cutch, 60 miles N.W. of Mandavee, and near the Koree mouth of the Indus.

JUDA, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

JUDÆA or JUDEA, ju-dee'a, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the country of the Philistines, (Phœnicians,) S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. It now composes the S.W. extremity of the Syrian pashalic of Damascus, and is mostly comprised between lat. 31° and 32° N., and lon. 34° 30' and 35° 30' E. In it are the towns of Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho. (See PALESTINE.)

JUDENBURG, yoo'den-bŏŏrg', (anc. *Idurium?*) a town of Styria, on the Mur, 40 miles W.N.W. of Grätz, to which city it was next in provincial importance previous to its destruction by fire, in 1807. Pop. 2688. It has been rebuilt in a

modern style, and has several churches, an old Jesuit college and castle—both now used for barracks, a new gymnasium, transferred from Admont in 1820, and a printing establishment. Near it is the new castle of Liechtenstein. In the Middle Ages it carried on an important trade with the Levant. An armistice with Napoleon was signed here in 1797.

JUDGE-AND-HIS-CLERK, two islets of the Macquarrie group, in the South Pacific, S.W. of New Zealand.

JUDY'S (or JUDAH'S) GAP, a village of Hickory co., Missouri, 90 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

JUG, a river of Russia. See Yoog.

JUGADREE', a town of British India, in Bengal, Upper Provinces, 18 miles N.W. of Saharunpoor.

JUG'DISPOOR', a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 53 miles S.E. of Lucknow.

JUGDULUK, jŭg'dŭ-lŭk', (?) a village of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, was the scene of the principal massacre of the British troops on their retreat from Cabool in 1842, and of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843.

JUGGERNAUT, JUGGERNAUTH, jŭg'gur-naw'ŭ, or POORREE', (anc. *Jagganmatha*, jŭg-gŭ-nŭ'tŭ, "lord of the world," one of the names of the Vishnu,) a town and famous temple of India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 42 miles S. of Cuttack, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Pop. of the town, 30,000; but at the great annual festival in March, the population is increased by many thousands from all parts of India. The main street is wholly composed of religious edifices, at the S. extremity of which is the great temple, a vast structure within an area of about 670 feet square, and completed in the twelfth century at a cost of from 400,000£ to 500,000£. Twelve festivals are held here annually; and all the land within 20 miles from the temple is stated to be held rent free, on condition of the tenants performing certain services in and about the shrine.

JUGGOTEE, jŭg'go-tee', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 13 miles S.E. of Mahoidpoor.

JUGON, zhü'gŏn', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dinan. P. 508.

JUG'TOWN, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 12 miles N.W. of Flemington.

JUI or JUHI, joo'ee, a walled town of Sinde, 15 miles N.W. of Lake Manchar. Pop. about 1000.

JUILLAC, zhwee'yăk', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles N.W. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. P. 2637.

JUILLAN, zhwee'yŏn', a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Tarbes. Pop. 1690.

JUJURIEUX, zhü'zhü're-ŭh, a village of France, department of Ain, 11 miles S.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1600.

JUJUY, hoo-hwee', a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Salta, on the river Jujuy, on the main route from Salta across the mountains into Bolivia. Pop. about 4000.

JUJUY or RIO GRANDE DE JUJUY, *reeo* grăn'dă dĕ hoo-hwee', a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, and after a course of about 300 miles, first S. and then E., joins the Vermejo. Lat. 23° 6′ S., lon. 62° 40′ W.

JUL'ALPOOR', or JEL'ALPOOR', a town of the Punjab, on the right bank of the Jhylum, 90 miles N.W. of Lahore. It has been generally supposed that here was the field of the battle between Alexander the Great and Porus, but Burney considers the contest to have taken place at Jhylum, 25 miles higher up the river.

JULAMERK, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Joolamerk.

JULFA, a town of Russian Transcaucasia. See Joolfa.

JULFA, jool'fa, a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, immediately S. of Ispahan.

JULI, hoo'lee, a town of South Peru, department, and 46 miles S.E. of Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Elevation, 13,100 feet.

JULIA, a town of Transylvania. See Gyalu.

JULIAN, a village of Moultrie co., Illinois, 66 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

JULIAN FURNACE, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Bald Eagle Valley, about 95 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

JULIAN'S GAP, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

JULIANSHAAB, yoo'le-ăne-hăb', a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 miles N.W. of Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district.

JULICH, (Jülich,) yü'lĭk, (Fr. *Juliers*, zhü'le-ă',) a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 4201. It has a strong citadel, and was the capital of the department of Roer (Ruhr) under the French Empire.

JULIER, COL DU, kol dü zhü'le-ă', one of the principal passes in the chain of the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, 7558 feet above the level of the sea. It was known to the Romans, and was long the chief route between Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

JULIERS, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See Julich.

JULIET, a new village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S. of Bedford.

JULIET, Illinois. See Joliet.

JULII FORUM. See Frejus.

JULIGBONA. See Lillebonne.

JULIOMAGUS. See Angers.

JULIUSBURG, yoo'le-ŭs-bŏrg', a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 18 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 977.

JULIUSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 6 or 7 miles E. by N. of Mount Holly. It has a church, and about 30 dwellings.

JULL, jŭll, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, 20 miles S. of Gundava.

JULLALKOTE, jŭl-la-kōt', a small town of Sinde, 35 miles S.W. of Tatta.

JULLAND, (Jülland.) See Jutland.

JULLINDER, jŭl'lin-der, a large town of the Punjab, in the Doab, or tract between the Sutlej and Beas, 75 miles E. of Lahore. Estimated population, 40,000. It is in a fertile tract, surrounded by handsome mausoleums, and other edifices; and it was formerly the residence of an Afghan dynasty. The Jullinder Doab was ceded to the British at the termination of the late war in the Punjab.

JULRAIZ, jŭl-rīz' (?) a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool River, with numerous forts, 35 miles E. of Cabool.

JUMBOSEER, jŭm'bo-seer', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N.N.W. of Baroach, near an extensive lake, on the banks of which are many Hindoo temples. Pop. 10,400.

JUMEAUX, zhü'mo', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles S.S.E. of Issoire. Pop. in 1852, 1820.

JUMELLES, zhü'mĕl', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1693.

JUMELLIÈRE, LA, lă zhü'mĕl'le-aire', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles E.N.E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1222.

JUMET or JUMETZ, zhü'mĕt', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles N. of Charleroi. It has glass-works, distilleries, and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 8027.

JUMIEGÈS, zhü'me-âzh', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 12 miles W. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 1670. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

JUMILLA or XUMILLA, hoo-meel'yă, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Murcia, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old fortress. Pop. 7362. It is pretty well built, is a bishop's see, and has a public granary, manufactures of fire-arms, tiles, earthenware, and refined salt.

JUMILLAC, zhü'mee'yăk', or JUMILLAC-LE-GRAND, zhü'mee'yăk'-leh-grŏn', a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, on the left bank of the Isle River, 29 miles E.N.E. of Perigueux. Pop. in 1852, 3277.

JUMNA, jŭm'nâ, (anc. *Yamuna*, yă-moo'nâ, the *Jomanes* of Pliny,) a river of India, rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, about an elevation of 11,000 feet, flows mostly S., and afterwards S.E., and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course, estimated at 680 miles; its breadth varies at different seasons from 100 to 1000 yards. It is generally shallow, and unfit for navigation. Its affluents are the Touse, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, Cane, and Rinde. On it are the cities of Delhi and Agra. Soon after leaving the mountains it supplies water W. to Ali Merdan's Canal, and E. to Zabeta Khan's or the Doab Canal.

JUMNOOTRI, JUMNOUTRI, jŭm-noo'tree, written also JUMNOTRI, a peak of the Himalayas, in Hindostan. Lat. about 30° N., lon. 78° 20′ E. Height, 25,500 feet.

JUMNOOTRI or JUMNOUTRI, jŭm-noo'tree, (Hind. *Yamunadari*, yă-moo-nâ-vâ-tâ'ree,) a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage in North India, near the source of the Jumna. Lat. 30° 52′ N., lon. 78° 20′ E., and 10,849 feet above the sea.

JUMOO, a town of the Punjab. See Jamu.

JUMPING BRANCH, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

JUMUD, joo-mŭd', a walled town of Central Asia, 70 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. Its inhabitants are Toorkomans, who have about 850 houses.

JUNAGHUR or JUNAGARH. See Joonagheur.

JUNCTION, Connecticut, a station at the junction of the Naugatuck with the New York and New Haven Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Bridgeport.

JUNCTION, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

JUNCTION, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

JUNCTION, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, at the union of the Miami Canal with the Wabash and Erie Canal, 5 miles N. of Charloe.

JUNCTION, a post-village of Du Page co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 35 miles W. of Chicago. Here the branches diverge, one running towards Galena, the other to Aurora.

JUNCTION, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

JUNCTION STORE, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

JUNDIAHI, zhoon-de-ă'ee, a town of Brazil, province, and 23 miles N.W. of São Paulo, on the Jundiahi. Pop. 5000.

JUNEAU, joo'nō', formerly DODGE CENTRE, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated in the centre of the county, on the Fond du Lac and Rock River Railroad, 46 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It was laid out and selected as the county seat about the year 1850, and

named in memory of the first white settler of Wisconsin. The surrounding country is fertile, and rapidly improving. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 500.

JUNEDA or XUNEDA, hoo-nā'dā, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Lerida, at a hill-foot. Pop. 1660.

JUNG-BUNZLAU, Bohemia. See BUNTZLAU.

JUNGEYPOOR, jŭng'ghĭ-poor', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 17 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad, and formerly the seat of a flourishing silk manufacture.

JUNGFRAU, yōōng'frōw,* (the "Maiden," or the "Virgin Mountain,"†) a mountain of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary line between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 miles W. of the Finster-aarhorn. Height, 13,671 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by rocks and precipices, and capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained, in 1812, by the brothers Meyer of Aarau, and in 1841 by Agassiz and Professor Forbes.

JUNGLEBARRY, jŭng'ghel-bar'rea, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 58 miles N.E. of Dacca.

JUNGNAU, yōōng'nōw, a village of South Germany, principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 3 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 703.

JUNG-WOZICZ, yōōng-fōt'sitch (?) a town of Bohemia, 32 miles from Tabor. Pop. 1812.

JUNIATA, joo-ne-ah'tą, a river of Pennsylvania, formed by the union of the Little Juniata and Frankstown Branch, commences in the S. central part of the state, and flowing in a general E. direction, falls into the Susquehanna 14 miles above Harrisburg. The region through which it passes is diversified by fertile limestone valleys and mountain ridges, in which iron ore is abundant. The scenery along the banks of this river is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. The whole length of the Juniata (including the Frankstown Branch) is estimated at near 150 miles. It is not navigable, but the Pennsylvania Canal passes along it to Hollidaysburg. *Branches.*—The Little Juniata, a very small stream, rises in the N.W. part of Blair county, and after a course of perhaps not more than 30 miles, joins the Frankstown Branch. The latter rises in the N. part of Bedford county, and passes by Frankstown, from which it derives its name. The Raystown Branch, more properly an affluent of the Juniata, is the principal tributary of that river. It has its sources in the S.W. part of Bedford county, and joins the Juniata near Huntingdon.

JUNIATA, a county of Pennsylvania, in the S.E. central part of the state, contains 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by the Tuscarora and Lost Creeks. The surface is mostly occupied with valleys and mountains, which abound in beautiful and romantic scenery. The valleys are fertile and well cultivated. Limestone, sandstone, and slate are the principal rocks. The Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad pass through it. Capital, Mifflintown. Pop. 13,029.

JUNIATA, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. P. 1752.

JUNIATA, a post-township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, 25 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1435.

JUNIATA CROSSINGS, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

JUNIN or XUNIN, hoo-neen', or REYES, rā'yès, a town of Peru, department of Junin, 108 miles E.N.E. of Lima, on the E. side of Lake Chinchaycocha. Near it is the Pampa of Junin, where, on August 24, 1824, the Spanish troops under General Canterac were beaten by Bolivar.

JUNIN, XUNIN, or REYES, formerly TARMA, tar'mā, a department of Peru, stretches quite across the Andes, and includes the valleys of Jauja and Huanuco. Capital, Huanuco. Pop. in 1850, 247,748.

JUNIOR, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

JUNIPER, Georgia, a station on the Muscogee Railroad, between Columbus and Macon, 26 miles from the former.

JUNIPER CREEK, of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, flows into Thompson's Creek, a few miles from its mouth.

JUNIUS, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Seneca co., New York, 8 miles N. of Waterloo. Pop. 1516.

JUNIVILLE, zhü'nee'veel', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 30 miles S.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 1460.

JUNK-CEYLON, or JUNKSEYLON, jŭnk-see'lŏn or jŭnk'se-lŏn', or SALANG, sā-lăng', an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 7° 46' N., lon. 98° 18' E. Length, 26 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. The surface is level and wooded. It contains extensive tin-mines, the produce of which, with edible birds'-nests, ivory, and Japan-wood, are exported chiefly to the British settlements in the Strait of Malacca.

JUNO, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

JUNO, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

JUNONIS PROMONTORIUM. See TRAFALGAR.

JUNQUERA, (or XUNQUERA,) LA, lā hoon-kā'rā, a town of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1098, employed in manufacturing corks.

JUPANOWA-SOPKA, yoo-pā-no'vā-sop'kā (?) a volcanic mountain of Kamtchatka, in lat. 52° 55' N., lon. 156° 30' E.

JUPILLE, zhü'peel', a village of Belgium, province, and 3 miles E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1900. It was the ancient *Jobii Villa*, a residence of Pepin l'Heristal, and the place of his decease.

JUPILLES, zhü'peel', a village of France, department of Sarthe, W.S.W. of St. Calais.

JURA, yoo'rā, a river of Russia, government of Wilna, joins the Niemen or Memel above Tilsit, after a course of about 75 miles.

JURA, (anc. *Diura?*) an island, one of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately N.E. of Islay. Length from N.E. to S.W. 24 miles; breadth varies from 2 to 8 miles. Estimated area, about 84 square miles, or 58,400 Scotch acres, only 500 of which are arable. It is the most rugged of the Hebrides; near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "Paps of Jura." On the E. and most populous coast is the harbor of Small Islands; on the W. is the deep inlet, Loch Tarbet. Slate, and iron ore are found. Principal village, Jura, on the E. coast.

JURA, joo'rą, (Fr. pron. zhü'rā',) a department of France, formed of part of the old province of Franche-Comté, bounded E. and S. by Switzerland. Area, 1894 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 313,299. Situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura Mountains. Principal rivers, the Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, and Ain. Soil rich and fertile in the valleys. Sufficient corn (chiefly maize) is raised for home consumption; and potatoes are a large and important crop. Annual produce of wine is commonly upwards of 400,000 hectolitres, some of very good quality. Butter, cheese, &c., are principal products. Chief mineral products, iron, marble, and gypsum. Jura is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Lons-le-Saulnier, Dôle, Poligny, and St. Claude.

JURA, joo'rą, (called also *Leberberg*, lā'ber-bĕrg', in German? Fr. pron. zhü'rā'; anc. *Jubra*; It. *Giura*, joo'rā,) a chain of mountains, which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the department of Ain to that of Haut-Rhin, and in Switzerland, along the cantons of Vaud, Neufchâtel, and Bern. It is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 miles in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 30 miles; these are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. and S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mount Mclesson, 6588 feet; Reculet-de-Tolry, 5643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5538 feet; Dôle, 5509 feet; Chasseron, 5280 feet; and Chasseral, 5280 feet. The chief geological feature is a peculiar formation called Jura limestone and cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and oolites, coral, marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottos in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves are plenty, and the brown bear is occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; and cheese, called Gruyère, is manufactured for exportation.

JURANÇON, zhü'rŏns'sŏns', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 1½ miles W. of Pau. Pop. 1329.

JURBISE, zhür'beez', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the railway from Brussels to Paris, 30 miles from the former.

JURBURG, a town of Russia. See YOORBOORG.

JURIEVETZ-POVOLSKOI or JURJEVETZ-POWOLSKOI. See YOORIEVETS-POVOLSKOI.

JURJEV-POLSKIJ or JURIEV-POLSKOI. See YOORIEV-POLSKOI.

JURJURA, jŭr'joo-rā, (anc. *Ferratus, Mons.*) a mountain chain of Algeria, forming a division of the Little Atlas, 50 miles S.E. of Algiers, in which is the Biban or iron gate.

JURRUK, jŭr'rŭk', a town of Sinde, on the main branch of the Indus, 24 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Pop. from 1500 to 2000.

JURUA, JURUHA, hoo-roo'ā, (Port. pron. zhoo-roo'ą,) or HYURUHA, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Peru, flows N.N.E., and joins the Amazon on the S., between the confluent of the Teffe and Jutay.

JURUENA, zhoo-roo-ā'nā, a large river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rises 60 miles N.E. of Matto-Grosso, and flows N. to the Tapajos, of which it is a source.

JURUHA. See JURUA.

JURUMENHA, zhoo-roo-mĕn'yā, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on a steep height, on the left bank of the Guadiana, 31 miles E.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 530.

JURZEN, yoor-zĕn' (?) a river of Russia, joins the Oofa after a N.W. course of about 140 miles.

JUSHPOOR, jŭsh-poor' a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, S.W. Territory, 73 miles E.N.E. of Sumbhulpoor.

JUSSAC, zhüs'sāk', a village of France, department of Cantal, 3 miles S. of Aurillac. Pop. 1550

* "But I have seen the soaring JUNGFRAU rear
Her never-trodden snow."—*Childe Harold*, Canto iv.

† "The VIRGIN MOUNTAIN wearing like a queen
A brilliant crown of everlasting snow."—WORDSWORTH.

JUSSEY, zhüs'sā', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 20 miles N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. in 1852, 2773.

JUSTUS' MILLS, a post-office of Hampstead co., Arkansas.

JUTAY, or XUTAY, hoo-tī', (Port. pron. zhoo-tī',) written also, JUTAHI or HYUTAHY, a river of South America, has its sources in the N.E. of Peru, about lat. 11° 40' S., lon. 68° 15' W., and falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40' S., lon. 66° 40' W., after a course of nearly 700 miles.

JÜTERBOGK, (Jüterbogk,) yü'ter-bok', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S. of Potsdam, with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. Pop. 5200, who carry on a brisk trade in woollen cloths, linens, and flax. Near it, in 1813, was fought the battle of Dannewitz, in which the Prussians defeated the French.

JUTLAND, jüt'land, (Dan. *Jylland*, yül'land; Ger. *Jütland*, yüt'lānt, L. *Jutlandia*; anc. *Chersonesus Cimbrica*.) a low, flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the North Sea, the Skager-Rack, the Cattegat, the Little Belt, and the Baltic. Lat. 52° 45' to 57° 43' N., and lon. 8° 5' to 10° 57' E. On the S. it is attached to Germany; on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen or The Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Lymfiord on the N., and numerous lakes. The peninsula is divided into North Jutland, or Jutland-proper, and South Jutland or Sleswick. See SLESWICK. The name of Jutland is derived from the Jutes, a nation who anciently inhabited this country.——Adj. JUTLANDISH, jüt'land-ish; inhab. JUTLANDER, jüt'land-er.

JUTLAND, (Jylland,) NORTH, the largest and most important province of Denmark, forming the N. portion of the peninsula of the same name, separated from Sleswick by the Kolding River on the E., and the Konge on the W., lat. 55° 23' N. Area, 9697 square miles. Pop. in 1860, 604,525. The E. coast has numerous fine harbors; on the W. it is shallow. Surface quite level, except on the E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills; highest point, the Himmelbjerg, 550 feet. Principal river, is the Gudeu, which is navigable for 50 miles, and joined by the Silkeburg Canal. It is divided into 10 cantons.

JUTPHAAS, yüt'fās, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 3 miles S.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1464.

JUTROSZYN or JUTROSCHIN, yōōt-ro-sheon', a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1726.

JUTTREL' MOUNTAINS, a mountain range in Sinde, stretching about 70 miles, from lat. 25° 25' to 26° 20' N., lon. 67° 45' to 67° 55' E. They are steep, and above 2000 feet high.

JUVAVUM, or JUVAVIA. See SALZBURG.

JUVIGNE, zhü'veen', a town of France, department of Mayenne, 16 miles N.W. of Laval. Pop. 2830.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE, zhü'veen'yōō'-soos-ôn'dân', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 7 miles E.S.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1612.

JUVISY, zhü'vee'zee', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, with stations on the Orleans and Corbeil Railways, 12 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 460.

JYEPOOR, a town and state of Hindostan. See JEYPOOR.

JYHOON, ji-hoon', or JAIHAN, ji-hân', (anc. *Pyramus*,) a river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Taurus, and after a S. course of about 160 miles, enters the Gulf of Iskanderoon on its W. side. Ain-Zarba is the chief town on its banks.

JYHOON, a river of Asia. See OXUS.

JYLLAND, a peninsula of Denmark. See JUTLAND.

JYNTIAH or JYNTEAH, jin'tee'a, a district of British India, beyond the Brahmapootra, between lat. 25° and 26° N., lon. 92° E., having N. Assam. It was taken under British protection during the war with the Burmese, and has been since incorporated with the district of Sylhet.

JYNTIAHPOOR, jin-te-â-poor', or JYNTEAHPORE, jin-te-â-pōr', the capital of the above district, 10 miles N. of Sylhet, is a pretty town, built of mats and mud, with a few mosques, many of its population being Mohammedans.

JYPOOR, a town and state of Hindostan. See JEYPOOR.

K

KAADEN, kā'den, or KADANIE, kā-dân'yā', a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.W. of Saaz, on the Eger. Pop. 3229.

KAAFIORD, ko'fe-ord', a village of Norway, stift of Finmark, at the mouth of the river, and on the Gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N. It has a rich copper-mine.

KAAGOE, (Kaagöe,) ko'gö'eh, an island of Norway, belonging to Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° N. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

KAAL, kāl, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Tarna, 12 miles from Erlau. Pop. 2221.

KAARTA, kā'o'tā, a kingdom of West Africa, in the N.E. of Senegambia. Surface mountainous, and said to be populous and well cultivated.

KAAT'ERSKILL, New York, a small stream rising in the Catskill Mountains, and falling into Catskill Creek, near its mouth. About 2 miles from the Mountain House, it has a perpendicular fall of 175 feet.

KAATSBERG. See CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

KAATSHEUVEL, DE, dā kāts'hö'vel, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles W.S.W. of Hertogenbosch, (Bois le Duc.) Pop. 558.

KABAH, kā'bā' a ruined city of Yucatan, about 20 miles S.E. of Uxmal.

KABA-NAGY, köh'höh'-nŏdj, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 5 miles from Szoboszlo. Pop. 6179.

KABAN MAADEN, of Asiatic Turkey. See KEBAN MADEN.

KABARDAH, kā-bar'dā, a district of Russia, in Europe, in the N. of Circassia, separated N. by the Terek from the government of Caucasus.

KABENDA, W. coast of Africa. See CABENDA.

KABES, a town of Tunis. See CABES.

KABLETOWN, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

KABOELOESOE. See KABOOLOOSOO.

KABOK, kā'bok', a Mandingo state of West Africa, in Senegambia, between the Geba and the upper course of the Gambia. Interior almost unknown.

KABOO, KABOU or KABU, kā'boo', a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, between the Gambia and Cachee rivers.

KABOOL, a river and city of Afghanistan. See CABOOL.

KABOOLOOSOO, KABOULOUSOU or KABOELOESOE, kā-boo'loo-soo', an uninhabited island of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of the island of Saugir.

KABOUL, a city of Afghanistan. See CABOOL.

KABRA or CABRA, kā'brā, a town of Central Africa, dominion, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Timbuctoo, on the left bank of the Niger or Joliba.

KABRERA, or CABRERA, kā-brā'rā, one of the Ionian Islands, dependant on Zante, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 miles W. of Cape Gallo, with a good harbor. Lat. 36° 40' N., lon. 21° 47' E.

KABR IBRAHEEM, (or IBRAHIM), kābr ib'rā-heem', a town of Palestine, the modern name of HEBRON.

KABROOANG, KABROUANG, or KABRUANG, kā-broo-âng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between the Philippines and Gilolo, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 3° 47' N., lon. 127° E.

KABSHARY, kāb'shā'ree, a town of Central Africa, in Bornoo, on the Yeou, 90 miles W.N.W. of Kooka. Lat. 13° N., lon. 13° 10' E.

KABU, a country of West Africa. See KABOO.

KABUL, a city of Afghanistan. See CABOOL.

KACHAO, a city of Anam. See KEICHO.

KACHAR, a district of Hindostan. See CACHAR.

KACHEE, kā'chee', a town of Sinde, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 miles N. of Hyderabad.

KACHGAR, a city of Central Asia. See KASEGAR.

KACHNAI-SERAI, kāch'nī'-se-rī', or KUCHNAI-SERAI, kūtch'nī'-se-rī', a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions, and 130 miles S.S.W. of Gwalior.

KACHPOUR, a town of Russia. See KASHPOOR.

KACUNDA, or BUDDUA, a town of Africa. See KAKUNDY.

KADANIE, a town of Bohemia. See KAADEN.

KADAPHA, kā'dā'fā, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Trebizond, on the Tchoruk River, S. of Batoom.

KADDO, kād'do, one of the Dhalak islands of the Red Sea, about 2 miles long, with a rocky islet off its W. end.

KADEEN or KADIN, kā-deen', or KADINO, kā-dee'no, a town of Russia, government of Mohesley, 19 miles N.W. of Mstislavl.

KADERO, kā'dā'h'ro', a village of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 miles S. of Sennaar, with a mosque and remains of a palace.

KADIAK, one of the Aleutian Islands. See KODIAK.

KADIN or KADINO a town of Russia. See KADEEN.

KADIRGUNGE, kā-dir-gunj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, on the left bank of the Ganges, 36 miles N.W. of Furruckabad.

KADJANG, kād-jâng', a small native state, island of Celebes, on the W. coast of the gulf of that name.

KADJANG, is the capital of the above state, on the small river Kadjang, in about lat. 5° 20' S.

KADNIKOV or KADNIKOW, kād-ne-kov', a town of Russia, government, and 28 miles N.N.E. of Vologda. Lat. 59° 24' N., lon. 40° 50' E. It has 1000 inhabitants.

KADOE, KADOU, kā'doo', or KEDOE, kā-doo', a central province in the island of Java. Pop. 323,119.

KADOLZBURG, kā'dolts-böörg', a market-town of Bavaria, 9 miles W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1350.

KADOM, kā-dom,' a town of Russia, government, and 126 miles N.N.E. of Tambov, on the Moksha, with 6000 inhabitants, and a brisk trade, especially in annual fairs.

KAFERNIHAU, kā-fer-ne-haw', or HISSAR, a river of Central Asia, in Toorkistan, rises about lat. 39° 30' N., lon. 70° 20' E., flows S., and falls into the Oxus, 60 miles N.E. of Balkh, after a course of about 210 miles.

KAFFERTHAL, (Käferthal,) kăf'er-tăl', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 3 miles N.E. of Mannheim. P. 1543.

KAFFA, CAFFA, kăf'fä, or FEODOSIA, fā-o-do'sē-ä, (anc. *Theodosia.*) a town of Russia, at the W. angle of a magnificent bay in the S.E. of the Crimea; lat. 45° 6′ N., lon. 35° 20′ E. It is walled and well fortified, and contains 3 churches—Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian; 2 mosques, a spacious and commodious quarantine, a college, founded by the Emperor Alexander, chiefly for gratuitous instruction in the modern languages, a botanical garden, and a museum. It is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. It received its name of Theodosia from the wife of Leucon, King of the Bosporus, who took it after a long siege, and soon made it a place of great importance. In the Middle Ages it passed into the hands of the Genoese, by purchase from the Khans of the Crimea, and became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East, by the way of the Caspian and Astrakhan. At this time it is said to have had a population of 80,000; but, having been taken by the Turks in 1474, its prosperity rapidly declined. Much has been done for it since it came into the possession of Russia, and it is still one of the most important towns in the Crimea. Pop. 7250.

KAFFA, a country of East Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between two heads of the Gójeb River, near lat. 7° N., lon. 36° 30′ E. It has been hitherto erroneously described as a country of lofty mountains; it proves to be an elevated plain, bearing palms, and characterized by the production, not of cereal grains, but of the *ensete*, a plant resembling the musa or banana. The appellation of "grain-eater" is used by the inhabitants as a term of contempt: the ensete furnishing the principal article of food. Kaffa is the native country of the coffee-plant, (the *kahwah* of the Arabs;) and a very large proportion of the coffee now exported from Mocha, arrives in that market from the N. frontier of Kaffa, and the S. part of Enarea. The people are of the Abyssinian type; their language belongs to what M. D'Abbadie calls the Hamitic group, and is related to that of the Gongas, who dwell on the Abbai or Blue Nile, at its S.W. bend. The king *or tato*, as he is called, rules by absolute authority, and has at his command 10,000 horsemen. Capital, Bonga.

KAFFRARIA, CAFFRARIA, kăf-frā're-ä, or KAFFIRLAND, kăf'fir-lănd, a populous and fertile region of South-east Africa, bordering on Cape Colony and the Indian Ocean, and represented in old maps as extending N. to Abyssinia. The native inhabitants, called Kaffres or Caffres, in 1785, extended their dominion to Great Fish River, in lat. (mouth) 33° 27′ S., lon. 27° E.; seizing upon the territory which had belonged to the Gonaqua Hottentots, who appear to have become mingled with their conquerors. But, soon after, they came into collision with the Dutch Boers, who, having advanced 600 miles E. from Cape Town, were indignant at finding that the Kaffres had advanced 40 miles in the opposite direction. The latter were repulsed, and driven, for the most part, beyond the Keiskamma; but the Kaffres never renounced their claim to, nor wholly withdrew their cattle from the country between the rivers, which bore the title of the Neutral Territory, till 1836, when the Keiskamma and Kat Rivers were fixed definitively as their W. boundary. From the Keiskamma to the Umzimkúlu, (or Omzimkolo,) (lat. 30° 29′ S.,) the N.E. boundary of Kaffraria, is a distance of 250 miles. The breadth of the territory, from the mountains to the sea, is from 80 to 90 miles. Within the limits thus described, Kaffraria has an area of about 20,000 square miles.

The mountains which run parallel to the sea-coast, bounding Kaffraria on the N.W. rarely exceed the height of 3000 feet. Their most elevated summits are composed of trap-rocks; clay-slate and sandstone appear lower down, and limestone has been found in small quantity near the coast. Valuable minerals are rare. The level plains terminate about 20 miles from the sea; then follows a land of hill and dale, extremely varied and picturesque. Numerous rivers cross this country to the sea. On its W. side, indeed, or between the Keiskamma and the Great Kei, though the brooks are numerous in the hills, the lower tracts still resemble the colonial districts in deficiency of water; but this defect rapidly disappears as we advance to the N.E., where the country grows at every step more fresh and irriguous. The chief rivers beyond the Kei are, the Bashee, Buntáta, Umzimvúbu, Umtavúma, and Umzimkúlu. These rivers all run in deep beds, with steep banks, and, in the rainy season, swelled by the countless mountain streams that join them, they become immense torrents. None of the rivers of Kaffraria are accessible even by small vessels, except, perhaps, the Buffalo, between the Keiskamma and the Kei. The river banks are shaded by large trees; in the small thickets, scattered over the elevated grounds, the aloe and euphorbia are conspicuous. The grasses of the country are all very rank and tough, and grateful to cattle only when throwing out new shoots, after the old crop has been destroyed with fire. The chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and water-melons. The climate of Kaffraria differs widely from that of the Cape Colony. In the former country winter is the dry season. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder-storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50° Fahrenheit; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahrenheit.

The inhabitants are composed of three nations, namely:—the Amakósa, or Amaxósa; the Amatémbu, called by the Boers, Tambooger or Tambookies; and the Amaponda or Mambookies. The Amakósa (plural of *Ukosa*) occupy the country from the Keiskamma to the Bashee, (about 90 miles,) and from the foot of the mountains to the sea. The Amaponda extend along the coast, from the Bashi towards the Umzimkúlu. The Amatémbu possess the elevated land at the sources of the rivers, and the valleys between the mountains N. of the Amakósa, and nowhere approach the sea-side. The common ancestor of these three nations was Zwide, who lived fourteen generations (at least 300 years) anterior to Hintza, who fell in the Kaffre war of 1835. Kósa, or Xosa, the great warrior who gave his own name to his tribe, (the Amakósa,) lived five generations later than Zwide. The original affinity of these three nations is still kept in view by some remarkable customs.

The Kaffres are tall and beautifully formed, with fine eyes and an open countenance; their every movement, look, and carriage show vigor and animation. Their color is a dark iron-gray; except thick lips, they have no Negro feature; their heads are well formed; their hair is woolly, and in little tufts. The men, the chiefs particularly, exceed the stature of Europeans; the women, on the other hand, are small, but elegantly formed. Vivacity and good temper characterize both sexes. They are hospitable, intelligent, and brave, but dishonest and superstitious. They practise the right of circumcision. They have no written characters; but their language is sonorous, resembling the Italian. The men take as many wives as they can buy. The wife provides for herself a cottage and cows. The former is a spherical hut, framed of branches of trees, plastered with mud, and covered with rushes or palm leaves. Besides attending to household duties, the women do the work in the fields, and also prepare the skins used for clothing. The men are occupied with war and their cattle. These last constitute the Kaffre's wealth; they are the constant object of his thoughts and admiration; he is always happy when looking on his cows. He teaches the bullocks to race, and constantly rides them. Instances are not wanting of great chiefs who classed their horned cattle in regiments, according to color, and trained them to join in the dance. Milk is the Kaffre's chief sustenance, and always in the curdled state. It is kept in baskets made of rushes, and so closely plaited as to be water-tight. These, when frequently used, imbibe the lactic acid, so that the new milk poured into them very soon curdles. Venison, beef, marmalade of the water-melon, and various fruits, season the Kaffre's repast, but in small quantity. He may be said to live on milk and a little millet or Kaffre corn. He will not taste small game; and fish, with which the rivers abounds, he holds in abhorrence. Both sexes are passionately fond of smoking. The Kaffre's dress is simple: the men are always bareheaded, and wear a cloak (*kaross*) of skin, which they wrap close round them in winter, with the hair inside; the exposed side being reddened with ochre. They are often tattooed on the shoulders, and wear copper, iron, or ivory rings and strung shells on their arms and legs. The kaross of the chief is generally of leopard's skin. The chief distinction of the female dress is the cap of lynx skin, which is made of a conical shape, but the cone laps forward, and, being fringed with beads, rings, or shells, hangs over the brows. The Kaffres are divided into hordes, and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule.

The Amakósa at present (1852) obey several chiefs, three of whom are nearly equal in power; namely, Sandili, Kreili, and Tslambie; whose followers probably amount respectively to 50,000, 45,000, and 40,000. The interior chiefs could add, perhaps, another 40,000. The Amatémba, under one chief, probably do not exceed 70,000. The Amaponda may be taken at 100,000, making the total population 345,000.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA is divided into the counties of Northumberland, York, Sussex, Middlesex, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Bedford. Capital, King William Town, on the Buffalo, co. of Middlesex. The principal forts are Wellington and Cox.

——Adj. and inhab. KAFFRE or CAFFRE, kăf'fer or kăf'fer.

KAFIRISTAN, kăf'fe-ris-tăn', CAFFRISTAN, CAUFIRISTAN, or KAUFIRISTAN, kaw'fe-ris-tăn', ("land of the Kafirs," Infidels,) a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° and 36° N., and lon. 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Khoondooz, Budukhshan, and Chitral. Estimated area, 7000 square miles. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, and is traversed by affluents of the Cabool River. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, called *Siah Posh*, or Kafirs, ("infidels,") by their neighbors, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons and many of their habits; they live in a very rude

and primitive state, and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded, but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals and wood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, exposing their dead without burial, and by using a language wholly unlike the dialects of the Afghan, Hindoo, or other adjacent Asiatic nations. They have Caucasian features and complexion, and claim to be brothers of the Feringi, (Europeans.) Principal village is stated to be Caundaish, with about 500 houses.

KAFR-KOT, kăfr kot, (the "Infidel's fort,") an extensive ruin in the Punjab, on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 71° 21′ E.

KAGALNIK, kä-gäl-nik′ or kä-gäl-neek′, a river of Russia, in Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea, a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 miles. On its banks, many German and other colonies have been established.

KAGHUZWARA, kä-gŭz-wä′rä, a large village of India, in the Deccan, about 10 miles N.W. of Aurungabad. It was formerly noted for a manufactory of paper.

KAGOOL, KAGOUL, or KAGUL, kä-gool′, a lake of Russia, S.W. of the province of Bessarabia. Greatest length, 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles.

KAHAN, kä-hän′, a village of Farther India, on the Tenasserim coast, province of, and near Mergui, on the Tenasserim River, close to it are some tin-mines.

KAHEREE, kä′ha-ree′, a town of Afghanistan, in Damoun, 321 miles S. of Dera-Ismaeel-Khan, lat. 31° 25′ N., lon. 70° 57′ E. It has a principal ferry across the Indus, here 1000 yards wide.

KAHIRA or EL KAHIRA, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

KAHLA, kä′lä, a walled town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, 17 miles S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 2463. Above it is a fortress, and the ruined castle of Dolerstein.

KAHLENBERG, kä′len-bĕrg′, a hill in Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. of Vienna, with many handsome suburban villas. On its side the army of Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna, when besieged by the Turks, in 1683.—The KAHLENGEBIRGE, kä′lĕn′gĕ-bēēr′ŭg, are the mountains occupied by the WIENERWALD, wee′ner-wält′, or Vienna-forest.

KAHOOLAWE, kä-hoo-lä′wee, or TAHOU-RAWE, one of the Sandwich Islands, off the S.W. point of Maui, 14 miles long, and 5 miles wide. It is used as a place of exile.

KAHUN, kä′hoon′, a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffoosk Pass; lat. 29° 20′ N., lon. 69° 35′ E. A garrison was placed in it by the British in May, and evacuated in September, 1840.

KAI, kī, a town of China, province of Se-chuen, 65 miles W.N.W. of Kweitchoo.

KAI, a town of Russia, government, and 140 miles N.E. of Vinika.

KAIANA, a town of Finland. See KAJANA.

KAI-CHOO or KAI-TCHOU, kī′choo′, a city of China, in Mantchooria, 8 miles from the Gulf of Leaotong. Lat. 40° 35′ N., lon. 121° 47′ E.

KAIFFA or CAIFFA, kīf′fä, (anc. *Hēphaē*) a small seaport town of Palestine, pashalic, and 6 miles S.W. of Acre, on its bay, at the foot of Mount Carmel; lat. 32° 50′ N., lon. 34° 58′ E.

KAI-FONG, CAI-FONG, kī′fong′, or KAI-FUNG, kī′fŭng′, a city of China, capital of Honan, on the right bank of the Hoang ho; lat. 39° 55′ N., lon. 114° 20′ E.

KAILAS or CAILAS, kī′läs′, ("paradise,") the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain region of Thibet, about lat. 31° N., lon. 80° E., and comprising the lakes of Manassrowar and Ravana-Hrada.

KAIN, KAYN, or KHAIN, a town of Persia. See GEAYN.

KAIN, kin, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 28 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2662.

KAINOORA-JIKOOL or KAINOURA-DJIKOUL, kī-noo′rä-jee-kool′, a small village of West Africa, on the Falémé; lat. 14° 22′ N., lon. 12° 19′ W.

KAINSK, kinsk, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, capital of the district, on the Om, 260 miles W.S.W. of Tomsk, and on the great route thence to Omsk and Tobolsk. Lat. about 55° 30′ N., and lon. 78° 40′ E. Pop. 3400. It has a trade in furs and skins.

KAIPARA, kī-pä′rä, a fine harbor of New Zealand, N. of the island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30′ S., lon. 174° 75′ E. Average breadth, from 5 to 6 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at the N., and the Kaipara at the S. extremity.

KAIRA, kī′rä, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 110 miles W.N.W. of Surat. Lat. 22° 47′ N., lon. 72° 45′ E. It is large, neat, enclosed by a bastioned wall, and has a handsome court-house, a large prison, a church, an English school, and a Jain temple. The British cantonments, 1½ miles distant, are commodious, but the site is unhealthy.

KAIRWAN or CA'RWAN, kir′wän′, a city of North Africa, dominions, and 80 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. Lat. 35° 37′ N., lon. 10° 16′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It stands on a sandy plain, and has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufactures of morocco, leather boots and slippers. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa.

KAISAREEYEH, KAISARIYEH, or KAISERIYAH, kī-zar-ee′eh, (anc. *Cæsarea* or *Mazaca.*) one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Argæus or Erjish, 160 miles E.N.E. of Konieh. Lat. 38° 42′ N., lon. 35° 20′ E. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall; comprises about 5000 Turkish, 2500 Armenian, and 500 Greek houses; has a castle, several mosques, churches, extensive and well-supplied bazaars; and near it are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Though its trade has been latterly declining, its inhabitants are still noted for commercial enterprise, and it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. It imports many articles of British and colonial produce, Swiss fabrics, German steel and hardwares, Italian paper, Russian bar-iron, French and Belgian woollens and silks, indigo, and dye-woods, stuffs from Diarbekir, Mosul, Aleppo, and Damascus; which goods it re-exports to the principal cities of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow-berries, wool, goats'-hair, furs, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall-nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, and wine, the produce of its own territory.

KAISAREEYEH, of Palestine. See CÆSAREA.

KAISER, kī′zer, a German word signifying "emperor," derived from the Latin *Cæsar*, (Gr. *Καισαρ*, *Kaisar*,) and forming a part of a number of names in Germany, Switzerland, &c., as KAISERSBERG, "emperor's hill, (or hill fortress.")

KAISERBERG, kī′zer-bĕrg′, or KAYSERSBERG, kī′zers-bĕrg′, (L. *Cæsaris Mons.*) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Weiss, 8 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3165, mostly engaged in cotton manufactures. It was formerly a fortified imperial city, taken by Rodolph of Hapsburg in 1682.

KAISERIYAH. See KAISAREEYEH.

KAISERSLAUTERN, kī′zers-low′tern, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Lauter, and on the railway from Forbach to Mentz, 25 miles N.W. of Landau. Pop. 6730. It was formerly a strong military post; and has iron forges and manufactures of cotton stuffs. Its castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, was destroyed by the French during the war of succession.

KAISERSMARKT, a town of Hungary. See KESMARK.

KAISERSTUHL, kī′zer-stool′, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the left bank of the Rhine, 20 miles N.E. of Aargau. The name KAISERSTUHL, ("Cæsar's seat or throne,") probably, has reference to the supposed ancient name *Forum Tiberii*, (i.e. "the court or judgment-seat of Tiberius.")

KAISERSWALD, kī′zers-wält′, a village of Bohemia, 35 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1707.

KAISERWERTH, kī′zer-wĕrt′, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1740. It has manufactures of cotton and silk.

KAISTEN, kis′ten, (OBER, o′ber, and UNTER, oon′ter,) two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 2 miles from Laufenburg. Pop. 1126.

KAITA, kī′tä, or KEETAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 50 miles W. of Banda.

KAI-TCHOU, a city of China. See KAI-CHOO.

KAITS, kits, a seaport and village at the N. end of the island of Ceylon. Its harbor affords safe anchorage at all seasons, and is much frequented.

KAJANA, kä-yä′nä, or KAIANA, kī ä′nä, a town of Finland, Iæn, and 75 miles S.W. of Uleåborg. Pop. 700.

KAKABIK′KA, a remarkable cataract of British North America, in the course of the Kamanatekwoya, a river, which before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock, 130 feet high.

KAKAVA, kä-kä′vä, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 miles S.W. of Myra, lat. 36° 9′ N., lon. 29° 5′ E., with a small port and roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cydna*.

KAKISSA or KAKISIA, a town of Turkey. See KARKISSA.

KAKUNDY, kä-koon′dee, or KACUNDA, written also BUDDUA, a town of West Africa, in Senegambia, on the Nunez, or Kakundy, 100 miles N.E. of its mouth.

KALA-BAGH, a town of the Punjab. See CALABAGH.

KALABRYTA, a town of Greece. See KALAVRITA.

KALABSHEH or KALABSHE, EL, ĕl kä-läb′shĕh, (anc. *Talmis*,) a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles S. of Asswan; lat. 23° 20′ N., lon. 32° 55′ E. It had a temple, considered by Burckhardt the finest remnant of antiquity in Nubia.

KALAFAT, kä′lä-fät′, a walled town of European Turkey, on the Danube, nearly opposite Widin. It has a quarantine, a town-hall, a custom-house, 3 churches, and cavalry barracks. It is the chief place of a sub-administrator's district. The redoubts are of great extent and very strong. They are partially raised on two high hills on the plain of Kalafat, about a mile distant from each other. All the neighboring country is commanded by these hills in such a way, that no approach to the Danube can be made. In 1828 these hills were occupied and fortified by the Russians. The town contains about 2000 houses.

KALAH, kä'lä, ("a castle,") a prefix of numerous villages, fortresses, &c. in West Asia, the principal being—

KALAH-JIK, kä'lä-jik or kä'lä-jeek, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 35 miles N.E. of Angora, at the base of a conical hill crowned by a castle, and stated to have 800 Mohammedan and 60 Armenian houses, 14 mosques, a khan, and a public bath. It was taken by Ibruhim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.

KALAH-SEFEED or KALAH-SEFID, kä'lä-sev'feed', a fortified town of Persia, province of Fars, 65 miles W.N.W. of Sheeraz.

KALAH-SHERKAT, kä'lä-shêr'kät', an ancient ruined town of Turkish Koordistan, on the right bank of the Tigris, 30 miles E. of Al-Hadhr.

KALAICHI, kä-lä'chee, a town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 30 miles S. of Dera Ismaeel Khan.

KALAMAKI, kä-lä-mä'kee, a bay of Asia Minor, lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 29° 28' E., near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of ancient *Patara*.

KALAMATA or CALAMATA, kä-lä-mä'tä, a seaport town of Greece, capital of the government of Messenia, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. Pop. 2000. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, and figs, raised in its vicinity.

KALAMAZOO', a river of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., in the S. part of the state, and flowing in a W.N.W. direction, enters Lake Michigan in Allegan co., 29 miles S. of Grand River. The whole length is nearly 200 miles, and the width near its mouth is between 300 and 400 feet. It is navigable for boats of 50 tons, in all stages, to Allegan, a distance of 38 miles. The region through which it flows is nearly level, and the soil is generally fertile.

KALAMAZOO, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, contains 575 square miles. It is intersected by the Kalamazoo, and drained by the Portage River of the Kalamazoo, and the Portage River of the St. Joseph, and by Bear and Gull Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies, tracts of heavy timber, and plains, which are covered with scattered oak-trees. The soil is extremely fertile. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad. Organized in 1830. Capital, Kalamazoo. Pop. 13,179.

KALAMAZOO, a thriving town, capital of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, on the left bank of the river of its own name, and on the Central Railroad, 140 miles W. of Detroit, and 140 miles E.N.E. of Chicago. It is scarcely 18 years since the place was first settled: the population is now (1854) estimated at 5000. It contains a United States land-office, a branch of the university, a number of churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Manufactories of various kinds have recently been established; plank-roads have been made, and every element of prosperity which nature has given, has been developed with surprising rapidity. The surrounding country is well timbered, and the soil is uniformly productive. The Michigan Asylum for the Insane has recently been located here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3234.

KALAMO, an island of Greece. See KALIMNO.

KALAMO, a post-township in the S.W. part of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 429.

KALANI, kä-lä'nee, or KALLANIA, käl'lä'ne-a, a village of the island of Ceylon, situated on the banks of a river of the same name, about 10 miles N.E. of Colombo.

KALANNA, kä län'nä, a town of Soodan, capital of the kingdom of its own name, about 250 miles S.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

KALANTAN or CALANTAN, kä lin-tän', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, having N., Siam, to which it is now partially tributary. Estimated pop. 50,000. The produce comprises 3000 piculs of tin, and 12,000 piculs of pepper, with some gold and lead. Principal town, Kalantan.

KALANY-GUNGA, kä-lä'nee-gun'ga, a river of Ceylon, enters the ocean, 3 miles N. of Colombo, after a W. course of 60 miles, for three-fourths of which it is navigable for boats.

KALA-SEFID, a town of Persia. See KALAH-SEFEED.

KALASIN, a town of Russia. See KOLIAZIN.

KALAT, a town of Beloochistan. See KELAT.

KALAT-EL-MUDIK, kä-lät'-el-mud-ik', written also KULAT-EL-MEDYK, a town of North Syria, 70 miles S.S.W. of Aleppo, near the ancient *Apamea*, with an old castle and other ruins.

KALATOA, kä-lä-to'ä, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, between Flores and Celebes; lat. 7° 12' S., lon. 121° 43' E.

KALAU or CALAU, kä'low, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 55 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 2177. Near it is the village of Kabel, with mineral baths.

KALAVRITA or KALABRYTA, kä-lä-vree'tä, (anc. *Cynæ'tha*,) a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the government of Kyllenia, near the foot of Mount Kheimos, 28 miles S.E. of Patras. Pop. 2760.

KALBE, kä'beh, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale, 19 miles S. of Magdeburg. Pop. 5573. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal fortress.

KALBE, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, 17 miles S.S.E. of Salzwedel. Pop. 1400.

KALCASCA, a new and unorganized county towards the N. part of Michigan, drained by the Manistee River. Area, 576 square miles.

KALEFAT, a town of European Turkey. See KALAFAT.

KALDENKIRCHEN, käl'den-kêêkh'en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Kempen. Pop. 1700.

KALENBERG or CALENBERG, käl'en-bêrk', a principality of Hanover, comprising the capital of the kingdom. Area, 1050 square miles. Pop. 192,626. It owes its name to a village and ruined castle on the Leine, 12 miles S.S.E. of Hanover.

KALESURA, kä lä-soo'rä, a village and caravanserai of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 32 miles S.E. of Attock. Lat. 33° 44' N., lon. 72° 35' E.

KALGAN, käl'gän', ("a gate,") a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, 125 miles N.W. of Peking, lat. 40° 50' N., lon. 115° 3' E., and near the Great Wall of China, on the route from Peking to Kiakhta. It is very populous, and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified. The streets are narrow and ill paved, but the shops are well supplied, the town being an important depôt of the overland trade between China and Russia.

KALGUEV, KALGOUEV, käl-goo-êv' or käl-gwêv', KOLGUEV, kol-goo-êv', written also KALGUJEW, an island of Russia, government of Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean. Length and breadth, 45 miles each. The surface is mountainous or marshy, clothed with moss, and peopled only by a few Samoied families; but resorted to by traders from the mainland, who here procure large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

KALHAT, käl-hät', a seaport town of Arabia, dominions, and 70 miles S.E. of Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

KALI, a river of Hindostan. See SIND.

KALIDA, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, 112 miles N.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1834. It contained, in 1850, 1 or 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several stores.

KALIMNO, KALYMNO, kä-lim'no, CALAMO, kä-lä'mo, or CALYNDA, kä-lin'da, an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 miles N.W. of Stanchio, (anc. *Cos*.) Lat. 37° N., lon. 27° E. The surface is mountainous and bare; it was anciently famous for its honey, which is still one of its principal products. Kalimno, or Calamo, its chief town, is on its W. coast.

KALISZ, KALISH, or KALISCH, käl'lish, written also KALICE, a city of Poland, and the westernmost in the Russian dominions, capital of a province of the same name, on an island in the Prosna, 130 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 12,000, comprising 2200 Jews. It is enclosed by old bastioned walls, entered by 5 gates, and is one of the best built cities in the kingdom. Chief edifices, the citadel, the former palace of the Waywode (*waivode*,) now occupied by the judicial courts, the cathedral, many other churches, a synagogue, theatre, and several hospitals. It has superior schools; and woollen and linen fabrics, leather, &c. are made in the city and vicinity. Near it, in 1706, the Poles defeated the Swedes; and in September, 1835, a grand military muster took place here, attended by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and other potentates.

KALKAS, a country of Mongolia. See KHALKAS.

KALKOON, käl-koon', or TURKEY ISLES, a group of islets in the Java Sea, N.E. of Kangelung; lat. 6° 31' S., lon. 115° 29' E.

KALLABAGH, a town of the Punjab. See CAULABAGH.

KALLAKANDI, käl-lä-kän'dee, a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey, about 70 miles S. by W. of Adafoodia; lat. 12° 2' N., lon. 1° 18' E.

KALLANIA, a village of Ceylon. See KALANI.

KALLAVESI, käl-lä vä'see, a lake of Russia, in Finland, circle of Kuopio. Greatest length from N.W. to S.E., about 24 miles; mean breadth, about 6 miles.

KALLINGER, a town of British India. See CALLINGER.

KALLMUNZ, (Kallmünz,) käll'münts, a market town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1128.

KALLÓ, KIS, kish käl'lo', a village of Hungary, in the vicinity of Debreczin.

KALLO, NAGY, nŏdj käl'lo', (*i.e.* GREAT KALLO,) a market-town of East Hungary, capital of the co. of Szabolcs, 23 miles N.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5342, mostly Protestants. It has Greek and Protestant churches, and a factory of saltpetre.

KALLSJÖEN, (Kallsiöen,) käll'se-ö'en, a lake of Sweden, in the N.W. part of the læn of Ostersund, about 15 miles long, by about 9 miles broad. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, one of which is 4800 feet high. It communicates by the Helgesund with Lake Storsiön on the S.E.

KALLUNDBORG or CALLUNDBORG, käl'loond-borg', a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Seeland, 58 miles W. of Copenhagen, with a good harbor, and an active trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2400.

KALMACS, a tribe of Asia. See CALMUCKS.

KALMAR, käl'mar, a læn of Sweden, extending along the coast of the Baltic, between lat. 56° 20' and 58° 20' N., and lon. 15° 30' and 17° E. Area, including the island of Oland, 4258 square miles. Capital, Kalmar. Pop. 202,178.

KALMAR or CALMAR, a fortified seaport city of East Sweden, capital of the above læn, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island of Oland, 190 miles S.S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 5964. It stands on the island of Quarnholm, and communicates with a suburb on the mainland by a bridge of boats. It has a fine cathedral, a town-hall, a prefecture, a strong castle, now a house of correction, an academy, a dock-yard, a small but secure harbor, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, tobacco, and potash. Much of its commerce has latterly been transferred to Stockholm. The treaty of Kalmar, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here in 1397.

KALMAR SOUND, a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island of Oland from the mainland.

KALMINA, a town of West Africa. See CALMINA.

KALMIUS, kăl-me-oos' (?) a river of Russia, government Yekaterinoslav, after a S.S.W. course of nearly 90 miles, falls into the Sea of Azof, at Mariopol.

KALMUCKS, a tribe of Asia. See CALMUCKS.

KALNA, kăl'nă, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 1480.

KALOCSA, kŏh'loch'sh', or COLOCZA, ko'lot'sŏh', a town of West Hungary, co., and 68 miles S. of Pesth, with a steam-packet station on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 6000. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, a Piarist college, and Roman Catholic gymnasium. It was formerly a fortified town, of much more importance, and had a celebrated printing establishment.

KALOCSA, a village of West Hungary, co. of Marmaros. Pop. 2323.

KALO-GUNGA. See KALANY-GUNGA.

KALOLIMNO, kă-lo-lim'no, a small island in the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles S.S.W. of Constantinople.

KALOOGA, KALOUGA or KALUGA, kă-loo'gă, a government of European Russia, near its centre, forming the westernmost of the great manufacturing provinces, bounded S. by Toola, W. by Smolensk, and N. by Moscow. Area, 12,176 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 941,402. The surface is flat. The chief crops are rye, oats, wheat, barley, lint, and hemp. The horses are excellent. The manufactures comprise metallic goods and cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, and soap. Distilling is carried on to a vast extent. The commerce is principally with Archangel. Exports oil and spirits.

KALOOGA, KALOUGA or KALUGA, a town of Russia, capital of the government and district of the same name, 95 miles S.W. of Moscow, on the Oka. Pop. 22,580. It is the see of the Bishop of Kalooga and Borovsk, and has above 20 churches, a gymnasium, a seminary for the children of poor nobles, a foundling hospital, and house of correction. Kalooga is one of the most important manufacturing towns of the empire. The principal articles produced are muskets, sail-cloth for the navy, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, and vitriol. It has numerous tanneries and sugar-refineries, and a commerce in sheep-skins, Russia leather, and wax.

KALOO (kă'loo') PASS, in Central Asia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bamian, on the route from Cabool. Elevation, 12,480 feet.

KALOYERI, kă-lo-yă'ree, a small desert island in the Grecian Archipelago, midway between Andros and Scio.

KALPEE or CALPEE, kăl'pee, a large and populous town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, district, and 45 miles S.W. of Cawnpoor, on the Jumna, the navigation of which is commanded by its fort. It is an entrepôt for cotton from the S.W. of India, and has manufactures of paper and sugar-candy.

KALPENI, kăl-pă'nee, two of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Hindostan, joined together by a reef above water. Lat. (S. point) 10° 3′ N., lon. 73° 35′ E.

KALSCHEUREN, kăl'shoi'ren, a village of Prussia, on the railway from Cologne to Bonn, 4 miles from the former.

KALSEE, kăl'see, a town of North Hindostan, in Gurhwol, on the Upper Jumna, 43 miles N.W. of Hurdwar, lat. 30° 32′ N., lon. 77° 50′ E. It is a principal mart for the country between the Sutlej and Touse Rivers.

KALTBRUNNEN, kălt'brŏŏn'nen, ("Cold Springs,") a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 23 miles S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1453.

KALTENBRUNN, a town of Hungary. See HIDEGKUT.

KALTEN-NORDHEIM, kăl'ten-nord'hime, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1606.

KALTEN-SUNDHEIM, kăl'ten-sŏŏnt'hime, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 3 miles S. of the above. Pop. 738.

KALTENWESTEN, kăl'ten-wĕs'ten, a village of Würtemberg, 19 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1371.

KALTERHERBERG, kăl'ter-her'berg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1372.

KALTERN, a town of Austria. See CALDARO.

KALUGA, government and town, Russia. See KALOOGA.

KALUMULLE, kă-loo-mŭl'lă, a small town of Ceylon, about 4 miles S. of Caltura. Pop. about 1000.

KALUSZ, kă'loosh, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles S.E. of Stry. Pop. 2000.

KALVORDE, (Kalvörde,) kăl'vŏr'deh, a village of Germany, capital of a detached territory, 34 miles E.N.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 1400.

KALWARIA, kăl-wă're-ă, a town of Austrian Galicia, 8 miles E.S.E. of Wadowice, with a convent of Benedictines, much frequented in pilgrimage.

KALWARYA, kăl-wă're-ă, or KALWARY, kăl-wă'ree, a town of Poland, province of Augustowo, 24 miles N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 6000, comprising many Jews. It has manufactures of leather.

KALYBEA, a village of Greece. See KALYVIA.

KALYMNO, an island of Asia Minor. See KALIMNO.

KALYVIA or KALYBEA, kăl-e-vee'ă, a village of Greece, in Hellas, government of Bœotia, 4 miles N.W. of Arachova.

KAMA, kă'mă, a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Viatka, N.E. of Glazov, flows through the government of Perm, and S.W. between Viatka and Orenboorg, joining the Volga 40 miles S. of Kasan, after a course estimated at 1400 miles. All the rivers of the governments of Viatka, Perm, and North Orenboorg, are its tributaries; and at its junction with the Volga it is nearly as broad as that river. One of its affluents is connected with an affluent of the Dwina by the Canal of Catherine II., 12 miles in length; and it forms an important line of traffic between the countries of the South Volga and those around the White Sea. It is now navigated by steam-vessels. It is navigable for ordinary barges from the Volga to Perm, and for flat-bottomed boats to a much greater distance.

KA'MA, or KOO'NER, a river of Central Asia, joins the Cabool River, in Afghanistan, 10 miles E. of Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 miles through Chitral and Kafiristan.

KAMAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KEMAKH.

KAMAKOORA, KAMAKOURA, or KAMAKURA, kă mă-koo'ră, a small island of Japan, on the S.E. coast of the island of Niphon, used as a place of banishment for grandees who have fallen into disgrace.

KAMAL, kă-măl', a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. coast of the island of Madura, with a good haven.

KAMALIA, kă-mă'lee'ă, a small town and fort of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 miles S.W. of Lahore. Lat. 30° 44′ N., lon. 72° 38′ E. It is built of brick, and has an appearance of antiquity.

KAMALIA, kă-mă'lee'ă, a town of Senegambia, in the Mandingo country. Lat. 12° 47′ N.

KAMARAN or CAMARAN, kă-mă-răn', an island off the W. coast of Arabia, 20 miles S. of Loheis, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length, 13 miles. It is fertile, and has a harbor.

KAMAR, EL, Mountains of the Moon. See AFRICA.

KAMBANGAN, Malay Archipelago. See KEMBANGAN.

KAMBARA, kăm'bă'ră, one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (S. point) 18° 56′ S., lon. 178° 52′ W.

KAMBERG, kăm'bĕrg, a town of Germany, duchy, and 22 miles E. of Nassau, with a castle, and 1250 inhabitants.

KAMBERG, a village of Bohemia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Tabor.

KAMBING or KAMBONG. See CAMBING.

KAMBURG or CAMBURG, kăm'bŏŏrg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 miles E.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1650.

KAMBURI, a town of Siam. See CAMBOURIE.

KAMEER, KAMIR, kă'meer', CAM'MEER or KHAMIR, a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Kishm. Lat. 27° 0′ N., lon. 55° 40′ E.

KAMEL, kă-mĕl', a village of West Africa, in Foota Damga, on the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 15° 32′ N., lon. 12° 55′ W.

KAMENETZ or KAMENEZ. See KAMIENIEC.

KAMENITZ, kă'mĕn-its', or KAMENICZE, kă'mă-neet'sĕ, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2281.

KAMENITZ or KAMENICZE, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Chrudim.

KAMENITZ or KAMENICZE, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 11 miles E. of Iglau. Pop. 1569.

KAMENITZ or KAMENICZE, a town of Austria, in Slavonia, 2 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1844.

KAMENITZA, kă mă-nit'să, a village of Greece, in the Morea, government of Achaia, on the Kamenitza River, 10 miles S.W. of Patras.

KAMENOI-OSTROV, kă-mă-noi' os-trov', an island of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace.

KAMENOI-OSTROV, an island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea, near Gouriev, in the government of Orenboorg.

KAMENSKOE, kă mĕn'sko-ă', a village of Asiatic Russia, province of Okhotsk, near the Kamtchatka frontier, with an important market.

KAMENSKOI, kă-mĕn-skoi', a village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 40 miles S. of Kamishlov, with imperial iron-works and a cannon foundry.

KAMENZ, a town of Saxony. See CAMENZ.

KAMIENIEC, kăm-yĕn'vĕts', written also KAMINIETZ, KAMENETZ and KAMENEZ, a town of Russian Poland, near its S.W. frontier, capital of the government of Podolia, on the Smotrisch, 235 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 15,600. It is the capital of the Greek eparchy of Podolia, and of Roman Catholic bishops, and has a Russian theological seminary, a gymnasium, and 2 public schools. The chief edifice

is the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Its fortifications, razed in 1812, have since been renewed.

KAMIN, kä-meen', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Bentlhem. Pop. 838.

KAMINIETZ, a town of Poland. See KAMIENIEC.

KAMIONKA STRZUMILOWA, kä-mo-on'kä strzhoo-me-lo'vä, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Bug, 27 miles N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 1295.

KAMIR, a town of Persia. See KAMEER.

KAMISHIN or KAMISCHYN, kä-me-shin' or kä-me-sheen', a town of Russia, government, and 106 miles S.S.W. of Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishinka. Lat. 50° 5' N., lon. 45° 23' E. Pop. 7268. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1710, and is enclosed by a wall.

KAMISHLOV, KAMYSCHLOW, kä-mish lov', or KAMUSCHLOV, kä-moosh-lov', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 65 miles N.W. of Shadrinsk. Pop. 2900.

KAMITZ or KAMIZ, kä'mits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, S.W. of Neisse. Pop. 1070.

KAMM, kämm, a village of West Africa, in Wallo, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28' N., lon. 16° 12' W.

KAMMENOI-OSTROV. See KAMENOI-OSTROV.

KAMMERSWALDAU, kämmers-wäl'dow, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1245.

KAMNITZ, kämnits, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2331.

KAMORTA, one of the Nicobar Islands. See CAMORTA.

KAMOURASKA, a river of Canada East, flows N.N.W. through a county of the same name, and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. 47° 33' N., lon. 69° 43' W.

KAMOURASKA, a group of small rocky islets in the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River.

KAMOURASKA, a county of Canada East, bounded N. by the St. Lawrence, and watered by the Wallooostook and St. François rivers. Area, 1090 square miles. Capital, Kamouraska. Pop. in 1852, 20,396.

KAMOURASKA, a post-village of Canada East, capital of Kamouraska co., on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, 90 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 1000.

KAMPEN, kämp'pen, a walled town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles W.N.W. of Zwolle. It has remains of its former defences, and is intersected by sundry canals. Its principal buildings are an elegant town-house, a custom-house, two Calvinistic churches, a Baptist and a Roman Catholic church; it has also several hospitals and schools. Anciently it was one of the most flourishing of the Hanse towns; but its commerce is now limited to a few vessels trading to Hull. Its manufactures comprise earthenware and scythes, damask, calico, plush, blankets, ropes, tiles, bricks, spirits, &c. Pop. in 1850, 10,879.

KAMP, Gross, groce kämp, a river of Lower Austria, joins the Danube from the left 9 miles below Krems, after a course of about 60 miles.

KAMTCHATKA* or KAMTSCHATKA, kämchät'ka, a peninsula in the N.E. of Asia, forming the S.E. termination of Siberia, of which it constitutes a government. It extends between lat. 51° and 69° 55' N., and lon. 155° 40' and 164° 20' E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kamtchatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, and N. by the country of the Tchoukchues. Length, 850 miles; breadth very irregular; in the middle and widest part, 250 miles; in the N. it varies from 130 to 80 miles; while in the S. it narrows rapidly, terminating in a long and narrow tongue of land, which forms Cape Lopatka. Pop. estimated at 6000, of whom 1600 are Russians. Capital, Petropaulovski, on the E. coast. The surface is flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast, except at the S. point, and in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; on the S. steep and bold. The S. part of the peninsula is entirely covered with detached volcanic mountains, several of which rise to a height of 10,000 feet. At lat. 54°, a range of low mountains breaks from the S. group, and extends N. throughout the peninsula, at a distance of 65 miles from the W. coast, while a high range extends N.E. to lat. 57°. In this range (lat. 56° 8' N.) is situated the culminating point of the peninsula, Klutchevskaïa volcano, 16,512 feet in elevation. It is particularly described by Erman, who, in 1829, ascended within 8000 feet of the summit, and saw it in sublime activity, pouring forth a continuous stream of lava, which, at first opposed in its progress by masses of snow and ice, soon burst the barrier, and precipitated itself into the sea, with a noise which was heard for a distance of more than 50 miles. The chief river is the Kamtchatka, which rises in lat. 54° N., flows northerly through the central valley, and E. through the mountain range to the Eastern Sea, in lat. 56°. Length, 250 miles; chief affluent, the Yelovka (Jelowka,) from the N. The principal lake is the Kourile, near the S.W. point; length, 20 miles, breadth, 12 miles. The climate is very severe; winter lasts 9 months, and frost is common even in summer. At Petropaulovski, on the E. coast, the mean annual temperature is only 28° 30', whereas that of Tigil, on the W., is 43° Fahrenheit. On an average of four years, the temperature of the former was, for spring, 31° 30'; summer, 55° 30'; harvest, 37° 30'; and winter, 19°. In very severe frost the temperature falls far below this winter average, and has sometimes been —15°. On the Kamtchatka River, in the interior, where protected by mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows, and small quantities of rye, barley, and pot-herbs are cultivated. The scanty population live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. Among the wild animals may be mentioned reindeer, wild sheep, bears, otters, and beavers. The export of goods is conducted on sledges by a fine race of dogs. These dogs are strongly built, very sagacious, and seem to enter into the very feelings of their masters. In summer they are set loose, and become their own purveyors; but with the return of frost their working season commences, when, harnessed two and two, in trains perhaps of 40 dogs, to sledges called *nartas*, consisting, in their most primitive form, of a box of boards about 3 feet long, and 1½ feet in width and height, fastened to wooden runners, they often travel, at a rapid pace, 40 miles a day. The exports comprise sable, fox, and other skins, (36,000 annually,) whale-oil, fish, and eggs. The imports are rice, flour, colonial goods, and spirits. The trade is chiefly with Okhotsk. Kamtchatka was discovered and conquered by the Russians, between 1696 and 1706. It is subdivided into four districts, each under a lieutenant-governor.——Adj. and inhab. KAMTCHAT'KAN and KAMT'CHADALS'.

KAMUSCHLOV or KAMYSCHLOW. See KAMISHLOV.

KANADEI, kä-nä-dä'oo, a town of Russia, government, and 88 miles S.W. of Simbeersk, on the affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2250.

KANAGA, kä-nä'gä, or KONNIAGA, kon-ne-ä'gä, one of the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 52° 4' N., lon. 176° 50' W. It is about 22 miles long and 11 or 12 miles wide. The N. part of the island exhibits a high smoking volcano.

KANAR, a river of Hindostan. See GOGGRA.

KANARA, a province of Hindostan. See CANARA.

KANARAK, kä-nä-räk', or KUNNARUE, kun-nä-roo'ä, (the "black pagoda,") an ancient maritime village of British India, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles S.S.E. of Cuttack. Here are the ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted for that of Juggernaut, 16 miles westward.

KANARY (kä-nä'ree) ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, at the S. entrance to the Gilolo Passage. The larger, or Grand Kanary, is in lat. 1° 48' S., lon. 129° 24' E.

KANATHIA, kä-nä'thee-ä, one of the most E. of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° 15' S., lon. 179° 9' W. It is from 3 to 4 miles in length. Pop. 300.

KANAWHA, ka-naw'wa, a county in the W. part of Virginia, has an area of 1176 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the Elk, Coal, and Pocotaliico Rivers. The surface is beautifully diversified by mountains, hills, and fertile valleys. The highlands contain inexhaustible beds of stone coal. Large quantities of salt are prepared from the springs near the Kanawha River. The county is intersected by the Covington and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Charleston. Pop. 15,353; of whom 12,213 were free, and 3140, slaves.

KANAWHA COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See CHARLESTON.

KANAWHA RIVER. See GREAT KANAWHA.

KANAWHA SALINE, a post-village, Kanawha co., Virginia, on the Great Kanawha, 260 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

KANAYAWA, a city of Japan. See KASSACA.

KANCHAIN-GUNGA. See KUNCHAIN-JUNGA.

KAN-CHOO, KAN-TCHOU, kän'choo', written also KAN-CHOW or KAN-TCHEOU-FOU, kän'-chē-oo' foo', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, capital of the department, near the N.W. frontier and great wall. Lat. 39° 13' N., lon. 100° 40' E. It has manufactures of stout woollens. It corresponds to the *Kampion* of Marco Polo.

KAN-CHOO or KAN-TCHOU, a city of China, province of Kiang see, capital of a department, on the Kan-kiang River, lat. 25° 52' 43" N., lon. 114° 50' E. It is strongly fortified, well built, and has several temples, with manufactures of Chinese ink and varnish, and extensive trade.

KANCHOW, kän'chow', or KAN-TCHEOU, kän'-chē-oo', a seaport town of China, province of Shan-toong, on a small river near the Yellow Sea.

KANDABOO, KANDABOU, kän'dä-boo', or KANTAVU, kän-tä-voo', the most S.W. of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 19° 5' S., lon. 177° 57' W. It is 25 miles long, and mountainous. Pop. 10,000.

KANDAH, kän'dä, a considerable walled town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, 23 miles E. of Gundava.

KANDAHAR, a city of Afghanistan. See CANDAHAR.

KANDALASKA, kän-dä-läs'kä, a bay of North Russia, formed by the W. part of the White Sea. It penetrates deeply into Russian Lapland. Greatest length, 130 miles; average breadth, 40 miles.

KANDEL, CANDEL, kän'del, or LANGEN-KANDEL, läng'en-kän'del, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 miles S.E. of Landau, on the Dürbach. Pop. 3800.

* It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French, spelling. *Tch* in French being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Kam-chat'ka*.

KANDEL, kän'dęl, a mountain-peak of the Black Forest Mountains, in the grand duchy of Baden. Height 4160.

KANDERN, kän'dern a village of Germany, in Baden, 21 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1300.

KANDILI, kän'de-lee', a village of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Bosporus, near Scutari, remarkable for its picturesque views.

KANDY or CANDY, kän'dee, (Singalese, *Maha Nuwara*, "great city,") a town of Ceylon, formerly capital of the kingdom, near the centre of the island, on the banks of an artificial lake, 62 miles N.E. of Colombo, and 1676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills, and has been greatly improved since 1815. It contains the residence of the British governor, the finest structure in Ceylon; the residence of the major-general; the king's palace, and buildings connected with it, now used as government offices; the Boodhist Temple of Dalada Malagawa, (palace of the tooth;) the medical-hall, and post-office, the jail, barracks, and offices of the Bank of Ceylon, and the Oriental Bank, and the military magazine, situated in the middle of the lake. The places of worship are an Episcopalian, a Scotch Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Roman Catholic church. The Church Missionary Society has a neat residence and school-house. There are also one or two mosques, two public libraries, and an agricultural society. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the royal cemetery, where were deposited, through many generations, a long line of native kings and heroes. The Lake of Kandy, a beautiful sheet of water, adding much to the appearance of the town, is about 1½ miles in length, and from 100 to 500 yards in breadth. It was formed by the late king, and is 1680 feet above the sea. Bricks and tiles are made to some extent by the natives, and there is a very extensive brick-kiln kept constantly at work by government, elephants being employed to tread the clay. Pop., exclusive of the military, estimated at 7000.

KANDYAN or CANDYAN (kän'de-an) PROVINCES, a general appellation for such districts in the interior of Ceylon as were formerly under the dominion of the kings of Kandy, but which now form a part of the British possessions.

KANE, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. Fox or Fishtake River flows through the county. The surface is mostly an undulating prairie, interspersed with beautiful groves; the soil is excellent. Limestone is the principal rock. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and by the Aurora Extension Railroad. Settled in 1835, and named in honor of Elias K. Kane, United States Senator from Illinois. Capital, Geneva. Pop. 16,703.

KANE, a post-village of Greene co., Illinois, about 78 miles S.W. of Springfield.

KANEM, kä'nęm, a country of Central Africa, in Soodan, extending W. and N. of Lake Tchad.

KANESVILLE. See COUNCIL BLUFFS.

KANEV or KANEW, kä-nęv', a market-town of Russia, government, and 64 miles S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 3008.

KANEVILLE, kän'vill, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. of Chicago.

KANGAROO (kang'ga-roo') ISLAND, a large island of South Australia. Lat. 36° S., lon. 137° E. Estimated area, 1970 square miles. The shores are greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills are covered with a thick scrub; and it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It has no native inhabitants, but is occasionally frequented by whale and seal fishers.

KANGAROO POINT, a village of Van Dieman's Land, immediately opposite Hobart-Town,) on the E. bank of the Derwent.

KANGELUNG, käng'ga-lüng', KANGELANG, käng'ga-lång', or CANGAYANG, käng'gä-yång', an island in the Java Sea. Lat. (N.W. point) 6° 50' S., lon. 116° 12' E. It is of irregular form, about 25 miles long, and 8 miles broad. Pop. 1500.

KANGHUR, kän-gür', a town of Sinde, 20 miles W.N.W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 13' N., lon. 68° 35' E.

KANGRA, a town of the Punjab. See KOTE-KANGRA.

KANIA, kä'nee'a, a town of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone, on the route from Rokelle to Falaba. Lat. 9° 5' N., lon. 11° 9' W.

KANISA, Kis, kish köh'nee'shöh', (*i. e.* "LITTLE KANISA,") a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 14 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 1800.

KANISA, Nagy, nödj köh'nee'shöh', (*i. e.* "GREAT KANISA,") a town of Hungary, formerly an important fortress, co. of Szalad. Pop. 8897.

KANKAKEE, kan-kaw'kee, a river of Indiana and Illinois, rises near South Bend, in the N. part of Indiana, and after a course of about 100 miles enters the state of Illinois, and empties itself into Illinois River, at Dresden. It is a very sluggish stream, flowing through a level country, which is occupied by extensive prairies and marshes.

KANKAKEE, a new county in the N.E. part of Illinois, lying between the counties of Iroquois and Will, and bordering on the state of Indiana. Area, about 590 square miles. It is watered by the Kankakee and its tributaries. The surface is generally level, and consists chiefly of prairie. Capital, Kankakee City.

KANKAKEE, a post-township of Laporte co., Indiana.

KANKAKEE, a village of Grundy co., Illinois, at the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers.

KANKAKEE CITY, capital of Kankakee co., Illinois, on the right bank of Kankakee River, at the point where the Chicago and Illinois Railroad crosses this stream.

KANKALIN, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. P. 704.

KANKAN, kän-kän', a town of Senegambia, capital of a state, in the country of Sangara. Pop. 6000. (?)

KANKAREE, kän'kä-ree', CHANGERI, kän'gä-ree', or KANKIRI, kän'ke-ree', (anc. *Gangra?*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, N.E. of Angora. Lat. 40° 56' N., lon. 34° 5' E. It contains about 3000 houses, 8 large and several small mosques, 6 khans, and 4 public baths. There is a castle on a height close by, a barrack, and a singular and ancient Mohammedan building, called the Mejid Tash, which appears to have been a convent of dervishes, and a burial-place for holy men. Pop. 18,000.

KANKEROWLY, känk'er-ŏw'lee, a town of Hindostan, 32 miles from Oduypoor.

KANKHUL, känk'ul'(?) a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 2 miles S.W. of Hurdwar.

KAN-KIANG, kän-ke-ång', a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the province of Kiang-see from S. to N., traverses the lake Po-yang, and joins the Yang-tse-kiang, after a course estimated at 350 miles.

KANKIRI, a town of Turkey. See KANKAREE.

KANNAGHERRY, kän'nä-ghèr'ree, a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, 23 miles W.N.W. of Annagoondy.

KANNSTADT, a town of Würtemberg. See CANNSTADT.

KANO, kä'no', a considerable town of Central Africa, in Soodan, capital of the state of Houssa, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. It is stated to be built in the Moorish style, and to have an extensive trade, manufactures of silks, &c.

KANOJE, kä-nöj', or KUNNOGE, kün-nöj', (Hindoo, *Kanyaculja*,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, (Agra,) 40 miles N. of Cawnpoor, in the Dooab, about 2 miles from the Ganges, with which it communicates by a canal. According to Ferishta, it was formerly the capital of an extensive kingdom, and it is supposed by some to have been the *Calinpaxa* of Pliny. Its principal buildings are a citadel, handsome tombs, mosques, and other Mohammedan edifices. Hindoo ruins extend round it for several miles.

KANONA, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo Corning and New York Railroad, 4 miles from Bath.

KANOWTA, kä-nŏw'tä, a town of North-west Hindostan, dominions, and 11 miles S.W. of Jeypoor, mostly built of stone, and having several Hindoo temples.

KANPU or KANPOO. See CANPOO.

KANSAKEE or KANSAKI, kän-sä'kee, a pretty village of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, has about 1000 houses.

KANSAS. See KANZAS. KANSAS CITY. See KANZAS CITY.

KANSK, känsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, province of Yeniseisk, on the Kana, 120 miles E. of Krasnoyarsk.

KAN-SOO, KAN-SOU, KAN-SU, or KANSUH, kän'soo', the most N.W. province of China, between lat. 32° 30' and 40° N., and lon. 98° and 108°, having E. the provinces of Shen-see and Se-chuen, and other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Koko-Nor and the desert of Gobi. Pop. in 1812, 15,193,125. Surface mountainous. Principal river, the Hoang ho. The products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco, which last is of very superior quality. Kan-Choo is the capital, besides which there are 6 cities of the first rank.

KANTA, kän'tä, or KANT, känt, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, co. of Ober-Weissenburg, about 44 miles from Kronstadt. Pop. 1109.

KANTALICOONDA, kän-tä-le-koon'dä, a village of West Africa, on the Gambia. Lat. 13° 32' N., lon. 13° 51' W.

KANTAVU, an island of the Feejees. See KANDABOO.

KAN-TCHEOU, a town of China. See KAN-CHOW.

KAN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China. See KAN-CHOO.

KAN-TCHOU, a City of China. See KAN-CHOO.

KANTH, känt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weistritz, and on the railway from Breslau to Waldenburg, 13 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1710. A sanguinary action between the French and Prussians took place near it in 1813.

KANTURK', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 11 miles W.S.W. of Buttevant. Pop. 4368. It has a castellated Elizabethan mansion, a fever hospital, district bridewell, market-house, branch bank, and manufactures of serges. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Egmont, whose residence is in the vicinity.

KANUM, kä-noom', (?) a large city of Little Thibet, on the Upper Sutlej. Lat. 31° 37' N., lon. 78° 28' E., on a table-land, nearly 9000 feet above the sea. It was long the residence of the traveller, Cosma de Koros.

KANYABAC, kăn-yä-bäk', one of the Bissagos Islands, on the W. coast of Africa; lat. (S. end) 11° 10′ N., lon. 15° 40′ W.

KANZAS, KANSAS or KONZAS RIVER, the chief river of Kanzas Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two branches, called the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks. These streams unite to form the Kanzas at Fort Riley, about 120 miles from its mouth in the Missouri. The Kanzas River flows through a fertile plain, interspersed with hills or bluffs, and generally covered with large, thrifty timber. Steamers ascend to Fort Riley during a considerable portion of the year. Among its numerous affluents, the largest is Big Blue River.

KANZAS or KANSAS, a territory of the United States of America, formed by an act of Congress passed May, 1854, lying between 37° and 40° N. lat., and between about 94° 30′ and 107° W. lon. About 100 miles of the W. portion lies between 38° and 43° N. lat. It is bounded on the N. by Nebraska Territory; E. by the states of Missouri and Arkansas; S. by Indian Territory and New Mexico; and W. by New Mexico and Utah. This territory is about 680 miles in length, from E. to W., and 208 in its widest, and 139 in its W. part, including an area of nearly 114,798 square miles. The Rocky Mountains separate it from Utah, and the Missouri River forms a small part of the N.E. boundary.

Face of the Country.—(We quote HALE and his authorities.) The face of the country is nearly uniform from the state line to the base of the mountains, being one continued succession of gently undulating ridges and valleys; the general inclination of the ridges is E. and S., but they are thrown into various other directions by the course of the streams and the conformation of the valleys. The first district varies in width from 80 to 200 miles. The second district, separted from the first by a tortuous belt of 100 yards in width, presents to the eye a surface apparently of sand, but covered with grasses and rushes, especially in the valleys and hollows, where grass is abundant during the whole season. This district extends from Sandy Creek W. about 350 miles. The third district, a narrow, irregular belt, is a formation of marl and earthy limestone, continued S. from Nebraska. In this district occur those peculiar formations called "buttes," varying in width from 100 feet to several hundred yards, with flat surfaces, and nearly perpendicular sides, apparently formed by the subsidence of the surrounding land. The fourth district is somewhat similar to the first, at least along the base of the Black Hills, where it has been enriched for ages by the debris; but there is more wood upon it. The E. portion is pastoral, but the W., skirting the hills, fertile, finely timbered and watered, abounding in game, wild fruits, and flowers. The fifth district, occupying the space between the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, presents every variety of hill and dale, mountain and valley, traversed by rivulets, and adorned with lakes; W. of this succeeds a sterile expanse of many miles, covered with waving lines of sand, and surrounded by peaks of bare granite; there are, however, some rich valleys, and the hollow murmur of rivulets may be heard beneath your feet. The first district has a limestone basis, and the great coal-fields of Missouri extend 30 or 40 miles into it. This portion is unrivalled in fertility, and has valuable forest-trees, including hickory, ash, walnut, and sugar-maple, but it is not quite so well timbered as the country in the same range in Missouri. The valley of the Kanzas is here from 20 to 40 miles wide, has a deep alluvium, and is very productive. The valley of the Missouri is of a similar character. Between the Nebraska and Platte Rivers, says Professor James, the surface of the country presents a continued succession of small rounded hills, becoming larger as you approach the rivers. The soil is deep, and reposes on beds of argillaceous sandstone and secondary limestone. The second district is underlaid by sandstone; the basis of the third is not known, nor is that of the fourth and fifth. Coal is believed to exist plentifully in the last two, as well as an abundant supply of water-power.

Rivers.—The rivers following the declination of the country all have an E. or S.E. course, with the exception of some of the smaller tributaries. The Missouri forms the N.E. boundary through nearly a degree of latitude, with but little variation to the W., though with many windings. The Kanzas, the largest river whose course is mostly within the territory, joins the Missouri just before this river enters the state of Missouri. Including its main branches, the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, it has a course of from 800 to 1000 miles. The latter runs nearly through the middle of the territory in a direction a little N. of E. The Republican Fork rises in the N.W. of Kanzas, but soon passes into Nebraska, which it traverses for from 200 to 300 miles, when it returns to Kanzas, and joins the Smoky Hill Fork in about lat. 39° 10′ N., and lon. 96° 40′ W. The principal tributaries of the Kanzas below the junction are, from the N., the Big Blue River, rising in Nebraska, and by far the largest; Egoma-Saba; Soldier's Creek; Santelle, and Stranger Rivers; and from the S., Wacharasa. The chief affluents of the Smoky Hill Fork, are the Great Saline and Solomon's Forks, both from the N. The Osage rises near 97° W. lon., S. of the Kanzas, and passes E. into Missouri. The Arkansas rises on the W. boundary, and has, with the exception of a slight bend into New Mexico, about half its course in this territory. The Neosho, the Verdigris, and the Little Arkansas are its principal tributaries from Kanzas, all in the S.E. portion. The Little Osage and Marmaton have their sources in this territory. The Platte has its origin in the N. of Kanzas, and runs N. into Nebraska. Steamboats ascend the Kanzas to Fort Riley, and the Arkansas, at high water, 100 miles within the territory. The rivers in general have broad, shallow beds, which, in dry seasons, form little more than a series of pools.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Prominent among these stands Pike's Peak, near the W. border of Kanzas, which soars to the estimated height of 13,000 feet, and is always covered with snow. The usual variety, that characterizes mountainous regions, of gorge, precipice, pass, peak, valley, and cascade, is here exhibited. The South Park is a beautiful natural enclosure, covered with grass and surrounded by mountains, at a great elevation above the sea. The buttes have been already referred to. Even in the E. and middle sections, splendid panoramic views may be enjoyed from the river-bluffs, which rise from 50 to 500 feet.

Minerals.—Reddish, yellow, and blue limestone, with a tendency to crystallization, chert, granite, feldspar, red sandstone, (often occurring in boulders of several tons' weight,) and coal in several places, are the known minerals, besides pebbles of granite, quartz, and porphyry, with some large blocks of porphyritic granite.

Forest Trees.—For 200 miles W. of the Missouri, several varieties of oak, ash, sycamore, hickory, buckeye, walnut, hackberry, sugar-maple, and sumac are found in considerable abundance on the river-bottoms; while in the second district timber is very scarce, except a few cottonwood and willow-trees on the margins of the streams. In the mountainous regions of the W., forests of cedar, pine, poplar, and quaking-ash clothe the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, while the river-bottoms are covered with cottonwood, willow, boxelder, cherry, currant, and service bushes.

Zoology.—The buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, prairie dogs, and squirrels are among the quadrupeds; and of the feathered tribes there are the wild-turkey and goose, prairie hen, partridge, golden oriole, blue jay, red-bird, crow, and a great variety of the smaller birds. Among the reptiles is the horned frog.

Forts and Stations.—First among these are the forts, viz: Fort Riley, near the confluence of the Republican and Solomon's Forks of the Kanzas; Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, 31 miles above the mouth of the Kanzas; Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas, near the 100° of W. lon.; and Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, between 102° and 104° W. lon. The stations are, Walnut Creek Post-office, on the Arkansas, at the mouth of the creek of that name, and near the 99° of W. lon.; Big Timbers, a favorite council-ground and rendezvous, 35 miles below Bent's Fort; Pueblo de San Carlos, on the Upper Arkansas, in the 105° of W. lon.; a post-office at the Delaware City, 10 miles above the mouth of Kanzas; Elm Grove, a noted camping-ground, 25 miles W. of Westport, Missouri; and Council Grove, a famed stopping-place on the Santa Fé trail, in about 38½° N. lat., and 96¾° W. lon. There are besides a large number of missionary stations, among which are the Kickapoo, 4 miles above Fort Leavenworth; the Iowa and Sac, near the N. boundary; the Shawnee, (Methodist,) 8 miles up the Kanzas; and 2 miles from it the Baptist, and at 3 miles the Friends' School. Sixty miles up the Kanzas is the Catholic mission among the Pottawatomies; Meeker's Ottowa mission, S. of the Kanzas River, near the Missouri line; and near it the Baptist Missionary and Labor School; and the Catholic Osage mission, on the Neosho River, in the S.E. of the territory, which has one of the largest missions and schools in Kanzas, and has 10 sub-missionary stations within 60 miles of it, which are visited monthly from it.

Population.—The population of this new territory is mostly comprised of wholly or partly-domesticated Indians, (in many instances removed thither from E. of the Mississippi,) and of the nomad tribes of the interior and W. portion of Kanzas. Among the former are the Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Delawares, Shawnees, Kanzas, Chippewas, Ottawas, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Piankashaws, Weas, Miamies, Osages, and Cherokees; the latter are only partly in this territory. Of the nomad tribes, the principal are the Camanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. Large portions of the claims of the domesticated Indians have already been extinguished, and this process is still going on, and they will probably soon have sold all, and have been removed, or absorbed in the mass of the citizens. Intemperance, improvidence, and disease are powerfully co-operating with the greed of the white man in sweeping them from the face of the earth. That portion of them and there is such a portion—who are receiving the education and habits of civilization from the missionaries, will probably be gradually incorporated with the mass of the citizens.

Government and History.—The government of Kanzas is similar to that of other territories of the United States. See MINNESOTA.

Kansas formed part of the great Louisiana purchase acquired from France in 1803, and subsequently formed parts of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territories, from which last it was, (as has been stated,) in 1854, erected into a separate territory, after a stormy debate in the national Congress as to whether the Missouri Compromise (an act passed in 1820, forbidding slavery north of 36° 30′ N. lat.) should be repealed. The repeal was carried by a large majority in the Senate, and a decided one in the House; it being thus left to a majority of the white inhabitants of the territory, when they may apply for admission into the confederacy as a state, to allow or forbid slavery as they may deem proper.

KANZAS, a thriving post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, picturesquely situated on the Missouri River, ¾ of a mile below the mouth of Kanzas River, and 14 miles W. of Independence. It is the western terminus of the railroad now being built from St. Louis westward; and it is also in the line of the great Pacific Railroad, as proposed by Col. Benton. It is the point where all the goods to go up the Kanzas River are transhipped, and where emigrants for Southern Kanzas all disembark. The principal buildings are 3 large and finely-built warehouses, a handsome brick church, and a large hotel, worth about $10,000, owned by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. Pop. in 1855, about 600.

KANZAS, KANSAS or KONZAS INDIANS, a tribe of Kanzas Territory, dwelling in the vicinity of Kanzas River.

KAO, kä′o, one of the Tonga Islands—a vast conical rock, N.E. of Tofoua, 500 feet high. Lat. 19° 42′ S., lon. 175° W.—Kao is also the name of numerous cities and towns in China.

KAO-CHING or KAO-TCHING, kä′o-ching′, a town of China, province of Honan. Lat. 34° 42′ N., lon. 116° E.

KAO-CHOO or KAO-TCHOU, kä′o-choo′, (almost köw′-choo′,) or KAO-CHEOO-FOO, (KAO-TCHEOU-FOU,) kä′o-chëo′foo′, a walled city of China, 168 miles S.W. of Canton, in lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 111° 8′ E. It has manufactures of nankeens.

KAO-NING, a town of China, province of Quang-tong, 40 miles W. by S. of Canton.

KAOOCHANI, KAOUCHANY or KAUCHANY, köw-shä′-nee, written also KAWSCHANI, a decayed town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, about 12 miles S. of Bender. It was once a large and flourishing town.

KAO-TCHOU, a city of China. See Kao-Choo.

KAOUCHANY, a town of Russia. See Kaoochani.

KAO-YEOO or KAO-YEOU, kä′o-yē-oo′, a town of China, province of Kiang-soo, on the right bank of the Imperial Canal, 85 miles N.E. of Nanking.

KAPELLA, kä-pel′lä, a mountain range of Austria, in Croatia, consists of two distinct parts, the Great and Little Kapella, having a general direction from N.W. to S.E., nearly parallel to the Wellebitsch Mountains, which skirt the Adriatic.

KAPELLE, kä-pel′leh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the island of South Beveland, 4 miles E. of Goes. Pop. 1342.

KAPELLE, WEST, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 7 miles W.N.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 1892.

KAPELNA, kä-pel′nä, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, about 24 miles from Siklos. Pop. 920.

KAPFENBERG, käp′fen-berg′, a market-town of Styria, 3 miles N.N.E. of Brück, and having a station on the railway between Murzzuschlag and Grätz. Pop. 600.

KAPINI, an island, South Pacific. See Clay's Island.

KAPITI, an island of New Zealand. See Entry Island.

KAPLITZ, kä′plits, GAPPLITZ, gäp′plits, or WOLANKA, wo-län′kä, a market-town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Budweis, on the Mulsche. Pop. 1892.

KAPNIK-BANYA, käp′neek′-bän′yoh, a mining and market-town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 3 miles E. of Nagy-Banya. Pop. 3000.

KAPNINO, käp-nee′no, a town of Russia, government of Vladimeer, 18 miles W.N.W. of Pereslavl-Zalieski.

KAPOSIA, a post-office of De Kota co., Minnesota.

KAPOSVAR, käp′so′vär′, a town of central Hungary, co. of Szumegh, on the Kapos, 97 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 3900.

KAPPA, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles N. of La Salle.

KAPPA, a post-office of Woodford co., Illinois.

KAPPEL, käp′pel, a market-town of Austria, duchy of Carinthia, 16 miles S.E. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 988.

KAPPELN, käp′peln, or KAPPELLENORT, käp-pel′len-ort′, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy, and 15 miles N.E. of Sleswick. Pop. 2100.

KAPPEL-RODECK, käp′pel-ro′dek, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Achern. Pop. 1876.

KAPPEL-WINDECK, käp′pel-win′dek, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bühl. Pop. 1278.

KAPRONCZA, a town of Austria. See Koprinitz.

KAPSALI, a town of the Ionian Islands. See Capsali.

KAPTOL or CAPTOL, käp′tol, a market-town of Austria, in Slavonia, co., and 6 miles from Posega. Pop. 990.

KAPUNDA, a village of Australia, 45 miles N. of Adelaide, close to some copper-mines, whence 480 tons of ore were sent to Great Britain in 1847.

KAPUVAR, köh′poo′vär′, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Oedenburg, 40 miles S. of Presburg, with 3175 inhabitants, and a residence of the Esterhazy family.

KARA, kä′rä, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows N. and enters the Sea of Kara after a course of 125 miles.

KARA, kä′rä′, a Turkish word signifying "black," forming prefix to the names of numerous places in the East, of which the principal are the following:—

KARA, a town of China. See Hara.

KARA, kä′rä′, a gulf or bay on the N.W. coast of the government of Tobolsk, formed by the sea of the same name.

KARA-AGHADJ, kä′rä′-ä-gädj′, a bay of Asia Minor, in lat. 36° 41′ 50″ N., lon. 28° 30′ E.

KARA-AGHADJ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 40 miles S.E. of Silistria.

KARABAGH, kä′rä′bäg, ("black garden,") a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, between the Kour and Arras Rivers. Its central part consists of a bare table-land, interspersed with fertile valleys. Chief town, Shoosha.

KARA-BAGH kä′rä′bäg, a town and large fort of Afghanistan, 20 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, and 7426 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 10′ N., lon. 67° 59′ E.

KARA-BAGH, a town of Punjab. See Caulabagh.

KARA-BOONAR, (BOUNAR, or BUNAR,) kä′rä′-boo′nar′, (anc. *Barata?* or *Barathra?*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 58 miles E.S.E. of Konieh. It has a good khan, a mosque, and some nitre works.

KARACHEE, a seaport of Sinde. See Kurrachee.

KARA-CHUDSCHA, kä-rä-chüd′shä, a town of Central Asia, khanat, and 120 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

KARAD, köh′rödʼ, a village of Hungary, co. of Sumegh, 46 miles N.W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2440.

KARA DAGH, kä′rä′däg, or KARA TAGH, kä′rä′ täg, several mountains of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia, between Khoozistan and Laristan.

KARA DAGH or KARA TAGH, a mountain range of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, near Philippopolis.

KARADAGH, kä′rä′däg′, an adjacent district of the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

KARADAGH, a country of Turkey. See Montenegro.

KARADIVE, kä-rä-deev′, an island on the coast of Ceylon, in the Gulf of Manaar, 12 miles N.W. of Calpentyn. Length, about 9 miles.

KARADIVE, an island on the coast of Ceylon, in lat. 9° 51′ N., lon. 89° 1′ E. Length, 5 miles. Pop. 5222.

KARAGHINSKY, kä-rä-ghin′skee, an island about 20 miles off the E. coast of Kamtchatka. Lat. of the N. point, 59° 13′ N., lon. 164° 37′ E. It is 55 miles long.

KARAGHINSKY, a bay on the S. side of the above island, penetrates 9 miles inland, with a breadth of from 4 to 8 miles. It receives the river Karaga, the mouth of which is in lat. 59° 8′ N., lon. 126° 59′ E.

KARA HISSAR, kä′rä his-sär′, (Turk. "*Black Castle*,") a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 30 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh, on the slope of a hill crowned by a ruined castle, and supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybistra*.

KARA HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Adana, 25 miles W. of Tarsoos.

KARAJA TAGH, kä-rä′jä täg, (anc. *Mons Masius*,) a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

KARA-JILER, kä′rä-jeeler, a large village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 50 miles S.E. of Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak, where it is crossed by a remarkable bridge.

KARAK, kä′räk′, KHAREK, kä′rek′, CHAREDJ, KAREDJ, kä′rej′, or KAREDSK′, an island of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 12′ N., lon. 50° 13′ E. It is about 16 miles in circumference, of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a village inhabited by about 1000 Arabs. Ships bear up hither from Bushire during strong S.W. winds in the gulf, and anchor near it in safety.

KARAKAKOOA, a bay of Hawaii. See Kealakekua.

KARAKAL, kä-rä-käl′, a town of Wallachia, capital of a district, 30 miles S. E. of Krujova.

KARAKALPAK, kä-rä-käl′päk, a tribe of Toorkomans inhabiting a steppe along the E. shore of Lake Aral, and along the Syr-Daria. They are divided into two sections, and are said to number 25,000 warriors.

KARAKASH, kä-rä-käsh′, a city of Chinese Toorkistan, on an affluent of the Khoton River, 240 miles E.S.E. of Yarkand, reported to comprise 3000 houses. It is governed by two officers sent from China.

KARAKITA, a group of islands. See Passage Islands.

KARAKOOL or KARAKOUL, kä-rä-kool′, a town of Bokhara, on the Zer-Afshan, 38 miles S.S.W. of Bokhara, in lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 63° 45′ E. Pop. 30,000.

KARAKORUM, kä′rä-ko′rüm, a mountain pass of the Chinese Empire, separating Chinese Toorkistan from Little Thibet, near the valley of Shayook. Elevation, 18,600 feet.

KARAKORUM, or HOLIN, ho-leen′, a ruined city of Mongolia, which was the capital of Jenghis Khan. Its position is uncertain.

KARAKOOL, a town of Bokhara. See Karakoot.

KARAMAKOTAN or KARAMACOTAN, kä-rä-mä-ko-tän′,

one of the Koorile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, subject to Russia, and separated from the island of Oneketon by a channel 8 miles wide. Lat. 49° N., lon. 154° 39′ E.

KARAMAN, kä-rä-mänʹ, (anc. *Laranda,*) a town of Asia Minor, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 miles S.S.E. of Konieh. Pop. estimated at 12,000. It has several mosques, ruins of a castle, manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen stuffs, and trade with Smyrna, &c. From about the year 1200 to 1456 it was the capital of a flourishing kingdom.

KARAMANIA, CARAMANIA, kä-rä-mänʹne-a, or KARAMAN-KHARIDJ, kä-rä-mänʹ-kä-rijʹ, a pashalic of Asia Minor, comprising most of the E. portion of its central table-land, between lat. 37° and 40° N., and lon. 31° and 37° E., having S. Mount Taurus. The principal rivers are the Kizil-Irmak (*Halys*) and the Sihon; in the W. part are numerous small lakes. The principal towns are Konieh, Kaisareeyeh, Akshehr, Beg-shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman.

KARAMASY, kä-rä-mäʹsee, a walled town of Central Asia, 20 miles E. of Khiva.

KARAMYCH, kä-rä-michʹ, a river of Russia, pursues a very circuitous course of about 70 miles, and joins the left bank of the Medvieditsa, at the village of Karamych.

KARANEEZ or KARANIZ, kä-rä-neezʹ, a considerable village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, near Tukhti Suleiman, on the Sanik River, in which, near the village, is a curious floating island.

KARANG-ASSAM, kä-rängʹ-äs-sämʹ, a native state of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of the island of Bali. Pop. 250,000. Capital, Karang-Asam. Lat. 8° 29′ N., lon. 115° 34′ E. It is the most important town on the island, and has a good haven.

KARANG BOLLONG, kä-rängʹ bol-longʹ, a district of Java, near its centre, on the S. coast. The population export great numbers of birds'-nests to China.

KARANIZ, a village of Persia. See KARANEEZ.

KARANSEBES, köh'rän'sha'bĕshʹ, a market-town of South Hungary, on the Temes, 50 miles S.E. of Temesvar. P. 3400.

KARANTS, köh'ränchʹ, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 46 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2561.

KARA, SEA OF, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian governments of Archangel and Tobolsk on the S., and the island of Nova-Zembla on the N., and extending between lat. 70° and 73° N., and lon. 57° and 68° E. On its S.W. side it is entered by the Strait of Kara, between the islands of Vaigatz and Nova-Zembla, and 30 miles across. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. it is entered by the river Kara.

KARA SHEHR KHANEH, kä'rä shĕh kä'nĕh, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 110 miles E.N.E. of Saevas, on the route to Erzroom. It stands on a high hill crowned by a ruined fortress, and comprises 2500 mud-built houses, with well-stocked bazaars. Near it are extensive alum works.

KARASICZA, köh'röh'sheetʹsöh', a river of Hungary, joins the Danube on the right, at the S. extremity of the island of Margitta, after a course of about 50 miles.

KARASICZA, a river of Slavonia, joins the Drave on the right 9 miles W. of Eszek, after a course of about 55 miles.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, kä'rä'sooʹ, ("Black River,") called also KUREMAS, or TOKMAH, the W. branch of the Euphrates, joins the Kenmer Soo 14 miles S.W. of Erzengan.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, a river of Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil-Irmak, near Kaisareeyeh. It is the *Melas* of Strabo.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, a river of Persia, joins the Aras S.E. of Mount Ararat.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Aleppo, falls into the N. shore of Lake Dungis.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Itcheleo, sanjak of Tarsus, falls into the Mediterranean.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, (anc. *Nestus,*) a river of European Turkey, between Room-Elee and Macedonia, enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 miles.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, KARA SU, or STRUMA, strüʹnä, (anc. *Strymon,*) a river of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, falls into the Gulf of Contessa, in the Archipelago, near Orphano.

KARA SOO, KARA SOU, or KARA SU, a river of European Turkey, rises on the E. frontier of Albania, flows S.S.E., and joins the Tzerna, an affluent of the Vardar.

KARA-SOO-BAZAR or KARA-SOO-BASAR, kä'rä'soo-bäzärʹ, a Tartar town of South Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. Pop. 15,000, comprising Tartars, Greeks, Russians, Jews, and Armenians. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a remarkable fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, and has a weekly market, and a large annual fair. Its inhabitants manufacture superior morocco leather, candles, soap, pottery, and tiles.

KARA SU. See KARA SOO.

KARASZNA, a town of Transylvania. See KRASZNA.

KARA TAGH, a mountain of Turkey. See KARA DAGH.

KARATAL, kä-rä-täl', a village of Central Asia, khanat, and 66 miles N.E. of Khiva, on the left bank of the Oxus, (Amoo-Daria.)

KARATCHIEV or KARATSCHEW, kä-rät-shöv', a walled town of Russia, government, and 47 miles W.N.W. of Orel, in lat. 53° 8′ N., lon. 34° 50′ E. It is mentioned in records as early as the twelfth century.

KARATEGHEEN or KARATEGHIN or KARATEGIN, kä-rä-tä-gheenʹ, a river of Central Asia, an affluent of the Upper Oxus, in the Pamoer table-land.

KARATEGHEEN or KARATEGIN, a town of Central Asia, on the banks of the above river, 90 miles N.E. of Hissar, in lat. 37° 40′ N., lon. 68° 55′ E.

KARATOVA or CARATOVA, kä-rä-to'vä, a market-town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Braunista, 22 miles S.S.W. of Ghiustendil. Pop. 4000.

KARATSCHEW, a town of Russia. See KARATCHEV.

KARAULA, a river of Australia. See GWYDIR RIVER.

KARAVARIA or KARAVERIA, European Turkey. See VERIA.

KARAZORANE, kä-rä-zo-räʹnä, an island or peninsula of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on its S.W. coast, 12 miles S.W. of Makree, and covered with remnants of buildings of the Middle Ages.

KARBACH, kärʹbäh, a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, near Rothenfels. Pop. 1190.

KARBITZ, kärʹbits, or KARWICZE, kär-veetʹsä, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1342.

KARDASCH-RZETSCHITZA, kär-däshʹ-zhĕtch'its, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Tabor, on Lake Kardasch. Pop. 2035.

KARDZAG, KARDSZAG, kördʹzögʹ, or KARDZAG-UJSZALLAS, kördʹzögʹ-oo-ee-säl'läshʹ, a market-town of East Hungary, capital of the district of Great Cumania, 35 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 11,424. It covers a wide surface, and has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

KAREDJ, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KARAK.

KARENS, kä'rĕnzʹ, a race inhabiting the mountain regions of the S. and E. portions of Burmah proper, parts of the Tenasserim provinces and extending into the W. portions of Siam. Their number is estimated at 35,000.

KAROE, a town of Poland. See UNTERSTADT.

KARGOPOL, kär-go'pol, a town of Russia, government, and 185 miles E.N.E. of Olonets, on the Onega. Pop. 2040.

KARIKAL, kä-re-käl', a maritime town of India, ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore, in 1759, on the Coromandel coast, 8 miles S. of Tranquebar. Pop. 15,000. Its district has an area of 23 square miles, and a population of 44,386 persons. Its exports rice, betel, indigo, saffron, and tobacco.

KARINJAH, kä-rinʹjä, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 60 miles S. of Ellichpoor.

KARISSIM, a country of Central Asia. See KHARASM.

KARITENA, kä-re-tä'nä, a village of Greece, capital of the government of Gortynia, near the centre of the Morea, 17 miles W. of Tripolitza. Pop. 1000. It has a strong castle, long the residence of the chief Colcotroni.

KARKELANG, kärʹkeh-längʹ, an island in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. of the N. point, 4° 22′ N., lon. 127° E. P. 2970.

KARKENAH ISLANDS, Mediterranean. See KERKINI.

KARKIESSA, kär-kis'sä, KAKISSA, KAKISTA, or KERKISYAH, (anc. *Circesium,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, capital of a sanjak, on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khaboor, in lat. 35° 8′ N., lon. 40° 30′ E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly-fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

KARLBURG, kärʹlböörg, a market-town of West Hungary, near the Danube, 10 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 2095.

KARLEBY, OLD and NEW, a town of Finland. See GAMLA.

KARLENBACH, kärʹlen-bäh', (GROSS, grosse, and KLEIN, kline,) two nearly contiguous villages of the Bavarian Palatinate, canton of Grünstadt. Pop. 1680.

KARLO or CARLO, kärʹlo, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. of the W. point, 65° 2′ N., lon. 24° 33′ E. Length, 11 miles.

KARLOVISICH, kärʹlo-vee'sik, a village of Austrian Slavonia, about 9 miles from Gollumbincze. Pop. 984.

KARLOVITZ, UJ, oo'oo kärʹlo-vits', a village of Austrian Slavonia, about 5 miles from Becska. Pop. 1200.

KARLOWITZ, a town of Austria. See CARLOWITZ.

KARLOWITZ, kärʹlo-'its', a town of Austrian Moravia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Prerau. Pop. 3437.

KARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia. See CARLSBAD.

KARLSBRUNN, kärls'bröön, a village and well-frequented watering-place of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau.

KARLSBRUNN, a watering-place of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, near Zwittau.

KARLSBURG or CARLSBURG, kärls'böörg, (Hun. *Karoly-Fejervar,* köh'rol'-fä'yĕr'vär',) a fortified town of Transylvania, capital of a county, on the Maros, 48 miles S. of Klausenburg. Pop. 12,300, comprising many Jews, who here enjoy peculiar rights, under protection of the bishops. Its consists of a citadel on a height, and a lower town. The principal edifices are a fine Roman Catholic cathedral, with the tombs of John Hunlades, &c., the Bathory church, the

palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, with the provincial archives, a mint, observatory, and arsenal, barracks, hospitals, public libraries, &c.

KARLSHAFEN, CARLSHAFEN, or KARLSHAVEN, kärls'hä'fen, a town of Central Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Weser, 24 miles N. of Cassel. It is the terminus of a railway connecting it with Eisenach. Pop. 1798.

KARLSKRONA, a town of Sweden. See CARLSCRONA.

KARLSMARKT, kärls'markt, a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.E. of Breslau, on the right bank of the Stober.

KARLSRUHE, a town of Prussia. See CARLSRUHE.

KARLSTADT or CARLSTADT, kärl'stätt, a royal free town of Austrian Croatia, capital of a county between Kulpa and Corona, 33 miles S.W. of Agram. Pop. in 1845, 4454. It consists of a fortress, outer town, and suburb. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has an active transit trade.

KARLSTADT, kärl'stätt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 14 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2160. It has a trade in wine.

KARLSTAD, a town of Sweden. See CARLSTAD.

KARLSTHAL, kärls'täl, a village of Austrian Silesia, about 32 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1144.

KARMEL, kär'mel', a village of the Punjab, 6 miles N.W. of Ramnuggur, in lat. 32° 26′ N., lon. 73° 34′ E., on the Chenaub.

KARNAC RUINS. See THEBES, (Egypt.)

KARNTHEN, (Kärnthen,) Austria. See CARINTHIA.

KAROLY, NAGY, Hungary. See NAGY-KAROLY.

KAROON, KAROUN or KARUN, kä-roon', (anc. *Eulæus*, the *Ulai* of the Scriptures,) a river of Persia, having its sources in the mountains of Ahwaz, in lat. 32° 15′ N., lon. 50° 40′ E., falls, by two outlets, into the Persian Gulf, about lat. 29° 55′ N. It is navigable at all seasons for vessels drawing 4 feet water, and well adapted to steam communication to within 6 miles of Shooster, 150 miles from the sea.

KAROTCHA, a town of Russia. See KOROTCHA.

KARPATHEN. See CARPATHIANS.

KARPFEN, karp'fen, a free town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 60 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 2800.

KARPOOT or KHARPUT, kar-poot', a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Diarbekir, and stands on an eminence in a fertile plain. It is said to have 1400 Turkish and 300 Armenian families.

KARQUENAS or CARQUINEZ, kar-kee'nes, of California, the strait joining San Pablo and Suisun Bays.

KARROOS, kar'roos', extensive plains of South Africa, Cape Colony, occupying most part of the terraces between the mountain ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation, and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

KARS or KHARS, kars, (anc. *Charsa*,) a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic, on the Arpa chaiu, 105 miles N.E. of Erzroom. Pop. 12,000. It is partly walled, and has a ruined citadel, 8 mosques, minarets, several small Armenian churches and convents, many in ruins.

KARSOON or KARSUN, kar-soon', a town of Russia, government, and 65 miles W.S.W. of Simbeersk (Simbirsk.) Pop. 4403. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral, and leather factories.

KARTAL, kar-täl', a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, 14 miles S.E. of Constantinople.

KARTALINIA, kar-tä-lin'e-ä, or KARTHLI, kar'tlee, a region comprising the N. part of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, watered by the Koor and its affluents, contains the towns of Gori, Ananoor, and Sooram.

KARTASANA, kar-tä-sä'nä, a market-town of the island of Java, province of Kediri, on the Kediri, 40 miles W.S.W. of Soerabaya. Pop. 4000.

KARTHAUS, kart'höws, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, government of Dantzic. Pop. 510.

KARTHAUS, a post-village and township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles E.N.E. of Clearfield. Pop. of the township, 316.

KARTHLI, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KARTALINIA.

KARTOOM or KARTUM, a town of Nubia. See KHARTOOM.

KARUN, a river of Persia. See KAROON.

KARWICZE, a town of Bohemia. See KARBITZ.

KARYES or CHARYES, kä'ro-ès' or kar'yès', a small town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos. Pop. 206. It is the residence of a Turkish aga.

KARYSTO, kä-ris'to, or CASTEL ROSSO, käs'tel ros'so, a seaport town of Greece, near the S. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Pop. 3000.

KASAAB, a bay of Arabia. See KHASAB.

KASABAH or KASSABA, käs-sä'bä, a stone-built town of Asia Minor, in Karamania, 54 miles S.E. of Konieh.

KASAN, a city and government of Russia. See KAZAN.

KASANLIK, käz'ân-lik' or käz-ân-leek', or KEZANLIK, kez'ân-leek', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 88 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 10,000.(?) It has an extensive manufacture of attar of roses.

KASANSK, kä-zänsk', a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on the left bank of the Don, 20 miles E.S.E. of Bogutshar, in the government of Voronezh. It has an active trade.

KASAWAT, kä-sä-wät', a town of Asia, khanat, and 20 miles N. of Khiva.

KASBEK, käs-bek', a village of Russia, in the Caucasus Mountains, on both sides of the Terek, in lat. 42° N., lon. 40° E.

KASBIN, or CASBIN, käz'bin or käs-been', written also CASHEEN and KAZBIN, a large fortified town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 90 miles N.W. of Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls. Principal edifices, a royal palace, a fine mosque, schools, bazaars, and baths. It is a depôt for the silks of Ghilan and Shirvan, destined for Bagdad and India, and rice from the Caspian provinces. It produces fine melons and wine.

KASCHAU, käsh'how, or KOSITZE, ko-sit'se, (Hun. *Kassa*, kösh'shöh'; L. *Kassovia*,) a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Alsa-Ujvar, on the right bank of the Hernad, finely situated in a valley, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 130 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 15,500. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island, which is decorated by a statue of John Nepomuk. It has a Gothic cathedral of the fourteenth century, numerous other churches and convents, a fine episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy, with a library of 10,000 volumes, and a fine collection of natural history, a collegiate episcopal seminary, school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, resorted to by the upper classes in winter, when it is said to be as bustling as Pesth itself.

KASCHEMIR or KASCHMIR. See CASHMERE.

KASEYS, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

KASHAN, or CASHAN, kä'shän', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, capital of a district, 92 miles N. of Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N., lon. 52° 30′ E. Pop. 30,000. It is large, and said to be one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, and baths, and manufactures of shawls, brocade, silk stuffs, cottons, and gold and silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce.

KASHEEN or KASHIN, kä-sheen', a town of Russia, government, and 73 miles N.E. of Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Lat. 57° 25′ N., lon. 37° 25′ E. Pop. 3400.

KASHGAR, KACHGAR or CASHGAR, käsh'gar', a considerable city of Chinese Toorkistan, 140 miles N.W. of Yarkand. Lat. 39° 25′ N., lon. 73° 57′ E. Pop. estimated at 16,000, exclusive of a large Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, entered by four gates, and divided into Mohammedan, or Turkish, and Chinese towns. It is the residence of an Ozbek chief, and has manufactures of cotton goods, and articles of gold and jasper. It exports brick, tea, Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, and other produce. Its district comprises 8 other towns, and furnishes yearly tribute, which is sent to the Chinese governor at Eelee. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It has belonged to the Chinese for nearly a century; and was the capital of Toorkistan, until a rebellion there about 15 years ago, since which time that distinction has been transferred to Yarkand.

KASHIN, a town of Russia. See KASHEEN.

KASHIRA or KACHIRA, kä-shee'rä, a town of Russia, government, and 46 miles N.N.E. of Tooln, on the Oka. P. 2500.

KASHMIR, a country of Asia. See CASHMERE.

KASHPOOR or KACHPOUR, käsh-poor', a town of Russia, government of Simbeersk, 6 miles S. of Syzran, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 1200.

KASIMIERZ, kä seem'e-ainzh', a town of Poland, government, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Lublin, on the Vistula. Pop. 2569, mostly Jews. An action between the Poles and Russians took place here, April 10, 1831.

KASIMOV, KASIMOW, kä-se mov', or KASINOV, kä-senov', a town of Russia, government, and 67 miles E.N.E. of Riazan, at the junction of the rivers Babinka and Oka. Pop. 7333, chiefly employed in the fur trade. It is mostly built of wood; and has many Tartar antiquities.

KASKASKIA, a river which rises in Champaign county, in the E. central part of Illinois, and flowing south-westerly, passes Shelbyville, Vandalia, Carlyle, and the town of Kaskaskia, falling into the Mississippi 7 or 8 miles below the last-mentioned place. Length estimated at near 300 miles. The Kaskaskia River is a fine navigable stream.

KASKASKIA, a handsome post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, is finely situated on the right or W. bank of the above river, about 2 miles E. of the Mississippi River, and 142 miles S. of Springfield. It has the distinction of being the oldest town in Illinois, or perhaps in the whole Western States, having been settled by the French about the year 1673. It was the first capital of the territory, and retained that rank until 1818. The village contains a United States land-office and a Catholic chapel.

KASMARK, a town of Hungary. See KESMARK.

KASOAG', a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 31 miles from Rome, and about 160 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

KASOTAY, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minnesota.

KASOWITZ, a town of Bohemia. See KASSEGOWITZ.

KASPLJA, kâs'plē-â, a river of Russia, joins the Dwina on the left, after a W.N.W. course of about 80 miles, the greater part of which is navigable.

KASSABA, a town of Asia Minor. See KASABAH.

KASSABA, kâs sâ'bâ, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Karamania, 20 miles N. of Konieh.

KASSACA, kâs-sâ'kâ, and KANAYAWA, kâ-nī-â'wâ, two Japanese cities, visited by the Rev. E. C. Bittenger, chaplain of one of Perry's ships, during the sojourn of the Americans there. Kanayawa is said to contain 200,000 inhabitants. Mr. Bittenger describes the houses as primitive in furniture and arrangements, but neat, clean, and comfortable, some containing Japanese closets. Each of these cities is six miles long, with wide, well-formed streets.

KASSATOTCHY, kâs sâ-toch'oo, one of the Aleutian Islands, is a mountain rising at once out of the sea; on its summit is a crater, said to be full of water.

KASSEGOWITZ, kâs'sâ-go'wits, or KASOWITZ, kâ'so-wits', a market-town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.W. of Pisek. Pop. 1251.

KASSEL, kâs'sel, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, district of Orb. Pop. 1036.

KASSEL, a fortified town of Hesse-Darmstadt. See CASSEL.

KASSIMOV, a town of Russia. See KASIMOV.

KASSON, kâs-son', a state of West Africa, N.E. of Senegambia, separated from Rambook on the S. and W. by the Senegal River. The French have a station here at Medira.

KASSOVO, a town of Turkey. See KOSSOVO.

KASSYE-GOPANG, kâs'si go pâng', a town of Sinde, on the right bank of the Indus, 28 miles N. of Hyderabad.

KASTAMOONEE, KASTAMOUNI or KASTAMUNI, kâs'tâ-moo'nee', written also CASTAMBOOL, CASTAMBUL, and COSTAMBENE, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Kara-soo, 114 miles N.N.E. of Angora, at an elevation of 2580 feet. Pop. estimated by Ainsworth at 48,000. It has upwards of 30 mosques, 21 public baths, with some copper forges, cotton printing-works, and trade in wool.

KASTELLAUN, kâs'tel lówn', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1229.

KASTELORIZO, kâs-tâ-lo ree'zo, a large and lofty island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, S. coast, pashalic of Anatolia; lat. 36° 5' N., lon. 29° 45' E. On the N.E. side it has a harbor and town of the same name, the former a favorite resort of trading vessels, both going to and returning from Syria and Cyprus.

KASTELRUTT, a town of Tyrol. See CASTELROTTO.

KASTER, kâs'ter, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 470.

KASTORIA, KASTOREA, kâs to-ree'â, or KESRIE, kês'ree, (anc. *Celetrum* or *Celetrum*,) a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 25 miles S. of Monastir, on a peninsula in the lake of Kastoria. Pop. 1800.

KASTORIA or KASTOREA, LAKE OF, a lake of European Turkey, Macedonia, about 6 miles in length and breadth. Lat. 38° N., lon. 21° 25' E.

KASTRI, a village of Greece. See CASTRI.

KASTRIKUM or CASTRICUM, kâs'tre-kům', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Near this village the British and Russians were defeated by the Dutch and French troops, October 6, 1799.

KATABA, kâ-tâ'bâ, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 50 miles N.N.W. of Aden.

KATACOLO, kâ-tâ ko'lo, a cape and bay of Greece, government of Elis, on the W. coast of the Morea, 15 miles S. of Gastouni.

KATAFANGA, kâ-tâ fing'gâ, one of the smaller Feejee Islands. Lat. 17° 30' S., lon. 179° 2' W.

KATAGOOM or KATAGUM, kâ-tâ-goom', a town of Central Africa, Soodan, in Houssa, on an affluent of the Yeoo, 135 miles E.N.E. of Kano. It is said to be strongly fortified. Pop. 8000.

KATAH'DIN, sometimes written KATAHDEN and KATADN, a mountain of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 130 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It is the most elevated land in the state, being 5285 feet in height.

KATAHDIN (or KATAHDEN) IRON-WORKS, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 135 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 108.

KATA, NAGY, nŏdj kŏb'tŏb', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 31 miles E.S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2516.

KATANSKA, a river of Siberia. See KRATANGA.

KATCHA, kâ'châ, a river of Russia, after a N.N.W. course of about 45 miles, falls into the Black Sea, 18 miles N. of Sevastopol.

KATCHALL, kâtch'âll', or KATSCHULL, kâtch'ŭll', one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. (N. point) 8° 1' N., lon. 93° 26' E. It is about 12 miles long and 9 miles in the greatest breadth.

KATCHOOGA, KATCHOUGA, or KATSCHUGA, kâ-choo'gâ, a thriving entrepôt of trade in Siberia, government of Irkootsk, N.W. of Irkootsk.

KATERDORF, a town of Bohemia. See KATHARINABERG.

KATESVILLE, kâts'vill, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 25 miles E.S.E. of London.

KATHARINABERG, kâ-tâ-ree'nâ-bêrg', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, at the foot of the Drachenberg. Pop. 620.

KATHARINABERG or KATERDORF, kâ'ter-dorf', a mining town of Bohemia, 16 miles W. of Töplitz. Pop. 1250.

KATHEE, a country of Further India. See CASSAY.

KATHERIN, a lake of Scotland. See KATRINE LOCH.

KATHLAMBA, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

KATHU, kâ'thoo', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 154 miles N. of Ava.

KATIF, KATYF, or KATIFF, EL, ēl kâ-teef', a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 25' N., lon. 50° E. It is stated to have an active trade, especially in pearls from the adjacent fishery.

KATLABUGA, kât-lâ-boo'gâ, a lake of Russia, province of Bessarabia, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ismail; greatest length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

KATMANDOO or KATMANDHU. See KHATMANDOO.

KATO'NAH, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, 44 miles above New York City. In 1847 there was not a single building here. The village now contains 3 stores, an Episcopal church in course of erection, and 200 inhabitants. Named from an Indian chief who once owned the land in the vicinity.

KATOR, kâ-tor', a town of Sinde, on the Narra branch of the Indus, 108 miles N.N.E. of Hyderabad.

KATRAGAM, kâ'trâ-gâm', or KADDIRKAMAM, kâd'dir-kâ mâm', a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage in Ceylon, 118 miles E.S.E. of Colombo.

KATRINE, kâ'trin or kat'rin, written also CATERAN, KATHERIN, or KETURIN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the county of Perth, 9½ miles W. of Callander, and 5 miles E. of Loch Lomond. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is of a serpentine form, and very deep; surrounded by lofty mountains, and rocky, wooded ravines. Its waters, fed by numerous mountain torrents, are discharged at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trossachs) by a stream which flows into Loch Achray. The glowing descriptions of Sir Walter Scott, in *The Lady of the Lake*, first drew public attention to this romantic region.

KATSCHALINSK, kât-shâ-linsk', a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 36 miles N.W. of Tsaritsin. Lat. 49° 5' N., lon. 46° E.

KATSCHER, kâtch'er, or KETRZ, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2640.

KATSCHUGA. See KATCHOOGA.

KATSCHULL, one of the Nicobar Islands. See KATCHALL.

KATT, kâtt, a town of Central Asia, 27 miles N. of Khiva, on the canal of Jarmysch.

KATTEGAT, a strait of North Europe. See CATTEGAT.

KATTELVILLE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, 135 miles S.W. of Albany.

KATTYMAR, kât'tee'mar', a village of Hungary, co., and 45 miles N. of Bacs. Pop. 3440.

KATTYWAR, kât te-war', a district of West Hindostan, comprising a portion of Guzerat.

KATUNGA, kâ-tŭng'gâ, or EYEO, ī'yō, a town of Central Africa, the capital of Yariba, 81 miles S. of Boosa. Lat. 8° 59' N., lon. 4° 25' E.

KATUNGWA, kâ-tŭng'wâ, a town of Central Africa, in Houssa, on the route between Kano and Katagoom.

KATWYK-AAN-DEN-RYN, kât'wik-ân-dên-rin, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 1095.

KATWYK-AAN-ZEE, kât'wik-ân-zâ, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden, on the sea-coast at the mouth of the Rhine. Pop. 3254.

KATYF, a town of Arabia. See KATIF.

KATZBACH, kâts'bâx, a river of Prussian Silesia, joins the Oder on the left, 29 miles N.W. of Breslau, after a total course of 35 miles. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

KATZENBUCKEL, kâts'en-bŏŏk'kel, in Baden, is the highest point of the Odenwald. Height, 2300 feet.

KATZENELLENBOGEN, kât'sen-el'len-bo'ghen, ("Cat's elbow,") a village of West Germany, 9 miles E.S.E. of Nassau, with a ruined castle, the seat of its former counts. Pop. 902.

KATZHUTTE, (Katzhütte,) kâts'hŭt'teh, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Schwartz, S. of Königsee. Pop. 1138.

KAUAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See ATAUAI.

KAUCHANY, a town of Russia. See KAOOCHANI.

KAUEN, a town of Russia. See KOVNO.

KAUFBEUREN, kŏwf'boi'ren, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Wertach, and on the railway from Augsburg to Lindau, 36 miles S. by W. of Augsburg. Pop. 4050.

KAUFIRISTAN, a country of Asia. See KAFIRISTAN.

KAUFMAN, kawf'man, a county of Texas, situated in the N.E. central part of the state, contains 1030 square miles. It is drained by the Trinity River and its affluents, and contains extensive prairies. The population is increasing rapidly. Named in honor of David S. Kaufman, former representative of Texas. Capital, Kaufman. Pop. 1047, of whom 982 were free, and 65 slaves.

KAUFMAN, a post-village, capital of Kaufman co., Texas, 210 miles N.N.E. of Austin.

KAUFUNGEN, Ober, o'ber köw'fööng'en, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Nieder Hessen, 5 miles E. of Cassel. Pop. 2300.

KAUKAUNA, kaw-kaw'na, (formerly GRAND KAUKAULIN,) a thriving post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox River, 100 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. The rapids in the river here afford abundant water-power, which is employed in sawing pine lumber, &c. It contains 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 200.

KAUNITZ, köw'nits, or KONICZ, ko'nits', a village of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 1148.

KAURZIM, köw'zim, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2170.

KAUTH, köwt, GAUTH, göwt, or KAUTY, köw'tee, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1083.

KAUTOKEINO, köw'to-ki'no, a village of Norway, in Finmark, on the Alten, about 130 miles S.S.W. of Hammerfest.

KAUTY, a village of Bohemia. See KAUTH.

KAVAJA, a town of Turkey. See KAVAYA.

KAVALA, kä-vä'lä, or CAVALLO, kä-vä'lo, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. Pop. 4000. It is walled, has a citadel, and an export trade in cotton and tobacco. It was the birthplace of the late Mohammed Alee, (Muhemet Ali,) pasha of Egypt. Nine miles S.W. is ESSEK (or Old) KAVALA, (anc. *Neapolis,*) where St. Paul landed from Troas.

KAVAYA, KAVAJA, kä-vī'ä, or KOVAJA, ko-vī'yä, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak of El-Bassan, on a river about 3 miles from its mouth in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 miles S.S.W. of Durazzo. Pop. 10,000,(?) mostly Mohammedans.

KAVEN or KAWEN ISLANDS. See CALVERT ISLANDS.

KAWAN, kä-wän', a rocky island of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Hauraki, about 30 miles from Auckland, 25 miles in circumference, and yielding a rich copper ore.

KAWSCHANI, a town of Russia. See KAOOCHANI.

KAYADEROSSERAS MOUNTAINS, in the E. part of New York, are situated in Warren county, between Lake George and Schroon River.

KAYES, kaiz, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, Russian America, in lat. 59° 48' N., lon. 144° 28' W.

KAYESIKANG RIVER, Wisconsin. See SHELL RIVER.

KAYOR, a state of Africa. See CAYOR.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France. See KAISERSBERG.

KAYSVILLE, a post office of Davis co., Utah Territory.

KAYTS, kits, a village and seaport in the island of Mandetivoe or Leyden, off the N. coast of the island of Ceylon, in Palk's Strait.

KAYVA, ki'vä, a market-town of Russia, near the S.W. frontiers of the government of Orenboorg. Pop. 1800.

KAZA, köh'zöh, or SAJO, söh'yo, a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, about 30 miles from Miskolcz, on the Sajo. P. 4552.

KAZAMEEN or KAZAMIN, kä-zä-meen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 8 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris. Pop. mostly Persians, who have here a famous mosque.

KAZAN, KASAN or CASAN, kä-zän', a government in the E. part of European Russia, bounded E. by Orenboorg, S. by Simbeersk, (Simbirsk,) W. by Novgorod, and N. by Viatka. Area, 23,970 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,347,352, nearly all of the Greek Church, or Mohammedans. The surface is flat, traversed by the Volga and Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. The minerals comprise copper, gypsum, potters'-clay, and lime. The chief crops are rye, wheat, lint, and hemp.

KAZAN or KASAN, a fortified city of Russia, capital of the above government, and formerly of the kingdom of Kazan, near its centre, on the Kazanska, 4 miles from its mouth in the Volga, 430 miles E. of Moscow. Pop. 41,304. It is composed of three parts—the citadel, the town, and suburbs. It is the capital of a Greek eparchy, and see of a bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and an Imperial powder magazine. Kazan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded in 1804, had, in 1846, 96 professors and 416 students, with a library of 20,000 volumes, an observatory, botanic garden, and several museums, 2 gymnasia, in one of which the Eastern languages are taught, a primary normal school, a Greek theological seminary, with a library of 4000 volumes, a military school, and 14 public schools. It has extensive manufactures of cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewelry, with soap, and morocco leather, tanneries, and distilleries. It is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has extensive trade on the Volga. Kazan was three times nearly ruined by fire—1st, in 1774; 2d, in 1815, by the explosion of its powder magazine; and, 3d, on the 5th of September, 1842, on which last occasion more than half the city was destroyed.

The kingdom of Kazan or Casan comprehended the Russian governments of Kazan proper, Viatka, Perm, Simbeersk, (Simbirsk,) and Penza. It was originally peopled by Finns, who were vanquished and driven out by the Tartars. In 1552, Ivan Vassillevitch II., by the taking of Kazan, destroyed the Tartar power, and annexed the territory to Russia as a kingdom. Subsequently, Peter the Great divided the kingdom into the five governments mentioned above.

KAZANSKAIA, kä-zän-skī'ä, a town of Russia, government of the Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 150 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh.

KAZBEK, a mountain of Asia. See CAUCASUS.

KAZBIN, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

KAZ-DAGH, a mountain of Asia Minor. See GARGARUS.

KAZEMBE, a country of Africa. See CAZEMBE.

KAZEROON, KAZEROUN or KAZERUN, kä-zä-roon', a decayed town of Persia, province of Fars, in a fine valley, 55 miles W. of Sheeraz. It is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with cotton manufactures and some trade. Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

KAZIMIERZ or KAZIMIRZ, kä-zhe-meezh', a town of Russian Poland, province of Kalisz, 27 miles N. of Konin. Pop. 1120.

KAZIMIERZ or KAZIMIRZ, a town of Russian Poland, 25 miles W.N.W. of Lublin, between rocky heights, near the right bank of the Vistula. It was the scene of an action between the Poles and Russians, April 10, 1831. Pop. 2188.

KAZVIN, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

KEADY, ká'dee a village and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 7 miles S.S.W. of Armagh. Pop. of the village, 1120. It has flourishing manufactures of linen.

KEALAKEAKUA, kä-lä-ka-ä-koo'ä, or KARAKAKOOA, kä-rä-kä-koo'ä, ("path of the gods,") a bay on the W. coast of the island of Hawaii, in which the famous circumnavigator Captain Cook was killed. It is about 2 miles broad, penetrates 1 mile inland, and the shore all round is covered with black coral rock, rendering landing very dangerous in rough weather, except at the village of Kakooa, where there is a fine sandy beach.

KEAL, (keel,) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KEAL, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KEANG-YIN, kä-äng-yeen', a considerable town of China, province of Kiang-soo, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, 86 miles E. of Nanking, and with a remarkable pagoda.

KEARNEYSVILLE, kar'nēz-vil, a post-village of Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Harper's Ferry.

KEARSARGE (keer'sarj) MOUNTAIN, in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, rises 2468 feet above the level of the sea. Its summits consist of bare granite.

KEARSLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

KEARSLEY, a post office of Genesee co., Michigan.

KEARSLEY CREEK, of Michigan, falls into Flint River, in Genesee county.

KEAS BRIDGE, a post office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

KEASBURG, kees'bürg, a village of Logan co., Kentucky, 196 miles S.W. of Frankfort, contains 1 or 2 churches and 4 stores.

KEATCHIE, keech'ee, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

KEATING, kee'ting, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1131.

KEATING, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 225.

KEATON'S LANDING, or VINTON, a small village of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

KEBAN-MADEN, kä-bän'mä'den, KEBBAN-MADEN, kĕb'bän'-mä'den, or KABAN-MAADEN, kä'ban-mä'den, a mining town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 88 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Mourad-Chai, (Upper Euphrates,) with from 400 to 500 families, mostly Greeks and Armenians.

KECHAN, kĕch'ăn', a town of Turkey in Europe, in Room-Elee, N. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1000.

KECHO, a city of Tonquin. See KETHO.

KECK'S CHURCH, a post office of Martin co., Indiana.

KECKS'VILLE, a village of Martin co., Indiana, 9 miles N.W. of Dover Hill.

KECSKEMET or KETSKEMET, kĕch'kĕm'ait', written also KECZKEMET, the largest market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co., and 50 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 42,081, mostly employed in breeding live-stock, farming, soap-making, and growing wine. It has various churches, a Piarist and 2 Reformed gymnasia, a normal school, school of design, orphan asylum, and military hospital. It has 5 yearly markets; that for cattle is the largest in Hungary.

KECZEL, kĕts'äl', a village of Hungary, co., and 35 miles W. of Pesth, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3039.

KECZKEMET, a town of Hungary. See KECSKEMET.

KEDDA or KEDAH, Malay Peninsula. See QUEDA.

KED'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KEDDINGTON, a parish of England, counties of Suffolk and Essex.

KEDEL, kä'dĕl', a village of West Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 15° 45' N., lon. 13° 2' W.

KEDESH (kee'desh) OF NAPHTALI, written also KEDES, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 9 miles S.W. of Banias.

KED'GEREE or KIJARI, kij'ä-ree', a village of British

India, presidency and province of Bengal, on the Hoogly River, near its mouth. It has a harbor adapted for large ships, a light-house, and a pilot-station.

KEDIRI, kā-dee/ree', a province in the island of Java, on its S. coast. Pop. 400,000.

KEDIRI, a town in the island of Java, capital of the above province, 60 miles S.W. of Soerabaya, on the Kediri, here crossed by one of the most beautiful bridges in Java. It is the residence of the governor, has a small bazaar, and a mosque built from the ruins of a temple. Pop. 6000.

KEDIRI, or BRANTAS, brăn/tăs', a river of Java, formed of two streams about 20 miles S. of Kediri, flows N. and N.E., and falls into the Strait of Madura; one arm at Soerabaya, the other 25 miles further S., at Banjil. Total course, about 100 miles.

KEDJE, kĕd'jeh or kĕj, (anc. *Chobda* or *Chodda?*) a town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Mekran, on the Doostee River, in lat. 26° 20′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. It stands at the foot of a rock, crowned by a strong fort, and had formerly 3000 houses, and extensive trade, but has fallen into decay.

KEDLESTON, kĕd'ĕl-stŏn, a parish of England, co. Derby.

KEDOE, a province of Java. See KADOE.

KEDRON, kee/drŏn, or KIDRON, kid/rŏn, a brook of Palestine, proceeds through the Valley of Jehoshaphat, N.W. of Jerusalem, past which city it continues on the E., separating it from the Mount of Olives, and thence 20 miles E.S.E. to the Dead Sea. It is a mere torrent, flowing only during and after rains.

KEDYWAREE, kĕd e-wā/ree, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great eastern mouth of the Indus, in lat. 24° 7′ N., lon. 67° 25′ E. Excepting the Hejamree branch, it is the only navigable channel by which access can be gained to the main stream.

KEEA-HING-FOO, kā/ē-hing-foo, a walled and fortified city of China, province of Chekiang, 50 miles N.W. of Ningpo, on the Imperial Canal. Pop. about 270,000. Its walls and ramparts are in a very dilapidated condition.

KEECHI, kee/chee, or UPPER KEECHI CREEK, of Texas, rises in Freestone county, and flows south-eastward through Leon county into Trinity River. Lower Keechi enters the river in the S. part of the same county.

KEE/CHIL, a post-office of Freestone co., Texas.

KEEDYSVILLE, a post-office, Washington co., Maryland.

KEEFER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

KEEFER'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

KEELANG, an island, Malay Archipelago. See KELANG.

KEEL/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KEELE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

KEEL/ER, a township of Van Buren co., Michigan. P. 486.

KEEL/ERSBURG, post-office, Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

KEEL/ERSVILLE, a post-village of Van Buren co., Michigan, 180 miles W. of Detroit.

KEEL/ING (or COCOS) ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, in lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 96° 53′ E., consisting of Horsburg and Keeling, with some smaller islands, on which a few English inhabitants and Malays are settled. These islands abound with cocoa-palms, and have good water. It was discovered by Keeling in 1609.

KEELS, a seaport and fishing station of Newfoundland, on Bonavista Bay, in the E. part of the island, in lat. 48° 33′ N., lon. 53° 26′ W.

KEELWA or KILWAH, in East Africa. See QUILOA.

KEENE, keen, a beautiful post-village, township, and seat of justice of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, is situated on the left bank of the Ashuelot River, and at the junction of the Connecticut River Railroad with the Cheshire Railroad, 93 miles N.W. of Boston. The village is remarkable for the extent, width, and uniform level of its streets. Maine street, extending a mile in a straight line, is almost a perfect level, and handsomely ornamented with shade-trees. Besides the county buildings, the village contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 banks, and several fine schools. Three newspapers are issued weekly. The inhabitants are noted for their enterprise, and are extensively engaged in the various branches of trade and manufactures. Pop. of the township in 1840, 2610; in 1850, 3392.

KEENE, a post-township in the W. part of Essex co., New York. Pop. 756.

KEENE, a flourishing post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky, 11 miles S.W. of Lexington. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, has 5 or 6 dry-goods stores, and near 500 inhabitants.

KEENE, a post-village and township of Coshocton co., Ohio, 82 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1078.

KEENER'VILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

KEENEY'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

KEENS'VILLE, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

KEEP TRISTE, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

KEER, O, o kair, or ALT-KEER, ăl-kair, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs. Pop. 3447.

KEERBERGEN, kair/bĕr'ghen, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2087.

KEER'NOOR', considerable village of British India, presidency of Madras, 18 miles E.S.E. of Trichinopoly.

KEER'POY' or KUR'POY', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles W. of Calcutta. Pop. 10,000.

KEESEVILLE, keez'vil, a post-village of New York, on both sides of Au Sable River, and on the line between Clinton and Essex counties, 4 miles from Lake Champlain, and 150 miles N. of Albany. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and large manufactories of iron and nails, in which water-power is employed. Pop. estimated at 2000.

KEETAH, a town of India. See KAITA.

KEE/VIL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KEEZLETOWN, kee/zĕl-town, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

KEFFING', (kĕf'ing',) or KESSING, (kĕs'ing',) GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, S.E. coast of the island of Ceram. Lat. (E. point of Great Keffing) 3° 50′ S., lon. 130° 40′ E. Great Keffing is united to Ceram by a coral reef. Both are well peopled.

KEFIL, kā-feel', a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel, and frequented by numerous pilgrims.

KEG CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Missouri River, in Fremont county.

KEGHAM-SEA. See GORISCHE-DENGMS.

KEG'WORTH, a parish and large village of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, and with a station on the Midland Railway, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Loughborough. Pop. in 1851, 1854.

KEHL, kail, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, near the mouth of the Kinzig, and immediately opposite Strasbourg. Pop. 1304. It was fortified by Vauban, and was formerly a bulwark of Germany, on the side of France, but its fortifications are now dismantled. It communicates, by a short branch railway, with the Bâle (Basel) and Baden Railway.

KEHLEN, kā/lĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 6 miles N.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 2400.

KEIDANI, ki-dā/nee, or KEIDAUN, ki-dŏwn', a market-town of Russia, government, and 70 miles N.W. of Vilna. It has a college of nobles.

KEIGH, keeth, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

KEIGHLEY keeth/lee, or KEITHLEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and on the North Midland Railway, 9 miles N.W. of Bradford. Pop. in 1851, 13,050. The town is situated in a valley beside Blakstone Edge, is neat, and built almost wholly of stone, with its streets well paved, and lighted with gas. In its church is a curious clock, and a monument bearing the date of 1023. Keighley contains a grammar school, a court-house, mechanics' institution, and thriving manufactures of woollen and worsted goods, with cottons, which are mostly sold in the cloth-halls of Bradford and Halifax. A few years since, 38 worsted, and 5 cotton mills, here employed upwards of 2300 hands; and there were estimated to be in Keighley and Hainworth, 1800 hand-looms. Keighley is head of a poor-law union, and polling-place for the West Riding. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal conveys goods from it to Hull and Liverpool.

KEINTON (keen/ton) MANS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KEIR, keer, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

KEISH, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KENN.

KEISKAMMA, kīs-kăm/mă, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 miles E.N.E. of the Great Fish River, after a S.E. course of 80 miles.

KEITH, keeth, a market-town and parish of Scotland, cos. of Banff and Elgin, on the Isla, 20 miles W.S.W. of Banff. Pop. in 1851, 4986. It is surrounded by hills, and contains a parish church, an Episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, a subscription library, several schools, 3 branch banks, a tobacco and snuff mill, and considerable linen manufactures. In this parish, the celebrated natural philosopher, James Ferguson, was born in 1710.

KEITH, FIFE, a handsomely built town of Scotland, cos. of Banff and Elgin, on the Isla, opposite Keith. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in September, is the largest in the N. of Scotland, for cattle and horses.

KEITH HALL-AND-KINKELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

KEITHS, keeths, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. Pop. 369.

KEITH'S, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

KEITHSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Mercer co., Illinois, on the Mississippi, 150 miles N.W. of Springfield. A large quantity of produce is bought and shipped at this village, which has a good landing. Pop. about 500.

KEITH'S FURNACE, a railroad station in Bridgewater township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 4 miles N. of Bridgewater, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

KELANG or KEELANG, kā'lang', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Coram. Lat. (W. point) 3° 12' S., lon. 127° 40' E.; 20 miles in circumference.

KELAT or KHELAT, ke-lăt', KALAT,' a walled town, capital of Beloochistan, province of Kelat, on a hill 6000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52' N., lon. 66° 33' E. Pop. with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, and commanded by a large citadel. It is ill built, but is well supplied with provisions and water, and has some transit trade, with a few manufactories of arms. In March, 1839, it was stormed and taken by the troops under Major-General Willshire, and retaken in 1840 by those of General Nott. The British finally withdrew from its occupation in 1841.

KELAT-I-GHILZIE, kel-ăt'-e-ghil'zee, ("Fort of the Ghiljics,") a hill-fort of Afghanistan, 84 miles N.W. of Candahar, on the route to Ghuznee, 5778 feet in elevation, and successfully retained by the British till their evacuation of the country in 1842.

KELAT-KADIRI, kel-ăt'-kā-dee'ree, a fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, 58 miles N.E. of Meshed, and the principal stronghold of Nadir Shah.

KELBRA, kĕl'brā, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 12 miles E.S.E. of Nordhausen. P. 1080.

KELCZE, a town of Austria. See KELTSCH.

KELHAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts, on the Trent, 2 miles N.W. of Newark. Kelham Hall, the seat of the Sutton family, was the first prison of Charles I.

KELHEIM, kĕl'hime, (anc. *Celeusum*) a fortified town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, at the junction of the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 12 miles S.W. of Ratisbon, having potash factories. Pop. 2029.

KELIOOB or KELIOUB, kā-le-oob', a town of Lower Egypt, capital of the province, in the Delta of the Nile, 9 miles N. of Cairo, with a large government cotton factory and iron foundry.

KELKOM, kĕl'kom', a village of West Africa, in Senegambia, 10 miles E. by S. of St. Louis.

KELLAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

KELLAWAYS, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KELLBACK, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

KELLERSVILLE, a post-office, Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

KELLERTOWN, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 110 miles S.S.W. of Jackson.

KELLET, UPPER and NETHER, two adjoining townships of England, co. of Lancaster.

KELLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

KELLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Holt. The village is situated in a ravine about 2 miles from the sea.

KELLINGHAUSEN, kĕl'ling-how'zen, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 24 miles S. of Rendsburg, on the Stor. Pop. 1500.

KELLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KELLOE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

KELLOGSVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, about 16 miles S.E. of Auburn. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a tavern, and about 100 inhabitants.

KELLOGSVILLE, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 220 miles N.E. of Columbus.

KELLS, kĕlz, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on the Blackwater, and on the projected Dublin and Enniskillen Railway, 36 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3997. It is pleasantly situated, and has a substantial parish church, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a sessions-house, a district bridewell, a union work-house, a fever hospital, an ancient round-tower, a richly carved ancient cross, a small antique chapel, and some manufactories of lace.

KELLS, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 8 miles S. of Kilkenny. It contains the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1193 by Fitz-Robert de Marisco.

KELLS, a coast-guard and fishing station of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on Dingle Bay.

KELLS, kĕlz, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

KELLY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KELLY, a village and township of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, immediately above Lewisburg. Pop. 834.

KELLY, a township of Ottawa co., Ohio. It comprises Cunningham's or Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, 12 miles N. of Sandusky City. It contains quarries of fine limestone, and has a good harbor, which is much resorted to by steamers for wood and water. See CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND.

KELLYSBURG, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 54 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

KELLY'S CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

KELLY'S FERRY, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

KELLY'S LANDING, a post-office of Oldham co., Kentucky.

KELLY'S SPRING, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

KELLYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Darby Creek and the West Chester Railroad, 6 or 7 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. The inhabitants are mostly employed in manufactures, for which the creek furnishes motive-power. Pop. estimated at 600.

KELLYSVILLE, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

KELMARSH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

KELSALE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KELSALL, a township of England, co. of Chester.

KELSEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KELSEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KELSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

KELSO, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot, 23 miles S.W. of Berwick, with which it communicates by railway, and 4½ miles from the English border. Pop. of town, in 1851, 4783. It is beautifully situated, with a fine bridge of 5 arches across the Tweed, a town-hall, several churches, chapels, schools, and libraries, 2 newspapers, 4 branch banks, an antiquarian society's museum, and noble remains of one of the largest of the Scottish abbeys, built in the early Norman style, by David I., about A.D. 1128, and reduced to its present ruinous state by the English in 1545. The town carries on a brisk retail trade, being the residence of many opulent families. Its cattle market, on the 5th of August, is the largest in the S. of Scotland. Kelso in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England. In its vicinity are Fleurs Castle, the ruins of Roxburgh and of Holme Castles, and the Eildon Hills.

KELSO, a town of New South Wales, co. of Roxburgh, on the river Macquarrie, near Bathurst. Pop. 464.

KELSO, a post-office of Dearborn co., Indiana.

KELSOES, a small village of Monroe co., Tennessee.

KELSTERBACH, kĕl'ster-băk', a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Main, 8 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 962.

KELSTERNE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KELSTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KELTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

KELTON, a parish of Scotland, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KELTSCH, kĕlch, or KELCZE, kĕl'chā, a town of Moravia, circle, and 18 miles E. of Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. 2176.

KELVEDON, a village and parish of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 12¼ miles N.E. of Chelmsford.

KELVEDON HATCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

KELVIN, a small river of Scotland, enters the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow.

KELVIN GROVE, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina.

KEM, kĕm, or KEMI, kĕm'ee, a river of Russia, formed by the outlets of Lakes Kootuo, (Kutuo,) Niook, and others, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, flows E., and falls into the White Sea, at the above town, after a course of about 100 miles. Immediately opposite to its mouth is a group of islands, the chief of which is Kemskoe-Ostrov.

KEM or KEMI, a town of Russia, government, and 180 miles W. by N. of Archangel, at the entrance of a river of its own name into the White Sea.

KEMAKH, keh-măk', or KAMAK, kā-măk', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 86 miles S.W. of Erzroom, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, embosomed in gardens, and inhabited by about 400 Turks, and 30 Armenian families.

KEMAON, a province of British India. See KUMAON.

KEMBACH, kĕm'băk, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KEMBANGAN, kĕm-băn-găn', or NOESSA KAMBANGAN, noos'sā kăm-băn-găn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of Java, lon. 109° E, about 15 miles long, by 7 miles broad.

KEMBERG, kĕm'bĕrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, government, 40 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2940.

KEMBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

KEMBLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KEMBLESVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

KEMERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

KEMEYS COMMANDER, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

KEMEY'S INFERIOR, parish of England, co. Monmouth.

KEMI, a river of Russia. See KEM.

KEMIJOKI, kā'me-yo'kee, KEMI, kā'mee, or KIMI, kee'mee, a river of Russia, in Lapland, rises in lat. 68° N., flows first S., forming several lakes, then N.N.W., afterwards S.W., falling into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 11 miles E. of Tornea, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

KEMMEL, kĕm'mel, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ypres, on the Kemmelbeke. Pop. 1537.

KEMNATH, kĕm'năt, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1593.

KEMNAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

KEMNITZ, kĕm'nits, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, bailiwick of Lebau. Pop. 1096.

KEMNITZ, ALT, ält kĕm'nits, ("Old Kemnitz,") a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1193.

KEMOULDJINA, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJIKENA.

KEMP, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

KEMPEN, or KEMPENLAND, Netherlands. See CAMPINE.

KEMPEN, kĕmp'gn, a town of Prussian Poland, 33 miles S. of Kalisz. Pop. 6200, more than half Jews.

KEMPEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, with a citadel, and manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 3970. Thomas-a-Kempis (Hammerken) was born here in 1380.

KEMPER, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tugaloo or Suckarnochee Creek. The soil is productive. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passes along or near the W. border of the county. Capital, De Kalb. Pop. 12,517, of whom 7139 were free, and 5378 slaves.

KEMPER, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

KEMPER SPRINGS, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

KEMP'LEY, a parish of England, co., of Gloucester.

KEMP'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

KEMP'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

KEMPS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

KEMP'STON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

KEMPSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KEMPS'VILLE, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Virginia, on the East Branch of Elizabeth River, at the head of tide-water, 124 miles S.E. of Richmond.

KEMPTEN, kĕmp'tĕn, (anc. *Cambodunum?* or *Campodunum?*) a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, and on the railway from Augsburg to Lindau, 51 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 7788. It consists of an old town, walled, and nearly encircled by the new town, and has a fine collegiate church, a public library, a gymnasium, a Latin school, and an ancient abbey, where the independent abbot formerly held the court of his territory. Near it are the ruins of a fortress, supposed to be Roman, and the Spa of Aich.

KEMPTEN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, E. of Bingen.

KEMPTOWN, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

KEMPT'VILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Greenville, on a branch of the Rideau Canal, about 72 miles N.E. of Kingston. It contains 5 churches, about 15 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 carding and fulling mills, a third fulling mill, a foundry, tannery, pearl ash factory, and 2 distilleries. Pop. about 1200.

KEMPTVILLE, a village of Canada West, on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad.

KEMSCKE, kĕms'kĕh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Canal of Stekene, 22 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1552.

KEM'SING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

KEN, a river of Hindostan. See OANE.

KEN, or KENT, a river of England, co. of Westmoreland, rises in the mountains, near the Brow, and flows S. through the small lake of Kentmere, and past Kendal into Morecombe Bay.

KEN, a river of Scotland, rises on the borders of the co. of Ayr, flows S., and joins the Dee, above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful loch KEN, having at its head Kenmore Castle.

KEN'ANSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Duplin co., North Carolina, about 5 miles E. of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and 86 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

KEN'ARDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

KENAWHA or KENHAWA. See KANAWHA.

KEN'CHESTER, a parish of England, co., and 5½ miles W.N.W. of Hereford. Here was the site of a Roman station, supposed to be the *Magna Castra*. The remains of a temple and an aqueduct have been discovered.

KEN'CHURCH, or KENT-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KEN'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

KENDAL, (KIN'DĂL,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, on a branch of the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 38 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. of the town in 1851, 10,377. It stands among lofty hills in the vale of the Ken; the river is here crossed by 3 bridges. The houses are built of whitened stone, and interspersed with numerous poplar-trees. Chief buildings, a large ancient and a handsome modern church, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, with three exhibitions at Oxford, a blue-coat school, and several smaller endowed schools, a town-hall, a court-house, a house of correction, a union work-house, a theatre, assembly and news-rooms, libraries, a natural history society, and excellent museum, trades'-halls, and on the opposite side of the river picturesque ruins of a castle, in which Queen Catharine Parr was born. Kendal is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen weavers having settled here in the reign of Edward III. A few years since, 12 mills employed about 3000 weavers and other operatives. The principal manufactures are fancy waistcoatings, coarse kerseys, linens, baizes, serges, carpets, knit-worsted caps, jackets, stockings, and leather, with dye, marble, and paper-works. A canal to Lancaster provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. More rain falls here than perhaps in any other part of England, (mean annual fall, 61 inches,) yet Kendal is reputed to be remarkably healthy.

KEN'DALL, a county in the N. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 325 square miles. It is intersected by Fox River, and also drained by the sources of Au Sable River. The surface is undulating prairie, diversified with fine groves of timber. The soil is highly productive. The county is intersected by the Aurora Extension Railroad. Capital, Oswego. Pop. 7730.

KENDALL, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Orleans co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 1700; in 1850, 2289.

KENDALL, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

KENDALL, a post-township of Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 797.

KENDALL, a village of Clay co., Missouri, 25 miles N. by E. of Independence.

KENDALL, a township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 333.

KENDALL CREEK, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

KENDALL MILLS, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

KENDALL'S MILLS, a flourishing post-village of Fairfield township, Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, and at the present terminus of the railroad connecting this place with Portland. It has numerous mills for the manufacture of lumber.

KENDALL'S STORE, a post-office of Stanley co., North Carolina.

KEN'DALVILLE or KEN'DALISVILLE, a post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, about 8 miles N.E. of Albion.

KEN'DEROHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KENDERES, kĕn'dâ'rĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. of, and 10 miles from Török-Szent-Miklos. Pop. 4711.

KEN'DRICK'S SPUR, a post-office, Patrick co., Virginia.

KENDUSKEAG, kĕn'dŭs-kĕg', a fine mill-stream of Penobscot co., near the centre of Maine, falls into the Penobscot River at Bangor.

KENDUSKEAG, a flourishing post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Kenduskeag River, 10 or 12 miles above its junction with the Penobscot at Bangor. The village contains 4 churches, about 20 stores, flouring and saw mills, a carding machine, and mechanics' shops of various kinds. The township was incorporated from Levant in 1851.

KENEH or KENE, kĕn'ĕh', written also QENÉ, GHENEH or GHENNEH, (anc. *Cenepolis** or *Naxpolis*,) a city of Upper Egypt, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Nile, 34 miles N.N.E. of the ruins of Thebes. It is an important mart for agricultural produce, and for the trade with Arabia and Central Africa. It has extensive manufactures of earthen-ware, a government cotton factory, and a superior government school.

KEN'ESAW', a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

KEN'FIG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

KENIEBA, kĕ-ne-ĕ'bĕ, a village of Bambouk, in West Africa, not far from the gold mines of Dambaguagney. Lat. 13° 56' N., lon. 12° 6' W. It is inhabited by Foolahs, who are miserably poor, and subject to a frightful leprosy.

KEN'ILWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 4½ miles N. of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 3532, partly engaged in manufactures of ribbons, gauzes, horn-combs, and chemical products. The town, beautifully situated, has an ancient church, a grammar school, and some remains of an abbey founded about 1122, and the massive keep and some other portions of a castle, which has obtained European celebrity since Sir Walter Scott made it the scene of one of his most striking fictions. The castle remained entire until sacked by the soldiers of Cromwell. Kenilworth Castle, now a magnificent ivy-covered ruin, was founded in the reign of Henry I., and in 1268 was the scene of a grand chivalric meeting, at which, it is alleged, silks were worn for the first time in England. The gorgeous entertainment given here, in 1575, to Queen Elizabeth, by the Earl of Leicester, is familiar to all, from Scott's romance of *Kenilworth*. Kenilworth is said to have been named after the Mercian king Kenulph.

KENJUA or KIN'ZUA, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 282.

KENJUA or KINZUA, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, near the mouth of Kenjua Creek, about 12 miles above Warren.

KENJUA CREEK, in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, rises in McKean county, flows N.W., and enters the Alleghany River in Warren county.

* Gr. Κενεπολις. This, as well as Neapolis, signifies "new city." KENEH appears to be a corruption of Κενη, *Kainé* "new".

KEN'KA, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

KENKRIS, KENKRIES or KENKRES, kĕn'krees, (anc. *Cenchreæ*,) a village of Greece, government, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Corinth, on the isthmus and shore of the Gulf of Ægina.

KEN'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

KENMARE, kĕn'mair', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the road from Cork to Cahirciveen, 13 miles S.S.W. of Killarney. Pop. of town, 1300. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery, which attracts many visitors. It has an elegant suspension bridge across the estuary of the Roughty, and a convenient harbor pier, approached by vessels of large burden. It gives the title of earl to the Browne family, but the Marquis of Lansdowne is chief proprietor of the district.

KENMARE, RIVER or BAY is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, between the counties of Cork and Kerry, N.W. of Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance, 5 miles. It is easily navigated, and screened by lofty heights. On its N.W. side it is studded with numerous islets.

KENMORE, kĕn-mōr', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Aberfeldy. The village, which has a bridge across the Tay, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland, and in its vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who owns the parish. Here Queen Victoria was entertained in great magnificence in 1842. In the park, besides the usual species of deer, moose and buffaloes are kept. In a large islet here are the ruins of a priory, where Sibilla, daughter of Henry I., and queen of Alexander I. of Scotland, is buried. The mountain of Ben Lawers is also in this parish.

KENN, kĕnn or KEISH, kăsh, written GUASE, an island of Persia, in the Persian Gulf, province of Laristan, 85 miles W. of Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, and has a village and harbor.

KENN, an island of Persia, in the Persian Gulf, 70 miles W. of Cape Kenn, province of Fars.

KENN, a reef in the Pacific, off North east Australia.

KENN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KENN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KEN'NARTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

KEN'NEBEC' or KEN'NEBECK', an important river of New England, has its principal source in Moosehead Lake, Somerset county, Maine, and flowing in a general southerly course, unites its waters with the Atlantic in Lincoln county. Its whole descent is more than 1000 feet in a length of about 150 miles, affording an immense and very valuable water-power. It is navigable for large ships 12 miles, to Bath, and for sloops of 150 tons to Hallowell, 40 miles. The mean time of the closing of the river by ice for 45 successive years has been December 12th, and of the opening, April 3d; and since the year 1786 the river has not been closed by ice later than the 20th of April. The principal towns upon the banks of this stream are Bath, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and Norridgewock.

KENNEBEC or KENNEBECK, a county in the S.W. central part of Maine; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It contains numerous small lakes and ponds. The Kennebec River traverses the county from N. to S., dividing it into two nearly equal portions. The Androscoggin forms part of the W. boundary. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. In 1850 this county yielded a greater quantity of Indian corn, hay, and butter, and a greater value of orchard fruits, than any one county of the state: the products were 296,103 bushels of corn; 57,493 tons of hay; and 1,124,721 pounds of butter. This county is nearly intersected by the railroad connecting Yarmouth and Waterville, and by that connecting Augusta and Portland. Its area was considerably reduced in 1854 by the organization of Androscoggin county. Capital, Augusta. Pop. 62,521.

KENNEBEC, a mining settlement of Yuba co., California, is situated on the Yuba River, 15 miles from its junction with Feather River, and about 110 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Miners' wages, 5 dollars per day. Pop. in 1852, 129.

KENNEBEC, a township of Kennebec co., Maine. Incorporated August 12, 1850.

KEN'NEBUNK', a small river of York co., Maine, flows into the Atlantic at Kennebunk.

KENNEBUNK, a post-village and township, and port of entry of York co., Maine, 25 miles S.W. of Portland. The village is situated 2 miles from the ocean, on the right bank of Mousam River, navigable for fishing-vessels. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a bank, an iron foundry, and an edged-tool factory. There is a ship-building yard on Kennebunk River. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 14,695 tons registered, and 3406 enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2557 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 895 in the cod fisheries. During the year, 10 vessels, (9 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 7351 tons, were admeasured. Pop. of the township, 2660.

KENNEBUNK DEPOT, a post-village of York co., Maine, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Portland.

KENNEBUNK PORT, a post-village, seaport, and township of York co., Maine, at the mouth of Kennebunk River, which here forms a good harbor, about 75 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation, and in ship-building. Pop. of the township, 2708.

KEN'NEDY'S, a small village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey.

KENNEDY'S, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia, 66 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

KEN'NEDYSVILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, about 220 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

KEN'NEMER, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

KEN'NERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KEN'NERY CAVE TEMPLES, British India, presidency, and a little N. of Bombay, on Salsette Island, are among the remarkable Boodhic excavations of West India. They are situated in the sides of a hill range, and contain numerous sculptured figures.

KEN'NET, a river of England, co. of Berks, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., and joins the Thames at Reading. It is navigable from the Thames to Newbury, from which town the Kennet and Avon Canal accompanies it upward to Hungerford, thence crossing the county of Wilts, and joining the Avon near Trowbridge.

KEN'NET, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

KENNET, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1706.

KENNET, formerly BUTLER, a small post-village, capital of Dunklin co., Missouri, 330 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

KENNET, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KEN'NETHMONT'-AND-CHRIST-KIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

KEN'NET SQUARE, a thriving post-village of Kennet township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated about 35 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. The village is neatly built, and the greater part of the houses are of brick. It has a large boarding-school. Pop. estimated at 600.

KEN'NEY'S, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

KEN'NINGHALL, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 2¼ miles E.S.E. of Harling. Pop. in 1851, 1648.

KEN'NINGTON, an extensive southern suburb of London, co. of Surrey, parish of Lambeth, 1½ miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1851, 43,109. It is mostly laid out in streets, with the exception of an open common, on which public meetings have been often held.

KENNINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

KEN'NON, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

KEN'NONSBURG, a small post-village of Noble co., Ohio.

KEN'NONSVILLE, a village of Lewis co., Missouri, 110 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

KEN'NOWAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KENO'SHA, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan and Illinois, contains 276 square miles. It is drained by the Pishtaka and Des Plaines Rivers. The soil is calcareous and fertile. The underlying rock is limestone. A plank-road extends through the county from the lake to Pishtaka River. Formed in 1850, from the S. part of Racine. Capital, Kenosha. Pop 10,734.

KENOSHA, formerly SOUTHPORT, a flourishing town of Southport township, capital of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, situated on a bluff on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 55 miles N. of Chicago, and 35 miles S. of Milwaukee. It is the most S. lake port in Wisconsin, and has a good harbor, with piers extending into Lake Michigan. The town was commenced in 1836; in 1840 it had 337 inhabitants; since which date it has increased very rapidly. The adjacent country is a beautiful, fertile prairie, in which extensive improvements have been made. A plank-road, about 20 miles long, connects this place with Fox River, of Illinois, and railroads are in progress to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Rock River. The chief articles of export are wheat, flour, oats, pork, and wool. In 1851 the total value of exports amounted to $661,228, and of imports to $1,806,356. The town contains 1 bank and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 1850, 3455; in 1853, about 5000.

KEN'SICO, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, 29 miles N. of New York City.

KEN'SINGTON, a town and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a western suburb of the metropolis, 4 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1851, 44,053. It has numerous places of worship and schools, including 2 proprietary schools, (one of which is in connection with King's College, London,) and a national endowed school, an observatory, established by Sir J. South, and containing a telescope of extraordinary power, a cemetery, occupying nearly 50 acres, at Kensal Green, and many elegant detached mansions of the nobility and gentry, including Holland House. The parish comprises Notting Hill, and most part of Brompton. The Royal Palace of Kensington adjoins the town, but is in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

KEN'SINGTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 760.

KENSINGTON, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 15 miles S.W. of Hartford.

KENSINGTON, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, bordering on the Delaware River, but now included within the chartered limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia. It contains a widow's asylum, waterworks, numerous ship-yards, and manufactories of glass, iron, cotton, wool, and other materials. Pop. 46,774. See PHILADELPHIA.

KENSINGTON, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, on Woodruff Creek, and on the Detroit and Lansing Plank-road, 36 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has several mills.

KENSINGTON FURNACE, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

KENSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

KENT, kênt, a maritime county of England, forming the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, nearer to the Continent than any other part of the island, and having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Straits of Dover, S. Sussex and the English Channel. Area, 1627 square miles, or 1,041,200 acres, of which above 400,000 are said to be meadow and arable land. Pop. in 1851, 615,766. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the county from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney Marshes, and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of extensive forest, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the islands of Sheppey and Thanet, and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent Rivers. The products are more varied than in any other county, and, owing to the dryer climate, generally superior in quality. Wheat, barley, and other grains, turnips, clover, &c., are of the finest growth. Upwards of 20,000 acres are appropriated to hops, supplying about one-fourth of the whole crop of England. Cherry, plum, and filbert orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden-seeds are important products. Stock of sheep large; and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates small, owing to the Saxon custom of gavel-kind, here still maintained, by which the lands of a father, dying intestate, are divided among all the sons alike. Paper-making and ship-building are important. The South-east Railway and its branches traverse the county. Kent is divided into 5 lathes and 63 hundreds; besides which it contains Maidstone, (the county town,) Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. It sends 13 members to the House of Commons, 2 of whom are for the E., and 2 for the W. divisions of the county. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy. Julius Cæsar first landed here to commence the subjugation of the island, as did also St. Augustine to introduce Christianity.

KENT, kênt, a county in the W. central part of Rhode Island, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and partly by the Pawtuxet River on the N. It is principally drained by Flat River, and by the head-waters of Moosup and Wood Rivers. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part hilly; soil generally fertile. The railroad connecting Providence and Stonington traverses this county. Named from Kent, a county in England. Capital, East Greenwich. Pop. 15,068.

KENT, the middle county of Delaware, extends from the Delaware Bay on the E., to Maryland on the W., and contains about 240 square miles. Duck Creek flows along its N. border, and Mispillion Creek along its S.E. It is also drained by the sources of Choptank and Marshy Hope Rivers, and by Jones and Motherkill Creeks. Soil moderately fertile. Dover is the county seat, and capital of the state. Pop. 22,816, of whom 22,469 were free, and 347 slaves.

KENT, a county in the N.E. part of Maryland, bordering on the State of Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay, has an area of about 240 square miles. The Sassafras River forms its boundary on the N., and Chester River on the S.E. The surface is rolling; the soil is of medium quality. Organized in 1650. Capital, Chestertown. Pop. 11,386, of whom 8759 were free, and 2627 slaves.

KENT, a county in the W. central part of Michigan, contains 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand River, and also drained by Rouge and Thornapple Rivers. The surface is rolling or hilly, and the soil is a rich vegetable loam, with a substratum of clay. The county contains good limestone, gypsum, and salt. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. 12,016.

KENT, a post-township in the W. part of Litchfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Housatonic River, and by the Housatonic Railroad, about 50 miles N.W. of Hartford. It contains 3 blast furnaces. Pop. 1848.

KENT, a post-township of Putnam co., New York, 18 miles E. of Newburg. Pop. 1567.

KENT, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

KENT, a township in the W. part of Kent co., Michigan.

KENT, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 10 miles W. of Madison, has about 200 inhabitants.

KENT, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

KENT, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

KENT, a county of Canada West, bordering upon Lakes St. Clair and Erie, comprises an area of 870 square miles. Capital, Chatham. Pop. 17,469. It is intersected by the Thames River and the Great Western Railway.

KENT, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. It is drained by the Richibucto, Cocagne or Cocayne, and other navigable streams. On its coasts are Cocagne, Buctouche, and Richibucto harbors, which afford excellent facilities for ship-building, and from which much timber and deals are annually shipped to England. Capital, Liverpool. Pop. in 1851, 11,410.

KENT, a maritime county of West Australia, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., and lon. 118° and 119° W.

KENT, a county of Van Diemen's Land, S.W. of the river Huon, and having S.E. and S. D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the ocean. County town, Ramsgate, on Recherche Bay.

KENTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KENTISBERE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KENTISBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KENTISH-TOWN, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of the metropolis, 2 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's. It contains many well-built streets and handsome villas, a college of civil engineers, and many public schools.

KENT ISLANDS, a group at the E. end of Bass's Strait, between Van Diemen's Land and the colony of Victoria.

KENTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KENTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KENTON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

KENTON, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, has an area estimated at 150 square miles. Licking River forms its entire E. boundary. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is very productive. The surface rock is the blue limestone. The county is intersected by the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Formed in 1840, and named in honor of General Simon Kenton, a distinguished pioneer of Kentucky. Capital, Independence. Pop. 17,038, of whom 16,208 were free, and 830 slaves.

KENTON, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, where it is crossed by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 71 miles N.W. of Columbus. The surrounding country is level and productive. Since the completion of the railroad, the population and business of Kenton have much increased. It contains several churches, 3 printing offices, 2 mills, and 1 iron foundry. Pop. in 1850, 1065.

KENTON, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 308.

KENTONTOWN, a post-village in Harrison co., Kentucky, 50 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort.

KENT PLAINS, a beautiful and growing post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, about 50 miles N.N.W. of New Haven. It contains a blast-furnace.

KENT'S HILL, a post-village in Readfield township, Kennebec co., Maine, about 14 miles N.W. of Augusta. It is the seat of a flourishing academy, called the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. It is contemplated to change the name of the institution to the Maine Female Collegiate Institute, and efforts are now being made to raise $25,000, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building.

KENTUCKY, kên-tŭk'ee, a beautiful river of Kentucky, formed by the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite at Proctor, in Owsley county. It flows N.W., forming the boundary between Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford counties, on the right, and Madison, Garrard, Mercer, and Anderson, on the left. Then passing through Franklin county and Frankfort City, and separating Owen from Henry county, it falls into the Ohio at Carrollton. The length of the main stream is about 200 miles. By means of dams and locks, steamboats ascend to Frankfort at all times; and flat-boats ascend 90 or 100 miles farther. In many parts of its course it flows through a deep channel formed by perpendicular walls of limestone, and is remarkable for picturesque scenery. *Branches.*—The North Fork rises in Letcher county, among the Cumberland Mountains, and flows N.W. The Middle Fork rises in Perry county, and flows in a N.N.W. direction. The South Fork rises in Clay county, and flows nearly N. Large beds of stone coal and iron-ore are found on these branches.

KENTUCKY, one of the Western States, and the second admitted into the confederacy after the Revolution, is bounded on the N.W. and N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, (from which it is separated by the Ohio River,) E. by the Big Sandy River and Cumberland Mountains, which divide it from Virginia; S. by Tennessee, and W. by the Mississippi River, which runs between it and Missouri. Kentucky lies between 36° 30′ and 39° 10′ N. lat., and between 81° 50′ and 89° 26′ W. lon., being about 300 miles in length, from E. to W., about 180 in its greatest, and 150 in average width, and including an area of nearly 37,680 square miles, or 24,115,200 acres, of which 11,368,270 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—The Cumberland Mountains form the S.E. boundary of the state, and several outlying ridges traverse the S.E. counties, but none of them are of great elevation, being probably under 2000 feet. Passing W., the central and N. counties are hilly, or undulating, but those W. of the Cumberland River are mostly level. A range of hills runs nearly parallel with the Ohio River, with intervals of bottom-land between it and the river, sometimes having a breadth of 10 or even 20 miles.

Geology.—This state partakes of the carboniferous rocks characteristic of the Mississippi Valley. The strata, which are composed of sedimentary rocks, lie all nearly horizontal, or with very little dip, verging from Cincinnati as a centre. The blue limestone is the lowest rock in Kentucky exposed to the surface, mostly mixed with clay and magnesia; the latter is found sometimes in large quantities. It forms the surface rock in a large part of Kentucky adjacent to the state of Ohio, extending S.E. from Dayton to Danville, and E. from Madison to Maysville. These strata extend to a probable depth of 1000 feet, and, where the rivers have cut down through them, present perpendicular cliffs, which, in the Kentucky River near Frankfort, are about 500 feet high. These yield an inferior marble, suitable for building; but, though capable of a high polish, it is liable to fracture. The cliff limestone overlies the blue limestone in a belt of from 20 to 30 miles in width, between Louisville (where it forms the rapids in the Ohio) and Madison, extending N.E. by N. to Niagara Falls, and N.W. into Illinois and Iowa. The slate rests upon the cliff limestone, and passes in a semicircular direction, (as a surface rock,) in a belt of only about 20 miles in width, just outside the cliff limestone above described, forming part of a large curve extending from the N.E. of Illinois to the centre of New York; and abounding in pyrites, iron-ores, and mineral springs. Overlying the slate, but outside of the belt mentioned, is the sand or freestone, which forms a line of hills from Louisville round by Danville, and back to the Ohio, near Portsmouth, where it is about 350 feet thick. One striking feature of this state is its limestone caverns, of which the celebrated Mammoth Cave is an example; but besides which there are numberless smaller ones. This formation, occupying about a fourth of the state, is located S.W. from the centre, and thence to the S. border between Monroe county and Cumberland River, and is bounded on the N.E. by the Rolling Fork of Salt River. This limestone furnishes a valuable building material, which is sent down the Mississippi in considerable quantities. Throughout this region occur "sinks," where the streams sink below the surface, and run, for great distances, in subterraneous channels. In parts of this limestone region there is a scarcity of spring-water, resulting from the cavernous nature of the ground. Resting on the cavernous limestone is the conglomerate, or pudding-stone, which underlies the coal series, and occupies two regions in Kentucky, the one in the E. and S.E. of the state, and the other in the Green River counties, extending to the Ohio and beyond the mouth of the Green River. Both districts may cover 10,000 or 12,000 square miles. Great quantities of organic remains are found in all the strata of Kentucky.

Minerals.—Kentucky abounds in bituminous coal, which, though not yet extensively mined, crops out of the river banks and hill-sides, indicating its localities, when the scarcity of wood or the increase of manufactures may call for its use. The Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company has about 7300 acres of coal-lands on the Ohio, within 55 miles of Louisville, by the Memphis Air-Line Railroad, or within 110 miles by the river. The amount of iron manufactured in 1850 was about 33,000 tons, a small quantity in proportion to the abundance of the raw material which exists in the state. Lead, iron pyrites, marble, (on the cliffs of the Kentucky River,) freestone, gypsum, conglomerate, and cliff limestone are the other minerals. Salt and medicinal springs are particularly numerous in this state. The salt licks, so famous in the hunter's vocabulary, are names given to the vicinity of the salt springs, where the buffalo and other wild animals have licked the ground, and almost eaten it, so as to present a bare space for some distance around.—See *Objects of Interest to Tourists.* Salt is extensively manufactured from these springs, and large quantities of saltpetre were procured from the Mammoth Cave during the war of 1812.

Rivers.—Kentucky is washed along the entire extent of her N. boundary by the Ohio River, which gives her a steamboat navigation of more than 600 miles, and opens to her the inland commerce of the Ohio Valley. The great Mississippi in like manner coasts her W. limits, and gives Kentucky access to the trade of the immense valley which bears its name. The Cumberland River rises in the S.E. part of the state, makes a bend into Tennessee, and, returning, crosses the W. part of Kentucky, and flows into the Ohio. It is about 600 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and sometimes to Carthage, while keel-boats ascend still higher. The Tennessee has its mouth and about 70 miles of its course in that part of the state W. of the Cumberland River. It is navigable for steamboats far beyond the limits of Kentucky. The other rivers, commencing at the E., are the Licking, Kentucky, Salt, and Green Rivers. These have N.W. courses, varying from 100 to 350 miles, and in the order they are named, (except the Licking,) are respectively navigable for steamboats 62, 35, and 200 miles, while keel-boats may ascend them to a still greater distance. The Big Sandy, a tributary of the Ohio, (as are all the important streams of Kentucky,) forms the E. boundary for about 100 miles, of which 50 are navigable.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—No Western State probably presents so great a variety of objects to interest the lover of nature, as Kentucky; whether we regard mere picturesqueness, or the wild and more striking deviations from the ordinary course of creation. Prominent among these, and perhaps first among the subterranean caverns of the globe, stands the Mammoth Cave, in Edmondson county, S. of the middle of the state. In the extent and number of its chambers, in the length of its galleries, and its variety of interesting objects, such as streams, mounds, stalactites, stalagmites, &c., it has no equal. It is said to have been explored for ten miles (part of that distance in a boat, on a deep river, inhabited by white, eyeless fish) without giving any indications of coming to a termination. If its lateral branches are included, you have an extent of probably 40 miles of cavernous windings. Stalactites of ponderous size hang from the vaults, formed by the droppings from the limestone roofs, and gigantic stalagmites bristle the floors of these immense chambers; one of which, called the Temple, is stated to occupy an area of 2 acres, and to be covered by a single dome of solid rock, 120 feet high. There are a number of other caves that would attract attention in any other vicinity. These caves occur in the limestone formations, in a rough but not mountainous district. Goodrich thus describes the sinks:—"In this state are also many singular cavities or depressions in the surface of the ground, called sink-holes. They are commonly in the shape of inverted cones, 60 or 70 feet in depth, and from 60 to 300 feet in circuit at the top. The ear can often distinguish the sound of waters flowing under them, and sometimes the ground has been opened, and disclosed a subterraneous stream of water. Considerable streams disappear in several places, and afterwards rise again to the surface, at some distance below." The most remarkable of these is Sinking Creek, in Breckenridge county, where a stream, a few miles from its source, sinks beneath the earth, and does not reappear for 5 or 6 miles. We condense from Collins' Kentucky, the following description:—Near Mumfordsville, in Hart county, is a remarkable spring, which is connected with a mill-pond, the waters of which, at about 12 o'clock each day, rise 12 or 15 inches, overflow the dam, and recede to their ordinary level, with all the regularity of the tides. Six miles E. of the same village is a hole, shaped like an inverted cone, 70 feet in diameter at the top, but diminished to 10 or 12 at the depth of 25 or 30 feet. A stone thrown into this rumbles down the sides without returning any sound indicating its having touched the bottom. In the same vicinity, near the top of an elevation called Frenchman's Knob, commences a hole or sink, which has been descended 275 feet by means of a rope, without finding bottom. The Devil's Pulpit, in Jessamine county, on the Kentucky River, is a rocky eminence, 300 feet high. A natural bridge, 30 feet high, and 60 feet in span, in Christian county, is located in the midst of romantic scenery. Dismal Rock, in Edmonson county, on Dismal Creek, has a perpendicular elevation of 163 feet. Cumberland Gap, in Knox county, is the passage of the river of that name, between cliffs of 1300 feet elevation, through the Cumberland Mountains. There are also in Kentucky a variety of mineral and medicinal springs. Of the latter, Harrodsburg Springs, in Mercer county, 35 miles S. of Frankfort, is the most fashionable watering-place in the West. The Blue Lick Springs, scarcely inferior to these in reputation, are situated in Nicholas county, 70 miles N.E. from the capital. There are other springs in Floyd, Grayson, Hancock, and Union counties. In Clinton county, on the top of Poplar Mountain, whose elevation is from 1000 to 1500 feet above the valleys, are three chalybeate springs. A fine waterfall, of 90 feet perpendicular pitch, on Indian Creek, is in this neighborhood. Our limits will permit us merely to name the falls of Kentick's Creek, and Rock House, in Cumberland county; Pilot Rock, in Christian county; Indian Rock, in Edmonson county; Flat Rock and Anvil Rock, in Union county; and the cliffs of the Kentucky and Dick Rivers, in Mercer county. Both the antiquarian and geologist may gratify their taste within the domains of Kentucky. For the former are numerous mounds and fortifications, erected, it is supposed, at a period antecedent to the race who possessed the country before the Europeans arrived. The most remarkable of these is a fortification in Allen county, 17 miles from Bowling Green, where a wall of solid limestone, 200 yards in length, 40 feet high, 30 feet thick at the base, and 6 feet wide at the top, crosses a neck formed by a bend in Drake's Creek, and encloses a peninsula of 200 acres, elevated 100 feet above the river. On the top of this natural mound is an area of 3 acres, enclosed by a wall and a ditch, forming one of the strongest fortresses in the world. Similar

works, with mounds of different sizes within and around them, are found in Barren, Bourbon, La Rue, Montgomery, Spencer, Boone, and Warren counties. For the geologist, besides the examinations of its different strata of rocks, there are at Bigbone Licks, in Boone county, deposits of immense bones of extinct mastodons, some of which have found their way into the cabinets of the savans of this country and Europe. Other fossil remains are found in Bourbon county; and in Union county are impressions of the feet of human beings and dogs, imbedded in a rock near Morganfield. Human bones have been found in caves in many parts of the state.

Climate.—Kentucky enjoys in her climate a happy medium between the severity of the Northern States and the enervating heats of the South, having but two or three months' winter, with mild springs and autumns. It is milder than the same latitude on the Atlantic side of the Alleghanies, but subject to sudden changes.

Soil and Productions.—In the fertility of its soil, Kentucky rivals the most favored parts of the great Mississippi Valley. Perhaps no district in the United States surpasses that around Lexington, both for the richness of the soil and the picturesqueness of "its lay," if we may be allowed the use of the term. "View the country," says Tilson, "round from the heads of the Licking, the Ohio, the Kentucky, Dicks, and down the Green River, and you have 100 miles square of the most extraordinary country on which the sun has ever shone." The soil is mostly a black mould, without sand, and often two or three feet deep. Kentucky is generally well timbered, and in parts the cane grows to a height of 12 feet, forming extensive canebrakes, so dense that it is often difficult to pass through them. In short, there is but little of this state that is not capable of cultivation. The Barrens, so called, in the S. part of the state, and about the head-waters of the Green River, are very unjustly named, as, with the exception of a few sterile elevations, they are, when in a state of nature, covered with pasture. But for an injudicious system of culture, Kentucky must have been, in proportion to its area, one of the leading agricultural states of the Union. Its staple products are Indian corn, tobacco, flax, and hemp, besides which large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, barley, fruits, market products, butter, cheese, hay, grass-seeds, maple-sugar, beeswax, and honey, and some buckwheat, rice, wine, hops, cotton, silk, and sugar-cane are produced. Of these articles, Kentucky raises more flax and hemp than any other state; is second only to Virginia in the amount of tobacco produced; and, if we regard population and area, relatively, greater even than that state. It is also the second in the yield of Indian corn. Ohio being the first. In 1850 there were in this state 74,777 farms, occupying 5,963,270 acres of improved land, but in 1853 there were assessed 20,667,448 acres, while the improved and unimproved land in 1850 included less than 17,000,000 acres. There were produced 2,142,822 bushels of wheat; 415,073 of rye; 53,072,591 of Indian corn; 8,201,311 of oats; 202,574 of peas and beans; 1,492,487 of Irish potatoes; 996,179 of sweet potatoes; 95,843 of barley; 16,097 of buckwheat; 75,801 of flaxseed; 24,711 of grass-seed; 56,501,196 pounds of tobacco; 303,200 of cotton; 2,297,433 of wool; 9,947,523 of butter; 213,954 of cheese; 2,103,115 of flax; 437,405 of maple-sugar; 284,000 of cane-sugar; 1,158,019 of beeswax and honey; 113,747 tons of hay; 20,741 of hemp; live stock valued at $29,661,436; orchard products, at $106,230; market products, at $303,120; and slaughtered animals, at $6,462,598.

Forest Trees.—Kentucky, at its first settlement, was one of the best wooded of the Western States. The natural growth of the state includes the black walnut, oak, chestnut, buckeye, sugar-tree, elm, papaw, honey-locust, mulberry, ash, yellow poplar, coffee-tree, cottonwood, and whitethorn. The fruit-trees are the apple, pear, plum, and peach. White grapes are abundant.

Manufactures.—Kentucky is not yet largely engaged in manufactures, though the amount of capital invested in this branch of industry is considerable. In 1850 there were in the state 3471 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, and homemade manufactures were fabricated to the value of $2,487,493. Large quantities of coarse bagging are made from hemp, and sent South for packing cotton. Of the manufacturing establishments named above, 3 were cotton factories, employing $239,000 capital, and 181 male and 221 female hands, consuming raw material worth $180,007, and producing 1,003,000 yards of stuffs, and 433,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $394,700; 25 woollen factories, employing $249,520 capital, and 256 male and 62 female hands, consuming raw material worth $205,287, and producing 378,034 yards of stuffs, valued at $318,819; 45 forges, furnaces, &c., employing $1,602,900 capital, and 2586 male hands, consuming raw material worth $706,485, and producing 33,203 tons of cast, wrought, and pig iron; 275 tanneries, employing $763,455 capital, consuming raw material worth $537,147, and producing leather valued at $885,287; and $163,895 capital employed in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 65,650 bushels of barley, 551,350 of Indian corn, 30,520 of rye, 5000 of apples, and 18 tons of hops, producing 19,500 barrels of ale, &c., and 1,491,745 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; value of home-made manufactures, $2,459,128.

Internal Improvements.—Although Kentucky has not kept pace with her sister states N. of the Ohio River in constructing works of intercommunication, yet she has not been inattentive to the importance of cheap and expeditious means of transport for her valuable products. In January, 1854, there was 233 miles of railroad in operation, and 452 (according to one statement, or 552 according to another,) in course of construction. Those completed connect the capital with her commercial metropolis, Louisville, and with Lexington, as a railroad centre; with Frankfort, Lagrange, and Louisville on the W.; and with Paris and Covington on the N. The railroads in course of construction will continue the connection to Maysville on the N.E., and, through Danville to Nashville in the S.W. A railroad from Louisville to Newport, opposite Cincinnati, (in operation to Lagrange,) approaches completion. Railways are projected from Louisville to Glasgow and Memphis; from the mouth of the Ohio to Mobile, the southern end now completed to Quitman, 109 miles; from Lexington to the Ohio River at the mouth of the Guyandotte, and thence into Charleston, Virginia; and from the Ohio River opposite Evansville, Indiana, through Madisonville and Hopkinsville, to Clarksville, Tennessee. According to De Bow's Review, Kentucky, in 1854, had 456 miles of canal, probably including 290 of slackwater navigation. The United States government has constructed a canal round the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville, through which small boats pass at low water. Though only 1¼ miles long, its construction cost $750,000. It is 200 feet wide at the top, 50 at the bottom, and has 22 feet of lockage. Plank-roads are beginning to claim attention in this state, as elsewhere in the United States.

Commerce.—Kentucky carries on an active trade with New Orleans and other towns on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Most of her rivers are navigable to a considerable distance for steamboats, and still farther for flatboats. The exports are hemp, salt beef, pork, bacon, butter, cheese, hogs, horses, and mules. Large numbers of the last two are annually driven E. to the Atlantic States for sale. Cotton bagging and hemp cordage are also extensive articles of export. Number of hogs packed in 1853–4, 595,225. In 1853 there were built in Kentucky 29 steamboats and 1 canal boat, with an aggregate tonnage of 8592. The tonnage owned in the state the same year was 12,166, and the foreign imports amounted to $175,358. There were sold in the years 1852–3, and 4, respectively, 28,185, 16,543, and 10,200 hogsheads of tobacco, showing a great decline, but owing only to a failure in the crop. See LOUISVILLE.

Education.—In December, 1854, the state school-fund amounted to $1,400,270, yielding an annual income of about $75,000. According to the census of 1850, Kentucky had 15 colleges, with 1873 students, and $131,461 income, of which $45,603 was from endowments, and $15,447 from taxation; 2284 public schools, with 71,429 pupils, and $211,852 income, of which $41,276 was from taxation, and $46,376 from public funds; and 330 academies and other schools, with 12,712 pupils, and $252,617 income, of which $5415 was from endowments, and $5521 from public funds. Attending school during the year, as returned by families, 131,265; free adults, who could not read and write, 69,706; of whom 2347 were of foreign birth. The number of children reported in 1852, was 194,993; but the average attendance at school is only 69,825. In 1853, the number of children in the state between 6 and 18 years, was 219,239; and the total amount raised for schools by tax and state appropriations, was $111,868. The American Almanac reports for 1853, 8 colleges, with an aggregate of 761 students; 1 theological school, with 18 students; 2 medical schools, with 590 students; and 2 law schools.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1845 churches in Kentucky in 1850, 803 were owned by different sects of Baptists; 117 by the Christians; 119 by the Episcopalians; 34 by the Free Church; 530 by the Methodists; 224 by the Presbyterians; 48 by the Roman Catholics; and 30 by the Union Church. The rest were owned by the African Church, German Protestant, Jews, Lutherans, Republicans, Shakers, Tunkers, Unitarians, and Universalists; giving 1 church to every 530 persons. Value of church property, $2,252,448.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published in Kentucky, 9 daily, 7 tri and semi-weekly, 38 weekly, and 8 monthly and semi-monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 6,582,836 copies.

Public Institutions.—Kentucky has not been unmindful of her unfortunate children, for 249 of whom a state lunatic asylum at Lexington afforded shelter and medical aid in 1852; a deaf and dumb asylum at Danville instructed 67 mute and deaf, and a blind school at Louisville, 35 sightless pupils. A second lunatic asylum is nearly finished at Hopkinsville, at a cost of $150,000. The State Penitentiary at Frankfort confined 166 prisoners in the same year. This is conducted on a plan somewhat peculiar, being farmed out to keepers, who pay to the state two-thirds of the profits, guaranteeing that they shall not fall short of $5000

annually. Each prisoner is furnished with a suit of clothes and $5 at his dismissal. There were in 1850, in the state, 47 public libraries with 40,424 volumes; 18 Sunday school, with 4617 volumes; 11 college, with 33,225 volumes, and 4 church libraries, with 1200 volumes.

Population.—The population of Kentucky was originally derived from Virginia and North Carolina, and has always been noted for its stalwart forms, frank and manly bearing, for gallantry in the field, and fondness for humor. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 73,677; 220,955 in 1800; 406,511 in 1810; 561,317 in 1820; 687,917 in 1830; 779,828 in 1840; and 982,405 in 1850—of whom 392,840 were white males, 368,609 white females, 4861 free colored males, 5150 free colored females; 105,063 male, and 105,918 female slaves. This population is divided among 132,920 families, occupying 130,769 dwellings. Representative population, 898,012. Of the free population, 587,797 were born in the state; 150,874 in other states of the Union, 2805 in England, 9406 in Ireland, 854 in Scotland and Wales, 276 in British America, 13,007 in Germany, 1116 in France, 1066 in other countries, and 1354 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 4 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Pop. 26·07 to the square mile. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 1503 deaths, or about 12 persons in every 1000; and in the same period, 1126 paupers received aid, (of whom 155 were foreigners,) at an expense of about $51 to the individual. There were 563 deaf and dumb, of whom 5 were free colored, and 51 slaves; 552 blind, of whom 20 were free colored, and 113 slaves; 527 insane, of whom 2 were free colored, and 23 slaves; and 907 idiotic, of whom 20 were free colored, and 91 slaves. Of the entire population, 331 were engaged in mining; 197,738 in agriculture; 3448 in commerce; 23,217 in manufactures; 44 in navigating the ocean; 968 in internal navigation, and 2487 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Kentucky is divided into 101 counties, viz. Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Boyle, Breathitt, Bracken, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviess, Edmonson, Estil, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Greene, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Hardan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knox, Laurel, La Rue, Lawrence, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McCracken, Meade, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Russel, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitley, Woodford. Capital, Frankfort.

Cities and Towns.—Louisville is the largest and most commercial town; pop. in 1850, 43,194; in 1853, 51,726; the other most populous towns are Lexington, pop. about 12,000; Covington, 9408, (12,000 in 1853;) Newport, 5895, (9000 in 1853;) Maysville, 3840; Frankfort, in 1853, 5000, and Paducah, pop. 2428.

Government, Finances, &c.—The Governor of Kentucky is elected by the people for four years, and receives $2500 per annum. The Senate consists of 38 members, elected for 4, and the House of Representatives of 100 members, elected for 2 years. The legislature meets on the first Monday in December. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court of appeals, composed of one chief and 3 associate judges. 2. Of a court of chancery, presided over by a single chancellor; and, 3. Of 12 circuit courts. The judges of the court of appeals and the chancellor each receive $1500 per annum, and the circuit judges, $1400. All these officers are elected by the people. The judges of appeals for 8 years, (one every second year,) and of the circuit courts, for 6 years. Kentucky is entitled to 10 members in the National House of Representatives, and to 12 electoral votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property, real and personal, in this state in 1853, was $366,752,862; the public debt in the same year was $6,147,283; productive property, $6,000,000, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $250,000. The receipts for the fiscal year ending October 1852, were $783,885, and expenditures $724,694. The receipts of the sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, for the same time, were $484,949. The banking capital of Kentucky, in January, 1854, was $10,869,655, circulation of $13,573,510, and $4,596,219 in coin.

History.—The name of Kentucky ("the dark and bloody ground"), is an epitome of her early history, of her dark and bloody conflicts with the wily and savage foe. This state was formerly included in the territory of Virginia, to which it belonged till 1792. It was originally explored by the famed Daniel Boone (of many of whose daring exploits it was the scene) and his compeers, about the year 1769, at or near which date Boonsborough was settled. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two after, probably while the news of the battle of that name was fresh in the minds and hearts of its founders. The first court was held at Harrodsburg in 1777. The first settlers were much annoyed by the incursions and attacks of the Indians. The state owes its name not merely to the Indian forays upon the whites, but to its being the grand battle-ground between the northern and southern Indians. There was a period of discontent subsequent to the Revolution, and previous to the admission of Kentucky into the federal union in 1792, caused partly by the inefficiency of the protection afforded by Virginia and the old federal Congress against the inroads of the savages, and partly by a distrust lest the central government should surrender the right to navigate the Mississippi to its mouth. The most important battle ever fought on the soil of Kentucky since it has been in the possession of the white race, was that fought between the Indians and the Kentuckians, on the 19th of August, 1782, near the Blue Lick Springs. The celebrated Colonel Boone bore a prominent part in this engagement, in which he lost a son. The whites numbered only 182, while the savages were twice or thrice that number. The combat resulted in the rout of the Kentuckians, and a loss of 60 killed and wounded. Thus ended the most disastrous conflict in which the whites had been engaged with the aborigines since the defeat of Braddock. Kentucky was the central scene of the imputed intrigues of Aaron Burr and his coadjutors to form a western republic. The Kentuckians, however, frank and brave in character, were not the material from which to manufacture rebels; nor the state that gave Henry Clay to the national councils, one to foster disunionists. Kentucky was largely and effectively represented in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and in the more recent conflicts with Mexico in 1846 and 1847.——Inhab. KENTUCKIAN, kĕn-tŭk'e-an.

KENTUCKYVILLE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 174 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

KENTVILLE, a town of Nova Scotia, capital of King's county.

KENTY, kĕn'tee, a town of Austrian Poland, circle of Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. P. 3621.

KENWOOD, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

KENWYN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

KENYON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Warrington and Manchester Railway, 2 miles E. of Newton-in-Makerfield.

KENYON, a small post-village of Jackson co., Arkansas.

KENYON COLLEGE, in Ohio. See GAMBIER.

KENZINGEN, kĕnt'sing-en, a walled town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Eltz, and on the railway from Mannheim to Freiburg, 15 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2515. Near it are the baths of Kirnhalden.

KEOCLOCH, kee'o-klox, a mountain on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between the inlets of Loch Gruinard and Little Loch Broom.

KEOKUK, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 676 square miles. It is traversed by Skunk River, and its North and South Forks; the South Fork of English River also intersects the N. part. The county contains numerous prairies, alternating with groves of hard timber. The soil is productive. A railroad is nearly completed through the county from Muscatine to Oskaloosa. Settled about 1843. Named in memory of a noted Indian chief. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 4822.

KEOKUK, a flourishing town of Iowa, and semi-capital of Lee county, is situated at the foot of the "Lower Rapids" of the Mississippi River, 205 miles above St. Louis, and 125 miles S. of Iowa City. It is at the head of navigation for the larger class of steamers, and the natural outlet of the fertile valley of the Des Moines, which is the most populous part of the state. A line of splendid steam-packets communicates daily between Keokuk and St. Louis. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1852 was stated to be 795. The Lower Rapids are 11 miles in extent, in the course of which the river has a fall of 21 feet. The cargoes of vessels ascending the river are transhipped over the rapids by lighters drawn by horses, and then reshipped on board of steamboats for their destination. Keokuk stands on a basis of fine limestone, affording an excellent material for building. It contains the medical department of the state university, 6 or 7 churches, 3 academies, several public schools, and a hospital. Two weekly newspapers and 1 medical journal are published here. The town contains also between 80 and 90 stores, 2 steam flouring mills, and 2 iron foundries. The reported value of merchandise sold here in 1852, was $1,345,000. A railroad is in course of construction from this place to Dubuque, 180 miles. Keokuk is thought to be one of the most eligible points for bridging the Mississippi, which is here about 1 mile wide. The river flows over a bed of limestone, and is bordered by bluffs which rise abruptly nearly 150 feet high. Between these bluffs is an island 1700 feet wide. The population of Keokuk in 1845, was 460; in 1852 it amounted to 3963; in 1854, to 4780.

KEOSAUQUE, kee'o-sawkwe, a flourishing post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the left bank of the Des Moines River, 78 miles S. by W. of Iowa City. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, in which many improvements have been made, and has an active trade. A bridge has been built across the river, which is here about 800 feet

wide. Keosauque has mills of various kinds, moved by water and by steam-power. Two newspapers are published weekly.

KEP'NER'S, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

KEPPELN, kĕp'peln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Cleves. Pop. 1459.

KEP'PEL'S ISLE, Australia, 6 miles off the N.E. coast, at the entrance to Keppel Bay. Lat. 23° 11' S., lon. 151° 8' E.

KERAH, kā'rā, KHERKIHAH, kĕr'kā, KARA SOO, kā'rā soo or HAWEE'ZA, (anc. *Choaspes,*) a river of Persia, rises in lat. 35° 38' N., lon. 46° 40' E.; 35 miles below Kermanshah it is joined by two large branches—the Mori and Gomas-Si, where it is known as the Kerah. It falls into the Shat-el-Arab, at lat. 31° N., after a course of about 350 miles.

KERASUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KERESOON.

KERASUNT, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KERESOON.

KERBELA, kĕr-bā'lā, or MESHED-HOSSEIN, mesh'ĕd-hos'sān', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, 28 miles N.W. of the ruins of Babylon, on an ancient canal from the Euphrates. It is large, and appears to be flourishing; principal buildings, the mosque and tomb of Hosseln, a son of Ali, which is much venerated by the Persians.

KERCKHOVE, kĕrk'ho-vĕh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1454.

KER'DISTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KEREK, kā'rĕk', a town of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, and 50 miles S.E. of Jerusalem.

KERENSK, kā-rĕnsk', a town of Russia, government, and 91 miles W.N.W. of Penza, on the Vad. Pop. 6684.

KERENZEN, kā'rĕnt'sĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N.N.E. of Glarus. Pop. 1535.

KERE'RA, an island of the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the beautiful bay of Oban, about 7 miles E. of the island of Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Alexander II. died here in 1249, when on his expedition for the invasion of the Western Isles, then under the dominion of Norway; and a few years later, Haco of Norway was met here by the island chiefs, who crowded to assist him in his descent on the coasts of Scotland.

KEERSLEY, keerz'lee, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Coventry. Pop. 450.

KERESOON, KERESSOUN, KERASUN, KHERASOON, kā-rā-soon', or KERASUNT, kā-rā-soont', (anc. *Cerasus,*) a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 70 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat. 40° 57' 10" N., lon. 38° 22' E. Pop. 3000. (?) It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. It has a little ship-building, and some trade in corn. Near it are extensive mines of rock-alum.

KERESZTUR, a village of Hungary. See HONGOON-KERESZTUR.

KERESZTUT, kā'rĕs'toot', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 46 miles N. of Debreczin.

KERET, kā-rĕt', a lake of Russia, in the W. of the government of Archangel. Lat. 66° N., lon. 32° 30' E. It is about 20 miles long by about 9 miles broad, and contains a large island.

KERGUELEN (kĕrg'ĕ-lĕn; Fr. pron. kĕr'ga-lĕn',) LAND, or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, an island of the Indian Ocean, its S. point, Cape St. George, being in lat. 49° 54' S., lon. 70° 10' E. Length, about 100 miles; greatest breadth, 50 miles. It is of primary formation, sterile, or covered with moss, and inhabited only by seals and numerous wild fowl. Discovered by Kerguelen, a French navigator, about the year 1772.

KERHONKSON, a post-village of Ulster co., New York.

KERIS'or KIRIS, a village of Bulti, or Little Thibet, just above the junction of the Shayook and Indus, 80 miles N.N.W. of Serinagur.

KERKA, kĕr'kā. TIZIO, teed'ze-o, (anc. *Titius?*) a river of Dalmatia, enters the Adriatic, a little below Sebenico, after a S. course of 80 miles. Below its falls, it is navigable for large coasting vessels.

KERKESIAH, kĕr-ke-see'ah, or KALNEH, kăl'nĕh, an ancient town of Mesopotamia, at the junction of the Khabor with the Euphrates, lat. 36° 25' N.

KERKHAH, a river of Persia. See KERAH.

KER'KINI or KAR'KENAH, (anc. *Cercina,*) an island group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, the principal island being 150 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, and on the largest are several villages, and a castle.

KERKINIT, kĕr-ke-nĭt', or KERKINET (kĕr-ke-nĕt',) GULF OF, (anc. *Corcinitis Sinus?*) an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

KERKIT-CHIFTLIK, kĕr'keet'-chift'leek', a market-town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 86 miles W. of Erzroom.

KERKOOK, KERKUK, kĕr'kook', or KIR'KOOK', a town of Turkish Koordistan, pashalic, and 155 miles N. of Bagdad.

KERKRADE, kĕrk'rā-dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 16 miles E. of Maastricht. Pop. 560.

KERKXKEN, kĕrks'kĕn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1327.

KERLOUAN, kĕr'loo-ăn', a town of France, department of Finistère, 18 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 3382.

KERMADEC ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, consist of Macaulay Island, (lat. 30° 16' S., lon. 178° 32' W.,) Curtis Island, and some rocks.

KERMAN or KIRMAN, kĭr-mān', (anc. *Caramania* or *Karamania,*) a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 26° and 31° N., and lon. 55° and 60° E., having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Laristan, Fars, and Yezd, with West Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Estimated area, about 65,000 square miles. Pop. stated to be under 600,000. Surface mostly mountainous and barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate unhealthy. The E. coast line, called Moghistan, or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dominion, and comprises the towns Gombroon and Jask; elsewhere the principal towns are Kerman, Krook, and Nuheemabad.

KERMAN, GHIRDJAN or SERJAN, (anc. *Carmana,*) a fortified city, capital of the province of Kerman, lat. 29° 48' N., lon. 56° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It stands in a plain, commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel, and various fine buildings. It was formerly very flourishing, and its inhabitants still manufacture a good many common shawls, carpets, and mateblocks.

KERMANIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MARASH.

KERMANSHAH, KIRMANSHAH, kĕr'mān'shā', or KERMISIN, kĕr'me'seen', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, occupying two or three small hills at the W. extremity of a broad plain, near the right bank of the Kerah, 230 miles W.S.W. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 46° 37' E. It is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 miles in circumference, and has five gates. The routes from Bagdad, Shooster in the desert, Ispahan, by way of Hamadan, and Suleimaneeyeh, all meeting here, make it the entrepôt of considerable traffic. Numerous funerals, consisting of the friends bearing the embalmed bodies of relatives to be entombed in the sacred district of Kerbela, pass through the town. Pop. in 1831, 35,000.

KER'NERSVILLE, a post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina, 110 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

KER'NEYSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co. Virginia.

KERN LAKE, (sometimes called UPPER TULE LAKE,) of Tulare co., California, is situated in about 35° 10' N. lat., and 119° 20' W. lon. Its length is said to be about 15 miles, by 8 miles wide. It receives the waters of Kern River, and its outlet communicates with Tule Lake.

KERN RIVER, a small stream of Tulare co., California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a S.W. course, falls into Kern Lake.

KERNS, kĕrns, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 1 mile N.E. of Sarnen. Pop. 2232.

KERNS'PORT, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 66 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. Slate-quarries have been opened in this vicinity. Pop. about 200.

KERNS'VILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 105 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

KERNUK, kĕr'nook' (?) a town of Central Africa, capital of the territory of Loggun, on the S. side of Lake Tchad. Pop., according to Clapperton, 15,000.

KEROON or KEROUN. See MŒRIS, LAKE.

KERPEN, kĕr'pĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 2540.

KERR'S CREEK, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

KERR'S STORE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

KER'RY, a maritime county in the S.W. part of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon. Area, 1,186,126 acres, of which upwards of 400,000 are arable, 13,000 wood, and 700,000 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 238,239, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous. Macgillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland, are in this county. Coast line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore Head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers, the Feale, Maine, Laune or Lane, and Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central low-lands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. The arbutus and other plants, commonly considered exotic, are here indigenous. Agriculture is very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, and barley, the former of which is alone consumed by the producers, who are in general miserably poor and wretchedly housed. Numerous goats and small Irish cattle are pastured in the mountains, and a larger English cross-breed in the vales. Kerry is divided into 8 baronies, and 83 parishes, in the diocese of Ardfert. Chief towns, Tralee, (the capital,) Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and the borough of Tralee, 1 member. It was made a shire by King John, in 1210, and gives the title of earl to the Marquis of Lansdown, one of its principal land-owners.

KER'RY or CERI, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Newton. Pop. 2104. The village is situated in the beautiful vale of Kerry.

KER/RY-HEAD, a lofty promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, S. of the entrance to the Shannon.

KERSAH, a village of Arabia. See FARTASH.

KER/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KER/SEY'S, a post-office of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 155 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

KER/SHAW, a district in the N.E. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 756 square miles. It is intersected by the Wateree River, bounded on the E. by Lynche's Creek, and also drained by Little Lynche's, Rice, and Pinetree Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil in some parts productive. A railroad has lately been opened from Camden to the Columbia Branch Railroad. Named in honor of Colonel Joseph Kershaw, of South Carolina. Capital, Camden. Pop. 14,473, of whom 4895 were free, and 9578 slaves.

KERSKO, a town of Austria. See GURKFELD.

KERS/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KERTCH, kêrch, (anc. *Panticapæum,*) a town of Russia, in the Crimea, on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, in the Strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, 130 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. Lat. 45° 20′ N., lon. 36° 28′ E. In 1827, it was declared a free port, and an extensive lazaretto was built, at which all vessels coming by the Black Sea, perform quarantine. The number of vessels which touch at it in passing out of the Sea of Azof, averages 800 annually; and the number of coasting vessels is from 500 to 600. Its site is that of the ancient Panticapæum, the residence and burial-place of Mithridates. The modern town is of very recent existence, and has risen up as if by magic. Pop. in 1834, 3000; in 1853, about 10,000.

KERVEN, kêr'ven, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, circle of Bergheim. Pop. 1920.

KERVENHEIM, kêr'ven-hîme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Niers, about 13 miles S.S.E. of Cleves. Pop. 600.

KERVIGNAC, kêr'veen'yâk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 5 miles E. of L'Orient. Pop. 2364.

KERZEH. See GHERZEH.

KERZERS, kêrt'sers, (Fr. *Chiètres,* shee-âtr',) a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N. of Freyburg. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin word *Carceres,* ("prisons.") Pop. 1603.

KESARIAH, a city of Asia Minor. See KAISAREEYEH.

KES/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KESHAN, kê'shân', KISHAN, kish'ân', or RUSKOI, rûs'koi', a walled town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 26 miles N. of Gallipoli, has about 900 houses, and a thriving trade.

KESHIN, kêsh'een', or KESHEIN, keh'shân', a maritime village of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 miles S.W. of Cape Fartak. Though the capital of the Mahrah chief, it is a miserable place, with only a few stone houses. Pop. 400.

KESHO, a city of Tonquin. See KETCHO.

KESMARK or KASMARK, (Käsmark,) kês'mark, (Ger. *Kaisersmarkt,* kî'zers-markt',) a free town of North Hungary, circle of Zips, on the Poprad, 124 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4200, of whom 2500 are Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by three gates, and has a large tower, built by the Emperor Sigismund in 1433; a town-hall, a Roman Catholic church, and high school, Protestant gymnasium, and a ruined castle.

KESSEL, kês'sel, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 8 miles N.N.E. of Roermonde. Pop. 1091.

KESSEL-BASHI-NOR, kês'sel-bâ'shee-nor, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, near the sources of the Irtish River, in lat. 46° 30′ N., lon. 87° E. Length, nearly 80 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. It receives a considerable river, but has no efflux for its waters.

KESSEL-LOO, kês'sel lô, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on an affluent of the Dyle, 15 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1801.

KESSELSDORF, kês'sels-dorf', (OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Liegnitz. Here the Prussians conquered the Austrians in 1745. Pop. 832.

KESSELSTADT, kês'sel-stât', a village of Hesse-Cassel, 1 mile W. of Hanau, on the right bank of the Main. Pop. 615.

KESSENICH, kês'seh-nik', a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Meuse, 24 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1057.

KESSING, Malay Archipelago. See KEPPING.

KES'SINGLAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KESSLER'S, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

KESTEREN, kês'tâ-ren, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nymwegen. P. 562.

KESTEVEN, PARTS OF, a subdivision of the English co. of Lincoln, forming its S.W. part. Area, 445,560 acres. Pop. 92,459.

KES'TON, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Bromley. Holwood Hill, the seat of the late Mr. Pitt, occupies the site of a strong Roman station, supposed to have been *Noviomagus.*

KESWICK, kez'wik or kêz'ik, a market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw Mountain and the N. end of Lake Derwentwater, 24 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 2618. It is well built of stone, has an elegant modern church, a town-hall, free school, work-house, 2 museums, chiefly of minerals, several good hotels, manufactures of linsey-woolseys, and black-lead pencils. The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a considerable business; but the chief dependence of this capital of the lake district is on the crowd of tourists who make it their head-quarters. The scenery around is scarcely equalled elsewhere in England.

KESWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KESWICK, EAST, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KESZNITZ, kês'nits, or KESZINTZ, kês'ints', a village of Hungary, in Banat, 23 miles N.E. of Temesvar. P. 2875.

KESZTHELY, kêst'hêl', a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Szalad, near the W. extremity of Lake Balatony, 56 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 7410. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, fisheries, a trade in wine, and a noble residence belonging to Count George Festetics, who has founded here an extensive school of agriculture and domestic husbandry, termed the *Georgicon,* with a gymnasium.

KET, kêt, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, about lat. 58° N., flows W.N.W., and joins the right bank of the Obi about 18 miles above Narym, after a course of above 500 miles.

KETA, kâ'tâ, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, in lat. 68° N., and lon. 95° E., flows N.N.E., and joins the left bank of the Khatanga after a course of nearly 300 miles.

KETCHAM'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

KETCHO, kêch'ô', KESHO' or CACHAO, katch'ê'o, written also KECHO, CACHEO, and BAKTHIAN, bâk-te-ân', the largest city of Anam, in South-east Asia, capital of the province of Tonquin, on the Tonquin River, about 95 miles from its mouth. Pop. 100,000. (?) It is of great extent, defended by a bamboo stockade. The streets are wide, and paved; the houses mostly of mud and timber. The public edifices comprise one royal palace, and the ruins of another, which appears to have been of vast extent. Though its river is navigable only for small vessels, it has a considerable trade. The chief exports are bullion, fine silks, and lacquered wares; the imports, long-cloths, chintzes, pepper, arms, and Indian and European manufactures. It was formerly the seat of English and Dutch factories.

KETCHUM, of Illinois, a station on the Great Western Railroad, 13 miles from Springfield.

KETCHUMVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

KETEGYHAZA, kâ'tê'jê'hâ'zôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 12 miles S.E. of Csaba. Pop. 3163.

KETEMBER, one of the KEY ISLANDS.

KETHELY, a town of Hungary. See MANNHARDPY.

KET'LEY, a township of England, co. of Salop.

KETOY, kâ-toy', one of the Koorile Islands. Lat. of the S. extremity, 47° 17′ 30″ N., lon. 152° 24′ E. It is mountainous, and about 8 miles in circumference.

KETRZ, a town of Russia. See KATSCHER.

KETSA, kêt'shôh', a village of Hungary, in Banat, co. of Torontal, about 20 miles N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2482.

KETSKEMET, a town of Hungary. See KECSKEMET.

KETTERING, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 14 miles N.N.E. of Northampton. Pop. in 1851, 6198, employed in weaving silk, plush, and wool combing.

KETTERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KETTINS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

KETTLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KETTLEBASTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KETTLEBURGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KETTLE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clinton county.

KETTLE CREEK, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

KETTLE CREEK, a post-office of Ware co., Georgia.

KETTLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KETTLETHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KETTLEWELL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KETTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

KETTWIG, kêtt'vîg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2700.

KETURIN LOCH, a lake of Scotland. See KATRINE LOCH.

KETZELSDORF, kêts'els dorf', a village of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1521.

KETZELSDORF, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1236.

KEULA, koi'lâ, or GROSS KEULA, groce koi'lâ, a market-town of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, about 18 miles E. of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 910.

KEVASHINSK', a village of Siberia, government, and about 220 miles N. of Tobolsk, on the E. side of a large island formed by the Obi. It is inhabited by Ostiaks, who live by fishing and the chase.

KEVELAER or KEVELAR, (Kevelär,) kâ'veh-lâr', a town

of Rhenish Prussia, 31 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1320.

KEYENLLEUCE or CEFYNLLYS, kĕv-ĕn'*thl*eece, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

KEW, kū, a village and parish of England, co of Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting it with Brentford, 7 miles W. of London. The village is mostly built around a green, and has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favorite residence of George III., and more recently of the King of Hanover. It is surrounded by ornamental grounds, covering 120 acres, and containing a pagoda 163 feet in height. The botanical garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost, and is open to the public. The palm-house is unrivalled, being 360 feet by 90.

KEWAUNA, ke-wâ'na, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

KEWAUNEE, ke-wâ'nee, a small river of Wisconsin, flows through Door county into Lake Michigan.

KEWAUNEE, a new county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 460 square miles. It is drained by Kewaunee and Red Rivers, and by Benton's Creek. Formed in 1852, out of the S. part of Door county.

KEWAUNEE, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

KEWEENAW (ke-wee'naw) BAY, Lake Superior, is situated S.E. of Keweenaw Point. Length, about 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 or 12 miles.

KEWEENAW BAY, a post-office, Houghton co., Michigan.

KEWEENAW POINT, a peninsula in the N. part of Michigan, intersected by the 47th parallel of N. latitude, and the meridian of 88° 30' W. longitude. Length, near 70 miles; breadth, varying from 5 to 30 miles. Area, estimated at 1000 square miles. This peninsula is well watered, and is generally very fertile. It abounds in copper, iron, and other minerals. The copper is mostly found native, and sometimes in masses weighing several hundred pounds.

KEWSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8 miles N.W. of Axbridge. It has the remains of a priory, founded by William de Courtenay in 1210.

KEXBOROUGH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KEXHOLM, kĕx'holm, a town of Finland, läen, and 50 miles N.E. of Viborg, on the W. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 2000.

KEY or KI, kī, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles W. of the Arroo Islands, in lat. 5° 30' S., lon. 125° E. Great Key is covered with mountains, which attain the height of 3000 feet. Little Key is comparatively low, and surrounded by extensive shoals. The inhabitants of the former profess Mohammedanism; those of the latter are composed of a mixture of races—emigrants from Ceram, fugitives from Banda, Malays, &c.

KEY, a river of S. Africa, enters the sea, near 28° E. lon.

KEYINGHAM or KAYINGHAM, kā'ing-ăm, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

KEYKRA, kī'kra, a town of North-west Hindostan, British dominions, district, and 40 miles S.E. of Ajmeer.

KEYMER, kī'mer, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Hurst-Pier-point. The branch of the South Coast Railway to Lewes, here leaves the London and Brighton line.

KEYNSHAM, kēn'shăm, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, and on the Great Western Railway, where it emerges from a tunnel 1012 yards in length, 5 miles S.E. of Bristol. Pop. in 1851, 2318.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

KEYPORT, a flourishing post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on Raritan Bay, 22 miles S.S.W. of New York. It has a ship-yard, and carries on an active trade with New York by sloops and schooners. A plank-road is projected from this village to the Delaware River.

KEYS, (keez,) or CAYS, THE, (from the Spanish *Cayo*, kī'o, a "rocky islet,") are the islets and reefs along the shores of Honduras, Central America, and in other parts of the West Indies: the principal being the GREAT KEY, Bahama, in lat. 21° 45' N., lon. 71° 40' W. See KEY WEST, FLORIDA REEFS, and the several names with the prefix CAYS.

KEYSBURG, a post-village in Logan co., Kentucky, 160 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

KEYSBURG, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, 77 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

KEYSOE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

KEYSPORT, a post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, 12 miles above Carlyle.

KEYSTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

KEYSTONE, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

KEYSTONE FURNACE, Ohio, a station on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, 5 miles from Jackson.

KEYSVILLE, of Virginia, a station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 75 miles W. of Richmond.

KEYSZD or KEISZD, kissd, a market-town in Transylvania, 47 miles N.W. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4000

KEYTESVILLE, keets'vil, a post-village and township, capital of Chariton co., Missouri, on Wolf Creek, a few miles from its entrance into Chariton River, 91 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a court-house and several stores. Pop. 1428.

KEYTON, kī'ton', a town of North-west Hindostan, dominions, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Kotah.

KEY WEST, the most western of the Pine Islands, about 60 miles S.W. of Cape Sable, Florida. It is 4 miles long, by 1 mile wide, and elevated not more than 20 feet above the level of the sea. It is of coral formation, with little available soil. The name is a corruption of "*Cayo Hueso*," (kī'o wā'so,) or "Bone Key," and has no relation to the position of the island, which is not the most western of the reef. On Whitehead's Point, the S.W. extremity of the island, is a fixed light, 53½ feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 24° 32' 58" N., lon. 81° 48' 7" W.

KEY WEST CITY, a port of entry and capital of Monroe co., Florida, on the above island, in lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 82° 4' W. It is the most populous town of the state, and occupies an important position as the key to the Florida Pass and the Gulf of Mexico. The town is laid out with streets 50 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. It contains Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, 5 schools, 26 stores, and 10 warehouses The marine hospital is a fine building, 100 feet long by 45 feet wide. The principal business of Key West is derived from the salvages and other perquisites of wrecked vessels, which amount to about $200,000 annually. This business is not, as some suppose, a species of piracy, but is conducted under equitable rules, for the mutual benefit of the parties. From 30 to 50 vessels are usually wrecked every year in this vicinity. The harbor is capacious, safe, and easily accessible for ships of 22 feet draught. Its entrance is defended by Fort Taylor, a large and very costly structure. Key West is a military station of the United States. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 4081 tons registered, and 2157 tons enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year were 101, (tons, 25,617,) of which 81 (tons, 24,171) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 80, (tons, 7361,) of which 6884 were in American bottoms. The Charleston and Havana steamer touches at this port once a week, which is the only regular communication with the mainland. About 30,000 bushels of salt are made annually in the island by solar evaporation, and sponges are procured and exported in large quantities. First settled in 1822. It has 650 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants.

KEYWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

KEZANLIK, a town of Turkey. See KASANLIK.

KEZAR'S FALLS, a post-office of York co., Maine.

KEZDI-VASARHELY, kĕz'doe'vâ-shĕr'hĕl', a market-town of Transylvania, 35 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. P. 2738.

KEZD SZAAZ, kĕzd-sāz, a market-town of Transylvania, 4 miles S.E. of Segesvar. Pop. 4000.

KHABOOR, KHABOUR, KHABUR or CHABUR, kâ'boor', (anc. *Chaboras* and *Aborrhas*,) a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates at Kerkesiah, after a course estimated at 190 miles.

KHABOOR, KHABOUR or KHABUR, a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S., and joins the Tigris 65 miles N.W. of Mosul. Length, 50 miles.

KHABS, a town of Tunis. See CABES.

KHADARAH or KHADRAH, EL, ĕl kad'ā-rā or kăd'rā, a town of Algiers, near the river Shellif, 96 miles E. of Oran.

KHAFALOON, KHAFALOUN, kā-fā-loon', or KHAPALU, kā-pā loo', a town of West Thibet, at the junction of the Shayook and Leh Rivers, 90 miles N.W. of Leh. It is the capital of a rajahship, having about 12,000 inhabitants, between the dominions of Ladakh and Little Thibet.

KHAIBAR, kī'bar', a town of Arabia, province of Hejaz, 100 miles N.N.E. of Medina, and capital of an independent Jewish territory. It was captured in 628 by Mohammed, who here, it is said, received from a Jewess the poisoned egg which ultimately cost him his life.

KHAI-FUNG, a city of China. See KAI-FUNG.

KHAI-HOA or CAI-HOA, kī-hoâ, a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of a department, near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° 24' 30" N., lon. 104° 21' E.

KHAIRABAD, kī'rā-bād', a village of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attock, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 35 miles E.S.E. of Peshawer. It has a mud fort, and an aqueduct for irrigation.

KHALETSE, a village of Central Asia. See KULUTZI.

KHALKAS or KALKAS, (kăl'kăs) COUNTRY, the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90° to 112° E., and between lat. 47° and 53° N., having N. Siberia, and W. Chinese Toorkistan. The surface is in great part mountainous; elsewhere consisting of vast plains and steppes, over which the Tartar tribes wander with their herds; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert of Gobi. The Yenisei, Selenga, Orkhon, and other large rivers rise in this region, which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Gobsa Nor. It is divided into 4 khaunts, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese since the eighteenth century, when the aid of the latter was called

in to repel the invasions of the Eleuthi. Capital city, Oorga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars, and of the Boodhic faith. This was the native country of Jenghis Khan.

KHALKI, kâl'kee, or COPPER ISLAND, one of the Princes Islands in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles S.E. of Constantinople, with an ancient copper-mine and a Greek college. It is resorted to by visitors from the adjacent coasts.

KHAMIL or CHAMIL, kâ'meel', written also HAMI, hâ'mee', a city of Chinese Toorkistan, lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 93° 40′ E., in a fertile and well-cultivated region, with a garrison of 1000 men. It is the centre of a large trade.

KHAMIR, a town of Persia. See KAMEER.

KHANA-I-BAD, kâ'nâ-ee-bâd', a town of Central Asia, 12 miles S.E. of Khoondooz. Lat. 36° 20′ N., lon. 69° 38′ E.

KHANDEISH, a province of Hindostan. See CANDEISH.

KHANDUTCHA, kân-doo'châ, or KANDHOA (?) a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Okhotsk, joins the Aldan after a S.W. course of above 100 miles.

KHANGUR, kân-gûr', two villages of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Indus Rivers, respectively 26 and 78 miles S.S.W. of Mooltan.

KHANGURH, kân-gûr', a village in the Indian Desert, dominion, and 66 miles S. of Bhawlpoor.

KHANHAILA, kân-hî'lâ, a considerable town of North-west Hindostan, dominion, and 55 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor.

KHANIA, kâ-nee'a, or CANE'A, (anc. *Cydo'nia*, sometimes *Cydo'nis*,) a fortified seaport, and the principal commercial town of Crete, capital of a province, on the N. coast of the island. 64 miles W.N.W. of Candia. Pop. 8000, of whom about 5000 are Mohammedans, and 1000 foreign Greeks. Its fortifications, built by the Venetians, are inferior to those of Candia, but its port is the best in Crete, and capable of holding many vessels of 300 tons; it is formed by a mole 1200 feet long, with a light-house at its extremity, opposite a fort defending the harbor. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley-vaults, a small lazaretto, and soap factories. It is the seat of a provincial council and governor, a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls.

KHANKA, kân'kâ, a town of Central Asia, in Independent Toorkistan, 36 miles E.N.E. of Khiva, on the Jyhoon. It consists of about 350 houses, enclosed within a poor wall.

KHANOS, kâ'nos', or KHINIS, kin'iss', an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, pashalic, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Erzroom. 5686 feet above the sea. Pop. about 1000.

KHANPOOR, kân'poor', or KHAUN'POOR', a town of North-west Hindostan, dominion, and 78 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. It was formerly of more importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar, and a navigable canal from the Indus.

KHANPOOR or KHAUNPOOR, a town of North-west Hindostan, in the Punjab, near the Chenaub, about 100 miles W. by S. of Lahore.

KHANPOOR or KHAUNPOOR, a town of North-west Hindostan, in the Punjab, 40 miles E. of Attock.

KHANSA, kân'sa, a town of Nepaul, on the tributary of the Ganges, 56 miles E.N.E. of Khatmandoo.

KHAPALU, a town of Thibet. See KHAPALOON.

KHARAMOUKOTAN, an island. See KARAMAKOTAN.

KHARAN, kâ'rân', a town of Beloochistan, 40 miles S.W. of Sarawan, in the midst of a desert region.

KHARASM, kâ'rizm', or KARIS'SIM, (anc. *Chorasmia*,) a country of Independent Tartary. In the twelfth century it was the seat of a powerful empire; but it is now greatly reduced. Its present limits appear to be the same as those of Khiva.

KHAREK, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KARAK.

KHARGEH, EL, a town of Upper Egypt. See EL KHARGEH.

KHARIJAJI, kâ'ree'jâ, an inland town of Arabia, W. of Makallah, and reputed to have 3000 inhabitants, who trade in ghee and cattle.

KHARKOV, KHARKOW, CHARKOV, CHARKOW, kar-kov', UKRAINE, or SLOBODISCH UKRAINE, slo'bo-dish u'krân, a government in the S. part of European Russia. Lat. 48° 30′ to 51° 12′ N., lon. 34° 20′ to 38° 20′ E., bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Yekaterinoslav, W. by Poltava, N. by Koursk. Area, 20,931 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,366,188, chiefly Russians and Cossacks. It is watered by the Donets and the Oskol. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, and wine in great abundance. It has numerous distilleries, tanneries, and tallow and salt-petre factories. (See UKRAINE.)

KHARKOV or CHARKOW, written also KHARKOW and KHARKOF, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kharkov, on the Kharkova, affluent of the Don, 420 miles S.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 35,000. It is the capital of a Greek eparchy, and see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov. It has a university, founded in 1803, with 83 professors, and 486 students in 1846, a library of 25,000 volumes, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a female academy, with 25 professors. Its manufactures comprise leather and fine carpets, and its trade is extensive. Its fairs for cattle and wool, are among the most important in South Russia.

KHARKOVA or KHARKOWA, kar-ko'vâ, a river of Russia, government of Kharkov, flows S.S.W., and after a course of about 50 miles, joins the left bank of the Udj.

KHARPUT, a town of Turkish Armenia. See KARPOOT.

KHARS, a city of Turkey. See KARS.

KHARTOOM, KHARTOUM, KARTOOM or KHARTUM, kar'toom', a modern capital town of Nubia, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile, 95 miles S.W. of Shendy. Pop. 26,000, including garrison. It is regularly built, and very flourishing. It has considerable trade, and is the great depôt of slaves sent from Soodan and Abyssinia into Egypt.

KHASAB or KASAAB, kâ'sâb', a bay of Arabia, province of Oman, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. On it is a large and strongly built fort. Lat. 26° 13′ N., lon. 56° 20′ E.

KHASGUNGE, kâs-gûnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Doab, 60 miles N.E. of Agra.

KHASH, kâsh, or KHAUSH, kawsh, a town and fort of West Afghanistan, on the Khash-rood. Lat. 31° 36′ N., lon. 62° 45′ E. Pop. about 2000.

KHASH-ROOD, KHASH-RUD, or KACH-ROUD, kâsh-rood', a river of West Afghanistan, enters the Hamoon Lake, after a S.W. course of 130 miles through a barren country. It partly separates the Candahar and Herat dominions.

KHATANGA, kâ-tăng'gâ, or KATANSKA, kâ-tan'skâ, a river of Asiatic Russia, issues from a lake in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 68° N., and lon. 96° E., flows N.N.E. and falls into the gulf of Khantangskee, or Katangskii in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of nearly 700 miles. Its chief affluents are the Moniaga, Popigai, and the Keta.

KHATEL, a town of Palestine. See KHAN-IBRAHIM.

KHATMANDOO, CATMANDOO, kât'mân'doo', or KATHMARO, kâ'th'mâ'rô', the capital town of Nepaul, in a mountainous region, about 145 miles N.N.W. of Patna. Lat. 27° 42′ N., lon. 85° 15′ E. Estimated pop. 20,000. It extends for about 1 mile along a river, is built mostly of brick, and has many Boodhic temples, with a palace of the Nepaul rajah.

KHAUSH, a town of Afghanistan. See KHASH.

KHAUNPOOR, a town of Hindostan. See KHANPOOR.

KHAVA, kâ'vâ, a river of Russia, joins the left bank of the Oosman, about 20 miles S.E. of Voronezh, after a course of nearly 45 miles.

KHAWAK, kâ-wâk', the most E. pass across the Hindoo Koosh, in Kafiristan, 100 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit, 13,200 feet. By it Timur (Tamerlane) entered Hindostan. E. by S. from the top of the pass is the fort Khawak, 9300 feet above the sea. Lat. 35° 37′ 36″ N.

KHEDIWARI, kêd-e-wâ'ree, one of the navigable mouths of the Indus, at its delta, entering the sea in lat. 24° 9′ N., lon. 67° 29′ E., where it is 650 yards across.

KHEIBER or KHEIBERS. See KHYBER.

KHEIR, kîr, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of South Concan, 93 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.

KHEIR, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 104 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

KHELIDONIA, kêl-e-do-nee'a, a cape and group of islets (anc. *Chelido'nice.*) of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on its S. coast.

KHELMOS, kêl'mos, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, 6 miles S.E. of Kalavrita. Elevation 7654 feet.

KHEMLASSA, kêm-lâs'sa, a considerable walled town of India, dominion, and 140 miles S. of Gwalior.

KHENGUN POOR, kên-gûn-poor', a village of the Punjab, near the Ghara, 32 miles S.W. of Ferozepoor.

KHEORAH, ke-o'-râ, a village of the Punjab, 26 miles N.W. of Julalpoor.

KHERASOON or KHERASOUN, Turkey. See KERESOON.

KHERKHAH, a river of Persia. See KERAH.

KHERSON or CHERSON, kêr-sôn', a government of South Russia, mostly between lat. 46° and 49° N., and lon. 29° and 34° E., having S. the Black Sea. Area, 28,502 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 889,205. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests; elsewhere a wide steppe or prairie. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, on the N. and S.E.; the Dniester, forming the W. frontier; and the Bug, traversing its centre. Its W. half is very fertile; cattle and sheep-breeding is, however, the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak-bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, and liquories, besides corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, and sandstone. Some manufactures of cloth, tallow, leather, butter, cheese, and caviar, are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, and other colonists, the population consisting of a great intermixture of races. Principal towns, Kherson, Nikolaev, Yelizabetgrad, and Odessa.

KHERSON or CHERSON, a fortified town of South Russia, capital of a government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 92 miles E.N.E. of Odessa. Pop. 24,338. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778, is well built, and divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other government buildings, and the cathedral in which Potemkin, its founder, is buried; the admiralty quarter, with excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, is now disused. It has various schools, and 3 miles distant are the tomb and cenotaph of Howard the philanthropist, who died at Kherson, January 20, 1790.

KHESTERNIA, kês-têrne-a, a town of Russia, govern

ment, and 70 miles N.E. of Kherson, on the Ingoolets, (Inguletz.) Pop. 1200.

KHEYBER and KHEYBERS. See KHYBER.

KHEYR-ABAD, a town of Hindostan. See KHYRABAD.

KHILOK, ke-lok', a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, and after a course of about 430 miles, joins the right bank of the Selenga, about 20 miles below Selenghinsk.

KHIMOLI, an island of Greece. See ARGENTIERA.

KHIN-GAN (kin-gân) MOUNTAINS, is a name applied to two extensive mountain chains of East Asia, one between the Russian and Chinese dominions, the other separating Mantchouria and Mongolia, (see next article.)

KHING-GAN-OOLA or KHING-GAN-OULA, king'gân-oo'la, is a portion of the great mountain chain of Asia, separating the Russian and Chinese Empires, about 150 miles E.S.E. of Kiakhta.

KHING-YANG, KHIN-YANG, or KIN-YANG, king'yâng', a city of China, capital of a department in the province of Kan-soo, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 30' E., and elaborately fortified.

KHING-YUAN, king'yoo'ân', KHIN-YUAN, or KIN-YUEN, kin'yoo-ên', a city of China, province of Quang-see, 320 miles W.N.W. of Canton, and having a large drug trade.

KHINI, kee'nee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 43 miles N.E. of Diarbekir, with 300 Mohammedan and 150 Armenian families, the latter engaged in a trade of fruit, and in spinning and weaving cotton cloths, 30,000 pieces of which are said to be produced annually from 120 looms.

KHINIS, a town of Turkey. See KHANOS.

KHIO or KHIOS, an island of Asiatic Turkey. See SCIO.

KHIONG-TCHOU, a city of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

KHIOO-CHOO or KHIU-TCHOU, ke-oo'choo', a city of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, 100 miles S.W. of Hang-chow-foo.

KHITAI. See CHINA.

KHIVA, KHIEWA, KHEEVA, kee'vâ, or KHARESM, kâ-rêsm', (anc. *Choraismix,*) a country of Independent Toorkistan, mostly between lat. 36° and 44° N., and lon. 52° and 64° E., having N. the Kirghizz steppe and the Sea of Aral, E. the Bokhara and the Kara-kalpack territory, S. Khorassan (in the Persian dominions,) and W. the Caspian Sea. Estimated pop. 200,000, mostly wandering tribes. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill-ranges in the N. and W., the Oxus flows through its E. part; and along its banks, and the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places, wheat, millet, barley, fruits, linseed, cotton, flax, and some rice, are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep and goats, and a good breed of horses, are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton and silk stuffs and shawls are made by the females, and exported; agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled population. About 2000 camels go annually to Orenboorg, Astrakhan, and Cabool, with agricultural produce, silk, and cotton fabrics and yarn, to be exchanged for the products of Russia and the West, which are also brought in boats across the Caspian. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being Oozbeks, as in Bokhara.——Adj. and inhab. KHIVAN, kee'vân.

KHIVA, the capital of the above country, is in an irrigated plain near the Oxus. Lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 59° 13' E. Pop. 10,000. Helmerson reports that it comprises 1500 houses, which, like the palace of the khan, are built of earth, the only stone buildings being three mosques, a school, and a caravanserai. It is surrounded by numerous gardens, and is the chief seat of trade.

KHMIELNIK, a town of Poland. See CHMIELNIK.

KHODABAD, ko-dâ-bâd', a ruined town of Sinda, on the left bank of the Indus, 25 miles N. of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 49' N., lon. 68° 32' E. Its remains cover 2 square miles.

KHO-DAHMAN, Afghanistan. See KOH-I-DAMAUN.

KHODJEND, a town of Central Asia. See KHOJEND.

KHODORKOV or KHODORKOW, ko-dor-kov', a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Kiev, on the Irpen. Pop. 2800.

KHOI, koy, a town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on a tributary of the Koor, 20 miles N. of Lake Ooroomeeyah. Pop. 30,000. It is well built, the streets are shaded by avenues of trees, and it has a good bazaar. In its plain, Shah Ismael totally defeated the Turks under Selim I. in 1514. Lat. 38° 37' N., lon. 45° 15' E.

KHOJEND or KODJEND, ko'jênd', a populous town of Central Asia, in Independent Toorkistan, 50 miles W. of Khokan, on the Jaxartes. Lat. 41° 23' N., lon. 68° 42' E. It stands on rising ground, enclosed by decayed walls, and wet ditches, and intersected by canals. It has manufactures of coarse cotton fabrics, in which, and in Russian goods, it has a large trade, and it is the station at which toll is paid for all merchandise entering the khanat from Bokhara.

KHOJUOBAN, ko-joo-o-bân', an ancient city now in ruins, 25 miles N.W. of Bokhara, on the verge of the desert.

KHOKAN, KOKAN, ko'kân', KHOKAND, ko'kând', or FERGHANA, fêr-gâ'nâ, a khanat of Central Asia, in Independent Toorkistan, between lat. 40° and 45° N., and lon. 67° and 76° E., having E. Chinese Toorkistan, and S. Bokhara and the table-land of Pameer. It comprises a part of the lofty region W. of the great plateau of East Asia. The Jaxartes has its upper course in this region. The products comprise corn, cotton, silk, and fine fruits, with coal, copper, iron, and lapis-lazuli. Pasturage plentiful, live stock numerous, and wool is an important article of export. The khan maintains an army of about 10,000 men. The principal towns are Khokan, Khojend, and Tashkend.

KHOKAN, capital of the above khanat, on the Jaxartes, about 280 miles N.W. of Kashgar, and N.E. of Samarcand. It is reported to be of about half the size of Bokhara. Principal buildings, the khan's residence, some stone bazaars, many mosques and public schools, and several caravanserais.

KHOLM, kolm, a town of Russia, government of Pskov, on the Lovat, 110 miles S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

KHOLM, a village of Russia, government of Smolensk, N.W. of Viazma.

KHOLMITCH or KHOLMICZ, kol'mitch, or kol-mitch', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Minsk, on the Dnieper, 21 miles S.S.E. of Rezhitsa.

KHOLMOGORY, kol-mo-go'ree, a town of Russia, government, and 32 miles S.E. of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name, on an island in the Dwina. Pop. 1600.

KHONI, ko'nee, a town of Russia, beyond the Caucasus, 15 miles W.N.W. of Kootais. Pop. 1200.

KHONSAR, kon'sar', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 83 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan, on the route to Hamadan. Pop. from 12,000 to 13,000, engaged in raising and drying fruits, and weaving chintz.

KHOOCHAN, a town of Persia. See KOOCHAN.

KHOOLOOM, KHOULOUM, koo'loom', KHULM, KHOULM, koolm, GHOLAM, go-lâm', or TASHKURGAN, tâsh-koor'gân' (?) a town of Afghanistan, near the borders of Bokhara, on the left bank of the river Khooloom, 40 miles W. of Balkh; lat. 36° 40' N., lon. 68° 5' E. It is surrounded by hills on three sides, and defended by two castles. Pop. 10,000.

KHOONAWUR, (koo-nâ-wûr', or KOONAWAR) PASS, one of the loftiest across the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 40' N., lon 18° 30' E. Elevation 20,000 feet.

KHOONDOOZ, KOUNDOUZ, or KUNDUZ, koon-dooz', a khanat of Independent Tartary; lat. 35° to 38° N., and lon. 68° to 72° E., having S. Afghanistan, W. Bokhara, and E. the Bolor Mountains. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts which yield abundant crops of grain, principally wheat and barley; while the marshy grounds, which are very extensive, produce good crops of rice.

KHOONDOOZ or KOUNDOUZ, a town of Independent Tartary, capital of the above khanat, near the junction of the Bunghee with the Goree, which here unite to form the Oxus. Lat. 36° 43' N., lon. 69° 21' E. Pop. about 1500.

KHOONDS, a tribe of Indians. See GOANDS.

KHOOZISTAN, KHOCZISTAN, or KHUZISTAN, koo-zis-tân', originally KHORISTAN, ko'ris-tân, the "country of estuaries, (or *Khors,*)" (anc. *Susiana,*) a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 29° and 33° N., and lon. 46° and 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyari Mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemee, E. Fars, W. the pashalic of Bagdad, (in Asiatic Turkey,) and S. the Persian Gulf. The surface is mostly mountainous; but in the S. are some plains. The Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab) form a part of its W. boundary. In that part which borders on the Persian Gulf, there are numerous river mouths, or estuaries, whence the province derives its name. The products are rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, dates, indigo, and silk. The pasturages are extensive, and live stock numerous. The trade is mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. The principal towns are Shooster, Dezfool, Bebhak, and Mohammerah.

KHOPER, ko'per, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Penza, flows tortuously S.S.W., and joins the Don after a course of 250 miles, for the last 100 of which it is navigable.

KHOPERSK or CHOPERSK, NOVO, no'vo ko-paisk' (?) a small fortified town of Russia, government, and 118 miles E.S.E. of Voronezh, on the Khoper.

KHOR or *KHORE*, kôr, (a "mouth" or "estuary,") is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being KHORE ABDALLAH, (kôr âb-dâl'lâ,) on the Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates. See KHOOZISTAN.

KHORASSAN or KHORASAN, ko'râs-sân', ("i.e. region of the sun,"*) a province of Persia, between lat. 34° and 38° N., and lon. 53° and 61° E.; its limits, however, have often varied considerably. It has N. Khiva, and E. Afghanistan. Its S. part is a sandy waste, the rest of its surface consists of mountain ranges and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and assafetida are grown. Goats'-hair and turquoises are important articles of produce. Principal towns, Meshed and Nishapoor.

* The origin of the name is prettily suggested by MOORE, at the commencement of the first poem of Lalla Rookh—

"In the delightful province of the sun,
The first of Persian lands he shines upon."

KHORISTAN, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

KHOROL, ko-rol', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kharkov, and after a southward course of about 140 miles joins the Psiol.

KHOROL, a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on the Khorol.

KHORRAMABAD, hor-rām-ā-bād', or KHORUM-ABAD, ko-rum-ā-bād', a town and fort of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, district of Looristan, on the left bank of the Koon, 93 miles S. by W. of Hamadan. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has many curious antiquities, comprising a remarkable inscribed pillar. The FORT, which overtooks the town, occupies a steep rock about 1000 yards in circumference, and is surrounded by a double wall at the base. A magnificent reservoir has been formed within it.

KHORSABAD, kor'sā bād', KORSABAD, (probably a corruption of *Khosroo-abad*, the "abode of Khosroos or Chosroes," a famous Persian king,) or KHORTABAD, kor'tā-bād', a village of Turkey in Asia, pashalic, and about 13 miles in a direct line N.E. of Mosul. Hara, Botta, in 1843, discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, but nearly buried up. This was the first discovery of the antiquities of Nineveh, to which the labours of Layard and others have lately given so much interest.

KHOSROO-SHAH, kos'roo' shā, written also KHOSRAU-SHAH, a village and valley of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, the former S.W. of Tabreez, and formerly of importance. The valley is a tract of groves and gardens, and one of the "paradises" celebrated in old Persian poetry, (the others being at Samarcand, at Hamadan, the plain of Damascus, and Kaleh Sofid, in the province of Fars.)

KHOTEN, ko'tēn', KHOTAN, ko'tān', EELCHEE, EELCHI or ILCHI, eel-chee', written also ELECHEE, and ILITSI, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, on the route between Yarkand and Lapa. Lat. 37° N., lon. 82° 30' E. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese governor and garrison, but mostly peopled by Oozbeks, who manufacture leather, silk fabrics, and paper, and have a brisk trade in these goods, and in jasper and other natural produce.

KHOTIN or KHOTINE, in Bessarabia. See CHOTYN.

KHOTMYJSK, kot-meask', a town of Russia, government, and 76 miles S.S.W. of Koorsk, on the Vorskla. Pop. 2400.

KHOTMYNSK, kot-minsk', a walled town of Russia, government of Kharkov. Pop. 1678.

KHO-TSIN-SHAN or KHO-TSIN-CHAN, ko'tseen'shān', a mountain of China, province of Shan-see, in lat. 40° 7' N., lon. 113° 29' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KHOUM, a town of Persia. See KOOM.

KHOUZISTAN, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

KHOZDAR, koz'dar', a decayed town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Jhalawan, in a fertile valley, 80 miles S.S.W. of Kelat. Lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 66° 23' E.

KHULKAL, kul-kal', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 45 miles S.S.E. of Ardabeel.

KHULM, a town of Central Asia. See KHOOLOOM.

KHUMAULEA, koo-naw-lā'a, a populous town of Hindostan, Guicowar's dominion, in Guzerat, 75 miles N.W. of Joonaghur.

KHUNGTAGHAUT, a town of Hindostan. See BUNEE.

KHURD-KABOOL, koord-ka-bool', or LITTLE CABOOL, a village of Afghanistan, 16 miles S.E. of Cabool. Elevation, 7466 feet. Here the British troops, retreating to Cabool from Jelalabad, were butchered by the Afghans, in 1841.

KHURRUMABAD, koor-roo-mā-bād', or KOOMABAD, koom'ā-bād', a large village of North Persia, province of Mazanderan, near the Caspian Sea, 30 miles W. of Amol.

KHUSREV PASHA, kos-rāv' pā'shā', or VEZIR KHAN, vā-zeer' kān, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, 52 miles N. by W. of Kutaieh, at the summit of a beautiful mountain pass. Pop. about 700.

KHUTTUR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near musjid. Ali.

KHUZISTAN, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

KHVALYNSK or KHVALINSK, k'vā-leensk', a town of Russia, government, and 115 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 3000.

KHYBER or KHEYBER (kī'ber) PASS, in Afghanistan, is the principal N. pass into that country from Hindostan, commencing about 10 miles W. of Peshawer, and extending for 30 miles N.W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs of slate, rising from 600 to 1000 feet on either side, and, though narrow and dangerous, is the only route for artillery across the Khyber Mountains. It was forced by the British troops on the first occupation of Cabool, and in 1842. The KHYBERS are a formidable tribe of robbers occupying the adjacent territory. (Baibi.)

KHYEN (kī ēn') COUNTRY, a region of Farther India, between lat. 19° and 24° N., and lon. 93° and 95° E., having W. the British provinces of Aracan and Chittagong.

KHYEN-DWEM or KYEN-DWEM, ki-ēn'-dwām', or NING-THEE, ning'thee', a river of Farther India, rises in the province of Pong, in lat. 27° N., and lon. 96° 30' E., flows mostly S. between the Cassay and Burmese dominions, and joins the Irrawaddy opposite Yandabo in Burmah, after a course loosely estimated at 400 miles. It is navigable for the largest boats to King-nao, in lat. 23° 45' N. All its affluents from the E. are said to be auriferous.

KHYERPOOR, kī'er-poor', or KHYRPOOR, kīr'poor', a town of Sinde, 15 miles E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31' N., lon. 68° 45' E. Pop. 15,000. Though the residence of the ameers of North Sinde, it is a mere collection of mud hovels, with a fort, a mosque, and some bazaars.

KHYRABAD or KHEYR-ABAD, kīr-ā-bād', several towns of India and Afghanistan, the principal being in the dominions, and 100 miles W.N.W. of Oude. Lat. 27° 3' N., lon. 80° 40' E.

KHYRGAON, kīr-gā-on', a town of Sinde, on an arm of the Indus, in lat. 26° 55' N., lon. 67° 50' E. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

KHYRPOOR, a town of Sinde. See KHYERPOOR.

KHYRPOOR-BAHR, kīr'poor'dar', a considerable town of Sinde, 50 miles N.E. of Rorce, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus.

KHYTUL, ki-tūl', a town of Hindostan, capital of an independent Sikh chieftship, 97 miles N.W. of Delhi.

KI, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See KEY.

KIAKHTA or KIACHTA, ke ăx'tā, a town of Siberia, government, and 180 miles S.E. of Irkootsk, on an affluent of the Selenga, close to the Chinese frontier, and the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Lat. 50° 20' N., lon. 106° 35' E. Pop. about 5000. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church, and some brick government offices, &c., but otherwise built of wood; and the lower town, opposite the Chinese village of Maimaitchin, is inhabited by merchants. The Russians here exchange lamb-skins, furs, broadcloths, course linens, cattle, and bullion, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb, and other Chinese produce, especially at a large fair in December. A great temporary increase of its trade took place during the late British war with China; and in 1843, as many as 102,700 chests of superfine tea are stated to have been received here by the Russians, the returns to China comprising 600,000 yards of Russian broadcloth, worth 228,000*l.*, other Russian woollens to 167,400*l.*, cotton goods to 26,000*l.*, leather to 45,000*l.*, and furs to 210,880*l.* in value.

KIAMA, ke-ā'mā, a town of Central Africa, in a district of the same name, state of Borgoo, 70 miles S.W. of Boossa.

KIAMITIA, kī-a-mish'o-a, a post-village of Red River co., Texas, on Red River, opposite the mouth of Kiamitia River, about 35 miles N.N.W. of Clarksville. Cotton is shipped here in the steamboats.

KIAN-CHANG, a city of China. See KIEN CHANG-FOO.

KIANG, ke-ăng' or ke-ăng', a Chinese word signifying "river," forming a part of numerous names; as MIN-KIANG, the "Min River," TA-KIANG, the "Great River," (one of the names of the Yang-tse-kiang,) &c.

KIANG-HUNG, ke-ăng' hoong (?) an important town of Laos, on the right bank of the Me-kong or Cambodia River, about lat. 21° 58' N., lon. 100° 39' E. It is the capital of a large province extending along both banks of the river. It has about 500 houses.

KIANG-KU, a river of China. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

KIANG-NING or KIANG-NING-FOO. See NANKING.

KIANG-SEE or KIANG-SI, ke-ăng'see', a province of China, between lat. 24° and 30° N., and lon. 113° 20' and 118° 30' E., enclosed by the provinces of Hoo-nan, Hoo-pe, Ngan-hoei, Che-kiang, Fo-kien, and Quang-tong. Pop. 30,425,299. The surface is mostly mountainous; but its centre is traversed by the Kan-kiang. The products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, excellent hemp, grass-cloths of the best kind, and the finest porcelain. Capital, Nan-chang.

KIANG-SOO, KIANG-SOU or KIANG-SU, ke'ăng'soo, a maritime province of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N., and lon. 116° and 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, and landward the provinces of Shan-tung, Ho-nan, Ngan-hoei, and Che-kiang. Pop. 37,343,501. The surface is mostly level, except in the S., and this is one of the most fertile and valuable provinces of the empire, exporting more silk than any other part of China. The great rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang here enter the sea. Principal city, Nan-king.

KIANG-TUNG, ke-ăng'toong' or ke-ăng'tūng' a walled town of Laos, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Nam Lue, an affluent of the Me-kong. Lat. 21° 47' N., lon. about 99° 39' E. It is one of the principal towns in Laos, capital of a petty state of the same name, and exercises rule over several neighboring petty states.

KIANKARY, a town of Asia Minor. See KANKAREE.

KIAN-KOO-SHAN or KIAN-KOU-CHAN, ke-ăn'-koo'-shān', a mountain of China, province of Hoo-pe, in lat. 31° 40' N. lon. 110° 27' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KIAN-NING, ke-ăn'ning', a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 95 miles N.W. of Foo-choo.

KIAN-TCHANG, a city of China. See KIEN-CHANG-FOO.

KIATKHTA, a town of Siberia. See KIAKHTA.

KIBAR, kee'bar', a village of West Thibet, 13,800 feet above the sea, in a narrow valley surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Lat. 32° 25′ N., lon. 78° E.

KIBBLESTONE, kib'bels-ton, a liberty of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles N. of Stowe. Earl St. Vincent was born here, in 1735.

KIB'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KICHENEV or KICHINEV, a town of Russia. See KISHNEV.

KICKAPOO, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

KICKAPOO, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Peoria. It stands on the border of a fertile prairie. Pop. about 400.

KICK'APOO' CREEK, of Henderson co., Texas, flows into Neches River, near its source.

KICKAPOO CREEK, in the central part of Illinois, is an affluent of Salt Creek.

KICK'APOO' INDIANS, a tribe in Kansas Territory, for whom a mission has been established at Kickapoo Village. They have made considerable progress in agriculture; many of them have comfortable houses, around which may be seen gardens, domestic animals, &c. These, with other indications of civilization, form a pleasing contrast with the condition of the other tribes within the Great Nemahaw Agency.

KICKAPOO RIVER, of Wisconsin, flows into the Wisconsin River, about 18 miles from its mouth.

KICKAPOO VILLAGE, of Kansas Territory, is situated on the Missouri River, 4 miles above Fort Leavenworth. In the spring of 1854, it contained a trading-house, and was the seat of a mission for the Kickapoo Indians. The convention which made the arrangements for the election of a delegate to Washington to urge upon Congress the organization of the new territories of Nebraska and Kansas was held here, September 26, 1853.

KICKONERRI, kik'ke-o-nêr'ree, written also KIKIWHIRRI and KIKIWHARY, a town of Africa, in the Ashantee country, in lat. 6° 2′ N., lon. 1° 29′ W. Pop. 12,000.

KID'DER, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania. P. 536.

KIDDERMINSTER, kid'der-min'ster, a parliamentary and municipal borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, co. of Worcester, on both sides of the Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 miles N. of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 23,345. It is principally constructed of small, humble dwellings, is paved, lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of good water. It has a town-hall and a prison, three churches, numerous Dissenting places of worship, a Unitarian and a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar and other schools, bank, union work-house, and, adjoining the town, the remains of an ancient castle of the Cokeseys. Kidderminster was noted for its woollen manufactures in the reign of Henry VIII. The fabrics now made are carpets and finger rugs, with some bombazines, button-coverings, and waistcoat-pieces. The carpets are unrivalled for excellence of workmanship. A few years since, upwards of 2000 looms and 4000 hands were employed in this manufacture. The Stafford and Worcester Canal passes the town, and opens a communication with Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

KIDDER'S FERRY, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

KID'DINGTON, NETH'ER, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

KIDD'VILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Kentucky, 55 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort, has about 150 inhabitants.

KIDIRA-TATA, ke-dee'rä-tä'tä, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, on the Falémé. Lat. 14° 27′ N., lon. 12° 19′ W. It is the supposed site of the old French fort of St. Pierre.

KIDIRA-TIOOBALOO or KIDIRA-TIOUBALOU, ke-dee'rä-te-oo'bä'loo', a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, on the Falémé. Lat. 14° 28′ N., lon. 12° 16′ W. Pop. about 1000.

KID'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

KIDONIEH, a village of Asia Minor, S. of Adramyti.

KIDRON, a stream of Palestine. See KEDRON.

KID'RON, a post-village of Coweta co., Georgia, about 110 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

KIDRON, a post-village and missionary station in the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory.

KIDROS, kee'dros', (ano. *Pydna*,) the northernmost village of Thessaly, in European Turkey, 30 miles S.W. of Salonica, near the Gulf of Salonica. It is remarkably clean and neat.

KIDWEL'LY or CYDWELI, kid-wêl'lee, a municipal borough, small port, market-town, and parish of Wales, co., and 9 miles S. of Carmarthen, on both sides of the Gwendraeth, near its mouth in Carmarthen Bay. Pop. in 1851, 1548. It has some iron and tin-smelting works, the products of which, with coal, form the chief exports.

KIEBLINGSWALDE, kee'blings-wäl'deh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau. P. 957.

KIECHLINGSBERGEN, keek'lings-bêrg'en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near Breisach. Pop. 931.

KIEDRICH, kee'drik, a village of Germany in Nassau, 3 miles W. of Eltville. Pop. 1375.

KIEF, a government and city of Russia. See KIEV.

KIEFERSTADTL, (Kieferstädtl,) kee'fers-tätt'l, or COSNICZOWICE, kos-neet'so-wee'tsä, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 36 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 827.

KIEL, keel, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on a fine bay of the Baltic, 53 miles N.N.E. of Hamburg, at the terminus of the railway from Altona. Pop. in 1847, 14,000, or, including its suburb Brunswick, 15,000. It is well built and thriving. The principal edifices are the Church of St. Nicholas, the royal palace, and the public baths. Its university, founded in 1665, had, in 1846, 191 students. Attached to it is an observatory; also a botanic garden, a lying-in hospital, and a public library with 100,000 volumes. It contains also a seminary for teachers. Kiel has manufactures of iron goods and machines, tobacco, starch, and refined sugar; a good harbor, with 16 feet of water, considerable ship-building, and an annual fair in January, at which extensive exchanges are transacted. Upwards of 2000 vessels, with a burden of 250,000 tons, arrive and depart annually, and its commerce is rapidly increasing. The Holstein Canal joins the Baltic 2 miles N. of the town. Steam and other packet-boats place it in constant communication with Copenhagen, and also with Aalborg, Randers, and Kolding.

KIELCE, ke-êlt'sä or kyêlt'sä, a city of Poland, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cracow. Pop. 5100. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium and diocesan school. There are copper and lead mines in its vicinity.

KIELDRECHT, keel'drêxt, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles N. of Dendermonde. Pop. 2532.

KIEN-CHANG-FOO, KIEN-TCHANG-FOU, ke-ên'-chäng-foo, KIAN-CHANG or KIAN-TCHANG, ke'ân'-chäng, a city of China, province of Kiang-see. Lat. 27° 35′ N., lon. 116° 27′ E.

KIENDAR, a river of Australia. See GWYDIR RIVER.

KIEN-LUNG, ke-ên'-lûng, or CHIN-LUNG, a town of Thibet, on the Upper Sutlej, 42 miles S. of Gardoo, with hot sulphur springs.

KIEOO-KIANG or KIEOU-KIANG, kee'yoo' ke-äng', a city of China, province of Kiang-see, with a fort on the Yang-tse-kiang, in lat. 29° 54′ N., lon. 116° 8′ E.

KIEOU-TING-SHAN (or CHAN,) a mountain of China. See MIN-SHAN.

KIERTEMINDE, keer'tęh-min'deh, a seaport town of Denmark, island of Funen, on its E. coast, at the entrance of an inlet of the Great Belt. Pop. 1800.

KIEV, KIEW, ke-êv', or KIEF, ke-êf', a government in the S.W. of European Russia, bounded E. by the Dnieper, from lat. 48° 20′ to 51° 30′ N., and from lon. 28° 25′ to 33° E. Area, 1942 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,636,338. The surface is flat and undulating, watered by the Dnieper and by the Teterev. The soil is very fertile, and entirely occupied in agriculture, except a small portion in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. The chief crops are wheat, reputed the best in Europe, rye, oats, maize, flint, hemp, tobacco, hops, and vines. Cattle are extensively reared. The manufactures are limited to candles and soap.

KIEV, KIEW, or KIEF, a fortified city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kiev, on the right bank of the Dnieper, (over which a suspension bridge half a mile long has recently been erected,) 670 miles S. of St. Petersburg, and 490 miles S.W. of Moscow. Lat. (of the palace) 50° 26′ 53″ N., lon. 30° 33′ 44″ E. It is picturesquely situated, crowning several heights of undulating ground, and consists properly of three towns, each of which has its separate fortifications and suburbs. The first is Petchersk, or, as it is called, the New Fort, crowning a rugged steep to the S., and is a place of strength. It has a rampart with nine bastions, and regular outworks. Besides the barracks, magazines, and official residences connected with the garrison, it contains several churches, of which the most remarkable is that of St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus, which stands near the tomb of Oskold, a celebrated prince and saint. In the same neighborhood stands the famous monastery of Petcherskoi, (so called from the Russian word *petchera*, "a cavern,") surrounded by a wall 1100 yards long. This cavern, said to have been hollowed out by St. Antony, contains a number of catacombs, forming a kind of labyrinth, filled with the bodies of saints and martyrs. The second town, Kiev proper, occupies a height towards the N., less elevated than that on which Petchersk stands, and less regularly fortified. It contains the venerable Cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037 by the Grand Duke Jaroslaw Vladimirovitch to commemorate a victory. The chief object of interest in it is a marble tomb of its founder. Most of the houses in Kiev Proper belong to this church and the Convent of St. Michael. The third town, called Podol, occupies the lower ground, and is inhabited chiefly by the middle and lower class. Kiev has in all 30 churches; it contains an archbishop's palace, prison, and a town and military hospital. Its university, founded in 1834, is endowed with a million rubles; it has a library of 35,000 volumes, cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, and botany, and most of the collections transferred from the old University of Vilna. In 1846 it had 35 professors and 1549 students. Connected with it is a Russian theological seminary, with a large library, 2 gymnasia, and an establishment for the education of the daughters of nobles. Kiev is the residence of the governor-general of Little Russia, capital of a Greek

eparchy, and has a criminal and civil court. It has a bell-foundry, some manufactories of leather and pottery, and is celebrated for its confectionary. Its trade, since the rise of Odessa, has become extensive; and it has a large annual fair in January. The town is very ancient, and possesses great historical interest as the spot on which Christianity was first planted among the barbarous hordes of the steppes of Russia, and as having been, for a long time, the recognised capital of all Russia. Pop. 47,424.

KIEVO, ke-ā/vo, a village of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, 14 miles from Knin. Pop. 1143.

KIEFICK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

KIFRI, kee/free, a town or village of Asiatic Turkey, 108 miles N.E. of Bagdad, on the Koordistan frontier.

KIGHTAGHOOK or KIGHTAGHOUK, kik-tā-gook/, a village of Russian America, on the Oonalaklik, (Ounalaklik,) having direct communication by two small streams with the river Joona, (Jouna.) It has become the centre of the local commerce.

KIJ (?) ISLANDS, a group of islands situated N. of Port Essington, in North Australia.

KIJ or KIDGE, a town of Persia. See KEDGE.

KIKEU, ke-kew/, a town of Anam, province of Tonquin, on a river, 80 miles E. of Ketcho. It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals, and has a palace and large rice magazines.

KIKIAY, ke-ke-ī/, a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, S. of Japan and N. of the Loo-choo Islands.

KIKINDA, NAGY, nŏdj kee'kin'dŏh, a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Torontal, 36 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. with 10 villages, 12,344.

KIKINEIS, ke-ke-nice/, a large Tartar village of Russia, government of Taurida, near the Black Sea. Pop. 1000. (?)

KIKIWHARY, a town of Ashantee. See KICKIONERRI.

KIL and *KILL*, (Erse, "a church,") prefixes to numerous parishes and towns of Ireland.

KILA and KILLA, kil'lā, the names of many forts and villages of Afghanistan. The principal was KILLA MURGHA, or NOWA MURGHA, a fort 100 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, and destroyed by the British in 1839.

KILBAHA, kil'bā-hā/, a fishing village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small bay of the same name. Pop. 521.

KILBALLYHONE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

KILBARCHAN, kil-bar'kan, a town and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Paisley. Pop. in 1851, 5474, mostly silk and cotton weavers. The town has 2 public libraries, an agricultural and various other societies. Near it are the ruins of Elliston Tower, and of Ranfurly Castle, a seat of the Knox family, of which the reformer, John Knox, was a member.

KILBARRON, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

KILBEAGH, kil-bā/, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

KILBEGGAN, a parish and market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, on the Upper Brosna, and on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6½ miles N. of Tullamore. Pop. 1900. It has a parish church, once the chapel of a monastery, founded by the Anglo-Normans in 1200, and a large Roman Catholic chapel.

KILBEGNOT, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

KILBERRENNY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

KILBIRNIE or KILBURNIE, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 17 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow. The village is pleasantly situated on the Garnock, and on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. It is well built of freestone, and has an Established, a Free, and a Reformed church, 4 schools, and several benevolent societies. Pop. in 1851, 3399.

KILBOLANE, kil'bo-lain/, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILBOURNE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

KILBRANDON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILBRANNAN SOUND, a strait of Scotland, estuary of the Clyde, between the N.W. part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre. It is about 14 miles long, by 4 miles broad.

KILBRIDE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster and Leinster, cos. of Cavan and Meath.

KILBRIDE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

KILBRIDE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co. In it are the ruins of six castles.

KILBRIDE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Bute.

KILBRIDE, a parish of Scotland, united with Kilmore.

KILBRIDE, EAST, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark. It was the birthplace of the famous Doctors John and William Hunter.

KILBRIDE, WEST, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

KILBRIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILBROGAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

KILBURN, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KILBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KILCALMONELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, forming the N. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. It has several small fishing villages and ancient forts, and Tarbert Castle.

KILCAR, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

KILCASKIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Cork and Kerry.

KILCATHERN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

KILCHBERG, kilk'berg, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 4489.

KILCHBERG, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 958.

KILCHOMAN, kil-ko'man, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILCHRENAN, kil-krēn'an, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILCLOONEY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Armagh.

KILCOCK, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, on the Grand Canal, 3 miles W.N.W. of Maynooth, and having a station on the Midland Great Western Railway, 17 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, including the town of Milltown. In this parish are Kilcoleman Abbey, and the fine ruins of Killagh Abbey, founded by Geoffrey de Mariscis in the reign of Henry III., and rebuilt of dark marble at a later period.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

KILCOLEMAN, a ruined castle of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 2 miles N. of Doneraile, was the domain of the poet Spenser, and the place where he composed a great part of the "Faery Queen."

KILCOMMON, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, forming the principal part of the wild mountain district of Erris.

KILCOMMON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

KILCONDUFF, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

KILCONNEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

KILCONQUHAR, kil-konk'er, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KILCOO, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

KILCOOLEY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster and Leinster, cos. of Tipperary and Kilkenny. Others of the same name are in the counties of Meath, Roscommon, and Galway.

KILCREGGAN, a watering-place of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 24 miles W.N.W. of Glasgow, situated along the N. bank of the estuary of the Clyde, on the peninsula formed between Loch Long and Loch Gare.

KILCROHANE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

KILCROHANE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

KILCRONAGHAN, a parish of Ireland, co. Londonderry.

KILCULLEN, a village and parish of Ireland, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Kildare. Here are the remains of a monastery founded in the fifth century, some curiously-sculptured stones, and the ruins of a round-tower. Pop. 1056.

KILCULLEN BRIDGE, a small town of Ireland, in the above parish, on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles S.S.W. of Naas.

KILCUMMIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

KILCUMMIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

KILDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KILDALLON, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

KILDALTON, kil-dāl'ton, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILDARE, kil-dair/, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, having E. the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. Area, 654 square miles, or 419,076 acres, of which about 50,000 are comprised in the Bog of Allen. Pop. in 1851, 95,724. The surface is mostly flat. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey. The soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the *Curragh* of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf and rich verdure. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. The principal trade is in corn and flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow, and Royal and Grand Canals and their branches, which connect the county with Dublin, Waterford, and the Shannon. A good deal of peat is sent from the county to Dublin. The Great South and West Railway intersects the county of Kildare. The principal towns are Athy, Kildare, and Naas. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Kildare has, since 1316, given title to the Fitzgeralds, now Dukes of Leinster.

KILDARE, a market-town, episcopal see, and parish in the above county, on the Great South and West Railway, 30 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of parish, 2654; of the town, 1629. It stands on an elevated plain, and consists mostly of cabins, intermixed with ancient edifices. It has a very ancient cathedral, containing the burial-vault of the Fitzgeralds, a part of a chapel reputed to date from the fifth century, a round-tower 132 feet in height, remains of an abbey and of a castle, a county infirmary, a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, friary, jockey-club, and numerous inns, greatly frequented during the celebrated Curragh races in April, June, September, and October. It is the see of a Roman

Catholic bishop. The bishopric, now united with that of Dublin, comprises 81 parishes, in King's, Queen's, and Kildare counties.

KILDO'NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Dornoch. It contains several Pictish towers.

KILDOWERY, a town and parish of Ireland, co., and 25 miles N. of Cork. Pop. 1994.

KIL'DRESS', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

KILDRUM'FERTON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cavan.

KILDRUM'MIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 miles S.S.W. of Huntly. It contains the remains of Kildrummie Castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

KILD'WICK, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

KILDY'SERT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, 12 miles S.S.W. of Ennis, consisting partly of islands in the estuary of the Fergus and Shannon.

KIL'FARBOY', a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KIL'FEDANE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KIL'FENO'RA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KILFER'GUS, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

KILFIERAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KILFI'NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KIL'FINANE', a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 5 miles S.E. of Kilmallock. Pop. of village, 1732. Near it are the remains of Castle Oliver, an ancient seat of the Oliver family.

KILFINICHEN, kil-fin'ix-en, and KILVICK'EON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, at the S. extremity of the island of Mull.

KIL'FREE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

KILFY'AN, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

KILGARRIFFE, kil-gar'riff, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILGAR'ROW or KILGER'RAW, a town and parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the Teify, 4 miles S.E. of Cardigan. Pop.

KILGAR'VAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

KILGAR'VEY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

KILGER'VER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

KILGLASS', a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

KILGLASS, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

KILGLASS, a parish of Ireland, co. of Longford.

KILGORE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

KILGWRRWG, kil-goor'roog, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

KILHAM, a village and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Great Driffield.

KILI or KILLA, a fortress on a bay of the Black Sea, in Anatolia, 34 miles N.E. of Constantinople.

KILIA, kee'le-ä or kil'e-a, the name of the north arm of the Danube.

KILIA, kee'le-ä, or KILIANOVA, kee'le-a-no'vä, a fortified town of the Russian dominions, government of Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube, at its delta, 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 7000. It is ill built, and its harbor is shallow; it has, however, some trade, and several churches and mosques.——Adj. KILIAN, kil'e-an.

KILIANSTEDTEN, kee'le-ăn-stät'ten, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province, and near Hanau. Pop. 951.

KILIMANDJARO, kil'e-män'jä-rō', a snowy mountain of East Africa, discovered in 1847, supposed to be one of the "Mountains of the Moon," in lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 36° E. Elevation, 20,000 feet. (?)

KILISEH-KOI, kil'le-seh-koy, a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on a lake, 68 miles S. of Brusa, and with many remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Ancyra*.

KIL'KEE', a small town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the beautiful bay of the same name, 8 miles W.N.W. of Kilrush.

KILKEE'DY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

KILKEEDY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

KIL'KEEL', a town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 mile above its mouth in the Irish Sea, and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rostrevor. Pop. of town, 1146.

KIL'KEE'VEN, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

KILKEN'NY, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, having S. and S.W. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Area, about 796 square miles, or 509,440 acres, of which about 21,000 are uncultivated and 18,000 in woods. Pop. in 1851, 158,746, nearly all Roman Catholics. The surface is slightly undulating; several summits, however, rise to upwards of 1000 feet in elevation. The chief rivers are the Nore, Barrow, and Suir. The soils are for the most part light, fertile loams, resting on limestone, gravel, &c., and presenting a much less proportion of bog than in most parts of Ireland. The usual corn crops form the chief object of the farmer, but dairy and sheep farms are also numerous. Anthracite coal abounds; fine black marble is also found. The manufactures of woollens and linens, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two crossing lines of railway intersect this county; and navigable rivers and the Grand Canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. It sends 3 members to the House of Commons—2 for the county, and 1 for its chief town. It gives the title of earl to the Butler family.

KILKENNY, a city and parliamentary and municipal borough, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, on the Nore, here crossed by two handsome bridges, and on the Irish South-east Railway, 62 miles S.E. of Dublin. It also communicates by a branch with the Great South and West Railway. Pop. of the city, in 1851, 20,283; of the county, about 24,000. It is divided by the river into the Irish and English towns, and is, with the exception of suburbs, well built of stone; the streets are paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. The principal thoroughfares run parallel to the river along which, and a canal, is a public walk termed the Mall. The chief building are the cathedral of St. Canice or Kenny, and of the diocese of Ossory, a cruciform structure of the fourteenth century, the bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a fine round tower, the churches of St. John and St. Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, one of which is the cathedral of a Roman Catholic bishop, fine ruins of a Franciscan friary, county court-house, county and city prisons, infirmary, fever hospital, union work-house, barracks, and a castle built by Strongbow, and now the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. There are several schools, the most important of which are Kilkenny College, a grammar school, in which Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished characters, received the early part of their education; the college of St. Kyran, a Roman Catholic seminary, for the education of young men intended for the priesthood, and numerous other public and private schools. The literary and scientific institutions comprise an archæological society, and the Kilkenny literary society. There is also a diocesan library adjoining the cathedral, and containing about 4000 volumes. The woollen manufacture, early introduced by the Butler family, is very much depressed, and the condition of the lower classes is wretched, though the city is the residence of many of the provincial gentry. It has some distilleries, tanneries, breweries, and flour mills, but the principal dependence is on the retail trade. Kilkenny sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The town figures conspicuously in Irish history as the seat of parliaments, and the scene of many stirring events.

KILKEN'NY, a sterile and mountainous township of Coos co., New Hampshire, about 93 miles N. of Concord.

KILKER'RAN BAY, a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, district of Connemara. Its coast line N.W. of Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small bays and headlands, and the bay is studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.

KILKHAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Stratton. The church, built by the Grenvilles soon after the Conquest, and remarkable for the richness of its architecture, contains several monuments to that family. The churchyard was the scene of Harvey's "Meditations among the Tombs."

KILKISHEN, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, 4½ miles N. of Six-mile Bridge. Near it are the remains of Kilkishen Castle. Pop. 500.

KILKYRE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

KILLACONNEAGH, kil'lä kon-nä', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILLAGHTEE, kil-läg'tee, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

KILLAGHY, kil'lä-nee, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's county.

KILLA-I-BUKSHEE, kil'lä-e-bük'shee, a collection of walled villages in Afghanistan, about 36 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, in a large and fertile valley, bounded by lofty mountains on the N.

KILLALA, or KILLALLA, kil'la-lä', a small seaport town and bishop's see of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Ballina. Pop. 1450. It has a small, plain, but venerable cathedral, a round-tower, and a harbor, whence corn and provisions are exported. The ancient bishopric is now united to Tuam. In 1798, a French force landed at Killalla Bay, and took the town.

KILLALOE, kil'la-loo', a thriving market-town and episcopal see of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, beautifully situated on the Shannon, crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 miles N.N.E. of Limerick. Pop. 2783, including the suburb of Ballina. It has a plain, massive cathedral, in a very early style of architecture, 2 very old stone-roofed churches, the remains of 2 forts, which formed the ancient defences of the only ford on the Shannon below Athlone, a barrack, large slate and marble works, valuable salmon fisheries, a considerable wool market, with quays, docks, and warehouses of the Irish Steam Navigation Company, whose boats, by aid of canals, ply to Limerick, and also up the river to Dublin. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. The diocese, which was founded very early, extends over 109 parishes in Clare and 5 adjoining counties. Killaloe is also a Roman Catholic bishopric. About 1 miles N.N.W. is KINCOR'RA, famous for the residence of the celebrated Brian Boroimb, but the only remnant of which is a large earthen fort.

KIL'LAMARSH', a parish of England, co. of Derby.

KILLANEY, kil-lā'nee, a small bay and fishing village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, near the E. end of the island of Arranmore. Pop. of the village, 600. It has a harbor and coast-guard station.

KILLANEY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Louth.

KILLAR'NEY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 44 miles W.N.W. of Cork. Pop. of the town, 6000. The parish includes only a part of the far-famed lake scenery. Killarney has two or three good streets, and many miserable alleys, a parish church, with a family vault of the Earl of Kenmare, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery with female school attached, a court-house, an assembly-room, a union work-house, a hospital, and reading-rooms. There are several good hotels, and the town is mainly supported by tourists.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF, three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. of Kerry, the lowest or southernmost of which approaches within 1½ miles W. of the above town. It is 3½ miles in length, by 2 miles in breadth, and is divided from the middle lake by a projecting peninsula, on which stand the picturesque remains of Muckruss Abbey. On the W., S., and S.E. sides of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains, (still haunted by red deer,) the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland.

KILLAR'ROW, or BOWMORE', a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, Isle of Islay.

KIL'LASHAN'DRA or KIL'LESHAN'DRA, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Cavan, 9 miles W. by N. of Cavan, and surrounded by a succession of romantic lakes. Pop. 1600.

KIL'LASHEE', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford, containing the villages of Killashee and Cloondara, the former on the Royal Canal, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Tarmonbarry.

KILLASNET', a parish of Ireland, co. of Leitrim.

KILLAS'SER, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

KIL'LAWOG', a post-office of Broome co., New York.

KILL'BOURN, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

KILL'BUCK, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

KILLBUCK, a post-township in the S. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1244.

KILLBUCK, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, 85 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

KILLBUCK CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Medina co., and falls into the Walhalding River, about 6 miles N.W. of Coshocton.

KILLBUCK CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the West Fork of White River, near Anderson.

KILLEAN, kil-lein', a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILLEARN, kil-leirn', a parish of Scotland, co., and 18 miles W.S.W. of Stirling. Here are the remains of the residence of Napier, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, and a monument to the memory of George Buchanan, born in this parish in 1506. The scenery is highly picturesque.

KILLEAR'NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

KIL'LESBY, or KILS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Daventry. The London and Birmingham Railway here passes through a tunnel 1½ miles long.

KILLESHANDRA. See KILLASHANDRA.

KILLIAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

KIL'LIECRAN'KIE, a famous pass through the Grampian Mountains, in Scotland, co. of Perth, 16 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 miles through a narrow, rocky, and thickly-wooded ravine of great depth, along the side of which the road has been cut, overhanging a terrific precipice. At the N.W. extremity of the pass, the battle was fought, 1689, in which John C. Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell.

KIL'LIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, between Loch Tay and the co. of Argyle, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Callander. It contains some of the grandest scenery in Scotland.

KILLINEY, kil-le-nē', a maritime parish and village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on Killiney Bay, between Dalkey and Bray Head, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Kingston. A royal residence was in course of construction here in 1849.

KIL'LINGHALL', a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KILLINGHOLME, kil'ling-holm, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIL'LINGLY, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, bordering on Rhode Island, and intersected by the railroad connecting Norwich and Worcester, about 50 miles E. of Hartford. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufacturing for West Killingly. Pop. 4545.

KIL'LINGWORTH, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Great North of England Railway, 5 miles N.E. of Newcastle.

KILLINGWORTH, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, 22 miles E. by N. of New Haven. This township is intersected by the Hammonasset River.

KILLIS, kil'leece', or KILIS, ke-leece', (anc. *Cilica*,) a town of Syria, pashalic, and 36 miles N. of Aleppo. Pop. about 2000.

KILLOUGH, kil'loh, or ST. ANN'S PORT, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on a bay of the same name, forming a good harbor, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Ardglass. Pop. 1100. Lat. 54° 15″ N., lon. 5° 37′ 30″ W. It exports corn and salt, imports coal, and has considerable fisheries.

KILLUCAN, kil-loo'kan, a large parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles E. of Mullingar, and near the Middle Great Western Railway. The village is neatly built, and is the rendezvous of one of the oldest fox-hunts in Ireland.

KILLYAR'ON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

KIL'LYBEGS', a small seaport town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on a narrow inlet of the Atlantic, forming an excellent harbor, 14 miles W. of Donegal. Pop. of the town, 700.

KILLYLEAGH, kil'le-lē', a seaport town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on Lough Strangford, 16 miles S.S.E. of Belfast. Pop. of the town, 1000. It has a fine castle, built in 1666, and barracks. Hans Sloane, the celebrated naturalist, was born here in 1660.

KIL'LYMAN', a parish of Ireland, cos. of Tyrone and Armagh.

KIL'LYMARD', a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

KILMACABEA, kil'ma-ka-bē', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILMACALLANE, kil'ma-kal'lan, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

KILMACDUAGH, kil-mak-doo'a, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 3 miles S.S.W. of Gort. It has the ruins of a cathedral and abbey, and of a round-tower, which leans even more than the tower of Pisa. Its ancient episcopal see is now united with that of Killaloe.

KIL'MACDUANE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KILMACOMOGUE, kil'ma-ko-mōg', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILMACREHY, kil'ma-kra-hee', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

KIL'MACREN'AN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

KILMACTEIGUE, kil'mak-taig', a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

KILMACTHOMAS, kil'mak-tom'as, a town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 12 miles W.S.W. of Waterford. Pop. 1100.

KILMACTRA'NEY, kil'mak-trā'nee, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

KILMAHAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILMADOCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

KILMAINMORE, kil'man-mōr', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

KILMALCOLM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Clyde, 4 miles S.E. of Port Glasgow. The ruined castle of Duchal, and Finlayston House, formerly the residence of the Glencairn family, are in this parish.

KILMALIE, kil-mā'lee, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Argyle and Inverness, about 28 miles S.W. of Fort Augustus. Area estimated at upwards of 400,000 acres. It comprises Ben Nevis, has several veins of argentiferous lead ore, quarries of beautiful marble, and ruins of an ancient fort. Fort William is in this parish.

KILMALLOCH or KILLMALLOCH, kil-mal'lok, a municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 19 miles S. of Limerick. Pop. 1400. It has fine remains of ancient walls, towers, and gateways, and ruins of two ancient abbeys, and a street consisting of antique stone-built houses, mostly of the date of James I.

KIL'MA'LY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

KIL'MANAHEEN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KIL'MANIVAIG', a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the Lochy, 7 miles N.N.E. of Fort William. It contains Inverlochy Castle.

KIL'MAN'NAN, a parish of Ireland, Queen's county.

KILMANY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KILMAR'NOCK, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, manufacturing town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 12 miles N.N.E. of Ayr, (with which town, and with Glasgow, it is connected by railways,) and on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock Water, both here crossed by several bridges. Pop. of the burgh, in 1851, 21,447. It is long and straggling, but well built. The principal edifices are a collegiate and two other churches, a neat town-hall, the Exchange, a spacious inn, erected by the merchants' society, the Ayrshire Bank, an academy, a free school, a work-house, &c. Near the cross is a fine marble statue of Sir James Shaw. In the parish are numerous schools, benevolent, scientific, and literary associations, several public libraries, and Kilmarnock House, the seat of the former Earls of Kilmarnock. Is has important manufactures of carpets of superior quality, shawls, boots and shoes, woollen yarn, Scotch bonnets, and leather, with others of linen and cotton goods, silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, and tobacco, the annual produce of which is estimated at above 600,000*l.*, employing about 1500 hands. The value of the shawls made is estimated at near 300,000*l.*, and of carpets, at above 150,000*l.* These, and other goods, are extensively exported at Troon, which is connected with the town by a railway 9½ miles in length. Kilmarnock, in conjunction

with Renfrew, Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

KILMARNOCK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton.

KILMAR'NOCK, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 322.

KILMARNOCK, a post-village of Lancaster co., Virginia, on a small creek of Chesapeake Bay, about 90 miles E. by N. of Richmond. It contains 4 churches and several stores.

KILMAR'TIN, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. The village stands in one of the most picturesque of the Highland glens.

KIL'MAURS', a burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1851, 3144; of burgh, 1083.

KILMEE'DY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

KIL'MEEN', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILMEEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5 miles W.N.W. of Clonakilty. Here are the ruins of Ballyward Castle.

KILMEEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

KIL'MEG'AN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

KILMEN'Y, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the island and Sound of Islay.

KIL'MERSDON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KIL'MESTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

KILMICHAEL, kil-mi'kel, a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KILMICHAEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

KILMI'CHAEL, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

KILMINA, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo.

KIL'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KILMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KILMOE, kil'mō', a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

KILMOI'LY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

KILMO'RACK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, including the village of Beauly. Here are the falls of the river Beauly, and a picturesque island, the ancient seat of the Lovats.

KILMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 2½ miles W.S.W. of Cavan. It is an episcopal see, and has an ancient cathedral, a church, and a modern episcopal mansion. The diocese, comprising 39 parishes, chiefly in the province of Ulster, was founded in the thirteenth century, and is now united to that of Elphin.

KILMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh, containing the town of Richhill. A desperate affray which took place here between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, in 1795, is said to have given rise to the "Orange" institutions.

KILMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

KILMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Monaghan.

KILMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

KILMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 4 miles S. of Nenagh. It has several ruined churches and castles.

KILMORE, a post-office of Clinton co., Georgia.

KILMORE, ER'RIS, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo. Several smaller parishes have this name.

KIL'MORE'-WITH-KIL'BRIDE', a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KIL'MOREMOY', a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

KILMO'RY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Bute, at the S. extremity of the island of Arran.

KIL'MOVEE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

KILMUIR, kil'mūr', a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, at the N. end of the Isle of Skye. Here is a singularly secluded valley, containing remains of Duntulm Castle, a residence of the MacDonalds. The heroic Flora MacDonald is buried in the churchyard.

KILMUIR EASTER, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty.

KILMUIR WESTER AND SUD'DY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

KILMUN, kil'mūn', a sea-bathing village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, at the head of Holy Loch, an inlet of the Frith of Clyde, 8 miles N.W. of Greenock. It has ruins of a collegiate church, founded by one of the Dukes of Argyle, whose burialplace is here.

KILMUR'EY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, on Clonderalaw Bay.

KILMUR'RY, IB'RICKANE', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Clare. There are other parishes of the same name in the cos. of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, &c.

KILNAMANAGH, kil'na-man'ăh, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KILNAUGHTEN, kil-naw'tĕn, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

KILNCOTE, a parish of England. See KIMCOTE.

KIL'NEBOY', or KIL'LINABOY', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare. It has the ruins of three churches, three or four castles, a round-tower, and several Celtic antiquities.

KILNIN'IAN-AND-KIL'MORE', a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILNIN'VER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

KILNSEA, kil'see, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 24 miles E.S.E. of Hull. In this parish is the promontory of Spurn Head. The port of Ravenspur formerly stood here, but has, with other towns on the same coast, been engulfed by the sea.

KILNWICK, kil'wik, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

KILNWICK PERCY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

KIL'PAT'RICK, NEW, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Glasgow. Portions of Antoninus' wall intersect this parish.

KILPATRICK, OLD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Clyde, adjoining the above parish on the W. Pop. 7020, extensively engaged in manufactures, &c.

KIL'PECK, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KILREA, kil-ra', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the Bann, 13 miles W.N.W. of Ballymena. Pop. of the town, 1100.

KILREA, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 3 miles N.W. of Knocktopher. Here is one of the finest round-towers in Ireland, and a ruined abbey, founded in 1176, by De Marisco, brother-in-law of Earl Strongbow.

KILREN'NY, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife on the N.E. shore of the Frith of Forth, 8½ miles S.S.E. of St. Andrew's. Pop. in 1851, 2191. It has a small harbor, and unites with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

KIL-RHEDDYN, kil-rĕd'in, a parish of South Wales, cos. of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

KILRO'NAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

KILRONAN, two parishes of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

KIL'ROY', a village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 95 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

KIL'RUSH', a seaport, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, on an inlet in the estuary of the Shannon, 27 miles S.W. of Ennis. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 4471. It is finely situated, and mostly well built. It has manufactures of flannel, frieze, linen sheetings, &c. It exports turf to Limerick, and has a considerable corn trade, and herring fisheries.

KILSEILY, kil-see'lee, a parish of Ireland, co. of Clare.

KILSHANIG, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

KILSKEE'RY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

KILSPIN'DIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

KILSYTH, kil'sīth', a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 12½ miles N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3949, employed in cotton weaving, and in coal and iron-mines. The burgh, in a valley on the Forth and Clyde Canal, is singularly built, and has a gloomy aspect. In the parish are several Pictish and Roman antiquities, and ruins of Kilsyth Castle. Montrose gained a victory here over the Covenanters.

KILTAR'LITY, a large parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

KILTEARN, kil'tairn', a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the Frith of Cromarty, 7 miles N.N.E. of Dingwall. Ben-Wyvis and Loch Glass are in this parish.

KIL'TEEL', a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

KILTEE'VOCK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

KILTOGHART, kil-tŏg'ert, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Leitrim.

KIL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KILTONANLEA, kil-to'nan-lee, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

KIL'TOOM, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

KILTU'BRID, a parish of Ireland, co. of Leitrim.

KILTUL'LAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

KILVE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KIL'VEM'NON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

KIL'VERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KIL'VINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

KILVINGTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KILVOLANE, kil'vo-lain', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, containing the town of Newport-Tip.

KILWAH or KEELWA, East Africa. See QUILOA.

KILWIN'NING, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 3 miles N.N.W. of Irvine. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3265. The town has a branch bank, remains of a rich and celebrated abbey, founded in 1140; an ancient fountain, dedicated to St. Winning; a masonic lodge, the oldest in Scotland; an archery society, which existed before 1488; and numerous looms, employed in the cotton and silk manufactories of Paisley and Glasgow. The noble domain of Eglinton Castle is in this parish.

KIL'WORTH', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the Funcheon, here crossed by a bridge of six arches, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Fermoy. Pop. 1772. It has Moore Park, and ruins of Cloughleagh Castle.

KILWORTH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 144 miles S. of Toronto, and 8 miles from London. It contains a grist, a saw, and 2 fulling mills. Pop. about 200

KIL'WORTH, NORTH, a parish of England, co. Leicester

KILWORTH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

KIL-Y-BEBILL, kil-e-bêb'bil, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

KIM'BERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KIMBERLEY, a hamlet of England, co. of Notts, 6 miles W.N.W. of Nottingham. Pop. 1800.

KIM'BERLIN, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

KIM'BERTON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, near French Creek, 76 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

KIM'BERWORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIM'BLE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

KIMBLE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

KIM'BOLTON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles W.S.W. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1851, 1653. The church contains monuments of the Manchester family. Kimbolton Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Manchester, is in a spacious park. Here Queen Catharine, of Aragon, lived after her divorce from Henry VIII. The remains of Stonely Priory are in the vicinity.

KIMBOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KIM'BOLTON, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 88 miles E. of Columbus.

KIM'COTE or KILN'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KIM'BRIDGE or KOM'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

KIMI, a river of Russia. See KEMIOKI.

KIMITO, ke-mee'to, a village of Finland, lan, and 26 miles S.S.E. of Abo, on an island of the same name. The island is 25 miles long and 13 miles broad.

KIMOLOS. See ARGENTIERA.

KIMPINA, kim-pee'nâ, a town of Wallachia, 47 miles N.N.W. of Bucharest, with several churches, and a custom-house. It has commerce in salt from adjacent mines.

KIMPOLUNG, kim'po-loong', or KIMPELUNG, kim'peh-loong', a town of Wallachia, near a pass into Transylvania, 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest. Pop. 4000. It covers a large surface, has several Greek churches and convents, with some Roman Catholic convents, and a considerable trade.

KIMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

KIMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

KIM'SEY'S STORE, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

KIMULGA, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

KIN, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Livonia, 22 miles S.W. of Pernau. KIN is also the name of several towns of China.

KINAMEE or KINAMI, kin'â-mee', a village of West Africa, on the right bank of the Niger, 23 miles S. by E. of Egga. Lat. 8° 25' N., lon. 6° 22' E. Pop. 1000.

KIN'ARD'S, South Carolina, a station on the Newberry and Laurens Railroad, 13 miles from Newberry.

KINBOORN, KINBOURN or KINBURN, kin'boorn', a fortress of Russia, government of Taurida, on a narrow tongue of land at the mouth of the Dnieper. It has a picturesque situation, with excellent natural defences, being surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Black Sea and the estuary of the Dnieper. In the vicinity, in 1787, the Turks were signally defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow.

KINCAN'NON'S FERRY, a post-office, Meigs co., Tennessee.

KINCARDINE or KINCARDINESHIRE, king-kar'din-shir, or THE MEARNS, (mairnz,) a maritime county of Scotland, having N. the county of Aberdeen, and E. the North Sea. Area, 381 square miles, or 243,444 acres, of which about 120,000 are productive. Pop. in 1851, 34,598. A great part of the county is occupied by the Grampian Mountains, of which Mount Battock rises to nearly 3500 feet, but along their foot, in the S. and E., lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 acres. Principal Rivers, the Dee, North Esk, and Bervie. Cattle, chiefly of the short-horned breed, are fed on most farms, and the mountains yield extensive pasture for sheep. Principal mineral products, granite and sandstone. Kincardine comprises 18 parishes, and parts of 3 others. Chief towns, Stonehaven, (the capital,) and Inverbervie. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

KINCARDINE, king-kar'din, a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co., and 25 miles S.S.W. of Perth, on the Frith of Forth. Pop. in 1851, 2697. It has a good pier, a convenient roadstead for large vessels, a steam ferry, two branch banks, rope and sail-works, yards for ship-building, large exports of coal, and considerable imports of Baltic produce.

KINCARDINE, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, 14 miles W.N.W. of Tain. The Marquis of Montrose was defeated in this parish, in his last battle, A. D. 1650.

KINCARDINE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, king-kar'din o-neel', a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, Scotland. See KINCARDINE.

KINCHAFOO'NA CREEK, of Georgia, rises near the N. line of Stewart county, and flowing S.E., empties itself into Flint River, at Albany, after a course of about 80 miles.

KIN-CHA-KIANG. See KIN-SHA-KIANG and YANG-TSE-KIANG.

KIN-CHAN, an island of China. See KIN-SHAN.

KIN-CHOO, a city of China. See KING-CHOO-FOO.

KIN-CHOO, KIN-TCHOO, or KIN-TCHOU, kin-choo', a town of Mantchooria, near the frontiers of China and Corea, nearly 8 miles from the N. shore of the Gulf of Leao-tong. Lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 121° 10' E. It is a place of considerable trade in the produce of the adjacent territory.

KINCLAVEN, king-klâ'ven, a parish of Scotland, co., and 10 miles N.N.E. of Perth, with a ruined castle on the Tay.

KINDBERG, kint'bêrg, or KIMBERG, kim'bêrg, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, on the Mürz, 11 miles N.E. of Brück. Pop. 710.

KINDELBRUCK, (Kindelbrück,) kin'dêl-brük', a town of Prussia, in Saxony, government, and 20 miles N. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 2020, who manufacture leather and paper.

KIN'DER, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

KIN'DERHOOK', a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on the Western Railroad, 16 miles S. by E. of Albany. The village is 5 miles E. of the Hudson River. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and a newspaper office. Carriage-making here is an important business. Two miles S. is the residence of Ex-president Martin Van Buren. Pop. 3970.

KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

KINDERHOOK, a small post-village of Van Buren co., Arkansas.

KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

KINDERHOOK, a post-township in the S. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 356.

KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Pike co., Indiana.

KINDERHOOK or WEST KINDERHOOK, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, 35 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

KINDERHOOK, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

KINDERHOOK CREEK, of Columbia co., New York, flows S.W., and enters the Hudson River about 5 miles above Hudson.

KIN'DERTON-WITH-HULME, (hume,) a township of England, co. of Chester.

KINDNIG, kint'nig, a market-town of Bavaria, near Kipfenberg. Pop. 729.

KINEL, ke-nêl', a river of Russia, joins the Samara after a W. course of nearly 170 miles.

KINEL'LAR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

KINESHMA, KINISCHMA, or KINESCHMA, ke-nêsh'mâ, a town of Russia, government, and 55 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 2000.

KINETON, kin'e-ton, or KING'TON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 9 miles S.S.E. of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 1270. The famous battle of Edgehill was fought in the vicinity A. D. 1642.

KIN'FARE, or KIN'VER, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Kidderminster. Pop. 2207. The village was formerly a borough and market-town.

KIN'FAUNS', a parish of Scotland, co., and 1½ miles E. of Perth. Its fine castle, the seat of the Earl of Gray, is beautifully situated on the Tay.

KING, a county of New South Wales. Capital, Gunning.

KING, several towns of China; one in the province of Pe-chee-lee, 150 miles S. of Peking, is stated to have 3 triumphal arches, and a tower 11 stories in height.

KING, a county of Washington Territory, intersected by Puget Sound. Area, 2880 square miles. Capital, Seattle.

KING, a village of Canada West, on the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad, 24 miles from Toronto.

KINGAN-FOO, or KINGAN-FOU, king'gân'-foo', a considerable city of China, province of Kiang-see, on the left bank of the Kan-Kiang. Lat. 27° 7' N., lon. 115° E.

KINGARTH, king-garth', a parish of Scotland, co. of Bute, at the S. extremity of the island.

KINGAVAR, king-gâ-var', or KUNGAVAR, kung'gâ-var', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 32 miles S.W. of Hamadan. In its vicinity are ruins supposed to be those of an ancient temple of Diana. Pop. about 1200.

KING BAY, a beautiful bay in Van Diemen's Land, at the N. end of Oyster Bay. The Great Swan Port River flows into it. Lat. 42° 10' S., lon. 148° 7' E.

KING CHARLES' SOUTH LAND, a name of the largest island of Terra del Fuego. Surface mostly low and level, but mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 7000 feet.

KING'-CHOO'-FOO' or KING'-CHOW'-FOO', written also KING-TCHEOU-FOU, (chê-oo'-foo',) and KIN-TCHOU-FOU or KIN-CHOO, a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Lat. 30° 28' N., lon. 111° 37' E. It is large and populous, and well fortified with a numerous Tartar garrison, and is considered, from its situation, one of the keys of the empire.

KING CREEK, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

KING-ED'WARD or KEN-ED'AR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 4 miles S.S.E. of Banff. It has 2 ruined castles.

KING'ERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KING'FIELD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 52 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 662.

KING GEORGE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, contains 176 square miles. The Potomac bounds it on the N. and E., and the Rappahannock on the S. The surface is hilly and the soil diversified. Capital, King George Court-House. Pop. 5971, of whom 2563 were free, and 3403 slaves.

KING GEORGE (or SITKA) ARCHIPELAGO, in Russian America, is mostly between latitude 56° and 58° N., and about lon. 135° W. Principal islands, Sitka and Baranov.

KING GEORGE COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of the above county, 70 miles N.N.E. of Richmond.

KING GEORGE ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40′ W. They were discovered by Byron, in 1765.

KING GEORGE RIVER, of East Africa. See MANICE.

KING GEORGE SOUND, of West Australia. Lat. of its entrance, 35° 6′ 20″ S., lon. 118° 1′ E. It is a fine roadstead, and contains Princess Royal and Oyster Harbors, the latter of which receives the Kalagan and King Rivers; and on the former is the town of Albany.

KING'HAM, king'am, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

KING'HORN, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S.S.W. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, in 1851, 1568. It has an active linen manufacture, and an indifferent harbor. It unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

KING ISLAND, a lofty and rugged islet of the North Pacific, near the Andreanov Group.

KING ISLAND, in the Mergui Archipelago, 18 miles off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. (S. end) 12° 15′ N., lon. 98° 26′ E. It is 23 miles long, by 10 miles broad.

KING-KI-TAO, king-ke tä'o, HAN-TCHING, hän'-ching', or HAN-YANG, hän'-yäng', the capital city of Corea, about the middle of which it is situated. Lat. 37° 40′ N., lon. 127° 20′ E. It is the residence of the sovereign, but is very little known to Europeans.

KINGLASSIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KING OF PRUSSIA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, with a station on the Philadelphia German-town and Norristown Railroad, 3 miles from Norristown.

KING'OLDRUM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

KING-AND-QUEEN, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 330 square miles. The Mattapony and York Rivers form its boundary on the S.W., and the Piankatank on the N.E. The surface is undulating. The county contains large beds of marl, which is used in fertilizing the soil. Capital, King-and-Queen Court-House. Pop. 10,319, of whom 4555 were free, 5764 slaves.

KING-AND-QUEEN COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of the above county, on the Mattapony River, 49 miles E. by N. of Richmond.

KING ROAD, in the British Channel, at the mouth of the river Avon. Vessels too large to proceed up the Avon to Bristol, lie at anchor here.

KINGS—For English parishes with this prefix, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

KINGS, a county in the S.E. part of New York, forming the W. extremity of Long Island, has an area of about 70 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Hudson and East Rivers, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is level, with the exception of a range of hills running nearly through the centre. The soil is generally very fertile. It is intersected by the Long Island Railroad. Organized in 1683. Capital, Brooklyn. Pop. 138,882.

KING'S, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

KINGS, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. The soil is fertile, and considerable advance has been made in agriculture; the surface, however, is mostly occupied by dense forests. Capital, Kingston. Pop. in 1851, 13,842.

KINGS, a county occupying the E. part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1848, 15,425.

KINGS, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and on Minas Basin. It is watered by Annapolis River. The coasts are remarkably picturesque, being bordered with a ridge of mural precipices, covered, on the land side, with forests of fir and spruce. The county contains quarries of slate, and rich deposits of iron ore; copper and silver are also found. Capital, Kentville. Pop. in 1851, 16,595.

KINGS'BARNS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

KINGSBOROUGH, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 50 miles N.W. of Albany. It has an academy.

KINGSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Kaufman co., Texas, 13 miles E. of the Trinity River, and 225 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. Laid out in 1851.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons, 33 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 1679. It has a grammar school, a union work-house, 3 branch banks, and some trade in malt and leather.

KING'S BRIDGE, a post-village of New York co., New York, near the N. end of Manhattan Island, 13 miles N. of the City Hall.

KINGSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 8½ miles W.N.W. of London, has the Sudbury station of the London and Birmingham Railway.

KINGSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

KINGSBURY, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 60 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 181.

KINGSBURY, a post-village and township of W. part of Washington co., New York, about 55 miles N. of Albany. It has manufactures of various kinds, the most important of which are carriages and iron. Pop. 3032.

KINGSBURY, a post-office, Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KINGSBURY, a post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, 17 miles from Lake Michigan, and 5 miles S. of La Porte, the county town.

KINGSBURY, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

KINGSBURY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KING'S CAPLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KINGSCLERE, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 31 miles N.N.E. of Southampton. Pop. 2885. The Saxon kings had a palace here, and at Freemantle Park there was a royal abode in the time of King John.

KING'S CLIFFE, a parish of England. See CLIFFE REGIS.

KING'S CORNERS, Ohio. See NEW LONDON.

KINGS'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland, province of Leinster, has N. the county of Westmeath. Area, 772 square miles, or 493,984 acres, of which about 330,000 are cultivated, 11,000 woodland, and 145,000 uncultivated, a large portion of which in the N. forms a part of the Bog of Allen. Pop. in 1841, 146,857; in 1851, 112,080. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. The Grand Canal also intersects the county. The soil is of average fertility. Agriculture and crops are much the same as in the county of Kildare. The small tenants and laborers are in a wretched condition. The county is divided into 11 baronies and 52 parishes, in five different dioceses. The principal towns are Birr and Tullamore. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

KINGSCOURT, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan, 5 miles S.W. of Carrickmacross. Pop. 1614. In the vicinity is the fine demesne of Cabra Castle.

KING'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows S.W. through York district into Broad River.

KING'S CREEK, of Champaign co., Ohio, is an affluent of Mud River.

KING'S CREEK, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

KINGS'DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KINGS'DOWN, two parishes of England, co. of Kent.

KING'SES'SING, formerly a post-township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, but is now included within the city limits of Philadelphia, being on the Delaware River, 5 miles S.W. of the State House. Pop. 1776.

KING'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

KING'S FERRY, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York, 20 miles S. of Auburn, and 2 miles E. of Cayuga Lake. Here is a village named Northville.

KING'S GAP, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia, 32 miles N.E. of Columbus.

KING'S HILL, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

KING'S ISLAND, an island of Australasia, Bass's Strait, between Australia Felix and Tasmania, (Van Diemen's Land,) in lat. 39° 50′ S., lon. 144° E., 60 miles S. of Cape Otway. Length, 30 miles; breadth, about 15 miles. It is uninhabited, and very dangerous to shipping. Here, from 1836 to 1815, the Neva, Isabella, Rebecca, and Cataraqui were wrecked and lost.

KING'S ISLAND, one of the Maldive Islands, in lat. 4° 10′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E.

KING'S ISLAND, an island N.W. of America, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 52° 10′ N., lon. 128° W.

KING'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles N.E. of Baraka, in lat. 15° 4′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 30′ 45″ W.

KINGSLAND, a parish of England, co. of Hereford, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Leominster. On Kingsland field was fought, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward IV. on the English throne.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet of England, 2½ miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It has extensive nursery gardens.

KING'S LANG'LEY, or LANGLEY KING'S, a parish of England, co. of Herts, with a station on the London and Birmingham Railway, 4½ miles N.W. of Watford. Here was a palace, in which Henry III. resided, and a celebrated priory, in which Piers Gaveston, a favorite of Edward II., was buried. In the church, the bodies of Richard II. and Edmund of Langley, fifth son of Edward III., were interred.

KINGS'LEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

KINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

KINGSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

KINGS'LEY'S, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

KING'S LYNN, a town of England. See LYNN-REGIS.

KING'S MILLS, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

KING'S MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

KING'S MOUN'TAIN, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 200 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. In the vicinity is

King's Mountain, the scene of an important victory won by American militia over the British troops, October, 1780.

KING'S NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

KING'S NORTON or NORTON KING'S, a village and parish of England, co. of Worcester, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 7759. The Birmingham and Worcester Canal here passes through a tunnel nearly 2 miles in length.

KING'S POINT, a small post-village of Dade co., Missouri.

KINGSPORT, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tennessee, near Holston River, 270 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

KING'S PYON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KING'S RIVER, Ireland, is an affluent of the Nore.

KING'S RIVER, flows N. into White River in Barry co., Missouri.

KING'S RIVER, California, falls into Tulo Lake.

KING'S RIVER, a post-office of Carrol co., Arkansas.

KING'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

KING'S SOMBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KINGSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KINGSTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Dorset.

KINGSTON, two parishes of England, co. of Somerset.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KINGSTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

KINGSTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1192.

KINGSTON, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Jones's River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 33 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has manufactures of hardware, edged tools, &c. Pop. of the township, 1591.

KINGSTON, a post-village and seat of justice of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 27 miles S. by W. of Providence.

KINGSTON, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Ulster co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson River, 90 miles N. of New York City, and 55 miles S. of Albany. The township is the terminus of the Hudson and Delaware Canal; it is also intersected by Esopus Creek, across which is a ferry. There is a daily line of steamboats to New York, and one every other day to Albany. A steam ferry also connects it with the Hudson River Railroad at Rhinebeck. The commerce of Kingston is more extensive than that of any other place on the river between New York and Albany, employing 10 or 12 steamers permanently, and at least 100 sail-vessels. Its exports comprise agricultural produce, water cement of the finest quality, extensively manufactured here, and large quantities of very superior flagging-stone, quarried in the vicinity, and much of it near navigable water. Kingston village is situated on an elevated sandy plain, near Esopus Creek, and 3 miles W. of the Hudson. A plank-road connects it with Rondout, (in the same township,) from which nearly all the vessels and steamboats sail. It contains, besides the county buildings, 6 churches, an academy—one of the oldest and most prominent in the state—3 banks, and several printing offices, from which 4 weekly newspapers are issued. It enjoys a valuable trade with Delaware co., on the W., with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has flourishing manufactures of various kinds, including cardings, steam boilers, leather, castings, &c. Kingston was settled by the Dutch shortly after settlements were made at New York and Albany. In 1777, it was burned by the British. The house is still standing in Kingston village in which the first constitution of New York was framed and adopted. Pop. of the township in 1840, 5824; in 1850, 10,232; in 1855, estimated at 13,000; of the village, from 4000 to 5000.

KINGSTON, a post-village of New Jersey, on the line between Somerset and Middlesex counties, on the Millstone River, and on the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Trenton. It contains an academy.

KINGSTON, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles E.N.E. of Carlisle.

KINGSTON, a thriving post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2445.

KINGSTON, a post-village of Somerset co., Maryland, near Pocomoke Bay, and 118 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis.

KINGSTON, a post-office, Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KINGSTON, North Carolina. See KINSTON.

KINGSTON, a post-village of Cass co., Georgia, is situated on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at its junction with the Rome Branch Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Atlanta. A large quantity of lime is burned here.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Autauga co., Alabama, on Autauga Creek, 25 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

KINGSTON, a post-village of Adams co., Mississippi, near Homochitto River, 100 miles S.W. of Jackson.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Roane co., Tennessee, at the junction of the Holston and Clinch Rivers, 145 miles E. by S. of Nashville. It is a shipping-point for the produce of the county.

KINGSTON, a small post-village of Madison co., Kentucky.

KINGSTON, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 761.

KINGSTON, a thriving post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 10 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a brick church, and several stores.

KINGSTON, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

KINGSTON, a small village of Adams co., Illinois.

KINGSTON, a post-village and township of De Kalb co., Illinois, on Syracuse River, 200 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. Pop. 601.

KINGSTON, a thriving village of Peoria co., Illinois, on the right bank of the Illinois River, 20 miles below Peoria City. Large quantities of stone coal are procured in the vicinity. The post-office is called KINGSTON MINES.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Missouri, near Shoal Creek, 120 miles in a direct line N.W. of Jefferson City.

KINGSTON, a post-township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 586.

KINGSTON, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 435.

KINGSTON, a city of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, and formerly capital of Canada, is situated in the county of Frontenac, on the St. Lawrence River, at the head of Lake Ontario, about 200 miles S.W. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 12′ N. lon. 76° 41′ W. The city occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, on the N.E. shore of the river, opposite Wolfe Island, having the harbor and shipping in front. The harbor is formed at the mouth of Cataraqui River, which here enters the lake. The W. shore is bold, and shipping of any size may lie here in perfect safety. E. of the bay the land projects southward, terminating in Point Frederick or Navy Point, beyond which is Haldimand Cove, a deep basin of water, protected by this point on the W. and Point Henry on the E., and guarded from S. winds by Wolfe Island in front. In this cove are the royal dock-yard, naval shipping, &c. Kingston is the military and naval head-quarters of the province, and, after Quebec and Halifax, is the strongest post in British America. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbor and town. A long bridge has been constructed across Cataraqui Bay, connecting Kingston with Pittsburg, besides which there are the suburbs of Barriefield, French Village, and Williamsville. The city is regularly laid out with streets crossing each other at right angles. It is chiefly built of blue limestone, which underlies the town. The streets are lighted with gas, and the houses are partly supplied with water from the bay, and partly from wells. Wells of mineral water, composed chiefly of chloride of sodium and calcium, have been obtained in three instances by boring to the depth of 145, 85, and 75 feet, respectively. Among the public buildings may be named the City Hall and Market Buildings, said to be the most massive structure in Canada West. It is built of hewn stone, and contains the market, city offices, post office, news and reading-rooms, council-room, &c. The other principal public edifices are the court-house and jail, the buildings occupied by the several literary and benevolent institutions, and the churches, of which there were, in 1851, 3 or 4 for the Episcopalians, 2 for the Presbyterians, 2 for the Methodists, 2 for the Roman Catholics, including the Cathedral, 1 Established Church of Scotland, 1 Congregational church, 1 Baptist, and 1 Apostolic. Among the institutions may be mentioned Queen's College, (Presbyterian,) and Regiopolis College, (Roman Catholic,) each of which receives a government allowance of 500*l.* annually; Queen's College school, Mechanics' Institute, the Hotel Dieu, comprising a nunnery and hospital, the Kingston General Hospital, the House of Industry, and the Provincial Penitentiary; the latter is situated about 1½ miles W. of the market. Its current expenses for the year 1849 amounted to 13,850*l.* Four newspapers are published in the city. Kingston is the head-quarters of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company. It has also 3 branch banks, 7 assurance agencies, and the agencies of 9 insurance companies. The principal manufacturing establishments in 1851 were 6 foundries, 3 tanneries, 4 breweries and distilleries, 5 soap and candle factories, and a broom factory. The government establishments, naval and military, together with the shipping interests of Kingston, are its principal supports. The construction of the Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, added considerably to its commercial prosperity, but it was generally thought that the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals would greatly impair it. The registered tonnage of the port, however, appears to be slightly on the increase, it being 6621 tons in 1845, and 6910 tons in 1851. The total value of imports in 1848 amounted to $303,788; in 1849, to $384,044; in 1850, to $490,040; and in 1851, to $1,025,492, of which $915,912 was

the value of goods imported from the United States. The total value of exports in 1851 was $421,016, all of which went to the United States. The commercial affairs of Kingston are regulated by a board of trade. Ship-building is an important interest here, and a marine railway has been constructed, on which to haul out vessels that are to be repaired. A railway is projected from Montreal, through Kingston and along the N. shore of Lake Ontario, to Toronto and Hamilton, forming a part of the Great Western Grand Trunk Railway. The Indian name of the site on which Fort Frontenac was built, was *Cataraqui*. The name Kingston was given it by the English, who first settled here in 1783. It was incorporated a city in 1838. In 1841, Kingston became the capital of the province, and so continued till about the year 1845, when the seat of government was removed to Montreal. The city is divided into 7 wards, and governed by a mayor, board of aldermen, and common council. It returns 1 member to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. in 1844, 6840; in 1852, 11,585; and in 1854 about 14,000, including the suburbs and the troops in the garrison.

KING'STON, the principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbor, 10 miles W. of Spanish Town, with which it is connected by a railroad, opened in 1846. Lat. 17° 58′ N., lon. 76° 47′ 30″ W. Pop. estimated at 35,000. It stands on a gentle slope, and is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories, and furnished with verandahs. The principal buildings are the English and Scotch churches, several chapels, 2 synagogues, a hospital, and various other charitable institutions, a free school, endowed with 1500*l.* a year, the work-house, new penitentiary, commercial subscription rooms, and theatre; here are also an athenæum, a society of arts, and a savings' bank. Kingston harbor, a land-locked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed on the S. by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. The annual value of imports is about $2,000,000, and of exports about $3,500,000. The entrance to the harbor, and the harbor itself, is defended by several formidable forts. The inclined plain on which Kingston stands is enclosed on the N. by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain, and the intermediate space agreeably diversified with country residences, and, near the mountains, with sugar estates. Upper Park Camp, with the barracks, &c. is about 1½ miles N. of the city. See JAMAICA.

KINGSTON or KINGSTOWN, a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of St. Vincent, on its S.W. coast. Pop. 4769. It is regularly built, and has several substantial public edifices, comprising a large church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chapels, an old government house, new government house in the botanic garden, and the court house, the last being constructed of stone, the rest mostly of brick.

KINGSTON, a town of New Brunswick, capital of King's county, on the left bank of the St. John's River, at the entrance of the Belleisle, about 25 miles N. of St. John's.

KINGSTON BAGPUZE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

KINGSTON CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

KING'STON DEVERILL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a town of England. See HULL.

KINGS'TON-BY-LEW'ES, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

KINGSTON MINES. See KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, NEW, or KINGSTON-ON-RAILWAY, is a hamlet which has within a few years sprung up around the station on the South-western Railway; and it has now many handsome terraces, detached villas, with a good inn, and public libraries.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

KING'STON SEY'MOUR, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the influx of the Ewell, and 10 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. of borough in 1851, 12,141. The town, exclusive of suburbs, extends about half a mile along the river, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 6 arches. It is irregularly built, and has a spacious church, a handsome new town-hall, a market-house, a house of correction, a jail and union work-house, a grammar school, several other well-endowed schools, and almshouses. It has some flax and oil mills, a brisk malting-trade, and a large corn-market. The Lent county assizes are held here, and it has petty and quarter sessions. A Roman town or station existed here, and numerous coins and other Roman antiquities have been from time to time discovered. Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council here in 838; and most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred the Unready, were crowned at Kingston. The first armed force in the Parliamentary War assembled in the town, and the last effort in favor of Charles I. was made here.

KINGS'TOWN, (formerly DUNLEARY,) a seaport town and watering place of Ireland, co. and on the Bay of Dublin, on the railway, 7 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 10,453. It is finely situated, and has a short atmospheric railway to Dalkey, said to be the first ever laid down; an obelisk, commemorating the visit of George IV. in 1821; and a fine granite pier, enclosing a harbor of 251 acres, finished at a cost of about 750,000*l.*, and at the head of which is a revolving light, in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. Upwards of 2000 vessels, with an aggregate of more than 200,000 tons burden, enter and leave the harbor annually. It is the mail packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead, and a favorite resort of the Dublin citizens.

KINGSTOWN, a town of the West Indies. See KINGSTON.

KINGS'TREE, a post-village, capital of Williamsburg district, South Carolina, on the left bank of Black River, 76 miles in a direct line, or about 100 miles by post-route, E.S.E. of Columbia.

KINGS'VILLE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

KINGSVILLE, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 16 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

KINGSVILLE, a village of South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, at the junction of the Columbia branch, 25 miles from Columbia.

KINGSVILLE, a post-township in the N.E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Erie Railroad. Pop. 1494.

KINGSVILLE, a pleasant post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Conneaut Creek, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, about 60 miles N.E. of Cleveland. It contains 3 churches, a flourishing academy, and several mills.

KINGSVILLE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

KINGS-WAL'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

KINGS'WEAR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KINGSWIN'FORD, a parish of England. See WINTERBOURN.

KINGS'WOOD, a village of England, co. of Gloucester.

KINGSWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KINGSWOR'THY, a parish of England, co. of Hants, on the South-western Railway, 2 miles N.N.E. of Winchester.

KING-TCHOU, KIN-CHOO, or KING-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China. See KING-CHOO-FOO.

KING-TE-TCHIANG, king-tê-che-ăng', or KING-TE-CHING, king'tê-ching', a town of China, province of Kiang-see, 95 miles N.E. of Nan-chang. It is the principal seat of the manufacture of porcelain in China, for which it is said 500 furnaces are employed. Lat. 29° 15′ N., lon. 116° 52′ E. Pop. 1,000,000.

KING'TON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 18 miles N.W. of Hereford. Pop. 3131. It has a church erected about the twelfth century, a free school, a union work-house, 2 or 3 branch banks, and manufactures of gloves and nails.

KINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

KINGTON, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.

KINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

KING-TONG, king'tong', a city of China, province, and 125 miles S.W. of Yun-nan, capital of a department, in a mountainous country, near a source of the Tonquin River.

KING-TONG, an island of China. See KIN-TANG.

KINGTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KINGUS'SIE, king-gŭs'see, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 23 miles E.S.E. of Fort Augustus. It was the birthplace of Macpherson, the translator of Ossian's poems.

KING'WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Somerton. In the church is an oak chair bearing the initials of the last abbot, who was hanged by Henry VIII.

KING WIL'LIAM, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 260 square miles. Its N.E. and S.W. borders are respectively washed by the Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, which unite at the S.E. extremity of the county, and form the York River. The surface is undulating, the soil of the river-bottoms is fertile. Formed in 1701, and named in honor of William III., King of England. Capital, King William Court-House. Pop. 8779, of whom 3048 were free, and 5731 slaves.

KING WILLIAM COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of the above county, is situated between the Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, 2 miles from the former, and 27 miles N.E. of Richmond.

KING WILLIAM'S CAT'ARACT, a fine fall of the Essequibo River, in British Guiana, in lat. 3° 14′ 35″ N., lon. 57° 44′ W. It was reached and named by Sir R. Schomburgh, in 1838.

KING WILLIAM'S ISLAND is in Dampier Strait, in the Eastern Archipelago, S. of Waigeoo.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, a town of Cape Colony, in British Kaffraria, 62 miles N.N.E. of Graham's Town. Lat. 33° 10′ S., lon. 27° 20′ E.

KING'WOOD, a post-township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. of Flemington. Pop. 1799.

KINGWOOD, a post-village, capital of Preston co., Virginia, on the Cheat River, 230 miles N.W. of Richmond. The river affords excellent water-power.

KIN-HOA, kin-ho'a, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, 72 miles S.S.W. of Hang-chow-foo.

KINIBALOO, a mountain and lake of Borneo, (which see.)

KIN'ISAW', a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

KINJORE, kin-jōr', a lake or dund of British India, in Sinde. Lat. 24° 51' N., lon. 68° 8' E. It consists of an extensive expanse of stagnant water, covered by the Indus during the wet season.

KIN'KERSVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, 22 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 350.

KIN'KHEAD, a small post-village of St. Francis co., Missouri.

KIN-KUI-JIN, a seaport town on the W. side of Great Loo-Choo Island.

KIN'LET, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

KINLOCH, kin'lok', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, now united to Lethendy.

KIN'LOCK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

KINLOCK, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

KIN'LOSS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Moray, including the town of Findhorn. It has the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded by David I. in 1150.

KIN'NAIRD', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

KINNAIRD'S HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, projecting into the North Sea, about three-fourths of a mile N. of Fraserburgh. On its summit is a castle, now used as a light-house. Lat. 57° 42' N., lon. 2° W.

KIN'NARD', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

KIN'NEFF-WITH-KAT'ERLINE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 6 miles S. of Stonehaven. The Regalia of Scotland was, during the invasion of Cromwell, long safely concealed under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff.

KIN'NEGAD', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, near the Midland Great Western Railway, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mullingar. Pop. of the town, 700.

KIN'NEIGH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

KIN'NELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

KIN'NELTY, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co.

KIN'NERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

KIN'NERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KINNERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

KIN'NESS'WOOD, a village of Scotland, co., and 5 miles E. of Kinross. Pop. 479.

KINNETHMONT, in Scotland. See Kennethmont.

KINNETTLES, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

KIN'NEY, a new county in the S.W. part of Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande River, which separates it from Mexico. Area, about 2700 square miles. The Nueces River forms its boundary on the N.E. The county contains extensive prairies, which produce pasture. Formed since the census of 1850 was taken, and named in honor of H. L. Kinney, member of Congress of the republic of Texas.

KIN'NEY'S FOUR COR'NERS, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, 6 or 7 miles S.S.W. of Oswego.

KINNICO'NICK, a post-office of Louis co., Kentucky.

KIN'NIE'S CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KINNITTY, a town of Ireland, King's co., 13 miles S.W. of Tullamore. Pop. 2000.

KINNOUL, kin-nool', a parish of Scotland, co., and opposite the town of Perth, on the left bank of the Tay, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has extensive nursery grounds, numerous elegant villas, an ancient church, the ruins of a castle of the Knights Templars, and a hill from whence is obtained one of the finest views in Britain. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Hay family.

KINOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

KIN'ROSS', or KINROSS-SHIRE, kin-ross'-shir, the smallest co. of Scotland, having E. and S. the county of Fife, and W. and N. the county of Perth. Area, about 72 square miles, or 45,000 acres, of which about 30,000 are arable, 3000 wood, and 4500 water, consisting principally of Loch Leven. Pop. in 1851, 8924. The surface is varied and well cultivated. Chief town, Kinross. The county unites with Clackmannan and portions of Perth county in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

KINROSS, a town and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Kinross, on Loch Leven, at its W. end, 14 miles S.S.E. of Perth. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2599. It has a fine county hall and jail, a town-hall, an elegant parish church, 2 libraries, a branch bank, and manufactures of cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland. See Kinross.

KINSALE, kin'sail', a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 13 miles S.S.W. of Cork, on the estuary of the Bandon River, here about 800 yards in breadth, 2 miles from the Atlantic. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 5506. It is built at the base and on the sides of acclivities almost rising from the water. The streets are steep and narrow, the houses antique. The chief buildings are a parish church of the fourteenth century, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, town-hall, jail, assembly-rooms, baths, a fever hospital, union work-house, fort, and barracks. The harbor, which was formerly a naval depôt, is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Extensive and valuable fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing. Kinsale sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of premier baron of Ireland to the De Courcey family, descendants of the Dukes of Normandy, and whose representative has the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. In 1601, Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards. In 1689, James II. landed here.

KINSALE, The Old Head of, England, a promontory projecting about 3 miles into the Atlantic, 4½ miles S.S.W. of the entrance of Kinsale Harbor. On it is a fixed light, in lat. 51° 36' 45" N., lon. 8° 32' 16" W., at an elevation of 241 feet.

KINSALE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

KIN'SEY'S STORE, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

KIN'SEYVILLE, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, 58 miles S.W. of Trenton. Here is a ferry leading to Newcastle, in Delaware.

KIN-SHA-KIANG. See Yang-tse-kiang.

KIN'SHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KIN-SHAN, KIN-SCHAN or KIN-CHAN, kin-shan, (literally the "Golden Mountain,") an island of China, province of Kiang-soo, in the Yang-tse-kiang River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with pagodas, temples, pavilions, and gardens, now mostly in decay.

KINS'MAN, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1005.

KIN'STON, (improperly KINGSTON,) a post-village, capital of Lenoir co., North Carolina, 80 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

KIN'TAIL', a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

KINTANG, kin-tăng', or KINGTONG, (i.e. "Silver Island,") an island of China, near Chusan, about lat. 30° N., and lon. 121° 40' E. Greatest length, 7 miles.

KINT'BURY, (KENT'BURY,) a parish, England, co. Berks.

KIN-TCHOO or KIN-TCHOU. See King-choo-foo.

KINTORE, kin-tōr', a royal and parliamentary burgh and parish of Scotland, co., and 12 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen, on the Aberdeen Canal. Pop. in 1851, 1342. It claims to be the most ancient royal burgh in Scotland. It unites with Banff, Elgin, Cullen, and Inverury in sending one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Keith family.

KINTYRE, kin-tīr', CANTYRE or CANTIRE, kan-tīr', a peninsula of Scotland, between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. end of the county of Argyle. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 6½ miles. Pop. 19,318.

KINTYRE, The Mull of, the S.W. point of the above peninsula, has a light-house, with fixed lights 297 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 19' N., lon. 5° 49' W.

KINVARRA, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 11 miles S.S.E. of Galway. Pop. 959. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral and bishop's residence.

KINWARTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

KIN-YANG, kin'yăng', a city of China, province of Kan-soo, capital of a department, in lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 105° 42' E.

KIN-YUEN, kin'yoo-ĕn', a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 105° 50' E.

KIN'ZER'S, a post-office and station of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 14 miles from Lancaster.

KINZIG, kint'sig, a river of Germany, in Würtemberg and Baden, after a N.W. course of 45 miles, joins the Rhine by several branches at Kehl.

KINZIG, a river of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

KINZIGTHAL, kint'sig-tăl', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of, and near Wolfach. Pop. 1307.

KINZUA, Pennsylvania. See Kenjua.

KIO, a town of Japan. See Miako.

KIOGE, (Kiöge,) a town of Denmark. See Köge.

KIOKEE, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

KIO'KEE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Savannah River, about 9 miles N.E. of Appling.

KIOLEN, KJOLEN, (Kjölen,) kyölen or chöölen, KIOEL, (Köel,) or KOELEN, a mountain chain of Scandinavia, extends from about lat. 63° northward, between Sweden and Russian Lapland on the E. and S., and Norway and Finmark on the W. and N. Mount Sulitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 5' N., lon. 16° 20' E., is 5956 feet in elevation.

KIOMITIA, a village of Texas. See Kiamitia.

KIONG-CHOO or KIONG-TCHOU, ke ong'choo', or KIONG-TCHOO-FOO, written also KIANG-CHAU-FU, KHIONG-TCHOU and KIUNG-CHU-FU, a maritime city of China, capital of the island of Hai-nan, on its N. coast. Lat. 20° N., lon. 110° 22' E. Estimated pop. above 100,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, is well built, and has two colleges, a large public library, and an extensive trade with Macao, Assam, Siam, and Singapore.

KIOO-SIOO, KIOU-SIOU or KIU-SIU, ke-oo'-se-oo', or XIMO, zee'mo, the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Niphon Island by the Strait of Sikokf. Lat. from 31° to 34° 1' N., lon. from 129° 30' to 132° E. The surface is mountainous, and here are several volcanoes, that of Iliigigama having been the seat of a most destructive eruption on the 1st of April, 1826

Nagasaki, the principal commercial port of Japan, is on this island.

KIO-TSING, ko-o'-tsing', or KU-TSING, kyoo'-tsing', a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of a department, 70 miles E.N.E. of Yun-nan. Lat. 25° 31' N., lon. 103° 55' E.

KIOU-SIOU, an island of Japan. See KIOO-SIOO.

KIOWEE RIVER, South Carolina. See SAVANNAH.

KIPFENBERG, kip'fen-bĕrg', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 30 miles W. of Ratisbon, on the right bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 729.

KIP'PAX, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIP'PEN, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Stirling.

KIPPENHEIM, kip'pen hīme', a market-town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 11 miles E.N.E. of Kehl. Pop. 1917.

KIP'PURE, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, 11 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Elevation, 2473 feet.

KIPTCHAK or KIPCHAK, kip'chăk', a town of Independent Tartary, khanat, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Khiva, near the Oxus.

KIR'BY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

KIR'BY, a township of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 38 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 509.

KIRBY, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

KIRBY-BE'DON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KIRBY-CANE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KIRBY, COLD, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

KIRBY-UNDER-DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding. For other places in England, sometimes spelt KIRBY, see KIRKBY.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

KIRBY KENDALL. See KENDALL.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, (nōl,) a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRBY-MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

KIRCH, kĕĕrk, a German word, signifying "church," forming a part of various names in central Europe, as KIRCHDORF, "church village;" FÜNFKIRCHEN, the "five churches."

KIRCHART, kĕĕr'kart, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Sinsheim. Pop. 1123.

KIRCHBERG, kĕĕrk'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 23 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4149. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and paper.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1523.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WAGRAM, kĕĕrk'bĕrg-ăm-vä'grăm, a market-town of Lower Austria. Pop. 669.

KIRCHBROMBACH, kĕĕrk'brom'băk, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 669.

KIRCHBUHEL, (Kirchbühel,) kĕĕrk'bü-ĕl', a village of Austria, in Tyrol, near Kufstein. Pop. 1071.

KIRCHDORF, kĕĕrk'dorf, or KIRCHDRAUF, kĕĕrk'drowf', (Hun. *Szepes Vardlya*, shā'pĕsh' vŏb'rŏll'yŏh',) a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, 23 miles W. of Eperies. Pop. 3600.

KIRCHDORF, kĕĕrk'dorf, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Bern, near Gergen Lake. Pop. 1922.

KIRCHDORF, a village of Switzerland, canton of Argau, capital of a circle of its own name, beautifully situated on the Limmat, E.N.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1900.

KIRCHDRAUF, a town of Hungary. See KIRCHDORF.

KIRCHEB, a village of Nubia. See GHYRCHÉ.

KIRCHEN, kĕĕrk'en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near Lörrach. Pop. 903.

KIRCHEN-KIRNBERG, kĕĕrk'en-kĕĕrn'bĕrg, a village of Würtemburg, circle of Jaxt, near Welzheim. Pop. 1051.

KIRCHENLAMITZ, kĕĕrk'en-lä'mits, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Lamitz, 24 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1400.

KIRCHENTELLINGSFURT, kĕĕrk'en-tĕl'ling-fŏŏrt', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald. Pop. 1447.

KIRCHENTHUMBACH, kĕĕrk'en-toom'băk, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Thumbach, 15 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 739.

KIRCHET, kĕĕrk'ĕt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, near Meiringen.

KIRCHHATTEN, kĕĕrk'hăt'ten, or HATTEN, hăt'ten, a village of Germany, Oldenburg, near the town of Oldenburg. Pop. 814.

KIRCHHAYN or KIRCHHAIN, kĕĕrk'hīne, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the railroad from Frankfort to Cassel, 66 miles S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2133.

KIRCHHAYN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Ohm, 8 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. 1819.

KIRCHHEIM, kĕĕrk'hīme, a town of South Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 16 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 5256. It is enclosed by planted walks, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and toys.

KIRCHHEIM, a village of Baden, near Heidelberg. P. 1311.

KIRCHHEIM, a village of Bavaria, on the Flossach, 52 miles W.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 792.

KIRCHHEIM-AM NECKAR, kĕĕrk'hīm-ăm-nĕk'kar, a village of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 8 miles S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1611.

KIRCHHEIM-AN-DER-BOOK, kĕĕrk'hīm-ăn-dĕr-bŏŏk, a village of Bavaria, district of Würzburg. Pop. 1041.

KIRCHHEIM-AN-DER-EGER, kĕĕrk'him-ăn-dĕr-ā'gher, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Kocher, on the Eger. Pop. 1011.

KIRCHHEIM-BOLANDEN, kĕĕrk'him-bo'lăn'den, a town of South Germany, in Rhenish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 miles N.N.E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 3120. It has a castle and a church, with the family vault of the Dukes of Nassau; and in its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and mercury.

KIRCHSCHLAG, kĕĕrk'shlăg, a market-town of Lower Austria, 47 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 1050.

KIRCHSPIELWALDNIEL, kĕĕrk'speel-wäl'neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf. P. 1497.

KIRCH-STEINBECK, kĕĕrk-stīn'bĕk, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, about 4 miles S.E. of Hamburg.

KIRCHWARDER, (Kirchwärder,) kĕĕrk'vĕn-der, a village of Hamburg, on the South branch of the Elbe, 9 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3029.

KIRCHWORBIS, kĕĕrk'vor'bis, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Erfurt. Pop. 835.

KIRCHZELL, kĕĕrk'tsĕll', a market-town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, district of Amorbach. Pop. 390.

KIRD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

KIRENGHA, ke-rĕn'gä, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, flows N., and joins the right bank of the Lena, a little below Kirensk, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

KIRENSK, ke-rĕnsk', a town of Siberia, government, and 410 miles N.N.E. of Irkootsk, on the Lena, at the influx of the Kirengha, and 780 feet above the sea. Pop. 1500.

KIRGHEEZ, KIRGHIZ, KIRGUIS or KIRGUIZ, kĭr'gheez', a people of Central Asia, occupying a territory in the N. part of Toorkistan, between lat. 44° and 55° N., and lon. 53° and 82° E., partly independent, and partly under the Russian governments of Orenboorg and Tomsk, having E. the Chinese Empire, W. the Caspian Sea, and S. the khanats of Khokand, a country N. of Bokhara, and Khiva. Estimated area, 300,000 square miles. Pop. 2,260,000. The surface is traversed by many mountain chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains, abounding in salt lakes, some of which are above 100 miles long. The climate is remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The population is almost wholly nomadic, and rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is roughly tilled, for millet, rye, and barley; and seals, sturgeons, &c., are taken in the lakes. Some domestic weaving, and manufactures of hair-cordage, soap, leather, and iron wares are carried on; but this region may be considered as pre-eminently the head-quarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all manufactured goods and necessaries being derived from the adjacent countries in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, and wool. The Kirgheez are of the Mongol race, and separated into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own khan or chief. They are in general below the standard of European stature. In features, they hold a middle place between the Turkish and Mongolian races. They have the prominent cheek-bones, and small oblique eyes of the latter, without, however, being so broad or so flat in the face as the Kalmuks. They are obviously a mixed race; the progeny of outcasts from all the surrounding countries. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous, the result of a life without care, in the open air, and on horseback. The Kirgheez knows nothing of bread. His food is chiefly mutton and horse-flesh, with *kûmys*, or sour mare's-milk. From the kûmys he also extracts an intoxicating spirit. The use of tea is extended among the hordes. The dress of the Kirgheez consists of one or more loose frocks, called shapan, wide pantaloons, girdle, a white felt conical hat in summer, a furred cap in winter, and pointed boots. The female costume differs little from that of the male. The Kirgheez are extremely indolent and pusillanimous. Their hospitality often ends in treachery; and they are, moreover, frightfully vindictive. To all the labors of the house, the women add at least half of the out door toil. To them, therefore, belong three-fourths of all the industry of the nation, while the men give themselves up in the same proportion to sensual enjoyment and fierce brutality. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. No towns exist in their territory, and the apparent remains of any such, or of temples, are certainly the vestiges of a previous race of inhabitants, much more advanced in civilization than the present occupants.

The subjection of the Kirgheez-Kazaks (Cossacks) to the empire of Russia, as far as roving bandits in the desert can be said to be subjected, has been effected within little more than a century. The title of Khan of the Little Horde ceased, in 1812, to be connected with political power; that of Khan of the Middle Horde became extinct in 1816.

KIRIA, KIRREA, kĭr'ree'ä, or KER'RE'A, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 130 miles E.S.E. of Khoten. Lat. 37° N., 82° 50' E. It has an active trade with Yarkand, to which it

sends silk, gold-dust, and raisins; and caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broad-cloths, brocades, steel, and furs, in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac. Near it are gold-mines wrought by the Chinese government.

KIRILOV or KIRILOW, ke-re-lov', a town of Russia, government, and 265 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 2163. It is surrounded by lakes, and owes its name to a remarkable convent founded by St. Kiril in 1396; it has a cathedral, several churches, and a valuable library. A canal recently cut near it unites the basins of the Volga and North Dwina, through the Sheksna and Sookhona Rivers.

KIRILOVSK or KIRLOWSK, ke-re-lovsk', a town of Russia, capital of circle, government, and W. of Yekaterinoslav.

KIRIN-OOLA or KIRIN-OULA, kir'in-oo'la or ke-reen'oo-la, a town of Mantchooria, capital of its S. division on the Soongaree. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, and is the residence of a Mantchoo viceroy. Its inhabitants are stated to be chiefly exiles.

KIRJATCH, a town of Russia. See KIRZHATCH.

KIRK, (*i. e.* "church;" see KIRCH,) a prefix of the names of numerous towns and parishes in Great Britain. For those not under-mentioned, see additional names.

KIRKAGATCH, keer-kâ-gâtch', or KIRK-AGHADJ, keer-kâ-gâj,' a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 52 miles N.E. of Smyrna. It is large, populous, and stated to have some trade in cotton.

KIRK-ANDREWS-ON-EDEN, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

KIRK-ANDREWS-ON-ESK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

KIRK-ARBORG, a parish of England, in the Isle of Man.

KIRKBEAN, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on Solway Frith, 12 miles S. of Dumfries. It has the remains of two castles, and comprises Mount Criffel, 1895 feet above the sea. Paul Jones was born here, about 1745.

KIRKBRIDE, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

KIRK-BURN, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

KIRK-BURTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1851, 20,371, extensively engaged in woollen manufactures, for which there are about 17 mills in operation. The church was built in the reign of Edward III.

KIRKBY, kir'bee, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

KIRKBY-ON-BAIN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRKBY-BELLARS, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, (kleev'land,) a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRKBY-EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRKBY-FLETHAM, (fleet'am,) a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRKBY GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, (ir'leth), a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

KIRKBY-KENDAL. See KENDAL.

KIRKBY LE THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Lune, here crossed by an ancient and beautiful stone bridge, 11 miles S.S.E. of Kendal. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 1300. It stands in a picturesque valley, and has a fine old church, a grammar school founded in 1591, a curious antique market-cross, with some manufactures of carpets, blankets, &c. It gives the title of earl to the Lowther family.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KIRKBY MALZEARD, (mal'zerd,) a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ripon. In this parish is the ruin of Fountains-Abbey.

KIRKBY MISPERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRKBY-MOOR'SIDE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 24 miles N.N.E. of York. Pop. in 1851, 2611. In an old house, in the market-place, the profligate Duke of Buckingham died in misery and poverty, in 1687. Malting is actively carried on; and in the vicinity are stone-quarries and coal-mines.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRKBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, kir'bee-stee'ven, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 22 miles S.E. of Penrith. Pop. in 1851, 2753. It is pleasantly situated on the Eden, and has a spacious old church, a grammar school, several other endowed schools, with woollen and silk manufactures, stocking-knitting, and lead and coal-mines.

KIRKBY-THORE, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

KIRKBY-UNDERWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRKBY-WHARFE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIRKBY-WISK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRKCALDY, kirk-kawl'dee or kirk-kaw'dee, a royal parliamentary burgh, seaport, manufacturing town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, and on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth Railway, 6 miles N.E. of Burntisland, and 11 miles N. of Edinburg. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, in 1851, 10,475. The town consists principally of one irregularly-built street of nearly 2 miles, or as continued through the suburbs, about 3 miles in length; hence Kirkcaldy is called the "Long town." It is well lighted, and has many elegant shops, a handsome town-hall and jail, several places of worship, 2 well-endowed schools, a library, a shipping company, chamber of commerce, custom house, and 4 branch banks. In Kirkcaldy, and the district around it, there are 13 flax-spinning mills. Bed-ticking, canvas, and other linen fabrics are the staple manufacture of the place, amounting to the annual value of about 200,000*l*. There are 7 bleachfields, connected with the linen manufacture; and there are flour mills, breweries, vitriol-works, a distillery, and machine-factory. The trade of the port is extensive. The harbor is formed of stone piers, and has a light house; it is completely dry at low water, but, at full tide, is capable of admitting vessels of very considerable burden. The imports are principally from the Baltic, Germany, and Egypt; and consist of flax, timber, corn, and other articles: the exports are linen, yarn, cured herrings, and coal, to the annual amount of about 50,000 tons. The North whale fishery is also carried on to some extent. The number of ships belonging to Kirkcaldy, on December 31, 1849, was 74; tonnage, 9976. The borough joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," was born here in 1723.

KIRK-CHRIST, a parish of England, in the Isle of Man.

KIRK'COLM, a parish of England, co. of Wigton.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish of England, co. of Dumfries.

KIRKCOWAN or KIRKOWAN, a parish of England, co. of Wigton.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, kir-koo'bree. KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, kir-koo'bre-shir, or the STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a maritime county in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway. Solway Frith separates it from Cumberland. Area estimated at 821 square miles, or 547,200 acres, of which nearly one-third is arable. Pop. in 1851, 43,121. The surface is generally hilly, and in the N.W. mountainous. The chief mountains are Blacklarg, in the N., 2890 feet; Criffel, in the S.E., 1895 feet; and Cairnsmoor, on Wigton Bay, 2329 feet in elevation. The principal rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Lakes are numerous. The soil, where manured, is often very productive. Cattle of the polled Galloway breed are extensively reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Some remains of the pure and much-esteemed Galloway breed of horses still exist. The county is noted for its superior honey. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Castle Douglas. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal and parliamentary burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of its own name, on the estuary of the Dee, 6 miles above its junction with the Solway Frith, and 28 miles S.W. of Dumfries. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2687. It is finely situated; has a large parish church, a county-hall, a jail, ancient market-cross, handsome academy, library, a custom-house, some vestiges of a castle in which Henry VI. of England found refuge after the battle of Towton, and imposing ruins of another, built in 1582 by the MacLellans, whose title of Baron Kirkcudbright recently became extinct. The harbor is the best in the S. of Scotland, yet the town has but little business beyond the employment of a few cotton-looms, some ship-building, small export of agricultural produce, and imports of coals, &c. A steamer communicates with Liverpool. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

KIRK'DALE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

KIRKDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Kirkby-Moorside. A cave was discovered here in 1820, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, &c., with those of animals still natives of the climate.

KIRK-DELEEM or KIRK-DELIM, kirk'dd-leem', a mountain range of Asia Minor, about lat. 41° 30′ N., and lon. 35° E., extending S.E. from the Kizil-Irmak.

KIRK'DEN, a parish of Scotland, co., and 5 miles E.S.E. of Forfar. Here is Gardyne Castle, built in 1568, and a very ancient and curiously-carved obelisk.

KIRKERSVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Central Ohio Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Columbus.

KIRK-GER'MAN, a parish of England, in the Isle of Man.

KIRKGUN'ZEON, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

KIRK'HAM, a parliamentary borough and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Preston and Wyre Railway, 8½ miles W.N.W. of Preston. Pop. of borough, 2777. It is handsomely built, and has a large modern church, with an ancient tower, a chapel for Roman Catholics, a grammar school, endowed in 1670, a richly-endowed establishment at Goosnaigh for decayed persons of the higher orders of society, several other well-endowed charities and schools. Imports of Baltic produce, *via* Fleetwood, are extensive.

KIRKHAM, an extra-parochial liberty of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway, 15¼ miles N.E. of York.

KIRKHAM'MERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIRK'HAUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

KIRK-HEA'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

KIRK'HILL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

KIRKHILL, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

KIR'KIBOST, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Hebrides, and about 1 mile off the S.W. coast of North Uist.

KIRKIN'NER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

KIRKINRIOLA, kirk-in-re-o'lá, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

KIRKINTILLOCH, kirk'in-til'lok, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 6¼ miles N.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6342. It is very irregularly built; has a court-house and jail, a library, manufactures of hats, iron-foundry, gas-works, distilleries, and about 2000 cotton-looms. The parish, among other antiquities, contains vestiges of the wall of Antoninus.

KIRK-KILISSEH, kēērk-ke-lis'sęh, KIRKLISEH, kēēr'kis'ęh, written also KIRK-KILISSIA, a large and ruinous town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the route from Constantinople to Shoomla, 32 miles E.N.E. of Adrianople. Pop. variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has many mosques and baths.

KIRK'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

KIRKLAND, a township of England, co. of Westmoreland.

KIRKLAND, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 1 mile W. of Leven. Pop. 534, employed in a large flax spinning-mill.

KIRKLAND or KIRK'FIELD, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 1 mile W. of Lanark. Pop. 1023, chiefly weavers.

KIRK'LAND, a post township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 717.

KIRKLAND, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, intersected by the Chenango Canal, 10 miles W.S.W. of Utica. Pop. 3121.

KIRKLAND, a post-village of Cabarras co., North Carolina, 147 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

KIRKLEATHAM, kirk-lee'thąu, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Guisborough. It has a free grammar school, and a hospital founded in the seventeenth century, by Sir W. Turner, Lord Mayor of London, who is buried in its chapel.

KIRK-LEES, a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 4 miles W. of Dewsbury. In Kirklees Park, the beautiful domain of the Armitage family, is a tombstone, supposed to mark the grave of Robin Hood. Pop. 1779.

KIRKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KIRK'LIN, a township of Clinton co., Indiana.

KIRKLIN, a village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Michigan plank-road, 31 miles N. of Indianapolis.

KIRK'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

KIRK-LIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

KIRKLISEH, European Turkey. See KIRKKILISSEH.

KIRKLISTON, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Linlithgow and Edinburgh, 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. It has a very ancient church, formerly belonging to the Knights-Templars, fine remains of Niddry and Eliston Castles, and the mansion house of Newliston. The Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway is here carried across the vale of the Almond on a viaduct of 20 arches.

KIRK'MABRECK, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

KIRKMAHOE, kirk'ma-hō', a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, forming a peninsula ending in the Mull of Galloway. It has several ruined castles, bays, hamlets, and a light-house on the Mull, in lat. 54° 38′ 1″ N., lon. 4° 51′ 2″ W.

KIRK'MALEW', a parish of England, in the Isle of Man.

KIRKMICHAEL, kirk-mi'kęl, a parish of Scotland, county, and 8 miles S. of Ayr, with the villages of Kirkmichael, on the Girvan, and Crosshill. Here, among other fine mansions, are Cloncaird and Cassillis' Castles, the latter picturesquely situated on the Doon.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

KIRKMICHAEL, or RESOLIS, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, on the S. shore of Cromarty Frith. It has several old castles, and numerous traces of Danish camps.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish of England, in the Isle of Man, on the Irish Sea, 8 miles N.E. of Peel-town. The village, pleasantly situated, has a new church, and an ancient Runic pillar, curiously inscribed. In its vicinity is Bishop's Court, the palace of the Bishops of Sodor and Man, a Gothic edifice, surrounded by fine grounds.

KIRKNEW'TON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Northumberland.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

KIRKOOK, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KERKOOK.

KIRK-OS'WALD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles N.N.E. of Penrith. Pop. in 1851, 925. The town, in the Vale of the Eden, is mostly built of stone, and has an old church, the ruins of a castle, paper and corn-mills. Three miles distant is the famous Druidical circle called "Long Meg and her daughters."

KIRKOS'WALD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Frith of Clyde, 4 miles S.W. of Maybole. Colzean Castle, with ruins of Bruce's Castle, Turnbury, and of Crossraguel Abbey, founded in 1244, are in this parish.

KIRKOWAN, a parish of England. See KIRKCOWAN.

KIRKPATRICK, a parish of England, in the Isle of Man.

KIRKPAT'RICK-DUR'HAM, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

KIRKPAT'RICK-FLEM'ING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

KIRKPAT'RICK-JUX'TA, a parish of Scotland, co., and 16 miles N.N.E. of Dumfries. Queensberry Mountain rises to 2140 feet above the sea; and here also is Auchincass Castle.

KIRK'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

KIRK'SEY'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

KIRK'S FERRY, a post-office of Tensas parish, Louisiana.

KIRK'S MILLS, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

KIRK'STALL, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 2¼ miles W. of Leeds.

KIRK ST. ANNE, a parish of England, in the Isle of Man.

KIRK'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRKS'VILLE, a post-village in Butler co., Alabama, 140 miles S.S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

KIRKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Missouri, about 120 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

KIRK'TON or KIR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

KIRKTORF, kēērk'torf, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Ober-Hessen, 25 miles N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1270.

KIRK'TOUN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

KIRK'URD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

KIRK'VILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal and Central Railroad, 13 miles E. of Syracuse.

KIRKVILLE, a small post-village of Madison co., Kentucky.

KIRKVILLE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

KIRKWALL, kirk-wawl', a royal and parliamentary burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Orkney, on a bay on the N.E. side of Mainland, 26 miles N.N.E. of John o' Groat's. Lat. 58° 59′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 57′ 2″ W. Pop. of the burgh, in 1851, 3451. Its houses are antique, and built of stone. The most conspicuous edifice is the cathedral of St. Magnus, a fine Gothic pile, founded in the twelfth century, with a modern tower and spire 140 feet in height. Its choir is used as the parish church, and contains many monuments of Scandinavian worthies. On either side of it are the ruins of the castle of the Earls of Orkney, and of the bishop's palace, in which latter Haco, King of Norway, died in 1263; and opposite it are the remains of the king's castle. The principal modern buildings are the town-hall, jail, and assembly-rooms; and the town has a museum, grammar school, libraries, and a custom-house. It has some manufactures of linen and straw-plait, and a considerable export trade. Registered shipping in 1847, 18,336 tons. It communicates by steamers with Leith, Aberdeen, Wick, and Lerwick. At the fair in August, the principal mercantile business of Orkney is transacted. It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney, and its

society equals that of the best provincial towns in Scotland. Kirkwall joins Cromarty, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

KIRK-WHEI/PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

KIRK/WOOD, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 216 miles from New York City. The house in which Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect of Mormons, was born, is still standing in this place.

KIRKWOOD, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 2208.

KIRKWOOD, Missouri, a station on the Pacific Railroad, 13 miles from St. Louis.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a village of Scotland. See YETHOLM.

KIRMAN, a province and city of Persia. See KERMAN.

KIRMANSHAH or KIRMANSHAW. See KERMANSHAH.

KIR/MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIR/MOND-LE-MIRE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRN, kêrn, a beautiful watering-place of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the W. shore of the Frith of Clyde, 25 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

KIRN, kōōrn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 1712.

KIRPELER or KIRPILI, kēēr/pe-lse, written also KIRPELEI, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Caucasus, flows W.N.W., and loses itself in a marshy lake, on the borders of the Sea of Azof. Total course, about 120 miles.

KIRRDORF, kēēr/dorf, a village of Hesse-Homburg, lordship of Homburg-vor-der-Höhe. Pop. 1244.

KIRRIEMUIR, kir/re-mūr, or KILLAMUIR, kil/la-mūr, a burgh of barony, town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 5 miles N.W. of Forfar. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3518. The town, finely situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore, has a handsome church and Episcopal chapel, a trades'-hall, numerous schools, 2 libraries, a branch bank, and about 2000 looms employed in weaving linen, sheeting, and dowlas, chiefly for export. In the vicinity is Invergulharity Castle.

KIRRLACH, kēēr/lăk, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, baliwick of Philipsburg. Pop. 1500.

KIRRWEILER, kēēr/vī/lęr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles W.S.W. of Speyer. Pop. 1500.

KIRSANOV or KIRSANOW, kēēr-sä-nov', a town of Russia, government, and 44 miles E.N.E. of Tambov. P. 3000.

KIR-SHEHR, keer-shêh'h'r, (anc. *Andrapa*,) a town of Asia Minor, near its centre, on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles N.W. of Kaisareeyeh. Pop. from 3500 to 4000.

KIR/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KIRTARPOOR', a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, E. of the Beas River, near the Himalaya Mountains.

KIRTHIPOOR', a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 6 miles W.S.W. of Khatmandoo.

KIRTLAND, a post-village and township of Lake co., Ohio, on a branch of Chagrin River, 160 miles N.E. of Columbus. The Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary here has 120 pupils. The village was formerly the head-quarters of the Mormons, and contained at one time near 3000 persons. Since their removal, many of the houses have gone to decay. The temple which they built here in 1835 is said to have cost $40,000. Pop. 1598.

KIRTLING, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

KIRTLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

KIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KIRTON-IN-LIND/SEY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 17 miles N. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 1948.

KIRTORF, kēēn/torf, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, 25 miles N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1275.

KIRZHATCH, KIRJATCH, kēēr-zhätch', or KIRSCHATSCH, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles W. of Vladimeer, on a river of the same name, which flows S., and joins the Kliasma, after a course of nearly 60 miles. Pop. 800.

KIS, kish, a Hungarian word signifying "little," joined to various names; as KIS-KANISA, KIS JENŐ, &c., which will be found noticed under the additional name, as KANISA, KIS; JENŐ, KIS, &c.

KISAMOS, kis'ä-mos', a bay on the N.W. coast of the island of Crete, lat. 35° 38' N., lon. 23° 38' E., having Cape Spada on the E., and Cape Buso on the W.

KISAMOS, a fortified maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 miles W. of Khania. E. of it are the ruins of ancient *Cysamus*.

KISARIAH, a town of Palestine. See CÆSAREA.

KIS-BER, kish-bair, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 22 miles S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2200.

KISCHNEW, a town of Russia. See KISHENEV.

KIS-GYOR, kish-dyor, a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 4 miles from Harsany. Pop. 1615.

KISHENAGUR, kish'e-nȩ-gūr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 67 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. It has a new English college. Lat. 23° 26' N., lon. 88° 35' E.

KISHENEV, KICHENEV, KISCHENEW, kish'ę-nêv', or KICHINEF, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Bessarabia, on the Buik, 85 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 43,000. It stands on three hills, has 14 churches, a gymnasium founded in 1831, 10 other public schools, a government library, and extensive woollen cloth and other factories.

KISHENGHUR, kish'ęn-gūr', a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 100 miles S.E. of Jhansi.

KISHENGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, capital of a dominion of about 724 square miles, 60 miles S.W. of Jeypoor, and enclosed by substantial walls.

KISHENGUNGA, kish-ęn-gūn'gȩ, a river of Asia, rises near lat. 34° 20' N., and lon. 76° E., flows S.W., and joins the Jhylum after a course of about 120 miles.

KISHICOQUIL/LAS, post-office, Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

KISHICOQUILLAS CREEK, of Pennsylvania, flows into the Juniata River near Lewistown.

KISHM, kishm, or KISHIMA, (anc. *Oaradia*,) the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 miles S.W. of Ormus, and surrounded by many smaller islands. Length, 70 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. Estimated pop. 5000, chiefly Arabs; the island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.

KISHM or KISHIMA, the capital of the above island, on its E. side, is rudely fortified, and the residence of a sheikh; its markets are well supplied, and it has some ship-building, and a brisk coasting trade.

KISHON, a river of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 miles S.S.W. of Acre.

KISHTAWAR', a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, near the Chenaub; lat. 33° 15' N., lon. 75° 46' E.

KISHWAUKEE, a post-village of Winnebago co., Illinois, on Rock River, 90 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

KISKA, kis'kȧ, an island of the Aleutian Archipelago; lat. 52° 22' N., lon. 177° 50' W. Length from N. to S., 25 miles.

KISKA/TUM, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

KIS'KIMIN/ETAS, a river, rises in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, and falls into the Alleghany River, 30 miles above Pittsburg. See COKEMAUGH RIVER.

KISKIMINETAS, a post-township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the river of the same name. Pop. 2430.

KISLIAR, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KIZLIAR.

KIS/LINGBURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

KISLOVODOSK, KISLOWODOSK, kis-lo-vo-dosk', or KISLOVODSK, kis-lo-vodsk', a celebrated Russian watering-place, in the N. of the government of Caucasus, on an affluent of the Kooma, 30 miles S.S.W. of Georgievsk.

KISMARTONY, a town of Hungary. See EISENSTADT.

KISMAYOO, kis'mȧ-yoo', an island of East Africa, off the coast of Zanzibar, lat. 0° 44' S., with a village on its N.N.W. side.

KISSER or KISSA. See GISSER.

KIS'SINEE', a river of Florida, issues from a lake of the same name, flows through St. Lucie co., and enters Lake Okechobee. Its general course is S. by E.

KISSINGEN, kis'sing-ęn, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, on the Saale, 30 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1600. It has three principal springs of saline-chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent to these are a pump-room, baths, and a colonnade. Near it are salt-mines, from which 30,000 centners or hundredweights of salt are raised yearly.

KISTNA, a river of India. See KISTNAH.

KIST'NAGHER/RY, a town and formerly a strong fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. of Salem.

KIST'NAH, KIST'NA, or KRISH'NA, a river of India, in the Deccan, rises in the W. Ghauts, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Sattarah, the Nizam, and the British presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and enters the ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 81° E. Length, 600 miles. It receives some large tributaries, as the Beemah, Toombuddry, and Mussy; but as it traverses mostly a mountainous region, it is ill adapted to navigation.

KISZUCZA, kis'sooch'sȯh', a river of Hungary, after a course of about 40 miles, joins the Waag nearly opposite Zolna.

KITAI, kes'tī', a town of Independent Tartary, khanat, and 46 miles N. of Khiva, on a canal.

KITCH'ING'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

KITRELL'S, North Carolina, a station on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 37 miles from Raleigh.

KITS-COTY-HOUSE, England. See AYLESFORD.

KITSEE or KITTSEE, kit'sȧ', a frontier market town of West Hungary, in Wieselburg, 5 miles S.S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 3100.

KITTANNING, a post-township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River. Pop. 1175.

KITTANNING, a thriving post-borough in the above township, and capital of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Alleghany River, 45 miles above Pittsburg, and 200 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated on the river-flats, with high hills in the rear, and occupies the site of an Indian town of the same name. The vicinity abounds in coal and iron ore, and an impulse has recently been given to the growth of Kittanning by the erection of iron-works. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, several churches, and 2 newspaper

offices. Incorporated in 1821. Pop. in 1850, 1561; in 1855, about 2000.

KITTATINNY, or BLUE MOUNTAINS, a chain which, commencing in Shawangunk, in Ulster co., New York, passes through the N.W. part of New Jersey, and crossing the Delaware at the Water Gap, becomes, through the greater part of Pennsylvania, one of the principal mountain ridges in that state. Although its course, as it approaches the Potomac, is less clearly marked, it may be traced through Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, into Alabama. The average elevation and bulk of this range is greater than of the Blue Ridge; yet the latter, on account of its having a narrow base, and being better defined, as well as on account of its loftier mountain summits, occupies a more conspicuous place on all our maps of the United States. As a distinct and nearly continuous range, the Kittatinny extends more than 800 miles. Its elevation above the sea varies from about 800 to 2500 feet.

KITTERY, a post-township of York co., Maine, bordering on the Atlantic, and on the Piscataqua River opposite Portsmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge, 50 miles S.W. of Portland. The Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad passes through it. The Portsmouth United States Navy-yard is situated in this township. Pop. 2703.

KITTESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KITTOCTAN CREEK, in the N.E. part of Virginia, flows through Loudon co., and falls into the Potomac above the Point of Rocks, after a course of about 30 miles.

KITTOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N.W. of Darwar.

KITTS, ST., a West India island. See ST. CHRISTOPHER.

KITUL, ke-tul', a town of Hindostan, province, and about 45 miles N.W. of Delhi.

KITZBUHEL, (Kitzbühel,) kits'bü'el, or KITZBIHEL, kits'bee'el, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Grossach, 47 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1730.

KITZINGEN, kit'sing'en, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 5170. It has manufactures of vinegar, solors, gunpowder, leather, and printers'-ink.

KIUNG-CHU-FU, a town of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

KIU-SIU, an island of Japan. See KIOO-SIOO.

KIUTAJA, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.

KIVYZA, a town of Turkey. See GEDSEE.

KIZ-HISSAR, kiz-(or keez-) his'sar', KILIS-HISSAR, ke-lees'-his'sar', or KILISA-HISSAR, ke-lee'sä-his'sar', (anc. *Tyana,*) a village of Asia Minor, in Karamania, 38 miles N.E. of Eregleo. It has the ruins of an aqueduct, and massive Roman foundations. Great quantities of nitre are manufactured here; and 2 miles distant is a small sulphureous lake, supposed to answer to the ancient *Asmaboeus,* sacred to Jupiter.

KIZIL-AGHAJ, kiz'il'-ä-gäj', a village of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 10 miles W. of Moosh.

KIZIL-AGHAJ, a maritime village of Asiatic Russia, on a bay of the W. coast of the Caspian, 30 miles N. of Lankeran.

KIZIL-IRMAK, kiz'il-ir'mäk, (Turk. pron. kiz'il'-ëër'mäk'; anc. *Halys,*) or the "RED RIVER;" the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., and enters the Black Sea, S.E. of Sinope. Length, 620 miles. In antiquity it separated the Lydian and Persian dominions: it now separates the Turkish pashalics of Anatolia and Seevas. Principal affluent, the Kara-soo or Kastamoonee River.

KIZIL-KOOM, KIZIL-KOUM or KIZIL-KUM, kiz'il-koom, an extensive sandy desert of Asia, E. of Lake Aral, occupying nearly the centre of Independent Tartary, between lat. 41° and 44° N., and lon. 61° and 67° E.

KIZIL-OOZEN, KIZIL-OUZEN or KIZIL-UZEN, kiz'il'-oo'zen', (anc. *Amardus* or *Mardus,*) a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, after a N.E. course of 300 miles, enters the Caspian Sea, 35 miles E. of Reshd. In its latter part it is called the Sefeed-rood.

KIZLIAR or KIZLJAR, kis'le-ar', written also KISLIAR, a fortified town of Russia, government of Caucasus, capital of the district, on the Terek, 50 miles W. of its mouth, in the Caspian. Pop. 12,000. It has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and an active trade in wine raised in its vicinity.

KJERTEMINDE, ke-ër'teh-min'deh or kyep'teh-min'deh, a seaport town of Denmark, on a small and shallow bay, on the N.E. side of the island of Funen, 12 miles E.N.E. of Odense. Pop. 1800.

KJOBENHAVN, a city of Denmark. See COPENHAGEN.

KJOGE, (Kjöge,) or KIOGE, (Kiöge,) ke-ö'gheh, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. shore of the island of Seeland, at the mouth of a small stream, 20 miles S.E. of Copenhagen. The bay of Kjöge has good anchorage, and is sometimes used as a station by ships of war. Within it, in 1677, a signal victory was gained by the Danish over the Swedish fleet. In the vicinity of the town, in 1807, some Danish militia were defeated by a body of English, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. Pop. 2300.

KLAARWAAL, klär'wäl, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 11 miles S. of Rotterdam, P. 651.

KLAARWATER, klar'wä'ter, or GRIQUA (gree'kwä) TOWN, the chief town of the Griqua tribes, in South Africa, 600 miles N.E. of Cape Town.

KLABAT', klä-bät', an active volcano, 4000 feet high, in the island of Celebes, near Menado. Near it is a village of the same name.

KLADEK, klä'dëk, or ROM, rom, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 24 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 818.

KLADNO, klä'dno, a town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, 15 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1395.

KLADRAU, klä'drow, a town of Bohemia, circle, and 17 miles W.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1248.

KLAGENFURTH or CLAGENFURTH, klä'gheh-foort', sometimes called ZELANZ, tsä'länts, a town of Illyria, capital of the duchy of Carinthia, and of a circle on the Glau, 41 miles N. of Laybach. Pop. 14,200. It is well built, and its fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been replaced by a handsome promenade. Principal edifices, a fine residence of the Prince-bishop of Gurk, with rich galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, an old castle, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, an edifice of the fourteenth century, a new market-place, and numerous charitable institutions. In one of its squares is a leaden statue of Maria Theresa. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, and has a gymnasium and a normal school, several extensive woollen cloth and white-lead factories, manufactures of silk fabrics, and a large transit trade.

KLAMATH, klăm'at or klä'mat'h, written also TLAMATH, a river which has its source in Klamath Lake, in the S.W. part of Oregon Territory. It flows in a general southerly course, (crossing the boundary line between Oregon and California,) till it receives the waters of Rhett Lake; it then runs north-westward into Oregon; and turning again, takes a S.W. direction to its junction with Trinity River; and reassuming, lastly, a N.W. course, falls into the Pacific in about 41° 30' N. lat. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles. There is a bar at the mouth of the Klamath, which at high water will admit a ship of the line, but more frequently nothing larger than a whale-boat. It might be navigated by a small steamboat 40 miles beyond this point. Its waters abound in fish, particularly salmon. Gold is found in abundance on this river, miners averaging $7 per day.

KLAMATH, a county forming the N.W. extremity of California, has an area of about 4500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the N. by Oregon Territory, and partly E. by the Coast Range of mountains. It is intersected by the Klamath, and also drained by Trinity and Salmon Rivers. The surface is uneven and mountainous, and often heavily wooded. The redwood in some cases measures 21 feet in diameter. Salmon Mountain, between Salmon and Klamath Rivers, is covered with snow nine months in the year; and Mount Prospect, on Klamath River, 5000 feet above the level of the sea, is covered with snow eight months in the year. The soil of a strip of land on the coast, about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide, is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, and is finely watered. In the valley of Trinity River, a portion of which has been set apart as an Indian reservation, it is also of excellent quality. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in quartz and placer-mining. Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon Rivers, all abound in gold. Pop. 530.

KLAMATH, a town of Klamath co., in the N.N.W. part of California, is situated on the Klamath River, about 10 miles from its mouth, and 300 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

KLAR, klar, a river of Norway, rises in the province of South Trondhjem, forms Lake Fremund, flows S.S.E. through the len Hedemark, under the name of TYNSLD, enters the len Carlstad, where it takes the name of Klar, and falls by three mouths into the N. part of Lake Wener, after a course of about 200 miles.

KLARENTZA, klä-rent'sä, CHIARENTZA, ke-ä-rent'sä, or CHIAREN'ZA, (anc. *Cyllene,*) a seaport, village, and mountain fortress of Greece, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 miles N.E. of Zante. In the Middle Ages it formed a principality, which was inherited by a son of Edward III., and from this, junior branches of the royal family of England have since repeatedly borne the title of Duke of Clarence.

KLASTERETZ, a village of Bohemia. See KLOSTERLE.

KLATTAU, klät'tow, a town of Bohemia, on an affluent of the Beraun, 68 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 6564. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and stockings, a gymnasium, a high school, and 2 hospitals.

KLAUSEN, klow'zen, a small town of the Tyrol, on the Eisach, 1712 feet above the sea, 7 miles S.W. of Brixen.

KLAUSENBURG, klow'zen-boorg', or KOLOSVAR, ko'losh'vär', one of the two royal free capital cities of Transylvania, on the Szamos, in a romantic valley, 72 miles N.N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 25,500. It consists of the old and new towns, surrounded by walls, and entered by 6 gates. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, and Lutheran churches, the town-hall, military and other hospitals, and some private palaces. It is the seat of the Transylvania Diets, of the Unitarian Superintendence for Transylvania, and of a

Protestant consistory; and has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges, Piarist and other monasteries, an institute for nobles, unimportant manufactures of woollen cloths, china-ware, and paper. It is the birthplace of the famous King of Transylvania, Mathias Corvinus.

KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover. See CLAUSTHAL.

KLECKNERVILLE, a thriving post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 9 miles N. of Meadville, the county seat, has an active trade, and about 300 inhabitants.

KLECKNERVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 63 miles N. of Philadelphia.

KLECKO, klĕk'ko, or KLOSK, klosk, a town of Prussia, province, and 26 miles N.E. of Posen, between two lakes. Pop. 1079.

KLECZEWO, klĕ-chā'vo, a walled town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 38 miles N.W. of Kolo. P. 2236.

KLEIN-BOTTWAR, klīne-bott'war', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 951.

KLEINEN, klī'nen, a town of Denmark, on the railroad from Schwerin to Rostock, 11 miles from Schwerin.

KLEINENBERG, klī'nen-bĕrg', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 40 miles S. of Minden. Pop. 1028.

KLEINENDORF, klī'nen-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden. Pop. 1242.

KLEINGARTACH, klīne-gar'tăk, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Brackenheim, on the Leinbach. P. 900.

KLEINITZ, klī'nits, a village of Prussian Silesia, 56 miles N. by W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1412.

KLENTSCH or KLENUZ, klĕntch, a market-town of Bohemia, circle, and 21 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1123.

KLESZEL, klĕsh'el, a town of Russian Poland, province, and 42 miles S. of Bialystok. Pop. 1088.

KLEVAN, klā-văn', a river of Russia, government of Orel, joins the Sem, after a S.W. course of about 90 miles.

KLEVE, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See CLEVES.

KLIASMA or KLIAZMA, kle-äz'mä, a river of Russia, governments of Moscow and Vladimeer, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 miles, and joins the Oka at Gorbatov.

KLIMOVITCHI or KLIMOWITSCHI, kle-mo-vitch'ee, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles E.S.E. of Mohileelev, on the Ostra. Pop. 955.

KLIN, kleen, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. Pop. 2400.

KLINESVILLE, klīnz'vĭll, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

KLINESVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

KLINESVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

KLINGENBERG, kling'en-bĕrg', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 15 miles S. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1007.

KLINGENTHAL, kling'en-tăl', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 15 miles N.N.W. of Schélestadt.

KLINGENTHAL, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 13 miles E.S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 1691.

KLING'ERSTOWN, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

KLINGNAU, kling'nŏw, a town of Switzerland, canton Aargau, on the Aar, 16 miles N.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1300.

KLINTSY or KLINTZY, klint'see, a market-town of Russia, government of Tchernigov, 17 miles S. of Sozrazh. Pop. 3300.

KLISSURA klis-soo'rä, or KLEISSOURA, a town of Turkey, Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 miles E. of Avlona, with a mountain fort. Pop. 1500.

KLIUTCH or KLIUCH, kle-ooch', a town of Turkish Croatia, 30 miles S.W. of Banialuka. Population mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, and a mart for horses.

KLOBAUK, klo'bŏwk, a town of Moravia, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2896.

KLOBUCKO, klo-book'ko, a small town of Poland, province, and 70 miles S.E. of Kalisz, with 1800 inhabitants, and a fine palace and park.

KLODAVA or KLODAWA, klo-dä'vä, a town of Poland, province, and 90 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2300.

KLODZKO, a town of Prussia. See GLATZ.

KLOETINGE, kloo'ting-ĕgh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in South Beveland, S.E. of Goes. P. 696.

KLOEVEN or KLUVEN, kloo'vĕn, a village of Norway, province of Nordland, in the island of Senjen. P. about 300.

KLOOSTERBUREN, klōs'ter-bū'rĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 21 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 974.

KLOPPENBURG, klop'pen-bŏŏrg', a town of North Germany, duchy, and 19 miles S.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 883.

KLOSTER-BRUCK, klōs'ter-brŏŏk, a village of Moravia, 1 mile E.S.E. of Znaym, on the Taja, with a fine castle, formerly an abbey.

KLOSTERLE, (Klösterle,) klōs'ter-lĕh, a small town of Bohemia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 1600.

KLOSTERLE, klos'ter-lĕh, or KLASTEREYZ, klăs'ter-īts', a village of Bohemia, on the Wild Adler. Pop. 793.

KLOSTERNEUBURG, klōs'ter-noi'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 3800. It is remarkable for a large Augustine monastery, one of the oldest and richest in Austria, with a library of 30,000 volumes.

KLOSTERS, klos'ters, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Landquart, 16 miles E.N.E. of Chur, (Coire.) Pop. 1288.

KLOTEN, klo'ten, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1460.

KLUNDERT, klŭn'dĕrt, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 2444.

KLUS, kloos, (INNER, in'ner, and AUSSER, ois'ser,) a market-town of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles E. of Soleure, at the N. extremity of the celebrated defile of the same name, with ruins of a castle.

KLUVEN, a village of Norway. See KLOEVEN.

KLYTSCH-NIAS-BAI, klĭtch'no'äs' bī', or KLYTSCH-BAI, klĭtch'bī', a town of Independent Tartary, khanat, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It contains a castle of the khan and 3 mosques.

KMIELNIK, a town of Russia. See CHMIELNIK.

KNAITH, năth, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KNAPDALE, nap'dale, NORTH and SOUTH, two contiguous parishes of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura, and connected S. with the peninsula of Cantire.

KNAP-OF-REEDS, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

KNAPS, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

KNAPTOFT, nap'toft, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KNAPTON, nap'ton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

KNAPTON, a township of England, co. of York.

KNAPTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, on the York and North Midland Railway 15½ miles N.E. of York.

KNAPWELL, nap'well, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

KNARESBOROUGH, nairs'bŭr-ŭh, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles E. of Harrogate, and 16 miles W.N.W. of York. Pop. in 1851, 10,170; of parliamentary borough, 5526. It is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of Nidd, here crossed by 2 stone bridges. It has an ancient parish church, and numerous other places of worship, a small grammar school, another endowed school, and massive remains of a castle erected soon after the Conquest. It afforded shelter to the murderers of Thomas à-Becket, and formed a temporary prison for Richard I. A part of it is now used as a prison for the forest of Knaresborough. The town has also a court-house in the castle area, a market-house, public library, banking company, and long-established manufactures of linens, which have, however, greatly declined. Along the river is a pleasant promenade, on which is the famous "dropping well," of strongly petrifying quality. Not far from the town are the remains of a priory of the thirteenth century, and ancient chapels, hewn out of solid rock, and now tenanted as dwellings, with St. Robert's Cave, the scene of the murder committed in 1746 by Eugene Aram. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

KNARESBOROUGH FOREST, a district of England, extending W. of the above town for 20 miles, and in some places 8 miles in breadth. It has belonged to the duchy of Lancaster since the time of Edward III.

KNARESDALE, nairs'dăl, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles W.S.W. of Hexham. The ancient forest of Knaresdale formerly abounded with red deer, a few of which still remain.

KNEBWORTH, nĕb'worth, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

KNEESALL, nee'zăl, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

KNEETON, a parish of England. See KNEVETON.

KNEISLEY, neez'lee, a post-office of Greene co., Ohio.

KNELSTON, nĕls'ton, a parish of Wales, co. Glamorgan.

KNESSELAERE, knĕs'seh-lä'reh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4157.

KNETTISHALL, nĕt'tis hall, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

KNETZGAU, knĕt'z'gŏw, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1365.

KNEVETON, nev'e-ton, or KNEETON, nee'ton, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

KNIAGININ or KNIAGHININ, kne-ä-gbe-neen', a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles S.E. of Nizhnee Novgorod. Pop. 1600.

KNIAZ, kne-äz', sometimes written ZID, zĭd, a lake of Russia, government, and 100 miles S.S.E. of Minsk. Length, 15 miles; breadth, about 4 miles.

KNIELINGEN, k'neel'ing-en or kneel'ing-en, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 miles W.N.W. of Carlsruhe. There is a gold washery here. Pop. 1125.

KNIESEN, k'nee'zen or knee'zen, (Hun. *Gnezda*, gnĕz'dŏk',) a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, 15 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 1480.

KNIGHT, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

KNIGHTON, nī'ton, or TREF-Y-CLAWDD, trĕv-e-klŏwth, (*i. e.* "Town on the Dyke,") a parliamentary borough, town,

and parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor, on the Teme, 10 miles N.N.E. of New Radnor. Pop. 1404. The borough is governed by a bailiff, under the queen, lady of the manor, and unites with Radnor, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. The great dyke thrown up by Offa in the eighth century, as a defence against the Britons, passes through the town.

KNIGHTON-on-TEAME, (teem,) a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

KNIGHTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, nits/brij, a W. suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, continuous with Piccadilly, 3½ miles W. of St. Paul's, London. A beautiful new church, the Albert Gate, at the entrance to Hyde Park, cavalry barracks, and many superior residences, here adjoin or approach the line of one of the great W. roads from London.

KNIGHT'S FERRY, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, an island of Russian America, in Prince William's Sound, about lat. 60° 13′ N., lon. 148° E. It is about 30 miles long.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, in British America, near the W. coast of Hudson's Bay.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, one of the Snares Islands, S. of New Zealand. Lat. 62° N., lon. 93° W.

KNIGHTSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on Blue River, where it is crossed by the National Road and Central Railroad, 22 miles E. of Indianapolis, and 35 miles W. of Richmond. Another railroad extends to Shelbyville. The surrounding country is fertile and much improved, and the town is a place of active business, and is rapidly increasing. The Blue River is an excellent mill-stream. Pop. in 1854, about 1600.

KNIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, 5 miles S.W. of Providence.

KNIGHTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

KNIJPE, (or KNYPE,) DE, dê knī/pĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 2 miles E. of Heerenveen. Pop. 1214.

KNILL, nil, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

KNIN, k'neen', a small town and fort of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, on an affluent of the Kerka, 900 feet above the sea, 35 miles N.N.W. of Spalato.

KNIPHAUSEN, knip/how'zen, a lordship and castle of Germany, at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 miles N. of Oldenburg, with which it is incorporated. Pop. 3000.

KNIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KNITTELFELD, knit/tel-felt', a town of Styria, on the left bank of the Mur, 32 miles N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 2000. It has important iron-works.

KNITTLINGEN, knit/ling-en, a frontier town of Würtemberg, 26 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2392.

KNIVETON, niv/tun, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

KNOB, nob, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

KNOB CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

KNOB FORK, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

KNOB MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the E.N.E. part of Columbia co., extends a short distance into Luzerne.

KNOBNOSTER, a small post-village of Johnson co., Missouri.

KNOCK, nok, a mountain of Scotland, co., and 11 miles W.S.W. of Banff. Height, 2500 feet above the sea. It is a noted landmark in navigating Moray Frith.

KNOCKANDO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Moray.

KNOCKANE, nok'kain', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 6 miles W.N.W. of Killarney, comprising part of the magnificent scenery of Killarney.

KNOCKANURE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

KNOCK/BAIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

KNOCK'BREDA, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

KNOCK/BRIDE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

KNOCK'GRALTON, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

KNOCKIN, nok/in, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

KNOCK/LADE, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, 2¼ miles S. of Ballycastle. Height, 1695 feet.

KNOCK'MAHON, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1½ miles E.N.E. of Bonmahon. Pop. 200. It has copper-mines, which, a few years since, employed upwards of 1000 persons, and yielded nearly 4000 tons of ore annually.

KNOCK'MEL/EDOWN MOUNTAINS, Ireland, in Munster, are between the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and extend E. and W. for about 16 miles. Their highest point, Knockmeledown, is 4½ miles N.N.W. of Lismore, and 2690 feet in elevation.

KNOCK'TOPHER, a small market-town of Ireland, co. of of Kilkenny, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newmarket. Pop. 450.

KNODISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk

KNOOK, nook, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KNOSSINGTON, nos/sing-ton, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

KNOTTING, not/ting, parish of England, co. of Bedford.

KNOTTINGLEY, not/ting-le, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on a slight declivity, on the right bank of the Aire, at its junction with the Knottingley and Goole Canal, 3¾ miles E.N.E. of Pontefract, on the railway to Goole. It has two established churches, various dissenting chapels, a national, British, and several private schools, and a mechanics' institute. The manufacture of lime, for which Knottingley has been long famed, is carried on to a great extent. A good many river and small coasting vessels are built here, and the trade on the river and canal is very considerable. The king's mills, erected here shortly after the Conquest, are still in existence, although deprived of their former privileges. Pop. in 1851, 4540.

KNOTTS/VILLE, a post-village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

KNOWERSVILLE, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 19 miles W. of Albany.

KNOWLE, nōl, a chapelry of England, co. of Warwick.

KNOWLE PARK, England, co. of Kent, is the fine residence of the Countess of Plymouth.

KNOWLE ST. GILES, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

KNOWLESVILLE, nōlz/vil, a post-village of Ridgeway township, Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, about 40 miles N.E. by N. of Buffalo. It contains 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 600.

KNOWLTON, nōl/ton, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

KNOWL/TON, a township of Warren co., New Jersey. Pop. 1356.

KNOWLTON MILLS, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on Paulinskill Creek, 10 miles N. of Belvidere.

KNOWL/TONVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 23 miles S.E. of Stanstead, and 60 miles from Montreal. The post-office is called Knowlton.

KNOWSLEY, nōz/lee, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles W.N.W. of Prescot. Here is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Derby, in a fine old park enclosing a large sheet of water.

KNOW/STONE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

KNOX, nox, a county in the central part of East Tennessee: area estimated at 510 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the N.W. by the Clinch, and also drained by the French Broad River. The surface is traversed by several high ridges between the Cumberland Mountains and the main Alleghany chain. These are locally denominated Copper Ridge, Chestnut Ridge, and Bay's Mountain. The valleys and river-bottoms are fertile and well watered with excellent springs. The county contains extensive beds of limestone, fine marble, and iron ore. It is intersected by the Great Railroad of East Tennessee. Organized in 1794, and named in honor of General Henry Knox, then secretary of war of the United States. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. 18,755, of whom 16,562 were free, and 2193 slaves.

KNOX, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is occupied by valleys and mountains. Iron ore, stone coal, and limestone are abundant. Knox county was formed in 1799. Capital, Barboursville. Pop. 7050, of whom 6438 were free, and 612 slaves.

KNOX, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of 528 square miles. It is intersected by the Vernon and Walhonding Rivers, and also drained by the North Fork of the Licking. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil is remarkably fertile. The county is intersected by the line of railroads which connect Sandusky City with Newark, and also by the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg Railroad. Organized in 1808. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 23,873.

KNOX, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 516 square miles. The Wabash bounds it on the W., the White River on the S., and the West Fork of White River on the E. The surface is mostly level or rolling. There are several prairies near the Wabash, very fertile. Coal is found in many parts of the county. Organized in 1802. The first settlement of the state was made in this vicinity, by the French, in 1750. Capital, Vincennes. Pop. 11,084.

KNOX, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by Spoon River, and also drained by Pope and other creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is very productive. A large portion of the surface consists of prairies, alternating with timber. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal. It is intersected by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, and Military Tract Railroad. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. 13,279.

KNOX, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the North, South, and Middle Fabius, and by the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies and partly of forests. The soil is very productive. Capital, Edina. Pop. 2894, of whom 2628 were free, and 266 slaves.

KNOX, a township of Waldo co., Maine, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1102.

KNOX, a post-village and township of Albany co., New York, 22 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2621.

KNOX, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

KNOX, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 2166.

KNOX, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 755.

KNOX, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1210.

KNOX, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1962.

KNOX, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

KNOX, a township of Jay co., Indiana.

KNOX, a post-village, capital of Stark co., Indiana, on Yellow River, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 100 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, has about 100 inhabitants.

KNOX CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

KNOX COLLEGE. See GALESBURG, Illinois.

KNOX CORNERS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

KNOX HILL, a post-office of Walton co., Georgia.

KNOX'VILLE, a post-village, Steuben co., New York.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on Cowanesque Creek, 165 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Georgia, 25 miles W.S.W. of Macon. Incorporated in 1825. It has a court-house, 2 hotels, 2 churches, 14 stores, and 1 academy.

KNOXVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

KNOXVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

KNOXVILLE, a flourishing city, capital of Knox co., Tennessee, and formerly the seat of the state government, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Holston River, 4 miles below its confluence with the French Broad River, 185 miles E. of Nashville, and 204 miles S.E. of Lexington, Kentucky. The situation is elevated and healthy, commanding a beautiful view of the river, and the Blue Mountains of Chilhowee, some 30 miles distant. The river is navigable for steamboats at all seasons from this point downward; and during winter and spring they extend their trips up the river as far as Kingsport. The region, however, in future will not be dependent on the river for the means of transportation. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which extends from Knoxville to Dalton, in Georgia, connecting with the railways in that state, was opened in 1862, and has given a new impetus to every department of business. Another railroad has been commenced, which will extend from Knoxville to the Virginia line. When those two roads shall have been completed, East Tennessee will be intersected by a chain of railways extending from Boston to Memphis, forming the great thoroughfare of the Union, and traversing a country remarkable for the fertility of its soil and the salubrity of its climate. This will be the most central and direct line from New York to New Orleans. Knoxville, from its midway position, may be expected to derive much benefit from the immense amount of trade and travel which must pass along this route. The completion of the railroad from Dalton to Knoxville appears to have produced a great sensation among the inhabitants of East Tennessee, a region heretofore almost isolated from the busy world. In the poetical language of a gentleman residing in that region, to whom the editors are indebted for much valuable information, "the neigh of the iron horse mingles with the roar of her innumerable water-falls, and awakens the echoes of her vast and silent forests." The city already exhibits an aspect of increased prosperity, and manufactures of various kinds are springing up in its vicinity. The manufactory of window-glass in this place is said to be the largest in the Southern States. Knoxville contains the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, and is the seat of the University of East Tennessee, founded in 1807. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, several academies, and printing offices issuing 6 or 7 newspapers. It was laid out in 1794, in which year it became the capital of the state, and so continued until 1817. Pop. in 1850, 3690; in 1854, about 5000.

KNOXVILLE, a village of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on the road from Warsaw to Falmouth, the county seat.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 141 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

KNOXVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Knox co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Burlington Railroad, 41 miles W. by N. of Peoria. It has a high and beautiful situation in the midst of an extensive prairie. Knoxville has several churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1854, about 1300.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village of Ray co., Missouri, 140 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

KNOXVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion co., Iowa, 109 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. The railroad which is projected from Davenport to Council Bluffs is expected to pass through this place.

KNOYLE, (noil.) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 24 miles S.W. of Hindon. The famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren, was born here in 1632.

KNOYLE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

KNUTSFORD, nŭts'ford, (*Cnut's Ford*, Canute's Ford,) a market-town and parish of England, co., and 24 miles E.N.E. of Chester. Pop. in 1851, 4275. The Birkin Rivulet divides it into the townships of Over and Nether Knutsford. The town has a handsome parish church, free school, and active manufactures of cotton velvets and yarn, worsted and leather.

KNUTWEIL, knoot'vil, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1302.

KNYPE, DE, a village of the Netherlands. See KNIPPE, DE.

KOAHOMA, a county of Mississippi. See CHOAHOMA.

KOANG-SIN or KOUANG-SIN-FOU, kwang-sin-foo, a city of China, province of Kiang-see, capital of a government, 130 miles E. of Nan-Chang.

KOBASS, ko'bäss, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, on the Save, about 9 miles from Oriovacz. Pop. 1700.

KOBBE or COBBE, kob'beh, sometimes written KOBBI, a town of Central Africa, capital of Dartour, about lat. 14° 11' N., lon. 28° 8' E. Pop. 6000. It is inhabited chiefly by merchants and strangers.

KOUDO, a city and territory of Mongolia. See COUDO.

KOBEN, (Köben,) kö'ben, a town of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the left bank of the Oder. Pop. 1281.

KOBI, ko'bee, a Russian fort and village, government of Georgia, among the mountains of the Caucasus, in lat. 42° 32' N., lon. 44° 35' E.

KOBILJAKI, a town of Russia. See KOBYLIAKI.

KOBLENZ, a city of Rhenish Prussia. See COBLENTZ.

KOBRIN or KOBRYN, ko'brin, a town of Russian Poland, 100 miles S.E. of Grodno, with a Greek monastery. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1812. Pop. 4300.

KOBURG, a town and duchy of Germany. See COBURG.

KOBYLANKA, ko-be-lăn'kä, a village of Galicia, circle of Jasło, on the Rappa. It has a castle, and in its vicinity a chapel, annually visited by 50,000 pilgrims from Galicia, Hungary, and Poland.

KOBYLIAKI, KOBILJAKI, ko-beel-yä'kee, or KOBULJAKI, ko-bül-yä'kee, a town of Russia, government, and 57 miles S.W. of Poltava. Pop. 7000.

KOBYLIN, ko-be-leen', a town of Prussian Poland, 50 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on the Orla. Pop. 2270.

KO-CHANG, ko'chang', an island in the Gulf of Siam, about 2 miles S. of Koh-Kud, 6 miles long by 2 miles broad.

KOCHEM, a town of Prussia. See COCHEM.

KOCHER, ko'ker, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Neckar, 6 miles N. of Heilbronn. Length, 70 miles.

KOCH-HISSAR, kok-his'sar', a town of Asia Minor, in Karamania, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the ancient *Tatæa Palus*, in lat. 38° 56' N., lon. 32° 29' E.

KOCHSTEDT, kok'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 21 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1537.

KOCK, kok, a town of Russian Poland, about 40 miles S. of Siedlec, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1300.

KODA, ko'da, a town of Sinde, 23 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor, in lat. 27° 55' N., lon. 68° 52' E. Pop. 2200.

KODEN, ko'den, a town of Poland, province of Siedlec, on the Bug, 23 miles E.S.E. of Biała. Pop. 2506.

KODIAK, ko'de-äk, written also KADIAK, an island of Russian America, S.E. of the peninsula of Aliaska. Its shape is very irregular. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 50 miles. The surface is mountainous. On its N. side is the harbor and station of St. Paul.

KODJ-HISSAR, Asiatic Turkey. See KOCH-HISSAR.

KOEDANG, koo'dăng', a prefix to several rivers of Java, province of Passoeroean. They are, KOEDANG GALOS, KOEDANG JEWAH, KOEDANG ROWO, KOEDANG SEGERO-ALDEN, and KOEDANG SEGERO-SOERANG, all flowing into the Indian Ocean.

KOEDJIK or KOEDYK, koo'dik, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles N. of Alkmaar, on the Great North Holland Canal. Pop. 631.

KOEI CHOO, QUEI-CHOO, KOUEI-TCHOU, kwä choo', or KWI-CHOO, kwi' choo', a province in the S.W. of China. Lat. 24° 30' to 29° N., lon. 104° to 110° E. Pop. 5,288,219. Surface mountainous. It has mines of gold, silver, vermilion, and iron. Chief city, Koei-yang.

KOEI-HO, a river in the N.W. of China joins the Hoang-Ho.

KOEI-LING, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

KOEI-TE, a city of China. See KWEI-TE.

KOEI-YANG, KWEI-YANG or KOUEI-YANG, kwä'yäng', a town of China, capital of the province of Koei-choo. Lat. about 22° N., lon. 107° E.

KOEKELBERG, koo'kel-bĕrg', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, about 2 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2282.

KOELEN, a mountain of Scandinavia. See KIOLEN.

KOENIGINGRAETZ. See KÖNIGINGRATZ.

KOENIGSBERG, Prussia. See KÖNIGSBERG.

KOEPANG, a town of the island of Timor. See COEPANG.

KOERMOEND, a town of Hungary. See KÖRMÖND.

KOESFELD, a town of Prussia. See KÖSFELD.

KOESLIN, a town of Prussia. See CÖSLIN.

KOEVORDE or KOEVORDEN. See COEVORDEN.

KOEWACHT, koo'wäkt, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 6 miles S. of Axel. Pop. 1342.

KOEWALA-DAY, koo-wä'lä-dä, a populous town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island of Lingen,

about 6 miles from the mouth of a considerable river. It is the capital of the island, and the residence of a sultan.

KOGENHEIM, ko'ghęn-hīmə', (Fr. pron. ko'ghŏn'ĕm',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Bâle (Basel) Railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Schélestadt. Pop. 1324.

KOHALOM, (Kóhalom,) a town of Austria. See REPS.

KOHAT, ko'hăt', a town of Afghanistan, 25 miles S. of Peshawer, lat. 33° 31' N., lon. 69° 40' E. It has a fine mosque. Near it are springs of naphtha, and beds of sulphur.

KOH-CHAM-NUNG, ko'chăm'nŭng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, about 1 mile S.E. of Koh-Kong.

KOH-HISSAR, KOH-HISAR, ko'his'sar', or KOH-RASAR, ko'rā'sar', (the "hill castle.") a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, 12 miles S.W. of Mardeen, with remains of walls, arches, and tombs.

KOH-I-BABA, ko-e-bā'bā, a mountain range of Afghanistan, off the S.W. extremity of the Hindoo Koosh, between which mountains is the principal pass into Toorkistan. Lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 67° 30' to 68° 30' E. Height, 17,640 feet.

KOH-I-DAMAUN, ko'e-dā-mawn', or KOH-I-DAHMAN, ko'e-dā-mān', (the "mountain skirt,") a district of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh.

KOHISTAN, ko'his-tăn', (the "land of mountains,") is a name applied to the N. part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

KOH-KAI-TAI, ko'kī'tī', a group of small islets in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 57' N., lon. 99° 39' E.

KOH-KARINJ, ko'kā'rinj', a lofty summit of the Hindoo Koosh, in Afghanistan, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Jelalabad, about lat. 34° 45' N., lon. 99° 38' E.

KOH-KOHG, ko'kŏg', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 30 miles S.E. of Koh-Kud, having a number of small islets on the N.E. and S.E. sides.

KOH-KONG, ko'kong', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 104° 30' E.

KOH KRAH, ko'krā', or CARA, kā-rā', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 101° E.

KOH-KRAM, ko'krăm', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 16 miles S.E. of Koh-Nek. It is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad.

KOH KUD, ko'kŭd', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 35' N., lon. 102° 37' E.

KOHLEN-JANOWITZ, ko'lęn-yā'no-Wits', a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, 33 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1450.

KOHLFORT, a village of Prussia, on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 87 miles S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

KOH-NOK, ko'nok', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 15 miles S.W. of the Koh-See Chang (Koh-Si-Chang.)

KOH-PHAI, ko'fī', three small islands in the Gulf of Siam, about 2 miles S.W. of Koh-Kram.

KOH-PHAI, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of Siam, grouped around Cape Liant, the larger of which are called KOH-SAN, KOH-SAM-BE-SAN, and KOH-KAE.

KOH-PHANG, ko-'fāng', or SANCORI, sāng'ko-ree', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 30 miles N.E. of Koh Sama.

KOHREN, ko'rĕn, a town of Saxony, 24 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1033.

KOH-SAMA, koh'sā'mā, or CARNAM, kar'nām', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 100° E.

KOH SAMET, ko'sā'met', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 12° 30' N., lon. 101° 37' E., surrounded by a number of smaller islands.

KOH-SEE-CHANG or KOH-SI-CHANG, ko'see'chāng', a large and lesser island, near the head of the Gulf of Siam, lat. of the largest, 13° 10' N., lon. 100° 59' E. It is 7 miles long, and 3 miles broad.

KOH-SEE-CHANG, a harbor in the Gulf of Siam, formed by an island of the same name.

KOISOO or KOISOU, koi-soo', a river of Russia, rises on the N. slope of the Caucasus, and forms two branches, which fall into the Caspian; the more northern under its own name, and the other under that of Soolak (Sulak.) Total course, about 1200 miles.

KOJETEIN, ko'yā-tīne', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 10 miles S.W. of Prerau. Pop. 2836.

KOJUK (ko'jŭk') PASS, Afghanistan, traverses the Amran Mountains, between the valley of Pisheen and Candahar. The British troops passed it in 1839, and forced it in 1842.

KOKA, ko'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co., and 23 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2109.

KOKABONI, ko'kā-bo'nee, or KUKABONEE, kŭk'ā-bo'nee, a town of Borneo, on the right bank of the Yeoo, in lat. 12° 52' N., lon. 13° E. Pop. 5000.

KOKAN or KOKAND, Central Asia. See KHOKAN.

KOKCHAGA, BOLCHAIA, bol-chī'a kok-chā'gā, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Viatka, and joins the left bank of the Volga. Length, 100 miles.

KOKCHAGA, MALAIA, mā-lī'a' kok-chā'gā, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Viatka, and joins the left bank of the Volga. Length, about 90 miles.

KOKEI, ko'kęi, or ko'kēī', GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W. course of upwards of 100 miles each, unite at Balasfalva, and the united stream joins the Maros 10 miles N. of Karlsburg. The rivers give name to a county, the capital of which is Kokelburg or Küküllovar, on the Little Kokel, 14 miles E.N.E. of Balasfalva.

KOKELAY, ko-kęh-lī', a maritime town of Ceylon, on its S. coast, 35 N.N.W. of Trincomalee.

KOKEND, ko-kā'no, a hamlet of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, province of Fizen.

KO-KING, ko'king', a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of the department, on the Yang-tse-kiang.

KO'KOMO, a thriving post-village, capital of Howard co., Indiana, on the railroad between Peru and Indianapolis, 50 miles N. of the latter. Settled in 1844.

KOKO-NOR, ko'ko-nor', KOKO-NOOR, ko'ko-noor', KO-KE-NOR, ko'kĕh-nor, (*i. e.* "Blue Sea.") or TSING-HAI, tsing' hī', a lake of the Chinese Empire, having W. the desert of Gobi, about lat. from 32° to 38° N., lon. from 94° to 104° E. Length, about 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles.

KOKOORA, KOKOURA or KOKURA, ko-koo'rā, a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, capital of the province of Fizen, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Nagasaki, on the strait of Van-der Capellan. Lat. (castle) 33° 53' 30" N., lon. 130° 59' E. Pop. 16,000.

KOKUNDI, a town of Africa. See KAKUNDY.

KOLA, ko'lā, a town of Russian Lapland, 335 miles N.W. of Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola River, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 52' N., lon. 33° E. Pop. 1000.

KOLADYNG, ko'lā ding', or KULLADINE, kŭl'lā-dīn', a river of Asia, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in Aracan, by several mouths. Total course, about 200 miles.

KOLDING or COLDING, kol'ding, a maritime town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 30 miles E.N.E. of Ribe, on an inlet of the Little Belt, enclosed by walls. Pop. 2800.

KOLEAH, ko'le-a, a town of Algeria, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Algiers. It is the seat of a garrison. Pop. 2500.

KOLEMOKEE CREEK, Georgia. See COLAMOKA.

KOLHAM or COLHAM, kol'hăm, a village of Holland, province, and 7 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 500.

KOLHORN, kol'horn, a village of Holland, province of North Holland, 13 miles N.E. of Alkmaar. Pop. 551.

KOLIAZIN, KOLIASIN, ko-le-ā-zeen', or KALASIN, (Kaläsin,) a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles E.N.E. of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 4590.

KOLIMA, a river of Asia. See KOLYMA.

KOLIN, or NEU KOLIN, noi ko-leen', a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe, on the railway to Brünn, 35 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 5800. Marshal Daun here defeated Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757.

KOLINGSOO or KOLINGSOU, ko'ling'soo', a small island of China, in the harbor of Amoy, opposite that city.

KOLLEDA, (Kölleda,) kōl-lā'dā, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 34 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 4100.

KOLLUM, kol'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Dokkum. Pop. 1000.

KOLN, (Köln,) a town of Rhenish Prussia. See COLOGNE.

KOLO, ko'lo, a town of Poland, province, and 40 miles N.E. of Kalisz, on an island in the Warta. Pop. 3400.

KOLOKYTHIA or COLOKYTHIA, ko-lo-ke-thee'ā, (anc. *Laconicus Sinus*,) called also the GULF OF MARATHONISI, a gulf of Greece, in the S. part of the Morea.

KOLOMEA, ko-lo-mā'ā, sometimes written KOLOMYIA, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Pruth, 112 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 6980.

KOLOMNA, ko-lom'nā, a town of Russia, government, and 58 miles S.S.E. of Moscow, on the Moskva, near its confluence with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufactures of silks and woollens.

KOLOS, ko'losh', or SALZGRUB, sālts'groob, (Wallachian, *Koshaïea*, ko-shā-kā'ā?) a market-town of Transylvania, 12 miles E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 3180.

KOLOSVAR, a city of Transylvania. See KLAUSENBURG.

KOLVA or KOLWA, kol'vā, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, and joins the Visbera. Length, 170 miles.

KOLYMA or KOLIMA, ko-le-mā' or ko-lee'mā, a large river of North-east Asia, in Siberia, government of Yakootsk, rises by several heads, near lat. 61° 30' N., and after a N. course of 700 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30' N., and lon. 161° 30' E.

KOLYVAN, ko-le-văn', or TASHEKA, tā'shā kā', a small town of Asiatic Russia, government, and 110 miles S.W. of Tomsk, on the Obi, with valuable lead and gold mines.

KOLYVAN MOUNTAINS, a spur of the Lesser Altai.

KOLZIG, kol'tsig, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, bailiwick of Grünberg. Pop. 974.

KOMAROM, a town of Hungary. See COMORN.

KOMBRIDGE, England. See KIMBRIDGE.

KOMLOS, kom'losh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 4950.

KOMMA, kom'mā, or KOMNIA, kom'ne-ā, a village of Austria, in Moravia, near Swietlau. It is the birthplace of the famous John Amos Comenius.

KOMMOTAU, kom'mo-tŏw', a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Saaz. Pop. 3725.

KOMORN, a town of Hungary. See COMORN.

KOMOTAPOOR, ko-mo-tā-poor', a ruined town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, once capital of

the Hindoo kingdom of Camroop, on the Dhurlah, by which, and by a moat 14 miles in extent, the town was enclosed.

KOMULDSINA, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

KON'BO, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, in Lapland, discharges itself into the Gulf of Kandalaska by two outlets, one at its S.E., and one at its N.W. extremity. It is about 25 miles long, by 7 miles broad.

KONDINSK, kon-dinsk', a village of Asiatic Russia, government, and 260 miles N. of Tobolsk, on the Obi.

KONG, a town of Central Africa, 500 miles S. of Timbuctoo.

KONG-CHANG, kong'chăng', a city of China, province of Kan-soo, capital of a department; lat. 35° N., lon. 104° 30' E.

KONGEN, (Köngen,) köng'ĕn, a market-town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 5 miles S.E. of Esslingen. Pop. 2039.

KONG MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Africa, commencing 200 miles S.E. of Sierra Leone; lat. 9° N., lon. 9° 20' W., and stretching E. through the Mandingo country, along the N. frontier of Ashantee, and across Dahomey. Height probably not above 2500 feet. They consist of granite, marble, and ironstone; but little is yet known regarding them.

KONGSBERG, kongs'bĕrg, (King's Mountain,") a town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, 43 miles W.S.W. of Christiania, on the Lauwen-Elv. Pop. 2936. It has a school of mines, and a royal manufactory of arms and powder. The silver-mine of Kongsberg, discovered in 1623, is the most important in the kingdom. It was nearly abandoned in 1805, was again worked in 1816, and has continued flourishing since 1830.

KONGSVINGER, kongs'ving-ĕr, a mountain fortress of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, amt of Hedemarken, beside the Glommen, 45 miles E.N.E. of Christiania.

KONICZ, a village of Bohemia. See KAUNITZ.

KONIEH, ko'ne-ĕh, KONIA, KONIAH or KONIYEH, ko'ne-ă or ko'ne-yeh, (anc. *Iconium*,) a city of Asia Minor, capital of the pashalic of Karamania, or Konieh. Lat. 37° 51' N., lon. 32° 49' E. Pop. 40,000. Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 miles in circumference, were built with materials of ancient edifices, by the Seljook sultans, whose capital it was from the twelfth century till the time of Jenghis Khan. The most remarkable building is the Injemi Minarsh Djami, ("the mosque with the minaret reaching to the stars,") with exquisite delicacy of tracery, fretwork, and mouldings. It has numerous other mosques, some colleges, Armenian churches, public baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, a famous Mohammedan tomb, and some manufactures of carpets and colored leather.

KONIG, (König,) a German word signifying "king," forms a part of numerous names in Central Europe, as KÖNIGSBERG, "King's Mountain," KÖNIGSBACH, "King's Brook," &c

KÖNIG, (König,) kö'nig, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Mümling, 18 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1478.

KÖNIGGRATZ, (Königgrätz,) kö'nig-grĕts', a royal fortified town of Austria, in Bohemia, capital of the circle, 64 miles E.N.E. of Prague, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 8454. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuits' church, and episcopal palace. It is the see of a bishop-suffragan of Prague, and has a seminary, a gymnasium, and a royal stud.

KONIGHSIM, (Königheim,) kö'nig-hīme', a town of Baden, 3 miles W.S.W. of Bischofsheim. Pop. 2105.

KONIGHUTTE, (Könighütte,) kö'nig-hüt'tĕh, a village of Hanover, 15 miles S.E. of Klausthal. It has important iron-works, which employ 500 persons.

KONIGINHOF, (Königinhof,) kö'nig-in-hof', a town of Bohemia, 16 miles N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 4610. It has manufactures of printed cotton stuffs, linen fabrics, and leather.

KONIGSAAL, (Königsaal,) kö'nig-săl', or ZBRASLAU (?) a village of Bohemia, circle of Beraun, at the confluence of the Beraun and Moldau, 7 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 1000.

KONIGSBACH, kö'nigs-băk', a market-town of Baden, 10 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with a castle. Pop. 1700.

KONIGSBERG, (Königsberg,) or KOENIGSBERG, kĕn'igz-berg, (Ger. pron. kö'nigs-bĕrg'; L. *Mons-Regius*; Polish, *Krolewiecz*, kro-lā've-ĕtch',) a fortified city of Prussia, and second capital of the kingdom, capital of the government and circle of the same name, at the N.E. terminus of a railway from Berlin, (distance, 338 miles,) and on the Pregel, 5 miles from its mouth, in the Frische-Haff. Lat. of observatory, 54° 42' 8" N., lon. 20° 30' 2" E. Pop. 75,234. Mean temperature of the year, 43°·2; winter, 37°·8; summer, 60°·5 Fahrenheit. It was once the capital of Prussia Proper, including the provinces of both East and West Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, and still ranks as the third city in the Prussian dominions. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and has recently received important additions to its fortifications on the plan of detached forts. It consists of the town proper, and of four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts: the *Altstadt*, or Old Town, situated on the W.; *Löbenicht* on the E.; and *Kneiphof*, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which, before entering the town from the E., divides into two arms. The communication between the island and the opposite banks is kept up by seven wooden bridges. The island on which Kneiphof stands is so low and swampy, that the houses are built upon piles. The principal edifices are the royal castle, built in 1257; the former fortress of Friedrichsburg, now used as a store; the exchange, built in 1624; the town-house; the cathedral, built in 1332, with tombs of the grand-masters of the Teutonic order, and of the Dukes of Prussia; citadel, exchange, and theatre. The university, founded in 1554 by the Margrave Albert, and hence called the Albertine, is attended by above 300 students, and has a library of more than 50,000 volumes, a zoological museum and other valuable collections, an observatory, which the labors of Bessel has rendered famous, and a botanic garden. There are, besides, 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, schools of art and architecture, and deaf, dumb, and blind asylums. The manufactures comprise woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. It has ship-building yards, in which a considerable number of vessels of a small size are annually constructed. The Pregel has a bar across its mouth, with not more than from 5 to 6 feet water; large vessels bound for Königsberg land at Pilau, which is its port. The trade, notwithstanding a considerable decline from what it was in earlier times, is still important. In 1852 the principal exports were 89,560 quarters of wheat; 51,180 of barley; 3980 of rye; and 26,430 of pease and beans; flax, hemp, rape-seed, oil-cakes, bones, timber, wool, mats, and feathers. The principal imports are colonial produce, iron in pigs and bars, coal, cotton-wool, cotton-twist, wine, spirits, and unrefined sugar. In 1848 the number of vessels entered at Pilau was 664, (84,304 tons;) and cleared, 676, (94,857 tons.) Of these, 278 entered, and 276 cleared, were British.

Königsberg long numbered among its residents the celebrated philosopher Kant, and the geographer Gaspari. Its most distinguished natives are the naturalist Klein, the painter Willman, and the anatomist Walther. It was founded in 1255. In 1305, Königsberg became a member of the Hanseatic League; in 1626, was surrounded with walls; and in 1657, received a strong additional defence in the citadel of Friedrichsburg. It suffered much during the Seven Years' War, by the occupation of the Russians from 1758 to 1764; and also from the French who entered it in 1807, after the battle of Friedland. Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, was crowned here in 1701.

KÖNIGSBERG, a government of Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic. Area, 3708 square miles. Pop. 847,533.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles N. of Frankfort, on the Oder. It is walled, has several courts and public offices, 2 churches, a court-house, gymnasium, and hospital. Pop. 6110.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 3890.

KÖNIGSBERG, a town of Silesia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Teschen. Pop. 900.

KONIGSBERG, (Königsberg,) kö'nigs-bĕro', or UJ-BANYA, oo'ee-bănt'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, on the Gran, 24 miles E.N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 3965.

KONIGSBRONN, (Königsbronn,) kö'nigs-bronn', a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles N.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1192.

KONIGSBRUCK, (Königsbrück,) ko'nigs-brük', or KUNSBERG, a town of Saxony, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dresden. P. 1740.

KONIGSECKWALD, (Königseckwald,) kö'nig-sĕk-wăld', a village and castle of Würtemburg, S.W. of Saulgau.

KONIGSEE, (Königsee,) kö'nig-sā', a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 miles W.S.W. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2050.

KONIGSEE, (Königsee,) or BARTHOLOMAUSSEE, bar-tol'o-mōws'sā, a lake on the S.E. extremity of Bavaria, about 5 miles long, by 1 mile broad.

KONIGSEGG, (Königsegg,) kö'nig-sĕgg', or KUMZAK, koom'zăk, a town of Bohemia, with a fine church and school, 31 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2859.

KONIGSFELD, (Königsfeld,) kö'nigs-fĕlt', or NEUDORF, noi'dorf, a village of Moravia, 2 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1407.

KONIGSHAIN, (Königshain,) kö'nigs-hīn', a village of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1232.

KONIGSHAIN, a village of Saxony, 60 miles E. of Dresden. Pop. 1457.

KONIGSHAIN, a village of Saxony, circle of Leipsic. Pop. 1068.

KONIGSHOFEN, (Königshofen,) kö'nigs-ho'fĕn, a town of Baden, 17 miles S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1306.

KONIGSHOFEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W.N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1236.

KONIGSHOFEN-IM-GRABFELDE, kö'nigs-ho'fen-im-grăb'fĕl-deh, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 44 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1702.

KONIGSHUTE, (Konigshütte,) ko'nigs-hüt'tĕh, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 54 miles E.S.E. of Oppeln, with a station on the Silesian Railway, and royal iron-works. Pop. 1560.

KONIGSHUTTE, (Königshütte,) kö'nigs-hüt'tĕh, a village of Prussian Poland, on the railway from Breslau to Cracow, 111 miles S.E. of Breslau.

KONIGSLUTTER, (Königslutter,) kö'nigs-lüt'ter, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 9 miles W.N.W. of Helmstadt, on the Lutter. Pop. 2520. It has an ancient Bene-

dictine church, with monuments to the Emperor Lothaire II., to his empress, and to Henry of Bavaria, &c.

KONIGS-SEE, (Königs-See.) kö'nigs-sā. a picturesque lake of Bavaria, 65 miles S.E. of Munich. Length, 6 miles.

KONIGSTADTEN, (Königstädten,) kö'nig-stē̂d'ten, a market-town of Lower Austria, 12 miles from Sieghards-kirchen. Pop. 973.

KONIGSTADTL, (Königstädtl,) kö'nig-stēttl', or WIES-TETZ-KRALOWY, we-ās'tēts krā-lo've, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 40 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1747.

KONIGSTEIN, (Königstein,) kö'nig-stīne', (*i. e.* "king's rock,") a town of Germany, in Saxony, 17 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 2000. It has a fortress situated on a rock, 450 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures have usually been deposited here during war.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Nassau, 12 miles N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1300. Near it is the castle of the same name, ruined by the French in 1796.

KONIGSWALD, (Königswald,) kö'nigs-wält', a village of Bohemia, on the Erlau, 16 miles from Teischen. Pop. 1282.

KONIGSWALD, (Königswald,) a village of Bohemia, on the Koschel, 7 miles from Rumburg. Pop. 2165.

KONIGSWALDE, (Königswalde,) kö'nigs-wäl'deh, a town of Prussia, government of Frankfort, circle of Sternberg, between two lakes. Pop. 1360.

KONIGSWALDE, a village of Saxony, 4 miles N.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 1978.

KONIGSWARTH, (Königswarth,) kö'nigs-wärt', a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Elbogen, with mineral springs. Pop. 1540. Its noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich, contains a splendid collection of works of art, and an elaborate chapel, built in 1834.

KONIGSWARTHA, ko'nigs-wär'tä, a village of Saxony, 33 miles N.E. of Dresden. Barclay de Tolly defeated the French here in 1813. Pop. 831.

KONIGSWINTER, (Königswinter,) kö'nigs-win'ter, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. 2100.

KONIGSZELT, (Königszelt,) kö'nigs-tselt', a village of Prussia, on the railway from Breslau to Freiburg, 31 miles S.W. of the former.

KONIN, ko'nin, a town of Russian Poland, province, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 4600.

KONINGSHOYCKT, ko'nings-hoikt', a village of Belgium, province, and 13 miles S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2062.

KONIŃSKA-WOLA, ko-nin'ská-wo'lä, or KONS-KOWO-LA, kons-ko-wo'lä, a town of Russian Poland, 27 miles N.W. of Lublin. Pop. 1100.

KONITZ, ko'nits, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 18 miles W.S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1773.

KONITZ, or CHOYNICA, koy-neet'sä, a town of Prussia, 68 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. In 1445, the Teutonic knights here gained a victory over the Poles. Pop. 3954.

KONIYEH, Asiatic Turkey. See KONIEH.

KONIZ, (Köniz,) kö'nits, a village and parish of Switzerland, in a valley of its own name, canton of Bern, 2 miles S.W. of Bern. In its vicinity are the ruins of the old castles of Aegerten and Bubenberg. Pop. 5488.

KONNERN, (Könnern,) kön'nern, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Merseburg. Pop. 2714.

KONNIAGA, one of the Aleutian islands. See KANAGA.

KONNON CONDORE, kon'non' kon-dōr', an island in the China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Anam; lat. 8° 40' N., lon. 105° 55' E. In the beginning of last century the English founded a colony and built a fort here, but soon abandoned it.

KONOTOP, ko-no-top', a walled town of Russia, government, and 96 miles W. of Tchernigov. Pop. 3900.

KONOWITS or KONOWITZ, ko'no-vits', an island of Russia, in Finland, near the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

KONRADSREUTH or CONRADSREUTH, kon'rāds-roit', a village of Bavaria, 27 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1078.

KONRADSWALDAU, kon'rāds-wäl'dōw, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 858.

KONRADSWALDAU, MITTEL, mit'tel kon'rāds-wäl'dow, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Landshut. Pop. 675.

KONSKAIA, kon-skī'ä, a river of Russia, flows W., and enters the Dniester at Nikopol, after a W. course of 130 miles.

KONSKIE, konsk'yä, or KONSKI, kon'skee, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 35 miles S.W. of Radom. Pop. 4000. It has iron forges, and manufactures of cutlery, &c.

KONSTADT, kon'stätt, or WOTCZIN, votch-een', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1524.

KONSTANTINOGORSK, kon-stän-tee'no-gorsk', a fort of Russia, government of Caucasus, 21 miles S.W. of Georgievsk.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, kon-stän-tee'no-grädd', a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Poltava. P. 1673.

KONSTANTINOV or KONSTANTINOW, kon-stän-te-nov', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, on the Slootcha, 80 miles S.S.W. of Zhitomeer, (Jitomir.) Pop. 3930.

KONSTANZ, a lake and city of Baden. See CONSTANCE.

KONTWIG or CONTWIG, kont'wig, a village of Bavaria, about 3 miles E. of Deuxponts, (Zweibrücken.) Pop. 1378.

KONUDEL, ko-noo-dél', a village of Senegambia, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal, in lat. 15° 54' N., lon. 13° 7' W.

KONZAS. See KANZAS.

KOOBA, KOUBA, or KUBA, koo'bä, a fortified town of Russia, in the Caucasus, province of Daghistan, on the S. side of a river of its own name, 55 miles S.S.E. of Derbend. It was formerly the residence of a khan. Pop. 4200. It is new, has a bazaar with rich Persian carpets, and 3 mosques. On the opposite side of the river is KULGAT, a Jews' village. Pop. 4000.

KOOBAN, KOUBAN or KUBAN, koo-bän', (anc. *Hypanis?*) a river of South Russia, rises near Mount Elbrooz, receives numerous affluents from the Caucasian mountain chain, and, after a generally W. course estimated at 380 miles, enters the Bay of Kochan, on the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Anapa. It is rapid, and difficult of navigation. Along its banks are numerous Russian forts.

KOOBETCHI, KOUBETCHI, or KUBETSCHI, koo-bětch'-ee, a town of Russia, in the N. part of Daghistan, in a narrow valley, 33 miles W.N.W. of Derbend. It looks more like a fortification than a town, all the houses being loopholed, and entered by an outer stair, to which the only approach is by a narrow path. Pop. 5000.

KOOBINA, KOUBINA or KUBINA, koo-bee'nä, a river of Russia, rises in a small lake, in the W. part of the government of Vologda, and falls, by two mouths, into Lake Koobinskoe. Total course, about 170 miles.

KOOBINSKOE, KOUBINSKOE or KUBINSKOE, koo-bin'sko-ä', a lake of Russia, in the S.W. of the government of Vologda. Length, 45 miles; mean breadth, 4 or 5 miles.

KOOCHAN or KOUTCHAN, koo'chän', a strongly fortified town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 85 miles N.W. of Meshed. It was, a few years ago, taken by the Persians from the Koords. It has a garrison.

KOOCHE, KOUTCHE, or KUTSCHE, koo'chä', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 200 miles E.N.E. of Aksoo, in lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 83° E. It is fortified, garrisoned by Chinese, and deemed the key of Toorkistan. Its territory is fertile.

KOOCHILAK, kooch'läk', a mud-built town of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen valley, on the route to Candahar.

KOOCHVINSK, KOUTCHVINSK or KUTSCHVINSK, kooch-vinsk', written also KUCHVINSK, a village of Russia, government of Perm, 57 miles S. of Verkhotoorié, on the Toora. Pop. 1600.

KOOFA, KOUFA or KUFA, koo'fä, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 88 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, was large, populous, and flourishing, and became the abode of the caliphs till Almanzor removed the imperial residence to Bagdad, about A. D. 760. Its decay and final ruin dates from this period. The ancient Arabic characters, called *Cufic*, take their name from this town.

KOOFO, koo'fo, a town of West Africa, in Houssa, 52 miles S. by W. of Kano, surrounded by a double wall. Pop. 20,000.

KOOG-AAN-DE-ZAAN, kōg-ān-dā-zān', or DE KOOG, dā-kōg', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 7 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, on the Zaan. Pop. 2096.

KOOIALNIK, KOUIALNIK, or KUJALNIK, koo-yäl-neek', or koo-yäl-nik', (THE GREAT,) a river of Russia, falls into a lake of its own name, after a S.S.E. course of 66 miles.

KOOIALNIK, KOUIALNIK, or KUJALNIK, MIDDLE, a river of Russia, after a S.S.E. course of 50 miles, falls into a lake, which discharges itself into the Black Sea.

KOOKA, KOUKA or KUKA, koo'kä, a town of Central Africa, in Bornoo, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad.

KOOKOO-KOTA, KOUKOU-KOTA, koo'koo-ko'tä, or KHO-TON, ko-ton', a town of Mongolia, 50 miles N.W. of the Great Wall of China. Lat. 40° 40' N., lon. 111° 15' E. It has a Chinese garrison, and manufactures of skins.

KOOK'SEE', a considerable fortified town of India, dominions, and 76 miles S.W. of Indoor.

KOOKURMUNDA, koo-kūr mūn'dä, a town of British India, on the Taptee, 80 miles E.N.E. of Surat.

KOOLFO, KOULFO or KULFO, kool'fō', an important commercial town of West Africa, in Nyffé, 220 miles S.W. of Kano, on the Mayarrow, about lat. 10° 10' N., lon. 6° 45' E. It is surrounded by a high wall. Pop. about 16,000.

KOOLKOON MOUNTAINS, South Asia. See KUENLUN.

KOOLOI, KOULOI or KULOI, koo-loi', a river of Russia, government of Archangel, falls into the Bay of Mezen, in the White Sea. Total course, 150 miles.

KOOLON, KOULON or KULON, koo'lon', written also KOO'LOON', a small lake of Chinese Tartary. Lat. 49° N., lon. 116° 30' E.

KOOM, KHOOM, KHOUM or KUM, a decayed city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, capital of a district, 80 miles S.W. of Teheran. Pop. 8000. It is surrounded by extensive ruins, and has a college and a mosque.

KOOMA, KOUMA or KUMA, koo'mä, a river of South Russia, government of Caucasus, enters the Caspian about 135 miles S.W. of Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 300 miles.

KOOME-SHAH, KOUMI-CHAH, koo'mee-shä', or KOOM-SHAH, koom-shä, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 50 miles S.S.E. of Ispahan, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4000, who weave and dye cotton goods.

KOONASHEER, KOUNASHIR or KUNASHIR, koo-nä-sheer', one of the South Koorile Islands, close on the N.E.

coast of Yesso, Japan; lat. of the N.E. point, 44° 29′ N., lon. 146° 8′ E. It is about 70 miles long, and 25 miles broad. It is mountainous in the centre, but contains many valleys capable of cultivation. It is thinly inhabited.

KOONCH, koonch, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, capital of a rajahship, 67 miles E.S.E. of Gwalior.

KOONDAH, koon'dâ, a town of British India, district of Delhi, 9 miles N.E. of Kurnaul.

KOONDAH, a town of British India, district of Ramghur, 105 miles S.S.W. of Patna.

KOONDOOZ, Toorkistan. See KHOONDOOZ.

KOONGOOR, KOUNGOUR or KUNGUR, koong'goor', a town of Russia, government of Perm, near the confluence of the Iren and Sylva, 50 miles S.S.E. of Perm. It has five churches, a convent, soap-works, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in corn. It is the seat of a mining directory for the governments of Perm and Viatka. Near it are fine quarries of alabaster, and some remarkable grottoes. Pop. 6000.

KOONGTOON, KOUNGTOUN or KUNGTUN, koong'toon', a village of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 166 miles N. of Ava.

KOONGUEL, KOUNGUEL or KUNGUEL, koong-goo-êl', a village of West Africa, in Lower Galam, on the Senegal, in lat. 14° 51′ N., lon. 12° 22′ W.

KOONIA, KOUNIA, or KUNIA, koon'yâ, a river of Russia, joins the Lovat after a N. course of nearly 100 miles.

KOOPIANSK, KOUPIANSK or KUPIANSK, koo-pe-ânsk', written also KUPENSK, koo-pênsk', a town of Russia, government, and 61 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov. Pop. 700.

KOOR, KOUR or KUR, koor, (anc. *Cyrus*,) the principal river of Georgia, (the whole of which province it drains,) rises in the pashalic of Akhalzikh, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Caspian 100 miles S.W. of Bakoo, after a course estimated at 520 miles. The chief affluents are the Aras (*Araxes*,) Alazan, and Yora or Yoree.

KOORANKO, a territory of Africa. See KORANKO.

KOORDISTAN, KOURDISTAN or KURDISTAN, i. e. the "country of the Koords;" (anc. *Cordueni* or *Gordyene*; the country of the *Cardûchi*,) an extensive region of West Asia, mostly between lat. 34° and 38° N., and lon. 42° and 47° E., and shared between Turkey and Persia: Turkish Koordistan being mostly comprised in the pashalic of Bagdad, and Persian Koordistan in the province of Irak-Ajemee. Area, estimated at 500,000 square miles, but its limits are ill-defined. Pop. 3,000,000(?) of which four-fifths are Koords. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., where Mount Bisutoon (Bisutûn) rises to 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Tigris, and the Zab Aïd, Zab Asfel, and Dialah, its affluents. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the population, and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, &c. The Turkish are more settled in their habits than the Persian Koords; but a large proportion of the population wander in hordes over the country, which is very imperfectly subjected to either the Turkish or Persian sovereigns. They are a stout, dark race, well formed, with dark hair, small eyes, wide mouth, and a fierce look. Almost every man is mounted, and is provided either with javelins about 3 feet 6 inches long, or a bow of horn nearly 6 feet long, and a well-supplied leathern quiver. The sling, which Xenophon saw when he passed through the country with the 10,000 Greeks, is still in use. The language is of the same stock as the modern Persian. The great body of the Koords are Mohammedans. The women, unlike those of most other Asiatic nations, are said to be treated with much respect, while marriage is regarded as a sacred and indissoluble tie. The Koords were known to the ancients under the name of Carduchi. Under the ancient Persian monarchy they were included partly in the province of Assyria, and partly in that of Media. The famous Sultan Saladin was a Koord. The population of the Turkish portion of Koordistan is supposed by Chesney to exceed 2,500,000. The principal towns are Arbil, Alfoon Kupri, and Kerkook.——Adj. KOOR'DISH; inhab. KOORD.

KOORDMUHULEH, koord-moo-hoo'lêh, a village of Persia, in Mazanderan, 23 miles W. by N. of Astrabad. Pop. 1000.

KOORGHI-NOR, koor'ghee-nor, or ALAKT-UGUL-NUR, ê-lâkt'-oo-gool-noor, a lake of Asiatic Russia, government of Omsk, near lat. 45° 30′ N., and lon. 100° E. It contains islands, receives several rivers, but has no outlet.

KOORILE, KOURILE or KURILE (koo'rîl) ISLANDS,* a group of about 25 islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamtchatka to Japan, of which latter dominions the three southernmost form a part, the rest belonging to Russia, between lat. 43° 40′ and 57° N., and lon. 145° and 156° E. They extend in length more than 700 miles. Total estimated area, 3070 square miles. The population is uncertain, but small. The surface is very irregular. There are many volcanic mountains, some rising to 6000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants are partly Kamtchadales, and partly Aïnos, (Ainoos,) a tribe which appears to belong to the same race as the Japanese. They live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and Dutch traders. The chief islands are Itooroop, Koonasheer, Paramoosheer, Ooroop, and Amakootan. The two islands nearest to the continent of Asia were discovered by the Russians in 1713, who took them from Kamtchatka: in 1720, five were known. Since that time, the remainder have all been visited by different navigators.——Inhab. KOORILIAN (KURILIAN,) koo-rîl'eân.

KOORJAH, koor'jâ, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 30 miles N.N.W. of Allighur, in lat. 28° 15′ N., lon. 77° 51′ E.

KOORNAGALLEE, a town of Ceylon. See KORNEGAL.

KOORSK, KOURSK or KURSK, koorsk, a government in the S. of European Russia, bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Kharkov, W. by Tchernigov, and N. by Orel. Area, 17,382 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,865,215. The surface is flat, or undulating; the soil is very fertile, and nearly all occupied in agriculture. The manufactures comprise coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, and pottery. It is the most densely populated of any government in Russia.

KOORSK, KOURSK or KURSK, a city of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on the Seim, 290 miles S.S.W. of Moscow, in lat. 51° 40′ N., lon. 36° 28′ E. Pop. 30,409. It is the seat of a Greek eparchy, and of the bishops of Koorsk and Bielgorod, and has a gymnasium and a theological seminary. It has manufactures of leather, wax, and tallow, and an active commerce.

KOORWYE or KOORWEY, koor-wî', a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 140 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Betwah.

KOOS, KOUS or KUS, koos, (anc. *Apolinopolis Parva*,) a town of Upper Egypt, 16 miles S. of Keneh, on the right bank of the Nile.

KOOSHAN, KOUSHAN or KUSHAN, koo'shân', one of the most frequented passes across the Hindoo Koosh, from Afghanistan into Toorkistan. Lat. 35° 27′ N., lon. 68° 55′ E. Its summit is estimated to be 15,000 feet in height.

KOOSHIAN or KOUCHAN, koo'shân', a mountain of China, about 40 miles N.W. of Poo-Choo.

KOOSHK, kooshk, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Moorghaub or Awb-i-Moor in lat. 36° 16′ N., and lon. 62° 32′ E., after a course of about 130 miles.

KOOSHK, a village and fort of Afghanistan, on a river of the same name, about 40 miles N. by E. of Herat.

KOOSKOVIME, KOUSKOVIME or KUSKOVIME, koos-ko-veem', or KOUSKOGUIM, koos-ko-gweem'(?) a river of Russian America, falls into Behring's Sea about 150 miles N. of Bristol Bay. It is rapid and encumbered with shoals. Its course is above 300 miles.

KOOSNETSK, KOUZNETSK, KUSNETSK or KUZNETZK, koos-nêtsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Toomsk, on the Tom, 150 miles E.N.E. of Barnaul. P. 2120.

KOOTA, KOUTA, or KUTA, koo'tâ, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, joins the Lena. Length, 220 miles.

KOOTAIAH, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.

KOOTAIS, KOUTAIS, KUTAIS, koo-tîs', or KOTAIS, ko-tîs', (anc. *Cholatis?*) the capital town of Imeretia, Russian Transcaucasia, and anciently the capital of Colchis, 53 miles E.S.E. of Redoot-Kale, on the Rion (Phasis.) Pop. 3000, nearly half Jews.

KOOTANIE. See MACGILLIVRAY'S RIVER.

KOOTEN, kô'ten, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 11 miles E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 627.

KOOTUBDEA, koo'tûb'dee'â, an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the W. coast of Chittagong, in lat. 21° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 93° 45′ E. Length, 12 miles.

KOOZNETS, KOUZNETS or KUSNETZK, koos-nêtsk', a town of the Russian dominions, government, and 110 miles N.N.E. of Saratov. Pop. 10,626, employed in tanning, iron-works, and trading in timber.

KOPCSENY, kop'chê'nî', KITSEE, kît'sê', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 4 miles from Presburg.

KOPENHAGEN. See COPENHAGEN.

KOPENICK, (Köpenick,) kö'peh-nik', a town of Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Spree and Dahme, and on the railway from Berlin to Frankfort, 8 miles S.E. of Berlin. It has an old royal palace, now used as a military depot. Pop. 2800.

KOPIDINO, ko-pe-dee'no, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Bidschow. Pop. 1010.

KOPING, (Köping,) chö'ping, a town of Sweden, Læn, and 20 miles S.W. of Westerås, at the W. extremity of the Mælar Lake. Pop. 1300, who export iron.

KOPNITZ, (Köpnitz,) köp'nits, a small town of Prussian Poland, 45 miles S.W. of Posen, on the right bank of the Obra.

KOPREINICZA, a town of Austria. See KOPREINITZ.

KOPREINITZ, kô'prî-nits', or KOPREINICZA, ko-prî-nit'sâ, (Hun. *Kapronczа*, kôh'pront'sôh',) a town of Austria, Croatia, 27 miles E.S.E. of Warasdin, with a strong castle. Pop. 3650.

KOPRILI, ko-pree'lee, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 23 miles S. of Uskup, stated to have 1000 houses.

KOPRZYWNICA, kop-zhiv-neet'sâ, a town of Russian Poland, 10 miles S.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1075.

KOPTOS, a town of Upper Egypt. See KUFT.

KOPUL, ko-pûl', or COPAUL, ko-pawl', a fortified town of

* KOORILE is supposed to be derived from *Kooroo Mitsi*, i. e. the "road of sea-weeds," (*kooroo* signifying a "sea-weed,") the name bestowed by the inhabitants of Yesso upon this insular chain. (Malte Brun.)

Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, 130 miles W.S.W. of Kurnool. In 1790 it capitulated to the Nizam's army, after a six months' siege; and in 1819, when in possession of a rebellious governor, was stormed by the British.

KOPURTHELLA or KOPURTELLA, ko-pûr-tĕl'lā, or KUPPURTULLA, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, between Loodiana and Lahore. Lat. 31° 24′ N., lon. 75° 21′ E.

KOPYL, ko-pil', a town of Russia, government, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Minsk. Pop. 1000.

KOPYS, ko-pis', a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles N. of Mohesiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. of the town, 1100.

KORAH, ko'rā, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper provinces, 25 miles S. of Cawnpoor.

KORAMAS, a river of Asia Minor. See KARA SOO.

KORAMDEREH, ko-rām'deh-reh, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee.

KORANA, ko-rā'nā, a river of Austria, issues from Lake Plitvicza, and, after a circuitous N. course of about 60 miles, joins the Kulpa near Carlstadt.

KORANKO, ko-rān'ko, or KOORANKO, koo-rān'ko, a territory of West Africa, E. of Sierra Leone, may be said to be between lat. 8° 20′ and 9° 20′ N., lon. 9° 40′ and 11° 30′ W. Of this region very little is known.

KORASSAN, a province of Persia. See KHORASSAN.

KORB, korb, a village of Würtemberg, bailiwick of Waiblingen. Pop. 1228.

KORBACH, a town of Germany. See CORBACH.

KORDOFAN, kor-do-fān', a country of Central Africa, mostly between lat. 11° and 15° N., and lon. 26° and 32° E., having on the E. Sennaar, and on the W. Darfour, and now comprised in the Egyptian dominions. The Bahr-el Abiad (White Nile) traverses its S.E. part. Formerly many slaves were sent from it into Egypt; but this trade appears to have been checked. The inhabitants consist of three distinct races:—the negroes or aborigines, the Arabs or free people, and those who have emigrated from Dongola. The Dongolawee (Dongolavi) are the most opulent, and nearly the whole of the export trade is in their hands; they are represented as being notorious liars, ungrateful, and dishonest. Kordofan was subdued by Mohammed Alee in 1820. Pop. estimated at 400,000. Principal town, El Obeid.

KOREE, ko'ree', the easternmost arm of the Indus River, at its Delta, dividing Sinde from Cutch. Lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 68° 25′ E. Its mouth, 7 miles in width, is navigable 16 miles to Cotasir.

KOREMOZ, a branch of the Euphrates. See KARA-SOO.

KORENICSA or KORENITSA, ko-rā-nee'chā, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ŏŏn'ter,) two nearly contiguous villages of Austrian Croatia, 60 miles S.S.E. of Carlstadt. Pop. of Ober-Korenicsa, 1854; of Unter-Korenicsa, 1870.

KORENNAIA, ko-rĕn-ni'ā, a village of Russia, government, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Koorsk, with a convent frequented by pilgrims, and one of the largest fairs in Russia.

KORETS or KORETZ, ko-rĕts', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, circle of Ostrog. Pop. 1500.

KORGO, kor'go, a small island in the Persian Gulf, 2 miles N. of the island of Karak. Lat. 29° 23′ N., lon. 50° 17′ E.

KORIAKOV or KORIAKOW, kor-yā-kov', a village and fort of Asiatic Russia, government, and 250 miles S.E. of Omsk, on the Irtish, near a salt lake of its own name.

KORITSCHAU, ko're-chŏw', a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1460.

KORK, kork, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, and on the railway to Appenweier, 8 miles N.N.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1100.

KORLIN, kor-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles S.W. of Köslin. Pop. 2361.

KORMOND, (Körmöud,) or KOERMOEND, kŭr'möud', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, at the confluence of the Pinka with the Raab, 15 miles S. of Steinamanger. It has a magnificent old castle, formerly belonging to Prince Bathyany. Pop. 3400.

KORNA, kor'na, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

KORNEGAL, kor-nā-gāl', KORNEGALLE or KOORNAGALLE, koor-nā-gāl'lee, a town of Ceylon, 48 miles N.E. of Colombo. Lat. 7° 27′ N., lon. 80° 27′ E.

KORNELMUNSTER, (Kornelmünster,) kor'nel-mün'ster, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 4 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 800.

KORNEUBURG, kor'nol'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, capital of a circle, on the left bank of the Danube, 9 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and on the railway to Stockerau. Pop. 2470.

KORNHAUS, korn'hŏwss, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, 24 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1045.

KORNWESTHEIM, korn'west'hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, with mineral baths, on the railway between Stuttgart and Bietigheim, S. of Ludwigsburg.

KORO, one of the Feejee Islands. See GOKO.

KO'RO, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

KOROLOVETZ, a town of Russia. See KAGLEVETS.

KORON, a fortified seaport town of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 miles N.W. of Cape Gallo.

KORONOWO, a town of Prussia. See KROVE.

KOROP', a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles E of Tchernigov, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 1000.

KORORARIKA or KORORAREKA, ko-ro-rā-ree'kā, a settlement of New Zealand, on the Bay of Islands, on the N.E. coast of the island, and flourishing until destroyed by the native chief Heki in 1845. It is the seat of a Jesuit mission.

KÖRÖS, kö'rösh', a river of East Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Theiss at Csongrad.

KÖRÖS, KIS, kish kö'rösh', or LITTLE KÖRÖS, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 45 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5433.

KÖRÖS, NAGY, nodj kö'rösh', or GREAT KÖRÖS, a market-town of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co., and 40 miles E. of Pesth, in a fertile but somewhat marshy district. It contains Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a Protestant gymnasium, with a library, and has a considerable trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 18,500.

KÖRÖS-BANYA, kö'rösh' bân'yah', or ALLENBURG, ăl'len-bŏŏrg', a town of Hungary, co. of Zarand, on the Körös, with gold-mines. Pop. 2203.

KÖRÖS, LADANY, lŏh'dŏ'nē' kö'rösh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 25 miles N.W. of Gyula. Pop. 3358.

KOROTAYAK, KOROTAIAK, KOROTAJAK, ko-ro-tā-yāk', or KOROTOIAK, a town of Russia, government, and 48 miles S. of Voronezh, on the right bank of the Don. P. 7000.

KOROTCHA, ko-ro'chā, or KAROTCHA, kā-ro'chā, a town of Russia, government, and 68 miles S.E. of Koorsk. Pop. 10,000. It is well built, and has several churches.

KORPO, kor'po, an island of Finland, len, and 35 miles S.W. of Abo, in the Baltic. Circuit about 18 miles.

KORSABAD, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See KHORSABAD.

KORSOR, (Korsör,) or KORSOER, kor'sŏr', a seaport town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the Great Belt, 54 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen. It has good docks, and a harbor which admits vessels drawing from 17 to 18 feet, and is defended by a fort. Steamboats and other vessels ply regularly between Korsör and Nyborg. Pop. 1600.

KORTGENE, kort'hd'neh, or KORTGEEN, kort'gain', a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, island of North Beveland, 5 miles N.W. of Goes. Pop. 921.

KORTI, kor'tee, a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 48 miles E. of Old Dongola.

KORTRIGHT, a post village and township in the N. part of Delaware co., New York, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2181.

KORTRYK, a town of Belgium. See COURTRAI.

KORTSHEVA or KORTSCHEWA, kort-shā'vā, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles E. of Tver, on the Volga, with 1267 inhabitants, and an active export trade.

KORWESTHEIM, kor'west-hime', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1341.

KOS, an island and gulf of Asiatic Turkey. See COS.

KOSCHENTIN, kosh'en-teen', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1454.

KOSCHING, kosh'ing, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on an old Roman road, 30 miles W.S.W. of Ratisbon. P. 1140.

KOSCHLAN, kosh'lān, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, with a parish church. Pop. 1320.

KOSCHMIN, a town of Prussia. See KROTOSZYN.

KOSCIUSKO, (kos se-ŭs'ko,) MOUNT, of Australia, in Victoria, is the most lofty of the Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray. Elevation, 6500 feet.

KOSCIUS'KO, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 558 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe River and Turkey Creek; and contains a few small lakes. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil fertile. It is intersected by the railroad extending from Elkhart to Peru. Organized in 1836. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 10,243.

KOSCIUSKO, a post-village, capital of Attala co., Mississippi, on a branch of Pearl River, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It contains 3 churches, 3 academies, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 502

KOSÉ or EL KOSE. See EL KOS.

KOSEL, ko'zel, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the Oder, and at the junction of the railway from Breslau to Cracow. Pop. 3359.

KOSEL, ALT, ält ko'zel, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, S. of Kosel.

KOSELETS or KOSELETZ, ko-sĕ'lĕts', a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles S.S.W. of Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 3749. It has a cathedral and a fort.

KOSFELD, (Rösfeld,) or KOESFELD, kŏs'fĕlt, a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles W. of Münster. It has 2 castles, 3 churches and chapels, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and an hospital. Pop. 3510.

KOSHAKRA, a town of Transylvania. See KOKOS.

KOSH'KONONG', a post-village and township in the S. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, near the lake of the same name. Pop. 1477.

KOSHKONONG CREEK, of Wisconsin, rises in Dane county, and empties itself into the lake of its own name.

KOSHKONONG LAKE, in Wisconsin, an expansion of Rock River, in the S.W. part of Jefferson co., is near 8 miles long and 3 or 4 miles wide. It is from 3 to 12 feet deep.

KOSIKI (ko-see'kee) ISLANDS, of Japan, in lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 129° 42′ E., surrounded by rocks on all sides.

KOSIMA, ko-see'mâ, an island of Japan, in lat. 41° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 139° 42′ E., of volcanic origin, 10 miles in circuit.

KOSITZE, a town of Hungary. See KASCHAU.

KOSLIN, (Köslin,) a town of Prussia. See CÖSLIN.

KOSLOV or KOSLOW, kos-lov', a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Tambov, on the Lesnoi Voronezh. It contains 8 churches and a monastery, and has a considerable trade in cattle and tallow. Pop. 8000.

KOSLOV or KOSLOW, a town of Russia. See EUPATORIA.

KOSMODEMIANSK or KOSMODEMJANSK, kos-mo-dêm-yânsk', a town of Russia, government, and 103 miles W.N.W. of Kazan, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 6000.

KOSMODEMIANSK or KOSMODEMJANSK, a town of Russia, 60 miles N.N.E. of Tambov.

KOSMONOS, a village of Bohemia. See KOSSMANNOS.

KOSSEIR or COSSEIR, kos'sâr', a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 miles E. of Keneh. Lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 34° 15′ E. Pop. from 1500 to 2000. It is an entrepôt for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, and is defended by a citadel. OLD KOSSEIR is 6 miles N.W. of the above.

KOSSMANNOS, koss'mân-nos, or KOSMONOS, kos'mo-nos, a village of Bohemia, 3 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1310.

KOSSOVO, kos-so'vo, or KASSOVO, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 7 miles N.E. of Pristina. Near it was fought the battle in which the Turks annihilated the independence of Servia, June 15, 1389.

KOSSUTH, (Hun. pron. ko'shoot',) a new county in the N.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by a large branch of the Des Moines River, which itself traverses the S.W. part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of the renowned Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

KOSSUTH, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

KOSSUTH, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, 90 miles N.W. of Chicago.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Clarke co., Missouri.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

KOSSUTH, a township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. P. 394.

KOSSUTH, a post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin.

KOSTAINICZA, kos-tî-nest'shâ, or KOSTANITZ, kos'ta-nits', a town of Austrian Croatia, on the military frontier, 20 miles S.E. of Petrinia. Pop. 3150.

KOSTAMBUL, in Asia Minor. See KASTAMOONEE.

KOSTANITZ, kos'tâ-neets', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, S. of the Balkan, 139 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople.

KOSTEL, kos'tęl, a town of Austria, in Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 miles S.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1700.

KOSTEL, a town of Austria, in Carniola, with a castle near the Kulpa, 45 miles S.E. of Laybach.

KOSTELETZ, kos'tęh-lêts', or KOSTELETZ-AM-ADLER-FLUSSE, kos'tęh-lêts'-âm-ŏ'dler-floos'sęh, a town of Bohemia, on the Adler, 17 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2565.

KOSTELETZ or KOSTELETZ-AN-DER-ELBE, kos'tęh-lêts' ân dêr êl'bęh, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.W. of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1495.

KOSTELETZ, kos'tęh-lets', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 12 miles S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1356.

KOSTELETZ, SCHWARZ, (shwârts) a small town of Bohemia, N.W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 1800.

KOSTEN, kos'tęn, a town of Prussian Poland, 26 miles S.W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 2210.

KOSTENBLUT, kos'tęn-blôôt', a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles W. of Breslau. Pop. 818.

KOSTENDIL, in European Turkey. See GHIOSTENDIL.

KOSTIANSK or COSTIANSK, kos-te-ânsk', a town of Russia, on the Don, government, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Near it, on the banks of the Don, in 1768, Gmelin found many elephants' bones, but little decomposed.

KOSTRITZ, (Köstritz,) kös'trits, a village of Germany, principality of Reuss-Gera, on the Elster, 4 miles N.W. of Gera. Pop. 1300.

KOSTROMA, kos-tro'mâ, a river of Russia, joins the Volga at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable.

KOSTROMA, a government of European Russia, near its centre. Area, 81,790 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,020,628. Nearly the entire surface is pasture-land and forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of Central Russia.

KOSTROMA, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kostroma, 200 miles N.E. of Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. Pop. 14,000. It is the capital of a Greek eparchy, and the see of the bishops of Kostroma and Galitch, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap, and candles. It has a fine cathedral, and a foundry of bells.

KOSVA or KOSWA, kos'vâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows first S.W., then W., and joins the Kama, on the left, after a course of nearly 180 miles.

KOSWIGK, a town of Central Germany. See COSWIG.

KOSZEGH, (Köszegh,) a town of Hungary. See GÜNS.

KOSZTA, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

KOT or KOTE is the initial name of numerous small towns of North-west Hindostan.

KOTAH, ko'tâ, a populous and strongly fortified town of Hindostan, on the Chumbul, 190 miles S.W. of Agra, in lat. 25° 9′ N., lon. 75° 5′ E., is entered by double gateways, and has some good bazaars, numerous temples, and substantial dwellings, a palace, and manufactures of cloths, &c.

KOTAH, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, subsidiary to the British. It is enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor, and Kishenagur dominions, has an area of 4400 square miles, and is among the most flourishing native states of India.

KOTEGHUR, ko'tęh-gûr', (Hindoo. *Kotegharu*, kô-tê-gâr'râ.) a fortified town of North Hindostan, in Gurhwal, capital of a chiefship near the Sutlej, 43 miles E. of Belaspoor.

KOTE-KANGRA or KOT-KANGRA, kot-kâng'grâ, a large and strong hill-fortress and town of the Punjab, in the Himalayas, 127 miles E.N.E. of Lahore. Lat. 31° 57′ N., lon. 76° 4′ E. It surrendered to the British in 1846.

KOTELNITCH or KOTELNITSCH, ko-têl-neetch' or ko-têl-nitch', a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles S.W. of Viatka, near the Viatka River. Pop. 3062.

KOTELNOI, ko-têl-noi', an island of Siberia, the principal of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi-Nos, in the Arctic Ocean, beyond the mouth of the Lena, between lat. 74° 30′ and 75° 30′ N., lon. 140° E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mountains, 130 miles long and 70 miles broad.

KOTERAH or KOTEREE, two towns of Central Hindostan, dominion, and W. of Bhopaul.

KOTGARH, kot'gar', a village in the N. of Hindostan, 25 miles N.W. of Simla.

KOTHEN, (Köthen,) KOETHEN, or COTHEN, (Cöthen,) kö'tęn, a town of Germany, formerly capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, and at the junction of the Anhalt and Berlin, and Leipsic and Magdeburg Railways, 19 miles N. of Halle. Pop. 6136. It has two ducal palaces, a normal school, an institution for noble ladies, a theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloths and linens.

KOTI or COTI, ko'tee. KOETI, koo'tee, or KOTI LAMA, ko'tee lâ'mâ, a little-known district or state on the E. coast of the island of Borneo, on the Strait of Macassar.

KOTI, the capital of the above district, on an island in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 58′ S., lon. 117° 10′ E. It contains the rajah's palace.

KOTI, a river in the island of Borneo, falls into Koti Bay, on the Strait of Macassar. Total course, about 300 miles.

KOTIEBOR, a town of Bohemia. See CHOTIEBORZ.

KOTIENITZ or CHOTENIC, ko'tee-nits', a town of Bohemia, 17 miles E. by N. of Chrudim. Pop. 1091.

KOTIESCHAU, a town of Bohemia. See CHOTIESCHAU.

KOT-KANGRA, a hill fortress. See KOTE-KANGRA.

KOTOROST, ko-to-rost', a river of Russia, issues from Lake Nero, in the government of Yaroslav, and joins the Volga, at the town of Yaroslav, after a course of 90 miles.

KOTRA, kot'râ, a large town of Central Hindostan, near the Gwalior Territory, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hindia.

KOTRAH, a town of Bundelcund, 80 miles S.E. of Gwalior.

KOTREE, a village of Sinde, on the Koree estuary, and the place of embarkation between Hyderabad and Cutch.

KOTREE, a village of Sinde, on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, and an important military post.

KOTREE, a village of Sinde, on the route to Koree, 90 miles N.N.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 68° 48′ E.

KOTREE, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, 8 miles S.W. of Gundava. Lat. 28° 24′ N., lon. 67° 27′ E., with a fort and a good bazaar.

KOTS, kotsh, a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2552.

KOTTA-WARINGIN, kot'tâ wâ-rin-ghin', written also COTARINGIN, a town on the S. coast of the island of Borneo, on a river of its own name. Lat. 2° 47′ S., lon. 111° 21′ E.

KOTTA-WARINGIN or COTARINGIN, a river in the island of Borneo, rises in a lake in the interior, and after a S. by W. course of 85 miles, falls into the Java Sea.

KOTUSITZ, ko'too-zits', a market-town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Czaslau. In 1742 a battle was fought here between the Austrians and Prussians, and the town was burnt. P. 1158.

KOTZEBUE (kot'se-bû) SOUND, Russian America, is an inlet of the Behring Strait, between Capes Krusenstern and Espenberg. Lat. 66° to 68° N., and lon. 162° to 167° W.

KOTZSCHENBRODA, köt'shęn-bro'dâ, a village of Saxony, near Dresden. Pop. 1602.

KOTZTING, kots'ting, a town of Lower Bavaria, 36 miles E.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1436.

KOUANG-TOUNG and KOUANG-PING. See QUANG-TONG and QUANG-PING.

KOUARA and KOUARRI. See NIGER.

KOUBA. See KOOBA. KOUBAN. See KOOBAN.

KOUBETCHI, a town, Russian Caucasus. See KOOBETCHI.

KOUBINA, a river of Russia. See KOOBINA.

KOUBINSKOE, a lake of Russia. See KOOBINSKOE.

KOUCHE, a town of Toorkistan. See KOOCHE.
KOUDEKERK, köw'deh-kêrk', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Leyden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1250.
KOUDEKERKE, köw'deh-kêrk'keh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, 3 miles S.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 1211.
KOUDUM, köw'dům, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 25 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 925.
KOUEI-HO, a river of China. See KOEI-HO.
KOUEI-LING, a city of China. See KWEILING.
KOUEI-TE, a city of China. See KWEI-TE.
KOUENLUN. See KUENLUN.
KOUFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KOOFA.
KOUGHISTOWN, kůfs'town, a village of New Jersey, on the line between Somerset and Hunterdon cos., 4 miles S.E. of Flemington.
KOUIALNIK, two rivers of Russia. See KOOIALNIK.
KOUKA, a town of Africa. See KOOKA.
KOUKOU-KOTA or KUOTON. See KOOKOO-KOTA.
KOULEO, a town of West Africa. See KOOLEO.
KOULKOUN. See KUENLON.
KOULOI, a river of Russia. See KOOLOI.
KOUM. See KOOM.
KOUMA, a village of Russia. See KOOMA.
KOUNASHIR, one of the Koorile Islands. See KOONASHEER.
KOUNDOUZ, a khanat and town of Asia. See KHOONDOOZ.
KOUNGOUR, a town of Russia. See KOONGOOR.
KOUNGTOUN, a village of Burmah. See KOONGTOON.
KOUNGUEL, a village of West Africa. See KOONGUEL.
KOUNIA, a river of Russia. See KOONIA.
KOUPIANSK, a town of Russia. See KOOPIANSK.
KOUR, a river of West Asia. See KOOR.
KOURAMAS, a river of Asia Minor. See KARA SOO.
KOURDISTAN, a country of West Asia. See KOORDISTAN.
KOURILE ISLANDS. See KOORILE ISLANDS.
KOURSK, a government of Russia. See KOORSK.
KOUS, a town of Upper Egypt. See KOOS.
KOUSHAN, a pass of the Hindoo-Koosh. See KOOSHAN.
KOUSKOVIME, Russian America. See KOOSKOVIME.
KOUSSIE, köw'see, KOW'SIE RIVER, or SAND RIVER, forms the N.W. boundary of the Cape Colony, in South Africa, enters the Atlantic, in lat. 29° 40' S., lon. 17° E.
KOUTA, a river of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTA.
KOUTAIEH, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.
KOUTAIS, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTAIS.
KOUTCHAN, a town of Persia. See KOOCHAN.
KOUTCHE, a town of Chinese Toorkistan. See KOOCHE.
KOUTCHVINSK, a village of Russia. See KOOCHVINSK.
KOUZNETS or KOUZNETZ. See KOOZNETS.
KOVAJA, a town of Turkey. See KAVAYA.
KOVDO, KOWDO, kov'do, or KOVDOZERO, kov-do-zâ'ro, a lake of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, about 30 miles long, by 24 miles broad, contains numerous islands, and discharges itself by the river Kovda into the Gulf of Kandalaska.
KOVEL or KOWEL, ko-vêl', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 97 miles N.W. of Ostrog. Pop. 3200.
KOVESD, MEZO. See MEZÖ KOVESD.
KOVNO or KOWNO, kov'no, (Ger. *Kauen*, köw'en; L. *Cowna*,) a town of Russian Poland, government, and 58 miles W.N.W. of Vilna, capital of a district, on the right bank of the Niemen, at the influx of the Swieta-Niemen. Pop. 7006. It has many religious establishments, including an old Jesuit college. Large quantities of mead are brewed here, and the town has an active trade in corn, &c.
KOWAL or KOVAL, ko'vâl, a town of Poland, government, province, and 90 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw: lat. 52° 22' N., lon. 21° 30' E. Pop. 2350.
KOWALAGA, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.
KOWARA (or QUORRA) RIVER. See NIGER.
KOWNO, a town of Russia. See KOVNO.
KOWRAH, köw'râ, a town of West Hindostan, in Cutch, in an oasis of the Runn, 36 miles N. of Bhooj.
KOWREENAGUR, köw-ree-nâ-gûr', a town of West Hindostan, in Guicowar's dominion, in the Guzerat peninsula, 10 miles N.N.W. of Diu-head.
KOWSIE, a river of South Africa. See KOUSSIE.
KOZELSK, ko-zêlsk', a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles S.S.W. of Kaloogа, on the Jizdra. Pop. 4800. It was burned in 1777, and has since been regularly built.
KOZEP-AJTA, ko'zêp' ítáh', a village of Transylvania, on a stream of the same name, about 40 miles from Kronsladt. Pop. 1185.
KOZIEGLOW, ko-zee-â'glov', a town of Russian Poland, 50 miles N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1360.
KOZIENICE, koz-yâ-neet'sâ, a town of Poland, 65 miles N.W. of Sandomier, on the left bank of the Vistula. Pop. 2590. It was the birthplace of Sigismund I., King of Poland.
KOZLOV, a town of Russia. See KOSLOV.
KOZLOV, a town of Russia. See EUPATORIA.
KOZLOWITZ, kots'lo-wits', or KOZLOWICE, koz'lo-veet'sâ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, about 10 miles from Freyburg. Pop. 1326.
KOZMIN, koz-meen', or KOSCHMIN, a town of Prussian Poland, 47 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 3270.
KRA, (Island and Isthmus.) See KRAW.
KRABBENDIJKE or KRABBENDYKE, krâb'ben-dike', a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the island of South Beveland, 11 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 725.
KRAFT, krâft, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, circle of Mayen, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 1243.
KRAGEROE, (Kragerde,) krâ'gher-ö'eh, a town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Skager-rack, 70 miles N.E. of Christiansand. Pop. 1819.
KRAIBURG, krî'böörg, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 miles E. of Munich. Pop. 900.
KRAILSHEIM or CRAILSHEIM, krils'hime, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 13 miles N. of Ellwangen, with an ancient castle. Pop. 764.
KRAIN, a province of Austria. See CARNIOLA.
KRAINBURG, krîn'böörg, or KRAIN, krin, a town of Illyria, 15 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 1712.
KRAJOVA or KRAIOVA, krâ-yo'vâ, the capital town of Little Wallachia, near the left bank of the Schyl, 120 miles W. of Bucharest. Pop. 5000. It has numerous churches, and an active trade in salt, from neighboring mines.
KRAKATOA, krâ-kâ-to'â, or CROCKATOA, kro-kâ-to'â, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Sunda. Lat. 6° 9' S., lon. 105° 29' E., about 6 or 7 miles long, and 4 or 5 miles broad.
KRAKAU, a town of Poland. See CRACOW.
KRAKOW, krâ'kov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a lake, 33 miles S. of Schwerin. Pop. 1516.
KRAKOW, a town of Poland. See CRACOW.
KRALIEVICZA, a town of Austria. See PORTO RE.
KRALINGEN, krâ'ling-en, a parish and village of the Netherlands, 3 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 3348.
KRALITZ, krâ'lits, a market-town of Moravia, circle of Olmutz, about 4 miles from Prossnitz. Pop. 900.
KRALOWITZ, krâ'lo-wits', or CYNADROWY, tsio-â-dro'vee, a municipal town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Pilsen. Pop. 1636.
KRAMSACH, krâm'sâk, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, circle of Schwatz, near Rattenberg. Pop. 861.
KRANENBURG or CRANENBURG, krân'en-böörg', a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles W. of Cleves, with a custom-house, near the Netherlands frontier. Pop. 1100.
KRANHOLM, krân'holm, a small island of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Narowa, (Narova,) near Narva.
KRANICHBERG, krâ'nik-bêrg', or KRANABERG, krâ'nâ-bêrg', a village of Lower Austria, on the railway, near Gloknitz. Pop. 1099.
KRANICHFELD, krâ'nik-fêlt', or KERANICHFELD', a town of Saxony, jointly possessed by Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Meiningen, on the Ilm, 11 miles S.W. of Weimar. P. 1411.
KRANIDI, krâ'nee'dee, a small town of Greece, government of Argolis, 23 miles S.E. of Nauplia. The sittings of the Greek senate were temporarily transferred here in 1823. Its inhabitants are expert divers, and sponge-fishers. Pop. 3500.
KRANOWITZ, krâ'no-wits', or KRANOWICE, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2130.
KRAPIC, krâ'pik, a village of Austrain Croatia, on the Save, about 10 miles from Jaszenovacz. Pop. 1180.
KRAPIVNA or KRAPIWNA, krâ-piv'nâ, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oopa.
KRAPPITZ, krâp'pits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 15 miles S. of Oppeln, on the left bank of the Oder. Pop. 1942.
KRASNIK, krâs'nik, a town of Poland, government, and 28 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4120.
KRASNISTAW, krâs-nis'tâv, a town of Poland, 34 miles S.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz, and a small lake. Archduke Max, of Austria, was kept prisoner here in 1588, after being defeated by Zamaesky. Pop. 2000.
KRASNOE, krâs'no-â, a town of Russia, government of Podolsk, about 50 miles N. of Yampol. Pop. 1950.
KRASNOE-SZELO, (or SELO,) krâs'no-â sâ'lo, a village of Russia, government, and 18 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, with distilleries, various manufactories, several schools, an hospital for crown-peasants, and a royal palace.
KRASNOI, krâs-noi', a town of Russia, government, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Smolensk, on the Svinaia. Pop. 1732. Here, on the 5th and 6th of November, 1812, the French, retreating from Moscow, were defeated by the Russians.
KRASNOI, a town of Russia, government of Pskov, 35 miles S. of Ostrov.
KRASNOIARSK. See KRASNOYARSK.
KRASNOI-KHOLM, krâs-noi' kolm, a town of Russia, government, and 95 miles N.E. of Tver. Pop. about 2000.
KRASNOÏ-YAR, krâs-noi'yar, a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. 3000.
KRASNOI-YAR, a village of Russia, government, and S.E. of Simbeersk.
KRASNOKOOTSK, KRASNOKOUTSK or KRASNO-KUTSK, krâs-no-kootsk', a town of Russia, government, and 41 miles W. of Kharkov, on the Merla. Pop. 4856.
KRASNO-OOFIMSK, KRASNO-OUFIMSK or KRASNO-UFIMSK, krâs'no oo-feemsk', a town of Russia, government,

and 110 miles from Perm, on the Oofa. Lat. 56° 42′ N., lon. 57° 40′ E. It is surrounded by a wooden wall. Pop. 5000.

KRASNOPOL. krâs-no'pol, a town of Russian Poland, 12 miles E. of Suwalki. Pop. 533.

KRASNOPOL, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 42 miles S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. about 1200.

KRASNOSLOBODSK, krâs-no-slo-bodsk', a town of Russia, government, and 105 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 7762, who have an active trade in corn.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a town of Russia. See KRASNO-OOFIMSK.

KRASNOYARSK, KRASNOJARSK, or KRASNOJARSK, krâs-no-yarsk', a town of Siberia, capital of the government of Yenisейsk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei, and on the high route between Tobolsk and Irkootsk. Lat. 56° N., lon. 92° 57′ 10″ E. Pop in 1850, 7000. It is the emporium of a wide region, and has several churches, government offices, a literary club, and manufactures of Russian leather.

KRASNYSTAV or KRASNYSTAW, kras-nis'tâv, written also KRASNOSTOV, a town of Poland, government, and 30 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 3016.

KRAST, krâst, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1648.

KRASZNA, krâss'nôh', or KARASZNA, a river, county, and village of Transylvania; the river flows northward for 80 miles, and joins the Theiss near Nameny. On it, near its course, is the village, 44 miles N.W. of Klausenburg, with 1570 inhabitants, and warm baths.

KRATZAU, krât'zów, or KRASA, krâ'sâ, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1889.

KRATZ'ERSVILLE, a post-office Union co., Pennsylvania.

KRAUCHTHAL, krôwk'tâl, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1916.

KRAUNA, krów'nâ, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1353.

KRAUTHEIM, krôwt'hîme, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, not far from the Jaxt. Pop. 1821.

KRAW, KRA, KRAII, krâ, or POOLO KRA, poo'lo krâ, two small islands, called the North and South Kra, in the channel between the W. side of Malacca, and the island of Poolo Penang.

KRAW, kraw, (ISTHMUS OF,) or LOWER SIAM, Siamese dominion, connects the Malay Peninsula with the rest of Further India, extending between lat. 9° and 12° N., with a breadth of about 70 miles. Near its centre is the town of Kraw or Krah.

KRAWANG, krâ-wâng', a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. 95,000. Capital, Poerwakarta.

KRAWARN, kraw'warn, DEUTSCH-DOITSH, a village of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1638.

KREFELD, a town of Prussia. See CREFELD.

KREIBITZ, a town of Bohemia. See KREYBITZ.

KREIDERSVILLE, krî'ders-vill, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 103 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

KREISCHA, krî'shâ, a market-town of Saxony, circle of, and 10 miles from Dresden. Pop. 1043.

KREMENETS, krâ-mên-êts', or KREMMENETZ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 36 miles W.S.W. of Ostrog. Pop. 5760. It has several churches, and a ruined citadel.

KREMENTCHOOG, KREMENTCHOUG, KREMENTCHUG or KREMENTSCHUG, krêm ênt-shoog', a town of Russia, government, and 64 miles S.W. of Poltava, on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 17,087. It is enclosed by an earth-rampart, and has manufactures of hats, refined sugar, nitre, and soap.

KREMLIN. See Moscow.

KREMMEN, krêm'men, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 25 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2438.

KREMNITZ or CREMNITZ, krêm'nits, (Hun. *Körmöcz Banya*, kôn'mots' bân'yôh',) a mining town of Hungary, in Bacs, 8 miles W. of Neusohl. Pop. 6339. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by 7 hills, and has several suburbs, a castle, mint, and a miners' infirmary. Its mines have about a dozen principal shafts, and lately yielded 15,000 marks of silver, and 250 marks of gold annually, and coin to $1,250,000 yearly, issue from its mint. Attached to the mines are nearly 20 smelting and washing works, the machinery used in which is the best in Hungary. Kremnitz has a royal vitriol factory, 2 paper-mills, manufactures of earthenware and vermilion; and it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 miles in length.

KREMPE, krêm'pêh, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 4 miles N.N.E. of Glückstadt. Pop. 1300.

KREMS, krêms, a town of Lower Austria, on a height, on the left bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 38 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 6537. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a Piarist college, military and high-schools, large infantry barracks, alum, nitre, metal buttons, soda, mustard, and vinegar factories.

KREMS, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Grätz, with a castle, and manufactures of block-tin.

KREMSIR, KREMSIER, krêm'seer, or KREMIEKITZ, krêm'yâ-kits', a town of Moravia, circle, and 12 miles S.W. of Prerau, on the March. Pop. 4000. It has a Piarist college, a gymnasium and high school, and a fine summer residence of the Archbishop of Olmutz. During a part of 1849, it was the seat of the Austrian government and imperial council.

KREMSMUNSTER, (Kremsmünster,) krêms'mün'ster, a village of Upper Austria, on the Krems, 13 miles W. of Steyer. It has 609 inhabitants, and several superior schools. On a height above the town is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the eighth century, and having a library of 50,000 volumes and 400 manuscripts, an observatory, and various museums of art and science, with about 300 students.

KREMUSCH, krâ'moosh, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1279.

KRENITZIN (krâ-nit-seen') ISLANDS, Aleutian Archipelago, so called from Krenitzin, the navigator who first saw them. They are five in number.

KRESSGEVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

KRESLAV or KRESLAW, krês-lâv', a town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, 27 miles E. of Dünaburg, on the South Dwina. Pop. 1200

KRESTOVSKOI, kres-tow'skoi, a group of islands of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, government of Yakoutsk, in the estuary of the Kolyma.

KRESTZY, krêst'zee, a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 1874.

KREUTH, kroit, a bathing-place and village of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-see, 34 miles S.E. of Munich, and greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of that city.

KREUTZ or *KREUZ*, kroits, a German word signifying "cross," forming a prefix to many names in Central Europe.

KREUTZ, kroits, a town of Austrian Croatia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 3066.

KREUTZNACH, KREUZNACK or KREUZNACH, kroits'nâk, a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, on the Nahe, 8 miles S. of Bingen. Pop. 9383. It stands in a fertile and picturesque tract, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, and is separated by the river into two parts, connected by a stone bridge. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, snuff, and woollens, and important salt-works.

KREUZBERG, kroits'bêrg, or KREUZBURCK, kroits'boôsk, a town of Bohemia, 26 miles S.E. of Czaslau. P. 1312.

KREUZBURG. See CREUZBURG.

KREUZBURG, kroits'boôrg, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles S.W. of Königsberg, with a castle. Pop. 1678.

KREUZBURG, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 miles N.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 2150.

KREUZBURG or KREUTZBURG, a strongly fortified town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the Duna, 52 miles W. of Rezhitsa. Pop. 2000. It has a palace.

KREUZUNG, a village of Germany, on the railway from Nuremberg to Bamberg, near the former.

KREYBITZ or KREIBITZ, krî'bits, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz, on the borders of Saxony. P. 2000.

KRIEGSHABER, krees'hâ-ber, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, near Augsburg. Pop. 1082.

KRIENZ or KRIENS, kree-ênts', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2668.

KRIESDORF, krees'dorf, or GRIESDORF, grees'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1907.

KRILOV, KRYLOV or KRILOW, kre-lov', a town of Russia, government, and 170 miles N.N.E. of Kherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2000.

KRIM. See CRIMEA

KRIMMITSCHAU, a town of Saxony. See CRIMMITZSCHAU.

KRIMPEN-AAN-DE-LEK, krim'pen-ân di lêk, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 6½ miles E. by S. of Rotterdam, on the Lek, where its falls into the Meuse, (Maas.) Pop. 732.

KRIMPEN-OP-DEN-YSSEL, krim'pen-op-dên-is'sel, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1018.

KRINETZ or KRINEC, kree'nêts, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1060.

KRIOUKOW or KRIUKOW, kre-oo'kov, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dnieper, 72 miles N.W. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 1200.

KRIPPEN, a village of Germany, on the Dresden and Prague Railway, 25 miles from Dresden.

KRIPPLEBUSH, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

KRISHNA, a river of South India. See KISTNAH.

KRISSO, kris'so, or CHRYSO, (anc. *Crissa?*) a small town of Greece, government of Phocis, 5 miles S.E. of Salona.

KRISTINESTAD, kris-tee'ne-stâd', a seaport town of Finland, 55 miles S.W. of Vasa, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, has a harbor and building docks. Pop. 700.

KRITSCHEW, krit'shêv, or KRICZEW, krit'sêv, a market town of Russia, government, and 57 miles E.S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 1200.

KRITSKOI (krit'skoi) ISLAND, Behring's Strait; lat. of the E. point, 56° 0′ 7″ N., lon. 160° 41′ W. Length, 9 miles.

KRITZANAU, krit'sâ-nów', a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, near Iglau. Pop. 1484.

KRIUKOW, a town of Russia. See KRIOUKOW.

KRIVAN, kra-vân', a mountain belonging to the chain of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia. Height, 8000 feet.

KRIVITZ or CRIVITZ, kree'vits, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 2000.

KROBEN, kro'ben, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, S.E. of Kosten. Pop. 1360.

KROH'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

KROJANKE, kro-yän'kä, written also KRAIENKE, a town of Prussia, 86 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. P. 2620.

KROLEVETS, KROLEWETZ, kro-lä-vêts', or KOROLEVETZ, ko-ro-lä-vêts', a town of Russia, government, and 109 miles S.S.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 6388. It was formerly the residence of the governor of Little Russia.

KROMBACH, krom'bäx, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 42 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1099.

KROMBACH or KRUMBACH, kroom'bäx, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 972.

KROMMENY, krom'mä-nī', a village of the Netherlands, province, North Holland, 12 miles N.E. of Haarlem. P. 2236.

KROMY, kro'mes, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.W. of Orel, on the Kroma. Pop. 4518.

KRONACH, kro'näx, sometimes written KRANACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, at the foot of a mountain crowned by the Castle of Rosenberg, on the Kronach, 22 miles N.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 3100. It has a mineral spring. The painter, Lucas Kranach, (originally named Sunder,) was born here in 1472.

KRONE, kro'neh, or KORONOWO, ko-ro-no'vo, a town of Prussia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2359.

KRONE, DEUTSCH, Prussia. See DEUTSCH-KRONE.

KRONENBERG, kro'nen-bêrg', a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 15 miles E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 625.

KRONPRINZENKOG, krön'prinz sen kög, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, in the South Ditmarshes. Pop. 1076.

KRONSTADT, kron'städt, or KRUNEN, (Krönen, krü'nen.) (Hun. *Brasso*, brosh'sho'; anc. *Brassomium*;) a town of Austria, in Transylvania, capital of the district of Burzenland, romantically situated in a narrow valley, formed by a triangular opening in the mountains which separate Transylvania from Wallachia, 70 miles E.S.E. of Hermannstadt, 2300 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 45° 36′ 30″ N., lon. 25° 33′ 53″ E. The environs are occupied partly by old, frowning castles, seated on lofty and rugged heights, partly by pretty villas, surrounded by well-kept gardens; and immediately in front of the principal entrance is a large esplanade, ornamented with avenues of trees, and a Turkish kiosk, forming the principal place of public resort. The town is well and regularly built. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls, and inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Altstadt, inhabited by Szeklers; and that of Bulgarcy, by Wallachs. The chief edifices are a large Gothic Lutheran church, 2 other Protestant, 2 Roman Catholic, and 2 Greek churches, town-hall, and barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium, and a Roman Catholic primary school. It was formerly the first commercial place in Transylvania, but its trade has greatly declined. Its manufactures comprise coarse woollens and linens. Kronstadt has the best paper mill and book-printing establishment in Transylvania. The first books printed here were the Confession of Augsburg, and Luther's works. Although in nearly the same latitude as Venice and Lyons, its climate is very cold, and snow often falls on the mountains in June. It is much resorted to by travellers, on their way to Bucharest and Yassy. Pop. 36,000.

KROPELIN, (Kröpelin,) krö'peh-leen', a town of North Germany, duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 miles W. of Rostock. Pop. 1975.

KROPPENSTADT, a town of Saxony. See CROPPENSTADT.

KROPPSTADT, kropp'städt, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles N.E. of Wittenberg. Pop. 752.

KROSNO, a town of Poland. See KROSSNO.

KROSSEN, a town of Prussia. See CROSSEN.

KROSSNO or KROSNO, kross'no, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Jaslo, on the Wisloka. Pop. 4900. It has a castle, and some convents, and is an entrepôt for the sale of Hungarian wines.

KROTOSZYN or KROTOSCHIN, kro-to-shin', a town of Prussian Poland, 54 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 6750, who manufacture woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, and chicory, and have a large trade in wool. The duchy of which it is the capital belongs to the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

KROTTENDORF, krot'ten-dorf', a village of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2660.

KROTZINGEN, krot'sing-en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the railway between Basel and Freiburg, 9 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1311.

KROTZKA, krots'kä, GROTZKA, grots'kä, or STOLNATZ, stol'näts, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 10 miles W. of Semendria, on the Danube. In its vicinity, the Imperialists were defeated by the Turks, in 1739.

KROYA or CROYA, kroy'a. (Turk. *Ak-Hissar*, äk-his'sar'.) a town of Albania, sanjak, and 45 miles S.S.E. of Scutari. Pop. 15,000.(?) It has some manufactures of arms, and was the birthplace of George Castriotto or Scanderbeg.

KRUFT, kröft, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, near Mayen. Pop. 1213.

KRUININGEN, krui'ning-en, a village of the Netherlands, island of South Beveland, 6 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 1150.

KRUJEVACZ, a town of Servia. See KRUSCHOVATZ.

KRUMAC, kroo'mäw, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles S.S.W. of Budweis, on an island in the Moldau. Pop. 5195. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, and paper, and a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

KRUMBACH, kroom'bäx, a town of Bavaria, on a river of its own name, 27 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1200.

KRUMHERMERSDORF, kroom-hêr'mers-dorf', a village of Saxony, 7 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1613.

KRUMMENAU, krüm'meh-now', a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 12 miles S.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 1406.

KRUMMENOLS, krüm'men-ols, or WASSEROLS. (Wasserölls,) vä's'ser-ölls', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1308.

KRUNEN, Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

KRUSCHOVATZ, kroo'sho-väts', or KRUJEVACZ, kroo'zhä-väts', a town of Servia, near the Morava, 34 miles W. of Nissa. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, has an old castle, and was the capital of Servia before conquered by the Turks.

KRUSCHWITZ, kroosh'vits, a market-town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles S.S.E. of Bromberg. Pop. 390. It was once important, and the native place of the Polish King Piast.

KRUSENSTERN, kroo'zen-stern', or AILU (Ailoo) ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, Marshall's Archipelago. Lat. of the northernmost, 10° 27′ N., lon. 170° E. The group is 15 miles long, and 5 miles broad.

KRUSENSTERN ISLAND, one of the Diomede Islands, Behring Strait, in lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

KRYCI ISLANDS. See RAT or KRYCI ISLANDS.

KRYLOV, a town of Russia. See KRILOV.

KRZEPICE, k'zhpeet'sä, (Nowe, no'vä and Stara, stä'rä,) two places of Russian Poland, on the opposite sides of the Liswarta, 60 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 1404.

KRZIZANOWITZ, kzheez-ä-no'vits, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1023.

KUBA, a town of Russia. See KOOBA.

KUBAN, a river of Russia. See KOOBAN.

KUBBES, käb'bes, or KHUBBUS, khü'büs, written also KHEBIS and KEBIS, a populous town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 135 miles E.S.E. of Yezd. It stands at the junction of the caravan routes from Yezd to Herat.

KUBETSCHI, a town of Russia. See KOOBETCHI.

KUBIN, koo'been', a village of Hungary, in Banat, 66 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 4700.

KUBINA, a river of Russia. See KOOBINA.

KUBIN, ALSO, a village of Hungary. See ALSO-KUBIN.

KUBINSKOE, a lake of Russia. See KOOBINSKOE.

KUCHNAI-SERAI, Hindostan. See KACHNAI-SERAI.

KUCHIVINSK, a village of Russia. See KOOCHVINSK.

KUCZURA, koot'soo'röh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, Pop. 3749.

KUDA, koo'dä, a village of India, in Conckan, (Mahratta country,) 42 miles from Bombay. Many cave temples have recently been discovered here.

KUEICHU, a province of China. See KOEICHOO.

KUEI-LING, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

KUEIT, EL, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

KUENLUN, KOUENLUN, KWENLUN, kwen'loon, or kwen'lün', called also KOOLKOON', (KOULKOUN,) a mountain range of Central Asia, forming the N. boundary of Thibet, separating it from Yarkand and Khoten, and stretching eastward into regions which are almost unknown; but it is understood, about lon. 92° E., to divide into two ranges, one of which, under the name of Banyan-Kara, diverges S.E.; the other trends N., near the source of the Yellow River, and, under various names, passes through the Chinese provinces of Kan-soo and Shen-see. Its W. part, frequently distinguished by the name of the Karakorum and Mustagh Mountains, commences not far from the point where the Hindoo Koosh becomes linked with the Himalayas, near lat. 35° N., and lon. 75° E., and pursues a course nearly parallel to the Indus, apparently forming its N. watershed. It rises far above the limits of perpetual snow, attaining a height of 21,000 or 22,000 feet, and sends off numerous elevated ramifications towards the Indus, forming valleys, down which descend immense glaciers. W. of Shayook River, the glaciers appear to be on a still more gigantic scale than those of the Himalayas. The glaciers of Sassar terminate at about 15,000 feet, but the level diminishes rapidly in proceeding W. One overhanging the valley of Nubra, terminates at 14,700 feet; that of Nubra itself, at 13,000 feet; and still farther W., they descend at least to 10,000 feet. The greater part of the rocks are plutonic and metamorphic. There are four known passes across the Kuenlun; the only one now frequented is the KARAKORUM; though very elevated, it is extremely easy. See KARAKORUM.

KUFA, a city of Asiatic Turkey. See KOOFA.

KUFSTEIN or KUFFSTEIN, koof'stine, a town and fortress of the Tyrol, circle of Innthal, on the Inn, and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 miles N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1400.

KUFT, koft, KOBT, kobt, or KOFT, koft, (anc. *Coptos*,) an ancient city of Upper Egypt, in lat. 26° N., on the Nile, 15 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. Parts of its ancient walls, and the towers of its east gate remain, which, with the vestiges of its canals, leading to the ports of Berenice and Myos Hor-

mos, attest its former opulence. It continued to be the mart of Indian commerce till destroyed by Diocletian, for having taken an active part in a rebellion against him.

KUHNHAIDE, (Kühnhaide,) kün'hī'dĕh, a village of Saxony, 10 miles E.S.E. of Wolkenstein. Pop. 1069.

KUILENBURG, koi'lĕn-bĕng, KULEMBORGH, koo'lĕm-borg, or CULENBORG, koo'lon-borg, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Leck, 10 miles N.W. of Thiel. Pop. 4697. It has manufactures of arms, silk fabrics, and twist.

KUINRE, koin'reh, or KUINDER, koin'dĕr, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 28 miles N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 820.

KUJAK-TAM, koo-jăk'-tăm, a town of Independent Tartary, khanat, and 5 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

KUJALNIK, a river of Russia. See KODIALNIK.

KUKA, a town of Africa. See KOOKA.

KUKABONEE, a town of Borneo. See KOKABONI.

KUKAN, koo'kăn, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 9 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1092.

KUKEL, a river of Hungary. See KOKEL.

KUKEWARI, koo-ke-wā'ree, the grand embouchure of the Indus, through which the Wanyanee, or main river, discharges itself into the sea. Greatest breadth, 1½ miles.

KUKLENA, kōōk-lī'nā, a village of Bohemia, so near Königgrätz as properly to form one of its suburbs. Pop. 991.

KULA, koo'lăh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Pop. 6304.

KULAH, koo'lā, a frontier village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 40 miles N.W. of Cars.

KUL ALI, kool' ā'lee (?) an island, Caspian Sea, 120 miles S.E. of Astrakhan. Lat. 45° N., lon. 50° E. Length, 15 miles.

KULBURGA, a town of India. See CALBURGA.

KULDSCHA. See EELER.

KULEI-HISSAR, koo-lā'-his-sar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 75 miles N.E. of Seevas, on the Kelki.

KULEMBORGH, a town, Netherlands. See KUILENBURG.

KULFO, a town of West Africa. See KOOLFO.

KULINJERA, koo-lin-jā'rā, a large fortified village of West Hindostan, dominions, and 10 miles S.W. of Banswara.

KULLUGAN, kūl'loo'gan', a town of Beloochistan, on the road from Sarawan to Bunpoor, in lat. 28° 16′ N., lon. 62° E.

KULLUGAUM, kūl'loo'gawm', or KULIGAM', a frontier town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, 120 miles N.E. of Bunpoor, in lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 74° 23′ E.

KULPUSPELM', a lake, or rather expansion of Clark's River, towards the N. part of Washington Territory. Length, near 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 16 miles.

KULM, koolm, a walled town of West Prussia, 34 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, near the Vistula. Pop. 6250. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, a military school, and Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

KULM or CHULM, kōōlm, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge Mountains. Pop. 620. Here, on the 29th and 30th of August, 1813, the French army under Vandamme was totally defeated by the confederated army, under the personal command of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia.

KULM, a market-town of Bohemia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger.

KULMBACH or CULMBACH, kōōlm'hăk, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on a railway, 48 miles N.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 4090. Principal edifice, the ancient fortress, now a house of correction.

KULM SEE, kōōlm'zā, a small town of West Prussia, government of Marienwerder, 15 miles S.E. of Kulm. Pop. 1640.

KULNA, a village of British India. See CULNA.

KULOI, a river of Russia. See KOOLOI.

KULPA, kool-pā, (anc. *Oskapis*,) a river of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 miles N.N.E. of Fiume, flows E., and, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

KULPI (kūl'pee) SALT MINES, Armenia, 40 miles N.W. of Mount Ararat, are on the Persian side of the Aras, but belong to the Russians, in a hill range, composed of salt.

KULPSVILLE, post-office, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

KULSHEIM, kools'hīme, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 6 miles S. of Wertheim. Pop. 2180.

KULU, koo'loo', a rajahship of the Punjab, consisting of a few valleys on the S. slope of the Himalayas, between lat. 31° 30′ and 32° 30′ N., and in about lon. 77° 30′ E.

KULUTZI, kōō'lūt'see, or KHALETSE, kā-lĕt'sā, a large village of Central Asia, in Ladakh, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 76° 44′ E., near the Indus.

KUM, a city of Persia. See KOOM.

KUMA, a river of Russia. See KOOMA.

KUMANIA, two districts of Hungary. See CUMANIA.

KUMAON, kūm-ā-on', or KEMAON, kā-mā-on', a province of North Hindostan, forming a part of British India, presidency of Bengal, comprised with a part of Gurhwal, mostly between lat. 29° and 31° N., and lon. 78° and 81° E., and including a portion of the S. slope of the Himalayas. Estimated area, nearly 11,000 square miles. Some of its mountains rise to 25,000 feet in elevation. Capital, Almora.

KUMLAH GURH, kūm'lā gūr, (the "Fool's Fortress,") a range of hill-forts in the Punjab, rajahship of Mundi, near the Beas, in lat. 31° 41′ N., lon. 76° 37′ E., the principal rising on an isolated rock to 1500 feet above that river, and 3000 feet above the sea. They were considered impregnable until taken by the Sikhs under General Ventura.

KUMO, koo'mo, a river of Russia, issues from a lake in the S. of Finland, flows N.W. past the town of Kumo, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, after a course of 100 miles.

KUNASHIR, one of the Koorile Islands. See KOONASHEER.

KUNAWUR, koo'nā-wūr', or KUNAWER, koo'nā-wer', a district of India, forming a part of the upper valley of the Sutlej, on the borders of Little Thibet.

KUNCHAIN-JUNGA, kūn-chīn-jūng'gā, KUNCHIN-GINGA, koon-chin'-jing'gā, or KINCHIN-JINGA, kin-chin'-jing'gā, one of the loftiest summits of the Himalaya Mountains, about lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 88° 12′ E. It has two peaks, the W. of which is 28,177, the other, or E., 27,826 feet high.

KUNDA, koon'dā, a small seaport town of Russia, government of Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 16 miles N.E. of Wesenberg.

KUNDAILAH, kūn-dī'lā, a town of Hindostan, 50 miles N.W. of Jeypoor.

KUNDAL, kūn-dāl', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, district of Tipperah, 24 miles S.S.E. of Comilla.

KUNDAPOOR, a seaport of Hindostan. See COONDAPOOR.

KUNDUZ, country, Independent Tartary. See KHOONDOOZ.

KUNERSDORF, a village of Bohemia. See KUNNERSDORF.

KUNEWALD, koo'neh wăłt', a village of Austria, in Moravia, 18 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 1787.

KUNG, koong, a small town of Persia, province of Laristan, opposite the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf. Here the Portuguese formerly wrought copper-mines.

KUNGRAD, kūn'grăd', KUNGRAT, kūn'grăt', or CONRAD (?) a town of Independent Tartary, and 90 miles N. of Khiva, on the Amoo.

KUNGTUN, a village of Burmah. See KOONGTOON.

KUNGUEL, a town of West Africa. See KOONGUEL.

KUNGUL, kūng'gūl', a small walled town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 82 miles S. by W. of Bajapoor.

KUNGUR, a town of Russia. See KOONGOOR.

KUN-HEGYES, koon'hĕd'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, Great Cumania, on the Theiss, 72 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 6183.

KUNIA, a river of Russia. See KOONIA.

KUNJPOORA, kūnj-poo'rā, a walled town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 73 miles N. of Delhi.

KUNKA, kūn'kā, or KUNKAGHUR, kūnk'a gūr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 80 miles N.E. of Cuttack, and capital of a rajahship, comprising about 880 square miles.

KUNKLETOWN, a post-office, Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

KUNKUL, kūn-kūl', a town and place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, on the Upper Ganges, 4 miles S.W. of Hurdwar, with which it communicates by a new government road. It is a residence of rich natives.

KUNNARUE, a village of India. See KANARAK.

KUNNERSDORF, KUNERSDORF, koo'ners-dorf', or CUNERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau, on the Zwittebach. Pop. 1795.

KUNSBERG, a town of Saxony. See KONIGSBRUCK.

KUN-SZENT-MARTONY, koon-sĕnt-măr'tŏn', a village and market-town of Hungary, in Cumania, on the Koros, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 6280.

KUN-SZENT-MIKLOS, koon-sĕnt-mee'klosh', a market-town of Hungary, in Cumania, 32 miles S.E. of Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. 5200.

KUNTCOTE, kūnt'cōt', a town of West Hindostan, in Cutch, 52 miles E.N.E. of Bhooj.

KUNTSCHITZ, kōōnt'shits, (GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, kline,) two nearly contiguous villages in Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1653.

KUNTSCHITZ, kōōn'chits, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, about 2 miles from Geiersberg. Pop. 818.

KUNWALD, kōōn'wăłt'. (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ōōn'ter,) a village of Bohemia, about 17 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 1773.

KUNZELSAU, (Künzelsau,) kūn'zĕl sŏw', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Kocher, 24 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2600.

KUNZENDORF, kōōnt'sĕn-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1247.

KUNZENDORF, kōōnt'sĕn-dorf', a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz, about 6 miles from Grünau. Pop. 1542.

KUNZENDORF, kōōnt'sĕn dorf', (LANDECKISCH, lăn'dĕk-kish, or GROSS, groce,) a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Habelschwerdt. Pop. 1336.

KUNZENDORF, kōōnt'sĕn-dorf'. (OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'dĕr,) a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln, circle of Kreutzburg. Pop. 1614.

KUNZENDORF, DURR, (Dürr,) dūs kōōnt'sĕn-dorf', a village of Prussia, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1266.

KUNZENDORF, WACHTEL, wăk'tel kōōnt'sĕn-dorf', a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1049.

KUOPIO, koo-o'pe-o, a town of Finland, capital of a läni,

on a peninsula in Lake Kalavesi, 180 miles E. of Vasa. Pop. 2000.

KUPENSK, a town of Russia. See KOOPIANSK.

KUPFERBERG, koop'fer-bôrg', a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 13 miles N. of Bairenth. Pop. 920.

KUPFERBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 23 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 674.

KUPFERZELL, koop'fer-tsêll', a village of Würtemberg, on the Kupfer, 27 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1287.

KUPIANSK, a town of Russia. See KOOPIANSK.

KUPINOVA, koo-pee-no'vâ, a village of Austria, in Slavonia, about 16 miles from Gollumbinsze. Pop. 1635.

KUPPER, (Küpper,) küp'per, (OUER, o'der, and NIEDER, nee'der,) a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1644.

KUPPERWUNJE or KUPPERWUNGE, kŭp-per-wŭnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, in lat. 23° 3' N., lon. 73° 9' E., 25 miles E. of Ahmedabad, enclosed by walls, and estimated to comprise 3300 houses.

KUPPURTULLA, town of Hindostan. See KOPURCHELLA.

KUPS, (Küps,) küps, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 26 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1053.

KUR, a river of West Asia. See KOOR.

KURAMAS, a river of Asia Minor. See KARA SOO.

KURDISTAN, a country of West Asia. See KOORDISTAN.

KUREN, a town of Mongolia. See CORGA.

KURGAON, kŭr-gâ-on', a town of Hindostan, 62 miles S.W. of Indoor, still large, and once flourishing.

KURGOMMAH, kŭr-gom'mâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal. Lat. 23° 3' N., lon. 82° 33' E.

KURIA MURIA, ISLANDS OF, Arabia. See CURIA MURIA.

KURILE ISLANDS. See KOORILE ISLANDS.

KURLAND, a province of Russia. See COURLAND.

KURMILLA, kŭr-mil'lâ, a considerable fortified town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 68 miles S.E. of Ahmednuggur.

KURNAUL, kŭr-nawl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.W. of Delhi, on Ali Merdan's Canal.

KURNIK, koor'nik, a town of Prussian Poland, 13 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2730.

KURNOOL or CURNOOL, kŭr-nool', written also CARNOUL, a strongly fortified town of India, at the S. part of Nizam's dominions, on the Toombuddra, 110 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. It was taken by the British, December 14, 1815.

KURRACHEE, kŭr'ra-chee', or KARACHEE, the principal seaport town of Sinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 18 miles from the West Branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 47' 3" N., lon. 66° 56' 2" E. Pop. 15,000. It stands on a low, sandy shore, and a few years ago consisted, with its extensive suburbs, mostly of straggling huts; but the latest accounts state that it has been almost rebuilt, and greatly improved. Its old fortifications were levelled by Sir Charles Napier, and its trade is now rapidly augmenting. The harbor is the only port along this coast for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, and is sheltered by Cape Munorah, 4 miles to the S.W., on which is a fort, and beyond it a good roadstead. A few years since, 60 well-manned fishing-boats belonged to the port. The town was taken by the British in 1839, and was subsequently retained as a military post.

KURREA, kŭr're-a, or KIRIA, kee'ree-â, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 180 miles S.E. of Khoten. Pop. 20,000. (?)

KURREE, kŭr'ree, a town of West Hindostan, in Guicowar's dominions, 25 miles N.W. of Ahmedabad.

KURREE, an oasis in the Runn of Cutch, in Hindostan, 55 miles N.E. of Bhooj.

KURRICHANE, kŭr-re-kâ'nâ, a large town of South Africa, in Bechuana Territory, estimated to be near lat. 25° 40' S., lon. 27° 10' E., and 5000 feet above the sea. Pop. 15,000. (?) It is partly stone-built, and appears fitted for people above a savage state.

KURSHEE, kŭr'shee or kŭsh'shee, one of the principal towns of the Bokhara dominions, in Central Asia, 100 miles S.E. of Bokhara, in a fertile oasis. Pop. 10,000.

KURSK, a government, and city of Russia. See KOORSK.

KURTZVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

KURZIWODY, a town of Bohemia. See HUHNERWASSER.

KURZOLARI (koor-zo-lâ'ree) ISLANDS, (anc. *Echinades,*) a small group of the Ionian Islands. Lat. 38° 20' N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia, Makri, and Vroman, inhabited by fishermen.

KUSEL, koo'zel, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 2200.

KUSHAN, a pass of the Hindoo-Koosh. See KOOSHAN.

KUSHVINSK, koosh-vinsk', (?) a mining town of Russia, government, and 70 miles E.N.E. of Perm. Pop. 6000.

KUSKOVIME, a river, Russian America. See KOOSKOVIME.

KUSNETSK, a town of Russia. See KOOZNETSK.

KUSNETZ or KUZNETZ. See KOOZNETS.

KUSSNACHT, koess'nâkt, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1500.

KUSSNACHT, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne; famous in the history of William Tell, as the place where he escaped from Gessler.

KUSSOOR, kŭs-soor', a large Mohammedan town of the Punjab, 27 miles S.S.E. of Lahore. It is ancient, enclosed by bastioned walls, subdivided into numerous fortified quarters, and has several mosques and palaces.

KUSSUR KUND. See KOOSSOOR KOOND.

KUSTENDJI, kŭs-tên'djee, written also KISTENDJEH, (anc. *Constantiana,*) a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Rassova, at the termination of Trajan's Wall, of which some traces exist. It has some trade in corn, but its harbor is exposed, and ill adapted for large ships.

KUSTENLAND, (Küstenland.) See LITTORALE.

KUSTRIN, (Küstrin,) kŭs-treen', a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 17 miles N.E. of Frankfort, at the confluence of the Wartha with the Oder, on a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. Pop. 6556. It has extensive grain and powder magazines, and a strong castle. It was bombarded by the Russians in 1758, and taken by the French in 1806.

KUTA, a river of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTA.

KUTAIEH, KUTAYA or KUTAIAH, ku-tî'yeh, written also KOUTAIEH, (anc. *Cotyaeum,*) a populous town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, and the usual residence of its pasha, in lat. 39° 24' N., and lon. 30° 19' E. It stands in a mountainous region, about 4000 feet above the sea, has numerous mosques, public baths, and khans, some Greek and Armenian churches, a mountain fortress, and many handsome private buildings, interspersed with gardens. Its trade is chiefly in corn, cotton, fruits, gall-nuts, goats' hair, and wool. Kutaieh is the usual residence of the vizier of Anatolia, and was the prison of the refugees from Hungary, after the war of 1849. About 17 miles E.S.E. of Kutaieh are the interesting Phrygian remains, with inscriptions, and the Troglodyte habitations of Doganlu, supposed to be the ancient *Nicolelia.*

KUTAIS, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTAIS.

KUTCH, a province of West Hindostan. See CUTCH.

KUTNO, koot'no, a town of Poland, government, and 70 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 4000.

KUTSCHE, a town of Toorkistan. See KOOCHE.

KUTSULEE, kŭt'soo-lee', a considerable walled town of British India, Upper Provinces, and 25 miles N. of Meerut.

KUTTENBERG, kŭt'ten-bêrg', a town of Bohemia, 6 miles N.W. of Czaslau, on the railway from Prague to Vienna. Pop. 8603, mostly employed in mines of copper, lead, &c.

KUTY, koo'tee', a town of Austria, in Galicia, 20 miles S.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 3570.

KUTZTOWN, a post borough of Maxatawny township, Berks co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and 18 miles N.E. of Reading, contains 2 churches, 1 academy, and about 700 inhabitants.

KUZISTAN, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

KWALLISCH, a village of Bohemia. See QUALISCHT.

KWANG-PING, a city of China. See QUANG-PING.

KWANG-SI, a province of China. See QUANG-SEE.

KWANG-SIN-FOO, a town of China. See QUANG-SIN-FOO.

KWANG-TUNG, a province of China. See QUANG-TONG.

KWEI-LIN or QUEI-LING, kwâ'ling' or kwî'ling', China, capital of the province of Quang-see, 235 miles N.W. of Canton, stated to be fortified in the European style.

KWEI-TE, KOUEI-TE, kwâ'tâ' or kwî'tâ', written also KWI-TE, a city of China, province of Ho-nan, capital of a department, 70 miles S.E. of Kai-fung.

KWEI-YANG, a town of China. See KOEI-YANG.

KYDONIA. See KIDONIEH.

KYEN-DWEM, a river of Burmah. See KYEN-DWEM.

KYGER, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

KYHOLM, kü'holm, a small island of Denmark, near the island of Samsö.

KYL, kül, or KIL, a town of Sweden, near Orebro.

KYLE, kil, a district of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

KYLE'S (kilz) LANDING, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow arm of the Frith of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. part of the Isle of Bute and the mainland of the county of Argyle. Its shores are in the highest degree picturesque.

KYLOE, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

KYME, kim, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

KYPARISSIA, ke-pâ-ris-see'â, (lately ARKADIA,) a seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 miles N. of Navarino. Pop. 2500. See ARCADIA.

KYRAGHUR, ki-râ-gŭr', a town of India, Berar dominions, 113 miles E.N.E. of Nagpoor.

KYRE, kîr, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

KYREE, kî'ree', (DER'A and GUR'REE,) two villages of Sinde, respectively 12 and 37 miles N. of Larkhana.

KYREEGHUR, ki-ree-gŭr', a town of North Hindostan, dominions, and 186 miles N.W. of Oude, on the Kali.

KYRITZ, kee'rits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 53 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 3600.

KY'SERVILLE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

KYSKAL, kis-kâl', a decayed town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, near the Obi, ruined by fire in 1841.

KYTE (kit) RIVER, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

L

LAA, lä, or LAHA, lä', a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 36 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 1378.

LAAB or LAB, läp, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1277.

LAACH, läk, a small lake of Prussia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Coblentz. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano.

LAAK, läk, (L. *Loncpalis,*) a small town of Illyria, Carniola, 12 miles N.W. of Laybach, with a castle. Pop. 1100.

LAALAND, lä'land, or LOLLAND, lol'land, (*i. e.* "Low-land".) an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38' and 54° 58' N., and lon. 11° and 11° 52' E. Area 462 square miles. Pop. (1851) 55,768. Surface low and level; it is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing fine crops of corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

LAARAT, lä'rät', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timor Laut. Length and breadth about 30 miles each.

LAAS, läs, a small town of Austria, Illyria, Carniola, 29 miles S. of Laybach. Pop. 520.

LAAS, läs, a village of Tyrol, circle of Botzen, near Schlanders. Pop. 1200.

LAASPHE, läs'f(i)h, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. engaged in woollen cloth factories and iron works.

LAAZ, läz, or LAZI, lä'zee', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, about 36 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 1838.

LABA, läb'bä, a river of Western Circassia, rises on the N. side of the Caucasus, and, after a course of about 170 miles, joins the Kooban, a little above Oost Labinsk.

LA BACA. See LAVACCA.

LA BAIE DU FEBORE, lä bä dü féh-bor', or ST. ANTOINE DE LA BAIE, sänt ôn'twän' deh lä bä, a village of Canada East, co. of Yamaska, situated on the S. shore of Lake St. Peter, 70 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 900.

LA'BANSVILLE, a village of Washington township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Lion Creek, about 68 miles N.N.W. from Philadelphia. It contains an extensive slate manufactory, and about 500 inhabitants.

LAB'ASHEE'DA, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, 10 miles E. by S. of Kilrush, on a bay of the same name in the Shannon. Pop. 606.

LABASINCZ, läh'bäh shints', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, about 18 miles from Lippa. Pop. 1118.

LABASTIDA, lä-bäs-tee'dä, a town of Spain, Biscay, province of Alava, about 30 miles from Vittoria. Pop. 1639.

LA BATHIE, lä'bä'tee', (L. *Bastito,*) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 10 miles N.W. of Moutiers. Pop. 1097.

LABATLAN, läh'bät'län', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 2 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 906.

LA BATTAGLIA. See BATTAGLIA, LA.

LA BAUCHE, lä bosh, (L. *Baulca,*) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Guiers, about 4 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 1470.

LABBRO, läb'bro, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 9 miles N.W. of Rieti, with 900 inhabitants, a collegiate church, and an hospital.

LABE, a river of Germany. See ELBE.

LABEE, LABE, or LABY, lä'bee', a town of Africa, Senegambia, in Foota Jallon, about 230 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone; lat. 11° 10' N.; lon. 8° 30' W. It is said to be 3 miles in circuit. Pop. about 5000.

LA BELGIQUE. See BELGIUM.

LA BELLE RIVIÈRE. See OHIO.

LABER, lä'ber, the name of several small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. A village on one of these, circle of Upper Palatine, 10 miles N.W. of Ratisbon, has 854 inhabitants, 2 churches, a castle, and iron manufactories.

LABES, lä'bès, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 42 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 3207.

LABIAU, lä'be-ow', a town of East Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Königsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 3595.

LA BIOLLE, lä-be-oll', (L. *Betullium.*) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Deisse, at the foot of Montfalcon, about 9 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1469.

LABISZIN or LABISCHIN, lä'be-sheen', a town of Prussian Poland, 13 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2520.

LABOBER, lä-bo'bär, a small rocky, well-wooded island, in the Malay Archipelago, about 18 miles off the N.W. coast of Timor Laut.

LABOOAN or LABUAN, lä'boo-än', (POOLO,) an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 30 miles N. of Borneo. Lat. of its centre 5° 22' N., lon. 115° 16' E. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles. It has a pretty good harbor, some workable beds of coal, and an abundance of good water. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846.

LABOON, LABOUN or LABUN, lä'boon, a town of Russian Poland, Government of Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3200.

LA'BOR CREEK, Georgia, flows through Morgan county into the Appalachee River, about 8 miles N.E. from Madison.

LABRADOR, lab'ra-dor', an extensive peninsula, E. coast of British North America; lat. from 50° to 65° N., and lon. 56° to 78° W.; bounded N. by Hudson's Strait, E. by the Atlantic, S.E. by the Strait of Belle Isle, separating it from Newfoundland; S. by the gulf and river St. Lawrence and Canada, and W. by James' Bay and Hudson's Bay; area estimated at about 450,000 square miles. The interior is very imperfectly known, and the coast is almost throughout rugged, bleak, and desolate in the extreme. Towards the centre the surface rises, till a mountain range, partly known by the name of the Wotchish Mountains, appears to form the principal water-shed, sending the waters which gather on its sides W., N., and E. The principal rivers are the East Main or Stude, which flows nearly due W. into the S.E. extremity of James' Bay; the Great and Little Whale Rivers, which flow in the same direction, and fall into the S.E. extremity of Hudson's Bay; the Keenganissee and Koksoak, which, flowing respectively N.E. and N.W., unite their streams and fall into Ungava or South Bay, off the S.E. of Hudson's Strait; and the Meschickenau or North West River, which flows E. into the Strait of Belle Isle. The lakes are very numerous, almost every river forming several by expanding during its course. The largest are Clear Water, in the W., which discharges itself by a stream of the same name into Hudson's Bay; Mistassinnie, in the S., and Meschickenau, an expansion of the river of the same name. The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss, and mica slate. Above these, in some parts, is a bed of old red sandstone, about 200 feet thick, followed by secondary limestone. Towards the interior the secondary formations disappear, and the primary become predominant. The surface, when seen at a distance from the sea, has a green and alluvial appearance, but is found, on examination, to be covered with moss and stunted shrubs. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy, and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing in a kind of forests, which are haunted, during summer, by deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martins, otters, &c., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast. The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals, but barley, sown and cut green, makes excellent fodder, and both potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables are said to do well. The inhabitants, consisting chiefly of Esquimaux, subsist principally by hunting and fishing; but every year great numbers of fishing vessels arrive both from the British dominions and the United States, and profit by the valuable fisheries along the coast. It is supposed that the British subjects engaged in these fisheries, chiefly from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Canada, amount to at least 20,000. Much of the produce is sent to Newfoundland before being exported to Europe; but here are several English and Jersey establishments, and one-third of the resident inhabitants consists of English, Irish, and Jersey servants left in charge, who take annually from 16,000 to 18,000 seals. The total value in fish and oil is estimated at from £600,000 to £800,000. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore Bays, Anse, Le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Nain, Okhak, Hopedale, and Hebron. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements in Labrador, and receive many valuable furs from it. The total population is supposed to be about 5000. Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496; and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610. It was named by the Spaniards TIERRA LABRADOR or "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Greenland.

LA BRANCH LANDING, a post-office of St. Charles parish, Louisiana.

LABRÈDE, lä'braid', a village of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1362, 1550. Its castle was the birth-place of Montesquieu.

LABRIT, lä'bree', a village of France, department of Landes, 16 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 1100. It was formerly a town called ALBRET, (äl'brair',) and has ruins of a castle of Henry IV.

LABRUGUIERE, lä'brü'ghe-air', a village of France, department of Tarn, 4 miles S.S.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 3518.

LABUAN, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See LABOOAN.

LABU-HADJI, lä'boo-hä'jee, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok.

LABUN, a town of Russia. See LABOON.

LABY, a town of Western Africa. See LABEE.

L'ACADIE, lä'kä'dee', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 21 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 200.

LA CAÑADA, lä-kän-yä'dä, a post-office of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico.

LACANTUN, lä-kän-toon', a river of Central America.

It rises in Guatemala; lat. 15° 25′ N., and about lon. 92° W.; flows first E. for about 60 miles, when it is joined by a branch coming from the vicinity of Salama. It now turns N. for about 24 miles; then W.N.W. for 60 miles; receives La Passion, and about 75 miles below joins the Usumasinta. The united stream, after a course of 210 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Lake Terminos. The whole course is thus about 430 miles, but its upper part is little known.

LACARACOONDA, lak'a-ra-koon'dâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Beerbhoom, 116 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

LACAUNE, lâ'kon', a village of France, department of Tarn, 23 miles E.N.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 4078.

LACAZE, lâ'kâz', a town of France, department of Tarn, 16 miles N.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2427.

LACCADIVE (lâk'ka-div') ISLES, (called by the natives *Laberadeeb*, *deeb* signifying "island",) a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, extending between lat. 10° and 12° N., and lon. 72° and 74° E., about 120 miles W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal isles of coral formation. Anderot, or Underoot, the largest, is 3 miles long. They have an aggregate population of about 10,000 Mohammedans. Several of them are uninhabited. The principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa, and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. The best cables of Malabar are made from the Laccadive coir. The islands were discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1499.

LACCHIARELLA, lâk-ke-â-rêl'lâ, (*L. Lacturella*,) a village of Austrian Italy, 2 miles E.S.E. of Binasco, on the Olona, with the remains of an old castle of some celebrity in the Italian civil wars. Pop. 2638.

LACCO, lâk'ko, a village of Naples, in the N.W. part of the island of Ischia. Pop. 1965.

LAC DE COME. See COMO, LAKE OF.

LAC DE LA PLUIE. See RAINY LAKE.

LAC DE L'ESCLAVE. See GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

LAC DES BOIS. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

LAC DES MILLE ISLES, lâk dâ mill eel, ("Lake of the Thousand Islands,") an expansion in the upper part of St. LAWRENCE RIVER, which see.

LAC DES MONTAGNES. See ATHABASCA.

LAC DES RENNES ("Rein Deer Lake"). See DEER LAKE.

LAC DU BUFFLE. See BUFFALO LAKE.

LAC DU GRAND OURS. See BEAR LAKE (GREAT).

LACEBY, a parish of England, county of Lincoln.

LACEDÆMON, las-e-dee'mon, (Gr. *Λακεδαίμων*, *Lakedaimon*,) an ancient Grecian state, of which Sparta was the capital. See LACONIA. Adj. and inhab. LACEDÆMO'NIAN.

LACEDOGNA, lâ-châ-dôn'yâ, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 19 miles E.S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 500. It is a bishop's see.

LACEPEDE (lâs'se-peed') BAY, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. of Cape Bernouilli.

LACEPEDE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy islands, N. W. of Australia, off Dampier Land.

LA'CEY, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W.N.W. from Chicago.

LA'CEY SPRING, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

LA'CEY'S SPRING, a post office of Morgan co., Alabama.

LA'CEYVILLE, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 18 miles above Tunkhannock. The North Branch Canal is in progress of construction to this place.

LACEYVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

LACHEN, lâ'ken, a town of Switzerland, canton of and 13 miles N.N.E. of Schwytz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1510.

LACH'FORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

LACHINE, lâ'sheen', a post-village of Canada East, on the island of and 9 miles S. of Montreal. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada, and here the boats of the North-West Company commence their voyage for the interior. A railroad connects Lachine with Montreal. There is a canal from this point to Montreal, to avoid the rapids of St. Louis.

LACH'LAN, lâk'lân, a river of East Australia, rises by several heads in the counties of King and Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River, near lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 144° 12′ E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Its total course may be estimated at 400 miles. It gives name to a district having an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population of 2198, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee.

LACHOWICZE, lâ-ko-vee'châ, or LIACHOWITZE, le-â-ko-veet'sâ, a town of Russia, government and 54 miles S.W. of Minsk. It was once fortified, and the capital of a county. The Russians and Cossacks were defeated here in 1660 by the Poles.

LA CHROMA, lâ kro'mâ, an islet of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 1 mile S. of Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion landed on his return from Palestine.

LACHSA, lâk'sâ, a town of Arabia. See LAHSA.

LACHUTE, lâ'shûte', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 45 miles E. of Montreal, and 6 miles from St. Andrew's. It contains several stores, and 3 mills.

LACINIUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE NAO.

LACK, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. P. 1146.

LACK'AMUTE, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

LACK'AWAC', a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 80 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

LACK'AWAN'NA or LACK'AWAN'NOCK, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and falls into the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, about 10 miles above Wilkesbarre. The valley of this river is noted for rich coal-mines.

LACKAWANNA, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S.S.W. from Carbondale. Pop. 389.

LACK'AWAN'NOCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna north-eastward along the N.W. side of Lackawanna River, for 25 or 30 miles. The average height may be about 800 feet. This mountain, together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee Mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the N.W. boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal valley, the Wyoming and Moosic Mountains forming the S.E. boundary. This valley is near 70 miles long, and from 5 to 6 miles wide.

LACK'AWAX'EN, a river in the N. part of Pennsylvania, rises in Wayne co., and enters the Delaware in Pike co.

LACKAWAXEN, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. Pop. 1419.

LACKAWAXEN, a thriving post-village at the mouth of the Lackawaxen, which is here crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 121 miles from New York City. The Hudson and Delaware Canal crosses the Delaware River by an aqueduct in the immediate vicinity of this place.

LACKENBACH, lâk'ken-bâk', a village of Hungary, co. and 15 miles S. of Œdenburg. Pop. 1333.

LACK'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LACK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LA CLAIR, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W.S.W. from Chicago.

LA CLEDE, lâ klaid, or lah kleed, formerly KIN'DERHOOK', a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by Gasconade River and its Osage fork, and also drained by the Niangua and Auglaize Rivers. The surface is uneven, and consists partly of prairies and partly of forests of hard timber. La Clede was formed a few years ago out of the W. part of Pulaski co., and named in honor of La Clede, the founder of St. Louis. County seat not located. Pop. 2493; of whom 2346 were free, and 140 slaves.

LAC MASKINONGE, lâk mâs'kee'nônge'zhâ', a small village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 66 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

LACOBRIGA. See LAGOS.

LA'COCK or LAY'COCK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3 miles S. of Chippenham. Here are interesting remains of a large nunnery, founded in 1232, in one of the rooms of which is preserved a copy of the Magna Charta, sent by Henry III. to the Countess of Salisbury.

LACOLLE, lâ'koll', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 38 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores, hotels, and 3 mills. Pop. about 500.

LA'CON, a thriving post-village, capital of Marshall co., Illinois, on the left (E.) bank of Illinois River, 99 miles N. from Springfield. Steamboats can ascend to this place in nearly all stages of water. Lacon has a court-house and 2 newspaper offices. The value of grain, &c., shipped from this point in 1852, was estimated at $650,000.

LACO'NA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

LACONI, lâ-ko'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 45 miles N. of Cagliari, on a hill. Pop. 1768.

LACONIA, lâ-ko'ne-â, a government of Greece, comprising the southmost sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal river, the Eurotas. Chief town, Zimova (anc. *Aricp'olis?*) on its W. coast. LACO'NIA or LACON'ICA, (Gr. *Λακωνική*, *Lakonikē*,) was in ancient times one of the most celebrated of the Grecian states. Sparta was the capital. Adj. and inhab. LACONIAN, lâ-ko'ne-an.

LACONIA, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

LACONIA, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, 2 miles from the Ohio River and 13 miles S. of Corydon.

LACONICUS SINUS. See KOLOKYTHIA, GULF OF.

LA COTE ST. MARIE, lâ kōt sent mâ'ree, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LAC QUI PARLE, lâk kee parl, a post-village of Dakotah co., Minnesota, on Lac Qui Parle, an expansion of St. Peter's River, 140 miles W. of St. Paul's.

LACROMA. See LA CHROMA.

LA CROSSE, lâ kross', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in La Crosse co. and flows into the Mississippi.

LA CROSSE, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River, contains 5065 square miles. It is drained by La Crosse and Black Rivers, and bounded on the N.W. by Buffalo River. Pine timber is abundant in the county

Capital, La Crosse. It was not organized when the census of 1850 was taken.

LA CROSSE, a thriving post-village, capital of La Crosse co., Wisconsin, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of La Crosse River, 90 miles above Prairie du Chien, and 130 miles from Madison. It contains a court-house, 1 or 2 churches, 11 stores, and 1 steam-mill. Pop. in 1853, 543.

LACTACUNGA. See TACUNGA.

LACTIN, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

LACTODURUM. See TOWCESTER.

LACUNZA, lä-koon'thä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Araquil, 24 miles from Pampeluna. Pop. 853.

LACUS ASPHALTITES. See DEAD SEA.

LACUS VERBANUS. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

LACY, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

LACY, a small post village of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LACY'S HILL, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

LADA (lä'dä) ISLES, a cluster of high rugged islands, off the N.W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 6° 12' N., lon. 99° 40' E.

LADAKH, lä'dăk', an independent country of Central Asia, between lat. 32° and 36° N., and lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya Mountains separating it from Cashmere and other dependencies of the Punjab, N. the Karakorum Mountains separating it from Chinese Teorkistan, E. Great Thibet, and N.W. Baltee or Little Thibet. Area loosely estimated at 30,000 square miles, and population at from 150,000 to 500,000, mostly Thibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe; yet the mountain sides being carefully embanked with stone dykes, and industriously cultivated, pretty good crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat, are raised, with apples and apricots. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, and copper might be mined profitably. This country is the great depot for the wool used for the manufacture of cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive, and conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. The government is despotic, but the rajah is controlled by the priests, who swarm in this country as in Thibet. The armed force consists of a peasant-militia. Ladakh has been repeatedly under the rule of more powerful neighbors; during the life of Runjeet Singh it formed a part of his dominion. Principal city, Leh.

LADANY, JASZ, a town of Hungary. See JASZ-LADANY.

LADBERGEN, lä'dbĕr'ghen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 13 miles N.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1345.

LAD'BROKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LADDSBURGH, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

LADEINOE-POLE, lä-dä'no-ä po-lä', a small town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the Sveer, (or Svir,) 30 miles from its mouth, in Lake Ladoga, and where, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic.

LADENBURG, lä'den-bŏŏrg', a town of Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, with a station on the Main Neckar Railway, 8 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2431.

LADENDORF or LAADENDORF, lä'den-dŏrf', a village of Lower Austria, on the Zaya, about 9 miles from Gauneradorf. Pop. 1490.

LADENZE, lä-dăn'zeh, lä'dŏnz', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1149.

LADIESBURG, lä'diz-bŭrg, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 80 miles N.W. from Annapolis.

LADIGA, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, 140 miles N. by E. from Montgomery.

LADIGNAC, lä'deen'yăk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of St. Yrieix. Pop. in 1852, 2596.

LADIK, lä'deek', or YORGAN LADIK, yor'găn' lä'deek', (anc. *Laodicea Combusta*,) a town of Turkey in Asia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Konia. It is built of mud, in the midst of a mound of ruins, and has many antiquities, consisting of altars, columns, friezes, &c. Pop. about 500.

LADIKIA or LADIKIYEH. See LATAKEEA.

LADIMIROVEZE, lä'de-me-ro-vä'zä, a village of Austria, Slavonia, about 12 miles from Eszek. Pop. 908.

LA'DOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LADOGA, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 11 miles S.S.E. from Crawfordsville.

LADOGA, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

LADOGA, lä-do'gä, the largest lake of Europe, is situated in Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58' and 61° 46' N., and lon. 30° and 33° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Viborg. Area 6190 square miles. Depth very unequal. The shores are generally low; it contains several islands, and numerous rocks and quicksands. It receives about 60 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga Canal, 70 miles in length, and 74 feet in breadth, and the Siskoi and Sveer Canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. sides.

LADOGA, NEW, a town on the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, government and 70 miles E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 3000. OLD LADOGA is a village adjacent.

LADRONES, lä-drōnz', (Sp. pron. lä-dro'nĕs,) or MARIANNE (mä're-ănn') or MARIANA (mä're-ä'nä) ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to Spain, mostly between lat. 13° and 21° N., and lon. 144° and 146° E., and consisting of 20 islands, of which only 5 are inhabited. Pop. 10,000. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. Principal islands, Guguan, (goo-gwän',) Rota, (ro'tä,) and Tinian, (tee-ne-än',) on the first of which is the capital town St. Ignazio de Agaña. The Ladrones were discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and called LAS ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES, i. e. the "islands of the thieves," from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the Marianas Islands, in honor of the queen of Philip IV. of Spain.

LADRONES, a small group of islands in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton River, 18 miles S.E. of Macao.

LADWA, lăd'wä, a town of North Hindostan, capital of a small chiefship, 22 miles E.N.E. of Kurnaul.

LA'DY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, in the N.E. part of the isle of Sanda.

LADY, lä'dee, or LIADI, le-ä'dee, a town of Russia, government of Mohelev, 36 miles E.N.E. of Orsza.

LADY (lä'dee) ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles N.N.W. of Ayr. It is important, as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

LA'DYBANK, a station of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth Railway, at its divergence to Perth.

LA'DY JULIA PERCY ISLAND, an islet, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S., lon. 141° 50' E.

LADYKIRK, lä'de-kirk', a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

LAEKEN, lä'ken, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a planted avenue. It has a royal park and residence.

LAER or LAR, (Lär,) lär, a village of Prussia, government of Dantzic, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 1025.

LAER, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Münster. Pop. 896.

LAERNE, läre'neh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3770.

LA FARGEVILLE, lä fär'vil, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 16 miles N. of Watertown.

LAFAYETTE, laf'ä-yĕt', a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchie, and its affluent the Yockanapatalfa River. The surface is diversified by gentle undulations, and adorned by open groves of oak, hickory, &c. The soil has a substratum of sand, and is very productive, especially in the valleys. The railroad which is projected from New Orleans to Nashville will probably pass through the county. The Chickasaw Indians were removed from this part of the state in 1838. Capital, Oxford. Pop. 14,069; of whom 8350 were free, and 5719 slaves.

LAFAYETTE parish, in the S. part of Louisiana, contains about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Vermilion River, (navigable by steamboats.) The surface is nearly level; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Pop. 6720; of whom 3550 were free, and 3170 slaves.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana and Texas, contains about 1300 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and also drained by Bayous Bodcau and Dauchite and the Sulphur fork of Red River. The surface is level, and is interspersed with prairies; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lewisville. Pop. 5220; of whom 1900 were free, and 3320 slaves.

LAFAYETTE, (formerly LILLARD,) a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 612 square miles. The Missouri River, which here flows towards the E., forms the northern boundary; the county is also drained by Big Snyber and Terre Beau Creeks, and by the Salt Fork of Blackwater River. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil is remarkably and almost uniformly fertile. Limestone and sandstone underlie a large part of the county. The bluffs of the Missouri along the northern border consist almost entirely of beds of stone-coal. Lafayette is among the most populous and highly cultivated counties in the state. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 13,690; of whom 9075 were free, and 4615, slaves.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the S.S.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is drained by Fevre River, and the two branches of the Pekatonica, which cross the northern border of the county, and unite in the S.E. part. The surface is broken by ridges, which are in some parts entirely bare of timber, and in others covered with a sparse growth of oaks. The soil is generally productive. The cliff limestone which underlies the county abounds in rich veins of lead and copper, from which large quantities of these ores are taken. The famous Platte mounds, in the N.W. part, are remarkable for their regular form, and are surrounded by a large expanse of

prairie. Organized in 1847. Capital, Shullsburg. Pop. 11,531.

LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, about 12 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. In this township is an Indian reservation. Pop. 2633.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village and township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 70 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 or 3 churches, and 2 iron foundries. Pop. of the township 928.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village and township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. of Smithport, and 208 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 196.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Virginia, on the Roanoke River, about 190 miles W. by S. of Richmond. Pop. from 200 to 300.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Georgia, 210 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, is beautifully situated in a mountainous region. The village has a court-house, 2 churches, 1 academy, and 10 stores. It was formerly called Chattoogu.

LAFAYETTE, a village of Chambers co., Alabama. See CHAMBERS COURT-HOUSE.

LAFAYETTE, Louisiana. See NEW ORLEANS.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Tennessee, 55 miles N.E. of Nashville.

LAFAYETTE, a thriving post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 218 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, and 1 mile from the Tennessee line. It contains 4 churches, and 6 dry goods stores.

LAFAYETTE, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. P. 1040.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the National Road, 22 miles W. of Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the central part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1332.

LAFAYETTE, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, a township of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 1143.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 524.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Floyd co., Indiana. P. 1215.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Madison co., Indiana. P. 694.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 754.

LAFAYETTE, a flourishing town, capital of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 66 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, and 123 miles S.E. from Chicago, lat. 40° 25′ N., lon. 86° 49′ W. It is pleasantly situated on gradually rising ground, which affords a delightful view of the river and the neighboring hills. It is one of the largest towns on the canal above named, and is considered the fourth of the state in respect to population. The Wabash and Erie Canal connects it with Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Railroads have recently been completed from Lafayette to Indianapolis, and to Crawfordsville. These advantages, together with the fertility of the surrounding country, render it a place of active trade, and the principal grain market in the state. It contains a court-house which cost $20,000, four banks, a county seminary, and about 10 churches, some of which are large and handsome buildings. It has also several paper-mills, iron foundries, and large establishments for packing pork. Three weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. The surrounding country consists of fertile prairies, interspersed with oak openings. Settled in 1825. Pop. in 1846, 1700; in 1850, 6129; in 1854, about 9000.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 965.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the S. part of Ogle co., Illinois.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Stark co., Illinois, on a branch of Spoon River, 100 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village in Linn co., Iowa, 35 miles N. by W. from Iowa City.

LAFAYETTE, a pretty village of Polk co., Iowa, on the River Des Moines, 13 miles below Fort Des Moines, is situated on the border of a prairie.

LAFAYETTE, a post-township in the central part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1048.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon Territory, situated at the falls on the Yam Hill River, which is navigable for boats nearly to this place, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Salem.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. See EASTON, Pennsylvania.

LAFAYETTE HILL, a post-office, Fluvanna co., Virginia.

LAFAYETTE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LAFAYETTEVILLE, a post-office, Dutchess co., New York.

LAFFING GALL, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

LA FOMBA, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LA FONTAINE, lah fon-tân′, a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.

LA FONTAINE, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

LA FOURCHE, lah foorsh′, a bayou in the S.E. part of Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi, commencing at Donaldsonville, on the right bank. It flows south-easterly through the parish of La Fourche Interior, and enters the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of about 150 miles. It is one of the most important channels of communication between the Gulf and the interior, being navigable for steamboats about 100 miles from its mouth. The land along its banks is generally arable, and produces abundant crops of sugar and cotton.

LA FOURCHE INTE'RIOR, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou La Fourche, navigable by steamboats. It is in some parts marshy: the soil along the bayou is productive. Capital, Thibodeaux. Pop. 9582, of whom 5164 were free, and 4368 slaves.

LA FRANCE. See FRANCE.

LAGA-AN, (Laga-ân,) lä′gâ on, a river of Sweden, issues from a small lake about 15 miles S. of Jönköping, flows S., expands into Lake Vidlistern, passes Laholm, and, about 4 miles below, falls into the Bay of Laholm in the Cattegat, after a course of about 110 miles.

LAGA'DA, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

LAGAETE, lä-gä-ä′tä, a village on the W. side of the Grand Canary Island. Pop. 2052.

LAGAN, lä′gan, a river of Ireland, Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob Mountains, and, after a N.E. course of 35 miles, enters Belfast Harbor. It has been made navigable beyond Lisburn, whence a canal connects it with Lough Neagh.

LAGARTERA, lä-gar-tä′rä, a town of Spain, New Castile, 70 miles S.W. of Avila. Pop. 1581.

LAGARTO, lä-gar′to, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, 70 miles W.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. of district, 2000.

LAGE, lä′gheh, a town of North Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Recknitz, 12 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 1624.

LAGE, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 7 miles S.W. of Lemgo. Pop. 1500.

LAGES, lä′ghes, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 140 miles W. of Desterro. Pop. of district, 5000.

LAGGAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, about 17 miles S.E. of Fort Augustus. Loch Laggan, in this parish, is about 7 miles long.

LA'GLE, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LA GLEIZE, lä glez or lä′glaz′, a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Ambleve. Pop. 1464.

LAGNASCO, lin-yä-sä′o, a town of Piedmont, province and 4 miles S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1921.

LAGNIEU, (anc. *Lagniacus?*) lân′ye-uh′, a town of France, department of Ain, 18 miles N. of Belley, near the Rhone, here crossed by a chain bridge. Pop. in 1852, 2900.

LAGNI-REGI, lân′ye-rä′jee, LAGNO, lân′yo, or LANIO, lä′ne-o, a river of Naples, falls into the Mediterranean after a course of about 50 miles.

LAGNY, lân′yee′, (anc. *Laniocum?*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles S.W. of Meaux, on the left bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1852, 2527.

LAGO, lä′go, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 10 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2600.

LAGOA, lä-go′ä, a town of Brazil, on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina. Pop. 3000. See SANTA CATHARINA.

LAGO DI AMSANCTO, lä′go de ăm-sănk′to, (anc. *Amsanctus Lacus.*) a small lake at the entrance of a mountain-valley, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Naples. It is remarkable for the incessant motion of its water, which keeps continually bubbling up over a large portion of the surface, and with an explosion resembling distant thunder.

LAGO DI COMO. See COMO, LAKE OF.

LAGO MAGGIORE, lä′go mäd-jo′rä, or LAKE OF LOCARNO, lo-kar′no, (anc. *Verbanus Lacus.*) a lake of North Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton of Ticino, being the westernmost of the great lakes in this region. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 2 miles; depth in some places, 300 fathoms. It is traversed by the Ticino River, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns of Arona, Canobbio, Locarno, Luvino, and Laveno; and it contains the Borromean Isles. Steam-packets were established on it in 1820.

LAGONIDA or BUCK CREEK, Ohio, flows into the Mad River at Springfield.

LAGONEGRO, lä′go-nä′gro, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 76 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 4000. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and caps.

LAGOR, lä′gor′, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 1738.

LAGORCE, lä′gorss′, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 8 miles S.E. of Largentière. Pop. 1500.

LAGOS, lä′goes, (anc. *Lacobriga,*) a fortified seaport town of Portugal, province of Algarve, capital of a comarca, 110 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 7000. It stands on a large bay, and has a military asylum, town hospital, and two parish churches.

LAGOS, lä′goes, a town of the Mexican confederation, state and 100 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, having near it some rich silver mines.

LAGOS, lä′goes, a town of Guinea, and formerly one of the most notorious slave stations on the coast of Africa, on an inlet of the bight of Benin, 160 miles W. of Benin,

and S.E. of Abomey. The British consul having been fired upon when attempting to negotiate a treaty for the abolishing of the slave trade, with the reigning chief in 1851, though at the time under a flag of truce, Lagos was attacked and taken after a desperate engagement, 67 guns being destroyed. A treaty was signed prohibiting the slave-trade, putting down human sacrifices, and securing not only the freedom of commerce but the liberty to diffuse Christianity. Pop. 5000(?).

LAGOS, GULF OF, a gulf and town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 88 miles S.W. of Adrianople.

LAGOSTA, lä-gôs'tä, (anc. *Lastobon* or *Ladestris?*) the most S. island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. Length 6 miles, by 4 miles in breadth. On its N. coast is a village with a small port.

LAGOV, lä'gôv, a town of Poland, province and 35 miles W.N.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1500.

LA GRANGE, lah grānj', a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 384 square miles. It is drained by Pigeon River. The surface is mostly level. About two-thirds of it is occupied by oak openings, which have a sandy soil adapted to wheat, and nearly one-fourth of the country is thickly timbered. The Northern Indiana Railroad passes through the county. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 8387.

LA GRANGE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers, about 35 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 482.

LA GRANGE, a township of Dutchess co., New York. Pop. 1941.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

LA GRANGE, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina, 90 miles W. of Raleigh.

LA GRANGE, a post-office, Chester district, South Carolina.

LA GRANGE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Troup co., Georgia, on the La Grange Railroad, 42 miles N. from Columbus. The La Grange Railroad connects, at Atlanta, with the principal lines of the state, and at West Point, with a railroad leading to Montgomery, in Alabama. The village has 4 schools, which stand high in the public estimation; namely, the La Grange High School, the Brownwood University, the La Grange Female Seminary, and the La Grange Female Institution.

LA GRANGE, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama, 180 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery. It has an elevated situation, and is the seat of La Grange College, a thriving institution founded in 1830.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Fayette co., Texas, on the left bank of the Colorado River, 65 miles E.S.E. of Austin City. It is surrounded by a fertile cotton-planting district, and has an active business. Steamboats ply between this village and Galveston, and sometimes ascend as high as Austin City.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the railroad leading from Memphis to Charleston, about 50 miles E. from the former. It contains 3 churches and 1 female seminary. Pop. in 1854, about 1200.

LA GRANGE, a post-village, capital of Oldham co., Kentucky, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Frankfort. It contains 1 church and an institution named the Masonic College.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the S. part of Lorain co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1402.

LA GRANGE, a post-village and township of Cass co., Michigan, about 130 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 4 miles S.E. from the Central Railroad. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1327.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village, capital of La Grange co., Indiana, on the Northern Indiana Railroad, 170 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It became the county seat in 1842.

LA GRANGE, a village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 11 miles S.W. of Lafayette.

LA GRANGE, a post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 184 miles above St. Louis. It contains a college, 3 churches, 1 steam flouring mill, and 6 stores. It has an active business in shipping produce. Pop. in 1854, about 700.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the N. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1059.

LA GRANGE BLUFF, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 65 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

LA GRANGE IRON-WORKS, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

LA GRANGEVILLE, lah grānj'vil, a post-office, Dutchess co., New York.

LA GRASSE, lä'grass', a town of France, department of Aude, 22 miles S.E. of Carcassonne, on the left bank of the Orbieu. Pop. 1406.

LA GREW SPRINGS, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

LA'GRO, a thriving post-village and township of Wabash co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, opposite the mouth of the Sallamonie, 6 miles above Wabash, the county seat. Pop. of the township, 2515.

LAGRUNE-SUR-MER, lä'grün'sür'mair', a small seaport town of France, department of Calvados, on the English Channel, 11 miles N. of Caen. Pop. 1207.

LAGUAN, lä-gwän', a small island of the Philippine group, off the N. coast of the island of Sumar.

LAGUARDIA, lä-gwär'de-ä, a walled town of Spain, Biscay, province of Alava, 24 miles from Vitoria. Pop. 1742.

LA GUAYRA, lä-gwī'rä, (Fr. *La Guayre*, lä gwair,) a town and seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 36′ 42″ N., lon. 66° 56′ 30″ W. (n.); 10 miles N. of Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved, and the houses ill-built. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant and putrid fevers, which render a residence here eminently dangerous to strangers. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, and hides; imports British manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847, was 163, tonn. 28,378; cleared, 164, tonn. 29,488. Value of imports, £656,743; of exports, £590,758.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles exported from La Guayra, for the years 1843–1847:—

Years.	Coffee.	Cacao.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Indigo.	Hides.
	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Number
1843	159,191	6018	469	3825	1138	31 628
1844	12,225	7485	211	2761	724	51,061
1845	111,747	6250	691	4668	429	46,002
1846	152 747	70-6	476	6-78	863	53,627
1847	114,561	8534	10,171	6471	541	55,913

The port is not a very good one, being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground, however, is good; anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by a fort, and several batteries judiciously planted along the shore. La Guayra was nearly destroyed, in 1812, by an earthquake. Pop. 8000.

LAGUEMBA, lä-ghēm'bä, or LAKEMBA, lä-kēm'bä, one of the Feejee Islands, the largest of the E. group; lat. 18° 14′ S., lon. 178° 51′ W. It is of volcanic formation; about 5 miles long by 3 broad.

LAGUNA, lä-goo'nä, a province in the S.E. part of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

LAGUNA, lä-goo'nä, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 60 miles S.W. of Nossa Senhora do Desterro, at the mouth of a lagune, whence its name. Pop. 1000.

LAGUNA, lä-goo'nä, a town of Peru, department of Assay, capital of the province of Mayuas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 75° 40′ W.

LAGUNA, a town of Yucatan, on the island of Carmen, across the mouth of Lake Terminos. It has trade in logwood.

LAGUNA DEL MADRE, lä-goo'nä dēl mä'drä, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S.E. part of Texas. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Length above 110 miles; greatest breadth 14 miles.

LAGUNA-DE-NEGRILLOS, lä-goo'nä-dä nä-greel'yoce, a town of Spain, 25 miles from Leon. Pop. 1458.

LAGUNA SECA, lä-goo'nä sā'kä, a post-office of Santa Clara co., California.

LAGUNILLA, lä-goo-neel'yä, a town of Spain in Old Castile, about 12 miles from Logroño. Pop. 1129.

LAH, lä, a military post in Sinde, held by the late Ameers for levying the customs between Cutch and Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 58′ N., lon. 68° 40′ E.

LAHA, a town of Austria. See LAA.

LA HACHA. See RIO HACHA.

LAHADJ or LAHAJ, lä-häj', a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 miles N.W. of Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar, and a sultan's residence. Pop. 5000.

LAHAJAN, lä-hä jän', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near the Caspian, 30 miles E. of Reshd. It has a *medressa* or college, several caravanserais, and extensive, well-stocked bazaars. Pop. 15,000.

LAHAMAIDE, lä'ä'mäd', lä'ä'mäd', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Gard, 20 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Count Egmont, who was beheaded at Brussels by the Duke of Alva, was born in the castle of Lahamaide. Pop. 1421.

LA'HAR', a town of Hindostan, 56 miles E. of Gwalior.

LAHAR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 53 miles E.S.E. of Agra.

LA HARPE, lah harp, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 110 miles N.W. of Springfield.

LAHAS'KA, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

LAHAT, lä-hät', a populous village of the island of Sumatra, 33 miles S.W. of Palembang, lat. 3° 45′ S., lon. 103° 40′ E.

LA HAVANA. See HAVANA.

LA HAYE. See HAGUE, THE.

LAHESTRE, lâ'hêst'r', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 309.

LAHIJAN', lâ-hee-jân', a plain of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S.W. of Lake Oroomeeyah.

LAHIJAN, a town of Persia. See LAHAJAN.

LAHISSA, Arabia. See LAHSA.

LAHN, lân, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 160 miles, through Prussia, Hesse, and Nassau, joins the Rhine 4 miles S.E. of Coblentz.

LAHN, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 939.

LAHNSTEIN, lan'stine, UPPER, (Ger. *Ober Lahnstein*, o'ber lân'stine,) a market-town of Germany, duchy, and 8 miles W. of Nassau, on the Rhine. It has an old castle, and 1500 inhabitants, mostly employed in cultivating wine and fruit.

LAHNSTEIN, LOWER, (Ger. *Unter Lahnstein*, ŭn'ter lân'stine,) a market-town of Germany, contiguous to the above, on the Lahn. Pop. 1860.

LAHOLM, lâ'hôlm, a seaport town of Sweden, lan and 15 miles S.S.E. of Halmstad, on the Lagaån. Pop. 1000.

LAHOOL, LAHOUL, LAHUL, lâ'hool', or LAWUR, lâ'wur', a territory in the N.E. part of the Punjab.

LAHORE, lâ-hor', the capital city of the Punjab, British India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 36' N., lon. 74° 18' E. Pop. estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000. It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 miles in circuit. The streets are narrow, filthy, and excessively crowded; the houses are of brick, and lofty. It has many large and handsome mosques, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, and the garden of Shah Jehan. Here are also many Hindoo temples, well supplied markets, and a citadel, containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Under the Mogul Emperors, the city was of much greater extent. In 1748, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798 Runjeet Singh was made governor and rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, Lahore was taken possession of by the British.

LAHOUL. See LAHOOL.

LA HOYA, lâ ho'yâ, a village of Mexico, at the mouth of a pass of the same name, through which the National road conducts from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 100 miles N.W. of the former. A skirmish took place here between the Mexicans and the U. S. troops, June 19th, 1847.

LAHR, lâr, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 53 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 6110. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, and cottons.

LAHSA, lâ'sâ', or EL-AHSA, el-âs'sâ', written also LACHSA, lâk'sâ, LAHISSA, lâ'is-sâ', and LASSA, a fertile district of Eastern Arabia, about 90 miles S.W. of Katif, or El-Katif, about lat. 25° 25' N., lon. 49° 45' E. In former times, it was also called Hajar. The word Ahsa, which frequently occurs in Arabian geography, is said to signify a place where water sinking through the surface of the ground is retained beneath. The date gardens of Lahsa are very extensive and productive, being well watered from wells and lakes, but the inhabitants deny the existence of any constant river running through the district and connecting the lakes. The lands adjoining the date gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size, and serves for roofing timber. The domestic industry of Lahsa consists wholly in weaving camelots, and making *abas* or overcoats; but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates; and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Bedouins of Nejd passes through this oasis. The Turks at the conclusion of their war with the Wahâbee (1819), occupied Lahsa, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni Khalid, who consented to pay a small tribute to the Porte. The population of the whole oasis is estimated at 50,000.

LAHSA or LACHSA, a town in the above district, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Bahrein.

LAHUL. See LAHOOL.

LAIBACH, a town of Austria. See LAYBACH.

LAICHEV, a town of Russia. See LAISHEV.

LAICHINGEN, lî'king-en, a market town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 16 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2000.

LAI-CHOO or LAI-CHOW-FOO, li-chôw-foo, or LAI-TCHEOU-FOU, li'che-oo'foo', called also simply LAI CHOW or LAI TCHOO, a seaport town of China, province of Shan-toong, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee; lat. 37° 13' N., lon. 119° 50' E; 280 miles S.E. of Peking.

LAIGHPOOR, lîr'poor', a town of Sinde, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34' N., lon. 68° 22' E.

LAIGLE or L'AIGLE, lâg'l, (L. *Alquila*,) a town of France, department of Orne, on the Rille, 17 miles N.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 4720. It is walled, and was formerly a military post. It is now the chief manufacturing town of its department, having manufactures of needles, pins, and steel goods.

LAIGLE, (CAPE) France, between Marseilles and Toulon.

LAIGLE, lâg'l, an island of Canada East, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence Rivers.

LAIGNES, lâñ, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 10 miles W. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1563. It has manufactures of hats and linens.

LAIGUEGLIA, li-gwâl'yâ, (L. *Lingula*,) a market town of the Sardinian States, Genoa, province and 6 miles S.S.W. of Albenga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1421.

LAILLY, lâh'yee', a village of France, department of Loiret, 15 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1579.

LAINATE, li-nâ'tâ, a market town of Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Milan, noted for the magnificent palace of the house of Litta. Pop. 2436.

LAINDON WITH BASILDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAINIO-ELF, li'ne-oo-êlf', a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Rosto in Tornea Lappmark, flows S.E., and joins the Torneå at Torneå-fors, after a course of about 140 miles.

LAING'S, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

LAINGSBURG, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

LAINO or LAJNO, li'no, a market town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 23 miles N.W. of Cassano. Pop. 2600.

LAINO or LAO, lâ'o, (anc. *Laus*,) a river of Naples, falls into the Mediterranean in 39° 42' N. lat.

LAIRA, a village of England, co. of Devon, with a station, forming the terminus of the Exeter and Plymouth railway, 2 miles E. of Plymouth.

LAIRDSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, about 100 miles W. by N. from Albany.

LAIRDSVILLE, Pennsylvania. See PUNSTONVILLE.

LAIRG, lârg, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

LAISHEV, li-shêv', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. about 2100, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

LAISSAC, lâs'sâk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 23 miles N.W. of Millau. Pop. 1702. It has manufactures of pottery and paper.

LAI-TCHOO, LAI-TCHOEU or LAI-TCHOU. See LAI-CHOO.

LAJELLA, lâ-yêl'lâ, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the sea.

LAJNO. See LAINO.

LAK, lok, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 6 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 897.

LAK, a village of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Arobo and Reptse, 18 miles from Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 743.

LAK, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Borsod, Pop. 750.

LAKAHUBRAH, a village of the Punjab, 60 miles N.E. of Mooltan, on the route thence to Lahore.

LAKE, lâk, a county in the N.N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, contains about 220 square miles. It is intersected by Grand and Chagrin Rivers. The surface is rolling rather than level; the soil is mostly a fertile clayey loam, with occasional ridges of sand or gravel. From the influence of the lake the climate is favorable to fine fruits. Iron ore is found in this county. The Cleveland and Erie Railroad passes through it, and a plank-road has been made from Painesville to Trumbull county. Formed in 1840, by a division of Geauga and Cuyahoga counties. Capital, Painesville. Pop. 14,654.

LAKE, a new county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected in the N.E. by an affluent of the Manistee River, and principally drained by another tributary of that river, and by the Notipeskago.

LAKE, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan and Illinois, has an area of 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Kankakee River, and traversed by Calumick and Deep Rivers. The surface is nearly level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. Extensive marshes occupy the southern part. A portion of the soil is adapted to grazing. It is traversed by two or three railroads leading from Chicago to Michigan and Ohio. Capital, Crown Point. Pop. 3991.

LAKE, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 390 square miles. Lake Michigan forms its entire boundary on the E. The Des Plaines and Fox Rivers flow through the county from N. to S. It contains about 50 small lakes, the average extent of which is nearly 1 square mile, and some of them are said to be very deep. They are supplied with springs of clear water, and stocked with a variety of fish. The soil is remarkable for fertility and durability. The county is traversed by a plank-road extending from the lake into the interior, and by the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad. Organized in 1839. Capital, Waukegan. Pop. 14,226.

LAKE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

LAKE, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 383.

LAKE, a post-office of Trinity co., Texas.

LAKE, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 880.

LAKE, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1767.

LAKE, a post-township in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2223.

LAKE, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 152.

LAKE, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 578.

LAKE, a township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 349.

LAKE, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 378.

LAKE, a township of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. P. 1474

LAKE BLUFF, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.
LAKE CENTRE, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.
LAKE CHARLES, a post-office, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.
LAKE COMFORT, a post-office of Hyde co., North Carolina.
LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Georgia.
LAKE CREEK, of Texas, enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery co.
LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.
LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.
LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Pettis co., Missouri.
LAKEE. See LAKKI.
LAKE GEORGE. See GEORGE, LAKE.
LAKE GRIFFIN, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.
LAKE HILL, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.
LAKE KATTAKIT/TEKON, (Fr. *Lac Vieux Désert*, lăk ve'uh' dā'zair',) a lake at the head of Wisconsin River, on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length about 7 miles; breadth 4 or 5 miles. The French name, VIEUX DÉSERT, signifying "old deserted," is derived from the circumstance that on an island in this lake there was an old deserted planting ground of the Indians.
LAKELAND, a post-village and station on the Long Island Railroad, in Suffolk co., New York, 49 miles E. of Brooklyn.
LAKE LANDING, a post-village of Hyde co., North Carolina, about 170 miles E. of Raleigh.
LAKE MARIA, a village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 65 miles N.N.E. of Madison, and 10 miles from Marquette. It has some 20 or 30 dwellings.
LAKE MILLS, a thriving post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Rock Lake, 25 miles E. of Madison. It has water power which gives motion to several mills, and contained in 1853, 1 church, 3 stores, and about 400 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 882.
LAK'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Norwich, of which city it forms a suburb.
LAK'ENHEATH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on the E. Counties Railway, 5½ miles W.S.W. of Brandon.
LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
LAKE OF THE WOODS, a small village of Mississippi co., Arkansas.
LAKE OF THE WOODS, (Fr. *Lac des Bois*, lăk-dā-bwā,) a lake of British North America, lat. 49° N., lon. 95° W., circumference 300 miles. It is studded with wooded islands. The shores are much indented with bays; they produce a good deal of wild rice. The lake receives the Rainy River from the S., and Northward gives origin to the river Winnipeg.
LAKE PLEASANT, a small lake in the S.E. central part of Hamilton co., New York, 4 miles long, and 1½ miles wide. Its outlet falls into Sacondaga River.
LAKE PLEASANT, a post-village and township, capital of Hamilton co., New York, on a small lake of the same name, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 305.
LAKE/PORT, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 120 miles W. by N. of Albany.
LAKE PRAIRIE, prā'ree, a village in Marion co., Iowa, on Des Moines River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.
LAKE PROV'IDENCE, a post-village of Carroll parish, Louisiana. See PROVIDENCE.
LAKE RIDGE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 16 miles N. by W. of Ithaca.
LAKE RIDGE, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.
LAKE SARAH, a post-office of Portage co., Wisconsin.
LAKE STATION, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.
LAKES'VILLE, a small post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland.
LAKE SWAMP, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.
LAKE/TON, a post-village in Wabash co., Indiana, 95 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.
LAKE VIEW, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, 8 miles S. of Madison.
LAKE VILLAGE, a thriving post-village in Gifford township, Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, about 35 miles N. by E. of Concord. It is situated on the Winnipiseogee River, which is navigable to this point for steamboats plying on Lake Winnipiseogee, and very near the village of Meredith Bridge. Extensive hydraulic works have here been constructed, furnishing motive power for many mills of different kinds. The village contains 3 churches and 5 stores.
LAKE'VILLE, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 50 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford.
LAKEVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, at the N. end of Conesus Lake, 24 miles S. by W. of Rochester.
LAKEVILLE, a village of Queen's co., New York, about 20 miles E. of New York.
LAKEVILLE, a station of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles W. of Wooster.
LAKEVILLE, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, 43 miles N.N.W. of Detroit.
LAKEVILLE, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.
LAKE ZURICH, zu'rik, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.
LAK GEDES-UJ, lŏk ghĕ'dĕsh'-oo'ec, a village of Hungary, county of and about 50 miles from Pesth. Pop. 978.
LAKKI, lăk'kee', or LAKEE, lăk'kee', a town of Punjab, on the Khurum, an affluent of the Indus, 98 miles S.S.W. of Attock. Lat. 32° 55′ N., lon. 71° 16′ E.
LAK-NAGY, lŏk-nodye or nŏdj, a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 35 miles N. of Temesvar. It has two Greek churches, numerous mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 9047.
LAKOO'RA, a village of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, 60 miles S.W. of Kelat.
LAKOR, lā'kor', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Timor. Lat. 8° 12′ S., lon. 127° 10′ E. It is about 12 miles long by 4 broad.
LALAND, an island of Denmark. See LAALAND.
LALANT-D'NY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
LALBENQUE, lăl'bŏnk', a town of France, department of Lot, 8 miles S.S.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1984.
LALEHAM, lā'lăm, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.
LALESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.
LALITA-PATAN, lā'lee'tā-pā tăn', a town of Northern Hindostan, Nepaul, 2 miles S. of Khatmandoo. It was formerly the capital of a small independent state. It has a neat appearance, and some handsome public edifices; manufactures of cotton, copper, and brass. Pop. 24,000 (?)
LALITY, lŏh'leetye', (almost lŏh'leetch',) a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, county of Bacs 12 miles from Uj-Verbacs. Pop. 1273.
LAL'LEE', a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Jhylum Rivers, 95 miles W.N.W. of Lahore. Pop. 5000.
LAL'LOO', a village of Sinde, 60 miles S. of Roree Bukkur, on the road to Hyderabad.
LAL'POOR', a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on Cabool River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Peshawer.
LALSK, lălsk, a town of Russia, government and 270 miles E.N.E. of Vologda, on the Loozn, (Luza.) Pop. 3000.
LAL'SOONT', a town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana, dominions and 38 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.
LÁM, lŏm, (ALSO LAM, ŏl'-shŏ'lŏm, ("Lower Lam,") and FELSO LAM, (felsö lam,) fĕl'-shö'lŏm, ("Upper Lam,"),) two contiguous villages of Hungary, are both in the county of Honth, about 20 miles from Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1016.
LAMA, lā'mā, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, capital of a canton, 20 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.
LAMA, a village of the Pontifical States, 6 miles E.N.E. of Ascoli. Pop. 1260.
LAMA, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 8 miles E.S.E. of Rovigo.
LAMA, a river of Russia, government of Moscow, joins the Volga 25 miles N. of Klin.
LAMA or TALE LAMA. See TIBET.
LA MANCHA, a province of Spain. See MANCHA, LA.
LA MANCHE. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.
LAMAR', a county in the N.N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Red River, which separates it from the Indian Territory, contains about 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The soil is excellent. In 1850 the county produced 101,976 pounds of butter, more than any other in the state. Named in honor of General Mirabeau B. Lamar, third president of Texas. Capital, Paris. Pop. 3978, of whom 2893 were free, and 1085 slaves.
LAMAR, a post-township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles S. of Lock-Haven. Pop. 1182.
LAMAR, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.
LAMAR, a flourishing post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, on the stage-road from Holly Springs to La Grange, in Tennessee, about 220 miles N. of Jackson. The first houses were built in 1836.
LAMAR, a small post-village of Refugio co., Texas, on the E. shore of Aransas Bay.
LAMAR, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.
LAMAR, a post-office of Jasper co., Missouri.
LAMAR, a town of Bolivia. See COBIJA.
LAMARCHE, (L. *Marchia?*) a village of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1623.
LAMARTINE, lăm'ar-teen', a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.
LAMARTINE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.
LAMARTINE, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.
LAMARTINE, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.
LAMARTINE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.
LAMARTINE, a post-village and township of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin, 7 miles S.W. of Fond-du-Lac; contains 1 church and 2 stores. Pop. of township, 588.
LAMASCO, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 1444.
LAMASCO CITY, a thriving village of Vanderburg co., Indiana, is situated on the Ohio River, at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of Evansville. See EVANSVILLE.
LAMATO, lā-mā'to, (anc. *Lametus?*) a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, falls into the Gulf of Santa Euphemia; whole course about 30 miles.

LAMATO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles N.W. of Catanzaro, on a lofty eminence. Pop. 1806.

LAMBACH, lăm'băk, (L. *Lambacum*,) a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, and on the railway between Gmünden and Lintz, 18 miles S.W. of Lintz. Pop., including the village Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 2300, chiefly employed in salt-works. It has a Benedictine Abbey.

LAMBALLE, lŏn'bäll', (anc. *Ambilatus?*) a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouessant, 12 miles E.S.E. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 4337. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a fine Gothic church.

LAMBARÉ, lăm-bä-rā', a village of Paraguay, 6 miles from Asuncion, on the left bank of the Paraguay.

LAMBATH, lăm'bhăt, (Ober, ō'ber, and Unter, ŏŏn'ter,) a village, or two contiguous villages of Upper Austria, circle of Traun, district of Ebensee, on the Traun. Pop. 1500.

LAM'BAY, a small fishing island of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles S.E. of Kush Point. Pop. about 100.

LAMBAYEQUE, lăm-bī-ā'kā, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Libertad on the Lambayeque River, near its mouth in the Pacific, 120, miles N.W. of Trujillo. Pop. 8000; of the province in 1850, 24,682. It has a good church, several chapels, and manufactures of cotton fabrics. The roadstead is about 1½ miles off the river; its anchorage is said to be the worst on the coast of Peru.

LAM'BERHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 14 miles S.S.W. of Maidstone, and 10 miles S.E. of the Tunbridge station of the S.E. Railway. Here are the ancient castle and modern house of Scotney.

LAMBERMONT, lăm'ber-mŏnt', or lŏn'bĕa'mŏng', a village of Brussels, province and 16 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 1192.

LAM'BERTON, a former village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, now forms part of the borough of South Trenton.

LAM'BERTVILLE, a flourishing post-town of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, 15 miles above Trenton. It is the largest town in the county, containing 13 stores, 5 churches, 3 hotels, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 flax-mills, 1 iron and brass foundry, and 2 turning and machine shops, in which steam-power is used. A covered wooden bridge connects this place with New Hope. Iron ore of a superior quality has recently been found in the vicinity, and furnaces are about being erected for the manufacture of iron on an extensive scale. Lambertville possesses excellent water-power from the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad passes through the town. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

LAMBERTVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Michigan.

LAMBESC, lŏn'bĕsk', a town of South France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles W.N.W. of Aix. From 1664, the assemblies of the states held their ordinary meetings in Lambesc. Pop. in 1852, 3747.

LAM'BETH, a parliamentary borough and parish of England, co. of Surrey, comprising most part of the S.W. quarter of the metropolis, S. of the Thames; here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the borough of Southwark. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 251,345. Lambeth Palace, beside the river, opposite the horse-ferry to Westminster, is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the 12th century. Lambeth Church, adjacent, was founded in 1377.

LAMBEZELLEC, lŏn'bĕh-zĕ'lĕk', a town of France, department of Finistère, 3 miles N. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 11,031.

LAM'BLEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LAMBLEY, TYNE, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

LAM'BOURN, (Chip'ping,) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Berks, on a small affluent of the Kennet, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Hungerford, and 6 miles S.E. of the Shrivenham Station of the Great Western Railway. Area of parish 14,880 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2577. The town, old, but neat, has a cruciform church, in the early English style, and an antique pillar in the market-place. In the vicinity is the celebrated figure of a white horse, said to have been cut in the chalk-down in memory of Alfred's great victory over the Danes in 871.

LAMBOURNE, a parish of England, county of Essex.

LAMBRATE, lăm-brä'tā, a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the Lambro. Near it is a royal manufactory of gunpowder. Pop. 1444.

LAMBRO, lăm'bro, (anc. *Lambrus*,) a river of Austrian Italy, which rises between the two arms of the Lake of Como, flows S.S.E. and joins the *Po*, 15 miles S. of Lodi; total course, about 70 miles.

LAMBRUS. See Lambro.

LAMBSHEIM, lăms'hime, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, canton and S.E. of Frankenthal. Pop. 2631.

LAMB'S POINT, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

LAMBSTON or LAM'BERTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LAMB'TON, a township of England, co. of Durham, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Durham. Lambton castle is the seat of the Lambton family, Earls of Durham.

LAMB'TON, a county in the W. part of Canada West, bordering upon the S. portion of Lake Huron. The St. Clair River forms its western boundary. Area 1093 square miles. Pop. 10,815.

LAMB'TON, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 8 miles from Toronto.

LAM'BURG, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

LAMEGO, lä-mā'go, (anc. *Lamelca*, or *Latma*,) a city of Portugal, province of Beira, capital of a comarca, near the Douro, 40 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 8870. It has many interesting Moorish, and some Roman remains. Principal edifices, a large Gothic cathedral, a castle, and bishop's palace.

LAM'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LAMESLEY, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Chester-le-Street, on the Great North of England Railway, 4 miles S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 1914, employed in large coal-mines and quarries of grindstones.

LAMIA, lä-mee'ä, lately ZEITOUN or ZEITUN, zä'toon', (Gr. *Zeitoun*,) a town of Greece, capital of a government of Phthiotis, near the Turkish frontier, and the head of the Gulf of Volo. It has been described as a miniature model of Athens, with an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal, formerly the residence of the Pasha.

LAMIA or ZEITOUN, Gulf of, (anc. *Malliacus Sinus*,) an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, joining on the S.E. the Channel of Talanta, and N.E. the Channel of Trikeri. It receives the river Hellada, (anc. *Spercheius*,) and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylæ.

LA MINE, lah meen, a river of Missouri, rises near the S. border of Pettis co., and falls into the Missouri, about 6 miles above Booneville, after a very tortuous course, the general direction of which is N.E. Its whole length probably exceeds 150 miles. It is navigable for keel-boats for a large part of the distance.

LA MINE, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, on La Mine River, 50 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

LAM'INGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark. The manor has been held by the Baillie family since the reign of David II.

LAM'INGTON, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Morris co., and flowing southward along the boundary of Somerset and Hunterdon counties, enters the N. branch of the Raritan about 6 miles N.W. of Somerville.

LAMINGTON, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on Lamington River, 10 miles N.W. of Somerville.

LAMINGTON, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

LA MITRA, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

LAM'LASH, a small village and harbor of Scotland, on the S.E. side of the isle of Arran, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ayr. The harbor is capable of sheltering the largest navy.

LAMLUM or LAMLOOM. See Lemloom.

LAM'MERMOOR' HILLS, Scotland, a range of mountains extending from the S.E. extremity of the co. of Edinburgh, through the cos. of Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea in the parish of Coldingham. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1500 to 1600 feet.

LAMO. See Lamoo.

LAMOILLE, lä-moil', a river in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Orleans co., and after flowing south-westerly into Caledonia county, turns and flows in a W.N.W. direction, through Lamoille and Franklin counties, and falls into Lake Champlain, in Chittenden county, in the N.W. part of the state.

LAMOILLE, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Lamoille River, and is principally watered by it and its numerous tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. The Green Mountain range passes through the county, on which account the soil is more adapted to grazing than tillage, although along the Lamoille River, especially in the eastern portion, there are some excellent tracts of rich meadow land. Organized in 1836. Capital, Hyde Park. Pop. 10,872.

LAMOILLE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, on Bureau Creek, 154 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

LAMONE, lä-mo'nä, a river of Tuscany, and the Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic, 10 miles N. of Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

LAMOO, lä'moo', or LAMO, lä'mo', a bay of Africa formed by the Lamo and Manda Islands, and is secure for small vessels, but the entrance is intricate.

LAMOO, lä'moo', a seaport town of East Africa, on the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14′ S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5000,(?) who carry on an active trade.

LAMOR'RAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LAM'ORSECK', one of the Caroline Islands, which see.

LA MOTTE, lä-mŏtt', commonly called Isle La Motte or Vineyard, an island about 6 miles long, near the N. end of Lake Champlain. It belongs to Grand Isle county, and constitutes the township of Isle La Motte. Pop. 476.

LA MOTTE, a post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. from Iowa City.

LAMOV or LOMOV, two towns of Russia, government of Penza, on the Lamov River.

LAMOV, NIZHNEE or NIZNI, nizh'nee' lä-mov', New or Lower, 65 miles W.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 6985.

LAMOV, VERKNEE or VERKNI, vĕrk'-nee' lä-mov', Old or Upper, 68 miles W.N.W. of Penza.

LAMPA, läm'pä, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Puno, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, 155 miles S. of Cuzco. Pop. of the province in 1850, 76,468.

LAMPASAS, lam-pah'sas, a small stream of Texas, rises in the central part of the state, and flowing eastward, unites with Leon River, in Bell county.

LAMPAUL, läm'pol', a village of France, department of Finistère, 11 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 2455.

LAMPEDUSA, läm'pä-doo'sä, LOPEDUSA, an island of the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. It was taken possession of as a place of banishment by the King of Naples, in 1843. Circuit 13 miles. The small islands of Lampion and Linosa are its dependencies.

LAMPERTHEIM, läm'pert-hime', a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3987.

LAMPETER, a town of Wales. See LLANEDE.

LAM'PETER, or LAM'PETER SQUARE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

LAMPION, läm-pe-on', a small island in the Mediterranean, forming a dependency of Sicily, one of the Isole Pelagie, about 8 miles W. by N. of Lampedusa.

LAM'PLUGH, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

LAMPONG, läm'pong', a district and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement.

LAMPORECCHIO, läm-po-rĕk'ke-o, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, S. of Pistoja. Pop. 2800. Formerly fortified.

LAM'PORT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LAM'PREY RIVER rises in the N.W. part of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falls into the Piscataqua River, about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

LAMPS'VILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 112 miles E. of Columbia.

LAMSAKI, läm'sä'kee, (anc. *Lampsacus*,) a maritime village of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens. It was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

LAM'SON'S, a post-village of Oswego co., near Onondaga county line, New York, on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

LAMSPRINGE, läm'spring-gh, a village of Hanover, 14 miles S. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1200, who trade in hops.

LAM'YATT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LANA, lä'nä, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen. Pop. 2695.

LANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See RANAI.

LANAKEN, lä-nä'kĕn, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Meuse, 13 miles E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1537.

LAN'ARK, LANARKSHIRE, lan'ark-shir, or CLYDESDALE, an inland county of Scotland, having N. the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. Estimated area 942 square miles, or 604,880 acres, more than one third part of which is arable. Pop. in 1851, 530,169. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde, and its affluents, along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts. The S. part is mountainous and sterile, one summit rising to 3100 feet above the sea. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. The breed of draught horses is among the best in Scotland. The coal, iron, and lead mines of this county have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. In Old Monkland, especially, there are extensive iron works, and all kinds of manufactures carried on in and around Glasgow in the lower ward; besides which city, the county comprises the towns of Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, and Biggar. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons, besides 2 for Glasgow, and 1 for other boroughs.

LAN'ARK, an ancient royal and parliamentary borough, town and parish of Scotland, capital of a county, 30 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 23 miles S.E. of Glasgow, on the Edinburgh and Carlisle Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 5305. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde, with houses partly old and thatched. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace; the grammar-school, library, Clydesdale hotel, elegant county buildings and jail, and a branch bank. The borough unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, several Roman and feudal remains, and ancient mansions, and at Bonnington, various relics of Wallace. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Gavin Hamilton the painter was born here.

LANARK, NEW, is a village of Scotland, on the Clyde, here crossed by a bridge, 1 mile S. of Lanark. Pop. 1642, employed in extensive cotton works, founded by the philanthropic David Dale in 1784. Robert Owen's first attempts to found a new system of social organization were made here.

LAN'ARK, a post-village of Bradley county, Arkansas, 75 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

LANARK, a county in the eastern part of Canada West, comprising an area of 1180 sq. miles, is drained by numerous small rivers, among which are the Clyde, the Mississippi, and the Rideau. Mississippi Lake and Murphy Falls are in this county. Pop. 27,317.

LANARK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, 11 miles N.W. of Perth. Pop. about 300.

LANARK, a co. of West Australia, between lat. 35° and 36° S., and about lon. 116° E., bounded S. and W. by the ocean.

LANARKSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See LANARK.

LANBA'BO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 3 miles N.W. of Llanerch-y-medd. Pop. 155.

LANCASHIRE, a co. of England. See LANCASTER.

LANC'ASTER or LANCASHIRE, lank'a-shir, a maritime and palatine co. of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea. Area 1905 square miles, or 1,130,240 acres, of which about 850,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 1,336,854; in 1851, 2,031,236, about 200,000 of whom are of Irish descent. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N., where Coniston Fell rises to 2577 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge, popularly called "The Backbone of England," separates the county from York; elsewhere generally level. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Coniston Lake, Windermere is partly in this county. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the strata of the county. Soil, among the hills, moorish or peaty, in the lower district, mostly a tolerably fertile sandy loam. Potatoes are more extensively grown than in any other English county. Dairy and hay farms are numerous. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the county mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The Lancashire coal-field is estimated to extend over nearly 400 square miles. Copper is also raised in the N. of the county. Lancaster owes its celebrity and wealth to its manufactories and commerce, and not to agriculture. It is the great seat of the British cotton manufacture, which has increased since 1770 with a rapidity altogether unparalleled in the history of mechanical industry. The following table exhibits the number and extent of the cotton, woollen, and other factories in 1850.

	Factories.	Spindles.	Power Looms.
Cotton	1235	13,955,497	176,947
Woollen	26	238,492	4,839
Worsted	11	27,190	1,112
Flax	9	117,898	
Silk	29	162,988	1,977
Total	1310	14,501,523	184,875

Manchester is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture in the county, and Liverpool of the shipping trade. The former, however, is carried on to a great extent in numerous other towns in the county, including Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, &c. Woollen goods are also largely produced at Rochdale and Manchester; as are also silks, hats, paper, and a vast variety of other articles; and a third part of the soap made in Great Britain is manufactured in Liverpool and its vicinity. A complete net-work of railways and several important canals afford means of rapid conveyance between Lancashire and all parts of the kingdom. Within the last century, the population has augmented at a rate of 800 per cent., the increase in the agricultural counties having been but 54 per cent. It sends 26 members to the House of Commons, 4 for the county and 22 for its cities and towns.

LANCASTER, (L. *Lancastria*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of England, capital of the above county, on the Lune, 20 miles N.N.W. of Preston. Pop. of borough in 1851, 16,168. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence, crowned by the church and castle. The houses are built of stone, and handsome, but many of the streets are narrow. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, and a superb aqueduct by Rennie, carrying the Lancaster Canal across the river; the castle, a noble pile, founded at the conquest, on the site of a Roman station, renovated by John of Gaunt, and now embracing, within its vast area, the county court-house, jail, and penitentiary; an ancient parish church; an excellent grammar school, national and other schools; some ancient almshouses; a county lunatic asylum; town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, baths, custom-house, and market-house. It has also a mechanics' institute, and an establishment for promoting fine arts, with thriving manufactures of furni-

ture, cotton, silk, linen, sail-cloth, exported coastwise, and to North America and Russia. The coasting trade increases, but the foreign has been chiefly transferred to Liverpool. The river, obstructed by sands, is being deepened and improved. Registered shipping in 1847, 5989 tons. The continuation of the Preston Railway to Carlisle and Scotland, places Lancaster in ready communication with both North and South Britain. Lancaster sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Lancaster and shire were erected into a duchy and county palatine, or separate sovereignty, in the reign of Edward III., in favor of his son, John of Gaunt, the progenitor of the Lancastrian sovereigns. In the time of Edward IV. it was re-annexed to the crown. The duchy has many estates in other parts of England, and a Court of Chancery. Adj. LANCASTRIAN, lang-kas'tre-an.

LANCASTER, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 950 square miles. Susquehanna River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Octorara Creek on the S.E. It is intersected by Conestoga Creek and its branches. The ridge called South Mountain or Conewago Hill, extends along the N.W. border; and Mine Ridge traverses the S.E. part. Between these is a broad and fertile limestone valley, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil a rich calcareous loam. The county is well watered, highly cultivated, and densely peopled. In respect to population, it is only inferior to Philadelphia and Alleghany counties; in the value of agricultural productions it is not equalled by any county in the state. In 1850 it produced 1,803,312 bushels of Indian corn; 1,365,111 of wheat; 1,578,321 of oats; 215,277 of potatoes; 98,134 tons of hay, and 1,907,843 pounds of butter. The quantity of oats was the greatest raised in any county of the United States; that of wheat the greatest in any except Monroe county, New York; and that of corn greater than in any other county of the state. The county contains quarries of blue limestone, suitable for building, and of roofing slate. Marble, chrome, and magnesia, are also found. The creeks furnish abundant motive power. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and in part by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. Organized in 1729, and named from Lancaster, a county of England. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 98,944.

LANCASTER, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Rappahannock River, which forms its S.W. boundary. Area, 108 square miles. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is sandy and light. Organized in 1652. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Pop. 4708, of whom 2368 were free, and 2640 slaves.

LANCASTER, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 690 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba, or Wateree River, on the N.E. by Lynche's Creek, and drained by Sugar, Waxsaw, and other creeks. The surface is uneven, or hilly; the soil, in some parts, is productive. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Pop. 10,988, of whom 5974 were free, and 5014 slaves.

LANCASTER, a post-village and township, capital of Coos co., New Hampshire, on Israel's River, near its junction with the Connecticut, about 100 miles N. of Concord, contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, a newspaper office, and 2 banks. The Connecticut River is crossed by a bridge near this place. Pop. of the township, 1559.

LANCASTER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, and on the West Branch River, near its junction with the Nashua, 19 miles N.N.E. of Worcester. It contains a bank, a savings institution, and an academy incorporated in 1847, and it has manufactures of ginghams, counterpanes, sheetings, combs, machinery, forks, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1689.

LANCASTER, a thriving post-village and township of Erie co., New York, on Cayuga Creek, and on the Buffalo and Albany Railroad, 10 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains 1 Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, a bank, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. of the township, 3794; of the village in 1854, about 900.

LANCASTER, a city, capital of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 1 mile W. of Conestoga Creek, 70 miles by railroad W. of Philadelphia, and 37 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It was for many years the largest inland town of the United States, and was the seat of the state government from 1799 to 1812. At present it is the fourth city of Pennsylvania in respect to population. It is situated in the most populous and wealthy agricultural district of the state, and carries on a considerable trade by means of the railroad and the slack-water navigation of the Conestoga. The oldest turnpike in the United States has its western terminus at this place, and connects it with Philadelphia, which is 62 miles distant by this route. The streets are generally straight, crossing each other at right angles, and well paved. The greater part of the town is substantially built of brick, and the more modern houses are commodious and elegant. During the last 10 years, great improvement has been made in the appearance and business of the city. Gas-light has been introduced by a company with a capital of $100,000. Three large steam cotton factories have been put in operation, giving employment to 800 persons. A new county prison, of sandstone, has been erected at a cost of $110,000. The new court-house, nearly finished, is a magnificent edifice, in the Grecian style: the cost is estimated at above $100,000. Franklin College, of this place, was founded in 1787, but subsequently declined. Recently a charter was obtained for the union of this institution with Marshall College, on the condition that $25,000 should be raised by the citizens of Lancaster county. This sum having been collected, the buildings were erected in 1853, and the institution has since gone into operation. Lancaster contains about 16 churches, among which are 2 Lutheran, 2 or 3 German Reformed, 2 Methodist, 1 or 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Moravian, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Winebrennerian. The First Lutheran has a steeple 200 feet in height. Among the remarkable buildings may be mentioned Fulton Hall, recently erected for the accommodation of public assemblies and musical concerts. Its dimensions are 105 feet long, by 57 wide. The city also contains a classical academy, 2 public libraries, and 3 banks. It is noted for the manufacture of rifles, axes, carriages, and threshing machines. It is plentifully supplied with water brought in pipes from Conestoga Creek. The inhabitants are mostly of German descent. Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and incorporated as a city in 1818. Pop. in 1800, 4292; in 1840, 8417; in 1850, 12,369; and in 1854, about 15,000.

LANCASTER, a post-village in Smith co., Tennessee, 60 miles S.E. of Nashville.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Garrard co., Kentucky, 57 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. It contains a fine court-house, 4 churches, 1 academy, 1 seminary, and 1 newspaper office.

LANCASTER, a flourishing post-town of Hocking township, capital of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Hocking River, 30 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 139 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. The Hocking Canal connects it with the Ohio Canal, and attracts considerable trade. The growth of Lancaster has received an impetus from the railroad connecting it with Cincinnati and Zanesville. The town is well built, and has several wide and handsome streets. It contains churches of 7 denominations, 1 bank, a flourishing union school, and several newspaper offices. On the border of a plain near Lancaster stands a sandstone rock of a pyramidal form, and about 200 feet in height, which is much resorted to by parties of pleasure. Pop. in 1850, 3480; in 1854, about 5500.

LANCASTER, a post-township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1381.

LANCASTER, a post-village in Jefferson co., Indiana, on the railroad connecting Indianapolis and Madison, 85 miles S.S.E. of the former.

LANCASTER, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 795.

LANCASTER, a post-office of Cass co., Illinois.

LANCASTER, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 835.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Schuyler co., Missouri, 140 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

LANCASTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Keokuk co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 50 miles S.W. of Iowa City. It is surrounded by a healthy and fertile farming region, and has an active trade. Pop. about 600.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Wisconsin, about 14 miles N. of the Mississippi River, and 85 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It is surrounded by an excellent tract of land, and has productive lead-mines in its vicinity. The village has a brick court-house, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1854, about 500.

LANCASTER, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengarry, on the St. Lawrence River, 66 miles E. of Montreal, and 16 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores, a hotel, and a saw-mill. Pop. 220.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Virginia, 30 miles N.E. from Richmond; contains, besides the county buildings, several stores.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Lancaster District, South Carolina, about 10 miles E. of Catawba River, and 72 miles N.N.E. of Columbia. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

LANCASTER SOUND, a passage leading from the N.W. of Baffin's Bay, W. to Barrow's Strait, about lat. 74° N., lon. 80° W. Its E. extremity is bounded by Cape Horsburg on the N., and Cape Walter on the S.; and its central breadth is about 65 miles.

LANCAVA, lăn-kä'vä, or LANGKAVI, lăng-kä'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a portion of a group dependent on the kingdom of Quedah. Lat. 6° 15′ N., lon. 99° 50′ E.

LANCEROTA, Canary Islands. See LANZAROTE.

LANCHANG, LANTSHANG or LANTCHANG, lăn'chăng', called also HANNIAH, hăn'nee'ä, the capital town or city of the Laos country, in the S.E. part of Asia, on the Menam-kong River, lat. 15° 40′ N., lon. 104° 30′ E. It is said to be enclosed by a high wall, and well built. Pop. unknown.

LAN'CHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

LAN-CHOO, lân'choo', or LAN-TCHEOU-FOU, lân'chê-oo'-foo' a city of China, capital of the province of Kansoo, and of a department of its own name, on the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River. Lat. 36° 5' N., lon. 103° 40' E.

LANCIANO, lân-che-â'no or lân-châ'no, (anc. *Anxanum?*) a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 6 miles from the Adriatic, and 13 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 13,000. It stands agreeably on three hills, has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, 10 parish churches, several convents, diocesan and other schools. In the middle ages its trade and manufactures were important.

LAN'CING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LANCSAK, lân'châk', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 4 miles W. of Mohacs. Pop. 1467.

LANCUT, lân'soot, or LANDSHUT, lânts'hoot, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles E. of Rzeszow. Pop. 1862, employed in linen-bleaching. It has a handsome palace.

LANDAFF, a town of Wales. See LLANDAFF.

LANDAFF', a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Ammonoosuck River, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It contains several starch manufactories. Pop. 918.

LANDAK, lân'dâk', a Chinese settlement on the island of Borneo, near its W. coast, N. E. of Pontianak. Lat. 20° N., lon. 109° 53' E. In its district a great deal of gold, diamonds, and excellent iron are obtained.

LANDAS, lôNs'dâs', a village of France, department of Nord, 17 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. in 1852, 2346.

LANDAU, lân'dów, written also LANDAW, a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 miles N.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 6074, among whom are many Jews. Its fortress was constructed by Vauban in 1680. Since destroyed by fire in 1688, the town has been regularly laid out. The trade is chiefly retail, but extensive vinegar factories have been established. It was held by the French from 1814 to 1815.

LANDAU, a town of Germany, Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, here crossed by a bridge, 36 miles S. E. of Ratisbon. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Apolnia*. Pop. 1160.

LANDAU, a fortified town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, on a lofty height above the Wetter, 19 miles W. of Cassel. It contains the remains of an old castle, in which the princes of Waldeck often resided till the beginning of the 18th century. Pop. 1214.

LAND'BEACH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LAND'CROSS, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Bideford. Gen. Monk was born here in 1608.

LANDEAN, lôNs'dâ'ôNs', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 1845.

LANDECK, lân'dèk, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, on the Biela. Pop. 1530. In its vicinity are sulphur baths.

LANDECK, a village of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 40 miles W.S.W. of Innspruck. Pop. 1000.

LANDEGEM, lân'dęh-nêm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 2019.

LANDEL, lân'dęl, a village of Austria, Styria, on the Enns, 2 miles from Reifling, with a church, and a trade in cattle and wood. Pop. 1000.

LANDELEAU, lôNs'dęh lô', a village of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1203.

LANDELLES, lôNs'dêl', a village of France, department of Calvados, 6 miles N.W. of Vire. Pop. 1641.

LANDEN, lân'dęn, a town of Belgium, province and 19 miles N.N.W. of Huy, on the railway from Mechlin to Liege. It was the ordinary residence of Pepin the Old, mayor of the palace of Clotaire II. Pop. 742.

LANDERNEAU, lôNs'dêa-nô', a seaport town of France, department of Finistère, on the Landerneau, 12 miles E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 5113. It has a communal college, a port with good quays, a town-hall, hospital, and marine asylum, manufactures of white and printed linens, and bleach-grounds.

LANDERNEAU or ELORN, â'lorn', a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Arree, near the centre of the department of Finistère, and falls into Brest Harbor after a course of 46 miles, of which 10 miles are navigable.

LANDERON, lôNs'dęh-rôNs', a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.E. of Neufchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne. Pop. 1000.

LANDERSVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

LANDES, lôNd, a maritime department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony, bounded N. by Gironde, E. by Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrénées, and W. by the Mediterranean. Area 3190 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 302,195. The surface in the S. part is covered by offsets of the Pyrenees; N. of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*Landes*) whence its name. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers, the Leyre, Adour, and Gave-de-Pau. Soil fertile in the S. and on the river banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and bitumen, timber, and mineral waters. It is divided into three arrondissements, Dax, Mont-de-Marsan, and St. Sever.

LANDESBERGEN, lân'dès-bên-chen, a village of Hanover, principality of Oberhoya, bailiwick of Stolzenau. Pop. 1169.

LANDETE, lân-dâ'tâ, a village of Spain, New Castile, about 28 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 791.

LANDEVANT, lôNs'dęh-vôNs', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 11 miles E. of Lorient. Pop. 1500.

LANDEWEDNACK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 10 miles S.S.E. of Helstone. Lizard Point, the southernmost land in Great Britain, is in this parish.

LAND'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LAND'GROVE, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, about 78 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 337.

LANDIRAS, lôNs'dee'râ', a village of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2321. It has large cattle fairs.

LAN'DISBURG, a post-borough of Tyrone township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on Sherman's Creek, about 25 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores. Pop. 416.

LAN'DIS' STORE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

LAN'DISVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LANDIVISIAU, lôNs'dee'vee'ze-ô', a town of France, department of Finistère, 12 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 1810.

LANDIVY, lôNs'dee'vee', a town of France, department and 22 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2085. It has 5 large fairs.

LAND'KEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LANDL, lând'l, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Bruck. Pop. 1309.

LAND OF PROMISE, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

LANDOURA, lân-doo'râ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district of Seharunpoor.

LAND'PORT, (formerly HALF-WAY HOUSES,) a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. of Hants, comprising all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. It has been greatly improved and extended of late years. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London and Southern Railway.

LANDQUART, lôNs'kar', a river of Switzerland, rising in the Silvrettaberg in the N.E. part of the canton of Grisons, joins the Rhine after a course of about 45 miles.

LAND'RAKE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANDRE, lôNd'r, a lagoon of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 miles S.E. of Arles, is about 9 miles long and 1 mile broad. It receives the waters of two canals.

LANDRECIES or LANDRECY, lôNs'dręh-see', (anc. *Landericum?*) a fortified town of France, department of Nord, and 11 miles W. of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Pop. in 1852, 3984.

LANDRIANO, lân-dre-â'no, a town of Lombardy, is 10 miles N.N.E. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2000.

LANDSBERG, lânts'bêrg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, capital of a circle, on the Warta, 40 miles N. E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 11,621, many of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and new town, with 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a house of correction, an hospital, and orphan asylum. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and paper; also, distilleries and breweries.

LANDSBERG, a small town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 miles S. of Augsburg. Pop. 3245.

LANDSBERG, a small town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 1957.

LANDSBERG, a small town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam. Pop. 1507.

LANDSBERG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 9 miles N.E. of Halle. Pop. 1002.

LANDSBURG, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.E. of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1026.

LANDS'DOWN, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

LAND'S END, (anc. *Bolerium Promontorium,*) a celebrated headland, forming the westernmost land of England, projects into the Atlantic, at the W. extremity of the county of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 feet in height. About 1 mile W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a lighthouse and fixed lights, 88 feet above high water. Lat. 50° 4' 4" N., lon. 5° 44' 44" W.

LANDS'FORD, a post-office of Chester District, South Carolina.

LANDSHUT, lânts'hoot, (Ger. pron., lânts'hoot,) a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, 39 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 9307. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Iser. Principal edifices, an old castle, a celebrated church, the steeple of which is 454 feet in height, one of the loftiest in Germany; a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, old town-hall, several hospitals, some

convents, a lyceum, gymnasium, and other schools. In 1800 the University of Ingolstadt was removed thither, but in 1826 was transferred to Munich. Principal manufactures, woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, and leather; it has numerous distilleries and breweries, and trade in corn, cattle, and wool.

LANDSHUT, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 3098, chiefly employed in woollen and linen weaving and bleaching.

LANDSHUT, a market-town of Moravia, 37 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, near the March. Pop. 1937.

LANDSHUT, a town of Galicia. See LANCUT.

LANDSKRON, lånds'krón, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Chrudim, on the Sazawa, with a station on the Austrian North States Railway. Pop. 4316, chiefly employed in extensive woollen cloth, linen, cotton, stuff, and needle factories, and in the largest bleaching establishment in the kingdom.

LANDSKRON, a town of Galicia, circle of Wadowice, 18 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1500.

LANDSKRONA, lånds'kroo'nå, a fortified seaport town of South Sweden, læn of Malmö, on the Sound, 16 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. Pop. 3975. It has a citadel, a good harbor, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

LANDSORT, lånd'sort, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, off the S. coast, læn of Stockholm, lat. 58° 44′ 30″ N., lon. 17° 52′ 42″ E., with a revolving light 145 feet above the sea.

LANDSTUHL, lånt'stool, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, district and 16 miles N.E. of Deux-Ponts. In early times the Counts of Sickingen, whose castle in ruins still overhangs the town, resided here. The chivalrous Count of that name, the friend of Luther, was killed here during a siege, and is buried in the church. Pop. 1997.

LANDULPH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANDWADE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LANDWURDEN, (Landwürden,) lånt'voor'den, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser, S. of Bremerhafen. Pop. 1461.

LANE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LANEAST, lā-neest', a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANE END, a market-town of England, co. of Stafford, in the district of the potteries, and about 3 miles S.E. of Stoke. Pop. 12,345. It has a handsome church, large schools and chapels, a subscription library, spacious market-hall and branch bank, with extensive manufactures of porcelain and earthenware.

LANEFIELD, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee, 185 miles W. of Nashville.

LANEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 12 miles E.N.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 1582. Here are the remains of a large abbey, founded in 1169, the nave of which forms the parish church; also traces of the wall of Severus.

LANESBOROUGH, a small market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Longford, on the Shannon. Pop. 300.

LANESBOROUGH, a thriving post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the N. branch of the Housatonic, 5 miles N. of Pittsfield. It contains 3 churches, (Episcopal, Congregational, and Baptist,) an academy, a high school recently erected, and about 600 inhabitants. Among the establishments in the township may be mentioned an iron furnace which turns out 10 tons of pig iron per day, 2 factories for making wheel felloes, a glass factory, a planing-mill, and one patent limekiln. A bed of superior glass sand has recently been discovered here, and there are also several quarries of white marble. The manufactures employ about 500 hands, and it is estimated that business in the township has increased 50 per cent. since 1850. Pop., which is rapidly increasing, in 1850 was 1229.

LANESBOROUGH, a handsome and thriving post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 185 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It contains several mills and tanneries, and from 300 to 400 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a post-village in Anson co., North Carolina, 125 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

LANE'S CREEK, of Anson co., North Carolina, flows into the Yadkin, about 12 miles N.W. of Wadesborough.

LANE'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

LANE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office, Hamilton co., Illinois.

LANE SEMINARY. See CINCINNATI.

LANE'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, 40 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

LANES'VILLE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

LANESVILLE, a post village of King William co., Virginia, about 28 miles N.E. of Richmond.

LANESVILLE, a post-office of Floyd co., Kentucky.

LANESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Corydon to New Albany, 10 miles from each.

LANESVILLE, a village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

LANFAINS, lôn'fānz', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 2226.

LANGAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LANGAZA, lân-gâ'zâ, or LENGAZA, (called also Yenija or Ienidja, yên'-ee-jâ',) a lake of Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, 12 miles W. of Salonica; length 9 miles, breadth about 4 miles.

LANGAZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on an alluvial plain 3 miles N. of the above lake.

LANGBROEK, lâng'brook, (OBER, o'ber, and NEDER, nā'der,) two villages of Holland, province of Utrecht, the former 12 miles S. by E., and the latter 12 miles S. by W. of Amersfoort. Pop. of Ober Langbroek, 263; of Neder Langbroek, 833.

LANG'CLIFFE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LANG'DALE (GREAT and LITTLE), a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Ambleside. Here are several fine lakes and waterfalls, and the Langdale Pikes Mountains.

LANGDON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, about 46 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 575.

LANG'DON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LANGDON HILLS, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles N. of Hordon-on-the-Hill.

LANGDON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LANGDORP, lâng'dorp, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Demer, 24 miles N.E. of Brussels. P. 1883.

LANGEAC, lôn'zhâk', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 14 miles S.S.E. of Brioude. Pop. in 1862, 3024. It has manufactories of lace.

LANGEAIS, lôn'zhâ, (anc. *Alingavia?*) a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Tours, on the right bank of the Loire. Pop. 1981, mostly engaged in manufactures of bricks and earthenware.

LANGELAND, lâng'e-lând', (*i. e.* "long land,") an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Funen and Laaland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 31 miles from N. to S., by about 3 miles in average breadth. Area 108 square miles. Pop. 17,368. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighboring islands. Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkiöbing, on the W. coast.

LANGELSHEIM, lâng'ele-hime', a market-town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 miles N.W. of Goslar. Pop. 1461, chiefly engaged in silver and lead-mines.

LANGEMARCH, lân'na-mârk', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ypres. P. 5736.

LANGEN, lâng'en, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2552.

LANGENARGEN, lâng'en-ar'gen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 17 miles E. of Constance. P. 1100.

LANGENAU, lâng'en-ów', a small town of Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 10 miles N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 3418.

LANGENAU, a small town of Germany, Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2147.

LANGENBACH, lâng'en-bâk', a village of Germany, principality of Reuss-Gera, bailiwick of and near Gera. Pop. 1042.

LANGENBERG, lâng'en-bêrg', a government of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2290.

LANGENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N. of Elberfeld. Pop. 2350.

LANGENBIELAU, lâng'en-bee'lów, several villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, and circle of Reichenbach. They are GROSS and KLEIN, MITTEL, NIEDER, and OBER LANGENBIELAU, and form a long line of straggling villages, nearly contiguous to each other. United population 9105.

LANGENBRÜCK, lâng'en-brück', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 3 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1366.

LANGENBRÜCK, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1568.

LANGENBRÜCKEN, lâng'en-brük'ken, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, with a station on the Baden Railway, between Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, 7 miles N.E. of Bruchsal, with 1240 inhabitants, and some mineral baths.

LANGENBURG, lâng'en-bóóng', a village of Würtemberg, near the Jaxt, 46 miles N.E. of Stuttgart, with the residence of the princes Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

LANGENDIEBACH, lâng'en-dee'bâk, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Hanau, on the Fallbach. Pop. 1329.

LANGENDORF, lâng'en-dorf', or WIEWALITZ, vee-â-vâ'lits, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Tost. Pop. 1135.

LANGENDORF,—OBER LANGENDORF, o'ber lâng'en-dorf', and NIEDER LANGENDORF, nee'der lâng'en-dorf', (*i. e.* "Upper and Lower Langendorf,") a village, or two contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1243.

LANGENDORF,—OBER and UNTER (öón'ter) LANGENDORF,

(*i. e.* "Upper and Lower Langendorf,")—two nearly contiguous villages of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2102.

LANGENERRINGEN, lăng'ẹn-ĕr'ăing-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia. Pop. 1179.

LANGENES, lăng'ẹn-ĕs', an island of Denmark, Sleswick, off its W. coast, 2 miles S. of Föhr. Length, 6 miles.

LANGENFELD (Längenfeld) or LENGENFELD, lĕng'ẹn-fĕlt', a market-town of Lower Austria, 6 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 1355.

LANGENHAGEN, lăng'ẹn-hä'ghẹn, a village of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, 6 miles N. of Hanover. Pop. 1410.

LANGENHESSEN, lăng'ẹn-hĕs'sẹn, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Werdau. Pop. 1064.

LANG'ENHOE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGENHORN, lăng'ẹn-hŏrn', a village of Denmark, duchy and 36 miles W.N.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2000.

LANGENKANDEL, lăng'ẹn-kăn'dẹl, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.E. of Landau. Pop. 3542.

LANGENLEUBA, lăng'ẹn-loi'bä, a village of Saxony, duchy and 9 miles S.E of Altenberg. Pop. 1636.

LANGENLEUBA OBERHAIN, lăng'ẹn-loi'bä o'bẹr-hine', a village of Saxony, about 20 miles S. of Leipsic. Pop. 1154.

LANGENLOIS, lăng'ẹn-lois', a market-town of Lower Austria, 6 miles N.E. of Krems. Pop. 3549.

LANGENLOIS, a village of Prussian Saxony, E.N.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 1049.

LANGENÖLS, (Langenöls,) lăng'ẹn-ŏle', 2 contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, gov't of Liegnitz. Pop. 2675.

LANGENSALZA, lăng'ẹn-sălts'sä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Salza. Pop. 7610. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle, and has manufactures of woven fabrics, paper, and saltpetre.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, lăng'ẹn-schwäl'bäk, a town of Nassau, 8 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2000. It is frequented as a watering-place, and about 250,000 bottles of its mineral waters are annually exported.

LANGENSCHWARZ, lăng'ẹn-shwärts', a village of Hesse-Cassel, province and 16 miles N. of Fulda. Pop. 1026.

LANGENSELBOLD, lăng'ẹn-sĕl'bolt, a village of Central Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province and 6 miles E.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 2549.

LANGEN-STEINBACH, lăng'ẹn-stine'bäk, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Bockshach, 6 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with mineral springs. Pop. 1120.

LANGENTHAL, lăng'ẹn-täl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2700.

LANGENWEDDINGEN, lăng'ẹn-wĕd'ding-ẹn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and 9 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1206.

LANGENWELTZENDORF, lăng'ẹn-wĕlts'ẹn-dorf', a village of Central Germany, principality of Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 miles W.N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 1704.

LANGENZENN, lăng'ẹn-tsĕnn', a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 miles N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1960. It has manufactures of silks, ribbons, and hosiery.

LANGERAK, lăng'ẹ-räk', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 11 miles N.N.W. of Gorinchem, on the Lek, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 657.

LANGER-OOG, lăng'er-ōg', three islets of Hanover, province of East Friesland, in the North Sea, opposite Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825.

LANGERWEHE, lăng'ẹr-wä'ẹh or lăng'er-wä', a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with a station on the railway thence to Duren. Pop. 1296.

LANGESUND, lăng'eh-soond', a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, bailiwick of Bradsberg, on a small bay of the Skager-rack, 10 miles W.S.W. of Laurvig, with 600 inhabitants, a harbor, and trade in timber.

LANGETRIEBE, lăng'ẹh-tree'bẹh, or DHLAUHA TREBOWA, dlŏw'hä trä-bo'wä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on the railway from Vienna to Prague, about 12 miles from Landskron. Pop. 1252.

LANGEZWAAG, lăng'ẹh-zwäg', a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1160.

LANG'FIELD, township of England, co. York, West Riding.

LANG'FIELD, (UPPER and LOWER,) two adjoining parishes of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

LANG'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, cos. of Berks and Oxford.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LANGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LANGFORD BUD'VILLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LANGFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGFORD STEE'PLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANG'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LANGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LANGHEIM.—GROSS LANGHEIM, grose lăng'hime, and KLEIN LANGHEIM, kline lăng'hime, (*i. e.* "Great and Little Langheim,")—two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 16 miles from Würzburg. Pop. 2433.

LANGHIRANO, lăn-ghe-rä'no, a village of Italy, duchy and 13 miles S. of Parma, on the Parma. Pop. 4865.

LANGHOLM, lang'ŭm, a borough and market-town of Scotland, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes Rivers, each here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1851, 2930. It is pleasantly situated and well built, having near its centre a market-place, in which are the town-hall and jail, and a monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a native of Langholm. It has a cotton factory, looms for woollen plaid and other fabrics, some dye-houses, 2 branch banks, several libraries and public associations. In the parish are the ruins of Wauchope Castle and of Langholm Tower, once a castle of the Armstrongs. Meikle, the translator of the Lusiad, and the engineer Telford, were born here.

LANGHOLM, one of the islands in the Swedish lake Mœler, on which Stockholm is partly built.

LANG'HORNE'S TAVERN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

LANGKAVI. See LANCAVA.

LANG-KEE-TSOONG or LANG-KI-TSOUNG, lăng'kee'-tsoong', a village of Thibet, about 210 miles E.N.E. of Lassa, in a fertile, well-cultivated plain, surrounded by low wooded mountains.

LANGLEY, lang'lee, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LANGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LANGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LANGLEY, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGLEY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

LANG'LEY BURR'RELL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LANGLEY DALE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LANGLEY KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LANGLEY MARSH or LANGLEY ST. MARY'S, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 2 miles E. of Slough. In this parish is Langley Hall, built by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1740.

LANGLEY-POINT, on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex, extends between Perensey Bay and Beachy Head.

LANGLOAN, lang'lōn', a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 8 miles E. of Glasgow. Pop. 1111.

LANGNAU, lăng'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles E. of Bern, in the Emmenthal, for the cheese and linen thread of which valley it is the principal mart.

LANGNAU, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on the Sihl, here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 1108.

LANGNAU, a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles N.W. of Lucerne, on the Wigger. Pop. 1574.

LANGOAT, lŏnx'gwä', a village of France, department of Côtes-du Nord, 6 miles W. of Lannion. Pop. 2140.

LANGOBRIGA. See FERA.

LANGOEN, lăng'ō'ẹn, the most N. of the Lofloden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length 35 miles.

LANGOGNE, lŏnx'gŏn', (anc. *Langonia?*) a town of France, department of Lozère, on the Allier, 23 miles N.E. of Mende. Pop. 2387.

LANGOIRAN, lŏnx'gwä'rŏnx', a village of France, department of Gironde, 14 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1542.

LANGOLLEN. See LLANGOLLEN.

LANGON, lŏnx'gŏnx', (anc. *Alingo,*) a town and river port of France, department of Gironde, 25 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. in 1852, 3953. Its neighborhood is famed for the growth of the *Vin de-Grave*, (vănx'-deh-grăv',) in which it has a large trade with Bordeaux.

LANGONNET, lănx'gon'nä', a town of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement and 25 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1852, 3442.

LANGOSCO, lăn gos'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, province of and near Lomellina. Pop. 1453.

LANG'PORT, an ancient market-town, river port, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the navigable Parret, 32 miles S.S.W. of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 1117. It has an old church and a grammar school.

LANGRES, lŏng'r, (anc. *Andematunum*, afterwards *Lingones,*) a fortified town of France, department of Haute-Marne, capital of an arrondissement, near the source of the Marne, 18 miles S.S.E. of Chaumont. Pop. in 1852, 11,298. It stands on a scarped mountain, 1400 feet in elevation; and is among the highest towns in France. It has a cathedral of great antiquity, a Roman arch, a new town hall, public library, several hospitals, and a fine public promenade and fountain; a tribunal of commerce, school of geometry, &c. It is the chief seat of the French manufactures of fine cutlery. It was the birth-place of Diderot.

LANG'RICK-VILLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln, with a station on a branch of the Great Northern Railway, between Boston and Lincoln.

LANG'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3½ miles N. of Bath. A battle was fought in this parish between the royalist and parliamentary armies in 1643.

LANGRUNE-SUR-MER, lŏnx'grün'sür-mair, (L. *Langrunia,*) a seaport town of France, department of Calvados, 10 miles N. of Caen, on the English Channel. Pop. 1207.

LANGSBURY, a small post-village of Camden co., Georgia, 170 miles S.E. by S. of Milledgeville.

LANGSIDE, a small village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, parish of Cathcart, 2 miles S. of Glasgow. Pop. 125. The troops of Queen Mary were, in 1568, totally defeated here by the Regent Murray.

LANGSTON, a township of England, co. of Hants, at the head of Langston Harbor, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands. See PORTSEA.

LANGSTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LANGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LANGSVILLE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LANGTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LANGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

LANGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LANGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LANGTON HERRING, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LANGTON NEAR HORNCASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LANGTON MATRAVER, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

LANGTON BY SPILSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Spilsby. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards made Cardinal by Innocent III., was born here.

LANGTON NEAR WRAGBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LANGTREE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LANGTREE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LANGUEDOC, lôNg'gheh-dok', (anc. *Narbonensis Prima.*) an extensive and beautiful province of France, now forming the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, as well as the arrondissements of Toulouse and Villefranche, in the department of Haute-Garonne, and arrondissement of Puy and Yssingeaux, in the department of Haute-Loire. Under the Romans, it was one of the seven provinces of Gaul which had the freedom of Italy. The Goths obtained a grant of it from the Emperor Honorius, and retained possession for nearly two centuries. The Saracens afterwards became its masters, but were expelled by Charles Martel in 725. From the Counts of Toulouse it passed to Philip the Bold, and was finally united to the French crown in 1361. The Canal of Languedoc, or du Midi, (dü mee'deeʳ,) commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Lake of Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length 153 miles.

LANGUELLE, lang'ghêll', a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

LANGUIDIC, lôNg'ghee'deek', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Lorient. Pop. in 1852, 6358.

LANG'WITH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LANHO, lân'ho', a river of China, rises in the Mountains of In-Shan, in Mongolia, and falls into the Gulf of Pecheelee near its N.E. entrance, after a course of about 300 miles. In the upper part it bears the name of SHANTOO.

LAN'HYDROCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 2¾ miles S.S.E. of Bodmin. Lanhydrock Fort, built early in the 17th century, is an embattled granite structure, and was garrisoned for the parliament in 1644.

LAN'IER', a post-village, capital of Macon co., Georgia, on the W. side of Flint River, 6 miles W. of the South Western Railroad, and 80 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 3 stores.

LANIER, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1634.

LANISCAT, lân'nees'kâ', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles W.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 3200.

LAN'IVET, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANJARON, lân-nâ-ron', a market-town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2960. It stands on the brow of a spur of the Pic de Beleta, (peek dâ bâ-lâ'tâ,) and is much frequented in summer on account of its coolness and its mineral waters. A Moorish castle stands on a neighboring hill, and the whole district is beautiful.

LANKERAN, lân-kâ-rân', the most S. town of Russian Transcaucasia, district of Talish, on the Caspian Sea, 40 miles S. of the mouth of the Koor, and since its conquest by the Russians, of commercial importance.

LANLIVERY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 1¾ miles W. of Lostwithiel. A railway, 7 miles in length, is here carried on a viaduct across a valley, at an elevation of 95 feet.

LANMEUR, lôNe'mur', a town of France, department of Finistère, 40 miles E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 2775.

LAN'NAHASSEE, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 18 miles E. of Lumpkin.

LANNEMEZAN, lânn'meh-zôNe', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles S.E. of Tarbes. P. 1243.

LANNEPAX, lân'neh-pâ', a small town of France, department of Gers, 13 miles S.S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1513.

LANNILES, lân'neel', a town of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles N. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3430.

LANNION, lân'ne-ôNe', (anc. *Lanéanum?*) a town and river port of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the right bank of the Guer, 6 miles from the English Channel, and 35 miles W.N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 6272. It has a harbor accessible to vessels under 200 tons, bordered by a spacious quay; a parish church of the 12th century, a communal college, barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of linen fabrics.

LANNOY, lân'nwâ', a town of France, department of Nord, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lille. Pop. 1392.

LANORAIE, lâ-no-râ', a village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, on the St. Lawrence River, 36 miles N. of Montreal.

LAN'REATH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANRIVAIN, lôNe'ree'vâNe', a commune and village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles S. of Guingamp.

LANRODEC, lôNe'ro'dêk', a commune and village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 6 miles S.E. of Guingamp.

LANSALLOES, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract of table-land in England, co. of Somerset, 2¼ miles N.W. of Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep, has a fair, August 10, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Petty.

LANSDOWNE, a county of West Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony, between lat. 31° 10′ and 31° 40′ S., and lon. 118° and 119° E., having N.W. and S. the districts Carnarvon, Durham, and Beaufort.

LAN'SING, a township, Tompkins co., New York. P. 3318.

LANSING, a city, capital of the state of Michigan, and of Ingham county, is situated on the Grand river, 110 miles N.W. of Detroit. Lat. 42° 42′ 30″ N., long. 84° 28′ W. This place was selected for the seat of government in 1847, being at that time surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. It is now the centre of an active and increasing trade, and is connected by plank-roads with Detroit, Jackson, and Marshall. The river affords an excellent water-power, which is employed in flouring-mills and factories. Lansing contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, several hotels, and about 350 dwellings. The state-house is a large and handsome building, situated on an eminence 50 feet above the level of Grand River. Population in 1854, about 2500.

LANSING, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 1229.

LANSING, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

LANSING, a post-village in Allamakee co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 125 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

LANSING, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 209.

LANSING, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, 125 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

LAN'SINGBURG, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, across which there is here a bridge communicating with Waterford, and on the Troy and Boston Railroad, 10 miles above Albany. It is a place of active business, and carries on considerable river trade, the Hudson being made navigable for sloops by means of a canal around the state dam. There are churches of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Universalists, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a bank, and an academy. Lansingburg has extensive and important manufactures, comprising a great variety of articles. Pop. of township in 1850, 5752; of the village, in 1854, about 5000.

LAN'SINGVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 12 miles N. of Ithaca.

LANSITZ, lân'sits, a market-town of Hungary, Hither Danube, 7 miles from Presburg, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 2050.

LANS-LE-BOURG, lôNs'leh-boorʳ', a market-town of Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of Mont Cenis. Pop. 1550.

LANTADILLA, lân-tâ-deel'yâ, a town of Spain, Leon, 24 miles N.N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches. Pop. 1040.

LANTAO, lân tâ'o or lân-tow', or LINTAO, leen-tâ'o, (Chinese TAIHO, ti'ho',) an island of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 17 miles E. of Macao, and 1 mile from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. TY-HO or TAIHO village is on its N.W. coast.

LANTAR. See POOLO LONTAR.

LANTCHANG, a city of South Asia. See LANCHANG.

LAN-TCHOU or LAN-TCHEOU-FOO. See LANCHOO.

LANTEGLOS, two parishes of England, co. of Cornwall.

LANTERNE, lôNe'têrn', a river of France, which rises near the frontier of the department of Vosges, and after a S.W. course of 38 miles, of which about 18 miles are extensively used for flotation, joins the left bank of the Saône.

LANTOSCA, lân-tos'kâ, a market-town of Sardinia, division of and 20 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2240.

LANTHISANG-KIANG. See MEKONG.

LANTSHANG. See LANCHANG.

LANTWIT or LLANTWIT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LANTWIT or LLANTWIT MAYOR, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. In the churchyard are 2 crosses, with a curious

ancient inscription to the memory of Sampson, afterwards Archbishop of Dol.

LANTWITFAYRDRE, lant/wit-fā-ur/dre, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LANUSEI, lä-noo sā/ee, a market town of the Island of Sardinia, division and 57 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari.

LANVOLLON, lŏn'vol'lŏn', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. P. 1462.

LANXARON, lăn-sā-ro/tā, or LANCEROTA, the most N.E. of the Canary Islands. Area about 300 square miles. Pop. 17,500. In its centre it rises to 2000 feet in elevation, and at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and orchil. On its S.E. coast is the town of Arecife, S. of Teguise, the capital of the island.

LANZO, lăn/zo, (L. *Lanicum,*) a town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2335. It contains smelting works, and manufactures of nails and coarse iron goods. In its district are mines of iron and copper.

LAODICEA. See ESKEE HISSAR.

LAODICEA AD MARE. See LATAKEEA.

LAODICEA COMBUSTA. See LADIK.

LAON, lä'ŏn', (anc. *Bibrax Suessionum ? Landunum ?*) a city of France, capital of the department of Aisne, 14 miles N.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 10,038. It is enclosed by old massive walls, and placed on an isolated hill, crowned by a fine Gothic cathedral. Other principal edifices are the prefecture, containing a library of 17,000 volumes; a remarkable leaning tower, the town-hall, new citadel, 2 hospitals, large barracks, a theatre, communal college, work-house, and tower of Queen Brunhilda. Under the French kings of the 1st and 2d races, Laon was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carlovingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. It has manufactures of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthenwares, &c.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. It is an episcopal see, and possesses a court of first resort and an ecclesiastical seminary. The most distinguished natives are Lothaire, King of France in the 10th century, St. Remy, Archbishop of Rheims, and Mechain, the celebrated coadjutor of Delambre in the trigonometrical survey. In 1411 it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy, after a three days' siege, and in 1419 it was taken by the English, who were expelled from it in 1429. In 1594 it was taken by siege by Henry IV. Bonaparte sustained a defeat here in 1814.

LAONA, a thriving post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Canadaway Creek, 300 miles W. of Albany.

LAONA, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, 110 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

LAOR, LAOUR, or LAUR, lä oor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Sylhet, 110 miles N.N.E. of Dacca. It has an active export trade in salt and limestone.

LAOS, lä/oce, a country of South-Eastern Asia, occupying the centre of the peninsula of Further India, surrounded by the Burmese and Siamese dominions, Cambodia, Tonquin, and the Chinese province Yunnan. Its boundaries and area are wholly unknown to Europeans; its population has been loosely estimated at a million. It is traversed by the Menam and the Me-kong Rivers, and is reported to have a fertile soil, and to be thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Its products comprise a species of rice, tobacco, sugar cane, indigo, benzoin, lac, and other gums, betel, numerous fruits, teak, sapan and sandal woods, elephants, and draught cattle: with iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, sugar, and gunpowder are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. The trade with Tonquin appears to be extensive; of late there has been a growing trade with Martaban and the Tenasserim provinces, whence British cotton and woollen goods are introduced into Laos. An independent kingdom is said to exist here, the capital of which is Lauchang; but the outlying tribes are supposed to be tributary to their more powerful neighbors. In habits, customs, religion, and language, the Laos most resemble the Burmese.

LAOUR. See LAOOR.

LA/PAK, one of the Sooloo islands; lat. 5° 35′ N., lon. 121° E.

LA PAZ, lä pāz, a town of Bolivia, capital of a department of its own name, is situated in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 68° 10′ W., at an elevation of 12,220 feet. Pop. 20,000. It is a bishop's see, and has religious establishments with considerable revenues, and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, bark, and European goods.

LA PAZ, a department of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 67° and 70° W.; having W., South Peru and Lake Titicaca. Estimated area nearly 40,000 square miles, and population 300,000. It is traversed by the Cordillera of the Andes, containing Illimani and Sorata.

LA PAZ, a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California, at the head of a bay on the E. shore of the peninsula, near its S. extremity. In about 24° N. lat., and 110 W. lon. Pop. 500.

LAPEER, a county in the E. part of Michigan, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Flint and Belle Rivers, and by Kearsley, Farmer's, and Mill Creeks. The surface is gently undulating, and partly covered with forests of oak, maple, pine, &c.; the soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Lapeer. Pop. 7029.

LAPEER, a township of Cortland co., New York. Pop. 822.

LAPEER, a post village and township, capital of Lapeer co., Michigan, on Flint River, at the mouth of Farmer's Creek, 57 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It contains a court-house, a printing office, and a number of stores. Water power is abundant in the vicinity. Pop. of the township, 1468.

LA PEROUSE, (ISLANDS and STRAIT.) See PEROUSE.

LAP/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LAP/HAMSVILLE, a post-village of Kent co., Michigan, 50 miles W. by N. of Lansing.

LAPIDÆI CAMPI. See CRAU, LA.

LAPIO, lä/pe-o, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles W.N.W. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 2500.

LAPLAND, lap/land, (native, *Sameenaa*, sä-me-nä/ä; Sw., *Lappmark*, läpp/mark; Russ., *Laplandiia*, läp-län/de-yä'; Fr., *Laponie*, lä'po'nee'; L., *Lapponia,*) an extensive territory in the N. of Europe, between lat. 64° and 71° N., reaching from the shores of Norway E. to the White Sea; area, about 130,000 square miles; of which more than a half, situated E. of the Torned and its tributary, Muonio, belongs to Russia; and the remainder is shared, in nearly equal proportions, between Sweden and Norway. As Lapland is not the name of any great political division, a particular description of its different portions must be looked for under the names of the states to which they belong; and it may therefore be sufficient here to observe, in general, that, both from geographical position and physical conformation, Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual, and many of them only for a short period free from snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moorland wastes. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name; but its S. and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders, till the Laplanders proper have, in a great measure, been cooped up within the Arctic Circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs, and find ample scope to follow their favourite modes of life, either as Fjelde-Finner, Mountain Laplanders, leading a nomadic life, and pasturing large reindeer herds; or Söe-Finner, Sea or Shore Laplanders, who, too poor to possess such herds, have been obliged to fix their residence upon the coast, and subsist chiefly by fishing. The origin of the Laplanders, as a race, has greatly puzzled ethnographers, in consequence of their presenting a combination of physical properties not possessed exclusively either by the Mongolian or the Caucasian stock, but belonging partly to the one and partly to the other. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that they are only a variety of Tschude, or Finns. Their chief characteristics are—low stature, seldom exceeding 4 feet 9 inches in height; great muscular power, exhibited both in their agility and in a strength of arm, enabling them to bend a bow which an ordinary Norwegian could not touch; a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair; small brown eyes, obliquely placed, and without eyelids; high cheek bones; wide mouth, with ill defined lips; a scanty beard; and a skin of a yellow dingy hue. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and apparently inclined, as far as their knowledge goes, to practise the duties of Christianity, which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia. The greatest exception to this practice, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. A more harmless vice is the excessive use of tobacco. The number of Laplanders of all descriptions is not supposed to exceed 20,000. Probably one-third of them are nomadic. Adj., LAP/PISH, LAPLANDISH, and LAPPONIAN, lap-po/ne-an, (poetical;) inhab. LAP/LANDER, and LAPP.

LAPLAND, a village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 275 miles W. of Raleigh.

LAPLAND, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

LA PLATA. See PLATA.

LAP/LEY or LAPP/ELE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

LA POINTE, lä point, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota and Michigan, has an area of 5330 square miles. Lake Superior washes its northern border. The St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers rise in the county and flow into the Mississippi; the Burntwood and Manvais Rivers also rise in the county and flow into Lake Superior. The surface is extensively covered by forests of pine timber. Capital, La Pointe. Pop. 489.

LA POINTE, a post-village, capital of La Pointe co., Wisconsin, on Madeleine Island of Lake Superior, a few miles from the main land. It is said to be the oldest settlement in Wisconsin.

LAPOM'BA, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LAPORTE, lap-ôrt', a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 450 square miles. It is watered by the Kankakee River. The surface is mostly level or undulating, excepting the hills of sand near the lake; the soil is fertile, especially in the prairies, some of which are extensive. Wheat, corn, oats, vines, and fruits flourish. In 1850 this county produced 200,016 bushels of wheat, and 21,322 tons of hay. The quantity of wheat and hay was each greater than that produced by any other county in the state. It is traversed by the railroad from Chicago to Detroit, and by several plank-roads. Organized in 1832. Capital, Laporte. Pop. 12,145.

LAPORTE, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, 107 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. This place was selected as the county seat in 1850, the site being then a complete wilderness. The public buildings are in progress of erection, and the place is rapidly improving. Pop. 300.

LAPORTE, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 3 miles S.E. of Elyria, has 3 churches and several stores.

LAPORTE, a thriving post-village, capital of Laporte co., Indiana, on the North Indiana Railroad, 150 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, and 12 miles from Lake Michigan, was first settled in 1832. It is situated on the border of a beautiful prairie of the same name, the soil of which is extremely rich and well cultivated. The village is a place of active trade, which is facilitated by plank-roads extending to Lake Michigan and into the adjoining counties. Laporte contains the Indiana Medical College, an academy, and a bank. Pop. in 1854, about 2500.

LAPOS, lä'posh', or LAPUS, lä'poosh, a river of Austria, in the N. part of Transylvania, joins the Szamos after a course of 45 miles.

LAPOS-BANYA, lä'posh-bän'yôh', or STEINBRUCH, stine'brook, a village of Austria, Transylvania, 20 miles E.S.E. of Nagy-Banya. Pop. 1019.

LAPPON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

LA PRAIRIE, lä prä'ree, a township of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 335.

LAPRAIRIE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, and on the railroad communicating with Rowse's Point in New York, about S.S.E. of Montreal. It contains churches of the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, and 9 or 10 stores. Pop. 1684.

LAPS, FELSO, fêl'shô' läpsh, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, about 45 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1015.

LAPTE, läpt, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Brioude. Pop. 2616.

LA PUEBLA, Mexico. See PUEBLA, LA.

LA PUGLIA. See APULIA.

LAPURDUM. See BAYONNE.

LA PURISSIMA, lä poo-rees'se-mä, a village of Santa Barbara co., California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 247 miles in a direct line S.E. by S. of San Francisco.

LAPU'TA, a post-village of Franklin co., Kentucky, 10 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

LAP'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LAR or LAAR, laa, a river of Persia, province of Mazanderan, flows into the Caspian Sea.

LAR or LAAR, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laristan, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 160 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 12,000(?). It stands in an extensive plain, has a fortified residence of the governor, and a large and fine bazaar; it is the seat of some manufactures of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.

LARACHE, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

LARACOR, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, 2 miles S.E. of Trim. The Duke of Wellington was born in this parish, 1769; the living was long held by Dean Swift.

LARAGH, lä'räh, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan.

LARANJEIRAS, lä rän-zhä'räs, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the left bank of the Cotindiba, 20 miles from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 3000.

LARANTOOKA, LARANTOEKA or LARANTUKA, lä-rän-too'kä, a trading town of the Malay Archipelago, E. end of the island of Flores, on the Flores Strait, inhabited by native Roman Catholics.

LARAT or LAARAT, lä-rät', an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the Tenember group, off the N.E. coast of Timor Laut, with which it is connected by a reef. It is about 25 miles long by 10 miles broad.

LARAX, lä'räk', a river of France, department of Gers, joins the left bank of the Garonne. Total course 70 miles.

LAR'BERT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2 miles N.W. of Falkirk. It was the birth place of the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

LARDA, lar'dä, a river of Italy, Duchy of Parma, joins the Po 7 miles S. of Cremona; total course 35 miles.

LARDERO, lar dä'ro, a town of Spain, Old Castile, about 3 miles from Logroño, on the Ingus. Pop. 1935.

LAREDO, lä-rä'do, a seaport town of Spain, province of Santander, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 2980. Its harbor, formerly deep, is now choked with sand.

LAREDO, lah-rä'do, capital of Webb co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, at the crossing of the San Antonio and Saltillo road, about 500 miles S.W. of Austin City. It was once a flourishing town, with over 1000 inhabitants, but it is now in a declining state, in consequence of the repeated inroads of the Indians.

LAREE or LARI, lä'ree, a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 100 miles N.W. of Kooka.

LAREK, lä'rêk', written also LARRACK or LAREDSH, an island in the Persian Gulf, 5 miles S.E. of the E. end of Kishm; greatest length 5½ miles; breadth nearly 4 miles.

LAREN, lä'ren, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 8 miles N.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2955.

LAREN, a village of North Holland, S.E. of Naarden. Pop. 1929.

LARGENTIERE, lar'zhôn'te-air', (anc. *Argentarius?*) a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Ligne, 21 miles S.W. of Privas. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of silk fabrics.

LARGENTIÈRE, a village of France, Hautes-Alpes. See ARGENTIÈRE.

LAR'GO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on an inlet of the Frith of Forth, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Leven. The village is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbor, whence a steamboat plies to Newhaven. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1676.

LARGS, a seaport and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a bay of same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of town in 1851, 2824. It is irregular, but well built, has elegant baths, a good library, branch banks, a steamboat pier, numerous handsome villas, small manufactories of cotton, but is chiefly supported by visitors from Glasgow, &c. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway, and numerous tumuli mark the field of battle.

LARI, lä'ree, a market-town of Central Italy, Tuscany, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 1570.

LARI. See LAREE.

LARIMER'S STATION, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

LARINO, lä-ree'no, (anc. *Larinum,*) a town of Naples, province of Molise, 22 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3700.

LARISSA, lä-ris'sä, (Turk. *Yeni Sheh'r,* yên'ee shêh'r, i. e., "New-town,") a town of European Turkey, capital of the province of Thessaly, on rising ground beside the Salembria, (anc. *Peneus,*) here crossed by a stone bridge, 20 miles from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37' N., lon. 21° 28' E. Estimated population, 20,000, of whom three-fourths are Turks. "It stands in an oasis of trees and verdure in the midst of a plain of sand," and is enclosed by walls.

LARIS'SA, a post-village of Cherokee co., Texas, about 230 miles N.E. of Austin.

LARISTAN, lär-is-tän', a maritime province of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Fars and Kerman. Estimated area 16,000 square miles. It is an arid and sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Principal town, Lar.

LA'RIUS LA'CUS. See COMO, LAKE OF.

LARKE, lark, a river of England, rises in the S.W. part of the county of Suffolk, and flows into the Ouse, near Ely. It is navigable to Bury.

LARK'HALL, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lanark. Pop. 1609.

LARKHANA, lar'kä'nä, or LARKHANU, lar'ka-noo', a fortified town of Sinde, 145 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, and 7 miles W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana canal. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery depôt of the Sinde ameers, a good bazaar, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn markets of the country.

LARK'INSBURG, a post-office of Clay co., Illinois.

LARK'IN'S FORK, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LARK'INSVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, about 15 miles W. by S. of Bellefonte.

LAR'LINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LARNE, larn, a market and seaport town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ miles N.N.E. of Belfast. Pop. 3345. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching grounds and lime works.

LAR'NED'S CORNERS, a post-office, Ontario co., New York.

LARNICA or LARNECA, lar'ne-kä, (anc. *Citium,*) a town of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 23 miles S.E. of Lefkosia. Pop. 3000. It has a citadel, large cisterns, and numerous other vestiges of antiquity; its port is the most frequented in the island, and it is the residence of many European consuls and merchants.

LAROCHE, lä'rosh', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 miles N.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1334.

LA RODA, lä ro'dä, a town of Spain, province of and 24 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 4572. Celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

LAROLES, lä-ro'lès, a village of Spain, Andalusia, about 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1249.

LARONE, lä-rōn', a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

LARRABEE'S POINT, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 50 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

LARRACK', an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 15 miles S. of Ormuz.

LARRAGA, lar-rä'gä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 20 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, with 1512 inhabitants.

LARRINGE, lär'äänzh', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 3 miles from Evian. Pop. 1141.

LARRY'S CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LARS, a strong fort and village of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on the road to Georgia.

LARTINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LA RUE, lah roo, a post-office of Marion co., Ohio.

LA RUE, a county near the centre of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 400 square miles. The Rolling fork of Salt river bounds it on the N.E., and it is drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is mostly undulating and the soil fertile. Organized in 1843, and named in honor of John La Rue, an early settler in this region. Capital, Hodginville. Pop. 5859; of whom 5187 were free, and 672, slaves.

LARUNS, lä'rünz', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 2084.

LARVEGO, lar-vä'go, a village of Sardinia, province of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 3840.

LARVIGEN, a town of Norway. See LAURVIG.

LASALLE, lä'zäl', a village of France, department of Gard, arrondissement of Vigan, with manufactures of bonnets and flowers. Pop. in 1852, 2487.

LA SALLE, of Aveyron. See DECAZEVILLE.

LA SALLE, lah säll, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, flowing from E. to W., and also drained by Fox and Vermilion Rivers, and by Indian Creek. The surface is undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands, the former being the most extensive; the soil is exceedingly fertile and extensively cultivated. Stone coal is abundant, and extensive quarries of sandstone have been opened near Ottawa. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by the Central Railroad, and by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Named in honor of M. La Salle, one of the first explorers of Illinois. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. 17,815.

LA SALLE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

LA SALLE, a post-village and port of entry of Calhoun co., Texas, on the S.W. side of Matagorda Bay, 165 miles S.S.E. of Austin City. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 561 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 106 were employed in steam navigation.

LA SALLE, a post-township in the S.E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, on the W. shore of Lake Erie. Pop. 1100.

LA SALLE, a flourishing post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois river, one mile above Peru, and at the terminus of the Illinois Canal, 100 miles long, which connects it with Chicago. This village has excellent facilities for trade and manufactures. It has a ready communication both with the Northern and Southern markets by the canal and river, the latter of which is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water. The surrounding country is highly productive, and contains extensive beds of bituminous coal. One or two newspapers are published here. The Galena branch of the Central Railroad passes through this place. The trade of La Salle, in 1852, was estimated by Governor Matteson, in his message, at $1,200,000. Pop. in 1851, 1500; in 1853, by recent census, 3201.

LAS CASAS, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

LAS CRUCES, läs kroo'säs, a post-office of Donna Ana co., New Mexico.

LASCUARRE, läs-kwär'rä, a town of Spain, 42 miles E. of Huesca, with a fair in November. Pop. 978.

LASGIRD, a fortified village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 15 miles S.W. of Simnan.

LASHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LASKI or LASKO, a town of Poland, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 2020.

LASKAFALU, läsh'köh'föh'loo', or LASKAFELD, läs'kä-fëlt', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 5 miles S.W. of Darda. Pop. 1019.

LASKO, läsh'ko, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 9 miles N.E. of Eszek. Pop. 1288.

LASOE (Läsöe), läs'öö'eh, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegatt, off the N.E. coast of Jutland, lat. 57° 18' N., and lon. 11° E.; length 13 miles, breadth 4 miles.

LAS PALMAS, läs pälmäs, a city on the N.E. coast of the island of Gran Canaria, and capital of the Canary Islands until 1833, when Santa Cruz de Tenerife was raised to that dignity. It is overlooked by two lofty hills, and traversed from E. to W. by the small river Guiniguada, here crossed by a handsome bridge of three colossal arches. Las Palmas is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries. The houses are large, with terraced roofs and balconies; and the streets are remarkably neat and clean, and beautifully paved. There is a fine alameda in the centre of the city, and three outside the walls. The most remarkable public edifices are, the town-house, theatre, the *audiencia*, in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition; a cathedral, a gigantic mole, 834 feet long by 84 feet broad, begun in 1811; 3 parish churches and a chapel of ease, 6 convents, 10 hermitages, a magnificent general hospital, an hospital for elephantiasis, an orphan asylum, a foundling hospital; a Magdalene asylum, an academy of design, 10 schools for primary education; an institute for the higher branches of education, with a rector and 20 professors and masters; a *seminario conciliar*, where the classics, theology, and other sciences are taught, and which is resorted to from all the Islands; a literary and musical society, boards of commerce and agriculture, and 2 libraries. It has manufactures of hats, equal to those imported from England and France, delft, woollens, glass, leather, linens, flour, and sailing-tackle; but the principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and navigation; and some trade with the neighboring islands, the West Indies, and Europe. It was declared a free port in 1852. Pop. 17,382.

LASSA or H'LASSA, h'läs'sä, (*i. e.* Land of the Divine Intelligence,) the capital city of Thibet, and residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, on the Monran River, an affluent of the San-poo. Lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 91° 40' E. Pop. conjectured to be about 50,000, besides a garrison of 3000 Chinese cavalry. It has handsome streets, numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Boodha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Thibet and East Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, said to be inhabited by 4000 recluses, and greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Boodhic religion and philosophy. The interior of the temple is said to be full of idols, treasure, and works of art. Gutzlaff remarks—There is perhaps no spot on the globe where so much gold is accumulated for superstitious purposes. The offerings are enormous; the treasury unlike that of western nations increases every year, and the Talé (Dalai) Lama is said to be the most opulent individual in existence. Lassa is a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, and linen fabrics, velvets, assafœtida, bezoar, fruits, bullion, and precious stones; its commerce extends to Hindostan, China, and many parts of Central Asia, and its lapidaries, workers in metals, and engravers, are said to equal the Chinese.

LASSAN, läs'sän, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 40 miles S.E of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 1985.

LASSAY, läs'sä', a town of France, department and 10 miles N.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2055.

LASSELLVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 58 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

LASSENS, a post-office of Butte co., California.

LASSEUBE, läs'sub', a market-town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles E.N.E. of Oléron. P. 3040.

LASSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloster.

LASSITER'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

L'ASSOMPTION, läs'sôn'se-ôn', a post-village of Canada East, district of Montreal, 24 miles N. of Montreal. It contains several stores. Pop. about 450.

LASSOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 7 miles N.W. of Choprah.

LASSWADE, a parish of Scotland, county, and 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. Pop. 5025, principally employed in a carpet manufactory, in gunpowder, paper, and oatmeal mills, an iron and brass foundry, coal mines, &c. The situation is beautiful. Here is Melville Castle, Dryden, and many elegant villas.

LAST CHANCE, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

LASTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LASTOCZ, läsh'tots', a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, Pop. 1030.

LASTOMER, läs'to'main', or LASZTOMIR, läs'to'meer', village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, on the Laborez, here crossed by a bridge, 3 miles from Nagy-Mihaly. Pop. 1030.

LASTRA, läs'trä, or GANGALANDI, gän-gä-län'dee, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of parish 4388. It has important manufactures of straw hats.

LASTRES, läs'trës, a seaport town of Spain, Asturias, 32 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. The mole is good and the bay capacious. Pop. 950.

LAS VEGAS, läs vä'gäs, a post-village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, on a branch of the Pecos River, about 50 miles E. by S. of Santa Fé. It is a place of some trade, and has about 1200 inhabitants.

LAS'WAREE, a village of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on a stream of the same name, 66 miles N.W. of Agra, memorable for a battle fought in its vicinity in 1803, when the British under Lord Lake signally defeated the troops of Dowlet Row Sindia.

LATA, läh'tä', a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 45 miles N.W. of Van. It is garrisoned by 1000 men.

LATACUNGA, a town of South America. See TACUNGA.

LATAKEEA or LATAKIEH, lä'ta-kee'a, written also LADIKIA and LADIKIYEH, lä'de-kee'yeh, (anc. *Laodicea ad Mare*,) a seaport town of Syria, pashalic and 70 miles N. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 35° 48' E. Pop. variously estimated from 5000 to 10,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the principal resort of the seafaring population, borders on a well-sheltered, but shallow harbor, having on its N. side a ruined castle. Here are the custom-house and several large warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by the effects of repeated earthquakes, has narrow and irregular streets, flat-roofed stone houses, several Greek churches and mosques, a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens.

LATCHA or LATSCHA, lä'chä, a lake of Russia, in the S. E. part of the government of Olonets, oval shaped, 22 miles long from N. to S., and 12 miles broad.

LATCHINGDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LATERA, lä-tä'rä, a town of the Papal States, delegation of Viterbo, 14 miles S. of Acquapendente. Pop. 1050.

LATERINA, lä-tä-ree'nä, a village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs.

LATERZA, lä-tär'dzä, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 25 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 3100.

LATHAM ISLAND, near E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 54' S., lon. 40° E.; is about 1000 feet in length, and a few years ago was covered with guano.

LATHBURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LATHERON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on the North Sea, 14 miles S.W. of Wick. William Sutherland, whose stature was 9 feet 5 inches, was born here about the end of the 14th century.

LATHOM, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, parish and 3 miles E. of Ormskirk, on the Douglas. Lathom House, a fine Grecian structure, the seat of Lord Skelmerdale, occupies the site of the ancient fortified mansion so hercically defended, during the civil wars in 1644, by Charlotte de Tremouille, Countess of Derby.

LATHROP, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 510.

LATIABAK, lä'te-ä-räk', or LEDIABAK, lä'de-ä-räk', a village of Austria, Slavonia. It has 3 or 4 churches. P. 4000.

LATIKER'RY, a town of Hindostan, dominions and 140 miles N.E. of Kotah.

LATILLE, lä'tee'yä', a town of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1181.

LATIMORE, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1138.

LATIMORE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conewago in Adams co.

LATISANA, lä-te-sä'nä, a market-town of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 23 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 2800.

LATIUM. See CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.

LATOPOLIS. See ESNEH.

LATORCZA, läh'tor'tsäh', a river of Hungary, joins the Bodrogh a little above Zemplin. Total course 90 miles.

LA TORTUE, lä tor'tü', a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 15 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. about 500.

LAT'ROBE', a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalhanna Creek, 41 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg.

LATRONICO, lä-tron'ä-ko, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 40 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3500.

LATTAI, lät'ti, LATTE, lät'tee, or LETTE, lät'tee, one of the Feejee Islands, lat. 18° 49' S., lon. 174° 35' W.

LATTAKOO or LATAKOO, written also LITAKOU, a populous town of South Africa, Bechuana country, lat. 27° 10' S., lon. 24° 30' E. OLD LATTAKOO is about 33 miles northeastward. See MAEHOW.

LAT'TA-LATTA ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 15' S., lon. 1° 27' E. The largest is 25 miles in circumference.

LATTAS, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

LATTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LATTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LATZFONS, läts'fons, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen. Pop. 1200.

LATZHAZA or LACZHASA, läts'häh'säh', a village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 22 miles S.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 2539.

LATZUNAS, lät'zoo'näsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, about 18 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1265.

LAUBACH, löw'bäk, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 miles E.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2032. It has a noble residence, with a library of 50,000 volumes, iron foundries, and several annual fairs.

LAUBACH, a station on the railway between Lintz and Gmünden, in Upper Austria.

LAUBACH, law'bak, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

LAUBAN, low'bän, or LUBEN, loo'ben, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, capital of a circle, on the Queiss. Pop. 5850, employed in manufactures of woollen, cloth, cotton, linen, and tobacco.

LAUBENDORF, löw'ben-dorf', or LIMBERG, lim'berg, a village of Bohemia, about 8 miles from Bistrau. Pop. 1413.

LAUCH, lösh, a river of France, department of Haut-Rhin, joins the Ill after a course of about 33 miles.

LAUCHA, löw'kä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1670.

LAUCHSTADT, (Lauchstädt,) löw'stätt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles S.S.W. of Halle, with 1430 inhabitants, a castle and sulphur baths.

LAUCHHEIM, löw'hime, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Jaxt River. Pop. 873.

LAUDA, löw'dä, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1077.

LAUDENBACH, löw'den-bäk', a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1512.

LAUDENBACH, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 868.

LAUDENBACH, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, circle of Witzenhausen. Pop. 862.

LAUDENBACH, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Mergentheim. Pop. 1130.

LAUDER or LEADER, a river of Scotland, Berwickshire, falls into the Tweed near Melrose.

LAUDER, a royal and parliamentary burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Leader, 23 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1105. It has a town-house, several libraries, and a branch bank. It unites with Haddington, &c., in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LAUDERDALE, (*i.e.* the "dale or valley of the Lauder,") anciently the western district of Berwickshire, gives the title of Earl to the Maitland family, whose spacious and stately castle of Thirlestane adjoins the borough of Lauder.

LAUDERDALE, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 630 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the entire S. boundary of the county, which is intersected by four large creeks, namely, Cyprus, Little Cyprus, Shoal, and Blackwater Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally fertile. Iron ore and limestone are found extensively. Water-power is abundant on the creeks, and at the rapids of Tennessee River, called the Muscle Shoals. Steamboats navigate the river from these rapids to its mouth. Pop. 17,172; of whom 11,157 were free, and 6015 slaves.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Chickasawba. The county is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Named in honor of Col. Lauderdale, who fell at the battle of New Orleans. Capital, Marion. Pop. 8717; of whom 6056 were free, and 2661 slaves.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi; area estimated at 350 square miles. The navigable river Hatchie forms its entire boundary on the S. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Capital, Ripley. Pop. 5169; of whom 3403 were free, and 1766 slaves.

LAUDERDALE'S FACTORY, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

LAUENBURG, löw'en-böörg', a duchy of Denmark, situated between lat. 52° 21' and 53° 48' N., and lon. 10° 13' and 11° 3' E., bounded N. by Lubeck, E. by Mecklenburg Schwerin, S. by the Elbe, and W. by Holstein. Area 400 square miles. Pop. 39,560. It is divided into three *amts*, or bailiwicks, Ratzeburg, Lauenburg, and Schwarzenbek.

LAUENBURG, the capital of the above duchy, is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenaue and on the Stecknitz Canal, 27 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. of town proper, 1200; with suburbs, 3800. It has ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, a custom-house for the Elbe dues, and an extensive transit trade.

LAUENBURG, löw'en-böörg', a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 68 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin, on the right bank of the Leba. Pop. 3810. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LAUDUN, lō'dūn', a town of France, department of Gard, 13 miles N.E. of Uzès, on the Tave. Pop. 1980.

LAUENSTEIN, löw'en-stine', a market-town of Germany, in Saxony, 20 miles S.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 663.

LAUENSTEIN, a market-town of Germany, in Hanover, E.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1012.

LAUF, löwf, a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3008, with manufactures of wire, brass, needles, and plate glass.

LAUFACH, löw'fäk, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles E.N.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1077.

LAUFEN, löw'fen, a frontier town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 miles N.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 1800, employed in ship-building and navigation.

LAUFEN, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Neckar, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 3950. It

has 3 churches, a convent, and a palace, and is mentioned in records of the 9th century.

LAUFENBURG, löw'fen-böörg', a village in the S.E. part of Baden, circle of Lake.

LAUFENBURG, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, connected across the Rhine by a wooden bridge just above the cataract of LAUFEN.

LAUFFEN, löw'fen, (Fr. *Lauffon*, lō'fōn',) a walled town of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles N.N.W. of Bern, on the Birs, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1697.

LAUFFEN AM NECKAR, löw'fen-äm-nĕk'ar, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heilbronn on the Neckar, here crossed by one of the finest bridges in the kingdom, communicating with a suburb. Pop. 4000.

LAUGHARNE, law'barn, an ancient municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, co. and 9 miles S.S.W. of Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. Pop. of parish in 1851, 2011. The town, remarkably well built, has the ruins of a castle, and is much resorted to in summer by visitors.

LAUGHERY, lŏh'her-e, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Pop. 1092.

LAUGHERY, a township in Ripley co., Indiana. Pop. 868.

LAUGHERY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Decatur co., and enters the Ohio 2 miles below Aurora, in Dearborn co. It is a valuable stream for mills.

LAUGHLAN (lŏw'lan) ISLANDS, a group of nine low islets in the South Pacific, E. point in lat. 9° 19' 3" S., lon. 153° 38' 40" E.

LAUGH'LINTOWN, lŏh'lin-town, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

LAUGHTON, law'ton, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LAUGHTON, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LAUGH'TON EN LE MOR'THEN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LAUHEIM, löw'hime, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 13 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3100.

LAUINGEN, löw'ing-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Danube, 26 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3816. It has a castle, a church with remarkable sculptures; and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAUJAR, LAUXAR, löw-här', or LAUJAR-DE-ANDARAX, löw-här'-dā-ăn-dā-räk', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Almeira, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2980.

LAUMELLUM. See LOMELLO.

LAUN, löwn, or LAUNY, löw'nce, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Saatz, with a fine bridge on the Eger. P. 2100.

LAUNCELLS, lăn'selz, a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

LAUNCESTON, lăns'ton, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, of which it is joint capital with Bodmin, on the Kensey, a tributary of the Tamar, 12 miles N.W. of Tavistock, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, to which a railway is projected. Area of parish, 2180 acres. Pop. of borough in 1851, 6005. It is built on a steep hill, crowned by the majestic ruins of its castle. The chief buildings, are the castle, founded by the ancient Cornish princes, and formerly known under the name of Castle Terrible; the old town gates, the ancient church built of granite, elaborately carved; the small grammar school of Queen Elizabeth, a national school, guild-hall, jail, and union workhouse. It has also a library, and a philosophical society. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Werrington House, a fine seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

LAUNCESTON, law'ton or lăns'ton, the most N.E. district of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land. The chief towns are Launceston, George Town, and York Town.

LAUNCESTON, capital of the co. of Cornwall, and second town of Van Diemen's Land, is situated at the confluence of North and South Esk Rivers with the Tamar, 32 miles S.E. of Port Dalrymple. Pop. 5000. It is thriving, and has important traffic with South Australia and Victoria; ships of considerable burden anchor at its quay. The principal buildings are a spacious stone church, government-house, court-house, jail, barracks, public schools, post-office, and bank. It is the residence of a civil commandant.

LAUNCESTON-TAR'RANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LAUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LAUPEN, löw'pen, a small town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.S.W. of Bern, on the Sarine. Near this the Swiss, under Rodolph of Erisch, totally defeated the Austrian forces, June 21, 1339.

LAUPERSWEIL, löw'pers-wīle', a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles from Bern, on an elevated site above the Emmen. Pop. 2494.

LAUR. See LAOOR.

LAURA, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

LAURAGUAIS, lo'rā'gā', a small ancient district of France, formerly dependent on Languedoc, and now included in the department of Tarn.

LAURAMIE, law'ra-me, a post-township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 70 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1511.

LAURAVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LAUREANA, löw-rā-ä'nä, (anc. *Borellon*) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, capital of a canon, 10 miles E.S.E. of Nicotera. Pop. 2050.

LAUREL, a county in the S.S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 430 square miles. Rockcastle River forms its N.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Laurel Creek, from which the name is derived. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Capital, Loudon. Pop. 4145; of whom 3953 were free, and 192 slaves.

LAUREL, a thriving post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Broad Creek, an affluent of the Nanticoke River, 52 miles S. of Dover. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 hotels, and about 15 stores. There are numerous saw-mills in the vicinity. The creek is navigable for sloops, by which an active trade is carried on in pine lumber and produce. Pop. in 1864, estimated at 1200.

LAUREL, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

LAUREL, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the road from Batavia to the Ohio River.

LAUREL or LAUREL CITY, a flourishing post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, 15 miles W.N.W. of Brookville. It has several stores and mills. Pop. estimated at 700.

LAUREL, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1226.

LAUREL BLUFF, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

LAUREL CREEK, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

LAUREL CREEK, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

LAUREL FACTORY, a post-village of Prince George's co., Maryland, on the S. branch of the Patuxent, half a mile from the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and 22 miles S.W. of Baltimore. The manufacture of cotton constitutes the chief business of the village. Pop. about 1000.

LAUREL FORK, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

LAUREL FORK, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

LAUREL GAP, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LAUREL GROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

LAUREL GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Kentucky.

LAUREL HILL, a beautiful cemetery, situated within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Schuylkill, 3½ miles N.W. of the State House. It comprises above 20 acres, with an undulating surface, elevated from 80 to 100 feet above the river, which greatly contributes to the appropriate beauty of the surrounding scenery. The grounds are tastefully ornamented with winding paths, groups of trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The chapel is a fine Gothic building, near the centre of the enclosure. See PHILADELPHIA.

LAUREL HILL, called also LAUREL MOUNTAIN and LAUREL RIDGE, a range in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, beginning in Cambria county, and running between Somerset on the east, and Fayette and Westmoreland counties on the west. The name is often loosely applied to different mountain ridges. About 10 miles west of the range just described there is another, named Chesnut Ridge; after passing the boundary of Virginia, the names of the two ranges are reversed, the former taking the appellation of Chesnut Ridge, the latter that of Laurel Hill.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

LAUREL HILL, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, about 15 miles S.W. of Carrollton.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

LAUREL HILL, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 70 miles N.W. of Springfield. The name of the post-office is TABLE GROVE.

LAUREL HILL CREEK, of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, flows into Castleman's River.

LAUREL MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN. See LAUREL HILL.

LAUREL POINT, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

LAUREL SPRINGS, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina, 200 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

LAUREL VALLEY, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

LAURELVILLE, a small village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

LAURELVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

LAU'RENCE-KIRK, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 10 miles N. of Montrose. Pop. of town 1365, chiefly employed in linen weaving, and in the manufacture of snuff-boxes. It was the birth-place of Dr James Beattie.

LAU'RENS, a district in the N.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of 812 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Ennores River, on the S.W. by the Saluda, and drained by Reedy and Little Rivers, and by Reaburn's and Duncan's Creeks. The surface is finely diversified; the soil is productive, well-watered, and extensively cultivated. The

district produced in 1850, 129,694 bushels of wheat, more than any other in the state. Capital, Laurensville. Pop. 23,407; of whom 11,454 were free, and 11,952 slaves.

LAURENS, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, and also drained by the Ohoopee River, and by Palmetto and Okewalkee Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, and hickory. The soil is composed of lime, sand, and mould, with a substratum of clay. Soft limestone is abundant in the county. Named in honor of Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina. Capital, Dublin. Pop. 6442; of whom 3464 were free, and 2974 slaves.

LAURENS, a post-township in the S. part of Otsego co., New York, 75 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 2168.

LAURENS COURT HOUSE or LAURENSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Laurens district, South Carolina, 75 miles N.W. of Columbia. It is situated on the dividing ridge between Saluda and Enoree Rivers. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and numerous stores. A branch railroad connects this place with Columbia.

LAURENS HILL, a post-village of Laurens co., Georgia, 132 miles W. by N. of Savannah.

LAURENSVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Creek, about 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

LAURENZANA, low-rên-zä'nä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5000.

LAURIA, low're-ä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 6700. It consists of an upper and lower town, and has manufactures of coarse linen fabrics.

LAURICOCHA, low're-ko'chä, a lake of Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes, lat. 10° 15' S., lon. 76° 10' W.; length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 12 miles; breadth not more than 3 miles. It is the source of the Tunguragua or Marañon.

LAURÈRE, lo're-air', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles N.N.E. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 1290.

LAURIESTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, 6 miles W.N.W. of Castle Douglass. Pop. 275.

LAURINO, low-ree'no, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Calore, 11 miles W.S.W. of Diano, with 2000 inhabitants.

LAURISTON or LAWRISTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 1½ miles E. of Falkirk. Pop. 1198, partly employed in nail-making and weaving.

LAURITO, low-ree'to, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S.E. of Il Vallo. Pop. 1300.

LAURO, low'ro, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles E. of Gaeta.

LAURO, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles S.E. of Nola.

LAUROU or LITTLE POOLO LAUT ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Borneo, lat. (N. point) 4° 42' S., lon. 115° 55' E.

LAURVIG, löwr'vig', or LARVIGEN, lar'vig-en, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Skagerrack, 65 miles S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3400. It has a cannon foundry, snuff-factories, and distilleries.

LAUSANNE, lō'zänn', (It. *Losanna*, lo-zän'nä, L. *Lausanium*, *Lausonium*, *Lausonius* or *Lucusanna*,) a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, half a mile from Ouchy, its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, and on the S. slope of the Jura Mountains, 450 feet above the lake, 32 miles N.E. of Geneva. Mean temperature of year, 49°.4; winter, 32°.1; summer, 64°.7, Fahr. Pop. in 1850, 20,000. It stands on elevated ground, and has narrow and ill-paved streets, but some good edifices, including the finest cathedral in Switzerland, a massive castle, a cantonal hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy with 14 professors, a cantonal college, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and science; manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewellery, are also carried on. It has good inns, several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, &c., and is distinguished for its good society. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, and Byron, resided here; and at Lausanne, Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In the cemetery of St. Pierre, near it, John Kemble was buried. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Leman.

LAUSANNE, law-sann', a post-village and township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 2 or 3 miles above Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded by rich coal-mines. Pop. 1500.

LAUSIGK, löw'ik, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2261. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and mineral baths.

LAUSITZ. See LUSATIA.

LAUSONIUM or LAUSONIUS. See LAUSANNE.

LAUS POMPEIA. See LODI VECCHIO.

LAUSSONNE, lō-sonn', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1900.

LAUT, an island of the East Indies. See POOLO LAUT.

LAUTENBACH, löw'ten-bäk', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Oberkirch. Pop. 844.

LAUTENBURG, löw'ten-böörg', LIDZBORG, lits'borg, or LACBORG, a town of West Prussia, 50 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2050.

LAUTENTHAL, löw'ten-täl', a town of Hanover, 5 miles N.N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2174.

LAUTER, löw'ter, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course the boundary between Bavaria and France, joins the Rhine at Neuborg. Length 44 miles.

LAUTER, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 2383.

LAUTERBACH, löw'ter-bäk', a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 14 miles W.N.W. of Fulda, with 2 castles, 2 churches, and paper-mills. Pop. 3380.

LAUTERBACH, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Lauterstein. Pop. 1284.

LAUTERBACH, LYDERBACH, lee'der-bäk' a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on the Lauczka, 5 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1427.

LAUTERBACH, a free mining town of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Elbogen. Pop. 1750.

LAUTERBERG, löw'ten-berg', a town of Hanover, 14 miles S.E. of Clausthal, with mines of iron and coal. Pop. 3216.

LAUTERBOURG, lō'tèr'boor', (Ger. *Lauterburg*, löw'ter-böörg', anc. *Lentrum?*) a fortified frontier town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine, 34 miles N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. 2280. It has iron works and potash actories. In 1793 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of Lauterbourg.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, löw'ter-bröön'nen, or LAUTERBRUNN, löw'ter-bröön', a village of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles S.E. of Bern, in the Oberland. Pop. 1350, inhabiting scattered residences, in a valley watered by the White Lutschine, celebrated for its picturesque grandeur, and so confined, that in summer the sun does not appear before 7 o'clock, A. M., nor in winter before noon, and which contains the *Staubbach*, and numerous other cascades.

LAUTERECKEN, löw'ter-ek'ken, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1165.

LAUTREC, lō'trèk', a town of France, department of Tarn, 8 miles N.W. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 3466.

LAUTSCHITZ, löw'chits, or BLUCZINA, blöot-chee'nä, a market town of Austria, Moravia, 10 miles S. of Brünn, on the Sazawa. Pop. 1040.

LAUVEN, löw'ven, a river of Norway, which rises in Mount Harteigen, passing the town of Kongsberg, (about 1 mile above which it forms a magnificent fall,) afterwards turns almost due S., and falls into the fiord at the town of Laurvig after a direct course of 120 miles, and an indirect of at least 200 miles. Its mouth forms one of the finest natural harbors of Norway. In its course it expands into numerous lakes, but none of its affluents are large.

LAUWER ZEE, löw'wer zä, a gulf of the North Sea, between the provinces of Friesland and Groningen, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 miles; and about 6 miles broad.

LAUZERTE, lō'zairt', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3428.

LAUZET, LE, leh lō'zè', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 25 miles N.N.E. of Digne.

LAUZUN, lō'zun', a fortified town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1390.

LAVACCA, formerly written LA BACA, a river of Texas, rises near the N.W. border of Lavacca co., and flows through Jackson co. into the bay of its own name. Steamboats ascend from its mouth to Texana, nearly 20 miles.

LAVACCA, a county in the S. central part of Texas, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Lavacca and Navidad Rivers. The surface is undulating. The upper part of the county is mostly occupied by fertile prairies; the middle is well timbered and also productive; the soil of the lower part is inferior, and covered with the post-oak. Organized about the year 1846. Capital, Hallettsville. Pop. 1487; of whom 1055 were free, and 432 slaves.

LAVACCA BAY of Texas, is principally included in Calhoun co. It may be regarded as an arm of Matagorda Bay.

LAVADORES, lä-vä-no'rès, a village of Spain, about 14 miles from Pontevedra, on the Cambeses; here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 2715.

LAVAGNA, lä-vän'yä, a maritime town of Sardinia, 1½ miles S.E. of Chiavari, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 6232.

LAVAGNO, lä-vän'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, 6 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 2860.

LAVAL, lä'väl', (L. *Lavallum*, *Vallis Guidonis?*) a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 miles E. of Rennes, and 150 miles W.S.W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 19,218. It is on a steep declivity, enclosed by old walls, and comprises an old quarter, with narrow tortuous streets, and black overhanging wooden houses, and a new quarter, with wide, regular, well-built streets. Principal buildings, a vast castle, now a prison, a

curious gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, prefecture, town-hall, fine new linen hall, theatre, communal college, and public library. It has important manufactures of linen thread and fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs, and calico, bleach and dye works, tanneries, marble works, and a brisk trade in linen and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French in the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the end of the last century.

LAVALTRIE, lä'vàl'tree', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 30 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 1100.

LAVAMUND, lä'vä-möönt', a market-town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 31 miles E. of Klagenfurt.

LAVANCHE or LAVANGE. See ALPS, page 63.

LAVANSARI, lä-vän-sä'ree', an island of Russia, Gulf of Finland, 70 miles W. of Cronstadt, 4 miles long by about 1 mile broad. Pop. 400.

LAVANSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 144 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 100.

LAVANT, lä-vänt', a river of Austria, in Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamund, after a S. course of 40 miles.

LAVANT, a river of England, co. of Sussex, enters Chichester harbor after a S.W. course of 10 miles.

LAVANT (EAST and WEST), a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 2½ miles N. of Chichester. Near it is GOODWOOD, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. See MID-LAVANT.

LAVARDAC, lä'var'dàk', a town in the S.W. part of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baise, 16 miles W. of Agen. Pop. 1442.

LAVARDENS, lä'var'dôns', a town of the S.W. part of France, department of Gers, 8 miles N.N.W. of Auch, with warm baths.

LAVAUR, lä'vor', (anc. *Vabrum?*) a town of France, department of Tarn, capital of an arrondissement, on the Agout, 23 miles S.W. of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 7331. It has a communal college, and manufactures of thick silk damasks, and is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. In the 13th century it was the stronghold of the *Albigenses*, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort, with much barbarity.

LAVELANET, lä'vè'lä'nä', a town of France, department of Ariége, 12 miles E. of Foix. Pop. in 1852, 3062, mostly employed in the manufacture of fine woollens.

LAVELLO, lä-vèl'lo, (anc. *Labellum?*) a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 8 miles N.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3000.

LAVENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 16½ miles W.N.W. of Ipswich.

LAVENO, lä-vä'no, a market-town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, on Lago Maggiore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Como.

LAVENTIE, lä'vôns'tee', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles N.E. of Bethune. Pop. 1330.

LAVENZA. See AVENZA.

LAVER, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 6 miles N.N.E. of Epping. The philosopher Locke lived, and in 1704 was buried, here.

LAVER, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAVER, MAGDALEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LA VERGNE, lah vèrn, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

LAVERSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LAVERSTOKE AND FORD, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

LAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LAVEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan.

LAVINGTON, EAST, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the N. border of Salisbury Plain, 5 miles S. of Devizes. Pop. 1000. Bishop Tanner was born here in 1673.

LAVINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LAVINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LAVINO, lä-vee'no, (anc. *Labinius,*) a river of the Papal States, joins the Samoggia, after a course of about 30 miles.

LAVIS, lä'vis, a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 5 miles N. of Trent. Pop. 2207.

LAVIT, lä'vee', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles S.W. of Castelsarrasin. Pop. 1465.

LAVONA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LAVORO, TERRA DI, Naples. See TERRA DI LAVORO.

LAVOS, lä'voos, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 3188.

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, lä'vrás-dh-foo-neel', a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 105 miles W.S.W. of Ouro-Preto. The mines of gold in the district, which were at one time very productive, are now all but exhausted. Pop. (including district) 12,000.

LAVRIANO, lä-vre-ä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 4 miles from Casalborgone, on the Po. Pop. 1088.

LAWE, lä'veh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 27 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2350.

LAWFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAWFORD, CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LAWFORD, LONG, a township of England, co. of Warwick.

LAW-HADEN, law hä'den, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Narberth, with ruins of a castle.

LAWHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LAWINE. See ALPS, page 63.

LAWN RIDGE, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

LAWNSVILLE. See LOGAN COURT-HOUSE.

LAWRENCE, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Mahoning and Shenango Rivers unite near the centre of the county to form the Beaver River; it is also drained by Slippery Rock and Neshannock Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile and durable. Valuable mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone have been opened in the county. Water-power is abundant. The county is intersected by the canal which extends from Beaver to Erie. It was formed a few years ago out of parts of Mercer and Beaver counties. Capital, New Castle. Pop. 15,246.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of 825 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the entire boundary on the N. The channel of the river, opposite this county, is obstructed by rocks for a distance of 20 miles, forming the Muscle Shoals. The surface is traversed by high ridges, connected with the Appalachian range. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. It is intersected by the railroad from Decatur to Tuscumbia. Capital, Moulton. Pop. 15,258; of whom 8406 were free, and 6852 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county towards the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Pearl River flows through the central part. The soil in some sections is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. Pine timber is abundant. Small boats can navigate the Pearl River through the county. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 6478; of whom 3549 were free, and 2929 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N.N.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1330 square miles. It is drained by Black, Spring, and Cache River. The surface is diversified; the soil of the river bottoms is fertile. Black River is navigable by steamboats through the county. Capital, Smithville. Pop. 5274; of whom 4886 were free, and 388 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama; area estimated at 650 square miles. Shoal Creek rises by several branches in the county, and flows into Tennessee River; it is also drained by Sugar Creek. The county occupies a table-land; the soil is fertile. Several productive mines of iron are worked in the county. The abundant motive power furnished by the streams is employed in the manufacture of cotton. It is intersected by the Nashville and New Orleans Railroad, (not yet finished,) and by several turnpike-roads. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. 9280; of whom 8118 were free, and 1162 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 640 square miles. Its E. boundary is formed by Big Sandy River; it is also drained by the W. fork of that river, and by Little Sandy River. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil is said to be fertile, well watered, and well timbered. Rich mines of stone-coal have been opened near Big Sandy River, and the coal is extensively exported by means of the river to Cincinnati. Iron ore is also abundant. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, of the United States navy. Capital, Louisa. Pop. 6282; of whom 6145 were free, and 137 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county forming the southern extremity of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ohio River forms its southern boundary, and separates it from Virginia and Kentucky. It is intersected by Symmes' Creek, and also drained by Hale's and other creeks. The surface consists mostly of high abrupt hills of sandstone formation; the land in the vicinity of the streams is productive. The county contains abundance of iron ore and stone-coal, and has more extensive manufactories of iron than any other county in the state. Clay suitable for stoneware is found under the iron. Lawrence county is intersected by the Iron Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Pop. 18,246.

LAWRENCE, a county towards the S. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the E. fork of White River. The surface is mostly rolling or hilly, and the soil fertile. It contains an abundance of timber and limestone. It is connected by railroad with the Ohio River at New Albany. Organized in 1818. Capital, Bedford. Pop. 12,097.

LAWRENCE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 325 square miles. It is situated on the Wabash River, opposite Vincennes, and intersected by the Embarras River, which enters the Wabash. The surface is uneven, and presents some fertile prairies, and tracts of swamp which are unproductive. Intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. 5292.

LAWRENCE, a new county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Spring River, which flows towards the W., by the Sac River, (an affluent of the Osage,) and by Centre

Creek. The surface is somewhat diversified, the soil generally fertile. Stone-coal is found in the N.W. part. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 4859; of whom 4611 were free, and 248 slaves.

LAWRENCE, a city, and one of the capitals of Essex co. Massachusetts, on both sides of the Merrimack River, 26 miles N. of Boston, and 10 miles by road and 13 by railroad, N.E. by E. of Lowell. It also has railroad communication with Salem, (26 miles,) and with Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, (the former 25 and the latter 40 miles.) This is one of those wonderful creations of the manufacturing enterprise of New England, under the influence of which a tract, almost without inhabitants, is suddenly converted into a populous city. In 1845, the Essex Company constructed a dam across the Merrimack River at this place, by which a fall of 28 feet in the entire volume of the river has been obtained. The work cost about $250,000. A canal, more than a mile long, and 100 feet wide at the head, 60 feet at the foot, and 14 feet deep in the centre, conducts the water from the dam to the different mills. The town is laid out on both sides of the Spicket River, but chiefly W. of the Spicket, and E. of the Merrimack, the streets running mostly at right angles with each other, dividing the city into squares. Near the centre is a handsome common, comprising 17½ acres. The principal public buildings are a City Hall, 120 by 62 feet, containing city offices in the lower story, and in the second a large hall for public meetings; a jail just completed; and 11 churches; of these last, 10 are new, and 2 (Congregational,) cost $25,000 each. The church organizations are as follows: Congregational, 2; Episcopal, 1; Freewill Baptist, 1; Baptist, 1; Methodist, 2; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 2; Second Advent, 2; Roman Catholic, 2. Total, 14. Among the literary and educational institutions of Lawrence may be mentioned the Franklin Literary Association, incorporated April 26, 1847. Besides other donations, one of $1000 was received from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, for the purchase of scientific works. There is also a library of 1500 volumes, established by Gen. Henry K. Oliver, in 1850, for the use of the operatives of the Atlantic Cotton Mills. The Atlantic Company gave material aid to this institution. Another library is just commenced, for the use of the operatives in the Pacific Mills. Public lectures have, for several years, been well sustained, the audiences averaging upwards of 1200 persons. Lawrence has an excellent system of public schools, the principal of which is the OLIVER SCHOOL, consisting of a high school, a grammar school, and intermediate and primary departments, attended in all by about 600 pupils. This establishment, one of the largest and most complete of its kind in New England, was named in honor of Gen. Oliver, who endowed it with a complete philosophical apparatus, valued at $1800. This school is in most successful operation. The school building is pleasantly situated, on the N. side of the common, directly opposite the City Hall. There are also two grammar schools, nine intermediate, and eleven primary schools in different parts of the city, and two additional school-houses are to be built during the present year, (1854.) Three newspapers, the Lawrence Courier, the Lawrence Sentinel, and the Home Review, are published in the city. The financial institutions are the Bay State Bank, with a capital of $300,000, the Pemberton Bank, with a capital of $100,000, and a Savings Bank.

The Essex Company commenced their operations upon the dam August 1, 1845. During the session of the legislature of 1846, charters were granted to the following corporations, to be located at Lawrence, viz., February 2, the Bay State Mills, for the manufacture of woollen and other goods, with a capital of $2,000,000; February 3, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, with a capital of $1,800,000; and March 26, the Union Mills, for the production of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, with a capital of $1,000,000. The last has not yet gone into operation. Other companies with heavy capitals have since been incorporated; and the Pacific Mills, with a capital of $1,000,000, to be raised to twice that amount, is now in operation. To these are to be added the Duck Mill, with a capital of $300,000, for the manufacture of cotton canvas for sails, now in operation, and the Pemberton Mill, a large private establishment, the machinery of which will be started this season (1854): capital, $500,000. There are also two paper-mills, under private enterprise, now running, and a carpet-mill just projected. The Lawrence Machine Shop is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It is a stone building, 400 by 60 feet, and 4 stories high, and, with the foundry, employs about 600 hands. The capital is $750,000; and the material annually consumed includes 2000 tons of wrought iron, and 2500 tons of cast iron. Among the articles manufactured are locomotive and stationary engines, woollen machinery, and machinists' tools. The company has 52 houses for employees. The Bay State Mills have three principal buildings: one 200 feet by 50, and 9 stories high—and two 200 feet by 50, and 9 stories high, having wings 60 feet by 50, and 2 stories high. They run 100 sets of cards and 720 looms. They have also a building adjoining the river, 995 feet long, and varying from 3 to 5 stories in height, with wings each 240 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The entire building is appropriated to the various purposes of woollen manufacturing, such as dyeing, drying, assorting, repair shop, &c. The company employ about 2400 hands, consuming 12,000 pounds of fleece wool per day. The value of their manufactured goods, comprising shawls, plaids, cassimeres, fine woollens, felt carpets, &c., amounts to $2,500,000 per annum. They have 24 houses for employees. The Atlantic Cotton Mills have a building 570 feet long, consisting of a centre mill, 6 stories high, and two wings each 5 stories high, wholly devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods, of Nos. 14 and 24 yarn, turning out about 500,000 yards per week. They employ 1600 hands, running 52,000 spindles and 1400 looms. The yearly consumption of cotton amounts to 130,000 bales. They have 70 dwelling houses for the accommodation of persons in their employ. The Pacific Mills have their principal building 500 feet long, to be increased to 800 feet, and 6 stories high in front, and 7 in the rear. Their river building is 1000 feet long, with wings 340 and 225 feet in length, and 3 stories high. Their capital, now $1,000,000, is to be increased to twice that sum. It is calculated that they will then run 100,000 spindles, and 2400 looms, employing from 2500 to 3000 hands, consuming upwards of 500,000 pounds of wool and 10,000 bales of cotton per annum. The value of their manufactured goods, it is estimated, will amount to $3,000,000 annually. A library, for which $1500 have been appropriated, for the benefit of the operatives, is also here established. They have now about 25 houses for persons in their employ. There are also numerous other establishments in Lawrence not included in the above, among which may be mentioned Page & Marshall's machine shop, with a foundry attached; an extensive card factory with 40 machines in operation, each setting about 2,500,000 points daily; a piano forte manufactory, a steam sawing and planing mill, a carriage factory, and a large lumbering mill. The Essex Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, still own the unimproved water-power and land, and the work of building the mills is performed under their direction. The Lawrence Gas Company, which supplies the city with gas, has a capital of $100,000, with extensive works about a mile from the city. All the mills, the stores, and many private houses, are lighted with gas. There is a reservoir of water on Prospect Hill, E. of the city, by which the several mills and their boarding-houses are supplied with water, and which can be used in all cases of fire, but for household supply of water the inhabitants depend on wells and cisterns. The town of Lawrence was incorporated in 1845, and it continued a town about eight years, when the amount of its population having reached that prescribed by the laws of Massachusetts for a city organization, (12,000,) a city charter was granted and accepted in 1853, and the Hon. Charles S. Storrow was chosen the first mayor. The city was named in honor of the Lawrence family of Boston, and has now, (1854,) a population of nearly 15,000.

LAWRENCE, township, St. Lawrence co., New York. P. 2214.

LAWRENCE, a township, Mercer co., New Jersey. P. 1835.

LAWRENCE, township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 1173.

LAWRENCE, township, Tioga co., Pennsylvania. P. 1029.

LAWRENCE, a post office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

LAWRENCE, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 534.

LAWRENCE, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2287.

LAWRENCE, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. P. 1468.

LAWRENCE, a post-township in the E. part of Washington co., Ohio, 100 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 814.

LAWRENCE, a thriving post-village and township of Van Buren co., Michigan, 79 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 510.

LAWRENCE, post-township, Marion co., Indiana. P. 1986.

LAWRENCE, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. P. 256.

LAWRENCE, a flourishing city of Kanzas Territory, beautifully situated on the S. bank of Kanzas River, 45 miles from its junction with the Missouri. It was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society. Brick-yards have been opened; and there are three saw mills in operation. Three newspapers—the "Herald of Freedom," the "Kanzas Free State," and the "Kanzas Tribune,"—are published here.

LAWRENCEBURG, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on Alleghany River, 50 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg.

LAWRENCEBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Tennessee, on Shoal Creek, 75 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. Shoal Creek affords abundant water-power. Within a few miles of the village there are 4 manufactories of cotton yarn. It contains 1 or 2 academies, 3 newspaper offices, and a bank.

LAWRENCEBURG, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Kentucky, 12 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The proposed rail road from Frankfort to Harrodsburg will pass through it. It has 3 churches, and 1 seminary.

LAWRENCEBURG, a thriving town, capital of Dearborn co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 22 miles below Cincinnati, and 88 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It is the southern terminus of a railroad, recently constructed, which connects it with Indianapolis. The Whitewater Canal also terminates at this place, furnishing extensive water-power, and drawing

a large amount of business. The newer part of the town is built on the second bottom, and is rapidly improving. Lawrenceburg contains a court-house, about 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 1 bank, and mills of different kinds. Incorporated in 1846. Pop. in 1860, 3487; in 1854, about 5000.

LAWRENCE CREEK, of Middlesex co., New Jersey, falls into the Raritan, 3 miles below New Brunswick.

LAW'RENCEPORT, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 86 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. estimated at 400.

LAW'RENCEVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on both sides of Deer River, which affords water-power, and near the Northern Railroad, 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It forms the centre of an active trade for a rapidly growing district, and has 3 churches, a starch factory, and several mills and stores. Pop. in 1855, 207.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 5½ miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a high school for boys, and a seminary for girls.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Paulinskill, 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a borough of Peebles township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Allegheny River, 2½ miles above Pittsburg. Here is an arsenal of the United States, comprehending several large stone buildings. The higher portions of the town are occupied with handsome country seats, and there are several churches in the place. Pop. 1746.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 35 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Tioga River, on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 158 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, and very near the N. boundary of the state. Pop. in 1850, 494.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a pleasant post-village, capital of Brunswick co., Virginia, on Great Creek, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It contains a court-house and 2 handsome churches. Pop. from 300 to 400.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, near Yadkin River, 90 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 90 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville. The site is elevated and healthy. It has a handsome court-house, 2 academies, and 2 churches.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Alabama, 7 or 8 miles N. of Abbeville. It contains 1 church, an academy, and 2 stores.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Arkansas, on a lake, 3 or 4 miles N.E. of White River, and 80 miles E.S.E. of Little Rock.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, about 90 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the right bank of Embarras River, about 10 miles W. of Vincennes. It contains a court-house and a newspaper office. The route of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad passes through it.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 21 miles S. of Melbourne, and 25 miles from Sherbrooke.

LAWREN'NY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LAW'SHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LAW'SON, a post-office of Pulaski co., Georgia.

LAW'SONVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, 13 miles from Wentworth, the county seat. Pop. about 100.

LAWS'VILLE CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LAW'TON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

LAW'TONVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina, 120 miles S. of Columbia.

LAWUR. See LAHOOL.

LAW'YERSVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 44 miles W. of Albany.

LAXA or LAJA, lä'hä, a river of Chili, joins the Biobio after a course of nearly 150 miles, during which it forms some lofty cascades.

LAXAS or LAJAS, lä'has, a river of Central America, enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 miles S.E. of Nicaragua.

LAXENBURG, läx'en-boorg', a market-town of Lower Austria, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Glocknitz, 9 miles S. of Vienna. It is well built, and has an imperial summer palace. Pop. 790.

LAX'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LAX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LAXTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LAY, lä, a river of France, formed below St. Vincent by two small streams called the Great and Little Lay. It begins to be navigable at Mareuil, and falls into the creek of Arguillon, in the Bay of Biscay, after a course of about 50 miles.

LAYBACH or LAIBACH, l'bäk, (Illyrian, *Lublana*, loo-blä'nä, anc. *Æmona*,) a town of Austria, Illyria, duchy of Carniola, capital of a government and circle, in an extensive plain, on both sides of the river of the same name, here crossed by five bridges, 35 miles N.E. of Trieste, on the railway to Vienna; lat. (castle tower), 46° 2′ 27″ N., lon. 14° 30′ 49″ E. It consists of the town proper, grouped round the castle hill, and of six suburbs; and is, for the most part, very indifferently built, with irregular, narrow, and ill-paved streets, but has two rather spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, with fine pictures, frescoes, and carvings; St. James' Church, the church of the Ursuline Nunnery, a very handsome structure; St. Peter's Church, the Protestant Church, built since the revolution of 1848; the old Gothic town-house, the old castle, crowning a height in the centre of the town, and now converted into a state prison and house of correction; the bishop's palace, theatre, barracks, and palace of Count Auersberg. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of government of Carinthia and Carniola; of a military governor, and of several important courts and public offices; and possesses a museum, a botanical garden, an infirmary, with lunatic asylum attached; a deaf and dumb institute, a casino, agricultural and musical societies, a library, lyceum, in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught; a gymnasium, normal, military, and agricultural schools; a school of design, industrial school, and various benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and silk goods; and there are oil, paper, and cotton mills; a large sugar refinery, and a considerable transit trade. Laybach is a place of great antiquity, and is understood to occupy the site of the Roman *Æmona*. It makes a considerable figure during the Turkish wars, and is well known to modern times by the Congress which was held in it in 1820–21. Its site was at one time very unhealthy, from the extensive morasses which surrounded it; but these have been almost completely drained, and the environs now furnish many fine rides and walks. Pop. in 1846, 17,357.

LAYBACH, a river of Austria, rises S. Adelsberg, under the name of the Polk; is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and reappears in the Unz; it is again lost below the surface, and appears at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

LAYBACH, UPPER, is a village of Austria, in Illyria, 12 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1400.

LAYDE, laid, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

LAY'ER DE LA HAYE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAY'ER, MAR'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAY'ER-BRE'TON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LAY'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LAYON, lä'yon', a river of France, which joins the Loire a little above Chalonne, after a course of about 55 miles.

LAYSAC, lä'säk', (anc. *Lauracum?*) a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles S. of Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne. Pop. 1253.

LAY'STERS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LAY'STON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

LAY'TONSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland.

LAY'TON WITH WAR'BRICK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LAZAROFF, läz'a-röff', a small island in the Pacific Ocean, on the track to Tahiti, lat. of E. end, 14° 53′ 30″ S., lon. 148° 39′ 30″ W.

LA'ZER CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Flint River in Talbot county, a few miles N.E. of Talbotton.

LAZI, a village of Hungary. See LAAZ.

LAZISE, läd-zee'sä, a small fortified town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 2540.

LA'ZONBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

LE or LADAKH, a city of Central Asia. See LEH.

LEA, lee, a river of England, rises in the co. of Bedford, near Luton, and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles.

LEA, a parish of England, cos. of Gloucester and Hereford.

LEA, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEA, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway, 4 miles W.N.W. of Preston. Pop. 710.

LEA, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co.

LEA BRIDGE STATION, a station of the Eastern Company's Railway, 5¾ miles E.N.E. of Shoreditch, London.

LEACH'MAN, a village of Buchanan co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 50 miles N.W. of Independence.

LEA, CLEVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LEA'COCK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LEAD'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEAD HILL, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, about 100 miles W. from Raleigh, has valuable mines of lead and silver.

LEAD HILL, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

LEAD'HILLS, a mining village of Scotland, county and 18 miles S. of Lanark, in a bleak district. Elevation, 1300 feet. Pop. 950, employed in some of the richest lead-mines of Scotland, yielding from 700 to 800 tons yearly. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1685.

LEAD'ING CREEK, a post-village of Lewis co., Virginia, 18 miles W. of Weston.

LEADING CREEK, of Meigs co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River about 4 miles below Pomeroy.

LEADSVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

LEADVALE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

LEAF RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in the S. central part of the state, and flowing southward, and afterwards southeastward, unites with the Chickasawha, near the S. border of Greene county. The river thus formed is the Pascagoula.

LEAF RIVER, a post-office of Perry county, Mississippi.

LEAF RIVER, a post-township in the N. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 405.

LEA-GREEN, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, England, 10¼ miles E. of Liverpool.

LEAKE, leek, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEAKE, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River. The soil is less fertile than in some other parts of the state. Named in honor of Governor Waller Leake, of Mississippi. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 6553, of whom 3934 were free, and 1649 slaves.

LEAKE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LEAKE'S STORE, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, on the Dan River, 110 miles N.W. of Raleigh, has a cotton factory and flouring mills. Pop. 300.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 49 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Mississippi, on the Chickasawha River, 50 miles N.W. of Mobile.

LEAKE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LEAL, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, capital of a circle, 20 miles S.S.E. of Hapsal.

LEA, MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LEAMINGTON, lèm'ing-ton, a market-town, parish, and fashionable watering-place of England, co., and 2½ miles E. of Warwick, with which it is connected by a branch of the London and Birmingham Railway. Pop. in 1851, 15,993. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon; and it is one of the handsomest towns in England. It has a museum, picture gallery, beautiful public gardens, 3 banks, 2 newspapers, and several splendid hotels. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate.

LEAMINGTON, HASTINGS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LEANDER, a post-office of Graves co., Kentucky.

LEANG. See LIANG-TCHOU.

LEAO-TONG, lá-ô (lá-ów) tong, MOOKDEN or MOUKDEN, mook'dén, or SHING-KING, a province of the Chinese Empire, N. of the Great Wall. Principal city, Mookden.

LEAO-TONG, GULF OF, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 miles long, and from 70 to 120 miles broad.

LEASBURG, a post-village of Caswell co., North Carolina, about 70 miles N.W. of Raleigh, has a flourishing female school, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

LEASINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEASVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

LEATHERHEAD, a small town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Mole, has crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 4 miles W. of Epsom, and on the London and Portsmouth Railway.

LEATHERSFORD, a village of Lumpkin co., Georgia, on the Chestatee River, 11 miles below Dahlonega.

LEATHERSVILLE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Georgia.

LEATHERWOOD, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LEATHERWOOD, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

LEATHERWOOD'S STORE, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

LEATHLEY, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

LEAU, lô, (Fl. *Leeuw* or *Zoni-Leeuw*, zont lá'üv,) a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Little Geete, 33 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1549.

LEAU CLAIRE, lô clâr, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Chippewa River from the left, in Chippewa county.

LEAVENSWORTH, lèv'enz-worth, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

LEAVENWORTH, Indiana. See LEVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, the largest and most flourishing city of Kansas Territory, is beautifully situated on the right (W.) bank of Missouri River, about 2 miles S. of Fort Leavenworth. It occupies a highly advantageous geographical position, and is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions in the Valley of the Missouri. The river flows here with a swift, deep current, and is bordered on the Kansas side by a natural levee of rock, affording excellent landings. There are 4 brick-yards already in operation, and 2 first-class steam saw mills, besides which lumber is obtained from 3 mills in Missouri; also, from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, &c. The railroads which are to centre in Weston, communicating with the S. and E., will secure to Leavenworth a paramount interest, as the starting-point of the Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1855, about 1000.

LEAVINGTON, parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

LEAVISHAM, parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

LEAVITT, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

LERA, lá'bá, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, the river entering the lake, and the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. of Stolpe. Pop. 948.

LEBADEA. See LIVADIA.

LEBANON, lèb'a-non, (L. *Libanus*, Ger. *Libanon*, Fr. *Liban*, lee'bôn', Heb. *Lebanon*, "the White Mountain,") a famous mountain chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 miles distant from the Mediterranean, S. to near Sidon; and with the chain of Anti-Libanus, from 10 to 20 miles further E.; its S. part encloses the valley of Coele-Syria. Its culminating point, Jebel-Makmel, rises to near 12,000 feet; and near this is a grove of several hundred cedars, 8 of which are very large and old. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), and abounds with cultivated grounds and villages, inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers. East of it is another range nearly parallel to it, named ANTI-LIBANUS or ANTI-LEBANON, which see.

LEBANON, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 300 square miles. The Swatara River flows through the county towards the S.W.; it is drained also by Little Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken, and Indian Creeks. This county forms part of the Kittatinny Valley, bounded on the N.W. by Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, and on the S.E. by the South Mountain or Conewago Hill. The soil of the valley is remarkably fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. Mines of excellent iron ore are worked in the S. part of the county; the Cornwall mine yields 70 per cent. of metal; rich veins of copper occur in connexion with the iron. A quarry of gray marble, susceptible of fine polish, has recently been opened on the Swatara River, 6 miles from Lebanon. The county is intersected by the Union Canal, and by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Organized in 1813, and named from one of the principal townships included in it. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 26,071.

LEBANON, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Salmon Falls River, about 88 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2208.

LEBANON, a flourishing post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, is situated in a plain at the head of the falls in the Mascoma River, near its confluence with the Connecticut, and on the Northern Railroad, 4 miles from its junction with the Vermont Central Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Concord. At Olcott's Falls in the Connecticut at this place, there is a descent of about 40 feet in a mile, around which is a canal with locks, affording extensive water-power. The village is an important centre of trade, and the seat of considerable manufacturing. It has a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2136.

LEBANON, a post village and township of New London co., Connecticut, 27 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It consists principally of one fine street, 30 rods in breadth, and a mile in length. It has some manufactures of satinet, flannels, and other articles. Pop. of the township, 1901.

LEBANON, a post-township in the S. part of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, 190 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1709.

LEBANON, a post-village of Clinton township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 10 miles in a straight line N. of Flemington. It is situated in a fine fertile country, and by means of the New Jersey Central Railroad, which passes near it, has easy communication with New York and Easton. P. about 800.

LEBANON, a well built town of South Lebanon township, and capital of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated in a fertile limestone valley, 25 miles E. of Harrisburg, with which it is connected by turnpike. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses mostly built of brick or stone. It contains an academy, a bank, and several churches. Lebanon is the centre of an active trade, for which the Union Canal affords facilities. A company has been chartered to construct a railroad, which, when finished, will connect this town with Harrisburg and Reading. In the vicinity are several very large anthracite furnaces, each of which can produce more than 100 tons of iron per week. There are 4 newspapers published here. Pop. in 1850, 2184.

LEBANON, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. 426.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Virginia, is finely situated on an affluent of Clinch River, 325 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

LEBANON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LEBANON, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 100 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Alabama, on Big Wills Creek, 160 miles N. of Montgomery. It is situated in a long and very narrow valley, and contains a court-house, a United States land-office, and 4 stores.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Searcy co., Arkansas, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock.

LEBANON, a flourishing town, capital of Wilson co., Tennessee, 30 miles E. of Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike. It is distinguished as a seat of learning. Cumberland University is a flourishing institution

under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians. A law school, which is attached to the university, is extensively patronized. There are also 2 academies, 3 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Lebanon contains a large steam manufactory of cotton and wool, which employs from 150 to 200 operatives, with a capital of about $200,000. The building is regarded as an ornament to the town and country. Pop. in 1851, about 2000.

LEBANON, a handsome post-village, capital of Marion co., Kentucky, 60 miles S. by W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 2 seminaries, 14 stores, and 1 steam saw-mill. Incorporated in 1816.

LEBANON, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1008.

LEBANON, a post-village of Turtle Creek township, capital of Warren co., Ohio, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. The Warren County Canal extends from this place to the Miami Canal. Lebanon contains 6 churches, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. Six miles E. of the village, on the Little Miami River, is an ancient fortification, nearly a mile in length, enclosed by a wall of earth, which in some places is 10 feet high, and has more than 60 openings or gateways. Pop. in 1850, 2088; in 1854, about 3000.

LEBANON, a township of Clinton co., Michigan. P. 192.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Indiana, on the railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 26 miles N.W. of the latter. It contains a court-house, a county seminary, and 2 churches.

LEBANON, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the road from St. Louis to Vincennes, 20 miles E. of the former. It has a high and beautiful situation, and is surrounded by a rich farming district. McKendree College, of this place, under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1835. It has a library of 7000 volumes. One newspaper is published here.

LEBANON, a village in Boone co., Missouri, 42 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

LEBANON, a post-office of Laclede co., Missouri.

LEBANON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

LEBANON, a township of Dodge co., Wisconsin. P. 1030.

LEBANON, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

LEBANON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

LEBBEKE, lêb-bâ'kgh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles E. by S. of Ghent. Pop. 4376.

LEBEDIAN, lêb-â-de-ân', town of Russia, government and 110 miles W.N.W. of Tambov, capital of a circle. Pop. 3000.

LEBEDIN or LEBEDINE, lêb-a-deen', a town of Russia, government and 77 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 3971.

LEBENY, lâ'bain', or LEIDEN, li'den, a village of Hungary, near the Rapcza, 3 miles from Eöttveny. Pop. 2098.

LEBIDA, lêb'e-dâ, or LEBIDA, (anc. *Leptis Magna,*) a ruined town of Africa, 64 miles E. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. Septimus Severus was born in its vicinity, A.D. 146.

LE BIOT, leh be-o', a town of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Dranse, about 9 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1443.

LEBITA or LEBINTHOS, an island of Greece. See LEVITA.

LE BŒUF, leh bêf, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 990.

LEBRIJA or LEBRIXA, lâ-bree'kâ, (anc. *Nebrissa,*) a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.S.W. of Seville, near the left bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7741. It is in a marshy tract; the streets are narrow, and houses mean. Chief public buildings, a church formerly a mosque, a college, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of cloth, pottery, and soap, and is famous for its oil.

LEBRIJA or LEBRIXA, lâ-bree'kâ, a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Magdalena 120 miles N.W. of Pamplona.

LEBUS, lâ'boos, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1750.

LECCE, lêt'chê, (anc. *Lupiæ* or *Aletium?*) a city of Naples, province and 23 miles N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 19,397. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a large cathedral, and 30 other churches, several convents, a royal college, foundling hospital, and a theatre, with a noble government-house and new town-hall. It has a royal manufactory of snuff, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, lace, and linen thread.

LECCO, a village of Italy. See LEQUIO.

LECCO, lêk'ko, (anc. *Forum Licinii?*) a market-town of Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Adda, in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 4330. It has manufactures of silks, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

LECELLES, leh-cêll', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2230, who manufacture nails and agricultural implements.

LECERA, lâ-thê'râ, a town of Spain, Aragon, 36 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, near the Aguas. Pop. 1191.

LECH, lêk, a river of Southern Germany, Tyrol and Bavaria, rises in the Vorarlberg, and, after a N. course of 140 miles, joins the Danube 26 miles N. of Augsburg.

LECHENICH, lêg'en-ik, or LECHNICH, lêk'nik, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1700.

LECHHAUSEN, lêk'how'zen, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Danube, on the Lech, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 2100. It has manufactures of linen, silk stuffs, and oil-cloth.

LECHLADE, lêtch'lêd, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, at the confluence of the small river Leach with the navigable Isis, and on the Thames and Severn Canal, 4 miles E.S.E. of Fairford. Pop. 1300.

LECK, lêk, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

LECK, lêk, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the S. boundary of the province of Utrecht, and joins the Meuse 7 miles E. of Rotterdam. See NETHERLANDS.

LECK'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LECKHAMP'STEAD, parish of England, co. Buckingham.

LECKHAMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LECK'ONFIELD, parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

LECKPAT'RICK, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

LE CLAIRE, leh klair, a thriving post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Davenport, at the head of the Upper Rapids.

LECOMP'TON, a town of Kansas Territory, on the right bank of Kansas River, about 60 miles W. of Westport, Missouri. The present (1855) legislature of the territory have decided upon this place as the capital.

LECROPT', a parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Stirling.

LECTOURE, lêk'toor', (anc. *Lactora* or *Civitas Lactoratium,*) a town of France, department of Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 5625. It stands on a steep rock, enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a fine Gothic church, communal college, town-hall, and hospital. Its manufactures consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

LECZNA, lêch'nâ, a royal town of Poland, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 2266.

LEDA, lâ'dâ, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Ohe and Marka, on the frontiers of Oldenburg and Hanover, and joins the Ems, after a course of about 24 miles, part of which is navigable.

LEDANO, lâ-dâ'no, a town of Spain, New Castile, 50 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1100.

LED'BURY, a market-town and parish of England, county and 13 miles E. of Hereford, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal. Pop. in 1851, 4624. The town, on a declivity, at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, has many ancient, intermixed with handsome modern houses; a church, partly of Norman architecture, with a detached tower and fine altar-piece; a decayed grammar school; an hospital, with chapel, for 24 brethren and sisters, founded 1232, annual revenue, 1720*l.*; several other charities; a union workhouse, ancient market-house, 2 branch banks, and some manufactures of rope and sacking. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, and marble quarries.

LEDE, lâ'deh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6½ miles S.W. of Dendermond.

LEDEBERG, lâ'deh-bêrg', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, at the junction of the railways from Ghent to Termonde and Ghent to Courtrai, 2 miles S.E. of Ghent, with two castles and cotton-mills. Pop. 2119.

LEDEGHEM, lâ'deh-ghêm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 2637.

LEDENITZ or LEDENICZ, lâ'deh-neets', UNTER DEM LANDSTEIN, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of and 9 miles E.S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 985.

LEDEROCKSVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. by W. of Norristown.

LEDESMA, lâ-dês'mâ, (anc. *Bletisama,*) a fortified town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Salamanca, on the Tormes, crossed here by a fine old Roman bridge. Pop. 2000. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

LEDETSCH, lâ'detch, (L. *Ledecium,*) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Czaslau, on the Sasawa. Pop. 1948.

LED'GER, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

LEDIARAK, a village of Austria. See LATIARAK.

LED'LIES, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LED'SHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LED'YARD, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, on the E. side of the Thames River, about 45 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen flannels, leather, &c. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad terminates at Allyn's Point, in this township, and a ferry communicates with Monteville, on the opposite side of the Connecticut. Pop. of the township, 1588.

LEDYARD, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, about 160 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2043.

LEE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork Harbor, after a course of 35 miles.

LEE, a small river of Ireland, co. of Kerry, flows into Traise Bay.

LEE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LEE, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the E. edge of Blackheath, 6 miles E.S.E. of London. Area, 1470 acres. Pop. 2360. It has many handsome residences, a beautiful new church, (in the burying-ground of which, Halley the astronomer was buried,) and an endowed school.

LEE, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee and Kentucky, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by Powell's River, an affluent of the Clinch. Cumberland Mountain forms the N.W. boundary, and Powell's Mountain extends along or near the E. border; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Maple sugar is made for domestic consumption. Iron ore, saltpetre, and limestone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Organized in 1792, and named in honor of Henry Lee, at that time governor of the state. Capital, Jonesville. Pop. 10,267; of whom 9480 were free, and 787 slaves.

LEE, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, contains about 380 square miles. The Flint River forms its eastern boundary, and it is also drained by Muckalee Creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is of various qualities. Burr-stones and fossils of the tertiary formation are found. Named in honor of Richard Henry Lee, a celebrated orator and member of Congress from Virginia, in 1776. Organized in 1826. Capital, Starkville. Pop. 6660; of whom 3033 were free, and 3627 slaves.

LEE, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 700 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, and also drained by Green River and Bureau Creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil excellent. The county is principally prairie, but portions of it are covered with timber. It is intersected by the Galena Branch of the Central Railroad. Named in honor of General Lee of the Revolutionary war. Capital, Dixon. Pop. 6121.

LEE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Missouri and Illinois, has an area of 186 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, which respectively form the boundaries of the county on the S.E. and S.W.; the Skunk River forms its N.E. boundary; it is also drained by Sugar and Halfbreed Creeks. The surface is undulating, and presents an alternation of prairies and woodlands in convenient proportions. The soil is uniformly and highly productive. In 1850, Lee county produced 754,138 bushels of corn, 149,414 of wheat, and 232,235 pounds of butter; the quantity of each being greater than that yielded by any other county in the state. It contains extensive beds of stone-coal and quarries of limestone. The streams afford permanent water-power. The state has undertaken to open steamboat navigation on the Des Moines River; and a company has been formed for the construction of a railroad from Keokuk to Dubuque. This county is the most populous and wealthy in the state. The Sacs and Foxes were removed from the soil about 1835. Keokuk and Fort Madison are the capitals. Pop. 18,860.

LEE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 112 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 917.

LEE, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Lamprey River, about 30 miles E. by S. of Concord. Pop. 862.

LEE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River, 11 miles S. of Pittsfield. This is one of the most flourishing townships in the county; its prosperity is chiefly owing to its extensive woollen, paper, and cotton mills. The village is situated on the Housatonic River and Railroad, and contains a bank and savings institution. Pop. of the township, 3220.

LEE, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, with a village of the same name, about 20 miles N.W. of Utica. Pop. 3033.

LEE, a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Athens co., Ohio, 68 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 961.

LEE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1220.

LEE, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 381.

LEE, a post-office of Warrick co., Indiana.

LEE, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 333.

LEE, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

LEE, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 1793.

LEE BOTTWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LEE BROCKHURST, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LEE CENTRE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

LEE CENTRE, a thriving post-village and township of Lee co., Illinois, 100 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. about 300.

LEECHBURG, a thriving post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas River and Pennsylvania Canal, 35 miles N.E. of Pittsburgh. A dam across the river here creates extensive water-power.

LEECHVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort co., North Carolina, 120 miles E. by S. of Raleigh.

LEEDS, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, 22 miles S.S.W. of York, on both sides of the Aire, which is here crossed by six bridges, two of stone, one a single arch of cast iron, and two suspension bridges on what has been called the *bow* and *string* principle, first introduced by a Leeds engineer. The part of the town on the right or S. bank of the river, consists chiefly of the populous suburbs of Hunslet and Holbeck; the much more important part on the N. bank forms the town proper, and occupies the summit and sides of a hill sloping E., W., and N. The town extends along the Aire about 1½ miles, and nearly 1 mile back. In the older quarters, the streets are generally narrow and crooked. The only exception is the Briggate, which is at once spacious and handsome, gradually ascending from the old bridge in a direct line of about 600 yards, forming the main thoroughfare. In the more modern quarters, particularly on the W. slope, are several good streets and squares; but, on the whole, the appearance of Leeds is by no means prepossessing. Its atmosphere, owing to the number of factories, is always hazy with smoke; and at least in the narrower streets, the cleansing process is very imperfect. In both these respects, however, important improvements have recently taken place. The houses are in general neatly and substantially built of brick, and roofed with gray slate; and many elegant mansions, possessed of all modern embellishments, have recently risen up. These are situated for the most part in Park Place, Park, Hanover, and Woodhouse Squares, in all of which the unoccupied ground is well laid out in pastures and shrubberies. In regard to paving, lighting, and the supply of water, Leeds is already in a tolerably satisfactory state; and a system of sewerage has been commenced on a scale which, when completed, will leave it unsurpassed by any provincial town in the kingdom.

The ecclesiastical edifices within the townships of Leeds, Holbeck, and Hunslet, include 24 Established churches and chapels, 9 belonging to Wesleyan, and 13 to Methodists of other denominations, 5 Independent, 5 Baptist, 2 Roman Catholic, a Unitarian, a Friends' meeting-house, &c. Among the parish churches, the greater part of which are modern, the most deserving of notice are St. Peter's, a decorated cruciform structure; St. John's, in the later English style, with an embattled tower, terminated by crocketed pinnacles; Holy Trinity, a Doric structure, with a tower, one stage of which is Corinthian and the other Ionic; St. Paul's, entered by a handsome Ionic portico; Christ Church, in the decorated English style, with a lofty buttressed tower; St. Mary's, in a similar style; and St. Saviour's, completed in 1845, at an expense of £20,000. Two of the Wesleyan chapels are conspicuous both for their elegance and their dimensions, each containing 3000 sittings. The new Independent chapel, East Parade, is a handsome Grecian Building; and one belonging to the Roman Catholics, has a spire 150 feet high.

The other public edifices of Leeds are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The more conspicuous are the Commercial buildings, a large and massive Grecian structure, so situated as to have three fronts, one of which, containing the main entrance, has an imposing appearance, and so arranged as to combine a news-room, concert-rooms, and various public offices; the Stock Exchange, of the composite order, recently completed, and justly regarded as the most ornamental structure of which the town can boast; the Court-House, a plain building, with a neat Corinthian portico, and a fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel placed in front of it; the Industrial School, and the new House of Recovery, beautiful Elizabethan structures, with highly decorated fronts and octagonal turrets; the borough jail, a recent erection on improved principles, at an expense of £43,000; the Philosophical Hall, a handsome building, partly occupied as a museum; and the Central Market, a spacious covered building, with a Grecian front, spacious shops, and avenues of stalls. A town-hall suited to this important borough is (1852), about to be erected by the corporation, for which a spacious site has been purchased.

The principal educational establishment in which classical instruction is given, is the free grammar school, originally founded in 1552, and subsequently enriched by bequests, so as to have an income of about £2000, and the privileges of an exhibition at Oxford, and four scholarships at Cambridge; the average attendance is about 170. For a humbler education, the first place belongs to the industrial school, already mentioned; the buildings and grounds of which cover 6 acres, and provide accommodation for 400 children; teachers' apartments, dining-hall, dormitories, and all other requisites on the most complete scale. There are also a mechanics' institute school, a model infant school, and numerous other schools in connexion with the Establishment, or the various bodies of Dissenters. Among literary and scientific institutions, are the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Mechanics' Institute, the latter one of the most flourishing of its kind in the kingdom; and there are several good libraries, especially the Leeds Library, originally founded by Dr. Priestley in 1768, and the New Subscription Library, of much more recent origin. The leading charitable establishments are the infirmary, in the benefit of which in-door or out-door patients, to the number of above 3000, annually participate; the house of recovery, intended for fever and other infectious diseases; the dispensary; the eye and ear infirmary; several hospitals and alms-houses; and a variety of philanthropic associations, as the Tradesman's Benevo-

ent Society, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Church Visiting Society, &c. There are 3 public cemeteries; that on Woodhouse Moor was opened in 1835, the other two more recently. Leeds has a branch of the Bank of England, several other banks, and a savings institution.

Few towns are more favorably situated, both for manufactures and trade. It stands near the centre of one of the most important coal-fields of England, is accessible from the sea by the river Aire, for vessels of 120 tons; communicates by canals both with the Mersey at Liverpool, and the Humber at Goole, and many manufacturing towns; and has recently become the centre of a network of railways, leaving it almost nothing to desire in respect to facility of transport. These great advantages have been turned to good account, and the prosperity of the town, already rapid almost beyond example, continues to increase. In woollens, one of the great staple manufactures of the kingdom, it takes a decided lead. For a long time, only the coarser kinds of woollens were manufactured, and the greater part of the weaving was performed by domestic looms. A great number of these are still employed, but the valuable improvements in machinery and other processes, in the invention and perfecting of which Mr. William Hirst, a native of the place, greatly distinguished himself, have led to the general introduction of the factory system; which, under whatever defects it may otherwise labor, has certainly tended both to an immense increase of the quantity, and improvement in the quality of the goods. Cloths which, for fineness and color, cannot be surpassed, are now regularly produced; and, in many instances, from the first step in the process to its completion, by the agency of steam. The most important woollens made here are superfine broadcloths, coarse narrows, pelisse cloth, shawls, Scotch camlets, blankets, &c. The greater part of the cloth made, at least by the domestic manufacturers, is disposed of in the Cloth Halls. These are two immense and most ungainly brick buildings, in each of which two weekly markets are held, and the goods ready for sale are brought forward and arranged for inspection in avenues of stalls. The one, called the White Cloth Hall, is for undyed goods; the other is for dyed goods, on which all the processes of manufacture have been performed except shearing or finish. Flax spinning and weaving are likewise extensively carried on, and employ almost as many hands as the woollen manufactures, as will be seen from the following table, obligingly supplied by the Government Local Inspector of Factories:—

STATISTICAL TABLE *of the* FACTORIES *situated in the* BOROUGH *of* LEEDS.

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Works.	Aggregate Persons Employed.	Aggregate Steam Horse-Power.	Aggregate Spindles.	Aggregate Power-Looms.
Woollen Manufacturing . .	64	6468	1564	118,637	883
Woollen Dressing	48	3944	824	....	....
Aggregate Woollen Manufactures. .	102	10,350	2388	118,637	883
Worsted Spinning and Weaving	9	1077	186	9716	655
Flax Spinning and Weaving	37	9458	1831	198,076	140
Silk Spinning	1	....	....	....	....
Worsted Printing	1	....	....	....	....
	150	20,885	4405	326,429	1678

The manufacture of locomotives employs about 2000 hands; there are 3 tool-making establishments, and machine-making is extensively carried on. Other manufactures, of a greater or less extent, are cotton and silk goods, leather, Spanish morocco leather, glass, earthenware, mustard, chicory, and tobacco. There are also several extensive oil-mills in the town and neighborhood.

Leeds received its first charter of incorporation in the 2d of Charles I.; and a second, the former having been forfeited, in the 13th of Charles II. The parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the parish, and 30 miles in circuit. It returns 2 members to Parliament. The vicinity of the town is crowded with villages, most of the inhabitants of which are employed in manufacturing for the Leeds market; and adorned with many handsome villas, but the only object possessed of much interest is the fine ruin of Kirkstall Abbey, about 2 miles distant. The most eminent natives of Leeds or its vicinity, are Smeaton, the engineer of Eddystone Lighthouse; Dr. Priestley, Dr. Richard Bentley, and the two Milners, Joseph and Isaac, both distinguished as theologians, and the former author of a well-known church history. Leeds sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 151,850, and in 1851, 171,805.

LEEDS, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4¼ miles E.S.E. of Maidstone. The village is ancient and picturesque. Leeds Castle is a fine old quadrangular pile, surrounded by a moat.

LEEDS, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the E side of the Androscoggin River, about 18 miles W. by S. of Augusta. The Androscoggin Railroad joins the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad in this township. Pop. 1652.

LEEDS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

LEEDS, a post-village of Greene co., New York, on Catskill Creek, about 33 miles S. by W. of Albany.

LEEDS, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

LEEDS, a county in the E. part of Canada West, near the commencement of the St. Lawrence River, which forms its S. boundary. Within its limits are several small lakes which form the sources of the Cataraqui and Rideau Rivers. Area 806 square miles. Pop. 30,280.

LEEDS CENTRE, a village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin Railroad, 7 miles W. of its junction with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

LEEDS MANOR, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

LEEDS POINT, a small post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 15 miles nearly E. of May's Landing.

LEEDS STATION, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, at the junction of the Androscoggin Railroad, with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

LEEDSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 60 miles S. by E. of Albany. It contains a bank and about 500 inhabitants.

LEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the seashore, 11 miles S.E. of May's Landing.

LEEDSVILLE, a village in Randolph co., Virginia, 175 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LEEFDAAL or LEEFDAEL, lair'dăl', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Voer, 15 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1722.

LEEK, a manufacturing market-town, and parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 miles S.E. of Macclesfield. Area of parish, 34,370 acres. Pop. in 1851, 13,292. The town, in a vale in the hilly district, called the Moorlands, has many old and some good modern houses, an ancient Gothic church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish, a small town-hall, union workhouse, and a mechanics' institution, with extensive manufactures of silks and ribbons. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade.

LEEK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LEEK, FEITH, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

LEEK, WOOLTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LEEK, DE, dē laik, a village of the Netherlands, province and 9 miles W.S.W. of Groningen. Pop. 4451.

LEE'LENAW, a new and unorganized county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by Carp and Platte Rivers.

LEE'MING, a chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LEENDE, lain'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1528.

LEENS, lains, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 21 miles W. by N. of Appingedam. Pop. 828.

LEEPERTOWN, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

LEER, lair, a town of Hanover, 17 miles S. of Aurich, on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, and candles. In 1845, 880 vessels (mostly Hanoverian) entered and 933 left the port.

LEERDAM, lair'dăm', a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Dort. Pop. 3665.

LEERSUM, lair'sŭm, a village of Holland, province and 15 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 684.

LEES, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LEES'BURG, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice River, 11 miles S. of Millville.

LEESBURG, a post-office of Cumberland co., New Jersey.

LEESBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster.

LEESBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

LEESBURG, a handsome post-borough, capital of Loudon co., Virginia, is situated near the Kittoctan Mountain, 3 miles from the Potomac River, and 150 miles N. of Richmond. The streets are well paved, and the town is built in a neat and substantial manner. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a fertile, well-cultivated country, which presents a beautiful variety of landscapes. Pop. in 1850, 1691; in 1854, about 2000.

LEESBURG, a post-village in Cherokee co., Alabama, 150 miles N. of Montgomery.

LEESBURG, a post-village in Washington co., Tennessee, 270 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Harrison co., Kentucky, 27 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort, contains 3 churches, 1 manufactory of wool, and 1 of bagging.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Conotton Creek, 12 miles S.W. of Carrollton. It contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 80 houses.

LEESBURG, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Marietta, 11 miles N. of Hillsborough. Pop. estimated at 500.

LEESBURG, a township in the E. part of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 701.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on the railroad from Elkhart to Peru, and on the border of Turkey Creek Prairie, 116 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 217.

LEE'S COVE, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 60 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

LEE'S CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

LEE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

LEE'S MILLS, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

LEES'PORT, a thriving post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River and Canal, and near the Pottsville and Reading Railroad, 8 miles N. of Reading. It contains a large mill, and several hundred inhabitants.

LEEST, laist, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Senne. Pop. 1430.

LEE ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

LEES'VILLE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Connecticut.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. of Albany.

LEESVILLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, 110 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 100 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina, 30 miles W. by S. of Columbia.

LEESVILLE, a village in Choctaw co., Mississippi, 100 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

LEESVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

LEESVILLE, a post-village in Hart co., Kentucky, about 90 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

LEESVILLE, Ohio. See LEESBURG.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 10 miles E. of Bucyrus. It contains 2 churches, and perhaps 400 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 12 miles E. of Bedford.

LEESVILLE, a small post-village of Boone co., Illinois.

LEESVILLE CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

LEETOWN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, 165 miles N. of Richmond.

LEEUWARDEN, lē'wär'den, or lā'ū-wär'den, (Frisian, *Leeuwert*, lyō'wērt; L. *Leoardia*,) a town of Holland, the largest in the province of Friesland, 70 miles N.E. of Amsterdam; lat. 53° 12′ 14″ N., lon. 5° 47′ 41″ E., in a fertile plain on the Ee, 10 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. It is surrounded by a deep broad ditch, with an exterior talus planted with trees; and the site of the walls has likewise been formed into a planted promenade. The town is well built, adorned with numerous elegant edifices, both public and private; is intersected by numerous canals, and is rapidly increasing. The principal buildings are the former Court of the Stedtholders of Friesland, a plain looking structure, now converted into a royal palace; the Government-house, a large fine edifice; the old Landhuis, now used for the courts of first resort; the House of Correction, the civil and military prison, a large, handsome town-house; the Weighhouse, Corn-exchange, new barracks, and the churches, of which there are 3 Calvinistic, 1 Evangelical Lutheran, a Baptist, a Roman Catholic, and a synagogue. The benevolent institutions include 2 general, and 3 orphan, hospitals; 2 poor-houses, and several schools for the poor. Of other schools there are 3 Latin, a town's commercial, and numerous elementary and intermediate; and there are likewise several learned societies, as the Society of Frisian History, Antiquities, and Language; a natural history society, &c.; and also various associations for the distribution of tracts, Bibles, and other religious books. Leeuwarden carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the province. It has 2 breweries, 8 distilleries, 5 potteries, 7 tan-yards, 8 boat-building yards, as many rope-walks; manufactures of chiccory, tobacco, soap, and linen; and saw, oil, cement, malt, and corn mills. Pop. in 1850, 24,509.

LEEUWEN, lē'wen, or lā'ū-wen, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 14 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 1500.

LEEUWIN, CAPE. See CAPE LEEUWIN.

LEEUWIN (lā'ū-win or lewin) LAND comprises most part of the colony of West Australia, S. of lat. 30° S.

LEE VAL'LEY, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 256 miles E. of Nashville.

LEE'WARD ISLANDS, a name applied to the West India Islands, N. of lat. 15° N., and comprising the British islands Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Anguilla, and the Virgin group, the French islands Guadeloupe and Marie Galante, with all the Danish, Swedish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago. S. of this group are the WINDWARD ISLANDS.

LEFFE, lef'fē, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1300.

LEFKE, lef'kē, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 miles E.N.E. of Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.

LEFKE, lef'kee, a village of Ithaca, Ionian Islands, 1½ miles N.W. of Vathi.

LEFKOSIA, lef'ko-zee'ā, more commonly NICOSIA, ne-ko-zee'ā, the capital city of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Pop. 18,000 (?), about two-thirds Turks. It is "a Venetian, converted into a Turkish city;" having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice; several Greek and Roman Catholic churches and convents, a large caravanserai, and some baths. The houses are furnished with balconies, and enclosed by gardens, &c., but its streets are narrow and dirty, and it is mostly in decay. It has manufactures of carpets, printed cottons, and red leather, and some trade in cotton and wine.

LEFLORE', a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, at the confluence of its branches, 18 miles W. of Carrollton. Much cotton is shipped here by steamboats.

LEFOOGA, LEFUGA, LEFUGA, le-foo'gā, written also LEFOUKA, le-foo'kā, and LEEFO'GA, one of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 48′ 12″ S., lon. 174° 20′ W. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 miles broad.

LEFTRO. See LEUCTRA.

LEFT'WICH, a township of England, co. of Chester.

LEFUGA ISLAND. See LEFOOGA.

LEGAN, lā'gān, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 13 miles N.W. of Kempten. Pop. 1827.

LEGANES, lā-gā'nēs, a small town of Spain, province and 7 miles S.W. of Madrid, by the inhabitants of which it is much frequented as a rural retreat. Pop. 1905.

LEGANIEL, lā-gā-ne-el', a village of Spain, New Castile, 38 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1108.

LEGAZPIA, lā-gās'pe-ā or lā-gāth'pe-ā, a town of Spain, Biscay, on the Urola, 27 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. P. 1136.

LEGBOURNE, leg'burn, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Louth. It has a station on the Great Northern Railway.

LEGE, leh-zhā', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 23 miles S.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3703.

LEGELSHURST, lā'ghēls-hōōrst', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Kork. Pop. 1408.

LEGEND, lā'ghēnd', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube. Pop. 1721.

LEG'ERWOOD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

LEG'ESBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEGHORN, lēg'horn or lēg-horn', (It. *Livorno*, le-vor'no; Fr. *Livourne*, lee'voorn'; Sp. *Liorna*, le-or'nā; anc. *Liburnum*, *Liburni Portus*, and *Herculis Liburnis Portus*,) a seaport town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, on a tongue of land extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. (light-house) 43° 32′ 42″ N., lon. 10° 27′ 45″ E.; 50 miles W.S.W. of Florence, with which, and with Pisa, it is connected by railway. It is nearly in the form of a square, and surrounded by modern walls, with five gates; it is well built, consisting generally of spacious, regular, and well-paved streets. It is of comparatively recent origin, having been a mere fishing village up to the middle of the 16th century, and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the Duomo, originally only a parish church, and of such limited dimensions, that a new cathedral on a larger scale has been begun; the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Il Volterrano; two Greek churches, a synagogue, richly ornamented with marbles; a mosque, a ducal palace, a marble statue of Ferdinand I., by Pietro Tacca; the lazarettos of San Rocco, San Jacopo, and San Leopoldo, all well-managed institutions and remarkable structures, particularly the last, which is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the Torre de Marzocco, built of red marble, and so called from the Marzocco or Lion by which it is surmounted; a theatre, public library, and aqueduct. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles in coral, of which there is a valuable fishery; woollen and silk goods, straw bonnets, glass, paper, soap, cordage, leather, starch, &c.

Possessing the privileges of a free port, Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbor is of large extent, but somewhat difficult of entrance, from the numerous shoals which surround it. It is also much silted up, particularly in the inner harbor, which is now chiefly used as repairing and building docks. The outer harbor is protected by a fine mole, which extends about half a mile into the sea. The depth of water at its extremity, however, is not more than 18 feet, and diminishes rapidly towards the interior, making it inaccessible by vessels of large burden. The roadstead, lying W.N.W. of the harbor, is protected by a long sandbank, which breaks the violence of the waves; and, though exposed at times to a heavy swell, has good anchorage in ample depth. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured; straw, raw and plaited; straw bonnets, borax and boracic acid, fruit, wine, oil, coral, marble, paper, timber, corn, hemp, anchovies, &c.; the principal imports, colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton twist, cotton and woollen goods, dye-stuffs, metals, hardware, earthenware, salted fish, &c. In 1845, 3945 vessels, of which 36,294

tons were in British bottoms, entered the port; and 207 British vessels, tonnage 34,415, cleared.

Leghorn is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and a military governor, the seat of a court of primary resort, a chamber of commerce, foreign consulates, sanitary directory, several important public offices, and literary, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions. Though originally a Roman port, it has not a vestige of antiquity, and had dwindled down into a fishing village, when its great capabilities for commerce were discerned by the grand-dukes of the Medici family, who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbor, and bestowed upon it valuable privileges, of which not the least important was full toleration to all nations and creeds. It suffered much during the ascendancy of Napoleon, from his continental blockade. It has more than doubled its population since 1833. Pop. 1854, 78,060.

LEGUSP, lā-gheep', or COUNT HEIDEN (hī'den) ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, Marshall Archipelago, Carolines, the centre island, in lat. 9° 51′ 30″ N., lon. 169° 13′ 30″ E.

LEGIO SEPTIMA GEMINA. See LEON.

LEGNAGO, lān-yā'go, a fortified town of Lombardy and Venice, 22 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Olona and Adige. Pop. 5900. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, hospital, and manufactures of leather, and extensive corn markets. The French were defeated here in 1701.

LEGNAJA, BORGO DI, bor'go dee lān-yī'ā, a village of Tuscany, forming a suburb of Florence, on the W. P. 2104.

LEGNANO, lān-yā'oo, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona, here crossed by two stone bridges, connecting the two portions of the town. In 1176 the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated here by the Milanese. Pop. 4790.

LEGNI, lān'yee, or LEYNI, lā'nee', a village of Piedmont, province and 9 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3090.

LEGRAD, lā-grād', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Drave, 16 miles N. of Koprainitz. Pop. 2337.

LE GRAND, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

LEGS, a post-office of Watagua co., North Carolina.

LEH or LÉ, lā, or LEI, lā'ee, a city of Central Asia, capital of the district of Ladakh, (Little Thibet,) in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 10′ N., lon. 77° 45′ E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers, and very irregularly laid out. It has several Boodhic temples, and the rajah's palace; an active trade in shawl wool, and a mint. Pop. variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000.

LE HAVRE. See HAVRE.

LEHE, lā'hā, a village of Hanover, principality of Stade, on the Weser and Geeste, near Bremerhafen. Pop. 1545.

LEHESTEN, lā'ĕs-tĕn, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles S.E. of Gräfenthal. Pop. 997.

LEHI, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

LEHI CITY, a post-village of Utah co., Utah territory, at the egress of Jordan River from Utah Lake, about 110 miles N.E. of Fillmore City. The inhabitants are Mormons.

LEHIGH, lee'hi, (*Lechay* of the Indians,) a river of Pennsylvania, has its sources in the pine swamps and forests of Luzerne, Pike, and Monroe counties. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, and the scenery along its banks is highly picturesque. After flowing through the rich coal region of Carbon county, it breaks through the Blue Ridge, 12 miles below Mauch Chunk, and falls into the Delaware at Easton. The improved navigation which has been opened on this river from its mouth to White Haven, a distance of 70 miles by water, is the channel of an immense trade in coal and lumber. Its whole length is about 90 miles.

LEHIGH, a county in the E.S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 350 square miles. The Lehigh River, from which the name is derived, flows along the N.E. border, and intersects the eastern part of the county, which is also drained by the Little Lehigh, Jordan, Saucon, and Copley Creeks. The greater part of it lies in the Kittatinny Valley, bounded on the N.W. by Blue Mountain, and on the S.E. by a ridge called South Mountain, or Lehigh Hills. This valley has an undulating surface, and is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Limestone and clay slate are abundant in the county, and quarries of the latter have been opened. Great quantities of iron ore are found, and several furnaces are kept in constant operation. The canal which has been constructed along the Lehigh River to the coal region has contributed materially to the wealth of this county. It was mostly settled by Germans, and the German language is chiefly spoken. Organized in 1812. Capital, Allentown. Pop. 32,479.

LEHIGH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2343.

LEHIGH GAP, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, where it breaks through the Blue Mountains, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. The scenery here is wild, and in the highest degree picturesque.

LEHIGHTON, le-hī'ton, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Easton. A bridge extends across the river here. In the vicinity are extensive iron works.

LEHMAN, lee'man, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 558.

LEHMAN, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania. P. 869.

LEHMEN. See LEMHENY.

LEHNIN, lā-neen', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 14 miles W.S.W. of Potsdam. P. 958.

LEHOTA, lā'ho'tŏh', the name of several small villages of Hungary.

ALSO LEHOTA, ŏl'sho' lā'ho'tŏh', (*i. e.* "Lower Lehota,") a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, county of Bohl, 16 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 901.

FEKETE LEHOTA, fā'kĕ'tā' lā'ho'tŏh', a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, 22 miles from Rosenau. Pop. 931.

FELSŐ LEHOTA, fĕl'shö' lā'ho'tŏh', (*i. e.* "Upper Lehota," a village of Hungary, Hither Danube.

JANO LEHOTA, yā'no' lā'ho'tŏh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 30 miles from Schemnitz. Pop. 961.

KIRALY LEHOTA, ke'rāl' lā'ho'tŏh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, in the county of Liptau, near the Waag. Pop. 900.

LEHRBERG, lair'bĕrg, or LERCHENBERG, lĕr'kĕn-bĕrg', a market-town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, here crossed by a stone bridge, 25 miles W.S.W. of Nuremberg; with a castle. Pop. 1691.

LEHREE or LEHRI, lā'ree, the most considerable town of Cutch-Gundava, Beloochistan, 35 miles N.E. of Bhag. Pop. estimated at 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

LEHUA, lā-hoo'ā, or OREHINA (o-ree-hee'nā) ISLAND, one of the smaller Sandwich Islands, off the N. end of Nihau.

LEI, a city of Central Asia. See LEH.

LEIA, lā'yā or lā'e-yā, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 57 miles S. of Dera-Ismaeel-Khan. Pop. 15,000. It has an active trade in indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wools, metals, and grain.

LEIBITZ, lī'bits, (Hun. *Lajbicz*, lī'bits', Slav. *Libicium*, le-bit'se-oom,) a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on a small river, near Kesmark. Pop. 2423. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

LEIBNITZ, līb'nits, or LINDENSTADT, lin'dĕn-stātt', a town of Austria, Styria, 20 miles S. by E. of Grätz. Pop. 1100.

LEICESTER, lĕs'tĕr, or LEICESTERSHIRE, lĕs'ter-shir, an inland county of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the counties of Derby and Notts, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area, 803 square miles, or 515,340 acres, of which about 480,000 acres are estimated to be grass or arable. Pop. in 1851, 230,368. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent, (on the N. border,) and Soar. The breeds of cattle and long-woolled sheep are much celebrated. Coal and some iron and lead are wrought. The county is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manufacture. Leicestershire is traversed by the Midland Counties Railway, and is connected by canals with all parts of the kingdom. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley. It sends 6 members to the House of Commons, 4 being for the county. The ancient earldom of Leicester is now in the Coke family.

LEICESTER, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, capital of a county, on the Soar, and on the Midland Railway, 20 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, and 26½ miles S.S.E. of Derby. Pop. of the town in 1851, 60,584. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, is generally well built and clean. Chief structures, 4 bridges across the Soar, 8 churches, a news-room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, and museum of the philosophical society; assembly rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, county lunatic asylum, county jail, guildhall, county bridewell, some remains of a castle, the great hall of which is the county court-house, union work house, and a handsome railway station. Some traces of the ancient walls exist, and several fine Roman pavements have been discovered. The borough has many valuable charities. Leicester is the principal seat in England for manufactures of woollen and other hosiery, supposed to employ upwards of 25,000 hands. Manufactures of lace are also extensive. Coal is obtained by the Swannington Railway. The trade is greatly facilitated by a canal, communicating with various lines of navigation. Leicester is a place of considerable antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the name of *Ratæ*. A variety of Roman remains have been found in it at various times, and some so recently as 1851. Under the Heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and in 874 was seized by the Danes, who made it one of their five chief cities, and retained possession of it till Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and widow of the Duke of Mercia, expelled them, with great slaughter. It was afterwards surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, both of which were demolished in the reign of Henry II. It suffered severely during the wars of Lancaster and York, and also during the Parliamentary warfare, in the latter, been first taken by storm by the Royalists, and then retaken by the Republicans. Richard III., after his death at Bosworth, was interred in this town. In the vicinity are remains of an abbey, founded in 1143, and

is which Cardinal Wolsey expired in 1530. It sends 2 members to Parliament.

LEICESTER, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, 40 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 596.

LEICESTER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 54 miles W. by S. of Boston. The Quinnebaug and branches of the Blackstone River take their rise in this township, affording excellent water-power, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cards, for which there are here about 12 establishments. The village is situated on a hill, commanding a beautiful prospect. It contains several churches, a bank, and one of the oldest academies in the state, founded in 1784. Pop. of the township, 2209.

LEICESTER, township, Livingston co., New York. P. 2142.

LEICESTERSHIRE. See LEICESTER.

LEICHLINGEN, lei'ling-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Wupper. Pop. 430.

LEIDEN. See LEYDEN.

LEIDY, li'dee, a post-township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 263.

LEIGH, lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Bolton and Liverpool Railway, 7½ miles S.W. of Bolton. Pop. of town in 1851, 5206. It has a grammar school and other charities, with extensive manufactures of cambrics, muslins, and fustians. In 1764, Thomas Highs, reed-maker, of this place, constructed the first spinning jenny, which he named after his daughter. Coal is abundant, and a canal communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

LEIGH, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the Crewe and Derby Railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Uttoxeter.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LEIGH, a township of England, co. of Wilts.

LEIGH, ABBOT'S. See ABBOT'S LEIGH.

LEIGH DE LA MERE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LEIGH WITH EVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LEIGH, HIGH, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster co., and 7½ miles S.W. of Carlow, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. Pop. 1748.

LEIGHLIN, OLD, lee'lin, a decayed village and episcopal see of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles W. of Leighlin Bridge. It has a venerable cathedral, built about 1185. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

LEIGH on MENDIP, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LEIGHS, GREAT, lees, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEIGHS, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LEIGHTON, lee'ton, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

LEIGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LEIGHTON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

LEIGHTON, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. P. 112.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Beds, near the Ouse, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a station on the London and Birmingham Railway, 38 miles N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6874. It has a venerable and spacious cruciform church, a beautiful pentagonal cross, said to have been erected early in the 14th century, a large Lancasterian School, almshouses, a union workhouse, and market-house.

LEIGHTON'S CORNERS, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

LEIGH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEIGH, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEIGH WOOLEY, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

LEILAN or LELAN, li'lan', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 25 miles S.E. of Lake Ooroomeeyah, with extensive ruins.

LEIMBACH, lim'bäk, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 1000.

LEIMEN, li'men, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 4 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1498.

LEIMERSHEIM, li'mers-hime', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 miles S. of Germersheim. Pop. 2050.

LEINACH, li'näk, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, oon'ter,) two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 12 miles N.W. of Würzburg. United pop. 2332.

LEINE, li'nu, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in the Harz, and after a N. course of 130 miles through the Prussian, Brunswick, and Hanoverian dominions, joins the Aller.

LEINERSHEIM, li'ners-hime', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, near Germersheim. Pop. 1693.

LEININGEN, li'ning-en, a principality of Germany, which was situated between the lower Palatinate and the bishoprics of Speyer and Worms. Area 140 English square miles. It is now shared between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria.

LEININGEN, li'ning-en, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Grünstadt. Pop. of Alt Leiningen, 867; of Neu Leiningen, 993.

LEINSTER, lin'ster or leen'ster, one of the four large provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area 7619 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,672,174 square miles. The S. part only of this province formed the ancient Irish kingdom of same name, and the N. part the kingdom of Meath. Leinster gives the title of Duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke and premier peer of Ireland.

LEINSTER, MOUNT, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, between counties Carlow and Wexford, 5½ miles S.W. of Newtonbarry. Elevation 2610 feet.

LEINSTER, leen'ster, a county in the western part of Canada East, comprising an area of 6090 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its boundary on the S.W. Pop. 29,690.

LEINTWARDINE, lint'war-din, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LEIPA BOHMISCH. See LEIPPA.

LEIPER'S (lee'perz) FORK, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

LEIPERVILLE, lee'per-vil, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Ridley Creek, 12 miles S.E. of Philadelphia.

LEIPHEIM, lip'hime, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Pop. 1426.

LEIPNIK, lip'nik, or LIPNIK, lip'nik, a town of Moravia, circle of Prerau, 52 miles N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3900. Its cemetery is one of the finest in Germany.

LEIPPA, or LEIPA BOHMISCH. (Böhmisch,) lip'pä bö'mish, a frontier town of Bohemia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Leitmeritz, on the Polzen. Pop. 5761. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, glass, and earthenwares.

LEIPSIC, lip'sik (L. and It. *Lipsia*; Ger. *Leipzig*, lip'tsig; Fr. *Leipsick*, lip'seek',) the second city of Saxony, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, 64 miles E.N.E. of Dresden; lat. (observatory) 51° 20′ 19″ N., lon. 12° 22′ 15″ E. It is situated in an extensive and fertile plain, on the Elster, here joined by the Pleisse and Parde, and consists of an old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful walks and shrubberies, called the Promenade, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs. In the central town the houses are mostly lofty, some of them quaint-looking; the streets are narrow, but generally straight, and clean, and well lighted with gas; the principal ones open into the market-place, or square, which has a very picturesque appearance; the town-hall (Rathaus,) built in 1556, being on the one side, and the others being partly occupied by buildings in the renaissance style. The other principal buildings, within the old boundaries, but none of which are architecturally remarkable, are the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Peter; the Augusteum, an elegant modern edifice, containing the university, founded 1409, with a library of 110,000 volumes, 45 ordinary, and 30 extraordinary professors, and about 24 private teachers and language masters, and attended by above 900 students; the booksellers' exchange, used, during the fairs, for the arrangement of accounts between the country houses and their agents and correspondents in Leipsic, and, at other times, for exhibitions of paintings, &c.; the cloth hall (Gewandhaus); the town school, (Bürger-Schule,) with a collection of antiquities; the theatre, and the Pleissenburg, or castle, now partly used as barracks, and containing the observatory; it formed part of the old fortifications, withstood the attacks of Tilly, and is memorable as the scene of the famous Leipsic disputation between Luther and Dr. Eck, though the portion of the building in which that interesting event took place, is understood no longer to exist. Not far from the Pleissenburg, opposite the Petersthor, the only remaining one of the old gates, and in the centre of the Königsplatz, (King's Place,) is a colossal statue of King Frederick August, who died in 1827. The suburbs, which have doubled the number of houses in Leipsic since 1840, are composed of lofty, elegant, and sometimes rather ambitious-looking buildings, laid off in regular streets, interspersed with gardens, possessing altogether, in like manner with the central town, an air of substantiality and comfort. They contain the elegant post-office buildings, the church of St. John, and the Roman Catholic church in modern Gothic, by Heideloff, in some respects the finest building in the city; the Rosenthal, (Valley of Roses,) a favorite summer's evening resort, composed of pleasant wooded walks; and numerous gardens and such-like places of recreation. Besides the university library, Leipsic possesses a town library of 60,000 volumes, containing some valuable MSS. Schools of various kinds are numerous and good, including 2 gymnasia, an academy of designing, painting, architecture, &c.; a music school and a commercial school, both, but especially the former, of con

siderable celebrity; 4 charity schools, &c. There are 8 learned societies, a botanic garden, several hospitals, including one for deaf mutes; and numerous baths. Leipsic possesses considerable manufactures, as of cotton stockings, leather, hats, silken and half-silken goods, soap, sealing-wax, tobacco, and numerous minor articles; it has likewise an extensive wool-spinning establishment; but the great feature of the manufactures is books. There are 130 booksellers, 31 printing offices, with 200 hand-presses, and 40 printing-machines; producing, it is estimated, 50 millions of printed sheets annually; and there are several type-foundries. Though important for its manufactures, Leipsic is still more important for its commerce, carried on especially through its noted fairs, particularly those at Easter and Michaelmas, the one at the New Year being comparatively unimportant. To these fairs are congregated people from all quarters of Europe, from Asia, and from America, in numbers often equalling that of the entire population of the town. Turks, Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Polish Jews, and Hungarians, may be seen walking about in their native costume. Every house and yard is converted into a place of business; and the central market-place, the main streets, and a large portion of the promenade, are covered with booths of dealers in porcelain, Bohemian glass, lace, linens, domestic and heavy cloths of all kinds, tobacco, pipes, leather, shoes, jewellery, hardware, furs, and other articles; but the more important portion of the business is transacted in the premises of the many agents of manufacturing houses, both German and foreign, who, either permanently or temporarily, are located here. Goods, to the value of 60 millions of thalers, (£42,000,000,) change hands at these fairs, of which 8 millions of thalers ($5,600,000) are for books. Though for a time on the wane, the fairs, in recent years, have been rapidly increasing. Leipsic is the capital of one of the four circles of Saxony, and the seat of several courts of justice. It is of Wendish origin; was destroyed by the Bohemian duke Wratislav, in 1082; and after being walled, it was again destroyed by Otto IV., in 1212; and 400 houses were burned down in 1430. It early received the Reformation, and has maintained its steadfastness so far, that its population is almost exclusively Lutheran. In 1680–81, the plague carried off 3000 people. After this, its commerce increased, its fairs became more important, and the seat of the book-trade was transferred to it from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It suffered much from the Seven Years' War, but soon recovered. Oct. 16–19, 1813, the great battle of the nations (Völkerschlacht) was fought around and in Leipsic, by which Germany was freed from the French yoke, and Napoleon received his first decisive defeat at the hands of the Allies. The French, on this occasion, lost 25,000 men, as prisoners, besides a larger number slain in battle; and in the retreat, Prince Poniatowski lost his life in attempting to cross the Elster; an insignificant-looking monument to commemorate the event has been erected near the spot. Excepting some political outbreaks in 1830, 1831, 1843, and 1849, the most important events in recent times are the founding and opening of the different railways, of which there are three. One connecting with Dresden and Austria; a second with Berlin, Halle, Magdeburg, Hanover, and Hamburg, and also with Eisenach and Frankfort-on-the-Main; and a third with Bavaria. Pop. in 1834, 44,802; in 1843, 54,519; in 1849, 62,374; in 1852, 65,370.

LEIPSIC or LEIPZIG, a circle, forming the N.W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, being one of the four great divisions of the country. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia, W. by Prussia and Saxe-Altenburg, S. by the circle of Zwickau, and on the E. by the circle of Dresden. Area, 1317 English square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, lies lower, and is likewise more level and fertile, than any other part of Saxony. Pop. in 1852, 446,826.

LEIPSIC, leep'sik, a post-village in Kent co., Delaware, 8 miles N.N.E. of Dover.

LEIPSIC, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

LEIPSIC, a post-office of Orange co., Indiana.

LEIRE, lair, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LEIRIA or LEYRIA, lareeé, a city of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of a comarca, on the Liz, 75 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It has a cathedral, 2 colleges, and a hospital. The surrounding district is highly fruitful, and the advance of sands from the coast over it has been effectually arrested by a pine forest.

LEISNIC, lis'nic, a town of Saxony, 25 miles S.E. of Leipsic, capital of a district, on the Muldo. Pop. in 1849, 5183. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of the river, gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco pipes; birth-place of Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

LEISSNITS, lis'nits, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Leobschütz, on the Stroduna. Pop. 1497.

LEISTON, lees'ton, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 31 miles E.N.E. of Saxmundham. Here are extensive ruins of an abbey.

LEITERSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 107 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 300.

LEITH, leeth, an ancient seaport town and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, 2 miles N.N.E. of the cross of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port, and almost a suburb. S. shore of Frith of Forth, on both sides of the Water of Leith, and near its confluence with the sea; lat. 55° 58′ 54″ N., lon. 3° 10′ 30″ W. The portion of the town situated on the N.W. side of the river, is known as North Leith, that on the opposite, as South Leith; the former, although pretty extensive, being little more than a suburb of the latter, where all the chief business of the town is transacted, and where the counting-houses and residences of the merchants principally are. The site of the city, on both sides of the river, is nearly a perfect level. Communication across the Water of Leith is effected by means of 3 bridges, 2 of which are drawbridges, and the other is of stone. The streets and lanes in the more ancient parts, particularly in the vicinity of the harbor, are narrow, tortuous, and filthy, and the houses old, dilapidated, and mean; but the more modern quarters are sufficiently spacious, airy, and well built. Here, also, handsome houses line two sides of what is called the "links" or downs, a fine large open space on the S.E. side of the town. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, a Grecian structure, with pediment and columns; exchange buildings, new court-house, Leith Bank, now a branch of the National; and the Trinity House. An elegant bathing establishment, at Seafield, within about half a mile of the centre of the town, may also be included. The parish churches of North and South Leith are also both respectable edifices; the former modern, with a spire 158 feet high; the latter an old Gothic structure, with a turret and spire, recently rebuilt. The other places of worship are St. Thomas' church, erected and endowed by Sir John Gladstone; St. John's church or chapel of ease; 5 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterians, 1 Original Seceder, 1 Methodist, 2 Congregationalist, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Roman Catholic. The chief educational establishments are the Leith High School, and Dr. Bell's school; the latter on the Madras system of mutual instruction. This school, in 1852, was attended by about 700 children. There are two principal libraries in the town—the Leith Public Library, and the Leith Mechanics' Subscription Library. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the Leith Hospital, and Edinburgh and Leith Humane Society; the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, Gladstone's Female Asylum, the Leith Boys' Charity School, a society for the relief of the sick, and several societies of a religious character. The chief manufactures are ropes, cordage, sail-cloth, bottles, soap, candles, paints, and colors. There are one or two breweries, a distillery, several ship-building yards, a sugar-refinery, a large establishment for preserving meat, several extensive saw mills, cooperages, and iron foundries. The foreign trade of the port is chiefly with the N. countries of Europe, particularly those on the Baltic; there is also some colonial, and an important coasting trade. The principal imports are grain, wine, tobacco, timber, hemp, hides, and tallow. The following Table shows the declared amount of the exports for the years specified:

Years.	£	Years.	£
1839	183,383	1849	254,700
1843	115,545	1850	366,552
1845	86,349	1851	369,293
1847	112,023	1852	491,293
1848	177,568	1853	575,067

The custom duties collected in 1850 amounted to 531,240

In 1849, the number of vessels registered at the port was 206, tonnage 22,475; and, in 1850, the number was 187 sailing, tonnage 19,490; 23 steam, tonnage 3790. The number of vessels, with their tonnage, that entered and cleared, in 1850, was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Tonn.	Steamers.	Tonn.
Entered	2349	164,003	807	191,660
Cleared	1203	96,872	800	190,687

Of these above a half in tonnage, and far above a half in numbers, consisted of coasting vessels. The harbor has been greatly improved of late years by the extension of the pier. A west pier or breakwater advances towards the east pier, making the entrance but 250 feet in width. By this breakwater, the harbor is sheltered from N. winds, and, in consequence of the improvements, it has gained considerably in depth, which averages, at high water, spring-tides, 17 feet; and at neap-tides, 13 feet, in the fair way. There are two wet-docks, each 250 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with a basin of 10 acres in extent, capable of containing 150 vessels; and, adjoining to these, 3 dry-docks, each 136 feet long. On the West side of North Leith there are artillery barracks and a battery, while the entrance to the harbor is protected by a martello tower. Leith is mentioned, for the first time, under the name of Inverleith, in a charter of David I.; and, in 1329, a charter of Robert I. made a grant of the port and mills of Leith to the city of Edinburgh. It early acquired a considerable trade, but suffered repeatedly by war. In 1541, an English fleet took possession of it; in 1549, it was occupied by the French troops sent to the assistance of Mary of Guise; and, in 1560, it was besieged by a

body of English, sent by Elizabeth to assist the Reformers. It first obtained a separate and independent magistracy in 1832, and, in 1838, its docks and harbor were put under commissioners. Leith communicates with Edinburgh by a branch of the Edinburgh and Granton Railway. Along with Portobello and Musselburgh, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 30,676.

LEITHA or LEYTA. See LEYTHA.

LEITH (leeth) HILL, an elevated tract of England, co. of Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Dorking. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

LEITHSVILLE, leeths'vil, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

LEITMERITZ, lite'mer-its', or LEUTMERITZ, loit'mer-its', a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, on the right bank of the Elbe, 34 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 4300. It has 8 suburbs, a cathedral, several convents, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine.

LEITOMINSCHEL, li'to-mish'el, or LEUTOMISCHEL, loit'o-mish'el, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 6395. It has several churches, a palace, a piarist college, a gymnasium, and a philosophical academy.

LEITRIM, lee'trim, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and county. Area 613 square miles, or 392,320 acres, of which about 250,000 are cultivated, 116,000 mountain and bog, and nearly 24,000 water. Pop. in 1851, 111,915. Surface mostly wild and rugged. Chief rivers, the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Leitrim contains 5 baronies and 17 parishes in the dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh. Assize town, Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Earl to the Clements family.

LEITRIM, a village of Ireland, capital of the co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 3 miles N.E. of Carrick. Pop. 406.

LEITZKAU, lit'skow, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1407.

LEIXLIP, lēks'lip, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye, with a station on the Midland Great Western Railway, 10 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town, 1086. It is beautifully situated, and has a castle, the seat of the Hon. G. Cavendish.

LEIZA, lē'e-thā, a town of Spain, Navarre, province and 17 miles N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1900.

LEJOON or LEJJUN, lēd'joon', (L. *Legio?*; perhaps the *Megiddo* of Scripture,) a village of Palestine, 22 miles S.E. of Acre.

LEK. See LECK.

LEKA, lēk'ā, or LECKENHAUS, lēk'ken-howes', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Gyöngyös, 7 miles W.N.W. of Güns. Pop. 1189.

LEKENTZE, lēkent'seh, or LECHNITZ, lēk'nits, a village of Transylvania, about 20 miles from Bistritz. P. 1121.

LEKKERK, lēk'kārk, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leck, 9 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1882.

LEKNO, lēk'no, a town of Prussian Poland, 35 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 160.

LEKSHA, LEKCHA, lēk'shā, or LEKTA, lēk'tā, a lake of Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Olonets, forming a long and narrow crescent stretching about 24 miles with a breadth of about 3 miles.

LEKSMOND, lēks'mōnt', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leck, 10 miles N.N.E. of Gorcum, with a large horse fair. Pop. 1287.

LELAN, a town of Persia. See LELAN.

LELAND'S MILLS, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

LELESZ, lā'lēs', a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 1803. It has a castle.

LELONDA, lā loon'dā, a river of Africa, Congo, rises in a mountainous district, E. of San Salvador, flows W., and after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the South Atlantic, about 40 miles S.S.E. of the mouth of the Congo or Zaire.

LEMA (lā'mā) ISLANDS, the outermost group of the great archipelago (Chinese Sea) that fronts the entrance to Canton River, consists of three large and one small island. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but Tam-quoon-tow by the Chinese, is 6 miles long and 1½ miles broad. Lat. of N.E. end, 22° 4′ 45″ N., lon. 114° 18′ 30″ E.

LE MAIRE, leh mār, a strait of South America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Terra del Fuego, about 20 miles wide. It is free from obstacles, and has regular tides which materially assist vessels in their passage when taken at the right time. The tide rises perpendicularly from 6 to 8 feet, according to the wind. It was discovered in 1616 by a Dutch navigator named Le Maire.

LEMAN, LAKE, Switzerland. See GENEVA, LAKE OF.

LEMANAGHAN, le-man'a-han', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, Kings co.

LE MANS. See MANS, LE.

LEMBACH, lēm'bāk, or lēm'bāk', a village of France, department of Bas Rhin, 30 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1961.

LEMBECK, lēm'bēk, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1400.

LEM'BERG, (Ger. pron. lēm'bērg, Polish, *Lwow*, lwof, L. *Leopolis*,) sometimes called LEOPOLD, a town of Austria, capital of the kingdom of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, 305 miles E.N.E. of Vienna; lat. 49° 51′ 52″ N., lon. 24° 3′ 11″ E. It was originally surrounded by walls and ditches, which have been levelled, and converted into walks; and, though founded in the 13th century, has all the appearance of a modern town, having increased so rapidly as to treble its population since 1773. This rapid increase has taken place since Austria made it a capital. Besides being the seat of the government, and of the important courts and public offices necessarily connected with it, it possesses three metropolitan sees—Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style; the Latin cathedral, built by Casimir the Great, in 1370; the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church; three synagogues, one of them a recent erection, of large dimensions, and remarkably handsome; the new town-house, built on a magnificent scale, at an expense of about £60,000; the university, possessed of a library of 48,000 volumes and numerous collections, and attended by about 1400 students; the Ossolinsk institute, with a library of 58,000 volumes, relating mostly to Slavonic history and literature, 1200 MSS., and 15,000 coins and medals, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, antiquities, &c.; the new theatre, built at the sole expense of a count, who bequeathed all his property for its maintenance; the theological and philosophical institute, for the regular clergy; two seminaries, two gymnasia, an academy of arts, a normal and numerous other schools, superior and elementary; a deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary and lunatic asylum, a large military hospital, an hospital of the sisters of charity, a workhouse, penitentiary, and large new house of correction, extensive barracks, a military swimming-school, and bathing establishment. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues; and, in the vicinity, about 1 mile from the town, there is a very extensive tobacco-factory, belonging to government. Lemberg depends far less on manufactures than on commerce. This, which is very much in the hands of the Jews, who here number more than 20,000, is very important, and concentrates a great part of the trade of the kingdom. Much of it is merely transit, and extends over the whole year; but a considerable portion of the whole is confined to the large fairs, which take place at stated periods. The amount of business then transacted is very great. In 1656, Lemberg successfully resisted the Russians; in 1671, it was laid under contribution by the Turks; and, in 1704, was stormed by the Swedes under Charles XII. Pop. in 1773, 25,000, in 1846, 70,970.

LEMBERG, lēm'bērg, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles E. of Pirmasens. Pop. 1240.

LEMBERG, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 miles E.S.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1240.

LEMBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia. See LÖWENBERG.

LEMBERG, lōm'bair', a village of France, department of Moselle, 14 miles S.E. of Sarreguemines, with 1900 inhabitants.

LEMBEYE, lōm'bā', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 1405.

LEMENE, lā-mā'nā, a river of Austrian Italy, falls into the Adriatic by several mouths, one of which enters Port Falconera; total course about 35 miles.

LEMFORDE (Lemförde,) lēm'fōr'dgh, a market-town of Hanover, county and 10 miles S. of Diepholz. Pop. 912.

LEMGO, lēm'go, a town of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Central Germany, on the Bega, 6 miles N. of Detmold. Pop. 2022, mostly Lutherans. It is enclosed by walls; has several churches, a convent, a palace of the prince, a gymnasium, seminary for noble ladies, and orphan asylum.

LEMHENY, lēm'hān', written also LEHMEN, a village of Transylvania, about 50 miles from Kronstadt. Pop. 1842.

LEMIE, lā'me-ā, or lām'yā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of and S. from Turin, on the Chiara. P. 2050.

LEMPINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LEMINGTON, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Newburn on the Tyne, containing the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company, and also large crown-glass works.

LEMINGTON, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 37 miles N.E. of Augusta. P. 187.

LEMLOOM, LEMLOUM, or LEMLUM, lēm'loom', or LAMLUM, lām'loom', a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 82 miles S.E. of the ruins of Babylon. S.E. from it are the marshes of Lemloom, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

LEMMER, lēm'mer, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles S. of Sneek. P. 2327.

LEMMONGAN, lēm-mon-gān', or LAMMONGAN, lām-mon-gān', a volcano in Java, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya, (Soorabaya); height 6561 feet.

LEM'NOS, an island of the Greek Archipelago. See STALIMNI.

LEM'ON, a township Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 284.

LEMON, a township in the N.E. part of Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 3921.

LEMON CREEK, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

LEM'ONFAIR RIVER, a mill stream of Addison co., Vermont, falls into Otter Creek.

LEMON PLACE, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 12 miles E. of Lancaster.

LEMONT', a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 210.

LEMOVICES. See LIMOGES.

LEMONWIER, lem'on-weer', a small river of Adams co., Wisconsin, flows into Wisconsin River.

LEMPA, lém'pâ, a river of Central America, state of San Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean 35 miles S.E. of that city.

LEMPDES, lôxd (?) a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1935.

LEMPS, LE GRAND, lôxe leh grôxe, a town of France, department of Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1703.

LEMP'STER, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 906.

LEMSAL, lém sâl', LIMBASHA or LIMBASCHA, lim-bâ'shâ, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga, 30 miles W. of Volmar. Pop. 1050.

LEMVIG, lém'vig, a town of Denmark, Jutland, on the S. shore of the Lymfiord, 32 miles N.E. of Ringkiöbing. P. 800.

LE'NA, (Rus. pron. lâ-nâ',) one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W., and the Yana and Indigirka on the E. It rises near Irkootsk, W. of Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between lat. 72° and 73° N., and lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course 2400 miles, the whole of which is within the Russian dominions. Chief tributaries, the Vitim, Aldan, and Viliooi, both of which last it receives N. of lat. 63°. At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean is a noble river, 5 or 6 miles in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

LE'NA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LENA, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

LENAPE, len'a-pe, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LENAPE. See LENNI-LENNAPEZ.

LEN'AWEE, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, contains 730 square miles. It is traversed by the Raisin River, and its North and South branches, and also drained by Macon River, Little Raisin, and by Tiffin's, Evans', Bear, and Beaver Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is a black, sandy loam, mostly free from stone, and very fertile. The railroad leading from Monroe to Chicago passes through the county. Iron ore has been found. Capital, Adrian. Pop. 26,372. Lenawee is among the most populous counties of the state.

LENCH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LENCLOITRE, lôxe'klwât'r', a market-town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles N. of Poitiers. P. in 1852, 1422.

LENCZY, lent'chee. LENCZYC, lén'chits, or LENCZYCA, lén-chit'sâ, written also LENTSCHER' and LEN'CHEK', a town of Poland, government and 80 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 3370, one-half of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and has several convents.

LENDELIDE, lôxe'dêh-leed', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, about 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4190.

LENDINARA, lên-de-nâ'râ, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, capital of a district, delegation and 9 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 5500, mostly employed in agriculture.

LENDZIN, lênt-seen', a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 1440.

LENGAZA, a lake of Turkey. See LANGAZA.

LENGEFELD, lêng'eh-fêlt', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 14 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3995, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and in steam cotton-mills.

LENGENFELD, lêng'en-fêlt', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 25 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2425.

LENGENFELD, a town of Lower Austria. See LANGENFELD.

LENGENFELD, a village of Germany, Tyrol, circle of Imst, near Selz. Pop. 1544.

LENGENFELD, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, circle of Heiligenstadt, on the Friede. Pop. 1290.

LENGERICH, lêng'eh-rik', or MARGARETHEN-LENGERICH, mar'gâ-râ'tên-lêng'eh-rik', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1430. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen stuffs.

LENGERICH, a village of Hanover, 29 miles N.W. of Osnabrück.

LENGNAU, lêng'nów, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 3 miles N. of Büren. Pop. 600.

LENGNAU, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, oon'ter,) two villages of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 4 miles S.S.E. of Zurzach. United population, 1330.

LENGSFELD, lêngs'fêlt, a town of Central Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 17 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 2230. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 castles.

LENGSFELD or SCHENK-LENGSFELD, shênk-lêngs'fêlt, a market-town of Central Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1160.

LEN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LENK, lênk, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 miles S.S.W. of Thun. P. 2240.

LENKERAN, a town of Russia. See LANKERAN.

LENNE, lên'neh, a river of Rhenish Prussia, joins the Ruhr 18 miles N.E. of Elberfeld, after a course of 50 miles.

LENNEP, lên'nêp, a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a circle, 21 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Lennep. Pop. 4910. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons.

LEN'NIK ST. QUENTIN, (Fr. pron. lên'neek' sâxe kôxe'tâxe',) a market-town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 9 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2000.

LENNI-LENNAPPE, lên'ne-lên'nâp'pâ, usually called LENAPE, a tribe of Indians of North America, formerly numerous. They are the same as the Delawares.

LENNO, lên'no, a village of Austrian Lombardy, province of Como, 6 miles from Menaggio. It is celebrated for the number of its antiquities.

LEN'NOX, the ancient name of the county of Dumbarton, Scotland, comprising also parts of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew. It gives the title of Duke, in the Scotch peerage, to the Duke of Richmond. See DUMBARTON.

LENNOX, a village of Massachusetts. See LENOX.

LENNOX HILLS are a range extending between the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. The highest summit rises about 1500 feet above the sea.

LENNOX TOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, parish of Campsie, 9 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. 2821, employed in large calico print-works and collieries. It is the seat of a sheriffs' court. Adjacent is Lennox Castle.

LENN'S CREEK, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

LENO, lâ'no, a market-town of Lombardy, 12 miles S. of Brescia, near the Mella. Pop. 3805. Manufactures linen, silk, and cotton.

LENOIR, le-nore', a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by Neuse River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally sandy. The Neuse River is navigable by large boats in this county. Formed in 1791, and named in honor of General William Lenoir, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 7828; of whom 3712 were free, and 4116 slaves.

LENOIR, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., North Carolina, is situated on the Yadkin River, near its source, 180 miles W. from Raleigh. Pop. about 300.

LENOIR'S, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

LENOLA, lâ-no'lâ, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles N.N.W. of Gaëta. Pop. 2160.

LEN'OX, a post-village and township, seat of justice of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 9 miles S. of Pittsfield. The village has an elevated situation, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, an academy, founded in 1803, and about 800 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 1598.

LENOX, a post-township in the N. part of Madison co., New York, intersected by the Central Railroad and Erie Canal, and by a branch of the Oswego River, 115 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 7507.

LENOX, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S.E. of Montrose. Pop. 1443.

LENOX, a post-township in the central part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 170 miles N. E. of Columbus. Pop. 731.

LENOX, a post-township in the E. part of Macomb co., Michigan, 90 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 652.

LEN'OX, a county of Canada West, situated on the N. coast of Lake Ontario, near the commencement of the river St. Lawrence. Area 170 square miles. Pop. 7955.

LENOX BASIN, a village of Madison co., New York, on the Erie Canal, about 120 miles W. by N. of Albany.

LENOX CASTLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

LENOX FURNACE, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

LEN'OXVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LEN'OXVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, near the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 98 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains a church, 4 or 5 stores, a ladies' school, collegiate school, and Bishop's College with 4 professors.

LENS, lôxe, (anc. *Elena?* or *Lenense?*), a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 9 miles N.E. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 9796. It has coal-mines, distilleries, tanneries, and soap-works. Here, in 1648, the Prince of Condé gained a signal victory over the Spanish forces.

LENS, lôxe, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Bender, 7 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1800.

LENS, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 5 miles N.E. of Sion. Pop. 1622.

LENT, lênt, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite to Nymwegen, with which it is connected by a flying bridge. Pop. 1171.

LENTA, lên'tâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 12 miles N. of Vercelli, on the Sesia. Pop. 1200.

LENTSCHEK, a town of Poland. See LENCZY.

LENTWHALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LENTIA. See LINTZ.

LENTINI, LAKE OF, Sicily. See BIVERI.

LENTINI, lên-tee'ne, or LEONTINI, lâ-on-tee'nee, (anc. *Leontini* and *Leontium*,) a town of Sicily, intendancy of Syracuse, on a hill near Lake Biveri, 15 miles S.S.W. of Catania. Pop. 5100. It has a gunpowder-mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake.

LENTON, a parish of England, county and 1½ miles W.S.W. of Nottingham, on the Nottingham Branch of the Midland Railway. Pop. 4467. It has a court-room and jail.

LENUD'S FERRY, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

LENY, a romantic mountain pass of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

LENZBURG, lênts'boorg, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles E. of Aarau. Pop. 1760.

LENZBURG, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

LENZEN or LENTZEN, lênt'sen, a town of Prussian Saxony, province of Brandenburg, 53 miles N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 3000.

LENZINGHAUSEN, lênt'sing-how'zen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, circle of Herford. Pop. 1060.

LENZKIRCH, lênts'keerk, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, oon'ter,) two villages of Germany, in Baden, 3½ miles S. of Neustadt.

LEO, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

LEO, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

LEO'BAP'DA, a town of W. Africa, on the right bank of the Niger, lat. 9° 20′ N., lon. 5° 45′ E., surrounded by an immensely thick wall. Pop. 6000.

LEOBEN, lâ-o'ben, a town of Austria, in Styria, 9 miles W.S.W. of Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 2000, mostly employed in mining and forging iron. The peace of Leoben, between France and Austria, was concluded here, April 18, 1797.

LEOBERSDORF, lâ-o'bers-dorf', or LOIBERSDORF, loi'bers-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, on the South Railway, about 21 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1290.

LEOBSCHUTZ, (Leobschitz,) or LUBCZYCE, lû'op-shits', (Slavonic, *Hlubczice*, h'loob'ze-en,) a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 6230.

LEOGANE, lâ'o-gân', a town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement on its W. coast, 20 miles W. of Port-au-Prince, at the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, about 120 miles in length.

LEOMIL, lâ-o-meel', a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, near the Tavora, about 15 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1187.

LEOMINSTER, lêm'in-ster, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, county and 12 miles N.N.W. of Hereford, on the Lugg. Pop. in 1851, 4195. It has an ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Mary; a grotesquely built town-hall, or "butter cross," erected in 1633; a jail, house of industry, market-house, and branch bank; with manufactures of leather, gloves, and hats. Leominster sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

LEOMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LEOMINSTER, lêm'in-ster, a thriving post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad, 28 miles N. by E. of Worcester, and 46 miles W.N.W. of Boston. The Nashua River flows through it, furnishing good water-power, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of horn and other combs, this being the principal seat of that business in the state. In 1858 there were here 28 establishments, employing 314 operatives, and producing combs to the value of $270,000. Paper and piano-fortes are also made in Leominster. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3121.

LEON, lee'on. (Sp. pron., lâ-on',) an old province and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora. It was originally called the kingdom of the Asturias, and was united to Castile in 1230. The new province of Leon in the northern portion, has an area of 7176 square miles; and a population of 288,833.

THE KINGDOM OF LEON was founded in 915, by Ordono II.; and in the 11th century was annexed to the crown of Castile, by Ferdinand the Great. It made attempts to resume its independence in the 12th century, but, though still retaining the name of a kingdom, was finally incorporated with the monarchy in the 13th century, by Ferdinand III. As a territory, still recognised by geographers, and frequently mentioned by historical and other writers, it is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by New Castile and Estremadura, W. by Portugal, and N.W. by Galicia; and comprises the five modern provinces of Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca.

LEON, (anc. *Legio Septima Gemina*,) a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Bernesga, at its confluence with the Torio, 50 miles S.E. of Oviedo, and 174 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 7074. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by 11 gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, ill paved and dirty, and many of the houses are untenanted, and in a state of decay. The streets, called Nueva and Plegeria, or Bajada de San Martin, however, having been recently widened and improved, are decidedly handsome; and there are four principal squares, all of them lined by handsome edifices, while that called the Plaza Mayor, or Plaza de la Constitucion, is remarkable for the regularity of its form, and a fine front of balconies. The fountains, also, some of them composed of marble and jasper, with allegorical figures, are elegant structures; and a finely planted space, called the Espolon de Puerta Castillo, affords a beautiful and much frequented promenade. The principal public edifices are the Cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the purest Gothic, with façade composed of five richly sculptured pointed arches, and flanked by two remarkably elegant and lofty towers; the church of San Isidoro, an ancient and massive structure, also Gothic; and 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals. Adj. and inhab. Leonese, lee'o-neez'.

LEON, a town of Central America, capital of Nicaragua, occupying the site of a large Indian town, called Subtiaba, on a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Leon or Managua and the Pacific; lat. 12° 25′ N., lon. 86° 57′ W. It stands between deep ravines, the numerous springs in which furnish it with copious supplies of pure water, and covers a large area, laid out on a regular plan, in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The houses, built of adobes, are seldom of more than one story; but each encloses a spacious court, planted with trees, and entered by a portal, which is often lofty, in the style of the Moresque arches, common in Spain, and profusely and tastefully ornamented. In the disturbances and revolutions which have long agitated the country, Leon has had its full share. Many of its houses have, in consequence, become dilapidated, and even considerable portions are mere heaps of ruin. On one occasion above a thousand houses, in its richest and best built quarter, were burned down in a single night. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America, and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty, central dome; the Episcopal Palace, surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recoleccion, and Calvario, remarkable for their size and fine façades, and various other churches; the Tridentine college of St. Ramon, once a flourishing establishment, with professorships of law and medicine, and numerous students; but now possessed only of a nominal existence; the government-house, Cuartel General, or head barracks; and the hospital, occupying the old convent of San Juan de Dios. The manufactures of Leon are confined chiefly to articles in dressed leather and cutlery; and the trade, owing to its inland situation, does little more than supply its local wants. Pop. in 1847, 30,000.

LEON, lâ'ôn', a village of France, department of Landes, on a lagoon, 17 miles N.W. of Dax. Pop. 1402.

LEON, a county in the northern part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ocklockonnee River. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. This is the most populous county in the state, and contains Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. A railroad extends from Tallahassee to St. Mark's. Pop. 11,442; of whom 3239 were free, and 8203 slaves.

LEON, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Trinity River forms its boundary on the E. and the Navasoto on the W. It is drained by Upper and Lower Keechi Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Capital, Leona. Pop. 945; of whom 325 were free, and 621 slaves.

LEON, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus county, New York, about 40 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 1340.

LEON, a post-village in Madison co., Virginia, 160 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LEON, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

LEON, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 208 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LEON, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

LEON, lâ-ôn', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 30 miles W.N.W. of Guanajuato; about 6000 feet above the sea. It has several handsome churches, and is one of the most industrious places in the Confederation. Pop. 6000.

LEON, a river of Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea 75 miles W. of Trujillo. Length 30 miles.

LEON, a river of New Grenada. See GUACUBA.

LEON, lâ-on', MANAGUA, mâ-nâ'gwâ, or MATLARES, mâ-tee-lâ'rês, LAKE OF, a lake of Central America, state of Nicaragua, lat. 12° 15′ N., lon. 86° 15′ W., is 35 miles in length, by 15 miles in greatest breath. Its surface is 28 feet

above that of the Lake of Nicaragua, with which it communicates at its E. end by the river Tipitapa.

LEONA, a post village, capital of Leon co., Texas, about 120 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Austin City.

LEONARDSBURG, lĕn'ärds-bûrg, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LEONARDSTOWN, lĕn'ärds-town, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's co., Maryland, on Britton's River, 55 miles S. by W. of Annapolis, contains a newspaper office and an academy.

LEONARDSVILLE, lĕn'ärds-vill, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on Unadilla River, about 88 miles W. of Albany. Pop. in 1855, 331.

LEONA VICARIA. See SALTILLO.

LEONBERG, lā'on-bĕrg', a town of Würtemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2200. It is the birth-place of the philosopher Schelling.

LEONDA, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

LEONDARI, lā'on-dä'ree, LEONTARI, lā'on-ta'ree, or LONDARI, lon-dä'ree, (anc. *Leuctra?*) a town of Greece, Morea, government of Gortynia, near the head of the Rouphia, (anc. *Alpheus,*) 18 miles S.W. of Tripolitza.

LEONDING, lā'on-ding', a village of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, about 4 miles from Lintz. Pop. 2220.

LEONESSA, lā-o-nĕs'sä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Ultra, 12½ miles N. of Cività-Ducale, on the Corno. P. 6500. It has a college, 3 parish churches, and 7 convents.

LEONFELDEN, lā'on-fĕl'den, an ancient and once fortified market-town of Upper Austria, 15 miles N. of Lintz. P. 600.

LEONFORTE, lā-on-for'tä, or LIONFORTE, le-on-for'tä, a town of Sicily, 37 miles W.N.W. of Catania. It is situated in a mountainous district, enclosed by walls. It consists chiefly of an extensive square, opened into by two spacious, well-built streets. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and silk. Both asphaltum and sulphur are found in the neighborhood. Pop. 10,678.

LEONHART, lā'on-hart, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1560.

LEONI, lā-o'nee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 4 miles S. of Sant' Angelo. Pop. 4000.

LEONI, a post-township in the S.E. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1290.

LEONI, a thriving post-village in Grass Lake township, Jackson co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 68 miles W. of Detroit. It contains several churches, flouring-mills, &c. Pop. in 1854, about 800.

LEONIDAS, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, about 125 miles W. by S. from Detroit. Pop. of the village, about 250; of township, 857.

LEONIL, lā-o-neel', a village of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on the Guapore, about 30 miles above Fort Principe da Beira. Pop. 1000.

LEON RIVER, of Texas, rises in the N.W. central part of the state, and flowing S.E. unites with Lampasas River, in Bell county.

LEONTARI, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

LEONTIUM or LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD, a town of Galicia. See LEMBERG.

LEOPOLD, a post-village and township of Perry co., Indiana, 14 miles N. of Rome. Settled by Belgians, French, and Irish. It contains 1 Catholic chapel. Pop. of township, 485.

LEOPOLD, lee'o-pōld or lĕp'old, a port of North America, near the N.W. entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow's Strait, in lat. 73° 50' N., lon. 90° 10' W. Sir James Ross, in his search for Sir John Franklin, was frozen up here from September, 1848, to August, 1849.

LEOPOLD, a cape on the W. coast of Baffin's Bay, lat. 75° 47' N., lon. 78° 10' W.

LEOPOLDAU, lā-o'pol dōw, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles N.N.E. of Vienna.

LEOPOLD ISLAND, in Barrow's Strait, North America, lat. 74° 3' N., lon. 89° 53' W.

LEOPOLDOVA, lā-o'pol-dov'ōh, a village of the Austrian Empire, in Hungary, Banat, near the Danube. Pop. 2257.

LEOPOLDSTADT, lā-o'pold stätt', (Hun. *Leopoldvar,* lā'op'old'vär',) a strongly fortified town of Central Hungary, 90 miles N.W. of Pesth, on the Waag. Pop. 1700. It has 2 arsenals, built by Leopold I., Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and a synagogue.

LEOVO, lā-o'vo, a town of South Russia, government of Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 50 miles S.W. of Kishenev. P. 2000.

LEPANTO, le-pan'to, or lā-pän'to, called also EPACTO, ā-păk'to, (anc. *Naupactus,*) a seaport town of Greece, government of Ætolia, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, 12 miles N.E. of Patras. It was anciently of considerable importance; stood a siege, in 1475, from the Turks, who, after four months, were obliged to retire, with a loss of 30,000 men; and is memorable for the naval battle fought within the Gulf, in 1571, between the Ottoman fleet and the combined fleets of the Christian States of the Mediterranean, under Don John (Juan) of Austria, when the former, consisting of 200 galleys and 60 other vessels, was destroyed. Pop. 2000.

LEPANTO, GULF OF. See CORINTH, GULF OF.

LEPANTO, STRAIT OF, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 mile across, and defended by a castle on either side. Here, on 8th October, 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria totally defeated that of the Turks.

LEPE, lā'pā, a seaport town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3024.

LEPEL, NEW, lā'pĕl, or lā-pĕl', a town of Russian Poland, government of Vitebsk, on Lake Boreshta, 62 miles W.S.W. of Vitebsk, has 2700 inhabitants.

LEPEL, OLD, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vitebsk, about 3 miles N.W. of New Lepel.

LEP'ERS' ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, Pacific, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora. Lat. 15° 22' S., lon. 167° 54' E.

LEPONTINE ALPS. See ALPS, page 62.

LEPSENY, lĕp'shāē', or LEPSIN, lĕp'sheen', a village of Hungary, 17 miles E.S.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 1233.

LEPTIS MAGNA. See LEMDA.

LEP'TON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LE PUY, leh pwee. See PUY.

LEQUETTIO, lā-kā'te-o, a maritime town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2385. Its harbor is defended by several forts.

LEQUIO, lā'kwe-o, or LECCO, lĕk'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province of Mondovi. Pop. 1520.

LE RAY, a township of Jefferson co., New York. P. 3654.

LE RAYS'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., New York, near Black River, 12 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

LE RAYSVILLE, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles E. by N. of Towanda.

LERCHENFELD, lĕrk'en-fĕlt', or NEU-LERCHENFELD, noi-lĕrk'en-fĕlt', a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna, or rather one of its suburbs. It is well and regularly built, and consists chiefly of wine and beer shops, much frequented by the citizens of the capital. Pop. 7660.

LEREZ, lā'rĕth, a market-town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Pontevedra, on the river Lerez. Pop. 2088.

LERICI, lĕr'e-che, (anc. *Eryx,* or *Portus Erycis,*) a maritime town of Italy, Sardinia, division of Genoa, on the Gulf of Spezzia, 5 miles E.S.E. of Spezzia. Pop. 5217. It is defended by a pentagonal castle, has a Capuchin monastery, with one of the largest churches which that order possesses, the buildings of an old Augustine monastery, several palaces, an hospital, and a harbor, which is much frequented by coasting vessels. The fishery on the coast employs a great number of the inhabitants.

LERIDA, lĕr'e-dä, (Catalan, *Lleyda,* lā'e-dä; anc. *Ilerda,*) a town of Spain, Catalonia, capital of the province of Lerida, partly on a hill, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a plain, on the right bank of the Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, 84 miles W.N.W. of Barcelona. Being regarded as the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain; and possesses great strength, being both surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and by a wet fosse, and defended by a castle and several batteries. The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious and rather incongruous mixture of styles—Byzantine, Gothic, and Moorish; the new cathedral, an imposing structure of the Corinthian order; the church of San Lorenzo, a very ancient building; the church of San Juan, attributed to the time of Constantine the Great; the Episcopal Palace, the Town-house, Court-house, and Prison; the Gymnasium or *Instituto,* the Diocesan Seminary, the Normal and other schools, the Theatre, baths, and civil and military hospitals.

Lerida, originally the capital of the *Ilergetes,* in the wars between the Carthaginians and Romans, adhered to the former, and suffered much from both. In its vicinity, Scipio gained a signal victory over the Carthaginian general Hanno; and, at a much later period, Julius Cæsar defeated Afranius and Petreius, Pompey's lieutenants. After the departure of the Romans it fell into the hands of the Goths, during whose domination a celebrated council, known by its name, was held here. It was long in the possession of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Raymond Berenger, King of Aragon, and continued for several centuries after to be the capital of his kingdom. Lerida was stormed by the French during the War of Succession in 1707, and again taken by them under Suchet in 1810. Pop. in 1849, 12,236.

LERIDA, a mountainous province of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by France. Area 4919 square miles.

LERIN, lā-reen', a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 24 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2398. It stands on a plain near an affluent of the Ebro.

LERINS (lĕh-rănz') ISLES, (anc. *Lerinæ Insulæ,*) a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, department of Var, near the coast, consisting of the fortified islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

LERMA, lĕr'mä, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 1395. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

LERO, lā'ro, (anc. *Leros,*) a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 miles S. of Samos. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles; greatest breadth 4 miles. Pop. about 2000. On its N. side is a tolerable port; and on its E. the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

LE ROY, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, on Allen's Creek, and on the Niagara Falls Railroad, 46 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. It is the second village in the county with respect to population and wealth, and contains about 20 stores, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. Pop. over 2000; of the township, 3473.

LE ROY, a village of Otsego co., New York, at the outlet of Canadaraga Lake.

LE ROY, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 140 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 916.

LE ROY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

LE ROY, a township of Lake co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

LE ROY, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

LE ROY, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 878.

LE ROY, a village of Genesee co., Michigan, on Thread Creek, 14 miles S.E. of Flint, has several mills.

LE ROY, a post-village of Ingham co., Michigan, on the plank-road from Lansing to Detroit, 17 miles E. of the former, was settled in 1850.

LE ROY, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

LE ROY, a post-village and township in the N.E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin, 60 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 397.

LE ROY SPRINGS, a village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

LERS, lār, a river of France, which, after a course of above 70 miles, joins the Ariége a little above Cintegabelle.

LERWICK, ler'rik, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 miles N.N.E. of Sumburgh Head. Pop. of town 2287, employed in the whale and herring fisheries, and in manufactures of straw plait. Registered shipping in 1847, 2134 tons. It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. In the vicinity are the ruins of 2 Danish castles.

LESA, lā'sā, (L. *Lesia,*) a town of the Sardinian States, province and 7 miles S. of Pallanza. Pop. 1554.

LESACA, lā-sā'kā, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 28 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 2180. It has iron works.

LES ALLUES, lāz ăl'lü', (L. *Allodia,*) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Tarantaise. Pop. 1463.

LES ANDELYS. See ANDELYS, LES.

LESBOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. See MITYLENE.

LES'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Aine, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Alnwick; with a station on the Newcastle Railway.

LESCAR, lā'kar', (anc. *Benearnum?*) a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles N.W. of Pau. P. 2099.

LES CHAPELLES, lā shā'pĕll', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Tarantaise, 2 miles from Bourg San Maurice. Pop. 1063.

LESCHENAULT, (lĕsh'en-ō' or lā'sheh-nolt',) PORT, a maritime settlement and inlet of West Australia, immediately opposite Australind, about lat. 33° 18′ S., lon. 115° 37′ W., in a fertile district, with a harbor adapted only for boats.

LESCHIE, lā'shee, a village of Croatia, generalship of Harlstadt, on the Gaczka. Pop. 1422.

LESCHNITZ, lĕsh'nits, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1290. Near it is a hill convent greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

LESCURE, lĕs'kür', a village of France, department of Tarn, 2 miles N.E. of Albi. Pop. 2070.

LESCURS, a village of France, department of Ariége, 5 miles E.N.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 776.

LESEGNO, lā sān'yo, or LEZEGNO, lĕd-zān'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, about 8 miles from Mondovi. P. 1370.

LES GETS, lā zhā, (L. *Jactus,*) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 6 miles N.E. of Taningo. Pop. 1545.

LES GONAIVES. See GONAIVES.

LESIGNANO DI BAGNI, lā-seen-yā'no dee bān'yee, a village of Italy, duchy and 14 miles S.W. of Parma, celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 2842.

LESIGNANO DI PALMIA, lā-seen-yā'no dee pāl'me-ā, a village of Italy, on the Baganza, 18 miles S.S.W. of Parma. Pop. 2786.

LESINA, lĕs'e-nā, (anc. *Pharos,* or *Pharus Insula,*) an island of Dalmatia, circle and 23 miles S.E. of Spalatro, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Brazza and Curzola. Length 40 miles, breadth from 2 to 6 miles. Pop. 12,539. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary oil. Chief town, Lesina. Pop. 2000.

LESINA, lā-see'nā, a town of South Italy, Naples, province of Capitanata, 29 miles N.W. of Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina.

LESINA, LAKE OF, (anc. *Pantanus,*) called also SALSO, sāl'so, or SALPE, sāl'pā, in Naples, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges itself. Length from E. to W. 13 miles, breadth 3 miles.

LESKAU, lĕs'kow, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 905.

LESKEARD, a town of England. See LISKEARD.

LESLIE, lĕz'lee, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 10 miles S.W. of Cupar. Here is the ancient seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes.

LESLIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LES'LIE, a post-village and township of Ingham co., Michigan, on Mill Creek, 22 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. P. 673.

LESMAHAGOW, lĕs-ma-hā'go, a parish of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.S.W. of Lanark, on the Clyde, the celebrated falls of which are in this parish. Craignethan Castle, in this parish, has been identified with the Tillietudlem of Scott's "Old Mortality."

LES MARTIGUES. See MARTIGUES.

LESMO, lĕs'mo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 15 miles N.N.E. of Milan, near the Lambro. Pop. 1760.

LESNEVEN, lā'neh-vĕn' (anc. *Evenopolis?*) a town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 2847. It has a large naval hospital, and near it is the church of Folgoat, one of the finest Gothic structures of the department.

LESNEWTH, lĕs'nuth, a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

LESNO, lĕs'no, a town of Lombardy and Venice, 11 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 3400.

LE SOURDESVILLE, lę soordz'vil, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

LES'PARRE, lĕs'par', a town of France, department of Gironde, 37 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1404.

LESSA, lĕs'sā, a seaport village of Portugal, province of Minho, 4 miles N. of Oporto.

LESSAY, lĕs'sā', a town of France, department of Manche, 13 miles N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1780.

LESSE, lĕss or lĕs'seh, a river of Belgium, joins the Meuse a little above Dinant, whole course under 50 miles.

LESSE, lĕs'seh, a village of Brunswick, district of Wolfenbüttel, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1062.

LESSEN, lĕs'sen or LASZYN, lā'shin, a town of West Prussia, 17 miles S.S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1670.

LESSEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 976.

LESSEN, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, district of Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 4062.

LES'SER CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

LESSINES, lĕ'seen', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 19 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 4971. It has a literary society, distilleries, chiccory and salt factories.

LES'SINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LESS'LEY, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, 70 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

LESSNOI-KARAMUSHI, lĕss-noi'kā-rā-moosh', a village of Russia, government and 50 miles S.S.W. of Saratov. P. 2760.

LESSOE (Lessie) or LASOE (Lassie), lĕs'ō'eh, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 miles E. of the N. part of Jutland. Area 42 square miles.

LESSOLO, lĕs'so-lo, or LEZZOLO, lĕt'so-lo, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1745.

LES'SON ISLANDS, the most E. of the Schouten Islands, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 3° 38′ S., lon. 144° 48′ E.

LESSONA, lĕs-so'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 5 miles from Biella. Pop. 1184.

LESTERPS, lĕs'tairp', a village of France, department of Charente, 5 miles E.N.E. of Confolens. Pop. 1426.

LESTER'S DISTRICT, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

LESTERVILLE, a post-office of Reynolds' co., Missouri.

LE SUEUR, le-soo'er, (Fr. pron. leh swur,) a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, contains about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Peter's River, and drained by Le Sueur River. The surface is undulating, and the soil is said to be fertile. There are several small lakes in the county. It is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that date. Capital, Le Sueur.

LE SUEUR, a post-village, capital of Le Sueur co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the St. Peter's River, about 50 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Laid out in 1852.

LESVE, lĕs'veh or laiv? a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1561.

LES'WALT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, 4 miles N.W. of Stranraer. The coast is here defended by bold, rocky cliffs. The ancient castle of Lochnaw stands on a beautiful loch in this parish.

LESZA, lā'sāh', or LISZA, lee'sāh', a village of Austria, Transylvania, 37 miles S.S.E. of Hermannstadt. The inhabitants are Wallachians, and are all soldiers. Pop. 1220.

LETA, KIS, kish lā'tāh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 6 miles from Bathor. Pop. 1497.

LETA, NAGY, nŏdj lā'tāh', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Bihar, on the road to Klausenburg. P. 3980.

LETART, le-tart', a township forming the S. extremity of Meigs co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio River. Pop. 966.

LETART FALLS, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 110 miles S.E. of Columbus.

LET'COMBE BAS'SET, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

LET'COMBE REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

LETCH'ER, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Kentucky River, and has the Cumberland Mountains on the S.E. border. The surface is occupied by valleys and mountains, which produce good pasture, and contain large bodies of coal. Organized in 1842, and named in honor of Robert P. Letcher, at that time Governor of Kentucky. Capital, Whitesburg. Pop. 2512; of whom 2450 were free, and 62 slaves.

LETCH'ER, a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.

LETCH'ERVILLE, a post-office of Green co., Illinois.

LETCH'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

LETHAM, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles W. of Cupar. Pop. 383.

LETHEM, a village of Scotland, county and 5 miles E. of Forfar. Pop. 745.

LETH'ENDY AND KINLOCH, (kin'lŏk,) a united parish of Scotland, county and 12 miles N. of Perth, near the Tay. It has several lochs, and numerous ancient remains.

LETH'ERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LETH'ERINGSET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LETHMATE, lĕt'mȧ'tĕh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Lenne. Pop. 1052.

LETH'NOT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LETI, lȧ'tee, a marshy island of Bulgaria, formed by the Danube at its Delta, between the Kilia and Soolina mouths. Length 42 miles, breadth 20 miles.

LETI or LETTEE. See LETTI.

LE TIMBREVILLE, lĕh tim'bĕr-vĭl, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 55 miles N. of Columbus.

LETITSHEV, lȧ-te-chĕv', (Polish, *Lętyczew*, lȧ-tich'ĕv, or *Latyczew*, lȧ-tich'ĕv,) a town of Russia, government of Podolia, on the Derazna, a tributary of the Bug, 69 miles N.N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1600.

LE-TO, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-toong, with a good harbor, and a small town.

LETOHATCH'EE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Lowndes co., and enters the Alabama from the S.E.

LETTE, lĕt'tĕh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster, circle of Kösfeld. Pop. 1350.

LETTER B, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

LETTERE, lĕt-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Naples, province of Naples, 3½ miles E. of Castel-a-mare. Pop. 4000.

LETTERHAUTEN, lĕt'tĕr-how'tĕn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, about 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1085.

LETTERKEN'NY, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ miles N.W. of Raphoe. Pop. 2161. It has a harbor at the head of Lough Swilly, admitting vessels of 150 tons.

LETTERKENNY, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2048.

LETTERSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LETTI, LETTEE, or LETI, ĕt'tee, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Timor Group. Lat. 8° 20′ S., lon. 127° 60′ E.

LETTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LETTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LETTOWITZ, lĕt'to-witz', a town of Austria in Moravia, 27 miles N. of Brünn, on the Zwittau. Pop. 1060.

LETUR, lȧ-toor', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 30 miles N. of Caravaca. Pop. 2970.

LETZLINGEN, lĕts'ling'ĕn, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1073.

LEUBSDORF, loibs'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1439.

LEUBUS, loi'boos, a town of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles W.N.W. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 600.

LEUBUS, a village of Prussian Silesia, contiguous to the above, with a magnificent Cistercian Abbey. Pop. 1309.

LEUCA, CAPO DI. See CAPE LEUCA.

LEUCADIA or LEUCAS. See SANTA MAURA.

LEUCATE, luh'kȧt', a village of South France, department of Aude, near the Mediterranean. 18 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 1245. The Lake of Leucate, partly in Aude, is a lagoon, 10 miles in length.

LEUCE, an island in the Black Sea. See ISLE OF SERPENTS.

LEUCHARS, lu'karz, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles N.W. of St. Andrews. It has a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway.

LEUCHTENBERG, loix'tĕn-bĕrg', a market-town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.E. of Amberg, with a castle on a steep hill. Pop. 563. In 1814 it gave the title of Duke to Eugene Beauharnais, in whose family it still remains.

LEUCTRA, luk'trȧ, a maritime village of Morea, government of Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11½ miles N.W. of Tzimova, and now called LEFTRO.

LEUGAST, loi'gȧst, or MARKT LEUGAST, markt loi'gȧst, a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, district of Stadtsteinach. Pop. 1021.

LEUK or LEUCK, loik, (FR. *Louesche*, loo-ĕsh', L. *Leucia*,) a village and celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, at its confluence with the Dala, 15 miles E.N.E. of Sion, and 5000 feet above the sea. The St. Lawrence Spring has a temperature of 144° Fahrenheit.

LEUKA, loi'kȧ, or LOKENHAUS, lo'kĕn-how's', a market-town of Hungary, on the Gyöngyös, 5 miles from Gönz. Pop. 1189.

LEUKERSDORF, loi'kĕrs-dorf', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 1392.

LEUM, loim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 38 miles E.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Lahn. Pop. 890.

LEUPEGHEM, loi'pĕh-ghĕm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1024.

LEUR, lur or lŭr, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 6 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 1101.

LEUTENBERG, loi'tĕn-bĕrg', a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rudolstadt, with the castle of Friedensberg.

LEUTENSDORF, OBER, o'bĕr loi'tĕns-dorf', a town of Bohemia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Leitomeritz. Pop. 2150.

LEUTERSDORF, loi'tĕrs-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1271.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, loi'tĕrs-how'zĕn, a town of Central Germany, in Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 7 miles W.N.W. of Anspach, with 1422 inhabitants.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, loi'tĕrs-how'zĕn, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1429.

LEUTHEN, loi'tĕn, several villages of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, where, December 5, 1757, Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrians. Pop. 800.

LEUTKIRCH, loit'kĭrk, a town of Würtemburg, 40 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 2000.

LEUTMERITZ, Bohemia. See LEITMERITZ.

LEUTOMISCHEL, Bohemia. See LEITOMISCHEL.

LEUTSCHAU, loit'show, (Hun. *Löcse*, lŏ'chȧ',) a royal free town of North Hungary, circle of Zips, on a hill, 123 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5500. It was once a place of great strength, but its fortifications are now in a very dilapidated state. It has the oldest Lutheran college in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, seminary for noble females, and an asylum for the children of soldiers.

LEUVEN, a town of Belgium. See LOUVAIN.

LEUZE, luz, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 5880, engaged in dyeing, bleaching, brewing, &c.

LEVA, lȧ'vŏh', or LEWENZ, lȧ'vĕnts, a market-town of Hungary, on the Perecz, a tributary of the Gran, 54 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. It was once fortified, and was repeatedly beleaguered by the Turks, who were here defeated by the Austrians in 1664. Pop. 4299.

LEVAL-TRAHEGNIES, lĕh-vȧl'trȧ'hĕn'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1405.

LEVANE, lȧ-vȧ'nȧ, formerly CASTEL DI LEONA, kȧs-tĕl'dee lȧ-o'nȧ, a town of Tuscany, province and 26 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2000.

LEVANGER, lȧ-vȧng'gher, a town of Norway, 35 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, on the N.E. shore of the Trondhjemfiord. The harbor is well sheltered, and forms a kind of commercial outpost for Trondhjem. Pop. 745.

LEVANNA, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, 14 or 15 miles S.W. of Auburn. Here is a steamboat landing. Pop. about 300.

LEVANSO. See LEVANZO.

LEVANNA, a village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 52 miles above Cincinnati, has about 200 inhabitants.

LEVANT, lĕ-vȧnt', (from the French verb *lever*, to "rise," and signifying literally the "rising," but, like the Latin *Oriens*, signifying the "East,") a name of French derivation, usually applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, extending from the western part of Greece round to the western border of Egypt.—Adj. and inhab. LEVANTINE, lĕv'an-teen'. (It. LEVANTINO, lȧ-vȧn-tee'no.)

LEVANT, lĕ-vȧnt, a thriving post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the South Branch of the Kenduskeag, 10 miles N.W. of Bangor, and about 75 miles N.E. of Augusta. The village is situated on a fall in the stream, which affords good water-power, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of shingles, clapboards, and other lumber. There is also a chair factory here. In 1851 a portion of Levant township was taken off to form the township of Kenduskeag. Pop. in 1860, 1841; of the township, in 1854, about 1300.

LEVANT, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Conewango Creek, about 18 miles E.S.E. from Mayville.

LEVANTE, lȧ-vȧn'tȧ, a province of Sardinia, division of Genoa, bordering the Mediterranean for about 46 miles. Area 261 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 79,080. Principal towns, Spezzia, (the capital,) Lerici, Levanto, and Sarzana.

LEVANTINE, lȧ-vȧn-teen', VAL, (It. *Levantina*, lȧ-vȧn-tee'nȧ,) a valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, extends from St. Gothard to the confluence of the Ticino with the Blegno. Length 16 miles, breadth 1 mile.

LEVANTO, lȧ-vȧn'to, a maritime town of Sardinia, division of Genoa, province of Levante, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 miles N.N.W. of Spezzia. Pop. 4596.

LEVANZO, lā-vän'zo, or LEVANSO, (anc. *Buccinat* or *Phorbantia?*) one of the Ægades Islands, off the W. coast of Sicily, 9 miles W. of Trapani; length 4 miles, breadth 3 miles. Pop. 4500.

LEVARD, NAGY, nŏdj lā'vard', or GROSS SCHUTZEN, (Gross-schützen, gross-shüt'sen, a market-town of Hungary, 26 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2762.

LEVEE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

LEVEL, lā'vĕl', or KALTENSTEIN, käl'ten stine', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Wieselburg. Pop. 1184.

LEVEL, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

LEVEL, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

LEVELAND, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEVEL GREEN, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

LEVEN, a small river of England, co. of Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black and White Leven, or Linc, near Stapleton, flows S.W. for 15 miles, and joins the Esk 3 miles S. of Longtown.

LEVEN, a small river of England, co. of Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

LEVEN, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and discharges its surplus waters into the Clyde, at Dumbarton Castle, after a S. course of 7 miles.

LEVEN, a small river of Scotland, co. of Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, and after an E. course of 14 miles, enters the Frith of Forth at Leven.

LEVEN, a seaport and bathing-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles N.N.E. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1827, employed in linen manufactures, and in tile and iron works.

LEVEN, a small stream of Scotland, Argyleshire, flowing into Loch Leven.

LEVEN, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LEVEN, LOCH, lŏk lĕv'en, of Scotland, is in the county of Kinross. Circuit about 11 miles. It contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a famous castle, in which Mary Queen of Scotts was confined in 1567–8, and signed her abdication on July 4th, 1567, and from which, on May 2d, 1568, she made her memorable escape, shortly before the battle of Langside.

LEVEN, LOCH, a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. for 12 miles, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. Scenes highly picturesque, and on its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

LEVENS, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, parishes of Haversham and Kendal.

LEVENSHULME, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Manchester, with a station on the railway from Manchester to Crewe.

LEVENTO, lā-vĕn'to, or LEVENZO, lā-vĕn'zo, a village of Sardinia, province and 11 miles N. of Nice, with 1500 inhabitants. Masena, one of Bonaparte's marshals, though born in Nice, was brought up in this town and is claimed by the inhabitants as their townsman.

LEVENWORTH or LEAVENWORTH, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 125 miles S. of Indianapolis. It is situated at the Horseshoe Bend, and is the principal shipping point for an extensive region. The county seat was located here in 1843, since which a good court-house and other public buildings have been erected. Pop. estimated at 900.

LEVERANO, lā-vā-rä'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1670.

LEVER, DARCY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LEVERETT, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 28 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 948.

LEVER, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LEVERING, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

LEVERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LEVERINGTON, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania.

LEVER, LITTLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, at the junction of the Bolton, Bury, and Manchester Canals.

LEVERN, lā'vern, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, circle of Lübbecke. Pop. 1230.

LEVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LEVERTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LEVERTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LEVI, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

LEVICE, lā-vee'chā, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 10 miles from Alba, on the East Bormida, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1124.

LEVICO, lĕv'e-ko, a market-town of the Tyrol, 10 miles S.E. of Trient, near a small lake. Pop. 3517.

LEVIER, leh vee-ā', a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 11 miles W.N.W. of Pontarlier. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

LEVIGNAC, leh veen'yäk', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1586.

LEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LEVISHAM, a parish of England. See LEAVISHAM.

LEVITA or LEBITA, lĕ-bee'tā or lā-vee'tā, (anc. *Lebinthos.*) an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 20 miles E.N.E. of Amorgos, lat. 37° N., lon. 26° 32' E. It is 4 miles long by 4 miles broad.

LEVIZZANO, lā-vit säd'no, a market-town of Italy, duchy and 17 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

LEVONE, lā-vo'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, district and about 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 1026.

LEVORANO, la-vo-rä'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Otranto, 11 miles S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1800.

LEVROUX, lĕ-vroo', (anc. *Galatum* or *Leprosum?*) a town of France, department of Indre, 13 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 2576. It has manufactories of fine woollen cloths and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wine, and wool. It was formerly fortified.

LEVY, a county in the N.W. part of the peninsula of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1060 square miles. The Suwanee River forms its boundary on the N.W., and the Withlacoochee on the S. The surface is nearly level, consisting mostly of pine wood, marshes, and savannahs. The soil is sandy. Pop. 465, of whom 320 were free, and 145 slaves.

LEWANNICK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LEWENZ. See LEVE.

LEWES, lu'is, a parliamentary borough and town of England, co. of Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, 44 miles S.E. of London, and 8½ miles N.E. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 9523. It is finely situated on a declivity of the South Downs, and has a grammar school, almshouses, believed to have been founded by Gundrada, 4th daughter of William the Conqueror, an elegant county hall, a county jail, and house of correction, barracks, and theatre. A considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse. The town is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Lewes is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. Simon de Montford and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here, and imprisoned him in the castle.

LEWES, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on Delaware Bay, opposite the Breakwater, 45 miles S.S.E. of Dover. It has 3 large hotels, 3 churches, a telegraph station, and several stores.

LEWES AND REHOBETH, a hundred in the E. part of Sussex co., Delaware, with a post-office of the same name. Pop. 1855.

LEWIN, lā-veen', a small frontier town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles W. of Glatz. Pop. 1330.

LEWIN, a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 599.

LEWIS, (with HARRIS,) the most Northern and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 32' N., and lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the Mainland by the Minch Channel, 30 miles across. Length from N. to S., 60 miles, greatest breadth 30 miles. Pop. in 1851, 22,918. On the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the BUTT OF LEWIS, lat. 58° 31' N., lon. 6° 14' W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. Sunneval Mountain is estimated to be 2700 feet in height, and a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat, and with remains of ancient forests. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent; but in the N. (Butt of Lewis) are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast.

LEWIS, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1290 square miles. It is drained by Black River (by which it is intersected) and its tributaries, and by Oswegatchie River. These streams afford valuable water-power. The surface is generally hilly or uneven. The soil is usually fertile, and, along Black River and some other streams, of excellent quality. Iron and lead ores are mined to some extent. Black River is navigable for small boats through this county. Organized in 1805. Capital, Martinsburg. Pop. 24,564.

LEWIS, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 530 square miles. It is intersected by the W. fork of Monongahela River. The surface is rocky, hilly, and in some parts mountainous. Stone-coal is found in the county. A turnpike has been constructed from Weston to Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Formed in 1816, and named in honor of Colonel Charles Lewis. Capital, Weston. Pop. 10,031; of whom 9663 were free, and 368 slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 460 square miles. It is drained by Buffalo River, an affluent of Duck River. The surface is uneven; the soil is mostly fertile. Formed a few years ago, and named in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the explorer of the North-western Territory. Capital, Newburg. Pop. 4438; of whom 3702 were free, and 736 slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. The Ohio River forms its entire boundary on the N., and it is also drained by Cabin Creek. The surface is generally hilly; the soil of the W. part is fertile, and that of the river bottoms excellent. Valuable quarries of slate and limestone

have been opened in this county, near the river. It contains the Esculapia Spring, a fashionable watering-place. Formed in 1806. Capital, Clarksburg. Pop. 7202; of whom 6880 were free, and 322 slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the E.N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 520 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its eastern boundary, and separates it from Illinois. The county is intersected by the Wyaconda, the North Fabius, the South Fabius, and the Middle Fabius, which enters the North Fabius near the county seat. The surface is diversified; about half of the county is well timbered with forests, distributed along the rivers, and separated by beautiful upland meadows or prairies, the soil of which is deep, remarkably fertile, and easily cultivated. Coal has been discovered in several places. Limestone underlies a part of the county. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 6578; of whom 5372 were free, and 1206 slaves.

LEWIS, a large county in the W. part of Washington Territory, has an area estimated at 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the N. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca, partly on the E. by Admiralty Sound, and on the S.E. by Cowlitz River, and is drained by Puget Sound, Chehalis River, and several smaller streams. The surface in the N. part is uneven and sometimes mountainous. Mount Olympus is the principal elevation. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Quenaudenville. Pop. 593.

LEWIS, a post-township of Essex co., New York, intersected by Boquet River, about 125 miles N. of Albany. It contains valuable beds of iron ore. Pop. 2058.

LEWIS, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1475.

LEWIS, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Brown co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio River, 95 miles S.W. by S. of Columbus. Pop. 2720.

LEWIS, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 574.

LEWIS, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

LEWISBER'RY, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles in a direct line S. of Harrisburg.

LEWISBOROUGH, lu'is-bur'rüh, a post-township on the E. border of Westchester co., New York, 100 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. 1608.

LEWISBURG or DERRSTOWN, a flourishing town of Buffalo township, Union co., Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, 69 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is the centre of trade for the fertile valley of Buffalo Creek, and is the most populous town in the county. A large quantity of grain and other produce is shipped at this place. Lewisburg is connected by a bridge with the E. bank of the river, and is on the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. This place is the seat of a university or college, founded in 1849, under the direction of the Baptists, and has 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2012; in 1854, about 2500.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Greenbrier co., Virginia, 214 miles W. of Richmond, and 9 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by a beautiful and healthy region among the mountains, and is a place of active business. The Court of Appeals for the western counties is held at Lewisburg. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and one printing-office.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Conway co., Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 60 miles above Little Rock, was formerly the county seat.

LEWISBURG, a post-village, capital of Marshall county, Tennessee, 55 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. from 400 to 500.

LEWISBURG, a village of Mason co., Kentucky, 7 miles S. of Maysville.

LEWISBURG, a village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, 160 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Rush township, Champaign co., Ohio, 14 miles N.E. of Urbanna. It has several mills. Pop. in 1854, about 700.

LEWISBURG, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Piqua Railroad, 56 miles N. of Cincinnati.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, 8 miles E. of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

LEWISBURG, a village of Hancock co., Indiana, 10 miles N. of Greenfield.

LEWIS CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LEWIS CREEK, a fine mill-stream of Addison and Chittenden counties, in the W. part of Vermont, falls into Lake Champlain.

LEWIS' FORK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

LEWISHAM, lu'ish-am, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 miles S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 15,054. The village, about 1 mile in length, has many handsome residences, and a school, founded in 1647. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWIS ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35' S., lon. 116° 33' E.

LEWISPORT, a post-village of Hancock co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 11 miles W. of Hawesville, has about 250 inhabitants.

LEWIS RIVER or SNAKE RIVER, the largest affluent of the Columbia River, rises by several sources on the E. side of the principal ridge of the Rocky Mountains, near 43° N. lat., and 109° W. lon., its head waters interlocking with those of the Yellowstone River. Its general course is westerly till it reaches 115° 30' W. lon., when it changes to N. by W., and continues nearly in this direction to the 46th parallel; then it reassumes its westerly course and falls into the Columbia River, in about 46° 6' N. lat., and 118° 40' W. lon. The entire length is estimated at 900 miles.

LEWIS' STORE, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

LEWISTON, lu'is-ton, a flourishing post-town of Androscoggin co., Maine, is situated on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, here crossed by a bridge 1700 feet long, and on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 33 miles N. of Portland. The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad communicates with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad at Danville, 6 miles below Lewiston, and with the Androscoggin Railroad at Leeds, 11 miles above. A railroad is also in course of construction to connect Lewiston with Bath. Lewiston has recently become one of the most important manufacturing towns in the state. The Androscoggin here has a fall of 60 feet in 15 rods, affording water privileges equal to the best in New England. The scenery in this portion of its course is remarkably wild and picturesque. About 700 acres of land, adjoining the falls, have been purchased by a company of capitalists, who intend building up a manufacturing city. A dam has been constructed across the river, and a canal, 60 feet wide, has been excavated, extending from above the falls to the mills, and such is the conformation of the ground that the water can be used several times. The principal corporations at present are the Lincoln Mill, the Hill Mill, Beale's Mill, and another that has recently gone into operation. The four corporations run about 70,000 spindles. The kinds of goods manufactured include coarse cottons, prints, tweeds, satinets, flannels, &c. Two other mills are in course of erection. There is here a machine shop 400 feet by 70, and 4 stories high, with a capacity for 1000 hands. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. Another machine shop for the manufacture of steam-engines is owned by a private individual. The aggregate capital employed in the manufactures of Lewiston is about $2,600,000; the monthly payment to operatives amounts to about $70,000. Lewiston has 5 churches, 2 of which have been erected within the past year, a bank with a capital of $200,000, a savings institution, a valuable public library, and a first class hotel, called the Dewitt House, which contains 125 rooms and cost about $30,000. The schools are among the best in the state, and include a high school, grammar, and primary schools. One newspaper is published here. LEWISTON FALLS VILLAGE, which comprises the villages on both sides of the Androscoggin, contains about 80 stores. From its present prospects, there can be but little doubt that Lewiston will soon become one of the largest interior towns in the state. Pop. of the township in 1840, 1801; in 1850, 3384; and in 1854 it is estimated at 7000.

LEWISTON, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Niagara county, New York, is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on Niagara River, midway between the Falls and its entrance into Lake Ontario, being 7 miles distant from each. It is connected by a suspension bridge across the Niagara with Queenstown on the Canada side. It has railroad communication with Rochester and Albany, on the one hand, and with Buffalo and Detroit on the other. During the summer, steamboats ply daily between this place and ports on Lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, reaching Montreal in about 27 hours. Lewiston is a place of active trade. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and numerous stores. Niagara District, of which Lewiston is the port of entry, includes also the ports of Oak Orchard Creek, Olcott, and Wilson, on Lake Ontario, and Youngstown and Suspension Bridge on Niagara River. The commerce of the district with Canada for 1847, 1850, and 1851, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	1847	1850	1851
Exports,	$166,541	$325,538	$595,784
Imports,	16,015	353,934	103,985

The exports, coastwise, for 1851, amounted in value to $432,634; and the imports to $236,684. Total exports for 1851, $1,019,418; imports, $340,669. By far the larger part of the above was entered at Lewiston. The shipping owned in the district, June 30, 1852, was 624 tons. The number of foreign arrivals for the year was 691; tons, 213,813, of which 69,484 were in American bottoms. The clearances were the same as the arrivals. During the last war with Great Britain, Lewiston was entirely laid waste by the enemy, every house having been burnt. Pop. of township, 2924.

LEWISTON, a post-office of Forsyth co., Georgia.

LEWISTON, a village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 45 miles N.N.W. of Madison, contains 5 stores and 50 dwellings. The post-office is Beaver Creek. Pop. in 1853, 350.

LEWISTON FALLS VILLAGE, Maine. See LEWISTON.

LEWISTON, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, co. of Prince, on the E. coast of the N. end of the island, on the

N. side of the entrance to Holland Bay. Lat. 46° 51′ N., lon. 64° 7′ W.

LEWISTOWN, a flourishing town, capital of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek, 69 miles by railroad N.W. of Harrisburg. The situation is elevated and beautiful. Lewistown has ample facilities for trade, by means of the canal and railroad, which follow the Juniata River through a great part of its course, and connect the town with Pittsburg, Philadelphia, &c. Large quantities of wheat, Indian corn, pork, and iron are exported from this place. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The town has a spacious court-house, an academy, a bank, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 flouring-mills. Laid out in 1790. Pop. in 1850, 2735; in 1853, about 3000.

LEWISTOWN, a small village of Frederick co., Maryland, 10 miles N. of Frederick.

LEWISTOWN, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Columbus.

LEWISTOWN, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 166 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LEWISTOWN, a pretty post-village, capital of Fulton co., Illinois, 55 miles N.W. of Springfield, and 4 miles E. of Spoon River. Bituminous coal is abundant in the vicinity. Lewistown contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S.W. of West Chester.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 107 miles W. of Harrisburg, contained in 1851, 1 church, and 14 houses.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, 78 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, South Carolina, 60 miles N. of Columbia.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Arkansas, 160 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

LEWISVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Ohio.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 80 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. of Columbus.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Indianapolis.

LEW KEW ISLANDS, in the Pacific. See Loo-choo.

LEWK'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LEW, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEW, TRENCHARD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LEX'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LEX'HAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LEXHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LEX'INGTON, a district in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 980 square miles. It is intersected by Saluda River, and bounded on the N.E. by Broad River and the Congaree, and on the S.W. by the North Edisto River. The surface is moderately hilly. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad passes through the district; the Congaree River is navigable for steamboats along the border. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 12,930; of whom 7373 were free, and 5557 slaves.

LEXINGTON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 51 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 533.

LEXINGTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Boston. It was at Lexington that the Americans in arms first met the British, on the morning of April 19, 1775. A monument with an appropriate inscription has been erected on the green by the state, to commemorate the patriotism and valor of the eight persons who fell in the encounter. Pop. of the township, 1894.

LEXINGTON, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Greene co., New York, about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2263.

LEXINGTON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LEXINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Rockbridge co., Virginia, on the North River, an affluent of James River, 146 miles W. of Richmond, and 35 miles N.W. of Lynchburg. It is situated in a valley, and surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Washington College, founded at this place in 1798, and endowed by General Washington, has a library of 4960 volumes. The Virginia Military Institute was established here by the Legislature of Virginia, in 1838–9. Lexington contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 seminaries, 2 printing-offices, and several fine brick residences. It was laid out in 1778. Pop. 1733.

LEXINGTON, a flourishing and beautiful post-village, capital of Davidson co., North Carolina, is situated near Abbott's Creek, an affluent of Yadkin River, 112 miles W. of Raleigh. Valuable mines of lead and silver have been opened in the county. The Central Railroad of North Carolina passes through near Lexington.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, 3½ miles from the Athens Branch Railroad, and 75 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, is situated in a healthy and fertile region, which is noted for the production of cotton. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a female seminary. Several of the most eminent citizens of Georgia have resided here.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, 20 miles N.E. of Florence. It has about 150 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Mississippi, on a small affluent of the Yazoo River, 70 miles N. of Jackson. Yazoo River, which borders the county on the W., is a fine stream for navigation. Two newspapers are published here.

LEXINGTON, a post-office of Burleson co., Texas.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Henderson co., Tennessee, on Beech River, a small affluent of Tennessee River, 122 miles W.N.W. of Nashville. It is situated in a fertile country, and has an active trade. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 2 female seminaries. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

LEXINGTON, a handsome and wealthy city, capital of Fayette co., Kentucky, on the Town Fork of the Elkhorn River, 25 miles S.E. of Frankfort, 81 miles S. of Cincinnati, and 94 miles E. of Louisville. Lat. 38° 6′ N., lon. 84° 18′ W. Lexington is the second city of the state in population and importance. Few inland towns are more delightfully situated or more remarkable for the beauty of their general appearance. It is laid out in rectangular blocks; the streets are well paved, and bordered with ornamental trees. Main Street is 80 feet wide, and more than a mile long. Many of the public and private buildings are spacious and very handsome specimens of architecture. The surrounding country is undulating, highly cultivated, and dotted with elegant mansions. Lexington is distinguished for the excellence of its literary and scientific establishments. Transylvania University of this place is a flourishing institution: the departments of law and medicine are probably more frequented than any other in the Western States. It has a library of 14,000 volumes. The halls of the university are among the principal ornaments of the city. The state lunatic asylum located here occupies a large and beautiful building, capable of accommodating more than 300 patients. The city also contains a court-house, 2 banks, a public library, several academies, a museum, an orphan asylum, about 12 churches, and 5 or 6 newspaper offices. A monument is to be erected here to the memory of Henry Clay, who resided at Ashland, a mile and a half from the city. Lexington is the centre of an extensive trade, facilitated by railways—one extending to Louisville via Frankfort, and another recently completed connecting it with Cincinnati. Other railways are in course of construction to Maysville and Danville. This place is the seat of valuable manufactures, the most important of which are bagging, ropes, iron, brass, and silver ware, machinery, and carriages. The city and suburbs produce annually about 3,500,000 yards of bagging, and 2,500,000 pounds of rope. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1776, and incorporated in 1782. Pop. in 1845, 8178; in 1853, it was about 12,000.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village of Troy township, Richland co., Ohio, on the Clear Fork of Mohiccan River, and on the railroad between Mansfield and Newark, 8 miles S.W. of the former. It has 3 churches, and mills of various kinds. Pop. 500.

LEXINGTON, a township of Starke co., Ohio. Pop. 1996.

LEXINGTON, a village of St. Clair co., Michigan, on Lake Huron, 70 miles N.E. of Detroit.

LEXINGTON, a post-office of Sanilac co., Michigan.

LEXINGTON, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Raisin River.

LEXINGTON, a post-village and township, capital of Scott co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated, 18 miles S.W. of Madison, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Pop. of the village, 273; of the township, 1929.

LEXINGTON, a post-village in McLean co., Illinois, 75 miles N.E. of Springfield.

LEXINGTON, a post-township in Lafayette co., Missouri. Pop. 4878.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the right bank of Missouri River, 120 miles by the road W. of Jefferson City. The situation is high and healthy. Lexington has an active trade with the caravans of Santa Fé and the Great Salt Lake. The great emigration to California which has passed through the county for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle, and horses at very high prices. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river bank here. Lexington contains, besides the county buildings, a United States land-office, 2 newspaper offices, about 7 churches, and 1 bank. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4878; of the village, 2459; in 1853, estimated at 4000.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on a small stream flowing into the Pacific, near 30 miles S. of Astoria.

LEXINGTON COURT HOUSE, capital of Lexington district, South Carolina, is situated a few miles S. of Saluda River, and 12 miles W. of Columbia. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and several stores.

LEXOVIE. See Lisieux.

LEY'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEY'BURN, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 7 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 829.

LEYDEN or LEIDEN, lī'dĕn, (Fr. *Leyde*, lēd or laid; L. *Lugdunum Batavorum*,) one of the most important cities of the Netherlands, 22 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, and 17 miles N. of Rotterdam, (with both of which it is connected by canals and railways,) on the Old Rhine, 6 miles from its mouth, in the North Sea. Lat. of observatory, 52° 9′ 30″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 30″ E. It was formerly fortified, but the walls and ramparts have been cleared away and planted with trees; the only remaining 2 towers have been converted into storehouses, 5 of the earthen bastions have been formed into burying-grounds, 4 are covered with wind-mills and factories, and the remaining 4 have been levelled and turned into gardens. Seven well-built gates and the castle (*de Burg*,) one of the oldest and most remarkable buildings in the town, but now converted into an inn, and its grounds into tea-gardens, are the chief mementoes of the former fortress. Leyden is intersected by canals, and encompassed by wind-mills, and surrounded by country-seats, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fertile meadows. The streets of the town are straight, broad, and kept exceedingly clean; Broad Street, (*Breede-straat*,) is esteemed one of the finest in Europe, being compared to High Street in Oxford. The town-hall, (*Stad-huis*,) originally founded about 1415, but since that period often altered and repaired, is situated in this street. It is a picturesque old building, with its prominent parts gilt, 30 windows in a line in front, a tall spire, and 3 highly-ornamented projecting gables. In the council-chamber are the painting of the Last Judgment, by Lucas van Leyden, and several fine historical portraits. Near the town-hall, in the same street, is the Gemeene-lands-huis van Rijnland, containing the offices of the superintendent of dykes. Other note-worthy edifices are the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, cloth-hall, infantry barracks, and town dockyards. It has 14 churches and a synagogue, besides sundry congregations worshipping in halls, &c.; they include 4 Reformed, 1 Walloon, 1 Dissenting, 1 English, 1 Evangelical Lutheran, 1 Remonstrant, 4 Roman Catholic, and 1 Jansenist. In the Reformed Church of St. Peter are monuments to Boerhave, Spanheim, Scaliger, &c. There are numerous ordinary, poor, and Latin schools; also academies of drawing, design, architecture, and music; but the most important educational institution is the university, formerly one of the most famed in Europe, and still in excellent repute. As some indemnification for the privations suffered during the siege of 1574, the Prince of Orange offered the inhabitants exemption from certain taxes or a university. To their lasting honor, they chose the latter; and it was accordingly inaugurated by the Prince the following year, 1575. It has about 20 professors, and, in 1849, it was attended by 454 students, of whom nearly a half were studying law. Among its professors, at different periods, have been Scaliger, Gomarus, and Arminius; and it has had, as pupils, Grotius, Descartes, Fielding, and Goldsmith. Connected with the university are a well-laid-out botanic garden, an observatory, a library, with valuable MSS.; an anatomical museum of comparative anatomy, one of the richest collections of natural history in existence, cabinet of coins, museum of antiquities, and a rich Japanese museum. There are also a valuable collection of agricultural implements, an economic garden, for the promotion of native gardening and agriculture, and a national herbarium. There are, likewise, several learned societies, a fine arts society, and associations for the distribution of Bibles, of tracts, and for missionary purposes. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous, and include poorhouses, hospitals for orphans, old men, and old women, connected with the various religious bodies, and various societies for assisting the poorer householders. The cloth manufactures, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, reached their maximum in 1670; they subsequently fell off greatly, but have revived in recent years, though not to their former extent. There are now 16 steam-factories in the town, including 3 cloth factories; several coverlet, baize, and camlet factories, wool-spinneries, calico print-works, &c.; also a manufactory of paper-hangings, tanneries, skinneries, soap-works, breweries, distilleries, a machine-factory, and anchor-smith. The former great trade in books, carried on in the latter part of the 17th, and during the greater part of the 18th century, and rendered world-renowned by the Elzevirs, is represented by only 5 printing offices.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573–74. By the resolution and heroic example of Pieter Adriaan-zoon Van der Werff, the burgomaster, the inhabitants were enabled to stand out nearly 4 months. For 7 weeks there was no bread within the walls, and when hunger became no longer bearable, and the people, dying in hundreds, implored the burgomaster to surrender the town, he offered his body to appease their appetite, and thus the most clamorous were abashed. To relieve the town, the Prince of Orange at last broke down the dykes, and a favoring wind accompanying, the waters came over the land so rapidly that above 1000 of the besiegers were drowned. The same wind wafted a fleet of 200 boats from Rotterdam to the gates of Leyden, and relieved the place. It has at various times been severely visited by pestilence; in 1624, 9897 died in a few months, and from July to December, in 1635, the deaths amounted to 14,582. Leyden is the birth-place of many eminent and remarkable men, among whom may be specified Jan Bockholtz, or John of Leyden, the founder of the Anabaptists; Karel van Maets, one of the translators of the New Testament; the medical doctors, Gerard van Swieten and Pieter Camper; the naturalist, Muschenbroek; the learned brothers Gerard and Isaac Vossius, Gronovius, and Nicholas Heinsius; and the painters, Lucas van Leyden, the brothers Van der Velde, Metzu, Maris, father and two sons; Gerard, Douw, and Rembrandt. The population of Leyden, at one time 90,000, was, in 1850, 35,954.

LEYDEN, two islands, one off the N. coast of Ceylon, the other off that of Java, opposite Batavia. See MANDERIVOE.

LEY'DEN, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, about 44 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 736.

LEYDEN, a post-township in the S. part of Lewis co., New York, on the Black River and Black River Canal, about 110 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2253.

LEYDEN, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

LEYDEN, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

LEYDEN CENTRE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

LEYDERDORP, lī'der-dorp', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, about 1½ miles E. of Leyden, and on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1698.

LEYDERDORP, a village of North Holland, 1 mile E. of Leyden. Pop. 1664.

LEYDSCHENDAM, līd'sken-dăm', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 2 miles E. of the Hague. P. 930.

LEYLAND, lee'land, a town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles S. of Preston. Pop. in 1851, 13,710, extensively employed in manufactures of cotton goods. It has a handsome church, with monuments of the Farington family, whose mansion, Shawhall, contains a museum and fine gallery of paintings; a grammar school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, and a station on the Manchester and Preston Railway. See HOGHTON.

LEYNI. See LEGNI.

LEYRE, laik, a river of France, formed by the junction of the Leyre-de-Luxey and Leyre-de-Pissos, in the department of Landes. It flows N.N.W. into the department of Gironde, and, after a course of above 40 miles, of which 20 are used for floating, falls into the basin of Arcachon, a little below La Mothe.

LEYRIA. See LEIRIA.

LEYSDOWN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LEYSELE, li-sē'lā, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 25 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2096.

LEYTA or LEITHA. See LEYTHA.

LEYTE, lā'e-tā or lā'tā, one of the Philippine Islands, immediately S.S.W. of Samar. Length 130 miles, average breadth 35 miles. Pop. 92,175. Its soil is in many parts very fertile, producing rice and cotton, with ebony and other fine woods.

LEYTHA, LEITHA, or LEYTA, lī'tā, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Leytha Mountains.

LEYTON, a village and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 miles N.E. of London. Area 2820 acres. Pop. 3274. Strype, the antiquary, was vicar of the parish.

LEZ, lā, a river of France, department of Hérault, rises in the Cévennes Mountains, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 2 miles S.E. of Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

LEZ, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme, and joins the left bank of the Rhone, a little below Pont St. Esprit; total course nearly 45 miles.

LEZANT, lo-zant', a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LEZARDRIEUX, leh-zar'dre-eh', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 16 miles E.N.E. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 2208.

LEZAT, leh-zā', (anc. *Lezatum?*) a town of France, formerly capital of a district called the Lezatois, in the department of Ariége, 17 miles N.W. of Pamiers, on the Lèze. Pop. in 1852, 2855.

LEZAY, leh-zā', a town of France, the seat of a Calvinistic consistory, in the department of Deux-Sèvres. Pop. 2559.

LEZAYSK, lā-zhisk', a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 miles N.E. of Rzeszow, on the San. Pop. 3300.

LEZEGNO, a village of Italy. See LESEGNO.

LEZIATE, a parish of the Isle of Man.

LEZIATE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LEZIGNAN, lā'zeen'yŏns', a town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles W. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 2537.

LEZOUX, leh-zoo', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles E.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1852, 3803.

LEZUZA, lā-thoo'thā, (anc. *Libisosolna?* or *Lwisolria?*) a

town of Spain, province and 22 miles W. of Albacete. Pop. 2451.

LEZZENO, lêt-sêd'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 5 miles S.W. of Bellagio, on the E. shore of Lake Como. Pop. 1051.

LEZZOLO, a town of Italy. See LESSOLO.

LGOV or LGOW, l'gof', a town of Russia, government and 36 miles W. of Koorsk, on the Sem. Pop. 2000.

LHANBRYDE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin.

LHA REE or LHA-RI, l'ha'ree, a large village of Thibet, about 180 miles N.E. of Lassa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. The Chinese government have here a depôt of provisions, under the charge of a mandarin. Near the village is a large Boodhist convent, and a handsome temple.

L'HASSA, the capital city of Thibet. See LASSA.

LHENICSE. See EBENITZ.

LHONAUR, l'ho nawr', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 42 miles E.N.E. of Jaulna. Lat. 20° N., lon. 76° 43' E.

L'HOPITAL, lo'pee'tâl', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Arly, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 22 miles N.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1100.

LHOTA FRANCZOWÁ, h'lo'tâ' frân-cho'vâ, a village of Moravia, 50 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 1000.

LHOTA, NEU, noi L'lo'tâ, a village of Moravia, 12 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 1200.

LIACHOWITZE. See LACHOWICZE.

LIADISDAL, a post office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

LIAMONE, le-â-mo'nâ, (anc. *Cornelius?*) a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 miles, enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N. of Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the southernmost of the two departments of the island.

LIAMPO, a city of China. See NING-PO.

LIAN-CHOO or LIAN-TCHOU, le-ân'choo', or LIAN TCHEOU FOU, le-ân'chê-oo'foo', written also LIEN TCHOU, le-ân'choo, a city of China, capital of a department, province of Quang-tong, 240 miles S.W. of Canton. Lat. 22° 23' N., lon. 109° 40' E.

LIANCOURT, le-âse'koor', a town of France, department of Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 5 miles S.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 1550.

LIANE, le-ân', a small river of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, after a course of about 20 miles falls into the English Channel, and forms the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

LIANG-CHOO, LIANG-TCHOU, le-âng'choo', or LIANG-TCHEOU, le-âng'chô-oo', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Kan-soo, 140 miles N.N.W. of Lan-choo.

LIAO TOUNG or LIAO TONG. See MANTCHOORIA.

LIAZOMINSKOI, le-âzo-min-skoi', an island of Russia, in the White Sea, near the mouth of the Dwina, government of Archangel, 13 miles long by 6 miles broad.

LIBADIA. See LIVADIA.

LIBANUS, a mountain range of Syria. See LEBANON.

LIBAU, lee'bow. (Lettish, *Leepaia*, le-â pi'a.) a seaport town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, and 135 miles W.S.W. of Mitau. Pop. 10,110. It is enclosed by walls, and has a council-hall, theatre, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; a synagogue, hospital, 2 extensive almshouses, and an orphan asylum. Its harbor is artificial. Its trade is considerable.

LIBBERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

LIBBERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles S.E. of Edinburgh. The ancient Borough Muir of Edinburgh, the bituminous well of St. Catherine, Craigmillar Castle, and other objects of interest, are in this parish.

LIBERIA, li-bee'ree-a, a republic on the W. coast of Africa, midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, extending 320 miles along the coast, with an average breadth inland of 80 miles, having Cape Mesurado, lat. 6° 19' N., lon. 10° 50' W., near the centre of its coast line. It was founded as a colony of free blacks, in 1820, by the American Colonization Society, with the idea, that many, if not all, of the liberated slaves in the United States would prefer returning to Africa. The experiment, notwithstanding the grievous discouragements it met with at the outset, has been eminently successful. The whole territory of Liberia has been purchased, from time to time, from its aboriginal owners. It is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, and its natural resources are immense. Cotton is indigenous, and yields two crops a year. Coffee thrives well; a single tree at Monrovia yielding 30 lbs. at one gathering. Sugar-cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and cam-wood in unlimited quantities; red wood, bar-wood, and other dyes, are likewise plentiful; the oil-palm is abundant; and indigo, caoutchouc, ginger, arrow-root, cocoa, cocoa nuts, pine-apples, castor-nuts, yams, plantains, bananas, figs, olives, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, &c., may be added to the list of vegetable products, many of which are exported, to a greater or less extent. Ivory is easily obtainable; and rich metallic veins also exist. An important export and import trade is now carried on; and a large number of the inhabitants of the interior depend upon Liberia for their supplies of imported goods.

The following exhibits the commerce of Liberia for the years specified:—

Years	1844.	1845.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Bullion and Specie	$89,988	$68,254	$114,334	$68,918	$91,003
Dye Wood	36,606	18,934	24,286	10,166	5,316
Copper Ore	1,977	4,989	188	5,638	2,115
Hides and Skins	.....	.....	80,098	168,749	148,976
Coffee	34,201	20,036	22,664	5,376	6,915
Cocoa	589	889	840	36	....
Dates	.....	.....	2,153	4,720	....
Nuts	10,613	2,261	8,418	16,778	4,816
Cloves and Cinnamon	.....	.....	4,122	10,807	....
Red Pepper	1,658	1,129	9,540	5,761	3,661
Ginger	1,516	4,495	4,342	15,907	10,808
All other articles	272,354	553,903	288,785	322,901	223,406
Total	$459,377	$672,126	$559,642	$635,586	$495,742

Value of imports into Liberia during the same period:—

Years	1844.	1845.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Produce	$641,306	$525,563	$700,431	$771,329	$676,769
Foreign Merchandise	68,938	79,543	44,489	61,463	31,642
Total	$710,244	$605,106	$747,920	$832,792	$708,411

The principal articles of import are tobacco, cotton manufactures, spirits, gunpowder, and flour.

A thirst for education has been awakened among the surrounding aborigines of Liberia, many of whom send their children 400 and 500 miles, to be educated in the Republic. The Liberians have built for themselves above 30 churches of brick and stone; and possess numerous schools, and a considerable number of printing-presses. More than 20,000 natives have requested to be taken under the protection of the state, while not less than 100,000 live on its territory, and 350,000 are bound to it by treaties to abolish the slave-trade. At different times, ten buildings, erected by slave-traders for the storage of slaves, have been burned down by the Liberians, and hundreds of their fellow-creatures, therein confined, liberated; and they at all times afford refuge to the weak and the oppressed. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has been greatly improved by clearing, drainage, &c. Monrovia, the capital and port of the colony, is situated on Cape Mesurado. There are, besides, above 20 towns and villages in the territory. The government of the country is precisely on the American model: consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives; the number of members in the former being 6, and in the latter 28. Liberia was declared an independent state in July, 1847; and, in the following year, was recognised as such by Great Britain and France. A company has recently been organized in the United States for establishing steam communication between Liberia and this country. Pop. in 1850, 250,000.——Adj. and inhab. LIBERIAN, li-bee're-an.

LIBERIA, a small village of Prince William co., Virginia.

LIBERK, a town of Bohemia. See REICHENBERG.

LIBERTAD, le-bêr-tâd', (i. e. "Liberty,") an extensive department in the N. of Peru, bordering on the Pacific. It is bounded on the N. by Equador, and stretches S. to about 8° 30' S. lat. It is divided into 8 provinces. Libertad and Amazonas comprise what was formerly the department of Trujillo. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. in 1850, 266,553.

LIBERTY, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Medway and Newport Rivers, and the Altamaha River washes its S.W. border. The surface is level; the soil is mostly sandy and sterile. Marl is found in several places. Capital, Hinesville. Pop. 7926; of whom 2018 were free, and 5908 slaves.

LIBERTY, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, bordering on Galveston Bay, contains 2290 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity River. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is mostly without trees, excepting the margins of the streams. The soil in the S. is sandy and poor, but improves as we advance towards the N. The river is navigated by steamboats at all stages, to Liberty, the county seat. Pop. 2522; of whom 1630 were free, and 892 slaves.

LIBERTY, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, at the head of St. George River, which affords abundant water-power, about 22 miles E. of Augusta. It contains 6 stores, 2 large tanneries, about 100 cooper shops, 10 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, and 1 carding-machine and cloth mill. Pop. 1116.

LIBERTY, a village and station of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Bath.

LIBERTY, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles in a straight line N.W. of New York city. It is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by high hills, and contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 or 2 hotels, about 7 stores, and the Liberty Normal Institute, at which is the Meteorological Station for Sullivan co. The Institute was founded here in 1847 by the beneficence of John D. Watkins, and is conducted upon the principle of the State Normal School of Albany. Pop. about 800; of the township in 1850, 2612.

LIBERTY, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 722.
LIBERTY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. P. 522.
LIBERTY, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 387.
LIBERTY, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Susquehanna River, 110 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg, has near 100 inhabitants.
LIBERTY, a township, McKean co., Pennsylvania. P. 612.
LIBERTY, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1235.
LIBERTY, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 833.
LIBERTY, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.E. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1472.
LIBERTY, a beautiful post-village, capital of Bedford co., Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 25 miles W. of Lynchburg. It commands a sublime view of the Peaks of Otter, which are not less than 7 miles distant, though they appear to be in the immediate vicinity. Liberty has a handsome court-house, 4 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.
LIBERTY, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.
LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Amite co., Mississippi, on the left bank of the Amite River, 100 miles S.S.W. of Jackson.
LIBERTY, a pleasant post-village, capital of Liberty co., Texas, is situated on the E. bank of Trinity River, 60 miles N. of Galveston. Steamboats navigate the river between this point and Galveston at all seasons.
LIBERTY, a village of Izard co., Arkansas, on White River, near the N.W. corner of the county.
LIBERTY, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.
LIBERTY, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, on Opossum Creek, 54 miles E. of Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike.
LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Casey co., Kentucky, on Green River, near its source, 60 miles S. of Frankfort, has a court-house and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 200.
LIBERTY, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1498.
LIBERTY, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1501.
LIBERTY, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1232.
LIBERTY, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1782.
LIBERTY, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1051.
LIBERTY, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2901.
LIBERTY, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1001.
LIBERTY, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on Wills Creek.
LIBERTY, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 874.
LIBERTY, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 422.
LIBERTY, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 400.
LIBERTY, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 4075.
LIBERTY, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1017.
LIBERTY, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1320.
LIBERTY, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1190.
LIBERTY, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1262.
LIBERTY, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 182.
LIBERTY, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 7 miles W. of Dayton. It has 1 church.
LIBERTY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 322.
LIBERTY, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1126.
LIBERTY, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1400.
LIBERTY, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1829.
LIBERTY, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 1257.
LIBERTY, a township of Van Wirt co., Ohio. Pop. 427.
LIBERTY, a township of Washington co., Ohio. P. 1223.
LIBERTY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 236.
LIBERTY, a post-township in the S. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 819.
LIBERTY, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. P. 545.
LIBERTY, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. P. 1171.
LIBERTY, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 657.
LIBERTY, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 797.
LIBERTY, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. P. 1561.
LIBERTY, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1766.
LIBERTY, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the East Fork of White River, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Bedford.
LIBERTY, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 1234.
LIBERTY, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 210.
LIBERTY, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 655.
LIBERTY, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1113.
LIBERTY, a township in Tipton co., Indiana. Pop. 144.
LIBERTY, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Union co., Indiana, on the railroad from Hamilton, in Ohio, to Rushville, 70 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis, and 46 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It contains 2 or 3 churches and a county seminary. Pop. of the township, 979.
LIBERTY, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 1425.
LIBERTY, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 800.
LIBERTY, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 269.
LIBERTY, a post-village and township in Adams co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. of Springfield. Pop. 1077.
LIBERTY, a small village of Randolph co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River.
LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Clay county, Missouri, is situated about 5 miles N. of the Missouri River, about 200 miles by the river above Jefferson City. The situation is healthy and the water is good. The town contains a handsome brick court-house, about 5 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a highly productive farming district, which abounds in stone-coal and fine limestone. Many horses, cattle, and swine are also exported. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 1500.
LIBERTY, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1064.
LIBERTY, a township in Stoddard co., Missouri. P. 424.
LIBERTY, a township in Washington co., Missouri. Pop. 1044.
LIBERTY, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.
LIBERTY, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.
LIBERTY CORNERS, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 8 miles N.N.E. of Somerville.
LIBERTY CORNERS, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.
LIBERTY CREEK, a post-office of Rapides co., Louisiana.
LIBERTY FALLS, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles N.W. of New York city, and 2½ miles S. of Liberty. It contains 2 stores, a large tannery, and flour, saw, and turning mills.
LIBERTY HALL, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.
LIBERTY HALL, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 35 miles E. by S. of Hartford.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.
LIBERTY HILL, a village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Georgia, 13 miles S.E. of Griffin.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 17 miles S.E. of Oxford, the county seat.
LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.
LIBERTY MILLS, a post-village in Orange co., Virginia, 79 miles N.W. of Richmond.
LIBERTY MILLS, a post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, on Eel River, about 100 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.
LIBERTY SQUARE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.
LIBERTYTOWN, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N.W. of Annapolis.
LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Walkill River, about 70 miles S. by W. of Albany.
LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Sussex co., New Jersey.
LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village and township of Lake co., Illinois, 34 miles N. of Chicago, has a steam flouring mill and 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 756.
LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 60 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.
LIBETHEN, le-bā'ten, (Hun. *Libeth-Banya*, lee'bĕt' bŏn'yŏh',) a free town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 14 miles E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1400. It has mines of iron and copper.
LIBOCHOWITZ, le-bo-ko'vits, a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Leitmeritz, on the north bank of the Eger.
LIBOKOVO, le-bo-ko'vo, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 12 miles S.E. of Argyro-Kastro.
LIBOURNE, lee'boorn', (anc. *Condati Lillæ*, or *Liburnum?*) a town and river-port of France, department of Gironde, capital of an arrondissement, on the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the railway from Tours, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 12,650. It is enclosed by walls, and has large cavalry barracks, manufactories of woollen stuffs, glass, and cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, and corn. It was founded in 1286, by Edward I., King of England.
LIBRARY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.
LIBRILLA, le-breel'yā, a town of Spain, province and 15½ miles S.S.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3083.
LIBYA, lib'e-a, (Gr. Λιβύη, *Libuē*.) the ancient Greek name of Africa. It was sometimes applied in a restricted sense to the region immediately W. of Egypt, extending 200 or 300 miles from E. to W., and of an indefinite breadth from N. to S. Adj. and inhab. LIBYAN, lib'e-an.
LIB'YAN DESERT, that part of the Sahara or Great Desert bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfoor and Waday, and W. by Fezzan, and the country of the Tibboos. Here the continent of Africa shelves down towards the Mediterranean in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level sandy or gravelly deserts, lying E. and W., separated by low rocky ridges. This desert is probably not less than 1000 miles in length from N. to S., and from 500 to 600 miles in breadth. It contains the oasis of Seewah, with the town of the same name, about lat. 29° 12′ N., lon. 26° 15′ E., near which is the village of Gharny.
LIBYSSA. See HARAKAH.
LICATA, a town of Sicily. See ALICATA.
LICCA. See LIKA.
LICENZA, le-chĕn'zā, (anc. *Digentia?*) a village of the Papal States, 12 miles from Tivoli, on a bright mountain

stream, celebrated by Horace. The poet's Sabine villa stood about midway between the road and the river. Pop. 700.

LICH, lik, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober Hessen, on the Wetter, 8 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2357, mostly Lutherans.

LICHBOROUGH, lich/bŭr-ŭh, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LICHFET MATRAVERS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LICH/ET MIN/STER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LICH/FIELD, sometimes, but rarely, written LITCHFIELD, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and county of itself, of England, in the county of Stafford, on the Grand Junction Canal, and the Stafford and Rugby Railway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, and 110 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 7003. It stands on a fine plain, and is mostly well built. The cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, is built in the richly decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; it has a superb porch, and 3 fine towers with spires, of which the central is 258 feet in height. Lichfield has also a large episcopal palace, a deanery, 3 parish churches, a grammar school, said to have been founded by Edward VI., and where Addison, Ashmole, Johnson, and Garrick were educated; an ancient female hospital, an asylum for relicts of the clergy, and numerous other charities; a union workhouse, a guildhall, jail, theatre, statue of Dr. Johnson, a market-house, 2 branch banks, excellent breweries, and small manufactories of carpets. Lichfield sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

LICHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LICHTAERT, lik'tärt', a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1541.

LICHTEN, lik'ten, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, on the Raben, about 12 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 1760.

LICHTENAU, lik'tẹh-nŏw', a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 47 miles S. of Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1525.

LICHTENAU, a small town of Germany, province of Nieder Hessen, (Lower Hesse,) on the Losse, 12 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1476. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has manufactures of linens.

LICHTENAU, a small town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, 26 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1300.

LICHTENAU, OBER and NIEDER, o'ber and nee'der lik'tẹh-now', two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1278.

LICHTENBERG, lik'ten-bĕrg', a principality of the Prussian States, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the S.E., and Birkenfeld on the N.W. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. of Hof. Pop. 900.

LICHTENBERG, leek'tŏng'hair', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles N.N.E. of Saverne. Pop. 1010.

LICHTENBURG, lik'ten-bŏŏrg', a village of Prussian Saxony, government and 48 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg, with a castle, which is historically interesting, as the place where a meeting was held in 1518, between Luther, Frederick the Wise, Spalatin, Melancthon, and Militz. Pop. 598.

LICHTENFELS, lik'ten-fĕls', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and with a station on the Nuremberg and Neumarkt Railway, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 2105.

LICHTENSTEG, lik'ten-stĕg', a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 750.

LICHTENSTEIN, lik'ten-stine', or LIECHTENSTEIN, leek'ten stine', a town of Saxony, 14 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz, at the foot of a mountain, crowned by a castle. P. 3218.

LICHTENSTEIN, a state of Germany. See LIECHTENSTEIN.

LICHTENVOORDE, lik'ten-vōr'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 5 miles S.W. of Groenlo. Pop. 3657.

LICHTENWALD, lik'ten-wält', a village of Germany, Styria, on the Save, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cilly. Pop. 600.

LICHTENWALD, a village of Germany, Saxony, N.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 572.

LICHTENWERD, lik'ten-wĕrt', a village of Lower Austria, on the Fischa, and the railway from Vienna to Gloggnitz. Pop. 1200.

LICHTERVELDE, lik'ter-vĕl'dẹh, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 5600. It has manufactures of tobacco and leather.

LICHVIN, a town of Russia. See LIKVIN.

LICK, LYK, lik, or OELK, ŭlk, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles S. of Gumbinnen, on the Lake of Lick. Pop. 3397.

LICK, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1503.

LICK BRANCH, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

LICK CREEK, of Ohio, enters Tiffin's River in Defiance county.

LICK CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Orange co., and flows westward through Martin co. into the E. fork of White River.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.

LICK CREEK, of Ralls co., Missouri, flows N. into Salt River.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Ralls co., Missouri.

LICK CREEK, a post-village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 65 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

LICKE, lik, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

LICK FORK, a small post-village of Daviess co., Missouri.

LICK'ING, a county in Ohio, situated near the centre of the state, contains 670 square miles. It is drained by Licking River and its branches. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is generally fertile, and mostly under cultivation. Extensive quarries of sandstone and freestone have been opened, and cannel coal has been found in one place. The streams furnish motive power for numerous mills and factories. The county is traversed by the Central Ohio Railroad, by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Ohio Canal. Capital, Newark. Pop. 36,846.

LICKING, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1371.

LICKING, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. P. 1434.

LICKING, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. P. 975.

LICKING, a post-office of Texas co., Missouri, 95 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.

LICKING CREEK rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing southward, falls into the Potomac.

LICKING CREEK, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 953.

LICKING RIVER, of Kentucky, rises among the Cumberland Mountains, in Floyd co., and pursuing a northwesterly course, falls into the Ohio opposite Cincinnati. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. It is generally from 50 to 100 yards wide, with high and steep banks, which are bordered with forest-trees of great size. Small steamboats can ascend it to Falmouth, about 50 miles from its mouth. An affluent, called the South Licking, rises in Montgomery county, and enters the river from the left hand at Falmouth. The North Fork flows westward through Mason and Bracken counties until it joins the main stream.

LICKING RIVER, of Ohio, rises near the centre of the state and flows into the Muskingum opposite Zanesville. It is formed by three main branches which unite at Newark, namely, the North Fork, South Fork, and Racoon Fork.

LICKING STATION, a post-village of Morgan co., Kentucky.

LICK/INGTOWN, a village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 6 miles E. of Newark.

LICK/SHILLETT, a thriving village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the S. bank of the Etowah River, opposite Rome.

LICK/VILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina, 100 miles N. of Columbia.

LICORDIA, le-kor/de-ä, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 7 miles S.E. of Caltagirone. Pop. 7000.

LICORDIA, a village of Sicily, on a height, in the province of Catania. Pop. 1000.

LICOSA, PUNTA DI, poon'tä dee le-kō'sä, ("point of Licosa,") a cape of Naples. See CAPE LICOSA.

LICQUES, leek, a market-town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1576.

LIDA, lee'dä, a town of Russian Poland, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 2000.

LID/DEL, a river of Scotland, rises in a bog in the parish of Castletown, flows S.W. for about 24 miles, (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England,) and joins the Esk, near Canoby. Its valley forms the romantic district of LIDDESDALE.

LIDDES, lid/dẹs or lidd, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. Pop. 1411.

LIDDESDALE, a post-office of Columbia co., Arkansas.

LID/DIARD MIL/LICENT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LIDDIARD TREGOOZE, lid/yard tree-goz, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LID/DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, 2 miles S.E. of Uppingham. Here is an hospital, founded in 1600 by Sir T. Cecil, 2d Lord Burghley.

LIDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LID/GATE or LYD/GATE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LIDI, lee/dee, a group of seven islands in the Adriatic, opposite the lagoons of Venice, and extending in a curve from the mouth of the Piave to that of the Brenta.

LIDINGOE, (Lidingöe,) lee/din-gö'ẹh, an island of Sweden, in the Channel, a little N.E. of Stockholm. It is a great holiday resort for the inhabitants of that city.

LIDKOPING (Lidköping) or LIDKJOPING, (Lidkjöping,) lid/chö'ping, a town of Central Sweden, lan and 30 miles S.W. of Mariestad, at the mouth of the Lid-Au, in Lake Wener. Pop. 1900. It has a large market-place, in which, on the 29th of September, one of the most frequented fairs in the kingdom is held.

LID/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, 3 miles W.N.W. of Ampthill, with a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and North Western Railway.

LID/NEY, a market-town and parish of England, county

and 16¼ miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, on a bank of the Severn. Pop. 1885. Lidney-hall is a seat of the Bathurst family.

LIDO, lee'do, a chain of sandy islands, Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic. They contain several small forts.

LIEBAU, lee'bów, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1930, mostly employed in weaving.

LIEBAU, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 3260.

LIEBEMUHL, (Liebemühl,) lee'beh-mile', a small town of East Prussia, 72 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 1300.

LIEBENAU, lee'beh-nów', a town of Germany, Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2282.

LIEBENAU, lee'beh-nów', a town of Germany, on the Weser, 33 miles N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1966.

LIEBENAU, a small town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on an island in the Diemel, 16 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 650.

LIEBENSTEIN, lee'ben-stine', or SAUERBRUNN, sów'er-brôôn', a watering-place of Saxe-Meiningen, in a beautiful valley, watered by an affluent of the Werra, 18 miles W.S.W. of Gotha. It has a very complete bathing establishment, with a theatre. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates in Germany. Pop. 791.

LIEBENTHAL, lee'ben-tâl, a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1540.

LIEBENTHAL HOHEN, (Liebenthal Höhen,) lee'ben-tâl' hö'en, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Schönau. Pop. 1020.

LIEBENWALDE, lee'ben-wâl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 37 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel, here joined by the Finow Canal. Pop. 2375.

LIEBENWERDA, lee'ben-wêr'dâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 2100.

LIEBENZELL, lee'ben-tsêll', or simply ZELL, tsêll, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, 20 miles W. of Stuttgart, on the Nagold, with 1052 inhabitants, mineral baths, and important linen markets.

LIEBEROSE, lee'ber-o'zeh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 33 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1500.

LIEBERVOLKWITZ, lee'ber-folk'wits, or LIEBERWOLKWITZ, lee'ber-volk'wits, a market-town of Saxony, 5½ miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1232.

LIEBICH, OBER, o'ber lee'bik, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, on the Rohnbach, about 38 miles from Prague. Pop. 1008.

LIEBSTADT, leeb'stât, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. 1740.

LIEBSTADT, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.E. of Dresden, with a castle. Pop. 818.

LIECHTENSTEIN, leek'ten-stine', or LICHTENSTEIN, lik'ten-stine', the smallest principality in the Germanic Confederation, forming the 27th state, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Austrian circle of Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and on the W. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of St. Gall. In the N. it terminates almost in a point; greatest length, from N. to S., 15 miles, average breadth about 5 miles; area 53 square miles. For administrative purposes it is divided into the two lordships of Schelemburg and Liechtenstein; the latter, formerly called Vaduz, is the capital; it is a small place, with a population of 930. The family of Liechtenstein is a branch from that of Este. The Prince has extensive domains in Germany, and particularly in Moravia. Pop. 7360.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony. See LICHTENSTEIN.

LIEDEKERKE, lee'deh-kêR'keh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 2131.

LIEDOLSHEIM, lee'dols-hime', a village of Baden, 10 miles N. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1813.

LIEFKENSHOEK, leef'kens-hook', a fort of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, and 7 miles N.W. of Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo, immediately opposite.

LIEFLAND, a province of Russia. See LIVONIA.

LIEGE, lee', (Fr. *Liège*, le-aizh'; L. *Leodium*; Dutch, *Luyk* or *Luik*, loik; Ger. *Lüttich*, lüt'tik,) a town of Belgium, capital of a province, 54 miles E. by S. of Brussels. It stands in a longitudinal valley, terminated W. by a hill, called Sainte-Walburge, and E. by another hill called Le Cornillon, and is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Meuse, which is here joined by the Ourthe. It is defended E.S.E. by Fort Chartreuse, N. by Cornillon, and N.W. by a vast citadel, recently constructed on its ancient site on the summit of Sainte-Walburge. Liege is the Birmingham of Belgium, and hence, on approaching it, the first thing usually seen is a dense cloud of smoke. The streets are narrow, often steep, and, almost without exception, ill cleaned; while the houses have a dingy, dirty look, and are so high, as both to exclude the sun and confine the air. The rivers, however, are generally lined with stone quays, several of which are well planted, and afford good promenades, and there are eleven squares, which afford a good deal of open space. The principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Paul, in pure Gothic, the Church of St. Jacques, one of the finest existing specimens of ogival architecture; the Churches of St. Martin, St. Croix, St. John, St. Denis, St. Barthelemy, the Palais de Justice, the ancient residence of the prince-bishops, an imposing edifice; the Hotel de Ville, the University, occupying the extensive buildings of a Jesuit convent, and rich in collections of various kinds, and the Communal College, a large and elegant structure, inaugurated in 1843. Liege is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Mechlin, and possesses a superior court of justice, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Liege, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur; courts of first resort and commerce, an episcopal seminary, a royal college, veterinary, artillery, industrial, commercial, and several other schools; a public library of 75,000 printed volumes, and 600 MSS.; cabinets of natural philosophy and natural history, a botanical garden, a royal conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, deaf and dumb and blind asylums; and numerous other beneficial institutions.

The great staple manufacture of Liege is iron. Some of its establishments in different branches of this manufacture, particularly that of fire-arms, and the construction of machinery, surpass those of France, and almost rival those of Great Britain. The other principal manufactures are broadcloths, and various woollen stuffs, jewellery, tobacco, carriages, soap, hats, and leather. The trade in all these articles is considerable, and is much aided by roads, railways, canals, and navigable rivers, which bring the town into communication with the different quarters of the kingdom, and with foreign countries.

Liege was founded in the 6th, but not surrounded with walls and fortifications till the 10th century. In 1212, it was taken by Henry I., Duke of Brabant; and, in 1467, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, having forced an entrance into it, levied enormous sums from the inhabitants, and razed its fortifications. In 1691, Marshal Bouffliers bombarded it for five days; and, in 1702, both the town and citadel were taken by the Duke of Marlborough. Pop. 66,463. Inhab. LIEGER, lee'jer, (Fr. LIEGEOIS, le-âzh'wâ',) a province of Belgium, bounded N. by Limbourg, E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by Luxembourg, S.W. by the province of Namur, and N.W. by Brabant; length, E. to W., 52 miles; breadth, N. to S., 33 miles; area, 1117 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed S.W. to N.E. About three-fourths of the whole surface are under cultivation; rather more than one-sixth in wood, and less than one-twenty-second waste. The trade is facilitated both by water communication and railways. Pop. 460,663; of whom 427,442 speak French or Walloon, 29,971 Flemish or Dutch, and 4087 German.

LIEGNITZ, leeg'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, and on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, 40 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 13,980. It was formerly fortified, but its works have been destroyed, and are now replaced by public walks; it has 2 Lutheran and 2 Roman Catholic churches; a ducal chapel, in which are buried the princes of the line of Piast; an ancient council-house, an academy, established in 1810, an orphan asylum, and a workhouse. Here, on the 16th August, 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, totally defeated the Austrians; lat. 51° 12' N., lon. 16° 12' E.

LIEMPDE, leemp'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 9 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1277.

LIEN CHOO or LIEN CHEW FOO. See LIAN-CHOO.

LIENDEN, leen'den, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 12 miles N.W. of Nymwegen, on the Rhine-dike. Pop. 829.

LIEN-TCHOU, a city of China. See LIAN-CHOO.

LIENTZ or LIENZ, leents, (anc. *Leontium?*) a town of Tyrol, on the Drave, 40 miles E.N.E. of Brunecken. Pop. 3600, engaged in iron works. It has a college and convents, and near it is an ancient fortified abbey.

LIENZINGEN, leen'zing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Schmieh. Pop. 900.

LIEOO-CHOO-FOO or LIEOU-TCHOU-FOO, lee-oo'choo'foo', a city of China, province of Quang-see, on a navigable river, Lat. 24° 14' N., lon. 109° E. LIEOO is a prefixed name of various Chinese towns.

LIEOU KHIEOU, (ISLANDS). See LOO CHOO.

LIEPVRE, leev'r, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 2323.

LIER. See LIERRE.

LIERDE ST. MARTIN, leer'deh or le-aird sâ've mar'tâne', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1439.

LIERGANES, le-êr-gâ'nês, a village of Spain, Old Castile, 10 miles from Santander. Pop. 1685.

LIERNEUX, le-êr'nuh', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1980.

LIERRE or LIER, le-air', a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nethes. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted

with trees; is generally well built, has a town-house, 5 churches, 3 chapels, 3 convents, an hospital, prison, barracks, orphan asylum, several almshouses, and 8 primary schools, with manufactures of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; many breweries, distilleries, and oil-mills. Pop. 13,425.

LIEBERSDORF, lee'bersdorf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 30 miles S.S.E. of Treves. Pop. 1381.

LIEBER, lee'ber, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 19 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1314.

LIESTHAL or LIESTAL, lees'tâl, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Basel country, (Basel Landschaft,) 8 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 2290.

LIESZECK, lee'sèk', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 9 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 2932.

LIESZECK, a village of Hungary, co. of Arva. Pop. 1399.

LIETOR, le-à-tor', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 2451. It has a Carmelite convent, and manufactures of woollens.

LIETTANY. See LITANY (EL).

LIETZEN, leet'sen, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the Birnbach. Pop. 1600.

LIETZGÖHRICKE, leets'gö'rik-keh, ALT, âlt, and NEU, noi, (i.e. "Old and New Lietzgöhricke,") two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Frankfort, circle of, and near Königsberg. Pop. 1339.

LIEU, LE, leh le-th', or lyüh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on Lake Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1059.

LIEUREY, le-üh'rè', a market-town of France, department of Eure, 8 miles S. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. in 1852, 2343.

LIEUVIN, le üh'vân', an old division of Normandy, now comprised in the departments of Calvados and Eure.

LIEZELE, lee-ze'leh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1048.

LIFF AND BENVIE, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar and Perth.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and, after a course of 50 miles, enters Dublin Bay.

LIFFORD, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, capital of the co. of Donegal, on the Foyle, 14 miles S.S.W. of Londonderry. Pop. 752.

LIFFRÉ, leef'frè', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 miles N.E. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 2501.

LIFTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LIFU, lee-foo', the largest and most northerly of the Loyalty Islands in the South Pacific; lat. (N. end) 20° 27' S., lon. 167° 47' E. It is 37 miles long, from N. to S., and from 10 to 20 miles broad.

LIGER. See LOIRE.

LIGETH, lee'gaiV, a village of Hungary, Banat, on the Temes. Pop. 2210.

LIGHTHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LIGHT COVENERS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

LIGHT STREET, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Bloomsburg.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST, England. See BLURTON.

LIGITAN or LEEGETAN, lee'ghe-tân', a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Soolco Sea, lat. 4° 19' N., lon. 118° 33' E.

LIGNANA, leen yà'nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province and about 3 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1043.

LIGNÉ, leen'yè', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 2331.

LIGNÉ, leen'yè', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles W. of Ath, with breweries and distilleries.

LIGNERES-LA-DOUCELLE, leen'yair'-lâ-doo'sèll', a village of France, department and 25 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2661.

LIGNIÈRES, leen'ye-air', a town of France, department of Cher, 25 miles S.W. of Bourges. It was once surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle, in which Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France often took refuge during the English ascendancy. Pop. 2568.

LIGNOL, leen'yol', a village of France, department of Morbihan, and 14 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1780.

LIGNY, leen'yee', (anc. *Lincium?*) a town of France, department of Meuse, on the Ornain, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. in 1852, 3234. It has manufactures of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool and timber.

LIGNY, leen'yee', a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815, two days before the action of Waterloo.

LIGNY LE CHATEL, (Ligny le Châtel,) leen'yee' leh shà'tèl', a market town of France, department of Yonne, on the Serein, 11 miles N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1488.

LIGONIER', a post-borough and township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, 52 miles E.S.E. of the former. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 379; of the township, 2582.

LIGONIER, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

LIGONS, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

LIGOR, le gor', (Siamese, *Sakor*, sâ'kor',) a fortified town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° 17' N., lon. 100° 10' E. It has many temples and pyramids.

LIGUEIL, lee'gul', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 25 miles S. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2044.

LIHONS, lee'ôns', a town of France, department of Somme, 11 miles W.S.W. of Peronne. Pop. 1248.

LIKA, lee'kâ, or LICCA, lik'kâ, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 miles, sinks under ground near Mount Tulibn. It gives name to a mountainous district in the circle of Ottochacz, having an area of 808 square miles, and containing the towns of Gospich and Carlopago.

LIKENS, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

LIKHVIN, lik-vin' or IIK-veen', a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S. of Kaloega, on the Oka. Pop. 2500.

LI-KIANG or LI-KIANG-FOO, lee'ke-âng'foo', a city of China, province of Yunnan, capital of a department. Lat. 26° 45' N., lon. 100° 20' E.

LIL'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LILESVILLE, lil'vill, a post-village of Anson co., North Carolina, 140 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

LIL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. It gives the title of Baron to the Powis family.

LILIENFELD, lee'le-en-fèlt', a village of Lower Austria, 37 miles W.S.W. of Vienna, with a manufactory of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.

LILIENTHAL, lee'le-yn-tâl', a village of Hanover, 7 miles N.E. of Bremen. Pop. 510.

LILLE or LISLE, leel, (anc. *Insula*, or *Isla*, It. *Lilla*, lil'lâ, Flem. *Rysset* or *Rijsel*, *rè'sèl*,) a strongly fortified and manufacturing city of France, capital of the department of Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys Rivers, 26 miles N.N.E. of Arras. Lat. 50° 38' N., lon. 3° 2' E. Pop. in 1852, 75,795. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines on its N.W. side; it is pretty well laid out, having many straight and wide streets, lined with substantial brick houses, a *Grande Place* of noble extent, and about 20 other squares; but its quarters inhabited by the manufacturing population are narrow, dirty, and unhealthy, and its artisans are in the most impoverished condition. Principal public buildings, the Town-hall, formerly a palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, and inhabited in the 16th century by Charles V.; the Public Library and museums, several Roman Catholic churches, with fine paintings; the Protestant church, synagogue, and prefecture; 3 large hospitals, several extensive barracks, the prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, concert-hall, and large corn storehouses; and among its public establishments are a valuable picture gallery, academy of music, architecture, and a botanic garden. The canal, on which the town is built, has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the Middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is the handsome *Pont Royal*. Lille derives high importance from being one of the chief seats of the French thread and cotton manufactures. Calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread, lace, stockings, and gloves, are its principal products; in cotton-spinning it also rivals some of the towns of Lancashire; and it has considerable manufactures of broadcloths, cassimeres, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, and mineral acids, with government tobacco and gunpowder factories, and an extensive coinage of gold. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rapeseed-oil mills, and beet-root plantations, the two latter of which are very important, employing many hundreds of the inhabitants. A railway connects Lille with Brussels and Ghent, through Courtrai, Roubaix, and Turcoing, all industrial towns of importance.

Lille, formerly the capital of French Flanders, is said to owe its origin to a strong castle, built towards the downfall of the Roman empire; and called, from its position, *Insula*, hence L'Isle, easily changed to Lille. In 1007, Baldwin IV. both extended it and surrounded it with walls and ditches. From that time, but not without many vicissitudes, Lille has continued to increase, passing through the hands of various masters, till ultimately secured to France by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1792 it was ineffectually besieged and bombarded by the Austrians.

LILLEBONNE, leel'bonn', (*Juliobona*,) a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 19 miles E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 5141. It has a ruined castle, built by William the Conqueror, and flourishing cotton factories and tanneries. It was the ancient capital of the *Caletes*, and was colonized by the Romans, under whom it was important.

LILL'ECASH, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 160 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

LILLEHAMMER, lil'leh-hâm'mer, a town of Norway, and formerly the see of a bishop, læn and 80 miles N.N.W. of Christiania, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Miösen, near the mouth of the Lougen. It is the centre of a considerable trade, extending from Christiania to the Dovrefield Mountains. Steamers ply daily on the lake between it and Minde. Pop. 701.

LILLERS, lee'yè', a town of France, department of Pas-

de-Calais, 7 miles N.W. of Bethune. Pop. 3056. It was formerly fortified.

LILLESAND, lil'lĕh-sänd', a small seaport town of Norway, 15 miles E.N.E. of Christiansand.

LILLESHALL, lils'hawl, a parish of England, co. of Salop, 3 miles S.S.W. of Newport. Near it is a monument to the late Duke of Sutherland.

LIL'LEY or LINDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

LIL'LEY'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

LILLIANES, leel'yän' or lea'yän', a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Esa or Lys. Pop. 1210.

LIL'LIESLEAF, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

LIL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LIL'LINGSTON DAY'RELL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LILLINGSTON LOV'ELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

LILLO, leal'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2138.

LIL'LO, FORT, is a military stronghold, Belgium, province and 7 miles N.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, opposite Fort Liefkenshoek.

LILLOIS-WITTERZEE, leel'twâ'ôit-ter-zâ', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1122.

LIL'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LILYBÆUM. See MARSALA.

LIMA, lee'mä, a city, the capital of Peru, and also of a department and province of its own name, is situated about 7 miles from its port, Callao on the Pacific, with which it is connected by a recently constructed railway. Lat. 12° 3′ S., lon. 77° 6′ W. It stands at the foot of granitic hills, and on both banks of the Rimac, which divides the city into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome stone bridge of six arches, and 530 feet in length, which forms a favorite afternoon lounge, at which time the mountain breezes are peculiarly grateful. The larger division of the town is on the S. or left bank of the river, and it is enclosed on all sides except the N. (on which is an agreeable *alameda*, *i. e.* "a walk adorned with rows of trees—especially with poplar trees,") by a brick wall from 18 to 20 feet high, having 9 gates; the smaller, or suburb of San Lazaro, is on the right bank, and is backed by hills having only two openings through them for ingress and egress. Lima is near 3 miles in length from E. to W., and 1¾ in breadth, having a circumference of about 10 miles. The streets are equidistant, intersect each other at right angles, and have an average breadth of 34 feet. They are in general badly paved, and not very clean; but improvements are gradually going on in the more central parts of the city, where the pavements have been lately restored, and footpaths formed of broad flags from England; those lying E. and W. have each a deep stream of water running down the centre, which is crossed by four bridges at the cross streets. Its numerous domes and spires give to Lima a magnificent appearance when viewed from a distance. The grand square, the Plaza Mayor, together with the adjoining streets, Mantas, Bodegones and Mercaderes, is the central point of its life and business. This fine square is a regular quadrangle, each side of which is 510 feet long, having in the centre a magnificent bronze fountain with three basins; two sides are occupied by the Portales or Piazzas, the most attractive places in Lima for a stranger. On the N. side of the square stand the Palace and offices of the government, on the E. the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral, and on the W. the Senate-House, the Town-Hall, and a row of shabby houses. The next public square in respect of size is the Plazuela de la Inquisicion, now called the Square of Independence (*Plazuela de la Independencia*), in which stand the Hall of the Congress, the Jail, and the Palace of the Inquisition, where cruelties were practised no less terrible, and perhaps in hardly fewer instances, than in those of the Inquisition of Madrid. Among the numerous churches and convents, a few only are deserving particular notice; of these the Cathedral is the most remarkable. It is richly decorated within; and beneath its grand altar lie the remains of Francisco Pizarro. The convent of San Francisco is the largest monastic establishment in Lima, occupying nearly 7 acres of ground; it is an elegant structure, but now out of repair, and exhibiting evident signs of decay. Besides the cathedral, Lima contains five other parish churches; 12 attached to convents, 13 to monasteries, and 22 chapels, making a total of 68 places of worship. The monasteries and convents, at one time very numerous, have to a great extent been suppressed. The University, once the most important, as it was the first established seat of education of the kind in the New World, has connected with it a national library of about 20,000 volumes, and the museum, in which are collections of Peruvian antiquities and objects of natural history. There are also a college of advocates, a college of pharmacy, with a botanic garden attached; another of medicine and anatomy; 4 Latin, and about 40 primary schools, and various other educational institutions. There are likewise a number of well-conducted hospitals, including 1 for foundlings, and 2 for lunatics. The places of public amusement are 3 alamedas or promenades—the Vieja or Old Alameda; the Alameda de Acho, on the banks of the Rimac, containing the bull-ring, capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, and formerly the scene of the *autos-da-fé* of the Inquisition; and the Portada del Callao; 2 theatres, and an amphitheatre for cock-fights.

Lima has several manufactories of gold-lace and fringes, and also of glass, cotton, chocolate, paper, &c.; but nearly all the goods sold and consumed in the country are foreign. Mechanical employments are numerous, but all are in a rude state. Lima was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of South America, and it still has a large trade through its port Callao. Its exports consist of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, &c.; and imports of manufactured goods from England, wines, silks, and brandy, from Spain and France, and other produce chiefly from the American continent. Since the discovery of the gold mines of California, its trade with the latter has greatly increased.

The climate is very agreeable. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from 73° to 75° in winter, and 86° to 87° in summer. From April to October, a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence; thunder and lightning are unknown. Lima is very subject to earthquakes, and has frequently suffered from these terrible visitations. The most destructive on record occurred in October, 1746, when many houses and public buildings were destroyed. On the same occasion, the port of Callao was suddenly submerged by a huge wave; and, with the exception of some 20 or 30, all the inhabitants, amounting to 5000, were swept away.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and called Ciudad de los Reyes, (Kings' town,) in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. This name having been confirmed in 1537 by Charles V., from that time Lima became capital of Peru, and the seat of the viceroys. Pop., according to the census of 1850, 100,000. Adj. and inhab. LIMENIAN, le-mĕn'ĭ-an, (Sp. LIMEÑO, le-mĕn'yo.)

LIMA, the metropolitan department and province of Peru, the former extending from the shores of the Pacific to the Andes. Its principal streams are the Rimac, the Chancay, the Maria, and the Rio Grande. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. It is subdivided into 7 provinces. Chief towns, Lima, the capital, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, and Ica. Pop. of the department in 1850, 250,801; of the province, 125,000.

LIMA, (anc. *Limia*,) a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 miles.

LIMA, lee'mä, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, tributary to the Serchio.

LIMA, lī'ma, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, about 18 miles S. of Rochester. The village, situated on a branch of the Genesee River, contains several churches, and a flourishing institution called the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The Canandaigua Railroad passes along the N.E. border of the township. Pop. of the village, about 700; of the township, 2433.

LIMA, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.W. of Chester.

LIMA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

LIMA, a post-office of St. Tamany parish, Louisiana.

LIMA, a flourishing post-village of Bath township, and capital of Allen co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, 98 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. It contains several churches, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, an iron foundry, and several steam-mills. The Ohio and Indiana Railroad intersects the Dayton and Michigan Railroad at this place. First settled in 1836. Pop. in 1850, 757; in 1854, about 1600.

LIMA, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 978.

LIMA, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus. The name of the post-office is NORTH LIMA.

LIMA, a post-village and township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, about 50 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 912.

LIMA, a post-village of La Grange co., Indiana, on Pidgeon River, 174 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It is a thriving place, containing a newspaper office, and was the county seat until the year 1842.

LIMA, a post-village and township in Adams co., Illinois, 160 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 920.

LIMA, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 198.

LIMA, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Rock co., Wisconsin, intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Madison. Pop. 839.

LIMA, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

LIMACAPAN, le-mä-kä-pän', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 11° 40′ N., lon. 120° E.

LIMAGNE, le'mäñ', an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMAL, lee'mäl', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1333.

LIMALONGES, lee'mâ'lŏnzh', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 16 miles E.S.E. of Melle. Pop. 1426.

LIMARI, le-mâ-ree', a river of Chili, department of Coquimbo, enters the Pacific Ocean 70 miles S.S.W. of Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 miles.

LIMASOL, lee'mâ-sol', (anc. *Nemoksia?*) a seaport town of the island of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 miles S.W. of Larnica. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good harbor. Old Limasol (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

LIMATOLA, le-mâ-tolâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 5 miles N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 1500.

LIMAVILLE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 140 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LIMAY, lee'mâ', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 3 miles E.N.E. of Mantes. Pop. 1500.

LIMBACH, lim'bâk, a village of Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2681.

LIMBACH, lim'bâk, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 5 miles from Fürstenfeld. Pop. 1038.

LIMBASHA or LIMBASCHA. See LEMSAL.

LIM'BER, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LIMBER, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LIM'BER LOST, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

LIMBIATE, lim-be-â'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, about 5 miles S. of Barlassina. Pop. 1606.

LIMBOURG, an old province of the Netherlands. See LIMBURG.

LIMBOURG, lăm'boor', or LIM'BURG, (Flemish pron. lim'bŭrk,) a province of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limbourg, and on other sides the provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, and Liege. Area 929 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 185,621. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary; the rearing of various live stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf, are the chief mineral products. The manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, &c. Principal towns, Hasselt, St. Trond, and Tongres.

LIMBOURG, a town of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix-le-Chapelle. Pop. 1797.

LIM'BRA, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Aurungabad, 22 miles N.E. of Poonah.

LIM'BURG or LIMBOURG, (Fr. pron. lăns'boor': Dutch pron. lim'bŭrk,), an old province of the Netherlands, divided between Belgium and Holland in 1839, and now constituting the Belgian province of LIMBOURG and the Dutch province of LIMBURG, which see.

LIMBURG or LIMBOURG, DUCHY OF, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the provinces of North Brabant, Liege, and Belgian Limbourg. Area 856 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 211,401. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Maas) where it receives the Ruhr; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh—the Peel. The products are similar to those of the Belgian province of Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht and Roermond.

LIMBURG, an ancient walled town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, 22 miles N.N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 3146. It has a ducal palace, a Roman Catholic seminary, and an hospital. The Limburg Chronicle is one of the oldest sources of German history.

LIMBURG, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Leine. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of cotton and linen, cutlery and wire.

LIME HILL, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

LIME'HOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of the metropolis, 3 miles E. of St. Paul's, has a station on the London and Blackwall Railway. Pop. 21,121.

LIMEKILNS, lim'kils, a seaport and village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. Pop. 949. From the harbor lime is exported.

LIMENIAN or *LIMEÑO*. See LIMA, Peru.

LIMERAY, lee'meh-râ', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Amboise. Pop. 1129.

LIM'ERICK, an inland county of Ireland, province of Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the co. Clare. Area 1064 square miles, or 680,960 acres, of which 525,876 are arable. Pop. in 1851, 262,136. In the centre and N. mostly flat, and soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain land has been reclaimed. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. Limerick is divided into 9 baronies and 125 parishes, in dioceses of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, and Cashel. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons, 2 for the county, and 2 for Limerick, its only important town.

LIMERICK, an important city, municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, is situated in an extensive plain, at the interior extremity of the estuary of the Shannon; lat. 52° 39′ 36″ N.; lon. 8° 39′ W.; 106 miles S.S.W. of Dublin, with which and with Cork it is connected by railway. It consists of three portions, distinguished by the names, respectively, of English and Irish towns, and Newtown-Perry. The first, and oldest, occupies the S. end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams; the other two stand on either side of the river. The different parts of the city are connected by five bridges; one of which, the Wellesley Bridge, a magnificent structure, crossing the harbor, cost £85,000. In English-town, the houses are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion. Irish-town is also old, but here the streets are wider, and the houses generally more modern, than in the former, where everything has an appearance of misery and decay. Newtown-Perry, which is of comparatively modern date, occupies elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, and is one of the finest modern towns in Ireland. It contains a handsome square; its streets are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are lined by elegant houses, shops, and merchants' stores. The principal civic buildings are the city court-houses and prisons, custom-house, chamber of commerce, exchange, assembly-house, linen-hall, corn and butter markets, several hospitals, and barracks. The places of worship are the cathedral, 5 Protestant churches, 4 parochial and 3 conventual Roman Catholic chapels, and 5 Dissenting meeting-houses. The manufacture of linen is now nearly extinct, that of gloves continues; but both have been supplanted by those of lace and fishing hooks, both of which are carried on to a considerable extent. There are, besides, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour-mills, a patent slip, for vessels of 500 tons; and 3 ship-building slips, where 100 men are employed. Limerick is the leading port on the W. coast of Ireland for the shipment of raw produce. The harbor extends about 1600 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, with from 2 to 9 feet at low water, and 19 feet at spring-tides: which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. The commerce of the port has considerably increased, and will be further improved, it is expected, when the new docks, now in progress, are completed. The number of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1851, was 101; aggregate tonnage 12,291. The number of vessels that *entered* the port in 1848, including the cross-channel and coasting trade, the British colonial, and foreign trade, was 787; tonnage 110,182: departed, 664; tonnage 79,279. The exports in 1850 amounted to £8437, and the custom duties to £160,178. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1841, 48,391; in 1851, 55,268. Limerick was a royal seat of the Kings of Thomond, before the conquest. It capitulated to the troops of William III., under Ginkell, in 1691. It gives the title of Earl to the Perry family, whose mansion is in the city.

LIMERICK, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on the Little Ossipee River, about 30 miles W. of Portland. The village contains 3 churches, 7 stores, a flourishing academy, and about 500 inhabitants. The motive power is furnished by the Little Ossipee for a woollen factory, 1 saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, and a tannery. Pop. of the township, 1473.

LIMERICK, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Watertown.

LIMERICK, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 12 miles W.N.W. of Norristown, and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 28 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 2165.

LIMERICK BRIDGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

LIME RIDGE, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

LIMERLE, le-mêr'leh or lee'mârl', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 7 miles E.N.E. of Houffalize. Pop. 1063.

LIME ROCK, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island, 10 miles N.N.W. of Providence. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to the manufacture of lime.

LIME ROCK, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. It contains a satinet factory, and an establishment for the manufacture of iron, producing between 700 and 800 tons annually.

LIME'STONE, a county in the N. part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 570 square miles. The Tennessee River forms the S. boundary. The Elk River (navigable for small boats) flows through the county and enters the former river opposite the Muscle Shoals. The surface is hilly. The soil is calcareous and highly productive. The surface rock is limestone, from which the name of the county is derived. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee River on the border of the county between the Muscle Shoals and Knoville. Capital, Athens. Pop. 16,483; of whom 8420 were free, and 8063 slaves.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

LIMESTONE, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of 840 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Navasoto River. A large portion of the county is prairie. The soil is generally fertile. The name is derived

from the abundance of limestone found in the county. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 2608; of whom 1990 were free, and 618 slaves.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

LIMESTONE, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, 151 miles W.N.W. from Harrisburg.

LIMESTONE, a post-township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S.E. of Clarion. Pop. 1461.

LIMESTONE, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 983.

LIMESTONE, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 763.

LIMESTONE, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 807.

LIMESTONE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 248.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

LIMESTONE, a village of Will co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, 60 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

LIMESTONE CAVE, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

LIMESTONE RIVER, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 98 miles N.W. of Columbia. It is the seat of a female college, an excellent, successful, and popular institution, occupying a spacious building, which was formerly a hotel. The springs are not now much frequented as a watering-place.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LIMESTONEVILLE, a post-office of Montour co., Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE WELL, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

LIME'TOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LIMEUIL, le-mul, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, on the right bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 929.

LIMIA. See LIMA.

LIMINGTON, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on the right bank of the Saco River, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 70 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. The village contains 1 church, 3 stores, an academy, and about 40 houses. Pop. of the township, 2116.

LIMMAT, lim'mât, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and, after a rapid N.W. course of 18 miles, joins the Aar, 2 miles E. of Brugg.

LIMNI. See STALIMNI.

LIMOEIRO, le-mo'á-e-ro, a town of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

LIMOGES, lee'mozh', (anc. *Augustoritum Lemovicum*, or *Lemovices*,) a city of France, department of Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill, washed by the Vienne, here crossed by three bridges, 88 miles W. of Clermont. Almost all the houses are of wood, at least above the first story; and the streets are irregular, narrow, and tortuous. The old walls and towers, which formerly surrounded the town, have been thrown down, and their site converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1272, and not completed till 1515, the church of St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, and the church of St. Pierre du Queyroix. The city has a bishop's palace, built of granite, the finest modern edifice of the town; a fountain, public library, containing 12,000 volumes; a theatre, cavalry barracks, and several hospitals; manufactures of porcelain, worsted, broadcloth, cassimeres, druggets, woollen covers, flannel, napkins, tapers, clogs, glue, horse-nails, paper, plain and stained cards, &c., numerous printing-presses, and an extensive book trade. It has also a considerable trade in corn, chestnuts, wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, iron, copperas, brass, enamel, kaolin, &c. Limoges is an entrepôt for the trade of Toulouse, and generally of the S. departments of France. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of courts of first resort, and commerce; of a consulting chamber of commerce, a royal college, a university, academy, and societies of agriculture, sciences, and arts. Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe of Lemovices. Under the Romans it was adorned with a capitol, an amphitheatre, fine temples, and palaces. From the Romans it passed to the Visigoths. Henry II. of England was here crowned Duke of Aquitania; and, in 1189, Nothilda, queen of Richard Cœur de Lion, laid siege to it, and afterwards gave it up to pillage. In 1370 it was besieged and taken by the Black Prince. Limoges is the birth-place of Pope Clement V., the chancellor D'Aguesseau, of Marshal Jourdain, and the surgeon Dupuytren. Pop. in 1852, 26,924.

LIMONE, le-mo'ná, a village of Piedmont, province and 16 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3436.

LIMONE, a village of Austrian Italy, 32 miles N.E. of Brescia.

LIMONUM. See POITIERS.

LIMOSANI, le-mo-sá'nee, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 7 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2200.

LIMOSIN. See LIMOUSIN.

LIMOURS, lee'moor', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 22 miles E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1630.

LIMOUSIN, lee'moo'zân', written also LIMOSIN, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Corrèze, and part of Haute-Vienne.

LIMOUX, lee'moo', a town of France, department of Aude, on the Aude, 13 miles S.S.W. of Carcassone. Pop. in 1852, 7776. It has a communal college, and important manufactures of fine broadcloths, yarn factories, tanneries, and oil mills.

LIM'PENHOE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LIMPSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

LIM'REE, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 9 miles S.S.E. of Wudwan.

LIN, leen, a town of China, province of Hoo-nan, 30 miles W. of Tchang-te.

LIN-AN, leen-ân', is the name of the capitals of districts in the provinces of Che-kiang and Yun-nan, China.

LI'NA, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

LINARES, le-ná'rès, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.E. of Jaen, in a fertile plain, near the Guarrizas. Pop. 6567. It has several convents, and some Roman antiquities, including a ruined aqueduct.

LINARES, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of New-Leon, 55 miles E. of Monterey.

LINCH'DALE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LINCH'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LINCOLN, link'on, or LINCOLNSHIRE, link'on-shir, a large maritime county of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire. Area 2776 square miles, or 1,671,040 acres, of which nearly 1,500,000 are said to be cultivated, and about 470,000 are enclosed fen-land. Pop. in 1841, 362,602; in 1851, 407,222. It is naturally divided into 3 districts:—1. the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2. the *moors*, a lower, but more extensive division, running N. and S., and now mostly cultivated; 3. the *fens*, in the S. and E., a low tract protected from the sea by embankments. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Soil mostly a fertile sandy loam, on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture have rendered this one of the most productive English counties. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. The Foss-dyke Canal extends from Lincoln to the Trent, near Torksey, completing the important internal navigation between the Wash and the Humber. There are also canals from the Witham to Horncastle and Sleaford, and from Titney Haven, on the E. coast, to Louth. The county is intersected by various railways; and is divided into 629 parishes. It returns 13 members to Parliament: 4 for the county; 2 for the city of Lincoln; 2 each for the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, and Stamford; and 1 for Great Grimsby. Lincolnshire is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches.

LINCOLN, (anc. *Lindum*,) a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and county of England, capital of the co. of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 47 miles E.N.E. of Derby. Pop. 13,896. It is situated in a fine district, at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c. The streets are irregular, but the town is generally well built, paved, and lighted. The superb cathedral was erected between the 12th and 15th centuries, in a mixed, but uncommonly beautiful style of English architecture, and the exterior is generally considered the finest in the kingdom, while the vast interior is only surpassed by that of York. The tombs of the bishops and of Catherine Swynford, wife of John of Gaunt; the chapter-house, valuable library, and ruins of the old episcopal palace, all demand special mention. Several of the parish churches, anciently 52 in number, are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains, including the stately castle built by William the Conqueror; traces of the old town walls; a gateway, perhaps the most perfect relic of Roman architecture in the country; a beautiful conduit; the palace of John of Gaunt, and many other antique houses. Other principal buildings are the county-hall and jail, within the castle walls; the ancient guild-hall, a sessions house, city jail, and house of correction; grammar school, founded in 1583; blue-coat school; county lunatic asylum, county hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institution, and market-house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and branch bank, with excellent breweries, and large exports of flour, by the Witham, and the ancient Roman Foss-dyke Canal, which communicates with the Trent. After the departure of the Romans, Lincoln became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and suffered much during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes. The city sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 17,532. Lincoln was, at the Conquest, and long after,

one of the richest ports in England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, and also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barrack.

LINCOLN, lin/kon, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of 850 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Androscoggin and Sagadahock cos., (organized in 1854,) and on the S. by the ocean. The Kennebec flows along its western border, and it is drained by the Damariscotta and Sheepscot Rivers, which afford some fine mill-seats. The soil is fertile, but the attention of the inhabitants is chiefly given to navigation and the fisheries. It has a sea-coast of about 50 miles, affording a great number of excellent harbors. The Kennebec River is navigable for sloops of 150 tons through the whole extent of the county, and the Damariscotta is navigable 16 miles for large vessels. Capitals, Wiscasset and Warren. Pop. in 1850, previous to the formation of Sagadahock and Androscoggin counties, which were in part taken from Lincoln, 74,875.

LINCOLN, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina; area estimated at 420 square miles. The Great Catawba forms the E. boundary, and the South Catawba intersects the county. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate size; the soil is fertile. Water-power is abundant on the streams. Gold is found near the E. border of the county, and iron is abundant. Lincoln was the most populous county of the state until reduced by the formation of Catawba and Gaston counties, since 1842. Capital, Lincolnton. Formed in 1779. Pop. 7746; of whom 5691 were free, and 2055 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the E.N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 260 square miles. The Savannah, which separates it from South Carolina, forms its boundary on the N.E., the Broad River on the N., and Little River on the S.E.; it is also drained by Fishing, Pistol, Lloyd's, and Soap Creeks. The surface is hilly; a portion of the land is fertile, particularly on the margins of the rivers. Granite and iron are abundant in the county, and novaculite is found near Lincolnton, the county seat. Pop. 5998, of whom 2219 were free, and 3780 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. Elk River flows through the county, from E. to W. The surface is composed of two inclined planes, on the opposite sides of the river; the soil is highly productive, and well watered. The streams furnish motive power for numerous mills and factories. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 23,492, of whom 17,871 were free, and 5621 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. It is traversed by Dick's River, an affluent of the Kentucky, and also drained by the sources of Green River. The surface is undulating; the soil is of limestone formation, and very productive. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. Turnpike roads have been made from this county to Frankfort and Danville. Lincoln county was one of the 3 original counties formed in 1780. Named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln. Capital, Stanford. Pop. 10,093, of whom 6738 were free, and 3355 slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois. Area 580 square miles. It is traversed by Cuivre, or Copper River, and its branches, and also drained by the Eagle Fork and Big Creek. The surface is undulating and hilly, consisting partly of prairies and partly of woodlands. The soil is generally rich. The county is liberally supplied with timber and building stone. Capital, Troy. Pop. 9421, of whom 7394 were free, and 2027 slaves.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot River, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and to facilitate its transportation a railroad is now in course of construction connecting Lincoln with Bangor. Pop. 1356.

LINCOLN, a mountainous post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimack River, about 70 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 57.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1057.

LINCOLN, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad and Sudbury River, 17 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 719.

LINCOLN, a post-village of Yazoo co., Mississippi, 40 miles N.W. of Jackson.

LINCOLN, a post-township in the S. part of Morrow co., Ohio, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 891.

LINCOLN, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

LINCOLN, a county of Canada West, situated upon the S. shore of Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the E. by the Niagara River. Area 306 square miles. Pop. 23,868.

LINCOLN CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot River, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It is an important lumber depôt. A railroad is now in course of construction to connect it with Bangor.

LINCOLNTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Lincoln co., North Carolina, is situated on the E. side of Little Catawba River, 170 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It has an active trade, and an abundant water-power, which is employed in manufactories of cotton, iron, and paper. Lincolnton contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices.

LINCOLNTON, a small post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Georgia, on Soap Creek, 90 miles N.E. of Milledgeville. It contains an academy, and 1 or 2 churches.

LINCOLNVILLE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, about 10 miles S. of Belfast. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in ship-building and navigation. Pop. 2174.

LIND, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

LINDAH, lin'dâ, a town of West Hindostan, Cutch, 1 mile from Shahpoor, thickly populated, and flourishing.

LINDAU, lin'dow, a fortified town of Bavaria, 25 miles E.S.E. of Constance, on an island in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by a wooden bridge, 300 feet in length. Pop. 3202. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, high school, and an active commerce in corn, fruit, wine, and cheese.

LINDAU, a town of Hanover, 12 miles N.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 1473.

LINDBY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

LINDE, lin'dĕh, or LINDESBERG, lin'dĕs-berg', a town of Central Sweden, lan and 20 miles N. of Œrebro. P. 760.

LINDEN, lin'den, a village of Germany, 1 mile W. of Hanover.

LINDEN, a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Nieder Hessen, 3 miles S.S.W. of Giessen.

LINDEN, a small village of Germany, Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau.

LIN'DEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York Railroad, about 40 miles E. of Buffalo.

LINDEN, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 3 miles above Williamsport, has about 100 inhabitants.

LINDEN, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Alabama, 1½ miles S. of Chickasaw Creek, 100 miles W. of Montgomery. It is situated in a very productive cotton region, and contains 2 academies and 2 newspaper offices.

LINDEN, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

LINDEN, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

LINDEN, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

LINDEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Perry co., Tennessee, on Buffalo River, 100 miles S.W. of Nashville. It contains a new court house, an academy, and 5 stores. It has grown up since 1847. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

LINDEN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

LINDEN, a township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. P. 901.

LINDEN, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, on the railroad between Lafayette and Crawfordsville, 10 miles N. of the latter.

LINDEN, a post-village, capital of Atchison co., Missouri, about 70 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph.

LINDEN, a village of Greene co., Missouri, 19 miles S.E. of Springfield.

LINDEN, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 6 miles N.W. of Mineral Point. It has an active trade in lead, which is procured from mines in the vicinity. Pop. of the village, about 250; of the township, 951.

LINDENAU, lin'dĕh-now', a village of Germany, in Bohemia, E.N.E. of Leitmeritz, with 1189 inhabitants.

LINDENAU, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Grottau. Pop. 1036.

LINDENAU, a village of Saxony, circle of and near Leipsic, towards which Napoleon retreated after his defeat at Leipsic. Pop. 1672.

LINDENFELS, lin'den-fĕls', a small town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 880.

LIN'DENVILLE, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 155 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LINDENVILLE, a small village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

LIN'DENWOOD, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 85 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

LINDESAY, (lin'zee), MOUNT, the most lofty mountain yet measured in East Australia, about 55 miles S.W. of Moreton Bay, and 5700 feet above the sea.

LINDESNAES, a cape of Norway. See NAZE.

LINDEWIESE.—OBER LINDEWIESE, o'ber lin'dĕh-wee'zĕh, and NIEDER LINDEWIESE, nee'der lin'dĕh-wee'zĕh, two nearly contiguous villages of Austrian Silesia, about 20 miles from Zukmantel. Pop. of the former, 1138; of the latter, 2087.

LIND'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LINDISFARNE, a peninsula of England. See HOLY ISLAND.

LIND'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINDLEY, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 12 miles S. of Corning. Pop. of the township, 686.

LINDLEY'S, a post-village of Ohio co., Kentucky, 166 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

LINDLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

LIN'DLEYTOWN, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 190 miles W. by S. of Albany.

LIND'LY'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LIND'NERSVILLE, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

LINDO, lin'do, (anc. *Lin'dus*, Gr. Λινδος,) a village, and the ancient capital of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 miles S. of Rhodes, with a small harbor. Birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and of Chares and Laches, the artists, who executed the Colossus of Rhodes.

LINDORES ABBEY, Scotland. See NEWBURGH.

LINDOSO, leen-do'so, a frontier town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, 29 miles N.E. of Braga. Pop. 600.

LINDOW, lin'dov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 36 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1549.

LIND'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LINDSAY, lin'zee, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, Lat. 19° 20′ N.; lon. 141° 15′ 30″ E.; 4 miles long.

LINDSAY, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Peterborough, 23 miles from Peterborough. Pop. about 550.

LIND'SAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

LINDSAY'S MILL, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

LIND'SELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LINDSELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LIND'SEY, PARTS OF, England, the N. division of the co. of Lincoln, of which it occupies nearly one-half, including the city of Lincoln, and 19 market-towns.

LINDUM. See LINCOLN.

LIND'VILLE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

LINDVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Iowa, 110 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

LINE, a post-office of Morehouse co., Louisiana.

LINE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LINE CREEK, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Fayette and Coweta counties, and joins Whitewater Creek.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

LINE LEX'INGTON, a post-village on the boundary between Bucks and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N.N.E. of Norristown.

LINE MILLS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

LINE MOUN'TAIN, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

LINE PORT, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, and on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, has about 100 inhabitants.

LINE STORE, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

LIN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LINFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LINFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LING, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LING, a Chinese word, signifying "mountain-chain," or "range," forming part of the names of many places in China; as, PE-LING, "the Northern Range," &c.

LINGA, lin'gâ, two small Shetland Islands, between Mainland and Yell; also an islet of the Hebrides, W. of Mull.

LINGA ISLAND. See LINGEN.

LIN'GANORE' CREEK, of Frederick co., Maryland, enters the Monocacy River from the left, above Frederick.

LINGARTHS, township, England, co. York, West Riding.

LINGAYEN, leen-gâ-yên', a populous seaport town on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 miles N.N.W. of Manila.

LINGE, DE, deh ling'neh, a stream of Holland, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Waal at Gorinchem.

LINGEN, ling'gheu, or LINGA, ling'gâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 104° 40′ E., 100 miles S.S.E. of Singapore. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It produces fine timber.

LINGEN, ling'en, a town of Hanover, 36 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 2776. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium.

LIN'GEN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LINGENAU, ling'en-ôw', a village of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Bregenz. Pop. 1790.

LINGENFELD, ling'en-fêlt', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, W. of Speyer. Pop. 1357.

LING'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

LING'LESTOWN, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

LING-LO-SHAN or LING-LO-CHAN, ling'lo-shân', a mountain in China, covered with perpetual snow, in the province of Kan-soo. Lat. about 35° N., lon. 103° E.

LINGONES. See LANGRES.

LINGUAGROSSA, lin'gwâ-gros'sâ, a town of Sicily, 23 miles N. of Catania. Pop. 2450.

LINGULA. See LAIGUEGLIA.

LING'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LINHARES, leen-yâ'rês, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 15 miles W.N.W. of Guarda. Pop. 870.

LINHARES, leen-yâ'rês, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, on the Doce, 30 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic.

LINKEBEEK, lin'keh-bâk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 5 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1104.

LIN'KENHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LIN-KIANG or LIN-KIANG-FOO, lin'ke-âng'foo', a city of China, province of Kiang-see, capital of a department, lat. 28° N., lon. 115° 24′ E.

LIN'KINHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LINKJÖPING. See LINKÖPING.

LINKLAEN, link'lân', a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Chenango co., New York, about 115 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1196.

LINKOPING (Linköping) or LINKJOPING, (Linkjöping,) lin'chö'ping, a lan of Sweden, on the Baltic. Area 4253 square miles. Pop. 222,484. Surface mountainous, wooded, and interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala River and Kumla Canal traverse its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and various other mineral products. Manufacturing establishments comprise barrel and sail-cloth factories, and iron and copper works. Principal towns, Linköping and Norrkjöping.

LINKOPING or LINKJOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of a lan of its own name, on the Stang-an, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 108 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4767. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a town-hall, a library of 25000 volumes, house of assembly, old castle, and a gymnasium. In its immediate vicinity was fought, in 1598, the battle of Stangebro, in which Sigismund was defeated by his uncle, who was soon after elected king of Sweden, under the name of Charles IX.

LIN'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LINLITHGOW, lin-lith'go, LINLITHGOWSHIRE, lin-lith'go-shir, or WEST LOTHIAN, lo'thee-an, a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Frith of Forth, E. and S. the co. of Edinburgh, and on the W. the cos. of Lanark and Stirling. Area estimated at 120 square miles, about three-fourths of which are arable. Pop. in 1851, 30,135. Surface beautifully varied with knolls and gentle undulations. Chief rivers, the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Coal is extensively wrought. Capital, Linlithgow. The county, independent of 2 contributory boroughs, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

LINLITHGOW, a royal and parliamentary burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, on the Union Canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 17 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4213. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake of about 60 acres. The chief buildings are the parish church of St. Michael, erected in the 12th century, and esteemed one of the noblest Gothic structures in Scotland; a town-house, with sheriff's court-room, jail erected in 1668, and a curious hexagonal cross-well, rebuilt in 1805 from an old model. On an eminence, bordered by a lake, are magnificent remains of a royal palace, founded, probably, by Edward I. of England, on the place of a Roman camp, and gradually rebuilt in its present form, by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; it has a heavy, but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, and some manufactures of leather. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending one member to the House of Commons.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, a co. of Scotland. See LINLITHGOW.

LINN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1200.

LINN, a county towards the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. Locust and Yellow Creeks, affluents of Grand River, flow through the county from N. to S.; it is drained by Wolf and Elk Creeks, and Grand River touches the S.W. extremity. The county contains a large proportion of prairie, interspersed with woodland; the soil is productive. Named in honor of Lewis F. Linn, United States senator from Missouri. Capital, Linneus. Pop. 4058; of whom 3681 were free, and 377 slaves.

LINN, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers, which flow in a S.E. direction, affording abundant water-power; it is also drained by Prairie and Buffalo Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the county is said to be well timbered. The soil is excellent, and the water good. A railroad is projected through the county from Dubuque to Keokuk. Capital, Marion. Pop. 5444.

LINN, a county in the western part of Oregon, has an area estimated at 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, and on the W. by the Willamette River, and is drained by the Santyam and Mackenzie's Rivers. The soil along the valleys of the streams is very fertile. Pop. 994.

LINN, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

LINN, a village of Greenup co., Kentucky, about 120 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort, has 2 churches and 2 tanneries.

LINN, a post-village and township, capital of Osage co., Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Jefferson city, 22 miles E. of the latter. Pop. of the township, 1213.

LINN, a township of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop. 630.

LINN CITY, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the left bank of the Willamette River, 1 mile below the mouth of Tualatin River, and immediately opposite to Oregon city. It contains several mills.

LIN'NEUS, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, about 10 miles S.W. of Houlton. Pop. 501.

LINNEUS, a post-village, capital of Linn co., Missouri, 116 miles N.W. of Jefferson city.

LINN FLATT, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Texas.

LINN GROVE, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

LINNHE, LOCH, lox lin'nee, a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length 20 miles, breadth 8 miles. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

LINNICH, lin'nik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1520. The military order of St. Hubert was instituted here in 1444.

LINN'VILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 37 miles E. of Columbus.

LINNVILLE, a village in Jefferson co., Missouri, on Big River, 40 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

LINNVILLE RIVER, of Burke co., North Carolina, flows into the Catawba.

LINNVILLE RIVER, a post-office of Burke co., North Carolina.

LINOSA, le-no'sâ, (anc. *Ægusa,*) a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.W. of Sicily, and 85 miles W. of Malta. It is of volcanic formation, and uninhabited.

LINSELLES, lăn'sêl', a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1351.

LINSENHOFEN, lin'zen-ho'fen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Steinach. Pop. 1115.

LIN'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LINSTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LINSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LINTAO, an island of China. See LANTAO.

LIN-TCHIN or LIN-TCIN. See LIN-TSING.

LINTH, lint, a river of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt, after a N. course of about 26 miles. The LINTH CANAL, 9 miles long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINTIN, lin'teen', an island of China, in the Canton River, about 18 miles N.E. of Macao, and 9 miles N. of Lantao, with a remarkable conical peak.

LINTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10½ miles S.E. of Cambridge. Pop. 1838. Barham Hall, in this parish, was built from the remains of a priory founded in 1292.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINTON, a township of England, co. of Hereford.

LINTON ON OUSE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LINTON, a parish and village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Peebles, bounded by the co. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1515, partly employed in cotton manufactures. The village is a burgh of regality under the Earl of March.

LINTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

LINTON, (East,) a village of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles E. of Haddington, on the Tyne, with a station on the North British Railway. Pop. 775.

LINTON, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

LINTON, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1590.

LINTON, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Indiana, 88 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

LINTON, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 972.

LINTON, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 21 miles N. by W. of Burlington.

LINTRATHEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LIN-TSING, lin'sing', LIN-TCHING, or LIN-TCHIN, lin'cheen', written also LIN-TCIN, a city of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a district, on the Yu-ho Canal, 70 miles W. of Tsee-nan. It is populous, and stated to be handsome and important as a commercial city. It has some mosques, several temples, one with a colossal gold idol, and an octagon tower of nine stories.

LINTHAL, lint'tâl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1517.

LINTZ or LINZ, lints, (anc. *Lentia* or *Lentinum,*) a fortified city, capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 280 yards in length, 98 miles W.S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 48° 19′ N., lon. 14° 17′ E. Pop. 31,000. It is fortified in a remarkable manner, by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S., and 9 on the N. bank of the Danube. It is handsomely built, and has 3 suburbs, more extensive than the city itself; many fine churches, a landhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, and an old castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Austria, but now a prison and penitentiary for the province; and some large barracks, a custom-house, bank, theatre, &c. In the principal square is a marble column, erected in 1723, between statues of Jupiter and Neptune, to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague and the Turks. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum, with a library of 25,000 volumes; an asylum for deaf mutes, and other hospitals. The principal manufactures are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets. Its transit trade by the Danube is very considerable; and it communicates by railways with Budweis in Bohemia, and with Gmünden on the Traun. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

LINTZ or LINZ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2390.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LIN'VILLE GROVE, a village of Madison co., Missouri.

LIN'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LINWOOD, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3½ miles W. of Paisley. Pop. 1126, mostly employed in a cotton factory.

LIN'WOOD, a small village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

LINWOOD, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

LINZ. See LINTZ.

LION D'ANGERS, LE, leh le-ôn' dôn'zhâ', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 13 miles N.N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2760.

LIONFORTE, a town of Sicily. See LEONFORTE.

LIONVILLE, a post-village of Uwchlan township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, 31 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LIOUBIM. See LYCOBIM.

LIOUTSIN. See LYCOTHIN.

LIPAN (le-pân') INDIANS, a large and warlike tribe in the W. part of Texas and E. part of Mexico.

LIPARI, lip'a-re or lee'pâ-re, (anc. *Lip'ara,*) an island in the Mediterranean, about 25 miles N. of Sicily. Lat. 38° 30′ N., lon. 14° 55′ E. It is the largest and most central island of the Lipari group, being 18 miles in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, and some corn. It is the great magazine for pumice-stone, sent hence to all parts of the world; and sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, and fish are important articles of export.

LIPARI, a town on the E. coast of the above island, on a steep acclivity, and tolerably well built. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V., which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town, and contains several public edifices within its enclosure; the principal of which is the cathedral. Lipari likewise possesses a college, episcopal palace, several convents, and an hospital. The bay immediately beneath the town, is about 2 miles in circuit, and has good anchorage; but the shelter, from want of a mole, is very insecure. A considerable trade, however, is carried on in the different products of the island. Lipari is the capital of the whole group, and the see of a bishop. P. 12,500.

LIPARI ISLANDS, (anc. *Æolliæ* or *Vulcaniæ Insulæ,*) a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, named from LIPARI the principal island, between lat. 38° 20′ and 38° 55′ N., and lon. 14° 15′ and 15° 15′ E., from 15 to 30 miles from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the intendency of Messina. Aggregate population about 22,000, of whom 14,000 are in the Island of Lipari. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, and Alicudi. All are mountainous, and volcanic, Stromboli having an active volcano. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns.

LIPAU, lee'pôw, LIPPAU, lip'pôw, or LIPOW, lee'pov, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, about 12 miles from Hradisch, on the Wieliczka. Pop. 1059.

LIPCSE NEMETH, lip'châ' nâ'mêth', or DEUTSCH-LYPTSCH, doitch liptch, a market-town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Liptau, 21 miles N.N.W. of Brieg, originally founded by German colonists. Pop. 3216.

LIPCSE, lip'châ', or LIPCSA, lip'châ', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Nagy-Ag, 31 miles N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 1642.

LIPES or LIPEZ, lee'pês, a town of Bolivia, department and 162 miles S.W. of Potosi, capital of a province, formerly a large rich town, now much reduced.

LIPETSK or LIPETZK, le-pêtsk', a town of Russia, government, and 84 miles W. of Tambov, on the Voronezh. Pop. 6500. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and well-frequented mineral baths.

LIPNICZA, ALSO LIPNICZA, ôl'shô' lip'nit'sôh', and FELSÖ LIPNICZA, fêl'shô' lip'nit'sôh, two villages of North Hungary, co. of Arva, 44 miles N.W. of Kesmark, on the Schwarz. Pop. of the former 3403; of the latter 1514.

LIPNIK, lip'nik', or LEIPNIK, lip'nik, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, 36 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1428.

LIPNITZ, GROSS, gross lip'nits, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 24 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 1355.

LIPNO, lip'no, a town of Poland, province and 32 miles N.W. of Plock, on the Niemen. Pop. 2600.

LIPOVETZ, le-po-vêts', (Polish *Lipowiec*, le-po've-ăts,) a frontier town of Russia, government and 102 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 3100.

LIPPA, lip'pôh', a market-town of South-Eastern Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Maros, 30 miles N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 7937, mostly employed in agriculture and in cattle breeding.

LIPPA, lip'pâ, a village of Illyria, Istria, 20 miles S.E. of Trieste.

LIPPE, lip'peh, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 miles N.E. of Lippspring, flows mostly W. through Prussian Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel, after a course of 110 miles.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, lip'peh dêt'molt, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the principality of Pyrmont. Capital, Detmold. Area 438 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 105,015. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, (anc. *Saltus Teutoburgiensis,*) where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ems and the Lippe have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products, salt, lime, iron, and marble. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, Horn, and in the detached bailiwick of Lipperode, a portion of Lippstadt. But by treaty of May, 1850, this was given to Prussia, for a yearly rent of 9000 thalers, (1350*l.*) Since 1836, the government has been constitutional, the diet meeting once in two years; contingent to the federal army, 731 men.

LIPPEHNE, lip-pê'peh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 48 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2750.

LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG or LIPPE-SCHAUENBURG. See SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

LIPPSPRING, lip'spring, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 35 miles S.S.W. of Minden, near the source of the Lippe. Pop. 1521.

LIPPSTADT, lip'stâtt, a fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. 4335. It is enclosed by walls, and is regularly and well built. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, starch, leather, and iron wares. Prior to May, 1850, a portion belonged to Lippe-Detmold.

LIPSK, leepsk, a town of Russian Poland, on the Bober, 22 miles W. of Grodno. Pop. 950.

LIPSK, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 42 miles S.E. of Slonim. Pop. 1000.

LIPSO, lip'so, (anc. *Lepsia,*) a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 miles S.E. of Patmos.

LIPTAU, lip'tow, a county of Hungary, forming the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded N. by Galicia and the county of Arva. Area 890 square miles. Capital, Szent-Miklos. Pop. 79,753.

LIPTHAL or LIPTAL, lip'tâl, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle and N. of Hradisch. Pop. 1470.

LIPTOD, lip'tod', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 4 miles from Mohacs. Pop. 1019.

LIQUENTIA. See LIVENZA.

LIRÉ, lee're', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Beaupreau. Pop. in 1852, 2220.

LIRIA, lee're-â, (anc. *Edeta* or *Laurona,?*) a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 8524. It has a handsome modern church, and manufactures of linens, soap, and earthenware.

LIRIS. See GARIGLIANO.

LISBON, liz'bon, (Port. and Sp. *Lisboa*, liz-bo'â or lees-bo'â, Fr. *Lisbonne*, lees'bonn', It. *Lisabona*, le-zâ-bo'nâ, Ger. *Lissabon*, lis'sâ-bon, anc. *Olis'ipo.*) a city of Western Europe, capital of the kingdom of Portugal, and of the province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of observatory, 38° 42′ 4″ N., lon. 9° 8′ 2″ W. Castle battery 373 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1845, 280,000. Mean temperature of year, 61°.3; winter, 52°.4; summer, 70°.9. Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains and cold winds in winter. It is built on a succession of hills, rising more or less abruptly from the quays in the form of an amphitheatre, and exhibits a great variety of churches, convents, and houses, which have an imposing effect when viewed from the river. The length of the city in a straight line, is about 3½ miles; while the breadth, from S. to N., or from the Tagus inland, is from 1 to 1½ miles. The whole of this space, however, is not densely covered with buildings; considerable portions of it being occupied by gardens, ruins, and the naked declivities of the hills. The favorable impression which a distant view of the city is fitted to produce, is destroyed by a nearer survey. The streets in general, and more especially in the E., which is the oldest portion of the city, are steep, narrow, crooked, wretchedly paved, and disgustingly filthy; and the houses, with the exception of a neat and substantial building here and there, are old-fashioned and mean. That part of the town, however, which has been rebuilt since the great earthquake in 1755, and which is situated in the valley between Castle-hill, on the E., and the hills of San Francisco and Do Carmo, on the W., consists of several parallel streets, crossed by others at right angles, and is regular, well-built, and kept at least decently clean. Of these, Gold, Silver, and Cloth streets extend about half a mile N. and S.; having, at their S. extremity, the Praça do Commercio, a large and handsome square, surrounded on three sides by the Naval Arsenal, the Exchange, Custom-house, India-house, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S., with an equestrian statue of Joseph I., in bronze, in the centre. At the N. extremity of these streets are the Praça de Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market; and a handsome square, called the Rocio, containing a magnificent national theatre, recently erected on the site of the former Inquisition. The only other open spaces and squares worthy of particular notice are the Passeio Publico, or promenade, which, although small, is elegantly laid out; the fine shady avenue called the Salitre; the Praça das Amoreiras, containing a large reservoir for supplying the different fountains of the city with water, and Praça de Algeria, in which a sort of rag fair is held. The W. quarter, built along the slope of the W. hill, is airy and pleasant, and contains numerous respectable dwellings, chiefly occupied by foreigners, with vineyards and gardens well stocked with olive, orange, and other trees.

Excepting the Castle of St. George, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the only other note-worthy buildings besides those already adverted to, are churches and convents. The principal of the former are the Cathedral or patriarchal church, on the slope of the Castle hill; the church do Coraçao do Jesus, on the hill of Estrella; the church of the Martyrs, erected on the spot where Alphonso I. mounted the walls of the city, and rescued it from the Moors; the handsome church of Santa Engraçia, and the church of San Roque. The numerous convents which crown the hills, and appear like palaces and fortresses, are for the most part massive and imposing structures. The palace of Necessidades, in which the meetings of the Cortes are held, has a respectable appearance; and the theatre of San Carlos, or Italian Opera-house, is a large and handsome edifice. But unquestionably the most remarkable specimen of architecture of which Lisbon can boast, and one of the greatest works of the kind either in ancient or in modern times, is the aqueduct which conveys water to the city, from springs rising near the village of Bellas, about 10½ miles distant. It is partly conducted under ground, but on approaching Lisbon it crosses a deep valley, which is spanned for nearly 2500 feet by a bridge of 30 arches, the loftiest of which is 240 feet high, and 110 feet wide.

The scientific and literary institutions comprise the Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in the latter part of last century; College of the Nobles; Royal Marine Academy, or school of navigation and ship-building, with its observatory; Royal Academy of Artillery and Engineers, Royal Military College, School of Music, National Library, in Praça do Commercio, containing about 150,000 volumes, and that of the Cortes in the Necessidades, of about 30,000 volumes; the Royal Schools of Vicente de Fora, for instruction in philosophy, geometry, physics, and the ancient languages; Royal School of Drawing and Civil Architecture, and numerous primary or elementary schools. The buildings belonging to some of these institutions are spacious. The places appropriated to public amusement are very few, consisting of the Italian opera-house, the new national theatre, and an erection for the exhibition of bull-fights.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbor, or rather the roadstead, is one of the finest in the world; and the quays, which extend between 2 and 3 miles along the bank of the river, are elegant and commodious. The entrance of the Tagus is guarded by Fort St. Julian, on the N., with a lighthouse 120 feet above sea-level; and Fort Bugio, having a lighthouse 65 feet high, stands near the S. bank. Farther up the river, and forming a W. suburb to Lisbon, a short distance beyond the Alcantara, stands the town of Belem, with its well-known Tower, one of the defences of the harbor. There are two channels by which the river may be entered, one on the S., with a minimum depth on the bar of 6 fathoms; and another, on the N., with a minimum depth of 4 fathoms. Within the roadstead the water is about 20 fathoms in mid-channel, but gradually shoals towards the edge. The commerce of Lisbon, which was formerly very extensive, has greatly fallen off since the separation of Brazil from the crown of Portugal. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, and salt; and the principal imports are hemp, flax, corn, silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, iron, steel, hardware, dried fish, ale, porter, and coals. In 1843, the total exports amounted to £393,840; and the imports to £1,544,760. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, and soap, all of very bad quality; there are also sugar refineries and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed; but in most of the mechanical trades, the workmen are very deficient.

Lisbon was anciently called *Olisipo* or *Ulysipo*, some say on account of its foundation being ascribed to Ulysses. *Felicitas Julia* was its name under the Romans. It was captured by the Moors in 716, and remained in their possession till 1145. In 1755, it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city, and destroyed about 60,000

of its inhabitants. From this calamity, traces of which are still visible, it has never thoroughly recovered. It was taken by the French in 1807; but resisted an attack by Massena in 1809. The population is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, numerous negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia, who perform the greater part of the heavy laborious work, and are water-carriers and household servants, noted for their honesty and fidelity.

LIS'BON, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, at the junction of Lebatis River, and on the railroad in progress from Lewiston to Topsham, 26 miles N.N.E. of Portland. The Lebatis affords water-power, considered equal to the best in the state, and employed in driving a woollen factory and numerous establishments for the manufacture of various kinds of lumber. The Androscoggin is here crossed by a toll-bridge. The township contains 3 villages. Pop. 1945.

LISBON, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Lower Ammonoosuck, about 81 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has manufactures of starch, pearl-ashes, &c. Pop 1881.

LISBON, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N. by E. of New London, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of cotton machinery, cotton goods, flannels, &c. Pop. 937.

LISBON, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, with a station on the Northern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. An act was passed April 6, 1850, authorizing the construction of a dam extending from Gallopville in this township to Gallop Island in the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 1260 feet. The fall to be obtained is estimated at from 6 to 8 feet, affording an hydraulic power of almost incalculable amount. This being at the foot of navigation for sail-vessels on the lakes, the position is considered very favorable to the establishment of a commercial as well as a manufacturing town. The post-offices in the township are called Lisbon, Lisbon Centre, and Slackville. Organized in 1801. Pop. 5295.

LISBON, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 22 miles S.S.E. of Trenton.

LISBON, a post-village in Howard co., Maryland, 40 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

LISBON, a post-village in Bedford co., Virginia, 150 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

LISBON, a village of Lincoln co., Georgia, on the Broad River, 105 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

LISBON, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

LISBON, a post-village of Union co., Arkansas, 12 miles N. of El Dorado.

LISBON, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana, 135 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

LISBON, a thriving post-village and township in Kendall co., Illinois, situated on an extensive and fertile prairie, 51 miles S.W. of Chicago. The village has an academy and several stores. Pop. about 400; of the township, 519.

LISBON, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

LISBON, a post-township in the N. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 62 miles E. of Madison. Pop. 1036.

LISBON CENTRE, a post village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Northern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. There is here a large depot 100 feet by 50, at which but little business however is done.

LIS'BURN, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Belfast, with which town it communicates by railway. Pop. of town in 1851, 6932. It has a spacious cathedral church for the diocese of Down and Connor, containing a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died bishop here in 1667; remains of a castle built by Lord Conway in 1610, and burnt, together with the town, in 1707; a court-house, an infirmary for the county of Antrim, fever hospital, free school, union workhouse, linen hall, large market-house, and assembly rooms, with thriving manufactures of linen, and, in the vicinity, bleach-grounds. A canal from Lake Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the Vaughan family.

LISBURN, a thriving post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Yellowbreeches Creek, 9 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

LISBURN, a post-village of Sampson co., North Carolina, 113 miles S. of Raleigh.

LISCA-BIANCA, lis'kâ be-ân'kâ, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

LISCA-NERA, lis'kâ nâ'râ, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

LISCANOR, a village of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, on an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, 4½ miles W. of Ennistymon. It is a coast-guard station.

LIS'CARD, a township of England, co. of Chester.

LISCHAU, lish'ów, a market-town of Bohemia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 2283.

LISCHNICZ, lish'nitch, or LISSNITZ, lis'nits, a village of Bohemia, about 20 miles from Königgrätz, on the Wild Adler. Pop. 1139.

LISCIA, lee'shâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Citra, 12 miles S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1238.

LI'SHA'S KILL, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

LISIANKA, le-se-ân'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.S.E. of Kiev, with mineral baths. Pop. 2600.

LISIANSKY, le-se-ân'skee, a small low coral island of the Pacific Ocean; lat. 26° 3' N., lon. 173° 42' W.

LISIEUX, lee'ze-th', (anc. *Neomagus* or *Lexovium*,) a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Touques, 27 miles E.S.E. of Caen. It is beautifully situated between two gorges, forming the entrance into a rich and fertile valley, and is surrounded by villas and gardens. The houses, though lofty, are of wood, and have generally a decayed, gloomy look; while the streets are mostly narrow and winding. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th century; an episcopal palace, a handsome structure; and a theatre. The manufactures are muslin, broadcloth, flannel, moleskins, hair-cloth, ribbons, and weaving combs. There are also worsted and cotton, paper and fulling mills, bleach-fields, dye-works, and tanneries; and a trade in corn, fruit, cider, hemp, flax, cattle, &c. Lisieux is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a small seminary, and a communal college. It was taken and almost completely destroyed in the 4th century by the Saxons, who employed the materials of the old in founding a new town. Four centuries after, it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who afterwards kept possession. In 1130, during an incursion of the Britons, it was almost burned down. It was subsequently taken by Philip Augustus in 1203; by the English in 1415; by Charles VII. of France in 1448; by the Leaguers in 1571; and lastly, by Henry IV. of France, in 1588. During these events the Bishop of Lisieux took the title of Prince, and combined the temporal with the spiritual power. Pop. 11,345.

LISKEARD, lis-kard', or LESKEARD, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. Pop. 3001. It is irregularly built on a rocky, uneven site; has a large Gothic church, a handsome town-hall, national school, literary and philosophical society, and branch bank; and a traffic in the produce of the adjacent tin, copper, and lead mines. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

LISKO, lis'ko, a town of Austrian Galicia, 8 miles S.E. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2329.

LISKOVO, lis ko'vo, a village of Russia, government and 50 miles S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, with 4000 inhabitants, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

LISLE, a city of France. See LILLE.

LISLE, leel, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles N.W. of Périgueux. P. 1790.

LISLE, lile, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Broome co., New York, 125 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1680.

LISLE, a post-village in Osage co., Missouri, on Osage River, at the mouth of Mauvaise Creek, 12 miles S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

LIS'LEE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

L'ISLET, lee'lé', a co. of Canada East, extending from the St. Lawrence on the N.W. to the state of Maine on the S.E., and comprising an area of 1220 square miles. Pop. 19,641.

L'ISLET, a post-village of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 48 miles below Quebec. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 4 or 5 stores, a carding and several other mills.

LISMORE, liz-mor', an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 miles N.N.W. of Oban. Area about 8000 acres. Pop. 1399. It was the ancient seat of the bishops of Argyle; has remains of their castle and cathedral; the chancel of which latter is now used as the parish church.

LISMORE', an episcopal city and parish of Ireland, Munster, counties of Waterford and Cork, 111 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town 3067. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland, originally founded by King John, and recently restored; a new cathedral, with elegant interior; a large Roman Catholic chapel, grammar and other schools, almshouses, a union workhouse, fever hospitals, and court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. Lismore was the birthplace of Boyle and of Congreve.

LISMORE-WITH-APPIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, including the island of Lismore, and a great extent of territory on the adjoining mainland.

LIS'NADILL', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

LISNASKEA, lis'nas-kâ', a market-town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, 10 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 915.

LISONZO, a river of Illyria. See ISONZO.

LISPITZ, lis'pits, or BLISKOWICE, blis-ko-ween'zâ, a market-town of Moravia, 16 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1249.

LISSA, lis'sâ, (Slavic, *Vis*; L. *Issa*,) an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 33 miles S.W. of Spalatro. Chief products,

wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. The principal town, Lissa or San Giorgio, has a good harbor. It is built picturesquely in the form of an amphitheatre. Pop. 2300. From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the English, when it had a depôt of English manufactures, and a population of 12,000.

LISSA, lis'sâ, (Polish *Lesno*, lêsh'no,) a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 8730, of whom about 4000 are Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and 2 Calvinist churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in wine. It was the original seat of the Leczinski family, ancestors of Stanislaus, king of Poland.

LISSABON. See LISBON.

LISSA, NEW, noi lis'sâ, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.E. of Prague, with 2513 inhabitants, and a castle.

LIS'SAN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Tyrone and Londonderry.

LISSE, lis'seh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 9 miles S. of Haarlem.

LISSE, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1544.

LISSEWEGHE, lees'vaig', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles N. of Bruges. Pop. 1458.

LIS'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LISSITZ, lis'sits, a market-town of Moravia, with a castle, 18 miles N.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1370.

LISSONE, lis-so'nâ, a village of Lombardy, N.W. of Monza. Pop. 2827.

LISSONUF'FY, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

LISSUS. See ALESSIO.

LIS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LISTOW'EL, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, on the Feale, 16½ miles N.N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 2598. It has ruins of a stately castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of Desmond. It gives the title of Earl to the Hare family.

LISTRAC, lees'trâk', a village of France, department of Gironde, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1803.

LISZA, a village of Austria. See LESZA.

LISZA, lis'sôh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 23 miles N.N.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 2523.

LISZKA-OLASZI, liss'kôh'-o'lds'see', a market-town of Hungary, county and 22 miles S.W. of Zemplin, on the Bodrog. Pop. 2555.

LISZKOVALVA, liss'ko'kûl'vôh', or LISZKOVA, lis'ko'vôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 2 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 1423.

LITAKOU', South Africa. See LATTAKOO.

LITANY, EL, êl lee'tâ'nee, or LIETTANI, le-êt-tâ'nee, (anc. *Leontes*,) a river of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 miles N. of Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El Kasimeeyeh, (or El-Kasimiyeh.)

LITCH'AM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles N.N.W. of Swaffham. Pop. 846.

LITCHFIELD, a town of England. See LICHFIELD.

LITCHBOROUGH, a parish of England. See LICHBOROUGH.

LITCH'FIELD, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 900 square miles, being the largest county in the state. It is intersected by the Housatonic River, by which, and the Farmington River, with their tributaries, it is chiefly watered. The streams supply motive power to numerous factories and mills. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is good, and generally well cultivated. In 1850, the county produced 109,238 tons of hay, and 1,246,538 pounds of butter, greater quantities of each than were produced by any other county in the state. It abounds in iron ore, which is extensively manufactured. The railroad connecting Bridgeport with Albany traverses the county, and that extending from Derby to Winsted nearly intersects it. Organized in 1751, and named from Lichfield or Litchfield, a city in England. Capital, Litchfield. Pop. 45,253.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, 11 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2100.

LITCHFIELD, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Merrimack River, about 23 miles S. by E. of Concord. Pop. 447.

LITCHFIELD, a beautiful post-village and the seat of justice of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 31 miles W. of Hartford, and 37 miles N.W. by N. of New Haven. The village is situated on an elevation, surrounded by rich and varied scenery. One of the largest lakes in the state lies in full view. The principal dwellings and stores are on two streets, crossing each other at right angles, at the intersection of which is a handsome square. Besides the county buildings, it contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church, a branch of the Phœnix Bank of Hartford, and 2 newspaper offices. A law school, which was established here in 1784, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve, was for many years the most celebrated in the United States. After the death of its distinguished founder, the school was discontinued. The outlet of the lake furnishes an extensive hydraulic power, at present improved only for a paper-mill, oil-mill, and satinet factory. There are also in the township a puddling forge and a clock factory. Indian name, *Bantam*. Incorporated in 1719. Pop. of the township, 3957.

LITCHFIELD, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 12 miles S. by E. of Utica. Pop. 1676.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 1112.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Kentucky, 110 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township in the W. part of Medina co., Ohio, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Medina. Pop. 1312.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, 12 miles N.W. of Hillsdale. The village contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 2 mills, and 1 foundry. Pop. in 1853, about 500; of the township, 1362.

LITCHFIELD CORNERS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

LITH, lit, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1279.

LITHADA, a cape of Greece. See CAPE LITHADA.

LITHANG, lee'thâng', or LITANG, lee'tâng', a town of Thibet, 47 miles W. of the confines of the Chinese province of Sechuen; lat. 30° 2′ N., lon. 99° 50′ E. It is built on the sides of a hill rising in the midst of an extensive but almost barren plain; has two large Lama monasteries, in one of which is a press for printing Bodhist books; and a brisk trade in gold dust, chaplets of black beads, and bowls formed from the roots of the vine and the box-tree. A garrison of Chinese soldiers is stationed here.

LITHERLAND, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LITHGOW, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 75 miles S. by E. of Albany.

LITHO'NIA, a village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 20 miles E. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

LITHOP'OLIS, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Lancaster, about 18 miles S.E. of the former. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

LITHUANIA, lith-u-â'ne-a, (Polish, *Litwa*, lit'vâ; Ger. *Littauen*, or *Lithauen*, lit-tow'en; Fr. *Lithuanie*, lee'tü'â'nee',) an ancient territory of Europe; bounded N. by Courland, E. by Russia, S. by Poland, and W. by Prussia. This territory, which, in the 11th century, was tributary to Russia, threw off the yoke in the 13th century, and became a grand-duchy under Ringold. One of his successors, named Gedemin, subdued part of Russia; and another, called Jagellon, by marrying the Polish Princess Hedwig, towards the end of the 14th century, became king of Poland, and thus united the grand-duchy to that kingdom. On the first partition of Poland in 1773, a considerable portion of Lithuania was appropriated by Russia, and formed into the governments of Mohedev and Vitebsk; the remainder, still united to the Polish monarchy, constituted six woiwods—Wilna, Troki, Polozk or Vitebsk, Novogrodek, Brzesc, and Minsk—the first two forming Lithuania proper, and the other four Russian Lithuania. By the subsequent partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795, Russia obtained as much of Lithuania as formed the governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk; while Prussia obtained a portion which is now included in the government of Gumbinnen, province of Eastern Prussia. —Adj. and inhab. LITHUANIAN, lith-u-â'ne-an.

LITIZ, lit'its, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. of Lancaster, is a Moravian settlement, with neat and substantial buildings. It contains a female seminary, and an academy for boys. Laid out in 1757.

LITKE, lit'kâ', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neograd, 4 miles from Szakall. Pop. 855.

LITKE, FENYES, fen'yesh' lit'kâ', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 2 miles from Kisvarda. Pop. 1174.

LITRY, a village of France. See LITTRY.

LITSCHAU, lit'show, a frontier town of Lower Austria, on the Launitz, 80 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 657.

LITTAU, lit'tow, (Moravian *Litowle*, lit-tov'lâ,) a town of Moravia, with a station on the railway to Prague, 10 miles N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 2280, mostly engaged in manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, and hosiery.

LITTERMORE' or LETTERMORE', an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway, on the S. side of Kilkinan Bay. It has a coast-guard station.

LITTERMULLIN, an island of Ireland, county and 27 miles W. by S. of Galway, is about 1 mile long.

LITTLE BAY, a post-office of Calhoun co., Arkansas.

LITTLE BEAVER, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 960.

LITTLE BEAVER BRIDGE, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

LITTLE BEAVER RIVER, of Columbiana co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River near the boundary between Ohio and Pennsylvania, 14 miles below Beaver.

LITTLE BLACK RIVER, rises in Ripley co., Missouri, and enters Current River in Randolph co., Arkansas.

LITTLE BLUE RIVER, of Indiana, flows into the Blue River near Shelbyville.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

LITTLEDOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancas-

ter, parish and 3¼ miles E.N.E. of Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It was anciently a Roman station.

LITTLEBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LITTLE BRAZOS, a river of Texas, is a small stream which extends across Robertson co., parallel with Brazos River, and then enters that river a few miles W. of Boonville.

LITTLE BREWSTER ISLAND, at the N. side of the entrance to Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. It contains a revolving light 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 19′ 48″ N., lon. 70° 53′ 30″ W.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1764.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE BROKENSTRAW CREEK, of Warren co., Pennsylvania, falls into Big Brokenstraw Creek.

LITTLE BULL FALLS, a post-office of Marathon co., Wisconsin.

LITTLEBURY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

LITTLE BUSHKILL CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into Bushkill Creek in Pike co.

LITTLEBY, a post-office of Audrain co., Missouri.

LITTLE CANADA, a post-office of Ramsay co., Minesota Territory.

LITTLE CATAWBA RIVER, of North Carolina. See CATAWBA.

LITTLE CHAZY RIVER, of Clinton co., New York, falls into Lake Champlain.

LITTLE CHUCKEY, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LITTLE CHUTE, (shoot,) a thriving post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, which here affords water-power, 105 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

LITTLE CLEARFIELD CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into Clearfield Creek, in the county of the same name.

LITTLE CLIFTY, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

LITTLE COAL RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Logan co. by two branches, called the Pond and Spruce Forks, and falls into Coal River in Kanawha co.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post township of Newport co., Rhode Island, on the Atlantic, 30 miles S.S.E. of Providence. Pop. 1462.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post-office of Carroll co., Missouri.

LITTLE CREEK, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Pop. 2315.

LITTLE CREEK LANDING, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND, S. side of the entrance to Santilla River, Georgia. On the N. end is a fixed light 53 feet high. Lat. 30° 58′ 30″ N., lon. 81° 37′ W.

LITTLE CUYAHOGA (kī-a-hō'ga) RIVER, Ohio, joins the main stream in Summit co., near Akron.

LITTLE DARBY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into Darby Creek about 14 miles S.W. of Columbus.

LITTLE DETROIT, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 70 miles N. of Springfield.

LITTLE EAGLE, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 2020.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR BAY, on the S.E. coast of New Jersey, between New Inlet and Barnegat Bay. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 3½ or 4 miles.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR RIVER, of New Jersey, is formed by several small branches, which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a south-easterly course, it forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic counties, and flows through Great Bay into the ocean. It is navigable by sloops 25 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE ELKHART, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LITTLE ELKHART CREEK, of Indiana, rises in La Grange co., and enters the St. Joseph's River at Bristol.

LITTLE ELM, a post-office of Denton co., Texas.

LITTLE FALLS or ROCKTON, a post-village in Rockton township, Herkimer co., New York, on both sides of the Mohawk River, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 75 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It is situated in a narrow and romantic valley. The river falls over rocky rapids, descending 42 feet in the course of three-quarters of a mile, and furnishing great water-power. The Erie Canal here passes by a deep cut in the solid rock, through a picturesque defile, 2 miles in extent. Granite rocks rise on both sides of the valley, to the height of about 500 feet. The village contains churches of 5 denominations, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of machinery, paper, woollen goods, flour, &c. The feeder of the canal crosses the river by a handsome aqueduct, with an arch of 70 feet span. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 4000.

LITTLE FALLS, a post-village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal, which is here carried across the Passaic River by an aqueduct, 4 miles S.W. of Paterson. It has extensive water-power, with several manufactories.

LITTLE FALLS, a post-office of Benton co., Minesota Territory.

LITTLE FLAT, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

LITTLE FLAT ROCK CREEK, Indiana, flows into the Flat Rock, 7 miles N.W. of Greensburgh.

LITTLEFORT, Illinois. See WAUKEGAN.

LITTLE GAP, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE GENESEE, a post-village in the S.W. part of Allegheny co., New York, 250 miles W. by S. of Albany.

LITTLE GRANT, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE GREEN LAKE, in Marquette co., Wisconsin, lies about 4 miles S. of Green Lake. It is 1½ miles long, and 1 mile wide. Its waters are very deep, and remarkably pure. The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. On the N. side, for more than a mile, the shore is composed of beautiful white sandstone, rising in some places like a wall, 70 or 80 feet in height.

LITTLE GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

LITTLE GUNPOWDER, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LITTLE GUYANDOTTE, (ghī'an-dott',) a river in the W. part of Virginia, falls into the Ohio, after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell counties.

LITTLEHAM with EXMOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LITTLEHAMPTON, a maritime town and watering place of England, co. of Sussex, 18 miles W. of Brighton. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on, and there is an iron foundry. The harbor formed by the influx of the Arun into the English Channel, is defended by a fort, and is accessible to vessels of considerable burden. The trade is principally in coals, provisions, and timber from America and the Baltic. Pop. in 1851, 2436.

LITTLE ISLAND, an island and parish of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the harbor, 4 miles E. of the city.

LITTLE ROCKHOCKING, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LITTLE JUNIATA Pennsylvania. See JUNIATA.

LITTLE KANAWHA, a river of Western Virginia, rises in Braxton county, passes through Gilmer, Wirt, and Wood counties, and enters the Ohio at Parkersburg. Its general direction is W.N.W.; its length perhaps 150 miles. The country through which it flows is hilly, and contains extensive beds of stone-coal, and a number of salt springs. This river is navigable only a few miles.

LITTLE LAKE, in the S.E. part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche Interior, is connected by short outlets with Barataria Bay. Length about 7 miles.

LITTLE LEVEL, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

LITTLE LOYALSOCK CREEK, an affluent of Loyalsock Creek, in Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MAHONEY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 326.

LITTLE MAHONING CREEK, of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, flows into Mahoning Creek.

LITTLE MARSH, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 110 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

LITTLE MEADOWS, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MIAMI River, of Ohio, rises in the S.W. central part of the state, and flowing in a direction nearly S.W., enters the Ohio River 6 miles above Cincinnati.

LITTLE MILL CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LITTLE MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

LITTLE MISSOURI, a river of Arkansas, rises in Polk county, in the W. part of the state, and flowing south-eastwardly, empties itself into Washita River, about 15 miles N. of Camden. It is noted for turbid water and rapid current, and hence its name.

LITTLE MISSOURI, a river of Missouri Territory, rises in latitude about 45° N., and flowing north-easterly, falls into the Missouri River in about 47° 46′ N. lat. Length about 300 miles.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated in the S.E. part of Columbia county, S. of and parallel to Catawissa Mountain.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

LITTLE MUDDY, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois, 140 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

LITTLE MUNCY CREEK, of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, flows into Muncy Creek a few miles above Pennsborough.

LITTLE MUSKINGUM RIVER, Ohio, rises in Monroe co., and falls into the Ohio about 8 miles above Marietta.

LITTLE OBION, a river in the S.W. part of Kentucky, flows S.W. through Hickman co., and enters the Mississippi a few miles above Mills Point.

LITTLE OCMULGEE. See OCMULGEE.

LITTLE OGEECHEE. See OGEECHEE.

LITTLE OSAGE, a post-office of Bates co., Missouri.

LITTLE PIGEON (pij'un) RIVER, of East Tennessee, is formed by two forks, the East and South, which unite at Sevier Court House. After a north-westerly course of about 8 or 10 miles, it enters French Broad River.

LITTLE PINE CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE PI'NEY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Missouri.

LITTLE PINEY CREEK, of Pulaski co., Missouri, enters the Gasconade from the right.

LITTLE PLACENTIA, (plā-sĕn'shē-ȧ,) a seaport of Newfoundland, on a point of land projecting from the W. coast of the peninsula formed at the S.E. extremity of the island. Lat. 47° 18′ N., lon. 53° 58′ W. The harbor is well protected, and has from 7 to 8 fathoms of water.

LITTLE PLYM'OUTH, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 57 miles E. of Richmond.

LITTLEPORT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 4½ miles N.E. of Ely.

LITTLEPORT FEN, England, co. of Cambridge, comprises about 28,000 acres, and is drained by steam-engines.

LITTLE PORT, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

LITTLE PRAI'RIE, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, a post-office of Cass co., Michigan.

LITTLE RACOON' CREEK, Indiana, enters the Big Racoon in Parke county.

LITTLE RAI'SIN RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin River near Dundee, in Monroe county.

LITTLE RED RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in the N.W. part of the state, and, flowing south-easterly, enters the White River on the E. border of White county. The length is estimated at 150 miles. It is navigable by steamboats for a few miles.

LITTLE REST, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

LITTLE RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia, is a small affluent of Goose Creek, in Loudon county. It has been rendered navigable from its mouth to Aldie, by means of dams, which produce valuable water-power.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, an affluent of Cape Fear River, flows through Cumberland county, from the W. Upper Little River enters the Cape Fear in the N. part of the same county.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, an affluent of Yadkin River, rises in Randolph county, and enters that river near the N.W. extremity of Richmond county.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, a small affluent of the Neuse, rises in Wake county, and, flowing S.E., falls into the Neuse at Waynesborough.

LITTLE RIVER, of Abbeville district, South Carolina, flows southward, and enters the Savannah at the S. extremity of the district.

LITTLE RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Chester district, and flows S. through Fairfield district, into Broad River.

LITTLE RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Laurens district, and flows S.E. through Newberry district into Saluda River.

LITTLE RIVER, of Georgia, an affluent of the Oconee, rises in Morgan county, and, flowing S.E., enters the latter river about 10 miles N. of Milledgeville.

LITTLE RIVER, of Georgia, rises in Oglethorpe county, and enters the Savannah from the S.W., on the line between Lincoln and Columbia counties.

LITTLE RIVER, of Lowndes co., Georgia, a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Troupville.

LITTLE RIVER, of Alabama, flows into Alabama River at the S.W. extremity of Monroe county.

LITTLE RIVER, of Louisiana, commences at the confluence of the Dugdemona and Castor, at the N. extremity of Rapides parish, and flows S.E. to Catahoula Lake. After passing through the lake it pursues a north-eastward course, and unites with the Washita at the mouth of Tensas River. It is navigable by small steamboats 150 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE RIVER, of Texas, commences at the confluence of Leon and Lampasas Rivers, in Bell county, and flows south-eastward into Brazos River, near Nashville.

LITTLE RIVER, of East Tennessee, rises at the base of the Smoky Mountain, in Blount co., and flowing through that county in a W.N.W. direction, enters the Holston River about 12 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It is said the stream furnishes great motive power.

LITTLE RIVER, in the S.W. part of Kentucky, rises near the W. border of Todd county, and, flowing S.W. and then W., enters the Cumberland River in Trigg county, about 8 miles W. of Cadiz.

LITTLE RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Allen county, near Fort Wayne, and enters the Wabash 2 miles below Huntington.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-village of Columbia co., Florida, 95 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

LITTLE RIVER HARBOR, Maine, E. of Machias Bay On the N. side is a fixed light 23½ feet high. Lat. 44° 30′ N., lon. 67° 6′ W.

LITTLE RIVER VILLAGE, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Augusta.

LITTLE ROCK, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

LITTLE ROCK, capital of Arkansas, and seat of justice of Pulaski co., on the right or southern bank of Arkansas River, about 300 miles from its mouth, 155 miles W. by S. of Memphis, and 1065 miles W. by S. of Washington. Lat. 34° 40′ N., lon. 83° 10′ W. It is situated on a rocky promontory, or bluff, about 50 feet high, the first that occurs in ascending the river, commanding a delightful and extensive view of the surrounding country. The State House is a fine brick edifice, rough cast. The town contains a United States Arsenal, the State Penitentiary, which has been once or twice burned down by the convicts, and 6 churches, all handsomely built of brick, namely, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, 1 Christian, and 2 Roman Catholic. There are 2 newspapers published here. It has also a Masonic Hall, an Odd Fellows' Hall, and several seminaries. The United States Court for the Eastern District is held here. Many of the residents are planters who own estates in this part of the state. Little Rock communicates regularly by steamboats with different points on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers. Good clay for brick is found in the vicinity; also quarries of fine slate, and granite very like the Quincy granite, but not so hard. A company has been formed by a number of gentlemen from Cincinnati to work the slate quarry, which is in the immediate vicinity. The origin of the name Little Rock is explained as follows:—In ascending the river there appears on the south bank, rising out of the water, a bald, igneous slate rock, which at low water is about 25 feet above the surface, but at high water is almost hidden from view. This gives name to the city, and is called by the townspeople "the Point of Rocks." Two miles above this, on the N. bank, is another rocky bluff, about 200 feet high, which is called the "Big Rock." Pop. in 1850, 2167; in 1853, about 3000.

LITTLE ROCK, a pleasant post-village and township of Kendall co., Illinois, 27 miles W. by S. of Chicago. Pop. of the township, 906.

LITTLE ROCK'FISH, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

LITTLE ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and passing into Ohio, enters the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee.

LITTLE SALT CREEK, of Indiana, enters Salt Creek in the S.E. part of Monroe co.

LITTLE SANDUS'KY, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 54 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

LITTLE SAN'DY, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

LITTLE SANDY CREEK, a small stream of Oswego co., New York, falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL (skool'kil) RIVER, of Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill at Port Clinton.

LITTLE SCIOTO, a river of Ohio, rises in the S. part of the state, and flows into the Ohio River, 8 miles above Portsmouth.

LITTLE SIOUX RIVER, Iowa. See INTAN YANKET.

LITTLE SKIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

LITTLE SODUS, a village of Cayuga co., New York, on a bay of the same name, about 30 miles N. of Auburn.

LITTLE SODUS BAY, an inlet extending from the S. shore of Lake Ontario, about 3½ miles into Cayuga co., New York. It receives Little Sodus River.

LITTLESTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles S.E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 394.

LITTLE TALLAPOO'SA, a river of Georgia and Alabama, rises in Carroll co., and flowing S.W. into Alabama, enters the Tallapoosa in Randolph co.

LITTLE TOBY'S CREEK, of Elk co., Pennsylvania, is an affluent of Clarion River.

LITTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

LITTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LITTLETON DREW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LITTLETON, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LITTLETON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LITTLETON PAN'NELL, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

LITTLETON ON SEVERN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LITTLETON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LITTLETON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LITTLETON, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, and on the Northern Railroad, about 90 miles N. by W. of Concord. The township extends many miles along the Connecticut, which

here has a considerable descent known as the "Fifteen Mile Falls," affording an extensive water-power. Littleton has manufactures of scythes, iron castings, starch, leather, &c. Pop. of the township, 2008.

LITTLETON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 987.

LITTLETON, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

LITTLETON, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, 73 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

LITTLETON, a post-office of Richmond district, South Carolina.

LITTLETON, a post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, 66 miles N.W. of Springfield.

LITTLETON DEPOT, dee'po, a small village of Warren co., North Carolina.

LITTLETOWN, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. of Morristown.

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY, of Lake Michigan, extends into Kishkawkee co., near the N. end of the lake.

LITTLE UTICA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

LITTLE VALLEY, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, near the junction of a creek of its own name with the Allaghany River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 431 miles from New York city. Pop. of the township, 1383.

LITTLE VALLEY, a village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 190 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

LITTLEVILLE, a village in the N. part of Livingston co., New York.

LITTLE WABASH, (wâ'bash,) a river in the S.E. part of Illinois, rises near Paradise, in Coles co., and flowing southerly, falls into the Wabash River, about 10 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE WALNUT CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Scioto River, in Pickaway co.

LITTLE WARAJU', a river of Minnesota Territory, falls into the St. Peter's River S. of Marah Tanka Lake, length about 70 miles.

LITTLE WARRIOR, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

LITTLE WATTS ISLAND, Chesapeake Bay, E. side, forming the western point of Pocomoke Bay. On it is a fixed light 43 feet high.

LITTLE WOODS, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

LITTLE YADKIN. See YADKIN RIVER.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

LITTLE YORK, a village in Fowler township, St. Lawrence co., New York, about 30 miles S. of Ogdensburg.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

LITTLE YORK, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 70 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

LITTLE YORK, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, 110 miles N.W. by N. of Springfield.

LITTLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 3 miles W.N.W. of Royston. At "Heaven's Walls," in this parish, was a Roman cemetery.

LITTLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LITTMANOVA, lit'ma'no'vah', or LITMANOW, lit'manov', a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, 46 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1185.

LITTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LITTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

LITTON CHENEY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LITTORALE or LITORALE, lit-to-rá'lé, HUNGARIAN, (Ger. *Küstenland*, küs'ten-lânt', i. e. "coast-land;" —*Littorale*, in Latin or Italian, signifies the region "of the shore or coast,") a district extending along the Adriatic, between Illyria and Military Croatia, for about 20 miles in length, by a breadth of 10 miles. See HUNGARY.

LITTRY, lee'tree', or LITRY, a market-town of France, department of Calvados, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2482. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

LITVINOVITCHI or LITVINOVITSHI, lit-vin-o-vitch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 1700.

LITWALTON, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.

LITYN, lee'tin, or LITINSK, le tinsk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 65 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 3500.

LIUSNE, a river of Sweden. See LIUSNE.

LIU TCHOU. See LIO CHO.

LIVADIA or LIBADIA, liv-â-dee'a, a division of Greece, corresponding nearly to the ancient divisions of Acarnania, Doris, Locris, Bœotia, and Attica; and including the modern *nomes* of Attica and Bœotia, Phocis and Phthiotes, and Acarnania and Ætolia; in this division is also usually included the insular name of Eubœa, or Negropont. Pop. in 1851, 332,649.

LIVADIA or LIBADIA, liv-â-dee'a, anc. *Lebadeia*, a town of Greece, (capital of the above) on the Hercyna, 52 miles N.W. of Athens. It is defended by a castle, and, before the revolution, is said to have been the most flourishing town in Northern Greece. It has manufactures of cotton goods, and a trade in rice, corn, wool, and other articles of raw produce. Pop. about 9000.

LIVADOSTRO, liv-â-dos'tro, a village of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the Bay of Livadostro, 15 miles N.N.W. of Megara.

LIVADOSTRO, BAY OF, Greece, is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 miles in length by 9 miles in average breadth.

LIVAROT, lee'vâ'ro', a market-town of France, department of Calvados, on the Vie, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lisieux. Pop. in 1852, 1291.

LIVELY, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

LIVELY OAK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.

LIVENZA, le-vên'zâ, (anc. *Liquentia*,) a river of Austrian Italy, after a course of about 70 miles enters the Adriatic, 28 miles N.E. of Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave.

LIVE OAK, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

LIVE OAK, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

LIVERMERE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LIVERMERE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LIVERMORE, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin, about 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1764.

LIVERMORE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh Creek and Pennsylvania Canal, 18 miles N.E. of Greensburg.

LIVERMORE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

LIVERMORE CENTRE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

LIVERMORE FALLS, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, at the northern terminus of the Androscoggin Railroad, and on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, about 22 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

LIVERPOOL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and, next to London, the principal seaport of England, co. of Lancaster, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 miles from the Irish Sea, 34½ miles W.S.W. of Manchester, and 210¼ miles N.W. of London. Lat. of St. Paul's Church, 53° 24′ 0″ N., lon. 2° 59′ 5″ W. It is built partly on flat ground along the margin of the river, and partly on a gentle acclivity. Its utmost length, from N. to S., is upwards of 4½ miles. Greatest breadth, E. to W., rather more than 2½ miles. The principal streets diverge more or less directly from a central area, in which stand St. George's Hall and St. John's Church. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow, and ill built; but in the more modern portions, particularly in the E., they are wide, airy, and well paved. Here also are handsome squares and crescents, lined with elegant mansions, chiefly of brick, roofed with slate.

The most important public buildings are the Town-hall, Exchange Buildings, Revenue Buildings, and St. George's Hall. The Town hall is an elegant Grecian structure, which was founded in 1749; a handsome dome, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surrounded by an open gallery, rises from the centre of the building; within are a saloon, drawing-rooms, ball rooms, banqueting room, and refectory, all splendidly furnished, forming, probably, the finest suite of entertaining-rooms in the kingdom. The Exchange Buildings form three sides of the square, of which the Town-hall constitutes the fourth; it has three interior façades; an arcaded basement, with a walk of 15 feet in width, extends along each of the façades, and is surmounted by a range of Corinthian pilasters, supporting a handsome cornice and balustrade; in the E. wing of the building is a spacious news-room. The Revenue Buildings, which comprise the Office of Inland Revenue, the Offices of the Commissioners of the Docks, and Post-office, cover an area of 6700 square yards, and have an extreme length of 467 feet, with a total height of 67 feet; lofty porticoes, each supported by 8 Ionic columns, adorn the centre, and E. and W. fronts; the centre of the building is surmounted by a dome. St. George's Hall, which comprises also the Assize Courts, is a sumptuous building in the Corinthian style: the E. façade, or the longer side of the building, is 420 feet long; the advanced colonnade in the centre is 200 feet in length, and, being recessed, forms within an ample sheltered ambulatory 26 feet in depth. The N. portion of the plan forms a concert-room, capable of accommodating 1200 auditors, making the entire extent, from N. to S., 500 feet. The other structures, exclusive of the churches, deserving of notice, are the Royal Bank buildings, the North and South Wales Banks, the Stations of the London and North Western, and the East Lancashire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, Liverpool Apothecaries' Hall, Adelphi Hotel, Infirmary, Collegiate Institution, Philharmonic Hall, and Lyceum. The Theatre and Amphitheatre are also both respectable structures.

Few towns are so well supplied with market places as Liverpool, there being about a dozen in various localities; several of them are spacious, airy, covered structures—that of St. John's, above 200 yards long, by 45 yards wide, being specially worthy of mention; they are probably better sup-

plied with all kinds of provisions than any other markets in the kingdom. There are altogether 45 churches and 35 chapels in Liverpool, besides numerous other places of worship; the former comprising 2 churches belonging to the Scotch Establishment, 3 to the Free Church, 1 to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 1 Irish Presbyterian, and a Church of the Holy Apostles. The chapels include 5 Wesleyan, 2 Wesleyan Association, 5 Independent, 3 Methodist, 8 Roman Catholic, 4 Baptist, 3 Unitarian, 1 Friend's meeting-house, 2 Jews' synagogues, 1 Sandemanian, 1 floating chapel, and 1 New Jerusalem; and to almost every place of worship a school is attached. Many of the churches and chapels are exceedingly handsome buildings. Among the most remarkable for their architectural beauty are St. Francis Xavier's and St. Mary's Roman Catholic churches, the church for the blind, St. Luke's, Great George Street chapel, St. George's Presbyterian church, Baptist chapel, St. Andrew's Scotch church, St. George's, St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Martin's, and the Hope Street Unitarian chapel. Liverpool is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the suitableness of the buildings devoted to these purposes; there being no fewer than 15 or 16 different establishments of one kind or another for the alleviation of distress, besides three or four charity schools. The principal are the Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Lock Hospital, and 3 extensive public bathing establishments, erected by the Corporation, one of which is amply supplied with filtered salt-water, and the others with pure spring-water. To one of these establishments a public washing-house is attached; and there is a separate public washing-house in another locality. There are likewise many religious societies. The educational institutions comprise the Royal Institution, the Mechanics', the Collegiate, and the Medical Institutions. Associated with these are the news-rooms, among which the Athenæum and Lyceum hold the highest station, and have extensive libraries connected with them. There are also the Free Public Library, and Derby Museum. The schools consist of the Corporation, National, and Infant Schools, and of a vast number belonging to the various religious denominations. The principal places of amusement are the Theatre Royal, the Royal Amphitheatre, the Royal Liverpool Theatre, the Royal Adelphi, the Philharmonic Hall, one of the finest concert-rooms in Europe; Music Hall, Wellington Rooms, the Zoological and Botanic Gardens; and the race-course at Aintree, where meetings are held in May and July.

But the most remarkable feature of this great seaport is the number and magnificence of its docks, corresponding with the extent of its vast commerce. All of these lie along the margin of the river, or between it and the town; most of them parallel with the Mersey, but some of them at right angles to it. There are, in all, 30 docks, of 3 different kinds, namely, wet docks, dry docks or basins, and graving docks. The first are principally for ships of great burden, employed in the foreign trade, such vessels floating in them at all states of the tide, the water being retained by gates; the dry docks, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out, are chiefly appropriated to coasting vessels; and the graving docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept perfectly dry, and when completed, are floated out by admitting the tide. The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the Liverpool docks, is 5 miles. The total water area amounts to 200 acres; of this 179 acres are wet docks, and 21 acres dry basins; and the total quay space exceeds 14 miles. The 4 largest docks are the Huskisson, Prince's, Queen's, and Brunswick Docks. The first covers an area of 15 acres, 993 square yards; length of quay frontage, 1122 yards; depth of water, 27 feet; the second nearly 12 acres; the third above 10 acres; and the fourth above 12 acres. Nearly £12,000,000 have been expended in Liverpool, and more than £12,000,000 on the river Mersey, in securing safe anchorage, and the most perfect port accommodation ever formed by the skill of man. The following Table of the number of vessels that have entered the docks at various dates, and of the progressive increase of the dock dues and customs, exhibits, in a very clear manner, not only the great extent of the shipping of this port, but the extraordinary rapidity with which it has increased since the commencement of the present century. The decrease of the customs receipts in recent years is mainly due to the abolition of the duty on cotton and wool:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dock Dues.	Customs Receipts.
			£	£
1800	4,746	450,060	39,379	1,063,578
1810	6,129	731,391	85,782	2,675,766
1820	7,278	892,033	94,412	3,088,072
1830	11,214	1,411,964	151,859	3,563,144
1840	15,998	2,445,708	178,196	4,607,876
1850	20,457	3,586,337	242,080	3,366,284
1851	21,071	3,737,695	269,020	3,519,033

In the value of its foreign exports, and the extent of its foreign commerce, Liverpool is now the first port in the world. In 1853, the foreign exports amounted to 47,152,194*l.* sterling, or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year, and more than twice that of London, (22,991,082*l.*;) the total value of exports from all the other ports in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1853, was only 44,397,194*l.* During the five years ending with 1850, the increase of the exports of Liverpool was from 26,000,000*l.* to nearly 35,000,000*l.*, while that of London was from about 11,000,000*l.* to rather more than 14,000,000*l.* In 1851, the total value of exports amounted to 37,918,640*l.*, and in 1852 to 38,409,501*l.*

The quantity of foreign and colonial produce imported into London, in 1850, was 1,374,947 tons; into Liverpool, 1,384,353; into Hull, 639,823. The value of the foreign and colonial produce imported into London that year was about 43,183,821*l.*; of that imported into Liverpool, 37,404,400*l.* The value of the principal articles imported into the latter, was,

Cotton	£15,730,800	Sheeps' wool	£1,380,000
Grain and flour	5,198,796	Tea	1,841,000
Sugar	2,485,000	Hemp	770,640
Tobacco	2,358,000	Timber	725,000

The cotton trade of Liverpool, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, forms one of the most important branches of its general commerce. In 1851, the total imports of that article amounted to 1,748,946 bales; while, in 1785, the total amount imported was five bales; which, in 1811, had increased to 98,752 bales; and, in 1841, to 1,164,269 bales. The discovery of the gold of California has recently given Liverpool a great trade in the precious metals, which it did not formerly possess. In 1851, the gold and silver imported into that port from the United States were of the value of 6,091,433*l.* The Irish and coasting trade is also very large, and, in 1850, gave employment to 890,168 tons of steam tonnage, and 515,836 tons of sailing vessels. The grain, &c., imported from Ireland, in 1849–51, was as follows:—

Imports of Grain from Ireland.

Years.	Wheat.	Flour.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Barley.	Beans.
	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Loads.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1849	34,799	73,935	158,555	145,042	8572	3801
1850	64,724	185,228	168,711	232,483	3036	6435
1851	24,206	42,451	192,533	207,414	2922	1723

The weight of the goods, merchandise, and produce of all kinds which pass through the port of Liverpool yearly, is at least 6,000,000 tons: the shipping employed in transporting it amounted, in 1850, to 6,011,570 tons.

The export of linen is chiefly through the port of Liverpool, from which there was shipped, in 1850, 122,397,467 yards; and of yarn, 13,559,318 lbs.; and, being the chief port for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, immense quantities of the textile fabrics of these counties, intended for foreign parts, pass through it, to the extent, it is estimated, of 28,000,000*l.*; as do also of the cutlery of Sheffield, and hardware of Birmingham; the iron of Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and North Wales, in the form of rails, bars, hoops, and sheets; and the earthenware of the first-named county, of which 61,523,196 pieces were shipped, in 1819, to various parts of the world. Salt, and the alkali called soda-ash, likewise form important items in the commerce of Liverpool. Of the first, 445,633 tons, and of the second, 44,407 tons were exported in the year 1850. In 1850, the value of the beer and ale exported amounted to 558,794*l.*; and, in 1851, to 577,874*l.* Liverpool has also been, for some years, the great point of departure for emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. It has now also become the place of emigration for Germans, who find it cheaper to sail from this port than from their own country. The following Table shows the progressive increase of this trade since 1831:—

Years.	No. of Emigrants.	Years.	No. of Emigrants.
1831	10,488	1849	153,935
1840	40,359	1851	206,015
1845	56,377	1853	203,745

The manufactures of Liverpool consist chiefly of ship-building, sugar refining, iron and brass founding, brewing, glass staining, alkali making, rope making, and steam-engine making. The manufacture of soap is more extensively carried on here than in any other town in the kingdom, as is that also of chronometers, watches, and watch movements; large quantities of the latter being annually exported. There is an extensive cotton manufactory near the town, also several wind-mills, and steam-engines for grinding corn, colors, dye-woods, &c., and numerous large manufactories of chain cables, anchors, &c.

By railway, Liverpool is connected with all the principal towns and ports in the kingdom; and its trade is further facilitated by an extensive net-work of canals, connecting it with the great seats of manufacturing and mining industry.

It has regular communication, by steam-vessels, with Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Cork, Holyhead, and numerous places on the coast of England and Wales; with Havre, the Mediterranean, and New York, Boston, Halifax, Central America, &c.

The suburbs of Liverpool are very extensive and beautiful, being thickly covered with neat rows of houses and handsome villas, and are rapidly increasing in population and importance. In connexion with these may be named the important and rising places in Cheshire, on the opposite side of the Mersey, in which many of the Liverpool merchants reside, and connected with Liverpool by steam ferries, plying every quarter of an hour. They are Seacombe, Woodside, Monk's-ferry, Birkenhead, Tranmere, Rockferry, Eastham, Egremont, and New Brighton; between which and Liverpool there passed by the ferries, in 1851, above 8,000,000 passengers. There are several cemeteries in the town and its vicinity, the most noted of which are St. James's, the Necropolis, and St. Mary's. These are laid out with taste, and kept in good order; and a chapel is appended to each, in which the funeral service is performed. There are also two parish cemeteries, and a Jews' burying-place.

The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water, at present, from wells sunk in the new red sandstone on which the town is built. There are seven wells, the greater part of the water from which is pumped into a reservoir at an elevation of about 200 feet above the lowest part of the town. The quantity of water distributed daily amounts to 5,750,000 gallons. At present works are in progress for obtaining an increased supply of water from the hilly district of Rivington, about 25 miles from Liverpool. Reservoirs are there in course of construction which, when completed, will form great lakes of the aggregate length of 6 miles; and from these, after being filtered, the water will be conveyed to the distributing reservoirs in the town in iron pipes, 44 inches in diameter.

The corporation of Liverpool consists of 48 councillors, a mayor, and 16 aldermen elected by the council. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament; registered electors in 1851, 17,816.

Liverpool was formerly the most unhealthy town in England; but the vigor with which sanitary operations have been carried on of late years, more particularly since the local sanitary act of 1846, has done much to rescue the town from its unenviable notoriety. These measures, comprising sewerage, house-drainage, improved paving and surface cleansing, the regulation of lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, the closing of unhealthy cellars, &c., have effected a marked improvement in the condition of the districts inhabited by the working-classes; and to this must no doubt be ascribed the fact, that the mortality of the borough, which, ten years ago, amounted (on an average of years) to 31 in every 1000 inhabitants, has recently fallen to an average of little more than 29 in the 1000.

Great as Liverpool now is, it is of but comparatively recent growth, and has therefore little or no history. Little more than two centuries ago, it was but a small fishing town. Of the progress of this great commercial city, the following table presents a curious and interesting epitome:—

Rise and Progress of Liverpool.

	Under Queen Elizabeth.	Under Queen Anne.	Under Queen Victoria.
	1570.	1710.	1851.
Population	800	8,168	376,065
Tonnage	268	12,636	3,737,656
No. of vessels	15	331	21,071
	£	£	£
Town dues	20	373	91,000
Customs	272	70,600	3,562,209
Income	20	1,115	149,152

In 1644, Liverpool, then surrounded by a high mud wall, was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert, and shortly after retaken by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir John Meldrum. Seven years later, a second visitation of the plague carried off 200 inhabitants. In 1709, a wet dock was constructed, not only the first in Liverpool, but also in the kingdom. From this event may be dated the rapid extension of its commerce and population. Pop. in 1700, 5000; in 1760, 26,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1821, 118,972; in 1841, 221,954; in 1851, 376,065.

Mrs. Hemans, the Rev. Legh Richmond, and Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns, and William Roscoe, were natives of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, a post-village of Salina township, Onondaga co., New York, on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, and on the Oswego Canal, 5 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It has numerous saline springs, from which great quantities of salt are annually manufactured.

LIVERPOOL, a thriving post-borough and township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and Canal, 29 miles above Harrisburg. It has an active business in lumber and other articles. Pop. of the township in 1850, 956; of the borough, 606; in 1853, about 800.

LIVERPOOL, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from York to Harrisburg, 6 miles E. of the former.

LIVERPOOL, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas, 36 miles W. of Galveston.

LIVERPOOL, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. P. 1581.

LIVERPOOL, formerly ROSEDALE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, about 25 miles N.W of Columbus.

LIVERPOOL, a thriving post-village and township of Medina co., Ohio, on Rocky River, about 122 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 1 iron foundry, and several flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, 2203.

LIVERPOOL, a village in Lake co., Indiana, 155 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

LIVERPOOL, a post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 38 miles below Peoria. It has a good landing for steamboats, and a plank-road leading to Canton. The land of the vicinity is highly productive, and contains stone-coal. In 1852, about $175,000 worth of produce was shipped here. Pop. of the township, 674.

LIVERPOOL, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Queens co., on the left bank of the river Mersey, at its entrance into Liverpool Harbor, about 75 miles S.W. of Halifax. It is well and regularly built, and is the centre of an important and increasing trade. To the N. of Coffin's Island, the channel, across which is a handsome drawbridge, is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water; but the passage to the S. is full 1½ miles wide, with from 15 to 18 fathoms of water. A light-house has been erected on the island, containing a revolving light, 75 feet above the sea. Liverpool was made a warehousing port in 1854.

LIVERPOOL, a seaport town and capital of Kent co., New Brunswick, situated on Richibucto Harbor, about 120 miles N.E. of St. John. The harbor is safe and commodious, and the port is the centre of an important trade in timber, deals, &c. The number of foreign arrivals at Richibucto Harbor in 1851, was 106 (tons, 16,786); of clearances, 105, (tons, 18,305.); value of imports, $109,000; exports, $133,155.

LIVERPOOL, a borough and town of New South Wales, on the George River, 20 miles S.W. of Sydney. It is neatly built, and has a handsome church and hospital, and returns, with Richmond, Windsor, and Campbellton, a member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 601.

LIVERPOOL, a mountain range in East Australia, stretches from W. to E. between the county of Brisbane, New South Wales, and the Liverpool Plains; and forms the water-shed between the basins of the Peel or Namoy, on the N. and W., and the Hunter, on the S. and E.

LIVERPOOL, CAPE, is the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, British North America, and of another bounding the inlet Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, immediately S.W. of Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N., lon. 129° W.

LIVERPOOL-PLAINS, a "hilly, picturesque, and well-watered region," East Australia, between lat. 31° and 32° S., and lon. 150° and 151° E., N. of Brisbane co., New South Wales, from 800 to 900 feet above the sea level.

LIVERPOOL RIVER, North Australia, Arnhem Land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10′ E.

LIVERSEDGE, liv'er-sĕj, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LIVERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

LIVESEY, liv'zee, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LIVII FORUM. See Forli.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the western part of New York, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee River, by which and its tributaries it is chiefly drained. These streams afford valuable water-power. It contains Conesus Lake and Hemlock Lake. The surface is diversified. The soil along the streams is very fertile, and in other parts generally of a good quality. In 1850, this county produced 1,111,986 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity raised in any county in the state, except Oneida. Iron ore and limestone are found in abundance, and the celebrated sulphur springs of Avon are situated in the N. part of the county. It is traversed by the Genesee Valley Canal, and by the Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Geneseo. Pop. 40,875.

LIVINGSTON, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Tickfah River, and bounded on the S. and W. by Amite River. Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain wash its S.E. border. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally fertile. Small steamboats navigate the Amite River, on the border of the parish. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 3385; of whom 2543 were free, and 842 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a county near the W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area estimated at 230 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio, on the S. by the Tennessee, and intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is

undulating and hilly. The soil is fertile. Limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. The county contains large deposits of stone-coal and iron ore. Organized in 1798, and named in honor of Robert R. Livingston, of New York. Capital, Smithland. Pop. 6578; of whom 5460 were free, and 1118 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Michigan, situated in the S.E. central part of the state, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Shiawassee and Red Cedar Rivers, and intersected by Huron River. The surface is undulating. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. Dense forests of hard timber overspread the N. part of the county, and the remainder is occupied by oak openings, or plains which produce a sparse growth of oaks. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Iron ore and saline springs are found in the county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Howell. Pop. 13,485.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the N.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1000 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Vermilion and Mason Rivers, affluents of the Illinois. The surface is level. The soil is fertile, adapted to Indian corn and grass. The county contains extensive prairies and small tracts of good timber. Stone-coal abounds along the Vermilion River. Sandstone and limestone are the principal rocks. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Pontiac. Pop. 1552.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 530 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, (or the Missouri,) which, in passing through it, receives the Crooked Fork and Medicine Creek from the left, and a large stream called Shoal Creek from the right. The surface is generally level, and a large proportion of it is prairie. The soil is good. Named in honor of Edward Livingston, secretary of state under President Jackson. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. 4247; of whom 3939 were free, and 308 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson River and the Hudson River Railroad, 6 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. 2020.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Passaic River, 10 miles W. by N. of Newark. Pop. 1151.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Sumpter co., Alabama, on the Tagaloo or Suckernuchee Creek, 68 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It contains a newspaper office.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village in Madison co., Mississippi, 20 miles N. by W. of Jackson.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Texas, 250 miles E. by N. of Austin City.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Overton co., Tennessee, 100 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It is situated in a hilly region, which contains extensive beds of stone-coal and iron ore.

LIVINGSTON, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village in Livingston co., Michigan, 40 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village and township of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, about 14 miles W. of Terre Haute, Indiana. Pop. 378.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

LIVINGSTONVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

LIVNEE, LIVNIJ, or LIVNY, liv'nee, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.E. of Orel, on the Sosna, an affluent of the Don. Pop. 9380. It has numerous churches and several annual fairs.

LIVNO, liv'no, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Croatia, 54 miles N.W. of Mostar, on the Distritza. Pop. about 4000.

LIVONIA, le-vo'ne-a, (Ger. *Liefland*, leef'lănt,) a maritime government of Russia, mostly between lat. 56° 30′ and 58° 30′ N., and lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia. Area, comprising the island Oesel, in the Baltic, 20,450 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 821,457. Surface mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Düna and Eyst, and on the S. frontier, the Bolder-aa, Fennern, and Emba. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile, and grain is raised for export, principally rye and barley, but also comprising wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live stock is of great importance. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, &c. The population is very mixed, and mostly Lutherans. Principal towns, Riga, (the capital,) Dorpat, Pernau, and Venden, with Arensburg, in the island of Oesel.—Adj. and inhab. LIVONIAN, le-vo'ne-an.

LIVONIA, GULF OF. See GULF OF RIGA.

LIVO'NIA, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Batavia. Pop. 2627.

LIVONIA, a post-office of Point Coupee parish, Louisiana.

LIVONIA, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1375.

LIVONIA, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, about 100 miles S. of Indianapolis.

LIVONIA CENTRE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

LIVORNO, le-vor'no, a town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 17 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 4805.

LIVORNO, a city of Italy. See LEGHORN.

LIVRON, lee'vrŏne', a market-town of France, departmen of Drôme, 10 miles S. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4022.

LIVRY, lee'vree', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles E. of Paris, with an old Augustine Abbey, once the residence of Madame de Sevigné. Also the name of villages in the departments of Calvados and Nièvre.

LIVUMA, le-voo'mä, a considerable river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

LIXHEIM, lix'hīme, (Fr. pron. leex'ĕm',) a town of France, department of Meurthe, 6 miles N.E. of Sarrebourg. P. 1093.

LIXURI, lix-oo'ree, a seaport town of Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 miles N. of Argostoli. Pop. 5000. It is a Greek bishop's see, and is the rival of Argostoli in commercial importance.

LIZAN, lee'zän', a large and fine village of Turkish Koordistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles N.E. of Mosul.

LIZANELLO, leed-zä-nĕl'lo, a market-town of South Italy, in Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles S.E. of Lecce.

LIZANO, leed-zä'no, a market town of South Italy, in Naples, province of Otranto, 14 miles E.S.E. of Taranto.

LIZ'ARD, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, N.N.E. of Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 41′ 24″ S., lon. 145° 28′ 30″ E. It has a peak 1151 feet above the sea level. Greatest diameter, 2½ miles.

LIZ'ARD POINT, a bold headland of England, co. of Cornwall, forming the most southern point of Britain, 23 miles E.S.E. of Land's End, and having two lighthouses with fixed lights, elevated 200 feet above the sea, in lat 49° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 5° 12′ 6″ W.

LIZ'ARD RIVER, a small stream of Iowa, enters the Des Moines from the W. near Fort Clark.

LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, lee'zee-slir-oork, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, 8 miles N.E. of Meaux. P. 1200.

LJUBASCHEVO, a town of Russia. See LYUBASHEVO.

LJUBETSCHI. See LYUBETCH.

LJUBIM. See LYUBIM.

LJUSNE or LIUSNE, lyoos'nä, a river of Sweden, issues from a lake of the same name in Kerjedalen, flows S.E. into the læn of Gefleborg, where it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 36 miles N. of Gefle, after a course of about 220 miles. Its current is very much encumbered by rocks.

LJUTZIN. See LYUTSIN.

LLACUNA (LA), lä lä-koo'nä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, about 60 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1020.

LLADO, lä'do, a village of Spain, Catalonia, 20 miles from Gerona. Pop. 1084.

LLAFER'NOE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLAGOSTERA, lä-gos-tä'rä, a market-town of Spain, Catalonia, province and 10 miles S.S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2000.

LLAMAS DE LA RIBERA, lä'mäs dä lä re-bä'rä, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W.N.W. of Leon.

LLAMPHEY, lam'fee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLAN, a Welsh word signifying "enclosure" or "church," is the prefix of numerous parishes and towns in England and Wales. ☞ It may be observed, that the sound of *ll* in Welsh, has no equivalent in any other language. At the beginning of a name, it is commonly Anglicised by a simple *l*, distinguished in this work as a small capital. In the middle, or at the end of a word, it is represented by *thl*, (Itolic.) See Introduction, XXVI., 16.

LLAN-ABER, lan-ah'ber or lan-ab'er, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLAN-AFAN, lan-ah'van or av'an, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, lan-ah'van or av'an-vŏwr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, lan-ah'van (or av'an) vĕch'an, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN-ANNO, lan-an'no, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLAN-AR'MON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLAN-ARMON DUFFRYN CEIRIOG, lan-ar'mon diff'rin ki're-og, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLAN-ARMON MYNYDD MAWR, lan-ar'mon min'ITH mŏwr, a mountainous parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANARTH, lan'arth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANARTH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANARTHNEY, lan'arth'nee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLAN-ASAPH, lan-ä'saf or lan-az'af, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, 6 miles N.W. of Holywell. Pop. 2660, employed in coal-mines, &c. On St. Asaph Hill, in this parish, is a signal tower, and at the mouth of the Dee, Point of Air, a lighthouse. Lat. 53° 22′ N., lon. 3° 19′ 24″ W.

LLAN-BABO, lan-bah'bo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBADARN, lan-bah'darn or lan-bad'arn, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBADARN FAWR, lan-bah'darn vŏwr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANBADARN FYNYDD, lan-bah'darn vju'ith, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBADARN ODWYN, lan-bah'darn od'win, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANBADARN TREF-EGLWYS, lan-bah'darn trĕv-ĕg'loois, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANBADARN Y-GAREREG, lan-bah'darn e-gâr'rĕg, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBADOCK or LLANBADDOCK, lan-bad'dok, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANBADRIG, lan-bad'rig, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBADRIG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANBEDLIG, lan-bĕd'lig, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANBEDR, lan-bĕd'ĕr, or LAMPETER-PONT-STEFFEN, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of South Wales, county and 28 miles E.N.E. of Cardigan, on the Teify, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of the borough, 962. It has the royal college of St. David's, founded in 1822. The borough joins with Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Adpar, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANBEDR, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANBEDR, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANBEDR, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBEDR DYFFRYN CLWYD, lan-bĕd'ĕr dif'rin klwid, a parish of Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANBEDR FELFREY, lan-bĕd'ĕr vĕl'vrĕ, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANBEDR GOCH, lan-bĕd'ĕr goх, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBEDR Y-CENNIN, lan-bĕd'ĕr e-kĕn'nin, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANBERRIS, lan-bĕr'ris, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. Tourists are attracted hither by the magnificent lake and mountain scenery. In the pass of Llanberris stands the picturesque ruin of Dolbadern Castle.

LLANBEULAN, lan-bi'lan or lan-boi'lan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANBISTER, lan-bis'tĕr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, lan-bli'the-an, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANBOIDY, lan boi'dee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANBRYNNMAIR, lan-brin'mir, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, on the Dyfi.

LLANCADWALADR, lan-kad-wâl'ad'r, a mountainous parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANCARFAN, lan-kar'van, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANCILLOE, lan-kith'lo or lan-kil'lo, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANDAFF, lan-daff', (Welsh, *Llan Tâf*, lan tăv, "Church of the Taff,") a city and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 3 miles N.W. of Cardiff, and with a station on the Taffvale and Aberdare Railway. Pop. 1276. The "city" is a mere hamlet, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter house, and remains of the ancient episcopal palace. The see of Llandaff includes Monmouthshire, and that part of Glamorganshire E. of the Neath, comprising 215 benefices.

LLANDANWG, lan-dan'oog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDAUDDWR, lan-di'thoor or lan-doi'thoor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDAWG, lan'dewg, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDDAROG, lan thar'og, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDDAUSAINT, lan-thoy'sĕnt, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDDEINIOLEN, lan-thi-ne-o'len, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1851, 5471, partly employed in large slate quarries. The remains of a strong Roman camp and an ancient Welsh palace are still visible here.

LLANDDEINIOT, lan thi'ne-ot', a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDDEINIOT FAB, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDDINAM, lan-thin'am, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDDEWI, lan-thu'ee or lan-thĕ'oo-ee, (i. e., Church of St. David's,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDDEWI ABERARTH, lan-thu'ee ah'ber-arth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDDEWI ABER-GWESSIN, lan-thu'ee ah'ber-gwĕs'sin, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDDEWI BREFI, lan-thu'ee brĕv'ee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan. St. David held here a synod for the suppression of Pelagianism in 519. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Loventium*.

LLANDDEWI FACH, lan-thu'ee vak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDDEWI FELFREY, lan-thu'ee vĕl'vree, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANDDEWI YSTRADENNY, lan-thu'ee is-tra-dĕn'nee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDDEWIBROEM, lan-thu'ir-koom', a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDDONA, lan-tho'na, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDDWY, lan-thoo'ee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDDWYWAU, lan-thwee'wi or lan-thwee'woi, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDDWYN, lan-thwin', a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDDYFNAN, lan-thiv'nan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDEGWYN, lan-dĕk'win, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDEFEILOG FACH, lan-da-vi'log fak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEFEILOG FAWR, lan-da-vi'log vŏwr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEFEILOG FEYR-GRAIG, lan-da-vi'log vrair-grig, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEGAI, lan-de-ghi', a mountainous parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, 1½ miles S.E. of Bangor. Pop. 3010, chiefly employed in immense slate quaries. Here is a fine modern Saxon castle.

LLANDEGFAN, lan-dĕg'van, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDEGLA, lan-dĕg'la, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDEGLEY, lan-dĕg'lee or lan-dĕg'lâ, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDEGVETH, lan-dĕg'veth, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDEGWNING, lan-dĕ-goo'ning, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANDEILO, lan-di'lo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANDEILO ABER-CYWYN, lan-di'lo ah'ber-kyoo'in, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDEILO ARFAN, lan-di'lo ar'van, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDEILO GRABAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANDEILO TAL-Y-BONT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDEILO-VAWR or FAWR, or LLANDILO, lan-di'lo vŏwr, a market-town and parish of South Wales, county and 14 miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, here crossed by an elegant bridge, and on the Llanelly Railway. Pop. of the town, 1313. Near it is Grongar Hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales, in 1282; also the modern seat of Lord Dynevor; and Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor, where the famous drinking horn, given by Henry VII. to David-ap-Iquan, is still preserved.

LLANDENNY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDESIFEL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDINABO, lan-de-nah'bo, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANDINGAD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDOCH, lan'dox', a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDOCH BARRY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDOGET, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDOGO, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANDOVERY, a municipal borough and market-town of South Wales, co. and 24 miles E.S.E. of Carmarthen, on the Bran, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. in 1851, 1927. It is pleasantly situated in a fine vale, near the Towy; and has picturesque remains of a Norman castle, destroyed by Cromwell.

LLANDRILLO, lan-drith'lo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANDRILLO YNRHOS, lan-drith'lo in-h'ros, a parish of North Wales, counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon.

LLANDRINDOD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor, 6 miles N.N.E. of Builth. Three mineral springs have long rendered the village a great resort for invalids.

LLANDRINIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDRYGAN, lan-drig'an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDUDNO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles N.N.W. of Conwy. Pop. 1047, employed in copper-mines. The lofty cliffs and sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth, are in this parish, which contains also several monuments of early cyclopean architecture, and is still the haunt of the once celebrated peregrine falcon.

LLANDUDWEN, lan-di'd'wen, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANDULAS, lan-doe'las or lan-dil'las, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDULAS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANDWF, lan/doof, or LLANDOW, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDWROG, lan-doo/rog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANDYBIE or LLANDEBIE, lan-dib/ee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDYFEISANT, lan-de-vi/sant, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANDYFODWG, lan-de-vo/duog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANDYFRIOG, lan-de-vree/og, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDYFRYD/OG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANDYGWYDD, lan-dig/wiin, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDYLWYF, lan-dil/wiv, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANDYRNOG, lan-dir/nog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDYSIL, lan-dis/il, a small market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

LLANDYSILI/IO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, 2 miles W.S.W. of Bangor.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish of South Wales, cos. of Pembroke and Carmarthen.

LLANDYSILIO GOGE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANDYSSIL, lan-dis/sil, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANDYVAILOG or LLANDIFAILOG, lan-de-vi/log, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANEDARN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANEDWEN, lan-ed/wen, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by a ferry, 4 miles N. of Carnarvon.

LLANEDY, lan-ed/ee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANEG/RYN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANEGWAD, lan-eg/wad, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANEIGRAD, lan-i/grad or lan-i/grad, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANELIAN, lan-el/yan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, on the Irish Sea, 1½ miles S.E. of Amlwch. It has a lighthouse.

LLANELIAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANELIDAN, lan-el-id/an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANELIEU, lan-el/yu, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANELLEN, lan-eth/len, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANELL/TYD, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANELLY, lan-eth/lee, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. Pop. of the parish, 11,155; of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 8710. It has extensive copper works, and some iron foundries, the produce of which is sent to Liverpool. Coal is brought by railway from the rich adjacent mines, and is largely exported to the continent, for the supply of steamboats. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. The trade is facilitated by four commodious docks, from which, in 1848, there were 104,253 tons of coals exported. In 1850, there entered at the port 1912 vessels, tonnage 102,127; and cleared, 3949 vessels, tonnage 193,852. Llanelly is connected by canal with Kidwelly. It unites with Carmarthen in returning a member to Parliament.

LLANELLY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANELWEDD, lan-el/weeth, or LLANEL/WETHY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANENDDWYN, lan-en/dawin, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANEN/GAN, a maritime parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, lan/erk-i-meth, a small market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey. Pop. 1248.

LLANERFYL, lan-er/vil, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANFABON, lan-vah/bon, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANFACHRETH, lan-vak/rèth, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFAELOG, lan-vi/log or lan-vä/e-log, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAELRHYS, lan-vil/ris, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFAES, lan-vä/ès or lan-vis, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAETHLU, lan-vith/lii, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAGLAN, lan-vag/lan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD, lan/vir dif/rin klwid, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION, lan/vir kar-i/ne-on, a small market-town and parish of North Wales, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Montgomery. Pop. 2747.

LLANFAIR AR-Y-BRYNN, lan/vir ar-e-brinn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFAIR CLYDOGAU, lan/vir kle-do/goi, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFAIR FECHAN, lan/vir vèk/an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, 7 miles S.W. of Conwy. Pop. 747. Off the coast here are Lavan sands, supposed to have been formed by an inundation in the 6th century.

LLANFAIR MATHAFARN-EITHAF, lan-vir math-av/arn-i/thav, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAIR IS-GAER, lan/vir is-gä/er, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFAIR JUXTA HARLECH, (har/lèk,) a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFAIR NANTYGWYN, lan/vir nan-tig/win, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANFAIR ORLLWYN, lan/vir orth/lwin, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFAIR PWLL-GWYNGYLL, lan/vir pool-gwin/ghith, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFAIR TALHAIARN, lan-vir tal-hi/arn, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANFALLTEG, lan-val/teg, a parish of South Wales, counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

LLANFARETH, lan-vä/rèth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFAWR, lan/vöww, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFECHAN, lan-vèk/an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANFECHEL, lan-vèg/èl, a parish and small market-town of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 5 miles W.S.W. of Amlwch. Pop. 1062.

LLANFERRAS, lan-vèr/ràs, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANES, lä/nès, a small town and port of Spain, Asturias, 60 miles E. by N. of Oviedo. Pop. 2084.

LLANFIHANGEL, lan-ve-han/ghel, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANFIHANGEL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFIHANGEL GLYN-Y-MYFYR, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Denbigh and Merioneth.

LLANFIHANGEL ABERBYTHYCH, lan-ve-han/ghel ab/er-bith/ik, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL ABERCOWIN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL ABERGWIS/SIN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL AR-AITH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL BACHELLETH, lan-ve-han/ghel bäk-ith/lèth, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFIHANGEL CIL-FARGEN, lan-ve-han/ghel kil-var/gan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFIHANGEL CWRN-DEE, lan-ve-han/ghel koorn/dee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL FACH, lan-ve-han/ghel fak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL GENEUR-GLYNN, lan-ve-han/ghel ghèn/eer-glynn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL IN-RUG, lan-ve-han/ghel in-rig, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFIHANGEL LETHYR-FROED, lan-ve-han/ghel lèth/ir-fro/ed, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL NANT-BRANE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL NANT-MELLAN, lan-ve-han/ghel nant-mith/lan, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL PENBEDW, lan-ve-han/ghel pen-bed/oo, or pènn-vèd/oo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL RHYCLITHON, lan-ve-han/ghel re-klith/on, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANFIHANGEL TAL-Y-LLYNN, (tal-e-thlin,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANFIHANGEL TRE'R BEIRDD, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFIHANGEL TYNSYLWY, lan-ve-han/ghel tin-sil/wee, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFIHANGEL Y-BONT-FAEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANFIHANGEL Y-CRODDIN, lan-ve-han/ghel e-krŏrn/en, IS'AF AND UCHAF, es/kaf, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL Y-PENNANT, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD, Lan-ve-han'ghel ys'trad, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANFIHANGEL Y-TRAETHAN, Lan-ve-han'ghel e-trī'than, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFFIN'NAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFFLEW'YN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFILO, Lan-vee'lo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN'FOIST, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANFROTHEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANFWROG, Lan-voo'rog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANFWROG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANFYLLIN, Lan-vith'lin, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, co. and 16¼ miles N.N.W. of Montgomery, on the Cain. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 1113. It contributes with Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANFYNNYD, Lan-vin'nid, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANFYRNACH, Lan-vir'nak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANGAD'FAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANGAD'OCK, a market-town and parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, 5¼ miles S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. of parish, 2604. The town has a ruined castle, and manufactures of coarse woollens.

LLANGAL'FO, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLAN'GAIN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGAMMARCH, Lan-gam'mark, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN'GAN, a parish of South Wales, cos. of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

LLANGAN'NA, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGAN'TEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAN'GAR, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANGAR'RAN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANGASTY-TALYLLN, Lan-gàs'tee-tà-lith'lin, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGATH'EN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth, including the town of Caerleon.

LLANGATTOCK LLINGOED, Lin'go-ed, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGATTOCK NEAR USK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGATTOCK VIBON-AVEL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGED'WYN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGED'WYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGEFELACH, Lan-ghà-fèl'ak, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGEFNI, Lan-ghèf'nee, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 13 miles E.S.E. of Holyhead. It unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANGEINOR ON THE HILLS, Lan-ghi'nor, or Lan-gē'nor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGEINWEN, Lan-ghin'wèn, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGEITHO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGELER, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGELYNIN, Lan-ghe-lin'in, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANGENDEIRN, Lang'en-dirn', a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGENNECH, Lan-ghèn'nèk, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGENNITH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGENNY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGERNYW, Lan-ghèr'nu, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLAN'GEVIEW', a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGIAN, Lan ghee'an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGIB'BY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGIR'RIG, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANGISTIOLUS, Lan-ghis-tee'o-lis, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANG'OED, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGOEDMAWR, Lan'gwōd mōwr', a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGOLLEN, Lan-goth'len, a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a fine ancient bridge, 26 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 4906. It is situated in a narrow vale, enclosed by lofty mountains, and is universally admired for its scenery. About 1 mile distant, on a conical and almost inaccessible hill are the picturesque ruins of Cadr Dinas Bran, a castle of great antiquity; and about 1 mile beyond are the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis Abbey, founded by Madoc, Prince of Powis, about the year 1200. Four miles from the town is the Cysyllitaw Aqueduct, a noble structure of 19 arches, 126 feet in height, by which the Ellesmere Canal is carried across the Dee.

LLANGOLLEN ROAD STATION, Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 3 miles S. of Rhuabon.

LLANGOL'MAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANGORSE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGO'YEN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGOW'ER, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANGRAN'OG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGUA, Lan ghith'a, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, Lan-gwèn-thlwiv'o, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGWILLOG, Lan-gwith'log, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGWM, Lan'gcom, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGWM, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANGWM, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANGWNODYL, Lan-goo-no'dil, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGWNOR, Lan-goo'nor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGWYFAN, Lan-gwiv'an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGWYSTEN'NIN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGYBI, Lan-ghib'ee, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANGYB'Y, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGYNEL'LO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANGYHAF'AL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANGYNIN, Lan-ghin'in, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGYNLLO, Lan-ghint'lo, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANGYNNOG, Lan-ghin'nog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANGYNNOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANGYNOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGYNWYD, Lan-ghin'wid, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANGYNIDER, Lan-ghin'id-er, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANGYNIEW, Lan-ghin'yoo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANHAR'AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANHAI'Y, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANHEN'NOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANHILETH, Lan-hee'lèth, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANHIR, Lan'hir, or Lan'hîr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANHOWEL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANID'AN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey, 4¼ miles N.N.E. of Carnarvon. It has remains of structures ascribed to the Druids, who were twice massacred here by the Romans in the 1st century.

LLANIDLOES, Lan'id-less, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of North Wales, county and 19 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 3056. It has manufactures of excellent flannel and other woollen stuffs. The borough unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANIES'TYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANIESTYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANIG'ON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANIL'AR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANILLID, Lan-ith'lid, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANIN'A, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANIS'AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANISHEN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANLLAWDDOG, Lan-thlōw'thog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANLLAWER, Lan-thlōw'er, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANLLECHID, lan-*thlè*E/id, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANLLEON/WELL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANLLOONY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANLLOW/ELL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANLLUGAN, lan-*thlü*/gan, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, lan-*thlo*o-kī/ạrn, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANLLYFENI, lan-*thlif*/neo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANMAD/OCK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANMAES, lan'mī/ẹs or lan'mis/, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANMAREWIC, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANMAR/TIN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANNEFYDD, lan-nev/ITH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLAN/NON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLAN/NOR, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANO/VER, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANRHAIADAR-IN-KYNMERCH, lan-h'rī/ạ-dạr-in-kin/mẽrk, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANRHAIADAR-YN-MOCHNANT, lan-h'rī/a-dạr-jnmok/nant, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles N. of Llanfyllin. Pistyll-Rhaiadar, one of the finest waterfalls in Wales, is in this parish.

LLANRHIAN, lan-h'ree/an, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANRHID/IAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANRHIDIAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANRHYCHWYN, lan-h'rīE/win, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANRHYDD, lan/h'rīth, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANRHYDDLAD, lan-h'rīTH/lad, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANRHYSTYD, lan-h'rīs/tid, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANRHYWYDRUS, lan-h're-wjd/rus, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANROTH/ALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANRWST, lan/roost, a market-town and parish of North Wales, counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon, 17 miles W.S.W. of Denbigh, is situated on both sides of the Conway, here navigable for vessels of 50 tons. Pop. in 1851, 3662. The town is in a spacious vale, and has an elegant bridge of 3 arches, constructed in 1636 from a design of Inigo Jones; a church of the same architecture; and the tomb of the great Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales. It has also a manufactory of Welsh harps.

LLANSA, lan/sä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 32 miles N.E. by N. of Gerona, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. 2288.

LLANSADWRN, lan-sad/oorn, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANSADWRN, (LOWER and UPPER,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANSADWRNEN, lan-sä-door/nẹn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANSAINTFFRAED, lan-sênt-frȧd, (or sȧnt-frid,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, GLYNN-CEIRIOG, (glịn-kī/ro-og,) a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANSAINTFFRAID GLYN-DYDWY, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, IN-ELVEL, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANSAINTFFREAD, lan-sênt'frêd/, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANSAM/LET, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANSAN/NAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANSANNWR, lan-san/noor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANSANTFFREAD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANSAW/EL, a parish and small market-town of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 9 miles N. of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. of parish, 982.

LLANSIL/YN, a parish of England and North Wales, counties of Denbigh and Salop.

LLAN/SOY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANSPYDDID, lan-spịTH/id, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANSTAD/WELL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANSTEPH/AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLANSTIN/AN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANTHEW/Y-RYTHERCH, (rith'erk,) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANTHEW/Y-SKIR/RIT, a parish of England.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish of England.

LLANTHONY-ABBEY. See CWMFOY.

LLANTIL/IO-GROSSEN/NY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANTIL/IO-PERTHO/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLAN/TOOD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANTRIS/SAINT, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANTRISSAINT, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANTRIS/SENT, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 8 miles N.W. of Cardiff. Pop. 1067. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the parish. The parliamentary borough unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLANTRITH/YD, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANTWIT, a parish of Wales. See LANTWIT.

LLANTWIT MAYOR, a town of Wales. See LANTWIT.

LLANUWCH-Y-LYNN, lan/ycoh-e-lin/, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANVACHES, lan-vak/ẹz, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVAIR-DISCORD, lan-vâr (or lan/vir) dis/ko-ȧd, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVAIR-KILGID/IN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLAN/VAIR-WA/TERDINE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LLANVAP/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVETH/ERINE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL (lan-ve-han/ghel) NEAR ROGGIET, (rog/ghe-ẽt,) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL NEAR USK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCOR/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTAR/NAM, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, (tor-e-mịn/ITH,) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVIHANGEL-YS/TERN-LLEW/ERN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANVRECHVA, lan-vrêk/va, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANWARNE, lan'warn/, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LLANWEN/ARTH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth

LLANWDDYN, lan-oo/thin, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANWENLLWFO, lan-wên-*thloo*/fo, a maritime parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANWENOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLAN/WERN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

LLANWINIO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANWNDA, lan-oon/da, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANWNDA, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANWNEN, lan-noo/nẹn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANWNOG, lan-noo/nog, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANWON/NO, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLANWRDA, lan-noor/da, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANWRIN, lan-noo/rin, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANWRTHWL, lan-noor/thool, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANWRTYD, lan-noor/tid, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANWYDDELLAN, lan-we-TH*ethl*/an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANWYDDYN (lan-wịTH/in) WITH CON/WY, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

LLANYBLOD/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LLANYBYTH/ER, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANYCHAIARN, lan-e-kī/arn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANYCHAN, lan-ih/an, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANYCHARE, lan'e-kar', a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANYCHILLWYDDOG, lan-ik-thlwjrth'og, or LLANCHCLWYDOG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANYCRWYS, lan-e-krwis', a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

LLANYDDAUSAINT, lan-e-thai'sant, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLANYGWYRDDON, lan-e-gwoor'thon, or LLANGWYRGON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

LLANYKEVAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLANYKILL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANY-MOWDDWY, lan'e-mów'thwee, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

LLANYMYNECH, lan'e-min'ik, a parish of England and North Wales, counties of Denbigh, Salop, and Montgomery.

LLANYNYS, lan-in'is, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLANYNYS, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

LLANYSTINDWY, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

LLANYWERN, lan-yoo'ern, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLAWHADEN, a parish of South Wales. See LAWHADEN.

LLECHCYNFARWYDD, lek kin-far'with, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

LLECHYLCHED, lek-il'ched, a parish of Wales, co. Anglesey.

LLERENA, lâ-râ'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6022. It is ill built and in decay. Principal buildings, 2 churches and an hospital. Near it, the troops under Combermere routed the French, under Drouet, April 11, 1812.

LLERS, lyaïrs, formerly EL PERELLO, el-pâ-rêl'lo, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona. Pop. 1400.

LLEWELLYN, lew-el'lin, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S.W. of Pottsville. It owes its prosperity to the coal-mines in the vicinity. A branch railroad connects it with the Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven. Pop. 476.

LLIVIA, lee've-â, (anc. *Julia Livia?*) a town of Spain, province of Lerida, in the Pyrenees, 4 miles N.E. of Puigcerda.

LLOBREGAT, lo-brâ-gât', a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Gulf of Rosas, near the French frontier. Length, 65 miles.

LLOBREGAT RUBRICATOS, lo-brâ-gât' roo-bre-kâ'tose, a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean, 3 miles S. of Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 miles.

LLORET, lo'rêt, a maritime town of Spain, province and 20 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2998.

LLOSA DE-RANES, lo'sâ-dâ râ'nês, a village of Spain, province and 25 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1382.

LLOSETA, lo-sâ'tâ, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, district of Inca. Pop. 1116.

LLOUGHOR, lo'gor, (anc. *Leucarum?*) a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the river of the same name, here crossed by a bridge, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Swansea, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 821. Vessels of 200 tons approach the wharf. The borough unites with Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, and Neath in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

LLOWIS, lo'wis, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

LLOYD, loid, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, about 68 miles S. of Albany. The Wallkill River flows along its W. border. Pop. 2035.

LLOYD'S, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

LLOYD'S NECK, a peninsula on Long Island, between Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor.

LLOYDSVILLE, a small post-village of Belmont co., Ohio.

LLOYDTOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 36 miles from Toronto. It contains two mills. P. about 400.

LLUBI, loo'bee, or CASTELL-LLUBI, kâs-tâl'loo'bee, a town of Spain, on the Island Majorca, near Inca. Pop. 1813.

LLUMAYOR, loo-mi-oar', or LLUCHMAYOR, look-mi-oar', a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 17 miles E.S.E. of Palmas. Pop. 7112. It is well built, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LLYSFAEN, lis'vâ en or lis'vin, a parish of North Wales, counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh.

LLYSVAEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLYSWEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LLYSWERNI, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

LLYSYFRAN, lis-iv'ran, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LLYWELL, lyoo'el, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

LOA, lo'â, a seaport town of Peru, lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 70° W., at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the Pacific, after a course of 180 miles, in the latter part of which it forms the boundary between Peru and Bolivia.

LOAG, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

LOANDA, lo-an'dâ, an island of South-West Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St. Paul de Loanda. Length 18 miles, breadth 1 mile.

LOANGO, lo-ang'go, a country of South West Africa, extending along the coasts of the Atlantic, from the equator to the river Zaire, which separates it from Congo on the S. Surface flat and very fertile on the coasts, interior unknown. The inhabitants are called Bramas: they resemble the negroes of Congo, are very superstitious, and practise the rite of circumcision. The country is governed by chiefs or absolute monarchs, whose chief revenue is derived from the sale of slaves. See ANGOLA, BENGUELA, CONGO. Loango, the chief town, is situated in lat. 4° 39′ S., lon. 12° 17′ E. The houses are shaded by palm and plantain trees, and the town is said to be 10 miles in circumference. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous.

LOANHEAD, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 810, mostly colliers and papermakers.

LOANO, lo-â'no, (Ital. *Loreno*, lo-râ'no,) a village of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 5 miles N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 3362.

LOBACHSVILLE, lo'bâks-vill, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

LOBAGUR, lo-bâ-gur', a fortified post of British India, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles N.W. of Almorah, in lat. 29° 57′ N., lon. 79° 18′ E., and 6460 feet above the sea.

LOBAT, a river of Russia. See LOVAT.

LOBAU, lo'bów, an island of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, and where the French, in 1809, remained intrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Gross Aspern and Wagram.

LOBAU, (Löbau,) lo'bów, a town of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen, with a station on the Saxon-Silesian Railway. Pop. 2737. Near it are mineral springs, and crystals are found, which are known by the name of "Löbau diamonds."

LOBAU, (Löbau,) (Polish *Lubawa*, loo-bâ'wâ,) a town of West Prussia, 38 miles E.S.E. of Marienwerder, on two small rivers. Pop. 3250. It is enclosed by walls, has a convent, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

LOBBERICH, lob'ber-ik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, Dusseldorf, 7 miles W.S.W. of Kempen. Pop. 855.

LOBBES, lob, or lob'bes, a village of Belgium, 10 miles S.W. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. 2489.

LOBDELL'S STORE, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

LOBEDA, lo-bâ'dâ, a town of Saxe-Weimer, principality of Weimar, on the Saale, 3 miles S. of Jena. Pop. 731.

LOBEID, capital of Kordofan. See OBEID.

LOBEJUN, (Löbejün,) lo'bâ-yün', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2660.

LOBENDAU, lo'ben-dow', a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1816.

LOBENSTEIN, lo'ben-stine', the capital of the principality of Reuss Lobenstein, Germany, on the Lemnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 miles S.S.W. of Schleitz. Pop. 4180.

LOBNIK, lob'nik, a village of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 1071.

LOB NOR, a lake of Central Asia. See LOP NOR.

LOBON, lo-bon', (anc. *Lipon?*) a town of Spain, Estremadura, 18 miles E. of Badajos. The Romans, under the proconsul Lucius Æmilius, were here defeated by the Lusitani, A. C. 188. Pop. 580.

LOBOS, an island of South America, off the S. coast of Uraguay, N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 35° 1′ S., lon. 54° 39′ W.

LOBOS, an island of North America, Gulf of California, coast of Mexico. Lat., (S.W. point,) 27° 15′ N., lon. 110° 46′ W.

LOBOS, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, province of Vera Cruz. Lat. 21° 26′ N., lon. 97° 8′ W.

LOBOS, one of the smaller Canary Islands, being about 6 miles long and 1½ broad, near the N. point of Fuerteventura. Lat., (N. point,) 28° 45′ 30″ N., lon. 13° 48′ 30″ W.

LOBOS, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Blanco, N.W. coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 29′ N., lon. 17° W.

LOBOS ISLANDS, on the W. coast of Peru. See SEAL ISLANDS.

LOBOSITZ, lo'bo-sits, or LOBOSYCZE, lo-bo-sitch'â, written also LOWOSITS, lo'vo-sits', a town of Bohemia, 4 miles W.S.W. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. Pop. 1322. Near it is the chapel of Maria Einsiedel, erected to commemorate the first battle of the seven years' war, 29th October, 1756.

LOBSENS, lob'sens, (Polish *Lobzenica*, lob-zhâ-nee'ko,) a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles W.NW. of Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. Pop. 2720.

LOBURG, lo'boorg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1950.

LOCANA, lo-kâ'nâ, a town of North Italy, division of Turin, province and 25 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 5284.

LOCAPILLY, a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 82 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

LOCARNO, lo-kar'no, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, of which it is one of the three capitals, on the Lago-Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. in 1850, 2676. Its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1553, helped mainly to establish the flourishing silk manufactures at Zurich.

LOCARNO, a market-town of Piedmont, on the right bank of the Sesia.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See LAGO-MAGGIORE.

LOCATE, lo-kâ'tâ, LOCATE-TRIULZI, lo-kâ'tâ-tre-ool'zee, or LOCATE SAN VITTORE, lo-kâ'tâ sân vit-to'râ, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1939.

LOCATION, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, about 90 miles W. of Milledgeville.

LOCCUM, lok'koom, a market-town of Hanover, province of Calenberg, 26 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1500.

LOCHABER, lŏk-ā'bĕr, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co of Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil. The last wild wolf known in Great Britain, was killed here by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680.

LOCH ACHRAY. See ACHRAY. LOCH KATRINE. See KATRINE. For all other articles having the prefix Loch, not given below, see the additional name.

LOCH ALSH, lok alsh, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

LO'CHAPO'KA, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 53 miles N.E. of the former.

LOCHAR MOSS, lok'ar moss, a morass of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, extending from the Solway Frith N.W. Length 10 miles; breadth from 2 to 3 miles.

LOCH BROOM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross.

LOCH BROOM is an extensive arm of the sea, between the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Lat. 58° N., lon. 5° 15' W.; containing numerous islands. LITTLE LOCH BROOM is an inlet on the S. side.

LOCHCARRON, lŏk-kar'ron, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of the same name, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Fort Augustus. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

LOCHEE, lok'ee, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 1½ miles N.W. of Dundee. Pop. 3693.

LOCHEM, lok'em, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 9 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 1934.

LOCHES, losh, (anc. *Lochia?*) a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 24 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 5191. It stands on a declivity, crowned by its old castle, the state-prison of Louis XI. Near it, in 1409, was born Agnes Sorel, whose tomb exists in the chapel of the sub-prefecture.

LOCH-GELLY, lok-ghĕl'lee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles E.N.E. of Dunfermline. Pop. 770.

LOCHGILP-HEAD, lox-gilp'hĕd, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, about 19 miles W.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. in 1851, 3035. It has a branch bank, and steam communication with Glasgow.

LOCHGOIL-HEAD, lok-goil'hĕd, a mountainous parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Goil.

LOCHHAUSEN, lok'how'zen, a village of Bavaria, on the Royal Bavarian Railway, 4 miles N. of Munich.

LOCHINOCH, a parish of Scotland. See LOCHWINNOCH.

LOCHINVAR, lok-in'var, a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Circuit 3 miles. Here are remains of a castle of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar.

LOCHLEE, lok'lee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LOCH LEVEN, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

LOCH LOCHY, lok lok'ee, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length about 9 miles, breadth 1 mile.

LOCH LOMOND. See LOMOND.

LOCH LOMOND, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

LOCHMABEN, lok-mā'ben, a royal and parliamentary borough, and parish of Scotland, county and 8 miles E.N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 1092. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, and encircled by a chain of 8 small lakes. It has a savings bank, and ruins of the magnificent castle of King Robert Bruce. It joins with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar in sending 1 member to Parliament.

LOCH-NA-GAR, lok'na-gar', a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, Grampian range, height 3777 feet.

LOCH-NA-SEALG, lok'na-salg', a lake of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty, 32 miles W.N.W. of Dingwall, 7 miles long by 1 mile broad.

LOCH NESS. See NESS.

LOCHRUTTON, lok-rŭt'ton, a parish of Scotland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Dumfries. It has a fine lake, remains of several towers, and a Druidical circle.

LOCHS, loks, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, Isle of Lewis.

LOCHWINNOCH, lox-win'nok. or LOCHINOCH, lok-in'ok, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 9 miles W.S.W. of Paisley. Pop. of the village in 1851, 2271. The fine lake of Castle Semple is in this parish; on its banks are the remains of a church and several castles. In the vicinity is a magnetic rock.

LOCHY (lok'ee) RIVER, of Scotland, co. of Inverness, has a S.W. course of about 10 miles. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William, a little above is Inverlochy Castle.

LOCHY RIVER, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the picturesque vale of Glenlochy, after a course of about 15 miles, joins the Dochart near its junction with Loch Tay.

LOCK, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

LOCK, a township of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 321.

LOCK, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 171.

LOCK BERLIN, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 4 miles E. of Lyons.

LOCK'BOURNE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 11 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

LOCKE, a post-township on the S. border of Cayuga co., New York, about 145 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1478.

LOCKE, a post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LOCKERBY, a market-town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway, 10 miles N.N.W. of Annan. Pop. 1315.

LOCKERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LOCK'E'S MILLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

LOCKE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

LOCK'HART, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Texas, about 25 miles S. by E. of Austin.

LOCKHART'S STORE, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

LOCK HAVEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek, and on the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 107 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is near the head of navigation on the West Branch Canal. It is a place of active business, and a depôt for pine lumber, of which large quantities are sawn in the county. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 steam saw-mills. Extensive beds of bituminous coal have been opened about 4 miles from the village. A bridge across the river connects Lock Haven with Dunnstown. Pop. 830.

LOCK-HOI, lok-hoi', a seaport town of China, E. coast of the island of Hainan, near the mouth of a river; lat. 19° 15' N., lon. 110° 25' E. It is a large place, surrounded by walls and ramparts 30 feet thick, in tolerable condition, and entered by four gates facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved, but narrow; the houses, built of brick, never exceed two stories in height; the shops are elegant and well supplied with various kinds of merchandise. Pop. about 90,000.

LOCK'ING, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOCK'INGE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

LOCK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LOCKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of Beverley.

LOCKINGTON, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal. Pop. 300.

LOCK'LAND, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

LOCKLAND, a thriving post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, 11 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a valuable water-power, is a place of active business, and a station on the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad.

LOCK'PORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Niagara co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, connecting the New York Central with the Great Western Railway of Canada, 26½ miles N.N.E. of Buffalo by railroad, and 31 by canal; 306 miles W. by N. of Albany by railroad, and 338 by canal, and 22½ miles E.N.E. of Niagara Falls. Lat. 43° 11' N., lon. 78° 40' W. It is situated at the point on the canal where the water descends from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level, by ten double combined locks of massive masonry, in the best style of workmanship. The abundant hydraulic power obtained by this means constitutes one of the chief sources of the prosperity of Lockport. This power will be greatly augmented by the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement to Buffalo, which is now far advanced. In the construction of this great work, a barrier of solid limestone has been excavated from the head of the locks, about 3 miles southward, from 25 to 40 feet in depth, and 62 feet in width, with an additional space of 15 feet for a towpath. Water, in any desirable quantity, may be drawn from the Erie level, and returned to the canal, 60 feet below, without detriment to the navigation. Large quarries of the finest limestone and of sandstone flagging are worked at this place, furnishing constant employment to several hundred men. Lockport has 6 flouring-mills, 3 of which are of the first class, 11 saw-mills, 5 iron foundries, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 4 banks, an insurance office, several insurance agencies, and 85 stores, not including the small groceries. It has several printing-offices, issuing 3 weekly and 2 daily newspapers; 6 primary schools, and 1 union school: the latter is a large and substantial stone building, in which from four to six hundred children, after leaving the primary schools, are instructed in all the branches of a liberal education. Among the churches are 2 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Universalist, 1 Catholic, and 1 Friends' meeting-house. Lockport is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and there is no place on the Erie Canal, except Rochester, and perhaps Buffalo, where so much flour is manufactured. The Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Railroad crosses the canal at this point by a viaduct 500 feet in length, and 60 feet above the water. This road was completed in June, 1852. Lockport is the largest unincorporated town in the state. Pop. in 1855, about 13,300; of the township in 1850, 12,323.

LOCKPORT, a village in Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River opposite Lock Haven, has about 150 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT or PLATEA, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 21 miles S.W. of Erie.

LOCKPORT, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, contains about 100 inhabitants

LOCKPORT, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

LOCKPORT or LOCKPORT STATION, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh Creek, Pennsylvania Canal, and Central Railroad, 25 miles E.N.E. of Greensburg.

LOCKPORT, a village of La Fourche Interior parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche. The produce of the vicinity is shipped at this village by steamboats. It has about 100 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT, a village of Butler co., Kentucky, on Green River, at Lock and Dam No. 4.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River. It is the principal landing-place in the county, and has 2 stores and 3 warehouses.

LOCKPORT, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 100 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on Tiffin's River, about 143 miles N.W. of Columbus.

LOCKPORT, a township in St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 1142.

LOCKPORT, a post-village and township of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 75 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 126.

LOCKPORT, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, about 60 miles E. of Indianapolis.

LOCKPORT, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 9 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

LOCKPORT, a handsome post-village and township of Will co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 32 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is a place of active business, possessing extensive water power, and quarries of good building stone. The general office of the Canal Company is located in Lockport. A newspaper is published here weekly. Pop. of the village in 1854, estimated at 2000; of the township, in 1850, 1657.

LOCKPORT STATION, Pennsylvania. See LOCKPORT.

LOCK'RIDGE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

LOCK STA'TION, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

LOCKS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOCK'S VILLAGE, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 75 miles W. by N. of Boston.

LOCK'VILLE, a small village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

LOCKVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 20 miles S.E. of Columbus.

LOCK'WOOD, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey.

LOCK'WOOD, a village and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 4303. It is picturesquely situated, and frequented for its medicinal waters.

LOCLE, (LE,) leh lok'l', a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles W.N.W. of Neufchâtel, in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied, nearly 3000 feet above the sea. It has an orphan asylum, hospital for old men, important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewelry, and lace. Near Locle, the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm, which, not having a large enough vent for the water, when increased by melting snows, causes disastrous inundations. The danger has now been removed by an aqueduct, consisting of a tunnel 950 feet long, cut through the solid limestone rock, which encompasses the valley, and carries the superfluous water into the Doubs. The chasm, where the Bied disappears, is 100 feet deep; and to render the fall available, several mills, one above the other, have been constructed within it. Pop. in 1850, 8514.

LOCMARIQUER, lok'mâ'ree'kair', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 28 miles S.E. of L'Orient. P. 2187.

LOCMINE, lok'meen', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. 1760.

LOCORODONTO, lo-ko-ro-don'to, a town of Naples, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 4000.

LOCRI. See GERACE.

LOCSMAND, loch'mänd', or LOTHMANSBURG, lot'mänsbürg', a market-town of Hungary, 6 miles N.E. of Gönz. Pop. 1221.

LO'CUST, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

LOCUST CORNER, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

LOCUST CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing southward through Dodge, Sullivan, and Linn counties, it enters Grand River from the left, in the N.W. part of Chariton county. *Branches.*—The West Fork flows southward through Sullivan county, and enters Locust Creek from the right in Linn county. The East Fork falls into the main stream from the left in the S. part of Sullivan county.

LOCUST CREEK, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 33 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LOCUST DALE, a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

LOCUST FOREST, a small village of Butler co., Kentucky.

LOCUST FORK. See BLACK WARRIOR RIVER.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia, 86 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Henry co., Georgia, about 9 miles S.S.E. of McDonough.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

LOCUST GROVE, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 90 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. A plank-road connects it with Ripley, on the Ohio.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

LOCUST HILL, a post-village of Anderson District, South Carolina.

LOCUST LANE, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

LOCUST MILLS, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

LOCUST MOUNT, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

LOCUST MOUNT, a post-office Washington co., Tennessee.

LOCUST MOUN'TAIN, Pennsylvania, in the N.E. part of Schuylkill county, may be regarded as a portion of Broad Mountain.

LOCUST SHADE, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

LOCUST SPRING, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 80 miles S.W. of Springfield.

LOCUST TREE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

LO'CUSTVILLE, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

LOCZ, lots, a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 10 miles from Szakall. Pop. 1090.

LOD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LOD'DISWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LOD'DON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 10 miles S.E. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 1206.

LODDON, a river of England, flows into the Thames, near Wargrave. Length 30 miles.

LODDON, a river of England, co. of Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

LODDON or YARRA, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray.

LODDY, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

LODEINOJE-POLE, a town of Russia. See LADEINOJE-POLE.

LODELINSART, lo'deh lăn'sär', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, about 22 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1716.

LO'DERS or LO'THERS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LO'DERSVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LODÈVE, lo'daiv', (anc. *Lutéva* or *Forum Neronis*,) a town of France, department of Hérault, in a pretty valley, at the foot of the Cévennes, on the Ergue, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 29 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It is walled; poorly and irregularly built; has an old cathedral church, containing a fine mausoleum of white marble; important manufactures of army clothing, and of woollen stuffs, hosiery, soap, and wax candles; and a trade in woollens, wine, brandy, almonds, &c. Lodève possesses mineral springs, which were once much resorted to, but have been almost deserted since the discovery of the thermal spring of Balaruc. In the vicinity is a grotto, with fine stalactites. Pop. 10,872.

LODI, lo'dee, a city of Lombardy, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge 609 feet long, 19 miles S.E. of Milan, on the road to Piacenza. Pop., with 4 suburbs, 15,709. It was founded in 1158 by the Emperor Frederick I., is enclosed by walls, and is generally well built, but dirty. Principal edifices, a citadel of the 15th century, now converted into barracks, a cathedral with some remarkable antiquities and fine paintings, 18 other churches, a large hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a gymnasium, imperial diocesan and other schools, a normal school, founded by Joseph II., orphan and foundling asylums, a public library, pawn bank, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese, for the making of which 30,000 cows were fed in the vicinity in 1845. On the 10th of May, 1796, Napoleon here gained a decisive victory over the Austrians.

LODI, also called LODI E CRÈMA, a province of Italy, separated from the duchy of Parma, on the S., by the Po; area 462 square miles. Capital, Lodi. Pop. 218,844

LODI, lo'dī, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 20 miles E. of Dunkirk.

LODI or LODI VILLAGE, a post-village and township of Seneca co., New York, on the E. side of Seneca Lake, 3 or 4 miles S. of Ovid. The village contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and about 250 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 2269.

LODI, a post-township of Bergen co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.W. of Hackensack. Pop. 1113.

LODI, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LODI, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 130 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

LODI, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

LODI, a post-village of Jackson co., Tennessee.

LODI, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1386.

LODI, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

LODI, a post-township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1234.

LODI, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

LODI, a small post-village of Clark co., Illinois.

LODI, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 20 miles N. by W. of Madison. The village has 2 flouring-mills, 4 stores, and about 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the township 252.

LODI BAR, a small village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

LODI CENTRE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

LODI VECCHIO, lo'dee vĕk'ke-o, or OLD LODI, (anc. *Laus Pompeia*,) is a decayed village of Northern Italy, 4 miles W. of Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great, and ruined by the Milanese in 1111. Pop. 3164.

LODIVILLE, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash Canal, about 16 miles N.W. of Rockville.

LOD, (KIS,) kish lod, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 13 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 1388.

LODOMERIA, Austrian Poland. See GALICIA.

LODOMILLO, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

LODORE, lo-dor', a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

LODOSA, lo-do'sâ, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Ebro, 40 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2580.

LODRON, lo'dron, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 25 miles W.S.W. of Roveredo, near the entrance of the Chiese River into Lake Idro. Pop. 2400.

LOD, VAROS, (Varŏs,) vâ'rŏsh' lod, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 12 miles from Veszprim, on the Torna. Pop. 1767.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Sussex.

LODZ, lodz, a town of Poland, government and 73 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 4380, employed in linen weaving.

LOEAN, loo-ân', LOEWANG or LOOANG, loo-âng', an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut; lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 128° 30' E.

LOEHOE, loo'hoo', LOEBOE, loo'boo', or LOEWOE, loo'woo', a native state, in the island of Celebes, lying on the N. part of the Gulf of Boni, and once the greatest and most mighty kingdom in the island. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a bay, on the W. side of the gulf; lat. 2° 54' S.

LOENEN, loo'nen, a village of Holland, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht. Pop. 965.

LOENHOUT, loon'howt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1800.

LOEVENSTEIN, loo'ven-stine', a fort of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles W. of Bommel. Here, early in the 17th century, Grotius was imprisoned, till relieved by a stratagem of his wife.

LOEWANG (ISLAND.) See LOEAN.

LOFFENAU, lof'fen-nów', a small town of Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest. Pop. 1093.

LOFFINGEN, (Löffingen,) löf'fing-en, a town of Baden, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 miles W.N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1191.

LOFFODEN, lof-fo'den, LOFO'DEN, or LOFOTEN, a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Norway; between lat. 67° 30' and 69° 30' N., and lon. 12° and 16° E.; and stretching from S.W. to N.E. about 175 miles. The largest are Andöen, Langöen, Hindöen, E. and W. Vaagen, and Flagstadöe. They have almost all bold, precipitous, rugged, and deeply-indented coasts, and an elevated and very sterile interior, several of them containing mountains, which, though not very lofty, are covered with perpetual snow. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some tracts under such cultivation as the rigor and uncertainty of the climate will admit; but the chief value of the whole group is derived from the immense shoals of cod and herring which frequent them, and the extensive and valuable fisheries which are consequently carried on at the proper seasons. In ordinary years, about 3000 boats, each manned by five hands, or 15,000 in all, are employed; and the produce in cod is about 9000 tons dried fish, 22,000 barrels of oil, and 6000 barrels cod roe. The principal cod-fishery ends in April; but the herring-fishery continues, and furnishes an important branch of national revenue. Permanent population about 4000. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is the Mæl-Ström or famous whirlpool. See MÆLSTROM.

LOFODEN or LOFOTEN. See LOFFODEN.

LOFO, lo'fô', a small island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.W. of the island of Aland, to which group it belongs. Preliminaries of peace between Russia and Sweden were signed here in 1718.

LOFSTA, (Löfsta,) löfs'tâ, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 miles N. of Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 miles from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. Pop. 1600, mostly engaged in iron works.

LOFTCHEH. See LOFTSCHA.

LOFTHOUSE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, 7 miles E.N.E. of Guisborough. Pop. 1091.

LOFTON'S STORE, a village of Butts co., Georgia, 62 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

LOFTSCHA, loft'châ, or LOVATS, lo'vâts', a walled town of Turkey in Europe, province of Bulgaria, 252 miles N.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 43° 10' N., lon. 24° 50' E. Pop. 3000.

LOFTY MOUNT, a mountain of South Australia, 6 miles S.E. of Adelaide. Lat. 34° 58' 20" S., lon. 138° 42' E. Height 2400 feet above the sea.

LOGAN, a county in the W.S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 825 square miles. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River. The county slopes towards the N.W. The surface is mountainous, and overspread with extensive forests; the soil is generally good. The highlands of this county abound in stone-coal and iron, which are not much used at present. Formed in 1824, and named in honor of a distinguished chief of the Mingo tribe. Capital, Lawnsville, or Logan Court House. Pop. 3620; of whom 3533 were free, and 87 slaves.

LOGAN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is traversed by Red River, an affluent of the Cumberland, and also drained by Muddy and Whippoorwill Creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by ranges of hills, covered with timber. The soil is fertile, and well watered. The surface rock is the cavernous limestone. The creeks furnish motive power for mills. The county contains a number of artificial mounds, which recall the memory of former ages. Formed in 1792, and named in honor of General Benjamin Logan, one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Capital, Russellville. Pop. 16,581; of whom 11,114 were free, and 5467 slaves.

LOGAN, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 457 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, and also drained by the sources of Mad River, and of Rush, Darby, and Mill Creeks. The surface is generally rolling or level, the soil productive and well timbered. It is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1817. Capital, Bellefontaine. Pop. 19,162.

LOGAN, a county near the centre of Illinois, has an area of 625 square miles. It is intersected by Salt Creek, an affluent of Sangamon River, and also drained by Kickapoo and Sugar Creeks. The surface is level, and is mostly destitute of forests; the soil is fertile. Several creeks in the county are bordered with narrow strips of timber, and the deficiency of wood in other parts is compensated by an abundance of stone-coal. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Mount Pulaski. Pop. 5128.

LOGAN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near Seneca Lake, about 24 miles W. by N. of Ithaca.

LOGAN, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. P. 712.

LOGAN, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 335.

LOGAN, a thriving post-village of Falls township, and capital of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and Canal, 49 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 1 mile below the falls of the river. It has 1 bank. Two newspapers are published here. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the vicinity. Laid out about the year 1816. Pop. in 1858, about 1000.

LOGAN, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Pop. 753.

LOGAN, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1717.

LOGAN, a post-office of Edgar co., Illinois.

LOGAN COURT HOUSE, or LAWNSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Virginia, on the Guyandotte River, 350 miles W. of Richmond.

LOGAN MILLS, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

LOGAN MILLS, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

LOGAN MOUNTAINS, of East Australia, Cooksland, are about lat. 28° S., lon. 152° 20' E., and separate the sources of the Darling River from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke Island.

LOGAN'S CREEK, a post-village of Reynolds co., Missouri, 125 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

LOGAN'S FERRY, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 18 miles above Pittsburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

LOGANSPORT, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

LOGANSPORT, a city, capital of Cass co., Indiana, is situated on the Wabash River and Canal, at the mouth of Eel River, and at the crossing of the Michigan Road, 70 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, and 42 miles N.E. of Lafayette. It is the centre of trade for a fertile agricultural region, from which grain, pork, and lumber are exported. The county of Cass included part of the Miami Reserve, which was relinquished by the Indians a few years ago. A plank-road is now in progress, which, when finished, will connect Logansport with Indianapolis. A considerable quantity of lumber (poplar and black walnut) is procured in the vicinity, and exported to the Eastern cities. Logansport contains 3 banks, 1 academy, and 6 churches, 3 of which are stone buildings. The court-house, which is one of the finest in the state, is built of hewn stone. Two newspapers are published here. West Logansport is situated on the W. bank of Eel River, and it is included in the corporate limits. Laid out in 1829. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

LOGAN'S STORE, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

LOGANSVILLE, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. of Morristown.

LOGANSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 64 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

LOGANVILLE, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg.

LOGANVILLE, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 31 miles S. of Harrisburg.

LOGANVILLE, a post-office of Walton co., Georgia.

LOGAZOHY, lo-gâ'zo-hee', a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey; lat. 8° 55' N., lon. 2° 30' E. It has an inner wall, and a large outer and inner market, well supplied with native produce and manufactures. Pop. from 8000 to 9000.

LOG CABIN, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

LOGGERHEAD ISLAND. See CONTOY.

LOGES, LES, lā lozh', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1985.

LOGES, LES, a village of France, department of Manche, 10 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 1496.

LOGGIA, LA, lä lōd'jä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 2 miles from Carignano. Pop. 1345.

LOGGUN, log'goon' (?) a country of Africa, Soodan, S. of Lake Tchad, and S.E. of Bornoo. It is watered by the Shary. Capital, Kernuk, lat. 11° 7' N. Its soil is fertile, and climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the negroes of the surrounding countries, and are famed for the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

LOGHAR, lōn'ar, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

LOGHUR, lo'gur', (Hind. *Lohugor*, "the iron fort,") a strong hill fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 28 miles N.W. of Poonah. It was taken by the British in 1814.

LOGIE, lo'ghee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

LOGIE, a parish of Scotland, counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, 2 miles N.N.E. of Stirling. Here are remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey, founded by David I. in 1147.

LOGIE BUCHAN, bŭk'an, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LOGIE COLDSTONE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LOGIE EASTER, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty.

LOGIE PERT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

LOGIERAIT', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

LOG LICK, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

LOGNINI, lon-yee'nee, a small seaport on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse: formerly a large rock joined to the mainland by a reef. It used to be often visited on predatory excursions by the Barbary Corsairs.

LOGO, lo'go, or LOKO, lo'ko, a district of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. The capital, Porto Logo, lat. 8° 40' N., lon. 12° 35' W., is a neat town, extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo.

LOGROÑO, lo-grōn'yo, a province of Spain, Old Castile; area 2378 square miles; belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary. Pop. 151,239.

LOGROÑO, a walled town of Spain, capital of the above province, on the Ebro, over which is a strong bridge, built in 1138, 60 miles E. of Burgos. Pop. 7071. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, and a college; tanneries, distilleries, and manufactures of leather and hats. It was taken by the French in 1808 and 1823; and here Zurbano, the Christino general, was shot, 20th January, 1845.

LOGROSAN, lo-gro-sän', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Caceres, on the slope of the Sierra de Toledo. Pop. 3050.

LOG'STOR, (Lögstor,) a maritime village of Denmark, Jutland, 25 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg. Pop. 500.

LOGTOWN, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

LOGTOWN, a village of Upson co., Georgia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Thomaston.

LOGURH, lo-gur', a village of Afghanistan, on a river of the same name, 18 miles S.S.E. of Cabool.

LOGURH, a river of Afghanistan, which, after a course of about 80 miles, joins the Cabool, about 10 miles below the town of Cabool.

LOHARA, lo-hä'rä, two towns of Hindostan, one in the Nizam's dominions, 150 miles N.W. of Hyderabad; the other in Bundelcund, 40 miles W. of Callinger.

LOHAREE, a town of Sinde. See ROREE.

LOHARGONG', a town of India, and British military post, Bundelcund, 40 miles S. of Callinger.

LOHEIA, lo-hä'ya, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 miles W.N.W. of Sana. It has a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee. Pop. about 4000.

LOHJANA, lo-jä'nä, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Kattywar, 60 miles S.W. of Cambay.

LOHMEN, lo'men, a village of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1057.

LOHOOGHAUT, lo-hoo-gawt', a village and British station of North Hindostan, 50 miles E.S.E. of Almora.

LOHR, lōr, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 22 miles N.W. of Würtemberg. Pop. 3714.

LOHURKOT', lo-hur-kot', a fortified post of Northern Hindostan, district of Gurhwal, 8 miles S.W. of Bhudrinath.

LOING, lwăn', (anc. *Lubro?*) a river of France, rises in St. Colombe, department of Yonne, and joins the Seine on the left. Length 70 miles. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

LOIR, lwär, (anc. *Liderlicus?*) a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 miles N. of Angers. Length 150 miles.

LOIRE, lwär, (anc. *Ligyer.*) an important river of Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jones, department of Ardèche, at an elevation of 3340 feet, flows N.N.W. and W., and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St. Nazaire, department of Loire-Inférieure. Length 645 miles; principal affluents on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furand, Coise, Rahins, Sornin, Reconce, Arroux, Arcu, Nièvre, Cèze, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Ance, Lignon, Aix, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from La Noirie, and in ascending to Roanne, department of Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during 5 or 6 months in the year, from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dykes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a great flood in 1846. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier and Loire.

LOIRE, a department of the S.E. of France, formed of the old province of Lyonnois. Area 1805 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 472,568. Surface generally elevated and mountainous; traversed in the S.E. by the mountains of the Cévennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cévennes. The greater portion of the department is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affluents, the Ondène, Furend, Lignon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Soil generally infertile; corn raised insufficient for home consumption: potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chesnuts of Lyons are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality, the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manufacture of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal basin, this is one of the most important mining departments in the country; the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are St. Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and St. Galmier. The manufactures of this department are among the most celebrated and extensive in France; including silk goods, iron and steel, flint glass, &c. The department has 3 lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyons, and it is divided into the arrondissements of Montbrison, (the capital) Roanne, and St. Etienne.

LOIRE, a village of France, department of Rhône, arrondissement and 14 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. 1450.

LOIR-ET-CHER, lwär-ä-shair', a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Orleannois. Area 2389 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 261,892. Surface level, with numerous *étangs*, (lagoons.) It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affluents. Soil generally fertile, except in the S. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the population. The wines are in general of good quality, the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous, and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry. The most valuable mineral product is flint. The department is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Blois, (the capital) Romorantin, and Vendôme.

LOIRE-INFERIEURE, lwär-ăn-fā're-ur', "Lower Loire," a maritime department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Nantes. Area 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 525,664. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire, and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The department contains numerous lagoons, among which the Étang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain and wines, the latter are nearly all pale, and are of second class quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, and sheep of good breeds; bees are numerous. Nantes is the principal port. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Ancenis, Châteaubriand, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay. Capital, Nantes.

LOIRET, lwä'rā', (anc. *Ligerula?*) a river of France, joins the Loire on the left near Orleans. Length 16 miles.

LOIRET, a department of the N.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Orleannois. Capital, Orleans. Area 2551 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 341,029. Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its affluents, the Loing and Essonne, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its affluents, the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples for cider are extensively grown. Wine mostly red, and of good quality. Sheep and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. The important manufactures, of which Orleans was formerly the seat, have greatly declined. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

LOIRON, lwâ'rŏnG, a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 miles W. of Laval. Pop. 1376.

LOISACH, loi'sâx, a river of Germany, which rises in the N. of the Tyrol, and joins the Isar, near Wolfratshausen, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

LOISY-ON-BRIE, lwâ'zee'ŏne-bree, a village of France, department of Marne, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 17 miles S.E. of Châlons.

LOITZ, loits, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 23 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2813.

LOIX, lwâ, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle, with a port in the Ile-de-Ré. Pop. 1266.

LOJA or LOXA, lo'hâ, a city of Spain, province and 25 miles W.S.W. of Granada, near the Gemil. It has 3 churches, a convent, 2 hospitals, and manufactures of coarse woollens and paper. Loja appears, from the coins, and other antiquities found in it, to have been an important Roman station. Under the Moors, it was defended by a castle, which, as well as the town, was taken in 1226 by Ferdinand III. It suffered much during the invasion by the French. Pop. 15,055.

LOJA or LOXA, lo'hâ, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay. Lat. 4° S., lon. 79° 24' W. Pop. 10,000.

LOJANO, lo-yâ'no, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation, and 16 miles S. of Bologna, on an eminence.

LÓK, TISZA, tee'sŏh' lŏk, a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 8 miles S.S.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3253.

LOKEREN, lo'ker-en, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Durme, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, and on the Ghent and Antwerp Railway. The streets are clean and regular, the market-place large and handsome, and the houses generally well built and commodious. Its public buildings comprise a spacious church, with a lofty tower, 3 chapels, a capacious town-house, prison, well endowed hospital, orphan asylum, numerous schools, and other benevolent institutions; and it has manufactures of linen fabrics, flannels, serges, cloth, cotton goods, lace, ropes, hats, tobacco, leather, soap, candles, chicory, &c.; an iron foundry, breweries, dyeries, salt refineries, oil-mills, an active trade in manufactured goods, hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 16,188.

LOKHVITSA or LOKHVITZA, lok-vit'sâ, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola, near here joined by the Lokhvitza. Pop. 4750.

LO-KIANG, lo-ke-âng', a river of China, province of Hoonan, after a N. and E. course of 300 miles, enters the Lake Tong-ting, on its S. side.

LO-KIANG, a town of China, department of Se-chuen, 55 miles N.N.E. of Ching-too-foo.

LOKNITZ, (Lŏknitz,) lŏk'nits, a river of Germany, which rises near Gross-Godens, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and joins the Elde.

LOKO, a district of West Africa. See Logo.

LO'KOHAR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tirhoot, 102 miles N.E. of Patna.

LOKUT, lo'koot', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 9 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 807.

LOLLAND, an island of Denmark. See LAALAND.

LOLJAR, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Frankfort and Cassel Railway, about 50 miles N. of Frankfort.

LOLLARA, lol-lâ'râ, a town of India, province of Guzerat, 23 miles S.E. of Rahdunpoor. Pop. 5000.

LOLLIGHUR, lol-le-gŭr', a village of N.W. Hindostan, 19 miles S.W. of Jeypoor; has a temple to Mahadeva.

LOLWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LOM, lom, or LOUN, loon, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 miles S.E. of Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. 3000.

LOMAGNE, LA, lâ lo'mah', (anc. *Leomaniana*,) a small district of France, in the former province of Gascony, now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers.

LOMAZY, lo-mâ'zhee, a town of Poland, province of Siedlec, 11 miles S.E. of Biala. Pop. 2000.

LOMAZZO, lo-mât'so, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, about 2 miles S. by E. of Appiano, on the Lura. Pop. 2292.

LOMBARDORE, lom-bar-do'râ, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 11 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 1133.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN (lom-bar'do-ve-nee'shan) KINGDOM, AUSTRIAN LOMBARDY, or AUSTRIAN ITALY, (Ger. *Lombardisch-Venezianisches Königreich*, lom'bar-dish-vâ-nŭt'se-an'ish-es kö'nig-rik'; It. *Regno Lombardo-Veneto*, r�yo lom-bar'do vâ-nâ'to; Fr. *Royaume du Lombard-Venetien*, roy'ŏum' du lŏm'bar'-vâ'nâ'te-ănG',) an important part of the Austrian dominions, in the N. of Italy, between lat. 44° 54' and 46° 37' N., and lon. 8° 32' and 13° 37' E.; bounded N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol; W. by Lago-Maggiore and the Ticino, which separate it from the Sardinian States; S. by the Sardinian States, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States, from all of which, with the exception of Modena, it is separated by the Po; and E. by the Adriatic Sea and the kingdom of Illyria. It is divided, administratively, into the two governments of Lombardy and Venice, having for the line of separation the river Mincio. Greatest length from E. to W., 243 miles; greatest breadth in the government of Lombardy, 108 miles, and in the government of Venice, 130 miles, a portion of the Tyrol penetrating S. near the centre, at Lake Garda, and reducing the breadth in that locality to 53 miles; area, 17,511 square miles. The capital cities are respectively Milan and Venice—the former of which is the residence of the Viceroy, to whom the government of the kingdom is intrusted. The subdivisions, area, population, &c. of both governments are exhibited in the following table:—

GOVERNMENT OF LOMBARDY.

Provinces or Delegations.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Bergamo	1,618	376,123	Bergamo.
Brescia	1,309	336,225	Brescia.
Como	1,394	428,206	Como.
Cremona	625	204,559	Cremona.
Lodi-e-Crema	482	218,844	Lodi.
Mantua	900	276,100	Mantua.
Milan	750	604,512	Milan.
Pavia	400	171,822	Pavia.
Sondrio	1,235	98,550	Sondrio.
Total	8,313	2,725,740	

GOVERNMENT OF VENICE.

Provinces or Delegations.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Belluno	1,240	157,120	Belluno.
Padua	835	312,765	Padua.
Rovigo	420	158,783	Rovigo.
Treviso	930	288,199	Treviso.
Friuli, Friaul, or Udine	2,525	429,844	Udine.
Venice	1,060	298,425	Venice.
Verona	1,100	302,902	Verona.
Vicenza	1,088	340,894	Vicenza.
Total	9,198	2,281,732	
Total of both Gov'ments.	17,511	5,007,472	

The surface consists of a vast plain, lying chiefly along the left or N. bank, and in some places even below the level of the Po, and ascending N. more or less gradually, till it becomes mountainous, and is terminated by lofty ranges of the Alps. It thus consists of two distinct portions; a N. region, distinguished by the magnificence of its Alpine scenery; and a S. district, composed of low, level plains, of almost unequalled fertility. It is drained in its W. and central part by the Ticino, the Lambro, the Adda, the Oglio, and the Mincio, flowing into the Po; and the Adige, Bacchiglione, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, entering the Adriatic. Its lakes are the largest in Italy. The most important are Garda, Idro, Iseo, and Como, all wholly within Lombardy; Lugano, and Maggiore; the former less in it than in Switzerland; and the latter, common to Lombardy, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States.

A very extensive system of irrigation has been established in this country. Between the Ticino and Adda, about nine-tenths of the surface are irrigated; between the Adda and Oglio, about two-tenths; and between the Oglio and Adige, only about one-seventh. Many of the larger canals are used for navigation and commerce, as well as irrigation; and the entire length of the great canals of irrigation in Lombardy, and their first-class branches, has been estimated at above 4500 miles, using up one-half of the average discharge of all the rivers.

Except the N. district, on some of the mountains of which snow lies continually, the climate is remarkable for the uniformity of its temperature, and the thermometer has a less range than in any other part of Italy. During the greater part of the year, the heat does not reach 50°, though in very warm summers it has occasionally risen to 90°. In winter the thermometer has sometimes descended to 10°.

The corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax produced, far exceed the home consumption, though the system of agriculture continues very imperfect, notwithstanding the great advantages derived from irrigation. The dairy produce, obtained from the cows fed on the artificial meadows, forms one of the

principal sources of agricultural wealth; and the Parmesan and Stracchino cheeses of Lombardy continue to prove their superiority to all other kinds, by the higher prices obtained for them. Vast quantities of silk of the finest quality are annually produced. The vine also thrives everywhere, and the wine procured from it is very abundant. The difference between the two governments of the kingdom, as respects vegetable products, is chiefly to be remarked in the vine-culture; the area of which, in the government of Milan or Lombardy, is nearly double that in the government of Venice. In like manner, the former exceeds the latter in wheat, rye, oats, and to the extent of a half in forests; while the latter exceeds the former considerably in rice, and to the extent of a half in meadow lands. The minerals are not of much importance. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, velvets, woollens, hats, ironware, porcelain, and stained glass; and the trade is in a great measure confined to the export of silk, corn, and cheese. The commerce is facilitated by the numerous navigable canals, and railways have been completed from Milan to Como, and from Milan part of the way to Verona, and from Verona to Mantua and Venice.

The government is in the hands of a Viceroy, resident in Milan. Several dialects of the Italian are spoken. The religion is Roman Catholic. Paria and Padua—the former in the government of Milan, and the latter in the government of Venice, have each a celebrated university.

The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom nearly corresponds to the ancient Roman divisions of Gallia Transpadana, and Venetia, with a small portion of Rhætia, but owes its name to the Longobardi, ("Long-beards,") a powerful nation from the North, of Suevic origin, who, in the end of the 6th century, made themselves masters of the whole country, and extended their conquests to the neighborhood of Rome. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne. The house of Austria early gained a footing in the country, and had continued to increase its possessions with so much skill and perseverance, that towards the end of the 18th century, its sovereignty nearly extended over the whole. The victories of Napoleon wrested all from its grasp, and led to the establishment, first of the Cisalpine Republic, and then of the Kingdom of Italy. The Congress of Vienna replaced matters on their ancient footing, and even gave Austria more than she had ever possessed before. The people of this part of Italy took an active part in the struggle of 1848, but Austria still maintains her territory undiminished in extent, though with a population much disaffected to her rule.

LOMBARDVILLE, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

LOMBARDY, lom'bar-de, (It. *Lombardia*, lom-bar-dee'â; L. *Lombardia* or *Longobardia*,) an old division of Italy, so called from its having long been the chief seat of the *Lombardi*, or *Longobardi*, a powerful nation of the middle ages, named, it is said, from their long beards. Others derive Longobardi, or Langobardi, as it is sometimes written, from Lange Bürde, (a "long fertile tract,") a district in Magdeburg, from which region the Lombards are supposed to have come. It now forms the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont, and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Inhab. LOMBARD.

LOMBARDY, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 75 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

LOMBARDY GROVE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

LOMBAY, lom-bī', a town of Spain, province and about 14 miles from Valencia, on the Juanes. Pop. 1328.

LOMBEEK NOTRE DAME, lôn'bāk' nōt'r dâm, a village of Belgium, about 12 miles W. of Brussels, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 672.

LOMBERS, lôn'bair', a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Albi. Pop. 1700.

LOMBEZ, lôn'bā', a town of France, department of Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1677.

LOMBLEM', an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E. Length, N. to S., about 40 miles; greatest breadth 16 miles.

LOMBOK, lom'bok', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S., and lon. 115° 44′ and 116° 40′ E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Allass, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area 1480 square miles. Pop. 250,000 (?). Two mountain chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampanam, on its W. coast, is much resorted to by European shipping and American whalers, for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the capital, and Laim-Hadje, on the E. coast.

LOMBRIASCO, lom-bre-âs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, 2 miles from Paucalieri, on the Po. Pop. 1160.

LOMELLINA, lo-mêl-lee'nâ, a province of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, bounded on the N. by Novara, E. by Lombardy. Area, 174 square miles. Administratively it consists of 14 mandamenti. Pop. 139,854.

LOMELLINA, a town of Italy. See MORTARA.

LOMELLO, lo-mêl'lo, a market-town of Piedmont, division and 25 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2161.

LOMIRA, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

LOMMATSCH, lom'mâtsh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W.N.W. of Dresden. Pop. in 1849, 2775. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

LOMME, lomm, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 1012. It has linen, weaving, and bleaching works.

LOMMEL, lom'mel, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 20 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 2250.

LOMNICA, lom-neet'zâ, a river of Austria, Galicia, joins the Dniester a little above Halicz, after a course of about 50 miles.

LOMNITZ, a mountain of Hungary. See CARPATHIANS.

LOMNITZ, lom'nitz, a town of Germany, Bohemia, 20 miles N. of Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 2494.

LOMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circle of Budweis, on the Goldbach. Pop. 1387.

LOMNITZ, a town of Moravia, circle and 6 miles N.N.W. of Brünn, on the Zlaberbach. Pop. 1300.

LOMNITZ, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 779.

LOMOND, LOCH, lok lō'mund, the largest lake of Scotland, between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, 6 miles N. of Dumbarton, and 16 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Length, N. to S., nearly 21 miles; greatest breadth 7 to 8 miles; narrowing to 1 mile at the N. end. Area 40 square miles. It is studded with islands, and surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its superfluous waters, at its S. extremity, into the Frith of Clyde, by the river Leven—a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Several fine seats and ancient ruins adorn the shores of this "Queen of the Scottish lakes," on which steamers now ply for the accommodation of numerous tourists. See BEN LOMOND.

LOMOV. See LAMOV.

LOMZA, lom'zhe, a town of Poland, on the Narev, 72 miles S.W. of Suwalki. Pop. 3300. It has a college, a gymnasium, in which about 200 students receive a gratuitous education, an arsenal, and paper-mills.

LONACONING, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, about 16 miles W. by S. of Cumberland.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, lon-nâ'tâ-pot-su-o'lo, a village of Lombardy, 23 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2375.

LONATO, lo-nâ'to, a town of Lombardy, 13 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, 2½ miles S.W. of Lake Garda. Pop. 5600. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

LONDA, lon'dâ, a village of Tuscany, province and 17 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2000.

LONDARI, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

LONDE, LA, lâ lond, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1690.

LONDERZEEL, lôn'der-zail', a market-town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles N.W. of Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 3000.

LONDESBOROUGH, lon'des-bur'th, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LONDINIERES, lonc'dee'ne-aire', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1000.

LONDON, lŭn'dŭn or lŭn'd'n, (the *Londinium* or *Londinum*, *Augusta Trinobantum*, *Camera Regis* of the Romans; Fr. *Londres*, lônd'r; Sp. *Londres*, lon'drês; Port. *Lôndres*, lon'drès; It. *Londra*, lôn'drâ; Ger. *London*; Dutch, *Londen*,) the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the largest and most important city in the world, is situated on the Thames, about 40 miles from its entrance to the North Sea, in lat. (St. Paul's Cathedral) 51° 30′ 48″ N., lon. 0° 5′ 38″ W. The city is built principally on the N. bank of the river, in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, the site rising gradually as it recedes from the water, at the rate of 36 feet per mile; while, on the opposite bank, the houses cover a nearly uniform and extensive flat, forming part of the counties of Surrey and Kent, and lying, in some places, several feet below the highest tides. The limits of London, as defined by Act of Parliament for Parliamentary purposes, are the circumference of a circle, the radius of which extends 3 miles from the General Post-office; but the actual circumference of the metropolis is generally estimated at 30 miles and by some raised to 36 miles. It includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the parliamentary boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and Marylebone. This portion of the metropolis has an area of nearly 50 square miles, four-fifths of which are on the left or N. bank of the river. Within the greater limits above indicated are included the parish of Chelsea, the towns of Deptford and Greenwich, Dulwich, Brixton, Clapham, Battersea, Kensington, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Highgate, Stoke-Newington, &c., comprising altogether an area of 74,070 acres, or nearly 116 square miles.

The metropolis stands on alluvial deposits, consisting of

beds of clay and gravel, below which is the hard clay stratum known to geologists by the name of "London clay," in the middle of the great chalk basin extending from Berkshire to the E. coast. As regards salubrity, there are considerable differences, according to the nature of the locality, the density of the population, the state of the drainage, and other causes; but London must rank, on the whole, as one of the healthiest cities in the world: the mortality, in the seven ordinary years, (1838–1844,) being at an average rate of 25 deaths annually out of every 1000 inhabitants, while that of Paris is 33 in 1000. In 11 of the 38 London districts, the mortality was lower than in all England; the proportion for the latter being 22 in 1000. The mean annual temperature is 50° 5′, and the general range of the thermometer is from 20° to 81°; the highest and lowest markings being, for the most part, in August and January respectively. Occasionally the mercury rises above 90°; and it has, on rare occasions, descended below zero at night. In the beginning of winter, London, especially in the lower parts, is occasionally enveloped in fogs, so dense that the shops require to be lighted, and vehicles of all kinds are brought to a stand-still.

Though the thick atmosphere of the climate, and the amount of smoke continually hovering over London, render it impossible, or next to impossible, to survey properly the whole metropolis from any one point, still there are a number of positions whence interesting and picturesque panoramic views may be obtained, either of the whole of this enormous mass of buildings, or of considerable portions of it; the great dome of St. Paul's, in almost all of them, forming a most conspicuous object. Among these may be named Highgate Hill on the N., and Blackheath on the S.E. side; the top of the Colosseum in Regent's Park, the top of St. Paul's, and of the Monument in the City, and of the Duke of York's Column at the end of Waterloo Place. But, apart from these and the numerous highly-interesting street views, there are no finer prospects to be obtained than from the bridges across the Thames, and from the river bank on the S. side, looking either up or down the stream.

London was surrounded with walls by the Romans, and its extent was then probably limited by the end of Leadenhall Street on the E., and the top of Ludgate Hill on the W., by the river on the S., and London Wall and Little Britain on the N.; this part of the city being called "London within the walls." The wall seems to have extended along the river, as well as on the other sides. The City, at the present day, is bounded S. as formerly by the Thames; it extends N. up Goswell Street to Charterhouse Square, E. along High Street, Whitechapel, to Middlesex Street; and W. along the Strand to Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, a work of Sir Christopher Wren. It is to this portion that the term "*The City*" is exclusively applied; including, as will be seen, but a small part of the metropolis, which presents a solid mass of houses extending E. and W. from Blackwell to Chelsea, a distance of 7 miles; and N. and S., from Walworth to Holloway, a distance of 4½ miles. Strangers meet with less difficulty in finding their way in London, than might be expected in a city of such vast extent, as the Thames traverses the town from W. to E., and most of the great lines of streets run nearly parallel to it, while these are intersected by streets running N. and S.

With the exception of public buildings, some club-houses, banks, assurance offices, and residences of the nobility, the houses of London are uniformly built of brick; and, in the more modern parts of the town, frequently covered with a plaster composition, known by the abbreviated name of "compo;" the facility with which ornaments can be executed in this material, has led to the overlaying of numerous edifices with decorations in very questionable taste. In the older parts, the great majority of the streets are narrow, and many of them are crooked; but in those parts that have more recently sprung into existence, they are wide and spacious. Of the streets extending from E. to W., the most important is that which enters on the W. from Kew and Kensington, forming the finest of all the approaches to London; it stretches on, through Knightsbridge and Piccadilly, with Apsley House and numerous other palatial edifices facing the Green Park, which constitutes its S. boundary for about half its length. This line is somewhat broken at the E. end of Piccadilly, but the Strand continues it, nearer the river, through Temple Bar, along Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, from whence it branches off into the Mile-End Road and the Commercial Road. The next great artery between the W. and E. extends along Oxford Street, which is itself 1½ miles in length, through Holborn, Skinner Street, and Newgate Street, where it joins the more southern line above described, at the W. end of Cheapside. Further N. again is a third line, extending from Paddington to the city; as far E. as Islington, a distance of about 2¾ miles, it is called the New Road, and thence to Finsbury Square, about 1 mile, it bears the name of the City Road.

Among the principal streets which run N. and S., in the West End, are Park Lane, with its numerous elegant structures overlooking Hyde Park; St. James' Street, with its handsome club-houses and hotels; Bond Street, so narrow, and still so fashionable that the carriages of the aristocracy, in the months of May and June, sometimes block it up for a considerable space; and Regent Street, one of the broadest streets, and perhaps the handsomest in London. This street is greatly frequented as a promenade, and, with its magnificent shops, its crowds of well-dressed loungers, and the incessant throng of elegant equipages, it presents, especially on a fine day in spring, a most interesting and animated spectacle. On the N. it communicates with Portland Place, which may be considered a continuation of Regent Street. This is also a very handsome and spacious street, consisting entirely of private residences. It is now less fashionable than it was 20 years ago, but it is still inhabited by several of the nobility. On the S., Regent Street communicates with Piccadilly by a double crescent of stately buildings called the Quadrant, terminating in a circus, which corresponds with that on the N., where Regent Street intersects Oxford Street. From Piccadilly, Regent Street continues S., widening at its termination into Waterloo Place, which is ornamented at its S. extremity with the Duke of York's Column. In Southwark and Lambeth, the principal thoroughfares lead from the bridges to a common centre, the well-known posting-house called the Elephant and Castle.

The City of London, as we have already seen, now forms but a small part of the metropolis, and it may be said to be only inhabited in the day time; for, at the approach of evening, the busy and anxious crowds who jostle in its narrow streets during the day, rush from their warehouses and counting-houses to their homes in the West End, or in the different suburbs. Great improvements have been recently effected in the City proper, especially in the neighborhood of the Bank and the Exchange, by the opening up of new streets of considerable breadth, and in a very superior style of architecture. This portion of the metropolis alone possesses a corporation, the oldest, richest, and most powerful municipal body in the world. The city is divided into 108 parishes, of which 97 are called "without," and 11 "within" the walls—a distinction which is merely nominal, as the walls have long since disappeared. The space which extends down the N. bank of the river as far as Blackwall, is occupied by the various docks, wharfs, and warehouses, and inhabited by slopsellers, crimps, and sailors. To the N. of this district lie Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, which have been opened up by the Eastern Counties Railway, from which the traveller can readily distinguish the silk-weavers busily plying their handlooms. Adjoining Spitalfields, on its W. side, is Clerkenwell, the seat of the watch-trade, inhabited by the best-paid and best-informed class of artisans in London. On the N., the parish of Islington, situated on a salubrious elevation, where new streets and squares of flimsy construction rise in amazingly rapid succession, is mostly inhabited by the middle classes, and those immediately beneath them in the social scale. On the Surrey side, Southwark, including Bermondsey, is the great seat of the tanning trade; while Lambeth is occupied generally with manufactories. Shadwell and Rotherhithe are the head-quarters of sailors, and are but meanly built and inhabited; indeed the whole of the right bank of the Thames is much inferior in wealth and importance to that portion of the metropolis on the left or Middlesex shore.

The E. line of Westminster coincides with the W. line of the City of London, Temple Bar being the point of junction in the Strand. This city is bounded N. by Oxford Street, from Tottenham Court Road to Kensington Gardens, and its W. limit, passing through the Serpentine in Hyde Park, reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital. Marylebone, Finsbury, and Tower Hamlets form a continuous line lying N. and E. of Westminster and London. With regard to the "West End"—a term used to distinguish the fashionable part of London from the rest—its body and centre are bounded by Regent Street and Waterloo Place on the E., St. James' Park on the S., Park Lane and Green Park on the W., and by the western division of Oxford Street on the N. This square and compact body contains the mansions of the nobility, and the fashionable club-houses and squares. On the N. is Marylebone, a district which was not long since fashionable, but which has greatly declined in that respect since the rise of Belgravia, although a few ducal and other aristocratic residents are still to be found in Cavendish and Portman Squares. Still further N. is situated the Regent's Park district, containing some fine terraces and crescents, and numerous pretty villas. Those who dwell here belong chiefly to the middle classes, including a considerable number of City merchants.

To the E. of Marylebone lies the Bloomsbury district, with its well-built houses and squares, erected towards the latter part of the last century. This portion of London is chiefly occupied by lawyers and merchants, for its noble mansions and spacious squares no longer contain the rank and fashion of the town, as in the days of the later Georges. Still further E., we recognise the architecture of the era of Anne, in the capacious dwellings of Great Ormond Street and Queen Square, where fashion reigned near the beginning of last century. To the S. of this line is the Strand district, which

is strictly trading, although the streets running out of it towards the river are chiefly occupied by lodging-houses. In the extreme W. of London have recently risen into existence two extensive districts, Tyburnia and Belgravia, flanking Hyde Park on the N. and S. The fields and gardens which extended, twelve or fifteen years ago, from near Edgeware Road to Bayswater, have now given place to an immense tract of streets, terraces, and squares, which form a striking contrast, by the regularity of their appearance, to many of the older portions of London. The houses, from their height, have an air of grandeur, but the uniformity of their plaster decorations becomes tiresome. Here reside great numbers of professional men and City merchants, as well as various others who have some pretensions to fashion.

Belgravia, on the S. or opposite side of Hyde Park, is bounded on the E. by Grosvenor Place, a fine range of buildings facing the Green Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens; on the N. by Knightsbridge, on the E. by Sloane Street, and on the S.E. by Ebury Street. Belgrave Square forms the nucleus of this fashionable region, and contains, like many of the streets around it, numerous edifices of palatial size and structure. Here, also, the brick walls are uniformly coated over with "compo;" a circumstance which greatly detracts from the first impression produced by the architectural beauty of the buildings, especially if one is accustomed to the substantial, as well as elegant, stone edifices in the newer portions of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Contiguous to this district are Chelsea and Brompton. On the S.E. of Belgravia, lies Westminster proper, one of the poorest and most squalid districts in the metropolis. The drains being below the high-water level of the river, malaria and disease prevail here, and the moral atmosphere is equally tainted. Something has been recently done to cure both evils, by the opening up of a new street, and the building of three new churches; the erection of the latter being due to private liberality.

The streets of London are regularly kept clean, and are well lighted. The carriage-way is generally paved with granite, but several streets, such as Regent Street and the New Road, are macadamized. The amount annually expended in paving exceeds £200,000. From the extent of the metropolis, and the great amount of business carried on in it, the principal streets, as might be expected, present a continued throng of vehicles of every description, often forming an almost unbroken line above a mile long. The principal E. and W. lines are the great scenes of crowded thoroughfare; in them, the narrow parts are not unfrequently completely blocked up for a time, passage either one way or other being quite impracticable; when long lines of omnibuses, cabs, private carriages, drays, and dust-carts may be seen waiting in impatience till the street is cleared from the temporary obstruction.

Squares and Public Monuments.—The squares of London are numerous, and many of them of great extent and exceedingly elegant, the centre generally being occupied with shrubbery, which, notwithstanding the smoke of the metropolis, usually thrives well; and not a few of them are adorned with statues of sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen. Among the squares more deserving of notice, may be named—Lincoln's Inn Fields, with an area of 12 acres, near the centre of the metropolis; Eaton, Belgrave, 10 acres; Grosvenor, Portman, and Cavendish Squares, all in the West End; Russell Square, 10 acres; Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, and Euston Squares, in the N. part of the town; and Trafalgar Square, at Charing Cross, fronting one of the principal thoroughfares, and adorned with public buildings, fountains, the Nelson Column, and statues of Charles I. and George IV. The most conspicuous public monuments are "The Monument," on Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London; the York Column, at the S. end of Waterloo Place, a plain Doric pillar of granite, 124 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York; a fluted Corinthian column, in Trafalgar Square, 176½ feet high, raised in honor of Nelson, and surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the hero, while the pedestal is decorated with bronze sculptures in high relief, the figures larger than life; a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, placed on the summit of the grand arch at the top of Constitution Hill, forming the approach to Buckingham Palace; and another of smaller size in front of the Exchange.

Bridges and the Thames Tunnel.—Within the limits of the metropolis, and W. of the Tower, the Thames averages 1000 feet wide. Till towards the middle of last century it was crossed by only one bridge; but now, between Chelsea and the Tower, there are eight bridges, three of which are within the limits of the City, and four in Westminster. The lowest down, and most important of all, is *London Bridge*, connecting the City of King William Street, with Southwark at the junction of Wellington Street and Tooley Street. It is an elegant structure of Aberdeen granite; built after designs by John Rennie. Of the immense traffic on this bridge, some idea may be formed from the fact, that 13,000 carriages, of all kinds, pass along it every hour. About 500 yards farther up the river, stands *Southwark Bridge*, in like manner connecting the City and Southwark; Queen Street and Bridge Street being the approaches on either side. It is an iron bridge of three segmental arches, resting on stone piers. About half a mile further W., *Blackfriar's Bridge* connects the City at Bridge Street, with Southwark at Great Surrey Street. It was designed by Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and built of Portland stone, which not having resisted the effects of the water and the atmosphere, the piers have latterly been cased with granite; and otherwise, the frequent repairs upon it have more than doubled its original cost.

Waterloo Bridge, nearly half a mile above the former, is esteemed by many to be the finest in the world. It was constructed of Aberdeen granite, by the elder John Rennie, and, including its approaches, supported on semicircular arches, is 2456 feet long; it is perfectly level, and connects the Strand with the Waterloo Road. Under ¼ mile S.W., *Hungerford Suspension Bridge*, constructed by I. K. Brunel, for foot passengers only, spans the river from Hungerford Market to Belvedere Road; it is 1352 feet long. *Westminster Bridge*, opened in the middle of last century, crosses the river at the N. end of the Houses of Parliament, from Westminster to Lambeth, and about 700 yards S. of Hungerford Bridge. It was built of Portland stone, and is now in such a state of decay, that, unless taken down, it must soon give way of its own accord; about 9,000,000 of horses pass along this bridge annually. Nearly 1 mile S. of the last-named bridge, Westminster and Lambeth are a third time connected by *Vauxhall Bridge*; the Vauxhall Bridge Road, leading from Pimlico and New Bridge Street, being the approaches on either side; like Southwark Bridge, it is of cast-iron, but is very inferior to it in every respect. Nearly 2 miles W. by S. of this bridge, *Chelsea* or *Battersea Bridge* connects the localities whence it obtains its double name, and is an old wooden structure, opened in 1772. The following Table shows the chief measurements, cost, &c., of the bridges:—

Names of Bridges.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Length.	Breadth.	No. of Arches.	Span of Central Arches.
		£	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.
London (stone) . . .	1831	2,000,000	928	53	5	152
Southwark (iron) . . .	1819	800,000	708	44	3	240
Blackfriars' (stone) . .	1770	260,000	995	42	9	100
Waterloo (stone) . . .	1817	1,150,000	1242	42	9	127
Hungerford (suspen.) .	1845	80,000	1352	14	3	676
Westminster (stone) . .	1751	389,500	1223	44	15	76
Vauxhall (iron) . . .	1824	280,000	809	40	9	78
Chelsea (wood) . . .	1772	26,000	875	23		

The *Thames Tunnel*, a roadway under the river, which is generally regarded by foreigners as the greatest wonder of the metropolis, is 2 miles below London Bridge. An attempt was made, in 1808, to make a tunnel below the river at Limehouse; but the water burst in and destroyed the works, when the tunnel, which entered on the Surrey side, had reached within 200 feet of the opposite bank. The present work is a monument of the skill and energy of Sir Isambert Brunel, who commenced operations March 2, 1825. On August 12, 1828, there was an inundation, which stopped the works till January, 1835, when they were renewed with great energy, and the tunnel was at length opened to the public, March 25, 1843. It consists of a hollow brick cylinder or tube, subdivided into two roadways, each 15 feet high and 12 feet broad. The entire cost was about £614,000, of which the Government lent £247,000 to the company who carried on the enterprise. There is a cylindrical shaft at each end, with 100 steps, by which foot passengers ascend and descend, on paying a toll of a penny each. The company have not been able to meet the cost of completing the approaches, so that there is no access for vehicles of any kind.

Palaces.—*St. James'*, erected by Henry VIII., from a design by Holbein, at the foot of St. James' Street, is an irregular, dingy-looking brick building. But it is well adapted internally for royal levees and drawing-rooms, which are held here during the fashionable season. *Buckingham Palace*, facing the W. end of St. James' Park, was built by George IV., and consists, since the erection of the E. front, of a quadrangular range of buildings. This E. façade, which is loftier than the rest, and in the Italian style, gives to the whole a more palatial appearance than it formerly possessed. The situation is low and damp, and the palace is flanked on the S. by buildings of an inferior description, while the gardens are overlooked on the W. by the houses in Grosvenor Place. In the gallery, which is 160 feet long, are some good pictures. The Queen resides here several months every year in the spring and summer. *Whitehall*:—The Banqueting House, designed by Inigo Jones, in the Palladian style, and justly regarded as one of the greatest architectural

ornaments of London, is the only remnant of the ancient palace of Whitehall; the ceiling, painted by Rubens, is the most extensive work of that artist existing in the country. In front of it was beheaded Charles I., who was conducted to the scaffold through an opening which was made in the walls for the purpose. *Kensington Palace*, situated in Kensington Gardens, is a plain brick building. It was purchased by William III., and became his favorite residence, and was the birth-place of Queen Victoria. *Lambeth Palace*, on the Surrey side of the river, opposite the Houses of Parliament, has been for many centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It is a brick edifice, and comprises a great variety of styles in architecture, from early English downwards, and contains a library of 25,000 volumes.

The New Palace of Westminster, or the Houses of Parliament.—This vast and magnificent edifice contains the House of Peers and the House of Commons, with the various apartments and offices connected with parliamentary business. It is a highly decorated structure, in the Tudor Gothic style, after designs by Sir Charles Barry, and is still in process of erection. It stands partly on the site of the old Houses of Parliament, destroyed by fire in 1834, on the left bank of the Thames, between the river and Westminster Abbey, and extends over an area of about 8 acres. The façade, 900 feet in length, overlooking the river, produces a grand effect, which is due, in a great measure, to the three magnificent towers; for the site, unfortunately, is low, and the building itself not lofty enough for its extent. The walls are of brick, faced externally with magnesian limestone; and the whole edifice is separated from the river by a terrace of Aberdeen granite. It is panelled with rich tracery, and profusely decorated with statues and shields of arms of the kings and queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. In the S.W. angle is the Victoria Tower, supported upon 4 pointed arches 60 feet in height; it is 75 feet square, and, when completed, will be 340 feet in height. There is also a tower in the centre, 300 feet high by 60 feet, surmounted by a lantern; and the clock tower, at the N. end of the edifice, with its richly decorated spire, rises 320 feet. The House of Peers is an apartment 97 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high; magnificently decorated throughout with carved oak panelling, a profusion of gilding, paintings in fresco, and richly-stained glass windows. The House of Commons is a somewhat smaller apartment, fitted up in a much plainer style. The foundation of the building was laid April 27, 1840.

Government Offices.—These are mostly situated in and near Whitehall; the Treasury, Home Office, and Board of Trade, occupy one range of buildings, which have been recently improved by a uniform and handsome façade. The Horse Guards and Admiralty, which are somewhat nearer Charing Cross, have little to admire in their external appearance. The Ordnance Office, also, in Pall Mall, is a plain building. Some of the public offices are in Somerset House, a spacious and handsome quadrangle, finished in 1782, from designs by Sir W. Chambers; its N. façade, 200 feet in length, faces the Strand, and its S. front, 800 feet long, overlooks the river, viewed from which, it presents one of the most striking elevations in London. The Post-office, in the centre of London, near St. Paul's, is a spacious and handsome building, completed in 1829, from the designs of Smirke. It is 390 feet long, 130 feet wide, and 64 feet high. Its façade, which is towards St. Martin's-le-Grand, has three Ionic porticoes, the one in the centre, which is the largest, being surmounted by a plain pediment. The Mint, a stone building of Grecian architecture, finished in 1811, stands on Tower Hill, and occupies, with its workshops and offices, about 10,000 square yards.

The Tower.—This celebrated fortress, which doubtless formed the nucleus of modern London, stands on the banks of the Thames, just beyond the liberties of the City. It occupies an area of 12 acres, enclosed within a wall surrounded by a ditch, now dry, but in former times filled with water from the Thames. On the S. side is an archway called the "Traitor's Gate," through which state prisoners were brought from the river. The most ancient part of the existing edifices—the White Tower—was erected about 1078, for William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. It stands near the centre of the quadrangle, round which are placed several other towers, each having its distinctive name. The Tower contains the Wellington Barracks, erected on the site of the grand store-house, burned down in 1841; the jewel-room, a modern edifice, in which are preserved the regalia of Great Britain; the horse armory, Queen Elizabeth's armory, and the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. Besides its use as a fortress, the Tower was likewise the temporary residence of several kings and queens of England. But with its history as a state prison, for which it was used during five centuries, events are connected of much greater interest than any that pertain to the jousts, fêtes, and entertainments, of which it was the scene while occupied as a royal dwelling. Within its walls were confined kings, queens, statesmen, warriors, and philosophers. Many prisoners were here privately murdered, and many publicly executed; Edward V. and his brother, smothered by order of Richard III., may be mentioned among the former; and Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, Catherine Howard, and the Dukes of Somerset and Monmouth among the latter; the headless bodies of whom are interred in the church of St. Peter.

Places of Worship.—*St. Paul's Cathedral* is the greatest architectural ornament of the metropolis, and the best-known edifice in it. It occupies the summit of Ludgate Hill, where its foundations were laid June 21, 1675, on the site of the former cathedral, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was finished in 1710; and Sir Christopher Wren, by whom this magnificent temple was designed, lived to witness its completion. It is 510 feet in length, from E. to W., while the transept is 250 feet, exclusive of the semicircular portico at each end; the breadth of the W. front is 180 feet, and the height of the walls 110 feet. The building is crowned with an immense dome, surmounted by a lantern with ball and cross—the height of the latter being no less than 404 feet from the ground. From Ludgate Hill a fine view is obtained of the W. façade, with its beautiful double portico of coupled columns in the Corinthian and Composite orders, and its two clock towers, each 222 feet high, over which rises the gigantic cupola. This vast structure, which is built entirely of Portland stone, cost only 747,954*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, paid by levying a tax on coal. The interior is extremely deficient in ornaments. Among the few monuments it contains are those of Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Dr. Johnson, Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent characters of modern times. Side by side, under the centre of the dome, lie interred Britain's greatest admiral and greatest general of the present era, Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington.

Westminster Abbey, after St. Paul's, the finest ecclesiastical edifice in London, and one of the best specimens of the pointed style in England, dates from the reign of Henry III. and Edward I., when it was erected on the site of the Saxon minster, founded by Sebert. The beautiful chapel at the E. end was added by Henry VII.; and, at the beginning of last century, the upper part of the two towers at the W. end were erected from designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is 360 feet long, and 195 feet wide within the walls. In this noble edifice, the kings and queens of England have been crowned from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here many of them are buried, some with, and others without monuments. In the S. transept are the tombs and honorary monuments of great poets, from Chaucer down to Campbell, whence it is called "Poets' Corner;" and in other parts are numerous sculptured monuments to statesmen, warriors, philosophers, divines, patriots, and men of eminence generally, many of whom are interred within its walls.

Of the other sacred edifices in London, the most remarkable are *St. Bartholomew's* in West Smithfield, exhibiting some fine specimens of Norman, early English, and later styles of architecture; *St. Saviour's*, in Southwark, which boasts of the best early English architecture in London; *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*, with an exceedingly fine interior, and generally regarded as one of Wren's best works; and the *Temple Church*, which combines transition Norman architecture with early English. Important restorations, in this church, have been recently completed at a cost of £70,000. Besides these, many of the older parish churches are elegant structures: among those worthy of being specified are Bow Church, St. Bride's in Fleet Street, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The churches of the earlier part of the present century are altogether inferior in design, and mostly in a debased Grecian style. Those built in more recent years are chiefly adaptations of the Gothic, and give favorable indications of a return to a purer taste. Of the Roman Catholic churches in London, the largest is that called St. George's Cathedral, in Southwark, finished in 1848, at a cost of about £30,000. The Dissenting places of worship are mostly plain, unpretending structures. Altogether, there are about 760 churches and places of worship in the metropolis, of which 370 belong to the Established Church, 25 to the Roman Catholics, and the remainder to the various ecclesiastical organizations denominated Dissenters. Of these, the Independents are the most numerous, and have about 130 churches; the different denominations of Methodists have 120 churches; Baptists, 100; Congregationalists, 38; Presbyterians, 18; Mormons, 13; Jews, 12; Unitarians, 7; and the Lutherans, 6. The other Dissenters include about a dozen different creeds, but are not numerous.

Public Buildings in the City.—Some of the most important, if not the most elegant public buildings in the metropolis, are situated within the city. The nucleus of the whole is formed by the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, which all face towards an open area, the centre of bustle and business, near the middle of the city, and which is further adorned with the handsome offices of several assurance companies. The *Bank of England*, in Threadneedle Street, belonging to a chartered company, established in 1693, under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty directors, was built in 1732. It has, since that period, received various additions and

improvements, and now forms a low, flat, insulated, irregular parallelogram, covering 4 acres of ground. Adjoining the Bank of England is the *Royal Exchange*, an extensive and ornate building, having a Corinthian portico, surmounted by a pediment, enriched by sculpture. It surrounds an open, interior quadrangle, in the centre of which is a marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Lough. In this court, which is surrounded by covered arcades, the meetings of the merchants on 'Change are held. An equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the Duke of Wellington, occupies the area in front of the building. The Royal Exchange was originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567; and having been burned down in 1666, it was rebuilt, and opened in 1669. This second Exchange having been also burned down January 10, 1838, the present edifice was erected on its site. The Exchanges for special purposes are —the *Stock Exchange*, in Capel Court, the *Coal Exchange*, Lower Thames Street, built by J. B. Bunning, opened October 30, 1849, by Prince Albert; it is a sumptuous, though rather incongruous building, the great Hall of which is circular, 60 feet in diameter, and 74 feet to the apex of the glazed dome, with which it is covered; the *Corn Exchange*, a fine Doric structure, in Mark Lane, opened in 1747, and enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827.

The *Mansion House*, the residence of the Lord Mayor while he holds the office of first magistrate of the city, was built in 1739–53, from the designs of Dance, the city surveyor, at a cost of £71,000. It has a Corinthian portico in front, and stands in the E. end of the Poultry, nearly opposite the Bank of England. The *Guildhall*, situated at the N. end of King Street, Cheapside, is the civic palace where the principal business of the Corporation of the City of London is conducted; and the magnificent banquets given here have rendered City feasts proverbial. This edifice was erected at different periods, as may be perceived from its incongruous architecture. The debased Gothic front, with the City arms in the centre, was finished in 1789; but it has since been frequently repaired. The Hall, an immense room, in which 3000 persons can dine, contains some monuments of ordinary sculpture; and, at the W. end, raised on pedestals, are the well-known colossal figures of Gog and Magog. The *East India House*, containing the offices of the East India Company, is situated in Leadenhall Street. It is an extensive building, with an Ionic portico in front; and contains, besides the necessary accommodation for carrying on the business of the Company, an excellent library, rich in Asiatic literature, and an interesting museum of Indian curiosities.

Literature, Scientific Institutions, &c.—London has long been the favorite residence of literary men, drawn thither probably in older times, ere literature had assumed its present independent position, by the attractions of titled patrons. But, whatever may have communicated the original impulse, we have now the fact, that the metropolis is the great centre around which cluster the literary and scientific men of the country, the seat of the principal learned institutions, and the head-quarters of journalism and of the book trade. There are six morning, and nearly as many evening newspapers, and a host of other journals, which appear weekly or at shorter intervals. The morning papers, during the sitting of Parliament, require each a staff of 14 reporters. The chief learned institutions are the Royal Society, in Somerset House, founded in 1663, one of the most distinguished as well as one of the oldest associations of the kind in Europe; its object is the promotion of general science: the Royal Institution of Great Britain, incorporated in 1800, possessing a magnificent chemical laboratory, an extensive library, &c.; Professor Davy, afterwards Sir Humphrey Davy, was connected with this institution, when, in 1807, he made the discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies, a discovery which, viewed in all its relations, may be regarded as one of the most important, as well as one of the most brilliant, recorded in the annals of science: the Linnæan Society, incorporated in 1802, with a valuable library, and one of the most extensive botanical collections in the world; a few years since, the East India Company presented to this society all those invaluable collections, which have been made at different times by its agents in India: the Zoological Society, incorporated in 1829, connected with which are the Zoological Gardens, with a menagerie, stocked with animals from every region of the globe, unquestionably the first collection in the world: the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, founded in 1826, incorporated in 1832; the great object of which is to distribute, among the middling and poorer classes, works on science, &c., at a low price; this is, in every respect, a useful and admirable institution, and possesses, among its numerous members, a large share of the talent and learning, as well as some of the most distinguished names, of Great Britain: the Society of Antiquaries, in Somerset House, founded in 1707: the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar Square, founded in 1768: the Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822; the Royal College of Physicians, at the N.W. corner of Trafalgar Square, founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., the present building, finished in 1825: the Royal Geographical Society, founded in 1830, with a choice geographical library and large collection of maps: the Institution of Civil Engineers, established in 1818: the Royal Institute of British Architects, founded in 1834, and possessing a good library of architectural works: and the Geological Society, in Somerset House, founded in 1807.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these stands the University of London, established in 1837, solely for the purpose of conferring degrees, the candidates for which are for the most part supplied by University College and King's College. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and thirty-five other members, who hold their sittings in Somerset House. The faculties are those of arts, law, and medicine; the examinations are held twice a year. In University College, which was opened in 1828, the course of education embraces the classical tongues, science, history, jurisprudence, and medicine, religion being wholly excluded. King's College is on a similar plan, except that religion is taught in it in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The buildings are handsome, especially that of University College. There are likewise two Episcopal theological schools, an English Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Independent, a Unitarian, and a Jewish; and several schools for medicine, botany, chemistry, geology, &c. Of the numerous endowed schools, the most noted are—St. Paul's School, which provides a free education for 153 boys, the most advanced of whom are sent to Oxford and Cambridge, with exhibitions of from 50*l.* to 120*l.* Milton, the great Duke of Marlborough, and Halley, were pupils in this school, which has a high reputation. The annual revenues are about 6000*l.* Charter-House, (a corruption of *Chartreuse*,) founded in 1611, and endowed with property which in 1815 yielded 22,000*l.*, supports 80 poor brethren, and educates 40 boys, who are afterwards apprenticed or sent to the University. The Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1561, furnishes a very efficient education gratis to 100 boys, and to 150 others at rates varying from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; the school has 43 fellowships in Oxford, and 7 in Cambridge.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, better known as the Blue-coat School, was founded in 1553, as a hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings, although many are said to be now admitted without having the qualification of poverty. The presentations are in the gift of the governors, who are nearly 500 in number; and each of whom, in order to hold that office, must have contributed 500*l.* to the funds of the institution. The establishment in London accommodates, at present, 920 boys; and there is a subsidiary hospital at Hertford, where are generally about 450 of the younger boys, and 80 girls—making in all 1450 children maintained, clothed, and educated by this institution. The *Grecians*, as the most advanced in classics are called, are sent, with valuable exhibitions, to Oxford and Cambridge; and those in the mathematical school are placed with commanders of ships, and fitted out at the expense of the hospital; others are apprenticed to different trades. Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the free instruction, clothing, board, and lodgment of 40 boys, called 'king's scholars; in reality, however, each now pays about 45*l.* a year. Dryden, Locke, and the Earl of Mansfield were in this school. Besides the above, and numberless private schools, there is a free school in almost every parish; and the National Society and British and Foreign School Society supply instruction to many thousands of children. These societies have also normal schools.

Museums, &c.—The British Museum, in Great Russel Street, now a spacious and imposing edifice, with an Ionic façade and sculptured pediment, built during the last 30 years, was founded in 1753. It contains an immense collection of books, manuscripts, sculptures, coins, minerals, stuffed animals; Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek, and other antiquities. This noble institution is open three days in the week to the public, who avail themselves of the permission in great numbers. The library of printed books contains upward of 460,000 volumes. In Greek, and perhaps also in Egyptian antiquities, this collection is not surpassed by any in Europe. The National Gallery contains some very fine pictures; but, from their limited number, scarcely deserve the name of a national collection. One end of the building is used for the annual exhibitions, schools, and lecture-rooms of the Royal Academy. Marlborough House, in Pall-Mall, contains a collection of paintings by English masters; the greater part of which was presented to the nation by Mr. Richard Vernon, in 1847. Dulwich Gallery, at Dulwich, 5 miles from Waterloo Bridge, contains a fine collection, especially of Dutch paintings, among which those of Cuyp occupy a prominent rank. There are many fine collections of pictures and statues in the houses of the nobility, some of which are thrown open occasionally to the public. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome new building, erected at a cost of 40,000*l.*, contains some curious skeletons and surgical preparations. The Soane Museum, on the N. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, possesses many valuable objects, consisting of books, prints, MSS., drawings, maps, models, plans, &c. There is also a museum in Whitehall Yard, con-

nected with the United Service Club; and a Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

Clubs.—Many of these establishments, having most elaborate and ornate buildings, form some of the principal architectural features of the metropolis. They are situated chiefly in the West End, in and near Pall-Mall, and vie with each other in elegance and luxury. The principal ones are the Athenæum, possessed of a fine library, and having a great many artists and men of science and letters among its members; the Army and Navy, the United Service, the Guards', and the Junior United Service; the Carlton, the great Tory, standing side by side with the Reform Club, in Pall-Mall; the former limited to 800, and the latter to 1400 members; the Travellers', Brooks', one of the oldest of the clubs, and the rallying point for the Whig party; White's, also a very old club, frequently chiefly by the Conservative nobility; the Conservative; the Oxford and Cambridge; and the Garrick clubs, frequented by lovers of the drama. The entrance fees vary from 9 to 30 guineas, and the annual subscriptions from 5 to 12. There is also great diversity in the number of members, which range from 500 to 1500. Many members, who have no house in town, live almost entirely at their clubs, hiring only a bedroom in the neighborhood.

Theatres and other Places of Amusement.—The two principal theatres (1853) are Covent Garden and Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, which have carried on, for several years, a rivalry in the representation of Italian operas. Drury Lane, for a series of years, has been used for the performance of English operas, melodramas, and equestrian feats. The Haymarket, and the Princess', in Oxford Street, are now the chief theatres in the West End where the regular drama is performed. The other principal theatres are Sadler's Wells, in Islington; the Lyceum, the Adelphi, St. James', the Victoria, the Surrey, and Astley's, the last being exclusively devoted to equestrian performances. On the E. side of Regent's Park stands the Colosseum, a polygonal structure, with a magnificent Doric portico and cupola, used chiefly for the exhibition of panoramic views. Exeter Hall, in the Strand, capable of containing 3000 persons, is used for concerts on a great scale, as well as for the annual May meetings of the different religious societies. In Hanover Square there is a large hall for concerts and other public assemblies. In Willis' Rooms, in King Street, St. James', are given the fashionable balls called "Almack's;" also lectures, concerts, &c. One of the principal attractions in London is the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park. The Surrey Zoological Gardens, though on the whole greatly inferior to the former, have some points of superiority; they cover about 15 acres, and contain a sheet of water 3 acres in extent. Vauxhall Gardens, on the S., and Cremorne Gardens, on the N. side of the river, are also favorite places of resort, where music, fire-works, and balloon ascents are among the principal attractions.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.—London abounds with hospitals for the cure of disease, lying-in charities, asylums for orphans, and other institutions of a like nature. Among those most deserving of notice are St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in West Smithfield, first founded in the 12th century, and then refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546; admitting patients suffering from accident, and diseases of all kinds; containing 580 beds, and relieving 70,000 annually—Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded in 1721, by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, accommodating 580 in-patients; it has also an excellent museum and theatre of anatomy—St. Thomas' Hospital, in the Borough; St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park corner, with a handsome front overlooking the Green Park; the Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745; Westminster Hospital; and various other hospitals of smaller size, supported chiefly by voluntary contributions—Charing Cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital, &c. There are medical schools attached to the above institutions. Bethlehem Hospital, (Bedlam,) in St. George's Fields, S. of the river, is appropriated to the insane poor. The building, which has an imposing appearance, extends over nearly 14 acres; the rooms are large and airy, well warmed and ventilated, and can accommodate at least 400 patients. St. Luke's Hospital, also for insane patients, was founded in 1751, and accommodates 260 persons. The Foundling Hospital was founded in 1739, by Captain Coram; at present it is rather an asylum for illegitimate children whose parents are known, than an hospital for foundlings, as it was originally. The number of children averages about 500, and they are maintained till the age of 12, when they are either apprenticed or provided for otherwise. Chelsea Hospital, (see CHELSEA.) Greenwich Hospital, (see GREENWICH.)

Prisons.—There are altogether about a dozen criminal prisons, three of which are in the city. Newgate, situated near St. Sepulchre's Church, is a gloomy and massive structure, formerly used for debtors as well as criminals, but now confined to felons, and accommodates properly about 400. Bridewell, near Blackfriars' Bridge, is a house of correction for vagrants, pilferers, or disorderly persons, summarily convicted before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Giltspur Street Compter, near Newgate, which it resembles in its architecture, is used as a place of confinement for all prisoners at the Central Criminal Court and the London Sessions, and summarily convicted within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates. A house of correction is attached to it. It holds about 250. Clerkenwell Prison, belonging to the county of Middlesex, is similar in character to the last. The House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, which will accommodate about 1200 prisoners, is a very extensive brick building, near Gray's Inn Lane, with spacious courts and airy grounds. The classification is good, and the silent system is followed, connected with hard labor. A large treadmill employs 320 at a time.

Millbank Penitentiary, or Prison, as it is now called, is an immense brick edifice, designed by Jeremy Bentham, and is said to have cost half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of 16 acres of land. Its ground plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of buildings, terminating externally in towers. The average number of inmates is about 700. Every convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain, is sent here previously to the sentence being carried into execution, and remains three months under close inspection. Horsemonger Lane Jail, Southwark, the county jail for Surrey, contains about 250 prisoners. The top of the building is used as a place of execution. The Westminster House of Correction, in Tothill Fields, which is built on the Panopticon principle, has a court-yard in the centre, 250 feet in diameter, with prisons round it for 600 persons; but the average number confined is 350. The silent system is pursued, and a good classification maintained. The Model Prison, Pentonville, contains 1000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years, and are taught useful trades, previous to transportation. The principal prisons for debtors are the Queen's Bench and Whitecross Street Prison.

Civic Corporation and Government.—The chief civic officer of London is the Lord Mayor, annually elected from among the aldermen who have been sheriffs. He is installed in office November 9, when a procession takes place called "the Lord Mayor's Show." The court of aldermen consists of 26 members, including the Lord Mayor. They are chosen for life by the householders of the twenty-six wards into which the city is divided, each being the representative of a separate ward. Such as have filled the office of Lord Mayor, become justices of the quorum, and all others are justices of the peace within the city. The sheriffs, two in number, are annually chosen by the Livery, or general assembly of the freemen of London. The Common Council is a court consisting of 240 representatives, returned by 25 of the wards, in proportion to their relative extent; the 26th, or *Bridge Ward Without*, being represented by an alderman. The general business of this court is to legislate for the internal government of the city, its police, revenues, &c. The Livery of London is the aggregate of the members of the several city companies, of which there are 81, embracing the various trades of the metropolis. Of the city companies, 12 are termed great companies, and from one or other of them the Lord Mayor was formerly chosen. In order of precedence they are:—The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers. Many of the companies are very rich, and possess large halls; few of which, however, have any pretensions to architectural beauty, except Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the Post-office; the Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge, and the Ironmongers' Hall, in Fenchurch Street, all of which are very elegant structures.

The Metropolitan Police.—The organization of the present most effective Police force, is the result of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1829. Before that period, the streets were often unsafe at night, from the small number and unfitness of the watchmen to whom the preservation of order was intrusted. This force is divided into the city police, confined to the city proper, and the metropolitan police, which latter consisted, in 1852, of 5549; and their jurisdiction extended 10 or 12 miles round St. Paul's. In 1849, the total number of persons apprehended by the metropolitan police was 70,666, of whom 24,556 were females; 34,746 were discharged by the magistrate; 31,343 disposed of summarily, or held to bail; and 3643 tried and convicted, only 703 being acquitted. In the same year, the number of felonies was 10,924, affecting property to the amount of 36,279*l.*, of which only 6709*l.* were ultimately recovered. Only about one-third of those apprehended could read or write. In the same year, the suicides were 131, besides 75 attempted, but prevented—lower numbers than in Paris, notwithstanding the difference of population. The fire-engine establishment has seventeen stations, where engines and firemen are kept always in readiness; and there are two floating engines on the Thames.

Courts of Law.—The courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer, are on the W. side of Westminster Hall, with which they communicate. The hall itself, which was built by William Rufus, and is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 110 feet high, was formerly used for great state trials, from that of Sir William Wallace down to

those of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville, which were the last. It now serves merely as a promenade for lawyers, during the sitting of the courts. It is said to be the longest apartment not supported by pillars in the world, except the Hall of Justice at Padua. The Old Bailey Sessions-house, adjoining Newgate, is the central criminal court for the trial of prisoners who have committed offences within 10 miles of St. Paul's. County courts, of which there are 11 within the metropolis and its immediate neighborhood, were established a few years ago for the trial of small debt cases, 50*l.* being the limit. The Crown appoints the judges, who are barristers. Beside the above, there are also the Clerkenwell Session-house, the city police courts, which are presided over by the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen; and the 11 courts connected with the metropolitan police, each of which is presided over by a barrister of at least seven years' standing.

Inns of Court.—Of these there are four, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They were originally colleges for the study of law, but now are little more than residences for lawyers. A law student, in order to be called to the bar, has merely to be entered as a member of one of these inns, and to dine a certain number of times in the common hall. Subordinate to the Temple are Clifford's, Clement's, Lyon's, and New Inns. Lincoln's Inn is situated between Chancery Lane and the extensive square called Lincoln's Inn Fields. During a portion of the year, the Lord Chancellor sits in the old hall, and the Vice Chancellors hold their sittings in adjoining buildings. A magnificent hall and library, in the Tudor style, from the designs of Hardwick, have recently been erected in the gardens. Subordinate to Lincoln's is Furnival's Inn in Holborn. Gray's Inn stands on the N. side of Holborn, and has attached to it two Inns of Chancery—Staple Inn, and Barnard's Inn. The gardens, first planted about the year 1600, were a fashionable promenade in the time of Charles II., and for some time after.

Markets.—These are numerous, but, excepting for the articles sold in them, none are worthy of notice; presenting, as they do, little to attract, either in external beauty or in internal arrangement. The principal ones are, Billingsgate, for fish; Hungerford, fish, butcher-meat, and vegetables; Farringdon, butcher-meat, vegetables, and fruit; Covent-Garden, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and plants, both green-house and hot-house; Leadenhall, poultry, game, hides, and cattle-horns; Newgate, butcher-meat, carcass and retail, (the most extensive carcass market in London;) and Smithfield, (formerly the great place of executions, and where so many martyrs died in the time of Queen Mary,) the great market for cattle and sheep, long felt to be a nuisance, from its position in the centre of the city, but about to be removed to a suburban locality, in pursuance of an Act passed by Parliament in 1852. It is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity of food consumed in London. In 1849, however, there were sold in Smithfield and Leadenhall markets alone—

Sheep	1,514,139	Fowls	3,206,400
Cattle	223 563	Rabbits	680 000
Calves	26,422	Hares	48,000

Allowing for carcasses imported by steam and otherwise, the annual consumption of butcher-meat has been estimated at 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs, besides vast quantities of bacon and ham. Exclusive of eggs brought from various parts of the United Kingdom, 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 are imported annually from France and other continental countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the metropolis and its environs, for the supply of milk and cream. The consumption of wheat may be estimated at about 1,600,000 quarters a year.

Manufactures.—It would be almost endless to specify the different kinds of articles manufactured in London. Here are the largest breweries, distilleries, and sugar refineries in the kingdom; and this was long the principal seat of the silk weaving, and still employs above 14,000 workers in that branch; it has extensive manufactures in metal, including machinery of all kinds, plate, jewelry, watches, and brass-work, occupying likewise above 14,000 workmen; and as many more are engaged in the production of books and prints. Millinery occupies 40,000; the making of clothes and slops above 23,000, and boots and shoes as many more. Besides these branches, 12,000 are engaged in cabinet-making, and many thousands in coopering, coach-building, leather-working, hat-making, ship-building, rope-making, mast-making, &c., all of which are departments of manufacture conducted on a large scale; and there are numerous extensive chemical works, soap-manufactories, and dye-works.

Means of Conveyance.—This is of two kinds, internal and external. The former is accomplished by means of omnibuses, cabs, and steamboats. The omnibuses, 3000 in number, ply on all the principal thoroughfares to every part of the metropolis, and to all the neighboring villages; they pay duty to the amount of 324,000*l.* annually; and the 7000 conductors and drivers by whom they are managed pay, for licenses, 1750*l.* annually. The cabs number about 3500. Numerous small steamers ply on the Thames, affording the most convenient means of communication, at all hours of the day, to all points of the river between Richmond and Woolwich, a distance of 18 miles. Besides these facilities for locomotion, parcels are delivered in all parts of the metropolis by a joint-stock company. The external means of conveyance comprise railways, canals, and steam-vessels. Seven railways, affording means of transit to all parts of the kingdom, have stations in London; they are the Great Western, North-Western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, South-Eastern, or Dover, Brighton and South-coast, and the South-Western. Some of them, as the North-Western, with its Doric temple for an entrance, and the Great Northern, with its gigantic arches, have termini of a most expensive kind, though little can be said in favor of the architectural suitableness of such erections. The canals strictly connected with London are seven in number—the Grand Junction, Regent's, Bromley and Lea, Lea Union or Sir George Duckett's, Kensington, Grosvenor, and Surrey; this last follows nearly the line of the canal cut by Canute the Dane, for the purpose of transporting his vessels into the upper part of the river, past the defences of Old London Bridge. A large fleet of steam vessels afford constant means of transit for passengers and goods between the Thames and all parts of the E. and S. coast of England, the E. coast of Scotland, and the N. ports of the continent; while, from the easy means of transit by railway, Southampton may be esteemed the out-port of London, through which she communicates by steam with the most distant parts of both hemispheres, and with the antipodes.

Commerce, Docks, &c.—The port of London extends from London Bridge to a little below Blackwall, and is divided into the Pool, Limehouse Reach, Greenwich Reach, Blackwall Reach, and Bugsby's Reach; it is under the care of the corporation of the city as conservators. The docks, some of which are of great extent, are surrounded by wharfs, sheds, storehouses, vaults, and warehouses of the most spacious kind. St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks, the West India Docks, and the East India Docks, extend along the N. bank of the river, at intervals, from the Tower to Blackwall; and on the S. bank, between Rotherhithe and Deptford, are the Commercial Docks. The tide rises 18 feet at springs, and 14 feet at neaps, at the London Docks; and the depth at low water, spring-tides, on the outer sill of St. Katherine's Docks, the deepest in the port, is 10 feet. The largest is the West India Import Dock, 2600 feet long, 500 broad, and capable of containing 204 vessels of 300 tons each. The vessels belonging to the port, in 1850, numbered 2735 sailing, and 318 steam, aggregate tonnage, 667,297; being 129,000 less than New York the year previous.

The foreign exports of London, in 1850, amounted to 14,437,527*l.*, being an increase over 1845 of above 3,000,000*l.*; the foreign exports of Liverpool, for the same period, increased from 25,000,000*l.* to 35,000,000*l.*; in 1851, the value of exports from London amounted to 14,489,494*l.*; in 1852, 15,802,122*l.*; and in 1853, to 22,991,082*l.*; the enormous coasting trade of the metropolis, however, renders it superior to every other port in the world, in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage frequenting it; but no returns being published to show the actual amount of this tonnage, only an approximation can be given. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually, of which 1,500,000 are from foreign ports, 500,000 from the colonies, and 3,000,000 are coasters. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade alone is above 10,000, importing, in 1851, 3,236,542 tons of coals. In 1851, 5593 foreign vessels, of which 1403 were steamers, and 3748 British vessels, entered from foreign ports. The exports consist chiefly of British manufactures, though a large quantity of the foreign imports also are re-exported. The bullion exported in 1853, amounted to the enormous sum of 21,250,000*l.* Of this 5,750,000*l.* was silver, all of which went to India, China, and Mauritius, except 530,000*l.* sent to the continent. The distribution of gold, taken in round numbers, was as follows: 4,000,000*l.* to Australia and New Zealand, 1,000,000*l.* to the Mediterranean, 9,500,000*l.* to the continent, 375,000*l.* to the West Indies, 286,000*l.* to Brazil, and 105,000*l.* to Africa. Since the discovery of the Australian mines, the precious metals have constituted the most important item of British commerce received at this port. The following statement exhibits the quantity of gold received and delivered during four years ending 1853, at the Bank of England, which it may here be remarked, is the most extensive moneyed institution in the world:—

	Gold received.	Gold delivered.
1850	£5,936,986	£3,685,303
1851	13,379,674	3,456,500
1852	18,720,866	4,722,173
1853	15,332,098	14,057,352
Total	£53,372,584	£26,001,328

In the total of exports and imports, bullion of course is not included. The imports consist of every kind of article

brought from foreign parts; a list of them, in fact, would form an epitome of the articles of the trade of the world. For East and West India produce, London is the great port; tea, sugar, tobacco, wine, corn, timber, tallow, hides, wool, and drugs, form large items on the list. All articles imported must be entered at the Custom-house, a large building by the river side, between London Bridge and the Tower; the long room, where public business is transacted, is 185 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 55 feet high. The amount of customs taken here, affords an excellent means of estimating the comparative value of the imports of London. The amount received in 1849 was 11,070,175*l.*, (being only 700,000*l.* less than the total amount of its foreign exports for the same year;) while the total amount of customs for the United Kingdom for the same year, was 22,483,956*l.*; showing that nearly a half of the whole amount was received at London. The custom duties collected at this port in 1851, amounted to 11,241,281*l.*

Gas, Water, Sewerage.—London is supplied with gas by twenty companies, producing above 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. There are seven water companies, supplying daily 44,573,979 gallons, being at the rate of 164 gallons for each house. The principal source whence water is obtained is the Thames, some of the companies deriving their supplies from the river as high up as Kew, and some as far down as between Westminster and Waterloo bridges. Spring-water, from Hertfordshire, is brought in by an aqueduct called the New River, 40 miles in length, including windings; and a further supply is drawn from the river Lea. Artesian wells, of excellent water, may be formed in any part of London, by boring down to the chalk; but such a source of supply for the metropolis would seem little to be depended upon, from the fact, that existing wells of this kind have, in recent years, been rapidly lowering in level. Some portions of London are well drained; but in others, such as Bermondsey, Westminster, Wapping, where the sewers are below the level of high water, the drainage is necessarily imperfect; and the consequence is, that malignant fevers, and other epidemic diseases, make fearful ravages among the inhabitants of those districts. But although much remains to be done, the system of sewers deserves to be ranked as one of the wonders of London, from their great depth and immense size. Hitherto, the Thames has formed the great outlet for all the sewers; but the opinion has become very general, that the river should no longer be employed for such a purpose, and that a vast subterranean canal should be dug on each side of the river to receive the drainage of the sewers coming from the interior of the town, and to convey it to a considerable distance, where it may be converted to some useful purpose, or be discharged into the river so far down as to prevent the possibility of its being brought back by the returning tide.

Cemeteries.—Extra-mural interment is of very recent date, and is still only very partial; most of the cemeteries being too distant and expensive for the poorer classes. Kensal Green Cemetery, in which several royal personages have been buried, was opened in 1832; it occupies about 48 acres of ground, and is tastefully planted and laid out. There is another at Highgate, about 20 acres in extent, and others at Stoke Newington, Brompton, Norwood, *&c.*

The Parks.—Of these the largest and most fashionable is *Hyde Park*, which lies between the Uxbridge and Kensington roads, and contains about 400 acres. It has, towards the S. side, a large artificial lake, called the Serpentine, which is spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches, at the entrance to Kensington Gardens. The principal entrance to the Park on the S. side, is by a triple archway close to Apsley House, and within a few yards of that point is the beginning of Rotten Row, a narrow stripe railed off for equestrians, and stretching about 1 mile towards Kensington. Somewhat further N., and on the other side of the Serpentine, is a fashionable drive called the Ladies' Mile, which extends nearly to the bridge before mentioned; and here, on the summer afternoons, may be seen vast numbers of splendid equipages driving up and down, while others make the circuit of the park. On Sunday afternoon it is frequented, for the most part, by an inferior description of equipages, while the footpath on each side is crowded with promenaders of all ranks—many of the highest. The principal entrance on the N. side is at the end of Oxford Street, and is adorned with an elegant arch of white marble, which formerly stood in front of Buckingham Palace. *Kensington Gardens*, with which Hyde Park communicates at several points, are well wooded and finely laid out. Here carriages are not admitted.

St. James' Park (83 acres) extends from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards, and in its centre is an ornamented sheet of water, studded with islets covered with trees and shrubs, and round which swim a great variety of aquatic fowls. St. James' Park is a favorite resort of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday. *The Green Park*, 71 acres in extent, lies between St. James' Park, on the S., and Piccadilly on the N. On the E. side it is overlooked by Stafford House, Bridgewater House, Spenser House, and other noble mansions. *Regent's Park*, on the N. side of London, covers an area of 403 acres. Round the park is an agreeable drive, nearly 2 miles long, and an inner circular drive encloses the Botanic Gardens. At the N. end are the Zoological Gardens, to which a fine broad avenue leads along the centre of the park, with clusters of trees on each hand, and footpaths ramifying out in all directions. *Victoria Park*, on the N.E. of London, was recently laid out and planted as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. *Battersea Park* has been lately formed on the S. bank of the Thames, opposite to Chelsea Hospital, at a cost of £200,000.

History.—In the reign of Nero, London was already a place of considerable importance; and, after the Romans left Britain, it is supposed to have become the capital of the East Saxon kingdom. Little more is known of it, during the Heptarchy, than that it suffered severely by fire in 764, 798, and 801. When England was united under one monarch, London became the metropolis of the kingdom, and, soon afterwards, it was sacked by the Danes. At the Conquest, London submitted to William, and received from him a charter, which is still preserved; and, on the accession of Henry I., a new charter was granted—the model from which Magna Charta was taken—restoring the privileges which existed before the Norman Conquest. London Bridge, erected instead of a wooden one, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. This was, to a great extent, the same that was taken down in 1832. In 1218, the forest of Middlesex was cleared, and that portion of London N. of the city began to be built. In 1236, water-pipes began to be laid in the city; and, early in the 14th century, coal was first introduced. In 1328, the village of Southwark was incorporated with the city, as it had previously served as a place of refuge for malefactors. In 1349 and 1361, London was visited by the plague. In 1381 broke out the rebellion of Wat Tyler, who fell by the hands of the Lord Mayor, hence the dagger on the city arms. In 1416, lamps were introduced; in the same century, some of the principal streets were paved, and wooden houses began to be replaced by others of brick. In the next century still greater improvements were effected. Westminster was now connected with the city, by a row of noblemen's mansions along the river, one of which, Northumberland House, still remains at the extreme W.

In the 17th century, Spitalfields was covered with houses; and the space N. of the Strand, as far as Holborn, and from Temple Bar to St. Martin's Lane, were extensively built upon, as well as the neighborhoods of Charing Cross and Pall-Mall. The New River was completed, and many houses were supplied with water; sewers were dug; smooth pavements were laid down for passengers; and hackney-coaches came into general use. But the streets were so narrow and dirty, and the houses in so filthy a state, that the city was scarcely ever exempt from the plague, which sometimes committed great ravages. In 1666, the great fire broke out, and spread over 336 acres, destroying 13,200 houses, 90 churches, and many public buildings. In rebuilding, considerable improvements were introduced; and a fire in Southwark, 10 years after, gave a similar opportunity of improving that district. Population and trade now rapidly increased, partly from the immigration of French Protestants, driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the 18th century, the metropolis steadily advanced in extent, prosperity, and splendor. In 1780 took place the Gordon riots, when the mob were in possession of London for two days, and committed frightful havoc. Since that disgraceful outbreak, the peace of London has never been seriously endangered; and the troops stationed in and around the capital, together with the effective police force that now exists, seem quite adequate to insure it against any similar disturbance. The extension and improvements which have taken place in London during the present century, are still greater than at any former period, and further changes of great importance are now in operation.

The most remarkable event of recent times in the history of the metropolis, is the carrying into effect of the Great World's Exhibition, originated by Prince Albert. The magnificent edifice, formed of glass and iron, in which was exhibited the unparalleled collection of manufactures and works of art there brought together, was erected in Hyde Park, and opened May 1, 1851. It was above a third of a mile long, (1848 feet,) 408 feet wide, 48 feet high in the centre, and 24 feet at the sides; it covered 18 acres of ground, was composed of 703 tons of wrought and 3784 tons of cast iron; 826,000 superficial feet of glass; 600,000 cubic feet of wood, and cost 347,237*l.* The number of exhibitors was 13,937, and the value of the articles exhibited was estimated at 1,781,929*l.*; of which, 1,031,807*l.* belonged to the United Kingdom, 79,901*l.* to the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and 670,420*l.* to foreign countries. The Exhibition remained open till October 11, being 5 months and 11 days, and was visited by 6,039,195 persons; the highest number of visitors any one day being 109,780, and the smallest number, 9327. The total money drawn amounted to 561,243*l.*, of which 423,792*l.* were for admission. The whole structure

was removed in 1852, and re-erected, (1853,) on a still more magnificent scale, at Sydenham. The metropolis sends 16 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are returned by the City. Pop. in 1801, 958,863; in 1811, 1,138,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; in 1831, 1,654,994; in 1841, 1,948,417; and in 1851, 2,362,236; of which 1,106,538 were males, and 1,255,678 females. Inhab. LONDONER, lŭn'dŭn-er.

LON'DON, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 142 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

LON'DON, a post-village, capital of Laurel co., Kentucky, 100 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort.

LON'DON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Madison co., Ohio, on the railroad connecting Columbus with Xenia, 24 miles W. by S. of the former. It contains several churches, 1 classical academy, and 1 printing-office. A disastrous fire in January, 1854, consumed 10 stores and as many dwellings. Pop. about 1500.

LON'DON, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

LON'DON, a post-township in the N. part of Monroe co., Michigan, 70 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 626.

LON'DON, a thriving post-town, capital of Middlesex co., Canada West, on the Thames River, and on the Great Western Railway, 81 miles W. of Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, and 120 miles E.N.E. of Windsor, opposite Detroit. It is the entrepôt of one of the finest agricultural regions in Canada, and its prosperity has been greatly increased by the opening of the Great Western Railway. It contains a savings' bank, 3 branch banks, 27 assurance agencies, about 70 stores of different kinds, and extensive iron foundries and machine shops; churches for the Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and other denominations, 2 or 3 printing-offices issuing newspapers, several grammar and other schools, and extensive barracks. London is an electoral district, and returns 1 member to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. in 1852, 6034.

LONDON BRIDGE, a post-village in Princess Anne co., Virginia, 100 miles S.E. of Richmond.

LONDON BRITAIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 680.

LONDON CITY, a post-village of Fayette co., Illinois, 14 miles N.E. of Vandalia, has about 50 inhabitants.

LONDONDERRY, lŭn'dŭn-dĕr'rĕe, or DERRY, a maritime county of Ireland, Ulster, having on the N. the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, and on the W. Donegal. Area 810 square miles, or 518,270 acres, of which about 320,000 are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 191,868. Surface, in the S. and centre, mountainous; elsewhere mostly lowland. Primary granite rocks form the basis of the district, with secondary sandstones, and overlying trap rocks. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. The county was granted to 12 London companies by James I., after forfeiture, by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the county. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons, 2 being for the county.

LONDONDERRY, a city, parliamentary borough, and port of Ireland, capital of the co. of Londonderry, on the left bank of the Foyle, 5 miles above its expansion into Lough Foyle, 123 miles N.N.W. of Dublin; lat. (bridge) 54° 59′ 36″ N., lon. 7° 19′ W. It stands on an oval-shaped hill; the buildings rising tier above tier in a very picturesque manner. The older part of the city is surrounded by a wall, about 1 mile in circuit, which forms an agreeable promenade; but the houses now extend for a considerable distance beyond it. On the opposite bank of the Foyle is a large suburb, called the Waterside, which is connected with the city by a magnificent wooden bridge, 1068 feet long. Some of the streets are very steep, and, though lighted with gas, so few of them have an elegant appearance, that Londonderry may emphatically be called a town of back streets. The principal public buildings are the corporation-hall, court-house, jail, custom-house, lunatic asylum, and a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the city during the memorable siege in 1689; the diocesan free grammar school, or Foyle College, theatre, linen-hall, and the new barracks. The ecclesiastical structures are the cathedral of the see of Derry, and 2 other churches belonging to the Establishment; 2 Roman Catholic chapels, with 4 Presbyterian, an Independent, and 2 Methodist meeting-houses. Besides Foyle College, already mentioned, there are several schools, the most important of which are the National School, and Guyn's charitable institution for boarding, clothing, and educating poor boys. Three or four newspapers are published here, and there are several branch banks. The manufactories of Londonderry are two mills for spinning flax, several flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, roperies, foundries, and tanneries, and a ship-building yard. The principal articles of export are linen and linen yarn, and large quantities of eggs, butter, wheat, oats, and oatmeal, amounting in value to above a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, barilla, sugar, rum, flax-seed, wine, and tobacco. The salmon fishery of the river and the Lough is valuable. At spring-tides, vessels of 600 tons can discharge at the quays. In 1850, there entered the port 716 vessels, tonnage 64,324; and 391 steamers, tonnage 102,652; and there departed 289 vessels, tonnage 26,118; and 338 steamers, tonnage 100,946. Regular communication, by steamers, is maintained with Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and Campbelton. The borough returns a member to Parliament. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry, is the successful resistance it made, in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonized and gave name to the county. Pop. in 1851, 12,868.

LON'DONDERRY, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 6 miles S. of Manchester. It contains several churches, and is the seat of the Pinkerton Academy. Pop. 1731.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on both sides of West River, about 73 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1274.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 823.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 643.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1687.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1563.

LONDONDERRY, a post-village and township of Guernsey co., Ohio, 90 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. 1548.

LONDONDERRY, a village of Ross co., Ohio, has about 200 inhabitants.

LON'DONDERRY, a parish of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Cumberland.

LONDONDERRY, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the N. side of Cobequid Bay, the waters of which flow W. through Minas Bay to the Bay of Fundy, about 55 miles N. of Halifax.

LON'DON GROVE, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1426.

LON'DONTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LONDRES. See LONDON.

LONE JACK, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, about 29 miles S.E. of Independence.

LONE STAR, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.

LONE TREE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 110 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

LONGA, lŏn'gâ, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 1½ miles N.E. of Scalpa. Circle about 1½ miles.

LONG-A-COMING, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, 15 miles S.E. of Camden. It has 1 church.

LONGANO, lon-gâ'no, a town of Naples, province and 6 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 1124.

LONGARONE, lon-gâ-ro'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N.N.E. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 2000.

LONGBOROUGH, long'bŭr-ŭh, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LONG BOTTOM, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

LONG BOTTOM, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LONG BRANCH, a post-village and watering-place of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the seacoast, about 33 miles S. of New York. Here are several boarding-houses and good bathing-grounds, which are much frequented by the citizens of New York and Philadelphia.

LONG BRANCH, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

LONG BRANCH, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 60 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

LONG CANE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LONG CANE, a post-office of Troup co., Georgia.

LONG CANE CREEK, of South Carolina, enters Little River, in the S. part of Abbeville district.

LONG CANE CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Troup co. into the Chattahoochee River, a few miles below West Point.

LONG'COTT, a chapelry of England, co. of Berks.

LONG CREEK, of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, flows into Catawba River from the N.E.

LONG CREEK, of Stanley co., North Carolina, flows southward into Rocky River.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

LONG CREEK, a small village of Attala co., Mississippi.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

LONG DICK'S CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Shikagua or Skunk River, in Jasper co.

LONG'DON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

LONGDON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

LONGDON ON TERN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LONG EDDY, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

LONGEVILLE, lŏn'zhŭh-veel' or lŏnzh'veel', several villages of France, the principal of which is LONGEVILLE SR. AVOLD, lŏn'zhŭh-veel' sânt â'vold', department of Moselle, 23 miles E. of Metz. Pop. in 1852, 2198.

LONG FALLS CREEK, a post-village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

LONG/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LONG/FLEET, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

LONG/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LONGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having an area of 421 square miles, or 269,440 acres, of which about 192,000 are cultivated, and 13,675 under water. Pop. in 1841, 115,491; in 1851, 82,850. The Shannon, with Loch Gonna and other lakes, border on the county, which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Capital, Longford. It sends 2 county members to the House of Commons.

LONGFORD, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the Camlin, 4 miles from its confluence with the Shannon, 68 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 4144. It is well built, clean, and thriving; has a handsome church, Roman Catholic Cathedral; large county court-house, county jail, cavalry and artillery barracks, infirmary, union workhouse, market-house, and large markets for grain, butter, and leather.

LONGFOR/GAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 6 miles W. of Dundee, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 1660. Huntly Castle, in this parish, is a pile of vast strength, built in the 14th century.

LONGFOR/MACUS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

LONG GLADE, a post-office of Augusta co., Georgia.

LONG GREEN ACADEMY, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LONG GROVE, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 30 miles N.W. of Chicago.

LONGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LONG HILL, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

LONGHOPE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LONG ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, in Roaring-water Bay, 6 miles N.N.W. of Cape Clear. Length 2 miles. On it is a coast-guard station.

LONG ISLAND, forming part of the state of New York, lies between 40° 33′ and 41° 6′ N. lat., and 72° and 74° 2′ W. lon.: being separated from New York by a strait about half a mile in width, called the East River, forming the W. entrance to Long Island Sound, which also separates Long Island from the state of Connecticut, on the N. Length about 115 miles, greatest breadth about 20 miles. Its coasts are indented by numerous bays and inlets; the most remarkable of which are Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays, which extend into the island at its eastern extremity nearly 30 miles. The surface has no great elevations: along the N. coast it is considerably broken, but on the S. mostly level, sloping gradually to the ocean. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated, being well adapted to agriculture. The Long Island Railroad, connecting Brooklyn with Greenport, traverses the island centrally almost throughout its entire length. A railroad also connects Williamsburg with Flushing. Lighthouses have been erected at various points, both on the N. and S. shores of the island, and on Montauk Point, its eastern extremity. It comprises the counties of King's, Queen's, and Suffolk.

LONG ISLAND, a small island in the Java Sea, off the W. coast of Billiton; lat. 2° 51′ S., lon. 107° 30′ E.

LONG ISLAND, a small island in the Java Sea, near the S.E. coast of the island of Madura; lat. 7° 16′ S., lon. 113° 5′ E.

LONG ISLAND, an island on the N. coast of Papua; lat. (N. point,) 0° 53′ S., lon. 134° 50′ E. The island, though called "Long" by Dampier, has rather a round figure, and its circuit is at least 40 miles.

LONG ISLAND, an island off the S. coast of New Zealand, at the S.E. entrance to Foveaux Strait; lat. 47° 17′ S., lon. 167° 25′ E.

LONG ISLAND, a small island in Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Straits, New Zealand; lat. 41° 6′ S., lon. 174° 27′ E.: about 4 miles long.

LONG ISLAND, one of the Bahamas; lat. (N. point) 23° 47′ N., lon. 75° 19′ W.; about 70 miles in length by 3 to 4 in breadth.

LONG ISLAND, an island of British North America, Hudson's Bay; lat. 55° 5′ N., lon. 79° W.

LONG ISLAND, a name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, &c., which are supposed to have been formerly united, and comprehending an area of about 1200 square miles.

LONG ISLAND LIGHT, on the N.E. point of Long Island, in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, 4½ miles W. by N. of Point Alderton. The lantern, which is 7 feet high, is supported by a tower 20 feet in height. Lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 70° 58′ 58″ W.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a body of water separating Long Island from New York and Connecticut. Length about 110 miles, breadth from 2 to 20 miles. It communicates with New York Bay through a narrow channel called the East River, at the entrance to which is a remarkable whirlpool, called Hell Gate.

LONG JOHN, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 33 miles S.W. by W. of Chicago.

LONGJUMEAU, lon'zhü'mō′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 1805.

LONG KEYS, (kēz,) three islands in the Bay of Honduras; lat. (Middle) 17° 10′ N., lon. 88° 48′ W.

LONG KEYS, one of the Bahamas, on the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage; lat. 22° 35′ N., lon. 74° 20′ W.

LONG KING CREEK, of Polk co., Texas, flows into Trinity River from the N.

LONG LAKE, a township of Hamilton co., New York. Pop. 111.

LONG LAKE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LONG LANE, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

LONGLIER, lōn'le-ā′ or lōng'leer, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 20 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1215.

LONG, LOCH, a branch of the Frith of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourock, for 20 miles, between the counties of Argyle and Dumbarton. Breadth 1 to 2 miles. Depth 15 to 20 fathoms. At its head is Arrochar, to which steamers ply from Glasgow.

LONG, LOCH, or LOCH LING, a branch of Loch Alsh, co. of Ross, between Loch Alsh parish and Kintail.

LONG MARSH, a post-office of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

LONG MARSTON. See MARSTON, LONG. For other places with prefix LONG, see the additional name.

LONG MEAD/OW, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, about 4 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. 1252.

LONG MEADOW, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

LONG/MIRE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

LONG/MIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LONG/MOSS, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

LONG NECK, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

LONG/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

LONGNI, lōn'nee', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1643.

LONGNID/DRY, a decayed antique village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, with a station on the North British Railway, 12 miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh.

LONG/NOR, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LONGNOR, a chapelry and market-town of England, co. of Stafford, 8½ miles N.E. of Leek. Pop. 485.

LONGOBARDI or LANGOBARDI, a nation of the middle ages. See LOMBARDY.

LONGOBARDI, lon-go-bar/dee, a maritime town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles S. of Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1500.

LONGOBUCO, lon-go-boo/ko, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 21 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 5000.

LONG OLD FIELDS, a post-office of Prince George co., Maryland.

LÔNGO-SARDO, lon'go-sar/do, (anc. *Tibula?*) a seaport town and cape of Sardinia, division and 48 miles N.E. of Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

LONGPARISH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LONG PINE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

LONG PLAIN, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

LONG POINT or LONG POINT SHOALS, Massachusetts, within Cape Cod, near its extremity. On it, at the entrance of Provincetown Harbor, is a fixed light, 25 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 2′ 10″ N., lon. 70° 10′ 35″ W.

LONG POINT, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

LONG POINT, a post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, 105 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

LONG POINT GROVE, a post-township in Cumberland co., Illinois, 100 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. Pop. 512.

LONG POND, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

LONG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Wahnahta co., Minnesota Territory.

LONGPRÉ, lōng'prā′, several villages of France; the principal of which is in the department of Somme, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1622.

LONG/RIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 7½ miles N.E. of Preston, with which it communicates by railway.

LONG RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

LONGROIVA, lōn-gro-ee'vā, or LANGROIVA, lān-gro-ee'vā, a poor village of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 15 miles N.E. of Francoso. Pop. 1680.

LONG RUN, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

LONG RUN, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

LONG SAVAN/NAH, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee, 139 miles S.E. of Nashville.

LONG'S BAR, a mining settlement of Yuba co., California, is situated on the Yuba River, 17 miles above its junction with Feather River, and about 110 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Miners' wages, $5 a day. Pop. 400.

LONG'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

LONG/SIDE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LONG'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

LONG'S PEAK, one of the summits of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 106° W. Height about 12,000 feet.

LONGSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

LONGSTONE, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

LONGSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

LONGSTOWN, Pennsylvania. See NEW BERLIN.

LONG STREET, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

LONG STREET, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

LONG STREET, a small post-village of Pulaski co., Georgia, about 45 miles S. of Milledgeville.

LONG SWAMP, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E.N.E. of Reading. Pop. 1868.

LONG SWAMP, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

LONG'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LONG'TOWN, a market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Esk, 8½ miles N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 1990.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry of England, co. of Hereford.

LONGTOWN, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

LONGTOWN, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

LONGUÉ, lôngˢ'gā', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1526.

LONGUEIL, lông'gul', a post-village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of Chambly, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, at the commencement of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 4 miles N.E. of Montreal. It contains 2 Roman Catholic churches, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. of the parish, about 4500.

LONGUE POINTE, lông pwănt, or LONG POINT, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Montreal, 6 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 1200.

LONGUEVILLE, lôngˢ'veel' or lôngˢ'ghgh-veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 52 miles E.S.E. of Châlons. Pop. 589.

LONGUYON, lôngˢ'ghe-ôngˢ', a town of France, department of Moselle, 20 miles N.W. of Briey. Pop. 1700.

LONG VALLEY, a post office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Ashley co., Arkansas.

LONG VIEW, a small village of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Morgan co., Tennessee.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

LONG'WOOD, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, 9 miles S.S.W. of Trim. Pop. 597.

LONGWOOD. See ST. HELENA.

LONGWOOD, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 2418.

LONGWOOD, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky.

LONGWOOD, a post-office of Fayette co., Indiana.

LONG'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

LONGWY, lôngˢ'veeˢ', (anc. *Longus Vicus?*) a fortified town of France, department of Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 33 miles N.N.W. of Metz. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, having wide streets, a fine square, hospital, and military prison. Longwy, called by Louis XIV. the "Iron Gate of France," was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and again by the Allies in 1815. Pop. in 1852, 3347.

LONG-YEOO or LONG-YEOU, long'yē-oo', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, on the banks of the Hwuy-Chow or Gran River, about 16 miles W.S.W. of Nanche.

LONIGO, lo-nee'go, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 13 miles S.W. of Vicenza, on the Gua, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. It has a court of law, several public offices, and five churches. Pop. 6786.

LÖNINGEN, (Löningen,) lôˢ'ning-en, or WIEK LÖNINGEN, (wick lôˢ'ning-en, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 miles S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1381.

LONKA, (Kis,) kish lon'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 6 miles from Szigeth. Pop. 1191.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, lôˢ'lā' lăb'bā', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 5 miles N.W. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 3566.

LON'MAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

LONNEKER, lon'nĕk-er, a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 14 miles S.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1550.

LONS'DALE, (the valley of the Lune,) a division of England, co. of Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, which gives the title of Earl to the Lowther family.

LONSDALE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, lôˢ'leh-sō'ne-ā', (anc. *Leldum Salinum?*) a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, near the source of the Solnan, 50 miles S.E. of Dijon. Elevation, 775 feet. Pop. in 1852, 8450. It is very ancient and well built. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers, and of St. Désiré, and the salt-well discovered in the 4th century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name; it is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield annually 20,000 quintals of salt. It has a communal college, a public library, museum, manufactures of stockings and bonnets, tanneries, and dye-works. It was the birth-place of General Lecourbe.

LONS'VILLE, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

LONTAR, lon-tar', or POOLO LONTAR, poo'lo lon-tar', an island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 miles long, by about 6 miles broad. Lat. 1° 30' N., lon. 99° E.

LONTOIR, lonˢ'twăr' or lon-toir', a town of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, on Banda Neira. It has an hospital, and near it pumice-stone is plentifully obtained.

LON'VILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

LONYA, lon'yā, a river of Austria, in Croatia, joins the Save after a course of about 70 miles.

LONZAC, Le, leh lôˢ'zăk', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 2772.

LOO, lo, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Loo Canal, 7 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 1660.

LOGAN, loo'ăn', or LOU-NGAN, loo'ngăn', a city of China, province of Shan-see. Lat. 36° 7' N., lon. 113° E.

LOGAN, an island. See LOEAN.

LOOBAN, LOUBAN or LUBAN, loo-băn', a market-town of Russia, government, and 80 miles S. of Minsk.

LOOBAN, LOUBAN or LUBAN, loo'băn', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Philippines, about 90 miles S.W. of Manila. Lat. 13° 52' N., lon. 120° 8' E.

LOOBAR or LUBAR, loo-băr', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3300.

LOOBATCHOVKA or LUBACZOWKA, loo-bā-chov'kā, a town of Russia, Volhynia, 3 miles S.E. of Vladimeer.

LOOBNY, LOUBNY or LUBNI, loob'nee, a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola. Lat. 50° N., lon. 33° E. Pop. 5500. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutic school, founded by Peter the Great. It was once fortified, and withstood a lengthened siege by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LOO'CHOO' (*ch* as in *child*) ISLANDS, written also LIEOU KIEOU, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, consisting of the Great Loo-Choo, about 65 miles in length, by 15 miles in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 128° E. The chief products are provisions and live-stock, with sulphur, salt, and (it is said) copper and tin. The principal foreign trade is with Japan, to which these islands are nominally subject, though they are essentially independent as regards internal administration.

LOOCHRISTY, lo-sristee, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2686.

LOODIANAH, loo-de-ă'nă, a fortified town of North-west Hindostan, on the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, 110 miles E.S.E. of Lahore, and 170 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 30° 55' N., lon. 75° 48' E. Pop. about 20,000. It has a flourishing shawl manufactory, and extensive commerce. It was acquired by the British in 1834.

LOOE, loo, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, enters the English Channel at Helstone, where a bar of shingle converts its estuary into a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.

LOOE, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows into the English Channel at Looe.

LOOE, (EAST and WEST,) two decayed boroughs and seaports of England, co. of Cornwall, on either side of the entrance of the river Looe, 21 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Pop. of East Looe, 926; of West Looe, 616. They were once, next to Fowey, the chief ports in Cornwall; and in the reign of Edward III. East Looe sent 20 ships to the siege of Calais.

LOOEE-CHOO or LOUI-TCHOU, loo'ee-choo', written also LOUI-TCHEOU, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, capital of the southernmost department of the empire, 250 miles S.W. of Canton, near the mouth of a small river, which falls into the China Sea, and forms a good harbor.

LOOGA, LOUGA or LUGA, loo'gā, a river of Russia, enters the Gulf of Finland 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Length, 150 miles.

LOOGA, LOUGA or LUGA, a town of Russia, government, and 85 miles S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the above river. P. 1800.

LOOGANSKAIA (LOUGANSKAIA or LUGANSKAJA) STANITZA, loo-gan-skī'ă stă-neeˢ'tsă, a town of Russia, government of Don Kossacks, 105 miles N. of Novo-Tcherkask.

LOOGANSKOE, LOUGANSKOE or LUGANSKOE, loo-găn'sko-ă, a market-town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, 16 miles S.E. of Bakhmoot, on the Loogan, (Lugan.) It has a cannon foundry, and mines from which the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is supplied with coal.

LOOGOONOR or LOUGOUNOR, loo-goo-nor', one of the Caroline Islands; lat. 5° 29' 20" N., lon. 153° 38' E.

LOOHOO, a native state of Celebes. See LOEHOE.

LOOKH, LOUKH, look, LOOKA or LOUKA, loo'kă, a river of Russia, joins the Kliasma in the government of Vladimeer. Total course, about 80 miles.

LOOKH or LOOKA, a town of Russia, government, and 80 miles S.E. of Kostroma, on the river Lookh. Pop. 1000.

LOO-KIANG, LOU-KIANG or LU-KIANG, loo'ke-ăng', a large river of Thibet, one of the head streams of the Salwin.

LOO-KIANG or LOU-KIANG, loo'ke-ăng', a town of China, province of Ngan-hoei, 100 miles S.W. of Nanking.

LOOKIANOV, LOUKIANOV or LUKIANOW, look-yā-nov', (Polish, *Lukojanow*, loo-ko-yā'nov,) a town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. P. 1200.

LOOKING-GLASS, a post-office of Clinton co., Illinois, 100 miles S. of Springfield.

LOOKING-GLASS RIVER, a beautiful stream of Michigan, rises in Shiawassee county, and flowing W. about 70 miles, enters Grand River in Ionia county.

LOOK'OUT, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, on Moreau Creek, 15 miles W. of Jefferson City.

LOOK'OUT CREEK, of Georgia and Tennessee, flows N.E. through Dade county, Georgia, and enters Tennessee River a few miles below Chattanooga.

LOOKOUT VAL'LEY, a district in Walker co., Georgia.

LOOKNOOEE or LOOKNOOI. See SAIGON.

LOOM'CHANG', a town of Farther India, Siamese dominions, in the region between Martaban and Bangkok, and stated to have a large trade in cotton and ivory.

LOO'MISVILLE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

LOOMISVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

LOO-NA-SHAN or LOU-NA-CHAN, loo na shan, a mountain of China, covered with perpetual snow, in about lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 103° E.

LOO'NEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

LOO-NGAN or LOU-NGAN, loo'ngân or loong'gan', a fortified town of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department, on the frontier of Thibet.

LOON'GHEE', a town of Farther India, Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 16 miles S.W. of Patanago.

LOON LAKE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

LOON-OP-ZAND, lōn-op-zânt, or VENLOON, vĕn-lōn', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1500.

LOOP-HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, in Munster, at the N. side of the entrance of the Shannon. Elevation, 232 feet. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 52° 33′ 39″ N., lon. 9° 36′ W.

LOORISTAN, LOURISTAN or LURISTAN, loo-ris-tân', a mountainous district or province of West Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, between 32° and 34° N. lat.

LOOS, LOUS or LUS, a province of Beloochistan, bordering on the Indian Ocean. Area, 5200 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

LOOS, lōse, a village of France, department of Nord, 2¼ miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. 2014.

LOOS, lōsh, LOSSA, losh'ah', or LOSING, lo'zing, a market-town of Hungary, 7 miles S.E. of Ödenburg. Pop. 1127.

LOO'SAHATCH'EE, a small river in the S.W. part of Tennessee, rises near the E. border of Fayette county, and flowing W. and S.W., enters Wolf River N. of Memphis.

LOOSAHATCHEE, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

LOO'SASCOO'NA or LU'SUSCOO'NA, a small river of Mississippi, joins the Yallobusha in Yallobusha county.

LOOSE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LOOSE CREEK, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, 18 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

LOO'SING CREEK, of North Carolina, flows through Harford county, into the Chowan.

LOOTENHULLE, lō'ten-hül'leh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles W. by N. of Ghent. Pop. 3041.

LOOTSK, LOUTSK, LUTSK or LUCK, lootsk, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, about 40 miles E. of Vladimeer.

LOOX'AHO'MA, a post office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

LOOZ, lōz, or BONCHLOEN, boonk'loon', a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 9 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 1400.

LOOZA, LOUZA or LUZA, loo'zâ, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, joins the Yoog. Length, 200 miles.

LOPADUSA. See LAMPEDUSA.

LOPEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOPENITZ, a town of Moravia. See SCHLAPENITZ.

LOPERA, lo-pâ'râ, a town of Spain, 22 miles N.W. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2179.

LOP'HAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LOPHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LOPHEM, lop'hĕm, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the canal, 3 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1436.

LOPIENNO, lo-pe-ĕn'no, a small town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles N.N.W. of Gnesen. Pop. 500.

LOP NOR, lop nor, or LOB NOR, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan; lat. 40° 50′ N., lon. from 87° 30′ to 89° E. It receives the river Yarkand. Length, 50 miles.

LOPPERSUM, lop'per-sŭm, a village of Holland, province, and 11 miles N.W. of Groningen. Pop., with environs, 1430.

LOP'PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LOPUD, an island of Austria. See MEZZO.

LORA, lo'râ, a river of South Afghanistan, rises about 50 miles N.E. of Quetta, and, after flowing S.W. for 80 miles, is lost in the sands of the desert.

LORA, a district in the S. of Afghanistan, near Ghuznee.

LORA DEL RIO, lo'râ dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4590. It has manufactures of hats and leather.

LORA'DO, a post-village of Green co., Arkansas.

LORAIN', a county in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, contains about 485 square miles. It is drained by Black River and its branches, and by Rocky and Vermilion Rivers, which flow towards the N. The soil is fertile and generally clayey. Sandstone of fine quality is quarried at Elyria for building materials. Lorain county is intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, by the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and the Lake Shore Railroad. Capital, Elyria. Pop. 26,086.

LORAIN, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1049.

LORAINE, lo-rân', a post-township in the S. part of Jefferson county, New York, about 30 miles N.E. of Oswego. The Rome and Watertown Railroad crosses its N.W. corner. Pop. 1511.

LOR'AMIE'S, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

LORAMIE'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Shelby county, and flows into the Miami River, about 3 miles above Piqua.

LO'RAN, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind.

LORANCA-DE-TAJUNA, lo-rân'kâ-dâ-tâ-hoon'yâ, a town of Spain, New Castile, 13 miles from Guadalajara. P. 1162.

LORCA, lor'kâ, (anc. *Eliocroca?* or *Horci?*) a city, Spain, province and 42 miles S.W. of Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Cafro, the summit of which is crowned by a castle, with regular works in a good state of defence. It consists of two parts—an ancient town, situated in the vicinity of the castle, and consisting generally of mean houses and narrow winding streets; and a modern one, of a much superior description, consisting of houses which have a pleasing and substantial appearance, and streets which, though somewhat irregular, are, on the whole, well formed. It has eight parish churches, three nunneries, and several suppressed monasteries; an episcopal palace, a court-house, several elementary schools, and a hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linen, leather, hard soap, and earthenware; and there are several oil and other mills, dye-works, brick and tile works; some trade in grain, barilla, esparto, cattle, and mules. In the vicinity are mines of lead, which became the subject of much speculation in 1840, and were begun to be worked on a very extensive scale. They have not proved profitable, and have been, in a great measure, abandoned, though the workings are still partially carried on. Lorca is a very ancient place, and makes a considerable figure in the wars of the Moors. It suffered much from the French during the Peninsular war. The artists Juan de Toledo, Pedro Camacho, and Baltasar Martinez, were natives of this place. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 48,224.

LORCH, lork, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 20 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1736.

LORCH, a market-town of Germany, Würtemberg, 23 miles S.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1720, with an abbey in which most of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, or MARUTEA, mâ-roo-tâ', Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 135° 33′ W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, one of the Society islands, lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 154° 21′ W., about 60 miles long and 4 miles broad; discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the SOLOMON ISLANDS.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Sydney, lat. 31° 30′ S., lon. 159° 13′ E.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 159° 31′ E.

LORDS'TOWN, a township of Trumbull co. Ohio. P. 1329.

LORD'S VALLEY, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

LORENA, lo-râ'nâ, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba. Pop. of district 6000.

LOR'ENTZ'S STORE, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

LORENZANA, lo-rĕn-thâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N. E. of Lugo. Pop. 2872.

LORENZO MARQUES (or MARQUEZ), lo-rĕn'zo mar-kĕs', the original name of Delagoa Bay, in S.E. Africa.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, lo-rĕn'zo mar-kĕs', a Portuguese establishment on the E. coast of Africa, on the Mouissa, 22 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Lagoa.

LOREN'ZOVILLE FOUN'DRY, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

LOREO, lo-râ'o, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government and 26 miles S.S.W. of Venice, on Canal of Loreo. Pop. 3200.

LORETO, lo-râ'to, or LORETTO, lo-rĕt'to, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 13 miles N.E. of Macerata, and about 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 8000. It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, and over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city. The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims.

LORETO, lo-râ'to, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 3½ miles S.E. of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 4560.

LORETO, lo-râ'to, a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California; lat. 26° 12′ N., lon. 112° 7′ W.

LORETO, lo-râ'to, a small town 12 leagues S.E. of Trinidad, Bolivia.

LORETTO, a city of Italy. See LORETO.

LORETTO, a post-village of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles E.N.E. of Ebensburg, has a Catholic chapel. Pop. 193.

LORETTO, a post-village of Essex co., Virginia, 69 miles N.E. of Richmond.

LORETTO, a post village of Marion co., Kentucky.

LORGUES, long, a town of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1852, 4705.

LORIENT or L'ORIENT, lo're-ôn', a seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, at the mouth of the Scorf, in the Bay of Biscay, 40 miles W. of Vannes, ranking as a fortress of the third class. Its streets are regular, wide, well-paved, but dull in appearance, and by no means clean, though lined by houses of good construction; its public squares are large and handsome, and its walks pleasing. The harbor is capacious, safe, and commodious, surrounded by magnificent buildings, among which is a tower, used as a lighthouse and observatory; and lined by handsome quays, where the largest vessels can lie alongside. In the roads, whole fleets can ride in safety. At some distance below the harbor, its entrance is commanded by a fort built on the Isle St. Michael, and mounting, it is said, 500 guns. The isle is, moreover, covered by a range of yellow buildings, forming a lazaretto. The dock-yard and arsenal are among the most complete and extensive in France, having 15 or 16 building-slips. The principal buildings are the parish church, the Prefecture Maritime, situated on the port at the entrance to the dock yard; and adjacent to it, an extensive series of buildings, erected, in 1666, by the delusive "Compagnie des Indes Orientales" (East India Company), under the auspices of the notorious Law of Lauriston, who once resided in the prefecture. Almost all the working-classes are employed in connexion with the dock-yard; and the only manufacture deserving of notice is that of hats. The trade and commerce, once of considerable importance, have greatly declined. The exports at present are chiefly flour, liqueurs, woollens, cottons, hardware, iron, lead, clock-work, &c. Lorient possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a school of hydrography of the second class, and a communal college. At the beginning of the 17th century, it was a mere village, but, all at once, it rose into importance by the exertions of Lauriston and the company already mentioned. In 1770, it was made one of the four stations of the French navy, and a free port. The breaking out of the revolution in 1793 almost instantaneously annihilated its commerce. From the shock then sustained it has never recovered. Pop. in 1852, 25,694.

L'ORIGNAL, lo'reen'yâl', a post-village of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, on the Ottawa River, and near the proposed railroad from Montreal to Kingston, about 66 miles W. of Montreal. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Methodists and Roman Catholics, an assurance agency, pearlash factory, mills, &c. Pop. about 700.

LORIN, a small village of Stephenson co., Illinois.

LORIOL, lo're-ol', (anc. *Aureoli?*) town of France, department of Drôme, 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence, near the Drôme. Pop. in 1852, 3588.

LORMES, lorm, a town of France, department Nièvre, 18 miles S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. in 1852, 3237.

LORMONT, lor'mon', a village of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2900.

LORN, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, bounded E. by Breadalbane (county of Perth), and W. by Loch Linnhe.

LOROUX (Le), leh-lo'roo', or LOROUX BOTTEREAU, lo'roo' bot'teh ro', town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1257.

LORQUI, lor-kee', (anc. *Lorigis?*) a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Murcia. Pop. 1020.

LORQUIN, lor'kân', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 1380.

LORRACH, lor'kâk, a frontier town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 28 miles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2500. The jurist Hugo was born here, and the mathematician Euler was the descendant of a family of this town.

LORRAINE, lor'râin' or lor'rên', (Ger. *Lothringen*, lot'ring-en; L. *Lotharingia* and *Austrasia*,) a former extensive province of France, now included in the departments of Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Meuse. Under the Romans it formed part of the Belgic division of Gaul; at a later period, under the successors of Clovis, it constituted the kingdom of Austrasia, and was afterwards united to the empire of Charlemagne. It was subsequently erected into a duchy, and afterwards possessed by dukes of the House of Austria; and, with the duchy of Bar, was annexed to its crown. In 1736, by the treaty of Vienna, these two duchies were exchanged for that of Tuscany, and ceded, in life rent, to Stanislas Leczinski, King of Poland, and father-in-law of Louis XV. On his death they passed to the crown of France.

LORTHA, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

LORRIS, lor'rees' or lor'ree', (anc. *Lauriacum?*) a town of France, department of Loiret, 18 miles S.W. of Montargis. Pop. 1538.

LORSCH, lorsh, or LAURISHEIM, lów'ris-hime', a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2459.

LORSICA, lor'se-kâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, 6 miles from Cicagna, near the confluence of the Mulvaro and Tielo with the Lavagna. Pop. 1675.

LORTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

LOS ALAMOS. See ALAMOS.

LOS ANGELES, loce anj'êh-lêz, (Sp. pron. loce âng'nâ-lês,) sometimes incorrectly written LOS ANGELOS, a large county in the S.E. part of California, has an area of above 4800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific, and on the E. by San Bernardino county, and drained by the San Gabriel and Rio de Los Angeles Rivers, with their tributaries. The surface is uneven and mountainous, with many broad and fertile valleys. Several broken spurs of the Coast Range rear their summits in the N. part of the county. The climate is remarkably salubrious and genial. In 1852, Los Angeles county included all territory now comprised in the new territory of San Bernardino. Cotton and sugar-cane succeed well. The quantity of wine, 57,355 gallons, was the greatest produced by any county in California. The county is celebrated for its vineyards, of which there are above 100. It contains several missions, among which may be mentioned San Gabriel, San Fernando, and San Juan Capistrano. There are some silver, and probably other metals, and limestone and building rock are abundant. Six miles from Los Angeles is a spring, covering about 2 acres, from which pitch boils up in great abundance; this is used for covering the roofs of houses. There are also a number of saline springs, which supply abundance of salt. The anchorage in the port of San Pedro is good and perfectly safe, except during the prevalence of the south-easterly winds in the winter season. Capital, Los Angeles. Pop. 7331. (For the derivation of the name see next article.)

LOS ANGELES, (originally PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, pwêb'lo dâ loce âng'nâ-lês, the "city or habitation of the angels," named from its delightful climate and from the beauty of the surrounding country,) a post-town, capital of Los Angeles county, California, on a small river of its own name, 30 miles from its mouth, and on the road from San José to San Diego, about 350 miles in a direct line S.E. of San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, loce âng'nâ-lês, a town of Chili, province of Concepcion, 98 miles E. of a town of that name; lat. 37° 0′ S., lon. 71° 30′ W. Streets wide and regular.

LOS ANGELES RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles county, in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean. The town of Los Angeles is situated on its left bank.

LOSAR, lo-sar', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2091.

LOSARCOS, lo-sar'koce, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 35 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 2096.

LOSCH, (Lösch,) lösh, a small town of Moravia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2267.

LOSCHHUTZ, (Loschütz,) losh'üts, a small town of Moravia, 17 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2322.

LOSCHWITZ, losh'vits, a village of Saxony, near Dresden, on the Elbe, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 1660.

LOSDZEY, losd'zâ, or LOZDZEY, written also LOZDZIEY, lozd'zyâ, a town of Russian Poland, province of Augustowo, 26 miles E.N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 1557.

LOSHEIM, los'hime, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 18 miles S. of Treves. Pop. 1617.

LOS, ISLES DE, îlz de los, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

LOS LANOS, loce lâ'noce, a town of the Canary, S.W. side of the island of Palma. Pop. 496.

LOSLAU, los'lów, (Polish *Vodeslawice*, vod-tse-slâ-veet'sâ,) a town of Prussian Silesia, 53 miles S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2060. It has two churches, and a castle.

LOSONCZ or LOSONTZ, lo'shonts', a market-town of Hungary, county of Neograd, 53 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. It was once walled and well built; but was nearly destroyed during the recent Hungarian war.

LOS SANTOS, loce-sân'toce, a town of Spain, province of and 36 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5274.

LOS SANTOS, a town of New Granada. See SANTOS.

LOSSEN, los'sen, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, 32 miles S.S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1182.

LOSSER, los'ser, a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1600.

LOSSIE, a river of Scotland, county of Elgin, issuing from a small loch of same name, and flowing N. and N.E. to Lossiemouth, it forms a harbor, on the Moray Frith. Total course, 26 miles.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a small seaport of Scotland, on the Lossie River, county and 5 miles N.E. of Elgin. Pop. 965. The harbor has from 12 to 16 feet of water.

LOSSINI, los-see'nee, or OSERO, o-sâ'ro, (Ger. *Lussin*, lôôs-seen', anc. *Apsorus*,) an island of Illyria, government of Triest, in the Gulf of Quarnero of the Adriatic, immediately S.W. of the island Cherso, with which it is connected by a bridge. Length 19 miles; breadth 3 miles. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous villages of LOSSINI

GRANDE and LOSSINI PICCOLO, with a united population of 6260, a good harbor, and ship-building yards.

LOSSNITZ, (Lössnitz,) lŏs'nits, a town of Saxony, 17 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4799. It is encircled by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and linens.

LOS'SUR', a village of Thibet, Ladakh, in lat. 32° 8' N., lon. 78° 5' E.; elevation 13,400 feet.

LOST CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Mulberry fork near the S. extremity of Walker co.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Saline co., Arkansas.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Breathitt co., Kentucky.

LOST CREEK, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1459.

LOST CREEK, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 1232.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

LOST GROVE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LOST MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet of England, county of Lancaster.

LOSTOCK, a township of England, county of Chester.

LOSTOCK LANE, is a station on the Manchester and Preston Railway, between Bolton and Chorley.

LOSTORF, los'tŏrf, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.E. of Soleure. Pop. 1044.

LOST RIVER, a small stream of Indiana, rises in Washington county, and unites with Lick Creek, an affluent of White River, in Martin county. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles, and returns again to the surface.

LOST RIVER, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

LOST RIVER, a post-office of Orange co., Indiana, about 100 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

LOST VILLAGE, a post-office of New Madrid co., Missouri.

LOSTWITHIEL, lost-with'el, or LESWITHIEL, an ancient and decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, county of Cornwall, on the Fowey, 5 miles S.S.E. of Bodmin. Pop. in 1851, 1053. About one mile N. are the fine ruins of Restormel.

LOT, lot, (anc. *Oltis,*) a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozère, passes Entraigues, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Garonne, near Aiguillon. Length 266 miles. Affluents, Truyere and Selle.

LOT, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area 2004 square miles. Surface elevated and mountainous, covered on E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, Lot and Dordogne. The soil fertile; and corn is raised more than sufficient for home consumption; wine is abundant. The department has numerous flax-mills, a few iron forges, potteries, and paper-mills. It is divided into the arrondissements of Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon. Capital, Cahors. Pop. 286,224.

LOTBINIÈRE, lo'bee'ne-air', a county in the eastern part of Canada East, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Area 735 square miles. The River du Chene and the Beauriraga flow through it. Chief town, Lotbinière. Pop. 16,657.

LOTBINIÈRE, a post-village of Canada East, county of Lotbinière, on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, 45 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. about 3200.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, lot-à-gà'ronn', a department in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Gascogne. Area 2027 square miles. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents, the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but sterile in the arid districts, termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Corn is raised sufficient for home consumption, and wine is exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. in 1852, 341,345. Capital, Agen.

LOTEVA. See LODÈVE.

LOTH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

LOTH, a village of Belgium, 6 miles S.W. of Brussels, with which it is connected by railway.

LOTHERTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LOTHIANS (THE), a division of Scotland, comprising the counties of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian. Lothian gives the title of Marquis to the Kerr family.

LOTHRINGEN, and LOTHARINGIA. See LORRAINE.

LOT'S CREEK, of Bullock co., Georgia, enters the Cannouchee from the left, at the S. extremity of the county.

LOT SHAW'S MILLS, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

LOT'S WIFE, a remarkable rock in the North Pacific; lat. 29° 50' N., lon. 142° 23' E. It rises almost perpendicularly to the height of nearly 300 feet.

LOTTE, lot'teh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Munster, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1300.

LOTTIN, an island of the South Pacific. See ROCKY ISLAND.

LOTTRIDGE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

LOTT'S, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LOTTS'BURG, a post-office of Northumberland co., Virginia.

LOTT'S CREEK, a small village of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LOTTS'VILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Warren.

LOTUN, lo-toon', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 35 miles N. of Goruckpoor.

LÖTZEN, (Lötzen,) lŏtz'en, a town of East Prussia, 42 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, with a castle. Pop. 1860.

LOU-AN or LOUN-GAN, a town of China. See LOO-AN.

LOUARGAT, loo'ar'gà', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 4000.

LOUBAN. See LOOBAN.

LOUBOU, a state of Celebes. See LOEBOE.

LOUBRESSAC, loo'brès'sàk', a market-town of France, department of Lot, 21 miles N.N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1570.

LOUCCOS or KOSE, a river of Morocco. See ELKOS.

LOUDÉAC, loo'dà'àk', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles S. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 6369

LOUDEAH. See LOWDEAH.

LOUDON, low'don, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, contains 490 square miles. The Potomac River forms its N.E. boundary; it is also drained by Goose Creek. The surface is hilly, having the Blue Ridge on the N.W. border, and the Kittoctan Mountain near the middle of the county. The soil varies from a rich alluvion to an unproductive clay, but a large portion of it is fertile. It contains limestone, marble, granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks. Formed from Fairfax county, in 1757, and named in honor of the Earl of Loudon. Capital, Leesburg. Pop. 22,072, of whom 16,438 were free, and 5641 slaves.

LOUDON, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Suncook River, about 10 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1552.

LOUDON, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, 14 miles W. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 300.

LOUDON, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

LOUDON, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 840.

LOUDON, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1681.

LOUDON CENTRE, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 10 miles N.E. of Concord.

LOUDON RIDGE, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

LOUDONVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Hanover township, Ashland co., Ohio, on the Black Fork of Mohican River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 70 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has an active trade.

LOUDOUN, loo'doon, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles E.S.E. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 4446. Here are remains of antiquities, besides the modernized and magnificent castle of the Marquis of Hastings. On Loudoun Hill, a battle was fought between Bruce and the troops of the Earl of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDS'VILLE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 21 miles W. of Clarkesville, has rich gold-mines in the vicinity.

LOUDUN, loo'dŭn', (L. *Juliodunum,*) a town of France, department of Vienne, 31 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. It has a communal college, and is celebrated for the synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 and 1612. In ancient times it was the capital of a small district, called the Loudunois. Pop. in 1852, 4557.

LOUÉ, loo'à', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles W. of Le Mans, on the Vègre. It has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. in 1852, 2049.

LOUÉ or LOUVE, loov, a river of France, which, after a course of above 70 miles, joins the Doubs a little below Dole.

LOUESCHE, a village of Switzerland. See LEUK.

LOUGA or LUGA, a town of Russia. See LOOGA.

LOUGANSKAIA STANITZA. See LOOGANSKAIA.

LOUGANSKOÉ, a town of Russia. See LOOGANSKOÉ.

LOUGEN or LOUGAN, loo'gan, a river of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langefield and Sognefield Mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Miösen, and, under the name of Vermen, joins the Glommen 28 miles N.E. of Christiania. Course, 200 miles.

LOUGH ALLEN. See ALLEN; and for all articles with the prefix Lough, not found below, see additional name.

LOUGHBOROUGH, luff'bŭr-rŭh, a market-town of England, co. and 10½ miles N.N.W. of Leicester, with a station on the Midland Railway. Its four principal streets are tolerably straight, and very clean, well paved, and lighted with gas; houses mostly of brick; and the town altogether has a respectable and thriving appearance. It has two elegant churches, a handsome Roman Catholic and various Dissenting chapels, a free grammar and several other schools, a mutual improvement society, a philosophical and a literary institution. The principal manufacture of the town consists of hosiery of all kinds, and more particularly of that kind called Patent Angola, in which about 2000 persons are employed. In the neighborhood is a famous bell-foundry; also several dye-works, malt-kilns, slate-quarries, corn-mills, and an iron foundry. Pop. in 1851, 10,900.

LOUGH (THE) BRICKLAND, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 10 miles N.N.E. of Newry. Pop. 647 It has the ruins of a monastery.

LOUGH ERNE. See ERNE.

LOUGHGALL, a village and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 394. Castle Dillon is in this parish.

LOUGHGILLY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh.

LOUGH'GLYNN', a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

LOUGH'GUILE', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim.

LOUGHINISLAND, lŏk'in-ī'land, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down.

LOUGH NEAGH. See NEAGH.

LOUGHREA, lŏk'rā', a market-town and parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, beautifully situated on an acclivity on a small lake of the same name, 21½ miles E. by S. of Galway. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Carmelite monastery, with a neat chapel; a Carmelite nunnery, a court-house, workhouse, police-barrack, fever hospital, and several schools. It also possesses an extensive brewery, 2 tanneries, and 6 corn-mills. Loughrea was once fortified, and the remains of its walls may still be traced; it also contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. 5458.

LOUGHTON, a parish of England, county of Bucks.

LOUGHTON, a parish of England, county of Essex.

LOUGOUNOR, one of the Caroline Islands. See LOUGOUNOR.

LOUHANS, loo'ŏns', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, capital of an arrondissement, 29 miles N.E. of Macon. It has a communal college, and is a depot for merchandise between Lyons and Switzerland. Pop. 3853.

LOUHOU, Malay Archipelago. See LOEHOE.

LOUISA, loo-ee'zä, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. The North Anna River forms its northern boundary; the county is also drained by the South Anna and Little Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil, originally fertile, has been partly worn out. Gold-mines have been worked in this county, but are not very productive. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Virginia. Formed in 1742. Capital, Louisa Court House. Pop. 16,691, of whom 6827 were free, and 9864 slaves.

LOUISA, a county in the E.S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 400 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its entire eastern boundary, and the Iowa River flows through the middle of the county, which is drained also by Long Creek. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Limestone and stone-coal are found. The Iowa River is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Wapello. Pop. 4939.

LOUISA, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Kentucky, is situated at the forks of Big Sandy River, on the E. boundary of the state, 135 miles E. from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, 1 church, and 4 stores.

LOUISA, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 miles W.N.W. from Chicago.

LOUISA COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Louisa co., Virginia, on the Central Railroad, 60 miles N.W. from Richmond.

LOUISA FORK. See SANDY RIVER.

LOUISBURG, a fishing village and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotland, co. of Caithness. Pop. 380.

LOUISBURG, a town of Würtemberg. See LUDWIGSBURG.

LOUISBURG, a mining village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles E. by N. of Pottsville.

LOUISBURG, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Tar River, 35 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house and 2 churches.

LOUISBURG, loo'is-bŭrg, formerly LOUISBOURG, l'(Fr. pron. loo-ee-boor',) once an important seaport of Cape Breton, on the S.E. shore of the island, about 20 miles S.E. of Sidney. The French erected here a fortress at an expense of 30,000,000 livres, and while Louisbourg remained in their occupancy, it exported 500,000 quintals of cod annually, and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. After it was taken possession of by the English in 1763, (all the French North American possessions having been given up by treaty,) the British government demolished the fortifications at an expense of $50,000; since then the harbor has been deserted, and the town is in ruins. A few fishermen only reside here. A lighthouse, showing a fixed light 15 feet high, has been erected on the site of the old French lighthouse on the E. head.

LOUISIADE (loo-ee-ze-äd') ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40' and 11° 40' S. lat., and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30' E. lon. About 80 are already known, but many others, it is believed, remain yet to be discovered. They appear to be nearly all inhabited, although some of them but thinly. The principal islands are Rossel, South-East Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, St. Aignan, &c. Mount Rattlesnake or South-East Island is 2689 feet high, and the mountains in the W. portion of St. Aignan attain an elevation of 3279.

LOUISIANA, loo-ee-ze-ăn'ä, one of the Southern United States, is bounded on the N. by Arkansas and Mississippi; E. by Mississippi (from which it is separated by the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers) and the Gulf of Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas, from which it is partly separated by the Sabine River. It lies between 29° and 33° N. lat., and 88° 50' and 94° 20' W. lon., having an extreme length from E. to W. of about 292, and a breadth of 250 miles, including an area of 41,225 square miles, or about 26,384,000 acres, of which only 1,590,025 were improved in 1850, or scarcely one-twentieth part of the entire surface of the state.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Louisiana nowhere attains an elevation of more than 200 feet above the level of the Gulf, while at Trinity, in Catahoula parish, it is only 68 feet, and much of the southern portion is so low as to be overflowed at high water. West of the basin of the Mississippi, and occupying the central and northern portion of the state, the country is hilly and broken. The N.W. part is intersected by several arms of the Red River, forming small lakes, and rendering the country for about 50 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, generally marshy. The bottoms on this river are from 1 to 10 miles wide. South of the central portion commence the low prairie lands, which terminate in the marshes of the coast. The elevation of this district varies from 10 to 50 feet. Below the mouth of the Red River, the Atchafalaya branches off from the Mississippi, and forms the western boundary of a great delta, occupying an area of several thousand square miles, which is elevated but 10 feet above low water, and at high water is often inundated. There is a belt of similar character on the W. bank of the Mississippi, above the Delta, which is protected by artificial embankments, that serve to deepen as well as confine the channel. That part of the state adjacent to the S. boundary of Mississippi, is similar in character to the district described in the N.W. Near the Gulf, a portion is salt marsh, mostly destitute of timber, and often overflowed in equinoctial gales. Darby states that 2700 square miles on the Mississippi, above the Red River, 2550 on the Red River, and 3200 on the Mississippi, below the Red River, are subject to inundations, though not all portions of it, annually.

Geology.—According to Professor Forshey, the tertiary formation occupies two-fifths of the state, and lies N. of a waving line, commencing on the Sabine near the mouth of the river Neches, and extending 20 miles N. of Alexandria, to Harrisonburg; it contains coal, salt, iron, ochre, gypsum, and marl. A saline bed seems to underlie the tertiary. The rest of the state is alluvial and diluvial.

Minerals.—Of the minerals mentioned above, iron is abundant in almost all the tertiary strata. The coal is inferior to that of Pittsburg, but the marl is rich, and the gypsum of the best quality. The alluvions of the Mississippi are bounded on the W. by precipitous hills of freestone, from 80 to 200 feet high. In the region around Harrisonburg, Dr. Holliday has collected very large quartz crystals, abundance of agates, jasper, sardonyx, cornelians, onyx, selenite or crystallized gypsum, feldspar of a splendid quality, alumine in great abundance, chalcedony, lava, meteoric stones, amorphous iron ore, and fossils of various kinds.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Lake Borgne (properly a bay) and Black Bay open into the Gulf of Mexico on the S.E.; and Bastien, Barataria, Atchafalaya, Cote Blanche, and Vermilion Bays on the S.; and Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau Lakes on the S.W., are all expansions of rivers bearing the same names. Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas are expansions of the Amite River, near its entrance into Lake Borgne. Small lakes or sloughs are very numerous in the marshy regions in the southern part of the state, and along the Mississippi River. Catahoula in the centre, and Bistineau and Caddo in the N.W., are the principal lakes. The Mississippi River forms the east boundary of Louisiana to 31° N. lat., and passing through the south-eastern portion of the state, discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths. The Red River enters the N.W. angle of Louisiana from Arkansas, and joins the Mississippi about the centre of the state. The Washita, coming S. from Arkansas, is the principal branch of the Red River. The Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau drain the W. and S.W. parts of the state. The Pearl forms a part of the S.E. boundary. The Mississippi is navigable for the largest class steamboats far beyond the limits of Louisiana; and the Red River, since the removal of the obstruction called the Great Raft, near the N.W. boundary, is also navigable beyond the limits of the state. Of the different arms that part from the parent stream below 31° N. lat., the Atchafalaya, on the west, is the largest. Nine of these are navigable, according to Colonel Long's estimate, from 5 to 140 miles, making an aggregate of nearly 500 miles. The same authority estimates the Washita as navigable 375 miles, and its branches sum up a total of 715 miles of water, mostly within the state, navigable by steamers, to which the Red River and its branches add several hundred more.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Dr. Kilpatrick informs us that in the parish of Concordia there are numerous mounds, constructed by a race which he considers superior to the Indians of the present day. These mounds contain human bones, pottery, arrow-heads, stone-hatchets, relics cut in the shape of a canoe or crescent, and in one instance, a gold ornament worth $7.50 was found. According to the same authority, these mounds form, in this country subject to

overflow, good sites for gardens, orchards, &c. To the general inquirer, as well as to the geologist, the delta of the Mississippi affords a curious and most interesting subject for contemplation or research. See MISSISSIPPI, DELTA OF.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Louisiana has very mild winters, but more severe than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast. The long, hot summers, acting on the extensive marshes of this state, cause a poisonous exhalation, which every autumn produces more or less yellow fever. The orange, lemon, lime, and other tropical fruits grow here, but the orange does not flourish above 30° N. lat., nor the sugar-cane above 31°. The apple thrives in the northern parts of the state. The best soil is on the river bottoms, which are exuberantly fertile, and productive in sugar-cane and rice. Two-thirds of the alluvial land is heavily timbered, and overrun with a thick undergrowth of cane. This district is easily drained, and when drained very productive. The prairie lands are often of no great fertility, and in some places barren. Cotton and sugar-cane are the great staples of the state, and of the latter, Louisiana produced nine-tenths of the whole amount raised in the Union in 1850. Indian corn, rice, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, and butter are extensively produced; tobacco, wool, fruits, market products, hay, beeswax, and honey to considerable extent: and wheat, rye, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass-seeds, hops, silk, and maple sugar, in very small quantities. Of fruits, the principal are oranges, figs, peaches, apples, and grapes. According to the census returns of 1850, there were in Louisiana 13,422 farms, occupying 1,590,025 acres of improved land, (nearly 120 acres to each plantation,) producing 10,226,373 bushels of Indian corn; 89,637 of oats; 161,732 of peas and beans; 95,632 of Irish potatoes; 1,428,453 of sweet potatoes; 99 of grass-seeds; 4,425,349 pounds of rice; 26,678 of tobacco; 178,737 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each; 109,897 pounds of wool; 683,069 of butter; 226,001,000 of cane sugar; 96,701 of beeswax and honey; 25,752 tons of hay; 10,931,177 gallons of molasses; value of orchard produce, $22,359; market goods, $148,329; live stock, $11,152,275; and of slaughtered animals, $1,458,990. The sugar crop of 1853 amounted to 321,939 hogsheads.

Forest Trees.—Walnut, oak, sassafras, ash, mulberry, poplar, hickory, and magnolia are found in the central and northern parts, and on the more fertile uplands; buckeye, locust, papaw, cottonwood, and willow flourish in the bottom lands. Cypress swamps occupy certain basins, which having no outlet, retain the waters they receive at the flood season, till they either evaporate or sink into the earth. Pine and oak grow on the sandy uplands. Dr. Kilpatrick mentions among the timber of Concordia parish, (which is probably similar to many other river parishes,) the cottonwood, red elm, hackberry, maple, ash, pecan, hickory, honey locust, basket elm, dogwood, tupelo, 5 species of oak, box elder, cypress, prickly ash, black locust, mulberry, persimmon, willow, and wild cane, growing to the height of from 15 to 30 feet. The same authority says of fruits, in the same locality, the peach, quince, plum, and fig do well, but the apple and pear do not encourage culture.

Animals.—Dr. Kilpatrick reports black bears, wolves, and panthers, as occasionally found; besides which are wildcats, racoons, otters, polecats, opossums, squirrels, and moles; and among amphibia, huge alligators, and various species of turtle. Among reptiles are the rattlesnake, viper, horned, and other snakes. Among birds are the bald and gray eagle, several species of hawks and owls, a few wild turkeys and pigeons, partridges, cranes, herons, water turkeys, wild geese, brant in abundance, and a great variety of smaller birds.

Manufactures.—This state is not largely engaged in manufactures. In 1850, there were 1021 establishments, producing $500 and upwards annually, of which 8 were furnaces, employing $256,000 capital, and 347 male hands, consuming raw material worth $73,300, and producing 1670 tons of castings, valued at $308,500. Home-made manufactures were produced of the value of $139,232. Louisiana is largely engaged in the manufacture of the coarser sugars and molasses; but the refining of these articles is mostly done in the Northern States. Of the 236,547 hogsheads produced in 1851–2, only 32,625 were refined in the state.

Internal Improvements.—Louisiana has not the same necessity for railways and canals as many other states, having probably 2500 miles of navigable waters within her limits; still she has need of them for communication with other states, if she would maintain her commercial position. Railroads are projected and partly completed, connecting her commercial metropolis (New Orleans) with the great lakes at Chicago, and with the Ohio Valley by way of Nashville, Tennessee, and with Memphis, Charleston, and Savannah. In January, 1855, there were 169 miles of railroad in operation, and 298 in course of construction* in this state, connecting Clinton and Port Hudson; New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain; New Orleans with Proctorsville, Carrollton, and Woodville, (Mississippi,) and Bayou Sara, (Louisiana.) A railroad is also projected from New Orleans to Fulton, Arkansas.

Commerce.—Louisiana has no parallel on the face of our globe in the natural advantages which she enjoys for river trade with an interior, extending back directly N. 2000 miles to St. Anthony's Falls; north-westward 3000 miles to the very base of the Rocky Mountains; north-eastward through the entire extent of the Ohio Valley, 2500 miles, even into the state of New York; besides innumerable intermediate points in the great valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Cumberland, Red River, and a multitude of tributary streams, which pour the products of 14 states into her lap; while many more await but the advance of population to add new treasures from tracts now roamed over by the savage and the buffalo. Immense amounts of the products of the Western and South-Western States, including cotton, pork, sugar, lead, flour, wheat, Indian corn, &c., are transhipped from New Orleans to various parts of our own and to foreign countries. The value of domestic produce received from the interior in 1850–51 amounted to $106,924,088, and to $108,051,708 in 1851–2, of which $81,216,925 were exported in the former year, and $76,344,569 in the latter. The imports from the interior at New Orleans, in the year ending August 31st, 1854, amounted to $115,836,798, and the exports, both foreign and coastwise, were 1,429,180 bales of cotton, 53,043 hhds. of tobacco, 179,106 hhds. and 6716 bbls. of sugar, 857 hhds. and 262,345 bbls. of molasses, 525,989 bbls. of flour, 165,544 bbls. of pork, 46,668 hhds. of bacon, 808,430 kegs of lard, 27,877 bbls. of beef, 84,475 pigs of lead, 48,334 bbls. of whiskey, and 1,107,032 sacks of corn. The articles from the interior received in the greatest amount are pork and bacon, beef, cotton, corn, flour, hides, lard, lead, molasses, sugar, tobacco, and whiskey, besides large quantities of apples, beans, beggings, bale rope, butter, cheese, candles, coal, furs, hemp, hay, leather, oats, linseed, castor and lard oil, potatoes, staves, and wheat; some beeswax, buffalo robes, cider, dried apples and peaches; feathers, flaxseed, iron, lime, onions, porter, ale, deer and bear skins, shot, soap, Spanish moss, tallow, twine, vinegar, window-glass, and various other articles. The foreign imports for 1852–53 amounted to $13,630,686, and exports to $68,292,658; tonnage entered, 512,812, cleared, 630,820; tonnage owned in the different districts, 156,274; and number of vessels built, 17, with an aggregate tonnage of 1346. Of the entire tonnage owned, 47,665 was in steam-vessels. About one-third of the foreign trade was carried on in foreign bottoms. See NEW ORLEANS. According to De Bow's Review, the commerce of Lake Pontchartrain employed in 1852–3, 577,980 tons of shipping; and there were received by this lake, in the same year, 82,613 bales of cotton, 323 hhds. of sugar, 40,163,000 feet of lumber, 3,449,000 shingles, 2,587,000 laths, 1,870,000 staves, 34,184 bbls. and kegs of naval stores, 17,542,000 bricks, 138,000 hides, and 1280 horned cattle, besides numerous other articles.

Education.—The constitution provides for a superintendent of public schools, to hold office for two years, and that free public schools shall be established throughout the state. An appropriation of $250,000 is made annually for the support of free schools, raised by taxation; and a fund is established, to be derived from the proceeds of public lands granted for the purpose, and from lands escheated to the state. This fund amounted on January 1, 1853, to $125,127. Louisiana had in 1850, 684 public schools with 25,046 pupils, and $349,679 income, of which $93,428 was from public funds, and $194,984 from taxation; 143 academies and other schools, with 5328 pupils, and $103,077 income, of which $52,200 was from endowments; and 5 colleges with 469 students and $76,250 income; and 34,051 attended school as returned by families. In 1853 there were one law school, with 3 professors, and 1 medical, with 7 professors, and 188 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. Of the free adult population, 24,610 could not read and write, of whom 6271 were foreigners.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 306 churches in Louisiana, in 1850, 77 were owned by the Baptists; 14 by the Episcopalians; 125 by the Methodists; 18 by the Presbyterians; and 55 by the Roman Catholics: the rest were owned by the Christians, the Free Church, French Protestants, German Reformed, Jews, Temple of the Lord, Unionists, and Universalists—giving 1 church to every 1693 persons. Value of church property, $1,782,470.

Periodicals.—There were published in Louisiana in 1850, 11 daily, 6 tri and semi weekly, 37 weekly, and 1 monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 12,416,224 copies.

Public Institutions.—The State Penitentiary of Louisiana is located at Baton Rouge, and received 105 convicts in 1848, the receipts from whose labors exceeded the expenditures by about $6600. A deaf and dumb asylum at Baton Rouge, recently erected, had, in March, 1853, 13 pupils. The Charity Hospital at New Orleans will be described under that heading. In 1850 there were 5 public libraries, with

* This estimate is from Hunt's Magazine. The Railway Times gives the completed railways at 170, and those being constructed at 210 miles.

9800 volumes; 2 school, with 12,000; and 3 college libraries, with 6000 volumes.

Population.—Louisiana being originally colonized by France and Spain, has a larger admixture of the inhabitants of those countries (with their manners and customs) than any other state in the Union. There were in this state in 1810, 76,556 inhabitants; 153,407 in 1820; 215,739 in 1830; 352,411 in 1840, and 517,762 in 1850; of whom 141,243 were white males; 114,248 females; 7481 free colored males; 9981 free colored females, and 125,874 male and 118,935 female slaves. Representative population, 419,824. The free population was divided among 49,101 families, occupying 54,112 dwellings. Of the free population 142,119 were born in the state; 61,920 in other states; 3550 in England; 24,266 in Ireland; 1244 in Scotland and Wales; 499 in British America; 17,507 in Germany; 11,552 in France; 7795 in other countries, and 679 whose places of birth were unknown, making nearly one-fourth of the free population of foreign birth. Pop. to the square mile, 12.52. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 11,956 deaths, or about 23 in every 1000 persons—the greatest proportion in any state of the Union. In the same period, 423 paupers, of whom 290 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about $40 to each person. The number of deaf and dumb in 1850 was 117, of whom 3 were free colored, and 32 slaves; blind, 214, of whom 20 were free colored, and 122 slaves; idiotic, 174, of whom 6 were free colored, and 62 slaves; and insane, 127, of whom 9 were free colored, and 45 slaves.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 48 parishes, viz., Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Franklin, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin's, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tensas, Terre Bonne, Union, Vermilion, Washita, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, and Winn. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Cities and Towns.—New Orleans (pop. 116,375) is the largest city in Louisiana, and the commercial metropolis of the South-Western States. The other towns are Lafayette, (a suburb of New Orleans,) pop. 14,190, and Baton Rouge, 3005. The other principal places are Donaldsonville, Iberville, Alexandria, Shreveport, Thibodeauxville, Carrollton, Natchitoches, Franklin, and Gretna.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Louisiana is elected for four years by the people, and receives $6000 per annum; the lieutenant-governor, who is ex-officio president of the Senate, is elected for a like period, and receives $8 per diem when that body is in session. The Senate consists of 32 members, and the House of Representatives of 97, both elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years. The legislature assembles on the third Monday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a Supreme Court, composed of one chief and four associate judges; and 2. Of District Courts. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people for ten years, the supreme judge by the whole state, and the associate by districts, and so that one shall be chosen every second year, and those of the District Court for six years, jointly by the executive and legislature. The chief justice of the Supreme Court receives $6000, and his associates $5500 per annum. The judges of the District Courts of New Orleans receive $3500 per annum, and are chosen by popular vote. Louisiana is entitled to 4 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 6 electoral votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property, in 1850, was $220,165,172. Public debt, in 1854, $4,295,809; besides a contingent debt of $8,421,888 for property banks, and $108,244 for the second municipality of New Orleans. Ordinary expenditures, exclusive of debt and schools, $515,000. In January, 1854, Louisiana had $17,359,261 banking capital, a circulation of $6,909,807, and $7,468,460 in coin.

History.—Louisiana was visited and the mouth of the Mississippi discovered by La Salle, as early as 1691; and though Iberville attempted a settlement in 1699, no permanent colony was established at that time. In 1712 Louis XIV. of France granted to M. Crozart a charter which included the whole of the territory of Louisiana, which was named in honor of the king. The celebrated John Law, so notorious for the financial disasters caused by him in France, became, in 1717, the head of a company which purchased Louisiana; but after the deplorable failure of his schemes, Louisiana came again into the possession of the crown, which transferred it, in 1762, to Spain. Retroceded to France in 1800, Louisiana, including all the territory west of the Mississippi, (excepting Texas and New Mexico, and the territory west of the Rocky Mountains,) was purchased by President Jefferson in 1803, for the sum of $11,250,000, beside the assumption on the part of the United States of some claims of our citizens against the government of France. Previous to this purchase the inhabitants of the Western States and Territories had been in a state of great excitement, lest they should lose the control of the mouth of the Mississippi, so essential as an outlet for their products; and the satisfaction of that portion of the country was proportionately great on its peaceful acquisition. That part of the Louisiana Territory now known as the State of Louisiana, became an independent member of the confederacy in 1812, and was, two years afterwards, the scene of a conflict between the British and American troops, in which General Jackson repulsed the former with great loss, January 8, 1815. Inhab. LOUISIANIAN, loo-ee-ze-an'-e-an.

LOUISIANA, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 1 mile below the mouth of Salt River, 88 miles N.E. of Jefferson City. It contains numerous warehouses, and 2 newspaper offices.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE (loo'ee/fil'eep/) LAND, the N. portion of a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, off South Shetland, about lat. 63° 30′ S., lon. 57° W. Its outline was traced for a distance of about 120 miles between lat. 63° and 64° S., by Admiral D'Urville, of the French navy. It is crowned with immense peaks, covered by continual snows of unknown depth.

LOUISVILLE, a post-township and river port in the collection district of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, about 28 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It is intersected by Grass River, across which there is a bridge near the centre of the township, at the village of Millerville, which contains the Louisville post-office. Steamers touch at Louisville Landing in this township, and some trade is carried on with Canada. Isle au Chamailles or Baxter's Island, in the St. Lawrence, opposite here, comprising some 2000 acres, belongs to this township. Pop. 2054.

LOUISVILLE, loo'is-vil, a thriving village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the road from Coudersport to Cowanesque. A great quantity of pine lumber is procured in this vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, a village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, a decayed post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Georgia, on Rocky Comfort Creek, 54 miles E. of Milledgeville. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804, when the seat of government was removed to Milledgeville. It has a court-house, a church, and an academy.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Barbour co., Alabama, about 85 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Mississippi, near the source of Pearl River, 95 miles N.E. of Jackson. It contains several academies. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Blount co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Holston River, about 20 miles, by land, below Knoxville. It is a place of rapid growth, and one of the most flourishing in East Tennessee, having a brisk trade on the river, which is navigated by steamboats. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes through this village.

LOUISVILLE, loo'is-vil or loo'e-vil, a flourishing city and port of entry of Kentucky, and seat of justice of Jefferson county, is situated on the Ohio River, at the head of the Louisville falls, at the mouth of Beargrass Creek, 130 miles below Cincinnati, 53 miles W. of Frankfort, and 590 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 3′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W. It is the largest town in the state, and one of the most important places on the Ohio River. A railroad, 93 miles long, connects it with Frankfort and Lexington, and several others are in course of construction from this place to Danville, Nashville, &c. The situation and surrounding scenery are remarkably beautiful. Some parts of the city present delightful views of the Ohio River, which is here about one mile wide; of the rocky rapids, and of the town of Portland, a few miles below. Louisville stands on a plain elevated about 70 feet above low water, and is regularly laid out. Eight handsome streets extend nearly 2 miles in length parallel with the river, which here flows from E. to W. These vary in width from 60 to 120 feet, and are intersected, at right angles, by more than 30 others, with a uniform width of 60 feet. The streets are generally paved, and lighted with gas, and bordered with ornamental trees. The most remarkable public buildings are the City Hall, and Court-house, (not completed,) the First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Church, (Episcopal,) the Medical Institute, and the University of Louisville, which is now in successful operation. The Medical Institute, which ranks high among the public institutions of Louisville, was founded by an ordinance of the city council, which appropriated $50,000 for the library, buildings, &c. The number of students in 1852 was 356. Two new schools have recently been opened in this city. The Asylum for the Blind, established by the state, occupies a commodious and handsome building, erected by joint contributions of the state and the citizens of Louisville. The Mercantile Library Association has a library containing from 4000 to 5000 volumes. The Historical Society of this place has collected valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. Louisville also contains a marine asylum, founded by the state, 2 orphan asylums, about 40 churches, 2 synagogues, a prison, 4 market-houses, 5 banks, and 4 large public school-houses. Six daily, 7 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly medical journal are published here.

Louisville may be said to owe its existence to the falls, which arrested the course of navigation at this point. In 1833, a canal 2½ miles long was opened around these falls, with a total lockage of 22 feet. It was cut through the solid limestone rock, at a cost of $750,000. The dimensions having been found too small to admit the passage of the largest steamers now built for the New Orleans trade, a railway has been projected on the Indiana side, the object of which is to transport such vessels around the rapids by means of a stationary engine and pulleys. The stock has been taken, and the work will doubtless shortly be completed. In 1850 the entire trade of Louisville was estimated at $50,000,000. (De Bow's Review.) The wholesale business has increased rapidly since that period. There are now near 100 houses doing an exclusively wholesale business, the amount of which is computed at $20,321,400; viz. 25 of dry goods, 39 of groceries, 8 of drugs, 9 of hardware, 8 of hats and furs, 8 of boots and shoes, and 9 of saddlery. Many of the warehouses are 3 or 4 stories high, and from 100 to 130 feet deep. No exact record has been kept of the exports of this town, but a good estimate may be formed from the number of steamboat arrivals; which, from the different ports below the falls, for the year ending June 30, 1852, was 1124; the number from the Upper Ohio was probably about the same. The chief articles of export are tobacco, pork, hemp, and flour. In 1852, the quantity of tobacco received was 16,176 hogsheads. The amount of revenue collected here in 1853 was $48,307. The shipping of the port amounted to an aggregate of 11,819 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in steam navigation. During the year referred to, 27 steamboats, with an aggregate burden of 7313 tons, were admeasured. A new custom-house is being erected, at a cost of about $200,000.

Louisville is a commercial rather than a manufacturing town. Its manufactures, however, comprise a great variety of articles, and are estimated to amount in value to about $6,000,000 annually. Among the principal establishments may be mentioned 19 iron foundries, employing 930 hands, and producing manufactures to the value of $1,392,200; 82 tobacco factories, employing 1050 hands, who turn out $1,347,500 worth of manufactured tobacco; 45 for making clothing, employing 1157 hands, and producing articles to the value of $941,500; 25 of furniture, employing 446 persons, who turn out $638,000 worth of cabinet-ware; 11 rope-walks, yielding goods to the value of $460,000; 6 soap and candle factories, producing goods to the value of $409,000; 9 flour and feed mills, 9 tanneries, 3 cotton and woollen factories, 3 oil-mills, 3 bagging factories, 2 white lead factories, a glass factory, and several potteries. Pop. in 1830, 10,341; in 1840, 21,210; in 1850, 43,196; and in 1852 it amounted to 51,726.

LOUISVILLE, a thriving post-village of Nimishillen township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 126 miles N.E. of Columbus. It was settled almost entirely by the French.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on the Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Indianapolis.

LOUISVILLE, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, 110 miles S.E. of Springfield.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village in Lincoln co., Missouri, 75 miles N.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

LOUISVILLE LANDING, a post-village and river port in the collection district of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence, about 28 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It is a stopping-place for steamers, and some trade is carried on with Canada.

LOUI-TCHOU or LOUI-TCHEOU, a city of China. See Loobe-Choo.

LOUKH or LOUKA, a river of Russia. See Lookh.

LOU-KIANG, a town of China. See Loo-Kiang.

LOU-KIANG, a river of Thibet. See Loo-Kiang.

LOUKIANOW. See Lookianov.

LOUKNOUL. See Saigon.

LOULE, loo'lā or lō'ld, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 8 miles N. of Faro, with 8245 inhabitants, an old castle, several convents, and a rich hospital.

LOUN, a town of Turkey. See Lom.

LOU-NA-CHAN, a mountain of China. See Loo-na-shan.

LOUND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

LOU-NGAN, a town of China. See Loo-ngan.

LOUPOIGNE, loo'pwân', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1006.

LOUPPE, LA, lā loop, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 21 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1149.

LOUQSOR, a town of Egypt. See Luxor.

LOURCHES, loorsh, a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes, canton of Bouchain. Pop. in 1852, 2793.

LOURDES, loord, (anc. *Lorde? Lapurdum?*) a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.N.E. of Argelès, on the Gave-de-Pau. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. This place was fortified by Julius Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains. Pop. in 1852, 4434.

LOURDOUEIX ST. MICHEL, loor'doo-ā' sân' mee'shêl', a village of France, department of Indre, 16 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1169.

LOURDOUEIX ST. PIERRE, loor'doo-ā' sân' pe-air', a village of France, department of Creuse, 17 miles N. of Guéret. Pop. 1976.

LOURICAL, lō-ree-kāl', a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 18 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 3280.

LOURINHAO, lō-reen-yōwn', a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 10 miles N. of Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2400.

LOUROUX-BECONNAIS, LE, leh loo'roo'bā'kon'nā', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 15 miles W.N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2723.

LOUTH, lōwth, a small county of Ireland, Leinster, having on the E. the Irish Sea. Area 315 square miles, or 201,600 acres, of which about 15,500 are uncultivated, and upwards of 5000 in woods. Pop. in 1841, 111,979; in 1851, 107,657. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford. Louth county is divided into 4 baronies. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons, 2 being for the county.

LOUTH, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles S.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 700.

LOUTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 27 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. It has a station on the Great Northern Railway, is well built, generally of brick, and lighted with gas. It has 2 Established churches, one of which is a fine old structure, with an elegant spire, about 300 feet high. There are also 8 places of worship belonging to various Dissenting bodies, 8 schools, including a free grammar and various other endowed schools; a mechanics' institute, a society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, a savings bank, a dispensary, and several other charities. Carpets, worsted, soap, and oil-cake are manufactured to a great extent. A canal, communicating with the Humber, enables a considerable trade to be carried on, to London, Hull, &c., in corn and wool. Pop. in 1851, 10,467.

LOUTRE (loov'er) ISLAND, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

LOUTRE (or OTTER) RIVER, of Missouri, flows through Montgomery co., and falls into the Missouri River at Loutre Island. It affords motive power for mills.

LOUTSK. See Lootsk.

LOUVAIN, loo-vâne', (Fr. pron. loo'vân'; Flemish *Leuven*, lō'ven or luh'ven; Ger. *Löwen*, lō'ven.) a city of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle and the Eastern Railway, 15 miles E. by N. of Brussels. It is not fortified, but is surrounded by a dry, deep fosse, and an earthen rampart from 80 to 100 feet high, which has been cut through by the road from Brussels to Malines. Many of the public buildings are deserving of notice. Of these, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world; the collegiate church of St. Peter, an edifice of vast extent, and rich in works of art; the churches of St. Gertrude, St. James', St. Quentin, and Nôtre Dame, all elegant and noble structures; the Pope's College, and the Salle de Frascati. Louvain possesses courts of first resort, and of commerce; a university, with a library of 105,000 volumes; a college, academy of fine arts, botanical garden, anatomical hall, cabinet of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history; a collection of pictures, several of them first-rate; a superior primary school, belonging to the Government; different private and free schools, several hospitals and benevolent institutions. In the 14th century, Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns, and, in broadcloths alone, employed about 15,000 workmen. This important branch no longer flourishes here. A few woollens are still made, and also hosiery, hats, ribbons, soap, oil, candles, leather, glue, earthenware, &c., but by far the most important manufacture at present is beer, of which above 200,000 casks are annually made. For general trade, the town is well situated, having ample communication both by railway and the canal of its name. Pop. 24,624.

LOUVECIENNES, loov'se-ênn', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles. Pop. 730. Here are many country residences, including one built by Louis XV. for the Countess du Barry.

LOUVEGNEZ, loo'vân'yā', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1758.

LOUVEN, lo-oo'vên, a river of Norway, skift of Christiania, after a S.S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Skager-Rack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

LOUVIERS, loo've-ā', formerly LOVIERS, lō've-ā', (anc. *Lupariæ?*) a town of France, department of Eure, and on both sides of the river Eure, here crossed by three bridges, 17 miles S. of Rouen. It has an interesting church, supposed to date from the period of the First Crusade; courts of first resort, and commerce; and a consulting chamber of manufactures. Louviers is one of the chief seats of French woollen manufacture, and its fine woollen cloth is considered the best in the empire. It has more than 40 cloth factories, employing from 7000 to 8000 persons in and around the town; several worsted-mills, an extensive wear-

ing-card factory, tanneries, bleachfields, dye-works, and a factory for spinning machinery, and steam-engines. The chief trade is in broadcloth, of which about one-third of the quantity made is exported to foreign countries, chiefly Piedmont and Italy. The other articles of trade are corn, wood, charcoal, flax, wool, &c. Pop. 9570.

LOUVIGNÉ DU DÉSERT, loo'veen'yā' dü dā'zair', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.E. of Fougères. Pop. in 1852, 3802.

LOUVIGNÉ EN BAIS, loo'veen'yā' ŏn' bā, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1633.

LOUVRES, loov'r, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 6 miles S.S.E. of Luzarches. Pop. 1000.

LOUZA, loo'zā or lō'zā, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 12 miles E.S.E. of Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice. Pop. 3200.

LOUZA, a river of Russia. See LOOZA.

LOUTZIN. See LYOOTSIN.

LOVAS BERENY, lov'ăsh' bā'rinh', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 4104.

LOVAT or LOBAT, lo-vāt', a river of Russia, governments of Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen, 22 miles S. of Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 miles. It receives the Kunia at Kholm. The Lovat and Düna Canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

LOVATS, a town of Turkey. See LOVTSCHA.

LOVELACE, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

LOVELACEVILLE, a post-village of Ballard co., Kentucky, 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

LOVELADY, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

LOVELAND, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

LOVELIA, lo-veelie-ā, or LOVILIA, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 90 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

LOVELL, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, about 20 miles W. by S. of Paris. Pop. 1193.

LOVELTON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

LOVELY MOUNT, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

LOVENDEGHEM, lo-vĕn'dĕgh-hĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 5 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4701, extensively employed in linen weaving.

LÖVENICH, (Lövenich,) lō'vĕn-ik', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1600.

LOVERE, lo-vā'rā, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, on Lake Iseo. Pop. 2213.

LOVERSALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

LOVE'S LEVEL, a post-office, Union co., North Carolina.

LOVE'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

LOVESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LOVETT'S, a post-office of Newton co., Mississippi.

LOVETT'S, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

LOVETT'S GROVE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

LOVETTSVILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 2 miles from the Potomac, and 165 miles N. of Richmond. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

LOVEVILLE, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware.

LOVIERS. See LOUVIERS.

LOVILIA. See LOVELIA.

LOVINGSTON, lŭv'ing-stŭn, a post-village, capital of Nelson co., Virginia, 118 miles W. of Richmond. It is beautifully situated on a branch of Tye River, and surrounded by hills, the summits of which afford a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge. The village has 3 churches and about 350 inhabitants.

LOVINGTON, lŭv'ing-tŭn, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LOVINGTON, a post-village of Moultrie co., Illinois, 50 miles E. of Springfield.

LOVISA, lo-vee'sā, a maritime town of Russia, Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 140 miles W.N.W. of St. Petersburg. It carries on a thriving trade, exporting iron in bars, tobacco, and salt. Steamers ply daily to Helsingfors. Pop. 3000.

LOVTCHA, a town of European Turkey. See LOVTSCHA.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, (ar-ke-pĕl'a-go,) an extensive series of islands, in number from 80 to 90, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° S., lon. 140° W., E. of the Society Islands, and S. of the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern Island. See POLYNESIA.

LOW COUNTRIES. See NETHERLANDS.

LOWDEAH (or LOUDEAH) LAKE. See SIERAH.

LOWDHAM, a village and parish of England, co., and 7½ miles N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 1483.

LOWELL, lō'ĕl, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Passadumkeag, 33 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 378.

LOWELL, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, at the head of Missisque River, about 40 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 637.

LOWELL, lō'ĕl, a city, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimack, where it receives the Concord River, and at the terminus of five railroads, which communicate with the principal cities on the seaboard, and with the various sections of the interior, 25 miles N. by W. from Boston. Lat. 42° 38′ 46″ N., lon. 71° 19′ 2″ W. In the extent and variety of its manufactures this city may be regarded as without a rival in the United States. The site has many inequalities of surface, but is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. In different sections are two public squares. The one in the southern part of the city, called South Square, has an ample area, which is being graded and beautifully ornamented. The private edifices are for the most part spacious and elegant; those occupied as boarding-houses for the 15,000 operatives employed in the mills, will compare favorably with the better class of residences in other American cities. The principal public edifices are, the Court-House, Mechanics' Hall, a market-house, and the churches, of which there are 22, viz.: 1 Episcopal, 3 Roman Catholic, 4 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 3 Universalist, 3 Methodist, 2 Unitarian, 2 Orthodox, and 1 ministry at large. A new court-house was erected by the county two or three years since, at a cost of about $100,000; it is fire-proof throughout, and a very handsome structure. A costly railroad depôt has been erected within the present year, the upper story of which contains a large hall, for the use of the city council. The literary and educational institutions of Lowell are highly respectable. Among the most prominent may be mentioned the Mechanic Association, incorporated in 1825, with a fund of $25,000. It has a valuable library of about 6000 volumes, reading-room, philosophical apparatus, &c. The City School Library, comprising about 9500 volumes, is owned by the city, and accessible to all upon the annual payment of fifty cents. A hospital was established in 1839 by the several manufacturing companies, chiefly for the benefit of persons in their employ. Lowell has an excellent system of public instruction. It comprises 48 primary, 3 intermediate, 10 grammar schools, and 1 high school, for the maintenance of which about $44,000 was appropriated in 1853. The press consists of 4 daily and 4 weekly papers. The total number of pupils for this year is about 9500.

The almost unrivalled advantages which Lowell enjoys for manufacturing are derived from a descent of 30 feet in the Merrimack, known as the Pawtucket Falls, which, by the aid of canals and locks, furnishes an immense hydraulic power. The original design of the first canal was to provide a passage for boats and rafts from Concord River to the head of the falls. In 1822, a company, entitled the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, commenced the enlargement of this channel for the purpose of securing an extensive and available water-power for the propulsion of machinery. Its present dimensions are, length a mile and a half, breadth 60 feet, and depth from 6 to 8 feet. In 1847, the old canal proving in some degree inadequate to the rapidly increasing demand, a new one of greater capacity was constructed, averaging 100 feet wide, 15 feet deep, and nearly a mile in length, costing upwards of $600,000. The same corporation are the proprietors of all the principal water privileges at Lowell, and also of most of the lands adjoining the falls on both sides of the river. In the short space of three months, the Lowell Machine Shop is prepared to furnish machinery for a mill with a capacity for 6000 spindles: the mill can be built in the same period. In 1852, there were 12 manufacturing corporations in Lowell, owning 51 mills, and employing an aggregate capital of $13,900,000. The number of hands engaged were, males, 4163; females, 8470; total, 12,633. Number of spindles in operation, 342,722; looms, 10,603; cotton consumed during the year, 91,650 bales; wool, 5,158,000 pounds; iron in machine shops, 4500 tons; anthracite coal, 30,576 tons; charcoal, 68,350 bushels; wood, 3220 cords; whale and sperm oil, 69,607 gallons; lard, 47,000 gallons; and starch, 1,400,000 pounds. The weekly products of the looms were, cotton cloth, 2,087,000 yards; osnaburgs, 90,000 yards; woollens, 27,000 yards; carpets, 25,000 yards; cotton goods dyed and printed, 300,000 yards. The medium produce of a loom per day is about 45 yards of No. 14 yarn, and 33 yards of No. 30 yarn. Average produce of a spindle per day, 1¼ yards. The average wages of males per week, clear of board, are about $4.80, and of females, $2.00. Among the 12 corporations, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, may be mentioned as one of the most extensive. It annually makes use of 1,000,000 pounds of madder, 33,000 pounds of copperas, 60,000 pounds of alum, 50,000 pounds of sumac, 45,000 pounds of indigo, and 40,000 pounds of soap. The Middlesex Company annually use 6,000,000 teasels, 2,000,000 pounds of fine wool, 50,000 pounds of glue, $30,000 worth of dyestuffs, and $13,000 worth of soap. Other manufactures, in addition to those above specified, embracing powder, paper, batting, &c., are annually produced to the value of $1,500,000, employing a capital of $400,000, and about 1500 operatives.

Comparatively few adults are natives of Lowell: about one-third of the whole population are foreigners, principally Irish; the other two-thirds are nearly all from the different New England States, New Hampshire and Maine furnishing a large portion. Very great efforts are made to avoid the usual objections to a manufacturing city arising from immorality. No female of doubtful reputation is employed in

any of the mills, and even a reasonable suspicion of any impropriety of conduct, is, by an arrangement among all the manufacturing companies, sufficient to procure her discharge, and to prevent her employment in any other manufactory in the city. The result is a highly respectable community, in which the daughters of the worthy farmers of New Hampshire and Maine find profitable work and agreeable society, without a suggestion that the employment is in any degree derogatory to their reputation. They remain only about three years on the average. Lowell has 5 banks, an insurance company, and 2 savings institutions. The amount deposited in the latter, November 1st, 1851, was $812,598.68, and the number of depositors, 6224, nearly all of whom were persons employed in the mills. A reservoir of great capacity has been built on an elevation, in Belvidere, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of Lowell in cases of fire. The water is conveyed into the reservoir by forcing-pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop, and thence by distributing pipes to the city hydrants, to which hose can be attached when necessary. The annual expenditures of the government are about $200,000. The mills are all heated by steam, and lighted with gas. The name of Lowell is derived from Francis C. Lowell, a gentleman of Boston, distinguished for his efforts to introduce the manufacture of cotton into the United States. It was incorporated a town in 1826, and a city in 1836. When the enlargement of the canal was commenced in 1822, the territory included within the limits of Lowell contained less than 200 inhabitants. In 1830, the population was 6474; in 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 33,383; and in 1854, about 37,000.

LOWELL, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

LOWELL, a post-village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

LOWELL, a post-village of Randolph co., Georgia, on the Pataula Creek, 170 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. The creek at this place has forced its way through a ledge of rocks, and affords a valuable water-power.

LOWELL, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 10 miles N. of Marietta, has a fine water-power produced by a dam across the river.

LOWELL, a post-township in the E. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 214.

LOWELL, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad.

LOWELL, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

LOWELL, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

LOWELL, a post-village in Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 65 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

LOWELL, a post-village and township of Dodge co., Wisconsin, on Beaverdam Creek, 38 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 834; of the village in 1853, about 200.

LOWELLVILLE, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 12 miles E. of Canfield, is the seat of extensive iron works.

LOWEN, (Löwen,) lō'ĕn, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 36 miles S.E. of Breslau, and on the Breslau and Oppeln Railroad, on the Neisse. Pop. 1107.

LOWENBERG, (Löwenberg,) lō'ĕn-bĕrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 4330. It has woollen, printed linen, and cotton factories, and bleaching works.

LOWENDAL, low'ĕn-dăl', an island on the N.W. coast of West Australia, belonging to the Montebello Group, and about 16 miles N. of Barrow Island.

LOWENSTEIN, (Löwenstein,) lō'ĕn-stīne', a town of Würtemberg, 24 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart, with 1047 inhabitants, some vitriol factories, and a ruined castle.

LOWER, a township of Cape May co., New Jersey. P. 1604.

LOWER ALLEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1134.

LOWER ALPS. See BASSES-ALPES.

LOWER AUGUSTA, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2019.

LOWER BARTLETT, a post-village of Coos co., New Hampshire, on Saco River, 65 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

LOWER BERN, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

LOWER BLUE LICK, a post-village of Nicholas co., Kentucky, on the Licking River, 58 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. The medicinal springs at this place have a wide reputation, and this is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the Western States. The principal hotel is a magnificent structure, 670 feet in length, and is visited by several thousands annually. The water is an extensive article of commerce throughout the West. It is highly medicinal, containing the muriates and sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia.

LOWER CALIFORNIA. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1637.

LOWER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 422.

LOWER COLUMBIA, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

LOWER DICKINSON, a township in the S. part of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 825.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 4294.

LOWER EGYPT. See EGYPT.

LOWER EVESHAM, a small village in the W. part of Burlington co., New Jersey.

LOWER GILMANTON, (ghil'man-ton,) a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

LOWER HESSE. See NIEDER-HESSEN.

LOWER LAWRENCE, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio. 100 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

LOWER LEACOCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1943.

LOWER LOIRE. See LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE.

LOWER MACUNGY, (mą-kŭng'ghco,) a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2353.

LOWER MAHONOY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1474.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. by S. of Pottsville. Pop. 1505.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1746.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland, on the Patuxent, 26 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis.

LOWER MERION, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill River, 10 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2238.

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3117.

LOWER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1297.

LOWER OKAW, a township in Coles co., Illinois. P. 440.

LOWER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1341.

LOWER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1573.

LOWER PEACHTREE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1961.

LOWER PYRENEES. See BASSES-PYRÉNÉES.

LOWER RHINE. See BAS-RHIN.

LOWER SAGINAW, a thriving post-village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the right bank of Saginaw River, 5 miles from its mouth, and about 112 N.N.W. of Detroit. The fisheries give employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The bay which receives Saginaw River is the largest, with the exception of Green Bay, in all the West, but is little frequented, except by vessels trading up the river, and those taking shelter in it in bad weather. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn here, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 feet are annually shipped at this and other ports on the river. The village has 2 churches, 5 stores, and several schools. Pop. in 1851, about 1000.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 5930.

LOWER SALEM, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LOWER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1207.

LOWER SANDUSKY, Ohio. See FREMONT.

LOWER SAUCON, a post-township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 10 miles S.W. of Easton. Pop. 2905.

LOWER SEINE. See SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1283.

LOWER SQUANKUM, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

LOWER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 759.

LOWER THREE CREEK, of Barnwell district, South Carolina, flows into Savannah river.

LOWER THREE RIVERS, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWER TUKEYFOOT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 666.

LOWER WATERFORD, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, 35 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier.

LOWER WINDSOR, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1923.

LOWERZ or LOWERTZ, lō'ĕrts, a village and lake of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the foot of the Rossberg. See GOLDAU.

LOWES, LOCH, lŏk lōz, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, parish of Ettrick, separated from St. Mary's Loch by a narrow neck of land.

LOWESBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LOWESTOFT, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on a height sloping gradually to the sea, 40 miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. It consists of a principal and several minor streets, the former nearly 1 mile long, well paved, and kept remarkably clean; and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are, the parish church, a chapel of ease, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, the Independents and Baptists; a town-hall, theatre, assembly-room, and subscription reading-room and

library. For education there are two free schools, a British school, and several private schools. There is also a mechanics' institute, an infirmary, and a fishermen's hospital. Ship-building is carried on with some vigor; and there are several breweries and refineries. The trade, which was formerly almost confined to coasting, having received an impetus from the formation of a harbor, and a branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway communicating with it, now extends to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. The shipping which visited the port in 1848 was 1014 vessels, (67,108 tons,) and had risen in 1850 to 1575 vessels, (108,238 tons). The harbor dues during the same period rose from 4322*l.* to 6038*l.* About 80 boats, employing about 800 men, are occupied in the herring and mackerel fisheries. Potter, well known for his translations of Æschylus and other Greek dramatists, was born here. Pop. in 1851, 6858.

LOWESWATER, lo/wĂ'ter, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, on a small lake of the same name, 6 miles S.S.E. of Cockermouth.

LOWEVILLE, lō/vil, a village in Madison co., Alabama, 180 miles N. of Montgomery.

LOW HAMP'TON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, near the Albany and Rutland Railroad.

LOW HILL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 88 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1021.

LOWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

LOWICK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

LOWICZ or LOWITSCH, lo'vitch, a town of Poland, 44 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 7100. It has cavalry barracks, several monasteries, a Piarist gymnasium, and a normal school.

LOWISA, lo-wee'sä, or DEGESBY, dā'ghĕs-bī', a fortified seaport town of Finland, læn of Kymmenegard, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles N.E. of Helsingfors. Pop. 2700.

LOW ISLES, a group of three small islands, on the N.E. coast of Australia, Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 25′ S., lon. 145° 30′ E.

LOWNDES, lōwndz, a county in the S. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains 2060 square miles. It is intersected by the Alapaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, and also drained by Little River and Ocopilco Creek. The surface is level, and the soil productive. It is divided between pine and hummock lands. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of William Jones Lowndes, member of Congress from South Carolina. Capital, Troupville. Pop. 8351, of whom 5867 were free, and 2484 slaves.

LOWNDES, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of 930 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama River, and drained by the Pintelala and Letohatchee Creeks. The surface is uneven, the soil is fertile, and extensively cultivated. The navigation of the river is good for large steamboats through its whole extent. Capital, Haynesville. Pop. 21,910, of whom 7268 were free, and 14,649 slaves.

LOWNDES, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee, which, in passing through the county, receives the Oktibbeha River and Luxapatilla Creek. The surface is level or gently undulating, and is mostly occupied with prairies. The soil is a dark-colored, heavy, and highly productive loam, thought to be very durable, and particularly adapted to cotton. Large steamboats navigate the Tombigbee during more than half of the year. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, now in progress, passes through the county. Capital, Columbus. Pop. 19,544, of whom 6551 were free, and 12,993 slaves.

LOWNDES, a post-village of Wayne co., Missouri, on Castor Creek, 160 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

LOWNDES'BOROUGH, a post-village of Lowndes co., Alabama, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has considerable trade. The county is among the most fertile and wealthy in the state. The village contains 1 male and 1 female academy. Pop. about 500.

LOWNDES'VILLE, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 110 miles W. of Columbia.

LOWNDESVILLE, a steamboat landing on the Tombigbee River, below Columbus.

LOW POINT, a post-office of Woodford co., Illinois.

LOW-QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LOW-QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

LOW-ROW, England, a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of Carlisle.

LOW'RANCE'S MILLS, a post-village of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

LOWRY, lōw'ree, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

LOWRY'S FERRY, a small village of Murray co., Georgia.

LOWRY'S TURNOUT, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWRYSVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

LOWRYTOWN, a village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, about 12 miles above Mauch Chunk, and 112 from Harrisburg.

LOWRYVILLE, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

LOW'S CORNER, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

LOW'SIDE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a maritime township of England, co. of Cumberland.

LOWTHER, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

LOW'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 4 miles E.N.E. of Great Driffield, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway.

LOWTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

LOW'VILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Lewis co., New York, 55 miles N. by W. from Utica. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and 2 banks. Black River flows along the E. border of the township. Pop. of the village estimated at 800. Total pop. 2377.

LOWVILLE, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Erie borough, has about 150 inhabitants.

LOWVILLE, a post-village and township in the central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 22 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 323.

LOWYAH, lōw'yä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Sarum, 29 miles S.E. of Bettiah.

LOXA, a town of Spain. See LOJA.

LOXA, a town of Ecuador. See LOJA.

LOX'BEAR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LOX'HORE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LOX'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

LOXLEY, a liberty of England, co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Uttoxeter. The famous Robin Hood is generally said to have been born here.

LOYALHAN'NA, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1268.

LOYALHANNA CREEK, of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, unites with the Conemaugh to form the Kiskiminetas River, near Salzburg.

LOY'ALSOCK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1581.

LOYALSOCK CREEK, rises in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna below Williamsport.

LOY'ALTY ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consist of 2 large and 3 small islands,—the 3 largest are inhabited. LIFU is the most N. and the largest. North end in lat. 20° 27′ S., lon. 167° E.; 37 miles long, 10 to 20 miles broad; it is of coral formation, and has no harbor. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. Pop. about 3000. MARE, discovered in 1841, is about 20 miles long and 10 miles broad, and has no anchorage; it is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded. It is densely populated by a wild race of small stature.

LOYAT, lo'yä', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2062.

LOYES, lo'ya', a village of France, department of Ain, 22 miles E. of Trevoux. Pop. 1071.

LOYD, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

LOYDS'VILLE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

LOYDSVILLE, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, 15 miles W. from Wheeling in Virginia.

LOYOLA, lo-yō'lä, a celebrated convent and village of Spain, Biscay, 14 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian; the former held to be the wealthiest and most magnificent belonging to the Jesuits, by whom it was built in honor of their founder, St. Ignatius, born in the adjacent village in 1491.

LOZDZEY, a town of Poland. See LOSDZEY.

LOY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

LOZÈRE, lo'zair', a department of the S. of France, formed of part of the old province of Languedoc. Area 1965 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 144,705. Surface mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cévennes Mountains, and from E. to W. by the Mountains of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau 2300 to 3000 feet; the mountains are snow-clad during a great part of the year. Elevation of Mount Lozère, in the Cévennes, 4884 feet. Chief rivers, Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; its corn and wine insufficient for consumption, and a great part of the population live on chestnuts and potatoes. Sheep are extensively reared. The minerals of the department are lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron. Chief industry, cotton spinning, the preparation of chestnuts for the marine, and mining. This department nearly corresponds to the country of the ancient Gabales, and, under the Romans, formed part of Aquitania, Prima, and Septimania. Capital, Mende. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Mende, Florac and Marvejols.

LOZOYA, lo-thō'yä, a town of Spain, New Castile, 50 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 2072.

LOZWEIL, lots'wīle, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2½ miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2430.

LU, loo, (L. *Lucus*,) a market-town of Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3698.

LUANA POINT, Jamaica, S. coast. Lat. 18° N.

LUANCO, loo-ăn'ko, or LUANCO SANTA MARIA, (sän'tä-mä-ree'ä,) a seaport town of Spain, on a headland of Asturias,

in the Bay of Biscay, province and 15 miles N. of Oviedo. Pop. 2700.

LUARCA, loo-ar'kâ, a seaport town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.N.W. of Oviedo. Pop. 2000. It is in a sheltered cove. The harbor is defended by batteries.

LUBACZOW, loo'bâ-chov', a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 3000.

LUBACZOVKA or LUBACZOWKA, a town of Russia. See LOOBATCHOVKA.

LUBAN, a town of Russia. See LOOBAN.

LUBAN, Malay Archipelago. See LOOBAN.

LUBAR, a town of Russia. See LOOBAR.

LUBARTOW, written also LUBARTOV, loo-bar'tov, a town of Poland, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 3200.

LUBBECKE, (Lübbecke,) lüb'bĕk'kĕh, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles W. of Minden. Pop. 2750.

LUBBEEK, lüb-bâk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1811.

LUBBEN, (Lübben,) lüb'ben, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Spree. Pop. 4370. Chief industry, linen and woollen cloth weaving, brewing, distilling, and manufactures of tobacco.

LUBBENAU, (Lübbenau,) lüb'beh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 44 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort, on the Spree. Pop. 3100. It has a castle.

LUBBENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

LUBBUB CREEK, of Alabama, flows S.W. through Pickens co. into Tombigbee River.

LUBEC, a post-village and seaport of Washington co., Maine, 230 miles N.E. of Portland. It is pleasantly situated on a point of land projecting into the harbor, which is spacious, easy of access, and never obstructed with ice. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the coast trade and the fisheries. On the S.W. side of Quoddy Head, in this township, stands a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light 90 feet above the sea. A ferry-boat plies regularly between Lubec and Eastport. Settled in 1816. Pop. of the township, 2814.

LUBECK, lu'bĕk, (Ger. *Lübeck*, lü'bĕk, L. *Lubecum*,) a famous commercial city of Germany, nominally the chief of the Hanse Towns, and the capital of a small republic, on the Trave, 10 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lubeck, 36 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 41′ 5″ E. Lubeck is enclosed by ramparts and a promenade; it is well built, mostly in antiquated style, and has a cathedral with curious works of art, a castellated town-hall, formerly the place of assembly for the Hanseatic League, an exchange, arsenal, mint, several hospitals, colleges, schools, and other public institutions, a public library of 37,000 volumes, a society of useful arts, and an operatic theatre. Its trade, though less important than in the middle ages, is still thriving, especially with the Baltic States. Principal exports, corn, cattle, wool, fish, iron, and timber; the imports comprise wines, silks, cottons, hardwares, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dye-stuffs, &c. It has an extensive commission and transit trade, large fairs for wool, cattle, and horses; and manufactures of tobacco, soap, playing-cards, paper, linen and cotton stuffs, iron, copper, and brass works. The exports of grain, in 1852, comprised 26,360 quarters of wheat, 14,300 of barley, 587 of rye, 1206 of oats, and 7920 of peas. In 1850, 1153 vessels, tonnage 213,060, entered, and 1154, tonnage 214,815, cleared at the port. The town communicates with Hamburg by the Trave and Stecknitz Canal, with its port Travemünde by steamboats daily, and also by steam with the northern capitals frequently. In 1806, Lubeck was stormed by the French; and it subsequently became a capital of an arrondissement of the department of Bouches d'Elbe. Sir Godfrey Kneller and Mosheim were born here. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Lubeck has the 35th vote in the plenum; and, in the minor council, shares the 17th vote with the other three free towns. It possesses a territory, exclusive of the bailiwick of Bergedorf, which it holds in common with Hamburg, of 114 square miles. This territory, instead of forming one contiguous whole, consists of 10 isolated portions, enclosed partly by Holstein, partly by Lauenburg, and partly by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. in 1852, 27,000; of the territory, including half of Vierland, 55,500. The government is vested in a senate, and a house of burgesses elected by corporate companies.

LUBECK, (Lübeck,) PRINCIPALITY OF, a principality of Northern Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, consisting of two detached portions of territory, enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg, and comprising the town of Eutin and some villages. Area 180 square miles. Pop. 22,146.

LUBEC MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

LUBEN, (Lüben,) lü'ben, a town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3520.

LUBERSAC, lü'bĕr-sâk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 21 miles N.N.W. of Brives. Pop. 1431.

LUBINA, loo'bee'nâh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neutra. Pop. 2500.

LUBLANA. See LAYBACH.

LUBLAU, lüb'lŏw, (Hun. *Lubló*, loo'blo',) a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 15 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2100.

LUBLIN, loo'blin, a province of Poland, having E. the Russian government of Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. and N. the provinces of Siedlec and Sandomier, (Sandomir.) Area 11,975 square miles. Pop. 1,008,292. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

LUBLIN, loo'blin, or LUBELSK, loo'bĕlsk, a city of Poland, capital of a government, in a marshy tract, on the Bistritza, 95 miles S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. about 16,000, half of whom are Jews. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel, and ruins of a castle, built by Casimir the Great. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the Sobieski Palace, cathedral, and synagogue, a Piarist College, diocesan and many other schools, civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. It has extensive manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, in which, and in corn and Hungarian wines, it has a considerable trade.

LUBLINITZ, loob'le-nits', a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln, on the Malz. Pop. 2150.

LUBLO. See LUBLAU.

LUBLO or NEW LUBLO, (Hun. *Uj-Lubló*, oo'e-loo'bloo, Ger. *Neu-Lublau*, noi'-loo-blŏw), a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Zips, about 26 miles from Leutschau. Pop. 1312.

LUBNA, loob'nâ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1286.

LUBNAIG, LOCH, lok lüb'naig', ("the Crooked Lake,") a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the N.E. base of Benledi, 5 miles N.N.W. Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine and Veel.

LUBNI, a town of Russia. See LOOBNEE.

LUBOML, loo'bom'l, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 38 miles N.N.W. of Vladimeer. Pop. 2815.

LUBRIN, loo-breen', a town of Spain, province and 29 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 4815. It has several Roman ruins, and extensive mines.

LUBTHEEN, (Lübtheen,) lüb'tain, a market-town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles S.S.W. of Hagenow. Pop. 1600.

LUBZ, (Lübz,) lüps, a town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 8 miles E.N.E. of Parchim. Pop. 1874.

LUC or LE LUC, leh lük, (anc. *Lucus Augusti?*) a market-town of France, department of Var, 13 miles S.W. of Dragulgnan. In its vicinity is an extensive glass and crystal factory. Pop. in 1852, 3686.

LUCA. See LUCCA.

LUCAINENA DE LAS ALPUJARRAS, loo-ki-nâ'nâ dâ lâs âl-poo-hâr'râs, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles from Almeria. Pop. 800.

LUCAINENA DE LAS TORRES, loo-ki-nâ'nâ dâ lâs tor'râs, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 25 miles from Almeria. P. 1205.

LUCAN, a village and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin, beautifully situated on the Liffey, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 6¾ miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 1139. Lucan gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Bingham.

LUCANAS, loo-kâ'nâs, a province of Peru, in the department of Ayacucho. Pop in 1850, 17,401.

LUCANIA. See BASILICATA.

LUCAS, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan and Lake Erie, has an area of 560 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Maumee River, and also drained by the Ottawa, and by Swan Creek. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Another railroad extends from Toledo, the county seat, to Cleveland. Pop. 12,363.

LUCAS, a new county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. Whitebreast River, an affluent of Des Moines, flows through the county in a N.E. direction; the Chariton River, an affluent of Missouri, traverses the S. part; the county is also drained by English and other creeks. The surface is diversified with rolling prairies, and groves of hard timber; the soil is generally fertile. Capital, Polk. P. 471.

LUCAS, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

LUCAS, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

LUCAS, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, near Cedar River, 25 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

LUCASVILLE, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Scioto River, 13 miles S. of Portsmouth.

LUÇAY-LE-MALE, lü'sâ'leh-mâl, a town of France, department of Indre, 20 miles N.N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1845.

LUCAYOS. See BAHAMAS.

LUCCA, (It. pron. look'kâ; Fr. *Lucques*, lük,) a city of Central Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, is situated on the Serchio, 11 miles N.E. of Pisa. Pop. 22,659. It is well built and clean; fortifications laid out in public walks. It has a fine cathedral, partly of the 11th century, containing valuable paintings and some curious antiquities; several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, an unfinished ducal

palace, with some good private palaces, royal lyceum, with a library of 20,000 volumes, a seminary for noble ladies, founded by the sister of Napoleon, a small theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many public fountains. It is an archbishop's see, has many benevolent institutions, and is one of the most industrious cities in Italy: having manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics and paper, and an active trade in olive oil, &c. First an Etruscan, then a Ligurian town, it afterwards became a Roman *municipium*, and was often the head-quarters of Julius Cæsar. About the end of the 6th century it fell under the power of the Lombards, from whom it passed to the emperors of Germany. In 1342 it purchased its freedom from Charles IV., and became a republic. It was taken possession of by the French in 1799; and, a few years after, became the capital of a principality of the same name, erected by Napoleon, in favor of his sister Eliza, wife of Felix Baciocchi. In virtue of arrangements made by the Congress of Vienna, it now belongs to the Duke of Tuscany. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 miles northward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucca, a favorite summer watering-place. Adj. and inhab. LUCCHESE, lük-keez'. (It. pron. look-kā'sā.)

LUCCA, DUCHY OF, (It. *Ducato di Lucca*, dook-kā'to dee look'kā, or *Lucchese*, look-kā'sā,) a small territory of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45' and 44° 7' N., and lon. 10° 12' and 10° 42' E., bounded E. and S. by Tuscany, W. by the Gulf of Genoa and Duchy of Massa, and N. by Modena. Area 516 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 260,745. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is considered one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in October, 1847. See TUSCANY.

LUCCA, look'kā, a village of Sicily, intendency of Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo. Pop. 3000.

LUCCHESE. See LUCCA, DUCHY OF.

LUCE, a township in Spencer co., Indiana. Pop. 1042.

LUCEA, loo-see'a, a maritime village of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. of Cornwall, 17½ miles W.S.W. of Montego.

LUCEAU, lü'sō', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 1352.

LUCE (luss) BAY, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigton. Breadth at entrance, 18½ miles; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 miles; length 16½ miles. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

LUCENA, lu-se'na or loo-thā'nā, (anc. *Elisana?*) a city of Spain, Andalusia, province and 30 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, in an agreeable plain. It is well built, has several squares, generally wide, clean, paved streets, lined with handsome edifices; a large, handsome, and highly decorated parish church, several chapels, four convents, two ladies' colleges, and a variety of schools and benevolent institutions; a town and session-house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, storehouse, a magnificent "paseo" (promenade) in one of the principal squares, and, in the environs, esteemed medicinal baths. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, shoes, soap, earthenware, delft, glass, brandy, wine, oil, vinegar; and iron, copper, and other metallic vessels, &c. Pop. 16,652.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the river Lucena. Pop. 2903.

LUCENAY LES AIX, lü'seh-nā' lā ēz, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 25 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1579.

LUCENAY L'EVÊQUE, lü'seh-nā' leh-vāk', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Autun. Pop. 1221.

LUCENDA, loo-sēn'dā, a considerable town of South Africa, capital of the territory of Cazembe, on the W. affluent of Lake Nyassi, near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E.

LUCE, (NEW AND OLD,) two parishes of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

LUCENICO, loo-chā'ne-ko, or LUTZENEY, loot'seh-nī', a village of Austrian Illyria, circle of Göritz, near the Isnitz. Pop. 1180.

LUCENTO, loo-chēn'to, a village of the Sardinian States, near Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. 1246.

LUCENTUM. See ALICANTE.

LUCERA, loo-chā'rā, (anc. *Luceria,*) a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on a height, 12 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 11,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace, a *tribunale* appropriated to the public offices, a royal college, and a fine private museum, and active trade in cattle and cheese.

LUCERAME, loo-chā-rā'mā, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 14 miles N.N.E. of Nice. Pop. 1207.

LUCERIA. See LUCERA.

LUCERNA, a town of Sardinia. See LUSERNA.

LUCERNE, lu-sern', (Fr. pron. lü'sairn'; Ger. *Luzern* or *Lucern*, loot'sērn',) a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss Diet, on the Reuss, where it issues from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 miles S.S.W. of Zurich. Pop. in 1850, 10,068. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by a wall and watch-towers, and pretty well built. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other fine churches, several convents, town-hall, arsenal, with ancient armor, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, jail, theatre, and several covered bridges, adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, established in an old Jesuit convent, has 14 professors; there is attached to it an admirable public school. In a garden, outside of the city walls, is a monument to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris, 1792; Lucerne has several other remarkable works of art; also manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, carriages, and one of the largest weekly corn-markets in Switzerland.

LUCERNE, a canton of Switzerland, near its centre. Area 588 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 132,799, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Soil generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The canton comprises the lakes Sempach and Baldegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. A small surplus of corn is produced annually; fruits are plentiful, and some wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle rearing and dairy husbandry. Lucerne is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

LUCERNE, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Waldstädter See* or *Vierwaldstädter See*, feer-fālt'stēt-ter zā', or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons,") a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length 24 miles; breadth from half a mile to 2 miles; height of surface above the sea 1380 feet; the depth varies from 300 near Lucerne to 900 feet, near its E. extremity. Shape cruciform, with a prolongation eastward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into rugged sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E., and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city of Lucerne, and towns of Kussnacht, Brunnen, and Fluelen are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end, twice a day in summer.

LUCERNE, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 50 miles N.E. of Columbus.

LUCHÉ, lü'shā', a village of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 7 miles E. of La Flèche. Pop. 2626.

LUCHENTE, loo-chēn'tā, a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles from Valentia. Pop. 1207.

LUCHON, a town of France. See BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

LÜCHOW, (Lüchow,) lü'kov, a town of Hanover, 37 miles S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jetze. Pop. 1343.

LUCHTRINGEN, (Lüchtringen,) luk'tring-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 40 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser, over which there is here a ferry. Pop. 1909.

LUCIGNANO, loo-cheen-yā'no, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, province of Florence, 7 miles N.E. of Sienna. P. 2880.

LUCILLO, loo-theel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 1485.

LUCIN'DA FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LUCITO, loo-chee'to, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 11 miles W.S.W. of Larino. Pop. 3060.

LUCK, a town of Russia. See LOOTSK.

LUCKA, look'kā, a town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg, on the Schnauber. Pop. 1425.

LUCKAU, loo'kow, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 50 miles S.W. of Frankfort, (on the Oder,) on the Berste. Pop. 4310. It has manufactures of woollens and linens: distilleries, and powder-mills.

LUCKENWALDE, look'en-vāl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 23 miles S.E. of Potsdam, on the Nuthe, with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. Pop. 6300, employed in woollen cloth and linen factories, tanneries, iron works, breweries, and distilleries.

LUCK'ER, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Belford.

LUCK'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LUCK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LUCKIPOOR, lük-ke-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Tiperah, near the mouth of the Brahmapootra, 60 miles S.S.E. of Dacca. Lat. 22° 55' N., lon. 90° 55' E. It has manufactures of coarse cotton goods, and is remarkable as one of the cheapest towns in India.

LUCKNOW, lück'nōw', (Hin. *Laksmanavate.*) a city of Hindostan, capital of Oude, 550 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta; lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 80° 58' E.; on the right bank of the Goomty, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 irregular, pointed arches, and by a bridge of boats. The river, opposite the city, is about 100 yards wide; and is navigable, for large boats, from its junction with the Ganges, between Ghazipoor and Benares, to a considerable distance up the country. Lucknow, like nearly all Eastern cities, has an imposing and picturesque appearance from a distance, with its innumerable minarets, gilded cupolas, and brilliantly-colored sepulchres and mosques; but, like them also, fails to realize, on near inspection, the promises of the remoter view. It may be said to be divided into two portions—the court end, and the bazaar or mercantile, which is 3 or 4 miles in length, and, in some places, nearly as much in breadth; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses generally mean. In the better quarter it is otherwise. Here the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad and clean; one of the finest

of these, called Husan Abad, runs parallel with the river towards the bridge, and traverses a considerable portion of the northern quarter. In the centre of this street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers; and, at the further extremity, is the Imaum Barree (holy palace), where the Vizir Asoph ud Dowlah is buried. There are, besides, many stately khans, and some handsome mosques and pagodas, in various parts of the city, and not a few of them in the meanest and most wretched quarters. With the exception, however, of the royal tombs, and the Imaumbarah, or cathedral, a beautiful structure, the principal edifices of the city are all of modern construction. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the Goomty. The river here exhibits a scene of great activity—traffic-boats, small barks, and fishing-boats, rowing to and fro in ceaseless succession. Between the city and the decaying country-seat Constantia, is the Delkusha Park, with an extensive menagerie; and about 3 miles distant is Baroun, a royal palace in the Grecian style. Lucknow has been the seat of government since 1774, when it was removed thither from Fyzabad. Pop. estimated at 200,000; but Von Orlich, in 1843, says 300,000.

LUCKNOWTEE, lŭk'nŏw'tee', a town of North-Western Hindostan, in a territory subsidiary to the British, 18 miles N.E. of Kurnaul.

LUCK'PUT', LAK'HPAT, lŭk'h'păt', or LUCK'PUT' BUNDER, a fortified town of Western Hindostan, Cutch, on the Koree or East branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across, and only 4 feet deep. Pop. 5000, mostly Hindoo traders. It stands on elevated ground, and has irregular bastioned walls, mounting a heterogeneous collection of cannons.

LUCKY HIT, a post-village of Limestone co., Alabama, 200 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

LUCO, loo'ko, (anc. *Lucia?*) a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., on Lake Fucino, 5 miles S. of Avezzano. Pop. 1600.

LUCOLI, loo-ko'lee, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 miles W.S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 2500.

LUÇON, lü'sŏn', (anc. *Lucus?*) a town of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles W. of Fontenay, about 8 miles from the sea, to which it is united by a navigable canal, 10 miles in length. Pop. in 1852, 4810. It has a communal college, linen factories, and manufactures of porcelain.

LUÇON, one of the Philippine Islands. See LUZON.

LUÇQUES. See LUCCA.

LUCTO, a small village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on Salt River.

LUCTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LUCUS. See LUCO.

LUCUS ASTURIUM. See OVIEDO.

LUCUS AUGUSTI. See LUGO.

LUCY-LE-BOIS, lü'see'leh-bwä', a village of France, department of Yonne, canton of Avalon. Pop. 1011.

LUCZ, loots, a village of Hungary, on the Theiss, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 16 miles from Tokay. P. 1945.

LUDA, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

LUDAMAR', a state of West Africa, in the N.E. part of Senegambia, and on the borders of the Sahara. Pop. Mohammedan. Chief town, Benowm.

LUDAS, loo'dŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, on an extensive lagoon and morass of its own name. Pop. 2106.

LUDBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. and 25 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway, N. of Louth.

LUDCHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

LUDD, lŭd, (anc. *Lydda* or *Diospolis*,) a considerable village of Palestine, 2 miles N.E. of Ramleh, with a decayed church of St. George. It was ruined by a Mongol tribe in 1271.

LUDDENDEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3½ miles W. of Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

LUDDENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LUDDESDOWN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LUDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish of England, counties of Huntingdon and Northampton.

LUDE or LE LUDE, leh lüd, (anc. *Lusdum?*) a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 10 miles E.S.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 2250. It has a castle.

LUDENSCHEID, (Lüdenscheid,) lü'den-shīte', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3810. It has factories of cutlery, brass and iron wares.

LUD'FORD, a parish of England, counties of Hereford and Salop.

LUDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LUDGERSHALL, lŭj'erz-hăll, a town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 15 miles N. of Salisbury. Near it, a few years ago the great seal of England, used in the reign of Stephen, was discovered. Pop. 554.

LUDGERSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

LUDGVAN, lŭj'van, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LUD'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LUDINGHAUSEN, (Lüdinghausen), lü'ding-how'zen, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Münster. Pop. 1750.

LUDITZ, (Lüditz,) lü'dits, a town of Bohemia, circle of Elbogen, on the Strzela, 56 miles W. of Prague. P. 1400.

LUD'LOW, lŭd'lō, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Salop, at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 miles S. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1861, 5376. It is finely situated on an eminence in a fertile district. There are some traces of its ancient walls, erected in the reign of Edward I., extensive and magnificent remains of a castle, Mortimer's chapel, the noble state apartments of the lords presidents of the marches, with several towers, in one of which Butler wrote part of his Hudibras; a cruciform parish church, with a grammar school, founded by Edward IV., having two exhibitions to Baliol College, Oxford; and assembly rooms, small theatre, and library. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

LUD'LOW, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on a tributary of the Connecticut, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 70 miles S. of Montpelier. It has churches of 3 denominations, and considerable manufactures of cassimeres, machinery, and combs. P. 1619.

LUDLOW, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Chickopee River, about 9 miles N.E. of Springfield. The Springfield Manufacturing Company is located here. Pop. 1180.

LUDLOW, a post-office of Scott co., Mississippi.

LUDLOW, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

LUDLOW, a post-township in the N.E. part of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1081.

LUDLOW, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

LUD'LOWVILLE, a thriving post-village in Lansing township, Tompkins co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, 10 miles N. by W. of Ithaca. It has flouring-mills, and several churches. Pop. estimated at 500.

LUDWIGSBURG, lood'wigs-bŭrg or lood'wigs-bŏŏrg', a city and second capital of Würtemberg, 1 mile W. of the Neckar, and 8 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 6200. The chief edifice is its vast palace, one of the largest and finest in Germany, with a gallery of paintings, and spacious gardens. It has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a royal cannon foundry, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, and jewellery. Near it is LA FAVORITE, (lä fä-voreet',) a royal summer palace.

LUDWIG'S CANAL, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. See ALTMUHL.

LUDWIGSDORF, lood'wics-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Glatz. Pop. 1023.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, lood'wics-hä'fen, a village of Baden, Lake circle, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 817.

LUDWIGSLUST, lood'wigs-lŏŏst', a market-town of North Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Schwerin, with a station on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. Pop. 5256. Its fine palace was, till 1837, the usual residence of the grand-duke.

LUDWIGSTADT, lood'wig-stätt', a town of Bavaria, 39 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 860.

LUD'WORTH, a township of England, co. of Derby.

LUESIA, loo-ä'se-ä, a town of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa, on the Arba-de-Luesia. Pop. 947.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

LUFFENHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Stamford. It has a station on the Midland Railway.

LUFFINCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LUFTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LUGA, Russia. See LOOGA.

LUGAGNANO, loo-gän-yä'no, an ancient town of Parma, duchy and 19 miles S.E. of Piacenza, on the Arda. P. 4521.

LUGANO, loo-gä'no, a town of Switzerland, one of the 3 capitals of the canton of Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 16 miles S. of Bellinzona. Pop. in 1850, 5142. It is picturesquely situated, and has two churches, with good paintings, a large theatre, manufactures of silks, leather, and iron goods, and various printing and bookselling establishments, and it is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous grottoes.

LUGANO, LAKE OF, (It. *Lago di Lugano*, lä'go dee loo-gä'no, anc. *Cerisius Lacus*,) a lake of Switzerland and North Italy, between the Lakes Maggiore and Como, and about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length 16 miles, average breadth 2 miles. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great, and in some places, unfathomed depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Tresa into Lago-Maggiore. Its scenery is very imposing, being much more gloomy and rugged than that of the celebrated lakes on either side. A steamer plies regularly on the lake; and between the two villages of Melide and Bissona, where it is narrowest, a handsome bridge has recently been thrown over it.

LUGANSKAIA STANITZA, a town of Russia. See LOGGANSKAIA STANITZA.

LUGANSKOE, a town of Russia. See LOGGANSKOE.

LUGAR, Scotland, co. of Ayr, a small but beautiful affluent of the river Ayr, which it joins near Catrine.

LUGDE, lōōg'deh, a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, 27 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Emmer. Pop. 8500. It has paper-mills and mineral springs.

LUGDUNUM. See LYONS.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM. See LEYDEN.

LUGG, lug, a river of England and Wales, joins the Wye near Mordiford, co. of Hereford. Length about 40 miles.

LUGHMAN, lōōg'mān', or LAMGHAN, lăm'gān', a district in the N.E. of Afghanistan, lat. 34° 25' to 35° N., lon. 70° to 70° 40' E.; it forms part of the province of Jelalabad.

LUG'NAQUILLA, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 6 miles S.E. of Donard. Height 3039 feet.

LUGNY, lūn'yee', a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. 1167.

LUGO, loo'go, (anc. *Lucus Augusti*,) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Lugo, on the Minho, 48 miles E. N.E. of Santiago. Pop. 7269. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, surrounded by arcades; a Gothic cathedral of the 12th century, and manufactures of Morocco leather and thread stockings. Its mineral baths were famous in the time of the Romans.

LUGO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, between lon. 6° 52' and 8° 4' W. Area 3484 square miles. Pop. 419,437. Capital, Lugo.

LUGO, loo'go, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 32 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 7269. It is important as a place of trade, and has a large annual fair from September 1st to 19th.

LUGOS, loo'gosh', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 12 miles from Nyir Bathor. Pop. 1433.

LUGOS, a market-town of S.E. Hungary, co. of Krasso, on the Theiss, 32 miles E.S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 6600.

LUGRIN, loo-green', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1274.

LUGUM KLOSTER, Denmark. See LYGUM KLOSTER.

LUGUVALLUM or LUGUVALLIO. See CARLISLE.

LUG'WARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LUHATSCHOWITZ, loo'hăt-sho'vĭts, a village of Moravia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hradisch, with sulphur and saline baths, which have lately acquired repute. Pop. 798.

LUHU. See LOHUE.

LUIK, a town of Belgium. See LIEGE.

LUIKELAND, a province of Belgium. See LIEGE.

LUING, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyle, off its W. coast, separated from Seil Island, on the N., by a strait about 800 yards in width. Length 7½ miles.

LUINGNE, lwăng, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 30 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1343.

LUINO. See LUVINO.

LUIS DE LA PAZ, loo-ees' dā lā pās, a town of Mexico, near the E. frontiers of Guanajuato, and about 36 miles N.N.W. of Queretaro, with productive silver-mines.

LUISIANA, LA, lā loo-ee'see-ā'nā, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 40 miles from Seville. Pop. 2941.

LUIZ-ALVES, loo-ees'ăl'vēs, MANOEL-ALVES, mā-no-ĕl'-ăl'vēs, or MERIDIONAL, mā-re-de-o'năl, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Sierra do Duro, in the N.E. part of the province of Goyaz, and joins the Tocantins, in about lat. 9° 26' S. Its whole course is estimated at 150 miles.

LUJAN or LUXAN, loo-hān', a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

LUJAR or LUXAR, loo-hăr', a village of Spain, Andalusia, 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1222.

LUKA, loo'kā, a town of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenaub Rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

LUKAWETZ, loo'kā-vĕts, or LUKAWICE, loo'kā-vĕet'sā, a market-town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1005.

LUKELINGO, a town of Eastern Africa. See QUILOA.

LUK-FAH-TAH, a post-office of the Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

LUKHOKI, loo-ko'kee, a town of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenaub Rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

LUKIANOW, a town of Russia. See LOOKIANOV.

LUKISI, lū-kee'see, a maritime village of Greece, government of Bœotia, on the channel of Talanta, 12 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

LUKKEE (lŭk'kee') MOUNTAINS, a considerable range in Sinde, connected with the Hala or Brahooic Mountains of Beloochistan; highest parts, about 1000 feet.

LUKKEE, (NORTHERN,) a town of Sinde, in ruins, 10 miles S.S.E. of Sikarpore.

LUKKEE, (SOUTHERN,) a town of Sinde, on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

LUKOJANOV, a town of Russia. See LOOKIANOV.

LUKOV, loo'kof, a town of Poland, province and 17 miles S. of Siedlec. Pop. 3586, comprising many Jews.

LULA, loo'lā, or LUVULA, loo-voo'la, a village and island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 930.

LULEA, (Luleå,) loo'le-o, a navigable river of North Sweden, läen of Piteå, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles S.W. of Torneå, after a S. course of 200 miles.

LULEA, (Luleå,) a seaport-town of Sweden, läen of Piteå, capital of a district, at the mouth of the Luleå-Elf, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 miles W.S.W. of Torneå. The present town has a good harbor, at which some trade is carried on; and steamers call in passing between Stockholm and Torneå. Pop. 1140.

LULLEEANA, lūl-lee-ā'nā, a village of the Punjab, 20 miles S. of Lahore.

LULLIN, lool-leen', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 10 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1002.

LUL'LINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LUL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

LULLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LULLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LULL'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, 5½ miles S.W. of Wareham. Lullworth Castle, the seat of the Weld family, is a massive pile, erected in 1588.

LULLWORTH COVE, England, co. of Dorset, a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet of water at low tide.

LUMARSO, loo-mar'so, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, near Cicagna. Pop. 2657.

LUM'BER, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 136.

LUMBER BRIDGE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

LUMBER CITY, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

LUMBER CITY, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, on the Ocmulgee River, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Milledgeville.

LUM'BERLAND, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 125 miles S.S.W. of Albany. The Erie Railroad enters New York from Pennsylvania in this township, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal, following the N. bank of the Lackawaxen, also crosses the Delaware here by a viaduct, and passes eastward along the river. Pop. 2636.

LUM'BERPORT, a post-village of Harrison co., Virginia, 210 miles N.W. of Richmond.

LUMBER RIVER, rising near the N.E. border of Richmond county, in North Carolina, flows in a southerly course, and enters the Little Pedee, in South Carolina, about 14 miles E. of Marion Court House.

LUM'BERTON, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the S. branch of the Rancocus Creek, at the head of navigation, 2 or 3 miles S. of Mount Holly. It contains a glass factory. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 12,067 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 2797 tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 1 schooner and 7 other vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 537 tons, were admeasured.

LUMBERTON, a village of Gates co., North Carolina, on the Chowan River, about 25 miles W. by N. of Gatesville.

LUMBERTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Robeson co., North Carolina, on the Lumber River, 91 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh. It has an active trade in lumber and turpentine. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

LUMBERTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 70 miles S.W. of Columbus.

LUM'BERVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

LUMBIER, loom-be-air', a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 22 miles E.S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 2143.

LUMBRALES, loom-brā'lĕs, a market-town of Spain, province and 48 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 2492.

LUMBRERAS, loom-brā'rās, a market-town of Spain, province and 28 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1300.

LUMELLINA, a town of Sardinia. See MORTARA.

LUMELLO, loo-mĕl'lo, a town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 10 miles S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 2150.

LUMENCHA, loo-mĕn'chā, a small island of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, at the entrance of the port of Lequeitio. It had a battery, which the British destroyed in 1810.

LUMEZZANE, loo-mĕt-sā'nā, two contiguous villages of Austrian Italy, 8 miles N. of Brescia. United pop. 2715.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, a chapelry adjoining the above, and remarkable for its stately castle, originally built in the reign of Edward I., by the Lumleys, ancestors of the Earl of Scarborough.

LUMMEN, lūm'men, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2891.

LUMPHANAN, a parish of Scotland, co. and 24 miles W.S.W. of Aberdeen. Macbeth is said to have been slain here, at a spot marked by a cairn.

LUMP'KIN, a county in the N. part of Georgia, contains 460 square miles. It is drained by the Chestatee and Etowah Rivers. The surface is diversified, being traversed by the Blue Ridge. The soil near the rivers is very productive. Gold is found in nearly all parts, and some of the mines are very rich. Indications of its presence are seen in the color of the waters, and many of the hills are completely riddled

with shafts and tunnels.—WHITE'S *Statistics*. Copper, silver, magnetic iron, lead, and granite are also found. Organized in 1838, and named in honor of Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of Georgia. Capital, Dahlonega. Pop. 8954; of whom 8015 were free, and 939 slaves.

LUMPKIN, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Georgia, situated near the source of Hodchodkee Creek, 160 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, 2 academies, and 12 stores and groceries.

LUMPKIN'S CREEK, Georgia, enters Flint River, in Dooly county.

LUNA, loo'nâ, a town of Spain, Aragon, 35 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 945.

LUNÆ PORTUS. See SPEZIA, GULF OF.

LU'NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on a beautiful inlet of the North Sea, 3 miles S.S.W. of Montrose. In its churchyard is a monument erected to Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr.

LUNANAY, loo'na-ni', a town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, capital of a rajahship, 63 miles E. of Ahmedabad.

LUNAS, lü'nâs', a village of France, department of Hérault, 7 miles W.S.W. of Lodève. Pop. 1500.

LUNAY, lü'nâ', a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 6 miles W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1600.

LUN'CARTY, a village of Scotland, county and 3½ miles N. of Perth, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway. Population employed in a linen bleachery, the largest in Britain. The Danes were here defeated by Kenneth III., in 990, by the bravery of Hay, ancestor of the Errol family.

LUND, loond, a city of Sweden, læn of Malmö, in an extensive plain, about 8 miles from the Sound, and 24 miles E. of Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place; and, in Pagan times, had risen to such importance as to collect a population of 80,000. It was then surrounded with wooden fortifications, and had its warehouses filled with the merchandise and treasures which the Scanians had carried off in their piratical excursions. In the middle ages, it became the see of an archbishop; and the Scandinavian monarchs were elected kings of Scania on a hill in the immediate vicinity. Before the Reformation it contained 21 churches and 6 monasteries. It has now only 3 churches—one of them, a cathedral, a large, irregular structure, of very ancient date. But the great attraction of Lund is its University, opened in 1479, occupying the buildings of an old castle, and possessed of a library of nearly 60,000 volumes and manuscripts; an observatory, a museum, physical cabinet, &c., and attended by about 500 students. Other objects, deserving of notice, are the botanical garden, and the Nosocomium or infirmary. Pop. 5264.

LUND, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

LUNDEN, löön'den, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 67 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg.

LUNDENBURG, löön'den-böörg', BREDSLAWA, brĕd-slä'vä, or BRACZLAW, brätz'läv, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 38 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, on the railway from Vienna, and on the Taja. Pop. 2156.

LUN'DIE AND FOWLIS-EASTER, a united parish of Scotland, counties of Forfar and Perth.

LUNDYE, lün'dē', a river of Afghanistan, and a principal tributary of the Cabool River, which it joins from the N., 12 miles N.N.E. of Peshawer.

LUN'DY ISLE, England, co. of Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hartland Point. Area nearly 2000 acres. It is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side. It has a lighthouse. Silver and copper have been discovered. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates.

LUN'DY'S LANE, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

LUNE, a river of England, enters the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point, by a broad estuary. Length 50 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

LÜNEBURG, (Lüneburg,) lü'neh-bürg or lü'neh-böörg', a town of Germany, Hanover, capital of a landdrostei and principality, on the left bank of the Ilmenau, and on the Hanover and Hamburg Railway, 68 miles N.N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 11,779. It is walled, has 6 gates, and communicates across the river by 7 bridges; has several squares, but is, in general, ill built, having dark and narrow streets, and dull, old-fashioned houses. It contains 4 churches, a monastery, which was secularized in the 17th century, but still contains an extensive library; a castle, arsenal, town-hall, theatre, gymnasium, military academy, military hospital, ordinary hospital, and several other benevolent, educational, and literary institutions. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the interior of Germany. The landdrostei, or district of Lüneburg, has an area of 4336 square miles. Pop. 319,621.

LUNEL, lü'nĕl', (anc. *Lunatir*) a town of France, department of Hérault, 14 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Vidourle, and on the Canal of Lunel. It has a communal college, numerous brandy distilleries, and an active trade in Muscat wine and raisins. In the 16th century, Lunel was a place of strength, and almost entirely inhabited by Jews, whose celebrated rabbi, Solomon Jarchi, had here a famous synagogue. Its fortifications were razed in 1632, by Cardinal Richelieu. Pop. in 1852, 5392.

LUNEN, (Lünen,) lü'nen, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. with suburb, ALT-LUNEN, ält-lü'nen, ("Old Lünen,") 5649. It has manufactures of tobacco and woollen.

LU'NENBURG, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Nottoway River, and on the S. by the Meherrin River. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Formed in 1746. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. 11,692; of whom 4505 were free, and 7187 slaves.

LUNENBURG, a thriving post-village and township of Essex co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, opposite Lancaster in New Hampshire, (to which the Northern Railroad is soon to be extended,) about 45 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It contains a town-house, several churches, and a flourishing academy. The new Congregational church, erected on the site of the one destroyed in the fire of 1849, is a very fine building. In several of the public schools, the languages and higher English branches are taught. Pop. of the township, 1123.

LUNENBURG, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on the head waters of the Nashua River, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1249.

LU'NENBURG or MALAGUASH, mal'a-gwash', a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Lunenburg county, on a fine bay of its own name opening into the Atlantic Ocean, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Halifax. The harbor affords good anchorage, and at its entrance is a light-house showing two lights, one revolving, and 30 feet above the other. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. of the county, 16,206.

LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE, or LEWISTOWN, a post-village, capital of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 61 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has an elevated situation, and contains a handsome court-house.

LUNÉVILLE, lu'ne-vil or lü'nā'veel', (anc. *Marlanæ?*) a town of France, department of Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouse with the Meurthe, 15 miles E.S.E. of Nancy. It has generally straight streets and regular buildings; a modern and handsome church, a palace, built by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, at the beginning of last century, and subsequently embellished and occupied by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland; it has manufactures of cotton and worsted goods, embroidery and earthenware. The trade is in wine, corn, brandy, hemp, flax, wood, and embroidery. Lunéville possesses a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, and is one of the largest cavalry stations in France, having very extensive barracks and exercise ground. The treaty of peace by which the Rhine became the French frontier, was signed here in 1801. Pop. 12,164.

LUNEY'S CREEK, a post-village of Hardy co., Virginia.

LUNGA, an island of Austria. See ISOLA GRESSI.

LUN'GA, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, half a mile N. of Scarba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its current.

LU-NGAN, a city of China. See LOO-NGAN.

LUNGERN, lööng'ghern, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, near its southern extremity, 8 miles S.W. of Sarnen. Pop. 1490. It is situated near the small Lake of Lungern, recently in part drained by a tunnel.

LUNG-KIANG, lüng'ke-äng' or loong'ke-äng', a river of China, province of Quang-see, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 miles, joins the Hong-kiang.

LUNGRO, loon'gro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles S.W. of Castro-Villari. Pop. 3500.

LUNGWITZ, lööng'vits, (UPPER and LOWER,) two contiguous villages of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 10 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz. United population, 5140.

LUNI, loo'nee, (anc. *Luna?*) a ruined city of Northern Italy, at the S.E. extremity of the Sardinian dominions, about 4 miles S.E. of Sarzana. It was ruined by the Saracens in 1016, but gave name to the district of Lunigiana.

LUNI, loo-nee', a town of Spain, in the Pyrenees, province and 28 miles N. of Saragossa. Pop. 1259.

LUNIGIANA, loo-ne-jä'nä, a small territory of Italy, between the states of Sardinia, Parma, and Modena. Area 197 square miles. Pop. 55,220.

LUNTEREN, lün'teh-ren, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 17 miles N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1900.

LUNZENAU, lööns'seh-nöw', a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 12 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2787.

LUPAK, loo'pük', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, about 3 miles from Dognaeska. Pop. 1004.

LUPPITT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LUPSA, loop'shöh', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg, 27 miles N.W. of Karlsburg, with 3099 inhabitants, and 5 Greek churches.

LUQUE, loo'kâ, a modern town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3752.

LURAGO, loo-rä'go, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 6 miles S. of Erba. Pop. 2290.

LURAS, loo'räs, or LAURAS, löw'räs, a village of Sardinia, province of and N.E. of Tempio. Pop. 1540.

LURATE-ABATE, loo-rä'tä-ä-bä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 9 miles E. of Como. Pop. 1081.

LURAY', a post-village, capital of Page co., Virginia, 136 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley. Here is a quarry of fine marble. Luray contains several churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

LURAY, a village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, 24 miles E. of Columbus.

LURAY, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, 50 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

LURCY LE BOURG, lür'see' leh boor, a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 25 miles S.E. of Cosne. P. 1200.

LURCY LEVY, lür'see' leh-vee', a market-town of France, department of Allier, 20 miles N.W. of Moulins, with 2940 inhabitants, and manufactories of earthenwares.

LURE, lür, (anc. *Luteria?*) a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, capital of an arrondissement, on the Ognon, 15 miles E.N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 3190. It has a communal college, and an active trade in leather, iron, corn, and cheese.

LURGAN, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the Belfast and Ulster Railway. Pop. 4677. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, 3 branch banks, and extensive manufactures of linens and muslins. It gives the title of Baron to the Brownlow family, who own the town, and whose castle is adjoining.

LURGAN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan.

LURGAN, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1228.

LURGERSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LURI, loo'ree, a market-town of Corsica, 13 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1662.

LURISTAN, a district of Persia. See LOORISTAN.

LURO, loo'ro, a river and small town of European Turkey. The river enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 miles. The town is 6 miles above its mouth.

LURROO, lür'roo, or DURROO, dür'roo, a town of Cashmere, 8 miles S. of Islamabad.

LURS, lür, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 6 miles E.N.E. of Forcalquier. Pop. 1236.

LUS, a province of Beloochistan. See LOOS.

LUSACE. See LUSATIA.

LUSATIA, lu-sä'she-a, (Ger. *Lausitz*, lów'zits; Fr. *Lusace*, lü'ziss',) an ancient territory of Germany, divided into the margravates of Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz) and Lower Lusatia (Nieder Lausitz), and bounded on the S. by Bohemia, to which the whole of it originally belonged. It afterwards fell to Saxony, and remained with it till 1815, when Russia received the whole of Nieder Lausitz.

LUSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

LUSBY'S MILLS, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

LUSCHAN, lóósh'än, or LUZAN, loo'zän, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, about 8 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1118.

LUSCHE, loosh'eh, or LUZE, loo'zd, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Hohenmauth. Pop. 1440.

LUSDORF, loos'dorf, or LUSTORF, loos'torf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, near Friedland. Pop. 1008.

LUSEN, (Lüsen,) lü'zen, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Brunneck, district of Brixen. Pop. 1149.

LUSERNA, loo-sär'nä, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province and 8 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 1183.

LUSERNA, BOBBIO DI, bob'be-o dee loo-sär'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, contiguous to the above. Pop. 1648.

LUSIGNAN, lü'zeen'yŏx', (anc. *Lusiniacum?*) a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Vonne, 14 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1482. Remarkable as the cradle of the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

LUSIGNY, lü'zeen'yee', (L. *Lusignyum?*) a market-town of France, department of Aube, 8 miles E.S.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1000.

LUSITANIA. See PORTUGAL.

LUSK, a village and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin, 3 miles W. of Rush.

LUSNA, loosh'nŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau.

LUSS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton.

LUSSAC, lüs'säk', a town of France, department of Gironde, 24 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2471.

LUSSAC LES CHATEAUX, lüs'säk' lä shä'tō', a town of France, department of Vienne, 7 miles W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1581.

LUSSAC LES ÉGLISES, lüs'säk' läz ä'gleez', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1640.

LUSSIN. See LOSSINI.

LUSSIN-GRANDE AND LUSSIN-PICCOLO, two towns of Illyria. See LOSSINI.

LUSTENAU, lóós'teh-nów', or LUSTNAU, lóós'nów, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Upper Rhine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz. Pop. 2995.

LUSTLEIGH, lüst'lee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LUSTNAU, lóóst'nów, a village of Würtemberg, about 1 mile E.N.E. of Tübingen on the Neckar. Pop. 1459.

LUSUSCOONA RIVER. See LOOSASCOONA.

LUTENBURG (Lütenburg,) lü'ten-bóóng', a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 58 miles N.E. of Glückstadt, on a small river, 2 miles from the Baltic. Pop. 2100.

LUTETIA. See PARIS.

LUTEVA. See LODÈVE.

LUTHERANSVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

LUTHERMUIR, lu'ther-mure', a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 6¼ miles N.N.E. of Brechin. Pop. 967.

LUTHERSBURG, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Turnpike, 136 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

LUTHERSVILLE, a village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

LUTHERVILLE, a village in Meriwether co., Georgia, 100 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

LUTISSA, loo'tish'shŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, near Mount Tisin. Pop. 1040.

LUTOMIERZ, loo-to'me-aizh', or LUTOMIRSK, loo-to-meersk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, on the Ner, 27 miles N.E. of Sieradz. Pop. 1600.

LUTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 19 miles S.E. of Bedford, on the Lea. Pop. of the town in 1851, 10,648. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern Hills; has a fine gothic church, a national school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, market-house, and manufactures of straw hats. In the vicinity is Luton-Hoo Park, formerly seat of the Marquis of Bute.

LUTRY, lü'tree', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. P. 1783.

LUTSCHINE, (Lütschine,) lüt-shee'ná, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, formed by the torrent White Lütschine, and the Black Lütschine; falls into the Lake of Brienz.

LUTSCH, LANGEN, läng'en lóótsh, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, near Krönau. Pop. 1560.

LUT'SEY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

LUTTABUND, lüt'tä-bünd', a pass in Afghanistan, near Cabul; lat. 34° 21′ N., lon. 69° 28′ E. It is 6 miles long, and about 7000 feet high.

LUTTER or LUTTER-AM-BARENBERGE, lóó'ter-äm-bä'ren-bär'gheh, a market-town of Germany, duchy and 23 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1064. Here in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV., King of Denmark.

LUTTERBACH, lóó'ter-bäk', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 15 miles N. of Altkirch, on an island formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1047.

LUTTERWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.W. of Leicester, on the Midland Counties Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2446. The town, on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit, and a portrait of its rector, the reformer Wycliffe, who died here in 1384.

LUTTICH, a town of Belgium. See LIEGE.

LUTTON, a parish of England, counties of Huntingdon and Northampton.

LUTTRINGHAUSEN, lóót'tring-how'zen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 980.

LUTZEN, lóót'zen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2230. It is memorable for the battle of 6th November, 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians, and lost his life; and for that of 2d May, 1813, between the French, under Napoleon, and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

LUTZK, a town of Russian Poland. See LOOTSK.

LUVINO, loo-vee'no, or LUINO, loo-ee'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1943.

LUXAN. See LUJAN.

LUXAPATILLA, a creek which rises in Marion co., Alabama, and flowing south-westerly, enters the Tombigbee River a little below Columbus, in Mississippi.

LUXBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LUXEMBOURG, (Fr. pron. lüx'äm'boor',) or LUXEMBURG, a province of Belgium, constituting the W. portion of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg; bounded N. by the province of Liege, E. by the duchy of Luxemburg, S. by France, and W. by the province of Namur. Area, 1705 square miles. It is divided into five arrondissements—Arlon, the capital, Bastogne, Marche, Neufchâteau, and Virton; subdivided into 20 civil and 15 military cantons. Pop. 187,978, the large majority of whom speak French or Walloon.

LUX'EMBURG, (Dutch pron. lüx'em-bürg',) a town belonging to Holland, capital of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, and a fortress of the German Confederation, 115 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, and 117 miles S.E. of Brussels. Its natural position is so strong, and the different powers into whose hands it has successively fallen have done so much to extend and improve its means of defence, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and a high town. The former lies along the banks of the Alzette, is surrounded with walls, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The latter stands 200 feet higher, on a

steep and scarped rock, and is approached from below by flights of steps and zigzag streets, cut out of the solid rock, so as to be passable for a carriage. The whole rock is surrounded by a strong wall, deep ditches, and a double row of formidable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called Le Bouc, consists of a rocky promontory, which commands the valley both above and below. The whole town is well built, and contains 3 good public squares, 4 churches, 3 chapels, and a synagogue; town-houses, old and new; the governor's house, town library, monasteries of the Dominicans and Franciscans, an atheneum, with 16 professors, a Roman Catholic seminary for priests, a normal and several elementary schools. It has manufactures of wax, several distilleries and breweries, tanneries for chamois as well as ordinary leather, dye-works, &c., and a trade in gold and silver wares, paper, iron, honey, wine, vinegar, wood, china, hats, hosiery, &c. Luxemburg is the see of a bishop, and, during part of the year, the residence of the leading families of the duchy, some of whom have elegant mansions in it. Pop. 11,743, exclusive of the garrison, mustering about 5000 men.

LUXEMBURG, GRAND-DUCHY OF, a territory belonging to the Dutch monarchy, and forming the eleventh state of the German Confederation, bounded N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Belgium. Area, 1228 square miles. It forms part of the plateau of the Ardennes, and has a rugged and mountainous surface, covered in many parts with heaths and morasses, though in general well wooded. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the three districts of Luxemburg, Grevenmacher, and Diekirch, containing eleven cantons. Luxemburg was first governed by counts, one of whom, Henry IV., was elected Emperor of Germany in 1308, and assumed the title of Henry VII. In 1354 it was erected into a duchy by Charles IV., and, in 1443, came by marriage to Philip of Burgundy, and, through him, to the house of Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French, and took the name of French Luxemburg; but in 1714 it all merged in the house of Austria, and remained with it till the successes of the French revolutionary armies incorporated it with the French Empire. In 1814 it was converted into a grand-duchy and given to the King of Holland, who possessed it, in common with Holland and Belgium, till 1830, when, in consequence of the revolution of the latter, part of it became a Belgian province. The remainder, continuing with the Dutch, forms the present grand-duchy. Pop. 169,780.

LUXEUIL, lüx'eu', or LUXEN, (anc. *Luxovium*), a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles N.W. of Lure, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Its warm and cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, and it has manufactures of paper, hardware, and cutlery. Pop. in 1852, 4085.

LUXOR, loox'or' or lüx'or', written LOUQSOR by the French, (Arab. *El kusr*, "the palaces"), a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 1½ miles S. of Carnac, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant.

LUXOVIUM. See LUXEUIL.

LUXULLION, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

LUYK, a town of Belgium. See LIEGE.

LUYNES, loo'een', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles W. of Tours. Pop. 2000. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle, formerly fortified, and during the revolution of 1793 called Roche-sur-Loire.

LUZ, lüz, or LUZ EN BARRÉGES, lüz ŏn' barrăzh', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain, called the Pic de Berzons, 16 miles S. of Tarbes. It has manufactures of mixed silk and woollen stuffs, called *barrèges*. Near it are the thermal baths of St. Sauveur. Pop. 2640.

LUZA, a river of Russia. See LOOZA.

LUZARCHES, lü'zarsh', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. 1432.

LUZECH, lü'zĕsh', a town of France, department of Lot, 8 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 1610.

LUZERN, a canton of Switzerland. See LUCERNE.

LUZERNE, lu-zern', a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River; the Lehigh River flows along its S.E. border; and it is also drained by the Lackawanna, Nescopeck, Huntingdon, and Wapwallopen Creeks. The surface is diversified by several parallel mountain ridges of the Alleghany Chain. Wyoming Mountain traverses the middle of the county, parallel with the river, and extends towards the N.E. under the name of Moosic Mountain. The average height of this ridge is about 1000 feet above the valley. Another ridge, called in different parts the Nanticoke and Lackawanna Mountains, rises in the N.W. part. Between these lies the beautiful and fertile valley of Wyoming, through which the Susquehanna River flows. Including the valley of the Lackawanna, this is a long elliptical basin, nearly 60 miles in length, and 5 miles in width, constituting a separate coal-field, the beds of which in some parts are about 30 feet thick. Large quantities of coal are mined near Carbondale and Wilkesbarre. The soil of these valleys is fertile and well adapted to agriculture. The county is intersected by the North Branch of the State Canal, and in part by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad. Organized in 1786, and named in compliment to Chevalier de la Luzerne, at that time minister from France to the United States. Capital, Wilkesbarre. Pop. 56,072.

LUZERNE, a post-village and township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson River. Pop. 1310.

LUZERNE, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1809.

LUZERNE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

LUZK, a town of Russia. See LOOTSK.

LUZON, loo-zŏn', or LUÇON, (Sp. pron. of both, loo-thŏn',) an island in the Malay Archipelago, the largest of the Philippines, between the Chinese Sea on the W., and the North Pacific Ocean on the E.; between lat. 12° 30' and 18° 30' N., lon. 119° 45' and 124° 10' E.; its greatest length is about 650 miles, its greatest breadth about 150 miles; but where its N. and S. portions are united by a narrow isthmus, it diminishes to 10 miles; area estimated at 57,905 square miles. The northern portion of the island, constituting at least four-fifths of the whole, is of an oblong shape, and tolerably compact, the only large bays which break the continuity of its outline being those of Lingayen on the W., and Manila on the S.W.; the S., or rather S.E. portion, is extremely irregular. Its surface is very much diversified, but its most prominent features are two mountain chains, the Sierra Madre and Cordillera de Caravallos. The Sierra Madre attains a height of at least 7000 feet; the Cordillera de Caravallos, or E. chain, attains, in the N., a height of about 4000 feet, but has many summits which exceed 6000, and probably 7000 feet. Several of the loftiest heights are in the S. part of the island, where, situated near the coasts, they form a very conspicuous object at sea. Almost all these mountains are of volcanic origin, and many disastrous eruptions from them have taken place. The largest river of the island is the Aparri or Cagayan, called also the Tago, (Tagus,) which, formed by two streams from the central mountains, falls into the sea at Aparri, after a course of about 180 miles. Another river, of less magnitude, is the Pasig, which issues out of the Lake of Bay by seven branches, and is navigable by vessels of from 400 to 500 tons. The other principal rivers are the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cabucao. The vegetation of Luzon is almost unsurpassed in luxuriance. Even the loftiest heights are crowned with gigantic forests, while the plains and valleys are covered with the richest verdure, or occupied by the most abundant cultivated crops. Among these are rice, the chief article of food, sugar-cane, which is extensively grown, Alaca, a kind of banana, various species of palm, cotton, coffee, cinnamon, maize, and tobacco. The mineral kingdom furnishes in considerable abundance both gold and iron. The former is washed from almost all the streams. The other more important minerals are copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians. The manufactures include cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, leather, plain and varnished, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, and carriages. Great skill is also displayed in the construction of boats, canoes, and other large vessels. One of 600 tons, built by the natives, has made many voyages to Spain, and is considered the best ship belonging to the port of Manila. The principal articles of trade have already been indicated. Luzon is divided into 19 provinces; its capital is Manila. Eight earthquakes have occurred since 1627, the most recent in July, 1852. See MANILA. Pop. 2,176,930.

LUZSNA, loos'nŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, about 4 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 1939.

LUZY, lü'zee', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 19 miles S. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 1394.

LUZZARA, loot-sä'rä, a market-town of Parma, 4 miles N. of Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702.

LUZZI, loot'see, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 11 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 2700.

LYAREE, li-ä'ree, a maritime town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, (Lus,) on the Poorally, about 20 miles from the Indian Ocean, and 38 miles S. of Bela.

LYBRAND, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

LYBSTER, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, parish of Latheron, 11 miles S.W. of Wick. Pop. 279. A harbor of refuge has been recently constructed here by government.

LYCHEN, loo'ken, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 1970.

LYCOMING, li-kŏm'ing, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1500 square miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River flows eastward through the S. part; and it is also drained by Muncy, Loyalsock, Lycoming, and Pine Creeks. The surface is mountainous; the main Alleghany, here called North Mountain, extends through the middle. The soil of the valleys is based on

limestone, and is very productive; the uplands are mostly susceptible of improvement. It has extensive mines of bituminous coal, and is liberally supplied with water-power. A canal has been made along the river in this county. The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad terminates at the county seat. Formed in 1795, and named from Lycoming Creek. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. 28,257.

LYCOMING, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1275.

LYCOMING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna, about 2 miles above Williamsport.

LYCOMING CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LYCOPOLIS. See Siout.

LYCURGUS, a post office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

LYCUS, a river of Western Asia. See Zab.

LYD'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

LYDD, lid, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 3 miles S.S.W. of Romney, of which cinque port it was formerly a member. Pop. 1509.

LYDDA or DIOSPOLIS. See Lydd.

LED'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LYDDEN, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYDDEN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LY'DEN, a township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 756.

LYD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LYD'HAM, a parish of England and Wales, counties of Montgomery and Salop.

LYDIARD (lid'yard) BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYDIARD ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYD'IATE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

LYD'LINCH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

LYDOCH, LOCH, lŏk lid'ŏk, Scotland, co. of Perth.

LYELL'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond co. Virginia.

LYGUM KLOSTER or LUGUM KLOSTER, lü'gŭm klos'ter, a village of Denmark, duchy and 45 miles N.N.W. of Sleswick, owes its origin to a rich Cisterzian monastery, founded in the 12th century, but secularized at the Reformation. Pop. 1200.

LYK, a town of Prussia. See Lick.

LYKE'NA, a township in the N.W. part of Crawford co., Ohio.

LYK'ENS, a thriving post-village and township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, is situated about 38 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, at the foot of Bear Mountain, which abounds in coal of superior quality. It is connected by a railroad 16 miles long with the Susquehanna River, at Millersburg. Many persons are employed in the coal-mines at this place. Pop. of the township, 1371.

LY'MAN, a post-township of York co., Maine, about 25 miles S.W. of Portland. Pop. 1376.

LYMAN, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, about 17 miles N.N.E. of Haverhill. The river is here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 1442.

LYMAN CENTRE, a post-village of York co., Maine, 25 miles S.W. of Portland.

LY'MANSVILLE, a post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 183 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

LYME, lime, a post-village and township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, about 55 miles N.W. by N. of Concord. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of leather, furniture, and starch. Pop. 1647.

LYME, a pleasant post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, at its entrance into Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 34 miles E. of New Haven. It has a steamboat landing, and is the centre of some trade. Passengers by the railroad here cross the river by a ferry. Pop. 2668.

LYME, a township of Jefferson co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2019.

LYME, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Huron co., Ohio, 90 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 1859.

LYME-REGIS, lime reej'is, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its entrance into the English Channel, 22 miles W. of Dorchester, to which a railway is projected. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 3516. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, almshouse, old town-hall, assembly rooms, custom-house, and a harbor, consisting of 2 piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. Registered shipping in 1847, 820 tons. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In 1558, the great engagement with the Spanish Armada took place off Lyme. In 1672, the Dutch fleet was defeated here by the English. In 1609, Cosmo-de-Medici died in the town. Admiral Summers, discoverer of the Bermudas, was born here. An earthquake, accompanied by fissures of the ground, and other extraordinary phenomena, occurred in the vicinity, in 1839.

LYM-FJORD, lim'fe-ord', (Dan. pron. lim'fe-ord',) written also LUMFIORD and LIIMFIORD, Denmark, an inlet or arm of the sea extending from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. lat., westward to the German Ocean. It stretches far into North Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. Previously to 1825 it was separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, a mile or so in breadth, over which the sea occasionally broke; but the communication is now permanent. Its whole length is perhaps 100 miles, the breadth varies from 1 mile or less to about 15 miles. The Lymfiord is shallow and of difficult navigation. It receives several small rivers, and contains the island of Mors, and several smaller islands.

LYMINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

LYM'INGTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, in the New Forest, on a small navigable river of the same name, and communicating with a handsome suburb, close to its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Southampton, to which the port is subordinate. Pop. of borough in 1851, 5282. It is beautifully situated on a steep declivity, has many handsome houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a church subordinate to Boldre, town-hall, theatre, handsome baths, and custom-house, establishments for ship-building, and salt works. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons, but has little trade. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Viscount to the Wallop family.

LYMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Ilchester. Cardinal Wolsey was once rector of this parish.

LYMM, limm, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

LYMPNE or LIMNE, lim, (anc. *Portus Lemanianus?*) a parish of England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles W. of Hythe. Stutfall Castle, the seat of the archdeacon, occupies the site of an ancient British fortress; a Roman road runs direct to Canterbury.

LYMPS'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYMPS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

LYNCH, linch, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

LYND, lind, a river of North Australia, discovered by Dr. Leichhardt, flows through a mountainous country, till it joins the river Mitchell.

LYNCH'BURG, a flourishing town of Campbell county, Virginia, is finely situated on a steep declivity on the right (S.) bank of James River, 120 miles W.S.W. of Richmond, and 20 miles S.E. of the Blue Ridge. Lat. 37° 36' N., lon. 79° 22' W. The South Side Railroad, leading to Petersburg and Richmond, connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which is to form part of the most direct route from the Eastern States to those of the South-West, and to be one of the principal thoroughfares of the Union. The James River and Kanawha Canal, the greatest public work in the state, following the course of the river from the falls at Richmond, is completed to Buchanan, about 50 miles above Lynchburg, and is to be continued to Covington. The distance between Richmond and Lynchburg by canal is 147 miles. The navigation of the canal renders this town the market of an extensive and fertile tract of country. The principal article of trade is tobacco, of which 5810 hogsheads were inspected here in 1851; 10,700 hogsheads in 1852; and 10,219 hogsheads in 1853. About 300,000 bushels of wheat are also received here every year. The town is supplied with river-water from a reservoir which is elevated about 253 feet above the level of the river, and contains 400,000 gallons. This work was finished in 1829, at a cost of $50,000. The river is here about 200 yards wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, flour, &c. The town contains 9 churches, 3 printing-offices, 3 banks, 3 savings banks, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 36 tobacco factories, 4 brass and iron foundries, and 150 stores, in which the annual sales exceed $2,000,000. Capital employed in 1851 in manufactures, $725,000. The town was founded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. In 1848, it contained 7878 inhabitants. Pop. in 1853, about 10,000.

LYNCHBURG, a village of Stokes co., North Carolina.

LYNCHBURG, a village of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Sumterville.

LYNCHBURG, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

LYNCHBURG, a post-village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo Bayou, opposite to San Jacinto, about 18 miles E. of Houston.

LYNCHBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 78 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

LYNCHBURG, a village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the road from Lexington to Nashville.

LYNCHBURG, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

LYNCHBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad, 50 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

LYNCHBURG SPRINGS, a post-office of Jackson co., Mississippi.

LYNCH'S CREEK, of South Carolina, rises near the N. border of the state, and flows south-eastward, forming the boundary between the districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, and Williamsburg on the right, and Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marion on the left, until it enters the Great Pedee.

LYNCH'S CREEK, a post-village of Marion district, South Carolina.

LYNCH'S LAKE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

LYNCHWOOD, a post-village of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

LYN'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

LYNDEBOROUGH, lind'bur-rüh, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Souhegan River, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Concord. Pop. 968.

LYN'DEN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

LYNDESAY, MOUNT, Australia. See LINDESAY.

LYN'DON CORNER, a thriving village of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and 7 stores. About 100 persons are employed here in the manufacture of carriages. Pop. 400.

LYND'HURST, a parish and village of England, co. of Hants, beautifully situated in the centre of the New Forest, 8 miles W.S.W. of Southampton. Pop. 1380. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst. In the vicinity is the spot where William Rufus was slain by the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel.

LYN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

LYNDON, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the head waters of the Passumpsic River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1752.

LYNDON, a township of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 1092.

LYNDON, a thriving post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, on Rock River, about 150 miles N. of Springfield.

LYNDON CENTRE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Passumpsic River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 2 miles N. of Lyndon Corner, and 42 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

LYND'ONVILLE, a post-village in the N.W. part of Orleans co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. of Albany.

LYNE, line, a river of Scotland, co. of Peebles, rises on the borders of the county of Edinburgh, and flows S. for 20 miles, into the Tweed, above Peebles.

LYNE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

LYNE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

LYNE'SACK, a township of England, co. of Durham.

LYNES'VILLE, a post-village of Granville co., North Carolina, 54 miles N. of Raleigh.

LYNGBYE, ling'bü'eh or ling'bü'eh, a market-town of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, 7 miles N.N.W. of Copenhagen, with a royal summer palace.

LYNN, lin, a city and seaport of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Lat. 42° 27′ 51″ N., lon. 70° 57′ 27″ W. It is situated on the north-eastern shore of Massachusetts Bay, in the midst of the most varied and picturesque scenery. The beaches and Nahant, in the vicinity, are noted places of resort, both for pleasure and health. Lynn was incorporated a city in 1850, and is handsomely built on wide and pleasant streets. The principal public edifices are the City Hall, Lyceum Hall, and the churches, of which there are 15, of the various denominations. Among the institutions, the Society for the cultivation of Natural History is deserving of notice. It has a library, and a valuable collection of curiosities. An efficient system of education has been provided, similar to that generally adopted in the state. There are in the city an academy, a high school, 9 principal, 6 intermediate, and 18 primary schools, besides several private ones. Two newspapers are published here weekly. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. This branch of business was pursued here before the Revolution. The sales were then chiefly confined to New England; but since that period the business has been greatly extended, and shoes are now exported in large quantities to almost every part of the United States. It is estimated that at the present time there are 150 manufactories in the city, giving employment to about 10,000 persons, more than half of whom are females; and that 4,500,000 pairs of ladies' and misses' shoes are annually made, amounting in value to some $3,500,000. From 400,000 to 500,000 pairs are also purchased from neighboring towns. Besides the above, there are manufactories of leather, morocco, cotton, prints, chocolate, glue, machinery, tinware, &c. Lynn has several vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. Two ships arrived here in 1853, bringing 1656 bbls. of sperm oil, 2120 bbls. of whale oil, and 28,000 lbs. of whalebone. The cod and mackerel fisheries are also prosecuted, and some coast trade is carried on. There are 2 banks in Lynn, with a capital of $250,000, a savings institution, and 2 insurance offices. Settled in 1629, and incorporated as a town in 1632. Pop. in 1830, 6138; 1840, 9367; 1850, 14,257.

LYNN, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. P. 1907.

LYNN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LYNN, a post-township of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 55.

LYNN, a village of Martin co., Indiana, 45 miles E. of Vincennes.

LYNN, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1227.

LYNN, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 8 miles S.S.E. of Winchester.

LYNN, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

LYNN CAMP, a post-office of Knox co., Kentucky.

LYNNFIELD, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the South Reading Branch Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of Boston. Shoemaking is carried on here to some extent. Pop., according to the state census taken in May, 1850, 1610, but by the United States census taken a few months later, 1723, or 1252 males and 471 females.

LYNNFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 15 miles N. of Boston.

LYNN, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LYNN-REGIS, lin-re'jis, or KING'S-LYNN, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, and town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 miles from the North Sea, and 26¼ miles N.E. of Ely, on the East Anglian Railway. Pop. in 1851, 19,335. It is divided into several parts by 4 small navigable rivers called fleets, over which are about a dozen bridges; it is defended on the land-side by a fosse, strong bastions, and remains of an ancient embattled wall, with one gateway. The town is well built, and contains many noted old mansions. The market-place is very handsome, and extensive public walks, lined with trees, beautify the E. part of the town. Chief buildings, St. Margaret's Church, a stately pile of vast dimensions, founded in the 12th century; the beautiful and spacious chapel of St. Nicholas, All-Saints' Church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of a convent, an octagonal Ladye chapel tower, a free grammar school, founded in the 15th century, a large Lancasterian school, several ancient poors' hospitals, an ancient guildhall and jail, theatre, library, mechanics' institution, handsome custom-house, large market-house, and fort. The harbor is capacious, the river being here about 1000 feet in breadth, but the approach is seriously obstructed by shifting sands. Spring tides rise 18 feet. The trade of Lynn, which ranked, within the last 50 years, as the 5th commercial port of England, is again rapidly increasing. Principal imports, coal, wine from the Peninsula, timber, hemp, and other Baltic and Canadian produce. Exports, corn and wool. Shipyards, breweries, iron foundries, cork, rope, and tobacco manufactories also employ many of the inhabitants. Steamers ply to Hull. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Lynn was remarkable for its fidelity to the royal cause in the reign of John, who presented the town with a large silver cup and sword. It also espoused the side of Charles I.

LYNN'VILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 83 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Giles co., Tennessee, about 60 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village in Warrick co., Indiana, 145 miles S.W. by S. of Indianapolis.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, about 40 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

LYNNVILLE, a post-township in the E. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 168.

LYNNVILLE, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

LYON, a city of France. See LYONS.

LYON, a township of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1134.

LYNN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

LYON, lion, a river of Scotland, flows, after a course of 28 miles, into the Tay at Taymouth Castle.

LYONNOIS or LYONNAIS, LE, leh lee'on'nä', (L. *Ager Lugdunensis* and *Ædui Lugdunenses?*) an ancient province of France, which formed part of one of the Roman divisions of Gaul, was afterwards included in the second kingdom of Burgundy; and, on being separated from it, became an independent county. Capital, Lyons. It was united to the crown of France by Philip le Bel, in 1310, and now forms the departments of Rhône, Loire, Saône, Marne, and Seine.

LYONS, li'onz, (*Fr. Lyon*, lee'on'; *Sp. Leon*, lä-on'; *It. Lione*, le-o'nä; anc. *Lugdunum*,) the second city of France, capital of the department of Rhône, 240 miles S.S.E. of Paris, and 170 miles N. of the Mediterranean; lat. (Nôtre Dame) 45° 45′ 44″ N., lon. 4° 49′ 43″ E. Two large rivers—the Saône, flowing from the N., and the Rhone from the E., unite, and form a tongue of land, on which the greater part of the city is built. It is not, however, confined to the limits thus marked out, but extends to the opposite banks of both rivers, the communication being maintained by numerous commodious and handsome bridges, generally of modern construction. On the right bank of the Saône, two steep hills, Fourvières and St. Sebastian, rise in the form of an amphitheatre, and are partially occupied by streets. One of the steepest of these leads up to the summit of Fourvières, from which the best view of the city is ob-

tained; and the whole country, for many miles around, is presented to the eye as one grand panorama, embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cévennes on the S. In the town itself, though there is much to interest and amuse, there is more to disappoint, and even disgust. The streets are irregular, narrow, and filthy, and are lined with tall ungainly buildings, which, crowded together into the smallest possible space, nearly exclude both sun and air. There are, however, many fine quarters, among which may be mentioned the magnificent quays, with their finely-planted walks, stately mansions, and capacious warehouses. Some of the squares, also, are good, such as the Place des Terreaux and the Place Bellecour; the latter not surpassed in beauty and extent by many in Europe.

The public edifices of Lyons are not numerous, and those deserving of notice are more remarkable for their antiquity than for the beauty of their architecture. The Cathedral, on the slope of the Fourvières, on the right bank of the Saône, is in the gothic style of the time of Louis XI., and has four towers. Higher up the declivity stands the church of Nôtre Dame, an ancient edifice, occupying the site of the *Forum Vetus*, built by Trajan. Beside it is a tower or Belvedere, 680 feet above the Saône. On the other side of the Fourvières is the Church of St. Irenæus, who was the second bishop of Lyons, and had conversed with the Apostles. The church, a modern structure, is situated on the grave of the martyred bishop, and has beneath it a crypt, in which thousands of Christians are said to have been massacred by orders of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus, A. D. 202. A little above the Cathedral is the Palais de Justice; and lower down, on the opposite bank of the Saône, stands the church of the Abbey of Ainay, beneath whose sacristy, and penetrating far below the bed of the river, are gloomy dungeons, without light or air, in which many of the early Christians were immured previous to martyrdom.

Other noteworthy edifices of this class are the Church of St. Nizier, of the 14th century, one of the largest in the town; that of St. Bonaventure, the parish saint of Lyons; the church of the Chartreux, surmounted by a superb dome, which, from all quarters of the city, is seen rising conspicuously above the other buildings; the Église de l'Observance, Église des Antiquailles, Église St. Just, and Église St. Louis. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the Cathedral, is a large edifice of no architectural merit. In this palace a great number of Protestants were butchered in 1572, as a sequel to St. Bartholomew. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, considered one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though so very irregular in its style, that it cannot be said to belong to any particular order of architecture.

The library, (Bibliothèque Publique,) occupying part of the buildings of the college, on the Quai de Retz, is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 14,400 volumes; and has, besides, a rich collection of engravings and MSS. The Palais des Arts or Museum, facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which dates from the earliest Christian times, and is a fine majestic edifice, more in the style of a palace than a monastery. It contains a picture-gallery, a cabinet of medals, a gallery for statues, and another for ancient stuccoes, a depôt of mechanical inventions for the fabrication of silks, with a library attached; a free school of design, and a large hall, used as the Exchange. The chief educational establishments are the Royal College, founded in 1519; the Institution la Martinière, affording a gratuitous education to 220 sons of artisans; and a veterinary school. Connected with educational institutions, may be mentioned the Botanic Garden, (Jardin des Plantes,) near La Croix Rousse, which is the principal seat of manufacturing industry.

The most important charitable establishments are the Hôtel-Dieu, the Maison de la Charité, a very extensive alms or poor-house; the Mont de Piété, and the Hospice de l'Antiquaille. There are several prisons—the New Prison, an extensive building, well arranged; the Maison des Recluses, now employed as a military prison; and the prison of Roanne, regarded as a model in its kind. Lyons has extensive barracks, in which a great number of troops are always quartered; and is surrounded by a line of detached forts, which crown its different heights, ostensibly for the purpose of defence, but more probably as a means of repressing the turbulent spirit for which great masses of the population have long been notorious.

As a manufacturing town, Lyons early acquired, and has long maintained, the first rank. Its silk manufactures are perhaps the most important in the world. This constitutes its great staple, and during the three years that have passed since 1850, has employed about 60,000 machines, (métiers,) scattered over a district of about 40 miles. These machines consume about 3,150,000 lbs. of silk, valued at $22,000,000, producing silk manufactures valued at $50,000,000. It is estimated that the home consumption includes one-fourth or one-third of this amount, the remainder is exported to all parts of the civilized world, but by far the largest market is found in the United States. The other manufactures deserving of notice are hats, books, jewellery, and liqueurs; besides dye-works, foundries, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. Lyons is admirably situated for trade, on two navigable rivers, which make it a great entrepôt both for the N. and the S. It forms the common centre where the roads from Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Geneva, from Switzerland, Italy, and Auvergne, all meet; it communicates with the Rhine by the Rhone and Rhine Canal, while several other canals, branching off from its rivers, give it ample means of transport over a great part of the interior of the empire. More recently, railways have been constructed, one of which, passing through Lyons, connects Marseilles and Avignon with Paris. The chief imports are raw silk, wine, brandy, oil, soap, flax, hemp, rice, salt, cotton, wool, coffee, dyes, earthenware, and timber; and the exports, spun-silk and silk goods, ribbons, woollens, linens, corn, flour, liqueurs, ironware, &c.

History.—The origin of Lyons cannot be traced. When Cæsar invaded Gaul it had become a place of some importance, and it ever after figures more or less in the history of the Roman Empire; several emperors, in succession, making it their occasional residence, and vying with each other in adorning it. It early received Christianity, and, towards the end of the second century, numbered thousands of Christians among its inhabitants. Its first bishop, Pothinus, died a martyr in 197, and his successor, the celebrated Irenæus, whose work against heresies is one of the most interesting literary remains of Christian antiquity, died also a martyr in 202, and with him no fewer than 19,000 Christian converts. Lyons was afterwards sacked by the Huns and Visigoths, who levelled many of its noblest Roman structures with the ground. In the eighth century, it fell into the hands of an army of Saracens from Spain, and suffered dreadfully; but recovered its prosperity under Charlemagne, on the dissolution of whose empire it became the capital of the Kingdom of Provence. Subsequently, it fell under ecclesiastical domination; and was long ruled by a succession of tyrannical and factious archbishops, who bore its name. In the reign of Louis IX., Lyons was annexed to the crown of France. Its prosperity was now much more promoted by temporal than it had been by spiritual rule. Its new quays, and several of its finest edifices, it owes to Louis XIV. Terrible disasters befell the city while in possession of the troops of the Convention, in 1793; wholesale butcheries for many days deluged the streets with blood. Many distinguished men have been natives of Lyons. Among them may be mentioned the Roman emperors Marcus Aurelius, Claudius, and Caracalla; the celebrated general, Germanicus, nephew of Tiberius; St. Ambrose, St. Irenæus, and Pope Clement IV. Pop. in 1852, 156,169.—Adj. and inhab. LYONNAIS, lee'o'nâ'; feminine, LYONNAISE, lee'o'nâz.

LYONS, lī'onz, a pleasant post-village and township, capital of Wayne county, New York, situated on the Erie Canal, and on the railroad direct from Syracuse to Rochester, 44 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a fine union school-house, which cost $16,000, and churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Episcopalians. The first two churches are large and ornamental buildings. There are several flouring-mills and manufactories here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4925; estimated pop. of the village in 1855, 3200.

LYONS, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

LYONS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LYONS, a thriving post-village and township of Ionia co., Michigan, on Grand River, 1 mile above the mouth of Maple River, and 31 miles N.W. of Lansing. Small steamboats ascend as far as Lyons when the water is high. The river furnishes extensive water-power. Pop. of the township, 850.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 45 miles below Galena. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

LYONS, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 60.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Hudson township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, on White River, 9 miles E.S.E. of Elkhorn. It has 2 stores and 30 dwellings.

LYONSDALE', a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 120 miles N.W. of Albany.

LYON'S FALLS, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

LYONS, GULF OF. See GULF OF LYONS.

LYONS-LA-FORET, lee'ôn'-lâ-fô'rā', a town of France, department of Eure, 11 miles N.E. of Andelys. Pop. 1650.

LYON'S LANDING, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

LYONS HALL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

LYON'S STORE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

LYONVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LYONSVILLE, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, 16 miles S.W. of Chicago.

LYOOBASHEVO, LJUBASCHEVO, or LIOUBACHEVO, lyoo-bâ-shâ'vo, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 48 miles S.W. of Slootsk. Pop. 1800.

LYOOBIM, LJUBIM, or LIOUBIM, lyoo-beem', a town of Russia, government and 54 miles N.E. of Yaroslav, capital of a circle. Pop. 2000.

LYOOBETCH, LIOUBETCH, or LJUBETSCH, lyoo'bĕtch', a market-town of Russia, government and 38 miles N.N.W. of Tchernigov, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1600.

LYOOTSIN, LJUTZIN, or LIOUTSIN, lyoot-seen', (Polish *Lucyn*, loot'sin,) a town of Russian Poland, government and 130 miles N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 2100.

LYPCSE ZOLYO, lip'chā' zol'yo', or TOTH-LIPCSE, tot-lip'chā', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, on the Waag, about 5 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 1301.

LY'RA, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

LYS, lis, (Fr. pron. almost leece; Flemish *Leye*, lī'eh,) a river of France and Belgium, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 miles. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation.

LYS, leece, or ESA, ē'sā, a river of the Sardinian States, joins the Dora Baltea about 4 miles below Fort Bard, after a course of nearly 37 miles.

LYSANDER, li-san'dẽr, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on Oswego and Seneca Rivers, and on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. Pop. 5833.

LYSANDER, a township, Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 559.

LYSKOVA, LYSKOWA, a town of Russia. See LISKOVO.

LYSS-TURNEY, a tything of England, co. of Hants.

LYTHAM, a maritime parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ miles W.S.W. of Kirkham, with a station on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Pop. 2082. The village is frequented for sea-bathing.

LYTHE, lith, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8½ miles N.W. of Whitby. In the vicinity is Mulgrave Castle, seat of the Marquis of Normanby.

LYTHO'NIA, a post-village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta.

LYTTLESVILLE, a post-village of McLean co., Illinois, about 70 miles N.E. of Springfield.

LYTTELTON, (lit'tel-ton,) PORT, a village of New Zealand, Middle Island, Canterbury settlement, on Port Cooper.

M

MAAD, mȧd, a town of North Hungary, co. of Zemplin, in the Hegyalla Mountains, with celebrated vineyards, 5 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 5644.

MAARSBERGEN, mȧrs'bĕrg'en, a station on the railway between Amsterdam and Arnheim, 25 miles S.E. of Amsterdam.

MAARSEN, mȧr'sen, a village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles N.W. of Utrecht, with a station on the railway to Amsterdam.

MAAS or MAESE, a river of the Netherlands. See MEUSE.

MAASLAND, mȧs'lȧnt, a former department of the Netherlands, now included in the province of South Holland, and a small portion of North Brabant.

MAASLAND, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 7 miles W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1738.

MAASSLUIS, mȧs'slois, or MAASLANDSLUIS, mȧss'lȧnt-lois', a fishing town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 10 miles W. of Rotterdam, on the New Maas. The excellent harbor is annually frequented by above 400 vessels, in carrying on the cod and herring fishery. Pop. 4096.

MAAS, (mȧs,) THE NEW, (Dutch, *De Nieuwe Maas*, dȧ nyū'wĕ mȧs,) a name given to the right arm of the Merwede, unites with the lake at Krimpen, South Holland, flows W., and is divided into two branches by the island of Rouzenburg, reunites below Brielle, and falls into the North Sea.

MAAS, THE OLD, (Dutch, *De Oude Maas*, dȧ ow'dĕh mȧs,) the name given to the left arm of the Merwede; unites with the New Maas near Geervliet, South Holland.

MAASTRICHT, a town of the Netherlands. See MAESTRICHT.

MAAT, mȧt, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 35 miles N.W. of Agra.

MABBETTSVILLE, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

MABE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MA'BEE'S, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MA'BLE CREEK, a post-office of Jessamin co., Kentucky.

MA'BLETHORPE ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MABLETHORPE ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MABOOM, mȧ'boom', a town of West Africa, country of the Timmanees; lat. 8° 32′ N., lon. 11° 52′ W.; on the route from Rokelle to Falaba.

MABROOK, mȧ'brook', a town of Central Africa, Sahara, 200 miles N.E. of Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

MACACU, mȧ-kȧ-koo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ Mountains, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

MACACU, a town of Brazil, 10 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro.

MACAEL, mȧ-kȧ-ĕl', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 36 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1154.

MACAFEE, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.

MACAHE, mȧ-kȧ-hȧ', a seaport-town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe River, in the Bay of St. Anne, 40 miles N.N.E. of Cape Frio.

MACALEVY'S FORT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MACALLAH or MACALLA. See MAKALLAH.

MACAL'LISTER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

MACAL'LISTERSVILLE. See CALHOUNSVILLE.

MACALLISTERVILLE, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

MACANS, mȧ-kȧns', two contiguous villages of Portugal, Estremadura, Macans de Caminha, being 17 miles, and Macans de Dona Maria 18 miles N.E. of Thomar.

MACAO, mȧ-kōw', a seaport town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, province of Quang-tong, on a peninsula of the island of Macao, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton River, 70 miles S.S.E. of Canton. Lat. of flag-staff, 22° 11′ 4″ N., lon. 113° 32′ E. Pop. between 30,000 and 40,000, mostly Chinese. The peninsula, 2½ miles in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the mainland by a narrow, low, and sandy isthmus. The town stands on declivities around a semicircular harbor, the shore being lined by an embanked parade and a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St. Joseph, 11 other churches, and the senate-house, besides some Chinese temples, and at the end of the town is a mansion where Camões composed a great part of his *Lusiad*. Six forts defend the harbor N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, and large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. All the trade of Macao is *nominally* restricted to Portuguese and Spanish shipping. The educational seminaries are the College of St. Joseph, a royal grammar school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate, but the government is substantially vested in a Chinese Mandarin. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates.

MACAO, mȧ-kōw' or mȧ-kȧ'o, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 85 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2200.

MACAPA, mȧ-kȧ-pȧ', a town of Brazil, on the left bank of the Amazon, 200 miles N.W. of Belem or Para, and only 3 miles N. of the equator. It has a fort, which defends the harbor and the passage of the river. The town carries on a considerable trade in rice, cotton, and fine timber for cabinet-work. Pop. 6000.

MACARSCA, mȧ-kȧrs'kȧ, a small seaport town of Dalmatia, circle and 34 miles S.E. of Spalatro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1800. It is beautifully situated on a small bay, and was formerly the seat of a republic.

MACAR'THUR, a river of North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its S.W. side.

MACARTHUR, a river in the S. of Australia, Victoria, flows from the Australian Alps into Lake King, an inlet of the Southern Ocean.

MACARTHUR, a river of New South Wales, tributary to the Gloucester.

MACARTHUR ISLES, Pacific Ocean, are off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Bird Isles, about lat. 11° 40′ S.

MACAR'THUR, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1376.

MACARTHUR, a post-village of Elk township, and capital of Vinton co., Ohio, 60 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. The Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad passes near this town. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 424.

MACASSAR, mȧ-kȧs'sẽr, or MANKASSER, mȧn-kȧs'sẽr, the chief town of a government of the same name, and a Dutch settlement of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula of the island of Celebes, lat. 5° 9′ S., lon. 119° 36′ E., 260 miles from Borneo. It is mostly inhabited by Chinese, and defended by Fort Rotterdam. It was made a free port in 1846, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Pop. 20,000. The government of Macassar includes all the Dutch possession in the island of Celebes, and a population of 310,000.

MACAS'SAR, GOA, go'ȧ, or GOACH, go'ȧch', a native state of Celebes Island, in the S.W. peninsula. It was at one time a powerful kingdom, having dominion over the greater part of Celebes, and also over numerous neighboring islands. Pop. about 70,000.

MACASSAR, STRAIT OF, separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 miles, and contains the Paternoster, Poolo-Laut, and Parmaroong Islands.

MACAU, mȧ'kō', a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1536.

MACAUBA, mȧ-kōw'bȧ, a town of Brazil, province and 370 miles W.S.W. of Bahia.

MAÇAYO, mȧ-sī'o, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of

the province of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, lat. 38° 4′ S., lon. 35° 44′ W. Pop. 5000. Its harbor is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks.

MacBEAN′, a post-village of Richmond co., Georgia.

MacBEAN′S CREEK, of Georgia, flows eastward along the S. border of Richmond co. into the Savannah.

MacBRIDES′VILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

MACCAGEVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

MACCAGNO-INFERIORE, mȧk-kȧn′yo-in-fē-re-o′rȧ, a village of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como.

MACCAGNO-SUPERIORE, mȧk-kȧn′yo-soo-pē-re-o′rȧ, a village of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como.

MACCAI, mȧk′kī′, a town on the E. coast of Africa, on the Massangzanee, which empties itself into the sea, about 20 miles N. of Sofala, lat. 19° 15′ S.

MacCALL′S′ CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

MacCALL′S FERRY, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MacCAN′DLESS, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MacCARTHY or M′CARTHY (mȧk-kȧr′thee) ISLAND, (Native *Janjan Buré*, jȧn′jȧn′ boo′rȧ,) an island of West Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia River, 127 miles from its mouth. Area 3 square miles. Pop. 1600, mostly liberated Africans.

MacCART′XVILLE, a village in Washington township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on Wading River, about 28 miles S.E. of Mount Holly, contains an extensive paper-mill, and about 30 dwellings.

MACCHERIO, mȧk-kȧ′re-o, or MACHERIO, mȧ-kȧ′re-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, near the Lambro. Pop. 1060.

MACCHIAVALFORTORE, mȧk′ke-ȧ-vȧl-for-to′rȧ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2900.

MacCLEL′ANDSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

MacCLEL′ANDTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. of Uniontown, has several stores, and about 60 houses.

MACCLESFIELD, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, co. of Chester, on the railway, 17 miles S.S.E. of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 39,048. It is built on an acclivity; and has several handsome streets, a large church, a grammar school, founded in 1502, annual revenue, 900*l.*; a town-hall, ancient jail for the forest liberty, assembly rooms, theatre, news room, subscription library, with 20,000 volumes, 2 banks, and a spacious market-house. It has extensive manufactures of various silk fabrics, which employ about 8000 hands in 48 mills. About 3000 persons are also employed in 10 cotton-mills. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting with Manchester and London. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Earl to the Parker family. The jurisdiction of the district, still called Macclesfield Forest, is vested in the Stanley family.

MACCLESFIELD, a township of South Australia, picturesquely situated on the Angas River, E. of Adelaide.

MacCOMB′, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

MacCON′NELLSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 70 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated in a valley near Cove Mountain, and on Big Cove Creek. It was incorporated in 1814. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 477.

MacCON′NELL′S GROVE, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 140 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

MacCON′NELLSTOWN, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

MacCON′NELLSVILLE, post-office, Oneida co., New York.

MacCONNELLSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Morgan township, capital of Morgan co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum River, 27 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville. It contains 5 churches, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 1 woollen factory, and 2 flouring-mills. The manufacture of salt is carried on extensively in this vicinity. The strata which contain the salt water are in some instances 850 feet below the surface.

MacCOR′MICK′S SPRINGS, a post-office of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MacCOR′MICKSTOWN, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

MacCOYS′VILLE, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

MacCRAC′KEN, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Illinois, has an area estimated at 330 square miles. The Tennessee and Ohio River forms its N.N.E. boundary; Mayfield's Creek washes its S.W. border; and it is also drained by Clark's River. The surface is level and low, subject to be partly overflowed; the soil is fertile. Formed in 1824, and named from Captain Virgil MacCracken, who was killed at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Paducah. Pop. 6067; of whom 5259 were free, and 808 slaves.

MacCUL′LOCH′S MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

MacCUTCH′ENSVILLE, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, about 73 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

MacCUTCH′EN VILLE, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

MacDAN′IEL′S, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MacDANIEL′S, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

MacDON′ALD, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas and the Indian Territory, has an area of 620 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Elk or Cowskin River, an affluent of the Neosho. Lead-mines are found in the county, but not yet worked. Named in honor of Sergeant MacDonald, of South Carolina. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. 2236; of whom 2153 were free, and 83 slaves.

MacDONALD, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 18 miles S. of Milledgeville.

MacDONALD, a post-village of Randolph co., Alabama, 161 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

MacDONALD, a post-township in Hardin co., Ohio. P. 582.

MacDONALD, a village, capital of Barry co., Missouri, 165 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

MacDONALD′S MILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

MacDONALD′S MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

MacDONOUGH, mȧk-don′ȧ, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 575 square miles. It is intersected by Crooked Creek, an affluent of Illinois River, and drained by Downing's Fork, and Turkey and Grindstone Creeks. The greater part of the county is prairie. The soil is very productive. It is traversed by the Military Tract Railroad. Groves of timber are distributed along many of the streams. Capital, Macomb. Pop. 7616.

MacDONOUGH, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, about 15 miles W. by S. of Norwich. The village has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the township, 1522.

MacDONOUGH, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

MacDONOUGH, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Georgia, 65 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 600 inhabitants. There is a cotton factory very near the place. Settled in 1822.

MacDOW′ELL, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, area estimated at 450 square miles. The Catawba River has its sources in this county at the S.E. base of the Blue Ridge, the summits of which, along or near the border of the county, are about 6000 feet above the sea. The soil is generally fertile. Formed in 1842 from parts of Burke and Rutherford, and named in honor of General Joseph MacDowell. Capital, Marion. Pop. 6246; of whom 4984 were free, and 1262 slaves.

MacDOWELL, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

MacDOWELL′S, a post-office, Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

MacDUFF′, a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 1 mile E. of Banff, with which it is connected by a fine bridge across the Deveron, and within the parliamentary bounds of which it is included. Pop. 2527. It has an excellent harbor.

MACE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

MACEDON, mas′se-don, a post-township of Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 18 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 2384.

MACEDON, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 12 miles S.W. of Celina.

MACEDON CENTRE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, 200 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has an academy.

MACEDONIA, mas-se-do′ne-ȧ, an ancient and celebrated country of Europe, lying immediately N. of Greece, now chiefly or wholly included in the Turkish province of Room-Elee.—Adj. and inhab. MACEDONIAN, mas-se-do′ne-ȧn.

MACEDONIA. See ROOM-ELEE.

MACEDO′NIA, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

MACEDONIA, a post-village in Carroll co., Tennessee.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Potawatomie co., Iowa.

MACEDONIA DEPOT, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

MACELLO, mȧ-chĕl′lo, a village of the Sardinian States, 3 miles from Pinerolo, on the Chisone. Pop. 1990.

Mac′ELROY′, a post-office of Dodridge co., Virginia.

MAC′ELWAIN′S′, a village of York district, South Carolina.

MACERATA, mȧ-chȧ-rȧ′tȧ, a town of the Papal States, capital of a delegation of the same name, 21 miles S. of Ancona, on a lofty eminence above the Potenza, midway between the Apennines and the sea. It is walled, and has six gates. The streets, in general, are straight, spacious, and clean, and lined with handsome houses and several palaces. The square, in the centre, is of great extent, and contains the Cathedral, the Provincial Palace, and Theatre. There are also six other churches, and 13 convents—5 for females. Macerata is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, and an appeal court for the delegations of Macerata, Urbino-e-Pesaro, Ancona, Ascoli, Camerino, and Fermo. The university was suppressed, but has been replaced by another,

:n which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught. There are also a museum, a library, and two literary societies. Pop. 16,000.

MACERATA-FELTRIA, mä-chä-rä'tä fel'tre-ä, a village of the Papal States, 11 miles N.W. of Urbino. Pop. 1370.

MacEW'EN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MacEW'ENSVILLE, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 74 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 or 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

MacFAR'LAND'S, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 79 miles S.W. of Richmond.

MacGAL'VYSVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

MacGA'RY, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

MacGHEE'S' STORE, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MacGILLICUD'DY ROCKS, the loftiest mountain range in Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, extending for about 10 miles, between Lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. It takes the name of the Glenn-Purple Mountain, immediately on Lake Killarney, beyond which, the loftier Rocks form a magnificent back-ground. Height of Carrantual, the highest peak, 3404 feet.

MacGILLIVRAY'S, KOOTANIE, koo'tä-nī, or FLAT BOW RIVER, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in British America, and after twice crossing the line of Washington Territory, falls into the Columbia. Entire length between 400 and 500 miles.

MacGRAW'VILLE, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, about 140 miles W. of Albany. It contains a college, several churches, and 3 newspaper offices.

MacGREGOR'S LANDING, a thriving post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 61 miles above Dubuque.

MacGUIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia.

MacHAR'GUE'S MILLS, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

MACHAR', (mak'ar,) NEW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen. On an island, in Bishop's Loch, are the remains of an old castle of the Bishops of Aberdeen.

MACHAR, OLD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

MACHECOUL, mäsh'kool', (L. *Machecolium*), a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles S.S.W. of Nantes, on the Falleron. It was anciently the capital of the duchy of Retz, possessed a strong castle, and was otherwise well fortified, and defended by a citadel. Both castle and citadel were demolished by Louis XIV. Pop. 1762.

MACHEENWARA, mä-cheen-wä'rä, a town of North-West Hindostan, 4 miles S. of Sutlej, and 20 miles E. of Loodianah.

MACHELEN, mäg'e-len, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2672.

MACHEN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MacHEN'RY, a co. in the N.N.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 620 square miles. The Fishtaka or Fox River flows through the eastern part of the county from N. to S.; it is also drained by the Kishwaukee River, and by Nippersink and Piskashaw Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with fertile prairies. The underlying rock is limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and by the Rock River Valley Railroad, the latter of which is unfinished. Named in honor of —— MacHenry, a member of the Illinois legislature. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. 14,979.

MacHENRY, a post-village of MacHenry co., Illinois, on Fox River, 55 miles N.W. of Chicago.

MACHERLA, mä-shēr'lä, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 70 miles W. of Guntoor.

MACHERRY, a principality of Hindostan. See ALVAR.

MACHIANA, mä-che-ä'nä, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon River, between the islands of Joannes and Caviana, in lat. 0° 5' S., lon. 49° 43' W.

MACHIAS, match-ī'as, port of entry and seat of justice of Washington co., Maine, on Machias River, near its mouth, 204 miles N.E. of Portland. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the coast trade and ship-building. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3507 tons registered, and 22,645 tons enrolled and licensed: nearly all of the latter was employed in the coast trade. The number of clearances for foreign ports during the year was 31, tons 6011, of which 6427 were in American bottoms. During the same period 2 ships, 9 brigs, and 15 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 4166 tons, were admeasured. Pop. of the township, 1593.

MACHIAS, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1342.

MACHIAS PORT, a post-village and seaport of Washington co., Maine, at the mouth of Machias River, 200 miles N. E. of Portland. It has an excellent harbor and an extensive trade in lumber and the fisheries. The Franklin Railroad connects it with Whitneyville, 9 miles distant. Pop. of the township, 1266.

MACHIAS RIVER, a fine mill-stream in the S.E. part of Maine, in Washington co., falls into Machias Bay.

MACHINE, LA, lä mä'sheen', a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Decize. P. 2267.

MACHNOVKA or MACHNOWKA. See MAENOVKA.

MACHOW, a town of Poland. See MAKOV.

MACHYNLLETH, pronounced almost mä-hun'leth, a contributory parliamentary borough, town, and parish of North Wales, county and 32 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery, on the navigable river Dovey. Pop. 1672. The borough unites with Montgomery in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. In 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here.

MACIEOWICE, mäts-yä-o-vee'tsä, a town of Poland, province and 45 miles S.W. of Siedlce on the Vistula. Pop. 900.

MacIN'TOE'S FALLS, a village of Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. The Connecticut is navigable to the falls at this place.

MacIN'TERFER'S CREEK, of Michigan, enters Stony Creek, in St. Joseph county.

MacINTOSH, a co. in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 640 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Altamaha River, and drained by Sapelo River and Doctor's Creek. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of pine. The soil along the Altamaha is very fertile. Organized in 1793, and named in memory of the MacIntosh family, early settlers of Georgia. Capital, Darien. Pop. 6028; of whom 1399 were free, and 4629 slaves.

MacINTOSH, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MacINTYRE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 252.

MacKAIG'S' MILLS, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

MacKAY', a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

MacKAY, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

MacKEAN, mak-keen', a county in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1100 square miles. It is intersected in the N.E. part by Alleghany River and Oswaya Creek, and also drained by the sources of Clarion River, and Teonesta, Konjus, Driftwood, and Potato Creeks. The surface is hilly, and covered with forests. The soil is of slate and shale formation. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Smethport. Pop. 5254.

MacKEAN, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S.E. of Erie. Pop. 1916.

MacKEAN, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1378.

MacKEANSBURG, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 10 or 11 miles E. of Pottsville.

MacKEAN'S OLD STAND, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MacKEE'S HALF FALLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MacKEES'PORT, a post-borough of Versailles township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, 15 miles above Pittsburg. It owes its rapid growth to boat-building, and to the trade in coal, which is found in abundance about 2 miles from the town. Pop. 3000.

MacKENDREE COLLEGE. See LEBANON, Illinois.

MacKENZIE, mak-kēn'zee, a river of British North America, one of the largest on the globe, rises, under the name of Athabasca, in Mount Brown, near the sources of the Columbia, about lat. 52° N., lon. 116° 30' W., flows in a tortuous channel N.N.E., receiving numerous tributaries, and forming several considerable lakes, till it reaches Athabasca Lake, whose waters it discharges, and receiving Peace River, 300 miles long, continues N. by W., under the name of Slave River, to Great Slave Lake, which it traverses, emerging at its S.W. extremity; it then takes the name of Mackenzie, and flows in a general N.N.W. course, receiving in lat. 59° 30' N. the waters of Great Bear Lake, till it reaches the Arctic Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths; its westernmost being in lat. 68° 49' N., lon. 135° 37' W., having traversed more than 16° of latitude. Its entire length has been estimated at 2500 miles. Its largest tributaries, beside those above mentioned, are Hay River and the Turnagain, the latter entering it from the W., and the former through Great Slave Lake. The Mackenzie flows through a vast plain, and is said to be generally navigable, except along the base of the Rocky Mountains, where it is interrupted by cascades. Where it falls into Great Slave Lake, the river is above a mile broad. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course and its estuary westward. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope, are on its banks. It was discovered and first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie, in 1789, from whom it took its name.

MACKENZIE, a river of N. Australia, about lat. 25° 36' S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.

MACKENZIE ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands. Lat. 10° N., lon. 140° E.

MACKENZIE POINT is a cape in Cook's Inlet, Russian America.

MACK'EREL CORNER, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

MACK'FORD, a small village of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

MACKFORD, a post-village and township of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.N.E. of Madison. Pop. 520.

MACKINAC, pronounced and often written MACK'INAW',

or MICHILIMACKINAC, mish'il-e-mak'e-naw, a post-village, capital of Michilimackinac county, Michigan, on an island of the same name in Lake Huron, about 320 miles by water N.N.W. of Detroit. Lat. 45° 54′ N., lon. 84° 30′ W. It is pleasantly situated around a small bay at the south-eastern part of the island. The harbor is safe, and deep enough for large vessels. Fort Mackinaw stands on a rocky height, 150 feet above the village, which it commands. Here is an agency for Indian affairs. The village contains a court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and numerous stores. The trade of Mackinac, in 1851, was computed at $356,218. Large numbers of fish are exported from this place. Pop. in 1853, 1200. See MICHILIMACKINAC.

MACKINAW, a post-village in Tazewell co., Illinois, 55 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

MACKINAW CREEK, of Illinois, falls into the Illinois River, in Tazewell county.

MACKIN'LEY, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

MACKIN'NEY, a post-village, capital of Collin co., Texas, is situated near the East Fork of the Trinity River, 235 miles N. of Austin City. It is surrounded by a rich farming district. Settled since 1846.

MACKINNEY'S, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

MACKINNEY'S, a station on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, near Williamsport, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

MACKINSTRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

MACKIS'SACK'S, a small post-village of Fremont co., Iowa.

MACKS'BURG, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

MACK'S PLACE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MACKS'VILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Mississippi.

MACKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, near White River, and 69 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis, has a large flouring-mill and saw-mills.

MACKSVILLE, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, 1 or 2 miles W. of Terre Haute.

MACKVILLE, a post-village in Washington co., Kentucky, 35 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort.

MACK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MacLAIN'S (mak-lānz) MILLS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

MacLAUGHLINSVILLE, mak-lôh'lins-vil, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

MacLEAN, ma-klain', a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 1150 square miles. It is drained by Mackinaw, Kickapoo, Salt, and Sugar Creeks, which all rise within its limits. The surface consists mostly of extensive open plains or prairies; the soil is deep, and very fertile. Beds of stone-coal and building-stone are found in several places. The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad intersects the Central Railroad at Bloomington, the capital. Named in honor of the Hon. John McLean, member of Congress from Illinois. Pop. 10,163.

MacLEAN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on Fall Creek, about 150 miles W. of Albany. It has several churches and mills.

MacLEAN, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 775.

MacLEANSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Illinois, 160 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, a few stores.

MacLEAN'S RETREAT, a post-office of Daviess co., Kentucky.

MacLEAN'S STORE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

MacLEANSVILLE, a village in Jackson co., Tennessee, 80 miles N.E. by E. of Nashville.

MacLEARN'S, a station on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, in Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, 7 miles from St. Johnsbury.

MacLEAY, ma-klā', a navigable river of East Australia, in the territory N. of New South Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean, 65 miles N. of Port Macquarie.

MacLEAY, a squatting district of East Australia, having E. the Pacific. Pop. 466.

MacLEAY, an island in Moreton Bay, a river of the co. of St. Vincent, New South Wales, and a mountain range near Darling Downs.

MacLEMORE'S COVE, a village of Walker co., Georgia.

MacLEMORESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Tennessee, 114 miles W. by S. of Nashville. It is the seat of Bethel College, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians, and contains 3 churches, 6 stores, and a tobacco factory.

MacLENNAN, a new county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by the Bosque, Middle Bosque, and South Bosque Rivers. The surface is uneven, and consists partly of prairies. Formed since 1850. Capital, Waco. Pop. very sparse.

MacLEOD, mak-lōwd', a lake and fort of British North America, West Territory, lat 55° N., lon. 122° 15′ W.

MacLEOD'S, a post-village of Greene co., Mississippi.

MacMA'HON'S CREEK, of Belmont co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River, about 5 miles below Wheeling.

MacMANUS, a village of Greene co., Mississippi.

MacMATHS', a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

MacMEEKIN'S, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

MacMIL'LAN'S, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

MacMINN', a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 480 square miles. The Hiawassee River forms its S.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Chestua Creek. The surface is an inclined plane sloping to the S.W. The soil is fertile. The great railroad of East Tennessee passes through the county. Capital, Athens. Pop. 13,966; of whom 12,338 were free, and 1568 slaves.

MacMINNVILLE, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Tennessee, on the MacMinnville and Manchester Railroad, 75 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MacNAB', a township and post-village of Canada West, co. of Renfrew, on the Ottawa River, about 85 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. of the township about 1600.

MacNAIRY, mak-nā'ree, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area estimated at 570 square miles. The South Fork of Forked Deer River rises within its limits, and it is also drained by a creek which flows into the Hatchie River. This county occupies part of the table-land between the Tennessee and Hatchie Rivers. Capital, Purdy. Pop. 12,864; of whom 11,471 were free, and 1393 slaves.

MacNEAN, mak-neen', (UPPER and LOWER,) 2 lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim, about 9 miles S.W. of Enniskillen.

MacNEIL'S (mak-neelz') HARBOUR, an inlet, on Vancouver's Island, lat. 50° 39′ N., lon. 127° 10′ W.

MacNEIL'S FERRY, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MacNUTT', a post-village, capital of Sunflower co., Mississippi, about 90 miles in a direct line N. of Jackson. It has been laid out within a few years.

MACOMB, ma-koom', a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake St. Clair, contains 456 square miles. It is drained by the Clinton River and its branches. The surface in the E. part is level, and heavily timbered; the W. part is more rolling and occupied by oak openings. The soil is deep and fertile. The Clinton River affords water-power, and is navigable to the capital, Mount Clemens. P. 15,530.

MACOMB, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River and Black Lake, about 140 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1197. The St. Lawrence Mining Company, with a capital of $72,000, was incorporated, September 1851, for the purpose of working the lead-mines of this township. In May, 1852, their capital was increased to $300,000.

MACOMB, a post-township in the central part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 757.

MACOMB, a thriving post-village, capital of MacDonough co., Illinois, on the Military Tract Railroad, 85 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile prairie. It is the largest place in the county, and contains a court-house and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1400.

MACOMER, mā-ko-main', a village in the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, E.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1650.

MACON, mā'kōn', (anc. *Matisco.*) a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 33 miles S. of Chalons. It is irregularly built, with narrow, ill-formed streets. The quay is broad, high, and of great length, and is lined by several good houses and cafés. A bridge of 12 arches, sometimes attributed to Cæsar, connects the town with that of St. Laurent, on the opposite bank. The principal edifices are the Infirmary, Maison de la Charité, Hospice de la Providence, Hôtel de Ville, and Hôtel de la Préfecture, formerly the bishop's palace. Mâcon possesses courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural and scientific society, a royal college, and primary normal school. Pop. in 1852, 12,653.

MACON, mā'kōn', a town of Belgium, province of Hainault, West Chimay. Pop. 800.

MACON, mā'kon, a county near the W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Georgia and Tennessee, area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee River. The Iron or Smoky Mountain forms the boundary on the N.W., and the Blue Ridge extends near the S.E. border. Iron is found in the mountains. Capital, Franklin. Formed in 1828, and named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, United States senator from North Carolina. Pop. 6389; of whom 5840 were free, and 549 slaves.

MACON, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 366 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Flint River, and also drained by Juniper, Whitewater, and Buck's Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil mostly productive. The county is intersected by the Muscogee Railroad, and in part by the South-western Railroad. Capital, Lanier. Pop. 7052; of whom 4091 were free, and 2961 slaves.

MACON, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 850 square miles. It is drained by the Eufaukee Creek, and other affluents of the Tallapoosa River, which forms part of the N.W. boundary. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad passes through the county. Organized about the year 1834, previous to which it was

included in the Creek Indians' territory. Capital, Tuskegee. Pop. 26,898; of whom 11,362 were free, and 15,596 slaves.

MACON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 280 square miles. It is drained by affluents of Big Barren River. The surface is uneven, the soil is generally fertile. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 8948, of whom 6182 were free, and 766 slaves.

MACON, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the North or principal branch of Sangamon River. The surface is generally level, and consists of open plains or prairies, diversified by small tracts of timber; the soil is highly productive. The Central Railroad and the Northern Cross Railroad pass through the county. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 8986.

MACON, a county towards the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 880 square miles. It is intersected by Chariton River, and by its East fork; the E. part is drained by the South fork of Salt River, and the W. part by Wolf Creek. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. 6585, of whom 6282 were free, and 303 slaves.

MACON, a flourishing city, capital of Bibb co., Georgia, is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River, where it is crossed by the Central Railroad, 191 miles W.N.W. of Savannah, 100 miles S.E. of Atlanta, and 30 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. The Macon and Western Railroad connects with the Central Railroad at this place, which is also the terminus of the South-Western Railroad, leading to Oglethorpe. Macon is the third city of the state in population and importance, and is the centre of an active trade. Steamboats can ascend the river as high as this place, which is the head of navigation. The city contains a commodious court-house, a market-house, 7 churches, 4 banks, 1 academy, and the Georgia Female College. The latter is a four-storied brick building, 160 feet by 60, finely situated on an eminence. Five or six newspapers are published here. A bridge, about 380 feet long, connects the opposite banks of the river. Rose Hill Cemetery, situated on the Ocmulgee, half a mile above the city, is much admired by visitors. On the bank of the river, a few miles below Macon, is an isolated eminence, known as Lamar's Mound, which appears to be the work of nature, although several artificial mounds occur in the vicinity. The western front of this is rugged and precipitous, and the summit is occupied by a level area of 50 acres. Pop. in 1850, 5953; in 1853, about 7000.

MACON, a village of Clarke co., Alabama, about 134 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

MACON, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 56 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

MACON, a post-village, capital of Noxubee co., Mississippi, on the Noxubee River, 125 miles E.N.E. of Jackson. It is situated in a fertile cotton-planting district, and has some trade.

MACON, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee, 190 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

MACON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1030.

MACON BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences near the N.E. extremity of Carroll parish, and flowing in a S.S.W. course, unites with Tensas River on the W. border of Tensas parish. In high water it is navigable about 150 miles.

MACON DEPOT, a post-village of Warren co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, and 67 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh.

MACONNOIS or MACONNAIS, LE, leh mȧ'kon'nȧ', (L. *Pagus Matisconnensis*), a co. and small district of France, which formerly depended on the province of Burgundy, but now forms the arrondissement of Mâcon, in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

MACON RIVER, of Michigan, is formed by three branches which unite in Monroe co.; it enters the Raisin River about 12 miles above Monroe City.

MACORABA. See MECCA.

MACOS'QUIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

MÂCOT, mȧ'sot', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Isère, E.N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1247.

MACOTERA, mȧ-ko-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 24 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 1960.

MACOUPIN, mȧ-koo'pin, a co. in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 800 square miles. It is drained by the Macoupin, Otter, and Cahokia Creeks, from the first of which the name is derived. The surface is moderately diversified, and the soil excellent. The county is intersected by the Alton and Springfield Railroad, and by the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Carlinville. Pop. 12,355.

MACOUPIN, a township in Macoupin co., Illinois. P. 72.

MACOUPIN CREEK, Illinois, has its sources in Macoupin co., and joins the Illinois River, about 20 miles from its mouth.

MACOUR, an island in the Red Sea. See EMERALD.

MACOWAL, mȧ-ko'wȧl, a town of British India, Punjab, 60 miles N.E. of Loodianah.

MACQUARIE, mȧk-kwŏr'ee, a co. of New South Wales, between lat. 31° and 32° S., and lon. 152° and 153° E. Area 2800 square miles. Pop. 1973. It is watered by the Hastings River and its affluents. With Gloucester and Stanley it returns 1 member to the Legislative Council.

MACQUARIE, called by the natives WAM'BOOL', a considerable river of East Australia, is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers, counties of Bathurst and Westmoreland, flows N.W., to lat. 30° 45' S., lon. 147° 10' E., where it loses itself in marshes, whence issue tributaries to the river Darling. Total course about 280 miles.

MACQUARIE, a river of Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania,) flows N. through the county of Somerset, and joins Lake River. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.

MACQUARIE, an inlet of Foveaux Strait, New Zealand, at the southern extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 46° 20' S., lon. 167° 50' E.

MACQUARIE, a seaport town of New South Wales, capital of a county of the same name, at the mouth of the Hastings, 195 miles N.E. of Sydney; lat. 31° 25' S., lon. 152° 57' E. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water are not able to enter the harbor with safety.

MACQUARIE HARBOR, Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania,) is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12' and 42° 30' S., and lon. 145° 15' and 145° 35' E.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, in the South Pacific. Lat. 54° 50' S., lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., about 25 miles; breadth 4 miles.

MACQUARIE LAKE, of East Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid's Mistake.

MACQUARIE MOUNTAINS, a range W. of New South Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Macquarie is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.

MACQUARIE PORT, a harbor of East Australia, 190 miles N.N.E. of Sidney. Lat. 31° 27' S., lon. 153° 50' E. It receives the Hastings River.

MACRA. See MAGRA.

MACRAE'S' MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MACRAE'S (mȧ-krȧz') STORES, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

MACRI, a town and gulf of Asia Minor. See MAKRI.

MACRIGNY, mȧ-kreen'yee, a village of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 miles from Constantinople, where are extensive iron works, and a model farm.

MACRINITZA, mȧ-kree-neet'zȧ, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, about 65 miles E. of Trikhala. Pop. 2000.

MACRIS. See MACRONISI.

MACRONISI, mȧ-kro-nee'see, (anc. *Macris* or *Helena*,) an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Livadia; greatest length 8 miles, average breadth 2 miles.

MACROOM, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 20½ miles W. of Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 4794. It is finely situated, but consists chiefly of cabins. It has an Anglo-Norman castle, now tastefully restored.

MACSHERRYSTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 306.

MACTAN, mȧk-tȧn', a small island of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, E. of Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACUGNAGA, mȧ-koon-yȧ'gȧ, (L. *Macuniaca*,) a village of Piedmont, near the head of the Val d'Anzasca, 19 miles S.W. of Domo d'Ossola.

MACULLAH, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MACUNGY, a former post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, divided into Upper and Lower Macungy.

MACVEYTOWN, formerly WAYNESBURG, a thriving post-borough of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, 11 miles above Lewistown. The Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad pass through the place. The adjacent hills abound in iron ore, which is manufactured here. Pop. in 1850, 580; in 1853, about 800.

MACWHINTERSVILLE, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MACWILLIAMSTOWN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MADA, NAGY, nŏdj möh'dŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 31 miles S.S.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 1616.

MADAGASCAR, mad'ȧ-gas'kar, (called by the natives *Madecasse*, mȧd-e-kȧss', or *Madegasse*, mȧd-e-gȧss'; L. *Madagascaria*,) a great island in the Indian Ocean, generally considered as appertaining to Africa. It extends from Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57' S., to Cape St. Mary, its most S., lat. 25° 42' S., a distance of nearly 1000 miles. The greatest breadth hardly exceeds 350 miles; and its average breadth cannot much exceed 240 miles. Area estimated at 240,000 square miles. From the nearest shores of Africa, (at Mozambique,) Madagascar is distant 106 geographical miles; from the Cape of Good Hope, 600 miles; from the Mauritius, 186 miles; and from the Isle of Bourbon, 150 miles.

Mountains.—The interior of Madagascar has been but little explored by Europeans. A tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, extends N. and S. throughout the island.

The N. half assumes a mountainous character. It is only at the S.E. extremity of the island that the high land reaches the sea; everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad seam of low and level land, sometimes below the level of the sea, from which latter it is protected only by the beach thrown up by the surf. This tract of low land has on the E. side of Madagascar, a width varying from 20 to 50 miles; on the W., it is double that extent; it is overspread with marshes, and is the chief seat of the malignant fevers. The most elevated table land of Madagascar, as yet known to Europeans, is included in the kingdom of Ankova, nearly in the middle of the island, and supposed to lie from 4000 to 5000 feet above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains —those of Angavo on the E., and Ankaratra on the S.W., attaining an absolute height perhaps of from 9000 to 10,000 feet, being reckoned among the highest of the island. The central plateau seems also to be surrounded on all sides by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plains, and in some few points extends even to the sea-shore.

Rivers.—The rivers of Madagascar are exceedingly numerous; indeed, there is hardly another country in the world so copiously watered; yet few of them offer, even to a moderate extent, the advantages of internal navigation. They fall rapidly from the highland of the interior, and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, so that they reach the sea-shore with slow and feeble streams, unable to overcome the tides and currents of the ocean; hence their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are all barred. On the N.W. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and deep bays, the rivers which flow into these are often accessible, and navigable in boats to some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betsibooka, which falls into the Bay of Bombetoka, nearly in lat. 16° S. This inlet, about 30 feet deep, is divided into two parts by a promontory on its E. side; the lower portion, towards the sea, forms a secure and capacious harbor, capable of holding the largest fleets; the upper portion is a shallow lagoon, navigable only by vessels of little draught. Boats can ascend the Betsibooka to a distance of 160 miles.

Lakes.—The low coasts exhibit, not unfrequently, chains of lakes, running parallel and close to the sea-shore, formed, in some cases, by the overflowing of the barred rivers; in others, by the sea; and are fresh or salt according to circumstances. At Ivondru, near Tamatave, on the E. coast, the chain of lakes, beginning with that of Nossi Vé, (many islands,) extends above 150 miles along the coast, and the portages, between the lakes, rarely exceeding half a mile, it affords a ready means of communication with Andevoronde, whence the road proceeds to the capital, and also with the river Manguru. In the interior of the island are several lakes—known chiefly by report.

Geology.—According to the missionary accounts, the prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and pure quartz; but they mention, also, a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights; these are clay-slate, graywacke, sandstone, limestone of different ages, some containing fossil reptiles; and some being fine marble. The chief deposits of iron lie in the neighborhood of the volcanic rocks. The gold and silver mines, so much extolled by the early advocates of colonization in Madagascar, are now no longer heard of. They have, however, copper, manganese, plumbago, rock-salt, an important article of inland trade; nitre, sulphur from pyrites, and it is said that excellent coal had been found near the sources of a river falling into the Betsibooka.

Climate.—The heat, on the coasts, is often intense; but on the highland of Ankova, the thermometer rarely rises above 85°; in the winter it often sinks, at the same place, to 40°; hail and sleet are frequent, and it is said that ice is often found in the mountains of Ankaratra. On the coasts, the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night; in the interior, the winter is dry and agreeable. The Madagascar fever of the coasts is as fatal to the natives of the interior as to Europeans; and yet only Ankova, with some elevated spots at the N. extremity of the island, and at the S., near Fort Dauphin, are exempt from it.

Vegetation.—Although the interior of Madagascar remains still unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to prove their richness and variety. Of 400 plants collected there, 100 are altogether new, and 200 more form new species. The most important trees are the Baobab, (*Adansonia,*) the Ravinala, (*Urania speciosa,*) Filao, (*Casuarina Equisetifolia,*) the Rafia, a Sagus, from the filamentous leaves of which is made a kind of cloth, while the stem furnishes a drink like spruce-beer. The Avoha, which furnishes the materials of a coarse sort of paper; the Ambaravatsi, (*Tapia edulis,*) feeding the native silk-worm; the Areca; three species of Pandanus, (bamboo;) the Azaina, yielding a gum greatly valued as a powerful cement; copal and other gums, ebony; the Ravintsara, (*Apathophyllum aromaticum,*) which produces a highly fragrant all-spice; besides these are numerous dyeing woods, varieties of Indian fig; tamarinds, sugar-cane trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic, (India rubber,) and the zozoro or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Ginger, pepper, and indigo, grow wild in the woods; cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp, are also cultivated. Except in the N.W. and W., where the Sakalavas subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Madagassy is rice, of which grain they cultivate 11 species, and yet its introduction into the interior is said to be comparatively recent; the cocoa nut, (on the coast,) the plantain and banana are of still later date. Several kinds of yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, &c., add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry, and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island; coffee is found to thrive well, and 10 or 12 vegetable oils are made for home consumption.

Zoology.—There are few formidable wild animals in Madagascar, and the list of its beasts of prey embraces only an ounce or small leopard, the wild dog, wild cat, and bushy-tailed fox. Crocodiles are numerous in most of the rivers. Snakes of great size are often met with; a species of ostrich is said to haunt the deserts. Apes are numerous in the woods. The horned cattle, in which chiefly consists the wealth of the Madagassy, are of the hunched kind, like those of India. There are, however, wild cattle in the forests which have no hunch. Horses have recently been introduced.

People, Customs, &c.—The population of Madagascar at the present day affords, in variety of feature and complexion, proofs of its having sprung from different races; while, on the other hand, the perfect unity of language throughout the island exhibits such a complete blending of these various races as could have been effected only by the operation of assimilating influences during many ages. The ruling race in Madagascar is also the fairest. The Hovas, or Ovahs, who have established their sway over nearly the whole island, are distinguished from the other natives by their light olive complexion, the absence of thick lips, and by their active figures; they are well made, but rather under the middle size. The Sakalavas, who possess the W. coast from the S. limit of Menabé to Cape Amber, are quite black, with thick lips, crisped or woolly hair, but not depressed features. They are tall, strong, and vigorous, very frank and courageous, and, though inferior to the Hovas in aptitude, appear superior to them in many noble qualities. These are the extremes of the fair and dark races. The Betsileo tribe are of a light copper color, with thick lips, and long hair. Some families of the Antaymur, in Matitana, lay claim to an Arabian origin, and call themselves Zatyndramina, the children of Amina. On the E. coast may be found also many families of Indian and of French descent.

The chief distinction of a great man is to have many wives, although polygamy is familiarly called by a name which signifies "the cause of strife." The number of wives permitted depends on the man's rank, but must be less than 12; the possession of a dozen being reserved to the king alone. As silversmiths, gunsmiths, and carpenters, the inhabitants rapidly acquire the art of Europeans; and, with looms of the rudest construction, they make excellent and handsome cloths. The religious opinions of the Madagassy are nowhere clearly set forth. They appear to believe in a good and an evil principle, but their chief objects of worship are idols, rendered formidable by the arts of their guardian priests.

Government.—The government of Madagascar seems to be a monarchical despotism. Public assemblies are still called and addressed by the sovereign, but not consulted. The monarchy is hereditary; but the order of succession appears not to be fixed, the reigning sovereign affecting to appoint his successors. A body of judges sits constantly in public to hear complaints and settle disputes, but they are not guided by any written code of laws. Previous to the close of the last century, the island appears to have been divided among a great number of independent tribes; but at present the number of provinces is about 25, each being governed by a chief subject to the king.

History.—The English established a factory in St. Augustine's in 1644, but the climate, and hostility of the natives, compelled them to abandon it at the end of two years. The French East India Company made settlements on the E. coast as early as 1642; they, too, were forced to yield to the climate. Their attempts to colonize the E. coast were recommenced in 1745, and again failed; and, in 1773, the celebrated adventurer, Benyowsky, encouraged by the French court, conducted an expedition to Antongil Bay, but, being thwarted and maligned by the colonists of the Isle of France, he too perished. The Isle of France, or Mauritius, having fallen into the hands of the English, and the French factories on the coast of Madagascar having been always considered as depending on that colony, the governor, Sir Robert Farquhar, claimed, by proclamation, in 1816, the sovereignty of Madagascar. This was an important epoch in the history of that island. Radama, born in 1792, succeeded to the throne of Ankova in 1808. Having been sent to Great Britain to be educated, he returned to Tananarivo in 1817. This prince abolished infanticide, and discouraged, as much as possible, the belief in witch-

craft and other superstitions. He formed a regular army, on the model of the Indian sepoys, trained by General (originally Serjeant) Brady, a West Indian mulatto. With this force, 30,000 including artillery, he subdued the whole island. He meditated opening roads and canals, and actually commenced cutting through the necks of land which separate the lakes along the coast. He encouraged the Protestant missionaries, and, above all, their schools, which, at the time of his death, had increased to more than 100, affording the means of instruction to nearly 5000 children. In short, Radama, whose principle was that truth and justice were the foundations of his throne, was one of the most remarkable civilizers the world has ever seen. He was on the point of seeing his vast projects crowned with the most brilliant success, when his queen, a second Clytemnestra, caused him to be poisoned in July, 1828. She, with her infamous accomplice, succeeded to the throne; and, in a short time, manifested her desire to undo, as far as possible, all that he had accomplished. The schools were closed, and the missionaries left the island in 1835; since which the native Christians, who had become numerous, have been subjected to cruel persecution; many of them suffered martyrdom in 1850. In 1846, the English and French cruisers in those seas, having united in an attempt to humble the Hovas, by attacking some forts on the coast, were repulsed with great loss. Pop. estimated at 4,700,000.—Adj. and inhab. MADEGASSY, mad'e-gas'see, or MADECASSEE, mad'e-kas'see or mal'gash', (Fr. MALEGACHE, mal'gash'.)

MADAIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MODAIN.

MADALENA, a little island of South America, near the S. coast of Chiloe.

MADALENA. See MAGDALENA.

MADAMPE, mâ-dâm'pâ, a town of Ceylon, on a river of the same name, in a beautiful and fertile country. P. 3000.

MADAPOLLAM, mâ-dâ-pol-lâm', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 43 miles E.NE. of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. It has manufactures of long cotton cloths.

MADAR, möh'dar', a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles from Komorn. Pop. 1411.

MADARAS, möh'döh'rösh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Bacs, 41 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 3536.

MADARASZ, möh'döh'râss', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 7517.

MADARASZ, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 9 miles from Szathmar-Nemeth. Pop. 1316.

MADAWASKA, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, bordering on New Brunswick, about 225 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1276.

MAD'AWAS'KA, a French settlement of New Brunswick, occupying both sides of the river St. John at intervals for some 40 miles above the Great Falls.

MAD'BURY, a township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, with a station on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 3 miles from Dover. Pop. 483.

MADDALENA, LA, lâ-mâd-dâ-lâ'nâ, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles W. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1200. It has a small town, with a good harbor.

MADDALONI, mâd-dâ-lo'nee, a city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 11,700. It has a royal college, and a noble aqueduct, built by Charles III., to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Suessula*.

MADDEHJEE, mâd'deh-jee', a considerable village of Sinde, 28 miles S.E. of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36′ N., lon. 68° 34′ E.

MAD'DENVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MAD'DERTY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MAD'DOX, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

MADDY, LOCH, lôh mâd'dee, a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side of the island of N. Uist. It has numerous branches, and a central group of islands.

MADEFALRA, mâ-dâ-fâl'râ, or METZDORF, mets'dorf, a village of Austria, Transylvania, on the Altfluss, about 80 miles from Kronstadt. Pop. 1145.

MADE'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MADEIRA, mâ-dee'rą, (Port. pron. mâ-dâ'e-râ or mâ-dâ'râ,) an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, about 440 miles off the W. coast of Morocco, between 32° 36′ and 32° 53′ N. lat., and 16° 40′ and 17° 20′ W. lon. It is 35 miles long, and 12 miles broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak reaches an elevation of upwards of 6000 feet. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge, about 5000 feet high, on which is an extensive plain called Paul de Serra. From the central mass, steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form perpendicular precipices of from 1000 to 2000 feet high. These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays, where a richly-cultivated valley approaches the water between abrupt precipices, or surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged hills. These narrow bays are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The road round the island is, in many places, exceedingly picturesque, passing often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipices overhanging the sea. The mountain steeps of Madeira are clothed with a remarkably rich and luxuriant verdure. Terraces are visible on every side, and every available and accessible spot is turned to advantage. The richest vine district, and the part where grows the Malmsey grape, is the valley of the Cama de Lobos, on the S. side of the island. In good years, the quantity of wine produced is 25,000 pipes; in recent times, however, it has been reduced to 15,000 pipes; and, in 1852, a disease having destroyed the vines, the quantity of wine obtained was only 400 pipes, and so bad in quality as only to be suitable for being made into vinegar. In the lower portions of the island, groves of orange and lemon trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, &c., are seen; and again, still higher, the fruits of the temperate zone—namely, apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow-root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised, but only to the extent of about one-fifth of the quantity consumed. The climate of Madeira is very equable, and famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature is 65°, and the extremes 74° and 63°. It is considered very healthy, and is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Capital, Funchal. The language of Madeira is Portuguese.

The group of islands called the MADEIRA ISLANDS or MADEIRA GROUP, consists of the two islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the Desertas, in lat. 32° 3′ to 33° 7′ N., lon. 16° 13′ to 16° 38′ W. This group appears to have been known to the Romans under the name of *Purpurariæ Insulæ*. They were discovered by Don João Gouzales Zarco, and Tristão Vaz, in 1420; the name MADEIRA was given to the principal island, from the magnificent forests of building-timber (in Portuguese, *Madeira*) which then covered it. Pop. about 110,000. See DESERTAS, LAS, and PORTO SANTO.

MADEIRA or MADERA, mâ-dâ'râ, or CAYARI, kī-â-ree', a river of South America, in Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamore, in lat. 10° 30′ S., lon. 65° 40′ W., whence it flows N.E. 700 miles, and joins the Amazon in 3° 30′ S. lat., and about 58° W. lon. Including the Mamore, its principal branch, which some consider as the true Madera, it has a length of from 1500 to 2000 miles, for near 1000 of which it is navigable. For 500 miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet; above this, between lat. 8° 50′ and 11° S., the navigation is interrupted by 17 cataracts; for 500 miles above the cataracts or rapids, it is navigable for small steamboats. In the lower 500 miles of its course, the depth varies from 27 to 200 feet; above the rapids it is generally from 20 to 30 feet. Madeira derives its name from the great quantity of timber (Madera) or logs brought down by the periodical floods. See MAMORE.

MADEIRA ISLANDS. See MADEIRA.

MADEIRAVILLE, a village of Indiana, on the New Albany and Michigan City Railroad, 44 miles S. of Michigan City.

MADELEY, mâd'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, 14 miles E.S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1851, 3525. It has an iron bridge across the Severn of 1 arch of 100 feet span; a handsome church, a market-house, iron-works, manufactures of porcelain, and coal-mines.

MADELEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Newcastle, on the London and N. W. Railway.

MADEN, mâ'den, a term of Arabic origin, signifying "metal" or "mine," furnishing the root of ALMADEN, KEBAN MADEN, ARGHANA MADEN, &c., which see.

MADERA, a river of Brazil. See MADEIRA.

MADERNO, mâ-dêr'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1452.

MADHAJRAJPOOR, mâd-hâj-râj-poor', a town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana, 24 miles S.S.E. of Jeypoor.

MADIGNANO, mâ-deen-yâ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Serio. Pop. 1150.

MAD'INGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MADION, mâ'de-on', a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on its S. coast, with a town of the same name.

MADIRAN, mâ'dee'rôn', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.N.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1300.

MAD'ISON, a county in the E. central part of New York, has an area of 620 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, and on the E. by the Unadilla River, and is drained by the head branches of the Chenango River. Gypsum, water-limestone, and common limestone are found in abundance, and some iron ore and marl occur. It has also a salt spring and two sulphur springs. The Erie Canal, the Chenango Canal, and the Utica and Syracuse Railroad traverse this county. Organized in 1806, and named in honor of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. Capital, Morrisville. Pop. 43,072.

MADISON, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 280 square miles. The Rapidan River forms its boundary on the S., S.E., and S.W.; it is also drained by Robertson's and Hazel Rivers, which rise within its limits. The Blue Ridge forms the N.W. boundary of the county; the surface is diversified by other elevations, and is noted for the sublimity of its scenery. The soil of the valleys is

fertile. Extensive beds of copper ore are found in the Blue Ridge, but are not worked at present. Organized in 1792. Capital, Madisontown. Pop. 9331; of whom 4607 were free, and 4724 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee; area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by French Broad River. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the S.E. declivity of Bald Mountain. The land produces good pasturage. The county was formed in 1850, from Buncombe and Yancey counties. Capital, Marshall.

MADISON, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Broad River, which unite at its S.E. extremity. The soil in the northern part is poor, and in the south-eastern productive. Gold and granite are found, and iron ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Danielsville. Pop. 5703; of whom 3770 were free, and 1933 slaves.

MADISON, a county in Florida, bordering on Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Suwanee River, and on the W. by the Ocilla River. The surface is undulating. Capital, Madison. P. 5490; of whom 2802 were free, and 2688 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the N. part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 850 square miles. It is intersected by Flint and Paint Rock Creeks, affluents of the Tennessee River, which forms the S. boundary. The surface is hilly; the soil is very fertile and extensively cultivated. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. A railroad has been commenced between Winchester, Tennessee, and Huntsville, the county seat. Madison county is one of the most densely peopled portions of the state. Pop. 26,427; of whom 12,101 were free, and 14,326 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 740 square miles. The Pearl River forms its boundary on the S.E., and the Big Black washes its N.W. border. The soil is productive. The railroad projected from Jackson to Tennessee will pass through the county. Capital, Canton. Pop. 18,173, of whom 4330 were free, and 13,843 slaves.

MADISON, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Mississippi, contains 640 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Macon Bayou, and intersected by the navigable river Tensas. The surface is low; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 8773; of whom 1420 were free, and 7353 slaves.

MADISON, a new county towards the E. part of Texas, formed in 1850 from Grimes and Walker counties, has an area of about 580 square miles, bounded on the E. by the navigable river Trinity, and drained by Bidais Creek.

MADISON, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1030 square miles. It is drained by the main fork of White River, by War Eagle River, and by King's River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is generally fertile. An active emigration has been directed to this section for a few years past. Capital, Huntsville. P. 4628; of whom 4659 were free, and 164 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the S.W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is traversed by the South Fork of the Forked Deer River, and the North Fork of the same rises within its limits. The soil is fertile. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad lies through the county. Capital, Jackson. Pop. 21,470; of whom 12,918 were free, and 8552 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Kentucky River forms its entire boundary on the N., and it is also drained by Silver and Paint Lick Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is generally fertile. Limestone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 15,727; of whom 10,334 were free, and 5393 slaves.

MADISON, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by Darby and Little Darby Creeks, and also drained by the sources of Little Miami River, and of Deer Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, and by the Columbus and Piqua Railroad. Capital, London. Pop. 10,015.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is watered by White River, Fall Creek, and Pipe Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and was originally covered with heavy timber. The soil is extremely fertile. The county contains valuable quarries of limestone and marble. The Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, recently opened, passes through the county. Organized in 1823. Capital, Anderson. P. 12,375.

MADISON, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and nearly opposite St. Louis. Area about 690 square miles. It is intersected by Cahokia Creek, and also drained by Silver Creek and its branches. The surface is elevated and undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands. The river bottom below Alton is several miles wide, and bounded on the E. by a bluff which rises from 100 to 200 feet. The soil is remarkably fertile, and is extensively cultivated. Stone-coal and limestone are abundant on the banks of the river near Alton. The county is intersected by the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, and by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. 20,436.

MADISON, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River, and Castor Creek, flowing from N. to S., and also drained by More's and Big Creeks. The soil is generally thin. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks of the county. Iron and lead are abundant, and a small quantity of copper is found in connexion with the lead. The La Motte mine, in the N. part of the county, has yielded about 1,000,000 pounds of lead in a single year. In the N.W. part is a remarkable eminence, called Pilot Knob, which is covered with the micaceous oxide of iron. Capital, Fredericktown. Population, 6003; of whom 5307 were free, and 696 slaves.

MADISON, a new county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The North and Middle Rivers, affluents of the Des Moines, traverse the county from W. to E.; it is also drained by Prairie Branch of Middle River. The surface comprises extensive prairies; the soil is productive. Large beds of stone-coal are found. Capital, Winterset. Pop. 1179.

MADISON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, about 35 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 1769.

MADISON, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 21 miles E. of New Haven. The village contains a Congregational and a Methodist church, an academy, and several stores. Manufacturing and ship-building are carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. of the township, 1837.

MADISON, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, and on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, 95 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, Brookfield Academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2405; of the village, 315.

MADISON, formerly BOTTLE HILL, a post-village in Chatham township, Morris co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about 14 miles W. of Newark, contains 2 churches, an academy, and above 100 houses.

MADISON, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1151.

MADISON, a township, Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 1385.

MADISON, a township, Columbia co., Pennsylvania. P. 712.

MADISON, a township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 579.

MADISON, a township, Montour co., Pennsylvania. P. 1255.

MADISON, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 1292.

MADISON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Hempfield Railroad, 6 miles S.W. Greensburg.

MADISON, a station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 4 miles from Gordonsville, Virginia.

MADISON, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, on Dan River, at the confluence of the Mayo, 116 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. about 400.

MADISON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Morgan co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 103 miles W. of Augusta, and 43 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. This place has long been distinguished for excellent schools, and at the present time it contains 4, which are in a prosperous condition, namely, the Baptist Collegiate Institute, the Madison Female College, (Methodist,) the Madison Male Academy, and a high school for boys. About 250 pupils receive instruction here. Madison is a place of active trade, and a market for the cotton raised in the vicinity. From 20,000 to 25,000 bales are received here annually. The value of goods sold in a year exceeds $230,000. It has 4 churches and 1 steam cotton-mill. The resident pop. is about 1600.

MADISON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Texas.

MADISON, a township of Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 350.

MADISON, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 2242.

MADISON, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. Pop. 949.

MADISON, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. P. 1406.

MADISON, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1164.

MADISON, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 864.

MADISON, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 2480.

MADISON, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1519.

MADISON, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 2174.

MADISON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1515.

MADISON, a post-village and township in the E. part of Lake co., Ohio, on both sides of Grand River, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 2986.

MADISON, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1027.

MADISON, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1688.

MADISON, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 988.

MADISON, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 885.

MADISON, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 389.

MADISON, a village of Ingham co., Michigan, 130 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

MADISON, a township of Lenawee co., Michigan. P. 2404.

MADISON, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

MADISON, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 561.
MADISON, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 558.
MADISON, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 594.
MADISON, a township of Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 919.
MADISON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 643.
MADISON, a post-township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 3228.

MADISON, a flourishing city, river-port, and seat of justice of Jefferson co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 90 miles below Cincinnati, 44 miles above Louisville, and 86 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis, in lat. 38° 46′ N., lon. 85° 21′ W. It is advantageously situated for trade, and is equal, if not superior, to any town of the state in population and importance. Steamboats make regular passages between this port and other towns of the Mississippi valley. The navigation is usually open all winter in ordinary seasons. Several steamboats are owned here. Madison is the S. terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which was completed in 1848, and is doing a large business in conveying freight and passengers. The city is beautifully situated in a valley nearly 3 miles in length, which is enclosed on the N. by steep and rugged hills about 400 feet high. The site is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the highest floods. Madison is well built, containing a larger proportion of brick houses than is usual in the towns of Indiana. It has a court-house, a jail, 2 market-houses, 1 bank, 2 large public schools, and about 15 churches. There are 4 or 5 newspapers published here. Several of the streets are paved, and lighted with gas. A considerable amount of capital and labor is employed in manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, machinery, and oil, and the establishments for packing pork are very extensive. First settled in 1808. Pop. in 1840, 3798; in 1850, including North Madison village, 8681; in 1853, about 12,000.

MADISON, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 988.
MADISON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 884.
MADISON, a township of Pike co., Indiana.
MADISON, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. P. 1169.
MADISON, a township of St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 422.
MADISON, a township of Tipton co., Indiana. Pop. 776.
MADISON, a township of Johnson co., Missouri. P. 668.
MADISON, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 12 miles W. of Paris, is in a rich farming district which abounds in coal.

MADISON, capital of the state of Wisconsin, and seat of justice of Dane co., is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between Third Lake and Fourth Lake, 80 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 154 miles N.W. of Chicago, in lat. 43° 5′ N., lon. 89° 20′ W. It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights from which the town can be seen at a distance of several miles. The isthmus is about three-quarters of a mile in width. Fourth Lake, which lies on the N.W. side of the town, is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with clean gravelly shores. The depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats, and is estimated at about 60 feet. The Third Lake is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. The Capitol, which is a limestone structure, built at an expense of $50,000, stands on ground 70 feet above the level of the lakes, and is surrounded by a public square. The streets which lead from the Capitol towards the cardinal points descend gradually to the shores of the lakes, excepting the one which extends westward to College Hill. On this eminence, 1 mile W. of the Capitol, and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin, which was instituted in 1849. Three newspapers are published. It contains a bank, 5 or 6 churches, 26 stores, an iron foundry, a woollen factory, and several steam-mills. The author of "Western Portraiture" gives the following lively sketch of this place and its environs:—"Madison perhaps combines and overlooks more charming and diversified scenery to please the eye of fancy and promote health and pleasure, than any other town in the West; and in these respects it surpasses every other state capital in the Union. Its bright lakes, fresh groves, rippling rivulets, shady dales, and flowery meadow lawns, are commingled in greater profusion, and disposed in more picturesque order than we have ever elsewhere beheld. . . . Nor is it less noteworthy for its business advantages and its healthful position. Situated on elevated ground, amid delightful groves and productive lands, well above the cool, clear lakes, it must be healthy; while the abundance and convenience of fine streams and water-power must facilitate a sound and rapid advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts. There are also liberal charters for railroads connecting Madison with Milwaukee, Chicago, and the Mississippi, some of which are being pushed ahead with energy." Railway communication with Milwaukee is now completed. Pop. in 1840, 376; in 1850, 1525; in 1853, about 3500; in 1855, 6863.

MADISONBURG, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

MADISON CENTRE, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, about 40 miles N. of Augusta.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, capital of Madison co., Virginia, 70 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 96 miles from Washington. It contains several churches, and there are 5 flouring-mills in its vicinity. It has a healthy situation on high ground, and commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge. Pop. about 800.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Florida, about 50 miles E. of Tallahassee.

MADISON CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

MADISON MILLS, a post-village of Madison co., Virginia, has a woollen factory.

MADISON SPRINGS, a post-village of Madison co., Georgia, on the N. fork of Broad River, 94 miles N. of Milledgeville. It is a place of summer resort.

MADISON'S RIVER, the middle branch of the three which go to form the Missouri River, rises near Sublette's Lake, and flows nearly N. to join Jefferson's River.

MADISON UNIVERSITY. See HAMILTON, New York.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, 21 miles N.E. of Jackson.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, on the Chefuncte, 35 miles N. of New Orleans.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Tennessee, 172 miles E.S.E. of Nashville, contains a court-house and several stores.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Kentucky, 200 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 2 churches.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 6 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village in Ralls co., Missouri, 80 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

MADISWEIL, mä′dis-vile′, a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern, on the Langeten, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 2126.

MADJERYDROOG, mä-jêr-e-droog′, a town and strong hill fort of South India, 52 miles W.N.W. of Bangalore. In the town are some magnificent pagodas.

MADJICOSIMA (mä-je-ko-see′mä) ISLANDS, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa and the Loo-choo Islands. Principal islands, Typinsan, Pa-tching-san, Calayan, and Babuyan. Pop. estimated at 11,238. They are all subject to Loo-choo. Some of the islands are mountainous, and all are highly fertile. Until visited by Sir Edward Belcher, in 1845–46, they were almost wholly unknown.

MADLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MADOC, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, within 1½ miles of Hay Lake, 28 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. about 250.

MADOCSA, mäh′do′chäh′, a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 4 miles from Paks. Pop. 1236.

MADO'NIAN MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, extending for about 16 miles N.W. and S.E., between the rivers Grande and Podina.

MADRAS, ma-drass′, a maritime city of British India, capital of the presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel Coast; lat. (Observatory) 13° 4′ 6″ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. It is situated on an open, sterile, and sandy shore, without a harbor or landing-place, and exposed to the swell of the Bay of Bengal, which breaks upon the beach with great violence; vessels in the roadstead, that do not instantly make for sea on the signal of *foul weather* from the master attendant's office, are often lost. A great part of Madras consists of what is called the Black Town, containing the native and East Indian (or mixed) population, with a few European families. It is very closely and irregularly built, with brick houses and bamboo huts; but the garden-houses in the vicinity, in which the Europeans chiefly reside, are very neat, generally only one story high, nicely smoothed over with fine white lime, and embowered among trees and bushes. The city is built on a dead level, and, with the suburbs, which are now very extensive, occupies an area of 27 square miles. Most of the Europeans, and some of the East Indians, live in detached houses in the environs. The public offices and storehouses which line the beach are imposing structures, with colonnades to the upper stories, supported by rustic bases arched, all of the fine Madras chunam, smooth, hard, and polished as marble. One of the chief objects of interest in Madras is its citadel, Fort St. George, which commands the Black Town and the Roads, and may be considered the nucleus of the city. It was built in 1639, and is admirably situated for the defence of the town and shipping. It contains a church, the barracks, and an arsenal, with arms for 50,000 men; a marble statue of Lord Cornwallis is erected in the great square. The Government House, the church of St. George, and some of the other public buildings, are handsome structures. The other principal buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Presbyterian church, Independent, Wesleyan chapels, and Roman Catholic cathedrals and chapels. Besides a high school and a medical college, supported by Government, there are large missionary institutions—that of the Free church has 700 pupils; the Scottish Establishment, 400; 2 grammar

schools, and several other schools. Madras is the chief seat of all the government offices for its presidency, of the Supreme Court, a board of revenue, marine board, &c. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of its position, it is a place of extensive trade. In the Roads, ships moor off the shore in from 7 to 9 fathoms. From October to January, storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th of October the flag-staff is struck, as a signal for ships not to anchor till the 15th of December. N. of Fort St. George is a new, elegant lighthouse, 128 feet high, which, in clear weather, can be seen 40 miles at sea. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods from the United Kingdom, grain from America, wines, spirits, metals, sugar, stationery, betel-nuts, piece-goods, silk, horses, jewelry, &c. Exports—cotton, grain, indigo, cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, pepper, &c. The exports in 1844–5 amounted in value to £1,641,462, and the imports to £1,046,894. In 1847–8, the value of the former was £1,277,296, and of the latter, £787,148. The country in the vicinity of Madras presents a remarkable contrast to its barren, sandy shore, having, indeed, the appearance of a fine park; flowers of every kind abound, and the roads are bordered with fine avenues of trees, interspersed with the bungalows and the residences of the English.

Madras was founded in 1639, by the English, who obtained the grant of a piece of ground from the rajah of Chandgherry, for the erection of a town and fort. A native village of the name of Madras formed the site of the present town. It soon became a flourishing city, and the chief station of the English on the Coromandel coast. In 1702, it was besieged by Daood Khan, but was bravely and successfully defended against him. In 1744, it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749, when peace was made, and the place was restored to the English. In 1758, it was again besieged by the French, under the celebrated Lally, who was obliged to retreat after a siege of two months. In 1769, Madras was threatened by Hyder Ali, who encamped his army within a few miles of the fort, and compelled the English to enter into a treaty with him. P. in 1839, 462,351; in 1851, 720,000.

MADRAS, PRESIDENCY OF, one of the great territorial divisions of British India, bounded on the N. by the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, and Nagpoor, and on the E., W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. It comprises the larger proportion of peninsular Hindostan, embracing the whole of the Carnatic, and, extending across the peninsula, includes all the British territory—Malabar, Canara, &c.—S. and W. of Mysore, which latter, as well as Travancore, it completely encloses; lat. 8° to 20° N., lon. 73° to 85° E. The central portion of the presidency is occupied by a table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the sea, the whole enclosed on the E., W., and S. by three mountain ranges, called, respectively, the East and West Ghauts, and the Neilgherry Mountains. The two former run parallel to the E. and W. coasts, the third traverses the peninsula from S.W. to N.E., forming a connecting link between them. The principal rivers are the Godavery and Kistna or Krishna, with their tributaries; and the Pennar, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, Coleroon, and Vighey. The climate generally is reckoned the hottest in India, but differs widely in different localities according to elevation; on the tops of the Neilgherries, the thermometer, in the cold season, falls to 31°. At the mouth of the Kistna, it has been known as high as 108° at midnight. The soil along the coasts, particularly those of the Carnatic, is for the most part light and sandy; inland it consists of a decomposed syenite, impregnated with salt, which, in dry weather, covers the ground with a saline efflorescence; still the district of Tanjore, on the banks of the Coleroon, is esteemed the granary of Southern India. There are some extensive forests in the presidency, yielding teak, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. The principal vegetable productions are rice, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India; sugar-cane and a great variety of fruits; spices, tobacco, hemp, and cotton. There has been a large increase of late years in the cultivation of sugar, of which there were imported into the United Kingdom, in 1843, only 177 tons, in 1845, 5301 tons, and in 1847, 8572 tons. There are two kinds of sugar made in Madras, one from a species of date tree, the other from the cane; the former is of a very inferior description, and brings but a low price. The wild animals met with here are those common to other parts of India; namely, the elephant, tiger, cheetah, bear, bison, elk, spotted deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, jungle sheep, &c. Cotton cloths were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the superiority of British piece-goods has nearly extinguished this branch of industry in India. A little, however, is still done in the E. districts of the presidency, and the produce exported to the West Indies and America. Red cloth, muslins, carpets, and silks also continue to be manufactured to a limited extent. For revenue purposes the presidency is divided into 21 divisions or collectorates, of which 18 are regulation districts under the Madras government, and 3 are non-regulation districts under the control of an agent of the governor; their names, area, and population are as follows:—

Division, Area, and Population of Madras Presidency.

Name.	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population in 1851.	Population in 1839.
Regulation Districts:—			
Rajahmundry	6,050	1,012,036	695,016
Masulipatam	5,000	920,866	544,672
Guntoor, including Palnaud	4,960	570,063	267,428
Nellore	7,930	925,690	825,724
Chingleput	3,020	633,462	351,821
Madras, included in Chingleput	.....	720,000	462,051
Arcot, S. Division, including Cuddalore	7,610	1,006,005	484,600
Arcot, N. division, including Conjeeveram	5,740	1,485,878	623,148
Bellary	13,056	1,219,598	1,129,907
Cuddapah	12,970	1,461,921	1,091,261
Salem, including Vomundoor and Mullapundy	8,200	1,195,377	898,233
Coimbatore	8,280	1,153,852	783,382
Trichinopoly	5,000	709,195	485,242
Tanjore, including Nejore	3,900	1,576,088	1,128,730
Madura, including Dindigul	10,700	1,756,791	552,477
Tinnivelly	5,700	1,269,216	850,891
Malabar	6,060	1,514,909	1,185,791
Canara	7,720	1,056,339	760,128
Non-Regulation Districts:—			
Ganjam	6,400	976,980	438,174
Vizagapatam	15,300	1,254,272	1,047,414
Kurnool	3,245	213,190	.....
Total	144,889	22,901,697	13,987,395

The population, in 1851, comprised 19,901,808 Hindoos and 1,672,889 Mohammedans, 11,047,139 being males, and 10,535,558 females. Of these, 13,342,724 Hindoos and 848,217 Mohammedans were employed in agriculture. Number of inhabitants to a square mile, 153.9.

The government of the presidency is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of 3 members, 1 being the commander-in-chief, and 3 secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political and military departments. In each of the 21 districts into which the presidency is divided there is a European collector, who exerts also the chief magisterial power. The territories of the presidency were nearly all acquired by the British during the latter half of the 18th century.

MADRE-DE-DIOS (*mâ'*brâ-dâ-dee'oce) ARCHIPELAGO, West Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and about lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland, and from Hanover and Chatham Islands by Concepcion Straits, and consists of several mountainous and rocky islands, little explored.

MADRESFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MADRID, *mâ-drid'*, (Sp. pron. *mâ-Dreed'*, almost MATH-REEZH'; anc. *Mantua*,) the capital city of Spain, New Castile, province of its own name, on the Manzanares, which is here crossed by five bridges, whose gigantic size forms a striking contrast with that of the river, except during floods, to which it is subject; situated in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula; lat. 40° 25′ N., lon. 3° 45′ W.; 2450 feet above sea-level. Mean temperature of the three summer months, 76° 2′ Farh., or 15° higher than that of London; mean winter temperature, 43° 7′, only 4° higher than the temperature of the English capital. The city is built on several low and irregular sand-hills, and is surrounded by a barren and extensive plain, which, except on the S.W., has no visible limit but the horizon. It is nearly square, being about 2 miles in extent from N. to S., and 2¼ miles from E. to W., is walled, and entered by 16 public gates; the finest of these are the Puerta de Alcalá, facing the highway to Aragon, and the Puerta de Toledo, which (begun in 1813) was erected in commemoration of the happy issue of the war of independence. The streets are distributed somewhat irregularly around the Puerta del Sol, which, like Temple Bar in London, is in the centre of the capital, although once the E. gate. The principal streets are broad, long, and airy; and the narrow foot-paths, on a level with the centre of the street, are being rapidly replaced by broad pavements raised half a foot, and protected by a kerb. Except in a few streets, the houses are, in general, well constructed, substantial, and of good appearance. The squares are not very numerous, nor do they contribute much to the embellishment of the city; being generally irregular, and deficient in decorative monuments. Of these, the Plaza Mayor, a little S. of the Calle Mayor or main street, is one of the largest and most regular, being 434 feet long, and 334 feet broad, with houses supported by granite pillars, which form a line of arcades beneath; in the centre is an elliptical esplanade adapted to bull-fights, with an equestrian statue of Philip III. Here have been held grand festivals, *autos-da-fé*, and executions of distinguished criminals. On the W. side of the city, and facing the royal palace, is the Plaza de Oriente, which is adorned with 40 statues of Gothic kings, as well as those of the Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Aragon. In the centre is a fine equestrian statue of Philip IV. On the N.W. and S.E. of the square are gardens, with avenues of trees, and on the E. stands the Teatro de Oriente. Near the E. side of the city is the Plaza de las Cortes. It is adorned with several rows of trees, and in the centre stands the semi-colossal

statue of Cervantes, by Antonio Sola. The water with which Madrid is supplied comes from the neighboring mountains, filtered through coarse red sand, into subterranean conduits. Altogether, there are 35 fountains within, and eight outside the city, for the use of the inhabitants; but the collective amount of water is scanty, the average being only 500 cubic inches a day for each inhabitant—only one-eighteenth of the quantity placed at the disposal of each Parisian.

Public Buildings.—Madrid having only become the Spanish capital in the time of Philip II., cannot boast of many edifices of great antiquity; and during the century and a half that it was occupied by the Austrian dynasty, the only important buildings erected were convents, whose architecture did not greatly contribute to the embellishment of the city. The Royal Palace, situated at the W. extremity of Madrid, is one of the most magnificent in the world. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar (castle) of the Moors, burned down on Christmas Eve, 1734, and is of enormous extent, being 470 feet each way, and 100 feet high. The rustic base is of granite, the window-work of white Colmenar stone, which, in the bright sun, glitters like marble; the architecture is a combination of Ionic and Doric. It contains a small but splendid Corinthian chapel, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and the armory is one of the finest in the world. The Palacio del Congreso de Diputados, or Chamber of Deputies, covers an area of 42,700 square feet. On the two lateral façades are the entrances for the members, whose sittings are held on the ground floor, in a semicircular saloon, calculated to accommodate 293 persons, the aggregate number of deputies and senators when the edifice was commenced. The structure is faced throughout with granite. The upper chamber, or senate, holds its sittings in a building facing the Street de la Encarnacion, which formerly belonged to the Augustines. The Palacio de los Consejos, (Palace of the Councils,) built by the ambitious Don Christobal Gomez de Sandoval, minister of Philip III., is a fine classic edifice, designed by Herrera. This palace was purchased by Philip V., and contains the royal council, the supreme tribune of justice, &c. The Audiencia (Court of Appeal) is one of the few buildings in Madrid of the period of the Austrians; it is two stories high, and simple in style. The Aduana, or Custom-house, built in 1769, is a vast and sumptuous edifice of five stories, the lower portion composed of granite, with five arched entrances in the principal façade. The Casa de Correos, or Post-office, a handsome structure, erected in 1768, stands isolated on the S. side of the Puerta del Sol; and the Casas Consistoriales, or Town-house, probably built in the beginning of the 17th century, is situated in the Plaza de la Villa. The Palacio de Buenavista, erected by the extravagant Duchess of Alva, towards the close of the last century, rises majestically on an eminence at the extremity of the Calle de Alcalà, (Alcala Street,) near the Prado; contains the war office, and a military museum. The offices of marine, justice, and finance are in the Casa de los Ministerios, (house of the ministers,) built for the Secretaries of State, by order of Charles V. The Mint (Casa de Moneda) is to the S. of the Palace.

Churches and Convents.—The capital of Spain is far behind many provincial towns as regards its temples, which, with the exception of a few, attached to conventual establishments, are poor, and of indifferent artistic merit. The parish churches are about 20 in number; among them may be named those of Santa Maria and San Francisco, the latter one of the finest in Madrid; San Ginés in the Plaza Mayor, and opposite to it Santa Cruz, from the tower of which one of the best views of the city is to be obtained. Some of the convents have been appropriated to public secular uses, some have been sold to private individuals, and others demolished, but the churches of a few of them have been preserved: there still exist, however, about 20 nunneries, containing an aggregate number of 500 nuns. Of these, the Salesas Viejas, in the N.E. corner of Madrid, an edifice of immense extent, covering, with its garden, an area of 88 acres, was built in 1755, by order of Barbara, Queen of Ferdinand VI., in imitation of Madame Maintenon's St. Cyr, as a place of retreat for herself, and a seminary for young noble ladies. The Descalzas Reales, ("royal barefeet,") near the centre of the city, was founded by Juana, daughter of Charles V.; the abbess of which is ranked as a grandee of Spain.

Charitable Institutions and Prisons.—The most important of these are the Military Hospital, an extensive building, in the N.W. part of the city, and the Hospicio of San Fernando, with schools for both sexes, who are also taught various handicrafts. At the S.E. angle of the city stands the General Hospital, containing 1526 beds; patients of both sexes and all ages, to the number of from 13,000 to 14,000, are admitted annually. The Inclusa, or Foundling Hospital, receives about 1500 children yearly; and, connected with it, is the Colegio de Niñas de la Paz, to which girls are transferred to be educated, at the age of seven years. There are, besides, a hospital of incurables, a lying-in asylum, a hospital for priests, and various other benevolent establishments. Near the S.E. corner of the Plaza Mayor stands the Carcel de Corte, or State Prison, built in 1634. Here, also, are the tribunals of the Audiencia, or Supreme Court. The Carcel de Villa stands at the N.E. extremity of the city, beside the gate of St. Barbara. In 1847, the number of persons incarcerated was 3608, and there were 377 in prison at the end of the year. There is also a model prison, a house of correction for young men, several female prisons, the Arrepentidas, the Magdalen Asylum, &c.

Places of Amusement.—There are seven theatres in Madrid, but the most popular place of amusement is the Plaza de Toros, (bull-ring,) a building which is about 1100 feet in circumference, and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The bull-fights begin in April, and continue till November. There is also a circus, a hippodrome, a club called Casino del Principe, and various other places of amusement. The Prado, (meadow,) an extensive park nearly 2 miles long, lies near the gate of Alcalá; here, on winter mornings and summer afternoons, appear all the beauty, rank, and fashion of the Spanish capital. The Prado, extending along the E. side of the city, was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III., and laid out by José Hermosilla in garden walks. It contains a fine botanic garden, and is a place of great resort. There are, besides, the gardens of the Buen Retiro, those behind the royal palace; those of the Real Casino; the Casa del Campo, where horse and hurdle races are given; the Paseo de la Florida, the Paseo de la Ronda, which encircles the greatest part of the city; the Atocha, a winter promenade, Las Delicias de Isabel, at the N.E. corner of Madrid, (containing the Fuente Castellana,) and various other promenades.

Museums, Libraries, &c.—The Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture, standing in the Prado, contains more than 2000 pictures, many of which are by the most celebrated artists that have ever lived. The gallery of sculpture is very inferior. A new museum, established in the suppressed Convent de la Trinidad, was opened to the public by Espartero, in 1842. Here have been collected from the convents and galleries of Don Carlos, and the Infante Sebastian, some 1500 pictures, good and bad. Besides these, there are several good private galleries. There are also a museum of natural science, a museum of antiquities, and a numismatic museum, containing 150,000 coins and medals. The National Library, founded by Philip V., is in the same building with the museum of antiquities; it contains 130,000 volumes, and is open to the public daily. The Library of San Isidro consists of 66,000 volumes.

Educational Establishments.—Not many years since the schools of San Fernando and San Anton were the only places of instruction for the poor in Madrid. In 1844, three free schools for each sex were established in each of the 10 municipal districts into which the city is divided, and these are attended by an aggregate number of about 4000 children. There are also a number of infant schools. The University of Madrid, which arose out of that of Alcalà de Henares, founded in the 15th century, stands in the N.W. quarter of the city. In the session of 1847–48, the matriculated students amounted to 3637. There are besides, a normal school, a deaf and dumb institution, a normal school for the blind, a commercial school, schools for engineers, a Conservatorio de Musica, an academy for the fine arts, with a gallery of 300 pictures, a veterinary college, an academy of medicine and surgery, &c. In the Buen Retiro stands the observatory, constructed in the form of an Ionic temple. In 1843, the newspapers of Madrid amounted to about 46, or seven times the number that existed ten years previously; their circulation is chiefly confined to the capital.

Commerce, Industry, &c.—The public exchange is held in San Martin, from ten to three o'clock. A stock exchange, or Bolsa de Commercio, was established in 1831, and as all men in power use their official knowledge in taking advantage of the turn of the market, the Bolsa divides with the court and army the moving influence of every *situacion* or crisis of the moment. The national bank, called de San Fernando, was founded in 1827; it issues notes for 500 and 1000 reals, ($23 and $46,) which will not pass out of Madrid, for all who are not Madrileños, wisely prefer local dollars to court paper. The circulation is about $550,000. A general life and house insurance company was only founded in 1842. The chief industrial establishments are the royal manufactories of porcelain and carpets, manufactories of tapestry, silver work, buttons, iron castings and machinery, coaches, beer, paper, &c. A railway was opened between Madrid and Aranjuez in 1851, and extended to Tembleque in 1853. This was the second railway constructed in Spain.

Madrid occupies the site of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoritum*, in the middle ages. Its importance only commenced in 1563, when made the capital of Spain by Philip II. Madrid was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, and here Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. It was the birth-place of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nuñez, and the brothers Velasquez. Pop. in 1850, 260,000.—Adj. and inhab. MADRILENIAN, mad-re-lee/ne-an; (Sp. MADRILEÑO, mà-re-lên/yo.)

MADRID, a metropolitan province of Spain, forming one of the five into which New Castile is divided. Capital, Madrid. Pop. 405,737.

MADRID, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 55 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 404.

MADRID, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, and intersected by Grass River and the Northern Railroad, on which it has a station, 17 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg. It contains Columbia village and the village of Waddington. A dam has been constructed from the mainland, at or near Waddington, to Ogden's Island, in the St. Lawrence, by which means the river is made to furnish a hydraulic power of unlimited extent. Some iron ore is found in the township. Pop. 4858.

MADRIDEJOS, mȧd-re-dȧ'hos, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 5156. It stands in an extensive plain, and is ancient and well built.

MADRIGAL, mȧd-re-gȧl', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 2060. It is memorable as the birth-place of Isabella of Castile.

MADRIGALEJO, mȧd-re-gȧ-lȧ'ho, a village of Spain, Estremadura, on the Ruecas, 60 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 986.

MADRIGUERAS, mȧd-re-gȧ'rȧs, a town of Spain, New Castile, 24 miles S. of Albacete. Pop. 2321.

MADRILENIAN and *MADRILEÑO*. See MADRID.

MAD RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Pemigewasset River.

MAD RIVER, of Washington co., Vermont, falls into Onion River, about 7 miles below Montpelier.

MAD RIVER, a small stream of Litchfield co., in the N.W. part of Connecticut, falls into the West branch of Farmington River.

MAD RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the W. central part of the state, and falls into the Miami River at Dayton. It is the largest affluent of the Miami from the E.

MAD RIVER, a township, Champaign co., Ohio. P. 1007.

MAD RIVER, a township in Clarke co., Ohio. Pop. 1790.

MAD RIVER, a township, Montgomery co. Ohio. P. 1464.

MADRON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MADRONERA, mȧd-rōn-yȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles E. of Caceres. Pop. 1964.

MADURA, mȧ-doo'rȧ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S., long. 113° E. Area estimated at 1330 square miles. Pop. 263,048. It is inferior in fertility, and barely supports its population. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakasan.

MADURA, mȧ-doo'rȧ, (anc. *Modura*,) a fortified city of Hindostan, capital of a district of its own name, 270 miles S.W. of Madras. It is enclosed by old bastioned stone walls; streets wide and regular, and public edifices magnificent. Here are some of the most remarkable Hindoo buildings in India, comprising a large palace, temple with pyramidal towers, and a celebrated choultry or inn, 312 feet in length, and with fine columns and grotesque sculptures. Pop. about 20,000. The British civil station is pleasantly situated 1½ miles S.W.

MADURA, STRAIT OF, the narrow channel separating the island of Madura, at its W. end, from that of Java.

MADURA AND DINDIGUL, din'de-gūl', a district of British India, presidency of Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the Gulf of Manaar. Area, 10,700 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,756,791. It comprises the island of Ramisseram. Capital, Madura.

MÆANDER, a river of Asia Minor. See MENDER.

MÆHREN. See MORAVIA.

MÆLAR, MALAR, (Mälar,) mȧ'lar, or MAELAREN, mȧ'lar-en, an extensive lake of East Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic, for about 70 miles. Breadth from 2 to 23 miles; it contains 1300 islands. It has deep and clear water, and at its E. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and a canal, it is connected southward with Lake Hjalmar. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

MAEL-CARHAIX, mȧl-kar'hȧ', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles S.W. of Guingamp. P. 2013.

MAELLA, mȧ-ēl'yȧ, or MAELLAS, mȧ-ēl'yȧs, a town of Spain, Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 2945.

MAELSTRÖM* or MALSTROM, (Mälström,) mȧl'strūm. (This is frequently pronounced mȧl'strum, which accords with the Dutch sound of *ae*; but *ä* or *ae*, in Swedish or Norwegian, sounds like ȧ.) A whirlpool, off the N.W. coast of Norway, immediately S.W. of Moskenaesöe, the most S. of the Lofoden Isles, lat. 67° 48′ N. and lon. 12° E. It presents the appearance of a rapid current, which runs alternately 6 hours from N. to S., and 6 hours from S. to N., producing immense whirls. The depth of the water around, supposed at one time to be too great to admit of soundings, has been ascertained not to exceed 20 fathoms, with a bottom of rocks and white sand. The whirlpool is greatest at high or low water; and when the wind is N.W., and opposed to the reflux of the waves, it attains its greatest fury, and becomes extremely dangerous; but, in ordinary circumstances, it may be traversed without apprehension.

MAENCLOCHOG, min-klo'kog, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MAER, mȧr or mīr, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

MAERKE-KERKHEM, mȧr'ke-hȧrk'hem, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Maerke, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1844.

MAESCAR, mīs'kar, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

MAESE or MAAS, a river of Europe. See MEUSE.

MAES MYNIS, mīs min'is, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

MAESTRICHT, mȧs'trikt, (Dutch *Maastricht*, mȧs'trikt; Ger. *Mästricht*, mās'trikt; anc. *Trajectum ad Mosam*,* *Trajectum Superius*), an irregularly fortified town of Holland, capital of a province of Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, communicating with the suburb of Wyk, (Wijk,) also included within the walls of the fortress, which are about 5 miles in circuit, is situated on the Belgian frontier, 56 miles E. of Brussels, and 52 miles W. by S. of Cologne; lat. 50° 51′ 7″ N., lon. 5° 41′ 9″ E. It is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; and, by opening sluices, can place the surrounding district all under water. In the Vrijthof, a large quadrangle, planted with trees, William de la Marck, surnamed "le sanglier" (boar) of Ardennes, was beheaded, in 1485. The noteworthy buildings are the Town-hall (Stadhuis), the courts and general prison, the commandant's house, and the arsenal. Maestricht has several barracks, a military and several other hospitals; 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, and a synagogue; an athenæum, in which Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, and other branches of education are taught; and formerly had numerous monasteries and nunneries. It carries on an active transit and smuggling trade with Belgium, and has manufactures of glass and earthenware, pipes, fire-arms, shot, cloth, pins, sealing-wax, 2 iron foundries, 3 manufactories of paper-hangings, 3 beet-root sugar-refineries, 21 distilleries, and 32 breweries. Maestricht was besieged in 1579, by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, and 8000 of its inhabitants were massacred; in 1673, it was taken by Louis XIV., and again by the French in 1748 and 1794; and, in 1830, its garrison resisted successfully the attacks of the insurgent Belgians. Pop. in 1850, 25,241.

MAESYCK, mȧ'sik, a town of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, 17 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. Hubert Van Eyck, a celebrated painter, and his brother, John Van Eyck, also known as John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of oil-painting, were natives of this place. Pop. 4145.

MAETER, mȧ'ter, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 3602.

MAFFERSDORF, mȧf'fers-dorf', a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 57 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2670.

MAFRA, mȧ'frȧ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 miles N.W. of Lisbon. It is celebrated for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings, erected by John V., in 1717, in imitation of the Escurial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring 760 feet by 670 feet, and includes a magnificent church, adorned with numerous fine marble columns, a royal palace, a college, with a library of about 50,000 volumes, and a monastery, with 300 cells. Pop. 3250.

MAGACELA, mȧ-gȧ-thā'lȧ, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 55 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1114.

MAGADINO, mȧ-gȧ-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino, 5½ miles S.W. of Bellinzona. It is a station for steamers.

MAGADOXO, mag-a-dox'o, (Port. pron. mȧ-gȧ-do'sho,) written also MAGADOXA, MUKDEESHA, mūk-dee'shȧ, and MAKADISHU, mȧ-kȧ-dee'shoo, a maritime town of East Africa, capital of a state, and the chief commercial entrepôt between Cape Gardafui and the river Juba, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 2° 2′ N., lon. 45° 25′ E. Pop. with suburbs, between 3000 and 4000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs; the other, comprising about 150 stone, and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets, of Arabian architecture. The exports comprise ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt-fish, arms, and slaves. The population of its kingdom settled on the Haines and Jubb Rivers is estimated at 150,000.

MAGALHAENS, STRAIT OF. See MAGELLAN.

MAGALLON, mȧ-gȧl-yōn', a town of Spain, Aragon, 35 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2044.

MAGAN, mȧ-gȧn', a village of Spain, New Castile, 8 miles from Toledo. Pop. 952.

MAGDALA, mȧs'dȧ-lȧ, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the Madel, 5 miles E.N.E. of Blankenhayn. Pop. 675.

* Literally, "mill-stream," so named probably from its whirling like a mill-stone, and crushing or breaking whatever is thrown into it.

* *Maestricht* is supposed to be a corruption of *Trajectum ad Mosam* or *Mosæ Trajectum*, *i. e.*, the "bridge or passage of the Meuse," there having been a bridge over the river, at this place, in very early times.

MAGDALA, mag'da-la, (Arab. *El Mejdel*, mĕj'del; Hebrew *Migdal*,) a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

MAGDALEN, mag'da-len, (CHANNEL or SOUND.) Terra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan, lon. 71° W., between Clarence and Dawson Islands. Off its S.E. coast is Mount Sarmiento, 6800 feet in height, and on its W. side is a tolerable harbor.

MAGDALE'NA, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

MAGDALENA, mâg-dâ-lâ'nâ, a cavern in Illyria, Carinthia, government of Laybach, 3 miles from the cavern of Adelsberg.

MAGDALENA, mâg-dâ-lâ'nâ, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 41° 13' 4" N., lon. 9° 24' E.

MAGDALENA, mag-da-lee'na, (Sp. pron. mâg-dâ-lâ'nâ,) a river of South America, and, next to the Orinoco, the principal in New Granada, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course estimated at 900 miles, for more than half of which it is navigable. Principal tributaries, the Cauca and the Galinazo. Above Honda it divides, to enclose the Island de Morales, 40 miles in length. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation dangerous; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of New Granada and the sea.

MAGDALENA, the most northern department of New Granada, South America, having E. Venezuela, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area, 54,000 square miles. Pop. 253,521. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its S. and E. portions. It is divided into the provinces of Cartagena, (its capital,) Santa Marta, Rio Hacha, and Mompox, its chief towns.

MAGDALENA, called also the UBAHY, oo-bâ-hee', BRANCO, brân'ko, and SAN MIGUEL, sân me-ghêl', a large river of Bolivia. In its earlier course it is called the Chiquitos; it issues from Lake Ubaby, lat. 18° 20' S., and flows N.N.W. to about lat. 10° S., when it assumes one or other of the names above quoted, and ultimately falls into the Itenez or Guapore, in lat. 12° 20' S., lon. 65° 5' W. Its entire length, including the Chiquitos, is upwards of 500 miles.

MAGDALENA, a lake of Bolivia, lat. 14° 5' S., lon. 64° 25' W., about 12 miles long and 5 miles broad.

MAGDALENA, a small town or village of Bolivia, on the Magdalena, lat. 13° 51' S., lon. 64° 31' W.

MAGDALENA, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on a branch of Sonora River. The stationary population is about 1500; but at the festival of San Francisco it is increased to 10,000 or 12,000.

MAGDALE'NA, a bay of Lower California, in which is the island of Santa Margarita.

MAGDALENA, mag-da-lee'na or mâg-dâ-lâ'nâ, the most southern of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. It has a harbor on its S. side.

MAGDALE'NA, an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, a group situated near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, directly in the track of vessels bound up the gulf for Quebec, 54 miles N.W. of Cape Breton, and 100 miles W.S.W. of the nearest point of Newfoundland. Including Bird and Brion islands, the whole length of the range, in a N.E. direction, is about 56 miles. Coffin's Island, the largest of the group, is 25 miles long, but very narrow. Amherst Island is nearly 6 miles in length, and 3½ in width, and contains the best harbor in the chain. Gypsum is found in the hollows and basins of the islands, and occasionally in veins. This mineral forms an important article of export. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is upon the cod fishery, although they prosecute the herring and seal fisheries to some extent. The value of fish exported in 1848, was $224,000, besides which it is believed that large quantities were taken away in vessels not cleared at the custom-house. The Magdalen Islands were formerly attached to the government of Newfoundland, but at present are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government. They were granted by the British government to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, for distinguished services, and by him were bequeathed in strict entail to his nephew, Captain John Townsend Coffin, the present proprietor, and to his heirs for ever. Pop. about 2000; a majority of whom are French Acadians.

MAGDEBURG, mag'de-bûrg, (Ger. pron. mâg'deh-bôôrg', Fr. *Magdebourg*, mâg'deh-boor'; L. *Magdeburgum*,) a town of Prussia, capital of a government and of the province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 76 miles W.S.W. of Berlin. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, and is regarded one of the strongest places in Europe. The Elbe here forms several branches, and divides the town into three parts—the town proper, which, on the land side, is regularly fortified, and, towards the river, defended by Forts Sternschanze and Scharnhorst; the Werder, with its citadel; and Frederickstadt, likewise strongly fortified. These different parts communicate with each other by several bridges. The houses are, for the most part, large and handsome; but a great number of the streets are narrow. The principal squares are the New Market or Domplatz, and the Old Market, which is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho, erected in 973. A fine walk is furnished by the Fürstenwall, a well-planted terrace or parade ground, along the margin of the Elbe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Domkirche or Cathedral, one of the noblest gothic structures of Northern Germany, erected in the 13th and 14th centuries; St. Sebastian's Church, in which is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air pump; and the Marien, or Roman Catholic Church, older even than the Cathedral. Magdeburg possesses numerous benevolent institutions and educational establishments. Among the former are 5 hospitals, and 3 orphan asylums; among the latter a cathedral gymnasium, pedagogium, normal seminary, medical, industrial, and several other schools, institution for the deaf and dumb, &c. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silk ribbons, leather, gloves, soap, and candles. There are, also, several beet-sugar and chicory factories, breweries, distilleries, and oil works. The trade is extensive, and derives great facilities from the position of the town on the Elbe, the canal connecting this river with the Havel, and the railroads communicating with Leipsic, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg. The principal articles are corn, wood, coals, wine, and colonial produce. Magdeburg is mentioned in the records of the eighth century. It early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and long exerted a powerful influence in its favor. In 1631 it was taken by storm, and given up to indiscriminate massacre, by the brutal Tilly. The most horrible atrocities were committed. A church, in which hundreds of women and children had taken refuge, was nailed up, to prevent escape, and then burned. Above 20,000 people were murdered, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. It was taken by the French in 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. Otto Guericke, Immermann, and Zschokke, were born here. Pop. in 1816, 34,808; in 1849, 56,181.

MAGDEBURG, a government of Prussia, is bounded N. by Mecklenburg and Hanover. Area 4484 English square miles, divided into 14 circles. Pop. in 1849, 691,377.

MAGÉ, mâ-zhâ', a town of Brazil, province and 16 miles E.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the river Mage, near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

MAGEE'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

MAGELANG, mâ'ga lâng', a village of Java, capital of the province of Kadoe, 40 miles S.W. of Samarang, 1377 feet above sea-level.

MAGELLAN, mâ-jel'lan, (Sp. pron. mâ nêl yân',) or MAGALHAENS, (mâ-gâl-yâ'ênz,) STRAIT OF, divides the continent of South America from the island of Terra del Fuego: the E. entrance is formed by Cape de la Virgines, on the mainland, and by Cape del Espiritu Santo, (Queen Catherine's Foreland,) on one of the largest islands composing Terra del Fuego, extending between lat. 52° 10' and 55° S., and lon. 68° 20' and 75° W. It is upwards of 300 miles long, and is of difficult navigation. The tides in the strait reach an elevation of about 50 feet, the highest point they attain on the Patagonian coast. The strait was discovered in 1520, by Magalhaens, the great Portuguese navigator, then in the service of Spain, and called, in honor of him, the Strait of Magalhaens. The Spaniards changed the name to Magellan, which, in their language, expresses a sound not very different from that of the Portuguese Magalhaens.

MAGENTA, mâ jên'tâ, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 5170.

MAGEROE, (Magerö,) mag'er ö or mâ'gher-ö'eh, an island of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10' N., lon. 25° 50' E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lappish families.

MAGERVILLE, a town of New Brunswick, capital of Sunbury co., situated in the valley of the St. John's.

MAGGERI, mâg'ge-ree', or MANGRY, mâng'gree, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dominion, 22 miles W. of Bangalore, with some iron works; iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

MAGGIORE, LAKE, Italy. See LAGO-MAGGIORE.

MAGHERA, mâh'er-a, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 20 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. of town, 1123.

MAGH'ERACLOO'NEY, (mah'er-a-kloo'nee,) a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

MAGH'ERACROSS', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

MAGH'ERACULMOO'NEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh.

MAGH'ERADROLL', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down.

MAGH'ERAFELT', a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 26 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. of town, 1560.

MAGH'ERALIN', or MARALIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Down and Armagh.

MAGHERNO, mâ-ghêr'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 4 miles E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1858.

MAGHRIBEE, mâg're-bee', a considerable village of Sinde,

on a navigable arm of the Indus, in its delta, 42 miles S.S.E. of Tattah. Pop. 5000.

MAGHULL', a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Liverpool and Preston Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Ormskirk. Pop. 1032.

MAGINDANAO, an island of the Philippines. See MINDANAO.

MAGIONE, mâ-jō'nâ, a village of the Papal States, 8 miles W.N.W. of Perugia.

MAGISTÈRE, LA, là mâ'zhis'tair', a market-town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles W.N.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1848.

MAGLANS or MAGLAND, mâ'glăns', (L. *Maliolanum Fulcinanum?*) a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Arve, 11 miles E.S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1925.

MAGLASS', a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford.

MAGLIANO, mâl-yâ'no, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles W. of Rieti. Pop. 1380.

MAGLIANO, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district of Avezzano. Pop. 1400.

MAGLIANO DI MONDOVI, mâl-yâ'no dee mon-do-vee', a village of Italy, Piedmont, province and 5 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 1518.

MAGLIANO GRANDE, mâl-yâ'no grân'dâ, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Citra, 36 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 3030.

MAGLIE, mâl'yee-â, a city of Naples, province of Otranto, 19 miles E.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 3400.

MAGLOD, mâg-lod', a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1583.

MAGNA CAVALLO, mân'yâ-kâ-vâl'lo, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 1294.

MAGNAGLAVAL, mân'yâk'lâ'vâl', a town of France, department of Haute Vienne, 9 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1106.

MAGNAC LE BOURG, mân'yâk' leh boor, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 11 miles N.E. of St. Yrieix. Pop. 1430.

MAGNAGO, mân-yâ'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province and W. of Milan. Pop. 1080.

MAGNANO, mân-yâ'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 9 miles S. of Biella. Pop. 1706.

MAGNAVACCA, mân'yâ vâk'kâ, a village and seaport of the Papal States, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal communicating with the Adriatic.

MAGNÉ, mân'yâ', a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles W. of Niort. Pop. 1316.

MAGNESIA (Ad Sipylum.) See MANESSA.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island on the S. coast of Guatimala, off Port Pueblo; lat. 8° 4′ 5″ N., lon. 81° 47′ W.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8′ S., lon. 146° 45′ E. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

MAGNI, mân'yee', a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 2879.

MAGNISI, mân-yee'see, a promontory, on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles N. of Syracuse, forms the S. side of the harbor of Augusta.

MAGNO'LIA, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque Lake, about 7 miles S.E. of Mayaville.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

MAGNOLIA, a post office of Clinch co., Georgia.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Yazoo co., Mississippi.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of La Rue co., Kentucky.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Putnam co., Illinois, 100 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

MAGNOLIA, a post-township in the N.W. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 632.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

MAGNY, mân'yee', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N. of Mantes, on the Aubette. Pop. 1300.

MAGOCS, mâ'gosh', a village of Hungary, 15 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2743.

MAGOF'FINSVILLE, a town of Texas, co. of San Antonio, on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, founded since the Mexican war, and has 6 or 8 stores.

MA'GOG, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Stanstead, 80 miles E. of Montreal, and 20 miles from Stanstead.

MAGOO, mâ'goo', or MAKOO, mâ'koo', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 56 miles N.N.W. of Khoi. Here is a remarkable cavern, and the river Magoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

MA'GOR, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MAGRA, mâ'grâ, (anc. *Macra,*) a river of North Italy, after a S. course of 35 miles, enters the Mediterranean, (Gulf of Genoa,) 2 miles E. of the Gulf of Spezia.

MAGSTADT, mâg'stâtt, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 11 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1937.

MAGUELONNE, mâ'ghih lonn', an islet, or rather a peninsula, of France, department of Hérault, above 1 mile long and about 5 miles from Montpellier. It once was the site of a town of some celebrity in the history of Languedoc.

MAGUELONNE, a lagoon of Southern France, department of Hérault, 4 miles S. of Montpellier. Length 17 miles.

MAGUIRE'S (ma-gwirz') BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 685.

MAGUIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

MAGUS MUIR, Scotland, co. of Fife. See ST. ANDREWS.

MAGYAR-BENYE, mŏd'yŏr'-bén'yâ', or BENDORF, bĕn'-dorf, a village of Austria, Transylvania, 26 miles S.E. of Kokelburg. Pop. 1069.

MAGYAR, NAGY, nŏdj mŏd'yŏr', or GROSS MAGENDORF, groce mâg'ĕn-dorf', a village of Hungary, 13 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1301.

MAGYARO, mŏd'yâ'ro', a village of Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg, near Thorda. Pop. 1037.

MAGYAR ORSZAG. See HUNGARY.

MAGYAROS, mŏd'yŏr'osh', or NUSSBACH, nŏŏs'bâk, a village of Transylvania, 27 miles from Kronstadt, on the Alocta, (Aluta.) Pop. 1468.

MAGYAR OVÁR, a village of Hungary. See ALTENBURG.

MAHABALIPOOR, mâ-hâ'bâ-le-poor', a town of British India, Bengal, on the Sone, 37 miles S.W. of Patna.

MAHABALIPOORAM, mâ-hâ-bâ'le-poo-rûm', a town of British India, 35 miles S. of Madras, on the Carnatic Coast; near are some remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

MAHABLESHWUR (mâ-hâ-blĕsh-würr') HILLS, a convalescent station of British India, presidency and 80 miles S.E. of Bombay, in the ghauts of the Concan. Lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 73° 39′ W. Elevation above the sea about 4500 feet. The village here consists of about 70 dwellings, with a sanatorium, having 8 sets of quarters, a church, prison, and subscription library. It was founded by Sir J. Malcolm in 1828.

MAHADEO, mâ-hâ-dâ'o, a famous Hindoo temple of British India, Bengal, 60 miles S.E. of Hosungabad.

MAHA'LA, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

MAHANADA, mâ-hâ-nâ'dâ, a river of Hindostan, joins the Ganges 30 miles N. of Moorshedabad, after a course of 250 miles.

MAHANOY', a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MAHANOY CREEK, of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

MAHANOY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated on the N. side of Mahanoy Creek. It traverses the northern part of Schuylkill county, and then extends westerly nearly through Northumberland. The whole length is above 30 miles.

MAHAN'S', a station on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, 5 miles from Montevallo.

MAHANTAN'GO CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., and flows into the Susquehanna.

MAHANUDDY, mâ-hạ-nŭd'dee, (i. e. "the great river,") a considerable river of India, Berar and Bengal dominions, after an E. course of 500 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, district and S.E. of Cuttack. Though fordable as low as Cuttack from January to June, during the rains, it is here 2 miles in width, 1 mile across at Sumbhulpoor, and navigable for almost 300 miles from its mouth.

MAHARAJEGUNGE, mâ'hạ-râj-gûnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles N.E. of Purneah.

MAHARAJEGUNGE, a town of Bundelcund, 32 miles E.S.E. of Teary. Lat. 24° 35′ N., lon. 79° 23′ E.

MAHAS'KA, a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines and by the North and South Forks of Skunk River, which all flow in a S.E. direction. It is also drained by numerous creeks. The surface in some parts is level, and in others rolling, and is finely diversified with prairies and woodlands. The prairies are of moderate extent, and separated by large bodies of heavy timber, distributed along the rivers and creeks. The soil is deep, and very productive. Stone-coal is abundant, and extensive beds of limestone are found. A railway is in course of construction from Davenport to Oskaloosa. The possession of the soil was given by the aborigines to the whites in 1843. Organized in 1844. Capital, Oskaloosa. Pop. 5989.

MAHAVILLYGUNGA, mâ-hâ-vil-le-gûn'gâ, the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy and Bintenne, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. of Trincomalee. It receives numerous affluents, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shoals.

MAHÉ, mâ'hâ', a town of India, belonging to the French, Malabar Coast, on a river navigable for vessels of 50 tons, 38 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 42′ N., lon. 75° 38′ 16″ E. Pop. in 1849, 3341.

MAHÉ, an island of the Indian Ocean. See SEYCHELLES.

MAHEBOURG, mâ'hâ'boor', a town of the Mauritius, on its S.E. coast, with a good harbor, opened to foreign shipping in 1836.

MAHÉE, a town of India. See MAHÉ.

MAHEIDPOOR, mâ-hid-poor', or MEHIDPOOR, mĕh-hid-poor', a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 22 miles N. of Oojein. The British defeated the Patan troops here in 1817.

MAHIM, mâ'heem', or mâ'heen', a populous town of British India, on the island of Bombay, has a Portuguese church and a Roman Catholic college.

MAHIM, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 65 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

MAHLBERG, mâl'berg, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 2½ miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1883.

MAHMUDPOOR, mâh'mood-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 95 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MAHOBA, mâ-ho'bâ, an ancient ruined town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 32 miles S.W. of Banda; in and about which are some striking architectural remains.

MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA, mâ-hom'ed'-kân-kâ-tân'-dâ, a town of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 30 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. It carries on a thriving trade with Cutch.

MAHOMET, a post-village of Champaign co., Illinois, on the N. fork of the Sangamon, 80 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

MAHON, PORT, Minorca. See PORT MAHON.

MAHON, mâ-hon', a town of Persia, province, and 22 miles E. of Kerman.

MAHON, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

MAHONÂ, mâ-ho'nâ, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 34 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

MAHONE BAY, a considerable bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Halifax.

MAHONING, a river which rises in the N.E. part of Ohio, and joins the Beaver River in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal extends along its lower part.

MAHONING, a county in the E.N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains 403 square miles. It is drained by the Mahoning and Little Beaver Rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil is highly productive and well cultivated. Extensive beds of stone-coal and iron ore have been opened. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes through the county, and the railroad of the same name runs near its S. border. Mahoning was formed out of Trumbull and Columbiana counties, and was organized in 1846, and named from its principal river. Capital, Canfield. P. 23,735.

MAHONING, a former post-township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, now divided into North, South, East, and West Mahoning.

MAHONING, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1841.

MAHONING, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 4169.

MAHONING, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

MAHONING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Alleghany River, a few miles above Kittanning.

MAHONING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Carbon co., is situated on the S.W. side of the Lehigh River, and on the S.E. of Mahoning Creek.

MAHONTONGA (or MAHANTANGA) MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna along the northern border of Dauphin county.

MAHOOPENY, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 767.

MAHOOPENY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna in Wyoming county.

MAHOOPENY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the W. part of Wyoming county, near the Mahoopeny Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions: Big Mahoopeny, near the S. W., and Little Mahoopeny, in the N.W. part of the county. Both of these mountains are spurs of the Alleghany range.

MAHOOR, mâ-hoor', a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on an affluent of the Wurdah, 178 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

MAHOPAC, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

MAHOPAC, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

MAHORA, mâ-ho'râ, a town of Spain, New Castile, 19 miles N. of Albacete. Pop. 1445.

MAHOWL, mâ-howl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles N.W. of Azimghur.

MAHRAH, mâh'râh, a tract on the S. coast of Arabia, between Hadramaut and Curia or Kuria Muria (Kuryan Murian) Bay. It is mostly covered by the Shejer and Subâhn mountain ranges. Mahrah is the country of the Mahrâ tribe or nation. The name Mahrah has been displaced by others of local origin; the maritime portion of the country being now generally called Shehr or El Shehr. In the early part of the 17th century, the whole country, from Dhofar to the W. limit of Hadramaut, was ruled by the king or sultan of Shehr or Shejer. Mahrah exports 100 tons of frankincense, with aloes, dragon's blood, and various gums, annually to India.

MAHRATTA (mâh-râ'tta) STATES, comprise most of the principal states of Central Hindostan, viz. the Sattarah, Gwalior, Nagpoor, Indore, Baudah, Colapoor, Dhar, and Dewar dominions, having a united area estimated at 131,450 square miles. The Mahratta Confederation rose into notice under Sevajee in the middle of the 17th century, and in the 18th its possessions extended from the province of Agra to Cape Comorin; but its power was soon afterwards broken by the British, to whom all the states which composed it are now subsidiary.

MAHREN, (Mähren,) a country of Germany. See MORAVIA.

MAHRISCH-NEUSTADT, (Mährisch-Neustadt,) mâ'rish-noi'stätt, a town of Moravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, 14 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 3500.

MAHRISCH-OSTRAU, (Mährisch-Ostrau,) mâ'rish-os'trŏw, a town of Austria, circle of Prerau. Pop. 2000.

MAHRISCH-TRUBAU, (Mährisch-Trübau,) mâ'rish trü'bŏw, or MAHRISCH TRIBAU or TRIEBAU, mâ'rish tree'bŏw, a town of Moravia, 27 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 3600.

MAHY, a river of Hindostan. See MAYE.

MAIA, mi'â, a river of Siberia, governments of Okhotsk and Yakootsk, joins the Aldan, after a N. course of 500 miles.

MAIDA, mi'dâ, a small town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 7 miles S.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 2600. Near this the English defeated a superior French force, 4th July, 1809.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish of England, counties of Somerset and Wilts.

MAIDEN CREEK, an affluent of the Schuylkill River, in Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MAIDEN CREEK, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1284.

MAIDENHEAD, a municipal borough and town of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant seven-arched stone bridge, and by a viaduct of the Great Western Railway, 26 miles W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 3507. It is picturesquely situated, and has a railway station, a handsome modern chapel, an endowed school, almshouse, and other charities.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MAIDENS, a cluster of rocks, off the E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Larne Lighthouse. The two highest rocks have each a lighthouse, with fixed white lights. Lat. 54° 55' 6" N., lon. 5° 44' W. Elevation 84 and 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

MAIDEN SPRING, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

MAIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAIDSTONE, mâd'stŏn, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, and at the termination of a branch of the S.E. Railway, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. in 1851, 20,801. It is beautifully situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent; has many curious old houses, one of the largest and finest ancient parish churches in England, known as "the pilgrim's chapel," now beautifully restored as a place of worship; a small grammar, and other endowed schools, a proprietary school, numerous almshouses, and large charities; a former palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; well-preserved remains of a conventual structure, partly converted into an agricultural school; a town-hall and market-cross, large county jail and house of correction; a county lunatic asylum, extensive barracks, neat theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, and several banks. In the immediate vicinity are numerous paper-mills, with some of the most productive hop grounds and orchards in England, and valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. The streets are lighted with gas. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Viscount to the Finch family. Maidstone was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII., the first English hops were raised here. In 1648, the town was twice stormed by the Parliamentary forces. In the vicinity is The Moat, a seat of the Earl of Romney.

MAIDSTONE, a township of Essex co., Vermont. P. 237.

MAIDWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAILAND, a town of Lower Austria. See MILAN.

MAILBERG, a town of Germany. See MALBERG.

MAILCOTTA, mil-kot'tâ, a town of Hindostan, Mysore, 17 miles N. of Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

MAILLE, mâî, a village of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles S.S.E. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1016.

MAILLERAYE, LA, lâ mâh'yeh-râ', (L. *Mespilletum*,) a hamlet of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rouen, with a fine château and park, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 800.

MAILLEZAIS, mâh'yeh-zâ', a town of Northern France, department of Vendée, 7 miles S.S.E. of Fontenay. Pop. 1350.

MAIMAITCHIN, MAIMAICHIN, mi-mi-chin' or mi-mi-cheen', or MAI-MA-TCHIN, mi'mâ-cheen', written also MAI-MACHEN, i. e. "Place of Trade," a village of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiakhta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia, 160 miles N. W. of Oorga. It is commanded by an adjacent hill fortress, is enclosed by a palisade, regularly laid out, and inhabited by from 1200 to 1500 males, no women being allowed here.

MAIMUND, mi-mund', a town of West Afghanistan, 34 miles S.W. of Candahar, in lat. 31° 42' N., lon. 64° 51' E.

MAIN, mân, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 miles.

MAIN, min, a river of Siberia, which joins the Anadeer (Anadyr) after a N. course of 180 miles.

MAIN, mân, a fort of British America, district of East Main, at the mouth of the East Main River, in James's Bay

MAIN, MAYN, or MAINE, mân, (Ger. pron. min,) (anc.

Mœnus, Mænus, Mœnis or *Menus,*) a navigable river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelberg Mountains, North Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., and joins the Rhine opposite Mentz. Length 280 miles. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 miles) to the Rhine. Chief affluents, on the left, Regnitz and Tauber, and on the right, the Saale.

MAINA, mïnâ, a district of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, composing most part of the government of Laconia. The inhabitants, who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy.

MAINA, (anc. *Hippola?*) a village of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 14 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

MAINA, mïnâ, a town of India, Bhopaul dominion, near Ashta.

MAINBERNHEIM, min-bêrnhime, a market-town of Bavaria, 15 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1633.

MAINBURG, min'bóórg, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 27 miles S.S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1025.

MAINE, mân or mên, a river of France, joins the Sèvre-Nantaise, about 4 miles above Nantes. Its course, about 30 miles, is partly navigable.

MAINE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire on the right, after a navigable course of 7 miles.

MAINE, Le, leh mân, (*L. Cenomania?*) an ancient province of France, bounded N. by Normandy, E. by Orleannais, S. by Anjou and Touraine, and, with Perche, constituted a general military government. Its capital was Le Mans. It is now included in the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne.

MAINE, mân, a river of Ireland, after a course of about 18 miles, falls into Castlemaine harbor, whence it is navigable to the village of Castlemaine.

MAINE, mân, the largest of the New England States, and the most easterly of the United States, is bounded on the N. by Canada East, (from which it is separated by the St. John's River,) on the E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire and Canada East. It lies between 43° 5′ and 47° 30′ N. lat., and between 66° 50′ and 71° W. lon., being about 250 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 190 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of about 31,766 square miles, or 20,330,240 acres, of which only 2,035,596, or about one-tenth, were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—A ridge of broken and detached eminences, apparently an irregular continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, extends along the western side of Maine for some distance, and then crosses the state in a N.E. direction, forming a chain of scattered peaks, which terminate in Mars Hill, on the eastern boundary. Mount Katahdin, the highest summit in Maine, and inferior only to some of the higher peaks of the White Mountains, has an elevation of 5355 feet above the sea-level. This mountain is situated E. of Chesuncook Lake, and a little below the 46th degree of N. latitude. There are several peaks varying from 1000 to 4000 feet in altitude. The ridge of highlands just described separates the waters flowing N. into the St. John's River from those flowing S. into the Atlantic. Amid this group of mountains lie a number of beautiful lakes of considerable magnitude. Another range of highlands, of from 2000 to 4000 feet elevation, separates Maine from Canada East, till it strikes the head waters of the St. John's River. The state is generally hilly and diversified. Along the coast, however, from 10 to 20 miles inland, there are some small and marshy plains. Mount Desert, on an island of the same name in Frenchman's Bay, has an elevation of more than 2000 feet, and forms a striking contrast with the vast plain of waters around it.

Minerals.—Maine is not distinguished for its mineral resources, but iron, lime, and a fine building granite, are extensively found. Copper pyrites occurs, according to Dr. Jackson, in small quantities, at Dexter, Lubec, and Parsonfield. A lead-mine, 4 miles from Lubec, was worked for a few years. A small vein of lead and zinc ore has been discovered at Parsonfield. The most extensive deposit of iron is on the Aroostook River, 50 miles from its mouth. Some manganese is found in this deposit. Some of the marble which abounds in the state, admits of a fine polish, particularly in the neighborhood of Thomaston, and on the W. branch of the Penobscot River. Slate of a fine quality for roofing and for school purposes, is found between the sources of the Kennebec and the St. John's River.

Rivers, Lakes, Bays, &c.—The rivers of Maine are numerous and important, affording near their sources, or on their branches, sites for mills, with abundant water-power, and furnishing, in the principal streams, channels for navigation, down which are floated those vast quantities of lumber, which constitute so important a source of the wealth of the inhabitants of this state. The Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers are the largest, and, traversing the interior of the state, flow into the Atlantic, after courses of from 200 to 300 miles. The Penobscot River, in which the tide rises from 20 to 25 feet, is navigable to Bangor, (60 miles,) for large vessels. The Kennebec River is navigable 12 miles, to Bath, for ships, to Hallowell (40 miles) for sloops, and to Waterville (68 miles) for keel-boats. The Androscoggin River issues from Umbagog Lake, and pursuing a very winding course through New Hampshire and Maine, joins the Kennebec a few miles from the sea. The Saco River rises in the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, and passing through the celebrated Notch, empties into the Atlantic in the S.W. part of Maine. The St. Croix River forms the E. boundary for about 70 miles, and the St. John's River the N. boundary for about 75 miles. The coast of Maine is lined with islands, the principal of which are Mount Desert Island, in Frenchman's Bay, Deer, Long, and Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay. It is indented with bays and inlets, forming the greatest number of fine harbors possessed by any state in the Union. Commencing at the E., the most important are the Passamaquoddy, Machias, Pleasant River, Frenchman's, Penobscot, and Casco Bays, besides a number of smaller inlets, but all important to the trade of the state. Maine is mirrored over with beautiful sheets of water, some of them lakes of considerable magnitude, among the largest of which are Moosehead Lake, 35 miles long, Chesuncook Lake, 24 miles long, Millinoket, Schoodic, Eagle, Grand, Umbagog, Sebago, (and a number of others with unpronounceable names,) which diversify and give beauty to the landscape. So numerous are the lakes and bays of Maine, that it has been estimated one-tenth of its surface is covered with water.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—If the scenery of Maine was not overshadowed by the grandeur and fame of the neighboring White Mountains of New Hampshire, it would be the resort of crowds of admiring tourists. In addition to its picturesque lakes and waterfalls, Mount Katahdin rears its bold summit to a height but little inferior to that of Mount Washington, and commands a panorama scarcely inferior in extent or grandeur. Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the Sebooïs River, though not quite 2000 feet in elevation, is said to overlook 50 mountains and 17 lakes. Chase's Mountain, in the same vicinity, Mars Hill, on the E. boundary, (1566 feet high,) and Mounts Bigelow, Saddleback, Squaw, Bald, Blue, Speckled, Gilead, and other mountains on the W., abound in sources of delight to the lover of the romantic in nature. On Mount Desert Island, as has been elsewhere stated, a mountain of the same name, 2000 feet high, exhibits in striking contrast the grandeurs of the ocean and the land, pleasing the more by contrast, and heightening the effect of each other. Some of the mountains in the W. are said to attain an elevation of 4000 feet. Maine abounds in waterfalls, which combine, in a high degree, the picturesque and the useful, furnishing, as they do, the necessary motive power to her thousands of rising manufactories. Near Lewiston, on the Androscoggin River, the water is precipitated over a broken ledge for about 50 feet, and employed for extensive cotton-mills. Godfrey's Falls in the Sebooïs River, Rumford's Falls in the Androscoggin River, Frye's Fall on a tributary of Ellis River, several falls in the Kennebec River, at Waterville, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, and Solon, are all highly picturesque objects.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The winters of Maine are long and severe, but the cold generally steady, and free from those frequent changes that prove so deleterious to health in the states farther south. The summers are short, the period of vigorous vegetation scarcely lasting four months, rendering it unfavorable to maize; but the late springs favor apples, pears, plums, and melons, because they are not tempted to blossom so early as to be caught by the frosts. The snow lies for three, and in some of the interior forest districts, for five months in the year. The N.E. winds from the Atlantic, in the spring and early summer, charged with fog and chilliness, are among the most unpleasant and unhealthful features of the climate of this state. Meteorological tables kept at Biddeford, by James G. Garland, in the years 1851–2, gave the monthly mean of July at 1½ P. M., at 80°; of August, 77°; of September, 59°.76; of October, 60°; of November, 40.09°; of December, 27.93°; of January, 27.41°; of February, 37.13°; of March, 41.04°; of April, 49.13°; of May, 65.08°; and of June, 75°.92. Wind westwardly 151 days, eastwardly 54, northwardly 84, and southwardly 77. Quantity of rain, 49.24 inches. First frost in 1851, September 15th; last in the spring of 1852, June 12th; first snow, October 26th; last in spring of 1852, April 16th. Saco frozen over December 1st; opened March 31st. Lowest point of the mercury 8° below, and highest 98° above zero. The mercury, however, in some parts, and in severe seasons, descends to nearly 39° below zero.

The soil of Maine is as various as its surface. The best lands are between the Penobscot and Kennebec, and are highly productive; there is also much good land in the valley of the St. John's, and on some other rivers. There is a great deal of poor land in the mountainous districts, and along the coast, especially in the S.E. part of the state. The most abundant agricultural products of Maine are Irish potatoes, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, cheese, wool, live stock, and fruits, besides considerable quantities of wheat, rye, pease, beans, barley, buckwheat, market produce, grass-seeds, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey; and some wine,

hops, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in the state 46,760 farms, occupying 2,039,598 acres of improved land, and producing 296,259 bushels of wheat; 102,916 of rye; 1,750,056 of Indian corn; 2,181,037 of oats; 205,541 of pease and beans; 3,436,040 of Irish potatoes; 151,731 of barley; 104,523 of buckwheat; 18,311 of grass-seeds; 1,364,034 pounds of wool; 9,243,811 of butter; 2,434,454 of cheese; 93,542 of maple sugar; 189,618 of beeswax and honey; 755,880 tons of hay; live stock valued at $9,705,726; orchard products at $342,865; market products at $122,387; and slaughtered animals at $1,646,773.

Forest Trees.—The great staple of Maine is its lumber. Extensive forests of pine cover the country around the sources of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and other rivers in the centre and N. of the state. Hemlock and spruce abound in all parts; but white and red oak are confined to the districts near the coast. Maple, beech, birch, and ash are plentiful, and some butternut and white walnut are found, but not in abundance. Cedar swamps occur in the north central portions. The other trees are the poplar, elm, sassafras, dogwood, willow, wild plum, basswood, buttonwood, juniper, hornbeam, &c. The cutting and rafting of timber to the saw-mills, where it is converted into boards, shingles, scantling, &c., is a great business in Maine. In winter, great numbers of men are employed in felling the trees, and dragging them over the hard and deep snow to the rivers, where they are suffered to lie till the breaking up of the ice in the spring, when they are floated down to the mills and places of export. Of the fruit-trees, the apple, pear, plum, and cherry flourish, but the peach does not succeed well.

Animals.—The moose and caribou are still occasionally met with in the forests of Maine; the other animals are the bear, deer, catamount, wildcat, wolf, mink, wolverine, beaver, martin, sable, weasel, porcupine, woodchuck, racoon, squirrel, &c. The birds are wild geese and ducks, passenger-pigeons, hawks, eagles, owls, ravens, humming-birds, thrushes, quails, &c.

Manufactures.—Maine is not so extensively engaged in manufactures as some of the New England States; she had, however, according to the census of 1850, 3682 manufacturing establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, of which 12 were cotton factories, employing $3,329,700 capital, and 730 male and 2950 female hands, consuming raw material worth $1,573,110, and producing 32,852,558 yards of stuffs, valued at $2,596,256; 36 woollen factories, employing $467,600 capital, and 310 male and 314 female hands, consuming raw material worth $495,940, and producing 1,023,020 yards of stuffs, and 1200 pounds of yarn, valued at $753,300; 26 iron foundries, forges, furnaces, &c., employing $364,100 capital, and 315 hands, consuming raw material worth $127,509, and producing 5175 tons of pig-iron and castings, valued at $301,616. There were 213 tanneries, employing $732,747 capital, consuming raw material worth $892,343, and producing leather valued at $1,620,636; and $17,000 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 2000 gallons of molasses, and producing 220,000 gallons of rum. Home-made manufactures, valued at $513,599, were produced. More ships are built, and perhaps more boards and scantling sawed in Maine than in any other state in the Union. In 1852, 110,047 tons of shipping were built in the state. Lime is also largely manufactured for export, chiefly in Thomaston and Rockland.

Commerce.—Maine has a coast indented by bays and inlets, presenting a greater number of good harbors navigable by vessels of the largest class, than any other state in the confederacy. Her rivers may be ascended by ships and other sea-craft from 12 to 50 miles, and much farther by keel-boats. The great staple of export from Maine is lumber, of which 202,005,839 feet was manufactured in 1851, independent of lath, shingles, &c., which are also largely exported, as well as lime, marble, granite, and ice. In Bangor alone, 182,942,234 feet of lumber were surveyed in 1852. The fisheries employ a large number of vessels and hands in the catching, curing, and carrying the fish to foreign markets, (*i. e.* out of the state.) The foreign imports for 1853, amounted to $1,386,589, and the exports to $2,040,787. The completion of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, it is thought, will greatly increase the foreign commerce of Portland. The increase of the exports of 1853 over 1852, was nearly $1,000,000. The tonnage owned in Maine in 1853, was 622,426, of which 51,425 were engaged in cod, and 17,207 in the mackerel fishery; number of ships built, 351, with an aggregate capacity of 118,916 tons, being the greatest amount of ship-building in any state in the Union.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1855, Maine had 441 miles of railroad completed, and 35 in course of construction. Her chief commercial town, Portland, is connected by railroad with Boston, and all the intermediate places of importance in Maine as well as in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. A line through New Hampshire and Vermont, passing within 5 miles of Mount Washington, connects Portland with Quebec and Montreal. From the latter, roads branch to Winthrop, Livermore, and Waterville; Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Bath, and Brunswick are also united to Portland by railway, and railroads are projected to connect St. John's in New Brunswick, and Bangor in Maine, with the commercial metropolis of the state. A short road unites Bangor with Old Town. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, including some lockage, forms a navigable line of 50 miles, uniting Portland with Sebago, Brandy, and Long Ponds.

Education.—Maine has a permanent school fund, arising from the sale of lands set apart by the state. This fund amounted in 1853, to $116,074. In addition to this, the banks pay a semi-annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on their capital for school purposes, and a tax of 40 cents per capita is levied in each town. There were in this state, according to the census of 1850, 4042 public schools, with 192,815 pupils, and $215,436 income, of which $31,110 was from public funds, and $269,003 from taxation; 151 academies and other schools, with 6648 pupils, and $51,187 income; and 3 colleges with 282 students, and $14,000 income, of which $6000 was from the public fund and $1500 from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 186,222. Adults who could not read and write, 6282, of whom 4148 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, the number of colleges in 1853 was 2, and of theological and medical schools each 1.*

Religious Denominations.—Of 945 churches in Maine in 1850, 325 belonged to the Baptists, 12 to the Christians, 180 to the Congregationalists, 9 to the Episcopalians, 22 to the Free Church, 26 to the Friends, 199 to the Methodists, 7 to the Presbyterians, 12 to the Roman Catholics, 73 to the Union Church, 15 to the Unitarians, and 60 to the Universalists, and 2 minor sects; giving 1 church to every 618 persons. Church property valued at $1,725,845.

Periodicals.—There were published in Maine, in 1850, 4 daily, 5 tri and semi-weekly, 39 weekly newspapers, and 1 monthly periodical, with an aggregate annual circulation of 4,203,004 copies.

Public Institutions.—The State Prison of Maine is at Thomaston, and is conducted on the Auburn, or silent system; the prisoners are engaged in smithing, tailoring, shoemaking, wheelwrighting, and in quarrying limestone; the number of prisoners, on December 1, 1852, was 73, of whom only 1 was a female. Excess of receipts over expenditures more than $2000. There is a State Insane Asylum, located at Augusta; it had December 1, 1852, 85 patients, and since the opening of the Institution, 488 have been received, of whom 47 per cent. were restored. This state had 77 public libraries, according to the census of 1850, with 51,439 volumes; 142 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 29,213 volumes; 8 college libraries, with 39,625 volumes, and 9 church libraries, with 1692 volumes. In 1853, Maine appropriated $6,772.50 for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, (the former in the asylums of Connecticut,) $52,000 to the State Reform School, $40,000 for repairs of the Insane Hospital, and $12,000 for the State Prison.

Counties.—Maine is divided into 15 counties, viz., Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahock, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. Capital, Augusta.

Cities and Towns.—Portland is the largest and most commercial town; pop. in 1850, 20,815. The other most important places are Bangor, pop. 14,432; Augusta, 8225; Bath, 8020; Gardiner, 6486; Saco, 5798; Rockland, Belfast, Brunswick, Westbrook, Calais, Frankfort, Eastport, Waldoborough, Ellsworth, and Camden.

Population.—Till recently, the population of Maine was almost wholly of English or New England origin, but now it begins to receive a portion of the mixed emigration from Europe. The number of inhabitants was 96,540 in 1790; 151,719 in 1800; 228,705 in 1810; 298,335 in 1820; 399,455 in 1830; 501,793 in 1840, and 583,169 in 1850; of whom 296,745 were white males; 285,068 females; 725 colored males, and 631 females. This population was distributed among 103,533 families, occupying 95,802 dwellings. Of the entire population, 515,583 were born in the state; 35,295 in other states of the Union, 1949 in England, 13,871 in Ireland, 592 in Scotland and Wales, 14,181 in British America, 290 in Germany, 143 in France, 430 in other countries, and 584 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 6 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile 16.66. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 7562 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons; in the same period, 5503 paupers, of whom 950 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about $33 to each person. Of 266 deaf and dumb, 1 was a colored person; of 198 blind, none were colored; of 561 insane, 5 were colored, and of 577 idiotic, 2 also were colored.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Maine is elected annually by popular vote, and receives a salary of $1500 per annum. He is aided by a council of 7 persons,

* Throughout the United States there is a wide discrepancy between the number of colleges reported by the census and the American Almanac, that of the former being much the larger, which may perhaps be accounted for by its including theological, medical, and law schools in its list.

elected on joint ballot by the legislature. The Senate, composed of 31, and the House of Representatives, of 151 members, are elected annually by the people. The legislature meets on the 2d Wednesday in January. Three months' residence in the state previous to an election, gives every male citizen of the United States, not a pauper or criminal, the right of suffrage. Maine is entitled to 6 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 8 electoral votes for President of the United States. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme judicial court, composed of 1 chief and 6 associate judges, holding courts in 3 judicial districts, the western, eastern, and middle, for the purpose of hearing and determining questions in law and equity: other cases are tried in the several counties where they are commenced. The judges of this court have salaries of $1800 per annum; 2. Of probate courts, held in each county, and receiving salaries of from $100 to $500; 3. Of municipal and police courts in the larger towns.

The assessed value of property in Maine in 1850, was $96,785,868; public debt in 1852, $471,500; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $150,000. In January, 1854, there were in this state 60 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of $5,913,876, circulation $5,317,750, and coin $1,132,610.

History.—A settlement was made on the site of the present town of Phippsburg in 1607, contemporaneously with Jamestown in Virginia, but afterwards abandoned. Settlements from New Hampshire gradually extended themselves into Maine, and York and Saco are known to have had an existence in 1625. In 1635 a French armed vessel took possession of a trading-house on the Penobscot, and sent the colonists back to Plymouth. In the same year Maine fell into the hands of Gorges, but after his death in 1652, was annexed to Massachusetts, as far as the Kennebec River. In the latter part of the 17th century, Maine suffered much from incursions by the savages and French, many of the towns being laid waste and the inhabitants slaughtered. This state of things was terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1712, by which Maine passed with Acadie into the hands of the English, and lost its separate history in that of Massachusetts, to which it was attached. During the Revolutionary war, Portland was bombarded by the English in 1775, and more than 100 buildings, public and private, were destroyed. The ever-memorable march of Arnold, on his passage to Quebec, in the fall and winter of the same year, took place along the margin of the Kennebec, within the limits of the present state of Maine. In 1820 this state became an independent member of the great American confederacy. After a long diplomatic controversy, which had nearly resulted in an appeal to arms, Great Britain and the United States, by treaty, in 1842, defined the N. and N. W. boundary of Maine to be the St. John's and St. Francis Rivers to Pohenagamook Lake, and from thence in a S.W. direction along the highlands to the N.E. corner of New Hampshire.

MAINE, a post-village and township in the W. part of Broome co., New York, about 70 miles S. of Syracuse. The village contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1843.

MAINE, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. P. 581.

MAINE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, mén-á-lwâr' or mán-á-lwâr', a department in the N.W. part of France, formed of the old province of Anjou, between lat. 46° 59′ and 47° 45′ N. Area 2755 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 515,452. Chief rivers, Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loir. Surface diversified by hills and plains. The valley of the Loire produces lint, hemp, and fruits. The minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. Grain, wine, fruits, and cattle are extensively exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Angers, Baugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré. Capital, Angers.

MAINES'BURG, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MAINES'VILLE, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MAINLAND, one of the Orkneys. See POMONA.

MAINS and STRATHMARTINE, united parishes of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MAINSBURG. See MAINESBURG.

MAINSTOCKHEIM, min'stok'hime, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1374.

MAINSTONE, a parish of England and Wales, counties of Salop and Montgomery.

MAIN STREAM, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MAINTENON, mân'teh-nôn', (L. *Mastenon.*) a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Voise, and on the railway to Versailles. Pop. 1442. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles, and the magnificent château in which he espoused Françoise d'Aubigné.

MAINVAULT, mân'e'vô', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2058.

MAIN'VILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

MAINZ, a city of Germany. See MENTZ.

MAJORCA, mi-or'kâ, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2800.

MAIRA, mî'râ, a river of the Sardinian States, joins the Po, 3 miles S.W. of Carmagnola, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

MAIRENA, mi-râ'nâ, a village of Spain, 50 miles S.E. by E. of Granada. Pop. 927.

MAIRENA DEL ALJARAFE, mi-râ'nâ dêl âl-gâ-râ'fê, or MAIRENA LA TACONERA, mi-râ'nâ lâ tâ-ko-nâ'râ, a town of Spain, 3 miles S.W. of Seville, on the Rio-Pudio. P. 822.

MAIRENA DEL ALCOR, mi-râ'nâ dêl âl-kor', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 3623.

MAISDON, mâ'dôns', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2100.

MAISDY, mîs'dee, a town of India, Berar dominions, 36 miles N. of Ellichpoor.

MAISSY, mis'see, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles N. of Patna.

MAISMORE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MAISONS-ALFORT, mâ'sôns' âl'for', a village of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux, on the Paris and Lyons Railway. The hamlet of Alfort has a national school of rural economy.

MAISONS-SUR-SEINE, mâ'zôns' sür sân, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Versailles, with remains of a fine château, and a station on the railway from Paris to Havre.

MAISSANA, mîs-sâ'nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 8 miles from Varese, on the Borza. Pop. 2600.

MAITEA, mî-tâ'â, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Lat. 17° 53′ S., lon. 149° 5′ W. Circuit, 3 miles.

MAITLAND, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, on the river St. Lawrence, 7 miles N. of Prescott. Pop. about 200.

MAIT'LAND, EAST and WEST, two towns of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, on the Hunter River, at its junction with Wallis Creek, 14 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. United pop. 3819. They have several churches; East Maitland has a court-house and jail; West Maitland, which is the most thriving place, contains numerous large stores and some good hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return 1 member to the Legislative Assembly of the colony. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity.

MAIZIÈRES, mâ'ze-air', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 14 miles S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1334.

MAJAMBO, mâ-jâm'bo, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majambo, 70 miles N.E. of Bembatooka.

MAJDAN, mî'dân', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Krassova, 4 miles from Oravicza. Pop. 1310.

MAJIN'DA, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 40 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, with 2000 inhabitants, and an extensive bazear. Lat. 28° 51′ N., lon. 68° 19′ E.

MAJORCA, mg-jor'kg, (Sp. *Mallorca*, mâl-yor'kâ; Fr. *Majorque*, mâ'zhork'; L. *Balearis Major* and *Majorca.*) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and forming the largest of the Balearic group, about 115 miles S. of Barcelona; between lat. 39° 16′ and 39° 57′ N., and lon. 2° 18′ and 3° 27′ E.; greatest length 58 miles, greatest breadth 45 miles, area 1420 square miles. It is very irregular and deeply indented. The coasts on the W. and N., facing Spain, are very lofty and steep; in other directions they are low and shelving. A great number of good natural harbors are scattered along the coasts. The interior is finely diversified with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. The culminating point of the island, Puig de Torella, has a height of about 4800 feet. The climate is temperate, the mountains in the N. affording protection against the winter cold, and refreshing breezes from the sea mitigating the summer heat; violent winds, however, are not unfrequent, and the air is often overcharged with moisture, which hangs in clouds or descends in mists. Majorca is generally well watered and fertile, producing, in considerable abundance, wheat, barley, oats, legumes, oil, and wine; fruits abound everywhere. Capital, Palma. Pop. 179,753. Majorca and Minorca were anciently named *Gymnesiæ;* while the appellation of Major, or "the larger," was given the former, and that of Minor, or "the smaller," to the latter island.—Adj. and inhab. MAJOR'CAN or MALLORQUINE, mal'lor-keen'; (Sp. MALLORQUIN, mâl-yor-keon'.)

MAJORI, mâ-yo'ree, a maritime town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles W.S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2800.

MAJS, mish. or MAYSEK, mî'shêk', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, 6 miles from Mohacs. Pop. 1217.

MAJSA, mî'shôh, a village of Hungary, district of Little Cumania, 18 miles from Felegyhaza. Pop. 4223.

MAJUMBA, a town of Africa. See MAYUMBA.

MAJUNGA, mâ-jûn'gâ, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka Bay. An extensive traffic is carried on here, chiefly with the Americans, in jerked beef, horns, tallow, and hides.

MAKAD, mâh'kôd', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 27 miles from Pesth, on an island of the Danube. P. 1088.

MAKADISHU, a town of Africa. See MAGADOXO.

MAKALLAH, MACALLAH, mȧ-kȧl'lȧh, or MACULLAH, mȧ-cŭl'lȧh, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S. coast, and on a small bay, 300 miles E.N.E. of Aden. Lat. 14° 31′ N., lon. 49° 6′ E. Population about 4500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an imposing appearance from the sea, its houses being in a castellated style, and several stories in height. The harbor, sheltered by a point to the S.E., affords good anchorage, and is greatly frequented by coasting vessels. It is the best station on this coast for ships to obtain supplies of provisions; and it also exports gums, hides, and senna, and has an import trade in coffee, and other native produce from Arabian ports; cotton cloths, lead, and iron from Bombay; and sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves from Kosseir and Barbara.

MAKAN'DA, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 48 miles from Cairo.

MAKARIEV or MAKARIEW, mȧ-kȧ-re-ĕv', a town of Russia, government and 48 miles E.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the Volga. Pop. 2360. It has a large monastery, and some trade in horses and timber, but its importance has greatly declined.

MAKARIEV, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E. of Kostroma. Pop. 2650.

MAKARIKO, mȧ-kȧ'ree-ko, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles E.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the left bank of the Volga.

MAKEE', a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

MA'KER, a parish of England, counties of Cornwall and Devon, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Devonport. On a height near the village is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound.

MA'KERSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

MAKHNOVKA, mȧk-nov'kȧ, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles W.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 6000.

MAKIAN, mȧ-ke-ȧn', a small volcanic island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 20′ N., lon. 127° 30′ E. Circuit about 18 miles.

MAKIN, an island in the North Pacific. See PITT.

MAKINIYAT, mȧ-ke-ne-yȧt', or MAKINYAT, mȧ-keen-yȧt', a straggling village of Central Arabia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Muscat, formerly a city of consequence, but ruined by the Wahabees in 1800.

MAKKUM, mȧk'kŭm, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles S. of Harlingen. Pop. 1850.

MAKNOVKA or MAKNOWKA, mȧk-nov'kȧ, written also MACHNOVKA, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 4700.

MAKO, mȯh'ko', or MAKOVIA, mȧ-ko've-ȧ, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 22 miles E. by S. of Szegedin. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a Roman Catholic, a Greek United, a Protestant church and a Protestant gymnasium, a court-house and county buildings, and handsome barracks, recently constructed. It has an important trade in corn, wine, cattle, and wood. The fishing in the Maros is very productive. There are also numerous mills. Pop. in 1846, 21,000; of whom rather more than one-half are Protestants.

MAKOO, a town of Persia. See MAGOO.

MAKOOAS, mȧ'koo'ȧz, a people of South-East Africa, near the Mozambique coast.

MAKOQUETA, mȧ-kō'kē-tȧ, a river of Iowa, rises near the S.E. corner of Fayette co., and empties itself into the Mississippi in Jackson co., about 22 miles below Galena. Its general course is south-easterly, and its whole length exceeds 100 miles.

MAKOQUETA, a thriving post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, on the river of its own name, 32 miles S.W. of Galena, and 60 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated in the middle of a beautiful prairie.

MAKOV, mȧ-kov', or MACHOW, mȧk'ov, a town of Poland, province, and 68 miles E.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 4000.

MAKOVIA. See MAKO.

MAKOV or MACHOW, a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 9 miles N. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1420.

MAKOWAR, mȧ-ko-wȧr', an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name, lat. 20° 38′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E.

MAKOWAR or EMERALD ISLAND, an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice; lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E.

MAKOWIEC, mȧ-ko've-ĕts, a village of Poland, government and 28 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw. Here Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

MAKREE or MAKRI, mȧ'kree', a seaport town of Turkey, Asia Minor, S.W. coast, on the Gulf of Makree, 52 miles E.N.E. of Rhodes, which city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, and fuel. It has a good and well-sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the ancient *Telmessus*.

MAKREE or MAKRI, a seaport town of Turkey, Roum-Elee, on the Ægean Sea, 75 miles S.W. of Adrianople. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has a harbor defended by a castle. Pop. 3000.

MAKRONISI, mȧ-kro-ne'see, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of Attica, 3 miles E. of Cape Colonna, 10 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth, but lately uninhabited.

MAKTAN, mȧk-tȧn', a small island, one of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, lying to the E. of the island of Zebu. The celebrated navigator, Magellan, (Magalhaens,) was killed here in 1521.

MAKULLA, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MALA, mȧ'lȧ, a decayed village of Peru, department and 48 miles S.E. of Lima, about 4 miles from the Pacific. Here Pizarro met Almagro, to settle their differences. Pop. 800.

MALA, mȧ'lȧ, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific at Porto-Mala, 50 miles S.S.E. of Lima.

MALA, a village of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 miles S.W. of Granada.

MALABAR, mal'ȧ-bar', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, on the W. coast, mostly between lat. 10° and 12′ N. Area 6060 square miles. Pop. in 1851, estimated at 1,514,909; in 1862 it was only 465,594. Principal towns, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cananore, and Ponany. The Malabar Coast is a name which has been applied to all the W. coast of India, though the Malabar language is spoken only from Cape Comorin to about lat. 12° 30′ N.—Adj. MALABAR'IC.

MALACA. See MALAGA.

MALACCA, mȧ-lak'kȧ, or MALAYA, mȧ-lȧ'yȧ, formerly an independent country or kingdom of Southern Asia, consisting chiefly of the Malay Peninsula. It is now divided between the territories of the European powers and the kingdom of Siam. See MALAY PENINSULA.

MALACCA, mȧ-lak'kȧ, and NANING, nȧ'ning', one of the "Straits settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 2° and 3° N., and lon. 102° and 103° E., having landward the territories of Salangore, Rumbowe, Johole, and Johore. Estimated area 1000 square miles. Pop. 58,000, of whom from 2000 to 3000 are Europeans. This settlement is under the British Indian presidency of Bengal, and governed by a resident at Malacca, with an assistant at Naning.

MALACCA, the capital of the above district, is situated on both sides of the Malacca River, near its mouth, 130 miles N.W. of Singapore, lat. 2° 10′ N., lon. 102° 5′ E. Pop. 12,120. Principal edifices, the barracks, court-house, town-house, jail, civil and military hospitals, and the Anglo-Chinese College, founded in 1818. Here are also Chinese, Hindoo, and Malay schools. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts, occupy several summits around the town. Malacca has some export trade in gold-dust, tin, balachang, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenwares, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce; the commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolized by Singapore. The town, said to have been founded in 1252, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when, with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Bencoolen, in Sumatra.

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, a channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length, 520 miles, breadth, from 25 miles opposite Naning, to 200 miles, at its N. entrance. The navigation of the strait appears intricate and dangerous, but with ordinary prudence may be safely passed. The current, where tides do not prevail, sets often to the N.

MALACOOREE, MALACOORE or MALACOURI, mȧ-lȧ-koo'ree, a strongly fortified town of West Africa, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Sierra Leone, on the Malageea.

MALACZKA, mȯh'lȧts'kȯh', a market-town of West Hungary, co. and 21 miles N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2358.

MALADETTA, MOUNT. See NETHOU, PIC.

MALAGA, mal'ȧ-ga or mȧ'lȧ-gȧ, (anc. *Malaca*,) a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 miles E.N.E. of Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, 36° 43′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 26′ E. Pop. 68,577. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the base of a mountainous range, and is commanded by a fine old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the Gibralfaro. The streets are very narrow, ill paved, and dirty, with high houses built around courts. It has a fine promenade, on which are some of the best houses in the town. The chief public buildings are a splendid cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 parish churches, 5 hospitals, the opera-house, custom-house, legal seminary, and a convict depôt. Malaga is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, sail cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar factory, and two extensive iron foundries. The old Moorish Darsena, or dockyard, is used as a store-house. The harbor, formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a lighthouse, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" and "Lagrimas;" the other exports

are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, and lemons, sent to Great Britain and the United States, with lead and iron from neighboring mines. The imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce. Malaga is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, under whom it became a great and flourishing city. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487. It has suffered severely in different epochs from plague, and in 1803–4, the yellow fever decimated the population. See VELEZ-MALAGA.

MALAGA, a maritime province of Spain, Andalusia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean. Area 3052 square miles. Pop. 438,000.

MALAGA, a post-village of Franklin township, Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Woodbury, contains a church, a glass factory, and near 40 dwellings.

MALAGA, a post-village and township of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. 1561.

MALAGA, VELEZ. See VELEZ-MALAGA.

MALAGON, mä-lä-gon', a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3282.

MALAHIDE', a watering-place and parish of Ireland, Leinster, on a bay of the Irish Sea, 9 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. 1337, partly employed in a valuable oyster fishery. It is handsomely built, and is frequented by bathers.

MALAISIA, mal-ä'she-a, (Fr. *Malaisie*, mä'lä'zee',) a name sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago. It is derived from the circumstance that the inhabitants, for the most part, belong to the great Malay race.—Adj. MALAISIAN, mal-ä'she-an. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

MALAMOCCO, mä-lä-mok'ko, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles S.S.E. of Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagunes from the Adriatic. Pop. 1600. It was the residence of the Doge in the 8th century.

MALANG, mä-lang', a Dutch town and residency of Java, on the S. coast. Pop. of the latter, 80,000. Chief produce, coffee.

MALANS, mä'lôns', a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Landquart, 2 miles S.S.E. of Mayenfeld. Pop. 1050.

MALANSAC, mä'lôns'säk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Vannes. Pop. 2021.

MALA, PUNTA, poon'tä mä'lä, a cape of South America, New Granada, bounding the W. entrance of the Bay of Panama.

MALAR, (Mälar,) a lake of Sweden. See MAELAR.

MALASPINA, mä-läs-pee'nä, the westernmost of the Columbretes Islands, Mediterranean.

MALATEEYEH or MALATIA, mä-lä-tee'yĕh, (anc. *Melitene*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles N.E. of Marash, near the Euphrates. It has about 200 wretched houses, a ruinous castle, the head-quarters of a pasha, and some good mosques and caravansarais. It is unhealthy; and, from various causes, most of its population have now settled at Aspuzi, about 4 miles southward.

MALATIA. See MALATEEYEH.

MALATIVO, mä-lä-tee'vo, written also MOELETIVO, moo-le-tee'vo, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 miles N.N.W. of Trincomalee, with a small harbor and some salt-works.

MALAUCENE, mä'lô'sain', a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 16 miles E.N.E. of Orange. Pop. 3283.

MALAUNAY, mä'lo'nä', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, branch to Dieppe, 5½ miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 1838. It has numerous cotton and paper mills, but was nearly ruined by a hurricane in 1845.

MALAYA. See MALAY PENINSULA.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, ma-lä' ar-ke-pĕl'a-go, called also INDIAN, ASIATIC, and EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, and MALAISIA, the most important and extensive group of islands on the globe; situated to the S.E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race, whence its name. A chain of islands, about thirty in number, separated in general only by very narrow straits, extends from the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, lat. 5° 34′ N., lon. 95° 20′ E., to the Arroo Islands, lat. 6° S., lon. 134° 30′ E., a distance of about 2600 miles. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 9th parallels of S. lat.; but at one point—Rotte Island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less compactness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Arroo Islands, lies the great island of Papua, or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 200 miles to 500 miles N.W. are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, in the widest sense, and N. by W. from these again are the Philippine Islands; the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. latitude. Thus the Archipelago has an extreme length of 45°, and a breadth of 28°. With the exception of the Philippines, which still belong to Spain, the islands of Penang, Singapore, Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo, which belong to Great Britain, and the N. and N.W. portions of the island of Borneo, the Sooloo, and some other islands, under native potentates, the whole of this vast archipelago is, either really or nominally, under the sway of the Netherlands; this last portion is frequently named the Dutch East Indies.

Within the limits here pointed out, lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, above 1000 miles in length, Java, Celebes, Luzon, &c. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size, extending E. to the Spice Islands, are, Nias, Mantawi, Poggy, Billiton, Banca, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sandalwood Island, Flores, or Mangarai, Timor, Ceram, Boero, Gilolo, Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. Numerous groups are scattered throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands; many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility, but they have never been surveyed, and are even studiously avoided by European navigators, who dread not only the hidden dangers of coral banks and islets, but also the piratical habits of those who dwell upon them.

Geological Constitution.—The islands which form the S. line of the Archipelago, are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them, indeed, are still active volcanoes. It would appear as if this very long and narrow ridge of land had been raised from the ocean by the agency of subterranean fires. The line of volcanic action may be traced, on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 130° E., nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Serna, in the Sea of Banda. It then inclines N.W., to the little islands lying on the W. of Gilolo, which are all volcanic. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamtchatka. In the older primary and secondary rocks, metalliferous ores are abundant. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo and Sumatra; extensive tin-mines in Banca; silver, copper, iron, in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo, sulphur is abundant, as are also lignite, naptha, and asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon and other localities, and native salt is procured from the springs of Java.

The principal entrances to the Malay Archipelago from the E., are Gilolo Passage and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, while the Straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W.; and the Straits of Lombok, Allass, Ombay, &c., from the S.

Climate.—The whole Archipelago lies within the tropics, and indeed, for the most part, close to the equator; which passes through the middle of Sumatra and of Borneo, and across Celebes and Gilolo. This entire oceanic and equatorial region is excepted from the general law of the trade winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line respectively, blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons, that is, season winds, prevail, blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But these winds, though locally regular and constant, vary much from place to place; and E. of Celebes, the seasons are reversed: here the rains fall during the dry season of the western islands, though far less copiously than in the latter. The North Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds.

Groups, &c.—The first division of the Archipelago, founded on natural features, embraces Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo, to the meridian of 116° E. lon. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions; the soil is extremely fertile; rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civilized life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Booton, and East Borneo, up to lat. 3° N., is, in soil, food, and civilization, inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 130° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the western islands is seen only on the sea-shore, the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare, and the staple food in this division is sago. The inhabitants are much inferior to those further W., and have never acquired the use of letters. The clove was originally found only on the five Moluccа Islands, chiefly on Machian, whence it was carried to Amboina, to which spot its cultivation is now restricted by the Dutch. The fourth, less distinctly marked than the preceding, lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° N., from lon. 116° to 128° E., including the N. angle of Borneo, the Sooloo Islands, and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division. Rice is their chief food, but sago also is much used. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to those growing further S. The fifth division is that of the Philippine Islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here a humid climate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuberant fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and tobacco

are produced; but peppers, fine spices, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting.

Vegetation.—In the woods of Sumatra and Java, most of the trees exceed 100 feet in height. But the density of the vegetation is still more astonishing than the vigor of individual plants. In the struggle for space and air, plants of different kinds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees, are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interweaved from tree to tree, bind the whole together, and render the forest utterly impenetrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the Archipelago. Stems, a foot or more in diameter, and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without support, here twine themselves round the giants of the forest. Several of the climbing canes also take root, like the musa, as often as they touch the ground with their boughs. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded by these woods is to the natives of far less importance than the cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts. In general the the objects of cultivation in the Malay Islands—rice, maize, &c.—are each known by one name throughout the Archipelago; while the indigenous productions change their names with the localities.

Inhabitants.—In the Malay Archipelago there are two aboriginal races. One, of Malay extraction, has a brown or fair complexion, the other is the Papuan or Negro race, and is black. The brown race are about 4 inches below the average European stature. They are robust and somewhat clumsy; the face is square, with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws; large mouth, small nose, small black eyes, and lank hair. The Battahs of Sumatra, and the wretched Dyaks of Borneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator; the Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are among the darkest. The Papuas or dark-colored natives are dwarf Negroes; they rarely attain the height of 5 feet, and have feeble frames; the skin is of a sooty black, not polished like that of the vigorous African; the chin retreats as to form no part of the face; the lips are very prominent, the look wild and malign. They increase in numbers towards the E., and are the sole possessors of Papua or New Guinea. Wherever found, they seem to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

In the Malay Archipelago there are no dry pastures, no grasses, no open glades. Pastoral life, the ordinary beginning of industry and society, here has no existence. The natives are chiefly confined by impenetrable forests to the sea-shore. An unusually large proportion of the whole population have maritime habits. Their chief towns are, in many instances, built over the water: the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes. They often shelter an entire village under a single roof. Even the least civilized tribes of the Dyaks construct houses on piles, 10 or 20 feet above the ground, large enough to lodge 500 people. The natives are skilful boat-builders, and their prahoos, (prâhûs,) often of 60 tons burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture.

Fleets of prahoos are fitted out every year in Celebes for the trepang fishery on the coast of New Holland. The only forms of governments known to the brown or Malayan population are an elective confederation, as in Celebes; or an unlimited despotism, as in Java.

MALAY PENINSULA, called also MALACCA or MALAYA, mâ-lâ/yâ, (ans. *Chersonesus Aurea,*) the most southern portion of Continental Asia, forming the S. part of the peninsula of Farther India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° N., and lon. 98° and 104° E., connected northward to Lower Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, and having on the E. the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, and on the S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. Malaya proper or Malacca extends from lat. 1° 20′ to 7° N. Estimated area 45,000 square miles, and pop. about 375,000. The country, as far as lat. 6° S., comprising the states of Ligor and Quedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native states—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, Kalantan, Tringany, and Rumbowe, besides the British territories of Malacca, Naning, and the province of Wellesley. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain chain, rising from 3000 to 6000 feet in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mount Ophir is estimated to rise to 5700 feet in elevation. The surface is well watered and finely timbered. The population consists principally of Siamese and Malays. Principal towns, Malacca, Quedah, Salangore, Johore, Patany, and Pahang.—Adj. MALAYAN, mal-â/an, and MALAY, mal-â′; inhab. MALAY. The latter (MALAY) is also applied to the whole of MALAISIA or MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

MALAYTA, mâ-lī/tâ, an island in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point) 9° 45′ S.; lon. 161° 39′ 24″ E.

MALBERG, mâl′bêrg, or MAILBERG, mīl′bêrg, a market-town of Lower Austria. Pop. 1101.

MALBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MALBURGETH, mâl′bŏor-ghêt′, or MALBORGETH, mâl′bor′ghêt′, a town of Austria, Illyria, 21 miles S.W. of Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella, defended by a strong fort, razed by the French in 1809.

MALCHIN, mâl-keen′, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between Lakes Malchin and Cummer, 24 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 3862. Chief industry, weaving and tanning.

MALCHOW, mâl′koy, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 miles W.S.W. of Waren. Pop. 2887. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

MAL′COLM, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, 26 miles E.N.E. of Natchez, is the eastern terminus of the Malcolm and Natchez Railroad, in course of construction.

MALDA or MAULDA, mawl′dâ, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district and 50 miles S.W. of Dinagepoor, on the Mahanunda, an affluent of the Ganges. It consists of 3000 houses, miserably built out of the ruins of Gour, 12 miles distant.

MALDEGHEM, mâl′dgh-ghêm′, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 6114, engaged in tobacco factories, oil-mills, breweries, and cotton printing works.

MALDEN, mâl′dĕn, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 2¼ miles N.N.W. of Ewell, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

MALDEN, mâl′dĕn, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 4 miles S. of Nymwegen. Pop. 690

MAL′DEN, mâl′dĕn, a thriving post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a river of its own name, navigable for vessels of 300 tons to within half a mile of the village, and on the Boston and Maine and the Saugus Branch Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boston. It has excellent water privileges. The principal manufactures are tin ware, block-tin ware, India rubber boots and shoes, lasts, boot-trees, enamelled leather, couch lace and tassels; and there are establishments for dyeing silks, cottons, &c., staining paper, and making iron pipes. Large quantities of bricks are also made, and there is an extensive tide flouring-mill. A bridge, 2420 feet in length, connects Malden with Charlestown. The village contains 4 churches, a bank, about a dozen stores, and 2000 inhabitants. There are also the villages of Edgeworth and South Malden township, which has a population of 3520.

MALDEN, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, 42 miles below Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

MALDEN BRIDGE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on Kinderhook Creek, 16 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

MALDEN CENTRE, a station on the Saugus Branch Railroad, 5 miles from Boston, Massachusetts.

MALDEN ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. (S. point) 3° 58′ 30″ S., lon. 155° W. It is of low coral formation, and about 12 or 14 miles in extent. Discovered by Captain Lord George Byron, July 30, 1825.

MALDEREN, mâl′dĕh-rĕn′, a village of Belgium, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 15 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. P. 1755.

MALDEREN, a village of Belgium, 11 miles from Mechlin, (Malines,) with which it communicates by railway.

MALDIVE (mal′div) ISLANDS, or MALEDIVA, mâl′lâ-dee-vâ, ("Thousand Isles"), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45′ S., and 7° 6′ N., and lon. 72° 48′ and 73° 48′ E., about 300 miles S.E. of Hindostan, and separated N. from Mamicoy and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, &c., and produce millet, numerous esculent roots, fruits, and poultry; the smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit. Pop. of the whole may amount to 150,000 or 200,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island of Male, and sends an annual tribute to the British government in Ceylon.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, mâl-dee-vĕn′trâ, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles S.W. of Cape Mannu. It is 5 miles long, 1 mile broad, low, and rocky.

MALDON, mâl′dŏn, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, and town of England, co. of Essex, on the Chelmer, occupying an eminence which overlooks a marshy tract, 9¼ miles E. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 5888. It has several ancient churches, a grammar school, founded in 1638, with an exhibition to Christ's College, Cambridge; a large national school, a valuable library bequeathed by Dr. Plume, who also endowed several charities; an ancient town-hall, a jail, and large barracks, with imports of coal, iron, and timber. It has exports of fish and agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. Shipping, 7280 tons. Sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALDONADO, mâl-do-nâ′do, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. of the island Gorriti, which shelters its harbor, 34° 57′ 2″ S., lon. 54° 57′ 35″ W. It is regularly built, and has a large public square.

MALE, mâ′lâ, or MOHL, mol, the principal island of the Maldive group, a little N. of its centre, almost circular, having a circumference of nearly 5 miles. It is the residence of the Sultan, and the seat of his government, and

was once completely fortified by a wall and bastions. Pop. near 2000.

MALE, mä/lä or mä/leh, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 50 miles from Trent, on the Noce. Pop. 1161.

MALEBUM, mä-le-bum', a town of Nepaul, on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo.

MALEKRA, mal'e-krä', a neat town of the Punjab, near the south range of the Himalaya Mountains, close to the foot of Koe-Kangra.

MALEMBA, ma-lem/be, a town of West Africa.

MALEMORT, mäl'mor', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 6 miles S.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1300.

MALE-MYN, mä/lä-min', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava, contains about 800 houses.

MALENOWITZ, mä/lä-no'vits, a market-town of Moravia, 12 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1337.

MALEO, mä-lä'o, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 17 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 4042.

MALESHERBES, mäl'zairb', a market-town of France, department of Loiret, on the Essonne, 11 miles N.E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1475. Here is the fine château of Maleshcrbes.

MALESTROIT, mä'lä'trwä', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 8 miles S. of Ploermel. Pop. 1790.

MALEW, a parish on the Isle of Man.

MALFI, mäl'fee, a village of Austria, Dalmatia, 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic. Pop. 2984.

MALGARAH, MALGHARA, mäl'gä-rä, or MIGALGARA, me-gäl'gä-rä, a walled town of European Turkey, province of Roum-Elee, sanjak and 33 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. P. 2500.

MALGRAT, mäl-grät', a seaport town of Spain, 37 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2839.

MALGUENAC, mäl'gä'näk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 4 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2000.

MALHAM, a township, England, co. York, West Riding.

MALHEUR, mal-eor', (Fr. pron. mä'leur',) a river in the S.E. part of Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, and flows into Snake River.

MALIACUS SINUS. See LAMIA, GULF OF.

MALICORNE, mä'lee'korn', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 8 miles N. of La Flèche, on the left bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1094.

MALINES, a town of Belgium. See MECHLIN.

MALIN, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles N. by E. of Londonderry. Pop. 205.

MALIN HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal. Lat. 55° 22' N., lon. 7° 24' W. On its summit is a signal tower.

MALINOVKA, mä-le-nov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government and 23 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. 2000.

MALKA, mäl'kä, a river separating Circassia from Russia, joins the Terek, 18 miles W.S.W. of Mosdok, after a course of about 110 miles.

MALLARE, mäl-lä'rä, or MALLERE, mäl-lä'rä, a village of the Sardinian States, 7 miles from Cairo. Pop. 1697.

MALLAVILLY, mäl-lä-vil'lee, a fortified town of Southern India, Mysore dominions, 25 miles E. of Seringapatam.

MALLEMORT, mäl'leh-mor', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles E.N.E. of Arles. Pop. 2150.

MALLEN, mäl-yen', (anc. *Mandia?*) a town of Spain, Aragon, 39 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1852.

MALLET'S CREEK, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 115 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

MALLEZA, mäl-yä'thä, a village of Spain, Asturias, 25 miles from Oviedo. Pop. 1579.

MALLICOLLO, mäl-le-kol'lo, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 16° 30' S., lon. 167° 60' E., S.E. of Espiritu Santo. Estimated area, 600 square miles. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.

MALLICOLLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles N. of the above. See

MALLING, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MALLING, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MALLING, WEST, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Kent, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. Pop. 1784.

MALLORCA. See MAJORCA.

MAL'LORYSVILLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 76 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church, an academy, and a cotton-gin factory.

MAL'LOW, a parliamentary borough, town, and watering-place of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 17 miles N.N.W. of Cork, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an old bridge of 15 arches. Pop. of parish in 1851, 9279. It is picturesquely situated, with many elegant seats in the vicinity; has a handsome modern, and the ruins of an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, manor court-house, jail, union workhouse, barracks, county infirmary, news-rooms, and the hottest mineral spring in Ireland. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The castle is the seat of the Jephson family, who own the town. In the vicinity is the ruined castle of the ancient Earls of Desmond.

MALLWYD, mäh'lwid, a parish of North Wales, counties of Merioneth and Montgomery.

MALMAISON, mäl'mä'zon', a château in France, department of Seine, 4½ miles W. of Paris, celebrated as having been the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine.

MALMEDY, mäl'meh-de, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Warge. Pop. 4690. It has extensive tanneries, and manufactories of woollen cloth, muslins, soap, and potash, mineral springs, and near it the ruins of an ancient imperial abbey.

MALMESBURY, mäms'ber-e, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, here crossed by six bridges, 19½ miles N.N.W. of Bath. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 6998. The town, formerly fortified and more extensive, has three principal streets, and a handsome market cross, built in the time of Henry VII. It was the seat of a famous Saxon nunnery; little now remains, except a portion used as the parish church, with a tomb reputed to be that of King Athelstan. It has vestiges of ancient fortifications. The manufacture of woollen cloth, formerly the chief branch, has given way to wool-stapling. Malmesbury ceased to have corporate jurisdiction by the Municipal Reform Act. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It is the birthplace of the historian William of Malmesbury, and the philosopher Hobbes.

MALMISH or MALMYCH,, mäl-mish', a town of Russia, government of Viatka, 80 miles N.N.E. of Kazan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2000.

MALMO, (Malmö,) mal'mö or mäl'mö, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on the Sound, and in one of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, 16 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen; lat. 55° 36' 6" N., lon. 13° E. It was formerly a place of strength, but all the fortifications have been removed, to the great improvement of the appearance of the place. The town consists of a large and regular square, surrounded by an avenue of lime, alder, and chestnut trees. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them possessed of a large organ and costly monuments; the old castle, still surrounded by walls and ditches, and occupied partly as barracks; the governor's house, town-house, hospital, and theatre. The staple manufactures are gloves. The trade, much cramped by the want of a good harbor, is chiefly in grain and brandy. A steamer plies regularly between Malmö, Copenhagen, and Lübeck. Pop. 10,203.

MALMOHUUS, (Malmöhuus,) mä'mö-hooce, or MALMÖ, a fertile province or læn of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having S. the Baltic, and W. the Sound. Area 1781 square miles. Pop. 253,084.

MALNATE, mäl-nä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 13 miles E.N.E. of Como. Pop. 2062.

MALO, mä'lo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Vicenza, on the Torio. Pop. 3950. It has a saltpetre factory.

MALOI-ARCHANGELSK, mä'loi-ar-kän-ghelsk', a small town of Russia, government and 46 miles S.E. of Orel. Pop. 1300.

MALOI-DIELSKAJA, mä'loi-de-el-skä'jä, a small town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 280 miles N.E. of Tcherkask, on the Medvieditza. Pop. 2500.

MALOI-YAROSLAVITZ, mä'loi-yä-ro-slä'vits, (?) a small town of Russia, government and 38 miles N. of Kaloga, on the Loosha, (Louja.) This place was the scene of a sanguinary engagement between the French and Russians, 4th October, 1812.

MALONE, ma-lōn', a post-village and township of Franklin co., New York, 57 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Salmon River flows through the township, affording extensive water-power, and the village is crossed by the Northern Railroad, the bridge for which has a span of 150 feet, at an elevation of 82 feet above the water. Malone village is the largest and most flourishing in the county. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a rich and rapidly-improving agricultural district; and contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Universalists, and Roman Catholics; the Franklin Academy, a thriving institution, incorporated in 1831; the county poor-house, buildings of the State Arsenal, (sold since 1851,) a newspaper office, and numerous stores, mills, &c. A public park has been laid out on either side of the village since January, 1851, and tastefully ornamented with shade trees, known as "Arsenal Green," which belongs to the state; and another comprising the grounds enclosing the Academy. About a mile W. of the village is an excellent quarry of Potsdam sandstone, which is being wrought on an extensive scale, and exported. Limestone is also found in the township. During the winter of 1813-14, Malone was occupied by a detachment of the army under General Wilkinson, who left in the early part of February. On the 19th of the same month, it was visited by 1200 regulars and 400 Canadian militia under Colonel Scott, who seized a considerable amount of stores collected here. Pop. 4550.

MALONNE, mä'lonn', a town of Belgium, 3 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 2182.

MALONNO, mä-lon'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 42 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1600.

MALOO, mâ'loo', a town of North-West Hindostan, 26 miles W. of Sirhind. Lat. 30° 38' N., lon. 75° 58' E.

MALOUINES, Atlantic Ocean. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

MALPARTIDA-DE-CACERES, mâl-par-tee'dâ-dâ-kâ'thâ-rès, a market-town of Spain, 50 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2575.

MALPARTIDA-DE-PLACENCIA, mâl-par-tee'dâ-dâ-plâ-sên'sha-â, (or mâl-par-tee'dâ-dâ-plâ-thên'the-â,) a village of Spain, Estremadura, 51 miles N. by E. of Caceres. Pop. 2191.

MALPARTIDA-DE-LA-SERENA, mâl-par-tee'dâ-dâ-lâ-sâ-rê'nâ, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 65 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1546.

MALPAS, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.E. of Chester. Pop. in 1851, 5726. The town is pleasantly situated, has a richly-ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII.; a grammar school, Alpert's School, and several other charities. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, whose residence is in the vicinity. Matthew Henry, the Commentator, and Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, were natives of this place.

MALPAS, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MALPLAQUET, mâl'plâ'kâ', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French, in 1709.

MALPOORA, mâl-poo'râ, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 miles E.S.E. of Kishenagur.

MALS, mâls, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, S.S.W. of Imst. Pop. 1630.

MALSCH, mâlsh, a market-town of Germany, Baden, 6 miles E.N.E. of Rastadt. Pop. 2868.

MALSCH, a market-town of Germany, Baden, 14 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1295.

MALS-ELF, mâls-êlf', a river of Norway, falls into the Malnager Fiord, after a course of above 80 miles.

MALSEN, mâl-sên' or mâl-zên', or MALSESINE, mâl-sâ-see'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, 23 miles N.N.W. of Verona, with a small port on the Lake of Garda. Pop. 1700.

MALSTROM. See MAELSTROM.

MALTA, mawl'tą, (It. pron. mâl'tâ, Fr. *Malte*, mâlt, anc. *Melita*,) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, 62 miles S.S.W. of Sicily, and 197 miles N. of Africa, lat. (Valetta Palace) 35° 53' 48" N., lon. 14° 31' 15" E., greatest length 17 miles, central breadth about 9 miles, area 98 square miles. It is of an irregular and oval shape, deeply indented on all sides, except the S., where the coast forms a continuous and almost unbroken line. The largest bays are those of Marsa and Sirocco on the S.W., and Melleha and St. Paul's on the N.E.; but the most important, in every respect, is the double bay, formed by the opposite sides of the remarkable peninsula on which the capital, Valetta, stands. The S.W. coast is remarkably bold, having not a single opening in which a vessel can take refuge. The surface is very much broken by rocks, which pierce it in all directions, and are almost destitute of any covering of soil, leaving few intervening spaces which can be brought under regular culture. The culminating point, which occurs near the S.W. coast, does not exceed 1200 feet. The rocks are all stratified, and arranged in nearly parallel layers, with a very gentle dip, generally from N.E. to E. by N. They are disposed in 4 distinct groups, consisting of coral limestone, yellow sandstone, and blue clay, the former above, in beds of about 20 feet thick, abounding in fossils, the latter from 100 to 120 feet thick, sandstone, and a yellowish white semi-crystalline limestone, forming an excellent building stone. The range of temperature seldom exceeds 6° in 24 hours; the air is usually dry and clear. The winter climate, from the middle of October till that of January, is most delightful; but in summer the heat becomes extreme, and the bright light reflected from the bare white rocks often injures the sight. There are no lakes, or proper running streams in the island; but the springs are numerous and copious. The soil is very thin, and unfit for general cultivation. The corn raised furnishes not more than three months' supply. The staple product is cotton; the vine and olive are cultivated. Fruits, particularly figs and oranges, are abundant, and of excellent flavor. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean, makes it an important commercial depôt, and at all times an invaluable naval station. It has, in consequence, received great attention from the British government, and been both provided with excellent docks and very strong fortifications. Malta was first peopled, it is said, by the Phoenicians. It passed successively through the hands of the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and was finally attached to Rome during the second Punic War. After the fall of the Roman empire, it was seized, at different times, by Vandals, Goths, and Saracens. From the last, it passed to Sicily, and followed its fortunes till 1522, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch surrendered it to Napoleon. It was afterwards taken by Nelson, and is now, along with the islands of Comino and Gozo, a formally recognized possession of Great Britain. Revenue, in 1852, £127,725. Expenditures, £123,086. In 1849, 849 political refugees sought a home in the island. Pop. about 100,000.—Adj. and inhab. MALTESE, mawl-teez', (It. MALTESE, mâl-tâ'sâ.)

MALTA, mawl'tą, a post-township in the S.E. part of Saratoga co., New York, about 28 miles N. of Albany. P. 1349.

MALTA, a thriving post-village and township of Morgan co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Muskingum, opposite to McConnelsville, and 75 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and 1 flouring-mill. Pop. about 700; of the township 1302.

MALTAVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 30 miles N. of Albany.

MALTBY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MALTBY LE MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MALTE. See MALTA.

MALTERDINGEN, mâl'ter-ding'en, a market-town of Baden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1406.

MALTERS, mâl'ters, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W. of Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 4455.

MALTON, (mawl'ton,) NEW, a parliamentary borough and town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, 18 miles N.N.E. of York, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 7661. It stands on an eminence, has a large market-place, national and Lancasterian schools, a theatre, public rooms, with a library, and remains of a castle of the *Vesci*, destroyed by Henry II. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon, are largely exported to Hull, &c., by the navigable Derwent. The borough is a polling place for the county, and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The town was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and on being rebuilt, took the name of New Malton.

MALTON, OLD, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MALTOWN, mâl'town, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, commanding a pass into the Gwalior dominions.

MALTSCH, mâltch, a village of Prussia, on the Berlin Frankfort and Breslau Railway, 24 miles W. of Breslau.

MALUENDA, mâ-loo-ên'dâ, almost mâl-wên'dâ, a village of Spain, Aragon, 40 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1125.

MALUGIN GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois, 90 miles W. of Chicago.

MALVAGLIA, mâl-vâl'yâ, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1684.

MALVAGNA, mâl-vân'yâ, a village of Sicily, finely situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna. Pop. 1000.

MALVASIA, NAPOLI DE. See MONEMVASIA.

MALVERN, (mawl'vern,) GREAT, a watering-place and parish of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.W. of Worcester, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Pop. 3763. The village, neatly built, has handsome hotels and private houses, good baths, and a fine abbey church, the choir and tower of which were built by Sir Reginald Bray, the celebrated architect of Henry VII. Of the abbey, founded in 1083, few vestiges remain. A medicinal spring here attracts many invalids.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MALVERN, mawl'vern, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 137 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

MALVERN, a station in Ohio, on the Tuscarawas Extension Railroad, 7 miles from its junction with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, at Bayard.

MALVERN HILLS, England, separate the co. of Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 miles in length, from N. to S. The Herefordshire Beacon, an ancient British fortress, near their centre, is 1444 feet in elevation.

MALVITTO, mâl-vit'to, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 16 miles S.S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 2200.

MALWAH, mawl'wâ, (*i. e.* the "mountainous country,") an old province of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 74° and 80° E., enclosed by the provinces of Rajpootana, Agra, Allahabad, Candeish, and Guzerat. Its central part is a table land, between its chief rivers the Chumbul in the N., and Nerbuddah in the S., and watered by the Sind and Betwah, affluents of the Jumna. Opium is extensively raised for exportation. This province is the principal seat of the Bheel race, and was formerly of the Mahrattas. It is mostly subdivided among the dominions of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopaul.

MALWAN, mâl'wân', or SOONDERDROOG, soon-der-droog', a town and fortified island of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of South Concan, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.N.W. of Goa.

MALYI, mâl'yee', or MALOI, mâ-loy', an island of Siberia, in the Arctic Ocean, about 45 miles S.S.E. of the island of Kotelnoi. A great deal of fossil ivory is found on it.

MALZEVILLE, mâl'zeh-veel', a village of France, department of Meurthe, on the Meurthe, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 1646

MALZIEU, LE, leh mâl'zo-ch', a village of France, department of Lozère, 25 miles N. of Marvejols. Pop. 1167.

MAMA, mâ-mâ', two rivers of Asiatic Russia, in the N.E. of the government of Irkootsk, called Verkhnee-Mama and

Nizhnee-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of above 100 miles; both join the Vitim.

MAMADISH, MAMADISCH or MAMADAJCH, mä-mädish' or mä-mä-deesh', a town of Russia, government and 57 miles E. of Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2000.

MAMAKA'TING, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Sullivan co., New York. Pop. 4107.

MAMANGUAPE, mä-män-gwä'pä, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic, 25 miles N. of Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 miles.

MAMANGUAPE, mä-män-gwä'pä, or MONTEMOR, mon-tä-mor', a town of Brazil, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Parahiba, on a river of the same name. Its trade in cotton, formerly considerable, has been absorbed by Pernambuco. Pop. of the district, 4000.

MAMARONECK, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of New York. Pop. 928.

MAM'BLE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MAMBUCABA, mäm-boo-kä'bä, a market-town of Brazil, province and 78 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4000.

MAMERS, mä'mair', (L. *Mamercia,*) a town of France, department of Sarthe, 24 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 6017. It has a fine church, and manufactures of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. It is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Mars, which was destroyed in the 7th century. It was once strongly fortified, and was long in possession of the English, who demolished its fortifications in 1428. Pop. 5788.

MAM'HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MAMIHLA'D, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MAM'HOLE, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, parish of Bedwelty, 7 miles W. of Pontypool. Pop. 6739.

MAMINA, mä-meen'yä, a large Indian town of Peru, province of Tarapaca, lat. 20° 4′ 48″ S. It is supplied with water from clear, boiling sulphur springs; and near it gypsum, alum, and carbonate of soda abound.

MAMMELLE, mäm'mêll', a creek of Pulaski co., Arkansas, flows into the Arkansas several miles above Little Rock.

MAMMOLA, mäm'mo-lä, a town of South Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7½ miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 6000.

MAM'MOTH CAVE, a post-office of Edmondson co., Kentucky. For a description of the Cave, see KENTUCKY.

MAMOJADA, mä-mo-yä'dä, a village on the island of Sardinia, S.S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 1771.

MAMOO-KHALL, mä'moo' kill', a fort of Afghanistan, 60 miles S.E. of Cabul. Here the British defeated an Afghan force in 1842.

MAMORE, mä-mo-rä', or MARMORE, mar-mo-rä', commonly called RIO GRANDE, ree'o grän'dä, by the Spaniards, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Guapey and Chapare or Chapari, after a N. course of 500 miles joins the Beni to form the Madeira. Some geographers regard the Guapey (called also the Rio Grande) as the upper portion of the Mamore. The valley of this river is semi-annually flooded, and the animals driven to the neighbouring heights.

MAMPANWA, mäm-pän'wä, a village of Borneo, on its W. coast, between Pontianak and Sambas. Pop. 2435.

MAMPAWA, mäm-pä'wä, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, on the river Mampawa. Lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 109° E. It formerly imported 500 chests of opium annually.

MAN, ISLE OF, (anc. *Monapia* or *Monarina,*) an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles W. of England, 32 miles E. of Ireland, 15 miles S. of Scotland, and 48 miles N. of Wales; lat. (Castleton Light) 54° 4′ 24″ N., lon. 4° 36′ 30″ W. Extreme length about 30 miles, with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 or 13 miles. Area 179,200 acres. Mountains extend nearly through the entire length of the island. The highest point of the range is Snowfield or Snaefell, about 2000 feet above sea-level. Veins containing ores of lead, zinc, copper, and iron, intersect the mountains in a N. and S. direction. The lead-mines have been worked to advantage. The island is well watered. The names of the principal streams are the Neb at Peel, the Colby near Ramsay, and the Black and Gray Waters near Douglas. The valleys are some of them tolerably fertile in grass and pasture, and where the land is somewhat level, grain is frequently cultivated. Agriculture is a good deal improved, but is still very backward.

This island was originally peopled by the Manx, (*Menavia,*) a tribe of the Celtic race. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Earls of Derby, and more recently by the Dukes of Atholl, from whom it was purchased for the British Crown in 1836. The legislative and judicial authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, a self-elected body of 24 individuals. The governor is named by the Crown. The Manx language, derived from the ancient Celtic, is still in common use, although all the inhabitants speak English. Principal towns, Castletown, (the capital,) Peel, Douglas, and Ramsay. Pop. in 1851, 52,116.—Adj. MANX.

MANA, mä'nä', a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 123 miles N.W. of Cayenne. Length 137 miles. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.

MANAAR, mä-när', GULF OF, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 miles in width at its entrance, and separated northward from Palk's Strait, by the islands of Ramiseram and Manaar, and a reef termed Adam's Bridge.

MANAAR ISLAND, immediately W. of the N. part of Ceylon, is 18 miles in length, by 2½ miles across.

MANACCAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MANACOR, mä-nä-kōr', a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 3 miles E. of Palma, on a gentle declivity. It is well built; has several spacious squares, and wide, well-kept streets. Its buildings are substantial; the most important are the palace of the ancient kings of the country, a large parish church, a chapel of ease, town-house, prison, 2 schools, and a hospital. It has a bishop's see, and manufactures of brandy, wine, oil, and verdigris; and some trade in grain, oil, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 10,315.

MANA/DA HILL, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

MAN'ACK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

MANADO, mä-nä'do, or MENADO, me-nä'do, a Dutch town and settlement of Celebes, near its N.E. extremity; lat. 1° 28′ N., lon. 124° 30′ E. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust.

MANAF'ON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

MANAFORNO, mä-nä-for'no, a town of South Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district and 13 miles S.E. of Avezzano, on the S.E. side of Lake Fucino. Pop. 2300.

MANAH, mä'nä, a village of Northern Hindostan, Gurhwal, 20 miles S.E. of Gangootri, and an important seat of the trade with Thibet.

MANAHOCK'ING, a flourishing post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, about 19 miles S. of Tom's River, contains 3 or 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

MANAJA. See MANGAJA.

MANAKOO, MANAKOU, mä-nä-koo', or SYMOND'S (sī'-mondz) HARBOR, a fine harbor of New Zealand, North Island, on its E. coast, 7 miles S. of Auckland. Lat. 37° S., lon. 174° 30′ E.

MANAL'APAN, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

MANALAPAN BROOK, or SOUTH RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, flows northward, and enters the Raritan, 4 miles below New Brunswick.

MANALIPA or MALINIPA. See COCO ISLANDS.

MANAMA, mä-nä'mä, a town of the Persian Gulf, at the northern extremity of the island of Bahrein, of which it is the capital.

MANAN, two islands off the coast of Maine. See MENAN.

MANAN'TICO CREEK, of Cumberland co., New Jersey, flows into Maurice River.

MANANZARY or MANANZARI, mä-nän-zä'ree', a town on the E. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. about 21° 20′ S., lon. 48° 20′ E.

MANAOS, Brazil. See BARRA DO RIO-NEGRO.

MAN'APAR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Madura, 40 miles N.E. of Dindigul.

MANASAROWAR, mä-nä-sä-ro-wär', or TSO-MAPHAM, tso-mäf'äm, a lake of Thibet, noted in Hindoo sacred legends, 280 miles R.N.E. of Delhi; lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 81° 30′ E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,200 feet above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle, about 15 miles in diameter; and is one of the head sources of the river Sutlej, pouring its waters into Lake Rakas-Tal, or Tso Lanak.

MANAS'QUAN' RIVER, of Monmouth co., New Jersey, flows nearly south-eastward, and enters the Atlantic by Manasquan Inlet, at the S.E. extremity of the county.

MANASSEH, ma-nas'seh, a tribe of Israelites.

MANAS'SAS STATION, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

MANATAWNY, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MANATAWNY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill River near Pottstown.

MAN'ATEE', a post-office of Hillsborough co., Florida.

MAN'ATON', a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MANAVGHAT, män-äv-ghät', or MENOVGHAT, män-ov-ghät', a market-town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Adana, on the Manavghat River, (anc. *Melas,*) 30 miles N.W. of Alaya.

MANAWATU, mä-nä-wä-too', a river of New Zealand, North Island, rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain range in the island, and enters Cook's Strait by a mouth about 300 yards wide at half-tide. On a bar, at its mouth, there are only 7 feet of water at low tide; but, inside the bar, there is depth enough for small vessels for about 50 miles. The tide rises 6 feet.

MANAYUNK, man-a-yünk', a manufacturing town of Pennsylvania, included within the chartered limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. from the State-House. It is built on the declivity of the hills which rise near the margin of the river. A number of handsome residences and churches occupy the higher parts of the town. Arrangements are now in progress for the introduction of gas-light. Manayunk is amply supplied with water-power, and is the seat of extensive

manufactories of cotton, of which there are about 16 in operation. It contains also several manufactories of Kentucky jeans, and of woollen goods, 3 paper-mills, and 1 rolling-mill. There are 6 Protestant and 2 Catholic churches. Two bridges cross the river at this place. Pop. in 1850, 6158; in 1853, about 7000.

MAN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MAN'CETTER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 11 miles N. of Coventry. It is the seat of a large nunnery. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Manduessedum*.

MANCHA, LA, lä mänˈchä, an old province of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the province of Ciudad-Real. Its mules, celebrated for their size and strength, are sent to many of the other provinces. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes.—Adj. and inhab. MANCHEGAN; (Sp. MANCHEGO, män-chä'go.)

MAN'CHAC', a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

MANCHAC, a post-office of Hays co., Missouri.

MANCHAC BAYOU, of Louisiana, a small stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W., and with the Amite on the E. A small steamboat plies between its extremities.

MANCHA-REAL, mänˈchä-rä-äl', a town of Spain, province and 7 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 3966. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

MAN'CHAUG', a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 47 miles S.W. of Boston.

MANCHE, mönsh, a maritime department of France, in the N.W., on the Manche, or English Channel, formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2263 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 600,882. Principal rivers, the Vire, Taute, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Capes la Hague, and Point Barfleur, or Raz de Gatteville. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, lint, hemp, and apples for cider. The horses in this department are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent; sheep yield inferior wool. Chief industry, manufactures of iron, copper, and zinc, cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It was originally inhabited by the Unelli and Abrincatui. It was subsequently included in the territory which the Normans wrested from Charles the Simple, in the tenth century. Along with the other dominions of William the Conqueror, it became an appanage of England, but returned to the crown of France under Charles VII. It is divided into the arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, St. Lô, Mortain, and Valonges. Capital, St. Lô.

MAN'CHESTER, (anc. *Mancunium*,) the most important manufacturing town of England, occupying chiefly a low tract of ground on both sides of the Irwell, at the confluence of the Medlock and the Irk, 162 miles N.N.W. of London, 32 miles E. by N. of Liverpool; lat. (St. Mary's) 53° 29' N.; lon. 2° 14' 23" W. It consists of Manchester proper, including the suburbs of Hulme, Chorlton, Ardwick, Cheetham, &c., situated on the E. or left bank, and the extensive borough of Salford, occupying the right bank of the Irwell; the communication across which is maintained by eight bridges, several of them handsome structures. Victoria Bridge, consisting of a single elegant arch; Blackfriars' Bridge, of three arches; the iron bridges of Strangeways and Springfield Lane, and the suspension iron bridge of Broughton, may be specified as most worthy of notice. The almost unexampled rapidity with which Manchester has risen up, has left it comparatively poor in architectural ornament, and yet it is superior to most manufacturing towns in general appearance. It has few of the narrow, twisted, and crowded lanes, by which all large towns of ancient date are more or less characterized, while it can point to spacious streets and squares, well paved and well lighted, and lined with houses which are generally of a most substantial, and, not unfrequently, of a magnificent description. Market Street, continued in the line of the London Road, nearly across the centre of the town, towards the Irwell, is one of the finest streets out of the metropolis; and any town might well be proud of the splendid edifices lining Mosely Street, George Street, King Street, and Parker Street.

Churches.—The places of public worship in Manchester and its neighborhood exceed 180. Of these the Establishment has 49, the Wesleyan Methodists 29, the Methodist Association 17, the Methodist New Connexion 9, the Primitive Methodists 8, the Independents 24, the Baptists 10, the Roman Catholics 10, the Scotch Presbyterians 5, the Unitarians 5, and several other denominations one or two each. Among the Established churches, the first place is due to the Collegiate Church, which, since the erection of Manchester into a bishop's see, has become the Cathedral. It was built in 1422, and is considered a fine specimen of perpendicular Gothic. It consists of a nave and aisles, and is rendered conspicuous by its lofty tower, which is 120 feet in height, and in its upper part highly ornamented. The choir contains some very elaborate carved work, not surpassed by any cathedral in the island. Behind the altar is a curious piece of old tapestry, representing the death of Ananias and Sapphira. Many of the other churches exhibit beautiful styles of architecture. A large number are surmounted with lofty towers or spires, and have richly decorated interiors.

Public Buildings.—Among these may be mentioned the Town-hall, situated in King Street, containing the offices of the Chamber of Commerce. It is a fine structure, built in the Grecian style, borrowed partly from the temple of Erectheus, and partly from the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and has on each side of its portico, which is approached by a flight of steps, figures of Solon and Alfred, and, in the attic story above it, medallion portraits of Luke and others; in its interior is a splendid hall, 130 feet long by 38 feet wide, having its walls and the dome which forms the centre of its ceiling, covered with allegorical frescoes. The Exchange is one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. It has a front consisting of a lofty Doric portico, with 8 fluted columns, and, in the interior is a splendid commercial room, 185 feet long by 92 feet wide, lighted from above by a lofty glazed centre dome; in the upper part is a large room containing a library of more than 30,000 volumes. The Corn Exchange has a handsome front of 6 Ionic fluted columns, and is capable of holding 2400 persons. The Free Trade Hall, capable of containing upwards of 8000 persons, and memorable for the many important meetings held here connected with the Free Trade movement, is (1853) about to be pulled down, and replaced by a building adapted for large meetings, concerts, lectures, &c. The Branch Bank of England, which has its principal façades nearly opposite to the Town-hall, is one of the handsomest buildings in Manchester; it is in the Grecian style, with a Doric colonnade. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the County Court Hall, Nicholas Croft, a spacious and ornamented building recently erected; the Salford Town-hall, the workhouses of Manchester and Salford, large and conspicuous structures; the Borough Jail, on the Hyde Road, and the New Bailey Prison, in Salford.

Institutions, Educational, Scientific, &c.—The oldest educational institution in Manchester is Chetham College or Hospital, immediately adjoining the Cathedral, and occupying the site of the residence of the Baron or Thane of Mancunium. The edifice was converted into barracks by the army of the Parliament, and, having been purchased by the trustees of Chetham's charity, was first used as a school in 1656. It is exclusively for boys, (80 in number,) who remain in the institution till the age of 14, when they are apprenticed with a small premium. Attached to it is a valuable library of above 22,000 volumes, freely open to every person, resident or stranger. The Lancashire Independent College, occupying an airy situation, with a considerable space of open ground around it, is a noble building, in the English Academic style. It was built by the Independents as a theological academy, and will accommodate about 50 students. Manchester New College, a theological institution, established by the Unitarians, is said to have a valuable, though not very extensive library. Owen's College, founded by a bequest of upwards of 100,000*l.* from the gentleman whose name it bears, is still in its infancy, but gives instruction in all the branches usually taught in the English universities. The Free Grammar School, founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in 1520, has an income of above 4000*l.* per annum, and a large number of exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge. The education given includes the principal European languages, classics, mathematics, and various other branches. The Commercial Schools, established by the Manchester Church Education Society, furnish a complete course of education to the middle classes, on very favorable terms. There is also the Ladies' Jubilee School, established to promote the moral and religious education of poor female children. The Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, founded in 1824, is on the same footing as similar schools in the metropolis, qualifying for examination at Surgeons' Hall, &c.; it has an average attendance of from 80 to 100 students. The most important commercial institution is the Chamber of Commerce, founded in November, 1820, for the promotion of measures calculated to benefit and protect the trading interests of Manchester. It is conducted by 24 Directors, and has been, from its commencement, a consistent opponent of the corn-laws, and of monopolies of every kind. Its proceedings attract attention in every commercial community throughout the world. The Manchester Commercial Association is another institution, having similar objects in view.

Among the scientific institutions may be mentioned the Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1781. It has numbered many distinguished individuals among its members, and published several volumes of valuable contributions. The Chetham Society, established in 1843, for the publication of historical and literary remains, connected with Lancashire and Cheshire, has issued 22 volumes, generally of a very interesting description. The other principal societies are the Natural History Society, which possesses a very valuable museum; the Geological Society, with a museum and library; the Statistical Society, the Law Association, the Medical Society, the Royal Institution, occupying buildings

which cost 40,000*l.*; the Atheneum, the School of Design, Ancoat's Lyceum; the 3 Mechanics' Institutions, and several Musical Clubs. The Free Library, situated in Camp Field, was the first free lending library instituted in the kingdom. It was established in 1186 by public subscription, extending to 12,742*l.*, and contains upwards of 16,000 volumes in the reference, and 5000 in the lending library. The other libraries deserving of notice are the Subscription and New Subscription, the Portico, the Newall's Buildings, the Foreign, the Law Libraries; and also the Salford Museum and Library, which is open to the public.

Benevolent Institutions.—The principal of these are the Royal Infirmary, which, in its architectural and general appearance, forms one of the greatest ornaments of the town; it is surrounded by a spacious area, tastefully laid out with grass borders and walks, and has a sheet of water in front: the Blind Asylum, supported partly by subscriptions, but chiefly by a bequest of 20,000*l.*, left to it by Mr. Heushaw of Oldham: and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The other benevolent institutions deserving of notice are the Lunatic Asylum, the Eye, Lock, Salford, Royal, and Lying-in Hospitals; the public Baths and Wash-houses, the Model Lodging-houses, the Juvenile Refuge Penitentiary, Strangers' Friend Society, &c.

Parks.—The great boast of Manchester, is its fine parks and gardens. The most important of these are the Botanical and Horticultural Garden, scarcely surpassed by any out of the metropolis; the Peel Park, situated 1 mile W. of the Exchange, bounded on its E. side by the Irwell, and covering an area of 32 acres, laid out with great taste, and containing, among its other ornaments, a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel; the Queen's Park, about 2 miles N.N.E. of the Exchange, is in some respects superior to Peel Park, from possessing larger trees, a more diversified surface, and a fine sheet of water near its centre; Phillips Park, lying near localities occupied by the working-classes; and the Zoological and Pomona Gardens. The three parks were established by public subscription in 1845, and cost about £33,000.

Manufactures and Trade.—To these Manchester owes almost all its present importance. Its site in these respects has been admirably chosen. It stands close to one of the largest and most valuable coal-fields of England, at such a convenient distance both from the W. and E. coasts, as to form a natural emporium for the traffic of the Atlantic and the German Oceans, and on the Irwell, with its two tributaries, Medlock and Irk, which, though not possessed directly of much value for navigation, are easily capable of being made subservient to it, and are of great importance for many manufacturing purposes. To develop these natural advantages, a network of canals furnishes easy communication to numerous important towns, of which Manchester may be regarded as the common centre; and to these has now been added a system of railways, which scarcely leaves anything farther to be desired in regard to facility of transport. The great staple article of manufacture and trade in Manchester is cotton, in the production of the various tissues of which this town is without a rival in the civilized world. In more immediate connexion with the cotton manufactures are numerous bleach-works, dye-works, print-fields, chemical works, and engine factories. Next in importance to cotton is the spinning of silk and manufacture of silk goods, which, since relieved from the heavy import duty on raw silk, have advanced with rapid strides. Besides articles of pure cotton and pure silk, mixed goods, in which silk and cotton, silk and wool, cotton and wool are combined, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The following Table, furnished in February, 1853, by the Inspector of Factories, gives the most recent and accurate information in regard to the important subject to which it relates:—

STATISTICAL TABLE *of the* FACTORIES *and* PRINT-WORKS *in* MANCHESTER *and* SALFORD.

	Number of Works.	Persons employed.	Steam-power.
Cotton-Spinning . . .	85	5292	1840
Cotton-Weaving . . .	65	7709	1031
Cotton-Spinning and Weaving	42	17,358	4766
	142	30,359	7277
Woollen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving	3	260	80
Silk-Throwing, &c., and Small Ware	56	7520	580
Flax-Spinning	3	1120	198
Print-Works	85	2985	
Total . .	233	42,254	8135

Forges and foundries, where steam-engines, large castings, and numerous large and valuable articles of iron, malleable and cast, are made, are also numerous. The other articles particularly deserving of notice are paper, chiefly made at extensive mills in the vicinity; hats, and engraving in connexion with the printing of cotton goods. The trade, embracing all the above manufactures, is necessarily very extensive.

Railways and Canals.—The railways are the Liverpool and Manchester, which has its terminus at Victoria Station, Hunt's Bank, the first opened in Great Britain for swift locomotives: the Lancashire and Yorkshire, communicating by a branch with Oldham, and leading N. past Rochdale, connecting Manchester with Halifax, Leeds, &c.; the Manchester and Birmingham, forming one of the principal branches of the London and North-Western, and the great thoroughfare to the S.; the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire; the East Lancashire, which communicates with Bury, Blackburn, &c.; and the South Junction and Altringham, which has its station in Oxford Road, and is intended to connect Manchester with Chester, through Warrington. Of the canals, that of the Duke of Bridgewater communicates with the Mersey at Runcorn; those of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Macclesfield, all join each other and have a common basin at the back of Piccadilly; that of Rochdale and Halifax communicates with the Bridgewater; and that of Bolton and Bury has its terminus in Salford.

The Corporation.—The borough of Manchester comprises the several townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, and Cheetham, and also the small extra-parochial district called Beswick, and was incorporated by royal charter, granted in October, 1838. The management of the local affairs is intrusted to the town council, 64 in number, bearing the respective titles of mayor, aldermen, and councillors; and who appoint, from their body, committees for the transaction of the various departments of the public business. The town council, acting under powers obtained from the Legislature, are now (1853) constructing extensive water-works, calculated to afford a supply of about 30,000,000 gallons of water daily, at an expenditure (including the purchase of the previous very inadequate water-works) of about 1,050,000*l.* The council have also under their management extensive gas-works, yielding a profit of upwards of 35,000*l.* a year, which is expended in the improvement and widening of the streets and thoroughfares.

History.—Manchester was known at a very early period as one of the chief stations of the Druids, who had here erected an altar called Moyne, which enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary. It subsequently became a place of some importance under the Brigantes, who built a castle called Mancenion, the site of which is still preserved by its present name of Castle Field. On the conquest of South Britain by the Romans, about A. D. 79, the castle was converted by them into a station, and received the name of Mancunium, obviously a corruption of the Brigantes Mancenion. After the Romans withdrew, the Saxons, about 488, wrested Mancunium from the Britons, but were again forced to restore it. In 620, it was taken by Edwin, King of Northumbria, and was shortly after occupied by a colony of Angles. About this time the old name of Mancunium seems to have been supplanted by its Saxon form, Mancestre, from which Manchester is derived. The conversion of the inhabitants to Christianity is said to have been effected about 627, by the preaching of Paulinus. Manchester next passed to the Danes, who, about 920, were expelled by Edward, King of Mercia. Its charter, conferring the privilege of a borough, was granted in 1301. We hear of Manchester cotton, for the first time, in 1352. During the civil war, the possession of Manchester was keenly disputed, and suffered much at the hands of both parties. Its share in the representative system of Britain was first conferred by the Reform Bill, under which it enjoys the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. Among its eminent natives may be noticed the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, the chemists Dalton and Henry, and Sir Robert Peel, the father of the late premier. Pop. in 1801, 110,938; in 1841, 353,390; in 1851, including Salford, 401,321.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

MANCHESTER, a city and one of the shire towns of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, is situated on the left bank of the Merrimack River, at the junction of the Manchester and Lawrence, the Concord, and the Vermont Central Railroads, 18 miles S.S.E. of Concord, and 59 miles N.W. of Boston. This town, like a number of others in New England, through the development of the manufacturing enterprise, has suddenly grown from a small farming community into a wealthy and populous city. Its site is on an elevated plain, 90 feet above the surface of the river. It is regularly planned; the principal street, 100 feet broad, extends upwards of a mile from N. to S., with others of less breadth parallel to it, and to the river. These are intersected by others, running from E. to W. There have been laid out in different sections four public squares, some of which are handsomely ornamented. The eastern portion of the city is built almost exclusively of brick, while the western abounds in structures of wood, many of which are tasteful and elegant residences. The mills and boarding-houses occupy the slope between the western verge of the plain and the river. The principal public buildings are the new Town-house, erected in the place of the one destroyed

by fire in 1842, and the churches, of which there are 12, of the various denominations. An Athenæum was established in 1844, having a reading-room and a library, which at present numbers about 3500 volumes. The system of public instruction comprises a high school, 2 grammar schools, an intermediate, 6 middle, and 12 primary schools, besides others not classed. Manchester contains 9 or 10 newspaper offices, 6 insurance agencies, and 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $500,000. A gas company, for lighting the city, was incorporated in 1851, with a capital of $75,000.

The present prosperity of Manchester commenced about the year 1839, at which date the locality now occupied by the city contained no more than 50 inhabitants. The Merrimack here has a descent of 54 feet in the distance of a mile, called the Amoskeag Falls, which are the most extensive throughout its entire course. By the erection of a dam across the river, at the head of the falls, and the construction of canals, the stream has been made to furnish an hydraulic power sufficient to run several hundred thousand spindles. With these advantages for manufacturing, the place has increased rapidly in population and importance. Among the most extensive corporations in Manchester, may be mentioned the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, who have 4 mills, containing 62,846 spindles and 1665 looms. These are operated by 2100 females and 400 males, who daily manufacture 65,000 yards (37 miles) of tickings, denims, pantaloon stuffs, drillings, and sheetings. The machine shops connected with the above employ 500 hands, who annually turn out 60 locomotives, besides a vast amount of machinery of every description. The Stark Mills (3 in number) employ 1000 females and 200 males. These daily produce 17,000 yards of drilling, and 30,000 of sheeting, equal to 27 miles of cloth, besides more than 5000 seamless bags. One loom yields 40 substantial fancy striped bags daily, woven from top to bottom without a seam. The Manchester Print Works, burnt down in September, 1853, but since rebuilt, print annually about 12,000,000 yards of delaines. The cloth is manufactured at the rate of 38,000 yards (22 miles) daily. Besides the above, numerous other establishments in Manchester annually turn out a vast amount of various kinds of manufactures. Several new companies have been incorporated during the past year, (1853.) Among these may be named the Bloodgett Paper Company, (capital $200,000,) intended to make 8000 rolls of paper-hangings daily; the New Paper Mill, for the manufacture of all kinds of paper, at the rate of 8 tons a day; the New Machine Shop, capital $100,000; and the New Brass, Copper, and Iron Foundry. A new foundry was completed in 1853, with which is connected the building of freight cars, intended to employ 200 machinists. The Amoskeag Company were also laying the foundation of another mill, to be completed the present year, (1854,) in which 1500 operatives would be employed. Manchester received a city charter in 1846. By a late act, the corporate limits have been extended, including the villages of Piscataquog and Amoskeag, (commonly called "Squog" and "Skeag.") Pop. in 1850, 13,932; in 1853, 20,000.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Battenkill River, about 88 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1782. See MANCHESTER VILLAGE.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, seaport, and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Beverly, and 23 miles N.E. of Boston. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of chairs and other cabinet-ware, which employs a capital of $500,000. Incorporated in 1645. Pop. of the township, 1638.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, 8 miles E. of the city of Hartford. It contains 7 paper-mills, 5 woollen factories, print works, 2 factories for sewing-silk, 5 carriage factories, besides other establishments. Pop. 2546.

MANCHESTER, a manfacturing village of Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, a few miles from Poughkeepsie.

MANCHESTER, a village of Oneida co., New York, on Oriskany Creek. It has several mills and a cotton factory.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua Outlet, and on the railroad from Canandaigua to Geneva, 8 miles N.N.E. of Canandaigua. The village has several churches, and a woollen factory. Pop. of the township, 2940.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

MANCHESTER, a township of Passaic co., New Jersey. Pop. 2781.

MANCHESTER, a flourishing borough of Reserve township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below Pittsburg. It has been built up since 1840. Here are large manufactories of paper, ploughs, wagons, oil-cloth, and India rubber. Immediately below is the United States Marine Hospital, a four-story brick building, recently erected. The name of the post-office is West Manchester. Pop. 1755.

MANCHESTER, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 749.

MANCHESTER, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2603.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 60 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis. It contains a few stores and about 600 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Virginia, on the James River, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is beautifully situated, and contains 2 churches, and several elegant residences erected by persons doing business in Richmond. It has manufactories of tobacco, cotton, and flour. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1800.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, about 36 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It is a station on the railroad which connects with the Camden branch about 6 miles from this village.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Tennessee, is situated at the junction of the forks of Duck River, 62 miles S.E. of Nashville. The above streams afford an excellent water-power. At this place is a very remarkable object, called the Old Stone Fort, which is described as a solid stone wall in the fork between the rivers, including about 47 acres of land. It presents indications of high antiquity, as the trees growing upon it are computed to be 500 years old, or more. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad passes through the village.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Kentucky, 110 miles S.E. of Frankfort; is surrounded by a hilly region which abounds in coal and iron ore. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

MANCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Sprigg township, Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 72 miles above Cincinnati. It has some shipping business, and contains several flouring-mills and small factories. It was formerly the county seat. Pop. about 600.

MANCHESTER, a post-township forming the N.E. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1337.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the N. branch of the river Raisin, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. The village is in a rich farming district, and has several stores. Pop. of the township, 1275.

MANCHESTER, a post-village in Dearborn co., Indiana, 85 miles S.E. by E. of Indianapolis.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Scott co., Illinois, 45 miles S.W. by W. of Springfield.

MANCHESTER, a small village of Putnam co., Missouri.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, about 20 miles W. of St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, a village of Scott co., Missouri, 20 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. P. 94.

MANCHESTER, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Sydney, on Milford Haven, formed by Chedabucto Bay, which opens into the Atlantic about 120 miles E.N.E. of Halifax.

MANCHESTER, late FRANKFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, on the river Trent, 8 miles N. of Trentport, and 15 miles from Belleville. It contains several stores, factories, and mills. Pop. about 450.

MANCHESTER BRIDGE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MANCHESTER CENTRE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, about 25 miles S.E. of Rochester.

MANCHESTER STATION, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

MANCHESTER VILLAGE, a post-village in Manchester township, Bennington co., Vermont. It is situated on elevated ground, and contains a court-house, jail, the Battenkill Bank, Burr Seminary, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and a church. The Seminary, a spacious stone edifice, is pleasantly situated in the midst of beautiful scenery.

MANCHOORIA, a region of China. See MANTCHOORIA.

MANCIET, mŏn'se ā', a village of France, department of Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1500.

MANDAL, män'dăl, the most S. town of Norway, stift and 23 miles W.S.W. of Christiansand, on the Skager-rack, with a port 17 miles E. of the Naze. Pop. 2250.

MAND, mönd, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 18 miles from Nemeth-Szathmar. Pop. 1000.

MANDA'NA, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 21 miles S.W. of Syracuse.

MAN'DARIN, a post-office of Duval co., Florida.

MANDARA, män-dä'rą, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornoo. The surface is mountainous. It is fertile in fruits, and abounds with forests and lakes. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares which they export into Bornoo, and have a pretty formidable array of cavalry. Mora is the principal town and residence of the chief.

MANDAS, män'dăs, a market-town of the Island of Sardinia, division and 30 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2188.

MANDAVEE or MANDIVEE, man'da-vee', the principal seaport town of Cutch, Hindostan, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Bhooj. Lat. 22° 50′ N., lon. 69° 27′ E. Pop. 50,000(?) It is fortified, has an open roadstead with a creek, and an active trade with Sinde, Malabar, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and all the W. coast of Africa, as far as Zanguebar, besides a large inland trade. Exports comprise cotton, silk, and other piece goods; imports, bullion, ivory, hides, dates, cocoa-nuts, grain, and timber.

MANDCHOURIA or MANDSHOORIA. See MANTCHOORIA.

MANDEL, mân-dêl', an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 miles S.W. of Singapore.

MANDELLO, mân-dêl'lo, a market-town of Piedmont, 14 miles N.E. of Como, on the E. shore of Lake Lecco. P. 2000.

MANDEO, mân-dâ'o, a river of Spain, falls by a wide mouth into the Atlantic at Corunna, after a course of about 36 miles.

MANDETIVOE, mân'deh-tee-voo', or LEYDEN, lî'den, an island of Hindostan, Palk's Strait, off the N.W. coast of Ceylon; lat. (S. end) 9° 15′ N., lon. 80° E.

MANDEVILLE, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N. of New Orleans.

MANDINGO, mân-ding'go, or SAN BLAS, sân blâs, a considerable bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 30′ N., lon. 79° W.

MANDINGOS, man-ding'gôs, a well-known tribe of West Africa, remarkable for their intelligence, and, generally, for the advances they have made in civilization. The original country of this people, who are now spread over a great portion of West Africa, was the N. slope of the high table-land of Senegambia, between the head waters of the Niger and Senegal. Their language is more widely diffused, and more employed by translators than that of any of the other languages of West Africa. The personal appearance of the Mandingos is prepossessing; their features are regular and open; their figures well formed and comely, averaging a height rather above the common. Their religion is Mohammedan, but they are not rigid in its observances.

MANDIVEE, a seaport of Hindostan. See MANDAVEE.

MANDOW, mân'dow', or MANDOO, mân-doo', a ruined city of India, dominions, and 35 miles S.W. of Indore.

MANDSHURIA, MANDSHOORIA or MANDSCHUREI. See MANTCHOORIA.

MANDU, mân-doo', a river of Brazil, rises in a lake of its own name, province of Espirito-Santo, and joins the Doce 4 miles below the cataracts of Escadonhas; length, 100 miles.

MANDUEL, mônx'dü-êl', almost mônx'dwêl', a village of France, department of Gard, arrondissement of Nîmes, on the railway to Beaucaire. Pop. 1519.

MANDURIA, mân-doo're-â, a town of Naples, province and 54 miles N.N.W. of Otranto. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Considerable remains still exist of the old Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus, in the second Punic War. Pop. 5200.

MANEA, a chapelry of England, co. of Cambridge, with a station on a branch of the E. Counties Railway, 5¼ miles S.S.E. of March.

MANEESA, MANISA, mâ-nee'sâ, MANISSA, mâ-nis'sâ, or MANIKA, mâ-nee'kâ, (anc. *Magnesia ad Sipylum*,) a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 miles N.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 25,000. It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town. It has a great many minarets, and numerous handsome public buildings, in this respect excelling Smyrna; particularly the principal khan, which is a remarkable and magnificent structure, of white stone, round a square which contains in its centre, a copious fountain of pure water. There are 18 mosques in the city. Cotton and silk goods, and goats'-hair shawls, are manufactured here. The mountains about Magnesia were anciently famous for the production of the loadstone, whence the name "magnet" is supposed to have been derived.

MANEEYAS, MANIYAS or MANIAS, mâ-nee'âs', a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 55 miles W.S.W. of Brusa, with some remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Permanenus*.

MANEEYAS (or MANIYAS-GAL, mâ-nee'yâs gâl,) or LAKE OF MILETOPOLIS, mî-le-top'o-lis, a lake of Asia Minor, about 10 miles S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus, in a low, flat, grassy tract, commencing with an affluent of the Rhyndacus.

MANERBIO, mâ-nêr'be-o, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 8232.

MANEROOY, MONEROOY, or BRISBANE DOWNS, a district of East Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, extending W. along the Murrumbidgee River. Estimated area, 10,000 square miles. Pop. 1916, of European descent. Surface chiefly an undulating plain from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and traversed by the Australian Alps.

MANERU, mâ-nâ-roo', a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 10 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1104.

MANETIN, mâ-nâ-teen', (anc. *Manetina?*) a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Pilsen, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1132.

MANEWDEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MANFALOOT, or MANFALOUT, mân-fâ-loot', a town of Upper Egypt, province of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles N.W. of Sioot. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, also woollen manufactories, and a public school.

MANFIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MANFOOAH or MANFOUAH, mân-foo'â, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 miles N.E. of Mecca.

MANFREDONIA, man-fre-do'ne-a, or mân-frâ-do'ne-â, a fortified seaport town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 miles N.E. of Foggia, lat. 41° 38′ N., lon. 15° 56′ E. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by walls strengthened by large round bastions. Its port, sheltered by a mole, and defended by a strong fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 mile N.E. of the ancient *Sipontum*.

MANFREDONIA, GULF OF, (anc. *Ulrias Sinus*,) an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in South Italy, Naples, provinces of Capitanata and Bari, about 15 miles in length, and 30 miles wide at its entrance, S. of the Garganian Promontory.

MANGA, mân'gâ, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Mont-Mirim. In 1838, Raymundo Gomes, with his followers, broke open the prison here, let out the deserters and convicts, and, retiring to Vargem, raised the standard of rebellion. P. 3000.

MANGAIA, mân-ghi'â, or MANGEEA, mân-ghee'â, an island in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 57′ S., lon. 158° W. It is of volcanic origin, about 30 miles in circumference. Discovered by Captain Cook. Pop. estimated at 2000.

MANGALORE, mang'ga-lôr', a seaport town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Canara, on the Malabar Coast, 80 miles N.N.W. of Cananore. Lat. 12° 52′ N., lon. 74° 54′ E. It is well built and stands on the edge of a fine salt-water lake which communicates with a river. The port will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, except in spring-tides; but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in from 5 to 7 fathoms. The exports are principally rice, pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric; the imports, sugar, salt, and piece goods. The inhabitants are chiefly Mapillas or Moplas, said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. Pop. 30,000.

MANGANO. See MANGO.

MANGARATIBA, mân-gâ-râ-tee'bâ, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 58 miles W.S.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra dos Reis. A railroad is in construction from this place to Rio.

MANGEE, a town of British India. See MANJEE.

MANGEEA, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See MANGAIA.

MANGLIEUX, mônx'le-uh', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1680.

MANGO, mân'go, or MANGANO, mân-gâ'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 6 miles from Alba. Pop. 1817.

MANGOALDE, mân-go-âl'dâ, or AZURARA DE BEIRA, â-zoo-râ'râ dâ bâ'e-râ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, about 8 miles from Viseu. Pop. 3184.

MANGO'HICK, a post-office of King William co., Virginia.

MANGOLA, mân-go'lâ, or MANGOLI XULLA, mân-go'lee zool'lâ, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram. Lat. (N. point) 1° 47′ S., lon. 126° 3′ E. It is about 50 miles long by 10 miles broad. It is separated at the W. end from Xulla-Talyabo by a narrow strait, in which is a dangerous whirlpool. This island was depopulated by war, and is now an uninhabited waste.

MANGOOROO, MANGOUROU or MANGURU, mân'goo-roo', written also MANGORO and MANGOURE, river of Madagascar, on the E. coast, formed by several head streams. It falls into the sea at lat. 20° 8′ S. It is nearly as broad as the Loire in France, and is navigable for a considerable distance.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bristol, with a station on a branch of the Midland Railway.

MANGUEIRA, mân-gâ'e-râ, a lake of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between Lake Mirim and the ocean. It is 90 miles long, and only 4 miles broad. It discharges itself into the sea by a small stream called Taim.

MANGUM, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

MANGURU. See MANGOOROO.

MANGYELLOS, mân-jêl'los, (?) a village of Austria, Slavonia, 4 miles from Csalma. Pop. 1061.

MANGYT, mân-ghit', a town of Central Asia, 55 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It stands tolerably high, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall.

MANHASSET, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, at the head of Cow Bay, about 20 miles E.N.E. of New York.

MANHATTAN, a post-village and township of Lucas co., Ohio, at the mouth of the Maumee River, the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 3 miles below Toledo. Pop. 541.

MANHATTAN, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the National Road, 45 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

MANHATTAN ISLAND, sometimes called NEW YORK ISLAND, in the S.E. part of New York State, separated from the mainland by Harlem River. Length 15 miles,

width from half a mile to 2¼ miles. It is co-extensive with the county of New York, and contains the city of that name.

MANHATTANVILLE, a post-village of New York co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 8 miles N. of the City Hall. The Lunatic Asylum of New York is located here.

MANHEIGAN (man-hee'gan) ISLAND, S. of the entrance of George River, Maine. On it is a revolving light, alternately red and white, elevated 170 feet. Lat. 43° 44′ N., lon. 69° 15′ W.

MANHEIM, a town of Germany. See MANNHEIM.

MANHEIM, man'hime, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River, along which pass the Syracuse and Utica Railroad and Erie Canal, about 25 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 1902.

MANHEIM, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 33 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2087.

MANHEIM, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and contains several stores. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 778.

MANHEIM, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1806.

MANHEIM CENTRE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 68 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MANHU-AÇU, mân-hoo'â-soo', a river of Brazil, pursuing a N.E. course for about 220 miles, joins the Doce.

MANI, mâ-nee', an Indian village of Yucatan, 97 miles E.N.E. of Campeachy, at which are numerous ruins of a town which was formerly important.

MANIAGO, mâ-ne-â'go, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 25 miles W.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 3800.

MANIAS, a village of Asia Minor. See MANEEYAS.

MANIÇA, mâ-nee'sâ, a town and petty state of South-East Africa, tributary to the Portuguese, the town 140 miles N.W. of Sofala. The principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

MANICE, mâ-nee'sâ or mâ-neess', or KING GEORGE RIVER, a river of East Africa, falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay, after a S. course, which has been explored upwards for 50 miles.

MANICKPOOR, mâ-nik-poor', a town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, on the Ganges, 80 miles S.S.E. of Lucknow.

MANICOUAGAN, man-e-kwâ'gan, a river, lake, and bay of Canada East, the river bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 miles, to Manicouagan Bay, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MAN'IDOWISH', a small river of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flows southwestward into Chippewa River.

MANIGOD, mâ-ne-god', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, in a valley between lofty mountains, E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1691.

MANIKA, a town of Asia Minor. See MANEESA.

MANIKYALA, mâ-neek-yâ'lâ, a village of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 145 miles N.W. of Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Taxila*.

MANILA, mâ-nee'lâ, or MANIL'LA, (Sp. *Manila*, mâ-nee'lâ; L. *Manilia*; Fr. *Manille*, mâ'neel',) the capital city of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, see of the Roman Catholic primate, and one of the great emporiums of the E., on the bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the river Pasig, which is here crossed by a bridge. Lat. (Cathedral) 14° 36′ N., lon. 121° E. The city proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets, formed by the river and its branches, and easily reached in all parts by boats. Behind lies an extensive plain, which swells into distant hills, and these again into mountains, some thousand feet high, and clothed with vegetation to their summits. The Pasig, the steps leading down to which are crowded every morning with bathers of both sexes, is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a lighthouse. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the S. side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified with walls and ditches. On the N. is situated the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself; the residence of the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and Oriental; long lines of heavily-mounted batteries, sombre churches, and ungainly towers, and massive houses of solid masonry, mingle with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season, and so constructed as, by their elasticity, to stand the shocks of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but, for the most part, unpaved, and, during the rains, almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central court-yard. Here reside the heads of the state, church, and army, and all who would be thought of the aristocracy. No foreigner may sleep within the walls. A bridge leads across the river into the Binondo suburb, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls, and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. Beyond the Escolta, a swarm of Chinese, Indians and Metis (half-castes) appear as goldsmiths and jewellers, painters and enamellers, oil and soap merchants, confectioners, and keepers of gambling-houses and cook-shops. Other suburbs have each its special character. San Fernando is the seat of one of the great cigar manufactories, and Santo Mesa of a steam-cordage manufactory; at the Alcaicería the Chinese sampans discharge their cargoes; fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. Malate is famous for its embroiderers; Paco is inhabited by artisans and artists; convalescents resort for health to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati; the Chinese burying-ground attracts the curious to Bancusay; and near it stands the Lepers' House, a frightful receptacle for sufferers from elephantiasis, St. Anthony's fire, and various other dire diseases.

The principal public buildings are the Cathedral, the Palaces of the governor and the archbishop; a beautiful town-house, 10 churches, belonging to different religious orders; several monasteries, convents, and *beaterios*, (institutions for females in which there are no vows;) the Arsenal; 3 colleges for young men, and 2 for young women; the Supreme Court, Prison, Civil Hospital, St. Thomas's University, a marine and a commercial school, a large theatre, the Custom house, and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which, the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV.

The royal and pontifical University of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500 students. The College of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits; that of St. John Lateran gives a plain education to 240 Indians and Metis. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city, and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1820, and a commercial school in 1840. The Colleges of St. Potenliana and St. Isabella are for girls, the latter for orphans. The monasteries have libraries attached to them; still science and learning are at a low ebb. Manila is the seat of government, and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571. A tribunal of commerce was established in 1834, and a board of trade in 1835.

Admirably fitted by nature for trade, Manila has been brought, by the political and legislative changes of the present century, from a state of comparative obscurity, to rank with Calcutta and Batavia. Its relations with Britain, the United States, and Australia are rapidly becoming more important. Being the only port in the Philippines open to foreign vessels, it is the centre to which all their productions flow, and the resort of an infinite number of colonial vessels of all sorts and sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, Manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds'-nests, coffee, sappan-wood, mats and hats, hides, trepang, tortoise-shell, cotton, rice, and coined money; and it imports British and United States cloths, hardware, &c.; French novelties and perfumery, and a great variety of articles, tea, pottery, &c., from China. The value of British goods imported direct, and through Singapore, China, and Australia, &c., amounted, in 1846, to £681,134; being more than the value of the total imports in 1840, from all countries.

The manufactures of Manila consist chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly, which gives employment to several thousands, both of men and women; of cordage from the filament of the abaca, and of which the best is made by steam-machinery; the beautiful fabrics called *piñas*, woven from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and afterwards exquisitely embroidered; jusc or sinamaio, and various other cloths made of the abaca filament, pure or mixed cotton fabrics; mats and cigar-cases.

Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1717, the zeal of a governor in repressing abuses, led to the murder of himself and his son in an insurrection. In 1762, it was taken by a British fleet, and held for 15 months. In 1809, an English house was permitted to establish itself there, a privilege extended in 1814 to all foreigners. Manila has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes, the most recent of which took place in the autumn of 1852. Scarcely a building in the town remained uninjured, and many were completely destroyed. Pop. of the city, 15,000; including suburbs, 140,000.

MANILA BAY, island of Luzon, is a land-locked sea, having an entrance about 12 miles wide, contracted, by numerous islands, into two principal channels—Boca Grande, 3 miles, and Boca Chica, 2 miles wide. It measures about 30 miles from N. to S., and 25 miles from E. to W. Two lights were established at the entrance to the bay in February, 1853; one a revolving light, 648 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 14° 23′ 5″ N., lon. 120° 33′ 56″ E., the other a fixed light, 417 feet high, about 2 miles eastward.

MANIL'LA, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on the Shelbyville and Rushville Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Rushville. Pop. about 300.

MANIMJARA, mâ-ne-mâj'râ, a town and fort of British India, in the Punjab territory, 60 miles N.E. of Loodianah.

MANINCHI, a river of Africa. See NGAMI.

MANIPA, mâ-nee'pâ, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram; lat. 3° 17′ S., lon. 127° 28′ E.

It is about 20 miles in circuit; mountainous, but populous and fertile.

MANISES, mâ-nee'sâs, a town of Spain, 4 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the Guadalaviar. Pop. 1805.

MAN, ISLE OF. See MAN.

MANISSA, a town of Asia Minor. See MANLESA.

MANISTEE or MANISTIC, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing W.S.W., enters Lake Michigan in Manistee county. Length, 150 miles.

MANISTEE, a new and unorganized county in the W.N.W. part of Michigan, contains about 650 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Manistee River, from which the name is derived. It is not named in the census of 1850.

MANISTER, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

MANISTIC, a river of Michigan. See MANISTEE.

MANITCH or MANYTCH, a lake of Russia. See BOL-ILMEN.

MANITCH, mâ-neetch', or MANYTCH, mâ-nitch', a river of Russia, issues from the salt lakes of Chaki, in the S. part of the government of Astrakhan, flows W.N.W., expanding into Lake Manitch or Bol-Ilmen, and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Don, a little above Old Tcherkask. Its principal affluents are the Charsukul, on the right, and the Kalaus and Egorlik on the left.

MANITOBA (man-e-to'ba) LAKE, of British North America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 99° W., immediately S.W. of Lake Winnipeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin River. Length 110 miles; greatest breadth 25 miles.

MANITOOWOC', a small river of Wisconsin, is formed by two branches which rise near Lake Winnebago and unite in the E. part of Calumet co. It flows thence eastward and enters Lake Michigan at the village of its own name. The navigation is obstructed by a series of rapids. The name signifies "*river of spirits.*"

MANITOOWOC, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of 590 square miles. Manitoowoc River, from which the name is derived, flows through the middle of the county; the N.E. part is traversed by East and West Twin Rivers, and the S.W. by Sheboygan River. The soil is mostly clayey and fertile. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. Organized in 1839. Capital, Manitoowoc. Pop. 3702.

MANITOOWOC, a thriving post-village, capital of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river of its own name, 93 miles N. by E. of Milwaukee. It has a good harbor, contains 3 or 4 churches, 12 stores, 2 steam-mills, and 2 shipyards, and carries on an active trade in pine lumber. A newspaper is issued here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

MANITOOWOC RAPIDS, a post-village and township of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, on the Manitoowoc River, 4 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan. The rapids afford great motive power, which is employed in sawing pine lumber. Pop. 969.

MANITOU (man'e-too') RIVER, of Brown co., Wisconsin, falls into the Fox or Neenah River a little above the town of Green Bay. Its course is nearly parallel with Fox River, from which it is only 2 or 3 miles distant.

MANITOULIN, man'e-too'lin or man'e-too-leen', a group of islands in British America, stretching from E. to W. along the N. shores of Lake Huron, and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Isle, Little Manitoulin or Cockburn, and Drummond. Great Manitoulin, 80 miles long by 20 miles broad, and with an area of 1600 square miles, is deeply indented by numerous bays, has an elevated and very rugged surface. Many of the precipices are covered with clumps of beautiful trees; and behind, in the interior, are large and dense pine forests. Little Manitoulin has a diameter of about 7 miles, and, in its general features, resembles Great Manitoulin. The channel between them is about 8 miles long by 4 miles wide. Drummond, 24 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 12 miles, has an irregular surface, covered with large masses of rock. It is separated from the American shore, on the W., by a strait, called the True Detour, which is scarcely 1 mile wide, and forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior.

MANITOULINE LAKE. See GEORGIAN BAY.

MANITTA, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 442.

MANIYAS-GAL, a lake of Asia Minor. See MANEETAS-GAL.

MANJANIK, mân-jâ-neek', a ruined city of Persia, province of Khoozistan, on the Abi-zord River, 60 miles S.E. of Shooster.

MANJEE or MANGEE, mân-jee', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, at the confluence of the Ganges and Gogra Rivers, 44 miles N.W. of Patna.

MANKASSER, an island of Celebes. See MACASSAR.

MANKATO, a post-village, capital of Blue Earth co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Minnesota, a little below the mouth of the Mankato River.

MANKATO or BLUE EARTH RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Minnesota territory, falls into the Minnesota River, about 1 mile above the village of Mankato.

MANKERA, mân-kâ'râ, a town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and the Indus, lat. 31° 23′ N., lon. 71° 30′ E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a citadel built of burned brick.

MAN'LIUS, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, 8 miles E. of Syracuse. The village contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a number of stores, and several cotton factories. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 6298.

MAN'LIUS, a post-township in the W. part of Allegan co., Michigan, intersected by Kalamazoo River. Pop. 82.

MANLIUS CENTRE, a post-village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 9 miles E. of Syracuse. It contains an academy.

MANLLEU, mân-lâ-oo', a town of Spain, Catalonia, 40 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 1991.

MANLUN'KUS, a new township of Aroostook co., Maine. Pop. 199.

MAN'LY, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

MAN'LYSVILLE, a small post-village of Henry co., Tennessee, near Sandy River.

MANNEDORF, (Männedorf,) mên'neh-dorf', a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Zurich, 11 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2350.

MANNERSDORF, mân'ners-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1980. It has a castle and mineral baths.

MANNERSDORF or MATTERSDORF, mât'ters-dorf', (Hun. *Kethely*, kêt'hâl',) a market-town of West Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1160.

MANNERSDORF, mân'ners-dorf', (Hun. *Menyhard*, mên'-hârd',) a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 4 miles S. of Kesmark. Pop. 1090.

MANNHARTSBERG, mânn'harts-bêrg', a wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Vienna.

MANNHEIM or MANHEIM, mânn'hime, a town of Baden, capital of the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, between it and the Neckar, in a low situation, protected by a dike, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It is entered by three principal gates, and is built with the greatest regularity—12 streets running parallel to each other, and 10 crossing them at right angles. The public squares are almost all adorned with fountains, which, however, are not well supplied with water. The principal buildings are the castle or palace, a huge quadrangular structure of red sandstone; the Church of the Jesuits, an imposing edifice, with a profusely decorated interior; behind this church is the Observatory, a very complete structure of its kind, 107 feet high; the Theatre, in which Schiller's *Robbers* was first acted; the Parish Church, and the Churches of Concord and Trinity, the Synagogue, the Town-house, Old Mint, Arsenal, Barracks, Merchants' Hall, and House of Correction. The manufactures are comparatively insignificant; the trade has recently been very much extended, and Mannheim is now the first commercial town in the grand-duchy. This it owes to its admirable position on two important navigable rivers, and the opening of the railway to Carlsruhe and Frankfort. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, corn, wine, wood, hops, linen, millinery, ironmongery, cattle, &c. Mannheim was once strongly fortified, and, lying not far from the French frontier, and near the centre of military operations, was repeatedly the object of attack, and suffered severely during the wars between France and Germany. In a siege by the Austrians, in 1795, only 14 houses remained uninjured. The cheapness of living has attracted hither permanently about 300 English families. Pop. 23,243.

MAN'NING RIVER, a river of New South Wales, rises about lon. 151° 30′ E., flows E., and falls into the sea by several outlets, in lat. 32° S.

MAN'NINGFORD-AB'BOTS, parish of England, co. Wilts.

MAN'NINGFORD-BRUCE, parish of England, co. Wilts.

MAN'NINGHAM, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MAN'NINGHAM, a post-village in Butler co., Alabama, 130 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

MAN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MAN'NINGTON, a township of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, about 23 miles S.S.W. of Woodbury. P. 2187.

MANNINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MANNINGTON, a post-village of Leon co., Florida.

MANNINGTON HILL, a village of Mannington township, Salem co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Salem.

MAN'NINGTREE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the river Stour, with a station on the East Union Railway, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1176.

MANNSBOROUGH, a post-village in Amelia co., Virginia, 30 miles S.W. of Richmond.

MANN'S CHOICE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

MANN'S MILL, a village in Linn co., Iowa, 25 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

MANNS'VILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 52 miles N.W. of Rome. It has several mills.

MANNSVILLE, a post-office of Taylor co., Kentucky.

MANNU, mân-noo', a river of the island of Sardinia, after a S. course of 40 miles, enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 miles N.W. of that city.

MAN'NY, a post-village, capital of Sabine parish, Louisiana, about 150 miles W.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

MANOE, (Manöe,) mâ'nö'eh, a small island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the North Sea, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ribe.

MANOEL-ALVES, a river of Brazil. See LUIZ-ALVES.

MANOEL-ALVES, mâ-no-êl'-âl'vès, a small river of Brazil, joins the Tocantins from the right, in the province of Goyaz, near the confluence of the Somno.

MANOEL-ALVES-SEPTENTRIONAL, mâ-no-êl'-âl'vès sêp-tên-tre-o-nâl', a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains between the provinces of Pernambuco and Piauhi, and, proceeding W.N.W., becomes a majestic river; and after a course of nearly 400 miles, joins the Tocantins from the right, above the town of São Pedro d'Alcantara.

MANOEL-ILHA, mâ-no-êl'-eel'yâ, a island of Brazil, near the mouth of the Appodi.

MANO'NA, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 890 square miles. The Missouri River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Inyan Yankey and Soldier Rivers flow through the county in a S.W. direction. It contains extensive prairies; the soil is fertile, but mostly uncultivated. It is not included in the census of 1850, and has but few inhabitants.

MANONA, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, 60 miles N.W. by N. of Dubuque.

MANONO (mâ-no'no) ISLAND, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 50' S., lon. 172° 2' W.

MANOPELLO, mâ-no-pêl'lo, or MANUPELLO, mâ-noo-pêl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 9 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.

MA'NOR, a parish of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S.W. of Peebles, on a river of the same name, and on the Tweed. Here stood the cottage of David Ritchie, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Black Dwarf."

MA'NOR, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S.W. of Lancaster. Pop. 3125.

MAN'ORDALE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

MANOR-HAM'ILTON, a market-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Leitrim, 12 miles E. of Sligo. Pop. 1507.

MANOR HILL, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MAN'ORVILLE, a post-village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 66 miles E. of New York.

MANOSQUE, mâ'nosk', (L. *Manusca,*) a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 29 miles S.W. of Digne. It owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier, who built a palace, and afterwards conveyed both it and the town to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The body of Gerard Jung, the founder of this order, was long preserved here. Pop. 4714.

MANRESA, mân-râ'sâ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,339. It has a collegiate and 4 parish churches, a hospital, an orphan asylum, barracks, and an endowed school. Its inhabitants manufacture cotton and silk fabrics, broadcloths, tapes, ribands, gunpowder, and brandy. It is surrounded by old walls, commanded by a fort, and has clean and well-paved streets.

MAN'OWINE, a post-office of Ramsey co., Minnesota.

MANS, LE, leh mônc, (anc. *Suindinum*, afterwards *Cenomani,*) a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, on the ridge and slope of a hill, washed by the Sarthe, which is here crossed by three bridges, 112 miles S.W of Paris. The lower part of the town, near the banks of the river, is poorly built, with streets narrow and winding. The upper part has a much better appearance. The streets are spacious; and the market-place, into which most of them open, is large and handsome. The principal building is the Cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with a very old choir, supposed to be of the 10th century. The other edifices deserving of notice, are the churches of Notre Dame and L'Ancienne Visitation; the Prefecture, library of 40,000 volumes, and Museum, including a Picture-Gallery, all occupying part of the buildings of an old monastery; the Theatre, and Cavalry Barracks. The principal manufactures are linen, coarse woollens, lace, hosiery, paper, leather, and wax candles. The trade in clover and lucerne seed is very extensive. Le Mans is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural and scientific society, a communal college, a diocesan seminary, and a school of design. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded, in the second century, by the Romans, of whose buildings numerous vestiges still remain. It was taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th century, and long continued, though with occasional interruptions, in the possession of the English, whose king, Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, was born in it. In the Revolutionary war, the Vendéans sustained one of their worst defeats here, and were ultimately massacred, without distinction of age or sex, to the number of 10,000. Pop. in 1852, 22,779.

MAN'SELL GAM'AGE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MAN'SELL LA'CY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MANSFELD, mâns'fêlt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1450.

MANS'FIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 14 miles N.N.W. of Nottingham, on the Midland Railway, and on the borders of Sherwood Forest. Pop. in 1851, 10,012. Chief buildings, &c., an ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with 2 scholarships at Cambridge; a spacious moot-hall, a theatre, considerable manufactures of cotton hosiery and lace, some iron foundries, and a large trade in malt.

MANS'FIELD, a township of Lamoille co., Vermont, about 23 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

MANSFIELD, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. A coal-mine has been discovered here. Pop. 1789.

MANSFIELD, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Natchaug River, and on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 38 miles N. by W. of New London. This township has long been noted for the manufacture of sewing-silk. The quantity of raw silk produced here in 1793 was 265 pounds; in 1827, 2431 pounds; and in 1831, 10,000 pounds. (See UNITED STATES, *Silk*, page 0000.) Cotton and woollen goods, iron castings, machinery, leather, &c., are also made. Pop. 2517.

MANSFIELD, township, Cattaraugus co., N. York. P. 1057.

MANSFIELD, a village and township of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 7 miles N. of Mount Holly. Pop. 2953.

MANSFIELD, township, Warren co., New Jersey. P. 1615.

MANSFIELD, a village of New Jersey. See WASHINGTON.

MANSFIELD, a post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MANSFIELD, a post-village, capital of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on the road from Shreveport to Alexandria, 32 miles in a direct line S. from the former.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MANSFIELD, a flourishing town of Madison township, capital of Richland co., Ohio, on the line of railroad between Sandusky City and Newark, where it is crossed by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 65 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and 56 miles by railroad S. of Sandusky City. Mansfield is compactly built on a beautiful and commanding elevation, in the midst of a fertile and populous region. It was laid out in 1808, at which time the place was surrounded by an unbroken forest for many miles in extent. The town contains 8 churches, one of which is remarkably elegant, 4 or 5 newspaper offices, and a branch of the State Bank. Pop. in 1840, 1328; and in 1850, 3557.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Kendall co., Illinois.

MANSFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut, about 35 miles N. by W. of New London.

MANSFIELD DEPOT, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of New London.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, in Hudson's Bay, British North America, is about 70 miles in length.

MANSFIELD WOOD'HOUSE, a village and parish of England, co. of Notts.

MANSIGNÉ, mâng'seen'yâ', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 2621.

MANSILLA, mân-seel'yâ, the name of several villages of Spain, the principal being MANSILLA DE LAS MULAS, (mân-seel'yâ dâ lâs moo'lâs,) province, and 11 miles S.E. of Leon, on the Esla, with 715 inhabitants.

MANS'KER'S CREEK, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MANSLE, mônl, a town of France, department of Charente, 16 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 1857.

MANSOORAH, MANSOURAH or MANSURAH, mân-soo'râ, a town of Lower Egypt, capital of a province and department, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 miles S.W. of Damietta, having 6 mosques, a government cotton factory, and a public school. A French garrison was massacred here in 1798.

MANSOORIEH, MANSOURIEH or MANSURIEH, mân-soo-ree'eh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

MANSOORSK, MANSOURSK or MANSURSK, mân-soorsk', a village of Siberia, government and 110 miles N.E. of Irkootsk.

MANSORIA, EL, êl mân-so're-â, a small maritime town of Morocco, province of Fez, 4 miles N.E. of Fidellah.

MANSOURAH and MANSOURIEH. See MANSOORAH and MANSOORIEH.

MANS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MANSURA, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

MANSURAH, a town of Egypt. See MANSOORAH.

MANSURIEH, a town of Turkey. See MANSOORIEH.

MANSURSK, a village of Siberia. See MANSOORSK.

MANSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

MANSVILLE, a post-office of Taylor co., Kentucky.

MANSWORT, (Manswört,) mân'wört, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles E. of Schwächat. Pop. 1080.

MANTA, LA, lâ mân'tâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 2 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1387.

MANTALAGOOSE, man-tal-a-goos', a lake of British America, near 48° N. lat., and 75° W. lon.

MANTAO, mân-tâ'o, a considerable river of Madagascar, flowing into the sea on its E. coast.

MANTCHOORIA, MANCHOORIA, man-choo're-a, MANDSHOORIA or MANDCHOURIA, (Chinese *Leao-tong* or *Liao-toung*, le-â'o toong, *Saghalien*, sâ-gâ-lee'ên, or *Saghalin*, sâ-gâ-leen', and *Kirin-oola*, kee'reen'oo'lâ; Fr. *Pays des Mandchoux* or *Mantchous*, pâ dâ môn'choo', "country of the Mantchoos," *Mandschourie*, or *Mantchourie*, môn'choo'ree'; Ger. *Mandschurei*, mânt-shoo'ri,) an extensive region of East Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 39° and 50° N., and lon. 117° and 142° E., having S. Corea and the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia and the Russian government of Irkootsk, N. the government of Yakootsk, and E. the Sea of Japan and Gulf of Tartary. Estimated area, 700,000 square miles. Its sea-coast is about 1200 miles in extent. Pop. variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000. It has of late been greatly augmented by immigration from China. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi Mountain chain, and westward shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China; the Amoor River traverses its centre. The whole coast is bordered by a mountain chain, probably 5000 feet in elevation, beyond which the country is wholly unknown to Europeans, but reported to send large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, and live stock. It consists of three provinces, Shingking, Kirin, and Tsistsihar, in the two last of which the population are chiefly nomadic; and the government is strictly military, except in Leao-tong, where it is organized as in China. The Mantchoos are a Tungusian race. In the 17th century they invaded China, and placed their leader's son upon the throne. Since that time, the Mantchoo dynasty has continued to reign in China, and the Mantchoo language has become the court and the official language. Principal towns, Mookden (Leao-tong,) Kirin-oola, Saghallen-Oola, Kin-choo, Fung-whang-ching.—Adj. and inhab. MAN'CHOO' or MAN'CHOO', (Fr. MANDCHOU, mônd'shoo', or MANTCHOU, môn'choo'.)

MANTEIGAS, mân-tâ'gâs, a village of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 18 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2073.

MANTERNDORF, mân'tern-dorf', a market-town of Austria, duchy and 55 miles S.S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1120.

MANTES-SUR-SEINE, mônt-sür-sân, (anc. *Meluntaf*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, capital of an arrondissement on the Seine, 23 miles N.N.W. of Paris, on the railway to Rouen. Pop. 1852, 4374. It is prettily situated, and adorned with fountains, and has a Gothic church, and remains of former fortifications. Philip Augustus died here in 1223.

MAN'THORP, a township of England, co. of Lincoln.

MAN'TI, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, 40 miles E.S.E. of Fillmore City.

MANTINEA, man-te-nee'a, a village and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the government of Mantinea, 9 miles N.E. of Tripolitza. It has remains of walls and towers. In its vicinity was fought the battle in which Epaminondas received his death-wound, B. C. 363.

MANTIQUEIRA, mân-te-kâ'râ, a serra, or mountain range of Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that empire. It stretches from E. to S.W., in the S. part of the province of Minas-Geraes, and appears to have various ramifications, extending into the surrounding provinces. It is crossed by several roads leading from Minas-Geraes into the more eastern provinces.

MAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MANTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, with a station on the Stamford and Peterborough Railway, 3 miles S.E. of Oakham.

MANTON, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

MANTON, a post-office of Marion co., Kentucky.

MANTOTTE, mân-tott', a town of Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island of Manaar.

MANTUA, man'tu-a, (It. *Mantova*, mân'to-vâ; Fr. *Mantoue*, môn'too'.) a fortified city of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation, on an island in the Mincio, and on the railway from Verona to be extended to Leghorn, 22 miles S.S.W. of Verona. Lat. 45° 9' 34" N., lon. 10° 48' 1" E. Pop. 30,674. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. Principal public buildings, the Cathedral, designed by Giulio Romano, with marble façade; the Palazzo Imperiale, and various private palaces; the Castello di Corte, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas; the Palazzo Vecchio, in which Napoleon held his court; several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 2 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, public library of 80,000 volumes, and 1000 manuscripts, and a sculpture gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, and numerous collections in art and science. The manufactures comprise silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the Palazzo del Te, with a fine fresco, by Giulio Romano. Mantua is the see of a bishop, the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court, and the residence both of a military governor and of a provincial delegate.

It is said to have been founded by the Etruscans, 400 years before the building of Rome. It is often mentioned by Roman writers under its present name, (Mantua.) On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was pillaged by the Huns, afterwards taken by the Longobards, and still later, annexed to the exarchate of Ravenna. Charlemagne gave it its first fortifications. In the 11th century it was held, in common with Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, under the sway of the family of Canossa. In the beginning of the 12th century it became independent, and continued so till 1276, when it fell under the iron rule of Buonacolsi. In 1328 it found better masters in the Gonzagas, who, first as captains, then as marquises, and finally as dukes of Mantua, governed it with great ability, and distinguished themselves by the splendor of their court, and their patronage of literature and art. After it had been thus possessed for several centuries, and upon the death of the last duke in 1708, the Emperor Joseph took possession of the duchy, and annexed it to his other dominions. The fortifications of the town were completed, and put into their present form by the Austrians. It was taken by Napoleon in 1797, and was, till 1814, capital of the French department of Mincio. Among the distinguished natives, the name by far the most illustrious, is that of Virgil, who was born at Andes, (now Pietole,) in its vicinity.

MANTUA, an ancient town of Spain. See MADRID.

MAN'TUA, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

MANTUA, a village of McMinn co., Tennessee, 164 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

MANTUA, a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1169.

MANTUA, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

MANTUA CENTRE, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 145 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MANTUA CREEK, of Gloucester co., New Jersey, flows nearly N.W., and enters the Delaware River 11 miles below Camden.

MANTUA VILLAGE, within the city limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill River, opposite Fairmount Wire Bridge. It forms part of the borough of West Philadelphia.

MANUA, mâ-noo'a, or OMANOOAU, o'mâ-noo'aw, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 14° 15' S., lon. 169° 26' W.; it is 16 miles in circumference. In most places it rises precipitously from the water to the height of from 300 to 400 feet, after which its ascent appears more gentle.

MANUEL, mâ-noo-êl', a village of Spain, province and about 28 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1028.

MANUPELLO, a town of Naples. See MANOPELLO.

MAN'VILLE, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 12 miles N. of Providence.

MAN'WARING'S, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

MANWAS, mân-wâs', a town of India, Bundelcund, 40 miles S.E. of Rewah.

MANX. See MAN, (ISLE OF.)

MANY, mân, (KIS, kish, and NAGY, nôdj,) two villages of Hungary, 33 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3000.

MANYOK, NAGY, nôdj mân'yok', a village of Hungary, 18 miles from Tolna. Pop. 1000.

MANYTCH, a river of Russia. See MANYTCH.

MANZANARES, mân-thâ-nâ'rês, a river of Spain, New Castile, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 miles, 12 miles S.S.E. of Madrid.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 8560. Principal buildings, parish church, hospital, cavalry barracks, and an old castle.

MANZANARES, a river of South America, Venezuela, department of Caracas, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course of 40 miles.

MANZANEDA-DE-TRIBES, mân-thâ-nâ'dâ-dê-tree'pês, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles E. of Orense, formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, mân-thâ-nâ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2280.

MANZANILLA, mân-thâ-nee'lyâ, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Huelva. Pop. 2038.

MANZANILLA, mân-sâ-nee'yâ, a bay of Mexico, on the W. coast of the department of Guadalajara, 130 miles S.S.E. of Cape Corrientes; lat. 19° 3' 5" N., lon. 104° 16' W. It is one of the finest on the Mexican coast, and communicates with the city of Colima.

MANZANILLA, a high and projecting point on the 14th

mus of Panama, on the N. coast of the Caribbean Sea; lat. 9° 39′ N., lon. 79° 32′ W.

MANZANILLA, a point of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 30 miles N.E. of Coro; lat. 11° 31′ N., lon. 69° 22′ W.

MANZANILLA, a point on the island of Trinidad, E. coast; lat. 10° 31′ N., lon. 61° 4′ W.

MANZANILLA, a bay in the island of Hayti, on the N.W. coast, has excellent anchorage; lat. 19° 45′ N., lon. 72° W.

MANZANILLA LIMON, mân-zâ-neel'yâ le-mon', or NAVY BAY, in New Granada, in the Isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful, and secure roadstead, about 5 miles in width, and has become a favorite resort of ships of war and steamers visiting that part of the coast.

MANZANILLO, mân-zâ-neel'yo or mân-thâ-neel'yo, a town and seaport on the S.E. coast of the island of Cuba, about 85 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba; lat. 20° 22′ N., lon. 77° 15′ W. It has a good harbor, and a considerable trade in coffee, sugar, and fruit. Steamers plying between Batabano and Santiago de Cuba touch at this port. Pop. in 1853, 3050; of the jurisdiction, 19,381; of whom 7321 were white, 11,143 free colored, and 917 slaves.

MANZANO, mân-zâ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Friuli, on the Natisone, about 6 miles from Palma.

MANZAT, môn'zâ', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles N.W. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 2045.

MAON, mâ-on', a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the island of Pago. Length about 5 miles.

MAOONA, MAOUNA or MAUNA, mâ-oo'nâ, or MASSACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Navigator Group, is in lat. 14° 22′ S., lon. 171° W. Here eleven of the companions of La Pérouse were massacred, (whence its name.)

MAPELLO, mâ-pel'lo, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province and W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1715.

MA'PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MAPILCA, mâ-peel'kâ, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

MAPIMI, mâ-pee'mee, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 130 miles N.N.E. of Durango. Pop. 2400. It gives name to a large desert tract, the BOLSON DE MAPIMI.

MAPIMI LAKE, called also CAYMAN, kî-mân', (i. e. "Alligator" lake,) a lake of the Mexican Confederation, on the borders of Durango and Cohahuila.

MAPIRI, mâ-pee-ree', a considerable river of Bolivia, unites with the Chuquapo to form the Beni.

MA'PLE, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

MAPLE, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

MA'PLEBECK, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MAPLE BOTTOM, a village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

MAPLE CREEK, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLE CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

MA'PLEDER'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MAPLE-DUR'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MAPLE FURNACE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Bradley co., Tennessee.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-township in the S.E. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 153.

MAPLE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Shiawassee co., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into Grand River, at Lyons, Ionia county. Its general direction is westward.

MAPLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

MAPLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Red River co., Texas.

MA'PLESTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MA'PLESVILLE, a post-village in Bibb co., Alabama, 45 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

MA'PLETON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

MAPLETON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 110 miles W. of Columbia.

MAPLETON, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 125 miles N.E. of Columbus, has 2 stores and 1 church.

MAPLETON, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

MAPLETON, a little village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on Millstone River.

MAPLETON DEPOT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MA'PLETOWN, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

MA'PLEVILLE, a post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles N.W. by W. of Providence. It contains 2 woollen and cotton mills, employing 75 hands. Pop. about 230.

MA'PLEWOOD, a station of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Saugus Branch Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Boston.

MAPOCHA, mâ-po'châ, or MAPOCHO, mâ-po'cho, a river of Chili, after a course of 75 miles, joins the Maypu, about 35 miles S.W. of Santiago.

MAPOOTA, mâ-poo'tâ, a considerable river of South-East Africa, flows in a general N.E. direction, and falls into Delagoa Bay, S. side, about lat. 26° S. Vessels drawing 10 feet water may, with care, ascend it for 30 miles.

MAP'PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MAP'PLETON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MAPPLETON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MAP'POWDER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MA'QUON', a thriving post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on Spoon River, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a valuable water-power, and contains several stores.

MAR, an ancient district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, between the Don and Dee.

MARA-ARBAREI, mâ'râ-ar-bâ-râ'ee, or VILLAMAR, vêl-lâ-mar', a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Caralita. Pop. 1931.

MARABAI. See NYASSI.

MARACA, an island of Brazil. See ITAMARACA.

MARA-CALAGONIS, mâ'râ-kâ-lâ-go'nees, a village on the island of Sardinia, not far from Sinnai. Pop. 1076.

MARACAIBO, a city of Venezuela. See MARACAYBO.

MARACANDA. See SAMARCAND.

MARACAY, mâ ra-kî', a town of Venezuela, department and 55 miles W.S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 8000.

MARACAYBO or MARACAIBO, mâ-râ-kî'bo, a fortified city and seaport of Venezuela, capital of a province of its own name, on the W. side of the entrance to Lake Maracaybo, from the gulf of the same name; lat. 10° 40′ N.; lon. 71° 45′ W. Many of the houses are built with chalk and sand, and thatched with a kind of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which is preferred to tile, on account of its coolness. It contains a parish church, a large and very handsome structure; several convents and monasteries, and a hospital. The harbor is deep, but obstructed by a bar, on which there are only 10 feet water at high tide, and but 7½ feet at ebb. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1847 was 55; value of cargoes, $332,760. Cleared in the same year, 90; value of cargoes, $377,400. Of the foreign vessels that entered, 13 were Americans, and 4 British. The total amount of imports, for the same year, was $421,070; and of exports, $506,186. Pop. in 1853, 8500.

MARACAYBO, LAKE, (Sp. *Lago de Maracaybo*, lâgo dâ mâ-râ-kî'bo,) nearly 100 miles in length; greatest breadth 70 miles. Though it has depth sufficient for the largest ships, these cannot enter it, owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo by a strait 20 miles in length, and from 5 to 10 miles across, and receives the Zulia, Chama, Perija, Matatan, (or Motatan,) and other rivers.

MARACAYBO, GULF OF, (Sp. *Golfo de Maracaybo*, gol'fo dâ mâ-râ-kî'bo,) an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded eastward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of it called El Golfete. It extends N. and S. about 75 miles; extreme breadth about 150 miles. It contains several small islands.

MARAGHA, mâ'râ'gâ, a city of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 50 miles S. of Tabreez, on a tributary of Lake Goroomeeyah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and well built; principal structures, a large bazaar, spacious public baths, two bridges of the 11th century, and the tomb of Holagou, a descendant of Jenghis Khan, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave-temples.

MARAGOGIPE, mâr-râ-go-zhee'pê, a flourishing town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 25 miles S.W. of Cachoeira. Pop. 3000.

MA'RAH TAN'KA, a lake of Minnesota Territory, 10 miles N.W. of Mankato. Length about 10 miles.

MARAIS, mâ'râ', a natural division of the department of Vendée in France, comprising all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. Soil very fertile; but climate unhealthy.

MARAIS, mâ'râ', a creek of Missouri, flows N. through Osage co., and enters the Osage River a few miles from its mouth.

MARAIS, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, on the above stream, 23 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

MARAJEH, mâ'râ'jeh, an oasis of North Africa. Lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. about 20° E.

MARAJO, mâ-râ-zho', or JOANNES, zho-ân'nês, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. coast of Brazil, province of Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará Rivers, and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 29′ S., and from lon. 48° 30′ to 51° 30′ W. Length and breadth about 150 miles each. It is intersected by the navigable rivers Anajaz and Mapua. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

MARAKA. See DONGOLA, NEW.

MARAKSH. See MOROCCO.

MARAMBAYA, mâ-râm-bî'â, an island of Brazil, province and 27 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra dos Reis, 26 miles in length; average breadth 1 mile.

MARAMEC, pronounced and often written MER'RIMAC', a river of Missouri, rises in Dent county, in the S.E. central part of the state. Its general direction is N.E., and its whole length is estimated at 300 miles. It flows through a hilly

country, abounding in mines of copper, iron, and lead, many of which are successfully worked. Steamboats have navigated this river, and, with a little improvement, they would be able to ascend to the Virginia Mines of Franklin county, a distance of perhaps 100 miles. A small stream, called the Osage Fork, enters the river from the right, in the N.H. part of Crawford county. The Dry Fork rises near the N.E. extremity of Texas county, and flowing northward, falls into the main stream near Massie's Ironworks, in Crawford county.

MARAMEC, a station of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. of St. Louis.

MARAMEC, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 70 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. A remarkable spring here furnishes motive power for machinery of various kinds.

MARANGANE, mâ-rân-gâ/nâ, a village on the S.E. coast of Africa, 8 miles from Quilimane.

MARANHAO, (Maranhão,) MARANHAM, mâ-rân-yōwn', or mar'an-hâm', or SAO (São) LUIZ, sōwn' loo-eez', a city of Brazil, capital of a province of its own name, and on the W. side of the island of Maranhão, 290 miles E. of Belem or Pará, and 280 miles W. of Ceara or Fortaleza; lat. (Cathedral) 2° 31′ 42″ S., lon. 44° 18′ 42″ W. It is surrounded on the E. by mountains, which form a kind of natural fortress, being crossed only by narrow passes. On the N. and S., it is encircled by the small streams São Francisco and Maranhão, which rise and fall with the tide. At the mouths of these rivers is a basin, accessible, at high water, to vessels drawing 20 feet, affording fine shelter, and defended, at its entrance, by a series of forts. The town itself is built on unequal ground, but with considerable regularity, and, as almost all the houses have gardens attached, occupies a large space. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are paved; the houses in the principal thoroughfares are of two stories, and generally provided with balconies. The principal edifices are the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace, magnificent structures, both built by the Jesuits; the governor's Palace, the Town-house and Prison, the Custom-house, Treasury, College, the richly-endowed Hospital *da Misericordia*, and two other hospitals; and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The trade is of great importance; the provinces of Pará, Piauhi, Ceara, Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and Goyaz, having here the entrepôt for their produce. The principal exports are rice, cotton, rum, medicines, and *manteiga di tartaruga*, a kind of butter made of tortoise eggs. The imports consist of various articles of European manufacture. Maranhão is the seat of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, the residence of the provincial governor, the see of a bishop, and possesses a lyceum or college, in which the ancient and modern languages, rhetoric, geography, grammar, philosophy, mathematics, design, navigation, and astronomy are taught; also a commercial school, and a botanical garden, principally designed to promote agriculture. Pop. 30,000.

MARANHAO, (Maranhão,) or MARANHAM, a maritime province in the N. of Brazil, so called from *Maraïon*, the name originally given to the river Amazon; bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, E. and S.E. by Piauhi, S.W. by Goyaz, and on the N.W. by Pará; lat. between 1° 22′ and 10° 30′ S., lon. 41° 20′ and 48° W. Area 94,800 square miles. The E. half of the coast-line forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude; the W. half contains several bays, among which are São Marcos and São José, forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicuru and the Mirim, on the opposite sides of the island of Maranhão. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber, and ornamental and dye woods. The most important cultivated crops are rice, cotton, and the sugar-cane. Much of the produce of the last is converted into spirits. The province appoints 4 deputies to the General Legislative Assembly, and 2 senators. The Provincial Assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in Maranhão. Pop. 390,000.

MARANHAO (RIVER.) See MIARIM.

MARANHAO (or MARANHAM) ISLAND, of Brazil, is between the bays of São José on the E., and São Marcos on the W. On the S. it is separated from the mainland by a channel called the Rio do Mosquito; on the N. it is washed by the Atlantic; greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 28 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Its surface is more elevated than that of the mainland; and, on the E. side, is lined by reefs, which make access to it difficult. Pop. 40,000.

MARANO, mâ-râ/no, a village of the Papal States, 11 miles S.E. of Rermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1600.

MARANO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles W. of Cosenze. Pop. 4000.

MARANO, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 6500.

MARANO, mâ-râ/no, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles S. of Udine, at the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 1200.

MARAÑON, a river of South America. See AMAZON.

MARANS, mâ'rōn', (L. *Marantium*,) a town and river-port of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 11 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1852, 4670. It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons burthen, and a brisk trade in corn. A maritime canal has been commenced, which will open the navigation to vessels of 300 tons.

MARASH, mâ'râsh', or KERMANIA, kêa-mâ/nee-â, (anc. *Germanicia*,) a town, capital of a pashalic of its own name, in Asiatic Turkey, picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Aghr Tagh, above the Jyhoon, 90 miles N.N.W. of Aleppo. It consists of about 3500 houses of wood and clay.

MARASH, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° 3′ and 38° 30′ N., and lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E. It is traversed, W. to E., by the main chain of Taurus, and bounded E. by the Euphrates.

MARASH, a village of European Turkey, Bulgaria, S.E. of Shoomla.

MARAT, mâ'râ', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ambert. Pop. in 1852, 3154.

MARATEA, mâ-râ-tâ'â, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, and 11 miles S.E. of Policastro. Pop. 4500.

MARATHON, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece, government of Attica, the hamlet on the river 3 miles from its mouth, and 18 miles N.E. of Athens. The river (anc. *Charadrus*) has a S.E. course of 10 miles to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa; the plain, bounded S. by Mount Pentelicus, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B. C. 490.

MARATHON, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, contains 5452 square miles. Wisconsin River traverses its whole length. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine. This county was separated from Portage county in 1849–50. Capital, Wausau. Pop. 508.

MARATHON, a post-village and township on the S. border of Cortland co., New York, on the Tioughnioga River, a tributary of the Susquehanna, and on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, 56 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1149.

MARATHON, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MARATHON, a post-township in the N.W. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 205.

MARATHONISI, mâ-râ-tho-nee'see, a maritime village of Greece, Morea, government of Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite the island of Marathonisi, (anc. *Cyanæ*,) 27 miles S. of Mistra. It is a wretched town on the site of the ancient *Mygonium*(?) Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

MARATUBA (mâ-râ-too'bâ) ISLES, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo.

MARAVACA, (mâ-râ-vâ'kâ,) MOUNT, of South America, Venezuela, is in lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 65° 50′ W., and estimated at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height by Schomburgk.

MARAVI, a lake of Africa. See NYASSI.

MARAVI, mâ-râ'vee, a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maravi.

MARA'ZION or MARKET JEW, (anc. *Fo'rum Jovis?*) a small seaport and market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 13 miles W.S.W. of Falmouth. Pop. 1683.

MARAZZI, mâ-râ'tsee, a village of the Sardinian States, 1 mile from San Martino, on the Bisagno. Pop. 2890.

MARBACH, mar'bâk, a town of Southern Germany, Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 15 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2340. The poet Schiller was born here.

MARBACH, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 23 miles S.W. of Krems.

MARBACH, mar'bâk, or MARPACH, mar'pâk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.W. of Lucerne, 2700 feet above sea-level. Pop. 2004.

MARBACH, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1113.

MARBAIS, mar'bâ', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1782.

MARBELLA, mâr-bêl'yâ, a walled town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5850.

MARBLE, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

MARBLE CREEK, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

MARBLE DALE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MARBLE FURNACE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio, 93 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

MARBLE HALL, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MARBLEHEAD, mar'b'l-hêd', a post-township and port of entry of Essex co., Massachusetts, on an irregular rocky peninsula of its own name, and at the terminus of a railroad, (by which it has communication with Salem and Boston,) 18 miles N.E. of Boston. It is pleasantly situated on an excellent harbor, which is accessible at all seasons to vessels of the largest class. A breakwater constructed in 1845 also renders it safe during storms. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the cod fisheries; in which 45 vessels, averaging about 80 tons each, owned here, were employed in 1853, each vessel making two trips. They procured 54,000 quintals, valued at $182,000. In the extent of its cod fishery, Marblehead ranks as the second town in the state, being exceeded only by Barnstable. Many ships and brigs owned here sail from and return direct to Boston. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of

1162 tons registered, and 6114 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 1858 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 3675 tons in the cod fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 168, (tons 12,129,) of which 161 (tons 11,464) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 162, (tons 11,875, of which 11,161 were in foreign bottoms.) During the same year, 5 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 432 tons, were admeasured. The town contains churches of 6 denominations, 2 banks, with a capital of $220,000; an insurance office, 1 newspaper office, an academy, a high school, various benevolent societies, and upwards of 30 manufactories of various kinds. The principal articles produced are boots and shoes, employing a capital of $1,000,000. Pop. of the township, 6167.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

MARBLEHEAD LIGHTS, two in number, are situated on the S.E. side of the E. entrance to Marblehead Harbor, Massachusetts. Lat. 42° 30′ 18″ N., lon. 70° 50′ 30″ W.

MARBLE HILL, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

MARBLE ISLAND, Hudson's Bay, British North America, is in lat. 62° 30′ N., lon. 92° W.

MARBLETOWN, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 7 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 3839.

MARBLE VALLEY, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

MARBOZ, mar'bo', a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement and 10 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 2410.

MARBURG, mar'bŭrg, (Ger. pron. mar'bŏŏng; anc. *Mattiacum,*) a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Lahn, and on the Frankfort Railway, 48 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 7944, including the suburb of Weidenhausen. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ancient feudal castle of the landgraves of Hessa. Principal public edifice, the church of St. Elizabeth, in the pointed Gothic style, built between 1235 and 1283, and containing, with several monuments of the Hesse-Landgraves, the tomb of St. Elizabeth, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. Its University, founded in 1527, had, in 1846, 264 students. It has also a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, botanic garden, several hospitals, and manufactures of linen fabrics, stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes.

MARBURG, mär'bŏŏrg, a walled town of Austria, Styria, on the Drave, 36 miles S.S.E. of Grätz. Pop. 4500.

MARBURY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

MARCARIA, mar-kä-ree'ä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 3000.

MARCELCAVE, mar'sĕl'kăv', a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens. Pop. 1591.

MARCELLAZ, mar-chĕl-läz', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Genevase. Pop. 1108.

MARCELLINE', a post-office of Adams co., Illinois.

MARCELLON, a post-township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 468.

MARCELLUS, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on Nine Mile Creek, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua Branch Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Auburn. The village has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal churches; also manufactures of paper and wool; and in the township are several tanneries. Pop. of township, 2759.

MARCELLUS, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 222.

MARCELLUS, a village of Rush co., Indiana, on the railroad, 5 miles E. of Rushville.

MARCELLUS, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

MARCELLUS FALLS, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Nine Mile Creek, about 140 miles W. by N. of Albany.

MARCENAT, mar'seh-nä', a town of France, department of Cantal, 13 miles N. of Murat. Pop. in 1852, 2653.

MARCH, a market-town of England, co. and 25 miles N. W. of Cambridge, on the navigable river Nene, with a station on the East Anglian Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4171. March-Wet-Fen comprises 3600 acres, and is drained by steam.

MARCH, marx, MORAVA or MORAWA, mo-rä'vä, a river of the Austrian Empire, joins the Danube 8 miles W. of Presburg. Length 180 miles; it is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 miles.

MARCH OF ANCONA. See ANCONA.

MARCH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MARCHAMALO, mar-chä-mä'lo, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles N. of Guadalajara, on the Henares. P. 1080.

MARCHAND, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

MARCHE, marsh, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Creuse, and parts of Indre and Haute-Vienne.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, marsh-ŏn'-fä'mán', a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Marchette, 44 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. A treaty between Austria and the States of Holland, which was concluded here in 1577, bears the name of the Perpetual Edict. Pop. 1400.

MARCHEGG, mar'kĕg, or MARCHECK, mar'kĕk, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory which Ottokar gained here, in 1260, over Bela. Pop. 1180.

MARCHE-LES-DAMES, marsh-lä-dăm', a station on the Namur and Liege Railway, 5 miles E. of Namur.

MARCHE-LEZ-ECAUSSINES, marsh-läz-ä'kŏe'seem', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1778.

MARCHENA, mar-chä'nä, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E.S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, and on a height commanded by an old castle. In its neighborhood are well-frequented sulphur baths. It is well built; retains some vestiges of its ancient tower-flanked walls; and has some fine squares, and paved streets. It contains three parish churches, several chapels, town and court-house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, college, store-house, three convents, and a palace of the Dukes of Arcos. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and cloth, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, and carries on some trade with Seville. Pop. 11,820.

MARCHES, LES, lä marsh, a village of the Sardinian States, on the Isère, 6 miles S.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1627.

MARCH'FIELD, a new township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 294.

MARCHIENNES, mar'she-ĕnn', (L. *Marchianæ,*) a village of France, department of Nord, 19 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3047. Near it is the hamlet of Marchiennes-Campagne.

MARCHIENNES AU PONT, mar'she-ĕnn' ō pŏne, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 2 miles W. of Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels.

MARCHIN, mar'shăn', a town of Belgium, province and about 21 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Hoyeux. Pop. 2243.

MARCHWIEL, mark'weel, a parish of Wales, co. of Denbigh.

MARCIAC, mar'se-äk', a town of France, department of Gers, 12 miles W. of Mirande. Pop. in 1852, 1955.

MARCIANA, mar-chä'nä, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 8 miles E. of Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1636. Near it, on the N. coast of the island, is MARCIANA MARIANA, with a harbor. Pop. 1794.

MARCIANISI, mar-chä-nee'see, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3 miles S.W. of Caserta. Pop. 6600.

MARCIANO, mar-chä'no, a village of Tuscany, 25 miles E. of Sienna. Here, in 1555, the Tuscans defeated the French. Pop. 2214.

MARCIGNAGO, mar-cheen-yä'go, or MARCINAGO, mar-chee-nä'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Pavia, E. of Bereguardo. It is famous for the defeat which the Ghibellines of Pavia here sustained, in 1132, from the Guelfs of Milan. Pop. 1286.

MARCIGNY, mar'seen'yee', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 2768.

MARCILLAC, mar'see'yăk', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 1575.

MARCILLAC, a village of France, department of Charente, 15 miles N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1470.

MARCILLAC, a village of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles N.E. of Blaye. Pop. in 1852, 2008.

MARCILLAC, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles E. of Tulle. Pop. 1790.

MARCILLAC, a village of France, department of Lot, 24 miles E. of Cahors, and having in its vicinity one of the most beautiful stalactitic caves in France.

MARCILLAT, mar'see'yä', a village of France, department of Allier, 11 miles S. of Montluçon. Pop. in 1852, 1704.

MARCILLAT, a hamlet of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Riom.

MARCINELLE, mar'see'nĕll', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1290.

MARCKE, mark or mar'kĕh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 24 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1544.

MARCKOLSHEIM, mar'kols-hīme' or mar'kol'shĕm', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 8 miles S.E. of Schlestadt. Pop. in 1852, 2511.

MARCLE, (mar'k'l,) MUCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARCLE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARCODURUM. See DUREN.

MARCO, a post-office of Green co., Indiana.

MARCOING, mar'kwăn' or mar'ko-ăn', a village of France, department of Nord, 5 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 1631.

MARCOLÈS, mär'ko'lä', a village of France, department of Cantal, 11 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1590.

MARÇON, mar'sŏn', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 2014.

MARCOURT, mar'koor', a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 42 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1064.

MARCOUSSIS, mar'koos'sees', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.S.E. of Versailles. P. 1360.

MARCOVECZ or MARKOVECZ, mar'ko'vĕtz', a village of Hungary, county of Temesvar. Pop. 1477.

MARCQ, mark, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 1 mile W. of Enghien. Pop. 2000.

MARCQ-EN-BAREUIL, mark-ôn-bä'rul', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3989.

MARCQUETTE, mar'kĕtt', a village of France, adjacent to the above, had formerly an abbey of celebrity.

MAR/CROSS, a maritime parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MAR/CUS, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

MARCUS HOOK, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. In the early settlement of Pennsylvania this was a place of importance, but has since declined. Pop. about 500.

MARCY, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 4 miles N. of Utica. Pop. 1857.

MARCY, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

MARCY, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 15 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

MARCY, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

MARCZ, marts, or MARTZA, mart/sŏh', a village of Hungary, 7 miles from Oedenburg. Pop. 1128.

MARDEEN or MARDIN, mar-deen', (anc. *Mardeï*) written also MERDIN, mer-deen', a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 57 miles S.E. of Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height commanding a magnificent view, several mosques, churches, a large Mohammedan college, and manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, and leather.

MAR/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 7 miles S.S.W. of Maidstone, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

MARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MARDEN, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARDEN, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARDEN, UP, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARDIN, a town of Turkey. See MARDEEN.

MAR/DISVILLE, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama, about 110 miles E. by N. of Tuscaloosa.

MARE, mä'rä, an island of Brazil, off the E. shore of the Bay of All Saints or Bahia, opposite to the mouth of the Pitunga, and 14 miles N. by E. of Bahia, has a circuit of nearly 12 miles. Pop. 700.

MARE ADRIATICUM or HADRIATICUM, and MARE ADRIATICO. See ADRIATIC SEA.

MARE INTERNUM. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

MARE IONIUM. See IONIAN SEA.

MARE TYRRHENUM. See TYRRHENE SEA.

MAREB, mä'rĕb', a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara or Tacazze, near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course, estimated at 250 miles.

MAREB, mä'rĕb', (anc. *Saba?*) a town of Arabia, 80 miles N.E. of Sana, and stated to be enclosed with walls, and comprising 300 houses.

MARECCHIA, mä-rĕk'ke-ä, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, rises in the Apennines, flows E.N.E., and after a course of 38 miles, enters the Adriatic 1 mile N. of Rimini.

MAREE, LOCH, lok mä-ree', a lake of Scotland, co. of Ross, near the W. coast. Length 20 miles. It is studded with islands, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into Lake Ewe.

MAREGUARE, a river of Guiana. See MEREWARI.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, parish of England, co. Lincoln.

MARE/HAM-LE-FEN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MAREMMA, LA, lä mä-rĕm'mä, a marshy region of West Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, and contains the Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax lagoons of Monte Cerboli.

MARENE, mä-rä'nä, or MARENNE, mä-rĕn'nä, a small town of Piedmont, province of Saluzzo, 4 miles N.E. of Savigliano. Pop. including commune, 2377.

MARENGO, mä-rĕn'go, a village of Piedmont, province and 2 miles S.E. of Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the battle of 14th of June, 1800, between Napoleon and the Austrians, in which the latter were completely defeated.

MAREN/GO, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1160 square miles. The Tombigbee and Blackwarrior Rivers unite on its N.W. border. It is also drained by Chickasaw Creek. The surface is undulating, and partly occupied by prairies; the soil is exceedingly fertile. The county comprises a large part of the tract commonly known as the "Canebrake," which by many is regarded as the most desirable cotton land in the South. Capital, Linden. Pop. 27,831, of whom 7138 were free, and 20,693 slaves.

MARENGO, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 14 miles N.E. of Geneva.

MARENGO, a post-office, Laurens district, South Carolina.

MARENGO, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

MARENGO, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MARENGO, a post-township of Calhoun co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 1014.

MARENGO, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MARENGO, a thriving post-village and township of McHenry co., Illinois, on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 66 miles W.N.W. of the former. Pop. of the township in 1853, 1030; of the village, about 650.

MARENGO, a post-village, capital of Iowa co., Iowa, on Iowa River, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

MARENNE, a town of Piedmont. See MARENE.

MARENNES, mä'rĕnn', (L. *Marenne,*) a seaport town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, 24 miles S. of La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. in 1852, 4589. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted.

MAREOTIS, LAKE, or BIRKET-EL-MARIOOT, (or MARIOUT,) bĕĕr'-ket-el-mä-re-oot', a lake in the N.E. part of Lower Egypt, S.E. of Alexandria. It had become entirely dry within the last three centuries, but as the bottom is several feet below the level of the sea, the English, in 1801, in order to circumscribe the operations of the French, cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the basin from the Lake of Aboukeer, (Aboukir,) when the sea-water flowed in, and covered an extent of 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. This isthmus has since been restored by Mohammed Alee.

MA/RESFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MARETZ, mä'rĕts', a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 2595.

MAREUIL, mä'ruĭ', a village of France, department of Cher, 17 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

MAREUIL, a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Nontron. Pop. in 1852, 1765.

MAREUIL, a village of France, department of Vendée, 14 miles S.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 1609.

MAR/FLEET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MARGA, mar'gŏh', a village of Hungary, banat of Temesvar, 30 miles from Karansebes. Pop. 996.

MARGAL/LAWAY RIVER rises in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, in Coos county, and running into Maine returns into New Hampshire, where it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction it is called the Androscoggin River.

MAR/GAM, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MAR/GARET-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MAR/GARETSVILLE, a village of Northampton co., North Carolina, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 150 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

MARGARETTA, a township of Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 1537.

MARGARETTA, a post-village of Clark co., Illinois, 110 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

MARGARETTA FURNACE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MAR/GARETTING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MAR/GARETTVILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MARGARITA, mar-gä-ree'tä, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, department and 30 miles N. of Cumana, off the coast of South America, lat. 11° N., lon. 64° W. Length 45 miles; breadth from 5 to 20 miles. Estimated population 15,000. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. The coasts are arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Many poultry and live stock are reared; and the island has salt works and an active fishery; its name being derived from the pearls (in Latin *Margarita*) which were formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufactures are chiefly of cotton hosiery and hammocks. Principal towns, Assumption, the capital, in its centre, and Pampatar, with a pretty good harbor, on its S. coast. A considerable contraband trade is carried on with the adjacent coast and the British and French West Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 miles across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra. Margarita was discovered by Columbus, in 1498.

MARGARITA, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California; lat. 24° 18' N., lon. 111° 42' W. Length 30 miles; breadth 10 miles.

MARGARITA, a town on the island of Majorca, 23 miles S. of Alcudia. Pop. 2263.

MARGARITA, mar-gä-ree'tä, or SANTA-MARGARITA, sän'tä-mar-gä-ree'tä, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Mondovi, on the Biobbio. Pop. 1519.

MARGARITI, mar-gä-ree'tee, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanjak of Delvino, 5 miles N. of Parga. Pop. 6000.(?)

MARGATE, almost mar'gät, a seaport and market-town, watering-place, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the North Sea, about 80 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, about 3 miles S.E., it is connected by branches of the South-Eastern Railway. Pop. in 1851, 9107. It stands in the hollow, and on the declivities of two chalk hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, well-endowed almshouse, an infirmary, town-hall and market-house, assembly rooms, theatre, large public

library, with several bazaars, baths, and hotels. The harbor is formed by a curved stone pier, with a lighthouse, lat. 51° 24′ N., lon. 1° 23′ E. It has from 8 to 13 feet at high water, but is dry at low tide. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by sea-bathers.

MARGAUX, mar'gō′, a village of France, department of Gironde, 18 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1034.

MARGERIDE, mar'zhęh-reed′, a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier and Lot, in the departments of Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

MARGORABOWA, a town of Prussia. See OLETZKO.

MARGHILAN, mar'ghee-lân′, a town of Independent Toorkistan, state and 20 miles S.E. of Khokhan. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, is said to have some good buildings, remains of antiquity, manufactures of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, and an active trade.

MARGHILI, mar'ghil′ or mar'gheel′, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, 4 miles N. of Bassorah. It has a large depôt for merchandise belonging to British merchants.

MARGITTA, mŏR'ghit′tŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles E.S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 2947.

MARGITTA, NAGY, nŏdj-mar'ghit′tŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, W. of Temesvar. Pop. 1722.

MARGONIN, mar-go-neen′, a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1990.

MARGUERITTES, mar'ga-reet′, a market-town of France, department of Gard, 4 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 1860.

MARGUS, a river of Servia. See MORAVA.

MAR'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MARHAM CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAR'HOLM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MARIA, mâ-reel′, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 57 miles N. by E. of Almeria. Pop. 3500.

MARI'A CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash, 8 miles above Vincennes.

MARIA CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Indiana.

MARIA FORGE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

MARIAGER, mâ'ree-â′gher, a seaport town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 14 miles N. of Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-fiord. Pop. 500.

MARI'A ISLAND, Tasmania, is off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 2½ miles from the coast. Lat. from 42° 40′ to 42° 50′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., consisting of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, and having the village of Darlington at its N. extremity.

MARIA ISLAND, of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast; lat. (N. point) 14° 50′ S., lon. 135° 54′ E.

MARIA ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago; lat. 22° S., lon. 136° W.

MARIAKERK, mâ-ree's-kêrk', or MARIAKERKE, mâ-reeâ-kêr'kęh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the canal of Bruges, 5 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1095.

MARIA, KIS, kish mâ'ree'ŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, about 3 miles from Potsay. Pop. 1861.

MARIALVA, mâ-re-âl'vâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 30 miles S.E. of Lamego, defended by a strong castle. Pop. 400.

MARIAMPOL, mâ-re-âm'pol, or MARIANPOL, mâ-re-ân'pol, a town of Poland, palatinate of Augustowo, 36 miles N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 2375.

MARIANA, mâ-re-â'nâ, or MARIANNA, mâ-re-ân'nâ, an episcopal city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 45 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5200. It stands in a small plain, 3080 feet above the level of the sea, bounded by two heights, crowned by churches, and has a large cathedral, Carmelite and Franciscan Convents, a diocesan seminary, and episcopal palace, but little trade.

MARIANA ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIAN'NA, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Florida, on the right bank of Chipola River, 72 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It has a court-house, a printing-office, and several stores.

MARIANNA, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

MARIANNA, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MARIANNE ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIANO, mâ-re-â'no, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 9 miles S.S.E. of Como. Pop. 4000.

MARIANPOL, a town of Poland. See MARIAMPOL.

MARIANUS MONS. See SIERRA MORENA.

MA'RI-AN'SLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARIAPOL, a town of Russia. See MARIOPOL.

MARIAS, LAS TRES, lâs trâs mâ-ree'âs, ("The Three Maries,") three islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state of Jalisco, between lat. 21° and 23° N., and lon. 106° and 106° 30′ W., the middle or largest being 15 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth. Named Isles de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532.

MARIA-SCHEIN, mâ-ree'â-shīne', a place of pilgrimage in Bohemia, circle and 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, with a church, and miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.

MARIA'S (ma-rī'ęz) RIVER, one of the upper tributaries of the Missouri, rises on the side of the Rocky Mountains, near the N.W. extremity of Nebraska Territory, and flowing south-easterly, joins the Missouri, about 50 miles below the Great Falls. Entire length, about 300 miles.

MARIA-STEIN, mâ-ree'â-stine', a place of pilgrimage in Switzerland, canton of Soleure, 8 miles S.W. of Basle, with a Benedictine abbey and image of the Virgin.

MARIA STEIN, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MARIA-THERESIANOPEL. See THERESIENSTADT.

MARI'ATOWN, a village of Canada West, situated on the Williamsburg Canal, 21 miles S.W. of Prescott, and 29 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 125.

MARI'AVILLE, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on Union River, 20 miles E. by N. of Bangor. Pop. 374.

MARI'AVILLE, a post-village of Schenectady co., New York, 27 miles W. by N. of Albany.

MARIAZELL. See MARIENZELL.

MARIBO, mâ'ree-bo', a town of Denmark, stift of Falster, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 1400.

MARICA, mâ-ree'kâ, a town of Brazil, province and 20 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, on a lake of the same name, about 8 miles from the sea. It is the head-quarters of a body of national guards, and seat of an electoral college; has a considerable trade in mandioc, flour, rice, and millet, almost all conveyed on mules to Rio de Janeiro. Sugar and rum also are exported. Pop. of district, 6000.

MARICKPOOR, mâ'rik-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 40 miles S.E. of Cuttack.

MARIEL, mâ're-el′, a seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, about 20 miles W. of Havana; lat. 23° 3′ N., lon. 82° 47′ W. It has a large well-sheltered harbor, capable of receiving vessels of any class. Railways connect it with Havana and Batabano, on the opposite sides of the island. Pop. in 1853, 1296.

MARIEFRED, mâ-ree'ęh-frêd, a town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.E. of Nyköping, on a bay of Lake Mælar. Pop. 1000. Near it is the palace of Gripsholm.

MARIE GALANTE, mâ'ree' gâ'lŏnt′, one of the French West India Islands, S.S.E. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 miles N. of Dominica. Estimated area 60 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 12,749. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. Shores rocky, with no good harbor. Principal town, Basseterre, on the S.W. side.

MARIEL, mâ-ree-êl′, a town of Cuba, capital of a department of its own name, on the N. coast. Pop. in 1858, 1296.

MARIENBAD, mâ-ree'en-bâd' or mâ-ree'en-bât', a village of Bohemia, N.W. of Pilsen, in a picturesque valley, frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths, which comprise the Kreutzbrunnen, temperature 53½° Fahrenheit, and the Caroline and Ambrosius Springs, of about 50° Fahrenheit.

MARIENBERG, mâ-ree'en-bêrg', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 17 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4447. It has mineral baths, and manufactures of linen and lace.

MARIENBOURG, mâ'ree'âne'boor′, or MARIENBURG, mâ'ree'en-bŏŏrg', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 30 miles S.W. of Namur, connected by railway with Charleroi. It was built in 1542, by Mary, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Charles V. Its fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV., but restored in 1818. Pop. 882.

MARIENBURG, mâ-ree'en-bŏŏrg', a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the Nogat, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 6050. It has a celebrated castle, built in 1274, and long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice which has been recently restored; a normal school, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths.

MARIENBURG, a market-town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the lake of the same name, 57 miles S.W. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

MARIENBURG, (Hun. *Feldeiver*, fel'dâ'vêr′,) a village of Transylvania, Saxon Land, 10 miles N. of Kronstadt.

MARIENWERDER, mâ-ree'en-vêr'der, a city, capital of West Prussia, and of a government of its own name, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 7000. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, with a steeple 170 feet in height; an old castle, schools of arts and agriculture, and a hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industry, woollen cloth weaving, brewing, and distilling.

MARIENWERDER, a government of West Prussia, bounded N. by Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area, 6816 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 621,040.

MARIENZELL, mâ-ree'en-tsêll', or MARIAZELL, mâ-ree'â-tsêll', *i.e.*, the "cell or shrine of (Saint) Mary," a small town of Styria, with a church and famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Loretto of Austria, being the most celebrated place of pilgrimage in the empire. It is said to be annually visited by about 100,000 persons. Distant 55 miles S.W. of Vienna. Near it are some of the largest iron foundries in Austria, and sulphur and copper works.

MARIESTAD, mâ-ree'ęs-tâd', a town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Lake Wener, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 2500.

MARIESTAD, also called SKARABORG, skâ'râ-bong', a læn of Sweden, lies chiefly between Lakes Wener and Wetter, and forms part of West Gothland. Pop. 173,867.

MARIETTA, mâ-re-ĕt'ta, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 145 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MARIETTA, a post-borough of East Donegal township, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 25 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 14 miles W. of Lancaster. It is finely situated on a gradual declivity, and surrounded by a rich and populous country. The original name of the place was Anderson's Ferry. It carries on an active trade in coal and lumber, by means of the Pennsylvania Canal and Columbia Branch Railroad, which connect it with Harrisburg and Columbia. Incorporated in 1812. Marietta contains a town-hall, an academy, and 3 or 4 churches. Pop. in 1850, 2099; in 1853, about 2500.

MARIETTA, a flourishing and handsome post-village, capital of Cobb co., Georgia, is situated on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Atlanta. The site of this village is higher than that of any other on this railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming and mining region. It contains 4 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Two and a half miles from Marietta is Kenesaw Mountain, which is 1828 feet above the level of the sea, and affords an extensive and beautiful view.

MARIETTA, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MARIETTA, a flourishing town, capital of Washington co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the left (E.) bank of the Muskingum River, at its confluence with the Ohio, 62 miles below Wheeling, and 115 miles S.E. of Columbus. The town is regularly laid out on level ground, and in the midst of highly picturesque scenery. Many of the houses are constructed with great neatness, and embellished with fine gardens and ornamental trees. Marietta is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in April, 1788, by a company of New Englanders under the command of General R. Putnam. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite bank of the Muskingum in 1786. It is also distinguished by the excellence of its schools. The town contains 8 churches, 2 public libraries, an academy, a flourishing union school, a branch of the State Bank, and is the seat of Marietta College, founded in 1835. Two newspapers are published here. The Muskingum is navigable by steam as high as Zanesville, and also affords extensive water-power. A railroad has been commenced, leading from Cincinnati *viâ* Marietta to Wheeling, &c. A great impetus has been given to the growth of the town during the last 5 or 6 years, by the establishment of manufactories of various kinds. Pop. in 1850, 3175; in 1854, about 4000.

MARIETTA, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue River, and on the Shelbyville Branch Railroad, about 35 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MARIETTA, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 12 or 14 miles N.W. of Lewistown.

MARIETTA, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

MARIETTA FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MARIGLIANO, mâ-reel-yâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3½ miles W. of Nola. Pop. 3800.

MARIGNANE, mâ'reen'yân', a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on a lagoon, 14 miles S.S.W. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2133.

MARIGNANO, a town of Austrian Italy. See MELEGNANO.

MARIGNIER, mâ'reen'yê', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, E. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 1800.

MARIGNY, mâ'reen'yee', a village of France, department of Manche, 7 miles W. of St. Lô. Pop. in 1852, 1589.

MARIGNY L'EGLISE, mâ'reen'yee' lâ'gleez', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 20 miles E.S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1820.

MARIGOT, LE, leh mâ'ree'go', a village of Martinique, West Indies, on its N.E. coast, and having one of its best ports at the mouth of a small river.

MARIGOT, LE, a village of St. Martin, West Indies, on its N. coast, and capital of its French portion.

MARIGOT DES ROSEAUX, mâ'ree'go' dâ ro'zô', a village of St. Lucia, West Indies, on its W. coast.

MARIGOT, a village of Marie Galante, West Indies.

MARIGOT. See CAPESTERRE and BOURG, GRAND.

MARIGUANA, mâ-re-gwâ'nâ, one of the most N. of the Bahama Islands, about 25 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth, lat. 22° 23′ N., lon. 72° 55′ W.

The MARIGUANA PASSAGE is between Mariguana Island and Acklin Island, 50 miles westward.

MARIN, mâ-reen, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles S.W. of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. P. 3244.

MARIN, mâ-reen', a county in the W.N.W. part of California, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and partly on the E. by San Pablo Bay, and is drained by Corta Madera, San Antonio, San Geronimo, and several other little streams, flowing into the Pacific and San Pablo Bay. The surface is uneven, with a range of mountains running nearly through the centre. Tama el Paris, or Table Mountain, is the principal elevation. About one-half of the soil is susceptible of cultivation; the other portion is excellent for grazing. Capital, San Rafael. Pop. 1036.

MARIN, LE, leh mâ'râne', a village of the island of Martinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 miles S.E. of Port Royal. Pop. 2967. Near it is the extinct volcano, Le Marin.

MARINDUQUE, mâ-reen-doo'kâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30′ N., lon. 122° E. Length 40 miles, breadth 10 miles. Principal villages, Boac and Napo.

MARINE, mâ-reen', a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, about 22 miles E. by S. of Alton.

MARINELLA, mâ-re-nêl'lâ, a small seaport of Sicily, 14 miles E.S.E. of Mazzara. Its site is near that of the ancient *Selinuntum*, and its ruins consist of the stupendous remains of 3 Doric temples.

MARINE MILLS, a village of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, on the St. Croix River, about 18 miles N. of Hudson.

MARINEO, mâ-re-nâ'o, a town of Sicily, intendency, district, and 11 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 6000.

MARINES, mâ'reen', (L. *Marergium*,) a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles N.W. of Pontoise. Pop. in 1852, 1645.

MARINETTA, a post-office of Oconto co., Wisconsin.

MARINGOUIN, mâ'râne'gwâne', a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupee parish, and flows southward through Iberville parish into Grand River.

MARINGUES, mâ'râng', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles W.N.W. of Thiers. P. in 1852, 4299.

MARINHA-GRANDE, mâ-reen'yâ-grân'dâ, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 5 miles N.W of Leiria. Pop. 1600. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

MARINILLA, mâ-re-neel'yâ, a town of New Granada, province and 50 miles S.E. of Antioquia; lat. 5° 41′ N., on a plateau 6765 feet above sea-level. Pop. 4916.

MARINO, mâ-ree'no, (anc. *Bovillæ?*) a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, with a castle, 13 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 5070.

MARION, mâ're-on, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the Monongahela River and its branches, the West Fork, and Tygart's Valley River, which unite within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills, and partly covered with forests. The soil is generally rich. Mines of good stone-coal are extensively worked, and iron ore is abundant. Steamboats ascend the river as far as the county seat: the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1841-2, and named (as well as those which follow) in honor of General Francis Marion, a prominent actor in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Fairmont. Pop. 10,552, of whom 10,458 were free, and 94 slaves.

MARION, a district in the E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Pedee, and bounded on the S.E. by the Little Pedee or Lumber River; on the S.W. by Lynche's Creek. The surface is nearly level, the soil is sandy, but in some parts fertile. The Pedee River is navigable in the lower part of the district, which is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. This railway crosses the river by an iron bridge, the piers of which are hollow cylinders of iron, 19 feet in circumference. Capital, Marion Court House. Pop. 17,407, of whom 9887 were free, and 7520 slaves.

MARION, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Kinchafoonee, Juniper, Buck, Cedar, and Whitewater Creeks, affluents of Flint River. The surface is nearly level; the soil for the most part is productive. The county is intersected by the Muscogee Railroad. Capital, Buena Vista. Pop. 10,280, of whom 6876 were free, and 3604 slaves.

MARION, a county of Florida, in the N. central part of the peninsula, has an area of above 2500 square miles. It is drained by the Ocklawha River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Withlacoochee. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. In 1850 it produced 508 hogsheads of sugar, and 31,625 gallons of molasses. The quantity of sugar was the greatest raised in any county of the state. Pop. 3338, of whom 2069 were free, and 1269 slaves.

MARION, a county in the W.N.W part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area of 1180 square miles. It is traversed by the Buttahatchie River, and also drained by Sipsey River. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. 7833, of whom 6925 were free, and 908 slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 1576 square miles. It is intersected by Pearl River, (navigable for small boats.) The surface is undulating, or nearly level; the soil is generally inferior. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 4410, of whom 2215 were free, and 2195 slaves.

MARION, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 700 square miles. It is intersected by White River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. Extensive lead-mines are found in the county, and quarries of beautiful yellow variegated marble on the western border. Capital, Yellville. Pop. 2302, of whom 2176 were free, and 126 slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering

on Georgia and Alabama; area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee and Sequatchie Rivers. The surface is traversed by high ridges connected with the Cumberland Mountains. Stone-coal is found. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 6314, of whom 5763 were free, and 551 slaves.

MARION, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 330 square miles. It is intersected by Rolling Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil mostly fertile. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. Capital, Lebanon. Organized in 1834. Pop. 11,765, of whom 8679 were free, and 3086 slaves.

MARION, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, contains 360 square miles. It is drained by the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. An extensive prairie occupies the N. part. The county is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1824. Capital, Marion. Pop. 12,618.

MARION, a county in the centre of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the W. fork of White River, and by Eagle and Fall Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Marion county is the most populous in the state, except Wayne. It is traversed by 7 or 8 railroad lines, a more particular account of which will be found under the head of INDIANAPOLIS, the capital. Organized in 1822. Pop. 24,103.

MARION, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is drained by the Skillett Fork of Little Wabash River, and by Crooked and other creeks. The county includes a part of the Grand Prairie. The surveyed routes of the Central Railroad and of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad intersect each other in this county. Capital, Salem. Pop. 6720.

MARION, a county in the E.N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is traversed by the North and South Fabius Rivers, and by the North Two River, and also drained by South Two River. The surface consists of undulating prairies, and forests which are distributed along the larger streams. The prairies have a deep, rich soil, free from stones. Bituminous coal and saltpetre are found in the county, and limestone and freestone are abundant. A railroad is in progress of construction through the county from Hannibal to St. Joseph, on the Missouri River. Capital, Palmyra. Pop. 12,230, of whom 9398 were free, and 2832 slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The River Des Moines flows through the county, receiving the Whitebreast River and English Creek; the S.E. part is traversed by Cedar Creek. Extensive prairies occur in the county. The soil is productive. Stone-coal and iron abound along the banks of Des Moines River. Settled about 1843. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. 5482.

MARION, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, and on the W. by Willamette River, and is drained by several tributaries of that stream. The soil in the W. part is very fertile. Capital, Salem. Pop. 2749.

MARION, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, about 88 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 297.

MARION, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts. Incorporated in 1852.

MARION, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

MARION, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 12 miles N.W. of Lyons. It has several churches, and manufactories of iron. Pop. of the township, 1839.

MARION, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1530.

MARION, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 595.

MARION, a small village of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

MARION, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, near the Franklin Railroad, 51 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 2 stores and about 300 inhabitants.

MARION, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 852.

MARION, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 167 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles N.E. of Indiana, has 2 stores and 15 houses.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Smythe co., Virginia, on the Middle fork of Holston River, and on the turnpike from Baltimore to Nashville, 275 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

MARION, a post-village, capital of McDowell co., North Carolina, is situated a few miles E of the Blue Ridge, near the source of Catawba River, about 220 miles W. of Raleigh.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co., Georgia, 35 miles S.S.W. of Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Alabama, 78 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery. It is the seat of Howard College, under the direction of the Baptists. Marion also has 2 flourishing female seminaries, and several churches. Three newspapers are published here. Pop. 1544.

MARION, a village of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, about 90 miles N. of Jackson. Several thousand bales of cotton are shipped here in steamboats.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Mississippi, 110 miles E. of Jackson.

MARION, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Angelina co., Texas, on the right hand of the Angelina River, 160 miles N. by E. of Galveston.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Arkansas, is situated on the road from Memphis to Little Rock, 10 miles W.N.W. of the former, and 140 miles E. by N. of the latter.

MARION, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 404.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Kentucky, about 230 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, and over 100 inhabitants.

MARION, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 672.

MARION, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 995.

MARION, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 841.

MARION, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 904.

MARION, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 452.

MARION, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 77.

MARION, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1746.

MARION, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Marion co., Ohio, on the route of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 44 miles N. of Columbus. The village was laid out in 1821, and it is steadily improving. Marion has a court-house, 3 or 4 churches, a union school, and 1 bank. Some of these are fine brick buildings. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1840, 1311; in 1853, about 1600; of the township, in 1850, 2291.

MARION, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 1428.

MARION, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1764.

MARION, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 900.

MARION, a post-township in the S. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 883.

MARION, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 1095.

MARION, a flourishing post-village, capital of Grant co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, 68 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. The plank-road from Lagro to Andersontown passes through it. It is surrounded by a rich farming country. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 703; in 1853, about 1000.

MARION, a township of Hendricks co., Indiana. P. 1270.

MARION, a township of Jasper co., Indiana. Pop. 853.

MARION, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1260.

MARION, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. P. 2025.

MARION, a township of Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 256.

MARION, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 898.

MARION, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1320.

MARION, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 786.

MARION, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue River, and on the railroad from Shelbyville to Knightstown, 4 miles N. of Shelbyville.

MARION, a township of Madison co., Illinois. Pop. 966.

MARION, a township of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 595.

MARION, a thriving post-village, capital of Williamson co., Illinois, on the Main Road leading N. and S. through the centre of the state, 172 miles S. by E. from Springfield. Laid out in 1839.

MARION, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. P. 798.

MARION, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Missouri River, 15 miles N.W. from Jefferson City.

MARION, a thriving post-village, capital of Linn co., Iowa, on the mail route from Dubuque to Iowa City, 30 miles N. from the latter.

MARION, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

MARION AND CROZET ISLANDS. See CROZET ISLANDS.

MARION CITY, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

MARION COURT HOUSE, capital of Marion district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 110 miles E. by N. of Columbia. It is situated in a level and fertile country, in which cotton and rice flourish. A newspaper is published here.

MARIONVILLE, a post-office of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

MARIOPOL, mâ-re-o'pol, MARIUPOL or MARIOUPOL, mâ-ree-oo'pol, written also MARIAPOL, a town of Russia, government and 140 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. P. 4000.

MARIOUT or MARIOOT. See MAREOTIS.

MARIPOCU, mâ-re-po-koo', a village of Brazil, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1800.

MARIPOSA, a river of Mariposa co., California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin.

MARIPOSA, a county in the central part of California, has an area estimated at about 8000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range, and is drained by San Joaquin River and its tributaries, the Mercede and Fresno, and other smaller streams. The surface in the E. part is traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. Thousands of wild horses are found in this county, and game of almost every kind abounds. The finest quality of marble exists on the N. fork of the Mercede and elsewhere. Various kinds of mineral springs are found in different parts. Gold is

abundant. New and rich discoveries are daily made, and it is believed that immense deposits of gold lie in the beds of the San Joaquin, Merceds, and other rivers, which can only be obtained by a heavy expenditure of capital and labor. A great variety of other minerals are found in various parts. The gold district in this county is perhaps 100 miles wide, and extends back indefinitely into unexplored regions. Capital, Mariposa. Pop. in 1852, 8969.

MARIPOSA, a post-town of Mariposa co., California, on the road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, and on the Mariposa River, about 150 miles S.E. of San Francisco.

MARIPPI, mä-rip'pee, a small town of Brazil, on the Uiapura, about 40 miles from the Amazon.

MARIQUITA, mä-re-kee'tä, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, capital of a province, 10 miles W. of Honda.

MARISSA, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 40 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

MARISSUS or MARISUS. See MAROS.

MARITIME ALPS, (anc. *Maritimæ Alpes,*) the name of a division of the Alps, extending from the head of the Gulf of Genoa westward to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po.

MARITIMO, mä-ree'te-mo, or MARITTIMO, (anc. *Hilera* or *Maritima,*) an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, and included in its intendency of Trapani, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length 3½ miles; breadth 2 miles.

MARITS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MARITZA or MARIZZA, mä-rit'sä, (anc. *Hebrus,*) the principal river of Room-Elee, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which province is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of Despoto-dagh, Balkan, flows S.E. and S.E.W., and enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Enos. Length 200 miles.

MARIUPOL, a town of Russia. See MARIOPOL.

MARIZZA, a river of Turkey. See MARITZA.

MARJOW, mar'jöw', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N. of Ouore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris.*

MARK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MARKAH, mar'kä, a town of Africa, in lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 44° 53′ E. Pop. about 3000.

MARKBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARK, DE, dä mark, a river of Holland, rises in Belgium, assumes the name of Dintel, and enters the Volle Rak, after a course of about 40 miles.

MARKDORF, mark'dorf, a town of Germany, Baden, circle of Lake, 11 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1476.

MARK DUREN, a town of Prussia. See DUREN.

MARKELO, mar'kä-lo', a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 15 miles E. of Deventer. Pop. 798.

MARKEN, mar'ken, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 10 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 733.

MARKESAN, a small post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

MARKET-DEEPING. See DEEPING. For other places with the prefix MARKET, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, a market-town of England, county and 16¾ miles S.S.E. of Leicester, on the Welland, and on the London and York Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2325. It has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt. It gives the title of Earl to the Sherard family.

MARKETHILL, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, county and 6 miles S.E. of Armagh. Pop. 1424. It has a neat court-house and jail, and a castellated seat of Lord Gosford, who owns the town.

MARKET-JEW, England. See MARAZION.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

MARKET-STREET, a division of the parish of Wymondham, England, co. of Norfolk.

MARKFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

MARKGRONINGEN, (Markgröningen,) mark'grön'ing-en, a town of Würtemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 2759.

MARKHAM, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 20 miles S. of Toronto. It contains 4 mills, several stores and hotels. Pop. about 650.

MARKHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MARKHAM'S, a station of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Great Western Railroad, 40 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

MARKHAM STATION, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MARKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MARKINCH, mar'kinch', a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles N. of Kirkcaldy, with a station on the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Near it are Balgonie Castle and Balfour House. Pop. in 1851, 5843.

MARKINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARKLE, a post-office of Huntington co., Indiana.

MARKLESBURG, mar'kelz-bürg, a village of Huntington co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MARKLISSA, mark-lis'sä, a town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1470.

MARKNEUKIRCHEN, mark'noi'kee-en, a town of Saxony, 28 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 3094.

MARKOBEL, (Markübel,) mar-kö'bel, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province and near Hanau, on the Köbelsbach. P. 1280.

MARKOLDENDORF, mar-kol'den-dorf', a village of Hanover, on the Ilm, which separates it from the village of Oldendorf, 21 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1134.

MARKOVECZ, a river of Hungary. See MARCOVECZ.

MARKOVITCHI or MARKOWITSCHI, mar-ko-vitch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government of Moheelev, 22 miles S.E. of Novo-Bielitza. Pop. 1650.

MARKOVKA or MARKOWKA, mar-kow'kä, a market-town of Russia, government and 145 miles S. of Voronezh. Pop. 1200.

MARK-RANSTADT, (Mark-Ranstädt,) mark'rän'stätt, a small town of Germany, in Saxony, 7 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 1030.

MARKS'BOROUGH or MARKS'VILLE, a post-village of Hardwick township, Warren co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Paulinskill River, 14 miles N.N.E. of Belvidere, contains a church, and a cotton factory.

MARKS'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MARK'S CREEK, of Richmond co., North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River, near the S. boundary of the state.

MARKS'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles W.N.W. of Coggeshall.

MARK'STAY JUNCTION, is a station on the East Counties Railway, England, between Chelmsford and Colchester.

MARKSTEFT, mark'stäft, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 45 miles W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1310.

MARKSUHL, mark'sool, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 6 miles W.S.W. of Eisenach, on the Suhl. Pop. 1073.

MARKSVILLE, New Jersey. See MARKSBOROUGH.

MARKS'VILLE, a post-village of Page co., Virginia, 100 miles N.W. of Richmond.

MARKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, about 4 miles S. of Red River, and 255 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans.

MARKT, markt, a German word signifying "market," forming a part of the names of numerous towns and villages of Germany.

MARKT-BIBART, markt bee'bart, a town of Bavaria, on the Ebe, 24 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1100.

MARKT-BREIT, markt-brite, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 13 miles S.E. of Würzburg, with 1990 inhabitants.

MARKT-BERGEL, markt-bär'ghel, a market town of Bavaria, 14 miles N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1400.

MARKT-ERLBACH, a town of Bavaria. See ERLBACH.

MARLAND-PETER'S, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARLBOROUGH, mar'brüh, or mawl'bro, a parliamentary and municipal town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 miles E.N.E. of Salisbury, and 10 miles W. of Hungerford. Pop. in 1851, 5135. It has numerous antique houses, with piazzas; an old Norman church, grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; a guild-hall with assembly-rooms, vestiges of a castle, in which Henry III. held the parliament which enacted the "Statutes of Malbridge." It has manufactures of rope and sacking, and was formerly a great thoroughfare on the Bath Road. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gave the title of Duke to Queen Anne's celebrated general, and now to the family of Spenser-Churchhill. In the vicinity is Marlborough, or Savernake Forest, 12 miles in circuit, the property of the Earl of Aylesbury, and the only forest in the kingdom belonging to a subject.

MARL'BOROUGH, a district in the N.E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 504 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Great Pedee, and drained by the Little Pedee and Crooked Creek. Capital, Bennettsville. Pop. 10,789; of whom 5189 were free, and 5600 slaves.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, about 43 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a paper-mill, and several manufactories of wooden ware. Pop. 837.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on the Fitchburg and Bellows Falls Railroad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Bellows Falls. Pop. 896.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Lancaster and Sterling Branch Railroad, 34 miles W. of Boston. The boot and shoe business employs many of the inhabitants. Pop. 2941.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 17 miles S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 832.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River. The village is situated on Oldmanskill, near the Hudson, about 20 miles S. of Albany. It has 3 or 4 churches, and manufactories of paper and wool. Pop. of township, 2406.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1174.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 587.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio; has a union school. Pop. 2138.

MARLBOROUGH COURT HOUSE. See BENNETTSVILLE.

MARLBOROUGH DEPOT, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Chester Railroad, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Concord.

MARLBROOK, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

MARLDON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARLE, mark, (L. *Marne,*) a town of France, department of Aisne, 14 miles N.E. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 2086.

MARLENHEIM, mar'len-hīme', (Fr. pron. mar'lĕn'ĕm',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 12 miles W.N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1799.

MARLESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MARLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

MARLFIELD, or ABBEY, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 2 miles W.S.W. of Clonmel. Pop. 998.

MARLIN, a post-office of Falls co., Texas.

MARLIN BOTTOM, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

MARLINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MARLIN'S CREEK, a small village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

MARLOES, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MARLOW, mar'lov, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 1391.

MARLOW, mar'lō, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot River, about 38 miles W. by S. of Concord. It has manufactories of rakes, shoe-pegs, wooden ware, and starch. Pop. 708.

MARLOW, GREAT, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 5 miles N.N.W. of Maidenhead. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 6523. It has many good houses, a handsome town-hall, and church, with some manufactories of silk, lace, and paper. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

MARLOW, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MARLOW'S MILLS, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

MARLTON, a flourishing post-village in Evesham township, Burlington co., New Jersey, about 9 miles S.S.W. of Mount Holly.

MARLY-LE-ROI, mar'lee-leh-rwà, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV., and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 2085.

MARMAGNE, mar'mân', a village of France, on the railway from Paris to Nevers, 6 miles N. of Bourges.

MARMANDE, mar'mônd', (L. *Marmandia,*) a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 30 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. in 1852, 8336. It is nearly surrounded by an esplanade planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains. Principal edifices, the new town-hall, court-house, and communal college. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and a small port for steamboats which ply daily to Bordeaux.

MARMANHAC, mar'mân'àk', a village of France, department of Cantal, 7 miles N.N.E. of Aurillac, with a chapel cut out of the rock. Pop. 2000.

MARMARA, SEA OF. See MARMORA.

MARMARAS, MARMARASS, mar'mâ-rass', or MARMORICE, mar'mo-reece', a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Marmaras, 27 miles N. of Rhodes, and included under the jurisdiction of that island, to which it furnishes provisions and live stock. It has also an export trade in timber, valonea, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, &c. Near it are some remains of the ancient *Physcus.*—CAPE MARMARAS is at the entrance of the bay, lat 36° 42′ 40″ N., lon. 28° 20′ E.

MARMAROS, mar'môh'rosh', a county of Hungary, circle of Thither Theiss. Szigeth is the capital. Pop. 170,000.

MARMENOR, mar-mâ-nor', a lagoon of Spain, province of Murcia, extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 miles; greatest breadth about 6 miles; separated from the Mediterranean by a sandbank, about 500 yards broad.

MARMIROLO, mar-me-rolo, a village of Austrian Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Mantua, with ruins of a palace built in 1480. Pop. 2316.

MARMITON, a small river of Missouri, rises in the E. part of Kansas Territory, and flowing eastward into Bates co., in Missouri, unites with the Little Osage a few miles from its mouth.

MARMOLEJ or MARMOLEXO, mar-mo-lā'ho, a village of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2020.

MARMORA or MARMARA, a large village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 56 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna.

MARMORA, LA, lâ mar'mo-râ, a village of the Sardinian States, 22 miles from Coni. Pop. 1167.

MARMORA, mar'mo-ra,* or MARMARA, (mar'mą-rą,) SEA OF, (anc. *Propontis.*) is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Grecian Archipelago by the strait of the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosporus. Its extreme length is above 160 miles; its greatest breadth near 50 miles. This sea receives its appellation from Marmora, (anc. *Proconnesus,*) a small island towards its western extremity, lat. 40° 38′ N., lon. 27° 35′ E., which has long been celebrated for its marble quarries, whence it is supposed to derive its name; *marmor* (in the plural *marmora*) being the Latin word for "marble."

MARMORA, an island of Turkey. See preceding article.

MARMORA, a post-village of Canada West, 32 miles S.S.W. of Belleville, and 82 miles from Kingston. Pop. about 200.

MARMORE, a river of Bolivia. See MAMORE.

MARMORICE. See MARMARAS.

MARMOUTIER, mar'moo'te-à, (Ger. *Mauermünster,* mŏw'er-mün'ster; L. *Mauri Monasterium,*) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 17 miles N.W. of Strasbourg, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Pop. in 1852, 2489.

MARNE, maan, (anc. *Matrona,*) a river of France, rises S. of Langres, passes St. Didier, (where it becomes navigable,) and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affluents on the left, Petit and Grand Morin; on the right, Ornain and Ourcq. Length 210 miles.

MARNE, a department in the N.E. part of France, formed of part of the old province Champagne. Area 3116 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 373,302. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. A great part of the department is comprised in the district formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with Scotch pines. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the department; the chief minerals are mill-stones. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Sainte-Menehould, and Vitry-le-Francais. Capital, Châlons-sur-Mer.

MARNE, mar'neh, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, South Ditmarsch. Pop. 1300.

MARNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MARNHULL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MARNOCH, mar'nox, a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

MARO'A, a station of Macon co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Decatur.

MAROCCO. See MOROCCO.

MAROILLES, mà'rwàl', a village of France, department of Nord, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 22 miles S. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 2171.

MAROLLES LES BRAUX, mà'roll' là brō, a town of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Mamers. Pop. in 1852, 2138.

MAROMME, mà'romm'. a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Rouen, with a station on the railway to Dieppe. Pop. in 1852, 2933.

MARONI, a river of South America. See MAROWYNE.

MARONNE, LA, là mà'romn', a river of France, joins the Dordogne, after a W. course of about 44 miles.

MAROOT, mà'root', a fortified town of India, 64 miles E. of Bhwalpoor. It is a considerable mart for grain, and a garrison station.

MARORE, mà-ro'rà, a village of Italy, duchy and 2 miles S.E. of Parma. Pop. 1206.

MAROS, mŏr'osh', or MAROSCH, mà'rosh', (anc. *Marisus* or *Marissus,*) a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss, opposite Szegedin; length estimated at 400 miles. Affluents, the Kokel and Strahl.

MAROS, mà'roce, a seaport town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W. of Santiago, on the N. side of a bay of the same name. It is an important fishing station, and contains a custom-house. Pop. 4792.

MAROS-BOGAT, mŏr'osh' bo'gàt', a village of Austria, Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg. Pop. 1289.

MAROS-BRETTYE, mŏr'osh' brĕt'yà', a village of Austria, Transylvania, co. of Hunyad. Pop. 809.

MAROSCH. See MAROS.

MAROS, NAGY, nŏdj mŏr'osh', or GROSS-MAROSCH, groce-mà'rosh, a market-town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 22 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 2597.

MAROSTICA, mà-ros'te-kà, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of straw hats.

MAROS-UJ-VAR-ALSO, mŏh'rosh'-oo'e-vąR'-âl'sho', a market-town of Austria, on the Maros, 26 miles E.N.E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 1900.

MAROS-UJ-VAR-FELSO, mŏh'rosh'-oo'e-vąR'-fĕl'shō', a village of Austria, co. of Nieder-Weissenburg. Pop. 372.

MAROS-VASARHELY, mŏh'rosh' và'shar'hel', (anc. *Agropolis?*) a town of Transylvania, capital of the Maroser Stuhl, on the Maros, in a beautiful and fertile district, 54 miles N.N.E. of Hermannstadt. It is fortified, and generally well built; contains five churches, a gymnasium, seminary, college, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a good cabinet of

* "And you and I may chance ere morning rise
To find our way to MARMORA without boats."—BYRON.

minerals. Not far from the town is a strong castle, in which a garrison is stationed. Pop. 10,000.

MAROTH-ARANYOS, mŏh'rŏ'tŏh'rŏn'yŏsh', (Slavonic *Morcsoce* (?)) a town of Hungary, co. of Bars, 13 miles N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 1900.

MAR'OWN', a parish of the Isle of Man, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Douglas. Pop. 1318.

MAROWYNE, mă'rŏ-wīn', mă'rŏ-wī'nĕh, or MARONI, mă-rŏ-nee', a river of South America, forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length 400 miles.

MAR'PLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cheshire, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Stockport, with a station on the railway thence to Macclesfield.

MAR'PLE, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 876.

MARPOD, mar'pŏd', or MARIAPOD, mă-ree'ă-pod, a village of Austria, Transylvania, circle of, and East from Hermannstadt. Pop. 1096.

MARQUAIN, mar'kăn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 29 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1180.

MARQUESAS, mar-kă'săs, (or MENDAÑA, mĕn-dăn'yă,) ISLANDS, (Fr. *Les Marquises*, lā mar'keez',) a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S., and about lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nookahéeva. 70 miles in circuit. Estimated population of the group, from 15,000 to 20,000. The coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls. The surface is mountainous, but in the interior the soil is fertile, producing pulse, cocoa-nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants are stated to be superior in bodily endowments to those of many other island groups in the Pacific, but also less civilized: they exchange live stock and vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, and tobacco. Resolution Bay in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis in Roapoa, are the best harbors in these islands. The Marquesas were discovered in 1595, by Alonzo Mendaña de Neyra. They were subsequently visited and described by Cook and the Forsters, in 1774, when Hood's Island was added to the group. In 1791 three more were discovered by Captain Ingraham, an American navigator, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842, they acknowledged the sovereignty of France.

MARQUETTE, mar'kĕtt', an unorganized county of Michigan, in the W. part of the Upper Peninsula, contains about 3600 square miles. It is intersected by the Michigamig River. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine. The underlying rocks are granite and limestone. Extensive beds of iron are found in the county. The census of 1860 furnishes only the population, which was 136.

MARQUETTE, a county near the centre of Wisconsin, contains 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Neenah or Fox River, and contains several small lakes. The surface is partly occupied by prairies; the soil is good. The principal rock is sandstone. Organized in 1844. Capital, Marquette. Named in honor of M. Marquette, one of the first explorers of this region. Pop. 8641.

MARQUETTE, a village of La Salle co., Indiana, on Little Indian Creek.

MARQUETTE, a post-township in the S. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 246.

MARQUETTE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marquette co., Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Puckawa Lake, an expansion of Neenah River, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

MARQUINA, mar-kee'nă, a small town of Spain, province of Biscay, 15 miles E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1132.

MARQUISE, mar'keez', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles N.N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 2709.

MARR, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARR, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

MARR, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1319.

MARRABOO, MARRABOU or MARRABU, mar-ră-boo', a walled town of West Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 120 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

MARRADI, mar-ră'dee, a village of Tuscany, N. of the Apennines. 28 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 1300.

MARRAH, mar'ră, a town of Syria, pashalic and 28 miles N.N.E. of Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.

MARRAH, a town of Syria, pashalic and 43 miles S.E. of Aleppo.

MARRATXI, mar-ră'tshee, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, 5 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1636.

MAR'RICK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MAR'RIOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

MAR'ROS, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MAR'ROWBONE, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MARROWBONE, a post-office, Cumberland co., Kentucky.

MARRUBIO, mar-roo'be-o, a village on the island of Sardinia, near the shores of the large lagoon of Sassa. P. 1016.

MARRUECO and MARRUECOS. See MOROCCO.

MARRUM, mă'rŭm, or MERRUM, mĕ'rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 9 miles N. of Leeuwarden. P. 935.

MARS, a post-office of Bibb co., Alabama.

MARSAC, mar'săk', a town of France, department of Puy-le-Dôme, 37 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 2121.

MARSAGLIA, mar-săl'yă, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, E.N.E. of Mondovì. The French, in 1693, here defeated the Savoyards, and took their duke, Vittorio Amedeo II., prisoner. Pop. 952.

MARSAL, mar'săl', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 5 miles E.S.E. of Château-Salins, formerly fortified.

MARSALA, mar-ăl'lă, (anc. *Lilybæum*,) a fortified seaport city of Sicily, on its W. coast, intendency and 16 miles S.S.W. of Trapani. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, large cavalry barracks, an old castle, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria, to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; and the new port, about 1 mile S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels. The principal importance of Marsala is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century, and in which many English houses are now engaged. The district is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which two-thirds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda, in small quantities. Marsala, under the name of Lilybæum, was the chief fortress of the Carthaginians, in Sicily, and figures much in the wars between them and the Romans. Pop. 21,660.

MARSAN, LE, leh mar'sŏn', a district of France, which formed the E. part of La Chalosse, and belonged to the former province of Gascony. It now forms part of the department of Landes.

MARSBERG, mars'bĕrg, OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der, (the latter is called also STADTBERGE, stăt'berg-eh,) two contiguous towns of Prussian Westphalia, 33 miles E. of Arnsberg. United pop. 3448.

MARS BLUFF, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

MARSCHENDORF, mar'shen-dorf', (Bohemian *Maressow*, mă-rĕs-sov',) a village of Bohemia, circle and 33 miles N. of Königgrätz, in a valley on the Aupa. Pop. 1248.

MARSCIANO, mar-shă'no, a small town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 14 miles S.W. of Perugia. Pop. 2400.

MARS'DEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARSDEN, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MARSDEN, LITTLE, a township and parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

MARS-DIEP, mars de-ĕp', a strait in Holland, separating the island of Texel from the main land, 2 miles across, and the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuyder-Zee. The town of Helder is on its S. shore.

MARSEILLAN, mar'să'yŏn', a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 15 miles E. of Béziers, on the lagoon of Thau, where it has a small haven; near it are salt pans. Pop. 3534.

MARSEILLES, mar-săz, (Fr. *Marseille*, mar'săl' or mar'să'ye; It. *Massiglia*, măs-seel'yă; Sp. *Marsella*, mar-sĕl'yă; L. *Massilia*; Gr. Μασσαλία, *Massalia*,) a famous city of France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, and the most important seaport of the empire, is situated at the head of a finely-sheltered bay on the N.E. side of the Gulf of Lyons, formed by the Mediterranean, about 200 miles S. by E. of Lyons, and 420 miles S.S.E. of Paris; lat. (observatory) 43° 17′ 48″ N., lon. 5° 22′ 15″ E. The city is built on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance, leaving the view open to the sea. It is divided into the old town on the W., and the new town on the E. The site of the former is very uneven; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses which line them are of great height. The new town, on the opposite side, is traversed from N. to S. by a long and splendid thoroughfare, commencing at the Aix gate, and terminating at the Place Castellane. Almost all the other streets are spacious, and lined with handsome houses. Between the old and new towns is a street, or promenade, called the Grand Cours, planted with a double row of trees, adorned with fine fountains, and bordered with many elegant mansions. Marseilles is not rich in public edifices. The most deserving of notice are the Church of La Major, the oldest in the town, and supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana; the Church of St. Victor, also of great antiquity, and originally consisting of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians were accustomed to meet in secret for worship, and to bury the bodies of their martyrs; the lofty belfry, all that the revolution of 1793 has allowed to remain of the once beautiful Gothic Church of the Accoules; the Church of Chartreux, situated without the town, but unquestionably the finest of which it can boast; the Hotel de Ville, a heavy building, overloaded with tasteless ornaments; the Prefecture, a large edifice, surrounded by a well-laid-out garden; the Museum, Observatory, Library, and two theatres. Notice is also due to the triumphal arch, on the side of Aix, and the spacious and well-constructed quays, with their commodious warehouses. There is a beautiful fountain in the Place Royal, and many others in different parts of the town. The supply of water derived from these has recently been increased by the construction of an aqueduct connecting with the Durance.

Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first jurisdiction, a Court and Chamber of Commerce, an Exchange, a Royal Naval Observatory, a Maritime Syndicate, a Mint, an Academy of Sciences Belles-lettres and Arts, an Athenæum, a Royal Medical Society, a Society of Pharmacy, a Statistical Society, an Agricultural Society, a first-class School of Hydrography, a Royal College, with a library of 45,000 volumes, a secondary School of Medicine, a Special School of Design, a Special School of Industry and Commerce, a Special School of Music, a Diocesan Seminary, a Deaf and Dumb Institute, a Cabinet of History, an extensive Public Library, a Museum of Paintings and Antiquities, with perhaps the largest collection in France after those of Paris, and a Royal Botanic Garden, one of the finest in the empire. It has also numerous benevolent institutions, and its Lazaretto is the largest in the world.

The manufactures of Marseilles are various and extensive. The principal articles produced are soap, soda, and other chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, tobacco, olive oil, and liquors; besides which there are also tanneries, and sugar, sulphur and salt refineries.

The harbor is one of the finest in France. It is perfectly secure in all weathers, and possesses anchorage for 1200 vessels in from 18 to 24 feet of water. It is strongly defended by two forts, viz., the Tower of St. John, on the N., and the Fort of St. Nicolas, on the S. Near this fort a new wet-dock, called Port de la Joliette, measuring 500 yards by 400, has recently been formed. With respect to the amount of tonnage owned, Marseilles holds the first rank in the empire. Its foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port in France, and its coast trade is only surpassed by that of Bordeaux. The number of trips made by vessels employed in the coast trade, in 1852, was 3514. The total amount of merchandise received coastwise at the 242 ports of France during the year, is represented by 2,544,785 tons, of which 272,135 tons were landed at Bordeaux, 188,717 at Marseilles, and 154,577 at Cette. The receipts at the custom-house of Marseilles in 1848 amounted to $4,514,082, and in 1849 to $5,814,850. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the south, in cork and anchovies, has flourished for 24 centuries, and extends to all parts of the world.

Marseilles is the great point of debarkation of passengers for the various ports on the Mediterranean. It communicates by regular lines of steam-packets with Ajaccio and Bastia in Corsica, with Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples in Italy, with Messina in Sicily, with Malta, Alexandria, Beyroot, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Athens; also with Algeria through three separate lines, one to Algiers, passage in 45 hours, another to Stora, passage 55 hours, and the third to Oran, passage 65 hours; besides which it has regular steam communication with Barcelona, Valencia, Almeria, Malaga, and Cadiz, in Spain. Railways connect Marseilles with Avignon, Alais, Montpellier, and Cette, besides which a great route is in progress, by which, when completed, railway communication will be opened through the heart of the empire, from the Mediterranean to the English Channel.

Marseilles, founded by the Phœnicians, about 600 B.C., served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. Its progress for centuries was rapid, and almost without interruption. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved for a time its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Having taken the part of Pompey in the great contest for supremacy between him and Cæsar, it was besieged by the latter, and, being taken, was deprived of all its peculiar privileges. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who completely destroyed all the ancient monuments which previous barbarians had spared. In the 10th century it fell under the dominion of the Counts of Provence, and continued for some centuries after to follow the fortunes of that house. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague, in 1720. It was the birth-place of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. Pop. in 1852, 192,527.—Adj. and inhab. MARSEILLAIS, or MARSEILLOIS, mar`sâl`yâ', or mar`sâ`yâ'; feminine, MARSEILLAISE, mar`sâl`yâz'; and MASSILIAN, mas-sil'e-an, when the ancient town is referred to.

MARSEILLES, mar-sailz', a thriving post-village and township of Wyandot co., Ohio, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. over 300; of the township, 538.

MARSEILLES, a post-village of Noble co., Indiana, 136 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

MARSEILLES, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois River and Canal, 76 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

MARSELLA, a city of France. See MARSEILLES.

MARSH, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MARSH CHAP'EL, parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARSH GIB'BON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MAR'SHALL, a county in the W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio, has an area of about 230 square miles. The Ohio River washes its W. border, and Fishing and Grave Creeks flow through the county. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been opened through this county. Stone-coal and water-power are abundant. Formed in 1835, and named in honor of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. 10,138, of whom 10,089 were free, and 49 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 677 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee River, (navigable by steamboats,) and Paint Rock River flows along its N.W. border. The surface is traversed by mountain ridges connected with the Appalachian system. The soil is generally fertile. The plank-road extending from Wetumpka to the Tennessee River has its northern terminus in this county. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 8846, of whom 7978 were free, and 868 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is watered by the Tallahatchie, Tippah, and Coldwater Rivers. The surface is finely diversified by gentle undulations. The soil is fertile. In 1850 this county produced 32,775 bales of cotton, 1,236,006 bushels of corn, and 147,232 of oats; greater quantities of each than were produced by any other county in the state. Marshall county was comprised in the territory of the Chickasaw Indians. It was transferred from aboriginal hands, and organized in 1836, and is now the most populous, and among the most wealthy of the state. Capital, Holly Springs. Pop. 29,683, of whom 14,272 were free, and 15,417 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the S. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is diversified by hills or undulations of moderate height; the soil is mostly fertile. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. 15,510, of whom 11,982 were free, and 3634 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, contains about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee River, and drained by Clarke's River. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Organized in 1841. Capital, Benton. Pop. 5269, of whom 5020 were free, and 249 slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the Yellow and Tippecanoe Rivers. The surface is generally level. About half of the county is timbered land, and the remainder is occupied by barrens and prairies. The soil of the prairies and timbered land is extremely productive. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the county. Organized in 1836. Capital Plymouth. Pop. 5348.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, (navigable by steamboats,) and also drained by Sand and Crow Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairie and timber. The soil is fertile. Stone-coal is found. Capital, Lacon. Pop. 6130.

MARSHALL, a new county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by Iowa River, flowing S.E., and also drained by Timber Creek. The land is productive, and is said to be finely timbered with oak, ash, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. Indian corn and butter are the staples. In 1850, Marshall county produced 12,410 bushels of corn, and 4230 pounds of butter. Stone-coal is found in the county. Pop. 338.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, on the Chenango Canal, 12 miles S.W. of Utica. Pop. 2115.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Madison co., North Carolina, on the French Broad River, 250 miles W. of Raleigh.

MARSHALL, a small village of Marshall co., Alabama.

MARSHALL, a thriving post-village, capital of Harrison co., Texas, about 250 miles N. by E. of Galveston. It contains, besides the county buildings, a college and several hotels. Three newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile, and rather thickly settled.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1187.

MARSHALL, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 68 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MARSHALL, a post-village and township, capital of Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Central Railroad, 48 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 110 miles W. of Detroit. It has a pleasant situation, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the peninsula. It contains Marshall College, 2 newspaper offices, several churches, 1 woollen factory, and 4 flouring-mills. Pop. in 1853, about 2500; of the township in 1850, 2822.

MARSHALL, a small post-village and township of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, about 130 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It was formerly the county seat. Pop. 1341.

MARSHALL, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 2243.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Missouri, 87 miles N.W. of Jefferson City, contains a court-house church, and a few stores.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

MARSHALL COLLEGE. See MERCERSBURG, Pa.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 173° 30′ E.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

MARSHALL'S FERRY, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

MARSHALL'S POINT, at the E. entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln co., Maine. On it is a fixed light, 30 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 50′ N., lon. 69° 9′ 30″ W.

MAR/SHALLSVILLE, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-village in Macon co., Georgia, on the South-West Railroad, 70 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 100 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MAR/SHALLTON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles W. of Philadelphia.

MARSHALL TURNPIKE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

MAR/SHALLVILLE or CUM/BERLAND WORKS, a village in Maurice River township, Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Tuckahoe Creek, contains some extensive glass works, and upwards of 40 dwellings.

MARSH/AM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MAR/SHAPEE or MARSH/PEE DISTRICT, an ancient Indian settlement of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 48 miles S.E. of Plymouth.

MARSH/BOG, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 10 miles S.E. of Freehold.

MARSH CREEK, of Adams co., Pennsylvania, is a branch of the Monocacy River.

MARSH CREEK, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

MARSH/FIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles E. of Bristol. Pop. 1648. The town, consisting of one street, nearly 1 mile in length, has a considerable trade in malt.

MARSHFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MARSH/FIELD, a post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, on Onion River, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1102.

MARSHFIELD, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay, 28 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. The farm and country residence of the late Daniel Webster is in the S. part, about 12 miles N. of Plymouth. Marshfield has manufactories of machinery, and is the seat of the Douglas Manufacturing Company, for making cotton sheetings, &c. Pop. 1837.

MARSHFIELD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

MARS HILL, of Aroostook co., Maine, about 1 mile W. of the New Brunswick boundary line. It is an isolated eminence with 2 peaks, one 1506 feet, and the other 1363 feet above the level of St. John's River.

MARS HILL, a small village of Clarke co., Georgia.

MARSH ISLAND, at the entrance to Vermilion Bay, Louisiana. At its W. end is a revolving light, elevated 80 feet.

MARSHLAND, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

MARSH'S LANDING, a post-office of Contra Costa co., California.

MARSHVILLE, a village in Hermon township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Elm Creek, about 25 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg, with which it is connected by a plank-road.

MARSHWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MARSHY HOPE, a small river, rises in Kent co., Delaware, and enters the Nanticoke on the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties of Maryland.

MARSICO NUOVO, mar/se-ko noo-o′vo, an episcopal city of Naples, province of Basilicata, 18 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 7400.

MARSICO VETERE, mar/se-ko vĕt/ā-rā, (anc. *Abellinum Marsicum*,) a town of Naples, 4 miles E.S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3000.

MARSIGLIANA, mar-seel-yä/nä, a village of Tuscany, province and 19 miles S.E. of Grossetto, on the Albegna. Pop. 2000.

MARSILLARGUES, mar′see′yargʼ, a town of France, department of Hérault, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. 3549.

MARSIVAN, mar′se-vänʼ, or MARSOVAN, mar′so-vänʼ, a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 24 miles W.N.W. of Amasia, in a wide undulating plain. It is stated to comprise 5000 houses, of which 1000 are inhabited by Armenians, and it has many mosques and fountains, and some manufactories of cotton stuffs.

MARSK, two parishes of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MARSTAL, mars′tälʼ, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the E. coast of the island of Æroe, in the Baltic. Pop. 2100.

MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MARSTON BIGOTT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MARSTON ON DOVE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MARSTON FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MARSTON LONG, a parish of England, co. of York.

MARSTON MAG/NA, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MARSTON MAI/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MARSTON MONTGOM/ERY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MARSTON MOORS, a locality of England, in Yorkshire, memorable for the defeat of the forces of King Charles I., in 1644.

MARSTON MORE/TAINE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MARSTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MARS/TON PRI/ORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MARS/TON SICCA, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MARS/TON'S MILLS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

MARS/TON ST. LAW/RENCE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MARS/TON TRUS/SEL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAR/STOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MARSTRAND, mar/strând, a seaport town of West Sweden, len and 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, on an island in the Cattegat. Pop. 1200. It has a harbor defended by 2 forts, and a bomb-proof castle.

MARS/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MARTA, mar/tä, a small river of the Papal States, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean; total course about 30 miles.

MARTABAN, mar′ta-banʼ, a frontier town of the Burmese dominions, capital of a province, on the Salwin River, near its mouth, 10 miles N.W. of Maulmain. Lat. 16° 32′ N., lon. 97° 35′ E. It stands on a declivity, and is enclosed by a stockade, built of wood. It has several conspicuous temples, and beside the river is a battery of masonry; but Maulmain has succeeded to most of its former commerce. Martaban was captured by the British in 1824, and again in 1852.

MARTABAN, GULF OF, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and 17° N., and lon. 94° and 98° E., having N. the Burmese dominions, and E. the British Tenasserim provinces. It receives the Irrawaddy, Sotang, and Salwin Rivers; and on its E. coast is the town of Amherst.

MARTANA, mar-tä′nä, a small island of Italy, in the N.W. part of Lake Bolsena, Papal States, memorable as the scene of the imprisonment and murder of Amalasontha, Queen of the Goths, only daughter of Theodoric, and niece of Clovis. She was strangled in 535, by the order or connivance of her cousin Theodatus, with whom she had shared her kingdom.

MARTANO, mar-tä/no, a town of South Italy, Naples, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 2500.

MARTEE-KHAN-KA-TANDA, mar/tee′kän-kä-tän/dä, a town of Sinde, near the Indus, 26 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor. It has a brisk trade with Joodpoor, chiefly in cottons, to the amount of 4000*l.*, and other articles of the value of 6000*l.*, annually.

MARTEL, mar′tělʼ, (L. '*Martellum*,) a town of France, department of Lot, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 3150.

MARTFELD, mart/fĕltʼ, a village of Hanover, Unterhoya, bailwick of Hoya. Pop. 1136.

MAR/THA FUR/NACE, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Bald Eagle Valley, 200 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

MARTHALEN, mar′tä/len, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.N.E. of Zurich, near the Rhine. P. 1140.

MARTHAM, mart/ham, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MAR/THA'S, or MAR/THA'S FUR/NACE, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, 5 miles from the Ohio River.

MAR/THASVILLE, a post-village in Warren co., Missouri, near the Missouri River, 65 miles E. by N. of Jefferson City.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island lying off the S.E. coast of Massachusetts, and separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound, which is from 3½ to 7 miles wide. It is 21 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 miles in breadth. It forms a part of Duke's county, Massachusetts, which see.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

MARTHOD, mar-todʼ, a village of the Sardinian States, Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Albert-Ville. Pop. 1307.

MARTHON, mar′tônʼ, a town of France, department of Charente, 14 miles E.S.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 624. It has remains of fortifications, and manufactories of woollens, iron-mines in its vicinity, and 12 annual fairs.

MARTH, VOROS, (Vŏrŏs,) vō′rŏshʼ maat, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya. Pop. 1597.

MAR/TIC, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 3099.

MAR/TICVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. of Lancaster.

MARTIGNANO, mar′teen′yä/no, a village of Austrian Italy, 19 miles E.S.E. of Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 1450.

MARTIGNANO, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 9 miles S.S.E. of Lecce.

MARTIGNÉ-BRIAND, mar′teen′yä/bree′ŏnʼ, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Saumur. Pop. in 1852, 2124.

MARTIGNÉ-FERCHAUD, mar′teen′yä/-fĕa-shōʼ, a village

of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Vitré. Pop. in 1852, 3793.

MARTIGNY LA VILLE, mar'teen'yee' lá veel, (anc. *Octodurus?* Ger. *Martinach*, mar'te-nâk',) a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 17 miles W.S.W. of Sion, on the right bank of the Dranec. Pop. 1000.

MARTIGNY-LE-BOURG, mar'teen'yee' leh boor, a market-town of Switzerland, half a mile S. of Martigny. P. 2457.

MARTIGUES, mar'teeg', (L. *Maritima Colonia Antiliorum*,) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 miles S.W. of Aix, near the Etang de Berre. Pop. in 1852, 8520. It has extensive fisheries in the lake, and boat-building.

MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MARTIN, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARTIN, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 430 square miles. The Roanoke forms the entire N. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. The Roanoke River is navigable for large boats on the border of the county, and large quantities of lumber (pine and cedar) are exported by this means. Formed in 1774, and named in honor of Josiah Martin, then governor of the colony. Capital, Williamston. Pop. 8307; of whom 4940 were free, and 3367 slaves.

MARTIN, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of 340 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of White River, and by Lick Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil contains a large proportion of clay. A railroad is projected through the county, from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Stone-coal, iron ore, and grit or hard sandstone are abundant. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of the late Major Martin, of Kentucky. Capital, Dover Hill. Pop. 5341.

MARTIN, a post-township in the E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 329.

MARTINA, mar-tee'ná, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 19 miles N.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 4000.

MARTINACH, a town of Switzerland. See MARTIGNY.

MARTINCZE, mar-tin'sá, a village of Austria, Slavonia, about 22 miles E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3106.

MARTINDALE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

MARTINDALE DEPOT, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 35 miles S. by E. of Albany.

MARTINDALE'S CREEK, of Indiana, enters the White-water River near Milton, Wayne co.

MARTINENGO, mar-te-nên'go, a walled town of Austrian Italy, province and 10 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4093.

MARTINET'TA, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Pop. 243.

MARTINEZ, mar-tee'nêz, a post-town of California, situated in the N. part of Contra Costa co., of which it is the capital, is separated from Benicia by the strait connecting Suisoun and San Pablo Bays.

MARTINHOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARTIN HUS/SINGTREE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MARTINIANA, mar-te-ne-á'ná, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 6 miles W. of Saluzzo, on the Po. P. 1680.

MARTINICO, one of the West Indies. See MARTINIQUE.

MARTIN/ICUS ISLAND, S. of Penobscot Bay, Maine: on it are two fixed lights, 40 feet from each other, and 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 46′ 30″ N., lon. 68° 49′ W.

MARTINIQUE, mar'tin-eek', called by the natives MADIANA, má-de-á'ná, (Sp. *Martinico*, mar-te-nee'ko,) one of the French West India Islands, Windward group. Its loftiest summit, Mount Pelée, 4450 feet high, is in lat. 14° 48′ N., lon. 61° 10′ W.; 30 miles S. by W. of Dominica, and 20 miles N. of St. Lucia. It is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 45 miles long, and 10 miles to 15 miles broad; area, 380 square miles. There are six extinct volcanoes on the island; one of the craters is of large dimensions. Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior, rise to a great elevation, and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks, occur broad irregular valleys of great fertility. About two-fifths of the island is under cultivation. The mountain slopes are in most parts covered with primeval forests. Numerous streams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, but a few are navigable for boats for a short distance from their mouths. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The quantity of sugar exported in 1850 was 279,757 cwt.; in 1851, 387,289 cwt.; and in 1852, 310,939 cwt.

It has several good harbors, the best of which is Port Royal on the S.W. side. The principal town is St. Pierre, on the N.W. side of the island. The administration of Martinique is under a governor and a privy council of 7 members, aided by a colonial council, composed of 30 members. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled by the French, who eventually extinguished the aboriginal race. It was subsequently taken by the British, in 1794, and restored in 1802. It was again taken by the British in 1809, and restored a second time to France, at the close of the war in 1814. Pop. 121,478.

MARTINO, mar-tee'no, a village of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 170 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 2000.

MARTIN'S, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MARTINSBERG, mar'tins-bêrg', (Hun. *Szent Martony*, sênt mâr'ton',) a market-town of West Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. of Raab, with an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Stephen I. of Hungary. Pop. 1893.

MARTINSBERG, Transylvania. See MARTONHEGY.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village and township, capital of Lewis co., New York, about 130 miles N.W. of Albany. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactories of wool and flour. Pop. estimated at 700; of the township, in 1850, 2677.

MARTINSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Blair co., Pennsylvania, is situated in Morrison's Cove, a rich valley among the Alleghany Mountains, 112 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MARTINSBURG, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Butler.

MARTINSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Berkley co., Virginia, on Tuscarora Creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 180 miles N. of Richmond. It is situated in a fertile and elevated region, a few miles W. of the Blue Ridge. It has an active trade, and is an important station on the railroad, containing the machine shops and engine-houses of the company. The abundant water-power furnished by the creek is employed in the manufacturing of flour, iron, &c. The town contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, 2 newspaper offices, and an almshouse. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains an academy and several churches.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, 12 miles S.S.E. of Salem.

MARTINSBURG, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Ripley co., Missouri, 190 miles S.E. by S. of Jefferson City.

MARTIN'S CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

MARTIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

MARTIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

MARTIN'S FERRY, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

MARTIN'S FORK, a post-office of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MARTIN'S HILL, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

MARTIN'S LANDING, a small village of Cole co., Missouri.

MARTIN'S LIMEKILNS, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

MARTIN'S STORE, a post-office of Macon co., Georgia, on the South-Western Railroad, about 50 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

MARTINSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village in Wheatfield township, Niagara co., New York, on the N. branch of Tonawanda Creek, about 15 miles N. of Buffalo. It contains 2 stores, a steam saw-mill, and a tavern. Pop. about 600.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 115 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. The post-office is named Martin's Creek.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Virginia, on a branch of the Dan River, 207 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles above Wheeling. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Wilmington.

MARTINSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Washington township, and capital of Morgan co., Indiana, 1 mile E. of the W. fork of White River, and 31 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. A large amount of produce is bought at this place, and shipped by the river during high water. This village is the western terminus of a railroad which connects with the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad at Franklin. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National Road, 84 miles E. by N. of Vandalia.

MARTINTOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengarry, 75 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 13 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores. Pop. about 300.

MARTIN VAS ISLANDS, a cluster of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of South America.

MARTIRANO, mar-te-rá'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. 2106.

MARTIRES, Los, loce mar'te-rés, three small low islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about lat. 7° 34′ N., lon. 149° 29′ E.

MARTIRIOS, mar-tee'ree-oce, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between the Velhas and the Paraupeba. The inhabitants cultivate millet, haricots, rice, and sugar-cane, and make brandy. Pop. 7000.

MARTIS, mar'tees', a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 1310.

MARTIZAY, mar'tee'zè', a market-town of France, department of Indre, arrondissement of Le Blanc. Pop. 1932.

MARTLESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MARTLETWY, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MARTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MARTOCK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 6¼ miles W.N.W. of Yeovil. P. 3025.

MARTOLA MARIAM, mar-to'lâ mâ're-âm', a town of Abyssinia, state of Ambara, on a hill, lat. 10° 51′ N., lon. 37° 48′ E., and having remains of a fine church.

MARTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MARTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MARTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5½ miles N. of Stokesley. Captain Cook, the famous navigator, was born here in 1728.

MARTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

MARTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MARTON, LOWE, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

MARTON WITH GRAFTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MARTON WITH MOXBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MARTONHEGY, mŏr'ton'hĕdjĭ', or MARTINSBERG, mar'tins-bĕrg', a village of Austria, Transylvania, about 12 miles from Szombath. Pop. 1117.

MARTONVASAR, mŏr'ton'vŏh'sar', a market-town of Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Buda. Pop. 1394.

MARTONYOS, mŏr'ton'yosh', a village of Hungary, 16 miles S.W. of Szegedin, on the Theiss. Pop. 4153.

MARTOREL, mar-to-rĕl', a town of Spain, Catalonia, 12 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge and triumphal arch of Roman construction. Pop. 3106.

MARTOS, mar'toce, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Jaen. It is indifferently built; has two squares, crooked, steep, and unpaved streets; three fine churches, some chapels, two convents, a handsome town-house, prison, hospital, several schools, an orphan asylum, small theatre, and, at some distance S. of the town, two bathing establishments, the waters of which contain sulphur, magnesia, alum, &c. Linen, pottery ware, hats, and oil, are made. Pop. 11,092.

MARTRES, mart'r, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 24 miles S.W. of Muret. Pop. 1550.

MARTRES DE VEYRE, mar'tr dĕh vâr, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1929.

MARTVILLE, a post-village of Sterling township, Cayuga co., New York, 175 miles W. by N. of Albany.

MARUA, mâ-roo'â, MAURUA, môw-roo'â, or MAUPITI, môw-pee'tee, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 16° 26′ S., lon. 152° 12′ W.

MARUM, mâ'rŭm, a village of Holland, province and 12 miles S.W. of Groningen. Pop. 794.

MARUTEA. See LORD HOOD'S ISLAND.

MARVAO, (Marvão,) mar-vŏwn', a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alem-tejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 miles N.E. of Portalegre, with a citadel and extensive cisterns. Pop. 1800.

MARVAO, mar-vŏwn', a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the Marvao, 150 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

MARVEJOLS, mar'veh-zhol', (L. *Marilogium*,) a town of France, department of Lozère, on the right branch of the Coulagnes, 10 miles W.N.W. of Mende. Pop. in 1852, 4386.

MARVEL, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, 150 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

MARVILLE, mar'veel', a village of France, department of Meuse, 6 miles S.E. of Montmedy, with 1263 inhabitants.

MARVIN, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 280 miles W. by S. of Albany.

MARVIN, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

MARVINS, a village in Adair co., Iowa, 170 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

MARVIN'S MILL, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

MARWAR, a state of Hindostan. See JOODPOOR.

MARWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

MARYAMPOL, mâ-re-âm'pol, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dneister, 11 miles N.E. of Stanislawow.

MARY ANN, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 999.

MARY ANN FURNACE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough and town of Ireland, Leinster, capital of Queen's co., with a station on the Great South and West Railway, 53¾ miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3633.

MARYBURGH, mâ're-bŭr'rŭh, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, immediately S.W. of Fort William. It has a large herring fishery. Two miles distant is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Banquo, progenitor of the royal house of Stuart.

MARYCULTER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the S. bank of the Dee, 8 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. It has a Roman Catholic college for divinity students.

MARYHILL, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 miles N.W. of Glasgow, on the banks of the Kelvin, here crossed by the Forth and Clyde Canal. It contains two print works, bleach and glass works, an iron-foundry, spinning-mill, and boat-building yards. Pop. 2552.

MARYKIRK or ABERLUTHNET, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

MARYLAND, mâ're-land, one of the thirteen original states of the American confederacy, and the most southern of the Middle States, is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, and S.S.W. and W. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac River. It lies between 38° and 39° 44′ N. lat., and between 75° 19′ and 79° 29′ W. lon. Maryland is very irregular in outline, occupying an extent of about 190 miles on its northern boundary, which contracts on its W. side till at its southern limits it has scarcely half that extent, even including Chesapeake Bay. Its greatest breadth, in a N. and S. direction, is about 120 miles. This state is divided by Chesapeake Bay into two portions, called the Eastern and Western Shore; the two divisions, exclusive of the bay, including an area of about 9356 square miles, or 5,987,840 acres, of which 2,797,905 were improved land in 1850. The Western Shore is about double the area of the Eastern. About 60 square miles of the original territory of Maryland have been taken off by its grant of the District of Columbia to the government of the United States.

Face of the Country.—The surface on both shores of Chesapeake Bay is level, and the soil sandy. A range of hills enters the state where the N. boundary strikes the Susquehanna, and extends in a S.W. direction to the Potomac River, which it intersects about 10 miles above Washington City. This ridge divides the alluvial from the mountainous portion of the state. The mountainous district occupies the strip of territory (not more than 4 miles wide in its narrowest part) in the N.W. of the state, between the Pennsylvania line and the Potomac River. This section is crossed by different ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, bearing different local names, such as South-East Mountain, Sugar-Loaf Mountain, Catoctin, Blue Ridge, Kittatinny, Rugged Mountain, and Will's Mountain. None of these are of any great elevation. A belt of primary formation, composed of gneiss, mica slate, serpentine hornblende, limestone, clay slate, &c., forms the mountainous part of this district.

Minerals.—The N.W. part of this state is rich in bituminous coal and iron. The coal region, though only covering an area of 550 square miles, is very productive. The trade in this coal has received a double impetus recently by the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and from the increased demand for its use in steam-vessels. The sales of coal increased from 1706 tons, in 1842, to 638,980, in 1853. The extent of its iron resources will be best shown by the simple statement of the fact that there were 31 furnaces in Maryland in 1853, smelting 70,500 tons of iron; an increase of 27,000 tons over 1850. Copper mining is beginning to attract much attention in this state, and mines have been opened in Frederick and Carroll counties. Traces of nickel and cobalt are found in the Springfield Mine, and argentiferous galena in the Dolby Hide Mine. Cobalt has been found on the Patapsco. The capital engaged in copper mining in 1850, was $13,200. The other minerals are alum, porcelain-clay, lime, chrome, manganese, magnesia, barytes, marbles, marls, ochres, hones, and even gold. Lignites occur abundantly in Anne Arundel county, associated with iron pyrites and amber.

Rivers and Bays.—The Chesapeake Bay extends northward about 120 miles within this state, with a breadth varying from 7 to 20 miles. It is navigable for large vessels throughout its whole extent, and receives the large and navigable river Potomac at the S. extremity of the state, besides the Patuxent and Patapsco from the W., the Susquehanna from the N., and the Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke from the E. All these rivers are more or less navigable for small ocean craft, and the Potomac for the largest class vessels to Alexandria. The bay abounds with fine fish, oysters, and terrapins. The waters of the bay back up in numerous inlets, and bring the means of cheap and easy transport almost to the very doors of the farmer, beside furnishing him with a cheap supply of a great variety of the finest fish. There are a number of islands in Chesapeake Bay, the principal of which are Kent Island, opposite the city of Annapolis, 12 miles long, and Tangier Island, farther south.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Maryland shares with Virginia the wild scenery at Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac bursts through the Blue Ridge, and which Mr. Jefferson declared worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness. The falls of the Potomac, about 14 miles above Georgetown, though of no great perpendicular height, are represented as being one of the most interesting cataracts in the United

States. The descent is about 80 feet in 1½ miles, from 30 to 40 feet of which are in one perpendicular pitch. It is not, however, the fall of water that constitutes the whole interest of the scene, which is very much heightened by the wild, perpendicular cliffs that shut in the river on the Virginia side.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Maryland occupies a position about equally removed from the extremes of the North and South as to temperature. Her contiguity to the ocean, and the fact of the Chesapeake Bay permeating her midst, give her the advantage of whatever mitigating effects large bodies of water may exert on climate. On the other hand, the lowlands on the borders of the Chesapeake Bay are subject to exhalations of miasmatic matter, which give rise to bilious fevers and fevers with ague in the autumn.

The soil of the Eastern Shore, and some of the counties on the Western, is a mixture of sand and clay, which, though not of the most fertile character, is easily improved, and, by the aid of manure, which it possesses at hand in its extensive beds of marl, well repays cultivation. Some of the valleys of the middle and northern counties are highly fertile. Maryland has formerly suffered from an injudicious system of agriculture, of constant cropping with but little manuring. This system is, however, happily passing away; emigrants from the North are taking up the lands worn out by the system referred to, and by means of guano, bone dust, marl, and other manures, are restoring the land to more than its pristine fertility. The soil receives improvement easily, is readily cultivated, and the farmers emigrating from the rougher soil of the North find their labors here much diminished. Maryland ranks third of the states of the Union in the absolute amount of tobacco produced; and, if we regard population, the second. The other great staples are wheat and Indian corn; besides which, large quantities of oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, hay, grass-seeds, Irish and sweet potatoes, pease, beans, fruits, butter, beeswax, honey, and wool, and some barley, wine, cheese, hops, hemp, silk, maple sugar, and molasses are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in Maryland 21,860 farms, occupying 2,797,905 acres of improved land, (about 130 acres to each farm,) producing 4,494,680 bushels of wheat; 226,014 of rye; 10,749,858 of Indian corn; 3,242,151 of oats; 12,816 of pease and beans; 764,930 of Irish potatoes; 208,993 of sweet potatoes; 103,671 of buckwheat; 17,778 of grass seeds; 2448 of flax-seed; 21,407,197 pounds of tobacco; 477,438 of wool; 3,806,160 of butter; 157,956 tons of hay; 1933 of hemp; 35,686 pounds of flax; 47,740 of maple sugar; 74,802 of beeswax and honey; live stock valued at $7,997,634; orchard products, $164,051; market products, $200,869; and slaughtered animals, $1,954,800.

Forest Trees.—Several varieties of oak, pine, chestnut, cedar, poplar, maple, fir, hickory, ash, beech, gum, birch, persimmon, sycamore, walnut, cypress, sassafras, locust, dogwood, magnolia, holly, elm, and cherry are the principal woods.

Manufactures.—Maryland has a large amount of capital invested in a great variety of manufactures. In 1850 there were 3863 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually; of these, 24 were cotton factories, employing $2,236,000 capital, and 1008 male and 2014 female hands, consuming raw material worth $1,165,579, and producing 27,883,923 yards of stuffs, and 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $2,120,504; 38 woollen factories, employing $244,000 capital, and 262 male and 100 female hands, consuming raw material worth $165,568, and producing 373,100 yards of stuffs, valued at $295,140; 51 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $2,559,750 capital, and 2699 male hands, consuming raw material worth $1,259,426, and producing 59,880 tons of castings, pig iron, &c., valued at $2,612,831; $247,100 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 76,900 bushels of barley, 168,100 of Indian corn, 54,300 of rye, 460 of oats, and 25 tons of hops, employing 126 hands, and producing 26,380 barrels of ale, and 787,400 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 116 tanneries, employing $628,900 capital, consuming $725,812 worth of raw material, and producing leather valued at $1,108,139. Homemade manufactures, valued at $111,828, were fabricated.

Internal Improvements.—Maryland was among the earliest of the United States to enter with zeal upon a system of internal improvements; and it is believed that a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first in America used for the purposes of ordinary travel and transport of goods. This state, as well as Pennsylvania, displayed more enterprise than caution in projecting her earlier works of intercommunication, and involved herself in a heavy debt, particularly for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for which, up to the year 1839, she had expended upwards of $7,000,000, and which has never been completed beyond Cumberland, (184 miles,) nor yielded a remunerating income in tolls. Maryland has loaned and expended more than $15,000,000 in aid of railroads and canals, which are now likely to become richly remunerative. She has already a sinking fund of $2,922,750, which will probably be multiplied rapidly by the increased productiveness of the completed works. Discoveries of new veins of coal in the Cumberland coal region, for which there is now a great demand for steamships and other purposes, together with the increased production of iron from the same region, cannot fail to add greatly to the income from the canal. In January, 1854, there were in Maryland 597 miles of railroad in operation, and 30 in course of construction. These roads connect Baltimore with Wheeling and Cincinnati, and various intermediate places, with Washington City, with Wilmington, in Delaware, with Harrisburg, York, and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, and with Annapolis, the state capital. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal opens an inland navigation to Philadelphia, and the Susquehanna Canal gives Baltimore a share in the trade of the interior of Pennsylvania, bringing to her the lumber of Southern New York. Hagerstown, in Maryland, is also connected with Chambersburg, Carlisle, and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania.

Commerce.—Maryland possesses great facilities both for foreign and internal commerce, having the Chesapeake Bay, navigable for the largest vessels, extending through the heart of her territory, and her south-western shore washed by the Potomac and the Susquehanna, floating a portion of the products of Southern New York and the interior of Pennsylvania to her commercial metropolis. Communicating with the great West by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; with Pennsylvania and the north east, by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and by several railroads, Maryland has every prospect of increasing her trade in a rapid ratio. The Cumberland coal, now much in demand for steamers, will add greatly to her coasting tonnage. The prime articles of foreign export are flour, wheat, pork, and tobacco. The imports of Maryland for the year 1852–3, amounted to $6,330,078, and her exports to $7,906,459; tonnage entered, 119,089; cleared, 143,596; owned in the state, 200,086; and number of vessels built, 122, with a tonnage of 16,901. Of the vessels built, 1 only was a steamer. See BALTIMORE.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, Maryland had 11 colleges, with 992 students and $101,714 income, of which only $1700 was from public funds; 907 public schools, with 33,254 pupils and $220,148 income, of which $67,273 was from public funds, and $88,663 from taxation; and 224 academies and other schools, with 10,677 pupils and $242,229 income, of which $7165 was from public funds, and $14,995 from endowments. Attending schools, as reported by families, 62,063. Free adults who could not read and write, 41,877, of whom 3451 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, there were in 1853, in Maryland, 5 colleges with 433 students, and 2 medical schools with 125 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 909 churches in Maryland in 1850, the Baptists owned 45, the Episcopalians 133, Friends 26, German Reformed 22, Lutherans 40, Methodists 479, Presbyterians 58, Roman Catholics 65, Free Church 6, and minor sects 37; giving one church to every 641 persons. Value of church property, $3,947,884.

Periodicals.—There were published in 1850, 6 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 54 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 3 monthly newspapers and magazine, with an annual aggregate circulation of 19,012,724.

Public Institutions.—The State Penitentiary, located at Baltimore, received a state appropriation in 1851 of $30,000. The number of convicts in this institution in December, 1852, was 305, of whom 54 were minors; but for the latter class a place of *correction* rather than punishment is about to be supplied, in a House of Refuge, now in course of construction, which will embrace the improvements suggested by institutions established in other states. The Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Baltimore, had 164 patients under care in the year 1852, of whom 101 were private patients, and 63 public. Of these, 34 were admitted during the year, 10 recovered, 18 were discharged, 3 improved, 16 unimproved, and 6 died. The expenditures for the year were $25,647.06. From the establishment of this institution, in the early part of the present century, up to this time, (1853,) it has received from the state $111,000, and from other sources $98,000. There were in Maryland in 1850, 17 public libraries with 54,750 volumes, 92 Sunday-school and school libraries, with 34,650 volumes, 10 college libraries with 33,792, and 5 church libraries with 1850 volumes.

Population.—Maryland was originally settled mostly by the English, but it partakes at present of much the same mixture of population that characterizes the United States generally. The number of inhabitants was 319,728 in 1790; 341,548 in 1800; 380,546 in 1810; 407,350 in 1820; 447,040 in 1830; 470,019 in 1840; 583,034 in 1850; of whom 211,187 were white males, 206,756 white females, 35,192 free colored males, 39,531 free colored females, 45,944 male slaves, and 44,424 female slaves. This population is divided into 87,381 families, occupying 81,708 dwellings. Representative population, 546,887. Of the white population, 399,396 were born in the state; 41,712 in other states of the Union; 3467 in

England; 19,557 in Ireland; 1353 in Scotland and Wales; 215 in British America; 28,936 in Germany; 507 in France; 1253 in other countries, and 462 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 10 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Population to square mile, 53. There occurred, in the year ending June 1, 1850, 9621 deaths, or about 17 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 4494 paupers, of whom 1093 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about $15 to each person. Of 261 deaf and dumb, 38 were free colored, and 26 slaves; of 323 blind, 83 were free colored, and 45 slaves; of 546 insane, 44 were free colored, and 25 slaves; and of 391 idiotic, 48 were free colored, and 68 slaves. Of the entire population in 1850, there were engaged in mining 313; in agriculture 69,851; in commerce 3249; in manufactures 21,325; in navigating the ocean 721; in internal navigation 1519; and in the learned professions 1647.

Counties.—Maryland is divided into 21 counties, viz., Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George, Queen Anne, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester. Capital, Annapolis.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns of Maryland are Baltimore, population in 1850, 169,054; Cumberland, 6073; Frederick, 6028; Hagerstown, 3879; Annapolis, 3011; and several other towns with populations varying from 1000 to 1500.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Maryland is elected by the people for four years, and has a salary of $3600 per annum, with the use of a furnished house. The Senate consists of 22 members, elected for four, and the House of Representatives of 74, elected for two years, both by the people. The state is divided into three districts, from which the governor must be chosen in rotation. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and convene on the first Wednesday in January. The judiciary consists, 1. Of a court of appeals, composed of four judges, elected from districts by popular vote for ten years, but each judge must retire at the age of 70. The governor and Senate designate one of the four as chief justice; 2. Of eight circuit courts, presided over by as many judges, each elected from a separate district, by popular vote, for ten years. The fifth circuit comprises the city of Baltimore, which has three courts, viz. a superior court, court of common pleas, and a criminal court. The judge of the latter is elected for six years; 3. Of an orphans' court in each county, and in the city of Baltimore, composed of three persons as judges, elected by popular vote for four years. Registers, sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace, and prosecuting attorneys are all elected by the people, for periods varying from two to six years. The judges of the court of appeals, and the Baltimore city courts, receive salaries of $2500, and the circuit judges $2000 per annum. The office of attorney-general has been abolished by the new constitution. No debt is to be contracted by the state for a greater sum than $100,000, or for a longer period than 15 years. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year, and in the county, town, or city where he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election, may vote. Maryland is entitled to 6 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 8 electoral votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property in 1850, was $202,563,568. The public debt in 1853, $15,356,224, including a contingent debt of $3,429,689, and a sinking fund of $2,922,750. School fund in 1853, $148,509; amount of productive property, $11,212,617; and, of at present unproductive property, $16,319,138; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $170,000. Receipts for 1853 amounted to $1,387,972, and expenditures to $1,193,569. The number of banking institutions in January, 1854, was 25, with an aggregate capital of $3,568,409, a circulation of $4,918,381, and $3,405,900 in coin.

History.—Maryland derived its name from Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., who granted to Lord Baltimore a charter for the territory now occupied by the present state of Maryland. Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, led the first colony, which settled at St. Mary's, in 1634. In 1649, to her lasting honor, Maryland passed an act granting religious toleration to all sects and creeds. In 1660, when Philip Calvert assumed the government, the colony had 12,000 inhabitants; eleven years afterwards they had increased to 20,000. In 1688, William III. assumed the government; which, however, was restored to the Calvert family twenty-seven years later. In 1694 and 1695, a disease prevailed among the stock, carrying off about 90,000 cattle and hogs. In 1753, the colony had 154,188 inhabitants. No conspicuous engagement took place in Maryland during the Revolutionary contest, but some of the sessions of the continental Congress were held at Annapolis, and there Washington resigned his command at the close of the war. During the war of 1812, however, her territory was twice invaded by the British, who were gallantly repulsed from North Point, near Baltimore, September 13, 1814; although they had gained a temporary triumph a few weeks before at Bladensburg. The constitution of Maryland underwent a radical change at the Revolution, and has been twice remodelled since, viz. in 1838 and 1851.

MARYLAND, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Otsego co. New York, about 65 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 2153.

MARYLAND LINE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

MARYLEBONE or ST. MARYLEBONE, a parliamentary borough and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of the metropolis, having E. the borough of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford Street forms its boundary. Pop. 287,465. The borough consists mostly of elegant streets, very regularly laid out, and inhabited by many wealthy private families; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's Theatre, Middlesex Hospital, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and several handsome churches. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to the House of Commons.

MARYPORT, a seaport town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, connected by railway, 26 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1851, 5698. It is well built; has yards for ship-building, some manufactures of cottons, and large exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. Registered shipping in 1849, 122 vessels; aggregate burden, 15,416 tons. The harbor dries at low water.

MARY'S CREEK, Texas, rises in Cook co., and flows south-eastward into Stewart's Fork, in Tarrant county.

MARY'S GARDEN, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MARYSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, near Staunton River, 115 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Charlotte co., Virginia, is situated near the railroad from Richmond to Danville, 100 miles S.W. of the former. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants.

MARYSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

MARYSVILLE, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MARYSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Blount co., Tennessee, 18 miles S. by W. of Knoxville, and about 8 miles S. of Holston River. It is the seat of the South-Western Theological Seminary, founded by the Presbyterians in 1821.

MARYSVILLE. See CLAYSVILLE.

MARYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Paris township, capital of Union co., Ohio, on Mill Creek, 30 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, at the intersection of two railroads, connecting it with Columbus, Springfield, Cincinnati, &c. Marysville contains a court-house, an academy, and several churches. Pop. 800.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Missouri, about 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, 40 miles N.W. by N. of Iowa City.

MARYSVILLE, a town of Kansas, on the California road and on the Big Blue River, 125 miles W. of Leavenworth.

MARYSVILLE, a flourishing city, capital of Yuba co., California, is situated on the N. bank of Yuba River, 1 mile above its junction with Feather River, and about 100 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and San Francisco; and the main road from Sacramento City passes through it. A daily newspaper is published here, and in 1852 the city had 4 churches. The town was commenced late in the fall of 1849. A city charter was granted February 5, 1851, and amended May 7, 1853. The population in 1854, according to the San Francisco Herald, was 9000.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River.

MARY-TAVY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MARYTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MARYVILLE, a post-village of Nodaway co., Missouri, 220 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

MARZAMENI, mard-zä-mä'nee, a small island off the S.E. coast of Sicily, 21 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse.

MARZANO, mard-zä'no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 24 miles E.N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1400.

MAS AGENAIS, Le, leh mäz ä'shеh-nä', a small town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 7 miles W.N.W. of Marmande. Pop. 1416.

MAS-A-FUERA, mäs-ä-fwä'rä, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chili, 110 miles W. of the island of Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2300 feet above the ocean. Lat. 33° 49' S., lon. 80° 54' 30" W. It is about 10 miles in circumference. The appellation *Mas-a-Fuera*, signifying "further out," [to sea,] was given to this island in contradistinction to JUAN FERNANDEZ, which was called *Mas-a-Tierra*, ("nearer the land.")

MASAMBEEK or MASAMBIK. See MOZAMBIQUE.

MASANASA, *mä-sä-nä'sä*, a village of Spain, province and about 4 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1915.

MASARDIS, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, intersected by Aroostook River.

MAS-A-TIERRA ISLAND. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

MASAYA, *mä-sä'yä*, a town of Central America, state and 40 miles N.W. of Nicaragua, at the foot of the volcano of Masaya.

MASBATE, *mäs-bä'tä*, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Length, from E. to W., about 70 miles, average breadth 20 miles. Here are the ports of Barreras and Catayugan.

MAS'BOROUGH, a village of England, with a station on the Midland Railway. See ROTHERHAM.

MASCAL, *mäs-käl'*, or MASCALLY, *mäs-käl'lee*, an island of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast, 42 miles S.S.E. of Islamabad.

MASCALI, *mäs-kä-lee*, a seaport town of Sicily, intendency and 18 miles N.N.E. of Catania, near the foot of Mount Ætna. Pop. 4000. It is decaying, while its outports, Giarre and Riposto, are rising in importance; but it has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. Mascali has some curious Saracenic and other antiquities.

MASCALUCIA, *mäs-kä-loo-chä*, a town of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Ætna. Pop. 2000. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

MASCARA, *mäs'kä'rä'*, or VICTORIA, a town of Algeria, province and 45 miles S.E. of Oran. Pop. in 1849, 4512, of whom 1716 were Europeans. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader; was taken and ruined by the French in 1835; afterwards ceded to Abd-el-Kader, and again occupied in 1841. It gave its name to the W. province of Algiers, called also TLEMECEN, and now ORAN.

MASCARENE (*mas-ka-reen'*) ISLES, a collective name of the islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodrigues, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

MASCAT, or MASCATE, in Arabia. See MUSCAT.

MAS'COMY RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into Mascomy Pond.

MASCOUTAH, *mas-koo'tah*, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 25 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It has 1 Methodist and 1 Catholic church, and a steam flouring-mill.

MAS DE AZIL, *mäs dä ä'zeel'*, a small town of France, department of Ariège, 12 miles W.S.W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1590.

MAS DE LAS MATAS, *mäs dä läs mä'täs*, a town of Spain, province of Teruel. Pop. 1809.

MASH'AM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 miles S.S.E. of Richmond. Pop. of the town, 1318.

MASH'APAUG', a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MASH'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MASHOW', *mä'shöw'*, or MASSAO, *mas'söw'*, a town of South Africa, Bechuana country, about 115 miles N.E. of Lattakoo. Pop. 10,000(?).

MASI, *mä'see*, a village of Austrian Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2220.

MASIO, *mä'se-o*, a village of the Sardinian States, 2 miles from Oviglio, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1898.

MASIUS MONS. See KARA DAGH.

MASKAT, Arabia. See MUSCAT.

MASK, LOUGH, *lŏH mask*, a lake of Ireland, cos. of Galway and Mayo, 11 miles S. of Castlebar, about 8 miles long.

MASKEGON, or MASKEGO, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing nearly southwestward, enters Lake Michigan in Ottawa county, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Grand Haven. Its whole length is estimated at 200 miles, and it is navigable 25 miles from its mouth. Fifty miles from its mouth it has a fall of 25 feet. Maskegon Lake, an expansion of the river, is 10 miles long, and is about half a mile from Lake Michigan.

MASKEGON or MUSKEGON, a post-township in the N.W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, intersected by Maskegon River. Pop. 434.

MASNOU, *mäs-noo'* (?), a village of Spain, on the Barcelona and Maters Railway, about 10 miles from Barcelona.

MA'SON, a county in the W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, has an area of 300 square miles. The Kanawha River flows through the middle of the county into the Ohio. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is productive. Timber and stone-coal are abundant. Salt springs of great value have lately been found near the Ohio River in this county, and several furnaces for preparing salt are now in operation. Formed in 1804, and named in honor of George Mason, a distinguished statesman of Virginia. Capital, Point Pleasant. Pop. 7539; of whom 6892 were free, and 647 slaves.

MASON, a county in the N.N.E. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio, contains 230 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the N., and it is intersected by the N. fork of the Licking, and also drained by Limestone and Lee's Creeks. A bold range of hills extends along the Ohio River, and the surface of the interior is finely diversified. The soil is calcareous, deep, and highly productive. The county is intersected by the Maysville and Danville Railroad, and by a turnpike leading to Lexington. Capital, Washington. Pop. 18,344; of whom 14,060 were free, and 4284 slaves.

MASON, formerly NOTIPESKAGO, an unorganized county in the W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Notipeskago River. The census of 1850 states the population at 93.

MASON, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. The Illinois and Sangamon Rivers form its boundaries on the N.W. and the S., and unite at its western extremity. The surface is generally level, and liable to submersion; the soil is very productive. Stone-coal is abundant. The Illinois River furnishes an easy access to the Northern and Southern markets. Capital, Havana. Pop. 5921.

MASON, a post-village and township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1626.

MASON, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

MASON, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1132.

MASON, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 90 miles S.W. of Columbus, contains a few stores, and 431 inhabitants.

MASON, a village of Branch co., Michigan, on the Coldwater River, 85 miles S.S.W. of Lansing, and 1½ miles from the Southern Railroad.

MASON, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 570.

MASON, a thriving post-village, capital of Ingham co., Michigan, 12 miles S.E. of Lansing. The Sycamore Creek, which passes through the village, affords water-power. Mason is the oldest village in the county, and was first settled about 1837. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

MASONE, *mä-so'nä*, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 3 miles from Campofreddo. Pop. 2027.

MASON GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 15 miles N.W. of Jackson.

MASON HALL, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MASON HALL, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee, 153 miles W. by N. of Nashville.

MASON'IC COLLEGE, of Marion co., Missouri, about 12 miles W. of Palmyra. It was founded in 1831 originally as a manual labor school, and it has still a large tract of land occupied as a farm. In 1852, it had 5 instructors, and 45 students.

MASON ISLAND, a small island of Ireland, co. of Galway, 14 miles S.R. of Clifden.

MASON RIVER, Illinois, a little stream which falls into the Illinois River, opposite to Morris, in Grundy co.

MASON'S POINT, a small post-village of Benton co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River.

MA'SONSVILLE, a village of Thompson township, Windham co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 37 miles N. by W. of Norwich.

MA'SONTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 194 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

MASON VILLAGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, at the terminus of the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 23 miles from Groton.

MA'SONVILLE, a post-village and township in the W. part of Delaware co., New York, about 95 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1550.

MASONVILLE, a post-village in Lauderdale co., Alabama, near the Tennessee River, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

MASONVILLE, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

MASOVIA, *mä-so'vee-ä*, the name of a former palatinate of Poland, since named the Province of Warsaw.

MAS'PETH, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

MASSA, *mäs'sä*, a walled town of Northern Italy, grand-duchy and 53 miles S.S.W. of Tuscany. Pop. 1400.

MAS'SAC, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, has an area of about 140 square miles. The surface is uneven and heavily timbered. Stone-coal and lead are found in the county, but not worked. Capital, Metropolis. Pop. 4092.

MASSAC, a village of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

MASSACHUSETTS, *mas'sa-chu'setts*, one of the original states of the American Confederacy, and one of the New England or Eastern States, is bounded on the N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° 10′ (including the islands) and 42° 53′ N. lat., and between 69° 50′ and 73° 30′ W. lon. It is very irregular in shape, the S.E. portion projecting into the ocean so as almost to enclose Cape Cod Bay. The greatest length of the state from E. to W. is about 145 miles, and it has in the longitude of Boston a breadth of about 90 miles, while the western portion is not more than 48 miles wide. It includes an area of about 7800 square miles, or 4,992,000 acres, of which 2,133,436 are improved.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Massachusetts is generally uneven, and in many parts rugged and mountainous. The middle, eastern, and north-eastern portions are hilly and broken, and the south-eastern level and sandy.

The western portion, though mountainous, does not attain a very great elevation above the sea. Saddle Mountain, in the N.W. extremity, 3505 feet in altitude, is the highest land in the state. This is a peak of the Green Mountains, which enter the state from Vermont and pass into Connecticut. They run nearly parallel with the Connecticut River, at distances of about 20 to 30 miles. The other principal mountains are the isolated peaks of Mount Tom, and Mount Holyoke, near Northampton—the former on the W., and the latter on the E. side of the Connecticut; and Wachusett Mountain, N. of the middle of the state. Wachusett has an elevation of about 2018 feet, Mount Tom of 1200, and Holyoke of 910 feet. The Green Mountain divides into two ranges in Massachusetts; the most western and most elevated is called the Taugkannic, or Taconic, and the eastern the Hoosic Ridge, and is about half the height of the other. Saddle Mountain, already named, and Bald Mountain, Mount Everett, or Mount Washington, by all which names it is designated, 2624 feet in height, in the S.W. angle of the state, are peaks of the Taugkannic Range. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, and Wachusett Mountain are considered as detached parts of the Great White Mountain Range from New Hampshire.

Geology.—The rocks of Massachusetts are mostly primary, in some places covered with the older secondary formation. A belt of this kind, 10 to 15 miles in width, extends from Boston S.W. to Rhode Island. The primary rocks extend in the N. to the ocean's verge, while the valley of the Connecticut rests on a bed of red sandstone. The primary rocks of this state form some excellent building stone, and the gray granite of Quincy Hills has probably its representative in one or more of the public buildings of every great city or town from Massachusetts to Texas. The mountains of the western part of the state are composed of granite, gneiss, quartz and other siliceous rocks, of mica and clay slates, limestone, and hornblende. The white marble of Berkshire county is a fine building material, and forms parts of the walls and columns of Girard College at Philadelphia. The soapstone (steatite) of Hampshire county is largely used as a building material, and is exported for that purpose. The other minerals are serpentine, asbestos, slate, some anthracite coal in the secondary formation, some copper in Northampton and Southampton, plumbago, ochres, argillaceous earths, lead and iron; the last is found in Plymouth and Bristol counties, but in greatest abundance W. of the Connecticut River. The annual product of the state, according to Whitney, is about 12,000 tons. Lead exists in Northampton, (where mines were worked as early as 1765,) and in Hampshire county. There are some thin coal seams 6 miles from Mansfield, and some plumbaginous anthracite in Worcester.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands.—The E. and S.E. border of Massachusetts is much indented with bays. A large gulf, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, has protruded itself for about 25 miles in a S.W., and 65 in a S.E. direction, into the eastern part of the state; the northern portion having received the name of Massachusetts, and the southern of Cape Cod Bay. Buzzard's Bay from the S. extends in a N.E. direction towards Cape Cod Bay, forming Barnstable county into a peninsula almost enclosing Cape Cod Bay. Plymouth Bay is a smaller inlet of Cape Cod on the W. The Connecticut River, which passes through the W. part of the state, is the only large river in Massachusetts; and even this, on account of its rapid descent, is not navigable in this state without the aid of canals and locks. The Merrimack, from New Hampshire, runs 35 miles within the N.E. portion of Massachusetts, and by means of its falls and rapids, furnishes valuable water-power to the great manufacturing towns of Lowell and Lawrence. It receives from this state the Nashua and Concord Rivers. The latter is a feeder of the Middlesex Canal. Blackstone River passes from the centre of the state S.E. of Narragansett Bay. The Connecticut receives Miller's and Chickopee Rivers from the E. and Deerfield and Westfield from the W. The Housatonic rises in the N.W. of Massachusetts, and runs S. into the state of Connecticut. Taunton River, celebrated for its water-power, and on whose banks stand the manufacturing towns of Taunton and Fall River, runs from the S.E. part of this state into Narragansett Bay. Charles River, from the interior, separates Boston from Charlestown, and flows into Massachusetts Bay. The rivers of this state furnish abundant water-power, and in many places exhibit wild and romantic scenery. There are several small islands belonging to this state, near the S.E. shore. The principal of these are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, chiefly noted for their employment in the whale and other fisheries. Nantucket Island has an area of about 50 square miles, and Martha's Vineyard 85.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Massachusetts abounds in picturesque scenery. This observation is especially true of the western part of the state, and the view of the Connecticut River and Valley from Mount Holyoke has long been celebrated. Though rather less than 1000 feet in height, the views it commands, and its easy ascent, being traversed to its summit by a good carriage road, have invited hither many tourists in the season for travelling. The spectator has below him the beautiful meandering Connecticut winding its way through the meadows and among the villages, while to the S.W., and at no great distance, is Mount Tom; and still farther in the same direction, Bald or Washington Mount, and in the N.W. Saddle Mountain, the highest ground in the state; and turning to the E. and N.E. he has the peaks of Wachusett in Massachusetts, and Monadnock in New Hampshire; the intermediate parts of the scene being filled up with a great variety of landscape, villages, hills, rivulets, and low mountains. There is a good hotel on the top of Mount Holyoke, and in the vicinity the beautiful village of Northampton, at which the tourist may take up his quarters and make his excursion from thence over the mountain. A yet more extensive view is obtained from Saddle Mountain, but it has hitherto lain more out of the line of travel, and been less visited, though of thrice the elevation of Mount Tom. It commands a view of the surrounding country for 40 or 50 miles, extending to the Catskills on the W., overlooking the Green Mountains on the N., S., and E., and on the N.E. reaching to Monadnock Mountain, in New Hampshire. This mountain is fertile to the summit, near which is a small lake or pond. Goodrich describes a phenomenon as having occurred here in 1784, called by the inhabitants *the bursting of a cloud*. About dawn of a certain morning, the tenants of a house on the banks of the Hoosic, on the western slope, were aroused by the roaring of the torrent, and had barely time to escape before their dwelling was swept away by the flood. The torrent wore a gully in the mountain 20 feet deep, and swept away the timber entirely from about 10 acres of land. Berkshire county abounds in sublime and picturesque scenery, and has become a favorite resort not only for tourists, but for citizens seeking pleasant summer residences. Hawthorne, Miss Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, James, and others, have rendered their tribute to the charms of Berkshire scenery, by taking up their abode there for considerable periods. The Ice Hole, a narrow and deep ravine of great wildness, in Stockbridge, where the ice remains the year round; a fall of about 70 feet descent, amid wild scenery, in the Housatonic, in Dalton; the Natural Bridge, on Hudson's Brook, in Adams, where a fissure of from 30 to 60 feet deep, and about 500 feet long, has been worn through the limestone rock, forming a bridge 50 feet above the water; a rock of 30 or 40 tons, in New Marlborough, so nicely balanced that a finger can move it; and Hanging Mountain, on the Farmington River, in Sandisfield, rising in a perpendicular wall above the river to the height of more than 300 feet; are, after the mountains already named, the most remarkable natural objects in Berkshire. Blue Hill, 11 miles S.W. of Boston, which commands a fine view of Boston Harbor and the ocean, is 635 feet high, being the most elevated land in Eastern Massachusetts. On the side of Mount Toby, a hill of sandstone, elevated about 1000 feet above the Connecticut, is a cavern about 150 feet in length and 60 in depth. Nahant, a rocky promontory on the N. shore of Boston Bay, extending 4 miles into the sea, is the most noted watering-place in Massachusetts. It is about 9 miles N.E. of Boston, and commands a fine view of the ocean, and of the shipping entering and departing from the harbor. In addition to its good beach, Nahant has the charm of wildness given to it by the rugged rocks which form the promontory, and into the caves and recesses of which the sea surges at times with great violence. The mineral springs of this state have not acquired any great celebrity beyond her own limits; the principal are, one in the town of Hopkinton, impregnated with carbonic acid, and carbonates of lime and iron; one in Shutesbury, containg muriate of lime; and a chalybeate sulphur spring in Winchenden. The Quincy granite quarries, 6 or 8 miles S. of Boston, in a range of hills 200 feet high, are worthy of a visit.

Climate.—The climate of Massachusetts is severe in winter, and on the sea-coast, subject to chilling N.E. winds in the spring, that are very unfavorable to delicate lungs. According to observations made at Worcester, in 1850–51, snow fell two days in October, and on five days in April, and one day in May. According to a register kept by Mr. Bond, at Cambridge, from May, 1851, to April, 1852, the mean temperature of four observations made between sunrise and 9 P.M., gave for May, 55°.53; for June, 64°.76; July, 71°.40; August, 68°.02; September, 61°.09; October, 52°.94; November, 34°.80; December, 22°.66; January, 20°.80; February, 27°.43; March, 32°.94, and April, 41°.02. The greatest cold was 8° below zero, January 16, at sunrise; the greatest heat, 98°, June 30, at 3 P.M. N.W. winds prevailed 149 days, S.W. 67, and N.E. 37 days, in 1850–51. It snowed 37 days in the same year, and rained 97; 219 days were fair, and 129 cloudy; 45.77 inches of rain, and 61 of snow fell. The most unpleasant feature of the climate is the sudden changes, sometimes more than 40° in 24 hours. The settled weather of the winter is more regular, and perhaps on that account more healthful than farther south. The rivers are frozen for two or three months, and occasionally the harbors for as many weeks. Though vegetation is rather late in putting

Bath, it makes amends by its rapidity. The peach and apricot bloom about the middle of April, and cherry and apple about the same period in May.

Soil and Productions.—Though the soil and climate of Massachusetts are not the most favorable to agriculture, the skill and industry of her people have made even her rocky soil to yield rich rewards to the husbandman, and there is probably no more scientific farming than in the Bay State. The best soils are in the middle and western parts of the state, in the valleys of her streams and rivers, and particularly those of the Connecticut and Housatonic. The poorest soil is in the flat, sandy counties of the south-east. Salt marshes abound near the coast. Senator Preston, of South Carolina, has said of Massachusetts, that though the most prosperous state in the confederacy, yet she literally exported none of the products of her soil but her rocks and her ice. Though she does not produce grain enough to supply her own consumption, she is enabled by her skill, enterprise, and industry in the production of manufactures, and by her wide-extended commerce, generally to keep the balance of trade in her favor, and to support the densest population in the United States, in the greatest average amount of comfort. Her most important agricultural products are Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, fruits, butter, cheese, hay, maple sugar and live stock, with considerable tobacco, wool, pease, beans, wheat, grass-seeds, hops, beeswax, and honey, and some wine, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850, this state had 34,236 farms, occupying 2,133,436 acres of improved land, (or about 63 acres to each farm,) producing only 31,211 bushels of wheat; 481,021 of rye; 2,345,490 of Indian corn; 1,165,146 of oats; 43,709 of pease and beans; 3,585,884 of Irish potatoes; 112,385 of barley; 105,895 of buckwheat; 138,246 pounds of tobacco; 585,136 of wool; 8,071,370 of butter; 7,088,142 of cheese; 651,807 tons of hay; 121,595 pounds of hops; 795,625 of maple sugar; 59,508 of beeswax and honey; live stock valued at $9,647,710; orchard products, $463,995; market products, $600,020; and slaughtered animals, $2,500,924.

Manufactures.—In manufactures, as indeed in most else requiring skill, industry, and enterprise, Massachusetts takes the lead. Though small in area, and with a churlish soil and climate, this state, through the aid of her manufactures, is more densely populated and more thickly dotted over with thriving towns and villages, than any member of the confederacy. By the census returns of 1850, she stands far before every other state in the amount of her woollen and cotton manufactures. According to the same census, there were in Massachusetts 9637 manufacturing establishments, (the greatest relative amount in the Union,) each producing $500 and upwards annually, of which 213 were cotton manufactories, employing $28,455,630 capital, and 9293 male, and 19,437 female hands, consuming raw material worth $11,289,309, and producing 298,751,392 yards of stuffs, and 353,660 pounds of yarn, valued at $19,712,451; 119 woollen factories, employing $9,089,342 capital, and 6167 male, and 4963 female hands, consuming raw material worth $8,671,671, and producing 25,865,658 yards of stuffs, and 749,550 pounds of yarn, valued at $12,770,565; 80 forges, furnaces, &c., employing $2,578,350, and 2119 male hands, consuming raw material worth $1,464,883, and producing 52,081 tons of pig, wrought, and cast iron, valued at $2,959,078; invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, $457,500, consuming 80,000 bushels of barley, 19,400 of Indian corn, 26,600 of rye, 35,130 hogsheads of molasses, and 29 tons of hops, producing 25,800 barrels of ale, &c., 120,000 gallons of wine, whiskey, &c., and 3,786,000 gallons of rum; and 246 tanneries, employing $1,377,725 capital, consuming raw material worth $2,311,178, and manufactured leather valued at $3,519,123.

Internal Improvements.—We would not speak in superlatives, but justice to Massachusetts seems to require it. While Nature has dealt out her favors to her with a sparing hand, she has surpassed all other states in industrial and mechanical improvement, and has laid down more miles of railroad than any other member of the confederacy, population and area considered. Though not the first to enter the field in this kind of improvement, she has amply atoned for any temporary delay at the commencement by her subsequent energy and enterprise; and at the beginning of 1854 had 43 lines of railroad, numbering 1293 miles completed, and 48 in course of construction. By these roads Boston communicates directly with every important town in Massachusetts, and with most of those of the neighboring states. There are three lines of continuous railroads, uniting the capital of the state with New York, and with the intermediate towns of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Central Massachusetts. Two other lines connect Boston with Portland, and the towns between them. Two, one through Vermont, and the other through Central New Hampshire, bring her in direct intercourse with Burlington, Vermont, with Montreal, and with Ogdensburg; and another to Albany, opens an uninterrupted line of railway communication between Boston, Cincinnati, Terre-Haute, Chicago, Galena, Rock Island, and Alton, and from the latter by steamboat to St. Louis. Railroad communication has generally diverted public attention from canals, and in Massachusetts, the beds of two, (the Blackstone, from Worcester to Providence, and the Hampden and Hampshire Canal, from Northampton to Southwick,) have been converted into tracks for railroads.

Commerce.—In commerce, this state occupies the same prominence as in most else, being second only to New York in absolute amount; but if we regard population, first in this respect in the Union. Though, as before stated, she exports nothing of her native products but her rocks and her ice, yet her hardy sons explore every sea where the whale ranges, bringing home, after years of toil and endurance, rich cargoes of oil and bone, which are distributed over the world. Her citizens at home are no less industrious; calling to their aid the most ingenious machinery, and the powers of water and steam, they manufacture millions of yards of stuffs to be distributed, not only over their own country, but send them to South America, the West Indies, and even to Europe and China. She has also nearly monopolized the trade with Hindostan and Russia. The foreign imports for the fiscal year 1852–3, amounted to $41,367,956, and the exports $19,955,276; tonnage entered 724,174, cleared 716,828; tonnage owned 850,280, (relatively the greatest in the Union,) number of vessels built, (second only to Maine,) 205, of which only 2 were steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 83,015. Of the tonnage owned in the state 157,497 were employed in the whale, 37,631 in the cod, and 41,280 in the mackerel fishery. In 1848 the tonnage of Massachusetts engaged in the cod fisheries amounted to 44,754, and in the mackerel fisheries to 37,898 tons. The importation of whale oil in 1849 was 204,000 barrels, being three-fifths of the total amount imported into the United States. More than half of the cod and mackerel fisheries is carried on in Massachusetts bottoms. There is great irregularity in this branch of trade, the product in 1850, for example, being twice that of 1849 in the cod fishery, and but little more in the latter year than in 1838. This department of industry, as a distinct employment, is almost peculiar to New England, and more especially to Massachusetts, which perhaps has a greater amount of capital and hands employed in the fisheries generally, (and in the whale fisheries *certainly*,) than any other country in America, if not in the world. Of 255 whaling vessels which arrived in the United States in 1853, only 13 came to ports out of New England, and only a very small proportion out of Massachusetts; consequently, of the 103,077 barrels of sperm, and 260,114 of whale oil, and 5,652,800 pounds of whalebone, nearly all was imported into Massachusetts. A recent return of the assessors of Massachusetts, gave the capital invested in the fisheries generally at $13,619,578, employing 20,313 persons, and yielding $9,622,611 in fish and oil. The future prospect of the cod and mackerel fisheries is, notwithstanding, not flattering, as we have been almost entirely superseded in foreign markets. We learn from De Bow's Resources of the South and West, that the two Canadas exported betwen 1840 and 1850, fish of the value of $7,000,000, and Halifax, in one year, $275,000. The total amount of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1852, was 196,768½ barrels, and of all kinds, pickled and smoked, 333,332½ barrels. The greatest amount (389,944 barrels,) was inspected in 1831, the smallest (58,309 barrels) in 1840. These items are given to show the irregularity of the trade. Boston exported in 11 months of 1854, 107,645 tons of ice, and an average of about 100,000 tons for several years previous.

Education.—In Massachusetts was begun that system for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes, by means of common schools, which has since extended itself to the Middle and Western States, is slowly making its way in the Southern States, and even into Europe; and wherever it goes carrying with it the spirit of liberty, for which it seems (humanly speaking) the only fit preparation. Though many of her sister states are now rivalling Massachusetts in the excellence of their common schools and other educational institutions, yet to her belongs the undoubted honor of having first extended her care to the intellectual culture of her humblest citizens; the rich reward of which is seen not only in the number of splendid names that adorn her literature, but in the distinguished sons she has sent out to form the legislators, professors, authors, and teachers of other states. According to the census of 1850, Massachusetts had 6 colleges, with 1043 students and $107,901 income, of which $5000 was from public funds and $52,223 from endowments; 3679 public schools, with 175,475 pupils and $1,006,795 income, of which $37,341 was from public funds, $16,906 from endowments, and $935,141 from taxation; and 381 academies and other schools, with 12,774 pupils and $310,177 income, of which $19,470 was from endowments. Attending school, as reported by families, 222,220 pupils. Adults who could not read and write, 28,345, of whom 26,484 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, there were in the state at the close of 1852, 71 incorporated academies, with 4220 scholars, and 749 unincorporated academies and private schools, with 16,131 scholars; local funds for the support of academies $254,620, yielding $21,584 income; 91,530 volumes in school libraries. The same authority gave this state, in 1853, 4 colleges with 844 students,

3 theological schools with 147 students, 2 medical schools with 230 students, and 1 law school with 163 students. At the close of 1853, the number of public schools in Massachusetts was 4113, attended by 202,081 pupils in the winter, and 187,022 in the summer; number of teachers during the former period, 4684, (1971 male and 2713 female,) and 4517 during the latter. Total amount expended for school purposes, $1,072,310, of which $57,256 was the income of local funds. Massachusetts has (1854) 5 normal schools, 4 supported by the state, located in Westfield, Bridgewater, Framingham, and Salem, and 1 in Boston supported by the city.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1475 churches in Massachusetts, in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 266; the Christians, 30; the Congregationalists, 448; the Episcopalians, 54; the Friends, 39; Free, 7; the Methodists, 202; the Presbyterians, 15; the Roman Catholics, 41; the Unitarians, 163; and the Universalists, 123. The remaining churches were owned by the French Protestants, German Protestants, Jews, Liberals, Lutherans, Restorationists, Second Advent Church, Shakers, Swedenborgians, and the Union Church—giving 1 church to every 673 persons. Value of church property, $10,205,284.

Periodicals.—There were published in this state in 1850, 22 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 11 semi-weekly, 126 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 29 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 7 quarterly, and 3 annual newspapers, magazines, and reviews, with an aggregate annual circulation of 64,820,564 copies. Of these, the monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, and annual periodicals, alone, had a circulation of nearly 1,500,000 copies.

Public Institutions.—This state abounds in institutions of this class, among which may be mentioned two State lunatic hospitals, one at Worcester, founded in 1832, and the other at Taunton, completed about the commencement of 1854, with accommodations for 250 patients. The former is a well-managed institution, and has been very successful in the cure of patients. Of 2306 lunatics admitted in 13 years, over 1000 were discharged cured. This hospital is intended to accommodate only 360 patients, but of late years it has been much crowded, the number in November 1852 having been 532. The government has directed the building to be either torn down and a new one erected, or to be repaired at great cost, as the committee, after examination, shall think best. Of the 532 inmates, 241 were paupers. The expenses of the institution, for the year above named, amounted to $43,878. The McLean Asylum for the Insane, located at Somerville, is an institution where great pains are taken to interest the minds of patients, to surround them with agreeable objects, and to avoid severe remedies. It was established in 1818, and named from its founder. In 1854 there were 200 patients in the Asylum, and 264 in a similar institution for paupers in Boston. There are also institutions—one at Ipswich and one at Cambridge—where insane paupers, who are incurable, are kept in custody; the former has 82 patients and the latter 68. The State Reform School at Westborough is an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders; expenses for the year, $31,224.47. In November, 1852, there were 341 boys in the School. Four hours of each day are devoted to school, and six to labor. There were 3 state almshouses built in 1853, located at Tewksbury, Palmer, and Middleborough respectively, and each calculated to accommodate 500 paupers, who may be either natives or foreigners. The total number of paupers relieved or supported in 1853 was 25,981, of whom 12,334 were of foreign birth; cost to the state, $467,959. The other charitable institutions being mostly located in Boston, will be found described under that head. The State Prison located in Charlestown, was founded in 1800. The number of prisoners (September, 1852) was 483, of whom 421 were confined for offences against property, and 76 against the person; and 170 were foreigners. Among the convicts were 35 negroes, and 15 mulattoes. Expenses, $61,633; receipts, $57,458. The whole number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction for 1852, was (including 1363 debtors) 10,375, of whom 2615 were foreigners, and 432 colored. Expenses, $107,351; value of labor, $30,636. In 1850, Massachusetts had 177 public libraries, with 257,737 volumes; 1226 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 270,121 volumes; 18 college libraries, with 141,400 volumes; and 42 church libraries, with 14,757 volumes.

Population.—Massachusetts was originally settled, and for a long period almost exclusively occupied, by people of nearly unmixed English descent. In point of morals, education, and intellectual culture, her citizens are unsurpassed in any portion of the Union; and she has given birth to a larger number of eminent authors, inventors, and statesmen, than any other state in the Confederacy. Among the multitude of her distinguished authors, may be named Prescott, Bancroft, Bryant, Hawthorn, and Bowditch: and it is no exaggeration to say that the renown of her statesmen is coextensive with the fame of their country. At the first national census in 1790, the inhabitants numbered 378,717; 423,245 in 1800; 472,040 in 1810; 523,287 in 1820; 610,408 in 1830; 737,699 in 1840; and 994,514 in 1850; of whom 484,093 were white males, and 501,357 females; 4424 colored males, and 4640 females, being the most densely peopled of the United States, viz. 137.17 to the square mile. This population was divided into 192,075 families, occupying 152,835 dwellings, or 39,000 more families than dwellings. In the year preceding June 1st, 1850, there occurred 19,404 deaths, or rather more than 19 persons in every thousand—a greater ratio than in any state except Louisiana. In the year 1852, 27,737 paupers, of whom 11,321 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of $476,674. Of the entire population in 1850, 685,324 were born in the state; 142,106 in other states; 13,685 in England; 175,917 in Ireland; 4683 in Scotland and Wales; 15,862 in British America; 4319 in Germany; 805 in France; 2638 in other countries; and 3539 whose places of birth were unknown—being about 16 per cent. of foreign birth. Deaf and dumb in the state at the same period, 358, of whom 4 were colored; 463 blind, of whom 6 were colored; 1680 insane, of whom 19 were colored; and 791 idiotic, of whom 5 were colored. Of the entire population, 499 were employed in mining; 37,837 in agriculture; 8063 in commerce; 85,176 in manufactures; 27,153 in navigating the ocean; 372 in internal navigation; and 3804 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties, viz. Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. Capital, Boston.

Cities and Towns.—In proportion to its extent and population, Massachusetts has more large towns than any other state in the Union. The most important of these are Boston, population in 1850, 136,881; Lowell, 33,383; Salem, 20,264; Roxbury, 18,364; Charlestown, 17,216; Worcester, 17,049, (21,000 in 1853;) New Bedford, 16,443; Cambridge, 15,215; Lynn, 14,257; Springfield, 11,766; Fall River, 11,524; Taunton, 10,441; Newburyport, 9572; Nantucket, 8542; Lawrence, 8288, (12,000 by a local census in 1853;) Chicopee, 8291; Danvers, 8109; Dorchester, 7969; Gloucester, 7786; Andover, 6945; Chelsea, 6701; Marblehead, 6167; Plymouth, 6024; Haverhill, 5877; Pittsfield, 5872; Beverly, 5376; Weymouth, 5369; Middleborough, 5336; Northampton, 5278; Newtown, 5258; Fitchburg, 5120; and Quincy, 5017; besides a large number of villages, with populations varying from 2000 to 5000. It is to be observed, that, in giving the populations above, the township is included with the village or town. To give a correct idea of the relative importance of Boston, we should give in its population a number of neighboring towns and villages dependent on it, and doing business in it. Taking a radius of ten miles, with Tremont House for a centre, you will enclose an area containing 250,000 inhabitants; or, limiting it to its *immediate* suburbs of Charlestown, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, &c., you will have an aggregate of more than 200,000 inhabitants.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected annually by the people, the former receiving $2500 per annum, and the latter $4 per diem. The Senate consists of 40, and the House of Representatives of 356 members, both elected annually by popular vote. Massachusetts is entitled to 11 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 13 electoral votes for President. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, comprised of 6 judges, appointed by the governor and council, and holding office during good behavior. This court has exclusive jurisdiction in all capital and chancery suits, and in all civil cases where the amount exceeds $600 in Suffolk, or $300 in the other counties; 2. Of a court of common pleas, composed of 1 chief and 6 associate judges, which has jurisdiction in all cases exceeding $20, and in criminal cases not capital, except in Suffolk, where the municipal court has cognisance in criminal actions; 3. Of probate courts in each county; 4. Of police courts held in most of the 13 cities and several of the large towns of the state; 5. Of commissioners of insolvency; and 6. Of justices' courts. The judges of the supreme court have salaries, the chief of $2500, and the associates of $3000; of the court of common pleas, the chief has $2300, and the associates $2100; of the police court, $1600 per annum in Boston, but less elsewhere; and the commissioners of insolvency are remunerated by fees not to exceed $1500 each.

The assessed value of property in 1850 amounted to $546,003,057; the public debt, in 1854, to $6,353,730, of which $5,049,555 was scrip loaned in aid of railroads; public property $11,092,457, including security held for loans to railroads $2,079,796; productive securities $4,422,714; receipts for 1853, $2,118,205; payments $2,181,379; ordinary revenue $682,289; ordinary expenditures $679,752; among the appropriations during the year 1853–4 were: to school and other funds $502,896; new lunatic asylum $200,645; state-prison $40,551; legislative conventions, &c., $87,488. There were in this state in July 1854, 151 banks with $53,422,652 capital, $18,080,924 circulation, and $3,551,093 in coin; 60 savings banks, in 1853, had $23,370,102, deposited by 117,404 individuals.

History.—Massachusetts has been the theatre of some of the most stirring events in the history of our country. Here the mental conflict, as well as the struggle in arms, with

Great Britain commenced. The first settlement was made at Plymouth, December 22, 1620, by the Pilgrim Fathers, the founders of our public school system, now scattering blessings wherever it goes, and of those principles of endurance and private virtue which have been the stay of the land in every hour of peril. What if they did transmit some bigotry and intolerance along with it: in human affairs we expect nothing perfect; and stern virtues in their excesses are often nearly allied to vices. If men believe ardently, they are apt to support strongly; and it requires a great enlargement of views or great forbearance, to tolerate that which is to us clearly wrong. Indifference may tolerate everything; but it is next to impossible for zeal to do so.

In 1675, a native chief, named Philip of Pokanoket, having aroused the different tribes to make a united effort to expel the English, made an attack upon the inhabitants of Swansey, in which a number of the colonists perished; this kindled a war of savage incursions, lasting for three years, which was terminated by the death of Philip, and the complete overthrow of the power of the Indians in Massachusetts. The Revolutionary contest began in this state, with the skirmish at Lexington, in April, 1775, which was followed by the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, of the same year, and the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, 1776, which for ever destroyed British rule in Massachusetts. This state has since been the scene of but one struggle in arms, when an attempt was made in 1786 to resist the authorities by a party of rebels led on by one Daniel Shays. This revolt led to no important engagement, and was finally put down in the commencement of the following year. Massachusetts has given two Presidents to the United States, (the elder and younger Adams,) and has sent some of the most distinguished statesmen and orators to the national councils.

MASSACIUCCOLI, mâs-sâ-chook'ko-lc, a small lake and village of Central Italy, duchy and 8 miles W. of Lucca; the lake, 2½ miles in length, discharges its waters into the Montero.

MAS'SACK, a post-office of McCracken co., Kentucky.

MASSACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See MADONA.

MASSA DUCALE, mâs'sâ doo-kâ'lâ, or MASSA DI CARRARA, mâs'sâ dee kâr-râ'râ, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, 53 miles S.W. of Modena, near the Frigido, 2 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 9826. Chief edifices, a fine palace, a modern cathedral, and an old castle. It has manufactories of silks, and trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was formerly capital of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, a state in the S.W. of Modena, composed of the duchy of Massa, and the principality of Carrara. This small state was given to the Archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and reunited to Modena on her death in 1829.

MASSAFRA, mâs-sâ'frâ, a walled town of Naples, province of Otranto, district and 10 miles N.W. of Taranto. P. 6600.

MASSA-LOMBARDO, mâs'sâ-lom-bar'do, a walled town of the Papal States, 20 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 4000.

MASSALSK, mâs-sâlsk', or MOSALSK, mo-sâlsk', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles W. of Kaloga, on the Mosalka, at its confluence with the Gerodenka. Pop. 1248.

MASSA-LUBRENZE, mâs'sâ-loo-brên'zâ, or MASSA-DI-SORRENTO, mâs'sâ-dâ-sor-rên'to, a town of Naples, province, on the Gulf, and 19 miles S. of Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 6781.

MASSA-MARITIMA, mâs'sâ-mâ-ree'te-mâ, or MASSA-DI-MAREMMA, mâs'sâ dee mâ-rêm'mâ, a town of Tuscany, 33 miles S.W. of Sienna. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2099.

MASSANUTTEN, a post-office of Page co., Virginia, 144 miles N.W. of Richmond.

MASSAO, a town of South Africa. See MASHOW.

MASSAPEAG, mas'sa-pêg', a station of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London and Willimantic Railroad, 8 miles N. of New London.

MASSAROONY, mâs-sâ-roo'nee, or MAZARUNI, mâ-zâ-roo'nee, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored upwards for about 400 miles, though its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids. It flows from near lat. 4° 30' N., and lon. 60° W., and joins the estuary of the Essequibo.

MASSA-SUPERIORE, mâs'sâ-soo-pâ-re-o'râ, a village of Austrian Italy, 27 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3000.

MASSAT, mâs'sât', a town of France, department of Ariége, 12 miles S.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1600.

MASSAY, mâs'sâ', a market-town of France, department of Cher, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1136.

MASSBACH, mâss'bâk, or MASBACH, mâs'bâk, a market-town of Bavaria, 7 miles S.E. of Münnerstadt. Pop. 1172.

MASSE, mâs'sâ, or MAZZE, mât'zâ, a village of the Sardinian States, 12 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 3300.

MASSEMEN-WESTREM, mâs'seh-men-wês'trêm, a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 7 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2079.

MASSENA, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 40 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. The township borders on the St. Lawrence River, which here contains several large islands, and is intersected by Grass and Racket Rivers, on the former of which is situated the village, at the northern terminus of a plank-road communicating with Potsdam and Ogdensburg. Grass River here has been dammed, and affords a fine water-power. It is spanned by a bridge, and another crosses it at Massena Centre. There are also two bridges across the Racket River in the township. About a mile S.E. of the village, on the plank-road, and on the W. bank of Racket River, are the Massena Springs, celebrated for their medicinal qualities. A neat building, supported by pillars, has been erected over the spring, and the ground around handsomely laid out and planted with trees. There are two hotels for the accommodation of visitors, one of which, completed in 1848, is of brick, 90 feet by 44, with wings, and capable of accommodating about 200 persons. It is also proposed to make additions to the buildings, which will increase its size to about double its present capacity. In September, 1813, a barrack erected at Massena village by the state, was burned by a party of Canadians, who also destroyed other property and took several prisoners. Pop. of the township, 2870.

MASSENA CENTRE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, which here affords fine water power, about 42 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a church and several mills.

MASSERA, mâs'seh râ, MAZIRA or MAZURA, mâz'er-â, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, province of Oman, in the Arabian Sea. Lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 59° E. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 15 miles.

MASSERANO, mâs-sâ-râ'no, a walled town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 8 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 3441.

MASSEUBE, mâs'eub', a town of France, department of Gers, 11 miles S.E. of Marmande, on the Gers. P. in 1852, 1886.

MASSEVAUX, mâss'vô', (Germ. *Mumminster*, mâs'mün-ster,) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 11 miles N.N.E. of Belfort. Pop. in 1852, 3155.

MASSEY'S CREEK, of Greene co., Ohio, flows into the Little Miami River.

MASSIAC, mâs'se-âk', a town of France, department of Cantal, 15 miles N.N.E. of St. Flour, on the Alagon. P. 2206.

MASSICO, mâs'se-ko, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. The wine from the vineyards on the south slope of the *Mons Massicus*, in this vicinity, was famous in Roman times, and is much celebrated by Horace. In the vicinity, Appius Claudius gained a victory over the Samnites.

MASSIE'S MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MASSILIA or MASSILIA. See MARSEILLES.

MASSILLON, a handsome and flourishing town of Perry township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 112 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 65 miles S. of Cleveland. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad connects it with Pittsburg on one hand, and with the railways of Indiana on the other. The town is regularly planned and compactly built, and contains a number of handsome residences. It is situated in a highly productive and populous farming district, which is liberally supplied with hard timber, stone-coal, and water-power. Large quantities of flour, wheat, and Indian corn are shipped by the canal at this place. Wool is also an extensive article of export. Massillon contains churches of 7 denominations, 1 bank, 3 iron foundries, with machine shops, and 1 woollen factory; 3 newspapers are published here. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MASSILLON, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

MASSILLON, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, near the E. line of the county, 40 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MASSINGY, mâs'sâng'zhee', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 3 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1041.

MASSION, mâs-se-ôn', a village of Spain, Catalonia, with a station on the railway between Barcelona and Mataro.

MASSOW, mâs'sov, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2110.

MASSOWAH, mâs'so-wâ, or MASSOUAH, mâs'soo-â, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, on a small sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36' N., lon. 39° 21' E. Population of island estimated at 4000. An active import trade with the Arabian ports and Bombay is here carried on. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silks, muslins, cotton wool, glass-wares, cutlery, arms, hardwares, elephants' teeth, spices, coral, wines, and spirits. The Arab vessels trading hither pay a certain import annually.

MASTA, a river of Russia. See META.

MASTENBROEK, mâs'ten-brôôk', a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 6 miles N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1000.

MASTEN'S CORNER, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

MASTERSONVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MAS'TERTON, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

MASTERVILLE, a station of Highland co., Ohio, on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, 7 miles from Fairview.

MAST HOPE, a station in Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 126 miles from New York City.

MAST HOPE, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.(?)

MASTRE, La, lä mästr', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. in 1852, 2501.

MASTRICHT, (Mästricht.) See MAESTRICHT.

MASTUCH, mäs'tootch',(?) a town of Central Asia, capital of Chitral. Lat. 36° 12′ N., lon. 72° 31′ E. It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan.

MASTURA, mäs-toor'ä or mäs'toor-a, a town of Arabia, Hejaz, near the Red Sea, 140 miles S.S.W. of Medina.

MAST YARD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Concord.

MASULIPATAM, mä-soo'le-pa-tam', a town of British India, the capital of a district of its own name, on the Coromandel Coast, is 220 miles N.N.E. of Madras. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah and the sea. The town, 1½ miles N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz manufactures. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods to Calcutta, West Hindostan, and the Persian Gulf; its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surf-beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons.

MASULIPATAM, a district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal. Area 5000 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 520,866.

MASULLAS, mäs-sool'äs, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1056.

MATA, mä'tä, a lake of Brazil, province and 170 miles S.S.W. of Maranhão, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length about 20 miles.

MATA, a river of East Africa, enters the Channel of Mozambique, nearly midway between the rivers Sofala and Sena.

MATA, La, lä mä'tä, a town of Spain, New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1000.

MATA, La, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 27 miles N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1095.

MATAGORDA, a bay or extensive lagoon of Texas, at the mouth of Colorado River, 55 miles long, with an average breadth of about 7 miles, and is enclosed from the Gulf of Mexico by a peninsula 45 miles long, by 2 to 3 miles broad; lat. (S. point) 28° 24′ N., lon. 96° 20′ W. A little to the S.W. of the port is an island of the same name.

MATAGORDA, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on Matagorda Bay. It is intersected by Colorado River and the Cauy Bayou. The surface is an alluvial plain, destitute of timber, except the margins of the streams. The uplands are mostly uncultivated. In 1850 the county produced 1394 hogsheads of sugar, a greater quantity than any other in the state excepting Brazoria. Capital, Matagorda. Pop. 2124, of whom 816 were free, and 1208 slaves.

MATAGORDA, capital of Matagorda county, Texas, is situated on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Colorado River, 250 miles S.E. of Austin City. The river is navigable for steamboats to the city of Austin. Matagorda has considerable trade, and is the depôt for the produce of the Colorado Valley, which is one of the richest portions of the state, producing cotton, sugar-cane, rice, indigo, and maize. The sea breeze, which blows during the summer, renders this town a favorite summer residence of citizens from the interior. A lighthouse has lately been erected here. A weekly newspaper is published. Pop. about 1200.

MATAM, mä-tam', a village of Senegambia, Foota Damga, on the left bank of the Sengal; lat. 15° 44′ N., lon. 13° 5′ W.

MATAMO'RA, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, near the Hatchee River, 67 miles E. of Memphis.

MATAMO'RAS or MATAMO'ROS, a river-port town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the gulf consists of two harbors, the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about 9 miles apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. Exports consist chiefly of specie, with some hides, wool, and horses; imports, manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. Customs revenue has usually been mortgaged by the government for the payment of the Mexican army. Pop. 20,000. Opposite this town, on the N.E. side of the river, General Taylor established his camp in the spring of 1846, previous to the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The latter place has been since called Fort Brown, or Brownsville, in honor of Major Brown, commander of the garrison, who was mortally wounded by a shell from the Mexican batteries, (May 6, 1846,) while General Taylor, with the main body of his forces, was engaged in opening a communication with Point Isabel. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras without opposition.

MATAMORAS, a town of Mexico, 54 miles from Puebla.

MATAMO'RAS, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. of Harrisburg, has about 150 inhabitants.

MATAMORAS, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

MATAMORAS, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MATAMORAS, a village of Blackford co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, about 85 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

MATAN, mä-tän', a native state on the island of Borneo, on the S.W. coast of the Carimata Strait. It yields the best diamonds in Borneo; also, iron, tin, and sago.

MATAN, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, immediately E. of Zebu, where, in 1520, Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

MATANZA, La, lä mä-tän'zä, a town of the Canaries, on the N. part of the island of Teneriffe. Pop. 1374.

MATANZAS, mä-tan'zas or mä-tän'thäs, a fortified seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, 52 miles E. of Havana. Lat. 23° 2′ N., lon. 81° 40′ W. It is situated on a flat on both sides of the San Juan, which brings down large quantities of mud, materially impeding navigation in the harbor. The houses are built very substantially, mostly of stone, but with an entire absence of any architectural beauty. The principal edifices are the Castle of San Severino, the church, a fine hospital, a theatre, and extensive barracks. One daily newspaper is published in the town. Some improvement has of late taken place in the schools of Matanzas, although the standard of education on the whole is exceedingly low. In commercial importance, Matanzas ranks next to Havana. Its facilities for trade have been greatly increased by the construction of railways connecting it with Havana, Cardenas, and other principal towns in the island. A telegraph is being formed from Matanzas to Havana, and steamers also ply daily between the two ports, making the passage in 5 hours, besides touching at Cardenas, Jucano, &c. The imports consist chiefly of articles of food, machinery, and materials for sugar and coffee plantations; fancy goods are brought principally from Havana. The exports in 1847, comprised 387,171 boxes of sugar; 54,841 hogsheads of molasses, and 3,405,777 pounds of coffee. Among the other articles of export are tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from winds, except those from the N.E., which bring in a heavy swell. Pop. in 1853, 26,000; of the jurisdiction, 81,397, viz.: 34,721 white, 5948 free colored, and 40,728 slaves.

MATAPAN, CAPE. See CAPE MATAPAN.

MATAPAS, mä-tä'päs, a market-town of Central America, state, and 65 miles E.S.E. of Guatemala.

MATAPOZUELOS, mä-tä'po-thwä'loes, a town of Spain, in Leon, 17 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1120.

MATARAH, a town of Arabia. See MUTTRA.

MATARAM, a city of Java. See DJORJOKARTA.

MATAREEYEH or MATARIYEH, mä-tä-ree'yeh, often written MATARIA, (anc. *Heliopolis*, *i. e.* the "city of the sun,") a village of Lower Egypt, in a beautiful district, 6 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Lat. 30° 48′ N., lon. 31° 53′ E. It very early acquired, and long continued to possess great celebrity, from its temple of the sun, which was a very magnificent structure, and was, for ages, the chief seat of Egyptian learning. According to Strabo, the city stood on a large mound, and had lakes in front filled with water from the neighboring canals. The gardens of Matareeyeh were renowned for a balsam, produced from plants first brought from Judea by Cleopatra, and believed to be the same as the Balm of Gilead, mentioned in the Bible; and it was in these gardens that, about thirty years ago, the cultivation of Indian cotton was first tried in Egypt. In the plain, in the vicinity, Sultan Selim encamped in 1517, previous to his defeat of Toman Bey, which transferred the Memlook sceptre to the Osmanlee; and, in the same locality, in 1800, the Turks were signally defeated by the French under Kleber. Matareeyeh is now a very insignificant place.

MATAREEYEH or MATARIEH, mä-tä-ree'yeh, a village of Lower Egypt, province and 20 miles S.E. of Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3000.

MATARELLO, mä-tä-rel'lo, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 6 miles from Trent. Pop. 1260.

MATARIA or MATARIYEH. See MATAREEYEH.

MATARO, mä-tä-ro', (anc. *Iluro?*) a maritime city of Spain, on the Barcelona and Mataro Railway, 15¼ miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,010. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and new town, the latter having 2 fine squares. It has a large parish church, a hospital, college, and school of navigation, manufactures of leather, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribands, and docks in which shipbuilding is actively carried on. It is connected with Barcelona by a railway 15¼ miles long, opened 29th October, 1848, the first in Spain.

MATARUNA, mä-tä-roo'nä, a village of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Araruama, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 3200.

MATAS'KA, a small village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MATAVIÑA, mä-tä-ve-än'yä, a river of Spain, falls into the Ebro, in the province of Teruel; total course about 60 miles.

MATAWAMKEAG, mat-a-wom'keg, a river in the N.E. part of Maine, rising in Aroostook county, falls into the Penobscot in Penobscot county.

MATAWAMKEAG or **MATTAWAMKEAG**, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

MATCH'APONIX BROOK, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, and falls into the South River in Middlesex county, near Spottswood.

MATCHIKHA, mä-chee'kä, a market-town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 76 miles E.N.E. of Novokhoperskr. P. 2200.

MATCHIN, mät'cheen', a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 32 miles N.E. of Hirsova. It has 2 forts.

MATCHING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MATELICA, mä'tä'le-kä, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 23 miles W.S.W. of Macerata. Pop. 7270. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and convents.

MATELLES, Les, lä mä'tèll', a town of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier.

MATERA, mä-tä'rä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 43 miles E. of Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 11,200. It is a place of great antiquity, the residence of an archbishop, seat of a civil court, and has a cathedral, 3 convents, and a royal school of belles-lettres, medicine, law, and agriculture.

MATE-SZALKA, mä'tä'-säl'köh', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 9 miles from Neutra-Bathor. P. 2580.

MATHA, mä'tä', a village of France, department of Charente Inférieure, 11 miles S.E. of St. Jean d'Angély. P. 2125.

MA-THEOU SHAN or **MA-THEOU CHAN**, mä-tä-oo' shän, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 26° 40' N., lon. 102° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

MATH'ERN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MATH'ERTON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

MATH'ON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

MATHURA, sometimes written, and usually pronounced, **MUTTRA**, a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Jumna, 30 miles N.W. of Agra. It is greatly venerated by Brahmins as the birth-place of Krishna, and consists chiefly of a continued street of temples, ghauts, &c., of some elegance, with several mosques, a fort, and some extensive cantonments. The Jumna is navigable for large boats at all seasons. Pop. estimated at 60,000.

MATIA, mä-tee'ä, or **MITIA**, called also **AURORA**, one of the Society Islands. Lat. 50° 15' S., lon. 148° 5' W.

MATIGNON, mä'teen'yòns', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles N.N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 1360.

MATILDA, a post village of Canada West, township of Matilda, on the Point Iroquois Canal, 15 miles N.N.E. of Prescott, and 36 miles from Cornwall. It contains several stores, and 4 mills. Pop. about 125.

MATILDA FURNACE, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

MATIL'DAVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Clarion River, about 6 miles from its mouth.

MATINA, mä-tee'nä, the principal river of Costa-Rica, Central America, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N., lon. 83° 25' W. At its mouth is a village of the same name.

MATINICUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

MATISCO. See Macon, France.

MATLASK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MATLOCK, a watering-place and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Derby. Pop. 3782, partly employed in manufactures of cotton, and in lead-mines. The village is neatly built on the slope, and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent. It has an ancient church, numerous good hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, and handsome baths and pump-rooms, connected with hot springs, temperature about 68° Fahr. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead-mines, caverns, and the picturesque woods of Matlock Dale.

MATLOCK BATH and BRIDGE, England, stations on the Ambergate and Rowelly Branch of North Midland Railway.

MATO-GROSSO, Brazil. See Matto-Grosso.

MATOOKOO or **MATUKU**, mä-too'koo', written also **MOTOUGOU**, one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean: lat. 19° 14' S., lon. 179° 44' W.

MATOTSHKIN (mä-totch-keen') **SHAR**, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for 45 miles by 3 miles in breadth, and divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20' N., lon. 55° to 60° E.

MATOUCHIN, ma-too'chin, a village in Woodbridge township, Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Railroad, about 7 miles N.E. of New Brunswick.

MATOUR, mä'toor', a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. 2436.

MATRA, mä'tröh', a mountain range of Hungary, branch of the Carpathians, extending between the Theiss and the Danube for 36 miles; culminating point about 3500 feet high.

MATRONA. See Marne.

MATSA, mä'tsöh', a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Arad. Pop. 1346.

MATSIOV or **MATSIOW**, mät-se-ov', a market-town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 29 miles N. of Vladimeer. Pop. 8400.

MATSMAI, mäts'mi', a city of Japan, capital of the island of Yesso, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32' N., lon. 140° E. Pop. has been estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon sheltering a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

MATSMAI, STRAIT OF. See Yesso.

MAT'SON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MATTAPOI'SETT, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, about 60 miles S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fisheries. During the year 1858, 7 vessels arrived here, bringing 1816 barrels of sperm oil, 42 of whale oil, and 4000 pounds of whalebone.

MATTAPONY, a river in the E.S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania co., and flowing in a general S.E. course after forming the boundary between King and Queen and King William counties, unites with the Pamunkey to form the York River.

MATTAMMISCONTIS, a township in Lincoln co., Maine. Pop. 54.

MATTAWAN', a post-village of Van Buren co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 156 miles W. of Detroit.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

MATTERHORN, a mountain of the Alps. See Cervin.

MATTERSDORF, mät'ters-dorf', (Hun. *Nagy-Martony*, nädj mär'töh', a market-town of West Hungary, county and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 4092.

MATTERSEY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MATTEWAN', a post-village of Fishkill township, Dutchess co., New York, on Fishkill Creek, about 90 miles S. of Albany. It has abundant water-power, and contains extensive manufactories of iron and cotton fabrics. Pop. estimated at 1900.

MATTHEWS, math'ûz, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, near its southern extremity. It consists of a peninsula washed by Piankatank River on the N., by the Chesapeake on the E., and by Mobjack Bay on the S.W., and joined to the mainland by an isthmus about 1 mile wide. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Area, about 90 square miles. The surface is extremely level; the soil is sandy and moderately fertile. Ship-building is an important branch of business. Named in honor of General Matthews, an officer in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards governor of Georgia. Capital, Westville. Pop. 6714, of whom 3791 were free, and 2923 slaves.

MATTHEWS COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Matthews co., Virginia, 70 miles E. of Richmond, is situated near an arm of Chesapeake Bay.

MATTHEW'S STORE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

MATTHEWSVILLE, a village in Pocahontas co., Virginia, 170 miles N.W. by W. of Richmond.

MATTIE, mät'tyä or mät'tee', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin. Pop. 2229.

MATTISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MATTISON, a post-township in the E. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 475.

MATTITUCK', a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 83 miles E. of New York.

MATTIACUM. See Mayence.

MATTO-GROSSO, mät'to gros'so, or **MATO-OROSSO**, ("great or dense forest,") the most W. and largest province of Brazil; lat. from 7° to 24° N.; lon. from 51° to 65° W.; area 865,800 square miles. It is traversed from N.W. to S.E., by a mountain chain, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Amazon and the Rio-de-la-Plata. From the mountains innumerable streams descend, and flow through lofty rocky valleys, which gradually spread out into immense plains. There are also numerous lakes, some of them of considerable extent. The name Matto-Grosso is derived from the dense forests, which cover a great part of the surface. The province is particularly rich in minerals. There is scarcely a district in which gold is not found, and iron is everywhere abundant. Rock-salt and saltpetre are both worked to a limited extent. Over an extensive region near the centre, diamond-mines have been wrought from a very remote period, and still continue to yield a large revenue to the government. In other quarters, various other gems and crystals are obtained. For administrative purposes, Matto-Grosso is divided into two comarcas, Cuyaba and Matto-Grosso, subdivided into numerous districts. It sends only one deputy to the General Legislative Assembly, and appoints only one senator. The Provincial Assembly, consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in Cuyaba. Pop. 180,000.

MATTO-GROSSO or **VILLA BELLA**, veel'lä bèl'lä, a city of Brazil, in the above province, on a height above the right bank of the Guapore, below the confluence of the Alegre, 300 miles W. of Cuyaba. It is surrounded by plains, which are annually inundated, and is built with considerable regularity. The houses are low, constructed of earth and wood, and covered with tiles; and, being whitewashed both within and without, have a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It has 3 churches, a town-house, smelting-house, hospital, barracks, and arsenal; a Latin, and two primary schools. Its only

trade is in horses and cattle. Pop. of comarca, including only those civilized, 15,000.

MATTOL, mät'tol', a river of South-east Africa, rising in a salt-water marsh in the interior, falls into Delagoa Bay.

MATTRAH, a town of Arabia. See MUTTRA.

MATURE, one of the Pelew Islands. See MAROOROO.

MATURA, mät'too-rä', a small town and fort of Ceylon, near its S. extremity, 26 miles E. of Point de Galle.

MATURATTA, mät-too-rät'tä, a maritime town and port of Ceylon, S.E. of Kandy.

MATURIN, mät'too-reen', a department in the N.E. of Venezuela, extending from the Gulf of Paria W. to the Unare, lon. 65° 23' W., and from the Caribbean Sea to the Orinoco. It comprises the provinces of Cumana, Barcelona, and Margarita. Capital, Cumana. Pop. 125,000.

MATURIN, a town of Venezuela, on a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria; lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 62° 50' W.

MATZDORF, mäts'dorf, a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 6 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1000.

MATZENHEIM, mäts'en-hime', (Fr. pron. mät'seh-nêm,) a station of France, on the Strasbourg and Bâle (Basel) Railway, 15 miles S. of Strasbourg.

MAUBAN, mow-bän', a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, on its E. coast, S.E. of Manila. P. 5000.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, mō'bair'-fŏn'tän', a town of France, department of Ardennes, 6 miles S.W. of Rocroy. Pop. 1312.

MAUBEUGE, mo'burzh', (L. *Malbodium*,) a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Sambre, 11 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 7717. It has a national factory of fire-arms, iron foundries, and manufactures of iron and steel goods.

MAUBOURGUET, mō'boor'gä', (L. *Malburgetum*,) a town of France, department of Hautes Pyrénées, on the Adour, 16 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1852, 2563.

MAUBRAY, mo'bra', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 24 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1680.

MAUCH CHUNK, mawk chunk', a flourishing town, capital of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, at the mouth of Mauch Chunk Creek, 100 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Easton. The surrounding region is traversed by several rugged and sterile mountain ranges, which abound in coal and iron ore. The banks of the river near this place are high and precipitous, and the scenery is remarkably wild. Mauch Chunk is built in one of the narrow ravines through which the river passes, where there is scarcely room for buildings, and there are no gardens in the place. The ground being all occupied in Mauch Chunk proper, they are now building in what is termed Upper Mauch Chunk, on the top of the hill, and on the E. bank of the river. The latter quarter is called Greenwood. Mount Pisgah, which is a short distance N., rises about 1000 feet above the surface of the Lehigh. Mauch Chunk is a place of active business, particularly in coal and lumber. The bed of coal on the top of Mauch Chunk Mountain, or Summit Hill, is about 50 feet in thickness. In 1850, 722,000 tons of coal were exported from Carbon county by the Lehigh Company's Canal, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this region. The amount paid out by the company in the year was computed at $603,000. In 1851 the produce of the mines amounted to 989,296 tons. The navigation of the river has been improved as far as Whitehaven, 25 miles above. The works on this part of the line are truly magnificent; there are dams 50 feet high, and locks of solid stone, which raise the water 33 feet. A railroad has been constructed to the mines of Summit Hill, about 3 miles W. of the town. The cars, loaded with coal, descend by their own gravity to the landing, and after being emptied have heretofore drawn up the plane by mules. But now the labors of the mules are superseded. A "back track" has been constructed, which is regarded as a master-piece of bold and successful engineering. From the chutes where the coal cars are unloaded at the town of Mauch Chunk, they return by their own weight to the foot of Mount Pisgah. They are then drawn to the top of that mountain on an inclined plane by means of a stationary engine. From the head of this plane they pass by their own gravity along a railway of 6 miles, to the foot of another inclined plane. To the top of this they are again raised by steam, and thence descend to the different mines, where they are filled with coal, and again descend by their own weight to the chutes. Two papers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 3500.

MAUCHLINE, mawk'lin, (Celtic, *Magh*, "a meadow;" *Linn*, a "lake,") a manufacturing town and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 3 miles S.E. of Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. Pop. of village, 1336. It has a public library, branch bank, and manufactures of wooden snuff-boxes, and numerous cotton looms. The parish was long the residence of Burns.

MAUCKPORT, a post-village in Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 156 miles S. of Indianapolis.

MAUER, mōw'er, sometimes written MOWER, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1055.

MAUERKIRCHEN, mōw'er-kēēRk'en, or MAWERKIRCHEN, a market-town of Lower Austria, Circle of Inn, 8 miles from Brunau. Pop. 1000.

MAUGHOLD, maw'ld, a parish of the Isle of Man.

MAUGUIO, mō'ghee'o', (L. *Malgorium*,) a market-town of France, department of Hérault, on the railway to Nîmes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 7 miles in length, by about 2 miles in breadth, 6 miles E. of Montpellier. Pop. 2064.

MAUI or MOWEE, mōw'ee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.W. from Hawaii; lat. of the S.E. point 20° 44' N., lon. 155° 58' W. It is divided into two oval-shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus. The peninsulas, called respectively, East Maui, and West Maui, rise, the former to a height of 10,000 feet, terminating in a crater 2700 feet deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter to an elevation of 6100 feet, and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides, of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. On the W. side is the bay and town of Lahaina, much resorted to by whalers. Maui has been occupied as a missionary station since 1832, and the church contains about 300 members. The schools, attended by about 1000 children, are very inefficient, there being neither regular teachers nor school-houses. Pop. of the island, in December, 1853, 17,330.

MAULDA, a town of India. See MALDA.

MAUKI, an island of the South Pacific. See PARRY.

MAULDE, mōld, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1377.

MAULDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MAULDING'S MILLS, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

MAULE, mōw'lä, a river of Chili, enters the Pacific, near the village of La Constitucion, 100 miles N.E. of Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 miles, for the last few leagues of which it is navigable for small craft. It gives the name to a department between those of Concepcion and Colchagua, with an area of 3950 square miles, and a population of 102,000.(?)

MAULEON, mō'lä'ōns', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.W. of Pau. Pop. 1654.

MAULEVRIER, mō'lä'vre-ä', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine. Pop. in 1852, 2398.

MAULMAIN, mäl'mīn', MOULMEIN or MOELMYNE, mool-min', a seaport town of Further India, capital of a British province of the Tenasserim Coast, at the mouth of the Salwin River, opposite the Burmese town Martaban, 28 miles N.E. of Amherst, lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 97° 37' E. Population some years ago estimated at 10,000, and during the late Chinese war it was garrisoned by 4000 men, including an European regiment. It was founded in 1825, as a frontier military station, but having a good harbor, protected westward by the island of Balu, it has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, cocoa-nuts, and live stock. Imports are mostly European cotton goods and marine stores. Trade principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang. About 15 miles distant are some remarkable stalactitic caverns.

MAUMEE, maw'mee', a river formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It flows through the N.W. part of Ohio, and enters Maumee Bay, at the W. end of Lake Erie, about 4 miles below Toledo. Steamboats can ascend to Defiance, (about 60 miles from its mouth,) when the water is high, and boats of 60 tons in ordinary stages. The Wabash and Erie Canal follows the course of this river from Fort Wayne to its mouth, a distance of 80 miles.

MAUMEE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 93.

MAUMEE CITY, capital of Lucas county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, opposite Perrysburg, and 8 miles S.W. of Toledo. It is at the head of the regular steamboat navigation, and has an active business. It contains 4 churches, a union school, 1 printing-office, and numerous stores. There are in the vicinity several flouring and other mills.

MAUMELLE, maw'mēl', or MAM'MELLE', a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

MAUNA. See MAGONA.

MAUNA LOA, mow'nä lo'ä, or MAUNA ROA, ("great mountain,") a mountain of HAWAII, (which see.)

MAUND'VEE', a town of India, presidency and 13 miles S.E. of Bombay.

MAUND'WA, a town of India, on the Nerbudda, stated, in 1820, to comprise 1000 houses.

MAUNKAIRA, mawn-kī'rä, written also MUNKERE, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 38 miles S.E. of Bukkur. Lat. 31° 23' N., lon. 71° 30' E.

MAUNPOOR', a fortified town of Hindostan, dominion and 55 miles E. of Jeypoor.

MAUNPOOR'AH, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominion, S.W. of Gojeln.

MAUN'SA, a town of West Hindostan, dominion and 82 miles N.W. of Baroda.

MAUPITI, an island in the South Pacific. See MARUA.

MAUR, mówr, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, S.W. side of Lake Greifen. Pop. 2133.

MAURREPAS, mo'ro-pâ', a lake situated in the E. part of Louisiana, at the mouth of Amite River, communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is orbicular, and its greatest extent 13 miles.

MAURIAC, mo'ro-âk', (L. *Mauriacum*,) a town of France, department of Cantal, 36 miles W.N.W. of St. Flour. Pop. in 1852, 3594. It has a fine Gothic church, communal college, and trade in horses and mules.

MAURICE RIVER, or PRINCE MAURICE RIVER, of New Jersey, rises by several small streams in the S. central part of Gloucester county, and flowing first S., and afterwards S.W., falls into Delaware Bay about 20 miles in a straight line N. by W. from Cape May Lighthouse. It is navigable for vessels of 80 or 100 tons to Millville, 20 miles.

MAURICE RIVER, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Pop. 2245.

MAURICETOWN, a village of Downe township, Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice River, about 36 miles S.E. of Salem, contains a church and 30 or 40 dwellings.

MAURITANIA TINGITANA. See MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

MAURITIUS, maw-rish'e-us, or ISLE OF FRANCE, an island of the Indian Ocean, a colony of Great Britain, E. from the islands of Madagascar and Bourbon; lat. (Port Louis the capital,) 20° 9′ 42″ S. lon. 57° 28′ 45″ E. It is of an oval form, about 40 miles from N.E. to S.W., and 25 miles in its greatest breadth. It is surrounded by coral reefs, and in the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles of considerable height; the highest, the Brabant Mountain, being 3000 feet, and the singular insulated rock, Peter Botte, 2600 feet. Between the mountains, and along the coast, there are several large and fertile plains and valleys, well watered by numerous streamlets, and having an exceedingly rich soil of black vegetable mould, or stiff clay. Iron exists, but is of an inferior quality. The climate is salubrious, but is subject to violent, frequent, and destructive hurricanes. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and nearly every beautiful tree of the tropics, are to be met with in Mauritius. Many plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and India are acclimated, and thrive well. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, mandioc, and vegetables; and, to a limited extent, coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk. The exports of sugar, which is the staple of the island, increased from 64,886,184 lbs. in 1839, to 119,450,944 lbs. in 1848, mostly sent to Great Britain. The next largest article of export is rice, amounting, in 1848, to 3,085,424 lbs., the greater part of which went to the Cape of Good Hope. The total exports, in 1852, amounted in value to 1,100,604l. The imports, which consist of provisions of all kinds, live stock, copper, cordage, glass, cotton manufactures, &c., amounted to 1,052,551l. The government of the island is vested in a governor, a colonial legislative council, subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. Revenue 1852, 311,654l.; expenditures, 283,053l. Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honor of Prince Maurice. It fell into the hands of the French in 1721, who retained it till 1810, when it was captured by the British. It is well known as the scene of St. Pierre's tale of Paul and Virginia. There is a packet communication monthly between the island and Ceylon. The principal towns are Port Louis and Mahebourg. French is the language chiefly spoken. Pop. 161,920.

MAURIUS, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

MAURON, mo'rôn', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 12 miles N.N.E. of Ploermel. Pop. in 1852, 4246.

MAURS, môr, (L. *Martium*,) a town of France, department of Cantal, 30 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 3081.

MAURUA, or MAUPITI. See MARUA.

MAURY, a county in the S.W. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 600 square miles. Duck River divides it into nearly equal parts, and is joined in its passage by several affluents, which furnish water-power. The surface is diversified; the soil is very fertile. The county is intersected by the route of the projected railroad from Nashville to Jackson, in Mississippi. Maury is the third county in the state with respect to population. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 29,520, of whom 16,850 were free, and 12,670 slaves.

MAUTERN, mów'tern, a small town of Austria, Styria, 20 miles W. of Brück, with mineral baths and iron works.

MAUTERN, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge to Stein, 40 miles W.N.W. of Vienna, and where, in 1484, Matthias of Hungary obtained a signal victory over the Austrians.

MAUTERNDORF, mów'tern-dorf', a market-town of Upper Austria, circle and 57 miles S.S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1120.

MAUTH, mówt, or MEGTO, mêg'to, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 21 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 1200.

MAUTHAUSEN, mówt'how'zen, a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles N.E. of Enns. Pop. 1200.

MAUTHEN, mów'ten, a village of Illyria, in Carinthia.

MAUVAISE (mo'vâz') RIVER, or MUSHKEG, a small stream of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., and flows into Lake Superior.

MAUVEZIN, mo'veh-zân', (L. *Malucinum*,) a town of France, department of Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Lectoure. P. 1371.

MAUVILLA, a village of Mobile co., Alabama, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Mobile.

MAUZÉ, mo'zâ', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the right bank of the Mignon, 13 miles S.W. of Niort. Pop. 1824.

MAVROMATI. See MESSENE.

MAVRO (or MAURO) POTAMOS, mâv'ro pot'mos, (anc. *Acheron*,) a river of Greece, Epirus, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E.S.E. of Parga, after a S.W. course of 40 miles. From the N. it receives the river anciently called the *Cocytus*; and both streams were, by the Greek mythologists, reputed to be rivers of hell.

MAVRO (or MAURO) POTAMOS, (anc. *Cephissus*,) a river of Greece, in Livadia, falls into Lake Topolius, (anc. *Copais*.)

MAVRO-VOUNO, mâv'ro voo'no, (or the "black mountain,") a triple-peaked height of Greece, Epirus, elevation 1500 feet.

MAWD'ESLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MAW'GAN-IN-MENEAGE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAW'GAN-IN-PYDER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAW'NAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MAX'ATAW'NY, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1740.

MAXDORF, mâx'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 9 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1163.

MAXEN, mâx'en, a village of Saxony, circle and 10 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, with a castle and mineral baths. In 1759, the Austrians here defeated the Prussians. Pop. 665.

MAXENT, mâx'ôns', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 1890.

MAX'EY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MAX'EY, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, on the Athens Branch Railroad, 94 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

MAX'FIELD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, 39 miles N. by E. of Bangor. P. 186.

MAX'STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MAX'TON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

MAX'VILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Kentucky, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort.

MAXVILLE, Huron co., Ohio. See PERU.

MAXVILLE, a village of Spencer co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Anderson's Creek, about 140 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

MAX'WELL, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

MAX'WELL'S, a station of Brunswick co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 25 miles W. of Wilmington.

MAXWELL'S CREEK, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

MAX'WELLTOWN, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite Dumfries, with which it communicates by 2 bridges. Pop. in 1851, 3520, chiefly Irish.

MAY, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles E.S.E. of Fife-ness, 1 mile in length, with a light 240 feet above the sea. Lat. 56° 11′ N., lon. 2° 33′ W.

MAY, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, tributary to the Earn.

MAY, a small river of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

MAY, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MAY, LE, leh mâ, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Beaupreau. Pop. 1065.

MAYACO, mī-â'ko, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, about 25 miles N.E. of Cape Engaño.

MAYAGUANA, mi-â-gwâ'nâ, an island of the West Indies.

MAYAGUEZ, mi-â-wêz', or mī-â-wêz', a town and port of the island of Porto Rico, Antilles, 70 miles S.W. of St. Jean-de-Porto-Rico. It was taken in 1822, by the adventurer Ducoudray, who attempted to establish an independent republic.

MAYAS, mī'âs, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan, including Tabasco. Though nearly extinct as a distinct tribe, their language is still spoken by the Indians of all the countries originally in their possession.

MAYARI, mī-â-ree', a seaport town, on the N. coast of Cuba, near the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Bay of Nipe. It is celebrated for the fine tobacco raised here. Lat. 20° 45′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W. Pop. about 3000.

MAY'BINTON, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina, near Broad River, about 45 miles N.W. of Columbia.

MAY'BOLE, a burgh of barony, town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 1½ miles S. of Ayr. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 3362. The town contains various stately antique buildings, including the castle, the ancient seat of the Cassilis family, called "Kings of Carrick;" also manufactures for Glasgow houses, employing numerous hands, mostly Irish.

MAYCAL'LIN CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Pope

co., and enters the Arkansas near the W. line of Johnson county.

MAYDOURGHAUT, mâ-door-gawt', a town of India, Nizam's dominion, 140 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

MAYEN, mi'en, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W. of Coblentz. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, red leather, and earthenware. Pop. 4903.

MAYENCE, a town of Germany. See MENTZ.

MAYENFELD, mi'en-fêlt', a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1200.

MAYENNE, LA, (L. *Meduana,*) a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows S. and unites with the Loir and Sarthe in forming the Maine; total course, about 125 miles, of which about 55 miles are navigable.

MAYENNE, mâ'yênn' or mi'ênn', a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area 1966 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 374,506. Surface generally flat; sufficient corn is raised for consumption: cider and perry are extensively made; lint and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, linen spinning and weaving. Chief river, the Mayenne. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Château-Gontier, Laval, and Mayenne. Capital, Laval.

MAYENNE, (L. *Meduana,*) a town of France, department of Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.E. of Laval, chiefly on the right bank of the Mayenne, but connected by a bridge with an extensive suburb on the left bank. It has a large public square, adorned with a fountain, and a Hotel de Ville; two churches, in the suburb; and an old castle of the Lords of Mayenne, on the right bank, and picturesquely overhanging the bridge. This castle was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1424, after a three months' siege. The manufactures of linen, calico, and ticks, are important, and employ about 8000 persons in and around the town. There are also cotton-mills, bleachfields, and dye works. Pop. in 1852, 9933.

MAYESVILLE, mâz'vil, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MAYET, mâ'yê', (L. *Maiatum,*) a village of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 3764.

MAYET, a village of France, department of Allier, arrondissement of La Palisse. Pop. in 1852, 1919.

MAYFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

MAYFIELD, a town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 8½ miles S. of Tunbridge Wells. Remains of a palace, said to have been built by St. Dunstan, and long a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, still exist.

MAYFIELD, a township of Somerset co., Maine. Pop. 123.

MAYFIELD, a post-village and township in the E. part of Fulton co., New York, about 42 miles N.W. of Albany. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, &c. Pop. 2429.

MAYFIELD, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated, 72 miles S.E. of Richmond.

MAYFIELD, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

MAYFIELD or ROCK MILLS, a post-village of Warren co., Georgia, on the Ogeechee River, 54 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has a cotton factory.

MAYFIELD, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

MAYFIELD, a post-village, capital of Graves co., Kentucky, on Mayfield Creek, 275 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It has a court-house and about 100 inhabitants.

MAYFIELD, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1117.

MAYFIELD, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. P. 564.

MAYFIELD'S CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises in Graves co., and flowing northward and then westward, enters the Mississippi River in Ballard co., about 3 miles below the mouth of the Ohio River.

MAY FLOWER, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

MAY HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

MAYLAND, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MAYN, a river of Germany. See MAIN.

MAYNOOTH, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare, on the Royal Canal, with a station on the Irish Great Western Railway, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2129. It has remains of a castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds; a large Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the Royal College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates about 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. Annual government grant, 30,000*l.*

MAYO, mâ'o, a maritime county of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. Area 2131 square miles, or 1,363,882 acres, of which about 800,000 are waste or unimproved mountain pasture, and 55,976 under water. Pop. in 1841, 388,887; in 1851, 274,830. Coast line fringed with cliffs and islets, and indented with innumerable inlets. The surface is mostly mountainous, but comprising many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Soil generally light, better suited to grazing than tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, and potatoes. The fisheries are valuable, and the county has marble and slate works. Iron ore is plentiful. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, (both for the county.)

MAYO, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, in a county of the same name, containing the village from which the county takes its name, 2 miles S.E. of Balla. Pop. 4179.

MAYO, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North and South Mayo, in Patrick county, of the former state, and flowing south-eastward into North Carolina, enters the Dan River at Madison.

MAYO, mi'o, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is about 18 miles in circuit, with a rocky coast and sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port, Pinosa.

MAYO, mi'o, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, 100 miles S.E. of Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 miles.

MAYO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 miles N. of Manado.

MAYO, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MAYOMBA, mâ-yom'bâ, MAYUM'BA or MAJUMBA, mâ-jum'bâ, a town of Southern Guinea, 120 miles N.W. of Loango, at the mouth of the Mayomba, in the Atlantic. It is the capital of the country of Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

MAYO'NING, a post-village in Patrick co., Virginia.

MAYORES, a town of Spain. See CUMBRES-MAYORES.

MAYORGA, mâ-yor'gâ, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Cea. Pop. 1790.

MAYORGA, a group of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific, the chief of which is Varao.

MAYOTTA, an island, Indian Ocean. See COMORO.

MAYPOCHA, mi-po'châ, a small river of Chili, joins the Maypu, in lat. 33° 40′ S., length about 60 miles.

MAY'PORT MILLS, a post-office of Duval co., Florida.

MAYPU, mi-poo', a river of Chili, department of Santiago, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Pacific, 40 miles S. of Valparaiso. The principal affluent is the Melipilla, which joins the Maypu, 40 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain stream is so impetuous, that it can only be spanned by suspension bridges. In the plain traversed by it, the republican troops, under San Martin, defeated the royalists in the year 1818.

MAYPU, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Chili, lat. 33° 50′ S. Height, 15,000 feet.

MAYRENA-DEL-ALCOR, mi-rê'nâ-dêl-êl-kôr', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 3541. It has a castle, and a large horse and cattle fair.

MAYRES, mair, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles N.W. of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 2471.

MAYRHOFEN, mir'ho'fen, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Schwatz, near Zell. Pop. 1246.

MAY'S LANDING, a post-village, capital of Atlantic county, New Jersey, is situated in Hamilton township, at the head of navigation, on Great Egg Harbor River, about 65 miles S. of Trenton. It consists of two parts, May's Landing proper, and Hamilton, about a quarter of a mile up the river, where a dam has recently been constructed, affording fine water-power. It has 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 foundries, and a large grist-mill.

MAYS'LICK', a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 12 miles S.W. of the former. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

MAYSVILLE, mâz'vil, a post-village, capital of Chautauque co., New York, at the N.W. end of Chautauque Lake, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and 3 printing-offices. A steamboat plies between this place and Jamestown. Pop. estimated at 700.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Buckingham co., Virginia, is situated on Slate River, at the head of navigation, 27 miles from its mouth, and 87 miles W. of Richmond. It has a handsome court-house, built according to a plan furnished by Jefferson, and a large Presbyterian church.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia, 190 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Green co., North Carolina.

MAYSVILLE, a station of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Sumterville.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Arkansas, stands on the W. boundary of the state, about 25 miles W. of Bentonville.

MAYSVILLE, a handsome city of Mason co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 60 miles above Cincinnati, and 60 miles N.E. of Lexington. It was formerly called Limestone, from Limestone Creek, which here enters the river. The situation is elevated and delightful. A range of bold and verdant highlands, rising immediately behind the city, render its appearance, as viewed from the river, exceedingly attractive. It is compactly built. Among the public buildings are a handsome city hall, a substantial stone jail, a hospital, and 7 or 8 churches. It contains also 2 banks, 2 large seminaries,

besides the public schools, and printing-offices, in which 4 newspapers are published. In the extent of its business and population, Maysville is the fourth town in the state, and is steadily advancing in these respects. It is the entrepôt of the goods and produce imported and exported by the north-eastern section of Kentucky, and is the most extensive hemp market in the United States. A railroad is in course of construction extending from this place to Lexington, and another to the mouth of Big Sandy River. Among the various manufactures in operation may be mentioned 2 steam-cotton factories, 1 large bagging factory, 2 iron foundries, 5 rope-walks, 12 manufactories of ploughs, and 5 of coaches and wagons. The corporation have expended $70,000 on the different turnpikes which converge to this point, in addition to individual subscriptions. Maysville was settled in 1784, and incorporated in 1833. Pop. 7000.

MAYSVILLE, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

MAYSVILLE, a village of Daviess co., Indiana, on the White River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 110 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

MAYSVILLE, a village in Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 70 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Illinois, on the border of Twelve Mile Prairie, and on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near the Little Wabash River, 122 miles S.E. of Springfield.

MAYSVILLE COURT HOUSE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Missouri.

MAYTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Harrisburg.

MAYUMBA or MAJUMBA. See MAYOMBA.

MAYVILLE, New York. See MAYSVILLE.

MAYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, on the Ossin River, an affluent of Rock River, about 52 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a valuable and improved water-power. Iron ore is found 8 miles from this village, and a company has been formed here for the manufacture of iron. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

MAZACA or CÆSAREA. See KAISAREEYEH.

MAZAGAN, máz'a-gán', a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 122 miles N.W. of Morocco, at the extremity of a low rocky point. It has some good fortifications, but is now mostly in ruins. Pop. 2000.

MAZAGAO, (Mazagão,) má-zá-gówn', a town of Brazil, province and about 190 miles W.N.W. of Pará, near the estuary of the Amazon.

MAZAGONG', a village of British India, presidency and on the island of Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese.

MAZALTENANGO, má-sál-tá-nán'go, a town of Central America, state and 110 miles W. of Guatemala.

MAZAMET, máz'zá'má', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 10 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 9894. It has extensive manufactories of cloths, and large cloth fairs.

MAZAN, má'zón', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 5 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. in 1852, 3837.

MAZAN, a village of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 3387.

MAZANDERAN, má-zán'der-án', or MAZANDEROON, má-zán'der-oon', a province of North Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N., and lon. 50° and 54° E. Pop. 150,000.

MAZARAMBROZ, má-thá-rám-bróth', a town of Spain, New Castile, 11 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1568.

MAZARRON, a town of Spain. See ALMAZARRON.

MAZATLAN, máz'at-lán' or má-sát-lán', a flourishing town and seaport of Mexico, in Cinaloa, at the entrance of the river Mazatlan into the Gulf of California, 183 miles S.E. of Cinaloa. Lat. (Custom-house,) 23° 11′ 48″ N., lon. 106° 23′ 45″ W. It is built on the crest of some heights, and has a clean and healthy appearance. There are many fine stores well stocked with European goods; but few American manufactures are to be met with. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. Mazatlan, after Acapulco, is the most commercial town in Mexico. It forms the outlet for the products of the mining districts of St. Sebastian, and imports considerable quantities of English goods. In 1846, its exports amounted to $1,657,748, and its imports to $1,559,758. In 1853, 35 steamers arrived here from the United States, bringing 5095 passengers; and the total tonnage of the vessels of all kinds arriving here was 39,762. Pop. of the town from 10,000 to 12,000.

MAZE, má'zá', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 miles S.W. of Baugé. Pop. in 1852, 3836.

MAZEENA or MAZINA, má-zee'na, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.W. of Jelalabad. Near this place the British defeated an Afghan force in July, 1842.

MAZEIRA, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

MAZÈRES, má'zaire', (L. *Macerice,*) a town of France, department of Ariège, on the Lez, 10 miles N. of Pamiers. Pop. in 1852, 3694.

MAZIÈRE, LA BASSE, lá bás má'ze-aire', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles S.W. of Uzeel. Pop. 1630.

MAZINA, má'so, a miserable town of the Canary Island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 4181.

MAZON, a small post-village of Grundy co., Illinois, a few miles S. of Morris.

MAZUFUKABAD, má-zúf'fur-á-bád', a town of the Punjab, at the confluence of the Jhylum, and its great tributary the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere.

MAZYE, má-zí', a large village of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen Valley, 40 miles N. of Shawl.

MAZUKA, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

MAZZARA, mát-sá'rá, (anc. *Mazara* and *Emporium,*) a town of Sicily, intendancy and 28 miles S. of Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 8400. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls, and has narrow, unpaved, dirty streets. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate house, several convents, an hospital, college, theatre, and a *carricatore* for warehousing corn.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, val dee máz-sá'rá, an old division of Sicily, now subdivided among the provinces of Trapani, Girgenti, and parts of Palermo and Caltanisetta.

MAZZARINO, mát-sá-ree'no, a town of Sicily, province and 14 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta, in the Val di-Noto, with a college, and palace of Prince Butera. Pop. 11,600.

MAZZE, a village of Piedmont. See MASSE.

MAZZO, mát'so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Sondrio, S. of Bormio. Pop. 1129.

MDOUKAL, m'doo'kál'(?) a village of Algeria, in the Sahara, at the S.E. extremity of the Lake Hadna, 97 miles S.W. of Constantine. Pop. 700.

MEACO, the capital city of Japan. See MIAKO.

MEAD, a township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 3368.

MEAD, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

MEAD, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1626.

MEADAY, má-á-dí', a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 miles N. of Prome. It was destroyed by the retreating Burmese in 1826.

MEADE, meed, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N. and N.W. for a distance of about 60 miles, and Salt River forms its boundary on the E. The surface is generally rolling, and the soil fertile. The county contains abundance of cavernous limestone, a good material for building. Formed in 1823, and named from Captain James Meade, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Brandensburg. Pop. 7393; of whom 5820 were free, and 1573 slaves.

MEADFORVILLE, a post-office of Mason co., Tennessee.

MEADOW (méd'o) BLUFF, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

MEADOW BRANCH, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MEADOW CREEK, post-office, Orange co., North Carolina.

MEADOW CREEK, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

MEADOW DALE, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

MEADOW FARM, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

MEADOW RIVER, a small stream in the W. central part of Virginia, rises in Greenbrier co., and flows along the boundary of Nicholas and Fayette counties into Gauley River.

MEADOWS, a post-office of Van Buren co., Arkansas.

MEAD'S BASIN, a post-office of Passaic co., New Jersey.

MEAD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

MEAD'S MILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

MEADVILLE, a flourishing borough, capital of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on French Creek, 236 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg, and about 95 miles N. of Pittsburg. It is the principal market of this fertile and populous county, from which grain, lumber, &c., are exported. A branch canal extends to the Alleghany River at Franklin. Among the public buildings are a handsome court-house, a state arsenal, and an academy. The elegant building of Alleghany College stands on an eminence half a mile N. of the town. There is also a divinity school belonging to the Christians and Unitarians. Meadville contains several paper-mills, an oil-mill, and an edge-tool factory. Four newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1823. Pop. in 1850, 2578.

MEADVILLE, a thriving post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, on the Banister River, at the head of navigation, about 136 miles S.W. of Richmond. It contains a large flouring-mill and a tobacco factory. Pop. about 500.

MEADVILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mississippi, on the Homochitto River, 80 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and 34 miles E. of Natchez.

MEADVILLE, a post-office of Mead co., Kentucky.

MEAGHER, mee'gher, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

MEAHGUNGE, má-á-gún', a walled town of India, dominions of Oude, 24 miles S.W. of Lucknow.

MEAKSIWA or MEACSIMA, má-ak-see'má, some islets of Japan, W. of the S. part of Kioo-Sioo.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, mál-foor-voo'nee, a mountain of

Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness. Elevation 2700 feet.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a hill chain in Labrador, British North America, near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height, 1480 feet.

MEANA, mā-ā'nā, a village of Sardinia, Piedmont, 27 miles W.S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1550.

MEANA, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 60 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1391.

MEAN'DER CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Mahoning River, about 7 miles below Warren.

MEAN'EE, ("fishing-place,"), a maritime town of West Hindostan, 75 miles N.W. of Joonaghur.

MEANEE, a village of Sinde, on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, 5 miles N. of Hyderabad, and where the British troops, under Sir Charles Napier, defeated a Beloochee force, 17th February, 1843.

MEANEE, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

MEANEE, a town of Punjab, on the Ravee, over which is a much-frequented ferry, 21 miles N.W. of Lahore.

MEANEE, a village of Afghanistan; lat. 29° 21′ N., lon. 70° 40′ E.

MEANEE, a village of Sinde, 5 miles N.W. of Sehwan; lat. 26° 24′ N., lon. 67° 55′ E.

MEANGIS (mā-ăng'gis, or mā-ăn'ghees) ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 miles S.E. of Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.

MEANS'VILLE, a post village in Union district, South Carolina.

MEARE, meer, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MEARIM, a river and town of Brazil. See MIARIM.

MEARNS, mérns, a parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew. The Mearns is the popular name for the co. of Kincardine.

MEARS (meerz) ASHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MEASHAM, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MEATH, meeth, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea. Area 900 square miles, nearly the whole of which is cultivated. Pop. in 1841, 183,828; in 1851, 140,750. Surface, mostly flat. Principal river, the Boyne. Soil, chiefly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. The condition of the numerous small farmers is wretched. Chief towns, Trim, (the capital,) Kells, and Navan. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman Conquest, the king of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland.

MEAUX, mo, (anc. *Iatinum* or *Jatinum*, afterwards *Meldi*,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 25 miles E.N.E. of Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 9900. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, with a library of 13,000 volumes, and trade in grain and cheese. It is the see of a bishop; has courts of first resort, and an agricultural and scientific society. Meaux was taken by the Normans in 862, and, after a regular siege, by the English, in 1421. It may be regarded as the cradle of the Reformation in France. Its bishop, Brissonnet, who had early embraced the reformed doctrines, though he afterwards abjured them, gathered around him a number of able men, some of whom, as Jaques Lefèvre of Etaples, and William Farel, distinguished themselves as Reformers.

MEAVY, mee'vee, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MEBARREZ or MUBARREZ, EL, ĕl meb-ar'rĕz, a walled town of Arabia, province and 33 miles S. of Lahsa. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, defended by lofty towers. P. 10,000.

MECCA or MEKKA, mĕk'kā, written also MEKKEH, (anc. *Macoraba*; Fr. *Mecque*, mĕk,) the most celebrated city of Arabia, the seat of the Mohammedan religion, is situated five days' journey E. of Jidda; lat. 21° 38′ N., lon. 40° 8′ E. It is styled by Mohammedans El Mocherefe, (the noble;) Om-El-Kora, (the mother of towns;) Beled-el-Amein, (the land of the true believers,) &c. Mecca stands in a narrow, sandy valley, from 100 to 700 paces broad, extending in a general direction N. and S., enclosed by sterile hills, from 200 to 500 feet high, without tree or verdure; and is ill supplied with water. In its centre is the Beitu-'llah, (house of God,) or El-Harum, (the inviolable,) the great mosque, enclosing the Kaba, dividing the whole into the upper (northern) and lower (southern) towns; these again being subdivided into 25 quarters, exclusive of the suburbs, which stretch in single lines of houses along the narrow parts of the valley. Mecca is reported to be in itself a good-looking city; the streets being wider than is usual in Eastern towns, the houses of stone, often three stories high, and well lighted. The castle, on its S.E. side, near the Shereef's house, is large enough for a garrison of 1000 men, and is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable. The city is annually filled at the time of the Haj or pilgrimage to the Kaba, when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages, and subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers, is the sole foundation of Mecca's fame, and the only source of her wealth and occupation.

The great temple of the Kaba, the Beitu-'llah, or El-Haram, is an unsymmetrical, modern-looking patchwork of ancient fragments, without any pretension to unity or style. It may be entered by 19 doors, and is adorned externally with seven minarets. Within, the great four-sided court of the temple, surrounded by colonnades of irregular pillars, is about 260 paces long and 200 wide; and, nearly in the middle of it, in a hollow, stands the Kaba (cube) or sacred house, erected in 1627, measuring, in length, about 18 paces, in width 14 paces, and in height not exceeding 40 feet. The sides are completely covered by the *Kesua*, that is, the veil or curtain of rich black silk, which is renewed every year, at the expense of the Ottoman Porte. This silken curtain, waving and fluttering with every breath of wind, is thought, by the simple devotees around, to be fanned by the wings of guardian angels. In two places only is this covering removed, one so as to expose a gray stone at the S.E. end of the building, which it is thought meritorious to touch; and, in like manner, at the N.E. angle, is exposed the celebrated black stone, the kissing of which is a chief object of the pilgrimage. This stone is believed to be the angel whose office it will be, at the last day, to identify those who have duly performed the Haj. Besides the *member* or pulpit of the Imám, and the desks assigned to the doctors of the different sects, there are several irregular, and, in some measure, unsightly buildings, round the Kaba. In one of these is the famous well of *Zemzem*, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael, and which is surrounded by a circular wall, 5 feet high, and 10 feet in diameter. Its waters are perfectly fresh, though every other spring in the neighborhood is brackish. Among the pilgrims they are devoutly believed to be a sure remedy for all bodily ailments, and even salutary for the soul. Few pilgrims leave the holy city without taking with them some flasks filled from the sacred well.

The Meccawee, or inhabitants of Mecca, are, with exception of a few Hejázi Bedouin, all strangers by birth or parentage; that is to say, they are either not natives of the place, or not descendants of the indigenous tribes. They are, in fact, settlers, or children of settlers, attracted hither by gain. They are extremely proud of their city, fond of fine clothes and parade, devoted to the pleasures of the table, and cold spectators of the fanaticism which they periodically witness, and of which they make their money. Intent on gain, they care not for learning; the colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay, and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. As Mecca, during the pilgrimage, is visited by 100,000 strangers on an average, it becomes, for three or four months in the year, the greatest market in the East; its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes, and, under the protection of the Turks, they are not afraid to show their riches, and live like princes. On the other hand, it is proverbial that Mecca is the beggar's paradise; the beggars of the holy city are importunate as well as numerous. The Shereefs, (Sherifs,) or direct descendants of Mohammed, are now a numerous and widely-spread body. These nobles, as they may be called, elect the Shereef of Mecca, and their choice is invariably confirmed by the Ottoman Sultan. The stationary population of Mecca was estimated by Burckhardt, in 1814, at between 25,000 and 30,000, including some 3000 or 4000 Abyssinian and negro slaves.—Adj. and inhab. MECCAWEE, (Meccáwi,) mĕk'kā-wee', sometimes written MECCAWAY.

MECCA, a post-township in the N. part of Trumbull co., Ohio, intersected by the Musquito River. Pop. 872.

MECEJANA, mā-sā-zhā'nā, a village of Brazil, province and 12 miles E. of Ceara. Pop. 2000.

MECHADER, mā-chā'der, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 miles S. of Sena, with a castle, the residence of a governor.

MECHANIC, me-kăn'ik, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1647.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 10 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. over 200.

MECHANICSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles E. of Carlisle. It is situated in a populous neighborhood, and has an active business. Pop. estimated at 1000.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, 44 miles S.S.E. of Harrisburg.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

MECHANICSBURG, a small village of Carroll co., Ohio.

MECHANICSBURG, a flourishing post-village of Goshen township, Champaign co., Ohio, on the Springfield and Delaware Turnpike, 10 miles E. of Urbanna. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has increased rapidly within a few years. The railroad which is in progress from Springfield to Delaware passes through this village. It has a woollen factory and several mills. Pop. about 1200.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Marion co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 15 miles E. of Springfield.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-village of Macon co., Missouri, 105 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

MECHANICSBURG, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 80 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

MECHANICS' FALLS, a thriving post-village of Androscoggin co., Maine, on a tributary of the Androscoggin, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, whence diverges the Buckfield Branch Railroad, 37 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains a church, machine shops, and several mills, among which are 2 for making paper.

MECHANICS' GROVE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MECHANICS' RIVER, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MECHANICSTOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, about 20 miles N. of Frederick.

MECHANICSTOWN, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, 8 miles S. by W. of Montpelier.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal, and on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, 12 miles N. of Troy. It contains a cotton factory and several mills.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village and station of West Chester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 45 miles N.N.E. of New York.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 12 miles N.E. of Flemington.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 104 miles E. of Harrisburg.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N.W. of Allentown, has about 150 inhabitants.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 24 miles N. of Washington.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 65 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 1 church.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village in Sumter district, South Carolina.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 46 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

MECHELEN, a city of Belgium. See MECHLIN.

MECHELEN, mĕk'ĕh-lĕn, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Meuse, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1197.

MECHLIN, mĕk'lin, (Dutch pron. mĕs'lin, almost mĕsl'lin,) or MECHELEN, mĕk'el-en, (L. *Mechlinia*; Fr. *Malines*, mâ'leen',) a city of Belgium, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp, divided into two portions by the Dyle. Pop. 27,234. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral of the 12th century, with a steeple 370 feet in height, and containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens, (whose "Adoration of the Magi" is in the Church of St. John, here;) Church of the Recollets, with Vandyke's famous "Crucifixion;" bishop's palace, town-hall, arsenal, cannon foundry, Franciscan convent, and the beguinage for 800 widows. Mechlin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, and a Roman Catholic university, opened in 1834; an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. Its chief manufactures are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, and beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil, and communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons. Mechlin appears to have been founded in the fifth century. For some time it was the capital of a lordship, and was governed by its own counts. Its greatest prosperity was in the 14th century, when it had important manufactures of broadcloth, which employed about 3000 looms. Its most distinguished natives are Jean Bol, an excellent miniature painter, and Michael Coxie, a good historical painter; Dodoens, a celebrated botanist, and physician to Charles V.; Ernest of Mansfeld, a famous general; and Zype or Zypoens, a distinguished jurist.

MECHOACAN. See MICHOACAN.

MECINA-BOMBARON, mâ-the'nâ-bom-bâ-rōn', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 50 miles S.E. by E. of Granada. P. 2630.

MECKENHEIM, mĕk'ken-hime', a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cologne. Pop. 1300.

MECKENHEIM, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles S.E. of Durkheim. Pop. 1756.

MECKESHEIM, mĕk'kes-hime', a village of Baden, on the Elsenz, 8 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1070.

MECKLENBURG (or MEKLENBURG) SCHWERIN, mĕk'lĕn-bŭrg shwâ-reen', (Ger. pron. mĕk'lĕn-bŏŏrg' shwâ-reen',) a grand-duchy of Europe; 13th state of the German Confederation; bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, W. by the principality of Ratzburg, S.W. by Hanover, S. by Prussia, and E. by Prussia and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; lat. from 53° 7' to 54° 15' N., lon. from 10° 40' to 13° 10' E. Area 4845 square miles. The surface is generally flat, the only exception being a ridge of low hills, which forms the watershed between the basins of the Elbe and the Baltic. The sea-coast is low, and indented by several bays, of which the largest is that of Wismar. Lakes are very numerous, and indeed, form one of the characteristic features of the country. The soil is fertile, and produces corn in such abundance as to leave a large surplus for export. The other principal crops are pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips. Both horses and cattle are largely exported; and wool has become one of the most important sources of revenue. The distillation of spirits from grain is carried on to an extent seldom equalled even in Germany. The government is a limited monarchy, and intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Each duchy has its separate states, but both bodies annually meet together, and have power to make common laws, and impose common taxes, for the whole of Mecklenburg. (Mecklenburg-Schwerin is divided into six districts.) Capital, Schwerin. Pop. in 1853, 541,449.

MECK'LENBURG (or MEK'LENBURG) STREL'ITZ, (Ger. pron. mĕk-lĕn-bŏŏrg-strâ'lits,) a grand-duchy of Europe, intimately connected with the above; 20th state of the German Confederation, consisting of two larger and several smaller districts; the former separated by the interposition of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and the latter existing in separate patches. The whole area is estimated at 767 square miles. The physical features of this duchy do not differ essentially from those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin above described. In union with that duchy, it has a fourteenth vote in the plenum of the Confederation. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe, and the dukes still take the title of Princes of the Vandals. Capital, Neu-Strelitz. Pop. in 1851, 99,628.

MECK'LENBURG, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Roanoke, bounded on the N. by the Meherrin River, and also drained by Allen's, Bluestone, and many other creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and partially covered with forests; the soil is generally fertile, excepting the higher ridges. Granite and other primary rocks underlie the surface. A plank-road has recently been laid in the county. Organized in 1764. Capital, Boydtown. Pop. 20,630, of whom 8168 were free, and 12,462 slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 720 square miles. The Catawba River forms the entire W. boundary, and the county is drained by McAlpin's and Sugar Creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly. Granite is found in several parts of the county, and a few mines of gold have been opened in it. The North Carolina Central Railroad terminates at Charlotte, the county seat, and another railroad extends from that town to Columbia, South Carolina. Pop. 13,914, of whom 8441 were free, and 5473 slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a post-village of Hector township, Tompkins co., New York, 13 miles W. of Ithaca. It contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Pop. about 400.

MECKLENBURG, a post-village in Knox co., Tennessee, on Holston River, near the mouth of French Broad River, 185 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

MECO, mâ'ko, a town of Spain, New Castile, 21 miles from Madrid. Pop. 1413.

MECOSTA, a county of Michigan. See NECOSTA.

MECQUE. See MECCA.

MEDAK, mâ'dâk', a village of Austria, Croatia, 12 miles from Gospich. Pop. 1627.

MED'ARY, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the road from Finley to Defiance.

MED'ARYSVILLE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Iowa.

MED'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

MEDE, mâ'dâ, a town of the Sardinian States, 26 miles S. of Novara. It has manufactures of hats, a tannery, and several silk-mills. Pop. 4415.

MEDEAH, mâ-dâ'â, (anc. *Lamida*,) a fortified town of Algeria, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Algiers. It is supplied with water from a neighboring mountain by means of a lofty aqueduct.

MEDEBACH, mâ'dĕh-bâk', or MADEBEKE, mâ'dĕh-bâ'kĕh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 2330.

MEDEENET ABOO or MEDINET ABU, mâ-dee'nĕt â-boo', a village of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes lying on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. See THEBES.

MEDEEYAD or MEDIYAD, me-dee'yâd', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in a populous plain, 25 miles S. of Sert, on the route to Mosul. It is the residence of a governor. Previous to 1830, when it was taken by the French, it was the residence of the Bey of Titteri. Pop. in 1849, 5596.

MED'ELINE, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

MEDELLIN, mâ-dêl-yeen', a town of Spain, province and 62 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 2000. Hernando Cortes was born here in 1485. It was sacked by the French in 1809.

MEDELLIN, mâ-dêl-yeen', a city of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, between the Cordilleras of the Andes, 48 miles S.E. of Antioquia. Elevation

5030 feet. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is picturesquely situated, and is an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable region.

MEDELLIN, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 miles S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

MEDEMBLIK, mâ'dem-blenk', a maritime town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles N.W. of Enkhuysen. Pop. 2807.

MEDENICE, mâ'deh-neet'shâ, a village of Austria, Galicia, 36 miles from Sambor, on the Letnienka. Pop. 1320.

MEDESANO, mâ-dâ-sâ'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. 3824.

MEDFIELD, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, about 18 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 966.

MEDFORD, a flourishing post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Mystic River, and on the Medford Branch Railroad, which communicates with the Boston and Maine Railroad at Malden, 5 miles N.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in ship-building, which, on the average, employs about 350 hands. A stream fed by ponds, and entering the Mystic, here affords motive power for 5 saw-mills. The village contains 7 churches, a town-house, Tufts College, an institution under the direction of the Universalists, incorporated in 1892, an academy, a high school, a social library, and about 16 stores. Tufts College is beautifully situated on Walnut Hill, with a handsome park in front, comprising from 10 to 12 acres. The building is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high, containing in all 22 rooms. The Medford Institution is situated at West Medford, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, about a mile from the centre. Pop. of the township 3749.

MEDFORD, a village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 55 miles E. of Brooklyn.

MEDFORD, a post-village of Medford township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on Haines Creek, 7 miles S. of Mount Holly, contains 4 churches, 3 or 10 stores, 1 bank, and about 800 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 3022.

MEDGYES, mâd'yâsh', or MEDIAS, mâ'de-âs, (anc. *Media?*) a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 37 miles E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 5900. It is enclosed by walls, has Greek, Roman Catholic, and Calvinistic churches; a Protestant college, and Roman Catholic high school.

MEDIA, mee'de-a, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. and W. provinces of the modern Persian dominions; viz., Irak-Ajemee, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbaijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*.- The Great Median wall, between the Tigris and Euphrates, at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late between lat. 33° 20′ and 34° N., and about lon. 44° E. Media originally formed part of the Assyrian Empire, rose afterwards to be an independent monarchy, and, having been subjugated by Cyrus, was incorporated with Persia. On the downfall of the Persian Empire it passed, first to the Seleucidæ, and then to the Parthians.—Adj. MEDIAN, mee'de-an: inhab. MEDE, meed.

MEDIA, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It contains a fine court-house and jail, erected at a cost of about $35,000. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 500.

MEDIANA, mâ-de-â'nâ, a town of Spain, Aragon, 21 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, on the left bank of the Ginel. P. 1313.

MEDICINA, mâ-de-chee'nâ, a large market-town of Northern Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles E. of Bologna, on the canal of Medicina. Pop. 6700, mostly agricultural.

MEDICINAL (me-diss'e-nal) SPRINGS, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, about 210 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, situated at the base of Taylor's Ridge. The springs are surrounded by charming scenery.

MEDICINE CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N. border of the state, and after a southerly course of perhaps 100 miles, enters Grand River in Livingston county, about 10 miles S.E. of Chillicothe.

MEDINA, me-dee'nâ, an Arabic word signifying "city," forming the names or portions of the names of a number of towns in Arabia, Barbary, and Spain.

MEDINA, me-dee'nâ or mâ-dee'nâ, (Arab. *Medinat-el-Nebi*, pronounced me-dee'nât-en-nâ'bee', "the Prophet's city;" anc. *Yatrib* the *Jathrip'pa* or *Jatrip'pa*, of Ptolemy,) a city of Arabia, celebrated for containing the tomb of Mohammed, is situated about 248 miles N. by W. of Mecca; lat. 24° 57′ N., lon. 39° 53′ E. It stands about 3000 feet above sea-level, at the E. side of the mountains running parallel to the Red Sea; extending S. is an immense plain; in every other direction the view is bounded by hills or mountains, which, towards the S.W., have a bold and rugged appearance. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall about 40 feet high, flanked with towers, while on a rock, at its N.W. side, stands the Castle. Of its 3 gates, that facing the S., and called the Bab-el-Misrae (or Bab-el-Misri, "Egyptian Gate," is remarkable for its beauty. Medina seemed to Burckhardt, after Aleppo, the handsomest city in the East. The houses are of stone, two stories high, and many of them bespeak opulence and comfort. The most noteworthy buildings are the great mosque, 2 smaller ones, a college, and the public baths. Beyond the walls of the city, W. and S., are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations, in which the Bedouins encamp. These suburbs have also their walls and gates. The canal, which supplies Medina with water from a valley, a few miles to the S., is a noble work, and undoubtedly the greatest of its kind in Arabia. It is generally about 25 feet under ground, and terminates in a basin, from which all may draw without restraint.

The mosque of the prophet stands at the E. side of the city, and, though on a smaller scale, it resembles that at Mecca; its colonnades are remarkable only for their extreme irregularity. The tomb of the prophet is enclosed with a screen of iron filagree, of excellent workmanship; at the S. side of this the pilgrim goes through his devotions. There are four doors into the interior, but one of these only is open, and kept by a eunuch. Admission into the enclosed area, or El-Hejarah, is allowed only to Pashas, leaders of the Haj, and such like, on payment of a large fee. There is little to be seen inside but the embroidered silk curtains which are said to conceal a quadrangular black stone, supported by two pillars, between which are the graves of Mohammed, and his friends and successors, Abu Bekr and Omar. The Arabs in Medina know nothing of the great magnet which, according to some Europeans, supports the coffin of Mohammed. Great numbers make the pilgrimage to the prophet's tomb; and it is estimated that one-third of the Mecca pilgrims go on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The inhabitants of this city, like those of Mecca, are strangers in the land of the Bedouins. They are less gay and vivacious than those of Mecca, and at the same time more studious as to appearances; nor are they inattentive to learning, and some of them are said to possess fine libraries. The Shereefs (Sherifs) in Medina are Ulema or doctors of the Korán, and not men of the sword, as in Mecca. It is remarkable, that the two holy cities of the orthodox Mohammedan world are in the midst of sectaries; for as Mecca is surrounded by the followers of Zeid, so the Bedouin tribes, and many of the Shereefs at Medina, are adherents of Alee, (Ali.) The business of Medina is all done by the merchants of Yembo or Yambo, a port on the Red Sea, about 105 miles to the S.W. The population is supposed to be from 16,000 to 20,000, of whom 12,000 are within the walls.

MEDINA, (formerly THE MEDE,) a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes Harbor. It is navigable to Newport, 4 miles inland.

MEDINA, a village of Senegambia, Jaloff country; lat. 15° 18′ N., lon. 15° 12′ W.

MEDINA, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar co., and flowing S.E., unites with other streams a few miles S. of San Antonio; below this it is called San Antonio River.

MEDINA, a county towards the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Medina River, from which the name is derived, and intersected by Hondo and Seco Creeks. The surface is uneven, consisting partly of prairies; the soil is mostly uncultivated. Capital, Castroville. Pop. 909, of whom 881 were free, and 28 slaves.

MEDINA, a county in the N.N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of 420 square miles. It is drained by Rocky and Black Rivers, and by Killbuck and Chippewa Creeks, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating, the soil a clayey and gravelly loam, adapted to pasturage. Large quantities of mineral fire-proof paint are procured in the eastern part of the county, and exported to other states and to Europe. Capital, Medina. Pop. 24,441.

MEDINA, a thriving post-village in Ridgeway township, Orleans co., New York, on Oak Orchard Creek, where it is crossed by the Erie Canal, and the Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, about 36 miles N.E. by N. of Buffalo. It contains several flouring-mills, about 10 stores, 5 churches, and 1 academy. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, 2500.

MEDINA, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Medina co., Ohio. The village is pleasantly situated, 112 miles N.E. from Columbus, and 28 miles S.W. from Cleveland, on an eminence, and contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2011; of the village, 1008; in 1854, about 1500.

MEDINA, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on Tiffin's Creek, 80 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. of the village, 250; of the township, 1600.

MEDINA, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 602.

MEDINA, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, about 100 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

MEDINA, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

MEDINACELI, mâ-dee'nâ-thâ'lee, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S. of Soria, near the Jalon. Pop. 1500. It has a noble ducal palace, and remains of a Roman arch.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, mâ-dee'nâ dâ lâs tor'rês, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2370.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, mâ-dee'nâ dêl kâm'po, (anc

Methimna Campestris?) a town of Spain, in Leon, 28 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. It has 2 hospitals, a collegiate and 6 parish churches. There are ruins denoting the ancient importance of this place, which is said to have once contained 50,000 inhabitants. It was a royal court, and much-frequented emporium. In the castle the infamous Cæsar Borgia was confined for two years, and Queen Isabella died in it, November 28, 1504. Medina was the capital of the Campo, or level district, which is one of the finest wheat countries in the world. It is the birthplace of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and of the historian Diaz del Castillo. Present pop. 2760.

MEDINA DE POMAR, mâ-dee'nâ dâ po-mar', a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1248. It has a good bridge, and some magnificent tombs of the Velasco family.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO, mâ-dee'nâ dâ ree'o sâ'ko, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affluent of the Douro. It was formerly far more important than at present. Pop. 4700. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and pottery wares.

MEDINA-SIDONIÂ, mâ-dee'nâ-se-do'ne-â, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 22 miles S.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 10,534. It stands on the brow of a rocky eminence, is enclosed by walls, and has externally an imposing appearance, but it is almost wholly in decay. The principal square, in which stand the Tuscan and Doric town-house and the granary, has a planted promenade, and is provided with lamps. There are ten schools, a foundling hospital, an orphan asylum, two churches, two nunneries, five suppressed monasteries, and five hermitages.

MEDINET ABU. See MEDEENET ABOO.

MEDINET-EL-FAYOOM, mâ-dee'nêt-êl-fi-oom', (anc. *Crocodilopolis*, afterwards *Arsinoe*,) a town of Central Egypt, capital of the province of Fayoom, on the Bahr Yoosef, or Canal of Joseph, 52 miles S.S.W. of Cairo. Estimated population, 5000. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, manufactories of woollen stuffs, and a trade in rose-water and nitre.

MEDIOLANUM. France. See EVREUX; also SAINTES.

MEDIOLANUM. North Italy. See MILAN.

MEDITERRANEAN, mêd'e-ter-râ'ne-an, "midland," is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, (L. *Mare Internum* or *Mediterraneum*; Fr. *Mer Méditerranée*, mair mâ'dee'tèr'râ'nâ', Sp. *Mar Mediterraneo*, mar mâ-de-tèr-râ'nâ-o; It. *Mare Mediterraneo*, mâ'râ mâ-de-tèr-râ'nâ-o; Ger. *Mittelmeer*, mit'têl-maire', or *Mittelländisches Meer*, mit'têl-lên'disb-es main,) a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 20' and 45° 50' N., and lon. 5° W. and 35° E., about 2200 miles long, breadth, from Venice to the Bay of Sidra, 1200 miles. On the N. and N.W. it washes the shores of Europe, on the S. those of Africa, and on the E. those of Asia. It communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the N.E. with the Black Sea, through the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of the Dardanelles, and Constantinople. It is very irregular in shape; by the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, it is divided, near its centre, into distinct and not very unequal E. and W. portions. In addition to these, the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhene or Tuscan Sea, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Ionian Sea, and the Ægean Sea or Grecian Archipelago. The largest gulfs are, on the shores of Europe, those of Lyons, Genoa, Taranto, Lepanto, Koron, Kolokythia, Ægean, and Salonica; on the shores of Asia, Adramyti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Iskanderoon; and on the shores of Africa, Sidra and Cabes. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles, in the W. division; and Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, the Ionian Isles, and Malta, in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile; and through the Hellespont and Bosporus it receives the waters of the Black Sea. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian coast, where the water is shallowest, the depth barely exceeds 30 fathoms; but in almost all other places, particularly at a distance from the shores and islands, is so much increased that it often gives no soundings. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide; though, in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, &c., a rise of more than 5 feet sometimes occurs. The general current, entering from the ocean, flows E. along Africa, then N. along Syria, and begins to return by following the coast of Anatolia W. The prevailing winds are the S.E. and S.W. in spring, and the N.E. and N.W. during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly, and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bora, in the Adriatic, and the burning Sirocco, from the African Desert. Water-spouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Naples, in the Lipari Islands, Sicily, and the Grecian Archipelago; and, in July, 1831, the remarkable active volcano named Graham's Island was shot up from the sea, between Sicily and the African coast, lat. 37° 8' 30" N., lon. 12° 42' 15" E., and again disappeared. The Mediterranean abounds with fish, and also furnishes the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris.

The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans were sole masters of its shores; in the middle ages, the Venetians monopolized its commerce.

MEDIYAD, a village of Turkey. See MEDEEYAD.

MEDJERDÂ, a river of North Africa. See MEJERDA.

MEDJIBOJ, mêd-jee-boj', a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Bug, 55 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 4000.

MEDL, mêd'l, or MEEDL, mêd'l, a village of Austria, Moravia, 4 miles from Littau. Pop. 1225.

MEDLING, a town of Austria. See MÖDLING.

MED'MENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MEDNOI, mêd-noi', an island belonging to Russia, in the Behring Sea, E. of Behring Island. Length 30 miles, breadth 5 miles. Copper is found on its W. coast.

MEDO, mâ'do, a small island of Brazil, in the Bay of São Marcos, province and 4 miles W. of Maranhão.

MEDOACUS MAJOR. See BRENTA.

MEDOACUS MINOR. See BACCHIGLIONE.

MEDOC, mêh-dok', an old district of France, in the N.W. part of Guienne, along the Garonne. It now forms the N.W. part of the department of Gironde.

MED'OMSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

ME'DON, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

MEDRÉAC, mâ'drâ'âk', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.W. of Montfort. Pop. 2123.

MED'STED, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MEDUSA, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

MEDVEJII-OSTROVA, mêd-vêd'jee-os-tro'vâ, ("Bear Islands,") two groups of islands in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma River.

MEDVES, mêd'vêsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 5 miles from Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 1662.

MEDVIEDITZA, mêd-ve-â-dit'sâ, incorrectly written MELVIDETZ, a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, 15 miles below the influx of the Khoper, after a S.W. course of 330 miles. Many German and other colonies are seated on its banks.

MED'WAY, (anc. *Vagæ?*) a river of England, rises in the S.E. part of Surrey co., and joins the Thames at Sheerness. It is navigable to Penshurst.

MED'WAY, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic between Bryan and Liberty counties, a few miles below Sunbury.

MEDWAY, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, and at the terminus of a branch of the Norfolk County Railroad, about 22 miles S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of thread, prints, osnaburgs, cotton flannels, carriages, boots and shoes, &c. There are two villages in the township, East Medway and West Medway. Pop. 2778.

MEDWAY, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

MEDWAY, a post-office of Clark co., Ohio.

MED'YBEMPS, a township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 287.

MEDYNSK, mâ-dinsk', or MEDYN, mâ'din', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.W. of Kaluga, on the Medynka. Pop. 2000. An engagement took place here between the French and Russians, in 1812.

MEDZIBON, mêt'se-bon, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1310.

MEEDEN, mâ'den, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 9 miles N.W. of Delfzyl. Pop. 1174.

MEEDEN, a village of Holland, province and 16 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 1231.

MEEKES (meeks) HILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

MEELING. See MELING.

MEE'LICK, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MEELICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

MEEME, meem, a post-village and township in the S. part of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin. Pop. 199.

MEENAB, MINAB, mee'nâb', or MINNON (?) a small river of Persia, falls into the Persian Gulf near a town of its own name. The valley of this stream is very fertile.

MEENAM or MINAM, mee'nâm', a village of Persia, province, and 80 miles W. of Kerman, stated to consist of about 400 grottos excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

MEENIN. See MENIN.

MEENGANA, meen gâ'nâ, a thriving town of the Punjab, a little above the junction of the Chenaub and Jaylum.

MEER, mair, a word in Dutch and German, signifying "sea," and forming parts of several names in the N.W. part of Europe, as (Haarlemmer Meer,) the "Sea of Haarlem," &c.

MEER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MEERANE, mâ'ra'neh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 7345. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and bombazines.

MEERAT, mee-rât', MEERTA, meer'tâ, a town of Hindostan, province and 36 miles W. by N. of Ajmeer; lat. 26° 38′ N., lon. 73° 49′ E.

MEERBEKE, mâr'bâ'keh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 22 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2441.

MEERENDRE, mâ'rônd'r' or mâ'rên-dreh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2545.

MEERGURH, meer'gûr', a town of West Hindostan, dominion and 72 miles E.S.E. of Bhawlpoor.

MEERHOUT, mair'hôwt', a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 15 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. 3260.

MEERLE, mair'leh, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the March. Pop. 1233.

MEERPOOR, meer'poor', a town of Sinde, near the Pingares, a branch of the Indus, 45 miles, S. of Hyderabad. Pop. 10,000. It commands the route between Hyderabad and Cutch, and formerly yielded, with its territory, an annual revenue of 50,000*l.* Many villages of Sinde and Beloochistan have the same name.

MEERPOOR, a town of Punjab, 116 miles N.W. of Lahore.

MEERPOOR, a village of Sinde, 10 miles E. of Ghara, near Moujdurria, a ruined city, exhibiting many evidences of former population and wealth; lat. 24° 40′ N., lon. 67° 42′ E.

MEERPOOR, a village of Sinde, near the right bank of the channel of the Buggaur; lat. 24° 30′ N., lon. 67° 49′ E.

MEERPOOR, a village of Sinde, 52 miles W. of Amerkote, lat. 25° 24′ N., lon. 69° E.

MEERPOOR, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, on the great route from Sinde to Ghuznee. Lat. 28° 36′ N., lon. 67° 56′ E.

MEERSBURG, mairs'bôôrg, a town of Baden, on the Lake of Constance, 5 miles N.E. of Constance. It has a castle, and a Dominican convent.

MEERSSEN, mairs'sen, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 4 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2008.

MEERSSEN, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 3 miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1826.

MEERUT, mee'rût', a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 35 miles N.E. of Delhi, on an affluent of the Ganges. It is enclosed by a brick wall, but is in decay, though it has many remains attesting former magnificence, besides one of the largest British churches in India, a British free school, and extensive barracks, forming an important station for the British troops in the Upper provinces of Bengal presidency.

MEERUT, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Area 2250 square miles. Pop. 860,736.

MEES, Les, lâ mâ, a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 2030.

MEES'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

MEETH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MEETING STREET, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

MEFFERSDORF, mêf'fers-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 716.

MEGALO-KASTRO, capital of the island of Crete. See CRETE.

MEGALOPOLIS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, government of Gortynia, 5 miles N. of Leondari.

MEGANISI, mâ-gâ-nee'see, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles, breadth 3 miles.

MEGANTIC, a county in the eastern part of Canada East, bounded on the S.E. by the state of Maine, and comprising an area of 1465 square miles. In this county are Lakes St. Francis and William. Pop. 13,835.

MEGARA, (Gr. Μεγαρα,) a village, formerly an important city of Greece, government of Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina opposite Salamis, 21 miles W. of Athens. Pop. 1000.

MEGASPELION, a rich convent of Greece, Morea, government of Achaia, 5 miles N. of Kalavrita. It is said to be one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece, and occupies a vast cavern in a steep and almost inaccessible rock, above 300 feet in height. The Turks, under Ibraheem Pasha, besieged the convent, but were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men. It has connected with it, from 250 to 300 monks, and a miraculous image of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

MEGEN, mâ'gen, a town of Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Meuse, (Maas,) 15 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. P. 600.

MEGÈVE, meh-zhaiv', a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 5 miles S. of Sallenches. Pop. 2774.

MEGICO, a city of North America. See MEXICO.

MEGNA, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, rises 40 miles N.W. of Dacca, and joins the Brahmapootra, in about 23° 30′ N., to which it gives its own name for the rest of its course. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

MEGYER, mêd'yair', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neograd; with a church. Pop. 1362.

MEGYER-BEKAS, mêd'yair'bâ'kôsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, inhabited chiefly by Germans. Pop. 814.

MEGYER-NAGY, mêd'yair'nôdj, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles N.W. of Komorn. Pop. 1723.

MEGYER-POCS, mêd'yair'potch, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on an island in the Danube above Buda. P. 1092.

MEGYER-TOTI, mêd'yair'tot, a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 1992.

MEGYES-ARANYOS, mêd'yêsh'sh'rôn'yosh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar. Pop. 1932.

MEGYES-NYIR, mêd'yêsh'nyeer, a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E. of Szathmar. Pop. 2062.

MEHADIA, mâ'hâ'dee'ôh', a market-town of South Hungary, 15 miles N. of Orsova. Pop. 1884. The Baths of Mehadia, or Hercules Baths, near this, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

MEHALLET-EL-KEBEER, mâ-hâl'lêt-êl-ke-beer', or MEHALA-EL-KEBIR, a town of Lower Egypt, capital of the province of Garbieh, 45 miles S.W. of Damietta.

MEHEDIAH, mêh-he-dee'â, or MAMMORAH, mâm'mo-râ, a fortified town of Morocco, province, and 130 miles W.N.W. of Fez, on the Seboo, 1 mile from its mouth. P. 400.

MEHERRIN, a river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises in Lunenburg and Charlotte counties of the former state. It passes into North Carolina, and flows along the boundary between Gates and Hertford counties, until it unites with the Nottoway River to form the Chowan. Its general direction is E.S.E., and its whole length is estimated at about 150 miles. It is navigable by sloops to Murfreesborough, in North Carolina.

MEHERRIN DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

MEHIDPOOR, a town of Hindostan. See MAHEEDPOOR.

MEHLIS or MELIS, mâ'lis, a village of Saxe-Coburg, principality, and 20 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 1705.

MEHLSACK, mail'sâk, a town of East Prussia, 37 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3030.

MEHOOPANY or MAHOOPENY, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

MEHRAND, meh-rând', or MERANDE, mêr-ând', written also MEREND and MEHREND, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 48 miles E.S.E. of Khoi.

MEHRING. See MERING.

MEHUN, mâ'ûn', a town of France, department of Cher, on the Yèvre, and with a station on the Orleans and Bourges Railway, 9 miles N.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 4200.

MEIA-CO-SHIMAH ISLES. See MADJICOSIMA.

MEIAPONTE, mâ-e-â-pon'tâ, a town of Brazil, province and 65 miles E. of Goyaz, on the river Almas. It has five churches, a hospital, a Latin and a primary school, many distilleries and potteries, and is well situated for trade, lying in the tract along which numerous herds of cattle are driven, for São-Paulo, and the province of Minas-Geraes.

MEIDLING, mid'ling, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER,ôôn'ter,) two contiguous villages of Lower Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop 3500.

MEIGLE, mee'g'l, an ancient village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, 21 miles N.N.E. of Perth. In the church-yard is a monument, said to be the tomb of Vanora or Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. Belmont Castle is in the parish.

MEIGS, mêgz, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee, area estimated at 100 square miles. The Tennessee River, navigable for steamboats, forms its boundary on the N.W. The surface is hilly, the soil fertile. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 4879; of whom 4484 were free, and 395 slaves.

MEIGS, a county in the S.S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Virginia, contains about 350 square miles. The Ohio River washes the eastern and part of the southern border. The surface is hilly; the soil is chiefly composed of clay. It is more remarkable for its mineral than its agricultural riches. The hills along the Ohio River contain very extensive mines of excellent coal, from which 5,000,000 bushels have been exported in a year. The salt works of this county are probably as extensive as any in the Western States. In 1851, five or six companies were formed for the manufacture of salt, near the Ohio River. Wells have been sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, each of which throws up 50 gallons of brine per minute. Capital, Pomeroy. Pop. 17,971.

MEIGS, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1438.

MEIGS, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1580.

MEIGS' CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Muskingum River in Morgan county.

MEIGS' CREEK, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MEIGSVILLE, mêgz'vill, a post-village in Jackson co., Tennessee.

MEIGSVILLE, a post-township in the S. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1512.

MEIGSVILLE, a village of Mendocino co., California, on the N. side of a small bay, formed at the mouth of Bool-dam River, about 140 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

MEIKLE (mee'k'l) FERRY, a strait of Dornoch Frith, Scotland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Tain, co. of Ross. Breadth 3 miles. It is crossed by a ferry, in the line of the Great Northern Road.

MEILEN or MEYLEN, mî'len, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 3000.

MEILHAN, mâ'lôn', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles W. of Marmande. Pop. 2268.

MEILLAC, mâ'yâk, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 miles S. of St. Malo.

MEILLANT, mâ'yôn', a village of France, department of Cher, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1600.

MEIMUNA, mâ-moo'nâ, a town of Afghanistan, Huzareh country, on an affluent of the Oxus, in lat. 35° 50' N., lon. 64° 38' E.

MEINAM, a river of Asia. See MENAM.

MEINAU, mi'nów, a small island of South Baden, circle of Lake, in the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ miles W. of Constance, with a village, a castle, and numerous vineyards, the property of Prince Esterhazy.

MEINBERG, min'bârg, a village of Germany, Lippe-Detmold, bailiwick of Horn. Pop. 1044.

MEININGEN, mi'ning-en, or MEINUNGEN, mi'nôông-en, a fortified town of Central Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 38 miles E.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 6205. Principal edifice, the Palace, the residence of the dukes since 1681, containing collections of paintings and natural curiosities. It has a House of Assembly for the duchy, 2 gymnasia, a normal school, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

MEININGEN, SACHSEN. See SAXE-MEININGEN.

MEI-OMEED or MEI-OMID, mâ'o-meed', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 35 miles E. of Shahrood.

MEIR, meer, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

MEIRE, mi'reh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2433.

MEIRELBEKE, mi'rel-bâ'keh, or MEERLEBEKE, mair'leh-bâ'keh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles S. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3298.

MEIRINGEN or MEYRINGEN, mi'ring-en, a town of Switzerland, canton and 39 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Aar. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 4165.

MEISENHEIM, mi'zen-hime', a town of West Germany, capital of a detached principality, belonging to Hesse-Homburg, on the Glan, 45 miles S. of Coblentz. Pop. 2300.

MEISSEN, mis'sen, a town of Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1843, 8914. It is enclosed by walls, has numerous suburbs, and presents a picturesque appearance with "its castle, Gothic church, and lofty houses, perched high on a rocky eminence," but it is internally gloomy. Its fine cathedral has some monuments of Saxon princes; in its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is now established the famous porcelain factory, producing all the goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufactures of hosiery, leather, colors, and camels'-hair brushes. The convent of Afra, near the town, is the seat of a royal school.

MEJERDA or MEDJERDA, mêd-jêr'dâ, (anc. *Bagradas*,) a river of North Africa, Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and, after a N.E. course of 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Tunis, on the Mediterranean, 24 miles N. of Tunis.

MEJICO, a city of North America. See MEXICO.

MEKINEZ, a town of Morocco. See MEQUINEZ.

MEKKA or MEKKEH. See MECCA.

MEKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. See MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

MEKLONG, mâ-klong', a town of Siam, at the confluence of the Meklong River with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 miles S.W. of Bang-kok. Pop. estimated at 18,000.

ME-KONG, mâ'kong', or MENAM-KONG, mâ'nâm'kong', called also MAYKIANG, mâ'ke-âng', and CAMBODIA RIVER, one of the principal rivers of the S.E. of Asia, rises in Thibet, where it has the name of LAN-TSSANG-KIANG, lân-t'sâng-ke-âng, afterwards intersects the Chinese province of Yun-nan, traverses Laos and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths, near lat. 10° N., lon. 105° 40' E. In its lower part it separates into numerous arms, and divides the Anamese and Siamese dominions.

MEKRAN, mêk'rân', or MUKRAN, mûk-rân', the largest province of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 28° N., and lon. 58° and 66° E., having S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area estimated at 100,000 square miles. Pop. 200,000. It is a wild and barbarous region, and here the troops of Alexander the Great suffered severely from drought on their return from India into Persia. It is divided into numerous petty districts, under separate chiefs, some tributary to the khan of Kelat, others to Muscat and Persia.

MEKUN, an island of Arabia. See PERIM.

MEL, mêl, or MELO, mâ'lo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 4000.

MELADA, mâ-lâ'dâ, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Zara.

MELACOORE, MELAKOURI or MELAKURI, mâ-lâ-koo'ree, a town of W. Africa, capital of an independent territory, on a river of the same name, about 68 miles N.N.W. of Free Town, Sierra Leone. It stands at the highest point to which the Melacoore is navigable. Pop. of the town, about 1000; territory, about 50,000.

MELAOUI or MELAWI. See MELLAWEE.

MELASSA, mâ-lâs'sâ, or MELASSO, mâ-lâs'so, (anc. *Mylasa*,) a town of Asia Minor, near its S.W. coast, 23 miles N.E. of Boodroom.

MELAY, mêh-lâ', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Charolles. Pop. 1932.

MELAZGHERD, mâ-lâz-ghêrd', a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 80 miles S.E. of Erzroom, on the Euphrates.

MELAZZO, mâ-lât'so, a village of the Sardinian States, about 3 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 1588.

MELAZZO, a town of Sicily. See MILAZZO.

MEL'BECKS, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MEL'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MELBOURN, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MELBOURNE, mêl'bûrn, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.E. of Derby, with a church, Baptist, Wesleyan, Independent, and Swedenborgian chapels; 2 schools and a mechanics' institution. The staple manufacture is that of lace-gloves, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. It gives the title of Viscount to the Lamb family.

MELBOURNE, mêl'bûrn, a city of Australia, capital of Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra, near its mouth in Port Phillip, 445 miles S.W. of Sidney; lat. 37° 48' 36" S., lon. 144° 57' 45" E. The principal part of the town is laid out in a low fertile valley, while the extreme ends are carried over two picturesque eminences. The streets are broad and regular, running at right angles to each other, but, owing to the want of pavements, become almost impassable in wet weather. More than half of the houses are built of stone and brick, and none are now allowed to be constructed of wood. Many have fine gardens attached. Among the principal edifices are the Union Bank of Australia, the Australasian Bank, the Custom-house, the Mechanics' Institution, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the new Government Offices, and the Court-house. The jail is a large, but gloomy structure, built of dark ferruginous sand-stone. A botanic garden was commenced in 1846, on a grant from the legislature of 500*l.*, with a prospective annual allowance of about half that sum. The garden is prettily situated on the S. bank of the Yarra, about 1 mile E. of the town, but, as yet, has comparatively few plants. Besides the Roman Catholic chapel above spoken of, there are places of worship belonging to the Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; a Quaker meeting-house and Jews' synagogue. Sunday and day schools are attached to the English, Scotch, and Roman Catholic churches; and there are, besides, several private seminaries for the education of youth, and a number of religious and benevolent societies. Four newspapers were published here in 1852. The town is amply supplied with water from the Yarra. A bridge 30 feet in width has recently been constructed across the stream, composed of a single arch of 150 feet span, at a cost of 10,000*l.*

In consequence of the immense influx of emigrants, attracted by the recently discovered gold-fields, prices have become very exorbitant. In June, 1852, jackboots for the diggings were sold for 7*l.*, ordinary boots 4*l.*, a pair of shoes 2*l.* The smallest lodgings cost 5*l.* per week, and indifferent houses of four or five unfurnished rooms, from 350*l.* to 400*l.* a year. Gold-fields, to which this sudden revolution in prices and the state of society is attributable, extend over a vast tract of country, but are situated chiefly at Mount Alexander, 70 miles N.W., and Ballarat, 60 miles W.N.W., and more recently at Ovens, 130 miles N.E. of Melbourne. In an address to the Crown by the Legislative Council, September, 1852, the weekly yield of gold at the Victoria Diggings, calculated on the previous three months, was stated at 30,000 oz., giving, at the rate of 70*s.* per oz., a gross annual value of 14,560,000*l.* By far the larger proportion of the gold yielded by the Victoria Diggings finds its way to Melbourne, by Government or by private escort, or in the hands of individual diggers; still, a not inconsiderable amount is carried direct to Adelaide, in South Australia.

From the discovery of the mines in April, 1851, up to January, 1854, 4,617,818 oz. of gold, valued at 18,471,272*l.*, and 6,000,000*l.* in gold, which it is estimated was taken away privately, were exported from Melbourne alone. During the three months ending March 31, 1854, the quantity exported amounted to 511,279 oz., valued at 2,045,116*l.* The quantity shipped at Sidney in 1853, amounted in value to nearly 9,500,000*l.* The number of diggers employed in the mines, in 1853, was supposed to exceed 100,000. According to the report of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the rapid growth of the town, with respect to its commerce, is without a parallel in the history of the world. During the year 1852, the shipping inwards, increased from 669 vessels, (tons 126,000,) to 1657 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 408,000 tons, and the value of imports rose from 1,055,000*l.* to 4,044,000*l.*, and in 1853 they amounted to 14,000,000*l.* The value of produce exported in 1851, amounted to 1,423,000*l.*, and in 1852, 7,452,000*l.* of which 6,136,728*l.* was gold, and 1,062,787*l.* the value of 26,047,453 pounds of wool. These estimates include also the commerce of Geelong, amounting, however, to but a small part of the whole. Melbourne is not very favorably situated with respect to means

of communication. The Yarra Yarra, which is very narrow, has only depth enough to float small vessels, and, close above the town, it is interrupted by falls; the proper harbor, accordingly, is at the mouth of the river, in Hobson's Bay, Port Phillip, and though only 2 miles distant by land, is from 7 to 8 miles by river. Allowing for some difficulty of entrance from the narrow channel commencing between Ports Nepean and Lonsdale, and the shoals which line its sides, it is scarcely possible to conceive a finer expanse, or a more sheltered and easily navigable bay than Port Phillip, which forms a basin of from 60 to 70 miles in circuit. In many central places, the depth varies from 12 to 15 fathoms, and, even near the shore, is generally from 5 to 7 fathoms. At Williamstown, where vessels for Melbourne generally anchor, it is 5 fathoms; and in Geelong Bay, the other most frequented anchorage, the depth varies from 2 to 7 fathoms. The facilities for communicating between Melbourne and the shipping in the harbor, however, have been greatly increased by the construction of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railroad, extending from the town to the beach. It was the first constructed in Australia, and was opened on the 12th September, 1854. The locomotive used was constructed in Victoria, and is the first one ever built in the southern hemisphere. It is a 30 horse-power engine, capable of running 25 miles an hour. A railway has also been chartered to connect Melbourne with the goldfields of Mount Alexander. Steam communication by several companies, and by different routes, has been established with Great Britain; and steamers also ply between Melbourne, Hobart Town, Sidney, and other ports of the adjacent colonies. Melbourne was founded by Sir Richard Bourke, May 19, 1837. It is incorporated, and has a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. Pop. in 1841, 4479; in 1846, 10,955; in 1852, 25,000; in 1853, estimated at 50,000.

MELBOURNE, a maritime county of West Australia, intersected by the river Moore.

MELBOURNE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, on the St. Francis River, 24 miles N.N.W. of Sherbrooke, and 63 miles from Port St. Francis.

MELBOURNE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, forms, with Bedford and Minto Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell, in 1837.

MEL'BURY AB'BAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELBURY BUD'D, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELBURY OS'MOND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELBURY SAMP'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MELCH'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MELCHTHAL, mêlk'tâl, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch River, and noted as the birth-place of Arnold of Grütli and Nicholas von der Flue, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

MEL'COMBE-HOR'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MEL'COMBE-RE'GIS, a parish of England, forming part of the borough of Weymouth. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDAL, mêl'dâl, a village of Norway, stift and 35 miles S.W. of Trondhjem. Pop. 4260.

MELDEN, mêl'den, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1573.

MELDERT, mêl'dert, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1904.

MELDI. See MEAUX.

MELDOLA, mêl'do-lâ, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 7 miles S. of Forli. Pop. 4220.

MEL'DON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

MELDORF, mêl'dorf, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near the North Sea, 53 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 2000.

MEL'DRETH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MEL'DRUM, OLD, a market-town and parish of Scotland, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1192.

MELEDA, mêl'â-dâ, (anc. *Melita,*) an island of Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 19 miles W.N.W. of Ragusa, greatest length 23 miles, mean breadth not more than 2 miles. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, generally of a parched and arid appearance, and intersected by numerous fertile valleys. The harbor of Palazzo, on the N. side, is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast.

MELEGNANO, mâ-lên-yâ'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Milan. It has a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, and a trade in corn, rice, flax, and dairy produce. In 1279 peace was concluded here between the Guelfs and the Ghibellines; and in 1515 Francis I. here defeated the Imperialists. Pop. 7000.

MELEKHOVSKAJA or MELEKHOWSKAJA, mâ-lâ-kov-skâ'â, a market-town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, 23 miles N.E. of Tcherkask, on the Don. Pop. 2000.

MELENCZE, mâ'lênt'sâ', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 23 miles N.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 4515.

MELEN'DEZ, a small post-village, capital of Benton co., Florida.

MELENKI, mâ-lên'kee, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.S.E. of Vladimer. Pop. 5685.

MELENIK, mâ-lên-eek' or mêl'e-nik', a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 60 miles S.E. of Ghiustendil.

MELFI, mêl'fee, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain, overlooking the Plain of Capitanata, 34 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. 8400. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old castle, a cathedral, several convents, and cisterns.

MEL'FORD, a village and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Stour, 3 miles N. of Sudbury. Pop. 2597. It is beautifully situated, and has a handsome Gothic church, hospital, and manufactures of silk.

MELGAÇO, mêl-gâ'so, the northernmost town of Portugal, province of Minho, 38 miles N.E. of Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress, and a trade in hams.

MELGAÇO, mêl-gâ'so, a town of Brazil, province and 168 miles S.W. of Pará. It has a church, and considerable trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

MELGAR DE FERNAMENTAL, mêl-gar' dâ fêr-nâ-mên-tâl', a town of Spain, province and 24 miles W.N.W. of Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2700.

MELGIG, mêl'ghig', a salt lake or marsh in the S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E. It receives the river Adjedi from the N.W. Length 26 miles; breadth 18 miles.

MELIANA, mâ-le-â'nâ, a village of Spain, province and about 3 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1058.

MEL'IDEN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

MELIKUT, mâ'lee'kôot', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 110 miles S. by E. of Pesth. Pop. 4333.

MELILLA, mâ-leel'yâ, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, but belonging to the Spaniards, 40 miles E.N.E. of Beni-Botoya. Pop. 3000. The Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns, and is garrisoned by about 900 men.

MELIN, meh-lâng', or mâ'lin, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1658.

MELINDA, mâ-lean'dâ, or MELINDE, mâ-lin'dâ, a seaport town of East Africa, capital of a state of its own name, N. of Zanzibar, lat. 4° 50′ S., lon. 40° E. It has many ruined churches built by the Portuguese, who possessed it during the 16th and 17th centuries. A very considerable trade is carried on by caravan with the interior, and by water with the Red Sea, Persia, and the N. parts of India. Vasco de Gama visited Melinda, April 13, 1498, where he was kindly received, and furnished with pilots to proceed to India.

MELINE, mêl'in, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MELING or MEELING, mâ'ling', a chain of mountains in the southern part of China, about 200 miles N. of Canton.

MELIPILLA, mâ-le-pee'yâ, a town of Chili, department and 38 miles S.W. of Santiago, on the Maypu.

MELIS, a village of Germany. See MEHLIS.

MÉLISEY, mâ'lee'zâ', a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 7 miles N.N.E. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 2378.

MELITA, an island in the Adriatic. See MELEDA.

MELITA, an island in the Mediterranean. See MALTA.

MELITENE. See MALATEEYEH.

MELITO, mâ lee'to, a village of Naples, Calabria Ultra, district of Reggio. Pop. 1000.

MELITO, a village of Naples, Principato Ultra, district of Ariano. Pop. 900.

MELITO, a village of Naples, Principato Citra, district of Vallo.

MELITO, a village of Naples, province of Naples, district of Casoria. Pop. 3000.

MELITOPOL, mâ-le-to'pol, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 miles N.N.E. of Simferopol. Pop. 1760.

MELK, mêlk, or MOLK, (Molk,) mêlk, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 miles W. of St. Polten. Pop. 1000. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, on the site of the Roman *Namare*, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden.

MELKSHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, and on the Great Western Railway, 10½ miles E.S.E. of Bath. Pop. in 1861, 2931. In the immediate vicinity are baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring, similar to those of Cheltenham.

MELLA, mêl'lâ, a river of Austrian Italy, joins the Oglio, 12 miles N.E. of Cremona, after a course of 50 miles.

MELLARA, mêl-lâ'râ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 21 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2328.

MELLAWEE or MELLAWI, mêl'lâ'wee, written also MELAOUI, a market-town of Egypt, 26 miles S. of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile.

MELLE, mêl'leh, a village of Belgium, with a station on the railroad from Ostend to Brussels, 46 miles from Ostend.

MELLE, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2095.

MELLE, mêl'leh, a town of Hanover, 13 miles E.S.E. of Osnaburg, on the Else. Pop. 1437.

MELLE, mêl'lâ, a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, province and 11 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2043.

MELLE, mêll, (L. *Metallum,*) a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles E.S.E. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 2700. It has beautiful sub-

urbs, and the district is celebrated for a breed of mules, reputed among the best in Europe. In the neighborhood is the sulphurous spring of Fontadau.

MELLES, mêll, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1143.

MEL/LENVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Hudson.

MELLET, mêl'lê', or mêl'lêt, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 27 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1159.

MELLIKA, mêl-lee'ka, a walled town in the Algerian Sahara, on the Wady-Mezab, 3 miles S. of Gardaia. It is the holy town of the children of Mezab, and has three mosques. Pop. about 1300.

MELLING, mêl'ling, a village of Austria, Styria, 1 mile from Marburg; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1100.

MEL/LING, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

MELLING, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MELLINGEN, mêl'ling-en, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile S. of Baden, on the Reuss. P. 635.

MEL/LION, ST., a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MEL/LIS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on a railway, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Eye.

MEL/LONSVILLE, a village of Lawrence co., Kentucky, is situated on the Levica River, a fork of Big Sandy River, 15 miles above Louisa. Extensive coal-mines have been opened in this vicinity.

MEL/LONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Orange co., Florida, about 240 miles S.E. of Tallahassee.

MELLOON, mêl-loon', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, opposite Patanago.

MEL/LOR, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

MELLOR, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

MEL/LOW VAL/LEY, post-office, Randolph co., Alabama.

MELLRICHSTADT, mêll'rik-stätt', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 48 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1810.

MELLS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MEL/MERBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

MEL/MORE, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

MELNIK, mêl'nik, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 21 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1378.

MELNITZY, mêl-nic'zes, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 17 miles E.S.E. of Rovel. Pop. 1500.

MELO, mä'lo, a town of South America, Uruguay, 200 miles N.E. of Montevideo.

MELOCABUS. See CONURE.

MELODUNUM. See MELUN.

MEL/ON, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

MELORIA, mä-lo're-ä, (anc. *Manaria?*) a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 miles W. of Leghorn. Here the Genoese totally defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement in 1250.

MELOS. See MILO.

MELOVATKA or MELOWATKA, mä-lo-vät'kä, a market-town of Russia, government of Kharkov, 33 miles S.E. of Koopiansk. Pop. 2000.

MEL/PINE, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, 40 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

MELRES, mêl'rês, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Oporto, on the Douro. Pop. 1276.

MEL'ROSE', a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Roxborough, on the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, and on the North British Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Jedburgh. Pop. in 1851, 7487. The town is noted only for its Abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still the noblest ruin. It was founded by David I., in 1136, for monks of the Cistercian order; rebuilt in the richly decorated style, between the reigns of Robert Bruce and James IV.; and unroofed and greatly dilapidated at the Reformation. Length from E. to W., 258 feet; breadth of cross aisles 137 feet. The Duke of Buccleuch is proprietor.

MEL/ROSE, a beautiful and thriving post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 7 miles N. of Boston. Pop. 1260.

MELROSE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

MELROSE, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Texas, about 260 miles N.E. of Austin.

MELROSE, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

MELROSE, a township of Adams co., Illinois. Pop. 1541.

MELROSE, a post-village and township in Clarke co., Illinois, 9 or 10 miles W.S.W. of Darwin. Pop. 672.

MELS, mêls, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 1½ miles S.W. of Sargans. It has an important manufactory of fire-arms, and a glass-house. On a neighboring hill stands the old castle of Nidberg. Pop. 3329.

MELSELE, mêl-sê'leh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 27 miles N.E. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 2747.

MEL/SONBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MELSUNGEN, mêl'sôông-en, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Fulda, 13 miles S. of Cassel. Pop. 4020. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

MEL/THAM, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 3283, employed in woollen manufactories.

MEL/TON-MOW/BRAY, (mō'bree,) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, here crossed by 2 stone bridges, and with a station on the Midland Railway, 14½ miles E.N.E. of Leicester. Pop. in 1851, 4391. The town has a fine Gothic church, 2 large free schools, supported by the town estate, an almshouse, founded in 1638, a good library and news-room, excellent hotels, and stabling for upwards of 800 horses, belonging to the members of the famous subscription fox-hunt, which attracts to Melton, during the season, the *élite* of the fashionable sporting world. In 1644, during the civil war, the Royalists, after a severe action here, defeated a body of parliamentary troops of about 2000 men. William de Melton, archbishop and chancellor of England, under Edward III., was a native of Melton-Mowbray.

MEL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MELTON CONSTABLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MELTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MELTON, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MELTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MELTON ROSS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MEL/TONSVILLE, a post-village in Marshall co., Alabama.

MELUN, (Fr. pron. m'lûne or meh-lûne'; anc. *Melodunum,*) a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Troyes Railway, 27 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 7487. It has a parish church, the clock-tower of an old abbey, ruins of a royal palace of the kings of France, a communal college, normal school, and public library; with manufactures of woollen cloths and printed linens. The French king, Philip Augustus, was born in its castle.

MEL/VALE, Maryland, a station on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles from Baltimore.

MEL/VERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MELVIDETZ. See MEDVIEDITZA.

MEL/VILLE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

MELVILLE, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

MELVILLE, a post-office of Dade co., Missouri.

MELVILLE BAY, an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin's Bay, lat. 76° N., and between lon. 60° and 64° W.

MELVILLE CASTLE, Scotland. See LASSWADE.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island off the coast of North Australia, in lat. 11° 28′ S., lon. 131° E. Length 70 miles; breadth 30 miles. In 1824, a British settlement was planted at Fort Dundas, near Apsley Strait, but soon afterwards abandoned.

MELVILLE ISLAND, the westernmost of the Georgian Islands, of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N., lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, who wintered here in 1819–20; and in 1851, its S. and S.W. shores were explored by Lieutenant McClintock, and its S.E. by Mr. Bradford, in search of Sir John Franklin.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 17° 35′ S., lon. 142° 41′ W.

MEL/VIN, a post-office of Ballard co., Kentucky.

MEL/VIN VIL/LAGE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N.E. of Concord.

MELZ, mêlz, a village of France, on the railway from Troyes to Paris, 38 miles from Troyes.

MELZO, mêl'zo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan.

MEMBRILLA, mêm-bree'lyä, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3620.

MEMBRIO, mêm'bre-o, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 37 miles W.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 2903.

MEM'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MEMEL, mêm'el or mä'mel, a town and seaport of Prussia, government of Königsberg, capital of a circle, at the N. end of the Curische-Haff, where the Danga falls into the Baltic, 72 miles N.E. of Königsberg; lat. 55° 43′ 42″ N., lon. 21° 8′ 12″ E. It is defended by a citadel, consisting of four bastions, with ravelines and half-moons, and is divided into three quarters—the Old, the New, and Frederick's Town; with three suburbs. It is the seat of an admiralty and several provincial courts, and contains three Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, exchange, theatre, hospital, infirmary, a superior town school, a school for navigation, an industrial school, and house of refuge for neglected children. Its manufactures consist of woollen and sail-cloth, candles, soap, &c.; but the great source of its prosperity is its trade, which is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed, and colonial produce. The exports and imports from 1846 to 1849 inclusive were, in value, as follows:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1846	£377,081	£394,551
1847	726,711	198,448
1848	415,511	172,471
1849	889,318	609,532

Since the commencement of the present European war,

Memel has become the principal entrepôt of the foreign trade with Western Russia—which formerly passed through Cronstadt. Among the produce brought to Memel during the 3 months ending July 1, 1854, were 5,092,800 pounds of hemp, and 6,779,720 pounds of flax. In May, 500 cartloads of hemp and flax frequently arrived in a day, and on the 4th of that month, 186 vessels were lying in the harbor and river Dange, unable to discharge their cargoes, the landing-places all being occupied. The principal articles received from Russia, besides hemp and flax, are oil, tallow, wool, and yarn. In exchange she takes cotton, sugar, coffee, wine, spices, and other colonial produce. The harbor of Memel is large and safe, and has a depth of water from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with extensive docks, and a good lighthouse, which stands on the N.E. side, 98 feet above the sea, and may be seen 20 miles off. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 9906.

MEMEL, a circle of Prussia, is bounded N. and E. by Russia, and W. by the Baltic Sea. Pop. 46,078.

MEMEL, a river of Prussia. See NIEMEN.

MEMMINGEN, mĕm'ming-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on a tributary of the Iller, 43 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 6876. It is enclosed by walls, and has a handsome town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil-cloth, copper and iron wares.

MEM'PHIS, (Coptic *Momf* and *Menf* or *Memph*,) an ancient city of Lower Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, about 10 miles S. of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt; and, in the time of Abulfeda, about 1342, its remains were very extensive. Of latter times, however, almost every trace of its existence had disappeared except a solitary colossal statue of Sesostris. But within a few years extensive explorations have been carried on by the French government, resulting in several interesting discoveries, among which may be mentioned an avenue or passage bordered on each side by images of sphinxes, amounting in all to about 140, and an immense subterranean cemetery, with tombs like vast chests of polished granite, hewn from a single block of stone.—(See Dr. THOMAS's *Travels in Egypt and Palestine*, pp. 60 and 61.)

MEMPHIS, a post-village and steamboat-landing of Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, below Columbus.

MEMPHIS, a flourishing city and port of entry of Shelby co., Tennessee, is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of Wolf River, and on the 4th Chickasaw bluff, 420 miles below St. Louis, and 209 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible site for a commercial depôt from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 650 miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about 30 feet above the highest floods, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 miles, while a bed of sandstone projects into the stream and forms a convenient landing. The appearance of Memphis from the river is remarkably fine. An esplanade, several hundred feet wide, extends along the bluff in front of the town, and is bordered with blocks of large warehouses. Travellers, who have recently visited Memphis, express astonishment at the signs of improvement and commercial activity which are here exhibited. The population has been doubled since 1845. It contains 6 or 7 churches, 1 academy, a medical college, 2 banks, and a telegraph office. The United States government has recently established a naval depôt at this place. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this point to its mouth. The building of steamboats has been commenced, and manufactories of cotton, iron, and ropes have been established. Six weekly and several daily newspapers are published here. Memphis is the western terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, part of which is in operation. Another railroad is in course of construction from this place to Nashville, and one also projected to Little Rock, Arkansas. Steamboats make frequent passages between this and other ports on the river. The quantity of cotton annually shipped here is estimated at above 100,000 bales. The population in 1840 was 3300, in 1850 it amounted to 8841, and in 1853 it was estimated at 12,000.

MEMPHIS, a post-office of Clark co., Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Indiana, a station on the Jeffersonville Railroad, 15 miles from Jeffersonville.

MEMPHIS, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MEMPHIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Scotland co., Missouri, is situated near the North Fabius River, 130 miles in a direct line N. of Jefferson City. The land in the vicinity presents fine advantages for farming.

MEMPHREMAGOG (mĕm'fre-mā'gog) LAKE, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 4 in breadth. About 8 miles only of its S. extremity lies in Orleans county, Vermont, and the rest in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog outlet into the St. Francis River, in Canada.

MENA, mā'nā, a market-town of Russia, government and 48 miles E. of Tchernigov, on an affluent of the Desna. Pop. 2000. It was important in the 10th century.

MENADO, mā-nā'do, a Dutch province or government comprising all the N. portion of the island of Celebes.

MENADO, a town on the N. coast of the N. peninsula of the island of Celebes; lat. 1° 28' N., lon. 124° 50' E.; on a large, fine bay, with a fort and Dutch garrison. Pop. 6000.

MENAGGIO, mā-nād'jo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 15 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on the W. bank of the Lake of Como.

MENAI (mĕn'ī) STRAIT, a channel of North Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon; it runs nearly S.W. and N.E., and is about 11 miles long, from its S.W. entrance to Bangor Ferry, where it expands to a breadth of from 1 to 4 miles. The navigation of this strait is, in some places, difficult and hazardous; but is much used by vessels under 100 tons burden. The strait is crossed by 2 stupendous structures, the Menai Bridge and the Britannia Bridge, about a mile apart. The former, which is a suspension-bridge, forming a part of the great line of road between London and Holyhead, was planned and executed by Telford in 1825, at a cost of 211,791*l.*; the distance between the supporting pyramids or points of suspension is 560 feet, and the height of the carriage-way above high-water is 100 feet. The Britannia Bridge is an iron tubular structure, erected to accommodate the Chester and Holyhead Railway; it consists of two lines of tubes, each 1513 feet long, supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments, 100 feet above the sea. The first train passed through the tube on March 6, 1850. Whole cost, 601,865*l.*

MENAL'LEN, a post-township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1455.

MENALLEN, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1411.

MENAM, mā-nām', or MEI-NAM, mā'e-nām' or mā'nām', ("mother of waters,") one of the large rivers of Southern Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yun-nan, (China,) traverses the centre of Siam, and after a S. course, estimated at 800 miles, enters the Gulf of Siam by 3 mouths, the E. of which is navigable for large ships.

MENAM-KONG, a river of Asia. See MEKONG.

MENAN, or MANAN, GREAT, an island in the Atlantic, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and opposite the S. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is 13 miles long, and 6 miles at its greatest breadth.

MENAN, or MANAN, LITTLE, an island of the United States, Maine, off Steuben Harbor. It has a lighthouse with a tower 25 feet high.

MENANCABOW or MENANKABAU, mā-nān'kā-bōw', a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. Population mostly Mohammedan, and they carry useful arts to a greater perfection than any other people of Sumatra. They are now wholly or partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

MENARD', a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 300 square miles. The Sangamon River flows through the county, and forms part of its northern boundary; Salt Creek also flows along the northern border until it enters that river. The surface is level; the soil productive. Named in honor of Peter (Pierre) Menard, a distinguished French pioneer. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. 6249.

MENARS-LA-VILLE, a town of France. See MER.

MENAS-ALBAS, mā'nās-āl'bās, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3651.

MENASHA, a thriving post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, at the outlet of Winnebago Lake, and on the right bank of Neenah River, 33 miles N. of Fond du Lac. It has plank-roads extending to Appleton and Manitoowoc, and steamboats run daily to Fond du Lac. It contains an iron foundry, a large pottery, 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, a pail factory, 2 chair factories, and 2 sash and blind factories. Here is a United States Land-Office, and the State Improvement Office. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MENAT, meh-nā', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2276.

MENBRILLA, mĕn-breel'yā, a town of Spain, New Castile, 29 miles E. of Ciudad Real. It contains a court-house, prison, and nunnery, and has manufactures of serge, earthenware, and corks; also an oil and several flour mills. Pop. about 5000.

MENCHIA, or MENCHYEH, EL, ĕl mĕn'chee'a, a large town, at a short distance S.E. of Tripoli.

MENCONICO, mĕn-kon'e-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 8 miles from Bobbio. Pop. 1132.

MENDANA ISLANDS. See MARQUESAS.

MENDAVIA, mĕn-dā've-a, a market-town of Spain, province of Navarre, 40 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1900. Cæsar Borgia was killed in a skirmish, near this town, in 1507.

MENDE, mānd, (L. *Mentmate*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, on the left bank of the Lot, 75 miles N.W. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 6015. It is situated on the slope of Mont Mimat, enclosed by boulevards, and has a fine cathedral with 2 spires, and an episcopal palace, now the prefecture; a public library, chamber of manufactures, and considerable manufactures of serges and other coarse cloths.

MENDEFI, or MENDEFY, men'deh-fee', a lofty mountain of Central Africa, S. of Mandera, near lat. 9° N., lon. 14° 25′ E. It is supposed to be volcanic.

MENDELI, mèn-dá'eo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 36 miles N.E. of Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, and defended by a castle.

MENDELI, a mountain of Greece. See PENTELICUS.

MENDEN, mèn'den, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 12 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3300.

MENDER, mèn'der, or MEINDER, mèn'der, written also MENDERE, (anc. *Maeander,*) a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, is formed by two streams, about 50 miles S.W. of Afoom Kara Hissar, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook, (Ephesus,) after a course of upwards of 200 miles. On the banks are the traces of the ancient cities *Apamea, Antiochia ad Maandrum,* and *Miletus.*

MENDER, MEINDER, or MENDERE, (anc. *Simois,*) a river of Asia Minor, plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., and after a N.N.W. course of about 60 miles, past the sites of Troy and Pergamus, enters the Hellespont at its mouth, in conjunction with the Scamander.

MENDER, KUTCHUK (or LITTLE MENDER,) a river of Turkey. See CAYSTER.

MEND'HAM, a parish of England, counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

MEND'HAM, a post-village of Mendham township, Morris co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. by S. from Morristown, has 2 churches, 2 academies, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1720.

MENDIG, mèn'dig, (NIEDER, ne'der, and OBER, o'ber,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government and 15 miles W. of Coblentz. Pop. of the latter, 1150; of the former, 1222.

MENDIGORRIA, mèn-de-gor're-á, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 16 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2160.

MEN'DIP HILLS, England, co. of Somerset, divide the N. from the central part of the county. Length about 24 miles, with an elevation of upwards of 1000 feet.

MEN'DLESHAM, a town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 16½ miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1340. A silver crown of one of the Saxon kings, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here in the 17th century.

MENDOCINO, mèn-do-see'no, a county in the N.W. part of California, has an area of about 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Coast Range. Pop. 415.

MEN'DON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 57 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 504.

MENDON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles S.W. of Boston. The village is situated on a commanding elevation, contains 3 or 4 churches, 50 to 60 dwellings, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1301.

MENDON, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 3353.

MENDON, post-office, Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MENDON, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MENDON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

MENDON, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, about 140 miles W. by S. of Detroit. Pop. 862.

MENDON, a post-office of Madison co., Indiana.

MENDON, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 116 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

MENDON, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

MENDON CENTRE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

MENDOTA, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 15 miles from La Salle.

MENDOTA, a post-village, capital of Dakota co., Minnesota, at the confluence of St. Peter's or Minnesota River with the Mississippi, 7 miles above St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile tract of land.

MENDOZA, mèn-do'za or mèn-do'thá, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) rises on the E. side of the Andes, about lat. 32° 35′ S., near the volcano of Aconcagua, and falls into the Lake de Guanacache, lat. 32° S.; its whole length being about 200 miles.

MENDOZA, a department of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) between lat. 32° and 34° 30′ S., and lon. 67° and 70° W., having N. and E. the departments of San Juan and San Luis, W. the Andes, separating it from Chili, and S. an unsettled region. Estimated pop. from 35,000 to 45,000. Capital, Mendoza.

MENDOZA, a city in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, pleasantly situated on a level plain on the E. declivity of the Paramillo range, 2891 feet above sea-level; lat. 32° 53′ S., lon. 69° 6′ W., about 55 miles E.S.E. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, for the most part of sun-burnt bricks, plastered and whitewashed, and contains some fine buildings. The houses have gardens and orchards attached to them. It has a good parish church, some convents, and a fine alameda, nearly a mile long, shaded by rows of magnificent poplars. Mendoza is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili, with which latter it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallata and Portillo. Pop. 12,000.

MENDRISIO, mèn-dree'se-o, the most southern town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 6 miles N.W. of Como, with 1716 inhabitants, a college, and Capuchin convent.

MENDYGHAUT, mèn-de-gawt', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 5 miles S. of Kanoje.

MEN'ELOS, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

MENES, má'nésh', a village of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Arad, with a fine castle. Pop. 1577.

MENETOU-SALON, má'neh-too' sá-lóng', a market-town of France, department of Cher, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 2571.

MENGEN, méng'en, a walled town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 6 miles S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2044.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, méng'er-ing-how'zen, a small town of Germany, 12 miles N. of Waldeck. Pop. 1743.

MEN'HENOTT, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MENIN, meh-nàng', (Flem. *Meenen,* má'nen,) a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, and on the French frontier, 7 miles S.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 8052. It has manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. It was repeatedly taken by the French, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

MENJEEL, MENJILE, mèn-jeel', or MENZIL, mèn-zeel', a village of Persia, province of Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemee, and on the Safeed-rood here crossed by a bridge, 40 miles S.S.W. of Reshd, having about 60 houses, and an active trade in oil and soap.

MENMUIR, mèn-muir', a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MENNETOU-SUR-CHER, mèn'neh-too'sür-shaia, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher. P. 950.

MENNEVRET, mèn'neh-vrá', a village of France, department of Aisné, arrondissement of Vervins. Pop. 2192.

MENNIGHÜFFEN, (Mennighüffen,) mèn'nig-hüf'fen, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1216.

MENNIKORL, mèn-ne-korl', a village of Russia, government of Esthonia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Wesenburg. P. 2000.

MEN'NO, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. of Lewistown. Pop. 1020.

MENOMONEE, MENOM'INEE, or MENOMINIE, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., and falls into Milwaukee River at the city of Milwaukee. It furnishes extensive water-power at the rapids, 15 miles from its mouth.

MENOMONEE, a township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1340.

MENOMONEE FALLS, a thriving post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Menomonee River, 15 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. The river passes between steep banks of blue limestone, 30 feet high, and has a fall of 48 feet in the course of a half-mile, affording fine water-power, which gives motion to several mills.

MENOOF or MENOUF, mèn-oof', a town of Lower Egypt, capital of a province in the Delta, on the canal of Menoof, which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has indigo works, a manufacture of mats, and a government school.

MENORCA, an island of Spain. See MINORCA.

MENOUF, a town of Egypt. See MENOOF.

MENOVGHAT. See MANAVGHAT.

MENS, mòns, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 25 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 1738.

MENSELINSK or MENZELINSK, mèn'zeh-linsk, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ik, an affluent of the Kama, 135 miles N.W. of Oofa. Pop. 1420.

MENSFELDEN, mèns'fél-den, a village of Germany, duchy and 10 miles E.N.E. of Nassau. Pop. 1014.

MENSHIEH, EL, él mèn'shee'eh, (anc. *Ptolemais.*) a town of Upper Egypt, 9 miles N.N.W. of Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, with nitre works, and a government cotton factory.

MENSTRIE, a village of Scotland, cos. of Clackmannan and Perth, 3 miles E.N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 518.

MENTEITH, Scotland. See MONTEITH.

MENT'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MENTONE, mèn-to'ná, the largest town in the principality of Monaco, Northern Italy, beautifully situated on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5000.

MENTOR, a post-township in the W. part of Lake co., Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, and on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 23 miles from Cleveland. Pop. 1571.

MENTOR, a small post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

MENTRIDA, mèn-tree'dá, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2679.

MENTZ, mènts, (anc. *Moguntiacum* or *Mogontiacum;* Ger. *Mainz,* mints; Fr. *Mayence,* má'yóns',) a city of Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of Rheinhessen, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to the mouth of the Main, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, with which it is connected by railway. It is a fortress of the German Confederation, and has a garrison, partly Austrian and partly Prussian, of 5000 men, commanded alternately for five years, by an Austrian and a

Prussian governor. The city, situated partly on a flat, and partly on an acclivity, rises up gradually from the Rhine, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended besides by a citadel, and several forts and outworks. A bridge of boats, above 1030 feet long, connects it with its suburb of Castel, near which the river forms an island, on which some fortifications have been erected. The houses are generally lofty, and have often a venerable and noble appearance; but, as many of the streets are narrow, they exclude both air and light, and give several quarters of the town a dark, confined, unwholesome look. The Neue Anlage, outside the gates, is the principal promenade, consisting of extensive public gardens, well laid out, and commanding fine views of the city and surrounding district. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, a vast building of red sandstone, finished in the 11th century; the Merchant's Hall, formerly the Electoral Palace, (Kurfürstliche Schloss;) the old collegiate Church of St. Stephen, occupying the highest site in the city; the Church of St. Peter; the Deutsche Haus, (German House,) or Grossherzogliche Schloss, (Grand-Ducal Castle,) now the governor's palace; the former, Dalbergische Palais, now used by the courts of justice; the Library Buildings, containing, in addition to the library, a museum, with several good collections, antiquities, philosophical and chirurgical apparatus, pictures, &c. One of the most interesting objects in the town is the house, or rather the site of the house of John Gensfleisch, better known by the name of Gutenberg, and deserving of perpetual remembrance as the inventor of movable types. The site is now occupied by the Casino, or reading-room, and the rooms of a literary association; but the house in which he was born exists, and, more interesting still, the house which contained his first printing-office. An admirable bronze statue of Gutenberg, by Thorwaldsen, erected by subscription, obtained from all parts of Europe, stands in an open space near the theatre. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, soap, hats, glue, vinegar, tobacco, and musical instruments. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive, being greatly facilitated both by water communication and railway, and has in recent times greatly increased. The principal articles are wine, corn, and wood. Mentz owes its foundation to a Roman camp, which Drusus pitched here. It was, shortly after, converted into a permanent bulwark, and became the most important of a line of forts built along the Rhine, as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans. On the decline of the power of Rome it was almost entirely destroyed, but was afterwards restored, chiefly by Charlemagne, and became the first ecclesiastical city of the German Empire, of which its archbishop-elector ranked as the premier prince. Its history, during the 16th century, is of considerable interest, in connexion with the progress of the Reformation, which early brought Luther into collision with its ecclesiastical authorities. Pop. 31,345.

MENTZ, a township of Cayuga co., New York, intersected by the Erie Canal and by the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad. It contains the Montezuma Salt Works. Pop. 5239.

MENUTHIAS, (Insula.) See Zanzibar.

MENZALEH mên'zâ'leh (Lake.) one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. of Damietta, separated by a narrow sandbank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by 3 openings. Length 50 miles, greatest breadth 25 miles. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile. The Menzaleh Canal from this lake joins the Nile N. of the town of Mansoorah.

MENZALEH, a town of Lower Egypt, on the S. bank of the lake of same name, 20 miles S. by E. of Damietta.

MENZELINSK, a town of Russia. See Menselinsk.

MENZINGEN, mênt'sing-en, a town of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles E.N.E. of Zug. Pop. 2649.

MENZINGEN, mênt'sing-en, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 16 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1370.

MEOLS, (meelz.) NORTH, parish, England, co. Lancaster.

MEON, (meen,) WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MEON-STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MEOPHAM, mee'fum, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MEPPAL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MEPPEL, mêp'pel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, on the Havelter, near its mouth, in the Reest, 26 miles S.W. of Assen. Pop. 6426.

MEPPEN, mêp'pen, a walled town of Hanover, 44 miles N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Ems. Pop. 1951.

MEPPERSHALL, a parish of England, counties of Bedford and Herts.

MEQUANIGO or MUKWANIAGO, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on Fox River, at the mouth of Mequanigo Creek, and on the Milwaukee and Janesville Plank road, 25 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 5 stores, 1 flouring-mill, and about 500 inhabitants.

MEQUINENZA, mâ-ke-nên'thâ, (anc. *Octogesa*,) a town and fort of Spain, province and 60 miles S.S.E. of Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. It is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1810. Mequinenza is supposed to be the Octogesa mentioned by Cæsar, and was a place of considerable importance in early Spanish history. Pop. 1370.

MEQUINEZ or MEKINEZ, mêk'e-nêz', sometimes written MEKINES or MEKNAS, a city of Morocco, province and 34 miles W.S.W. of Fez. Pop. 60,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is large, better built than Morocco, and has a palace, considered the finest in Morocco, and often the residence of the emperor.

MEQUON, meh-kwôn', a post-village and township of Washington co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, at the mouth of Mequon River, 13 miles N. of Milwaukee City. The village has 20 dwellings and about 150 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 2100.

MEQUON RIVER, post-office, Washington co., Wisconsin.

MER, mair, a French word signifying "sea:" as, Mer-de-Glace, ("Sea of Ice,") the name of one of the glaciers of Mont Blanc; Mer Morte, ("Dead Sea;") Mer Noire, ("Black Sea;") Mer Rouge, ("Red Sea,") &c.

MER, mêr, or MENARS-LA-VILLE, meh-nar'-lâ-veel', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 11 miles N.E. of Blois. Pop. in 1852, 4253.

MER and SER, two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in the N. part of the Punjab, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° E., and both conical and of nearly the same height, but while one is white with snow, the other is black, and uniformly bare.

MERA, meh-râ', a town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. Pop. 2473.

MERA, mâ'rôh', (Also, ôl'shô', and Felső, fêl'shö'.) two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Abaujvar, 4 miles from Forro. Pop. 1565.

MERABING, mêr-â-bing', a town of South Africa, capital of the territory of the Mantetis, situated within the interior, N.W. of Delagoa Bay. It occupies the summit of a long but narrow ridge, and forms an important stronghold, being accessible only on the W., by two openings called Likorobettoa, (or the hewn gates.) In peace, the population is about 1400; but in war is greatly increased by numbers resorting to it for protection from the neighboring kraals.

MERAMICHI. See Miramichi.

MERAN, mâ'rân, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 15 miles N.W. of Botzen, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. 2300. It has 2 monasteries, a college, and an English seminary for noble ladies. Near it is the mountain fortress of Tyrol.

MERAPI, mâ-râ'pee', a volcano of Java, district of Kadoe. It was in violent eruption September 14th to 17th, 1849.

MERAPI, an active volcano in the island of Sumatra, near the W. coast. Lat. 0° 24′ S., lon. 100° 30′ E. It is about 9700 feet high.

MERATE, mâ-râ'tâ, a market-town of Austrian Italy, with the magnificent palace of Belgioioso, 18 miles S.E. of Como.

MERAVIGLIE, mâ-râ-veel'yâ, a chain of nine small lakes of the Sardinian States, in the N. of the division of Nice.

MERAWE, a tract of Nubia. See Meroe.

MERBES-LE-CHATEAU, mêrb'-leh-shâ'to', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles S.E. of Mons, on the Sambre. Pop. 1057.

MERBIDERY, mer'be-dêr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, 17 miles N.E. of Mangalore, and with various handsome Jain pagodas, its population being chiefly of the Jain sect.

MERCADAL, mêr-kâ-dâl', a town of the Balearic Islands, Minorca, 13 miles N.W. of Mahon. Pop. 4000.

MERCARA or MERKARA, mêr-kâ'râ, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 67 miles W. of Seringapatam.

MERCATELLO, mêr-kâ-têl'lo, a town of the Papal States, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Urbino, on the Metauro. P. 1250.

MERCATO-SARRACENO, mêr-kâ'to-sar-râ-châ'no, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 21 miles S.S.E. of Forli. P. 4000.

MERCEDE (mer-sâd') CITY, a town of Tuolumne co., California, is situated on the San Joaquin River, a little below the mouth of the Mercede, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, 115 miles in a straight line E.S.E. of San Francisco.

MERCEDE RIVER, of Mariposa co., near the centre of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin about 75 miles above Stockton. It is navigable for small steamboats about 20 miles.

MERCENASCO, mêr-châ-nâs'ko, or MARCENASCO, mar-châ-nâs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 6 miles from Ivrea. Pop. 2208.

MERCER, a county near the centre of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware, and partly on the N.E. by Millstone River, and is drained by Assunpink and Stony Creeks. The surface is generally level, with a considerable elevation on the northern border, called Rocky Hill. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated. Sandstone is found in the northern part. The Trenton Falls of the Delaware, near Trenton, afford immense water-power. The Camden and Amboy Railroad, the New Jersey Railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal traverse the county, which is also partly intersected by the Trenton Branch Railroad. Named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton in 1777. Capital, Trenton. Pop. 27,992.

MERCER, a county in the W.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 775 square miles. The Shenango River flows through the county from N. to S.; French Creek touches the N.E. part, and other parts are drained by the Neshannock, Sandy, and Pymatuning Creeks. The surface is generally undulating; the soil of the upland is a rich clayey loam. Extensive beds of stone-coal and limestone are found, there are also valuable iron-mines. The Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, not yet finished, passes through this county, which is also traversed by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Organized in 1800. Capital, Mercer. Pop. 33,172.

MERCER, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by Blue Stone River, bounded on the E. by the Kanawha or New River, and also drained by Brush and other creeks. The surface is heavily timbered; the Great Flat Top Mountain, a branch of the Alleghany chain, extends along the N.W. border of the county. The land is adapted to pasturage. Organized in 1837. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 4222; of whom 4045 were free, and 177 slaves.

MERCER, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, on the E. by Dick's River, and drained by the sources of Salt River. The surface is undulating; the soil good. Organized in 1786. Capital, Harrodsburg. Pop. 14,067; of whom 10,806 were free, and 3260 slaves.

MERCER, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 468 square miles. It is intersected in the N.E. part by St. Mary's River, and also drained by the head streams of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Capital, Celina. Pop. 7712.

MERCER, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the W., and it is intersected by Edward's and Pope's Creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is good; the county contains a large proportion of prairie. This county is comprised in the coal field of Illinois. Capital, Keithsburg. Pop. 5246.

MERCER, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by Weldon River, Crooked Fork of Grand River, Medicine and Muddy Creeks. Capital, Princeton. Pop. 2697; of whom 2677 were free, and 14 slaves.

MERCER, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on Sandy River, about 25 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 1186.

MERCER, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. by W. of Butler. Pop. 1298.

MERCER, a post-borough, capital of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated near Neshannock Creek, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Erie, 60 miles N. by W. of the former, and 238 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a brick court-house, a stone prison, an academy, several churches, and a number of handsome dwellings. Three or four newspapers are here. Incorporated in 1814. Pop. in 1850, 1004.

MERCER, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MERCER SALT WORKS, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

MERCERSBURG, a flourishing post-borough of Montgomery township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It is the second town of the county in population, and is a place of active trade. The houses are principally built of brick and stone. Marshall College of this place, under the direction of the German Reformed church, was founded in 1835. Connected with this is a theological seminary. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 1184.

MERCER UNIVERSITY. See PENFIELD, Georgia.

MERCHANT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Darlington co., South Carolina.

MERCHINGEN, mêrk'ing-en, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Kessach. Pop. 1194.

MERCHTEM, mêrk'tem, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 3320.

MERCIA, mer'she-a, (anc. *Flavia Cæsariensis*,) one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E., and Wales on the W. It was the largest and one of the most powerful states of the Saxon confederacy, was founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, king of Wessex, in 827. Its capital city was Leicester.

MERCKEM, mêrk'kem, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3650.

MERCŒUR, mêr'kœr', a market town of France, department of Corrèze, 17 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1035.

MERCOGLIANO, mêr-kô-yä'no, a fortified town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles W. of Avellino. Pop. 4000.

MERCURAGO, mêr-koo-rä'go, (L. *Mercuriacum*,) a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on Lake Maggiore, 1 mile from Arona. Pop. 1050.

MERCURY BAY, New Zealand, on the N.E. side of North Island, in lat. 36° 48′ S., lon. 175° 45′ E.

MERCURY-GEMILLY, mer'kü'ree' zh'ee-mee'yee', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, 2 miles W. of Albertville. Pop. 1920.

MER-DE-GLACE, ("Sea of ice.") See MONT BLANC.

MERDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MARDEN.

MERDIGNAC, mêr'dee-ny'ak', a market-town of France, dep. of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles E. of Loudéac. Pop. 2052.

MER DES INDES. See INDIAN OCEAN.

MERE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 22 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. 3155.

MERE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

MERE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

MEREDITH, a township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Winnipiseogee Lake, 33 miles N. of Concord. It has manufactures of satinets, sheetings, &c., and contains Meredith Bridge, the county seat. Pop. 3521.

MEREDITH, a post-village and township in Delaware co., New York, about 70 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1624.

MEREDITH BRIDGE, a thriving village, capital of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the Winnipiseogee River, near its outlet from the lake of the same name, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. of Concord. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 churches, a bank, 15 stores, and several cotton-mills and other establishments, for which the river affords motive power.

MEREDITH CENTRE, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, about 25 miles S.E. by E. of Concord.

MEREDITH MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

MEREDITH'S TAVERN, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 37 miles N. by E. of Concord. It contains several churches and factories.

MEREDOSIA, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 55 miles W. of Springfield. It has a steamboat landing, and some shipping business. The produce received here in 1852 was valued at $200,000.

MEREND or MEHREND. See MEERAND.

MERETCH, MERETSCH or MERECZ, mä-rêtch', a market-town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 4000.

MEREVALE, meer'vail, a parish of England, counties of Leicester and Warwick.

MÉRÉVILLE, mä'rä'veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Loire, 37 miles S. of Paris. It has a fine park. Pop. 1784.

MEREWARI, mä-rä-wä'ree, or MAREGUARE, mä-rä-gwä'-rä, a river of South America, Guiana, rises about lat. 4° N., lon. 65° W., and unites with the Erevato to form the Caura, an important affluent of the Orinoco.

MEREWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MERGENTHAL, GROSS, groce mêrs'ghen-tä'l', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, N.N.E. from Leitomischel. Pop. 1147.

MERGENTHEIM, mêr'ghent-hime', or MARIENTHAL, mä-ree'en-tä'l', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Tauber, 56 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2381.

MERGHEN, mêr'ghen, a town of Mantchooria, 110 miles S.W. of Saghalien-Oola.

MERGHI. See MERGUI.

MERGOZZO, mêr-got'so, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 5 miles from Pallanza. Pop. 2079.

MERGUI or MERGHI, mer-ghee', a maritime town of British India, and the capital of one of the Tenasserim provinces, on an island in the delta of the Mergui River, lat. 12° 26′ N., lon. 98° 35′ E. Estimated population, 8000, comprising Burmese, Siamese, Chinese, and other settlers. It stands on the skirts of a steep hill, and is enclosed by a wooden stockade. It has some small pagodas, and brick bastions, with the military cantonments, hospital, and a few European houses. The harbor is well adapted for small vessels; and some export trade in sapan wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, sea-slug, shark-fins, &c., is here carried on. The climate is comparatively healthy. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1824.

MERGUI (or MERGHI) ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, off the Tenasserim Coast, between lat. 9° and 13° N., and lon. 97° and 98° 30′ E., forming a part of the British province of Mergui. Principal islands, Dorne, King's, and St. Matthew's. The province of Mergui is the most southern on this coast belonging to the British.

MERHAMET-ABAD, mêr-hä'mêt-ä-bäd', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 80 miles S.W. of Tabreez. It has a fort and a palace recently built, and about 1000 houses, a few belonging to Jews and Armenian Christians.

MERIDA, mêr'e-dä, (anc. *Emerita Augusta*,) a city of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Badajos, on the right bank of the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine Roman bridge of 81 arches, and 2575 feet in length. It has a large convent, 2

churches, 2 hospitals, and a prison, and is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, including an amphitheatre, a circus, a theatre, baths, and a triumphal arch in good preservation. According to the chronicle of King Roderick, the walls of the city at the time of the Moorish invasion were 24 miles in circuit, 15 fathoms high, and 10 fathoms broad, with 3700 towers, 84 gates, and 6 castles; and, in time of peace, the garrison consisted of 80,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. *Augusta Emerita* was founded, 25 B. C., by a Roman general, under the Emperor Augustus; it afterwards became the capital of Lusitania, and the most magnificent city in Roman Spain. It capitulated in 715 to the Moors, from whom it was taken again by Alonzo el Sabio, in 1229, and became attached to the kingdom of Castile. From that day the province and city date their decline. Lat. 38° 51′ N., lon. 6° 15′ W. Pop. about 6000.

MERIDA, mêr'e-dä, the capital city of Yucatan, in lat. 20° 50′ N., lon. 89° 40′ W., 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. about 23,000. It was founded in 1542, on the site of a city previously ruined by the Spaniards, and is regularly laid out, and well built of stone. It has many good squares, the principal and central one containing the Cathedral, a rich edifice of the 16th century, the Bishop's Residence, and the Government House. Of its three convents, two are now in ruins; a remaining portion of the Jesuits' Convent now serves for the Legislative Chambers of the state. The manufactures and trade are inconsiderable; it communicates by a good road with its port, Sival.

MERIDA, a town of South America, Venezuela, department of Zulia, capital of a province, on the Chama, 85 miles N.W. of Varinas. Pop. 4000. Before its destruction by an earthquake, in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela, and it is stated to be again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, and college, and some woollen manufactures.

MER'IDEN, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MER'IDEN, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

MERIDEN, a beautifully situated post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 18 miles N. by E. of New Haven. The village stands on a hill about half a mile E. of the railroad; it contains 5 churches, 4 of them new, a bank, an academy, and several extensive manufactories. There are numerous manufactories of hardware and other articles scattered throughout the township. Pop. of the township, 3559. See WEST MERIDEN.

MERIDIAN, formerly CATO FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 16 miles N. of Auburn. It contains 2 banks.

MERIDIAN, a township in the N.W. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 367.

MERIDIAN, a post-village in Mercer co., Illinois, 125 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

MERIDIANVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, 8 miles N. of Huntsville.

MER'IGOMISH', a port of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, about 85 miles N.E. of Halifax. It has ponds where timber is shipped in considerable quantities annually.

MERINCHAL, meh-räse'shäl', a village of France, department of Creuse, 14 miles E. of Aubusson. Pop. 2119.

MERING, mä'ring, a village of Bavaria, with a station on the Royal Bavarian Railroad, about 30 miles from Munich.

MERINVILLE, meh-räse'veel', a village of France, department of Aude, 12 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1625.

MERIONETH, mêr'i-on'eth, or MER'IONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay. Area 663 square miles, or 424,320 acres, of which about 50,000 are arable. Pop. in 1851, 38,843. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded, and intersected by fine vales. Principal summits, Arran-Fowdy, 2955 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dyfi. Small lakes are numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in North Wales, is in this county. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this county and Montgomeryshire. Mineral products are slate and lime at Corwen and Festiniog, with some lead and copper at Barmouth, Towyn, &c. Chief towns, Harlech, the capital, Bala, Dolgelly, Corwen, and Towyn. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of Wales. See MERIONETH.

MERISCHWANDEN, mä'rish-wän'den, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, near the Reuss, 10 miles S.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1232.

MERITCH, a town of Hindostan. See MERRITCH.

MER'IWETHER, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. Flint River forms its E. boundary, and it is drained by White Oak, Red Oak, Beech, Cane, and Flat Shoal Creeks. The surface is generally undulating. The Pine Mountains rise W. of Flint River, and afford much picturesque scenery. Small quantities of gold are found in the N. part. This county is remarkable for its medicinal springs, among which may be named the Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Cold Springs, and Chalybeate Springs. The Warm Springs discharge 1400 gallons per minute, at the temperature of 90 degrees. Fine bathing-houses have been erected at this place. Formed in 1827, and named in honor of David Meriwether, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 16,476, of whom 8483 were free, and 7993 slaves.

MERK, mênk, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Szathmar. Pop. 1005.

MERKAH, mêr'kä, a seaport town of East Africa, 45 miles S.W. of Magadoxo. Pop. about 3000. It is stone-built, and was founded by Arab traders.

MERKELSDORF, mêr'kels-dorf', or MERKLINERHOF, mênk-lee'ner-hof', a village of Bohemia, near Lower Altarbach, 18 miles from Trautenau. Pop. 1065.

MERKENDORF, mêr'ken-dorf', a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 9 miles S.E. of Ansbach. Pop. 806.

MERKEZ, mer-kêz', a village, castle, and river in Syria, 6 miles N. of Iskanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

MERKLINGEN, mênk'ling-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1297.

MERKLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 15 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 600.

MERKS'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Norwich.

MERLARA, mêr-lä'rä, a town of Austrian Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2500.

MERLÉAC, mêr'lä'äk', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 2826.

MERLERA, mêr-lä'rä, the most N. of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 miles N.W. of Corfu. Length 2 miles.

MERLERAULT, LE, leh mêr'lä-rō', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 15 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1433.

MER'MAID, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

MER MEDITERRANÉE. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

MERMENTEAU (mer'men-tō') RIVER, of Louisiana, is formed by small branches, which unite on the S.W. border of St. Landry parish. Flowing south-westward, it enters the Gulf of Mexico at the W. extremity of Vermilion parish.

MERMERIKO, mêr-mä-ree'ko, a village of Senegambia, on the Faléme, nearly opposite Samba-Yaya, lat. 13° 51′ N., on. 12° 20′ W., inhabited by Foolahs and Sarracolets.

MER MORTE. See DEAD SEA.

MER NOIRE. See BLACK SEA.

MEROE, mêr'o-e, or MERAWE, mêr'ä-wä, ISLE OF, a wide tract in South Nubia, between the Nile and its tributary, the Atbara. Length 400 miles, breadth 200 miles. The ruins of the ancient Meroë are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles N.E. of Shendy; and on a part of its site is the modern dilapidated town of the same name, with a manufactory of indigo, and some large corn magazines.

MER'ROM, a post-village of Sullivan co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, about 33 miles S. of Terre-Haute. It was formerly the county seat.

MERRONA, a post-village in McHenry co., Illinois, 50 miles N.W. of Chicago.

MER'ROOM, a river of New South Wales, co. of Wellington, flows W.N.W. to the Cudgegang, an affluent of the Macquarie. It furnishes rich gold diggings.

MER'RELL, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Oconee River, about 28 miles N. of Milledgeville. It has water-power, which is employed in a cotton factory. P. 300.

MERRIAN, a post-office of Noble co., Iowa.

MER'RICKVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, on the Rideau Canal, 26 miles E. of Perth, and 29 miles from Brockville. It contains several mills.

MER'RICK, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

MER'RILLSVILLE, a post-office, Franklin co., New York.

MERRILLSVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MERRILLTOWN, a post-office of Travis co., Texas.

MER'RILLVILLE, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

MER'RIMACK or MER'RIMAC, a river of New England, is formed by the union of the Pemigewasset and Winnipisengee Rivers, on the border of Belknap and Merrimack counties, in the S. central part of New Hampshire, and after flowing in a general S. course for about 80 miles into Massachusetts, turns to the N.E., and falls into the Atlantic, a few miles below Newburyport. Its whole course is about 110 miles, flowing through a country which, although not as picturesque as the Valley of the Connecticut, is still well worthy of attention from the traveller. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons 15 miles to Haverhill, and by means of canals and locks around the falls, boats may ascend to Concord, in New Hampshire. Its water-power is more extensively employed in the manufacture of cotton goods than that of any river in America, if not in the world. Among the manufacturing towns on its banks may be mentioned the cities of Manchester, Lawrence, and Lowell.

MERRIMACK, of Missouri. See MARAMEC.

MERRIMACK, a county in the S. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimack and watered by the Contoocook, Suncook, and other smaller streams, affording water-power. It contains numerous small lakes or ponds. The surface is uneven, and in the N. part rough and mountainous. Kearsarge Mountain and the Ragged Mountains are the principal elevations. The soil is in most parts produc-

tive, and under good cultivation. In 1850 this county produced 231,610 bushels of corn—more than was produced by any other county in the state. The railroad connecting Manchester and Bristol traverses this county, and numerous short lines centre in Concord. Organized in 1823. Capital, Concord. Pop. 40,337.

MERRIMACK, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Souhegan River, at its junction with the Merrimack, and on the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, 5 miles from Nashua. It has a carpet factory and other establishments. Pop. 1685.

MER'RIMAN'S SHOP, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 96 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

MER'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

MER'RIOTT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MERRITCH or MERITCH, mêr'ritch', a considerable town of West Hindostan, 72 miles S.E. of Sattarah, near the Kistnah, on the bank of which are a handsome ghaut and pagoda; but the town itself has no building of note, except a fort and some small mosques.

MER'RITT, a post-office of Berry co., Michigan.

MERRITT, a small town of Yolo co., California.

MERRITT'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

MER'RITSTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. of Brownsville.

MER'RITTSVILLE, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, 135 miles N.W. of Columbia.

MERRITTSVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, 11¼ miles S. of St. Catharine's. Pop. about 250.

MER-ROUGE. See RED SEA.

MER'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MER'ROW STATION, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 40 miles from New London.

MERRUM, a village of Holland. See MARRUM.

MER'RYALL, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MERRY HILL, a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina, 173 miles E. by N. of Raleigh.

MERRY MOUNT, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

MERSCH, mêrsk, a market-town of the Netherlands, grand-duchy and 10 miles N. of Luxemburg. Pop. 2400.

MERSE, mêrs, or MARCH, a district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

MER'SEA, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, co. of Essex, form a finely wooded island in the North Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway, covered at high water.

MER'SEBURG, (Ger. pron. mêr'seh-bôôrg',) a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway, 56 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 11,348. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, with a monument to the Emperor Rudolph, of Swabia; ducal and episcopal palaces, a military orphan asylum, school of surgery, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

MERSEBURG, mêr'seh-bôôrg', a government of Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover; area 3020 geographical square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe; the minerals are of great value, and include silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and lignite. Pop. in 1849, 742,644.

MERS-EL-KÉBIR, mêrs-êl-ke-beer', (Sp. *Mazalquivir*, mâsâl-ke-veer',) a strongly fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, province and 3 miles N.W. of Oran. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, abandoned by them in 1792, and taken by the French in 1830.

MERSEY, mêr'zee, a river of England, rises in the N. part of the county of Derby, and flows W., mostly between the counties of Chester and Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea, which forms Liverpool harbor. Length 60 miles. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

MERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the South Eastern Railway, 3¼ miles S.E. of Ashford.

MERSHON'S (mêr-shonz') CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

MERS'THAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Reigate, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, which here passes through a long tunnel N. of Red Hill Station.

MERS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MERTENDORF, mêr'ten-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 13 miles from Aussig. Pop. 1019.

MER'THOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MERTHYR, mêr'thêr, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MERTHYR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MERTHYR CYNOG, (kin'og,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

MERTHYR DOVAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MERTHYR MAWR, (môwr,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, mêr'thêr-tid'vil, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cardiff, with which it is connected by the Taff-vale Railway, and by canal. It has sprung up, within the last 80 years, from a mere village to a place of great extent and importance; and, though consisting generally of irregular assemblages of workmen's houses, situated on both sides of the river, and communicating by two bridges, has recently undergone important changes, which have greatly improved its sanitary condition and general appearance. A street, recently formed, and now become the principal thoroughfare, contains good shops and dwellings; and near its centre is one of the most spacious and splendid market-places in Wales. The public buildings and institutions include two Established churches and a Chapel of Ease, and about 30 places of worship, belonging chiefly to the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c.; national and other schools, a Mechanics' Institute, a theatre, and, in the vicinity, Cyvartha Castle, with its park, and Pen-y-Darren House, with its gardens, form conspicuous and pleasing objects. The town owes its prosperity to its situation near the centre of the valuable coal and mineral field of South Wales. The mines are extensively worked; and among the important iron works which have been established, those of Dowlais alone, when in full operation, employ about 6000 persons. The produce, mostly shipped at Cardiff, has exceeded 150,000 tons per annum. The borough is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends a member to the House of Commons. In the environs are many handsome residences, and 3 miles from the town are the ruins of Morlais Castle, the seat of the ancient Princes of Brecon. The first railway locomotive ever started, is said to have run at Merthyr in 1804. Pop. in 1851, 63,080.

MERTOLA, mêr-to'lâ, (anc. *Myrtilis*,) a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 miles S. of Evora. Pop. 3000.

MER'TON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wandle, here crossed by a bridge, 8 miles S.S.W. of London. Pop. 1914. Henry III. held a parliament here.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MERTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MERTON, a post township in the N. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 966.

MERTOUN, mêr-toon', a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

MERTZ'TOWN, a village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

MÉRU, mâ'rü', a town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. Pop. in 1852, 2671.

MERUD, mee'rüd', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles S.E. of Poonah.

MERV, of Central Asia. See MEREW.

MERVILLE, mêr'veel', or MERGHEM, mêr'ghêm', (L. *Mosariacum*,) a town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, 18 miles W. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 5954.

MERW, MERV, mêrv, or MERU, mêr'oo, (anc. *Antiochia Margiana?*) a walled town of Independent Tourkistan, dominion and 300 miles S.E. of Khiva. Pop. 3000.

MERW, MERV, or MERU, a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, 30 miles E.N.E. of Rampoor.

MERWEDE, DE, dê mêr'wâ'dêh, a river of Holland, formed by the junction of the Meuse and Waal.

MER'WINSBURG, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

MERWINSVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MERXEM, mêrx'em, a village of Belgium, province and 2 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1648.

MERXHEIM, mêrx'hime, a village of Germany, Hesse-Homburg, bailiwick of Meisenheim. Pop. 1383.

MERXHEIM, (Fr. pron. mêrx'êm',) a commune of France, department of Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Bâle (Basel) Railway, 11¼ miles S.W. of Colmar.

MERXPLAS, mêrx'plâs, a village of Belgium, province and 27 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1381.

MÉRY-SUR-SEINE, mâ'ree'sür sân, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 miles W.S.W. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1400. It was nearly burned to the ground during a combat between the French and Prussians in 1814.

MERZDORF, mêrts'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1026.

MERZDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, 4 miles from Braunau. Pop. 1419.

MERZICZ, mêr'zitch, a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Opocznu. Pop. 1145.

MERZIG, mêrt'sig, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 3450.

MESADA NEVADA, mâ-sâ'dâ nâ-vâ'dâ, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Bolivia, lat. 16° 30′ S., lon. 67° 52′ W. Height 19,356 feet.

MESAGNE, mâ-sân'yâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 27 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 6000.

MESCHED or MESCHID, a town of Persia. See MESHED.

MESCHEDE, mā'shā'dĕh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2000.

MESEN, Russia. See MEZEN.

MESERITSCH, Gross, groce mā'zer-itch', a town of Moravia, 19 miles E. of Iglau, on the Oslava. Pop. 3900.

MESERITSCH, WALLACHISCH, (wäl'lä-kish mā'zer-itch',) a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 1690.

MESERITZ, mā'zer-its', a town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 4760.

MESHAW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MESHED' or MUSHED', written also MESCHED and MESCHID, a walled city of N.E. Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, in lat. 36° 17' 40" N., lon. 59° 25' E. Pop. estimated at 45,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and has the superb mausoleum of the Imâm Reza, the magnificence of which, with its silver gates, jewelled doors, rails once of solid gold, is scarcely equalled in Persia; but its colleges are in ruins. It has manufactures of velvets, and an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, &c.

MESHOPPEN CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna, in Wyoming county.

MESILLA VALLEY, or LA MESILLA, lä mā-seel'yä, a tract or strip of bottom land, 8 or 10 miles long, in the S. part of New Mexico, and on the W. side of the Rio Grande. It owes its name, signifying "the little table" or "little plateau," (from the Spanish *Mesa*, a "table,") to the fact of its being elevated a few feet above the other bottom-lands of the river. See NEW MEXICO. In this valley or tract is also a small Mexican village, called LA MESILLA.

MESJID. See MUSJID.

MESLIN-L'EVEQUE, mès'läk' lā'vāk', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 18 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1873.

MESO, mā'so, a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Yeniseisk, falls into the Gulf of Tazovsk; length, 140 miles.

MESOLA, mā'so-lä or mès'o-lä, a town of the Papal States, 31 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 4000.

MESOLONGHI, a town of Greece. See MISSOLONGHI.

MESOPOTAMIA, mès'o-po-tā'me-a, (Arab. *Al Jezeyeh*, or *Al Jezira*, äl jez-see'rĕh, "the island,") the name given by the ancient Greeks to a country of Asia, lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, now comprised in the pashalics of Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities of Diarbekir, Mardeen, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia. Its length, from N.W. to S.E., is between 600 and 700 miles; its greatest breadth is near 200 miles. MESOPOTAMIA (from the Greek Μέσος, *mesos*, and ποταμός, *potamos*) signifies literally "between the rivers."

MESOPOTAMIA, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Trumbull county, Ohio. Pop. 959.

MESORACA, mā-so-rä'kä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 17 miles N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2400.

MESQUITELLA, mès-ke-tēl'lä, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 15 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. P. 1033.

MESSA, mès'sä, a walled town of Morocco, province of Soos, 60 miles S.W. of Terodant. Pop. 3000.

MESSAC, mès'säk', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 2586.

MESSANOY, mès'sóN'see', (Ger. *Metzig*, mĕt'sic,) a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Longwy. Pop. 2070.

MESSANA. See MESSINA.

MESSE, mès'sĕh, or MESCHENDORF, mĕsh'en-dorf', a village of Austria, Transylvania, 27 miles from Schässburg. Pop. 1206.

MESSEJANA, mès-sā-zhä'nä, a walled town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 28 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 1500.

MESSENE, (Gr. Μεσσήνη,) modern MAVROMATI, mā'vro-mä'tee, a village of Greece, Morea, government of Messenia, 16 miles S.E. of Kyparissia. It stands at the foot of Mount Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring," (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra,) and on the site of ancient Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

MESSENIA, an ancient country and now a government of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea, and having landward the governments of Tryphilia, Gortynia, and Laconia.—Adj. and inhab. MESSENIAN, mès-see'ne-an.

MESSIN, mès'sänⁿ', a district of France, which belonged to the former province of Lorraine, and had Metz for its capital. It now forms the greater part of the department of Moselle.

MESSINA, mès-see'nä, (anc. *Zancle*; afterwards *Messana* or *Messene*; Fr. *Messine*, mès'seen',) a city and seaport of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, is situated on the Strait of Messina, here about 2 miles wide, 200 miles S.S.E. of Naples; lat. (light) 38° 11' 10" N., lon. 15° 34' 45" E. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, being walled, flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel and several forts. The harbor, one of the best in the Mediterranean, is formed by a semicircular strip of land, which, from its resemblance to a sickle, suggested the original name of the town; Zancle, (in Greek, Ζάγκλη,) signifying a "sickle," or "pruning-hook." The opposite extremities approach each other to within about 500 yards. Within, the harbor has a circuit of nearly 4 miles; it is of great depth, and perfectly secure in all weather. Messina extends above 2 miles along the bay, and about half a mile up an acclivity, which terminates in several considerable mountains. Its white houses and numerous spires contrast beautifully with the dark green of the olive, lemon, and orange groves clothing the mountain slopes, as the city is approached by water. From the upper portions of the town is obtained a magnificent view of the ocean and the lofty mountains of the Italian continent. Messina is for the most part handsomely laid out. It has wide streets, well paved with blocks of lava, of which material most of the houses are constructed. The Marina, a favorite promenade fronting the harbor, is a broad quay, adorned with statues and fountains; immediately beyond this is a magnificent terrace, once lined with noble edifices, of which but few survived the great earthquake of 1783. Owing to the occurrence of these phenomena, the houses in Messina seldom exceed two stories. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the Cathedral, a Gothic structure, erected by the Normans soon after their conquest of Sicily; the Viceroy's Palace, having a finely planted park; the Archiepiscopal Palace, the Senate-house, an exchange, custom-house, bank, a large and well-endowed hospital, a prison, 2 theatres, an extensive arsenal, and a large lazaretto, besides about 50 churches and numerous nunneries. It possesses a royal college, or *Real-Academia-Carolina*, with a full complement of professors in belles-lettres, philosophy, law, and medicine, a naval seminary and an extensive public library, rich in Greek manuscripts. Messina is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and archimandrite and a Greek protapapa; also of a high court of appeal, a criminal court, civil court, and court of commerce. Its manufactures of silk goods and satins have long been famous, and its commerce is the most extensive of all the towns of Sicily. In 1847 it exported silk manufactures, fruits, olive oil, wine and spirits, salted fish, linseed, sumac, essences, &c., to the value of $1,689,644; and imported colonial produce, hardwares, cotton, woollen, and other manufactures to the value of $1,600,494. It has valuable tunny and other fisheries.

Ancient Zancle is said to have been founded 1004 years B.C. Its present name was given it by the Messenians, into whose possession it came about 500 B.C. Charles of Anjou, in an unsuccessful attack upon the town, lost the greater part of his fleet, and, in 1674, a Spanish fleet having blockaded the port was defeated in a great naval battle by the French. In 1743, the plague carried off more than half of its inhabitants, and by the earthquake of 1783 several hundred lives were lost, and its best buildings destroyed. September 6, 1848, Messina surrendered to a Neapolitan fleet and a large land force, having withstood their fire for four successive days. Pop. in 1850, 97,074.—Adj. and inhab. (Fr. MESSINOIS, mès'see'nwä'; It. MESSINESE, mès-se nä'sä.)

MESSINA, a province of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhene Sea, S. of the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea, length about 100 miles, mean breadth 25 miles. P. 338,352.

MESSINA, STRAIT OF, (It. *Faro di Messina*, fä'ro dee mès-see'nä; Fr. *Détroit de Messine*, dā'trwä' deh mès'seen'; anc. *Fretum Siculum*,) a strait, which separates Sicily from Italy, and communicates between the Tyrrhene and the Ionian Sea; length about 20 miles, width 11 miles, but where it is narrowest does not exceed 2 miles. From the Faro Tower to the Rock of Scylla, on the opposite coast of Italy, the exact distance is 6047 yards. The depth is so great, that in the centre no bottom has been found with a line of 100 fathoms, and a strong current continually running with the tide, makes the navigation somewhat difficult, but by no means so formidable as was fabled by the ancients, to whom the Rock of Scylla, already mentioned, and that of Charybdis, on the opposite side of the strait, but at some distance to the S., seemed so dangerous that it was generally believed to be almost impossible to avoid the one without being dashed upon the other.

MESSINA SPRINGS, post-office, Onondaga co., New York.

MESSINE, a city of Sicily. See MESSINA.

MESSINOIS, MESSINESE. See MESSINA.

MESSINES, mès'seen', (Flem. *Messen*, mā'zen,) a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres. Pop. 1500.

MESSING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MESSINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MESSIS, mès'sees', or MISIS, mis'sees', a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 18 miles E. of Adana, beside the Jyhoon, (anc. *Pyramus*,) on the site of the ancient *Mopsuestia*.

MESSONGO, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

MESTANZA, mès-tän'thä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2670.

MESTCHOVSK, mès-chovsk', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles W.S.W. of Kaloogа.

MESTRE, mès'trä, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles N.W of Venice, with a station on the railway to Vicenza, on the margin of a lagoon. Pop. 6000.

MESURADO (mès-oo-rä'do) RIVER, of West Africa, flows S.W. for about 300 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

MESURATA, mès-oo-rä'tä, a maritime town of North Africa, dominion and 112 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra.

META, *mâ'tâ*, a river of South America, New Granada, rises about 40 miles S. of Bogota, and joins the Orinoco, after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

METAL, a township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania. P. 1221.

METAMO'RA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

METAMORA, a post-township in the S. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 821.

METAMORA, a post-township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 865.

METAMORA, a post-village, capital of Woodford co., Illinois, about 80 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

METAMORAS, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

METAPA, *mâ-tâ'pâ*, a town of Central America, state and 20 miles S.S.E. of Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. Pop. 3000.

METAURO, *mâ-tôw'ro*, (anc. *Metaurus*,) a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, after an E.N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles S.E. of Pesaro.

METAXATA, *mâ-tăx-â'tâ*, a village of the island of Cephalonia, 5 miles S.E. of Argostoli.

METCALF STATION, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

METCOVICH, *mĕt'ko-vik'*, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 24 miles S.S.W. of Mostra. Pop. about 500.

METEA, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana, 10 miles N. by E. of Logansport.

METELEN, *mâ'tĕh-lĕn*, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1400.

METELIN. See MITILENE.

METELIS. See FOGAH.

METEREN, *mâ'tĕh-rĕn'*, a village of France, department of Nord, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 2540.

METERNICH, *mâ'ter-nik'*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2½ miles W. of Coblentz.

METETECUNK', a small river in the E. part of New Jersey, is formed by the N. and S. branches, which rise in Monmouth county and unite in Ocean county; after a course of 4 miles it enters the N. end of Barnegat Bay.

METETECUNCK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

METFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

METHAMIS, *meh-tâ'mees'*, a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 15 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 1020.

METHERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

METHILL, a small burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 1½ miles W. of Leven. Pop. 466.

METHLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 7½ miles S.S.E. of Leeds.

METHLICK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

METHODIST GENERAL BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. See CONCORD, New Hampshire.

METHONE. See MODON.

METHUEN, a thriving post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, 30 miles N. by W. of Boston, is situated near the Merrimack River, on both sides of the Spicket, (which here has a fall of 36 feet, affording excellent water-power,) and on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. The principal articles produced are cotton goods, boots and shoes, hats, and leather. About 1,000,000 yards of twilled goods and ticklings, and 2,000,000 bricks are annually made. There are also 8 or 10 shoe manufactories. Pop. of the township, 2543.

METHVEN, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.N.W. of Perth. Pop. of village, 960.

METHWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

METHYE, (*mĕth-ĭ'*,) LAKE, a small lake of British North America, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles S.W.

METIDJAH or **METIJA**, *mâ'teejâ'*, a fertile plain in Algeria, extending S. of the city of Algiers, between it and the Lesser Atlas. Length from E. to W., 90 miles.

METILOWITZ, *mâ'te-lo'vĭts*, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1156.

METILLI, *mĕt'leelee*, a walled town of Algerian Sahara, Wady Mzab, 33 miles S.W. of Gardaia.

METOMEN, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, in a township of its own name, 20 miles W. by S. of Fond du Lac, has 2 churches and 2 mills. Pop. 250; of the township 720.

METOMPKIN, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

METROPOLI, *meh-trop'o-le*, (anc. *Gortynia?*) a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 miles S.W. of Candia.

METROPOLIS, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 22 miles S.S.E. of Smyrna.

METROPOLIS CITY, a post-village, capital of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, 36 miles from its mouth, and 214 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. about 600.

METS, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

METTET, *mĕt'tĕt*, a town of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 2215.

METTINGEN, *mĕt'ting-en*, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Münster. Pop. 1880.

METTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

METTMANN, *mĕt'mân*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9½ miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Düssel. Pop. 2625.

METTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

METZ, *mĕts*, (*Fr.* pron. *mess*; anc. *Divodurum*, afterwards *Mediomatrici* and *Metlis* or *Mettis*,) a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Moselle, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 miles E. of Paris. Metz is one of the strongest and most important places in France; and its esplanade is one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has a citadel on the right bank of the Moselle, a Gothic cathedral, with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, school of engineering, primary normal school, a botanic garden, an *Académie Universitaire* for the departments of Ardennes and Moselle; an Arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon-foundry, and an armory containing about 60,000 stand of arms; a military hospital, capable of receiving 1700 patients, and a public library of 30,000 volumes. It has important manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, machinery, and musical instruments; and an active trade, being a general entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandise. Metz, under the Romans, rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis, it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; and, on the decline of the house of Charlemagne, passed to the Emperor of Germany, who, in order to make it a barrier against France, strongly fortified it, and allowed it to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552, it claimed the protectorate of France, and ceased to be free. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by depriving it of many of its best and most industrious citizens, inflicted a blow, from the effects of which it has never recovered. Pop. in 1852, 43,484.

METUCHEN, New Jersey. See MARCUSHIN.

METZKINSTEFEN, *mĕt'zen-see'fen*, a market town of North Hungary, 18 miles W. of Kas-ban. Pop. 3353.

METZIG, a village of Belgium. See MISSANCY.

METZINGEN or **MEZINGEN**, *mĕt'sing-en*, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 13 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4200.

METZOVO, a town of Turkey. See Mezzovo.

MEU, *meh*, a river of France, joins the Vilaine, about 3 miles above Pontreau, after a course of above 50 miles.

MEUDON, *meh'dôn'*, (L. *Meudo*,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles W. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3753. It has a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway to Versailles.

MEULAN, *meh'lôn'*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Rouen Railway, 8 miles W.N.W. of Poissy. Pop. 1890.

MEULEBEKE, *mĕ'leh-bâ'keh*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 10 miles N. of Courtrai. Pop. 9293.

MEULEBEECK, *mĕ'leh-bâk'*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 1 mile N.W. of Brussels.

MEUNG or **MEHUN**, *meh'ûn'*, (L. *Magunum*,) a town of France, department of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Tours, 11 miles W.S.W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 4646.

MEURIM, a town and river of Brazil. See MIARIM.

MEURS, *meurs*, or **MORS**, (*Mörs*,) *mörs*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Eider. Pop. 2860. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a normal school, and a town-hall in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the Asciburgium of Tacitus. Under the French, Meurs was the capital of the department of Roer.

MEURSAULT, *meur'sô'*, (L. *Murris Saltus*,) a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 27 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 2201.

MEURTHE, *murt*, (L. *Murta*,) a river of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of St. Dié, and joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 miles N. of Nancy. Length 70 miles.

MEURTHE, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Lorraine. Area 2522 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 450,425. It is situated entirely in the basin of the Moselle, and covered with low offsets of the Vosges Mountains; there are extensive marshes in the N.E. Corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption. The minerals comprise building and lithographic stones, marble, and alabaster; it has vast deposits of turf, and an immense bank of rock-salt, whence issue valuable salt springs. Capital, Nancy. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Château-Salins, Lunéville, Sarrebourg, Toul, and Nancy.

MEUSE, *mûz*, (*Fr.* pron. *muz*; Dutch *Maas*, *mâs*, or *Maese*, *mâ'seh*; anc. *Mosa*,) a river of Europe, rises in France, department of Haute Marne, N.E. of Langres, traverses the department of Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazoilles, and re-appears, 4 miles distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, and Verdun, (where it becomes navigable,) Mézières, Givet; in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liege; in Holland, Maestricht and Gorcum; below Gorcum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies Bosch and Holland's Diep, forming numerous

islands, and enters the North Sea by 3 principal mouths, the Meuse on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, and the Gravelingen on the S. Chief affluents on the left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on the right the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, (Rhur,) and Niers; the Waal, (a branch of the Rhine,) the Linge, Leck, and the Lower Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. The Meuse communicates with the Aisne by the Canal of Ardennes. Length of the river, 434 miles.

MEUSE, a frontier department of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old province of Lorraine, and bounded N. by Belgium. Area 2368 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 328,657. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the Mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chiers, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Bar-le-Duc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmédy, and Verdun.

MEUSELBACH, moi'zel-bäk', a village of Central Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 miles S. of Königsee. Pop. 1860.

MEUSELWITZ, moi'zel-wits', a market-town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Gera. Pop. 1527.

MEUX, mub, a village of Belgium, province and 6 miles N.N.W. of Namur. Pop. 1238.

MEVAGH, mē-vāh', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

MEVAGISSEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MEWAT. See ALVAR.

MEWE, mā'weh, a town of East Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2650.

MEW ISLAND, one of the Copeland Islands.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MEXCOAC, mĕx-ko-äk', a town of the Mexican Confederation, about 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico. A military depôt and hospital were established here by General Scott, in August, 1847, previous to the battle of Chapultepec.

MEXICO, THE REPUBLIC OR CONFEDERATION OF, (Sp. *Mexico, Mejico*, or *Mejico*, mĕh'se-ko; Fr. *Mexique*, mĕx'eek'; It. *Mesico*, mā'se-ko,) formerly NEW SPAIN, a country of great extent, in the southern part of North America, extending from lat. 15° 58' to 33° 5' N., and from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, lon. 86° 43' to lon. 117° 5' W. Where not confined by the sea, it is bounded on the S. by Guatemala, and on the N. and N.E. by the United States, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte. The general contour of the country is very irregular. The distance between the two opposite extremities, viz., the point of junction with the United States, on the Pacific coast, and Cape Catoche, in the Caribbean Sea, is about 1925 miles. The greatest length, between the same point on the Pacific, and the most southeastern in the boundary on the side of Guatemala, is about 1760 miles. The greatest breadth is between the most eastern and western parts in the United States boundary, where the distance from the Gulf shore to the Pacific does not vary much from 1500 miles. The greatest breadth measured on a parallel of latitude is about 960 miles. Measured on the Tropic of Cancer, which intersects Mexico centrally, the distance across is 590 miles; and further S., at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the country is the narrowest, the opposite shores approach each other to within about 130 miles. In the above estimates of breadth, except the last, is included the peninsula of California, extending into the Pacific about 700 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 150 miles, and separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California, about 100 miles wide.

Mountains.—Mexico is, for the most part, an enormous ridge, raised by volcanic force, between two oceans, and ramifying into several chains as the continent becomes wider. This ridge, which forms a continuation of the Andes of South America, is, in the Isthmus of Panama, where its dimensions are least, a mass of granite, varying from 150 to 900 feet in absolute elevation. It leans W. to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, sending off, in Guatemala, a branch N.E. through the peninsula of Yucatan. On entering Mexico, the ridge strikes N.W., and acquires a greater breadth, so that the state of Oajaca may be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 miles wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and descending, by a succession of terraces, on the other side, to Tabasco and Vera Cruz; to this succeeds the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and Michoacan, which have an absolute height of from 6000 to 8500 feet, a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising, at wide intervals, far above them. Between the 18th and 21st parallels, the Mexican chain runs N. and S. Beyond the latter limit it turns N.W., and, under the name of Sierra Madre, or Tepe Suenne, extends through the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, where unusually rich silver-mines abound. N. of Guanajuato, it divides into three branches, of which the middle one or central chain continues to the N.W. as far as the 30th parallel, beyond which it bends N. till, under the name of Sierra Verde, it joins the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 45° N. The E. branch extends through the state of San Luis Potosi, gradually sinking till, in lat. 26°, it disappears on the border of the plain watered by the Rio Grande del Norte. The W. branch spreads over Guadalajara, declines N. of the mines of Bolaños, and, rising again in the states of Cinaloa and Sonora, forms, in the latter, the mountains of Pimeria Alta, which are celebrated for their gold-mines.

Starting from Tehuantepec, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 20' N., we soon reach the plain of Oajaca, at a height of 5500 feet, and thence a wheel carriage can roll without difficulty to Santa Fé, in New Mexico, (lat. 36° 12' N.,) a distance of above 1400 miles. Though some parts of this route might fall below the level of 2000 feet, and others nearly reach an elevation of 8000 feet, yet the slopes are so gradual as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of an easy road; this facility, however, pertains wholly to the internal communications; the descent from the Mexican table-lands to the sea, on both sides, is everywhere rugged and abrupt, presenting such difficulties in the way of carrying goods, as will probably always cut off the internal and most productive provinces of Mexico from a fair participation in the commerce of the globe. In going from the city of Mexico, (7400 feet,) to Acapulco, on the South Sea, the road attains a height of 8600 feet before the rapid descent commences; the great roads between the capital and Vera Cruz cross the mountains at a height of 10,500 feet.

Summits.—The loftiest of the snowy summits and volcanic cones, scattered along the Mexican highland, lie within the narrow zone comprised between lat. 18° 29' and 19° 12' N. They are all of volcanic origin, and, in several of them, the subterranean fires still continue raging. Ascending W. from the shore of the Mexican Gulf, a little S. of Vera Cruz, we first meet, 12 miles from the sea, in lat. 18° 24' N., the still active volcano of Tuxtla, (5118 feet,) the highest point of the Sierra de San Martin; further N., (lat. 19° 2',) the peak of Orizaba or Citlaltepetl, (Star-mountain,) 17,380 feet, its flanks covered with rich woods; anterior to the close of the 16th century it became extinct; a few miles further N., (lat. 19° 28',) is the Cofre de Perote or Naucampatepetl, (rectangular or cubic mountain,) 13,416 feet. S.W. of these, on the confines of Puebla, lat. 18° 35' N., is the still active volcano of Popócatepetl, (Smoking-mountain,) 17,720 feet; while, 35 miles further N., stands Iztáccihuatl, (the White Lady,) 15,705 feet high. The latter appears to have been extinguished at an early period, and, since the 17th century, Popócatepetl has had no violent eruption, though clouds of smoke and ashes are occasionally thrown out from its enormous crater. About 50 miles W. of the White Lady, the Pico del Fraxle, the highest point of the Nevado de Toluca—another extinct volcano—attains the height of 15,250 feet. About 120 miles W. of this mountain, stands Jorullo, which rose, on the night of September 28, 1759, from the level plain to the height of 4149 feet. Of all the summits here named, only three, Popócatepetl, Citlaltepetl, and the Iztáccihuatl, rise above the limit of perpetual snow, which, between lat. 19° and 20° N., may be assumed to be at an elevation of 15,000 feet, though varying much with local circumstances. The Nevado de Toluca reaches that limit, but can hardly be said to rise above it.

Geology and Mines.—In Oajaca, granite everywhere breaks through the superincumbent rocks, and forms the highest summits of the mountains. Gneiss, mica-slate, and syenite extend down from the central ridge to the sea on both sides. In all these rocks are found auriferous veins. On the borders of Guatemala, the prevalent rocks are porphyry, of many varieties; clay-slate, and limestone, all unbroken by granite. The first of these contains veins of silver, lead, and copper. In Puebla, all the primitive rocks are covered by enormous masses of calcareous tuff. Further N., granite seems to form everywhere the foundation of the rocky system; while the table land is a superstructure of porphyries, which contain, (where they do not incline to trachyte,) those rich deposits of the precious metals for which Mexico has long been so famous. Old sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, syenite, serpentine, amygdaloid, dolerite, and basaltic lavas, accompany the predominating rocks. The coal formations are wanting, but deposits of rock-salt may possibly be found in Oajaca, where salt-springs issue from gypseous strata, near San Juan de los Cues.

Coasts and Harbors.—The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. The great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps round the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing a continual increase of sandbanks, extension of the beach, and barring of the river mouths. On the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, to Texas, there is no bay of any importance; no good harbor, easy of access, nor scarcely any sheltered anchorage. Between Yucatan and Tabasco, lies Lake Terminos, (Laguna de Terminos,) 45 miles long and 30 wide, connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest having but two fathoms. Could this channel be deepened, the lagoon might become a very important harbor. Further W. on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible by shipping, owing to the shoal and narrow passage leading to it. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madero, Tamal-

ñuna, and Tampico; beyond the last-named place N., extends a long succession of sandbanks, fronting the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the Laguna de Morales, de Madre, de Santander, and a few others, all difficult of approach, and rapidly filling up with sand. When we turn from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific side, the scene changes. On the W. coasts of Mexico, from Acapulco, in lat. 16° 50′ N., the harbor of which is nearly landlocked, and sufficiently deep and capacious to accommodate a hundred ships of the line, to Guaymas, extends a series of fine harbors, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. In lat. 21° 32′ N., at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago, is the noble harbor of San Blas, which, in its natural advantages, resembles that of Acapulco; and in lat. 23° 15′ N., is the harbor of Mazatlan, in which now centres the trade with China and the East Indies. This port is difficult of access, and inferior in most respects to the harbor of Guaymas, in lat. 27° 40′ N. The E. shore of the California peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented.

Rivers and Lakes.—Mexico is, in general, but sparingly watered, and labors under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. Within the tropic, the country is narrow, and the streams, descending from the elevated interior to the seas on both sides, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season and overflowing at another. The longest, and probably the greatest, in all respects, of the Mexican rivers, is the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, called also Rio-Bravo-del-Norte, which now marks a portion of the boundary between Mexico and the United States. The Rio de Tampico, formed by the junction of the Panuco with the Tula or Montezuma, flows N.E. to the Gulf of Mexico, close to Tampico of Tamaulipas, taking the name of this city; total course, about 200 miles. Small vessels may ascend the Panuco 40 miles. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oajaca, flows S. and E., forms the great lagoons of Tequiapa and Embarcadero, and at length reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero; it is navigable, for ships of moderate burden, 24 miles above its mouth. The Rio de Huasacualco issues from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N., flows W. between the states of Oajaca, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz; then winding round to the N. and E., falls into the gulf, in lat. 18° 8′ 27″ N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the two seas, (the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Ocean,) might be effected by joining the Huasacualco and the Chicapa or Chimalapa, which latter rises about 14 miles from the sources of the former, and falls into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. (See TEHUANTEPEC.) The rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Rio Balsas or Zacatula descends from the state of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbor of Zacatula. The first great river which we meet with going N., on this side, is the Rio Grande de Santiago or Rio Tolódan, discharging the waters of Lake Chapala, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers. It is formed by the junction of the Laja and Lerma, near Salamanca, in Guanajuato, and after a very winding course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Pacific near San Blas, (lat. 21° 32′ N.,) by several mouths. This river has many rapids, and is, in the rainy season, an impetuous torrent; but during the dry is fordable 24 miles from the sea. The river Gila, forming part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, is 3 miles wide at its junction with the Colorado, and navigable for large vessels. Mexico has numerous other rivers entering both the E. and W. coasts, but few of them, however, are of any commercial importance.

The lakes and lagoons of Mexico are very numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The largest of them is Lake Chapala, in Jalisco, covering an area of 1500 square miles. The states in which lakes chiefly occur are Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and Michoacan.

Climate.—Mexico has a configuration of surface, which is eminently calculated to exhibit great diversities of climate within a narrow compass. It is known that an absolute elevation of 3000 feet produces on the climate an effect equal to that resulting from an increase of 10° of latitude. How various, therefore, must be the climate of a country, the extensive and cultivated plains of which rise frequently far above that elevation. The principal high plains, in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, are the valleys of Tolúca, 8600 feet; of Tenóchtitlan, 7400 feet; of Actopan, 6450 feet; and the valley of Istlá, 3200 feet above sea-level. Thus we find at once, close by the capital, differences of climate arising from elevation, which, at a common level, could have been produced only by an intervening meridional distance of 1200 miles. The valley of Istlá produces the sugar-cane; Actopan yields cotton; Tenóchtitlan is rich in wheat and other European grains; Tolúca in the Agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country; the four different climates being thus distinctly and conspicuously marked. Hence it is, that Mexico, being, to a great extent, a table-land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical, but a temperate climate. The mean temperature of the Mexican coasts, between the 15th and 20th parallels, is 76° Fahrenheit, while the elevated plains, within the same limits, have but 64°. The Mexicans divide their country, with respect to climate, into Tierras Calientes, (hot lands,) which rarely exceed 900 feet in elevation; Tierras Templadas, (temperate,) ranging between 4000 and 5600 feet; and Tierras Frias, (cold,) above 7000 feet. The coasts, particularly those of the gulf, are insufferably hot, humid, and dreadfully unhealthy. On the Pacific the climate is hardly less noxious. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the sea-side; and, in the shallow water, mangroves and molluscs decompose and spread pestilence. The plains of the interior, from 3500 to 4500 feet high, where the evergreen oak predominates, enjoy a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and, at the same time, favorable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarified, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains of Mexico present a most dreary and inhospitable aspect—dry, barren, and desolate. The rains begin, on the E. coast, about the first week in May, and, advancing with the trade-wind, reach the capital about three weeks later; they cease in October, when the dry season commences. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Vera Cruz, is, on an average of nine years, (1822–1830,) 185 inches; but it is extremely irregular, and was, in 1826, only 64 inches. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oajaca, along the S. coast, and near the capital; but they are generally slight, and do little damage. The most remarkable volcanic phenomena recorded in Mexico in modern times, are the rise of Jorullo, in 1759, and the eruptions of Tuxtla, (the highest point of the mountains of San Martin, S. of Vera Cruz,) which commenced in March 1793, and continued for three years. The S.W. shores of Mexico are visited at times by hurricanes of indescribable fury.

Zoology.—The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison, or American buffalo, (*Bos bonassus.*) in Mexico called also Cibolo, comes in midwinter, in immense herds, from the forests of the north-west. The grisly bear, the most formidable of its kind, inhabits the mountains in the north provinces. In solitary thickets, near lakes and rivers, lives the tapir, (called also by the Spaniards *Anta* or *Danta*,) which is the largest indigenous quadruped after the bonassus. Among the feline animals are the jaguar, the cougar or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi, and tiger-cat. The tagnicati and javali are singular species of wild swine, the latter a deadly enemy of the jaguar. The Mexican forests swarm with porcupines, anteaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, and polecats, in great variety; armadillos, cavies, and monkeys. Among the swimmers we find the manati or sea-cow, (chiefly in the lagoons of the E. coast,) the flesh of which is thought a delicacy. The W. coasts are frequented by whales and seals of the most valuable kinds. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless: one, the calandra, is said to have the song of the nightingale. In the rivers we find the Mexican crocodile, (*C. Rhombifer*,) besides some alligators, as the cayman, (*C. palpebrosus.*) We must hasten by the lizards and the reptiles also, simply mentioning the rattle-snake and two species of boa. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the W. The pearl fishery, once so profitable on the coast of Old California, seems now incapable of revival.

Domesticated Animals.—The ancient Mexicans never attempted to subject to economical purposes the wild animals around them. They knew nothing of the llama; and from the bison, the wild sheep and goat, they derived little or no advantage. The savage Caraandhes have always employed large dogs to carry their tents and draw their baggage, while the Mexicans kept only the small dumb dog, (Techichi,) which they fattened for the table. But at the present day, Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned cattle and horses have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occupy, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle farms are in the inner states—Jalisco, Durango, Chihuahua, &c., where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The grazier derives all his gains from the flesh, fat, and hides of his cattle. The milk and butter, (the latter rarely made, and of inferior quality,) are here of little value. The sheep farms are mostly in the N. parts of Mexico, and though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude; the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. Horses are very numerous in Mexico, and the N. frontiers are frequented by immense droves, in a perfectly wild state. Mules are also numerous; 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines.

Vegetation.—Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions, known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coasts display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen the

gigantic mahogany, the Brazil-wood, the Campeachy-wood, American ebony, yellow and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant ferns and palms without number. Then, as we ascend, we meet with magnificent magnolias, carolineas, plantierias, and oleanders. Varieties of hybiscus, begonia, jol cite, bauhinia, &c., cover wide tracts. At the absolute height of 3000 feet, the Mexican oaks begin to predominate in the woods, associated with euphorbias and acacias. The oak disappears generally at the height of 10,000 feet, while the pine species extend between the elevations of 6,000 feet and 12,500 feet. Within these limits, also, grow the various species of agave, the arbutus, dahlia, and geranium. Plants of the cactus family are widely diffused, groups of them occurring on sandy tracts near the sea-side, while they frequently grow at an elevation of 10,000 feet; but their favorite region lies between the limits of 3000 feet and 5500 feet above the sea. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which are situated near some of the richest mines in the plains, extending from Zelaya and Salamanca, to Silao, Guanajuato, and Villa de Leon. In the wildest and dreariest spots of the Cordilleras, the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. On many parts of the table-land, agriculture is much checked by the scarcity of water, to remedy which, reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans, the most important is maize, the return of which varies from 50 to 130 fold. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain, are the S. and E. parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, and the neighborhood of Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas. Wheat and barley are cultivated most successfully at an elevation of 7000 feet. The former yields from 20 to 60 fold. The productions above mentioned belong to the table-land of Mexico; the inhabitants of the Tierras Calientes, and the sea-coasts, look for their chief and ordinary food to the banana or pisang, (*Musa Paradisiaca*,) called by the Spaniards Plátano, and which is to them what the maize is to the people of the highland. To the same region belongs the manioc, called also yuca, producing cassava or manioc flour, and tapioca. Another important object of cultivation, which occupies extensive tracts on the table-land of Mexico, is Spanish pepper, (*capsicum*, in Aztec, *chili*,) which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico there is none more important or characteristic than the maguey, (*Agave Americana*,) from the sap of which is prepared the favorite drink of all classes, the pulque of the Spaniards, the octli of the Aztecs. The filaments of the thick, fleshy leaves, serve for the same purposes as hemp, while their outer cuticle is the material formerly used as paper by the Aztecs. It seems doubtful whether the vine is to be considered as a native Mexican plant, but at all events, it is now found wild in all the woods. Wines little inferior to those of Jerés, (*sherry*,) and Val de Peñas, are now made at Parras and Teluacán; but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The Spanish government always protected the monopoly of wine-growers, by prohibiting the culture of the vine in its American possessions, and an order to extirpate the vineyards in Mexico was issued in 1802. The olive, too, was another useful plant, the culture of which was forbidden by the tyrannical monopoly of Spain: since the revolution it has received considerable attention. The oil made is equal to the best imported from France and Italy, and already nearly suffices for the home consumption.

Sugar was exported from Mexico in large quantities under the Spanish government; at the present day, the amount of it produced hardly suffices for home consumption. Still a very great extent of Mexican territory is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane; and, from the genial character of the soil, a plantation in Vera Cruz yields nearly twice as much as one in Cuba. The consumption of coffee by the Mexicans themselves is small, and the exportation not great, but is rapidly increasing. Though it was from Mexico that Europe first learned the use of chocolate, (chocolatl, the Aztec name of the cocoa-nut,) yet the culture of the cocoa tree has there declined to such a degree, that an importation from Caracas and Guatemala is required at present to satisfy the internal demand. Vanilla, (properly *Vaynilla*, a small pod or husk,) which also enters into the composition of chocolate, is another Mexican product. Tobacco, from being the object of a government monopoly till 1833, is high in price and inferior in quality. All the inhabitants, male and female, smoke, and the consumption of it in the country is enormous. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico, before the arrival of the Spaniards, and may again be expected to become an important article of culture in a country where the cotton plant is not an annual, as in the United States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, seems to be peculiar to Mexico. In ancient times this branch of industry was prosecuted with much more zeal than at the present day, the heavy imposts laid on it by the Spaniards having disgusted the Indians, by whom alone its constant but easy labors are carried on. Mexico has several worms which produce a kind of silk; but soon after the conquest, the true silkworm was introduced by the Spaniards, and large plantations were made of the white or Chinese mulberry. The silk trade had grown to considerable importance in the 18th century, when the Indians, irritated by the exactions to which it exposed them, conspired to extirpate it, and destroyed at once, to a great extent, the mulberry trees. Since the revolution, pains have been taken, particularly in Oajaca, to restore this branch of industry.

Mining and Coinage.—Some of the Mexican mines, once celebrated, as those of La Puebla, are now quite exhausted; others, as Bolaños, hardly repay the cost of working them. The chief mining districts of the present day are, in the order of their importance, as follows: Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, Sombreréte, (in Zacatecas,) Tasco, (Mexico,) Oajaca, Real del Monte, (Mexico,) and Hostotipaquillo, (Jalisco.) According to authentic records, the produce of the Mexican mines, (gold and silver,) coined from 1690 to 1803, exceeded $1,334,800,000. In 1804 and 1805, the annual produce of the mines exceeded $26,200,000; but the distress of the mother country began, at this period, to press on the colony, and the activity of the mines abated. Then came the civil wars of the revolution; the proprietors of the mines, mostly old Spaniards, were obliged to quit the country; the mines, abandoned, soon went to ruin—some falling in, others filling with water; while the capital which might have restored them was spent in civil war. On the restoration of order, in 1825, the Mexican government held out inducements to foreign capitalists to reopen the mines, and several companies were accordingly formed for that purpose.

The silver coined in Mexico, from 1535 to 1845, inclusive, amounted to	$2,465,275,864
The gold coined in Mexico from 1535 to 1845, inclusive, amounted to	126,989,571
Copper, from 1811 to 1844, inclusive	5,568,816
General coinage from 1845 to 1849, inclusive	70,000,000
Total coinage in 314 years	$2,667,828,851

Or nearly $8,500,000 annually.

According to an official report, of February, 1850, the coinage for the year at all the mints in Mexico, exclusive of Hermossillo, amounted to $1,351,416 in gold, and $27,003,989 in silver; total, $28,355,405. The increase in the produce of the Mexican mines for several years past, has been about $5,000,000 annually. About the year 1850, a new impetus was given to mining operations, by the discovery, in the state of Sonora, near Pitic, of quicksilver mines, so rich as to be named New Almaden, after the famous quicksilver mines of Almaden, in Spain. But, since the period referred to, the emigration of miners to California has seriously interfered with mining industry.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, aloes, wine, and brandy, earthen and stone ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous districts, but more especially in the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Yucatan, Mexico, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Guadalajara; the preparation of olive oil employs about 50 mills in the capital, in addition to those in Tacubaya, Toluca, Guanajuato, and Puebla; wine and brandy are produced in considerable quantity, only in Guanajuato, Cohahuila, Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, more especially in the last; the largest and best potteries are in Mexico, Guanajuato, and Guadalajara; four glass works exist in the city, and others in the state of Mexico, and in that of Puebla; paper, both of coarser quality, and also not inferior to the writing paper of other countries, employs a number of mills in the states of Mexico, Puebla, and Jalisco; but owing to the scarcity of linen rags, it is usually made of cotton, or the fibrous part of the aloe; the spinning and weaving of cotton, in addition to the numerous hand-looms throughout the country, employs in the Federal District, and the states of Cohahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, 62 factories, driven by machinery; the principal seats of the woollen manufacture are in the Federal District, the states of Mexico, Queretaro, Zacatecas, and the territory of Tlaxcala. Silk, spun chiefly by the hand, but partly also by a machine driven by horses, employs numerous persons in the states of Puebla and Guadalajara, but more especially in the capital, where the quantity annually spun exceeds 40,000 lbs.; the only silk goods woven within the Confederation are ribbons, and mantles, called *rebozos*, which in Mexico are considered an essential part of female dress. The only other manufactures deserving of notice, are gold and silver lace, oil-cloth, and stearine candles, for the making of which, a company, with exclusive privileges, has recently been established. In 1817, the value of manufactured goods was $66,441,869. The value of Mexican manufactures, in 1853, is estimated at from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Commerce, Revenue, &c.—The foreign trade of Mexico is chiefly confined to the importation of linens, woollens, cottons, silks, wines, brandies, ornamental wares, glass and iron wares, millinery, paper, quicksilver, oil, wax, and

salted and dried fish. The latter commodity is principally furnished by the United States, but all the finer fabrics of linen, cotton, silk, and wool come from Europe. Five-eighths of the linen manufactures come from Germany, while three-eighths are from Irish, Dutch, French, and American looms. Cotton goods are imported largely from England and France. The importation of the best qualities of silks is from France and Germany, and reaches nearly a million and a half, three-fourths of which is from France. Woollens are divided between France, England, and Germany, while ornamental wares, millinery, &c., come almost exclusively from France.

The following Table exhibits the trade of Mexico with the United States at several different periods, commencing with 1829.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1829	$2,331,151	$5,029,761
1835	8,029,221	9,490,446
1839	2,164,087	3,520,707
1843	1,471,937	2,782,406
1846 } War with the	1,531,189	1,836,621
1847 } United States.	238,004	481,789
1848	4,054,452	1,561,247
1850	2,012,837	2,135,366
1851	1,581,783	1,693,779
1852	2,284,929	1,649,206

The trade of Mexico with the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1853, comprised $3,558,824 imports, and $2,167,955 exports.

The manufactured fabrics are chiefly from Great Britain, which furnished to Mexico in 1851, 9,198,176 yards of plain calicoes, and 12,726,212 yards of printed calico, $10,224 yards of twist, silk fabrics to the value of $48,366, linens $518,276, and woollens amounting to $404,624.

The foreign commerce of Mexico for 1852 employed 837 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 256,692 tons. Of the vessels 68 belonged to Mexico, 435 to the United States, 108 to England, 69 to France, 60 to Spain, 13 to Hamburg, 24 to Peru, 5 to Belgium, 1 to Portugal, 1 to Nicaragua, 1 to Sweden, 1 to Hanover, 8 to Bremen, and 1 to Venezuela. Of the classes of vessels, 230 were steamers, 55 frigates, (vessels of war,) 114 barks, 165 brigs, 63 hermaphrodite brigs, 155 schooners, and 68 pilot-boats. During the year 43,816 passengers arrived from sea, and 40,153 left at the various ports of the confederation. From the above it will be perceived that full half of the foreign commerce of Mexico is carried on with the United States.

According to official reports, the general expenses of the Mexican government are as follows:—

Estimate for the War Department	$5,753,655
Estimate for the Department of Foreign Relations	870,000
Estimate for the Department of Justice	427,000
Estimate for the Department of Finance	1,038,154
Interest on the English debt, $51,208,250 at 3 per cent., according to the new arrangement	1,536,247
Interest on the domestic or interior debt, $75,000,000 at 3 per cent.	2,250,000
Total	$12,325,956

The revenue is estimated as follows:—

Importation duties	$4,000,000
Exportation duties	450,000
Tonnage duties	60,000
One per cent. on increase of importation	140,000
Two per cent. on *Averia*	210,000
International duties	500,000
Introduction of money into the ports	300,000
Contingent paid by the states	1,011,000
Tobacco revenue belonging to the government	600,000
Playing cards	23,000
Post-office revenue	90,000
Direct contributions of the districts and territories	450,000
Tax on the rent of property	50,000
Mints	100,000
National lotteries	60,000
Sealed paper	150,000
Pawnbrokers' shops	30,000
Duties on the assays of silver, tolls, letters of security, patents for navigation, passports, and smaller imposts	229,000
Total revenue	$8,450,000
Expenditures	12,525,956
Deficit	$4,075,956

Inhabitants, Races, Languages, &c.—The population of Mexico is composed, as in the other Spanish-American states, of three distinct races—the aboriginal Indians or red men, as they are called; the Europeans or white men; and the Africans or Negro race, introduced as slaves by the Europeans. These, by intermixture, give rise to other denominations; so that all may be classed, with reference to caste and color, as follows:—1. White men, who, if born in Spain, were called Chapetones, or rather Gachupines (Gatzopin means, in Aztec, a man on horseback, or rather a centaur—half-man, half-horse); and if natives of America, of unmixed European blood, are styled Creoles (criollos). 2. Mestizos, the progeny of a white father, and a red or Indian mother. 3. Mulattos, from the union of the white and Negro races. 4. The Indians or red race, of various distinct tribes. 5. Zambos, resulting from the mixture of the Indian and Negro races; and, 6. The African Negro; the unmixed offspring of this race, born in America, are called Chinos. It is difficult, at the present day, to define the exact limits of either the white or the red race, according to purity of blood; but it is quite certain that the latter constitute the great majority of the Mexican population. It is probable that four-sevenths of the nation are Indians, and two-sevenths of mixed origin; the remaining one-seventh being Creoles and Negroes or Chinos, who, are, together, but a handful. It has been said that five-and-thirty distinct languages are spoken, by the Indian tribes, within the limits of Mexico. The most widely-spread Indian language is, as might be expected, that of the most civilized nation, the Aztecs, which, including the dialects spoken by the Toltecs, Chichimekis, &c., extends through several degrees of latitude.

Antiquities.—It is well ascertained that powerful, and, for the most part, kindred tribes, descended on Mexico, from the N., from the seventh to the twelfth centuries; the Toltecs arriving at the former, and the Aztecs at the latter period. It is certain that these nations had attained to a high degree of civilization; they were good smiths, good masons, had made some advance in the arts of design; they raised great edifices, constructed vast works, palaces, pyramids, roads, aqueducts, bridges, &c.; they had a more accurate calendar, and one better adjusted by intercalation, than the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and, finally, they had a system of picture-writing, by means of which they recorded many facts, and which, if it had not been rudely and utterly demolished, would have probably led them on rapidly in the career of improvement. In comparing their habits and acquirements with those of the inhabitants of the Old World, the differences are far more strongly marked than the affinities. Their ignorance of the cereal grains, of milk, and of pastoral pursuits, draws a broad line between the civilization of Mexico and that of Asia. The monuments which remain to attest their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction are widely scattered, and there is reason to suspect that they are as yet but imperfectly brought to light. It will be sufficient here to mention the extensive remains of the city of Tenôchtitlan, near the modern Mexico, with its dikes, aqueducts, and fragments of a bridge. Oajaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotekas at Mitla. Another great pyramid or *teocalli* is to be seen near Cholula, in Puebla. Near Villanueva, in Zacatecas, are the extensive and remarkable ruins known as Los Edificios. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of Papantla, built of colossal masses of porphyry. The extensive ruins of Palenque, in Chiapes, are well known; but they have been eclipsed by those of Itzalana, in Yucatan, more recently discovered, and which seem to indicate a style of art distinct in some respects from the ordinary Mexican.

The divisions, population, &c., of the Mexican Confederation, according to the census just published, (1854,) are exhibited in the subjoined Table.

States or Departments, and Territories.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
*Aguascalientes		81,727	Aguascalientes ?	
Chihuahua	100,250	147,660	Chihuahua	14,000
Chiapa	18,679	161,914	Ciudad-Real	6,500
Chalca	38,721	160,000	Villa del Fuerte ?	12,000
Cohahuila	50,570	66,278	Saltillo	19,898
Durango	46,489	131,593	Durango	22,000
Guanajuato	13,618	718,775	Guanajuato	48,354
Guerrero	32,092	279,000	Tixtla	4,500
Jalisco	48,590	774,461	Guadalajara	83,063
Mexico	19,535	1,001,875	Toluca	12,000
Michoacan	22,932	491,578	Valladolid ?	18,000
New Leon	16,657	135,361	Monterrey	13,534
Oajaca	31,872	489,969	Oajaca	25,000
Puebla	12,042	683,723	Puebla	77,631
Queretaro	2,444	135,176	Queretaro	28,700
San Luis Potosi	20,486	384,592	San Luis	40,000
Sonora	123,466	147,133	Ures	7,000
Tabasco	15,609	63,580	San Juan Bautista	4,000
Tamaulipas	30,334	100,064	Victoria	5,500
Vera Cruz	27,993	274,686	Vera Cruz	8,728
†Yucatan	52,947	668,623	Merida	40,000
Zacatecas	33,507	305,551	Zacatecas	25,003
Federal District, Mexico	89	200,000	Mexico	170,000
Tlaxcala, Territory of,	1,984	80,111	Tlaxcala	3,463
Colima, Territory of,	2,019	61,243	Colima	31,174
Tehuantepec, Territory of,*		32,395		
Lower California, Territory of,	60,862	12,000	La Paz	500
Isla de Carmen, Territory of,*		12,325		
	834,140	7,853,394		703,189

* Recently organized.

† Yucatan declared herself independent, for the second time, in 1846, but has again joined the Mexican Confederation.

Government and History.—The government of Mexico, being still in a state of transition, may be sufficiently described in an account of the events connected with the revolution. Mexico was discovered in 1517, by Francisco Hernandez Cordova, who sailed along the coast from Cape Catoche to Campeachy Bay. In 1519 Hernando Cortez landed where Vera Cruz now stands, and founded a town called Villarica some miles farther north. With his little band he soon ascended the table-land, the numerous inhabitants of which (the Aztecs) he found united under a powerful sovereign called Montezuma. Within the limits of this empire were several small republics, of which that of Tlaxcala united with Cortez. The empire of the Aztecs did not extend over all the table-lands; the table-land of Michoacan constituted a separate and independent kingdom. After two years of incessant warfare, Cortez succeeded in overturning the empire of the Aztecs, and the smaller states were subjected to the Spaniards almost without a struggle. Cortez having firmly established his authority in the country, a considerable number of persons emigrated annually from Spain to Mexico, and there acquired great wealth as adventurers in mining, as merchants, and as officers of government. The country continued in this state for nearly three centuries; and when Napoleon overthrew the Spanish throne, Mexico remained firm in her allegiance; but when he was defeated, and the restored Spanish monarch promised his European subjects a constitution, discontent arose in the colonies. The first revolutionary movement took place in 1810, and was chiefly fomented by the clergy. In 1820, the viceroy, Apodaca, received orders to proclaim the constitution of 1812; being himself averse to the measure, he sent Colonel Iturbide, apparently on an expedition against the rebel Guerréro, but really to sound the wishes of the people. Iturbide, however, joined Guerréro, and raised the standard of revolt. Apodaca was deposed, and the views of the insurgents were proclaimed; namely, that Mexico should form a constitutional monarchy, independent of Spain. The crown was offered to a Spanish prince, but the proposal being rejected by the Spanish Cortes, the Mexican Cortes proceeded to carry out their scheme of national independence; and, in May, 1822, elected their general and president, Don Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, by the title of Augustin I. The new monarch, however, soon showed his distaste for constitutional government, and consequently, before the close of the year, the country bristled with arms, the chief officers, Santa Anna among the number, revolting, and demanding the re-opening of the Cortes. Iturbide yielded, abdicated, and left the country in April, 1823, but returning the next year was taken, and shot at Padilla. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, copied, in many particulars, from that of the United States; the main principles of its constitution being:—the Independence of Mexico, the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion, the abolition of all distinctions of caste, and the division of the powers of government into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. This scheme, though it encountered much opposition, was ultimately adopted in February, 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. The federal states were 19, with five territories. This constitution, though copied, as stated above, in many particulars from that of the United States, deviated from that model in one or two important points. It established an exclusive religion, resulting from the active share which the clergy had all along taken in the revolution; and it omitted to make judicial proceedings public, and to use the intervention of a jury. It abolished slavery, however; and, being followed up by measures calculated to facilitate the naturalization of strangers, and to promote education, it effected at once a prodigious improvement in the condition of the community. In 1835, Santa Anna changed the federal into a central republic. Hard pressed by his rival, Bustamente, he seems to have felt little scruple as to the means by which he conciliated parties. In the mean time, the distant provinces showed an inclination to push too far the principle of independence. Yucatan was disaffected; Texas, filled with adventurers from the United States, revolted, and established its independence by a victory, in which the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was taken prisoner. This successful revolt of Texas was an event pregnant with important consequences; in ten years more the new state was annexed to the United States; then came the war of the latter with Mexico, which was concluded in February, 1848, by Mexico yielding to the United States above 530,000 square miles of territory, namely, New Mexico and Upper California. Though the country is yet (1859) as it has long been, in an unsettled state, the form of a federal republic is still maintained.—Adj. and inhab. MEXICAN, mĕx'e-kan.

MEXICO, MEJICO or MEGICO, (Aztec *Tenochtitlan,*) a city of North America, capital of the Mexican Confederation, is situated in a state of its own name, on a plain, 7400 feet above the sea, enclosed by lofty mountains, and covered with meadows and lakes; lat. 19° 25′ 45″ N., lon. 103° 45′ 53″ W. When taken by Cortez, in 1521, Mexico stood on several islands in Lake Tezcuco, and was approached by four great causeways, which stretched through the lake, and met in the centre of the city. Owing to the drainage and more rapid evaporation produced by the removal of the forests and other causes, the lake has receded, and the present city, though occupying the same site, is now about 2½ miles W. from its shores. The distant view is therefore very different from that which Cortez has rapturously described; but still continues to strike all travellers with admiration. The city is strongly fortified on every side. It is built, with the utmost regularity, in the form of a square, is enclosed by lofty walls, and consists of a great number of spacious streets, either parallel or at right angles to each other, forming a series of square blocks of massive and uniform structures, and leading to a central square, which covers an area of from 12 to 15 acres. The houses are almost all built of hewn stone, in a very pure style of architecture, are three or four stories in height, have flat terraced roofs, and are often not only provided with iron balustrades and gates ornamented with bronze, but covered with porcelain mosaic, of elegant patterns. The streets are well paved, but often badly cleaned, and being neither lighted nor watched, become unsafe for night passengers.

The most remarkable edifice is the Cathedral, built on the site of the great *teocalli*, or pyramid temple of the Aztecs, and occupying one entire side of the central square. It is 500 feet long, by 420 feet wide, and, though not in strict conformity with any order of architecture, is remarkably imposing. The walls are built of unhewn basalt, but the front is covered over with the most laborious carving, while massive pillars rise up against the wall for the support of its two lofty towers. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description, though the decorations are more remarkable for costliness than taste. The choir is formed of rare carved woods, and elaborately covered with gilded images; the high altar, raised from the floor, on an elevated platform, exhibits a profusion of candlesticks, crosses and other ornaments, of solid gold or silver, and is crowned by an image of the Virgin, decked in jewels, estimated at the value of more than half a million sterling; and all the other parts of the church are a perfect wilderness of columns, statues, shrines, fonts, &c. Another side of the great square is occupied by the National Palace, the residence formerly of the viceroys, and now of the president. It is a quadrangular pile, of such enormous dimensions, that, besides accommodating the president and his family, it contains the principal government offices, the Supreme Court, the Chamber of Deputies, and that of the Senate. In the S.E. corner of the square, opposite the the principal front of the Cathedral, is the Casa Municipal or Town-house, partly occupied as an Exchange. Immediately S. of the National Palace, but without the square, is the University, which contains the National Museum, and has, in its front, a magnificent modern market. At some distance W. of the square, is the Mineria, or School of Mines, which occupies one of the most elegant edifices of the city, and in which lectures on the sciences connected with mining are occasionally given. Attached to it is a tolerably good mineral museum.

Mexico contains from 50 to 60 churches and convents, few of which are remarkable for architectural merit, but most are possessed of considerable riches, and are ostentatiously set off by gaudy decorations. One of the most elegant of the churches, is that of San Domingo, a light and airy structure, surmounted by a spire and dome. The other edifices and objects particularly deserving of notice are the convents of St. Francisco, St. Augustine, and La Merced, all of them large and imposing structures, with numerous spires and cupolas; the magnificent aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water, the public fountains, the colossal equestrian statue of Charles IV., in the court-yard of the University; the *Acordada*, or Public Prison, the Theatre, the Plaza de Toros, a large circular enclosure for bull-fights, with accommodation for about 3000 spectators; two magnificent *Paseos*, or Promenades—the one, Paseo Nuevo, to the W. of the city, consisting of a broad avenue, shaded by rows of stately trees, and broken at intervals by fountains—the other, the Paseo de la Viga, on the opposite side of the city, skirting one of the canals leading to the Lake of Chalco, and very tastefully laid out; and the Alameda, a park of 10 or 12 acres, formed into labyrinths by magnificent forest-trees; this last is a place of great public resort, particularly on festivals.

The manufactures of the city are of comparatively limited extent; they include gold and silver lace, jewelry and silversmiths' work, woollen cloths, blankets, baizes, cotton goods, hats, soap, liqueurs, carriages, and tobacco; the trade is also very limited, the exports being confined almost entirely to the produce of the mines; while the imports are chiefly manufactured goods from Europe, and silk goods, especially hosiery, from China.

Mexico, originally Tenochtitlan, is said to have been founded in 1325, and occupied, as already stated, several islands of Lake Tezcuco, to which access was given by broad causeways. It had not long been occupied by the Spaniards, when their tyranny brought all the miseries of war upon the city, and

almost all its ancient splendor disappeared. A new city, however, soon arose, under the genius and indomitable perseverance of Cortez; and numerous edifices, vying in magnificence with the most celebrated structures of the old world, sprung up, as if by magic, in every quarter. The lowness of the site, compared with the level of the surrounding lake, was a serious obstacle to its prosperity, exposing it not only to pestilential vapors, but to fearful inundations. By means of an immense cut through the solid rock, 12 miles in length, 150 feet deep, and 300 feet wide, commenced in 1609, and completed in 1788, the waters of several lakes, which, from occupying a higher level than Tezcuco, discharged themselves into it, and often raised its level so as completely to submerge the city, were diverted into the Panuco, which carries them directly to the Gulf of Mexico. Of the recent events in the history of the city, the most important was its occupation by the army of the United States, from September 13, 1847, till June 12, 1848. Pop. 180,000. The Federal District of Mexico comprehends the N. part of the state, and the immediate environs of the city. Area 89 square miles. Pop. 200,000.

MEXICO, a state of the Mexican Confederation, situated between lat. 16° 34′ and 21° 7′ N., lon. 102° 37′ and 107° 27′ W., is bounded N. by Queretaro, N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Puebla, S. and S.W. by Guerrero, and W. by Michoacan. Area 19,535 square miles. More than two-thirds of the surface is covered by mountains, resting on a plateau which has a height of from 6500 to 7500 feet above sea-level. The culminating point, Nevado de Toluca, has an absolute height of 14,566 feet. Capital, Toluca. Pop. 1,001,875.

MEXICO, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin River, 28 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 482.

MEXICO, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, about 35 miles N. of Syracuse. The township borders on Lake Ontario, and is intersected by Salmon Creek, on which is the village, containing 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several mills. Pop. of the village, 800; of the township, 4221.

MEXICO, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River and Canal, 42 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

MEXICO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

MEXICO, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 78 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

MEXICO, a post-village of Miami co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Peru to Rochester, 5 miles N.N.W. of the former.

MEXICO, a post-village, capital of Audrain co., Missouri, on a fork of Salt River, 40 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

MEXICO, GULF OF. See GULF OF MEXICO.

MEXIMIEUX, mĕx'ee'me-uh', a town of France, department of Ain, 20 miles E.S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. 2473.

MEXIQUE. See MEXICO.

MEXLITLAN, mĕx-leet-lán', a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 100 miles N.E. of Mexico.

MEYAHOON, Burmese dominions. See MYAN-AONG.

MEYENBURG, mī'en-boorg', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 73 miles N.W. of Berlin. P. 1607.

MEYENFELD, Switzerland. See MAYENFELD.

MEYER'S MILL, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

MEYERSTOWN, of Pennsylvania. See MYERSTOWN.

MEYERSVILLE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

MEYGEM, mī'ghĕm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1814.

MEYLEN, a town of Switzerland. See MEILEN.

MEYMAC, mā'mĕk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles W. of Ussel. Pop. in 1862, 3908.

MEYOMEED. See MEF-OMEED.

MEYON, mā-yōn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15′ N., lon. 126° 40′ E.

MEYRINGEN, a town of Switzerland. See MEIRINGEN.

MEYRUEIS, mair'wā', a town of France, department of Lozère, 12 miles S.S.W. of Florac, on the Yonte. Pop. 2186.

MEYSSAC, mā'săk', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles S.E. of Brives. Pop. in 1862, 2846.

MEYSSE, mīs'egh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2376.

MEYZIEUX, mā'ze-uh', a village of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N. of Vienne. Pop. 1353.

MEZAO (Mezão) FRIO, mā-zówng' free'o, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 12 miles S.S.W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1170.

MÈZE, maiz or mĕz, a seaport town of France, department of Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 19 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 4986. Its harbor accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden.

MÉZEL, mā'zĕl', a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 15 miles S.S.W. of Digne, on the Asse. Pop. 1000.

MÉZEL, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont. Pop. 1207.

MEZEN, MEZENE, or MESEN, mĕz-ain', a river of Russia, rises in the S. part of the government of Vologda, flows circuitously N.W., and falls into the bay of its own name, in the White Sea, after a course of above 450 miles.

MEZEN, MEZENE, or MESEN, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles N.E. of Archangel, situated on the above river, about 18 miles above its mouth in the White Sea. It has two churches, and a small haven, at which it carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in furs, tallow, whale and seal oil, and fish. Pop. 2000.

MÉZIÈRES, mĕz'e-air', mā'ze-air', (L. *Macerie Mediomatricum*), a strongly fortified town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 miles N.E. of Rheims. Pop. in 1852, 3926. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse, and has a fine Gothic church, in which Charles II. espoused Isabella of Austria. In 1520, the troops under the Chevalier Bayard, successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards; and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.

MÉZIÈRES-EN-BRENNE, mā'ze-air' ŏn brĕnn, a town of France, department of Indre, 16 miles N.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1541.

MEZIN, mā'zăng', (L. *Mesinum*,) a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles S.S.W. of Nérac, on the Gelize. Pop. in 1852, 3027.

MÉZIN, a mountain of France. See CÉVENNES.

MEZINGEN, Würtemberg. See METZINGEN.

MEZO (Mező) BERENY, mā'zö' bā'rĕnī', a village of Hungary, county and 7 miles N.W. of Bekes. Pop. 7900. It has a Protestant gymnasium.

MEZO (Mező) HEGYES, mā'zö' hĕd'yĕsh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, 33 miles E. of Szegedin. It is remarkable for an immense imperial stud, founded by Joseph II., which furnishes to the army in time of peace 1000 horses annually.

MEZO KOVEZSD, (Mező Kövezsd,) mā'zö' kö'vĕzhd', a royal market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod. Pop. 6570.

MEZO-CSAN, (Mező-Csan,) mā'zö'chān', a village of Transylvania, co. of Thorenburg. Pop. 1543.

MEZO-TUR, (Mező-Tur,) mā'zö'toor', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Berettyo, 57 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. about 15,000.

MEZRITSCH, mĕts'ritch, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 1085.

MEZZANA-BIGLI, mĕt-sā'nā-beel'yee, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 2547.

MEZZANA-MORTIGLIENGO, mĕt-sā'nā-mor-teel-yĕn'go, a village of Piedmont, 10 miles from Biella. Pop. 1067.

MEZZANEGO, mĕt-sā-nā'go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 3 miles from Borzonasca. P. 2340.

MEZZANI, mĕt-sā'nee, a village of Italy, duchy and 14 miles N.N.E. of Parma. Pop. 3975.

MEZZANINO, mĕt-sā-nee'no, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 1789.

MEZZENILE, mĕt-sā-nee'lā, a village of Piedmont, division and 23 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2502.

MEZZO, mĕd'zo or mĕt'so, or LOPUD, lo-pood', an island of Austria, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa; 3 miles long by 2 miles broad. It was taken by the British in 1813, and continued in their possession till 1815.

MEZZOJUSO, mĕt-so-yoo'so, a town of Sicily, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4000.

MEZZO-LOMBARDO, mĕt'so-lom-bar'do, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 16 miles from Trent. Pop. 2216.

MEZZOVO, mĕt-so'vo, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, pashalic and 23 miles E.N.E. of Yanina, in a mountain chasm on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1000 houses.

MEZZOVO, a mountain of Turkey. See PINDUS.

MGLEEN or MGLIN, m'gleen, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 6800.

MHAR, m'har, a town of British India, presidency and 72 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, district of Concan, on a navigable river, about 25 miles from the sea.

MHEYSUR, m'hī-sūr', a town of Hindostan, dominion and 40 miles S.S.W. of Indore, on the Nerbudda. It is regularly and well built, and has a stone fort, containing a palace and several Hindoo temples, and communicating with the river by a fine range of ghauts, (stairs.)

MHOW, m'how, a town of India, dominion and 12 miles S. of Indore, important as a military station.

MHOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, 53 miles N.E. of Benares; lat. 25° 57′ N., lon. 82° 37′ E.

MHOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, 76 miles S.W. of Benares; lat. 24° 37′ N., lon. 81° 56′ E.

MHOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund, 170 miles W. by S. of Allahabad; lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 79° 7′ E.

MHYE or MAHY, mā-hī', (anc. *Mais*,) a river of India, after a S.W. course of more than 300 miles through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay, by a mouth 5 miles across.

MIAJADAS or MIAXADAS, me-ā-hā'hās, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 3290.

MIAKO, MEACO, me ā'ko, or KEEO, (KIO,) a city of Japan, and its ecclesiastical capital, in the island of Nipbon, on the Yeddogawa River, 240 miles W.S.W. of Yeddo. Lat. 35° 3′ N., lon. 136° 58′ E. It stands in a spacious plain, enclosed by mountains covered with gardens, interspersed with temples and monasteries. The city is stated to be 4 miles in length, 3 miles in breadth, and encircled by a fosse. On its N. side is a separately fortified quarter, comprising the residence

of the *dairi*, or ecclesiastical sovereign of the empire; and on the W. is a strong citadel, the residence of various government officers, and occasionally of the viceroy. One of the temples has a colossal image of the god Daiboots, or the Grand Boodha, made of wood and covered with gilt paper, represented, like the Hindoo idols, sitting on a flower of lotus. The total height is more than 90 feet, the statue being about 80 feet, and the flower above 10 feet high. The image is 25 feet (4 toises) between the shoulders, and is capable of containing several people in the palm of the hand. In a neighboring building is suspended the largest bell in the known world. It is about 18 feet high, and weighs 2,040,000 Dutch pounds, or about 1000 tons! (Balbi.) Miako is the principal seat of learning and literary publication, and the chief manufacturing city of the empire, every kind of Japanese handicraft being here carried on in the highest perfection. It is probably the first commercial town in Japan, and here all the money of the empire is coined. The population probably exceeds 500,000. MIAKO signifies "capital;" KEEO, (or KIO,) a "residence."

MIALLET, mee'ăl'lā', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles E. of Nontron. Pop. 1863.

MIAMI (mī-ab'mee) RIVER, Ohio, rises in Hardin co., in the N.W. central part of the state. Its general course is nearly S.W., and after passing Troy, Dayton, and Hamilton, it empties itself into the Ohio River at the S.W. extremity of the state, about 20 miles below Cincinnati. Its principal tributaries are the West Branch, the Mad River, and the Whitewater River. Its length is computed at about 150 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a highly productive and populous valley or plain, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. The Miami Canal follows the course of the river for about 70 miles. The river and canal furnish extensive water-power.

MIAMI, a county in the W. part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, by the West Branch of that river, and also drained by Greenville and Panther Creeks. The surface of the eastern part is rolling, and that of the western part more level. The soil is rich and under good cultivation. It is intersected by the Miami and Erie Canal. One or two railroads are in course of construction through this county. Capital, Troy. P. 24,996.

MIAMI, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 384 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Eel Rivers. The surface is hilly near the rivers, and almost level in other parts. The soil is fertile. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through the county, and a railroad is in course of construction from Indianapolis to Peru, the capital. Pop. 11,304.

MIAMI, a post-village of Dade co., Florida, on Key Biscayne Bay, at Cape Florida. A lighthouse has been erected, and a company of United States troops stationed here. It is considered a desirable winter residence for invalids.

MIAMI, a township in Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 2890.

MIAMI, a township of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 1865.

MIAMI, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami River. P. 1556.

MIAMI, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 775.

MIAMI, a collection district of Ohio. See TOLEDO.

MIAMI, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 3456.

MIAMI or MIAMITOWN, post-village, Miami co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 16 miles S. of Peru.

MIAMI, LITTLE. See LITTLE MIAMI.

MIAMI, a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.

MIAMISBURG, a flourishing post-village of Miami township, Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River and Canal, 10 miles below Dayton, with which it is connected by railroad. The village is neatly built in the midst of a rich and populous neighborhood. The river affords extensive water-power, and is crossed by a covered bridge. Miamisburg contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and an iron foundry. About one mile from the town is a remarkable mound of a conical form, 67 feet high. It is the largest one in the northern states, except the Mammoth Mound at Grave Creek, below Wheeling.

MIAMISVILLE or MIAMIVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Little Miami and Columbus Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

MIAMITOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, contains several hundred inhabitants.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY. See OXFORD, Ohio.

MIANNA or MIANA, me-ăn'nā, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the Sefeed-rood, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches, 80 miles S.E. of Tabreez. Pop. 2000.

MIA'NUS, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

MIARIM, me-ā-reem', or MEARIM, mā-ā-reem', sometimes called the MARANHAO, (Maranhão,) a river of Brazil, rises in the S. part of the province of Maranhão, receives numerous affluents, and falls into the Bay of São Marcos, with a strong current; total course about 350 miles.

MIARIM or MEARIM, a town of Brazil, province and 75 miles S. of Maranhão, on a river of the same name.

MIASINO, me-ā-see'no, or MASINO, mā-see'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara. Pop. 1025.

MIAVA, mee'ŏh'vŏh', a market-town of North-West Hungary, co. of Neutra, on the Miava, an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 2800. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and bagging, distilling, and a trade in hemp and flax.

MIAXADAS, a town of Spain. See MIAJADAS.

MICAN'OPY, a post-office of Alachua co., Florida.

MICCO, a post-office of the Creek Nation, Arkansas.

MICCOSUKEE, a post-office of Leon co., Florida.

MI'CHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MI'CHAELSTONE-VE'DOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MI'CHAELSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MI'CHAELVILLE, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

MICHELSBERG, mee'kĕls-bĕrg', a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 898.

MICHELSDORF, mee'kĕls-dorf', (Hun. *Mihaly-Falua*, mee'hăl fŏl'vŏh',) a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 2 miles N. of Poprad. Pop. 720.

MICHELSDORF, mee'kĕls-dorf', sometimes written MICHAELDORF, a village of Upper Austria, S.E. of Steyer. Pop. 2375.

MICHELSDORF or MICHAELDORF, a village of Bohemia, 33 miles E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1840.

MICHELSROMBACH, mee'kĕls-rom'băx, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda. Pop. 1000.

MICHELSTADT, mee'kĕl-stăt', a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Minding, 21 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3000.

MICHES'EBEE, a small river of Saginaw co., Michigan, flows into the Shiawassee near its junction with the Flint.

MICHETTRE, a township of Martin co., Indiana. P. 953.

MICHIELS-GESTEL, mee'kĕels-gĕs'tĕl, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Dommel, 4½ miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2673.

MICHIGAN, mish'e-gan, formerly mish-e-găn', one of the more recently settled of the North-Western States, occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron on the E., and Lake Michigan on the W.; and the northern between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the S., and Lake Superior on the N. The whole is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior, E. by the Straits of St. Mary, Lake Huron, St. Clair River and Lake, Detroit River and Lake Erie, (all which separate it from Canada West,) on the S. by Ohio and Indiana, and on the W. by Lake Michigan and Wisconsin, from the latter of which it is partly separated by the Menomonee and Montreal Rivers. Michigan lies between 41° 40′ and 47° 30′ N. lat., (if we exclude Isle Royale, a dependency of this state,) and between 82° 12′ and 90° 30′ W. lon. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length from S.E. to N.W., and 130 miles in its greatest breadth, and the southern about 283 miles from N. to S., and 210 from E. to W. in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres, of which only 1,923,582 were improved in 1850. About two-fifths of the area is included in the northern peninsula.

Face of the Country, Geology, and Minerals.—The southern peninsula of Michigan, so interesting in its agricultural and economical aspects, is rather tame in its topographical features, as there is no considerable elevation (compared with the country immediately around it) within its whole extent, though the ridge which divides the waters flowing into Lakes Huron and Erie from those flowing into Lake Michigan, is 300 feet above the level of the lakes, and about 1000 feet above the sea. The country, however, may be generally characterized as a vast undulating plain, seldom becoming rough or broken. There are occasional conical elevations of from 150 to 200 feet in height, but generally much less. The shores of Lake Huron are often steep, forming bluffs; while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills of from 100 to 200 feet in height. In the southern part are those natural parks, thinly scattered over with trees, called in the parlance of the country "oak openings;" and in the S.W. are rich prairie lands. The northern peninsula exhibits a striking contrast, both in soil and surface, to the southern. While the latter is level or moderately undulating, and luxuriantly fertile, the former is picturesque, rugged, and even mountainous, with streams abounding in rapids and waterfalls—rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate, and sterile in soil. The Wisconsin or Porcupine Mountains, which form the watershed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, are much nearer the latter than the former, and attain an elevation of about 2000 feet in the N.W. portion of the peninsula. The E. part of this

division of the state is undulating and picturesque, but the central is hilly, and composed of table-land. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of a sandstone rock, which, in many places, is worn by the action of the wind and waves into fancied resemblances of castles, &c., forming the celebrated Pictured Rocks; while the shores of Lake Michigan are composed of a limestone rock. The streams on the northern slope of the Porcupine Mountains have a rapid descent, and abound in picturesque falls and rapids. The northern peninsula is primitive, and the southern secondary; but primitive rocks are scattered over the plains of the latter of more than 100 tons weight, most abundant on the borders of the great lakes, on the flanks of valleys, and where traces of recent floods are apparent.

Michigan, in its northern peninsula, possesses probably the richest copper-mines in the world, occupying a belt of 120 miles in length by 2 to 6 miles in width. A block of almost pure copper, weighing some tons, and taken from near the mouth of the river just named, lies embedded in the walls of the National Monument at Washington. A mass weighing 150 tons was uncovered in the North American Mine in 1854. The same mineral abounds also in Isle Royale. One house shipped from this district, in 5½ months of 1854, 2,007,536 lbs.; and in the 9 years ending with 1853, inclusive, 4824 tons were shipped. Silver has been found in connexion with the copper, yielding, in one instance, 25 per cent., and in another 50 per cent. of the precious metal. Iron of a very superior quality exists in a belt of slates, from 6 to 25 miles wide, extending westward for 160 miles into Wisconsin, and approaching the lake at the nearest point within 12 miles. Though the mineral resources of the state are very imperfectly developed, yet lead, gypsum, peat, limestone, marl, and coal are known to exist, the last in abundance at Corunna, within 100 miles of Detroit. Great activity prevails in the mining region in the northern peninsula, which will no doubt be greatly increased on the completion of the Sault St. Mary Canal.

Lakes, Rivers, and Islands.—Michigan is fairly entitled to the sobriquet of "The Lake State," surrounded as it is by the largest fresh-water lakes on the globe. The sea-like Superior laves the shores of the northern peninsula for more than 350 miles, with its stormy waves, while Lake Michigan washes the western shore of the southern peninsula for nearly the same distance; Lake Huron, the N.E., for 300; and Lakes Erie and St. Clair, the S.E., for about 40 and 30 miles respectively, giving to Michigan a lake coast of considerably more than 1000 miles. The small Lake St. Clair communicates with Lakes Huron and Erie, with which it communicates by the straits (commonly called rivers) St. Clair and Detroit, the former about 28, the latter 25 miles in length. There are a number of small lakes in Michigan of no importance to navigation, which yet add to the general picturesqueness of the state. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) separate the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. Finally, the Straits of St. Mary unite the waters of Lake Huron with Lake Superior, but here unfortunately occurs a bar to the navigation, in a rapid called the Sault St. Mary, which has a descent of about 22 feet in half a mile. A ship canal is now being excavated, which it is expected will soon enable vessels to surmount this impediment. The rivers of Michigan are not large: the most important in the southern peninsula, on the W., (commencing at the S.,) are the St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Maskegon, and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and on the E. are the Au Sable and Saginaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The Saginaw is formed by a number of branches, proceeding from almost every point of the compass. The rivers of the northern peninsula are also small, and, as has been before stated, those descending into Lake Superior have short and rapid courses, obstructed by frequent falls and rapids, which oppose navigation, but furnish valuable mill-sites. The principal rivers in this section are, the Menomonee, Montreal, and Ontonagon. The Menomonee, forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, through the greater part of its course, empties itself into Green Bay. The Montreal also forms a portion of the same boundary, but discharges its waters into Lake Superior, as does the Ontonagon, about 50 miles farther E. Keweenaw Bay, on the northern peninsula, opens into Lake Superior; and Green Bay, in the S.W. of the same peninsula, opens into Lake Michigan. This bay is partly in Wisconsin. Great and Little Traverse Bays project from Lake Michigan into the N.W. of the southern peninsula, and Thunder and Saginaw Bays, from Lake Huron, extend into the N.E. of the same peninsula. The St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Maskegon have courses of from 200 to 300 miles, and are navigable from 40 to 50 miles for vessels of light draught. There are several small islands belonging to Michigan. The most important of these are Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, valuable for its copper-mines; and Mackinaw, Beaver, Bois Blanc, and Drummond Islands, in and near the Straits of Mackinaw.

Animals.—The wild animals of Michigan are the wolverine, black bear, wolf, elk, deer, moose, lynx, wildcat, panther, fox, martin, raccoon, porcupine, opossum, weasel, skunk, gopher, squirrel, marmot, rabbit, hare, with some beavers, otters, muskrats, and minks.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The island of Mackinaw, in the straits of the same name, already visited for its picturesque beauty, may probably become the future Newport of the North-Western States. In addition to its bold shores, rising to a height of nearly 200 feet perpendicularly above the water, and the charm of its picturesque views and cool breezes, it has the accompaniment of fine fishing in its vicinity; and the pleasant excursions to Sault St. Mary, to angle for the far-famed white fish, to tempt the sportsman and epicure to while away a summer vacation in this vicinity. About 60 miles W. of the entrance of the Strait St. Mary, are the celebrated "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors, and worn by the action of the wind and waves into resemblances of ruined temples, castles, &c. One peculiarly striking object, called the Doric Rock, is a colonnade of four round pillars, of from about 3 to 7 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height, supporting an entablature, 8 feet thick and 30 feet across. These rocks extend for about 12 miles, and rise about 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of rock. On laying out the track for a railway across the state from Detroit, the engineers encountered a singular lake, covered with an accumulation of vegetable matter—the growth of ages—but concealing beneath a deep and dangerous, though not extensive lake, which compelled them to make a detour from the road.

Climate.—Notwithstanding the severity of the climate in Michigan, it is moderated by its proximity to the lakes; yet the temperature of the northern peninsula is quite rigorous. A registry kept at Fort Brady in January, 1825, showed a range of 61° between 36° above and 25° below zero, with prevailing winds S.E.; while in July, of the same year, the range was from 51° to 89°, and winds mostly W. Average for the year 43°.52; maximum, 89°; minimum, 25°; range, 114°; prevailing winds, W.; fair days, 162; cloudy, 43; rainy, 95; and snowy, 65. The temperature of Southern Michigan is milder than the same parallel in the Eastern States. Observations kept at Detroit, in January, 1828, showed a range of from 3° below to 60° above zero; averaging 33° for the month, prevailing winds, S.W. The northern peninsula is favorable to winter grains, but not to Indian corn; while the southern produces maize as well as the winter grains abundantly. The prevailing diseases are bilious fevers, ague, and dysentery; consumption is rare.

Soil and Productions.—Great fertility is the characteristic of most of the soil in the middle and S. of the lower peninsula; mostly free from stone, and of a deep, dark sandy loam, often mingled with gravel and clay. The northern peninsula has a large portion of rugged and poor soil, but its agricultural capabilities are not yet well developed. Portions of it are well timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, aspen, maple, ash, and elm. As the wants of the advancing settlements increase the demand, this region can furnish large supplies of lumber from its forests of pine, spruce, &c., manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams on the Superior slope of the Porcupine Mountains. Much of Southern Michigan is occupied by those beautiful and fertile natural lawns, called oak openings, covered with scattered trees, and free from underwood. Another portion is prairie, and yet another timbered land, covered with black and white walnut, sugar maple, different species of oaks, hickory, ash, basswood, soft maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, aspen, sycamore, cottonwood, cherry, pine, hemlock, spruce, tamarack, cypress, cedar, chestnut, papaw, &c. The prairies are small, and divided into wet and dry, the latter of course being somewhat elevated. The N.W. of the lower peninsula is but little known, but recent letters from that region represent it as well timbered, well watered, and fertile; it, however, has an uninviting aspect from the lakes. On the shores of Lake Huron, near Saginaw Bay, is a marshy district. Michigan is eminently an agricultural state; the staple products being wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, (for which it is especially favorable,) butter, hay, maple sugar, wool, and live stock, with large quantities of buckwheat, rye, peas, beans, barley, fruits, cheese, beeswax, and honey; and some tobacco, sweet potatoes, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were 34,089 farms in Michigan, containing 1,929,110 acres of improved land, (being about 60 acres to each farm,) producing 5,641,420 bushels of Indian corn, 4,925,888 of wheat, 2,866,056 of oats, 2,359,897 of Irish potatoes, 472,917 of buckwheat, 2,043,283 pounds of wool, 7,065,878 of butter, 1,011,492 of cheese, 2,439,794 of maple sugar, 404,934 tons of hay, and live stock to the value of $5,098,734; market products, $14,786; orchard, $132,650, and slaughtered animals, $1,328,327.

Manufactures.—In common with the other more recently settled states, Michigan has not yet had leisure to give

much attention to the development of her manufacturing resources. In 1850 there were in the state 1979 manufacturing establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, of which 15 were engaged in woollen manufactures, employing $94,000 capital, and 78 male and 51 female hands, consuming raw material worth $43,402, and producing 141,570 yards of stuffs worth $90,242; 64 forges, furnaces, &c., employing $210,450 capital, and 362 male hands, consuming raw material worth $105,868, and producing 5430 tons of castings, pig iron, &c., valued at $200,697; $139,425 capital, and 98 hands were employed in the manufacture of 10,320 barrels of ale, porter, &c., and 890,000 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 60 tanneries, employing $286,000 capital, consuming raw material worth $203,450, and producing manufactured leather valued at $363,980; domestic manufactures were fabricated worth $354,936. The manufacture of lumber is an important item in the industrial employments of this state; three counties, it was estimated, would send to market 150,000,000 feet in 1854. In the same year there were 72 mills on the Saginaw and its tributaries.

Internal Improvements.—This youthful state has made rapid advances in internal communication, although she has been provided by nature with an excellent and cheap highway to nearly all her borders, in the inland seas which surround her. In January, 1855, she had 601 miles of railroad completed, and 833 in course of construction. The former connect Detroit and Monroe with Chicago, Illinois, and various interior towns in Michigan. Detroit is also connected with Pontiac, and Adrian with Toledo, Ohio. A portion of the Southern Railroad leaves Michigan, and passes into Indiana, about 60 miles E. of Lake Michigan. By means of the railroads of Canada West, Detroit is united to Buffalo, New York, and the other Atlantic cities. Railroads are projected to connect Port Huron with Grand Haven, and Detroit with Mackinaw, and intermediate points. A ship canal was opened in 1855 round the rapids on St. Mary's River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron. The completion of this work must add greatly to the commercial importance of Michigan, and enhance the value of the copper, iron, and lead mines on the shores of Lake Superior.

Commerce.—Michigan, surrounded as it is by inland seas, is most favorably situated for internal trade, and trade with British America. Her foreign commerce is, however, small, and only amounted, in 1852–3, in imports to $211,230, and exports to $353,685; tonnage entered for the same year, 86,555; cleared, 79,933; tonnage owned, 45,912; of which 19,417 was steam tonnage; number of vessels built, 14, with a tonnage of 4304. In the spring of 1853 there were owned at Detroit and Mackinaw 56 steamers, with a tonnage of 17,925. The lake trade of 1851 has been stated in Andrew's Report at $32,595,329 for the entire state. Wheat and other grain, flour, pork, live stock, wool, lumber, and copper, are among the leading articles of export.

Education.—In 1850 there were in Michigan, according to the census, 3 colleges, with 303 students and $14,000 income; 2714 public schools, with 110,456 pupils, and $167,806 income, of which $54,279 was from public funds, and $88,879 from taxation; and 37 academies and other schools, with 1619 pupils and $24,947 income, of which $7960 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 105,981, or more than one-fourth of the entire population. Of the adult population, 8218, of whom 3009 were of foreign birth, could not read and write. The University of Michigan is in a very prosperous condition, and receives an income of $25,000 from the University Fund. It has an agricultural chair, and confers a degree for either a full or partial course. According to the National Almanac for 1854, the School Fund of Michigan amounted to $500,000; and the number of colleges 2, with 94 students. A State Normal School went into operation at Ypsilanti in 1853.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 399 churches in Michigan, 56 belonged to the Baptists, 29 to the Congregationalists, 10 to the Dutch Reformed, 25 to the Episcopalians, 7 to the Friends, 12 to Lutherans, 119 to Methodists, 72 to Presbyterians, 44 to Roman Catholics, and 7 to the Universalists. The remainder belong to the Free Church, Christian, Union, Moravian, and Mariners' Church; giving one church to about every 1000 persons. Value of church property, $723,600.

Periodicals.—There were published in Michigan, in 1850, 3 daily, two tri and semi-weekly, 47 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, and 3 monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 3,247,736 copies.

Public Institutions.—Provision has recently been made for the establishment of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane, which are now in course of construction. The Insane Asylum, at Flint, and the others at Kalamazoo. An additional appropriation of $20,000 was made in favor of these institutions in 1853. They are under the control of a board of 5 trustees, appointed by the legislature. The State Prison is at Jackson, and had 131 inmates in November, 1850, of whom 115 were white, and 16 colored. The income during the year was $10,700, and the expenditure amounted to $16,756, leaving nearly $6000 to be paid by the state. There were in 1850, 230 public libraries, with 65,116 volumes, 134 school and Sunday-school, with 34,927 volumes, and 3 college libraries, with 7900 volumes.

Population.—Though originally settled by the French, the great bulk of the population is from the New England and Middle States. A large portion of the latter is of New England descent. The number of inhabitants in Michigan in 1810, was 4762; 8896 in 1820; 31,639 in 1830; 212,267 in 1840, and 397,654 in 1850, of whom 206,465 were white males, 186,606 white females; 1432 colored males, and 1151 colored females. There were also 72,611 families, occupying 71,516 dwellings. Of the entire population, 139,427 were born in the state, 203,229 in other states of the Union, 10,620 in England, 13,430 in Ireland, 2448 in Scotland and Wales, 14,008 in British America, 10,070 in Germany, 945 in France, 3291 in other countries, and 1211 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 12 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile, 7.07. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, 1190 paupers received aid, of whom 541 were foreigners, and in the same period there were 4515 deaths, or about 12 in every one thousand persons. Of 125 deaf and dumb, 1 was a colored person; of 125 blind, none were colored; of 138 insane, 1 was colored, and of 189 idiotic, 3 were colored. Of the entire population, 40 were engaged in mining (in 1854 many hundreds); 56,521 in agriculture; 728 in commerce; 6899 in manufactures; 24 in navigating the ocean; 166 in internal navigation, and 904 in the learned professions. Pop. in 1854 509,374.

Counties.—Michigan is divided into 43 organized counties, viz., Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Chippawa, Clinton, Eaton, Genessee, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Marquette, Mackinaw, Mason, Midland, Montcalm, Monroe, Newago, Oakland, Oceana, Ontonagon, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, besides 21 unorganized counties. In all 64 counties. Capital, Lansing.

Cities and Towns.—The towns of this state exhibit the same rapid growth which is so wonderful a characteristic of the Western States generally. Detroit, the largest town in the state, had, in 1840, a population of 21,019, which had increased to 40,127, in 1854. The other principal towns are Ann Arbor, 4868; Monroe City, 2813; and Ypsilanti, 3051; and several flourishing villages of from 1000 to 2000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor of Michigan are each elected by the people for two years; the former receiving a salary of $1000 per annum, and the latter, who is ex-officio President of the Senate, $6 per diem, during the sessions of the legislature. The Senate consists of 32, and the House of Representatives of 66 members, both elected by the people for two years. The legislature meets biennially, on the first Wednesday in January. The state sends 4 members to the national House of Representatives, and casts 6 electoral votes for President of the United States. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of 8 circuits, presided over by one chief, and seven associate judges. The assessed value of property in Michigan, in 1850, was $30,877,223; public debt, in 1854, $2,359,551, and trust fund, $466,956; school fund, $500,000; other productive property, $628,000; expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about $125,000 a year; total expenses for 1853, $390,449; and receipts, $773,675. In January, 1854, the banking capital of the state was $1,084,718; circulation, $1,270,899; and $357,672 in coin.

History.—Michigan was colonized by the French, near Detroit, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and also at Mackinaw; but, like other French colonies in America, did not progress rapidly. At the peace of 1763, it came, with the other French possessions in North America, under the dominion of Great Britain, and so remained till the breaking out of the American Revolution, when it of course came into the hands of the United States. On the expulsion of the French, the celebrated Indian chief, Pontiac, seized the occasion to rid the country of the hated whites, by a general uprising, and simultaneous attacks on all the forts of the English on the lakes. Mackinaw was taken by stratagem, and the garrison mercilessly butchered. Detroit was besieged for some months by Pontiac, with 600 Indians; but it held out till the Indian allies, becoming weary of the siege, retired, and left Pontiac no choice but to make peace. The British did not surrender Detroit to the United States till 1796. In 1805, Michigan, which up to that period had been a part of the North-West Territory, was formed into a separate government. In 1812, it became the scene of some stirring events in the war with Great Britain. Lying contiguous to Canada, it was invaded in the very commencement of that struggle, and its capital (Detroit) surrendered, August 15, 1812, by General Hull, under circumstances which led to his displacement from his command. Previous to this, Fort Mackinaw had been taken by the enemy. At Frenchtown, in this state, occurred (January 22, 1813) a cruel massacre by the savages, of a party of Americans, prisoners of war. General Harrison soon after

drove the enemy out of the territory of Michigan, and removed the seat of war into Canada. Michigan became an independent member of the American Confederacy in 1837, and has since been rapidly progressing in population, wealth, and internal improvements.

MICHIGAN, (signifying in the Indian language "Great Water,") LAKE, one of the five great lakes of North America, connected with the St. Lawrence River, situated between 41° 30′ and 46° N. lat., and between 85° 50′ and 88° W. lon. It is the largest lake that is wholly included within the United States. The principal portion lies between the state of Michigan on the E. and Illinois and Wisconsin on the W.; but the N.E. extremity, to the extent of about 100 miles, is comprised within the state of Michigan. Its length, following the curve, is near 350 miles; its greatest breadth about 90 miles. The surface of the lake is about 600 feet above the level of the sea; the depth is stated to be 900 feet; some have estimated its mean depth as high as 1000 feet; area estimated at 20,000 square miles. The shore of the lake is generally low, being formed of limestone, rock, clay, or sand. It never has high cliffs, like those on the upper part of the Mississippi River. The lake appears to be moving westward, as the water is constantly, though slowly, receding from the Michigan shore, and encroaching upon that of Wisconsin. On the E. shore, the sand thrown up by the waves during a heavy sea soon becomes dry, and is carried inland by the action of the winds. This loose sand forms hills ranging in height from 10 to 150 feet, the forms of which are constantly changing. (See LAPHAM'S *Gazetteer of Wisconsin*, p. 132–3.) Lake Michigan is destitute of islands, except a few near its N.E. extremity. It is usually clear of ice about the middle or latter part of March; but as the Straits of Mackinaw remain frozen considerably later, steamers from the E. seldom reach Milwaukee before the middle of April, and they are sometimes prevented by the ice from arriving before the middle of May. Lake Michigan has but few bays on its shores, and fewer good harbors. Among the latter may be mentioned Little Traverse Bay, in the N. part of the Lower Peninsula, and Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand River, in Ottawa county, Michigan. Green Bay, lying principally within the limits of Wisconsin, is the only considerable bay on Lake Michigan. See GREEN BAY.

MICHIGAN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 844.

MICHIGAN, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 163.

MICHIGAN CENTRE, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 70 miles W. of Detroit.

MICHIGAN CITY, a post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles by water E.S.E. of Chicago. The Michigan Central Railroad passes through it, and several plank-roads terminate here. It contains a branch of the State Bank, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. Pop. in 1850, 1002; in 1853, 2353.

MICHIGANTOWN, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Michigan (Plank) Road, 40 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF. See ANN ARBOR.

MICHILIMACKINAC, mish'il-e-mak'in-aw, or MACKINAC, mak'e-naw, a county of Michigan, in the E. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac, which separate it from the lower peninsula. The surface is uneven, and is timbered with pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Mackinac. Pop., including 21 unorganized counties, 3596.

MICHILIMACKINAC, DISTRICT OF. The shipping of this collection district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 4893 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 2294 tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 6 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 747 tons, were admeasured.

MICHIPICOTON, a bay of Lake Superior, North America, on its N. side in Canada West, lat. 47° 55′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W. In it is an island of the same name, and on its shore Fort Michipicoton, at the mouth of a considerable river.

MICHLE, mik'lā, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Prague, and the property of its university. Pop. 1000.

MICHOACAN, me-cho-ä-kän', or MECHOACAN, mā-cho-ä-kän', sometimes called VALLADOLID, väl-yä-do-leed', a maritime state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 18° and 21° N., and lon. 100° and 104° W., having S.W. the Pacific. The Bolsas, with its affluents, and the Lerma and its tributaries, form its principal rivers. Area 22,993 square miles. Surface greatly diversified. A branch of the Anahuac Mountains ramifies over its N. and central parts, and in it is the famous volcano of Jorullo. The lakes are numerous, and that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. The soil is generally fertile. The products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, and tapinzezan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. Its manufactures are insignificant. The produce is mostly sent by land to Mexico and elsewhere, this state having no seaport. Capital, Valladolid(?) The principal towns, are Pasquaro, and Zamora. Pop. 491,678.

MICK'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MICKLEHAM, mik'el-um, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MICKLEOVER, mik'el-o'ver, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MICKLETON, mik'el-ton, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MICKLETON, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MICONI, an island of Greece. See MYCONUS.

MICUIPAMPA, me-kwo-pām'pä, a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, province and 25 miles N.N.E. of Caxamarca, with silver-mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

MID'BRIDGE, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

MIDDELBURG, mid'del-būrg, (Dutch pron. mid'del-būrg', L. *Medioburgum*, *Moldium Castrum*,) often written in English MIDDLEBURG, a town of Holland, capital of the province of Zealand, near the middle of the island of Walcheren, 47 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, and 5 miles N. by E. of Flushing. It is surrounded by a broad canal, bordered by a prettily planted counterscarp, and environed by a large number of fine gardens, rich meadows, and bleaching-greens. It has numerous squares, of which the great market (Grootemarkt) is one of the finest in the kingdom. On its N. side stands the splendid Town-hall, composed of two portions; an older, in Gothic style, the fronts of which, overladen with ornaments, were completed in 1518; and a new side wing, in the Ionic style, finished in 1784. On the N. front of the old building are 25 colossal statues, of the counts and countesses of Zeeland, the series closing with the Emperor Charles V. Among the other important edifices and institutions may be specified the Abbey, an extensive structure, with a fine tower; the Court-houses, Prison, Exchange, Gymnasium, Academy of Design and other schools, Museum, Barracks, three Reformed and two Roman Catholic churches, a Walloon, an English, a Baptist, and a Dissenting church, a synagogue, an infirmary, an orphan hospital, and various benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions. The shipping trade is very limited. Cotton-weaving, brewing, chocolate-making, tanning, lace-making, worsted-spinning, and salt-refining, are the chief manufactures; in addition to which a few vessels are built. The town, which is very ancient, was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards, in 1574. Zacharias Jansen, a spectacle-maker, of this town, is said to have been the first to discover the telescope, in 1590. The ill-fated British Walcheren Expedition, in 1809, here lost 7000 men, from the effects of the unhealthy climate. In 1810, when Holland had been united to France, Middelburg was made the capital of the department of Bouches-de-l'Escaut. Pop. in 1850, 15,934.

MIDDELFART, mid'del-fart', or MIDDELFURT, mid'del-fōōrt', a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the island of Funen, 26 miles W.N.W. of Odense. Pop. 1600.

MIDDELHARNIS, mid'del-har'nis, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, in the island of Overflakkee. P. 2905.

MIDDELSTUM, mid'del-stūm', a village of the Netherlands, province of Gromingen, 9 miles W.N.W. of Appingadam. Pop. 1620.

MID'DLE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MIDDLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MIDDLE, a township, Cape May co., New Jersey. P. 1854.

MID'DLEBIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

MID'DLEBOROUGH, a thriving post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of Taunton River, on the Fall River Railroad, at its junction with Cape Cod Branch Railroad, and about 40 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has manufactures of prints, sheetings, carriages, castings, boots and shoes, &c., and contains one of the State Almshouses, instituted in 1853. Pop. 5336.

MID'DLEBOURNE, a thriving post-village, capital of Tyler co., Virginia, on Middle Island Creek, 45 miles S. by W. of Wheeling. It has a turnpike leading to the Ohio River, and contains a flouring-mill.

MIDDLEBOURNE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the National Road, 91 miles E. by N. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several hundred inhabitants.

MIDDLE BRANCH, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

MID'DLEBROOK, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

MIDDLEBROOK, New Jersey. See BOUND BROOK.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 10 miles S.W. of Staunton. It contains a church, and about 60 dwellings.

MID'DLEBROOK MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

MID'DLEBURG, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, on Schoharie Creek, 35 miles W. of Albany. The village has several churches, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. 2967.

MIDDLEBURG, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the south line of the state, on the Franklin Railroad, 63 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It contains about 250 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEBURG, called also SWINEFORDSTOWN, a post-

village of Union co., Pennsylvania, on Middle Creek, 50 miles N. of Harrisburg.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 65 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

MIDDLEBURG, a handsome post-borough of Loudon co., Virginia, on a small affluent of the Potomac, 143 miles N. of Richmond. It has an active trade, and is one of the principal towns of the county. It has 3 churches, a flourishing academy, 7 stores, and 1 tobacco factory. Pop. about 800.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Duval co., Florida.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, 180 miles S.W. of Nashville.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Casey co., Kentucky.

MIDDLEBURG, a small post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-township in the W. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1490.

MIDDLEBURG, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 40 miles N.W. of Columbus.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Holland. See MIDDELBURG.

MIDDLEBURG ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. See EOA.

MIDDLEBURY, mid/del-bŏr-re, a beautiful post-village, township, and seat of justice of Addison co., Vermont, is situated on both sides of Otter Creek, at the falls, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of Burlington. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. A white and variegated marble of the finest quality, obtained from a quarry near the village, is wrought and exported in large quantities. Middlebury is one of the most important manufacturing towns in the state, and is the seat of Middlebury College, founded in 1800. The principal edifice is of stone, 106 feet by 40, and four stories high. Pop. of the township, 3517.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 763.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 43 miles E. of Buffalo. It has an academy. Pop. 1799.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1096.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1092.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 45 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

MIDDLEBURY, a thriving post-village of Tallmadge township, Summit co., Ohio, 112 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 2 miles E. of Akron. It is beautifully situated on both sides of Little Cuyahoga River, which furnishes extensive water-power. The village contains 2 woollen factories, 1 manufactory of fire-engines and letter-presses, and manufactories of stone-ware pumps and water-pipes. Pop. about 1200.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 132.

MIDDLEBURY, a station on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, about 140 miles N. of Indianapolis.

MIDDLEBURY, a village of Clay co., Indiana, 70 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village and township of Elkhart co., Indiana. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a flouring-mill. Pop. of township, 1135.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-office of Mercer co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURY CENTRE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEBUSH, a post-village of Franklin township, Somerset co., New Jersey, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

MIDDLE CREEK, of Union co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

MIDDLE CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River, near the E. border of Davie county.

MIDDLE CREEK, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 614.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MIDDLE CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

MIDDLE FARMS, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has several mills for making broadcloths and satinets. Pop. 737.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Lake, about 60 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 3131.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 918.

MIDDLEFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 6 miles N.E. of Cooperstown.

MIDDLEFORD, a post-village in Sussex co., Delaware.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

MIDDDE FORK, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has a cotton factory.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 17 miles W.S.W. of Paris.

MIDDLE HADDAM, a post-village in Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 20 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. Gold has been found in the vicinity.

MIDDLEHAM, mid/del-ăm, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, picturesquely situated on the Ure, 9 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 930. It has remains of a castle built A. D. 1190, where, in the 15th century, the Earl of Warwick detained Edward IV. prisoner.—MIDDLEHAM MOOR, half a mile S.W., is a noted training-ground for racers.

MIDDLEHAM, DISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

MIDDLE HOPE, a post-office of Orange co. New York.

MIDDLE ISLAND, a small post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK, in the N.W. part of Virginia, rises near the boundary between Lewis and Harrison counties, pursues an extremely winding course through Doddridge and Tyler counties, and empties itself into the Ohio, about 20 miles above Marietta. Its whole length is estimated at more than 120 miles. It furnishes ample water-power.

MIDDLE LANCASTER, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE MILLS, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

MIDDLE PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1204.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving post-village in Royalton township, Niagara co., New York, on the Erie Canal and Rochester and Niagara Railroad, about 32 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It contains 4 churches, 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 flouring-mills, 1 steam saw and 3 water mills, and 1 furnace. Pop. about 1000.

MIDDLEPORT, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEPORT, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 2 miles below Pomeroy. It has valuable coal-mines.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Iroquois county, Illinois, on the Iroquois River, at the junction of Sugar Creek, 150 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It contains a court-house and numerous stores. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

MIDDLE RIDGE, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

MIDDLE RIVER, of Virginia, a branch of the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta co., flows eastward, and unites with the North River near Port Republic, in Rockingham co.

MIDDLE RIVER, a small stream of Iowa, rises in the W. central part of the state, and flowing eastward, enters Des Moines River, in Polk co.

MIDDLE RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

MIDDLE RIVER, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, mid/dęlz-b'rŭh or mid/dęlz-bŭr-rŭh, a river-port and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, and 3½ miles E.N.E. of Stockton, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 7431. It has been built within the last 20 years, by a joint-stock company as a port for loading colliers. It has a national school, reading-rooms and observatory, manufactures of rope and sail cloth, iron works, yards for ship-building, a commodious dock, and exports of coal, amounting, in 1839, to 510,000 tons. The port is subordinate to Stockton.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan county of England, having N. the co. of Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames, (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), and W. Bucks. Area 281 square miles, this being next to Rutland the smallest English county. Pop. in 1851, 1,886,578. Surface mostly flat in the S.W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, and the Colne, and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal, and the New River Cut, also intersect the county. Grass farms for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure grounds. It sends 14 members to the House

of Commons, 2 being for the county, and 12 for the metropolitan boroughs N. of the Thames.

MID/DLESEX, a county in the N. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Charles River, and is watered by the Merrimack, Nashua, and Concord Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. Lowell, the most celebrated, and one of the most important manufacturing cities in America, is situated in this county. The surface is uneven, and in the N.W. part hilly; the soil is various. By means of canals around the falls, boats ascend the Merrimack River through this county to Concord, in New Hampshire. It is intersected by the Boston and Worcester, the Fitchburg, the Worcester and Nashua Railroads, and those connecting Fitchburg with Lawrence, Boston and Nashua, and Boston and Manchester. Named from Middlesex, a county of England. Seats of justice, Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell. Middlesex is the most populous county in Massachusetts. Pop. 161,383.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, partly on the E. by the Connecticut River, and the Hammonasset River runs along its W. border. Several smaller streams furnish abundant water-power. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally fertile, and along the Connecticut River of excellent quality. Large quantities of sandstone are quarried and exported. The railroad connecting New Haven and New London traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by a branch of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Seats of justice, Middletown and Haddam. Pop. 30,680.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the N.E. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Millstone River, partly on the N. by Rahway River, and on the E. by Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay. It is intersected by the Raritan, and also drained by South River, and Manalapan Creek. The surface is level or undulating. The soil varies from deep sand to clay, and is generally fertile. Sandstone is quarried in various parts of the county. The Raritan River is navigable for small steamboats to New Brunswick, and the bay of the same name into which it flows affords an excellent harbor. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and the New Jersey Railroad traverse this county, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal touches its western border. Organized in 1682. Capital, New Brunswick. Pop. 28,635, of whom 11 were slaves.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Rappahannock River. The latter forms the entire boundary on the N.E., and Piankatank River on the S.W. The length is 30 miles; mean breadth 4 or 5 miles; area about 150 square miles. The soil is sandy, and a portion of the land is fertile. Formed in 1675. Capital, Urbana. Pop. 4394, of whom 2052 were free, and 2342 slaves.

MIDDLESEX, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, on Onion River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 6 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1366.

MIDDLESEX, a post-township of Yates co., New York, on Canandaigua Lake, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 1385.

MIDDLESEX, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 2262.

MIDDLESEX, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango Creek, and on the Erie Extension Canal, 12 miles S.W. of Mercer.

MID/DLESEX, a county in the western part of Canada West, intersected by the Thames River, comprises an area of 1039 square miles. Pop. 39,899.

MIDDLESEX VILLAGE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Merrimack River, about 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

MID/DLE SMITH/FIELD, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1678.

MIDDLE STATES. See UNITED STATES.

MID/DLETON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and the Rochdale Canal, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6740.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 3 miles S.E. of King's Lynn.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MIDDLETON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MIDDLETON, two townships of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MIDDLETON, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, county and 14 miles E. of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name, flowing into Cork Harbor. Pop. in 1852, 6010. It is neatly built, and its port is reached by vessels of about 200 tons. Middleton gives the title of Viscount to the Broderick family.

MIDDLETON, a village of Ireland, Ulster, county and 7 miles S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 708.

MIDDLETON, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, bordering on Maine, about 34 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 476.

MIDDLETON, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts intersected by the Essex Railroad, 19 miles N. of Boston It has manufactures of boots and shoes, paper, &c. P. 852.

MIDDLETON, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Pittsburg.

MIDDLETON or MID/DLETOWN, a post-village of Hyde co., North Carolina, on Middle Creek, 1 mile from Pamlico Sound, is one of the principal shipping ports of the county.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, about 95 miles N. of Jackson.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, about 40 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MIDDLETON, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, 84 miles S.S.E. of Columbus.

MIDDLETON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 331.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, about 8 miles W. by N. of Burlington.

MIDDLETON, a post-township in the S. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 820.

MIDDLETON-CHE/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MID/DLETON-WITH-FORD/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MIDDLETON IN TEES/DALE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Durham, 9 miles N.W. of Barnard-Castle, with a station on the railway between Stockton and Darlington. Pop. 3787.

MIDDLETON ISLANDS, small islands in the South Pacific, one 350 miles E. of Australia, called Sir C. Middleton's Island, S.W. of which is Middleton Shoal.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MIDDLESEX-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

MIDDLETON-STO/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MIDDLETON STONEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

MIDDLETON TY/AS, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MID/DLETOWN, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 66 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and 6 factories and mills. Pop. 875.

MIDDLETOWN, a village recently sprung up on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Duke's co., Massachusetts, on the road leading from Holmes' Hole to the village of Newton. It contains a Baptist church.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Newport co., on the island of Rhode Island. Pop. 830.

MIDDLETOWN, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of ship navigation, and on the route of the Air Line Railroad now in process of construction between New York and Boston, 34 miles from Long Island Sound, and 24 miles N.E. of New Haven. Lat. 41° 33′ 8″ N., lon. 72° 39′ W. A branch railroad communicates with the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 10 miles distant. It is pleasantly situated, partly on an acclivity commanding a fine prospect. Main street, on which are the principal stores, hotels, and many of the churches, is broad, level, and with others parallel to it, is intersected at right angles by those passing westward from the river. The elevated portion of the city contains many elegant mansions, surrounded with spacious and highly ornamented grounds. The principal public buildings are the Custom-house and Court-house, both constructed of the Chatham free-stone. The latter is adorned with a fine Grecian portico. The Wesleyan University, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Methodists, occupies a beautiful elevation overlooking the city and the valley of the Connecticut. Three newspapers are published here. The wharves are commodious, and have 10 feet of water. Steamboats, plying between Hartford and New York, here have a landing. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 14,432 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 14,096 tons were employed in the coast trade, and the remainder in the cod and mackerel fisheries. During the year, 14 schooners and 2 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 2218 tons, were admeasured. In the vicinity of Middletown are rich minerals, for an account of which see CONNECTICUT, page 489. The city contains 3 banks, and a savings institution. It has manufactures of Britannia and other hardware, castings, screws, leather, &c. It was settled in 1636, incorporated a town in 1654, and a city in 1784. Pop. of the township, 8441; of the city, 4211.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in the E. part of Delaware co., New York. Pop. 3005.

MIDDLETOWN, a flourishing post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg Branch Railroad, 77 miles from New York City. It has 5 or 6 churches, the Walkill Academy, about 15 stores, and extensive iron-works.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 13 miles N.E. of Freehold. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, some 50 houses, and a newspaper office. Pop. 3245.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Gettysburg. It has near 100 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Kittanning to Indiana, 46 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2223.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-borough of Upper Swatara township, Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Swatara Creek, and on the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It contains a bank and a newspaper office. The Union Canal terminates here. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1972.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. by E. of Mercer.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1140.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 174 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a thriving post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, 25 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 fine churches, a flourishing academy, about 6 stores, and a carriage factory. Pop. about 500.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on a branch of Catoctin Creek, 9 miles W. by N. of Frederick. It contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Virginia, on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, 13 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It contains 2 churches.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 40 miles W. by N. of Frankfort.

MIDDLETOWN, a thriving post-village of Lemon township, Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami River and Canal, 13 miles N.E. of Hamilton. It contains several churches, and numerous stores. The railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton passes along the other side of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1853, about 1400.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, 10 miles N.E. of Urbanna.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1570.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Holmes co., Ohio, 98 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, about 40 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 55 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis; has about 150 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, 14 miles S.S.W. of Terre Haute.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Logan co., Illinois, on Salt Creek, 22 miles N. of Springfield.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 10 miles S.S.W. of Macomb. The name of the post-office is Young.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Lafayette co., Missouri. Pop. 1352.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Montgomery co., Missouri, 65 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Des Moines co., Iowa, 95 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 359.

MIDDLETOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

MIDDLETOWN CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., New Jersey, on a small creek of its own name, 36 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, has a bank, about a dozen stores, 2 or 3 churches, and near 600 inhabitants.

MIDDLE VILLAGE, a post-village, Queen's co., New York.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada Creek, about 14 miles E.N.E. of Utica. It has manufactories of cotton, &c.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-village of Barry co., Michigan, on Thornapple River, about 54 miles W. of Lansing.

MIDDLEWAY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, near Opequan Creek, 7 miles S.W. of Charlestown, contains 2 churches. Pop. about 500

MIDDLEWICH, a market-town and parish of England, county and 21 miles E. of Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal, and 2 miles E. of the Grand Junction Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4498. The town has some manufactures of silk and cotton, and a large trade in salt, obtained from the celebrated brine springs of the vicinity.

MIDDLE WOOD'BERRY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1709.

MIDDLE YU'BA, a river of Yuba co., California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the Yuba River, 75 miles above Marysville. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

MID'DLEZOY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MIDGLEY, mij'lee, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MID'HURST, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chichester, on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. Pop. in 1851, 7021. It is remarkably neat, and sends one member to the House of Commons. In its vicinity are the ruins of Cowdry House, a noble mansion, destroyed by fire in 1793.

MIDIAH, mee'dee'ä, a maritime town of Turkey in Europe, province of Roum-Elee, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tolopaz; lat. 41° 38′ N., lon. 28° 8′ E. It has a small roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms.

MIDI, PIC DU. See PYRENEES.

MIDI, DENT-DU, Alps. See DENT-DU-MIDI.

MID'LAND, a new county in the E. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay, and is intersected by Tittibawassee River, and also drained by the Salt, Chippewa, and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating or level, and well wooded. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 65.

MIDLAND, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

MID-LAVANT', a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MID'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MID-LOTHIAN. See EDINBURGH, COUNTY OF.

MID'MAR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

MID'NAPOOR' or MIDNAPOUR, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, is situated on the N. bank of the Cassai River, 72 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Chief buildings, the jail, hospital, barracks, and residence of the district authorities.

MIDNAPOOR, a district of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, having E. the Hoogly River. Estimated area 8260 square miles. Pop. 1,361,000.

MIDOES or MIDOENS, mee-do'ens, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 36 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1647.

MIDOUZE, mee'dooz', a navigable river of France, formed by the union of the Midou and Douze, enters the Adour on the right, below that town. Length 18 miles, or comprising the Midou, 65 miles.

MIDROÉ, mid'ro-ä', a town of Algeria, province of Titteri, on the river Faled, 134 miles S.W. of Algiers.

MID'VIEW, a post-office of Henry co., Kentucky.

MID'VILLE, a post-village of Burke co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 94 miles N.W. of Savannah.

MIDWAY, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 miles W. of Philadelphia; has several machine shops.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

MIDWAY, a post-village and station of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 72 miles W.S.W. of Charleston.

MIDWAY, a pleasant village of Baldwin co., Georgia, on the railroad from Milledgeville to Gordon, 1½ miles S. of the former. It is the seat of Oglethorpe University, (Presbyterian,) a flourishing institution, founded in 1838. Pop. about 300.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Barbour co., Alabama.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

MIDWAY, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Hot Springs co., Arkansas.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, 164 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

MIDWAY, a handsome post-village of Woodford co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, 14 miles from each place. It has 3 churches, 3 hemp factories, and about 600 inhabitants.

MIDWAY, a village of Clark co., Ohio, about 50 miles W. of Columbus.

MIDWAY, a village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles S. of London, the county seat.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, 30 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

MIDWOLDE, mid'wol-deh, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 5 miles N.W. of Winschoten. Pop. 1674.

MIECHOW, me-e'kov, a town of Poland, province and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce. Pop. 1500.

MIECHOW, a small town of Poland, province and 23 miles N.N.W. of Lublin.

MIEDNIKI, me-ĕd'nee'kee, a small town of Russia, government and 16 miles S.E. of Vilna.

MIEDZNA, me-ĕdz'nâ, a small town of Russia, province and 21 miles N.N.W. of Siedlec, (Poland.)

MIEDZYRZYC, me-ĕd'zir'zits, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles S.E. of Siedlec, on an affluent of the Bug.

MIEDZYRZYC, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia.

MIELAN, me'ĕ'lôn', a town of France, department of Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 2043.

MIER, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

MIER, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

MIERES DEL CAMINO, me-ā'rĕs dĕl kâ-mee'no, or SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, sân hoo-ân' bow-tees'tâ, a town of Spain, Asturias, 10 miles S. of Oviedo, on the Lena or Caudal. It has a fine palace, an iron foundry, and a trade in cinnabar, iron, sulphur, and coal. Pop. 4000.

MIES, mees, or SILBER-BERGSTADT, sil'ber-berg'stât, a walled town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 4209, mostly employed in extensive lead and silver mines. Here, in 1427, 31,000 Hussites defeated a German army of 80,000.

MIESBACH, mees'bäk, a market-town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. of district, 13,618.

MIESCHISTO, mee-shis'to, a town of Prussian Poland, government and 40 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 580.

MIESZKOW, me-ĕsh'kof, a town of Prussian Poland, government and 30 miles N.E. of Posen. Pop. 750.

MIETAU, a town of Russia. See MITAU.

MIEUSSY, mee'us'see', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. 2233.

MIEZA, me-ā'thâ, a town of Spain, Leon, province and about 54 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 1061.

MIFFLIN, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by Kishicoquillas, Jack's, and Licking Creeks. The surface is mountainous, traversed by high and rugged ridges, and by beautiful valleys. Iron is procured in large quantities from the mines of this county; limestone and slate are also abundant. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad. Formed in 1789, and named in honor of Governor Mifflin. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. 14,980.

MIFFLIN, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2893.

MIFFLIN, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1024.

MIFFLIN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1574.

MIFFLIN, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1302.

MIFFLIN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1166.

MIFFLIN, a post-village of Henderson co., Tennessee, 137 miles S.W. of Nashville; has 3 stores.

MIFFLIN, a post-township in Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 821.

MIFFLIN, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1095.

MIFFLIN, township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 546.

MIFFLIN, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1106.

MIFFLIN, a township of Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop. 668.

MIFFLIN, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 11 miles from Mineral Point. The village has 4 stores, 1 smelting furnace, and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. 640.

MIFFLIN CROSS ROADS, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MIFFLINSBURG, or YOUNGMANSTOWN, a post-borough of Buffalo township, Union co., Pennsylvania, on Buffalo Creek, 68 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains 2 churches.

MIFFLINTOWN, a post-borough, capital of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated on the left bank of Juniata River, 43 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. The Central Railroad, which runs along the right bank of the river, connects the town with Pittsburg, Harrisburg, &c. Two newspapers are published here. The borough contains 3 churches and an academy. The Juniata is crossed by a bridge at this place.

MIFFLINVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 88 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

MIGALGARA, a town of Turkey. See MALGARAH.

MIGHARINA, me-gâ-ree'nâ, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 7 miles W.N.W. of Catanzaro. P. 1600.

MIGLIONICO, meel yon'e ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 3500.

MIGNANEGO, meen-yâ-nâ'go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 2 miles from San Quirico. Pop. 2580.

MIGNÉ, meen'yâ', a village of France, department of Vienne, on the Auxance. Pop. 1931.

MIGNÉ, a village of France, department of Indre, 13 miles N.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1149.

MIGUEL-ESTEBAN, me-ghĕl'-ĕs-tâ-sân', a village of Spain, New Castile, province of Toledo, 65 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2200.

MIGUELTURRA, me-ghĕl'toor'râ, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles S. of Ciudad-Real. It has two primary schools, a church, and four hermitages, one of which, Santo Cristo de la Misericordia, is remarkable for the richness and elegance of its architecture. The manufactures comprise brandy, leather, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 6559.

MIHALY-FALVA, mee'hâl'f lvâh', or MICHELSDORF, mee'kels-dorf', a village of Austria, Transylvania, at the confluence of the Hoke, with the Maros. Pop. 1126.

MIHALY-FALU, mee'hâl'-fâ'loo', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs. Pop. 2107.

MIHALY-JASZ-TELEK, me-hâl'-jâs-tâ'lĕk', a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, at the confluence of the Zaqua with the Tarna. Pop. 1869.

MIHALY-NAGY, mee'hâl' nâdj, a market-village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 37 miles S.W. of Zemplin, on the Laborcz. Pop. 2113.

MIHLA, mee'lâ, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxo-Weimar, 7 miles N. of Eisenach. Pop. 1294.

MIHRJAN, a town of Persia. See BUHRJAN.

MIHOLACZ, mee'ho'lâts', written also MIHOLCZINUM, a market-town of Austria, Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the Drave, 12 miles from Siklos. Pop. 2150.

MIIAS or MIAS, mee'âs', a river of Asiatic Russia, governments of Orenburg, Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Yalnetrovsk, after an eastward course of 300 miles. On it is the Fort Miiaskoi, 25 miles E. of Tchelibinsk.

MIJARES or MIXARES, me-hâ'rĕs, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, after an E. course of 65 miles.

MIJARES or MIXARES, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Avila. Pop. 767.

MIJAS or MIXAS, mee'hâs, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4080, with numerous mills.

MIJIRITCH, a town of Russia. See MIZIRITCH.

MIKHAILOV or MICHAILOV, me-ki-lov', a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S.W. of Riazan, on the Pronia. Pop. 6500.

MIKHAILOVKA, me-xi-lov'kâ, a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 10 miles W. of Novoi-Oskol, on the Khorok. Pop. 6000. It has 3 churches, manufactures of linen, wax, and leather, and carries on a considerable trade.

MIKHAILOVKA, a town of Russia, government and 17 miles S.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 3600.

MIKHALITZA, or MIKHALITCH. See MIHALITCH.

MIKLOS-FALU, mee'klosh'-fâ'loo, a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg. Pop. 1240.

MIKOLA, mee'ko'lĕh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 4 miles from Szathmar-Nemeth. Pop. 1112.

MIKOLAJOW, mee-ko-lâ-yov', a market-town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Stry. Pop. 1860.

MIKULINCE, me-koo-lin'sâ, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circle and 12 miles S. of Tarnopol. Pop. 2000.

MILAGRO ERGAVIA, me-lâ'gro ĕr-gâ've-â, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 40 miles S. of Pamplona, on the right bank of the Aragon. Pop. 1800. Near this is the Marsh of Peñalen, in which Sancho V., King of Navarre, perished, 1076.

MILAH, mee'lâ, a town of Algeria, province and 21 miles N.W. of Constantine, on the ancient Roman road between that city and Algiers, and surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. about 4000.

MILAM, mil'lam, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Brazos forms its N.E. boundary. It is intersected by Little River, and also drained by Brushy Creek. The soil is generally fertile. Named in honor of General Benjamin Milam. Capital, Cameron. Pop. 2907; of whom 2471 were free, and 436 slaves.

MILAM, a post-village, capital of Falls co., Texas, on the right bank of the Rio Brazos, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Austin.

MILAM, a post-village, capital of Sabine co., Texas, on Boregas Creek, an affluent of Sabine River, 330 miles E.N.E. of Austin City.

MILAN, mil'an,* (Fr. pron. mee'lôn'; It. *Milano*, me-lâ'no; Ger. *Mailand*, mil'lânt; anc. *Mediolanum*,) the largest city of Austrian Italy, and the third in size in Italy, (being exceeded in population only by Naples and Rome,) capital of a government of its own name, and of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, about 175 miles W. of Venice, 75 miles N.N.E. of Genoa, and 325 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Lat. 45° 28′ 1″ N., lon. 9° 11′ 45″ E. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, between the Adda and Ticino, which, in this part of their course, feed four separate canals, one of which, the Naviglio Grande (nâ-vee'lyo grân'dâ) or "Great Canal," encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city, divides it into two unequal parts, while the other three, on the outside, are available both for irrigation and traffic.

* All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal pronunciation among correct speakers.

By railway, it is connected on the N. with Como, and on the E. with Treviglio, the latter, a part of an unfinished line to Verona and Venice. It is built in the form of an irregular polygon, and is surrounded by walls, which were once flanked with large and massive bastions. These, with a single exception, have been removed, and the space occupied by them and the earthen ramparts has been converted into pleasant walks, shaded by magnificent chestnut trees. The town is entered by 11 gates, the streets leading from which are of convenient breadth, well paved, and lighted with gas. The finest gate is the Arco della Pace, a modern, sculptured, marble arch, situated at the end of the Simplon Road; near it is the Piazza d'Armi, an immense space, obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks; it is used for the exercise of troops, and has extensive barracks; part of it has been converted into an amphitheatre, 800 feet long by 400 feet broad, capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The houses of Milan are built, for the most part, of brick, and covered with tiles, but have often a handsome and showy exterior. The finest streets are the Corso di Porta Romana, Corso di Porta Nuova, and Corso di Porta Renza or Orientale. All of these, but more especially the last, have ranges of elegant mansions, which would be ornaments to any capital in Europe.

Among the great number of public edifices that adorn Milan, the most remarkable is the Duomo or Cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, inferior only to St. Peter's at Rome. It is situated almost in the centre of the city, in the *Piazza del Duomo*. The edifice was commenced in 1387, and has ever since been advancing towards completion. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 490 feet long, 298 feet wide, and 355 feet high to the top of the dome, above which rises an elegant tower or spire, in the shape of an obelisk. Its form is that of a Latin cross, divided into five naves. Around the roofs and sides are 4600 niches, of which nearly 4000 are already occupied by statues. The building is also adorned with more than a hundred beautiful spires, giving its exterior the appearance of a forest of marble. In the interior everything is of the most impesing and gorgeous description, and the eye wanders almost overpowered by the number of grand and beautiful objects which claim its attention. About 50 pillars of immense size and vast height support the arches of the naves. The floor is formed of marble of different colors, disposed in various figures; paintings by the most celebrated masters adorn the walls, and the groups of figures sketched on the windows are of a size and boldness probably unequalled in the world. The other remarkable edifices are the Church of Sant' Ambrogio, founded by St. Ambrose in 387, and in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned, and containing so many ancient epitaphs and other relics, as to form a rich museum of early Christian antiquities; the Church of Sant' Eustorgio, with an ancient campanile, and interesting monuments; the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in which is the celebrated "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; the Church of Santa Maria della Passione, with a magnificent mausoleum, regarded as one of the best works of the sculptor Andrea Fusina; the Palazzo Reale or La Corte, occupied by the viceroy; the Archiepiscopal Palace, adjoining the Cathedral, and connected with it by a kind of tunnel; the Palazzo di Governo, containing a vast court lined with porticoes supported by pillars; the Palazzo del Marino, now used as a custom-house and treasury; the Broletto or Palazzo Municipali, remarkable for its historical associations; the Palazzo della Ragione or de' Tribunali, situated in the centre of the Piazza del Mercanti, and partly used as a register office; the Palazzo di Giustizia, and de' Tribunali; the former for the criminal court, and the latter for the ordinary courts of justice; the Royal Mint or Stamperia Reale; the barracks, forming a long and elegant range of buildings, capable of holding 4000 men; the prisons, one of which is regarded as a model of its kind; the House of Correction at Porta Nuova, and a great number of theatres, among which that called Della Scala takes precedence, accommodating 4000 spectators, and said to be the largest in the world, not excepting even the San Carlo of Naples.

The chief scientific and educational establishments are the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, formerly the Palace of the Brea, with a library of 100,000 volumes, valuable manuscripts, and a picture-gallery rich in the choicest productions of the ancient Italian masters, an astronomical and magnetical observatory, considered the finest in Italy, and a botanic garden; the Ambrosian Library with 60,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts, the Trivulzio Library, 20,000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts, 4 gymnasia, a normal school, school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute, which publishes excellent maps. The principal benevolent endowments are the Ospitale Maggiore, richly endowed, and occupying a vast range of buildings in the Gothic style, with a façade adorned by five bas-reliefs, and a large square court enclosed by porticoes; it contains 2300 beds for the sick poor of all nations; the Ospitale di Santa Caterina, Ospitale dei Fate-bene-Fratelli, Ospitale dei Pazzi, the Monte di Pieta, the Infant House of Refuge, the House of Incurables, (*Pie Casa degli Incurabili,*) the Penitentiary and House of Industry, (*Casa di Recovero e d' Industria,*) the Military, Orphan, and several foundling hospitals.

The occasional visits of the emperor, and the constant residence of a viceroy, give to this city many of the appendages of a court and independent capital. It is also the see of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary resort, criminal and mercantile courts, and a court of appeal for all Lombardy. Milan is the largest book mart in Italy; from its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connexion by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favorably situated for trade. It is connected by railway with Vienna, (opened at the two extremities in 1850,) Treviglio, 20 miles E.N.E., and Monza, 9 miles N.E. Its manufactures comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton, carpets, jewelry, glass, paper, and porcelain; it has a royal tobacco manufactory.

Milan is very ancient; it was founded in 400 B.C., and was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman emperors. Virgil studied here, and it is the birth-place of many eminent persons, among whom may be named the Popes Alexander II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory XIV.; the jurist Alciato, the geometer Cardan, Beccaria, author of the celebrated work on *Crimes and Punishments;* Agnesi, a lady, celebrated for her scientific attainments; and Alessandro Manzoni, the first living novelist of Italy. It was the capital of a republic in 1056; in the end of the 14th century it was made the capital of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria; was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. In 1805 they made it the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. It was restored to Austria in 1815. Pop. of the city in 1846, 156,326, or, including the suburbs, 189,380. Another authority gives the population in 1846 at 161,968, including a garrison of 8000 men and 17,000 strangers.—Adj. and inhab. MILANESE, mil'an-eez', (It. pron. me-lä-nä'sä.)

MILAN, a fertile province of Italy, containing the capital city of the same name. Area 750 English square miles. Pop. 604,512.

MILAN, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Grand Trunk Railway, about 105 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 493.

MILAN, a pleasant village of Cayuga co., New York, on the Owasco Inlet, 21 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It contains several churches and manufactories.

MILAN, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 56 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1764.

MILAN, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MILAN, a flourishing post-village and township of Erie co., Ohio, on the right bank of Huron River, 8 miles from Lake Erie, and 103 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It is beautifully situated on a bluff 60 feet higher than the river. A ship canal has been opened, by which vessels of 250 tons can ascend from the lake to this point. Considerable quantities of grain and other produce are shipped here. Milan contains 3 churches, a large academy, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. Settled in 1809. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2697; of the village in 1853, about 2000.

MILAN, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 642.

MILAN, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, 70 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, has about 250 inhabitants.

MILAN, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Alton.

MILAN, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

MILANESE, mil'an-eez'or me-lä-nä'sä, an old division of Italy, capital Milan. A part of it was ceded by Austria to Sardinia in 1736. The AUSTRIAN MILANESE is now comprised in the government of Milan.

MILANO. See MILAN.

MILAZZO, me-lät'so, or MELAZZO, mä-lät'so, (anc. *Mylæ,*) a strongly fortified seaport town of Sicily, 18 miles W. of Messina, on the N. coast. Pop. 7000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, and with many large, but mean edifices; its citadel, and other military works, are, however, so strong by nature and art, that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. It has a convenient harbor, and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, corn, oil, and the cordial called *vino-cotto.*

MILAZZO, GULF OF, Sicily, extends 16 miles E. of the town of Milazzo, and has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

MIL'BORNE-PORT, a disfranchised borough and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, 2¼ miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. Pop. 1740. The town has an ancient guild-hall, and brisk manufactures of gloves.

MIL'BOURN, a village of Ballard co., Kentucky, about 14 miles from the Mississippi River. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 inhabitants.

MILBOURNE CHURCH STONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MIL'BRIDGE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine. Pop. 1170.

MILL'BURG, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

MIL/DEN. See MOLDON.

MILDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MILDENAU, mil/deh-nów', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 2072.

MILDENHALL, mil/den-hall, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 miles S.S.W. of Brandon. Area of parish, 13,710 acres. Pop. 4374. It is well built, and has a handsome church, with a rich carved roof.

MILDENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MILE/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MILES, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1306.

MILES/BURG, a thriving post-borough of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle Creek and Canal, 2 miles N. of Bellefonte, and 87 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is the terminus of a plank-road which extends to Tyrone, on the Central Railroad. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

MILES RIVER, of Talbot co., Maryland, is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

MILESTOWN, milz/town, a village of Pennsylvania, within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, 7 miles N. of the State-House.

MILESTOWN, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

MILETIN, me-leh-teen', a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1370.

MILETO, me-lá/to, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 47 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1250. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

MILETUS, (Gr. Μίλητος, *Mílētos*,) a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mender, 30 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook, (Ephesus,) comprise an enormous theatre, and ruins of a church.—Adj. and inhab. MILESIAN, mi-leesh/yan.

MIL/FORD, a parliamentary borough and seaport town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford-Haven, 6 miles E.N.E. of St. Anne's Head, and 6 miles W.N.W. of Pembroke. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 2837. It was founded in 1784, is well built, has an elegant church, custom-house, observatory, market-house, quay, with some ship-building, trade in ship stores, and exports of stone, coal, and lime. Mail packets ply to Waterford. Registered shipping, 9470 tons. The borough unites with Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston in sending one member to the House of Commons.

MILFORD, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Derwent, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the North Midland Railway, 2 miles S. of Belper. Pop. 895.

MILFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MILFORD, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

MILFORD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, about 17 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 687.

MILFORD, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the railroad from Nashua to Wilton, about 29 miles S. by W. of Concord. It has several cotton-mills and foundries, and manufactories of cabinet ware, sash, and blinds, &c. Pop. 2159.

MILFORD, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Boston. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a savings institution, an insurance office, a newspaper office, and a high school. In Milford township, 1½ miles W. of the village, is the flourishing community of Hopedale, founded in 1842. It comprises about 600 acres of land, a post-office, and about 200 inhabitants. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4819; in 1854, near 7000.

MILFORD, a post-village, township, and seaport of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, and on the Wopewaug River, 10 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 6 or 8 stores, and several good schools. The harbor is safe, and admits vessels of about 200 tons burthen. Pop. of the township, 2465.

MILFORD, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, about 75 miles W. of Albany. The village has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, half a dozen stores, and several factories. Pop. 2227.

MILFORD, a post-village of Alexandria township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware River and the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, about 20 miles above Lambertville. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 1 flouring-mill. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Pop. about 800.

MILFORD, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, about 16 miles E. of Trenton.

MILFORD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. P. 2527.

MILFORD, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1373.

MILFORD, a post-borough and township, capital of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 160 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. The borough contains a court-house, 2 churches, and an academy. Settled about 1800. Pop. of the township, 830.

MILFORD, a village and township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S.W. of Somerset. Pop. 2079.

MILFORD, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Pop., including Mispillion, 5895.

MILFORD, a thriving post-borough of Kent co., Delaware, on the left bank of Mispillion Creek, 21 miles S.S.E. of Dover, and 68 miles S. of Wilmington. It is the seat of considerable business, and contains 2 banks, 4 or 5 churches, a public library, and a newspaper office. The Mispillion is navigable for schooners. Next to Wilmington, Milford is the largest place in the state. It is divided by the Mispillion into North and South Milford. The latter has a branch of the Smyrna Bank, a church, an academy, and a ship-yard.

MILFORD, a post-village of Caroline co., Virginia, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 38 miles from Richmond.

MILFORD, a village of Preston co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Brandonville to Fishing Creek.

MILFORD, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina.

MILFORD, a post-office of Baker co., Georgia.

MILFORD, a post-village in Bracken co., Kentucky.

MILFORD, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 2068.

MILFORD, a thriving post-village of Miami township, Clermont co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Little Miami River, 14 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. A bridge across the river connects the village with the Little Miami Railroad. Pop. estimated at 600.

MILFORD, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 645.

MILFORD, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1249.

MILFORD, a flourishing post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on Woodruff Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Detroit. The water-power of the creek gives motion to 3 grist-mills, 1 woollen factory, and 2 fulling-mills. Milford contains 3 churches, and 10 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 600; of the township in 1850, 1470.

MILFORD, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, on Clifty Creek, 8 miles W. of Greensburg, contains about 400 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Turkey Creek, 126 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

MILFORD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 806.

MILFORD, a village of Warren co., Indiana, 14 miles N. of Williamsport.

MILFORD, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on Sugar Creek, about 140 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

MILFORD, a thriving post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, on Fox River, 61 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has an excellent water-power, and several mills.

MILFORD, a village in Winnebago co., Illinois, 90 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

MILFORD, a post-village and township in the N. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 728.

MILFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, situated on the Black River, 7 miles S. of Picton. Pop. about 250.

MILFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 15 miles S. of Cooperstown.

MILFORD CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Big Darby Creek, and on the Springfield and Mansfield Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches.

MILFORD-HA/VEN, a harbor of England, on a basin or deep inlet of the Atlantic, coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. Lat. of St. Anne's Head, the N.W. extremity of the entrance, and on which are 3 lighthouses with fixed lights, 51° 41′ N., lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W. Length of haven about 15 miles, average breadth 2 miles. It is completely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole shipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, in any weather; whilst the access is easy, and the egress can be accomplished by aid of the strong ebb, even in head winds. The town, founded in 1790, situated on the N. side of the Haven, contains a handsome church, market-house, custom-house, and dock-yard. Pop. 2377.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MIL/FORDTON, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

MILH, EL, él mil or meel, (anc. *Malatha?* the *Moladah* of the Scriptures,) a village of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 18 miles S. of Hebron, with large wells, and vestiges of a ruined town, covering an area of half a square mile.

MILHAU, a town of France. See MILLAU.

MILHAUD, mee'lo', a town of France, department of Gard, 4 miles S.W. of Nîmes, on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1700.

MILIANAH, me-le-á/nâ, (anc. *Miniana?*) a town of Algeria, province and 68 miles S.W. of Algiers, on a mountain slope, 3000 feet above sea-level. It has numerous mosques, a limekiln, a pottery, and various kinds of manufactures. Roman remains are still met with here. It now contains a French garrison. Pop. in 1849, 2340; of whom 1102 are Europeans.

MILIASKA. See MIGLIAZZA.

MILILLI, me-lil'lee, a town of Sicily, 13 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse, on the Cantara. Pop. 4200. Close to it are the ruins of the ancient *Hybla*, and the population, as in ancient times, collect a great quantity of honey in the vicinity.

MILIS, me'lees, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, province of Busachi, 6 miles N. of Oristano. Pop. 1450.

MILITARY FRONTIER, (Ger. *Militär-Grenze*, me-le-tär' grënt'seh,) a belt of country, in the Austrian dominions, stretching along the frontiers of Turkey, from the Adriatic Sea, and Dalmatia, to Transylvania; and bounded N. by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania; and S. by Bosnia, Servia, and Walachia; area 12,922 English square miles. This military frontier was originally formed about the middle of the 16th century, by the Emperor Ferdinand I. It subsequently underwent repeated modifications, and now consists of three principal divisions—the Croatian frontier, subdivided into those of Karlstadt, Banat, and Warasdin; the Slavonian-Servian frontier, and the Banat frontier. The inhabitants are both cultivators of the soil and soldiers; and the magistrates are officers of different grades. The properties are hereditary military fiefs, which the inhabitants hold from the state, under different conditions of military services; one of which is maintaining a permanent sanitary cordon against Turkey; another is the guarding against the introduction of contraband wares. In time of peace, the force of the Military Frontiers is about 45,000 strong. The inhabitants are divided into 14 regiments of infantry, 1 of hussars, and 2 battalions of seamen. Pop. in 1850, 1,747,733.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, a post-office of Franklin co., Kentucky.

MILITARY ROAD, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

MILITARY SPRINGS, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MILITELLO, me-le-tel'lo, a town of Sicily, province and 21 miles S.W. of Cantania. Pop. 8000?

MILITELLO, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2500.

MILITICS, mee'lee'titch', (NEMETH, nä'mèt', and RATZ, räts,) two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Bacs, about 14 miles from Zombor, on the morass Mosztanga. Pop. of Nemeth-Militics, 3668; Ratz-Militics, 2652.

MILITSCH, mee'litch, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Breslau, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2200.

MILL, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1510.

MILL, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 1537.

MILLAN-DE-LA-COGOLLA, meel-län'dä-lä-ko-gol'lä, a town of Spain, Old Castile, 24 miles S.W. of Logroño, on the Cardenas. Pop. 1771.

MILLARD, a new county in the western part of Utah territory, is bounded on the W. by California, and is drained by Walker's and Nicollet Rivers, with some smaller streams. This county was formed since 1850. Named in honor of Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States.

MILLARD, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

MILLARD, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

MILLARD, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

MILLARDSVILLE, a small village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MILL ARK, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

MILLAS, meel'lä', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2175.

MILLAU, mee'lo', or MILHAU, (anc. *Æmilianum*,) a town of France, department of Aveyron, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn, 30 miles S.E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 10,041. It has a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, an agricultural society, and several manufactories of woollen cloth, silk-twist, chamois leather, and leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars, but its ancient castle was demolished by Louis XIII.

MILL BEND, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MILL'BOROUGH SPRING, a post-village of Bath co., Virginia, 157 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated on the turnpike from Staunton to Bath Court-House, and is a place of active business. Medicinal springs occur in the vicinity.

MILL'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

MILLBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MILLBROOK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 18 miles N.W. of Port Hope, and 4 miles from Cavanville. It contains numerous stores. Pop. about 275.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

MILLBROOK, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MILLBROOK, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 80 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MILL'BURG, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

MILLBURN, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 45 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

MILLBURY, a thriving post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It contains a bank, and has 5 or 6 woollen factories, several cotton factories, and a carpet-mill. Pop. 3031.

MILL CREEK, of New York, a station on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 25 miles from Corning.

MILL CREEK, of Austin co., Texas, flows into Brazos River, a few miles above San Felipe.

MILL CREEK, of Middle Tennessee, flows into Cumberland River from the left, about 4 miles above Nashville. It furnishes motive power to several mills.

MILL CREEK, of Mahoning co., Ohio, falls into Mahoning River.

MILL CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of the Ohio River, which it enters at Cincinnati.

MILL CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Scioto River, which it enters in Delaware co.

MILL CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Lapeer co., and enters Black River in St. Clair co.

MILL CREEK, of Washtenaw co., Michigan, enters the Huron River near Dexter.

MILL CREEK, Indiana, an affluent of Eel River, rises in Hendricks co., and enters the river in Putnam co. It has a perpendicular fall of 45 feet.

MILL CREEK, of Pulaski co., Indiana, flows into the Tippecanoe.

MILL CREEK, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, contains Erie, the county seat. Pop. 8922.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1059.

MILL CREEK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

MILL CREEK, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a hundred in New Castle co., Delaware. Pop. 3317.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Berkley co., Virginia.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Izard co., Arkansas.

MILL CREEK, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. P. 872.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

MILL CREEK, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. P. 6287.

MILL CREEK, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 726.

MILL CREEK, a township of Williams co., Ohio. P. 408.

MILL CREEK, a township of Clark co., Illinois. P. 572.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Illinois.

MILL CREEK, a post-village of Ripley co., Missouri, 160 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

MILL-CREEK, a post-village of Canada West, on the post-road from Kingston to Toronto, township of Ernesttown, 12 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. about 250.

MILL'DALE, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

MILLDALE, a post-village of Warren co., Mississippi, 13 miles N.E. of Vicksburg.

MILLDALE, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

MILL'DAM, a post-office of Madison co., Missouri.

MILL'EDGEVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MILLEDGEVILE, a post-village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, 133 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., North Carolina.

MILLEDGEVILLE, capital of the state of Georgia, and seat of justice of Baldwin county, is situated on the W. bank of the Oconee River, 158 miles N.W. of Savannah, and 659 miles S.W. of Washington; lat. 33° 7′ 20″ N., lon. 83° 19′ 45″ W. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile cotton country, and contains a number of handsome residences. The Oconee River furnishes excellent water-power here, and was once navigated below by small steamers, but these are now superseded by railroads. A branch railroad, 17 miles long, extends S. to Gordon, on the Central Railroad, and another extends in the opposite direction to Eatonton. The State-House is a fine Gothic edifice. Milledgeville contains a penitentiary, an arsenal of the state, a court-house, 4 or 5 churches, 1 academy, and 1 bank. Five newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3500.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a village of White co., Tennessee, 80 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 9 miles S. of Danville. It contains a steam-mill.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, about 60 miles S.E. of Galena.

MILLEN'S BAY, a post-village in the W. part of Jefferson co., New York.

MILL-EN-ST. HUBERT, meel-ŏne-sänⁿ hü'bair', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Grave. Pop. 2249.

MILLER, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by Osage

River, and also drained by Anglaize River and Tavern Creek. The surface is uneven, and, in some parts, broken; the soil is generally poor, excepting on the margins of the streams. The county is well timbered with valuable wood, including walnut and sugar maple. The Osage River is navigable in high stages of water, that is, usually three or four months of the year. Named in honor of John Miller, formerly Governor of Missouri. Capital, Tuscumbia. Pop. 3834; of whom 3645 were free, and 189 slaves.

MIL/LER, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1064.

MILLER, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. P. 1122.

MILLER, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1290.

MILLER, a township in Scotland co., Missouri. Pop. 666.

MILLERAY, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

MILLEROCHES, meel'leh-rōsh', a village of Canada West, on the Cornwall Canal, in the township of Cornwall, and 45 miles from Prescott. Pop. about 220.

MILLER'S, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

MIL/LERSBURG, a village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 26 miles N.W. of Reading.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wiconisco Creek, 28 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains a church and several stores. A railroad, 16 miles long, extends from this place to the coal-mines of Bear Mountain.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 43 miles S.E. of Nashville.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on the Hinkston Creek, 48 miles E. of Frankfort, is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is one of the principal places in the county. It has 4 or 5 churches, a thriving high school, and several mills. Pop. 600.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck Creek, 87 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is built on elevated ground, and surrounded by hills. Laid out in 1824. It contains 4 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1 foundry, and 1 grist-mill. The Cleveland and Zanesville Railroad passes through it.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Meigs co., Ohio, 88 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 12 miles N. of Pomeroy.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Ohio co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Cincinnati.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Whitley co., Indiana, on the Eel River, 12 miles S.W. of Columbia.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Mercer co., Illinois, 156 miles N.W. of Springfield. It was the county seat previous to 1849. A newspaper is published here.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 21 miles N. of Jefferson City.

MILLERSBURG, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

MILLER'S CHAPEL, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

MILLER'S CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Utah.

MILLER'S MILL, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MILLER'S PLACE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near the N. side of Long Island.

MIL/LERSPORT, a thriving post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 30 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

MILLER'S RIVER, of Massachusetts, rises in the N. part of Worcester co., flows W. into Franklin co., and enters the Connecticut, at its bend near Greenfield, after a course of about 60 miles. It affords motive power for numerous factories and mills.

MILLER'S RIVER, a mill stream in Caledonia co., in the E.N.E. part of Vermont; falls into the Passumpsic River.

MILLER'S TAVERN, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

MIL/LERSTOWN, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E.N.E. of Butler.

MILLERSTOWN, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 20 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has several mills on Quitapahilla Creek. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S.W. of Allentown.

MILLERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Greenwood township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, 29 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. The Central Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal pass by the place. Pop. about 800.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Grayson co., Kentucky, 125 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio.

MIL/LERSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 39 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Anne Arundell co., Maryland, on the Annapolis branch of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, 11 miles from Annapolis.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

MILLERSVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Ohio, 23 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana.

MILLERVILLE, a post-village in Louisville township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, which here affords water-power, about 30 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a church, a hotel, stone grist-mill, with 4 run of stones, saw-mills, triphammer, tannery, clothing works, &c. The river is here crossed by a bridge.

MILLERY, mil'leh-ree', a small town of France, department of Rhône, 9 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1525.

MILLESIMO, mil-lē'se-mo, a market-town of Sardinia, division of Genoa, 5 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the Bormida. Pop. 1308. Bonaparte here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796.

MILLEVILLE, mill'vil, a post-village in Brunswick township, Rensselaer co., New York, about 12 miles N.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a school-house, tavern, grist-mill, saw-mill, and a large auger manufactory.

MILL FALLS, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MILLFIELD, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, about 72 miles S.E. of Columbus.

MILLFORD SQUARE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

MILL GAP, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

MILL GREEN, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

MILL GROVE, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia, 9 miles S. of Marietta.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Henry co., Alabama.

MILL GROVE, a village of Wood co., Ohio, about 120 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

MILL GROVE, a post-village of Owen co., Indiana, on Mill Creek, 15 miles N. of Spencer, the county town.

MILL GROVE, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. P. 523.

MILL GROVE, post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

MILL HALL, a post-village of Bald Eagle township, Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on Fishing Creek, 104 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 1 woollen factory, 1 iron foundry, 1 furnace, and several mills. Pop. about 600.

MILL HAVEN, a post-village of Scriven co., Georgia, 77 miles N.W. of Savannah.

MILLHEIM, mill'hime, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Penn Valley, 85 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

MILL HILL, a post-office of Caberras co., North Carolina.

MILL/HOUSE, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 3 miles N. of Dundee, in the manufactories of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

MILL/HOUSEN, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 55 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MIL/LICAN, a post-office of Brazos co., Texas.

MIL/LIFONT or MEL/LEFONT, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Louth.

MIL/LIKEN'S BEND, a post-village of Madison co., Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Vicksburg.

MIL/LIN, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

MIL/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MIL/LINGTON, a village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, 35 miles E.N.E. of New Haven.

MILLINGTON, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

MILLINGTON, a post-village of Kent co., Maryland, on the Chester River, 60 miles E.N.E. of Annapolis.

MILLINGTON, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MILLINO, mil-lee'no, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

MILLOM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

MILL PLAIN, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 70 miles S.W. of Hartford.

MILL POINT, a post-village of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

MILL POINT, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MILL POINT, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 1 mile above Grand Haven. It has 6 or 7 steam saw-mills.

MILL/PORT, a sea-bathing place of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, co. of Bute, on the S. side of the island of Cumbray, beautifully situated. Pop. 817.

MILL/PORT, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 150 miles S.W. by W. from Albany. A stream flows past the village, affording motive power for numerous saw-mills.

MILLPORT, a thriving post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the Oswayo Creek, about 200 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

MILL PORT, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MILLPORT, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscatituck River, 78 miles S. of Indianapolis.

MILL PORT, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

MILL POT, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

MILL RAY, a post-office of Bullock co., Georgia.

MILL RIDGE, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

MILL RIVER, a small stream of Windsor co., in the S.S.E. part of Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River.

MILL RIVER, a small stream of Fairfield co., in the S.W.

part of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

MILL RIVER, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

MILL RIVER, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina, 270 miles W. of Raleigh.

MILLS, a new county in the W.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Missouri River forms its W. boundary, and the county is traversed by Nishnabotona River and Keg Creek. The soil is said to be good, but is mostly uncultivated. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Major Mills, of Iowa, killed in the Mexican war.

MILLS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, about 36 miles by land S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

MILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 45 miles S. by E. of Dover.

MILLSBOROUGH, a village of Richland co., Ohio.

MILLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

MILLS'FIELD, a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, about 10 miles W. of Umbagog Lake. Pop. in 1830, 38; in 1840, 12; and in 1850, 2.

MILLSFORD, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

MILLS' GAP, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

MILLS' MILLS, a post-office of Allegheny co., New York.

MILLS' MILLS, a thriving village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater River and Canal, 60 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

MILLS POINT, Kentucky. See HICKMAN.

MILLSPORT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MILLS' PRAIRIE, a post-office of Edwards co., Illinois.

MILL SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

MILL SPRINGS, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky, 101 miles S. of Frankfort.

MILLSTADT, mil'stdt, a village of Austria, Illyria, 18 miles N.W. of Villach, on the N. shore of a lake of the same name, about 9 miles long and 2 broad. Pop. 500.

MILLSTADT, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

MILLSTONE, a new township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 1673.

MILLSTONE, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Millstone River, and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 25 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, contains 4 or 5 stores, and some 50 or 60 houses.

MILLSTONE, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

MILLSTONE RIVER, in the central part of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, separates Mercer from Middlesex county, then flowing northward through part of Somerset, enters the Raritan, 2 or 3 miles S.E. of Somerville.

MILL'STREET, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, 20 miles E. of Killarney. Pop. 2162. It has a jail, and infantry barracks.

MILLS VILLAGE, a village of Frankfort township, Waldo co., Maine, about 20 miles N.E. by N. of Belfast. It contains a church, 6 stores, and extensive lumbering-mills.

MILLTHORPE, a town of England. See MILNTHORPE.

MILL'TOWN, a village of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, 8 miles S. of Tralee. Pop. 797. In the vicinity is Kilcolman Abbey.

MILLTOWN, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 736.

MILLTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, about 100 miles S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and 4 or 6 stores.

MILLTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W.S.W. of Flemington.

MILLTOWN, a village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles E. of Westchester.

MILLTOWN, a manufacturing village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Tatony Creek, about 8 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. Shovels and spades are made here.

MILLTOWN, a post office of Chambers co., Alabama.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Crawford co., Indiana, 110 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, (mâl'bâ,) a town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 miles W. of Ennis. Pop. 1295.

MILL'VIEW, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

MILLVIEW, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MILL VILLAGE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

MILL'VILLE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 20 miles from the former and 23 from the latter.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, about 40 miles W. of Rochester. It has an academy.

MILLVILLE, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, at the head of navigation on Maurice River, about 29 miles E.S.E. of Salem. The village has 2 extensive glass manufactories, and about 1500 inhabitants. Pop. 2332.

MILLVILLE, otherwise called HEAD'LEY'S and TATTLETOWN, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the road leading from Barnegat to Mount Holly. The charcoal business is extensively carried on here.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 84 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Richmond.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Alabama, 65 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

MILLVILLE, a small village of Marion co., Alabama.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Rush co., Texas, about 10 miles N.E. of Henderson.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 97 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on Indian Creek, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 21 miles E. of Galena.

MILLVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Ray co., Missouri, on the road from Richmond to Chillicothe, about 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 500.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on Turkey River, a few miles from its mouth.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin.

MILL'WAY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MILL'WEE'S, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

MILL'WOOD, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MILLWOOD, a post-village of Clark co., Virginia, 140 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several flouring-mills.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Dooly co., Georgia.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Jackson co., Florida.

MILLWOOD, a steamboat-landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior River below Tuscaloosa.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Collins co., Texas.

MILLWOOD, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. P. 1624.

MILLWOOD, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, near Vernon River, 55 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri, 78 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

MILLY, mee'yee', (L. *Milliacum*,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecolle, 15 miles E. of Etampes. Pop. in 1852, 2028.

MILLY, a village of France, department of Oise, 6 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1078.

MILNA, mil'nâ, a seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, 13 miles S. of Spalatro, on the W. coast of the island of Brazza, on a large bay which forms an excellent natural harbor. Pop. 2763.

MIL'NATHORT, a market-town of Scotland, co. and 1½ miles N.N.E. of Kinross. Pop. in 1851, 1605.

MIL'NER, a post-village of Pike co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Macon.

MILNER, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

MIL'NERSVILLE, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

MILN'GAVIE or MILL'GUY, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 1522.

MILNTHORPE or MILLTHORPE, mil'thorp, a market-town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Kendal, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1534.

MILO, mee'lo, or ME'LOS, (Gr. Μῆλος,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, kingdom of Greece, government of Syra, lat. 36° 45′ N., lon. 24° 23′ E. Area 65 square miles. Pop. 3800. Surface mountainous, volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St. Elias, in its W. part, is 2480 feet in height. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, and it has many caverns and hot springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbors in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small and unhealthy town of Milo, in ancient times a flourishing city. ANTI-MILO, ân'tee mee'lo, is an islet about 6 miles N.W.

MI'LO, a post-village and township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, which here receives the Sebec, and about half a mile E. of Pleasant River, 35 miles N. by E. of Bangor. The village possesses an abundant water-power, which is employed for a grist-mill, saw-mill, shingle and clapboard establishment, carding and cloth-dressing factory, and a large shovel-handle factory, turning out about 3000 dozen handles annually. It contains a church, erected in 1853, and 6 stores. A bridge of 280 feet span was built across Pleasant River in 1852, at a cost of $3500. Over this bridge passes most of the travel between the E. and W. parts of the state. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the township, 1100.

MILO, a post-township of Yates co., New York, borders on Seneca and Crooked Lakes, and contains Penn Yan, the county seat. Pop. 4791.

MILO, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

MILO, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

MILO, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

MILO CENTRE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 4 miles S. of Penn Yan.

MILOSLAW, mee/lo-slăv', a town of Prussian Poland, 29 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1590.

MILOSTAVITCHI, me-lo-stă-vitch/ee, a market-town of Russia, government of Mohesiev, 10 miles E.N.E. of Klimovitchi. Pop. 1800.

MIL'ROY', a small post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

MILROY, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on Little Flat Rock Creek, 8 miles S. of Rushville.

MIL/SON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MIL/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MIL/STON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 2¾ miles E.N.E. of Amesbury. Addison was born in the parsonage-house of this parish in 1672.

MILTENBERG, mil/ten-bĕrg', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3050. It has a Franciscan convent, and a castle belonging to the Prince of Leiningen.

MILTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S.S.W. of Abingdon.

MILTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MILTON, a village and parish of England, county and 15 S.S.E. of Hants.

MILTON AB/BAS, a town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 8 miles W.S.W. of Blandford-Forum. Pop. 853. Milton Abbey is a noble structure occupying the site of a monastery built by King Athelstan about 933.

MILTON AB/BOT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MILTON BRY/ANT, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MILTON DAM/ERELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MILTON ERNEST, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

MILTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MILTON KEYNES, (kănz,) a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Newport-Pagnell. Atterbury, the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1662.

MILTON LIL/BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MILTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MILTON MAL/ZOR, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MILTON POD/IMORE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MILTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MILTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

MILTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Hants, island of Portsea.

MILTON or HERBERTSHIRE, a small village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles W.N.W. of Falkirk, on the Carron.

MILTON, a township of Oxford co., Maine. Pop. 166.

MILTON, a post-village and township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls River, 30 miles E.N.E. of Concord. The village is the present terminus of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad. It has manufactures of flannels, bobbins, &c. Pop. 1629.

MILTON, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Lamoille River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 44 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 2451.

MILTON, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Milford Branch Railroad, 8 miles S. of Boston. The township contains many elegant country residences, and is noted for its delightful scenery. The village is a pleasant and thriving place, with an academy incorporated in 1798. A village called the Mill is situated at the head of navigation on the Neponset, partly in Milton and partly in Dorchester. It is the seat of an active business, and has some manufactories. A fine granite bridge has recently been constructed across the Neponset, connecting Milton with Dorchester. The river affords excellent motive power for mills. A fine quality of granite is found here. Pop. of the township, 2241.

MILTON, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles W. of Hartford.

MILTON, a township of Saratoga co., New York, immediately N. of Ballston Spa. Pop. 4220.

MILTON, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, near the Hudson River, about 30 miles below Albany. It has 3 or 4 churches, and is the centre of some trade.

MILTON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey.

MILTON, a village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MILTON, a post-borough of Turbot township, Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 70 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is the most populous town in the county. Large quantities of grain are exported from this place by the West Branch Canal. A bridge crosses the river here. Milton is on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Catawissa Railroad, not yet finished. It has 4 or 5 churches, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and 2 steam-mills. Pop. in 1850, 1649; in 1853, about 2000.

MILTON, a thriving post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 8 miles S.E. of Milford.

MILTON, a flourishing post-village of Caswell co., North Carolina, on the Dan River, 75 miles N.W. of Raleigh, and very near the N. boundary of the state. County Line Creek, which joins the Dan River here, affords water-power. Milton contains a large flouring-mill, a cotton factory, and 4 tobacco factories. It has also several seminaries, 3 stores, 1 newspaper office, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MILTON, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina.

MILTON, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

MILTON, a post-village, capital of Santa Rosa co., Florida, on the Blackwater River, near its entrance into Pensacola Bay, about 20 miles N.E. of Pensacola.

MILTON, a post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

MILTON, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, at the mouth of Tippah Creek, and at the head of steam navigation, 13 miles N.E. of Oxford.

MILTON, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 15 miles N.E. of Murfreesborough.

MILTON, a post-village of Trimble co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Madison, Indiana.

MILTON, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1432.

MILTON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1472.

MILTON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

MILTON or WEST MILTON, a thriving post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 78 miles W. of Columbus, has 2 churches and several mills. Pop. about 600.

MILTON, a village of Stark co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MILTON, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1860.

MILTON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 244.

MILTON, a township in Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 611.

MILTON, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 1544.

MILTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Wayne co., Indiana, on the Whitewater Valley Canal, 64 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 765.

MILTON, a village of Brown co., Illinois, on McKee's Creek, about 60 miles W. of Springfield.

MILTON, a township in Du Page co., Illinois. Pop. 2148.

MILTON, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MILTON, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 12 miles E. of Huntsville.

MILTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

MILTON, a thriving post-village in Milton township, Rock co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 400; of the township, 1032.

MILTON, a thriving town of Washington co., Oregon, on the W. side of the Columbia River, 30 miles N.N.W. of Portland. Pop. 800.

MILTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 36 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 25 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

MILTON, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, and 8 miles from Granby.

MILTON MILLS, post-office, Strafford co., New Hampshire.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MILTON PARK, England. See PETERBOROUGH.

MILTON, ROYAL, an ancient market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the isle of Sheppy and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Feversham. Pop. in 1851, 2407. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, and numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster fisheries.

MILTONSBURG, a thriving post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 114 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

MILTONVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Mississippi, 115 miles E.S.E. of Jackson.

MILTONVILLE, a village of Butler co., Ohio, 30 miles N. of Cincinnati.

MILTONVILLE, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee River, 55 miles W. of Sandusky City.

MILTSCHIN, milt-sheen', or MILCSIN, mil-cheen' a town of Bohemia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1500.

MILTSEEN or MILTSIN, milt-seen', a mountain of North Africa, the highest ascertained peak of the Atlas, is situated about 30 miles S.E. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 31° 15' N., lon. 7° 25' W. Height 11,400 feet.

MIL/VERTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 13½ miles S.W. of Bridgewater.

MIL/VERTON WITH ED/MONSCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MILVILLE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MILVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 5 miles W. of Bowmanville. It contains several mills and stores. Pop. about 200.

MILWAU/KEE, or MILWAU/KIE, a river of Wisconsin, which rises in Fond du Lac co., and after a course of perhaps 100 miles, enters Lake Michigan, at the city of Milwaukee. Its general direction is S.S.E. The lower part of its course for about 30 miles is nearly parallel with the lake, from which it is only 4 or 5 miles distant. It furnishes extensive water-power.

MILWAUKEE, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 240 square miles. It is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root Rivers. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is calcareous, and highly productive. Milwaukee county is traversed by 6 plank-roads, and by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Settled in 1834 or 1835. Though the smallest in extent, it is the most populous county in the state, and the most important as containing the city of Milwaukee, the commercial capital of Wisconsin. Pop. 31,077.

MILWAUKEE, a post-township in the E. part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1351.

MILWAUKEE, a city, port of entry, capital of Milwaukee county, and the most populous town of Wisconsin, is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee River, 90 miles N. of Chicago, and 75 miles E. of Madison. Lat. 43° 3′ 45″ N., lon. 87° 57′ W. It is pleasantly situated on the flats bordering the river, and on the bluffs which rise abruptly from the margin of the lake to the height of about 100 feet. The river approaches from the N. in a direction nearly parallel with the lake shore, and is joined about 1 mile from its mouth, by the Menomonee River, which comes from the W. The largest boats of the lake can ascend the river 2 miles from its mouth. The general appearance of the city is peculiar and striking, from the color and superior quality of the bricks manufactured here. They have a delicate and enduring cream or straw color, which is highly agreeable to the eye, and is not affected by the action of the elements. Many of these bricks are exported to distant parts of the Union. Milwaukee contains about 30 churches, of which 26 are Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic, 5 public schools, the Milwaukee University Institute, a female college, several academies, 3 orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions. The public press consists of 7 daily newspapers, and about the same number of weekly issues. There are 3 or 4 banks, and several insurance companies. The streets, stores, &c., are lighted with gas. In 1853 the citizens voted a loan of $50,000, to be expended in the improvement of the harbor, Congress having previously appropriated $15,000 to that purpose.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad has recently been completed from this place to Madison. Other railroads are in progress to Chicago, Green Bay, Beloit, &c. Plank-roads extend from the city in six directions, with an aggregate length of about 200 miles. Milwaukee is the outlet of the productions of a rich and rapidly improving country. The following quantities of produce were shipped here in 1852, viz.: 394,386 bushels of wheat; 345,620 of barley; 428,800 of oats; 88,597 barrels of flour; 1,771,314 pounds of pork in bulk; 19,603 barrels of pork; 321,121 pounds of wool; about 1,000,000 pounds of lead, and 700,000 bricks. Tonnage of vessels owned here in 1854, 14,217. During the year 26 schooners, of 2046 tons, were built. The navigation is usually open about 8 months in the year, from March to November. Milwaukee enjoys a healthy climate, the great lakes having a sensible influence in modifying the extremes of heat and cold. The mean annual temperature in 3 years was 47°. The extensive water-power of the river constitutes an important element in the prosperity of Milwaukee. At the head of the navigable part of the river a dam has been built, which raises the water 12 feet, and a canal conveys it to the city. Here are 5 large flouring-mills, a woollen factory, several machine shops, and other establishments. The reported value of articles manufactured in 1852 was over $2,000,000. Milwaukee is remarkable for the rapidity of its growth, which has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any of the western towns. It maintains intimate relations with a region to which a vast emigration is flowing—a region which a few years ago was a solitary waste, or a field of savage warfare, but is now appropriated to the peaceful pursuits and liberal institutions of civilized society. The place was settled in 1835. The city was incorporated in January, 1846. Pop. in 1840, 1751; in 1850, 20,061; in 1854, about 30,000.

MILWAUKEE, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon.

MILWAUKIE, a river of Wisconsin. See MILWAUKEE.

MIL'WICH, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

MILZANO, mil-zä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of Brescia, on the Mella. P. 1239.

MIMCINA or MIMSINA, mim-see'na, a considerable town of Morocco, province of Darah, 190 miles S.E. of Morocco, lat. 30° N., lon. 5° W., beautifully situated among palms, and inhabited by Berbers, Moorish agriculturists, and some Jews.

MIMMS, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

MIMMS, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

MIN, min or meen, or MIN KIANG, min' ke-äng', a considerable river of China, province of Fokien, the greater part of which it drains, rises in the black tea district, and flows generally S.E. into Ho-sien Bay, lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights; a good deal of rice is raised on its banks. On it are the cities Kien-chang, Yen-ping, and Foo-choo, the last being one of the Chinese ports now open to Europeans.

MI'NA, a post-village and township on the W. border of Chautauque co., New York, about 350 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 996.

MINAB. See MEENAB.

MINA, mee'nä, (plural MINAS, mee'näs,) a Portuguese and Spanish word signifying "mine," and forming a part of several names in South America; as, MINAS-GERAES, the "General Mines," MINAS-NOVAS, the "New Mines," &c.

MINAS-GERAES, mee'näs zhä-räes', almost zhä-rice', a province of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 25′ and 23° S., and lon. 40° 37′ and 53° 26′ W., having E. Bahia, S. San Paulo, W. Goyaz, and N. Pernambuco. Area 160,870 square miles. It occupies the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the most populous of its provinces. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cheese of the province is in high repute. The gold and precious stones of the province are very important; extensive iron works have been erected in the neighborhood of Ouro-Preto, and furnish many of the large castings used in the sugar-houses. Education has made greater advances in this than in any of the other provinces. In 1841, there were 26 Latin, and 181 primary schools, a normal school, and a school of science in Ouro-Preto, (formerly Villa Rica.) It sends 20 deputies to the General Assembly, and appoints 10 senators. The Provincial Assembly, composed of 36 members, holds its sitting in Ouro-Preto. Pop. 900,000.

MINAS-NOVAS, mee'näs no'väs, formerly BOM-SUCCESSO DAS MINAS-DE-FANADO, bŏn' soo-sä'so däs mee'näs dä fä-nä'do, a modern town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 230 miles N.N.E. of Ouro-Preto, with an electoral college, a school of primary instruction, and a hospital. Pop. 3000.

MI'NAVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, 35 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MINAYA, me-ni'ä, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2312.

MINGA'RLO, one of the Scilly Islands, 4 miles W. of St. Mary's. Area 12 acres.

MINCH, a strait of Scotland. See MINCH.

MINCHINHAMP'TON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles S.E. of Stroud, near a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4459. The town has manufactories of woollen cloth, recently employing about 1000 hands.

MINCHINMADIVÁ, min-chin-mä-dee'vä, written also MINCHINMADOM, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Patagonia; lat. 42° 50′ S. Height 8000 feet.

MINCIO, min'cho or meen'cho, (anc. *Min'cius,*) a river of North Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lake Garda, flows S. and E., and joins the Po, near Governolo, after a course of 38 miles. Goito and Mantua are on its banks, from which last city downwards it is navigable for barges.

MINDANAO, min-dä-nä'o or meen-dä-nä'o, or MAGINDANAO, mä-geen-dä-nä'o, (inhabitants of the lakes,) an island of the Malay Archipelago, the southernmost and after Luzon the largest of the Philippines, extending from Point Banajan, lat. 9° 50′ N., lon. 125° 23′ E., to Point Mindanao, lat. 5° 32′ N., lon. 125° 23′ E; and W. to E. from Point Alimpapan, lat. 7° 6′ N., lon. 122° E., to Cape St. Augustine or Pandagitan, lat. 6° 4′ N., lon. 126° 13′ E. Greatest length 300 miles. Estimated area 36,000 square miles. Iligan Bay on the N., and Illano or Ilanon Bay on the S., nearly divide the island into two parts. Its line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms, but strong currents make its W. side dangerous. Its mountains are of immense altitude, and are clothed nearly to their summits with dense forests of teak and other large trees. Numerous volcanoes, some extinct, others in full ignition, occur among them; but Mount Calatan, near the source of the river Batuan, seems the only one known, by name, to geographers. It is thickly interspersed with lakes, from which circumstance it derives its name. In some parts of the island are extensive prairies. The products comprise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper, exported chiefly to Manilla and the adjacent islands. Nitre, and volcanic products are said to be abundant. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays, who have long been notorious for their piracies, live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the Sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Zamboangan, Cayagan, Surigao, Tandag, and Catel. Pop. uncertain; that of the 2 Spanish provinces on its N. side amounted, in 1837, to upwards of 74,000.

MINDANAO, a town on the S.W. coast of the island of Mindanao, near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay of Illana, and contiguous to which is Selangan, the residence of the Sultan of Mindanao.

MINDELHEIM, min'del-hime', (anc. *Rastbrum Nemetriæ,*) a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mindel, 30 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2625.

MINDEN, min'den, (L. *Min'da,*) a strongly fortified town of Prussia, Westphalia, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 feet in length, and on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine, near the Hanoverian frontier, 60 miles E.N.E. of Münster. Its fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815, and it has some new barracks, which, with its cathedral, form its most striking public buildings. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; several hospitals, schools,

and public institutions; manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and refined sugar; and a considerable trade on the river between Bremen and Central Germany. Minden is the seat of several important courts; and possesses an historical and antiquarian society. It was the residence of several of the early German emperors, and many diets have been held here. In 1759, the Duke of Brunswick defeated the French in the neighborhood. Pop. in 1846, 12,782.

MINDEN, a government of Prussia, Westphalia, bounded N. and N.W. by Hanover. Area 2040 square miles. It belongs to three independent basins—the Weser, Ems, and Rhine. Minden is subdivided into 10 circles. Pop. in 1849, 463,229.

MIN/DEN, a post-township on the W. border of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 4623.

MINDEN, a beautiful post-village and former capital of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, is situated about 2 miles E. of the Dauchite River, and 400 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. Its landing-place is frequently visited by steamboats which ascend from Red River through Lake Bistineau. It is a place of active business, and in respect to wealth and population, it is the second town in Northern Louisiana. It has 2 churches, 2 printing-offices, 1 iron foundry, 12 stores, and shops in which various utensils are made. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

MINDEN, a township of St. Joseph co., Michigan. P. 862.

MIN/DENVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

MINDORO, min-do'ro or meen-do'ro, an island of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, lat. of Pt. Calavite, 13° 27′ N., lon. 120° 21′ E., and 20 miles S. of Luzon. Estimated area 4150 square miles. Pop. 22,632. Surface mountainous, and, viewed from the sea, it is picturesque. Chief town, Calapan, on its N. coast.

MINDORO, SEA OF. See SOOLOO SEA.

MINDORO, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

MIND/TOWN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MINE CREEK, a post-township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 1185.

MINE'HEAD, a seaport, ancient borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1851, 1542. The town has a commodious harbor, with a herring fishery, coasting and Irish trade.

MINEHEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 miles S.S.W. of Helwick-head.

MINE/ING, a post-office of Morgan co., Missouri.

MINE/KILL FALLS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

MINE LA MOTTE, a post-office of Madison co., Missouri.

MINEO, me-nā/o, (anc. *Menæ,*) a town of Sicily, 26 miles S.W. of Catania, on an eminence near a sulphurous lake, and possessing a college. Pop. 8000.

MINERA, me-nā/rą, a chapelry of Wales, 3 miles N.W. of Wrexham.

MIN/ERAL HILL, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

MINERAL POINT, a post-township in the S. part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 2584.

MINERAL POINT, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 47 miles W.S.W. of Madison. The village stands on a point of land between two small streams, and is surrounded by a rich mineral region, from which large quantities of lead and copper are exported by way of Galena. It is a place of active business, and is rapidly improving. It has 5 churches, 4 smelting furnaces, 11 dry-goods stores, and 1 bank. A company has been formed here to construct a railroad which shall intersect with the Illinois Central Railroad, and connect this point with Chicago. Laid out in 1827. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2584; of the village in 1854, estimated at 3000.

MINERAL RIDGE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MINERAL SPRINGS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

MINERBE, me-nēr/bā, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. 3000.

MINERBE, a town of Northern Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 2800.

MINE RIDGE, in the S.E. part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, derives its name from the copper-mines which it contains, but which are no longer worked.

MI/NERS, a village of Washington co., Missouri, 110 miles S.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

MI/NERSVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 2 miles E. of Pittsburg.

MINERSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Schuylkill River, 4 miles W. of Pottsville. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills which contain rich beds of coal. A branch railroad, 7 miles long, connects it with Schuylkill Haven, on the Reading Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 1 iron foundry, 1 car factory, and 1 flour-mill. Incorporated in 1831. Pop. in 1840, 600; in 1850, 2851; in 1853, about 4000.

MINERSVILLE, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MINERSVILLE, a village of Salisbury township, Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. It joins the upper part of Pomeroy.

MINERVA, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Essex co., New York, about 90 miles N. of Albany. P. 586.

MINERVA, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

MINERVA, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 10 miles W. of Maysville. It has 2 or 3 churches.

MINERVA, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and on a branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, about 110 miles N.E. of Columbus. Grain is shipped here on the canal.

MINERVA, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

MINERVINO, me-nēs-vee/no, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, district of Barletta, 15 miles S.W. of Andria. P. 7200.

MINES BAY. See NOVA SCOTIA, page 1368.

MINES SHIB/BOLETH, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MINESOTA, a territory, United States. See MINNESOTA.

MINETTO, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

MIN/ETY, a parish of England, counties of Gloucester and Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9½ miles S. of Cirencester.

MINE/WITHEN, one of the Scilly Islands.

MINGA/LA, an island of the Hebrides, near their S. extremity, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Pabba. Length 3 miles. Cliffs on the S.W. remarkably lofty.

MINGAN (ming'gan) ISLANDS, a group, British North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti.

MINGLANILLA, min-glā-neel'yā, a village of Spain, New Castile, 44 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1948.

MIN/GO FLAT, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

MINGOLSHEIM, ming'gols-hime', a village of Baden, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1840. Near it is a mineral spring, and the ancient castle of Kisslau.

MINGRELIA, min-gree'le-ā, (Fr. *Mingrélie,* mānge'grā'lee', Ger. *Mingrelien,* min-grā/le-en,) a province of Asiatic Russia, between the Black Sea on the W., and the Caucasus on the N. Area 2365 square miles. Pop. 70,000. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Greek Church, and their prince, a vassal of Russia, resides in the small town of Zoobidice, (Zubdidi.) The country has often been devastated by wars, and many of the population, who are extremely handsome, are carried into slavery. On the W. coast, are the forts of Redout-Kaleh, and Anaklis.

MINHO,* meen'yo, (Sp. *Miño;* anc. *Minius,*) a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 miles N.E. of Santiago, flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 miles N. of the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 miles. Affluents, the Sil, Avia, and Tea.

MINHO or ENTRE DOURO-E-MINHO, ĕn/trā dō'ro ē meen'yo, (*i. e.* "between the Douro and Minho,") the most northern province of Portugal, having W. the Atlantic, and N. the Minho. Area 2044 square miles. Pop. 487,431. Its S. part has been lately comprised in the new province of Porto; and it is now divided into the comarcas of Braga and Viana, its chief towns.

MINIEH or MINYEH, mee'ne-yeh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Nile, 136 miles S.S.W. of Cairo. It has some earthenware manufactures, and a government cotton factory.

MIN/INGSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MIN/ISH, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, 3 miles W. of the centre of Kilkerran Bay. Length 2 miles. Pop. about 500.

MIN/ISINK, a post-village and township in the W. part of Orange co., New York. The township is intersected in the N.W. by the New York and Erie Railroad, about 60 miles N.W. of New York City.

MINIUS. See MINHO.

MINNAH, a town of Arabia. See OMAN.

MINNAY SOTOR. See MINNESOTA.

MINNEAP/OLIS, a post-village, capital of Hennepin co., Minnesota, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, a little above the Falls of St. Anthony. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and in the spring of 1854 had 3 stores and 500 inhabitants.

MIN'NESOTA or MIN'ESOTA, (originally written MINNAY SOTOR,) a territory of the United States, is bounded on the N. by British America, E. by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin, S. by Iowa and Missouri Territory, and W. by Nebraska Territory. The Lake of the Woods, with a chain of small lakes and their outlets, forms a part of the northern boundary, the St. Croix and Mississippi a part of the eastern, and the Missouri and White Earth Rivers the western boundary. It lies between 42° 30′ and 49° N. lat., and between about 89° 30′ and 103° 30′ W. lon., being about 650 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 430 from N.

* This is the Portuguese spelling; the Spaniards write the name *Miño,* but pronounce it in the same manner.

to S., including an area of nearly 166,025 square miles, or 106,256,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Though there are no mountains in Minnesota, it is the most elevated tract of land between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay; and from its central heights sends its waters to every point of the compass, but mostly to the N. and S. The position from which the Red River of the North and the St. Peter's take their opposite courses is almost exactly in the centre of the territory, and elevated about 2000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. A plateau, called the "Coteau des Prairies," or "Prairie Heights," about 200 miles in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth, runs through the middle of the southern part of Minnesota. Its greatest elevation is about 1916 feet above the level of the sea, and its average height about 1450 feet. The northern portion, which is the highest, is about 890 feet above Bigstone Lake, which lies in its vicinity. Passing the St. Peter's or Minnesota River, we come upon another range of heights, known as the Coteau du Grand Bois, or the Wooded Heights, which extend for more than 100 miles nearly parallel with the Coteau des Prairies. This ridge is mostly covered with an extensive forest of hard wood. Through the middle of the triangle which occupies the N.E. portion of the territory runs a third range of heights, called the "Hauteurs de Terre," or "Highlands," which extend W. by S. about 300 miles, and form the dividing ridge, whence flow the waters that seek Lake Superior and the Mississippi in one direction, and Hudson's Bay in the other. A range of less altitude than the "Coteau des Prairies," but continuing in the same direction, forms the watershed of the streams flowing into the Missouri on the W., and those flowing into the Red River on the E. The rest of the country generally alternates between sandhills and swamps.

Geology.—Minnesota, east of the Red River of the North, is mostly covered with drift, lying on crystalline and metamorphic rocks, which occasionally protrude to the surface in the valleys of the rivers and on the shores of lakes. In the S.E., the lower magnesian limestone crops out in the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers; and on the latter river the sandstone occasionally obtrudes in a few places, with occasional intrusions of igneous rocks. On the shores of Lake Superior are "alternations of metamorphic schists, slates, and sandstones, with volcanic grits and other bedded traps and porphyries, intersected by numerous basaltic and greenstone dikes, with occasional deposits of red clay, marls, and drift." In the N.E. angle of Minnesota is a tract of hornblendic and argillaceous slates, with bedded porphyries and intrusions of greenstone and granite. On the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and their outlets, are metamorphic schists, with gneiss and gneissoid rocks.

Minerals.—The indications from geological surveys of Minnesota do not favor the hopes of great metallic wealth within its borders. Copper has been found, but in most instances it is not "in place," but appears to have been carried thither by the drift and boulders. The probability is that, of richer metallic ores than iron, this territory will not afford (except near Lake Superior) sufficient quantity to repay the labors of the miner; for, if they exist at all, they probably lie at great depths. The indications are equally unfavorable to there being any large deposits of coal. A lead vein, 4 inches in thickness, was discovered on the Waraju River, by the geological corps of Professor Owen. The most remarkable mineral in this territory is the red pipestone, of which the Indians make their pipes, and which is believed to be peculiar to the region of the Coteau des Prairies. A slab of this stone has been, or is to be, sent to Washington, to be inserted in the great national monument erecting to the memory of the father of his country. Salt exists in vast quantities between 47° and 49° N. lat., and 97° and 99° W. lon.

Lakes and Rivers.—Minnesota is perhaps even more deserving than Michigan of the appellation of the "Lake State," as it abounds in lacustrine waters of every size, from lakes of 40 miles in extent, to small ponds of less than a mile in circuit. These beautiful sheets of water give origin to rivers flowing N., S., and E.; some finding their way to the Atlantic through the mighty Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; others through the great lakes, Niagara, and the St. Lawrence; and others, again, pass off to the N., and seek the ocean through Hudson's Bay and Straits. The largest of these lakes, with the exception of Lake Superior, are the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Red, Minni-Wakan or Devil Lake, Leech, and Mille Lac or Spirit Lake. These generally have clear, pebbly bottoms, and are well stocked with fish, among which are the white fish, pike, pickerel, maskelonge, sucker, perch, and trout. Wild rice grows on the borders of many of them, especially at the North. Devil Lake, which is on the 48th parallel of N. lat., in the N.W. of Minnesota, is about 40 miles in length by 15 in breadth, and its waters, which are brackish, have no visible outlet. Red Lake, on the same parallel, E. of Red River, with which it communicates, is divided into two portions, united by a strait of 2 miles in width, and covers about the same area as Devil Lake. Lake of the Woods, and Rainy Lake, (the former a large sheet of water, perhaps 100 miles in circuit,) are both on the N.E. boundary of the territory. Lake Pepin, a beautiful sheet of water, is a mere expansion of the Mississippi in the S.E. of this territory. The rivers and large streams of Minnesota are almost as numerous as its lakes. The far-famed Mississippi takes its humble origin from Itasca Lake, from whose pellucid waters it issues a rivulet of but a few feet in width, and first meandering in a N.E. direction through a number of small lakes, to receive their tribute, it turns to the S., and pursues its lordly way to its far distant exit in the Gulf of Mexico, laving in its course the shores of 9 states and 1 territory. About 800 miles of its length are included within Minnesota, of which 600 are navigable for steamboats; 200 below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 400 above; with two interruptions, however, at Sauk Rapids and Little Falls. The Rum and St. Croix, tributaries of the Mississippi, drain the S.E. portion of the territory, and the Red River the northern, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of Traverse, Otter-tail, Red, and several smaller lakes. It has a course of about 500 miles within Minnesota, though it does not flow directly north more than 200 miles in that distance. The Lake Superior slope is principally drained by the St. Louis and its branches, and by the outlets of that series of small lakes that form the N.E. boundary of Minnesota. The great valley formed by the slopes of the Coteau des Prairies and the Coteau du Bois is drained by the St. Peter's or Minnesota and its tributaries. This river runs first in a S.E., and then in a N.E. course, with a total length of from 400 to 500 miles, and is navigable for steamers. Its principal branch is the Blue Earth or Maukato River. The St. Peter's, with the Crow Wing and Crow Rivers, are the principal tributaries of the Mississippi from the West. The Rivière à Jacques (ree've-air/ ah zhak) and the Sioux are the principal affluents of the Missouri from this territory. They both have an almost directly S. course, the former being about 500, and the latter 400 miles long. Nearly the whole western boundary is washed by the Missouri, which opens the western part of the territory to the commerce of the great Mississippi Valley. The rivers of Minnesota abound in small falls and rapids, which, while they interrupt navigation, furnish extensive water-power. The St. Croix is navigable to Stillwater for large boats, and for small ones to the falls; the Minnesota to Traverse des Sioux, and at high water 100 miles further; the St. Louis 20 miles for large vessels, and the Red River in nearly all parts for either Durham boats or steamboats. The Blue Earth, Rum, Elk, and others are navigable from 50 to 100 miles for steamboats of light draught and flat-boats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—If we except cataracts of the first magnitude and high mountains, Minnesota presents as great a variety of natural objects of interest as any portion of our widely-extended domain. The traveller enters her territory ascending the Mississippi, amid beautiful islands, (one of which, Mountain Island, is 428 feet high,) and between cliffs of sandstone and magnesian limestone rising to an elevation of from 300 to 500 feet. Soon he passes into that beautiful expansion of the river named Lake Pepin, on the E. bank of which he has Maiden's Rock, 400 feet high; and near the northern extremity of the lake, La Grange Mountain, a headland about 330 feet above the lake, 180 of which, at the base, is sandstone, capped with magnesian limestone. As he proceeds, continuing his ascending voyage, the traveller arrives at the famed St. Anthony's Falls, less celebrated on account of their perpendicular pitch (only 16½ feet) than for their accompaniments of wild scenery and their geological interest. The falls are divided by an island, as at Niagara, the greater portion of the water passing on the western side, which is 310 yards wide. The entire descent, including the rapids, is 58 feet in 260 rods. St. Anthony's Falls will no doubt one day become a Western Lowell; indeed its capabilities as a manufacturing site far transcend those of the town named, when the wants of the country shall call them into requisition. Fountain Cave, 2 or 3 miles above St. Paul, is an excavation in the white sandstone, which opens, by an arched entrance 25 feet wide and 20 high, into a chamber 150 feet long and 20 wide, along the centre of which glides a rivulet, which may be heard from its inner and hidden recesses dashing down in small cascades. The passage becomes very narrow as you proceed up the channel, occasionally opening into small chambers. Mr. Seymour advanced nearly 1000 feet within the cave without reaching its termination. Brown's Falls are in a narrow stream, the outlet of several small lakes on the W. side of the Mississippi. They have a perpendicular descent of 50 feet; and including smaller falls and rapids, 160 feet. Pilot Knob, near the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter's, is an elevation of 262 feet, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the two rivers near whose junction it stands. The St. Croix Falls or Rapids, about 30 miles from its mouth, have a descent of nearly 50 feet in 300 yards; but the most interesting portion of the scene consists in the perpendicular walls of trap-rock through which the river has forced its way, about half a mile below the rapids, and through which it rushes with great velocity, forming eddies and whirlpools. At this place, 40 or 50 feet above the river

port-holes 20 to 25 feet in diameter, and 15 to 20 deep, have been worn by the action of the water. This pass is called the Dalles of the St. Croix. The Sioux River "breaks through a remarkable formation of massive quartz, which crosses it perpendicularly," at the Great Bend, in about 43° 30′ N. lat., and forms a series of falls and rapids, one of which is 21 feet, another 18, and a third 10 feet in perpendicular pitch. The entire descent in 400 yards is 100 feet. Minnesota shares with Wisconsin in the falls and rapids of the St. Louis River, another picturesque and romantic display of nature's works—for a description of which, see WISCONSIN. The rivers of Minnesota are filled with picturesque rapids and small falls, and often bordered with perpendicular bluffs of lime and sandstone, or gently sloping hills that gracefully recede from the water. This region is the paradise of the hunter: its prairies and forests are the home of many wild animals, and in its rivers and lakes swim great varieties of fish.

Climate.—The climate of this territory is severe, especially in the northern part. At the Pembina settlement, under the 49th parallel of latitude, the cold is frequently so great as to freeze quicksilver. According to observations kept by the officers stationed there in January, 1847, the mean temperature of the month, from three observations a day, at 9 A.M., and 3 and 9 P.M., was 12½° below zero; and the greatest cold 48° below the same point. The average of 68 days' observations was 22½° below zero; and the highest point reached in the month of January, 30° above zero. The hottest day in the month of July was 96°, showing a range of 144° between the greatest cold and greatest heat. From the 17th of June to the 17th of July, 1848, the mean temperature was 69°. Even as late as the latter weeks of March, and as early as in November, the thermometer often falls below zero. Observations made at St. Paul's, in lat. 44° 56′ N., in December, January, and February, of the winter of 1850–51, gave the following result: Clear days, 22; variable, 45; cloudy, 23; rain, 5; snow, 24; and hail, 1. Greatest height of the mercury, 47°; lowest point, 32° 6′ below zero; average of the winter, 15° 23′. Thirty-one days the mercury was at or above freezing, and 37 days below zero. The coldest day, (January 30,) it was 20° below; and the mildest, (February 25,) 36° 6′ above zero. Winds, N.N.W., 50 days; S.E. to E.N.E., 20 days; variable, 20 days. The amount of rainy days this winter is stated as unusually large, from which the dryness of the atmosphere may be inferred. The earliest closing of the navigation by ice, between 1844 and 1850, was November 9; the latest, December 6. The earliest opening in the same period, was March 31; the latest, April 19. The climate of Minnesota, in some parts, is too severe for Indian corn, but the dryness and steadiness of the cold favor wheat and other winter grains.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Minnesota varies greatly. In the valleys of the rivers it is mostly excellent, especially in those of the St. Peter's, and of the Mississippi and its tributaries in the S.E. part of the territory. Above the Falls of St. Anthony, with the exception of the river alluvions and some prairie land, the country is generally covered with drift, interspersed with marshes, too wet for cultivation: but the elevated portion is often much of it of tolerable fertility, though inferior to the calcareous lands of the river bottoms, and not unfrequently covered with dwarf timber. Professor Owen remarks that "the general agricultural character of the Red River country is excellent. The principal drawbacks are occasional protracted droughts during the midsummer months, and during the spring freshets, which from time to time overflow large tracts of low prairie, especially near the Great Bend." According to Governor Ramsay, wherever the test has been made, Minnesota produces corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes equal in *quality* to that produced in any state in the Union, and in quantity such as to astonish those who have been familiar even with the rich bottom lands of Indiana and Illinois. The nutritious wild rice, strawberries, currants, plums, cranberries, grapes, and crab-apples are indigenous. According to the census of 1850, there were 5035 acres of land only under cultivation, but as the population is now (1853) probably more than treble what it was at that period, this will be a very unfair representation of the present agricultural condition of the territory. In the year of the national census, there were produced 1401 bushels of wheat; 125 of rye; 16,725 of Indian corn; 30,582 of oats; 10,002 of peas and beans; 21,145 of Irish potatoes; 200 of sweet potatoes; 1216 of barley; 515 of buckwheat; 2019 tons of hay; 85 pounds of wool; 5100 of butter; 2950 of maple sugar; 80 of beeswax and honey. Value of live stock, $92,859; of market produce, $150; and of slaughtered animals, $2840.

Forest Trees.—Parts of Minnesota are densely timbered with pine forests, and the ridges of the drift districts with small pine, birch, aspen, maple, ash, elm, hemlock, firs, poplar, and basswood. In the swamps between the ridges, the tamarack, cedar, and cypress are found; while the river bottoms furnish a good growth of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden, and elm. Much of this timber on the poorer ridges, and in some of the marshes, is of rather a dwarf character. On the Rum, St Croix, and Pine Rivers there are extensive forests of pine. According to Professor Owen, "a belt of forest crosses Minnesota in lat. 44° 30′, which is remarkable for its unusual body of timber, in a country otherwise but scantily timbered." Bond says, "there are 80 miles of solid pine timber on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls." Taken as a *whole*, Minnesota can scarcely be called a well-wooded country. But here, as in other parts of the West, when the prairies are protected from fire, a growth of young timber soon springs up.

Animals.—Minnesota has always been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and vast herds of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and other game still roam over the plains west of the Coteau des Prairies and the Red River. Deer, black bear, antelope, wolverine, otter, muskrat, mink, martin, wolf, and racoon abound, and the moose and grizzly bear are occasionally met with. The prairies are frequented by grouse, pheasants, and partridges, and the streams by wild ducks and geese. The other birds are hawks, buzzards, harriers, owls, quails, plovers, larks, and a great variety of small birds. Among the water fowl are the pelican, tern, hooded sheldrake, bustard, broadbill, ruffle-headed duck, wood duck, teal, wild goose, and loon. Both the golden and bald eagle are occasionally met with. The rivers and lakes abound in fine fish, among which are the bass, cap, sunfish, pickerel, pike, catfish, whitefish, sucker, maskelonge, and trout.

Manufactures.—There are great capabilities in the innumerable rivers of Minnesota, with their falls and rapids, for manufacturing establishments. At present the conversion of her pine forests into boards, scantling, &c., constitutes the principal manufacture of this new and flourishing territory.

Internal Improvements.—These, of course, are as yet confined to opening common and military roads. In the settlement of a new country, the emigrants naturally first locate on the great rivers, and a considerable time elapses before they need any other highway than these rivers themselves and short roads leading to them. The best lands of Minnesota are on her two great navigable rivers, the Mississippi and St. Peter's; and the first acts of internal improvement needed by this territory will be the removal of some obstructions in these streams. It is among the probabilities that the great Pacific Railway may traverse this region, as engineers are now examining the feasibilities of a northern route.

Commerce.—Minnesota has the advantage of two outlets for her products; one by way of the Mississippi, to every portion of the Mississippi Valley; and the other by way of Lake Superior, with the Lake States and with the East. The great export of this territory is her lumber, and in the winter of 1850–51, 21,000,000 feet were cut on the St. Croix and its tributaries. The same region would send, it was calculated, 60,000,000 feet to market in 1853; and this portion of the trade of Minnesota must increase in a rapid ratio with the settlement of its own waste lands, and of the lower country. In 1841, according to Mr. Prescott's register at Fort Snelling, 40 steamboats arrived from below, 48 in 1845, 24 in 1846, 47 in 1847, 63 in 1848, 85 in 1849, and 102 in 1850. The Mississippi River was open for navigation, or the first boat arrived, in the years 1841, '5, '6, '8, '9, and '50, respectively, on the 20th of March, 6th of April, 31st of March, 7th of April, 9th of April, and 19th of April; and the river closed, in the same years, on the 23d and 26th of November, and on the 4th, 7th, and 1st of December. The foreign exports for 1851–2 amounted to $1207.

Education.—Minnesota has a public system of free schools, which is under the general direction of a superintendent of common schools, and the local supervision of trustees. Every township containing not less than five families is considered a school district. These school trustees are elected every year, and a majority of the voters may levy a tax not to exceed $600 a year. A county tax is also levied for school purposes, of one-fourth of one per cent. on the *ad valorem* amount of assessment roll made by the county assessors: also 15 per cent. of all moneys raised by licenses of spirituous liquors, and on all fines for criminal acts. "An act to incorporate the University of Minnesota," was passed February 25, 1851. This institution is to consist of five departments, namely, of science, literature, and art; of laws; of medicine; of agriculture; and of elementary instruction. Twelve regents appointed by the legislature manage its affairs. It is located at St. Anthony. The proceeds of all lands granted by the United States go to form a perpetual fund for the support of the University. Congress has granted two townships of land for this purpose already.

Public Institutions.—A Penitentiary, located at Stillwater, is the only other institution, besides the University, of a strictly territorial character. A Historical Society was established at St. Paul in 1849, which annually publishes its transactions.

Population.—The commencement of the settlement of this territory is quite recent; and, at the United States census of 1850, there were only 6077 inhabitants; of whom 3695 were white males, 2343 white females, 21 free colored males, and 18 free colored females. Governor Ramsay estimated

the Indian population in 1852 at 25,000. The number of families in 1850 was 1016, occupying 1002 dwellings. Of the population, except Indians, 1580 were born in the territory, 2511 in the different states of the Union, 84 in England, 271 in Ireland, 41 in Scotland and Wales, 1417 in British America, 141 in Germany, 29 in France, 65 in other countries, and 22 whose places of birth were unknown, giving about 33 per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 30 deaths, or about 5 in every one thousand persons. In the census returns, no deaf, dumb, or blind, and but 1 idiot and 1 insane was reported. Pop. to the square mile only .04. Of the entire population, 340 were engaged in agriculture, 592 were laborers, 126 lumbermen, 207 hunters, 398 mechanics and manufacturers, 203 merchants and traders, 9 engaged in internal commerce, and 77 in the learned professions. So rapid and constant has been the influx of emigration into this territory since the taking of the national census, that the population in 1854 was estimated at 35,000 civilized inhabitants.

Counties.—Minnesota is divided into 20 counties, viz. Benton, Blue Earth, Cass, Chisago, Dakotah, Fillmore, Goodhue, Hennepin, Itasca, Kapasia, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Pierce, Pembina, Ramsay, Rice, Scott, Sibley, Wabashaw, and Washington. Mankatah and Wahnahta have been obliterated since 1850. Capital, St. Paul. The principal towns are St. Paul, population in 1854 estimated at 5000; and St. Anthony's, 2000. Stillwater, St. Croix, and Wabasha are the other important places.

Government.—The governor is appointed by the President of the United States for four years; salary, $2500. The legislature consists of a Council, composed of 9 members, and a House of Representatives, of 18 members, both elected by the people, the former for 2 years, and the latter annually. The number of councilmen may be increased to 15, and of the representatives to 39. The judiciary consists of a supreme, district, and probate courts. The territory sends a delegate to the national House of Representatives, who may speak, but not vote.

History.—Minnesota is said to have been first visited by white men in the person of two free traders in the year 1654; who, on their return to Montreal, two years afterwards, gave such glowing descriptions of the country as to induce, not only traders and trappers, but Jesuit missionaries to visit the country. To the latter are we indebted for the first printed records of Minnesota. The present territory of Minnesota formed part of the original Louisiana Territory, as purchased from France in 1803. The eastern portion formed a part of the French possessions which were surrendered to the English at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the government of the United States, after the close of the Revolution. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, (in 1805,) an exploring expedition, under General Pike, traversed the country. The first fortification of the United States within the present limits of Minnesota was located at Fort Snelling, which has been occupied by an American garrison ever since 1819. With the exception of the British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were made in this territory till about 1845. In 1849 it was organized into a territorial government. It has successively formed parts of the Missouri, North-West, Wisconsin, and Iowa Territories.

MINNESOTA CITY, a post-village, capital of Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Rolling Stone, 120 miles below St. Paul. It was settled in 1852, by the "Western Farm and Village Association," who number over 100 persons. The Rolling Stone furnishes water-power in the vicinity.

MINNETON'KA or MINNITAN'KA, a lake of Minnesota, included in Sibley and Hennepin counties, is 28 miles long.

MIN'NIEHIVE, a small burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and 16½ miles N.W. of Dumfries. Pop. about 600.

MIN'NIGAFF', a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

MINNIOAH, a post-office of Wabesham co., Minnesota.

MINNI WAKAN, min'nes wä-kän', or DEVIL LAKE, in Minnesota Territory, intersected by the 48th parallel of N. latitude, and the 99th meridian of W. longitude. Length about 40 miles; greatest breadth 12 miles. The water of this lake is of a deeper tint than that of the neighboring fresh-water lakes; it is so brackish that it cannot be used as drink by man; the buffaloes, however, are said to be very fond of it, drinking it as freely as they would any other water. No outlet has yet been discovered.

MINONK, of Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 31 miles S. of La Salle.

MINOOK, of Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 10 miles E. of Joliet.

MINO, Pennsylvania. See MENNO.

MINO, a river of the Spanish peninsula. See MINHO.

MINORCA,* min-or'ka, or MENORCA,* mĕn-or'ca, (L. *Balearis Minor* and *Minorica;* Sp. *Menorca,* mä-nor'kä' Fr. *Minorque,* mee'nork'; Dutch, *Minorka,* me-nor'kä,) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; between lat. 39° 47′ and 40° 4′ 45″ N., lon. 3° 48′ and 4° 20′ E.; length 35 miles; average breadth about 10 miles; area 335 square miles. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S., and generally presents a succession of bold headlands, enclosing small creeks and bays, of which several form good harbors. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, the capital of the island. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, attaining, in Mount El Toro, the height of about 5000 feet. The soil is not generally fertile; but in good seasons, the wheat and barley grown is equal to the consumption. The other principal products are oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges, and lemons. Iron, copper, and lead, are found in abundance; and superior marble, porphyry, and alabaster exist in several districts. The first possessors of Minorca were the Carthaginians, who drew from it, in common with the other islands of the Baleares, a number of excellent slingers, who distinguished themselves during Hannibal's wars in Italy. It afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors: the last were expelled in 1285 by the Spaniards. During the greater part of the 18th century it belonged to the British, who finally ceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the four districts of Mahon, Alayor, Mercadel, and Ciudadela. Pop. about 40,000.

MINORI, me-no'ree, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles W.S.W. of Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2200.

MINOT, me-not', a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on a tributary of the Androscoggin, 37 miles N.N.W. of Portland, by the Grand Trunk Railway, which intersects the township, and here sends off a branch road 13 miles long to Buckfield. The village has a church, and several stores and mills. There are also two other villages in the township, viz., Mechanics' Falls and East Minot. Pop. in 1850, 1734; in 1854, 2000.

MINOT'S LEDGE, or COHASSET ROCKS, Boston Harbor, 8 miles S.E. of Boston Light, has a fixed light 66 feet high.

MINOW (mee'now) ISLANDS, a group of East Africa, in Mozambique Channel, off the N.W. coast of Madagascar, lat. (N. point) 12° 49′ 30″ S., lon. 48° 39′ E. They are about 27 in number, and with the exception of two or three, which are low and of coral formation, are lofty and precipitous, presenting ranges of basaltic columns.

MINPOO'REE, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles E. of Agra.

MINSH or MINCH, mĭntch, ("Stormy Sea,") the broad strait which separates the islands of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth about 35 miles. A contraction of this sound, to the S.S.W., is called the Little Minsh, and separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

MIN-SHAN or MIN-CHAN, min (or meen) shän, or KIEOO-TING-SHAN, (Kieou-Ting-Shan,) ke-ē-oo'ting'shän' i. e. "mountain with nine lofty summits," a mountain of Chiou, province of Se-chuen, in lat. 31° 31′ N., lon. 103° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

MINSHULL VER'NON, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 5 miles N.W. of Crewe.

MINSK, minsk, a government of Russia, between lat. 51° 12′ and 55° 50′ N., and lon. 25° 10′ and 30° 45′ E. Area 34,716 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 935,345, of whom about 100,000 were Jews, and 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripets, and Dnieper, with their affluents, the Beresina, Pechiza, &c.; and it is partially bounded on the S.E. and the W. by the South Dwina and the Niemen. More grain (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash, and tar, are other important products. Forests very extensive, and, next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen weaving and distilling is pretty actively carried on. Principal towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slootzk.

MINSK, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on an affluent of the Beresina, 430 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 23,600, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some handsome stone edifices, several Greek, Greek-United, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a theological seminary, and a large theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop, and is mentioned in records of the 11th century.

MIN'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MIN'STER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 4 miles W. of Ramsgate. The church is a fine structure, on the site of the famous Saxon Nunnery of St. Mildred, founded about 670

* Named from its being the "smaller" (in Latin *minor,* Spanish *menor*) of the two principal Balearic Islands. In like manner MAJORICA derives its name from the Latin word *major,* "greater;" it being the larger of the two islands just alluded to.

In the parish is Ebbsfleet, the landing-place both of Hengist and Horsa, and of St. Augustine.

MINSTER, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MINSTER-LOVEL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MINSTER IN SHEPPY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MINSTER, a post-village of Auglaize co., on the Miami Canal, 122 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 600.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.

MINSTERWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MINTAO. See MINTOW.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MINTING, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MINTLYN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MINTO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, with a village on the Teviot, 5½ miles N.E. of Hawick.

MINTO ISLAND, in the Pacific, forms, with Bedford and Melbourne Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23′ S., lon. 136° 32′ W.

MINTON, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

MINTONSVILLE, a post-village of Gates co., North Carolina.

MINTONVILLE, a post-office of Casey co., Kentucky.

MINTOW or MINTAO, min-tow′, written also MINTO and MUNTOCK, a town of the island of Banca, Malay Archipelago, near its W. coast.

MINT SPRING, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MINUCCIANO, me-noot-chä′no, a small fortified town of North Italy, duchy and 27 miles N.N.W. of Lucca. P. 2200.

MINYEH, a town of Egypt. See MINIEH.

MIOGLIA, me-ōl′yä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, S. of Acqui. Pop. 1073.

MIOS, me-os′, a town of France, department of Gironde, 23 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Leyre. Pop. in 1852, 2282.

MIOSEN (Miösen) or MJOSEN, me-ō′zen, the largest lake of Norway, 40 miles N.N.E. of Christiania. Length, 55 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Lougen River, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Vermen, into the Glommen. In summer a steamer plies upon its waters.

MIOS-VAND, (Miös-Vand,) mee′ōs-vänd, a lake of Norway, in the Fillefield, at the N. foot of the lofty Mount Grindadden, in the S.W. province of Christiania; length about 24 miles, breadth not more than 1 mile.

MIPIBU, me-pe-boo′, a town of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the small river of its own name, and on the Lake Papari, 40 miles S.S.W. of Natal, and 20 miles from the sea. Pop. 2000.

MIQUELON, mik′eh-lon′, or more properly mee′keh-lōn′, two islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 square miles. Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4′ N., lon. 56° 20′ W., and immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or Langley. United pop. in 1849, 510. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. See ST. PIERRE.

MIRA, mee′rä, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Atlantic, 24 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6000.

MIRA, mee′rä, a river of South America, republic of Ecuador, rising in the Andes, flows N.W. and enters the Pacific by several mouths, near lat. 1° 36′ N., lon. 79° 5′ W.

MIRA, a town of South America, in Ecuador, near the source of the river Mira, 65 miles N.E. of Quito.

MIRA, mee′rä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta Morta. Pop. 2000.

MIRA, mee′rä, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1598.

MIRABEL, mee′rä′bel′, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 167.

MIRABEL AUX BARONNIES, mee′rä′bel′ o bä′ron′nee′, a village of France, department of Drôme, 4 miles S.W. of Nions. Pop. 1793.

MIRABELLA, me-rä-bel′lä, a city of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles S.W. of Benevento. Pop. 5500.

MIRABELLA, a village of Sicily, district of Caltagirone. Pop. 3000.

MIRABELLO, me-rä-bel′lo, a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles N. of Pavia. Here the battle of Pavia was fought, in 1525, when the French were defeated, and their king, Francis I., taken prisoner. Pop. 1678.

MIRABELLO, a market-town of Piedmont, province and 8 miles S.S.E. of Casale. Pop. 2240.

MIRABELLO, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 3 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 2200.

MIRABILE, me-rä′be-le, a post-office of Caldwell co., Missouri.

MIRADOUX, me′rä′doo′, a town of France, department of Gers, 7 miles N.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1692.

MIRAFLORES, me-rä-flo′rès, a market-town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1631.

MIRAFLORES, me-rä-flo′rès, a village of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, province and 100 miles S.E. of Salta, on the Salado.

MIRAGENIL, me-rä-hä-neel′, a market-town of Spain, province and 60 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Genil. P. 2388.

MIRAMBEAU, mee′rän′bō′, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 8 miles S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. in 1852, 2290.

MIRAMICHI, mir′a-me-shee′, a bay and river of New Brunswick, British North America, the bay on its E. coast lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 65° W., being the estuary of the river which expands into it after a N.E. course of 75 miles. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class about 30 miles. Opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Pasage Islands.

MIRAMICHI, a port of entry, capital of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, at the entrance of the beautiful river of the same name into Miramichi Harbor, about 140 miles N.N.E. of St. John. The river is 9 miles wide at its mouth. The commerce of Miramichi is already extensive, and increasing. The total number of foreign arrivals for the year 1851, were 219, (tons 32,986,) and the clearances 216 (tons 45,254.) Total value of imports, $347,990; exports, $411,700, of which $23,120 was the value of fish exported to the United States, $18,766 being for salmon. During the year 8 American ships took cargoes of timber and deals at this port, for London. December 31, 1850, 90 vessels (tons 7464) were registered at the port; and during the year, 21 vessels (tons 5603) were built here.

MIRAMONT, mee′rä′mōn′, a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1800.

MIRAMONT, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1676.

MIRANDA DO DOURO, me-rän′dä do doo′ro, (anc. *Centium?*) a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, capital of a comarca on the Douro, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 miles S.E. of Braganza. Pop. 4840.

MIRANDA DO CORVO, me-rän′dä do kor′vo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 12 miles S.E. of Coimbra. P. 3380.

MIRANDA DEL EBRO, me-rän′dä del ā′bro, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Burgos, on the Ebro. Pop. 2390. It has an ancient church, and a custom-house on the Castilian frontier.

MIRANDA DE ARGA, me-rän′dä dä ar′gä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 24 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1390.

MIRANDA DEL CASTANAR, me-rän′dä del käs-tä-nar′, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1136.

MIRANDA, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MIRANDE, mee′rönd′, (L. *Miranda,*) a town of France, department of Gers, 13 miles S.W. of Auch, on the Baise. Pop. in 1852, 3454. It has remains of old fortifications.

MIRANDELLA, me-rän-del′lä, (anc. *Caladuhum?*) a fortified town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 miles S.W. of Bragança. Pop. 1700.

MIRANDELLA, a market-town of Brazil, province and 170 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

MIRANDOL, mee′rōn′dol′, a village of France, department of Tarn, 16 miles N. of Alby, on the Viaur. Pop. 2570.

MIRANDOLA, me-rän′do-lä, a fortified town of Northern Italy, duchy of Modena, 18 miles N.N.E. of Modena. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a handsome cathedral, a hospital, and a palace, long occupied by the sovereign when Mirandola was the capital of an independent duchy. One of the sovereigns, known by the name of Pico di Mirandola, acquired a distinguished name in literature.

MIRANO, me-rä′no, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the Canal of Mirano. Pop. 5500.

MIRAVET, me-rä-vet′, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1726.

MIRE, meer, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, about 7 miles from Tours, famous for the great battle fought in the neighborhood in 731, when Charles Martel gained a signal victory over the Saracens, and slew Anderama, their leader.

MIREBALAIS, LE, leh meer′bä′lä′, a town of Hayti, on the Artibonite, 30 miles N.N.E. of Port-au-Prince.

MIREBALOIS or MIREBALAIS, meer′bä′lä′, an old division of France, now comprised in the department of Vienne, and named after its chief town, Mirebeau.

MIREBEAU, mee′reh-bō′ or meer′bō′, (L. *Mirebellum,*) a town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 2732.

MIREBEAU, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 13 miles E.N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1220.

MIRECOURT, mee′reh-koor′ or meer′koor′, (L. *Mirecurtium,*) a town of France, department of Vosges, 16 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 5443. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college, and is noted for manufactures of violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments.

MIREFLEUR, mee′reh-flur′ or meer′flur′, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1324.

MIREMONT, mee′reh-mōn′ or meer′mōn′, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 8 miles S.E. of Muret.

MIREMONT, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W.N.W. of Clermont. Pop. 1538.

MIREPOIX, mee′reh-pwä′ or meer′pwä′, (L. *Mirapicis,*) a

town of France, department of Ariège, on the Lers, 14 miles E.S.E. of Pamiers. Pop. in 1852, 4476. It has a large hospital, a town-hall, and manufactories of coarse woollens and cottons.

MIR'FIELD, a village and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 6 miles N.E. of Huddersfield.

MIRGOROD, mee-ge-rod', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Khorol. It is the chief seat of the ecclesiastical authorities of the government, contains 3 churches, and, besides carrying on an important general trade, has 4 yearly markets. Pop. 7437.

MIRIBEL, mee'ree'bĕl', (L. *Miribellum,*) a market-town of France, department of Ain, 12 miles S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. in 1852, 2913.

MIRIBEL, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2707.

MIR'ICKVILLE, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S. of Boston.

MIRIM, me-reen', a lake of South America, in neutral territory, between Brazil and Uruguay. Lat 32° S., lon. 53° W. Length 100 miles, greatest breadth 20 miles. It receives several rivers, and communicates on the E. with the Atlantic by the Tajim, and northward with the Lake de los Patos by the Mirim.

MIRJMANDE, mee'ree'mŏnd', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 15 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 2346.

MIRITI, me-re-tee', a town of Brazil, province and 14 miles N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Miriti.

MIROPOLIE, me-ro-pol'yā, a walled town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.W. of Koorsk, on the Psiol, an effluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 9000.

MIROTITZ, mee'ro-tits', a town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 50 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1300.

MIROW, mee'rov, a market-town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1563. It has 2 extensive ducal palaces.

MIROWITZ, mee'ro-vits', a town of Bohemia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1100.

MIRZANAGUR, mir'zā-nā-ghŭr', a town of British India, province of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MIR'ZAPOOR', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, having S. and W. the Rewah territory and Allahabad district. Area 1026 square miles. Pop. 600,000, principally Hindoos.

MIRZAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, in the above district, on the right bank of the Ganges, 32 miles S.W. of Benares; lat. 25° 10′ N., lon. 83° 35′ E. It is large and flourishing, well built, consisting of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges. It is a place of extensive inland trade, and an important cotton mart. It is also noted for its manufactures of carpets, and various cotton fabrics, and has likewise some manufactures of iron. The population exceeds 100,000.

MISANTLA, me-sän'tlä, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. Its remains comprise a pyramid, streets, ancient walls, and a cemetery.

MISCHKIN. See MISHKIN.

MISENO, me-sā'no, (anc. *Miseinum,*) a promontory of Southern Italy, province and 9 miles S.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of *Misenum.*

MISENTO. See MISINTO.

MIS'ERDON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MISHAWAKA, mish'a-wā'kā, a flourishing post-village of St. Joseph co., Indiana, is situated on the St. Joseph's River, and on the railroad from Chicago to Toledo, 89 miles E. by S. of the former. It is surrounded by a rich farming region, which contains abundance of iron ore. The river is navigable by small steamboats several miles higher than this place, and also affords abundant water-power. The village has 1 or 2 furnaces, a rolling-mill, a woollen factory, a large flouring-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. in 1850, 1412; in 1854, about 2000.

MISHKAN or MISCHKAN, mish-kän', a considerable village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 50 miles N.W. of Nishapoor.

MISHKIN or MISCHKIN, mish-keen', a town of Russia, government and 58 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 1000.

MISHTEGAVOC RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Genesee and Shiawassee counties, and flowing nearly northward, enters the Flint River, 5 miles from its junction with the Shiawassee.

MISINTO, me-sin'to, or MISENTO, me-sĕn'to, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Milan. Pop. 1180.

MISIS, a town of Asia Minor. See MESSIS.

MISITRA, a town of Greece. See MISTRA.

MISKE, mish'kā', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Pesth, about 32 miles from Baja. Pop. 2148.

MISKE, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, on the Töz.

MISKETI or MISKHETI. See MSKET.

MISKOLCZ, mish-kolts', a town of Hungary, capital of the circle of Borsod, 24 miles N.E. of Erlau. Pop. 30,000, chiefly Protestants. It has numerous Lutheran, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, Roman Catholic high school, and a convent. Its principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighboring mines.

MISLITZ, mis'lits, or MIROSLAW, mee'ros-läv', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, about 16 miles from Znaim. Pop. 1056.

MISOCCO, me-sok'ko, (Ger. *Maisox-thal,* mī'zox-tāl', It. *Val Melsolsina,* vāl mĕl-sol-see'nā,) a valley of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of the Alps, immediately E. of the canton of Ticino, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the village of Misocco, with 1200 inhabitants, and a ruined fortress.

MISOLONGHI, a town of Greece. See MISSOLONGHI.

MISPILLION, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware.

MISPILLION CREEK, of Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and Sussex counties, and enters Delaware Bay.

MISSAGLIA, mis-sāl'yā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2100.

MISSAUKEE, a new and unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains 625 square miles. It is drained by an affluent of Muskegon River. The county is not named in the census of 1850, and has few inhabitants, except Indians.

MISSELEMIEH, mis-sel-eh-mee'eh, a town of Nubia, peninsula of Senaar, about four hours W. of the Bahr-el-Azrek. The market is the resort of many merchants from Soukin, who barter cotton, spices, and perfumes for gold, while those from Abyssinia bring slaves and a few horses.

MIS'SENDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MIS'SIONARY STATION, a post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the Home Railroad, 185 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

MISSIONES, (mis-se-o'nĕs,) COUNTRY OF, a region of South America, in which the Jesuit missionaries founded numerous establishments of converted Indians, previous to the suppression of their order in 1767. The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay, and parts of the adjacent states.

MIS'SION POINT, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

MISSION RIVER, a small stream of Texas, flowing through Refugio co. into Aransas Bay.

MISSION SAN JOSÉ, (san ho-zā',) a post-office of Contra Costa, California.

MISSIS, a town of Asia Minor. See MESSIS.

MISSIS'QUE, MISSIS'QUI, MISSIS'QUOI, or MISSIS'CO RIVER, rises in Orleans county, in the N. part of Vermont, and flows in a northerly direction into Canada, where, after running for several miles, it returns into Vermont, and traversing Franklin county, falls into Missisque or Missisco Bay, an arm of Lake Champlain. The whole length of the river is about 75 miles, and it is navigable for vessels of 50 tons about 6 miles, to Swanton Falls, where there is a very valuable water-power.

MISSIS'QUOI, a county in the S. part of Canada East, bounded on the S. by the state of Vermont and Lake Champlain, comprises an area of 360 square miles. Pop. 13,484.

MIS'SISSIN'EWA RIVER, rises in Darke county, in the W. part of Ohio, and flowing in a general N.W. direction, falls into the Wabash about three miles above Peru, in Indiana.

MISSISSINEWA, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 771.

MISSISSINEWA, a post-township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 378.

MISSISSIPPI, mis'sis-sip'pee, (Missi Sipi, *i. e.* the "Great Water,") the most important river in North America, and with the Missouri, its principal affluent, the longest in the world, rises on the Hauteurs de Terre, the dividing ridge between the Red River of the North, and the streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 3160 miles from the gulf, and 1680 feet above the level of the ocean, lat. 47° N., lon. 95° 54′ W. A small pool, fed by the neighboring hills, discharges a little rivulet, scarcely a span in breadth. Meandering over sand and pebbles, and blending with it here and there a kindred streamlet, it ripples on, forming a number of basins, until it subsides at last into Itasca Lake. From this issues a second stream, giving promise of the strength of its maturity. First flowing northward through several small lakes, and then in various directions, forming Cass Lake, Lake Winnipeg, and a number of other bodies of water, it afterwards assumes a southerly course, receives mighty rivers as tributaries, and having rolled its vast volume through more than eighteen degrees of latitude, enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, lat. 29° N., lon. 89° 25′ W. Though above the junction not so large as the Missouri, which flows into it from the N.W., 1253 miles from the Gulf, yet having been first explored, it received the name Mississippi, which it has since retained throughout its entire course. If we regard the Missouri as a continuation of the Mississippi above the junction, the entire length will amount to about 4350 miles.

Above the confluence of the two rivers, the waters of the

Mississippi are remarkably clear, but after commingling with those of the Missouri, (the name of which signifies "*Mud River*,") they become exceedingly turbid, and contain about three-tenths of sedimentary matter. The other principal tributaries from the N.W. and W. are the St. Peter's or Minnesota, which flows into the Mississippi 2192 miles from its mouth; the Des Moines, forming the boundary between Iowa and Missouri; the Arkansas and the Red Rivers. Those from the N.E. and E. are the Wisconsin, entering it 1932 miles from its mouth; the Illinois, flowing into it 506 miles below; and the Ohio River, which joins it 1216 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Besides these, it has a great many other affluents, some of which are navigable for hundreds of miles.

The descent of the Mississippi, from its source to its embouchure, averages a fraction over six inches to the mile. The elevations of the various points are: at its extreme source, 1680 feet; Itasca Lake, 1575 feet; Falls of St. Anthony, 856 feet; Prairie du Chien, 612 feet; St. Louis, 382 feet; mouth of the Ohio, 324 feet; Natchez, 86 feet; entrance of the Red River, 76 feet; and opposite New Orleans, 104 feet. The only falls of any considerable note, are those of St. Anthony, 2200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and the rapids of Pecagama, 685 miles farther up the stream. The river at the latter place is compressed to a width of 80 feet, and precipitated over a rugged bed of sandstone at an angle of about 40°. The entire descent is 20 feet in about 300 yards. At the former there is a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, with rapids above and below, making in all about 65 feet descent in three-quarters of a mile. The scenery here is grand and picturesque, especially at the time of the spring floods. Below this the river is navigable; a considerable obstruction, however, is offered, when the water is low, by the rapids, about nine miles in extent, a short distance above the entrance of the Des Moines. The average depth of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, varies from 90 to 120 feet, and the breadth from 600 to 1200 yards. Opposite the Mint at New Orleans, it is stated by J. L. Riddell, in a communication to Professor Lyell, to be one-third of a mile wide, and 100 feet deep. The mean velocity of the current at this place is about two feet per second, (or about 33 miles per day;) between the Gulf and the entrance of the Missouri, it is from 60 to 70 miles per day; above, the current is less rapid.

A peculiarity of the Mississippi, is its extremely winding course; sometimes a bend of 30 miles will occur where the distance across the neck does not exceed a mile. This circumstance, no doubt, tends to check the current and facilitate navigation. One of the most important facts in relation to the Mississippi is, that it flows from north to south. A river that runs east or west has no variety of climate or productions from its source to its mouth. The trapper and husbandman descending the "Father of Waters," constantly meet with a change of climate; they take with them their furs and cereal grains, the products of the North, to exchange for the sugar and tropical fruits that are gathered on the banks below. Again, the floods produced by winter snows and spring rains cannot be simultaneously discharged. The course of the stream being from north to south, spring advances in a reverse direction, and releases in succession the waters of the lower valley, then of the middle section, and finally the remote sources of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is a remarkable fact, that the waters from this last-named region do not reach the Delta until upwards of a month after the inundation there has been abating. The swell usually commences toward the end of February, and continues to rise by unequal diurnal accretions till the 1st of June, when they again begin to subside. No experience will enable a person to anticipate, with any approach to certainty, the elevation of the flood in any given year. In some seasons the waters do not rise above their channels; in others, the entire lower valley of the Mississippi is submerged. Embankments, called *levees*, have been raised from 5 to 10 feet high on both sides of the stream, extending many miles above and below New Orleans. By this means the river is restrained within its proper limits, except at the greatest freshets, when the waters sometimes break over, causing great destruction of property, and even loss of life. The average height of the flood, from the Delta to the junction of the Missouri, is about 15 feet; at the mouth of the latter river it is 25 feet; below the entrance of the Ohio, the rise is often 50 feet; at Natchez, it seldom exceeds 30 feet; and at New Orleans is about 12 feet. This diminution is supposed to result from the drainage through the Atchafalaya, Bayou la Fourche, and other channels breaking from the lower part of the river to the Gulf of Mexico. The flood often carries away large masses of earth with trees, which frequently become embedded in the mud at one end, while the other floats near the surface, forming snags and sawyers.

Vessels are usually from 8 to 10 days in ascending the Mississippi from the gulf to New Orleans, and 9 or 10 weeks not unfrequently elapse in sailing to the mouth of the Illinois River. By the aid of steam, however, the passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back again is made in less than 20 days. Flat-boats, a species of raft not designed to return, are extensively used for transportation down the stream. Large ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The first steamboat for navigation on the western waters was built at Pittsburg, in 1811. In 1815, there were about 14 in use; in 1829, 230; in 1843, 630; and in 1848, 1200. The number of steamboats now plying on the western rivers and lakes is supposed to be about 1500, with an aggregate burthen of more than twice the entire steamboat tonnage of Great Britain, and probably equal to that of all other parts of the world. The total value of the steamboats annually afloat on the western waters, is estimated at $6,000,000. The Mississippi River and its tributaries drain an area of over 1,200,000 square miles. This vast region, from its almost unexampled fertility, has obtained the title of the "*Garden of the World*."

The Delta of the Mississippi consists of that portion of territory at the mouth of the river, composed entirely of alluvion. It is about 200 miles in length, with a mean width of 75 miles, constituting an area of about 15,000 square miles of delta formation. The depth of the alluvion is estimated at 1000 feet. The debris carried along with the flood is principally deposited near the borders of the stream, the necessary result being that these portions have been raised to a much higher level than the adjoining lands. In some places the slope is as much as 18 feet in a distance of a few miles. The interior consists of vast swamps covered with trees, of which the tops only are visible during the floods. The river, for almost 50 miles from its mouth, runs nearly parallel with the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is separated at particular places by an embankment only half a mile across. The passes through which the waters of the Mississippi are discharged into the gulf are undergoing incessant changes; old channels are filling up, and new ones forming. The depth of water in these passes has never been equal to the requisitions of commerce; and it is only by the most enormous application of steam-power and ploughing through deep beds of sand, that ships of the largest class are enabled to get safely over the bars.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Southern States of the American Confederacy, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by the Pearl and Mississippi Rivers, which separate it from Louisiana and Arkansas. It lies between 30° 20' and 35° N. lat., and between 88° 12' and 91° 40' W. lon., being about 399 miles long from N. to S., and 150 in average breadth, including an area of about 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, of which only 3,444,358 are improved.

Face of the Country.—The eastern and central parts of the state are a kind of table-land, descending towards the Mississippi by steps formed by two ranges of bluffs of irregular outline, sometimes approaching close to the river's brink, and overhanging it by precipices of from 100 to 200 feet in height. In other places, a wide expanse of swamp fills up the interval. One of these marshes extends from 50 miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River to Memphis, in Tennessee, with a breadth varying from a few miles to 50, and sometimes even 100 miles, occupying an area of nearly 7000 square miles. This section is liable to inundations at the period of freshets, and sometimes is covered with water to the depth of several feet. The rivers generally run in a S.W. course, showing the general slope of the country to be in that direction; a portion of the N.E., however, is drained by the Tombigbee, and the central and S.E. portions by the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers, which seek the Gulf of Mexico on a S. and S.E. direction. The northern and central parts of the state are undulating, presenting a champaign appearance. The N.E. is prairie land, extending for some distance down the Alabama boundary, when the country again becomes rolling and timbered. The S.E. of the state is low but undulating, and abounding in pine. Near the coast, the country, which farther west is swampy, becomes firm. The mineral resources of the state, so far as developed, are not extensive. Some gold has been found in Marion county, but coal and marble are not known to exist in any considerable quantity. In 1850 about $100,000 were invested in iron foundries, &c.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The western part of this state is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, the eastern by the tributaries of the Tombigbee and Pascagoula, and the central by the Pearl River. The Yazoo and the Big Black are the largest branches of the Mississippi from this state, and drain the N.W. portion. The Tennessee River touches the N.E. boundary of the state for about 15 miles. The Mississippi River renders this state accessible to the largest steamboats for the whole extent of its western boundary, and smaller steamboats ascend the Yazoo for 300 miles, the Big Black for 50 miles, the Pearl sometimes to Jackson, (though its navigation is much impeded by sandbars and shallows,) and the Pascagoula for a short distance. There is a chain of lakes and bays, so called, but more properly sounds, separating some low islands from the coasts. The principal of these bays, or lakes, are Lake Borgne and Pascagoula Bay. Biloxi and St. Louis Bays are arms of these. This state borders on the gulf for about 60 or 70 miles, but has no good harbors.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Mississippi has not many striking objects in her physical conformation to arrest the mere tourist, but must rely on her rich soil and utilitarian advantages principally to interest the statesman and philosopher. Not far from Natchez, at a village called Seltzertown, there is a group of mounds, the most elevated of which is about 35 feet high, with a flat area on the summit, of some 2 or 3 acres, surrounded by a rampart 2 or 3 feet high, and enclosing 6 other mounds, one of which is 30 feet in elevation, or 65 feet above the base of the large mound. Numerous relics, such as pipes, weapons, vessels, &c., have been taken from them. Another group, of smaller but similar earth-works, lies still nearer Natchez. There are several medicinal springs in this state, of much resort; among them are Cooper's Well, in Hinds county, 12 miles W. of Jackson, (the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur and iron, and regarded as beneficial in diseases of the bowels and skin;) and Lauderdale Springs, in the county of the same name, contain white sulphur and chalybeate waters. One spring has a body of water sufficient to turn a mill. The bluffs on the western side of the state, which sometimes rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of 150 or 200 feet, and then recede many miles into the interior, become very interesting objects to the voyager on the Mississippi, from their contrast to the monotonous scenery of that region.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Mississippi approaches within a few degrees of the torrid zone, and its long summers partake of the heat of that region; but the winters, as well as those of Louisiana, have a temperature a few degrees lower than on the Atlantic in the same latitude. In the southern part of the state the season is long enough to mature the fig and the orange, while in the north the apple flourishes. The valleys of the northern and central portions of Mississippi are exceedingly fertile, but subject, in places, to the washing of sand from the less fertile upland regions during freshets. Cotton was formerly the staple of this region, but since the soil has been somewhat exhausted, lighter crops have taken its place. The prairie region of the N.E. has a rich, black, adhesive soil, impregnated with lime, and yielding luxuriant crops of Indian corn and cotton. The soil in the S.E. part of the state is sandy, mostly covered with pine, interspersed with more fertile portions, producing Indian corn and small grain abundantly, and cotton and rice to some extent. Fruits flourish in this district, which is also famous for its cattle, being sometimes called the "cow country." The southern country, back from the seacoast, is sandy, and covered with pine forests, which are beginning to be turned to account in the production of turpentine, &c. But the richest and most inexhaustible soil in Mississippi is that section lying between the upland bluffs and the Mississippi, called sometimes the swamp lands. A writer in De Bow's Resources of the South and West, asserts "that the opinion that this region is unhealthy is fast giving way, and that population of the very best character is now settling there." The great drawback, however, (its liability to inundations,) still remains, though even this will probably be removed as the population becomes more dense, and further and stronger embankments are made. The great staple of the state is cotton, in the production of which it ranks third (and if we regard only population, second) of the states of the Union. The principal products are Indian corn, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, butter, beeswax, honey, and live stock; considerable wheat, rice, tobacco, wool, fruits, cheese, and some molasses, sugar, barley, buckwheat, wine, hay, grass-seeds, rye, hops, hemp, flax, and silk. In 1850 there were in Mississippi 23,960 farms, containing 3,444,358 acres of cultivated land, or about 146 acres to each farm, producing 137,990 bushels of wheat; 9606 of rye: 22,446,552 of Indian corn; 1,503,288 of oats; 1,072,757 of peas and beans; 261,482 of Irish potatoes; 4,741,795 of sweet potatoes; 2,719,856 pounds of rice; 49,960 of tobacco; 193,717,200 of cotton; 559,619 of wool; 4,346,234 of butter; 21,191 of cheese; 12,505 tons of hay; 388,000 pounds of sugar; 397,460 of beeswax and honey; live stock of the value of $19,403,602; slaughtered do. $3,636,582; products of orchards, $50,405; and market goods, $46,250.

Forest Trees.—The swamps abound in a growth of black and white cypress, (the latter an excellent kind of timber,) and the southern portions with pine, a ridge of which crosses the state from Jackson to Alabama. The north is well wooded with oak and hickory. The oaks include red, white, post, and live oaks. The other timber is black walnut, locust, a dwarf species of buckeye, beech, dogwood, persimmon, and papaw. The fruits are peaches, figs, oranges, plums, cherries, grapes, and melons.

Internal Improvements have made but little progress in this state. In January, 1855, there were 239 miles of railway completed, and 755 in course of construction. Brandon, Jackson, and Raymond are connected with Vicksburg, Woodville with Bayou Sara, and Winchester with Mobile, by 88 miles of the finished portion of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad. Plank-roads are beginning to claim attention here as elsewhere.

Manufactures.—The manufactures in this state are few. In 1850 there were 366 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually. Home-made manufactures the same year were produced to the value of $1,164,020. There were only 2 establishments engaged in cotton manufactures, employing $38,000 capital, and 10 male and 17 female hands, consuming raw material of the value of $21,500, and producing 171,000 pounds of yarn, worth $30,500; no woollen establishments; 8 iron foundries, &c., employing $100,000 capital, and 112 male hands, consuming raw material of the value of $50,370, and producing 924 tons of castings, worth $117,400. There were also 92 tanneries, employing $145,615 capital, consuming raw material worth $111,474, and producing leather valued at $229,407.

Commerce.—The commerce of this state being mostly carried on through New Orleans, no tables of its exports or imports can be given; but the great article of export is cotton. The tonnage of Mississippi in 1852–3 was only 3508. No vessels are reported as being built within the state. The products of the N.W. of the state find their outlet principally at Memphis, Tennessee; and of the N.E., through Tombigbee River, at Mobile. A large portion of the E. and S.E. also has the same market. Pine timber will probably soon contribute largely to the exports of Mississippi, both in lumber and naval stores.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, Mississippi had 11 colleges, with an aggregate of 862 students, and $42,000 income, of which $10,600 was from endowments; 782 public schools, with 18,746 pupils, and $254,159 income, of which $32,492 was from public funds, and $33,626 from taxation; and 171 academies and other schools, with 6628 pupils, and $73,717 income, of which $5743 was from public funds. Attending school, as reported by families, 48,303. Free adults who could not read and write, 13,518, of whom 81 were of foreign birth. According to the National Almanac for 1854, there were 3 colleges, with 220 students. There is a township school fund arising from the leasing of lands granted by Congress.

Religious Denominations.—Of 1016 churches in 1850, the Baptists owned 385, Christian 8, Episcopalians 13, Free Church 3, Methodists 454, Presbyterians 143, Roman Catholics 9, and Union 1. Giving 1 church to every 598 persons. Value of church property, $755,542.

Periodicals.—There were published in 1850, according to the census, 4 tri-weekly and semi-weekly and 46 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate annual circulation of 1,752,504 copies.

Public Institutions.—There are at Jackson a Penitentiary and Blind Asylum. The census in 1850 reported 4 public libraries, with 7264 volumes, 109 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 4380 volumes, and 4 college libraries, with 10,093 volumes.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1800, was 8850; 40,352 in 1810; 75,448 in 1820; 136,621 in 1830; 375,651 in 1840; and 605,948 in 1850, of whom 156,267 were white males, 139,431 white females; 474 free colored males, 456 free colored females, and 154,674 male, and 154,626 female slaves. Representative population, 482,595. This population was divided into 52,107 families, occupying 51,681 dwellings. Of the free population, 136,141 were born in the state, 155,211 in other states, 593 in England, 1928 in Ireland, 327 in Scotland and Wales, 79 in British America, 1064 in Germany, 440 in France, 527 in other countries, and 576 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 1⅞ per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile, 12.86. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 8721 deaths, or about 14 to every one thousand persons. In the same period, 260 paupers, of whom 12 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of $70 for each individual. Of 107 deaf and dumb, 1 was free colored, and 27 slaves; of 205 blind, 86 were slaves; of 129 insane, 24 were slaves, and of 222 idiotic, 4 were free colored, and 84 were slaves. Of the entire population 14 were engaged in mining; 139,724 in agriculture; 1303 in commerce; 4151 in manufactures; 33 in navigating the ocean; 100 in internal navigation; and 1506 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Mississippi is divided into 60 counties, viz. Adams, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishemingo, Tunica, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkinson, Winston, Yallobusha, and Yazoo. Capital, Jackson.

Cities and Towns.—There are no large towns in this state: Natchez, the largest, had, in 1850, a population of about 4434; the other principal towns are, Aberdeen, population 4000; Vicksburg, 3678; Jackson, estimated at 3500; Columbus, 2611; Holly Springs, 2052; Port Gibson, 1037; and Shieldsborough and Gainesville, each about 1000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for two years, and receives $3000 salary. The Senate

is composed of 32, and the House of Representatives of 92 members, both elected by the people, the former for 4 and the latter for 2 years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet on the first Monday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a high court of errors and appeals, composed of one chief and two associate judges; 2. Of a superior court of chancery, held at Jackson, and considered in law as always open; 3. Of district chancery courts; and 4. Of 7 circuit courts. The judges of the court of appeals receive $3000, the chancellor $2000, and the vice-chancellors $2000 per annum. The district judges are elected for 4 years. The assessed value of property in 1850 was $208,422,167; the public debt, (in 1853,) $7,271,707; of which $5,000,000 was contingent debt; public property, (not at present productive,) $2,000,000, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about $130,000 per annum. Mississippi requires 12 months' residence to entitle a citizen to the right of suffrage. This state sends five members to the national Congress, and gives seven electoral votes for President of the United States. In January, 1854, there was in Mississippi but one bank, with $240,168 capital, a circulation of $234,745, and $8069 in coin.

History.—Mississippi was first visited by Europeans about the year 1540, when De Soto, with 1000 followers, crossed the state on an exploring expedition from Florida. This party having suffered severely by attacks from the aborigines, no other attempt was made to establish a permanent colony till 1682, when La Salle descended the Mississippi and visited this region. He returned in 2 years with a party which he intended to settle in Mississippi, but meeting with misfortunes, the colony never reached its destination. The next attempt at settlement was made by Iberville, but with no successful result. The settlement at Fort Rosalie (now Natchez) in 1716, by some Frenchmen under Bienville, was generally considered the first permanent colony. A general massacre of the white inhabitants by the savages took place in 1728, but, as in every other contest between the Indians and the whites, victory ultimately rested with the latter. Other conflicts in 1736, '39, and '52, though carried on with varying success, had the same result. At the peace of Paris, in 1763, Mississippi became a part of the English territory. Soon after, a portion of the French, so inhumanly driven by the English from Nova Scotia, settled in Mississippi; and in 1768 commenced an emigration from the Eastern colonies, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1798, Mississippi, including Alabama, was erected into a territory, and in 1817 was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

MISSISSIPPI, a county forming the E.N.E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Missouri and the Mississippi River, which washes the entire E. border. Area about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Francis River. The surface is flat, and partly occupied by lakes and swamps, formed by the overflow of the "great river." The soil of the drier portions is very fertile. Capital, Osceola. Pop. 2368; of whom 1503 were free, and 865 slaves.

MISSISSIPPI, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on the river of its own name, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. The Mississippi River separates it from Kentucky and Illinois, and forms its boundary on the N., E., and S. The county is drained by James and Cypress Bayous. The surface is level; the soil is very fertile. A portion of the county is occupied by cypress swamps. An appropriation has been made by the state for the purpose of reclaiming the lands in this county which were submerged by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. Organized in 1845. Capital, Charleston. Pop. 3123; of whom 2377 were free, and 746 slaves.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles W. by S. of Mobile.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE. See CLINTON, Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI or ENGLISH RIVER, British North America, rises in La Crosse Lake, near lat. 55° 30′ N., lon. 108° W., flows very tortuously eastward through numerous minor lakes, and, under the name of the Churchill River, enters Hudson Bay 60 miles W. of Cape Churchill, after a total course estimated at 650 miles. Its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. It is separated by a portage of only 370 yards from an affluent of the Saskatchewan. Forts Nelson, Rapid River, &c., are on its banks.

MISSIVRI, mis-see′vree, (anc. *Bisem′bria,*) a seaport town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on a peninsula in the Black Sea, 17 miles N.E. of Boorghas, lat. 42° 39′ N., lon. 27° 43′ E.; with a harbor, formerly a principal station of the Byzantine fleets.

MISSOLONGHI, mis-so-long′ghee, written also MESSOLONGHI, a small town of Greece, Livadia, on an extensive flat, thickly wooded with olive trees, and watered by the Achelous and Avernus, 22 miles W. of Lepanto. It is walled and otherwise defended, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It greatly distinguished itself during the war of the revolution, when it was besieged by the Turks, and, though ultimately reduced by famine, caused an immense loss to the besiegers. Near it, in 1823, a large Turkish army was defeated by a small Greek force under Marco Bozzaris, who was killed in the action. The walls are washed by the sea, but, owing to a vast shoal, it is only accessible by fishing-boats. Other vessels cannot approach nearer than from 4 to 6 miles. Lord Byron died here April 19, 1824.

MISSON, a small parish of England, co. of Notts.

MISSOURI, mis-soo′ree, (*i. e.* the "Mud River,") the longest tributary stream in the world, has its source in the Rocky Mountains, lat. 45° N., lon. 110° 30′ W. The springs which give rise to this river are not more than a mile from the head waters of the Columbia, which flows W. to the Pacific Ocean. The first 500 miles of its course to the Great Falls is nearly N.; then inflecting E.N.E., it reaches its extreme northern bend at the junction of White Earth River, lat. 48° 20′ N. After this its general course is S.E., till it joins the Mississippi in about 38° 50′ N. lat., and 90° 10′ W. lon. At a distance of 411 miles from the source of the Missouri, are what are denominated the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. For a distance of nearly six miles, the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of 1200 feet. The river is compressed to a width of 150 yards, and for the first three miles there is only one spot, and that of but a few yards in extent, on which a man could stand between the water and the perpendicular walls. At a distance of 110 miles below this, and 2575 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, are the Great Falls, where the river descends, by a succession of falls and rapids, 357 feet in 16½ miles. The perpendicular falls, commencing down the stream, are, first one of 87 feet, one of 19 feet, one of 47 feet, and one of 26 feet. Between and below these are continual rapids of from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls, next to Niagara, are regarded as the grandest in North America.

The bed of the Missouri commences at the confluence of 3 small streams, about equal in length, and running nearly parallel to each other—Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's. The Yellowstone, 800 yards wide at its mouth, and probably the largest tributary of the Missouri, enters it from the S.W., 1216 miles from its navigable source. The two rivers, at their junction, are about equal in size. Steamboats ascend to this point, and may ascend farther both by the main stream and its affluent. Chienne River, 400 yards wide at its mouth, enters the Missouri from the S.W., 1316 miles from its mouth; White River, 300 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 1130 miles from its mouth; Big Sioux River, 110 yards wide, enters it from the N.E., 853 miles from its mouth; Platte River, 600 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 600 miles from its mouth; Kanzas River, 233 yards wide, enters it from the S.W., 340 miles from its mouth; Grand River, 190 yards wide, joins it from the N., 240 miles from its mouth, and Osage River, 397 yards wide, flows into it from the S.W., 133 miles from its junction with the main stream. The Missouri is stated to be 3096 miles long to its confluence with the Mississippi; add to this 1253 miles, the distance its waters must flow to reach the Gulf of Mexico, and we have an entire length of 4349 miles. There is, however, reason to believe that the early statements respecting the extent of this river and its tributaries were somewhat exaggerated. Throughout the greater part of its course, the Missouri is a rapid, turbid stream. No serious obstacle, however, is presented to navigation from its mouth to the Great Falls, a distance of 2575 miles, excepting perhaps its shallowness during the season of the greatest drought, when steamboats meet with difficulty in ascending. The flood from this river does not reach the Mississippi till the rise in the Red, the Arkansas, and the Ohio Rivers has nearly subsided. Vast prairies, with narrow strips of alluvion skirting the streams, compose the Missouri Basin, excepting the upper portion of the river, which flows through an arid and sterile region. The entire extent of area drained is estimated at 500,000 square miles.

MISSOURI, one of the largest of the United States, and the first formed wholly W. of the Mississippi River, is bounded on the N. by Iowa, (from which it is separated for about 30 miles on the N.E. by the Des Moines River,) and on the E. by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; on the S. by the Arkansas, and on the W. by Indian, Kanzas, and Nebraska Territories; from the latter two of which it is partly separated by the Missouri River. This state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi River, which extends to 36°) between 36° 30′ and 40° 36′ N. lat., and between 89° 10′ and 96° W. lon., being about 285 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and 280 in width from N. to S., including an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres, only 2,938,429 of which were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—This great state is mostly level or undulating N. of the Missouri, while the portion S. of that river (much the larger part of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the S.E. part, near the Mississippi River, and S. of Cape Girardeau, is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas, and occupying an area of about 3000 square miles. The remainder of this portion, between the Mississippi and the Osage Rivers, is rolling and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains. Be-

yond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away to the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain, which probably in no place reaches an elevation of 2000 feet, extend in a N.E. and S.W. direction, separating the waters that flow N.E. into the Missouri River from those that flow S.E. into the Mississippi River. The geological features of this state are very interesting. One of the richest coal-fields perhaps in the world, occupies the greater part of Missouri N. of the Osage River, and extends nearly to the N. boundary of Iowa. A carboniferous limestone, which comes to the surface on the E. and W. borders of the state, forms a rim from 5 to 40 miles in breadth. The lower magnesian limestone crops out on the Missouri River, from 25 miles above Jefferson City to within 35 miles of its mouth, with occasional obtrusions of sandstone. Schoolcraft thus speaks of the Ozark Mountains: "The Ozark is a term applies to a broad, elevated district of highlands, running from N. to S. centrally through the states of Missouri and Arkansas. It has on the E. the striking and deep alluvial tract of the Mississippi River, and on its W. the woodless plains or deserts which stretch below the Rocky Mountains."

Minerals.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals, and a vast region in the neighborhood of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob is, perhaps, unsurpassed on the globe for productiveness in iron of the best quality. Though existing in the greatest abundance and purity in this locality, this mineral is found on the Maramec River, at Birmingham on the Mississippi, 120 miles below St. Louis, and in other parts of the state. The principal mines of lead in Missouri, according to Whitney, are in Washington co., on the branches of the Maramec River. There are a few others in Franklin and Jefferson counties, but the aggregate product of lead from all the mines in the state, in 1851, was only estimated at 1500 tons, a decline of more than one-half from that of 1842. Copper exists throughout the mineral region, (a tract of 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 acres,) but is most abundant near the La Motte Mines. It is found combined with nickel, manganese, iron, cobalt, and lead, and these often yield 34 per cent. of the pure metal. Of the other metals named, all except nickel are found in considerable quantities. Silver exists in the lead ore, 350 pounds of pure metal having been obtained from 1,000,000 pounds of lead. Tin has been found in small quantities. Of the non-metallic minerals, limestone abounds N. of the Missouri River, and forms a good building-stone. Marbles beautifully veined and crystalline are found in parts of the state; also gypsum, sandstones, red and white, porphyries, sienite, saltpetre, sulphate of baryta, kaolin, and inferior clays. The red sandstone is of too coarse and loose a texture for architectural purposes, but the white, found near St. Genevieve, makes superior glass. In a letter to us Professor Silliman, Sr., says, "at a place called Arcadia, the iron, in a dyke several yards wide, is bounded by walls of porphyry."

Coal.—Bituminous coal, much of it cannel coal, exists in vast beds on both sides of the Missouri River, below the mouth of the Osage, and 40 miles up that river. The great cannel coal-bed in Callaway county consists, in one place, of a solid stratum 24 feet, and in another 75 feet in thickness, and is believed to be the largest body of cannel coal known. Coal is also found in the neighborhood of Lexington, and in many other places.

Rivers.—Missouri enjoys the navigation of the two greatest rivers in the United States, if not in the world. By means of the Mississippi River, which coasts her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory of the Union, with the whole of the valley of the Ohio, with some of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico. By means of the Missouri, her other great river, she may extend her internal commerce to the Rocky Mountains, besides receiving the products that may be furnished in future times by its multitude of tributaries. The Missouri River coasts the N.W. of the state for about 200 miles, (following its windings,) and then darts across the state in a direction a little S. of E., dividing it into two portions, of which about a third is N., and the remainder S. of that river. The S. shore is bounded in many places by bluffs of from 100 to 300 feet in height, while the N. is often bottom lands, not generally liable to inundation. Both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are navigable for large steamers far beyond the limits of the state, though the navigation of the latter is impeded by the swiftness of its current (twice that of the Mississippi) and by the shifting sands. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the state, the principal of which are the Chariton and Grand Rivers from the N., and the Osage and Gasconade from the S. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi River within the state are the Salt River, N., and the Maramec River, S. of the Missouri River. The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the S.E. part of the state, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats 275 miles, and it is proposed to improve its navigation, as well as that of the Grand, Salt, and Maramec Rivers. Fine plank and timber are floated down the Gasconade River.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—We shall hardly be able to do justice to Missouri in this respect, in the present state of our knowledge of the interior, as there are doubtless, in her mountain recesses, gorges, waterfalls, and caves whose fame has not yet reached us. To the geologist the state already possesses ample inducements for a visit; while the lover of fine scenery will find much to interest him in the wild bluffs both of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which rise to an elevation varying from 50 to 300 feet. In the S.E. part of the state, the scene of the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, may be viewed many traces of that startling event; among others are to be seen, at the bottoms of lakes, submerged forests and canebrakes. Pilot Knob, 444 feet high, and Iron Mountain, 1500 feet high, the former of steel, as it is said, and the latter of nearly pure iron, are well worth a visit from the curious and scientific tourist. Big Spring, at the head of the Maramec River, rising in a very deep basin 100 feet across, and surrounded by banks as many feet in perpendicular height, gives rise to a stream 60 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and with sufficient force to turn two mills at its source. The water is extremely cold. Schoolcraft describes a cave near some of the head waters of the White River, thus:—"The opening appeared to be 80 or 90 feet wide and 30 high. A vast gloomy rotunda opened before us, which very soon after entry increased to a height of 60 or 70 feet, and in width to 150 or 200 feet. This hall extended into the rock southerly, branching off into lateral avenues. We explored the main gallery for 500 or 600 yards, when we met with obstructions."

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is very variable: in the winter the thermometer sinks below zero, and the rivers are frozen so as to admit the passage of heavily laden vehicles. The summers are excessively hot, but the air dry and pure. In the autumns, bilious and remittent fevers are common on the river bottoms. Pulmonary complaints, however, to such a degree as to terminate in consumption, are infrequent.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Missouri, speaking generally, is good, and of great agricultural capabilities; but the most fertile portions are in the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvion, (in some cases, however, mixed with sand,) and in that portion N. of the Missouri River, except in the E., where a sandy soil prevails. South of the Missouri there is a greater variety in the soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current, and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine. The marshy district of the S.E. part will, when the population shall have become sufficiently dense to justify the expense of drainage, be probably one of the most fertile portions of the state. The great staple of Missouri is Indian corn, and more hemp is produced than in any state except Kentucky: the other great products are wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, fruits, butter, cheese, pork, hay, flax, honey and beeswax; considerable rye, buckwheat, market products, grass-seeds, maple sugar, and some rice, barley, wine, hops, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in the state 54,459 farms, occupying 2,938,425 acres of improved land, (less than 60 acres to each farm,) and producing 2,981,625 bushels of wheat; 44,268 of rye; 30,214,537 of Indian corn; 5,278,079 of oats; 46,017 of peas and beans; 989,006 of Irish potatoes; 335,505 of sweet potatoes; 23,641 of buckwheat; 13,696 of flaxseed; 17,113,784 pounds of tobacco; 1,627,164 of wool; 7,834,359 of butter; 203,572 of cheese; 115,925 tons of hay; 16,028 of hemp; 527,160 pounds of flax; 173,910 of maple sugar; 1,328,972 of beeswax and honey; orchard products valued at $514,711; market products, $99,464; live stock, $19,887,580; and slaughtered animals, $3,367,106.

Forest and Fruit Trees.—"The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, linn, and white and black walnut. In the more barren districts are found white and pin oak, and sometimes forests of yellow pine. The crab-apple, papaw, and persimmon are abundant; as also the hazel and pecan." There are three species of wild grape; and apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and nectarines yield well.

Manufactures.—Missouri has not as yet largely engaged in this branch of industrial employments; though in 1850 there were 3030 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually; 2 of these were cotton factories, employing $102,000 capital, 75 male and 80 female hands, consuming raw material worth $86,446, and producing 13,260 bales of batting, valued at $142,000; 1 woollen factory, employing $20,000 capital, 15 male and 10 female hands, consuming raw material worth $16,000, and producing 12,000 yards of cloth, and 6000 pairs of blankets, worth a total value of $56,000; 13 iron forges, foundries, &c., employing $848,100 capital, and 722 male hands, consuming raw material worth $254,996, and producing 25,413 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at $719,795; capital invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, $298,900, consuming 124,400 bushels of barley, 309,200 of Indian corn, 24,900 of rye, and 31 tons of hops, producing 44,850 barrels of ale, &c., and

939,400 gallons of wine, whiskey, &c.; and 148 tanneries, employing $228,095 capital, consuming raw material worth $247,956, and producing leather valued at $866,241. Home-made manufactures were produced to the value of $1,674,705.

Internal Improvements.—On the 1st of January, 1855, Missouri had fifty miles (that portion of the Pacific nearest to St. Louis) of completed railroad, and, according to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 953 in course of construction, intended to connect Hannibal with St. Joseph, and St. Louis with Kanzas—the great Pacific Railroad. Another road, a branch of the Pacific, is to connect St. Louis and Springfield with Neosho. A railroad is also contemplated from St. Louis northward to the Iowa line, and one from the same point to Iron Mountain. Plank-roads are coming much into vogue in this state, as well as elsewhere. Three per cent. on the sale of public lands is devoted to internal improvements. The state loans $3,000,000 to the Pacific, $750,000 to the Iron Mountain, and $1,000,000 to the St. Joseph Railroad.

Commerce.—St. Louis is the great centre of internal commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which must greatly increase as the settlements on those great rivers extend themselves. It is also the depôt of the fur trade of the Upper Missouri and its tributaries. The foreign imports of Missouri (a very small part of its trade) amounted, in 1852-3, to $859,654; tonnage of the state, 45,441, of which 39,431 was steam tonnage; number of vessels built, 22, of which 11 were steamers, tonnage 3583. Of 1195 steamers owned in the United States in 1853, 126 belonged to St. Louis. The exports of this state consist mainly of lead, pork, flour, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, and live stock. Missouri has long been the principal seat of an active caravan trade with Santa Fé; but this trade is not so extensive as formerly, a considerable portion having been diverted to Texas. (See St. Louis.) The leading articles imported by way of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi and its tributaries, in 1854, were wheat, corn, flour, barley, oats, tobacco, hemp, coffee, hides, pork, lead, lard, meats of different kinds, molasses, sugar, nails, paper, potatoes, salt, rope, whiskey, &c.

Education.—Missouri has a school fund of $575,668, and another fund of $100,000 called the seminary fund. The state also appropriates one-fourth of its revenue to the support of schools; making an annual income of about $140,000, which is distributed among the counties. Every 16th section of the public lands is devoted to common schools. According to the census of 1850, this state had 9 colleges, with 1009 students, and $79,528 income, of which $23,000 was from endowments; 1570 public schools, with 51,754 pupils, and $160,770 income, of which $74,807 was from public funds, $3024 from taxation, and $7178 from endowments; 204 academies and other schools, with 8829 pupils, and $143,171 income; 95,285 attending school, as returned by families. According to the American Almanac for 1854, there were in this state 6 colleges, with 548 students, and 2 medical schools, with 210 students. The State University, located at Columbia, in Boone county, is endowed with six townships of land by the general government. Four counties contended for the honor of having it located within their limits, and it was accorded to Boone because its citizens subscribed most liberally to its funds. Howard High School, at Fayette, in Howard county, is a flourishing and successful school. St. Charles College, at the town of St. Charles, was established by Mr. Collier, who bequeathed the institution $10,000. Of the free adult population, 36,778, of whom 1861 were of foreign birth, could not read and write.

Religious Denominations.—Of 878 churches in Missouri in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 300; the Christian Church, 67; the Episcopalians, 11; the Free Church, 13; the Lutherans, 21; the Methodists, 250; the Presbyterians, 125; the Roman Catholics, 65; and the Union Church, 11. The rest belonged to the Boatmen's Church, the Church of Christ, the Evangelists, the German Protestants, the German Evangelical Church, the Independents, the Jews, the Mennonites, the Mormons, the Republicans, the Rationalists, the Unitarians, and the Universalists—giving one church to every 776 inhabitants. Value of church property, $1,561,610.

Periodicals.—There were published in Missouri, in 1850, 5 daily, 4 tri and semi-weekly, 45 weekly, and 7 monthly newspapers and magazines, with an annual aggregate circulation of 6,195,560 copies.

Public Institutions.—The State Penitentiary at Jefferson City had, in December, 1852, 232 convicts confined within its walls, of whom 145 were from the county of St. Louis. This institution is conducted by lessees, who pay an annual rent of $5000 to the state. In 1853, the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton had 93 inmates; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the same place, 43. The Blind Asylum at St. Louis is being enlarged. There were, in 1850, 13 public libraries, with 23,106 volumes; 79 school and Sunday-school, with 31,650 volumes; 4 college, with 19,700; and 1 church library, with 600 volumes.

Population.—Though originally settled by the French, less than one-third of one per cent. of the present inhabitants of Missouri are of that extraction. The population amounted to 20,845 in 1810; 66,586 in 1820; 140,145 in 1830; 383,702 in 1840; and 682,044 in 1850; of whom 312,687 were white males, and 279,017 females; 1361 free colored males, and 1257 females; 43,484 male slaves, and 43,939 female. Pop. to the square mile, 10.49. This population was divided into 100,890 families, occupying 96,849 dwellings. In the year ending June, 1850, 12,121 deaths occurred, or nearly 19 in every one thousand persons; in the same period 2977 paupers received aid, of whom 1729 were foreigners, at an expense of about $18 to each pauper. Of the free population, 266,934 were born in the state; 250,166 in other states; 5379 in England; 14,734 in Ireland; 1225 in Wales and Scotland; 1053 in British America; 44,352 in Germany; 2138 in France; 3593 in other countries; and 1322 whose places of birth were unknown; making more than one-eighth of the population of foreign birth. There were in the state, according to the census, 282 deaf and dumb, of whom 19 were slaves; 232 blind, of whom 3 were free colored, and 38 slaves; 262 insane, of whom 2 were free colored, and 11 slaves; and 357 idiots, of whom 32 were slaves. According to a state census in 1852, the population of Missouri was 724,687, of whom 87,207 were slaves. Of the entire population in 1850, 742 were engaged in mining; 92,408 in agriculture; 2522 in commerce; 11,100 in manufactures; 39 in navigating the ocean; 1555 in internal navigation; and 1469 in the learned professions.

Counties.—There are in Missouri 101 counties, viz., Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, De Kalb, Dodge, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, McDonald, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Morgan, Montgomery, New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, Scotland, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francis, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Saline, Schuyler, Scott, Seneca, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wright. Capital, Jefferson City.

Cities and Towns.—St. Louis is the largest city in Missouri, pop. in 1850, 77,854, (120,000 in 1854;) the other principal towns are St. Joseph's, population about 5000; Hannibal, 2557; Lexington, 2698; Gastor, 2084; Jefferson City and St. Charles City, about 3000 each; Weston, 1915; Cape Girardeau, 1500; Palmyra, 1284; Carondelet, 1201; and St. Genevieve, Liberty, Paris, and Louisiana City, each about 1000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected by popular vote for 4 years, the former receiving $2000 per annum, and the use of a furnished house, and the latter $4.50 per diem during the session of the Senate, of which he is ex officio president. The Senate consists of 18, and the House of Representatives of 49 members, the former elected for 4 and the latter for 2 years, by the people. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet on the first Monday in December. Twelve months' residence in the state is necessary before exercising the right of suffrage. Missouri is entitled to 7 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 9 electoral votes for President. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges; 2. Of 14 circuit courts, and the courts of St. Louis, (viz., common pleas, criminal, and probate courts,) and the common pleas courts of Hannibal City; and 3. Of county courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are elected for 6 years, by popular vote, and the county judges for 4 years, in the same manner. The supreme court holds 2 sessions annually, one at St. Louis and one at Jefferson City. A circuit court is held twice a year in each county, and has exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters, and in all contracts and matters of tort over $90. The county court is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs. The judges of the supreme court receive $1800 salary each; the circuit judges $1250 each, and the judges of the St. Louis courts $3000. There is a recorder's court at St. Louis, confined to small offences. The assessed value of property in the state in 1850 was $98,595,463; public debt, (in 1854,) $3,307,000, of which $2,450,000 was loans to railroads; school fund, $575,668; other productive property, $272,283; receipts for the two years ending October 1, 1854, $808,685; expenses, $628,483. Missouri had, in January, 1854, 1 bank with 5 branches, with $1,215,405 capital, $937,835 in coin, and $2,487,580 circulation. The amount of bonds authorized to be loaned to railroads was originally $8,250,000, of which, as stated, $2,450,000 have already been issued.

History.—Though the French were the first settlers, and for a long time the principal inhabitants of Missouri, yet a very small portion of her present population is of that descent. A fort was built by that people as early as 1719, near the site of the present capital, called Fort Orleans, and its lead-mines worked to some extent the next year. St. Genevieve, the oldest town in the state, was settled in 1755, and

St. Louis in 1764. At the treaty of 1763, it was assigned, with all the territory west of the Mississippi, to Spain. "In 1780, St. Louis was besieged and attacked by a body of British troops and Indians, 1540 strong." During the siege, 60 of the French were killed. The siege was raised by Colonel Clark, an American, who came with 500 men to the relief of the place. At the close of the American Revolution, the territory west of the Mississippi remained with Spain till it was ceded to France in 1801. In 1803, at the purchase of Louisiana, it came into the possession of the United States, and formed part of the territory of Louisiana till the formation of the state of that name in 1812, when the remainder of the territory was named Missouri, from which (after a stormy debate in Congress as to the admission of slavery) was separated the present state of Missouri in 1821. In 1811 and 1812 occurred a series of earthquakes which, in the neighborhood of New Madrid in this state, caused the earth to open, and entirely changed the face of the country, swallowing up hills and forming new lakes, while others at the same time were drained of their water. The current of the Mississippi was turned back till the accumulating waters gained sufficient force to break through the newly raised barrier. All this region is now a widely extended marsh.—Inhab. MISSOURIAN, mis-soo're-an.

MISSOURI, a township, Hempstead co., Arkansas. P. 513.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, (sometimes called NORTH-WEST TERRITORY,) a former unorganized territory, occupying the N.W. portion of the United States possessions E. of the Rocky Mountains. Its area had been greatly reduced by the organization of Iowa territory and Minnesota; and finally, in 1854, the remainder was divided between the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. See NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

MISSOURITON, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY. See COLUMBIA, Missouri.

MISTA'KEN POINT, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland, 65 miles S.S.W. of St. John's.

MISTASSINNIE. See MISTISSINNY.

MISTEK, mis'tĕk, a town of Moravia, circle of Prerau, 50 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2610.

MISTELBACH, mis'tel-bäk', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Laya, 27 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2468. It has a college of the Barnabites, and a hospital.

MISTERBIANCO, mis'tĕr-be-än'ko, a town of Sicily, intendency and 4 miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 3000.

MISTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

MISTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MISTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MISTISSIN'NY or MISTASSINNIE, LAKE, British North America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. Length from N.E. to S.W. 60 miles; greatest breadth 30 miles. It contains several large islands. Rupert River flows from it W. into James's Bay.

MIST'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MISTRA, mis'trä, or MISITRA, mis'e-tra, a town of Greece, Morea, capital of the government of Lacedæmon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 miles S. of Tripolitza. Pop. 1500. Previous to the last war, this was the most populous town in the Morea. About 6 miles N.E. are the remains of ancient *Sparta*, scattered for about a mile over five low hills.

MISTRETTA, mis-trĕt'tä, (anc. *Amastra*, *Amestratus*, and *Mytistratum*,) a town of Sicily, 68 miles W.S.W. of Messina. It occupies a lofty eminence on the Regitano, and in its vicinity is a petroleum spring. Pop. 8000.

MITA, mee'tä, a town of Central America, Guatemala, in the corregimiento of Chiquimula. Pop. 3300.

MITAU, mee'tŏw, or MITTAU, mit'tŏw, (L. *Mittavia*; Lettish *Jelgava*, yĕl-gä'vä,) a town of Russia, capital of the government of Courland, in a low, sandy district on the Aa, crossed by a bridge of boats, 25 miles S.W. of Riga, 350 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 39′ N., lon., 23° 44′ E. Pop. 28,100; half of whom are of German descent, and 1000 are Jews. It covers a large space, of which, however, a considerable portion is occupied by gardens; it is indifferently built, the houses being chiefly of wood, painted green or reddish-brown; many of the streets narrow and crooked, but some also wide, straight, and regular. The most interesting building is the Castle, the residence of the old Dukes of Courland. It had almost become a mere ruin, when, in 1739, Marshal Biron, the favorite of the Empress Anne, commenced a palace on the same site, and completed it after his return from exile. It stands on an island surrounded by the canals of the Aa. Among the other buildings and institutions, may be mentioned 4 churches, a Greek, a Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Reformed church; 3 synagogues, a museum, a library of 20,000 volumes, an observatory, a gymnasium, with 9 professors, Courland Society of Literature, a hospital, an orphan and a lunatic asylum, a casino, and a theatre capable of containing 3000 spectators. Its manufactures, which are of little moment, include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather; and its trade is very limited.

MITCH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MITCH'ELDEAN, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 662. It has a curious and ancient church, in which some paintings of the reign of Edward IV. were recently discovered.

MITCH'ELDEVER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MITCH'ELL, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, which flows in a S.S.E. direction. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, civilized inhabitants.

MITCHELL, a township in Poinsett co., Arkansas. P. 954.

MITCHELL, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

MITCHELL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Perth, 12 miles N.N.W. of Stratford, and 33 miles from Goderich. It contains hotels and several mills. Pop. 150.

MITCH'ELL'S, a post-office of Walker co., Texas.

MITCHELL'S, a village of Jasper co., Iowa, 65 miles W of Iowa City.

MITCH'ELLSBURG, a post-office of Boyle co., Kentucky.

MITCH'ELL'S LAND'ING, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, a village of Boyle co., Kentucky, 45 miles S.W. of Lexington.

MITCHELL'S SALT-WORKS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

MITCHELL'S STATION, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

MITCH'ELLSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 miles N.N.E. of Cork. It has a large square, a handsome church, and a college for deemed persons of superior station.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

MITCHELLSTOWN CAVES, in Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.N.E. of Mitchellstown, are a large and fine series of stalactitic caverns.

MITCH'ELLSVILLE, a post-village of Robertson co., Tennessee, on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, 35 miles N. of the former, and on the N. line of the state.

MITCHELLSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

MITCH'ELMERSH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MIT'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

MITIA, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See AURORA.

MITIERO, me-te-ä'ro, or MITTIARO, mit-te-ä'ro, one of Cook's Islands in the South Pacific; lat. 20° 1′ S., lon. 157° 34′ W., length from N. to S. about 4 miles, breadth 1 mile.

MITLA, mit'lä, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 26 miles E. of Oajaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan, 5000 feet above the ocean, with extensive remains of ancient tombs, and other edifices, and in one place distinguished from all other Mexican ruins by columns supporting a roof.

MITRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point 11° 55′ S., lon. 176° 20′ W., was discovered in 1791, and named after one or two remarkable promontories resembling a mitre and steeple.

MITRI, mee'tree, a walled and well supplied town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, N. of Bhag.

MITROWICZ, MITROVICZ or MITROWITZ, mit'ro-vits', (Hun. *Demetrovicsz*, dĕ'mĕ'tro'veet'sĕ',) a market-town of the Austrian dominions, Slavonian military frontier, circle and 24 miles S.S.W. of Peterwardein, on the left bank of the Save. Pop. 5200. It is the head-quarters of the Peterwardein regiments, and has a Roman Catholic church, 3 Greek churches, a high school, and numerous Roman antiquities.

MITSOO, a lake of Japan. See OITS.

MIT'TAGONG' RANGE, a range of hills in New South Wales, co. of Camden. It is the name also of a town in the same county, 56 miles S.W. of Sydney.

MITTAU or MITTAW, a town of Russia. See MITAU.

MITTELBACH, mit'tel-bäk', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Chemnitz. Pop. 1219.

MITTELBERG, mit'tel-bĕrg', a village of Austria, Vorarlberg, district of Bregenzerwald. Pop. 1447.

MITTEL-KATTBACH, mit'tel-kätt'bäk, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, bailiwick of Neuhof. Pop. 1088.

MITTEL MEER, MITTELLANDISCHES MEER. See MEDITERRANEAN.

MITTELWALDE, mit'tel-väl'deh, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 39 miles S.W. of Neisse. Pop. 1784.

MITTELWALDE or MITTENWALDE, mit'ten-väl'deh, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam. P. 1966.

MITTELZELL, an island of Baden. See REICHENAU.

MITTELZELL, mit'tel-tsĕll', a market-town of Bavaria, near Würzburg, on the Main. Pop. 1441.

MITTENWALD, mit'ten-vält', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1720.

MITTENWALDE, a town of Prussia. See MITTELWALDE.

MITTERBURG, a town of Istria. See PISINO.

MITTERSILL, mit'ter-sill', a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 23 miles S.S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 600.

MITTERTEICH, mit'ter-tik', a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1553.

MITTIARO, an island of the Pacific. See MITIERO.

MITTIMEE, mit'te-mee', an oasis of Central Africa, 20 miles N.W. of Lake Tchad, with upwards of 50 wells.

MITTINEAGUE, mit'te-neeg', a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

MITTON, a parish of England, counties of Lancaster and York, West Riding.

MITTON, LOWER, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

MITTUN-KOTE, mit'tŭn-kōt', a town of the Punjab, in its S. extremity, on the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54′ N., lon. 70° 25′ E. Pop. 4000. It is surrounded by date groves, and well situated for commerce.

MITTWEIDA, mit'wī'dā, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 35 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Zschoppau, an affluent of the Mulde. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. Pop. in 1849, 7012.

MITTWEIDA, a village of Saxony, district of Schwarzenberg, 54 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1083.

MITYLENE, mit-e-lee'nee, or METELIN, mĕt-e-leen', (anc. *Lesbos*; Gr. Λέσβος,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, mostly between lat. 39° and 39° 20′ N., and lon. 25° 50′ and 26° 35′ E. Estimated area 276 square miles. Pop. 40,000. Two bays indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbors and a fertile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive grounds and vineyards, but the island was greatly devastated during the Greek struggle. The principal products are oil and pine timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton, and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castro, (or Mitylene,) on the E. coast, Molivo, and Culoni. Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus, and Sappho were natives of this island.

MIUS, mee-oos',(?) a river of Russia, rises in the S.E. of the government of Yekaterinoslav, and falls by a wide estuary into the Sea of Azof.

MIXARES, a river and town of Spain. See MIJARES.

MIXAS, a town of Spain. See MIJAS.

MIX'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MIXCO, mix'ko, a village of Central America, state and 5 miles S.W. of Guatemala, on a hill-side, with 4000 inhabitants (?), and some remains of an ancient city.

MIX'ERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

MIXSTADT, mix'stätt, a town of Prussia, province and 80 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1209.

MIXTECAPAN, mix-tā-kā-pān', a table-land of the Mexican Confederation, occupying most part of the department of Oajaca, between the Plains of Mexico and La Puebla, and the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation 5000 feet. In its S. part it is traversed by several broad valleys extending E. and W. On it is the city of Oajaca; also the ruins of Mitla.

MIX'TOWN, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIX'VILLE, a village of Allegbany co., New York, near the Genesee River, 14 miles N. of Angelica.

MIYANDAB, me-yăn-dăb', a highly cultivated plain in North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the S.E. side of the Lake Ooroomeeyah.

MIYARISIMA, me-yā-re-see'mā, an island of Japan, S.S.E. of Nokisima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MIZANTLA, me-zăn'tlā, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau near the Gulf of Mexico.

MIZEN-HEAD, (anc. *Nollium Promontorium*,) a cape of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork. Lat. 51° 27′ N., lon. 9° 50′ W. On it are the ruins of a castle.

MIZHIRITCH or MIJIRITCH, me-je-ritch', a town of Russia, government and 79 miles N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has 3 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.

MIZHIRIZCH or MIJIRITCH, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 28 miles W.N.W. of Tcherkasi.

MIZQUE, mees'kā, a town of South America, Bolivia, department of Cochabamba, 32 miles S.E. of Oropesa.

MIZR or MIZRAIM. See EGYPT.

MLAVA or MLAWA, m'lä'vä, a river of Servia, joins the Danube 13 miles E.N.E. of Semendria, after a N. course of 50 miles.

MLAVA or MLAWA, m'lä'va, a small town of Poland, province and 46 miles N.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 1000.

MNISEK, m'nee'sĕk, or MNISCHECK, m'nish'ĕk, a market-town of Bohemia, about 17 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1000.

MOA, mo'ä, an island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 miles N.W. of Baracoa.

MOA, SIERRA DE, se-ĕr'rä dä mo'ä, a mountain range in the island of Cuba, 30 miles W. of Baracoa.

MOA, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 128° 5′ E. Length 20 miles.

MOAR, mo-ar', a river in the peninsula of Malacca, enters the ocean after a course of 100 miles.

MOATE, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Westmeath, on the Grand Canal, 9 miles E.S.E. of Athlone. Pop. 2095.

MOB'BERLY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

MOAMEQUA, mo-am'e-kwä', of Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of Decatur.

MOBILE, mo-beel', a river of Alabama, is formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, at the southern extremity of Clarke county. After a course of about 6 miles, it divides into two channels, of which the western and largest retains the name of Mobile, and the eastern is called the Tensaw. The Mobile flows southward, forming the boundary between Mobile and Baldwin counties, and enters Mobile Bay at the city of its own name, after a course of 60 miles. It is navigable by large steamboats.

MOBILE, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1400 square miles. The Mobile River and Bay of the same name form its boundary on the E., and it is also drained by the Escatappa River. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests of pine; the soil is sandy, and generally poor. The county is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Mobile. Pop. 27,600, of whom 18,244 were free, and 9356 slaves.

MOBILE, a city, port of entry, and capital of Mobile co., Alabama, is situated on the W. bank of Mobile River, immediately above its entrance into the bay of the same name, 36 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico, 330 miles by water S.W. of Montgomery, 165 miles E. by N. of New Orleans, and 1033 miles from Washington. Lat. 30° 41′ 48″ N., lon. 87° 59′ W. It is by far the most considerable town of the state both in population and commerce, and, after New Orleans, is the greatest cotton market in the United States. The site is a level sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for the purpose of convenient drainage, being about 15 feet higher than the bay. The streets are wide, and mostly run N. and S., and E. and W. Much attention has recently been paid to planting shade trees, and the city is supplied with spring-water brought from the distance of several miles. It is not compactly built, excepting the portion occupied by the commercial houses. On the S. and W. side of the town there are dry, sandy pine-hills, which afford agreeable and healthy retreats during the hot season. Mobile is the seat of Spring Hill College, founded by the Catholics, having a library of 7000 volumes. It also contains an institution for the blind, a city hospital, a United States marine hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a theatre, 2 or 3 banks, and 6 newspaper offices. There are churches of 6 denominations, and several academies. The health of the town has recently been improved by draining and filling in the low grounds on the N. The entrance to the bay is defended by Fort Morgan, formerly Fort Brower, and a lighthouse has been erected in the same vicinity. Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of the greatest cotton region in the South. Steamboats ply regularly, at all seasons, between this port and Montgomery and Tuscaloosa. Another line keeps up a daily communication with New Orleans *viâ* Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. A railroad about 450 miles long is in course of construction from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio River, connecting with the Central Railroad of Illinois. This road, when finished, will form part of the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. Another railroad is in progress, which will connect this city with Columbus, in Georgia. The receipts of cotton for the year ending September 1, 1854, was 538,804 bales. The exports for the year amounted to 515,631 bales, of which 336,963 were to foreign ports, and 178,668 coastwise. Great Britain took 231,230 bales, and France 76,752 bales. There were also exported 12,608,905 feet of sawn lumber, 156,345 feet of deck planks, 1376 tons of hewn timber, and 1088 masts and spars. The total value of foreign exports was $18,911,612, and of foreign imports, $795,653. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to 11,605 tons registered, and 21,994 tons enrolled and licensed. The number of foreign arrivals for the year was 133—tons, 86,321; clearances 195—tons, 118,498. During the year 9 vessels (tonnage, 2000) were built. A new custom-house is now being built here, at a cost of about $300,000. Mobile was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1813. It was incorporated a town in 1814, and a city charter was granted in 1819. Pop. in 1830, 3194; in 1840, 12,672; and in 1850, 20,515.

MOBILE BAY, situated in the S.W. part of Alabama, extends southward from the mouth of Mobile River, and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two channels, separated by Dauphin Island. The eastern, or main channel, has about 18 feet of water. Length from N. to S., 35 miles. The width increases gradually in passing southward, until it amounts to about 15 miles.

MOBILE POINT, the E. side of the entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama. A revolving light, 55 feet high, is on its western extremity. Lat. 30° 15′ 40″ N., lon. 87° 56′ W.

MOB'LEY'S POND, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

MOCARANGA or MOCARANGUA. See MONOMOTAPA.

MOC'CAS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MOC'CASIN CREEK, of North Carolina, rises near the E. border of Wake co., and flowing S.E. unites with Contentny Creek.

MOCCHIE, mok'kyä, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Susa, on the Dora-Ripaira. Pop. 2301.

MOCEJON or MOCEXON, mo-thä-hon', a village of Spain, New Castile, 7 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1020.

MOCHA, mo'chä, an island of Chili, off the coast of Araucania, lat. of S. summit, 38° 24′ S., lon. 74° W. Length 8 miles. At its N. end is a peak 1230 feet in height. It is occasionally resorted to by whalers, but the landing is bad, and supplies of wood and water are scarce.

MOCHA or MOKHA, mo'ka, (Arab. pron. mo'kä',) a fortified seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 miles N.N.W. of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20′ N., lon. 43° 12′ 2″ E. Pop. 7000. It stands on the margin of a sandy plain, between two points of land, which enclose a small bay adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet burthen. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, and Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, gold-dust; and imports rice, piece-goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha in the way of transit.

MOCHA, is a country in the S.W. part of Abyssinia.

MOCHRUM, mok'rŭm, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

MOCHTREF, mok'trĕf, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

MOCKERN, (Möckern,) mŭk'ern, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1550.

MOCKMUHL, (Mockmühl,) mok'mül, a town of Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Seckau with the Jaxt, 10 miles E. of Neckarsulm. Pop. 1524.

MOCKS'VILLE, a neat post-village, capital of Davie co., North Carolina, 140 miles W. of Raleigh, and 10 miles from the Yadkin River.

MOCKVILLE, a post-office of Cass co., Missouri.

MOCKWANPOOR, Nepaul. See MUCRWANPOOR.

MOCLIN, mok-leen', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 20 miles N.W. of Granada, on a river of same name. It was once a Moorish fortress, called, from its strength, the Shield of Granada. Pop. 2760.

MOCLINEJO or MOCLINEXO, mok-le-nä'ho, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 10 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1068.

MOCOMO'CO, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 20° 31′ S., lon. 101° 10′ E.

MOCONESI, mo-ko-nä'see, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 2 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 2329.

MOCSA, mo'chŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles S.S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2137.

MODAIN, mo'dīn', written also MADAIN and MEDAIN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*, with the traces of a palace and other antiquities.

MODANE, mo-dä'nä, a town of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Arc, 17 miles E.S.E. of San Giovanni di Moriana, 3500 feet above the sea. Pop. 1200.

MOD'BURY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Erme, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. P. 1858.

MODENA, mod'ĕn-ä,* (Fr. *Modène*, mo'dain'; anc. *Mutina*,) a fortified city of Northern Italy, capital of a duchy, on the Æmilian Way, which forms its fine *Strada Maestra*, dividing it into the old and new city, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. Pop. 27,430. It is regularly laid out, and has a citadel, with streets bordered by arcades; and its ramparts form pleasant public walks. Principal edifices, the Ducal Palace, a splendid building, with a picture gallery, fine gardens, an extensive library, the *Biblioteca Estense*, of which Muratori and Tiraboschi were successively librarians, containing 100,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts; a cathedral, with curious sculptures and a square marble tower, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket, (*Secchia rapita*,) the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese, in 1325; a theatre, and public baths. Its University, suppressed in 1827, was succeeded by a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics. It has an observatory, rich cabinets of natural history, and a botanic garden. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro, and has manufactures of hempen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk manufacture, once important, has declined. Mutina *existed* under the Etruscans, and rose to such splendor under the Romans, as called forth a eulogy from Cicero. It was repeatedly sacked by the northern invaders, whose ravages have left few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. It fell to the house of Este in 1288. The antiquarian Sigonius was born here in 1520, the anatomist Fallopius in 1523, and the poet Tassoni in 1565. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Panaro.——Adj. and inhab. MODENESE, mod'ĕ-neez': (It. pron. mo-dä-nä'sä.)

MODENA, DUCHY OF, (It. *Ducato di Modena*, doo-kä'lo dee mod'ä-nä; Fr. *Duché de Modène*, dü'shä' deh mo'dain',) a state of Italy, bounded E. by the Pontifical States, S. by the grand duchy of Tuscany and Lucca, S.W. by the Gulf of Genoa, W. by Parma, and N. by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Area, (including recent acquisitions,) 2073 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 586,458. The surface is partly mountainous, being traversed by a portion of the Apennines; highest point, Monte Cimone, 6976 feet. The minerals comprise iron and marble; the soil is very fertile in the plains; the climate is temperate and healthy. The chief products are maize, wheat, rich wine, silk, and honey. It has many mineral springs. The so called *Artesian* wells were used by the Modenese long before they were known in Artois. The duchy has recently acquired additional territory, and now consists of the provinces of Modena and Frignano, Reggio and Guastalla, Garfagnana, Lunigiana, Massa, and Carrara. Standing army, 3500 men. Public revenue, $1,682,000. Modena, after passing through the hands of a great number of masters, was finally erected into a duchy in 1453, and settled on a branch of the family of Este, which has given Europe so many of its sovereigns. It lost its independence by the French Revolution, and was merged successively into the Cisalpine Republic and the Kingdom of Italy. The duke resumed his possessions in 1814. For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into four governments—Modena, the capital; Reggio, Garfagnana, and Massa-di-Carrara, to which should be added the *delegazione governativa* of Frignano, and that of Lunigiana.

MODE'NA, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 80 miles S. of Albany.

MODENES. See MODENA.

MODER, mo'dair', a river of France, department of Bas-Rhin, rises on the E. side of the Vosges Mountains, flows S.S.E., and after a course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine, 17 miles below Strasbourg.

MODERN, mo'dern, MODOR, mo'dor, MADRA, mŏh'drŏh', or MODRA, mo'drä, a walled town of West Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 5010. It has a Protestant College, and is the seat of the Lutheran superintendency for Hungary on this side of the Danube.

MOD'EST TOWN, a post-village of Accomack co., Virginia, 8 miles from the Atlantic, and 10 miles E. of Accomack Court House. It contains 2 churches and a few shops.

MODICA, mod'e-kä, (anc. *Motuca, Motyca or Mutyca*,) a town of Sicily, 30 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse, in the Val di Noto. Pop. 17,500. It is ill built, but has a large square, and some handsome mansions, a castle, and several churches and convents. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese, mostly to Malta. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ipsica* or *Isipica*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

MODICIA or MODOETIA. See MONZA.

MODIGLIANA, mo-deel-yä'nä, (anc. *Castrum Mutilum?*) a walled town of Tuscany, province, and 40 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Marzano, N. of the Apennines. Pop. 2235. It has a castle, and several churches and convents.

MODINALLA, mo-de-nä'lä, a village of West Africa, on the Senegal, in lat. 15° 55′ N., lon. 13° 5′ W., inhabited by Marabouts, of the Moorish nation of the Dowiches, who receive valuable offerings from the faithful.

MODLIN, mod'lin, a fortress of Poland, province of Plock, at the junction of the Bug and Vistula, 16 miles N.W. of Warsaw, erected in 1807. It is one of the strongest places in the Russian dominions.

MÖDLING, mŭd'ling, or MEDLING, mĕd'ling, a market-town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 3500.

MODON, mo'don, (anc. *Methone*,) a fortified maritime town of Greece, Morea, government of Pylos, 6 miles S. of Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the island of Sapienza, and a few remains of antiquity. Its light-house is in lat. 36° 48′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 42′ 5″ E.

MODOR, a town of Hungary. See MODERN.

MODOS, mo'dosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 27 miles S.W. of Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 1039.

MODRA, a town of Hungary. See MODERN.

MODREE'NY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

MODUGNO, mo-doon'yo, a town of Naples, province and 6 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 5000. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, and tanneries.

MODURLI, mo-door'lee, a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 24 miles S.W. of Boli.

MODUM, mo'doom, a parish and village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the Drammen, 25 miles W. of Christiania. Pop. 4500. Near it are important cobalt-mines, and extensive manufactures of smalts.

MOEHRING, a town of Germany. See MÖRIN.

MOELETIVOE, a town of Ceylon. See MALAHIVO.

MOELMYNE, a town of British India. See MAULMAIN.

MO'EL-Y-MOUNT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

MOEN, (Möen,) mŭ'en, (L. *Mona Virginia Danica*,) an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse on the S.E. point, lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 12° 36′ 36″ E., separated N.W. from Seeland by the Ulf Sound, and S. from Falster by the Groen Sound, each, where narrowest, about 1 mile across. Area 87 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 13,600. Its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Möenskiint. Chief town, Stege, with a harbor on the N.W. coast.

MOEN, (Möen,) mö'en, an island of Russia, between the island of Oesel and the main land, about 40 miles in length and breadth.

* "If ever you should come to MODENA,
Stop at a palace near the Reggio gate."
ROGERS' *Italy*, Part First, XVIII.

MOEN, moon, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, about 6 miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2400.

MOERBEKE, moor'bâ-kẹh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1251.

MOERBEKE, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Moervaert Canal, 14 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3582.

MOERDYK, moor'dĭk', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on Hollandsdiep, 110 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 1054.

MOERGESTEL, moor-hĕs'tẹl, a village of the Netherlands, 18 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1164.

MOERE, moo'rẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Moerdykvaert, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1160.

MŒRIS, (mee'ris,) LAKE, or BIRKET-EL-KEROON, more properly BIRKET-EL-KOORN, bĕse'-ket-el-koorn', (*i. e.* the lake of the horn," so named from its peculiar shape;) a lake of Central Egypt, province of Fayoom, and occupying the N. part of its valley, in lat. 29° 30' N., and from lon. 32° 30' to near 33° E. Length 30 miles; greatest breadth 6 miles. Shores bold on three sides, but on the S. low and sandy. It communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the Canal of Joseph, (Bahr Yoosef.)

MOERZEKE, moor'zâ-kẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 19 miles E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3237.

MŒSIA INFERIOR. See BULGARIA.

MOFFAT, a market-town, watering-place, and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Annan, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 2304. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley, surrounded by mountains, and has a church, branch bank, numerous villas, and elegant baths, including a reading and assembly room. The principal mineral spring is saline and sulphurous, resembling that of Harrogate.

MOFFAT HILLS, a mountain chain of Scotland, between the counties of Dumfries on the S. and Lanark and Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2635 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde Rivers have here their sources.

MOFFATT'S CREEK, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOFFATTSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 117 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

MOFFETT'S STORE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

MOFFITT'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

MOGADORE, MOGADOR or MOGODOR, mog'o-dŏr', called SWEERAH, (SUIRA or SUIRAH,) swee'râ, *i. e.* the "Beautiful," by the Moors, a fortified city and the principal seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 125 miles W.S.W. of Morocco. Pop. estimated at 17,000, comprising 4000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls, and the citadel, containing the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is pretty well built, and its white edifices render it handsome as seen from the sea, where it is defended by several strong batteries. It was bombarded by the French August 15, 1844. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, but is adapted for only small vessels. The exports comprise wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, feathers, gold-dust, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods. In 1847 they amounted to $554,400; the imports to $373,890. Mogadore was founded, in 1760, by the Emperor Seedy Mahomet, on the site of an old Portuguese fort.

MOGADORE, mog'a-dor', a post-village of Ohio, on the line between Summit and Portage counties, 15 miles S.W. of Ravenna. It has manufactures of stoneware.

MOGADOURO, mo-gâ-dō're or mo-gâ-doo're, a walled town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 22 miles N.E. of Moncorvo. Pop. 502.

MOGAUNG, mo-gawng', a town of Burmah, at the junction of the Mogaung or Numkong and Namyang Rivers, 70 miles N.N.W. of Bhamo.

MOGELSBERG, mo'ghels-bĕrg', a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall, with several cotton factories, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2965.

MOGENTE or MOXENTE, mo-hĕn'tâ, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.W. of Valencia, on an affluent of the Juc. Pop. 3594.

MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO, mod'jo-dee-sot'to, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N. of Udine, on the Fella. P. 2791.

MOGHILEV or MOGHILEW. See MOHILEV.

MOGHYANI, a town of Punjab. See MEENGANA.

MOGI-DAS-CRUZES, mo'zhee-dâs-kroo'zẹs, a town of Brazil, province and 35 miles E.N.E. of São-Paulo. It has a handsome parish church and 3 other churches, a Carmelite convent, a Latin and a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by mules to Santos or São Sebastião, and then shipped for Rio Janeiro. Pop. of district, 9000.

MOGI-GUAÇU, mo'zhee-gwâ-soo', a village of Brazil, province and 170 miles N. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name.

MOGILNO, mo-ghil'no, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, government and 33 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1505.

MOGI-MIRIM, mo'zhee-me-reem', a town of Brazil, province and 115 miles N.N.E. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name; with a trade in horses and cattle, cotton, sugar, and rum. Pop. of district, 6000.

MOGLINGEN, (Möglingen,) mög'ling-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1162.

MOGOL. See MOGUL.

MOGORO, mo-go'ro, a village in the island of Sardinia, about 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2160.

MOGUER, mo-gair', a town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop. 6592. Its old Franciscan Convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus, it is said, craving charity here, in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. He sailed from the port of Palos, near this place, on August 3, 1492.

MOGUL, mo-gŭl', (a corruption of MONGOL or MONGOLIAN,) the name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindostan, in the early part of the 15th century, by Baber, a descendant of Timor or Tamerlane. That conqueror, after defeating the Sultan, Ibraheem Lodee, the Afghan sovereign of Hindostan, extended his conquests to the mouths of the Ganges, in 1526-7-8. Although a prince of the Toork (or Turki) nation and not a Mongol himself, yet having many Mongols in his army, the power which Baber established became generally known in Europe as the MOGUL EMPIRE; and the reigning sovereign was popularly styled "the Great Mogul." The seat of government was established at Delhi. Among the most distinguished and powerful rulers of this dynasty was Aurungzebe, who began to reign in 1658 and died in 1707, having subjected to his sway almost the entire peninsula of Hindostan, including the Deccan, which had not before been conquered by the Mogul emperors. From his death may be dated the decline of the empire; the last sovereign, Shah Allum, died in 1806, a pensioner of England.

MOGYOROD, mod'yo'rod', a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1001.

MOH, mö, or MOICHEN, moi'ẹn, a village of Austria, Transylvania, near Hermannstadt. Pop. 1185.

MOHA, mo'â', a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Mehaigne. Pop. 1099.

MOHACS, mo'hâtch', or MOHACZ, mo'hâts', a town of South Hungary, circle of Baranya, on the W. arm of the Danube, 25 miles E.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 10,050. It has a castle, the summer residence of the Bishop of Fünfkirchen; Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, and a college. It is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On August 29, 1526, the Ottomans, under Solyman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 22,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king, Louis II., on the field; but the Turks received a total defeat from the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of Mohacz, in 1687.

MOHALITSH, a town of Asia Minor. See MUHALITCH.

MOHAMMEDABAD, mo-hăm'mĕd-â-bâd', a village of Asia, East Persia, province of Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrah, 12 miles S. of Toorboot, with vestiges of formerly strong fortifications, and a citadel and lofty tower.

MOHAMMEDABAD, a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrah, 40 miles S. of Kakh, with a population of 250 families, mostly cattle-breeders.

MOHAMMEDABAD, a fortified village of Persia, province of Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrah, a little S. of Tabas.

MOHAMMERAH, mo-hăm'meh-râ, a town on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, having alternately belonged to either, on the canal between the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates) and Lower Karoon, about 30 miles S.E. of Bassorah, which place it is said to be fast eclipsing in commercial importance.

MOHAWK, a river of New York, rises near the border, between Lewis and Oneida counties, about 20 miles N. of Rome. It passes through Herkimer, Montgomery, and Schenectady counties, and enters the Hudson River 3 miles above Troy. Its general direction is E. by S., and its whole length about 160 miles. The Erie Canal follows the course of this river from Rome to its mouth. The river has a direct fall of 70 feet at Cahoes, about 2 miles from its junction with the Hudson, and affords abundant water-power at several places. The chief towns on its banks are Rome, Utica, Little Falls, and Schenectady.

MOHAWK, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, and over 100 dwellings.

MOHAWK, a township of Montgomery co., New York, contains Fonda, the county seat. Pop. 3095.

MOHAWK VALLEY, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

MOHEELEV or MOGHILEV, mo-hee'lĕv', a walled town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dnieper, 85 miles S.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 16,000, many of whom are Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and has a fine Greek Cathedral, built in 1780, and numerous other Greek churches, 1 Lutheran and 5 Roman Catholic churches, numerous synagogues, several Greek and Roman Catholic convents, 2 Episcopal seminaries, a town school, various charitable institutions; an extensive export trade to Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa, in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, and other agricultural products; and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. Besides being the residence of the principal officers of the government, it has also well frequented fairs. Many of the Russian nobility reside here, and a great part of the ground in the vicinity is occupied by gardens.

MOHEELEV or MOGHILEV, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, capital of a district, on the Dniester, 53 miles E.S.E. of Kamienicc. Pop. 7300, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Podolia that fine fruits and silk are extensively cultivated.

MOHEELEV, MOGHILEV, or MOHILEV, mo-hee'lĕv', a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 55° 15' N., and lon. 28° 35' and 32° 35' E., enclosed by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, and Minsk. Area 18,934 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 837,537. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, with its tributaries, the Sozh (Soj) and Droets, (Droietz.) Soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea.

MOHEGAN, a station of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 4 miles S. of Norwich.

MOHEGAN (mo-hee'gan) MOUNTAINS, of New York, the name formerly applied to the ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, (which see.)

MOHICCAN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1774.

MOHICCAN RIVER, Ohio. See WALHONDING.

MOHICCANVILLE, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The post-office is called MOHICCAN.

MOHILEV, a government and town of Russia. See MOHEELEV.

MO'HILL, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Connaught and Leinster, counties of Leitrim and Longford, 9 miles E.S.E. of Carrick-on Shannon. Pop. of town, (co. of Leitrim,) in 1851, 1217.

MOHILLA ISLAND. See COMORO ISLANDS.

MOHIM, mo'him', or MAHIM, a large but ruinous town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 62 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

MOHL, one of the Maldive Islands. See MALE.

MÖHLIN, (Möhlin,) mö'lin, a town of Switzerland, canton of Argau, 11 miles E. of Basel. Pop. 1973.

MOHON, mo'ôn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles N.N.E. of Vannes.

MOHRA, mö'rä, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Möhrbach. It is the place from which Luther's family originally came, and where his parents lived before their removal to Eisleben. It possesses a statue of the Reformer.

MOHRIN, a town of Prussia. See MOHIN.

MOHRING, (Möhring,) a town of Bavaria. See MERRING.

MOHRINGEN, (Möhringen,) mö'ring-en, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, on the Danube, 29 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1200.

MOHRINGEN, (Möhringen,) a village of Würtemburg, circle of Neckar, 7 miles N. of Eugen. Pop. 2146.

MOHRSVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Reading.

MOHRUNGEN, mö'rŏŏng-en, a town of East Prussia, 62 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2800. The French defeated the Russians here in 1807.

MOHUNGUR, mo-hŭng-gŭr', a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominion, 60 miles W.S.W. of Jhansi.

MOHUNPOOR, mo-hŭn-poor', a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 44 miles N. of Seronge.

MOID'ART, a wild and rugged district in the S.W. part of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic, of the same name, about 10 miles S.E. of the island of Eig.

MOIDART, a loch or arm of the sea, in Scotland, about 4 miles long, on the S.W. coast of Inverness-shire.

MOIE or MOJE, mo'yä, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 5 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1333.

MOILAH, moi'lăh', or MOWILAH, mo'we-lăh', a seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akabah. It has a castle, some brick houses, and about 150 huts.

MOILEH is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayoum to the Little Oasis.

MOIMENTA-DA-BEIRA, mo-e-mĕn'tä dä bä'e-rä, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 21 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1250.

MOINES, ILE AUX, eel 5 mwân, a small island of France, in the Gulf of Morbihan, off the coast of the department of Côtes-du-Nord, about 12 miles N. of Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Iles or Seven Isles, and the only one which is inhabited.

MOINGONAN RIVER, Iowa, a name sometimes given to the upper portion of the Des Moines River.

MOIRA, a small market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 14 miles S.W. of Belfast. Pop. 823. It gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Hastings.

MOIRA, a post-village and township of Franklin co., New York, on the Northern Railroad, 47 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the township, 1340.

MOIRANS, mwä'rôns', a town of France, department of Isère, on the Morge, 16 miles N.E. of St. Marcellin. Pop. in 1852, 2755.

MOIRANS, a town of France, department of Jura, 8 miles N.W. of St. Claude.

MOISDON, mwäs'dôn', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 7 miles S. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 2529.

MOISLAINS, mwä'lăns', a market-town of France, department of Somme, 5 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1601.

MOISSAC, mwäs'säk', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 14 miles W.N.W. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 10,655. It has a communal college, and a large parish church, once part of a celebrated abbey.

MOJACAR or MOXACAR, mo-hä-kär', (anc. *Mecoqis?*) a city of Spain, province and 39 miles E.N.E. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3272. It has a ruined castle. It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1488.

MOJADOS or MOXADOS, mo-hä'doce, a town of Spain, in Leon, 18 miles S. of Valladolid, on a gentle slope above the Coga. Pop. 1082.

MOJAISK, a town of Russia. See MOZHAISK.

MOJENTE, a town of Spain. See MOGENTE.

MOJGURH, moj'gŭr', a town of North-west Hindostan, dominions, and 40 miles S.E. of Bhawlpoor. It has some mosques, and a good supply of water.

MOJOLA, mo-yo'lä, or MOGLIOLA, mol-yo'lä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, about 4 miles from Domonte, on the Stura. Pop. 1026.

MOJOS. See MOXOS.

MOKA or MOKHA, a town of Arabia. See MOKSHA.

MOKCHA. See MOKSHA.

MOKELUMNE HILL, California. See MOQUELUMNE.

MOKE'NA, of Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, between Chicago and Joliet, 10 miles from the latter.

MOKENA, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

MOKHANSK, mo-kănsk', a town of Russia, government and 26 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. It has 6 churches, a Greek convent, and a manufactory of woollen cloth; and distinguished itself in 1717, by its valiant defence against an incursion of the Tartars of the Kooban. P. 4000.

MOKRIN, mok'reen', a village of South Hungary, co. of Toronta, 42 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 5262.

MOKSHA or MOKSCHA, mok'shä, a river of Russia, governments of Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka, 15 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 miles.

MOKSOBO. See MONCHOBOO.

MOLA, mo'lä, or MOLA DI BARI, mo'lä dee bä'ree, (L. *Turres Juliana.*) a seaport town of Naples, province and 13 miles S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8400. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead, with 10 fathoms water.

MOLA DI GAETA, mo'lä dee gä-ē'tä, (anc. *Formiæ,*) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3½ miles N.E. of Gaëta. Pop. 1800. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines, and near it is the tomb of Cicero.

MOLAR, mo-lar', a village of Spain, New Castile, 23 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 1437.

MOLARE, mo-lä'rä, or MOLLARE, mol-lä'rä, a town of the Sardinian States, 10 miles E.S.E. of Acqui, on the Orba. Pop. 1499.

MO'LASH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MOLASSANA, mo-läs-sä'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, about 1 mile from Staglieno. P. 1571.

MOLD, mōld, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, capital of the co. of Flint, and 6¾ miles S. on the Alen, and on a branch of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3432. In the parish are coal, iron, and lead mines. It unites with Flint, &c., in returning 1 member to the House of Commons.

MOLDAU, mol'dŏw, (Bohemian *Wltawa*, vl'tä-wä?) a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 miles N. of Prague, after a N. course of 200 miles. On its banks are the city of Prague, and the towns of Rosenberg,

Kromau, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

MOLDAU, mol/dŏw, MOLDAVA, mol-dä/vä, or SZEPSI, sĕp/shee', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Aba-ujvar, on the Bodva, 16 miles from Kaschau. Pop. 2455.

MOLDAU, a principality of Turkey. See MOLDAVIA.

MOLDAU-TEIN, mol/dŏw-tīn, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 3351.

MOLDAVA, mol-dä/vä, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, joins the Sereth, 36 miles S.W. of Yassy, after a south-eastward course of 110 miles.

MOLDAVIA, (mol-dä/ve-a,) PRINCIPALITY OF, (L. *Moldaviæ*; Ger. *Moldau*, mol/dŏw; Fr. *Moldavie*, mol'dä'vee'; Turk. *Bogdan*, bog-dän', or *Kara-Islak*, kä/rä-is-läk',) a state of South Europe, and one of the three Danubian principalities, under the suzerainty of Turkey, and the protection of Russia; capital city, Yassy. It is bounded, N. and E. by Russia, S. by Wallachia and Turkey, and W. by Transylvania and Bukowina; lat. 45° 22′ to 47° 13′ N., lon. 25° 18′ to 28° 13′ E. It is 220 miles from S.E. to N.W., and about 100 miles from E. to W. throughout three-fourths of its length, the remaining fourth abruptly diminishing to about 45 miles. Area estimated at 18,000 square miles. The general surface of the country, excepting the W. frontier, consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys, formed by detached branches of the great Carpathian chain. It is watered by several considerable streams; the largest, the Sereth, traverses it longitudinally, nearly throughout its entire length. It has the Pruth on its E. border, and, for a short distance, the Danube on its S. limit. It possesses considerable mineral wealth, of which, however, little advantage has been taken. The principal minerals are rock-salt, asphaltum, and small quantities of gold. The climate is warm in summer; but frequently severe in winter. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet, and maize; wine and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantity. But by far the greater portion of the country is pasture, which feeds vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. Large herds of hogs, also, are reared in the forests. Great numbers of horses are sent into Austria and Prussia for the service of the light cavalry. The wild animals are stags, wild-boars, bears, wolves, foxes, wild-goats, hares, and martens. Bees also abound. The foreign trade, however, of the principality, through its port Galatz, on the Danube, (*which see.*) is considerable, and increasing. The great bulk of the people in Moldavia are employed more or less in agricultural pursuits. They are a very intelligent and sagacious race, quiet and harmless, and, though given to drinking, yet quarrelling and fighting are almost unknown among them. The principal food of the peasantry consists of a kind of dough made of the flour of Indian wheat, sometimes mixed with milk. The foundation of the Moldavian language is Latin, intermixed, however, with a number of Slavonic and Turkish words. Education is in a very low state. The established religion is that of the Greek church, although there are a great number of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Gypsies; the last so numerous as to form a marked feature in the structure of its society. Moldavia is governed by an elected prince named the Hospodar, whose nomination must be submitted for the approbation both of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. A diet, composed of nobles and clergy, discusses all propositions made by the prince, and votes taxes; but all decisions must be submitted for the sanction of Russia. The army is organized on the Russian plan, and can be reinforced by a considerable number of peasant militia, but it has no cannons or fortresses. The principality is divided into 12 districts, subdivided into 59 circles, and has 31 towns; Yassy, the capital, and Galatz, the principal port, are by far the most important. Moldavia has been tributary to the Porte since the 15th century. Its political state was regulated by the treaties of 1826 and 1829 (the latter that of Adrianople) between Russia and Turkey; while maintaining the suzerainty of the latter, the country was placed under the protection of Russia. In 1834, Turkey recognised the right of Moldavia to display a national flag. Pop. in 1839, 1,419,105.—Adj. and inhab. MOLDAVIAN, mol-dä/ve-an.

MOLDE, mol/dĕh, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, on the bay of Molde, 32 miles S.W. of Christiansund, with 1000 inhabitants, a convenient harbor, and trade in timber, tar, and fish.

MOLDOVA, mol'do/vŏh', a village of Hungary, Banat, 15 miles S.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 1575.

MOLDOVA, a town of Hungary, co. of Krassova, 56 miles E. of Belgrade. Pop. 2800.

MOLE, a river of England, rises in the N. part of the co. of Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

MOLE, a small river of Devonshire, in England.

MOLE, Le, leh mol, a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, with the best harbor in the island, and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

MOLEMBAIX, mo'lŏm'bā', or mo'lŏx'bāx', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 30 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1392.

MOLESWORTH, mōlz/worth, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

MOLFETTA, mol-fĕt/tä, (anc. *Rupar*) a seaport town of Naples, province and 16 miles W.N.W. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 13,000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and college, a ship-building yard, a port, formed by a mole, and a natural breakwater; and considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds.

MOLIHEM-BOLLEBECK, mol/hĕm-bol/lĕh-bĕk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on a small stream, 8 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1000.

MOLIÈRES, mo'le-aie', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles N. of Montauban. P. in 1852, 2469.

MOLIN, mo-leen', or MOLLN, (Mölln,) mōln, a town of Denmark, duchy and 19 miles N.N.E. of Lauenburg. P. 2750.

MOLINA, mo-lee/nä, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3957.

MOLINA, a walled town of Spain, 72 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Gallo. Pop. 3453. It was sacked by the French in 1810.

MOLINARA, mo-le-nä/rä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2100.

MOLINE, mo-leen', a thriving post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 3 miles above Rock Island City. The rapids of the river at this place afford abundant water-power, which is used in mills and factories. It has a station on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

MOLINETTO, mo-le-nĕt/to, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 10 miles from Sospello. Pop. 1000.

MOLINO, mo-lee/no, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

MOLINO, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

MOLINO, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

MOLINO DEL REY, mo-lee/no dĕl rā, 2 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico, a range of massive stone buildings about 500 yards long, forming the western side of an enclosure which surrounds the rock and castle, groves and fields, of Chapultepec. These buildings were occupied by the troops of Santa Anna, in September, 1847, to intercept the march of the American army upon the city of Mexico. The attack was made on the morning of the 8th; and, after a severe contest, the buildings were captured, with a loss to the Americans of 787 killed and wounded, (including 59 officers,) out of 3447, the whole number engaged. The Mexican force numbered about 10,000.

MOLINO DEL REY, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

MOLINOS, mo-lee/noce, a town of Spain, Aragon, 63 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 1279.

MOLINS-DE-REY, mo-leens'-dä-rä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 6 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. P. 1055.

MOLIRÃO, (Molirão,) mo-le-rŏwn', a village of Brazil, province of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Serra dos Orgãos, between the sources of the Rio Grande, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 1000.

MOLISE, mo-lee/sä, or SANNIO, sän/ne-o, (anc. *Samnium*,) a province of Naples, having on the N. the Adriatic Sea. Area 1785 square miles. Pop. 360,549. Capital, Campobasso.

MOLISE, (anc. *Melæ?*) a town in the above province, 9½ miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 900.

MOLITCHNIA, mo-litch/nia, or MOLOCHNIA-VODY, mo-lotch/ne-ä-vo/dee, written also MOLOTCHNOUIA, a river of Russia, rises S.E. of Orekhov, flows S.W., and after a course of about 70 miles, expands into Lake Molotchnoe, which communicates with the Sea of Azof.

MOLITERNO, mo-le-tĕr/no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 5000.

MOLIVO, mo-lee/vo, (anc. *Methymna,*) a seaport village of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

MOLKWERUM, molk/vä-rŭm, a small maritime town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 2 miles N.E. of Stavoren.

MOLK, (Mölk,) a town of Austria. See MELK.

MOLL, moll, a village of Belgium, province and 31 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 4770.

MOLLN, (Mölln,) a town of Denmark. See MOLIN.

MOL/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MOLLHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg. See EBHAUSEN.

MOLLINA, mol-yee/nä, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1771.

MOL/LINGTON, a chapelry of England, counties of Oxford and Warwick.

MOLLINGTON, GREAT and LITTLE, townships of England, co. and 3 miles N.N.W. of Chester, with a station on the railway thence to Birkenhead.

MOLLIS, mol/lis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus. Pop. 2400.

MOLLN, mölln, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1246.

MOLLTOWN, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 6¼ miles E. of Harrisburg.

MOLLWITZ or MOLWITZ, moll/witz, a village of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 535. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians in 1741.

MOLODETCHNO, mo-lo-dĕtch/no, a market-town of Rus-

sian Poland, government and 37 miles N.W. of Minsk, whence Napoleon dated his 29th bulletin, 3d December, 1812, after the dispersion of his powerful army.

MOLOGA, mo-lo'gâ, a river of Russia, governments of Tver, Novgorod, and Yaroslav, joins the Volga on the left, near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 250 miles.

MOLOGA, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. 2109.

MOLOKAI, mo-lo-kī', or MOROTAI, mo-ro-tī', written also MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 156° 51' W. It is apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains, 40 miles long and from 7 to 9 miles broad. Pop. in 1853, 3565.

MOLSEN, (Mölsen,) möl'sen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S. of Merseburg. Pop. 956.

MOLSHEIM, mols'hime, (Fr. pron. mols'ém'; L. *Molshemium*,) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 12 miles W.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3531. It has manufactures of hardwares, tape, and paper.

MOLTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MOLTON, SOUTH, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the small river Mole, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Barnstaple. Pop. in 1851, 4482. The town, on an eminence, with well-paved streets, and lighted with gas, has a spacious market-place, a handsome church, a grammar-school of the 17th century, a blue coat school, with manufactures of woollens and lace.

MOLUA, mo-loo'â, a nation in the interior of Africa, E. of Congo, with whom the Portuguese in Angola have had communication, with a view of establishing commercial intercourse. It is governed by a prince, entitled Muáta Yanvo, or Murópua, to whom, in 1802, the Portuguese sent two native mercantile travellers, who reached the capital by a circuitous route of 77 days from Pungo Andongo, (about 150 miles from Loanda.) Lat. 4° 5' S., lon. 19° 20' E.

MOLUCCAS, mo-lūk'kaz, or SPICE ISLANDS, a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Amboyna, the Banda Islands, Batchian, Oby, and Waigeoo. They are mostly mountainous, volcanic, and very fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, as the chief article of nourishment, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl and trepang fisheries. The Moluccas have been for centuries alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch; but were taken from the latter by the British, in 1796, and restored to them in 1801. In 1810 they were again captured by the British, and in 1814 again given up to the Dutch, in whose possession they still remain. The general language on the coast is the Malay. The population consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans. The MOLUCCA PASSAGE lies between Gilolo and the N. peninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the islands of Meyon and Tyfore.

MOLUCHES, mo-loo'chês, a warlike tribe of Indians in the N.W. part of Patagonia.

MOLVIZAR, mol-ve-thar', a village of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 2306.

MOLWITZ. See MOLLWITZ.

MOMBARCARO, mom-bar-kâ'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1069.

MOMBARUZZO, mom-bâ-root'so, a town of Piedmont, division and 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2254.

MOMBASIGLIO, mom-bâ-seel'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, 6 miles from Mondovi, on the Monza. Pop. 1057.

MOMBAS or MOMBAZ, mom-bâs', or MOMBASA, mom-bâ'sâ, (the former the common, the latter the literal Arabic form; in the language of the native race, Mpáza) an island and town on the E. coast of Africa, lat. 4° 6' S., lon. 39° 49' E. When the Portuguese first arrived here, at the end of the 15th century, they found a large and well-built town, with a great deal of trade, and the people apparently wealthy. In 1507, Almeida took Mombas, and destroyed it by fire. In 1588, the Portuguese again took possession of the island, and appear to have retained it till about 1720. During this period they erected the fort, castle, great tank, and other structures, which remain more or less dilapidated to the present day. The castle stands on a rock, cut perpendicularly, and is still capable of being rendered a stronghold. Mombas, at the present day, is but a ruin; its inhabitants are mostly sunk in abject poverty, and wretched hovels are now scattered among the crumbling walls of stately buildings. A few stone houses still remaining, are inhabited by Arab merchants. Immediately outside the walls of the town, on the N. side, is Jokáli, a Sawáhili village, that is, a suburb inhabited only by Mohammedan Africans. At the S. end of the island is another village of mixed population, called Kilendini. The whole population of the island, probably, does not exceed 6000. The harbor of Mombas is said to be quite perfect, secure, commodious, roomy, and open to the sea-breeze. Mombas placed itself under the protection of the British flag in 1823, was immediately filled with Banyans, and enjoyed for three years a return of mercantile prosperity. But the British government not accepting the cession of the place, the flag was struck in 1826, when the forces of Sultan Seid Saïd, aided by an American adventurer, with a heavily armed ship, obtained possession of the town. It is now generally called by the natives Vita, that is, Battle, from its valiant defence.

MOMBELLO, mom-bêl'lo, a village of Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 13 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2361.

MOMBERCELLI, mom-bêr-chêl'lee, a village of Piedmont, province and 7 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2440.

MOMBELTRAN, mom-bêl-trân', a town of Spain, Old Castile, 32 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 1183.

MOMBRIO DE TARRAGONA, mom'bre-o dâ tar-râ-go'nâ, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the Salado. Pop. 1196.

MOMELLANO, mo-mêl-lâ'no, or MONMELIANO, mon-mâ-le-â'no, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, on the Isère.

MO'MENCE, a post-township of Will co., Illinois. P. 573.

MOMIGNIES, mo'meen'yee', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 36 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2490.

MOMLING, (Mömling,) möm'ling, or MÖMLINGEN, (Mömlingen,) möm'ling-en, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Obernburg. Pop. 1291.

MOMO, mo'mo, a town of the Sardinian States, 8 miles N.N.W. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. 1297.

MOMPANTERO, mom-pân-tâ'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Susa. Pop. 1329.

MOMPIANO, mom-pe-â'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 3 miles from Brescia. Pop. 2070.

MOMPOX or MOMPOJ, mom-pou', a town of New Granada, province and 140 miles S. by W. of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena; lat. 9° 15' N., lon. 74° 30' W. The streets, which extend along the river for two miles, are well laid-out, but the houses are badly built. There are here a good quay and custom-house, built very high on account of the periodical floods of the river, which take place in December, and raise the waters 12 or 13 feet higher than their usual level. Mompox is the depot of all the foreign goods destined for the consumption of the valley of the Magdalena. Pop. 10,000.

MONA. See ANGLESEY.

MONA, mo'nâ, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 miles across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. N.W. of it is the islet of Monita, (mo-nee'tâ.)

MONACHLOGDDU or MONACHLOGDDEE, mo-nak-log'thee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MONACO, mon'â-ko, a small principality of North Italy, under the protection of Sardinia, which maintains in the capital a garrison of 300 men, between the divisions of Nice and Genoa, and bordering the on Mediterranean. Area 53 square miles. Pop. 6800. The principality was founded in the 10th century, in favor of a member of the house of Grimaldi, with which, though with partial interruptions, and a change, in 1731, from the male to the female line, it has since remained. The prince resides at Paris 6 months, and at Monaco the other 6 months, in the year.

MONACO, (anc. *Portus-Monœci* or *Portus Herculis Monœci*,) the capital of a principality of its own name, is situated on a rocky promontory, in the Mediterranean, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nice. Pop. 1200. Its fortifications were erected by Louis XIV.; the palace, and a fine terrace overlooking the sea, are its principal objects of interest.

MONAD'NOCK MOUNTAIN, commonly called GRAND MONADNOCK, is situated in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 22 miles E. of Connecticut River. It is about 5 miles in length, from N.E. to S.W., and 3 miles wide, with an elevation of 3718 feet above the level of the sea.

MONAGAY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

MONAGHAN, mon'â-han, an inland co. of Ireland, in Ulster. Area 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres, about 20,000 of which are waste. Pop. in 1841, 200,442; in 1851, 141,758. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The North Blackwater River is on the N. boundary. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes. Butter is made in large quantities. Limestone is the principal mineral product. The Ulster Canal traverses the county. Monaghan comprises 5 baronies, and 19 parishes in the diocese of Clogher. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clones, and Carrickmacross. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, both for the county.

MONAGHAN, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the Ulster Canal, 68 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 3434. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds; has a central square, a diocesan school, national school, county infirmary, infantry barracks, and market-house.

MONAGHAN, a post-office of St. Clair co., Missouri.

MONALTY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

MON'ASTER'EVEN, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, county and 6 miles W.S.W. of Kildare, on the Barrow, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. 1097.

MONASTERIO, mo-nâs-tâ're-o, a town of Spain, province and 55 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2804.

MONASTERIO DE RODILLA, mo-nâs-tâ're-o dâ ro-deel'-

yâ, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 578.

MONASTERO D'ACQUI, mo-nâs-tâ/ro dâ/kwee, a village of the Sardinian States, 7 miles S.W. of Acqui, on the West Bormida. Pop. 1394.

MONASTERO DI MONDOVI, mo-nâs-tâ/ro dee mon-do-vee/, a village of the Sardinian States, 4 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 1700.

MONASTEROLO DI SAVIGLIANO, mo-nâs-tâ-ro/lo dee sâ-veel-yâ/no, a village of the Sardinian States, 8 miles E.N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1576.

MONASTIER, mo'nâs'te-è/, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 9 miles S.S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 3464.

MONASTIR, mo-nâs-teer/, a seaport town of North Africa, dominions and 80 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manufacture woollen and camlet fabrics, and have some maritime trade.

MONASTIR, mo'nâs-teer/, sometimes written MONASTEER or VITOLIA, be-to'le-â, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, 400 miles W. of Constantinople. It is built at the W. edge of a fine plain, in a recess formed by two lofty mountains, and is intersected by a river, crossed by numerous bridges. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses neat and clean; the mosques and minarets, intermixed with cypress and willow foliage, give a picturesque appearance to the town: and the well-frequented bazaars are remarkably handsome. Being the central situation for all military operations relating to Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Bosnia, it is a place of remarkable activity. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks and Bulgarians, the Turkish residents being mostly soldiers or officials. Pop. about 15,000.

MONASTORCHINA, mo-nâs-tor-chee/nâ, written also MONASTYRCHTCHINA, a market-town of Russia, government and 60 miles E.N.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 3000.

MONBELLIARD, COMTÉ DE, kôNte' dêh môNbe'lle-aR/, an ancient district of France, situated at the foot of the Vosges, between Upper Alsace and the old territory of Bâle, (Basel.) After having been long in the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy, it passed, in 1419, to a branch of the house of Würtemberg, and continued with that house till 1793, when it was ceded by treaty to France. It is now included in the department of Doubs.

MONCADA, mon-kâ/dâ, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N. of Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2720.

MONCAYO, mon-kî/o, (*Mons Cauxus,*) a mountain of Spain, about 55 miles W. of Saragossa, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile; 9600 feet high, and, next to the Pyrenees, the highest mountain in that quarter. On its skirts, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus obtained a victory over the Celtiberians, which decided the fate of that warlike nation.

MONCALIERI, mon-kâl-le-â/ree, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles S. of Turin, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 8002. It has a palace, frequently resorted to by the royal family, and containing a fine collection of portraits, and in October, one of the largest cattle fairs held in Piedmont.

MONCALVO, mon-kâl/vo, a town of Piedmont, division and 22 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3886.

MONÇAO, (Monção,) mon-sôwNw/, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 28 miles N. of Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1200.

MONÇARAS or MONSARAS, mon-sâ/râs, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 1500.

MONCEAUX, môNse'so/, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 14 miles S.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1780. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

MONCH, (Mönch,) mönk, (i. e. "the monk,") or KLEIN EIGER, kline ī/gher, one of the loftiest Alpine heights of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 miles N.E. of the Jungfrau. Height, 13,044 feet.

MONCHBERG, (Mönchberg,) mönk/bêRG, a market-town of Bavaria, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1338.

MONCHEN-GLADBACH. See GLADBACH.

MONCH'ES, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Dodge county, about 28 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

MONCHIO, mon-ke/o, a village of Italy, duchy and 32 miles S. by W. of Parma. Pop. 2201.

MONCHIQUE, mon-shee/kâ, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 13 miles N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 2760.

MONCHOBOO, MONCHABOO, mon'cho-boo/, or MONCHOBO, mon'cho-bō/, (called by the natives MOKSOBO, mok'so-bō/, or MOKSOBOO, moks'o-boo/,) a town of Burmah, recently become its capital, on the W. bank of a considerable lake, 27 miles N. of Ava. It is the birthplace of Alompra, and during his rule it was also the seat of government, which has since been alternately transferred to Ava, Sakaing, and Amarapoore. Pop. 4000.

MONCHSROTH, (Mönchsroth,) mönks/rōt, a village of Bavaria, 25 miles S.S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1014.

MONCLAR, môNse'klaR/, a small town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles E.S.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 2168.

MONCLAR, a small town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Villeneuve. Pop. in 1852, 1984.

MONCLOVA, a misspelling for MONTELOVEZ, which see.

MONCLO'VA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

MONCONTOUR, môNse'kôNse'tooR/, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.E. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 1678.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles S.S.W. of Loudun.

MONCORVO, Portugal. See TORRE-DE-MONCORVO.

MONCOUTANT, môNse'koo'tôNt/, a town of France, department of Deux Sèvres, 16 miles N.W. of Parthenay. P. 2065.

MONCRABEAU, môNse'krâ'bō/, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles S. of Nérac. Pop. 1144.

MON'CRIEFF HILL, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Perth. Its summit, 756 feet above the sea, commands a splendid view of the river Tay.

MONCRIVELLO, mon-kre-vêl/lo, a village of Piedmont, division of Novara, 22 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2244.

MONCUCCO, mon-kook/ko, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 18 miles N.N.W. of Asti. Pop. 1011.

MONCUQ or MONTCUQ, môNse'kük/, a town of France, department of Lot, 15 miles S.W. of Cahors. Pop. 2356.

MONDA, mon/dâ, (ancc. *Munda,*) a town of Spain, province and 28 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 3904.

MON'DAY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Hockhocking River, a few miles above Athens.

MONDAY CREEK, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1124.

MONDEGO, mon-dâ/go, (anc. *Mon'da,*) a navigable river of Portugal, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 miles S.W. of Guarda, and enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego. Length 130 miles.

MONDEGO, a navigable river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, separates in part Brazil and Paraguay, and joins the Paraguay on the left, at Fort Miranda. Length, 180 miles.

MONDEJAR or MONDEXAR, mon-dâ-haR/, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2670.

MONDIM, mon-deen/, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 12 miles S.S.E. of Lamego, on the Tarouca. Pop. 665.

MONDIM-DE-BASTO, mon-deen/-dê-bâs'to, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Tamega, 68 miles S.W. of Braganza. Pop. 1500.

MONDOLEH, mon-do'leh, a small but richly wooded and fertile island in the Bay of Amboises, West Africa.

MONDOLFO, mon-dol/fo, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. about 2000.

MONDOÑEDO, mon-dôn-yâ/no, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.E. of Lugo. Pop. 6194. It has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloths.

MONDOUBLEAU, môNde'doo-blo/, a town of France, department of Loir-et Cher, 14 miles N.N.W. of Vendôme. P. 1871.

MONDOVI, mon-do-vee/, (L. *Mons Vici* and *Mons Regalis,*) a town of Piedmont, 14 miles E.S.E. of Coni, near the Ellero. Pop. 15,921. It is divided into 4 parts: the Piazza, on a hill enclosed by walls, and having a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot; Carassone, Breo, and Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral, and other churches, a bishop's palace, 4 hospitals, 2 asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk-mills, tanneries, iron forges, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics. Here, April 22, 1796, the French under Napoleon totally defeated the Sardinian troops under Colli. Mondovi was also sacked by Soult in 1799.

MONDRAGON, mon-drâ-gon/, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, and 33 miles S.W. of Saint Sebastian. P. 2500.

MONDRAGON, môNde'drâ'gôNg/, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Orange. Pop. 2000.

MONDRAGONE, mon-drâ-go'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 17 miles S.E. of Gaëta. Pop. 2150.

MONDSEE, mond/sâ', a town of Upper Austria, on the N. bank of a lake of same name, 15 miles E.N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1170.

MONDSEE, a lake of Upper Austria, about 6 miles long, and less than 2 miles broad, is about 1400 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by mountains.

MONEAH, mo'nee'a, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, at the confluence of the Sone and Ganges, 21 miles W. of Patna. It has a Mohammedan tomb, and Hindoo antiquities.

MONEDIE', mon'e-dee', a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MO'NEE/, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Central Railroad, 34 miles from Chicago.

MONEEK/, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

MONEGLIA, mo-nêl/yâ, a village of the Sardinian States, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 2200.

MONEIN, mo'nânw/, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles W. of Pau, on the Baise. Pop. 1276.

MONEMVASIA or MONEMBASIA, mo-nêm-vâ-see/â, or NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, nâ/po-le dee mâl-vâ-see/â, (anc. *Mino'a,*) a maritime town of Greece, Morea, government of

Lacedæmon, on the Ægean Sea, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cape Malea. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland (whence its name, supposed to be derived from the Greek μόνη, mŏnē, "only," "single," and εἴσοδος, embasis, "entrance"); and consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidaurus Limera*. Pop. 2000.

MONEMUGE, a region of East Africa. See MONOMOTZI.

MONERUO, a district of Australia. See MANNEGO.

MONESIGLIO, mo-nā-see'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, 17 miles E.N.E. of Mondovi, on the Bormida. Pop. 1400.

MONESTEE or MONISITIQUE RIVER, of Michigan. See MANISTEE.

MONESTIER, mo'nês'te-air', a market-town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 8 miles N.W. of Briançon. Pop. in 1852, 2791.

MONESTIÉS, mo'nês'te-â', a town of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles N.N.W. of Alby. Pop. in 1852, 1564.

MONEWDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MONEYASH, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

MONEY CREEK, a post-village and station of McLean co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 120 miles from Chicago.

MONEY-GALL, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8 miles S.W. of Roscrea. Pop. 764.

MONEYMORE', a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 30 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 912.

MONEYMUSK, a parish of Scotland. See MONYMUSK.

MONFALCONE, mon-fāl-ko'nā, a fortified town of Illyria, 16 miles N.W. of Trieste, near its gulf. Pop. 1369.

MONFIA, mon-fee'a, an island off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dominions, 75 miles N.N.E. of Quiloa. Lat. 7° 50′ S., lon. 39° 40′ E. It is low and fertile.

MONFLANQUIN or MONTFLONQUIN, môn'flôn'kăn', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Villeneuve. Pop. in 1852, 4912.

MONFORTE, mon-for'tā, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 3188.

MONFORTE, mon-for'tā, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 17 miles S. by E. of Portalegre. Pop. 869.

MONFORTE, mon-for'tā, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 9 miles S. of Alba. Pop. 2169.

MONFORTE, mon-for'tā, a town of Brazil, 35 miles N. of Para, on the island of Marajo, on a height, overlooking the Bay of Para.

MONFORTE DE LEMUS, mon-for'tā dā lā'mooss, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Lugo. Pop. 4004.

MONFORTE DE RIO LIVRE, mon-for'tā dā ree'o lee'vrā, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 8 miles E. of Chaves. Pop. 450.

MONFRICI, mon-free'chee, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 11 miles W.N.W. of Sciacca. Pop. 6000.

MONGARDINO, mon-gar-dee'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 1080.

MONGAT, mon-găt', a village of Spain, on the Barcelona and Mataro Railway.

MONGATZ, a town of East Hungary. See MUNKACS.

MONGAUP VALLEY, post-office, Sullivan co., New York.

MONGEHAM, (mŭnj-ăm,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MONGERAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MONGEWELL, mŭnj'wĕl, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

MONGHIR, MONGHYR, or MUNGEER, mŭng-gheer', a fortified and manufacturing town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boglipoor, on the S. bank of the Ganges. 80 miles E. of Patna. Lat. 25° 23′ N., lon. 86° 30′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is finely situated on a rocky height, at the bend of the river, and though irregularly built, has some fine European and other residences, besides several temples, and other public buildings, including a highly venerated Mohammedan tomb. It was formerly an important frontier fortress of the British, but its citadel is now in decay; it is, however, still a military station. Here are active native manufactures of guns, other arms and cutlery, carriages, furniture of all kinds, army clothing, &c., and the town has several native schools, and a depôt of the British Missionary Society.

MONGIARDINO, mon-jar-dee'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 12 miles from Novi. P. 1869.

MONGIBELLO, a name of Mount Etna. See ETNA.

MONGO, mong'go, a mountain range in West Africa, on the mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak, Mongomasobah, "God's Mountain," being subject to volcanic eruption.

MONGOLIA, mon-go'le-a, (Fr. *Mongolie*, môn'go'lee'; Ger. *Mongolei*, mon'go-lī',) a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese Empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N., and lon. 88° and 125° E., having E. Mantchooria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W. China and Chinese Toorkistan, and N. the Khinggan, and other mountain chains, dividing it from the Russian government Irkootsk. Estimated area 1,400,000 square miles. Pop. supposed 2,000,000. It is mostly a vast desert, its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi (which see); though here and there this stony and sandy region is interspersed with some productive tracts, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and where also some wheat, barley, and millet, are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Its rivers are mostly affluents of the Amoor, Irkootsk, or Yenesei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oobsa Nor and Ike-Aral Nor. The trade is almost exclusively with China proper, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, receiving in return large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They are of the Boodhic religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks*, or chiefships, and again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, again subdivided into regiments, &c. The supreme administration is vested in the board or tribunal of foreign affairs at Peking. Chief city, Oorga. The native tribes all claim descent from the celebrated Jenghis Khan, who in the beginning of the 13th century united the different races under his sway; and in the course of his devastating conquests, both westward and southward, made the Mongols, of whom little had been previously heard, to occupy an important page in the world's history. The conquests of Jenghis Khan were extended by his son Oktai, who subdued the whole of China, and overthrew the caliphate of Bagdad, while other hordes, under the khans Mangku and Batu, forced their way into Russia, devastated large portions of it, pillaged Moscow, entered Poland in 1240, and were threatening all Germany with destruction, when, in 1241, their progress was arrested by their signal defeat at Wahlstatt. After the death of Oktai in 1243, all further attempts on Europe ceased; but nearly half a century longer, the empire which he had established continued to flourish, and stretch from the Chinese Sea W. to the frontiers of Poland, and from Hindostan N. to the frontiers of Siberia. At a late period, under Timur or Tamerlane, the Mongol Empire, which had been gradually crumbling to pieces, acquired new lustre. But the revival proved temporary, and at his death a complete disruption took place. The fragments, however, were so large as in some instances to be sufficient to found new dynasties.—Adj. and inhab. MONGOL and MONGOLIAN, mon-go'le-an.

MONGOQUINONG', a post-village in La Grange co., Indiana, 155 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

MONGRANDE, mon'grăn'dā, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 7 miles E.N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 3724.

MONGUAGON, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. P. 984.

MONHEIM, mon'hime, a small town of Germany, Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 35 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1417.

MONHEIM, a small town of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1312.

MONIFIETH, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, with a station on the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. in 1851, 4267.

MONIKIE, mon'e-kee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MONIMAIL', a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles W. of Cupar. Here is Melville House, seat of Earl Melville; also the Mount, the site of the residence of the celebrated satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. and V.

MONINGTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MONINGTON ON WYE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MONISTIC, a river of Michigan. See MANISTEE.

MONISTROL, mo'nees'trol', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 11 miles N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1112.

MONISTROL-DE-MONSERRAT, mo-nees-trol'-dā-mon-sĕr'rāt', a town of Spain, Catalonia, 27 miles N.W. of Barcelona, at the foot of the Mountain of Monserrat. Pop. 1299.

MONITEAU, mon'e-to', a county near the centre of Missouri, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Missouri River, and intersected by Saline, Moreau, and Moniteau Creeks. Limestone underlies part of the county. Stone-coal of fine quality is abundant. Capital, California. Pop. 6004; of whom 5438 were free, and 566 slaves.

MONITEAU, a small village of Moniteau co., Missouri.

MONITEAU CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Missouri River at the N. extremity of Cole county.

MONITEAU CREEK, of Howard co., Missouri, flows into the Missouri from the left at Rocheport.

MONITOOWOC. See MANITOOWOC.

MONIVAE, mon'e-vā', a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MONIVAIRD AND STROWAN, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MONJOS or MONXOS, Los, loce mong'goce, ("The Monks,") 4 small low islands, in the South Pacific Ocean,

extending nearly 5 miles from E. to W.; lat. 0° 57′ S., lon. 145° 41′ E.

MONJ'POOR', a town of Western Hindostan, 24 miles S.E. of Rahduupoor.

MONK-BRETTON, England. See BARTON, MONK.

MONK'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MONKLAND, NEW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, containing the borough of Airdrie. See AIRDRIE.

MONKLAND, OLD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, adjoins New Monkland on the S.W., about 8 miles E. of Glasgow, with which it is connected both by canal and railway. P. 19,709. It has many valuable coal and iron works.

MONK'LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MONK'NASH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

MONK'S COR'NERS, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

MONKSEATON, mŭnks-ee'tŏn, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

MONK'SILVER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MONK'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

MONKS'TON or MONX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MONKS'TOWN, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

MONKSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Dublin, comprising Kingstown, half a mile W. of which is the hamlet Monkstown. Here are also several villages and numerous handsome residences on Dublin Bay.

MONKSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

MONKSTOWN or MONES'LAND, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

MONK'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MONKTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet.

MONK'TON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 30 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Iron ore and kaolin are found here. Pop. 1246.

MONK'TON FEAR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

MONKTON, PORT, England, co. of Hants, 2 miles S. of Gosport, defends Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor on the W.

MONK'TON WITH JAR'ROW, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Jarrow, 4 miles E. of Gateshead. The Venerable Bede was born here in 673.

MONKTON MILLS, Maryland, a post-village and station of Baltimore co., on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 22 miles from Baltimore.

MONKTON MOOR, a parish of England, co. of York.

MONKTON NUN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MONK'TON AND PRESTWICK, a united parish of Scotland, county and 4 miles N.E. of Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. The village of Monkton has a handsome modern, and 2 very ancient dilapidated churches, and the ruins of a hospital for lepers.

MONK'TON TAR'RANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MONKTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MONK-WEAR'MOUTH. See WEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND.

MONLÉON, mŏn°lā'ŏn', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 33 miles N.E. of Bagnères. Pop. 1327.

MONMORE, mon-mōr', the largest bog in the county of Clare, Ireland, extending across the great Clare peninsula, from Dunbeg Bay to the Shannon. Area 9254 acres.

MONMOUTH or MONMOUTHSHIRE, mon'mŭth-shir, a maritime county of England, having S. the Bristol Channel. Area 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres, of which about 280,000 are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 157,418. Surface picturesquely varied, with hill and vale, and finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel, it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk, comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Romney. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, and are extensively wrought. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises 6 hundreds. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Under the Romans and Britons, it formed a part of the ancient Gwent or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English county by Henry VIII. No county in England is more celebrated for beautiful scenery, or for the number of its British and Roman mediæval remains.

MONMOUTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, capital of the above county, in a beautiful vale, at the confluence of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, here crossed by handsome bridges, 21 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, and 17 miles S. of Hereford, (with which it is connected by railway,) and 116 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1852, 5967. It has a parish church, originally a priory; an ancient priory house, a curious antique chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of James I.; ruins of a royal castle, erected before the conquest; several banks; manufactures of bar-iron, tin-plates, and paper; and exports of bark and timber. The borough joins with Usk and Newport in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in which are preserved the cradle of Henry V., and the armor he wore at Agincourt. Henry V., and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, were natives of the town.

MONMOUTH, mon'mŭth, a county in the E. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 810 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N. by Sandy Hook Bay and Raritan Bay, and is drained by Neversink and Manasquan Rivers, flowing into the Atlantic, and by Crosswick's and Doctor's Creeks, which fall into the Delaware. Neversink Hills are in the N.E. part. The whole county is of alluvial formation, and consists of clay mingled with sand, gravel, and, in low places, vegetable mould. In 1850, this county produced 173,272 bushels of potatoes, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, except Grafton county, New Hampshire. Marl is found, and much used as a manure. Capital, Freehold. Pop. 30,313.

MONMOUTH, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1925.

MONMOUTH, a post-village of Adams co., Indiana, on the St. Mary's River, 114 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

MONMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Burlington Railroad, 120 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is situated in a rich and beautiful prairie, under good cultivation. It became the county seat in 1831. A newspaper is published here.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England. See MONMOUTH.

MONNAIE, mon'nā', a market-town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1550.

MONNERICH, mon'ner-ik', or MUNNERICH, mŭn'ner-ik', a village of Dutch Luxemburg, 8 miles S.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 1200.

MONNIKENDAM, mon'e-ken-dăm', (L. *Monachodanum*,) a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a harbor on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2471.

MON'NOW or MUN'NOW, a river of England, joins the Wye near Monmouth.

MONOCACY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Lehigh in Northampton co.

MONOCACY RIVER, is formed by Rock, Marsh, and Middle Creeks, which rise in Adams co., Pennsylvania, and, uniting in the N. part of Frederick co., Maryland, the river falls into the Potomac, near the boundary between Frederick and Montgomery counties, after a course of about 50 miles.

MONOGHAN, mon'a-han, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 880.

MONOK, mon'ok', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2562.

MONOMOEZI, mo-no-mo-ā'zee, (perhaps more correctly, MOENEMOEZI, mo-ĕu'yā-mo-ā'zee; generally written by the Portuguese of the 16th and 17th centuries, MONEMUGE, mo-nā-moo'zhā, or MUNHEMUGE, moon-yā-moo'zhā,) a great empire of East Africa, on the W. side of the great lake called Nyassa or the sea. The same name was given, by early writers, to the sovereign and to the country, though they state that it belongs properly to the former. At the present day, Monomoezi is no longer united under a single ruler, but is divided into several kingdoms, respecting the relative importance of which we have no information. In the 16th century, when the empire flourished, it was said to extend S. to the Maurusa, (the nation of Makúa, opposite to Mosambique,) or the 12th parallel; others placed its S. limit at Mongalo, lat. 10° S. In the N. it was said to reach Guragué, in Abyssinia, or, according to the maps of that day, the fourth parallel of S. lat.; on the W. it had the lake; and on the E. it was supposed to approach the coast in the direction of Quiloa. According to our recent information, the most S. kingdom of Monomoezi is in lat. 9°, where the lake is distant about 450 miles from Quiloa. The most N. countries, Msarára and Púghe, are probably under the fourth parallel, and 600 or 700 miles from the sea. As to the E. frontier of Monomoezi, we only know that, on the great caravan route from the coast (lat. 6° 30′) to Oha, (lat. 7° 30′,) it is reached in 46 days; the distance thence to the lake being 24 days more.

Of the numerous countries included under the general title of Monomoezi, four are said to constitute independent kingdoms, namely, Uranga, (the Ruenga of early writers,) on a S. branch of the Loffji, lat. 5° to 9° S.; Uvinza, Ugiyi, Oha or Uha, Usui, and Ucanga. The king of Oha is sometimes represented as the paramount sovereign of Monomoezi. The people of Monomoezi are, collectively, Mucaranga. This name, given to the race and language both in Monomoezi and Monomotapa, signifies, native of Uranga, and points out that country as the cradle of the widely-spread nation. It is remarkable that, in Monomotapa, while the empire existed in all its state, the chief officers of the king's guards were entitled Mucamoegi, evidently in allusion to the N. and original home of the race. The natives of Monomoezi are tall and well made; black, but not with exaggerated negro features. The journey between Oha and the

coast takes about four months and a half, and six weeks or two months are spent on the sea-side, so that the expedition down and back again occupies 11 months. The number descending annually is from 8000 to 10,000, of whom the great majority encamp on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, round the mouth of the Rúvu; a few go to Kilwa, and some northwards. The opinion prevails in Zanzibar, that the kingdoms of Monomoezi are now recovering their former prosperity and power.

MONOMOTAPA, mon'o-mo-tä'pä, an empire of East Africa, of great relative magnitude and power, at the time of its discovery, in the beginning of the 16th century, when, owing to the ignorance and exalted temper of the age, it was described in very exaggerated terms. It was said to have a circumference of 1000 leagues, and, even at the present day, the estimated length of the river Zambezi, which gives the breadth of the empire, is doubtless double the truth. The name Monomotapa, or more correctly, Moeŭe Motápa, signifies the Empire or Emperor of Motápa; literally, perhaps, Motápa itself or himself. The empire appears to have been co-extensive with the diffusion of the Mucaranga race, S. of the Zambezi; it reached, therefore, from this river S. to Inhambane, W. to Maffisa, but did not go beyond the basin of the Zambezi. On the E. it extended to the sea in Sofála, but did not embrace the mouths of the Zambezi; its N. boundary, on the sea-shore, being the river Tendaeólo.

MONON, a post-office of White co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Monticello.

MONONA, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 118 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

MONONGA-BE, mo-non'gä bé, a town of Madagascar, capital of the Vronimes tribe, district of Ibara, about lat. 22° S., lon. 46° E. It consists of about 800 houses, situated on an affluent of the Manangara.

MONONGAHELA (mo-non'ga-hee'la) RIVER, a branch of the Ohio, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, which rise in Randolph and Lewis counties of Virginia, and unite 1 mile from Fairmont in Marion county. It pursues a north-easterly course to the mouth of Cheat River, its principal tributary, which enters it near the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania, after which its general direction is northward until it unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg. Large steamboats ascend this river to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and those of medium size to Fairmont, Virginia. The whole length, exclusive of branches, is 150 miles. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the river just below the junction of its branches by a wire suspension bridge. It is about 400 yards wide at Pittsburg, and 300 yards, on an average, below the mouth of Cheat River. The obstructions caused by rapids in the lower part of its course have been obviated by dams. *Branches.*—The West Fork, also called West Fork River, rises in Lewis county Virginia, flows northward and north-eastward through Harrison county, and meets the other branch in Marion county, after a course of more than 100 miles. Water-power is abundant on this stream. Tygart's Valley River will be described under its own head.

MONONGAHELA, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1153.

MONONGAHELA CITY, formerly WILLIAMSPORT, a thriving post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela River, about 20 miles S. of Pittsburg. It is remarkable for its active trade and flourishing manufactures of glass and other articles. The railroad which is in progress from Wheeling to Greensburg passes through or very near the town. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

MONONGALIA, mo-non-gä'lia-g, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 630 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat Rivers. Laurel Hill, the most western ridge of the Alleghanies, passes through the E. part of the county. Much of the soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Stone-coal is abundant. Formed in 1776. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. 12,387; of whom 12,211 were free, and 176 slaves.

MONONOMY POINT LIGHT, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. A narrow channel, of sufficient depth to be navigated by small craft, has been worn across the neck by the action of the sea, separating it from the mainland. The lantern has an elevation of 25 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 41° 33' 42" N., lon. 70° W.

MONOPOLI, mo-nop'o-le, a town and seaport of Naples, province and 27 miles E.S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. It ranks as a fortress of the third class, being seated on an eminence, walled, and defended by a castle. It has 2 suburbs, consisting of well-built houses; but the town itself is indifferently built; the houses being too lofty for the width of the streets, render them dark and gloomy. It has a cathedral, and numerous other churches; 2 harbors, with great depth of water, but imperfectly sheltered; and a trade in woollen and cotton cloth, (both extensively manufactured in the town,) wine, and olives. Pop. 16,000.

MONOQUET, mon'o-kèt', a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on the railroad from Peru to Elkhart, 115 miles N. of Indianapolis.

MONOR, mo'nor', a town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5408.

MONOSTOR, mo'nos'tor', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 27 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1245.

MONOSTOR, a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Temesvar. Pop. 1720.

MONOSTOR, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Pesth, on an island of the Danube. Pop. 900.

MONOSTOR-APATI, mo'nos'tor'ób'pah'tee', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Szalad. Pop. 819.

MONOSTOR-BATII, mo'nos'tor' bát, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 1179.

MONOSTORSZEG, mo'nos'tor'sèg', a town of Hungary, Hither Danube, on the left bank of the Danube, with which a navigable canal here communicates, 41 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 4249.

MONOVAR, mo-no-var', a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Elda, defended by a castle and a fortified hermitage, which are perched on two eminences. Pop. 7590.

MONPAZIER, mòn'pà'ze-à', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 1061.

MONPEYROUX-DE-BOSQUET, mòn'pà'roo'dch bos'kà', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 8 miles S. of Espalion. Pop. 1550.

MONPONT, mòn'pòng', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 miles S.S.W. of Riberac. P. 1328.

MONQUHITTER, mon'kiu'ter, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

MONREALE, mon-ra-a'lä, or MONTREALE, mont-ra-ä'lä, a town of Sicily, intendency and 4 miles S.W. of Palermo, with which it communicates by a noble road. Pop. 13,000. It stands on a steep hill, and has a remarkable cathedral, and an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity. It was founded in the beginning of the 12th century, by the Norman prince, William II., surnamed the Good, who also founded its magnificent cathedral, and the Benedictine convent, which possesses an excellent library. Monreale is the see of a bishop, and has a college. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks, is a royal summer residence, called Renna.

MONREAL DEL CAMPO, mon-ra'äl dèl kám'po, a town of Spain, Aragon, 34 miles N.N.W. of Teruel. Pop. 1516.

MONROE, mon-ro', a county in the N.W. part of New York, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and drained by the Genesee River, Allen's and Sandy Creeks, and other small streams. The soil is very fertile. In 1850 there were raised 1,441,653 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. Iron ore, sandstone, and gypsum are found here, and there are also sulphur and salt springs. The Erie Canal traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the Genesee Canal, and by several railroads centering in Rochester. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Capital, Rochester. Pop. 87,650.

MONROE, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, contains about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River, which separates it from New Jersey; on the N.W. by the Lehigh, and also drained by Tobyhanna and Broadhead's Creeks. The surface in some parts is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is productive. Limestone and slate are found in the county. Capital, Stroudsburg. Pop. 13,270.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. central part of Virginia, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the Greenbrier and New Rivers, which unite on its N.W. border. The county is traversed by the main branch of the Alleghanies. It abounds in mineral springs, some of which are frequented as watering-places. Stone-coal is found. The Covington and Ohio Railroad is located through this county. Capital, Union. Pop. 10,204, of whom 9143 were free, and 1061 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 440 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its eastern boundary, and the Towaliga River flows through it into the Ocmulgee; it is also drained by the Tobesofka, Shoal, Rum, and Crooked Creeks. The soil varies from fertile to barren. In 1850 the county produced 724,670 bushels of corn; the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state. Gold has been found in several localities, and iron, granite, and plumbago exist. Monroe county is intersected by the Central Railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. 16,985, of whom 6815 were free, and 10,170 slaves.

MONROE, a county of Florida, forms the S. extremity of the peninsula, terminating at Cape Sable. The Gulf of Mexico washes it on the S.W., and Lake Okechobee on the N.E. Its limits comprise numerous islands of coral formation, named the Florida Keys. The surface of the mainland is mostly occupied by marshes and everglades, or shallow lakes. Nearly the whole population of the county is

contained in the city of Key West, which is the seat of justice, and the largest town of Florida. Pop. 2645, of whom 2214 were free, and 431 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1070 square miles. The Alabama River flows along its N.W. border. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Pine lumber is procured from the forests. Capital, Claiborne. Pop. 12,013, of whom 5688 were free, and 6325 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E.N.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by Tombigbee River, and its affluents, the Buttahatchee and Oktibbeha. The surface is a level plain, almost entirely destitute of trees, and covered with rank grass. The soil is a black, calcareous, and highly productive loam. The county is intersected by the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Aberdeen. Pop. 21,172, of which 9455 were free, and 11,717 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, contains 1040 square miles. It is intersected by the White and Cache Rivers. The surface is mostly level, and is partly occupied by cypress swamps. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. 2049, of whom 1654 were free, and 395 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Tellico River, and the Little Tennessee forms part of its N.E. boundary. The Unaka, or Smoky Mountain, lies on its S.E. border. The great railroad of East Tennessee passes through the county. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. 11,874, of whom 10,686 were free, and 1188 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Big Barren River, and the S.E. part is traversed by Cumberland River. The surface is diversified. The soil is generally fertile. Limestone, suitable for building, is abundant. Formed in 1820. Capital, Tompkinsville. Pop. 7756, of whom 6925 were free, and 831 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is drained by Little Muskingum River, and by Seneca and Sunfish Creeks, all of which rise within its limits. The surface is hilly, and well timbered. In 1850 this county produced 3,681,705 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It contains large beds of stone-coal, and some iron. Organized in 1813. Capital, Woodsfield. Pop. 28,351.

MONROE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Michigan, bordering on Lake Erie, contains 540 square miles. It is traversed by Raisin River, bounded on the N.E. by Huron River, and also drained by Macon River, and Stony, Saline, and Swan Creeks. The surface in the N. is level and heavily timbered; the S. part consists of rolling prairies, interspersed with groves of oak and hickory. The soil is fertile. The valley of Raisin River is noted for beauty and fertility. Limestone and other good building stone are found. The Southern Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1817. Capital, Monroe City. Pop. 14,693.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by Salt Creek and Beanblossom Creek. The surface in general is hilly, and the soil productive. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Extension Railroad. Organized in 1818. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. 11,286.

MONROE, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Mississippi River forms the boundary on the W. and S.W.; the county is also drained by Prairie and Eagle Creeks. The surface is hilly in the west part, and nearly level in the east. The soil is mostly fertile. Capital, Waterloo. P. 7679.

MONROE, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by Salt River, and also drained by the Middle Fork, South Fork, Elk Fork, and Long Branch, affluents of the first-named river, and by Crooked, Otter, and Indian Creeks. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is very productive. Stone-coal abounds in several places; the rocks which underlie the county are limestone and freestone. Organized in 1830. Capital, Paris. Pop. 10,541, of whom 8493 were free, and 2048 slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar Creek, and the Des Moines touches the N.E. extremity of the county, which is also drained by Miller's and Avery's Creeks. The surface is diversified by groves of timber, and fertile rolling prairies. Limestone is one of the principal rocks. The land was relinquished by the Indians in 1842. Capital, Albia. Pop. over 2984.

MONROE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1606.

MONROE, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, about 52 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 254.

MONROE, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 17 miles W. by N. of New Haven. Pop. 1442.

MONROE, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 50 miles from New York City. Settled in 1742. Pop. 4280. It is the seat of Brockport Collegiate Institute, with about 150 students.

MONROE, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey. Pop. 3001.

MONROE, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 3 miles N.E. of Morristown.

MONROE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MONROE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 775.

MONROE, a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1436.

MONROE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

MONROE, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 1295.

MONROE, a village and township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 1772.

MONROE, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, about 180 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. Laid out in 1820. Pop. about 400.

MONROE, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 602.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Union co., North Carolina, 150 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It was selected for the county seat in 1844, when the county was organized. It contains, besides the county buildings, 6 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Georgia, 66 miles N.W. of Milledgeville, and 10 miles from the Georgia Railroad. It presents a neat appearance, and contains a brick court-house, a jail, 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 high schools.

MONROE, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

MONROE, a post-office of Perry co., Mississippi.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Washita parish, Louisiana, on the E. side of the Washita River, 250 miles by water N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. Steamboats navigate the river both above and below this point. The route of the projected railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport passes through Monroe.

MONROE, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. P. 714.

MONROE, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 335.

MONROE, a post-village of Overton co., Tennessee, 105 miles E. by N. of Nashville, was formerly the capital of the county.

MONROE, a post-village in Hart co., Kentucky, 90 miles S.W. by S. of Frankfort.

MONROE, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1191.

MONROE, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

MONROE, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 1587.

MONROE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 12 miles E.N.E. of Hamilton, has about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1117.

MONROE, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1897.

MONROE, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 760.

MONROE, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 918.

MONROE, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1076.

MONROE, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1154.

MONROE, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 14 miles E. by N. of Hillsborough.

MONROE, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 966.

MONROE, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1324.

MONROE, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1029.

MONROE, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1435.

MONROE, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 403.

MONROE, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 2035.

MONROE, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 977.

MONROE, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1429.

MONROE, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1637.

MONROE, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1348.

MONROE, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1719.

MONROE, a flourishing town, capital of Monroe co., Michigan, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Raisin River, 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, and at the E. terminus of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Detroit. It is connected with the lake by a ship-canal, and is the terminus of two plank roads. The court-house, which is built of hewn stone, cost $35,000. The town contains 6 churches, several of which are handsome buildings, a female seminary, and 3 newspaper offices. The valley of Raisin River is said to be equal in fertility to any part of the state. Monroe is the principal market for the wheat produced in several adjoining counties. It contains manufactories of wool, flour, lumber, and leather. The reported value of imports and exports in 1851 was $4,863,023. This place was settled by the French, about 1776, but the present town has been mostly built since 1835. Pop. in 1850, 2813; in 1853, about 3500.

MONROE, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 347.

MONROE, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 414.

MONROE, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Pop. 588.

MONROE, a township of Clarke co., Indiana. Pop. 1262.

MONROE, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 720.
MONROE, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 777.
MONROE, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1090.
MONROE, a township of Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 1246.
MONROE, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Pop. 1300.
MONROE, a township of Pike co., Indiana. Pop. 1285.
MONROE, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 545.
MONROE, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1255.
MONROE, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 735.
MONROE, a township of Cook co., Illinois.
MONROE, a township of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 413.
MONROE, a township of Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 756.
MONROE, a flourishing post-village of Monroe township, capital of Green co., Wisconsin, on the road from Milwaukee to Galena, 40 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It is finely situated on a fertile rolling prairie, and is a place of active trade. It has 1 newspaper office, 2 churches, 7 stores, 2 steam-mills, and about 900 inhabitants.
MONROE CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 45 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.
MONROE CENTRE, a post-village in the N. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio.
MONROE, a post office of Laurens district, South Carolina.
MONROE MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.
MONROETON, mon-ro'ton, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on Towanda Creek, about 130 miles N. of Harrisburg.
MONROETON, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina.
MONROEVILLE, mon-ro'vil, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.
MONROEVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama, 19 miles E. of Claiborne, was formerly the county seat.
MONROEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Ridgefield township, Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron River, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, 16 miles S. of Sandusky. It is a place of active business, and of rapid growth. It contains 8 or 10 stores, and a union school. Pop. in 1855, about 1500.
MONROEVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 24 miles N.W. of Steubenville.
MONROEVILLE, a village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 130 miles N.E. of Columbus.
MONROEVILLE, a township of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 837.
MONROEVILLE, a small post-town, capital of Colusi co., California.
MONROE WORKS, a post village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 52 miles from New York city. Named from the iron works in the vicinity.
MONROIG, mon-ro-eeg', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3092.
MONROVIA, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 50 miles from Baltimore.
MONROVIA, a post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, 24 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.
MONROYO, mon-roy'o, a town of Spain, Aragon, 80 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 1396.
MONS, mônss, (Flemish *Bergen*, bêr'gen: anc. *Montes Hanoniæ*,) a fortified town of Belgium, capital of the province of Hainaut, 27 miles E.S.E. of Tournay, on the railway from Brussels to Valenciennes, and intersected by the Trouille, here crossed by 3 bridges. It has 5 gates, and is commanded by a castle, "Chateau-Lieu," built on the site of an ancient Roman camp. Two lakes interrupt the approach from the E., and, from the facilities for laying the whole circumjacent country under water by turning the river from its usual course, access to the fortress is rendered difficult. The town has a flourishing appearance; its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep; and some of its 8 squares are spacious, and lined with handsome houses and public buildings. It has 5 churches, those of St. Waudru and St. Elizabeth being beautiful structures; a Gothic town hall, civil and military hospitals, court-house, arsenal, and theatre; a school of arts, academy of music; mineralogical, architectural, and horticultural societies; medical seminary, orphan asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, 2 lunatic asylums, a college, and numerous public and private schools. Its manufactures consist of linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, fire-arms, cutlery, musical instruments, and sugar; it has also copper, lead, and pewter foundries; several breweries and bleach-fields; an active trade in timber, coal, building-stone, and corn, the transfer of which is facilitated by a canal, connecting with the Scheldt. In 1425, Jean IV., Duke of Brabant, aided by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, besieged and took the town. It afterwards sustained several sieges, and was alternately in the hands of the Austrians, Spaniards, and French. Till, in 1794, it fell to the latter, and was retained by them till 1814, when it was ultimately incorporated with Belgium. Pop. 25,165. This district of country is called the BORINAGE, and the miners are called BORAINS.
MONS, mônz or mônss, a village of France, department of Var, 19 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.
MONSANTO, mon-sân'to, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 43 miles S.E. of Guarda. Pop. 1360.
MONSARAS, a town of Portugal. See MONÇARAS.
MONS CADIMUS. See BABA-DAGH.
MONSEGHR, mônz'sâ'gîr', a town of France, department of Gironde, near the right bank of the Dropt, 7 miles N.E. of La Reole. Pop. 1344.
MONSELICE, mon-sâ-lee'chê, a walled town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 13 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. Pop. 5430.
MONSERRAT, mon-sêr-rât', or MONTSERRAT, mont-sêr-rât', a mountain of Spain, Catalonia, province and 19 miles N.W. of Barcelona, near the right bank of the Llobregat. It is 3300 feet in height, and consists of a great number of lofty, isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. About midway up its E. side, stands the famous monastery of the same name, in which Charles V. spent his last days. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers used to attract vast numbers of pilgrims; and, perched on the surrounding rocks, are numbers of hermitages, several of which have been occupied by the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar. As the mountain stands in the line of the royal road from Manresa, across the Llobregat, advantage was taken of its strong natural position in the war of independence, and several fortifications were erected upon it.
MONSEY, a post-office and station of Rockland co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 27 miles from New York.
MONSHEIM, (Mönsheim,) mönz'hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Kreuzbach. Pop. 1011.
MONSOL, mônz'sol', a village of France, department of Rhône, 18 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1238.
MONSON, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis River, about 73 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 654.
MONSON, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Chickopee River, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 20 miles E. of Springfield. It contains a flourishing academy, and has several satinet and cotton mills. Pop. 2831.
MONSTER, mon'ster, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1540.
MONSUM RIVER, a small stream of York co., Maine, falls into Kennebunk Harbor.
MONTA, mon'tâ, (L. *Montata*,) a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, immediately N.W. of Casale. Pop. of commune, 2850.
MONTABAUR, mon'tâ-bowr', a town of West Germany, duchy and 8 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. 2727. It has oil-mills, and manufactures of linen and paper.
MONTACUTE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
MONTACUTO, mon'ta'koo'to, a market-town of Tuscany 42 miles E.S.E. of Florence.
MONTAFUNERTHAL, mon'tâ-foo'ner-tâl', a wild and romantic valley of Austria, Tyrol, in the S.E. of Vorarlberg, near St. Peter, and traversed by the Ill. It forms a district of about 150 geographical square miles, includes 10 parishes, is governed by its own landamman, and has a population of 8900. Its chief town is Schruns.
MONTAGNA, mon-tân'yâ, a town of Austrian Italy, 2 miles E. of Sondrio. Pop. 1943.
MONTAGNAC, mônz'tân'yâk', a town of South France, department of Hérault, on the Hérault, 21 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 3647.
MONTAGNANA, mon-tân-yâ'nâ, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 23 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Frassina. Pop. 8200. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.
MONTAGUE (mon'ta-gu) ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific. Lat. 17° 26' S., lon. 168° 17' E.
MONTAGNES ROCHEUSES. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
MONTAGUE, mon'ta-gu, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, about 36 miles N. of Springfield. The township borders on the Connecticut, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. A dam has been constructed across the river at Turner's Falls, in the N. part of the township, creating an immense hydraulic power. Navigation is facilitated by a canal around the falls, with 75 feet of lockage. Montague has manufactures of cutlery, piano-fortes, leather, rakes, &c. Pop. 1518.
MONTAGUE, a post-township of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 85 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 1009.
MONTAGUE, a post-village of Essex co., Virginia, 54 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.
MONTAGUE CANAL, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the canal around Turner's Falls, in the Connecticut, about 85 miles W. by N. of Boston.
MONTAGUE (mon'ta-gu) ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off East Australia, lat. 36° 18' S., lon. 150° 24' E.
MONTAGUE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Rus-

sian America, Prince William Sound, lat. 60° N., lon. 140° 60′ W. Length 50 miles, breadth 8 miles.

MONTAGUE AND BRISTOL ISLANDS, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 58° S., lon. 27° W.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, on the S.E. coast of Australia; lat. 36° 18′ S., lon. 150° 24′ E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, on the E. coast of China, province of Che-kiang; lat. (E. point) 29° 10′ N., lon. 122° 5′ E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Atlantic; lat. 58° 27′ S., lon. 26° 44′ W.

MONTAGUE SOUND, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Australia, lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 125° 30′ E.

MONTAIGU, mŏnˢ'tâ'gü', (Flemish *Scherpenheuvel*, sкĕr'pen-hö'vęl; the signification of both names being the same—"sharp mountain,") a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 28 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2267.

MONTAIGU, mŏnˢ'tâ'gü', a town of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1330.

MONTAIGUT, mŏnˢ'tâ'gü', or MONTAIGU, a small town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3279.

MONTAIGUT, mŏnˢ'tâ'gü', or MONTAIGU, a small town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 1652.

MONTAILLEUR, mŏnˢ'tâh'yur', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 1168.

MONTAIMONT, mŏnˢ'tâ'mŏnˢ', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 7 miles N. of St. Jean de Maurienne. P. 1500.

MONTALBAN, mon-tâl-bân', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 2794. It was fortified under the Moors.

MONTALBAN, a market-town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2902.

MONT ALBAN, (âl'ban,) a village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson, 8 miles E. of the former.

MONTALBANO, mon-tâl-bâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 26 miles S.S.W. of Matera. Pop. 2300.

MONTALBODO, mon-tâl-bo'do, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 19 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 4000.

MONT-ALCINO, a town of Tuscany. See MONTE ALCINO.

MONTALDO-DI-MONDOVI, mon-tâl'do dee mon-do-vee', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 6 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 1991.

MONTALDO-D'ACQUI, mon-tâl'do dâk'koo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Acqui. Pop. 1020.

MONTALDO-ROERO, mon-tâl'do ro-â'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 6 miles from Alba. Pop. 1426.

MONTALDO-SCARAMPI, mon-tâl'do skâ-râm'pee, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Asti. Pop. 1055.

MONTALEGRE, mon-tâ-lâ'grâ, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Amazon, 100 miles W. of Almeirim. Pop. of district, 4000.

MONTALEGRE, mon-tâ-lâ'grâ, a market-town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 15 miles S.S.W. of Chaves.

MONTALENGO, mon-tâ-lên'go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 8 miles S. of Ivrea, on the Canal of Caluso. Pop. 1340.

MONTALTO, mon-tâl'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 30 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1222.

MONTALTO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 12 miles from St. Remo. Pop. 1050.

MONTALTO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 2 miles N. of Ivrea, on the Dora. Pop. 1320.

MONTALTO, a town of the Papal States, delegation and 8 miles N.N.E. of Ascoli. It is a bishop's see. Pope Sixtus V. was born here. Pop. 1500.

MONTALTO, (L. *Babia*), a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2120.

MONT ALTO, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

MONTALVANEJO, mon-tâl-vâ-nâ'no, a town of Spain, New Castile, 24 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1189.

MONTALVAO, mon-tâl-vŏwnˢ', a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 27 miles N.N.W. of Portalegre.

MONTALVO, mon-tâl'vo, a town of Spain, New Castile, 30 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1141.

MONTANARO, mon-tâ-nâ'ro, a town of Piedmont, division, province, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop., including commune, 4400. It has a castle and 2 schools.

MONTANCHES, mon-tân'chès, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Caceres, with a town-house, prison, 2 professorships of Latin, and 3 elementary schools; a church, a nunnery, and several fountains; 50 flour and oil mills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in different kinds of traffic, exporting chiefly their hung beef and rich hams, which are much esteemed. Pop. 5587.

MONTARGIL, mon-tar-zheel', a village of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 42 miles S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1311.

MONTARGIS, mon'tar'zhee', (L. *Mondargium Vellonodum*,) a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loing, at the junction of the canals Briare and Loing, 38 miles E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 7527. It has ruins of walls, and of an old castle, built by Charles V. of France.

MONT-ASTRUC, mŏnˢ'tâ'trük', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 10 miles N.E. of Toulouse. P. 1200.

MONTATAIRE, mŏnˢ'tâ'tair', a village of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Senlis, with important iron, copper, and zinc works. Pop. in 1852, 2657.

MONTAUBAN, mŏnˢ'tô'bânˢ', (anc. *Mons Albanus*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 110 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 24,726. It is the see of a bishop, has a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, normal school, and library of 10,000 volumes. Montauban, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was ineffectually besieged by Montluc in 1560, and by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1621. It was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation; and has, in consequence, been often subjected to the most cruel persecutions.

MONTAUD, mŏnˢ'tô', a market-town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 5726.

MONTAUDIN, mŏnˢ'tô'dânˢ', a market-town of France, department and 17 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 1484.

MONTAUK', a post-village of Dent co., Missouri, 110 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

MONTAUK POINT, a high promontory at the eastern extremity of Long Island, against which the waves of the Atlantic beat with tremendous violence. It contains a fixed light, 100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 4′ 12″ N., lon. 71° 51′ 54″ W. The firm sea air here, together with the wildness and grandeur of the scenery, attracts many visitors during the summer season.

MONTAZZOLI, mon-tâd'zo-le, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2100.

MONTBARD, mŏnˢ'barˢ', (L. *Mons Barrus*,) a town of France, department of Cote-d'Or, on the Burgundy Canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 9 miles N. of Semur. Pop. in 1852, 2719. It is the birth-place of the naturalists Buffon and Daubenton.

MONTBAZON, mŏnˢ'bâ'zŏnˢ', (L. *Mons-Basonis*,) a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 8 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1160.

MONTBÉLIARD, mŏnˢ'bâ'le-arˢ', or MONTBELLIARD, mŏnˢ'bâ'le-arˢ', (L. *Mons-Peliger*; Ger. *Mümpelgard*, mümpel-gart',) a town of France, department of Doubs, 40 miles E.N.E. of Besançon, on the Rhine and Rhone Junction Canal. Pop. in 1852, 6144. It has a communal college and public library, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics and muslins.

MONT BLANC, mŏnˢ blŏˢ', (It. *Monte Bianco*, mon'tâ be-ân'ko; L. *Mons Albus*; both names, as well as the French *Mont Blanc*, signifying "White Mountain;") a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe, in lat. 45° 49′ 58″ N., lon. 6° 51′ 54″ E. The elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, is 15,810 feet; but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line, 8000 feet above the sea; 34 glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 square miles. The largest and most complex of these is the *Mer de Glace*, ("sea of ice,") the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois*, (the "glacier of the woods,") gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 miles above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard, 8th August, 1786.

MONTBLANCH, mont-blânk', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 4114.

MONTBRÉHAIN, mŏnˢ'bra'hânˢ', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 2023.

MONTBRISON, mŏnˢ'bree'zŏnˢ', (L. *Montbrisonium*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, 234 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 5994. It has a normal school, and a public library of 15,000 volumes, but no manufactures. It communicates by railway with the Loire, and with the line from Roanne to Lyons. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

MONTBRON, mŏnˢ'brŏnˢ', a town of France, department of Charente, 16 miles E. of Angouléme. Pop. 1235.

MONTBRUN, mŏnˢ'brünˢ', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 33 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1570.

MONTCALM, mont-kâm', a new county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is principally drained by Flat and Pine Rivers, and Fish Creek. The soil is fertile. Capital, Montcalm. Named in honor of General Montcalm, who fell in the defence of Quebec, in 1755. Pop. 891.

MONTCALM, a post-village and township, capital of Montcalm co., Michigan, about 50 miles N.W. of Lansing. P. 135.

MONTCALM, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

MONTCEL, mŏnˢ'sêl', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy Proper, 5 miles from Aix. Pop. 1115.

MONT CENIS, mŏnˢ sęh-neeˢ', (It. *Monte Cenisio*, mon'tâ châ-nee'se-o,) one of the most remarkable summits of the

Alps, on the limits of Savoy and Piedmont; lat. (of hospice) 45° 14′ 8″ N., lon. 6° 56′ 11″ E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by the French in 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point 6775 feet above the sea.

MONT CERVIN, (Germ. *Matterhorn.*) See CERVIN.

MONTCORNET, mŏnˑ'kŏrˑ'nā', a market-town of France, department of Aisne. Pop. in 1852, 1783.

MONTCUQ, a village of France. See MONCUQ.

MONT-DAUPHIN, mŏnˑ'dō'fănˑ', a small fortified town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 miles N.E. of Embrun. Pop. 669.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, mŏnˑ-dĕh-mar'sănˑ', (L. *Mons Martiani.*) a town of France, department of Landes, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the navigable Midouze, and are spanned by handsome bridges, 62 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 4463. It has a communal college, and mineral warm baths. Manufactures comprise common woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather, and by its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for the wines, brandies, wool, and agricultural produce of the surrounding country.

MONTDIDIER, mŏnˑ'deeˑ'de-dā', (L. *Mons Desiderii.*) a market-town of France, department of Somme, 21 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 4063. It has remains of old fortifications, a town-hall, a prison, communal college, and extensive manufactures of hosiery.

MONTDIDIER, a village of France, department of Meurthe, arrondissement of Château-Salins.

MONT-DOR, France. See DOR.

MONTDRAGON or MONDRAGON, mŏnˑ'drā'gŏnˑ', (L. *Mons Dracon'is.*) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Lez, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 1769.

MONTE ALCINO, mon'tā ăl-chee'no, or MONT-ALCINO, mon-tăl-chee'no, an episcopal city of Tuscany, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Sienna. Pop. 3900. It has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832, and a castle.

MONTE ALEGRE, mon'tā ā-lā'grā, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Albacete, in a narrow valley, overlooked by a ruined Moorish castle. Pop. 3490.

MONTE-ALTO, mon'tā-ăl'to, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, comarca of Urabu.

MONTE-APERTO, mon'tā-ā-pĕr'to, a village of Sicily, province and 3 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 1000.

MONTEBELLO, mon'tā-bĕl'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 10 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4000. It has 2 castles, and several churches.

MONTEBELLO, a village of Austrian Italy, Piedmont, division and 23 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria, and from a victory over the Austrians near which, Marshal Lannes derived his title of Duke de Montebello. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and French in 1812.

MONTEBELLUNA, mon'tā-bĕl-loo'nā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 13 miles W.N.W. of Treviso.

MONTEBESCARIA, mon'tā-bĕs-kā're-ā, or MONTEBECCARIA, mon'tā-bĕk-kā'ro-ā, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 7 miles S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 2641.

MONTE BIANCO. See MONT BLANC.

MONTEBOURG, mŏnˑ'tĕh-boorˑ', (L. *Montis Burgus.*) a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2471.

MONTECALVO, mon'tā-kăl'vo, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles E.N.E. of Benevento. P. 4200.

MONTE-CAVO or MOUNT CAVO. See ALBANO.

MONTECARLO, mon'tā-kar'lo, a town of Tuscany, 30 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2960.

MONTE-CAROTTO, mon'tā-kā-rot'to, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 24 miles W.S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 2800.

MONTE-CASINO, mon'tā-kā-see'no, a celebrated Benedictine abbey, of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on a mountain near San Germano, with a library of 10,000 volumes.

MONTECASTELLO, mon'tā-kăs-tăl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, 4 miles N.E. of Alessandria, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1200.

MONTE-CATINI, mon'tā-kā-tee'nee, a village of Tuscany, government and 29 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 2660. It has thermal springs, and elegant baths, the most celebrated in Tuscany.

MONTECATINI DI VAL DI NIEVOLE, mon'tā-kā-tee'nee dee văl de ne-ā'vo-lā, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2782.

MONTECCHIO, mon-tĕk'ke-o, a market-town of Modena, on the Enza, 8 miles W. of Reggio.

MONTECCHIO MAGGIORE, mon-tĕk'ke-o mād-jo'rā, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation and 7 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4200.

MONTE-CERBOLI, mon'tā-chĕr'bo-le, a village of Tuscany, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa. Near it are the famous borax lagoons of the grand-duchy.

MONTECH, mŏnˑ'tĕshˑ', (L. *Montiquum.*) a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montauban, on an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1700.

MONTECHIARO, mon'tā-ke-ā'ro, a market-town of North Italy, Lombardy, delegation and 12 miles S.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 6600, who manufacture silk stuffs. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796.

MONTECHIARO D'ASTI, mon'tā-ke-ā'ro dăs'tee, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, division and 27 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2084.

MONTECHIARUGOLO, mon'tā-ke-ā-roo'go-lo, a village of Italy, duchy and 10 miles S.E. of Parma, on the Enza. Pop. 3967.

MONTE-CHRISTI, mon'tā-kris'tee, a maritime town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement, on its N. coast, 30 miles E. of Cape Haytien, near the mouth of the river, and on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte-Christi, whence its name. Pop. 3000.

MONTE-CHRISTI or MONTE-CRISTI, mon'tā-kris'tee, a town of South America, Ecuador, department and 96 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

MONTE-CHRISTO, mon'tā kris'to, (anc. *Oglasa,*) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, province of Sienna, 26 miles S. of Elba.

MONTECRESTESE, mon'tā-krĕs-tā'sā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 8 miles from Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1316.

MONTECUCCULO, mon'tā-kook'koo-lo, a village of North Italy, dominion and 22 miles S.S.W. of Modena; the birthplace of Raymond de Montecuccoli.

MONTE-DELLA-SIBILLA, mon'tā-dĕl'lā-se-bil'lā, one of the Apennine Mountains of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 26 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height 7212 feet.

MONTE FANO, mon'tā fā'no, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 8 miles N. of Macerata. Pop. 3370.

MONTEFALCO, mon'tā-făl'ko, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 14 miles N.N.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 3550.

MONTEFALCONE, mon'tā-făl-ko'nā, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 14 miles N.W. of Larino.

MONTEFALCONE, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, district of Bovina. Pop. 3900.

MONTEFALCIONE, mon'tā-făl-cho'nā, a village of Naples, Principato Ultra, 5 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2700.

MONTEFIASCONE, mon'tā-fe-ăs-ko'nā, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 9 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 4809. It stands on a hill, occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains exist; its cathedral cupola, and several other buildings, are the works of San Michele.

MONTE-FILITRANO, mon'tā-fe-le-trā'no, a market-town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 1200.

MONTEFORTE, mon'tā-for'tā, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 14 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 1700.

MONTEFORTE, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 5 miles W.S.W. of Avellino. Pop. 3500.

MONTE-FRIO, mon'tā-free'o, a modern town of Spain, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada. It has 8 flour and 7 oil mills, 3 manufactories of soft soap, a brandy distillery, and 4 fulling-mills. Pop. 7903.

MONTEFUSCO, mon'tā foos'ko, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 9 miles N.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2200. It is a bishop's see, and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MONTEGICAR. See MONTEJICAR.

MONTE-GIORGIO, mon'tā-jor'jo, a market-town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 20 miles S.W. of Fermo. P. 3650.

MONTEGO (mon-tee'go) BAY, a seaport town on the N.W. coast of Jamaica, capital of the co. of Cornwall, on a bay of same name, with a harbor protected by a breakwater, but still somewhat exposed to a heavy swell from the N.; lat. (fort) 18° 29′ 24″ N., lon. 77° 50′ W. It is defended by a battery, has a court-house, where the assizes are held, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

MONTE-GRANARO, mon'tā-grā-nā'ro, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 6 miles N.W. of Fermo. Pop. 4000.

MONTEGROSSO D'ASTI, mon'tā-gros'so dăs'tee, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 6 miles S.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2177.

MONTEHERMOSO, mon'tā-ā-mo'so, a town of Spain, province and 62 miles N. of Caceres. Pop. 2860.

MONTEITH or MENTEITH, mon-teeth', a picturesque district of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the co. of Perth, on the Teith. Length about 24 miles.

MONTEITH or MENTEITH, PORT OF, a village and parish of Scotland, in a district of same name, 8 miles W. of Doune, including Lochs Venuachoir and Monteith; the latter lake has a circuit of about 7 miles, richly wooded banks, and beautiful islands, on one of which are ruins of a castle of the ancient Earls of Monteith or Menteith, a branch of the Graham family. Pop. 1446.

MONTEITH'VILLE, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

MONTEJAQUE, mon-tā-hā'kā, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, 4 miles W. of Ronda. Pop. 1363.

MONTEJICAR, MONTEGICAR or MONTEXICAR, mon-tā-ne-kar', a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 2455.

MONTELEONE, mon'tā-lā-o'nā, (anc. *Hippo'nium* or *Vibo,*)

a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 11 miles E. of Tropea. Pop. 2500. It stands on the slope of a hill, commanded by a fine old castle.

MONTELEONE, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 7 miles S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 2500.

MONTÉLIMART, mŏxo'tā'lce'mar', (ane *Mons Adhemari?*) a city of France, department of Drôme, 26 miles S. of Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 9862. It is built on the slope of a hill, crowned by a citadel, and has a communal college. The vicinity is covered with rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and orchards.

MONTELLA, mon-tĕl'lā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles E.S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 5800.

MONTELLANO, mon-tĕl-yā'no, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 4013.

MONTELLO, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, in a township of the same name. It has a mill, 7 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

MONTELOVEZ, a town of Mexico. See COHAHUILA.

MONTELUPO, mon'tā-loo'po, a market-town of Tuscany, 12 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1370.

MONTE LUPONE, mon'tā loo-po'nā, a market-town of the Pontifical States, delegation and 6½ miles N.N.E. of Macerata. Pop. 3660.

MONTE MAGGIORE, mon'tā mād-jo'rā, a market-town of Sicily, 29 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 5860.

MONTEMAGNO, mon'tā-mān'yo, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 15 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2538.

MONTEMALE, mon'tā-mā'lā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, in the valley of the Grana. Pop. 1515.

MONTEMARANO, mon'tā-mā-rā'no, a town and bishop's see of Naples, 10 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 1800.

MONTE-MARCIANO, mon'tā-mar-chā'no, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 10 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 4485.

MONTE-MAYOR, mon'tā-mī-or', a town of Spain, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3192.

MONTE-MILETTO, mon'tā-me-lĕt'to, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 9 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2400.

MONTEMILONE, mon'tā-me-lo'nā, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles E.N.E. of Venosa.

MONTEMOLIN, mon-tā-mo-leen', a village of Spain, Estremadura, 60 miles S.E. of Badajos. The son of Don Carlos takes from this place his title of Count of Montemolin. Pop. 2220.

MONTEMOR, a town of Brazil. See MAMANGUAPE.

MONTE-MORENO, mon'tā mo-rā'no, a conical mountain of Brazil, forming a promontory on the S. of the Bay of Espirito-Santo, province of that name.

MONTEMOR-NOVO, mon-tā-mor' no'vo, a town of Brazil, province and 60 miles S. of Ceara. Pop. 2000.

MONTEMOR-O-NOVO, mon-tā-mōr'o-no'vo, (*i. e.* "New Montemor,") a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 22 miles W.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 3000.

MONTEMOR-O-VELHO, mon-tā-mōr'o-vĕl'yo, ("Old Montemor,") a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles W.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 2550.

MONTEMURRO, mon-tā-moor'ro, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 24 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5000.

MONTENAKEN, mon'tā-nā'kĕn, or MONTENAEKEN, mon'tā-nā'ken, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hasselt. It is an ancient place, was once defended by a strong castle, and is memorable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, in 1213, between the Liegeois and Brabançons, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 3000 killed, and 4000 prisoners. Pop. 877.

MONTENDRE, mŏxo'tŏnd'r', a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S. of Jonzac. Pop. 1041.

MONTENEGRO, mon'tā-nā'gro, *i. e.* "Black Mountain," (Turk. *Karadagh*, kā'rā'dāg; Native *Cernogora* or *Tsernogora*, tsĕr'no-go'rā,) a small independent country of European Turkey, between lat. 42° 10′ and 42° 56′ N., lon. 18° 41′ and 20° 22′ E., bounded E. by Herzegovina and Austrian Albania, (Cattaro,) and on the other sides by Turkish Albania. Area estimated at 450 square miles, and pop. in 1848, at 100,000, mostly belonging to the Greek church, ignorant and superstitious. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain peaks, some of which are 5000 or 6000 feet in elevation, and are generally covered with valuable timber. The country is divided into 8 departments; government republican, under the protection of the Czar of Russia. The Vladika is high priest, civil governor, and commander-in-chief of the army. In ancient times this country formed part of Illyricum; it was afterwards a district of Servia. The chief families of Montenegro have been educated in St. Petersburg and appointed to grades in the Russian army; and the annual tribute due to the Porte (about 4000*l.*) has long been paid by a remittance from the Emperor of Russia. In 1853, the Turks sent an army of 34,000 men against Montenegro, with the view of reducing it to complete subjection; but after some sanguinary conflicts the Turks were induced to recall their army without having accomplished the object of the expedition.

MONTENERO, mon'tā-nā'ro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 11 miles N.N.W. of Larino. Pop. 2500.

MONTENOTTE, mon'tā-not'tā, a village of Sardinia, division and 26 miles W. of Genoa, in the Apennines. Here the French defeated the Austrians, April 11, 1796.

MONTEODORISIO, a town of Naples. See MONTODORISIO.

MONTE-PAGANO, mon'tā-pā-gā'no, a market-town of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra I., near the Adriatic, 15 miles E. of Teramo.

MONTEPELOSO, mon'tā-pā-lo'so, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 24 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3100.

MONTEPULCIANO, mon'tā-pool-chā'no, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, 26 miles S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 2814. It stands on a mountain enclosed by an embattled wall. Cardinal Bellarmine is said to have been born here. Montepulciano is an ancient Etruscan city, and has many interesting remains.

MONTEREALE, mon'tā-rā-ā'lā, a fortified town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 14 miles N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 5603.

MONTEREAU, mŏxo'tĕh-ro', (ane. *Condate* or *Condate Senonum*,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 16 miles E.S.E. of Melun, on the railway to Troyes. Pop. in 1852, 6545. It has extensive manufactories of earthenware. Steamers ply hence to Paris. In 1814, it was the scene of Bonaparte's last victory.

MONTEREGGIONE, mon'tā-rĕd-jo'nā, a walled town of Tuscany, 8 miles from Sienna.

MONTEREY, mon-tā-ra', a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital of New Leon, on the Tigre, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 85 miles E. by N. of Saltillo; lat. 26° N., lon. 100° W. It has well-paved streets, houses of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, and is the most important place in North Mexico. Near it are gold, silver, and lead mines. Pop. about 12,000. It was taken in 1846, by the United States army under General Taylor.

MONTEREY, mon-tĕh-ra', a county in the western portion of California, has an area of above 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the E. by the coast range of mountains, and partly on the N. by the Pajaro River, and is drained by the Salinas (or San Buenaventura) and Carmel Rivers, and by the Arroyos of San Bruito and Nacimiento, with their tributaries. The county is naturally divided into three valleys, known as San Juan, Salinas, and Carmel. The first of these has an extent of about 70 by 9 miles, the second about 18 by 12, and the third about 15 by 3. Much of the soil is rich and productive. Gold has been found at San Antonio and in Carmel Valley, and silver has been discovered in small quantities. In the upper portion of Salinas Valley are some sulphur springs. Capital, Monterey. Pop. 2728.

MONTEREY, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 125 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has manufactories of paper, woollen goods, rakes, &c. Pop. 761.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MONTEREY, a village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 4 miles above Pittsburg.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MONTEREY, a post-village, capital of Highland co., Virginia, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, 180 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. over 100.

MONTEREY, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

MONTEREY, a small village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

MONTEREY, a post-village of Cass co., Texas, at the N. end of Soda Lake, about 30 miles N.W. of Shreveport, in Louisiana. It is a shipping point for cotton.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MONTEREY, a thriving village of Owen co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, at Lock and Dam No. 3.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MONTEREY, a township in Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 85.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Illinois River.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

MONTEREY, a village in Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 90 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

MONTEREY, a port of entry and city, capital of Monterey co., California, situated on Monterey Bay, and on the road from San José to Los Angeles, 94 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, lat. 36° 35′ N. A mission was founded here in 1776, by Father Junipero Serra. The place subsequently became the capital of California, which distinction it lost in 1847. A city charter was granted April 30, 1851, and a second May 11, 1853. The harbor is open to N. winds, but is protected from the S. It is of good depth, and has excellent anchorage.

The Salinas Valley depends on this port for its supplies. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.

MONTEREY LANDING, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

MONTERODUNI, mon-tâ-ro-doo/noe, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 4 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 1740.

MONTERONI, mon-tâ-ro/nee, a market-town of Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2000.

MONTERONI, a town of Tuscany, 10 miles S.E. of Sienna. Pop. 3307.

MONTE-ROSA, mon'tâ-ro/sâ, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont-Blanc, from which it is distant 50 miles E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont, lat. 45° 58′ 1″ N., lon. 7° 52′ 10″ E. Height of its principal summit estimated at 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs.

MONTE-ROSSO, mon'tâ-ros/so, a town of Naples, Sicily, province and 27 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 5000.

MONTE-ROSSO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, district and 10 miles E.N.E. of Monteleona. Pop. 2200.

MONTEROSSO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 4 miles from Levanto. Pop. 1199.

MONTEROSSO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, on the Grana. Pop. 1229.

MONTE-ROTONDO, mon'tâ-ro-ton/do, a town of the Papal States, delegation and 26 miles S.S.W. of Rieti. Pop. 1000.

MONTE-ROTONDO, the loftiest mountain of Corsica, 25 miles N.E. of Ajaccio. Height, 8763 feet.

MONTE-RUBBIANO, mon'tâ-roob-yâ/no, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 5 miles S. of Fermo. Pop. 2500.

MONTERRUBIO, mon'têr-roo/be-o, a town of Spain, province and 78 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3206.

MONTESA, mon-tâ/sâ, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles S. of Valencia.

MONTE SAN GIULIANO, mon/tâ sân joo-le-â/no, or OLD TRAPANI, trâ-pâ/nee, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, on a high mountain, (the ancient *Eryx*,) 27 miles N.N.E. of Marsala. Pop. 7500. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, and its churches and convents are mostly in ruins. On the mountain Eryx once stood a far-famed temple of Venus, of which a few granite pillars remain.

MONTESANO, mon-tâ-sâ/no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles S.E. of Diano. Pop. 5000.

MONTE-SAN-SAVINO, mon'tâ-sân-sâ-vee/no, a town of Tuscany, 12 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 4088. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

MONTE-SAN-SAVINO, mon'tâ-sân-sâ-vee/no, a town of Tuscany, 37 miles S.E. of Florence. Pop. 4121.

MONTE SANT'ANGELO, mon/tâ sânt-ân-jâ-lo, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, 28 miles N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 6600. It has a castle, and remains of a Roman temple.

MONTE SANTA MARIA, mon/tâ sân/tâ mâ-ree/â, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 25 miles N.N.W. of Perugia. Pop. 2000.

MONTE SANTO. See Athos, Mount.

MONTE-SANTO, mon'tâ-sân/to, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation and 10 miles E.N.E. of Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven for fishing-boats. Pop. 5818.

MONTE-SANTO, a village of the Pontifical States, delegation and 15 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Pop. 1500.

MONTE-SANTO, a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles N.W. of Bahia.

MONTE-SARCHIO, mon'tâ-sar/ke-o, a large walled town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 4600.

MONTE-SCAGLIOSO, mon'tâ-skâl-yo/so, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles S.S.E. of Matera. Pop. 6100.

MONTE-SCUDAJO, mon'tâ-skoo-dâ/yo, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 22 miles S.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 1053.

MONTE-SCUDOLO, mon'tâ-skoo/do-lo, a town of the Pontifical States, 9 miles S.S.E. of Rimini. Pop. 1915.

MONTE-SILVANO, mon'tâ-sil-vâ/no, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 4 miles N.W. of Pescara. Pop. 1000.

MONTESQUIEU, môNˣ'tês'ke-uh', a town of France, department of Gers, 10 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 2000.

MONTESQUIEU-LAURAGAIS, môNˣ'tês'ke-uh' lo'râ'gâ', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 28 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse, on the Arize. Pop. 1320.

MONTESQUIEU-VOLVESTRE, môNˣ'tês'ke-uh' vol'vêst'r', a town of France, department of Garonne, 29 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 3918.

MONTESSON, môNˣ'tês'sôNˣ', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. P. 1706.

MONTEUX, môNˣ'tuh', (L. *Montilii*,) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 11 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 4607.

MONTEU-DU-PO, môNˣ'tuh' dü po, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 18 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Po. Pop. 1070.

MONTEU-ROERO, môNˣ-tuh' ro'â'ro', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, 3 miles from Canale. Pop. 2900.

MONTE-VAGO, mon'tâ-vâ/go, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, on the Belici, 16 miles N.W. of Sciacca. P. 3000.

MONTEVALLO, a post-village in Shelby co., Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

MONTEVARCHI, mon'tâ-var/kee, a town of Tuscany, province and 24 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3000. It is commanded by a castle on a neighboring height, and has a college, manufactures of silk, twist, woollen stuffs, &c. Here is the Museum of the Academy Val d'Arcesso, rich in fossil remains.

MONTE-VECCHIO, mon'tâ vêk'ke-o, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation of Pesaro, 4 miles N.N.E. of Pergola, with 1700 inhabitants.

MONTE-VECCHIO, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 15 miles S.E. of Forlì, on the Marecchia.

MONTEVERDE, mon'tâ-vêr/dâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, on the Ofanto, 19 miles E.N.E. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2000.

MONTE-VERDE, mon'tâ-vêr/dâ, a village of Tuscany, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa.

MONTEVERDE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 3° 27′ N., lon. 159° E., consisting of 30 low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1806.

MONTE-VETTOLINI, mon'tâ-vêt-to-lee/nee, a town of Tuscany, province and 16 miles W.N.W. of Florence. P. 2000.

MONTEVIDEO, mon'te-vid'e-o, (Sp. pron. mon'tâ-ve-bâ/o; Port. *Monte Veo*, mon/tâ vâ/o,) a seaport city, and capital of the republic of Uruguay, South America, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 miles E.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53′ S., lon. 56° 15′ W. Pop. 12,000.(*l*) It is situated on a gentle elevation, at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is surrounded by a strong wall, mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel or castle, of indifferent construction, with bulwarks and batteries. It is pretty regularly built, in the form of an amphitheatre, but is ill-supplied with water, and, except a cathedral, a castle, and the governor's residence, it has no buildings of importance. Olimate Camp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata, and in 1848, the merchandise exported here amounted to $5,573,219, of which hides stood for $4,124,203, the remaining goods being beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, with Chilian copper, and Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of British cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt, and manufactured goods.

MONTEVIDEO, a post-village of Elbert co., Georgia, 90 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

MONTE-VISO, mon'tâ-vee/so, one of the principal summits of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 miles S.W. of Turin. Elevation 12,585 feet.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Mentz township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Seneca River, at the junction of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal with the Erie Canal, 35 miles W. of Syracuse. Fine salt is prepared from springs at this place. It has an active business in forwarding produce. The Montezuma or Cayuga Marshes, from 2 to 3 miles wide, extend about 14 miles along the outlet of Cayuga Lake and Seneca River.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Macon co., Georgia, on the Oglethorpe branch of the South-Western Railroad, about 80 miles S.W. from Milledgeville.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Alabama, on the Conecuh River, about 80 miles S. of Montgomery.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky.

MONTEZUMA, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MONTEZUMA, a flourishing post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, where they are crossed by the plank-road from Indianapolis to Springfield, in Illinois, 68 miles from the former. It contained, in 1851, 10 stores, and over 400 inhabitants.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, 58 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It is a landing-place for steamboats.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village, capital of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 60 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin.

MONTFAUÇON, môNˣ'fô'sôNˣ', a village of France, department of Lot, 17 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1720.

MONTFAUÇON, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 20 miles E.N.E. of Le Puy, with 1136 inhabitants.

MONTFAUÇON, a suburb of Paris, France, to which the refuse of that city is mostly carried.

MONT-FERRAND. See Clermont Ferrand.

MONTFERRAT, mont-fêr-rât' or môNˣ'fêr'râ', an old marquisate of Northern Italy, is now comprised in the provinces of Alessandria, Coni, Turin, Novara, and Genoa, (Sardinian dominions.) Its capital was Casale.

MONTFERRIER, mòn'fĕn'ne-ā', a village of France, department of Ariége, 11 miles S.E. of Foix. Pop. 1894.

MONTFERRIER, a village of France, department of Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier.

MONTFLANQUIN, a town of France. See MONTFLANQUIN.

MONTFOORT, mont'fort, a town of the Netherlands, province and 8 miles W.S.W. of Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. 1752. It had a strong fortress of the 12th century, demolished by the French in 1672.

MONTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MONTFORT, mòn'for', a town of France, department of Landes, 11 miles E. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 1644.

MONTFORT, a village of Dutch Limburg, near Maestricht. Pop. 686.

MONTFORT, a village of Wisconsin. See WINGVILLE.

MONTFORT LAMAURY, mòn'for' lā'mo'rre', (L. *Mons Fortis Amularici*,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles W.S.W. of Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 1760. Simon de Montfort, who headed the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born here in 1165.

MONTFORT SUR MEU, mòn'for' sür muh, (L. *Mons Fortis*,) a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. in 1852, 2072.

MONTFRIN, mòn'frăx', a town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles E.N.E. of Nimes. Pop. in 1852, 2669.

MONTGELLAFREY, mòn'zhĕl'lā'frā', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, near Saint Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1000.

MONTGERON, mòn'zheh-rôn', a village of France, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 11 miles from Paris.

MONTGISCARD, mòn'zheese'kar', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Villefranche, on the Canal du Midi. Pop. in 1852, 1325.

MONTGOMERY, mont-gŭm'er-e, or MONTGOMERYSHIRE, mont-gŭm'er-e-shir, an inland county of North Wales, having on the N. the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and on the W. Cardigan. Area 756 square miles, or 483,200 acres, about half of which is uncultivated, and not more than 80,000 under tillage. Pop. in 1851, 67,335. Surface very mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Plinlimmon is partly in this county. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved; the mountains are chiefly in sheep-walks. The pure breed of Welsh ponies, or "Merlins," is still preserved in this county. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, and is the principal mineral wrought. The county is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel manufacture. Montgomery is divided into 9 hundreds. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and 1 is sent by its borough. During the Saxon era, it formed part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and was named Montgomery after one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTGOMERY, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, capital of the above county, on the Severn, 20 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1218. It has a church, a venerable cruciform pile; guildhall, county jail, and house of correction, and remains of a stately Norman castle, in which the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born, in 1583. With the contributory boroughs of Llanidloes, Welshpool, Llanfillyn, Machynlleth, and Newtown, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are remains of a British camp, also of Cherbury Priory, founded in the reign of John. The last battle between the Welsh and English took place in the vicinity in 1294.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the eastern part of New York, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, which is here joined by the Schoharie and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven and mountainous. The alluvial lands along the Mohawk are abundantly fertile, and on the adjacent uplands the soil, though rather heavy, is very productive. This county is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by the Utica and Schenectady Railroad. Organized in 1772, and named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell before the walls of Quebec, in the year 1775. Capital, Fonda. Pop. 31,992.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, contains 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River, and drained also by Perkiomen, Manatawny, and Wissahickon Creeks. The surface is diversified with beautiful undulations. The soil is productive and highly improved. In 1850 this county produced 98,701 tons of hay, and 3,048,089 pounds of butter, the greatest quantities of each raised in any one county of the state. Sandstone and shale underlie the greater part of the county; limestone is found in the S.E. part, and extensive quarries of fine marble are worked in the same vicinity, about 12 miles from Philadelphia. Iron, lead, and copper are found in the W. part, near the river. The public works are the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, the Chester Valley Railroad, the Norristown and Doylestown Railroad, (projected,) and the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Formed in 1784. Capital, Norristown. Pop. 66,291.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Maryland, bordering on the district of Columbia, and on the Potomac River, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patuxent River, and drained by the East Branch of the Potomac, and by Seneca, Rock, and Watts Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil in general is not very rich, excepting the margins of the streams. The rocks which underlie the county are gneiss, serpentine, red sandstone, and limestone. A gold-mine was discovered, in 1848, near Brookeville. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes along the S.W. border. Capital, Rockville. Pop. 15,860; of whom 10,746 were free, and 5114 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by New River, and drained by the head streams of the Staunton or Roanoke, and by Craig's Creek. The county is situated at the north-western base of the Blue Ridge, and has a mountainous surface. The soil is mostly rocky and unproductive, excepting in the vicinity of the river. The county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Formed in 1776. Capital, Christiansburg. Pop. 8359; of whom 6888 were free, and 1471 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.W. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 550 square miles. The Yadkin River forms the W. boundary; the Uharie and Little Rivers, affluents of the Yadkin, flow through the county. The surface in the W. part is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Gold is found in several places near the Yadkin. One steam-engine, for pounding the ore, was in operation in 1851. Formed in 1779. Capital, Troy. Pop. 6827; of whom 5022 were free, and 1773 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 750 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its boundary on the S., the Little Ocmulgee on the S.W., and Pendleton's Creek on the N.E. The county is traversed by the Ocones, which unites, on its southern border, with the Ocmulgee, forming the Altamaha. The surface is level; the soil is sandy, and generally inferior. In 1850, this county produced 292 bales of cotton; 55,365 bushels of corn; and 28,710 of sweet potatoes. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 2154; of whom 1541 were free, and 613 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1010 square miles. The Tallapoosa and Alabama Rivers form the N. boundary of the county. It is also drained by the Catama and Pintalala Creeks. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850, there were raised 25,326 bales of cotton; 1,205,615 bushels of Indian corn; 293,488 of sweet potatoes; and 191,852 of oats: the greatest quantities of each produced in any county of the state. The county is partly traversed by the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and another railroad is projected from Montgomery to Mobile Bay. Several plank-roads have lately been made in the county. Montgomery is the county seat, and the capital of Alabama. Pop. 29,795; of whom 10,284 were free, and 19,511 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains 1200 square miles. It is drained by the San Jacinto River and its affluent creeks. The surface is an alluvial plain; the soil is fertile. Capital, Montgomery. Pop. 2384; of whom 1439 were free, and 945 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas. Area 1100 square miles. It is drained by the Washita River. The surface is mostly mountainous, and adapted to pasturage and the rearing of sheep. An extensive quarry of the finest slate has been opened. Capital, Mount Ida. Pop. 1958; of whom 1892 were free, and 56 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by its affluent, the Red River. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. In 1850 the county produced 3,154,745 pounds of tobacco, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the state. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. 21,945; of whom 11,974 were free, and 9971 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the N.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is intersected in the S. part by Red River, an affluent of the Kentucky, and also drained by Hinkston Creek. The S.E. part is mountainous; the other parts generally rolling or hilly. The soil, excepting the mountains, is very productive. First settled about 1790. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. 9963; of whom 6830 were free, and 3073 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the W.S.W. part of Ohio, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by Miami and Mad Rivers, and by Twin Creek. The surface is pleasantly diversified by small elevations. The soil is calcareous, productive, and well cultivated. The rock which underlies the county is the Trenton limestone, an excellent material for

building. The Miami Canal passes through the county, and six important railways terminate at Dayton. Montgomery is among the most wealthy and populous counties of the state. Capital, Dayton. Pop. 38,210.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Sugar and Raccoon Creeks, affluents of the Wabash River. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is fertile. This county is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Railroad, and the Lafayette and Crawfordsville Railroad. Organized in 1823. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop. 18,064.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 690 square miles. It is drained by the E. and W. forks of Shoal Creek. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. It is intersected by the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 6273.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. by Missouri River, intersected in the S.W. by the Loutre or Otter River, and in the N.E. by the Rivière au Cuivre, or Copper River. A considerable range of bluffs extends through the S. part, parallel with the Missouri. Limestone underlies the county, and stone-coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, Danville. Pop. 5489; of whom 4452 were free, and 1037 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is traversed by the two branches of Nishnabatona River, an affluent of the Missouri. The county has but few inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, about 45 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1001.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, about 14 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 395.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village and township of Orange county, New York, on the Walkill Creek, about 88 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, an academy, and 8 or 10 stores. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 3933.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Somerset co., New Jersey, on Millstone River, and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about 16 miles S.N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1763.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3235.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 751.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 971.

MONTGOMERY, a flourishing city, capital of the state of Alabama, and seat of justice of Montgomery co., is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River, 331 miles by water from Mobile. It is 197 miles by the road N.E. of Mobile, and 839 miles from Washington. Lat. 32° 21′ N., lon. 86° 25′ W. Montgomery is the second city of the state in respect to trade and population, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the Southern States. It possesses great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama River is one of the best in the Union for steamboat navigation. As it is never closed by ice, and very rarely affected by drought, large steamers ascend from Mobile to this place at all seasons of the year. The Coosa River is navigable for large steamboats to Wetumpka. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad, of which this city is the W. terminus, leads to Atlanta, in Georgia. Another railroad has been commenced which will connect the city with some point on Mobile Bay. Plank-roads are in course of construction to the Tennessee River and to Tuscaloosa. The cotton shipped at this place annually amounts to 75,000 bales. The city has 1 bank and 6 newspaper offices. The public records and offices were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1847. The new state-house was destroyed by fire in December, 1849; another was erected on the same site and completed in 1851. Pop. in 1850, 4935; in 1853, estimated at 7000.

MONTGOMERY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Texas, 58 miles N. of Houston. It is situated in a level and fertile tract of land, which is mostly occupied by thrifty cotton planters.

MONTGOMERY, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. P. 1848.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. P. 1331.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 643.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 922.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township in Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1556.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 987.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, on the Aurora Extension Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Chicago.

MONTGOMERY CENTRE, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, about 45 miles N. of Montpelier.

MONTGOMERY CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

MONTGOMERY ISLANDS, a group of six small rocky islets, off the N.W. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay; lat. 15° 40′ S.

MONTGOMERY'S FERRY, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a co. of England. See MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY'S POINT, a small village of Desha co., Arkansas.

MONTGOMERYVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N.E. of Norristown.

MONTGUYON, mŏn-gē′yŏn′, a town of France, department of Charente Inférieure, 20 miles S.E. of Jonzac. P. 1457.

MONTHALIA, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

MONTHEI, mŏn′tā′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near the Rhone, 21 miles W. of Sion. Pop. 1623.

MONTHERMÉ, mŏn′têr′mā′, a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 8 miles N. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 2299.

MONTHUREUX, mŏn′tü′ruh′, a town of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mirecourt, on the Saône. Pop. in 1852, 1693.

MONTICELLI, mon-te-chêl′lee, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Gaëta. Pop. 1400.

MONTICELLI, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, district of Tivoli. Pop. 1090.

MONTICELLI, mon-te-chêl′lee, a town of the Papal States, 19 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 1025.

MONTICELLI, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles N. of Florence. Pop. 1305.

MONTICELLI, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba, near the Tanaro. Pop. 1663.

MONTICELLI, a village of Austrian Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1261.

MONTICELLI-D'OGLIO, mon-te-chêl′lee dōl′-yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, near the Oglio.

MONTICELLI-D'ONGINA, mon-te-chêl′lee don-jee′nä, a village of Italy, duchy and 29 miles N.W. of Parma. Pop. of village, 1000; commune, 7802.

MONTICELLO, mon-te-chêl′lo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 1650.

MONTICEL′LO, a post-township in the E. part of Aroostook co., Maine, bordering on New Brunswick. Pop. 227.

MONTICELLO, a post-village in Thompson township, and capital of Sullivan co., New York, 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, an academy, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 1200.

MONTICELLO, mon-te-chêl′lo, the residence of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, is in Albemarle co., Virginia. It is beautifully situated 3 miles S.E. of Charlottesville, commanding a magnificent view of the distant mountains and of the Rivanna, which flows in the immediate vicinity.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Guildford co., North Carolina.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

MONTICELLO, a village of Butts co., Georgia.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Georgia, 35 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It contains a handsome court-house, 3 churches, and an academy.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Florida, 29 miles E.N.E. of Tallahassee. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and 400 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Pike co., Alabama, about 50 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It was formerly the capital of the county.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, 85 miles S. of Jackson. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, an academy, and several stores.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Carroll co., Louisiana.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Drew co., Arkansas, about 85 miles S.S.E. of Little Rock.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Tennessee, about 85 miles E. of Nashville.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Kentucky, 100 miles S. of Frankfort. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, and 2 tanneries.

MONTICELLO, a village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 30 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of White co., Indiana, on the Tippecanoe River, 82 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It is situated on the border of Grand Prairie. One newspaper is published here.

MONTICELLO, a village of Madison co., Illinois, 4 or 5 miles N. of Alton.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Piatt co., Illinois, near the N. fork of the Sangamon River, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. Laid out in 1838. Pop. about 300.

MONTICELLO, a small village of Chariton co., Missouri.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the North Fabius River, 130 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Madison.

MONTICELLO, a township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 198.

MONTICELLO, a post-office, Thurston co., Utah Territory.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Lewis co., Washington Territory, on the Columbia, at the mouth of Cowelitz River.

MONTICELLO-BRUSATI, mon-te-chêl'lo-broo-sâ'tee, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 3 miles from Iseo.

MONTICIANO, mon-te-châ'no, a walled town of Tuscany 18 miles from Sienna. Pop. 2026.

MONTIÉRENDER, mônⁿ'te-â'rônⁿ'daⁿ', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vassy. Pop. in 1852, 1496.

MONTIERS-SUR-SAULX, mônⁿ'te-â'sür-sô', a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 10 miles S. of Ligny. Pop. 1204.

MONTIERI, mon-te-â'ree, a town of Tuscany, 19 miles S.W. of Sienna. Pop. 1071.

MONTIGLIN, mon-te-gleen', a town of the Sardinian States, division and 27 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3060.

MONTIGLIO, mon-teel'yo, a market-town of Piedmont, division and 28 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. (with commune,) 3042.

MONTIGNAC, mônⁿ'teen'yâkⁿ', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 12 miles N. of Sarlat. Pop. in 1852, 4146.

MONTIGNOSO-LUCCHESE, mon-teen-yo'so look-kâ'sâ, a village of Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, 3 miles from Massa-Ducale. Pop. 1465.

MONTIGNY, mônⁿ'teen'yeeⁿ', numerous small villages of France, in the N., N.W., and central departments.

MONTIGNY-LE-ROI, mônⁿ'teen'yee'leh-rwâ', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, arrondissement of Langres, formerly fortified. Pop. 1211.

MONTIGNY-LE-TILLEUL, mônⁿ'teen'yee'leh-teel'lül', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1452.

MONTIGNY-SUR-SAMBRE, mônⁿ'teen'yee'sür-sônb'r, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 2 miles E. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. 3812.

MONTIJO or MONTIXO, mon-tee'ho, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 4150.

MONTIJO (mon-tee'ho) BAY, New Grenada, near 80° W. lon.

MONTILLA, mon-teel'yâ, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.E. of Cordova. The streets are broad, clean, and very well paved; and there are 3 squares, a town-house, a prison, a palace, belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli; a public school and various private schools, an asylum for orphan girls, a poor-house and foundling hospital, a hospital for the sick poor, a parish church, formerly a mosque; a chapel-of-ease, 7 hermitages in or near the town, 3 convents, and 2 nunneries. Montilla was wrested from the Mussulmen by Ferdinand III., who peopled it with Christians. It was the native place of the great Captain Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, whose family were the lords of this place. Pop. 13,224. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries, and was formerly fortified.

MONTILLANA, mon-teel-yâ'nâ, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1057.

MONTIOVET or MONTJOVET, mon-te-o-vêt', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Aosta, 5 miles from Verres, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1400.

MONTIRAT, mônⁿ'tee'râ', a town of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 2239.

MONTIVILLIERS, mônⁿ'tee'vee'yâ', (L. *Monasterium Villaris*,) a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N.E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 4195. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and has a communal college; tanning, linen bleaching, and sugar refining works.

MONTJALEIA, mont-yâ-lâ'â, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, 20 miles N.N.E. of Krementchoog. Pop. 1800.

MONTJEAN, mônⁿ'zhônⁿ', (L. *Mons Johanitis*,) a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 13 miles E. of Beaupréan. Pop. 1470.

MONTJOIE, monⁿ'zhwâ', or MONTSCHAN, mont'shân, (L. *Mons Jovis*,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 3000.

MONTJOIE, mônⁿ'zhwâ', a village of France, department of Ariége, 1 mile N. of St. Girons. Pop. 1820.

MONTJOVET, a village of Sardinia. See MONTIOVET.

MONTLHÉRY, mônⁿ'lâ'ree', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 15 S.W. of Paris, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a tower commanding a good view of Paris, and its environs. Pop. 1460.

MONTLIEU, mônⁿ'le-üh', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles S.E. of Jonzac. Pop. in 1852, 1059.

MONTLOUIS, mônⁿ'loo'eeⁿ', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 40 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan, on a steep rock close to the Tet, in a gorge at the foot of the Pyrenees, with a remarkable square citadel. Pop. 1030.

MONTLOUIS, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 6½ miles E. of Tours, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway.

MONTLUÇON, mônⁿ'lü'sônⁿ', a town of France, department of Allier, on the right bank of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berri, 38 miles W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 8922. It is crowned by a ruined castle, has remains of old walls and towers, and manufactures of coarse woollens.

MONTLUEL, mônⁿ'lü'êl', (L. *Mons Lupel'li*,) a town of France, department of Ain, 24 miles S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. in 1852, 2866.

MONTMARAULT, mônⁿ'mâ'rô', a town of France, department of Allier, 16 miles E. of Montluçon. P. in 1852, 1812.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, mônⁿ'mar'tânⁿ'sü'ma-mair, a village of France, department of Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 miles S.W. of Coutances. P. in 1852, 856.

MONTMARTRE, mônⁿ'mart'r', a village of France, department of Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the new line of fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 23,112. It is a favorite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, 2 schools, oil-cloth factories, scagliola works, woollen-mills, and gypsum quarries.

MONTMÉDY, mônⁿ'mâ'dee', (L. *Maledictus*,) a fortified town of France, department of Meuse, on the Chiers, 25 miles N. of Verdun. Pop. in 1852, 2649. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, military hospital, and prison.

MONTMEILLAN, mônⁿ'mâ'yônⁿ', or MONTMELIAN, mônⁿ'mâ'le-ônⁿ', a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 7 miles S.E. of Chambéry. It was once so strong as to be regarded as the bulwark of Savoy, and the key of its Alps; but, after standing several sieges, its fortifications were finally demolished by Louis XIV., in 1705, and its famous castle, which crowned a rock overhanging the town, now exists only in a few fragments, overgrown with briars and nettles. Pop., with commune, 1325.

MONTMERLE, mônⁿ'mêrl', a village of France, department of Ain, 9 miles N. of Trévoux, on the Saône. Pop. in 1852, 1888.

MONTMIRAIL, mônⁿ'mee'râl', (L. *Mons Miral'lilis*,) a town of France, department of Marne, 22 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. in 1852, 2570. It has manufactures of cutlery, copper and tin wares. A battle was fought here, 17th February, 1814, between the French and the allies.

MONTMORENCY, mônⁿ'mo'rônⁿ'see', or ENGHIEN, ônⁿ'ghe-ânⁿ', (L. *Monmorenciacum*,) a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 2144. Near it is the Hermitage, a favorite residence of Rousseau.

MONTMORENCY, mont-mo-ren'se, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N.E. part of the lower peninsula, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is drained by Thunder Bay River, which flows into Lake Huron.

MONTMORENCY, a river of Canada East, which joins the St. Lawrence, 6 miles N.E. of Quebec, after forming a cataract 250 feet in height.

MONTMORENCY, a county in the S.E. part of Canada East, comprising an area of 7465 square miles, is bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence. Pop. 9598.

MONTMORILLON, mônⁿ'mo'reel'lônⁿ', (L. *Mons Mauritionis*,) a town of France, department of Vienne, 17 miles E.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 5226. It has a curious octagonal temple, built over a sepulchral cave; an ecclesiastical seminary, and a hospital.

MONTODINE, mon-to-dee'nâ, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 10 miles E.S.E. of Lodi, on the Serio, 2½ miles above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2000.

MONTODORISIO, mon-to-do-ree'se-o, or MONTEODORISIO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 3 miles W.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2500.

MONTOIRE, mônⁿ'twârⁿ', (L. *Mons Aureus*,) a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5028, partly employed in vitriol works, and in cutting turf.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 24 miles W.N.W. of Blois. Pop. in 1852, 3180. It is commanded by a ruined castle, and has cavalry barracks.

MONTOLIEU, mônⁿ'to'le-üh', a town of France, department of Aude, 10 miles W.N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1760.

MONTONA, mon-to'nâ, a town of Austria, Illyria, government of Istria, 21 miles S. of Triest. Pop. 1100.

MONTONE, mon-to'nâ, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Modica. Pop. 4000.

MONTONE, (anc. *Utis*,) a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic, 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna; total course about 46 miles.

MONTON'GA, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

MONTOPOLI, mon-top'o-le, a walled town of Tuscany, 24 miles W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 2574.

MONTORIO, mon-to're-o, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 3½ miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 1500.

MONTORIO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 2200.

MONTORO, mon-to'ro, a city of Spain, Andalusia, 27 miles N.E. of Cordova, on a rocky and uneven peninsula formed

by the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has five squares, a hospital, one of the best institutions of the kind in Andalusia; a granary, a town-house, a foundling hospital, a college for young ladies, with a church attached; and various public and private schools for elementary education. There is no drinkable water in the city, and the inhabitants are obliged to supply themselves from a fountain on the opposite side of the river. The neighborhood abounds with quarries of millstone, limestone, rock-salt, and pitchstone, as well as mines of antimony, copper, and cobalt. There are 7 fulling-mills, 11 flour and numerous oil mills. The principal article of export is oil, in great quantities. Pop. 16,732.

MONTO'RO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 11 miles N. of Salerno. Pop. 6200.

MONTOUR, mon-toor', a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and drained also by Chillisquaque and Roaring Creeks. The surface is traversed by high barren ridges, namely, Montour's Ridge, from which the name is derived, Limestone Ridge, and Muncy Hills. The intervening valleys are fertile. Montour's Ridge abounds in limestone and excellent iron ore, yielding large quantities of iron. The county is traversed by the North Branch Canal. Formed quite recently out of the W. part of Columbia. Capital, Danville. Pop. 13,239.

MONTOUR, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 409.

MONTOUR'S RIDGE, a mountain ridge forming a part of the S. boundary of Montour co. Its direction is nearly east and west. Length nearly 20 miles.

MONTOURS'VILLE, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. of Williamsport. It has an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1851, near 300.

MONTPELIER, mont-peel'yer, the capital of Vermont, and seat of justice of Washington co., is situated on the Onion River, and on the great railway thoroughfare connecting the Atlantic at Boston with the St. Lawrence River, 200 miles N.W. of Boston, and 85 miles S.E. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 17' N., lon. 76° 36' W. It occupies a central position in the state, and is chiefly remarkable for its active trade and general improved appearance. The state-house, fronting on State street, is a magnificent granite structure, which cost upwards of $130,000. It is in the form of a cross, 150 feet in length, and 100 feet deep, including the portico, which consists of six columns, each 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 36 feet high. The building is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is 100 feet from the ground. The Court-house is also a fine building. Montpelier contains 2 banks, 5 churches, 5 newspaper offices, an academy, and about 30 stores. It became the capital of the state in 1805, and of the county in 1811. Pop. in 1830, 1792; in 1840, 3725, and in 1850, 2319. Nov. 9, 1848, East Montpelier, containing in 1850, 1447 inhabitants, was organized from the township of Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Monroe co., Georgia, 56 miles W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Marengo co., Alabama.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Adair co., Kentucky.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

MONTPELIER, a post-village of Blackford co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 40 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne; was first settled in 1839.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

MONTPELLIER, mont-pêl'le-er, (Fr. pron. mŏnˢ'pêl'le-ā'; L. *Mons Pessulanus*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, finely situated on an undulating acclivity, washed by the Lèze, about 6 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 76 miles W.N.W. of Marseilles. A railway from Montpellier extends to Nîmes, connecting with the Marseilles and Lyons Railway. Montpellier has been much celebrated for the brightness of its atmosphere, and the mild salubrity of its climate, and, in consequence, long continued to be recommended by British physicians as a proper residence for their pulmonary patients. Montpellier is celebrated for the peculiar richness and beauty of the landscape of the vicinity, the whole district, for above 2 miles around, being studded with handsome country-seats embosomed among trees, or surrounded by gardens, orchards, vineyards, and olive-yards. The city, enclosed by an old wall in ruins, and defended by a citadel of no great strength, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which, 168 feet above sea level, is occupied by the Place de Peyrou, forming part of the splendid promenade of the same name, which has been laid out at vast expense, and with much good taste, commands magnificent views, and is regarded as one of the finest promenades in Europe. At one of its extremities is the Château d'Eau, a kind of fountain-temple, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct of 53 large arches and 2896 feet in length, led across the valley from an opposite hill, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter of the town. Montpellier is irregularly built, and most of the streets are steep and narrow. The principal buildings deserving notice are the Cathedral, a large edifice, in a confined position, and not of much architectural merit; seven other Roman Catholic churches, and a Protestant church, the old Episcopal Palace, now occupied by the School of Medicine, the Theatre, Exchange, with a fine Corinthian colonnade; Palais-de-Justice, and triumphal arch, of the Doric order, forming the gateway of Peyrou. The most important public establishments are the École de Medicine, a medical school of great celebrity (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain), with valuable anatomical collections, and splendid amphitheatre; the Botanical Garden, containing, in an arched recess, shaded by cypress, the remains of Miss Temple, the Narcissa, whose early death and funeral are so impressively described in Young's Night Thoughts; the Public Library, the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery, remarkably rich in works of the best masters; several large and well-managed hospitals, among which may be specified the General Hospital and Hôtel Dieu St. Eloi, central house of correction, &c. Montpellier is the see of a bishop, and the seat both of a high court, with jurisdiction over the departments of Hérault, Aveyron, Aude, and Pyrénées-Orientales, and of a court of first resort and commerce. It also possesses a Commercial Chamber, an *Académie Universitaire*, College, Diocesan Seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, faculties of medicine and science, special school of pharmacy, agricultural and antiquarian societies, museums of painting and sculpture, a library of 30,000 volumes, and another with 6000 volumes. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, verdigris, mineral acids, and other chemical products, corks, liqueurs, perfumes, several tanneries, sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries of brandy and spirits. The harbor of Juvenal, formed by the Lez, and not a mile distant from the town, gives great facilities for trade; the principal articles of which are wines, brandies, spirits, olive-oil, fruits, leather, wool, copper, verdigris, &c. Montpellier was built in the 10th century out of the ruins of Maugelonne. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. Pop. in 1852, 37,611.

MONTPELLIER, COMTÉ DE, kŏnˢ'tā' deh mŏnˢ'pêl'le-ā', an ancient district of France, formerly dependent on the province of Lower Languedoc, but previously long governed by independent counts. It now forms part of the department of Hérault.

MONTPENSIER, mŏnˢ'pŏnˢ'se-ā', a village of France, department of Puy-de-dôme, 10 miles N.N.E. of Riom. It gave the title of Duke to the youngest son of the ex-king Louis Philippe.

MONT-PERDU, mŏnˢ-pêr'doo', (Sp. *Monte Perdido*, mon'tā pêr-dee'thō; both names signifying "Lost Mountain," probably in allusion to its peak being lost in the clouds,) one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, situated in Aragon, Spain. Lat. 42° 36' N., lon. 0° 2' E. It has an elevation of 10,950 feet.

MONTPEYROUX, mŏnˢ'pā'roo', a village of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles E.S.E. of Lodève. Pop. 1713.

MONTPEYROUX, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. 2000.

MONTPÉZAT, mŏnˢ'pā'zā', (L. *Mons Pensatus*.) a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Argentière. Pop. in 1852, 2820.

MONTPÉZAT, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Agen. Pop. 1687.

MONTPÉZAT, a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1099.

MONTPONT, mŏnˢ'pŏnˢ', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 23 miles N.E. of Mâcon. Pop. 2259.

MONTQUHITTER, a parish of Scotland. See MONQUHITTER.

MONTRA, a post-office of Shelby county, Ohio.

MONTRADOR, mon-trā-dor', or TRADOR, trā-dor', a large village on the island of Borneo, on a plain at the base of a mountain range, about 80 miles S.E. of Sambas.

MONTRÉAL, mŏnˢ'trā'ăl', a town of France, department of Aude, 11 miles W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 3070.

MONTRÉAL, a town of France, department of Gers, 29 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 2731.

MONTREAL, mon-tre-awl', (Fr. *Montreal*, mŏnˢ'trā'ăl'; Sp. *Montereal*, mon-tā-rā-ăl'; L. *Mons Regalis*, *i.e.* "Mount Royal,") a city and river-port of British America, recently the capital of Canada East, on the S. side of the island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence River, here above 3 miles wide—and on the site of the Indian village of Hochelega, 180 miles S.W. of Quebec, 420 miles N. of New York, and 600 miles from the sea; lat. 45° 30' N., lon. 73° 25' W. It is the principal city and second commercial port of British America, is favorably situated for intercourse with both provinces, and with New York and Boston, being at the head of the ordinary navigation from the Atlantic, and at the foot of the grand chain of canals, which connects the great Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior with the river and the ocean. The obstruction to the navigation of the river, caused by the Lake St. Peter's, a broad, shallow part of the St. Lawrence, about 45 miles N.E. from Montreal, having

only a depth of from 9 to 12 feet,—has been recently removed. The city is connected by railway with Plattsburg, Portland, Boston, and New York. It is also connected through Richmond with Quebec. Lines are projected, which, when completed, will connect Montreal with Kingston, Toronto, and other towns in Canada West.

The ISLAND OF MONTREAL, on which the town is built, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 32 miles long, and about 10 miles broad at the widest part; generally level, with the exception of the mountain which rises N.W. of the town, and is watered by numerous small streams. The soil is for the most part fertile and well cultivated, and the climate particularly favorable to the growth of apples and pears.

Montreal occupies a low tract of land, about 2 miles wide, between a considerable and very beautiful elevation, called Royal Mount, and the river. It is divided into the upper and lower town, in the latter of which the streets are narrow and ill paved; the houses being generally in the French style, gloomy in appearance and with dark iron shutters. The upper town has wide streets, with large, well built, and commodious houses, constructed of a grayish limestone, and roofed with tin or sheet-iron, which glittering in the sun, and combined with the effect of the lofty spires and towers, gives a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. Notre Dame is the main street, running on the centre of the ridge on which the town stands, but St. James Street, farther west, is wider and more elegant. The city is well supplied with water, and the streets lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, most of which are in the Rue Notre Dame, are the Town-hall, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Hotel Dieu, a large hospital for the reception of the sick poor; the Convent of Notre Dame, designed for female instruction; the General Hospital, two convents, English and Scotch churches, the Court-house, New Jail, Government House, Nelson's Monument, the Quebec Barracks, the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, (capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons, esteemed one of the finest Gothic buildings in North America, 255½ feet in length by 134½ wide, and with 6 towers, 3 of which in front are 220 feet high,) and the Market-house, a magnificent pile with a lofty dome, fronting the wharf. There are also a library and reading-room, a Society of Natural History, a Mechanics' Institute, the Canadian Institute, Merchants' Exchange, Mercantile Library, and an Agricultural Association. The largest banking-houses in British North America have their head offices here, which are mostly situated in the Place d'Armes. A tubular iron bridge is now (1855) in course of construction across the St. Lawrence at this place, which, it is estimated, will cost from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The harbor, which is formed towards the St. Lawrence, is secure, and the quays, according to Andrews, "are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry, which has few parallels. No unsightly warehouses disfigure the river side. A broad terrace, faced with gray limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river, throughout its whole extent. It is proposed to form a new harbor of 18 or 20 acres in extent, between Mun's Island and the mainland, the estimated cost of which is $300,000.

Commerce.—The following shows the number and tonnage of ocean vessels which arrived in Montreal up to the 18th of November, 1854, for the last ten years. The increase is chiefly in the increased capacity of the ocean ships:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1845	190	51,692	1850	218	58,783
1846	217	55,658	1851	271	46,767
1847	221	59,508	1852	185	44,817
1848	164	42,187	1853	240	59,279
1849	165	37,782	1854	254	80,692

The duties increased from 191,356*l.* in 1849, to 478,360*l.* in 1854; and the value of the imports was respectively 2,294,710*l.* in 1851; 2,311,471*l.* in 1852; 3,603,696*l.* in 1853; and 4,652,403*l.* in 1854. The value of the leading articles imported, was, in

	1852.	1853.
Sugar,	£109,104	£152,779
Tea,	111,796	138,441
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured,	35,449	42,184
Spirits: brandy, gin, rum, wine, &c.,	53,739	83,023
Cotton,	367,162	618,550
Iron and hardware,	180,304	258,574
Linen,	39,216	58,589
Silk,	79,884	137,293
Wool,	378,163	608,186
Iron: bar, rod, sheet, boiler, &c.,	164,060	311,842
Railroad bar,		67,237

Besides these, the more important articles imported—in the order named—were furs, oil, leather, books, tallow, molasses, flour, pork, steel, paper, dried fruit, glass, machinery, herrings, cotton warp and yarn, India rubber, spices, rice, &c.

The Fur Trade.—The following table exhibits the importation of furs by the Hudson's Bay Company (the centre of whose operations is in Montreal) for three years:—

	1854.	1853.	1852.
Beaver	52,659	49,929	44,536
Badger	869	880	1,678
Bear	4,092	3,669	4,203
Fisher	3,792	4,593	5,225
Fox—Silver	388	321	767
" Cross	1,429	1,904	2,049
" Red	7,395	8,067	6,574
" White	1,620	4,338	3,784
" Kits	4,638	6,569	2,556
Lynx	4,169	8,832	4,660
Martin	109,374	73,422	68,424
Mink	37,015	30,407	15,815
Musquash	313,831	510,065	476,878
Otter	10,344	11,778	8,140
Rabbit	82,814	82,430	54,827
Wolf	13,724	8,650	7,901
Wolverine	740	791	675

The amount of shipping, however, affords an imperfect view of the trade of this increasing city, from the circumstance of Quebec engrossing the greater part of the timber trade, and, consequently, having a much greater amount of shipping; and, also, from the obstruction of Lake St. Peter, already adverted to, causing a large quantity of goods to be sent to Montreal in lighters.

Manufactures.—Among the manufactures are foundries of cast-iron, distilleries, breweries, soap and candle works, manufactures of hardware, including excellent cutlery, floor-cloth, carriages, and especially beautiful sledges, or sleighs, as they are more commonly called. In 1851 there were 7 iron foundries and 7 machine factories.

Climate.—The climate in summer is hot, often reaching 90° in the shade; and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging for weeks from zero to 10° below it.

The population in 1844 was 44,003, in 1851, 57,715, and is composed mainly of French Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. The French language is much spoken.

Education.—The educational means of this city comprise a French College, a University, with 5 professors, open to persons of all religious denominations, a Roman Catholic theological school, a high school, and several classical and scientific academies.

General Statistics.—According to the Canada Directory, there were in Montreal, in 1851, 1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 4 Roman Catholic, 5 Episcopal, 6 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 2 Congregational churches, and 1 Jews' synagogue; 7 fire-engines and stations, 4 banks, 3 savings banks, 32 insurance companies, and agencies of foreign insurance companies, 3 medical schools, 1 general hospital, an asylum for aged and infirm women, 2 orphan and 2 Magdalene asylums, a lying-in hospital, a dispensary, an institution for the treatment of the eye and ear, a ladies' benevolent society, and a board of trade. There were published in the same year, 3 daily, 3 semi and 6 tri-weekly, 9 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 3 monthly, and 2 quarterly newspapers and periodicals, besides other religious and scientific journals. At the same date Montreal had 19 hotels, 87 inns and taverns, and 3 principal markets, viz., Bonsecours, St. Louis, and St. Lawrence Markets.

History.—Montreal was founded in 1640, under the name of Ville-Marie, on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga. In 1760, it was taken by the English, shortly after the surrender of Quebec. In 1832, the cholera raged there with great violence, carrying off 1843 inhabitants, in a population of little more than 30,000. A political mob burnt the Parliament House and Library adjoining, April 26, 1849, in consequence of which the seat of government was removed to Quebec. In July, 1852, a destructive fire laid waste a large part of the city, burning 1108 houses and destroying property valued at 340,816*l.*

MONTREAL, a county in the western part of Canada East, is composed of islands situated in the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of 197 square miles. On the largest of these islands is the city of Montreal, the capital of Canada. Pop. 77,381.

MONTREALE. See MONREALE.

MONTREAL ISLAND. See MONTREAL, City.

MONTREAL RIVER, forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, flows N.W. into Lake Superior.

MONTREDON, mŏnˑtrāˑdŏnˑ, a market-town of France, department of Tarne, 17 miles E. of Alby. Pop. in 1852, 5548.

MONTRÉJEAU, mŏnˑtrāˑzhōˑ, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a marble bridge of 5 arches, 8 miles W. of St. Gaudens. Pop. in 1852, 3777.

MONTRELAIS, mŏnˑtrĕlˑāˑ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 9 miles E. of Ancenis. Pop. in 1852, 2169.

MONTRESOR, mŏnˑtrāˑzorˑ, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 9 miles E. of Loches. Pop. 700.

MONTREUIL-SUR-MER, mŏnˢ'trul' sür-mair, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 8 miles from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens branch of the Northern Railway, 20 miles S.S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 3939. It is enclosed by a rampart, and defended by a strong hill-fortress.

MONTREUIL SOUS BOIS, mŏnˢ'trul' soo bwâ, (L. *Monstriolum*,) a town of France, department of Seine, 3¼ miles E. of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 3810, employed in manufactures of enamelled leather and porcelain.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, mŏnˢ'trul' bĕl'lā', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on a craggy height, near the Thouè, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saumur, formerly a place of great strength. Pop. in 1852, 1884.

MONTREUIL LE CHÉTIF, mŏnˢ'trul'-leh-shā'teof', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles W.S.W. of Mamers. Pop. 1240.

MONTREUX, mŏnˢ'truh', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. of parish, 2600.

MONTREVAULT, mŏnˢ'treh-vō', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 780.

MONTREVEL, mŏnˢ'treh-vĕl', a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement of Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 1400.

MONTRICHARD, mŏnˢ'ree'shar', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 18 miles S.S.W. of Blois. Pop. 1200.

MONTRICOUX, mŏnˢ'ree'koo', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Aveyron, 13 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 1000.

MONTRIGAUD, mŏnˢ'ree-gō', a village of France, department of Drôme, 23 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1560.

MONTROSE, mont-rōz', a royal and parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, county of Forfar, 34 miles S.W. of Aberdeen; lat. 56° 42' 30" N., lon. 2° 23' W.; 70 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, on the railway from Dundee to Aberdeen. The appearance of the town is exceedingly pleasing; the streets, which are well paved, and lighted with gas, being, in general, spacious and cleanly, and the houses substantial, and, in some localities, elegant. The public buildings are the Town-hall, containing a court-room, news-room, and public library; the lunatic asylum, said to be the first institution of the kind in the kingdom; the infirmary, house of refuge, the museum, containing a valuable collection in every department of natural history, together with a variety of coins and relics of antiquity; the academy, on the E. side of the town, and a magnificent chain bridge, which crosses the South Esk. It has a parochial and 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian, an Independent, an English Episcopalian, a Scotch Episcopalian, a Methodist, 2 Baptist churches, and a Glassite meeting-house. The educational institutions comprise an academy, 2 Free Church schools, and about 30 others, public and private, besides 2 infant schools. There are 2 principal libraries in the town—one containing 10,000 volumes, the other 3000 volumes; also a library belonging to the town grammar school. The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. In 1851, there were 5 spinning-mills, consuming, together, 5750 tons of flax, and employing 2150 persons. There were also 3 large flax spinning-mills, and 2 bleaching-works, which give employment to 500 work-people. The number of persons employed in weaving and manufacturing linen is estimated at 1400, the power-looms at 130, and the hand looms at 400, together producing 1450 pieces of cloth weekly. Starch of a superior quality is manufactured to a considerable extent, there being 3 establishments in the town for making that article; also 2 iron foundries, a corn and flour mill, and a little ship-building is carried on. The harbor of Montrose is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. It is formed by the entrance of the South Esk into the North Sea, where, on a rocky promontory on the S. side of the river, a lofty white beacon is erected. Two lighthouses, one 45 feet, the other 35 feet high, were erected, in 1818, on the N.E. side of the river. The quays and wet dock are about 1¼ miles from the entrance of the river; the latter is capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping. In 1851, there entered 47,420 tons of shipping, 8462 tons of which were engaged in the foreign trade; and there cleared 29,042 tons, of which 12,509 belonged to the foreign trade. The chief imports are flax and hemp, coals, and herrings; and the exports—manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. Steamers ply between Montrose and London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie, in returning a member to Parliament. Here, in 1296, Baliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. The famous Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612, and the town now gives the title of Duke to his family. P. in 1851, 15,233.

MONTROSE', a post-borough of Bridgewater township, capital of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware Lackawana and Western Railroad, 165 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated in a hilly region, near the sources of Wyalusing Creek. The houses are mostly wood, and painted white. Montrose contains a bank, an academy, 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

MONTROSE, a post-village of Jasper co., Mississippi.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

MONTROSE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. P. 52.

MONTROSE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, at the head of the lower rapids, 12 miles above Keokuk. The inhabitants are mostly employed in "lightening" steamboats over the rapids, which obstruct the navigation of the river. It has a line of omnibuses to Keokuk. Pop. about 800.

MONTROSE, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. P. 372.

MONTROSE DEPOT, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MONTROUGE, mŏnˢ'roozh', a village of France, department of Seine, forming a S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 9223. Here is the entrance to the catacombs, extending beneath Paris. The commune of *Petit-Montrouge* is now enclosed by the fortifications.

MONT-SAXONEX, mont-säx-o-nĕx', a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, 7 miles S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1308.

MONTSECH, mont-sĕk', a range of mountains in Spain, Catalonia, province of Lerida, stretching from E. to W. about 26 miles.

MONT'SERRAT' or MON'SERRAT', one of the British W. India Islands, Leeward group, nearly at equal distance (30 miles) from the islands of Nevis, Antigua, and Guadeloupe; lat. (N. point) 16° 50' N., lon. 62° 12' W. It is of an oval form, 10 miles to 12 miles long, 7½ miles broad. About two-thirds of the surface is mountainous and barren, the remainder is well cultivated; about 6000 acres are appropriated to sugar, 2000 acres to cotton, 2000 acres to provisions, and 2000 acres to pasturage. The quantities of sugar, rum, and molasses, which form the chief products of the island, exported in 1849, were:—sugar, 561 hogsheads, 230 tierces, 563 barrels; rum, 12 hogsheads, 30 puncheons; molasses, 336 puncheons. Cotton, wool, arrow-root, and tamarinds are also among its exports. The government of the island is vested in the Governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, who is represented by a president, assisted by a council, and house of assembly. The island was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Chief town, Plymouth, on its S.W. coast. On February 8, 1843, Montserrat sustained considerable damage from an earthquake. Pop. in 1844, 7365, of whom not more than 150 are white.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain of Spain. See MONSERRAT.

MONT-ST.-AUBERT, mŏnˢ'sänt'ō'bair', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 33 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1496.

MONT ST. JEAN, mŏnˢ sänˢ zhŏnˢ, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles S.E. of Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONT ST. MICHEL, mŏnˢ sänˢ mee'shĕl', a picturesque, steep, and fortified rock, off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale Bay, 7 miles S.W. of Avranches, having a striking resemblance to St. Michael's Mount, off Cornwall, on the opposite side of the English Channel. On its summit is an abbey, founded in the 8th century, clustered around which is an irregular town. Pop. 1000.

MONTSURS, mŏnˢ'sür', a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1405.

MONT-TENDRE, mŏnˢ'tŏnd'r', one of the Jura Mountains, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the S.E. side of the Lake Joux, 15 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Height 5538 feet.

MONT TERRIBLE, mŏnˢ tĕr'reeb'l', and MONT TONNERRE, mŏnˢ ton'nair', two former departments under the French Empire, the former partly composed of the N.W. part of the Swiss canton of Bern, with Porentruy for its capital, and named after a mountain 3 miles S.E. thereof, on which are vestiges of a camp established by Julius Cæsar. The latter is now mostly comprised in Rhenish Bavaria; capital city, Mentz.

MONTU-BECCARIA, mon'too-bĕk-kä're-ä, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 10 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2650.

MONTU DE GABBI, mŏn'too dä gäb'bee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 1983.

MONTUIRI, mon-twee-ree', a town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 2783.

MONTURESVILLE. See MONTOURSVILLE.

MONTVILLE, a village of France. See MONVILLE.

MONTVILLE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 30 miles E. by N. of Augusta. It is well supplied with water-power, employed for mills of different kinds. There are 3 post-offices in the township, but no large village. Pop. 1881.

MONTVILLE, a township of New London co., Connecticut, on the right bank of Thames River, intersected by the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 38 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has a wire factory and several cotton-mills. Pop. 1848.

MONTVILLE, a village of Cayuga co., New York, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Auburn.

MONTVILLE, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal, 24 miles N.W. of Jersey City.

MONTVILLE, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 702.

MONTVILLE, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1077.

MONTZEN, mônt'sen or mônt'sĕne', a village of Belgium, province and 21 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1070.

MONUCCO, mo-nook'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Asti. Pop. 1641.

MONUMENT', a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Cape Cod Railroad, 56 miles S.E. by S. of Boston.

MONUMENT, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MONUMENT ISLAND, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MONVILLE or MONTVILLE, mônᵊ'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 10 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 2543. It was visited by a destructive waterspout in 1845.

MONY, mo'nee', a town of France, department of Oise, about 6 miles S.W. of Clermont. Pop. 2252.

MONYMUSK, a village and parish of Scotland, county and 19 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 895.

MONZA, mon'zâ, (anc. *Modicia*,) a town of Austrian Italy, government and 9 miles N.N.E. of Milan, on the railway to Como, and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts, and is here crossed by three bridges. Its site is somewhat elevated, and its air remarkably pure and healthy. In early times it was surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and defended by a castle, but these have almost entirely disappeared, and great improvements have been made by levelling and planting the ramparts. The streets are regular, and paved with flints. The most remarkable edifices are the Cathedral of St. John Baptist, originally founded in the beginning of the 7th century, by the celebrated Lombard queen, Teodolinda, subsequently repaired and enlarged, and now forming a beautiful structure, surmounted by a lofty spire, adorned by numerous sculptures and paintings, and so rich in curious and interesting gifts bestowed by the queen and others, as to be a kind of mediæval museum; the Church of San Gerardo, recently finished in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches; the Broletto or Town-hall, an Italian Gothic structure, attributed to Frederick Barbarossa; the Palace, in which the Viceroy of Milan usually resides in summer; the Barnabite college, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, handsome theatre, penitentiary, house of industry, *monte-de-pietà*, and hospital. In the town and immediate neighborhood, above 5000 looms are employed in weaving cotton goods, of various descriptions, but especially fustians. There are, also, manufactures of hats, leather, bricks, tiles, and sausages, for which the town has long been famous. Under the Romans, Monza made some progress, but did not attain its highest prosperity till the time of the Lombards, who fortified and embellished it, and made it the capital of their kingdom. After their fall it was for a time independent, but afterwards became a dependency of Milan. Pop. 18,134.

MONZAMBANO, mon-zâm-bâ'no, a market-town of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles N.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2729. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1800.

MONZE, CAPE. See CAPE MONZE.

MONZIE, mon'zee, or MONYE, mon'nee, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 3 miles N.E. of Crieff. Pop. 1199. It has several ancient remains, including the reputed fort of Fingal, tomb of Ossian, and Monzie Castle.

MONZINGEN, mont'sing-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 1085.

MONZON, mon-thôn', a fortified town of Spain, province and 33 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 2880.

MOOAB, MOUAB or MUAB, moo-âb', a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 miles E.S.E. of Sana.

MOODANIA, MOUDANIA or MUDANIA, moo-dâ'ne-a, a large straggling village of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles N.W. of Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has weekly steam communication. It contains about 1000 houses.

MOODAPOOR, moo-dâ-poor', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 66 miles W.N.W. of Dacca.

MOODHILL', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 62 miles N.E. of Darwar.

MOOD'KEE, a village of North-Western Hindostan, Rajpootana, about 25 miles S.E. of Ferozepoor. Pop. 6000. Here, in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

MOOD'NA, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

MOO'DUS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Connecticut, about 25 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It contains several cotton factories.

MOO'DY'S MILL, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MOO'ERS, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New York, about 160 miles N. by E. of Albany. The village is situated on the Northern Railroad, where it is crossed by the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, and contains 2 or 3 churches, about half a dozen stores, and several mills. Pop. of township, 3365.

MOOERS VILLAGE, a village situated on the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, 20 miles from Plattsburg.

MOOJABAD, moo-jâ-bâd', a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions and 30 miles S.W. of Jeypoor, with a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

MOOK, mok, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 30 miles N.N.W. of Venloo. Louis of Nassau was here conquered and killed by the Spaniards in 1574.

MOOKDEN, MOUKDEN, or MUKDEN, mook'dĕn', SHIN-YANG or CHIN-YANG, shin-yang', or FUNG-THIAN, fung'-the-ăn', a city of Mantchooria, capital of the province of Leao-tong, on an eminence about 350 miles N.E. of Peking. Lat. 41° 59′ N., lon. 123° 20′ E. It was the last residence of the Mantchoo sovereigns, before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now the seat of several superior tribunals, and of a Chinese viceroy of the highest rank.

MOOLA (moo'lâ) or GUNDAVA (gŭn-dâ'vâ) PASS, Beloochistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Moola, an affluent of the Indus, its centre being in lat. 28° N., lon. 67° E., and its extreme elevation 4600 feet.

MOOLA, moo'lâ, a town of Asia Minor, 130 miles S.E. of Smyrna.

MOOLKIER, mool-keer', a town of Hindostan, province of Candeish, on the Moosur, which here forms a cataract, 52 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

MOOLOOPETTA, moo-loo pĕt'tâ, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 124 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, and a favorite resort of invalids.

MOOLTAN, MOULTAN or MULTAN, mool-tăn', an ancient city of the Punjab, 164 miles S.W. of Lahore, on the left bank of the Chenaub, from which it is distant about 3 miles; lat. 30° 8′ N., lon. 71° 28′ E. It is upwards of 3 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. The houses are built of burned brick, have flat roofs, and sometimes rise to a height of 6 stories, their loftiness giving a gloomy appearance to the narrow streets. The bazaars are extensive, but are also inconveniently narrow. The principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, longees, brocades, and tissues. Mooltan has an extensive foreign trade with the countries W. of the Indus, and a large banking business is carried on by its merchants. The fortress, built in 1640, on the site of the old city, stands on a mound of earth, and is an irregular figure of six sides, surrounded by a wall about 40 feet high outside, and surmounted by 30 towers. The vicinity is covered with a vast quantity of the ruins of tombs, mosques, and shrines. Many of these have been substantial edifices, and all tend to show the former extent and antiquity of the city. The gardens around are numerous, and well stocked with fruit trees, as mangoes, oranges, citrons, limes, &c. Its date-groves also yield much fruit, and vegetables are grown in great abundance. Mooltan is one of the most ancient cities in India; it was taken by the Mohammedans at the close of the 8th century, again at the commencement of the 11th, and a third time by Tamerlane at the close of the 14th. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

MOON or MOEN, moon, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, at the N. entrance of the Gulf of Riga; greatest length about 9 miles, breadth 6 miles.

MOON, a post-township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Pittsburg. Pop. 1583.

MOON, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 916.

MOONCHY, moon'che, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 38 miles S.S.E. of Aurungabad.

MOON'DER or MOON'DRA, a large village of Sinde, 30 miles N. of Schwan, on the route to Larkhana; lat. 26° 42′ N., lon. 67° 54′ E.

MOONE, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

MOO'NEY, a township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 325.

MOONEY, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

MOON'S, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

MOON'S POINT, a small village of Livingston co., Illinois.

MOONUK, moo'nŭk', a town of India, in the Sikh territory, 117 miles N.W. of Delhi.

MOON'ZIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 3 miles N.N.W. of Cupar. It has remains of a fortress of the Crawfords, and Colluthie House, an ancient seat of the Ramsays.

MOOR. See MOROCCO.

MOOR or MÖR, mör, a town of West Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 7000. It has a citadel, a Capuchin monastery, large barracks, several Protestant churches, and a trade in superior wines.

MOORAD (MOURAD or MURAD) CHAI, moo-rȧd'-chi, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 miles S.W. of Mount Ararat, flows

westward, and joins the north branch or Frat, about 85 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir.

MOORAFA, MOURAFA or MURAFA, moo-rä'fä, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 37 miles N. of Yampol. Pop. 1800.

MOORASHKINO, MOURACHKINO or MURASCHKINO, moo-räsh-kee'no, a market-town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000; employed in manufactures of leather, soap, and hosiery.

MOORBURG, mōōr'bōōrg, a village of Germany, in the territory and 4 miles S. of the city of Hamburg. Pop. 1817.

MOOR'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MOORDRECHT, mōōr'drĕkt, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1904.

MOORE, mōr, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

MOORE, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 3 miles S.W. of Warrington.

MOORE (mōr) POINT, of West Australia, forming the S. extremity of Port Grey; lat. 26° 47′ S., lon. 114° 37′ 40″ E.

MOORE, mor, a county in the central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by Deep, Little, and Lumber Rivers. The surface is diversified. The county is intersected by a plank-road leading to Fayetteville. Capital, Carthage. Formed in 1784, and named in honor of Hon. Alfred Moore, late associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Pop. 9342, of whom 7366 were free, and 1976 slaves.

MOORE, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2615.

MOORE'FIELD, a post-village, capital of Hardy co., Virginia, on the S. branch of the Potomac, 178 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains several stores and mills, and about 50 dwellings.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village of Nicholas co., Kentucky, 66 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

MOOREFIELD, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. P. 1214.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village and township of Harrison co., Ohio, 105 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. of the township, 1214; of the village, in 1853, about 400.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 95 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MOORE'LAND, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

MOORE'S, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MOORES'BOROUGH, a post-village of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

MOORES'BURG, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 36 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

MOORESBURG, a post-village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W.N.W. of Danville.

MOORESBURG, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MOORESBURG, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

MOORE'S CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

MOORE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

MOORE'S FORKS, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

MOORESHILL, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1850, 206.

MOORE'S MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

MOORE'S ORDINARY, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

MOORE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Illinois.

MOORE'S RANCHE, a post-office of Colusi co., California.

MOORE'S REST, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

MOORE'S SALT-WORKS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 130 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

MOORE'S STORE, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

MOORESTOWN, mōōr'town, a post-village of Chester township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on the road from Camden to Mount Holly, 9 miles from each. It contains 3 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and about 1000 inhabitants.

MOORESVILLE, mōōr'vil, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 48 miles S.W. by W. of Albany.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina, 75 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Limestone co., Alabama, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Huntsville.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 63 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

MOORESVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, on White Lick Creek, 16 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a plank-road leading to Franklin. Pop. 550.

MOORE'S VINEYARD, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

MOORE'TOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Philadelphia and Easton, 11 miles N. of the former. It contains 1 church and about 30 dwellings.

MOORE'VILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Saline River.

MOORGHAUB, moor'gawb', MOURGHAB or MURGHAB, moor'gäb', written also MOORGAUB and MOURGAB, a river of Afghanistan and Independent Toorkistan, rises in the Huzareh country, flows N.W. into Khiva, and beyond Merv is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 miles.

MOORGHIAUB, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 70 miles N.E. of Sheeraz, immediately N. of the ruins of *Pasargada* or *Pasargadæ*.

MOORISH. See MOROCCO.

MOOR'LINCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MOORLEY, moor'lee, or JESSORE, jĕs-sōr', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, capital of the district of Jessore, 60 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MOORLEYDUR SERAI, moor-le-dūr' sä-rī', a town of British India, presidency, province and 40 miles E. of Agra.

MOOROM, MOUROM or MUROM, moo-rom', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.S.E. of Vladimeer, on the Oka. Pop. 6500. It comprises a Kreml or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral of the 16th century, and upwards of 17 other churches and several convents; manufactures of linens, leather, soap, and earthenwares, which last articles, with a considerable quantity of corn, are exported to St. Petersburg.

MOORSAUM, moor-sawm', a town of British India, presidency and 29 miles N. of Agra.

MOORSEELE, mōr'sā-leh, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 4 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. 4000.

MOORSEL, mor'sel, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles E.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2807.

MOORSHEDABAD, moor'she-da-bäd', a city of British India, presidency and formerly the capital of the province of Bengal, extends along the Ganges for about 8 miles, 115 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11′ N., lon. 88° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at 165,000. It is meanly built, and its only remarkable edifice is the palace of the nabob, a large white building, in the European style. It has many mosques scattered through the city, and here are the remains of a Mohammedan palace, built out of the ruins of Gour. It is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, and of a British college, founded in 1826, and having an annual revenue of 1650*l.*; has considerable manufactures of silk and other fabrics. The district Moorshedabad, has an area of 1870 square miles. Pop. 800,000.

MOORSLEDE, moors'lä-deh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 6333.

MOORS'LEY, a township of England, co. of Durham.

MOORTOWN, mōōr'town, a station on the Lincolnshire branch of the Midland Railway, 7 miles N. of Market-Rasen.

MOOR'VILLE, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MOOR'WINSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MOORZOOK, MOURZOUK, or MURZUK, moor'zook', (anc. *Garama*, Gr. Γαραμα.) a commercial city of Africa, capital of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54′ N., lon. 14° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at 3500. It is built of brick, cemented with mud: it has a mosque, and a garrison of 500 men. It is the residence of a British consul. It was far more important a few centuries ago than at present. Garama was the capital of the *Garamantes* mentioned by Virgil, (*Æneid*, lib. vi. l. 794.)

MOOSA, MOUSA or MUSA, moo'sä, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 20 miles N.E. of Mocha. It has a garrisoned fort.

MOOSBURG, mos'bōōrg, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1739.

MOOSE, moos, a river of British North America, enters James's Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe, after a north-eastward course estimated at 250 miles.

MOOSEAPECK (moo-se-pĕk') LIGHT, on Sibley Island, at the entrance of Machias Bay, Maine. It is a fixed light, 65 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 32′ N., lon. 67° 22′ W.

MOOSEHEAD (moos'hĕd') LAKE, the largest lake in Maine, between Somerset and Piscataquis counties. It is very irregular in its form. Length about 35 miles, greatest breadth, including its principal island, about 10 miles. The waters are deep, and abound in trout and other fish. There is a steamboat on the lake, chiefly used for towing timber to the Kennebec River. A hotel has been erected in a wild and picturesque situation on the shores of the lake, for the accommodation of persons visiting here in the summer.

MOOSEHEADVILLE, moos'hĕd-vill, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

MOOSE HILLOCK MOUNTAIN, in Grafton co., New Hampshire, about 80 miles N. of Concord. It consists of two peaks, the highest of which rises 4636 feet above the sea.

MOOSE ISLAND, an island of the West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles S.E. of the Great Bahama Island.

MOOSE MEADOW, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MOOSE RIVER, of Maine, rises in the N. part of Franklin co., and, flowing through Somerset co., falls into Moosehead Lake.

MOOSE RIVER, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MOOSE RIVER, in the N.E. part of Vermont, rises in Essex co., and falls into the Passumpsic in Caledonia county.

MOOSE RIVER, of New York, rises in Hamilton co., and enters Black River in Lewis county.

MOOSH, MOUSH or MUSH, moosh, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 83 miles S.S.E. of Erzroom, in a fine plain N. of the Niphates Mountains. Pop. about 700 Mo-

hammedan and 500 Armenian families. It is built around a conical hill, and has some large and well supplied bazaars, 7 mosques, and 4 churches. It has some trade with Constantinople and Syria, and coarse cotton cloths are manufactured here.

MOO'SIC MOUNTAIN, of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne co., extends from near Wilkesbarre, N.E., along the left bank of the Susquehanna and Luckawanna Rivers above 80 miles. Its average height is stated to be about 1000 feet. The Moosic Mountain may properly be regarded as a continuation of the Wyoming Mountain.

MOOSOP, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

MOOSUL. Asiatic Turkey. See MOSUL.

MOOT, MOUT or MUT, moot, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Itch-elee, on the Ghiuk-Sooyoo, (anc. *Calycadnus,*) 22 miles N.W. of Selefkeh, on the route from Karaman. It is a wretched modern village, on the site of an extensive Greek city, many colonnades of which still exist, as also ruined mosques and baths, to attest its subsequent prosperity under the Turkish Karamanian sovereigns, in the 14th and 15th centuries. It stands in a most picturesque country, is governed by a pasha, and has a fortress and a mosque.

MOOTA-MOOLA, moo'tâ-moo'lâ, a river of Hindostan, formed by the junction of the Moota and the Moola at the town of Poonah, joins the Beemah, one of the main affluents of the Kistna.

MOOTAPILLY, MOUTAPILLY or MUTAPILLY, moo-tâ-pil'lee, written also MOTUPILLY, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 41 miles W.S.W. of Guntoor, on the Coromandel Coast. It has an active coasting trade.

MOOZ-TAGH, mooz-tâg', a portion of the mountain circle which bounds the great table-land of Eastern Asia on the N.W., lying between Chinese Tourkistan, and the Thian-Shan territory, and Khokan.

MOQUEHUA, (mo-kâ'wâ (?)) a maritime department of Peru, occupying the S extremity of the republic. It is bounded on the N. by Arequipa, and divided into the provinces of Arica, Moquehua, and Tarapaca. Capital, Tacana. Pop. in 1850, 61,432.

MOQUEHOA or MOQUEGA, mo-kâ'gâ, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in a fertile valley on the left bank of the Ilo, and on the great route W. of the Cordilleras, in lat. 17° 25' S. It contains a good church, and several convents. Pop. about 10,000. In the province are many large vineyards which produce great quantities of wine and brandy; it also abounds in fruit, among which are olives of excellent quality. Pop. in 1850, 32,380.

MOQUELUMNE, (commonly pronounced mo-kal'ŭm-ne,) a river of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flows in a general westerly direction till it receives the waters of Dry Creek, when it turns, and after running in a S.S.W. course between San Joaquin and Sacramento counties for some distance, falls into the San Joaquin River, about 50 miles below Stockton.

MOQUELUMNE HILL, the most important town of Calaveras co., California, is situated in the western (or W. central) part of the co., about 1½ miles S. of Moquelumne River. The inhabitants are largely engaged in trade.

MOQUI (mo-keef) INDIANS or MOQUIS, mo-keez', a tribe of Indians in the W. part of New Mexico.

MOR, a town of Hungary. See MOOR.

MORA, mo'râ, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles E.S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2656.

MORA, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles W. of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro, with 3500 inhabitants, and well-frequented mineral baths.

MORA, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 5267. It has a castle. Its sword factory, once celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

MORA, mo'ra, the capital town of Mandara, Central Africa, founded about 1814, is situated in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mountains; lat. about 10° 20' N., lon. 14° 48' E.

MORA, mo'râ, a river of Moravia, joins the Oppa, 3 miles above Troppau, after a course of about 50 miles.

MORAD. See MURAD.

MORADABAD, mo'râ-dâ-bâd', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, in the Doab. Area 2405 square miles. Pop. 861,146.

MORADABAD, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on a ridge between the Ramgunga and Ganges, 90 miles N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 32,000. It is irregularly and ill built, and it has no public buildings of importance; it is, however, the seat of a thriving trade. W. of the town are cantonments for native regiments.

MORAGY, mo'rôdj', or MORATZ, mo'râts', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Battaszek. Pop. 1456.

MORAL, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1048.

MORAL DE CALATRAVA, mo-râl'dâ kâ-lâ-trâ'vâ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4612.

MORALEJA or MORALEXA, mo-râ-lâ'xâ, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1814.

MORALEJA-DE ENMEDIO, mo-râ-lâ'nâ da ên-mâ-dee'o, a town of Spain, New Castile, 13 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 544.

MORALEJA-DEL-VINO, mo-râ-lâ'xâ dêl vee'no, a village of Spain, Leon, 14 miles from Zamora. Pop. 929.

MORALES (mo-rah'lez) DE LAVACCA, a post-office of Jackson co., Texas.

MORALES-DE-TORO, mo-râ'lès-dâ-to'ro, a town of Spain, Leon, 28 miles E. of Zamora. Pop. 887.

MORALES DE ZAMORA, mo-râ'lès dâ zâ-mo'râ, or MORALES DEL VINO, mo-râ'lès dêl vee'no, a village of Spain, Leon, 4 miles S. of Zamora. Pop. 1085.

MORAN', a village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on the Strait of Mackinac. The inhabitants procure a subsistence by fishing.

MORANNES, mo'rânn', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Angers. Pop. 1238.

MORANO, mo-râ'no, (anc. *Muranum,*) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 8000. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

MORANO, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 1½ miles W. of Balzola, on the Po. Pop. 2204.

MORANT, mo-rant', a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, enters Morant Bay, (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea,) 22 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. Morant Point is the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 56' N., lon. 76° 11' W., and on which a cast-iron lighthouse has been erected; 12 miles W.S.W. is the inlet Port Morant.

MORANT, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles S.E. of Kingston, on the bay, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. about 7000.

MO'RAR', a lake of Scotland, in the W. part of the co. of Inverness, 1½ miles S. of Loch Nevis. Length 3 miles.

MORARD-DE-GALLES, mo'râr'-deh-gâll, a cape of South Australia; lat. 36° 35' S., lon. 139° 52' E.

MORAS, mo'râ', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 25 miles N. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4450.

MORAS, a village of Sardinia. See MORES.

MORAT, mo'rât', (Ger. *Murten,* moor'ten,) a small town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.W. of Freyburg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat. Pop. 1353. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has a Protestant College and various other schools, an active transit trade, and some Roman antiquities, whence it is supposed to have been a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum.* Immediately S.W. of it, the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, the 22d June, 1476.

MORATA, mo-râ'tâ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2500.

MORATA-DE-JALON, mo-râ'tâ-dâ-nâ-lon', a town of Spain, Aragon, 31 miles S.W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 1425.

MORATALLA, mo-râ-tâl'lâ, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 7988. It has a large castle, a hospital, 3 brandy distilleries, and numerous oil and flour mills.

MORAT, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Murtener See* or *Murtner See,* moor'tner-zâ, a small lake of Switzerland, cantons of Freyburg and Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of the Lake of Neufchâtel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length, 7 miles, breadth 2 miles. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns of Morat and Avenches.

MORAU, KLEIN, kline mo'rŏw, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Troppau, bailiwick of Trendenthal. P. 1217.

MORAVA, a river of Austria. See MARCH.

MORAVA, (anc. *Marisus,*) the principal river of European Turkey, in Servia, through the centre of which it flows, joining the Danube 6 miles N.E. of Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the East and West Morava, 33 miles W. of Nissa, whence the resulting stream has a N. direction, and a course of 115 miles, its two heads being additionally each about 130 miles in length. Affluents, the Tempesca and Nissava.

MORAVI, mo-râ'vee, a town of East Africa, a little S. of Lake Nyassi, which is sometimes called the Lake of Moravi.

MORAVIA, mo-râ've-a, (Ger. *Mähren,* mâ'ren; Fr. *Moravie,* mo'râ'vee'; L. *Moravia,*) a province of the Austrian empire, which with Austrian Silesia, (incorporated with it in 1783,) lies mostly between lat. 48° 40' and 50° 20' N., and lon. 15° 10' and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. Prussian Silesia. Area, 10,239 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 2,238,424. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian Mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic Mountains; it belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Large quantities of fine flax are raised, and fruits are so plentiful that Moravia is styled the Orchard of Austria. Vineyards were formerly so extensive that in 1803 the government prohibited the appropriation of more land for the vine. Grazing lands are extensive, and live stock of all kinds

numerous. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, and clay for pipe-bowls, &c., with some copper and lead; the gold and silver mines were mostly abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics and thread are made on a large scale; other manufactures are of silks, leather, paper, potash, glass and beet-root sugar. Trade is facilitated by means of the railway to Vienna. Population mostly Slavonian, but about 450,000 are estimated to be of German descent, and 30,000 Jews. Government administered by an officer, with direct authority from Vienna, but the marquisate has its own assembly of clergy, nobility, knights, and citizens, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising and distributing the revenue. It is divided into 8 circles, in each of which is a secondary tribunal, with appeal to the high court of Brünn, the capital, next to which Olmutz, Iglau, Znaym, and Troppau (Silesia), are the chief cities. In the 9th century, Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of North Germany and Hungary. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the French and Austro-Russian armies.—Adj. and inhab. MORAVIAN, mo-rā/ve-an.

MORA/VIA, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, 18 miles S.S.E. of Auburn. The township borders on Owasco Lake. The village, situated on Owasco Inlet, contains 2 or 3 churches, the Moravian Institute, a cotton factory, and many handsome dwellings. Pop. estimated at 800; of the township, 1876.

MORAVIA, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa.

MORAVIAN MISSION, of Kansas Territory, among the Stockbridge Indians, is about 3 miles S. of Leavenworth City.

MORAVICZA, mo-rā-vitsā, a town of Austria, Croatia, S.W. of Carlstadt. Pop. 2026.

MORAWA, a river of Austria. See MARCH.

MORAY, (pronounced and often written MUR/RAY,) MURRAYSHIRE, mŭr/re-shir, or ELGINSHIRE, a northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and for 25 miles by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Area 473 square miles, or 302,720 acres, of which 120,000 acres are cultivated, 200,000 uncultivated, and 217,600 unprofitable. Pop. in 1851, 38,959. The county consists of a champaign, alluvial, and fertile district, on the borders of the frith, and a mountainous district to the S. and S.W. Primary granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country; a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the frith, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorb, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo, are the chief collections of water. All the usual agricultural crops are raised; and so fertile is the county, that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." The county contains 2 royal burghs, Elgin and Forres, a burgh of barony, Fochabers, and the seaports of Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn. It sends, along with Nairnshire, 1 member to the House of Commons. The ancient PROVINCE OF MORAY contained, besides the modern county, the county of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire.

MORAY (or MURRAY) FRITH, the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kinnaird Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, county of Caithness, being 75 miles across. The Frith extends S.W. for about 75 miles, Cromarty and Beauly Friths forming branches.

MORAZZONE, mo-rāt-so/nā, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of Como. Pop. 1230.

MORBECQUE, mor'bĕk', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 2 miles S. of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1852, 3816.

MORBEGNO, mor-bĕn'yo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 miles N.E. of Como. Pop. 3300.

MORBELLO, mor-bĕl'lo, or MURBELLO, moor-bĕl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 4 miles from Ponzone. Pop. 1000.

MORBEYA, mor-bā'a, (Moorish *Umm-er-rbiah*,) a river of North-West Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez, and, after a W.N.W. course of 250 miles, enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

MORBIER, mor'be-ā', a village of France, department of Jura, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2087.

MORBIHAN, mor'bee'ŏn', a maritime department in the W. part of France, formed a part of the old province of Bretagne, having S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistère, and N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2567 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 478,172. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the department is named. Near the coast are the islands Groix, Belle-Isle, Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface traversed by ramifications of the Mountains of Arrée from N. to S., and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet, and Scorff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Lint, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, and honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The minerals comprise iron and lead; chief industry, iron forging and manufacture of linen. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, and Vannes, the capital.

MOR/BORN, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

MOR/CHARD-BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORCHENSTEIN. See MORGENSTERN.

MORCLES, DENT DE, dŏnc deh mor'klā', one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Vaud and Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noire, 9757 feet.

MORCONE, mor-ko/nā, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 21 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 5000. It is walled, has a castle, and linen and cotton manufactures.

MOR/COTT, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

MOR/DANSVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MORDELLES, mor'dĕll', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles W.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 2714.

MOR/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MORDEN STEE/PLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

MORD/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MORDINGEN, (Mördingen,) mŏr/ding-en, or MERDINGEN, mĕr/ding-en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 7 miles W.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1622.

MOR/DINGTON, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick. The coast is defended by bold cliffs; and here, amongst other antiquities, are the ruins of Edrington Castle.

MOR/DON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MORE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MOREA, mo-ree/a, or PEL'OPONNE/SUS, (Gr. Πελοπόννησος, *i. e.* "Island of Pelops,") a peninsula, the S. portion of the Kingdom of Greece, separated from the continent by the Gulfs of Patras, Corinth, and Egina, and only attached to it by the Isthmus of Corioth. Its length is near 163 miles; its breadth about 100 miles. Area estimated at 8800 square miles. In shape it is supposed to resemble a mulberry leaf. The name *Morea* was given to this peninsula by the Italians, from the quantity of mulberries (in their language "*more*") which it produces. It is now one of the three great divisions of the kingdom, and contains the nomes of Argolis, Elis, and Achaia, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia.—Adj. and inhab. MOREOT, mo're-ot'.

MOREAU, mo'rō', a post-township in the N.E. part of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, where it is crossed by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, about 50 miles N. of Albany. The falls in the Hudson at this place furnish an immense hydraulic power. Pop. 1834.

MOREAU CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Missouri River 5 miles below Jefferson City.

MOREAU STATION, a post-office and station of Saratoga, New York, on the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 48 miles N. of Troy.

MOREAUVILLE, mo-ro'vill, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

MORE/BATH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORE/BATTLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

MORE/CAMBE-BAY or LANCASTER BAY, an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. of Lancaster, having the peninsula of Furness and Walney Island on the N., and the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. Length 16 miles, average breadth 10 miles. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, and Wyre.

MORÉE, LA, lā mo'rā', the French name of the MOREA.

MOREET MILL, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

MORE/FIELD, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin.

MOREHOUSE, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains 770 square miles. The Washita River bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Bartholomew Bayou, navigable by steamers. The surface is undulating, the soil is generally fertile. Formed from part of Washita parish. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. 3913; of whom 1907 were free, and 2006 slaves.

MOREHOUSE, a township of Hamilton co., New York. Pop. 242.

MORE/HOUSEVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, about 115 miles N.W. of Albany.

MOREISHWAR, mo-rāsh-war', a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles S.E. of Poonah, and having a remarkably handsome domed edifice.

MORE/LAND, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

MORELAND, a post-township in the S.E. part of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 714.

MORELAND, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2348.

MORELAND, a former township of Pennsylvania, within the city limits of Philadelphia. Pop. 492.

MORELAND, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MORELAND, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, about 11 miles N.E. of Lexington.

MORE/LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORELLA, mo-rĕl'yā, a town of Spain, Valencia, province of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 45 miles N. of Tortosa, on the S. skirt of a high mountain, and defended by strong

fortifications. During the last civil war, the walls and magazines of the citadel were destroyed. There are several squares, a town-house, 2 hospitals, several churches, and 3 convents. It has manufactures of blankets and sashes, in which about 1500 persons are employed. In 1838, Morella was surprised, in a snowy night, by Cabrera, and was retaken, after a very brave defence, by Espartero, in 1840. Pop. 5180.

MORE/MAN'S RIVER, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MORENA, SIERRA, Spain. See SIERRA MORENA.

MOREN/CI, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, has about 150 inhabitants.

MORE-OK HOSTSKOE, a sea of Siberia. See OKHOTSK.

MORES, mo'rès, or MORAS, mo'rás, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 4 miles W.S.W. of Ozieri. Pop. 2116.

MORESBY, mōrz/bee, parish of England, co. Cumberland.

MORESNET, mo'rès'nā/, a village of Belgium, province, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Liege, with extensive zinc-works.

MORESQUE. See MOROCCO.

MORE/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MORESTEL, mo'rès-tèl/, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 8 miles N. of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1326.

MORES/VILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 65 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

MORET, mo'rā/, a walled town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, near its mouth, and on junction with the Seine, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montereau. Pop. in 1852, 1627.

MORETON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Dorchester.

MORETON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MORETON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MORETON (mor'tọn) BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. of Australia, between lat. 27° 30′ S., and lon. 153° E. Length 70 miles. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, the former 25 miles in length by 5 in breadth; and it contains numerous other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan Rivers. It was made a convict settlement in 1849.

MORETON CORBET, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MORETON-HAMP/STEAD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1852, 1858. It has a handsome church; the ruins of 2 castles, and in the vicinity, which is strewed around with huge fragments of rocks, are several Druidical remains. Worsted spinning partly employs the population.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 26 miles E.N.E. of Gloucester, on the ancient Roman Foss-way, and connected by railway with Stratford. Pop. 1345.

MORETON MAIDS, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

MORETON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MORETON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MORETON TAY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MORETON VALENCE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

MORE/TOWN, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, about 11 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1335.

MORET ST. MAMMES, mo'rā/ sānt' mămm', a village of France, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 43 miles from Paris.

MORETTA, mo-rāt/tā, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Coni, on the Po, 22 miles S.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 3387. It has a church, much visited in pilgrimage.

MORETTES, mo-rāt/tās, a town of Brazil, province of São-Paulo, on the Nhundiaguara, near its mouth, in the Bay of Paranagua; principal trade in Paraguay tea and rum, shipped at the port of Paranagua.

MO/RETZ MILL, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

MOREUIL, mo'rul/, a town of France, department of Somme, 12 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 2243, who manufacture hosiery and paper.

MOREVEE, mo're-vee/, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, Guzerat peninsula, 15 m. N. by W. of Wankaneer.

MOREWARA, mo're-wā/rā, a town of West Hindostan, dominions and 21 miles N.W. of Raldunpoor.

MOREZ, mo'rā/, (L. *Moricum,*) a market-town of France, department of Jura, on the Bienne, 25 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 3153.

MORFASSO, mor-fās/so, a village of Italy, Parma, on the Lubiano, 23 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 3529.

MORFELDEN, (Mörfelden,) mōr'fĕl'dĕn, or MERFELDEN, mĕr'fĕl'dĕn, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 8 miles W.S.W. of Langen. Pop. 991.

MOR/FIL or MOR/VIL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MOR/GAN, a county forming the N.N.E. extremity of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland. Area about 330 square miles. It is intersected by Cacapon River and Sleepy Creek. The surface is mountainous, and the soil generally poor. The county contains large deposits of iron and stone-coal. The Berkeley Spring in this county is one of the oldest watering-places of the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, follow the course of the Potomac River along the border of the county. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Bath. Pop. 3557; of whom 3434 were free, and 123 slaves.

MORGAN, a county situated a little N. of the centre of Georgia, contains 330 square miles. It is drained by Little River, and the affluents of the Appalachee River, which forms the N.E. boundary. The surface is undulating. Efforts are being made to restore the exhausted land to its original fertility. Excellent granite is abundant, and a little gold has been found. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Madison. Pop. 10,744; of whom 3650 were free, and 7094 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 760 square miles. The Tennessee River forms its entire boundary on the N., and the Flint River flows through the county into the former. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the soil generally fertile. A railroad extends from Decatur in this county to Tuscumbia, connecting the two points on the river, between which navigation is obstructed by the Muscle Shoals. Capital, Somerville. Pop. 10,125; of whom 6688 were free, and 3437 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Emory's River. The surface is mostly occupied by the Cumberland Mountains and intervening valleys, and covered with extensive forests. Stone-coal is said to be abundant. Capital, Morgan Court House. Pop. 3430; of whom 3329 were free, and 101 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. Licking River flows through the county, and Red River, an affluent of the Kentucky, rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys, and extensively covered with forests. Iron ore, stone-coal, alum, copperas, and oil springs are abundant in the county. Sandstone is the principal rock. Organized in 1822. Capital, West Liberty. Pop. 7620; of whom 7433 were free, and 187 slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, contains about 360 square miles. It is intersected by Muskingum River, (navigable by steamboats,) and by Meigs Creek. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is generally fertile. Large quantities of salt are procured in this county by boring into strata of sandstone, which, in some cases, lie more than 800 feet below the surface. Capital, McConnellsville. Pop. 28,585.

MORGAN, a county situated near the centre of Indiana, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the White River and its affluents. The surface in the S. is hilly, and in other parts nearly level. The soil is excellent. The Martinsville Railroad terminates in the county. Organized in 1822. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. 14,576.

MORGAN, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and also drained by Apple, Sandy, and Mauvaiseterre, (usually called Movistar,) and Indian Creeks. The county consists of open plains or prairies, slightly undulating, and interspersed with small groves of trees. It is among the most thickly settled and highly cultivated in the state. The soil is a black loam, nearly two feet deep, free from stones, and remarkable for fertility and durability. In 1850 this county produced the largest quantity of corn of any county in the state, excepting Sangamon, and was exceeded by very few in the United States. The deficiency of wood is compensated by the abundance of stone-coal, and by the introduction of the Osage Orange for hedges, which stretch for hundreds of miles across the boundless prairies. The county is intersected by the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 16,064.

MORGAN, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 690 squares miles. The Osage River washes its southern border. It is drained by La Mine River, and by Haw and Big Gravois Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and ridges of moderate height, and partly covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile, excepting the highlands in the S. part, which contain mines of lead. Stone-coal and good limestone are abundant. Capital, Versailles. Pop. 4650; of whom 4197 were free, and 453 slaves.

MORGAN, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, about 56 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 488.

MORGAN, a township, Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1157.

MORGAN, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 888.

MORGAN, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1708.

MORGAN, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

MORGAN, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 823.

MORGAN, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 2308.

MORGAN, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 280.

MORGAN, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 951.

MORGAN, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 373.

MORGAN, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 499.

MORGAN CITY, a village of Illinois, on the Great Western Railroad, 25 miles from Springfield.

MORGAN COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Tennessee, on Emory's River, 156 miles E. of Nashville.

MOR'GANFIELD, a post-village, capital of Union co., Kentucky, 205 miles W. by S. of Frankfort. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 2 academies. Incorporated in 1812. Pop. about 400.

MORGAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Tennessee.

MORGAN'S FORK, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

MORGAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

MORGAN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MORGANSVILLE, a village of Ohio. See MORGANVILLE.

MOR'GANTOWN, a post-village of Caernarvon township, Berks co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. of Reading.

MORGANTOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Monongalia co., Virginia, is finely situated on the Monongahela River, 295 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has facilities for trade by the steamboat navigation of the river. Morgantown contains a court-house, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, and several mills. Pop. about 1000.

MORGANTOWN, a beautiful post-village, capital of Burke co., North Carolina, on the Catawba River, 200 miles W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Blount co., Tennessee.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Kentucky, on Green River, 141 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has a court house, and a newspaper office.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, on Indian Creek, about 35 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. The railroad from Franklin to Martinsville passes through it.

MORGANVILLE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

MORGANVILLE or MORGANSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 70 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

MORGARTEN, mor'gar'ten, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons of Schwytz and Zug, 5 miles N. of Schwytz. Here, on 15th November, 1315, 1300 Swiss defeated an army of 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.

MORGENSTERN, mor'ghen-stérn', or MORCHENSTERN, mor'ken-stérn', a village of Bohemia, 26 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2550.

MORGES, morzh, (Ger. *Morsee*, mor'sâ',) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1830, 3841. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is the Castle of Wufflens, founded in the 10th century.

MOR'HAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

MORHANGE, mor'ônzh', a town of France, department of Moselle, 24 miles S.W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1200.

MORI, mo'ree, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, about 2 miles from Roveredo, on the Adige, at the junction of the Cometaso. Pop. 4000.

MORIAH, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, about 115 miles N. by E. of Albany. The township borders on Lake Champlain. The village, about 3 miles from the lake, contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy. Pop. 1000; of township 3065.

MORIALMÉ, mo'ree'âl'mâ', a village of Belgium, province and on the Sambre and Meuse Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Namur, with important iron-mines. Pop. 1100.

MOR'ICE-TOWN, a hamlet of England, co. of Devon.

MORICHES, mor'e-shez, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, about 15 miles S.W. of Riverhead.

MORIN, mo-reen', a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the railway from Augsburg to Munich, 6 miles E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1280.

MORINGEN, mo'ring-en, a walled town of Hanover, 35 miles S.S.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1565.

MORINGVILLE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 25 miles N. of New York.

MORINGVILLE, a post-village in Chatham co., North Carolina.

MORKOWITZ, mor'ko-wits', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 12 miles from Wischau. Pop. 1362.

MORLAAS, mor'lâs', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 1836.

MORLACCA, mor-lâk'ka, (Ger. *Fellebith*, vêl'lê-bit',) a district of Austrian Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coast-line, comprising the towns of Carlopago and Zeng. Its inhabitants are among the rudest in the Austrian Empire.

MORLACCA, STRAIT OF, three miles in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the main land.

MORLAIX, mor'lê', (L. *Morlæ'um*,) a town of France, department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Jarleau and Keflent, which, uniting their streams as they fall into a small estuary, form a harbor extremely difficult of access, though secure when entered, 34 miles N.E. of Brest. It is picturesquely situated in a valley so narrow as only to admit the stream. The principal square is of great extent, and adorned with some fine mansions; but the only public edifices deserving of notice are the large and elegant buildings occupying the site of the ancient Hôtel de Ville, and containing the municipal offices and law courts, the linen and corn halls, and the churches of St. Matthew and St. Melaine. The town has a public library and a communal college. The manufactures are linen, oil, candles, and tobacco, for which the government has a splendid factory, employing from 300 to 400 persons. The trade is in leather, agricultural products, thread, bleached and raw paper, wine and brandy. Pop. in 1852, 12,353.

MOR'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

MOR'LAN'S GROVE, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

MORLANWELZ, mor'lân-wêlz', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1925.

MOR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MORLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 4087, chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

MORLEY, a post-village, St. Lawrence co., New York.

MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MORLEY ST. PETERS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MORMANNO, mor-mân'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 13 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 3500.

MORMENTZEL, mor'mênt-zêl', a hill of Austria, Transylvania, in the narrow pass of Borso, on the Great Szamos, above which it rises more than 1800 feet.

MORMOIRON, mor'mwâ'rôn', (L. *Marmario*,) a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 7 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. in 1852, 2520.

MORMON ISLAND, a post-office of Sacramento, California.

MORMON'S HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

MORNANT, mor'nôn', a town of France, department of Rhône, 12 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 2370.

MORNESE, mor-nâ'zâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 5 miles from Novi. Pop. 1100.

MORNICO, mor'ne-ko, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan. Pop. 1400.

MORNINGSIDE, a village of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S. of Edinburgh, parish of St. Cuthbert's. Pop. 1795. It has numerous handsome seats and villas, and is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and county lunatic asylum.

MORNING SUN, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

MORNING SUN, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 111 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

MORNING SUN, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa.

MORNING-THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MORNINGTON, a hamlet of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 3 miles E.N.E. of Brogheda. Pop. 180. It gives the title of Earl to the Wellesley-Pole family.

MORNINGTON ISLAND, the most northern and largest of the Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia, in lat. 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E.

MORNINGTON PORT, an inlet of the Red Sea, in Nubia, lat. 15° 11′ N.

MO'RO, a small river of Arkansas, enters the Washita at the S.W. extremity of Bradley county.

MOROCCO, mo-rok'ko, or MAROCCO, (Arab. *Marakash*, mâ-râ'kash, or *Maraksh*, mâ râksh'; Fr. *Maroc*, mâ'rôk'; Sp. *Marruecos*, mâr-roo-â'ko; It. *Marocco*, mâ-rok'ko; L. *Marolchi'um*,) the capital city of an empire of the same name, on the N. side of an extensive and fertile plain, 1450 feet above sea-level; lat. 31° 37′ 31″ N., lon. 7° 35′ 30″ W. It is nearly 5 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by a strongly-built machicolated wall of tappia work, (lime beaten with earth in a case or frame,) 30 feet high, with foundations of masonry and square towers every 50 paces. In the walls there are 11 gates. The entire space within is not generally covered with buildings, but comprises large gardens and open areas of from 20 to 30 acres in extent. The streets are narrow, irregular, and unpaved. The houses are mostly constructed of tabby or tappia, although many are built of stone; they are generally of one story, flat-roofed, with the side towards the street plain and whitewashed, having here and there a narrow unglazed opening for a window. There are several market-places, and a covered bazaar, at which a great variety of articles are always on sale. There are altogether 19 mosques in the city, of which 8 are remarkable for their size and architectural elegance. On the S. of the city stands the palace, comprising a space of about 1500 yards long by 600 yards wide, and near it is the Jews' quarter, (El Millah,) a walled enclosure of about 1½ miles in circuit, one-half of it nearly in ruins, thronged to suffocation, and excessively filthy. Morocco is famous for the manufacture of the species of leather to which the town gives name. One establishment is said to employ 1500 persons. The color used in dyeing the morocco is confined to yellow. There are the ruins of extensive aqueducts in the vicinity of the town, some of them 20 miles in length. Morocco was founded in 1072. It has long

been hastening to decay, and is now nearly half in ruins, the result of war, plague, and wretched government. Pop. in 1844, estimated at 100,000.

MOROCCO or MAROCCO, THE EMPIRE OF, (anc. *Tingitanu Mauritania;* Arabic, *Meghreeb-el-aksa,* mŏŏ'reeb'el-ăk'sâ, *i.e.* "The Extreme West;" Fr. *Empire de Maroc,* ŏŏ'peer' deh mă'rok'; Sp. *Marruecos,* mă-rroo-ă'koce,) an extensive maritime country occupying the N.W. extremity of Africa, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Mediterranean, N.E. by Algeria, and E. and S. by the Sahara or Great Desert; lat. 28° to 36° N., and lon. 0° 38′ to 11° 38′ W.; area about 222,560 square miles, consequently exceeding that of France. The country is traversed diagonally from N.E. to S.W., throughout its whole extent, by the great mountain chain of Atlas, on the N.W. side of which lie the territories of Fez and Morocco; on the opposite side, the principalities of Tafilelt, Draba, (Daraa,) El-Harish, Adrar, Gezulah, Soos, and Tesset or Soos-el-aksa, that is, "the extreme or furthest limit." The Empire of Morocco is not divided in the manner of European states. The division best known in it is that derived from the occupying tribes, and with which we are very imperfectly acquainted; another is that of the Ammala or districts, now 30 in number, but fluctuating and very unequal, sometimes confined to a single town, sometimes embracing an extensive territory, administered each by a kaïd, whose chief duty it is to collect the imposts.

Natural Regions, Mountains, &c.—Physically considered, Morocco falls naturally into four separate regions:—1. The great range of the Atlas, composed of two or more parallel chains, meeting the desert of Angad, in the N.E., forms a natural frontier. 2. Er-Reef, (Er Rif,) or the northern maritime district, comprising the chains of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea. This region is connected with the former by an elevated tract of country W. of the Mulweeyah, (Muluïa.) 3. The wide belt of fertile plain, intermixed with gentle hill and valley, which lies between the two preceding regions, and extends from the Mulweeyah to Mogadore, a distance of 450 miles. 4. The plains and valleys S.E. of the Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Great Desert. But here the landmarks of empire have little stability. The rulers of Morocco exercised sovereignty, at one time, over Tegoraïn, Tooat or Twat, Arooan or Arawän, and several other oases in the heart of the desert; they even carried their victorious arms across the desert to Timbuctoo and Kughó. At the present day, however, they have little or no real power S. of the Atlas. In this portion of the Atlas are comprised the most elevated points known in North Africa. Miltseen, (Miltsin,) a peak distant about 30 miles S.S.E. of the city of Morocco, has an absolute height of 11,500 feet, thus equalling the highest of the Pyrenees, and falling but little short of the limits in this latitude (31°) of perpetual snow. Adjoining the central chain are several table-lands of great extent, consisting of irregular plains; and, at a little distance N. of it, extends the maritime chain now called Er-Reef, and formerly the Atlas Minor; its general height is from 2500 to 3500 feet.

Rivers.—The height of these mountains, and the general uniformity of their slope on both sides, procure for Morocco the distinction of having the largest rivers in North Africa. The rivers flowing from the N. side of the Atlas have a shorter course than those flowing from the S., but the former have their channels well filled with water, while the latter, whether they flow circuitously to the sea, or become lost in the sands of the desert, are dry in summer. The Mulweeyah, rising in a principal knot of the Atlas, nearly in lat. 32° 30′ N., flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, with a course of 350 miles. The Seboo descends from Mount Sililgo W. to the Atlantic, in a course of 200 miles. The Omm-er-rebieh, ("mother of verdure,") which enters the sea at Azamor, lat. 33° 17′ N., has a course of about 180 miles; and the Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco, has a length of about 180 miles. Of the rivers which discharge their waters into the desert, the Guir, the most E., seems to have a course S.S.E., occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 miles. The Ziz, which, with its numerous affluents, waters a very fertile and populous country, is wholly spent before it attains half that length. The Draba or Daraa, rising in the central and most elevated portion of the Atlas, (lat. from 31° to 32° N.,) first runs S. for nearly 200 miles, forms a vast lake called Ed-Debaïa, having three times the surface of Lake Geneva, and then, turning W., enters the ocean in lat. 28° 18′ N., after a course of 700 miles; the lower portion of its bed, however, as well as the lake, are periodically dry, the waters of the latter giving place to richly cultivated fields. The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbors; of these, Tangier, and Mogadore or Sweera, (Suira,) are the best; the rest, as El-Araish, Sla or Saloe, and Rabat, Mehedia, Azamor, &c., are but open roadsteads at the mouths of rivers. Along the coast are numerous sibkas or shallow pools, which the hot season converts into salt-pans.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—Respecting the geology of this remarkable region, there is scarcely anything known. Though the summits of the Atlas often rise into peaks, they never exhibit needles or jagged outlines, with acute angles; their scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed with luxuriant forests, than by rugged and precipitous forms. Of the mineral treasures, the richest and best known are the copper ores, which are found chiefly in the S. ramifications of the Atlas, S. of the river Soos, near 29° 30′ N. lat., and between 8° and 9° W. lon. There are reports, also, of iron-mines in the interior, and of lead found in the vicinity of Témsna. The *khol* or ore of antimony, used by Moorish ladies for darkening the eyebrows, is obtained from Tedla. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the recesses of the Atlas.

Climate and Vegetable Productions.—The extremes of temperature in Morocco lie within moderate limits, the thermometer, in the plains, rarely falling below 40° Fahrenheit in the winter; while even in Tarodant, the chief town of Soos, it does not rise above 95° in summer. The mean annual temperature of the city of Morocco, at an absolute elevation of 1384 feet, is about 64°. Of the Flora there is as yet but little known. The forests of Er-Reef contain, among other species of oak, that which bears edible acorns, and also that which yields cork. In the higher regions of the Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon, many varieties of oxycedrus and of juniper, yielding fragrant gums. The *Phœnix dactylifera* or date-palm, and the *Chamærops humilis* or dwarf-palm, form extensive woods E. and S. of the Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Eleodendron argân,* from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil, called *argân,* consumed in large quantities in the country, though little known in Europe. Among the wild plants of the S. provinces, may be mentioned the caper and archil, the latter of which supplies an important article of commerce.

Cultivation.—The agriculture of Morocco is in the lowest possible condition. The soil is but rudely scratched with a wooden plough; neither science nor capital aid the labors of the husbandman; and the annual production is calculated barely to supply the wants of the country. The cereal crops are wheat, which is excellent; barley, of inferior quality; and maize. Durrah or millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) constitutes the chief support of the population, though beans, the esculent arum, and even canary-seed, are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated only near the towns, merely for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. All the fruits of Southern Europe, and the Canary Islands, are to be found here in sufficient abundance. A large portion of the population leads a pastoral life, subsisting wholly on the produce of their herds and flocks.

Animals.—The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of Atlas, followed by panthers and ounces. The wild boar inhabits the woods. Gazelles, and several species of large antelope, enter the country from the desert. But more formidable by far than beasts of prey, is the locust, which, coming from the desert, lays its eggs in May, and the young brood taking wing in July, come forth in countless multitudes, spreading desolation over the fields, and terrifying the people with the threat of pestilence and famine. The ostrich is found on the S. frontiers of Morocco, and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce. The wealth of the Arab tribes consists chiefly in their droves, herds, and flocks. Horses of an excellent breed are numerous, and the number of horned cattle is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Still more important are the sheep, supposed to number at least 45,000,000. The wool is frequently of the finest possible description. The number of goats is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Manufactures.—In general, among the rural population, each family supplies all its own wants. Every woman spins, and every man knows how to weave the coarse cloth which forms his haïk or mantle. In the towns, however, some manufactures have sprung up. Fez makes and exports great quantities of the cloth caps which bear the name of that city. The tanners of Mequinez have a great reputation; those of Morocco render the lion's or panther's skin as white as snow and as soft as silk. Of the fine Morocco leather, Fez furnishes the red, Tafilelt the green, and the city of Morocco the yellow. The Morocco carpets, called by the Moors Sherbiah and Kazifah, and much esteemed in Europe, under the name of Turkey carpets, are made chiefly in the province of Ducalla. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers.

Commerce.—The commerce of Morocco may be classed under three heads:—1. Commerce with the East, carried on by means of the caravans to Mecca, which have at once a mercantile and a religious character; 2. With Soodan or Negroland, across the Great Desert; 3. The maritime trade with European states. The former comprises Persian silks, perfumes, spices, and some Indian goods; to which are added cotton and raw silk from Cairo; the whole amounting in value to about $2,000,000. The goods exported by this channel are cochineal, indigo, skins, fine leather, woollen cloths, and ostrich feathers. The Kâfilahs going S. are much less numerous than those destined for Egypt or Mecca, yet they often reckon from 18,000 to 20,000 camels, and 500 or 600 men. At Timbuctoo, they meet the merchants from the S., and dispose of their goods, chiefly salt,

woollen mantles, sashes, Turkey daggers, tobacco, and looking-glasses, for ivory, rhinoceros-horn, incense, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, malaghetta or Guinea pepper, cardamum, assafœtida, indigo, and slaves. This traffic yields them a great profit. Of 4000 black slaves annually brought into Morocco by the Kâfilahs from the S., not more than half remain in the country; the rest are profitably disposed of in Algiers and Tunis. The capital advanced on each expedition to Timbuctoo is estimated at $1,000,000, and the returns are said to exceed in value ten times that amount. The trade by sea with European states is said to have been opened, in 1551, by Thomas Windham, an Englishman. Of the whole of this commerce with Christian states, two-thirds in amount are carried on with Great Britain; the imports from which may be valued, in round numbers, at $2,420,000. Five cities, namely, Fez, Morocco, Mequinez, Rabat, and Tetuan or Tetewan have mints, and coin gold, silver, and copper.

Inhabitants, Education, &c.—An important element of weakness in the social and political constitution of Morocco is to be found in the division of its population into several distinct races, which, so far from uniting, repel one another. The Berbers, the oldest inhabitants of the country, are divided into Amazig and Shelluh, the latter of whom inhabiting the recesses and high plains of the Atlas, S. of the capital, devote themselves to agriculture. The Amazig inhabit the mountains of Er-Reef, and parts of Atlas. The Arabs form the bulk of the rural population in the plains; some of them are cultivators; some are Bedouin; most of them entered the country with the victorious successors of Mohammed; while others claim Hamyaritic descent, and a much more ancient settlement. In the towns along the coast we find the Moors, supposed to be a remnant of the Mohammedans expelled from Spain in the 15th century. The chief physical characteristic of this people is their corpulence, and it is said that, in the harems, extreme corpulence is considered by the ladies as the first of personal attractions. A considerable number of Jews is to be found in all the commercial towns of Morocco. The education given at the schools in the chief towns of Morocco, and completed at the university of Fez, entitled *Dar el Ilm* ("the abode of knowledge,") does not go beyond the theology of the Koran. The public libraries, once famous, are now dispersed; true science is unknown, and whatever monuments of art are to be found in the kingdom, point to past ages, particularly to those when literature and art flourished under the Arabian dynasties in Spain. Music is the only art for which the Moors are said to manifest a decided taste.

Government.—The sovereign or Sultan of Morocco, styled, by Europeans, Emperor, bears the title of Emeer el Moomeneen, or "Lord of the true Believers." He is ordinarily called, by his subjects, simply *Sekā-na*, "Our Lord." He is absolute in the strictest sense; the lives and properties of his subjects are at his disposal; from him alone proceed laws, which he makes and unmakes at his pleasure. The Sultan's treasury, situated in Mequinez, and called the *Beit-el-mell*, ("House of the funds,") is a mysterious and impenetrable structure, guarded by 2000 blacks. It is supposed to contain money, jewels, and bullion, to the value of $50,000,000. It was formerly customary to put to death immediately the persons employed to deposit treasures within its walls. The military force maintained by the Sultan does not ordinarily exceed 16,000, of whom half are blacks, and of the remainder a large portion are Bedouins from the S. desert. The marine force is insignificant.

For an estimate of the population of Morocco, there are no certain data whatever. Jackson assumes it to be 15,000,000; Gräberg de Hemsö, 8,500,000. There is reason, however, to believe that the population of Morocco is about double of that of Algeria; whence we may conclude that it is between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000, and probably does not much exceed 6,000,000. The Berbers appear to be much more numerous, and the black population much less so than has hitherto been supposed.

History.—In the *Maurî* or *Mauruisii*, *Masæsyli*, *Masices*, and *Gætuli* of ancient writers, it is easy to recognise the Moors or Moriscos, the Shelluh, Amazig, and Gezulah or Benoo Godalah of modern times. The Vandals, who held the country for some years, are supposed to have introduced into it, at the end of the 5th and beginning of the 6th century, the piratical habits, which afterwards became so characteristic of the coasts of Barbary and Morocco. In the latter part of the 7th century, the Arabs, fired with enthusiasm, spread over North Africa, and having taken possession of Mauritania, penetrated S., even to Soos and the borders of the desert. It was about this time that the Jews were expelled from Spain by decree of the Council of Toledo, (A.D. 694,) and sought refuge in great numbers on the shores of Africa.

Near the close of the 8th century, a descendant of Mohammed, named Edris, was made sovereign of the Berber tribes in and about Atlas. His son and successor founded, in 807, the city of Fez, and established the dynasty of the Edrisites. In 1035, the warlike sect of the Morabites (El-Morabetoon, signifying those "strictly bound by religion") first rose into existence among the Gezulah, and on the borders of the desert. In 1055, their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar el-Lamtûnî, was proclaimed sovereign of Maghreb-el-aksa. His grandson crossed the mountains, and in 1072 laid the foundations of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Morabites or Almoravides. In the time of El-Watas, the founder of a dynasty bearing his name, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain A.D. 1480–1501, added 800,000 souls, it is said, to the population of Maghreb-el-aksa. In the middle of the 16th century, a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Shereef Hosein. The fifth of this family, commonly called Hamed Shereef el-Man-soor, towards the close of the 16th century, made himself master of Morocco, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kagho. His reign (from 1579 to 1603) is regarded as the golden age in the history of Morocco. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1648, by Mulai Shereef el Fileli, or King of Tafilelt, who was remarkable, among other things, for his numerous posterity, having 84 sons and 124 daughters. From him the present (1853) Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Abd-er-rahman, whose reign commenced in 1822, is the tenth in succession. His predecessor abolished, in 1814, the slavery of Christians throughout his dominions; and, in 1817, he disarmed his marine, and strictly prohibited piracy.—Adj. MOORISH, moor'ish, MOROC'CAN, and MORESQUE, mo-resk'; (Arab. MOGHRABEE, mo'ghrā-bee', in the plural, MOGHARBA, mo'gharbā; Sp. MARROQUIN, mar'no-keen';) inhab. MOOR and MOGHREBIN, mo'ghreb-in.

MOROC'CO, a village of Jasper co., Indiana, 118 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

MOROMANNO, a town of Naples. See MORMANNO.

MORON, mo-rōn', or MORON-DE-LA-FRONTERA, mo-rōn'/dā-lā-fron-tā'rā, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 32 miles N.E. of Seville, near the Guadaira. In the principal square stands the Town-house. It has also a prison, granary, eight primary schools, a Latin grammar school, 3 hospitals, a fine church with 3 naves, and several convents and nunneries. On the hill, E. of the town, are the ruins of the ancient castle, for several centuries one of the most important strongholds in Spain. It was blown up by the French in 1812. Agriculture is the prevailing occupation, but there are also 4 manufactories of hats, 1 of soft soap, several of lime and gypsum, 5 potteries, numerous flour and oil mills, and a few looms for linens. Moron has long been the headquarters of gangs of robbers, who have infested this part of Spain. Pop. 10,192.

MORONE, mo-ro'nā, or MORRONE, mor-ro'nā, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles S.W. of Larino. Pop. 3200.

MOROS, mo'roce, a village of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa, with a church and hospital. Pop. 1125.

MOROTAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See MOLOKAI.

MOROVSK or MOROWSK, mo-rovsk', a market-town of Russia, government and 36 miles S.W. of Tchernigov, on the Deana. Pop. 2500.

MOROZZO, mo-rot'so, a market-town of Piedmont, 8 miles E.N.E. of Coni, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. of commune, 1685.

MOR'PETH, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 14 miles N. by W. of Newcastle, on the railway to Berwick. It has two principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas; a town-hall, an elegant bridge of 3 arches over the Wansbeck, a prison and court-house, an old market-cross, a fine old parish church, in the decorated English style, a handsome chapel of ease, several Dissenting places of worship, and a Roman Catholic chapel; a grammar, and several other schools; a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary. The woollen manufacture and tanning are carried on to some extent. Dr. Morrison, the Chinese scholar and missionary, was a native of Morpeth; it also gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard. The town was burned down by its own inhabitants, in 1215, that it might not furnish quarters to King John. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 10,012.

MORPETH, a town and river-port of New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River, 78 miles N.E. of Sydney. It has an Episcopalian church, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a steam flour-mill, a soap and candle manufactory. Steamers and sailing vessels constantly ply between this place and Sydney.

MORPETH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Kent, 192 miles from Toronto, and 61 miles from London.

MORRA, mor'nā, a town of Italy, Piedmont, division of Coni, 7 miles S.W. of Alba, on the Tanaro. Pop. 3318.

MORRA, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles E.N.E. of Sant' Angelo-del-Lombardi. P. 3300.

MOR'RIS, a county towards the N. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Pequanock River, on the E. and S.E. by the Passaic, and partly on the N.W. by the Musconetcong, and is drained by the N. and S. branches of the Raritan, and by Rockaway River. Schooley's Mountain, in the W.,

Trowbridge Mountain, near the centre, and Long Hill, in the S. part, are the principal elevations. Copper, iron, zinc, sandstone, and limestone are abundant; and marble, plumbago, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found. The iron-mines are very valuable, and great numbers of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing this metal. The Morris Canal traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Organized in 1738, and named from Lewis Morris, then governor of the province. Capital, Morristown. Pop. 30,158.

MORRIS, a township of Otsego co., New York. Pop. 2227.

MORRIS, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. P. 4992.

MORRIS, a township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 639.

MORRIS, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1250.

MORRIS, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 787.

MORRIS, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 133 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 278.

MORRIS, a village and township on the S. border of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1688.

MORRIS, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1028.

MORRIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Grundy co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 62 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is the principal shipping point for the grain of Grundy county. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad passes through the village. About 400,000 dollars' worth of produce was received here in 1852. Laid out in 1841. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1000.

MORRIS CHURCH, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

MORRIS CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

MOR'RISDALE, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Clearfield Turnpike, 110 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

MORRIS HILL, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MOR'RISIA'NA, a beautiful and flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on Harlem River, and on the Harlem Railroad, 10 miles N. of New York. It contains churches of 7 or 8 denominations, several seminaries, numerous stores, and many elegant country seats, the residences of persons doing business in New York. A branch railroad connects it with Port Morris on the East River.

MOR'RISON, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MORRISON'S, a small post-village of Monroe co., Illinois.

MORRISON'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

MORRISON'S TAN YARD, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

MOR'RISONVILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

MORRISONVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

MORRIS PLAINS, a little village of Morris co., New Jersey, 2 miles N. of Morristown.

MOR'RISTOWN, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., Vermont, on the left bank of the Lamoille River, about 20 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. It contains several manufactories of woollen goods, starch, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 1441.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village, township, and river-port of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the river St. Lawrence, about 14 miles S.W. of Ogdensburg. Black Lake bounds the township on the E. The village on the river has a wharf where steamboats land, and several warehouses. It communicates with the interior by a plank-road. Pop. 2274.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village and township, capital of Morris co., New Jersey, on Whippany River, and on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 32 miles by railroad W. by N. of New York. It is situated on a plain, is regularly laid out, and presents an appearance of neatness and comfort, having a fine public square in the centre. It contains a handsome court-house, 5 or 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, a large hotel, and numerous stores. It is the principal market for a rich and highly productive agricultural region; 3 newspapers are published here. Morristown has manufactories of paper, coaches, iron, &c. It is noted as having been the head-quarters of the American army on two different occasions. The house occupied by General Washington is pointed out, and the remains of an old fort are still visible in the rear of the Court-house. Pop. estimated at 3300.

MORRISTOWN, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley on the route of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

MORRISTOWN, a thriving post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the National Road, 21 miles W. of Wheeling, has 2 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus, 20 miles N. of the former.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1851.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on the Blue River, and on the railroad from Shelbyville to Knightstown, about 26 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, about 15 miles E. of the town of Rock Island.

MORRISTOWN, a post-office of Cass co., Missouri.

MORRISTOWN, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Sidney, on the St. George Bay, near its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 120 miles N.E. of Halifax.

MOR'RISVILLE, a post-village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vermont, on the Lamoille River, which furnishes it with water-power, about 20 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. It contains a church, an academy, 1 printing-office, and 1 grist and saw mill. Pop. about 300.

MORRISVILLE, a thriving post-village in Eaton township, and capital of Madison co., New York, on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, about 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1855, 715.

MORRISVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, 30 miles above Philadelphia. The railroad from Philadelphia to New York passes through it; and a bridge, 1100 feet long, connects it with the city of Trenton. It was formerly the residence of Robert Morris, the eminent financier. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

MORRISVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 95 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

MORRISVILLE, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

MORRISVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Ohio.

MORRISVILLE, a village and station of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the railroad between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, 25 miles W. by S. of the latter.

MORRO-DE-SÃO-PAULO, (Morro-de-São-Paulo,) mor'ro-dä-sōwn'-pōw'lo, a village of Brazil, at the foot of a promontory on the N. extremity of the island of Tinharé, S. of the Bay of All Saints, province and 50 miles S.W. of Bahia. It is defended by a battery, and contains a church and a primary school.

MORRO-GRANDE, mor'ro-grän'dä, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 15 miles S.E. of Cahete, with one of the most beautiful churches in the province. The inhabitants are almost all miners or laborers. Pop. 5000.

MORRO-GRANDE, a mountain range of Brazil, which, after forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes, enters the latter, and becomes the base of the chain known by the name of Pyrenees. It here forms the water-shed between the waters of the N. and S., and gives rise to some of the great rivers of Brazil.

MORRONE, a town of Naples. See MORONE.

MORROPE, mor'ro-pā', a town near the N. extremity of Peru, on the Leche, near its mouth in the Pacific.

MOR'ROW, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of 370 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon River, the East branch of the Olentangy or Whetstone, and by Walnut Creek, all of which rise within its limits. The soil is highly productive. A large quarry of freestone has been opened at the county seat. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, and by the route of the Springfield and Mount Vernon Railroad. Formed about 1848, and named in honor of Governor Morrow, of Ohio. Capital, Mount Gilead. Pop. 20,280.

MORROW, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, at the terminus of the Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has been built since the construction of the railroad, (about 1844.) Pop. 1000.

MORS, mors, or MORSOE, (Morsöe,) mors/ö'ĕh, almost mors/üh'yĕh, an island of Denmark, Jutland, in the Lymfiord, and forming a part of the amt of Thisted. Length 23 miles, breadth 11 miles. Pop. 6000, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing. Surface level; about two-thirds of it is fertile, and cultivated, the rest marshy. Principal town, Nykiöbing, on its E. shore.

MORS, (Mörs,) a town of Rhenish Prussia. See MEURS.

MORSBURG, (Mörsburg,) mörs/bŏŏrg, or MEERSBURG, mārs/bŏŏrg, a walled town of Baden, circle of Rhine, 5 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1320.

MORSCH, (Mörsch,) mŏrsh, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, N.W. of Ettlingen. Pop. 1209.

MORSCHEN, ALT, ält mor'shĕn, is a village of Hesse-Cassel, 5 miles S.E. of Melsungen.

MORSE CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MORSE'VILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 45 miles W. of Albany.

MORSHANSK or MORSCHANSK, mor-shänsk', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles N. of Tambov, on the Tsna. Pop. 5000, partly employed in manufactures of sail-cloth and soap.

MORSOE, an island of Denmark. See MORS.

MORSS'TON, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

MORS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MORTAGNE, mor'tänē', a town of France, department of Orne, 21 miles E. of Alençon. Pop. in 1852, 4948. It stands on the summit and side of a steep hill; has remains of old ramparts, and a Gothic church with a lofty tower. The manufactures comprise linen cloths for the colonies, packing cloths, calicoes, porcelain, and leather.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1318.

MORTAGNE SUR GIRONDE, mor'tăñ' sür zhee'rŏnd', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes. Pop. 1436.

MORTAGNE SUR SÈVRE, mor'tăñ' sür saiv'r, a town of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Bourbon-Vendée, with mineral springs. Pop. 1404.

MORTAGUA, mor-tä-goä', a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 20 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 840.

MORTAIN, mor'tăñ', (L. *Moritolium*,) a town of France, department of Manche, 34 miles S.S.W. of St. Lô. Pop. 2514.

MORTARA, mor-tä'rä, a town of Piedmont, capital of the province of Mortara or Lomellina, on the Arbogna, 25 miles N.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 5316. It is enclosed by walls, and has noble residences, public schools, barracks, and a theatre; but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice fields.

MORTEAU, mor'tō', a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 16 miles N.E. of Pontarlier. Pop. in 1852, 1703.

MORTEFONTAINE, mort'fŏn'tăn', a village of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. In its fine château the treaty of peace between France and the United States of America was signed in 1800.

MORTESO, mor-tä'so. MORTERO, mor-tä'ro, or MORTER, mor-taiv', an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 miles S.E. of Zara, 6 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Pop. 1180. On it is a village of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Colentum*.

MORTES, RIO DAS, ree'o dăs mor'tès, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, and joins the Rio Grande on the right, near the small village and port of Macaia, after a course of 120 miles.

MORTES, RIO DAS, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto-Grosso, and, after a navigable course of about 400 miles, joins the arm of the Araguay which flows to the W. of the island of Bananal, or Santa Anna, in lat. 12° S.

MOR'THOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MORTIER, mor'te-ā', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E.N.E. of Liege, with several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1046.

MORTLER, an island in the Malay Archipelago. See MORIR.

MOR'TIMER, a village in Lake co., Illinois, 45 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

MOR'TIMER'S CROSS, a township of England, co. of Hereford, 5½ miles N.W. of Leominster. A pillar commemorates the victory of 1461, which destroyed the power of Henry VI., and raised Edward IV. to the throne.

MORTIZZO, mor-tit'so, a village of Italy, Parma, 6 miles N.E. of Piacenza, on the Po. Pop. 2691.

MORT'LACH, mort'lăk, a parish of Scotland, and formerly a bishop's see, co. and 20 miles W.S.W. of Banff. Near it Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in 1010.

MORT'LAKE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles W.S.W. of London, with a station on the London and Richmond Railway.

MORT'LOCK ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Islands, lat. 4° 55' S., lon. 154° 10' E.

MOR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MORTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MORTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W.N.W. of Gainsborough. Pop. 500.

MORTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

MORTON, a post-office of Tazewell co., Illinois.

MOR'TON BAGGOTT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

MORTON, EAST, a township of England, co. of Durham.

MORTON, EAST AND WEST, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

MOR'TON JEF'FRIES, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MOR'TON MOR'RELL, a parish, England, co. of Warwick.

MORTON ON THE HILL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MOR'TON PINK'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MORTON'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

MORTON'S STORE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

MOR'TONSVILLE, a post-village of Woodford co., Kentucky, 13 miles W. by S. of Lexington. It contains a church and a bagging factory. Pop. 400.

MORTONVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 94 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

MORTONVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MORTRÉE, mor'trā', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 14 miles N. of Alençon. Pop. in 1852, 1482.

MORTSEL, mor'sel or mort'sēl', a village of Belgium, province and 5 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp, near the railway to Mechlin. Pop. 1413.

MOR'TY ISLE, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo, lat. 2° N., and lon. 128° 30' E. Length 60 miles, average breadth 25 miles. Chief product, sago.—The STRAIT OF MORTY, between it and Gilolo, is 30 miles across.

MORUIM, mo-roo-eenz', a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the Ganhomoraba, W. of Santo-Amaro. It has a parish primary school, custom-house, and a port, which is the entrepôt for the sugar made in the neighboring districts, sent to Bahia.

MORUMBIDGEE, a river of Australia. See MURRUMBIDGEE.

MOR'VAIL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MORVAN, mor'vŏñ', an old division of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the departments Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire.

MOR'VAL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MOR'VEN or MOR'VERN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

MORVEN, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Caithness, parish of Latheron. Elevation 3000 feet.

MORVEN, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, parish of Logie-Coldstone. Elevation 2700 feet.

MOR'VEN, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

MORVEN, a post-village of Anson co., North Carolina, 115 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

MORVEN, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

MORVEN, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Flatrock Creek, 40 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

MOR'VILL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MORVILLAR, mor'vee'yar', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 7 miles S.E. of Belfort. Pop. 400.

MOR'VIN, a post-office of Clarke co., Alabama.

MORZASCO, morzäs'ko, or MURZASCO, moorzäs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. 1900.

MORZINE, morzeeno', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Le Biot, on the Dranse. Pop. 2000.

MOSA. See MEUSE.

MOSALEM, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 75 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

MOSALSK, a town of Russia. See MASSALSK.

MOSAMBIQUE, a country of Africa. See MOZAMBIQUE.

MOSBACH, mos'bäk, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Elz, 32 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2400. It is enclosed by walls, and has a high school, and manufactures of porcelain and paper.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 miles S. of Wiesbaden.

MOS'BOROUGH, a township of England, co. of Derby.

MOSBURG, mos'boorg, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1739.

MOSCHA. See MUSCAT.

MOSCHEL, OBER, o'ber mosh'el, a town of Bavaria, circle of Palatinate, 25 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1477.

MOSCHENITZA, mos-kä-nit'zä, a maritime village of Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 miles S.W. of Fiume.

MOSCHIANO, mos-ke-ä'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 11 miles N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1500.

MOSCHIN, mo-steen', a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, circle of Schrimm. Pop. 1020.

MOSCHTIENITZ, OBER, o'ber mosh'tee-nits, a village of Moravia, circle and 17 miles from Prerau. Pop. 1044.

MOSCIANA, mo-shä'nä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles E.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2450.

MOSCISKA, mos-tsees'kä, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 16 miles E. of Przemysl. Pop. 2900.

MOSCOW, mos'kō, (Russ. *Moskva*, mosk-vä'; L. *Moscua* or *Moschia*; Fr. *Moscou*, mos'koo'; Ger. *Moskau*, mos'kŏw,) a famous city of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, and formerly of the whole Russian Empire, is situated on the Moskva, 400 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by a first-class railway; lat. (Observatory) 55° 45' 21" N., lon. 37° 34' E. It is surrounded by a wall or earthen rampart, 20 miles in circuit, of a very irregular shape, and altogether useless for any purpose of defence. The site of the city has an uneven, undulating surface, and is traversed by the navigable Moskva, which, entering near the middle of the W. side of the wall, makes a series of serpentine windings, and leaves it at the S.E. corner. Within the city, the Moskva receives a small tributary from the N.E. The most remarkable elevation is the hill on which the Kremlin stands, situated near the centre of the city. It is nearly of a triangular shape, and surrounded by an immense white wall, 60 feet high, and about 1 mile in circuit. This wall is flanked by embattled towers, and gives access, by several gates, to the interior, which formed the original nucleus of the city, and is still the site of its most important and characteristic edifices. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, is the second quarter, the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese City, fenced round by a wall, which is flanked with towers and buttresses. Around the Kremlin, as centre, two large circles have been drawn—the inner one, with a radius of 1 mile; and the outer, with a radius of 1½ mile in length. The circumference of each circle consists of a wide belt of finely-planted boulevard. The inner circle stops short at the N. bank of the river. The outer circle is completed, proceeding across the river, and enclosing a considerable space on the S. bank. The zone, enclosed between the Kremlin and the Kitai Gorod, and the inner boulevard, is called the quarter of the Beloi Gorod or

White City; while the other zone, included between the two boulevards, so far as it lies N. of the river, is called the quarter of the Zmelnoi Gorod. All the enclosed space beyond the four quarters now described, whether situated on the N. or the S. bank of the Moskva, is regarded as suburbs.

The strange irregularity with which Moscow is built, is one of the first things which forces itself on the notice of the visitor. This might have been expected to be remedied by the great conflagration of 1812; but though the incongruities are certainly fewer than they were, enough still remains to give the city its old characteristic features. The streets, in general, continue uneven and tortuous; numerous paltry lanes open all at once into magnificent squares; and long rows of little yellow wooden houses abut on vast colossal structures. In order to describe the principal edifices, we must again return to the Kremlin, previously stopping to view it from the most favorable spot—the S. side of the bridge Moskva Rakoi. Here it seems to rise out of the water, picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above its snowy wall and verdant foliage, palaces and churches rear their majestic heads, crowned with numerous cupolas of glittering gold and silver, and presenting one of the most striking views of which any European city can boast. Entering by the Spass Vorata, or Gate of the Redeemer, over which is a picture of our Saviour, the object of the deepest reverence, and through which, in consequence, none must pass without being uncovered, we are at once introduced to the most interesting and important buildings of Moscow. The first we notice is the Terema or old palace of the Czars; it consists of four stories, which diminish in ascending, till the uppermost contains only a single room, and is surrounded with balconies, with stairs both within and without, leading to each separate terrace; the lowest floor contains the throne and audience chambers; the highest was the residence of the czarinas and their children; the walls are richly and almost grotesquely decorated, and covered with portraits of the czars, armorial bearings, &c. The main body of this palace was so much injured by the French, that repair was impossible, and its place has been supplied by the Bolchoi Dvoretz or Large Palace, built by the Emperor Alexander, and sometimes called, after him, the Alexanderski Dvoretz; an immense pile, and not without an imposing effect; but its modern style and decorations are in bad keeping with the venerable structures with which it is associated. The same may be said of the Maloi Dvoretz or Little Palace, built by the Emperor Nicholas, containing some interesting pictures by Bernado Belotto de Canaletto, and a collection of all the works that have been written concerning Moscow, in French, Russian, and German. The Sabernoi Ploschad, or Cathedral Square, situated on the summit of the Kremlin, and enclosed within a magnificent iron railing; contains the Uspenski Sabor or Cathedral of the Assumption; and two churches—the Arkhangelski Sabor or Church of St. Michael, and the Lady of the Cave.

The Cathedral, in which the emperors are crowned, bears no resemblance, either without or within, to the cathedrals of Western Europe. It is a clumsy building, with heavy pillars, which support five cupolas, and, like the walls, glittering with gold from top to bottom, the golden ground covered over with grotesque frescoes of sacred subjects; it was founded in 1325, and rebuilt in 1472. Immediately behind the Cathedral is the Synodalni Dom or House of the Holy Synod, so called because a section of the Synod has its offices in it, and containing the Mir or Holy Oil, which is used in the baptism of all Russian children. A much more valuable treasure of the Holy Synod is a library, remarkably rich in rare manuscripts. The Church of St. Michael is a sombre building, lighted by windows so diminutive, as to do little more than make darkness visible. Almost all the Russian sovereigns, from Ivan Danilovitch, down to Peter the Great, are buried here; their figures, natural size, are painted in fresco round the walls, each over against his own tomb, where he sits wrapped in a white mantle. Immediately adjoining is an odd-looking church, with walls of immense thickness, said to be the oldest in Moscow, and constantly thronged with devotees. The Church of the Annunciation is paved with fine pebbles of jasper, agate, and carnelian. Within the Kremlin, also, is an immense pile of buildings, lining the sides of a triangle, one side being occupied by the Senate, which contains the offices of the various local departments, and the other two by the treasury and arsenal. The chief attraction here is the upper story of the treasury, containing the crowns of the early Czars, arranged in regular succession; several thrones, warlike trophies, and miscellaneous curiosities. The arsenal contains 100,000 stand of arms, the cannon taken from the French during their disastrous retreat, and numerous other military trophies.

Nearly in the centre of the buildings of the Kremlin, now described, and far overtopping them all, is the famous Ivan Veliki, or Tower of John the Great, which rises without ornament of any kind, to the height of 209 feet, and is surmounted by a gilded dome, on which, as on the other gilded domes of the Kremlin, the cross is displayed above the crescent. It is ascended by a good staircase, and amply rewards the toil of ascent by the magnificent view which it commands. It consists of several stories, in each of which hangs a stupendous bell, one of them weighing 64 tons. Another bell, nearly trebling this enormous weight, called Czar Kolokoi or the Monarch, stands at the bottom of the tower, on a pedestal of granite, to which it was raised, in 1837, by the Emperor Nicholas, after having remained for a century buried on the spot into which it is said to have fallen, when the tower, in which it was suspended, was burned. Its height is 21.3 feet, diameter 22.5 feet, and least thickness 3 inches. A huge fragment was broken from it by the fall. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, between its walls and those of the Kitai Gorod, stands, in the Krasnoi Ploschad or Red Place, the Cathedral of St. Basil, one of the strangest specimens of architecture anywhere to be met with; it has no less than 20 towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes, and colored over with the most varied hues—some green, spread like net-work, over a yellow ground; one red, with broad white stripes; and a third, gilded. The whole is a perfect huddle; and though different accounts of its origin are given, the most credible seems to be, that it was a whim of Ivan the Terrible, to try how many chapels could be erected on the same spot, and under the same roof, where religious service could be simultaneously performed without mutual interference. The architect was an Italian, and so pleased his employer, that the savage despot put out his eyes, in order that he might never be able to build another like it.

It is impossible to state the number of churches in Moscow, some making them 1500, and others reducing them to 250. The smaller number, if proper churches only are included, is probably the more accurate; but it is scarcely possible to traverse a street, in which clustering domes and minarets do not meet the eye. The number of monasteries, also, is very great. Those most deserving of notice are the Donskoi, situated near the S. barrier, surrounded with ancient walls, surmounted by battlements like those of the Kremlin, and containing, within its enclosure, six churches and chapels, several courts, a plantation of birchwood, and dwellings for the Archimandrite and monks; the Seminovskoi, at the S.E. corner of the wall, near where the Moskva leaves it, having more the appearance of a fortress than a monastery; and the Devitchei Convent, at the S.W. corner, with walls, flanked by 16 towers; several churches, one of them containing the tombs of several czarinas and princesses; and a churchyard, beautifully laid out with shrubs and flowers, and containing a great number of fine monuments. Close to this convent is the Devitchei fell, or Maidens' Field, where the emperors, on their coronation, entertain their subjects. The Emperor Nicholas here, on that occasion, dined 50,000 persons.

Among educational establishments, the only one deserving of particular notice is the University, whose jurisdiction is not confined to the city or government of Moscow, but extends over the governments of Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Vladimeer, Riazan, Tambov, Orel, Tooln, Kaloogs, and Smolensk. It was established by the Empress Catherine, in 1755; consists of 4 faculties, and is attended by about 900 students. Its scientific collections are poor, compared with the best of those in the W. of Europe; but it is tolerably rich in anatomical preparations; in connexion with it is a gymnasium, a library of 50,000 volumes, an observatory, botanical garden, &c. Among the benevolent establishments are the Alexander Hospital and St. Catherine's Hospital, both near the N. barrier; and another hospital of St. Catherine, near the N.E. corner; 2 military hospitals in the E., a widow's hospital in the W., and St. Paul's Hospital and the Galitzin Hospital in the S. Another hospital, the foundling, situated on the N. bank of the Moskva, a little to the E. of the Kitai Gorod, has acquired more celebrity than all the rest; but whether it is entitled to be ranked among benevolent establishments, is questionable; its encouragement to vice being palpable and notorious; as all children, up to a certain age, are received on presentation, and no questions asked. The number actually in the house, or supported in some way or other by the institution, is upwards of 25,000. Moscow possesses 2 theatres—one, where the performances are in French; and the other, or Alexander Theatre, where they are in Russian. Among the other buildings or places worthy of notice, are the great Riding-School, to the W. of the Kremlin, supposed to be the largest building in the world unsupported by pillar or prop of any kind; the principal bazaar, or Gostinnoi Dvor, in the Kitai Gorod, a colossal building of 3 stories, where wholesale merchants, to the number of more than 1000, regularly carry on their trade; the Riadi, an open space in the same vicinity, occupied by narrow streets of shops; the barracks, along the E. side of the inner boulevard; and the Race-course, a large oval, elongated N. and S., and almost touching the S. barrier. The number of open and planted spaces throughout the city is very great. Several of these, including the boulevards, have been already mentioned; and we may now add the Princess Galitzin's gardens, stretching along the right bank of the Moskva, and beautifully laid out, but now partly

occupied by the Empress's villa; and the Sparrow Hills to the S.W.

Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent within the city; but bear only a small proportion to those which are carried on for Moscow in the surrounding towns and villages. The principal establishments are for textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk; in all of which, much steam-power, and the most improved machinery, are employed; the other principal articles are hats, hardware, leather, chemical products, beer, and brandy. From its central position, Moscow is the great entrepôt for the internal commerce of the empire. Great facilities for this commerce are given by water communication, which extends, on one side, to the Baltic; on another, to the Caspian; and, on a third, to the Black Sea; and by the railway to St. Petersburg. Another railway is projected from Moscow to Dünaburg, at which point it will connect with the railway now being graded from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. In winter, the traffic over the snow in sledges is enormous; as many as 3600, loaded with goods for Tiflis alone, have been known to leave the city in a single year.

Moscow, for administrative purposes, is divided into 21 districts; and is under the immediate charge of a general and military governor. It is the seat of important civil and criminal courts, and of various superintending boards of police, manufactures, trade, &c.; and has several literary, scientific, and other societies; among which, one of the most prominent is the Bible Society, established in 1813. The foundation of the city dates from 1147. Its nucleus was the Kremlin, which, at first, was nearly surrounded by a palisade, and formed an important military station. For a long time it continued to be a dependency on the principality of Vladimeer; and in 1238, when the cruel Batou-Khan devastated Russia, it was sacked and burned. In 1293, it was again sacked, and the inhabitants were dragged away into slavery by Khan Nagai. It afterwards became a prey to intestine dissensions—several princes disputing the possession of it; but at last Dimitri, surnamed Donskoi, became sole master, and died in 1389, after having done more for its prosperity than any one into whose hands it had previously fallen. From this time its prosperity continued to advance, though not without repeated interruptions by fire, pestilence, famine, and war. It now became the capital of Muscovy, and afterwards of the whole Russian Empire; but was deprived of this honor in 1703, when St. Petersburg was founded, and became the royal residence. It still, however, possesses all the grandeur, and many of the other features of a capital. Many of the nobility reside in it; and, both in salubrity and central position, it possesses natural advantages which no political preference can ever confer on St. Petersburg. The principal event, in the history of Moscow, is the burning of it in 1812, for the purpose of dislodging the French from their winter quarters. The damage then done has been long since repaired, and Moscow has again risen from her ashes more beautiful than before. Pop. in 1840, 349,068.

MOSCOW, one of the most important and populous of the governments of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N., and lon. 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E., enclosed by the governments of Tver, Vladimeer, Riazan, Toola, Kaloogа, and Smolensk. Area 12,669 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,348,041. Surface an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Kliasma, Protwa, and Moskva, (or Moskwa,) affluents of the Volga, and the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle and horse breeding are actively carried on. Manufactures extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics, carpets, gold and silver wares, paper, &c., employing in 1840, upwards of 85,000 hands in 1150 factories, and at least 120 steam-engines. Next to Moscow, the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

MOSCOW, mos′ko, a township of Somerset co., Maine. Pop. 577.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, near the Genesee Valley Canal, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. estimated at 600.

MOSCOW, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MOSCOW, a post office of Marion co., Alabama.

MOSCOW, a post office of Polk co., Texas.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Hickman co., Kentucky, 6 miles S. of Clinton, has 2 stores.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the Wolf River, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 40 miles E. of Memphis.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 23 miles above Cincinnati, has several hundred inhabitants.

MOSCOW, a post village and township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on a branch of Kalamazoo River, about 60 miles S. of Lansing. It contains 2 stores and a furnace. Pop. about 300; of the township, 942.

MOSCOW, a post village of Rush co., Indiana, 40 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

MOSCOW, a small village of Lincoln co., Missouri.

MOSCOW, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MOSCOW, a post-village in Muscatine co., Iowa, 25 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

MOSCOW MILLS, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MOSDOK, mos-dok′, a town of Russia, province of Caucasus, 63 miles E.S.E. of Georgievsk, on a height above the Terek. It is strongly fortified by nature, being only accessible on two sides, and has been considerably strengthened by art. It has a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and an Armenian church; a hospital, merchant-house, and quarantine establishment; and manufactures of morocco leather and brandy. Pop. 5000.

MOSE, mo′sē, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut, lat. 6° 20′ S., lon. 131° 30′ E., and 20 miles in circuit.

MOSEIRAH, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

MOSEL, a river of Europe. See MOSELLE.

MOSELEM, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MOSELLE, mo′zĕll′, (Ger. *Mosel*, *mō′zĕl*; anc. *Mosella*,) a river in the N.W. part of Europe, rises in the S.E. of the department of Vosges, (France,) passes Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz, and Thionville, in France; separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine on the left of Coblentz. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affluents in France, the Meurthe and Seille on the right, and in the Prussian States, the Sarre on the right, and the Sure, Kyll, and Elz on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 328 miles.

MOSELLE, a frontier department in the N.E. of France, formed of parts of the old provinces of Lorraine and French Luxembourg, between the departments of Lower Rhine, Meurthe, and Meuse, bounded on the N. by Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, and Bavaria. Area 2034 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 459,684. The surface is partly covered with contreforts of the Ardennes and Vosges Mountains. Chief rivers, the Moselle and Sarre. It has mines of iron, coal, and excellent lime, and several salt springs. Forests cover a great part of the surface, and yield excellent building timber. Grain is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wine is of good quality. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Metz, (the capital,) Bricy, Sarreguemines, and Thionville.

MOSELLE, mo-zĕll′, a post village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, near the Missouri River, 10 miles S. of Galena.

MOSELY (moz′lee) GROVE, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

MOSELY HALL, a post-office of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

MOSELY'S, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

MOSELY'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

MOSHAISK, a town of Russia. See MOZHAISK.

MOSHERVILLE, mo′zher-vil, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MOSHKOVA, a town of Russia. See MEUSHKOVA.

MOSIERTOWN, mo′zher-town, a village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles N.W. of Meadville.

MOSKENÆSOE, mos′keh-nās′ŏ′eh, the southmost of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, lat. 67° 50′ N., lon. 12° 5′ E. Length 15 miles, breadth 8 miles. Immediately S. of it is the current called the Mael-strŏm. See LOFFODEN.

MOSKONISI, mos-ko-nee′see, an island of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in the Gulf of Adramyti, 10 miles N.E. of Mitylene. Length 4½ miles. It is mountainous, and has on its S. side the village Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

MOSKVA, mosk′vä, or MOSKWA, (Russ. pron. mosk-vä′,) a river of Russia, traverses the government of Moscow, from W. to E., passing Moscow, Mozhaisk, (Mojaisk,) Bronnitza, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskwa*, was fought on the Kolotza, an affluent of the Moskva, September 7th, 1812. See BORODINO.

MOSKVA or MOSKWA. See MOSCOW.

MOSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 3 miles S. of Birmingham.

MOSLEY or MOSSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 2 miles from Staleybridge.

MOSQUERELA, mos-ka-rā′lä, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, 36 miles E.N.E. of Teruel; with a church, and an old palace in which King Jaime I. of Aragon used to spend the hot season.

MOSQUITIA. See MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

MOSQUITO (mos-kee′to) CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski county.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Mahoning River, about 6 miles from Warren, in Trumbull county.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Ohio in Harrison county.

MOSQUITO (mos-kee′to) TERRITORY, called also MOSQUITIA, mos-kee′she-a, an extensive but not well-defined country, occupying the N.E. projection of Central America, between lat. 11° and 16° N., and lon. 83° 10′ and 86° W., and bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Costa Rica, from which it is separated by the river San Juan, S.W. by Nicaragua, and W. by Honduras. Area, including some contested portions claimed by Costa Rica

and Nicaragua, 34,000 square miles, and, excluding them, about 26,000 square miles. The surface is very mountainous in the W., being traversed by a lofty chain, which stretches across the country in a N. direction, and furnishes the sources of all its important rivers. The largest of these rivers are the Roman or Aguan, forming the boundary of Mosquitia on the N.W.; the Tinto or Wanx, and the Escondido or Segovia. The soil is remarkably fertile, and has a most luxuriant tropical vegetation, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber, dye-woods, drugs, &c. The climate along the coasts is hot, humid, and unhealthy; on the highlands it is cool and salubrious. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior, and along the coast great quantities of tortoise-shell of the finest quality are obtained. The Mosquito Indians, the native, and almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, tolerably expert in the use of fire-arms. Their chief assumes the title of King of Mosquitia. They have considered themselves under the protection of the British government. The government of New Granada claims the whole country as belonging to the territories of that republic. Capital, Bluefields or Blewfields.

MOSS, moss, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the fiord, 32 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 3132. In its vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

MOSS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mobile.

MOSSAMEDES, mos-sä-mä'dès, a Portuguese colony in South Africa, with a town and fine harbor, 170 miles S. of Benguela, with a healthy climate. It has several forts.

MOS'SER'S VALLEY, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MOSSET, mos'sä', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N.N.W. of Prades. Pop. 1333.

MOSSINGEN, (Mössingen,) mös'sing-en, a market-town of Würtemburg, circle of Black Forest, on the Steinbach, 8 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 2744.

MOS'SINGFORD, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 6 miles from Roanoke. Stages connect here with numerous places in Virginia and North Carolina.

MOSSKIRCH, (Mösskirch,) mös'kirk, a town of Baden, 24 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 1636. Here the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, under Kray, May 5th, 1800.

MOSSKIRCH, a market-town of Styria, 10 miles S.W. of Grätz.

MOSSOCZ, mosh'shots', or MOSONCZE, mo'shont'sd', a market-town of Hungary, 17 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 2755.

MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA, mos'so sän'tä mä-ree'ä, a village of Piedmont, 18 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2100.

MOSS SIDE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

MOS'SY CREEK, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOSSY CREEK, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, on the line of the E. Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about 212 miles E. of Nashville. It is liberally supplied with water-power by a creek of its own name, on which there are 2 cotton factories.

MOSTAGANEM, mos-tä-gä-nëm', a town of Algeria, province and 47½ miles E.N.E. of Oran, about 1½ miles from the Mediterranean. It possesses strong military works, and ample accommodation for troops. It has manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloaks, and jewelry, and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. in 1849, 5495, of whom 3377 were Europeans.

MOSTAR, mos'tar', ("Old Bridge,") a walled city of European Turkey, and the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, in lat. 43° 24' N., lon. 17° 58' E. Pop. 7300, of whom 2600 are Turks, 3560 Greeks, 1440 Roman Catholics, and 300 gipsies. Mostar is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

MOSTARDAS, mos-tar'däs, a village of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 30 miles S.S.E. of Alegre, with a church. Pop. 3000.

MOS'TERTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MOSTOLES, mos-to'lès, a town of Spain, New Castile, 10 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1550.

MOS'TON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MOS'TYN, a village and township of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ miles N.W. of Holywell, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. 2091. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

MOSUL, MOSEL, mo'sul or moo'sul, or EL MOSUL, written also MOUSUL, MOUSEL, and MOSSOUL, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of the same name, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Tigris, 220 miles N.W. of Bagdad. It rises to a considerable elevation in the middle, and is surrounded by a wall, but is in a state of decay. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheik Abdul Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, with a fine minaret. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars, are also handsome buildings. The city has declined in commerce as in everything else. At present its bazaars are small and inferior in appearance, and its streets thronged with poor. In point of trade, it is chiefly a thoroughfare for the traffic between Bagdad, Syria, and Constantinople. It has, however, considerable commercial intercourse with the interior of Koordistan. Its principal manufactures are napkins and other cotton stuffs, such as chintz shawls for turbans, and calicoes. It was formerly celebrated also for its *muslins*, (which word is derived from Mosul,) the manufacture of this description of fabrics having been here carried on to a greater degree of perfection, it is said, than in any other place in the Mohammedan dominions. The climate is extremely hot in summer, the winters are mild, although there is sometimes a light fall of snow. In the vicinity are several warm sulphur springs, also some extensive quarries of marble, and near by, on the E. bank of the river, are the recently-discovered remains of ancient Nineveh. The city has been repeatedly devastated by famine and plague. On one occasion of this kind, where both were combined, or quickly followed each other, it is said that 100,000 persons were cut off. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

MOSUL, MOSEL or EL MOSUL, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the most part of Turkish Koordistan, between lat. 35° 30' and 38° N., and from lon. 42° eastward, to the border of Persia, having on other sides the pashalics of Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mountainous, especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affluents, the Great and Little Zab, and the Khaboor. Besides Mosul, the capital, it comprises the town of Arbil, (Arbela), and the ruined Al-Hadhr.

MOSULLA, mo-sül'lä, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles W. of Reshd. Pop. 2000.

MOSÜR, a town of Russian Poland. See MOZUR.

MOSZLAVINA, mose-lä-vee'nä, a village of Austria, Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the Drave, about 20 miles from Siklos. Pop. 1350.

MOSZYN, mos'sin, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 miles S.S.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 925.

MOTA DEL CUERVO, mo'tä dël kwër'vo, a modern town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3712.

MOTA DEL MARQUES, mo'tä del mär'kës, a village of Spain, Leon, 27 miles W. of Valladolid, with a magnificent palace of the Dukes of Alba. Pop. 1892.

MOTAGUA, mo-tä'gwä, a river of Central America, states of Guatemala and Honduras, rises near Quesaltenango, and enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles W. of Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for boats for the last 100 miles.

MÖTALA, mö-tä'lä, a market-town of Sweden, läen and 23 miles W.N.W. of Linköping, at the influx of the Motala River into Lake Wetter. Pop. 2000. It has a good harbor, and its inhabitants are partly employed in ship-building, and in the manufacture of cutlery.

MOTCOMB, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

MOTHE FENELON, LA, lä mot fä'nëh-lôn', a village of France, department of Lot, arrondissement of Gourdon. It is named from the family of the Archbishop of Cambrai. Fenelon was born at the Château Fenelon, department of Dordogne, canton of Carlux.

MOTHE MONRAVEL, LA, lä mot môn'rä'vël', a village of France, department and on the Dordogne, 21 miles W. of Bergerac.

MOTHE ST. HÉRAY, LA, lä mot sän'hä'rä', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 17 miles E.N.E. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 2394.

MOTHELL, müth'ël', a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford.

MOTH'ERBANK, off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of the roadstead of Spithead.

MOTH'ERKILL CREEK, of Kent co., Delaware, enters Delaware Bay.

MOTH'ERS AND DAUGH'TERS or STAP'PEN, a group of islets of Norway, not far from the North Cape, and off the N.W. coast of the island of Magerö. They consist of a central island, rising precipitously to a great height, and other three also precipitous.

MOTH'ERWELL, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles N.W. of Carluke. Pop. in 1851, 1274. It takes its name from a village anciently dedicated to the Virgin.

MOTH'VEY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MOTIER, mo-teer', a post-office of Pendleton co., Kentucky.

MOTIERS TRAVERS, mo'te-ä' trä'vair', a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâtel; inhabited by watch and lace makers. Here Rousseau resided when he wrote his *Lettres de la Montagne*. Pop. 700.

MOTILLA DEL PALANCAN, mo-teel'yä dël pä-län-kän', a town of Spain, 32 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2890.

MOTIR, mo-teer', or MORTIER, a small island of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago, S. of Tidor, fertile and well cultivated.

MOT'LEY, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

MOTOLA, mo'to-lä, (L. *Moleola*,) a walled town of Naples,

province of Otranto, 16 miles N.W. of Taranto. It is an episcopal see. Pop. 2500.

MOTRICO, mo-tree'ko, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2590.

MOTRIL, mo-trael', a city of Spain, Andalusia, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Granada, about 1 mile from the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 45' N.; lon. 3° 34' W. It is irregularly built, has a town-house, granary, and ill-proportioned collegiate church, all in the great square; also barracks, a nunnery, with a pretty church; several suppressed convents, whose churches are used as chapels of ease; and various schools. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, distant 2 leagues, and the roads of Barudero, where vessels under 500 tons load and unload, and which are defended by a castle. Motril is the depôt for the exports and imports of the provinces of Granada and Jaen. On an average of the two years 1844 and 1845, 244 vessels, of 6180 tons, entered this port, and 232, of 5059 tons, cleared; the chief articles of import being rice, sugar, cinnamon, cocoa, coal, leather, iron, and cotton and woollen tissues; and the chief exports, oil, figs, and raisins, oranges, wine, brandy, corks, esparto, lead, antimony, dye-wood, &c. There are 2 sugar manufactories, 1 of rum; 2 soap works, 9 potteries, about 120 looms for coarse cottons, 18 bake-houses, 4 flour and 4 oil mills. Pop. 10,170.

MOTSKI, mot'skee, a market-town of Russia, government and 167 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1800.

MOTTA ALCIATA, mot'tâ âl-châ'tâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province and about 7 miles from Biella. Pop. 1434.

MOTTA CARNASTRA, mot'tâ kar-nâs'trâ, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles S.W. of Messina, near the N.E. side of Mount Etna. Pop. 1390.

MOTTA-DE-CONTI, mot'tâ-dâ-kon'tee, a village of the Sardinian States, 9 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1280.

MOTTA DEL FRIULI, mot'tâ dêl free'oo-le, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 20 miles N.E. of Treviso, on the Livenza.

MOTTAFERNO, mot'tâ-fâr'no, a town of Sicily, Messina, 4 miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 2000.

MOTTA SAN GIOVANNI, mot'tâ sân jo-vân'nee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1140.

MOTTA SANTA LUCIA, mot'tâ sân'tâ loo-chee'â, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 9 miles N.N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 3000.

MOTTA SANTA ANASTASIA, mot'tâ sân'tâ â-nâs-tâ'se-â, a town of Sicily, province and 6 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 1450.

MOTTA VISCONTI, mot'tâ vis-kon'tee, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Pavia, near the Ticino. Pop. 2350.

MOTTE, LA, lâ mott', a market-town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. 3097.

MOTTE ST. JEAN, LA, lâ mott sân zhân', a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and Arroux, 15 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 2090.

MOTTE SERVOLLEX, mott sâr'vol'lâ', a village of Savoy, 4 miles N.W. of Chambéry. Pop. 3711.

MOTTEVILLE, mott'veel', a village of France, on the railway from Dieppe to Havre, 36 miles from the latter.

MOTT HAVEN, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem River and Railroad, 6 miles from New York. It has manufactures of castings.

MOTTINGEN, a village of Germany, on the railway from Munich to Nuremberg, near Nordlingen.

MOTTISFONT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

MOTTISTON, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

MOTTLING, mött'ling, (*L. Metulum*,) a small town of Illyria, Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 miles S.S.E. of Neustädtl. Pop. 1000.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONG/DEN-DALE, a village and parish of England, co. of Chester, hundred of Macclesfield, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 10 miles E. of Manchester. The village W. of the river Etherton, consists of a long and well-paved street, with houses generally of stone and slated, a grammar and numerous other schools, and extensive factories. It has two extensive print works, and several large cotton factories, in which the great body of the inhabitants are employed.

MOTTRAM ST. AN/DREWS, a township of England, co. of Chester.

MOTT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 165 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has several mills.

MOTT'VILLE or MOTTS'VILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, about 150 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has an iron foundry with a machine shop.

MOTTVILLE, a post-village of Mottville township, St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, about 95 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and 2 miles N. of the Southern Railroad. Pop. of the township, 611; of the village, about 400.

MOTYCA. See MODICA.

MOUAH, a town of Arabia. See MOOAB.

MOUCHAMPS, moo'shôns', a market-town of France, department of Vendée, 19 miles E.N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 2186.

MOUDANIA, a village of Asia Minor. See MOODANIA.

MOUDON, moo'dons', (Ger. *Milden*, mil'den, anc. *Minidunum*,) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1400.

MOUKDEN, a city of the Chinese Empire. See MOOKDEN.

MOULE, LE, leh mool, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grand Terre. Pop. 10,021.

MOULIN, moo'lin, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MOULINETTE, moo'le-nêtt', a post-village of Canada West, co. of Stormont, 7 miles N.W. of Cornwall, and 43 miles from Prescott. Pop. 120.

MOULINS, moo'lâns', a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, on the Allier, and on railway (in progress) from Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 14,781. It has 2 large squares adorned with handsome fountains. Principal public buildings, the Cathedral, never completed, a modern Town-hall, Court-house, National College, 2 large hospitals, an old castle, a small theatre, a public library, picture-gallery, public baths, and large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along a river are well-planted walks. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, and societies of rural economy, natural history, and fine arts. It has manufactures of cutlery, silk, woollen and cotton, with glass-polishing works, a brisk trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber, and live stock. It owes its name (MOULINS signifies "mills") to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars, opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.

MOULINS, LES, lâ moo'lâns', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. in 1852, 4875.

MOULINS ENGILBERT, moo'lâns' ôn'zheel'bair', a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Gaze, 30 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. 1542. It has manufactures of hats, earthenware, and leather.

MOULMEIN or MOULMAIN. See MAULMAIN.

MOUL'SEY, möl'see, (EAST), a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MOULSEY, (WEST), a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

MOULSFORD, mölz'ford, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

MOUL'SON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MOULTAN, a city of Hindostan. See MOOLTAN.

MOULTON, möl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

MOULTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond, with a station on the York and Newcastle Railway.

MOULTON, möl'ton, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 110 miles N. by E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a court-house, several stores, and a newspaper office.

MOULTON, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 450.

MOUL'TONBOROUGH, möl'ton-bûr-rûh, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, bordering on the N.W. shore of Winnipiseogee Lake, 40 miles N. of Concord. Squam Lake bounds it on the W. It contains a mineral spring, and beds of iron ore. Pop. 1748.

MOUL'TONVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

MOULTRIE, möl'tree, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 320 square miles. It is intersected by Kaskaskia River. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is fertile. The Alton and Terre-Haute Railroad passes along the southern border. Capital, Auburn. Pop. 3234.

MOULTRIE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOULTRIE, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 66 miles from Cleveland.

MOUNA ROA. See MAUNA LOA.

MOUND BAYOU, a post-office of Tensas co., Louisiana.

MOUND CITY, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

MOUNDSVILLE, Virginia. See GRAVE CREEK.

MOUND'VILLE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

MOUNT, a parish of South Wales. See MOEL-Y-MOUNT.

MOUNT A/BRAHAM, a mountain of Franklin co., Maine, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

MOUNT AD/AMS, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire. It is the second N. of Mount Washington, and next to it in height, having an elevation of 5759 feet.

MOUNT ADAMS or WACHU/SET MOUNTAIN, Worcester co., Massachusetts. Height, 2018 feet.

MOUNT'AIN, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 909.

MOUNTAIN COVE, a post-village of Fayette co., Virginia, on the Kanawha River, 200 miles W. of Richmond. One paper is issued here.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, of Culpepper co., Virginia, falls into the Rappahannock.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

MOUNTAIN FALLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN HOME, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN HOME, a post-office of Laurens co., Alabama.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE, New York, the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the S. shore of Lake Ontario, of which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach.

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON. See AFRICA.

MOUNTAIN SPRING, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

MOUNTAIN STAND, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

MOUNT'AINTOP, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOUNTAINTOWN CREEK, of Gilmer co., Georgia, flows into the Coosawattee River.

MOUNT'AINVIEW, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAINVIEW, post-office, Santa Clara co., California.

MOUNT AIRY, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 16 miles N.N.W. of Trenton; it has 1 church.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 145 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has several churches and mills.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village in Surrey co., North Carolina.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 113 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

MOUNT AIRY, a small village of Saline co., Illinois.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Randolph co., Missouri.

MOUNT ALBAN, Mississippi, a station on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, 6 miles from Vicksburg.

MOUNT ALTO, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ANDREW, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

MOUNT AUBRY, aw'bree, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, 1 mile above Allentown. The new Allentown iron works are established here. Pop. 200.

MOUNT AUBURN, a beautiful cemetery, situated about a mile W. of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was laid out in 1831, and comprises an area of about 100 acres. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, portions of it rising to an elevation of about 125 feet above the level of Charles River. A natural growth of forest trees cover a large portion of the grounds, adding a simple, majestic, and most appropriate ornament to this hallowed spot, over which are scattered tombs and monuments of the most various and exquisite workmanship, surrounded and adorned with every variety of shrub and flower. Near the entrance of the cemetery, which is by a massive gateway in the Egyptian style, stands the chapel, a handsome granite edifice, in which are performed the funeral services. The first interment at Mount Auburn was that of Mrs. Hannah Adams, one of the earliest female writers of New England.

MOUNT AUBURN, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, about 12 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

MOUNT AUBURN, a post-office of Christian co., Illinois.

MOUNT BA'KER, a peak of the Cascade Range, on the northern border of Oregon, about 90 miles E. from the mouth of Frazer's River.

MOUNT BETH'EL, a little village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 7 miles N.E. of Somerville.

MOUNT BETHEL, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT BETHEL, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

MOUNT BIG'ELOW, on the boundary line between Somerset and Franklin counties, Maine, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

MOUNT BLAN'CHARD, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on Blanchard River, 85 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

MOUNT BRIGGS, a village of Potawatamie co., Iowa, 12 miles E. by N. of Council Bluffs.

MOUNT CAL'VARY, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

MOUNT CAM'BRIA, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

MOUNT CAMPBELL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CAR'RON, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

MOUNT CAR'MEL, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi, 55 miles S.E. of Jackson.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post office of Smith co., Texas.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 81 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio, 12 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, 75 miles S.E. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village, capital of Wabash co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, opposite the mouth of White River, 160 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a beautiful situation and advantages for manufacturing, with a dam across the river, a mile above the village, producing inexhaustible water-power. The place is remarkably healthy, having entirely escaped the cholera when it prevailed in the vicinity. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

MOUNT CARROLL, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Illinois, on Carroll Creek, 210 miles N. of Springfield. It has a large flouring-mill, for which the creek furnishes motive power. A newspaper is published here. Laid out in 1843. Pop. 600.

MOUNT-CHARLES, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 miles W. of Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay. Pop. 539.

MOUNT CLEM'ENS, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macomb co., Michigan, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of Clinton River, 6 miles from its entrance into Lake St. Clair, and at the head of steam navigation, 20 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. A plank-road connects it with Detroit, and another extends 20 miles N.W. to Romeo. A number of the inhabitants are employed in ship-building. Steamboats ply daily between this and Detroit. It contains 1 bank, a manufactory of window glass, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and several mills. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

MOUNT CLIF'TON, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

MOUNT CLIN'TON, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, about 15 miles N. by E. of Jersey City.

MOUNT CLI'O, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MOUNT COM'FORT, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

MOUNT COMFORT, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

MOUNT CRAB, a post-office of Brown co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CRAW'FORD, a post-village of Rockingham co., Virginia.

MOUNT CROGHAN, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

MOUNT DEFI'ANCE, a high eminence in Essex co., New York, overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

MOUNT DESERT, dez'ert, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, in Frenchman's Bay, 40 miles S.E. of Bangor, 15 miles long and 12 miles broad. It has several excellent harbors, and employs a considerable amount of shipping in the coasting trade, and the fisheries. The island constitutes a township of Mount Desert Island. Pop. 777.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, 20 miles S. of Mount Desert Island, Maine. On it is a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 58' 30" N., lon. 68° 8' W.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, a new township of Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 5.

MOUNT EATON, ee'ton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles S.E. of Wooster. Pop. in 1853, 500.

MOUNT E'DEN, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

MOUNT EDEN FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, ej'kům, England, co. of Cornwall, is a hilly promontory, with the fine seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 3 miles S.W. of Plymouth.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a mountain of New Zealand, North Island, in lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E., and about 10,000 feet above the sea.

MOUNT EL'BA, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

MOUNT E'LON, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

MOUNT EM'MONS, a peak in Hamilton co., New York. Height about 4500 feet above the sea.

MOUNT ENON, a village of Richmond co., Georgia, 15 miles S. of Augusta.

MOUNT ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MOUNT EOLIA, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, cv/frm, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, a small post-village of Noble co., Ohio.

MOUNT ETNA, a mountain of Sicily. See ETNA.

MOUNT ETNA, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 90 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

MOUNT ETNA, a small village of Rush co., Indiana, 6 miles N. of Rushville.

MOUNT EUTOPIA, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOUNTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MOUNT FREE/DOM, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

MOUNT FREEDOM, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

MOUNT GAL/LAGHER, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina.

MOUNT GIL/EAD, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 155 miles N. of Richmond. It stands on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina, 123 miles from Raleigh.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 12 miles S.E. of Maysville.

MOUNT GILEAD, a small village of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

MOUNT GILEAD, a flourishing post-village of Gilead township, capital of Morrow co., Ohio, on the E. branch of Olentangy River, 42 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The railroad which connects Cleveland and Columbus passes 1¾ miles west from this place. It is the principal town in the county, and has 4 good mills, which are moved by water-power. Two newspapers are published here. It has a union school. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

MOUNT GROVE, a small village of Davis co., North Carolina.

MOUNT HAW/KINS, a post-village of Perry co., Illinois, about 10 miles E. of Pinckneyville.

MOUNT HAW/LEY, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

MOUNT HEAL/THY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 110 miles S.W. by W. of Columbus.

MOUNT HEALTHY, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

MOUNT HE/BRON, a post-office of Green co., Alabama.

MOUNT HER/ON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

MOUNT HICK/ORY, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

MOUNT HICKORY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

MOUNT HIGH, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT HILL, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILL/IARD, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILL IRON-WORKS, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, about 60 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and 6 factories and mills. Pop. 1534.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-village of Northampton township, and capital of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the north branch of Rancocas Creek, 19 miles S. of Trenton. It is pleasantly situated amidst a fertile and populous country, and contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, a bank, a boarding-school, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen factory, and several mills. A branch railroad connects it with Burlington, from which it is 7 miles distant. The name is derived from an eminence which rises about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 2000.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River, about 60 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains 1 woollen factory, a flouring-mill, an iron foundry, and 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, (hō/le-ōk or hōl/yōk,) in Hadley township, Hampden co., Massachusetts, 3 miles E. of Northampton. The summit is 830 feet above the Connecticut River, affording a magnificent view. The Mount Holyoke Female (Manual Labor) Seminary, in the vicinity, is considered one of the best educational institutions in the United States.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUNT HOOD, Oregon, one of the summits of the Cascade Range, about 70 miles E. of Oregon City. Height about 14,000 feet.

MOUNT HOPE, a beautiful eminence of Bristol co., Rhode Island, on the W. shore of Mount Hope Bay, celebrated as having been the residence of the famous King Philip.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, on the Shawangunk Kill, a fine mill-stream, about 130 miles S.S.W. of Albany. The village contains a church, a hotel, a store, and about 150 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad, on which is a station at Otisville. There are also two other villages, viz., Finchville and New Vernon. The Shawangunk Kill affords motive power for 1 clover-mill, 3 flouring-mills, a woollen manufactory, and 4 saw-mills. The schools of Mount Hope are among the most prosperous in the county. Pop. of township, 1512.

MOUNT HOPE, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles S.E. of Chambersburg. It contains a mill and 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOPE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Holmes co., Ohio.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

MOUNT HOPE BAY, the north-eastern arm of Narragansett Bay, extending through Bristol county, Rhode Island, into Bristol county, Massachusetts.

MOUNT HO/REB, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 111 miles W. of Richmond.

MOUNT I/DA, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Arkansas, on the Brushy Fork of Washita River, about 90 miles W. by S. of Little Rock. It is situated in a hilly region, which abounds in valuable minerals.

MOUNT IDA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

MOUNT INDEPEN/DENCE, in Rutland co., Vermont, about 2 miles S.E. of Fort Ticonderoga. It is chiefly distinguished as having contained important military fortifications in the early history of the country.

MOUNT ISABEL, iz/ȧ-bĕl, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

MOUNT JACK/SON, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Hickory Creek, 50 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

MOUNT JACKSON, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, on the Valley Turnpike from Staunton to Winchester, 13 miles S.W. of Woodstock. Mill Creek affords water-power, which has been somewhat improved.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire, situated immediately N. of Mount Washington, between it and Mount Adams. Height 5637 feet above the level of the ocean.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the state road from Piqua to Fort Wayne. Pop. about 150.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

MOUNT JOR/DAN, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

MOUNT JOY, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1698.

MOUNT JOY, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Lancaster. The village is situated in a rich and populous district, and contains 2 churches and 1 seminary. Pop. 2626.

MOUNT KING/STON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 72 miles S. of Springfield.

MOUNT KIS/KO, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

MOUNT LAFAYETTE, (laf'ȧ-yĕtt',) a peak of the White Mountains, of New Hampshire, in Grafton co., about 75 miles N. by W. of Concord. Height about 5600 feet.

MOUNT LAN/DING, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

MOUNT LAN/GUM, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

MOUNT LAU/REL, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

MOUNT LAUREL, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MOUNT LEB/ANON, a small village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOUNT LEBANON, a post-village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

MOUNT LEINSTER, leen/ster, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 7 miles E.N.E. of Borris. Elevation 2610 feet.

MOUNT LEV/EL, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

MOUNT LIB/ERTY, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 40 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MOUNT LIBERTY, a post-office of Marion co., Illinois.

MOUNT LINN, a peak of the Coast Range, in California, in about 40° N. lat., and 123° W. lon.

MOUNT MAC/INTIRE, New York, a summit of the Adirondack group, situated N.E. of Mount Tahawus. Height about 5180 feet.

MOUNT MAD/ISON, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire. It is immediately S. of Mount Washington, and elevated 5415 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT MANS/FIELD, of Vermont, the highest peak of the Green Mountains, about 20 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Elevation, 4359 feet.

MOUNT MARCY, New York. See MOUNT TAHAWUS.

MOUNT MEIGS, (mēgz,) a post-village in Montgomery co., Alabama, 15 miles E. of Montgomery.

MOUNT MELIMOYU, (mêl-e-mo-yoo',) a mountain peak of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the W. coast. Lat. 44° S. Height 7400 feet.

MOUNT MEL/LICK, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 miles N.W. of Maryborough. Pop. in 1852, 3631, employed in cotton and woollen manufactures, iron and brass works, and potteries. It has a branch bank, and 2 weekly markets.

MOUNT MERID/IAN, a small post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 118 miles N.W. of Richmond.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, a small post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the National Road, 8 miles S.E. of Greencastle, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

MOUNT MILTSIN, in North Africa. See MILTSEEN.

MOUNT MIS/ERY, a little village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mount Holly.

MOUNT MITCH/EL, formerly BLACK MOUNTAIN, on the borders of Yancey and McDowell counties, North Carolina, is the highest mountain summit in the United States E. of the Mississippi River. Height 6470 feet. The mountain has two peaks, the lower of which is called Potato Top; the other has been named Mount Mitchel, in honor of Professor Mitchel, of the University of North Carolina, who was the first to ascertain its real elevation. The former name, "Black Mountain," is said to have been derived from its being covered, from the base to the summit, with a dense growth of pine, which gave it a dark appearance in the distance.

MOUNT MITCH/ELL, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, East Australia; lat. 28° S. Height 4100 feet.

MOUNT MORI/AH, in Coos co., New Hampshire, one of the peaks of the White Mountains, is situated in Shelburne township.

MOUNT MORIAH, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

MOUNT MOR/RIS, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee Valley Canal, 36 miles S. by W. of Rochester. The Genesee River flows through the township, and by means of a dam and raceway, which extends to the village, affords an abundant hydraulic power. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, numerous stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. in 1855, 4042.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Dunkard's Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village and township in Ogle co., Illinois, 177 miles N. of Springfield, and about 6 miles W. of Rock River. The village contains a flourishing seminary and a newspaper office. Pop. 1092.

MOUNT MOURNE, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

MOUNT NE/BO, an eminence in Middlebury township, Addison co., Vermont, commanding a fine view of Lake Champlain.

MOUNT NEBO, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT NEBO, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the state road from Harrisburg to Pottsville. It contains about a dozen houses.

MOUNT NEBO, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

MOUNT NEBO, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

MOUNTNES/SING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MOUNT NILES, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

MOUNT OF OLIVES, a celebrated hill of Palestine, about half a mile E. of Jerusalem. Its summit commands one of the finest views that can be obtained of the adjacent city.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-village, capital of Izard co., Arkansas, on White River, about 100 miles N. of Little Rock.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

MOUNT OLIVER, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, is on a high hill, about 2 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 150.

MOUNT OLIVET, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

MOUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MOUNTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MOUNT PACARAIMA or SERRA PACARAIMA, sĕr/rȧ pȧ-kȧ-rī/mȧ, an isolated mountain of Brazil, near the Parima. Lat. 3° 38′ N., lon. 63° 8′ W. See SERRA PACARAIMA.

MOUNT PALATINE, a post-village of Putnam co., Illinois, 12 miles S.E. of Hennepin. Judson College, at this place, was founded by the Baptists.

MOUNT PAR/THENON, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PE/LIA or MID/DLEBURG, a post-village of Weakly co., Tennessee, 135 miles W. of Nashville.

MOUNT PER/RY, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

MOUNT PETRE/A, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

MOUNT PIERCE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

MOUNT PIN/SON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PISGAH, (piz/gah,) a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.

MOUNT PISGAH, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 20 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MOUNT PISGAH, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

MOUNT PISGAH, a small village of Dallas co., Missouri.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Westchester co., New York. Pop. 3323.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Alexandria township, in the western part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W.N.W. of Flemington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 10 miles N. of Freehold.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 13 miles N.N.W. of Morristown.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1614.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village and township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. 708.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1294.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1551.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a flourishing post-borough and township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It contains several churches, is one of the largest towns of the county, and has considerable trade. Incorporated in 1828. Pop. 534; of the township, 2576.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, 5 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Cabarras co., North Carolina, on or near the North Carolina Railroad, 136 miles W. of Raleigh.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village of Monroe co., Alabama.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village, capital of Titus co., Texas, on the road from Clarksville to Jefferson, 320 miles N.E. of Austin City. Laid out in 1846.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Carroll co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, on the turnpike leading from Nashville, 52 miles S.S.W. of that city. Pop. about 400.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village, capital of Harlan co., Kentucky, is situated on the Cumberland River, near its source, 170 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the turnpike, 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has several hundred inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a flourishing post-village and township of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 130 miles E. of Columbus. The village has an active trade, and contains 1 bank, 4 churches, a boarding-school, and several mills and manufactories. The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is held at this place. Pop. of the village, about 1000; of the township, 1847.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Oakland co., Michigan, 41 miles from Detroit.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 924.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Martin co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White River, 35 miles E. of Vincennes, was the capital of the county for several years previous to 1846. It is a shipping point for produce.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Union co., Illinois, 160 miles S. of Springfield.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Lawrence co., Missouri. Pop. 473.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Scotland co., Missouri. Pop. 801.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village, capital of Henry co., Iowa, 55 miles S. of Iowa City. It contains an academy, and numerous stores. Two or three newspapers are published here.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, on a plank-road, 4 miles W. of Racine. Pop. 1036.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Canada West, in the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, 5 miles from Brantford, and 30 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 200.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT POLK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

MOUNT PROS/PECT, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

MOUNT PULAS/KI, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Illinois, is situated 29 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

MOUNT RAIN/IER, a peak of the Cascade Range, in the N.W. part of Oregon, in lat. about 46° 50′ N., lon. 121° 30′ W. Height about 12,000 feet.

MOUNT/RATH, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., near the proposed line of the Cork Railway, 11 miles E.N.E. of Roscrea. Pop. 3000. It has a monastery and nunnery, several schools, with manufactures of cottons and worsteds.

MOUNT REPUB/LIC, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT ROCK, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ROSE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

MOUNT ROSE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

MOUNT SA/LEM, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MOUNT SALEM, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

MOUNT SAV/AGE, a post-office of Allegheny co., Maryland.

MOUNT SAVAGE, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

MOUNT'S BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme S.W. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, between the two large promontories, (Horns of Cornwall,) respectively terminating in the Land's End and Lizard Point. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

MOUNT SCOTT, a village in Cass co., Iowa, 200 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

MOUNT SEREN/E, (se-reen/,) a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

MOUNT SEW/ARD, Franklin co., New York, about 130 miles N. by W. of Albany. It is a branch of the Adirondack Range, having an elevation of 4800 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT SID/NEY, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the stage-road from Winchester to Staunton, 10 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains 1 church and 1 academy. Pop. estimated at 300.

MOUNT SID/NEY, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscakituck River, 80 miles S. of Indianapolis.

MOUNT SI/NAI, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

MOUNT SINAI, in Arabia. See SINAI.

MOUNT SO/LON, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has a fine water-power, and contains a paper mill, a flour-mill, an iron furnace, and rolling-mill.

MOUNT SOR/REL, (properly MOUNT SOAR-HILL,) a market-town of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, here crossed by a bridge, and on a branch of the Midland Counties Railway, 7 miles N. of Leicester. Pop. 1536.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, (anc. *Taygetus*,) a mountain of Greece, Morea, government of Laconia, in Maina, 10 miles S.W. of Mistra. Height 7329 feet.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, (anc. *Oeta*,) a mountain of Greece, near the S.E. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Height 4607 feet. Here have been discovered the remains of a temple of Neptune.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, island of Ceos.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, island of Melos.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a mountain of Greece, Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, 4½ miles S.W. of Amaxichi. Height 3000 feet.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a volcanic mountain of North America, forming a part of the boundary between the British and Russian territories. Lat. 60° 18′ N., lon. 140° 30′ W. Estimated height 17,900 feet. It is said to be perceptible 120 miles off at sea.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, the highest peak of the island of Santorini, Grecian Archipelago, at the S.E. extremity of the island; lat. 36° 22′ N.; lon. 25° 23′ 45″ E. It is of limestone or marble formation, and 1857 feet high.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS, a peak on the S. part of the island of Ægina, 1752 feet high.

MOUNT STER/LING, a post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama, 125 miles W. by S. of Montgomery.

MOUNT STERLING, a small village of Monroe co., Alabama.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Kentucky, on Hinkston Creek, near its source, 60 miles E. by S. of Frankfort. It contains a large brick court-house, 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, 1 bank, and the Highland Institute; also about 25 stores, and numerous mechanics' shops. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MOUNT STERLING, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Columbus to Washington, about 32 miles S.W. of Columbus.

MOUNT STERLING, a village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the National Road, 46 miles E. of Columbus.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 4 miles from Vevay.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Illinois, 77 miles W. by N. of Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on the border of a prairie.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village of Crawford co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles N. by E. of Prairie du Chien.

MOUNT ST. HELEN'S. See ST. HELEN'S.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. See EMMITTSBURG, Maryland.

MOUNT SUM/NER, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 155 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

MOUNT SURPRISE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNTS/VILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 150 miles N. of Richmond.

MOUNT SYL/VAN, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

MOUNT SYLVA/NIA, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

MOUNT TA/BOR, a township of Rutland co., Vermont. Pop. 308.

MOUNT TABOR, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

MOUNT TABOR, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, on Beanblossom Creek, 11 miles N.W. of Bloomington.

MOUNT TAHAWUS, ta-haw/wus, or MOUNT MAR/CY, New York, the highest summit of the Adirondack group, situated in the W. central part of Essex county. It has an elevation of 5467 feet above the sea.

MOUNT TIR/ZAH, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina, 44 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh.

MOUNT TOM, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, Hampden co., Massachusetts, has an elevation of 1214 feet above the sea.

MOUNT UL/LAH, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MOUNT U/NION, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 80 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT UNION, a small post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 134 miles N.E. of Columbus.

MOUNT UP/TON, a post-village of Guilford township, Chenango co., New York, on Unadilla River, 100 miles W. by S. of Albany.

MOUNT VER/NON, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on a fine mill-stream, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1479.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 22 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 722.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

MOUNT VERNON, a new and flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on Bronx River, and on the New Haven and Harlem Railroad, 20 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 2000.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 72 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia, the former residence of General Washington, on the W. side of the Potomac, 8 miles below Alexandria. It contains the Mansion and Tomb of the "Father of his Country."

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Georgia, 1 mile from the Oconee River, and 100 miles W. of Savannah, is surrounded by sandy pine barrens.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Mobile co., Alabama, 150 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Titus co., Texas, about 300 miles N.E. of Austin, is situated on the border of a prairie, and has a boarding-school for girls. Pop. 200.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Arkansas, 115 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock, and 4 miles W. of St. Francis River.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Rockcastle co., Kentucky, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. It has 4 churches, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MOUNT VERNON, a flourishing post-village of Clinton township, Knox co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the N. bank of Vernon River, 45 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is compactly built on ground gently ascending from the river, and contains a number of elegant dwellings. It is surrounded by a fertile and well-improved country, and has an extensive trade. Main street, the principal business street, is about one mile long. The river affords ample and permanent water-power. The railroad from Sandusky to Newark here intersects the Springfield Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad. It contains 1 Catholic and 8 Protes-

ant churches, 1 bank, 40 stores, 2 iron foundries, 1 large woollen factory, and 8 flouring-mills; 3 newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1805. Pop. in 1850, 3711; in 1853, about 4500.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Macomb co., Michigan.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving post-village, capital of Posey co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 200 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It carries on an active trade, which has lately been increased by the construction of a plank-road to New Harmony. Mount Vernon has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Illinois, 135 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It contains a court-house, 3 or more churches, and several stores.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village and township, capital of Lawrence co., Missouri, 190 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1579.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving village of Mahaska co., Iowa.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 17 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a fine water-power, and good materials for brick.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota.

MOUNT VER/NON TAN/NERY, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

MOUNT VIEW, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, 80 miles S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

MOUNT/VILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 8 miles W. of Lancaster.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village in Loudon co., Virginia.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, 9 miles E. of La Grange.

MOUNT VIN/CO, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

MOUNT VISION, (vizh/on,) a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 78 miles W. of Albany.

MOUNT WASH/INGTON, the highest peak of the White Mountains, and the most elevated land in New England, is situated in Coos co., New Hampshire, about 85 miles N. by E. of Concord. It is 5850 feet above the Connecticut River at Lancaster, and 6228 feet above the level of the ocean. Its summit much of the time is concealed from view among the clouds. The sides are remarkably steep, and for about three-fourths of the distance to the top covered with a thick growth of trees. The pinnacle is in the form of a cone, and consists of a mass of broken rocks. Within a few years Mount Washington has become a popular place of fashionable resort. It is ascended from the W. by a winding pathway for horses, and during the warm season, parties of 50 or 60 gentlemen and ladies visit the summit daily.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, forms the S.W. extremity of the state. It contains Mount Washington, the most elevated peak of the Taghanic or Taconic Range, 2624 feet high. Pop. 331.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on a high hill in the rear of South Pittsburg. Here are a number of country seats, overlooking the city of Pittsburg.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, formerly VERNON, a beautiful post-village of Bullitt co., Kentucky, near Salt River, 21 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It is the largest place in the county, and contains 3 churches and 6 stores. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. It is a suburb of Cincinnati.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

MOUNT WIL/LING, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-village in Edgefield district, South Carolina.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-village in Lowndes co., Alabama, 40 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

MOUNT WOLF, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT YO/KAH, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 15 miles W. of Clarksville. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and near 100 inhabitants.

MOUNT ZI/ON, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

MOUNT ZION, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a flourishing seminary and 3 churches. Pop. about 400.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

MOURA, moo/rä, (Port. pron. mō/rä or mo/oo-rä,) a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 32 miles S.S.E. of Evora, with 4000 inhabitants.

MOURA, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the Rio Negro, 47 miles W.N.W. of Ayrão.

MOURÃO, (Mourão,) mō-rōwn', a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 20 miles S.E. of Evora. Pop. 2200.

MOURAD, a river of Asia. See MOORAD.

MOURCOURT, moor'koor', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 38 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1738.

MOURIÈS, moo're-ĕ', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles S.S.E. of St. Rémy. Pop. 2000.

MOURNE, mōrn, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, runs 8 miles N.N.E. and joins the Foyle at Lifford.

MOURNE AB/BEY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, 5 miles S.S.E. of Mallow. It has the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars.

MOURNE MOUNTAINS, of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, extend about 11 miles from E. to W. between Newcastle on the Irish Sea, and Carlingford Bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea.

MOUROM, a town of Russia. See MOOROM.

MOURROUX, moor-roo', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles W.N.W. of Coulommiers, on the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2010.

MOUR/YTOWN, mo're-town, or MOURYSTOWN, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Hillsborough.

MOURZOUK, a town of Fezzan. See MOURZOOK.

MOUSA, a town of Arabia. See MOOSA.

MOUSCRON or MOESKROON, moos'krōn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, near Menin, on the railway from Ghent to Lille. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794.

MOUSE/HOLE, a village of England, co. of Cornwall, at the foot of a hill, on the sea-shore opposite to St. Clement's Isle, about 3 miles S. of Penzance; destroyed by the Spaniards during the reign of Elizabeth, in 1595. The port is defended by two batteries. Pop. 1014.

MOUSSOUL, Asiatic Turkey. See MOSUL.

MOUSTIER, moos'te-ĕ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Ronne, and on the railway from Brussels to Namur, 25 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1633.

MOUSTIERS, moos'te-ĕ', a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 16 miles S. of Digne, picturesquely situated at the foot of a chain of precipitous rocks. Pop. 1589.

MOUS/WALD, moos'wŏld, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

MOUTA, moo'tä or mō'tä, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1900.

MOUTAPILLY, a town of India. See MOOTAPILLY.

MOUTH OF CARD, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

MOUTH OF HIWASSEE, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF IN/DIAN, a post-office, Monroe co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF POCAH, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF SAN/DY, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF SENECA, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF WIL/SON, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

MOUTIER-GRANDVAL, moo'te-ĕ' grŏn'-väl', or MUNSTER, mün'ster, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 1298.

MOUTIERS, moo'te-ĕ', a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 30 miles E.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 2330. It has hot mineral springs. It was the birth-place of Pope Innocent V.

MOUVEAUX, moo'vō', a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2233.

MOUX, moo, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 13 miles N.E. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 1570.

MOUY, moo'ee', a town of France, department of Oise, 13 miles S.E. of Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. in 1852, 2766.

MOUZANGAYE, moo-zän-ghī'ä(?) a maritime town of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. of Bembatooka Bay.

MOUZAY, moo'zĕ', (L. *Mosomlagus Remedrum.*) a village of France, department of Meuse, 9 miles W.S.W. of Montmédy. Pop. 1810.

MOUZON, moo'zŏn', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 miles S.E. of Sedan. Pop. in 1852, 2890.

MO'VILLE, a small market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles N.N.E. of Londonderry. Pop. of the town, 595. Steamers ply to Londonderry during the summer.

MOVILLE, (UPPER,) a parish of Ireland, adjoining the above, on the S.

MOVISAS or MOVIZAS, mo-vee'zäz, a people dwelling in the S.E. part of Africa.

MOW, several towns of India. See MHOW.

MOWAH, mōw'ä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, N. of the Ganges, 37 miles E. of Patna.

MOWAH, a frontier village and port of British India, dominions and 70 miles N.E. of Jeypoor.

MOWEAQUA, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands. See MAUI.

MOWNA (MAUNA) KEA and MOWNA ROA, two volcanoes of Hawaii. See HAWAII.

MOXACAR, a city of Spain. See MOJACAR.

MOXADOS, a town of Spain. See MOJADOS.

MOXENTE, a town of Spain. See MOGENTE.

MOXOS or MOJOS, mo'hoce, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, mostly between lat. 10° 30′ and 18′ S., and lon. 57° 40′ and 66° W., having N. and E. the territories of Brazil (from which it is separated by the Itonez or Guapore) and South Peru. It comprises the towns or villages of Exaltacion, Trinidad, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhabited by the Mojos, a tribe of roving Indians.

MOY, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of about 40 miles, enters Killala Bay. It is navigable to near Ballina.

MOY, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles W.N.W. of Armagh. Pop. 887. The Moy-Valley station, Midland Great Western Railway, is 5¼ miles E. of Kinnegad, and 30¼ miles W. of Dublin.

MOYA, mo'yâ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2649, mostly employed in making cheese, which is of high repute.

MOYA, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles E.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1396.

MOYA, a town composed of a multitude of villages on the island of Grand Canary, with two primary schools, an oratory, and 7 mills for grinding toasted millet. Pop. 3706.

MOY'ACOMBE, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, counties of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow.

MOY'AMENSING, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia. It contains the county prison. Pop. 26,979. See PHILADELPHIA.

MOY-AND-DALAROS/SIE, a parish of Scotland, counties of Inverness and Nairn.

MOYAR'TA or MOYFES'TA, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare.

MOYCUL'LEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

MOYENMOUTIER, moi'ôn'moo'te-ê', a village of France, department of Vosges, 6 miles N. of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 2532.

MOYENNEVILLE, moi'ênn'veel', a village of France, department of Somme, 4 miles S.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1100.

MOYENVIC, moi'ôn'veek', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 4 miles S.E. of Château Salins. Pop. in 1852, 1072. Near it is the largest salt-mine in France.

MOYEUVRE LA GRANDE, moi'eu'v' lâ gránd, a market-town of France, department of Moselle, on the Orne, 9 miles S.W. of Thionville. Pop. in 1852, 1578.

MOYL'GROVE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

MOY'LOUGH, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MOYNE (moin) RIVER, a river of South Australia, falls into Port Fairy, at the town of Belfast. Lon. 142° 15′ E.

MOYOBAMBA, mo-yo-bâm'bâ, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, province and 40 miles E. of Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba River, an affluent of the Huallaga. Pop. 6000.

MOY'RUS, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Galway.

MOZ, moz, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 6 miles E. of Moncorvo. Pop. 420.

MOZAMBIQUE or MOSAMBIQUE, mo-zam-beek', (called by the natives MAS'AMBEEK' or MAZ'AMBEEK',) a city on the E. coast of Africa, and the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter; lat. 15° 3′ S., lon. 40° 49′ E. The harbor, to which this place owes all its importance, is an inlet of the sea in the mainland, 5 miles deep, and 5½ miles wide. Three small rivers flow into it at its head, while across its entrance extend three small islands, which, with reefs and shoals, break the swell of the ocean, and render the anchorage within perfectly safe in the worst weather. On the middle island, which is about 1½ miles long, and hardly a quarter of a mile wide, stands the city. The other two islands, St. George on the N., and St. Jago on the S., are both uninhabited. They are covered with trees and verdure, while the sandy area of Mosambique, in the middle, is entirely occupied by the city and its defences. The fort of St. Sebastian, at the N. end of the island, built about the beginning of the 18th century, is a great work, mounting 80 guns. At the other end of the island is Fort St. Lorenzo. Mosambique contains the Governor's Palace, a large edifice; the Custom-house, 2 churches, and 5 chapels; the quays and wharfs are all constructed in a style of solidity far beyond the present importance of the place, which is rapidly sinking into decay. It is still the seat of a bishopric, subordinate to Goa, but religion is little thought of. The peninsula on the N. side of the bay belongs to the Portuguese. On the isthmus which joins it to the continent, at the head of the bay, stands the village of Mesuril, where the trade is carried on with the natives, who come down from the interior at certain seasons, bringing ivory, skins, wax, &c. Nearer to the island is Cabeceira Grande, where the Portuguese officers and merchants have their villas and gardens; and, at the end of the peninsula, the village of Cabeceira Pequena contains the dwellings of Mohammedan inhabitants of the place. The Banyans, through whose hands passes all the trade with the interior, reside at Lumbo, a village between the latter two. The Portuguese dominion does not extend beyond this narrow territory; and even the safety of Mozambique—the metropolis of the captaincy-general of East Africa—has been threatened more than once by the petty chiefs in the neighborhood. Pop. of the island, about 6000; of which not quite 400 are free. Of these about 30 are Portuguese, the remainder being Canareens (Portuguese Creoles from Goa), Arabs, Banyans, and blacks. Until 1752, the governor of Mozambique was subordinate to the viceroy of India; but in that year the Captain-generalcy of East Africa was severed from India, and placed immediately under the crown.

The COUNTRY (or TERRITORY) of MOZAMBIQUE, in other words, the country claimed by the Portuguese, extends from the Bay of Lourenço Marques, (Delagoa Bay,) in lat. 26° S., to Mazimbi or the Brooks, about 40 miles S. of Cape Delgado. At Mazimbi there is an Arab fort, bearing the flag of the Sultan of Muscat. The settlements on this long line of coast are at Delagoa Bay, Inhamban, Sofala, Quilimane, and Mozambique. In none of these settlements is there any occupation of territory beyond the protection of the fort. Besides these, the settlements on the river Zambezi, extending up about 500 miles, (according to Portuguese estimates, 700 miles or even 1500 miles,) and comprised under the title of Rios de Sena, are nominally included in the government of Mozambique. These settlements are Sena, about 100 miles W. of Quilimane, (150 by the river,) Zumbo, 150 miles still further up the river; and Mafiça, the source of the gold, probably 250 miles S.W. by W. of Tete. The growing power of the Sultan of Muscat, residing at Zanzibar, and the commercial activity fostered within his rule, and also the advance of the emigrant Boers from the Cape Colony N. to Mafiça, (it is said that some have even reached the Zambezi,) have contributed to divert the native trade from its old channels and the Portuguese settlements. Ivory is the staple production of these countries; and about 250,000 lbs. weight of it are exported from Mozambique annually, chiefly to India. Coir, orchil, and manna, are also collected along the coasts. The coffee of Sena is said to be excellent, but is little known in commerce. The gold-dust of Sofala is now reduced to a trifling quantity.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 12° and 25° S., and lon. 35° and 49° E., separating Madagascar from the mainland of East Africa. Length, from N. to S., about 1000 miles, breadth 250 miles in its centre, and about 600 miles at each outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi River, and on it are the chief towns of the Mozambique dominions, with Mourondava, Boyana, Bembatooka, Narcenda, and Passandava. In its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba island groups.

MOZDOK, moz-dok', a town and fortress of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Terek, 85 miles E.S.E. of Georgievsk, on the route into Georgia. Pop. 5000, of a very mixed descent, but chiefly Armenians. It is enclosed by gardens, and regularly built of wood; has Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic churches, some distilleries, and colored leather factories.

MOZ-GHAR, moz'gar', a town of Hindostan, principality and S.W. of Bhawlpoor, defended by a lofty fortress.

MOZ, PORTO DE, por'to dê moz, a town of Brazil, province and 230 miles W.S.W. of Para, on the Xingu, about 16 miles above its junction with the Amazon; with a handsome church, a prison, and a port. Pop. 4000.

MOZET, mo-zâ', a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E. of Namur, on the Samson. Pop. 1731.

MOZHAISK, MOJAISK, mo-zhisk', or MOSCHAISK, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, capital of a circle, on an affluent of the Moskva. Pop. 4000. It has a strong citadel, a cathedral, and extensive salt magazines. Near it, on the 7th September, 1812, the celebrated battle of Borodino was fought.

MOZYR or MOZIR, mo-zeer', a town of Russia, government and 146 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Pripets. P. 3000.

MOZZATE, mot-sâ'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province of Como, near the Bozzente. P. 1611.

MRIONA, m'rits'nâ, or SMERIONA, smer-its'nâ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on a small stream, 2 miles from Starkenbach. Pop. 1171.

MRIN, m'rin or m'reen, a market-town of Russia, government, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Oster, an affluent of the Desna. Pop. 1800.

MROCZEN, m'rotch'ên, a town of Prussian Poland, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1380.

MSCHIIT, a town of Asiatic Russia. See MSKET.

MSENO, m'sâ'no, or MSCHENO, m'shâ'no, (Ger. *Wemsen*, vêm'sen,) a town of Bohemia, 13 miles W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1814.

MSIJA, m'seejâ, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, 119 miles S.E. of Algiers, intersected by the Wady Msila. It has some jewellers, dyers, and wool-carders, all Jews. Pop. about 1500.

MSKET, m'skêt, MTSKHETI, m'szêt'ee, or MESCHITI, mes-kee'tee, written also MSCHIT and MISKETI, a very

ancient town of Russia, Georgia, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Aragvi with the Koor, 10 miles N.N.W. of Tiflis. It is said, when formerly the capital of Georgia, to have been 20 miles in circuit, and to have contained 30,000 men capable of bearing arms. It now consists of mean houses, many of them half, and some of them wholly under ground, but has, among other remains of ancient magnificence, a spacious and beautiful cathedral. Other objects of interest are, the ruins of the ancient palace of the Georgian princes, and an old castle. Msket is supposed to be the *Artamissa* and *Misletta* of Pompey, and *Harmastis* of Pliny.

MSTA, m'stä or MASTA, mä-stä', a river of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 250 miles, for most part of which it is navigable; and at Voltchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertsa, and thus unite the Baltic and Lake Ladoga with the Volga and Caspian Sea.

MSTISLAVL, m'stis-lăvl', a town of Russia, government and 54 miles E.N.E. of Mohoelev, on the Sozh, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 4300. It has a Unitarian and numerous Greek churches, a synagogue, Greek and Roman Catholic monasteries, a Jesuit college, school for nobles, and trade in hemp and grain.

MTSKHÊTI, a town of Asiatic Russia. See MSKET.

MTZENSK, a town of Russia. See MZENSK.

MUAB, a town of Arabia. See MOOAB.

MUBARREZ, EL, a town of Arabia. See MEBAREEZ, EL.

MUDANIA, a village of Asia Minor. See MOODANIA.

MUCH, mook, INFERIORE, in-fä-re-o'rä, and SUPERIORE, soo-pä-re-o'rä, two nearly-contiguous villages of Dalmatia, 9 miles from Spalato, near the Dobratz, with a court of justice. Pop. 1550.

MUCHAMIEL, moo-chä-me-ĕl', a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 3654. The wine of its vicinity is of superior quality.

MUCHELN, (Mücheln,) mük'eln, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 10 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Geiselbach. Pop. 1036.

MUCH'ELNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MUCHINIP'PE, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

MUCH-WEN'LOCK, a town of England. See WENLOCK.

MUCK, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyle, 5 miles S.S.W. of Eigg. Length about 2 miles.

MUCK'AIRN', a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

MUCK'ALEE' CREEK, Georgia, enters Kinchafoona Creek from the N., about 1 mile from Flint River, at Albany.

MUCK'ART, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

MUCK'ING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MUCK'ISH, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5 miles S. of Dunfanaghy. Its sides are very steep, and the summit 2190 feet above the sea.

MUCKLESTON, mük'ls-tŏn, a parish of England, cos. of Salop and Stafford.

MUCK'NO, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

MUCKRANA, mük-krä'nä, a town of North Western Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 miles N.W. of Ajmeer. It has some trade in the white marble of its neighborhood.

MUCK'ROSS, a peninsula of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of an abbey founded in 1440.

MUCK'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MUCKUDDRA, mük-kŭd'drä, a village of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 118 miles N. by E. of Oojein, in a circular basin enclosed by steep hills.

MUCURI, moo-koo-ree', a river of Brazil, falls into the channel between the reef of Paredes and the mainland, in lat. 18° 6' S. Total course 150 miles.

MUCKWANPOOR', a strong hill-fortress of Nepaul, 18 miles S. of Khatmandoo.

MUD BRIDGE, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MUD CREEK, Texas. See ANGELINA RIVER.

MUD CREEK, of Fulton co., Indiana, flows into the Tippecanoe.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

MUDDY, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 772.

MUDDY CREEK, of York co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

MUDDY CREEK, of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Butler and Muhlenburg counties, until it joins Green River.

MUDDY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie.

MUDDY or BIG MUDDY CREEK, of Illinois, falls into Mississippi River, in Union county.

MUDDY CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Crooked Fork of Grand River, in Grundy co., a few miles S. of Trenton.

MUDDY CREEK, of Missouri, enters Lamine River, near the W. border of Cooper county.

MUDDY CREEK, a village and township on the W. border of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1142.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MUDDY FORK, a creek of Ohio, enters the Walhonding River, in Holmes county.

MUDDY FORK, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

MUDDY LANE, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 80 miles W. by S. of Peoria.

MUD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

MUD LICK, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

MUD SPRING, a post-office of Denton co., Texas.

MUD SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

MUFF, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

MUGARDOS, moo-gar'doce, a seaport town of Spain, Galicia, N.E. of Corunna, on the S. shore of the *Rias* (reeäs) or "Estuary" of Ferrol. Pop. 1782.

MUGDUL, a town of Hindostan. See MUKTUL.

MUGE, moo'zhä, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 11 miles S. of Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 1070.

MUGELN, (Mügeln,) a town of Saxony, 29 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2265. Near it is a fine castle.

MÜGGENDORF, möög'ghen-dorf', a village of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 37 miles N.E. of Nuremberg.

MUGGENSTURM, möög'ghen-stöörm', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Duke of Baden's Railway, 11 miles from Baden. Pop. 1534.

MUGGIA, mood'jä, a town and seaport of Austria, Illyria, government of Istria, on the Gulf and 5 miles S.S.W. of Trieste. Pop. 1437.

MUGGINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

MUGLITZ, (Mügglitz,) mööglits, (Moravian *Mohelnice*, mohĕl-neet'sä,) a town of Moravia, 19 miles N.W. of Olmutz, on the March. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MUGNANO, moon-yä'no, a town of Naples, province and 5 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 3000.

MUGRON, mü'grŏn', a town of France, department of Landes, 9 miles W. of St. Sever. Pop. in 1852, 2188.

MUHALITCH, mühä-leetch', or MIKHALITCH, mik'hä-leetch', (improperly MOHALITZ,) a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 18 miles S. of the Sea of Marmora, 37 miles W. of Brusa. Pop. 11,000. It exports silk, wool, valonea, and fruits to Constantinople, and imports foreign goods, chiefly overland from Smyrna, to about 6000*l.* in value annully.

MUHLBACH, (Mühlbach,) mül'bäk, a market-town of Germany, Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

MUHLBACH, a market-town of Germany, Tyrol, 13 miles W. of Brunecken. Pop. 620.

MUHLBERG, (Mühlberg,) mül'bĕrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3320. Here Charles V. obtained a victory over the Elector of Saxony in 1547.

MUHLBERG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1345.

MUHLBURG, (Mühlburg,) mül'böörg, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, about 1 mile W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1450.

MUHLDORF, (Mühldorf,) mül'dorf, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 miles E.N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1590.

MUHLENBACH, (Mühlenbach,) müflen-bäk', or MULLENBACH, mül'len-bäk', (Hun. *Szasz-Sebes*, säss-sä'bĕsh',) a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, on the Mühlenbach, 29 miles W.N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 4200. It is enclosed by walls, and has Roman Catholic, Greek-United, and Lutheran churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, and breweries, and around it are numerous vineyards.

MUHLENBURG, mu'len-bŭrg, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky. Area estimated at 500 square miles. The Green River flows along its northern and eastern borders. The surface in the S. is broken, in the N. undulating. The soil is mostly fertile. Coal is abundant, and there are rich iron-mines near Green River. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 9809; of whom 8287 were free, and 1522 slaves.

MUHLENBURG, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MUHLENBURG, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. P. 585.

MUHLHAUSEN, (Mühlhausen,) mül'how'zen, (Fr. *Mühlhouse*, mül'looz',) a walled town of Prussia, government and 29 miles N.W. of of Erfurt, in a fertile district, on the Unstrut. It has 4 churches, a gymnasium, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, workhouse, and an institution for the education of neglected children; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco; and several breweries, distilleries, and oil-mills. Copper and iron are worked in the neighborhood. Munster, the fanatical Anabaptist, who collected a deluded host of 30,000 men, and induced the Thuringian peasants to rise in revolt, in 1524, had his headquarters here. Pop. 13,723.

MUHLHAUSEN, a town of East Prussia, 49 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 1600.

MÜHLHAUSEN, (anc. *Melibunum?*) a town of Bohemia, 35 miles W.N.W. of Tabor. Pop. 2194.

MUHLHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, 12 miles S.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 770.

MUHLHEIM, (Mühlheim,) mül'hīme, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 4 miles N.E. of Tuttlingen, with 850 inhabitants, 2 castles, and a church.

MUHLHEIM, a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Rodaubach, near its confluence with the Main. Pop. 1296.

MUHLHOUSE, a town of Germany. See MÜHLHAUSEN.

MUHLINGEN, (Mühlingen,) mül'ling-en, is the name of two contiguous villages of Anhalt-Bernburg.

MUHLTRUFF, (Mühltruff,) mül'tröf, a town of Saxony, 10 miles W.N.W. of Plauen. Pop. 1702.

MUHR, a river of Austria. See MUR.

MUHRINGEN, mü'ring-en, a village of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.W. of Rotenburg. Pop. 1080.

MUIDEN, moi'den, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 8 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 1650.

MUIDERBERG, moi'der-bêrg', is a village of the Netherlands, 2 miles E. of Muiden.

MUILREA or MULREA, mül'rā, a mountain range of Ireland, co. of Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery Harbor. Elevation of highest summit 2688 feet.

MUIRAVONSIDE, mür-ā'von-sīde, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 5 miles E.S.E. of Falkirk. Pop. in 1851, 2647. It has many elegant mansions, an ancient castle, (Almond,) and much romantic scenery. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

MUIRHOUSE, a parish of Scotland. See MURROS.

MUIRKIRK, mür'kirk, a large village and parish of Scotland, co. and 21 miles E.N.E. of Ayr, with which town it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1851, 3423; partly employed in extensive iron smelting works.

MUKALLAH, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MUKDEN, a city of Manchooria. See MEUKDEN.

MUKER, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding.

MUKER, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

MUKHMAS, mük-mäs', (probably the *Michmash* of Scripture,) a considerable and flourishing village of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 7 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem, surrounded by fig and olive plantations, but without any vestiges of antiquity.

MUKKUD, muk'kud', a town, capital of the country of the Sagri Patans, in the N.W. of the Punjab; lat. 33° 10' N., lon. 71° 50' E., on the Indus, about 20 miles above Caulabagh.

MUKRAN, a province of Beloochistan. See MEKRAN.

MUKTUL, muk-tūl', or MUGDUL, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 88 miles S.W. of Hyderabad, and an important British military station.

MUKWA, a post village, capital of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, on Wolf River, an affluent of the Neenah, or Fox River.

MUKWANAGO, a post-township in the S. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1094.

MULA, moo'lä, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 6228. It has manufactures of pottery, and in its neighborhood are warm mineral baths.

MULAHACEN, moo-lä-thēn', or MULHACEN, mool-ä-thēn', in Granada, Spain, is the highest mountain summit in the Spanish peninsula, and, with the exception of the Alps, the highest in Europe, having an elevation of 11,658 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 37° 10' N., lon. 3° 29' W. It is perpetually covered with snow above the height of 9500 feet. See SIERRA NEVADA.

MULAYNE, moo'lan', a large village of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, N.W. of Lucknow.

MULBARTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

MULBERRY, a post office of Jackson co., Georgia.

MULBERRY RIVER, of Alabama, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

MULBERRY, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. P. 522.

MULBERRY, a township in Johnson co., Arkansas. P. 339.

MULBERRY, a post office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MULBERRY CORNERS, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

MULBERRY CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke co., near Morgantown.

MULBERRY CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Chattahoochee River, near the S.W. corner of Harris county. It furnishes fine water power at Troy. The Indian name is CATAULA.

MULBERRY CREEK, of Alabama, forms the line between Autauga and Dallas counties, and enters Alabama River 14 miles above Selma. LITTLE MULBERRY CREEK, of Autauga county, enters the river just above.

MULBERRY GAP, a post-village of Hancock co., Tennessee, near a pass through Powell's Mountain, about 280 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois.

MULBERRY RIVER, of Alabama, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

MULDE, mool'dĕh, a river of Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt-Dessau, rises in the Erzgebirge, and after a N. course of 130 miles, joins the Elbe on the left, at Dessau.

MULE CREEK, Georgia, a station on the railway from Macon to Columbus, 21 miles from Macon.

MULGRAVE, a cape and port on the N.W. coast of Russian America and Behring's Strait. The port, lat. 59° 33' N., lon. 139° 43' W., has anchorage for large vessels.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups between lat. 3° S. and 12° N., and lon. 160° and 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Piscadores, Marshall, and Mulgrave Islands.

MULGRAVE ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, above the Archipelago, about lat. 6° 14' N., and lon. 171° 56' E.

MULHACEN, a mountain of Spain. See MULAHACEN.

MÜLHAUSEN, mül'how'zen, (*Fr. Mulhouse*, mül'ooz'; anc. *Ariahiacum?*) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 61 miles S.S.W. of Strasbourg, on the railway to Bâle, (Basel.) It is divided into the old and the new town. The former stands on an island, formed by the Ill, which here divides into several branches, and is crossed by four bridges. The streets are generally winding, but tolerably wide, well paved, and clean, and lined with well-built houses. The principal buildings are the Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, Hôtel de Ville, and college. The new town, S.E. of the old, extends from the right bank of the Ill to the Rhone and Rhine Canal, which has here a capacious basin. The streets are spacious and regular. Till the middle of the last century, the only manufacture of any consequence in the town was woollen cloth; but the manufacture of cotton prints and muslins having been introduced, has made such rapid progress, that Mülhausen now ranks as one of the most important manufacturing towns in France. In addition to the branches already mentioned, others have been introduced, particularly flowered silks, damask and other linen, hosiery, straw hats, stained paper, starch, parchment, and chemical products. There are also numerous worsted and flax mills; extensive engine works, and tanneries. The trade is very important, and, in addition to the articles of manufacture, includes corn, wine, brandy, groceries, and raw cotton. Mülhausen possesses a court of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, *conseil de prud'hommes*, industrial society, and communal college. For many centuries it was the capital of a small republic, belonging to the Swiss Confederation; but, in 1798, it dissolved its connexion with the Confederation, renounced its independence, and became incorporated with France. The celebrated mathematician, Lambert, was born here, and a column has been erected to him in one of the squares which bears his name. Pop. in 1852, 29,574.

MULHAUSEN, (Mülhausen,) mül'how'zen, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, situated on the Enz. Pop. 939.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, bailiwick of Cannstadt. Pop. 897.

MULHEIM or MULLHEIM, (Mülheim,) mül'hime, a town of Baden, 18 miles S.W. of Freiburg, on the railway to Bâle, (Basel.) Pop. 2592.

MULHEIM-AM-RHEIN, (Mülheim-am-Rhein,) mül'hime ăm rhin, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 3 miles N.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine, here crossed by a suspension bridge. It has 2 churches and a synagogue, ship-building docks, and manufactures of silk, cotton, cassimere, leather, vinegar, and brandy; and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 5643.

MULHEIM AM-RUHR, (Mülheim-am-Ruhr,) mül'hime ăm roos, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a chain bridge. It has 3 churches, a synagogue, and casino; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper, tobacco, green soap, starch, and gunpowder; a large factory, at which steam-engines are made; an extensive cotton spinning-mill and ship-building yards; and an important trade, particularly in coal, which is worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 10,181.

MULHOUSE, a town of France. See MULHAUSEN.

MÜLK, mülk? a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 62 miles S.W. of Angora, with some curious caverns.

MULKAPOOR, mul-kä-poor', a fortified town of India, Nizam's dominions, 84 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor.

MULL, müll, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. Lat. of centre 56° 30' N., lon. 6° W. Length 30 miles, breadth 25 miles. Pop., with surrounding islets, in 1851, 15,189. Surface rugged, and chiefly moorland. Mount Benmore exceeds 3000 feet in height. Principal town, Tober Mory.

MULL, SOUND OF, off the W. coast of Scotland, 15 miles in length, average breadth 2 miles, separates this island from the district of Morven, and connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

MUL/LACREW', a village of Ireland, co. of Louth, 8 miles S.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 600.

MULLAGH, mŭl'lăh, a parish, Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan.

MUL/LAGHBRACK', a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh, containing a part of the town of Markethill.

MUL/LAGHMORE', Ireland, a promontory of Connaught, co. and 13 miles N. of Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay. Its proprietor, Lord Palmerston, has built a harbor and a small fishing village on its E. side.

MULLANGUR, mŭl'lăn-gŭr', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 88 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

MULLENBACH, a town, Transylvania. See MUHLENBACH.

MUL/LET, a peninsula of the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus.

MUL/LETT RIVER, a small stream of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, flows into Sheboygan River, 7 miles from its mouth.

MULLETT'S CREEK, of Michigan, enters Huron River 3 miles from Ann Arbor.

MULLHEIM, a town of Baden. See MULHEIM.

MUL/LICA, a township of Atlantic co., New Jersey. P. 918.

MULLICA HILL, a village in Greenwich township, Gloucester co., New Jersey, 17 miles S. by W. of Camden. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and some 60 or 70 houses.

MULLICUS RIVER. See LITTLE EGG HARBOR.

MULLIGAUM, mŭl'le-gâwm', or MALLIAGAUM, mâl'le-gawm', (Hindoo *Maligrama*, mâ-le-grâ'mâ,) a town and strong fort of British India, presidency and 160 miles N.E. of Bombay. Surrendered to the British in 1818.

MUL'LINGAR', a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, capital of the county of Westmeath, on the Brosna and the Royal Canal, (by which it is almost surrounded, and which connects it with both Dublin and the Shannon,) 50 miles W.N.W. of Dublin, by the Midland Great Western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4789. It has a handsome parish church, and Roman Catholic Cathedral; a convent, 2 large schools, county infirmary, large infantry barracks, and market-house.

MUL'LENAHONE', a market-town of Ireland, co. and 26 miles E. of Tipperary. Pop. 1200.

MUL'LINAVAT', a village of Ireland, co. and 20 miles S. by E. of Kilkenny. Pop. 500.

MUL/LINS, a post-office of Shelby co., Alabama.

MUL/LION, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MUL/LOY'S, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

MULLROSE, (Müllrose,) mŭll'ro'zeh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 10 miles S.W. of Frankfort, on the Canal of Müllrose, which unites the Oder and Spree. Pop. 1830.

MULREA MOUNTAINS, of Ireland. See MUILEKA.

MUL/ROY BAY, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length about 12 miles, average breadth 1 mile.

MULSEN SANKT JACOB, (Mülsen,) mül'sen sânkt yâ'kob, a village of Saxony, 4 miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. 3149.

MULSEN SANKT NIKLAS, mül'sen sânkt nik'lâs, a village of Saxony, contiguous to the above, 4½ miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2055.

MUL/TAN, a city of Punjab. See MOOLTAN.

MULTEDO, mool-tâ'do, a village of the Sardinian States, division and about 6 miles from Genoa. Pop. 1595.

MUL/TIFARN/HAM, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

MULTOYNA SPRINGS, a village and watering-place of Attala co., Mississippi.

MULWEEYA or MULUIA, mööl-weeyâ, (anc. *Malva*,) written also MOLOIA, the principal river of Morocco, rises in the Atlas, near 32° 30′ N. lat., and about 4° 20′ W. lon., and flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, after a course of 350 miles.

MUM/BLES HEAD, Wales, co. of Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., and has a lighthouse, 114 feet in height, in lat. 51° 34′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 58′ 10″ W.

MUM'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

MUM'FORD, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

MUMLISWEIL, (Mümlisweil,) mŭm'lis-wîl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.N.E. of Soleure. P. 1381.

MUM'MASBURG, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on Little Marsh Creek, 5 miles N.W. of Gettysburg.

MUNASSA, moo-nâs'sa, a town of West Hindostan, 97 miles E. of Odeypoor; comprises upwards of 1000 dwellings.

MUN/CASTER, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

MUNCHBERG, (Münchberg,) mŭnk'berg, a walled town of Germany, Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, and with a station on the Neumarkt and Hof Railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 2260. It is enclosed by walls, and has a hospital, and manufactures of cottons and linens.

MUNCHEBURG, (Müncheburg,) a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 21 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, between 2 lakes. Pop. 1580.

MUNCHEN, (München,) a city of Germany. See MUNICH.

MUNCHENBERNSDORF, (Münchenbernsdorf,) münk'en-bêrns'dorf, a market-town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 8 miles W.S.W. of Gera. Pop. 1823.

MUNCHENBUCHSEE, (Münchenbuchsee,) münk'en-böök-sâ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 2216.

MUNCHENGRATZ, (Münchengratz,) münk'en-grêts, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Buntzlau, on the Iser. Pop. 3000. It has a handsome palace, and manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton, and linen stuffs. The Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia met here in 1833.

MUNCHINGEN, (Münchingen,) münk'ing-en, a market-town of Würtemberg, 7 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1423.

MUNCHWEILER, münk'wî'ler, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 18 miles N.E. of Deux-Ponts.

MUNCHWEILER, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, also called VILLARS-LE-MOINE.

MUN'CIE or MUN'CIETOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Delaware co., Indiana, on the White River, and on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 54 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, and contains, besides the county buildings, a few churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1200. Here was formerly a town of the Muncie Indians. The projected Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad crosses the above-named railroad at this point.

MUNCIE CENTRE, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 686.

MUNCIE CREEK, of Indiana, enters the White River in Delaware county.

MUN'CY, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 12 miles below Williamsport. Pop. 978.

MUNCY, formerly PENNS'BOROUGH, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, is situated in a pleasant valley called Muncy Manor, 1 mile E. of the W. branch of the Susquehanna River and Canal, and 14 miles E. of Williamsport. Muncy Creek affords a fine water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds; and the lumber business is carried on extensively here. Muncy has communication by canal with the principal markets, and is a place of active business. Incorporated in 1826. It contains 5 places of worship, 11 stores, 1 seminary for girls, 1 newspaper office, and 1 iron foundry. Pop. in 1850, 901.

MUNCY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna in Lycoming co.

MUNCY CREEK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2151.

MUNDA. See MONDA.

MUNDACA, moon-dâ'kâ, a market-town of Spain, province of Biscay, 13 miles N. of Bilbao, with a small port. P. 1728.

MUNDATTA, mŭn-dăt'tâ, a town of India, province of Malwah, dominions and 50 miles S.E. of Indore, on an island in the Nerbudda. It has a remarkable pagoda.

MUNDAWUL, mŭn'da-wŭl', a town of India, province of Malwah, 17 miles N.W. of Maheidpoor.

MUN/DAY'S LAN/DING, a post-office of Woodford co., Kentucky.

MUNDEAH, mŭn'de-â, a town of India, Cutch, on its S. coast, 25 miles E. of Mandavee, is a place of some trade.

MUNDELSHEIM, möön'delsh-hime', a market-town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S. of Heilbronn, on the Neckar. Pop. 1720.

MUNDEN, (Münden,) mün'den, a town of Hanover, principality and 15 miles W.S.W. of Göttingen, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra Rivers, here forming the Weser. Pop. 4001. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, numerous churches, and manufactures of tobacco and earthenwares. Münden used to be one of the greatest linen marts in Germany, the annual sales within it amounting to the value of above 100,000*l.*

MUN/DEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

MUNDEN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co of Hertford.

MUNDENHEIM, (Mündenheim,) mün'den-hime, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Mutterstadt. Pop. 1240.

MÜNDER, (Münder,) mün'der, a town of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, on the Hamel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1996.

MUNDERKINGEN, möön'der-king'en, an ancient walled town of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Ebingen, on the Danube. Pop. 2000.

MUNDESLEY, mŭndz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MUNDESSOR, mün'dès-sor', a walled town of India, Gwalior dominions, 75 miles N.W. of Oojein.

MUND'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MUND'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

MUNDI, mŭn'dee, a town of the Punjab, capital of a rajahship, in the Jullinder Doab, (British territory,) near the head of the Beas, 120 miles E. of Amritseer, with a massive palace, and a pretty well-stocked bazaar.

MUNDLAH, mŭnd'lâ, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, 135 miles N.E. of Nagpoor.

MUNDLEYSIR, mŭnd'le-seer', a town of Hindostan, pro-

vince of Malwah, on the Nerbudda, here crossed by a ferry, 5 miles E. of Mhevsur. It is enclosed by a mud wall, defended by a well-built stone fort, and carries on a considerable trade, being the great commercial, as well as military thoroughfare between Hindostan Proper and the Deccan.

MUNDO, moon'do, a river of Spain, falls into the Segura in the district of Liétor; total course about 60 miles.

MUN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

MUN'DY, a post-township in the S. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 786.

MUNEEPOOR, a province of India. See CASSAY.

MUNERA, moo-nā'rā, a market-town of Spain, province and 31 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2690.

MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD, mün'veel'-leh-bâse'gan', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. Pop. 1500.

MUN'FORDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hart co., Kentucky, on the right bank of Green River, 160 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The river is navigable for small steamboats during part of the year. Near this village a circular orifice extends, in the form of a funnel, towards the centre of the earth, to an unknown depth. Pop. about 500. See KENTUCKY, "Objects of Interest to Tourists."

MUNGASHI, moon'gâshi(?) a strong fortress of Persia, province of Khoozistan, on the Jerahi, 70 miles S.E. of Shooster, at the foot of the Mungasht Mountains, a continuation of the Zagros chain.

MUNGERSDORF, (Müngersdorf,) müng'ers-dorf', a village of Belgium, on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne, 5 miles from Cologne.

MUNG'ER'S MILLS, a post-village of Shannon co., Missouri.

MUNGHUR, müng'gür', a walled town of West Hindostan, Odeypoor dominions, with 4000 inhabitants, and a large annual fair for cattle.

MUNGUIA, moon-ghee'ā, a village of Spain, province of Biscay, 9 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2010.

MUNGULGHEREE, müng-gül-ghēr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles N.E. of Guntoor.

MUNGULHAUT, a considerable town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 18 miles N. of Rungpoor. Lat. 25° 59' N., lon. 89° 20' E.

MUNGULWARA, müng-gül-wā'rā, a walled town of India, Sattarah dominions, 50 miles N.N.W. of Bejapoor.

MUNICH, moo'nik, (Ger. *München*, mün'hen; Sp. *Monachio*, mo-nā'che-o; It. *Monaco*, moo-nee'kō; L. *Monachium*,) the capital city of Bavaria, and of the province of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 miles W. of Vienna, and 35 miles S.E. of Augsburg. Lat. (of Frauenkirche, 1690 feet above the sea) 48° 8' 20" N., lon. 11° 34' 42" E. Pop. 95,531, or, including the suburbs Au, Haidhausen, and Ober Giesing, 120,000. Mean temperature of year 48°.4, winter 32°.5, summer 68°.5 Fahrenheit. It is finely situated in a plain, and within the present century, its extent has been doubled by the addition of new quarters and suburbs around the walled city: it has a handsome and lively general appearance. In the old city numerous streets diverge from a central square, the *Haupt-Platz*: in the other quarters are—*Max-Josephs-Platz*, one of the finest squares in Europe, a fine broad line of street extending from N.W. to S.E. On its W. and N. sides are most of its principal structures; these comprise the new *Pinacotheca* and *Glyptotheca*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 500,000 engravings. The new Royal Palace; the Cathedral, built 1468, and having two towers 333 feet in height, and a fine monument of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria; the churches of the Theatines, Jesuits, St. Louis, All Saints, St. Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, and the Basilica, all richly ornamented with fresco painting and stained glass; Protestant and Greek churches, a synagogue, a fine opera-house, and new post-office. In one square is an obelisk 100 feet in height, partly formed of cannon taken by the Bavarians, and in another is an equestrian statue by Thorwaldsen of the elector Maximilian I. Adjacent to the palace is the *Hofgarten*, a space surrounded by arcades, and near this is a public park.

Among the public establishments are the Leuchtenberg Gallery, formed by Prince Eugene Beauharnois, an academy of arts, with a triennial exhibition, salaried professors and pensioned students, a magnetical and meteorological observatory. The University, removed from Landshut in 1828, had, in 1847, 76 professors and 1471 students, a library of 200,000 volumes and 400 manuscripts, and attached to it 2 colleges, and philological and theological schools, a polytechnic, and numerous other schools of art and science. The Royal Library, occupying a stately new building, was said to have, in 1846, 600,000 printed volumes, and 18,000 manuscripts. Here is also the Brazilian collection, made by Spix and Von Martius. Munich is the residence of ambassadors and ministers from all the different courts of Europe; the seat of the high courts of legislature and of law, and of all the more important offices of the state. Except some bronze and iron works, silk-mills, and sugar refineries, Munich has few mercantile factories of consequence, but its telescopes and mathematical instruments are deservedly famous, and it is greatly resorted to by the admirers and cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers and magazines are printed here. In a meadow to the W. is the colossal bronze statue of *Bavaria*, by Schwanthaler, 84 feet high. Near it is the "Hall of Fame." MUNICH is said to derive its name from having been founded (in 962) on a site belonging to a fraternity of *monks*, (in German *Mönchen* or *München*.) It was walled by Otho IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

MUNIESA, moo-ne-ā'sā, a town of Spain, Aragon, 50 miles from Teruel. Pop. 1145.

MUNILLA, moo-neel'yā, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1817.

MUNKACS, moon'kātch', a market-town of East Hungary, on the Latorcza, 80 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3223. It has a strong hill fortress, now used as a state prison, Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of hosiery and alum. In its vicinity are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of 3 years.

MUNKZWALM, münk'zwâlm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Zwalm, 16 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1241.

MUNLOCHY, mün-lok'ee, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of Moray Frith, 13 miles S.W. of Cromarty.

MUNNERSTADT, (Münnerstadt,) mün'ner-stätt', a town of Bavaria, on the Lauer, 35 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1579.

MUNNIPOOR, MUNIPOOR, MUNNEEPOOR, mün'e-poor', or MUNIPOORA, mün'e-poo'ra, a town of India, capital of Cassay. Lat. 24° 45' N., lon. 94° E.

MUNNIPOOR, MUNIPOOR or MUNNEEPOOR, a state of Farther India. See CASSAY.

MUNNS'VILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, about 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. in 1855, 287.

MUNN'TOWN, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MUNNVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

MUNO, mü'no, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 32 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1557.

MUNSINGEN, (Münsingen,) mün'sing-en, a town of Würtemberg, 23 miles W. of Ulm. Pop. 1600.

MUNSINGEN, (Münsingen,) mün'sing-en, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Bern, and noted in modern Swiss history as the place of a meeting which effected many popular reforms in 1831.

MUNS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

MUNS'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

MUN'SON, a township of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1193.

MUN'SONVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Concord.

MUN'STER, (L. *Momonia*,) the most S. and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, having N. Connaught, N.E. Leinster, and on other sides St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area 9476 square miles. Pop. in 1841, 2,396,161; in 1851, 1,857,244. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone and limestone, form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, and Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon River, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lee, and Laune, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmore, Bantry, Dunmanus, and other bays. Lough Deirgeart is on the N. border, and the Lakes of Killarney are in this part of Ireland. The province is divided into the counties of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest, it was separated into the kingdoms of North and South Munster.

MUNSTER, (Münster,) mün'ster, (L. *Monasterium*,) a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Westphalia and of a government of its own name, in a wide plain on the Aa, 78 miles N.N.E. of Cologne, with which, and with Hanover, it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by eight gates, though the fortifications have been levelled and planted, and now form agreeable promenades. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure; the three other churches of Oberwasser, St. Leger, and St. Lambert, all in the purest Gothic, particularly the last, on the tower of which still hang the iron cages in which John of Leyden and the other two Anabaptist leaders were suspended previous to their execution in 1535; the Townhouse, also a beautiful specimen of Gothic, and a fine hall, called the Frieden Saal, from the peace of Westphalia having been signed in it in 1648; the Exchange, Museum, Theatre, House of Correction, and an old castle, formerly the bishop's palace, and now occupied as the governor's residence. It is the seat of several important courts of law, one of which has jurisdiction over the whole province. It is also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and possesses a Roman Catholic high school, with philosophical and theological faculties, a gymnasium, deaf and dumb institution, veterinary school, school of design, normal seminary, and society for the encouragement of domestic history and antiquities. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, starch,

tobacco, and refined sugar. The trade, which is considerable, includes, besides the above articles of manufacture, wine, bacon, hams, &c.

Münster was long governed by independent bishops, in whom a warlike was often much more conspicuous than a Christian spirit; but the most memorable events in the history of the town occurred in 1535–36, when it fell into the hands of the fanatics, John of Leyden, Bernhard Knipperdolling, and Bernhard Krechting, who, under the pretext of Christian freedom, taught the wildest doctrines, and practised the grossest abominations. Pop. in 1849, 24,664.

MUNSTER, a government of Prussia, in Westphalia, bounded N. by Hanover. Area 2820 square miles. The principal rivers are the Ems and the Lippe. The chief minerals are iron and coal. About six-sevenths of the whole inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Pop. in 1849, 421,935.

MUNSTER, (Münster,) mün'ster, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenbach, near Offenbach. Pop. 1886.

MUNSTER, mün'stair', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 10 miles W.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 4646.

MUN'STER, a post-village of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles E. of Ebensburg.

MÜNSTERBERG, (Münsterberg,) mün'ster-bêrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles S. of Breslau, on the Oblau. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by walls, and has breweries, manufactures of plush, and cotton stuffs.

MUNSTEREIFEL, (Münstereifel,) mün'ster-ī'fel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.S.W. of Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. 1570.

MUNSTERHAUSEN, (Münsterhausen,) mün'ster-how'zen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mundel, 22 miles W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1270.

MÜNSTER-MAYFELD, (Münster-Mayfeld,) mün'ster-mī'felt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1650.

MUNSTERTHAL, (Münsterthal,) mün'ster-tal', two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton of Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the canton of Bern, where the battle of St. Jacob was fought between the Swiss and the French in 1444, which terminated in the almost entire destruction of the former combatants.

MUNTE, mün'teh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1095.

MUNTOK, mün-tok', a fortified seaport-town of the island of Banca, capital of a Dutch residency on the S.W. coast.

MUNNYPOOR, a town of India. See MUNNIPOOR.

MÜNZENBERG, (Münzenberg,) münt'sen-bêrg', a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Upper Hessen, 10 miles S.E. of Giessen.

MÜNZESHEIM, (Münzesheim,) münt'ses-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kreich. Pop. 1145.

MUNZIFAY, moont'sâ-fī', (L. *Mons Fulgi*,) a town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, with a town-house and hospital. Pop. 1346.

MÜNZKIRCHEN, (Münzkirchen,) münts'kêêrk-en, an ancient village of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, district and near Viechtenstein. Pop. 990.

MUONIO, moo-o'ne-o, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Torneå River, after a S. course of 160 miles.

MUONIONISKA, moo-os'kâ, a village of Russia, Finland, 212 miles N. of Uleåborg on the Muonio, which has here a cascade 100 feet high.

MUOTTA-THAL, moo-ot'ta-tal', a lofty, secluded valley of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, traversed by the river, and having for its chief place the village of Muotta, 4 miles E.S.E. of Schwytz. In this valley, a sanguinary struggle took place, in 1799, between the French, under Lecourbe, Mortier, and Massena, and the Russians, under Suwarrow. The latter was nearly hemmed in on all sides, but valiantly cut his way, and made a most masterly retreat. Pop. 1556.

MUR or MUHR, moor, a river of the Austrian Empire, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, and joins the Drave on the left, in Hungary, 25 miles E. of Warasdin, after a S.E. course of 230 miles.

MUR, mür, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 2403.

MUR, a town of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. in 1852, 1622.

MURAD-CHAI, a river of Turkey. See MOORAD-CHAI.

MURAFA, a town of Russian Poland. See MOORAFA.

MURANO, moo-râ'no, a town of Austrian Italy, on an island 1 mile N. of Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of mirrors and other glass wares, now decayed. In the 15th century it had a population of 30,000, and its glass works have been celebrated since the 11th century.

MURANUM, a town of Southern Italy. See MORANO.

MURANYALLA, moo'rön'yöllöh', a village of Hungary, co. of Görmör, 40 miles from Rosenau. Pop. 1213.

MURASCHKINO, a town of Russia. See MOORASHKINO.

MURASSON, mü'räs'sôns', a market-town of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles S.S.W. of St. Affrique. P. 2631.

MURAT, mü'râ', a town of France, department of Cantal, near the Alagnon, 24 miles N.W. of Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. Pop. in 1852, 2699.

MURAT, a town of France, department of Tarn, 30 miles E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2883.

MURAT, a post-office of Paulding co., Ohio.

MURAU, moo'rów, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 miles W. of Judenburg, with extensive iron works. Pop. 1200.

MURAVERA, moo-rä'rä, MURERA, moo-rä'rä, or MORERA, mo-rä'rä, a village on the island of Sardinia, division and 18 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1980.

MURAZZANO, moo-rät-sä'no, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 11 miles N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 2257.

MURÇA DE PANOIAS, moor'sâ dê pâ-no'yâs, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 15 miles E.N.E. of Villa Real. Pop. 800.

MURCHAKOOR or MURCHACUR, moor'châ-koor', a large village of Persia, 35 miles N.N.W. of Ispahan.

MURCIA, mür'she-a, (Sp. pron. moor'the-â; Fr. *Murcie*, mür'see'; anc. *Vergilia*,) a city of Spain, capital of an ancient kingdom and modern province of its own name, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cartagena, lat. 38° N., lon. 1° 10' W., on the Segura, which divides the town into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome bridge of two arches. The city is surrounded by a brick wall, erected during the late civil wars, and is entered by three principal gates. The streets are generally broad, straight, and well paved; and the houses are mostly two stories high. Among the principal public buildings may be mentioned the Cathedral, a fine edifice, begun in 1353. The belfry, finished in 1766, rises in compartments like a drawn-out telescope, and is crowned with a dome. It commands an extensive view of the *huerta* (plain) of Murcia, studded with farms and drooping palm trees, as well as that of the city, with its flat, blueish roofs and cane pigeon-houses. The seat of the bishop, who is suffragan to Toledo, was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which latter he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the capacious Episcopal Palace, built in 1752, one of the finest edifices of its class in Spain; and in close proximity to it, the Colleges of St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore. The other public edifices and institutions consist of the College of St. Leander, which is an academy of music connected with the Cathedral; the Hospital of St. John, having in connexion with it a hospital for convalescents; a House of Refuge, a Foundling Hospital, the Town-house, granary, town seminary, an institute, founded in 1837, with chairs of Latin, Greek, mathematics, mental philosophy, morals, theology, natural history, physics, geography, and history, which were attended, in 1847, by 223 students; a Normal School, numerous private elementary schools, in which are educated about 1050 boys and 600 girls; a School of Design, with four professors, and about 150 pupils; eleven parish churches, with several nunneries, hermitages, oratories, and numerous suppressed convents; a bull-ring, and a good botanical garden. The town has manufactures of coarse cloths and baize, of different colors, of silk stuffs, linens, hats, gloves, saltpetre, also dye works, potteries, tanneries, soap works, and 31 flour-mills. Considerable commerce is carried on in raw, spun, and dyed silks, and in some of the other manufactures above mentioned, as well as in grain and fruits. The first undoubted mention of Murcia occurs at the division of Spain into provinces, by Yoosuf, (Yusuf,) in 747; and it soon after figures as one of the principal Moorish cities in Spain, under the name of Mursiah. It was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand, in 1240. It was sacked by the French during the Peninsular War, and denuded of its wealth and works of art. Pop., including the suburbs, 55,000.

MURCIA, an old kingdom in the S.E. part of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete, united area 11,688 square miles, and pop. 595,631. Surface traversed by several mountains. Soil ill-watered and infertile, but contains iron-mines. Climate hot; the palm and carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, Elche, and Lorca. After passing through the hands of the Romans and Goths, it was conquered by the Moors in 712, and continued, with a slight interruption, to be subject to the Caliphs of Cordova, till 1239, when it was raised by Mohammed-ben-Alco (called by Castilian writers Hudiel) to the dignity of a kingdom; but in the following year it was declared a dependency of Castile, with which it has ever since been united.—Adj. and inhab. MURCIAN, mür'she-an, (Sp. MURCIANO, moor-the-â'no.)

MUR DE BARREZ, mür deh bâr'râ', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 34 miles N.N.E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 1622.

MUR'DER CREEK, Alabama, flows southward through Conecuh county into Conecuh River.

MURDER ISLAND, Madagascar. See FIRST ISLAND.

MUR'DERKILL, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. P. 5717.

MUR'DOCKSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 230 miles W. of Harrisburg.

MURE, LA, lâ mür, a village of France, department of Isère, 19 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 3643, chiefly employed in manufactures of packing-cloth and nails.

MURELLO, moo-rêl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, about 7 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. 1662.

MURERA, a village of Sardinia. See MURAVERA.

MURET, moo'rā', (L. *Muretum*,) a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 10 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 4213.

MURFEE'S DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia, with a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, 41 miles from Portsmouth.

MURFREESBOROUGH, mŭr'frēz-bŭr-ŭh, a post-village in Hertford co., North Carolina, on Meherrin River, 110 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh, at the head of sloop navigation. It has an active trade in cotton, lumber, tar, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Arkansas, about 125 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It is situated in a mountainous region, which contains iron, lead, zinc, silver, stone-coal, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a handsome post-village, capital of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the railroad from Nashville to Charleston, in South Carolina, 30 miles S.E. of Nashville. It is situated in a beautiful plain, surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing institution, founded by the Baptists, in 1841. There is also a female institute, under the direction of the Baptists; 1 bank, and 5 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Murfreesborough was the capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827, when the State-house was consumed by fire.

MURG, mōōrg, a river of South Germany, Würtemberg and Baden, to a circle of which latter it formerly gave name, rises in the Black Forest, and after a N. course of 40 miles joins the Rhine 4 miles N. of Rastadt.

MURG, a river of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, joins the Thur, 1½ miles N. of Frauenfeld.

MURG, a village of Baden, 33 miles S. of Freiburg, on the Rhine. Pop. 1000.

MURGIS. See ALMERIA.

MURI, moo'ree, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Bern. Here Charles X. resided during a part of the French revolutionary period.

MURI, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 18 miles S.E. of Aargau, with a rich Benedictine Abbey, and some silk manufactures. Pop. 1900.

MURIAHÉ, moo-re-ä-hā', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra do Pico, province of Rio de Janeiro, and joins the Parahiba on the left.

MURIALDO, moo-re-äl'do, a town of North Italy, division of Genoa, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Millesimo. Pop. 2500.

MURILLO DE GALLEGO, moo-reel'yo dā gäl-yā'go, a town of Spain, Aragon, 44 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Gallego, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It is one of the oldest towns in Aragon. Pop. 648.

MURILLO DE RIO DE LEZA, moo-reel'yo dā ree'o dā lā'thä, a town of Spain, Old Castile, 7 miles S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1163.

MURILLO EL FRUTO, moo-reel'yo ēl froo'to, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on a height above the Aragon, 21 miles S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 654.

MURISENGO, moo-re-sän'go, a village of the Sardinian States, 14 miles from Casale, on the East Stura. Pop. 2000.

MURITIBA, moo-re-tee'bä, or PASSÉ, päs-sā', a village of Brazil, province of Bahia, 4 miles S.W. of Cachoeira, with 2 handsome churches, and a primary school.

MURITZ, (Müritz,) mü'rits, LAKE, (Ger. *Müritzee*, mü'rits-sā',) a lake of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, immediately S. of Waren. Length, from N. to S., 19 miles. It communicates on the N. with Lake Flesen.

MURLO DI VESCOVADO, moor'lo dee vās-ko-vä'do, a village of Tuscany, 13 miles from Sienna, with a castle. Pop. 2349.

MURNAU, mōōr'nŏw, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, 38 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1500.

MURO, moo'ro, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2000.

MURO, a village of Naples, province and 8 miles W.S.W. of Otranto. Pop. 1600.

MURO, a town of Spain, province of Alicante. Pop. 2750.

MURO, a town of the island of Majorca, 25 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 2300.

MUROM, a town of Russia. See MOOROM.

MUROS, moo'roce, a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W.S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 3912.

MUROS, a town of Spain, Asturias, 20 miles N.N.W. of Oviedo, on the Nalon, near its mouth. Pop. 1076.

MURPHREE'S (mur'freez) VALLEY, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

MURPHY, mŭr'fee, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., North Carolina, at the junction of the Hiawassee and Valley Rivers, and on the Western Turnpike, 373 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Illinois, on Big Muddy River, about 15 miles E. of the Mississippi River, and 178 miles S. of Springfield.

MURPHY'S CAMP, a post-town of Calaveras co., California, in the western part of the county, about 13 miles N. of the Stanislaus River. It was built up, and is now principally sustained by miners, who are numerous in the vicinity.

MURPHYSVILLE, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 9 miles S. of Maysville.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland. See MORAY.

MURRAY is the principal river hitherto discovered in Australia, and formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, whence it proceeds very tortuously westward through 9 degrees of longitude; and after passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean (Encounter Bay) in lat. 35° 20′ S., lon. 139° E. Affluents, the Bayungun, Murrumbidgee, with the Lachlan, and probably the Darling. It is navigable in a great part of its extent, and in its lower part is a noble river, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships. The counties of New South Wales and West Australia have this name.

MURRAY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 600 square miles. The Coosawattee River forms part of the southern boundary, the Connasauga traverses the county from N. to S., and unites with the other on the border, to form the Coosenaula; it is also drained by Holly, Sumach, Rocky, and Mill Creeks. The surface is elevated. The Cohuttah and Chattoogata Mountains are remarkable for their grand and picturesque scenery. The soil is generally fertile. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and hydraulic limestone are found in the county. Since the Western and Atlantic Railroad was opened, the population has increased rapidly. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of Thomas W. Murray, a former member of the Georgia legislature, and Speaker of the House. Capital, Spring Place. Pop. 14,433, of whom 12,503 were free, and 1930 slaves.

MURRAY, a post-township of Orleans co., New York, intersected by the Erie Canal, and the Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, 5 miles E. of Albion. Pop. 2520.

MURRAY, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

MURRAY, a post-village, capital of Callaway co., Kentucky, is situated near Clark's River, 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. about 300.

MURRAY, a post-village of Wills co., Indiana.

MURRAY ISLANDS, a group in Torres Strait, lat. 9° 56′ S., lon. 144° 5′ E.

MURRAY'S FERRY, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

MURRAYSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See MORAY.

MURRAY SOUND AND HARBOR are among the Amherst Islands, off the S.E. extremity of Corea.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles E. of Pittsburg.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

MURRAYSVILLE, a village in Hall co., Georgia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post-office of Clark co., Mississippi.

MUR'RELL'S SHOP, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MURRHARDT, mōōr'hart, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Murr, an affluent of the Neckar, 24 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2400. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1765.

MUR'RINSVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 21 miles N. of Butler.

MUR'ROES or MURRHOUSE, mŭr'house, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

MUR'RUMBID'GEE or MO'RUMBID'GEE, a river of South East Australia, rises under the meridian of 149° E., at a distance of about 30 miles from the sea. It flows in a S.W. direction, and is joined by the Lachlan, at lat. 34° 25′ S., latterly taking a S.W. course, and falling into the Murray at lat. 34° 45′ S. Its whole course is upwards of 400 miles; and it is navigable up nearly to its sources.

MURRUMBIDGEE or MORUMBIDGEE, a district of New South Wales, between lon. 141° and 147° 10′ E., having the river Murray on the N., and the Murrumbidgee on the S., and containing 12,000,000 acres.

MURS, mür', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles S. of Angers, on the Lubancy. Pop. 1700.

MURSA or MURSIA. See ESZEK.

MURS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

MURS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

MURSUK, a town of North Africa. See MOORZOOK.

MURTAS, moor'tās, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 48 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2870.

MURTEN, a town of Switzerland. See MORAT.

MUR'TON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

MURU, moo'roo', a small town of Japan, on the island of Niphon, situated on the Strait of Matson simi-nada, opposite the island of Sikokf. Its harbor is much frequented by coasting vessels, being very secure and well sheltered by a lofty mountain.

MURUSURA or MURUÇURA, moo-roo-soo'rä, a river of East Africa, of which little is known.

MURUTSI, moo-root'see, or MORUTSI, mo-root'see, an African tribe, N.W. of Delagoa Bay, near lat. 25° S., and lon. 28° E. They have made considerable progress in civilization. They manufacture iron and copper, converting the

former into excellent cutlery, and even castings; and the latter into fine wire, out of which they make beautiful elastic chains. They are also ingenious workers in wood, cultivate tobacco and sugar-cane, in addition to the ordinary crops of beans, corn, millet, &c., and have immense droves of cattle. Their capital is Kurreechane.

MURUT, moo-rüt'(?) a walled town of North-West Hindostan, principality and S.W. of Bhawlpoor. It is a place of importance, being both a military station, and the emporium of a large trade in grain.

MUR'VALL, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MURVIEDRO, moor-ve-ā'dro, (anc. *Saguntum,*) a fortified town of Spain, province and 14 miles N.N.E. of Valencia, on the Canales, 3 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 7476. It stands at the foot of a mountain, along which run long lines of walls and towers; and is noted for its Roman antiquities, comprising the remains of a theatre and a circus. Here are also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, and some Moorish cisterns, &c. Saguntum was founded, B. C. 1384, by the Greeks of Zacynthus, (Zante.) It was then a seaport, but the land has since gained upon the sea, which is now above 3 miles distant. Being the first frontier town, and allied to Rome, and being also extremely rich, it was attacked and destroyed by Hannibal, B. C. 219. It was rebuilt by the Romans, and became a municipium. Of its former grandeur, but few and slight traces remain, as it has been ever since used as a quarry by Goth, Moor, and Spaniard.

MURVIEL, mür've-ĕl', a town of France, department of Hérault, 8 miles N.W. of Béziéres. Pop. in 1852, 1831.

MURZUK, a town of North Africa. See Mourzouk.

MURZZUSCHLAG, moort'soosh-lăg', a village of Styria, on the Murz, 24 miles N.E. of Brück, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Cilly. It contains a Franciscan convent. Pop. 900.

MUSANDAM, a headland of Arabia. See Musendom.

MUSBACH, moos'bäz, or MUSCHBACH, moosh'bäk, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 miles W.N.W. of Spires.

MUSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

MUSBURY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MUSCAT, MASKAT, or MASCAT, mŭs-kat', (Arab. pron. mäs-kät'; Fr. *Mascate,* mäs'kät'; anc. *Mosicha,*) the chief city of Oman, capital of the States of the Imam or Sultan of Muscat, and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the Indian Ocean, near the E. angle of Arabia. Lat. 23° 34' N., lon. 58° 50' E. The Cove of Muscat, as the harbor is called, is an inlet of the sea, about three-fourths of a mile long, with half that width, opening N.W., and consequently completely sheltered from the prevailing winds or monsoons. Immediately W. of this inlet is a more capacious bay facing N.E., and therefore exposed to the winter monsoon, but capable of affording shelter to shipping under those circumstances of weather which render it difficult to enter the cove of Muscat. The city of Muscat stands at the S. side of the cove, in a hollow, under cliffs 400 or 500 feet high, and debarred even from the view of the sea by the surrounding high rocks. Its appearance by no means corresponds with its wealth and importance. A few good houses, in the Persian style, occupy the narrow space at the water side; but large and stately buildings are few, and the Sultan's palace, (a plain edifice,) the governor's house, and a few minarets, alone rise above the humble mass of flat-roofed huts or houses. The streets are extremely narrow, so that a few palm-leaves laid across between the houses above completely screen them from the sun. Muscat is one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer, in the shade, rarely descends below 90°. To Europeans the climate is insupportable. But, on the other hand, the excellence of the port, and its convenient position near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, will always make it important as a station for shipping. It is also naturally strong, and, in European hands, could be made impregnable. Of water a sufficient supply is obtained from wells about 40 feet deep. At the bottom of the bay, on the W., is the town of Muttra, distant, by land, about three miles from Muscat, of which it may be considered as a suburb, and little, if at all, inferior to it in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping. Muscat is the grand emporium of East Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Imports have been estimated at about $4,000,000 in value annually, and consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, assafœtida, gum ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, gum copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia and Africa, most of which are re-exported to India and the East; the returns thence being made in British and Indian cotton goods, shawls, and China manufactures. Large quantities of dates, as also wheat, horses, salt, and dried fish, are among the principal exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. The combined population of Muscat, Muttra, and intervening villages, has been variously estimated from 25,000 to 60,000.

In the latter half of the last century, Muscat had already attained, under a ruler who bore the religious title of Imám, the eminence to which, as a seaport, it is entitled, for its security and convenient situation. In 1808, Seid Saeed, the present ruler, succeeded to the sovereignty, having removed his cousin Bedr, who had a prior title, by assassination. His dominion is somewhat singular in its nature, and almost wholly maritime. It commences on the E. coast of Africa, at the river Mozimbue, about 60 miles S. of Cape Delgado, and continues N. as far as the equator. This, however, does not imply any territorial possession beyond what is necessary to secure the trade of the coast. A large portion of the coast of the Persian Gulf likewise acknowledges his sway; so that Omán and the African islands, Zanzibar, Monfia, and Pemba included, the coasts ruled by him, (though for the most part only commercially,) cannot have an extent of less than 3000 miles. (See next article.)

MUSCAT or MUSKAT, IMAMAT OF, the name by which is commonly known an extensive and powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian Gulf, and that of East Africa from the equator S. to Cape Delgado. Area and population not ascertained. Besides Muscat, the capital, this dominion comprises the towns of Rostak and Muttra in Arabia, and Juba, Melinda, Mombas, Magadoxo, Bravah, Quilon, and Lindy in Africa, with the islands of Zanzibar, Socotra, &c. It has an active trade with all the adjacent countries, and with British India. The Imám, (or Imaum,) or, more properly speaking, the Sultan, has a patriarchal and despotic sway. In order to enforce his authority over this widely-spread empire, he has provided a naval force unexampled in the East. He possesses an 84 gun ship, two 74's, several frigates, and, altogether, 50 or 60 square-rigged vessels carrying guns, and most of them built at Bombay, after European models.

Although his government is commonly known as the Imamat of Muscat, it should be observed that Sultan Seid Saeed has never assumed the religious title of Imám, which is often erroneously bestowed on him, nor does he style himself Sultan of Muscat. Indeed the island of Zanzibar has now become the seat of his central government, his chief source of revenue, and principal residence.

MUSCATATUCK or MUSKAKITUCK, a river of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., and flowing south-westerly, enters the Driftwood Fork of White River, near the S. boundary of Jackson co. The Indian name is Mesh-ca-que-tuck, *i. e.* "Pond River."

MUSCATINE, mŭs'ka-teen', a county in the E.S.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 450 square miles. The Mississippi River, which makes a great bend opposite the county, forms its south-eastern boundary for a distance of about 40 miles, and it is intersected by Red Cedar River. The surface is generally rolling, and diversified with groves of trees and extensive prairies; the soil is exceedingly fertile. Extensive beds of stone-coal and quarries of freestone and limestone are found. A railroad is projected through this county from Rock Island to the Missouri River. Capital, Muscatine. Pop. 5731.

MUSCATINE, formerly BLOOMINGTON, a flourishing city and river-port of Iowa, capital of Muscatine co., is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles above Keokuk, and 32 miles S.E. of Iowa City. Commencing at the head of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, the river may be traced in a direction almost due west for more than 40 miles, until it strikes a series of bold rocky bluffs, by which its course is suddenly turned towards the S. At the apex of this bend, on the summit of these bluffs, is situated the city of Muscatine. The place was first settled by the whites in 1836, previous to which time it had been an Indian trading post, known by the name of Manatheka. It is now one of the most populous and commercial towns of the state, and is the shipping point for an extensive and fertile territory. In consequence of the bend in the river, Muscatine is nearer the centre of the state than the other ports on the Mississippi, and it naturally commands the trade of two great fluvial divisions of Iowa, namely, the valleys of the Red Cedar and Iowa Rivers. There are two steam saw-mills in the city, that turn out about 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The logs are obtained chiefly from Minnesota, above the Falls of St Anthony. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber are sold here yearly, besides large quantities of laths, shingles, and wooden ware. Muscatine is about to derive benefit from railway communication. The Muscatine and Oskaloosa Railroad is under contract to Fredonia and located to Oskaloosa, and it is thought that the road will be extended to the mouth of Platte River. The Muscatine and Cedar Rapids Branch Railroad, the 3d division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, is already in operation to Moscow, and when completed will open communication with the capital of the state. The projected railroad from Rock Island, Illinois, to Fort Des Moines, is also expected to pass through this city. Muscatine has a good landing for steamboats navigating the Mississippi. The town contains churches of 9 or 10 denominations, several academies, about 30 stores, and numerous factories and mills; 2 newspapers are published here. Incorporated a city in 1853. Pop. about 6000.

MUSCLE (müs'sel) SHOALS, a term applied to an extensive series of rapids in the Tennessee River, between Lauderdale and Lawrence counties, Alabama. The river has a descent of about 100 feet in the course of 20 miles, and no boats can pass over the shoals except in the highest stages of water. The channel, at this place, varies from 1 to 2 miles in width, but at the lower termination of the shoals it is contracted to half a mile. The bluffs on each side are composed of an upper stratum of flint, and a lower stratum of fine limestone. About the year 1840, a canal, 12 miles long, was constructed around the shoals on the N. side of the river; but, unfortunately, the locks were made too short to admit even the smallest steamboats that navigate the river. It was soon abandoned, and the channel has been filling up for the last 10 years. Thousands of wild geese and ducks resort to this locality to feed on the species of shell-fish, from which the name of Muscle Shoals is derived.

MUSCODA, a post-village and township of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the left bank of Wisconsin River, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lancaster. The village has 3 stores, and about 250 inhabitants.

MUSCOGEE, müs-ko'ghee, a county in the W. part of Georgia, contains about 400 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms its W. boundary, and separates it from Alabama, and it is also drained by Upatoi, Randall's, and Nocheefalcochee Creeks. The soil varies from the richest mould to the poorest sand. The county contains granite, hornblende, iron, agate, jasper, chalcedony, and other minerals. This county is the most populous in the state except Chatham. It is intersected by the Muscogee Railroad, which terminates at Columbus, the county seat. Organized in 1826, and named from a tribe of the Creek Indians. P. 15,578; of whom 10,422 were free, and 5156 slaves.

MUSCONETCONG, a river in the N.W. part of New Jersey, issues from Hopatcong Pond, between Morris and Sussex counties, flows south-westward, forming the boundary between Warren county on the right, and Morris and Hunterdon on the left, and empties itself into the Delaware about 10 miles below Easton. The length is near 50 miles. It drains a narrow valley, bounded by parallel ridges, and affords extensive water-power.

MUSCOVY, a name sometimes given to Russia, derived apparently from Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire. See RUSSIA.

MUSEROS, moo-sá'roos, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles N. of Valencia, about 1 mile from the sea. Pop. 1000.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Brough. It takes its name from the Musgrave family, who came into England with William the Conqueror.

MUSIL a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MOOSE.

MUSHAKH, müsh'ăk', a group of islands in Africa, off the E. coast of Abyssinia; lat. 11° 43' N., lon. 43° 19' E.

MUSHANNON CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in the central part of the state, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

MUSH CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

MUSHED, a city of North-East Persia. See MESHED.

MUSHUD-I-SIR, müsh shed'ee-seer, a maritime town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 10 miles N. of Balfroosh, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babel River at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 52° 56' E.

MUSH'KEE RIVER, of Wisconsin. See MAUVAISE RIVER.

MUSHULAVILLE, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

MUSJID, müs'jid', or MESJID ALI, written also MUSJEED, (anc. *Alexandria?*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, 28 miles S. of the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers and a ditch, and is mostly built of brick. Principal edifice, the tomb of Ali, which continually attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Sheeah (Shiah) sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the capital of Arab and Christian dynasties, until taken by the Saracens in 632.

MUSJID HOSSEIN, müs'jid' hos'sáne, or KERBELA, ker-bil'á, (anc. *Vologesia,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 28 miles N.W. of Babylon, in a well-cultivated tract, and containing the mosque and tomb of Hossein, son of Ali, greatly venerated by the Sheeahs.

MUSKAKITUCK. See MUSCATATUC.

MUSKAU, moos'kow, a town of Prussian Silesia, 67 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, capital of a principality on the Neisse. Pop. 2137. It has a palace of Prince Pukler Muskau, also manufactures of woollen cloths, and mineral springs.

MUSKELGO, a township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1111.

MUSKEEGO CENTRE, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on Muskeego Lake, 15 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. The lake is nearly 4 miles long.

MUSKEEGON, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan, 133 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

MUSKEEGOO, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

MUSKERRY, a mountainous district of Ireland, in the centre of the county of Cork. Area about 311,000 acres. Pop. 90,511. It is divided into the baronies of East and West Muskerry.

MUSKET, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

MUSKHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

MUSKILO, NAMOO, NAMOU, ná'moo', or ODIA, o'de-a, an island group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Mulgrave Archipelago, about lat. 8° N., and lon. 168° E.

MUSKINGUM, müs-king'gum, a river of Ohio, and one of the largest affluents which the Ohio River receives from that state. Its main branches, the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, rise in the N. part of the state and unite at Coshocton. From that point the course of the river is nearly S.E., and it flows through a beautiful, fertile, and populous region, (in many parts of which stone-coal is abundant,) until it enters the Ohio, at Marietta. The main stream is about 110 miles long, and 225 yards wide near its mouth. Steamboats ascend as high as Dresden, a distance of about 85 miles. The navigation has been improved by the construction of dams, and a sidecut has been opened from Dresden to the Ohio Canal.

MUSKINGUM, a county in the E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 610 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Muskingum River, and also drained by Licking River, and by Wills, Tomoka, and Jonathan Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified. The soil contains a large portion of clay, and is very productive. Bituminous coal and iron ore abound in this division of the state. Salt is procured by boring into strata of sandstone to the depth of several hundred feet. The county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by the Central Railroad, and in part by 2 other railroads extending to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Capital, Zanesville. Pop. 45,049.

MUSKINGUM, a post-township in the N. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1498.

MUSO or MUZO, moo'so, a small town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 65 miles W.S.W. of Tunja, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

MUSONE, moo-so'ná, a small river of Austrian Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 miles W. of Venice, after a S.E. course of 35 miles; one arm of it joining the Brenta Canal.

MUSONE, a small river of Italy, Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic 12 miles S.E. of Ancona, after an E. course of 35 miles. Under the French, it gave name to a department, having for its capital Macerata.

MUSR. See EGYPT.

MUSSALA, müs-sá'lá, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 8 miles E. of Fort St. Joseph.

MUSSBACH, moos'bäk, a village of Bavaria, 10 miles S. of Neustadt, in the midst of vineyards. Pop. 2088.

MUSSELBURGH, müs'sel-bür-rüh, formerly ESK'MOUTH, a royal and parliamentary borough and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 7090. It stands on the Frith of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, and has three bridges, (one supposed to be a Roman structure,) connecting with it the suburb of Fisher-Row; a curious Tolbooth, built in the year 1590, of materials from the ancient Scottish chapel of Loretto. It has some manufactures of sail-cloth, hair-cloth, hats, and leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The borough unites with Leith and Portobello in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. The battle of Pinkie, in which the English defeated the Scotch, A. D. 1547, was fought in the immediate vicinity; also that of Prestonpans.

MUSSENDOM, müs'sen-dom', MUSSELDOM, müs'sel-dom', or MUSANDAM, moo-sán-dám', CAPE, a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 56° 34' E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 200 feet above the sea.

MUSSIDAN, müs'see'dóxe', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 19 miles S.W. of Périgueux, on the Isle. Pop. in 1852, 1744.

MUSSOMELLI, müs-so-mél'lee, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles W.N.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 9290.

MUSSON, müs'sóxe', a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 11 miles S.S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1455.

MUSSY-SUR-SEINE, müs'see'-sür-sán, a village of France, department of Aube, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1795.

MUSSY-SOUS-DUN, müs'see'-soo-dúxe, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Charolles. Pop. 1580.

MUSTANG', a post-office of Lavacca co., Texas.

MUSTANG BAY'OU, (bi'oo,) of Brazoria co., Texas, flows through Chocolate Bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

MUSTANG CREEK, Texas, flows into the Navidad from the N.E., a few miles above Texana.

MUSTAPHABAD, müs'tá-fá-bád', a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, Sikh territory, 25 miles E.S.E. of Umballah.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, müs'tá'fá pá'shá', a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on the Maritza, 20 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2000.

MUSTAPHA PASHA (PALANKA,) mŭs'tà'fà pà'shà' pà-lăn'kà, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on the Nissava, 20 miles S.E. of Nissa. Pop. 2000.

MUSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Grantham. The poet Crabbe died rector of this parish in 1833.

MUSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

MUSTUNG, mŭs'tŭng', a town of Thibet, near the supposed source of the Gunduck. Lat. 29° 52′ N., lon. 83° 5′ E.

MUSTUNG, mŭs'tŭng', a town of Beloochistan, province of Sarawan, 7 miles N.E. of Kelat, on the route to Shawl, and consisting of about 400 houses.

MUSZYNA, moo-shee'nà, a town of Austrian Galicia, circle and 18 miles S.S.E. of Sandec, on the Poprad. Pop. 1700.

MUTAPILLY, a town of India. See MOOTAPILLY.

MUTEODU, moo-te-o-doo'(?) a town of South India, Mysore dominions, 40 miles W.S.W. of Chitteldroog.

MUT'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Beccles.

MUT'HILL, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S. of Crieff, beautifully situated, and remarkably well built. Pop. of the village about 1000. In its vicinity are the fine remains of Drummond Castle.

MUTH'VEY, three small rivers of Wales, counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Merioneth; the two former tributary to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

MUTIGNANO, moo-teen-yà'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 21 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1500.

MUTINA. See MODENA.

MUTOVA, moo-to'và(?) one of the Koorile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamtchatka. Length 29 miles. It has an active volcano and fertile valleys.

MUTSCHEN. See MUTZCHEN.

MUTSHKOVO, mootsh-ko'vo, called also MOSHKOVA, a market-town of Russia, government of Tver, 22 miles N. of Staritsa. Pop. 2100.

MUTTRA, a town of India. See MATHURA.

MUTTERSDORF, moot'ters-dorf', a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 27 miles W.N.W. of Klattau, on the Goldbrunnenbach. Pop. 994.

MUTTERSHOLZ, moot'ters-hôlts', (Fr. pron. mŭt'tĕr'holz',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Ill. Pop. 1980.

MUTTERSTADT, moot'ter-stàdt', a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Mannheim. Pop. 2700.

MUTTNE, moot'nà', a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Arva. Pop. 1368.

MUT'TON ISLAND, a fortified islet in Galway Bay, Ireland, Connaught, co. and 1½ miles S. of Galway. It has a lighthouse, with a fixed light. Lat. 53° 15′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 3′ 26″ W.

MUTTRA, mŭt'trà, MATTRAH, mà't'rà, or MATARAH, mà't'à-rà, a populous town of East Arabia, dominions and 3 miles S.W. of Muscat.

MUTUAL, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

MUTWAL, mŭt'wàl', (Hindoo *Muhatwáram*, mŭo-hăt-wà-răm',) an island of Hindostan, in the Gulf of Manaar, separated from Calpentyn by a narrow strait, about 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad.

MUTZIG, mŭt'zeeg', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Bruche, 13 miles W.S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1854, 3868, many of whom are employed in a national manufactory of fire-arms.

MUTZCHEN, moot'shen, or MUTSCHEN, moot'chen, a town of Saxony, 22 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1522.

MUY, LE, leh-mwee, (L. *Castrum de Modino?*) a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles S.E. of Draguignan. It contains a famous tower, in which seven Provençals, after failing in an attempt to assassinate the Emperor Charles V., shut themselves up, and defended themselves against his army until five of them were mortally wounded. Pop. 1899.

MUYSEN, moi'zen, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, near the railway from Louvain to Mechlin, 13 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. 1760.

MUZAR, moo'zar'(?) a town of Bokhara, on the canal and 12 miles E.S.E. of Balkh, consists of about 500 houses.

MUZILLAC, mü'zee'yàk', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.E. of Vannes, and about 3 miles from the mouth of the Vilaine. Pop. 1213.

MUZO, a town of New Granada. See MUSO.

MUZUFFERNUGGER, moo-zŭf-fer-nŭg'gher, a populous town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 44 miles S. of Seharunpoor.

MUZUFFIRABAD. See MAZUFFARABAD.

MUZUFFERPOOR, moo-zŭf-fer-poor', a town of British India, province of Behar, 35 miles N.N.E. of Patna.

MYACONDA, mi-à-kon'dà, a town and fort of India, Mysore dominions, 22 miles W.N.W. of Chitteldroog.

MYAN-AONG, mi-ăn'à-ong', or MEYAHOON, mi'à-hoon', a decayed town of the Burmese dominions, province of Pegu, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 85 miles S.S.E. of Prome.

MYCENÆ, mi-see'nee, (Gr. Μυκηναι, *Mukēnai*,) a ruined city of Greece, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Argos, situated in the Morea, (Peloponnesus,) government and 5 miles N.N.E. of Argos, near the village of Krabata, and with Tiryns, only a few miles distant, presenting some of the most remarkable Pelasgian remains extant, comprising the whole circuit of the ancient citadel, the treasury of Atreus, and some smaller buildings.—Adj. and inhab. MYCENÆAN, mi-se-nee'an.

MYCONUS, mik'o-nŭs, MICONI, MYCONI or MYCONE, mik'o-nee, (Gr. Μυκονος, *Mukónos*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Syra, among the North Cyclades, 5 miles S.E. of Tinos. Area 45 square miles. Pop. 6030; of whom about 5000 are in the town of Mycone, on its W. side. The island is of granite formation, and produces only a little corn, but has an active export trade in wine, figs, and hides, and abounds with game. It has several good ports, viz., those of the town of Mycone, Onos, Port Palermo on the N., and St. Anne on its S.E. side.

MYD'RIM, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

MYDRECHT, mi'drĕkt, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2359.

MYER, mi'er, MYHAR, mi'har', or MYHUR, mi'hŭr', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, province and 105 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and defended by a small but strong fort.

MY'ERSBURG, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

MYERSCOUGH, mi'ers-koff, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

MYER'S MILL, a village in Potawatomie co., Iowa, 40 miles N.E. by E. of Council Bluffs.

MYER'S MILLS, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.

MY'ERSTOWN, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lebanon to Reading, 31 miles E. of Harrisburg. It is surrounded by rich, well cultivated farms. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1000.

MYERSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

MYGONIUM. See MARATHONIST.

MYLÆ. See MILAZZO.

MYLAU, mee'lów, or MUHLAU, moo'lów, a town of Saxony, 10 miles N.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 2611.

MYLOR', a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

MYLOS, mee'los, a village of Greece, Morea, government and 4½ miles S. of Argos, near the Lernean Marsh, (where Hercules destroyed the Hydra.) Here, in the late Greek struggle, Ypsilanti, with 600 men, defeated Egyptian troops of double that force.

MYMUNSINGH, mi-mŭn-sing', a district of British India, intersected by the Brahmapootra. Area 5000 square miles.

MYMUNSINGH or NUSSERABAD, nŭs-ser-à-bàd', the chief town of the above district, is on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, 84 miles N.N.W. of Dacca.

MYNYDDMAEN, min'ith-min', a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, min'ith-dis'lwin, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

MYO, mi'o, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10′ N., lon. 126° 40′ E.

MYOO, mi'oo', a river of Aracan, British India, enters the Bay of Bengal about 20 miles W. of the mouth of the Aracan River, after a S. course of 110 miles, navigable for the last 30 for vessels of between 150 and 200 tons.

MYOS HORMOS, mi'os hor'mos, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, nearly opposite its bifurcation into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and anciently famous as an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India, but now wholly uninhabited.

MYRA, mee'rà(?) a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, lat. 36° 17′ N., lon. 30° 3′ E.

MYRA, a post-office of Shelby co., Alabama.

MYRICK'S, a station of the Fall River New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, 12 miles from Fall River.

MYROSS, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

MYRTILIS. See MERTOLA.

MYRTLE BAYOU, (bi'oo,) of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

MYRTLE CREEK, a post-office of Douglass co., Oregon.

MYRTLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MYSLENICE, mis-là-nee't'sà, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 18 miles S. of Cracow. Pop. 2000.

MYSLOWITZ, mis'lo-wits', a market-town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier, and with a station on the Breslau and Cracow Railroad, 116 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2580. Near it are mines of coal and zinc.

MYSOL, mi'sol', an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S., lon. 130° E. Length 50 miles, breadth 15 miles. It has several villages and harbors, and exports birds, pearls, shells, and slaves.

MYSORE, mi'sor', (Hindoo *Maheshasoo'ra*), a state of South India, subsidiary to the British, consisting of a table land between lat. 11° 35′ and 15° N., and lon. 74° 45′ and 78° 45′ E. Enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, and bounded E. and W. by the Ghauts. Surface generally undulating, and at Bangalore 3000 feet above the sea. Area 30,856 square miles. Pop. 3,000,000. The principal rivers, (the Cavery, and

others,) have all a N.E. or S. E. course. Much of the country is overrun with jungle. The soil consists of a vegetable mould, 100 feet thick, an inexhaustible source of fertility. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains, are raised. Iron, granite, and pot-stone, are abundant. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but in and about the towns are many Mohammedans. Annual revenue estimated at 800,000*l.* Subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian army, 400 cavalry, and 4 regiments of infantry are maintained for home service. Chief cities and towns, Seringapatam, (the capital,) Bangalore, (the residence of a British commissioner,) Mysore, Bednore, and Chitteldroog. Hyder Ali resisted the British power in this part of India from 1780; on the death of his son, Tippoo Saib, in 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded; the state became subsidiary to the British, and the young heir of the ancient Rajahs was restored.

MYSORE, a town of South India, state of Mysore, 9 miles S.W. of Seringapatam. Under Hyder Ali and Tippoo, it fell into decay, but it has latterly regained importance, and consists of a well-built native town, a fort, and a good suburb, in which is the British residency.

MYSORE ISLAND. See SCHOUTEN ISLAND.

MYSTIC, mis'tik, a river of New London co., Connecticut, unites with the sea 5 miles W. of Stonington. It is navigable for vessels of 400 tons to Mystic Bridge.

MYSTIC, a pleasant and thriving post-village in Stonington township, New London co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Mystic River, across which is a toll-bridge, and on the route of a proposed railroad from New London to Stonington, about 10 miles E. by S. of the former, and 2 miles from the sea. It contains several churches, fine schools, and a bank. The river is navigable to the village for vessels of 400 tons, and the chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce. The whale fishery is carried on to a considerable extent; in 1853, 3 vessels arrived bringing 246 barrels of sperm oil, 4998 of whale oil and 50,900 lbs. of whalebone. See MYSTIC BRIDGE.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, a handsome and thriving post-village in Groton township, New London county, Connecticut, on the E. side of Mystic River, opposite Mystic, with which it communicates by a toll bridge, and on the route of the projected railroad from New London to Stonington, about 4 miles N. of the latter. The two villages have similar interests, and are nearly equal in size, the population being from 1200 to 1500 in each. Both are noted for excellent schools, and for the intelligence and enterprise of the inhabitants. Ship-building is an important business at this point on the river.

MYSTIC RIVER, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, at or near the mouth of the river of its own name. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent.

MYSTIC VILLAGE, a manufacturing village of New London co., Connecticut, on Mystic River, N. of Mystic Bridge.

MYSZYNIEC, me-shin'yĕts, or MYSZNIEC, mish'ne-ĕts'(?) a town of Poland, province of Plock, 25 miles N.N.W. of Ostrolenka.

MYTICHY, me-*tee'*chee', a village of Russia, government and 14 miles N.E. of Moscow, which is hence supplied with water by means of an aqueduct.

MYTILENE, an island of Greece. See MITYLENE.

MYWOOL'LA, a small island of the Feejee group; lat. 18° 50′ S., lon. 178° 10′ E.

MYZUM, mit'soom, or MYZGN, mit'soon, a village of Austria, Galicia, circle and about 40 miles from Stry, with iron-mines and malleable iron works.

MSZEZONOW, mshĕ-zo'nov, sometimes written MZCZANOW, mez-chä'nov, or MZCZONOW, a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles S.W. of Warsaw, with the old castle of Radziolowice. Pop. 1050.

MZCZANOW or MZEZONOW. See MSZEZONOW.

MZENSK or MTZENSK, m'tsĕnsk, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N.E. of Orel, on the Mzenn. Pop. 6000. It has a large trade in corn and hemp, and was formerly important as a military post.

N

NAAB, näb, or NAB, näb, (Ger. pron. näp,) a navigable river of Bavaria, joins the Danube, 3 miles W. of Ratisbon, after a S. course of 90 miles.

NAAF, näf, or TEK-NAAF, tĕk-näf, a river of British India, Aracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, after a S. course of 50 miles. It is broad, navigable, and has densely wooded banks.

NAAGHI, nä'ghee, a village of Afghanistan, 17 miles S.W. of Bajoor. Lat. 34° 49′ N., lon. 71° 15′ E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the Aornus of the historians of Alexander, the capture of which was one of his most extraordinary exploits.

NAALDWYK or NAALDWIJK, näl'wik, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 3395.

NAAMAN'S (nä'mănz) CREEK, a post-village and railroad station of New Castle co., Delaware, on the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

NAARDEN, nä'den, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, capital of a district near the Zuyder-Zee, 12 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2590.

NAAS, nace, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 9 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2971. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Mayo.

NAAST, näst, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Senne, 10 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1458.

NAAU'SAY, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Pop. 569.

NAB-LIGHT, a floating beacon in the English Channel, 2 miles off the E. end of the Isle of Wight.

NABAJOA, nä-vä-ho'ä, a river of Upper California, joins the Colorado River, lat. 37° N., lon. 112° W., after a westward course estimated at 250 miles.

NABAJOA INDIANS, a tribe of California, dwelling principally on the banks of the above river.

NABAL, nä'bäl', a maritime town of North Africa, dominion and 43 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neapolis*.

NABBURG, näp'poorg, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatine, on the Naab, 31 miles N. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1660.

NABLOOS, NABLOUS or NABLUS, nä'bloos', written also NABULUS, NAPLOUSE and NAPOLOSE, (anc. *Shechem*, *Sychem* or *Sychar*, afterwards *Neapolis*,) a city of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, and anciently the capital of Samaria, 33 miles N. of Jerusalem, lat. 32° 12′ N., lon. 35° 28′ E. It is long and narrow, stretching along a small valley on the N.E. base of Mount Gerizim; streets close, but houses lofty, and well built of stone, with domed roofs. Estimated population 8000, comprising about 500 Greek Christians, and 150 Jews, descendants of the ancient Samaritans; the latter occupy the S.W. quarter, where they have a synagogue, with a collection of ancient manuscripts. Here are several mosques and bazaars, a Greek church, manufactures of superior soap, and cotton fabrics. Damascus, and the Mediterranean ports, receive hence supplies of oil, cotton, and other agricultural products, its vicinity being well cultivated. Near it are various Scripture localities, including Jacob's Well, and a holy place of the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim, on which also are the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

NABON, nä'bon', a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters the Persian Gulf, opposite Cape Nabon, 160 miles S.E. of Busbire, after a S. course of 115 miles. On it, near its mouth, is the village of Nabon, or Nabend.

NABULUS, a city of Palestine. See NABLOOS.

NACHAR, nä'char', a village of North Western India, state of Bussaher, 50 miles N.E. of Simla.

NACHES, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

NACHOD, näk'od, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Königrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 2186.

NACIMENTO, nä-the-mĕn'to, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 24 miles from Almeria. Pop. 3000.

NACKEL, NAKEL, näk'kel, or NAKLO, näk'lo, a town of Prussian Poland, 18 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 2138.

NACKENHEIM, näk'ken-hime', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, near Oppenheim. Pop. 1123.

NACK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NACOGDOCHES, nak'o-do'chiz, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 930 square miles. The Angelina River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Attoyac on the E. The surface is undulating, the soil is productive, and well timbered. Capital, Nacogdoches. Pop. 5193, of whom 3789 were free, and 1404 slaves.

NACOGDOCHES, a post-village, capital of Nacogdoches co., Texas, 250 miles N.E. of Austin. It is the seat of a college founded in 1845, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and stores.

NACOO'CHEE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 145 miles N. of Milledgeville. It is situated in a narrow, fertile, and beautiful valley of its own name. More than $1,300,000 worth of gold has been found in this valley. The village has 1 church and 3 stores.

NACTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NACUNDI, nä-kun'dee, a town on the island of Nukulan, one of the Feejee group, on a stream about 20 miles above Rewah. Pop. about 600.

NADAUN, nä'dawn', NAUDAUN, naw'dawn', or NADAN, nä'dan', a town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Beas, 84 miles

E.N.E. of Amritsear. Lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 76° 18′ E. It is celebrated for fine gardens.

NADINAL, nä′de-näl′, a town of Russia, in Finland, about 12 miles N.W. of Abo, on a lake. Pop. 800.

NADUDVAR, nŏh′dood′var′, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 21 miles W.S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 6171.

NADWORNA, näd-wŏr′nä, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, 22 miles S. of Stanislowow.

NÆFELS or NAFELS, (Näfels,) nä′fels, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1900. It is famous for an action fought April 9th, 1388, between 1300 Swiss and 6000 Austrian troops; the latter were totally defeated.

NÆRIM or NARIM, nä′rim, a maritime parish of Norway, stift of Christiansand, 22 miles S.W. of Stavanger, on the North Sea. Pop. 1700.

NAFELS, (Näfels,) a village of Switzerland. See NÆFELS.

NAF′FERTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NAGAMANGALUM, nä-gä-män-gä-lŭm′, or NAGAMANGALAM, nä-gä-män-gä-läm′, a fortified town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 28 miles N. of Seringapatam. Its citadel contains two temples, and a ruined palace.

NAGAR, nä′gar′, a small town or village of Central Asia, capital of a petty state, also called Nagar.

NAGARA, nä-gä′rä, a town on the island of Borneo, in Banjermassin. It has considerable trade in deer's flesh and deer's horns.

NAGARA, a river of Banjermassin, an affluent of the Banjer, which it joins about 35 miles N.N.E. of the town of Banjermassin, after a S.S.W. course of above 100 miles.

NAGARANU, nä-gä-rä-noo′, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 6000.

NAGASAKI, nä′ga-sä′ke, improperly written NANGASAKI, the principal seaport and commercial city of Japan, situated on the S.W. side of the island of Kioo-Sioo, in lat. 32° 44′ 3″ N., lon. 129° 51′ 53″ E. Estimated population from 60,000 to 70,000, including about 6000 priests. It stands on a hill-slope, facing the harbor, is regularly built, and clean. The houses are of one story, built of clay and wood, coated with cement, furnished with verandahs and Venetian blinds, and having oiled paper in place of glass. The chief edifices are the palaces of the governors, and other grandees, the Dutch and Chinese factories, arsenal, several theatres, and upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favorite public resorts of the population. The harbor is about 7 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms water. Previous to the treaty which has recently been concluded between the United States and Japanese, this was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, and the Dutch and Chinese, who resorted to it, were confined under strict supervision to the strongly-fortified and artificial island of Desima, only 600 feet in length by 240 feet across, off the shore. The shops are numerous and well supplied, and there are many breweries for rice-beer. The Dutch imports into Nagasaki, consisting chiefly of sugar, Netherland broad-cloths, and cotton goods, sandal wood, buffalo hides, ivory, cloves, tin, Bengal piece-goods, and other manufactured wares, amounted in value to about $150,000 yearly, for which returns were made in camphor, cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, silks, &c., to the value of about $200,000.

NAGGAR, näg′gar′, (anc. *Nysa?*) a considerable walled town of Afghanistan, in the plain of Bannoo, 65 miles S.W. of Peshawer. It has a good bazaar.

NAGGREE, näg′gree′, or NAGRI-KOTE, nä′gree′ kŏt, a fort, and important military station of North Hindostan, state and 25 miles S.E. of Sikkim, lat. 26° 56′ N., lon. 88° 8′ E.

NAGHERY, nä-ghēr′ee, a town of British India, presidency and 53 miles W.N.W. of Madras.

NAGLESVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

NAGOLD, nä′golt, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Nagold, 16 miles W. of Tübingen. Pop. 2397.

NAGONE, nä′gon′, or NAGOONA, nä-goo′nä, a large village of Hindostan, province and 100 miles S.S.W. of Allahabad, lat. 24° 37′ N., lon. 80° 35′ E.

NAGORBUSSY, nä-gor-bŭs′see, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles N.E. of Patna.

NAGORE, nä-gōr′, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Birbhoom, of which it was once the capital, 117 miles N.W. of Calcutta, on the route to Patna, and seated in the midst of an area 10 miles in diameter, enclosed by a mud rampart and trench; lat. 23° 56′ N., lon. 87° 20′ E.

NAGORE, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 48 miles E. of Tanjore, on the Vellcor, or Nagore River, a branch of the Cavery, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, and here crossed by a fine nine-arched bridge; lat. 10° 49′ N. It is populous, busy, and well built. Chief edifices, its mosques, and a square tower, 150 feet in height.

NAGORE, a town of British India, Rajpootana, capital of a district, dominions and 70 miles N.E. of Joodpoor. It is fortified, and noted for its manufactures of brass and iron wares. Pop. about 40,000.

NAGOTAMA, nä-go-tä′mä, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Concan, 37 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, on a river here crossed by a noble stone bridge, 480 feet in length, constructed by a Mohammedan prince at a cost of 30,000*l.*; lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 73° 16′ E.

NAGOWIC′KA LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county. Length 2 miles and a quarter, breadth three-quarters of a mile.

NAGPOOR, NAGPOUR, näg′poor′, or NAGPORE, näg′pōr′, (Hindoo *Nagapoora*, "the town of serpents",) is the capital of a territory of its own name, situated 100 miles E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 9′ N., lon. 79° 11′ E. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and enclosed by walls, but meanly built. In 1825, it was estimated to have 115,000 inhabitants, and 27,000 houses, of which only 1300 were of mason work, the rest being mere mud-huts, collected on a swampy site, and interspersed with dense groves. It has, however, a considerable transit trade, with some manufactures of silk and cotton goods, arms, and superior native cutlery, besides two palaces, and outside of its walls some gardens of the Rajah, and other wealthy inhabitants.

NAGPOOR or BE′RAR′ DOMINIONS, a territory of India, in the Deccan, under the British protection, comprising a part of Berar province, with a large part of the old province of Gundwanah, the whole between lat. 18° and 23° N., and lon. 78° and 83° E., having S.W. the Nizam's dominions, and on other sides the presidencies of Bengal and Madras. Area, 76,432 square miles. Pop. 4,550,000. The country appears to be pretty well governed. The Rajah pays an annual subsidy of 80,000*l.*, and is bound to furnish to the Bengal army a contingent of 1000 cavalry. Standing army, about 6000 men. Principal towns, Nagpoor, Chanda, Chamoory, Ryepoor, and Ruttunpoor.

NAGRI-KOTE, a fort of India. See NAGGREE.

NAGY′, nŏdj, an Hungarian word, signifying "great," prefixed to many places in Hungary and Transylvania. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

NAGY ABONY, nŏdj ŏh′bän′, a town of West Hungary, co. and 49 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 7527.

NAGY AG, nŏdj äg, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Vajda-Hunyad. The population are employed in the adjacent mines, which furnish an average of gold and silver to the value of 20,000 gulden (about $6000) annually.

NAGY ARANYOS, a village, Transylvania. See REULMARE.

NAGY BAJOM, nŏdj bŏh′yom′, a village of Transylvania, co. of Sumegh. Pop. 2054.

NAGY BANYA, nŏdj bŏn′yŏh′, *i. e.* the "GREAT MINES," (Ger. *Neustadt*, noi′stätt,) a town of East Hungary, circle and 32 miles E.S.E. of Szathmar, in a deep valley near the Transylvanian frontier. Pop. 5500. It has churches of various sects, and a Roman Catholic College, and is the capital of one of the principal mining districts of Hungary, most of its inhabitants being employed in mining industry.

NAGY BITTCSA, nŏdj bitt′chŏh′, a town of Hungary, co. of Trentshin. Pop. 2980.

NAGY DIZNOD, a village of Austria. See HELTAU.

NAGY ENYED, nŏdj ĕn′yĕd′, (Ger. *Egidstadt*, *ĕ′ghit-stätt′*,) a market-town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 miles N.N.E. of Karlsburg, with 5448 inhabitants, a Protestant College, a museum, cavalry barracks, and public library.

NAGY GYOR, (Gyĕr,) a town of Hungary. See RAAB.

NAGY KALLO. See KALLO, NAGY.

NAGY KANISA. See KANISA, NAGY.

NAGY KAROLY, nŏdj kŏh′räl′, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szathmar, 37 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 12,055.

NAGY KATA, nŏdj kŏh′tŏh′, a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 32 miles E.S.E. of Pesth, with 4000 inhabitants, a castle, Protestant church, and large cattle markets.

NAGY MIHALY, nŏdj mee′häl′, (Ger. *Gross-Michel*, groce-mee′kĕl,) a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 20 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 1600.—The NAGY, a river of Transylvania, circle of Marmaros, joins the Theiss near Huszth.

NAGY SZEBEN, a town, Transylvania. See HERMANNSTADT.

NAGY SZOMBATH, a town of Hungary. See TYRNAU.

NAGY VARAD, a city of Hungary. See GROSSWARDEIN.

NAHAN, nä′hän′, a town of North Hindostan, Gurwhal, capital of the rajahship of Simore, 46 miles N.W. of Seharunpoor; lat. 30° 33′ N., lon. 77° 16′ E.

NAHANPARA, nä-hän-pä′ra, a town of North Hindostan, Oude dominions, 78 miles N.E. of Lucknow.

NAHANT′, a post-village, township, and noted watering-place of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N.E. of Boston. It consists of a narrow peninsula, about 3½ miles in length, projecting from the mainland of Lynn into Massachusetts Bay. Near its eastern extremity is an extensive hotel, and in other portions are numerous cottages, chiefly occupied by the citizens of Boston as summer residences. Nahant is one of the oldest watering-places in New England, and thousands resort to it during the sultry months to enjoy the sea-breeze and ocean scenery. At this season steamboats ply constantly between Boston and the peninsula, and between this place and Salem, Lynn, &c. The township was incorporated from Lynn, in 1854.

NAHE, nä'ĕh. (anc. *Nava*,) a river of West Germany, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 60 miles between the territories of Saxe-Coburg, Rhenish Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt, on the S. and E., and parts of Oldenburg and Prussia on the N. and W. It is navigable for 29 miles. Affluents, the Glan and Simmer.

NAHR-EL-KEBEER or NAHR-EL-KEBIR, när-ĕl-ke-beer', a river of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N. of Tripoli, after a westward course of 35 miles.

NAHRAWAN, nä-rä-wän', was an ancient canal, in Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confluence of the Zab, for 450 miles towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards, still discernible.

NAHUNTA, a post-village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 61 miles from Raleigh.

NAIAD, nī'ad, a group of low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 39' N., lon. 153° 32' E. Between this group and that of Young William there is a passage 5 miles wide.

NAILA, nī'lä, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1610.

NAIL FACTORY, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

NAILLOUX, nä-ĭ-yoo', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 18 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. 1367.

NAILS CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

NAILSEA, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 8 miles W.S.W. of Bristol. Pop. in 1851, 2543. It has large manufactures of crown-glass, and extensive coal works.

NAILSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester, 2 miles W.S.W. of Minchinhampton. Population employed in manufactures of woollens.

NAIMAN, nī'män', a walled town of Central Asia, khanat and 17 miles S.S.E. of Khiva, on a canal from the Amoo.

NAIN, nīn, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, district of Salon, about 45 miles N.W. of Allahabad. P. 10,000.

NAIN, nä'ĭn, (Arab. *Nein*, nän,) a hamlet of Palestine, pashalic and 24 miles S.E. of Acre, now insignificant, but memorable as the place of the miracle recorded in St. Luke.

NAIR or NEIR, nir, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 52 miles S.E. of Ellichpoor.

NAIRAI, nī'rī, one of the Feejee islands, South Pacific Ocean, famous for its manufacture of mats, baskets, &c.

NAIRN, närn, or NAIRNSHIRE, närn'shir, a small maritime county of Scotland, having N. the Moray Firth. Area, including detached districts in Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, estimated at 195 square miles, about two-thirds of which are cultivated. Pop. in 1851, 9956. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, except along the coast. Principal rivers, Nairn and Findhorn. It is under one sheriff with Elgin, and unites with that county in sending one member to the House of Commons. Chief town, Nairn.

NAIRN, a royal and contributary parliamentary burgh and seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the small river Nairn, at its influx in the Moray Firth, 15 miles N.E. of Inverness. Pop. in 1851, 3429. It is lighted with gas, has a stone bridge across the Nairn, county hall, with court-house and jail; an academy, large hotel, baths, 3 branch banks, and a harbor for small vessels mostly employed in fisheries. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Cawdor Castle, which gave title of Thane to Macbeth, and now gives that of Earl to a branch of the Campbell family.

NAIRN, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

NAIRNSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See NAIRN.

NAISSUS. See NISSA.

NAIX, nä, a village of France, department of Meuse, arrondissement of Bar-le-Duc, on the site of the ancient *Nasium*. Here numerous fine statues, and other Roman antiquities have been discovered.

NAIZIN, nä'zĕNs', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 8 miles S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. 2003.

NAJAC, nä'zhäk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche, on the Aveyron. P. 2139.

NAJERA, NAGERA or NAXERA, nä-hā'rä, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles W.S.W. of Logroño, on the Najerilla. Pop. 2746. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a mountain range, divided into two parts by the river, and though once the seat of the court of Navarre, is now in decay. It is remarkable in history as the scene of an obstinate battle between the troops of Peter the Cruel and his brother Henry, on the 2d of April, 1367.

NAJERILLA, NAGERILLA or NAXERILLA, nä-hā-reel'yä, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains W. of Almarza, province of Burgos, and flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 miles below Najera; course 40 miles.

NAKAB-AL-HAJAR, nä'käb'äl-hä'jär', a ruined city of South Arabia, Hadramaut, in lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 47° 35' E., in a fertile valley, consisting of remains of towers, enclosed by a wall, and supposed by Wellsted to date from a very remote period.

NAKEL, a town of Prussia. See NACKEL.

NAKHCHIVAN or NAKHSHIVAN, näk'shee-vän'. (anc. *Arxata* or *Naxuana*.) "first place of descent," a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, capital of a province near the Aras, 83 miles S.E. of Erivan. The population in 1830 consisted of 2000 Mohammedan and 800 or 900 Armenian families; but it was mostly ruined during the last Russian and Persian war, and at the above date was in a deplorable condition. It claims, however, the repute of being "the oldest city in the world;" its Armenian name and tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood; and its vicinity is so fertile in fruits, especially grapes, as to deserve the repute of being the region where "Noah began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard." (Gen. ix. 20.) But it is, however, noted for insalubrity. The province of Nakhchivan, separated southward from Persia by the Aras, has on other sides the provinces of Erivan and Karabagh, and comprises also the towns of Abbasabad, Mergeri, and Terra Kuli.

NAKHITCHEVAN or NAKHITSCHEWAN, nä-keet-shĕ-vän', a town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 miles S.W. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 10,000. It was founded by an Armenian colony, in 1780, and is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It is built in the oriental style. Principal edifices, several handsome Armenian churches, convents, and a bazaar. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather, with numerous distilleries, and an extensive trade, being, with the contiguous town Rostov, a principal entrepôt of the Don, and of the commerce from Tanganrog to the interior of Russia.

NAKHODEH, nä'ko'dĕh, a large village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S.E.W. of Oroomeeyah, formerly the see of a Christian bishop.

NAKILO, nä'ke-lo', NAKILOO or NACKILOO, nä'ke-loo', a maritime town of Persia, province of Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 50 miles W.N.W. of Charrack, with a fort and a pearl fishery; lat. 26° 52' N., lon. 53° 30' E.

NAKLO, a town of Prussia. See NACKEL.

NAKO, nä'ko', a village of Thibet, district of Piti or Spiti, among the West Himalayas, 12,000 feet above the sea-level, and on the shoulder of the great mountain Pongyul, which has an additional height of 10,000 feet, 103 miles N.E. of Simla.

NAKO-NAKO, nä'ko-na'ko, a group of small islands off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. from the island of Nias, lat. 0° 50' N.

NAKSKOV, a town of Denmark. See NASKOV.

NAL, näl, a walled town of Beloochistan, on the W. road from the Sonmeanee to Kelat. Lat. 27° 35' N., lon. 65° 59' E. It is said to be a town of much antiquity, and has a fort, the stronghold of the Bezunja tribe of Beloochistan.

NALABU, nä-lä-boo', or ANALABU, ä-nä-lä-boo', a seaport town of Sumatra, on the N.W. coast of the kingdom of Acheen; lat. 4° 8' 30" N., lon. 96° 8' E.

NALB, näl'b, OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ōōn'ter, two places of Lower Austria, nearly contiguous, about 5 miles from Jetzelsdorf.

NALCHA, näl'chä, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, near Hindia, with remains of some fine edifices; lat. 22° 25' N., lon. 75° 29' E.

NALDA, näl'dä, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 8 miles S.S.W. of Logroño, on the right bank of the Iregua. Pop. 4732.

NALDROOG, näl-droog', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 80 miles W. of Beeder.

NALGONDA, näl-gon'da, or NELGOONDA, nĕl-goon'da, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 58 miles E.S.E. of Hyderabad.

NALINNES, nä'leen', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 27 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1818.

NALLIERS, nä'lĭ-yä' or näh'yä', a village of France, department of Vendée, 24 miles S.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1670.

NALON, nä-lōn', a river of Northern Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, and after a N.W. course of 62 miles past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Mures.

NAMAH'KIN, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

NAMALOUK (nä-mä-look') ISLANDS, a group of several islands in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 55' N., lon. 153° 16' E. They are numerously inhabited.

NAMAQUA (nä-mä'kwä) COUNTRY, the W. and maritime portion of the Hottentot country, South Africa, the Great Namaqua Land being N., and the Little Namaqua Territory S. of Orange River.

NAMAQUAS, nä-mä'kwäz. See HOTTENTOTS.

NAMCOOL, näm'kool', or NAMCULD, näm'koold' (?), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Madura, 45 miles N.W. of Trichinopoly.

NAMECHE, nä'mäsh', a village of Belgium, on the Namur and Liege Railroad, 7 miles from Namur.

NAMEKA'GON, a small river of La Pointe co., Wisconsin, flows into St. Croix River.

NAMEN, a city of Belgium. See NAMUR.

NAMESZTO, nōm'mĕss'to', a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Arva, 16 miles N.N.E. of Also-Kubin. Pop. 4668.

NAMIESCHT, nä'meesht, a town of Moravia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Znaym, on the Oslava, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, ornamented with 20 statues. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of fine woollen cloths and linen.

NAMIESCHT, a market-town of Moravia, 8 miles W. of Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMNETES. See NANTES.

NAMONUITO, nä-mo-noo-ee'to, a coral island group, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 33' to 9° N., lon. 149° 47' to 150° 31' E.

NAMOUKA, Friendly Islands. See ANNAMOOKA.

NAMOZINE, na-mo-zeen' (?), a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

NAMOZINE CREEK, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows N.E. along the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie counties until it enters the Appomattox River.

NAMSLAU, näm'slow, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles E. of Breslau, on the Weide. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufactures of linens and woollens; breweries, and considerable cattle fairs.

NAMUR, nä'mur, (anc. *Namurcum*; Fr. pron. nä'müR'; Flem. *Namen*, nä'men,) a strongly fortified city of Belgium, capital of a province, at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, 36 miles S.E. of Brussels, with which, and also with Liege, it is connected by railway. Pop. 24,362. It has a fine cathedral, churches of St. Loup and Notre Dame, a new town-hall, and a public library; its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse and the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufactures of iron, steel, and bronze articles, foundries, glass works, and tanneries. It has sustained numerous sieges, was taken by Louis XIV. in person in 1692, by the English and Dutch under William III. in 1695, and again by French armies in 1701 and 1746. Under the French Empire it was the capital of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

NAMUR, a province of Belgium, bounded on the S. and S.W. by France, and intersected by the Meuse. Area 1413 square miles. It is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. Chief towns, Namur and Dinant. P. in 1845, 268,143.

NANAFALIA, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, 100 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. Here is a steamboat landing.

NANAS, nän'näsh', a market-town of Central Hungary, circle of Szabolcs, 24 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 7737.

NANAUPY, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

NANCES CREEK, a post-office of Fulton co., Georgia.

NAN-CHANG or NAN-TCHANG, nän'chäng', a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-see, on the Kan-Kiang River, 265 miles S.W. of Nan-king, in lat. 28° 35' N., lon. 116° E.

NANCHE, nän'chä', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, about 40 miles W. of Yen-chow-foo. It appears to be about 3 miles in circuit, and to carry on a very extensive trade, the river being covered with boats which are constantly plying between it and Yen-chow, Hang-chow, and many other places both above and below. Pop. about 200,000.

NANCOWRY, nän-kow'ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal; lat. 7° 57' N., lon. 93° 43' E., about 25 miles in circumference.

NANCY, (Fr. pron. nöNs'see', L. *Nancelum* or *Nanceium*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, 29 miles S. of Metz, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 46,129. This is one of the finest and best built towns of France. In the *Place Royale* is the Town-hall, bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who embellished the town. The chief buildings are the Cathedral, church of Bon Secours, barracks, and hospitals. It is a bishop's see, and has an *académie universitaire* for the departments of Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, and library of 20,000 volumes; cabinet of natural history, and a botanic garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of cloths and candles. Nancy was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, and he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved, but its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. It was the birth-place of General Druot.

NANDAIR, a town of India. See NANDERE.

NANDAN-SAR, nän'dän' sar, a small lake of Cashmere, held in high reverence by the Hindoos; lat. 33° 21' N., lon. 74° 26' E.

NANDERE or NANDAIR, nän'där', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 148 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad; lat. 19° 8' N., lon. 77° 38' E. It has a Sikh College, which, in 1818, was inhabited by 300 students. It is a place of Sikh pilgrimage.

NANDODE, nän'dödä', a town of India, in the Deccan, dominions and 40 miles S.S.E. of Baroda.

NANEE, nä'nee', a town of Afghanistan, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, on the route to Kandahar; lat. 33° 25' N., lon. 68° 12' E. Elevation 7502 feet.

NAN-GAN, nän'gän', a city of China, province of Kiang-see, capital of a department on the Kiang, 180 miles N.N.E. of Canton.

NANGASAKI, a city of Japan. See NAGASAKI.

NANGIS, nöNs'zhee', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 13 miles W. of Provins. Pop. in 1852, 2257. It has extensive markets for the supply of Paris with meat, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, and fruit.

NAN'TSEE', a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

NANJEMOY', a post-village in Charles co., Maryland, 55 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

NANJINGODE, nän'jin-göd', a village of Hindostan, in the Deccan, province and 15 miles S. of Mysore, on the Kapini. The village contains a celebrated temple of Seeva.

NANKA (nän'ka) ISLANDS, three islands in the Malay Archipelago, strait of Caspar, between the islands of Billiton and Banca, 4 or 5 miles from Banca shore. Great Nanka, the largest, about 1½ miles in extent, is in lat. 2° 25' S., lon. 105° 48' 30" E.

NANKIN', a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 88 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

NANKIN, a post-township in the central part of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 1100.

NANKING, nän'king', or NANKIN, nän'kin' or nan'keen', the "Southern Capital," (called also KIANG-NING,) as distinguished from Peking, the "Northern Capital," a celebrated city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-soo, and anciently of Southern China, is situated near the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, about 90 miles from its mouth, 560 miles S. by E. of Peking; lat. 32° 2' N., lon. 118° 49' E. Pop. estimated at 400,000. Its ancient walls can be traced over hill and dale for 35 miles, but Nanking has so greatly declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking by Kooblai-khan, in the 13th century, that the modern walls are of much less extent, and the city scarcely occupies one-eighth part of the surface which they enclosed. The river, opposite Nanking, is 1½ miles broad, 25 fathoms deep, with a rocky bottom, and a current from 3 miles to 5 miles an hour. The city is situated 3 miles S. from the Yang-tse-Kiang, but a part of its walls approaches within 700 paces of the water. The principal streets are of moderate breadth, clean, well paved, and lined with handsome shops; but the houses are, in general, mean, and only one story high. The view of the city from the porcelain tower is said to be exceedingly pleasing; the whole interior of the city being visible, and the houses so closely packed that the streets can scarcely be traced, while the large tent like roofs of the temples, and the curious gable-ends of the pawnbrokers' shops shine out in their various gaudy colors, amid the sea of houses which surrounds them. The part of the city occupied by the Mantchoos is separated by a cross wall from the Chinese town. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult; besides which it is overlooked from the hills on the E. On that side there are three gates; the land towards the river is marshy, and the gates are approached on stone causeways. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls, on the W., serving to strengthen the approaches on that side. The most remarkable structure now existing in Nanking is the Porcelain Tower, called, by the Chinese, the Recompensing Favor Monastery, built 1411-32, pre-eminent, above all other similar buildings in China, for its completeness and elegance. It is of an octagonal form, 261 feet high, and consists of nine stories, of equal height, each adorned with a cornice and gallery, and covered with a roof of green tiles, which after the Chinese fashion projects some feet over the outside, and under it is a passage round the tower. At the projecting corners of each roof are fastened small bells, which sound with the slightest breeze. On the top of the tower is a pinnacle in the shape of a pine-apple, surmounted by a golden ball. A spiral staircase in the inside, of 190 steps, carries the visiter to the summit. In the interior are some apartments, richly gilt, and otherwise elaborately adorned. The material of which the walls are constructed is said to be a kind of white brick, made of fine clay; the entire cost of the edifice is stated at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. Among the other objects may be mentioned the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be of the Ming Dynasty, A. D. 1328 to 1621; leading to it is a fine-paved road with an avenue of gigantic armed figures; the government palace and an observatory are also worthy of note. Nanking has important manufactures of crape, satin of the finest quality, paper, artificial flowers, China or Indian ink, and it gives its name to the well-known "Nankeen" cotton cloth, which is also made throughout the whole province. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and by the great canal, which crosses the Yang-tse-kiang, about 50 miles eastward, it communicates directly with Peking, to which city, among other articles, a good deal of fish is sent. It is also the residence of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provinces, of a great military depôt, and the chief seat of literature in the empire. The British forces remained before it from the 10th to the 29th of August, 1842, on which last day the final treaty between China and England was signed and ratified.

NAN-LING, nän'ling', a mountain chain in China, lat.

26° N., and between lon. 104° and 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tse-kiang and Kan-kiang Rivers, northward from that of the Hong-kiang and its affluents southward, and the Quang provinces from those of Kooi-Choo and Hoo-nan.

NANNERCH, nan'nêrk, a parish of North Wales, counties of Flint and Denbigh.

NANNET, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NAN-NGANG, nân'ngang', a city of China, province of Kiang-see, capital of a department, on Lake Pho-yang, 230 miles S.S.W. of Nanchang.

NAN-NING, nân'ning', a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, 70 miles N. of the Gulf of Tonquin.

NANOOKI or NANOUKI, nâ-noo'kee, an Island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 11' N., lon. 173° 30' 20" E., 6½ miles long, and 5½ miles wide at the E. end, diminishing to 2 miles at the W. end.

NANOOTI or NANOUTI, nâ-noo'tee, or SYDENHAM ISLAND, in the South Pacific, one of the group of Bishop's Islands; lat. 0° 45' S., lon. 174° 31' E. Length, 19 miles.

NANPHIO. See ANAPE.

NANSEMOND RIVER, Virginia, in Nansemond co., enters Hampton Roads. It is navigable for small vessels 20 miles to Suffolk.

NANSEMOND, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina and the Dismal Swamp; the area is 400 square miles. Hampton Roads are situated on the N. border of the county, and it is partly traversed by Nansemond River, from which it derives its name. The surface is level; the soil is sandy, and partly covered with forests of cypress, juniper, and pine. The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad passes through the county. The county existed as early as 1640, under the name of Upper Norfolk; the present name was given in 1645. Capital, Suffolk. Pop. 12,253; of whom 7568 were free, and 4715 slaves.

NANT, nôn', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 11 miles E.S.E. of Millau. Pop. in 1852, 3038.

NANTAIS. See NANTES.

NANTASKET, a narrow peninsula of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, extending about 5 miles in a N.N.W. direction into Massachusetts Bay. At its N.E. extremity is Point Alderton, and N.W. the ancient town of Hull, 12 miles S.E. of Boston. Nantasket Beach is much resorted to by the citizens of Boston for sea air and bathing.

NANTASKET ROAD, Massachusetts, one of the main entrances to Boston Harbor.

NANT-CHANG, a town of China. See NAN-CHANG.

NANTENLLEW, nan-tenth'lü, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

NANTERRE, nôn'tair', a market-town of France, department of Seine, 7 miles S. of St. Denis, on the railway from Paris to St. Germain. Pop. in 1852, 2770. It has manufactures of glue and chemical products.

NANTES, nants, (Fr. prop. nônt; anc. *Condivincum*, afterwards *Namnetes*,) a populous city of France, capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, on the river Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, 269 miles S.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 1° 32' W. The city is built partly on several islands in the Loire, with which it communicates by means of 16 bridges, several of them handsome structures. The banks of the rivers are here lined with spacious quays, for an extent of nearly two miles. They are finely planted and adorned with elegant mansions, forming a splendid promenade, while the shipping which crowds the harbor of La Fosse, and the vessels ever in motion on the Loire, give great animation to the scene. Nantes is one of the best-built cities in France; several of its squares would lose but little by a comparison with some of the finest in the capital. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the Cathedral, possessed of a richly sculptured portal; the Castle of the ancient dukes, an enormous mass of irregular buildings, flanked with round towers; the Castle of Bouffay, with a lofty polygonal tower; the Hotel de la Prefecture, regarded as the finest edifice of Nantes; the Exchange, with a peristyle of 10 Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature adorned with 10 statues; the old mint, now occupied by the courts of justice, the Town-hall and theatre. Nantes is noted for its public squares or promenades, the principal of which, besides the promenade of La Fosse above mentioned, are those of St. Peter and St. Andrew, opening into each other; of Henry IV. and of the People. It is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a tribunal of commerce, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, mint, national college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, secondary school of medicine, hydrographical school of the first class, agricultural, horticultural, and industrial societies; public library of 30,000 volumes, observatory, botanic garden, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. Merchant vessels of 1000 tons are built here, besides which the town has numerous manufactures of cottons, muslins, and woollens; cannon foundries, sugar refineries, potteries, distilleries, &c.; and an extensive maritime commerce. The trade is facilitated both by the Loire and by a canal which communicates with Brest, and, more recently, by the railway which connects Paris with the W. coast; it includes a great variety of articles both for the home consumption and foreign markets. In the extent of its coast trade, Nantes ranks as the fifth port in the empire. Its harbor, however, admits vessels of only 250 tons; large vessels unlade at Paimbeuf.

Before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, Condivincum was the capital of the Namnetes. In 445, it valiantly withstood a siege of 60 days by the Huns. During the ninth century, it was thrice taken by the Normans, and almost entirely ruined. During the English wars in France, it suffered much, repeatedly falling into the hands of opposite parties. In 1498, Anne of Brittany (Bretagne) having here married Louis XII., it passed, with the rest of her possessions, to the crown of France. The most memorable event since connected with its history is the famous edict issued at Nantes by Henry IV., April 30, 1598, securing to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, and making them eligible to all civil and military employments. Its revocation by Louis XIV. involved the kingdom in disasters from which it has never completely recovered. Nantes was the birth-place of Anne of Brittany, Fouché, and Hoüguer the mathematician. Pop. in 1852, 90,362.—Adj. and inhab. NANTAIS, nôn'tâ'; feminine NANTAISE, nôn'tâz'.

NANTEUIL, nôn'tüi', a market-town of France, department of Oise, 10 miles S.E. of Senlis. Pop. 1600.

NANT'GLYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

NANTICOKE, a river of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Sussex county, of the former state, flows S.W. into Maryland, and, after forming the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties, enters Fishing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. The valley of this river is about 50 miles long.

NANTICOKE, a township of Broome co., New York. Pop. 576.

NANTICOKE, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 1 mile S. of the Susquehanna River, 104 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 6 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It is situated in the fertile valley of Wyoming, and in the vicinity of rich coal-mines.

NANTICOKE, a hundred in Sussex co., Delaware. Pop. 1586.

NANTICOKE MOUNTAIN, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, the name of the S.W. portion of a ridge extending for 25 or 30 miles along the N.W. bank of the Susquehanna. The N.E. part of this ridge is called Shawnee Mountain. The average height is about 800 feet.

NANTICOKE SPRINGS, a post-village and place of resort in Broome co., New York, about 140 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

NANTHIA'LA, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina.

NANTINAN' or NAN'TENANT', a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

NANT'MEAL, a former township in Chester co., Pennsylvania, now divided into East and West Nantmeal.

NANT'MEL, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

NANTUA, nôn'twä', a town of France, department of Ain, 17 miles E. of Bourg, at the S. side of the Lake of Nantua. Pop. in 1852, 3746. Chief industry, cotton and woollen spinning, tanning, and paper making. It has a considerable transit trade between France and Switzerland.

NANTUCK'ET, the most S.E. county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 60 square miles. It consists of Nantucket Island, Tuckanuck Island, Muskeget Island, and the Gravel Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 miles S. of Barnstable county. Nantucket, the principal island, is of a triangular form, about 15 miles long, with an average breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. Area 50 square miles. The surface is level in the S. part, and hilly in the N. The soil is generally sandy, but affords some pasture. The inhabitants are principally engaged in navigation and the fisheries, especially the whale fishery. Organized in 1659. Capital, Nantucket. Pop. 8452.

NANTUCKET, a post town, port of entry, and seat of justice of Nantucket county, Massachusetts, is situated at the entrance of a deep bay on the N. side of Nantucket Island, about 165 miles S.E. by S. of Boston, and 50 miles S.E. of New Bedford; lat. 41° 16' 56" N., lon. 70° 6' 12" W. The harbor is excellent, being capacious, deep, and nearly land-locked by two projecting points of beach, the extremities of which are only about three-fourths of a mile apart. The village is compactly built, mostly of wood, with narrow streets. It contains 8 or 9 churches, a bank with a capital of $200,000, an Athenæum, (a handsome building,) and 2 newspaper offices. Besides a library of about 2500 volumes, the Athenæum has a valuable collection of curiosities. The inhabitants of Nantucket have been long and successfully engaged in the whale fishery. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 23,779¾ tons registered, and 3451¼ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the registered tonnage, 18,015¼ tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the enrolled and licensed, 3048¼ tons were employed in the coast trade, 403¼ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 479¼ tons in steam navigation. The receipts for the year 1849, were 17,887 barrels of sperm oil, 6461 barrels of whale oil, and 63,200 pounds of whalebone. In 1853, 19 vessels engaged in the whale fishery arrived at

Nantucket, bringing 19,232 barrels of sperm oil, 7598 barrels of whale oil, and 43,700 pounds of whalebone. The whale fishery usually employs about 2000 hands, and from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 capital in vessels and outfits. There are here 6 or 7 oil factories, about a dozen boot and shoe factories, and several soap factories. On July 13, 1840, Nantucket was visited by a fearful conflagration, which destroyed not less than 330 buildings, including 2 banks, a church, the Athenæum, and 7 oil and candle manufactories. The loss was estimated at $1,000,000. A steamboat plies between Nantucket and New Bedford. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 6452; in 1855, 8069.

NANTUCKET HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE, is on the S. side of the harbor, and contains a fixed light 70 feet high.

NANTUCKET ISLAND. See NANTUCKET (COUNTY.)

NANTUCKET SHOALS, situated S.E. of Nantucket Island, cover an area of about 45 by 50 miles. Here many vessels have been wrecked and lives lost.

NANTUXET, a village of New Jersey. See NEWPORT.

NANTWICH, nant'ich, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 18½ miles E.S.E. of Chester, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, and 5 miles S.W. of Crewe. Pop. in 1351, 5426. The town is irregularly built, houses mostly old. It has a handsome bridge across the river Weaver, and manufactures of shoes, silk, cottons, and salt. In the reign of Henry VIII., 300 salt works were in operation here, but now only one salt spring is worked.

NAN-YANG, nân'yâng', a city of China, province and 153 miles N.E. of Canton, capital of a department, with battlemented walls.

NAOOR, NAOUR or NAUR, nä'oor', a market-town and fort of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Terek, 30 miles E. of Mozdok. In its vicinity are sulphur springs. Pop. 2030.

NAOS, nä'oce, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the Island of Ferro.

NAOUR, a town of Russia. See NAOOR.

NAOURS, nä'oor', a market-town of France, department of Somme, 10 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. 1918.

NAPA, nah'pa, a river of Napa co., California, rises in the N. part of Napa Valley, and running in a general southerly course, falls into San Pablo Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 5 feet draft 12 miles from its mouth.

NAPA, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 800 square miles. It is drained by Napa River, which flows near the western boundary, and Las Putas River, which, after flowing in an E. direction through the beautiful Berryessa Valley, loses itself in the Tule Marshes. The surface is uneven, and in the N. part mountainous. Mount St. Helen, situated at the head of the valley of Napa, serves as a landmark to travellers. The soil is generally fertile, and, except in the N. part, well adapted to cultivation. Gold has been found in this county. A mine of quicksilver, situated about 14 miles above the town of Napa, is supposed to be very rich. This county contains several mineral springs. The Warm Springs, 25 miles above Napa, are found to possess high medicinal qualities, having been tested by invalids. The Hot Sulphur Springs, (or Geysers,) about 70 miles above Napa City, are one of the greatest curiosities of the country. For a description of them, see CALIFORNIA, "*Objects of Interest to Tourists*," page 388. Capital, Napa City. Pop. 2116.

NAPA (or NAPPA) CITY, a post-town of Napa co., California, on the W. bank of Napa River, 12 miles from its mouth, about 20 miles N.W. of Benicia. Pop. 330.

NAPAGEDL, nä'pä-ghêd'l', a market-town of Moravia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 2580.

NAPA-KIANG, nä'pä-ke-âng', the principal seaport-town of the Loo-Choo Islands, China Sea, in lat. 26° 12′ 20″ N., lon. 127° 35′ 57″ E., and having a secure harbor.

NAP'ANEE', a thriving post-village of Canada West, co. of Lennox, situated on the Napanee River, and on the main road from Kingston to Toronto, 25 miles from Kingston, and 25 miles from Belleville. It contains numerous stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. about 1000.

NAPANOCK. See NARONOCK.

NAP'ASHA', a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

NAPEH MEW, nä'peh mû, a frontier-town of Burmah, on the Aeng Road from Ava into Aracan, 32 miles S.S.W. of Salen.

NA'PIER, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2051.

NA'PIERVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Du Page co., Illinois, on Du Page River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 16 miles from the Illinois Canal. It contains a court-house and a number of churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills moved by water-power. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

NA'PIERVILLE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 27 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 900.

NAPLES, nä'pelz, (Fr. pron. nä'p'l; It. *Napoli*, nä'po-le; Sp. and Port. *Nápoles*, nä'po-lês; Ger. *Neapel*, nä-ä'pel; anc. *Parthenope*, and *Neapolis*,) the most populous city of Italy, capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and of the province and district of Napoli, on the N. side of the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius, 118 miles S.E. of Rome. Lat. of observatory, 40° 51′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 15′ 5″ E. It is celebrated for its excellent climate; mean temperature of year, 62°.6; winter, 47°.6, summer, 73°.1 Fahrenheit. The city is beautifully situated at the bottom of the vast and picturesque bay to which it gives its name. It extends partly along the shore, and partly up the acclivity of the adjacent mountains, being bounded on the W. by the picturesque height of Paustilippo, and on the E. by the lofty tops of Vesuvius, while the surrounding country, rich in natural beauty, derives additional attractions from the numerous villas, and other objects with which human art has embellished it. The best distant view of Naples is obtained in approaching it from the sea, and on passing the beautiful islands which guard the entrance to its bay. Naples is surrounded with walls, and protected by three forts or castles, St. Elmo, the largest of the three, occupying a hill on the N.W., containing excavations, and other works, hewn out of the rock Castello Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and Castello del Ovo on a rocky islet, connected by a jetty with the land. Immediately adjoining is a large arsenal, and cannon foundry, which has the appearance of a fortification, being flanked with bastions. The great mass of the buildings of which the city consists, forms an irregular oblong; its greatest length from N. to S. is 3 miles, the breadth from E. to W. about 1½ miles, and the circuit nearly 8 miles. By including the suburbs, which encroach so closely upon the town as hardly to be distinguished from it, the circuit will be nearly doubled. Some of the gates are now near the centre of the city; of these, the only one deserving of notice is the Gate of Capua, with reliefs by Benedetto da Majano.

The streets of Naples are tolerably regular, generally clean, and admirably paved with square blocks of lava, so exactly fitted that not the least inequality can be discerned, but they are for the most part inconveniently narrow. The houses are large, substantial, and lofty, averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, covered with a composition of puzzolano, and by the number of plants crowded upon them converted into a kind of domestic shrubbery, to which the inmates often resort, to enjoy the breeze. They are generally provided with balconies, and other projections, which, like the roofs, are crowded with plants and shrubs. The street which forms the principal thoroughfare, is called Toledo. Commencing at the extreme N., it traverses the middle of the city throughout its whole length, terminating at the palace, not far from the shore. There are numerous squares, which are, however, generally of small dimensions and irregular in form. The principal are the Largo de Palazzo, chiefly occupied by the palace, which gives it its name, and a large modern church, in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, the Largo de Castello, planted with trees, and the Piazza di Mercato, or Market-place, already mentioned. Many fountains of excellent water are scattered over the different quarters of the city, and fine promenades are furnished by several of the quays along the shore. The Spiaggia (spe-âd'jâ, *i. e.* "strand or shore,") is of great length, extending from the Castello del Ovo to the Tomb of Virgil, and the Mole. It is adorned with numerous marble statues; in the evenings it is crowded with equipages, often of an elegant and often also of a very grotesque description, every Neapolitan, who can muster any sort of conveyance, disdaining to appear on foot.

The public edifices, most deserving of notice, are the Cathedral, a large Gothic building, erected on the site of a Temple of Apollo, and held in high veneration in consequence of possessing the relics of St. Januarius, or Genaro; among others the phial of his blood, the annual melting of which, on the 19th of September, is regarded as a miracle by the credulous populace; the church dei Santi Apostoli, said to have been originally founded by Constantine the Great, on the site of a temple of Mercury, and though subsequently rebuilt, still very ancient; the church of St. Paul, a handsome edifice, internally faced with marble: the churches of St. Martin, Del Parto, San Severo, St. Philip de Neri, and other churches, to the number in all of nearly 300, several of them of architectural merit, and almost all of them richly decorated.

Among the edifices devoted to secular purposes in Naples, may be mentioned the Palazzo Reale, (Royal Palace,) an immense building of three stories, each of a different order of architecture, only partially completed according to the original design, but richly fitted up, and adorned with paintings; the Palace of Capo di Monte, forming the usual summer residence of the king, situated without the walls of the town, on an eminence of that name, commanding magnificent views, and it is adorned with fine sculptures, paintings, and articles of *virtû*, belonging to the celebrated Farnese Gallery, and surrounded by beautiful gardens; the old palace, where the courts of justice now hold their sittings; the Palazzo Degli Studij Publici, (pâ-lât'so dâl'yee stoo'de-e poob'le-che,) erected in the early part of the 17th century, originally intended and used for a

university, but afterwards, in 1790, converted into a great national museum; this, called Museo Bertonico, (moo-sa'o bor-bone-ko,) is said to be unrivalled in its collection of various antiquities, consisting of gems, bronzes, vases, &c., chiefly obtained from the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It contains also the Royal Library open to the public, having 165,000 volumes, and many rare manuscripts. There are seven theatres, of which that of San Carlo is remarkable for its magnificence, and is said to be the largest in existence, though its claims are disputed by that of Milan. Naples is the usual residence of the sovereign, seat of an archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom, and has a commercial tribunal, ship-building yards, and a royal marine hospital. The city possesses a great number of institutions for education, among which we may cite the University, founded in 1224; this, since its removal from the Palazzo Degli Studij, occupies the buildings of an old convent, and is attended by about 1500 students; the Lyceum del Salvatore; an establishment for unrolling and deciphering the manuscripts found at Herculaneum and other ancient towns; a medico-chirurgical school; a veterinary school; deaf and dumb institution; royal military school; schools of design and music, and a "Royal House for the Poor," where nearly 6000 children are taught the different arts and trades, at the expense of the government. There are also many public schools, but education is of the lowest kind, and not generally diffused.

Among the literary and scientific institutions are, a royal society of arts, sciences, and antiquities, an observatory, a botanical garden, one of the richest in Italy, an agricultural society, physical, chemical and mineralogical cabinets, and five public libraries. The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, among which may be named the De'Incurabili and Della Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings; the Reclusoria, or Albergo dei Poveri, an orphan asylum, or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale; a *Mont de Piété*, and a deaf and dumb asylum; but notwithstanding its benevolent institutions, the streets of Naples are infested with mendicants of all ages, and of both sexes. That portion of the population called Lazzaroni live without domicils, in a state of the most degrading filth, poverty, and wretchedness.

The manufactures of Naples include a great variety of articles. The first in importance are maccaroni and vermicelli, constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Next to it are silk stuffs, and especially Gros de Naples, which owes its name to the extent and superiority of its manufacture in this city. The other leading articles are fire-arms, porcelain, tobacco, chemical products, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins and other musical instruments, hats, woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. There are also royal type-foundries, iron and glass works, and a mint.

Notwithstanding the extent of the Bay of Naples, the actual harbor is of small dimensions, being formed by a mole, which projects nearly from the centre of the city. The water, though deep at its outer extremity, becomes so shallow near the town as to float only small vessels. It seems, however, to suffice for all the trade which is carried on. In 1847, there entered 450 vessels of 74,288 tons, and cleared 456 vessels of 73,641 tons. The exports consist chiefly of bones, cream of tartar, hoops, linseed, hemp, wheat, figs, gloves, liquorice, madder, coral, maccaroni, oil, wine, wool, tallow, rags, and of raw, dyed and manufactured silk. A railway to Nocera, 21 miles S.E., with a branch to Castel-a-mare, was opened in 1839; and one to Capua, 19 miles N., in 1840. From the latter, a branch extends E. 10 miles, to Nola.

Naples was founded by the Greeks, who called it Parthenope, from a siren of that name, who was fabled to have been cast upon the coast near this place. It afterwards took the name of Neapolis, and is said to have retained strong traces of its Grecian origin to a late period of the Roman Empire. It was indebted to the Emperors Adrian and Constantine the Great for numerous embellishments, and became a luxurious retreat, to which many of the wealthier Romans were accustomed to resort. It was here that Virgil studied. In 536 it was pillaged by Belisarius, and a few years after, when it had been rebuilt, the same disaster again befell it at the hands of Totila. It was afterwards successively under the sway of the Normans, the Emperors of Germany, and the Kings of France and Spain. Under the latter it became the capital of an independent kingdom. It has often suffered from earthquakes, and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1799, and again in 1805. Joseph Bonaparte was made King of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians, in 1814. Naples was the scene of a most disgraceful outrage in May, 1848, when it was plundered by the lazzaroni, and 1500 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, and the Isle of Capri, in its bay.—Adj. and inhab. NEAPOLITAN, nee'a-pol'e-tan, (It. and Sp. NAPOLITANO, nä-po-le-tä'no; Fr. NAPOLITAIN, na'po'lee'tän'.) It is important to observe that Neapolitan refers properly to the *city of Naples*, and not to the whole kingdom as is asserted by some authorities.

NAPLES, BAY OF, (anc. *Sinus Puteola'nus*, called also *Crater Sinus* by some authorities,) a celebrated semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Italy, adjacent to the city of its own name. It is about 22 miles in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W., to Cape Campanella on the S.E., and about 10 miles in breadth; having on its shores, besides the capital city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Castel-a-mare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; eastward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and westward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the isles Ischia and Procida at its N., and Capri at its S. side.

NAPLES, KINGDOM OF, (It. *Regno di Napoli*, rän'yo dee nä'po-le, or *Regno delle due Sicilie*, rän'yo del'la doo'ä see-chee'le-ä; Fr. *Royaume des Deux Siciles*, roi'om' dä duh see'seel'; Sp. *Reino de Nápoles*, rä'e-no dä nä'po-les; Ger. *Königreich beider Sicilien*, kö'nig-rik bi'der sit-see'le-en,) a kingdom of the S. portion of the Italian Peninsula, and the island of Sicily, with its appendant groups, from which circumstance it is frequently called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies—Sicilia di qua del Faro, (se-chee'le-ä dee kwä dél fä'ro; *i.e.* "Sicilia on this side of the Strait.") or Continental Naples; and Sicilia di la del Faro, (se-chee'le-ä dee lä dél fa'ro, "Sicily beyond the Strait,") or Sicily Proper. As Sicily is described under its own head, the present article will be limited for the most part to the continental part of the kingdom, consisting of the ankle, spur, heel, and foot of the boot, to which Italy, as a whole, bears so striking a resemblance. The kingdom of Naples, thus limited, extends from lat. 37° 55′ to 42° 55′ N., and lon. 13° 15′ to 18° 30′ E.; and is bounded, N. by the Adriatic and the Papal States; N.W. by the Papal States; W., S., and S.E. by the Mediterranean; and N.E. by the Adriatic; greatest length from N.W. to S.E., 345 miles; average breadth, about 95 miles; estimated area 32,571 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The coast, where washed by the Adriatic, is generally low and unbroken, exhibiting only one very marked projection in the spur, formed by Mount Gargano, from which the shore, in proceeding N., has a graceful curve, nearly in the shape of an arc; towards the S. it first forms the large Gulf of Manfredoria, and then traces a continuous line, almost free from curvature, as far as the town of Otranto. The Mediterranean shore is of a different character, being, for the most part, bold and rocky, broken into numerous bays, with projecting headlands; and, in the S.E., so deeply indented by the Gulf of Taranto, as to form two very remarkable peninsulas—the less, on the E., between that Gulf and the Adriatic, and the other, stretching far to the S., between the same gulf and the opposite shore of Sicily. The principal capes are Sorrento, Gaeta, Vaticano, Nau, and Leuca; the gulfs besides those above mentioned are Gaeta, Salerno, Policastro, St. Eufemia, Gioja, and Squillace. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, which, entering it from the Pontifical States, proceed first in a S.E. and then in a S. direction, till they reach its extremity near the Strait of Messina, at the same time throwing off numerous branches, which intersect the country in all directions. In the Abruzzi provinces, where it attains its greatest height, the chain separates into three lateral branches which reunite near Isernia; at Monte Caruso it again divides into two branches, the most elevated of which traverses Calabria. Several of the loftiest summits of the Apennines are situated in Naples; among others Monte Corno, the culminating point of the whole range, 9519; Monte Amaro, 9131; and Monte Velino, 8174 feet in height; the volcano Vesuvius on the Bay of Naples rises 3948 feet. Between the highest ridges, valleys, generally narrow, but often of great length, intervene. Among the lower ramifications, where the hills assume rounded forms, large undulating tracts, equally distinguished by beauty and fertility, are found; and, towards the coast, both on its E. and W. side, the hills in many places altogether disappear, and are succeeded by extensive plains. The largest of these, called the plain of Apulia, is on the E. side, in the provinces of Capitanata, Barri, and Otranto; but the most celebrated is in Terra di Lavoro, (the *Campania Felix* of the Romans,) which here forms a deep alluvial flat, stretching N. from the capital along the shore for 40 miles, with an average breadth of nearly 20 miles.

Geology.—Granite, gneiss, and mica schist, are the predominating rocks towards the S. extremity of Naples, and are continued N. with few interruptions, occupying the greater part of the toe of the boot. Patches of Jura limestone appear in the same quarter; but the prevailing strata are modern, and consist chiefly of the marls, travertin, and sandstone, of the tertiary formation. The same formation is largely developed on the shores of the Gulf of Otranto, from which it proceeds N.N.W., covering a great part of the shore of the Adriatic. It is overlain by cretaceous strata, which form a long, narrow belt on the W. side of it, and are succeeded by the Jura limestone. This formation occupies two very extensive tracts—one extending over a large space in the N. part of the kingdom, and the other, stretching along the W. coast, between the Gulfs of Policastro and Salerno. Another tract covers the greater part of the province of Bari. The volcanic formation stretches along the Gulf of Naples, and part of that of Gaeta, and covers a

large part of the province of Terra di Lavoro with the decomposed lavas, to which it owes its remarkable fertility.

Minerals.—The minerals of the kingdom have not been properly explored; there are few indications of metals, but beds of rock-salt are found chiefly in Calabria, sulphur in the volcanic region, and alum, sulphur, and saltpetre in several districts; the quarries furnish excellent marble and lava, which are extensively used both for building and pavement.

Rivers.—The rivers of Naples are very numerous, but rising for the most part in the Apennines, at no great distance from the coast, they are seldom of much magnitude. To the Adriatic belong the Vomano, Pescara, Sangro, Trigno, Biferno, Fortore, Candelaro, Cervaro, Carapella, and the Ofanto; to the Mediterranean, the Garigliano, Volturno, Sele, Basiento, and Bradano. The principal lakes are the Celano or Fucino, in Abruzzo Ultra; and the salt lagoons of Lesina and Varano, in the province of Capitanata, near the shores of the Adriatic.

Climate.—The climate is divided into three regions according to elevation; in the lower region the temperature is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; in the middle region snow occasionally falls, but soon disappears; in the elevated regions of the Abruzzi, cold is sometimes severe and long-continued; snow lies on Monte Corno nine months in the year. Naples is unhealthy in the marshy districts, and during the prevalence of the *sirocco* from July to September, when the heat is excessive, the average duration of human life is reckoned lower here than in any other country of Europe. The flora has, in addition to the plants common to Italy, several tropical products, including cotton, the sugar-cane, pistachio-nuts, and dates.

Animals.—The wild boar, porcupine, and game of all kinds abound in the forests, and the coasts have always been celebrated for fish. The domestic animals comprise sheep, goats, and pigs; cattle are not numerous; horses are of a small breed, but active; buffaloes pasture in herds in the marshes; sheep are extensively reared in the plains of Capitanata, and hogs and goats are numerous on the shores of the Adriatic. Various reptiles, and other animals, many of them venomous, infest the more S. parts of the kingdom; and stinging insects exist in great numbers, during the warm months.

Agriculture, &c.—A considerable proportion of the mountainous regions are occupied by forests, in which magnificent timber abounds; the remainder, consisting of extensive tracts of natural pasture, is devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. In the central parts of the kingdom, the genial but occasionally oppressive warmth of the climate secures a large amount of produce, though, with a few rare exceptions, the system of agriculture pursued is wretched in the extreme. The crops follow each other without any regular rotation, and the implements are of the most antiquated and inefficient description. Husbandry occupies the greater portion of the population. Of the 19,985,522 acres, the total area of Naples according to the governmental returns of 1850, 11,761,392 acres were under culture, and 2,334,676 acres in wood. The chief crops are wheat, maize, cotton, melons, rice, oil, wine, hemp, lint, tobacco, and fruits. The olive is extensively cultivated in Otranto, Bari, and Calabria. The culture in which the greatest skill is displayed is that of the vine, which, though seldom seen in extensive vineyards, is generally mingled in other crops in all parts of the kingdom. The wines of Naples are the best in Italy, but are inferior to those of France and Spain, with the exception of the celebrated *Lagrima di Cristo*, a red wine grown in vineyards on the flanks of Vesuvius, which belong to the crown. Oranges and lemons are grown in Capitanata, saffron in Basilicata, the Abruzzi and Calabria Ultra; lint and hemp are raised in most of the provinces to a considerable extent. Manna is an important product of Calabria, and is monopolized by the government. Silk is an important product, especially in the Terra di Lavoro, the Principati provinces, and Calabria. The tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries employ many of the inhabitants of the coasts, but the produce is not exported.

Manufactures.—Manufactures in Naples have not made much progress. In some places large factories exist; but, in general, artisans work at home. The most important industrial product is silk, which is not only extensively spun, but woven into excellent fabrics. The other principal articles are woollens, linens, hosiery, straw hats, sausages, and maccaroni. Paper, glass, and cutlery are made to a small extent.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of Naples is not extensive. The exports consist principally of agricultural produce, wine, oil, liquorice, coral, lamb and kid skins, maccaroni, rags, and bones; and the imports, of colonial and manufactured goods, iron, and cutlery. In 1850, there arrived in Neapolitan ports, 22,264 vessels, of which 3271 were foreign; aggregate tonnage, 300,567; and there cleared the same year, 22,156 vessels, of which 3286 were foreign; tonnage, 307,659. In 1851, the mercantile marine included 10,568 vessels; tonnage, 221,749; being an increase, over 1839, of 3565 vessels, and 55,226 tons. In carrying on this trade, Naples has the advantage of a great number of excellent harbors, but is greatly hampered by the want of sufficient means of internal communication. The only railways yet completed extend from the capital—one line stretching from it, in a S.E. direction, close to the coast, and as far as the town of Salerno, and another extending N. to the town of Capua. There is also a branch line to Nola.

Government.—The government of Naples is an hereditary monarchy, which, from the absence or inefficiency of constitutional checks, makes a very near approach to despotism. A nominal parliament holds its sittings regularly at Naples, but its privileges are so restricted that all power, legislative as well as executive, virtually centres in the crown. Previous to 1837, the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily had each a species of provincial council called *Consulta*, but these have been since united in the *Consulta generale* common to both kingdoms. Numerous courts, ascending gradually to a supreme court of cassation, have been erected for the administration of justice, which they are said to dispense with considerable impartiality, when the questions to be decided are strictly private; but when they happen to have a political bearing, the judges become mere tools of the court; indeed it is beyond a doubt that, in regard to political liberty and political justice, no country of Europe stands lower in the scale than Naples. The total number of criminal offences in 1850, was 16,626. Of these, 4016 cases, involving 5305 accused, were brought before the high court, when 1792 were liberated, and 4513 condemned. The number of accused in 1835, was 5617, being larger in proportion to the population than in 1850. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, and is nominally professed by almost all the inhabitants. Convents and nunneries are very numerous, and it is estimated that, throughout the country, there is 1 monk for every 250 inhabitants. Education is entirely in the hands of the priests; the grossest ignorance and bigotry everywhere prevail, and all the thoroughfares swarm with mendicants. The revenue, obtained partly by indirect taxes, but chiefly by an enormous land tax, amounting to a fourth of the rent, was estimated, in 1848, at $18,530,885. The army, raised partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment, numbered in 1851 106,519 men. The navy in 1851 comprised 3 ships of the line, 2 of them having 80 guns each; 5 frigates, 2 of 50 guns each, 1 of 48 and 2 of 46 each; 2 corvettes, one with 22 and the other with 14 guns; and 6 smaller vessels; besides these there are 12 steam-frigates and 12 other steam-vessels; total 40.

Divisions.—For administrative purposes, Naples is divided into 15 provinces, of which the names, area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following Table:—

Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Populat'n, 1850.	Chief Cities.	Populat'n, 1850.
Abruzzo Citra . . .	1,246	312,399	Chieti . . .	17,734
Abruzzo Ultra I. . .	1,242	229,728	Teramo . .	15,609
Abruzzo Ultra II. .	2,530	329,132	Aquila . . .	11,169
Bari (Terra di) . . .	2,568	497,432	Bari	27,297
Basilicata	4,162	501,229	Potenza . .	12,362
Calabria Citra . . .	2,630	485,811	Cosenza . .	13,847
Calabria Ultra I. . .	2,293	319,602	Reggio . . .	13,483
Calabria Ultra II. .	2,072	381,147	Catanzaro	14,765
Capitanata	2,918	318,415	Foggia . . .	24,038
Lavoro (Terra di) .	2,535	702,012	Caserta . .	25,780
				(in 1851)
Naples	882	532,142	Naples . . .	416,475
				(1850)
Otranto (Terra di) .	2,883	409,070	Lecce . . .	18,397
Principato Citra . .	2,271	558,809	Salerno . . .	18,891
Principato Ultra . .	1,962	382,414	Avellino . .	22,873
Molise or Sannio . .	1,765	360,319	Campobasso	10,484
Total	32,571	6,610,873		

It would seem that the natural advantages of the country are so great as to cause a continued increase of population, in circumstances where it might almost be expected to retrograde. In 1835, the population, N. of the Straits of Messina, was 5,046,000; in 1845, 6,238,618; in 1850, as seen above, 6,610,873; and in 1851, 6,612,892. Pop. of the whole kingdom, including Sicily, in 1851, 8,704,472.

History.—Continental Naples corresponds nearly, in its N. part, to the ancient *Campania* and *Samnium*, and, in its S. part, to *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Messapia*, and *Bruttium*. The last four are often comprehended under the name of MAGNA GRÆCIA, given to them because long occupied, if not originally peopled, by colonies from Greece. Shortly after the defeat of Pyrrhus, the country was annexed to the Roman Republic, and long formed one of its most valuable portions. On the breaking up of the Roman Empire it was overrun by hordes of barbarians, and passed successively under the domination of the Goths, Lombards, Arabs, and Normans. In more modern times, also, it has been subjected to numerous vicissitudes. In the early part of the 16th century, it came into the possession of Spain, which retained it for nearly two centuries, and governed it by viceroys. In 1734, it was erected into an independent monarchy, in favor of the In

fante Don Carlos, or, as he is sometimes called, Charles of Bourbon, who, on his accession to the throne of Spain, in 1759, bestowed the kingdom on his third son Ferdinand, then only in his eighth year, upon the condition that it should never again be annexed to the Spanish crown. During the French conquests in the early part of the present century, Napoleon declared the reigning dynasty in Naples at an end, and placed his brother Joseph upon the Neapolitan throne. Upon Napoleon's downfall in 1815, Ferdinand returned to his former possessions, and made many liberal promises, which were not fulfilled. During the remainder of his reign, the abuses of the old regime were scarcely diminished, and the general impression seems to be, that under that of his successor, Ferdinand II., who came to the throne in 1830, they have even been greatly increased.

NAPLES, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 55 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1925.

NAPLES, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the inlet of Canandaigua Lake, about 40 miles S. by E. of Rochester. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, a bank, and 6 or 8 stores. It has cloth works, flouring mills, tanneries, distilleries, &c. Pop. of the township 2376.

NAPLES, a thriving post-village of Scott co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 55 miles W. of Springfield. It is the western terminus of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, which connects it with Springfield. Large quantities of grain, pork, &c., are received here, and shipped by steamboats. The trade of Naples in 1852 was estimated at $4,000,000 in the late message of Governor Matteson. A newspaper is published here.

NAPLOUSE, a town of Palestine. See NABLOUS.

NAPO, nä'po, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., and joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 73° 20' W., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. Affluents, the Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the village of NAPOTOA, 140 miles S.E. of Quito.

NAPOLEON, a post village, capital of Desha co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansas, about 125 miles by land S.E. of Little Rock. The buildings are chiefly of wood. It is a place of active business. Steamboats run three times a week from this place to Little Rock. The United States government has built here a fine marine hospital. Pop. about 1000.

NAPOLEON, a post-village of Gallatin co., Kentucky, 56 miles N. of Frankfort, contains 1 church and a store.

NAPOLEON, a post-village and township, capital of Henry co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and on the left bank of the Maumee River, 40 miles above Toledo, and 154 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 615.

NAPOLEON, a post village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, about 50 miles S.S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 1998.

NAPOLEON, a thriving post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Madison to Greensburg, 60 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 600.

NAPOLEON-VENDÉE. See BOURBON-VENDÉE.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a town of France. See PONTIVY.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a post-village of Assumption parish, Louisiana, on Bayou la Fourche, 72 miles S. of Baton Rouge, has 1 newspaper office.

NAPOLI, a city of Italy. See NAPLES.

NAPO'LI, a post-township in the W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 50 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 1243.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a town of Greece. See NAUPLIA.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA. See MONEMVASIA.

NAPOLOSE, a city of Palestine. See NABLOUS.

NAPONOCK, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, near the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

NAPOTOA, a village of Ecuador. See NAPO.

NAPTON ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NAR, Italy. See NERA.

NAR or NARO, Dalmatia. See NARENTA.

NARA, nä'rä, a town of Japan, island of Niphon, 25 miles N.E. of Miako.

NARANJO, PUERTO, a harbor of Cuba. See PUERTO NARANJO.

NARANJOS, nä-räng'noce, a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, South America.

NARANJOS, a river of Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil, lat. 2° 28' S., lon. 79° 45' W.

NARANJOS, nä-räng'noce, a cluster of small islands in the Philippines, near the S. extremity of Luzon; lat. 12° 29' N., lon. 123° 54' E.

NARAUL, nä-rawl', a town of Hindostan, Oude, 6 miles S.W. of Rajpoor, and almost surrounded by British territories. Pop. 1000.

NAR'BERTH, a parliamentary borough, market town, and parish of South Wales, county and 11½ miles N.N.E. of Pembroke. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1392. The town is neatly built; has ruins of a castle, and manufactures of hats. It joins Haverford-west and Fishguard in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NARBOLIA, nar-bo-lee'ä, or NURAPOLIA, noo-rä-po-lee'ä, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1069.

NARBO MARTIUS. See NARBONNE.

NARBONENSIS PRIMA. See LANGUEDOC.

NARBONNE, nar'bonn', (anc. *Narbo Martius*,) a city of France, department of Aude, 32 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. Pop. in 1852, 13,069. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean, and with the Canal du Midi. It has commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated, wine, oil, brandy, and salt. Narbonne is one of the oldest cities of Gaul; it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., and was made the metropolis of Southern Gaul, which the Romans called *Gallia Narbonensis*. At that time it had a port, which does not now exist.

NARBOROUGH, nar'bur-räb, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NARBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Swaffham.

NARBOROUGH'S ISLAND, one of the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

NARBOROUGH'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific, off the W. entrance of the Straits of Magellan, about lat. 52° S., and lon. 75° E.; consisting of 8 or 10 principal islands and apparently hundreds of smaller ones.

NARCISSUS, nar-sis'säs, CLERKE ISLAND, or TATACOTO, tä'tä-ko'to, South Pacific; lat. 17° 20' S., lon. 138° 23' W. It is about 4 miles long by 1 mile broad.

NARCONDAM, nar-kon-dämm', a small but conspicuous island in the Bay of Bengal, 70 miles E. of the N. point of North Andaman Island, rising conically to 2500 feet above the sea; lat. 13° 26' N., lon. 94° 18' E.

NARDA, a town of Majorca. See ARTA.

NARDINPETT, nar-din-pett', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 29 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

NARDO, nar'do, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 8 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 9000. It has a cathedral, a hospital, and manufactures of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighborhood.

NARE, nä'rä, a river of South America, New Granada, after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 miles N.N.E. of Honda; affluents, the Samaná and Nus.

NARENTA, nä-rän'tä, (anc. *Naro* or *Narr*,) a river of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the CHANNEL OF NARENTA, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length 140 miles.

NARENTA, (the *Narona* of the Romans,) a town of Bosnia, 27 miles W. of Serajevo. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, and taken by the Turks in 1479.

NAREW, nä'rev, or NAREV, a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the government of Grodno, traverses the provinces of Bialystok, Augustowo, and Plock, and joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 miles N. of Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 miles. Chief affluent, the Bober.

NAR'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NARGEN, nar'gän, two islands of the Russian dominions, one in the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles N.W. of Revel, 5 miles in length, wooded, and having a lighthouse on the N.

NARGHUR, nur'gur', a town of India, Malwah, 16 miles N.E. of Mundessor.

NARI, nä'ree, a river of Beloochistan, has its origin in Sewistan, about lat. 30° N., lon. 68° E., and flowing S. for about 50 miles, is joined by the Kaubee or Bolan, lat. 29° 26' N., lon. 67° 58' E. The united stream continues to flow S., and is finally lost in the arid plain of Cutch Gundava.

NARIM, a town of Asiatic Russia. See NARYM.

NARIM, (Närim,) a parish of Norway. See NÆRIM.

NARLAH, nur'lä, a town of India, province of Orissa, 37 miles E. of Bustar.

NARMADA, a river of India. See NERBUDDA.

NARMATSO or NARMATZO, nar-mät'so, a large village of Russia, government and 38 miles from Kazan. Pop. 4500. Here is a palace of Prince Kulautschakov, to whom the village partly belongs.

NARNI, nar'nee, (anc. *Narnia* or *Nequinum*,) a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on a height above the Nera, 45 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 3260. It has a cathedral, 5 convents, and an aqueduct supplying several fountains.

NARNOUL, nur-nool', a town of Hindostan, dominions and 80 miles N.E. of Jeypoor.

NARO. See NARENTA.

NARO, nä'ro, a town of Sicily, on the Naro, intendency and 12 miles E.S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 10,000. It has a royal college, an asylum, and some trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs, and other antiquities.

NARO, (anc. *Hypsa*,) a river of Sicily, rises 16 miles S.W. of Caltanisetta, and after a S.W. course of 28 miles, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles S.S.W. of Girgenti.

NAROV or NAROW, nä-rov', a market-town of Russia,

government of Minsk, on the Pripets, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mozyr. Pop. 1800.

NAROVA or NAROWA, nä'ro-vä', or nä-ro'vä, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Peipus, flows between the governments of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the village of Narovskoie, after a N. course of 40 miles past Narva, to which town it is navigable from the sea.

NAROVTCHAT, NAROWTSCHAT, nä-rov-chät', or NOROVTCHAT, no-rov-chät', a town of Russia, government and 78 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 2750.

NAR'KA, two branches of the Indus River, above its delta. The EAST NARRA leaves the main stream at Koree, flows very tortuously south-eastward past Omerkote, and after crossing the Runn of Cutch and the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Koree Mouth. The WEST NARRA leaves the Indus 25 miles N.E. of Sukkur, and flows into Lake Manchar, which again communicates with the main stream. It encloses, with the Indus, a highly fertile tract, and during the rains is preferred to the main channel, for the purpose of navigation.

NARRAGAN'SET BAY, a large body of water, extending N. from the Atlantic into Rhode Island, between Point Judith on the W., and Seconnet Rocks on the E. Length 28 miles, breadth from 3 to 12 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, and contains a number of beautiful islands, the principal of which is Rhode Island, 16 miles long, Canonicut and Prudence Islands.

NARRAGANSET, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

NARRAGHMORE, nar'rah-mōr', a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

NARRAGUA'GUS RIVER, a small stream in the S.E. part of Maine, rises in Hancock co., and falls into Narraguagus Bay, in Washington county.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post-village of Washington co., Maine.

NAR'RAH, a town of Central India, Nagpoor dominions, 45 miles S.E. of Ryepoor.

NARRAH, a town of India, dominions of Berar, 97 miles W.S.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

NARRAINGHUR, nar'rin-gūr', a town of India, in the protected Sikh territory, near Umballah.

NARRAINGUNGE, nar'rin-gūnj', a considerable trading town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 10 miles S.E. of Dacca. Estimated population 15,000, who carry on an active trade in salt, corn, and tobacco. It has numerous indigo factories.

NARRIMAN, nar're-män', NAROOMAK, NAROUMAK or NARUMAK, nä'roo-mäk', a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a sanjak of the same name, about 12 miles S.W. of Olti, near the W. frontiers of Georgia. It is very ancient, and was once a place of great importance, but has fallen into decay.

NARROHOTE, nar'ro-hōt', a town of Hindostan, dominions and 36 miles E. of Baroda.

NAR'ROWS, of New York, a strait separating Long Island from Staten Island, and connecting New York Bay with New York Harbor. It is about 1½ miles wide in the narrowest part. On either side have been erected strong fortifications for its defence.

NARROWS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

NARROWS, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

NARROWS, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

NARROWSBURG, formerly BIG EDDY, a pleasant post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 123 miles from New York city. It takes its name from a contraction in the Delaware River, between two points of rock at this place.

NARROW VALLEY, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

NARSINGAH, nar-sing'ga, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles W.N.W. of Cuttack.

NARSIPOOR, nar'se poor', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles E. of Masulipatam, on the Godavery, at the mouth of its W. branch.

NARVA, nar'vä, a fortified town and river-port of Russia, government and 81 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 3000. It consists of an old and a new town; the former, founded in 1223, has a town-hall, exchange, and the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. Narva has a salmon fishery. Near it Charles XII., at the head of 8000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russians, on the 30th November 1700.

NARWAH, a small town of Portuguese India, 4 miles from Goa.

NARWAR, nar'wär', or NURWUR, nūr'wūr', a town of Central India, dominions and 45 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Sind River, a tributary of the Ganges.

NARYM or NARIM, nä-rim', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, on the Obi, 225 miles N.W. of Tomsk. Pop. 1600.

NARYM, a river of Asiatic Russia, tributary to the Irtish, on the Chinese frontier.

NARZOLE, nard'zo-lä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province and about 15 miles N. of Mondovi, on the left bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 3659.

NASBINALS, näs'bee'näl', a village of France, department of Lozère, 16 miles N.W. of Marvejols. Pop. 1022.

NASEBY, näz'bee, a parish of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Northampton. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army, in 1645.

NASH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NASH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

NASH, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River and Sandy Creek, and bounded on the S.W. by Contentny Creek. The surface is uneven, and the soil generally poor. Capital, Nashville. Formed in 1777, and named in honor of General Francis Nash, who fell at the battle of Germantown. Pop. 10,657, of whom 9601 were free, and 4056 slaves.

NASHAWN' or NASHAW'AN ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts, is 8 miles long, and near 2 miles wide.

NASH ISLAND, in Pleasant River Bay, about 20 miles W. by S. of Machias Bay, Maine. It contains a fixed light of deep red color, 47 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 44° 25' N., lon. 67° 37' W.

NASHO'BA, a county in the E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River. A large part of the land is uncultivated. Capital, Philadelphia. Pop. 4728, of whom 3393 were free, and 1335 slaves.

NASH'PORT, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and Licking River, 54 miles E. of Columbus.

NASH'S FORD, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

NASH'S STREAM, of Coos county, New Hampshire, flows into the Upper Ammonoosuck.

NASHU'A, formerly DUNSTABLE, an important manufacturing post-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 40 miles N.N.E. of Boston, is situated at the confluence of the Nashua River with the Merrimack, and at the terminus of the Lowell, the Worcester, the Wilton, and the Concord Railroads, by which it has communication with the principal cities and towns of New England. The Nashua River has a fall at this place of 65 feet in about 2 miles, affording a vast hydraulic power, which has been greatly improved for manufacturing purposes. Its volume is 180 cubic feet per second in the driest season. A canal, connecting the waters of this stream above the falls with those of the Merrimack, was constructed in 1825, and opened for the transportation of goods in the spring of 1826. The locks are of solid stone, 24 feet high, each lift being 10 feet wide, and 82 feet long. Nashua has long been distinguished for its manufactures, which are very extensive, and embrace articles of almost every description. Among the numerous corporations may be mentioned the Nashua Manufacturing Company, chartered in 1823, with a capital of $500,000, which has since been increased to $1,000,000. The canal, which supplies water to its factories, is about 3 miles in length, 50 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, and affords a head and fall of about 26 feet. This company has at present four extensive mills, which give employment to about 1000 operatives, having charge of 37,450 spindles, 1059 looms, consuming annually 10,000 bales of cotton, and producing 13,000,000 yards of prints, shirtings, &c. The company also have a large machine shop, in which several hundred hands are employed. The sales of the Nashua Iron Company amount to $175,000 per annum. The entire quantity of cotton fabrics annually produced is about 18,000,000 yards, and the total capital employed $1,480,000. The other manufactures of Nashua comprise steam engines, machinists' tools, millwork, iron castings, iron forgings, edged tools, shuttles, bobbins, locks, farming implements, &c. The total capital invested in the various manufactures is upwards of $2,000,000, and the number of operatives engaged about 1000 males and 1300 females. The receipts of the post office amount to about $3000 a year. There are in Nashua, 7 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a bank, and a savings institution connected with the Nashua Manufacturing Company. In 1842 the township was divided, and the part lying chiefly on the N. side of Nashua River, received the name of Nashville. Nashville also has 1 bank. Pop. of the township, 5820.

NASHUA, a post-township of Ogle co., Illinois.

NASHUA RIVER, rises near the centre of Massachusetts, in Worcester co., and flowing in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Merrimack at Nashua, New Hampshire.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NASHVILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, is situated at the confluence of the Nashua River with the Merrimack, opposite Nashua, with which it is connected by bridges. It is the seat of the Jackson Company, which has a capital of $480,000, employed in the manufacture of cotton sheetings and shirtings, of which it produces about 5,000,000 yards annually; also, of the Machine Shop of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company, having conveniences for the manufacture of locomotives; besides which are various other establishments. Nashville contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, a bank, and a savings institution connected with the Jackson Company. Pop. of the township 3125.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Nash co., North Carolina, on an affluent of the Tar River, 45 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

NASHVILLE, a village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, on Tombigbee River, 140 miles N.E. of Jackson.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Milam co., Texas, on the Brazos River, 75 miles N.E. of Austin. It was formerly the county seat.

NASHVILLE, a handsome and flourishing city, capital of the State of Tennessee, and of Davidson county, is situated on the left bank of Cumberland River, 200 miles from its mouth, 230 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, 206 miles S.W. of Lexington, in Kentucky, and 684 miles from Washington. Lat. 36° 9′ N., lon. 86° 49′ W.; elevation above the sea, 400 feet. It is the most wealthy and populous city of Tennessee, and is distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste, and polished society. Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The new Capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is one of the most noble, magnificent, and costly structures in America. The material is of a fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 240 feet by 135, and the estimated cost $1,000,000. It is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened: the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. The foundation of the capitol was laid in 1845. A lunatic asylum, on a large scale, has recently been erected in the vicinity. The State Penitentiary at this place is 310 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. The Medical College connected with the University was opened in 1851: it occupies a capacious building, and has about 300 students. There are also a number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by above 300 pupils. About 12 newspapers are published here, 5 or 6 of which are dailies. Nashville contains 3 banks, with a total capital of $5,181,500, and about 14 churches. The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost contains the largest private collection in the United States. The Cumberland River is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, recently built at a cost of $100,000. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water raised from the Cumberland River. Nashville has expended large sums in the construction of macadamized turnpikes, 8 of which radiate in different directions. The river is navigated during high water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point, and a number of splendid packets are owned here. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 4083 tons, enrolled and licensed, all of which were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 5 steamboats, with an aggregate burthen of 4793 tons, were admeasured. This city is the centre of an active trade, and the seat of manufactures of various kinds. Nashville is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of about $3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connexion with Charleston and Savannah. The construction of this railroad has greatly enhanced the value of property, and has given a vigorous impulse to the prosperity and improvement of the place. Other railroads have been commenced, which will connect this city with Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, &c. Pop. in 1845, 12,000; in 1853, about 20,000.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 82 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Indiana, 40 miles S. of Indianapolis. Settled in 1837.

NASHVILLE, a village of Hancock co., Indiana, on Sugar Creek, 23 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Illinois, 118 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It is situated on a rich prairie.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 26 miles above Jefferson City. It has a landing for steamboats, and a few warehouses.

NASHVILLE, a village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Keokuk.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

NASIELSK, nä′se-ĕlsk′, a town of Poland, province of Plock, 26 miles N. of Warsaw. Pop. 1260, mostly Jews. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

NASING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NASIRABAD, nas′ir-ä-bäd′, or NESSERABAD, nĕs′ser-ä-bäd′, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, 65 miles S.S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

NASKA, nas′kä, or CABALLOS, kä-päl′yoss, a maritime town of Peru, department of Lima, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the river Naska, 30 miles S.E. of Palpa.

NASKOV or NASKOW, nas′kov, written also NAKSKOV, näks′kov′, (L. *Naxovia*,) a town of Denmark, the largest and most important on the island of Laaland, on a fiord of the same name. Near it, finely situated on the fiord, is the old castle of Aalholm or Christianeholm, once a place of great strength, which figures much in the early history of Denmark. Pop. in 1851, 2955.

NASO, nä′so, (anc. *Agathyrnum?*) a town of Sicily, intendency and 44 miles W.S.W. of Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. Pop. 4400. It stands on a hill, is enclosed by walls, and has 2 churches.

NA′SONVILLE, a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 hoe and axe factory.

NASSABERG, nas′sä-bĕrg′, a market-town of Bohemia, circle and 8 miles S. of Chrudim, with a castle. Pop. 561.

NASSAU, nas′saw, (Ger. pron. näs′sow; Fr. pron. nä′so′; L. *Nassovia*,) a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of its own name, situated on the right bank of the Lahn, 25 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1600. The ruined castle of Nassau, on the opposite side of the river, gives title to the reigning family.

NASSAU, Duchy of, a state in the W. part of Germany, between lat. 49° 56′ and 50° 52′ N., and lon. 7° 30′ and 8° 30′ E., bounded E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, the Prussian district of Wetzlar, Hesse-Homburg, and the territory of Frankfort, S. by the Rhine and Main which separate it from Hesse-Darmstadt, W. and N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine. Area 1761 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 429,341, mostly Protestants. Surface mountainous, traversed in the N. by the Westerwald, and in the S. by the Taunus Mountains. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage. The rivers belong entirely to the basin of the Rhine; the chief are the Rhine, Lahn, and Sieg. The duchy produces excellent wine in the district called the Rheingau, and in the vineyards of Steinberg, Rüdesheim, Hochheim, and especially Johannisberg. Mines of iron, copper, and silver are worked, coal is found in the Westerwald, and the mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems are in high repute, and extensively exported. The chief means of transport are the navigable rivers Rhine and Lahn, and the railway from Frankfort to Wiesbaden. In 1808, the states of Nassau were divided into two branches, Nassau Usingen, (oo′sing-en,) and Nassau Weilburg (wil′bŏŏng,) both of which formed portions of the Confederation of the Rhine. The first became extinct in 1816, and was incorporated with the second. It now forms a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line. As part of the German Confederation, it unites with Brunswick and has the 13th vote, but in the *plenum* its vote is the 14th. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 3028. The founder of the reigning family was Otho, brother of the Emperor Conrad I. Capital, Wiesbaden; but Biberich and Weilburg are the usual residences of the Duke.

NASSAU, (commonly pronounced nas-saw′,) a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, about 14 miles S.E. of Albany. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, an academy, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. of the township, 3261.

NASSAU, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 970 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the St. Mary's River, which separates it from Georgia, and on the S. by the Nassau River. The surface is level, the soil sandy. In 1850, this county produced 404,305 pounds of rice, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Capital, Nassau Court House. Pop. 2164; of whom 1087 were free, and 1077 slaves.

NASSAU, a village in Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 160 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

NASSAU, the capital of New Providence, Bahama Islands, on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of lighthouse, 25° 5′ 6″ N., lon. 77° 21′ 2″ W. Pop. 7000. It is regularly and well built, defended by two forts, and has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, hospital, agricultural society, and a harbor sheltered northward by Hog Island, and having two entrances passable by vessels drawing from 13 to 14 feet of water.

NASSAU, FORT, British Guiana, the former capital of the colony under the Dutch, is on the Berbice River, 45 miles from the sea.

NASSAU ISLES, Eastern Archipelago. See Poggy Isles.

NASSAU RIVER, North Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 141° 35′ E.

NASSAU RIVER, Florida, forms the S. border of Nassau co., and falls into the Atlantic, near the S. end of Amelia Island.

NASSERABAD, nas-ser-ä-bäd′, a village of Beloochistan, 25 miles S.W. of Kedje, on the route to Gwetter. Lat. 26° 13′ N., lon. 61° 57′ E.

NASSEREIT, nä′seh-rit′, a village of Tyrol, near Imst. Pop. 1300.

NAS′SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NASSOGNE, nas′sŏn′, a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 36 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1000.

NASSUCK, nas′sŭk′, a large town and place of pilgrim

age, in British India, presidency and 95 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 56′ N., lon. 73° 56′ E. Pop. 30,000. Near it are some extensive cave temples of purely Boodhic character, but the town itself is the centre of Brahminism in the Deccan.

NASTATTEN, (Nastätten,) nâs′tät′ten, a town of West Germany, duchy of Nassau, capital of a district, on the Mühlbach, 19 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. Pop. 1557.

NATA, nä′tä, a town of South America, New Granada, and on the W. side of the Isthmus of Panama, 64 miles S.W. of Panama.

NATAL, nâ-tăl′, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40′ and 30° 40′ S., and lon. 28° 40′ and 31° 10′ E., having S.E. the Indian Ocean, W. the Drakenberg or Kahlamba Mountains, separating it from the territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers, recently annexed to the Cape Colony, and N.E. the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers, dividing it from the Zooloo country. Estimated area 18,000 square miles. The surface is undulating, well watered, and mostly covered with tall grass. In the interior, timber grows only in clumps, but the seacoast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. The climate is most healthy, and the soil is reported to be far more fertile than in the Cape Colony. Cotton and indigo grow wild, and the former, of the finest quality, has been produced for exportation. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco are important crops. Superior coal has been found in the interior; building stone is found all over its surface, and iron ore is abundant. Down to September, 1847, the land let by the government had fetched 34,995*l.*, of which 10,312*l.* were for lands rented within that year. Butter, corn, hides, ivory, tallow, tobacco, and wool, were lately among the chief exports. In 1849, the value of imports was 46,204*l.*; and of exports, 10,966*l.*, confined to three articles of produce—ivory, 29,321 lbs., cotton, 13,931 lbs., and wool, 2927 lbs. In 1851, the imports were 38,544*l.*, but the exports fell to 3607*l.* The territory, which is a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, is administered by a lieutenant governor, assisted by a board of officers; and it is subdivided into the districts of D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Impafane, Upper Tugela, and Umzinyati, exclusive of a tract in the S., hitherto without an established magistracy. Pietermaritzburg, the capital, is 50 miles inland from *Port Natal*, which is near the centre of the coast line. Pop. of the colony about 121,000, of whom only 6000 are white; and the remaining 115,000 Zooloo Kaffres, who have renounced allegiance to their own chiefs, and have now the privileges of British subjects.

NATAL, nä-täl′, (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*, se-dä′dä doce rä′ês or rês,) a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Potengi or Rio Grande in the Atlantic; lat. of its fort 5° 45′ S., lon. 35° 15′ W. Pop. in 1845, 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and it has 3 handsome churches, a governor's residence, and a harbor, fitted for vessels below 150 tons burden, with an export trade in superior Brazil wood.

NATAL or NATAK, nä-tak′, a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast; lat. 0° 33′ N., lon. 99° 0′ E. Near it are some gold-mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, &c.

NATCHAUG′ RIVER, the largest branch of the Shetucket River, falls into it in Windham co., near Willimantic, in the N.E. part of Connecticut.

NATCHEZ, natch′iz, the most populous and commercial city of Mississippi, and capital of Adams county, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 279 miles above New Orleans, and 100 miles S.W. of Jackson. Lat. 31° 34′ N., lon. 91° 25′ W. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff which rises about 200 feet above the river, affording an extensive view of the immense cypress swamps of Louisiana. The surface of the ground in the city and in the adjacent country is undulating, and presents a striking contrast with the flat surface of the opposite side of the river. The streets of Natchez are wide and rectangular, and some of the public buildings are handsome. The private residences are mostly built of wood, and many of them have flower-gardens and orange-groves adjoining. Among the public buildings are the Court-house, 5 or 6 churches, a hospital, Orphan Asylum, and Masonic Hall. Three or four newspapers are published here. Within a few years Natchez has increased considerably, in consequence of its numerous flourishing seminaries, and its public school, which is supported by a general taxation of the citizens. The latter averages about 500 pupils annually. Natchez is the centre of an extensive trade, of which cotton is the principal article. Steamboats are constantly arriving at and departing from its wharves. The heavy shipping business is transacted in the lower part of the town, called Natchez-under-the-Hill. Pop. about 6000.

NATCHEZ, a village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite New Martinville, 23 miles below Wheeling. It has a good landing for steamboats. Laid out in 1850.

NATCHEZ, a village of Martin co., Indiana, on the turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes, 56 miles W.N.W. from the former.

NATCHITOCHES, natch-i-totch′iz, (often pronounced nak-e-tăsh′,) a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of 2260 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and contains numerous small lakes connected with that stream. The land in the vicinity of the river is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. Steamboats navigate Red River, through this parish, from New Orleans to Shreveport. Capital, Natchitoches. Pop. 14,228; of whom 6347 were free, and 7881 slaves.

NATCHITOCHES, a post-village, capital of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, on Red River, about 500 miles by water W.N.W. of New Orleans. Several steam-packets make regular passages between this place and New Orleans in all stages of water. The village is pleasantly situated between the shore and the pine-clad bluffs, which approach very near the river. It is a place of active trade, containing a United States Land-Office, a newspaper office, and several churches.

NATELY LEWIS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NATELY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NATHAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

NATHANSVILLE, a post-village of Conecuh co., Alabama.

NATHDORA, nât′dō′rä, (Hindoo *Natha-devara*, nât′hä-dē-vä′rä,) "the temple of the Deity,"; a town of West Hindostan, Rajpootana, dominions and about 28 miles N. of Odeypoor, lat. 25° 8′ N., lat. 74° 11′ E. It has a Hindoo temple of high sanctity, and an active trade with Guzerat and Sinde.

NATICK, nä′tik, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there are here about 20 establishments. Pop. 2744.

NATICK, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, on Pawtuxet River, 10 miles S.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of prints, muslins, &c.

NATIOLUM. See GIOVENAZZO.

NATION FORD, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

NATIVIDAD, nâ-te-ve-dăd′, a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory of Morro Hermoso.

NATIVIDAD, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Mexico, near Tezcuco.

NATIVIDADE, nä-te-ve-dä′dä, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, on the river Luiz Antes, 75 miles N.N.W. of Arrayas. Pop. 2000.

NATOLIA, Asia Minor. See ANATOLIA.

NATRON-LAKES OF EGYPT, are situated in a valley of the Libyan Desert called the Natron Valley, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Cairo, and consist of 8 pools, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons.

NATTAM, nât′tăm′, NUTTAM, nŭt′tăm′, or NUTTOM′, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 22 miles N. of Madura; lat. 10° 12′ N., lon. 78° 19′ E.

NATTORE, nât′tōr′, (Hindoo *Nathaver*, nât′hä-ē′vĕr,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad; lat. 24° 25′ N., lon. 88° 58′ E. It has a pretty good native school.

NATTRADACOTTA, nât-trä-dä-kot′tä, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 68 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin.

NATUNAS, nä-too′nâs, several groups of islands off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natuna Island, lat. 4° N., lon. 108° E., is 40 miles in length.

NATUNS, nä′toons, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen, in the valley of the Etsch or Adige. Pop. 1450.

NATUNZ, nä′toonz′(?), a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 60 miles N.N.E. of Ispahan, about lat. 33° 29′ N., lon. 51° 56′ E. Fruits are raised in this vicinity.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 25 miles E. by N. of Watertown. Here is a natural bridge over Indian River.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

NATURAL BRIDGE. See VIRGINIA; "*Objects of Interest to Tourists*," page 2047.

NATURAL CANAL, of St. Lawrence co., New York, connects the Oswegatchie with Grass River. Length about 6 miles.

NATURAL DAM, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

NATURAL GROVE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

NAUDAUN, a town of the Punjab. See NADAUN.

NAUDERS, nŏw′ders, and NAUDERSBERG, nŏw′ders-bĕrg′, two contiguous villages of the Tyrol, on the Swiss frontier, 15 miles N.W. of Glurns.

NAUEN, nŏw′en, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 17 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam, on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. Pop. 4300.

NAUGARD, nŏw′gart, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 29 miles N.E. of Stettin, between two lakes. It has 2800 inhabitants, and an old castle.

NAUGATUCK′, a fine mill-stream of Connecticut, rises in

Litchfield county, and flowing southerly, falls into the Housatonic, in New Haven county: length 50 miles.

NAUGATUCK, a thriving post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the above river, and on the Naugatuck railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of buttons, cutlery, forks, castings, machinery, cotton and woollen goods, &c.

NAUGHTON, naw'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NAUHEIM, now'hime, a village of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province and 13 miles N.N.W. of Hanau, with important saline springs and baths. Pop. 1424. The springs yield annually 17,000 cwt. of salt.

NAUMBURG, nŏwm'bŏŏrg, a town of Germany, Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Saale, and on the railroad from Halle to Gotha. Pop. 12,700. It has 3 suburbs, a castle, a cathedral, and 4 other churches, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs. The Kindersfest, an annual festival, takes place here, in memory of the termination of the Hussite siege, in 1432.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, on the Eder, 16 miles W.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1788.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, Prussian Silesia, 33 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1750.

NAUMBURG, a town of Prussia, 59 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober. Pop. 873.

NAUMPOOR, nawm'poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 93 miles S.E. of Surat.

NAUNDOOR, nawn'door', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles S.W. of Aurungabad.

NAUNDOORBAR, nawn-door-bar', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 87 miles E.N.E. of Surat, lat. 21° 22' N., lon. 74° 18' E., with the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, greatly resorted to by pilgrims.

NAUNDORF, nŏwn'dorf, a village of Saxony, 33 miles N. of Dresden. Pop. 1197.

NAUNHOF, nown'hŏf, a town of Saxony, 10 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Paarde. Pop. 1042.

NAUNTON, nawn'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NAUNTON BEAUCHAMP, nawn'tŏn beech'ŭm, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NAUPACTUS. See LEPANTO.

NAUPHIO, an island of Greece. See ANAPHI.

NAUPLIA, naw'ple-a, or NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, nä'po-le dee ro-mä-nee'ä, (anc. *Nauplia*, Fr. *Nauplie*, nō'plee',) a fortified seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the government of Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 6 miles S.S.E. of Argos. Lat. 37° 33' 36" N., lon. 22° 43' E. Pop. estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and has two fortresses, one of which, on a precipitous rock, is almost impregnable. The town, recently laid out in modern European style, has a good main street, some squares, and the church where Capo d'Istria was assassinated in 1831. It has a good roadstead, and at one time carried on an extensive traffic in silk, oil, wax, wines, corn, cotton, and sponge, but its commerce has of late years very much declined.

NAUPLIA or NAPOLI, GULF OF, (anc. *Argolicus Sinus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length 30 miles, breadth 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria River, on which Argos is situated.

NAUR, a town of Russia. See NAOUR.

NAU'SETT' BEACH, the E. side of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. On it are three lighthouses, 150 feet apart, lat. 41° 51' 35" N., lon. 69° 57' 18" W.

NAUTA, nŏw'tä, a town of Ecuador, on the Amazon, a little above the confluence of the Ucayalo, about lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 72° 40' W. It was founded in 1830. Pop. about 5000.

NAUTHPOOR, nawt'h'poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 42 miles N.N.W. of Purneah, lat. 26° 17' N., lon. 87° 3' E.

NAUTRILLE, naw-trill', a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

NAUVOO', a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

NAUVOO CITY, of Hancock co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, near the head of the lower rapids, 52 miles above Quincy, and 220 miles above St. Louis. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and once contained from 15,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river. The ground rises gradually from the water's edge to an unusual height, presenting a smooth and regular surface, with a broad plain at the summit. Nauvoo was laid out on an extensive plan, with broad rectangular streets. The dwellings were mostly log cabins, or small frame houses. The Mormon Temple, built of compact polished limestone, was 130 feet long by 88 feet wide, and was one of the most costly edifices in the West. In the basement there was a baptistry, a large stone basin, supported by 12 colossal oxen. In October, 1848, this temple was fired by an incendiary, and reduced to ruins. About that time the Mormon population were expelled from the state by force of arms, and emigrated to Utah, leaving the greater part of their houses unoccupied. A company of French Socialists under M. Cabet, have recently established themselves here, having purchased the site of the temple and other property. Their number is stated to be about 400. Nauvoo has a good steamboat landing. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

NAVA. See NARE.

NAVACONCEJO or NAVACONCEXO, nä-vä-kon-thā'ho, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and N.N.E. of Caceres, near the Jerte. Pop. 1096.

NAVA DE LA ASUNCION, nä'vä dā lä ä-soon-the-ōn', or NAVA DE COCA, nä'vä dā ko'kä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 23 miles N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1269.

NAVA DEL REY, nä'vä dĕl rā, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Valladolid. It has a fine church, and 4241 inhabitants.

NAVA EL MANZANO, nä'vä ĕl män-thä'no, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 22 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1207.

NAVA HERMOSA, nä'vä ĕr-mo'sä, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S.W. of Toledo, with 2066 inhabitants.

NAVAL, nä-väl', a town of Spain, Aragon, province and E. of Huesca. The inaccessible steep, on which the centre of the town is situated, makes it a kind of natural fortress. In the vicinity are extensive salt works, which are considered the best in Spain. Pop. 1350.

NAVALCAN, nä-väl-kän', a town of Spain, New Castile, province and W. of Toledo. Pop. 1299.

NAVALCARNERO, nä-väl-kar-nā'ro, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles W.S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 3375. It has an active trade in the supply of the capital with provisions.

NAVALMORAL, nä-väl-mo-räl', a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 17 miles from Avila. Pop. 1435.

NAVALMORAL DE LA MATA, nä-väl-mo-räl' dä lä mä'tä, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles N.E. of Caceres. P. 3000.

NAVALMORAL DE PUSA, nä-väl-mo-räl' dä poo'sä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 38 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2130.

NAVALUCILLOS, nä-vä-loo-theel'yoce, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and about 38 miles S.W. of Toledo. Near it are iron works employing 300 men and boys, and about as many horses and mules.

NAVALVILLAR, nä-väl-veel-yar', or NAVALVILLAR DE PELA, nä'väl-veel-yar' dä pä'lä, a town of Spain, province and 67 miles E.N.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2390.

NAVAN, a market-town and parish of Ireland, co. of Meath, at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 miles N.W. of Dublin, to which a railway is projected. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3979. It has a court-house, corn and paper mills, manufactures of sacking, and considerable exports of agricultural produce by the Boyne.

NAVARINO, nä-vä-ree'no, NAVARIN, nä-vä-reen', or NEOCASTRO, nä-o-käs'tro, (modern Greek, Νεόκαστρον, nä-o'käs tron,) a fortified seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 miles N. of Modon. It consists of about 200 well-built stone houses, and 100 wooden habitations. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarino, the ancient *Pylos*. The harbor, sheltered by the island of Sphagia, is a noble basin, famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, and in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, October 20, 1827.

NAVARINO, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

NAVARRE, na-var', (Fr. pron. nä'vaar'; Sp. *Navarra*, nä-van'rä,) a province of Spain, bounded N. by the Mediterranean and France. Area 4000 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 280,000. It is traversed by the Pyrenees, which here form several fine valleys. The summits of the mountains are in general rugged and bare; lower down, they are covered with wood, and afford excellent pasturage. The grain and wine produced are insufficient for consumption. Chief rivers, the Ebro and Bidassoa. The greater portion of the population speak the Basque language. Navarre, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the 9th century, and was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1134. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the 13th century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1512, and united to Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catharine of Navarre, and was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830, the kings of France took the title of King of Navarre. It retains peculiar privileges, and in the new division of the country (1833) it retained its ancient boundaries. Capital, Pamplona.—Adj. and inhab. NAVARRESE, nä'var-reez', (Sp. NAVARRO, nä-vär'ro, or NAVARRES, nä-vär-rĕs'.)

NAVARRE, BASSE, bäss nä'var', was an ancient division of France, in the old province of Béarn.

NAVARRE, NEW, is a portion of the Mexican Confederacy, now comprised in the department of Sonora.

NAVARRE, na-var', a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

NAVARRE, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, 55 miles S.E. by S. of Iowa City.

NAVARRENX, nä'var'rŏnx', a fortified town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 20 miles W. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 1533.

NAVARRES, nä-vär-rès', a town of Spain, province and S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1653.

NAVARRETE, nä-vär-rä'tä, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles W. of Logroño. Pop. 2015.

NAVARRO, a county of Texas, situated in the N.E. central part of the state. Area about 1400 square miles. Trinity River washes its N.E. border, and it is drained by the Pecan Creek. The county is partly occupied by fertile prairies, and is liberally supplied with fine timber. Organized in 1846, or since that time. Named in honor of José Antonio Navarro, a distinguished Mexican patriot. Capital, Corsicana. Pop. 3843; of whom 3455 were free, and 388 slaves.

NAVARRO, a post-office of Leon co., Texas.

NAVAS-DE-JORQUERA, (or XORQUERA,) nä'vàs-dä-hor-kä'rä, a village of Spain, Murcia, province and 18 miles from Albacete. Pop. 870.

NAVAS DEL MADROÑO, nä'vàs dèl mä-drôn'yo, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles W.N.W. of Caceres. P. 3841.

NAVAS DEL MARQUEZ, nä'vàs dèl mar-kèth', a town of Spain, province and 24 miles E.S.E. of Avila. Pop. 3000.

NAVAS DE SAN ANTONIO, nä'vàs dä sän an-to'ne-o, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 20 miles from Segovia. Pop. 800.

NAVAS DE SAN JUAN, nä'vàs dä sän hoo än', (almost hwän,) a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 35 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1450.

NAVAS DE TOLOSO, nä'vàs dä to-lo'so, a small village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 38 miles N. of Jaen. Here, in 1212, a victory was obtained by the King of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, over the Moors, who were commanded by Mohamet Ibn Abdallah, King of Morocco. The Spaniards claim the whole merit of the victory, although they were assisted by 100,000 foreign crusaders, chiefly English and French. It is said that 200,000 of the infidels were slain, and only 725 Christians.

NAVAS FRIAS, nä'vàs free'äs, a town of Spain, Leon, province and S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 820.

NAVASOTO, a small river of Texas, rises in Limestone county, and flowing southward, enters the Brazos at Washington, after forming the boundary between Robertson and Brazos counties on the W., and Leon and Grimes on the E.

NAVAZA, nä-vä'sä, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the W. coast of Hayti, at the S.W. entrance of the Windward Passage; lat. 18° 25' N., lon. 75° 2' W.

NAVE, nä'vä, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1520.

NAVELLI, nä-vèl'lee, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 19 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1200.

NAVENBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NAVER, LOCH, lok nä'ver, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near its centre. Length 6 miles, breadth 1 mile. On a small island in the lake are the remains of a Pictish fort.

NAVES, näv, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 3 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. 2170.

NAVESTOCK, nav'stok, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NAVIA, nä've-ä, a river of North Spain, rises in Galicia, province of Lugo, flows N.N.E. past a village of its own name, and after a course of 65 miles, enters the Bay of Biscay. It has an excellent salmon fishery.

NAVIA, a town of Spain, on the river Navia, about a mile from its mouth. It has Roman antiquities. Pop. 1600.

NAVIA DE SUARNA, nä've-ä dä swar'nä or soo-ar'nä, a small town of North Spain, province and 40 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1200.

NAVIDAD', a small river of Texas, rises in Fayette county, and flows southward, until it falls into the Lavaca, a few miles S. of Texana.

NAVIGATOR'S or SAMO'AN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, N.E. of the Friendly Islands; lat. 13° 30' to 14° 30' S., lon. 168° to 173° W. They are eight in number—the principal being Savaii, Upolu, Tutuilla, and Manua; area, 2650 square miles. They are of volcanic formation, having coral reefs, within which their harbors are usually situated. The climate is variable; during the winter months, long and heavy rains, attended, at times, with high winds and northerly gales, are frequent. The soil of all the islands is rich, and is chiefly formed of decomposed volcanic rocks, yielding bread-fruit, of which there are here twenty varieties, bananas, taro, paper-mulberry, taeca, from which arrow-root is made; sugar-cane, coffee, sweet potato, pine-apple, yams, papaya, and tobacco. Tree-ferns, banyan trees, pandanus, several species of palms, the cocoa-nut, and the wild orange, are also found in greater or less abundance. Ratans, 90 feet in length, may be seen running over the trees; bamboos, wild sugar-cane, wild ginger, and wild nutmeg also abound. There are no native quadrupeds on the islands, but swine, cattle, and horses, have been introduced, and are rapidly increasing. Poultry is plentiful. Fish are taken in great abundance. In personal appearance, the men of the Samoan group are in general superior to the women, there being among the former many specimens of manly beauty, while the latter are rather ill-formed and stout, though, when very young, they are both lively and pretty. In disposition, the Samoans are kind, good-humored, intelligent, fond of amusements, desirous of pleasing, and very hospitable. Their language is soft and smooth, and is the only one of the Polynesian dialects in which the sound of S is found. Nearly all the foreigners resident on these islands are subjects of Great Britain. The whole of the population of Manua, and nearly all that of Tutuilla, have embraced Christianity. A few small vessels trade from Sydney, but the wants of the people are principally supplied by American whalers, conveying to them blue, white, and unbleached cotton, printed calicoes, hardware, muskets, fowling-pieces, powder, shot, axes, &c. The islands are populous, but no estimate can be made of the number of inhabitants. The Dutch and French contest the claim to their discovery.

NAWADA, nä'wä'dä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district and 20 miles S. of Behar.

NAWAURGUNGE, nä-wär-gunj', a town of India, Oude dominions, 38 miles N.E. of Lucknow.

NAWORTH (naw'worth) CASTLE, a township of England, co. of Cumberland. The castle, erected by the Dacre family, in the 14th century, on the edge of a precipice inaccessible on three sides, is a seat of the Earl of Carlisle, and one of the finest border fortresses still in repair.

NAXOS or NAXIA, nàx-see'ä, (anc. *Naxos.*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, in lat. 37° N., lon. 25° 31' E. Length 19 miles, breadth 15 miles. Pop. 19,912. Surface mountainous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, and cheese. The island was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century, it formed, with the neighboring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century. It now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece. Chief town, Naxia, (anc. *Naxos,*) with a port on the N.W. coast; it is the see of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 2000.

NAXOS or NAXIA, a ruined city of Sicily, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Onobala.

NAXUANA. See NAKHCHIVAN.

NAY, nä, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 miles S.S.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 3278. It has manufactures of broadcloth, serge, druggets, blankets, and hosiery, and tanneries.

NAYE, nä'ä, a village of West Africa, Boudoo, on the left bank of Falémé; lat. 14° 26' N., lon. 13° 15' W.

NAYLAND, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable Stour, here crossed by a bridge, 14 miles W.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1114.

NAYLOR'S STORE, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 38 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

NAYNTIVOE, an island near Ceylon. See HAARLEM.

NAYOE or NAYOO, nä'oo', a group of four or five islands, Malay Archipelago, N. coast of Celebes, off the Bay of Menado.

NAZ'ARETH, (Arab. *En-Nasireh,* èn-nä-see'rä,) a small town of Palestine, pashalic and 17 miles S.E. of Acre. Estimated population 3000, mostly Christians, but comprising 500 Turks. It stands on a declivity, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its principal edifice is the Latin Convent, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation and the birth-place of Christ. The population is mostly agricultural, but partly employed in weaving.

NAZARETH, nä'zä'rèt', a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles S.W. of Ghent, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 5343.

NAZARETH, nä-sä'rèt', a town of Brazil, province and on the left bank of the Jaguaripe, 40 miles from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

NAZ'ARETH, a pleasant post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 59 miles N. of Philadelphia, and about 9 miles N.W. of Easton. It contains a large church, and a flourishing academy for boys, conducted by the Moravians. This village was first begun by the celebrated George Whitefield, in 1739. He commenced a building, yet standing, which he intended as a school for African children; but before it was finished, he disposed of it to Count Zinzendorf, a Moravian, who completed the edifice. Pop. in 1850, 498.

NAZE, (nä'zeh,) THE, a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skager-rack. Lat. 57° 57' N., lon. 7° 2' E.

NAZE, THE, a headland of England, forming the E. extremity of the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Harwich.

NAZE, THE, a headland, Senegambia, 36 miles S.E. of Cape Verd.

N'DIANGUI, n'de-ang'ghee', written also GUIANGUE(?) a village of West Africa, Wallo country, on the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 25' N., lon. 15° 50' W. This rapidly rising village was formerly the capital of Wallo.

NE, nä, (L. *Nea,*) a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and about 8 miles from Chiavari, on the Graveglia. Pop. 3563.

NEABSCO MILLS, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

NEAFU, nä-ä-foo', a village on the island of Yavao, one

of the Friendly Islands, about lat. 19° 4′ S., lon. 174° 30′ W.

NEAGH, LOUGH, lŏh nā, a lake of Ireland, province of Ulster, on the S.W. border of the co. of Antrim. Length 17 miles, breadth 10 miles. Area 153 square miles. Mean depth 40 feet. Besides minor streams, it receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann, into the Atlantic Ocean.

NEAL DOW, neal dŏw, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

NEANT, nē'ŏsŏ', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles N.E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1647.

NEAPOLIS, North Africa. See NABAL.

NEAPOLIS, Syria. See NABLOUS.

NEAPOLIS, Italy. See NAPLES.

NEAPOLIS, island of Sardinia. See ORISTANO.

NEAPOLIS, Asia Minor. See SCALA NOVA.

NEATESHEAD, neets'hĕd, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEATH, neeth, (anc. *Nidum?*) a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, market-town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.E. of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1861, 5811. It has a town-hall, a union workhouse, extensive copper and iron foundries, and collieries, the produce of which, as well as the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. The borough unites with Swansea, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near it are the remains of Neath Castle and Abbey, both erected in the 12th century.

NEATH, a river of South Wales, rises near Ystradfellte, and after a S.S.W. course of 20 miles, enters the Bristol Channel, 2½ miles S. of Neath, to which it is navigable from the sea for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. Throughout most of its length it is accompanied by the Neath Canal.

NEATSVILLE, neets'vil, a post-village of Adair co., Kentucky, on Green River. It has 4 stores, a grist-mill, and a carding-machine.

NEAU, a town of Prussia. See EUPEN.

NEAVES, neevs, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 815.

NEBO, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

NEBO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEBRA, nā'brä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1745.

NEBRASKA, a territory of the United States, lying between 40° and 49° N. lat., and between 95° and 113° W. lon. Length, from S. to N., 625 miles; greatest length, from S.E. to N.W., about 1000 miles; greatest breadth, from E. to W., above 690 miles. It covers an area of about 335,882 square miles, or land enough to form six such states as Illinois. This vast tract is bounded on the N. by British America, E. by Minnesota territory and the states of Iowa and Missouri, from which it is separated by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, S. by Kansas territory, and W. by Utah, Oregon, and Washington territories, from which it is separated by the Rocky Mountains.

Face of the Country.—The greater part of this territory, as far as is known, seems to consist of a high prairie land. A chain of highlands, called the Black Hills, runs from near the Platte River, in a N.E. direction, to the Missouri River, which they approach in about 102° W. lon., dividing the waters running into the Yellowstone from those flowing into the Missouri, below its great south eastern bend. On the W., the Rocky Mountains rear their lofty summits, in some instances above the snow-line, and send out spurs into Nebraska. Fremont's Peak, the loftiest known summit in this chain, in the United States, on the W. border of this territory, is 13,570 feet in height, and Long's Peak, at the S.W. extremity, about 12,000 feet. A recent authority, writing on the spot, thus speaks of Nebraska: "The soil, for a space varying from 50 to 100 miles W. of the Missouri River, is nearly identical with that of Missouri and Iowa. The highlands are open prairie grounds, covered with grasses; the river bottom a deep, rich loam, shaded by dense forest trees. From this district to about the mouth of the Running Water River is one boundless expanse of rolling prairie, so largely intermingled with sand as to be unfit for agriculture, but carpeted with succulent grasses. A third district, extending in a belt many miles E. and W. of the Mandan Village, on the most N. bend of the Missouri, and southward across the S. boundary of the territory, is a formation of marl and earthy limestone, which cannot be otherwise than very productive. A fourth district, lying N. of the Missouri River, is a succession of undulating plains, fertile, but rather dry, and covered with a thick sward of grass, on which feed innumerable herds of bison, elk, and deer. A fifth district is at the base of the Black Hills, extending from thence to the Rocky Mountains, and including the valleys of the Yellowstone, Maria's, and other smaller rivers. The valley of the Yellowstone is spacious, fertile, and salubrious. The streams are fringed with trees, from whence the valley expands many miles to the mountains. This region is one of the finest on the globe." Coal has been found in the north-western counties of Missouri, and it is probable may be found in the south-east portion of Nebraska. The limestone formation of Missouri and Iowa extends over the first district of Nebraska, described in the passage just quoted. Beyond that district the formation is sandstone, and rocks of the diluvian period—the former S. and W. of the Missouri, chiefly, and the latter N. of it. Coal has been seen cropping out in various places along the Nebraska River, in the S.W. part of the territory, by Fremont, and other travellers.

The first district is the only really good agricultural region at present. It is a rich loam, finely timbered and watered. The second is strictly pastoral. The third has soil, but is destitute of timber, and very sparsely supplied with springs. The fourth also has soil, but has the same drawbacks. The fifth, as already stated, is one of the finest regions on the globe in the same latitude.

Rivers.—This extensive tract is traversed by the Missouri, one of the most important rivers on the globe, which takes its rise on the western border of Nebraska, among the declivities of the Rocky Mountains, runs N.E. for about 1000 miles, to 48° 20′ N. lat.; receiving a large number of affluents from the N., and the Yellowstone, nearly 1000 miles long, with a multitude of sub-tributaries from the S.;—then turning to the S.E., pursues its course for 1800 miles further, having its flood of waters swelled by the influx of a constant succession of streams, among which the principal are in the order named—the Little Missouri, the Mankizilah or Lower White Earth, the Niobrarah and its affluent the Keliah Paha, and the Nebraska or Platte River, all within the territory. The most important of the N. tributaries, beginning at the W., are the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Rivers (whose confluence forms the main stream), followed by the Dearborn, Maria's, Milk, Upper White Earth, and numerous small streams. The Platte or Nebraska, which gives name to the territory, rises in two branches, one in the W. of Kansas, and the other in the S.W. part of Nebraska, and flows E. for about 1200 miles through the S. part of this region. The Big Horn and Tongue Rivers are the principal tributaries of the Yellowstone. The Missouri is navigable to the Great Falls, about 3830 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and Col. Stevens is of opinion it might be navigated by small steamboats 200 or 300 miles above the Falls. The Yellowstone has been navigated for 80 miles by steamboats, and it may be ascended 200 or 300 further by flat-boats. The El Paso steamer ascended the Nebraska in the spring of 1852, to the distance of 400 or 500 miles, but this river can only be navigated at the highest water, and even then the navigation is difficult. As its name imports, it is broad and shallow, and during the dry season is, in parts, only a series of pools. The spring freshets in the Missouri usually occur about the 1st of June.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Great Falls of the Missouri, and the gorge above, enclosed with perpendicular rocks 1200 feet high, may claim the first place among the striking natural objects of this territory. The Falls extend through a space of many miles, and vary in height from 19 to 87 feet, the height of the Great Fall. Near 42° N. lat. and 103° W. lon., on the head waters of Lower White Earth River or Mankizilah, and between Fort Laramie and the Missouri, is a remarkable tract or valley, about 30 miles wide, and perhaps 80 or 90 long, called *Mauvaises Terres*, or "bad lands," from its thin, sterile soil, which is covered with only a very scanty growth of grass. The appearance of this region presents a most striking contrast to that of the adjacent country. "From the uniform, monotonous, and open prairies, the traveller suddenly descends 100 or 200 feet into a valley that looks as if it had sunk away from the surrounding world, leaving standing all over it thousands of abrupt irregular prismatic and columnar masses, frequently capped with irregular pyramids, and stretching up to a height of from 100 to 200 feet or more. So thickly are these natural towers studded over the surface of this extraordinary region, that the traveller threads his way through deep, confined, labyrinthine passages, not unlike the narrow irregular streets and lanes of some quaint old town of the European continent. One might almost imagine oneself approaching some magnificent city of the dead, where the labor and genius of forgotten nations had left behind them the monuments of their art and skill." In one sense, this region is truly a great "city of the dead," as it contains, in the most extraordinary profusion, the fossil skeletons of various tribes of animals now extinct, particularly of the *Pachydermata*. Among others, there was nearly entire skeleton of the *Palæotherium*, eighteen feet in length. Unhappily its substance was too fragile to admit of removal. Fremont's Peak, 13,570 feet high, and Long's Peak, 12,000 feet high, both already referred to, lie in the W. and S.W. part of the territory, the former immediately on the boundary of Oregon. The bluffs, which often recede for several miles from the rivers, frequently rise from 50 to 500 feet above the bottom-lands, and present the appearance of castles, towers, domes, ramparts, terraces, &c. In the third district described above, elevations "called *buttes* by the Canadian French and *cerros* by the Spaniards, are profusely scattered. Here and there the traveller finds surfaces varying in diameter from 100 feet to a mile, elevated from 15 to 50 feet

above the surrounding surface. They are not hills or knobs, the sides of which are more or less steep and covered with grass. Their sides are nearly perpendicular, their surfaces flat, and often covered with mountain cherries and other shrubs. They have the appearance of having been suddenly elevated above the surrounding surface by some specific cause."

Climate.—In a region extending through 9° of latitude and 18° of longitude there must necessarily be considerable variation in temperature and climate. Though the climate of Nebraska has not been accurately ascertained, enough is known, however, for practical purposes. In Eastern Nebraska vegetation is some weeks later than in Iowa, and in the vicinity of the mountains some weeks later still. From the city of St. Louis, travelling either northward or westward, the climate becomes colder about in the same degree—the difference of elevation travelling west being about equivalent in its effects to the difference of latitude travelling north. Snow falls at the foot of the mountains about the 1st of September, and at Council Bluffs about the 1st of November. These may be regarded as the extremes.

Soil and Timber.—We will briefly recapitulate the best soils as far as ascertained. Near the S.E. extremity the soil is often 14 feet deep. The valleys of the Yellowstone and its tributaries are represented as the garden of Nebraska. For about 250 miles W. of the Missouri River, says Hale, the prairie through which the Nebraska passes is very rich and admirably adapted to cultivation; and the whole "divide" for the distance named, between the Kanzas and Nebraska, is a soil easy to till and yielding heavy crops. Much of the prairie region, where untillable, is yet covered with rich pastures. Deficiency of timber is the great want of Nebraska; yet there are many well-timbered districts. There are dense forests of cottonwood, on the Missouri bottoms, from the mouth of the Nebraska to Minnesota, and on the bluffs and highlands bordering the Missouri River, large tracts of timber, besides countless groves of oak, black walnut, lime, slippery elm, ash, &c. The Nebraska Valley is stated to be densely wooded for many miles on each side, to a distance of more than 100 miles above its mouth, and the valleys of the rivers and streams between it and the Lower White Earth as sufficiently well timbered for dense settlement. The space between the Yellowstone and Missouri is also said to be well wooded. Fir, pine, spruce, and cedar are found in the region of the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains, and may, at a future day, furnish lumber to the eastern portion of the territory, by floating it down the great rivers Yellowstone, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Animals.—This country is the paradise of the hunter and trapper. Vast herds of buffalo roam over its prairies, though now rapidly diminishing in numbers. Lewis and Clark have stated that at times the Missouri was backed up as by a dam, by the multitude of these animals crossing. The grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, sheep, and antelope infest the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; and the beaver in former times existed in great numbers, though the trappers are now fast thinning them out. Otters also are found. Panthers were met with by Lewis and Clark and others; also black bears, deer, elks, and wolves.

Commerce.—The fur and peltry trade constitutes the commerce of this vast region. Steamboats ascend the Missouri above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and up the latter river 300 miles.

Forts and Stations.—The principal forts are Fort Kearney, on the Nebraska River, in about 40° 35′ N. lat., and 98° 50′ W. lon.; Fort Laramie, on a tributary of the Nebraska, (bearing its own name,) in about 42° 10′ N. lat., and 104° 30′ W. lon.; Fort St. Vrain, on the South Fork of the Nebraska, in about 40° 20′ N. lat., and 104° 50′ W. lon.; Fort Benton, at or near the junction of the Maria's River with the Missouri, in about 47° 30′ N. lat., and 109° 30′ W. lon.; Fort Union, at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri, in about 48° N. lat., and 104° W. lon.; Forts Mandan and Clark, on opposite sides of the Missouri, in about 47° 30′ N. lat., and 101° W. lon.; Fort Pierre, on the Missouri, in about 44° 30′ N. lat., and 100° 30′ W. lon.; and Forts Manuel, Berthold, and Alexander, all on the Yellowstone. Lewis and Clark passed the winter of 1805 at Fort Mandan, since which time it has not been occupied. Among the prominent stations are Bellevue, on the Missouri, 9 miles above the mouth of the Nebraska, here is an Indian agency and school among the Ottoes and Omahas; Nebraska Depôt, a ferry 3 miles below the river of that name; Nebraska Centre Post-office, a little below Fort Kearney, and Table Creek Post-office, at old Fort Kearney, 30 miles below the mouth of the Nebraska River; Omaha City, the capital, and Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, the site of Old Fort Calhoun, 25 miles above Kanosville, Iowa.

Population.—The population is almost wholly composed of the aborigines, though emigration has already begun to flow in rapidly since the organization of the territory, in May, 1854. The principal tribes of Indians are the Mandans, Minctarees, Crows, Ottoes, Omahas, Puncahs, Pawnees, Ricarees or Arricarees, Gross Ventres, Fall or Rapid Indians, Black Feet, Missourees, and a colony of Half Breeds—the last between the Great and Little Nemaha Rivers, in the S.E. corner of the territory. Of these the Black Feet, a numerous and warlike tribe, roam over the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, N. of the Nebraska River, and even into British America. The Dacotah or Sioux tribes roam over the northern and western part of Nebraska, and are divided into the Pruelle, Yaneton, Two-Kettle, Black-Feet-Sioux, Ouk-pa-pas, Sans-Arcs, and Minnie. The Crow Indians or Ups-arokas, are on the waters of the Yellowstone. The Puncahs, Omahas, and Ottoes—all speaking a dialect of the Dacotahs or Sioux—are in the S.E. part of the territory, near the Missouri River. The Missourees have joined with the Ottoes. West of the latter tribes, and N. of the Nebraska and W. of the Missouri, are the Pawnees, a numerous tribe. The total population of the Missouri Valley, in 1853, was estimated by the Indian Department at 43,430. Settlements are now making in Nebraska at Old Fort Kearney, and some other points S. of the Platte, and at Belleview, Omaha City, and Fort Calhoun on the N.; also, at the crossings of Elk Horn, Loup Fork, and Wood Rivers, on the California Road, N. of the Platte. Omaha City is the capital.

History.—The valley of the Missouri was first visited by Father Marquette, in the last half of the 17th century. La Salle followed him in 1681-2. Nebraska formed a part of the great grant of the Mississippi Valley to Crozart, in 1712; and was the object of Law's celebrated Mississippi Scheme. This territory came into possession of the United States in 1803, as a part of the Louisiana purchase, and successively formed parts of that and the Missouri and Indian territories. In 1804-5 an expedition, commanded by Lewis and Clark, under the direction of the United States government, ascended the Missouri River, wintered at Fort Mandan, and the next spring crossed the Rocky Mountains to the present territory of Oregon, and are believed to have been the first explorers of the interior and western parts of Nebraska. In May, 1854, the Congress of the United States erected this region into a separate territory, reserving however the right to subdivide it.

NEBRAS'KA, a post-office of Crawford co., Iowa.

NEBRASKA, a small village of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

NEBRASKA, a river of North America. See PLATTE.

NEBRASKA CENTRE, a post-office of Nebraska territory.

NEBRISSA. See LEBRIJA.

NECA'DA RIVER, a small river of Adams co., Wisconsin, enters the Yellow River.

NECESSIDADES, nā-sās-se-dā'dēs, or SANTO ANTONIO, sān'to ăn-to'ne-o, a village of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 8 miles N. of Desterro. Pop. 300.

NECHANITZ, nĕk'ā-nits', or NEU-NECHANITZ, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 9 miles W.N.W. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1054.

NECHARA, nā-chā'rā, a large village of Beloochistan, province and 16 miles S.E. of Kelat.

NECHES, nĕtch'is, a small river of Texas, rises in Van Zandt county, and empties itself into Sabine Lake, near the S.E. extremity of the state. Its general course is S.S.E. During high water boats can ascend it more than 100 miles.

NECHOW, nā'chōw', a town of China, province of Chekiang, on the main road between Hoei-choo and Ning-po. Pop. from 20,000 to 30,000.

NECKALOFA, nĕk-kā-lo'fā, or NIUKALOFA, nē-oo-kā-lo'fā, a town on the island of Tonga, one of the Friendly Islands. The houses are of an oval form, and have large pillars supporting a roof also oval. The most conspicuous objects are two churches, under the direction of Wesleyan missionaries, who have long had a station here. Pop. 2000.

NECKAR, nĕk'kar, or NECKER, nĕk'kĕr, (anc. *Nicer*,) a river of Germany, rises in the mountains of the Schwarzwald, (Würtemberg,) on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length 210 miles. It is shallow, and difficult of navigation. Chief affluent, the Jaxt, on the right.

NECKARAU, nĕk'kā-rōw', a village of Baden, circle of the Lower Rhine, on an island in the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar, 2½ miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 1631.

NECKAR-GEMUND, (Neckar-Gemünd,) nĕk'kar ghĕm-münt', a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2159.

NECKARREMS, nĕk'kar-rĕms', a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 813.

NECKAR-STEINACH, nĕk'kar stī'nāk, a walled town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 6 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1521.

NECKARSULM, nĕk'kar-sōolm', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2402. It has a castle, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

NECKARTENZLINGEN, nĕk'kar-tĕnt-sling'ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Erms, near Nürtingen. Pop. 1013.

NECKARTHAILFINGEN, nĕk'kart-hīl'fing-ĕn, a village

of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.W. of Nürtingen, on the left bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1050.

NECKER, nĕk'kĕr, an island in the Pacific, lat. 23° 34′ N., lon. 164° 37′ W., a mere rock, about 500 yards long, and 360 feet high. It was discovered by La Pérouse, Nov. 1, 1786, and was covered with guano.

NECKER, a river of Germany. See NECKAR.

NECOSTA, a new county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected in the N.W. by the Maskego River, by whose tributaries, together with the head waters of Chippewa River, it is principally drained. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

NECOT, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

NECTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEDDAMUNGALUM, nĕd-dā-mŭn-gā-lŭm', a town of British India, province of Madras, district and 22 miles S.W. of Tanjore, and having several Hindoo temples.

NEDDE, nĕdd, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 28 miles E.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1640.

NEDENAES or NEDENES, nā'dĕh-nĕs', an amt or bailiwick of Norway, having S.E. the Skager-rack. Area, 4650 square miles. Pop. 53,932. Chief towns, Arendal, Grimstad, and Lillesand.

NEDERBRAKEL, nā'dĕr-brā'kĕl, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3307.

NEDERHASSELT, nā'dĕr-hăs'sĕlt, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molenbeck, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1517.

NEDERLANDEN. See NETHERLANDS.

NEDERWEERT, nā'dĕr-wāirt', a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 540.

NEDGING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEDJED, nĕd'jĕd, or NEJD, nĕj'd, (i. e. "elevated country,") the general name applied to the central portion of the Arabian peninsula. Some Arab writers use the name in an abstract sense, and speak of the Nedjed-el-Hejáz or the Nedjed-el-Yemen, that is to say, the inland and elevated region of Hejáz or Yemen; but ordinarily the word Nedjed is employed without an expletive, to signify the country in the interior, enclosed by Hejáz, Yemen, Hadramaut, Omán, Lahsa, and the Syrian Desert. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are very little known. It furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed. The Wahabees, who had subjugated all the tribes of the Nedjed, were vanquished by the troops of the Viceroy of Egypt, but he has not been able to maintain his power in the country.

NEDRIGAILOV or NEDRIGAILOW, nā-dre-ghī-low', a town of Russia, government and 100 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov, on the Soola. Pop. 3800.

NED'S POINT, the E. side of Mattapoise Harbor, Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea.

NEDOONTIVOE, an island near Ceylon. See DELFT.

NEEDE, nā'dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 18 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2812.

NEEDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEEDHAM MARKET, a small market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on the East Union Railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1352.

NEEDHAM, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 14 miles W.S.W. of Boston, intersected by the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, hats, cotton, &c. Pop. 1944.

NEEDLES, (nee'dl's,) THE, a cluster of three pointed rocks in the English Channel, W. of the Isle of Wight. The NEEDLES LIGHT, on the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, is in lat. 50° 39′ 54″ N., lon. 1° 34′ W. Elevation, 409 feet.

NEEDWOOD, an ancient royal forest of England, co. of Stafford. It presents some fine remains of forest scenery.

NEELEY'S LANDING, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

NEELGHERRY, mountains of India. See NEILGHERRY.

NEEL'S CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

NEELUNG, NILUNG or NILUN, nee'lŭng' or nee'loong', a village of Thibet, in lat. 31° 6′ N., lon. 78° 59′ E., 11,127 feet above the sea.

NEELYSVILLE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

NEEMAHEIRA, nee-mā-hī'rā, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 20 miles S. of Chittore; lat. 24° 38′ N., lon. 74° 50′ E.

NEEMBUCU, nā-ĕm-boo-koo', or PILAR, pe-lar', a port of entry, military depôt, and the principal port of Paraguay, in a marshy tract on the Parana, 170 miles (or about 220 by water) W.S.W. of Asuncion.

NEEMLA, neem'lā, NIMLA, nim'bā, a town of Afghanistan, 5 miles E. of Gundamuck; lat. 34° 18′ N., lon. 70° 8′ E. Here, in 1809, Shah Soojah was defeated and expelled from Cabool by the troops of Futteh Khan.

NEEM'KA, a village of Sinde, 44 miles N. of Larkhana.

NEEMUTCH, nee'mŭtch', a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 36 miles S.E. of Chittoor; lat. 24° 27′ N., lon. 75° E. It has a good bazaar, N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

NEENAH, a flourishing post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on the Fox or Neenah River, at the foot of Lake Winnebago, 36 miles S.W. of Green Bay. The river affords good water-power. The village contains 3 flouring-mills, and a sash and blind factory.

NEENAH RIVER, Wisconsin. See FOX RIVER.

NEEN SAVAGE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NEEN SOLLARS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NEEN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NEEPATOOR, nee'pā-toor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Punnair, 86 miles N.W. of Pondicherry.

NEER, nair, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 1455.

NEERGOOND', a strong hill-fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 35 miles E.N.E. of Darwar.

NEERHEYLISSEM, nair'hī'lis-sĕm, a village of Belgium, South Brabant, 31 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1314.

NEERLINTER, nair'lin'tĕr, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 30 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1858.

NEERMUL, neer'mŭl', a town of British India, in the Deccan, dominions and 120 miles N. of Hyderabad.

NEEROETEREN, nā'roo'tĕh-rĕn, a village of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the canal from Maestricht to Bois-le-Duc, 60 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1275.

NEERPELT, nair'pĕlt, a village of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the Dommel, 55 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 1150.

NEERSVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

NEERWINDEN, nair'win'dĕn, or NEERWINDE, nair'win'dĕh, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 2 miles N.W. of Landen, memorable for the victory of the Marechal de Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England, 29th July, 1693, and for the defeat of the French under Dumouriez, by the Austrians, 18th March, 1793.

NEERYSSCHE, nā'ris'kĕh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Louvain. Pop. 1225.

NEERTUM. See NORO.

NEEVERN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NEFFSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. 4½ miles N. of Lancaster.

NEFT, nĕft, or NEFTA, nĕf'tā, a town of North Africa, dominions of Tunis, on the W. side of the lake Sibkah, (or Lowdeah,) 20 miles S.S.W. of Tozer; lat. 34° 12′ N., lon. 7° 55′ E.

NEFTENBACH, nĕf'ten-bâx', a village of Switzerland, canton and N.N.E. of Zurich, on the Toss. Pop. 1452.

NEFYN, a town of Wales. See NEVIN.

NEGAPATAM, nĕg'a-pa-tăm', a decayed maritime town of India, presidency of Madras, district and 48 miles E.S.E. of Tanjore, on the Coromandel Coast. It was formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions in India, but taken by the British in 1781.

NEGOMBO, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 miles N. of Colombo. Its vicinity produces large quantities of rice, with pepper, cocoa-nuts, betel, and coffee.

NEG'OWAC', an Indian village of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, at the N. side of the entrance to Miramichi Bay.

NEGRAIS, neg'rīce', an island and harbor, Burmese dominions, kingdom of Pegu, at the mouth of the Bassein River, an arm of the Irrawaddy.

NEGRAR, nā-grar', a town and parish of Austrian Italy, province and N. of Verona. Pop. 3475.

NEGREPELISSE, nā'grĕh-peh-lees', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1224. It has never recovered its all but entire destruction by Louis XIII., in consequence of the firm adherence of its inhabitants to Protestantism.

NEGRIL, ne-grīl', NORTH and SOUTH, two headlands of Jamaica, 8 miles apart; the latter, in lat. 18° 16′ N., lon. 78° 22′ W., forms the W. extremity of the island.

NEGRO, a river of Naples. See CALORE.

NEGRO FOOT, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

NEGROPONT. See EUBŒA and CHALCIS.

NEGRO, RIO, a river of South America. See RIO NEGRO.

NEGROS, nā'groce, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, separated by narrow channels from Panay on the N.W. and Zebu on the S.E., and extending from lat. 9° 3′ to 10° 58′ N., lon. 122° 28′ to 123° 29′ E.; length 130 miles, average breadth 25 miles.

NEGYED, nā'dyĕd', a village of Hungary, county and 30 miles from Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 3226.

NEH, nĕh, a town of Persia, province and 175 miles E.N.E. of Yezd.

NEHAVEND, nā'hā-vĕnd', or NEHAWUND, nā'hā-wŭnd', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 50 miles S. of Hamadan. Here the Arabs obtained a memorable victory over the Persians, A. D. 638.

NEHEIM, nā'hime, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 6 miles N.W. of Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Wühne and Ruhr. Pop. 1970.

NÉHOU, nā'hoo', a village of France, department of Manche, 6 miles S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 2000, chiefly employed in manufacturing coarse earthenwares.

NEHREN, nā'rĕn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Tübingen. Pop. 400.

NEHRUNG, (FRISCHE and CURISCHE.) See FRISCHE-HAFF and CURISCHE-HAFF.

NEIBSHEIM, nibs/hime, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bretten. Pop. 1213.

NEIDENBURG, nī/den-boorg', a town of East Prussia, 24 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 2742. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and leather.

NEIGHBORVILLE, nā/bor-vil, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

NEILGHERRY, or NEELGHERRY (neel'ghēr'ree) MOUNTAINS, called also the NEILGHERRIES, a mountain range of Southern India, presidency of Madras, at the junction of the E. and W. Ghauts, where they occupy an area of about 700 square miles, situated in the district and N.W. of Coimbatoor, having on the S. the remarkable Paulghautcherry Pass. Elevation of highest peak, 8800 feet; several others rise to between 5000 and 6000 feet. Among these hills are the stations of Ootacamund, Kotagherry, Dimhutty, and Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate. See MAHABLESHWUR HILLS.

NEILL'S (neels) CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

NEILS'TON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles S. of Paisley. Pop. of the village in 1851, 2075.

NEIRAI or NAIRAI, nī'rī, written also NIRIE, an island of the South Pacific, Feejee group, S. of Gero. At Venemote, on the W. side, there is a harbor and anchorage in 15 fathoms, about one-half a mile from the shore.

NEIRONE, nā-e-ro/nā, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Chiavari, 4 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 3015.

NEISSE, nī/seh, a river of Germany, joins the Oder, 21 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort, after a N. course of 115 miles.

NEISSE, a river of Prussian Silesia, also joins the Oder 15 miles N.W. of Oppeln, after a rapid N.E. course of 98 miles.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 30 miles S.W. of Oppeln, and connected by railway with Brieg, 29 miles distant. Pop. in 1849, 17,164. It has a large castle, a palace, a commandant's residence, circle hall, 7 Roman Catholic, and 2 Lutheran churches, convents, extensive barracks, powder-mills and arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, a Roman Catholic college, and an asylum for poor Roman Catholic clergy, printing establishments, manufactures of linens and woollens, and several distilleries.

NEITHORP, nī'thorp, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford.

NEIVA, NEVA, nā/vā, NITSA or NITZA, nit/sā, a river of Russia, government of Perm and Tobolsk, rises in the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 35 miles N.W. of Yekaterinboorg, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Toora.

NEIVA, a town of South America. See NEYVA.

NEIVE, nā/e-vā, or NEZE, nād/zā, a town of Northern Italy, Piedmont, division of Coni, 4 miles N.E. of Alba. Pop. 2400.

NEJD, a district of Arabia. See NEDJED.

NEJIN, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

NEKHVOROCHTCHA. See NEKVOROKTCHA.

NEK/IMI or NEK/AMA, a post-township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 910.

NEK/IMI, a thriving post-village in the above township, 15 miles S.S.W. of Oshkosh. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

NEKORZ, nā/korts, OBER, o/ber, and UNTER, koon/ter, two contiguous villages of Bohemia, about 4 miles from Geiersberg. Pop. 1460.

NEKVOROKTCHA, nek-vo-rok/chā, written also NEKHVOROCHTCHA, a market-town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Poltava, on the Orel. Pop. 1570.

NELGOONDA, a town of India. See NALGONDA.

NELISEER, nā-le-seer', written also NELISURAM and NELLISURAM, a small maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Malabar, near the coast, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cananore.

NELLEMBOOR, nel-lem-boor', an inland town of British India, presidency of Bombay, province of Malabar, 31 miles E. of Calicut.

NELLORE, nel'lōr', a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, is on the Pennar, 13½ miles from the Bay of Bengal, and 98 miles N.N.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 49' N., lon. 80° 1' E. In the last century it was an important fortress; it is at present a busy and populous town, with extensive suburbs, but no remarkable public building. In 1784, many Roman coins of the second century were discovered here, under the ruins of a Hindoo temple.

NELLORE, a district of British India, on the Bay of Bengal. Area 12,000 square miles. Pop. 846,572.

NELSON, a county a little S.E. of the centre of Virginia, has an area of 340 square miles. James River washes the S.E. border; it is also drained by Rockfish River. The Blue Ridge forms the entire boundary on the N.W., and the surface is generally occupied by hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. The canal, which extends along James River, connects the county with Richmond. Formed in 1807, and named in honor of Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia, in 1781. County town, Lovingston. Pop. 12,758, of whom 6616 were free, and 6142 slaves.

NELSON, a county near the middle of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the Rolling Fork and Beech Fork of Salt River, and by Pottinger's Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil in general is excellent. Blue limestone underlies a portion of the surface, affording a good material for building. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, and by the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad, now in progress of construction. Formed in 1791. Capital, Bardstown. Pop. 14,789, of whom 9659 were free, and 5130 slaves.

NELSON, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 40 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 750.

NELSON, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, about 25 miles S.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1965.

NELSON, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

NELSON, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1398.

NELSON, a river-port of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Miramichi, about 20 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and 130 miles N.N.E. of St. John's.

NEL'SON, an island of Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° 40' 30" S., lon. 72° 22' E.

NELSON, a port on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Brunswick Bay and Prince Regent River; lat. 16° 0' S., lon. 125° 4' E.

NELSON, a district of West Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E., having N. Wellington district.

NELSON, a settlement of New Zealand, on Tasman Bay, Middle Island. Pop. 2915.

NELSON CAPE, South Australia, bounds Portland Bay westward; lat. 38° 25' 54" S., lon. 141° 28' E.

NELSON CHAN'NEL, between Van Diemen's Land and King's Island, 50 miles across, connects Bass's Strait with the Southern Ocean.

NELSON ISLAND, of the South Shetland group, South Atlantic Ocean. lat. 62° 15' S., lon. 58° 50' W.

NELSON LAKE, of British America, is an enlargement of Churchill River.

NELSONPORT, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

NELSON'S RIVER, of British North America, flows N.E., and enters Hudson's Bay near Fort York.

NELSON'S LANDING, a small village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

NELSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hockhocking, 60 miles S.E. of Columbus.

NEMAUR, a district of India. See NIMAR.

NEMAUSUS. See NÎMES.

NEMBRO, nem'bro, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2000.

NEMB-SHEHR, a town of Turkey. See NEU-SHEHR.

NEM/EA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, government, and 13 miles S.W. of Corinth, with the remains of a temple of Jupiter, and other antiquities.——Adj. NEMEAN, nem/e-an.

NEMETACUM. See ARRAS.

NEMETES. See SPEYER.

NEMETHI-SZATHMAR, Hungary. See SZATHMAR.

NEMETH-UJVAR, a town of Hungary. See GUSSING.

NEMETOCENNA. See ARRAS.

NEMEZE, nā/mēt'seh, a village of Austria, Slavonia, on the Bossut. Pop. 1315.

NEMI, nā/mee, a lake and village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 17 miles S.E. of Rome, beside the Appian Way, and between Albano and Velletri. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by thick woods, which were in ancient times famous for the worship of Diana. The village on its N.E. margin, pop. 1100, is overlooked by a feudal castle.

NEMIROV or NEMIROW, nā-me-rov', a town of Russian Poland, province of Bialystok, on the Bug, 23 miles S.E. of Drohitshin. Pop. 3876.

NEMIROV or NEMIROW, a market-town of Russia, government of Podolia, 12 miles N.W. of Bratslav. Pop. 2000. It has a college, opened in 1838, and manufactures of linen cloths and leather.

NEMOURS, neh-moor', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 19 miles S.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. in 1852, 3935. It is surrounded by the Canal du Loing, enclosed by walls, and has a fine old castle; manufactures of hats, tanneries, bark and corn mills, marble works, brick and lime kilns. Nemours was a seignory given to the House of Orleans by Louis XIV.

NEMP'NET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NEMZA, a town of Moldavia. See NEAMTZ.

NEN, a river of England. See NENE.

NENAGH, nā/nā, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary, near the Nenagh River, an affluent of the Shannon, 13 miles N.E. of Newport. Pop. 9540. It is situated in a district of great beauty and fertility; is well built, clean, and thriving; has fine remains of a Norman castle, and some ruins of a monastery.

NENDAZ, nēn'dāts, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles S.W. of Sion. Pop. 1459.

NENE or NEN, nēn, a river of England, rises in the W of the co. of Northampton, flows N.E., and enters the North Sea at the Wash, after a course of 90 miles, by a tidal chan-

nel recently formed at a cost of about 200,000*l.* It is navigable for vessels of small draught, and communicates by the Wisbeach Canal with the Ouse, and in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of England.

NENKUR, nên'kûr', a village of Sinde, 5 miles N. of Schwan; lat. 26° 24′ N., lon. 67° 54′ E.

NENNDORF, nên'dorf, a village of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 18 miles N.E. of Rintein.

NENÖKASK or NENGKAZK, nâ-no-kâsk', a small seaport of Russia, government and 40 miles W. of Archangel, at the mouth of a stream which falls into the bay of the same name.

NENTERSHAUSEN, nên'ters-how'zen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Nieder-Hessen, 9 miles from Rothenburg. Pop. 1062.

NENT'HORN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

NENZING, nênt'sing, a village of Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, 2 miles E. by S. of Feldkirch. Pop. 1137.

NEO-CÆSAREA. See NIKSAR.

NEO-CASTRO. See NAVARINO.

NEOGRAD, nâ'o-grât', (Hun. *Negrad*, no'grâd',) a market-town of Central Hungary, 27 miles N. of Pesth. P. 1500.

NEOMAGUS. See LIEUEUX.

NEO'SHO, a river of the Indian Territory, joins the Arkansas on the right, just above Fort Gibson.

NEOSHO, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Missouri, 200 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a considerable trade with the Indians. Extensive lead-mines have been opened about 6 miles from this place.

NEOSHO, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 40 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

NEOZELI, nâ-od-zâ'lee, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1028.

NEPAUL, ne-pawl', written also NEPAL, (Hindoo *Nepala*, nâ-pâ'lâ,) an independent country of Hindostan, comprising the southern slope of the Himalayas, between lat. 26° 30′ and 30° 50′ N., and lon. 80° and 88° E., having W. and S. British India and Oude, E. Sikkim, and N. Thibet. Length, from W. to E., 450 miles, breadth 100 miles. Area estimated at 53,000 square miles, and population at 2,000,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating and densely wooded tract, called the *terriani*; further northward, the surface consists of a succession of mountains and narrow valleys, in which many affluents of the Goggra, Gunduck, Koose, and other tributaries of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, and sugar-cane, are among the chief crops; in the mountain region, agricultural produce is raised on artificial terraces along the sides of the declivities. Fruits, drugs, dyeing materials, and timber are abundant. The native animals comprise horses and large dogs of superior breeds, shawl goats, and sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper and iron mines are wrought; lead and zinc are amongst the mineral products. The principal manufactures are of cotton cloths, in which most of the population are clad; metallic goods, salt, and nitre. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, fruits, and spices, with Thibet horses and sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bootan and Thibet, and sent into the Bengal territory, in return for Indian and British manufactures, and the native products of Hindostan. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere and the Chinese Empire passes through Nepaul. The population consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin and Boodhists, but chiefly of Hindoo faith and descent. The government is vested in the tribe of the Gorkhas, who conquered the country about the middle of the last century. The principal towns are Khatmandoo, (the capital,) Lalita Patah, Bhatgong, and Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814–16, the Gorkhas ceded to the British all the countries situated between the Sutlej and the Kali Rivers, and agreed to evacuate the territory of the Rajah of Sikkim. Since that time, peace has been preserved.—Adj. and inhab. NEPAULESE, nêp'awl-eez'.

NEPAWÂN, nep-a-wôn', a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

NEPEAN, nep-e-ân', an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 2′ S., lon. 167° 48′ E.

NEPEAN, an island in Torres Strait; lat. 8° 34′ S., lon. 143° 42′ E.

NEPEAN, a bay on the W. coast of British North America, lat. 53° 32′ N., lon. 127° 30′ W.

NEPEAN, a large steep bluff of Russian America, on the S. coast of Admiralty Island; lat. 57° 10′ N., lon. 133° 54′ W.

NEPEAN, a river of East Australia, New South Wales, flows north-westward between the counties of Camden and Cumberland, and joins the Warragamba to form the Hawkesbury.

NEPEAN BAY, South Australia, is on the N.E. side of Kangaroo Island, 70 miles S.W. of Adelaide.

NEPEAN, POINT, is at the entrance of Port Philip, 40 miles S.S.W. of Melbourne.

NEPEN'SKI, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, 90 miles N. by E. of Madison. It has 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 403.

NEPERAN', a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

NEPETE, NEPE or NEPET. See NEPI.

NEPHI CITY, a village of Utah, capital of Yuab co., about 85 miles N. of Fillmore City.

NEPHIN, nêf'in, and NEPHINBEG', two mountains of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo; the former about 8 miles S.S.W. of Crossmolina. Height above the sea 2646 feet; the latter 9 miles N.W. of Newport. Height 2055 feet.

NEPI, nâ'pee, (anc. *Nepete*, *Nepe* or *Nepet*,) a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo, on the road to Rome. Pop. 1790. It is enclosed by Gothic walls, erected on Etruscan foundations. It has an ancient church and town-hall, but most of its public buildings were ruined by the French in 1799.

NEPISSING, a lake of Canada West. See NIPISSING.

NEPOMUCK or NEPOMUK, nâ-po'mook, POMUK, po'mook, a small town of Bohemia, 55 miles S.W. of Prague, famous as the birthplace of St. John of Nepomuck, the patron saint of Bohemia, about the year 1330. Pop. 1485.

NEPON'SET RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Norfolk co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, falls into Boston Harbor. It is navigable to Milton Mills.

NEPONSET VILLAGE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, pleasantly situated on Dorchester Bay, near the mouth of Neponset River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 5 miles S. by E. of Boston. It is a place of considerable trade, and a port of delivery for the collection district of Boston.

NEP'TUNE, a small village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

NEPTUNE, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 115 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

NEP'TUNE ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 miles N.W. of Kangaroo Island; lat. 35° 22′ S., lon. 136° 7′ E.

NEQUINUM. See NARNI.

NERA, nâ'râ, (anc. *Nar*,) a river of Italy, Pontifical States, passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. Length 60 miles. On its affluent, the Velino, is the famous cataract called the CASCATA DEL MARMORE. (See VELINO.)

NERA, a lake of Russia. See NERO.

NÉRAC, nâ'râk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles W.S.W. of Agen, on the Bayse. Pop. in 1852, 7194. It has a tribunal of commerce, and a fine château, in which Henry IV. held his court, when he was only King of Navarre. Here Calvin and several other distinguished reformers found an asylum from persecution at the court of the celebrated Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre. It has manufactures of starch, corks, cordage, druggets, and linens.

NERBUDDA, NERBUDDAH, NURBUDDAH, nûr-bud'dâ, or NARMADA, nar-mâ'dâ, (anc. *Namadus*,) a river of India, and next to the Indus, the principal one having a westward course, rises in Gundwana, near the sources of the Sone, flows through the British dominions, and enters the Gulf of Cambay, 28 miles W. of Baroach. Total course upwards of 620 miles. It is 600 yards across in its upper part, near Jubbalpoor, and sometimes 3 miles in width near Baroach; but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, and cataracts. It separates the Deccan from Hindostan Proper.

NERCHAU, nêr'kow, a town of Saxony, 17 miles E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 721.

NERCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia. See NERTCHINSK.

NEREKHTA, NERECHTA, nâ-rêz'tâ, or NERECHTAR, nâ-rêk-tar', a town of Russia, government and 23 miles S.S.W. of Kostroma, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2000.

NERESHEIM, nâ'res-hime', a town of Würtemberg, on an affluent of the Danube, 30 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1010.

NERESI, nâ-râ'see, the principal town of the island of Brazza, Dalmatia, 12 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. 1556.

NERETO, nâ-râ'to, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 13 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1110.

NERIAD, nâ-re-âd', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 28 miles N.E. of Cambay.

NERIGON or NERIGONIA. See NORWAY.

NERIN'JAPET'TAH, a small town of British India, presidency of Madras, N.E. of Coimbatoor, on the river Cavery.

NERIS, nâ'rees', (anc. *Aquæ Neræ?*) a small town and watering-place of France, department of Allier, 4 miles S.E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1432. It has a curious church, modern bath establishment, hotels, and boarding-houses; its warm springs are resorted to from May to October. It was a favorite place of resort under the Romans, and has remains of an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities.

NERIUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE FINISTÈRE.

NERJA or NERXA, nêr'ha, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja, in the Mediterranean, province and 27 miles E. of Malaga. Pop. 5000.

NERL, nêrl, (GREAT and LITTLE,) two small rivers of Russia, both take their rise in the district of Pereslavl, government of Vladimeer. The Great Nerl issues from Lake Pleatcheievo, flows N.W., enters the government of Tver, and joins the Volga on the right. The Little Nerl flows along the S. frontier of Yaroslav, and joins the Kliazma, below Vladimeer.

NERO, nâ/ro, NERA, nâ/râ, or ROSTOV, ros-tov', a small lake of Russia, in the S. of the government of Yaroslav, about 10 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and nearly 5 miles broad. The town of Rostov stands on its N.W. shore.

NE/RO, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

NEROLA, nâ-ro/lâ, a village of the Papal States, on a small affluent of the Tiber, 23 miles N.E. of Rome, with an old feudal castle of the Barberini family, and supposed to occupy the site of *Regillum*, the place from which Appius Claudius migrated to Rome. Pop. 300.

NÉRONDE, nâ-rônd', a town of France, department of Loire, 16 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1300.

NERONDES, nâ-rônd', a market-town of France, department of Cher, with a station on the Bourges and Nevers Railway, 20 miles E.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1298.

NEROOSA, NEROUSA or NERUSA, nâ-roo'sâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orel, about 9 miles N. of Dimitrovsk, flows N.W., and after a course of about 80 miles joins the Desna opposite to Trootbtchovsk.

NERTCHA or NERTSCHA, nêr/châ, a river of Siberia, rises on the E. frontiers of Irkootsk, flows circuitously S., and after a course of about 14 miles, joins the Shilka at Nertchinsk.

NERTCHINSK or NERTSCHINSK, nêr-chinsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 540 miles E. of Irkootsk, on the Shilka, the principal affluent of the Amoor. Pop. 3000. It is the capital of a district rich in mines of lead and silver, in which many exiles are employed. It has a citadel, and trade in furs.

NERUSA, a river of Russia. See NEROOSA.

NERVA, nêr/vâ, or NERVION, nêr-ve-on', or IBAIZABAL, e-bi-thâ-bâl', a river of Spain, province of Biscay, flows N.W. and falls into the Bay of Biscay, near Portugalete; its total course is about 50 miles.

NERVI, nêr/vee, a seaport town of North Italy, province and 5 miles S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 4089. It is agreeably situated on the shore, with a small port on the Gulf of Genoa, and has manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics, a brisk coasting trade, and productive fisheries.

NERVIA, nêr/ve-â, a small river of North Italy, division of Nice, near Vintimiglia.

NERVIANO, nêr-ve-â'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 2500.

NERVION, a river of Spain. See NERVA.

NERWINDE, a village of Belgium. See NEERWINDEN.

NERXA, a town of Spain. See NERZA.

NES, nês, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, Island of Ameland. Pop. 570.

NES, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 22 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 538.

NESAQUAKE, nes-a quak', a village in the township of Smithtown, Suffolk co., New York, on Nesaquake Creek, which flows northward into Long Island Sound.

NESCHIN, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

NESCHTIN, nêsh-teen', a village of Austria, Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, on the Danube. Pop. 1427.

NES/COPECK, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Nescopeck Creek, about 90 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. A bridge across the river connects it with Berwick.

NESCOPECK, a post-township in the S.W. part of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 820.

NESCOPECK CREEK, of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

NESCOPECK or BUCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the N. side of the Nescopeck Creek, extends parallel to the Wyoming Mountain in a regular and almost unbroken ridge from the Susquehanna nearly to the Lehigh, a distance of above 20 miles. Height about 1000 feet.

NESHAM/INY CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware below Bristol.

NESHAN/NOCK CREEK, in the W. part of Pennsylvania, enters the Shenango River at Newcastle.

NESHANNOCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3045.

NESHKO/RO, a post-village and township of Marquette co., Wisconsin, about 70 miles N. of Madison. The village contains 4 stores, 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

NESHOBA. See NASHOBA.

NESHONOC, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

NESHO'TO, a post-village of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, on the West Twin River, 100 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has several saw-mills moved by water-power.

NESIS. See NISITA.

NESLE, nail or nêl, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Ingon, 29 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1862, 1890. NESLE is the name of numerous other communes of France.

NESMY, nês'mee', a village of France, department of Vendée, 6 miles S. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1072.

NESOCHAQUE RIVER, of New Jersey, a branch of Little Egg Harbor River, rises in Camden co., flows in an E.S.E. course, and unites with the other branches near Pleasant Mills.

NESQUAL/LY or NISQUAL/LY, a river of Washington territory, flows between Pierce and Thurston counties into the S.E. extremity of Puget Sound. The valley of this stream is very rich, but so heavily timbered as to be an obstacle to settlement.

NESQUALLY or NISQUALLY, a settlement in Pierce co., Washington Territory, on Puget Sound.

NESQUEHO/NING, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

NESSE, nês/seh, or NESSA, nês/sâ, a river of Germany, rises a little W. of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony, and after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Werra.

NESSERABAD, a town of Hindostan. See NASIRABAD.

NESS, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NESSLAU, nês/low, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 2028.

NESS, LOCH, lok nês, a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.W. of Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 23 miles; average breadth 1½ miles. It discharges itself into the Moray Firth, by the river Ness, 8 miles in length.

NESSO, nês/so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Comorn, on a hill near the E. shore of Lake Como, in a wild and romantic ravine, where the Latta, a tributary of the Lacco, forms a magnificent waterfall nearly 200 feet high. Pop. 1019.

NESTE or NESTES, nêst, a river of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, flows first N. and then E., and joins the Garonne near Mazères, after a course of about 45 miles.

NESTING, LUNNASTING, and WHAL/SAY, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising several islands on the E. coast of the Mainland. Pop. 2294.

NESTON, GREAT, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Pop. of the town in 1861, 1524.

NESTON, LITTLE, a township of England, in the above parish.

NESTORVILLE, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

NESTUS. See KARA SOO.

NESTVED or KAESTVED, nêst/vêd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 13 miles N.W. of Præstoe, and on the Suus-aa, near its mouth. Pop. 2300.

NESVIZH, NESVIJ, or NESVISH, nês-vizh', written also NIESWIEZ and NIEZWITSCH, a frontier town of Russian Poland, government and 58 miles S.W. of Minsk, on an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 4000. It has a fine palace of the Radzivil family. Its fortifications were levelled by the Swedes in 1706.

NÈTHE or NEETHE, nâ/teh, a river of Belgium, province of Antwerp, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which, after a W. course, unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. and navigable course of 8 miles, and joins the Ruppel 3 miles S. W. of Boom. Under the French the present province of Antwerp was entitled the department of Deux-Nèthes, (The "Two Nethes.")

NETHEN, nâ/ten, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1236.

NETH/ER-AVON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NETH/ERBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

NETH/ERBY, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

NETH/EREX, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NETH/ERLAND, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

NETHERLANDS, nêth/er-landz, or THE LOW COUNTRIES, (Dutch *Nederlanden*, nâ/der-lân'den; Fr. *Pays-Bas*, pâ-ee' bâ, or *Néerlande*, nâ'êr'lônd'; Ger. *Niederlande*, nee/der-lân'deh; Sp. *Paises Bajos*, pâ-ee'sês bâ'hoce; Port. *Paizes Baixos*, pâ-ee'sês bâ'shoce; It. *Paesi-Bassi*, pâ-â'see bâs'see; L. *Belgicæ Provinciæ*,) a country in the W. of Europe, formerly comprising the whole of the present kingdom of Netherlands, together with that of Belgium. The appellation of NETHERLANDS, as well as the name of this country in each of the other European languages above cited, signifies "low countries" or "low lands," the surface of a large portion being a dead level, and much of it lying actually below the level of the sea. (See next article "*Face of the Country*;" also BELGIUM.)—Adj. NETHERLANDISH (Dutch NEDERLANSCH, nâ/der-lânsh'; Ger. NIEDERLÄNDISCH, nee/der-lên'dish; Fr. NÉERLANDAIS, nâ'êr'lôn'dâ').

NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE, called also the KINGDOM OF HOLLAND (Dutch *Koningrijk der Nederlanden*, ko/ning-rik' dêr nâ/der-lân'den; Ger. *Königreich der Niederlande*, kö/nig-rik' dêr nee/der-lân'deh; Sp. *Reino de Olanda*, râ/e-no dâ o-lân'dâ; It. *Regno di Olanda*, rân'yo dee o-lân'dâ; Fr. *Royaume des Pays Bas*, roi'ôm' dâ pâ-ee' bâ, or *Royaume de Hollande*, roi'ôm' deh hol'lônd'), a country of Europe, embracing, at the present day, the N. and smaller half of the numerous provinces formerly combined under the same denomination, and lies between lat. 51° 10' and 53° 39' N., and lon. 3° 20' and 7° 20' E. On the W. and N. it is bounded by the North Sea; on the E. by Hanover and Prussia, and on the S. by Belgium. The river Ems marks the boundary towards Hanover; but between the Netherlands and the Prussian province W. of the Rhine, the collimitary line is fixed by conventions, rather than by nature; on the S. also, the boundary towards Belgium, from the left bank of the Meuse or Maas to the sea, though defined accurately by the treaty of November, 1831, to which the chief powers

of Europe were parties, is not marked by any natural features. The country thus marked out has an extent, from N. to S., of 150 miles; with a breadth, from W. to E., of 120 miles throughout; area 13,643 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the name implies) form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of West and North Europe. From the middle of Belgium, a few miles N. of Brussels, the country N.E. becomes a dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats, through Hanover, Jutland, Holstein, and, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. But the lowest part of this immense level, and that which has most recently emerged from the sea, is undoubtedly the country lying between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems; within this distance, the Rhine, joined by the Meuse, Yssel, and other rivers, enters the sea through a number of arms, and sluggish, winding channels, which by no means represent the magnitude of the main stream as it appears higher up. The delta of the Rhine may be conceived to have been in early ages liable to perpetual change of form, as new mud banks were deposited, blocking up the old channels, and leading to the formation of new ones. Besides, it is obvious that the river-floods, in forming a domain of alluvial deposits, had to contend with the sea, which washed away the accumulations of mud, or covered them with sand, according to the vicissitudes of weather and season. The soil of the Netherlands shows everywhere the proofs of this struggle between the ocean and the river, in the alternation of salt and fresh-water deposits. It also bears evidence to the fact that these changes, effected by the floods of the Rhine, or by eruptions of the sea, occurred frequently, long after the country had become inhabited. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the German Ocean; paved roads, traces of villages and of cultivation, are found beneath the morasses on the banks of the Ems, and many similar proofs can be adduced of great physical changes, respecting which history is silent. For the purpose of securing the permanence of their territorial possessions, the early occupants of this country had recourse to embankments, high and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the waves; and, placing wind-mills on the embankments, exposed to the sea-breeze, they worked the pumps which drained the enclosed lands. At the present day, the Netherlands present to our view an artificially constructed country, some portions of which are 18 feet below the surface of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage. The whole country is divided by dikes, some of them 60 feet high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes, or rivers. These enclosed lands are called Polders. On the chief dikes are roads and canals; the latter join the rivers, and are generally large enough to be navigable.

There are no mountains nor rocks in the Netherlands. The only heights are the sand-hills, about 100 feet high, along the coast of Holland; and a chain of low hills, of perhaps similar origin, which extend from the middle of the province of Utrecht into Gelderland. In the absence of mountains and hills, there are of course no valleys; whatever portion of the surface is not marsh, river, or canal, must fall under the denomination of sandy waste, dike, or polder. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward; in the provinces of North and South Holland alone about 90 lakes have been drained. The drainage of the Sea of Haarlem, begun in 1839, was completed in 1852; and the same year extensive operations were commenced in the province of Zealand, island of South Beveland, under the auspices of Sir John Rennie, having for their object the reclamation of 35,000 acres, which are covered several feet deep at high water; yet still the waste lands are said to exceed a fifth of the whole area. The polders probably form one-half of the whole territory.

The chief features of the country are—the wide estuaries W. and E. of the Scheldt, and of the Meuse, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine; N. of the Meuse, the Zuider Zee, which was formed by an irruption of the sea in the beginning of the 13th century, now covers an area of 1200 square miles. Between the mouths of the Meuse and the entrance to the Zuider Zee, a distance of 75 miles, the coast is chiefly formed of sand-hills or downs, frequently 180 feet high, dreary and sterile to the last degree; and separating, with their broad band of irreclaimable desert, the low fertile meadows on the one side, from the waves of the ocean on the other. In a line with these downs, beyond the mouth of the Zuider Zee, runs a chain of islands, namely, Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, Ameland, &c., which seem to indicate the original line of the coast before the ocean broke in upon the low lands. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee, a deep bay on the confines of Friesland and Groningen, also owes its origin to an irruption of the ocean; and again the Dollart, a gulf near the mouth of the Ems, N. of Groningen, was formed about half a century later than the Zuider Zee, and by a similar convulsion, which is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people. From the left bank of the Ems, the Bourtanger Morass, an irreclaimable peat marsh, extends about 40 miles S.W., towards the Zuider Zee; the Peel, a marsh of like nature but less extent, lies near the left bank of the Meuse, on the E. side of North Brabant.

Rivers and Canals.—The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Meuse, Scheldt, Yssel, Vecht, and Hunse. The Rhine is above half a mile wide where it enters the Netherlands; it soon divides, the S. and principal arm taking the name of Waal, and uniting with the Meuse, while the N. arm, communicating with the Yssel, takes the name of Leck; a branch from it, named the Kromme (Crooked) Rhein, winds by Utrecht to the Zuider Zee, while another very diminished stream, called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwyk. The Old Rhine was formerly choked with sand a little below Leyden; its present channel to the sea is recent and artificial. The Meuse, entering the Dutch Netherlands from Belgium, receives the Ruhr, (Roer); of the Scheldt, only the mouths, the E. and the W., or Old Scheldt, lie within the Dutch boundary. The Yssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany, both enter the Zuider Zee at no great distance asunder; the former is navigable up to Deventer, the latter to Zwolle. The Hunse, rising in the Bourtanger Marsh, flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. The canals of the Netherlands are collectively more important than the rivers, on which indeed they depend, but they are so numerous as to defy detailed description—every little village has its canals. It will be sufficient, therefore, to mention only the chief, namely, the North Holland Canal; a wonderful work, constructed between 1819 and 1823; the largest ships pass through it between Amsterdam and the Helder, a distance of 40 miles, thereby avoiding the intricate navigation of the Zuider Zee. The Winschoten Canal, also for ships, 18 miles long, connects the Dollart with Groningen; the Damster-Diep, of equal magnitude, runs from Groningen to the sea at Delfzyl. Harlingen, on the Zuider Zee, is also connected with Groningen by a great canal which passes by Franeker and Leeuwarden. The Nieuwe Sluis unites Utrecht with Amsterdam, while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague. The Dutch canals are all navigable, and the slowness of the Trekschuyts or boats is compensated in some measure by their punctuality. In winter their frozen surface offers convenient roads to skaters.

Climate.—The climate of the Netherlands is, from the maritime exposure and marshy character of the country, extremely humid, changeable, and disagreeable; violent winds, with varying temperature, frequently blow from S.W. or N.W., and heavy sea-fogs are driven in, which injure vegetation. The mean temperature is not lower than in like latitudes in the British Islands, and the quantity of rain (26 inches) is somewhat less; but the winter is much more severe, and the sky is almost always overcast and troubled. The bright days hardly exceed 40 in the year. Low fevers visit the marshy districts in autumn, but the dry cold of winter restores the peasant's health; and although the climate of the Netherlands is to strangers cheerless and distressing, yet its noxious qualities are unable to cope with the counteraiding influence of good food and clothing, and habitual cleanliness; the Dutch give particular attention to these domestic safeguards, and, notwithstanding the ungenial climate in which they live, longevity is not rarer among them than elsewhere.

Zoology. The wild animals are few and unimportant—rabbits burrow in the extensive sand-downs, and hares on the wastes extending from Utrecht to the Bourtanger Marsh. Feathered game—partridges, snipes, &c.—is not abundant. Migratory water fowl visit the Dutch rivers and lakes, at certain seasons, in great numbers; but the stork, protected by the popular feeling in its favor, is the only undomesticated bird so frequent as to be a characteristic of the country. A swan-fair is held annually at Alkmaar, and attracts buyers from all parts of Europe. Fish of various kinds are taken in the rivers, lakes, and on the coasts of the Netherlands, in sufficient but still declining quantity; the home fisheries are now of little commercial value.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—The flora of the Netherlands is equally limited. Nature has given nothing in the way of woods, or rank thickets, or flowery fields. But art, on the other hand, has done wonders. Gardening and agriculture have attained in this naturally unproductive country a high degree of perfection. Yet the latter holds a subordinate place in rural industry. Wheat, of excellent quality, is grown only in favored portions of the S. provinces. Rye, oats, and buckwheat, with horse-beans, beet, madder, and flax are more common crops; and tobacco is cultivated in the provinces of Gelderland, South Holland, and Utrecht. Culinary vegetables are raised on a much larger scale, not merely for supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds, which form an important article of commerce. Dutch seeds, particularly flax, cauliflower, and cabbage-seeds, are everywhere preferred; their superiority being attributable probably rather to the habitual attention and neatness of the Dutch husbandman, than to any advantage to be derived from the flatness, the shelter, or acquired richness of the polders. The flowers, also, of Holland and adjoining

provinces, enter into the foreign trade. But it is in stock and dairy produce, in particular, that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch horses are remarkable for size and strength, and much sought after; but in the number and excellence of their horned cattle, the Dutch are quite unrivalled. The quantity of stock owned in the Netherlands in 1851, was as follows: horses, 237,127; horned cattle, 1,248,893; sheep, 811,643; and pigs, 269,657.

The poultry-yard, and every object of husbandry which demands care, is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-culture is likewise actively carried on; the quantity of honey produced in the province of North Brabant alone, in 1851, was 476,854 lbs. The quantity of cheese and butter brought to market is amazing. The butter sold annually in the markets of Leyden and Delft, which have the highest reputation for that article, amounted, in 1849, to above 18,000 cwt. An enormous and increasing quantity of cheese is annually brought to market. The quantity brought to the seven principal markets in 1851, was as follows: to Alkmaar, 9,750,754 lbs.; Hoorn, 6,574,552 lbs.; Purmerend, 3,143,364 lbs.; Enkhuizen, 1,510,302 lbs.; Edam, 902,163 lbs.; Monickendam, 756,195 lbs.; Medemblik, 2,016,487 lbs.; total, 24,653,737 lbs.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—Living along the estuaries of great rivers, and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch soon became a sea-faring people; and as productive industry developed in the more favorably situated Flemish provinces, the population of the coast gradually engaged in the occupations of commerce. This reacted as a powerful stimulus, directing the efforts, and calling forth all the energies of the people. In the extraordinary development of industry which characterizes the Netherlands, there is nothing more remarkable than the harmonious blending of the several interests. Tillage here cheerfully took the subordinate place which nature assigned it, and agriculture felt neither fear nor jealousy in the presence of trade and manufactures. Indeed, the bold outlay of capital necessary to make the land, as we may say, was clearly due to the spirit and genius of commerce; for Great Britain, in the 19th century, with its network of costly railroads, is a less wonderful spectacle than were the Seven United Provinces in the 17th, with their dikes, canals, and quays well lined with shipping. In such a country, manufactures flourished in a remarkable degree, though they never affected to be a predominating interest. The linen and the paper of the Dutch Netherlands have long held the first rank—the principal bleach-greens are at Haarlem, the paper-mills at Zaardam. The manufacture of woollen cloth centres in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The distilleries of Schiedam are well known; Gouda supplies tobacco-pipes, the best of their kind; and the same praise may be bestowed on the leather, the refined sugar of the Dutch, and many other articles intended for continental use. The absence of coal and the prevalence of strong winds have led to the adoption of the windmill, which is universally employed as a motive power in all kinds of work.

The commerce with the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, particularly Java, is of great and continually increasing importance. The manufactured goods exported annually to the E., amount in value to about $50,000,000, while the imports from the same quarter are probably worth $15,000,000. The following Tables exhibit the present state of the trade of the Netherlands:—

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS *and* IMPORTS *in* 1851.

		Imports.	Exports.
Butter	lbs.	374,653	28,182,382
Drugs	$	1,348,728	1,019,918
Cotton Yarn, and Thread	lbs.	29,011,874	19,654,923
Wheat	bushels	1,987,760	1,724,480
Rye	bushels	2,808,240	893,160
Barley	bushels	1,087,520	610,000
Buckwheat	bushels	678,080	2,188
Oats	bushels	24,960	1,055,360
Pig Iron	$	1,638,563	1,089,065
Iron Manufactures	$	814,107	687,179
Indigo	lbs.	1,645,682	1,987,433
Cheese	lbs.	913,981	49,390,286
Cotton, unspun	lbs.	27,372,107	27,426,955
Coffee	lbs.	119,573,711	101,417,705
Silk, Cotton, &c., Manufactures	$	7,272,124	5,679,638
Wool and Cloth	lbs.	1,210,825	268,664
Oil (Vegetable)	casks	13 180	32,117
Rice	lbs.	62,026,489	24,149,932
Cattle	number	3,224	29,647
Sheep	number	5,560	157,804
Raw Sugar	cwts.	2,366,714	692,330
Refined Sugar	cwts.	25,109	1,163,892
Wine in Cask	casks	96,435	24,239

AVERAGE VALUE *of the* TOTAL IMPORTS *and* EXPORTS *for four years ending* 1849, *and the* TOTAL VALUE *for* 1850, 1851, *and* 1852.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Average, 1846–1850	$107,308,982	$92,767,452	$200,077,434
Total 1850	97,619,951	97,907,072	195,526,023
Total 1851	121,591,289	97,057,922	218,635,211
Total 1852	129,037,823	105,993,854	235,031,677

The annexed Table exhibits the principal countries with which the Netherlands has commercial relations, and the trade with each in 1852.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Austria	845,440	1,492,782	2,138,222
Belgium	10,602,324	9,826,132	20,428,456
Brazil	553,952	68,488	622,440
Brenen	461,380	315,140	776,520
Canary Islands	2,374,164	86,304	2,461,468
China	1,099,292	1,461,176	2,561,468
Cuba	777,464	87,164	864,628
Denmark	884,804	510,436	1,395,240
France	5,124,396	4,124,448	9,248,844
German Zollverein	21,491,957	44,598,227	66,090,284
Great Britain	33,483,416	24,408,976	57,892,392
Hamburg	1,285,944	3,032,188	4,318,132
Hanover and Oldenburg	2,040,096	925,916	2,966,012
Java	30,126,540	7,533,436	37,659,976
Naples and Sicily	573,588	1,469,444	2,043,032
Norway	1,817,220	294,888	2,112,108
Russia	7,347,112	2,073,908	9,420,020
Surinam	1,928,940	586,844	2,515,784
Sweden	198,960	128,192	327,152
Turkey and Greece	1,089,244	1,473,685	2,562,929
United States	3,734,309	2,157,289	5,891,598

The internal trade and communication give employment to 5600 trekschuyts or packet boats, and 1500 barges. Facilities for the transit of goods, &c., are afforded also by a railway proceeding from Rotterdam through the Hague and Haarlem to Amsterdam, and continued thence through Utrecht to Arnhem, and ultimately intended to join the Prussian lines on the Rhine.

The mercantile marine of the Netherlands numbers about 2000 ships, averaging 180 tons. The movement of vessels in her ports, at different periods, is shown in the following Table:—

NUMBER *of* VESSELS, *and their* TONNAGE, *that* ENTERED *and* CLEARED *at the* PORTS *of the* NETHERLANDS *in the years specified.*

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Laden.		Ballast.		Laden.		Ballast.	
	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.
1842	5,928	900,034	393	23,657	3,541	539,336	2,628	443,081
1844	5,522	851,219	309	19,572	3,608	555,064	2,779	358,732
1848	7,557	1,106,243	432	53,195	4,226	642,335	3,329	514,905
1849	5,835	916,884	455	66,443	3,373	632,588	2,751	389,067
1850	6,346	1,029,573	615	70,098	4,741	772,533	2,980	364,031
1851	6,449	1,089,884	511	74,256	4,838	754,631	2,539	461,937

Political Divisions.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is, at the present day, reduced to nearly the original limits of the Seven United Provinces in the 16th century. The provinces now composing the Netherlands, properly so called, are the first ten given in the accompanying Table:—

THE PROVINCES *of the* NETHERLANDS, *their* AREA *and* POPULATION *in* 1853; *showing also the* NUMBER *of* PUBLIC SCHOOLS *in each* PROVINCE, *with their* AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, *in* 1851.

PROVINCES.	Area in sq. miles.	Population. 1853.	Schools. 1851.	Attendance. 1851.
North Brabant	1983	465,525	408	41,634
Gelderland	1972	387,423	400	39,098
South Holland	1180	591,493	490	63,911
North Holland	906	514,755	530	61,782
Zealand	644	153,075	155	6,034
Utrecht	532	155,324	153	16,771
Friesland	1272	259,508	355	34,118
Overyssel	1312	227,653	238	34,805
Groningen	908	197,101	246	37,786
Drenthe	1032	87,944	140	11,965
Limburg	856	211,491	216	19,191
Total	12,662	3,767,671	3325	361,015
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, 1851	981	194,619		
Total	13,643	3,962,290		

Limburg and Luxemburg, though annexed to the crown, are not incorporated in the kingdom of the Netherlands, but are held under a separate administration, and are regarded as fiefs, by virtue of which the king is constituted a member of the German Confederation.

In addition to her European territories, the Netherlands possesses a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America, with which she carries on an extensive commerce, and which contribute materially to her greatness. They are enumerated, with their area and population, in the following Table; the population of Java, Sumatra, Banca, and Billiton, being according to the official returns of December 31, 1852.

COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES of the NETHERLANDS, their AREA and POPULATION.

	Area in sq. m.	Populat'n.
ASIA:—		
Java and the adjacent islands, 22 provinces	52,152	9,950,000
Sumatra, Government of W. coast	46,844	1,015,000
" Benkoelen	9,716	110,000
" Lampong districts	10,182	54,000
" Palembang	64,560	565,000
" Kingdom of Indragiri	14,435	50,000
" Kingdom of Assahan, Batoe, Rura, Siedan, Deli, and Langkat	7,521	100,000
Banca, government of	7,586	67,000
Rhouw, do.	3,169	80,000
Borneo, province Sambas	5,212	46,819
" " W. coast	54,648	504,076
" " S. and E. coast	140,112	311,100
Celebes, government Macassar	45,864	1,569,000
Amboina, province	10,216	277,508
Menado, do.	27,632	163,000
Ternate, do.	24,100	97,329
Banda, do.	3,772	155,766
Timor, do.	22,240	1,057,800
Bali and Lombok	4,084	1,105,000
Papua or New Guinea, part of	6,848	200,000
Billiton	1,156	5,700
	555,522	16,974,097
AMERICA:—		
Guiana	60,000	64,270
Islands of Curaçao, St. Eustatius, &c.	372	26,311
	60,372	90,581
AFRICA:—		
Coast of Guinea	10,664	100,000

SUMMARY.—TOTAL AREA and POPULATION of the KINGDOM of the NETHERLANDS, *including the* GRAND DUCHY of LUXEMBURG, the COLONIES, and DEPENDENCIES:—

	Area in sq. m.	Populat'n.
Europe	13,643	3,962,290
Asia	556,522	16,974,097
America	60,372	90,581
Africa	10,664	100,000
Total	641,201	21,126,968

Government, &c.—The kingdom of the Netherlands, as it now exists, is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is vested wholly in the king, who shares also the work of legislation with the States-General. This consists of two chambers—the upper with 23, and the lower with 55 members—who assemble for deliberation at the Hague, ('S Gravenhaag,) the capital of the kingdom, or, more correctly, the royal residence. The members of the upper chamber are named by the king for life; the others are elected by the Provincial States, whose principal functions are of a local nature. The government is strong, and the administration, in every department, is simple and economical. Dutch India is ruled by a Governor-General, residing at Batavia, under whom are the governors and residents at the various insular settlements.

The revenue of the Netherlands, as estimated in the budget brought forward in 1854, was $17,958,438, of which $4,715,219 was derived from direct taxes, $4,904,824 from customs, $1,181,915 from tolls on vessels, $837,500 from the post-office, $2,450,000 from the extra contributions from the colonies, and $1,175,000 from the colonial administration fund at home. The total expenditures according to the same estimate, amounted to $17,675,928, of which $2,600,000 was for the army, $1,413,750 for the navy, and $9,052,371 for interest on the state debt, which at this date amounted to $300,247,075. The revenue of the East Indian colonies in 1853, was estimated at $17,485,693, and expenditures at $17,113,230. The revenue from the other colonies amounted to $309,682, and the expenditures to $113,031.

Army and Navy.—The army in 1852 amounted to 57,959 men, including 1669 officers. The artillery numbered 10,994 men. The navy in 1854 comprised 5 ships of the line, 2 carrying 84, and 3 carrying 74 guns each, 13 frigates with from 38 to 60 guns each, 12 corvettes of from 18 to 28 guns each, 83 other sail-vessels, including 14 brigs and 49 schooners; 17 steam-ships of from 170 to 300 horse-power each, and 9 other steamers, making the total number of war vessels 140, carrying 2174 guns, and manned by 6760 men; besides which, there were two companies of marine infantry, comprising 1588 men.

Education, Religion, &c.—The Dutch provinces, taken collectively, form the most civilized portion of Europe; for what they want in social brilliancy and attraction, is amply made up by the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes; and, among the wealthier classes, there is no want of solid and extensive learning. There were, in 1851, 3295 schools for popular instruction, attended by 361,915 pupils, being equal to above a half of the total population between the ages of 5 and 15 years, [see *Table*, page 1297;] and 3 universities—at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, attended by 1119 students—besides numerous academies of an intermediate character. The majority of the population are Protestants of various sects—Lutheran and Calvinistic—the latter predominating; the Mennonites (Anabaptists) also form a numerous body; above a third part are Roman Catholics, and there are a large number of Jews. All religious sects and persuasions are politically on a perfectly equal footing. It is worthy of remark, that the Roman Catholic archbishop of Utrecht, and the bishop of Haarlem and Deventer, are both Jansenists, and administer their sacred offices without the sanction of the Pope. In their charitable institutions, also, the Dutch are exemplary; and in the management of their poor, they have shown equal wisdom and liberality. The relative proportions of the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews in the Netherlands, exclusive of Luxemburg, are exhibited in the accompanying Table:—

POPULATION of the NETHERLANDS according to RELIGIONS.

Denominations.	1840.	1850.	Proportion to 1000.	
			1840.	1850.
Protestants	1,704,275	1,832,738	597	600
Roman Catholics	1,103,516	1,164,142	385	381
Israelites	52,245	58,518	18	19
Unnamed	3,314	1,369		
	2,860,450	3,056,667		

Language, Literature, &c.—The language of the Netherlands or Dutch, as we call it, is derived from the Platt Deutsch of North Germany, which never received any literary cultivation; for Luther and the Reformation turned the scales against it; and German or Hoch Deutsch (High) Dutch gained the ascendant in Germany just when the popular language began to be employed as the ordinary vehicle of thought. The Platt Deutsch disappearing from the field of view, a very wide chasm remains between the kindred languages of Germany and the Netherlands—the High and Low Dutch. From the latter has branched off the Flemish, scarcely differing from the Dutch, yet cultivated now as if it were quite distinct from the cognate tongue. The Frisians, also, have a peculiar dialect, resembling, in some respects, the Anglo-Saxon. The Dutch is softer in sound than the High German, and possesses fully the immense resources of that language, in its natural copiousness, flexibility, and the facility of forming new terms from native roots. There is no European language which borrows so little from Greek or Latin as the Dutch. The literature of the Netherlands reaches a long way back; many chronicles exist in it of the 13th and 14th centuries; and as to the value of that literature, it will be sufficiently warranted by pointing to the names of the great writers which the country has produced, as Erasmus, Grotius, Swammerdam, Boerhaave, Huygens, &c. Hoeft and Van den Vondel, in the 17th century, cultivated the drama with great success. Cats, an amusing and instructive poet of the greatest genius, acquired and maintains a popularity like that of La Fontaine. The last century produced many Dutch authors of great eminence—Feith, Bilderdyck, Helmers, Spandaaw, Van Kampen, Van Hall, and Van Leunep; and the present age is no less prolific. Dutch literature, as it gives expression to the sentiments of an orderly, practical, and well-educated people, has generally a sober and solid character; but it is not deficient in the grace, novelty, and vivid coloring which render even the gravest themes attractive.

History.—The Batavi (or Batavians) were already known to the Romans, in the time of Julius Cæsar, as a warlike nation. Their neighbors, the Belgæ, seem to have been distinguished, even in that early age, for that inclination to commerce which afterwards exerted such an influence on the history of the Netherlands. It was in the year 9 B.C., that Drusus joined the Rhine and Yssel by a canal, (now called the New Yssel,) and set the example of those great works which have changed the face of the whole country. Under Adrian and Septimius Severus, the Batavi shared the imperial favor, and probably advanced in civilization by contact with the Romans. About the beginning of the fourth century, they united with the Frisians, a people of kindred origin. The sixth century witnessed their subjugation by the Franks; and, in the middle of the ninth, they were incorporated in the empire founded by Charlemagne. Soon after this, the whole country was parcelled out into small principalities, in accordance with the feudal spirit of the age. These principalities were as follows:—The duchies of Gueldres, Brabant, Luxemburg, and Limburg; the marquisate of Anvers, (Antwerp;) the counties of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen, Flanders, Artois, Hainaut, and Namur; with the lordships of Utrecht, Overyssel, Groningen, Friesland, and Mechlin. Such was the origin of the Seventeen Provinces, afterwards grouped together as the Netherlands, Pays Bas, or Low Countries. Among these petty states, Flanders held the

foremost rank; and when, in the 14th century, the estates of the Count of Flanders passed, by matrimonial alliance, to the house of Burgundy, the paramount authority in the Netherlands passed with them. In like manner, these estates passed from the house of Burgundy to that of Austria, and Charles V. inherited the sovereignty of the Seventeen Provinces. But his son and successor, Philip II., having deeply offended the people by an attempt to establish the Inquisition among them, and by various oppressive acts, seven of the states, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland, united in defence of their liberties, and formed a federal republic, at the head of which they placed, with the title of *Statthouder*, (Stadtholder,) William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. At the end of the 16th century, the Dutch gained the possession of the Moluccа Islands, and secured a monopoly of the spice trade. At the end of the 17th century, they owned nearly half of the shipping of Europe, but in consequence of the wars in which they were engaged, and the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, they lost their commercial pre-eminence. The country was invaded by Louis XIV., but the inhabitants, taking refuge in their shipping, broke down the dikes, and he was compelled to retire. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1795 it formed the Batavian Republic. It was erected into the Kingdom of Holland in 1806, but in 1810 became incorporated with the French Empire. In the mean time its commerce was nearly annihilated, and the Dutch colonial possessions were seized by the British. At the establishment of peace in 1814, the Prince of Orange resumed his authority, the colonial possessions, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, were restored, and a period of commercial prosperity succeeded. By the act of the Allied Powers, the Prince of Orange was, in 1815, elevated to the rank of King of the Netherlands, with increased territories, extending over the present kingdom of Belgium. In 1830, a revolt took place in Belgium, the inhabitants of which never willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbors, and, after a short struggle, the latter were compelled to evacuate the country. Belgium was then erected into a kingdom; and the present limits of the Kingdom of the Netherlands were defined by treaty in 1833.——Adj. NETHERLANDISH, and DUTCH; inhab. DUTCHMAN. (See HOLLAND.)

NETHER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1494.

NETHOU, PIC, peak nęh'too', and MALADETTA, mä-lädĕt'tä, the highest peak of the Pyrenees, or rather two neighboring peaks, on the frontiers of Spain, near lat. 42° 40′ N., lon. 0° 45′ E. Height, 11,168 feet.

NETLEY ABBEY, a fine ruin of England, co., and 8 miles S.E. of Southampton, on the E. side of Southampton Water.

NETO, nä'to, or NIETO, ne-ä'to, (anc. *Neæthus.*) a small river in the S. of Italy, falls into the Gulf of Taranto near 39° 15′ N. latitude.

NETOLITZ, nä'to-lits', a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.W. of Budweis. Pop. 2312.

NETRO, nä'tro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 2123.

NETTKOW, nĕtt'kov, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 1125.

NETTLEBED, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NETTLECARKLER, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

NETTLECOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NETTLE CREEK, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 596.

NETTLEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NETTLE LAKE, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

NETTLESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NETTLESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NETTLESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NETTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NETTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NETTLINGEN, nĕtt'ling-en, a village of Hanover, principality and 9 miles E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1056.

NETTSTAL, nĕtt'stäl, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 1 mile N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2028.

NETTUNO, nĕt-too'no, a seaport town of Italy, Pontifical States, 31 miles S.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 1800. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune, (whence its name,) and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Cœno*, the port of Antium.

NETUM. See NOTO.

NETZE, nĕt'sęh, a river of Prussia, joins the Warta 6 miles E. of Landsberg. Total course about 140 miles.

NETZSCHKAU, nĕtsh'kŏw, a town of Saxony, 13 miles S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 1600.

NEU, noi, or *NEUEN*, noi'en, a German word, signifying new, prefixed to many places in Germany, as NEU-MARKT, "New Market," NEU-BURG, "New Castle," &c.

NEU-BISTRITZ, noi-bis'trits, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 3660.

NEUBERG, noi'bĕrg a village and parish of Styria, N.N.E. of Bruck. Pop. 1483.

NEUBOURG, nuh'boor', a market-town of France, department of Eure, 13 miles N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 2341.

NEU-BRANDENBURG, noi-brän'dęn-boorg', a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Lake Tollens, 17 miles N.N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 6000. It has a ducal palace, several churches, and manufactures of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons, and woollens.

NEUBRUCK, (Neubrück,) noi'brük, (Polish *Nowymost*, no've-most,) a town of Prussian Poland, 35 miles N.W. of Posen, on the Warta.

NEUBRUCK, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Frankfort, circle of Crossen.

NEUBRUNN, noi'brŏŏn, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Homburg. Pop. 1124.

NEU'BURG, (Ger. pron. noi'bŏŏrg,) a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, formerly capital of a duchy of its own name, on the Danube, here crossed by two bridges, 29 miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 6352. It has remains of ancient fortifications, a castle, containing a theatre and museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church with a fine painting by Rubens, and a royal institute, (college of nobles,) several superior schools, breweries, and distilleries.

NEUBURG, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 1480.

NEUBURG-VOR-DEM-WALDE, noi'bŏŏrg von-dĕm-wäl'dęh, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 27 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2036. See KLOSTERNEUBURG, KORNEUBURG.

NEUDAMM, noi'dämm, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 28 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2430.

NEUDEK, noi'dĕk, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Elbogen, on the Rohla, with 2 castles. Pop. 2000.

NEUDENAU, noi'dęh-nŏw', a town of Baden, on the Jaxt, 7 miles N.E. of Wimpfen. Pop. 1250.

NEUDORF, noi'dorf, a town of Lower Austria, 9 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 2024.

NEUDORF, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1560.

NEUDORF, a town of North Hungary. See ICLO.

NEUDORF, a village of Austria. See KÖNIGSFELD.

NEUDORF, a village of Bohemia, 42 miles S. by E. of Olmutz. Pop. 917.

NEUDORF, a village of Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, near Harzgerode. In the vicinity are the Pfaffenberg and Weiseberg, the two most important silver-mines of Lower Harz. Pop. 819.

NEUDORF, a village of Moravia, circle of Brünn.

NEUDORF or WALTERSDORF, wäl'ters-dorf', a village of Germany, Silesia, circle of Brünn. Pop. 1510.

NEUDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the Popelka, about 9 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1194.

NEUEN. See NEU.

NEUENBURG, Switzerland. See NEUFCHATEL.

NEUENBURG, noi'en-bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, West Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2960.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, on the Enz, 27 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1551.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, 19 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1120.

NEUENDORF, noi'en-dorf', a village of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1880.

NEUENDORF, a village of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, N.W. of Güsten.

NEUENECK, or NEUENEGG, noi'en-ĕk', a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 1830.

NEUENHAUS, noi'en-hŏws', a town of Hanover, 30 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1462.

NEUENHAUS, a market-town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, E.N.E. of Coburg, about 1100 feet above the sea. P. 610.

NEUENKIRCHEN, noi'en-kĕrk'en, a village of Hanover, government and 17 miles S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1144.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a market-town of Prussia, Westphalia, 37 miles S.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1370.

NEUENRADE, noi'en-rä'dęh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 14 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1360.

NEUENSTADT or NEUENSTADT-AM-KOCHER, noi'en-stätt'äm-ko'kęr, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1421.

NEUENSTEIN, noi'en-stīne', a town of Würtemberg, on the Eppach, 31 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1486.

NEUERBURG, noi'er-bŏŏrg', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Treves. Pop. 1730.

NEUERN, noi'ern, (OBER, o'bęr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tęr,) two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Klattau. United pop. 1250.

NEUFAHRWASSER, noi'far-wäs'sęr, a village of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, 4 miles N. of Dantzic, of which it is the port. It has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort.

NEUF-BRISACH, a town of France. See BREISACH.

NEUFCHATEAU, nuf'shä'tō', a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Mouzon, close to its junction with the Meuse, 35 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. in 1862, 3735. It has a communal college, public library, and manufactures of coarse woollens, doe-skins, and cotton quilts.

NEUFCHATEAU, nuf'shà'tō', a town of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 19 miles S.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1648.

NEUFCHATEL or NEUCHATEL, nush'â'tel', (Ger. *Neuenburg*, noi'en-bōōrg',) a frontier canton in the N.W. part of Switzerland, having on the S.E. the Lake of Neufchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons of Bern and Vaud. Area 281 square miles. Pop. in 1860, 70,679, mostly Protestants. The Jura Mountains intersect it from S. to N., and the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Pastures occupy most part of the surface. Except wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption; corn is imported from the cantons of Bern and Basel. Many cattle are reared, and cheese is an important export. From 18,000 to 20,000 hands are more or less employed in watchmaking, in both the urban and rural districts. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, cutlery, and metallic wares generally, are the other chief manufactures. Until 1848 Neufchâtel acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia, but a revolution having then occurred, it is now a democratic member of the Swiss Confederation, in which it holds the 21st place. The principal towns are Neufchâtel, the capital, Chaux-de-Fonds, Valengin, and Le Locle.

NEUFCHATEL, (Ger. *Neuenburg*, noi'en-bōōrg,) a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, on the N.W. shore of the Lake Neufchâtel, 25 miles W. of Bern. Pop. 7727. It has an ancient castle, the former residence of the Dukes of Neufchâtel, a cathedral of the 12th century, a town-hall, with a public library, an orphan asylum, founded in 1722, several hospitals, a college, and a collection of natural history. It is the chief entrepôt of the canton, and has considerable trade in wine, corn, cattle, watches, lace, cotton stuffs, &c.

NEUFCHATEL, LAKE OF, one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W. part, 18 miles N. of the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons of Neufchâtel, Vaud, Freyburg, and Bern. Length 24 miles, average breadth 4 miles. Estimated area 90 square miles, height above the sea 1453 feet, and depth 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own towards the N. by the Thiel through the Lake of Bienne into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns of Neufchâtel and Yverdun, between which a steamer plies daily.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, nush'â'tèl' ōn brā, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 25 miles N.E. of Rouen, on the Béthune, and on the railway from Paris to Calais. Pop. in 1852, 3602. It is famed for its cheese, in which, with butter and flour, it has a considerable trade.

NEUFFEN, noi'fen, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles N.E. of Rentlingen. Pop. 2000.

NEUFRA, noi'frâ, a market-town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Fehl. Pop. 1230.

NEUGEDEIN, noi'gheh-dine', or KDYNIE, kdin'yâ, a market-town of Bohemia, 14 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1813. It has one of the most important woollen manufactories in the kingdom.

NEUGUEN or NEUQUE, river in La Plata. See DIAMANTE.

NEUHAUS, noi'hōws, a town of Germany, Bohemia, 23 miles S.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 7604. It has a handsome palace of Count Czernin, a Jesuit college, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.

NEUHAUS, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. 1410.

NEUHAUS, a town of Germany, Hanover, 24 miles N.W. of Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. 1513.

NEUHAUSEL, noi'hoi'sel, (Hun. *Érsek-Ujvár*, ēr'shēk'-ōō'ee-vâr',) a market-town of North-West Hungary, co. and 22 miles S. of Neutra, on the Neutra River, and on the railway from Vienna to Szolnok. Pop. 6780. It has the ruins of a strong fortress, and manufactures of woollens.

NEUHAUSEN, noi'how'zen, or NEUHAUSEN-AUF-DEN-FELDERN, nor'how'zen ōwf dēn fē'dern, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 5 miles S.S.W. of Esslingen. Pop. 2170.

NEUHAUSEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, on the Erms, N.W. of Urach. Pop. 1201.

NEUHAUSEN or NEUHAUSEN-OB-ECK, noi'how'zen ob ēk, a market-town of Würtemberg, 5 miles E. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 1015.

NEUHOF, noi'hōf, several market-towns of Central and South Germany, the principal in Hesse-Cassel, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Fulda. Pop. 1700.

NEUHOF, a town of Bohemia, N. of Czaslau, with a magnificent castle, surrounded with fine gardens, and possessing a library of 25,000 volumes. Pop. 791.

NEUHUTTEN, (Neuhütten,) noi'hüt'ten, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz. Pop. 998.

NEUILLY-PONT-PIERRE, nuh'yē' pōnt' pe-air', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1570.

NEUILLY, nuh'yee', a village of France, department of Haute-Marne, 6 miles E. of Langres. Pop. 1240.

NEUILLY-EN-THELLE, nuh'yee' ōn' tēll, a village of France, department of Oise, capital of a canton, 13 miles W. of Senlis. Pop. 1300.

NEUILLY-LES-RÉAL, nuh'yee' lā' rā'āl', a village of France, department of Allier, 18 miles S.S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 1222.

NEUILLY-LE-VENDIN, nuh'yee' leh vōn'dān', a village of France, department and 18 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1571.

NEUILLY-L'EVEQUE, (Neuilly-l'Evêque,) nuh'yee' lā' vēk', a village of France, department of Calvados, 4 miles S.E. of Isigny. Pop. 1213.

NEUILLY-SAINT-FRONT, nuh'yee' sān' frōn', a town of France, department of Aisne, 11 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 1802.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, nuh'yee' sür sān, a town of France, department and on the right bank of the Seine, here crossed by a noble stone bridge of 5 arches, 1½ miles from the W. extremity of Paris, and on the road to St. Germains. Pop. in 1852, 15,397, chiefly employed in manufactures of porcelain and starch, chemical works, and liqueur distilleries. It has a handsome church, fine modern villas, and picturesque well-wooded suburbs. The royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was till lately the favorite summer residence of Louis Philippe, but was destroyed during the Revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the right bank of the river, and into the wooded islets that divide the stream.

NEUKALDEN, noi'kâl'den, a walled town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 26 miles E. of Gustrow, on Lake Cumerow. Pop. 2150.

NEUKIRCH, noi'kēēnk, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, 9 miles E.S.E. of Leobschütz. P. 1040.

NEUKIRCH, four small villages and parishes of Switzerland, the largest in the canton of Lucerne. Pop. 2264.

NEUKIRCH, (NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber,) a town of Prussia, government and S.W. of Liegnitz.

NEUKIRCHEN, noi'kēēnk'en, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1003.

NEUKIRCHEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 13 miles S. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 972.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Grenft, 6 miles S.E. of Ziegenhain. Pop. 2057.

NEUKIRCHEN-BEIM-HEILIGEN-BLUT, noi'kēēnk'en bīm hī'lig-en blōōt, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1510.

NEUKLOSTER, noi'klos'ter, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. of Wismar. Pop. 717.

NEULAND, noi'lânt, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1046.

NEULERCHENFELD. See LERCHENFELD.

NEULISE, nuh'leez', a town of France, department of Loire, on the railway from Lyons to Roanne, about 7 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1033.

NEUMAGEN, noi'mâ-ghen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1370.

NEUMARK, noi'mark, a walled town of West Prussia, 36 miles S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 1300

NEUMARK, a town of Austrian Galicia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Sandec.

NEUMARK, a town of Bohemia, circle and 16 miles W.S.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1133.

NEUMARKT, noi'markt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Breslau, on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4100. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

NEUMARKT, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 21 miles S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3085. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of silk and tobacco.

NEUMARKT, a town of Upper Austria, 13 miles N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 700.

NEUMARKT, a town of Germany, Illyria, 24 miles N.N.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1140.

NEUMARKT, Transylvania. See MAROS-VASARHELY.

NEUMARKT or NEUMARKT-AN-DER-OLKZA, noi'markt ân dēr olkt'sâ, a market-town of Austria, Styria, S.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 1195.

NEUMARKT, (It. *Egna*, ēn'ya,) a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 12 miles S. by W. of Botzen, on the Adige. Pop. 1548.

NEUMUHLEN, (Neumühlen,) noi'mü'len, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near Kiel. Pop. 900.

NEUMUNSTER, (Neumünster,) noi'mun'ster, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 17 miles S.S.E. of Kiel, on the Hamburg Railway.

NEUNBURG-VOR-DEM-WALD, noin'bōōrg vor dēm wâlt, a town of Bavaria, 27 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2030.

NEUNDORF, noin'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1003.

NEUNDORF, Gross, gross noi'dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1025.

NEUNKIRCH, noin'kēēnk, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1400.

NEUNKIRCHEN, noin'kēēnk'en, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2020.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a market-town of Lower Austria, 10 miles S.W. of Neustadt, on the railway to Glocknitz. Pop. 2200.

NEUPAKAU, noi'pâ'kōw, or PAKAU, pâ'kōw, a town of

Bohemia, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2482, mostly employed in extensive cotton factories.

NEUQUE, a river of La Plata. See DIAMANTE.

NEUREUSCH, noi'roish, written also NOWARZISSE, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, circle of Iglau, 6 miles from Schelletau. Pop. 1240.

NEURODE, noi'ro-dęh, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 5300. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of flannels.

NEUSALZ, noi'sâlts, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 3370. It was founded by a colony of Moravian brethren, (*Herrnhütters*,) and has ship-building docks, and manufactures of linen and lace.

NEUSATZ, noi'sâts, (Hun. *Ujvidék*, oo'eo veo'daik',) a town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Bacs, on the Danube, opposite to Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Till the late (1849) Hungarian war, when it was almost completely destroyed, it was a large fortified town of 17,400 inhabitants, and carried on an important trade, being a common entrepôt for Germany, Hungary, and Turkey.

NEUSCHLOTT, a town of Finland. See NYSLOTT.

NEUSE, nüss, a river of North Carolina, rises in Person county, in the N. part of the state. Next to Cape Fear River, it is the largest stream which rises and terminates in North Carolina. The whole length is about 300 miles, and the general direction is south-eastward. After passing by Waynesborough, Goldsborough, and Newbern, it empties itself into the W. extremity of Pamlico Sound, through an estuary which is several miles wide, and more than 25 miles long. It is navigable by steamboats for eight months of the year from its mouth to Waynesborough, over 100 miles; smaller boats have ascended about 200 miles. After it passes the middle part of its course, the river flows through sandy plains, which are occupied by extensive forests of pitch pine.

NEU-SHEHR, (Neû-Shehr,) nâ-oo'shêh'r', written also NEMB-SHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles N.E. of Konieh, lat. 38° 37' N., lon. 34° 37' E. It stands at the height of 3940 feet above the level of the sea, with a bold ravine in front, and a back ground of high cliffs of volcanic rock, containing about 3000 houses, two large mosques, a Greek church, and a quadrangular castle with round towers at the corners. Pop. 15,000.

NEUSIEDL, (noi'seed'l,) LAKE OF, (Hun. *Fertö Tavo*, fêr'tö' töh'vöh',) a lake of Hungary, near its western frontier, between the counties of Oedenburg and Weiselburg, 19 miles S.S.W. of Presburg. Length 23 miles, average breadth 7 miles, depth from 9 to 18 feet. It receives the Vulka River, and the town of Rusth is on its W. side, where its banks are well wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabnitz by a canal cut by a prince of the Esterhazy family, who resides in its vicinity.

NEUSIEDL-AM-SEE, noi'seed'l âm sê, (Hun. *Nezider*, nê'zee'dair',) a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedl, 19 miles S.W. of Presburg. P. 2036.

NEUSOHL, noi'zol, (Hun. *Besztercze-Banya*, bêss'têrt'sê' bân'yöh',) a town of North Hungary, capital of the county of Sohl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bestritza, 80 miles N. of Pesth. Lat. 48° 40' N., lon. 19° 3' E. Pop. 3600, or with adjoining villages, 12,000, nearly half of whom are Protestants. It has an ancient castle, and numerous churches, in one of which is a bell weighing 5 tons, a hospital, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, several superior schools, manufactures of sword-blades and beet-root sugar, a considerable trade in linens and beer, and one of the largest smelting houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council and tribunal. The Herrengrund Mines near it yield annually 1500 cwts. of copper.

NEUSS, noiss, (anc. *Novesium* or *Novæ-Castra*,) a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Erft, and on a canal which joins the Rhine. Pop. 8830. It has numerous manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, and velvets. In 451 it was sacked by Attila; in 1254 it joined the Hanseatic league. In its vicinity numerous urns and Roman medals have been found.

NEUSTADT, nu'stât or noi'stâtt, or PRUDNIK, prood'nik, a walled town of Prussia, government and 29 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln. It is tolerably well built, has a Protestant and three Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, two hospitals, and a convent of the Brothers of Charity, provincial and city courts. Pop. 6797.

NEUSTADT, noi'stâtt, or WIENER-NEUSTADT, wee'ner-noi'stâtt, a town of Lower Austria, 13 miles S. of Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on the railway to Grätz, on the small river Kerbach, and on the canal to Vienna. Lat. 47° 48' N., lon. 16° 13' E. Pop. 9823, exclusive of military. The town is regularly built, surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and has a cathedral of the 13th century with two tall towers, an old royal castle, a gymnasium, a Cistertian abbey with a library of 20,000 volumes, and museums; military academy, with models and instruments, and a library of 3000 volumes. It has extensive sugar refineries, cotton manufactures, breweries, and paper-mills.

NEUSTADT, noi'stâtt, or NOWEMIESTO, no-vêm-yês'to, a walled town of Bohemia, 16 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1750.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Braune. Pop. 2648. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has manufactures of woollen, linens, and lace, with some trade in Hungarian wine.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, 2 miles N. of Magdeburg, of which it is considered a suburb. Pop. 6700.

NEUSTADT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 1208.

NEUSTADT or WEIHERSPREI, vî'ęrs-frî', a town of West Prussia, 24 miles N.W. of Dantzic, on the Rehde. Pop. 2050.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, on an island formed by an affluent of the Schalm, 17 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. 1792.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 18 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 1771.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, Baden, on two small rivers, 16 miles E.S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1710.

NEUSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1400.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1077.

NEUSTADT, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 miles N.N.E. of Lübeck, with 2647 inhabitants, a harbor for small vessels, and some trade in ship-building.

NEUSTADT, a town of Hungary. See NAGY BANYA.

NEUSTADT, a town of Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. 2846.

NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz, with a station on the railway to Prague. Pop. 4000.

NEUSTADT, a market-town of Germany, in Brunswick, at the terminus of the Harzburg Railway, 24 miles S. of Brunswick. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT-AM-KULM, noi'stâtt âm kôôlm, a town of Bavaria, 14 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1000.

NEUSTADT AM RUBENBERGE, noi'stâtt am roo'ben-bêrg'ęh, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 1500.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-AISCH, noi'stâtt ân dêr ish, a town of Bavaria, on the Aisch, 20 miles N.N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 3061. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 castles, and manufactures of leather, and cotton and woollen cloths.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HARDT, noi'stâtt ân dêr hartt, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, capital of a county, on a small affluent of the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 6088, employed in manufactures of muskets, paper, woollen cloth, chemical and vinegar factories, and oil and gunpowder mills.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HEIDE, noi'stâtt ân dêr hî'dęh, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, principality and 9 miles N.E. of Coburg. Pop. 2000.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-ORLA, noi'stâtt ân dêr or'lâ, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 24 miles S.E. of Weimar, on the Orla, an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 4250. It has a ducal residence, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-SAALE, noi'stâtt ân dêr sâ'lęh, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 40 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1450.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-WALDNAB, noi'stâtt ân dêr wâlt'nâb, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1560.

NEUSTADT-BEI-STOLPEN, noi'stâtt bî stol'pęn, a town of Saxony, 21 miles E. of Dresden, on the Polenz. Pop. 2122.

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE, noi'stâtt â'bęrs-wâl'dęh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Finnow Canal, and on the railway to Stettin, 24 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5360, employed in manufactures of porcelain, ivory, brass, iron, and steel wares, and woollen and linen fabrics.

NEUSTADTEL-BEI-SCHNEEBERG, noi'stêt-tęl bî shnê'bêrg, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 1775.

NEUSTADTL, (Neustädtl,) RUDOLPHSWERTH, roo'dolfs-wairt', or NOVOMES'TO, a town of Illyria, 38 miles S.E. of Laybach, on the Gurk. Pop. 1751.

NEUSTADTL, (Bohemian *Nowymiesto*, no-vim-yês'to,) a town of Moravia, 24 miles N.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1814. It has a castle and iron-mines.

NEUSTADTL, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1500.

NEUSTADTL, (Neustädtl,) noi'stêtt'l, (Hun. *Kiszucza Ujhely*, kis'soo'tsâ' oo'ee hêl',) a town of North Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 45 miles N. of Kremnitz. Pop. 2500.

NEUSTADTL-AN-DER-WAAG, (Neustädtl-an-der-Waag,) noi'stêtt'l ân dêr wâg, (Hun. *Vagh-Ujhely*, vâg-oo'eo'hêl',) a market-town of North-West Hungary, co. and 33 miles N.N.W. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 5500. It has a manufactory of woollen cloth.

NEUSTADTL, BOHMISCH, (Böhmisch,) bö'mish noi'

stĕtt'l, is a town of Bohemia, Buntzlau, 12 miles N.N.E. of Reichenberg. Pop. 2406.

NEUSTETTIN, noi'stĕt-teen', a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 4060.

NEUSTIFT, noi'stift, a market-town of Germany, Tyrol, 11 miles S.S.W. of Innspruck. Pop. 1470.

NEUSTIFT, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles E. of Tabor.

NEUSTIFT, a market-town of Germany, Styria, 16 miles S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 149.

NEU-STRELITZ, noi strā'lits, a town of North Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 6484. It is the usual residence of the grand duke and court, and has a theatre, college, mint, and other government offices, a public library of 50,000 volumes, and a collection of antiquities. Its inhabitants are mostly supported by supplying the government establishments.

NEUSTRIA or NEUSTRIE. See NORMANDY.

NEUTEICH, noi'tīx, (Polish, *Nitych*, nee'tix,) a town of West Prussia, 21 miles S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 1650.

NEUTITSCHEIN, noi'tit-shine', or NOWY-GYRIN, no'ghir'in, a town of Moravia, 20 miles E.N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 9000, many of whom are employed in woollen weaving, and making flannel. Near it is a mineral spring.

NEUTRA, (Hun. *Nyitra*, nee'trŏh' or nyee'trŏh',) a river of Hungary, rises in the N.E. extremity of the county of Neutra, flows circuitously S.S.W., and, after a course of above 100 miles, joins the Waag on the left, above its confluence with the Danube.

NEUTRA, noi'trā, a town of North-West Hungary, on the Neutra, 46 miles E.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 4090. It has a strong castle and cathedral.

NEUTRA, a county of Hungary, bounded N. and N.W. by Moravia. The capital is Neutra. Pop. 383,500.

NEUVE-EGLISE, nuv Ā'gleez', a village of France, department of Cantal, 9 miles S.W. of St. Flour. Pop. 2216.

NEUVEVILLE, nuv'veel', (Ger. *Neuenstadt*, noi'en-stätt',) a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Bienne, 9 miles S.W. of Bienne. Pop. 1200.

NEUVIC, nuh'veek', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Isle, 13 miles W.S.W. of Périgueux. P. 2257.

NEUVIC, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles S. of Ussel. Pop. in 1852, 3350.

NEUVIC, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 17 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1770.

NEUVILLE, nuh'veel', a town of France, department of Vienne, 5 miles N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1140.

NEUVILLE or NEUVILLE-AU-BOIS, nuh'veel' ō bwā, a town of France, department of Loiret, 18 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1228.

NEUVILLE, a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 2250.

NEUVILLES, nuh'veel', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1941.

NEUVILLE-SUR-SAONE, (Neuville-sur-Saône,) nuh'veel' sür sōn, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 8 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1600.

NEUVILLY, nuh'vee'yee', a town of France, department of Nord, about 12 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2032.

NEUVY, nuh'vee', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1200.

NEUVY-LE-ROI, nuh'vee' leh rwā, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1605.

NEUVY SAUTOUR, nuh'vee' sō'toor', a town of France, department of Yonne, 16 miles N.W. of Tonnerre. P. 1600.

NEUVY-SAINT-SÉPULCRE, nuh'vee' sānº sā'-pülk'r', a town of France, department of Indre, 8½ miles W. of La Châtre. Pop. 2040.

NEUVY-SUR-LOIRE, nuh'vee' sür lwār, a town of France, department of Nièvre, near the Loire, 8 miles N.N.W. of Cosne. Pop. 1850.

NEUWALDE, noi'wäl'deh, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1247.

NEUWARP, noi'warp, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 25 miles N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1600.

NEUWEDEL, noi'wā'del, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 78 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3000.

NEUWEIER, noi'wī'er, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bühl. Pop. 1613.

NEUWIED, nu'weed or noi'weet, called also WIED-NEUWIED, weet noi'weet, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz, capital of a principality, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 6100. It was founded early in the 18th century, and is well built; principal edifices, the ancient Castle of the Counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, and extensive gardens; Calvinist, Roman Catholic, Anabaptist, and various other churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, normal school, several private boarding and educational establishments, a library of 10,000 volumes, and a prosperous Moravian establishment. It has also a collection of Roman antiquities.

NEUZELLE, noi'tsĕl'leh, Prussia, a station on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 18 miles from Frankfort.

NEUZEN, a town of Holland. See TERNEUZE.

NEVA, (Rus. pron. nä-vä',) an important river or strait of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, connecting the Lake of Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. Length 40 miles from Schlüsselberg on the former, to St. Petersburg at the head of the latter, which city it separates from its N. suburbs; breadth 1500 feet; depth in the channel about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of North Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from October to April; it has been found to carry into the gulf 116,000 cubic feet of water in a second.

NEVA, a river of East Russia. See NEIVA.

NEVADA, SIERRA. See SIERRA NEVADA.

NEVADA, nä-vä'dä, a county towards the N. part of California, contains about 900 square miles. Drained by the Middle and South Yuba, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the E. part is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada or Snowy Range of California. Gold is abundant in this county, both in quartz veins and in placers. Capital, Nevada City. Pop. 21,365.

NEVADA, ne-vah'de, Ohio, a station on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 20 miles from Crestline.

NEVADA, a post-office of Grundy co., Missouri.

NEVADA, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin, 9 miles E. by N. of Monroe.

NEVADA CITY, a post-town, capital of Nevada co., California, 180 miles N.E. of San Francisco. Pop. about 5000.

NEVADO, nä-vä'do, *NEVADA*, nä-vä'dä, a Spanish word signifying "snow-clad," and forming a part of the name of various mountains in Spain and Spanish America; as, SIERRA NEVADA, "snow-clad ridge."

NEVANS, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 828.

NEVEL or NEWEL, nä-vĕl', a town of Russian Poland, government, and 54 miles N. of Vitebsk. Pop. 4600.

NEVELE, nä'vä-leh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

NEVENDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NEVERN, a parish of Wales. See NEFERN.

NEVERS, neh-vair', (anc. *Noviodunum*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches, at the confluence of the Nièvre, and at the head of the Branch Railway du Centre, 35 miles E.S.E. of Bourges; lat. 46° 59' N., lon. 3° 10' E. Pop. in 1852, 17,045. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a communal college, with a library of 7000 volumes, and a fine cathedral. It has manufactures of iron and steel goods, porcelain, and jewelry. Previous to 1789, it was the capital of the province of Nivernois. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Chaussade, for cables and anchors for the national marine. Near it are the mineral waters of Pouges.

NEVERSINK, a post-township in the N.E. part of Sullivan co., New York, on Neversink River, 45 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2281.

NEVERSINK HILLS, New Jersey. See HIGHLANDS.

NEVERSINK RIVER, New Jersey. See NEVISINK.

NEVERSINK RIVER rises in Ulster county, in the S.E. part of New York, and running through Sullivan county, falls into the Delaware, near Port Jervis.

NÉVEZ, nā'vā', a village of France, department of Finisterre, 18 miles S.E. of Quimper. Pop. 1920.

NEVIANO-DEGLI-ARDUINI, nā-ve-ä'no dĕl'yee ar-doo-ee'nee, a village of Italy, duchy and 16 miles S. by E. of Parma. Pop. 3602.

NEVIANSK, nä-ve-ānsk', (NEW and OLD,) two towns of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 35 miles N. of Yekaterinboorg.

NEVIGES, nā've-ghes, a village of Prussia, government and E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1338.

NEVIL BAY, British America, is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay.

NÉVILLE, nā'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1590.

NEVILLE PORT, an inlet of North America, N. of Vancouver's Island; lat. 50° 32' N., lon. 125° W.

NEVILLE, a post-village of Clermont county, Ohio, on the Ohio River, 33 miles above Cincinnati.

NEVIN or NEFYN, a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. and on the Bay of Carnarvon, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Pwllheli. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1854. It has a harbor, but no trade. It joins with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, and Pwllheli in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEVIN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NEVIS, nā'vis, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Avisio. Pop. 1953.

NEVIS, a West India Island belonging to Great Britain, leeward group, in lat. 17° 10' N., lon. 62° 40' W., separated from the S. end of St. Christopher's, by a channel 2 miles across. Area about 20 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 10,200.

NEVISINK (or NEVERSINK) RIVER, of Monmouth co., New Jersey, flows north-eastward, and empties itself into the southern part of Sandy Hook Bay, at the base of the Neversink Hills. Above tide-water it is called Swimming River.

NEW-AB'BEY, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

NEW ABERDEEN', a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 3 miles from Galt, and 70 from Goderich. P. 126.

NEWA'GO or NEWAY'GO, a new county in the W. part of Michigan, contains about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskego River, and also drained by the head-waters of Notipeskago and White Rivers, and several smaller streams. The soil is said to be of excellent quality. Pop. 510.

NEWA'GO, a post-office of Newago co., Michigan.

NEWAHY, nâ-wâ'hee, a town of India, dominions and 35 miles S.E. of Jeypoor, on an abrupt rock, near the strong fort of Narghur. Lat. 26° 33′ N., lon. 75° 44′ E.

NEWARY, nâ-wâ'ree, a town of India, 16 miles S.E. of Dewass.

NEW AL'BANY, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NEW ALBANY, a thriving post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, near its source, about 21 miles N. by E. of Pontotoc. Cotton is shipped here by means of small boats.

NEW ALBANY, a village of Franklin co., Ohio, has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW ALBANY, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 158 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NEW ALBANY, a post-township of Floyd co., Indiana. Pop. 1714.

NEW ALBANY, a flourishing city, capital of Floyd co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below the Falls, 3 miles below Louisville, and 136 miles below Cincinnati. Lat. 38° 18′ N., lon. 85° 51′ W. It is the southern terminus of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, which extends to Michigan City, 287 miles, having recently been completed. It is remarkable for its rapid growth and active trade; in fact, it may be considered the most commercial town in the state excepting Madison, which contains a nearly equal population. Steamboats arrive and depart daily to all points on the Ohio and Mississippi. The streets are wide and straight, and furnished with pleasant sidewalks. The town contains about 12 churches, a Collegiate Institute, a Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 2 banks, and 2 printing offices. Two newspapers are published here. Steamboat building is carried on more extensively here than at any other place on the Ohio, scarcely excepting Cincinnati; there are also manufactories of iron, brass, bagging, &c. A plank-road, 20 miles long, extends from New Albany to Corydon. Laid out in 1813. About 1040 buildings have been erected in the city within the last year. Pop. in 1810, 1226; in 1850, 8181; in the beginning of 1854, about 14,000.

NEW AL'BION, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, about 25 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1633.

NEW ALBION, the name formerly given by Sir F. Drake to California, and part of the coast of Oregon. Humboldt limits the name to that part of the coast extending from lat. 43° to 48°.

NEW ALEXAN'DER, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW ALEXAN'DRIA, a thriving post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalhanna Creek, and on the turnpike from Blairsville to Pittsburg, 36 miles E. of the latter. It is one of the principal places in the county, and has an active trade.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEW AL'SACE, a thriving post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 80 S.E. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by a rich farming district. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

NEW AL'STEAD, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

NEW AM'STERDAM, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 125 miles S. of Indianapolis.

NEW AMSTERDAM, a seaport-town of South America, British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice where joined by the Canga River, lat. 6° 14′ 51″ N., lon. 57° 31′ 8″ W., originally founded by the Dutch. The houses are built of wood, and the town intersected by canals. Three strong batteries in the vicinity protect the entrance of the river.

NEW ANTIOCH, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

NEWARDIPOOR or NEWARDIPUR, ne-war'de-poor', written also NEORDEPOOR, a town of Hindostan, kingdom of Oude, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

NEW'ARK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, county and 17 miles N.E. of Nottingham, on a railway thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the Newark River, a navigable branch of the Trent. It is well-built, has in its centre a spacious market-place, and is approached from the N. by a long raised causeway on numerous arches; its streets are paved and lighted with gas. It has a respectable Town-hall, a large and elegant cruciform church, with a graceful tower and lofty spire; places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Calvinists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a free grammar school, several almshouses, and various other charities; a large linen manufactory; and a trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, malt, and flour; 50,000 quarters of the last are sent annually to Manchester, Liverpool, and London. Large and commodious wharves have been constructed on the Trent, which afford facilities for navigation. On the N.W. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and hence called the Newwork—whence the name of the town. The castle was dismantled by the parliamentary army, and is now a stately ruin; in it King John died in 1216. Newark sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 11,733.

NEW'ARK, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 44 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 434.

NEWARK, a township of Tioga co., New York. Pop. 1983.

NEWARK, a flourishing post-village of Arcadia township, Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, (direct,) 31 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a large Union school-house, which cost $9000, and several large warehouses. The new Presbyterian church cost from $10,000 to $12,000. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1500.

NEWARK, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Essex co., New Jersey, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay, and on the railroad connecting New York with Philadelphia, 9 miles W. of the former, and 73 miles N.E. of the latter; lat. 40° 45′ N., lon. 74° 10′ W. This city, the largest in the state, is built chiefly on a plain, terminated on the W. by an elevation, or ridge of land, extending from the northern to the southern extremity of the town. It is regularly laid out, for the most part, with wide, straight streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Broad Street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is one of the finest avenues anywhere to be met with. It is upwards of 80 feet in breadth, and extends throughout the entire length of the city, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Near its centre it is intersected by Market Street, which is also an important thoroughfare, communicating with the principal railroad depôt. North of this, and bordering on Broad Street, are two beautiful public squares, called the Upper and Lower Parks, each adorned with majestic elms. In the vicinity of these parks are some of the finest residences in Newark. Among the public buildings deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Court-house, a large brown stone edifice, in the Egyptian style, at the intersection of Market with High Street, and the Market-Street Railroad Depôt. The latter is an imposing structure, adorned with a colonnade on each side. The Library Building, in Market Street, is one of the finest edifices in the city, and contains, besides the apartment for the library, a large hall for public lectures, concerts, &c., and in the third story an Art-Union gallery. The literary institutions of Newark comprise the Library Association, occupying the library building above referred to; it maintains an annual course of lectures on scientific subjects: the New Jersey Historical Society, founded in 1845; its meetings are held alternately at Newark and Trenton; it has a library of 1200 volumes: the New Jersey Literary Association, founded in 1842, with provision for monthly lectures: and the Association of Teachers and Friends of Education, founded in March, 1853. The Wesleyan Institute has a fine brick building, situated on the most elevated part of High Street. From the grounds is obtained a beautiful view of the city and of the Passaic Valley for many miles. The institute, although organized but a few years since, now numbers upwards of 300 pupils, and is in a most prosperous condition. Many of the churches are splendid edifices. The Catholic in Washington Street, the Methodist in Market Street below Broad, and the new Presbyterian churches, one one near the Lower Park, and the other in High Street, all of which have recently been erected, are scarcely surpassed by any similar buildings in the country. The first three are especially remarkable for their lofty and graceful spires. Several large church edifices are now in course of construction, among which may be mentioned the Methodist Episcopal in Broad Street below Market; estimated cost, when completed, $80,000. There are, in all, about 40 churches of the various denominations. About $17,000 are annually appropriated by the city for the support of popular education. There are 7 fine brick public school-houses, one in each ward of the city; each of these contains 2 schools, one for either sex. Number of pupils attending public schools, about 2500. A substantial edifice has been erected during the past year, and opened January 1855 as a high-school. Four or five newspapers are published in the city, 3 of which are dailies. There are 4 banks, with a capital of about $1,800,000, and several insurance companies. Gas is used to light the streets. The debt of the city in 1854 was $176,693.

The rapid growth of Newark is chiefly owing to its manufactures, for which it has long been distinguished. This department of industry is not generally controlled by mammoth corporations, as in some of the towns of New England, but includes a great number of enterprising persons, who, with a moderate capital, employ a few hands and do a pro

fitable business. There are, however, several very extensive establishments, among which may be mentioned those for the production of India-rubber goods, 3 or 4 of carriages, 1 of omnibuses, and several of machinery and castings. In the manufacture of jewelry this city is perhaps not surpassed by any other in the United States. Leather, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, and clothing, have always constituted an important part of the Newark manufactures, the various branches of which comprise nearly every article in use. The commerce of the port is limited chiefly to the coast trade. June 30, 1852, its shipping amounted to an aggregate of 258 tons registered, and 4843¾ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 1188½ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 21, (tons 2304,) and the clearances 13, (tons 1393.) During the period above specified, 3 schooners and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burthen of 296 tons, were admeasured. Railroad cars leave for New York every hour during the greater part of the day. Newark also has communication with the metropolis by steamboats plying on the river, and by a plank-road completed in 1852. It is likewise the eastern terminus of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and of the Morris Canal. At the entrance of the latter into the western suburb is a very steep inclined plane, over which loaded boats are passed and re-passed by the application of water-power furnished by the canal. Newark was settled in 1666, by a company from New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. Pop. in 1830, 10,950; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,083; and in 1855, about 50,000.

NEWARK, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and several hotels, and is the seat of Delaware College, which was founded in 1833.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, about 100 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It has 4 stores and 2 hotels.

NEWARK, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

NEWARK, a small post-village of White co., Tennessee.

NEWARK, a handsome and flourishing town in Newark township, and capital of Licking co., Ohio, is situated at the confluence of the three forks of Licking River, and on the Ohio Canal, 37 miles E. of Columbus, and 24 miles W. by N. of Zanesville. A railroad, 117 miles long, connects the town with Sandusky city. The site of Newark is level, the streets are wide, and the houses well built. It is surrounded by a fertile and populous country, and has an active trade. Newark contains 10 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a flourishing union school, 2 banks, and several factories. This place at present is the southern terminus of the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark Railroad, which is to be extended to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. The Central Ohio Railroad connects it with Columbus on one hand, and Wheeling on the other. Quarries of sandstone are found in the vicinity, and there is a large mine of cannel-coal 8 miles S.E. of the town. Laid out in 1801. Pop. in 1830, 3654; in 1853, about 5000.

NEWARK, a township in Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 121.

NEWARK, a post-village of Warrick co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 1½ miles N.E. of Evansville.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 2 miles E. of Fox River. It is situated on a fertile prairie. It is incorporated. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

NEWARK, a small village of Andrew co., Missouri.

NEWARK, a post-village of Knox co., Missouri, near the South Fabius River, about 100 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has a church and 2 stores.

NEWARK, a village of Linn co., Iowa, on Cedar River, 25 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

NEWARK, a post-village and township of Rock co., Wisconsin, 78 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 855.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of West Bend township, Washington co., Wisconsin, on Milwaukie River, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukie City. The river furnishes water-power near the village. It has 4 stores, and 40 dwellings. The post-office is called Barton.

NEWARK, a village of Canada West. See NIAGARA.

NEWARK VALLEY, a post-village of Newark township, Tioga co., New York, on Owego Creek, about 10 miles N.E. of Owego. It contains several churches, and a bank. Pop. 500.

NEW ASHFORD, a post-township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 186.

NEW ATHENS, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

NEW ATHENS, a thriving post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 115 miles E. of Columbus. It is the seat of Franklin College, which was established in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 331.

NEWAYGO, a county of Michigan. See NEWAGO.

NEWBALD, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village and township of Greene co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, 16 miles below Albany. Pop. 2381.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, 105 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 1 church and 1 academy.

NEW BALTIMORE, a small village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio.

NEW BARBADOES, (bar-bā'doz,) a township of Bergen co., New Jersey. Pop. 2268.

NEW BARGAIN or NEW BARGAINTOWN, a village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 10 miles S.E. of Freehold.

NEWBATTLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 1 mile S. of Dalkeith. Here is Newbattle Abbey, formerly a monastery, founded in 1140, now the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Its park is celebrated for its fine trees.

NEW BAVARIA, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

NEW BEACON, otherwise called GRAND SACHEM, the highest summit of the Highlands, is situated in Dutchess county, New York, and has an elevation of 1685 feet. It commands a very extensive view of the adjacent mountains, and of the Hudson River. The name is due to the circumstance that, during the Revolutionary war, beacons were erected on its top, as well as on those of the neighboring hills.

NEW BEDFORD, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, is beautifully situated on a small estuary formed by Buzzard's Bay, 55 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41° 38′ 7″ N., lon. 70° 55′ 49″ W. The city is regularly laid out, on an acclivity commanding a beautiful prospect. It is built largely of wood, though of late a more durable material has been much used. The streets are generally adorned with shade trees, which, with the ornamental grounds that enclose many of the dwellings, constitute a very attractive feature. The upper portion of the city is remarkable for its neatness and elegance. County Street is very handsome, being lined with splendid residences and finely shaded. A new public square has recently been laid out in the N. section of the town. Another most important improvement now nearly or quite completed, is an avenue 80 feet broad, with sidewalks 8 feet wide, extending from the city 4 miles around Clark's Point, encircling the lighthouse on its extremes. It is planted with shade-trees, and furnishes a splendid drive. Among the public edifices of New Bedford, the Town-hall may be mentioned as one of the handsomest buildings devoted to civil purposes in Massachusetts. It is a magnificent granite structure, 100 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high, costing $60,000, including the ground. The Custom-house is a fine granite edifice, containing the post-office. There are in the city about 18 churches, of which the Methodists have 4; Baptists 2; Orthodox 2; Presbyterian 2; Congregationalists 1; Episcopalians 1; Unitarian 1, a large and costly edifice; Roman Catholics 1; Seamen 1, supported by shipowners, (edifice costing $20,000); and 3 belong to the colored people. There is here a large and very handsome poor-house, with about 200 inmates. Liberal means have been provided for the support of education. The appropriations by the city for this purpose, in 1853, amounted to between $40,000 and $50,000. The Friends' Academy is a flourishing institution for young ladies, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with beautiful groves. Formerly it was for Friends' children exclusively, but is not so now. The public schools are among the very best in the state. They comprise a high school, with about 200 pupils, and about 35 other schools. There are also several select schools. Five newspapers are published in New Bedford, viz., 2 dailies and 3 weeklies. The Social Library, owned by a corporation, contains about 5000 volumes. Next to Boston, New Bedford, in proportion to its population, is perhaps the wealthiest city in New England. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery than any other port of the United States. This business was commenced here as early as 1764, and successfully prosecuted till interrupted by the war of the Revolution. Since that event, with but few exceptions, it has been constantly increasing. By the discovery of the California gold-mines, however, several vessels were diverted from the whale fishery, and fitted out for the port of San Francisco. The number of vessels owned here employed in the whale fishery, is about 325. The shipping of the district, (New Bedford,) June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 139,062½ tons registered, and 10,145½ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 125,530½ tons were employed in the whale fishery, and of the latter, 9039½ tons in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 118, (tons 27,940;) the clearances for foreign ports, 192, (tons 58,240;) of which 174 (tons 55,347) were by American vessels. The whole number of American vessels arrived at New Bedford during the year ending December 31, 1852, were 99, of which 59 were employed in the whale fisheries. The value of sperm oil entered at the custom-house during the year was $1,927,511; of whale oil, $1,040,829, and of whalebone, $444,318; total, $3,412,658.

The average annual receipts for the 10 years ending 1852, were, sperm oil, 115,454 bbls.; whale oil, 240,459 bbls.; and of whalebone, 2,664,700 lbs. The receipts for 1851, being 99,591 bbls. of sperm oil; 328,483 bbls. of whale oil; and 3,916,500 lbs. of whalebone; and in 1852, only 78,872 bbls. of sperm oil; 84,211 bbls. of whale oil; and 1,259,900 lbs. of whalebone.

There were no exports of whale oil from New Bedford in 1852 and 1853. The exports in gallons for the six previous years, were as follows:

1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.	1846.
813,491	100,491	233,775	583,446	319,455	1,004,651

The amount of duties collected on imported merchandise, in 1852, was $24,979.95. The manufactures of New Bedford are extensive and peculiar, being mainly dependent upon the whale fishery. There are in the town about 20 establishments, employing a vast amount of capital, in the production of oil of the various kinds, and candles, besides several planing-mills, and manufactories of cordage, Prussian blue, &c. There is 1 extensive steam cotton-mill, employing between 300 and 400 operatives; also, a large flouring-mill, recently gone into operation. Coopering and ship-building are also extensively carried on. During the year ending June 30, 1852, there were built 14 ships, 1 schooner, and 3 brigs, with an aggregate burthen of 5626 tons, and during the corresponding period of 1853-4, there were added 6749 tons of shipping to the whale fishery, and 4492 tons to the merchant service, in all 11,241 tons. The financial institutions are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,900,000, a savings institution, with $1,413,958 on deposit in December, 1853, and 4 insurance companies; total valuation of property, in 1854, $24,989,100, of which $16,476,400 was personal property, and $8,512,700 real estate. New Bedford is connected by railroad with Fall River, Providence, and Boston. It also has steamboat communications with Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Pop. in 1830, 7592; in 1840, 12,087; in 1850, 16,448; and in 1853, about 17,500.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, about 240 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 69 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NEW/BERG, a post-township in the E. part of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 175.

NEW BER/LIN, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on Unadilla River, 95 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cotton, iron, &c. Pop. of the township, 2562.

NEW BERLIN, a post-borough, capital of Union co., Pennsylvania, on Penn's Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, 60 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley. It contains a brick court-house, 4 churches, and several stores. Six newspapers are published here. Laid out about the year 1800, and formerly called Longstown. Pop. in 1850, 741; in 1853, about 1000.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 124 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

NEW BERLIN, a township in Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1293.

NEW BERLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NEW BERLIN IRON-WORKS, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

NEW/BERN, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the stage-route from Baltimore to Nashville, 222 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. The situation is elevated and pleasant. The town has an active trade, and contains 2 churches. Pop. from 300 to 400. New River, near Newbern, passes along a vertical wall of rock, about 500 feet high and several miles in length, called the "Glass Windows."

NEW/BERN or NEW BERNE, a port of entry of North Carolina, and capital of Craven co., is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers, about 120 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and 50 miles above Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35° 20′ N., lon. 77° 5′ W. It was for many years the capital of the state. The Neuse River, which is more than a mile wide at this place, is navigated by steamboats about 8 months of the year. The entrance from the sea is through Ocracoke Inlet. Newbern has a considerable trade. The chief articles of export are grain, lumber, turpentine, tar, and naval stores. The shipping of the port June 30, 1852, amounted to 1179¼ tons, registered, and 4055½ tons, enrolled and licensed; of the latter, 3814¼ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 230¾ in steamboat navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 22, tons 2822. The clearances for foreign ports were 24, tons 3151; all of which were in American bottoms. During the year 3 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 252¾ tons, were admeasured. Newbern contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, 2 banks, and a theatre. Two or three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 4500.

NEWBERN, a post-village in Greene co., Alabama, 80 miles W. by N. of Montgomery.

NEWBERN, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

NEWBERN, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on Clifty Creek, 9 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NEWBERN, a post-office of Jersey co., Illinois.

NEW BERN, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

NEW/BERRY, a district in the N.W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 616 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Broad River, on the S. by the Saluda, and drained by Enoree and Little Rivers. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; the soil is fertile, and well watered. This district is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Capital, Newberry. Pop. 20,143, of whom 7452 were free, and 12,688 slaves.

NEWBERRY, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles W. of Williamsport. It has several stores, and near 300 inhabitants.

NEWBERRY, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1936.

NEWBERRY, a post-village, capital of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 45 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. Granite, of a beautiful gray color, is abundant in the vicinity. It contains a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, and a number of stores.

NEWBERRY, a post-village of Wayne co., Kentucky, 120 miles S. of Frankfort.

NEWBERRY, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1690.

NEWBERRY, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 10 miles S. of Bloomfield.

NEW/BERRYTOWN, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

NEW BETH/EL, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

NEW BETH/EL, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, 9 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW BETH/LEHEM, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Red Bank Creek, about 60 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

NEWBIG/GIN, a township of England, co. of Durham.

NEWBIGGIN, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEWBIGGIN, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

NEW/BLISS, a thriving market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Monaghan, 4 miles E.S.E. of Clones. Pop. 500.

NEW BLOOM/FIELD, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 15 miles N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.

NEW/BOLD-ON-A/VON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NEWBOLD PA/CEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NEWBOLD VER/DON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NEWBOLD AND DUNSTAN, a township of England, co. of Derby.

NEWBOLD AST/BURY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NEW/BORN, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 50 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

NEW/BOROUGH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Leeds, on the Rideau Canal.

NEW/BOROUGH-LLAN-EDR, (lan/bĕd'r,) a market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles W.N.W. of Carnarvon.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

NEW BOSTON, a post-township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 20 miles S. by W. of Concord. It contains several churches, and an insurance company. Pop. 1477.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 125 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug River, 50 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

NEW BOSTON, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 64 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

NEW BOSTON, a thriving post-village of Mercer county, Illinois, is situated on the Mississippi River, 166 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is a place of much activity in business, at which a large quantity of produce is bought and shipped. The adjacent country is fertile, and rapidly improving. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village in Lee co., Iowa, 90 miles S. of Iowa City.

NEW BOSTON, a town of Kansas Territory, on the Kansas River, between Lawrence and Topekah.

NEWBOTTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWBOTTLE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

NEW/BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEW BRAIN/TREE, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 852.

NEW BRAUN/FELS, a post-village, capital of Comal co., Texas, on Guadalupe River, 32 miles N.E. of San Antonio.

NEW BRE/MEN, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, 10 miles N.E. of Martinsburg. Pop. 1510.

NEW BREMEN, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 500

NEW BREMEN, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

NEWBRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 miles E.N.E. of Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. 760. It has large cavalry barracks, and near it the ruins of Great Connell Abbey.

NEWBRIDGE, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on both sides of the Taff, here crossed by a celebrated bridge called Pont-y-Pridd, 12 miles S.S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It has recently sprung up, and attained some importance in consequence of the mineral treasures in its vicinity. It has a church, several Dissenting chapels, a school, manufactories of chain-cables and similar articles, and of railway plates, and tin mills, said to be the largest in the world.

NEW BRIDGE, a little village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 14 miles N. by W. of Jersey City.

NEW BRIDGE, a post-village in Lumpkin co., Georgia.

NEW BRIDGEVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BRIGHTON, brifton, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, beautifully situated on the N.W. and N. shore of Staten Island, 6 miles S.W. of New York, with which it is connected by a ferry. It contains many fine country residences, a seminary, and several hotels. The acclivity on which the village is built affords a magnificent view of New York City, with its bay and environs, and of the Jersey shore.

NEW BRIGHTON, a thriving post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Beaver River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, 28 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It is connected with Pittsburg by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and with Lake Erie by canal, and is a place of active business. The river furnishes abundant water-power. A bridge connects the town with Fallston on the opposite bank. New Brighton contains several churches, and mills and factories of various kinds. Pop. in 1850, 1443; in 1853, about 2000.

NEW BRIGHTON, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

NEW BRIT'AIN, a flourishing post-borough of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Hartford, and 2 miles W. of the station on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. This beautiful borough, built up within the last few years, owes its prosperity almost entirely to its manufactures, which are very extensive, comprising various articles of brass, iron, tin, and plated ware, hooks and eyes, &c. The borough is handsomely laid out, with an ornamental square in the centre, on which front many fine residences, a hotel, and several of the churches. The hotel, called the Humphrey House, opened January, 1851, cost, with its furniture, upwards of $35,000. New Britain is the seat of the State Normal School, organized in 1849. The building, erected at a cost of about $17,000, also contains the Town-hall. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3029; and of the borough, in 1853, about 3000.

NEW BRITAIN, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NEW BRITAIN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1313.

NEW BRIT'AIN, an archipelago, Pacific Ocean, between latitude 4° and 6° 30′ S., and lon. 149° and 152° E. It consists mainly of 2 large, mountainous, wooded, and populous islands, discovered by Dampier in 1699.

NEW BRITAIN. See BRITISH AMERICA.

NEWBROUGH, new'brŭb, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEW BRUNS'WICK, (Fr. *Nouveau Brunswick*, noo'vō' brŭns'week',) a British colonial territory of North America; bounded on the N.W. by Canada East, from which it is separated by the river Restigouché; N. by Chaleur Bay; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward's Island; S. by the Bay of Fundy, and part of Nova Scotia; and on the W. by the state of Maine, from which it is partly separated by the St. Croix and St. John Rivers; extending from lat. 46° 5′ to 48° 40′ N., lon. 63° 50′ to 68° W.; greatest length, from N. to S., 230 miles; breadth 190 miles; area 27,700 square miles. Its coast-line is about 600 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 10 miles in breadth connects the two territories, and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal.

Face of the Country.—The general surface of the country presents a series of bold undulations, sometimes rising into mountains or continuous ridges of high land. The latter are seldom of any considerable height; but their precipitous acclivities, sharp outline, and deep ravines, give them an alpine and picturesque character, that finely and strikingly contrasts with the rich valleys and sheltered plains which alternate with the more rugged scenery. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits abound in fine ship harbors, (each at the mouth of a considerable river,) from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low and skirted with extensive marshes.

Geology, &c.—Along the shores of Chaleur Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gray sandstone and gray clayslate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the S. coast, limestone, graywacke, clayslate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, and granite. Specimens of amethyst, carnolian, jasper, &c., have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful, and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles, or above one-third part of the whole area of the province. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nipisiguit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago, within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible; the surface of the earth being, for 2 miles, coated with it. Gypsum, limestone, freestone, and grindstone abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous; and some sulphurous springs have also been discovered.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.—New Brunswick can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of only 3 or 4 miles, a canoe may be floated either to the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down the St. John to the Bay of Fundy. The latter river flows 450 miles from its source at the Matjacmette Portage to the ocean. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Fredericton, the seat of government, 90 miles from the sea. Above this point small steamers ascend 65 miles to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, 75 miles further. About 225 miles from the sea are the Grand Falls of the St. John, a magnificent cataract of 70 or 80 feet perpendicular descent, above which the river has been navigated by a steamer 40 miles, to the mouth of the river Madawaska; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers 30 miles, to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water 27 miles long, from 2 to 6 miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the river St. Lawrence, the distance is only about 18 miles, and between the two it is proposed to establish communication either by railway or canal. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Canada, and 6,000,000 in the United States. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. The Petitcodiac, a large river flowing into the Bay of Fundy near its N.E. extremity, is navigable for vessels of the largest size 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners of 70 to 80 tons 12 miles further. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing N.E. into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and 9 miles wide at its mouth. The tide flows up it 40 miles, 30 of which it is navigable for ships of 700 tons. The entrance to the Restigouché at the head of the Bay of Chaleur is 3 miles in width, with 9 fathoms of water. Above tide the river separates into 5 principal branches: its Indian name, Restigouché, is said to signify "the river which divides like the hand." The main stream is over 200 miles in length. From Dalhousie to Campbellton, the distance by the river is about 18 miles, through the whole of which the channel has a depth of from 4 to 8 fathoms. The tide flows 6 miles further, but large vessels do not ascend above Campbellton. The Restigouché, with its tributaries, drains over 4000 square miles of fertile and finely-timbered country. There are also many other rivers of navigable importance. The tide flows up the Richibucto 25 miles, for 15 of which the depth in channel is from 4 to 6 fathoms. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Bay of Chaleur, an immense haven, 90 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 miles in breadth, forming the N. boundary of the province. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, shoal, or any impediment whatever to navigation. Within it are Great and Little Shippigan, Bathurst, and other fine harbors, each the seat of an extensive trade in timber and fish. Besides the Miramichi, already mentioned, the principal bays on its E. coast are Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, and Shediac; on the S. coast are Passamaquoddy Bay, separating New Brunswick from Maine, and on the S.W., St. John's Harbor and Chignecto Bay. The lakes are numerous, but generally of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 30 miles long, and from 3 to 9 miles wide, communicating with the river St. John; next in order are Lake Temiscouata, before mentioned, and Grand Lake, lying on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

Climate.—The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold; the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° Fahrenheit during the day, and falling in the forest, during the night of the same day, to 50°. The severest cold of the winter usually continues from December 21 to March 21. The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W., dense fogs are often produced on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and extend from 15 miles to 20 miles inland. In the interior, the climate is said to have been greatly ameliorated, in consequence of the clearing away of the forests, by which the

sun's rays are permitted to reach the surface of the earth, where the heat thus absorbed is again diffused by radiation. The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. The mineral matters produced by the decomposition of the rocks, contain every ingredient requisite for the formation of good soil. Few countries are more plentifully watered, or better wooded. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatac, cedar, &c., which furnish immense quantities of timber, both for export and ship-building. Plants which ripen more slowly in a warmer region, require to be gradually acclimated before they can accommodate themselves to the short seasons of New Brunswick. The ordinary fruits of the Northern United States, with the exception of the peach, thrive here; and in the southern part of the province Indian corn is grown. The smaller cereals, such as oats, rye, barley, and summer wheat, ripen perfectly, and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in New Brunswick are the best in the world. Turnips of every variety grow well, and peaso, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. The most profitable crop, however, is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Hay is greatly in demand to supply the teams employed in lumbering; and pressed hay is also exported to the United States. Agriculture in the province, however, has hitherto made but slow progress; and the demand for food in ordinary years is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The number of acres under culture in 1840 was 426,611, and in 1851, 643,954, or about 1-28th part of the whole surface.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of New Brunswick, with the exception of ship-building and the sawing of lumber, are limited almost exclusively to articles of primary necessity. In 1851 there were in the province 52 weaving and carding mills, employing 953 persons, 5475 looms; 11 foundries, employing 242 persons; 125 tanneries, employing 255 persons; 8 breweries, employing 96 persons; 261 grist-mills, employing 366 persons; and 584 saw-mills, employing 4302 persons; 218 saw-mills and 147 grist-mills were situated upon tributaries of the St. John. The amount of water-power afforded by these streams is incalculable, and but a small part of it is yet used. The quantities of timber and lumber floated down the St. John in 1852, were as follows: white pine timber, 100,000 tons; hackmatac timber, 10,000 tons; white pine logs, 50,000,000 cubic feet; spruce logs, 20,000,000 cubic feet; pine boards, 5,000,000 superficial feet; cedar and pine shingles, 15,000,000; clapboards, 5,000,000 pieces; the whole valued at $1,940,000. Ship-building is chiefly carried on at St. John Miramichi, and St. Andrew's. The total number of vessels built in 1851 was 87, with an aggregate burden of 34,350 tons.

Fisheries.—The rivers, lakes, and sea-coasts of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In the Bay of Chaleur immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries. There were employed at Campo Bello in 1850, 11 vessels and 50 boats, manned by 152 men, besides 21 weirs, attended by 100 men; the whole taking 5340 quintals of pollock, 1750 of cod, 5100 barrels of herrings, 480 of mackerel, 150 of pickled haddock and cod, 120 barrels of oil, and 40,000 boxes of smoked herrings. At the West Isles there were 27 fishing-vessels, 200 boats, and 7 weirs, employing 691 men. The catch was 20,300 quintals of pollock and hake, 3750 of cod, 3500 barrels of herrings, 800 barrels of pickled cod and haddock, 450 barrels of oil, and 5000 boxes of smoked herrings. In the harbor of St. John there were about 200 boats with 500 men, taking 40,000 salmon, 14,000 barrels of alewives, and 1200 of shad. In Cumberland Bay 525 men, in 213 boats, took, among other fish, 41,000 barrels of shad. There were 24 vessels and 94 boats with 573 men at Grand Menan, and numerous vessels and boats at smaller stations on the coast. The total value of the New Brunswick fisheries within the Bay of Fundy in 1850 was $263,500. This, however, conveys but a very imperfect idea of the extent of the fisheries in those waters, as vessels from the United States are much more numerous here than those belonging to New Brunswick.

Commerce.—The great extent of sea-coast, with its numerous bays and the navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, hackmatac knees, spars, and other timber, deals, planks, boards, shingles, laths, staves, pickets, &c., iron, coal, gypsum, sheepskins, potatoes, oats, and hay. The chief imports are wheat and wheat flour, corn-meal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton, and silk manufactures, haberdashery, manufactures of iron, leather, and India rubber, stationery, soap and candles, and cordage. The total value of the commerce of New Brunswick in 1849 and 1850, and the countries with which it is carried on, is exhibited in the following Table:

Countries.	1849.		1850.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain . .	$1,907,340	$2,319,070	$1,952,195	$2,447,755
British Colonies:—				
West Indies .	5,560	57,360	11,665	90,350
Br. N. America	517,300	270,475	674,685	297,860
Other Colonies	.....	6,260	25,135	6,105
United States . .	1,922,810	257,910	1,310,740	387,000
Foreign States .	114,825	96,235	67,335	59,020
Total, . . .	$3,467,835	$3,007,310	$4,077,655	$3,290,090

The following comparative statement exhibits the value of fish exported in 1850, 1851, and 1852:

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Great Britain .	$9,400	$13,000	$30,800
N. A. Colonies .	55,200	62,500	48,700
United States .	41,500	71,200	114,500
Other Countries	30,100	27,400	35,500
Total . . .	$136,200	$194,100	$229,500

The following Table shows the principal ports, and the trade of each, in 1851:

Towns.	Exports.	Imports.
St. John	$2,055,120	$3,749,585
St. Andrew's . .	270,000	225,000
Miramichi . . .	431,700	347,999
Dalhousie . . .	152,615	128,670
Bathurst	115,090	77,850
Richibucto . . .	133,153	109,900

The total number of vessels owned in New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1850, was 807, with an aggregate burden of 121,996 tons. See ST. JOHN'S.

Internal Communication.—There are several railways in New Brunswick either in course of construction or projected. The East and North American Railway is proceeding E. from St. Johns to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the frontiers of Nova Scotia, to meet the line now in progress northward from Halifax. A large portion of the rails, and most of the iron bridges are already received, and it is thought this portion will be completed during the year 1856. From the point of union it is proposed to carry the line N.N.W. to the river St. Lawrence, along the S. shore of which it is to proceed to Quebec. A railway is projected from St. Andrews northward to Woodstock, and thence along the valley of the St. John's, whence it is intended ultimately to communicate with Quebec. The European and North American Railway is designed to connect the British province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the system of railways in the United States, at Bangor. This is an enterprise that has long been contemplated, and portions of the road are now under contract. Telegraphic wires connect New Brunswick with the United States on the one hand, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island on the other. Communication with the latter island is effected by means of a submarine cable, extending from Cape Tormentina to Cape Travers, a distance of 9 miles. The wires, by a similar means, are also about being extended to Newfoundland, distant from Prince Edward's Island 150 miles.

Divisions, Population, &c.—New Brunswick is divided into 14 counties, the names of which, and population in 1851, with their capitals, are exhibited in the subjoined table:

Counties.	Population.	Capitals
Albert	6,313	Hopewell.
Carleton . . .	11,108	Woodstock.
Charlotte . . .	19,938	St. Andrews.
Gloucester . . .	11,704	Bathurst.
Kent	11,410	Liverpool.
King's	18,842	Kingston.
Northumberland	15,064	Miramichi.
Queen's	10,034	Gagetown.
Restigouche . .	4,161	Dalhousie.
St. John . . .	38,475	St. John.
Sunbury . . .	5,301	Magerville.
Victoria . . .	5,408	Perth.
Westmoreland .	17,814	Dorchester.
York	17,628	Fredericton.
Total . . .	193,800	

The chief part of the inhabitants are emigrants from Great Britain, and their descendants. There are a few inhabitants of the French stock settled principally on the Bay of Chaleur, and in the valley of the Madawaska. There are also a small number of Micmacs, Melicetes, and other Indians, in the N. part of the province.

In each county are several grammar and parish schools. King's College, at Fredericton, receives an annual grant of about $10,000 from the government. There are also other schools for instruction in the higher branches. The Church of England, the established and free churches of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have in all about 450 churches.

Government, &c.—The affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 8 members; a Legislative Council, of 17 members; and a House of Assembly, of 39 representatives of the people. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief and 3 puisne judges; a court of chancery, one of marriage and divorce, and one for the trial of offences committed at sea; over these three courts the lieutenant-governor presides. The revenue for the five months ending May 31, 1853, amounted to $328,500, an increase of $6800 over the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the total amount, $196,500 was derived from the customs. The provincial legislature meets at Fredericton.

History.—New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued, with Nova Scotia, to form part of Acadia or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in New Brunswick emigrated from Scotland to Miramichi, in 1764; and, in 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia, and formed into a distinct province. In 1825, the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire, and enveloped an area of 6000 square miles in flames, consuming 4 thriving towns, many large vessels lying in Miramichi River, and destroying 500 human beings.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a city, capital of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the right or S.W. bank of the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 30 miles S.W. of New York. Lat. 40° 30′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W. The ground is low in the immediate vicinity of the river, but rises rapidly as it recedes. The upper part of the town is laid out with wide streets, and contains many handsome buildings. Rutger's College, of this place, was founded in 1770. The building is of dark red freestone, situated on an eminence. The city contains a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, about 10 churches, of which 1 is Roman Catholic, 2 banks, and several seminaries for girls. Three newspapers are published here. The New Jersey Railroad crosses the Raritan by a bridge at this place, connecting it with New York and Philadelphia. New Brunswick is at the head of navigation on the river, and the eastern terminus of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, extending to Bordentown, 42 miles. This canal is 75 feet wide and 7 deep, and is navigated by steamboats and sloops of 100 or 150 tons. The trade of this city is said to be flourishing. New Brunswick is comprised in the townships of North Brunswick and Franklin, which together contained, in 1850, 13,070 inhabitants.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a village of Boone co., Indiana, on the State Road from Lebanon to Danville, 5 miles S. of the former.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a village of Clay co., Indiana, on Eel River, 75 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

NEW BUDA, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, was settled by a company of Hungarians under General Ujhazy. Pop. about 500.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 19 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 250.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Galien River, and at the point where the Central Railroad first touches the lake, 63 miles E. of Chicago. It is a depôt of lumber and fruit for the Chicago market. Pop. 127.

NEW BUFFALO, a township of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop. 224.

NEWBURG, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 48 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1399.

NEWBURG, a post-town, semi-capital of Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 84 miles S. of Albany, and 61 miles N. of New York. Lat. 41° 31′ N., lon. 74° 1′ W. The ground on which it is built rises, as it recedes from the river, to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands, and of the river, which is here 1 mile wide. The appearance of the town, as seen from the water, is highly prepossessing. A steam-ferry connects it with Fishkill, on the opposite bank, which is intended to be the terminus of the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad. A branch railroad extends from Newburg to the New York and Erie Railroad, at Chester. Newburg is well built, and contains about 12 churches, of which the Presbyterians have the greatest number; 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of $790,000; an academy, a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, and many fine residences. Three or four newspapers are published here. It has large manufactories of cotton, wool, machinery, and flour, with plaster-mills, foundries, tanneries, &c. Large quantities of grain, flour, and dairy products are bought here and shipped in steamboats and sloops. The adjacent country is noted for its extensive dairies, and the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Newburg was the theatre of many important events in the Revolutionary War, and it was here, at the close of that struggle, that the American army was disbanded, June 23, 1783. Pop. of the township, 11,415.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

NEWBURG, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 90 miles W. of Harrisburg, and near the base of Broadtop Mountain.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama.

NEWBURG, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Tennessee, 72 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. It was laid out in 1850 or 1851, at the organization of the county.

NEWBURG, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1342.

NEWBURG, a village in Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 9 or 10 miles above Steubenville.

NEWBURG, a township in Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1302.

NEWBURG, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 388.

NEWBURG, a village of Shiawassee co., Michigan, on the Shiawassee River, 7 miles S.E. of Corunna.

NEWBURG, a village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Coal Creek, 8 miles E.S.E. of Covington.

NEWBURG, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. P. 503.

NEWBURG, a thriving post-village of Warwick co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 13 miles above Evansville. It is the largest place in the county. One paper is issued here.

NEWBURG, a village in Boone co., Illinois, near Kishwaukee River, 85 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

NEWBURG, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, 70 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

NEWBURG, a small post-village of Macon co., Missouri.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, 30 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 mills, and about 100 inhabitants.

NEWBURGH, nû′bur-rûh, a parish and seaport town of Scotland, in the north-western part of the co. of Fife, on the Tay, 9 miles S.E. of Perth. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2038. The town has a good harbor for shipping; and 2 branch banks. Coarse linen weaving is largely carried on, and considerable trade in wool, grain, coals, and lime. Steamers ply daily to Perth and Dundee. The town was founded in the 12th century by the abbots of Lindores, the ruins of which monastery, founded 1178, are in the vicinity. Mugdrum house is in the parish; also 2 ancient crosses, called Mugdrum (St. Magreden) and Macduff's Crosses.

NEWBURGH, nû′burg, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, on the Napanee River, 23 miles from Kingston, 6½ miles from Napanee. It contains several mills and an iron foundry. Pop. about 700.

NEW BURLINGTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio.

NEW BURLINGTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana. See BURLINGTON.

NEWBURN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

NEWBURN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEWBURN HALL, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

NEWBURY, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Kennet, here crossed by a stone bridge, on the Ken and Avon Canal, and on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western Railway, 16 miles W.S.W. of Reading. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 6574. The town is well built, with broad paved streets. It has a church of the reign of Henry VII., and several well-endowed poor's hospitals; some manufactures of ribbons, and numerous corn-mills and malt-kilns. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of woollens. The house and factory of its famous clothier, "Jack of Newbury," who liberally aided Henry VIII., and was a great benefactor of the town, are still standing. Two severe actions were fought in the vicinity, in 1643 and 1644. Donnington Castle, on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here A. D. 1400. The N. part of the town, Speenhamland, was the ancient *Spinæ*.

NEWBURY, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 25 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. 738.

NEWBURY, a post-village and township in Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 25 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has several churches, an academy, and some manufactures of leather, boots and shoes, paper, starch, and rakes. Pop. 2984.

NEWBURY, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of the Merrimack River, 34 miles N. by E. of Boston, and intersected by the Eastern Railroad. It is the seat of Dummer Academy, an institution of high character, and the oldest of the kind in the state, having been incor-

ported in 1756. Newbury also has the merit of possessing the first toll-bridge erected in the state. It also had the first suspension chain-bridge in the United States, and one of the first, if not the very first, incorporated woollen factory in the state. The area of the township has recently been very much diminished, reducing the population from 4426, in 1850, to about 1800, in 1853.

NEWBURY, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

NEWBURY, a post-township in the S.W. central part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1209.

NEWBURY, a township in the W. part of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 145.

NEWBURYPORT, nū'ber-e-port, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex county, Massachusetts, 34 miles N. by E. of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, and at the union of the Newburyport with the Eastern Railroad; lat. 42° 43′ 32″ N., lon. 70° 52′ 47″ W. It stands on a gentle acclivity, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is laid out with great regularity, in the form of a parallelogram. Near its centre, at an elevation of 60 feet above the surface of the river, is a small pond, comprising an area of about 6 acres. This has been surrounded with a wall and terraced promenade, rendering it one of the most attractive features of the place. The harbor of Newburyport is spacious and safe, but obstructed at its entrance by a shifting sandbar. The town is considered one of the pleasantest in New England. The principal public buildings are the Custom-house, a large granite structure, with an elegant Grecian portico; the Court-house; the new City Hall, a beautiful edifice, cost $35,000; and the churches, of which there are 16 of the various denominations. Besides 18 primary and 10 grammar schools, there are 2 liberally-endowed free schools, one for males, and one for females. The Putnam Free School, dedicated April 12th, 1848, has a permanent fund of $50,000, the income of which is appropriated to the benefit of pupils, without regard to residence. The newspaper press consists of 2 daily, a semi-weekly, and a weekly issue. The city contains a Lyceum, provided with lectures, and an excellent library, just established. There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $650,000, and a savings institution, with deposits amounting to about $600,000. Gas light has recently been introduced.

Newburyport formerly suffered severe commercial reverses, but for many years past its trade, both foreign and coastwise, has been steadily increasing. About $1,000,000 is employed in the coast trade, and $200,000 in the fisheries. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 27,986 tons registered, and 9814 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 4787 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 7575 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 82, (tons, 5642,) of which 76 (tons, 4775) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 96—tons, 10,261, of which 4836 tons were in foreign bottoms. During the year, 14 vessels, (10 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 8817 tons, were admeasured.

There are in the city 5 manufacturing corporations, employing an aggregate capital of $1,180,000, and from 1500 to 1600 hands, who run 63,884 spindles. Steam is used to the extent of about 840 horse-power. The principal articles are cotton goods, of which about 12,000,000 yards are annually produced. There are also manufactures of iron, machinery, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Incorporated as a town in 1764; and in 1851 chartered as a city, including in its limits two adjoining villages. The celebrated George Whitefield died in Newburyport, September 30th, 1770. Pop. in 1850, 11,318; in 1853, about 13,000.

NEWBURYPORT LIGHTS, on the N. end of Plumb Island, Newburyport Harbor, Massachusetts. They are fixed, two in number, and so constructed as to be easily moved, a circumstance rendered necessary by shiftings of the bar at the mouth of the harbor. Lat. 42° 48′ N., lon. 70° 49′ 30″ W.

NEWBY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NEWBY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Perquimans co., North Carolina.

NEWBYTHE, nū-bith, a village of Scotland, co. and 31 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1396.

NEW CALEDONIA, kal-e-do'ne-a, (fr. *Nouvelle Calédonie*, noo'vĕl' kā'lā'do'nee'.) an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to France, between lat. 20° and 22° 30′ S., and lon. 164° and 167° E. Length from N.W. to S.E., 220 miles; breadth, 30 miles. Surface mountainous, rising in the centre to nearly 8000 feet in elevation. The population are Papuans. The island was discovered in 1774.

NEW CALEDONIA, a name formerly given to that portion of North America W. of the Rocky Mountains, between lat. 48° and 57° N.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, 12 miles E. of Lancaster.

NEW CANAAN, (kā'nan,) a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles S.W. by W. of New Haven. Pop. 2600.

NEW CANANDAIGUA, kan-an-dā'gwa, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

NEW CANTON, a post-village of Buckingham co., Virginia, on James River, at the mouth of Slate River, 68 miles W. of Richmond.

NEW CANTON, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 275 miles E. of Nashville.

NEW CARLISLE, kar-lil', a flourishing post-village of Bethel township, Clarke co., Ohio, is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, 55 miles W. of Columbus. The village has 4 or 5 churches. Pop. in 1850, 631; in 1853, about 1000.

NEW CARLISLE, a post-village in St. Joseph co., Indiana, 145 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

NEW CARLISLE, a seaport-town and port of entry of Canada East, co. of Bonaventura, on the Bay of Chaleurs, lat. 48° 3′ N., lon. 65° 19′ W. It is the most important fishing station on the N. coast of the bay. In 1851, the imports amounted to $53,080.

NEW CARTHAGE, a post-village of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Mississippi River, 240 miles above Baton Rouge.

NEW CASTINE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 12 miles S. of Greenville.

NEWCASTLE, Little, a parish of England, co. of Pembroke.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 miles S.W. of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 2719. It has a neat church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an infantry barracks, union workhouse, and a market-house. Adjacent is the mansion and demesne of Castle Courtenay, originally built by the Knights Templars.

NEWCASTLE, a seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 11 miles S.S.W. of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1851, 879. It is much frequented as a watering-place.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

NEWCASTLE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford.

NEWCASTLE, Lower, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

NEWCASTLE, Upper, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

NEWCASTLE or NEWCASTLE-LYONS, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a borough of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, on Port Hunter, 70 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. It has valuable coal-mines, which annually yield large quantities of coal.

NEW CASTLE, nū'kas'sl, the northernmost county of Delaware, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland, contains about 520 square miles. The Delaware River and Bay form its eastern boundary, separating it from New Jersey. It is drained by Brandywine, Christiana, Redclay, Whiteclay, Appoquinimink, Blackbird, and Duck Creeks. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; the soil is productive and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, butter, and fruits are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 1,066,877 bushels of corn; 319,012 of wheat; 483,987 of oats; 121,846 of potatoes; 24,417 tons of hay; and 766,803 pounds of butter. The quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter were the greatest produced by any county in the state. The county is intersected by the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the Frenchtown and New Castle Railroad, and by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. New Castle is the most populous county in the state. Capital, New Castle. Pop. 42,780; of whom 42,386 were free, and 394 slaves.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, on the W. side of the Damariscotta River, 25 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2012.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 44 miles S.E. of Concord. It occupies an island comprising 458 acres, situated in Portsmouth Harbor, and connected with Portsmouth by a bridge. Pop. 891.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 40 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. of the township, 1800.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough, capital of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango River, at the mouth of Neshannock Creek, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 44 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. The Shenango River unites, about 2 miles below, with the Mahoning, and forms the Beaver River. The Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, now in course of construction, passes through this place, and the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Cleveland. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several iron foundries, nail factories, glass works, flouring-mills, and 2 extensive rolling-mills. Two newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 1614; in 1853, about 1800.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough and township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles N.W. of Pottsville, with which it is connected by a railroad. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1930.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough and port of entry, capital of New Castle co., Delaware, on Delaware River, 5 miles S.

of Wilmington, and 42 miles N. of Dover. It is the eastern terminus of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad. It contains a court-house, town-hall, a bank, a public library, and churches for the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics. Here is a large manufactory of locomotives and other machinery. Shipping owned in 1854, 4281 tons. Pop. in 1850, 1202; in 1853, about 1500.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village, capital of Craig co., Virginia, at the fork of Craig's Creek, 193 miles W. of Richmond. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

NEW CASTLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Henry co., Kentucky, is situated near Drennon's Creek, 26 miles N.W. of Frankfort, and 4 miles from the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming community. Here is a seminary for young ladies, having about 100 pupils; also a flourishing male academy, and 4 or 5 churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village and township of Coshocton co., Ohio, 71 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1712.

NEW CASTLE, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

NEW CASTLE, a village of Richmond co., Ohio.

NEW CASTLE, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 657.

NEWCASTLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henry co., Indiana, on the Blue River, 42 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. It is the terminus of the Newcastle and Richmond Railroad, which is to be extended towards Chicago. The Blue River affords an excellent water-power. One or two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 666; in 1853, about 1200.

NEW CASTLE, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.

NEW CASTLE, a post-office of Gentry co., Missouri.

NEWCASTLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 25 miles W. of Cobourg, 47 miles from Toronto. It contains several mills, and an iron foundry. Bond Head, 1½ miles distant, is the port for Newcastle, and may be looked upon as a part of it. Pop. of Newcastle, 650; Bond Head, 200.

NEWCASTLE, a river-port of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the left of the Miramichi, about 18 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and 130 miles N.N.E. of St. John.

NEWCASTLE BAY, Australia, N.E. coast, at the N. end of Cape York Peninsula, 12 miles in width and about 8 miles in depth inland. Lat. 10° 50′ S., lon. 142° 35′ E.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a market-town of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, delightfully situated on the Teify, 9 miles E.S.E. of Cardigan. Pop. 1200. It has a union workhouse, and ruins of a castle.

NEWCASTLE (nū-kas′sĕl) UPON-TYNE, (anc. *Pons Ælii*, afterwards *Monkchester*,) a city and river-port of England, capital of the county of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Tyne, about 8 miles above its mouth, in the German Ocean; and on the Newcastle and Carlisle, Newcastle and North Shields, and the York Newcastle and Berwick Railways, 53 miles N.E. of Carlisle, lat. (bridge, N. end) 54° 58′ 42″ N., lon. 1° 35′ 30″ W. It occupies the sides and summits of three acclivities, which rise steeply from the river, extends about 2 miles along its bank, and communicates by an elegant stone bridge, of nine elliptical arches, with the town of Gateshead, which may be regarded as its suburb. It was once surrounded by a wall and a deep fosse, the former 8 feet thick and 12 feet high, and flanked by numerous towers. The fosse has been completely filled, but fragments of the walls and towers are still seen. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses of an irregular, and in many cases very antique appearance; extensive improvements however have been made here in recent years. In the newer parts of the city many streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions scarcely equalled out of the metropolis, have risen up, while whole suburbs of villas have spread in all directions, especially towards the W. Grey Street, both from its width and the style of its architecture, is very imposing, and would do honor to any capital. The whole town is well paved and lighted, but the sewerage continues somewhat imperfect. By an Act, obtained in 1845, the deficiency of good water has been effectually supplied; the water being conveyed to the city through a pipe 11 miles in length.

Among the most remarkable public buildings may be mentioned the Church of St. Nicholas, an ancient, spacious, and handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a tower, crowned by octagonal turrets, from which four buttresses rise, and terminate in a small crotched spire, the whole 193 feet high, and almost unequalled for its graceful proportions; the Church of All Saints, a handsome Grecian edifice, with a Doric portico, a circular interior, and a tower, terminating in an elegant spire, 202 feet high; the Church of St. Andrew, a very ancient structure, partly Norman, with a large but low embattled tower; the Church of St. John, of ancient date and large dimensions, with some interesting monuments; the Church of St. Peter, an elegant modern building; the Church of St. Thomas, built in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and graceful minarets; the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, a magnificent modern building, in the early English style; and numerous Dissenting chapels; the Central Exchange and Newsroom, forming a spacious semicircular Ionic building; the Guildhall or original Exchange, the Merchants' Court, the Corn Exchange, the Assembly-rooms, the Court-house, in which the assizes for the county of Northumberland are held, a handsome range of buildings, situated within the precincts of the ancient castle, and erected at an expense of 52,000*l.*; the Castle itself is one of the finest specimens of castellated Norman architecture in England; the Jail and House of Correction, completed on the most improved principles; an elegant theatre, barracks for 1000 men, &c. Another structure, for which Newcastle has recently become celebrated, is the magnificent double bridge erected across the Tyne, partly as a common thoroughfare, and partly for the railway, at an expense of 234,450*l.*; and to it may be added the Central Railway Station, one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the kingdom.

The more important literary and other institutions are the Free Grammar School, the Royal Jubilee, national, infant, and many other schools; the Northern Counties' Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the School of Medicine and Surgery, the lectures of which qualify for the diploma of the London College of Surgeons, and the license of the Apothecaries' Company; the Literary and Philosophical Society, occupying a handsome Doric building, in which a museum and library are included; the Natural History and Antiquarian Societies, both with valuable collections; the Botanical and Horticultural Society; the Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts; the Mechanics' Institution; the Infirmary, occupying a large and handsome building, which has just been enlarged at a cost of 8000*l.*; the Victoria Blind Asylum, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, the Keelman, Jesus', and several other hospitals and charitable endowments.

The manufactures are very extensive, and possess unwonted facilities, both from the means of transport and the unlimited supplies of excellent and cheap coal, obtained from the neighboring collieries. Within the city, or in its immediate vicinity, are numerous blast-furnaces, and important malleable and other iron works. Iron goods, also, including hardware, and large castings, are made at a great number of extensive establishments. The other most important staples are locomotive and other machinery, earthenware, glass, chemical products, sheet and pipe lead, cordage and cables, painter's colors, soap, railway and other carriages, brassware, patent shot, bricks and tiles, paper, sailcloth, &c. There are, also, large flax and spinning mills; flour, bone, oil, and saw mills; and extensive building-yards, at which great numbers of sailing vessels and steamers, both in wood and iron, are constructed.

The coasting and export trade, including both the above articles of manufacture, and grindstones, salt, and more especially coal and coke, is most important. The following are the quantities shipped coastwise and foreign, for the last four years ending 5th January, 1853, independent of an immense quantity sent by railway:—

Coal.				Coke.			
Coastwise.		Foreign.		Coastwise.		Foreign.	
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1850	2,127,557	1850	790,156	1850	15,812	1850	52,564
1851	2,252,292	1851	1,001,169	1851	18,088	1851	80,307
1852	2,049,846	1852	1,003,819	1852	17,266	1852	85,764
1853	2,157,273	1853	1,054,685	1853	18,564	1853	79,233

Of the coals exported to foreign parts, in 1852, the following ports received above 4000 tons each:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Aden	5,048	Hamburg	107,147
Alexandria	12,307	Harfleur	6,501
Algiers	6,750	Havre	34,793
Amsterdam	6,879	Havana	6,547
Barcelona	26,901	Jersey	14,897
Boulogne	9,161	Lisbon	7,416
Bremen	9,957	Malta	4,237
Brest	10,531	Marseilles	16,102
Bordeaux	11,447	Messina	4,458
Caen	4,429	Naples	17,786
Cadiz	9,608	New York	7,425
Calcutta	6,595	Nieuwe Diep	4,739
Carthagena	4,088	Odessa	4,125
Ceylon	5,490	Philadelphia	5,787
Constantinople	23,618	Quebec	6,172
Copenhagen	30,901	Rouen	34,740
Cronstadt	46,437	Rotterdam	27,384
Dieppe	22,984	Riga	6,025
Dort	8,248	Schiedam	35,074
Elsinore	86,052	Stockholm	5,899
Fecamp	6,321	Stettin	18,923
Galatz	5,637	Swinemunde	88,096
Genoa	18,095	Triest	8,150
Gothenburg	15,633	Toulon	7,698
Guernsey	16,346	Venice	13,497

The more important imports are corn, clover, and other seeds; flax, hemp, oak-bark, fruit, wine, spirits, colonial produce, tallow, hides, tar and pitch, oil, brimstone, bones, bristles, rags, timber and cabinet-wood, pig-iron, &c. The value of exports, which, in 1840, was 686,925*l.*, was, in 1848, 764,191*l.*; in 1849, 786,390*l.*; and in 1850, 920,063*l.* The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1851, was 938 (179,536 tons). In the same year, the number of vessels entered and cleared was 3817 British, and 3389 foreign. The inland trade is also very important, and has, in recent times, been greatly augmented by the different railways. Steamers ply regularly to Shields, Leith, and other places N. and S. of Tynemouth. Besides the regular weekly markets for provisions, there are large corn and cattle markets, and, among the general horse and cattle fairs, one held in October lasts eight days.

Newcastle appears to have derived its ancient name, *Pons Ælii*, from a bridge erected over the Tyne, by the Emperor Adrian. The Roman wall, built by Severus, passed through it, and terminated at Wallsend, about 3 miles E. In after-times it became so famous for its monastic establishments, that it took the name of *Monkchester*, and was the resort of numerous pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus Mount, now Jesmond, about 1 mile N.E. It owes its name of Newcastle to a fortress, built by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror. It was first surrounded by walls in the reign of Edward I. During the reign of Charles I., it was surprised and taken by the Scottish army, under Leslie. Among its eminent natives are Duns Scotus, Akenside the poet, Hutton the mathematician, the Earl of Eldon, the celebrated English Chancellor, and his scarcely less celebrated brother Baron Stowell, judge of the admiralty court, Admiral Collingwood, and the celebrated wood-engraver Bewick. It returns two members to the House of Commons. The borough is divided into eight wards; and the municipal government is vested in a Mayor, 14 Aldermen, and 42 Councillors. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 87,784.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LIME or LYNE,* a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. and 15 miles N.N.W. of Stafford, and about 4 miles N.E. of the Whitmore Station of the London and North-Western Railway. Pop. of borough in 1851, 10,569. The houses are mostly ancient, but the streets are paved. It has 2 churches, a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth; almshouses, and numerous other charities; a guildhall, market-house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, union workhouse; extensive manufactures of hats, some silk and cotton factories, and in the vicinity potteries, iron works, and large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk Navigation. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is a polling place for the county, and gives the title of Duke to the Pelham-Clinton family. Of the castle built here by the Earl of Chester, in 1180, and whence the town takes its name, but slight traces remain. Near it is Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland.

NEW CEN/TRE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

NEW CEN/TREVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

NEW CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

NEW CHAMBERSBURG, (chām/bers-bŭrg,) a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW CHESTER, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

NEW/CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Colne, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. and 3½ miles N.W. of Carmarthen, with traces of a Roman encampment.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROS/SENDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

NEW CHURCH, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

NEW CITY, a village in Clarkstown township, capital of Rockland co., New York, 35 miles N. of New York City.

NEW COLUM/BIA, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of Susquehanna River, 16 miles above Sunbury.

NEW COLUM/BUS, post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

NEW COLUMBUS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

NEWCOMB, a township in the W. part of Essex co., New York. Pop. 277.

NEW/COMERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Oxford township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 85 miles N.E. of Columbus. P. 476.

NEW CON/CORD, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky, about 10 miles S.E. of Murray.

NEW CONCORD, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 15 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 334.

NEW COR/NER, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

NEW COR/WIN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NEW COR/YDON, a post-village of Jay co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 105 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW CREEK, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NEW CREEK DEPOT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia, with a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 5 miles from Piedmont.

NEW-CROSS, a hamlet of England, counties of Kent and Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of London, and having an important station on the London and Brighton Railway.

NEW CUM/BERLAND, a thriving post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, about 4 miles below Harrisburg. It has a nail factory, and several flouring-mills.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Hancock co., Virginia, near the Ohio River. The manufacture of fire-bricks is carried on extensively in the vicinity.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 110 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a village of Grant co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, 16 miles S.E. of Marion. It has about 100 inhabitants.

NEW DAN/VILLE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

NEW DER/RY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 45 miles E. of Pittsburg.

NEW/DIGATE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

NEW DIG/GINGS, a post-township in Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1742.

NEW DIGGINGS, a thriving post-village in the above township, near Fevre River, 8 miles N.N.E. of Galena, in Illinois. It is situated in the lead region, and many miners are employed in the vicinity. It contains 3 churches, 7 dry-goods stores, and 1 smelting furnace. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

NEW DUB/LIN, a post-office of Simpson co., Mississippi.

NEW DUNGENESS, (dŭn/je-nĕs',) a settlement of Jefferson co., Washington territory, on the S. side of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It is principally inhabited by coopers, and persons engaged in salmon fishing.

NEW DUR/HAM, a post-township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cocheco Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1049.

NEW DURHAM, a thriving post-village of Hudson co., New Jersey, 9 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 or 3 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

NEW DURHAM, a small village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 34 miles N.E. of Trenton.

NEW DURHAM, a post-township of Laporte co., Indiana. Pop. 794.

NEW DURHAM, a post-village of Laporte co., Indiana, 12 miles S. of Michigan City.

NEW ECHO'TA, a small village of Gordon co., Georgia, at the confluence of Coosawattee and Connasauga Rivers, about 80 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It was formerly the capital of the Cherokee Nation.

NEW ED/ENBOROUGH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, at the entrance of Sissebou River into St. Mary's Bay, about 125 miles W. of Halifax. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

NEW E/GYPT, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, 19 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 600.

NEW/ELL, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

NEW/ENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEW ENGLAND. See UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND, a small village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Cohansey Creek, 20 miles S.E. of Salem.

NEW ENGLAND, a small village of Blount co., Tennessee, S. of Knoxville. It has a water-power and a woollen factory.

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NEW/ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEW/ENT, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 9 miles N.W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1850, 1547.

NEW E/RIN, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 miles W.N.W. from Chicago.

NEW FAIR/FIELD, a post-township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 64 miles S.W. from Hartford. Pop. 927.

NEW/FANE, a township in Windham co., Vermont, 100 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1304.

NEWFANE, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, bordering on Lake Ontario. Pop. 3271.

NEWFANE, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

NEW FARMINGTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

NEWFIELD, a post-township in York co., Maine, 77 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 1418.

* It appears from old records that an ancient forest on the borders of Cheshire was called Lyme or Lime (probably from *limes*, a "boundary"); from their proximity to which, a number of places are supposed to have received the addition to their names of *under lyme* or *lyne*.

NEWFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Tompkins co., New York. Pop. 3816. It contains a village of the same name.

NEW FLORENCE, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Central Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, about 64 miles E. of Pittsburg.

NEW FOREST, a royal forest and hundred of England, occupying most part of the S.W. portion of the county of Hants, W. of Southampton-water. Circumference of the forest about 50 miles. It is divided into bailiwicks, under foresters, wood-wards, and rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red-deer, hogs, semi-wild horses, and excellent timber, especially valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard.

NEWFOUNDLAND,* nu'fond-land', (L. *Terra Nova*; Fr. *Terre-Neuve*, tair nuv; Ger. *New-Foundland*, noi' fcont-lant',) a large island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and nearer to Britain than any other part of America—the distance from the port of St. John to the harbor of Galway, in Ireland, being only 1665 miles. Its N. part is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, and its S.W. extremity from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, by the main entrance into the Gulf; lat. 46° 37′ to 51° 40′ N., lon. 52° 40′ to 59° 31′ W.; greatest length, N. to S., 350 miles; average breadth 130 miles; area 57,000 square miles. It is extremely irregular in form, with a coast-line, particularly on the S.E. and S., broken in a remarkable manner by broad and deep bays, harbors, coves, inlets, and lagoons. The most remarkable of these indentations are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays, on the E. coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the S. coast, and St. George's Bay, and Bay of Islands, on the W. There are, besides these, innumerable smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them; while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels. The interior of the island, of which little was known previous to 1823, appears to be rocky, with numerous tracts of moss, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded, except on the banks of the rivers. Great boulders, or loose rocks, scattered over the country, increase its general roughness. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains, (the highest not exceeding 1500 feet,) and the latter rarely expanding into plains. The "Barrens" of Newfoundland are those districts which occupy the summits of the hills, and ridges, and other elevated and exposed tracts. They are covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation, consisting of berry-bearing plants and dwarf-bushes, of various kinds. Bare patches of gravel and boulders, and crumbling fragments of rock are frequently met with on the "barrens," which are generally destitute of vegetable soil. The sea-cliffs are, for the most part, bold and lofty, with deep water close to the shore.

Rivers and lakes are numerous, and some of them of considerable size. The largest of the former are Humber River and the River Exploits, both issuing, like all the other streams in the island, from lakes or ponds in the interior, some of which are of great extent; the largest, called Grand Pond, being from 50 to 60 miles long, and 5 miles broad; while the next in dimensions, Indian Lake, is 30 miles long and from 5 to 6 miles broad. Ponds, or small lakes, are found everywhere over the whole face of the country, not only in the valleys but on the higher lands, and even in the hollows of the summits of the ridges and the very tops of the hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary formations. The minerals of the island comprise coal, gypsum, copper, lead, and it is said iron. Salt springs are reported near the W. coast. The whole of the land in and about the neighborhood of Conception Bay—very probably the whole island—is rising out of the ocean at a rate which threatens, at no very distant day, materially to affect many of the best harbors on the coast. At Ponts-de-Grave, in Conception Bay, several large flat rocks, over which schooners might pass some 30 or 40 years ago with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff.

The climate, though severe, is healthful; the mortality among the inhabitants being on a lower scale than in any portion of the British North American colonies—the deaths, according to the census returns, being only 1 in 76—while in no other country is old age attended with greater bodily vigor and mental animation. Winter, which consists of a series of storms of wind, rain, and snow, lasts from the beginning of December until the middle of April. January and February are the coldest months. Snow does not lie long on the ground, and the frost is less intense than in West Canada, though the thermometer frequently falls 30 degrees below the freezing point. The summer is short and warm. In May, and the beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on "The Banks" and neighboring shores; but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health. The principal trees are spruce, birch, larch, willow, and mountain-ash. In some places, where they have been undisturbed by the axe, trees of a fair girth and height are found, but generally the wood is of small and stunted growth, consisting chiefly of fir trees, of from 20 to 30 feet in height, and 3 or 4 inches in diameter. These usually grow so close together that their branches interlace from top to bottom. Recumbent and trailing evergreens are met with in great variety, and the berry-bearing shrubs clothe every swamp and open tract. European and American grasses of various kinds abound, as also red and white clover, and vetches. Agriculture employs a large portion of the inhabitants. The crops generally are abundant, particularly potatoes. Grain crops also thrive well, wheat having been known to yield 50 bushels per acre: but both climate and soil are more favorable to pasturage and green crops than to grain.

The wild animals are the deer, bear, wolf, hare, beaver, marten, dog, wild-cat, rat, and mouse. The pure breed of Newfoundland dogs, so much celebrated for their size, sagacity, and fidelity, is now rarely to be met with, those generally seen in the island being crosses of every conceivable variety. Birds are numerous, both land and aquatic. On the coasts, the morse or sea-horse formerly abounded, but has been nearly annihilated. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; the famous GRAND BANK of Newfoundland swarms with cod and almost every other variety of fish. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the globe; in their full extent they occupy 6° of longitude and nearly 10° of latitude, and are between 600 and 700 miles in length, with a depth of water varying from 10 to 100 fathoms, 40 being supposed the mean depth. In Newfoundland the term "fish" is understood to mean codfish, that being the great staple of the island. Every other description of fish is designated by its particular name. This fishery is either prosecuted in large open vessels, on the Great Bank, or else in boats or shallops, near the coast of the island; the two modes of fishing are respectively designated the "bank fishery" and the "shore fishery." The shores of Newfoundland abound with cod no less than the banks, and are preferred by the English as fishing ground, being more convenient for curing and drying their fish, and less exposed to fogs, rain, and sleet. The cod fishery opens at the beginning of June, and lasts till about the middle of October, and may be said to form the staple occupation of the inhabitants of this colony.

The herring fishery has been almost wholly neglected, though the shores of Newfoundland swarm with that valuable fish; and the salmon fishery is not more energetically prosecuted. The seal fishery is next in importance to the cod fishery. In 1845, 126 vessels, tons 11,863, were fitted out at the port of St. John alone, for this business. These were manned by 3895 men, who took 302,363 seals.

The following exhibits the quantity and value of the staple articles of produce exported from Newfoundland in the years 1849 and 1850.

Articles.	1849.		1850.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dried Fish, quintals	1,175,187	$2,625,894	1,089,152	$2,553,281
Oil, gallons	2,282,496	1,025,961	2,636,300	1,487,654
Seal Skins, number	306,072	162,144	440,328	318,430
Salmon, tierces	5,911	51,912	4,600	44,150
Herrings, barrels	11,471	27,220	19,556	46,939

The total value of the imports and exports of Newfoundland, in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, was as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Imports	$3,700,912	$4,163,116	$4,609 281	$3,851,468
Exports	4,207,541	4,683,696	4,276,876	4,305,376

Of the whole population of the island, (101,600,) all but about 3000 are fishermen and fishing servants or laborers, including a limited number dependent upon agricultural pursuits. In 1845 the number of fishing boats, &c., was as follows:

Boats from 4 to 15 quintals	6002
" " 15 " 30 "	1025
" " 20 " upwards	972
Number of cod seines	579
" " seating nets	4568

* This name is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase "a Newfoundland dog," euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the penultima. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives almost invariably on the first.

The value of the annual produce of the colony of Newfoundland has thus been stated on an average of 4 years, ending in 1849, by the British colonial authorities:—

949,169 quintals of fish exported	$2,610,069
4010 tierces of salmon	60,500
14,475 barrels of herrings	43,500
568,446 seal skins	254,000
6200 tuns of seal oil	850,000
3390 " " cod oil	525,000
Fuel and skins	6,000
Bait annually sold to the French	58,750
Value of agricultural produce	1,011,770
Fuel	300,000
Game—venison, partridges, and wild fowl	40,000
Timber, boards, house-stuff, staves, hoops, &c.	250,000
Fish, fresh, of all kinds used by the inhabitants	125,000
Fish, salted	175,000
Oil consumed by the inhabitants	47,500
Total	$6,752,020

The average value of property engaged in the fisheries during the same period is thus stated:—

341 vessels engaged in the seal fishery	$1,053,000
28 " " coasting and cod fishery	80,000
10,069 boats " " cod fishery	756,075
Stages, fish-houses, and flakes	125,030
4563 nets of all descriptions	68,530
879 cod seines	110,000
Vats for making seal oil	250,000
Fishing implements and casks for liver	150,000
Total	$2,563,175

The seal fishery in 1852 employed 367 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 35,160 tons, manned by about 13,000 men. The whole number of seals taken was about 550,000. During the year, 7334 tons and 220 gallons of seal oil, (valued at $1,188,500.) 387 tons and 237 gallons of blubber and dregs, and 534,378 seal skins were exported, the whole valued at $2,085,100.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland, supposed not to be numerous, are remarkably shy of intercourse, confining themselves wholly to the interior of the island, with which settlers have little or no communication. A large proportion of the settlers are natives of Ireland, and of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and their descendants; but many are also from other parts of the United Kingdom. The people have retained the habits of their old country to a greater degree than in other North American settlements.

The government of Newfoundland is administered, under a constitution granted in 1832, by a governor, an executive council consisting of 9 members, who also compose the legislative council, and a house of assembly consisting of 15 representatives. Justice is dispensed by a chief justice and an assistant judge; and the police is under the management of one chief and two junior magistrates. The most perfect toleration is here extended towards all religious sects. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous, amounting to 46,785 persons; the Church of England next, 34,281; and the Wesleyans, third, 14,239. The educational institutions consist of a male orphan asylum, with 470 children; 6 grammar schools and academies, under the control of the local government; 40 schools established by the "Newfoundland and British North American School Society," on the Madras system, with 2784 male and female pupils in 1848; 8 schools under the Wesleyan Methodists; and a convent school, with 400 female children. Elementary schools have, besides, been established in every district in the island by the local legislature.

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by the Norwegians, or Northmen, about the year 1000; it was rediscovered by John Cabot on the 24th June, 1497; a settlement was subsequently formed here by some Portuguese adventurers, who were in turn expelled by Sir Francis Drake, in the reign of Elizabeth. After this period, numerous English colonies were established from time to time along the E. coast, and several French along the S., in the Bay of Placentia. But, in 1713, Newfoundland and its dependencies were declared, by the treaty of Utrecht, to belong wholly to Great Britain; the French reserving a right to fish on certain parts of the coast. The only note-worthy town on the island is St. John's, the capital. Pop. in 1845, 96,295; in 1851, 101,600.

NEWFOUND/LAND, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

NEW FRANK/EN, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

NEW FRANK/FORT, a post-village in Scott co., Indiana, 85 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW FRANK/LIN, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S.E. of Chambersburg. Pop. in 1853, about 200.

NEW FRANKLIN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 60 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland.

NEW FRANKLIN, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

NEW FREEDOM, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

NEW FREEPORT, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

NEW GALLOWAY, Scotland. See GALLOWAY, (NEW.)

NEW GAR/DEN, a post-township in the S. part of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1391.

NEW GARDEN, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

NEW GARDEN, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 98 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

NEW GARDEN, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 145 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

NEW GARDEN, a post-township in Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 1693.

NEW GARDEN, a post-village in Wayne co., Indiana.

NEW GASCONY, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

NEW GENE/VA, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 195 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. It has a manufactory of glass, and several stores.

NEW GER/MANTOWN, a post-village in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 35 miles N. of Trenton, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 70 houses.

NEW GEORGIA, all jor'ge-a, is a name applied to the coast-line of North America, on the Pacific, comprising Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, with the Oregon territory, as far S. as the river Columbia.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, about 45 miles W. of Harrisburg.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a village of Boone co., Indiana, on the railroad from Indianapolis to Lafayette, 19 miles N.W. of the former.

NEW GERMANY, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri.

NEW GIL/EAD, a post-village in Moore co., North Carolina.

NEW GLA/RUS, a post-village and township of Green co., Wisconsin, 15 miles N. of Monroe. It has 1 church, and about 25 dwellings. Pop. 321.

NEW GLAS/GOW, a small post-village of Amherst co., Virginia, 119 miles W. of Richmond.

NEW GLAS/GOW, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 30 miles N.N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 1400.

NEW GLOUCESTER, glos'ter, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 38 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1848.

NEW GO/SHEN, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

NEW GO/SHENHOP/PEN, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Perkiomen Creek, about 21 miles N.N.W. of Norristown.

NEW GOTTINGEN, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

NEW GRÆF/ENBERG, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

NEW GRANADA, nu grâ-nâ/dâ, (Sp. *Nueva Granada*, nwâ/-vâ grâ-nâ/dâ; Fr. *Nouvelle Grenade*, noo'vêll' greh-nâd'; Ger. *Neu-Granada*, noi-grâ-nâ/dâ; L. *Castilia Aurea*) an independent republic of South America, formerly a viceroyalty under the Spanish crown, but subsequently part of the Republic of Colombia, the middle and W. provinces of which it now embraces. It has the Caribbean Sea, with the Gulfs of Santa Martha and Darien, on the N., and on the W. the Pacific Ocean, with the Bays of Panama and Choco. Between the two seas, on the N.W., it is bounded by Costa Rica; Venezuela and Brazil confine it on the E. and S.E., and the Republic of Ecuador on the S. It extends from the equator to 12° 20' N. lat., and from 69° 10' to 82° 45' W. lon.; greatest length from N. to S., 845 miles; greatest breadth measured on a parallel of latitude, 675 miles; estimated area, 480,000 miles.*

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—This country is the most equally diversified in soil and climate of all the South American States. Neither plain nor mountain can be said to predominate; the sea-coasts are ample and commodious, and, owing to the wide ramifications of the Andes, there is a great extent of country at an elevation of from 5000 to 10,000 feet, which, in such a latitude, is most favorable to industry and the progress of civilization. Yet the insalubrity of the zone surrounding this favored region, the comparative inaccessibility of the temperate valleys, and the great difficulties which the first efforts of industry have to encounter in a country where every natural feature is on a vast scale, have hitherto counterbalanced its apparent advantages, and prevented the development of its varied and abundant resources.

A little N. of the town of Pasto, on the borders of Ecuador, (lat. 1° 20' N.,) the ridge of the Andes separates into two branches, the western of which, running parallel to the sea-shore, is called La Cordillera de la Costa; the other, on the E., contains several paramos or high plains, and the sources of the rivers Putumayo and Japura, which join the Marañon; the further N., from the paramos of Las Papas and Socoboni, spring the great rivers Cauca and Magdalena, flowing N. Here, in lat. 1° 50' N., the East Cordillera again divides, and forms two chains nearly parallel, between which extends the broad valley of the Magdalena. The most E. of these chains, stretching along the right bank of the Magdalena to the sierra Nevada of Merida, is called the East Cordillera of Cundinamarca; the Central Cordillera separates the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca, while the West Cordillera divides the valley of the Cauca from the metalli-

* This is only an approximate, as the boundary is very indefinitely settled, especially on the side towards Central America, the government of New Granada claiming the whole of the Mosquito Coast to Cape Gracias-a-Dios.

ferous districts of Choco. The first of these mountain chains is by some called the Cordillera de la Suma Paz, from the colossal group of this name near Santa Fé de Bogota; the second is often called the Quindiu Chain, while the third takes the name of Choco. So long as the middle chain rises to the height of perpetual snow, the East Cordillera never exceeds an elevation of 13,000 feet; but, at the point (lat. 5° 5′ N.) where the West Nevados cease, it becomes collectively the loftiest of the three chains, except the Peak of Tolima, (lat. 4° 46′ N.), which belongs to the Middle or Quindiu Chain, and is the loftiest summit of the Andes in New Granada, reaching the absolute height of 18,270 feet. The Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, extending along the coast between the Cordilleras of Cundinamarca and Quindiu, is not considered as belonging to the Andes. It rises abruptly about 30 miles from the sea-shore, from the level plains which extend between the Gulf of Darien and the Sea of Maracaybo, to the height of at least 19,000 feet. These mountains all present serious obstacles to internal communication. The Choco or maritime chain, though comparatively low, have but few and difficult passes. The roads from Santa Fé de Bogota to Popayan, by the passes of Guanacas and Quindiu, are dangerous from their height and liability to snow-storms. The province of Antioquia, rich in mineral treasures, is hardly accessible without the aid of native carriers.

Valleys.—Alternating with the mountain chains here described, are plains and valleys, all luxuriant, but varying much in character according to circumstances. The W. coasts, and the isthmus generally, are covered with impenetrable forests, and are but imperfectly known. The continual heavy rains, and noxious climate, discourage European settlers. Hence no advantage has been taken of the circumstance that the Atrato, which falls into the Gulf of Darien, rises in a swampy plain, often inundated, where its waters mingle with those of the San Juan, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. By means of a canal, cut in the ravine of Raspadura, between the two rivers, under the direction of an active-minded monk, the navigation between the two seas has been practicable here for boats, at all seasons, since 1788. On the E. side of New Granada, the plains or llanos, extending to the Orinoco, are alternately swamps or hard and sun burnt deserts. The intervening valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena have a middle character between those of the W. coast and the llanos, growing continually more equable, humid, and insalubrious towards the W. and N.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of New Granada is various and abundant, though, as yet, imperfectly explored. Fine coal occurs on the plain of Bogota, 8000 feet above the sea. Platina is found in Choco, but only on the W. side of the Cordillera; whereas gold is collected both on the E. and W. sides, in Antioquia, and the valley of the Cauca. The annual produce is worth about half a million sterling. It is said that rich veins of silver ore exist at Marquetones, and elsewhere in New Granada; but the mines are not worked. There was formerly a pearl fishery at Rio de la Hacha. The chief emerald-mines are situate in the valley of Tunja, near Bogota, in strata of argillaceous schist. Small diamonds are found with the gold of Antioquia; and in the same district the sulphate of mercury is abundant. These productions are either wholly neglected, or very indolently sought after. The civil wars exhausted all the capital of the country, and left the business of mining to the poor and ignorant.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief rivers of New Granada are the Magdalena and the Cauca, both of which rise in the Cordillera, in lat. 2° N., pursue a nearly parallel course till they unite in lat. 9°, reaching the Caribbean Sea through many mouths, in lat. 11°. The Magdalena, which has a course of about 900 miles, is navigable in flat-bottomed boats, up to Honda, in lat. 5° N. The Cauca, though a great river, descends with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, its valley being generally 1500 or 2000 feet above that of the Magdalena. The numerous streams which flow from the West Cordillera into the Pacific Ocean, are unimportant. The East Cordillera sends the Guaviare, Vichada, and Meta to the Orinoco, while the Uaupe and Rio Negro flow into the Marañon. The Funza or river of Bogota, which flows by the capital, is famed for its cataract at Tequendama, where it falls at once from the region of oaks, willows, and wheat, to that of palms and sugar-cane. It is supposed that the plain of Bogota, 8300 feet above the sea, was formerly the bed of a lake, and was drained by the opening of the chasm—the work perhaps of an earthquake—through which the river now descends. Small lakes are numerous throughout the Cordilleras. Into one of these, the Lake of Guatavita, not far from Santa Fé, the Indians flung all their treasures when about to abandon the country to the conquerors. The attempts made to drain it have not, we believe, succeeded; but many curious and valuable articles have been, at different times, drawn from its depths.

Climate.—The climate of New Granada presents the most remarkable contrasts. At Honda, nearly 1000 feet above sea-level, so intense is the heat that the hand cannot be held on a stone exposed to the sun's rays, and even the waters of the Magdalena are lukewarm. At Mompox, near the head of the delta of the Magdalena, the sea-breeze ceases, and the remainder of the voyage up to Honda, 350 miles, is made under the most oppressive atmosphere conceivable, and through myriads of mosquitoes, and other stinging insects, the attacks of which allow no respite; the banks, at the same time, being guarded by caymans or alligators, jaguars, venomous snakes, and boas. The water of the Magdalena is said to be productive of goitre, with which the inhabitants of Mompox are afflicted. Among the scanty population of the valley, higher up towards Honda, malignant ulcers are frequent. The yellow fever is endemic at Cartagena, and on the W. coasts. But in the elevated country, the air is perfectly salubrious, and the temperature (from 56° to 70° Fahrenheit) seems that of perpetual spring. Here the rains in the wet season darken the sky only for a few hours daily in the afternoon. At Mompox, the day is always cloudy, the night clear. The summits of the Cordilleras are often shrouded in mists; torrents of rain fall unceasingly in the forests of Darien; the Gulf of Choco is perpetually vexed with violent storms; but these excesses of the elements are all unknown in the middle regions or Templades, and, excepting the earthquakes, which have left here, as elsewhere in the Andes, deep traces of their destructive visitations, there is nothing which detracts from the general benignity of nature. Even up to the limits of perpetual congelation the climate continues healthy, though it may cease to be agreeable.

Zoology.—To the stranger ascending the Magdalena, the alligators seem entitled, by their numbers and formidable appearance, to be considered as the true possessors of the country, though the flies levy the heaviest tribute on the new comer; pumas, jaguars, and several smaller species of the feline tribe, occasionally show themselves in the forests; but they are few in comparison with the plagues of the river. These, however, cease to annoy at an elevation of a few thousand feet, while the woods are still densely peopled with monkeys, of which the New World has many species, all peculiar to it; in general less strong, fierce, and mischievous than those of Africa and Asia. At the height of 3000 feet, where the boa constrictor and crocodile cease, the tapir, the largest wild quadruped of the country, makes its appearance. The sloth, armadillo, ant-eater (a bear), and cavy, inhabit the lowland forests; deer of different species are distributed at all heights; bears and marmots approach the limits of perpetual snow. The condor soars above the snowy heights; while countless varieties of the feathered tribes animate the woods below. The troplale, (*Oriolus*,) the nightingale of these countries, deserves especial notice.

Botany.—The remarkable equability of the climate in this part of the world, where the seasons differ little from each other, seems unfavorable to the multiplication of vegetable species. Each kind seizes on some locality or region, wherein it predominates, to the almost total exclusion of others. On the plains of Bogota, in the region of perpetual spring, though vegetation is most luxuriant, the species are not numerous. Yet the woods, imperfectly explored, teem with valuable productions. The wax palm, 200 feet high, clothes the sides of Tolima to an elevation of 8000 feet. The forests of Popayan yield china or cinchona (the cascarilla or Jesuit's bark of commerce) in abundance. Rice, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, sugar-cane, with all tropical fruits, are among the productions of the coast; while the elevated plains yield maze, wheat, and all the fruits of Europe. With nature so bountiful, the wants of the population so few, and the demands of commerce very moderate, the cultivation of the soil is carried on, as might be expected, very remissly, and the reclaimed land bears but a small proportion to the whole.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.—The industry of New Granada amounts to little. In the llanos, towards the Orinoco, the people are occupied wholly with the rearing of cattle and horses. The Llaneros are mostly Creoles. Agriculture is chiefly in the hands of the converted Indians, who evince a decided predilection for these tranquil labors. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist in the state. Straw hats, carpets, and some other articles, are indeed made in Bogota, and the other chief towns; but in no case does the native industry satisfy the demand of the country, and nearly all the manufactured articles in use are imported. The principal ports are Santa Marta, Cartagena, Rio Hacha, Porto Bello, Chagres, and Aspinwall, on the Caribbean Sea; and Buenaventura and Panama, on the Pacific Ocean. The only railroad yet constructed is the Panama Railroad, about 50 miles in length, extending across the isthmus from Aspinwall to Panama; opened February 17th, 1855.

Government, Religion, &c.—When New Granada became, on the dissolution of the Colombian Republic, in 1832, an independent state, it retained the form of government which had been devised for the latter, and which was a close copy of the constitution of the United States of North America. It has a president, senate, and congress of representatives, all elected, and admits no hereditary rank or office. All races and colors are politically equal, but the influence of the white men still predominates. Slavery has ceased entirely in the state; and care has been taken, so far as it

lies within the power of legislation, to secure the equal rights and liberty of all. The freedom of the press, the inviolability of the private dwelling, trial by jury, and religious toleration, are all established by law. The religion of the state is the Roman Catholic; but the Pope's supremacy is denied, and, in New Granada, the head of the church is the Archbishop of Bogota. The constitution provides for the support of public schools; the Lancasterian system is generally adopted. There are two colleges in Bogota and a public library. Among the ornaments of the churches of Bogota, not the least remarkable are the paintings by Basques, a native artist, who studied in Italy, in the beginning of the last century, and attained a high degree of excellence. The legislature meets at Santa Fe de Bogota.

Divisions, Population, &c.—New Granada is divided into 7 departments and 2 territories, subdivided into 36 provinces. The names and population of the departments and territories, according to statistical information for 1853, is as follows:—

Departments.	Whites.	Indians.	Negroes.	Mixed races.	Total.
Isthmo . .	14,000	14,000	3,500	112,638	144,138
Cauca . . .	49,000	25,000	38,000	164,249	276,249
Antioquia .	50,000	12,000	15,600	144,437	222,037
Cundinamarca	137,790	137,290	5,100	284,775	564,955
Boyaca . .	102,210	105,710	740	215,550	424,210
Guaneta . .	67,009	20,400	3,500	30,900	319,974
Magdalena .	30,000	19,380	12,500	190,421	252,521
Goajira, ter. of	.....	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
Mocoa " "	3	67,000	60	937	68,010
	505,003	421,000	80,000	1,412,051	2,363,054

Of the Indians, 301,000 were set down as civilized, and 120,000 savage; and of the mixed races 30,054 were quadroons, 998,897 mestizoes, 283,000 mulattoes, and 100,000 zamboes. The total population in 1825 was 1,228,259, in 1835, 1,686,038, and in 1853, as seen above, 2,363,054. At Cartagena, and other places on the coast of New Granada, the white population generally exhibit the effects of the pestilent climate, in complexion and in want of energy. Their teeth decay at an early age. On the plains of Bogota, on the other hand, the ladies are famed for their fine complexion. In the city of Bogota the better class dress in the French fashion; the ladies, however, go barefoot in the house, and the gentlemen often wear, for morning dress, a great cloth cloak, which hides their *deshabille*. But, from the capital down to the sea-coast, the dress and domestic habits vary much, according to local situation and class of life. The Llanero is full dressed in light drawers and shirt, wide straw hat, and sandals of bark. He rides without a saddle, and lives on beef taking the wild bullocks with the lasso. Red pantaloons, great boots, and spurs, with enormous rowels, a broad-brimmed hat, and ample mantle, distinguish the high-bred cavalero. At Cartagena and Mompox the day is usually spent in the hammock, the night in the open air. The inhabitants of the highlands incline to the imitation of European manners. In one respect all are alike; the love of gaming is universal, and cock fighting, in particular, is the favorite sport of all classes.

History.—New Granada was discovered by Alonzo de Ojeda, who sailed along the N. coast of South America in 1499, and in a subsequent voyage to the Gulf of Darien. This country was at first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of Tierra Firme, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. King Ferdinand named it Castilla d' Oro, (the Golden Castile,) a title which gave place to that of the New Kingdom of Granada; but the viceroyalty included, besides the territories of the present republic, the kingdom of Quito also, which now forms the Republic of Ecuador. The first settlement was made in 1510, at Santa Maria la Antigua, on the Gulf of Darien. It was not till near the middle of the 16th century, that the interior was conquered by Benalcazar and Ximenes de Quesneda, who founded the town of Santa Fé de Bogota, in 1545. The country continued subject to Spain till 1811, when it became independent. In 1819 New Granada and Venezuela, being united into one republic, adopted a constitution at the Congress of Rosario de Cúcuta, in 1821, and received into the union Quito and Panama, in 1823. This union was dissolved in 1831, and the republic of Colombia divided into the three republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito or Ecuador.

NEW GRANADA, (or NEW GRENADA,) a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, on Sideling Hill Creek, about 72 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has a fine water-power.

NEW GRANADA, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

NEW GRETNA, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

NEW GUILFORD, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 143 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has about 100 inhabitants.

NEW GUILFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW GUINEA, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See PAPUA.

NEW HACKENSACK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, Ohio. See HAGERSTOWN.

NEWHALL, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NEW HAMBURG, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, near the mouth of Wappinger's Creek, 86 miles N. of New York.

NEW HAMBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, (hampshir.) one of the New England States, and one of the original members of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Canada East, E. by Maine and the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. It lies between 42° 40' and 45° 25' N. lat., and 70° 40' and 72° 35' W. lon., being nearly triangular in shape, having its base on the S., where it is about 90 miles in breadth, from whence it gradually tapers to the N., with an average breadth of about 45 miles; its extreme length from N. to S. is near 185 miles, and its area 9280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, of which 2,251,488 only were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—New Hampshire, with one exception, contains the most elevated land E. of the Mississippi; Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains, rises 6226 feet above the level of the sea. The White Mountains proper extend only from 14 to 20 miles; but isolated and detached groups of the chain extend from the N. of New Hampshire even into Connecticut. The White Mountains, which on account of their sublimity and grandeur, have given to this region the cognomen of the "Switzerland of America," lie in Coos county, N.E. from the centre of the state. There are several peaks in this group, viz., Mount Jefferson, 5657 feet; Mount Adams, 5759 feet; and Mount Madison, 5415 feet, N.E. of Mount Washington; and Mount Monroe, 5349 feet; Mount Franklin, 4850 feet; and Mount Pleasant, 4712 feet; besides several neighboring peaks little inferior in altitude. In another group, 20 miles S.W. of Mount Washington, is Mount Lafayette, about 5500 feet high, the second in point of interest in the White Mountain range. The whole state may be said to be mountainous, hilly, and broken, with the exception of a small portion in the S.E., which extends from 20 to 30 miles from the sea, and is either level or gently undulating. Of the mountains outlying from the great central nucleus, there are the Blue Hills, in the S.E., 1151 feet above the sea; Chocorua, in Carroll county, 3353 feet; Carrs, in Grafton county, 1381 feet; Kearsarge, in Hillsborough county, 3067 feet; Monadnock, in Cheshire county, 3718 feet; Andover, in Merrimack county, 2000 feet; Pequaquet, 3267 feet; and Moosehillock, 4636 feet.

Geology.—The mountainous portions of New Hampshire are mostly composed of granite and mica slate rocks. Granite predominates in the White Mountains proper, and mica slate in the southern mountains, particularly in the Great Monadnock and the neighboring summits. According to Goodrich, "Porphyritic granite occurs also in boulder, and in rolled masses E. of the southern ridge. A beautiful fine-grained granite is found in many places, as at Concord, Boscawen, and Hopkinton, and affords admirable building-stone. East of this great ridge, mica slate, gneiss, and greenstone occur. In passing from Concord easterly to Portsmouth, the following succession of rocks may be observed: granite, 4 miles; gneiss, 11 miles; mica slate, 14 miles; granite 15 miles; then gneiss, and lastly greenstone. The direction of the strata is nearly N.E. and S.W. There is a remarkable alluvion formation through which the Merrimack passes, and which embraces all the sandy plains, which are covered with pine and black timber, in the neighborhood of the river. This formation extends through Chelmsford to Cambridge and Boston on the one hand, and on the other it follows the course of the river quite to the ocean, embracing large tracts of land on either side. Rocks in some places break through this alluvial deposit, but they form no very high hills."

Minerals.—Of the metallic ores, iron abounds, especially at Lisbon; the other ores are copper, lead, zinc, and graphite, or plumbago. Iron is most abundant at Franconia, at Piermont, near Haverhill, and in the town of Bartlett. Deposits of bog ore are numerous throughout the state; the localities in which lead is found also are various. The ore, however, is nowhere of the richest character, or the veins of great extent, so far as discovered. Silver has recently been found in two localities near Pittsfield. The non-metallic minerals are a fine building-granite, gneiss, crystallized quartz, talc, steatite, tourmalins, ochres, limestone, different kinds of spar, terra sienna, sulphur, magnesia, beryls, garnets, jasper, manganese, asbestus, and amethysts. There are mineral springs of some note in several parts of the state.

Rivers and Lakes.—The great river of New Hampshire, as of all New England, is the Connecticut, which rises in the extreme N., and forms nearly the whole western boundary of the state. The Merrimack rises in the White Mountains, and runs S. through the middle of New Hampshire into Massachusetts, furnishing an abundant supply of water-power to Manchester and other manufacturing towns on its banks. The Salmon Falls and the Piscataqua (which is a

mere widening of the former river near its mouth) form part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The Androscoggin has a small part of its course in the N.E. of this state, and the Saco also has its source among the White Mountains, and runs S.E. into Maine. The passage of the Saco near its head waters, through the mountains, forms the celebrated Notch. The Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck in the N., and the Ashuelot in the S., are the principal tributaries of the Connecticut from this state. The Margalloway, a feeder of Lake Umbagog, has part of its course in the N.E. of New Hampshire. The Contoocook, Souhegan, and Nashua are tributaries of the Merrimack from the W. The last two have their origin in Massachusetts. The Winnipiseogee (the outlet of the lake of that name) and the Pemigewasset are the chief sources of the Merrimack. The Cocheco is a branch of the Salmon Falls. The Lamprey and Exeter discharge their waters into the Piscataqua proper. The Merrimack and its branches, and the Salmon Falls, abound in cataracts, that furnish great water-power, which has been extensively applied to manufacturing purposes at Manchester, Dover, Nashua, and other towns on their banks.

Prominent among the lakes of New Hampshire is Lake Winnipiseogee, the largest and most picturesque in the state. It is very irregular in its shape, being indented with numerous bays. It is about 25 miles long, by from 1 to 10 in width. It lies E. of the middle of the state, is very deep, has very pure and clear water, and is thought by some to rival Loch Lomond in picturesque beauty. Umbagog Lake, about 18 miles long by 10 wide, the source of the Androscoggin, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine; Connecticut, the source of the river of that name, in the N.; Squam Lake, a tributary of the Merrimack, in the middle; Sunapee, an affluent of the Connecticut, in the S.W. of the state, and Ossipee, discharging itself into the Saco, are the other principal lakes in New Hampshire.

The widening of the Piscataqua, and a sheet of water connected with it, are the only bays of importance.

Islands. A group of small islands in the Atlantic, about 18 miles from the shore, called the Isles of Shoals, belongs to New Hampshire.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—New Hampshire stands pre-eminent in this respect among the states E. of the Mississippi River. The White Mountains, already referred to, attract more tourists than any other natural object in the United States, excepting only Niagara Falls. The traveller may journey for weeks through its wild scenery, with a constant succession of grand objects to interest his mind. The fashionable route is to enter New Hampshire by the Boston and Montreal Railways to Weirs, on Lake Winnipiseogee; then take the steamboat, and, having made the circuit of the lake, enter the stage for Conway, on the E. side of the White Mountains, and from thence, by another stage, through the celebrated Notch, to the Notch House, which stands in the very jaws of the pass. The return is by the Franconia Notch, (about 26 miles S.W. of the White Mountain Notch,) and S. down the valley of the Pemigewassett, to Plymouth, or back to Lake Winnipiseogee, according as the tourist wishes to direct his steps thereafter. The White Mountain Notch is a pass of great celebrity. Coming from the N. or W., you enter it by an opening only 23 feet in width, between two perpendicular rocks, one 20, and the other 12 feet high. The infant Saco trickles its way through this narrow opening, gradually expanding as it proceeds down the pass, and receiving other tributaries from the mountain-sides, which form the walls of the gorge, and which tower to the height of about 2000 feet above the bed of the Saco. In this pass occurred, in 1826, the landslide which destroyed the Willey family. The more wild and abrupt parts of the Notch extend for 2 or 3 miles from its entrance at the Notch House. Mount Washington is ascended on horseback from the Notch House, by a bridle-path, first climbing Mount Clinton in immediate proximity to the hotel - for 2½ miles, and then coasting the E. side of the peaks of Mount Pleasant, Mount Franklin, and Mount Monroe, for 4 miles further, occasionally ascending a rough, steep ridge, and again descending, now riding on the verge of a vast ravine of several hundred feet in depth, and now on the crest of a ridge commanding a view of both sides of the chain—we arrive at the foot of Mount Washington, 1500 feet in *perpendicular*, and about one mile in *inclined* ascent, above the base of the cone or peak, and 6226 feet above the sea. This is the most difficult, though scarcely dangerous, part of the ascent, as it is little else than riding on horseback over a pile of rocks of every variety of size, cast together as if hurled there by the Titans, in war or at play. From the summit, if the day be clear, is afforded a view unequalled, perhaps, on the eastern side of the North American continent. Around you, in every direction, are confused masses of mountains, bearing the appearance of a sea of molten lava suddenly cooled, whilst its ponderous waves were yet in commotion. On the S.E. horizon gleams a rim of silver light: it is the Atlantic Ocean, 65 miles distant - laving the shores of Maine. Lakes—of all sizes, from Lake Winnipiseogee to mere mountain ponds—and "mountains beneath you gleam misty and *wide*." Far off to the N.E. is Mount Katahdin. In the western horizon are the Green Mountains of Vermont, and to the S. and S.W. are Mount Monadnock and Kearsarge or Kiarsage, while the space between is filled up with every variety of landscape, mountain and hill, plain and valley, lake and river.

Those to whom it is an object to reach Mount Washington with as little stage-riding as possible, may be landed at Gorham by the Portland and Montreal Railway cars, within 5 miles of the base of the mountain. The Franconia Notch is deemed by many quite as interesting as the White Mountain Notch. Near it are many agreeable accessories not to be found in the latter; among which are Echo Lake, just at the northern entrance of the gorge, and the "Old Man of the Mountain," a well-defined profile of a human face, 1000 feet above the level of the pass. The Basin, 4 miles S. of the Notch, is a pool of beautifully transparent water. One mile below this, again, in the vicinity of the Flume House, is the celebrated Flume, a narrow gorge or opening in the rocks, only a few feet in width, and from 70 to 120 feet in height, through which flows a small tributary of the Pemigewasset; below this is a cascade of 670 feet in length, which in the spring and fall freshets is an object of great interest. In the same neighborhood is the Pool, (a basin formed by a small fall in the Pemigewasset,) which is about 60 feet in diameter, and 40 feet deep, surrounded by mural precipices 150 feet in height. The Flume, the Basin, and the Pool, all within an agreeable walking distance of the Flume House, make this one of the most agreeable stopping-places among the mountains. Mount Lafayette—only 700 feet inferior in altitude to Mount Washington—is also ascended from the same house, which has the further advantage of being within a five-miles ride of the Franconia Notch. The other detached mountains scattered over New Hampshire, would, in any other state, not overshadowed by Mount Washington and his court, merit conspicuous notice. Dixville Notch, about 40 miles N. of Lancaster, is said to be but little inferior to the two great passes already described. New Hampshire shares with Vermont the beautiful river Connecticut, whose shores are often grand, and seldom tame. Bellows Falls, in this river, on the S.W. border of the state, are formed by the contraction of the river bed to about 20 feet on the W. side at low water, through which the stream rushes with great violence. At high water it flows in the eastern as well as western channel. These beds are separated by a huge rock. The entire descent in half a mile is 42 feet. At Amoskeag, the Merrimack descends 50 feet in three successive pitches. In the White Mountain Notch is a cascade which winds down the face of the mountain, through a fall of 800 feet, giving, after copious rains, an additional interest to the scene, as it glides or leaps over the different stages of its descent. There are two interesting falls in the Ammonoosuck, within a pleasant drive from the Notch House.

Climate.—The climate of New Hampshire is severe, and the winters long, but less subject to frequent changes than in other Northern States of a lower latitude. The snow lies late among the mountains, and exercises some effect on the temperature of other parts of the state. In the higher gorges it may be found in patches of half an acre's extent in July. The snow begins to fall and the rivers to freeze in November. The snow lies into April in the S., and often till May in the N. The springs are damp and foggy, but the state enjoys a bracing and healthy air, and is remarkably free from epidemics.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of this state generally is not of a highly fertile character, though New England industry and economy have wrung from its stony bosom valuable products. The best lands are in the valleys of the rivers, which are occasionally overflowed, especially in the valley of the Connecticut. The northern portion is but little cultivated. The hills afford valuable pasturage for cattle and sheep. Wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, fruits, butter, cheese, hay, hops, wool, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey are produced in considerable quantities, and some tobacco, wine, grass seeds, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in New Hampshire 29,229 farms, containing 2,251,488 acres of improved land, (or about 75 acres to each farm,) yielding 135,658 bushels of wheat; 183,117 of rye; 1,573,670 of Indian corn; 973,381 of oats; 70,856 of peas and beans; 4,304,919 of Irish potatoes, (the greatest yield, in proportion to population, in the Union, except Vermont;) 70,256 of barley; 65,265 of buckwheat; 1,108,476 pounds of wool; 6,977,056 of butter; 3,756,662 of cheese; 256,174 of hops; 1,298,863 of maple sugar; 117,140 of beeswax and honey; value of market products, $86,810; orchard products, $218,563; live stock, $8,871,901; slaughtered animals, $1,522,873; and poultry, $107,092.

Forest Trees.—There is a dense growth of forest trees on the lower slopes of the mountains, consisting of oak, white pine, fir, hemlock, beech, maple, walnut, &c.; while on the lowlands grow elm, birch, poplar, ash, cherry, locust, hornbeam, &c. The rock maple yields abundance of sugar, and the pine, of which there are several varieties, furnishes an

ample supply of lumber. The latter tree often attains the height of 200 feet.

Manufactures.—New Hampshire is largely engaged in manufactures, great water-power being furnished by the Merrimack, Cocheco, and other rivers, on whose banks are the flourishing manufacturing towns of Manchester, Dover, Nashua, Nashville, and others. By the census of 1850, there were 3211 establishments engaged in mining, manufacturing, and the mechanic arts, each producing $500 and upwards annually, employing $18,212,114 capital, and 14,103 male and 12,989 female hands, consuming raw material worth $12,745,466, and yielding products valued at $23,164,500; of these establishments 44 were engaged in cotton manufactures, employing 2911 male and 9211 female hands, and $10,950,000 capital, consuming raw material worth $1,839,429, and producing 113,106,247 yards of stuffs, and 140,700 pounds of yarn, valued at $8,630,619; 61 woollen factories, employing 926 male and 1201 female hands, $2,437,700 capital, consuming raw material worth $1,267,329, and producing 9,712,840 yards of stuffs, and 166,200 pounds of yarn, valued at $2,127,745; 29 iron foundries, furnaces, &c., employing 390 male hands, $238,700 capital, consuming raw material worth $187,580, and producing 6074 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at $388,100, and 163 tanneries, employing $441,975 capital, consuming raw material worth $543,779, and producing leather valued at $960,421; homemade manufactures of the value of $393,455 were also produced.

Internal Improvements.—New Hampshire is crossed by railroads in all directions, by lines uniting Boston with Montreal and Portland, and Portland again with Montreal. Some connect with railroads to New York City and Albany, giving the citizens of New Hampshire access to all the intermediate towns of importance in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, while others interlock with iron roads leading to most of the important places in New England. In January, 1855, there were in this state 512 miles of railroad completed, and 34 in course of construction; besides 11 miles of canal.

Commerce.—Though New Hampshire has one of the best harbors in the United States, she has but little foreign commerce—less indeed than in former years. Nor has she any river favoring internal navigation in vessels larger than keel-boats for any considerable distance. The Connecticut and Merrimack, by aid of locks, may be ascended, the former for 270 miles from Long Island Sound, and the latter for 40 miles within the state. The foreign exports from New Hampshire in the fiscal year of 1854 amounted only to $1031, and imports to $31,605. Tonnage entered in 1854, 3877; cleared 4167. Of course this only includes the imports and exports of her own ports, but a much larger amount doubtless passes through the ports of neighboring states. This state, however, possesses a considerable amount of shipping, and builds and sends forth a large number of vessels that are owned elsewhere. Tonnage owned in the state, 28,833, of which 2343 were engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The number of vessels built was 11, having an aggregate capacity of 11,980 tons. The principal articles of export are lumber, live stock, wool, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, and granite.

Education.—Popular education is under the direction of county school commissioners, who form a state board of education. According to the census of 1850, New Hampshire had one college, with 273 students and $11,000 income, of which $4000 was from endowments; 2381 public schools, with 75,643 pupils and $166,944 income, of which $141,016 was from taxation, $14,990 from public funds, and $2523 from endowments; and 107 academies and other schools, with 5321 pupils and $43,202 income, of which $6135 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 88,221. Adults who could not read and write, 3009, of whom 2064 were of foreign birth. In 1854 the American Almanac reports 2294 public schools, with 88,025 scholars; raised for public schools, $212,324; paid for tuition, in academies and private schools, $23,494; incorporate academies, 46; children not attending school, from 4 to 14 years of age, 2869; and between 14 and 21, who cannot read and write, 428. A building is now being erected at Concord by the state for a manual labor school, capable of accommodating 300 boys, intended for the reformation of juvenile offenders. There was in 1854 one college with 252 students; this institution has received a noble bequest of $50,000 from Abiel Chandler of Boston, to found a department of the useful arts; also 3 theological schools, with an aggregate of 99 students; and 1 medical school with 45 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of 626 churches in New Hampshire in 1850, the Baptists of different sects owned 193; Christians, 24; Congregationalists, 170; Episcopalians, 11; Friends, 15; Methodists, 103; Presbyterians, 13; Union Church, 32; Unitarians, 13; Universalists, 38; Free Church, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Second Advent, 4; giving 1 church to every 500 persons. Value of church property, $1,405,736.

Periodicals.—In 1850, there were published in New Hampshire 35 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate annual circulation of 3,067,552.

Public Institutions.—The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, has been (1854) in existence about 11 years, during which it has received 1059 patients, of whom 143 now remain in the institution. The State Penitentiary at Concord had 109 inmates in May, 1854; and a library of 700 volumes for the use of the prisoners. There were in New Hampshire, in 1850, according to the census, 47 public libraries, with 42,077 volumes; 75 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 21,317 volumes; 3 college libraries, with 19,975 volumes; and 1 church library, with 2450 volumes. The state contributed $6772, in 1853, for educating the deaf, dumb, and blind in institutions of other states. The New Hampshire Historical Society was incorporated in 1823, and has published 8 volumes of collections.

Counties.—This state is divided into 10 counties, viz., Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan. Capital, Concord.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns are Manchester, population in 1850, 13,932, (in 1853, 16,000;) Portsmouth, 9738; Concord, 8576; Dover, 8196; Nashua, 5823; and Exeter, Nashville, Great Falls, Keene, Winchester, and Rochester, each containing about 3000 inhabitants. (The population mostly includes that of the entire township in which each town or village is situated.*)

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people annually, and receives a salary of $1000 per annum. The Senate consists of 12, and the House of Representatives of 286 members, also chosen annually by the people. The legislature meets on the 1st Wednesday in June. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and three associate judges, which holds its sessions twice a year at Concord. 2. Of courts of common pleas, and courts of probate. The chief justice of the supreme court receives $1400; and each of the others, and the circuit justices of the common pleas, $1200 per annum. The judges of the common pleas receive $3 per day during the session of the courts, and ten cents per mile for travel. The superior court has chancery powers, and determines questions of law, and receives petitions for divorce. Two judges of this court, or one superior and one circuit judge, must be present at the trial of capital cases. The assessed value of property in 1850, was $92,177,959; public debt in 1853, $71,899; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $80,000. In January, 1854, New Hampshire had 35 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of $3,976,003; a circulation of $3,021,579; and $180,239 in coin. The aggregate capital of the savings' institutions, was $2,132,218.

Population.—The original population of New Hampshire was almost exclusively of English descent, and the rural districts still remain without much intermixture; but in the large towns foreigners are creeping in to some extent. This state had 141,899 inhabitants in 1790; 183,762 in 1800; 214,360 in 1810; 244,161 in 1820; 269,328 in 1830; 284,574 in 1840; and 317,976 in 1850, of whom 155,960 were white males; 161,496 females; 260 colored males, and 260 females. There were, in 1850, 62,287 families, occupying 57,339 dwellings. Population to square mile 39.6. Of the entire population, 258,471 were born in the state; 45,092 in other states; 1469 in England; 8811 in Ireland; 478 in Scotland and Wales; 2501 in British America; 147 in Germany; 69 in France; 96 in other countries, and 178 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 4½ per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 4231 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 3660 paupers received aid, of whom 747 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly $44 to the individual. Of deaf and dumb there were 162, all white; of blind, 134, two of whom were colored persons; 378 insane, all white, and 351 idiotic, 1 of whom was colored. Of the entire population, 13 were engaged in mining; 77,949 in agriculture; 1379 in commerce; 17,826 in manufactures; 453 in navigating the ocean; 128 in internal navigation; and 1840 in the learned professions.

History.—New Hampshire was first settled near Portsmouth in 1623, and was several times connected with Massachusetts up to 1679, when it became a royal province, but renewed its connexion with Massachusetts in 1689, and was for a short time attached to New York; but finally, in 1741, became an entirely separate province, and so remained till the Revolution. New Hampshire was much harassed by the Indians, and in 1689 a party of them attacked Dover, (in revenge for some executions of part of their number 13 years before,) killed many of the whites, and burnt the town. Even as late as 1714 there were but 8 townships in the colony. No important action took place on the soil of this state, either in the war of the Revolution or that of 1812.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the left side of the Merrimack River, 33 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1612.

* The estimated population, in 1854, of Manchester, Portsmouth, Nashua, and Concord, were, respectively, 20,000; 12,000, 10,500; and 10,000, in the order named.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of the Walkill River, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 74 miles from New York City.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Flemington.

NEW HAMPTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HANOVER, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic at the mouth of Cape Fear River; area estimated at 1000 square miles. Cape Fear and South Rivers form the S.W. boundary, and the North Branch of the former flows through the county. The surface is level; the soil is sandy and rather poor, excepting the margins of the rivers. The county is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. Capital, Wilmington. Formed in 1728. Pop. 17,668, of whom 9037 were free, and 8631 slaves.

NEW HANOVER, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Pop. 2245.

NEW HANOVER, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 64 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1635.

NEW HARMONY, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

NEW HARMONY, a thriving post-village of Posey county, Indiana, on the Wabash River, 15 miles N. of Mount Vernon. It was first settled in 1814 by Frederick Rapp and a colony of Germans from Pennsylvania. They purchased a large tract of rich land, planted orchards and vineyards, erected mills and manufactories, and built about 200 dwellings. In 1825, Robert Owen purchased the town for the purpose of making an experiment in Socialism. As might have been expected, it was entirely unsuccessful. A plank-road extends to Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

NEW HARRISBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 6 miles N.W. of Carrollton.

NEW HARRISON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

NEW HARTFORD, a thriving post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on an affluent of the Farmington River, about 20 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. It contains 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. of the township, 2643.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New York, near the Chenango Canal, 4 miles W. by S. of Utica. The village contains several churches and cotton factories. Pop. estimated at 1000; of the township, 4847.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

NEW HARTFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N.W. of Hartford.

NEW HART'S, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

NEW HAVEN, a small seaport and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English Channel, and on a branch of the South Coast Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1358. The town is neatly built, has a church, a drawbridge across the Ouse, small fort, and pretty good harbor. It exports agricultural produce, and imports coal and foreign timber.

NEW HAVEN, a *quoad sacra* parish and marine village of Scotland, 2 miles N. of, and connected with, Edinburgh, by the Northern Railway. Pop. 2100. There is a good stone pier and a chain-pier at Trinity 500 feet long. The village belongs to the city of Edinburgh; 1 mile W. is Granton, a village with a splendid pier and harbor, erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, and frequented by the London steam packets and steamboats on the passage of the Edinburgh Dundee and Perth Railway.

NEW HAVEN, a county in the S.W. central part of Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and on the S.W. by the Housatonic River, and is drained by the Naugatuck and Quinepiack Rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is various, but generally good. This county has some excellent harbors, affording great advantages for navigation and the fisheries. The Housatonic River is navigable for steamboats 12 miles to Derby. The county is traversed by the New Haven Hartford and Springfield, the New Haven and Northampton, and the Naugatuck Railroads, and partly intersected by connecting lines of the New York and New Haven and New Haven and New London Railroads. Capital, New Haven. Pop. 62,126.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and on the N. side of Otter Creek, about 32 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1863.

NEW HAVEN, a city, port of entry, seat of justice of a county of its own name, and semi-capital of Connecticut, is situated in a beautiful plain, at the head of New Haven Bay, 4 miles from its entrance into Long Island Sound. It is 160 miles S.W. of Boston, and 76 miles N.E. of New York, being in a direct line between the two cities. Lat. 41° 18′ 23″ N., lon. 72° 56′ 30″ W. The plain on which New Haven stands inclines gently towards the water, and is environed on all sides, except in the direction of the harbor, by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which, presenting rugged and perpendicular precipices from 300 to 400 feet in height, are called East and West Rocks. Three small streams, the Quinepiack on the E., with Mill River flowing into it about half a mile from its mouth, and the West River on the right, intersect this plain, discharging their waters into the bay. Of the two former, the first forms the eastern limit of the town, and the other of the city. Several bridges have been thrown across these streams, one of which, at the mouth of the Quinepiac, is a covered drawbridge, leading from the steamboat landing to East Haven. The chartered limits of the city extend 3 miles from E. to W., and 2 miles back from the harbor. This area is regularly laid out with streets, usually 4 rods broad, intersecting each other at right angles. Chapel Street, the fashionable promenade, extends from Mill River in a W.N.W. direction, throughout the entire length of the city.

New Haven is one of the handsomest cities in the United States. In nearly every portion it exhibits a uniform neatness and elegance. The private residences are mostly detached, standing in court-yards, beautifully adorned with fruit-trees, gardens, and shrubbery. In Hill House Avenue, a delightful suburb on the N., the dwellings are nearly concealed from view amid the profusion of foliage and flowers. Probably in no other city are to be found so many and such lofty elms. Temple Street and several others are so thickly shaded as almost entirely to shut out the sun. From the great abundance of these trees, New Haven has been familiarly denominated the "City of Elms." Another scarcely less prominent or attractive feature are the public squares, the principal of which, commonly called the "Green," and lying about 1½ miles N.W. of the steamboat-landing, is, with its ornaments, one of the finest in New England. It includes an area of about 16 acres, bordered on all sides with majestic elms. Wooster Square is a beautiful enclosure in the eastern part of the city, comprising 5 acres of ground, handsomely laid out and ornamented. Besides these, there are York Square, and others of less prominence. The city burial-ground lies opposite the northern angle of the old town-plot, and contains about 18 acres, divided by avenues and alleys into family lots, 32 feet long and 18 feet broad. It is beautifully adorned with various kinds of trees and shrubs, and in the summer season flowers are cultivated along the borders of the walks, and on many of the graves. The entire grounds are securely enclosed on three sides by a high wall of stone masonry, and in front by a massive iron fence. There are also three or four other cemeteries in different sections of the city.

Among the principal public edifices may be mentioned the state house, standing in the western section of the Green. It is a large stuccoed building, modelled after the Parthenon, and contains, besides the legislative halls, apartments for the supreme, superior, and county courts. The new railroad depôt, recently erected in Chapel Street, near State Street, is a fine brick structure, with towers. It is the terminus of all the railroads conducting to the city. The state hospital, erected in 1832, is a handsome stone edifice, well situated on high ground, about half a mile S.W. of the central square. Many of the churches, of which the city contains about 22, are justly admired for their neatness and elegance. Trinity Church, and St. Paul's Chapel, beautiful stone edifices, have their walls and roofs thickly covered with creepers. The Central Church, North Church, Court and College Street Churches (Congregational), and the Methodist church, are all fine brick buildings, with lofty spires. The three last have been erected within a few years.

New Haven has long been celebrated for its literary advantages, and for the intellectual and moral character of its citizens. At the college and the various female schools, there are probably not less than a thousand pupils from abroad, in regular attendance. Yale College, which at the present time, and for many years past, has imparted instruction to a greater number of academical students than any other institution of the kind in the United States, was originally founded at Killingworth in the year 1700, and named in honor of its principal foreign donor, Elihu Yale, governor of the East India Company. It was chartered in 1701; removed to Saybrook in 1707, and to New Haven in 1716. It has always sustained a high reputation, and at present embraces five departments, viz., an academical, a theological, a medical college, a law school, and a school for the cultivation of philosophy and the arts, each having its own faculty. The latter department has 4 professors and 46 students, who also receive instruction from members of the other faculties. The buildings of the institution occupy almost an entire square, which lies immediately W. of the public green, and is separated from it by College Street. Fronting E.S.E. stands a row of eight brick edifices, five of them four stories high, containing study and sleeping rooms for the students. Of the remaining three, each of which is adorned with a tower or spire, one is the chapel, another the observatory, and the third, called the Lyceum, is used for recitations. In the rear of these is a second range, consisting of the chemical laboratory, Trumbull Gallery, one apartment of which is occu-

pied by the historical and other paintings of Colonel John Trumbull, the other chiefly by the portraits of the officers and benefactors of the college; and a large building, containing on the first floor the philosophical apparatus, and on the second the cabinet of minerals, one of the largest and choicest collections in America. Still farther in the rear, near the W. side of the square, stands the library building, a costly Gothic structure, (fire-proof,) 150 feet in length, devoted to college and societies' libraries. A little N. of this is another spacious stone edifice, recently completed, called Alumni Hall, in which are apartments for the Linonian and Brothers' Societies, and a large hall for the general purposes of the institution. The analytical laboratory of the philosophical department is at present in a wooden building near the north college. The Medical College, a handsome granite structure, containing the anatomical museum, library, lecture rooms, &c., is situated at the head of College Street, about ¼ of a mile N.N.E. of the college proper. There are also several literary associations formed for the benefit of the citizens, one of which, called the Young Men's Institute, has a valuable library, and maintains an able course of lectures. Liberal means are likewise provided for the support of popular education. The Webster School, in George street, is considered one of the best in the state; and a fine edifice, in which to establish another school on a similar plan, has just been completed in the eastern section of the city. There are 4 newspaper offices, 3 of which issue daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions. The other publications are the American Journal of Science and Arts, (edited by Professors Silliman and Dana;) the New-Englander, a literary and religious quarterly of elevated character, and the Yale Literary Magazine, conducted by the students of the college. The American Journal of Science and Arts, issued six times per annum, is a work of high reputation both at home and abroad.

New Haven has extensive railroad communication with the interior and cities along the seaboard. A daily line of steamboats also connects it with New York. The facilities of the port for marine commerce, however, are somewhat limited, its harbor, though sufficiently capacious and well protected, being too shallow to admit vessels of a large class. To obviate as far as practicable this difficulty, a wharf—the longest in the United States—has been extended into it 3493 feet; yet, from the filling up that is continually going on, there is said to be less depth of water now at its termination than when its length was only 20 rods. Further to facilitate the navigation of the harbor, the United States government have recently made considerable expenditures in removing the obstructions at its entrance. A lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light 35 feet above the level of the sea, has also been erected on Fivemile Point, about 4 miles S. of the wharf. The foreign commerce of New Haven is chiefly carried on with the West India Islands, to which were formerly shipped great numbers of cattle, horses, and mules. Of late, however, this branch of trade has very much declined, no cattle, and but few horses, having been sent out for the last 15 years, though mules still constitute an important part of the foreign exports. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6692¾ tons registered, and 13,425¼ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 13,070¼ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1161 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 110, (tons 21,356,) of which 77 (tons 14,395) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 108, (tons 20,580,) of which 13,874 were in American bottoms. During the year 3 ships, 4 schooners, and 2 sloops, with an aggregate burthen of 1195¼ tons, were admeasured. The manufactures of New Haven are extensive, and furnish employment to about one-fourth of the entire population. The principal articles produced are carriages and clocks, India rubber goods, iron ware, boots, shoes, &c. There are 5 banks in the city, with an aggregate capital of upwards of $2,000,000, and a savings' institution having $835,112 on deposit. Gas is employed to light the streets. It is also contemplated to supply the city with water, to be brought by means of an aqueduct, either from Mill River at Whitneyville, or some other available source. New Haven was settled as an independent colony in April, 1638, by a company from London, of whom Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport were the leaders. In 1784 it was incorporated as a city. Pop. of the township in 1830, 10,678; in 1840, 14,390; in 1850, 22,529; of whom 20,341 resided in the city. Pop. of the city, September, 1853, about 23,000.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2015.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Youghiogheny River, about 44 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Glass and paper are manufactured here.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Nelson co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 54 miles S.W. of Frankfort, has 2 churches, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEW HAVEN, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 17 miles N.W. of Cincinnati.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Huron co., Ohio, on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, 83 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1398.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

NEW HAVEN, a township of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 150.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village and township of Gallatin co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, about 5 miles from its mouth. Pop. 126.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Portage co., Wisconsin.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, about 40 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier.

NEW HEBRIDES, an island group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 14° and 20° S., and lon. 168° and 170° E., and E. of New Caledonia and the Mallicollo Group. The principal islands are Ambrim, Annatom, Eromango, Tanna, and Aurora. The natives are of the Papua race.

NEW HEBRON, a small post-village of Crawford co., Illinois.

NEW HELVETIA. See NUEVA HELVETIA.

NEW HILL, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

NEW HILLS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

NEW HOLLAND. See AUSTRALIA.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 49 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

NEW HOLSTEIN, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

NEW HOPE, a pleasant post-borough of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 44 miles above Philadelphia, and 15 miles above Trenton. It is the E. terminus of a projected railroad to Norristown, and is situated in a rich and populous farming district. A fine bridge connects the town with Lambertville, on the opposite bank of the river, and with the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. New Hope has 1 academy, a lyceum, and several factories. Pop. in 1850, 1144.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Caroline co., Maryland.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 114 miles N.W. of Richmond; has 1 church.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Marshall co., Tennessee.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on White Oak Creek, about 7 miles N. of Georgetown; has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Missouri, 55 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 5 miles N.W. of Galt, and 9 miles from Guelph. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. about 250.

NEW HOPE RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in Orange co., and falls into Cape Fear River, about 10 miles S.E. of Pittsborough.

NEW HORTON, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on the Cumberland Basin, about 35 miles N.E. of St. John; lat. 45° 40′ N., lon. 64° 27′ W.

NEW HOUSE, a post-village of York district, South Carolina.

NEW HUDSON, a post-township on the W. border of Allegheny co., New York. Pop. 1453.

NEW HUDSON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

NEW HURLEY, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 10 miles N.W. of Newburg.

NEW IBERIA, a post-village in St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

NEWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NEWINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.

NEWINGTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Piscataquis River, 40 miles E. by S. of Concord. Pop. 472.

NEWINGTON, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 10 miles S. of Hartford.

NEWINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEWINGTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NEW IPSWICH, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 40 miles S.W. by S. of Concord. The village contains a bank, an academy, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 1877.

NEW INSTITUTE, post-office, Iredell co., North Carolina.

NEW IRELAND, an island in the South Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel, between lat. 2° 35′ and 5° 2′ S., lon. 150° 30′ and 152° 50′ E. It is about 200

miles long from W.N.W. to E.S.E., by about 20 miles average breadth. The hills rise from 1500 feet to 2000 feet, and are clothed with the most luxuriant forests. Two of its most conspicuous peaks are termed the "Mother and Daughter." The inhabitants belong to the Australian negro race, and are remarkable for their excessive jealousy, and the scrupulous cleanliness of their villages.

NEW JAS'PER, a post-office of Greene co., Ohio.

NEW JEF'FERSON, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, 11 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz.

NEW JERSEY, (jer'zee,) one of the Middle States of the North American Confederacy, and one of the original thirteen, is bounded on the N. by New York; E. by New York (from which it is separated by the Hudson River) and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Delaware Bay; and W. by the Delaware River, which separates it from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. It lies between about 38° 56' and 41° 21' N. lat., and between 74° and 75° 33' W. lon.; being about 168 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and from 37 to 70 miles in breadth, including an area of 8320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres, of which 1,767,991 only were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—The southern and middle portions of New Jersey are mostly flat and sandy, but in the north it becomes hilly, and even rises into low mountains. Some ridges of the Alleghany range cross from Pennsylvania, in a N.E. direction, into New York, bearing in New Jersey the local names of Schooley's Mountain, Trowbridge, Ramapo, and Second Mountains. The Blue Mountains cross the extreme N.W. portion of the state. Below Raritan Bay is a group of hills of from 300 to 400 feet high, called Nevisink Hills, washed by an inlet from Raritan Bay, commanding a wide sweep of ocean, and furnishing a beacon to mariners, to whom they are generally the first and last seen of the shore of New Jersey, on their voyages in and out of the port of New York. A range of trap rock, varying from 200 to 500 feet high, and known as the Palisades, coasts the Hudson for 20 miles on the N.E. of the state. The shores of the Atlantic S. of Sandy Hook are lined with a series of inlets and islands, which are constantly changing. The country for some distance back is generally marshy or sandy.

Geology.—We abstract from Goodrich's Geography a portion of the following brief sketch of the geology of New Jersey:—The central and southern portions of the state are composed of the new secondary or cretaceous group, covered with sand and gravel, and containing valuable beds of green sand or marl, so important to the agriculture of this state, and which has worked such wonders in the improvement of the soil in latter years, and so enhanced the value of the land. In the central and western parts especially, the marl is abundant, and lies near the surface. In the secondary region are found occasionally tertiary beds, composed of clays containing fossil shells. In one of these tertiary beds, near Long Branch, was found a nearly perfect skeleton of the mastodon. About the great bend in the Delaware, near Bordentown, commences a hilly and broken region, the prevailing rock of which is the red sandstone, containing shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in alternation, and covered by a calcareous conglomerate which forms a good building material, similar to the Potomac breccia. The Palisade range is composed of gneiss, traversed by dikes of greenstone, while the valleys of West Jersey consist of alternating strata of slate, argillaceous sandstones, and limestone. The Blue Mountains are composed of red and gray sandstones, and the valleys west of them of fossiliferous limestones and calcareous sandstones.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of this state consist in the extensive beds of marl referred to above, in valuable iron deposits, (bog in the S., and hematite and magnetic in the N.,) zinc and copper in the same region, besides a red sandstone, (much exported for building,) marble, limestone, slate, a very fine sand, (exported for making glass,) found in the S.W., near Maurice River, extensive beds of peat, copperas, and alum earth. The zinc-mines of Sussex county are among the richest in the United States, and are now extensively worked. The New Jersey Zinc Company's Works, in Sussex county, produced 2,425,506 pounds in 1852, and 4,043,415 pounds in 1853. In the same vicinity as the zinc, are rich mines of a peculiarly valuable species of iron ore called Franklinite. There were in Morris county, in 1853, about 50 furnaces, with 90 fires, each producing 75 tons of blooms and bar iron annually; 5 rolling-mills employed 500 hands, and worked up 16,000 tons of iron in 7 months.

Rivers, Bays, Islands, &c.—Washed by the Delaware River and Bay on the W. and S., and by the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean on the E., New Jersey forms a sort of peninsula, so to speak. Were it not that its trade is monopolized by New York and Philadelphia, New Jersey has great advantages in position for a commercial state. The Delaware is navigable 120 miles from the sea for ocean craft of the smaller kind, and for ships for 36 miles; while on the Atlantic side, for more than half its extent, there are numerous inlets and lagoons admitting smaller vessels; and on the N.E., Raritan and Newark Bays, and Hudson River, accessible to vessels of heavy tonnage; so that there is nothing but the circumstance mentioned above to prevent New Jersey becoming a great entrepôt of foreign and coasting trade. Besides the rivers mentioned as laving the shores of the state, are a number of smaller streams traversing the interior; the most important of which are the Passaic and Hackensack, emptying into Newark Bay, in the N.E.; Raritan River, draining the northern and central portions, and pouring its waters into the bay of the same name; Maurice River, in the S.W., discharging itself into the Delaware Bay, and Great Egg Harbor River, emptying directly into the Atlantic Ocean. These are severally navigable for coasters, in the order named, 10, 15, 17, and the last two 20 miles each. Raritan Bay and Arthurkill Sound cut off Staten Island from New Jersey. This island, politically, belongs to New York, but by position, to New Jersey. There are a number of low sandy islands along the Atlantic, cut off from the mainland by lagoons. These are generally unfertile, and of little value.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Atlantic shores of New Jersey are renowned for their sea-bathing resorts. The most important of these is Cape May, at its southern extremity, which is probably more frequented than any bathing-place in America. Its beach slopes gradually, and being covered with a fine, hard, white sand, forms a delightful promenade and drive when the tide is out. Here are about 10 or 12 hotels, capable of receiving from 200 to 2000 guests each; besides smaller hotels and boarding-houses without number. Long Branch, a few miles below Sandy Hook, ranks next in the number of its visitors; but Deal, Squan Beach, and Tuckerton are also much frequented. A railroad has recently been completed to Absecom Beach, (a popular bathing resort,) 40 miles N.E. of Cape May. Schooley's Mountain, in Morris county, 1100 feet high, with a mineral spring on its summit, and commanding some very fine prospects, has long been much visited in the summer season. Brown's Mills, 20 miles E. of Burlington, situated among the pines, is considered particularly beneficial to consumptive patients. Among its natural objects, the Passaic Falls, in the river of the same name, deserves particular mention. They are situated near the village of Paterson, which owes its importance as a manufacturing town entirely to these falls, which are 70 feet in perpendicular height, and form (when the river is full) an imposing scene. In the ordinary season of visiting, the water does not run over the falls to any great extent, being drained off by the mills. It has, however, at all times, a wild and romantic aspect. New Jersey shares with Pennsylvania another still more interesting object, in the passage of the Delaware through the Blue Mountains—generally called the Delaware Water Gap. (See PENNSYLVANIA.) In Warren county, 35 miles N. of Belvidere, there is a small mountain lake, perhaps 2 miles in circumference, at an elevation, it is said, of near 1400 feet above the level of the Delaware River. It is known to be very deep, and abounds with sunfish, perch, and other fish. The lake seems to lie almost on the summit of the mountain, and from its immediate vicinity is obtained a magnificent view of the river below, and of the surrounding country for a distance of many miles. The Nevisink Hills, already noticed, near Sandy Hook, command extensive views both seaward and landward, and are crowned with a lighthouse. Weehawken Heights, near Hoboken, (the commencement of the celebrated Palisades,) are the termination of such a promenade as is seldom offered in the vicinity of any great capital. They command a near view of New York City and Harlem, and a more remote one of Staten Island and the Narrows, through which may be caught a faint glimpse of the ocean.

Climate.—The severity of the climate is somewhat mitigated in the southern portion by its proximity to the sea; while in the N. it partakes of the characteristics of the S. of New York and the N. of Pennsylvania. According to the meteorological tables kept at Lambertville, by L. H. Parsons, in the year ending June 30, 1854, the mean height of the mercury at 2 P. M. for July, was 83°.64; August, 84°.92; September, 73°.53; October, 52°.42; November, 53°.50; December, 39°.31; January, 37°.27; February, 46°.16; March, 47°.76; April, 63°.44; May, 73°.63; and June, 84°. Average for the year, 61°.72; maximum, (June 27th,) 98°; minimum, 1°.75, (January 3d.) There were 42 perfectly clear days; cloudy, 44; and rain or snow on 101 days. Water fell 46.54 inches. The peach and cherry blossomed on the 6th of May; the apple on the 9th.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of New Jersey in the central and southern portions has much of it been underrated: though naturally light and sandy, and in many places poor, it is very easily improved, easily worked, and by the aid of the marl which it embowels in large quantities, may be made to produce good crops of wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes. Where the white sand prevails, as it does in some parts of the centre and S., and near the sea-coast, the soil is worth but little. The shore on Long Branch and Deal Beaches is said to be the only fertile territory *immediately* on the coast from Maine to Georgia. The northern portion is well adapted both to tillage and pasturage, and is of moderate fertility. Some of the productions of this

state are of particular importance to the great cities on her borders, as they furnish them with the greater portions of their musk and water melons, and a great quantity of sweet potatoes and market vegetables. The staple productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, and butter, besides large quantities of sweet potatoes, peas, beans, wool, buckwheat, orchard and market products, cheese, butter, hay, beeswax, honey, grass-seeds, and flax; and some tobacco, barley, wine, hops, silk, and maple sugar. In 1850 there were in New Jersey 23,905 farms, occupying 1,767,931 acres of improved land, (about 75 acres to each farm,) and producing 1,601,190 bushels of wheat; 1,255,578 of rye; 8,759,704 of Indian corn; 3,378,063 of oats; 14,174 of peas and beans; 3,207,236 of Irish potatoes; 593,015 of sweet potatoes; 879,934 of buckwheat; 91,331 of grass-seeds; 375,396 pounds of wool; 9,487,210 of butter; 365,756 of cheese; 182,965 of flax; 156,694 of beeswax and honey; 435,950 tons of hay; value of live stock, $10,679,291; orchard products, $607,268; market products, $475,242, (the last two the largest relatively in the Union;) slaughtered animals, $2,638,552.

Forest Trees.—There are extensive forests of pine in the southern and central parts of the state, much of which is converted into charcoal, and sold in the Philadelphia market. In the S. are some valuable cedar swamps. The other forest trees are those peculiar to the latitude, as various species of oak, hickory, sycamore, sassafras, dogwood, &c. New Jersey has long been celebrated for its peach, and the vicinity of Newark and Elizabethtown for its apple orchards. Plums, apricots, cherries, &c., are the other fruits.

Manufactures.—New Jersey is extensively engaged in manufactures, for which it enjoys great facilities in its abundance of water-power and fuel, and in its nearness to great markets. In 1850 there were in the state 4108 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and mechanic arts, employing $22,184,730 capital; raw material worth $21,992,186; and 28,549 male and 8762 female hands, and yielding products valued at $39,713,586; of these, 21 were cotton factories, employing $1,483,500 capital, 616 male and 1096 female hands, consuming raw material worth $666,845, and producing 8,122,580 yards of stuffs, and 2,000,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $1,109,524; 41 woollen factories, employing $494,274 capital, 411 male and 487 female hands, consuming raw material worth $548,637, and producing 771,100 yards of stuffs, and 350,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $1,164,416; 119 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $2,860,643, and 2335 male hands, consuming raw material worth $1,200,620, and producing 42,452 tons of castings, wrought iron, &c., valued at $2,226,550; 128 tanneries, employing $572,857 capital, consuming raw material worth $423,537, and producing leather valued at $724,466; and $409,655 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 103,700 bushels of barley; 254,000 of Indian corn; 53,400 of rye; 409,700 of apples, and 42 tons of hops, producing 34,750 barrels of ale, &c., and 1,260,530 gallons of whiskey and wine. Home-made manufactures were produced, valued at $112,781. At Paterson are mills for the manufacture of silk, employing 700 hands, and said to be the most extensive in the United States.

Internal Improvements.—Lying in the direct line of communication between the two greatest cities of America, as well as in the regular route of travel between the North and South, New Jersey was among the first of the states to be traversed by railway. Four lines of railroad cross the entire state; one of which unites Jersey City, (a suburb of New York,) through Trenton, with Philadelphia; a second, Elizabethtown with Easton; a third, South Amboy with Camden, opposite Philadelphia, and a fourth runs from Camden to the sea-shore, at Absecom. A branch from Jersey City intersects the New York and Erie Railroad, at Ramapo, another diverges from the same place to Dover, in Morris county; a branch from Freehold meets the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Jamesburg, and one is in course of construction from Camden to Cape May. Trenton is united with Easton, Pennsylvania, and with Belvidere. Besides these there are some short branch roads of a few miles only in length. In Jan. 1855, there were in this state 437 miles of railway completed.

New Jersey is also traversed by two canals, having a total length of 147 miles; one of which, connecting New Brunswick with Bordentown, opens an internal navigation between New York and Philadelphia, and is the track of an immense transit trade between the two great cities and other towns further east and south. Easton and Newark are also united by a canal which is the channel of a great coal trade.

The annual report of the State Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad for 1854, gives the gross receipts of the Company at $1,682,436, and the expenditures at $1,132,029, showing an excess of $552,456. The net earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal for the year were $303,186. The whole revenue accruing to the state for the year 1854 from all sources was $134,071, of which $61,175 accrued from transit duty on the railroad; the sum of $44,035 for transit duty on the canal. During the year the Belvidere Railroad has been opened to Easton, and the Flemington Railroad from Flemington to Lambertville. The number of passengers carried on the road has been as follows: In the Camden and Amboy Railroad trains, between Philadelphia and New York, 83,447 first class, and 53,748 emigrant passengers, exclusive of way-travellers.

In 1853, the New Jersey Railroad (from Jersey City to Bordentown, via Trenton) carried 2,176,243 passengers, of every grade, way and through passengers, and 48,167 tons of freight. The Camden and Amboy Railroad receipts for the same year amounted to $1,744,207.

Commerce.—The direct trade of New Jersey, though surrounded by navigable waters on all sides but one, is very small, being almost wholly carried on through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, though this state has several ports of entry. Her internal and transit trade, however, is very great, being, as before remarked, the highway between the two greatest cities in the Union. A large amount of coal, too, crosses the state from the mines of Pennsylvania to the city of New York and other places. The British line of steamers has its entrepôt at Jersey City, in this state. The tonnage of New Jersey in 1854, was 105,947, and the number of vessels built, 69, with an aggregate tonnage of 8554. Value of foreign imports, $4971; exports, $2225; tonnage entered, 3303; and cleared, 2020.

In 1853, there were transported on the Raritan Canal (extending across the state from the Delaware River to Raritan Bay) nearly 1,300,000 tons of coal, 13,500,000 feet of timber and lumber, 1,150,074 bushels of grain and feed; 93,361 barrels of flour, 34,728 tons of iron, and 143,040 tons of general merchandise; and in 1854, 1,283,148 tons of coal, and 1,330,860 cubic feet of timber; do. lumber, 12,270,506 do.; do. grain and feed, 1,069,700 bushels; do. flour, 206,097 barrels, carried through. Amount of iron, 30,690 tons. Through merchandise, not included above, 176,382 tons.

The following Table shows the quantity of way freight carried on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in the years named:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1835 . .	1,451	1847 . .	16,892	1851 . .	21,474
1840 . .	3,356	1848 . .	15,095	1852 . .	21,305
1845 . .	7,449	1849 . .	11,815	1853 . .	47,424
1846 . .	13,195	1850 . .	20,535	1854 . .	43,144

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in New Jersey 4 colleges, with 470 students, and $79,700 income, of which $6000 was from endowments; 1479 public schools, with 78,205 pupils, and $216,992 income, of which $65,562 was from public funds, $75,853 from taxation, and $2573 from endowments; 219 academies and other schools, with 9569 pupils, and $226,388 income, of which $1800 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 91,601. Adults who could not read and write, 18,605, of whom 5878 were of foreign birth. In 164 townships which reported in December, 1854, there were 168,031 children, between the ages of 5 and 18, of whom 87,306 (in the townships reporting) attended schools. The school fund amounted to $403,205. Expended for school purposes, $396,571, of which about one-sixth was a state appropriation. New Jersey College, at Princeton, is one of the oldest seats of learning in the United States, and one of the highest in reputation, having educated some of the leading men in the nation. According to the American Almanac, there were in New Jersey, in 1854, 3 colleges, with 423 students, and 2 theological schools, with 178 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 814 churches in this state in 1850, the Baptists owned 108, the Christians 8, the Congregationalists 8, Dutch Reformed 66, Episcopalians 52, Free Church 7, Friends 52, Lutherans 7, Methodists 312, Presbyterians 149, Roman Catholics 23, Swedenborgians 2, Union Church 5, Unitarians 2, Universalists 3, and minor sects 10; giving one church to every 602 persons. Value of church property, $3,680,936.

Periodicals.—According to the census of 1850, there were published in New Jersey, 6 daily, 43 weekly, and 3 semi-monthly newspapers and magazines, with an aggregate annual circulation of 4,098,678 copies.

Public Institutions.—New Jersey has a fine state prison near Trenton, conducted on the solitary system, in which there were in January, 1855, 206 prisoners. The prison yields a revenue to the state. There is a library of 1029 volumes, for the use of the prisoners. A house of refuge was commenced at Kingston, in Middlesex county, but after an expenditure of $20,331, the work was discontinued. The noblest institution in New Jersey is her insane asylum, which was opened in May, 1848, and is under excellent management. January, 1853, there were 182 patients in this institution, but during the year there had been under treatment 292 persons. The institution was being enlarged in 1854. There were in New Jersey, in 1850, 77 public libraries, with 43,903 volumes; 45 school and Sunday-school, with 12,664; 4 college, with 24,000 volumes; and 2 church libraries, with 338 volumes. The Historical Society of New Jersey, at Newark, has a library of 1811 volumes, and has published 7 volumes of transactions.

Population.—New Jersey was originally settled by Dutch

in the N.E., English in the central, and Swedes in the south-western part; but of these the English portion predominated, and gave tone to the rest. At present, with the same predominancy, it partakes of the usual mixed character of the population of the Union. In 1790, it numbered 184,139 inhabitants; 211,949 in 1800; 245,555 in 1810; 277,575 in 1820; 320,823 in 1830; 373,306 in 1840; and 489,555 in 1850; of whom 233,452 were white males; 232,057 white females; 11,798 free colored males; 12,012 free colored females; 103 male, and 122 female slaves. This population was distributed into 89,080 families, occupying 81,064 dwellings. Pop. to square mile 58.84. Of the entire population 385,429 were born in the state; 45,012 in other states of the Union; 11,377 in England; 31,092 in Ireland; 2420 in Scotland and Wales; 581 in British America; 10,686 in Germany; 942 in France; 1257 in other countries; and 528 whose places of birth were unknown. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, 2392 paupers received aid, of whom 576 were foreigners, at an expense of near $40 for each person. There occurred in the same period, 6465 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons. Of 189 deaf and dumb, 5 were colored persons; of 207 blind, 29 were colored; of 379 insane, 9 were colored, and of 419 idiotic, 13 were colored. Of the entire population, 256 were engaged in mining; 56,701 in agriculture; 2283 in commerce; 27,004 in manufactures; 1143 in navigating the ocean; 1625 in internal navigation, and 1627 in the learned professions.

Counties.—New Jersey is divided into 20 counties, viz. Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren. Capital, Trenton.

Cities and Towns.—Notwithstanding New Jersey has on its borders, in the neighboring states of New York and Pennsylvania, the two greatest cities in America, it is studded with populous and thriving towns and villages. The largest of these is Newark, population, in 1850, 38,893, (45,500 in 1853;) besides which there are Paterson, 11,338, (in 1854, 17,615;) New Brunswick, 10,008; Camden, 9479; Jersey City, 6856, (in 1853, 18,456;) Trenton, 6460, and Burlington, 4536. The other most important places are Hackensack, Hoboken, 5527 in 1853; Morristown, Gloucester, Elizabethtown, Rahway, 7000 in 1853; Princeton, Freehold, Mount Holly, Bordentown, and Salem, with populations varying from 2000 to 4000.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The Governor of New Jersey is elected for three years, by popular vote, and receives $1800 salary and fees. The Senate is composed of 20 members, elected for three years, and the House of Representatives of 60, elected annually. The legislature meets the first Tuesday in January. The judiciary consists —1. Of a court of errors and appeals, composed of a chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, and six other judges appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 6 years, one judge retiring each year. The pardoning power lies in this court in conjunction with the governor. 2. A court of chancery, which holds 3 sessions annually at Trenton, the chancellor or judge of which is appointed by the governor for 7 years; and, 3. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate justices, who are nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate. 4. Of circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer, held by the justices of the supreme court in each county 3 times a year. 5. Of courts of common pleas, composed of 5 judges appointed by the legislature, for 5 years, who receive fees, but no salaries. The other judges receive from $1400 to $1800 per annum. Any white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year, and in the county five months next preceding an election, is entitled to vote. New Jersey has 5 members in the national House of Representatives, and 7 votes for President of the United States. The assessed value of property, in 1850, was $190,000,000, personal estate estimated; public debt in 1854 only $65,000; school fund, $403,205; productive property, $279,510; unproductive, $764,670; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $90,000; including schools, geographical survey, and lunatic asylum, $150,464, (for 1854.) In January, 1855, New Jersey had 29 incorporated banks, with $3,935,850 capital, a circulation of $2,842,032, and $748,595 in coin. The free banking law partially prevails in this state, and the free banks, at the same date, had $1,378,935 capital, $710,558 circulation, and $77,857 in coin.

History.—Settlements were made in New Jersey, soon after their arrival in New York, by the Dutch, at Bergen, between the years 1614 and 1624. A Swedish colony was founded in the S.W. in 1627, near the shores of the Delaware River. In 1664 this state fell with New York into the hands of the Duke of York, who assigned it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In compliment to the latter, who was an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey, in the English Channel, it received its name. Penn and Carteret divided the state into East and West Jersey, (more properly North and South,) in 1676, Penn taking West, and Carteret East Jersey. The latter sold his share to twelve Friends in 1683. The first General Assembly was held in New Jersey, in 1681; East and West Jersey were united eleven years after, and formed part of New York till 1702, when they were restored to the crown. This colony escaped the inroads of the savages, which so afflicted most of the older settlements. It was, however, the scene of several engagements in the Revolution, the most important of which were the capture of 900 Hessians by Washington, at Trenton, December 26, 1776; the battle of Princeton, a few days after; and the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778, all of which resulted favorably to the American cause, and in all of which Washington was present. The American army wintered at Morristown in 1776–77.

NEW JERU/SALEM, post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

NEW KENT, a county in the E.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 190 square miles. The Pamunkey River forms its boundary on the N.E., and the Chickahominy on the S.W. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil of middling quality. The Pamunkey or York River is navigable on the border of the county. Formed in 1654. Capital, New Kent Court House. Pop. 6064; of whom 2654 were free, and 3410 slaves.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, the capital of New Kent co., Virginia, 30 miles E. of Richmond. It contains, besides county buildings, a few stores.

NEW KINGSTON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

NEW KINGSTON, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NEW/KIRK'S MILLS, post-office, Fulton co., New York.

NEW LAN/CASTER, a post-office of Tipton co., Indiana.

NEW LANCASTER, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, on the road from Peoria to Burlington, in Iowa.

NEW/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NEWLANDS, a parish of Scotland, co. and 6 miles N.W. of Peebles. Here are the remains of Drochil Castle, built by Morton, regent of Scotland.

NEWLAND SIDE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

NEW LEB/ANON, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Columbia co., New York. Pop. 2300.

NEW LEBANON, a Shaker village of Columbia co., New York, 2 miles S. of New Lebanon Springs. It contains 10 or 12 large dwellings, occupied by the society in common; also various smaller dwellings and shops. The Shakers possess over 2000 acres of land in the vicinity of the village. They manufacture a number of small articles, in which they exhibit much ingenuity and skill.

NEW LEBANON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Camden co., North Carolina, near Pasquotank River, at the S. terminus of Dismal Swamp Canal, 155 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Sullivan co., Indiana, 110 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 60 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

NEW LEBANON CENTRE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, a beautiful post-village of Columbia co., New York, 25 miles S.E. of Albany. Here are mineral springs and several hotels, much frequented as a summer resort. The village contains a bank, and a large manufactory of thermometers, producing about 25,000 annually.

NEW LEINSTER, (lin'ster,) an island of the New Zealand group, (which see.)

NEW LEN/OX, a post-township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 617.

NEW LE/ON, (Sp. *Nuevo Leon*, nwā/vo lā-on',) a state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 24° and 27° 30′ N., and lon. 99° and 100° 40′ W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Cohahuila. Area 16,687 square miles. Pop. 133,361. The surface is generally mountainous; principal river, the Tigre. The soil is fertile. The mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. The chief towns are Monterey (the capital,) Florida, Saltillo, and Linares.

NEW LEX/INGTON, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, 130 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 50 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on Des Moines River, 80 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

NEW LIB/ERTY, a post-village of Owen co., Kentucky, 33 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 400.

NEW LIBERTY, a small post-village of Pope co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

NEW LIGHT, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina.

NEW LIM/ERICK, a township of Aroostook co., Maine, 125 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 160.

NEW/LIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 738.

NEW LISBON, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 15 miles S.W. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1773.

NEW LISBON, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

NEW LISBON, a thriving town, capital of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Little Beaver River, and on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 155 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 56 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. The town is neatly and compactly built. The surrounding country is fertile, populous, and highly improved. The extensive water-power of the river is partially employed in mills, &c. The Sandy and Beaver Canal extends from the Ohio Canal at Bolivar to the Ohio River. This town is in the midst of the great wool-growing region of Ohio. It contains about 7 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1 bank, and several woollen factories, iron foundries, and flouring-mills. Laid out in 1802. Pop. about 2500.

NEW LISBON, a post-village in Henry co., Indiana, 50 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis.

NEW LISBON, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 89 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It was laid out in 1850.

NEW LIVERPOOL, a small village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River, 7 miles S. of Quebec.

NEW LONDON, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Pawcatuck, and on the W. by the Connecticut River, and is principally watered by the Thames River (which traverses it nearly N. and S.) and its branches. It borders on Long Island Sound for about 25 miles, affording great facilities for navigation and the fisheries, the latter of which are carried on to a considerable extent. The surface is hilly, and in the S.W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, but more adapted to grazing than tillage. The Connecticut River is navigable for steamboats along part of the western border of this county, and the Thames River is navigable for sloops to Norwich City. The county is traversed by the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, and partly intersected by the Norwich and Worcester and New Haven and New London Railroads. Seats of justice, Norwich and New London. Pop. 51,821.

NEW LONDON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 30 miles W.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 945.

NEW LONDON, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of New London county, Connecticut, is situated on the right bank of the Thames River, 3 miles from the ocean, and 50 miles E. of New Haven. Lat. 41° 22′ N., lon. 72° 9′ W. It is built on a declivity facing the S. and E. The site being considerably encumbered with granite rocks, it was not laid out with any great regard to regularity, though within a few years much has been done in the way of grading and other improvements to overcome the original inequalities of the surface. The elevation back of the city affords an extensive and varied prospect. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the custom-house, a fine granite edifice, the court-house, and the churches, of which the Baptists have 3; the Congregationalists 2; the Methodists 2; the Episcopalians 1; the Catholics 1; and the Universalists 1; in all, 10. The educational institutions are the New London Normal Institute of Music, the New London Female Academy, the Bartlett High School, and 16 public schools, including the different grades. Increased attention has of late been paid to the subject of education, and the schools generally are in a flourishing condition. Five newspapers are published here, of which 2 are dailies.

The harbor of New London is one of the best in the United States. It is 3 miles long, 5 fathoms deep, and seldom obstructed with ice. It is environed by hills, and defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the former of which is garrisoned. The inhabitants have long been extensively engaged in the whale fishery, which employs about 1500 men and a large amount of capital. The coast trade and the other fisheries are also very important. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 23,281 tons registered, and 18,229½ enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 15,961 tons were employed in the whale fishery; of the latter, 11,917½ were employed in the coast trade, and 6276 in the cod and mackerel fisheries: 12 steamers are also owned, with an aggregate burthen of 4253 tons. The receipts from the whale fishery for the year were $1,349,872. During the year 1853, 21 whalers arrived here, bringing 1107 bbls. of sperm oil, 45,900 of whale oil, and 1,881,200 lbs. of whale-bone; the quantities of the two latter were the greatest received at any port in the United States, except New Bedford. The value of the foreign imports, in 1852, was $28,904, and of the exports, $78,333. The vessels built during the year 1852–3 were 2 ships, 6 schooners, 4 sloops, and 1 steamer. Several extensive manufacturing establishments have recently commenced operations, among which may be mentioned the Alberton and Douglass Machine Company, with a capital of $90,000; the New London Foundry and Machine Works, organized in 1852, with a capital of $45,000, and the Nameaug Manufacturing Company, organized in 1853, having a capital of $70,000. The New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Company was organized in 1848, with a capital of $1,500,000, chiefly owned in New London. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of about $600,000, and a savings institution with $708,144.67 on deposit. The streets are lighted with gas. The city has railroad communication with New Haven and the principal towns of the interior. New London was settled in 1644, by John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts. Pop. in 1830, 4335; in 1840, 5519; in 1850, 8991; in 1853, about 10,000.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 7 or 8 miles W. of Rome. It has several warehouses.

NEW LONDON, a post-township on the S. border of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2042.

NEW LONDON or NEW LONDON CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

NEW LONDON, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Campbell co., Virginia, 110 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

NEW LONDON, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

NEW LONDON, a thriving post-village and township in Huron co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, 47 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, and is a place of rapid growth. The village is sometimes called KING'S CORNERS. Pop. 1218.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Howard co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Kokomo.

NEW LONDON, a post-village, capital of Ralls co., Missouri, about 2 miles S. of Salt River, and 98 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. It contains a brick court-house, 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

NEW LONDON, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 20 miles W.N.W. of Burlington.

NEW LONDON, a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward's Island, Queen's co., at the W. side of the entrance to Greenville Bay: in lat. 64° 33′ N., lon. 63° 32′ W.

NEW LONDON LIGHTHOUSE, on the W. side of the entrance to the Thames River, Connecticut. It exhibits a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 18′ 54″ N., lon. 72° 5′ 48″ W.

NEW LYME, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 195 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 628.

NEWLYNN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

NEW MADISON, a thriving post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 100 miles W. of Columbus.

NEW MADISON, an improving village of Madison co., Indiana, on Pipe Creek, 13 miles N. of Anderson.

NEW MADRID, a county near the S.E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee and Kentucky, has an area of 880 square miles. The Whitewater, an affluent of the St. Francis, flows along the W. border. The surface is an alluvial plain, which does not contain a rock of any description. The soil is highly productive. It was severely injured by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, by which about half of its area was sunk several feet and covered with water. The shocks were attended with loud explosions; and chasms were opened in the ground, from which volumes of water and steam were discharged. Islands in the Mississippi were sunk; the current of the river was driven back for several hours by the elevation of its bed, and overflowed the adjacent land. One of the lakes formed at this time is said to be nearly 60 miles long, and several miles wide. The legislature of Missouri, during the session of 1850 and 1851, made an appropriation for the purpose of reclaiming the sunken lands of this and the adjoining counties. Capital, New Madrid. Pop. 5541, of whom 4060 were free, and 1481 slaves.

NEW MADRID, capital of New Madrid co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 280 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. It does a large business in shipping corn, lumber, and cattle for Southern markets. The houses are mostly built of wood, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, by which this town was greatly injured in 1811. A newspaper is published here. Settled in 1780.

NEW MAHONING, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

NEWMAN'S MILLS. See CANOE PLACE.

NEWMANSTOWN, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 37 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 233.

NEWMANSVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

NEW MARION, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, on Graham's Creek, and on the Michigan Road, 75 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1851, near 300.

NEWMARKET, a market-town of England, counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge, and 65½ miles N.N.E. of London, with which it communicates by the Eastern Counties Railway, and a branch from Chesterford. Pop. in 1851, 3356, nearly half of whom are trainers, jockies, stable keepers, and grooms. The town is very well built, having many splendid residences of noble and wealthy patrons of "The Turf," elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey Club, numerous hotels, and immense ranges

of stabling. The famous races of Newmarket are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 miles in length, belongs to the Jockey Club, and is considered the best in England. The training ground, on a slope S. of the town, is also very fine. Seven race meetings, each lasting 3 days, are held yearly.

NEWMARKET, a small market-town and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

NEWMARKET, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

NEW MARKET, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine, and Portsmouth and Concord Railroads, 25 miles S.E. of Concord. It is the seat of the New Market Manufacturing Company, who have here three large cotton-mills. Pop. 1937.

NEW MARKET or SNYDERTOWN, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Flemington.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey.

NEW MARKET, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E. by S. of Frederick.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Nelson co., Virginia, on James River, at the mouth of Tye River, 108 miles W. of Richmond, contains a tobacco warehouse and 2 mills. The post-office is named Tye River Warehouse.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, 150 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is delightfully situated in the Great Valley, between the Massanutten and North Mountains. There are several forges and factories in the vicinity, which abounds in iron ore. It contains 3 or 4 churches.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

NEW MARKET, formerly GULLETTSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 35 miles N.W. of Macon.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Madison co., Alabama, about 200 miles N. of Montgomery.

NEW MARKET, a flourishing post-village of Jefferson county, Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It stands in a long and very productive valley, and contains Holstein College, chartered in 1832; also a female institute. A railroad depôt will be established here.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 66 miles S. by W. of Frankfort.

NEW MARKET, a thriving post-village and township of Highland co., Ohio, 68 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. 300; of the township, 1302.

NEW MARKET, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 35 miles below Louisville. Pop. about 300.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Vigo co., Indiana, 80 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

NEW MARKET, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, 210 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Van Buren co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 70 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 30 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. It contains several stores, hotels, and a foundry.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare. Pop. 1526.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1847.

NEW MARTINSBURG, a small village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Walnut Creek, about 50 miles S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1839.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wetzel co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, 40 miles below Wheeling. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and several hundred inhabitants.

NEW MASSILLON, a small village of Wayne co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, is situated near the border of a fine prairie.

NEW MATAMORA, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 14 miles N.E. of Greencastle.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW MEXICO, (Sp. *Nuevo Mexico* or *Mejico*, nwā'vo mā'he-ko; Fr. *Nouveau Mexique*, noo'vō mēx'eek'; Ger. *Neu-Mexico*, noi-méx'e-ko,) a territory of the United States of North America, and a portion of the tract acquired from Mexico by the treaties of 1848 and 1854, extends from 31° 20′ to 38° N. lat., and from 103° to 117° W. lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and about 470 miles in breadth from N. to S., including an area of 207,007 square miles. It is bounded N. by Utah and Kansas territories, E. by Kansas and Indian Territories and Texas, S. by Texas and Mexico, and W. by California.

Face of the Country, &c.—This extensive tract is for the most part a high table-land, crossed by several ranges of mountains, and generally destined to hopeless sterility. The valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries occupy the eastern part of New Mexico, and lie between and among different ranges of the Rocky Mountain chain, which crosses the territory from N. to S. The western limit of the Rio Grande Valley is the Sierra Madre Mountains, and the eastern the Jumanes, the Del Cabello, and other ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Much the larger portion of the territory lies W. of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and partakes of the general character of the Fremont Basin. (See UTAH.) The mountain ranges in the E. are the Guadalupe, Sacramento, Organ, (Sierra de los Organos,) Sierra Blanca, Huecu, and other divisions which diverge from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and pass off into Texas, forming the western boundary of the valley of the Pecos. A broken ridge of mountains coasts the Gila River for a considerable distance, completely hemming it in for a great part of its course, and rising, according to Major Emory, to 4347 and 5274 feet, in two places estimated by him. Mount Taylor, in a S.W. direction from Santa Fe, among the Sierra Madre Mountains, has been computed at 10,000 feet elevation above the valley of the Rio Grande, itself a high table-land of 6000 feet in the N. part, 4800 feet at Albuquerque, and 3000 feet at El Paso. West of the Sierra Madre are several detached ranges of which we know but little, and which traverse a country for the most part sterile, except in occasional narrow valleys, which border the streams.

Minerals.—It is highly probable that New Mexico abounds in the precious metals, but owing to the jealousy of the aborigines, and the unskilfulness with which, even when worked at all, they have been managed, they have not, so far as we are informed, hitherto produced abundantly; yet gold and silver are known to exist, and mines of both metals have been worked. Gold has been found in several places between and along the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and the indications are, that the precious ore will, at a future day, be largely produced here. Mines of this metal have been worked in a district among the Placer Mountains, 40 miles S.W. of Santa Fe; but it is said to be found most abundantly about the San Pedro River, which empties into the Gila from the S. Silver-mines, 80 miles N.E. of El Paso, and near Dona Ana, are reputed to be the richest in New Mexico. This metal also exists S. of the Gila towards its mouth. Iron occurs in abundance, and gypsum in large quantities has been found near Algodones; copper is plentiful, and mines of that metal were extensively worked in the vicinity of what is now Fort Webster, previous to 1838, when the forays of the Indians caused their abandonment. Coal is found in the same vicinity. Some coal is found, and salt lakes, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Santa Fe, have been resorted to for that necessary culinary article. Recent reports state that silver-mines have been discovered about 18 miles E. of Fort Filmore. Lead is also found.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, as it was formerly called, which crosses the entire territory from N. to S., is the largest river of New Mexico, and drains the great valley which lies between the Sierra Madre Mountains on the W., and the Jumanes, and the Sierra Huecu or Waco Mountains on the E. The Pecos River drains the eastern slope of the same mountains, and passes off into Texas. The Puerco, a river of 200 miles in length, is the principal tributary of the Rio Grande from the W.; but in the hot season it is often completely evaporated in the lower part of its course, rendering no tribute whatever to the parent stream. The Canadian River has its sources in the N.E. of New Mexico, from which it runs in a S.E. direction, to join the Arkansas. The Gila, which rises on the western slope of the Sierra Madre, runs almost directly W. to its mouth in the Colorado. The Salinas, its principal tributary from the N., drains the central regions of the territory. The San Pedro is the most important affluent from the S. The San Francisco empties itself into the Salinas. The Colorado is formed by the Green and Grand Rivers, which unite in about 38° N. lat., and running S.W. for about 150 miles, receives the Virgen, turns to the S., and forms the W. boundary, from 35° N. lat., to 20 miles below the mouth of the Gila. These rivers are of very little importance to navigation, seldom being deep enough for any craft beyond a canoe or flat-boat.* Indeed, for a great part of the year, the tributary rivers have either dry channels, or are a succession of pools. Major Emory found the Rio Grande itself but 25 yards wide, and hub-deep at Albuquerque, 300 miles from its source. He also states that it seldom rises more than two feet. Lieutenant Simpson found it 200 yards wide, and four feet deep, 150 miles further S., in September, 1849. He afterwards mentions crossing in a ferry at Albuquerque.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Crossed as New Mexico is

* A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, in the summer of 1854, says of the Colorado: "At no point from Fort Yuma to the mouth of the Virgen, is the water less than 10 feet deep."

by lofty chains of mountains, it cannot fail to possess many objects of striking interest in its scenery; but they have been hitherto imperfectly explored west of the Rio Grande. Among and beyond the Sierra Madre Mountains, are vast cañons, (kan-yōns',) *i. e.* deep channels in the earth, mostly forming the beds of streams, often two or three hundred feet in depth, and almost shut out from the light of day. In the same region are found steep bluffs of red and white sandstone rock, worn by the action of the elements into very striking resemblances of fortresses, castles, &c. Lieutenant Simpson has given some sketches of the most remarkable, in his recent work on New Mexico. One curiosity of the country is the deserted pueblos, or Indian villages, which give evidence of having been the abode of a much more dense population than subsists there at present. (See *Population.*)

"Cascade Grotto," says Lieutenant Whipple, "is too wildly beautiful to pass unnoticed. A series of cascades, formed by a mineral spring, which gushes from the mountain, leap from cliff to cliff, until they join the Gila, 1000 feet below. Beneath the first water-fall is a charming cave, filled with petrifactions. Among the Organ Mountains, (themselves an object of great interest, rising as they do 3000 feet above the river,) a little stream whose source is far within a defile, tumbles over the rocks in a single fall of 50 feet." The celebrated Captain Walker reports two extraordinary falls in the Rio Virgen, one 200 miles from its mouth, with a perpendicular descent, in one unbroken sheet, of 1000 feet, where the stream is narrowed to 30 or 40 yards, and the cañon rises on each side to a nearly perpendicular height of 200 feet; and a second fall of 200 or 300 feet, about 30 miles higher up. The same authority thus speaks of the great cañon of the Colorado: "One of the most extraordinary natural features on the Continent, which extends for 300 miles above the mouth of the Virgen River, with lofty and almost perpendicular sides, suggesting the idea that the river had cleft its path entirely through the mountain. The waters wash up against the walls of the precipice, leaving not a foot of space between." From the same source we learn that "the country is entirely cut up with rocky ravines and fissures." A cañon that Captain Walker traversed—apparently the bed of a spring-torrent—in one instance entirely closed over his head, forming a natural tunnel 200 feet deep.

Climate.—The habitable part of the valley of the Rio Grande lies in the latitude of the northern and central portions of the Southern States; but its climate is very much modified by its great elevation, giving it a temperate but constant climate. The mercury sometimes rises to 100°, but the evenings are always cool. Some of the higher peaks of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Considerable rain falls between July and October, but New Mexico has essentially a dry atmosphere, being most of the year parched where there is no irrigation.

Soil and Productions.—We have already characterized the soil as generally hopelessly sterile, but this generalization is not without considerable exceptions, as many parts of the valley of the Rio Grande, and of other streams, are highly productive, and yield fine crops of Indian corn, wheat, and other grains, besides apples, peaches, melons, apricots, and grapes. Among the valleys of the Sierra Blanca, in the N.E. of New Mexico, the pasturage is excellent; and the large valley of San Luis in the same region, is one of the most fertile in the territory. But in most places irrigation is necessary to successful agricultural operations. During the dry season, however, in some districts, even this resource fails, from the total evaporation of the streams. On the table-lands, which are utterly useless for agriculture, there grows a peculiar grass, which in the dry season cures and preserves its nutritious qualities. On this, cattle, sheep, horses, and mules feed all the winter, and preserve themselves in good condition. The mutton of New Mexico is excellent. The Indians on the Gila cultivate cotton, wheat, Indian corn, beans, melons, and other vegetables, by means of irrigation, and a small quantity of buckwheat, wine, butter, potatoes, and molasses. According to the census of 1850, there were in New Mexico 3750 farms, occupying 166,201 acres of improved land, producing 196,515 bushels of wheat; 365,411 of Indian corn; 15,688 of peas and beans; 8467 pounds of tobacco; 32,901 of wool, and 5848 of cheese; live stock valued at $1,494,629; market garden products, $6679; orchard, $8231; and slaughtered animals, $82,125.

Forest Trees.—Only a small portion of the surface is covered with forests, and the country is almost entirely destitute of the hard woods. Some of the streams are fringed with cottonwood, and pine of an inferior quality occurs on the mountains. Sycamore, ash, cedar, walnut, evergreen, oak, and willow, are found in small quantities.

Animals.—The deer, mountain-sheep, wild-hog, antelope, cougar, ocelot, lynx, brown, black, and grizzly bear, coyote, wolf, marmot, skunk, weasel, hare, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, and elk, are the principal quadrupeds N. of the Gila; turkey, geese, brant, swans, ducks, scorpions, and lizards are met with in this territory, though animal does not appear to be more prolific than vegetable life in this region.

Manufactures.—Twenty establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, were reported by the census of 1850 as engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing $98,000 capital, 81 hands, and raw material worth $100,000, yielding products valued at $249,010. Domestic manufactures were produced to the value of $6033.

Education.—On this head there is little to be said at present, but to speak of its absence, and to urge its introduction. According to the census report of 1850, there were in New Mexico one academy, with 40 students, 400 children attending schools, and 25,069 adults who could not read and write, of whom 660 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—In 1850, there were 73 churches, all belonging to the Roman Catholics, giving one church to every 835 inhabitants. Value of church property, $94,100.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published in New Mexico, one weekly and one tri-weekly newspaper, with an aggregate annual circulation of 38,800 copies.

Population.—The population of New Mexico is of a very mixed character, but composed for the most part of domesticated nomad Indians, with an intermixture of Mexicans and Americans. According to the census of 1850, there were 61,547 inhabitants, (exclusive of Indians,) of whom 31,725 were white males, and 29,300 females; 19 free colored males, and 3 females; 38 were deaf and dumb; 98 blind; 11 insane, and 44 idiots. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 1157 deaths, or nearly 19 in every one thousand persons. This population was divided into 13,502 families, occupying 13,433 dwellings. Population to square mile, .30. Of the whole, 58,415 were born in the territory; 772 in other parts of the United States; 43 in England; 292 in Ireland; 30 in Scotland and Wales; 215 in Germany; 26 in France; 38 in British America; 1567 in other foreign countries, and 209 whose places of birth were unknown. Of the whole population, 9 were engaged in mining, 14,684 in ordinary labor and in agriculture, 233 in trade, 803 in manufacturing, and 126 in the learned professions. The Indian population, according to the estimate of the Indian bureau at Washington, was 45,000 in 1853.

According to Mr. Bartlett, "In the district of country bounded on the east by the Rocky Mountains, the west by the Colorado River, the south by the river Gila, and extending northward about 300 miles, there exist many Indian tribes which have attained a higher rank in civilization than any other aborigines of the North American Continent north of the Valley of Mexico. The tribes of which I am speaking cultivate the soil; raise wheat, corn, and other articles for their subsistence; cotton, which they spin and weave into garments to cover their bodies; horses and cattle; and they erect their own dwellings, of greater or less capacity. In their pottery and household implements, too, they are before all others.

There is now in ruins, (situated on the Chaco, a branch of the San Juan,) the Pueblo Pintado, built of tabular pieces of hard gray limestone, three stories high, and containing on the ground-floor 54 apartments, some of them not more than five feet square, and the largest 12 by 6; also the Pueblo Wegi-gi with a circuit of 700 feet, and containing 99 apartments on the first floor; the Pueblo Una-vida with a circuit of 994 feet; the Hungo-Pavie with a circuit of 872 feet, and 72 rooms upon the ground floor; and the Pueblo Chettro-Kettle, with a circuit of 1300 feet, and 124 apartments on the ground-floor. These several buildings were of three or four stories, one receding from the other, and all built of stone. Near the latter is a ruined edifice, about 1300 feet in circuit, which had been four stories high, with 139 rooms on the ground-floor. Allowing each story to recede as before, and the upper apartments to correspond with those below, this building contained not less than 641 apartments. Two miles beyond this are the ruins of a still larger building, called the Peñasca Blanca, having a circuit of 1700 feet.

The Pueblo of Taos, in New Mexico, is one of the most remarkable now existing. It consists of an edifice about 400 feet long by 50 wide, and is divided into long ranges of apartments one above the other, forming a pyramidal pile of 50 or 60 feet, and five or six stories in height. This great building, it is said, affords habitations for five or six hundred people.

The second class, where the tribe or community live in a village, consists of buildings generally of one story, but sometimes of two. When of the latter, the entrance is by ladders from the outside, as before mentioned. The object of this is to render them perfectly isolated, and to afford them protection from an enemy. To render these dwellings more secure, villages and large edifices are usually built upon the summit of a rock, or hill, and when this is not convenient on the open plateau, where there is neither tree, bush, nor rock to conceal an enemy. These people often choose a spot near some eminence which may command a view of the adjacent country, where they may establish a look-out, and place a sentinel to give warning, if an enemy should approach."

Counties.—There are eight counties in New Mexico, viz.: Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Anna, Santa Fé, San Miguel, Taos, Valencia, and Socorro. Capital, Santa Fé.

Towns.—The principal settlements (we use this term because the limits of the towns are not defined with much accuracy) are Santa Fé, population 4846; La Cuesta, 2190; St. Miguel, 2008; Las Vegas, 1550; Zuñi or Tuñi, (an Indian pueblo or village,) 1292, and Tackelata, 1320.

Government.—New Mexico, in common with all other territories of the United States, has a governor appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, who is also superintendent of Indian affairs, and receives a salary of $2500 per annum. It has a council of 13 members elected for two years, and a house of representatives of 26 members, elected annually. The judiciary, appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, is composed of a chief and two associate judges, receiving $2000 each per annum. Assessed value of property in 1850, $5,063,474. Banks, none.

History.—Lying in the interior, and possessing no very great inducements to tempt emigration thither, New Mexico has not been the theatre of many striking events in history. As elsewhere stated, traces exist in the deserted and ruined pueblos of a much more dense Indian or Aztec population in former times than at present. It formed a Mexican province or department until the conquest of Mexico by the Americans, when, in Sept. 1850, it was constituted, with a portion of Upper California and Texas, a territory of the United States, under its present title. In 1851, its area was still further increased by the purchase of a portion of the N. part of Mexico, thus extending its southern boundary in one instance to 31° 20′ N. latitude. The inhabitants are very much harassed by inroads from the Indians, who frequently attack the settlements, murder or carry off the men, women, and children, and drive off the flocks.

NEW MICHIGAN, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

NEW MIDDLETON, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

NEW MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles E.S.E. of Canfield.

NEW MILFORD, a flourishing post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, near the intersection of the latter with the former, and 35 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport. The village is very handsome; it has broad streets, bordered with tasteful residences, several churches, a bank, and manufactories of carriages, hats, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 4508.

NEW MILFORD, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

NEW MILFORD, a small village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack River, 18 miles N. of Jersey City.

NEW MILFORD, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. of Montrose. P. 1133.

NEW MILFORD, a post-village and township in Winnebago co., Illinois, on the Kishwaukee River, about 7 miles S. of Rockford. It has a flouring-mill, and about 200 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 569.

NEW MILL, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, 8 miles S.E. of Fochabers. Pop. 450.

NEWMILLS or TORRY, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Burn, 1¼ miles E. of Culross. Pop. 420.

NEWMILNS, nu-milz′, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, 2¼ miles E. of Galston. Pop. in 1851, 2211.

NEW MILLS, a village and township of England, co. of Derby, on the Goyt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Stockport. It consists principally of a cluster of houses and factories, which extend along the crags and the turnpike road, and has a handsome district church, in the pointed style. Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Independent and Roman Catholic chapels. Pop. 3595.

NEW MILTON, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

NEW MILLTOWN, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEWMOAT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NEW MOSCOW, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Jay co., Indiana, 80 miles N.E. by E. of Indianapolis.

NEW MUNSTER, an island of the New Zealand group. See NEW ZEALAND.

NEWNAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Coweta co., Georgia, on the railroad from Atlanta to La Grange, 40 miles S.W. of the former. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. The railroad, which was opened in 1852, connects at the city of Atlanta with the principal railways of the state.

NEWNANSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Alachua co., Florida, 120 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

NEWNHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, on the Severn. Pop. in 1851, 1288. The town was anciently of importance. A sword of state, presented to it by King John, is still preserved.

NEWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NEWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NEWNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NEWNHAM COURTNEY, parish of England, co. Oxford.

NEWNHAM, KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles W.N.W. of Rugby; it has chalybeate springs.

NEWNHAM MURREN, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

NEW OHIO, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

NEW ORKNEY, an island group in the South Atlantic, forming a part of South Shetland, S.E. of Cape Horn. Chief islands, Pomona and Melville.

NEW ORLEANS,* (Fr. *Nouvelle-Orléans*, noo'vèll' or'lā-ôns′; Ger. *Neu-Orleans*, noi or'lā-ans,) a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Orleans parish, Louisiana, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 100 miles from its mouth; 1663 miles S.W. of New York; 1438 miles S.W. of Washington; 879 miles S.W. by W. of Charleston; 2025 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg; 1628 miles S. by W. of Chicago; 1200 miles S. of St. Louis; and about 2000 miles S. by E. of the Falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 29° 58′ N., lon. 90° 7′ W. New Orleans is built around a bend in the river, from which circumstance it has been denominated the "Crescent City." The site inclines gently from the margin of the Mississippi towards the marshy ground in the rear, and is from 2 to 5 feet below the level of the river at the usual spring freshets. To prevent inundations, an embankment or levee, about 15 feet wide and 6 feet high, has been raised, extending 120 miles above the city, and to Port Plaquemine, 45 miles below it. This forms a delightful promenade. In consequence of the change in the course of the river opposite New Orleans, large quantities of alluvion, swept from the north and held in suspension by the current, are here deposited. New formations from this cause in front of that portion of the quay most used for the purposes of commerce have been so rapid that it has been necessary within a few years to build piled wharves jutting out from 50 to 100 feet into the Mississippi. The levee here has also been gradually widened, so that an additional tier of warehouses has recently been erected between the city and the river. The old city proper, originally laid out by the French, is in the form of a parallelogram, 1320 yards long and 700 yards wide. Above this are what were formerly the faubourgs of St. Mary, Annunciation, and La Course; below, Marigny, Bounois, and Declouet; and in the rear, Treme and St. John's. Lafayette, till recently under a separate government, is immediately above the city. In 1836, New Orleans was divided into 3 municipalities by act of the Assembly, each with distinct municipal powers. Again in April, 1852, these and Lafayette, with the faubourgs and other dependencies, extending from 6 to 7 miles along the river, and about 5 miles back to Lake Pontchartrain, were consolidated under one charter, the city assuming the debts.

The streets of New Orleans are of convenient breadth, well paved, and usually intersect each other at right angles. Canal Street is the broadest, being 190½ feet in width, with a grassplot in the middle about 25 feet wide, extending throughout its entire length. Most of the buildings are constructed of brick, and are generally low, except in the business portion, where they are usually 5 or 6 stories high. The dwellings in the suburbs, many of them, particularly in Lafayette, are surrounded with spacious yards, beautifully decorated with the orange, lemon, magnolia, and other ornamental trees. A basement about 6 feet high constitutes the only cellar, as none are sunk below the surface on account of the marshy character of the ground. In different sections of the city are several public squares, among which may be mentioned Jackson Square, formerly Place d'Armes, occupying the centre of the river front of the old town plot, now the First District. It is ornamented with shell walks, shrubbery, statuettes, &c., and is much frequented for recreation. Lafayette Square, in the Second District, is finely laid out, and adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. Congo Square, in the rear of the city, is also a handsome enclosure.

Public Buildings.—The United States Custom-house now in process of erection at New Orleans, when completed will be the largest building in the United States, with the exception of the Capitol at Washington, covering an area of 87,333 superficial feet. Its dimensions are—Canal Street front, 334 feet; Custom-house Street, 252 feet; New Levee Street, 310 feet; Old Levee Street, 297 feet; height, 82 feet. The general business room is 116 feet by 90, and has 50 windows. The material is from the Quincy quarries of Massachusetts. The United States Branch Mint in New Orleans is at the corner of Esplanade and New Levee Streets, near the river. It is a massive structure, 282 feet long, 108 feet deep, and 3 stories high, with 2 wings, each 81 feet by 29. The Municipal Hall, at the corner of St. Charles and Hevia Streets, opposite Lafayette Square, is a beautiful marble edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. It is principally occupied with public offices, among which are several of the city government. The Odd Fellows' Hall, erected in 1852, on Camp Street, opposite Lafayette Square, and the Merchants' Exchange on Royal Street, near Canal, are both extensive buildings, chiefly devoted to public uses. The latter contains the City Post Office and Merchants' Reading Room.

* See note to ORLEANS, page 1404.

Many of the churches are large and costly structures. The Church of St. Louis, opposite Jackson Square, is a splendid edifice, adorned with a lofty tower on either side of the main entrance. The building was erected in 1850, on the site of the old church, which was pulled down. On the right and left of this edifice are 2 handsome buildings in the Tuscan and Doric orders, devoted to various purposes of the city government. The Jewish Synagogue, formerly the Canal-street Episcopal Church, is ornamented in front with a handsome colonnade. The Presbyterian Church, opposite Lafayette Square, the new Episcopal Church, on Canal Street, and St. Patrick's Church, on Camp Street, are elegant edifices, each adorned with a graceful spire. The latter is a conspicuous object to one approaching the city from the river. Of the 35 churches in the city in 1853, 12 were Roman Catholic, 7 Episcopal, 6 Presbyterian, 5 Methodist, 3 Lutheran, 2 Baptist; besides 3 Jewish synagogues.

The hotels of New Orleans are conducted upon a scale of magnitude scarcely equalled in any city of the Union. The St. Charles Hotel, situated on St. Charles Street, was completed in the autumn of 1852, at an entire cost of upwards of $590,000. It occupies the site of the former building, destroyed by fire. The house has been leased for a term of 7 years, at the rate of $30,000 per annum, till 1855, and $40,000 for each succeeding year. The annual rent of the basement is estimated at $18,000. The St. Louis Hotel, on St. Louis Street, and the Verandah Hotel, on Common Street, are also costly establishments. The city contains 4 or 5 theatres, the principal of which are the St. Charles, the Orleans, and the American. The first of these, situated on St. Charles Street, is 132 feet long by 170 deep, and cost, at the time of its erection, about $350,000. At the Orleans Theatre the dramatic representations are in French. Among the most remarkable bank edifices may be mentioned the City Bank, on Toulouse Street, Canal Bank, on Magazine Street, and the Bank of Louisiana. Several of the market-houses are deserving of notice. St. Mary's Market, in the Second District, is 480 feet long and 42 feet wide. The Meat Market, on the Levee, and Washington Market, in the Third District, are also extensive buildings. The cotton presses of New Orleans, about 20 in number, are objects of much interest; each of these usually occupies an entire block. The centre building of the New Orleans Cotton Press is 3 stories high, and surmounted by a dome, the summit of which commands a fine view of the city. Not less than 150,000 bales of cotton, on an average, are annually pressed at this establishment.

Institutions.—The benevolent institutions of New Orleans are among the most extensive and best conducted in the United States. The Charity Hospital, situated on Common Street, between St. Mary and Gironde Streets, is a magnificent structure, 290 feet long, and 3 stories high. It is adorned with a cupola, and enclosed by beautiful grounds. The admissions to the hospital for the year 1852, as reported by the board of administrators, were 18,476, of which 15,989 were discharged, and 1834 died. Sixteen thousand medical cases were treated; there were also nearly 2500 surgical patients. The United States Naval Hospital is a handsome edifice, devoted to the purposes indicated by its title. It has a delightful situation on the opposite side of the river, a short distance above Algiers. Of the other medical establishments may be mentioned Stone's Hospital, in the rear of the city, on Canal Street, and the Franklin Infirmary, fronting on the Pontchartrain Railroad, each a fine building, affording excellent accommodations for the sick.

The literary and educational institutions, many of which have been recently established, are for the most part in a highly prosperous condition. The University of Louisiana, organized in 1849, has connected with it a law school and a flourishing medical college. The buildings are situated on Common Street, between Baronne and St. Philippi Streets, and occupy the entire front of the block. The Medical College standing in the centre is 100 feet front and 104 feet deep. More than 1200 matriculants for the ensuing season, had been enrolled on its lists in September, 1853. This department was founded in 1835, and has been fostered by the liberal acts of successive legislatures, among which may be mentioned an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of apparatus, paintings, drawings, plates, &c., illustrative of the various branches of medical science. Its museum of anatomy is very extensive. The pathological department is enriched by large collections from England and France, representing diseases of the eye and skin. The students of the college enjoy every facility for practice in the Charity Hospital, which is the largest institution in America for the reception and treatment of patients.

The number of school-houses in the city (as appears from the mayor's message in 1853) is 40, attended by 16,885 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils for the last twelve months has been 2054, equal to 23.9 per cent. Number of teachers, 211. Of the 40 school-houses, 17 belong to the city, and 23 are rented. The amount appropriated for school purposes during the year was $188,020. New Orleans is distinguished for the ability displayed in the management of its public journals. About 20 newspapers are published in the city, 9 or 10 of which are dailies. Several are printed in the French language. De Bow's Review, a work of the highest character, devoted chiefly to the interests of commerce, is issued monthly.

The following statement represents the condition of the eight banks of New Orleans on the 15th of May, 1854. *Liabilities.*—Aggregate circulation of $8,127,846; deposits, $12,077,613. Cash assets, specie, $8,195,295; loans on deposit, $17,409,767; foreign and domestic exchange, $3,357,612. The assessed value of real and personal property in New Orleans, for 1852, amounted to $70,194,930. Of this, $56,103,475 was real estate, $10,494,755 capital, and $3,696,700 slave property. The revenue from the sale of licenses amounted to $105,181.

The deposits at the mint for the year ending December 31, 1852, as given in Hunt's Magazine, were $7,056,909 of United States gold, and $140,352 of other gold; total, $7,797,261, against $3,585,072 the previous year. The deposits at the mint for 1854, amounted to $2,450,898, and the coinage to $1,520,500.

Commerce.—New Orleans possesses unrivalled natural advantages for internal trade. The Mississippi River and its tributaries afford not less than 15,000 miles of navigable waters, communicating with a vast extent of country, illimitable in its resources, exhaustless in fertility, and embracing nearly every variety of climate. Every description of craft is employed in transporting the rich products of the upper regions of the "Father of Waters," to this great southern emporium. At one portion of its levee may be seen hundreds of flat-boats grounded on the "batture," and filled, some with fat cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and sheep; others with hay, corn, potatoes, butter, cheese, apples, and cider. The quay here is piled with lumber, pork, flour, and every variety of agricultural produce, as if the Great Valley had emptied its treasures at the door of New Orleans. Farther on is the steamboat landing, a distinctive feature of this metropolis. Here all is action—the very water is covered with life. Vessels of immense size move upon its bosom, acknowledging none of the powers of air. One is rounding-to in the stream, seeking a mooring. She is covered all over, a mountain of cotton—3000 bales, worth $180,000. Twenty more, freighted with the same national commodity, are discharging their cargoes at the wharves, while huge piles, bale upon bale and story above story, cover the levee. New Orleans is the greatest cotton market in the world. Immediately above and below the flat-boat and steamboat landings is the foreign and coast-wise shipping, extending two and three tier deep for nearly four miles. Here may be seen vessels from all parts of the world, each bearing at its masthead the ensign of the respective nation to which it belongs.

Notwithstanding many remarkable evidences of prosperity, the merchants and business men of the South, for several years past, have seriously complained that in commercial importance New Orleans was continually falling behind her sister cities at the North and West, and that her former rank could only be regained by the wisest and most liberal management. Upon this subject one of her citizens, in January, 1852, held the following language:—"What, then, must be done for New Orleans? She must, by a wise and liberal stroke of policy, regain a part, if not the whole of the trade she has supinely lost, and open new sources of opulence and power, which are abundant all around her. She can do this by changing and modifying her laws bearing unequally and hardly upon capital and enterprise—by cheapening her system of government—by affording greater facilities and presenting less restrictions to commerce—by establishing manufactures, opening steamship lines to Europe, and conducting a foreign import trade; and finally, and what is of first importance, she should precede every effort *by munificent appropriations to railroads branching to the West, and the North, and the East, from a terminus at her centre, or from termini on such interior streams and rivers as are necessarily tributary to her.* Now is the accepted time for action. *To-morrow will be too late!*"

Much that is here recommended has already been accomplished. Her laws have been modified; the public debt, which in March, 1852, amounted to $7,702,329, $2,000,000 of which was past due, had, through the improved credit of the consolidated city, April 1, 1853, been reduced to $3,182,516, while $437,320 still remained in the hands of the commissioners. In addition to the several railroads communicating with various points in the state, are two extensive lines now in process of construction, one called the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, extending through Louisiana into Central Texas, and the other the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, designed to connect with the railway system of Tennessee and of the North-Western states. A charter has also been granted and a company organized for constructing a road to communicate with Mobile through the Pontchartrain Railroad. In all these New Orleans has a primary and paramount interest; and although the increased facilities of communication between the Western and the Northern Atlantic cities will doubtless divert a portion of the trade from

its natural channel, this will probably be more than compensated by the growing wealth of the states west of the Mississippi, which will be constantly adding to the already inexhaustible resources of the vast Mississippi valley.

The foreign and coastwise arrivals at the port of New Orleans for the year ending August 31, 1853, were—ships, 782; barques, 447; brigs, 295; schooners, 596; steamships, 244; and steamboats, 3253; total, 5617; being an increase of 488 vessels over the previous year. In addition to the above, there were 1044 arrivals of flat-boats, laden with cattle, lumber, and other produce, 175 of which were from Pennsylvania. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1852, according to the statistics furnished by the treasury department, were 972, (tons 423,358,) of which 573 (tons 253,009) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 1115, (tons 544,482.) of which 718 (tons 370,741) were by American vessels. The shipping of the district, at the above-named date, amounted to an aggregate of 81,530½ tons registered, and 184,512½ tons enrolled and licensed; total, 266,013 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 175,766½ tons were employed in the coastwise trade, and 162,636½ tons in steam navigation.

The annexed Table exhibits the principal articles, with their estimated, averaged, and total value, received at New Orleans from the interior, during the two years (inclusive) ending August 31, 1853:—

Articles.	Amount 1853.	Average.	Value. Dollars.	Amount 1852.	Value. Dollars.
Apples, bbls.	48326	3 00	144984	20356	61068
Bacon, as'd, hhds. & cks.	50447	70 00	3524290	46734	3535050
Bacon, as'd, bxs.	4038	30 00	120270	3526	125910
Bacon, hams, hhds., & tcs.	47668	65 00	2786435	38188	2691160
Bacon in bulk, lbs.	134130	7	9401	281280	22592
Bagging, pieces	64141	13 00	833573	60941	799372
Bale rope, coils	121532	8 00	972424	90279	677040
Beans, bbls.	9194	7 00	65458	6598	65980
Butter, kgs. and firkins.	44444	6 00	266664	48786	358288
Butter, bbls.	2154	28 00	61452	1778	53340
Beeswax, bbls.	194	50 00	9700	171	7695
Beef, bbls.	48365	12 00	610345	41227	494724
Beef, tierces	50726	18 50	939191	11523	172845
Beef, dried, lbs.	18900	8½	1606	28100	2088
Buffalo robes, pks.	17	75 00	1275	1300	97500
Cotton, bales	1654864	41 00	68259424	1429788	48592392
Cornmeal, bbls.	1168	3 00	3504	2314	7344
Corn in ear, bbls.	17826	75	13315	163008	114105
Corn, shelled, sacks	1225081	1 80	2204540	1391152	1676558
Cheese, boxes	30497	4 00	151988	72441	254848
Candles, boxes	68796	6 50	447174	53956	323616
Cider, bbls.	36	3 00	108	300	900
Coal, western, bbls.	700000	50	350000	850000	425000
Dr'd apples, peaches, "	2237	4 00	8948	804	4020
Feathers, bags	2042	40 00	81680	2905	72275
Glassware, tierces	1259	8 00	10072	519	5190
Flour, bbls.	808573	4 50	3638578	922412	8305848
Furs, hhds., bdls., and bxs.	730	.....	300000	2126	1000000
Hemp, bales	17648	17 00	300016	17149	257235
Hides	204600	2 00	409200	123087	247174
Hay, bales	175000	3 00	525000	53436	160302
Iron, pig, tons	121	40 00	4840	62	1860
Lard, bbls. and tcs.	119243	28 00	3338804	125496	3137400
Lard, kegs	139672	5 50	875106	157059	788545
Leather, bundles	8800	33 00	189270	7372	159300
Lime, western, bbls.	33836	1 25	42295	42505	53261
Lead, pigs	210267	4 00	841148	267561	856224
Lead, bar, kgs. and bxs.	157	25 00	3925	1132	22760
Lead, white	725	4 00	2900	1026	4104
Molasses, crop, gals.	25500000	20	5140000	18300000	4076000
Oats, bbls. and sks.	446956	1 00	446956	463273	347454
Onions, bbls.	17718	2 00	35436	17184	34368
Oil, linseed, bbls.	506	26 00	13156	759	19703
Oil, castor, bbls.	4712	25 00	150195	4291	120148
Oil, lard, bbls.	11098	32 00	499920	14114	395192
Potatoes, bbls.	204277	2 00	408554	226008	453192
Pork, tcs. and bbls.	216592	14 00	4432288	276206	4425696
Pork, boxes	2074	30 00	62220	303	10605
Pork, hhds.	2347	50 00	118350	2476	198240
Pork in bulk, lbs.	12388815	6½	804077	8300000	610000
Porter and ale, bbls.	1140	10 00	11400	406	4060
Packing yarn, reels	2811	7 00	19677	2093	14651
Skins, deer, packs	425	30 00	12750	998	24930
Skins, bear, packs	25	5 00	125	16	250
Shot, kegs	2232	30 00	66960	2704	67600
Soap, boxes	6911	2 00	13822	5303	15924
Staves, M.	8020	40 00	240800	7319	258272
Sugar, est. crop, hhds.	321931	48 00	15452688	236347	11347360
Spanish moss, bales	3707	20 00	37070	4372	34976
Tallow, bbls.	1918	14 00	21852	1307	26130
Tobacco, leaf, hhds.	63280	$100	6328000	75816	5686200
Tobacco, strips, hhds.	10530	135	1420500	11741	1467625
Tobacco, stems, hhds.	1700	40 00	68000	2115	42300
Do., chewing, kgs. and bxs.	10886	25 00	272150	4773	95460
Twine, bdls. and bxs.	4541	8 00	36328	2331	18648
Vinegar, bbls.	142	8 00	1136	9[illegible]	252
Whiskey	138315	8 00	1106520	146352	1097640
Window glass, bxs.	38438	3 00	115314	13724	41127
Wheat, bbls. and sks.	47734	1 75	83536	64918	129836
Other various articles, estimated at	.....	.....	6000000	.....	6500000

Total value in 1853-4	$115,336,795
Total in 1852-3	134,223,735
Total in 1851-2	103,051,103
Total in 1850-1	106,924,093
Total in 1849-50	96,297,573

The falling off in the total receipts from the interior in 1853-4, as compared with the previous year, is mainly attributable to the reduced crops of cotton and tobacco; the stock of the former received up to December 23, being only 187,528 bales, against 457,434 bales during the same time the previous year; and of the latter only 7273 hogsheads against the corresponding period in 1853. The imports of coffee from July, 1852, to July, 1853, direct from Rio, were 314,515 bags; from Rio coastwise, 26,370 bags; and direct from Cuba, 10,628 bags; total, 381,513 bags—being an increase of 27,897 bags over the previous year. The first coffee brought from Rio de Janeiro to this port was in 1835. In 1852 the quantity of Rio coffee taken for consumption in the whole United States was estimated at 845,000 bags, nearly half of which was furnished through the New Orleans market. The aggregate sales of coffee for the year at this depôt amounted to upwards of $6,000,000.

The exports of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1852, were 772,242 bales to Great Britain; 196,254 to France; 75,960 to the N. of Europe; 134,857 to the S. of Europe and China; 128,629 to Boston; 101,938 to New York; 15,594 to Philadelphia, and 75,041 to other places in the United States; total, 1,435,515 bales, against 997,458 the previous year. The other leading exports were flour, 544,711 barrels; bacon, 50,303 hogsheads; lard, 792,543 kegs; corn, 874,774 sacks; tobacco, 93,715 hogsheads, (an increase of 39,214 hogsheads from the previous year,) of which 76,516 hogsheads were for foreign ports; sugar, 50,793 hogsheads and 6634 barrels; molasses, (up the river excepted,) 583 hogsheads and 94,107 barrels; pork, 172,748 barrels; beef, 33,207 barrels; lead, 256,939 pigs, of which 149,751 went to New York; and whiskey, 81,156 barrels. The total value of American produce exported from New Orleans during the year, according to the custom-house records, was $76,544,569, of which amount, $48,076,197 was to foreign countries, and $28,468,327 coastwise. The value of foreign merchandise exported during the same period was $44,750, making a sum total of $76,589,319. The following results have been obtained from an official statement of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufactures of the United States, and foreign merchandise from the district of New Orleans, for the year ending June 30, 1853:—Value of American produce exported to foreign countries in American vessels, $47,023,019; in foreign vessels, $20,140,607; total, $67,768,626. Coastwise, $30,095,466; exports of foreign produce to foreign countries in American vessels, $159,301; in foreign vessels, $64,630; total, $223,934: sum total, $98,988,026, against $76,289,349 for 1852, and $81,216,925 for 1851. These results, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of $19,692,429 in the exports to foreign countries, and $2,427,139 coastwise.

Algiers, a flourishing village, or rather suburb of New Orleans, is situated opposite to the city, with which it is connected by a ferry. It has several shipyards and manufacturing establishments. At New Orleans and at these yards were built, during the year ending June 30, 1852, 1 brig, 11 schooners, and 4 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 12814 tons.

Gas was first employed to light the city in 1831; and during the same year water was introduced from the Mississippi. It is raised from the river by steam to an elevated reservoir, whence five or six millions of gallons are daily distributed to various parts of the city.

Any description of New Orleans would be incomplete without some notice of its cemeteries, many of which are unique in plan and method of interment. "Each is enclosed with a brick wall of arched cavities, (or ovens, as they are here called,) made just large enough to admit a single coffin, and raised tier upon tier, to a height of about twelve feet, with a thickness of ten. The whole enclosure is divided into plats, with graveled paths intersecting each other at right angles, and is densely covered with tombs built wholly above ground, and from one to three stories high. This method of sepulture is adopted from necessity, and burial under ground is never attempted, excepting in the 'Potter's Field,' where the stranger without friends, and the poor without money, find an uncertain rest; the water, with which the soil is always saturated, often forcing the coffin and its contents out of its narrow and shallow cell, to rot with no other covering than the arch of heaven."

From its low situation and warm climate, New Orleans is subject to annual visitations of the yellow fever, which have had the effect of greatly retarding the growth and prosperity of the place. Statistical tables show that of those who are born and reared in the city, as large a proportion live to old age as of the inhabitants of other places that are generally deemed healthy. But the yellow fever is particularly fatal to the unacclimated, and especially to those who have been from infancy accustomed to a northern climate. This circumstance operates as a formidable check on the influx of strangers, to which our great commercial cities owe so large a proportion of their population and activity. During the winter and spring, New Orleans may be regarded as a healthful residence for all, whether natives or strangers; and hopes were entertained that, with the improvements

in the sanitary regulations, there would be a gradual and steady advance in the health of the city during the warm months; but the year 1853 disappointed those hopes, the epidemic having then appeared in a form more malignant than was ever before known. Its introduction, however, it is said, can be traced to an infected vessel from South America, where a fever of an unusually fatal character prevailed. It is estimated that not less than 9500 persons fell victims to this terrible scourge during the season. For several weeks the number of deaths averaged near 200 per day.

History.—New Orleans was settled by the French in 1717. In 1723 it contained about 100 cabins, and a population not exceeding 200 souls. In 1727 the Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrived; the former remained until the expulsion of their order from France, Spain, and Naples, in 1763, compelled them to leave Louisiana; their entire property was confiscated; their lands, which were then sold by the court for about $180,000, are now probably worth not less than $20,000,000. In 1769 occurred the first visitation of the yellow fever, which was introduced, it is said, by an English vessel with a cargo of slaves from Africa. The first regular commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the ports of the United States was commenced in 1777, by Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Baltimore. March 21, 1778, the city was visited by a fierce conflagration, which destroyed 900 houses and a vast amount of other property. In 1785, New Orleans had a population of 4700. The city militia, to the number of 700, were organized for drill in 1792. In 1794, the first newspaper, called "Le Moniteur," was published. In 1762, New Orleans was conveyed to the Spanish, reconveyed to the French in 1800, and included in the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803. At this time it contained a population of 8000. Its commerce extended to all the West, to the Eastern States, and to Europe. The exports of 1802 were 50,000 barrels of flour; 3000 barrels of beef and pork; 2000 hogsheads of tobacco; 34,000 bales of cotton; 4000 hogsheads of sugar, and 800 casks of molasses. New Orleans is famous in history as the place designated to become the seat of the monarchy intended to have been established by the treason of Aaron Burr. During the month of January, 1804, the citizens were in a state of continual alarm: volunteer companies and other troops constantly patrolled the streets, ready to suppress the first attempt at insurrection. This year it was made a port of entry, and the next, (1805,) New Orleans was incorporated as a city. In 1810, seven years after it was received into the United States, its population had increased to 17,242. January 8, 1815, General Pakenham, commanding the English forces, made an attack on the city, approaching it through Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and was signally defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. The loss of the English in killed and wounded was nearly 3000; the American loss was only 7 men killed and 6 wounded. It was not till after peace was established by the Treaty of Ghent, that New Orleans began to reap the full advantages of a steam navigation on the Mississippi, and to hold that proud pre-eminence she now enjoys in wealth, commerce, and population. Named in honor of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. Pop. in 1820, 27,176; 1830, 46,310; 1840, 102,193; 1850, 126,375; and by a local census in 1853, 145,449, of whom 29,174 were slaves and free colored. During the business season the population is estimated at 175,000.

NEW OXFORD, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

NEW PALESTINE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

NEW PALTZ, (pâlts,) a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on Walkill River, 72 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has a bank and an academy. Pop. 2729.

NEW PALTZ LANDING, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River opposite Poughkeepsie.

NEW PARIS, a flourishing post-village of Jefferson township, Preble co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Whitewater River, 57 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It possesses fine water-power, and contains a woollen factory and several flouring-mills. Pop. estimated at 800.

NEW PARIS, a post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana, on the Indiana Central Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. 200.

NEW PATERSON, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on Swartwout's Lake, 5 miles W. of Newton.

NEW PENNINGTON, a post-office, Decatur co., Indiana.

NEW PETERSBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 70 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. over 300.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad which leads from Pottsville towards Tamaqua, about 5 miles E.N.E. of the former.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Kentucky, a station on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, 13 miles from Covington.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a handsome post-village of Goshen township, and capital of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Tuscarawas River, 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It is situated on a beautiful plain, in the midst of a fertile, highly-cultivated country. Within a few years past it has increased rapidly in population and business. The Ohio Canal passes within a mile or two of the village. It has several manufactories and mills. Coal and iron ore are abundant here. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled in 1804. Pop. in 1850, 1415; in 1853, about 2000.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, 90 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW PHILIPPINES. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

NEW PITTSBURG, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 90 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 250.

NEW PLATO, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a settlement of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, 150 miles S.S.W. of Auckland. Pop. 1155.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a small post-village of Vinton co., Ohio.

NEW POINT, Ohio, a station on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, 55 miles from Cincinnati.

NEW POINT COMFORT, Chesapeake Bay, the N. side of the entrance to Mobjack Bay, about 18 miles N. of Old Point Comfort. On it is a fixed light, 60 feet above the level of the sea.

NEWPORT, newport, (L. *Novus Burgus*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the capital, on the navigable Medina River, at the head of its navigation, and here crossed by an old stone bridge, 17 miles S.S.E. of Southampton. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 8047. It is delightfully situated; and has an ancient church, in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., (who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, after her father's execution,) a grammar school, founded by James I., and within which Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners concluded the "Treaty of Newport;" an ancient guildhall and market-house, borough and county jail, 2 assembly rooms, a neat theatre, excellent public library, literary and mechanics' institutions, 2 or 3 banks, and a manufactory of lace. Newport is famous for its agricultural implements. In the vicinity is the grand military depôt of Parkhurst Barracks, now in a great measure converted into a national model-prison, and opposite to it a large house of industry for the whole island. Quarter sessions are held here, also an ancient governor's court, having extensive power over the whole island. Newport sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

NEWPORT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and river-port town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, here crossed by an excellent stone bridge, about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the line of the Monmouth and Cardiff Railway, 24 miles S.S.W. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1851, 19,325. The chief buildings are the ancient parish church, erected at various epochs, and the ruined castle built by Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I., remains of a monastery, a union workhouse, several schools and chapels, magnificent new docks and wharves, with yards for ship-building, iron foundries, and immense exports of coal, iron, and tin, brought to it by canals, or tram railways. The port is accessible to very large vessels. Registered shipping, in 1847, 11,042 tons. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEWPORT, a market-town, seaport, and parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Fishguard. Pop. in 1851, 1716. The town is a nominal municipal borough. Its bay, of same name, forms an excellent harbor, whence slates and agricultural produce are exported. The chief imports are coal and timber.

NEWPORT, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Strine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 2497. It has a branch bank, considerable malt works, and in the vicinity, mines of coal and iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool.

NEWPORT, a suburb of Launceston, England, co. of Cornwall.

NEWPORT, a parish of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 miles S. of Chesterford.

NEWPORT, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Forgan.

NEWPORT, a town of the Netherlands. See NIEUPORT.

NEWPORT, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 125 square miles. It consists of several small islands in Narragansett Bay, with a portion of the mainland on its eastern shore. It enjoys great facilities for navigation and the fisheries, and considerable attention has recently been paid to manufactures. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil generally fertile. Large quantities of coal, and some blacklead, are found in this county. Capital, Newport. Pop. 20,007.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 55 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1210.

NEWPORT, a post-village and township, capital of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles N.W. by W. of Concord; it has a bank, 5 or 6 rake factories, 1 of scythes, and several for hardware, bobbins, sash, blinds, &c. P. 2020.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, near Memphremagog Lake, 55 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 748.

NEWPORT, a post-town, port of entry, seat of justice of Newport county, Rhode Island, and semi-capital of the state, is situated on the W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 miles from the ocean by ship-channel, and 28 miles S. by E. of Providence; lat. 41° 29' N., lon. 71° 18' 12" W. The harbor is one of the best on the United States coast, being capacious, safe, easy of access, and of sufficient depth for the largest ships. It is defended by Fort Wolcott, on Goat Island, and Fort Adams, a fortification of great size and strength, on Benton's Point, about 1½ miles S.W. of the town. Newport has a beautiful site on an acclivity facing the harbor. Within a few years the town has been greatly improved, both with regard to its streets and buildings. Its fine sea-air and varied scenery have rendered it one of the most celebrated watering-places in New England. Several splendid hotels have been built, and wealthy persons from other cities have erected many handsome edifices for summer residence. The principal public buildings are the State-house, a commodious brick structure, adorned with an octagonal cupola, and containing, besides the legislative halls, apartments for the several courts of the county, state, and United States, a custom-house, and a market-house. The Masonic-hall, on School Street, and an armory-hall, on Clark Street, are also fine structures. The building of the Redwood Library and Athenæum is a very handsome edifice, with a portico and wings. The apartment devoted to the use of the library contains about 4000 volumes, besides numerous pictures and busts. There are about 15 churches in Newport of the various denominations. The Friends' meeting-house was erected in the year 1700, at which date, it is said, that about one-half of the entire population belonged to that society. Among the hotels, the Ocean House, at the S. end of Bellevue Street; the Atlantic House, at the head of Pelham Street, and the Bellevue House, on Catherine Street, may be mentioned as the most extensive. It has manufactories of carriages, cabinet-ware, clocks, oil, soap and candles, calicoes, muslins, &c. The town contains 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of $680,000, a savings institution, having $294,813.25 on deposit, an academy, and 5 newspaper offices.

For a long period after the first settlement of the colonies, Newport, in commercial importance, was the rival of Boston and New York, and, until the Revolution, it ranked among the first commercial cities of New England; but by that event its commerce was entirely destroyed, and its population reduced from about 10,000 to 5500. Since then it has never been able to recover its former rank. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6301 tons registered, and 4599¼ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 1851 tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the latter, 3785¼ were employed in the coast trade; 560 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 253¾ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 28—tons 4883, and the clearances 20,—tons 4337; of which 4287 were in American bottoms. During the same period, 1 ship and 1 schooner, with an aggregate burthen of 272¼ tons, were admeasured. The assessed value of taxable property for the town is about $5,000,000. Newport has steamboat communication with Providence, Fall River, and New York. It is also proposed to construct a railroad, connecting it with Bristol, Fall River, and Providence.—For history, see RHODE ISLAND. Pop. of the township in 1830, 8010; in 1840, 8333; in 1850, 9563; in 1855, about 10,000.

NEWPORT, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada Creek, about 85 miles W.N.W. of Albany. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, and several stores and factories. Pop. of the township, 2125.

NEWPORT or NANTUXET, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 28 miles S.E. of Salem.

NEWPORT, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, Pop. 868.

NEWPORT, a thriving post-village of Oliver township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and is a general depôt for grain, which is exported by the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 4 miles W. of Wilmington.

NEWPORT, a post-village in Charles co., Maryland, 50 miles S.W. by S. of Annapolis.

NEWPORT, a village of Augusta co., Virginia, 18 miles W. of Staunton, the county seat, has 2 stores.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Wakulla co., Florida, on Appalachee Bay, at the mouth of St. Mark's River, about 3 miles above St. Mark's. A plank-road is in progress from this place to the boundary of Georgia. A newspaper is published here.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Greene co., Arkansas.

NEWPORT, a post-village, capital of Cocke co., Tennessee, on the French Broad River, 47 miles E. of Knoxville, contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

NEWPORT, a flourishing and beautiful city of Campbell co., Kentucky, is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, 80 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort, and just above the mouth of Licking River, which separates it from Covington. It owes its rapid growth and importance chiefly to its proximity to Cincinnati, and the beauty of its situation. Newport and the villages of Jamestown and Brooklyn, occupying about 2000 acres, in a few years will be united as one town, a great part of which will be composed of elegant mansions and cottages of wealthy citizens and persons who have retired from business. It contains several extensive rolling-mills, iron foundries, and steam-mills, and a manufactory of silk goods; also 1 bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 8500.

NEWPORT, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal, 112 miles, by canal, N. of Cincinnati.

NEWPORT, a post-village and township of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 14 miles above Marietta. The village has an active business, and contains about 600 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1228.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Monroe co., Michigan, on Lake Erie, 8 miles N.E. of Monroe City. Oak timber and staves are shipped here.

NEWPORT, a post-village of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of Belle River, 45 miles N.E. of Detroit. It contains several stores and mills.

NEWPORT, a post-village, capital of Vermilion co., Indiana, on Little Vermilion River, 1 mile from the Wabash River, and 75 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, and a flourishing seminary. Pop. 500.

NEWPORT, a flourishing post-village of Wayne co, Indiana, on the plank-road from Richmond to Winchester, 10 miles N.N.W. of the former.

NEWPORT, a small village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

NEWPORT, a village of Greene co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Carrollton.

NEWPORT, a post-township in Lake co., Illinois. P. 964.

NEWPORT, a small village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 67 miles by land W. of St. Louis, was formerly the county seat.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

NEWPORT, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on an arm of Minas Bay, opposite Falmouth and adjoining Windsor the county seat, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Halifax.

NEW PORTAGE, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland and Zanesville Railroad, 119 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NEWPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

NEWPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-township, Somerset co., Maine, on Seven Mile Brook, (which with its tributaries here affords good water-power,) about 50 miles N. by W. of Augusta. A bridge has been built across the river here, at a cost of $3000. The township contains two villages, one called West Village, (name of post-office, New Portland,) and the other North Portland. West Village has 3 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1460.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, on Salt River, about 95 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

NEWPORT NEWS, a post-office of Warwick co., Virginia.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market town and parish of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Ouse, crossed here by two stone bridges, 4 miles E.N.E. of Wolverton. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3312. It has manufactures of lace, employing a large part of the population.

NEWPORT PRATT, a seaport-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the Newport River, 8 miles W.N.W. of Castlebar. Pop. 1091. The harbor is spacious and safe.

NEWPORT RIVERS, North and South, two small streams of Liberty co., Georgia, flowing into St. Catharine's Sound.

NEWPORT TIP, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 2½ miles N.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1000.

NEWPORTVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 116 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

NEW POTOSI, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

NEW PRESTON, a post-village of Washington township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N.W. by W. of New Haven.

NEW PRINCETON, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, 22 miles N. by W. of Jersey City.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

NEW PROSPECT, a village in Greene co., Alabama, 100 miles N.W. by W. of Montgomery.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

NEW PROSPECT, a village of Orange co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike, 8 miles W. of Paoli.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic River, about 18 miles W. of Newark. Pop. 1216.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, 47 miles by the road N.W. of Nashville. It is a depôt for tobacco and other produce, which is forwarded by steamboats down the river. Pop. 600.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

NEW PROVIDENCE, the most important of the Bahama Islands, between Eleuthera and Andros; lat. 25° 5′ N., lon. 77° 21′ W. It is 17 miles long from E. to W., and 7 miles across in its widest part, which is in the middle. It is mostly flat, and covered with brushwood and extensive lagoons. On the N. side is the harbor and town of Nassau, the seat of government of the Bahamas. The harbor is nearly land-locked, being sheltered on the N. by Hog Island. New Providence was colonized by the English in 1629, but they were expelled by the Spaniards in 1641. It subsequently fell again into the hands of the English, and was again taken by the Spaniards, but was eventually restored to the former at the peace of 1783.

NEW QUAY, a small seaport of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, 15 miles N.N.W. of Lampeter. About 70 vessels of 40 or 50 tons belong to the port.

NEW RETREAT′, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

NEW RICH′LAND, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

NEW RICH′MOND, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

NEW RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village of Ohio township, Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Cincinnati. It is the most populous village in the county, and is a place of rapid growth. It has a union school, and several steam mills and carding machines. Pop. 2500.

NEW RICHMOND, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 12 miles N.N.W. of Crawfordsville.

NEW RIVER, of Virginia. See KANAWHA.

NEW RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which rises near the N.W. corner of Onslow co., and flowing southward, enters the Atlantic through New River Inlet.

NEW RIVER, of Beaufort district, South Carolina, flows southward, and enters the Atlantic at the S.W. extremity of the state.

NEW RIVER, of Alabama. See SIPSEY.

NEW RIVER, of Louisiana, flows into Lake Maurepas from the W.

NEW RIVER, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

NEW RIVER, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

NEW ROAD, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NEW ROCHELLE, (ro-shĕl′,) a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of New York. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains 6 or 7 churches, about a dozen stores, and several boarding-houses. Pop. estimated at 1800; of the township, 2456.

NEW ROCH′ESTER, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio.

NEW ROCK′FORD, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White River, and on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus, 60 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1853, 200.

NEW ROE, rō, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

NEW ROSS, a post-village in Montgomery co., Indiana, 30 miles N.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

NEW RUM′LEY, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 128 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NEW RUS′SIA, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

NEWRY, nu′ree, a parliamentary borough, river-port town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, counties of Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 miles above its fall in Carlingford Bay, and on the Newry Canal, which forms a navigation between the bay and Lough Neagh, 34 miles S.W. of Belfast. Pop. in 1851, 24,809. It is well built, with the exception of some parts of the old town; has 2 handsome churches, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth College, various minor schools, a town-hall, 2 jails, large infantry barracks, a union workhouse, assembly rooms, a custom-house, and a court and market house. The port admits large vessels to Warrenpoint, about 4 miles below the town; and the canal, vessels of 600 tons burden. The principal exports are linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with North America, the Baltic, and the Levant. Registered shipping (1847) 11,394 tons. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEWRY, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 50 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 459.

NEWRY, a post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, 125 miles W. of Harrisburg.

NEWRY, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscatatuc River, 15 miles E. of Brownstown.

NEWS, a post-office of Calhoun co., Illinois.

NEW SA′LEM, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 70 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1253.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg, has about 60 houses.

NEW SALEM, a post-borough of Salem township, Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Northern Turnpike from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, 28 miles E. of the former. The post-office is called Salem Cross Roads. Pop. about 300.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

NEW SALEM, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Rusk co., Texas, about 240 miles N.E. of Austin.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 11 miles N.E. of Lancaster.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 47 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW SALEM, a village of Edwards co., Illinois, 8 miles N. of Albion, the county seat, is settled by Germans.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW SALISBURY, (sawlz′ber-re,) a post-village in Harrison co., Indiana, 110 miles S. of Indianapolis.

NEW SANTA FE, a post-office of Jackson co., Missouri.

NEW SANTANDER, a department and town of Mexico. See TAMAULIPAS AND NUEVO SANTANDER.

NEW SARUM, a city of England. See SALISBURY.

NEW SCOT′LAND, a post-township of Albany co., New York, 9 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 3499.

NEW SCOTTS′VILLE, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

NEW SEW′ICKLY, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2131.

NEW SHA′RON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Maine, on Sandy River, 6 miles from its mouth, and 26 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. The falls of Sandy River here afford a superior water-power, which is partly improved by a large starch factory, sash and blind factory, factories for bedsteads and chairs, machine shops, carding mill, and saw, grist, and shingle mills. The river is crossed here by the largest stone bridge in the state, costing $7000. The village contains 4 churches, a library, newspaper office, an organ factory, 5 boot and shoe factories, a tannery, carriage factory, potash factory, and clothing factory employing about 100 females. Fine granite is obtained from a quarry in the vicinity. New Sharon has a larger amount of capital invested in trade and manufactures than any other township in the county. Since 1850 its business has increased 50 per cent. Pop. 1732.

NEW SHARON, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

NEW SHEF′FIELD, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

NEW SHORE′HAM, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island, comprising Block Island, which lies 30 miles S.S.W. of Newport. Pop. 1262.

NEW SIBE′RIA, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, in which they are comprised, between lat. 73° 12′ and 76° 20′ N., and lon. 135° 20′ and 150° 20′ E. They consist of Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liakhow, and some smaller islands. New Siberia, the most E. of these islands, is 75 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, and presents some curious vegetable and animal fossil remains. It was discovered by Hedenstroem in 1809.

NEW SMYR′NA, a post-office of Orange co., Florida.

NEW SOM′ERSET, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 143 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

NEW′SOM′S DEPOT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

NEW′SON, a post-office of Bibb co., Louisiana.

NEW SOUTH GEORGIA. See SOUTH SHETLAND.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND. See SOUTH SHETLAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES, (Fr. *Nouvelle-Galles-du-Sud*, noo′vĕll′ gall dü süd,) a colony of Great Britain, forming the whole of the S.E. part of Australia, stretching along the South Pacific Ocean, from Hervey Bay, in lat. 26°, to Cape Howe, lat. 37° 31′ S.; and W. from lon. 153° 45′ to 149° E.; greatest length from N. to S., about 800 miles; greatest breadth, about 450 miles; area, estimated at 350,000 square miles. Only a small portion of this immense territory, extending from about lat. 32° to 36° S., and from the ocean to lon. 148° 30′ E., is regularly settled. The coast-line presents, in general, bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone, in horizontal strata. Occasionally the cliffs are interrupted by low sandy beaches, some of which stretch to a considerable distance inland, and appear to have been covered by the sea at no very remote period. The indentations of the coast are more remarkable for their number and the excellent harbors which they form, than for the space which they occupy. Next to Hervey Bay, which is by far the largest, but scarcely included within the limits of the colony, is Moreton Bay,

lat. 27° 30′ S., formed between the mainland and Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, the two largest on the coast. S. of this, the first bay of any note that occurs is Port Stephens, in lat. 32° 27′ S., which is followed by a succession of noble natural harbors, destined sooner or later to become great commercial emporiums. The most conspicuous are Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Sussex Haven, and Twofold Bay.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is much diversified, and presents, in its general features, a succession of hills and valleys, mountains and plains. A mountain range, varying in height from 3000 feet to 6000 feet, extends N. and S. nearly parallel to the coast, at the distance of from 30 miles to 50 miles inland; in the N. it takes the name of Liverpool Range; in the centre, that of the Blue Mountains; and in the S., that of the Australian Alps. The intervening space between the mountains and the sea is partly broken by spurs and ramifications, but descends from the W. with more or less rapidity, and has a generally undulating surface, intersected by watercourses; well wooded in some places, and in others covered with dense brushwood.

Geology.—As a general rule, the prevailing rock on the E. side of the mountains is sandstone, and on the W. granite. Above the granite, quartz and sienite are seen forcing their way to the surface: greenstone and porphyry often form lofty summits. On Mount Kosciusko in the S.W., granite forms a base 2000 feet above sea-level, while sienite and quartz attain an additional height of 4500 feet, making the whole elevation of this mount, which seems to be the culminating point of the chain, 6500 feet. On the same mount, mica schist, and chlorite, and argillaceous slates, are thrown into positions almost vertical; while in other places the strata, though evidently upheaved, remain nearly horizontal. In the N., where the chain takes the name of the Liverpool Range, greenstone is seen raising itself in bare and fantastic peaks to the height of 4700 feet. Further S., at Cullenbullen, lat. 33° 20′ S., the chain becomes granitic, but sends off towards the E. a very remarkable basaltic spur, which has thrown the sedimentary rocks into the wildest confusion, producing frightful rents and gorges. It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the numerous indications of tremendous volcanic agency in almost every mountain district, no active volcano is known to exist, except in the single instance of Mount Wingen, situated near the sources of Hunter's River. In connexion with the granite, limestone, both granular and foliated, occurs in abundance, and besides being often hollowed out into stalactitic caverns, sometimes passes into a beautiful close-grained marble, as white as that of Carrara. This limestone is most extensively developed on the Upper and Lower Hunter Rivers, and between Wellington and Mount Canobolas. In some places it becomes of a jet-black colour, traversed by white veins, and at others, is finely variegated.

Minerals.—Much of the sandstone E. of the mountains, belongs to the carboniferous system, and is accompanied with workable seams of excellent coal. One field, to which the name of Newcastle has been appropriately given, is said to vie in quality with that which has made the English Newcastle so famous, and contains no fewer than five seams—two of 5 feet and three of 3 feet in thickness, and are worked to some extent by the Australian Agricultural Company. Other fields, equally valuable, give indications of containing an abundance of iron ore. Copper ore, of the richest quality, has been found in such quantities, that the veins are believed to extend in every direction over many miles of the Wellington districts; and one high hill presents indications of being one solid mass of metal. Numerous varieties of finer pebbles are found in many districts, and are so abundant in Hunter's River, that it is said to flow for a considerable distance over rocks of jasper, beautiful agates, opal, and chalcedony. The first discovery of gold in Australia occurred in New South Wales in May, 1851, and the great number of places in which it has since been found, indicate its existence in greater or less quantities, over the whole colony—in the S., the centre, and the N. The actual quantity of gold hitherto obtained within the proper limits of the colony cannot be accurately ascertained; but the amount of gold exported from Sydney, chiefly, it is to be presumed, from New South Wales, though partly also from Victoria, was, up to January 20, 1854, estimated at 3,570,165*l.*—(See AUSTRALIA, *Minerals*, page 134.)

Rivers.—The mountain chain above described forms the great water-shed of the colony. The country continues rugged and mountainous for a considerable distance, and at last assumes the form of an elevated plateau, the greater part of which remains unexplored, W. of the mountain range. Several considerable rivers descend from its W. slope, but have only the early part of their course in New South Wales. The more important are the Murrumbidgee and its tributary Lachlan, which both join the Murray; the Bogan, Macquarie, and Peel, apparently affluents of the Darling and the Condamine. The comparatively narrow space intervening between the mountains and the Pacific, leaves little room for the development of large rivers. Many of them are, for a great part of the year, either altogether dry, or form only a succession of deep ponds or water-holes. The most deserving of notice are, the Hunter which falls into the fine port of that name at Newcastle, and is navigable for 50 miles above its mouth by small craft of 30 or 40 tons; the Hawkesbury, falling into Broken Bay, and navigable by vessels of 100 tons, as far as Windsor, a distance of 140 miles; the Paramatta, important only as giving a navigable communication into Sydney Cove; George River, which has its mouth in Botany Bay, and is navigable by small vessels to Liverpool, a distance of 24 miles; the Shoalhaven, navigable for 20 miles, for vessels of 70 or 80 tons; the Clyde, falling into Bateman's Bay, lat. 35° 45′ S., described as a fine, clear, capacious river, with 9 feet water on the bar, and a depth within of 7 fathoms; in the N., the chief rivers are the Hastings, which falls into Port Macquarie, after a course of about 100 miles; and the Clarence, entering Shoal Bay, lat. 29° 30′ S.; the last is remarkable for its great breadth and large volume of water compared with most Australian streams, and navigable for large steamers for a considerable distance, and by small craft for nearly 90 miles.

Climate.—The seasons of New South Wales are the very reverse of those of the United States, the month of January here being midsummer, and that of July the dead of winter. The average annual temperature is 64°; that of spring being 65° 5′; of summer, 72°; of autumn, 66°; and of winter, 55°. It thus appears that the annual average range of the thermometer does not exceed 17°. The air in general is remarkably elastic and salubrious, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon. At Sydney, no fewer than 241 days are fine, and only 48 are rainy. It would seem, however, that when rain does fall it descends in almost continuous torrents, and that hence, while the annual fall is only about 33 inches in New York, it exceeds 52 inches at Port Jackson, and 62 inches at Port Macquarie. The prevailing winds at Sydney are N.E., S.W., and W. Of these, the most annoying are the sirocco or hot W. winds, which are supposed to originate in the central deserts, and raise the temperature to such an intensity, that the thermometer in the shade stands at 117° or 120°. When continuing for any length of time, the green leaves turn yellow, the grass becomes dry like hay, the red and blue grape shrivel up and lose their color, and the most promising harvest is frequently ruined. It is said, however, that these hot winds, being free from deleterious gases, have no injurious effect on human health.

Vegetation, Agriculture, and Manufactures.—For the peculiar productions of the vegetable and animal kingdom, see AUSTRALIA. The soil, where the substratum is sandstone, has more or less of a clayish texture; where the substratum is whinstone, it is invariably a light black mould. Both soils are possessed of great natural fertility. Many crops have been taken in succession without manuring, and without any apparent diminution of productiveness. The fruits of native growth are neither numerous nor valuable, but the best of those of Europe have long been acclimated, and are everywhere seen in abundance. In the more southern parts of the colony, the fruits include apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plums, oranges, figs, grapes, melons, mulberries, gooseberries, currants, &c.; and, in the more northern parts, the banana is equally abundant. The peach thrives remarkably well, and farmers sometimes feed their pigs with the windfalls of their orchards. The rearing of silk-worms on the mulberry has attracted considerable attention; and the vine, in 1849, was under culture on 887 acres, the produce from which was 97,300 gallons of wines of good quality, and 1163 gallons of brandy. In 1852, 82,110 acres were in wheat, producing 1,407,465 bushels; 25,019 acres in maize, producing 717,053 bushels; 6725 acres in barley, producing 133,944 bushels; 2407 acres in oats, producing 49,069 bushels; 245 acres in rye, yielding 4391 bushels; 51 acres in millet, yielding 731 bushels: 4079 acres in potatoes, yielding 13,644 tons; 731 acres in tobacco, yielding 12,530 cwt.; 27,598 acres in wheat, barley, and oats for hay, yielding 31,894 tons, and 3028 acres in sown grasses, yielding 4711 tons of hay. Total number of acres in crop, 152,037. Cotton is grown to a limited extent. The principal revenue, however, is obtained from the pastures, chiefly in the form of wool and tallow. The almost unprecedented increase of live stock appears from the fact, that the number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, which, in 1825, were respectively 6142, 134,519, and 337,622, had increased to 113,895, 1,752,852, and 11,600,819, respectively in 1848. In the same year, the number of swine was 70,875. The great increase of horses is partly owing to a demand for cavalry and horse artillery in the East Indies, where the horses of the colony are found well suited for the trying climate. Horned cattle also are largely exported, and considerable attention has recently been paid to the curing of animal food. The only manufacture that has as yet made much progress is that of leather, which, in 1848, employed 33 tanneries; and woollens, of which 175,088 yards were woven in 1847. The whale and seal fisheries, though somewhat diminished of late years, still form one of the great interests of the colony, and in 1848 amounted in value to 66,969*l.*

Commerce.—The total value of goods imported into New

South Wales, in 1851, amounted to 1,563,931*l.*, and in 1852, to 1,900,436*l.*; the value of exports rose from 1,760,012*l.*, in 1851, to 4,604,034*l.*, in 1852, being an increase of 2,807,122*l.* The trade is chiefly with Great Britain. The quantity of wool exported in 1828, was 834,343 pounds; and in 1848, 22,969,711 pounds, valued at 1,249,144*l.* In 1852, the quantity of wool exported reached only 11,986,241 pounds, valued at 688,317*l.* In 1848, the exports of tallow, obtained chiefly by what is called the *boiling down* system, was 5080 cwt., valued at 9639*l.*; in 1848, 98,213 cwt., valued at 140,579*l.*, and in 1852, 139,360 cwt., valued at 174,731*l.* The number of vessels that arrived in 1851, was 553, (tons 153,002;) in 1852, 721, (tons 197,365;) the number of clearances in 1851, was 503, (tons 139,020,) and in 1852, 701, (tons 175,900.) In 1852, direct steam communication was established between New South Wales and Great Britain.

Government, &c.—By an act passed in 1850, Port Phillip, which formerly depended on New South Wales, was erected into a separate colony, under the name of Victoria, and independent legislatures established in both. In New South Wales the Legislative Council consists of such a number of members as the governor and council shall determine; of which members one-third shall be nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds by the male inhabitants, natural born or naturalized British subjects, 21 years of age, and qualified to vote. The laws enacted within the colony must not be repugnant to the laws of Great Britain. In each county are courts of requests; and circuit and sessions courts are held at Goulburn, Paramatta, Bathurst, Maitland, and Sydney, which last town is the seat of the supreme court, and the capital of the colony. The colony is subdivided into the dioceses of Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne. The total ordinary revenue, in 1851, amounted to 311,535*l.*, and in 1852, to 438,391*l.*, of which 156,959*l.* was duties on spirits imported, as well as made in the colony, and 217,021*l.* from the customs, exclusive of the duties on spirits distilled in the colony. The crown revenue amounted to 248,502*l.*, and the expenditures to 253,934*l.* The expenditure for military purposes was 79391.

Inhabitants, Education, &c.—Since the first establishment of the colony, in 1787, the number of convicts sent into it from Great Britain, up to 1840, when the importation ceased, was 54,383; of these only 2387 were living in New South Wales on December 31, 1852. In 1829, capital punishment was inflicted in 52; and in 1852, only in 5 instances; in 1839, the convicted felonies amounted to 768, and in 1852, to only 422. Much of the improvement is probably due to mere physical causes, the abundant supply of the necessaries of life extinguishing many of the strongest incentives to crime in older and more densely peopled countries; but much of it is also due to the enlightened efforts which have been made to communicate instruction, and awaken or strengthen religious impressions. A University was established at Sydney, October 11, 1852. The number of pupils attending school, in 1852, was 21,065; in 1846, the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 who could not read, was 36,603; and above 21, 21,405; making a total of 38,000, or nearly one-fifth of the then existing population. According to the census of 1852, New South Wales is at present divided into 68 counties, and numerous squatting districts. The number of clergymen, in 1852, was 163, and the ecclesiastical revenue, 38,196*l.* The population, December 31, 1852, was estimated at 208,254.

History.—Captain Cook, after sailing round the E. coast of Australia, in 1770, landed on a low swampy tract, to which, from the number of plants found in it, he gave the name of Botany Bay; while to the whole coast along which he had sailed, he gave the name of New South Wales, from a fancied resemblance in its physical features to that part of South Britain. In 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip, the first governor, arrived and cast anchor in Botany Bay, having with him 757 convicts. The principal historical events, since that period, have already been mentioned.

NEW SPRING'FIELD, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles S.E. of Canfield.

NEW STAND, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

NEW STANTON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 173 miles W. of Harrisburg.

NEW'STEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 1 mile E. of Melrose, on the Tweed. Pop. 250. Near it are traces of a Roman camp, and remains of an ecclesiastical edifice of early date.

NEWSTEAD, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Erie co., New York. Pop. 2899.

NEWSTEAD, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, England, co. and 8½ miles N.W. of Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, memorable as the family residence of the celebrated poet Byron, founded in 1170, as a priory of Black Canons. It stands on the verge of a small lake, among grounds of great beauty; and having been carefully improved by its present owner, it is perhaps the finest of the antique monastic piles remaining in England. Numerous relics of the poet are carefully preserved here. The Abbey was founded by Henry II., and granted to Sir John Byron at the Reformation.

NEW STORE, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

NEW SWE'DEN, a manufacturing post-village of Clinton co., New York, on Au Sable River, 130 miles N. of Albany.

NEW'TEE, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 38 miles N.N.W. of Goa.

NEW TEX'AS, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles from Allentown.

NEW TIM'BER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NEWTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NEWTON, a township of England, co. of Chester, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 5½ miles N.E. of Stockport.

NEWTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

NEWTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

NEWTON, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by South River, intersected by the Yellow and Alcovy Rivers. The county contains an abundance of fine granite and iron ore. Gold is found in small quantities. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of Sergeant John Newton, an officer of the Revolution. Capital, Covington. Pop. 13,296, of whom 8109 were free, and 5187 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the S.E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by a branch of Chickasawha River. Capital, Decatur. Pop. 4465, of whom 3433 were free, and 1032 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, bordering on the Sabine River, which separates it from Louisiana, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is drained by Caney and Big Cow Creeks. Capital, Burkeville. Pop. 1689, of whom 1263 were free, and 426 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Arkansas, contains 800 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Buffalo Fork of White River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 1753, of whom 1711 were free, and 42 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian Territory. It has an area of 777 square miles. It is drained by Shoal, Oliver, and Centre Creeks. Lead-mines have recently been opened 6 miles from Neosho, (the capital.) P. 4268, of whom 4027 were free, and 241 slaves.

NEWTON, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 685.

NEWTON, a flourishing post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by two railroads forming separate lines connecting Boston and New York, 8 miles W. of the former. It is bounded on the N.W., S.W., and S. by Charles River, on which, in this part of its course, are two flourishing manufacturing villages, about two miles apart, called respectively NEWTON UPPER FALLS and NEWTON LOWER FALLS. The former has a nail mill, rolling mill, paper mill, cotton factory, and machine shop; the latter 7 paper mills and a machine shop. The value of paper annually made amounts to from $600,000 to $800,000, which is about equal to all the other manufactures. Newtown Centre is the seat of a well-endowed theological seminary, under the control of the Baptists; and at West Newton an institution called the West Newton English and Classical School has been established in the building recently occupied by one of the State Normal Schools, (removed, 1853.) There are also 2 other incorporated academies at Auburndale, and 2 high schools in different parts of the township, which contains 11 churches, viz.: 4 Congregational, 3 Baptist, 2 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopalian; a bank, and a savings institution. There are 11 stations on the above railroads within this township. The many attractions which Newton possesses as a place of residence, and its facilities for communicating with Boston, have induced many of the merchants of that city to move here with their families. The population consequently increases more rapidly than the business. Pop. in 1840, 3340, in 1850, 5258, and in 1855, estimated at 7000, distributed into seven villages, as follows:—Newtown Corner, (post-office of Newton,) 1600; Newtonville, 500; West Newton, 1300; Auburndale, 400; Newton Upper Falls, 1400; Newton Lower Falls, 800; and Newton Centre, 1000.

NEWTON, township, Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 1576.

NEWTON, a post-borough and township, capital of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Paulinskill Creek, 68 miles N. of Trenton. The borough is pleasantly situated, and contains a new court-house, 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public library, and several schools. Pop. 1200.

NEWTON, township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 812.

NEWTON, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

NEWTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Catawba co., North Carolina, 175 miles W. of Raleigh. is situated in a fertile and beautiful country, and has an active trade. The German Reformed Church are about to establish a college here.

NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Baker co., Georgia, on Flint River, 130 miles S.S.W. of Milledgeville. Pop. 200.

NEWTON, a small village of Bibb co., Georgia.

NEWTON, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Dale co., Alabama, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Montgomery.

NEWTON, a township of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1247.

NEWTON, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1242.

NEWTON, a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 2568.

NEWTON, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 326.

NEWTON, a township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 878.

NEWTON, a thriving village of Union co., Ohio, 40 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 400.

NEWTON, a post-township in the S.W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 285.

NEWTON, a post-township in Jasper co., Indiana. P. 435.

NEWTON, a post-village and township, capital of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras River, 130 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

NEWTON, a small village of Greene co., Illinois.

NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Iowa, on a branch of Skunk River, 90 miles W. of Iowa City.

NEWTON, a township in Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin. Pop. 545.

NEWTON-AB'BOT WITH NEWTON-BUSHELL, (bŏŏsh'el,) a market-town of England, co. of Devon, on the Teign, with a station on the Exeter and Plymouth Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Teignmouth. Pop. of town in 1851, 3147.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and opposite Ayr, on the Ayr, and on the Frith of Clyde. Pop. of the burgh, in 1851, 4814. It has a parish church, and a council-hall, with ship-building docks, rope-walks, manufactures of sail cloth and cotton fabrics, and several iron and brass foundries. The harbor has been improved, and a lighthouse erected on its N. side. Considerable quantities of coal are exported. The constitution of the burgh, supposed to have been originally granted by Robert Bruce, has many curious peculiarities.

NEWTON BLOS'SOMVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

NEWTON BRIDGE and NEWTON JUNCTION, England, are stations on the North-Western Railway, between Warrington and Liverpool.

NEWTON BROMS'HOLD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWTON BY'TOFT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON CEN'TRE, a post-village in Newton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 8 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Here is the Newton Theological Seminary, founded in 1825.

NEWTON COR'NERS, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

NEWTON CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

NEWTON DEPOT, (dee'pō,) a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

NEWTON FAC'TORY, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia, about 50 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

NEWTON FALLS, a post-village of Newton township, Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 50 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has several mills, and about 600 inhabitants.

NEWTON FER'RERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON FLOT'MAN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEWTON GROVE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

NEWTON HAM'ILTON or HAM'ILTONVILLE, a post-borough of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, 90 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is connected by canal and railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Pop. in 1850, 353.

NEWTONIA, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

NEWTON KYME, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NEWTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

NEWTON LONG'VILLE, a parish of England, co. Bucks.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Charles River, 11 miles W. of Boston. It has a church, 7 paper mills, and a machine shop; a branch railroad connects it with the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

NEWTON-IN-MACK'ERFIELD, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester and Liverpool and Grand Junction Railways, 15 miles W.S.W. of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 3719. It has engine factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass works.

NEWTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NEWTON, NORTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NEWTON NOTTAGE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

NEWTON, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEWTON-ON-OUSE, (ooz,) a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NEWTON POP'PLEFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, here crossed by a three-arched iron bridge, 3 miles W.N.W. of Sidmouth.

NEWTON POTTER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NEWTON PURCELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NEWTON RIGNY, a parish, England, co. Cumberland.

NEWTON-SHAW or NEWTON-OF-SAUCHIE, (sok'ee,) a thriving village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 5 miles N.W. of Kincardine. Pop. 798.

NEWTON SOL'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NEWTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, (seers,) a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON STEW'ART or NEWTON-DOUGLAS, (dŭg'las,) a burgh of barony and town of Scotland, county and 8 miles N. of Wigton, chiefly on the right bank of the Cree, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. in 1851, 2599. It mostly consists of one street, and has a very elegant Gothic church, endowed and other schools, a town-house, market-house, subscription library, public reading rooms, a masonic lodge, weavers', horticultural, and agricultural societies; some manufactures of leather, hand-looms, and a flourishing trade in wool with Lancashire, and exports of pork for the English markets.

NEWTON STEWART, a village of Orange co., Indiana, 112 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

NEWTON ST. LOE, (sent-lo',) a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3½ miles W. of Bath. Remains of a Roman villa have been discovered here.

NEWTON ST. PET'ROCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON-NEAR-SUD'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NEWTONSVILLE, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

NEWTONSVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NEWTON TON'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NEWTON TRA'CEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NEWTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, 9 miles W. of Boston. It is the terminus of the Charles River Railroad.

NEWTON VAL'ENCE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NEW'TON WA'TER, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

NEWTON WELSH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

NEWTON WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NEWTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NEWTON WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NEWTOWN, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge of three arches, and on the Montgomery Canal, which connects it with the interior navigation of England. Pop. 3226. It has an ancient church, town hall, and a flannel-hall, and extensive manufactures of flannel. Newtown unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

NEWTOWN, a decayed borough of the Isle of Wight, parish of Calbourne, 5 miles W.N.W. of Newport. Newtown was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II.

NEWTOWN, a beautiful village of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles from Sydney. Pop. 1215.

NEWTOWN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

NEWTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, with the town of Tyrrell's Pass, and some villages.

NEWTOWN, a village of Duke's co., Massachusetts, about 75 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. It contains a flourishing academy.

NEWTOWN, a post-borough and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of New Haven. The borough consists of one long street, and has 4 churches and about 80 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3338.

NEWTOWN, a post-village and township of Queen's co., New York, on the East River, about 150 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 7208.

NEWTOWN, New Jersey, a station on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 7 miles from Bordentown.

NEWTOWN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1866.

NEWTOWN, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 823.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Whitely Creek, about 10 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant post-borough and township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, is situated near Neshaminy Creek, 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. Newtown was the county

seat for several years previous to 1812. It has 2 or 3 places of worship, 1 academy, and several stores. Pop. 580; of the township, 841.

NEWTOWN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEWTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the E. side of the Pocomoke River, 15 miles S.W. of Snow Hill. It is a place of active trade, containing 4 churches, 5 stores, 2 steam-mills, and 2 hotels. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

NEWTOWN or STE/PHENSBURG, a neat and thriving post-village of Frederick co., Virginia, on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, 8 miles S. by E. of the former. It is especially noted for the manufacture of wagons. The place was settled in 1758. It contains 2 churches, a market-house, and over 100 dwellings.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 38 miles N.E. of Richmond, contains 1 church.

NEWTOWN, a post-village in Hinds co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, 15 miles S. by W. of Jackson.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles E. of Frankfort, has 2 or 3 churches and about 200 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles E. of Cincinnati.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, 14 miles E.N.E. of Covington, stands on the border of the large and rich Shawanee Prairie. Pop. about 500.

NEWTOWN ACAD/EMY, a post-office of Monroe co., Alabama.

NEW/TOWN-ARDES, (ards,) a borough, seaport town, and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. of town, in 1851, 10,750. It is regularly and well built; it has a very ancient church, the ruins of an old castle, and of various monastic buildings; a large endowed school, a spacious town-hall, and infantry barracks. The weaving and embroidery of damask muslins for Glasgow are carried on to a considerable extent.

NEW/TOWN BAR/RY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford, at the confluence of the Clady with the Slaney, 3 miles S. of Clonegal. Pop. of the town, 1437.

NEWTOWN-CLONEBURN, (klōn'bŭrn,) a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

NEWTOWN CREEK, of Long Island, flows into the East River, opposite New York.

NEWTOWN-CROM/MOLIN, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Antrim, with a village 3 miles N.E. of Clough. Pop. of the village, 175.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, (forbz,) a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Longford.

NEW/TOWN-HAM/ILTON, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Armagh. Pop. of the town, 1219.

NEW/TOWN-LEN/NANT, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

NEW/TOWN-LIM/AVAD/DY, a disfranchised borough and market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 miles N.E. of Londonderry, on the Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of town, in 1851, 3206. It has a handsome church, a sessions-house, bridewell, union workhouse, distilleries, and a market-house, with an increasing trade in wheat and flax.

NEW/TOWN LIN/FORD, a parish, England, co. Leicester.

NEWTOWN, MOUNT KEN/NEDY, a market-town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Wicklow. Pop. 800.

NEW/TOWN-NEAR-NEW/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NEWTOWN-SQUARE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

NEWTOWN-STEW/ART, (formerly LIS/LAS,) a market-town of Ireland, Ulster co., Londonderry, on the Mourne, 5 miles W. of Gorton. Pop. 1405. Near it are remains of a castle of the 5th century, and various other antiquities, and about 1½ miles S.W. of the town is Baron's Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn.

NEW TREN/TON, a small village of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEW TRENTON, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, 30 miles N.W. of Cincinnati.

NEW TRI/ER, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

NEW TRIP/OLI, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

NEW/TYLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 10 miles N.W. of Dundee, with which and with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by railway. Pop. 1264, of whom 465 are in the village.

NEW ULM, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

NEW UP/TON, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

NEW UTRECHT, new ū'trĕkt, a township of King's co., New York, forms the W. extremity of Long Island. Pop. 2129.

NEW ULSTER, an island of the New Zealand Group, (which see.)

NEW VER/NON, a post-village in Mount Hope township, Orange co., New York, about 55 miles N.W. of New York City. Pop. about 100.

NEW VERNON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 5 miles S. of Morristown.

NEW VERNON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW VIEN/NA, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 11 miles S.E. of Wilmington.

NEW VIL/LAGE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

NEW VILLAGE, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 52 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

NEW/VILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 66 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

NEWVILLE, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It contains 2 churches and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 715; in 1855, about 1000.

NEWVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co. Virginia.

NEWVILLE, a thriving post-village of Richmond co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Clear Fork of Mohiccan River, 12 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

NEWVILLE, a post-village and township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 396.

NEWVILLE, a village of Wells co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, about 100 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

NEW VINE, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

NEW VINE/YARD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 48 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 635.

NEW VIRGIL, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

NEW WAKE/FIELD, a post-village of Washington co. Alabama, 164 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

NEW WASH/INGTON, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 135 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

NEW WASHINGTON, a small post-village of Crawford co., Ohio.

NEW WASH/INGTON, a pleasant post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, 18 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a flourishing academy, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEW WATERFORD, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW WAY, a post office of Licking co., Ohio.

NEW WEST/VILLE, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

NEW WIL/MINGTON, a post-township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of New Castle. Pop. 1478.

NEW WILMINGTON, a village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Mercer and Lawrence counties, 8 miles S.W. of Mercer.

NEW WIN/CHESTER, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

NEW WINCHESTER, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, 27 miles W. of Indianapolis.

NEW WIND/SOR, a post-village and township of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, and on the Hudson River, about 85 miles below Albany. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, &c., and is said to be the birthplace of De Witt Clinton. Pop. 2457.

NEW WINDSOR, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, about 30 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

NEW WINDSOR, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

NEW WINE, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 25 miles W. by N. of Dubuque.

NEW WOOD/STOCK, a post-village in Cazenovia township, Madison co., New York, 24 miles S.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 400.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, two small islands off the S. coast of Australia; lat. 139° 40' S., lon. 143° 49' E.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, North Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 miles N.E. of Port Essington; lat. 10° 55' S., lon. 133° 3' E.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, South Atlantic, are in lat. 54° 41' S., lon. 64° 28' W., and were so named by Cook.

NEW YEAR'S RANGE, Central Australia, is a mountain tract, lat. 30° 21' S., lon. 146° 33½' E.

NEW YORK, one of the Middle States of the United States, and the most populous of the confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Canada East; on the E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the S. by the Atlantic, (if we include Long Island,) by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and Niagara River. This state is separated on the W. and N.W. from Canada West by Lakes Erie and Ontario, and by the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers; and partly from Vermont by Lake Champlain. It lies between 40° 30' and 45° N. lat., and between (if we include Long Island, a dependency of the state) 72° and 79° 45' W. lon. Its extreme length, from E. to W., exclusive of Long Island, is about 335 miles, and its greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 308 miles, including an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,200,000 acres, of which 12,408,958 only were improved in 1850, showing a great capacity for increase of population, even in the older and more densely inhabited states of North America.

Face of the Country.—New York presents every variety of surface, from the rich plains of the western part of the state to the rugged mountains of the E. and N.E. The Appalachian or Alleghanian chain of mountains enters the S.E. of New York (in two separate ridges) from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. That from the former state crosses the Hudson River at and around West Point, about 50 miles from its mouth, and forms the far-famed Highlands of the

Hudson, which have given this river a celebrity only second to the Rhine. After passing the Hudson River, this range pursues a northerly course, under the name of the Taconic or Taghkannuc mountains, to join the Green Mountains in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Where the Highlands are cut through by the Hudson River, they are perhaps 20 miles in breadth, but seldom reach an altitude of 1500 feet; though in one instance, on the E. bank of the river, near Fishkill, they attain an elevation of nearly 1700 feet. N.W. of the Highlands, and running nearly parallel, are the Shawangunk Mountains, which are followed in turn by the far-famed Catskill Mountains, which approach the Hudson River from the S.W., run nearly parallel with it for perhaps 20 miles, then trend off to the N.W. toward the Mohawk River. In the latter part of their course they are known as the Helderberg Hills. The highest summit of the chain is Roundtop, in Greene county, 3804 feet in altitude. Delaware county is traversed by a ridge called the Oquago Branch. But by far the grandest chain of mountains (or rather assemblage of groups and ranges) lie N. of the Mohawk River, and between Lake Ontario on the W., and Lakes Champlain and George on the E. These traverse, under various local names, and in different directions, (but mostly N. and N.E.,) the counties of Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence. The most important group, chiefly lying in Essex county, is the Adirondack, the highest peak of which, Mount Marcy or Tahawus, has an elevation of 5467 feet, and is the loftiest summit in the state. The Catskill or Helderberg Mountains seem to resume their course beyond the Mohawk River, in Herkimer county, and to extend beyond the St. Lawrence into Canada, under the name of the Chateaugay Range. There are other ranges of highlands in Oneida and Lewis counties. Speaking of the western portion of the state, (i. e. W. of Lake Cayuga,) Professor Hall remarks—"This district, bordering Lake Ontario on the N., is a low plateau, gradually rising to the S., for a distance varying from 4 to 8 or 9 miles, where we abruptly ascend a terrace, which, at its western extremity, attains a height of 200 feet, but which slope gently down almost to the general level farther E. From the top of this terrace, we pass over a broad plateau of nearly level country, slightly depressed towards the centre, but rising gently again to the S., till we come to the base of a second terrace, having a general height of 60 feet or more above the country on the N. Beyond the terrace last mentioned, the country is level, and generally even for several miles, when we commence a gradual ascent to higher ground. Although the country to the S. of this is hilly, and in some parts rising to an elevation of 2500 feet above the ocean, and from 600 to 1000 feet above the deepest valleys, yet it must be remembered that there are no ranges of mountains. We must fancy this whole southern border of the state as having once been a high and broad plateau, and that from denudation, the breaking up of the strata in some places, together with the action of waves and currents, has resulted this irregular and uneven surface." The first ridge, near Lake Ontario, forms the falls of the Genesee at Rochester, and the second ridge those in Allegbany county.

Geology.—Though New York has undergone the most complete geological survey of any state in the Union, by a corps of competent geologists and naturalists, who have ably reported their proceedings in a number of ponderous volumes, the character of our work does not admit of giving more than a brief outline of the geology of the state. Commencing in the N.E., the greater portion of the district N. of the Mohawk and E. of Lake Ontario is primary in formation, with, however, a belt of Potsdam sandstone on the N., which is in turn separated from the St. Lawrence by a second belt of calciferous (lime-producing) sandrock. Between Lake Ontario and the primary tract named above, in the order named, proceeding S. to Oswego, are groups of Potsdam sandstone, calciferous sandrock; Black River, Birdseye, and Trenton limestone; Utica slate, Helderberg limestone, (including grits and sandstones,) and gray sandstone. S. of Lake Ontario, narrow belts succeed each other in the following order:—1. Of the Medina sandstone, (usually a red sandstone, sometimes variegated, and giving origin to salt springs:) 2. Of the Clinton group, (a variable composition of sandstones, shales, impure limestones, iron ores, &c.,) 3. Of the Niagara group, (a limestone resting upon shale, and forming the celebrated cataract of that name;) 4. Of the Onondaga salt group, (limestone and slate, with salt springs;) 5. Of Helderberg limestone; and 6. Of the Hamilton group, (composed of calcareous, sandy, or fossiliferous shales.) A wide zone of the Portage and Chemung groups (composed mainly, the former of flagstones and shales, and the latter of highly fossiliferous shales and thin bedded sandstones) occupy the S.W. portion of the state, extending into Pennsylvania, and sending off a narrow arm to near Catskill, on the Hudson, where it bends to the S.W., surrounding on the N. and S.E. a large tract of red sandstone lying between itself and the Susquehanna River. E. of the narrow arm just described, and between it and the Hudson, are narrow belts of the Hamilton group, Helderberg limestone, Medina sandstone, and gray sandstone. Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Schenectady, parts of Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Putnam, Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess counties, are occupied by the Hudson River group, (composed mostly of shales and shaly sandstone, with thin courses of limestone.) Westchester, most of Putnam, and parts of Dutchess and Orange counties, are primitive. Long Island is diluvial on the N., and alluvial on the S. side.

Minerals.—New York, though deficient in coal, (the geological formation being too old for its production,) abounds in that most useful of all minerals, iron. Hematite ores occur in extensive beds in Columbia and Dutchess counties; and magnetic ores in Putnam, Orange, and Westchester. According to Whitney the larger portion of the N. part of New York, extending from Lake Champlain to Lake Ontario, is rich in specular and magnetic ores, particularly in Essex and Clinton counties. The western counties, too, have valuable deposits of iron in the strata of the Clinton group. A company has been formed with a capital of $500,000, for working the iron-mines in Rockland county. Coal was discovered in 1854 in Steuben county. Lead exists in great quantities in St. Lawrence county; and mines have been recently opened in Ulster. It is also found in Sullivan, Columbia, Washington, Dutchess, Rensselaer, and Westchester counties. Zinc, copper, and titanium exist in several counties. Molybdenum, manganese, arsenic, cerium, silver, cobalt, and bismuth are occasionally found. The central and some of the western counties contain abundance of gypsum, which is largely used as a manure, and extensively exported. Our geological article shows there is no scarcity of lime, especially in the central and western counties. Marble of fine quality is exported from Sing-Sing. Sulphuret of iron is found in St. Lawrence, and carburet in Essex, Clinton, and Dutchess counties. Gneiss, sandstone, and limestone, suitable for building, are abundant. New York is especially celebrated for its mineral springs, particularly its medicinal springs, the most noted of which are those of Saratoga, Ballston, New Lebanon, Sharon, and Avon Springs. Onondaga yields annually from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of table salt; 5,083,269 bushels were produced in this county alone in 1849. There are also salt springs in Erie, Genesee, and Orleans counties. Natural issues of carburetted hydrogen exist in several counties. The village of Fredonia, in Chautauque county, is lighted from one of these, as is the lighthouse of Barcelona, in the same county.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—New York possesses a greater amount of navigable waters than any other state of the Union. On the E. is the Hudson, traversing the state for about 350 miles, 150 of which are navigable for large steamers and schooners, and 120 for ships; on the N.E., Lake Champlain, navigable for 120 miles; and on the W. and N.W., Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, all navigable for large steamers, and Ontario and Erie for ships of heavy tonnage. In the S.E. of the state rises the Delaware, and in the interior, the Susquehanna, which pass S. into Pennsylvania, and float down, in the high waters of spring and autumn, lumber and other products of New York, to the markets of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The W. of the state is crossed by the Genesee, which furnishes, by its numerous cataracts, immense water-power, though it is only navigable for small steam or keel boats, and for those only by stages between the falls. The Oswego is the outlet of the central lakes, and affords valuable water-power. The two rivers last mentioned and the Black River flow into Lake Ontario. The Oswegatchee, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, each of about 150 miles in length, join the St. Lawrence; and the Saranac and Au Sable empty themselves into Lake Champlain. All these rivers are in the N.E. of the state. The Mohawk, an affluent of the Hudson, about 160 miles in length, drains the central counties of Eastern New York. New York abounds in small and picturesque lakes. In the E. is Lake George, so celebrated for the grandeur of its scenery; in the centre are Lakes Oneida, Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, and Canandaigua; in the S.W., Chautauque; and in the N.E., Black, Saranac, and Long Lakes; besides many other small but beautiful sheets of water. The larger of these lakes vary in length from 10 to 38 miles. The principal bays are New York Bay, opening into the Atlantic, and Sackett's Harbor, at the E. end of Lake Ontario. Long Island Sound, 120 miles long, separates Long Island from Connecticut.

Islands.—There are several important islands belonging to this state, chief among which is Long Island, about 115 miles in length, between Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. of Connecticut; Staten Island, (embracing Richmond county,) between New York Bay on the E., and Raritan Bay and Arthurkill Sound on the S. and W., and Grand Island, in the Niagara River.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this heading New York may justly claim a large space. On her western border, in a river or strait of 34 miles in length, running from Lake Erie to Ontario, and pouring the waters of the Great Lakes over a precipice of 165 feet in perpendicular height,

thunders the far-famed and unrivalled cataract of Niagara, in whose presence all stand dumb, with no power to describe, but only to wonder and adore. The falls are about 20 miles below the entrance to the strait, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Erie, and 14 miles above its junction with Lake Ontario. About 3 miles below its commencement, the river divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. The banks of the upper portion of Niagara River are low, not usually exceeding 20 or 30 feet, and the current is comparatively moderate. Nearly 3 miles below Grand Island the rapids (scarcely less interesting than the falls themselves) commence, and after a course of rather more than a half-mile, terminate in the great cataract. Goat Island, a quarter of a mile wide, and half a mile long from N. to S., extends to the very brow of the precipice, and divides the falls into two portions, the higher of which is on the American side, but the greater body of water on the Canadian. The American fall is again subdivided, very unequally, by Iris Island, with the greater of these subdivisions nearest the New York shore. Below the falls, the river runs between perpendicular cliffs for 3 or 4 miles, in a channel of from 300 to 500 feet wide, with great force and impetuosity, till it is released from its narrow and rocky bed, below the Queenstown Heights, from whence it flows tranquilly into Lake Ontario. Between the falls and Queenstown (where navigation commences) occur two rapids, caused partly by the narrowing of the bed of the river, and partly by the rocks at the bottom. At the head of the first rapids, two miles below the falls, the river is spanned by a suspension bridge 800 feet in length, and 230 feet above the water. At the southern extremity of the first rapids, an angle in the river causes a reflex in the current, which forms a number of eddies, commonly called "The Whirlpool," more remarkable for the heaping up of the waters in the middle of the river, by the impetus of the current, than for any peculiar violence of the whirlpools themselves. Below this pool is another rapid of about half a mile in extent.

In any state but New York its other falls would rank as prime objects of interest. The Cohoes Falls, in the Mohawk, about 3 miles from its mouth, have a perpendicular descent of 78 feet, and when the river is full, in the spring and autumn, form a grand cataract. Little Falls, about 12 miles below Utica, are formed by the passage of the Mohawk through the mountains, where the river descends 42 feet in one mile, frowned on from above by the rugged and picturesque walls of this mountain gorge. Fifteen miles N. of Utica, in West Canada Creek, (a tributary of the Mohawk,) is a series of cascades and rapids, known as Trenton Falls, that extend over a space of two miles, in a channel which the river has cut from the solid limestone rock to a depth varying from 100 to 150 feet, forming a clean limestone trough, the middle of which only (in summer) is occupied by a narrow stream of water, almost as black as ink. Proceeding up this narrow gorge, with perpendicular sides of solid rock, a series of rapids and falls are passed at considerable intervals, presenting a great variety of cascades, of from 8 or 10 to 100 feet in height. The Genesee River has a series of cataracts, surpassing in altitude those of the Rhine, the boast of Europe. One, at the city of Rochester, has a perpendicular descent of 97 feet, which gives motion to the machinery of its celebrated flour-mills and factories. There are other falls within the vicinity of Rochester, making a total descent of 220 feet. Near its sources in Alleghany county, the Genesee descends by 3 falls of 60, 90, and 110 feet, within the space of 2 miles, through a gorge worn in the solid rock to the depth of 400 feet. In the neighborhood of Ithaca are a number of cascades, one of which has a perpendicular pitch of 110 feet. Baker's, Hadley's, Jessup's, and Glen's Falls, all near the sources of the Hudson River, are well worthy of a visit. There are two interesting falls in the strait leading from Lake George into Lake Champlain, also one near Hudson, another near West Point. Lake George stands prominent among the lakes of the United States for the boldness of its shores, and the transparency of its waters. It is studded with beautiful islands, and shut in by precipitous highlands, reaching in one instance an elevation of 2000 feet.

Among the places of fashionable resort, first on the continent of America, stands Saratoga, visited annually, during the summer months, by its thousands in pursuit of health, and by its tens of thousands seeking pleasure and excitement. Saratoga Springs are in Saratoga county, in the E. of the state. Its waters are of great variety, and of very active properties. Sharon Sulphur Springs, in Schoharie county, are much visited by invalids, and have the advantage over Saratoga in the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery. New Lebanon, celebrated for its warm springs, is situated in Rensselaer county, near the boundary of Massachusetts. Avon Springs, 20 miles S. of Rochester, are much resorted to. Ballston Spa, 7 miles from Saratoga, is less celebrated than formerly. (For full descriptions, see separate articles.) The scenery on the Hudson River has long constituted one of the great attractions of tourists to New York. Directly after leaving New York City, you come upon the Palisades, on the New Jersey shore, composed of perpendicular walls of trap-rock of from 200 to 500 feet in height. These lose themselves, about 35 miles up the river, in the Highlands Proper, which have a base of about 20 miles. Here the Hudson has burst its way at some distant period through the mountains, leaving on each side a rampart of almost perpendicular hills, of from 600 to 1700 feet in elevation above the level of the river. About 100 miles above New York, we come abreast of the Catskill Mountains, which present a very abrupt front to the river, and run nearly parallel to it for about 20 miles. These mountains are not of great elevation, but their grandeur consists in the extended and unbroken views afforded from the piazza of the Pine-Orchard Mountain House (2275 feet above the sea,) up and down the valley of the Hudson for 70 miles in each direction, and across to the Green Mountains in Massachusetts. At Kauterskill Falls, three miles S.W. from the hotel, a small stream is precipitated 150 feet into a circular amphitheatre of great wildness, from whence it takes a second leap into another chasm. The Adirondack Mountains, the highest in the state, have been as yet but little visited by fashionable tourists. Mount Tahawus, or Marcy, 5400 feet high, commands an extensive panorama of mountains among which repose 30 visible lakes and ponds. The completion of the New York and Erie Railway has laid open some fine scenery, but little known to the public heretofore. The passage of the road along the shores of the Delaware River, and through Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan counties, offers the boldest views. In Manlius, Onondago county, are the "Green Lakes," supposed to be of volcanic production, one of which is on the top of a hill, with banks 200 feet high, and with beautifully green water to the depth of 400 feet. This lake was once known to rise suddenly and overflow its banks, but the water soon receded to its ordinary level.

Climate.—New York presents considerable diversities of climate. In the N. the winters are long and severe, somewhat mitigated in the western part by the proximity of the great lakes and the prevalence of S.W. winds, and varied again in the S.E., below the Catskill Mountains, by the effect of the sea air, which tempers the heats of summer and chills the air of spring. At Buffalo there is great irregularity in the time of the ice leaving the harbor. "Some 12 or 15 years since," writes a correspondent, "their harbor was completely blocked up by ice till May, no steamboat having left the harbor till the 15th of that month; but this is very unusual." According to observations kept by Leander Wetherell, Esq., at Rochester, during 10 years the average mean temperature was 47°.35; the highest point of the mercury, 102°; lowest, 9° below zero; average fall of rain and melted snow, 35.30 inches.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of this great state is very various. The western parts, known as the Genesee Flats, and the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk, have excellent soils, while much of the N.E. of the state is poor and cold. No general description would give a correct idea of the soils, as in the same county may be found parts that are hilly or mountainous, and comparatively sterile, while the soil of the valleys is a rich alluvion. New York, however, on the whole, may be safely called a fertile state. The exceptions are mostly in the mountainous portions. The descriptions of the counties in this as well as in other states, will best give the qualities of the soil in particular localities. Long Island is easily improved in the western part, though it is not naturally very fertile. It is very important for its market products. The eastern portion is poor and sandy. Great attention is paid in this state to scientific agriculture, and endeavors made to introduce a better mode of culture; to promote which end, agricultural societies have been formed, and journals established devoted to this subject. New York is first of the states of the confederacy in the amount of live stock, oats, Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, grass-seeds, orchard products, products of market gardens, butter, cheese, hay, hops, maple sugar, beeswax, honey, and slaughtered animals produced; second in the amount of wool and rye, and third in that of wheat raised. Besides these, large quantities of Indian corn, beans, peas, flax, and maple molasses, with some sweet potatoes, tobacco, wine, hemp, and silk were produced. The fruits are apples, pears, cherries, plums, and peaches, with various kinds of berries. In 1850, there were 176,696 farms, containing 12,408,964 acres of improved land, producing 13,121,498 bushels of wheat; 4,148,182 of rye; 17,858,400 of Indian corn; 26,452,814 of oats; 741,546 of peas and beans; 15,398,368 of Irish potatoes; 3,565,059 of barley; 3,183,955 of buckwheat; 154,715 of grass-seeds; 10,071,301 pounds of wool; 79,766,094 of butter; 49,741,413 of cheese; 2,536,299 of hops; 940,577 of flax; 10,857,484 of maple sugar; 1,755,830 of beeswax and honey, and 3,728,797 tons of hay; live stock valued at $73,570,499; market products, $912,047; orchard fruits, $1,761,950; and slaughtered animals, $13,573,883.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees are several varieties of oak, pine, spruce, tamarack, larch, hemlock, fir, walnut, sugar-maple, chestnut, ash, elm, beech, butternut, sycamore, alder, cedar, locust, laurel, mulberry, sassafras, birch, tilia, poplar, cherry, hornbeam, sumach, cucumber tree,

crabapple, and thorn. The forests about the Susquehanna and Delaware furnish large quantities of pine for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

Animals.—The forests of New York were formerly ranged by the moose, stag, and reindeer; but these are now seldom if ever met with. Among the existing animals are the American deer, black bear, panther, wild-cat, wolf, (gray and black) wolverines, otters, minks, beavers, muskrats, ermine weasels, racoons, skunks, marmots, rabbits, hares, squirrels, and a number of the smaller quadrupeds. Among the birds are the golden and bald eagle, various species and varieties of hawks, owls, and buzzards, wild turkeys and pigeons, quail, grouse, woodcock, willet, snipe, coot, grebes, dipper, petrel, cormorant, pelican, gannet, skimmer, tern, gull, sheldrake, canvas-back and other wild ducks, teal, widgeon, wild geese, swan, and brant, with an endless variety of the order *Passeres*, or small birds.

Manufactures.—New York, though extensively engaged in manufactures, does not maintain the relative pre-eminence in this respect that she holds in commerce and agriculture; falling behind Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in *absolute*, and behind New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in *relative* amount. In 1850, there were in the state 23,553 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing $99,904,405 capital, and 147,734 male, and 51,612 female hands, consuming raw material worth $134,655,674, and yielding products valued at $237,597,249. Of these, 86 were engaged in cotton manufactures, employing $4,176,020 capital, and 2632 male, and 3688 female hands; consuming raw material worth $1,986,973, and producing 44,901,476 yards of stuffs, and 2,180,900 pounds of yarn, valued at $3,591,989; 249 woollen establishments, employing $4,460,370 capital, and 4262 male, and 2412 female hands; consuming raw material worth $3,838,292, and producing 7,924,232 yards of stuffs, and 251,760 pounds of yarn, valued at $7,030,624; and 422 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $7,069,132 capital, and 8560 male hands; consuming raw material worth $5,020,236, and producing pig, cast, and wrought iron valued at $10,278,447; the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors employed $2,585,900 capital; consuming 2,062,260 bushels of barley; 1,647,266 of Indian corn; 909,067 of rye; 6707 of oats; 60,940 of apples; 24,500 hogsheads of molasses, and 681 tons of hops; employing 1076 hands, and producing 644,700 barrels of ale, &c.; 9,231,700 gallons of whiskey and wine, and 2,438,800 gallons of rum; 942 tanneries, employing $5,025,143; consuming raw material worth $6,065,221, and producing manufactured leather valued at $9,804,000. Home-made manufactures valued at $1,280,333 were produced.

Internal Improvements.—New York, headed by her great statesman, De Witt Clinton, has the honor of taking the lead in internal improvements, from which enterprise she is now reaping an ample reward in her commercial pre-eminence and wealth. In 1817 was commenced the great work of connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the great lakes, by breaking the soil for the Erie and Hudson Canal, which is 364 miles long, and (originally) forty feet wide. It was completed in 1825, at a cost of about $7,000,000. In 1853, this and the branch canals delivered at tidewater, property valued at $73,088,944, and in 1854, $73,797,064, or in weight 2,505,797 tons in the first year, and 2,465,866 in the last; while the clearances from Albany—for the Champlain Canal alone—amounted, in 1853, to $33,733,154. Besides the Champlain Canal, there are various branches connecting with the Erie and Hudson, viz. one from Utica to Binghamton; one from Syracuse to Oswego; one from Geneva to Montezuma, and one from Rochester to Danville. The other canals are the Delaware and Hudson, connecting the Hudson River with the coal-mines in the N.E. of Pennsylvania; the Chemung, connecting Seneca Lake with Elmira, and the Crooked Lake, uniting Penn Yan with Dresden. The Black River and Genesee Valley Canals are not yet finished. New York owns, therefore, 877 miles of completed canal, with the exception of portions of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals. There are, besides, 119 miles not belonging to the state. In connexion with internal improvements it may be proper to state, that there are 365 miles of lake coast, 206 miles of interior lake, and 245 miles of river navigation in the state. The canal debt, September 30, 1854, amounted to $18,737,269; the canal revenue for the fiscal year ending the same date, $2,773,560—a decrease on former years. The canal tolls varied between $1,056,922 in 1830, and $3,402,541 in 1851—the highest amount; but the latter included about $600,000 railroad tolls. The canalling of New York has been done by the state; but private enterprise has added a much greater amount of railway. In January, 1855, there were in the state, 2724 miles of railway completed, and 301 in course of construction. Cost, $128,649,645. Those finished connect New York City with Dunkirk, on Lake Erie—through the southern tier of counties—with Buffalo, via Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and various intermediate points; with Montreal, by roads partly in New York and partly in Vermont; and, in short, with almost every village in the state of any considerable importance, either directly or through branch roads. By union with Canada railroads, and railroads on the S. shore of Lake Erie, a communication is opened with all the lake states. There are various cross railroads from the Central to the New York and Erie Railway, uniting Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Canandaigua, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, and smaller places, with Hornellsville, Corning, Elmira, Owego, Binghamton, and Philadelphia; the last through the coal region of North-East Pennsylvania. Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, is connected with Rouse's Point, at the foot of Lake Champlain, opening a northern route to Niagara and the W. Utica and Rome are connected northwardly with Sackett's Harbor, Watertown, and Cape Vincent; and a projected road will continue this connexion to Potsdam and the Northern Railroad. Roads are also projected from Albany to Binghamton, from Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario—through Auburn, Ithaca, Wilkesbarre, &c.—to Philadelphia; and from Buffalo and Attica to Pittsburg. Several branch roads from New York City connect with lines through Long Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to Boston. In short, the great commercial metropolis of the state enjoys a connected intercourse, by railway, with almost every important town in this or in the neighboring states. There were in New York, in October, 1852, 19 plank-roads, with an aggregate of 2106 miles, costing $4,860,298. As an evidence of the traffic over the railroads of New York, the engineer's report gives the passengers at about 10,000,000; travelling an average of 48 miles each, and freight moved at 2,200,000 tons. Receipts of 19 roads reporting, $18,129,208.38.

Commerce.—New York enjoys great facilities for both foreign and domestic commerce, and surpasses every other state in the United States in the absolute amount of tonnage owned by her citizens, though that of Massachusetts is relatively greater. The tonnage of New York in 1854, was 1,415,021; of which 769,090 was registered, and 158,219 steam tonnage, more than one-fourth of that of all the United States. The number of vessels built in the same period was 300, 70 of which were steamers; total tonnage, 117,166. Great as is the tonnage of New York, it does not fairly represent her proportion of commerce, since many vessels built and owned in other states, are employed in the carrying trade of her commercial metropolis. The share of this state in the trade of the lakes is immense. There was landed at Buffalo alone from the lakes in 1853, property valued at $38,881,230, and at $42,207,409 in 1854; exported in the latter year by lake, $75,000,000; arrived by canal in 1853, property valued at $64,612,102, and at $77,035,271 in 1854; exported $26,936,707 in the last-named year. Total imports at Buffalo, in 1854, by lake, canal, and railway, $149,184,219, and exported $124,204,978. Exports to Canada, $1,071,091; duties collected, $99,633. The canal trade of Rochester amounted in 1853, in value to $4,780,430 cleared, and to $5,128,059 left at that city. A very large transit trade is done over her canals and railroads; the total tonnage movement of freight on the former, in 1853, was 4,217,853 tons—equal to 700,000,000 tons for one mile, and over the railroads 2,831,336 tons.

The freight tonnage on the canals for 1854 was 4,165,862 tons, a decrease, on 1853, of 81,991 tons; which, however, is more than made up by the increase (316,452) tons on the three trunk railways. The river commerce of Albany employed 849 vessels, with a tonnage of 88,266 tons, in 1854; and in the 19 years preceding 1855, the annual tonnage varied from 39,416 to 97,019 tons.

ABSTRACT *of the* BUSINESS *of the* NEW YORK CANALS *for the years* 1853 *and* 1854.

Articles.	Tons of 2000 lbs. each.		Value in Dollars.	
	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.
Furs and peltry .	425	283	$929,833	652,952
Products of wood .	1,821,109	1,768,463	13,012,673	13,731,833
AGRICULTURE:				
Product of animals	70,612	78,684	12,839,744	11,666,296
Vegetable food .	1,071,300	903,735	43,134,406	38,331,500
Other agricultural products . . .	9,012	10,420	1,568,685	1,883,068
Manufactures . .	230,038	288,021	8,091,190	9,796,420
Merchandise . .	458,327	406,022	118,317,856	125,161,863
Other articles . .	587,041	740,235	9,286,293	10,954,380
Total	4,247,853	4,165,862	$207,179,570	$: 10,284,312
Tolls received . .	$3,204,718	$2,773,560		
Total value, property left at tidewater	$73,088,944	$73,797,064		

The foreign imports of the state amounted to $132,329,306 in 1852, $178,270,999 in 1853, and $195,427,933 in 1854; and the exports to $87,434,456 in 1852, $78,206,290 in 1853, and $122,534,646 in 1854. Tonnage entered for the first period, 2,900,062, for the second, 3,725,335, and for the last, 3,188,354; cleared for the first date, 2,477,720, for the second, 3,044,644, and for the last, 2,953,471. See NEW YORK, (City,) ALBANY, and BUFFALO.

Education.—This great state has taken an active interest

in providing an education for all classes in the elementary branches of learning. The Hon. Horace Mann and Hon. Henry Barnard, the two highest authorities in this country respecting any question of education, both gave it as their opinion, in 1846, that New York was carrying on the work of public education more rapidly than any other state in the Union, or any other country in the world. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, transmitted to the Legislature in January, 1855, the number of school districts in the state was 11,798, and the number of children, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 1,186,709. Of these, 877,201 attended the public schools; 34,279 attended the unincorporated schools in the state, 4568 the 30 schools for colored children, and 37,406 the academies, giving a total attendance of 953,454. The number of pupils attending the public schools, as reported in the census of 1850, was 675,221. The whole number of academies in the state, January, 1855, was 210, which are under the supervision of the Regents of the University.

The Normal School, at Albany, went into operation in 1844, being, we believe, the first institution of the kind established in the United States. It instructs annually about 275 students, from all parts of the state, in the best methods of teaching; 780 graduates have completed a full course, while 2262 have attended partial courses since the establishment of the school; number of students in 1855, 64 males and 186 females; total, 250. The faculty consists of 4 professors and 3 tutors, besides 3 teachers in the experimental department, who had, at the same date, 105 pupils, 23 of whom were free scholars; expense of the whole for 1854, $11,962. The teachers' departments in the academies trained 5151 persons during four months of the year 1854. It is in agitation, with strong probability of success, to establish a People's College, in which the course of instruction shall look more to the practical parts of education. The Free Academy, or High School, in New York City, is also educating a large number of youth in the higher branches. Other free academies are being formed in different parts of the state: one at Lockport had 400 pupils during the year 1852, and another is in process of organization at Utica. Geneva College has become a free college, under the name of the Hobart Free College. Columbia College receives a certain number of pupils from the free schools in New York City every year, and it is proposed to make other colleges and academies partially free by state appropriations. Among the educational institutions in New York is the New York Conference Academy, in Charlottesville, Schoharie county, which gives an academical education at a very moderate expense, and under such regulations as to be highly advantageous to youth of moderate means. An act was passed in 1853 for the establishment of union free schools.

The whole amount apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Schools, in 1854, was $1,055,000, of which $800,000 was raised by a general tax; and $255,000 was the income of the School Fund, the principal of which amounted, January 1, 1855, to $6,708,351, made up of the Common School Fund, $2,425,221, the United States Deposit Fund, $4,014,520, and the Literary Fund, $268,620. The whole amount expended in 1854, for public schools, was $2,666,609, of which $1,999,584 was paid to teachers, and $47,657 expended for school libraries, which contained an aggregate of 1,572,270 volumes. There were also in the same year 8 colleges with 883 students, 7 theological schools with 250 students, 4 medical schools with 692 students, and 1 law school with 50 students. Of the adult population in 1850, 98,722 could not read and write; of these 68,062 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of 4169 churches in New York in 1850, the Baptists owned 781, the Christians 65, Congregationalists 215, Dutch Reformed 233, Episcopalians 279, Free Church 15, Friends 133, Jews 14, Lutherans 81, Methodists 1231, Presbyterians 700, Roman Catholics 176, Union Church 75, Unitarians 22, Universalists 114, and minor sects 35; giving 1 church to every 742 persons. Value of church property, $21,219,207.

Periodicals.—There were published in the state, in 1850, 51 daily, 8 tri-weekly, 13 semi-weekly, and 368 weekly newspapers; 9 monthly, 36 semi-monthly, and 3 quarterly magazines and reviews, with a total annual circulation of 115,385,473 copies, of which circulation 6,654,408 belonged to reviews, magazines, &c.

Public Institutions.—New York has 3 penitentiaries conducted on the silent system, one at Sing-Sing, containing, September 30, 1854, 1043 convicts; one at Auburn, 747; and a third in Clinton county, with 199 convicts; total, 1989; average for ten years, in the order above named, 843, 659, and 142, respectively. Aggregate amount of receipts from the three, $180,567, and expenses, $269,648; excess of expenditure, $89,081; Auburn alone yielding a revenue (this year) of $14,000. There is a House of Refuge at New York City, and one at Rochester; the former received 413 children during 1854, and indentured 383; remaining in the institution, 343 boys and 75 girls; whole number admitted, 6861. In the Refuge at Rochester, were 262 inmates; whole number received, 105; during the year 1854, 161; expenditures, $26,140; products of the farm, $1018; and donations for the library, $126. The State Lunatic Asylum, near Utica, treated 836 patients in 1854, of whom 300 were admitted during the year; since the asylum was opened, 4313 patients have been treated, and 1793 recovered. The capacity of the Utica Asylum being inadequate to the reception of all who apply for its benefits—159 having been rejected in 1854—the initiatory steps have been taken towards founding a second asylum in another part of the state. A building is now being constructed for an Idiotic Asylum, at Syracuse. The temporary institution, near Albany, had 42 pupils in 1853. The Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, are in New York City. The former had 141 pupils at the close of 1854, of whom the state supported 116; there are besides in the institution 69 graduates, who are furnished with work. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum had 280 pupils at the same date, two-thirds of whom are supported by the state, and a few in both asylums by the state of New Jersey and the city of New York. The other charitable and public institutions will be described in their respective localities. New York had 43 public libraries in 1850, with 197,229 volumes; 10,803 school libraries, with 1,358,729 volumes; 137 Sunday-school libraries, with 33,294 volumes; 25 college libraries, with 138,870 volumes; and 6 church libraries, with 2,698 volumes.

Population.—Though originally settled by the Dutch, and having some of its oldest and most respectable families of that descent, the great infusion of New England population, since the Revolution, has given to the inhabitants of New York more of the characteristics of New England than of Holland. According to the census of 1790, this state had 340,120 inhabitants; 586,756 in 1800; 959,049 in 1810; 1,372,812 in 1820; 1,918,608 in 1830; 2,428,921 in 1840; and 3,097,394 in 1850; of whom 1,544,489 were white males; 1,503,836 white females; 23,432 free colored males, and 25,617 females. This population was distributed in 566,869 families, occupying 473,986 dwellings. Population to square mile, 65.9. Of the entire population, 2,129,651 were born in the state, 397,120 in other states of the Union, 47,200 in British America, 34,820 in England, 243,111 in Ireland, 23,418 in Scotland, 7582 in Wales, 118,398 in Germany, 12,515 in France, 14,757 in other countries, and 6261 whose places of birth were unknown; giving about 21 per cent. of foreign birth. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 45,584 deaths, or nearly 14 persons in every one thousand. In the same year, aid was received by 59,855 paupers, of whom 40,580 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly $14 for each individual. The deaf and dumb numbered 1263, of whom 7 were colored persons; the blind 1181, of whom 44 were colored; the insane 2521, of whom 34 were colored; and the idiotic 1665, of whom 21 were colored. Of the entire population, 1398 were engaged in mining; 455,954 in agriculture; 28,468 in commerce; 173,193 in manufactures; 5511 in navigating the ocean; 10,167 in internal navigation, and 14,111 in the learned professions.

Counties.—New York is divided into 60 counties, viz.: Albany, Allegbany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates. Albany is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—New York is filled with populous and thriving towns, and her inland cities and villages exhibit, in their great warehouses and elegant private residences, such indications of wealth and taste as are only looked for in seaport towns or great capitals, in other countries. New York, her metropolis, and the most populous city of the western continent, is the great centre of commercial operations, not only of the United States, but of all America. Though the population of New York City proper numbered in 1850 but 515,547, yet, added to its different suburbs—Brooklyn, (population 96,838,) Williamsburg, (30,780,) and Jersey City and Hoboken (though in another state)—it summed up a total of 653,000 inhabitants. Probable population in 1855, 900,000. The other most important towns were Albany, population 50,763; Buffalo, 42,261, estimated at 70,000 in 1854; Rochester, 36,403, estimated at 45,000 in 1854; Troy, 28,785, (and in conjunction with West Troy, about 36,000;) Syracuse, 22,271, estimated at 30,000 in 1854; Utica, 17,565; Poughkeepsie, 13,944; Lockport, 12,323; Oswego, 12,205, (14,986 in 1854;) Newburg, 11,415; Kingston, 10,232; Auburn, 9548; Fishkill, 9240; Schenectady, 8921; Elmira, 8163; Rome, 7918; Ogdensburg, 7756; Owego, 7159; Ithaca, 6909; Hudson, 6286; Canandaigua, 6143; Plattsburg, 5818; Catskill, 5454; Binghampton, nearly 10,000 in 1854; Dunkirk, Waterford, Batavia, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Herkimer, Saratoga, Sackett's Harbor, and various other towns, numbering from 2000 to 5000 inhabitants each.

Government, Finances, &c.—New York, almost an empire in resources and population within itself, is ruled by a go-

vernor and lieutenant-governor, each elected by the people for two years, and by a Senate of 32, and a House of Representatives of 128 members, the former elected for two years, and the latter annually, by the people. The governor receives a salary of $4000 per annum, and the lieutenant-governor $6 per diem during the sessions of the Senate, of which he is *ex officio* president. The members of the legislature receive $3 per diem, and $1 for every ten miles travel. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court for the trial of impeachments, composed of the President of the Senate, (who is also president of the court,) and the whole or a majority of the Senate, and the whole or a majority of the court of appeals. If the governor is impeached, the lieutenant-governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for a conviction, and their judgment only extends to removal from office. 2. Of a court of appeals, which is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected by the people, for 8 years, and four selected each year from the judges of the supreme court having the shortest time to serve. Of the judges elected by popular vote, one is chosen in every second year, and the one having the shortest time to serve is chief judge. This court has power to reverse the decisions of the supreme court, or the old supreme court, and court of chancery. 3. Supreme and circuit courts, composed of 32 judges, for the election of whom the state is divided into 8 judicial districts, each one of which elects 4 judges for 8 years; one judge goes out of office every second year. Four terms of the supreme court, at least, are held in each district every year, and one special term and two circuit courts. The supreme court has jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the county courts, but the circuit courts are only for the trial of issues of fact. 4. County, or surrogates' courts, which have the usual jurisdiction of courts of probate. 5. Criminal courts, composed (except in the city and county of New York) of one of the judges of the supreme court, the county judge, and two justices of the peace, chosen members of the court of sessions. In New York city and county, to a judge of the supreme court, this court adds any two of the following officers, viz., judges of the court of common pleas, mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Courts of sessions are composed of one county judge and two justices of the peace. 6. Courts of New York city and county, viz., a superior court, a court of common pleas, and a marine court. The judges of the court of appeals and the supreme court have salaries of $2500 each; of the superior court of New York city, $3500; of the common pleas, $3000, and of the marine court, $2000. The judges of all these courts are elective. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen ten days, (*i. e.* all foreigners whose citizenship or probation of five years shall have been matured ten days,) and an inhabitant of the state one year, of the county four months, and of the election district 30 days, shall be entitled to a vote. But no man of color may vote, till he has been three years a citizen, and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250.

The assessed value of property in New York in 1850, was $715,369,028, which had increased in 1854 to $1,364,154,626, of which $272,638,110 was personal property. The public debt, January, 1855, was $24,288,568, of which $15,501,269 was canal debt; and $1,500,000 canal revenue certificates. School fund, $6,666,777; productive property, $35,115,237; and ordinary expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, $750,000. In December, 1854, there were 324 banks, of which 47 were about closing up, with an aggregate capital of $83,268,866, a circulation of $27,917,839, and $13,470,879 in coin. In 1853, 26 savings banks reported to the state government $26,391,713 on deposit; but there were a large number of country institutions which did not report; and of those making returns, four were not exclusively savings banks. A writer in Hunt's Magazine estimates, on what he claims to be reliable authority, that $1,000,000 of unclaimed deposits now lie in the different savings institutions in the state. According to the same authority, 14 of these in New York City alone had $26,910,402.

History.—Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, first ascended the Hudson River in 1609, but no permanent settlement was made till 1614, when the Dutch founded Fort Orange, now Albany, and New Amsterdam, now New York City. The English claimed the right of prior discovery, which led to frequent conflicts. In 1664, the colony surrendered to the Duke of York, was re-taken by the Dutch in 1673, but surrendered finally to the English in 1674. The first legislative assembly was convoked in 1683. New York suffered considerably from Indian depredations in the wars waged between France and England in 1690, 1702, and 1744. In 1690, Schenectady was taken and burnt by the savages, and many of the inhabitants massacred. The shores of Lake George and Champlain have been made classic by the struggles they have witnessed between the French and English previous to the American Revolution. The massacre of the garrison at Fort William Henry by the Indians, in 1757, will long be remembered in the annals of New York. This state took an active part in the war of independence, was the theatre of many military engagements, and gave Jay and Hamilton to the councils of the nation in that period of trial and doubt. The defeat of Washington on Long Island and at White Plains in the autumn of 1776, the surrender of Burgoyne in October, 1777, and the taking of Stony Point by Wayne in July, 1779, are the most important actions that took place on the soil of this state during the Revolutionary contest. The sanguinary naval battle on Lake Champlain, in the war of 1812, in which McDonough defeated the British after a hard-fought action, and several other minor engagements, took place within the limits of New York in the last struggle with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, (Fr. *New-York*, nuh'yorkʹ; Sp. *Nueva York*, nwāʹvā yorkʹ; It. *Nuova York*, noo-ōʹvā yorkʹ; L. *Novum Eboracum*,) the metropolis of the above state, the most populous city and the greatest emporium in the New World, and (with its suburbs, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken) the third in point of wealth and population of the cities of Christendom, is situated on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, at the junction of the Hudson and East Rivers, about 18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean; 87 miles N.E. of Philadelphia; 187 miles N.E. of Baltimore; 226 miles N.E. of Washington; 1428 miles N.E. of New Orleans; 1046 miles E. of St. Louis; 722 miles E. of Cincinnati; 340 miles S. of Montreal; 145 miles S. of Albany; and 207 miles S.W. of Boston. The city and county have the same limits, composing the whole of Manhattan Island, 13¼ miles in length, and about 2 in its greatest breadth. The densely inhabited parts of the city occupy about 4 miles of the southern portion of the island. The City Hall is in lat. 40° 42′ 42″ N., and 74° 0′ 3″ W. lon. Though the site of New York is nearly level, there is sufficient descent in the ground from Broadway towards each river to furnish good drainage.

General Aspect.—In the old or southern quarter of the city, the streets are for the most part narrow and irregular, but crowded with immense hotels, warehouses, stores, and the public buildings necessary in a great mart of trade. Many of these are costly structures of marble, granite, or sandstone, and from 3 to 8 stories in height; or, if public buildings, displaying various orders of architectural style, adorned with columns, porticoes, &c. The northern or newer part of the city is regularly laid out with wide and spacious streets and avenues, which, in the fashionable quarter west of Broadway, are lined with palatial residences and sumptuous churches of brick, sandstone, and marble, giving a display of wealth nowhere to be found but in the imperial cities of Europe, and unequalled even there, except in the abodes of royalty and nobility. Broadway, the principal street, and one of the finest to be seen in any city, is 80 feet wide, and about 3 miles long. Commencing at the Battery, (an open space planted with trees at the southern extremity of the island,) it extends N.N.E. for about 2½ miles to Grace Church, where it bends slightly to the N.W., and, with a short interruption, (from Union Park,) continues on in this direction beyond the densely built portions of the city. Broadway may be compared to a great river; the streets which terminate in it, and those which it intersects, being tributaries that supply a constantly increasing throng of people and vehicles of every description, as we approach its southern extremity. Perhaps the most important of these affluents is Chatham Street, which forms the outlet of the Bowery, East Broadway, and several other considerable streets, and terminates at the lower end of the Park. From the cupola of the City Hall, three-fourths of a mile from the Battery, a bird's-eye view may be had of New York, its harbor and environs. Looking to the S., we have beneath us the warehouses, banking establishments, insurance offices, Custom-house, Exchange, and other buildings, wherein are transacted the commercial operations of this great centre of trade. Terminating this scene on the S. is the Battery, and beyond it stretches out New York Bay for 6 miles, till the view is shut in by the picturesque heights of Staten Island on the S.W., while on the S. the Narrows open a vista to the Atlantic Ocean. Turning to the S.E. and E., we look over a strait of from one-third to three-fourths of a mile in breadth, literally crowded (on the New York shore) with a dense forest of masts, bearing aloft the flags of every civilized maritime nation on the earth. Beyond this strait (commonly called the East River, and connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound,) is Brooklyn, itself a large city, presenting in one part a bold bluff crowned with stately dwellings, and overlooking the city of New York, its harbor and bay, and Staten Island—taking in a panorama unrivalled in the world, except at Naples, (if indeed we must make that exception,) and, perhaps, Rio Janeiro. Further N., on the same shore with Brooklyn, we have Williamsburg,* a suburb larger than New York at the Revolution, and between them the United States Navy-yard and the United States Naval Hospital. On the W. is the noble Hudson, expanding itself to 1½ miles in width ere it is lost in the bay, and separating New York from the flourishing suburbs of Jersey City and Hoboken. At the

* Incorporated with Brooklyn in 1854.

wharves on this side we may see a scarcely less crowded forest of masts than on the E. shore; and peering up amid this leafless forest, may be observed the black pipes of the greatest steamers on the globe, whether we regard those that navigate the river and sound, or those that traverse the ocean. Turning to the N., we have a sea of houses, churches, and public buildings of various kinds, extending for full 3 miles, terminated (1855) by the swelling dome of the Crystal Palace, and, on the Jersey shore, by the heights of Weehawken. This bird's-eye view, while it shuts out many defects, such as filthy and irregular streets, mean houses, and squalid poverty and wretchedness, (that alloy the pleasure in visiting every great capital,) conceals also many beauties, such as the individual excellences of particular buildings and particular streets. As has been before intimated, the great seat of business is south of the City Hall, and its centre, Broadway and the streets in its vicinity crossing it, which are almost wholly occupied by immense stores and warehouses of costly structure and imposing architecture. Among these cross-streets, the most noted is a narrow one, named Wall Street, running east from Broadway, about one-fourth of a mile above the Battery. This is the Rialto and Lombard Street of New York—the grand heart whence pulsate the financial movements of North America. This street is lined with banking-houses, insurance and brokers' offices; and here, too, are the Exchange and Custom-house—all commanding and some magnificent edifices. Broadway, above the City Hall, is occupied for two miles with vast hotels, (such as are seen nowhere but in America,) fashionable retail stores of every variety, whose shelves groan with the most costly fabrics, and with theatres, concert-halls, lecture-rooms, and other places of amusement and instruction. The newer or northern portion is traversed in a north and south direction by 19 spacious avenues of 100 feet in breadth, 10 of which (commencing at a distance of from 2 to 2½ miles from the Battery) extend the whole length of the island. Four of the shorter avenues, on the East River, are named A, B, C, and D. The rest, except Lexington and Madison Avenues, which extend but a short distance, are named numerically, commencing at the east side, and numbering to 14th Avenue. These are crossed at right angles by streets from 60 to 100 feet in width, and at distances of about 200 feet from each other, also named numerically up to 229th Street, though dense population does not (1855) extend much above 40th Street. Fifth Avenue, the very centre of fashion, is a street of sumptuous and costly dwellings of large size, a great portion of which are constructed of brown stone, and some of white marble; exhibiting architectural varieties sufficient to gratify the most diverse tastes. On this street, too, is a number of costly churches, with towering spires and turrets, and, with one or two exceptions, constructed of stone. There are striking contrasts, however, to this display of wealth and magnificence, and the most striking is to be found in the very heart of the city, in sight of its City Hall, its courts of justice, and boards of education and benevolence. We allude, of course, to the Five Points, (so called from the intersection of several streets,) the abode of misery, crime, filth, and wretchedness of the most disgusting and degrading kind; though even here a ray of light has recently broken in, and steps have been taken to improve the dwellings, the morals, and comfort of their inmates. The S.E. and E. portions of New York are inhabited by substantial and useful citizens, many of whose residences are large and commodious, though they are generally moderate in dimensions, plain in appearance, and often absolutely mean. But the great defect of New York, out of the fashionable quarter, is a want of cleanliness in the streets, and more particularly in the great thoroughfares of business—the portion always seen by strangers, and often the only portion.

Defence.—New York is strongly defended both by nature and art. The entrance to the upper bay is through a strait called the Narrows, about one mile in width, and is commanded on the Long Island side by two forts, one in the water, 200 yards from shore. On the Staten Island side are also two other forts, one on the heights. Should these be passed, there are other defences within less than a mile of the city. These are by Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island on the east side, and by batteries on Bedloe and Ellis Islands, on the west. The public walk, called the Battery, at the extremity of the city, has also a fort. The entrance from Long Island Sound is protected by fortifications on Throg's Neck.

Public Squares, Fountains, &c.—New York has a number of small parks or enclosed grounds. The Battery, one of the most delightful promenades offered by any city of a hot summer's evening, occupies an area of about 11 acres, at the extreme S.W. point of the city, which is planted with trees, laid out in walks, and furnished with plain seats. The Battery has recently been greatly enlarged. Castle Garden, an old fort, formerly connected with it by a bridge, is now continuous with the mainland. The interior of Castle Garden is used as a place for public exhibitions, fairs, concerts, &c., and is capable of containing 10,000 persons. The view from the Battery and Garden commands the entire Bay, Narrows, and Staten Island. Bowling Green, in Broadway, near the Battery, is a small circular space, enclosed by a railing, and having a fountain. About three-fourths of a mile from the Battery, is the Park, a triangular piece of ground, of about 11 acres, containing the City Hall, Rotunda or Hall of Records, and New City Hall, occupied by courts, city offices, &c. Near the S.W. entrance is a basin with several jets, the centre one of which can throw a compact body of water a foot in diameter to the height of 60 feet. St. John's Park is a private square, between Hudson and Varick, and Laight and Beach Streets. Washington Square, a parallelogram of 12 acres, Tompkins Square, Stuyvesant Square, Union Park, an oval piece of ground with fine jets d'eau, interrupting Broadway at Fourteenth Street; Gramercy Park, and Madison Square, in the N. part of the city, are all within the densely peopled portions of New York. They are not large, but are less needed in this long and comparatively narrow city, surrounded by its harbor, and refreshed by sea-breezes, than in most other towns of its size. Efforts are now being made (1855) to form a Central Park, of 776 acres, to enclose the Upper Croton Reservoir, and a proposed new reservoir of 112 acres.

Croton Aqueduct.—Of all her public works, New York has most reason to be proud of, and to be satisfied with the Croton Aqueduct, whether we regard it as a proof of energy merely, or in its utilitarian aspects. This work is superior to anything of the kind in modern times, and is only surpassed by those of ancient Rome. The water is brought to the city from Croton River, 40¾ miles above the distributing reservoir, and 43¼ miles from the City Hall. The dam on Croton River is 40 feet high, and 166 above tide. The water is conveyed in a covered canal of brick and stone, through 16 tunnels of an aggregate length of 8841 feet to Harlem River, which it crosses on a bridge 1450 feet long, elevated 114 feet above tide. About 5 miles above the City Hall is the receiving reservoir, covering 38 acres, and with a capacity for 150,000,000 gallons. Between 2 and 3 miles below this, on Fifth Avenue, is the distributing reservoir, a solid piece of masonry, covering 420 feet square, including 4 acres, in two divisions, with massive walls, 44½ feet high above the street, and 37 feet deep. Capacity, 20,000,000 gallons. In 1854, 236¼ miles of pipe had been laid on the island. Total original cost of construction, $9,000,000. The aqueduct can supply 60,000,000 gallons daily.

Cemeteries.—About 3 miles S.E. of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, is Greenwood Cemetery, occupying an area of 400 acres, forming the most extensive place of sepulture in modern times. It is an hours' ride simply to make the circuit of the grounds, without threading its alleys, or examining its great variety of monuments, and other testimonials to the dead. The grounds are as varied as extensive, composed of constant alternations of hill and dale, and wood and water; indeed, it would be difficult to conceive of any place, combining so many attractions. It is covered with mounds that swell so gracefully as to bear the appearance of being artificial. In some parts the visitor is shut in by thick woods, hills, and foliage that enclose a contracted glen and embosom a secluded lake or pond. In others, he is on eminences, such as Ocean Hill, that command extensive views of the sea and Rockaway Beach, while from Battle Hill he overlooks New York City and Bay, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, and the Hudson River to the heights of Weehawken. The cemetery is traversed by winding paths and avenues, amid every variety of memorial, from the simplest tombstone to the gorgeous mausoleum.

Public Buildings.—New York is fast approaching the capitals of Europe in the stateliness of its private mansions, and the solidity and grandeur of its public buildings, though in many cases they fail in producing their proper effect from the badness of their location. Beginning at the Battery, and proceeding up Broadway, (omitting any mention of the immense warehouses and stores which line every step of the way,) we come first to Wall Street, running E. from Broadway, turning down which, a white marble building of the Doric order, after the model of the Parthenon, situated at the corner of Nassau and Broad Streets, first attracts the eye. This is the Custom-house, one of the most solid structures in the United States. It stands on sloping ground, fronting Broad Street, and occupies the site of the old Federal Hall, from the balcony in front of which Washington delivered his first inaugural address. It is ascended from Wall Street by eighteen marble steps, while the Pine Street front has but four. The length of the building is 200 feet, width 90 feet, and height 80 feet, with a portico at each end, supported by eight massive columns. The great hall for the transaction of business is circular, surmounted by a dome, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns 30 feet high. Entire cost of the building, including the grounds, $1,175,000.

The Merchants' Exchange, also in Wall Street, is one of the most imposing buildings in the country. It occupies an entire block, 200 feet long by 144 to 177 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 to the summit of the dome, which is a prominent object in the view coming up the bay. This structure is of Quincy granite, no wood

being used except in the doors and windows. The front has a recessed portico, with eighteen Ionic columns, twelve in the first row, four in the second, and two in the third; the latter forming the approach to the principal entrance. Each column is composed of a solid block of granite 38 feet high, 4½ feet in diameter, and weighing upwards of 40 tons. The great hall "where merchants most do congregate," is a rotunda 80 feet in diameter, in the centre of the building, with four recesses of 19 feet each. This chamber is 80 feet high, surmounted by a dome, with a skylight 25 feet in diameter, and supported by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high. The rotunda is surrounded by offices let out for various purposes. Entire cost of building and grounds about $1,800,000. This building occupies part of the site of the old Exchange, destroyed by the great fire in 1835. Leaving Wall Street, with its compact mass of banking-houses, insurance and brokers' offices, mostly of marble, granite, or sandstone, we will return to Broadway. As we do so, we have the steeple of Trinity Church, the highest in the United States, if not in America, immediately in front of us. This church, which is built of light red sandstone to the topstone of the steeple, is 189 feet long by 84 wide, and 64 feet high, and believed to be the purest specimen of Gothic architecture in the United States. The tower, (which is furnished with a fine chime of bells and a clock,) including the spire, is 264 feet in height. The cost of the building is stated at $400,000. Proceeding up Broadway, on the right, in the centre of the Park, stands the City Hall, an edifice of mixed Corinthian and Ionic orders, 216 feet long by 105 wide, and 65 feet high, including the attic. The S. front and the ends are of white marble, but the N. front is of red sandstone, causing a want of harmony which considerably impairs the effect of the building. It covers an area of 22,896 square feet, is two stories high above the basement, with an attic story in the centre of the building surmounted by a cupola, which contains a clock, and is crowned by a statue of Justice. This cupola is occupied by a person whose business it is to give alarm in case of fires. There are 28 rooms in the City Hall, the most important of which is the governor's room, 52 feet by 20, which, as its name implies, is set apart for the use of the governor when he visits the city. Its walls are decorated with the portraits of men of eminence. The other rooms in this building are occupied as council chambers, mayor's office, superior and other court rooms, and city and county offices. It is proposed to extend the City Hall so as to form a hollow square. Another project is to erect the additional buildings on Madison Square, that they may be more central.

Opposite the lower end of the Park is the Astor House, (see *Hotels*,) the American and Irving Houses, and, at the N. end, Stewart's store. Continuing up Broadway, we have on the left the City Hospital, Prescott House, St. Nicholas and New York Hotel, on the right the Masonic Hall, Broadway Theatre, Society Library, Carlton House, Collamore House, Church of the Divine Unity, the Metropolitan Hotel, and Church of the Messiah. At the angle made by the declination of Broadway to the N.W., and 2½ miles from the Battery, stands Grace Church, an imposing structure of white marble, with a tower and spire surmounted by a cross of the same material, and producing a marked effect by its peculiar position, visible from almost every part of Broadway. The Odd Fellows' Hall, a large building of brownstone, corner of Centre and Grand Streets, is an imposing structure, and the principal edifice belonging to the order of that name. The Bible House, occupying the space bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, and Eighth and Ninth Streets, is more noted for its vast extent and the purposes to which it is devoted, than for any claims it has to architectural effect. This immense brick pile extends 232 feet on Ninth Street, and 77 on Third Avenue, being 6 stories high, and having a street frontage of 700 feet. In the colossal rooms of this vast structure are conducted all the operations of printing, stitching, gilding, binding, &c., necessary in book-making. The Baptists have recently erected a Bible House in Nassau Street. Scattered over the city, in various directions, are different buildings of a public nature, which will be alluded to under the head of benevolent societies, churches, &c. The New Armory, built of bluestone, in the Gothic style, extending 131 feet on White, and 84 feet on Elm Street, is intended for a receptacle of the artillery of the First Division of New York State Militia. It is constructed so as to be particularly available as a defence against mobs. There is a second Arsenal 3 or 4 miles N. of the City Hall.

Hotels.—A peculiar feature of New York is its hotels, which perhaps surpass in number, extent, and in the expensiveness of their equipments, those of any city in the world. Among the most important are the Howard House, Astor House, American, Irving House, Carlton House, Taylor's Restaurant, Collamore House, St. Nicholas, Prescott House, the Metropolitan, Bond-Street Hotel, New York Hotel, Smithsonian House, Astor-Place Hotel, St. Denis, Union-Place Hotel, and Gramercy Hotel, all on Broadway, and the Clarendon House on Fourth Avenue. The Metropolitan occupies a new edifice of red sandstone, built in the Roman style, 300 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Prince Street, at a cost, including the ground, of over $1,000,000. The St. Nicholas presents a front on Broadway of 300 feet, (200 of which are of white marble, and 100 of red sandstone,) in a good style of architecture, and 200 feet on Spring Street. It contains 600 rooms, and 150 suites of family rooms, with baths, water-closets, &c. The whole erected at a cost, including ground, of $1,030,000. The Astor House, opposite the Park, is a massive structure, of Quincy granite, whose solidity will probably give it a duration beyond several successions of its more flaring rivals. It is 201 feet on Broadway, 185 and 186 on Vesey and Barclay Streets, is six stories high, and has 326 chambers.

Stores and Warehouses.—It has not been usual, in a work of this kind, to take any particular notice of such buildings, but in the United States, where the leading object of pursuit is commerce and trade, money is expended and taste displayed on stores, warehouses, &c., which in other countries would be devoted to objects of quite a different character. Great injustice would therefore be done to the appearance of our great cities to omit mention of these temples dedicated to trade by the wealthiest portion of our community, who are no longer content to transact their business in dark and narrow alleys, and in mean warehouses. Prominent among the class of buildings referred to is Stewart's store, a white marble building, 83 feet high, occupying an entire block, 152 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet deep. There is a great hall, 100 feet by 40, and 80 feet high; 2000 panes of plate glass are distributed over the building; those in the windows on each side the principal entrance are 134 by 84 inches. The store is lighted up by 400 gas-burners. Putnam's Magazine states their sales at about $7,000,000 annually, employing 300 salesmen and clerks. Lord & Taylor's store, in Grand Street, is only second to Stewart's, and has a front of from 80 to 100 feet. The basement is of iron, surmounted by an immense story faced with sandstone. Broadway is such a mass of commercial palaces that it might seem invidious to particularize; among the most extensive, however, are an immense sandstone building, 50 feet on Broadway and 220 on Rector Street, 6 stories high; and Trinity Buildings, N. of the church of that name, on the same street, built of Milwaukee yellow brick, 44 feet on Broadway and 262 on Thames Street, with 365 windows, 350 doors, 1½ miles of gas-pipe, 2 miles of steam-pipe, and cost $460,000 and upwards. Though the largest, these are not the most striking for architectural effect, as there are scores of stores on Broadway and in the streets adjacent to it, with fronts of white marble, sandstone, and iron, that, if inferior in *size*, are *superior* in appearance.

Churches.—According to the Metropolitan Almanac of 1853, there were in New York 32 Baptist, 6 Congregational, 19 Dutch Reformed, 4 Friends', 13 Jews' synagogues, 6 Lutheran, 37 Methodist, 2 New Jerusalem, 37 Presbyterian, 4 Associate do., 2 Associate Reformed do., 4 Reformed do., 4 Primitive Christians, 44 Protestant Episcopal, 22 Roman Catholic, 2 Second Advent, 2 Unitarian, 5 Universalist, and 9 miscellaneous, making a total of 254 churches. The most conspicuous of these, for architectural effect, are (besides Trinity and Grace churches, already referred to) the Baptist, corner of Elizabeth and Broome; Trinity Chapel, the Church of the Ascension, Calvary, Holy Communion, Du Saint Esprit, St. George's—all Episcopal; Presbyterian churches on University Place, 5th Avenue and 16th Street, and 5th Avenue and 12th Street; the Congregational church of the Puritans, on Union Square; Dutch Reformed, one on 5th Avenue and 29th Street, and another on Washington Square; the Catholic church of St. Patrick, the Unitarian church of the Messiah, on Broadway, and another on 4th Avenue; and the Universalist church of the Divine Unity, on Broadway. All these churches are of decided architectural pretensions, all but two of marble or sandstone, and, with one or two exceptions, with towers and spires, and often with both.

Hospitals, Public Charities, Prisons, &c.—While there is much of wretchedness and depravity in New York to depress the mind of the philanthropist, its numerous and richly endowed charitable institutions restore his equanimity, and present the redeeming side of human nature. First to be enumerated in this list is the New York Hospital, occupying a lot on Broadway opposite Pearl Street, with an extensive yard in front. It is of graystone, 124 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 3 stories high, with accommodations for 200 patients, who receive here the most judicious nursing and the most skilful medical treatment. On the same grounds is the Marine Department, rebuilt in 1854, in the most complete manner—with reference to the wants of such an institution—of any building of the kind perhaps in the world. It is 126 feet long by 88 wide, and 5 stories high. In 1854 there were treated in the New York Hospital 3680 patients, of whom 2323 were cured, 401 relieved, and 373 died, (156 from accidents and brawls,) leaving in the institution, January 1, 1855, 290 invalids. Of the entire number, in 1852, 1127 were paupers, and 1285 seamen. Of those treated, 2861 were foreigners, of whom 1875 were Irish. Total admitted in 24 years, 57,730, of whom 43,187 were healed, and 5623 died. Nearly 41 per cent., in 1854, were seamen, 25½ per cent. pay

patients, and nearly 34 per cent. paupers. The Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, a branch of the above, is located near the Hudson River, about 7 miles N.W. of the City Hall, on an area of 55 acres, laid out into walks, pleasure-grounds, &c. The building is of hewn stone, composed of a centre and two wings, 211 feet long. There are two detached buildings of brick, one-third the size of the main building. The situation is healthful, and commanding a fine prospect, calculated to cheer and soothe the mind so far as scenery and air are concerned. This asylum treated 248 patients during the year 1854, of whom 48 recovered, and 26 died. St. Luke's Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, in East 18th Street, are under the care of the Sisters of Charity. New York Institution for the blind occupies the entire block between 8th and 9th Avenues, and 33d and 34th Streets. The building is composed of a centre, 117 feet long by 60 wide, and two wings, each 130 feet long by 29 wide. The entire length is 175 feet, and height 3 stories. It is constructed of blue limestone, in the castellated Gothic style. A workshop of brick, 88½ feet long and 60 feet deep, has recently been erected on 8th Avenue. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is at present located on 50th Street, near 4th Avenue, but new buildings are in course of erection on the Hudson River, about 8 miles N.W. of the City Hall.—(See *State Institutions*, page 1329.)

New York abounds in institutions for the relief of suffering poverty, decrepitude, and misfortune of every kind; among them may be mentioned the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, where females out of employment or a home may find shelter, and have their children taken care of, till suitable places can be found for them. From its opening in 1847, to 1853, 2936 persons had been received, of whom 1146 were children. The New York Orphan Asylum, at Bloomingdale, is a fine building, 120 feet by 60, with 8 acres of ground. In this institution were 191 orphans in April, 1854. The Leake and Watts Orphan House has an income sufficient to support 250 children, and had 219 inmates in 1854; the Colored Orphan Asylum, 188; the Protestant Half Orphan, 181; the Roman Catholic Orphan, 250; the Catholic Half Orphan, 175; and the St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, 400; and 863 received the benefits of the Juvenile Asylum in the same year. The last-named institution provides a home and temporary employment and instruction for the street boys, till they can be placed at regular occupations. The Hudson River Industrial School educates poor children living on the outskirts of the city. The Jews' Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, the Lying-in Asylum, Montefiore Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, and the Working Girls' Home, are the other principal asylums in New York. Closely allied to these are the dispensaries, of which there are 6, viz., the New York, the Northern, the Eastern, the North-Western, the Demilt, corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the Homœopathic Dispensary. The first administered to 46,338; the second to 14,075; the third to 19,706; the fourth to 4984; and the Demilt to 9006 patients in 1853; the North-Western, 9175; and the Eastern, 19,706. The number of persons visited was 26,396. The New York Eye Infirmary administered to 3307 patients, of whom 2003 were foreigners; 275 of the patients were treated for diseases of the ear. The New York Ophthalmic Hospital treated 1231 patients in 1854. The People's Bathing and Washing Establishment is furnished with all the materials for washing, drying, and ironing clothes, which are let out at three cents an hour to each individual. There bathed in this institution 89,849 persons, and 624,000 pieces were washed in 1854. There are several institutions for the relief of disabled seamen, for providing comfortable and suitable boarding for them while in port, and for the education of their children; among these are the "Sailor's Home," which boarded 3027 mariners in 1852, and 33,527 since its establishment in 1842. It has accommodations for 250 boarders. "The Colored Sailor's Home" had 247 boarders in 1852. The Seamen's Savings Bank had $6,478,677 on deposit in 1854, all under the care of the American Seamen's Friend Society. The Marine Society, founded in 1770, gave relief in 1853, to 56 widows, at an expense of from $40 to $60 each annually. The Seaman's Retreat, on Staten Island, received, in 1852, 2956 patients, of whom 167 died. The trustees may levy $1.50 upon every master, $1 upon every mate, 50 cents upon each sailor arriving from a foreign port, and 25 cents from each of the crew of coasting vessels. The commissioners of emigration (appointed by the state) have charge of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, where 4762 patients were treated in 1854, and of the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, where 15,950 emigrants were received in the same year. They supplied temporarily with food, money, or clothing, in the city, 17,516 emigrants; forwarded to various places, 4184; and supplied temporarily with board and lodging, 51,569. Total, aided and relieved in different ways, 110,390. Expenses, $635,215; of which $633,210 was defrayed by commutation-money levied on alien passengers. The Sailor's Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, 225 feet in length, with a front of white marble, supported 250 disabled and aged seamen in 1854. The Home for Sailors is in the same vicinity. The American Widows' Relief Society, the Mariner's Family Industrial Society, the Prison Association of New York for furnishing places to released convicts; the Home for Females released from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary; the Magdalene Female Asylum, the Five Points (the St. Giles of New York) House of Industry, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, which assisted 49,986 persons in January, 1855, besides 42 religious societies with receipts of more than $2,000,000 annually, and 25 foreign and other beneficial societies, constitute the practical evidences of the private beneficence of this great metropolis.

Almshouse, &c.—The board of ten governors of the almshouse have under their charge, to some extent, the following institutions:—The Almshouse, Bellevue Hospital, City Prison, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Nursery Hospital, the City Penitentiary, Penitentiary Hospital, one branch of the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and Workhouse, all on Blackwell's Island; House of Refuge, and Nursery, on Randall's Island; office of Chief of Police, out-door poor, prisons of 2d and 3d Districts, Small-pox Hospital, &c. The number of persons in all these institutions on February 11, 1855, was 7084. They report expended on all these institutions, for the year 1854, $552,000. The Almshouse proper admitted 2198 persons in 1853, of whom only 535 were natives; the Bellevue Hospital received 5017, of whom 792 only were natives; the Hospital on Blackwell's Island treated 8186 patients; the Small-pox Hospital had 108 patients; the Colored Home, 893; the Colored Orphans' Asylum had 259 under care during the year; the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island had 487 patients, of whom only 94 were natives; the Nursery Hospital, on Randall's Island, admitted 1763 persons, of whom 772 were foreigners; the Nursery *proper* on the same island received 1224 children, of whom 175 were indentured, and an average of 698 attended school; 5286 were sent to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, of whom 4189 were police commitments; the Workhouse department, on the same island, received 1458 inmates during the year. There were committed to the three city prisons in 1854, 30,691 persons, of whom 23,725 were foreigners. The most important of these (the First District Prison, Hall of Justice, or Tombs, as it is popularly called) occupies a low site near the City Hall, but is a building of considerable pretensions, being in the Egyptian style, 253 feet by 200, and constructed of light-colored granite. This prison received the greater part of the commitments. A very extensive building has recently been erected on Randall's Island, as a House of Refuge. The length of the boys' department is 590 feet, composed of a centre and two wings—the centre 86 feet, and the wings 63 feet high; and a girl's department, 250 feet long, of like breadth and height. There are two centre wings to the boys' department, besides end buildings to each wing, 55 by 50 feet, and a number of out-buildings, such as shops and kitchens, &c. For statistics of House of Refuge, see *State Institutions*. Out-door relief was furnished by the Board of Ten Governors to 41,622 persons during the year. Total number of persons coming under their supervision in 1853, 92,935.

Education.—The free schools of New York, previous to 1853, consisted of two departments, one under the direction of the Public School Society, having 111 schools under their care; and 89 ward schools, under the direction of the Board of Education. But in the year above named, the Public School Society was dissolved; and, in 1854, there were 224 public schools, of which 110 were primary and 25 colored schools. There were also 18 male, 7 female, and 2 colored night schools, with an average attendance in the winter of 1854-5 of 5097, and a total on register of 12,012. Connected with the public school system are 3 normal schools for the education of teachers, in which were 500 female pupils in 1854. These are kept open during the evenings for males, and on Saturdays for females, in order that the actual teachers of public schools may attend. Whole number of pupils on register, partaking of the public funds, 125,530, of whom 593 attended the Free Academy. Whole amount drawn from the City Chamberlain in 1854, for all purposes connected with education, $758,813. The schools named below, and connected with the following institutions, draw more or less of their support from the public fund:—The New York Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum, the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, the Mechanics' Society, House of Refuge, Leake and Watt's Orphan House, Almshouse; also, the Hamilton Free-school, Colored Orphans', American Female Guardian, and colored schools. Crowning the system of public school education, is the Free Academy, established in 1848, and combining the characteristics of academy, high-school, polytechnic school, and college. This institution is situated on the corner of Lexington Avenue and 23d Street. The ground was purchased, the building erected, furnished with the necessary apparatus, books, &c., at a cost of about $90,000. The edifice, though of brick, is large and imposing, being in the Gothic style, with turrets, &c. In the 5 years the Free Academy has been in operation, the entire expenses have varied

between $10,782 and $33,600 per annum. On the 1st of January, 1854, there were 11,500 volumes in the library, and 588 students in the academy. The full course requires 5 years, but it is at the option of the student whether he will pursue a full or partial course; he may also choose between the ancient and modern languages. The faculty consisted in 1854 of 14 professors, aided by 11 tutors. The president, who is also one of the professors, receives $3000 per annum, the other professors receive from $350 to $2500 per annum, and the tutors from $400 to $1000. There are in this city 2 colleges, 2 theological and 3 medical schools. Columbia College occupies a pile of buildings, the main one of which is 200 feet by 50, surrounded by extensive open grounds, between Barclay and Church Streets. This ancient seat of learning was founded in 1754, and was called King's College till the Revolution. Number of alumni up to 1852, 1450; students in 1853, 157; and 16,000 volumes in its library. The faculty consists of a president and 12 professors.

The University of the City of New York occupies a beautiful white marble structure, on Washington Square. It is 180 feet long by 100 in width, and in the English-College Gothic style. This college was founded in 1831. The number of alumni in 1853, was 320; of professors and tutors, 11; students, 151; and volumes in the library, 4000. Connected with the University is a Medical School, located in Fourteenth Street. This department was founded in 1837, had 6 professors, and 421 students in 1852, and had sent forth 597 graduates. It has a fine library and physiological collection, and its graduating class in 1855 numbered 106. The New York College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1807, had 219 students in 1852, and had conferred 852 degrees. It has also a good library and anatomical museum. The New York Medical College, a new and flourishing institution, was founded in 1851. It admits 5 students from the Free Academy gratuitously. The College of Pharmacy, for the graduation of apothecaries, closes the list of medical schools. The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States occupies two stone buildings in West Twentieth Street, each 110 feet by 50. It was founded in 1817, had 5 professors, 64 students, and 11,000 volumes in its library, in 1852: and had educated a total of 417 students; number in 1853, 57. The Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University Place, is under the direction of Presbyterians, though it receives students from all evangelical denominations. It was founded in 1836, and had 5 professors, 106 students, and 18,000 volumes in 1852, and had educated 211 young men. The Rutgers Female Institute occupies a fine building in Madison Street. This institution was incorporated in 1838, and gives a thorough education to young ladies in history, general philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, and belles-lettres. It has generally about 500 pupils. St. George's Parish School admits about 100 pupils of a lower grade than usually attend the public schools. The Industrial School of the fourth ward receives vagrant children, 388 of whom attended in 1854, for many of whom places were found.

Libraries.—New York has a number of extensive libraries. The largest collection of books will be in the Astor Library, a new institution, founded by the late John Jacob Astor, who left a fund of $400,000 for that purpose. This library was opened in 1853, in a fine building, 65 feet by 120, erected for the purpose, in the Moorish style, in Lafayette Place. The building cost about $70,000, and opened with about 80,000 volumes, to be increased from time to time from the interest of the fund remaining after the library goes into operation. This library is free to all persons resorting thereto, but books are not to be taken out. The New York Society Library was founded in 1700, and has about 40,000 volumes. It is temporarily located in the Bible House. The New York Mercantile Library, founded in 1820, has been recently removed to the late Astor Place Opera House, which has been appropriately fitted up for the purpose. In January, 1855, there were 5515 members, a large portion of whom were merchants' clerks, and 42,795 volumes on the shelves, besides 44 daily, 55 weekly, 81 monthly, and 50 quarterly publications—100 of which are foreign—in the reading-room. The Apprentices' Library, located at No. 32 Crosby Street, in Mechanics' Hall, has about 17,000 volumes. The New York Historical Society has its rooms at present in the buildings of the New York University; but the society are about erecting a building on Second Avenue. This institution was founded in 1804, and has a valuable library of 26,000 volumes, including some rare books, pamphlets, maps, charts, and a collection of antiquities, coins, medals, &c. Mr. Peter Cooper is establishing an institution for the purpose of public lectures, reading, and exhibition rooms, &c., which he intends to be free, and for which he appropriates about $300,000. The edifice, situated opposite the Bible House, is 195 feet on Third Avenue, 155 on Fourth Avenue, 143 on Eighth, and 86 on Seventh Street, and 5 stories high. The basement and two lower stories are to be rented, the income of which is to support the "People's Union," as the establishment is to be called. The Lyceum of Natural History, in a part of the building occupied by the medical department of the New York University, has a library of 2000 volumes, and an extensive cabinet of natural history. The American Institute of the City of New York was incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, and holds annual fairs or exhibitions in Castle Garden. The institute is located at 351 Broadway, where they have a library of 7000 volumes, repository for models, reading-room, &c. The Mechanics' Institute, at the corner of Division Street and the Bowery, has a library of 5000 volumes, a reading-room, a valuable collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a male and female school attached. Among the other libraries are the Printers' Free Library, with 3000 volumes; the library of the General Theological Seminary, with 12,000; the Free Academy, with 3000; New York Law Institute, with 4700; and the library of the New York Hospital, with 5300 volumes; besides other libraries, having a total in all of 300,000 volumes.

Banks.—In January, 1855, there were in New York City 56 banks, with $48,144,900 capital, $6,639,823 circulation—much *below* the usual amount in settled business times—and $16,607,260 in coin—much *above* the usual amount. In September, 1853, the circulation was $9,566,728, and coin $11,860,235. The most conspicuous banking-houses are the Mercantile, the Metropolitan, Bank of the Republic, Central Bank, and Broadway Bank—all in Broadway; the Bank of Commerce and Nassau Bank, in Nassau Street; the Bowery Savings Bank, and a number of banks in Wall Street, all with ornamented fronts of either marble, granite, brown or other stone. One of the most interesting features of New York banking is that of the savings banks, of which there were 14 in January, 1854, which had on deposit an aggregate of $26,910,402—the Chambers Street institution alone had $7,901,808 on deposit from 43,727 depositors; the Seamen's, $6,478,677; the Bowery, $5,270,519; and the Greenwich, $2,333,071.

In 1854, there were 65 insurance and joint stock companies, with $13,300,000 cash capital; and 62 mutual companies, with $11,621,915 capital.

Manufactures.—We have no regular statistics as yet of the particulars of the manufactures of New York; but if the census report is to be relied on, this city is not only the commercial, but the manufacturing centre of the United States. The census of 1850 gives to New York $34,232,822 capital, and 53,703 male and 29,917 female hands employed in manufactures, producing machinery, stuffs, &c., to the value of $105,218,308. Among these, the iron foundries and machine shops are conspicuous. From the Novelty, Allaire, and other works are turned out certainly the finest specimens of steam machinery for steamboats and steamships produced in the United States, if not in the world. Sugar-refining is another extensive business. There are refined about 1000 hogsheads of raw sugar a day; and one house alone consumed 40,000,000 pounds of raw sugar in 1852. In the different refineries there are employed 1250 hands, and about $3,000,000 capital. Ship-building is carried to a degree of perfection unsurpassed in the world, both for beauty of model and speed, particularly in the steamers, acknowledged to be the largest and fleetest in the world, though the contest is very close between the American and British vessels in this respect.

Commerce and Trade.—It is as the great centre of commerce for half a continent that New York derives its highest claim to pre-eminence. Surrounded by one of the most capacious harbors in the world, within two hours sail of the Atlantic Ocean, communicating with the New England States by Long Island Sound, and with the interior of New York State by the Hudson River, which is in turn connected with the great lakes by the Erie Canal, it presents facilities for internal and foreign navigation unrivalled by any commercial emporium of this or any former period. Nor have her merchants been satisfied to repose on her natural advantages, but have connected her, by iron arms, with every great point, north, south, east, or west, which deposit on her docks and in her depôts the cotton and rice of the South, the grain, lead, tobacco, and pork of the West, and the wool, wheat, lumber, and flour of the North and East. New York is now only surpassed by London and Liverpool as a seat of trade, and in another century will probably be the commercial centre of the world. Along its wharves, in every direction, may be seen forests of masts, where countless vessels of every description, and from every quarter of the globe, pour their rich tribute into the lap of this queen of commercial cities. Steamers of such size, splendor, and speed as the world has never before seen, forming regular lines of packets to Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Glasgow, Bremen, San Francisco, (via Panama and San Juan,) New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and all other important points along the coast, arrive at and depart from its docks almost daily, freighted with merchandise and crowded with passengers. But we will let figures tell the facts of the case.

According to Hunt's Magazine, (March, 1855,) the leading articles, with their values, imported from foreign countries, in 1853 and 1854, were as follows:—

	1853.	1854.
Coffee	$4,468,467	$4,997,845
Cigars	2,015,956	2,048,011
Earthenware	1,353,532	1,471,614
Furs	1,516,190	1,420,174
Dressed Skins	1,185,590	1,313,594
Undressed "	3,212,937	5,346,434
Brandy	1,259,751	1,014,580
Copper Sheathing	1,010,058	1,025,616
Iron	3,993,864	3,280,354
" Pig	1,286,415	793,276
" Railroad	5,745,835	3,198,439
Cutlery	1,223,285	1,477,330
Hardware	2,131,916	1,890,954
Lead	1,599,883	2,439,759
Steel	1,372,597	1,613,909
Tin	4,821,167	3,190,685
Sugar	9,335,340	6,601,428
Tea	7,057,958	6,548,891
Watches	3,141,746	5,239,119
Wines	a little more than 2,000,000	less than 2,000,000
Wool	1,110,778	910,164
Manufactures of Wool	25,183,654	17,834,807
" " Cotton	14,541,153	13,055,875
" " Silk	31,801,823	14,558,850
" " Flax	8,054,130	5,358,871
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	5,339,496	5,379,037

Besides the articles enumerated above, large quantities of buttons, books, chinaware, drugs, dye stuffs, lemons, oranges, figs, and other fruits, fire crackers, glass, hemp, hair, india rubber, indigo, jewelry, leather, gin, rum, and other liquors, machinery, marble, copper, iron in various forms not enumerated above, also tin, zinc, nickel, and cobalt, molasses, linseed, whale, cod, olive, and other oils, paints, perfumery, rags, salt, spices, stationary, tobacco, toys, mahogany, and rosewood, and innumerable articles in smaller quantities.

Exports of Domestic Produce.

	1853.	1854.
Pot Ash, bbls.	14,077	8,052
Wheat Flour, bbls.	2,159,612	888,735
Wheat, bus.	7,744,349	1,671,018
Corn, bus.	1,107,397	4,673,371
Cotton, bales	375,733	308,648
Naval stores, bbls.	476,521	656,413
Sperm Oil, gals.	936,258	686,537
Pork, bbls.	71,641	116,869
Beef, "	52,243	95,513
Cut Meats, lbs.	8,534,569	17,339,742
Butter, lbs.	1,957,376	2,045,432
Cheese, "	7,184,890	3,817,401
Lard, "	6,915,393	15,783,383
Tobacco manufactured, lbs.	5,617,302	8,700,444

Besides large quantities of corn meal, corn, oats, rye, whale lard and linseed oil, rice, tallow, and whalebone, and considerable pearl ashes, beeswax, rye flour, coal, and hay.

In the following Tables, taken from the New York Journal of Commerce, it will be observed the calculations are for *calendar*, and not for fiscal years.

Entered at New York, *from* Foreign Ports, *during the* Year 1854.

Nation.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.
American vessels	2636	1,442,282¼	43,779
Foreign vessels	1411	477,034¾	23,296
Total entered	4047	1,919,317¼	67,075
Do. 1853	4079	1,813,255	60,993
Do. 1852	3847	1,709,988	58,867

Cleared at New York, *for* Foreign Ports, *during the* Year 1854.

Nation.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen.
American vessels	1945	1,082,799¾	35,179
Foreign vessels	1333	445,305	18,071
Total cleared	3278	1,528,104¾	53,250
Do. 1853	3469	1,521,286¼	54,389
Do. 1852	3035	1,355,814	50,459

The number of arrivals from foreign ports is always greater than the clearances, as many vessels clear in ballast for coastwise ports to obtain an outward cargo. As, for example, to Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans, for cotton or rice; or to Baltimore, Richmond, or other southern ports, for cargoes of tobacco and flour.

Tonnage *from* Foreign Ports.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage of American Vessels.	Tonnage of Foreign Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1847	3147	665,482¾	333,537	939,019¾
1848	3050	657,794¾	367,321¼	1,025,116¼
1849	3247	734,008¾	414,096	1,148,104¾
1850	3343	807,590¼	441,756¾	1,249,357
1851	3840	1,144,485	479,566¾	1,624,051¾
1852	3847	1,231,951	478,037	1,709,988
1853	4079	1,321,674¾	491,580¼	1,813,255
1854	4047	1,442,282¼	477,034¾	1,919,317¼

The above shows an increase in the total tonnage of this port from 1847 to the close of 1854.

The following is the coastwise commerce at this port, as far as can be learned from the Custom-house records. Vessels engaged in this trade are not obliged to make official record of their entrance or clearance unless they have foreign goods or distilled spirits on board; and as a majority of vessels arriving from domestic ports come within this exception, the official entries of this class include only a fraction of the actual trade. The vessels which clear for domestic ports oftener carry the description of property which obliges them to take official leave, and thus the clearances on record are far more numerous than the entrances; but even the latter do not embrace a very considerable portion of this branch of trade.

Year.	Entered Coastwise.		Cleared Coastwise.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
1849	1865	424,970	3994	895,589
1850	1928	489,395¾	4719	1,020,070
1851	1768	455,542	4803	1,214,942
1852	1766	497,840	4680	1,173,762
1853	1733	507,531	4789	1,310,697
1854	1880	543,492	4779	1,499,968

Relative trade with foreign ports, in foreign and domestic shipping at the port of New York for the year 1854:—

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Imports	$139,937,173	$42,057,213	$181,994,386
Exports, domestic produce	67,475,385	24,633,350	92,108,735
Do., foreign prod.	6,491,412	3,665,980	10,157,392
	$213,883,970	$70,346,543	$284,230,513

From a value of imports and exports for the last year, amounting in the aggregate to $284,230,513, it will be seen that $213,883,970 was carried in American vessels, and only $70,346,543 in all descriptions of foreign vessels. Cash duties received in 1851, $31,081,263; in 1852, $31,032,737; in 1853, $43,088,225; and in 1854, $38,096,888.

In summer, steamers depart 3 times a fortnight, and in winter once a week for Liverpool; monthly or semi-monthly to Glasgow, Southampton, Havre, and Bremen; weekly for San Francisco and New Orleans; semi-weekly for Charleston and Savannah; besides other steamers running semi-weekly and tri-weekly and even daily to different points on the coast; with occasional steamers to Bermuda and other of the West Indies. These steamers rate from 1000 to 3000 tons, are of beautiful model and of great strength and speed, and cost from $100,000 to over $600,000 each. Of the steam tonnage in the United States in June, 1853, New York owned more than one-fourth, viz., 88,311 tons. Of 4047 arrivals from foreign ports in 1854, 201 were steamers, 1124 ships, 862 barques, 1296 brigs, and 754 schooners. Of the whole 809 were British vessels. In the same year were launched 111 vessels, tonnage 87,071.

Tonnage Owned in the Port of New York.

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Registered tonnage	511,955	661,793	754,490
Enrolled & licensed tonnage	444,543	461,340	509,307
Steam tonnage	77,063	86,311	101,467
Total	1,016,599	1,149,183	1,262,798

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Passengers arrived from foreign ports	310,335	335,357	367,354
Of these were aliens	293,604	324,945	319,225
Imports amounted to	$123,846,519	$194,027,657	$181,371,472
Exports " "	$71,523,609	$93,529,998	$81,377,666
Included in the above was specie imported	$2,488,225	$2,429,083	$2,107,572
Do. exported	$25,096,253	$28,753,358	$37,169,405

Miscellaneous Statistics.—In 1850, there were in New York 37,730 houses, with an average of 13¾ persons to each dwelling. Of the 319,223 foreign emigrants who arrived in 1854, 176,986 were natives of Germany; 82,302 of Ireland; 30,598 of England, and 29,357 from other countries. The proportion till within a few years has greatly preponderated in favor of the Irish; but the German emigration now exceeds all others. It may readily be seen what life and activity the landing of a daily average of nearly 1000 persons must give to New York, and what an amount of money must be left by this floating mass of population. The total number of deaths for 1854 was 28,458, or in the ratio of 1 to 18.09 of the population—the highest ratio of the 4 great northern cities of the United States—caused partly, no doubt, by the large number of emigrants landed at this port in a diseased state. The most fatal maladies were, consumption, 2990; cholera, 2459; convulsions, 2327; still-born, 1540; cholera infantum, 1455; marasmus, 1398; inflammation of the lungs, 1152; diarrhœa, 1106, and dysentery, 827. The greatest number of deaths was in July, and the smallest in November and December. Deaths in 1853, 22,656.

The police force consists of one chief of police, 22 captains, 44 lieutenants, 88 sergeants, and 962 policemen. Total, 1116. This force made, in 1854, 49,237 arrests for criminal offences, of which 20,085 were for intoxication and disorderly conduct; 5815 for disorderly conduct alone; 6292 for assault and battery; 40 for arson; 60 for rape and attempt at rape; murder, 88; assault, with intent to kill, 272; theft, larceny, burglary, and kindred offences, 7368; and fighting in the streets, 1326. The police, also, in 3 months accommodated 9125 persons with temporary lodgings at the station-houses, of whom only 1759 were born in the United States, and 5117 in Ireland. There are 12 public markets. Number of beeves slaughtered, 169,364; calves, 68,581; sheep and lambs, 555,474; swine, 252,328, making a total of 1,008,690 animals, valued at more than $14,000,000. The number of omnibuses in the same year was 682, drawn by 4546 horses, and of city railroad lines 5, employing 178 cars and 1967 horses, and receiving (the railroads) daily about $3300. There are 10 ferries running on the East River; the finest ferry-boats in the world, with cabins furnished with cushioned seats; fare from one to three cents. These boats are crowded with passengers, a large number of whom live in Brooklyn, but do business in New York; 7 ferries on the Hudson, crossing to Jersey City and Hoboken, and boats innumerable running to different points in the vicinity. Besides these, boats of immense size and beauty—floating palaces—ply between New York, Albany, Troy, and other river towns, and Newport, Providence, New Haven, and the different towns near or on the Sound. The entire number of periodical publications issued in New York is between 140 and 150. Of these, about 20 are dailies, with an aggregate circulation of above 200,000, besides a great number of weekly prints—almost every sect and clique having its hebdomadal organ. There were in 1854, 6 theatres, besides the Academy of Music, an opera house, and the American Museum, and other places where dramatic entertainments are offered to the public. Castle Garden and several halls are used for concerts and operas. The city is lighted by 13,127 street lamps, of which 3577 are oil and the rest gas lamps. Spirituous liquors were sold in June, 1854, at 6895 places, of which 2978 were without license. In 1853, 5542 carts, besides 1174 dirt carts, 221 porters, and 61 emigrant boarding houses, were licensed. In the same year there were 105 miles of sewerage, 236 miles of street water-pipe on the island, and 265 miles of street gas-pipe. The Manhattan Gas Works alone supplied 305,000,000 feet of gas; besides this, is the New York Gas Company supplying 3038 public lamps. In 1852 there were 49 engine, 51 hose, (with 68,300 feet of hose,) and 13 hook and ladder companies, with 51 ladders and 136 hooks.

Population.—Perhaps no city in the world numbers so great a variety of foreigners among its *resident* population as New York, including among them active and enterprising men of all Christian nations, and of every portion of the United States. The foreign residents fill every station, from the laborer to the merchant and professional man. The population numbered 4302 in 1697; 8628 in 1731; 10,381 in 1756; 21,876 in 1771; 33,131 in 1790; 60,489 in 1800, 96,373 in 1810; 123,706 in 1820, (at which period it became the largest city in the Union;) 202,589 in 1830; 312,710 in 1840, and 515,547 in 1850. Of this population 133,730 were born in Ireland; 55,476 in Germany; 23,671 in England and Wales; 7690 in Scotland, and 4990 in France. Total of foreign population, 235,733, or nearly one-half. If, however, we include the suburbs named above, it will make a grand total of 652,649 inhabitants, showing an increase (unexampled except in our western towns) of nearly 1500 per cent. in the last 60 years. The same ratio of increase as that between 1840 and 1850 would give, in July, 1855, a population of about 900,000 to New York and its suburbs. Pop. of the city in 1855, 624,179.

Government, &c.—New York is divided into twenty-two wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council. The mayor is elected by popular vote, and holds office for two years. The common council is composed of two boards, one called the board of aldermen, and the other the board of assistant aldermen, one member for each board being elected from every ward annually. Besides the state and United States courts, there are courts of oyer and terminer, of general sessions, and special sessions, the two latter held by the recorder, or city judge, and two aldermen. The city is divided into three police districts, each with a police court. Each ward is a patrol district, with a station-house, a captain and 2 lieutenants, and from about 30 to 60 policemen, the whole presided over by a chief of police. New York is also divided into 8 fire districts, and in cases of fire, the number of strokes of the bell indicates the ward in which the fire rages. A board of 12 fire wardens receives complaints of all violations of law relative to fires, powder, construction, &c. The fire department is under the control of a chief engineer and 10 assistants. The levies of tax in this city have increased from $1,988,818 in 1844, to $5,918,593 in 1855—the last an advance appropriation. The tax levied in 1853, '4, and '5 averaged $5,063,323. The city debt was, January 1, 1855, $13,969,856, for more than $5,000,000 of which the city holds securities in stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c., reducing the permanent debt to a little more than $9,000,000. The assessed value of property, in 1854, was $462,825,790. The total income of 1853, was $8,823,851, of which $4,704,790 was from taxation, and of 1854, $9,744,310, independent of the sinking fund, of which $4,845,336 was from taxation. Total expenditures for the latter year $10,184,318, of which $3,936,075 were for the support of the city government. The leading items of expenditure for 1854, were—for almshouse, $552,000; common schools of the city, $758,813; state schools, $74,752; lamps and gas, $307,901; police, $824,459; street expenses and paving, $249,945; street cleaning, $240,098; Croton water extension and construction, $215,540; fire department, $86,267; salaries, $320,707; water pipes and sewers, $125,000; and new work on docks and slips, $106,411. Of the expenditures, $6,248,342 were not strictly for city government, but for education, opening streets, and on trusts and special accounts. The mayor, recorder, controller, county clerk, register, and surrogate, each receive $3000 per annum; the street commissioner, chief of police, assistant district-attorney, and clerk of the superior court, each $2500. The clerk of the board of assistants, tax commissioners, receiver of taxes, the commissioner of repairs, chief of the fire department, assistant commissioner, engineer, and assistant engineer of Croton Aqueduct department, and justices of police and ward courts, each $2000; judges of the superior and common pleas courts, $4000; marine court, $2000.

History.—The first knowledge we have of New York Bay and Manhattan Island, the site of the present city of New York, is from Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the East India Company of Holland, who visited them in 1609, and proceeded up the river which now bears his name. No settlement was however made till three years afterwards, when a fort was built on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, and thus commenced the settlement of New Amsterdam, which, in 1648, contained about 1000 inhabitants. In 1664 it was surrendered to the British, and came into the hands of the Duke of York, taking the name of New York; but was retaken by the Dutch nine years afterwards, who however held it but a single year. In 1677 there were 384 houses, and in 1696 the city owned 40 ships, 52 sloops, and 60 boats. In 1790 the population was 6000. In 1711 a slave market was established in Wall Street. The New York Gazette, a weekly paper, appeared in 1725. First stage-route to Philadelphia established in 1732, and stages departed for Boston monthly, taking a fortnight on the route. Negro insurrections occurred in 1712 and 1741-2. In the former the negroes fired the city, and killed a number of people for which 119 of them were executed. The imports of 1769 amounted to $839,732. In 1783, after a long possession, the British troops evacuated New York. In 1807 the first steamboat was built at this port to navigate the Hudson. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 gave a great impetus to New York, and made it the first city of the Union. In 1837 the Croton Aqueduct was commenced, and on the 4th of July, 1842, the pure waters of the Croton River were let into the Distributing Reservoir.

The years 1853-4 will be memorable in the history of the city of New York, for the exhibition denominated the World's Fair, held in a spacious iron and glass building, called the Crystal Palace, erected adjacent to the Distributing Reservoir. The edifice was in the form of a Greek cross, the length of each diameter of which was 365½ feet. The dome was 100 feet in diameter and 123 feet high. In the construction of the palace 1600 tons of iron, 55,000 square feet of glass, and 750,000 square feet of lumber were used. The aggregate flooring covered 5¾ acres. The proportions of this building are beautiful, and it is thought by many to surpass the London Crystal Palace in architectural effect. The exhibition was officially opened July 15, 1853, in the presence of the President of the United States, and other dignitaries of our country, and of the commissioners from foreign governments. The collection comprised spe-

cimens of the industrial and fine arts from almost every country of Europe, from the British Colonies, West Indies, and Mexico.

Fires.—New York has several times been visited by very destructive conflagrations; the most remarkable occurred on the night of December 16, 1835, consuming 648 houses in the most valuable part of the city, and destroying property to the amount of $20,000,000; another in July, 1845, raged chiefly between Broadway and Broad Street, involving a loss of property to the amount of $7,000,000.

Pestilences.—The yellow fever has several times visited this city, and was particularly fatal in 1798. The cholera ravaged New York in 1832, carrying off 2521 persons, again in 1849, when its victims numbered more than 5000, and a third time in 1854, when nearly 3000 died of it.

NEW YORK, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

NEW YORK, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

NEW YORK, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, about 55 miles by land W. by N. of Nashville.

NEW YORK, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 8 miles E. of Vevay.

NEW YORK, a village of Brown co., Illinois, on Crooked River, 10 miles N.E. of Mount Stirling.

NEW YORK, a thriving settlement of Pierce co., Washington Territory, near Elliott Bay, on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet.

NEW YORK MILLS, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Sadaquada Creek, about 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has several churches, and a cotton factory, said to be one of the largest in the state.

NEW ZEALAND, zee'land, (Fr. *Nouvelle Zélande*, noo'vĕll zā'lŏnd'; Ger. *Neu-Seeland*, noi'-zā'lant,) a group of islands belonging to Great Britain, in the South Pacific Ocean, extending from 34° 22′ to 47° 30′ S. lat., and from 166° to 177° E. lon. It consists chiefly of two principal islands—the one called North Island, New Ulster, or Eahcinomauwe; and the other Middle Island, New Munster, or Tavai-Poenamoo; and of a much smaller island, called New Leinster, Stewart, or South Island; length of the whole group from N. to S. measured on a line curving nearly through their centres, about 1200 miles; area estimated at 105,115 square miles.

NEW ULSTER or EAHEINOMAUWE, e-ā-hil'no-mŏw'wee, written also IKA-NA-MAUWE, (Fr. *Tasmanie-du-Nord*, tăs'mā'nee' dü nor,) the most N. of the group, is separated from New Munster by Waikna or Cook's Strait, which, where narrowest, is about 25 miles wide. This island is remarkably irregular in shape, and may be considered as consisting of a nucleus or main body, and four great peninsulas. Its greatest length, from Cape Otou or Cape North to Cape Palliser or Rawa-Kawa at its S. extremity, is about 575 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Cape Egremont on the W., to Cape Wai-Apoo or East Cape, about 275 miles; estimated area, 48,710 square miles. Of the four peninsulas, by far the most remarkable extends from Port Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty on the E., and Port Actia on the W., in a N.N.W. direction for 280 miles. At its base the width is not more than 55 miles, and near its extremity only about 8 miles. In its S. part, it is nearly cut through by Hauraki Gulf or the Frith of Thames on the E., and Manukao or Symonds' Harbor on the W.; the only land which preserves the continuity of the island being the narrow isthmus on which, like that of ancient Corinth, the town of Auckland has been built. Its W. coast, with the exceptions already mentioned, and the harbor of Kaipara, is almost a continuous straight line, whereas the whole of the E. coast is a constant succession of bays and promontories, including the Bay of Islands, Wangari Bay, Wangaroa Harbor, Doubtless Bay, &c. The second of the four peninsulas stretches E.N.E., between the Bay of Plenty on the N., and Hawke Bay on the E. It is much more compact than the former, having both a shorter length and a greater width; and besides Hawke Bay itself, has no marked indentation, except that of Poverty Bay on the E. The third peninsula forms the S. extremity of the island, and stretches for 130 miles, between Hawke Bay and the W. part of Cook's Strait, to its termination at Cape Palliser. The fourth peninsula, which projects less than any of the other three, is, in some respects, the most conspicuous of all, in consequence of containing the lofty volcanic mountain of Egmont or Taranaki, and being partly composed of the streams of lava which at some remote period have flowed from its sides.

The main body of the island, as well as its peninsulas, has, for the most part, a very rugged and mountainous surface; besides being traversed from S. to N. by a great mountain chain, which takes successively the names of the Rangitoto, the Rua Wahine, and the Tararua Mountains, and throws off several transverse branches. It presents a number of lofty, isolated peaks, among which the most conspicuous are Mount Edgecumbe, towering above the Bay of Plenty to the height of 10,000 feet; and Mount Egmont, which has a height of 8340 feet. Sedimentary rocks, chiefly of gray sandstone, are often seen, both among the ridges of the interior and on the coast, where they frequently form precipitous cliffs; but the far greater part of the rocks are crystalline, and so evidently volcanic, that their sides have all the appearance of continuous lava streams; while the intervening valleys and plains are in many instances literally covered with pumice-stones. In the truncated cone of Tongariro, situated at the height of 6200 feet, the volcanic force is still active. Since 1846, numerous shocks of earthquakes have been felt, particularly at Wellington, where, in October, 1848, they were so violent as to shatter most of the houses and public buildings.

The streams which descend from the mountains are extremely numerous; several of them are of considerable extent, though in general they are mere mountain torrents, totally unfit for any navigable purpose, both from the rapidity of their current, and the rugged nature of their channel, and still more from the immense deposits of shingle at their mouths. The largest of the rivers are the Waikato, augmented by the Waipa; and the Manawatu. The former rises in the snows and glaciers of Mount Ruapehu, (9000 feet high,) one of the loftiest summits of the central chain; it flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of about 250 miles, discharges itself into Waikato Harbor, on the W. coast. It is navigable for 190 miles by vessels of 30 tons. The Manawatu, rising in the same central chain, takes an opposite direction, and falls into Cook's Strait. At its mouth, it has a width of 300 yards at half tide; but is encumbered by a bar which, at ebb, has not more than 7 feet of water. Within, the channel deepens, and is navigable by small vessels for 50 miles. The only other considerable streams are the Wanganui, the Pakuratahi or Hutt, the Waiwairoa, the Rangitaiki, and Wakatane, which fall into the Bay of Plenty; and the Waiho or Thames. Most of the streams have their sources in lakes, many of them obviously filling the craters of extinct volcanoes; and though generally not of great extent, are so embosomed among mountains and magnificent forests, as to present scenery of extraordinary grandeur and beauty. The largest is Lake Taupo, of an irregular triangular shape, about 36 miles long by 25 miles broad, situated near the centre of the island. About 35 miles N.E. of it, is Lake Roto-Rua, which forms a nearly perfect circle of 8 miles in diameter; and is remarkable for the number of hot springs which rise close to its banks. Wairarapa, and several other lakes near the S. extremity of the island, cover an area of about 50,000 acres. In the same locality is one of the most extensive plains of the island, occupying an area of above 600 square miles.

NEW MUNSTER, MIDDLE ISLAND or TAVAI POENAMOO, tā-vī' poo'nā-moo', (Fr. *Tavaï-Poenamou*, tā'vī' poo'nam'moo', or *Tasmanie-du-Sud*, tăs'mā'nee' dü süd.) is of a much more compact shape, and may be considered as forming a parallelogram, extending about 520 miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a medium breadth of 120 miles; area about 55,000 square miles. In the N., where it is separated from New Ulster by Cook's Strait, the surface is very rugged, and so much resembles the opposite coast as to lead to the conclusion that the two islands were at one time contiguous. Except the N. coast, and a remarkable spur on the E. called Banks' Peninsula, the coast-line presents but few indentations deserving of notice. The principal are Queen Charlotte's Sound, Admiralty Bay, and Blind Bay, with its branch Massacre Bay in the N.; Milford Haven, Doubtful Sound, Breadses Sound, Dusky Bay, and Chalky Bay, a number of narrow sea-arms, penetrating the land for several miles, in the S.W.; Tewywys Bay and Howell Port, on Foveaux Strait, in the S.; and Port Otago or Otako, Akaro Harbor in Banks' Peninsula; and Pegasus Bay on the E. Its interior, as far as it has been explored, presents physical features similar to those of New Ulster. It is traversed from N. to S. by a lofty central chain, which is evidently a continuation of that which terminates on the opposite coast of the northern island. This chain has an average height of about 8000 feet; but Mount Cook, near the W. coast, in lat. 43° 30′ S., has two peaks, the one 12,200 feet, and the other 13,200 feet high. The geological structure of New Munster is nearly identical with that of New Ulster. The drainage of the island is effected by numerous streams which flow directly E. or W. to the sea, and seldom lose the character of impetuous mountain torrents.

NEW LEINSTER, STEWART ISLAND or RAKIURA, rā-ke-oo'rā, the third island of the group, and far inferior in dimensions to the other two, lies S. of New Munster, from which it is separated by Foveaux Strait, about 15 miles wide. It is of a triangular shape, about 46 miles long from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 36 miles, and an area estimated at 1400 square miles. Its shores have a very pleasing appearance, woods extending down to the water's edge, while numerous bays, separated by rocky headlands, indent the coast. The largest of these indentations are, Paterson's Inlet, a noble harbor on the N.E., and the fine harbor of Pegasus Bay on the S.E. The interior is mountainous, but none of the summits exceed 3200 feet.

A great number of smaller islands belong to the New Zealand group, and are, for the most part, situated at a short distance from the shores of the North and Middle Islands, though many surround the S. Island. The largest of these are Otea or Great Barrier Island and Shoutourou,

in the mouth, and Waiheki Reef, in the interior of the Frith of Thames; Kapiti or Entry Island, in Cook's Strait; D'Urville at the N.E. entrance of Blind Bay, Resolution on the S.W. coast of the Middle Island, and the Snares on the parallel of 48°, S.S.W. of New Leinster.

Geology.—It is not probable, from the geological structure of New Zealand, that minerals of much value will be discovered. Rumors have repeatedly been heard of rich auriferous deposits, but hitherto gold has not been found in sufficient quantity to render its extraction profitable. Copper-mines have been opened in the vicinity of Auckland with satisfactory results; sulphur also is very abundant, and titaniferous iron is found in various places. There are also indications of tin, lead, silver, bismuth, and nickel.

Climate.—The characteristic feature in the climates of both the principal islands is humidity. At Auckland the annual quantity of rain is 51.84 inches, whereas in New York it is only about 33 inches. Throughout the N. Island, the mean annual temperature calculated on observations made at the Bay of Islands, Auckland, and Wellington, is rather more than 60°, and the range of the thermometer is very limited. At the Bay of Islands it is only 20°, varying from 55° in the coldest, to 75° in the warmest months, and at Wellington 22°, ranging between 45° and 70°. Several of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The prevailing winds are from the N.W. and the S.E., and are accompanied with frequent hurricanes, particularly in Cook's Strait, which acts as an immense funnel through which the tempest rages almost without intermission, and at all seasons. The summer months of December and January, and the autumn months of February, March, and April, are the driest. The climate on the whole is remarkably healthful.

Vegetation. New Zealand, with the adjoining groups of Chatham, Auckland, and Macquarie, constitutes a botanic centre from which a peculiar class of vegetable forms is supposed to have issued. The species at present known are 632, nearly equally divided between the monocotyledonous, the cellular, and the dicotyledonous plants. To the cellular belong numerous varieties of *algæ*, *lichens*, *fungi*, and more especially ferns, which, replacing the *graminæ* of other countries, form almost the only vegetation over immense districts. Some of these are more than 30 feet high, and are remarkable for the elegance of their forms. One of the most common is the *Pteris esculenta*, the root of which is used as food by the natives. Another remarkable plant of great economical value is the flax-plant, (*Phormium tenax*,) which is found in almost all situations, on the driest hills, in swamps, and on the sea-shore, within reach of the spray. One species of the *Phormium* has leaves 12 feet, and flower-stalks 20 feet long. The finest flax is obtained from a cultivated variety. Of the dicotyledonous plants the most remarkable belong to the *Coniferæ* and *Taxidæ*, and furnish valuable descriptions of timber. Among others is the *Kowrie*, *Kauri*, or *Dammara Australis*, with a smooth gray columnar trunk, from 30 to 40 feet in circuit, and nearly of the same girth through its whole height of from 60 to 90 feet. It is confined to a comparatively small part of the North Island, and to land which seems specially rugged and unfertile.

Animals.—The animal kingdom is extremely limited. Captain Cook found no trace of any quadrupeds except a sort of fox dog, and a few rats, and no others have since been discovered. Of the animals which have been introduced, the hog thrives best and multiplies prodigiously, finding abundance of food in the fern root, and occasionally varying it with the oysters and immense cockles strewn upon the shore. All the other common European quadrupeds appear to be easily acclimated. Birds are not remarkable either for variety, song, or plumage, but exhibit in the Apteryx, so called from having no wings, one of the most curious and gigantic class of birds in existence. New Zealand, however, appears to be rich in remarkable fossils of birds. Of these the most extraordinary is the gigantic Moa, (*Dinornis Giganteus*,) some species of which must have been from 10 to 14 feet high. The natives affirm that it is not extinct, and that living specimens of it still exist in the almost inaccessible forests of the interior. Several varieties of whales and seals were abundant on the coasts when first visited; but their capture has been pursued so ruthlessly, without sparing the breeding whale and her young, that the fisheries have been almost destroyed. The coast still teems with minor fish, among which one of the best is the *Hapuka*, resembling the cod, and weighing from 10 to 70 lbs., and occasionally 100 lbs.

Commerce.—The commerce of New Zealand is chiefly carried on with Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States. The total value of imports in 1850 amounted to 240,203*l.*, and in 1851, to 349,539*l.*; exports in 1850, to 115,414*l.*, and in 1851 to 84,158*l.* Number of arrivals in 1850, 188 vessels, tons 49,747; in 1851, 253 vessels, tons 67,856; (88 vessels, tons 11,287, the former, and 57 vessels, tons 19,055, the latter year, being from the United States.) Number of clearances in 1850, 194, tons 48,549; in 1851, 236, tons 64,734.

Inhabitants.—The natives of New Zealand, who are supposed to belong to the Malay family, furnish some of the finest specimens of the savage race. The men are tall, strong, and active; the women often handsome, and both sexes are almost uniformly well shaped. With the exception of cannibalism and infanticide, which, though once common, have been almost extirpated, they have either never been addicted to, or have ceased to practise, the vices common among savage tribes. Their dress consists of mats of various kinds, made from the native flax, braided by the hand; some are very coarse, others finer than carpeting. They are filthy in their habits, and seldom bathe themselves, or wash their clothes, which are usually worn till they drop off from age. The New Zealanders practise tattooing, and form designs over their bodies of remarkable elegance. They usually live in villages, or "pahs," situated in many cases on an eminence, and generally surrounded by a palisade, sometimes strengthened so as to form a tolerably strong defence against infantry. Though esteemed intelligent, they evince much less skill than other islanders of the South Pacific, in the construction of their houses, which are small, low, begrimed with soot, and everywhere abound with filth. The dwellings of the chiefs are generally larger than those of the people, and are often ornamented in front with rude and grotesque carvings. Owing to the exertions of the missionaries who have long labored among them, the natives have generally exchanged their superstitions for Christianity.

History.—New Zealand was first discovered by Tasman, in 1642, (whence this group, with several adjacent islands, is called by some of the French geographers, *Tasmanie*.) Little, however, was known of it till the visits of Cook, in 1769 and 1774. The first permanent settlement was made in 1815, when a missionary station was established in the Bay of Islands. In 1840 it was erected into a colony, subordinate to the government of New South Wales, from which it was formally separated in 1841, and placed under its own independent governor. The principal settlements yet made are those of Auckland, (the capital,) New Plymouth and Wellington in New Ulster; and of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago in New Munster. The total population is estimated at 150,000. The white population in 1851, was 26,656, of whom 10,962 were in New Ulster, and 15,694 in New Munster. Of the whites, 14,991 were males, and 11,660 females.—Inhab. NEW ZEALANDER.

NEW ZION, a post-office of Sumter co., South Carolina.

NEXOE, (Nexie,) nĕx'ŏ'gh, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 1400.

NEXON, nĕx'ŏnd', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 2461.

NEY, nā, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

NEY, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois.

NEYVA or NEIVA, nā'e-vā, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, capital of a province of its own name, on the Magdalena, at the influx of the Neyva River, 132 miles S.W. of Bogota. It has a considerable trade in cocoa; the Indians also resort to it for knives, mirrors, and trinkets. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1827.

NEYVA or NEIVA, a town of Hayti, 70 miles E. of Port-au-Prince, in a plain watered by the river Neyva, which enters Neyva Bay on the S. coast, after a course of 75 miles. A small river of Portugal has this name.

NEZHEEN or NEJIN, nā-zheen', written also NESCHIN, NIESHIN and NIEJIN, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 16,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, a hospital, a high school, and a college founded in 1789; also manufactures of soap, leather, preserves, and liquors.

NEZ PERCÉ, nā pĕr'sā', (usually pronounced nay pe'rcy,) or SAPTIN INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the eastern part of Oregon, between Clark's River, and the N. branch of Saptin or Lewis River. The name, *nez percé*, signifies, in French, "pierced nose." There does not, however, appear to be any peculiarity in their customs to justify this appellation.

NGAMI, n'gä'mee, a lake in the interior of South Africa, about lat. 20° 30' S., lon. 23° E. It has been known vaguely from report ever since the establishment of intercourse between the Cape Colony and the Bechuanas, N. of the river Orange. In June, 1849, Mr. Cotton Oswell and the Rev. Daniel Livingstone, travelling northward, came upon the Zooga, (Zouga,) a river which flows from the lake about 250 miles, irregularly E. and S.E., until it spreads out into a lagoon, and is wasted in the sands. Following this river upwards, they arrived at the village of the Batoogni, a branch of the Bamangwato tribe, who are settled on Lake Ngami, in lat. 20° 23' S., lon. 23° 30' E. From the shores of the lake, S.W. of the village, no land could be descried over it to the W. and N.W. Northwards, its width seemed to be 14 miles. The natives stated that it was a three days' journey, (about 75 miles,) along its S. and W. shore, to the point where a river enters it from the N.W. This river (the Tso) flows so rapidly, that canoes cannot ascend it by paddling. The Zooga, issuing from the lake, is at first a fine river, from 300 to 500 yards wide; lower down, it becomes narrower,

with high banks; again it spreads out, divides into rivulets, and disappears in the plain.

The banks of the Zooga are generally of a calcareous tufa, and are lined with trees of stately growth; some of these appear to be varieties of the Baobab, (*Adansonia;*) with which are also banyans, like those of India; and Palmyra palms. Some of the native tribes make cloth of two kinds of cotton, the produce of a tree and bush, and dye it with the indigo that grows wild everywhere.

The boatmen of the lake, who chiefly inhabit its banks and islands, are of Hottentot race, apparently from the W. coasts, and are called Bakhoba, (serfs;) and also Batlétlé or Baclétlé, evidently a Bechuana attempt to utter the Hottentot clucking sound, *qãqõ*, (men.) These Bakhoba are described as superior to the Bechuana in vigor and intelligence. The people about the lake and further N. live, to a great extent, on fish, which are brought down in abundance by the floods. The Bakhoba possess well-made nets, their cordage being spun of wild flax. The root of a kind of flag, pounded, yields a farinaceous substance, not much inferior to wheaten flour. The tuberous root of a water-lily is among the articles of food. Besides garden produce, wild fruits, and fish, the natives have also game in plenty, (chiefly antelopes, hippopotami, and elephants,) taken in pit-falls along the river.

The natives stated to the company that Ngami was merely a reservoir for the surplus waters of a periodically inundated country, about 200 miles further on, which country they designate by the name of Linokanoka or "rivers on rivers." In 1851, therefore, the same enterprising travellers, starting from Kolobeng, a missionary station on one of the sources of the Limpopo, directed their course N., and, crossing extensive salt-pans, in which the Zooga seems to terminate, arrived at the banks of the Chôbe, in lat. 18° 20′ S., lon. 26° E., above 2000 miles from Cape Town. This river, from 12 to 15 feet deep, is connected with Lake Ngami by a canal or transverse channel, named Tamunakle. About 100 miles N.E. of the Chôbe, is Seshéke, situated in lat. 17° 28′ S., on a large river, from 300 to 500 yards wide, with a great volume of water. Fifty miles above Seshéke, on this river, stands Barotse, the capital of the chief, who is called Sibatoani. Below Seshéke, (Sandbanks,) the river is joined by the Chôbe; and at the distance of 80 miles, forcing its way through hills, it is precipitated over rocks; the falls being named Mosi wa thunya, (or Roaring Vapors.) It afterwards receives another river, the Maninchi, from the N., and then takes the name of Zabeza or Zambeze. All these rivers, namely, the Maninchi, Seshéke, Chôbe, with the Teoge and Tso flowing into Lake Ngami, are represented as being connected together by transverse canals, which form one system of waters of great extent, the breadth of the region intersected being at least 400 miles. Very little rain falls in the country near Lake Ngami, and the rivers are never affected by it. Here, as in Egypt, the floods descend in the dry season. The waters begin to rise in June, and reach their greatest height in the beginning of August. The source of the Seshéke, according to the natives, is in Lobale, the same country from which the Lulua, the main branch of the Zaïre, descends in the opposite direction.

In 1852, Lake Ngami was again visited by a trading party. The oxen, 37 in number, wagons, and other baggage, were conveyed in canoes, along the river Zooga, 300 miles, to the lake. The party walked round the lake, and found it to be 60 miles in length, and 14 miles broad. The river Teoge, one of its affluents, was also ascended for about 150 miles, when the ravages of the Tsetse fly among the cattle compelled a return. Everywhere were found traces of Portuguese traders.

NGANAITI, South Pacific. See BYAM MARTIN'S ISLAND.

NGAN-HOEI, ngân'ho-â', or GAN-HWAY, gân'hwâ', an inland province of China, between lat. 29° and 34° N., and lon. 113° and 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-soo, Che-kiang, Kiang-see, Houpe, and Hoo-nan. Pop. 34,168,059. Surface mostly plain, and traversed by the rivers Yang-tse-kiang, and the Hoai-ho, with its affluents. The products comprise the precious metals, copper, salt, green tea from the S. districts, to from 6 to 7 million taels annually, ink, varnish, and other produce.

NGAN-KING, ngân'king', the capital of the above province, is 160 miles S.S.W. of Nanking.

NGOUÇA or NGOOSA, ngou'sâ', a small town of Algerian Sahara, oasis and 19 miles N.E. of Ouargla, lat. 32° 22′ N., lon. 4° 26′ E., defended by a wall crowned by 25 or 30 small square forts, and entered by 5 gates. Pop. 1000.

NGUNDAVAM, ngûn'dâ'vâm', a town on Viti Levu, one of the Feejee Islands, near lat. 18° S., lon. 178° W. In 1848, it was visited by Captain Worth, of the English war vessel Calypso, to demand the delivery of the murderers of two Europeans; which being refused, the town was bombarded and burned down.

NHA-TRANG, nâ-trâng', NHIATRANG, ne-â'trâng', or YATRANG, yâ'trâng', a seaport town of Anam, capital of a province, with a good harbor at a river's mouth, in lat. 12° 19′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E.

NHÔ, no or n'ho', written also NOUH, noo, a town of British India, district of Agra, lat. 27° 51′ N., lon. 77° 21′ E. It has a manufactory of salt from springs in its vicinity.

NIAGARA, ni-ag'e-rah,* (originally ne-â'gâ'ra, or rather nee-â'gâ'râ',) a river of North America, forming the outlet of Lake Erie, and a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It commences at Black Rock, 2 miles N. of Buffalo, and, flowing northward, enters Lake Ontario after a course of about 34 miles. About 3 miles below its southern extremity it divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. Two or three miles below Grand Island, the entire waters of the Niagara are precipitated over a ledge of rocks about 160 feet in perpendicular height, forming the Niagara Falls, the most stupendous cataract on the globe. The rapids above the falls have a descent of 57 feet in about half a mile. See NEW YORK, page 1327. The river is navigable 7 miles to Lewistown, and above the falls for small boats from the old Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, near 20 miles. Two miles below the cataract the river is spanned by a magnificent suspension bridge, 800 feet in length. See SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

NIAGARA, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, W. by Niagara River, and S. by Tonnawanda Creek, and is drained by Willinks and Tuscarora Creeks. The surface is undulating in some parts, in others nearly level. The soil is generally fertile. Extensive beds of gypsum, or plaster, have been discovered. The county is traversed by the Erie Canal, and by the Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls, and the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroads, and partly intersected by several shorter lines. Organized in 1808, having been formed out of part of Genesee county, and named from Niagara River and Falls, which are situated on its western borders. Capital, Lockport. Pop. 42,276.

NIAGARA, a township of Niagara county, New York, on the river of its own name, 16 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1951.

NIAGARA, formerly NEWARK, Canada West, the capital of the united counties of Lincoln and Welland, situated in Lincoln co., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Niagara River, 30 miles from Toronto, and 50 miles from Hamilton. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 3000. Niagara is an electoral district, returning one member to the Provincial Parliament.

NIAGARA FALLS, a post-village of Niagara county, New York, is situated in the immediate vicinity of the great cataract, to which circumstance it owes its origin and increase. Distance from Buffalo by railroad, 22 miles; from Rochester, 76 miles. It contains 1 Catholic and 4 Protestant churches, 5 dry goods stores, and 9 hotels, of which 4 are styled "first class;" also a paper-mill, iron foundry, a flouring-mill, and a large public school-house. Three or four railroads meet at this point. Population in 1855, estimated at 1500. See SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

NIAGARA FALLS or FALLS OF NIAGARA. See NEW YORK, page 1327.

NIAMREI, ne'âm-râ' or ne-âm-râ'e, a large village of West Africa, 25 miles E. by S. of the mouth of the Senegal. Pop. about 3500.

NIANGUA, ne-ang'gwâ, a river of Missouri, rises near the S.E. corner of Dallas co., and, flowing nearly northward, falls into the Osage at Erie, Camden county. It receives the Little Niangua from the left, a few miles from its mouth.

NIANTIC, Connecticut, a station on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 10 miles from New London.

NIAS, or POOLO-NIAS, poo'lo-ne'âs', an island of the Malay Archipelago, and one of the largest skirting the W. coast of Sumatra; lat. 1° 30′ N., lon. 97° 15′ E. Length 70 miles, average breadth 16 miles. The soil is fertile, and produces large quantities of rice. On its E. coast is a village or town of the same name.

NJAUMELSAKAS, ne-ów-mêl-sâ'kâs, a remarkable waterfall, Sweden, on the Luleå, lan of North Bothnia. The river, where about 400 yards broad, precipitates itself over a height of above 100 yards. During winter an immense arch of ice is formed over the fall, and adds to its magnificence.

* It is a remarkable confirmation of the position laid down in our Introduction, (section II., Obs.,) that "scarcely an instance can be pointed out wherein any *good* poet has misaccentuated a name with the sound of which he was familiar;" that Moore, the only eminent English poet that has been in America, and visited Niagara, is the only one (so far as we are aware) who has pronounced this name with its proper accent, thereby authorizing the conclusion that those who have accentuated it differently, have done so through ignorance, and not from carelessness, or in virtue of that imaginary prerogative styled a "poet's license." The name in question occurs several times in Moore's poems, and always with the same accent; but we select the following passage, as showing his accentuation in a manner so clear as to leave not the least room for doubt, or equivocation:

"I could fancy, almost, he and I were a pair
Of unhappy young lovers, who thus side by side
Were taking, instead of rope, pistol, or *dagger*, a
Desperate dash down the falls of *Niagara*."
Fudge Family in Paris—Letter V.

NIAUR, ne-ôwr', or ANGOUR, ăn-goor', the most W. of the Pelew Islands, North Pacific; lat. 6° 53′ 55″ N., lon. 134° 5′ 24″ E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 4 miles.

NIAZEPETROVSK, ne-ä-zä-pä-trovsk', a market-town of Russia, government of Perm, on the Oofa, 80 miles E.S.E. of Krasno Oofimsk, with extensive iron works.

NIBBIANO, nib-be-ä'no, a village of North Italy, duchy and 8 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 723.

NIBBIANO, a village of Lombardy, delegation and 10 miles E.S.E. of Como.

NIBE, nee'be, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg, on the Lymfiord. Pop. 1200.

NIB'LEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NIC-EA, North Italy. See NICE.

NIC-EA, a city of Asia Minor. See IZNEEK.

NICARAGUA, (nik-ar-ä'gwä,) REPUBLIC OF, formerly a state in the Central American Confederation, from which it withdrew in 1852; extends from the Bay of Conchagua, on the Pacific Ocean, to the Mosquito territory, mostly from lat. 11° to 13° 45′ N., lon. 83° 40′ to 87° 35′ W.; having W. the North Pacific Ocean, E. the Caribbean Sea and part of the Mosquito territory, N. the state of Honduras and San Salvador, and S. Costa Rica; area about 30,000 square miles. A range of hills run along its W. coast, at the distance of a few miles from the sea, attaining no great height until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, where they rise to an elevation of from 5000 to 11,000 feet. Between this ridge and the lakes of Nicaragua and Leon, the land is moderately level; but along the borders of Honduras and San Salvador, lofty ridges again occur, running in various directions. The central part of the state is occupied by a vast plain, known as the plain of Nicaragua, comprising the lake of the same name. There are several volcanoes in the state, all towards the sea, standing alone, or but slightly connected with the main ridge; but none of them are of any great elevation, the highest probably not much exceeding 5000 feet. There are numerous rivers; but none, except the San Juan, are of much navigable importance; the principal are the Segovia or Escondido, the Lama or Siquia, all flowing E. The lakes are Nicaragua and Leon or Managua. Veins of silver and copper, however, exist in many parts, but they remain almost all of them either unexplored, or only superficially worked. Gold, also, is said to occur.

The climate is, on the whole, healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts, the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coasts, where it is hot, and rather approaching to humid. By far the greater portion of Nicaragua consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. Agriculture, however, is at a very low ebb, and but a small portion of the land is made available. The productions are indigo, of which from 800 to 1000 serooms are manufactured yearly; sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton, the last of superior quality, and formerly raised in large quantities, but now almost wholly neglected. Maize, rice, beans, and plantains, the staple food of the people, are raised in abundance, and sold very cheap. Some wheat, also, is grown in the mountainous and cooler parts of the country. Fruits of various kinds are plentiful, including excellent oranges and lemons. One of the principal sources of wealth consists in cattle, of which there are great numbers in all parts, particularly in the districts on the E. side of the lake, where extensive and excellent pasturage is met with. The chief exports are indigo, Brazil-wood, and hides. The imports of British and North American manufactures are estimated in value at $100,000 annually, the British imports forming two-thirds of the whole. Some silks, gloves, and wines, are received from France; linens and glass-wares from Germany; the other imports are chiefly from Peru, Chili, &c. The chief cities are Leon, (the capital,) Granada, and Nicaragua. Principal port, Realejo. Owing to perpetual revolutions, this has become the most wretched and impoverished state of Central America, and in 1846, its annual public revenue was estimated at only $50,000. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 235,000.

NICARAGUA, a town of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 38 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop., upwards of 8000.

NICARAGUA, LAKE, (Sp. *Lago de Nicaragua*, lä'go dä ne-kä-rä'gwä,) an extensive sheet of water, in the republic of same name, Central America, 90 miles long from N.W. to S.E.; greatest breadth 40 miles; mean breadth 30 miles; 128 feet above the Pacific, from which it is separated by a line of active volcanoes. The river San Juan de Nicaragua flows from its S.E. extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and, at its N.W. extremity, it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua or Leon, by the river Penaloya. About 100 yards from the beach, there is generally a depth of about 2 fathoms; in other parts, all the intermediate soundings between 5 and 15 fathoms are found. Water-fowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators, also, of great size, are numerous. It contains some islands and several groups of islets, all of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepe, and Madera, are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2000 feet in height, and is uninhabited; but Ometepe is occupied by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, &c., and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed; in form, it is a huge mound of more than 4000 feet high, covered with cedar-wood. The islets are generally conical in shape, and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area; they are covered with verdure, and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground; and on such, generally crowning their summits, relieved by a dense green background of plantations, and surrounded by palms and the papaya with its great, golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. On one of the smaller islands, Pensacola, numerous relics of antiquity have been recently found, consisting of huge, elaborately-sculptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is, in every case, black basalt, and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill; in workmanship and style differing materially from those of Yucatan. It has long been contemplated to establish through it a navigable communication, by means of a ship canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A contract for this undertaking was entered into on the 27th of August, 1849, between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company of New York; but, owing to the interference of the British government, the work has not been commenced. The estimated cost of the canal was $20,000,000; and the time necessary for its completion 12 years.

NICARAGUA, SAN JUAN DE. See GREY TOWN.

NICARIA or NIKARIA, ne-kä-re'ä, (anc. *Icarus* or *Icaria*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 miles W. of Samos; lat. 37° 35′ N., lon. 26° 10′ E. Area 50 square miles. Pop. 1000. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus, after his reputed aerial flight, (whence its name.)

NICASTRO, ne-käs'tro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, capital of a district, on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 10,000. It is straggling and mean, but enclosed by walls, outside of which are many olive grounds and orchards. In its castle, Henry, the son of the Emperor Frederick II., was confined. It is an archbishop's see. Near it are some mineral baths. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1638.

NICAVARI, one of the Nicobar Islands. See CAMORTA.

NIC'COTINOO', a post-village of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

NICE, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See IZNEEK.

NICE, neess, (Ital. *Nizza*, nit'sä; anc. *Nicæa*,) an episcopal city and seaport of Italy, Sardinian States, 98 miles S.W. of Turin, lat. 43° 42′ N., lon. 7° 17′ E. It is beautifully situated near the French frontier, in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The waters of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the S.; on the N. and the E. the mountains enclose it, in the form of an amphitheatre, (and on the W. it is bounded by the Paglion.) The highest in the rear is crowned by an old castle, enclosed by bastioned walls. The city is divided into the old and new town. The streets of the former are narrow and mean-looking, compared with those of the latter, in which the houses look handsome, being more modern, and painted externally in fresco. Nice has two noble squares, one of them surrounded with porticoes; and adjacent to the other is a raised terrace, which serves as a defence for the town against the sea, and affords a delightful promenade. The Cathedral or church is in the ordinary Italian style, nor have any of the other churches any peculiar architectural merit. There are a theatre, hospital, public library, baths, &c., and a pretty large library, containing manuscripts. Nice possesses some silk, cotton, and paper mills; many oil-mills, and small manufactures of tobacco, leather, soap, and paper. The harbor or port lies three-fourths of a mile E. of the Paglion; it is small, and open to the S.E. Between the piers are only 15 feet water, and the anchorage before the town is unsafe. The exports consist principally of oil, wine, and silk, with essences, perfumes, &c. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1846 was 2609, tonnage 155,764; cleared in the same year, 2583; tonnage 153,635. Nice is much resorted to in winter by foreigners, particularly English, whose numbers have been estimated at from 5000 to 6000, besides French, Germans, Russians, and Poles, and for whom ample accommodation is provided. Nice has been often taken by the French, and was, under the empire of Napoleon, capital of the department of the Maritime Alps. It is the birthplace of the painter Vanloo, and the astronomer Cassini. Marshal Massena was born in its vicinity. Pop. 25,000.

NICEPHORIUM. See RAKKA.

NICER. See NECKAR.

NICHOLAS, nik'o-lus, a county in the W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 600 square miles. The Kanawha River washes its S.W. border; it is traversed from E. to W. by the Gauley River, and also drained by Meadow River and Buffalo Creek. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and covered with extensive forests. A large part of the land is unproductive. A railroad is projected, which, when finished, will connect the county with the Ohio River. Formed in 1818. Capital, Summerville. Pop. 3963, of whom 3890 were free, and 73 slaves.

NICHOLAS, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has

an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by Licking River proper, and bounded on the S.W. by the South Licking. The surface is diversified; the S. part of the county is gently undulating, and very productive; the other parts are more broken. The surface rock is limestone of good quality. The county is intersected by the railroad lately commenced between Maysville and Lexington. On the bank of Licking River, in this county, is the Blue Lick Spring, a watering-place of much celebrity. Formed in 1799, and named in honor of Colonel George Nicholas, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. 10,861, of whom 8848 were free, and 1513 slaves.

NICHOLAS, a town of Placer county, California, situated on the left bank of Feather River, below the mouth of Bear River, and 35 miles in a straight line nearly N. of Sacramento City.

NICHOLAS COURT HOUSE. See SUMMERVILLE.

NICH'OLASTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

NICHOLASVILLE, nik'o-las-vil, a thriving post-village, capital of Jessamine county, Kentucky, on a small affluent of Kentucky River, and on the railroad and turnpike from Lexington to Danville, 12 miles S. of the former. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains a fine court-house, 4 churches, 2 academies, and several bagging factories. Pop. estimated at 1000.

NICHOL-FOREST, nik'ol for'est, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland.

NICHOLS, nik'olz, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 8 miles S.W. of Owego. Pop. 1905.

NICHOLSON, nik'ol-son, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1353.

NICHOLSON, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 927.

NICHOLSON RIVER, North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, W. of Albert River. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

NICHOLSON'S STORE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

NICHOLSONVILLE, nik'ol-son-vil, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

NICHOLSVILLE, nik'olz-vil, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the E. branch of St. Regis River, about 31 miles E. by N. of Canton.

NICHOLSVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the road from Batavia to the Ohio River, about 24 miles E. of Cincinnati.

NICK'ATON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NICK'ELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

NICK'ELSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

NICKERIE, nik'keh-ree', a district of Dutch Guiana, forming the W. portion of Surinam, on the banks of the Corentyn and the shores of the Atlantic. It is chiefly inhabited by English and Scotch settlers.

NICKOLAI, nik'ko-li', a town of Prussian Silesia, 58 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3320.

NIC'OBAR' ISLANDS, (called by the Malays, *Pooloo Sambilong*, poo'lo sim-bil-long', "Nine Islands,") a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40' and 9° 30' N., and lon. 92° 50' and 94° E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. In the S. group, Great Nicobar has an area of 1258 square miles, and Little Nicobar 86 square miles. Camorta, Chowry, and the other islands of the N. group, are all smaller. They are all covered with trees, and very fertile, yielding in abundance cocoa-nuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. The animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, and cats. Mean annual temperature, 70° Fahrenheit. The islands are exposed to frequent hurricanes; the rainy season lasts for nine months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (from December to February) renders them most unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. The group belongs to Denmark.

NIC'OJACK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

NICOJACK CAVE. See GEORGIA, "*Objects of Interest to Tourists*," page 741.

NICOLAS-D'ALIERMONT, nee'ko'lä' dä'le-ir'mòng', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 6 miles S.E. of Dieppe. Pop. 1956.

NIC'OLA'US, a post-office of Sutter co., California.

NICOLET, nee'ko'lä'(?) a central county of Canada East, comprises an area of 487 square miles. The Bécancour River intersects this county, and the St. Lawrence washes its N. border. Capital, Nicolet. Pop. 19,657.

NICOLET, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 84 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores, hotels, and a mill. It has a college, with about 130 pupils.

NICOLLET, nik'o-lä', a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 1240 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of Crow River, on the S. by the Minnesota River, and intersected by the South Fork of Crow River, and by the Wita Kantu. The county contains several small lakes. The surface is undulating or level; the soil in some parts is productive. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Traverse des Sioux.

NICOLLET LAKE, a small lake in the E. part of Yuab (Juab) county, Utah, about 125 miles S.W. of Salt Lake City. Length 26 miles; greatest breadth 12 miles. It receives the waters of Nicollet River, but has no outlet.

NICOLOSI, ne-ko-lo'see, a town of Sicily, 8 miles N.W. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3600.

NICOMEDIA. See ISMEID.

NICON'ZA, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

NICOPOLIS, ne-kop'o-lis, NICOPOLI, ne-kop'o-le, or NICOPOL, ne-ko'ppl, (anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*,) a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, capital of a sanjak, on the Danube, 55 miles W. of Roostchook. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It was founded by Trajan, and occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, and further defended by a castle. It has some large edifices, mosques, baths, &c., but is generally ill-built, and its trade is not thriving. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund, 28th September, 1396.

NICOPOLIS, an ancient city of Epirus; its remains, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are situated about 3 miles N. of Prevesa.

NICOPOLIS, a town of European Turkey. See TIRNOVA.

NICOPOLIS, a town of Turkey. See PREVESA.

NICOPOLIS, a town of Palestine. See EMMAUS.

NICOSIA, ne-ko-see'ä, a city of Sicily, 14 miles N.E. of Castrogiovanni. Pop. 13,000. It has several churches and convents, but few manufactures, and trade in the cattle and corn of the fertile surrounding district.

NICOSIA, the capital city of Cyprus. See LEFKOSIA.

NICOTERA, ne-ko-tä'rä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 miles S.W. of Tropea. Pop. 3800. It consists of an upper town, with a castle and an episcopal palace, and a lower town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

NICOYA, ne-ko'yä, a peninsula, bay, river, and two towns of Central America, state of Costa Rica. The peninsula, in lat. 9° 40' N., lon. 85° W., bounding westward the bay which receives the river; and the two towns respectively 76 miles W.N.W. and 96 miles W. of Cartago; the latter on the peninsula, with 3000 inhabitants, engaged in weaving, shipbuilding, and trading in sugar, &c.

NICUMAN, ne-koo-män', or NIMEN, ne-mén', a river of China, province of Mantchooria, rises near lat. 52° N., flows S.S.W., and joins the Amoor after a course of about 220 miles. Its chief tributary is the Tchelanki, which joins it on the right.

NIDA, nee'dä, a river of Russian Poland, flowing S.S.E., joins the Vistula on the left, after a course of 75 miles, partly navigable.

NIDAU or NYDAU, nee'dów, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.W. of Bern, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Bienne. Pop. 1229.

NIDD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NIDDA, nid'dä, a river of Central Germany, after a S.W. course of 50 miles, joins the Main, at Hochst, 6 miles W. of Frankfort.

NIDDA, a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 miles S.E of Giessen. Pop. 1871.

NIDDER, nid'der, a river of Germany, rises in Hesse-Darmstadt, flows S.W., and joins the Nidda 7 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Total course 45 miles.

NID'DRY, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, 2 miles W. of Kirkliston, on the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

NID-ELV, nid-élv, a river of Norway, after a S.W. course of about 70 miles falls into the Skager Rack, opposite to the island of Tromöe.

NIDGULL, nid'gull', a town of British India, in the Deccan, dominions of Mysore, 45 miles E. of Chitteldroog.

NIDOKI, ne-do'kee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government and 49 miles W.N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1600.

NIDRIAS, nee'dre-äs, a village near the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the territory of New Mexico.

NIEBERT, nee'bert, a village of the Netherlands, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Groningen. Pop. 714.

NIEBLA, ne-ä'blä, (anc. *Ilipa?*) a decayed town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.E. of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto. Pop. 988. It has a very ancient bridge, a ruined castle, and some other fortifications. Near it are extensive copper-mines.

NIED, ne-ä', a river of France and Rhenish Prussia, commencing in the department of Moselle, 12 miles E.N.E. of Metz, flows N.N.E., and joins the Sarro. Length 45 miles.

NIEDER, nee'der, a German word, signifying "lower," prefixed to numerous places in Germany, as NIEDER WESEL, NIEDER INGELHEIM, &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

NIEDERAULE, nee'der-ów'leh, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, circle of Hersfeld. Pop. 1311.

NIEDERBRECHEN, nee'der-brek'en, a village of Nassau, bailiwick of Limburg. Pop. 1044.

NIEDERBRONN, ne-d'de'bronn', a market-town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 26 miles N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3224. It is situated in a valley of the Vosges Mountains, and has well-frequented mineral springs, the water of which is collected into two basins covered with a stone pyramid. It has also establishments for preparing steel and bar-iron, heavy articles of machinery, and large pieces of artillery.

NIEDERGRAND, nee'der-grānt', a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 61 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1618.

NIEDERHIALL, nee'der-hāl', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Künzelsau, on the Kocher. P. 1663.

NIEDER-HESSEN, nee'der hĕs'sen, ("Lower Hesse,") a province of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. Area, (with Schaumburg,) 2686 square miles. Pop. 366,663.

NIEDERHOF, nee'der-hōf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow. Pop. 1117.

NIEDERLANDE. See NETHERLANDS.

NIEDERNEUKIRCH AM HOCHWALDE, nee'der-noi'kĕerk ăm hōx'wăl-deh, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen. Pop. 1900.

NIEDEROLM, nee'der-olm', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle of Mentz. Pop. 1230.

NIEDERRAD, nee'der-rāt', a village belonging to the free town of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1694.

NIEDERSTETTEN, nee'der-stĕt'ten, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.E. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1509.

NIEDERSTOTZINGEN, nee'der-stot'sing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, between the Danube and Brenz. Pop. 1370.

NIEDERZWEHREN, nee'der-tsvā'ren, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of Cassel. Pop. 1373.

NIEDERZWONITZ, (Niederzwönitz,) nee'der-tsvō'nits, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, so near the town of Zwonitz as to be almost its suburb. Pop. 2045.

NIEDORP, nee'dorp, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Alkmaar. United pop. 1446.

NIEFERN, nee'fern, a town of Germany, Baden, on the Enz, 19 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1279.

NIEHEIM, nee'hime, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Paderborn. Pop. 1473.

NIEHL, neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cleves. Pop. 1220.

NIEJIN or NIESHIN, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

NIEL, neel, a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the Rupel. Pop. 2867.

NIELLA-BELBO, ne-ēl'lā bĕl'bo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba, on the Belbo. Pop. 777.

NIELLA-TANARO, ne-ēl'lā tā-nā'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province and 16 miles N.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 2010.

NIEMCZYN, ne-ā-mĕtch'in, written also NIEMENTCHIN, a market-town of Russia, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

NIEMEJK, nee'mĕk, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2340.

NIEMEN, nee'men, (Pol. pron. nyĕm'en; Fr. *Niémen*, ne-ā'nĕn',) or MEMEL, mām'el, or mā'mĕl, (anc. *Chronus?*) a river of Russian Poland, rises in the government of Minsk, flows N.W. through the government of Grodno, between Vilna and Augustowo, and through East Prussia, and under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Russ and Gilge mouths, 30 miles W. of Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 400 miles. Principal affluents, the Vilia and Szeschuppe. It is always navigable, and is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula; and near Tilsit, Napoleon and Alexander of Russia held a memorable interview on its waters in June, 1807.

NIEMES, ne-ā'mĕs, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 18 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 3236.

NIEMIROW, ne-ā-me-rov', a market-town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 miles W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 1900.

NIEMOKSTZY, ne-ā'mokst'zes, or NIEMOKCHTY, ne-ā'mokst'hes, a market-town of Russia, government of Vilna, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rossiena. Pop. 1700.

NIEMTSCHITZ, ne-ĕm'tshits, a market-town of Moravia, 11 miles N.E. of Wischau. Pop. 1400.

NIENBURG, neen'bŏŏrg, a town of Hanover, 30 miles N.W. of Hanover; capital of the county of Hoya, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge of stone, and joined by the Maerbach, on the Hanover and Bremen Railway. Pop. 4100. It has manufactures of linen and vinegar, some trade in timber, and a transit trade by the river.

NIENBURG, neen'bŏŏrg, or NIENBORG, neen'borg, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 25 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1000.

NIENBURG MONCH, (Mönch,) neen'bŏŏrg mönz, or KLOSTER-NIENBURG, klos'ter-neen'bŏŏrg, a walled town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Saale, here joined by the Bode, 10 miles N.W. of Köthen. Pop. 1900.

NIEPPES, ne-ĕpp', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 13 miles E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1852, 3582.

NIERS, neers, or NEERS, nārs, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 miles joins the Meuse, 2 miles W. of Gennep.

NIERSTEIN, neer'stine, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 9 miles S.S.E of Mentz. Pop. 2201. In the vicinity numerous Roman coins have been found.

NIESHIN, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

NIESKY, ne-ĕs'kee, a village and Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Gorlitz. Pop. 640.

NIESOOCHATSCHI, ne-ē-soo-kăt'shee, written also NIESUCHATSCHI and NEISOUKHOJI, a market-town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Kovel. Pop. 1500.

NIESWIEZ, a town of Russia. See NESVIZH.

NIETO, a river of Italy. See NETO.

NIEUKIRK, a village of Rhenish Prussia. See NEUKIRCHEN.

NIEUPORT, a town of Belgium. See NIEUWPOORT.

NIEUW, nyŭ, or *NIEUWE*, nyŭ'weh, a Dutch word, signifying "new," forming the prefix of various names in the Netherlands, as NIEUWPOORT, (*i. e.* "New Port,") &c.

NIEUWE-DIEP, HET, hĕt nyŭ'weh-deep, a village of Holland, province of North Holland, about 1 mile E. of Helder, with which it is connected by a row of houses. It lies at the entrance to the great Amsterdam Ship Canal, and possesses a safe harbor. Pop. 3186.

NIEUWENDAM, nyŭ'wen-dām', a village of Holland, province of North Holland, S.S.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 829.

NIEUWENHOORN, nyŭ'wen-hōrn', a village of Holland, province of S. Holland, 3 miles S. of Briel. Pop. 1019.

NIEUWERKERK-IN-DUIVELAND, nyŭ'wer-kĕrk' in doi'veh-lānt', a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 3 miles E. of Zierikzee. Pop. 983.

NIEUWERKERK-OP-DEN-YSSEL, nyŭ'wer-kĕrk' op dĕn is'sel, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 6 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1170.

NIEUWERKIRKEN, nyŭ'wer-keerk'en, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2484.

NIEUWKERK, a town of Netherlands. See NYKERK.

NIEUWKOOP, nyŭ'kop, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 12 miles E. of Leyden. P. 1462.

NIEUWKUIK, nyŭ'koik, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 6 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. P. 978.

NIEUWOLDE, nyŭ'ol'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 17 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1315.

NIEUWPOORT, nyŭ'port, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. P. 626.

NIEUWPOORT, nyŭ'pōrt, sometimes called in English NEWPORT, (Fr. *Nieuport*, ne-ch'por'; L. *Novus Portus*,) a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, 10 miles S.W. of Ostend. Pop. 3393, engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend and Bruges. It has been often besieged, and repeatedly taken by the English and French.

NIEUW-RHODE or NIEUWRODE, nyŭ'ro'deh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 22 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1065.

NIEUWSTAD, nyŭ'stätt, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 11 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 799.

NIEUWVELD, nyŭ'vĕlt, a mountain range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between lat. 32° and 33° S., and upwards of 10,000 feet in elevation.

NIÈVRE, ne-ăvr', a small river of France, department of Nièvre, to which it gives its name, joins the Loire on the right, at Nevers. Course southward. Length 25 miles.

NIÈVRE, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old province of Nivernois, and part of Orléannois. Area 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 327,161. Surface mountainous and infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It is watered by the Loire, and its affluent the Allier, which separates it from the departments of Cher and Allier. The Yonne rises in the department, and the Canal of Nivernois (Nivernais) connects it with the Loire. It has several mineral springs. Chief industry in iron and steel works. Linen, porcelain, and jewellery, are manufactured. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Nevers, Château Chinon, Clamecy, the Cosne. Capital, Nevers.

NIEZWITSCH, a town of Russia. See NESVIZH.

NIGDEH, ni'deh, NIKDE, nik'deh, or NIDECH, nee'dech, (anc. *Cadyna?*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 47 miles N.E. of Eregliee. Pop. 5000. It is the residence of a pasha, and has 3 fortresses, some mosques, and a Turkish college, some remarkable excavations, and various antiquities. The plain of Nigdeh extends S.W. from it for about 60 miles.

NIGER, ni'jer, or QUORRA, written also KWARA, KOWARA, and KOUARA, (anc. *Nigeir*, *Nigir*, or *Nigris*, Gr. Νιγείρ or Νιγήρ,) called JOLIBA, jol'e-bā, in the upper part of its course, a great river of Western Africa, or Guinea, rises in the country of the Mandingoes, and flowing N. and N.E. towards the desert, afterwards turns S.E. and S., and enters the sea through many mouths in the Bight of Benin.

Its source, according to Major Laing, is at Mount Loma, in about lon. 9° 45′ W., lat. 9° 25′ N., 1600 feet above sea-level; but there is good reason for believing that the Niger rises much further to S. and E., in the Kong Mountains. At its source it is called Tembie, that is, "water," in the Kissa language, but lower down in Bambarra, it is entitled Babaa, "Great River," or Joliba, that is, the river of the Joli, or Red Men, who are the inhabitants of Joli-nkendu, (Red Man's Land,) the Jallonkandoo of Park. It becomes navigable at Bammakoo, 100 miles above Sego in Bambarra, and at the latter place it is about 150 yards wide. Lower down it enters a level country, and divides into several arms enclosing extensive islands, on one of which stands Jenna, or Ginne, (properly Ginéwa,) the great emporium of Negroland, and from which the whole country has derived its commercial name, (Guinea.) The river then enters a territory in which the Scolah, Fillâni, or Fellatah, are the rulers, while the indigenous population are called Songay, and speak the Songay or Kissour (Nkisâr) language, within the domain of which the river is called Issa. In its course down to Ginne, the Joliba receives several accessions from the S. Further on, it turns northwards, in a very winding course between low banks, crossing Debo, or Blackwater Lake, and receiving on the right numerous streams from the mountainous country of the Songay. At Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, it probably reaches its highest latitude, (about 17° N.,) it then runs E. along the desert for 6 days, and S.E. for about 15 days to the frontiers of Houssa. From Ginne to Sai, opposite to Houssa, a distance of from 800 to 1000 miles, the Songay language is spoken on the right bank of the river, and from Sai also it extends on the left bank eastwards to Asben, or Agfadez, on the borders of the desert.

In the Houssa country the great river is known as the Gulbi-nkowâra, that is, the "River Kwâra," or Kowâra, (Quorra,) and further S. in Nyffé, where it is often a league wide or more, it is entitled the sea or lake of Nyffé, or Kwâra, the Lake Kura of Arab geographers. The very active commerce which here animates in the heart of Africa the broad waters of the Kwâra, or Quorra, fully justifies the celebrity of its name. Through Houssa and Nyffé flow several streams from the heights which divide those countries from Bornoo, while on the western side, through Guinea and Bergoo, the Kwâra receives the small rivers which descend from the mountains of the Songay. At the southern extremity of Nyffé, (lat. 7° 46′ N.,) the Niger unites with its chief tributary, the Tchadda, descending with a navigable stream from Adumawa, where it is called the Baro. The united stream then flows S. by W. between Yariba (Yoriba) on its right bank, and Attah (Iddah) on the left; and here with a changed language, it is called, Ujimini Fufu, or White Water; the Tchadda being styled Ujimini Dudu, or Black Water. The Delta of the Niger commences near Aboh, about 80 miles above the sea. It is little known; the only channel through it hitherto explored by Europeans, being that of the Nun, which, with an estuary 1½ miles wide, to 120 yards, contracts a short distance up. The bar, on which there is a violent surf, presents a great difficulty to sailing vessels. It is supposed that the Kwâra, (Quorra,) or Niger, is connected with the Calabar, by Cross River, and it is certain that on the W. there are navigable channels from it to Warree and Benin. The whole course of the great river from Mount Loma to the mouth of the Nun, without regard to sinuosities, is about 2000 miles; if traced from the mountains further S.E., and through all the details of its windings, it would fall little short of 3000 miles. It was descended by Mungo Park from Sego to Boossa, a distance, on the river, probably of from 1500 miles to 1800 miles. On the other hand, it has been ascended from the sea by Mr. Becroft, in a steamer, as far as Lever, 40 miles or 50 miles from Boossa; the intervening distance is said to be difficult at all seasons, owing to rocks and rapids. The scenery near the Delta is of the wildest forest character.

NIGG, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.

NIGG, a maritime parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty, occupying a peninsula between the friths of Moray and Cromarty, 2¼ miles N. of Cromarty. On the coast are traces of a fort of the 12th century, and some obelisks, with hieroglyphics.

NIGHT ISLAND, Australia, off the N.E. coast of Cape York, S. of Cape Direction; lat. 13° 10′ S., lon. 147° 22′ E.; 2 miles long by half a mile broad.

NIGHT'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

NIGIR or NIGRIS. See NIGER.

NIGRITIA, NIGRITIE or NIGRITIEN. See SCODAN.

NIGUA, nee'gwâ, a small maritime town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 10 miles S.W. of San Domingo, and near the mouth of the river Nigua, in the Caribbean Sea.

NIGUARDA, ne-gwâr'dâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 3 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1761.

NIGUELAS, ne-gâ'lâs, a hamlet of Spain, Andalusia, province and 16 miles from Granada. Pop. 1272.

NIHAU, nee'hôw', or ONEEOW, o-nee'ôw', one of the Sandwich Islands; lat. 22° N., lon. 160° 35′ W.; about 18 miles long and 8 miles broad. Pop. 1000.

NIJAR (NIXAR) or NIJAR-Y-HUEBRO, ne-har' e hwâ'bro, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 5820.

NIJEHASKE or NYHEHASKE, nî'ha-hâs'keh, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 2 miles W. of Heerenveen. Pop. 1105.

NIJKERK, a town of Holland. See NYKERK.

NIJNII. For places with this prefixed name, see NIZHNEE.

NIKARIA, an island of Greece. See NICARIA.

NIKISH, nee'kish', or NIKSIKI, nik'see'kee, a village of European Turkey, 34 miles N.E. of Cattaro, on the boundary line between Montenegro and Herzegovina. Pop. of district, 6000.

NIKITA, nee'ke-tâ',(?) a village of Southern Russia, government of Taurida, 26 miles S. of Simferopol. It has a fine imperial garden.

NIKITINSKAIA, ne-ke-tin-skî'â, a market-town of Russia, government and 40 miles E.N.E. of Orenboorg.

NIKITOVKA or NIKITOWKA, ne-ke-tow'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 1600.

NIKITOVKA or NIKITOWKA, a market-town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 30 miles E.N.E. of Valooiki (Valuiki). Pop. 1400.

NIKOBAR ISLANDS. See NICOBAR.

NIKOLAIEV or NIKOLAIEW, ne-ko-lî'ev', written also NIKOLAIEF, a fortified town of Russia, government and 39 miles N.N.W. of Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 20 miles above the mouth of the latter, in the estuary of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,000. It was founded in 1790, is enclosed by walls, well built, and is the station of a Russian admiral and fleet. Principal edifices, the Cathedral, town-hall, admiralty house, with museums and library, schools for pilots, and for the daughters of soldiers, an observatory, hospitals, and docks.

NIKOLAIKEN, nee'ko-lî'ken, a town of East Prussia, on the Lake Spirding, 12 miles E.S.E. of Sensburg. Pop. 2040.

NIK'OLSBURG, (Ger. pron. nee'kols-boorg',) NIKLASBURG, nee'klas-boorg, or MIKULOW, mee'koo-lov, a town of Moravia, 28 miles S. of Brünn. Pop. 8000, among whom are many Jews. It has a splendid castle, and grounds belonging to Prince Dietrichstein, with a library of 20,000 volumes, many valuable manuscripts, and collections of natural history; a philosophical academy, and several other public schools, and manufactures of woollen cloth, and other stuffs.

NIKOLSK, ne-kolsk', a town of Russia, government and 194 miles E. of Vologda, on the Yoog. Pop. 1000.

NIKOLSKAIA, NIKOLSKAJA, ne-kol-skî'â, STANITZA, stâ-nit'zâ, or NOVAIA-KARGATA, no-vî'â kar-gâ'ta, a town of Russia, government and E.S.E. of Orenboorg, on the Ural. Pop. 2000.

NIKOOLEENO, NIKOULINO or NIKULINO, ne-koo-lee'no, some small places in Russia, government of Tver, E. of Staritsa; and Russian Poland, government of Mohaelev, N.E. of Babinovitchi.

NIKOPOL, ne-ko'pol, a town of Russia, government and 67 miles S.S.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. P. 3470.

NIKOPOLI, a town of Turkey. See NICOPOLIS.

NIKSAR, nik'sar', (anc. *Neocaesarea,*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 30 miles N.E. of Tokat, on the route to Erzroom. It stands on a gentle eminence at the foot of a more N. range of mountains, surrounded by orchards; it comprises about 800 houses, and has a citadel containing the chief bazaars and buildings.

NIKULINO, a town of Russia. See NIKOOLEENO.

NIL, a river of Egypt. See NILE.

NILAB, nee'lâb', a small town of the Punjab, on the left bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock; lat. 33° 46′ N., lon. 72° 17′ E.

NILE, nil, (Fr. *Nile,* neel; Ger. *Nil,* neel; Sp., It., and Port. *Nilo,* nee'lo; Arab. *Bahr Nil,* bâr'r neel; anc. *Nilus.*) a great river of East Africa, and the most celebrated river of the ancient world, is formed by two head streams—the Bahr-el-Azrek (or Blue River) and the Bahr-el-Abiad (or White River)—which unite at Khartoum, lat. 15° 37′ N. Each of these streams has been claimed as the true source of the river. It receives its last tributary, the Atbara, (anc. *Astaboras.*) in lat. 17° 42′ N., at the N. extremity of the peninsular tract, (sometimes called the Island of Meroe,) and thence flows N. in a single stream, without the least accession, through 12° degrees of latitude, or, following its windings, at least 1300 miles to the sea. Below its junction with the Atbara, the Nile has on the W. or left bank the desert of Bahiouda; on the E., Mekheyr, which is commonly called Berber; lower down, it forms several islands, one of which bears the name of Kandake, (Candace,) and also one or more cataracts; it then bends W. by S., and passes by Jebel Barkal, where stand the remains of a temple, repaired by Tirhaka, (700 B.C.,) but probably 1000 years older. Resuming its N. course, it enters the plains of Dongola, and forms several islands of great extent. Quitting these plains by a cataract, the river flows through the districts of Mahas, Sukkot, Wady Kenooz, and Batn-el-Hajar, (the "Glen of Rocks,") at the head of which is the second or great cataract, and enter

ing Egypt at Philæ—the Pi lakh or limit of the Egyptians, it descends the last (the first in ascending) cataract to Syene or Asswan, which is in lat. 24° 5′ N.

From Philæ, lat. 24° 3′ N., the Nile flows through Egypt in a single stream, as far as Batn-el-Bakara, the ancient Cercasorum, at the head of the Delta, in lat. 30° 15′ N., where it divides into two branches, leading respectively to Rosetta, (Rasheed,) and Damietta, (Damiat,) entering the sea in about lat. 31° 35′ N. Thus the Nile has a course in Egypt of about 7½ degrees, or, following the windings of the stream, of about 700 miles. From the junction of its head streams to its delta, its basin is formed by two parallel chains of mountains, which in some places close upon it and produce the rapids above mentioned, and in others recede and leave fine plains between them and the river. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia, they are less so in Middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the Delta. From Asswan to the sea, the average fall is 2 inches to a mile, and its mean velocity is about 3 miles an hour. At the Delta its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean, over a space of 120 miles, between the W. or Rosetta branch, and the E. or Damietta branch. The two arms of the Nile, which still remain navigable to the sea, are supposed to coincide with the two artificial branches of the ancients, namely, the Bolbitine and Phatnitic. The other ancient arms, where not wholly effaced by time, are but partially traceable in the various canals of irrigation which intersect the Delta. The ordinary width of the Nile in Egypt, above the Delta, is about 700 yards. The branches through the Delta are much narrower, and so shallow in the dry season, that vessels exceeding 40 tons burden, cannot pass through them. During the flood, armed brigs can ascend to Cairo.

The Nile is the only great tropical river which, by its periodical inundations, fertilizes a country surrounded throughout a great part of its course by sandy deserts. As rain scarcely ever falls in the valley of the Nile from the 18th nearly to the 30th parallel, and very scantily even lower down, the river owes its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries wherein it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the autumnal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise, at Cairo, is about 40 feet. During the flood, a great portion of the Delta and of the Valley of Egypt, higher up, is inundated. In Sennaar, also, and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river; but, in general, the banks of the Nile above Egypt are irrigated by means of the water-wheel.

The Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River, unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River, in lat. 15° 37′ N. Its sources are in lat. 10° 53′ N., lon. 36° 50′ E; but its spiral course, traced downwards, through all its windings, will probably exceed 800 miles. In this distance, it descends with immense impetuosity, from an elevation of 9000 feet, to one of 1500 feet, collecting the waters of a basin, the elevated margin of which has an extent of at least 1000 miles. The Blue River is navigable up to Fazogle, under the 12th parallel, 1500 miles at least from Rosetta.

The sources of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River are not yet ascertained. Report places them in the mountains of Gomberat, under the equator, about 250 or 300 miles S.E. of Chanker, a point on the river, in the country of Berry, situated, according to Arnaud's Observations, in lat. 4° 42′ N. lon. 31° 46′ E. From Berry, the river flows through the countries of the Kyks, Nouers, and some other pastoral tribes, in a very winding and divided channel, inclining N.W. by N. At the 9th parallel it suddenly bends to the E., and expands to a width of 5 or 6 miles, forming an open basin, which has been called Lake Noo (Nu). A river or drain, entering this lake from the N.W., has been raised into importance by speculative geographers, and named the Keilak. Further E., and just as the river resumes its N. course, between the Dinka on the E., and the Shillooks on the W., it is joined by the Sobat, a considerable stream, which is said to have its sources at no great distance from those of the White River itself. On the W., also, a river, not navigable, named by different tribes the Loori or the Moj, is reported to rise in the Gomberat Mountains, and to join the main stream in lat. 7°. Lower down, about the 13th parallel, it increases much in width, often resembling a great lake; and here, as well as between the 8th and 9th parallels, it has no perceptible current, except during the floods.

The White River has been navigated at least 1000 miles above its confluence with the Blue River; and the whole distance from its rise in the Gomberat Mountains to the sea, following the windings of the channel, probably does not fall short of 3000 miles. For some hundreds of miles of its upper course, it seems to be only the chief drain of interminable marshes, overgrown with tall reeds. The Sobat and the Loori, the tributaries already mentioned, flowing nearly parallel to the main stream, cut it off from accessions on both sides. As to the river (the Keilak) supposed to enter it in lat. 9°, there is, in reality, no evidence of its existence. In this part, as well as lower down, towards its junction with the Blue River, it stagnates in the dry season, and becomes offensively fetid. In comparison with the Blue River, which is an immense torrent, the White River resembles a great standing water. Its floods reach Khartoom, at the junction of the rivers, usually a month or three weeks later than those of the Blue River.

It seems quite probable that from the towns which cover its banks, and many other circumstances, the Nile of the ancients, above Meroë, was the Bahr-el-Azrek, (Blue River,) which is still the Nile of the natives.

Its sources in the country of the Agows were heard of by Cosmas Indicopleustes early in the 6th century; and they were represented, with many correct particulars, by Fra Mauro, in the middle of the 15th. The companions of Alvarez visited them early in the 16th century; and about a century later they were viewed by Pedro Paez, whose account of them is copied by Tellez, with little change. Then came Bruce, who, treading in the steps of the Jesuit father, boasted of having discovered the fountains of the Nile. The White River, explored in 1827, by M. Linant, as far as El Ais, was ascended in 1839 by a Turco-Egyptian Expedition up to lat. 6° 30′ N., and, in the following year, to Chanker, in the country of the Berry, whither trading expeditions are now despatched annually. A fort or factory has been there erected by European traders, and Roman Catholic missionaries are located in the vicinity——Adj. Nilotic.

NILE, a post-office of Allegbany co., New York.

NILE, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1004.

NILES, nilz, a post-township in the S.E. part of Cayuga co., New York, bordering on Gwasco Lake. Pop. 2053.

NILES, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 5 miles S.E. of Warren, contains a furnace, a rolling-mill, and a nail factory. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

NILES, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Berrien co., Michigan, on the right bank of the St. Joseph's River, where it is crossed by the Michigan Central Railroad, 191 miles W. by S. of Detroit, and 90 miles E. of Chicago. It is the largest town of the county, and the principal market in Western Michigan. The river is navigable for small steamboats, and affords abundant water-power. Niles contains a branch of the State University, and 4 or 5 churches. Four newspapers are published here. Settled in 1831. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

NILES, a post-township of Delaware co., Indiana. P. 924.

NILES, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 403.

NILKANTHA, nil-kân′tʰâ, a town of Nepaul, 37 miles N. of Khatmandoo, lat. 28° 22′ N., lon. 85° 4′ E., and greatly resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

NILO, a river of Egypt. See Nile.

NIL-ST.-VINCENT-ST.-MARTIN, neel sȧⁿ vȧⁿ′sȧⁿ′ mar′tȧⁿ, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Nil, 21 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1248.

NILUN, a village of Thibet. See Nelung.

NILUS. See Nile.

NIMAR, ne′mar′, or NEMAUR, nȧ′mawr′, a district of India, comprising most part of the Indore dominions, with portions of other territories. Area 7000 square miles. Pop. 250,000.

NIMBURG, nim′bȯȯg′, or LYMBURG, lim′bȯȯg, (Beh. *Wicremilow*, we-ché′me-low,) a town of Bohemia, on an island formed by the Elbe, 16 miles S.S.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2700.

NIMÈGUE or NIMEGUEN. See Nymwegen.

NIMES (Nimes,) or NISMES, neem, (anc. *Nemausus*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Gard, on the railway from Beaucaire to Cette, and at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 miles N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 33,619. The older part is irregularly and poorly built, the modern is well laid out, in straight and spacious streets. It has an imposing Gothic Cathedral, an old citadel, and a fine promenade. No town in France has so many fine Roman remains: the most remarkable of these are the Amphitheatre, (*les Arènes*, lȧz ȧ′rȧn′,) 437 feet long, 332 feet broad, and 70 feet high; the beautiful Corinthian temple called the *Maison-carrée*, (mȧ′sonⁿ kȧr′ȧ′,) which is restored, and the interior serves for a museum of antiquities; and the ruins of a superb nymphæum, or bath, called the *Temple of Diana;* 10 miles N.E. are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct, called the Pont-du-Gard, (ponⁿ-du-gar.) Nimes is the seat of a bishop, and possesses an appeal court for the departments of Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse; courts of first resort and commerce, chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'-hommes*, athenæum, *académie universitaire*, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school; schools of design and medicine, a medical society, an agricultural society, and a public library of 30,000 volumes.

The manufactures consist principally of silk and cotton goods, fancy and mixed, such as taffetas, shawls, cravats, scarfs, hosiery, &c. Cotton handkerchiefs, also, are made to a great extent. There are likewise numerous tanneries, dye-works, silk, lace-thread, and other spinning mills, and a trade in raw silk, for which this town is the great entrepôt of the S. of France; wine, vinegar, oleaginous seeds, medicinal and dye plants, &c. Nimes is a very ancient town, having been subjugated by the Romans 120 years B.C.; it was successively ravaged by the Franks, Van-

dals, and Normans. In the 14th century, it was ruined by civil and religious wars. It rose from its ashes by the aid of Francis I., but in the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. Nîmes is the birth-place of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco (*tobacum Nicotiana*) into France.

NIMETZKI-GRADETZ. See GRATZ.

NIMFI, nim'fee, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Anatolia, about 23 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna. Near this town the monument hewn by order of Sesostris, and described by Herodotus, has recently been discovered. It consists of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in bas-relief on the face of a rock.

NIMISHILLEN, a creek of Stark co., Ohio, flows into the Tuscarawas River.

NIMISHILLEN, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1927.

NIMISILA, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio.

NIMLA, a town of Afghanistan. See NEEMLA.

NIMMON'S CROSS ROADS, post-office, Morrow co., Ohio.

NIMPTSCH, nimtsh, a town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Lohe. Pop. 2000. It is enclosed by walls, and is one of the most ancient towns of Silesia.

NIM'ROD, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

NIMROOD or NIMROUD. See NINEVEH.

NIMY-MAISIÈRES, nee'mee' ma'ze-air', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 2 miles N. of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 2205.

NIMWEGEN, a town of the Netherlands. See NYMWEGEN.

NINE EAGLES, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, 145 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

NINE'HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NINEMILE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

NINEMILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.

NINETYSIX, a post-office and station of Abbeville district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 41 miles from Augusta.

NIN'EVEH, (L. *Ninus*; Gr. Νινος, *Ninos*,) a celebrated city of antiquity, capital of the Assyrian Empire, (See Genesis x. 11; also Jonah iii. 3, and iv. 11,) the ruins of which are situated in Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Mosul, on the left bank of the Tigris, along which, and opposite to the town of Mosul, it appears to have extended for a distance of about 18 miles, with an average breadth of 12 miles, containing an area of not less than 216 square miles. For ages the position of the ancient capital of Assyria was unknown. About the commencement of the present century, travellers had their attention arrested by a series of vast mounds along the left bank of the Tigris and to a considerable distance inland, on what was usually supposed to be the site of Nineveh. Their great extent, and other remarkable circumstances, led to the conclusion that they probably occupied the site of Nineveh, if they did not actually contain the remains of its ancient structures; no serious attempt, however, was made to investigate the subject till 1841, when M. Botta, shortly after his appointment as French consul at Mosul, commenced operations on Kouyunjik, immediately opposite to that town. He had only obtained a few fragments of brick and alabaster, when, on information which promised a richer harvest, he removed to Khorsabad, about 12 miles to the N.E., and was soon rewarded by the discovery of probably the first Assyrian edifice which had been exposed to the view of man since the fall of the Assyrian Empire. The attention of Mr. Layard, who had travelled much in the East, had previously been directed to the mounds, and he had resolved to take the first opportunity of exploring them; but his resolution was still slumbering when the discoveries of M. Botta were made known, whereupon, obtaining the necessary requisites, he proceeded without delay to the lofty mounds of Nimrood, (Nimroud,) situated about 18 miles S.S.E. of Mosul, in the angle formed by the Tigris and the confluence of the Great Zab, and commenced his first operations. His success was immediate and complete. The excavations of the very first day put him in possession of a chamber lined with slabs, in good preservation, and covered with cuneiform or arrow-headed inscriptions, and, ever after, his treasures continued to multiply upon him. Among other things, he has discovered gigantic emblematic figures—winged bulls and lions, with human heads, and winged sphinxes, placed as guardians over the entrances of magnificent palaces. The fire by which the palaces had been destroyed, had so calcined the stone and other materials of which they are composed, that in many cases, on the least exposure to the air, they have crumbled to pieces, sometimes before even an accurate sketch of them could be obtained; and hence many objects interesting as works of art, and containing inscriptions in all probability still more interesting, have been seen only to be lost for ever. In other parts, and more especially in the N.W. palace, where the fire has not so much affected the buildings, 28 rooms, in excellent preservation, have been opened, and numerous bas-reliefs, figures, and ornaments, rich in information as to the state of art and progress of civilization at the period when they were made, have been exhumed. From Nimrood Mr. Layard proceeded to Kouyunjik, where he has, if possible, been still more successful. In the course of a month, nine chambers were explored, one of them 130 feet long by 30 feet wide, and equally rich with those of Nimrood in bas-reliefs and inscriptions.

In 1847, Mr. Layard returned to England; but, in 1849, he resumed his labors, both at Kouyunjik and Nimrood, which have continued to yield up their treasures as if they were never to be exhausted. Previous to Mr. Layard's labors, the Assyrian antiquities of the British Museum were contained in a case about three feet square; they now form one of its largest, and are certainly among its most important, collections.

Apart from the value which attaches to these remains considered simply as antiquities, they possess a far higher value on account of the remarkable confirmations which the inscriptions afford of the truth of Scripture history. Our limits, however, forbid us to do more than allude to this interesting subject: for further and full information, the reader is referred to the different works of Mr. Layard, and other recent publications, treating particularly of these late discoveries, which are undoubtedly among the most wonderful that have been made in modern times.

NIN'EVEH, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 16 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton.

NINEVEH, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

NINEVEH, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 720.

NINEVEH, a post-village and township of Johnson co., Indiana, 30 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1049.

NINEVEH, a post-office of Adair co., Missouri.

NIN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NING-HEEA or NING-HIA, ning'hee'â, a city of China, province of Kan-soo, near the Great Wall, 210 miles N.N.E. of Lan-Choo.

NING-KOOE, NING-KOUE, ning'koo'â', or NING-KOOE-FOO, NING-KOUE-FOU, ning'koo'â'foo', a city of China, province of Ngan-hoei, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, 75 miles S. of Nanking; lat. 31° N., lon. 118° 38' E.

NINGO, ning'go, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 miles E.N.E. of Acera, adjacent to which latter is the village of Little Ningo.

NINGOOTA or NINGOUTA, ning-goo'tâ, a considerable town of Mantchooria, on an affluent of the Amoor, 145 miles N.E. of Kirin-oola, and stated to have been the original seat of the reigning dynasty of China.

NING-PO, formerly LIAMPO, le-am'po, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, and one of the 5 ports recently opened to foreign trade, on the Takia, or Ning-po River, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 miles E.S.E. of Hang-chow-foo, on a tongue of land at the influx of an affluent into the river, here crossed by a bridge of boats; lat. 29° 51' N., lon. 121° 32' E. Pop. estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. The city, 6 miles in circumference, enclosed by walls 25 feet in height, and entered by 6 gates, is surrounded by a fine plain covered with villages and watercourses. It has well supplied shops, a temple of large size, hexagonal tower, 150 feet high; a missionary hospital, opened in 1843; an active trade in junk-building, and a large manufacture of silks for export to Japan. It has been reported that about 670 junks come to it annually from Shan-toong and Leao-tong, with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk; 560 from Fokien and Hai-nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dye-woods; from Canton and the Straits, some vessels; and from the interior about 4000 small craft yearly; the total imports being estimated at $7,050,000 annually. It exports large quantities of wood and charcoal to Shanghai, the trade of which part it has crippled, from being by several days nearer to the green tea districts. It was taken by the British, without resistance, in 1841, when was captured a ponderous bell, now in the British Museum.

NINGTHEE, a river of India. See KHYEN-DWEN.

NINOSE, ne-no'sâ, a village of Japan, island of Kioosioo, near which is a camphor tree mentioned by Kæmpfer in 1691 as celebrated for its size, hollow from age, and supposed to measure 6 fathoms in circumference. It was visited by Siebold in 1826, and found to be still healthy and rich in foliage. He gives 16,384 metres (about 50 feet) as its circumference.

NINOVE, ne-no'vâ, or NINOVEN, ne-no'vên, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 20 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4500. It has a fine abbey and church, breweries, and manufactories of linen yarn.

NINUS. See NINEVEH.

NIO, nee'o, (anc. *Ios*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government and 17 miles S.W. of Naxos. Area 20 square miles. Pop. 3700. Length 11 miles, breadth 5 miles. The surface is mountainous and rugged, but some cotton, corn, oil, wine, and honey, are produced. Homer is stated to have died, and been buried here, but of his tomb no vestiges remain. On the W. side of the island is the town Nio, with the best harbor in the Archipelago, and some remains of the ancient *Ios*.

NIONS, a town of France. See NYONS.

NIORT, ne-or', a town of France, capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 miles E.N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1852, 16,727. It is agreeably situated on the slopes of two hills, enclosed by well-planted promenades. It has an ancient castle, a Gothic church built by the English, a market-hall, 2 hospitals, barracks, a theatre, large public library, public baths, a communal college, athenæum, and botanic garden, with manufactories of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionary; it is an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde, timber, wool, hides, and cattle.

NIPE, (nee'pā,) BAY OF, Cuba, N.E. coast, S.E. of Naranjo; lat. 20° 45' N., lon. 75° 30' W., easy of entrance, and capable of holding all the fleets of Europe.

NIPHATES, ne-fā'thz, a mountain chain of Armenia, forming an eastward prolongation of the Taurus, and dividing the basin of the Tigris from that of the Moorad-chai.

NIPI'ON', or NIPON', (i. e. "fountain or source of light,") the principal island of Japan; lat. of S. part, 33° 26' N., and lon. 135° 36' E., separated N. by the Strait of Matsmai from the island of Yesso, S. by narrow straits from the islands of Kico-Sioo and Sikok', and S.W. from Corea by the Strait of Corea, 120 miles across. It is of a long, narrow, and curved form, lying N.E. and S.W., about 900 miles in length, by 230 miles in breadth at the broadest part. The coasts are indented with a great number of bays, especially on the S. side; and, from the numerous rocks and islands with which they are fringed, and the extreme shallowness of the sea, are very difficult of access. A mountain chain traverses the island lengthways, its principal peak, Foosiyama, rising to 12,000 feet in height; its elevation, however, is mostly moderate, and its slopes are cultivated with care. Niphon contains the principal river of Japan, the sacred lake Fakonea, and several volcanoes. The island is superabundantly supplied with hot sulphureous springs; and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The difference of temperature, in the extreme of summer and winter, is excessive, and storms of rain and thunder are both frequent and terrible; still the island is generally healthy. The soil has been rendered very productive by the untiring industry of the inhabitants. The palm, the banana, the myrtle, &c., are found in Niphon. In some parts the sugar-cane is brought to considerable perfection, and two crops of rice are gathered annually. Near Sendai, a town lying in lat. 38° 16' N., lon. 140° 50' E., rice is produced in such abundance that the locality is termed the granary of Yeddo. Wheat and barley also are grown, the latter mainly for feeding the cattle; the wheat is chiefly used for cakes and soy. Beans are cultivated with great care, as is also the mulberry, for feeding the silk-worm. The principal object of cultivation, however, is the tea-plant, which was introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century. Pepper, ginger, and camphor, with pearls and ambergris, are also obtained; and there is an excellent breed of horses. The minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, coal, naphtha, and porcelain clays. The island is subdivided into 53 provinces; in it are Yeddo and Misako, the two capitals of Japan, and the seaport towns Osaka, Fitats, and Foyama.

NIP'ISSING', or NEP'ISSING', LAKE, Canada West, is situated N.E. of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular; the shores are bold. Length 50 miles, greatest breadth 35 miles. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids; but eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

NIP'PENOSE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 351.

NIPPENOSE, the name of a remarkable valley in the S.W. part of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. It is of a regular oval shape, being about 10 miles long and 4 broad, forming a basin surrounded by a rim of high and steep mountains. The only easy access to it is by a deep gap in the Bald Eagle Mountain, opposite Jersey Shore. The bed of this valley is composed of limestone, containing fissures and caverns beneath the soil, into which the streams that descend from the mountain sink and disappear; but, uniting their waters in those subterranean passages, the whole body gushes forth in one enormous spring near the gap in the mountain, producing a powerful stream, which passes through the gap, and falls into the river above Jersey Shore.

NIRGUA, nee-ā'gwā, a town of South America, Venezuela, province of Carabobo, 50 miles W.S.W. of Valencia.

NIRIS, nee'ris,(?) a town of Persia, province of Fars, 35 miles E. of Sheeraz, with manufactures of arms, and iron-mines.

NISAO, ne-sā'o, a river of the island of Hayti, issues from a lake, flows S.S.E., and falls into the sea near a headland of its own name, after a course of about 55 miles.

NISARI, ne-sā'ree, or NICERO, ne-chā'ro, an island of the Grecian Archipelago; lat. 36° 35' 30" N., lon. 27° 11' E.

NISHAPOOR, nish'ā poor', a city of Persia, province of Khorassan, and in one of its finest valleys, 40 miles W.S.W. of Meshed. Pop. estimated at 8000. It is enclosed by a rampart and trench, about 2 miles in circuit. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, obtained from mines about 40 miles W.N.W. Iron and salt are also products of its district.

NISHNABATO'NA RIVER, rises in the S.W. central part of Iowa; flowing south-westerly, it enters Missouri near its N.W. extremity, and then assuming a S.E. direction, it falls into the Missouri River in Atchison county.

NISHNII, a prefix to the names of several towns of Russia, for which see NIZHNEE.

NISHOWRA, ne-how'rā, a large village of India, Punjab, 37 miles N.W. of Lahore.

NISI, nee'see, a river of Sicily, Intendency of Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Ali. Length 10 miles.

NISI, nee'see, a village of Greece, Moree, government of Messenia, 7 miles W. of Calamata.

NISIB, a village of Syria. See NIZEEB.

NIS'IBIN', NIS'SIBIN', (nis'se-been',) or NIZ'IBIN', (anc. *Nisibis*,) a town or village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 90 miles S.E. of Diarbekir. It has an ancient triumphal arch, a church of St. James, and some other antiquities.

NISITA, nee'se-tā, (anc. *Nesis*,) an island of Naples, 3 miles S.E. of Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment.

NIS'KAYU'NA, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Schenectady co., New York. Pop. 783.

NISMES, neem, a village of Belgium, province and 36 miles S.S.W. of Namur, on the Eau Noire. Pop. 1026.

NISMES, a city of Southern France. See NIMES.

NISSA, nis'sā, (anc. *Naisus*, *Naissus* or *Nessus*,) a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, an affluent of the East Morava, 130 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 4000.

NISSAVA, nis-sā'vā, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 miles, joins the Morava 8 miles W. of Nissa.

NISSIBIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See NISIBIN.

NISSUM-FIORD, nis'soom-fe-ord', an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, 15 miles N. of Ringkjöbing, 13 miles in length by 4 in breadth, and with the village of South Nissum on its S. side.

NISTELRODE, nis'tel-ro'deh, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2186.

NITCHEGUON, nitch'e-gwōn', a lake of Labrador, about midway between James' Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

NITH, a river of Scotland, rises in the county of Ayr, and after a S.E. course of about 60 miles, joins Solway Frith 3 miles S. of Dumfries, by an estuary 5 miles in width.

NITI-GHAUT or NITEE GHAUT, nee'tee-gawt', a pass across the Himalayas, between Thibet and the British district of Kumaon, and in one part 16,814 feet in elevation. The village of Niti, on its S. side, is in latitude 30° 47' N., lon. 79° 56' E.

NITINAT, nit'e-nat', or BERKELEY (berk'lee) SOUND, North America, an extensive inlet filled with islands, on the W. coast of Vancouver's Island; lat. 48° 50' N., lon. 125° 24' W. It is about 12 miles wide at its entrance between Terron Point on the N. and Carrasco Point on the S.E.

NITON, a parish of the Isle of Wight, at its S. extremity.

NIT'SHILL, a village of Scotland, county and 4 miles S.E. of Renfrew. Pop. 800.

NIT'TANY, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

NITTANY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, a ridge extending through the E. part of Centre co., into Union.

NITTENAU, nit'teh-nōw', a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, here crossed by a bridge, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1029.

NITTRITZ, nit'trits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Grünberg. Pop. 1006.

NIUKALOFA. See NECKALOFA.

NIVE, neev, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, and, after a N.N.W. course of 45 miles, joins the Adour.

NIVELLE, nee'vèll', a village of France, department of Nord, 25 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1570.

NIVELLE, nee'vèll', or NIVONNE, nee'vonn', a river rising within the limits of Spain, flowing N.W., falls into the Bay of Biscay, in France.

NIVELLES, nee'vèll', (Flemish *Nyvel*, ni'vel,) a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 17 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 7926. It has a fine church, with a colossal statue of Jean-de-Nivelles; manufactures of woollen stuffs, coarse lace, cotton and linen cloths.

NIVERNOIS or NIVERNAIS, nee'vèr'nā', an old province of France, near its centre, now composing the department of Nièvre, and part of Cher. The Canal of Nivernois, (Nivernais,) 45 miles in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

NIVERNUN. See NEVERS.

NIVERVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NIVILLAC, nee'vee'yāk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 27 miles S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2890.

NIVONNE, a river of France and Spain. See NIVELLE.

NIX'BURG, a post-village of Coosa co., Alabama, 37 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

NIXDORF, Gaoce, grace nix'dorf, a village of Bohemia,

23 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 5090. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and mineral baths.

NIXDORF, KLEIN, kline nix'dorf, a village of Bohemia, adjacent to the above.

NIZA, nee'zä, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 21 miles N.W. of Portalegre, near the Tagus. Pop. 2250.

NIZA, or NITZA, nit'sä, a village of European Turkey, Albania, on the Bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

NIZ'AMPATAM/ or NIZ'AMPATNAM/, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 30 miles S.S.E. of Guntoor.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS or HYDERABAD, the largest native state in Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and occupying the centre of the Deccan; lat. 15° to 21° 30′ N., lon. 75° to 81° 30′ E., including the old provinces of Hyderabad and Beeder, with part of Aurungabad, Candeish, and Berar; bounded on the N. by portions of the territories on the Nerbuddah, belonging to the British and to Scindia, together with the British district of Candeish; W. by the presidency of Bombay, S. and S.E. by that of Madras. On the E. and N.E. it is partly separated from Berar or Nagpoor by the rivers Wurdah and Godavery. Length, from N. to S., about 380 miles; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 320 miles; area 95,337 square miles. It is chiefly a table-land, from 1800 feet to 2000 feet above the sea, with a surface hilly and undulating, rather than mountainous. Some granitic ranges, rising occasionally to 2500 feet, run N.W. to S.E.; and abrupt rocky heights, as also dikes and ravines of greenstone, are interspersed throughout this region. The Godavery River flows tortuously through the centre of the country, and the Kistnah similarly winds through its S. part; other principal streams are the Paynganga, Manjera, Beemah, and the Toombuddrā, which forms a part of the S. boundary; all the rivers hold an E. direction. The climate is, on the whole, temperate, and in some parts even cool; near Hyderabad, in the S., the thermometer often descends as low as 40° or 35° Fahrenheit; at Secunderabad, the annual mean is 81° 5′; at Jaulnah, in the hot season, from March to June, the heat ascends to 90° or 100° Fahrenheit.

The soil is, in most parts, very rich and fertile; and except where the tanks have been allowed to decay, the country is very well watered. At least 8 varieties of rice are grown, and two crops are often raised on the same field in favorable years. Barley, chonna, oil plants, cucumbers, gourds, hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, betel, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and other culinary vegetables, fruits, and aromatic seeds, are the principal articles of culture, together with jowary (Indian millet) and bajree or bajury, (*Holcus spicatus*;) which grains form the chief sustenance of the laboring classes. Except along some of the hill ranges, there are no extensive jungles, and large forest-trees scarcely exist, except in the N., though date and other palm groves are common. The export of opium, formerly extensive, has ceased since the British have possessed the coast district in the Deccan. The lands are mostly held by military tenure; and so great has been the oppression of the jaghiredars, or holders of the feudal fiefs, that in no part of the peninsula are the peasantry so impoverished.

The best horses in the Deccan were formerly reared in this territory; their numbers have now greatly decreased. Sheep are pretty numerous. The cattle are generally small; the export of their hides has latterly ceased, a circumstance held to be a favorable index of the spread of agriculture, as leather is used in the construction of nearly every farm implement. The tiger, leopard, panther, bear, antelopes, and wild-hogs are numerous; wild buffaloes are met with in the N. Deer and buffalo horns, and the *mylabris cichorei*, an insect with blistering qualities, reported to be superior to those of cantharides, are animal products of some mercantile importance. Iron ore is plentiful, and in the Nirmal Hills it is magnetic. Coal is found near the junction of the rivers Godavery and Wurdah. Near the Godavery, also, are some mines of garnets; at Purteeal, near Condapilly, are diamond-mines, from which the treasury of Golconda was formerly supplied; they are mere pits, from 10 to 12 feet deep, and their working is now discontinued. The Nizam possesses a celebrated diamond weighing 1108 grains. At Aurungabad, nearly 1000 looms are employed in the manufacture of silks and brocades; at Warrangul about 200 looms are engaged in carpet-weaving; at Khummun, in the S.E., calico-printing is carried on by means of wooden blocks, as at Masulipatam, &c., in the Madras presidency. Imports from the East India Company's territories are copper, textile fabrics, sugar, spices, sandal-wood, and salt; from Cashmere, shawls; from Malwah, opium; from Marwar, camels and blankets. Chief exports:—steel, cotton, excellent teak timber, and agricultural produce. Although the reigning dynasty is Mohammedan, not more than one-tenth of the people are Mussulmen; except in the capital, where they predominate, the majority of the population are Mahrattas and Telingas, with Bheels in the W., Gonds in the E., and some other wild races. After the capital, (Hyderabad,) the chief towns are Ellichpoor, Aurungabad, Beeder, Warrangul, Jaulnah, Nandair, Kurnool, Golconda, and Secunderabad, the place of a British subsidiary force. The famous sculptured caves of Elora are in the N.W. part of the Nizam's Dominions.

This region formed one of the great soubahs or viceroyalties under the Mogul Empire. During the decline of that power, after the irruption of Nadir Shah, the soubahdar, Nizam-ul-Mulk, erected it into an independent sovereignty, which, at his death, in 1748, extended from the Nerbuddah to Trichinopoly, and from Masulipatam to Bejapoor. In 1766, after a hostile invasion of the Carnatic by the Nizam, the British obtained from him the cession of the Northern Circars; and about 1800 the first subsidiary alliance between the East India Company and any Indian state was concluded with the Nizam. In 1808, it was stipulated by treaty, that, while the Nizam nominated his own vizier or premier, the British resident at Hyderabad should appoint the effective minister. In addition to a British force, the Nizam is bound to support a subsidiary army of 2750 cavalry, 5700 infantry, and other troops, in all amounting to 9400 men, officered from the several British presidencies, and costing annually 30 lacs of rupees, (300,000*l.*) In further addition, he maintains an irregular army of Rohillas, Arabs, Patans, &c., comprising from 30,000 to 35,000 men, at a cost of about 64 lacs, or 640,000*l.* annually, and who are frequently turbulent and clamorous for arrears of pay. The expense of the soldiery is supposed to absorb nearly two-thirds of the whole revenue, which has been estimated at 1,500,000*l.* annually. The population has been variously estimated; in the *Report on the Trigonometrical Survey of India*, it is given at 10,656,030.

NIZEEB or NISIB, ne-zeeb', a village of Northern Syria, pashalic and 63 miles N.E. of Aleppo, W. of the Euphrates. Here Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish force in 1839.

NIZHNEDVITZII, NISHNEDEWITZK, or NIJNEDEWITZK, nizh'nä-dä-vitzk', a town of Russia, government and 33 miles W.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1900.

NIZHNEE-LOMOV or NIJNII-LOMOV, nizh'nee'lo-mov', written also NISCHNII-LOMOW, nish'nee'lo-mov', a town of Russia, government and 63 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 6990. It has an annual fair in July, for leather, furs, wax, and drugs.

NIZHNEE-NOVGOROD or NIJNII-NOVGOROD, nizh'nee'-nov'go-rod', written also NISCHNII or NISHNEI-NOVGOROD, a government of Central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N., and lon. 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E., having on the E. the government of Kazan, S. Tambov, Simbeersk, and Penza, W. Vladimeer, and on the N. Kostroma. Area 18,636 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 1,202,000. Surface mostly level; soil very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, with its affluents, the Oka, Vetlouga, and Piana. Forests are extensive, the produce of corn considerably exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are cultivated in large quantities, and great numbers of cattle and horses are reared. Manufactures of coarse linens, canvass, cordage, &c., are considerable, as are also the iron works, distilleries, tanneries, soap works, glass works, &c. Principal exports are corn and flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvass, cordage, iron, timber, potash, and glass. Principal towns, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Balakhna, and Arzamas.

NIZHNEE (NIJNII- or NISCHNIY-) NOVGOROD, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, near the angle formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, 265 miles E.N.E. of Moscow. Lat. 56° 19′ 43″ N., lon. 44° 0′ 58″ E. Pop. in 1840, 31,921; but during the continuance of its great fair, from 200,000 to 300,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe and Asia. It consists of an upper and a lower town; the former, or citadel, on a height S. of the Volga, is imposing in appearance, and has some good streets, 2 cathedrals, the government offices, several convents, public schools, and churches, with an obelisk 76 feet in height. The lower town, extending, on flat ground, along the Volga, is chiefly built of wood, and communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are some vast iron and stone bazaars, erected by the Emperor Alexander, divided into various sections for separate goods, and surrounded by the rivers and a canal. Here is held the largest fair in the world, for 8 weeks from the 1st of July, annually, (removed from Macariev in 1817.) It is held on a triangular space, formed by the junction of the left bank of the Oka with the right bank of the Volga, and so low as to be often completely inundated. This danger is avoided by holding the fair in July and August, the driest season of the year. At all other times the space remains unoccupied, and is as silent and lifeless as if it were in the heart of a steppe; but, as the period for the fair approaches, an immense town suddenly starts up as if by magic—not mere booths, where merchandise may be advantageously displayed, but a regular town, with churches, hospitals, barracks, and theatres, built of course of wood, but in a substantial manner. So important is the business of the fair deemed to be, that a handsome building is erected in the centre, in which, during its continuance, the governor of the town, with a numerous train of officials, resides. The scene on the river, as witnessed from the Oka bridge, is most curious and amusing. So numerous are the vessels of every description, engaged in delivering or securing cargoes, that the water

can scarcely be seen; while in other parts regular towns of boats are formed, and occupied by a most heterogeneous aquatic community, to the number of about 40,000 souls. The fair is laid out in regular quarters, each allotted to a particular species of goods. In one quarter, tea; in another, costly shawls, carpets, and silk goods; and in others, skins and furs from almost every animal that lives within the arctic circle. A large quarter is set apart for the sale of Siberian iron, and contains long streets piled on either side with that metal, in every variety of form, raw and manufactured. The total value of merchandise exposed for sale at the fair of 1849 was estimated at $51,710,000, of which $39,580,000 was domestic produce, and $12,130,000 foreign. The sales of domestic produce were,—raw materials $9,585,000, provisions $4,290,000, and manufactures $19,900,000, total $33,775,000. Of the foreign merchandise, there were sold $2,468,000 worth of European raw materials; $1,024,000 worth of European manufactures; and $7,796,000 worth of Asiatic produce; total, $11,288,000. Total sales, $45,063,000; leaving $6,647,000 unsold. At all seasons, an internal commerce of almost unparalleled extent is in active operation, including every article which the different quarters of the world interchange with each other. Nizhnee-Novgorod has ecclesiastical and military academies, various other public institutions, and some manufactures of linens and leather. Steamers were established on the Volga to Astrakhan in 1820, and by the Kama to Perm, 1847.

NIZHNEE-TAGHILSK, NIJNIL-TAGHILSK, or NIJNY-TAGILSK, nizh/nee tä-ghilsk', a town of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and 155 miles E. of Perm, is well built, and has hospitals, schools, an observatory, extensive forges, and manufactures of machinery. Pop. 22,000.

NIZIBIN, a town of Turkey. See NISIBIN.

NIZNIOW, niz/ne-ov', a village of Austrian Galicia, 77 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg, on the right bank of the Dniester.

NIZZA, a city of Italy. See NICE.

NIZZA-MONFERRATO, nit/sä mon-fên-rä/to, or NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, nit/sä dêl/lä päl/yä, a town of Piedmont, division and 17 miles S.W. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 4376. It has some industry in silk spinning, and a brisk trade in wine, raised in its neighborhood.

NJURUNDA, nyoo-roon/dä, a river of Sweden, lan of Hernosand, after an E. course of 170 miles enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 miles S.E. of Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbor of Njurunda.

NOAH, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

NOAILLES, no-ä'l', a market-town of France, department of Oise, 9 miles S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 900.

NOAKOTE or NOACOTE, no-ä-kō', (*Nava cata*, "the new fort,") a town of North Hindostan, Nepaul, 17 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo; lat. 27° 53′ N., lon. 85° 50′ E.

NOALE, no-ä'lä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 3300.

NOALEJO or NOALEXO, no-ä-lä'ho, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 22 miles from Jaen. Pop. 2385.

NOANAGUR, no-ä-nä-gur', a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, in the province of Guzerat, 22 miles S.W. of Joonia. Lat. 22° 55′ N., lon. 70° 14′ E. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of cloth and dye-works.

NOANK', a post-village in Groton township, New London co., Connecticut, at the mouth of Mystic River, 2 miles below Mystic Bridge. It has a church, and about 500 inhabitants.

NOAPOORA, no-ä-poo'rä, a town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 60 miles E. of Surat.

NOB'BER, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath.

NOBEND-JAN, no-bênd'jän', a ruined city of Persia, province of Khoozistan, N. of Kazeroon.

NO'BLE, a new county in the S.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by Wills, Seneca, and Duck Creeks. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil, being of limestone formation, is durable and highly productive. The county contains quarries of building stone, and large beds of stone-coal. The Central Ohio Railroad is in course of construction along the northern border. Noble county was formed in 1851, by a division of Monroe, Morgan, and Guernsey counties. Capital, Sarahsville.

NOBLE, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 430 square miles. It is drained by the Elkhart River. The surface is diversified with slight inequalities. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. Iron ore is found in large quantities. Organized in 1836. Capital, Albion. Pop. 7946.

NOBLE, a township in Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 389.

NOBLE, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1303.

NOBLE, a township in Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1394.

NOBLE, a township of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 451.

NOBLE, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 743.

NOBLE, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 745.

NOBLE, a township in Laporte co., Indiana. Pop. 944.

NOBLE, a post-township in Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 595.

NOBLE, a post-township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1386.

NOBLE, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 3489.

NOBLE, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

NO'BLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the E. side of the Damariscotta River, 24 miles S.E of Augusta. Pop. 1408.

NOBLE CENTRE, a post-office of Branch co., Michigan, 105 miles S.W. of Lansing.

NOBLE IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

NOBLEJAS or NOBLEXAS, no-blä-häs', a town of Spain, New Castile, province and E.N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1608.

NO'BLESTOWN, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has about 300 inhabitants.

NO'BLESVILLE, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 1644.

NOBLESVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Indiana, on White River, and on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It is situated on an extensive and fertile plain, and is a place of active business, which has lately been increased by the opening of the railroad. The village has 3 or 4 churches, a county seminary, a newspaper office, and several hotels. Settled in 1824. Pop. in 1850, 564; in 1853, about 1500.

NOBLEVILLE, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

NO'BODY'S TURNOUT, New York, a station on the Erie Railroad, 88 miles from Binghamton.

NOBOSQUE (no'bosk') POINT, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, on the S.E. coast of Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 31′ 5″ N., lon. 70° 39′ 53″ W.

NOBRÄ, no'brä, or NUBBRA, nüb'brä, a division of Middle Thibet, elevation mostly above 11,000 feet, but populous, well cultivated, and having a fort and village in lat. 34° 33′ N., lon. 77° 10′ E.

NOBRESSART, no'brès'sar', a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 6 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1329.

NOCEDA DEL VIERZO, no-thä'dä dêl vê-ärs'tho, a village of Spain, province and 50 miles from Leon. Pop. 1206.

NOCERA, no-chä'rä, (anc. *Nuceria Camellaria*,) a decayed town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 21 miles E. of Perugia. Pop. 1114. In antiquity it was famous for a manufactory of wooden vessels. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded A. D. 402. Near it are some mineral baths.

NOCERA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2300.

NOCERA, no-chä'rä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district and 13 miles N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2898.

NOCERA DEI PAGANI, no-chä'rä dä'e pä-gä'nee, (anc. *Nuceria Alfaterna*,) a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Sarno, 8 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 7400. It stands at the foot of a hill, overlooked by the citadel and walls of the ancient city, has some monasteries, a hospital, cavalry barracks, several public schools, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

NOCETO, no-chä'to, a town of Italy, duchy and 6 miles W. of Parma, on the Recchio. Pop. 5753.

NOCH'WAY, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

NOCI, no'chee, a town of Naples, province and 29 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 6009. It has a large hospital, and an active trade in wine, oil, silk, and corn.

NOCK'AMIX'ON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2445.

NOCK'HOLT, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NO CREEK, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

NOC'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NODAWAY, a small river of Iowa and Missouri. Rising in the S.W. part of Iowa, it flows southward into Missouri, and forms the boundary between Atchison and Holt counties on the right, and Nodaway and Andrew on the left, until it enters Missouri River, about 20 miles above St. Joseph.

NODAWAY, a new county in the N.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway River, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the head streams of the Little Platte and the One Hundred and Two River. Capital, Maryville. Pop. 2118, of whom 2048 were free, and 70 slaves.

NODAWAY, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

NODAWAY, a post-office of Page co., Iowa.

NODUWEZ-LINSMEAU, no-dü'vä' lins'mo', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1451.

NOEL, no-ël', or MONI, mo'nee, an island off the S.W. coast of Java.

NOEL, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Sandwich group.

NOELGUNGE, no-êl-gunj', a fortified town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, 15 miles W.S.W. of Lucknow; lat. 26° 47′ N., lon. 80° 33′ E.

NOERDLINGEN. See NÖRDLINGEN.

NOESSA-LAUT, no-ès'sä-lawt, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, S. of Ceram; lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 128° 50′ E. The clove culture is actively carried on, and the inhabitants all profess Christianity.

NOFELS, no'fels, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Vorarlburg, about 2 miles from Feldkirch.

NOGAISK, no-ghisk', OBITOSHNEI or OBITOCHNEJ, o-be-tosh-nä'e, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on

the Sea of Azof, 65 miles S.S.E. of Orikhov. Pop. 3000, mostly Nogais Tartars.

NOGARÒ, no'gà'ro', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Midou, 32 miles W.N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1390.

NOGAT, no'gât, the E. arm of the river Vistula, as its delta in West Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 miles N. of Marienwerder, and after a N.N.E. course of 33 miles, enters the Frische-haff by several mouths.

NOGENT, no'zhôns', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 11 miles N. of Langres. Pop. in 1852, 3098.

NOGENT-LE-BERNARD, no'zhôns' leh bèrn'nar', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 9 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 3020.

NOGENT-LE-ROI, no'zhôns' leh rwà, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles S.E. of Dreux, on the left bank of the Eure. Pop. 1320.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, no'zhôns' leh ro'troo', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 31 miles W.S.W. of Chartres, on the Huine. Pop. in 1852, 6983. It is built in a curious form, having only 4 streets with a meadow in the centre. It has a communal college at the foot of a height crowned by the ruins of a huge ancient fortress, which was inhabited by Sully. Nogent was taken by the English in 1428.

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE, no'zhôns' sür marn, a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles E. of Paris, on the Marne, with manufactures of chemical products, and a steam-engine for supplying the water of the Marne to the neighboring cantons. Pop. 2834.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, no'zhôns' sür sàn, a town of France, department of Aube, 29 miles W.N.W. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway to Montereau. Pop. in 1852, 3469. It has considerable trade in timber for the provisioning of Paris, and flour-mills. Near it are the ruins of Paraclet, a monastery founded by Abelard in the 12th century. It was taken by the Allies in 1814.

NO GROVE, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

NOGUEIRÁ DO CRAVO, no-gà'e-rà do krà'vo, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 40 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 850.

NOGUERA PALLARESA, no-gà'rà pal-là-rà'sà, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, in Catalonia, flows S.S.W. and joins the Segre 20 miles N.E. of Lerida. Total course about 50 miles.

NOGUERA-RIVAGORANZO, no-gà'rà re-và-go-ràn'tho, a river of Spain, rising in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, flows S., forms, for a considerable part of its course, the boundary between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Segre, 15 miles S. of Lerida. Total course 80 miles.

NOHCACAB,(?) nôh-kà-kàb', a village of Mexico, Yucatan, lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 89° 35' W., in an extensive plain, with a large church, a town-house, and a large school-house. Near it are remains of an ancient city of same name. Pop. about 6000.

NOHOVALL, no'ho-val', or NOUGHILL, nôu'ill, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, counties of Westmeath and Longford.

NOHOVALL or NOUGHILL, a parish, Ireland, co. of Clare.

NOHOVALL or NOUGHILL, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

NO'HOVALL-DAL'Y, a parish of Ireland, Munster, counties of Cork and Kerry.

NO'HOVALL-KER'KY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

NOIA, two towns of Naples. See NOJA.

NOI HOLITZ, a town of Bohemia. See HOLITZ.

NOIR, nwàr, an island of South America, off the S.W. coast of Terra del Fuego, lat. 54° 30' S., lon. 73° 5' 40" W., about 600 feet in height. In the S.W. it terminates in a lofty rock like a tower or steeple, which bears the name of Cape Noir. On the E. is an excellent roadstead, with a clean, sandy bottom, and safe from all winds between N. and S. by W., but the channel between the island and the mainland is obstructed by numerous rocks, and very dangerous.

NOIRE-FONTAINE, nwàr fôns'tèn', a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, 33 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. P. 1159.

NOIRMONT, nwàr'môns', or SCHWARZENBERG, shwàrt'sen-bèrg', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.W. of Bern. Pop. 1121.

NOIRMOUTIERS, nwàr'moo'te-è', an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, department of Vendée, separated from the continent by a narrow channel; length 12 miles, greatest breadth 3 miles. It has rich saline marshes; soil very fertile. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, and by the Vendeans in 1793. Pop. in 1852, 8262. NOIRMOUTIERS, the capital, is situated on the N.E. coast, with a fortress and harbor. Pop. 2328.

NOISY-LE-GRAND, nwà'zee' leh grôns, (L. *Noisiacum*,) a town of France, department of Seine, on the right bank of the Marne, about 9 miles from Paris. Pop. 1079.

NOISY-LE-SEC, nwà'zee' leh sàk', a village of France, department of Seine, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 5 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 1170.

NOJA, no'yà, or NOIA, a town of Naples, province and 9 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 5400.

NOJA or NOIA, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, capital of a canton, 13 miles S.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1350.

NOKE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NOKERE, no'kair', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Zandbeek, 15 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1723.

NOKUNDA, no-kùn'dà, or NOKUNDEH, a town of Persia, province and about 30 miles W. of Astrabad, in the bay of that name, on the S.E. shores of the Caspian.

NOLA, no'là, a city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles E.N.E. of Naples, in a wide and fertile plain. Pop. 5400. It has 16 churches, several convents, 2 hospitals, a royal college and seminary, large cavalry barracks, an old palace, and a large market-place. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, and was the place where Augustus Cæsar and Marcus Agrippa died. But it has few remains of antiquity, all its marbles having been used for the construction of modern buildings.

NOLACHUCK'KY or NOLICHUCK'KY, a river, rises near the N.W. base of the Blue Ridge, in Yancey co., in the W. part of North Carolina. Flowing into Tennessee, it enters the French Broad River at the W. extremity of Greene county. Its general direction is westward, and its whole length is estimated at 150 miles. This river affords immense water-power, and flows among mountain ridges which abound in iron ore.

NO'LAND'S FERRY, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia, 181 miles N. of Richmond.

NOLAND'S FORK, of Indiana, rises in Randolph co., flows through Wayne co., and enters the W. fork of Whitewater River, a few miles above Connersville.

NOLAND'S RIVER, Texas, a small stream which rises near the S. line of Tarrant co., and flows southward into Brazos River.

NOLAY, no'là', a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Cuzanec, 10 miles W.S.W. of Beaune. Pop. 2241.

NOLAY, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 11 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1730.

NOLI, no'lee, a town of North Italy, division of Genoa, province and 8 miles S.S.W. of Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1975.

NOLIN CREEK, in the W. central part of Kentucky, rises in Hardin co., flows S.W., and enters Green River at Brownsville, in Edmondson county.

NOLINSK, no-leensk' or no-linsk', a town of Russia, government and 62 miles S. of Viatka. Pop. 1870.

NO'LINSVILLE or NO'LENSVILLE, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 20 miles S.E. of Nashville.

NO'LIN, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

NOL'TON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

NOLYE, no'lì', a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 29 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 3' N., lon. 75° 27' E.

NOMBELA, nom-bà'là, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Toledo, near the Alberche, S.E. of Madrid. P. 1233.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, nom'brà dà dee'oce, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department and 60 miles E. of Durango. Pop. 6800. Near it are some rich silver-mines.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, nom'brà dà dee'oce, a port of America, New Granada, department of Istmo, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N.E. of Panama.

NOMENY, no'meh-nee', a town of France, department of Meurthe, capital of a canton, on the Seille, here crossed by a seven-arched bridge, 14 miles N. of Nancy. Pop. 1324.

NOM'INY GROVE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

NOMO, no'mo, or NOMOSAKI, no-mo-sà'kee, a remarkable headland, Japan, on the W. of the island of Kioosioo, forming the S. side of the Bay of Nagasaki; lat. 32° 35' N., lon. 129° 43' E. Near this cape is the small island of Kawasima, and to the N.W. the rocks called by the Japanese Mitsu-se, and by the Dutch De Hen met de Kuikens, (or The Hen and Chickens.)

NONA, no'nà, (anc. *Aenona?*) a decayed town of Dalmatia, 9 miles N. of Zara, with a small port, and a bishop's see. Pop. 500.

NONANCOURT, no'nôn'koor', a town of France, department of Eure, on the Avre, 18 miles S. of Evreux. P. 1410.

NONANTOLA, no-nàn'to-là, a town of North Italy, duchy and 9 miles N.E. of Modena, on the Panaro.

NONCLO'VA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

NONCON'NON, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

NONE, no'nà, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, 12 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2538.

NON'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NONNENWEIER, non'nen-wì'er, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Rhine. Pop. 1080.

NONNENWERTH ISLAND. See ROLANDSWERTH.

NONPAREIL, non-pà-rèl', a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

NONTRON, nôn'trôn', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 23 miles N. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 3758. It has a church, college, and hospital, large hot-blast furnaces, and manufactures of cutlery.

NOOKAHEEVA, NOUKAHIVA or NUKAHIVA, noo-kà-hee'và, the largest of the Marquesas Isles, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group, lat. of W. point, 8° 53' S., lon.

139° 40′ W. Length, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous, and richly wooded. Pop. 78,000.(?)

NOOKHUR, noo'kûr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 17 miles W.S.W. of Seharunpoor.

NOON, NOUN or NUN, noon, or AKASSA, â-kâs-sâ', WADY NOON, a river of Morocco, forming a part of its S. boundary, enters the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 miles.

NOON, NOUN or NUN, noon, a river of Mantchooria, East Asia, after a generally southward course of 500 miles joins the Soongaree about 20 miles N. of Petoone. On its banks are the towns of Mergen and Tsitsikar.

NOONDAY, A post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

NOONIVAK, NOUNIVAK or NUNIVAK, noo'ne-vâk', an island of Russian America, in Behring Sea, off Cape Vancouver. Lat. 60° N., lon. 165° to 167° W. Length, 70 miles; mean breadth, about 30 miles.

NOOR. See NOR.

NOORA, NOURA or NURA, noo'rä, a river of Siberia, rises near the S.W. frontier of the government of Omsk, flows N.W. and unites with the Little Noora from Lake Kurgaldjira, and with the Kuzakutchin, forming the Ishim.

NOORABAD, noo'rä-bäd', ("the abode of light,") a village of India, dominion and 13 miles N.N.W. of Gwalior.

NOORCONDY, noor-kou'dee, a town of India, in the Deccan, 38 miles S.S.W. of Bejapoor, with a large stone fort.

NOORDBROEK, nôrt'brook, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles E. of Groningen.

NOORDHORN, nôrt'horn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 868.

NOORDWOLDE, nôrt'wol-deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 12 miles S.E. of Heerenveen. Pop. 1792.

NOORDWYKERHOUT, nôrt'wî-ker-howt', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 832.

NOORDWYK-BINNEN, nort'wik bin'nen, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 7 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 2000. NOORDWYK or NOORDWYK-AM-ZEE, nort'wik âm zâ, is a village near the above. Pop. 700.

NOORDZEE, DE. See NORTH SEA.

NOORJA, noor'ja, a considerable village of Sinde, 14 miles N. of Sehwan, and 3 miles W. from the Indus; lat. 26° 32′ N., lon. 67° 53′ E.

NOOTKA-SOUND, an inlet of British America, on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, lat. 49° 35′ N., lon. 126° 34′ W., forming an excellent harbor 10 miles across, with deep water, and numerous islets.

NOR, nor, or *NOOR*, noor, a Tartar word, signifying Lake, *&c.*

NORA, no'rä, a town of Central Sweden, lan and 18 miles N.N.W. of Orebro. Pop. 900.

NORA, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles from Galena.

NORA, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

NORBA CÆSAREA. See ALCANTARA.

NORBERG, nor'bêrg, a mining town of Sweden, lan and 36 miles N.N.W. of Westerås.

NOR'BURY, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

NORBURY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NORBURY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

NORCIA, nor'chä, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles E. of Spoleto. Pop. 3580. It is situated in a high valley, near the source of the Nera, and has trade in wine, oil, and agricultural produce. It is identical with the ancient *Nursia*, noted by Virgil for the coldness of its climate.

NORD, nor, a department of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of the old province of Flanders, on the frontiers of Belgium. Area 2170 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 1,168,285; being, after the department of Seine, the most populous in France. The surface is generally flat, and watered by numerous streams, among which are the Aa, the Scheldt, and its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, the Deule and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, and bitumen. The soil is very fertile, and the best cultivated in France. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The department of Nord is, also, the most industrious in France; it is covered with manufactures of every kind, of which the most celebrated are thread, cambric, linen, lace, and beet-root sugar. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes. Capital, Lille.

NORD-AMERIKA. See NORTH AMERICA.

NORDBORG, nord'borg, or NORBURG, nor'bôôrg, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the island of Alsen, 13 miles E.N.E. of Apenrade, in Sleswick. Pop. 1100.

NORDEN, nor'den, a town of Hanover, 14 miles N.W. of Aurich, joins the German Ocean by a canal. Pop. 5650.

NORDENBURG, nor'den-bôôrg', a town of East Prussia, 48 miles S.E. of Königsberg, on a small lake. Pop. 2390.

NORDER-HAUG, nor'der-howg' (?) a parish of Norway, stift, and 20 miles N.W. of Christiania, with a village on the river Baina. Pop. 6400.

NORDERNEY, nor'der-nî', an island in the North Sea, 20 miles N.W. of Aurich, with an area of 4 square miles. It has sea-bathing establishments, and a fishing pop. of 620.

NORDER OOG, nor'der oo, and SUDER OOG, soo'der oo, are islands of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the North Sea, W. of Pelworm.

NORDERWYK, nor'der-wik', a village of Belgium, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1136.

NORDHALBEN, nort'häl'ben, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Rodach, 30 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1354.

NORDHAUSEN, nort'how'zen, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, 38 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Zorge. Pop. 12,950. It is enclosed by old walls, flanked by towers, and it has numerous Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. The manufactures comprise woollen and linen cloths, sealing-wax, soap, and leather, and it has numerous distilleries and oil-mills.

NORDHEIM, nort'hime, or NORT'HEIM, a town of Germany, Hanover, 12 miles N. of Göttingen, on the Ruhme. Pop. 4083. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of tobacco.

NORDHEIM, NORTHEIM or KALTEN-NORDHEIM, käl'ten-nort'hime, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the Fulda, N.E. of Eisenach. Pop. 1480.

NORDHEIM, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1038.

NORDHEIM, a village of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Heppenheim. Pop. 1030.

NORDHEIM, a village of Germany, Würtemburg, bailiwick of Brackenheim. Pop. 1242.

NORDHORN, nort'horn, a town of Hanover, 44 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Vechte. Pop. 1411.

NORDKOPING, (Nordköping,) a town of Sweden. See NORREJÖPING.

NORDKYN, nort'kin', the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, 45 miles E. of North Cape. Lat. 71° 6′ N.

NORDLAND, nord'länd, or NOR'LAND, a diocese or great division of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° and 70° N., and lon. 12° and 22° E., having W. the Atlantic. Area, comprising the Lofoden Islands, 14,337 square miles. Pop. 65,512. Chief town, Bodö.

NORDLAND or NORRLAND, the N. division of Iceland.

NORDLINGEN, (Nördlingen,) or NOERDLINGEN, nort'ling-en, almost nürt'ling-en, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Goldbach, 50 miles S.W. of Nuremberg, with a station on the railway between Donauwörth and Oettingen. Pop. 6464. It is enclosed by ancient bastioned ramparts, and was formerly a free imperial town. It has a handsome Gothic cathedral, with many curious monuments and paintings, and a tower 345 feet in height, several other churches, a town-hall ornamented with fresco paintings, an orphan asylum, and considerable manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs, carpets, and an extensive trade in feathers, geese, and hogs. In 1634, the Austrians and Bavarians defeated the Swedes and their allies here, and in 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians.

NORDSTRAND, nort'strand, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 15 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Eider. Area 20 square miles. Pop. 3000, comprising many descendants of Brabanters who settled here about 1652. N. of it is the islet NORDSTRANDISCH-MOOR, nort'strand-ish mōr, formerly a part of this island.

NORE, THE, a part of the estuary of the English River Thames, E. of Sheerness, is thus named. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 miles N.E. of Sheerness. Lat. 51° 29′ N., lon. 0° 48′ W.

NORENBERG, nor'ren-bêrg', a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 40 miles E. of Stettin, on Lake Enzig. Pop. 1760.

NORFOLK, nor'fok, a large maritime county of England, having N. and E. the North Sea, and W. the Wash. Area 2116 square miles, or 1,346,240 acres, of which about 1,200,000 are in grass or arable. Pop. in 1851, 442,714. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Great and Little Ouse, and Yare. Soil in a few parts marshy, but mostly a light sandy loam. Parks, woods, and rabbit warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys and geese are reared for the London market. Marl is the only mineral of consequence. The Norfolk Railway, and branches of the East Anglian and East Counties Railway, traverse this county. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford. Its E. and W. divisions each send 2 members to the House of Commons, and 3 members are sent by the above-named boroughs. Under the Britons, Norfolk formed a part of the territory of the *Iceni*, and under the Saxons, of the kingdom of East Anglia. It gives the title of Premier, Duke, and Peer of England to the Howard family, as descendants of the Mowbrays.

NORFOLK, nor'fok, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Massachusetts Bay and Boston Harbor, and is watered by the Charles, Neponset, and other smaller rivers, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the N.E. mountainous. The soil is fertile, and in the eastern portions in a high state of cultivation, furnish-

ing the principal sources for the supply of fruit and vegetables to the Boston markets. The celebrated Quincy granite is obtained in this county, and from the quarry a railroad (the first laid in the United States) extends to Neponset River. Norfolk county is traversed by railroads connecting Boston and Plymouth, with Providence, and with Worcester, and partly intersected by two or three other railroads. Organized in 1793, (having previously formed a part of Suffolk,) and named from Norfolk, a county in England. Capital, Dedham. Pop. 78,892.

NORFOLK, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 480 square miles. It is situated on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, on the estuary of James River, which is called Hampton Roads. The county is drained by Deep Creek and Elizabeth and North Rivers. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy or swampy. A large portion of the Dismal Swamp is comprised within its limits. The county is intersected by the Dismal Swamp Canal, which connects the Chesapeake with Albemarle Sound, and by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. 33,038; of whom 22,636 were free, and 10,400 slaves.

NORFOLK, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. Pop. 3953.

NORFOLK, a post-township in the N. part of St. Lawrence co., New York. Pop. 1753.

NORFOLK, a city and port of entry of Norfolk co., Virginia, is situated on the right or N. bank of Elizabeth River, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, 32 miles from the sea, 160 miles by water or 108 miles by land S.E. of Richmond. Lat. 36° 51′ N., lon. 76° 19′ W. The river, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide, separates it from Portsmouth. Next to Richmond, Norfolk is the most populous city of Virginia. It has more foreign commerce than any other place in the state, and together with Portsmouth is the most important naval station in the Union. See PORTSMOUTH. The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class to come to the wharves. The site of the city is almost a dead level; the plan is somewhat irregular; the streets are wide, mostly well built with brick or stone houses, and lighted with gas. The most conspicuous public buildings are the City Hall, which has a granite front, a cupola 110 feet high, and a portico of six Tuscan columns; its dimensions are 80 feet by 60; the Norfolk Military Academy, a Doric structure 91 feet by 47, with a portico of six columns at each end; the Mechanics' Hall, a Gothic building 90 feet by 60; Ashland Hall, and a Baptist church, with a steeple 200 feet high. A new custom-house is being erected, at a cost of about $140,000. It contains 14 churches, 9 seminaries, an hospital, an orphan asylum, 3 banks, and 2 reading-rooms. Five newspapers are published here.

The trade of Norfolk is facilitated by the Dismal Swamp Canal, which opens a communication between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound, and by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which connects it with the towns of North and South Carolina. The canal, constructed with great labor through the Dismal Swamp, is navigable by schooners, and brings to this place a very extensive trade in corn and lumber. Within a few years past, many substantial warehouses and handsome dwellings have been erected, giving evidence of its increased prosperity, consequent on these internal improvements. Norfolk communicates with New York and Philadelphia by regular lines of ocean steamers. A railroad is projected from this city to Petersburg. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Forts Calhoun and Monroe. The capital invested in manufactures is about $570,000, and the value of the annual productions is estimated at $1,140,000. Vast quantities of oysters, vegetables, and poultry are annually shipped here, amounting in value to about $300,000. About 1800 barrels of eggs, valued at $36,000, and 1,000,000 pounds of rags, worth $15,000, were shipped at Norfolk in 1852. The assessed value of real estate is $5,000,000. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 13,254 tons registered, and 16,186 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 14,636 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1560 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 126, (tons, 57,883,) of which 93 (tons, 4892) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 129, (tons, 24,447,) of which 94 (tons, 17,886) were by American vessels. During the year, 2 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1096 tons, were admeasured. Norfolk was laid out in 1705, incorporated as a borough in 1736, and as a city in 1845. In 1776 it was burnt by the British. Pop. in 1850, 14,326; in 1853, about 16,000.

NORFOLK, a co. of Canada West, bordering upon Lake Erie, comprises an area of 600 square miles. This county is watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Erie. Capital, Simcoe. Pop. 21,281.

NORFOLK, a township and fort of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, 64 miles E.S.E. of London, on the N. coast of Lake Erie.

NOR/FOLK BAY, an inlet on the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, district of Richmond, 20 m. E of Hobart-Town, and nearly land-locked by Forrestier and Tasman Peninsulas. It has deep water, and contains several islets.

NORFOLK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S., lon. 168° 10′ E., about 1200 miles E.N.E. of Sydney; length 6 miles, breadth 4 miles. In its centre is Mount Pitt. The island is well watered and fertile. Climate healthy. It was discovered by Captain Cook, and is appropriated as a penal colony for the most heavily-sentenced British convicts.

NORFOLK, NEW, a district of Van Diemen's Land, having N.E. and S. the districts Clyde, Richmond, and Hobart-Town. Area about 1500 square miles. Surface in a great part rocky and barren, but it comprises some fertile tracts along the Jordan, and the Derwent, which is its chief river, and on which are the settlements of Hamilton and New Norfolk, 21 miles W.N.W. of Hobart-Town. A hundred and parish of the district have the same name.

NORFOLK, NEW, a name formerly applied to the coast line of Russian America, from Admiralty Bay to Baranov Island.

NORFOLK PLAINS, a district of Van Diemen's Land, having N. Bass' Strait. Area 2250 square miles. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, West River, and Liffey. Principal towns, Latour and Westbury. On its coast are Forts Frederick and Sorell.

NORFOLK SOUND, on the coast of Russian America, is a bay on the W. side of King George III. Archipelago, on which is the Russian town of Sitka, or New Archangel.

NORGE, a country of Europe. See NORWAY.

NOR/HAM or NOR/HAMSHIRE, nor/am-shir, a parish of England, forming with Islandshire a detached part of the county of Durham, in the N. of the county of Northumberland, on the Tweed. It has fine ruins of a castle, famous in the Border wars, and described in Scott's "Marmion."

NOR/IC ALPS, (L. *Alpes Noricæ*,) that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhætian Alps, about lon. 12° 15′ E., in an E. direction to Vienna and Presburg, and covering, with its ramifications, Styria, Salzburg, South Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all which provinces were comprised in the ancient *Noricum*.

NORIMBERGA, a town of Germany. See NUREMBERG.

NORINSK, no-rinsk′, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia.

NORKA, nor′kâ, a large village of Russia, government of Saratov. Pop. 4500, mostly Lutherans.

NOR/LAND, township of England, co. York, West Riding.

NOR/LEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

NOR/MAL COLLEGE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

NOR/MAN or NORMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands of the West Indies, N.E. of St. John, 3 miles long, and under 1 mile broad; lat. 18° 19′ N., lon. 64° 32′ W. On its W. side is Man-of-War Bay.

NOR/MANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORMANBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NORMANBY, a maritime county of Australia, Victoria, 100 miles W. of Port Phillip. Area 3125 square miles. Pop. 2267. Chief towns, Portland, Belfast, and Warnambool.

NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NOR/MANDY, (Fr. *Normandie*, nor′mông′dee′; L. *Normannia* or *Neustria*,) an ancient province of France, was divided into Upper and Lower Normandy, and was bounded N. and W. by the English Channel. Area 10,534 square miles. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was seized by the Franks, and afterwards, in the 9th century, wrested from them by the Normans, from whom it has derived its name. When William the Conqueror mounted the English throne, in 1066, it was incorporated with, and continued to form, an important part of the English monarchy. The capital was Rouen till 1204, when it was united to France by Philip Augustus. It was again taken by the English in 1419, and retained by them till 1425, when it was again joined to France under Charles VII. It is now divided into the departments of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. Normandy occupied the central portion of the ancient kingdom of NEU/STRIA, (Fr. *Neustrie*,) nus′tree′,) one of the parts into which the empire of Charlemagne was divided, and which extended from the mouths of the Rhine to the Bay of Biscay. See OSTRASIE.

NOR/MANDY, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, about 40 miles N. of Indianapolis.

NOR/MAN ISLES comprise the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., which see. They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to England, to which kingdom they have uninterruptedly belonged since the Conquest.

NORMAN'S HILL, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NORMAN'S KILL RIVER, Albany co., New York, enters the Hudson River, about 15 miles S. of Troy.

NOR/MANTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

NORMANTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Wakefield, and connected with York, &c., by the North Midland Railway.

NORMANTON-ON-SOAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

NORMANTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORMANTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

NOROY-LE-BOURG, no'rwä' lẹh boor, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 7 miles E. of Vesoul. Pop. 1283.

NORR, nor, a market-town of Russia, government and circle of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 1500.

NORRENT-FONTES, nor'rŏnc' fŏnt, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bethune. Pop. 1480.

NORRIDGEWOCK, nor'rij-wŏk', a post-village and township, capital of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, here crossed by a toll-bridge, about 28 miles N. of Augusta. The village contains 2 churches, a court-house, jail, and the Norridgewock Female Academy. The township is crossed by the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, which is nearly or quite completed to Skowhegan, about 5 miles from Norridgewock village. Pop. of the township, 1848.

NOR'RISTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 8 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 750.

NORRIS CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

NORRIS FALLS, a manufacturing village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on a branch of Rocky River.

NORRIS FORK, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

NOR'RISTOWN, a handsome town, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, 91 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 17 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railroad. The situation is elevated and beautiful; the town is regularly planned, and built in a neat and substantial manner. Brick and stone are the materials employed almost exclusively. The new Court-House, which was commenced in 1851, will be one of the most splendid and costly buildings of its class in the United States. The material is a native marble, of a light gray color, and the cost is estimated at $160,000. It contains a handsome county prison, a bank, a public library, 9 or 10 churches, and 3 or 4 flourishing boarding-schools, 2 of which have large and elegant buildings situated on high ground in the E. part of the town; 4 newspapers are published here. The Schuylkill River is crossed by two substantial covered bridges, about 800 feet in length, one of which leads to the borough of Bridgeport, on the opposite bank. Gaslight was introduced during the year 1853. Norristown is the E. terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad, 22 miles in length, which intersects the Columbia Railroad at Downingtown. The improved navigation of the river affords facilities for the trade of this town, which is active and increasing. The Reading Railroad, which passes along the opposite bank of the river, opens a ready communication to the coal-mines of Schuylkill county. The abundant water-power of the river is used in two large cotton factories, which employ several hundred operatives, and in several rolling-mills and nail-factories. Pop. in 1850, 6024.

NORRISTOWN, a post-village in Pope co., Arkansas, on Arkansas River, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Little Rock.

NORRISTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 130 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

NORRISTOWN, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

NOR'RISVILLE, a village in Wilcox co., Alabama, 85 miles S.W. by W. of Montgomery.

NOR'RITON, a township in Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. It contains Norristown. Pop. 7618.

NOR'RITONVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. of Norristown.

NORRKJOPING, (Norrköping,) nor'chö'ping, or NORDKOPING, (Nordköping,) nord'chö'ping, a town and port of Sweden, læn of Linköping, on the Motala, here crossed by several bridges, near its mouth in the Baltic 85 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 11,440. It has numerous manufactures of brass and hardwares, linen, cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, and leather, sugar refineries, oil-mills, ship-building docks, and a considerable salmon fishery. Its quay is commodious, and admits of vessels coming close to it.

NORRLAND, of Norway or Iceland. See NORDLAND.

NORRSKA FIELLEN, nors'kä fyêl'lẹn, or NORWEGIAN (nor-wee'jan) RANGE, a name sometimes employed by geographers to designate the mass of mountains, which, commencing near the Dovrefield Mountains, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It there includes the ranges known by the names of Langfield, Sognefield, Fillefield, Bygleffield, and Yoklefield. Its loftiest summits are in the N., where Snee Braen is 7000 feet.

NORRTELJE, nort'lä'yä, written also NORTELJE, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.E. of Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. 1050.

NORT, nor, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 16 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1600.

NORTH, a township of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

NORTH, a township in Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 97.

NORTH, a township in Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 589.

NORTH ABINGTON, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

NORTH ACTON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH ADAMS, a flourishing post-village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Hoosick River, at the northern terminus of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Pittsfield, and by railroad 171 miles W. by N. of Boston. It is one of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing villages in the county. It contains numerous print works, and cotton and woollen mills, manufactories of boots and shoes, iron, sash, and blinds, &c.; 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a savings institution, and 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. about 3000.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

NORTH ADRIAN, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

NORTH ALBANY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH'ALL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

NORTHALL, a hamlet of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.N.E. of Ivinghoe. Pop. 600.

NORTHALLERTON, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. and 30 miles N.N.W. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Great North of England Railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4995. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wiske. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1138.

NORTH ALMOND, a post-office, Alleghany co., New York.

NOR'THAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NORTH AME'NIA, a village of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH AMERICA. See AMERICA, page 70.

NORTH AMHERST, (am'erst,) a post-village of Amherst township, Hampshire co., Massachusetts, has several factories.

NORTHAMPTON or NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, northamp'ton-shir, a central county of England. Area, 985 square miles, or 630,400 acres, about half of which is grass land. Pop. in 1851, 212,380. The surface is finely diversified with gentle hills and vales, richly wooded, and adorned with an unusual number of mansions and parks. Principal rivers, the Nene, Welland, and Ouse. Soil mostly a stiff, productive loam. Wheat and beans are the principal crops, but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle and sheep, and the feeding of cattle, forms, with the dairy, the chief object of husbandry. The Grand Junction and Grand Union Canals, and the London and Birmingham, and Northampton and Peterborough Railways, traverse the county. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-Ferrers, Brackley, and Wellingborough. It sends 4 members to the House of Commons for the county, besides 4 for its boroughs. Under the Britons, this county was inhabited by the Coritani; under the Saxons, it formed a part of Mercia.

NORTHAMPTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, capital of the above county, on a slope, rising from the left bank of the navigable Nene, here crossed by two stone bridges, and on a branch canal, connecting the Nene with the Grand Junction Canal, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway, 60 miles N.W. of London. It is built of a reddish stone, obtained in the vicinity; and has four principal streets, meeting in a large open market-place, one of the finest in England.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 8 churches of the Establishment, and numerous Dissenting chapels, of which the Baptists have 5, the Independents 3, the Wesleyan Methodists 3, and the Friends, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, 1 each. Among the churches may be mentioned All Saints', rebuilt in 1680, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, and having in the centre a statue of Charles II.; St. Katharine's, a neat edifice, in the Gothic style; St. Peter's, admired as one of the most beautiful specimens of decorated Norman; and St. Sepulchre's, supposed to have been built by the Templars, on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Among the Dissenting chapels, that of the Independents on Castle Hill deserves notice, as having been, for 20 years, the scene of the labors of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, who also presided over a theological academy in the town. The principal literary and educational institutions are the free grammar, blue-coat, green, national, British, infant, and other schools; the Mechanics' Institute, which possesses a library of 10,000 volumes; the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, with a library of 4000 volumes; an athenæum, an archæological, and an architectural society. The benevolent institutions include, in addition to the infirmary, a general and lunatic asylum, the Royal Victoria Dispensary, St. John's, and Thomas-a-Becket Hospitals, &c.

The staple manufacture is boots and shoes, which are made very extensively for the supply of the army, and of the London and other markets, and also for export. The number of hands employed is about 9000, nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants. The currying of leather is also carried on on a large scale. Hosiery and lace, once important branches of industry, have greatly declined. The only other important industrial establishments are iron and brass foundries, breweries, and paper and corn mills. The town

has several banks and newspapers, barracks, corn exchange, vestiges of a castle built at the Conquest, and, about half a mile S. of the town, one of the most perfect of the funeral crosses erected by Edward I. in honor of his queen. Northampton is the principal place of election for the county, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Several parliaments have been held in Northampton, which, for a brief period, was the seat of a university. In 1460, the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians, in the meadows on the Nene, immediately S. of the town. In 1642, the town was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. In 1675, it was mostly destroyed by fire. Fletcher the dramatist was born here in 1576. Pop. in 1851, 26,657.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 370 square miles. The Delaware River forms the entire E. boundary; the Lehigh flows through the S. part of the county, which is drained also by Martin's, Monocacy, Saucon, and Bushkill Creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain forms its boundary on the N.W., and the South Mountain on the S.E. The greater part of the county consists of the valley between these mountains. The surface of the valley is nearly level; the soil is highly productive, and mostly well cultivated. The valley is occupied by beds of limestone of good quality; the county contains valuable quarries of slate, and several mines of iron are worked. The Delaware Canal and that of the Lehigh meet at Easton, and contribute greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the county. The Central Railroad of New Jersey extends from Easton to New York city, and another railroad connects Easton with Philadelphia. Organized in 1752, and named from Northampton county, England. Capital, Easton. Pop. 40,235.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, is situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, and forms the S. extremity of the peninsula which extends between that bay and the sea. The length is 36 miles, and the area 320 square miles. It is indented by numerous inlets on each side. The surface is level; the soil light and sandy. Northampton was one of the eight original shires formed in 1634. Capital, Eastville. Pop. 7498; of whom 3850 were free, and 3648 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the N.N.E. part of North Carolina; bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. The Meherrin River washes the N.E. border, and the Roanoke forms the boundary on the S.W. for a distance of above 50 miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is generally fertile. Roanoke River is navigated by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Formed in 1741. Pop. 13,335; of whom 6824 were free, and 6511 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a beautiful post-village and township, seat of justice of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, at the northern terminus of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 17 miles N. of Springfield. The village is delightfully situated on rising ground, about a mile W. of Connecticut River, and contains, besides the county buildings, 7 or 8 churches, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $400,000; a savings institution, an insurance company, a gas-light company, incorporated in 1853, 2 newspaper offices, and the Northampton Collegiate Institute. The schools here are very flourishing. West of the village the ground rises into a considerable elevation, called Round Hill, which is the site of several splendid residences, and has on its summit an extensive water-cure establishment. Northampton is celebrated for its healthy atmosphere, and magnificent scenery—Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke being in full view. For several years past the rearing of the silk-worm has been successfully prosecuted, and large quantities of sewing silk annually made. A stream of water flows through the township, affording water-power employed for mills of various kinds. The township is thickly settled, highly cultivated, and has important manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, boots and shoes, leather, iron, paper, cabinet ware, &c. A bridge 1080 feet long here spans the Connecticut, connecting Northampton with Hadley. Settled in 1653. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3750; in 1850, 5278.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Pop. 1701.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 3631.

NORTHAMPTON, Pennsylvania. See ALLENTOWN.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S.E. of Doylestown. Pop. 1843.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 332.

NORTHAMPTON, a township, Summit co., Ohio. P. 1147.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-township in the S. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 122.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Peoria co., Illinois. P. 316.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. See NORTHAMPTON, England.

NORTH AN'DOVER, a post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, 23 miles N. of Boston. Near the northern part of the village is Great Pond, covering about 450 acres. The outlet of this into the Merrimack affords good water-power.

NORTH AN'NA, a small river in the eastern part of Virginia, rises in Louisa and Orange counties, flows south-eastward, forming the boundary between Louisa and Hanover on the right, and Spottsylvania and Caroline on the left, unites with South Anna River a few miles above Hanover Court-House, and forms the Pamunkey. The North Anna affords a copious supply of water-power.

NORTH AN'SON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec, 40 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has manufactures of edged tools and starch. Pop. 1168.

NORTH AN'VILLE, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1321.

NORTH AP'PLETON, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH ARGYLE, (ar-ghil',) a post-village of Washington co., New York, 50 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

NORTH ASH'FORD, a post-village in Ashford township, Windham co., Connecticut.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Attleborough township, Bristol co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

NORTH AU'BURN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH AUGUS'TA, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 70 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

NORTH AUSTRALIA, that part of Australia lying N. of lat. 26° S., and E. of lon. 129° E., having N. the Gulf of Carpentaria, and W. the Gulfs of Van Diemen and Cambridge. This vast region has not a single permanent settlement, the hot and unhealthy government station at Port Essington, on Coburg Peninsula, having been abandoned in 1849.

NORTHAW, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NORTH BAN'GOR, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH BANGOR, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

NORTH BARN'STEAD, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BAR'RINGTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BAR'TON, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

NORTH BAY, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH BEAVER, (bee'ver,) a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Beaver River. Pop. 2404.

NORTH BECK'ET, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 70 miles from Boston.

NORTH BELGRADE', a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH BEL'LERICA or BILLERICA MILLS, a thriving manufacturing post-village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Concord River, and on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 21 miles N. by W. of Boston. It contains a woollen-mill, turning out 430,000 yards of flannel annually, and dye-works, consuming monthly about 1800 tons of dye-woods. Pop. about 300.

NORTH BELLEVILLE, (bel'vil,) a village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis.

NORTH BEL'LINGHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 25 miles S.W. of Boston.

NORTH BEL'MONT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH BEND, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

NORTH BEND, a post-township of Stark co., Indiana. Pop. 141.

NORTH BEND, of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles below Cincinnati. It is a beautiful spot, which derives its interest from having been the residence of General William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. The house now occupied by his widow is of wood, and painted white. The tomb of Harrison is a few rods from the bank of the river.

NORTH BEND, a small village of Champaign co., Illinois.

NORTH BEND, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 672.

NORTH BEND MILLS, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

NORTH BEN'NINGTON, a post-village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, and on Paran Creek, a branch of the Walloomsoick, about 4 miles N.W. of Bennington Centre. It contains a church, academy, 6 stores, a number of cotton-mills, and several establishments for the manufacture of carpenters' steel squares. The first manufactory of the kind in the United States was established here in 1820. These squares are said to be superior to any imported, and to supersede the foreign article in the market. Pop. about 300.

NORTH BENTON, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH BENTONSPORT, a village of Van Buren county, Iowa, on Des Moines River, 75 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

NORTH BER'GEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, 240 miles W. by N. of Albany.

NORTH BERGEN, a township of Hudson co., New Jersey, on the Hudson River, and on the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad, nearly opposite New York City. Pop. 3576.

NORTH BER'NARDSTON, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH BERWICK, Scotland. See BERWICK, NORTH.

NORTH BER'WICK, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1593.

NORTH BETH'EL, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH BLACK'STONE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S.W. of Boston.

NORTH BLAN'FORD, a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on or near the Western Railroad, about 120 miles W. of Boston.

NORTH BLENHEIM, (blĕn'hīme,) a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, on the Schoharie River, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

NORTH BLOOM'FIELD, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on Honeoye Creek, about 210 miles W. of Albany.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 1443.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

NORTH BLUE HILL, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH BOOTH'BAY, a post-village of Lincoln co., Maine, about 65 miles S.E. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, a fine town-house, and 3 stores.

NORTH'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NORTH'BOROUGH, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1535.

NORTH BOSQUE (bosk) CREEK, Texas, enters the Brazos River from the N.W., in McLennan co.

NORTH BOSTON, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

NORTH'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

NORTH BRANCH or BAILIE'S, (bā'lēz,) a small post-village and railway station of Bridgewater township, Somerset co., New Jersey, about 5 miles N.W. of Somerville. Pop. 130.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office, Baltimore co., Maryland.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office, Calaveras co., California.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

NORTH BRAN'FORD, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 8 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. 998.

NORTH'BRIDGE, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Blackstone River, and by the Providence and Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of shirtings and prints. Pop. 2230.

NORTHBRIDGE CENTRE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, in the above township, 38 miles S.W. by W. of Boston.

NORTH BRIDGE'TON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH BRIDGE'WATER, a flourishing post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 21 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there are here about 15 establishments. It has also other manufactures, and contains a savings institution and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 3940.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH BRIGHTON, brī'tŏn, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

NORTH BROADAL'BIN, a post-village of Broadalbin township, Fulton co., New York.

NORTH BROOK'FIELD, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1989.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

NORTH BROWN, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. P. 439.

NORTH BROWNS'VILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

NORTH BRUNS'WICK, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Raritan River, contains the city of New Brunswick. Pop. 10,008.

NORTH BUCKS'PORT, a post-village of Bucksport township, Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH BUF'FALO, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 916.

NORTH BUTLER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, contains Butler, the county seat. Total pop. 2581.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, (kām'brij,) a post-office of Lamoille co., Vermont.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, of Massachusetts. See CAMBRIDGE.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, a post-village of Cambridge township, Washington co., New York.

NORTH CAM'DEN, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH CAM'ERON, a post-office, Steuben co., New York.

NORTH CAMERON, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

NORTH CANTON, a post-village of Canton township, Hartford co., Connecticut.

NORTH CAN'YONVILLE, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

NORTH CAROLINA, (kăr'o-lī'nạ,) one of the original states of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Virginia, E. and S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and N.W. by Tennessee, from which it is separated by Iron Mountain and others of the Appalachian chain. It lies between about 33° 53′ and 39° 33′ N. lat., and between 75° 25′ and 84° 30′ W. lon., being about 450 miles in length, and 180 in its greatest breadth, including an area of 50,704 square miles, or about 32,450,560 acres, of which only 5,453,977 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country, and Mountains.—The S.E. and E. portion of North Carolina is level and sandy, and often marshy, interspersed with shallow lakes, especially between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. A chain of low islands, or sandbanks, lines the whole coast, cutting off a series of shallow sounds, or lagoons, of difficult navigation. The Great Dismal Swamp, partly in the N.E. of this state, and partly in Virginia, is a spongy mass, that is *said* to be higher than the surrounding country, and to hold the water by capillary attraction. The Little Dismal Swamp lies between the two great sounds. The level region extends about 60 miles from the coast, and is succeeded by the hill country in the centre, which is followed, in turn, by the mountainous region of the west, formed by the passage of several ridges of the great Alleghany range in a S.W. direction through the state. These mountains vary from 800 to above 6000 feet in elevation. Mount Mitchell, or Black Mountain, is in the N.W. part of the state, and is the highest summit E. of the Mississippi River.—See MOUNT MITCHELL. The other considerable peaks are Roan Mountain, 6038 feet, Grandfather Mountain, 5556 feet, and Grandmother Mountain, 2500 feet high. That part of the Alleghany range which separates Tennessee from North Carolina goes under various local names, such as Iron, Stone, Smoky, Bald, and Unaka Mountains. Between these and the Blue Ridge is a table-land elevated from 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea.

Minerals.—North Carolina is rich in mineral treasures, especially in gold, copper, iron, and coal. The McCullock gold and copper mine, near Greensborough, has for some time attracted much attention. A recent report of the president of the company working the mines claims for it "that nothing on this continent, in the shape of mining enterprise, can compare with that of the McCullock Copper and Gold Company, in position and resources." This is, no doubt, highly colored, but has, probably, considerable foundation in fact. The report also states that the gold refuse will yield, by aid of crushers, $2.75 per bushel on the average, and fresh gold ore $12, and that 3 negroes can take out 10 tons of copper ore in a day. The Union Gold Mine yields about $60 of pure metal to a bushel of ore. Professor Jackson (a more impartial authority) considers the copper region of North Carolina unparalleled in richness. There were coined at the Branch Mint, at Charlotte in this state, between the years 1838 and 1853, (both inclusive,) gold of the value of $3,790,033;—the highest coinage in one year being $396,734 in 1852. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, exists in large quantities, the former of the best quality. The greatest known coal-fields in North Carolina are the Deep River, extending from Granville county S.W. into South Carolina, and the Dan River in Rockingham and Stoke counties. This coal, it is said, can be brought to tidewater at an expense of $1 per ton, whence it can be easily and cheaply transhipped to the different ports on the Atlantic coast. The coal, however, is most abundant on the Deep River, and extends at least for 30 miles, is near navigable water, and could be carried easily to any market on the coast. Professor Emmons says of the Deep River coal, "its qualities are such as to give it the highest place in the market, being adapted to all purposes for which the bituminous coals are specially employed." The same authority remarks, "iron occupies an important place in North Carolina, and its advantages for making bar-iron of the best quality are very great." Marl is also abundant, being found in the coast counties from Virginia to South Carolina, as far from the coast as Nash county. Large supplies of limestone (from Danbury, in Stokes county, to King's Mountain, South Carolina) and freestone (soft, and easy to work, but which hardens on exposure) are furnished in inexhaustible quantities on the Dan and Deep Rivers; grindstones of the best quality, and millstones, (as good as the French burr,) on Deep River. Magnetic iron-ore, some silver, lead, manganese, gypsum, and salt have also been found.

Rivers, Lakes, and Sounds.—There are two shallow sounds—Albemarle in the N.E., and Pamlico in the E. of the state—which are cut off from the ocean by long and narrow sandbanks or islands, through which there are inlets to the sea; but these are constantly changing—the old filling up with the shifting sands, and new ones being opened by the beating of the surges. The principal at the present time are Ocracoke and Roanoke Inlets. Albemarle Sound extends about 60 miles westward, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 15 miles. It has several arms or bays, and communicates with Pamlico Sound, which extends 80 miles in a S.W. direction, parallel with the coast, having a somewhat greater breadth than Albemarle Sound, and 20 feet depth of water. The Hatteras Banks, which cut it off from the ocean, extend far out to sea in the well-known and dangerous point of Cape Hatteras. Further down the coast are the prominent points of Cape Lookout and Cape Fear. In the low marshy grounds between these sounds are several small lakes. A chain of low islands, or sandbanks, extends

to the mouth of Cape Fear River, cutting off several small sounds and lagoons. North Carolina is traversed by several extensive rivers, all—with the exception of a few small tributaries of the Tennessee—running in a S.E. direction through the state, and discharging themselves into the Atlantic, after courses of from about 200 to 400 miles. Commencing on the N.E., the Chowan and Roanoke rise in Virginia, and empty into Albemarle Sound. The Tar and the Neuse rise in the N. of North Carolina, and empty into Pamlico Sound. The Cape Fear, the largest river that has its whole course in the state, rises in the N., and empties into the Atlantic at the S. extremity of the state. The Yadkin and Catawba rise in the N.W., and pass into South Carolina, where the former takes the name of the Great Pedee, and the latter of the Wateree. The Wacamaw, also an eastern tributary of the Great Pedee, rises in the S. part of this state. Besides these, there are a number of tributaries of the Tennessee, Congaree, and other rivers, already named. The rivers of North Carolina are so obstructed by sandbanks at their mouths, and by rapids and falls farther up, as not to be navigable for vessels of a large class. The Cape Fear is navigable 40 miles to Wilmington for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water, and to Fayetteville for steamboats. Steamboats ascend the Neuse 120 miles to Waynesborough. The Tar is navigable for steamboats 100 miles to Tarborough; the Roanoke for small sea-craft 30 miles, and for steamboats 120 miles to Halifax; and the Chowan for steamboats 75 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—We cannot pretend to do any justice to North Carolina in this respect, as the facilities for travelling in that state are very poor in the region of her finest scenery. Of Black Mountain, or Mitchell's Peak, the highest point E. of the Mississippi, we have but little to state, except its situation between Yancey and McDowell counties, 20 miles N.E. of Asheville, and its height, 6476 feet. It commands a magnificent view of Swannanoa Gap, a pass in the mountains between Morgantown and Ashville. Near it are the picturesque Catawba Falls. Pilot Mountain, in Surrey county, rises in the midst of a nearly level country, in a cylindrical form. It received its name from having served as a beacon to guide the path of the Indians. In Buncombe county, on the French Broad River, in the midst of wild and romantic mountain scenery, are the Warm Springs. The principal hotel at this place is 280 feet in length. Painted Rock, a lofty precipice, from 200 to 300 feet high, and a rock called the Chimneys, are in the same vicinity. The Gingercake Rock, in Burke county, on the top of a mountain of the same name, is a curious pile of stone in the form of an inverted pyramid, 29 feet high, which supports a natural slab of stone 32 feet long and 2 feet thick, projecting about half its length beyond the edge of the inverted pyramid, and resting with the most perfect stability, though apparently just ready to fall. The view from this point is very fine, looking down a ravine of from 800 to 1200 feet in depth, with a river at its bottom, dashing over its rocky bed, and a cliff, called the Hawk's Bill, projecting over it at an elevation of 1500 feet. About 5 miles from the same point may be seen Table Rock, a conical eminence of 2500 feet, rearing itself from the valley of the Catawba River.

Climate.—The climate in the low counties is hot and unhealthy in summer, bilious and intermittent fevers prevailing; but the middle and western sections are temperate and healthy. Wheat is harvested in June, and Indian corn in September. According to meteorological observations made at Chapel Hill, by Professor Phillips, in 1851-2, the monthly mean for June was 72°.82; for July, 79°.46; August, 70°.05; September, 68°.07; October, 59°.18; November, 46°.93; December, 39°.45; January, 36°.02; February, 45°.58; March, 52°.72; April, 56°.50; May, 63°.84. Mean for the year, 58°.46. First frost, October 24. Frogs singing, 11th February. Hottest day, July 27—102° at 3 P. M.; coldest day, January 20—22° at 3 P. M. It rained on 102 days; there were some clouds on 326 days; and perfectly clear 40 days. The apricot bloomed the 29th of February, and the apple the 12th of March.

Soil and Productions.—The soil possesses every variety, from the sands and marshes of the coast to the rich alluvions of the river bottoms. Some of the smaller marshes that have been drained have proved highly productive in rice, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn. Much of the low sandy section, extending 60 miles from the coast, is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine, that furnish large quantities of lumber, tar, turpentine, and resin, which are exported to the Northern cities. In parts of this region, cotton, rice, and indigo grow well; but the higher grounds are better adapted to wheat, Indian corn, hemp, tobacco, rye, and oats. The staples are Indian corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. In the latter article North Carolina is only exceeded by three states; in tobacco, by five; while it exceeds every other other state in peas and beans. Large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, cotton, wool, rice, fruits, butter, cheese, garden vegetables, hay, flax, grass-seeds, beeswax, honey, and some barley, buckwheat, wine, hops, hemp, silk, and maple sugar are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in the state 56,816 farms, containing 5,453,977 acres of improved land, (or about 96 acres to each farm,) producing 2,130,102 bushels of wheat; 229,563 of rye; 27,941,051 of Indian corn; 4,052,078 of oats; 1,584,252 of peas and beans; 620,318 of Irish potatoes; 5,095,709 of sweet potatoes; 38,196 of flaxseed; 5,465,858 pounds of rice; 11,984,786 of tobacco; 29,538,000 of cotton; 270,738 of wool; 4,146,290 of butter; 95,921 of cheese; 145,653 tons of hay; 593,796 pounds of flax; 27,932 of maple sugar; 512,289 of beeswax and honey. Live stock valued at $17,717,647; orchard products at $34,348; market products at $39,462; and slaughtered animals at $5,707,606.

Forest Trees.—In the upland country are oaks of several species, hickory, maple, ash, walnut, and lime; in the low country, pine; and in the swamps also pine, cedar, cypress, with some maple, white oak, poplar, and an undergrowth of vines, briers, &c., so dense as to be impassable. In the drier parts, white and red oaks flourish. Among the fruits are apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, and strawberries.

Manufactures.—Professor Emmons, in his geological report of 1852, remarks—"The water-power is immense, and the improvements on Cape Fear and Deep Rivers will furnish water for several Lowells." North Carolina, however, has not yet applied much of her great and extended supply of water-power to manufacturing purposes. By the census of 1850, she had 2804 establishments engaged in mining, mechanic arts, and manufacturing; each producing $500 and upwards annually, and employing a total capital of $7,262,225, raw material worth $4,805,463, 10,693 male and 1751 female hands, yielding products valued at $9,111,245. Twenty-eight of these were cotton factories, employing $1,058,800 capital, and 442 male and 1177 female hands; consuming raw material worth $531,903, and producing 2,470,110 yards of stuffs, and 2,267,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $831,342; one woollen factory, employing $18,000 capital, and 15 male and 15 female hands, consuming raw material worth $13,950, and producing 34,000 yards of stuffs, valued at $23,750; 37 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $207,109 capital, and 303 male and 23 female hands, consuming raw material worth $86,330, and producing 1422 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, valued at $357,281; $21,930 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 64,650 bushels of corn, and 4700 of rye, employing 72 hands, and producing 150,030 gallons of wine and whiskey; and 151 tanneries, employing $251,055 capital, consuming raw material worth $191,237, and producing manufactured leather valued at $352,535. Home-made manufactures to the value of $1,413,242 were produced in 1850.

Internal Improvements.—The great Southern Railroad crosses the entire state of North Carolina, having its terminus at Wilmington. There is also a railroad from Gaston to Raleigh, which is designed to be extended to Camden, in South Carolina, passing near Fayetteville; and one from Weldon to Portsmouth, in Virginia. A railroad connects Goldsborough with Raleigh, and is to be continued through Hillsborough to Greensborough; another is in progress from the same point to Beaufort, North Carolina. In January, 1855, North Carolina had 381 miles of railroad completed, and 243 in course of construction. Railroads are in operation from Wilmington to Manchester, South Carolina, and one from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Columbia, South Carolina. The latter is to be continued to Greensborough, and from thence to Halifax, Virginia. The Dismal Swamp Canal unites the Pasquotank with the Elizabeth River, in Virginia. Companies have been formed for the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear, Roanoke, and Neuse Rivers, to all of which the state is a subscriber. The Club-foot and Harlow Creek Canal connects the Neuse with Beaufort Harbor.

Commerce.—As has been elsewhere stated, the rivers of North Carolina are obstructed at their mouths by shifting sand-bars, which prevent the entrance of large vessels; and hence the commerce of the state is limited to the export of her products to the ports of neighboring states in coasting vessels. Her exports consist mainly of lumber, pitch, tar, and turpentine, with some rice, cotton, and other products. The export of naval stores (pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine) exceeds that of any other, if not all the states, in the Union. About 800,000 barrels of turpentine are annually exported. The product of cotton for the three years 1851-2, '3, and '4, was respectively 16,242, 11,524, and 23,196 bales of 400 pounds each. The tonnage of North Carolina at the terminations of the fiscal years 1852, '3, and '4, was 50,621, 56,374, and 57,800, of which about three-fifths was engaged in the coasting trade; tonnage entered for the same years, 32,295, 21,450, and 17,289 tons; cleared 53,099, 37,903, and 30,832 tons; number of vessels built in the same years 32, tonnage 2228; 22, tonnage 1746; and 38, with a tonnage of 2531. Foreign imports for the same periods, $735,858, $271,213, and $214,860; and exports $576,399, $314,142, and $391,697.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in North Carolina 5 colleges, with 513 students, and $40,700 income, of which $11,300 was from endowments; 2657 public

schools, with 104,095 pupils, and $158,564 income, of which $42,936 was from taxation, and $97,378 from public funds: 272 academies and other schools, with 7822 pupils, and $187,648 income, of which $15,987 was from endowments. Attending school, as reported by families, 100,808; free adults who cannot read and write, 80,423; of whom 340 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, this state had in 1854, 3 colleges, with 447, and 1 law school with 10 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of 1795 churches, in 1850, the Baptists owned 604, the Christians 29, Episcopalians 51, Free Church 54, Friends 31, German Reformed 16, Lutherans 49, Methodists 756, Moravians 7, Presbyterians 151, Roman Catholics 4, Tunkers 1, and Union Church 4, giving one church for every 484 persons. Value of church property, $905,553.

Periodicals.—According to the census of 1850, there were published in North Carolina 5 semi and tri-weekly, 40 weekly, and 8 monthly and semi-monthly newspapers and periodicals, with an annual aggregate circulation of 2,020,564 copies.

Public Institutions.—A state insane asylum is now in course of erection near Raleigh. A special tax has been levied for this purpose, which is expected to yield in four years $80,000. The North Carolina Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, was commenced at the same place in 1848, towards which the state has contributed $30,000. According to the census of 1850, there were in North Carolina 4 public libraries, with 2500 volumes; 20 school and Sunday-school, with 3852 volumes; 5 college, with 21,593 volumes; and 9 church libraries, with 1647.

Population.—At the first national census, in 1790, North Carolina had 393,751 inhabitants; 478,103 in 1800; 555,500 in 1810; 638,829 in 1820; 737,987 in 1830; 753,419 in 1840, and 868,903 in 1850, of whom 273,025 were white males, 280,003 white females, 13,308 free colored males, 14,155 free colored females, 144,581 male, and 143,967 female slaves, and 831 Indians. This population was divided among 105,451 families, occupying 104,996 dwellings. Population to square mile, 19.1. Of the free population, 536,301 were born in the state, 21,392 in other states of the Union, 494 in England, 567 in Ireland, 1019 in Scotland and Wales, 344 in Germany, 43 in France, 30 in British America, 137 in other countries, and 217 whose places of birth were unknown. In the twelve months ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 10,357 deaths, or nearly 12 in every 1000 persons. In the same period 1931 paupers received aid, of whom 18 were foreigners, at an expense of about $31 for each individual. Of 471 deaf and dumb, 7 were free colored, and 75 slaves; of 561 blind, 27 were free colored, and 155 slaves; of 510 insane, 10 were free colored, and 33 slaves; and of 794 idiotic, 23 were free colored, and 151 slaves.

Counties.—North Carolina is divided into 82 counties, viz., Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrel, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey. Capital, Raleigh.

Cities and Towns.—Wilmington is the largest and most commercial town in the state; population in 1850, 7264; (in 1854, 10,000.) The other principal towns are Newbern, population 4681; Fayetteville, population 4646; and Raleigh, population 4518. The other most important places are Washington, population 2015; Oxford, population 1978; Beaufort, Greenville, Edenton, Smithville, Warrentown, Shallotte, and Plymouth.

Government, Finances, &c.—In addition to the usual divisions of governmental power, there is in North Carolina a Council of State, consisting of 7 persons, receiving $3 per day while in service, and a like sum for every 30 miles travelling. The governor is elected by the people for two years, and receives $2000 per annum, with the use of a furnished house. The Senate is composed of 50 members, elected for two years, by freeholders possessing 50 acres of land each, and the House of Representatives of 120 members, elected also for two years, by popular vote. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and commence on the third Monday in November. Every white male citizen, over 21 years of age, and who has resided in the state a year, is entitled to a vote. The judiciary consists, first, of a supreme court, composed of a chief justice, and two associates, receiving each $2600 per annum. This court holds 3 sessions annually. 2d, Of superior or circuit courts, composed of 7 circuits of 10 counties each, which hold courts twice a year in every county. The judges of these courts receive $1950 salary each. The judges of both courts are chosen by the legislature, and hold office during good behavior. North Carolina is entitled to 8 members in the National House of Representatives, and to 10 electoral votes for President of the United States. This state is undergoing a geological and botanical survey, by order of the government.

The receipts for 1854 amounted to $1,221,338, and disbursements to $1,605,409. The public debt, at the commencement of 1855, was $3,409,633, of which $731,000 consists of bonds, sold for the benefit of internal improvement companies, viz., $250,000 to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company; $111,000 to the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and Neuse and Tar River Railroad, and $370,000 to the North Carolina Railroad.

Value of property, according to the census of 1850, $212,071,413; estimated or real value, $226,800,472. The state expenses for 1852, amounted to $161,472. Ordinary expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, to $75,000 annually. The state owns about $600,000 in railroad and other internal improvements. In November, 1854, there were in North Carolina 10 banks and 13 branches, with an aggregate capital of $5,205,073, a circulation of $6,667,762, and $1,290,428 in coin.

History.—Attempts were made, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh, to settle North Carolina as early as between 1585 and 1589; but in one year after no trace of the colony could be found. The first permanent settlement was made on the banks of the Roanoke and Chowan, by some emigrants from Virginia, in 1653. John Culpepper rebelled against the arbitrary government of Miller, in 1678, and held the government for 2 years. In 1693, North and South Carolina were separated. In 1711 the Tuscaroras, Coreas, and other savages attacked and massacred 112 settlers, principally of the Roanoke and Chowan settlements; but the following year the united forces of the two Carolinas completely routed them, killing 300 savages. The same year the yellow fever raged. In 1729, the proprietors sold their rights to the crown. A party of malcontents, in 1771, rose against the royal governor, but after 2 hours' contest, fled with considerable loss. A severe conflict with the Northwest Indians occurred in 1774, on the Kanawha River, which resulted in the abandonment of the ground by the savages. North Carolina took an early and active part in the events of the Revolution, and within her borders took place sanguinary conflicts at Guilford Court House, Brier Creek, Cedar Springs, Fishing Creek, and other places. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made May 20, 1775: so North Carolina has the honor to have first proposed a separation from Great Britain.

NORTH CARVER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CASTINE, (kas-teen',) a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 60 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

NORTH CASTLE, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, 35 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. 2190.

NORTH CENTRE HALL, a thriving village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Kishicoquillas turnpike, 78 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

NORTH CHAPELL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NORTH CHARLESTON, a post-village in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Sullivan Railroad, 50 miles W. by N. of Concord.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Pleasant Bay, 80 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, 15 miles S.E. of Albany.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH CHELMSFORD, chêm'z'ford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

NORTH CHELSEA, (chêl'see,) a post-township of Suffolk co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. 935.

NORTH CHEMUNG, she-mûng', a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

NORTH CHESTER, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont.

NORTH CHESTER, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH CHICHESTER, (chitch'es-ter,) a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 9 miles E.N.E. of Concord.

NORTH CHILI, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NORTH CLARENCE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

NORTH CLARENDON, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, with a station on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 30 miles from Bellow's Falls.

NORTH CLARKSON, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH CLAYTON, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

NORTH CODORUS, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2726.

NORTH COHASSETT, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 15 miles S. E. of Boston.

NORTH COHOCTON, a post-office, Steuben co., New York.

NORTH COLE/BROOK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH CON/CORD, a station on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 5 miles from Concord.

NORTH CON/WAY, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH COPAKE, (ko-paik',) a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NORTH CORN/WELL, a post-village in Cornwell township, Litchfield co., Connecticut. It contains an academy and a lock factory.

NORTH COVE, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

NORTH COVE CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke county.

NORTH COV/ENTRY, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 985.

NORTH CRAFTS/BURY, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

NORTH CREEK, a township, Grundy co., Illinois. P. 318.

NORTH CROSS CREEK, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

NORTH CUT/LER, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

NORTH DANS/VILLE, a township of Livingston co., New York, contains the village of Dansville. Pop. 4377.

NORTH DAN/VERS, a post-village in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Essex Railroad, 18 miles N.E. by E. of Boston. It contains a bank, above 20 manufactories of boots and shoes, and several of carriages and of hats.

NORTH DAN/VILLE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, contains a church and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

NORTH DART/MOUTH, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 56 miles S. of Boston.

NORTH DIGHTON, (di/tŏn,) a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH DIX/MONT, a post-village in Dixmont township, Penobscot county, Maine, about 44 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains 2 stores.

NORTH DOR/SET, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

NORTH DOVER, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

NORTH DUANESBURG, (du-ainz/bŭrg,) a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

NORTH DUNBAR/TON, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 8 miles S.S.W. of Concord.

NORTH-EAST, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, about 95 miles N.N.E. of New York City. The township is intersected by the Harlem Railroad. Pop. 1655.

NORTH-EAST, a flourishing post-borough and township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, on the Erie and North-East Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Erie. The village is surrounded by a rich farming country, and is an important port for the shipment of staves and lumber. It is included in the collection district of Presque Isle. Pop. in 1850, 387; of the township, 2766.

NORTH-EAST, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the river of its own name, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, 46 miles N.E. of the latter.

NORTH-EAST, a township in Orange co., Indiana. P. 1206.

NORTH-EAST, a township in Adams co., Illinois. P. 499.

NORTH-EAST CAPE. See SEVERO VOSTOCHNOI.

NORTH-EAST CENTRE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH EAST/HAM, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH EAS/TON, a post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH EASTON, a post-office, Washington co., New York.

NORTH-EAST PASS or BALIZE, ba-leez', a village of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, is situated at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the E. side of the pass of its own name. It is chiefly inhabited by pilots and their families.

NORTH-EAST RIVER, a small stream of Cecil co., Maryland, flows into the head of Chesapeake Bay.

NORTH-EAST STATION, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH EATON, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH EDGE/COMBE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH EG/REMONT, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 170 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NORTHEIM, a town of Hanover. See NORDHEIM.

NORTH EL/BA, a township of Essex co., New York. P. 210.

NORTH ELLS/WORTH, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, about 75 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

NORTHEN, (Nórthen,) nŏr'tĕn, and PETERS-SWIFT, a village of Hanover, principality and 7 miles N. of Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1000.

NORTH/EN, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

NORTH END, a post-office of Matthews co., Virginia.

NORTH EN/FIELD, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH ENGLISH, (ing/glish.) post-office, Iowa co., Iowa.

NORTH/ERN CIRCARS, (sir-kars',) a province of British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 15° to 20° N. Area 17,000 square miles. Pop. about 2,995,500. The province was annexed to British India in 1765, by Lord Clive.

NORTH/ERN LIBERTIES, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, situated on the Delaware River, immediately N. of the city proper. Pop. 47,223. See PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH EVANS, (iv/ănz,) a post-office, Erie co., New York.

NORTH FAIR/FAX, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

NORTH FAIR/FIELD, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, 18 miles N. of Augusta. In the vicinity is a prosperous society of Friends.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

NORTH FAIRHA/VEN, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 55 miles S. of Boston.

NORTH FAL/MOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 62 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

NORTH FARM/INGTON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan, 21 miles N.W. of Detroit.

NORTH FAYETTE, (fā-yĕtt',) a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH FAYETTE, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1430.

NORTH FER/RISBURG, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, with a station on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 15 miles from Burlington. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, cabinetware, sash and blinds, &c.

NORTH/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NORTHFIELD, a township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River, and intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 153 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 1332.

NORTHFIELD, a flourishing post-village and township in Washington co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 10 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. The village contains 2 woollen factories, also a number of machine shops attached to the railroad, giving employment to a large number of men; 3 churches, 10 stores, and 1 academy. Pop. of the township, 2922.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village and township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River, and on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 100 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains 3 churches, a high school, public library, and 4 stores. Corn brooms and pails are manufactured to a considerable extent. There are 3 ferries here across the Connecticut River, which is also spanned by a bridge. Pop. 1772.

NORTHFIELD or NORFIELD, a village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 28 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 27 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

NORTHFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Richmond co., New York, on Staten Island. Pop. 4020.

NORTHFIELD, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 3 miles W. of Newark; has 1 church.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in the N. part of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1031.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, 19 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village and township of Cook co., Illinois, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 1013.

NORTHFIELD, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

NORTHFIELD FARMS, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Brattleborough branch of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

NORTH FLAT, a post-office, Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH/FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles W. of Gravesend. It has docks for shipbuilding, and adjoining it is Rosherville, a place of summer resort.

NORTH FOLDEN, (fol/dĕn,) a fiord of Norway, on the N.W. coast of Nordland, opening from the West Fiord. Its mouth is about 12 miles wide, and a little beyond it divides into two large branches, called respectively the North and South Folden. The former, communicating by some small passages with the Holmack Fiord, isolates a large tract of Nordland.

NORTH/FORD, a post-village of North Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, 12 miles N.E. of New Haven.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina, 214 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

NORTH FORK, a post-township of Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 313.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Mason co., Kentucky.

NORTH FORK, a township of Gallatin co., Illinois. P. 504.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois, 125 miles E. by N. of Springfield.

NORTH FRANK/FORT, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, 62 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

NORTH FRANK/LIN, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

NORTH FRANKLIN, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, 75 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

NORTH FRYEBURG, (fri/burg,) a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH GAGE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH GAL/WAY, a post-office, Saratoga co., New York.

NORTH GARDEN, a post-office, Albemarle co., Virginia.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, Ohio. See GEORGETOWN.

NORTH GLOUCESTER, (glos/ter,) Cumberland co., Maine, a station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 22 miles from Portland.

NORTH GO/SHEN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH GRAN/BY, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hartford.

NORTH GRAN/VILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains 2 banks and several factories and mills.

NORTH GRAY, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH GREEN/FIELD, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

NORTH GREENWICH, (green/ich,) a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 45 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

NORTH GREENWICH, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

NORTH GRO/TON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH GROVE, a small village of Ogle co., Illinois.

NORTH GUILFORD, (ghil/ford,) a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, 12 miles E. by N. of New Haven.

NORTH GUILFORD, a post-village of Chenango co., New York.

NORTH HAD/LEY, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, about 90 miles W. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of corn brooms.

NORTH HAMBURG, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

NORTH HAM/DEN, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH HAMP/TON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.E. by E. of Concord, intersected by the Eastern Railroad. Pop. 822.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 53 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 18 miles N. of Peoria.

NORTH HAN/COCK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH HAN/SON, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 14 miles from Plymouth.

NORTH HARPERSFIELD, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Delhi.

NORTH HART/LAND, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, with a station on the Vermont Central Railroad, 9 miles from Windsor.

NORTH HA/VEN, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, comprising the North Fox Island, in Penobscot Bay, about 75 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It contains a Baptist church and 5 stores. The fisheries employ 200 men and 1000 tons of shipping, which is owned in the island. Incorporated in 1846. Pop. 850.

NORTH HAVEN, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on Quinepiack River, and on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, 5 miles N. of New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several stores. Large quantities of brick are made here. Pop. 1325.

NORTH HAV/ERHILL,* a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 45 miles W. by N. of Concord.

NORTH HAV/ERSTRAW, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NORTH HE/BRON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 55 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has an academy.

NORTH HECTOR, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near Seneca Lake, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca.

NORTH HEIDELBERG, (hī/del-berg,) a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. 844.

NORTH HEMP/STEAD, a post-township, capital of Queen's co., New York, on Long Island, about 20 miles E. of New York City. It is intersected by the Long Island Railroad, and bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, which here forms several bays. It contains the villages of ROSLYN, MANHASSET VALLEY, MANHASSET, and several hamlets. Pop. 4291.

NORTH HEN/DERSON, a post-township of Mercer co., Illinois, 135 miles N.W. of Springfield.

NORTH HER/MAN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH HE/RO, a post-village and township, capital of Grand Isle co., Vermont, on an island of its own name in Lake Champlain, 60 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 730.

* See HAVERHILL, page 834.

NORTH HILL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

NORTH HILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky.

NORTH HO/GAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

NORTH HOOSIC, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, with a station on the Troy and Boston Railroad, 27 miles from Troy.

NORTH HOPE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH HUD/SON, a post-village of Essex co., New York, 105 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 560.

NORTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2570.

NORTH HYDEPARK, hid'park/, a post-village in Hydepark township, Lamoille co., Vermont, about 30 miles N. of Montpelier.

NORTH/AM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NORTH'ILL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

NORTH IN/DUSTRY, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Nimishillen Creek, 4 miles S. of Canton.

NORTH/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NORTHINGTON, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 50 miles S. of Raleigh.

NORTH JACK/SON, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH JANES/VILLE, a post-office, Rock co., Wisconsin.

NORTH JAV/A, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH KEN/NEBUNK PORT, a post-village of York co., Maine, 80 miles S.S.W. of Augusta.

NORTH KIL/LINGLY, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, 48 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

NORTH KINGS/TON, a post-township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay, intersected by the Stonington Railroad, 18 miles S. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, sash and blinds, &c. It contains Wickford, and several other villages. Pop. 2971.

NORTH KINGSTON, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

NORTH KORT/RIGHT, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH LAN/SING, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 14 miles N. of Ithaca.

NORTH LAW/RENCE, a thriving post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Deer River, where it is crossed, 35 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It is a place of active business, and contains a depôt 100 feet by 50, 3 saw-mills, one of which has a gang of 30 saws, and numerous new stores and dwellings.

NORTH/LEACH, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 20 miles E.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 1352. It has a handsome church, a grammar-school, and some manufactures of woollens.

NORTH LEBANON, a thriving village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the Union Canal, 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and contiguous to the borough of Lebanon. The extensive furnace at this place is capable of producing near 300 tons of pig iron per week. Pop. estimated at 500.

NORTH LEEDS, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, with a station on the Androscoggin Railroad, 10 miles from Leeds.

NORTH LEOMINSTER, lĕm/in-ster, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 42 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

NORTH LEVERETT, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 82 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH LEW/ISBURG, a post-office, Champaign co., Ohio.

NORTH LIB/ERTY, a post-office, Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH LIBERTY, a thriving post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Ripley to Locust Grove, 84 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1847.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-village in the N. part of Knox co., Ohio. It contains 1 church, and 4 stores.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

NORTH LI/MA, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH LIM/INGTON, a post-village of York co., Maine, in the township of Limington, 3 miles N. of Limington village. It contains a church, and 2 stores.

NORTH LINCOLN, link/ŏn, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH-LINED (north'lind') LAKE or ISLAND LAKE, a lake of British America, on the "line" or limit where the woods disappear, in consequence of the high latitude.

NORTH LINKLAEN, (link/lain',) a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NORTH LIT/TLETON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LIV/ERMORE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, 25 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

NORTH LONDONDERRY, a small post-village of Rockland co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Concord.

NORTH LOVELL, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH LY/MAN, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LYME, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, 35 miles E. by N. of New Haven.

NORTH MAD/ISON, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, 17 miles E. by N. of New Haven.

NORTH MADISON, a new and thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, on the railroad, 2 miles N. of Madison City, and 84 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. The upper depôt of the railroad is at this place. Pop. in 1850, 676; in 1853, about 800.

NORTH MAHO/NING, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 840.

NORTH MAN/CHESTER, a post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, on Eel River, about 105 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

NORTH MANHEIM, man/hime, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles S. of Pottsville. Pop. 3006.

NORTH MAN/LIUS, a post-office, Onondaga co., New York.

NORTH MARI/AVILLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH MAR/SHALL, a post-office, Calhoun co., Michigan.

NORTH MARSH/FIELD, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on North River, 21 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH MA/VEN or NORTHMA/VINE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising the N. part of Mainland, and a number of environing islands. Rona's Hill, in this parish, is about 2000 feet in elevation.

NORTH MEN/DON, a village of Monroe co., New York, 10 miles S. by E. of Rochester.

NORTH MID/DLEBOROUGH, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 35 miles S. by E. of Boston.

NORTH MID/DLETON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2235.

NORTH MIDDLETON, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, 10 miles E. of Paris. It contains 1 academy and 2 churches.

NORTH MON/MOUTH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH MONROE, (mon-rō',) post-office, Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH MONTPE/LIER, a post-office of Washington co., Vermont, 6 miles N. of Montpelier.

NORTH/MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NORTH MORE/LAND, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 756.

NORTH MOUNT/AIN, Pennsylvania, is situated at the N. extremity of Columbia co., being partly in this and partly in Lycoming county. North Mountain is also the name sometimes applied to the northernmost ridge of the Alleghanies, in Pennsylvania, as contradistinguished from the South Mountain.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, a post-village of Berkeley co., Virginia, with a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 26 miles from Harper's Ferry.

NORTH MOUNT PLEAS/ANT, a thriving post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, on the stage-road from Holly Springs to Memphis, (in Tennessee,) 15 miles N.W. of the former.

NORTH NASSAU, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

NORTH NEW/BURG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH NEW/BURY, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

NORTH NEW/PORT, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH NEW PORT/LAND, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, about 50 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains 5 stores, and several manufactories. Pop. about 200.

NORTH NEW/RY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH NEW SA/LEM, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 75 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH NOR/WAY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH NOR/WICH, a post-township in the N.E. part of Chenango co., New York, has a village of the same name on the Chenango Canal, 45 miles S.S.W. of Utica. Pop. 1172.

NORTH NORWICH, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

NORTH/OP, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

NORTH OR/ANGE, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 72 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NOR/THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Gainsborough.

NORTH OR/WELL, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH/OVER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NORTH OX/FORD, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NORTH PALER/MO, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH PAR/IS, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 56 miles N. by W. of Portland.

NORTH PAR/MA, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH PAR/SONFIELD, a post-village of York co., Maine, 80 miles S.W. of Augusta.

NORTH PEM/BROKE, post-office, Genesee co., New York.

NORTH PENN, a township within the chartered limits of Philadelphia city, Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. of the State House. Pop. 2687.

NORTH PENOB/SCOT, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH PER/RY, a post-office of Lake co., Ohio.

NORTH PINE GROVE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH PITCH/ER, a post-office, Chenango co., New York.

NORTH PITT/SON, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH PLAINS, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 292.

NORTH PLYMP/TON, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 32 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

NORTH POINT, on the N. side of the entrance to the Patapsco River, Maryland. On it are two lighthouses.

NORTH POINT, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

NORTH PORT, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, situated on the Bay of Quinté, 12 miles S.E. of Belleville, and 14 miles from Picton. Pop. about 225.

NORTH/PORT, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, 44 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 1260.

NORTHPORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 40 miles E. by N. of New York.

NORTHPORT, a post-village in Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, on Blackwarrior River, 105 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

NORTHPORT, a post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the North Fork of the Elkhart River, 9 miles N.E. of Albion.

NORTH POR/TER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH POTTS/DAM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York. See RACKETVILLE.

NORTH POW/NAL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH POWNAL, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

NORTH PRAIRIE, prā/rēe, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 56 miles N.W. by W. of Peoria.

NORTH PRAIRIE STATION, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

NORTH PRES/COTT, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 75 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH PROS/PECT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH PROV/IDENCE, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, bordering on Massachusetts, 4 miles N. of Providence, intersected by the Boston and Providence Railroad. It comprises the greater part of the town of Pawtucket. Pop. 7680.

NORTH RAISIN/VILLE, (rā/zin-vil,) a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

NORTH RAY/MOND, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH READING, (red/ing,) a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Ipswich River, and on the Salem and Lowell Railroad, 17 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated in 1853.

NORTH READING, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH REHO/BOTH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 38 miles S. by W. of Boston.

NORTH-REPPS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NORTH RIDGE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

NORTH RIDGE/VILLE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH RIDGE/WAY, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

NORTH RIV/ER, a small stream formed by the junction of its E. and W. branches, which rise in Windham co., Vermont, falls into Deerfield River, in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

NORTH RIVER, New York. See HUDSON RIVER.

NORTH RIVER, in the central part of Virginia, rises in Augusta co., among the Alleghany Mountains, flows southward through Rockbridge county, passes by Lexington, and enters James River immediately above its passage through the Blue Ridge, near the northern extremity of Bedford county. This stream, in its upper part, is called the Calfpasture River. The whole length is about 100 miles.

NORTH RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia. This name is frequently applied to the Rappahannock, above the mouth of the Rapidan. It is formed by Hedgman's and Thornton's Rivers, which unite on the boundary between Culpepper and Fauquier counties. See RAPPAHANNOCK.

NORTH RIVER, of Hampshire co., Virginia, is an affluent of the Great Cacapon River.

NORTH RIVER, of Rockingham co., Virginia, one of the head streams of the Shenandoah proper, flows south-eastward and unites with the Middle and South Rivers, near Port Republic, in the county just named. It furnishes excellent water-power.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream of Alabama, flows into Blackwarrior River, a few miles above Tuscaloosa.

NORTH RIVER, Iowa, sometimes called UPPER THREE, rises in the W. central part of the state, and enters Des Moines River in Polk county.

NORTH RIVER, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

NORTH RIVER MEET/ING HOUSE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NORTH RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia, 178 miles N.W. of Richmond.

NORTH ROCH/ESTER, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 46 miles S. by E. of Boston.

NORTH ROME, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH ROV/ALTON, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

NORTH RUS/SELL, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

NORTH SA/LEM, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SALEM, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, about 110 miles S. by E. of Albany.

The village has several churches, and an academy. The Harlem Railroad runs along the W. border of the township. Pop. 1235.

NORTH SALEM, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, 30 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

NORTH SALUDA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

NORTH SANBORNTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 58 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

NORTH SCITUATE, (sit/u-āt,) a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 29 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH SCITUATE, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island, 10 miles W. of Providence. It contains an academy, and has extensive print-works, and manufactures muslin de laines, &c.

NORTH SEA or GERMAN OCEAN (Ger. *Deutsches Meer*, doitsh'es mair; Dutch *Nord Zee*, nort zā; Fr. *Mer-du-Nord*, mair dü nor; anc. *Germanicum Mare* or *Germanicus Oceanus*,) an arm or portion of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland Islands; bounded E. by Norway and Denmark, S. by Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. by the British Islands; length 700 miles, extreme breadth 420 miles. On the N.E. it forms a wide arm called the Skager-rack, 60 miles broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates southward with the Cattegat or Kattegat, a great arm of the North Sea, between Sweden on the E., the Danish Islands on the S., and the peninsula of Jutland on the W. The Cattegat communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound or Ore Sund, and the Great and Little Belts, and contains the islands Lessoe, Anholt, and Samsoe, near which latter is the small island of Kyholm, which, since 1831, has been a great quarantine station for all ships entering the Danish seas. The shores of all the countries that surround the North Sea are deeply indented with bays, fiords, inlets, and large estuaries. The water is deepest on the Norwegian side, where the soundings give 190 fathoms; but the mean depth of the whole basin may be stated at no more than 31 fathoms. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks, one of which, occupying a central position, trends from the Frith of Forth, Scotland, in a N.E. direction, to a distance of 110 miles; others run from Denmark and Jutland upwards of 105 miles to the N.W.; while the greatest of all, the Dogger Bank, occupies the centre of the sea, from lat. 54° 10′ to 57° 24′ N., and lon. 1° to 5° 7′ E. The great oceanic tidal wave, which originates in the Atlantic, having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Pursuing its course along the coasts of the former and of England, on which it strikes very directly, and with great force, it rules the tides as far S. as the Thames, making the tour of Great Britain in 18 hours. It determines also the tides of Belgium, from Ostend to Dunkirk: and does not cease to affect, though it does not rule, the tides of the continent through the channel. On entering the North Sea, on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 feet, but gradually increases to 14, 16, 18, and on the Humber, to 20 feet; a difference of height depending on the figure of the shore, the form of the bottom, and the direction of incidence of the wave. The fisheries in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank, celebrated for its cod fishery, as on all the shores that bound it: they are still greater at its N. extremity, in the direction of the Orkney and Shetland Isles.

NORTH SEARSMONT, a post village in Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH SEARSPORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH SEDGWICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH SEWICKLEY, a post-township in the N. part of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on Beaver River. Pop. 1018.

NORTH SHAPLEIGH, (shap/lee,) a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

NORTH SHELDON, a post-office, Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH SHENANGO, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 825.

NORTH SHERBURNE, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

NORTH SHORE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

NORTH SIDNEY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH SLIPPERY ROCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2254.

NORTH SMITHFIELD, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH SOMERS, (sům/erz,) a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

NORTH SPARTA, a post-office, Livingston co., New York.

NORTH SPENCER, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 53 miles W. by S. of Boston.

NORTH SPRING, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

NORTH STAMFORD, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles S.E. by E. of New Haven.

NORTH STAR, a post-office, Washington co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH STAR, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

NORTH STEPHENTOWN, (stee/ven-town,) a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

NORTH STERLING, a post-office, Cayuga co., New York.

NORTH STOCKHOLM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York, located at Knapp's Station, on the Northern Railroad, 3 miles from Potsdam.

NORTH STONINGTON, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 17 miles N.E. of New London. Pop. 1936.

NORTH STRABANE, (stra-bān/,) a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1210.

NORTH STRAFFORD, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

NORTH STUKELEY, stůk/lee, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 24 miles W. of Sherbrooke, and 66 miles from Montreal. Pop. of the township, about 2100.

NORTH SUDBURY, (sůd/ber-e,) a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 23 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH SULPHUR, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

NORTH SWANSEA, swan/see, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 46 miles S. by W. of Boston.

NORTH TEWKSBURY, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

NORTH THETFORD, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, with a station on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 3 miles from Thetford.

NORTH TOWANDA, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH TROY, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

NORTH TRURO, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston.

NORTH TURNBRIDGE, a post-office, Oxford co., Vermont.

NORTH TURNER, a post-village in Turner township, Oxford co., Maine, on Martin's Stream, which enters Seventy Mile River, an affluent of the Androscoggin. It contains 1 store, a large shoe factory, saw and grist mill, shingle machine, carding-mill, and machinery for carriages and sleighs. Pop. about 200.

NORTH TURNER BRIDGE, a post-village in Turner township, Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin, which is here crossed by a toll bridge. It contains a store, and 100 inhabitants.

NORTH TWO RIVER, of Missouri, a small stream rising in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing through Marion co., into the Mississippi, 3 miles above Marion City. The South Two River enters the Mississippi, half a mile farther down.

NORTHUMBERLAND, nor-thům/ber-land, (L. *Northumbria*,) the most N. county of England, having N.W. Scotland, and E. the North Sea. Area 1952 square miles, or 1,197,440 acres, about 150,000 of which are arable. Pop. in 1851, 303,568. Surface in the W. occupied by the Cheviot Mountains and by wild moorlands, spurs of which stretch eastward through the county, but are separated by fine valleys, which on the E. coast expand into broad level tracts. Coast line in parts very bold and rugged; in other parts indented by noble estuaries. Chief rivers, the Tyne, Coquet, Aine, Blyth, Wansbreck, and Till. The principal mineral is coal, for the export of which, this county is pre-eminently noted. Lead and iron are also wrought. Manufactures chiefly confined to Newcastle. The Newcastle and Carlisle, Great North of England, Newcastle and Berwick, and Caledonian Railways traverse this county, and many small railways connect the coal-pits with the rivers. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tynemouth, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, and Morpeth. The N. and S. divisions of the county each send 2 members to the House of Commons, and its boroughs (exclusive of Berwick) send 4 members. Under the Britons Northumberland formed part of the confederacy of the Brigantes: under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the conquest, it was granted to the illustrious family of Percy, to a descendant of whom, through a female branch, it still gives the title of Duke.——Adj. and inhab. NORTHUMBRIAN, nor-thům/bre-an.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 500 square miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River washes its W. border, and the North Branch of that river flows through the middle; these two, uniting at Northumberland, form the Susquehanna proper. It is also drained by Shamokin, Mahanoy, and Mahantango Creeks. The southern part of the county is traversed by barren mountain ridges, named Shamokin Hill, Mahanoy and Line Mountains. Some of the valleys are highly productive. Extensive beds of anthracite coal are worked near Shamokin, in the S.E. part. Iron ore and limestone are abundant. The North Branch Canal passes through the county, and connects near Sunbury with the West Branch Canal. A railroad extends from the coal-mines of Shamokin to the county seat; and a rail

road is now in progress of construction from Sunbury to Erie on one hand, and to Philadelphia on the other. Organized in 1772, and named from Northumberland, a county of England. Capital, Sunbury. Pop. 23,272.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay and on the estuary of the Potomac River, has an area of 150 square miles. Its eastern outline is indented by several inlets, two of which are called the Coan and Wicomico Rivers. The surface is somewhat undulating, and the soil of medium quality. Formed in 1648. Capital, Heathsville. Pop. 7346; of whom 3591 were free, and 3755 slaves.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-village and township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, about 110 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 429.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-township on the E. border of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, intersected by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, 40 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. 1775.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-borough of Point township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, is built on the point of land formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna River, one mile above Sunbury. This town occupies one of the most beautiful situations in the state, combining the charms of river and mountain scenery in a high degree. It contains a town-hall, 5 churches, 1 bank, and an academy. A handsome bridge crosses the river here. Railroads have been commenced which will connect the town with the principal markets of the state. Pop. in 1850, 1041; in 1853, 1100.

NORTHUM/BERLAND, a county of Canada West, lying upon the N. shore of Lake Ontario, comprises an area of 730 square miles. Rice Lake is in the N. part of this county, and numerous small streams flow thence to Lake Ontario. The county is intersected by 2 railroads leading from Peterborough to Lake Ontario, and one leading from Kingston to Toronto. Capital, Cobourg. Pop. 31,229.

NORTHUM/BERLAND, an extensive maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is drained by the beautiful river Miramichi, forming at its mouth the extensive harbor of the same name. The river is 9 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for vessels of the largest class 30 miles. Northumberland is one of the best watered and most heavily timbered counties in New Brunswick, and its commerce, already extensive, is annually increasing. Capital, Miramichi. Pop. in 1851, 15,064.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of New South Wales, East Australia, having on the N. the Hunter River, S. the Hawkesbury River, and on the E. the ocean. Area 2342 square miles. Pop. 13,335. Surface mountainous. Coal is a highly important product, and exported from Newcastle, on the Hunter; besides which town, this county contains Maitland, Singleton, Morpeth, &c. It returns 2 members to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, 1 for the county, and 1 for its boroughs.

NORTHUM/BERLAND IN/LET, British North America, a bay W. of Cumberland Island, and N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in lat. 65° N., lon. 65° W.

NORTHUM/BERLAND ISLANDS, are off the E. coast of Australia; lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 150° E.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT, of British North America, separates Prince Edward's Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

NORTHUMBRIA. See NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTH UNION, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH UNION, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

NORTH UNIONTOWN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NORTH URBA/NA, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH UX/BRIDGE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH VAS/SALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH VER/NON, a post-office, Shiawassee co., Michigan.

NORTH VERNON, a village of Vernon township, Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, where it is crossed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about 25 miles from Cincinnati.

NORTH VILLAGE, a village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 15 miles from Worcester.

NORTH/VILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River.

NORTHVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 2 miles E. of Cayuga Lake, and 20 miles S. by W. of Auburn. The name of the post-office is King's Ferry.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, on the Secondaga River, 55 miles N.W. of Albany.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

NORTHVILLE, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 5 miles from Bridgewater.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Plymouth township, Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. branch of Rouge River, 27 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. The extensive water-power of the river gives motion to mills and factories of various kinds. The village has several churches.

NORTHVILLE, post-township, La Salle co., Illinois. P. 951.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, near Fox River, 65 miles S.S.W. of Chicago.

NORTH WAKEFIELD, (wăk/field,) a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH WAL/DOBOROUGH, a post-village of Lincoln co., Maine, 25 miles E.S.E. of Augusta.

NORTH WALES. See WALES.

NORTH WARDS/BOROUGH, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont. It has manufactures of leather, cabinetware, and carriages.

NORTH WASH/INGTON, a post-office, Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.E. by E. of Butler.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

NORTH WATERFORD, (wâ/ter-ford,) a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH WAYNE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH WEARE, wâr, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 19 miles from Manchester.

NORTH-WEST, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 342.

NORTH-WEST, a township, Orange co., Indiana. P. 1245.

NORTH-WEST BRIDGE/WATER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH-WEST/ERN, a post-office, Oneida co., New York.

NORTH-WEST MINE, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

NORTH-WEST RIVER BRIDGE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Virginia.

NORTH-WEST TER/RITORY, the name originally given to the Territory of Wisconsin.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, the name sometimes applied to British America, W. of Canada, the great lakes and Moose River.

NORTH WETH/ERSFIELD, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, wâ/moth, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the South Shore Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has several boot and shoe factories.

NORTH WHAR/TON, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 36 miles N.E. of Albany. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and several stores and factories. Pop. about 800.

NORTH WHITE/FIELD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WHITE/HALL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N.W. of Allentown. Pop. 2955.

NORTH/WICH, a market-town of England, co. and 17½ miles E.N.E. of Chester, on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk Canal. Pop. in 1851, 1377. It has a large ancient church, grotesquely decorated, a grammar school, a union workhouse, branch bank, large dock-yards for building flats employed in carrying salt, with very extensive manufactures and exports of that article obtained from contiguous mines, and very productive brine springs.

NORTH WILNA, a post-village of Wilna township, Jefferson co., New York, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

NORTH WILTON, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH WILTON, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH WIND/HAM, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH WINDHAM, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

NORTH WIN/FIELD, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

NORTH WO/BURN, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NORTH/WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NORTH WOLF/BOROUGH, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH/WOOD, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

NORTH/WOOD, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 20 miles E. of Concord. Pop. 1308.

NORTHWOOD, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 64 miles N.W. of Columbus, contains a college and female seminary.

NORTH WOOD/BERRY, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1836.

NORTH WOOD/STOCK, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 40 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.

NORTH WRETH/AM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 23 miles from Boston.

NORTH YAR/MOUTH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, on Casco Bay, 44 miles S. by W. of Augusta, intersected by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Pop. 1121.

NOR/TON, a village and parish of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S. by E. of Sheffield, has a fine old church of the 15th century, Wesleyan and Unitarian chapels. Sir Francis

Chantrey, the sculptor, was born and is buried at Norton. Pop. in 1851, 1908.

NORTON, a village and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.E. of York, on the Derwent, opposite to Malton. Pop. 1644.

NORTON, a township of England, co. of Hereford.

NORTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NORTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, forming a suburb of New Malton, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Derwent.

NORTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

NORTON, a township of Essex county, Vermont, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

NORTON, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Taunton Branch Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains a thriving female seminary, and has manufactures of cotton goods and other articles. Pop. 1966.

NORTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River, 34 miles N. of Columbus.

NORTON, a township of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1479.

NORTON, a township in the N.W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan.

NOR/TON-BAVANT', a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NORTON-BISH/OPS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORTON-BRIZE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NORTON-BY-KEM/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

NORTON-CANES, nor/ton-kānz, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

NORTON-CAN/ON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

NORTON-CENTRE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio, 120 miles N.E. of Columbus.

NORTON-CHIP/PING, a parish, borough, and market-town of England, co. and 20 miles N.N.W. of Oxford. Pop. of borough in 1851, 2232. The town consists of one large street, with a fine Gothic church, free grammar school, and almshouse. Three miles W. are some curious Druidical remains.

NORTON-DIS/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

NORTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

NORTON-FITZ/WARREN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NORTON HILL, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

NORTON-HOOK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NORTON-IN-HALES, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

NORTON-KINGS. See KING'S NORTON.

NOR/TON-LIND/SEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

NORTON-MAL/REWARD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NOR/TON-MAN/DEVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NOR/TON-MID/SOMER, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 9 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. 2509.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

NOR/TON-PUD/DING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

NOR/TON SOUND, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Russian America, between lat. 62° and 65° N., and lon. 161° and 167° W. It is formed by Cape Rodney on the N., and Cape Romanoff on the S., between which its width is 200 miles. It penetrates inland for about 200 miles, gradually narrowing till it terminates almost in a point. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.

NOR/TON'S MILLS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

NORTON ST. PHIL/IP, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles S.S.E. of Bath.

NOR/TON-SUB/COURSE, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

NOR/TONSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

NOR/TON-TAL/GATE, an extra parochial district of England, co. of Middlesex, 1¼ miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMB/DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NOR/TONVILLE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan, about 96 miles N.W. of Lansing.

NORUEGA, a country of Europe. See NORWAY.

NORUNGA, no-rŭng/gâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province and district of Behar, 80 miles S.S.W. of Patna.

NORUNGABAD, no-rŭng-gâ-bâd', a town of British India, Upper Provinces, district and 5 miles S.E. of Mathura.

NOR/VAL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 31 miles W. of Toronto, and 34 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

NORVÈGE and NORVEGIA. See NORWAY.

NORVEGIEN, NORVEGIANO. See NORWAY.

NOR/VELL, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

NORWALK, nor/wŏk, a river of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound, a few miles below Norwalk.

NORWALK, a post-borough and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on both sides of Norwalk River, at the junction of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad with the New York and New Haven Railroad, 32 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. Vessels drawing 6 feet of water come up to the borough. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a Union school numbering some 600 pupils, with one of the finest edifices in the state. Manufacturing of various kinds is carried on in the township, which, in 1850, had a population of 4651.

NORWALK, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Huron county, Ohio, on the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroad, 100 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The village extends along a sandy ridge, and is built principally on a single street, which is shaded with a double row of maple trees. Much taste is displayed in the construction of churches and private residences. The village is also noted for its educational advantages; the Norwalk Institute and the Norwalk Female Seminary are well-conducted and flourishing institutions. It contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the machine-shops of the railroad company. Pop. of the township in 1860, 2613; of the village, 1440; in 1853, about 1600.

NORWALK LIGHT, at the entrance of Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. Lat. 41° 2′ 50″ N., lon. 73° 25′ 35″ W.

NORWAY, nor/wâ, (Nor., Dan. and Sw. *Norge*, nor/gâ; Ger. *Norwegen*, nor/wâ/ghen; Dutch, *Noorwegen*, nōr/wâ-ghen; Fr. *Norwège* or *Norwége*, nor/vaizh'; Sp. *Noruega*, nor-wâ/gâ; It. *Norvegia*, nor-vâ/je-â; L. *Norwegia*; anc. *Nerigonia?*) a country forming the N.W. extremity of Europe, and occupying the N.W. and W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula. It extends from lat. 57° to 71° 11′ 40″ N., and from lon. 3° 50′ to 30° 50′ E.; bounded on the N.E. by Russian Lapland, E. by Sweden, and washed on all other sides by the sea—by the Arctic Ocean on the N., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea on the N.W. and W., and by the Skager-Rack on the S. It is remarkable among all the countries of Europe for its great length in proportion to its breadth; from the Naze or Cape Lindesnaes on the S., to a point adjoining the North Cape, the length from S.S.W. to N.N.E. is about 1080 miles; greatest breadth, measured nearly on the parallel of 62°, is about 275 miles; but, towards the N., its breadth in some places is contracted to 20 miles; area estimated at 123,386 square miles.

The coast-line consists, for the most part, of bold precipitous cliffs; and is remarkable, both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined, and the bays or fiords, which deeply indent it in all directions, but generally from W. to E., in the direction in which the great ocean-wave is dashed upon it. The chief of these are—from S. to N., the Bukke-fiord, Hardanger, Trondhjem, Saltens, Ofoden, Porsang, and Varanger fiords. The most extensive gulf on the S. coast is that of Christiania. Numerous peninsulas separate the fiords; among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nord-Kyn on the N., and Cape Stadt on the W. coast. Some of the fiords form excellent harbors; but the immense number of mountainous islands and rocky islets which border the coast, render access difficult. The largest of these archipelagoes are the Loffoden Islands, separated from the continent by the Vest-fiord; and, further N., the islands of Magerôe, Sorôe, Ringvaisöe, Hvaloe, and Senjen. Between these island groups and the continent, there is a wide passage for coasting vessels.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The surface of Norway is very mountainous, particularly in the W. and N., where, in many places, are lofty summits, rising abruptly from the surrounding levels; but mountain chains, properly so called, have no existence, and the true character of the surface is that of a series of elevated plateaus, from which mountain masses rise with the greatest irregularity, and so isolated from each other, that it is impossible to point out any central axes of which the other mountains in their vicinity can be considered as ramifications. The plateaus referred to seem to admit of being reduced to six:—1. The Plateau of Finmark. 2. The Plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem, extending to the Trondhjem fiord and Lake Storsjön. Its loftiest summits are in the vicinity of the icy mountain of Sulitelma, the top of which is 5342 feet high. Though not one of the loftiest, yet one of the most remarkable-looking mountains in this plateau, is that of Kilhorn, shooting up in a pyramidal form, with a bare, jagged, and sharp peak; at about three-fourths of its height, occurs a large perforation, producing a very extraordinary effect when the sun is seen streaming through it. 3. The Dovrefield Plateau, with its lofty peaks of Sneehætten, (8115 feet,) Skrimkolla, Stenkolla, and Nunsfield, the lowest of which is nearly 7000 feet in elevation. 4. The Plateau of Langfield, containing the Galdhöppigen, stated by De La Roquette to be about 8785 feet high, making it the loftiest in the Scandinavian Peninsula, though this distinction has hitherto been assigned to Skagtölstind, 8390 feet in height. The Hornelen is a curious isolated mass, terminating in a

sharp, jagged peak, 2705 feet high, and nearly overhanging the sea, at the E. extremity of the island of Bremanger. 5. The Plateau of Fillefield, situated between the Sogne-Fiord, the Valley of Valdre, the fiords of Hand Tyri and Christiania, the Skager-Rack, and the German Ocean. This plateau is much less elevated than the others already mentioned; the whole country gradually slopes from the N., towards the E. and S.E., and ultimately subsiding so much as in some places to assume the appearance of moderately elevated plains. Its loftiest summits—the Skogshorn, Hogloftsteg, and Gousta—are all about 5000 feet; and several others exceed 5000 feet; but the average height is very much lower. 6. This, which may be called the East Plateau, lying still more in the direction of the general slope, is the lowest of all, and is continued into Sweden, where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretch across that country, and by several wide valleys, with so little declivity as to render the streams which water them comparatively sluggish. In general, however, the face of the country is rugged; the valleys are short and abrupt; and the streams, dashing down impetuously through rocky gorges, form numerous cascades; while the fiords, overhung by lofty precipices or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes, embosomed among the mountains, furnish alpine scenes of the wildest magnificence. Vast glaciers descend from the South Plateau; the largest of these are the Folgefonden, in Hardanger, lat. 60° N., which descends to 5100 feet, and the Snaabræn, N. of Sogne-Fiord. The only plains are those formed by the table-lands between the stifts of Aggershuus and Bergen, which extend from 60 to 80 miles in length, and have an elevation of from 3600 to 4620 feet. The isolated mountain peaks on these table-lands rise far above the snow line. The principal valleys are confined to the E. side of the peninsula; the longest is the Osterdal, watered by the Glommen, which, with its continuation, the Solö and Oudal, is 280 miles in length. The next in extent and the most fertile, is the Guldbrandsdal, watered by the Lougen. Narrow belts between the coasts, and the commencement of the plateaus, are the only low lands in Norway; the most extensive of these surrounds the Gulf of Trondhjem.

Geology and Minerals.—The prevailing rocks of Norway are gneiss and mica-slate, of which all the loftier mountains are composed. Granite is of comparatively rare occurrence. On some of the plateaus, blocks of conglomerate occupy a large part of the surface. Porphyry, argillaceous schist, and limestone occur, but in very limited quantities; and rocks of volcanic formation are so rare, that their existence was at one time altogether denied. It would seem, however, that trap, apparently formed out of ancient lava, is met with; and some geologists have even thought that they have discovered visible traces of volcanoes. The minerals are both numerous and abundant; and where the means of transport exist, can generally be worked to great advantage, both from the facilities which the nature of the ground affords for draining mines, without expensive engines, and the inexhaustible supplies of fuel furnished by the forests; the very refuse of which, after the finer timber has been carried away, thus forms an item of no small value. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, and chrome. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly in the Gulf of Christiania; the silver-mine of Kongsberg is, at present, one of the richest in Europe, and, next to the copper-mine of Roraas, the most important in the kingdom. The other minerals worthy of notice are alum and marble.

Rivers and Lakes.—The short distance at which the W. slope of the E. plateau lies from the W. coast, leaves little room for the development of large rivers, but gives rise to an immense number of minor streams, which proceed directly to the shore, or the numerous fiords which penetrate it. On the E. slope, again, the streams do little more than commence their course in Norway, and do not properly assume the character of rivers till they have run a considerable part of their course in Sweden. Owing to this, Norway cannot claim any large river as exclusively her own. The few that are of importance have a S. direction, in accordance with the general slope already referred to, and discharge themselves into the Skager-Rack; of these, the most deserving of notice are the Glommen, and its affluent the Lougen; the Beina, Lauven, Skien-Nid, and Torrisdal. Ships enter the mouths of some of these rivers for 5 or 10 miles, but none of them are navigable on account of numerous waterfalls, (*fos*,) which all of them form: of these the more celebrated are the Sarpenfos on the Glommen, near Fredericksstad, and the Rukaufos, in the district of Tellemarken, which falls 518 feet perpendicular. Vöringsfos, in the district of Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of from 870 to 920 feet. The most important rivers in the N. are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway, and falls into the Arctic Ocean; and the Namsen, flowing into the Atlantic. The river systems of Norway are of the utmost importance in the economy of the country; the smaller streams are employed in driving the machinery of mines, corn and saw mills, and in floating timber to the larger rivers; these serve also as the chief means of communication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice.

The same causes which prevent Norway from having large rivers are favorable to the formation of lakes; the isolated bases of the mountains constituting numerous and extensive reservoirs, in which the waters are, in the first instance, accumulated; accordingly, they are scattered over every part of the country. Among the principal may be mentioned the Rys Vand, Snaasen Vand, and Midsen Vand. Many of them are situated at great elevations in the table-land: among these the Bygdinsee, from 15 to 20 miles long, is 8490 feet above the sea.

Climate.—Nearly one-third of the whole of Norway is situated within the frozen zone, and the northern extremity is within the region of perpetual snow. Various causes, however, contribute to modify the temperature. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast, and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fiords which are in immediate communication with the ocean; the temperature of which, naturally higher than that of the land during the season of winter, is further increased by the Gulf-stream, the influence of which is sensibly felt on the W. coast. The snow line is much higher here than in corresponding latitudes in other countries: in lat. 61° it is 5500 feet; and in lat. 70°, 3500 feet above the sea. In Siberia, the cultivation of grain ceases at lat. 60°; while in Norway it extends to lat. 70° N. The sea never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallow water of the Skager-Rack is occasionally frozen in winter. The following Table gives the mean temperature at several places in Norway, in different latitudes, for the year, for the winter, and for the summer:—

	North Latitude.	Year.	Winter.	Summer.
North Cape	71°	32°.1	23°	44°
Trondhjem	63° 30′	40°	24°	59°
Ullensvang	60°	45°	30°	60°
Christiania	59° 54′ 42″	42°	41°	60°

The year is nearly divided between winter and summer; spring is almost unknown, and the autumn is cold and rigorous; snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. In January and February, the temperature is usually from 14° to 18°, and often as low as 2° Fahrenheit. Summer lasts from May to September, during which the temperature is often as high as 108° Fahrenheit. In the month of March the surface is strewed with ashes, earth, or sand, by which means the snow is melted, and from this process, combined with the great heat and the length of the day, 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, and reaping, the crops in the interior. The climate of the W. coast, though milder than that of the S. or the interior, is deteriorated by excessive humidity; the W. wind, blowing over the Atlantic, carries moisture, which is intercepted by the mountains, and precipitated in the form of rain, to the amount of 80 inches annually; while the E. wind brings extreme drought.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The large portion of the country situated within the limits of perpetual snow, and the sterile and rugged nature of a still larger portion, greatly limits the range of vegetation and of regular culture. Among trees, the pine tribe are the most numerous, and clothe the mountain slopes with magnificent forests. The fir, which is found in lat. 60° 20′, at an elevation of 4000 feet; and the pine, (*pinus sylvestris*,) form vast and valuable forests in Aggershuus, Christiansand, and Trondhjem. The forests of fir extend N. to the polar circle, and those of pine beyond it. The oak forms fine forests in the amts of Jarlsberg-Laurvig, and especially in Christiansand. The birch attains the highest northern latitude. Fruit trees are not indigenous in Norway, although the wild apple is common in the lower regions, and the cherry is widely distributed. Flowers are successfully cultivated in the gardens of the S. and W. Where, from the combined causes of a high latitude and great elevation, the ordinary pasture grasses become scanty, mosses supply their place, and furnish a valuable source of subsistence, and even of wealth, in the numerous herds of reindeer which they maintain.

The principal grain of Norway is barley, which is grown in the highest northern latitude, and at the greatest elevation: in lat. 59° 25′, it is cultivated at a height of 2838 feet; the extreme limit of its culture is lat. 70°, but there it only ripens at an elevation of 66 to 100 feet; its profitable culture is confined to a narrow belt of coast land, and to the agricultural colonies of Molsely and Barodal, in Nordland. Rye is cultivated up to 69° N. latitude; oats to 68°; but wheat not beyond 64° N. latitude, and that only in the most favorable seasons. Another most valuable crop is potatoes, grown with success even in Finmark. Hemp and flax, particularly the latter, are generally cultivated; and in the S. part of the country, some tobacco is grown. The quantity of land capable of being brought under culture has been roughly estimated at one-sixth of the whole; yet, in 1845, according to the evi-

dence of official documents, the actual cultivation did not exceed 1-137th of the whole. Most of the land thus cultivated is of a light, sandy texture, which, even under good management, could not yield heavy crops; and under the antiquated routine which the Norwegians generally pursue, often fails to return much more than the seed. The grain raised, accordingly, falls very far short of the consumption; and the quantity which requires to be regularly imported has nearly doubled since 1799.

One of the most extensive and profitable branches of rural economy is the rearing of cattle, for which many parts of the country are well adapted. The inhabitants, like the Swiss, leave the villages, and spend the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. The breeds, however, are very inferior. The milk of the cows is said to be very rich, and enters largely into the food of the inhabitants; but the produce must be deficient, as both butter and cheese, as well as beef, form large and increasing articles of import. Sheep are less numerous than goats, but yield an abundance of coarse wool; swine appear not to be viewed with much favor. The horses are vigorous and sure-footed, but of a diminutive size; the ponies, in which large size is of less consequence, or is rather considered a drawback, are among the best of their kind, and are often exported to other countries. Another domestic animal of great value is the reindeer, which forms the principal stock of the N. provinces. The whole number in the country, in 1845, was 96,278; of which Finmark possessed 74,480. This, however, must necessarily be understood only of those domesticated; many still exist in a wild state, whose numbers, of course, cannot be known. The most destructive wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, and lynx; these, with the fox and others, are hunted for their skins. The eagle is so destructive to sheep and lambs, that a private company is established for its extirpation. Game of all kinds is abundant, and there are no game-laws. The chief objects of the chase are the deer, elk, reindeer, and hare; the seal, which abounds on all the coasts, the fish-otter; and among birds, the grouse and the capercaillie. The coast literally swarms with sea-fowl; the wild goose and eider duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, and ducks of various kinds abound on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast, vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are procured.

The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales still occasionally appear; but are too few to be of much economical importance. A far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod and herring fisheries, which have been estimated to yield a gross amount of nearly $5,000,000. The cod fishery is carried on chiefly in the N.; the herring fishery, from the point of Stadt, lat. 62° 10′ N., and all along the coast to the S. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon and salmon-trout, and make Norway one of the best angling countries in the world. There are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts, and the pearl oyster is found in many of the rivers.

Manufactures.—Manufactures have made very little progress. Cotton, woollen, flax, and silk tissues, are produced to some extent, but only for home use, and there are several large tobacco-factories and sugar-refineries. Brandy-distilleries and saw-mills are the only extensive branches of industry; next to these are forges and metal foundries, the produce of which is exported in a raw state, except what is used in the manufacture of arms at Kongsberg, and in the manufactures of iron wire and nails. The manufactures of cloth, linen, and cotton, as well as the preparation of skins and leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufactures comprise those of glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, tobacco, and sugar refining. Owing to the difficulty of transport, all the seats of industry, and the only towns, are on the coast, and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports.

Commerce.—In the middle ages, the commerce of Norway consisted exclusively in the exportation of fish, and this is still the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, which was commenced by the Dutch in the 16th century; and, lastly, the products of the mines and metal forges. The timber exported annually amounts to 200,000 lasts, value 1,685,000 dollars. Holland is now the chief market for Norwegian timber. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important branches of this trade are dried fish, and salted herrings. The export of mineral products is less than might be expected, from the number of mines: the principal are, iron, copper, and silver. The chief imports are grain, butter, beef, various tissues of wool, cotton, flax, and silk; raw wool, hemp and flax, salt, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wine, brandy, and vinegar. This trade is chiefly concentrated in the towns of Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem, though Drammen, Christiansand, and Arendal, likewise have a considerable share; and employs, in addition to foreign shipping, about 2730 Norwegian vessels of all sizes, carrying about 100,000 tons. This was the amount in 1845; but as the number of vessels in 1816 was only 1640, and the increase has ever since continued without interruption, a considerable addition to the number must have been made since 1845. Besides the shipping trade, an internal trade of great importance is carried on with Sweden. The following Table gives the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at ports in Norway, in each of the following years:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1845	7797	805,859	7868	808,043
1846	8715	833,923	8593	821,812
1847	8590	894,362	8590	806,860
1848	7754	745,468	7771	722,997
1849	7908	772,885	8150	806,766

Commerce in the interior of the country is greatly impeded for want of means of communication; none of the rivers are navigable except near their mouths. Good roads exist only between the towns of the S. coast and the principal valleys in Nordland and Finmark: the usual communication is by sea. Among the numerous islands on the W. coast, there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Moel-Ström*, or Mäl-Ström, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, except at particular times, be passed over even by open boats. Regular communications have successively been established between the principal towns on the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest, and steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania, and on the Lakes of Miösen and Tyrifiord. Norway has a national discount bank, established in 1817, which has the exclusive right of issuing paper money.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Norway is divided into five provinces or dioceses, subdivided into seventeen bailiwicks. These, with their area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following Table.

Provinces or Dioceses.	Amts or Bailiwicks.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1845.	Chief Towns.
Aggershuus or Christiania	Aggershuus	2,097	109,432	Christiania
	Smaalehuen	1,866	78,322	Friedrickshall
	Hedemarken	10,389	87,118	
	Christians-amt	10,475	102,785	
	Buskerud	5,800	83,918	Drammen
	Jarlsberg-Laurvig	896	63,070	Laurvig
	Bradsberg	5,419	72,891	Skien
Christiansand	Nedenaes	4,650	53,983	Arendal
	Mandal	2,069	61,918	Christiansand
	Stavanger	3,340	78,210	Stavanger
Bergen	Sondre Bergenhuus	5,824	118,889	Bergen
	Nordre Bergenhuus	6,763	77,978	
	Romsdal	6,058	81,314	Christiansund
Trondhjem	Sondre Trondhjem	7,210	89,329	Trondhjem
	Nordre Trondhjem	8,832	66,570	
Tromsoe	Nordland	14,337	65,511	
	Finmark	27,412	43,933	Tromsoe
		123,386	1,328,271	

Government.—Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy, united with Sweden as a free, independent indivisible kingdom, under one commmon male sovereign, of the Lutheran, or, as it is called, Evangelical Lutheran religion. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, *Storthing*, (from *stor*, great, and *thing*, court,) is elected by the citizens possessing a certain qualification, and exists for three years, when a new election must take place. It is subdivided into two chambers—one, consisting of one-fourth of the members, and called the *Lagthing*; and the other, of the remaining three-fourths, and called the *Odelsthing*. These chambers meet separately, and each nominates its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the Odelsthing, but may be proposed either by the members or by the government. The veto of the king becomes ineffectual against any measure which has been adopted without modification by three successive storthings.

Revenue, Army, &c.—The revenue and expenditures for 1854 were each estimated at $3,200,000. The customs yield about $2,000,000. The debt amounted to $2,681,000. The army at the above date numbered 23,434 men. The navy comprises 4 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 7 smaller vessels, besides 5 steamers and 136 gunboats.

Religion and Education.—The Lutheran is the religion of the state, and is professed by the great body of the people. Other religionists are tolerated, although Jews and Jesuits are excepted. The government offices are open only to members of the Established church. Education is very generally diffused, and is conducted on a national system, according to which gratuitous instruction, of an elementary kind, is placed within the reach of all capable of receiving it; and all children, of seven years complete, in towns, and eight years in the country, are required to be in attendance at school till confirmation, which usually takes place between the ages of 14 and 17. The law forbids the marriage of any one who cannot procure a certificate of confirmation, and this

is only given to those who can read. Every individual of the age of 20 not confirmed, is liable to be sent to a house of correction to receive the necessary instruction. The schools, designated by the name of *almue skoler*, or people's schools, are stationed in all towns and parishes. In towns, the instruction is not only elementary, but, in certain degrees, is superior. In the country, the instruction is only elementary; but in the schools themselves, an important distinction is made, some being what is called *fast skoler*, or stationary schools, and others, *omgangs skoler*, or ambulatory schools. The latter, as their name implies, shift about at certain periods of the year from place to place, in the more thinly-peopled and isolated districts; and thus have the effect of bringing education to those who, but for this wise and benevolent arrangement, would be doomed to live without it. The towns possess, in addition to these people's schools, what are called middle schools, middle and royal schools, burgher schools, Latin or learned schools, in all of which superior instruction is given. There are also four cathedral schools; one each in the towns of Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Christiansand. There is a military school at Christiania, and a school of marine at Frederikshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. At the head of all the educational establishments is the University of Christiania, at which complete courses of lectures are delivered, to qualify for the different learned professions, and the higher grades of official employments. There are excellent public libraries, museums, and scientific collections in the different towns. There are hospitals in all the principal towns and in the provinces. Each commune is bound to maintain its own poor, and mendicity is punished as a crime. The state maintains magazines of reserve for grain, which is supplied to the inhabitants on payment of a fixed amount of interest.

Inhabitants, &c.—The population of Norway is divided as follows:—Norwegians Proper or Normaend, 1,309,582; Finns or Lapons, 14,464; and Qvaens, 4425. The Norwegians Proper are generally tall and vigorous, and distinguished by the lightness of their hair, particularly in childhood. They show a strong passion for a sea-life, and make excellent sailors; in this respect proving themselves the descendants of those who, under their sea-kings, equipped powerful fleets, and spread the terror of their name over all the shores of Northern Europe. Their most marked national virtues are, high regard for the laws, love of liberty, and respect for religion, unalloyed by degrading superstition. The Finns or Lapons dwell in Nordland, and more especially in Finmark, and bear little resemblance to the Norwegians Proper. Qvaens, though dwelling in the same localities with the Finns, are very easily distinguished from them both by physical features and habits; being generally tall and well-proportioned, and remarkable for their cleanliness. A vice, common to all these classes, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. The Norwegian language, which is sometimes represented as merely a Danish dialect, justly claims for itself a more venerable origin, and is radically identical with the Icelandic, which still bears so much affinity to it, that, in some districts of Norway, the inhabitants have no difficulty in reading and understanding Icelandic books. In other districts, where Danish or Swedish influence has prevailed, the language has become so adulterated as almost to lose its original character. No works of very high reputation have appeared in it, unless it be allowed to claim the writers of Iceland, which having been originally settled from Norway, must also have derived its language from it. The principal literary productions of Norway are periodicals.

History.—The early history of the Norwegians is enveloped in fable. The historic period commences with the reign of Harald, Harfagar, or Haarfagar, who died in 933. His son Erick, surnamed Blödöxe, (Bloody Axe,) because of his cruelties was ultimately driven from the throne, and found an asylum with Athelstan of England. His crown was seized by his brother, Hako I., who was brought up in England with Athelstan, and had embraced Christianity. He governed wisely, and, for the most part, peacefully, enacting many valuable laws; and, though he failed in a direct attempt to make his subjects renounce paganism, undoubtedly paved the way for its final overthrow. The first distinguished name which occurs among his successors, is that of Magnus I., surnamed Den Gode, (the Good,) the son of St. Olaf and Alfhild, an English lady of distinguished birth. He was called to the throne, by election, in 1036; and having, in 1042, succeeded also to the throne of Denmark, united both under one monarchy. He possessed great talents, military and civil, and studied the interests of his subjects. On his death the crowns of Norway and Denmark were again separated.

In the 12th century, the Norwegians had carried the terror of their arms to distant lands and islands; and swayed the sceptre not over Norway merely, but over many parts of the coasts of Britain and the adjacent islands, more especially the Orkneys, on the N., and the Hebrides on the N.W. of Scotland. In the time of Magnus IV., who reigned towards the close of the 13th century, the Hebrides and the Isle of Man were ceded to the Scottish King, Alexander III. In 1319, the crowns of Norway and Sweden became, for a short time, united in the person of Magnus V. The next name of importance among the sovereigns of Norway is that of Erick of Pomerania. He succeeded, by separate titles, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and in 1397, was formally crowned king of the three kingdoms of the North. Soon after Sweden again became a separate kingdom; but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, which was robbed of its rights, and ultimately degraded into a mere dependency of the former. Its subsequent history for a considerable period, becomes merely a part of that of Denmark.

When the coalition was formed against Napoleon, Sweden stipulated that, in the event of success attending the arms of the Allies, Norway should be united with her under one monarchy, a stipulation which was carried into effect in 1814, by the treaty of Kiel. The summary manner in which Norway was thus bartered away, could not but be extremely mortifying to its inhabitants, and a determination to resist was soon manifested. At a diet held at Eidsvold, and attended by deputies from all the districts, a limited monarchy, with a strong infusion of the democratic principle, was almost unanimously adopted as the form of government; and Christian Frederick, who had previously been the regent, and was presumptive heir to the throne of Denmark, accepted the crown. His obvious want of ability soon brought matters to a crisis; and the Swedish king, the renowned Bernadotte, who had used his military success with great moderation, having offered to accept the constitution of Eidsvold, with some slight modifications, all resistance to him ceased; and by the convention of Moss (August, 1814) the two crowns were declared indissolubly united, though each kingdom retained its separate constitution. His foreign origin, and inability to speak the language of Norway, notwithstanding the ability and justice of his measures, were serious obstacles to his popularity; but these have disappeared in the person of his son, Oscar I., who succeeded to the throne in 1844.——Adj. NORWEGIAN, nor-wee'jan, (Norw. NORSK, norsk; Fr. NORVÉGIEN or NORWÉGIEN, nor'vá'zhe-ăn'; Ger. NORWEGISCH, nor'wá-ghish; Sp. NORUEGO, nor-wá'go; It. NORWEGIAN, nor-vá-je-á'no; L. NORWEGIA'NUS.) Inhab.—In English, French, Spanish, and Latin, the adjective is used also for the name of the inhabitants, (Norw. NORMAEND, nor/mênd, Ger. NORWEGER, nor'wá-gher.)

NORWAY, a post-village and township in Oxford co., Maine, 45 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Two papers are issued here. It has also manufactures of iron and other articles. Pop. 1963.

NORWAY, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 20 miles N.E. of Utica. Pop. 1052.

NORWAY, a village of White co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, 85 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

NORWAY, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

NORWAY, a post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 80 miles E.S.E. of Madison. The plank-road from Milwaukee to Rochester passes near the village. P. 751.

NORWEGIA, NORWEGE, NORWEGEN. See NORWAY.

NORWEGIAN, NORWEGISCH, NORWEGER, &c. See NORWAY.

NORWEGIAN, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2542.

NORWICH, nor'rij, (anc. *Venta Icenorum*,) a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, and bishop's see of England, capital of the county of Norfolk, agreeably situated on the sloping banks of the Wensum, which is here crossed by nine bridges, and immediately below joins the Yare, 98 miles N.N.E. of London, with which it communicates by the Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union Railway. It was formerly surrounded by walls, fragments of which still exist, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by 12 gates. Owing to the quantity of ground occupied by gardens and orchards, Norwich has much more of a rural appearance, and covers a much larger area than is usual in places of the same magnitude. Numerous improvements have recently been effected, and many new streets and handsome rows of houses have risen up in different quarters, particularly in the suburbs beyond the precincts of the ancient walls; but taken as a whole, the city is still very indifferently built. Not a few of its streets are narrow, winding, and are either unpaved or paved badly; and the houses which line them, or rather overhang them, with their rude pointed gables, are generally of brick, and far more remarkable for their antiquity than for the merits of their architecture. An exception, however, should be made in favor of the market-place, which ranks as one of the largest and finest in the kingdom.

Many of the public buildings are well deserving of notice. The Cathedral, founded in 1094, and originally Norman, though now exhibiting a somewhat incongruous mixture of styles, is a cruciform structure, with a lofty tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts to the height of 315 feet. Few cathedrals surpass it in the imposing effect produced by its interior, in the grandeur of its roof, divided by 14 semicircular arches, and rendered almost unique by the 328 figures of scriptural subjects, elaborately sculptured upon it, and in the embellishments and dimensions of

its cloisters. St. Peter's Church, Mancroft, a large and handsome cruciform structure of the 15th century, with a noble tower 98 feet high, containing a peal of 12 bells, is considered one of the finest in the kingdom. Besides the Cathedral and St. Peter's, Norwich possesses 40 churches, and about 22 Dissenting chapels. The other principal buildings are, the Castle, a noble feudal relic, originally founded by Uffa in 575, and greatly improved, first in 642 by Anna, and afterwards in 872 by Alfred the Great, finely situated near the centre of the city, on a lofty eminence with precipitous sides, and still surmounted by its massive donjon tower, but otherwise altered, to adapt it to its present use as a jail; the Shirehall, built on the inner vallum of the castle; the bishop's palace, and the deanery, large irregular piles adjoining the cathedral, and like it, approached through what is called the Erpingham Gate, a remarkable structure consisting of a lofty pointed arch, flanked with semi-octangular buttresses, and enriched with columns, mouldings, and 38 male and female statues in canopied niches; the Guildhall, a large building at the N.W. corner of the market, partly fitted up as a court-house, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held; St. Andrew's Hall, a noble fabric, originally the nave of the Church of the Black Friars' Convent, but now fitted up so as to form one of the largest and most splendid halls for municipal purposes in Great Britain, and adorned with a large and interesting collection of civic portraits. Among the institutions may be mentioned the New Jail and House of Correction, presenting a massive front, supported by rusticated Tuscan columns; the Workhouse, originally the choir of the Black Friars' Church; the Corn Exchange, a large building in the Grecian style; the Cavalry Barracks; the Theatre and Assembly Rooms, the Training College of schoolmistresses, and the Diocesan Training Institution; the Grammar School, situated within the precincts of the cathedral, and occupying what was formerly the charnel-house; the Government School, for modelling and design; the Children's Hospital, Norman's Charity, City Charity, British and Foreign, National, Infant, and various other schools; St. Giles', Doughty's, Cook's, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, the last occupying a spacious structure of red brick, well fitted up for the convenience and comfort of patients; the Lunatic and Blind Asylums; and the Infirmary. In addition to the benevolent endowments already mentioned, are numerous parochial, voluntary, and other charities. The city is the seat of a triennial musical festival. The literary and scientific institutions include a public library of about 18,000 volumes; a literary institution, with a well-selected library of about 11,000 volumes, a mechanics' institute, a young man's institute, a people's college, and a museum, occupying a handsome modern building, and possessed of several valuable collections. There are also several public gardens, bowling-greens, &c.

The manufactures of Norwich are very extensive, and employ far the larger part of the population. Worsted goods, of which a coarse description appears to have been made even before the Norman conquest, were greatly improved by the arrival of Dutch and Flemish settlers at different times; and have ever since continued to form the most important staple of the town, though they have assumed a vast variety of forms, and become greatly intermixed with cotton, silk, and other materials. The leading articles at present are shawls, crapes, and bombazines; and to these may be added mousseline de laine and other imitations of French fabrics, light cotton goods, damask, camlets, gros de Naples, and Bandana handkerchiefs, and Paramatta cloth, by which bombazine has been greatly superseded. The looms employed in the town and neighborhood are estimated at upwards of 14,000. The other industrial establishments include extensive worsted factories, silk-mills, dye-works, corn-mills, vinegar works, breweries, iron foundries, &c. The trade, in addition to the large export furnished by the above manufactures, and by agricultural produce, consists of considerable imports, chiefly of wine and oil from the continent, and of yarn from Ireland. In carrying on this trade, facilities are afforded both by the railways already mentioned, by the river, navigated chiefly by wherries of from 15 to 40 tons, and by regular steamers to Yarmouth, and by the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, by means of which vessels of small tonnage have direct access to the town from the sea. The weekly market for cattle is the largest in the kingdom, with the single exception of that of London. The town contains a branch of the Bank of England, several private banks, and a large insurance company.

Norwich appears to have been founded in 446. On the departure of the Romans, it was seized by the Saxons; and in 575 had risen to be the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. In 1002, it was attacked by the Danish fleet, commanded by Sweyn their king, captured, and laid in ashes. In 1328, the foundation of its prosperity was laid by Edward III., who made it a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, conferred upon it other important privileges, and induced great numbers of Flemings to settle in it. A still greater number arrived at a later period during the reign of Elizabeth; and the inhabitants, not only profiting by the lessons thus taught them, but improving upon them, ultimately surpassed their masters, and made their manufactures famous throughout the world. Norwich has given birth to several distinguished individuals—among others, Dr. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Kay, and Dr. Samuel Clark, the celebrated divine. It sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 68,706.

NORWICH, nor'wich or nor'rich, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 43 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It is the seat of Norwich University, founded in 1834, and has manufactures of boots and shoes, leather, and cabinet-ware. Pop. 1976.

NORWICH, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts. 103 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 756.

NORWICH, a city and semi-capital of New London co., Connecticut, at the head of navigation on the Thames River, where it receives the Yantic, 13 miles N. of New London; lat. 41° 33' N., lon. 72° 7' W. This is a beautiful city, built on a steep acclivity facing the S., the edifices rising in terraces street above street, presenting a delightful appearance as approached by the river. It contains, besides the county buildings, a town-hall, high school, academy, about 15 churches, 6 banks, a savings institution having on deposit $1,115,169, and 3 insurance companies. Several newspapers are published here. The confluent streams which here form the Thames, afford excellent water-power, which is extensively used in manufacturing. The principal articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, paper, iron, india rubber, cabinet ware, carriages, railroad cars, musical instruments, soap and candles, &c. The city has communication with the seaboard and interior by two lines of railway—the Norwich and Worcester, and the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroads. A line of steamers also ply daily between Allyn's Point, 7 miles below, and New York. Pop. of the township in 1830, 5179; 1840, 7239; 1850, 10,265; in 1865 about 12,500.

NORWICH, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Chenango co., New York, is situated on the Chenango River and Canal, 50 miles S.S.W. of Utica. The village is the largest in the county, and contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, an academy with about 200 students, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 32 stores, a noted manufactory of hammers, employing 50 hands, and a piano factory, turning out one instrument per day. Pop. of the township, 3615; of the village, estimated at 2000.

NORWICH, a post-village and township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, about 190 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. P. 265.

NORWICH, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 731.

NORWICH, a township in Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 676.

NORWICH, a thriving post-village of Union township, Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Central Ohio Railroad, and National Road, 74 miles E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. near 400.

NORWICH FALLS, Connecticut, a station on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 1 mile N. of Norwich.

NORWICHTOWN, a pleasant post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Norwich. In the centre is a large triangular public green, fronting which is the principal church. The village contains several manufactories.

NORWICHVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 95 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 17 miles from Woodstock. It contains several stores, hotels, and an iron foundry. Pop. about 450.

NORWOOD, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex.

NORWOOD, Upper and Lower, two large villages of England, co. of Surrey, 5 miles S. of London, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway. United population 6046. They have numerous elegant villas, two handsome district churches, a large school of industry for destitute children from the metropolis, modern cemetery, and very beautifully laid out public gardens.

NORWOOD, a post-village in Stanley co., North Carolina.

NORWOOD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Peterborough, 30 miles N.N.E. of Peterborough.

NOS-BEH, nos'bā, NOSSI-BÉ, nos'see-bā, or VARIOU-BÉ, vā-re-oo'bā, an island off the N.W. coast of Madagascar, belonging to France, forming the N. entrance of the Bay of Passandava; lat. 13° 20' S., lon. 48° 23' E. It is the largest island on this part of the coast; has a finely diversified surface, and is evidently of volcanic formation. The best cultivated spots are along the shore, and produce rice, maize, potatoes, bananas, and manioc far beyond the wants of the inhabitants. Pop. 15,178.

NOSCHENRODE, (Nöschenrode,) nösh'en-ro'deh, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, so near Wernigerode as to be properly its suburb. Pop. 1069.

NOSSA-SENHORA-DO-DESTERRO. See Desterro.

NOSSA SENHORA DA PENHA, nos'sā sēn-yo'rā dā pēnya, or TAPAGIPE, tā-pā-zhee'pa, a village of Brazil, near Bahia.

NOSSEN, nos'sen, a town of Saxony, 19 miles W. of Dresden, on the Mulde, with a royal residence. Pop. 2040.

NOSS-HEAD, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 3¾ miles N.E. of Wick. Under it is a vast cavern, and westward is a ruined stronghold of the former Earls of Caithness. It has a lighthouse in lat. 58° 28′ 38″ N., lon. 3° 3′ 5″ W., light revolving, elevation 275 feet.

NOSSI-BÉ, an island of Madagascar. See NOS-BEI.

NOSSI IBRAHIM, an island near Madagascar. See SAINTE MARIE.

NOSS-ISLAND, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. Circumference about 6 miles.

NOTARESCO, no-tä-rès'ko, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1680.

NOTASULGA, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad which leads from Montgomery to West Point, 47 miles E.N.E. of the former.

NOTGROVE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NOTLEY, BLACK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NOTLEY, WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

NOTO, no'to, a city of Sicily, 16 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 10,170. It is beautifully situated on a hill about 2 miles from the sea. It has several handsome churches and convents, a council-house, hospital, lyceum, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, and sulphur, the produce of its neighborhood. About 3 miles W. of the town are ruins of an amphitheatre, and of a gymnasium, almost the only remains of ancient *Netum*, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

NOTO, a town and a headland of Japan, island of Niphon.

NOTO, VAL DI, vál dee no'to, an old division of Sicily, comprising its S.E. portion.

NOTRE DAME, nōt'r dām, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

NOTRE DAME BAY, on the N.E. coast of Newfoundland, is between lat. 49° 30′ and 50° N., and lon. 55° and 56° W., bounded N. by Cape St. John.

NOTRE DAME DE BONDEVILLE, not'r dām deh bōnd'-veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. 1918.

NOTRE DAME DE CENILLY, not'r dām deh sęh-nee'yee', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. Pop. 2000.

NOTRE DAME DE MONT, not'r dām deh mōre, a village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Les Sables. Pop. 2500.

NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE, not'r dām deh le-ess', a town of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Laon, near the left bank of the Soucho. Pop. 1224.

NOTRE DAME DES MILLIERS, not'r dām dā meel'yā' or mee'yā', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, on the left bank of the Isère, 6 miles E. of Evian. Pop. 1030.

NOTTAWASAGA, not-tą-wą-saw'gą, a river of Canada West, district of Home, after a N. course of more than 60 miles, enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

NOTTAWA or NOTTAWAY, a post-township in the N.E. central part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 1226.

NOTTAWA or NOTTAWAY CREEK, of St. Joseph co., Michigan, flows into the St. Joseph River.

NOTTAWAY, Virginia. See NOTTOWAY.

NOTTERÖE, (Notteröe,) not'teh-rö'eh, an island of Norway, in Christiania-fiord, immediately S. of Tönsberg. Length 7 miles, average breadth 3 miles.

NOTTINGHAM, not'ting-ām, or NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, not'ting-ām-shir, otherwise called the COUNTY OF NOTTS, a central county of England, having N. the county of York. Area, 823 square miles, or 526,080 acres, of which about 470,000 are estimated to be in grass, or arable. Pop. in 1851, 270,427. Surface, except in the vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, and here and there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest, or Shire-wood. Principal rivers, the Trent, and its affluents, the Soar and Idle. Soil mostly a light sandy, or a rich clayey, loam. Limestone and coal are abundant. The county is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery and lace manufactures in England. It is traversed by branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern Railways. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, East Bedford, and Mansfield. It sends 10 members to the House of Commons; viz. 2 for the N. and 2 for the S. divisions of the county, and 6 for its boroughs. This county formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTINGHAM, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, on the Leen, close to its junction with the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, and also on the Nottingham Canal and the Midland Railway, 108 miles N.N.W. of London. It occupies a picturesque site on the broken declivities and at the foot of a sandstone rock overlooking the green meadows and vale of Trent; and, from whatever quarter it is approached, presents a striking and attractive appearance; its castle always forming a conspicuous object. The town, however, is on the whole very indifferently built; the houses, most of which are brick, being, especially in the central and ancient quarters, huddled together in narrow streets, and often placed back to back. New streets and handsome villas have, however, recently risen up in all quarters, and are still continuing to spread with wonderful rapidity. The burgess-land of about 1000 acres, which formed a belt round the town, has recently been enclosed, under the General Enclosure Act, and part of it sold for building-ground; a large portion has, however, been reserved for pleasure-grounds, promenades, &c., and tastefully planted; and, in addition, 18 acres have been formed into an Arboretum for the use of the inhabitants, to whom it is open three days each week, free of charge. Considerable progress has already (1853) been made in supplying the Arboretum with plants, which are arranged alphabetically. The inhabitants have also the free use of a park of 130 acres, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, which is much resorted to as a promenade by all classes of the community. Another open space much frequented as a public resort is the market-place, which, covering a triangular area of nearly 6 acres, surrounded by lofty houses and arcaded shops, strikingly contrasts with the confined streets in its vicinity, and almost deserves the description given of it by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII., that "it is the fairest without exception in all England."

Among the public buildings, the most remarkable is the Castle, which crowns the summit of a precipitous rock rising 133 feet above the level of the meadows. Its naturally strong position appears to have marked it out for a fort in the time of the Danes, but it first assumed the form of a castle in the time of William the Conqueror, who erected it as a means of overawing and repressing the bold outlaws frequenting the recesses of the old forest. In the great civil war it was selected by Charles I. on which to erect his standard; and not long after, when he had evacuated it, it stood a memorable siege, and effectually resisted all the attempts of the Royalists to regain its possession. It was dismantled during the Protectorate, and subsequently became the property of the Duke of Newcastle, who, in 1674, covered its site with a large mansion having nothing of a castle but the name. Even this is now a ruin, and of the ancient castle only a few vestiges now remain. The places of worship include 8 churches, and about 23 Dissenting chapels; of which 7 are Baptist, 6 Methodist, 4 Independent, and Friends, Unitarian, Roman Catholic, Irvingite, and Swedenborgian, 1 each. The Jews also have a synagogue, and the Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, hold meetings in an old Methodist chapel. The other buildings deserving of notice are a large convent, built in 1846; the Exchange; County-hall; Guildhall; House of Correction, built on the site of a convent of the Knights of St. John; Union Workhouse; Corn Exchange; the Barracks; Assembly-rooms; Mechanics' Hall; and a very paltry theatre. In the vicinity of the town, on Sion Hill, a general cemetery, containing 12 acres, was formed in 1836.

The principal educational and literary institutions are the Free Grammar School, well endowed, and occupying a large and handsome building with a Gothic front; the Blue-coat School, which clothes and educates 60 boys and 20 girls; the People's College, founded by subscription in 1846, to afford superior instruction to the working classes, and occupying a large brick building of Gothic architecture; the Unitarian Free School, the British, national, infant, and ragged schools, the Government School of Design, the Mechanics' Institute, the Bromley House Subscription, Law, Artisans' and other libraries. Among the charitable institutions, are the General Hospital, the Dispensary, the General Lunatic Asylum, with accommodation for 160 patients, the Midland Institute for the blind, Plumptre's, Collins's and Lambley's Hospitals, and Willoughby's Handley's, and various other almshouses and benevolent foundations.

The staple manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity and rapid increase, are hosiery and lace. The former first began to assume importance about the middle of the 18th century, and the latter about 30 years after, in 1778, when the point-net machine was invented. The bobbin-net machine was invented about 1799, but did not come into general use till 1823. These manufactures were long carried on exclusively in the homes of the workmen, but large factories, employing steam-power, have recently been erected, and will soon apparently almost entirely supersede domestic labor. In addition to the staple manufactures, including the machine shops, and other industrial establishments more immediately dependent on them, a considerable number of hands is employed in the cotton and woollen manufactures, in silk, worsted, and cotton spinning mills, and in making articles of malleable and cast iron, wire, pins, brass founders, &c. The trade in corn and cattle is very important, the malting business is extensively prosecuted, and the breweries have long been famous for their ale. Of four annual fairs, one, called the Goose Fair, is so celebrated, and forms such an era, that a large portion of the inhabitants date all the events of the year from it.

Nottingham was in early times a great resort of the Druids. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and after its dissolution ranked as a Danish borough. Several parliaments have been held in it; and from this

town Richard III. marched with his forces to Bosworth field in 1483. It communicates by a canal with the Coduor iron and coal district. Colonel Hutchinson, the gallant defender of the castle in the civil war, and Henry Kirke White, were natives of Nottingham. The borough is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1861, 57,407; population, including suburbs of Radford, Sneinton, Hyson Green, &c., upwards of 100,000.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 23 miles E.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1268.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about 3 miles S. of Trenton. Pop. 4495.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1008.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, near the Patuxent River, 25 miles S.E. of Washington.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in the S.W. central part of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1236.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 523.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

NOTTINGHAM SQUARE, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 6 miles E. of Trenton.

NOTTINGHAM TURNPIKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NOTTING-HILL, England, co. of Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, on the Western Road, 4½ miles from St. Paul's, and on the N. side of Holland Park. It comprises a square on elevated ground, numerous detached villas, and some handsome terraces.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Dorset, parish of Broadway, 2 miles N.W. of Weymouth. Pop. 120.

NOTTLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

NOTTOWAY or NOTTAWAY, a river in the S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Nottoway co., and flowing in a winding course along the border of Dinwiddie, and through Sussex and Southampton counties, unites with the Meherrin, to form the Chowan River in Gates county, North Carolina, after a course of upwards of 110 miles.

NOTTOWAY, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 330 square miles. The Nottoway River forms its boundary on the S. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. The Petersburg and Lynchburg (South Side) Railroad connects with the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Burkville, in this county. Formed in 1788, and named from the Nottoway Indians. Capital, Nottoway Court House. Pop. 8437, of whom 2387 were free, and 6050 slaves.

NOTTOWAY COURT HOUSE, capital of Nottoway co., Virginia, on the Southside Railroad, 9 miles from its junction with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

NOTTSVILLE, a village of Daviess co., Kentucky, 13 miles E. of Owensborough.

NOTTOLN, not'tsöln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster. Pop. 1140.

NOTTWEIL, nott'wil, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1122.

NOUAILLE, LA, lä noo'äl', a village of France, department of Creuse, 9 miles S.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1440.

NOUIC, noo'eek', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 7½ miles S.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1500.

NOUKO, an island of Russia. See NUKO.

NOUN, a river of Mantchooria. See NOON.

NOUN, a cape and river of Morocco. See NOON.

NOURSE, noors, a river of South-West Africa, falls into the Atlantic near lat. 17° 20′ S. It appears to be the same as the Bemberoughe.

NOUSHERA, noo-shi'rä, a village and fort of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 20 miles S.E. of Mazufurabad; lat. 34° 7′ N., lon. 73° 7′ E.

NOUSHERA, a village of Hindostan, in Sinde, division of Khyerpoor; lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 68° 39′ E.

NOUSHERA, several small towns and villages of the Punjab, Afghanistan, &c., the principal on the Cabool River, 20 miles N.W. of Attock, lat. 34° 3′ N., lon. 72° 2′ E., and where the Afghans were routed by Runjeet Singh, in 1823.

NOUVEAU, noo'vō, (feminine *NOUVELLE*, noo'vĕll,) a French word signifying new, and forming a part of numerous geographical names in different parts of the world, as NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, (New Orleans,) &c.

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOUVEAU-MEXIQUE. See NEW MEXICO.

NOUVELLE. See NOUVEAU.

NOUVELLE, noo'vĕll', a village and fishing station of Canada East, co. of Bonaventura, at the entrance of a river of the same name into the Bay of Chaleurs, about 10 miles E.N.E. of New Carlisle.

NOUVELLE-BRETAGNE. See NEW BRITAIN.

NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE. See NEW CALEDONIA.

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE. See NOVA SCOTIA.

NOUVELLE-GALLES-DU-SUD. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOUVELLE-GRENADE. See NEW GRANADA.

NOUVELLE-GUINÉE. ("New Guinea.") See PAPUA.

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS. See NEW ORLEANS.

NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE. See NEW ZEALAND.

NOUVELLE-ZEMBLE. See NOVA ZEMBLA.

NOUVION, noo've-ōn', a town of France, department of Aisne, 24 miles N.E. of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 3295.

NOUZON, noo'zōn', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 20 miles E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 2575.

NOVA, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

NOVA-FRIBURGO, no'vä fre-boor'go, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

NOVALA, no-vä'lä, a market-town of Russia, government and 87 miles W.S.W. of Koursk. Pop. 1000.

NOVALAISE, no-vä-läz', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, 8 miles W. of Chambéry. Pop. 1890.

NOVALESA, no-vä-lä'sä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 3 miles N. of Susa. Pop. 985.

NOVARA, no-vä'rä, (anc. *Novaria*,) a city of North Italy, Piedmont, on a hill between the Agogna and Terdoppio, 27 miles W. of Milan; lat. 45° 27′ N., lon. 8° 39′ E. Pop. 18,514. It is partly enclosed by ramparts and ditches, defended by a castle, and has a noble cathedral, with a fine baptistery; about 10 other churches, 14 convents, a large hospital, 2 colleges, a hall of commerce, and theatre, with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, hats, and leather.

NOVA SCOTIA, no'va sko'she-a, (Fr. *Nouvelle-Ecosse*, noo'vĕll' ā'kōss',—originally *Acadie*, ä'kä'dee'; Ger. *Neu-Schottland*, noi shott'länt;—these names signify alike "New Scotland,") a colonial province of British North America, forming a long narrow peninsula, lying nearly parallel to the mainland of New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only 15 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. It extends from lat. 43° 26′ to 45° 55′ N., and from lon. 61° to 66° 16′ W.; bounded N. by Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward Island; N.E. by the Gut of Canso flowing between it and the island of Cape Breton, (now included under the government of Nova Scotia,) S. and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by the Bay of Fundy, and N.W. by New Brunswick. Greatest length from S.W. to N.E., 280 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 15,627 square miles, or, including Cape Breton, 18,746 square miles. Its S.E. coast is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors; there being no fewer than 12 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are no mountains of great magnitude or remarkable elevation in the province. A broad belt of high and broken land extends along the Atlantic shores from Cape Canso to Cape Sable. The breadth of this belt or range varies from 20 to 60 miles. Its average height is about 500 feet; it is rugged and uneven, and composed chiefly of granite and primary rocks. Similar formations occupy nearly two-thirds of the entire peninsula. The surface is undulating throughout, and beautifully picturesque. The highest land is Ardoise Hill, which rises only 810 feet above the level of the sea. From Briar's Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck to Capes Split and Blomidon, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy, extends a ridge of mural precipices, in many places presenting overhanging masses of trap rocks from 100 to 600 feet high. These frowning crags, with their crowded forests of fir, are first seen by the mariner in crossing the Bay of Fundy; their height serves to protect the interior from the driving fogs of the bay. Beyond this barrier lies the rich and beautiful valley of the Annapolis.

Lakes, Bays, and Rivers.—Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3000 square miles. The latter are generally of small extent, but lie thickly scattered over the surface, in some instances as many as 100 occurring within the space of 20 square miles. The largest are Lake Rosignol, about 30 miles long; Great Lake, discharging its waters northward through Shubenacadie River to Cobequid Bay; and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The most remarkable body of water in Nova Scotia is Minas Bay, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity, and form what is called the *bore*. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax Harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring-tides rise only from 6 to 9 feet.* The other principal bays are St. George Bay and Chedabucto Bay in the E., connected by the Gut of Canso, St. Mary's Bay and Townsend Bay in the extreme W. of the peninsula, and Mahone and St. Margaret's Bays on the S. coast. The principal river is the Annapolis, which rises in the Garden of Acadie, and flows S.W. to the Bay of Fundy, length about 100 miles; the Shubenacadie, which, by means of a canal, opens communication between Cobequid Bay and Halifax Harbor; the musket and the Clyde in the extreme S.W. of the peninsula,

* Blunt's Coast Pilot.

the river Mersey falling into Liverpool Harbor, and the Musquodobolt and St. Mary falling into the Atlantic, E. of Halifax; the latter forms the outlet of College Lake. Most of these rivers are navigable a short distance from their mouths. Large vessels ascend the Annapolis 40 miles from the sea. Minas Bay receives a multitude of small rivers; the principal of which, called the Avon, is navigable. Pictou Harbor in the N. is also the reservoir of a great number of small streams, and the harbors generally, for which the coasts are so remarkable, have one or more streams falling into them.

Geology and Minerals.—Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula to the mainland, the underlying rocks consist of gray, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting upon the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils both of vegetable and animal origin. Large trunks of trees, such as are at present unknown in a living state, are here seen at various points standing at right angles to the sandstone strata. Alternate beds of excellent bituminous coal are seen cropping out along the shore, and the British North America Mining Company has already opened and is now working extensive mines (the Cumberland Mines) in one of these coal-beds. The rocks of this coal formation also furnish an abundance of excellent materials for building and for grindstones. Large quantities of beautiful and compact gray, buff-colored, and blue sandstones are annually exported to the Atlantic cities of the United States, and an immense number of grindstones are sent to all parts of the Union. Coal is elsewhere found more abundantly in Pictou, New Caledonia, Glasgow, on the East River, and in various parts of the great coal basin which lies on the northern coast of the peninsula. The Albion Mines near Pictou are profitably worked, and contain ten strata of coal; the main coal band being 33 feet in thickness, with 24 feet of good coal. The quantity of coal raised in the province, in 1850, is stated at 114,992 chaldrons.

In Nova Scotia the coal is very near to her vast beds and veins of iron ore, and to her copper-bearing rocks. Iron ores of the very best quality are abundant near Mines Bay and near Annapolis, at Nictau and Clements, on Digby Neck, and also near the coal-mines of Pictou. Native copper and silver are found in the trap, breccia, and amygdaloid of the N. mountains of the peninsula, in numerous places from Digby Neck to Cape D'Or; and there are also beds of sandstone which contain rich ores of copper. Ores of lead are found near the Shubenacadie River, and in other limestone rocks of the province. Manganese is as abundant as shore-pebbles at Quaco and other parts of the Bay of Fundy, and veins of this ore are also found in the limestone rocks of the province. Gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and other places, and is exported in large quantities to the United States. The quantity of gypsum quarried in 1850 was 79,795 tons; in the same year there were 28,603 casks of lime burned, and nearly 3,000,000 bricks manufactured. The slate-hills furnish good roofing slates, and hones of a superior quality are obtained in some of the slates of the coal series. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcedonies, jaspers, cairngorms, and the entire group of zeolite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

Climate.—The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate, considering its northern latitude; the almost insular position of the province, and the proximity of the Gulf Stream serving to render the temperature more mild than that of Canada. The springs are tedious, but the summer heats being for a brief season excessive, vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. Dense fogs are prevalent along the Atlantic coast.

Agriculture.—The soil of Nova Scotia varies greatly in quality. Some of the uplands are sandy and poor, while the tops of the hills are often highly productive. The portion best adapted to agricultural pursuits is its north-eastern section, which rests upon the sandstones, and other rocks of the coal formation. Its most valuable portion, however, is upon the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, where there are deep and extensive deposits of rich alluvial matter, thrown down by the action of the extraordinary tides of this extensive bay. These deposits have been reclaimed from the sea by means of dikes; and the "diked marshes," as they are termed, are the richest and most wonderfully productive portions of British North America. Taken as a whole, the agricultural resources of the country are very great. The quantity of land under culture in 1851, was 539,322 acres, of which 40,012 acres was diked land. The quantity of agricultural products in bushels, the same year, were as follows: wheat, 297,157; barley, 196,097; rye, 57,438; oats, 1,384,435; buckwheat, 170,301; Indian corn, 37,475; pease and beans, 21,638; grass-seed, 3686; potatoes, 1,986,789; turnips, 467,127; other roots, 32,325, and 287,837 tons of hay, besides which there were made 3,613,890 pounds of butter, 652,096 of cheese, and 110,441 of maple sugar. According to these returns, Nova Scotia, in the production of wheat, surpassed 5 of the New England States, and 12 of the more recently settled states and territories; in the growth of oats, she surpassed 13; in rye, 16; in buckwheat, 23, and in barley, every state and territory in the Union, except Ohio and New York. Still the quantity of grain raised falls far short of the home consumption, the deficit being made up by importation from the United States. The apple orchards of the western counties are very productive, and extend along the roadside in an unbroken line for 30 miles. Apples and cider are annually exported, and the domestic supply is cheap and abundant.

Great improvements have recently been made in the live stock, both by means of cattle-shows, and by importations of the best breeds from England. In 1851, there were in the province 25,789 horses, 156,857 neat cattle, 86,856 milch cows, 282,180 sheep, and 51,531 swine.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited. Coarse cloths, called "homespuns," are made by the peasantry, and are generally worn by that class. Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, and carpets are also manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages boots, shoes, saddlery, harnesses, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. Bonnets of bleached grass, and hats of straw, are made in many of the rural districts; and in the neighborhood of Halifax tobacco, confectionery, printing and wrapping paper, hats, and some other articles, are manufactured. In 1851, there were in Nova Scotia 1153 saw-mills, employing 1786 men; 398 grist-mills, employing 437 men; 10 steam-mills, or factories, 237 tanneries, 9 foundries, 81 carding and weaving establishments, 17 breweries and distilleries, and 131 other manufacturing establishments. Ship-building is very extensively carried on, but no statistics of the amount of business done have hitherto been published up to 1852.

Fisheries.—The fisheries on the colonial coasts have been prosecuted to a greater extent by the people of Nova Scotia than those of any other colony, except Newfoundland. In 1851, they employed 812 vessels, (tons 43,333,) manned by 3631 men; 5161 boats, manned by 6713 men, and 30,154 nets and seines. The produce of the fisheries the same year amounted to 196,434 quintals of cod, dried; 1669 barrels of salmon; 3536 of shad; 100,017 of mackerel; 53,200 of herring; 5343 of alewives, and 15,409 boxes of smoked herring, the whole valued at $369,080. There were also obtained 189,250 gallons of fish-oil, worth $71,016, making the total value of the produce of the fisheries, in 1851, $939,096.

Commerce.—Possessing above 1200 miles of sea-coast, everywhere penetrated by the finest bays in the world, and open to navigation throughout the year, Nova Scotia enjoys facilities for commerce surpassed by no other country on the globe. Availing themselves of these advantages, the people of the province not only conduct a profitable fishery and an active coasting and foreign trade, but enter largely into the carrying trade of other countries, competing successfully on this extended field of rivalry both with the British ship-owners and with the mercantile marine of the United States. The number of vessels actually employed in the fisheries, commerce, and the carrying trade, increased from 2583, (tons 141,093,) in 1846, to 2943, (tons 189,083,) in 1852, the tonnage being nearly one-third as much as that of France, and 69,000 more than that of the Austrian Empire. There are in all 43 free ports, for which custom-house officers are appointed. The names of these, with the value of imports and exports at each, for the year ending December 31, 1852, is exhibited in the subjoined Table:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Amherst	$62,075	$21,860	Parrsborough	$16,505	$40,000
Annapolis	72,440	101,830	Pictou	217,985	288,090
Antigonish	2,175	36,000	Port Hood	4,245	29,535
Arichat	63,635	99,555	Port Medway	1,285	16,190
Barrington	18,680	49,885	Pubnico	2,785	9,365
Beaver River	8,095	8,265	Pugwash	8,565	22,010
Canada Creek	14,445	18,885	Ragged Islands	19,260	40,520
Canso, (Cape)	26,150	35,230	Shelburne	2,756	11,040
Church Point	14,330	22,250	Starbucke	1,390	9,360
Clements Port	8,165	9,375	Sheet Harbor	590	880
Cornwallis	38,320	75,285	Ship Harbor	28,360	28,026
Digby	74,715	87,100	Sydney, C. B.	35,215	159,985
Guysborough	5,580	10,850	Tatamagouche	9,240	10,315
Halifax	4,599,320	2,941,120	Tusket	19,805	16,685
Harbor Port	4,115	14,620	Wallace	14,780	20,670
Horton	12,560	30,150	Welton	8,400	13,125
Joggins	8,020	16,585	West Port	33,570	36,076
Le Have	4,325	16,850	Weymouth	43,265	104,250
Liverpool	66,660	80,305	Wilmot	33,685	27,885
Londonderry	21,505	13,695	Windsor	48,630	47,710
Lunenburg	6,925	3,710	Yarmouth	164,225	103,815
Maitland	12,960	19,045	Total	$5,969,596	$4,752,800

Of the total value of imports, $2,137,660 was from Great Britain, $1,215,205 from British North America, $109,690 from the British West Indies, $1,739,215 from the United States, $769,095 from other countries; and of the exports, $313,375 was to Great Britain, $1,780,025 to British North America, $1,065,170 to British West Indies, $1,289,245 to the United States, and $425,175 to other countries. The leading arti-

cles of import and export, with the value of each, were as follows: Imports.—Cordage, $104,330; cotton manufactures, $1,039,675; codfish, $227,000; fishing tackle, $104,130; flour, $1,058,955; hardware, $146,780; iron and ironmongery, $127,070; molasses, $291,985; sugar, $308,440; tea, $348,720. Exports.—Butter, $150,310; coals, (tons 112,559.) $284,535; codfish, (quintals 316,705,) $815,040; cotton and woollen manufactures, $168,225; herrings, $327,540; horned cattle, (number 4247.) $134,575; mackerel, (97,163½ barrels,) $509,415; molasses, $136,085; oils, $156,150; potatoes and turnips, (401,866 bushels,) $140,905; sugar, $275,805, and wood, $122,325.

The following is the return of shipping for 1850:

Countries.	Inward.		Outward.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain . .	139	65,664	164	71,589
British Colonies .	1963	136,392	2184	167,915
United States . .	2895	281,340	2965	245,726
Foreign States .	234	25,509	157	15,007
Total . . .	5225	508,905	5102	501,237

Railways.—The work on the North American and European Railway was commenced at Halifax on the 8th of June, 1854. A section of 10 miles was under contract, to be opened during the year, and an additional section of 15 miles in 1855. The first 25 miles forms a common trunk for lines running to Amherst, to Windsor, and to Pictou. The main trunk, it is thought, will be constructed to the frontiers of New Brunswick, where it is to form a junction with the railway now proceeding E. from St. John, as soon as that portion of the line is completed.

Inhabitants, Government, &c.—The population of Nova Scotia is now chiefly composed of a native race, sprung directly or indirectly from the three great families of the United Kingdom—English, Irish, and Scotch. The Irish are found in large numbers only in the capital; the Scotch chiefly in the eastern counties. The western and midland counties are principally occupied by the descendants of American refugees. The county of Lunenburg is inhabited by a race sprung from a body of German and Swiss Protestants, who emigrated from Rotterdam in 1753. There are also several settlements of French Acadians. But the descendants of all form only one race, and are known by but one name, the whole living in perfect harmony. The Indians are still a distinct people; but there are only a few hundreds of them left in the province. The religious divisions here are those of the United Kingdom, and of North America generally. The five largest religious bodies are—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. Of these, the most numerous are the Presbyterians, next the Episcopalians, then the Roman Catholics and Baptists. Education has been pretty widely and equally diffused among the inhabitants. The public affairs of the colony are administered by a governor, (styled lieutenant-governor,) Council, and House of Assembly; the last, consisting of 40 members, has entire control over the provincial revenue. The laws are dispensed by a court of king's bench, and district courts, as in Canada. The laws in force are the common and the statute law of England, and the statute law of Nova Scotia. The revenue rose from $270,895 in 1842, to $465,195 in 1852. Public debt, December 31, 1852, $135,416.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Nova Scotia, with Cape Breton, is divided into 18 counties, the names, population, and capitals of which, according to the census of 1851, were as follows:—

Counties.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Annapolis . .	11,285	Annapolis . .	1,200
*Cape Breton .	17,580	Sydney . . .	1,000
Colchester . .	19,469	Truro	1,000
Cumberland .	14,339	Amherst . . .	500
Digby . . .	12,252	Digby	1,000
Guysborough .	10,538	Guysborough .	1,000
Halifax . . .	39,112	Halifax . . .	26,000
Hants . . .	14,330	Windsor . . .	1,000
*Inverness . .	16,917	Port Hood . .	500
King's	14,128	Kentville . . .	500
Lunenburg . .	16,395	Lunenburg . .	500
Pictou	23,583	Pictou	2,000
Queen's . . .	7,256	Liverpool . . .	1,000
*Richmond . .	10,381	Arichat . . .	1,200
Shelburne . .	10,632	Shelburne . .	1,000
Sydney . . .	13,467	Antigonish . .	1,500
*Victoria . . .	10,000	Bedeque . . .	800
Yarmouth . .	13,142	Yarmouth . .	800
Total . . .	276,117		

History.—Nova Scotia was first visited by the Cabots, in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans till 1604, when De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, attempted for eight years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for, and obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623 the attempt was made; but the proposed colonists finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves, thronged by foreign adventurers, did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, and therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I. the Nova Scotia baronets were created, and their patents ratified in parliament; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, and to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent out an armed force, and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points, and ravaged their settlements, continuing to harass and annoy them till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England.——Inhab. NOVA SCOTIAN, no'va sko'she-an.

NOVA SCOTIA, a village of Ingham co., Michigan, on Grand River, about 20 miles S. of Lansing.

NOVATE, no-vâ'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 6 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1943.

NOVAWETZ, no'vâ-wêtz', NOVAWESZ, no'vâ-wêss', or NEUENDORF, noi'en-dorf', a town of Prussia, government of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 1712.

NOVA ZEMBLA, no'va zêm'bla, (Russ. *Novaia Zemlia*, no-vŷâ zêm'le-â; Fr. *Nouvelle-Zemble*, noo'vêll' zôm'b'l,) two large islands of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of the government of Archangel; lat. 71° to 77° N., lon. 53° to 77° E. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait, Matotshkin Shar; and from the isle of Vaigats on the S. by Kara Strait, and from the mainland on the E. by the Sea of Kara; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 635 miles; breadth, 170 miles. The far greater part of the interior is unexplored; and even the N. and E. coasts, where ice makes access almost impossible, are very imperfectly known. The S.W. and W. coasts which have been examined, are in the former direction generally low and flat; and in the latter, bordered by sandstone cliffs, which, though not elevated, are very precipitous. The general slope of both islands appears to be towards Matotshkin Strait, on which the mouths of at least 15 small streams have been counted. Lakes also are numerous. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the extreme. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish, and vast flights of water-fowl. The interior, which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss, is frequented by reindeer, white bears, ermines, and Arctic foxes. Nova Zemlia has no permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and fishers.

NOVÉANT, no'vâ'ôn', a village of France, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, 16 miles from Nancy.

NOVEGRAD, no'vâ-grâd', or NOVIGRAD, no've-grâd', a village of Austria, Dalmatia, 30 miles N.E. of Zara. P. 860.

NOVELDA, no-vêl'dâ, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 8095, partly engaged in distilling, and in manufactures of lace and confectionery.

NOVELLARA, no-vêl-lâ'râ, a town of Italy, duchy and 16 miles N.W. of Modena. Pop. 4070. It is the capital of a principality, annexed to Modena in 1737, and has a hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufactures of silk and leather, weekly markets, and a large annual fair.

NOVELLO, no-vêl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba. Pop. 1800.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, no-vêm-yâs'to, a town of Poland, government and 47 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2100. It has a fine palace and grounds, and a Capuchin monastery.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, a town of Poland, province and 40 miles E.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 500.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, no-vêm-yâs'to, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2400.

NOVEMIASTO, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S.E. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1000.

NOVEMIASTO or NOWEMIASTO, no-vêm-yâs'to, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sanok.

NOVEMIASTO KORCZYN, no-vêm-yâs'to kor'chin, a town of Poland, 39 miles S. of Kielce, on the Vistula. Pop. 1100.

NOVEMIESTO or NOWEMIESTO. See NEUSTADT.

NOVENTA, no-vên'tâ, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province and 16 miles S.W. of Vicenza, on the Piovego. Pop. 3890.

NOVENTA DI PIAVE, no-vên'tâ dee pe-â'vâ, a village of Austrian Italy, on the Piave, 17 miles N.E. of Venice. P. 2000.

NOVES, no-vês', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2450.

NOVES, noy, a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. in 1852, 2162. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked by square towers, and has silk-mills.

* Situated in the island of Cape Breton.

NOVGOROD, nov'go-rod', or NO'VOGOROD', a government of Russia, between lat. 57° and 61° N., and lon. 39° and 40° E., having E. the governments of Vologda and Yaroslav, S. Tver, W. and N. Pskov, St. Petersburg, and Olonets. Area estimated at 47,356 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 934,633. The surface has a gradual descent towards the N.E. Principal rivers, the Volkhov, Msta, Sheksna, Mologa, and Lovat, and it comprises the lakes Bielo-Ozero, Vozhi, (Vej,) and Ilmen. The chief crops are rye, oats, and barley. A quantity of hemp and flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the population are employed in fishing. The manufactures are unimportant. It has a few copper, glass, tile, leather, and woollen cloth factories. Principal towns, Novgorod, Valdai, and Tikhvin.

NOVGOROD, or VELIKEE (VELIKI) NOVGOROD, vèl'ekee nov-go-rod', ("Great Novgorod,") a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Volkhov, near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen, 102 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg. It stands in a plain, and is divided by the river into two parts, which communicate by a handsome wooden bridge of 12 arches, supported by pillars of granite. The portion on the right bank occupies a large extent of surface, indicating at once its former importance, and present comparative insignificance. It contains a great number of mean houses or rather huts, and has streets which in many places are grown over with grass, and almost without exception unpaved. The only buildings here which attract notice are a kind of palace, forming the Governor's Residence, and a sail-cloth and a tallow factory. The portion of the town on the left bank is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and contains in its centre the Kremlin or citadel. Within it is the Cathedral of St. Sophia, built after the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople; besides which there are sixty-one other churches, the Archbishop's Palace, and numerous nunneries and monasteries, one of which, the Monastery of the Annunciation, is a remarkably elegant structure. The manufactures are of little importance, and consist of sail-cloth, leather, tobacco, candles, and vinegar. The trade in corn, flax, and hemp, carried on chiefly with the capital, is considerable; and there are two large annual fairs. Novgorod was in early times the capital of an independent state. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries it was a grand commercial entrepôt, and so famous throughout a wide extent of country that a Russian proverb ran, "Who can prevail against the gods and the great Novgorod?" Its population is said to have once amounted to 400,000, and it carried on an extensive trade. So great was its riches, that in 1480, John III., after he had conquered the republic of Novgorod, despatched from the city to Moscow three hundred chariots laden with articles of silver and gold. Pop. about 15,000. The CANAL OF NOVGOROD, which joins the Msta and Volkhov Rivers, is 5 miles in length, and obviates the navigation of Lake Ilmen.

NOVGOROD, NIZHNEE, (or NIJNII.) See NIZHNEE-NOVGOROD.

NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOIE, nov'go-rod' sâ-vêr-skoi'yâ, or NOVOROD-SIEVERSKOI, no-vo-rod' se-â-vêr-skoi', a town of Russia, government and 109 miles E.N.E. of Tchernigov, on the Desna. Pop. 8000. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, and lime, and three large annual fairs.

NOVGRAD-VOLYNSKI, nov'grâd' vo-lin'skee, or NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK, no-ve-grâd' vo-linsk', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, on the Slootch, 62 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 4800.

NOVI, no'vee, a town of Italy, Sardinia, division of Genoa, in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, 14 miles S.E. of Alessandria, with which it is connected by railroad; lat. 48° 47′ N., lon. 8° 48′ E. Pop. 10,278. It has several churches, a college, and hospital, with manufactures of silk thread, and an active trade, it being an entrepôt for goods passing between Genoa and Turin. On the adjoining plain, the French, under Joubert, were defeated in 1799 by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.

NOVI, a town of Italy, 20 miles N. of Modena. Pop. 2500.

NOVI, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Citra, 18 miles S.S.W. of Capaccionuovo. Pop. 2000.

NOVI, no'vee, a town of Bosnia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Banialuka, on the Unna.

NOVI, a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 miles N.W. of Zengg, and the residence of its bishop. Pop. 2000.

NOVI, a post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on the W. branch of Rouge River, 25 miles N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 1351.

NOVI-BAZAR, no'ves bâ'zar', a town of Bosnia, on an affluent of the Morava, 130 miles S.E. of Bosna-Serai. Estimated pop. 8000. It has a castle in its centre, 17 mosques, and some shops, but it is generally wretched and filthy, built of little else than mud, and none of the windows being glazed.

NOVIDVOR or NOWIDWOR, no-vid'vor, a market-town of Poland, 36 miles N.N.E. of Bialystok, with 1500 inhabitants.

NOVIGRAD, no-ve-grâd', a small seaport town of the Hungarian Littorale, on the Morlacca Channel, 22 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 2500.

NOVIGRAD, a village of Austria. See NOVEGRAD.

NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK, Russia. See NOVGRAD-VOLYNSKI.

NOVILLE-LES-BOIS, no'veel' lâ bwâ, a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles N.N.E. of Namur. Pop. 1131.

NOVIODUNUM. See NEVERS.

NOVIODUNUM. See NYON.

NOVIOMAGUS, Gaul. See NOYON.

NOVIOMAGUS, Belgic provinces. See NYMWEGEN.

NOVIOMAGUS, Germany. See SPEYER.

NOVITA, no-vee'tâ, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cauca, 50 miles E. of the Pacific, and 130 miles S.W. of Antioquia. Pop. 2000.

NOVO-ARKHANGELSK, Russian America. See SITKA.

NOVO-BIELITZA, a town of Russia. See BIELITZA.

NOVOCHECHMINSK. See NOVOSHESHMINSK.

NOVOCHIOPERSK, a town of Russia. See NOVOKHOPERSK.

NOVODMITRIEVSKOE, no-vod-me-tre-êv'sko-â', or YELAN, yâ-lân', a town of Russia, government and 165 miles W.S.W. of Saratov. Pop. 2100.

NOVO-DOOBOSARY or NOVOI-DUBOSSARII. See DOOBOSARY.

NOVOEVANOVKA, no-vo-â-vâ-nov'kâ, or TCHERNIANKA, chêk-ne-ân'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 82 miles S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1470.

NOVOFEDOROVKA or NOWOFEDOROWKA, no-vo-fâ-dorov'kâ, or BEZGHINA, bêz-ghes'nâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 93 miles S.E. of Koorsk. Pop. 1680.

NOVOGOROD. See NOVGOROD.

NOVOGRODEK, no-vo-gro-dêk', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles E. of Grodno, on a tributary of the Niemen. Pop. 4100. It is enclosed by walls, and above the town is an ancient castle.

NOVOI-OSKOL, no-voi' os-kol', a town of Russia, government and 92 miles S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol. Pop. 5000.

NOVOKHOPERSK or NOVOCHIOPERSK, no-vo-ko-pêrsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E.S.E. of Voronezh, on the Vorona. It is enclosed by a fosse and a rampart flanked with four bastions, and in its docks are built vessels to navigate the Black Sea. Pop. 1800.

NOVOLI, no'vo-le, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, district and 7 miles W.N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 3100.

NOVOMESTO, no-vo-mês'to, or NOVOMIASTO, no-vom-yâs'to, a town of Russia, government and 76 miles N.N.E. of Tchernigov, on the Ipoot. Pop. 2000.

NOVOMIRGOROD, no'vo-mêêr-go-rod', a fortified town of Russia, government and 155 miles N.N.W. of Kherson. Pop. 3000.

NOVOMOSKOVSK or NOWOMOSKOWSK, no-vo-moskovsk', a fortified town of Russia, government and 18 miles N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Samara. Pop. 7380.

NOVOPETROVSKOE, no-vo-pâ-trov'sko-â', a market-town of Russia, government and 55 miles N.W. of Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 1780.

NOVO REDONDO, no'vo râ-don'do, a seaport town and fort of the Portuguese possessions of South-West Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° 12′ S., lon. 13° 44′ 40″ E. The town is situated on the summit of a rock 150 feet above the sea, in a fertile district. The population are all free negroes except 8 or 10 Europeans.

NOVOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of Russia. See NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOIE.

NOVOROSSISK, no-vo-ros-sisk', a small seaport town of Russia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tsemesse, and S. of Anapa. The town is built on a slope terminating in lofty heights, and is defended by two forts.

NOVORZHEV or NOVORJEV, no-vor-zhêv', written also NOWORSCHEW, no-vor-shêv', a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

NOVOSELITZA, (?) no-vo-sâ-lit'sâ, a town of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, 27 miles E.S.E. of Chotyn. P. 3500.

NOVOSHESHMINSK, NOVOCHECHMINSK or NOWOSCHESCHMINSK, no-vo-shêsh-minsk', a market-town of Russia, government and 95 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. 1800.

NOVOSIL or NOWOSIL, no-vo-sil' or no-vo-seel', a town of Russia, government and 86 miles S.W. of Toola. Pop. 2000.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, no'vo-chêk-kâsk', a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 miles E.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 17,800. The town, founded in 1806, is generally well built, and has a fine cathedral, with numerous other churches, a large market-place, and a college with a library of 1200 volumes.

NOVUM FORUM. See FORNOVO.

NOWAGHUR, no-wâ-gûr', two small towns of India, Nagpoor dominions, respectively 48 miles S.E., and 47 miles S.W. of Huttunpoor.

NOWAGUR, no-wâ-gûr', a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwana, on the Mahanuddy River, 110 miles S.W. of Sumbhulpoor, lat. 20° 49′ N., lon. 82° 43′ E.

NOW-CHOW, now-chôw, an island of China, Gulf of Tonquin, off the N.E. part of the peninsula of Loose-Choo, lat. 20° 58° N., about 6 miles long by 5 miles broad. The harbor, though difficult of entrance, is well sheltered, and has long been a noted resort of Ladrone pirates.

NOWEMIASTO, several towns of Poland. See NOVEMIASTO.

NOWEMIESTO. See NEUSTADT.

NOWIDWOR, no-wid'vor, a town of Poland, govern-

ment and 16 miles N.W. of Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and the Bug. Pop. 1600.

NOWO, for numerous Russian and Polish names with this prefix, see Novo and its compounds.

NOWOSIL, a town of Russia. See Novosil.

NOWSHARRA, nów-shar'rá, a town of Sinde, 70 miles S.E. of Roree, on the route thence to Hyderabad.

NOWSHARRA, a village of the Punjab. See Nousshera.

NOWY-GYRIN, a town of Moravia. See Neutitschein.

NOW'ZER, a village of Sinde, 7½ miles S.E. of Shikarpoor, lat. 27° 50′ N., lon. 68° 40′ E.

NOXAPATI'TO, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

NOXUBEE (River) or RUNAWAY CREEK, of Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Choctaw co., of the former, and passing into Alabama, enters the Tombigbee in Sumter county, near Gainesville. It is navigable by small steamboats about 50 miles.

NOXUBEE, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by Noxubee River, (called also Runaway Creek,) from which it derives its name. The surface is nearly level; the soil is a dark-colored, heavy, and adhesive loam, possessing great strength and fertility. The Noxubee River is navigable by small steamers. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, now in progress, will probably pass through the county. Capital, Macon. Pop. 16,299, of whom 4976 were free, and 11,323 slaves.

NOYA, no'yá, a seaport town of Spain, province of Coruñna, 21 miles W. of Santiago, at the bottom of an inlet called the Ria de Noya, receiving the river Tambre. Pop. 1600. It has a small ship-building yard, fisheries, and a trade in pilchards.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC, no'yál' mü'zee'yák', (or mü'zeel'yák') a village of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles E.S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2880.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC-PONTIVY, no'yál' mü'zeel'yák' pôn'tee'vee', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 3 miles E. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1852, 3505.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC-SUR-VILAINE, no'yál' mü'zeel'yák' sür vee'lán', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 3307.

NOYELLE, no'ěll', a village of France, with a station on the railway from Boulogne to Amiens.

NOYEN, noi'ôn', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1247.

NOYERS, noi'air', a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Serin, 10 miles S. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1768. It is prettily situated in a fertile vine-country, enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of serges, coarse flannels, and worsted hosiery.

NOYES' TURN, a railroad station in Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 295 miles from New York City.

NOYESVILLE, noiz'vil, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

NOYON, nôh'yôn', (anc. *Noviomagus*,) a town of France, department of Oise, 42 miles E.N.E. of Beauvais, with a station on a branch of the Northern Railway, N.E. of Creil, lat. 49° 35′ N., lon. 3° 1′ E. Pop. in 1852, 6322. It is well built, enclosed with gardens, has a large old cathedral, bishop's palace, a hospital, seminary, several handsome public fountains, manufactures of fine linens, tulle, cotton hosiery, leather, and a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here 18th July, 1509.

NOZANO, nod-zá'no, a market-town of Italy, duchy, and 4 miles W.S.W. of Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2400.

NOZAY, no'zá', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3360.

NOZEROY, nô'zeh-rwá', a town of France, department of Jura, 18 miles E.S.E. of Poligny. Pop. 800.

NUB'BIN RIDGE, a post-office, Hardeman co., Tennessee.

NUBBRA, a district of Ladak. See Noara.

NUBIA, nu'be-ą, (Fr. *Nubie*, nü'bee'; Ger. *Nubien*, noo'be-en,) a country of East Africa, on the Red Sea, situated between lat. 11° and 24° N., and lon. 28° and 39° E., bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. of Darfoor and the Great Desert, and N. by Egypt. Area estimated at 35,000 square miles, and population at 400,000. It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola, (lat. 18° N.,) and Upper Nubia from Dongola to Abyssinia. Nubia is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave no space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains, and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied, the Nile here receives its affluent, the Atbara, or Tacazze, 165 miles below the junction of the White and Blue Rivers; between these rivers are situated the regions of Shendy, Halfay, and Sennaar, which contain vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the second cataract (lat. 22° N.) Besides the animals common to Egypt, Nubia has the giraffe, and several species of antelopes and birds which belong to the central plateau of Africa. Agriculture employs most of the population (on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, and artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products, durrah, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, and dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighboring deserts. Manufactures are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt, in slaves, gold-dust, senna, and ostrich feathers. Suakin, on the Red Sea, is the only port. The Nubians belong to the Arabian and Ethiopian races. They are a handsome people, of dark-brown complexion, bold, frank, cheerful, and more simple and incorrupt in manners than their neighbors, either up or down the river. In Egypt, where they are called Berâber, (Berbers,) they are preferred as porters and domestic servants. The pastoral tribes on the banks of the Tacazze and Upper Nile speak the Arabic language. Remains of ancient edifices occur throughout the whole extent of the valley, but chiefly below Dongola. The most remarkable are the Temple of Kelabshi, (anciently *Talmis*,) the sculptures of which represent the expedition of Sesostris; that of Dakkeh; the excavated Temple of Ipsambool, a little below Wadi-Halfah; and the Temple of Semne, a little above it. In Dongola, some colossal figures of granite lie prostrate in the isle of Argo. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha, in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt. ——Adj. and inhab., Nubian, nu'be-ąn.

NUBLADA, noo-blá'dá, or SAN BENEDICTO, sán bé-ná-deck'to, an island of the North Pacific, Revillagigedo group; lat. 19° 22′ 40″ N., lon. 116° 44′ W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles; breadth about 3 miles.

NUBLE, noo'blá, a river of Chili, rises in the W. slope of the Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 36° N., flows W.S.W., and after a course of about 80 miles unites with the Chilan to form the Itata.

NUCERIA CAMELLARIA. See Nocera.

NUCKO, an island of Russia. See Nuko.

NUDDEA, nŭd'de-a, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges. Area 3105 square miles. Pop. estimated at 1,187,000. Principal town, Nuddea, the capital, on the Hoogly, 54 miles N.W. of Calcutta.

NUDLINGEN, (Nüdlingen,) nüd'ling-ęn, a village of Bavaria, near Münnerstadt. Pop. 1220.

NUECES, nwá'ces, a river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, in the W. part of the state, and flows into a bay of its own name, near 27° 30′ N. lat., and 96° W. lon. Its course is very circuitous, and the whole length is estimated at 350 miles. It is stated that boats can ascend it 100 miles from its mouth.

NUECES, a county in the south part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 6160 square miles. The Nueces River, from which the name is derived, forms its N. boundary; the Laguna del Madre washes its eastern border, and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long narrow island. The surface is nearly level; the soil sandy and poor, excepting in the vicinity of the river. Capital, San Patricio. Pop. 898, of whom 651 were free, and 47 slaves.

NUEIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT, nü'ál' soo pás'sá' vôn', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Layon, 15 miles S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1800.

NUEVA CARTEYA, nwá'vá kar-tá'yá, a village of Spain, Andalusia, about 24 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1088.

NUEVA ECIJA, nwá'vá á'se-ná, a province of the island of Luzon, extending along part of its E. coast. Bongabon is the capital. Pop. 23,308.

NUEVA HELVETIA, nwá'vá él-vá'te-á, or NEW HELVETIA, (hél-vee'she-ą,) a former American settlement or colony in California, near the junction of the Rio Sacramento with the American River, a little above the site of the present Sacramento City, founded in 1838–9 by Captain Sutter of Missouri. It was one of the most important and prosperous of the early settlements in California. See Sacramento City.

NUEVA PROVINCIA, nwá'vá pro-veen'se-á, a province of the island of Luzon.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, nwá'vá sá-go've-á, or NEW SEGOVIA, a small town of Central America, state of Nicaragua, on the Segovia River, 110 miles N.N.E. of Leon.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, nwá'vá sá-go've-á, or CACERES, ká'sá-rès, a pretty town on the Tajo, in the N. part of the island of Luzon.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a name of the Bluefields River, Central America. See Barquesimeto.

NUEVAS GRANDES, nwá'vás grán'dès, a port on the N. coast of the island of Cuba.

NUEVA TABARCA. See Tabarca.

NUEVA VISCAYA, nwá'vá veeth-ki'á, a province of the island of Luzon. Pop. 22,233.

NUEVITAS, Las, lás nwá-vee'tás, or NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPE, nwá-vee'tás dél prin'se-pá, (or preen'se-pá,) a town on the N.E. coast of Cuba, E. of Puerto Principe, of which it is the port, and with which it is connected by a railroad 44 miles in length. The harbor is about 15 miles in length by half as much in breadth; its entrance is three-fourths of a mile across. Its shores are low and sandy. Pop. in 1853, 820; of the jurisdiction, 4860, (1742 being slaves.)

NUEVO-LEON, a department of Mexico. See NEW LEON.

NUEVO-SANTANDER, nwā'vo sân-tân-dair', a town of the Mexican Confederation, situated in the state of Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 120 miles N.W. of Tampico. It is well built and populous.

NUFFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

NU-GARIEP, nu-gâ-re-êp', a river of South Africa, between the territory of the Cape Colony and the Hottentots, after a N.W. course joins the Gariep or Orange River, near lat. 29° 5' S., lon. 24° 23' E. It drains the divisions of Graaf Reinet, Colesberg, and Cradock.

NUGGEENA, nug-ghee'nâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 47 miles N.N.W. of Moradabad.

NUGGUR, nug'gûr, a strongly fortified town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana, 67 miles S. of Jeypoor.

NUGGUR, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 81 miles S.S.W. of Chatterpoor.

NUGHEDU, noo-ghâ-doo', a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, province and S. of Ozieri. Pop. 1736.

NUITS, nwee, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Meuzin, and on the Paris and Lyons Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Beaune. Pop. in 1852, 3317. It is situated in the midst of a fine wine country, and has manufactures of woollen-cloth, serges, kirschwasser, hats, leather, and vinegar.

NUJIFGHUR, noo-jif-gûr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district and 20 miles S.E. of Cawnpoor, on the Ganges.

NUJIHABAD, noo-je-hâ-bâd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, in the district of Moradabad, 92 miles N.E. of Delhi.

NUKAHIVA, one of Marquesas Islands. See NOOKAHEVA.

NUKERKE, nū'kêr'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles S. by W. of Ghent. Pop. 2411.

NUKO, NOUKO, noo'ko, or NUCKO, nook'ko, an island of Russia, S.W. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, between the mainland of the government of Esthonia and the island of Worms, about 9 miles long by 3 miles wide. Pop. 450.

NULCHITTY, nūl-chit'tee, a village of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 8 miles N.W. of Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges. It is the chief trading mart of its district, being frequented by numerous Aracanese boats, which bring teak, timber, and iron, and take back in return rice, betel leaf, and cocoa-nuts. It has also a contraband trade in opium and salt.

NULDINGAH, nūl-ding'gâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 74 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta.

NULES, noo'lês, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2873.

NULHEGAN RIVER, a small stream of Essex co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

NULL'S MILLS, a post-office of Fayette co., Indiana.

NULVI, noolvse, a village of Sardinia, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2780.

NU'MA, a small post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 11 miles N. of Terre Haute.

NUMANSDORP, a village of Holland. See BUTTENSLUIS.

NUM'BER ONE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

NUMBER TWO, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

NUMBER THREE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

NUMIDIA, nu-mid'e-ạ, (Fr. *Numidie*, nü'mee'doe'; L. *Numidia*; Gr. Νουμιδία, *Noumidia* or Νομάδια, *Nomadia*,) an ancient country of North Africa, corresponding, in the main, with the modern Algeria. The name was given on account of the nomadic or wandering habits of the inhabitants.——Adj. and inhab. NUMIDIAN, nu-mid'e-ạn.

NUMIDIA, nu-mid'e-ạ, a village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles S.E. of Danville.

NUMIDIE. See NUMIDIA.

NUMMUL, nūm'mūl', a thriving town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 miles E. of Kala Bagh; lat. 32° 55' N., lon. 72° E.

NUN, a cape and river of Morocco. See NOON.

NUN, a river of Mantchooria. See NOON.

NUN, noon, one of the principal branches or outlets of the Niger, passing into the Atlantic from between Capes Nun and Formosa, about lat. 4° 21' N., lon. 6° 5' E. See NIGER.

NUN-BURN/HOLME, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NUNDA, commonly pronounced nūn-dâ', a beautiful post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 67 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, an academy, a newspaper office, and has manufactures of woollens, iron, &c. Pop. of the township, 3128; of the village, in 1853, estimated at 2000.

NUNDEAL, nūn-dê-âl', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 73 miles N.N.W. of Cuddapah.

NUNDERBAR, nūn-dêr-bar', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 87 miles E. of Surat; lat. 21° 25' N., lon. 74° 15' E.

NUNDYDROOG, nūn-de-droog', a strong hill-fort of South India, dominions of Mysore, 31 miles E. of Bangalore; lat. 13° 22' N., lon. 77° 44' E. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1791.

NUNEATON, nūn'e-tọn, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Rugby. Pop. of town in 1851, 4899. It has a Gothic church, a grammar school, and a free school. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old abbey, which was destroyed in the civil wars by Oliver Cromwell.

NUNEHAM COURTNAY, England. See NEWNHAM.

NUNEN, nū'nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 19 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 707.

NUNEZ, noo'nêz', or KAKUNDY, kâ-kūn'dee, a river of West Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40' N., lon. 14° 40' W. Its banks are densely wooded, and on them from 70 to 80 miles from the sea are the settlements of Walkeria, Cassasez, and Dobucko.

NUN'GATUCK', a post-office, New Haven co., Connecticut.

NUNIVAGK, an island in Behring's Sea. See NOONIVAK.

NUN-KREE'LING, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

NUNKUNONO, nun-koo-no'no, or DUKE OF CLARENCE, an island of the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 9° 5' S., lon. 171° 38' W., length, from N. to S., 7 miles, breadth 5 miles.

NUN'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

NUN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

NUN'S ISLAND, Hebrides, close to Iona.

NUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

NUORO, noo-o'ro, a town of the island of Sardinia, 78 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 3671. It has a cathedral and a Jesuits' college.

NU'QUIN, a river of Utah territory, falls into Nicollet River.

NUR, noor', a town of Poland, province of Plock, on the Bug, 63 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw.

NURA, noo'râ, a river of North Italy, duchy of Parma, rises in the Apennines, and after a N.N.E. course of 45 miles joins the Po, 7 miles E. of Piacenza.

NURA PONTE, noo'râ pon'tâ, a village of North Italy, on the Æmilian Way, and the Nura River, 6 miles from its mouth.

NURAGUO, noo-râ'gwo, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Isili, in a valley between the Giara-di-Gesturn, and the Sarudanu. Pop. 1090.

NURAMINIO, noo-râ-meo'ne-o, a town of the island of Sardinia, division and N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1525.

NUREMBERG, nu'rem-berg, (Ger. *Nürnberg*, nürn'bêrg; Dutch *Neurenburg*, nö'ren-bürg'; L. and It. *Norimberga*, no-rim-bêr'gâ; Sp. *Nuremberga*, noo-rêm-bêr'gâ,) a city of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, the third city in the kingdom, and once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free imperial cities of Germany, on the Pegnitz, the Ludwig Canal, and the Great Bavarian Railway, from Augsburg to the frontiers of Saxony, 95 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49° 27' N., lon. 11° 4' E. It stands in a somewhat sandy, but well-cultivated plain; and from whatever point it may be viewed, but more especially from the surrounding heights, and the towers of several of its churches, presents a very striking appearance. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and enclosed by a ditch 100 feet wide, and 50 feet deep; is nearly in the form of a square, and, exclusive of suburbs, has a circuit exceeding 3 miles. The Pegnitz, traversing the town from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts—the N. or Sebalderseite, and the S. or Lorenzerseite, which communicate by numerous stone and wooden bridges. The characteristic feature of the town is the venerable air of antiquity which invests it. Its arched gates are flanked by four massive, cylindrical watch-towers; and the stranger who threads its narrow and irregular streets, lined with solid but quaint gable-faced houses, standing entire, as they were originally built, might fancy himself carried back several centuries. It is only lately that some of the streets have been widened and renewed, so as to wear a modern appearance.

Of the public squares, which are numerous, the largest is the Haupt, (or Green Market,) adorned with the Beautiful Fountain in the form of an open Gothic obelisk or spire; and containing on its W. side the house in which Albert Dürer and Wilbald Pirckheimer were born. Another square, called the Aegidien Platz, (St. Giles' Square,) is adorned with a statue of Melancthon by Burgschmiet. The most remarkable edifice is St. Sebald's Church, which gives its name to the N. division of the town, a Gothic structure of great elegance externally and internally, with a richly-carved portal, a massive crucifix of bronze, one of the earliest specimens of Nuremberg art, a curious bronze font, numerous old paintings, fine stained glass, and above all, the tomb or shrine of St. Sebald, executed in bronze by Peter Vischer, who, with his five sons, labored upon it for 13 years, and adorned it with nearly 100 figures, among which those of the Apostles are conspicuous for size and beauty. Other buildings deserving of notice are the Church of St. Lorenz, with a fine porch flanked by two lofty towers, and containing a remarkable pix, by Adam Krafft, exquisitely sculptured in white stone, 64 feet in height; the Town-house, an Italian

building of three stories, with a fine front, and a great hall, the walls of which are decorated with paintings in oil, many of them by Dürer; the Reichsschloss, or Imperial Castle, in the N.W. corner of the town, towering above all its other houses, and containing within its court a remarkable lime-tree said to have been planted by the hands of Queen Kunigunda, and now above 700 years old; the Aegidien Church, (Church of St. Giles,) a handsome modern Italian building, enclosing a very ancient chapel, originally founded by the Emperor Conrad III. for some Scotch Benedictine monks; the parsonage of St. Sebald's, with a beautiful oriel window, and near it the Gothic chapel of St. Maurice, now converted into a picture-gallery. Nuremberg has a gymnasium, founded by the reformer Melancthon, whose statue is placed on its front; a school of the fine arts, polytechnic school, commercial academy, and many libraries, museum of natural history, and numerous associations, religious, literary, and artistic.

Nuremberg has, from the remotest times, been celebrated for its industry, and for the inventions and zeal of its artisans. Almost all the streets derived their names from the particular branches of industry carried on in them, and many important inventions had their first existence here. Of these inventions may be specified wire-drawing, watches, and fire-arms. The first paper-mill in Germany was established here in 1390. Here also the first gun carriages were made, and the first railway in Germany was opened from Nuremberg to Fürth in 1836. It is now the great centre of the manufacture of German wooden clocks and toys, which are circulated to all parts of the globe; its other manufactures comprise jewellery, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing wax, black-lead pencils, lacquered wares, articles in ivory and horn, paper, and parchments. In these various manufactures 13,000 people were employed in 1846. Its commerce, favored by its position on the Canal of the Rhine and Danube, is still considerable. Nuremberg was founded in 905, and in 938 it was the seat of the first German diet. It was greatly enlarged by Conrad III., and received several embellishments and important privileges from Frederick Barbarossa. In 1219, it was raised to the rank of a free city of the empire. Its inhabitants early embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and in 1532, the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed. In 1806 it was formally taken possession of by Bavaria. Many distinguished individuals have been born here. Among others may be mentioned the poets Fenzing and Hans Sachs, the mathematician Behaim, the painter Albert Dürer, whose house is still preserved in the principal square, and the sculptors Peter Vischer and Adam Krafft. Pop. 45,281.——Inhab. NU'REMBERG'ER, (Ger. *Nürnberger*, nüăn'bĕnd'er.)

NUR'NEY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow.

NURNEY, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. and S.W. of Kildare.

NURNEY, a parish, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Carbery.

NURPUR, nŭr'pŭr', a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, 60 miles N.E. of Amritseer; lat. 32° 12' N., lon. 75° 40' E. Pop. from 6000 to 8000, comprising many Cashmerians employed in shawl wearing. It has a stone fort and a good bazaar.

NURRI, noor'ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and 8 miles E. of Isili. Pop. 2154.

NURSINGHUR, nŭr'sing-gŭr', a town of India, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles N.E. of Saugur.

NURSINGHUR, a petty state of India, province of Malwah, 50 miles N.E. of Oojein.

NURSINGPOOR, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 91 miles E.S.E. of Poonah.

NURS'LING, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NUR'STED, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

NURTINGEN, (Nürtingen,) nür'ting-en, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, 13 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3982.

NURWUR, a town of India. See NARWAR.

NUS, noos, or NUZ, nuts? a village of the Sardinian States, division and 8 miles N.E. of Aosta, on the Dora. Pop. 2059.

NUSCO, noos'ko, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles S.W. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 4000. It has a cathedral, and convents.

NUSLAU, nöös'lów, or NUSILAW, noo'se-lăv', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Brunn. P. 1195.

NUSLOCH, nöös'lox, a market-town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 6 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2054.

NUSSBACH, nöös'băx, or ALUN, ă'loon, a village of Austria, Transylvania, about 24 miles from Kronstadt, near the Alt. Pop. 1097.

NUSSBACH, a village of Transylvania. See MAGYAROS.

NUSSDORF, nöös'dorf, a village of Austria, below the Ens, so near Vienna as to be almost one of its suburbs. P. 2000.

NUSSDORF, (Hun. *Also-Dios*, ŏl'shō' dee'osh',) a village of West Hungary, co. and 26 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 1096.

NUSSDORF, (Hun. *Felsö-Dios*, fĕl'shö' dee'osh',) adjacent to the above. Pop. 1306.

NUSSEERABAD, nos'see-rā-bād', or NUS'SERABAD', a town of British India, Upper Provinces, district and 12 miles S.E. of Ajmeer.

NUS'SEERPOOR', a town of Sinde, 18 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

NUSSERABAD or NUSSEERABAD. See MYMUNSINGH.

NUTBUSH, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

NUT'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

NUT'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

NUT'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

NUT'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

NUTTAM or NUTTOM. See NATTAM.

NUTTOM, a town of India. See NAITAM.

NUYTS, nits(?), a headland of South Australia, in lat. 32° 2' 19" S., lon. 132° 25' E. The Nuyts Archipelago stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°, and mostly between lon. 133° and 134° E. Principal island, St. Francis.

NUZ, a village of the Sardinian States. See NUS.

NYACK, a post-village of Rockland county, New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, here called the Tappan Sea, 29 miles N. of New York City. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and has a landing for steamboats on the river. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. estimated at 800.

NYACK TURN'PIKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NYAMTZ, ne-ămts', NEMZA, nĕm'zā, or NIATZU, ne-ăt'soo, a town of Moldavia, 62 miles N.N.W. of Yassy. It has large annual fairs and markets, and a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

NYARPET, nī-ăr-pĕt', a town of British India, presidency and 65 miles N.W. of Madras.

NYASSI, ne-ăs'see, ("the sea,") N'YASSA or MARAVI,(?) (written also MARAVAI,) a considerable lake of South East Africa, supposed to extend between lon. 30° and 35° E., and its centre being about lat. 10° S., and apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps, but our knowledge of it is yet very deficient.

NYATT POINT LIGHT, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, 9 miles S. of Providence, Rhode Island; lat. 41° 43' 30" N., lon. 71° 20' 48" W.

NYBORG or NYEBORG, nü'borg, (Dan. pron. nü'borg or nü'eh-borg,) a fortified town of Denmark, on the island of Funen, 18 miles E.S.E. of Odense, on the Great Belt. Pop. in 1851, 3059. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has ship-building docks. All vessels which pass the Great Belt pay their dues here. In 1659, the Danes gained here an important victory over the Swedes, and thereby freed their country from a foreign yoke.

NYCES, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

NYE'S (nīz) CORNER, a post-village of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec River, 8 miles N. of Waterville.

NYFFE or NIFFI, nif'fee, a kingdom of West Africa, between the Quorra and the Tchadda Rivers.

NYHAMM, nü'hămm, a port on the E. coast of Sweden, læn of Gefleborg, at the mouth of the Ljusne in the Gulf of Bothnia.

NYINIAR, nin'ee-ā, a town of West Africa, district of Koranko, N.E. of Sierra Leone; lat. 8° 45' N., lon. 11° 28' W., on the route between Rokelle and Falaba.

NYIR BATHOR, neer böh'tor, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 30 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3250.

NYIREGHYHAZA, nee'rĕdj'hā'zöh', a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 29 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. 15,740. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and some soda and salt works.

NYITRA, a town of Hungary. See NEUTRA.

NYKERK, nü'kĕrk, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles S.W. of Harderwyk. Pop. 3800.

NYKERK, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, N.E. of Dokkum. Pop. 250.

NYKOPING, (Nyköping,) or NYKJOPING, nü'chö'ping, (almost nee'chup'ing,) a læn or district of Sweden, in the E., having S.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, N. the Lakes Mælar and Hielmar. Area 2516 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 120,113. Chief town, Nyköping.

NYKOPING, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on an inlet of the Baltic, 58 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 3486. It is one of the finest towns of the kingdom, and has two castles, several churches, and hospitals, with manufactures of brass wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, and starch, saw-mills, and ship-building docks, and a brisk export trade.

NYKJOBING, (Nykjöbing,) nü-kyö'bing, a small seaport town of Denmark, stift and island of Seeland, on the Isø fiord, 38 miles W.N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 960.

NYKJOBING, a small seaport town of Denmark, Jutland, 44 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg, on the Lym-fiord. Pop. 1105.

NYMET-ROWLAND, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NYMPHENBURG, nim'fen-böörg', a village of Upper Bavaria, 4 miles N.N.W. of Munich, with a female asylum, manufactures of porcelain, and a royal summer residence. Pop. 1119.

NYMPS'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

NYMPTON BISHOPS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NYMPTON KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

NYMWEGEN or NIJMWEGEN, nim'wā'ghĕn or nim'wā'-ghen, written also NIMEGUEN and NYMEGEN, (Fr. *Nimègue*, nee'maig'; Ger. *Nimwegen*, nim-wā'ghen; anc. *Noviomagus*,) a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, on the left bank of the Waal, here crossed by a flying bridge, 9½ miles S. of Arnhem; lat. 51° 51′ N., lon. 5° 51′ E. Pop. 21,182. It has a hilly site, and is irregularly built; the public edifices comprise some Roman and Carlovingian defensive works, with a fine old town-house, and some handsome churches. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, agricultural commission, a branch of the society of public good, and has an extensive manufactory of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue, glue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794.

NYNARCOIL, nī-nar-koil', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N.W. of Ramnad.

NYON or NION, nee'ŏn', (anc. *Noviodunum*,) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles S.W. of Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 2464.

NYONS, nee'ŏn', a town of France, department of Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3590. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into 3 quarters.

NYSLOTT, nī'slott, written also NEISHLOT and SAWOLINNA, a town of Finland, læn and 80 miles N. of Viborg. Pop. 500.

NYSTED or NYESTED, nū'stĕd, (*i. e.*, "New Town,") a small maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Lesland. Pop. 1000.

NYSTAD, nū'stăd, a seaport town of Finland, læn and 88 miles N.W. of Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2000.

NYVEL, a town of Belgium. See NIVELLES.

O

O, a Hungarian word, signifying "old," prefixed to many places in Hungary; as, O'VAR, (*i. e.*, "Old Fort,") O'ARAD, (*i. e.*, "Old Arad,") &c.

OADBY, ōd'bee, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

OAHU, wā'hoo, written also WAHOO and WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 20′ N., lon. 157° 37′ W.; 40 miles long, by 20 miles broad. It is of volcanic origin, and though exhibiting few signs of cultivation, is in some parts fertile, producing indigo, cotton, sugar, &c., and some coffee. In the N. there is much fine scenery. Pop. in 1853, 19,126; of whom 1311 were foreigners.

OAHTOOAH, an island in the South Pacific. See UPOLU.

OAJACA or OAXACA, wā-hā'kā, written also GUAXACA, a state of the Mexican Confederation, comprising the S. portion of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the table-land of Mixtecapan; bounded on the W. by the department of La Puebla, N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Tabasco, Chiapa, and the Central American state of Guatemala, and on the S. by the Pacific; lat. 15° 40′ to 18° 20′ N., lon. 94° 15′ to 98° 15′ W.; length 270 miles along the shores of the Pacific; breadth, at the widest part, 170 miles; area 31,822 square miles. It is of uneven surface, and, in many parts, mountainous; but is one of the most beautiful and best-cultivated districts in Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Alvarado, which rises near the centre of the state, and, after a winding course, terminates in a lake in Vera Cruz; the Rio Grande and Verde, both of which fall into the Pacific. At the E. end are several smaller streams, most of which fall into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mines of silver and gold are not important. The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are wheat, indigo, cochineal, cotton, sugar, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Pop. in 1850, 525,101.

OAJACA or OAXACA, a city of Mexico, capital of the above state, near the Rio Verde, 210 miles S.S.E. of Mexico, 4800 feet above the sea; lat. 17° 3′ N., lon. 97° 15′ W. It is well built, of an oblong form, about 2 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal, for which this city is celebrated. It is one of the handsomest cities in the Confederation. Principal edifices, the Bishop's Palace, Cathedral, 2 colleges, numerous convents, and the City-hall. It has manufactures of chocolate, soap, and perfumery, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal. Pop. 25,000.

OAK, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

OAKACHICKAMA, ō-ka-chik'a-maw, a post-village of Yalobusha co., Mississippi.

OAK BLUFF, a small post-village of Greene co., Arkansas.

OAK BLUFFS, a post-office of Carroll co., Louisiana.

OAK BOWERY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

OAK CREEK, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 90 miles E. of Madison. P. 1259.

OAKDALE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 10 miles from Worcester.

OAKDALE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

OAKDALE, a post-village of Shelby co., Missouri, about 100 miles N. of Jefferson City.

OAKDAM, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

OAKE, ōk, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OAKEY STREAK, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

OAKFIELD, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1457.

OAKFIELD, a post-township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 130.

OAKFIELD, a post-township, Kent co., Michigan. P. 645.

OAKFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, 35 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

OAKFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Fond du Lac'cd, Wisconsin. Pop. 769.

OAK FLAT, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

OAK'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OAK FOREST, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

OAK FOREST, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

OAK FOREST, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

OAKFUSKEE (ōk-fŭs'kee) CREEK, of Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa River, near the S.W. extremity of Tallapoosa county.

OAKFUS'KEE or OAKFUS'KY, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

OAK GROVE, Mobile co., Alabama, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 14 miles from Mobile.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

OAK GROVE, a post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, about 210 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

OAK GROVE, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 21 miles S.E. of Independence.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

OAK GROVE, a post-village and township in the central part of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 46 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 1143.

OAK HALL ACADEMY, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

OAKHAM or OKEHAM, ō'kam, a market-town and parish of England, capital of the county of Rutland, with a station on the East Midland Railway, 11 miles W.N.W. of Stamford. Pop. of town in 1851, 2800. It is neatly built; has a fine church, a grammar school founded in 1584, and endowed with numerous exhibitions to the universities. It has a branch bank. A canal connects it with Melton-Mowbray.

OAK'HAM, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1137.

OAKHAMPTON, ōk-hampton, a borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Ocke, 22 miles W.N.W. of Exeter. The town is irregularly built, and has ruins of a castle of the Earls of Devon.

OAKHAMPTON, MONE, a parish, England, co. of Devon.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine, with a station on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 23 miles from Portland.

OAK HILL, a station on the Hudson River Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Hudson, New York.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Greene co., New York, 30 miles S.W. of Albany.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Newton co., Georgia, 142 miles W. of Augusta.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking Railroad, 57 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, has about 100 inhabitants.

OAK HILL, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, near the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 32 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

OAKINGHAM, England. See WOKINGHAM.

OAK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. and 4½ miles N.N.W. of Cambridge, with a station on the railway to Wisbeach.

OAK'LAND, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Clinton, Shiawassee, Flint, and Rouge (or Red) Rivers, and by Woodruff Creek. The county is sprinkled over by multitudes of small lakes of pure water, the largest of

which are 1 or 2 miles in extent. The number of these is not less than 50. The surface in the N. is hilly; the S. part is rolling, and heavily timbered. The soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. Oakland is the most populous county in the state, excepting Wayne. By the census of 1850, it produced more wheat, corn, oats, hay, and wool than any other county of Michigan. There were raised in that year 586,346 bushels of wheat; 488,813 of corn; 278,382 of oats; 53,206 tons of hay; and 293,981 pounds of wool. A railroad extends from Detroit to Pontiac, the county seat. Pop. 31,270.

OAKLAND, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 woollen-mill, employing 110 hands.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, about 250 miles W. of Albany.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

OAKLAND, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 837.

OAKLAND, Chester co., Pennsylvania, a station on the Columbia Railroad, 30 miles W. of Philadelphia.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

OAKLAND, post-office, Edgefield district, South Carolina.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, 139 miles N. of Jackson.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Lavacca co., Texas.

OAKLAND, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

OAKLAND, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee.

OAKLAND, Indiana, a station on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 14 miles from Indianapolis.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 12 miles S.W. of Lancaster. The post-office is called Clear Creek. Pop. 200.

OAKLAND, a post-township in the N.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 975.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Coles co., Illinois, 95 miles E. by S. of Springfield.

OAKLAND, a post-office of La Clede co., Missouri.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

OAKLAND, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 806.

OAKLAND, a thriving city of Marin co., California, on the opposite side of the bay from San Francisco. The bay is here about 7 miles wide, and is crossed in half an hour for fifty cents. The location is very desirable for those who are not engaged in active pursuits. One newspaper is published here. Incorporated a city March 25, 1854. Pop. in 1855, about 2500.

OAKLAND, a township of Contra Costa co., California.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

OAKLAND, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 7 miles S. of Brantford, and 14 miles from Simcoe. It contains several mills and hotels.

OAK'LAND COLLEGE, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi, about 70 miles S.W. of Jackson. It is the seat of Oakland College, founded in 1831.

OAKLAND GROVE, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

OAKLAND MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

OAK LEVEL, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

OAK LEVEL, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

OAK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OAKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OAKLEY, Great, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OAKLEY, Little, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Macon co., Illinois.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Lewis co., Missouri.

OAKLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., Louisiana.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia. See Ocmulgee.

OAKMULGEE, ok-mul'glee, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

OAKMULGEE CREEK, of Alabama, flows into Cahawba River, about 12 miles N. of Cahawba.

OAKONAY', a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

OAK ORCHARD, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the creek of the same name, about 40 miles W. by N. of Rochester.

OAK ORCHARD, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

OAK ORCHARD CREEK, in the W. part of New York, rises in Genesee co., flows through Orleans co., and falls into Lake Ontario about 10 miles N. of Albion.

OAKOVER, ok'o-ver, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

OAK PLAINS, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

OAK POINT, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

OAK POINT, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

OAK POINT, a post-office of Thurston co., Washington Territory.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

OAK RIDGE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

OAK RIDGE, a small post-village of Greene co., Arkansas.

OAK RIDGE, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

OAK RIDGE, Illinois, a station on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 8 miles from Chicago.

OAKS, a small village of Limestone co., Alabama.

OAKS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

OAK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

OAKSEY, ok'see, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OAK SHADE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OAK SHADE, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

OAK SPRING, a village in Davis co., Iowa, 85 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

OAK SPRING, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

OAK'S SHOP, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

OAK'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

OAKS'VILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

OAKTHORPE, ok'thorp, a hamlet of England, counties of Leicester and Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

OAKTIBBEHA. See Okitibbeha.

OAKTON, a post-village of Massac co., Illinois, 20 miles W. by S. of Golconda.

OAKTUPPA (ōk-tup'pa) CREEK, Alabama, flows through Washington co., and enters Tombigbee River from the right.

OAKVILL, a post-office of New Haven co., Connecticut.

OAK'VILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 70 miles W. of Albany.

OAKVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, with a station on the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad, near Shippinsburg.

OAKVILLE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, 103 miles W. of Richmond.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 180 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

OAKVILLE, a post-village in Lexington district, South Carolina.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 110 miles N. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

OAKVILLE, a village of Madison co., Tennessee, 14 miles N.W. of Jackson.

OAKVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Michigan, 35 miles S.W. by W. of Detroit.

OAKVILLE, a village of St. Louis co., Missouri, near the Mississippi River, 15 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

OAKVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the outlet of the Sixteen-mile Creek, 25 miles S.S.W. of Toronto, and 20 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 700.

OAK'WOOD, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

OAK'WOODS, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

OAKWOODS, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

OANNA, Pacific Ocean. See Prince of Wales Island.

OARE, or, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OARE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OASIS, o'a-sis or o-a'sis, (Arab. *Wah*, wâ; Gr. Ὄασις,) a word signifying "a fertile tract surrounded by a desert," but applied especially to those in the Lybian desert, under the Egyptian dominion; the Great Oasis being 120 miles W. of Thebes; the Western Oasis 40 miles further W.; and the Lesser Oasis 100 miles S.W. of Fayoom. They were used, it is said, as places of exile under the Romans.

OASIS, a post-village and township of Waushara co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N.W. of Sacramento.

OATAFU, an island, South Pacific. See Duke of York.

OATHLAW, oth'law, (formerly FINHA'VEN,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfax. In its vicinity are remains of a large Roman camp.

OATLAND, ōt'land, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on Goose Creek, 150 miles N. of Richmond. It has several mills.

OATLANDS, ot'landz, a district of Van Dieman's Land. Area 900 square miles. Chief towns, Oatlands, (40 miles N. of Hobart-Town,) and Jericho.

OAT MEAL, a post-office of Burnet co., Texas.

OAXACA, a state of Mexico. See Oajaca.

OB, a river of Russia. See Ob.

OBAIX, o'bā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19 miles E.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1093.

OBAN, a parliamentary borough and seaport town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Oban-Bay, 20 miles N.W. of Inverary. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1742. It is a handsome, thriving town; the harbor is excellent, and the bay has a depth of from 12 to 21 fathoms of water. It has manufactures of silk, and straw hats, and exports pig-iron, whiskey, wool, fish, kelp, and slates. Steamers ply to Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, Inverness, Liverpool, and the Western Islands. The borough unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Inverary in sending 1 member to the

House of Commons. Three miles N. of the town stand the ruins of the royal palace of Dunstaffnage, and to the N.W. is Dunolly Castle.

OBANOS, o-bá/noce, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1294.

OBDORSK, ob-dorsk', or OBDORSKOI, ob-dor-skoi', the most N. station in the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Obi, near its mouth; lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 67° 20′ E.

OBDORSK MOUNTAINS. See URAL MOUNTAINS.

OBE, a river of Siberia. See OBI.

O-BÉCSE, a town of Hungary. See RACZ-BECZE.

OBEID, o-bád' or o-bī'eed, called also EL-OBEID or AL-OBEID, the capital town of Kordofan, in Africa, in a plain, 240 miles S.W. of Sennaar. Lat. 13° 11′ N., lon. 30° 8′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000, it having doubled since 1828. The dwellings are mostly built of reeds or straw, and in the shape of corn-stacks, and a few of sun-dried bricks. There are 5 mosques in the town, 3 barracks, a hospital, and governor's residence, one of the largest buildings in Obeid; and a market-place, which, during the day, presents a scene of great bustle and animation. As soon as night sets in, there is a furious howling of wild beasts, leopards, and hyenas, all round, who are kept off by strong abatis of thorns, with which the houses are surrounded, and behind which the dogs yell them defiance. Water sometimes is very scarce, and the wells are nearly 100 feet deep. The exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. Seven miles S.E. is the village of Milbess, finely situated, and the summer residence of the government officers of the pasha.

OBER, o'ber, (*i. e.* "upper,") a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany, as OBER-GLOGAU; for those not undermentioned, see additional name.

OBER-ACHERN, o'ber ä'kern, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Achern. Pop. 1126.

OBERALP, o'ber-älp', a pass and small lake of Switzerland, at the S.W. extremity of the canton of Uri.

OBERBURG, o'ber-böörg', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1907.

OBERDERDINGEN, Würtemburg. See DERDINGEN.

OBERDORF, o'ber-dorf', a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 37 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1001.

OBER-DRAUBURG, o'ber drow'böörg, ("Upper Drave-castle,") a market-town of Illyria, 42 miles W. of Villach, on the Drave, with the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 3000.

OBERGESTELEN, o'ber-ghès'tā-len, and OBERWALD, o'ber-wält', the two highest villages in the valley of the Rhone, Upper Valais, Switzerland; the former 4300 feet above the sea.

OBER-HASLI, Switzerland. See HASLI.

OBERHAUSEN, o'ber-how'zen, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, and on the railroad from Dusseldorf to Dortmund, 5 miles S.W. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1838.

OBERHAUSEN, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 13 miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 1186.

OBER-HESSEN, o'ber hès'sen, (*i. e.* "Upper Hesse,") the north-eastern province of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 310,141.

OBERHOLFABRUN, o'ber-holf'ā-bröön', a market-town of Lower Austria, 28 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2688.

OBER-KAUFUNGEN, o'ber köw'föong'en, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, 7 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2161.

OBERKIRCH, o'ber-kèère', an old walled town of Baden, 7 miles N.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1200.

OBERLAIBACH, Neu, not o'ber-lī'bäk, a market-town of Austria, Carniola, 13 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1346.

OBERLAND, THE, (Ger. pron. o'ber-länt';—the "Upper country,") in Switzerland, comprises all the canton of Bern S. of the Lake of Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindenwald, and Lauterbrunnen.

OBERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 8 miles from Elyria. It is remarkable for its collegiate institute, named in honor of John Frederick Oberlin, pastor of Walbach, Switzerland. This institution, founded in 1834, is under the direction of the Evangelical Congregationalists. It occupies 7 commodious buildings, has 20 instructors, a library of about 5000 volumes, and 147 graduates from the Theological department, 253 from the College department, and 127 from the Young Ladies' department. In 1853–4 it was attended by 1327 students of both sexes; and in 1854–5, by 1188. Its object is to afford an economical education by combining manual labor with study. No person is excluded from this institution on account of color. The village contains a large brick church, capable of holding 3000 persons, 3 dry-goods stores, 2 book stores, and several groceries. The Oberlin Evangelist is published here. When Oberlin College was first established, the country was a wilderness, without a single inhabitant. Pop. in 1855, above 2000.

OBERMORLEN, o'ber-mor'len, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, 16 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 1728.

OBERNAI, o'bèr'nā', or OBEREHNHEIM, o'ber-ān'hīme, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles N. of Schélestadt. Pop. 4823. It has a communal college, and active manufactures of plain and printed calicoes. In its vicinity is an enclosure known as the Pagans' Camp.

OBERNBERG, o'bern-bèrg', a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, on the Inn, 12 miles N.W. of Ried. Pop. 1740.

OBERNBURG, o'bern-böörg', a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 35 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1773.

OBERNDORF, o'bern-dorf', a town of Würtemburg, on the Neckar, 43 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1654. Its ancient Augustine Abbey is now used for a gun factory and cannon foundry.

OBERNIK, a town of Prussian Poland. See OBORNIK.

OBERNKIRCHEN, o'bern-kèère'en, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 9 miles E. of Minden. Pop. 1862.

OBERNZELL, a village of Bavaria. See HAFNERZELL.

OBERPAHLEN, o'ber-pä'len, a market-town of Russia, government of Livonia, 52 miles E.N.E. of Pernau, with a strong castle, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Holstein.

OBERPERFUSS, o'ber-pèr'foos', a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst. Pop. 1053.

OBERRAD, o'ber-rät', a village belonging to the free town of Frankfort. It lies on the Main, and on the road to Offenbach. Pop. 1378.

OBERRIED, o'ber-reet', a parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, in its E. part, 4 miles S. of Altstetten. Pop. 3890.

OBERRIEDEN, o'ber-ree'den, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 762.

OBERSITZKO, o'ber-sits'ko, written also OBERSITSKO, OBERSYCKO, and OBERZYKO, a town of Prussian Poland, 25 miles N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2000.

OBERSTDORF, o'berst-dorf', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 29 miles E.S.E. of Lindau. Pop. 1910.

OBERSTEIN, o'ber-stīne', a town of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, 6 miles E.N.E. of Birkenfeld. Pop. 2261.

OBERSTENFELD, o'ber-stän'fält, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1432.

OBERUZWEIL, o'beh-röts'wīl, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 2175.

OBERWEIL or OBERWYL, o'ber-wīl', several places of Switzerland, particularly a village and parish, canton and 20 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 1423.

OBERWEISSBACH, o'ber-wīs'bäk, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, bailiwick and near Rudolstadt. Pop. 1716.

OBERWESEL, o'ber-wā'sel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2300.

OBERWIESENTHAL, o'ber-wee'zen-tāl', a town of Saxony, 31 miles S.E. of Zwickau, 2800 feet above sea level. Pop. 1897.

OBERWINTER, o'ber-win'ter, a village of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bonn. Pop. 960.

OBERWINTERTHUR, o'ber-win'ter-toor', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2089.

OBERWISEL, o'ber-wī'sel, a town of Nassau, bailiwick of Königstein, on Mount Taunus. Pop. 1052.

O-BESSENOVA, o-bésh'shä'no'vah', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Aranka, about 9 miles from Nagy-Szent Miklos. Pop. 7217.

OBI, OBY, OBE, o'bee, or OB, ob, one of the great rivers of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk. It rises by two principal sources in the Little Altai, near lat. 51° N., lon. 89° E., flows tortuously N.W. to Samarova, and thence generally N., in a double channel, to the Gulf of Obi, which it enters near lat. 67° N., lon. 72° E., after a total course of 2000 miles. Tributaries, the Irtish with the Tobol and Ishim, the Tom, and the Tchulim. Its basin, estimated to comprise 1,357,000 square miles, is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural Mountains.

OBI, GULF OF the wide estuary of the above river, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 67° 30′ and 72° 30′ N., and lon. 72° and 77° E. It receives the Obi at its S.E. extremity, and on its E. it has an arm called Tazovsk Bay.

OBIDOS, o-bee'doce, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, E. of Peniche, and 45 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 3000. It has a citadel, and extensive remains of a Roman aqueduct. An engagement between the English and French took place under its walls in 1809.

OBIDOS, o-bee'doce, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the left bank of the Amazon, at the head of its tide-water. Here the river is narrowed in the Strait of Pauxis to about 1 mile across. Lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 55° 18′ W. It is regularly built, and has some trade in cotton and cocoa. Pop. 6000.

OBIES (o'beez) RIVER, sometimes written O'BED'S or O'BEY'S, of the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Fentress county, among the Cumberland Mountains, and flowing north-westward, enters Cumberland River near the N.W. extremity of Overton county. It is navigable by steamboats 60 miles from its mouth, and its whole length is probably above 100 miles. In the upper part of its course it passes through a

deep cut in the mountain, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery.

OBILA, a town of Spain. See AVILA.

OBION, o'be-on, a river in the N.W. part of Tennessee, is formed by three branches, the North, South, and Rutherford Forks, which unite in Obion county, a few miles S.E. of Troy. It flows thence south-westward through Dyer county into the Mississippi. Its whole length, including one of the branches, is estimated at 150 miles.

OBION, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky and Missouri. Area estimated at 550 square miles. The Mississippi forms its entire W. boundary, and Obion River, from which the name is derived, flows through the county. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Troy. Pop. 7633; of whom 6676 were free, and 1057 slaves.

OBISPO, o-bees'po, a small river of the Isthmus of Panama, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

OBITOSHNEI or OBITOCHNEJ, a town of Russia. See NOGAISK.

OBLIGADO, o-ble-gâ'do, a village of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres. The combined British and French fleets bombarded it and silenced its batteries, 28th November, 1845.

OB'LONG, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

OBLONG, a post-office of Crawford co., Illinois.

OBNOOB'BY, a township of Fulton co., Indiana. P. 894.

OBOIAN or OBOJAN. See OBOYAN.

OBOL, o-bol', a river of Russia, in the government of Vitebsk, flows S.W. past Dubovski, and after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Dwina 12 miles above Polotzk.

OBOOKHOV, OBOUKHOV or OBUCHOW, o-boo-kov', a market-town of Russia, government and 25 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 2000.

OBORNE, o'born, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OBORNIK, o'bor-nik', OBERNIK, o'ber-nik', or OBORNIKI, o-bor-nee'kee, a town of Prussian Poland, 18 miles N.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1550.

OBOUKHOV, a town of Russia. See OBOOKHOV.

OBOYAN, OBOIAN or OBOJAN, o-bo-yân', a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Koorsk, capital of a circle, at the confluence of the Oboyanka and Psiol. Pop. 5500. It was founded in 1650, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Crim Tartars, and has several churches, schools, and charitable institutions, with a brisk trade in cattle.

OBRA, ob'râ, a river of Prussian Poland, rises near Kosmin, and after a W. and N.W. course, joins the Warta, a little W. of Schwerin. Length 130 miles.

OBRAJILLO or ORRAXILLO, o-ord-ree'lyo, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles N.E. of Lima, in the mountains. It consists of about 100 ground-floor cottages, enclosed by gardens.

O'BRIEN, o-bri'en, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 590 square miles. It is drained by one of the branches and some of the affluents of the Little Sioux River, and also by Floyd's River, a tributary of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.

O'BRIEN ISLANDS, South Shetland, South Atlantic Ocean, are in lat. 61° 32' S., lon. 55° 22' W.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE, a village and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, 4 miles S.S.W. of Kilaloe. The village stands on the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Pop. 435. It has a good quay.

OBRINGA. See AAR.

OBRITZ, o'brits, or OBRECHTS, o'brèkts, a small town or village of Lower Austria, near the Pulkau. Pop. 1030.

OBROWITZ, o'bro-vîts', a village of Austria, Moravia, so near Brünn as to be properly one of its suburbs. Pop. 913.

OBSCHA, ob'shâ, or MEGA, mâ'gâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows W., and joins the Dwina 20 miles above Velizh. Total course 80 miles, part of which is navigable.

OBSERVATZII, ob-sêr-vât'see, a cape of East Asia, Gulf of Anadeer, lat. 64° 47' 58" N., lon. 177° 39' 55" E.

OBUCHOW, a town of Russia. See OBOOKHOV.

OBVA, OBWA, ob'vâ, or OBVINSK, ob-vinsk', a town of Russia, government and 57 miles N.W. of Perm, on the Obva, an affluent of the Kama. Pop. 3000.

OBY, a river of Siberia. See OBI.

OBY, o'bee, written also UBI, a small island in the Gulf of Siam, 15 miles S. of the point of Cambodia; lat. 8° 25' N., lon. 104° 54' E.

OBY, sometimes called FALSE OBY, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 48 miles N. of the above; lat. 8° 56' N., lon. 104° 38' E., about 18 miles from the mainland.

OBY, GREAT, an island of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles long, and 10 to 20 miles broad.

OBY, LITTLE, an island of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago, situated off the W. end of Great Oby; lat. 1° 26' S., lon. 127° 17' E.

OCAÑA, o-kân'yâ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Toledo. Lat. 39° 56' N., lon. 3° 31' W. Pop. 4789. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and in decay. Principal edifices, 4 parish churches, a hospital, cavalry barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction. Here, on 19th November, 1809, the Spanish troops under Areizaga were totally defeated by the French under Marshal Mortier.

OCANA, a village of Spain, province and 31 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 2000.

OCAÑA, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Magdalena, 60 miles N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 5000. It exports goods by the river Cannverales.

OCCHIOBELLO, ok-ke-o-bêl'lo, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Rovigo, on the Po. Pop. 3200.

OCCIMANO, ot-che-mâ'no, or OCCIMIANO, ot-che-me-â'no, a village of Piedmont, 12 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria, near the Grana. Pop. 2014.

OC'COLD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OCCOQUAN, ok'ko-kwôn, a river in the N.E. part of Virginia, is formed by Broad Run and Cedar Run, which unite near Brentsville, in Prince William county. It flows first eastward to the boundary between that county and Fairfax, then runs south-eastward along the boundary until it enters the Potomac River, 25 miles below Washington. It has a fall of 72 feet in a distance of 1½ miles, affording fine sites for manufactories.

OCCOQUAN, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, on the Occoquan River, 99 miles N. of Richmond. It has extensive water-power, with several mills and a cotton factory. Pop. from 300 to 400.

OCCUPA'CIA, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

OCEAN, o'shûn, a county in the E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is drained by Metetecunk and Tom's Rivers, and Cedar Creek; its E. border is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from whence it derives its name. The sea-coast consists of a sandbeach of from half a mile to a mile wide, through which the tide passes by Barnegat Inlet, and forms two lagoons, or salt-water lakes, called Barnegat Bay and Little Egg Harbor Bay. The surface is generally level, and a large portion covered with pine forests. The soil is of alluvial formation, and consists of clay mingled with sand and gravel. Marl is abundant in various parts of the county, and iron is found in the northern part, where large quantities of the metal are manufactured. Organized in 1850, having been formed from the southern portion of Monmouth county. Capital, Tom's River. Pop. 10,032.

OCEAN, a new township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, bordering on the Atlantic. It includes Sandy Hook. P. 3767.

OCEAN or CUKE, koo'râ, an island of the Pacific; lat. 28° 77' N., lon. 178° 23' 30" E.

OCEAN, a group of three islets, sometimes called the Kiradelen or Catherine Islands; lat. 9° 14' N., lon. 167° 2' E.

OCEAN or PAANOPA, pâ'no'pâ, an island of the Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 52' 2" S., lon. 168° 24' 25" W.; 10 to 15 miles in circuit. Pop. 450.

OCEANA, o-she-ah'na, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by White River, and also drained by Maskego River, (which flows through the S.E. corner,) with several smaller streams falling into Lake Michigan. It is said to contain excellent land. Pop. 300.

OCEANIA, o-she-ah'ne-a, or OCEANICA, o-she-an'e-ka, (Fr. *Océanie*, o'sâ'â'nee',) a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising West Oceania, or Malaisia, (See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO,) Central Oceania, or Australia, (See AUSTRALIA,) and E. Oceania, or Polynesia, (See POLYNESIA.)

OCEANPORT', a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

OCEANVILLE, a village of Galloway township, Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 16 miles E. of May's Landing, has 1 church.

OCELLUM DURII. See FERMOSELLE.

OCEOLA, os-e-o'la, a post-office of St. Clair co., Missouri.

OCEOLA, a post-office of St. Joseph's co., Indiana.

OCEOLA MILLS, a post-office of Polk co., Mississippi.

OCHA, a river of Siberia. See OSHA.

OCHA, a mountain of Eubœa. See MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

OCHAGAVIA, o-châ-gâ've-a, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 32 miles E.N.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1342.

OCHANDIANO, o-chân-de-â'no, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, S.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 1164.

OCHANSK, a town of Russia. See OKHANSK.

OCHIL (o'kil) HILLS, a range of mountains of Scotland, co. of Perth, commencing about 2 miles from the river Forth, near Stirling, and extending N.N.E. to the Frith of Tay. Length about 24 miles, average breadth about 12 miles. The highest summit, Bencleugh, 2300 feet in height, is at the S.W. end. The Ochils are formed of greenstone and basalt, and intersect the coal formations on the S., and the old red sandstone on the N.E. They contain silver, copper, and iron ores.

OCHILTREE, o'kil-tree, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

OCHOTSK. See OKHOTSK.

OCHRIDA, ok're-dâ, (anc. *Lychnidus*,) a town of European Turkey, Albania, capital of a pashalic, on the N. bank of

Lake Ochrida, 100 miles N. of Yanina. Pop. 1000. It is a Greek bishop's see.

OCHRIDA or OKHRIDA, LAKE OF, (anc. *Lychnitis Lacus.*) the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45′ E. Length, from N. to S., 18 miles, extreme breadth 8 miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is highly picturesque.

OCHSENDORF, ok'sen-dorf', or BOITZA, bol'tsä, a village of Austria, Transylvania, on the frontiers of Wallachia. Pop. 1955.

OCHSENFURT, ok'sen-fōōrt', ("Ox ford,") a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2250.

OCHSENHAUSEN, ok'sen-how'zen, a village of Würtemberg, on the Rottum, 8 miles E.S.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1350. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

OCHSENWARDER, (Ochsenwärder,) ok'sen-vär'der, a free town, territory and S.E. of Hamburg, on a marshy island of the Elbe. Pop. 2000.

OCHTA, a market-town of Russia. See OKHTA.

OCHTRUP, ok'trōōp, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Vechte. Pop. 1000.

OCIL/LA, a small river which rises in the S. part of Georgia, passes into Florida, and forms the boundary between Jefferson and Madison counties, until it enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OCK, a river of England, co. of Berks, after an E. course of 20 miles joins the Thames near Abingdon.

OCK/BROOK, a village and parish of England, co. and 5 miles S. by E. of Derby, on the Midland Railway and the Derby Canal. Adjoining the village is a Moravian settlement. Pop. 1765.

OCKE or OKE, ōk, a small river of England, co. of Devon, flows into the Torridge, near Hatherleigh.

OCKER, ok'ker, or OKER, o'ker, a river of Germany, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Brunswick, and joins the Aller, 10 miles W. of Gifhorn. Length 60 miles. The village of Ocker, on the river, 4 miles N.W. of Harzburg, pop. 424, has copper and bullion refining works.

OCK/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

OCK/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

OCK'LOCKON/NEE or OCK'LOCKONY RIVER, of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin county of the former, and passing through Florida, flows into Appalachee Bay, between Leon and Gadsden counties.

OCK'LOCK/NEY, a post-office of Thomas co., Georgia.

OCLASEER, ok-lä-seer', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 5 miles S. of Baroach, on the Nerbudda.

OCLAU (ok'law) CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee, in Pulaski county.

OCLE PITCHARD, o'kel pitch'ard, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

OCMULGEE, ok-mul'ghee, or OAKMULG/EE, a river of Georgia, a branch of the Altamaha, formed by three small streams, the South, Yellow, and Oleofawhachee branches, which rise in the N. central part and unite near the S. extremity of Newton county. Its general direction is S.S.E. It flows through a hilly, granitic region to the city of Macon, where there is a considerable fall, affording extensive water-power. Below this point it traverses a level and sandy country, in which extensive forests of pine are found. The length of this river probably exceeds 300 miles. It is navigable by small steamboats to Macon. The Little Ocmulgee enters the main stream from the N.W., about 10 miles above its junction with the Oconee.

OCMUL/GEEVILLE, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia.

OCO/A, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

OCO/LA, a post-village of Marion co., Florida, 180 miles S.E. of Tallahassee, has 2 newspaper offices.

OCONA, o-ko'nä, a town of Peru, department and 90 miles W. of Arequipa, on the Pacific.

OCO/NA LUFTY, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

OCO/NEE, a river of Georgia, rises in the auriferous highlands of Hall county, in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, passes by Athens and Milledgeville, and unites with the Ogeechee to form the Altamaha, at the W. extremity of Tatnall county. Small steamers once navigated the river to Milledgeville, which is about 300 miles from the sea; but the use of these is now superseded by railways.

OCONEE, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 147 miles N.W. of Savannah.

OCO/NEE STA/TION, a post-village of Pickens co., South Carolina.

OCONOM/EWOC', a creek of Wisconsin, rises among the small lakes of Waukesha co., and enters Rock River, in Jefferson co., about 8 miles above Watertown.

OCONOMEWOC, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on a creek and small lake of its own name, 35 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. The village has 2 churches, 10 stores, 3 mills, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1216.

OCONTO, a small river of Oconto co., Wisconsin, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing first southward and then eastward, enters Green Bay.

OCONTO, a county in the N.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Michigan and Green Bay, contains about 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Menomonee River, on the W. by the Wolf River, and drained by the Oconto and Pishtego Rivers. The surface is occupied by forests of Pine. Oconto was separated from Brown county in 1850, and named from Oconto River. Capital, Jones' Mill.

OCONTO, a post-office of Oconto co., Wisconsin.

OCOPA, o-ko'pä, a town of Peru, department and 49 miles N.N.E. of Huancavelica.

OCOPIL/CO CREEK, of Lowndes co., Georgia, flows S.E. into the Withlacoochee River.

OCOSINGO, o-ko-sing'go, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 65 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, with remains described in Stephens's Central America.

OCRAKOKE, o'kra-kōk, a post-village and port of entry of Hyde co., North Carolina, on an island of the same name, 35 miles W.S.W. of Cape Hatteras. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1540 tons, enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade.

OCRACOKE INLET, North Carolina, an entrance into Pamlico Sound.

OCRACOKE LIGHTHOUSE, on the W. end of Ocracoke Island, with a revolving light 75 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 35° 5′ 30″ N., lon. 75° 59′ W.

OCRICULUM. See OTRICOLI.

OCTEVILLE, ok'teh-veel', a village of France, department of Manche, 1 mile S.W. of Cherbourg.

OCTEVILLE, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Havre.

OCTODURUS. See MARTIGNY (LA VILLE).

OCTOGESA. See MEQUINENZA.

OCTORARA, ok-to-rah'ra a creek rising in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, drains Chester and Lancaster counties, and enters the Susquehanna near Port Deposit.

OCTORARA, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OCZAKOW, a town of Russia. See OTCHAKOV.

ODAHR, o-dä'h'r, or ODARHA, o-dar'hä, a town of India, kingdom of Oude, 80 miles N. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

ODALENGO, o-dä-len'go, GRANDE, grän'dä, ("Great,") and PICCOLO, pik'ko-lo, ("Little,") two contiguous villages of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province and W. of Casale. United pop. 1963.

ODAWARA, o-dä-wä'rä, or WODAWARA, wo-dä-wä'rä, a bay of Japan, island of Niphon, forming the entrance by which the town of Yeddo is reached. It lies in lat. 35° 16′ N., and lon. 136° 6′ E.

OD/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OD/DINGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OD/DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ODD-RODE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

ODD/VILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

ODELL', a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

ODELL', Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles from Pontiac.

ODEMES, a town of Asia Minor. See DEMSH.

ODEMIRA, o-dä-mee'rä, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 58 miles S.W. of Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea. Pop. 2000. The Odemira rises in the Serra de Monchique, and after a W. course of 25 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 5 miles below Villanova.

ODEN, a township of Chicot co., Arkansas. Pop. 1173.

ODENBACH, o'den-bäk', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, circle of Lauterecken. Pop. 1118.

ODENHEIM, o'den-hime', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 21 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1924.

ODENKIRCHEN, o'den-kōōr'gen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1100.

ODENSE, o'den-seh, (Dan. *Odins-øe, i. e.* "Odin's Island;" L. *Othensia,*) a town and seaport of Denmark, capital of the island of Funen, on the N. bank of the Odense-Aue, near the fiord of same name. It is one of the most important provincial towns in the kingdom, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the authorities on the island. It is well built, has a small royal palace, a large Gothic Cathedral, one of the finest in Denmark, founded in 1086, completed in 1301, and the burial-place of several of the Danish kings; two other churches, a fine old council-house or state-hall, a large and richly-endowed hospital, an arsenal, and barracks; important manufactures of cloth, an extensive iron-foundry, and a considerable trade, much facilitated by water communication, and several harbors, one near the town, for vessels drawing only 8 to 15 feet. Odense is said to have been founded by Odin, a. c. 70. It early received the Reformation, and in the 17th century was thrice ravaged by the plague. Pop. in 1851, 11,122.

ODENSE-FIORD, o'den-seh fe-ord', on the N. coast of the island of Funen, has a length of about 9 miles, with a breadth varying from 1½ to nearly 5 miles. Its entrance is about 1000 yards wide, and 18 feet deep. The small canal of Odense connects the town with the Fiord, but only admits vessels drawing 8 feet.

ODENSHOLM, o'dens-holm', an islet at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 28 miles S.W. of Revel, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 15′ 45″ N., lon. 23° 25′ 25″ E.

ODENWALD, o'den-wält', a mountain region of West Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, extending for 45 miles N. to S., between the Neckar and Main Rivers, and rising in the Katzenbickel to 2300 feet above the sea. On it are many remains of Roman forts. The BERGSTRASSE, (*i.e.* "mountain road,") on which are the towns of Langen, Darmstadt, and Bensheim, borders it on the W.

ODER, o'der, (anc. *Viadrus,*) a large river of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dominions, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, near Olmutz, flows N., and afterwards N.W. through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner Haff, and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length about 550 miles. It is of great commercial importance, and is navigable for barges, of from 40 to 50 tons, from the Baltic to Breslau. Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netze, the Bober, Neisse, and Ihna. It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Finow Canal, with the Spree by Frederick William's Canal at Müllrose, and with the Vistula by a canal from Nakel on the Netze to Bromberg.

ODER, a river of Hanover, rises in the Harz, and after an E. course of 30 miles joins the Leine near Nordheim, the chief town on its banks.

ODERAU, o'der-ow', a town of Austrian Silesia, 19 miles S.S.W. of Troppau, on the Oder. Pop. 2896.

ODERBERG, o'der-berg', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 54 miles N.E. of Potsdam, on the Oder. Pop. 2500.

ODERBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles N.W. of Teschen, on the Oder. Pop. 840.

ODERNHEIM, o'dern-hime', or GAU-ODERNHEIM, gow o'dern-hime', a fortified town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Selz, 4 miles N.E. of Alzey. Pop. 1698.

ODERNHEIM, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 22 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1192.

ODERZO, o-dert'so, (anc. *Opitergium,*) a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles E.N.E. of Treviso. Pop. 4700, who manufacture hats and liqueurs, and trade in wine.

ODESSA, a city and flourishing seaport of Russia, government of Kherson, on a fine bay formed on the N.W. shore of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Kherson, and 390 miles N. of Constantinople; lat. 46° 28′ 54″ N., lon. 30° 44′ 30″ E. The various quarters of this great and constantly increasing city cover a portion of a broad plateau, which, at this point rising nearly perpendicularly from the sea to the height of about 80 feet, spreads out into immense steppes and deserts. Being thus entirely exposed from all quarters, Odessa is enveloped throughout the summer in whirling clouds of dust. Although the latitude under which it is situated is generally temperate, the winter is more rigorous than is observed elsewhere under the same latitude; while, on the contrary, in summer, the heat may be compared to that of the torrid zone. This results from the complete nakedness of the country of which Odessa is the capital; and it may be added, that these unfavorable conditions are common to all the cities upon these endless steppes.

Odessa is enclosed by a wall and a fosse, and is otherwise strongly fortified. It is laid out in squares, with broad, straight streets, well paved, and planted with rows of acacia trees. The houses are generally two stories in height, and are substantially built of a soft calcareous stone. The finest buildings are situated in those quarters nearest the sea. A long and majestic terrace overlooking the bay is lined with public edifices, hotels, and stately mansions, the full effect of which can only be realized by one approaching the city from the sea. On the summit of the cliff, throughout its whole extent, is planted an avenue of young trees with their branches arching together; in the centre of this promenade, and in the midst of a crescent of fine mansions, stands a bronze statue of the Duc de Richelieu,* a monument of the gratitude of the city to his creative genius. From the foot of the statue descends a gigantic flight of steps, already (1853) far advanced towards completion; when finished, it will connect, by steps 100 feet wide, the grand terrace with the lower quay, and beneath these steps, which are to be supported by a series of open arches, gradually rising in height, the various carts and conveyances going to and from the port will freely pass. Near the Richelieu Monument is the governor's house, a large mansion, containing, in addition to public offices, a small but select library, and a museum, particularly rich in the antiquities dug up from the sites of the numerous colonies which the ancient Greeks planted in this part of the country.

In other portions of Odessa there are but a very few buildings of a striking character, although spacious streets, carefully paved and planted, traverse the length and breadth of the city. A theatre, a number of fine churches, extensive squares, bazaars, and a few rich-looking shops, attract the attention in the midst of a number of houses generally of a very humble character. The more crowded portion of the city is that adjoining Richelieu Street, the finest and most populous in Odessa. In numerous shops along this street are spread out for sale the varied produce of every country in Europe, assembled thither under the fostering protection of the free port of Odessa. Among the edifices most deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Cathedral or Church of St. Nicholas, the Admiralty, Custom-house, Exchange, the French and Russian theatres, the "le petit Palais Royal," used as a bazaar, and the princely mansion of Count Woronzow, finely situated at one extremity of the Boulevard. In 1846, Odessa possessed 22 churches, 16 barracks, and 30 bridges, of which 16 were stone and 14 wood.

The literary and scientific institutions comprise the College of Richelieu, founded in 1817, and having, in 1846, 32 instructors and 191 students; an ecclesiastical seminary, a law school, a school for the study of the Oriental languages, founded expressly for the purpose of educating interpreters; a school for noble young ladies, the Richelieu Lyceum, or royal school of commerce; a school of navigation, and a botanic garden of celebrity. There are also a hospital and several other benevolent institutions. The city contains the Imperial Bank of Commerce, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of commerce, and an assurance company.

In commercial importance, Odessa holds the first rank in the Black Sea. It was declared a free port in 1817, and has since continued to make almost unexampled progress. Its harbor is formed by two moles, one of them in the form of a quadrant, with regular parapets and embrasures for cannon, and subdivided by two smaller moles, forming separate docks, capable of containing 300 vessels. One of these is for the reception of vessels in quarantine; the two others admit the ships of the imperial navy, and trading vessels not coming from a quarantine port. The harbor affords good anchorage for ships of a large burthen, but they are much exposed during gales from the E., and especially from the S.E. These terrible winds drive impetuous waves into the Bay of Odessa with a fury which nothing can withstand; a succession of these storms continually sweep across the Black Sea, in the direction of its longest diagonal. The harbor is defended by strong works, and has at one extremity the citadel, and at the other the lazaretto. A lighthouse has been erected at the extremity of the longest mole. The trade includes, among other articles, corn, linseed, wool, iron, hides, copper, wax, caviar, isinglass, potash, furs, cordage, sailcloth, tar, beef, butter, and tallow. The last is the second great staple; but the first, and that for which Odessa is celebrated, is grain. Of this, Great Britain has long been an important, and, since the repeal of the corn laws, has become by far the most profitable customer. The following Table gives a good idea of the progress of the trade of Odessa:—

The NUMBER, TONNAGE, *and* VALUE *of* CARGOES *of* VESSELS ENTERED *and* CLEARED *at the* PORT *of* ODESSA, *in* 1840–1849.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Val. of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Val. of Cargoes.
1840	641	155,214	$4,500,000	711	175,490	$11,900,000
1842	568	143,232		558	141,233	5,740,000
1843	745	204,008	4,110,000	737	201,325	10,280,000
1844	919	255,316	4,650,000	895	247,673	16,886,000
1845	1192	301,113	6,430,000	1161	297,950	15,945,000
1846	1425	369,019	6,194,000	1336	351,738	20,025,000
1847	1581	417,338	9,106,000	1646	434,010	31,316,000
1848	1063	283,473	7,173,000	1041	277,640	17,925,000
1849	978	233,916	8,035,000	893	238,779	13,355,000

Odessa has two steam navigation companies: one for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and the Dnieper; and the other for Constantinople and the ports of the Danube. It is also proposed to construct a railway to Kharkov, crossing the Dnieper at Kreineetchong(?) above the rapids. Odessa has but comparatively few manufactures. The principal articles produced are soap and candles, tallow, cordage, spirits, silk and felt hats, cabinetware, and wool-washers.

The same customs prevail at Odessa as are observed in all the southern countries of Europe—the morning is devoted to business, and the middle of the day to repose. This habit, which the heat of the climate seems to dictate, gives a melancholy and deserted appearance to the city during a great part of the day. In the evening, however, outward signs of animation again break forth; the theatre is much frequented, and the cafés and clubs are crowded. There the nobles assemble, further on the merchants—Turks, Armenians, Jews even; every class has its place of meeting, and in each of these resorts, open to quiet conversation, the long pipe of the East spreads its perfumed clouds over the assembly.

The town suffers from the want of good water. In some instances artesian wells have been sunk to the depth of 600

* A French emigrant noble, whose merit ultimately made him governor of the city, and whose judicious administration is universally acknowledged to have laid the foundation of its commercial prosperity.

feet without success. In the rear of the city are large tanks and water-pits.

Odessa was founded by Catherine II. in 1792. In 1802, its population was only 9000; in 1837, it had increased to 58,803; in 1846, it amounted to 70,877; and in 1850 to 71,392. In 1846 there were built 90 new houses, and 20 great magazines.

ODES'SA, a township of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 121.

ODEYPOOR, o-dā-poor', or ODEYPORE, o-dā-pōr', a state of West Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, its centre near lat. 24° N., lon. 74° E. Estimated area 11,780 square miles, and pop. 300,000.(?) The surface is hilly, and well watered. The products comprise sugar, indigo, tobacco, rice, wheat, timber, iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. In prosperity and power this state is, however, inferior to Jeypoor and Joodpoor. Principal cities, Odeypoor and Chittoor. Odeypoor, the capital, in a hollow surrounded by rugged hills, 146 miles S.W. of Ajmeer, and N.E. of Ahmedabad, lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 73° 44' E., has externally a noble appearance, its marble buildings skirting a lake, from which it is protected by an embankment, and it has extensive manufactures of toys, images, and carvings in stone and marble.

ODEYPOOR or ODEYPORE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 86 miles N.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

ODEYPOOR or ODEYPORE, a town of the Gwalior dominions, 27 miles E. of Seronge.

O'DIHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, near the South Western Railway, 22 miles E.N.E. of Winchester. Pop. in 1851, 2811. The town has an almshouse, and other charities, some remains of a royal palace and park, and in the vicinity, the ruins of a castle in which David I., king of Scotland, was confined for 11 years, after his capture at Neville's Cross. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1488.

ODOBERE, o'do'bain',(?) a village of considerable size of West Africa, Foota-Damga, on the left bank of the Senegal; lat. 15° 14' N., lon. 12° 42' W.

ODOJEV or ODOJEV, o-do-yĕv', a fortified town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oopa. P. 3000.

O'DORNEY, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry.

ODOWARA, o-do-wā'rā, a maritime town of Japan, island of Niphon, on the E. coast, 40 miles S.W. of Yeddo, stated to contain 1000 houses.

ODRAN, o'drān, a walled town of Austria, Moravia, 27 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2230.

ODRINKA, o-drin'kā, a market-town of Russia, government and 18 miles S.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 1600.

ODRZYPOL, od-zhee'pol, or ODRZIWOL, od-zhee'wol,(?) a town of Poland, palatinate of Sandomier, 16 miles N.E. of Opoczno. Pop. 700.

ODSAK, a town of Hungary. See HODSAK.

OD'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

Æ,* for names commencing thus, and not found below, see Ö, as ŒFEBRO. See ŒREBRO.

ŒASO. See OYARZUN.

OEBISFELDE, ö'bis-fĕl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, government and 34 miles N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Aller. Pop. 1525.

OEDELEM, ö'dĕh-lĕm', a parish and village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 3500.

OEDELSHEIM, ö'dĕls-hīme', a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of Hofgeismar. Pop. 1022.

OEDENBURG, ö'dĕn-böörg', (Hun. *Sopron*, sho'proñ'; anc. *Sopronium*,(?) a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, near Lake Neusiedl, 37 miles S.S.E. of Vienna, with a station on the Raab Branch of the Vienna and Gilly Railway. Pop. 4500, chiefly of German descent. Of its ancient fortifications, only a huge watch tower, the loftiest in Hungary, remains. It has several fine Roman Catholic churches, a Calvinist church, Dominican and Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, a riding school, military academy, and theatre, with manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered in and near the town.

OEDERAN, ö'dĕh-rān', a town of Saxony, 32 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4586, chiefly occupied in woollen and cotton weaving.

OEDHEIM, ö'dhīme, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, bailiwick of Neckarsulm. Pop. 1592.

OEDT, öt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 18 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1195.

OEFFELT, öf'felt, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 27 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 910.

OEGSTGEEST, oogst'gāst', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 3 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 631.

* It may be observed that in German and most of the Teutonic languages, æ, œ, and ue are respectively equivalent to ä, ö, and ü. But, as it is inconvenient to place the two dots above a capital letter; when this diphthong begins a word, it is generally customary to employ Ae, Oe, Ue, instead of Ä, Ö, and Ü.

OEHRINGEN, ö'ring-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Ohr, 14 miles E.N.E. of Heilbronn, with 3160 inhabitants, a palace, the residence of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a lyceum, and manufactures of cottons and carpets.

OEIRAS, o-ī'e-rās, almost way'rās, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 9 miles W.S.W. of Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, and of the small river Oeiras. P. 3360

OEIRAS, o-ī'e-rās, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piauhi, on an affluent of the Parnahiba, near lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 42° 40' W. Pop. 5000.

OEIRAS, a village of Brazil, province and about 140 miles W.S.W. of Para.

OELAND, an island of Sweden. See OLAND.

OELDE, öl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1760.

OELEGHEM, oo'lĕh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1158.

OELK, a town of East Prussia. See LICK.

OELS, öls, a town of Prussian Silesia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Breslau, capital of a mediatised principality belonging to the Duke of Brunswick, on the Oels. Pop. 6010. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ducal castle, with a library and museums, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and paper.

OELS, a market-town of Moravia, 24 miles N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1750.

OELS, öls, or OELSE, öl'sĕh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1120.

OELSNITZ, öls'nits, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elster, 6 miles S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 4187. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather.

OENO (o-ī'no) ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, 90 miles N. of Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1' S., lon. 130° 41' W.

ŒNUS. See INN.

ŒNUSSA. See SPALMADORE.

OERDINGEN, a town of Prussia. See UERDINGEN.

OEREBRO. See ŒREBRO.

OERESUND. See SOUND, THE.

ŒSCUS. See ISKER.

OESEL, ö'sĕl, (Esthonian, *Kurre-Saar*, köör'sah-sär,) an island of Russia, government of Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 14' N., and lon. 21° 40' and 23° E. Area, about 1200 square miles. Pop. 40,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors, and a few Swedes. The surface is generally level; the soil tolerably fertile. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, &c. are produced. Rearing cattle, horses, and sheep, and fishing form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Principal town, Arensburg.

OESSELGEM, ö'sĕl-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, West Flanders, on the Lys, 22 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1183.

OESTERREICH, OESTRICH, *OESTERREICHISCH*, *OESTERREICHER*. See AUSTRIA.

OESTORF, ö's'tŏrf', or ÖESDORF, ö's'dŏrf', a village of Germany, principality of Waldeck, E. of Pyrmont. Pop. 1163.

OESTRICH, ös'trik, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Mentz. Pop. 1751.

OESTRINGEN, ös'string-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 8 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 2267.

ŒTA, eo'tą, a mountain of Greece, government of Phthiotis, is 9 miles W. of Thermopylæ, and consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Anines, 7061 feet above the sea, and commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Euboea, and Thessaly.

OETINGHEN, oo'ting-en, a village of Belgium, Brabant, on the frontier of East Flanders, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1552.

OETISHEIM, ö'tis-hīme', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1125.

OETTING, a town of Bavaria. See ALT-OETTING.

OETTINGEN, öt'ting-en, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, and on the railway, 25 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 3270. It has 2 palaces of the princes Oettingen-Spielberg.

OETTINGEN, NEU, noi öt'ting-en, a market-town of Bohemia, about 18 miles from Tabor. Pop. 1306.

OETZ, öts, a village and parish of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Imst. Pop. 1292.

OEUDEGHEM, od'ghe-ām', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 20 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2007.

OFANTO, o-fān'to, (anc. *Aufidus*,) a river of Naples, rises in the province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles E. of Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., separating the provinces of Basilicata and Bari from Capitanata, and enters the Adriatic 4 miles N.W. of Barletta. Length 75 miles. On its right bank, near its mouth, was the scene of the famous battle of *Cannæ*, in which the troops of Hannibal totally defeated the Romans.

OFEN, Hungary. See BUDA and ALT-OFEN.

OFFAGNA, o-fān'yā, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 7 miles S.W. of Ancona, near the Musone. Pop. 1500.

OFFANENGO, of-fā-nĕn'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, on the Serio-Morto. Pop. 2122.

OFFA'S DYKE, an intrenchment traceable through the English and Welsh counties of Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, con

structed by Offa, King of Mercia, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

OFFCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

OFFENBACH, of'fen-bäk', a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the left bank of the Main, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 4 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 9684. It has a castle, the residence of the princes Isenburg-Birstein, several Lutheran churches, schools, and cabinets of natural history. It is the chief manufacturing town of the duchy, having manufactures of hosiery, cotton fabrics, carpets, and other woollen fabrics, carriages, pipes, musical instruments, and jewelry.

OFFENBACH, of'fen-bäk', a village of Bavaria, in the palatinate, 5 miles E. of Landau, on the Spiegel. Pop. 1934.

OFFENBURG, of'fen-bürg or of'fen-boorg', a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, with a station on the Basel (Bâle) and Mannheim Railway, 17 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3705. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a Franciscan convent, hospital, theatre, and a brisk transit trade.

OFFENBURG, a village of Transylvania, on the Aranyos, with adjacent gold, silver, and antimony mines.

OFFENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OFFERLANE, a parish of Ireland, Queen's county.

OFFHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OFFIDA, of'fe-dä, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 8 miles N.E. of Ascoli. Pop. 1200.

OFFINGEN, of'fing-en, or MARKT-OFFINGEN, markt of'fing-en, a market-town of Bavaria, 9 miles N.N.E. of Nördlingen. Pop. 689.

OFFINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, N.W. of Biberach.

OFFLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

OFFLEY, HOGS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

OFFORD CLUNY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

OFFORD DARCY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon, contiguous to the above.

OFFRANVILLE, of'frôn'vel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S. of Dieppe. Pop. in 1852, 1684.

OFFTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OFFWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OGAHDEN, o-gä'den', a province of East Africa, in Adel; lat. 7° to 8° 30′ N., lon. 46° to 49° E.

OGALLY, a small post-village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

OGBOURN ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OGBOURN ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OGDEN, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 12 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the Erie Canal. P. 2598.

OGDEN, a township in the S.E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 579.

OGDEN, a post-village in Henry co., Indiana, on the Indiana Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Indianapolis.

OGDEN, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

OGDEN, a post-village of New Madrid co., Missouri, about 140 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

OGDEN CITY, a village of Weber co., Utah, 185 miles N. of Fillmore City.

OGDENSBURG, a flourishing post-town and port of entry of Oswegatchie township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, in Canada, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Albany; lat. 44° 41′ N., lon. 75° 32′ W. The Northern Railroad, of which this is the Western terminus, extends to Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, and connects it with Boston and New York. A plank-road extends to Canton, and another to Gouverneur. The village is situated on a plain immediately N. of the Oswegatchie River, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each one or more churches in the place. It contains 3 banks, an academy, attended by 258 students in 1852, and several thriving schools, one of which, in district No. 1, has the largest public library in the county. In 1852 a lyceum was established and provided with lectures, a library, and a reading room supplied with the standard magazines and numerous papers. Among the hotels, the St. Lawrence Hotel has a front of 132 feet on State, and 94 feet on Ford Street, and contains, besides public halls, parlors, &c., 86 sleeping apartments. The Northern Railroad Company have here a freight and passenger station 305 feet by 84; one freight-house 402 feet by 32; a fire-proof engine house for 6 locomotives, and numerous other buildings, among which may be mentioned the grain-house and elevator. It is built on piles in 14 feet water, and contains 42 bins, each capable of holding 4000 bushels of grain. The elevators are driven by a steam-engine of 15 horse-power, and are capable of raising from 16,000 to 13,000 bushels. Vessels laden with grain on the upper lakes are here unladen with great facility. In 1852 the Company owned 4534 feet of wharves, docks, and piers. Four weekly newspapers are published here. The commerce of Ogdensburg is flourishing and extensive. Large quantities of freight find their way into this port from all parts of the Upper Lakes, and of Canada, for transmission to various marts on the Atlantic seaboard, and large amounts of merchandise from New York and Boston are thence distributed through the different lake ports, both of Canada and the United States.

The following statistics show the comparative imports coastwise at Ogdensburg, in a few of the principal articles, for the years specified.

Articles.	1847.	1848.	1850.	1851.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	4,600	158,600	375,000
Whiskey, bbls.	1,417	1,157	452	1,291
Pork, bbls.	3,000	2,600	2,617	2,887
Beef, bbls.			2,758	6,034
Iron, (Pig.) tons	300	350	300	100
Coal, tons	3,500	3,054	490	371
Wheat, bus.	15,000	26,000	149,310	377,725
Corn, bus.	3,000	4,000	31,934	82,438
Salt, bbls.	10,000	15,000	10,369	14,287
Tea, chests	10,000	15,000	78	44

The total value of imports coastwise in 1851 was $2,424,145; foreign, $214,520; exports coastwise, $918,587; foreign, $618,649. The value of goods arriving at the port in bond, in 1852, was $808,732; in 1853, $1,164,036; and in 1854, $1,922,518. Amount of drawback duty rose from $69,935 in 1851, to $505,279 in 1854.

The following is the report of the inward and outward bound vessels for 1850 and 1851.

Years.	Number of Entries.	Tons.	Men.	Number of Clearances.	Tons.	Men.
1850	699	242,780	12,564	655	242,931	12,218
1851	1002	351,427	19,538	973	358,287	19,341

In 1854, 5 steamboats and 7 sail-vessels (total tonnage, 4210) were owned here. In 1831, the Oswegatchie Navigation Company, with a capital of $5000, was incorporated for the purpose of improving, by means of locks and canals, the navigation of the Oswegatchie River to Black Lake, and the Natural Canal connecting the Oswegatchie with Grass River. Steamboats ply regularly to the various ports on Lake Ontario. About the year 1836, measures were adopted to improve the hydraulic power of the Oswegatchie at Ogdensburg, by the purchase of water-privilege and the erection of mills. A canal has been extended down below the bridge, and with the exception of a few weeks in summer, affords an ample supply for the extensive mills and manufactories upon it. The principal articles are flour, lumber, iron, machinery, leather, &c. Ogdensburg was founded upon the site of Fort Oswegatchie. A destructive fire on the nights of April 16 and 17, 1839, laid nearly half of the town in ashes, destroying property to the value of nearly $100,000. Another destructive fire occurred September 1, 1852. Pop. in 1855, 7057.

OGDENSBURG, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Morristown.

OGEECHEE, o-ghee'chee, a river of Georgia, rises in Taliaferro or Greene co., flows south-eastward, and enters the Atlantic through Ossabaw Sound, about 20 miles S. of Savannah. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. It is navigable by sloops for 30 or 40 miles.

OGEECHEE, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

OGEMAW, o'ghe-maw, a new county in the E.N.E. part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Rifle River. The county is not named in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, civilized inhabitants.

OGGEBIO, od-jä'be-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 5 miles S. of Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore. Pop. 1030.

OGGERSHEIM, og'ghers-hime', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 miles N.N.W. of Speyer, with a castle. Pop. 1650.

OGGIONO, od-jo'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles E. of Como. Pop. 2908.

OGLASA, (ISLAND.) See MONTECRISTO.

OGLE, o'g'l, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 760 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and is also drained by Leaf River, and Elkhorn and Pine Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. The county contains extensive rolling praries, with a fair proportion of timber. It is intersected by the Galena Branch of the Central Railroad. Named in honor of some member of the Ogle family, which was distinguished among the early settlers of Illinois. Capital, Oregon City. Pop. 10,920.

OGLE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

OGLE, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, about 178 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

OGLE POINT, North America, lat. 68° 14′ N.

OGLETHORPE, o'g'l-thorp, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 480 square miles. The Broad River forms part of the northern boundary; the Oconee washes its

south-western border, and it is drained by the S. fork of Broad River, and by Beaverdam, Cloud's, Millstone, and Long Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Iron, jasper, agate, and abundance of fine granite are found. On the farm of Governor Gilmer there is an immense mass of granite, so nicely balanced on another rock of the same kind, that a child can move it. Gold has been found on Long Creek. (WHITE'S *Statistics*.) The creeks above named furnish immense water-power. It is intersected by the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of General James Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of Georgia in 1733. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 12,259, of whom 4385 were free and 7874 slaves.

OGLETHORPE, a flourishing city of Macon co., Georgia, on the Flint River, at the terminus of the South-western Railroad, 50 miles S.W. of Macon. The railroad connects at Macon with two of the principal railways of Georgia, and it is proposed to extend it southward to Fort Gaines. Oglethorpe was commenced in 1850, and its growth has been very rapid. It is a place of active trade, and an important depôt for cotton. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

OGLETHORPE COLLEGE. See MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia.

OGUN'QUIT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

OGLIANICO, ol-yä'ne-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division and about 20 miles from Turin. Pop. 1200.

OGLIASTRO, ôl-yäs'tro, a village of Sicily, intendancy and 12 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1800.

OGLIO, ôl'yo, or OLLIO, ôl'le-o, (anc. *Ollius*,) a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Rhætian Alps, flows through the Lake Iseo, and after a course of 130 miles, joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 miles S.W. of Mantua. During winter it floods the surrounding country, and the depth of its channel exceeds 20 feet.

OG'MORE, a river of South Wales, rising in the centre of the county of Glamorgan, flows S.S.W. into the Bristol Channel. Chief affluent, the Ewenny.

OGON'NELLOE or O'GO'NILLOE, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare.

OGOÑO, o-gôn'yo, a cape of Spain, Bay of Biscay, in the E. part of the province of Biscay, 17 miles N.W. of Bilbao; lat. 43° 25' N., lon. 2° 35' W.

OGULIN, o-goo-lean', a market-town of Austria, Croatia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Carlstadt, on the Dobra. Pop. 2400.

OGURAPOORA, o-goo-rä-poo'rä, (Hindoo *Agoorapoora*,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Orissa, 75 miles N.N.W. of Cuttack.

OG'WELL, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OGWELL, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OGY, o'zhee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 25 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1364.

OHAIN, o'hèn', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 11 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2336.

OHANEZ, o-â-nêth', a market-town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Almeria, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2346.

OHASAKA, a town of Japan. See OSAKA.

OHETEROA, o-hâ-tâ-ro'â, or ROUROUTON, roo-roo-lon', an island of the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 22° 34' S., lon. 150° 18' W.; about 12 miles in circumference. It was discovered by Cook.

OHIO, o-hi'o, one of the most important rivers in the United States, is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and flowing in a south-westerly direction, dividing Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the right from Virginia and Kentucky on the left, enters the Mississippi 1216 miles from its mouth. Lat. 37° N., lon. 89° 10' W. The French called this stream *La Belle Rivière*, "the beautiful river;" which signification corresponds, it is stated, to the Indian appellation "Ohio." The entire length of the Ohio is upwards of 950 miles, and of the valley, not following the windings of the stream, about 614 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Muskingum, Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Miami, Green, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Of these, the most important are the last three, of which the Tennessee is the largest. Immediately below the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, the Ohio is a placid and beautiful stream, 600 yards wide, which may be considered as near its medium breadth. At Pittsburg its elevation above the level of the sea is 680 feet; at the entrance of the Muskingum, 541 feet; at the mouth of the Scioto, 464 feet; opposite Cincinnati, 414 feet; and at its confluence with the Mississippi, 324 feet; making the average descent less than 5 inches to the mile. The current is very gentle, being about 3 miles per hour; at high water its velocity is greater, but during the dry season a floating substance would not move more than 2 miles an hour. Tho only falls of much note are those at Louisville, Kentucky. The obstruction to navigation here has been partially overcome by a canal admitting the passage of small steamboats. The descent is 22½ feet in two miles, producing a very rapid current, which, however, is sometimes ascended by steamboats at high water.

The Ohio River contains as many as 100 considerable islands, besides a great number of tow-heads, or low, sandy islands, covered with willows, and incapable of cultivation. The navigation of the river is usually more or less obstructed above Louisville during the dry season, by the numerous sandbars either extending across the stream or projecting into it. Steamboats becoming grounded on these, not unfrequently are obliged to remain until relieved by the periodical rise of the waters. Another obstacle is the floating ice, which usually continues 5 or 6 weeks during the winter season. Like other western rivers, the Ohio is subject to great elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water is generally about 50 feet; but in a few instances, as in 1832, the rise has been over 60 feet. When at its lowest stage, it may be forded in several places between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The navigable waters of the Ohio and its tributary streams are estimated at not less than 5000 miles; and the extent of area drained, at 200,000 square miles. Descending the river from Pittsburg, the scenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. The hills, two and three hundred feet high, and covered with the verdure of an almost unbroken forest, approach the stream, and confine it on either side. But those fine features imperceptibly fade away, and long before reaching the Mississippi, entirely disappear.

OHIO, one of the Western States of the North American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Virginia and Kentucky, (from which it is separated by the Ohio River,) and W. by Indiana. It lies between 38° 32' and 42° N. lat., and between 80° 35' and 84° 40' W. lon., being about 200 miles in its greatest length from N. to S., and about 195 in extreme width, covering an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,575,960 acres, of which 9,851,493 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—Although Ohio has no mountains, the centre of the state is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and there are other portions from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A ridge of highlands, north of the middle of the state, separates the rivers flowing N. into Lake Erie from those running S. into the Ohio River. The tributaries of the Ohio have a much longer course and much greater volume of water than those flowing into Lake Erie. The Ohio slope is interrupted by a second ridge, about the middle of the state, south of which the surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The summits of the abrupt hills, several hundred feet high, which border the Ohio, (and the rivers of the Mississippi Valley generally,) are nearly on a level with the surrounding country, through which the rivers have excavated their channels in the lapse of ages. The middle portion of the state is generally an elevated plain, with occasional marshes, which become more frequent and extensive farther north; but it is remarkable that these are on the high grounds, while the banks of the rivers are comparatively firm land. In the N.W. is an extensive tract of great fertility, called the Black Swamp, much of which is yet covered with forest. In the centre and N.W. are some prairies, though the state was originally well timbered. The plains of Ohio, as well as those of other Western States, are covered with large stones (almost rocks) called boulders, which appear to have been carried by the icebergs of an early sea, and dropped at random as the ice melted.

Geology.—The great bituminous coalfield of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, extends into Ohio from the S.E., occupying the eastern and S.E. portions of the state, from the N. angle of Trumbull county to near Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, and covering an area of 11,900 square miles. The N.W. boundary of this great coal deposit runs near the villages of Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster, forming a slight curve. This is succeeded by a very narrow belt of the underlying coal conglomerate, which forms a rim round the coal-bed. The Great Chemung and Portage Groups (the former composed of thin bedded sandstones or flagstones, with intervening shales, and frequently beds of limestone rendered impure by organic remains; and the latter of shale, and flagstones, and towards the upper part some thick bedded sandstone) enter the state from New York and Pennsylvania, and fill up the whole breadth between the coal-bed, and the rim of conglomerate spoken of above, and Lake Erie to the mouth of the Huron River, where they turn almost directly S., and strike the Ohio River in the S.E. of Adams county. This is followed by a very narrow belt of the Hamilton group, (composed of dull olive or bluish-gray calcareous shales, sometimes changed by the atmosphere to an ashen, and at others to a brown tint,) which passes under Lake Erie from the S. of Buffalo, New York, and re-issues in Ohio, W. of Huron River. All the state W. of this is occupied by the Helderberg Limestone Group, (which includes some grits and sandstones,) except in the S.W., in Warren, Butler, Hamilton, Clermont, and parts of Brown, Highland, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, and Preble counties, which are covered with a bed of Black River, Birdseye and Trenton limestone, surrounded by a rim of the conglomerate coal formation.

Minerals.—The variety of minerals in Ohio is not large, but she possesses in great abundance those most important ones, coal and iron. The amount of bituminous coal dug in 1854, in 17 of the principal coal-producing counties, was estimated

at 23,800,000 bushels; and the amount delivered at 6 of the principal cities at 15,620,000 bushels; but this is very imperfect evidence of the abundance of coal in a state where wood as a fuel is still so cheap. This valuable mineral is found in 20 counties, mostly those in the E. and S.E. portions of the state. The coal region commences at the Ohio River, and extends in a belt between the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers, inclining a little E. of N. near to Lake Erie. Professor Mather computes the quantity embowelled beneath the soil in Tuscarawas county alone, at 80,000,000,000 bushels. The iron, which is found running through Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking counties, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide, is said to be superior to any other in the United States for the finer castings. In 1850 there were shipped by canal 16,179,227 pounds of iron, from different points in the state. The blast-furnaces along the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad have increased from 7 to 19, since the opening of a portion of that road. In Lawrence county alone 28,000 tons of pig iron were estimated to have been produced in 1853. Salt springs are frequent, (650,350 bushels of salt were manufactured in 1850,) and marble and lime abound.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—As has been already stated, the Ohio River coasts the entire southern and S.E. border of the state, opening to it, by its connexion with the Mississippi River, the commerce of the great Mississippi Valley. The Ohio comes abreast of the state to which it gives its name, about 50 miles below Pittsburg, where the Alleghony and Monongahela Rivers pour together their united tribute to form that beautiful and majestic stream, to whose volume the state of Ohio adds the waters of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, besides several smaller streams. These rivers have courses varying in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio River is navigable during half the year by steamboats of the first class, to its head, at Pittsburg, and at all seasons, with short exceptions, for boats of lighter draught. The Muskingum River is navigable, by means of dams and locks, to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times of high-water, 30 miles further to Cushocton. The Scioto River is navigable for steamboats 50 miles. The Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami enter the Ohio in the order named, (descending from Pittsburg,) and drain the centre and S.W. of the state. The chief rivers of the northern slope, beginning at the N.W., are the Maumee, the Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all emptying into Lake Erie, and all (with the exception of the Maumee River, which rises in Indiana) having their entire course within the state. The Maumee River is navigable 18 miles for lake steamers, and still farther for small boats. The other rivers have rapid courses, and are chiefly valuable for mill-sites. Lake Erie coasts the state for about 150 miles on the N.E. and N., affording several harbors. At the W. end of the lake are Maumee and Sandusky Bays, the principal on the Ohio shore. Sandusky Bay extends about 20 miles inland. There are several small islands in the W. end of the lake, belonging to Ohio.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though not lacking in picturesque beauty, Ohio has no striking natural phenomena within its limits, and is rather interesting for its economical resources than for its physical wonders. The shores of the Ohio River have been much admired by travellers for their gracefully rounded and lofty hills, and the interior streams have some pleasant cascades, which will be noticed in describing their respective localities. There are, however, some earth-works in the neighborhood of Circleville, (to which they give name,) which have claimed the attention of antiquarians for half a century or more. Works of a similar character, of greater or less extent, are scattered over the state. Among the most remarkable is a mound near Marietta, 30 feet high, enclosed by an elliptical wall 230 by 215 feet; Fort Ancient, in Warren county, has nearly 4 miles of embankment from 18 to 20 feet high; Clark's Works, in Ross county, in form of a parallelogram, 2800 feet by 1800 feet, enclosing several smaller works and mounds, which, altogether, make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment, &c.; and many others, which the nature of this work will not allow us to describe. At Bryan, in Williams county, the inhabitants are favored with natural fountains, supposed to proceed from a subterranean lake, its water, when bored for, is found in great abundance, for several miles round. The fluid is reached at a depth of from 40 to 50 feet. The supply is never affected by droughts or rains. Small fish are sometimes thrown up.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—It is under this heading that Ohio will exhibit the sources to which she owes a rise, (unexampled in the history of the world except in the United States,) in a little more than half a century, from a mere wilderness to rank among the first of the states of the American Confederacy, and to equal some of the kingdoms of Europe in wealth and populousness. She is possessed of that happy medium of soil and climate, which, while not so luxurious as to tempt to indolence and inertness, is yet sufficient to call forth and richly reward energy and industry. The climate in the S. part of the state is mild, and snow seldom lies long enough to make good sleighing; but in the N. the temperature is as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Ohio has sometimes suffered from great droughts, but perhaps not to a greater degree on the whole than the neighboring states.

There is very little of this state that is not available for agricultural purposes; so that it stands among the first in the products of the soil; the very first in wool and Indian corn; only second in wheat, barley, cheese, and live stock; and third in oats, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, orchard products, butter, hay, maple sugar, and grass-seeds. The soil may be generally characterized as fertile, and much of it highly so, especially on the river bottoms. Besides the products named, tobacco and oats are staple articles; barley, rye, peas, beans, buckwheat, fruits, grass-seeds, hops, molasses, beeswax, and honey are produced in large quantities, and sweet potatoes, wine, hemp, and silk to some extent. In 1850 there were in Ohio 145,807 farms, comprising 9,851,493 acres of cultivated land, (24,811,855 acres were taxed in 1853,) producing 14,487,351 bushels of wheat; 425,918 of rye; 59,078,695 of Indian corn; 13,472,742 of oats; 5,057,769 of Irish potatoes; 187,991 of sweet potatoes; 638,960 of buckwheat; 354,358 of barley; 10,454,449 pounds of tobacco; 10,196,371 of wool; 446,952 of flax; 4,588,209 of maple sugar; 804,275 of beeswax and honey; 34,449,379 of butter; 20,819,542 of cheese; and 1,443,142 tons of hay. Value of live stock, $44,121,741, (in 1853, $53,590,231;) orchard products, $695,921; market products, $214,004; slaughtered animals, $7,430,243. By the assessment of 1853, Ohio had 3,733,169 sheep, (a small decrease on 1850;) 2,341,502 hogs; 1,506,563 cattle; and 574,844 horses. In 1852 there were in the vicinity of Cincinnati 1200 acres of grapes under cultivation, producing about 500,000 gallons of wine.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees of Ohio are several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and other maples, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, pawpaw, buckeye, (which gives its sobriquet to the state,) dogwood, cherry, elm, hornbeam, and some cypress, though evergreens generally do not flourish in the state. Ginseng, (latterly an article of export to China, as a substitute for opium,) valerian, colombo, snake, and blood roots are medicinal plants indigenous to the state.

Manufactures.—Ohio has now attained that degree of advancement that enables a state to cultivate other than its agricultural resources. Though her manufactures are necessarily in their infancy, yet in 1850 there were 10,622 establishments in the state, producing each $500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing an aggregate capital of $29,019,535; 47,054 male and 4435 female hands; consuming raw material worth $34,677,937; and yielding products valued at $62,647,269: 8 of these were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing a capital of $297,000, and 139 male and 209 female hands, consuming raw material worth $237,000, and producing 280,000 yards of stuffs, and 433,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $394,700; 130 in the manufacture of wool, employing a capital of $870,220, and 903 male and 228 female hands, consuming raw material worth $578,423, and producing 1,374,087 yards of stuffs, and 65,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $1,111,027; 224 in the manufacture of iron, employing a capital of $3,737,450, and 5449 male hands, consuming raw material worth $2,022,885, and producing 194,473 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron valued at $4,453,049. There was at the same time $1,262,974 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 330,950 bushels of barley; 3,588,140 of Indian corn; 281,750 of rye; 19,510 of oats; and 178 tons of hops, employing 1033 hands, and producing 96,943 barrels of ale, &c., and 11,365,150 gallons of whiskey, wines, &c.; there were 708 tanneries, employing $1,340,380 capital, consuming raw material worth $1,118,080, and producing manufactured leather valued at $1,964,591. Homemade manufactures valued at $1,712,196 were produced in the same year.

Internal Improvements.—In respect to opening ways of internal communication, Ohio has shown a spirit of enterprise worthy her New England origin. In January, 1855, there were in the state 2997 miles of railway completed, and 1631 in course of construction, being the greatest amount in any state in the Union; built at a cost of $67,798,201. A complete line of canal connects the Ohio River at Portsmouth with Cleveland, on Lake Erie, following the Scioto river nearly to Columbus, then crossing to the Muskingum, which it coasts for perhaps 50 miles, when it crosses to the Cuyahoga, which it follows to Cleveland; thus opening an inland water communication between the commercial metropolis of the Union and the principal city of Ohio. About 100 miles of the canal connecting Toledo with Terre Haute, in Indiana, runs near the Maumee in the N.W. of this state. Another canal connects Cincinnati, through Dayton, with the Wabash and Erie Canal; and a third, Cincinnati with Cambridge City, Indiana. Altogether, with the branches, there are 921 miles of canal in this youthful state.

Two lines of railway cross the entire state to Sandusky City, and Cleveland on Lake Erie, and 3 from Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, on the Ohio, westward to Toledo, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and Cincinnati, and through connexions with other railroads, with Detroit, Chicago, Ga-

lena, Rock Island, Alton, and all important intermediate places. Eastward there is uninterrupted communication by railway—more or less directly—with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and towns and villages innumerable on the routes, and on intersecting roads. Railroads, now in progress, will soon unite Cincinnati more directly with Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Wayne, and Toledo.

The following towns, in addition to those already named within the state, are connected with the commercial emporium of Ohio by railway, viz.: Columbus, Dayton, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Springfield, Lancaster, Circleville, Hamilton, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Kenton, Tiffin, Norwalk, Mansfield, Wooster, Newark, Massillon, Akron, and in short, nearly every important village in the state.

Commerce.—The lake and river trade of Ohio is immense. According to ANDREWS'S *Report*, Ohio exported of domestic produce in 1851, wheat and flour equivalent to 3,000,000 barrels; corn, 5,000,000 bushels; small grains, 300,000; wool, 7,000,000 pounds; pork, 300,000 barrels; lard and lard oil, 180,000 barrels; beef, 50,000 barrels; 10,000,000 pounds of cheese, 8,000,000 of butter, 1,500,000 of candles, 300,000 of soap; whiskey, 300,000 barrels; to which, if we add smaller articles and manufactures, we make a total amount of about $40,000,000. The aggregate trade of all the ports of Ohio he computes at $120,000,000. This is probably much too low for 1853, as the trade of the Sandusky district alone for that year has been given at $65,099,487, an amount nearly treble that of 1851.

The foreign exports—a mere fraction of the trade of Ohio—amounted in the fiscal year 1854, to $744,584, and the imports to $790,082; tonnage entered, 72,612; cleared, 55,238 tons; vessels built, 92, whose aggregate burthen was 17,043 tons; and tonnage owned in the state, 80,859, of which nearly half was steam-tonnage. The imports (mostly domestic) of Cincinnati, amounted in the years terminating August 31, 1852–3, 4, respectively, to $41,256,199, $51,230,614, and $55,730,029; and the exports to $33,234,369, $36,266,108, and $45,432,780; arrivals of steamboats in the first two years were 3675, and 4058; clearances, 3611, and 4113 steamboats. There also arrived, in 1853, 5880 flat boats, and 4970 in 1854. The leading articles imported at Cincinnati were, coffee, flour, hog's lard, merchandise, molasses, pork, iron, sugar, tobacco, whiskey, and lumber; and exported, were beef, butter, cheese, candles, flour, iron, lard, lard oil, pork, starch, sugar, whiskey, and miscellaneous merchandise. Cleveland's imports, in 1853, were domestic, $54,801,174, and foreign, $170,608; exports, domestic, $32,320,521, and foreign, $397,209, besides an estimated trade by railways, amounting to $15,000,000, making a total trade of $101,989,512; and in 1854, the total trade of the same port, by lake, canal, and railway, was $200,639,066, including transit trade. The flour and grain receipts of Toledo, reduced to bushels of wheat, varied in the 8 years preceding, and including 1853, between 1,297,849 bushels, and 3,259,208 bushels. The arrivals at the same port, in 1853–54, respectively, were (in tons) 231,205, and 426,508, and the clearances 103,278, and 89,057. The lard, both solid and in oil, exported from Cincinnati, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Portsmouth, in 1854, was estimated at 29,200,000 pounds. The number of hogs packed in Ohio was 547,373, in 1851–52, and 603,152, in 1852–53.

Education.—In respect to the great cause of popular education, Ohio is among the foremost states in the Union. An act was passed, March 14, 1853, reorganizing the entire school system of the state, and providing for the election, once in three years, of a State Commissioner of Common Schools. The state has a school fund of $1,754,322, made up of certain trust funds, the interest of the sale of the salt land, the balance of the surplus revenue fund, the interest of the same paid to counties, taxes on pedlers' and auction licenses, taxes on lawyers, physicians, banks, &c.; raised by assessment for common schools, $1,186,793, and $59,339 for district school libraries and the purchase of apparatus. Special and trust funds in the treasury, November 15, 1853, $1,988,323. Total amount appropriated by the state for school purposes in 1854, $2,266,467. The number of youths in the state between the ages of 5 and 21 years, as gathered from the returns of the County Auditors, was 816,408, or, according to the State Board of Education, 817,106. There were 1514 Boards of Education, 11,365 districts, 13,914 common schools, and 612,183 pupils. In 1853, there were 52 union schools. The State University had 102 students, August, 1853. According to the American Almanac, there were in 1854, in Ohio, 12 colleges with 674 students, 7 theological schools, and 4 medical schools.

In the census returns of 1850, the educational statistics of Ohio are given as follows:—26 colleges, (including medical, law, and theological schools,) with 3621 students, and $125,792 income, of which $25,136 was from endowments; 11,661 public schools, with 484,153 pupils, and $742,074 income, of which $329,671 was from public funds, $285,266 from taxation, and $20,159 from endowments; and 206 academies and other schools, with 15,052 pupils, and $149,392 income, of which $16,280 was from public funds, and $5690 from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 514,800. Adults who could not read and write, 66,020, of whom 9062 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 3989 places of worship in Ohio in 1850, the Baptists owned 551; the Methodists, 1531; Presbyterians, 668; Lutherans, 260; Moravians, 3, (the census gives 160; see Note, page 0 0;) Roman Catholics, 130; Congregationalists, 100; Friends, 94; Christians, 90; Episcopalians, 79; German Reformed, 71; Universalists, 53; Unionists, 48; Tunkers, 15; Free Church, 13; Menonite, 10; Dutch Reformed, 5; Jews, 3; Swedenborgians, 2; Unitarians, 1; and 60 to minor sects—giving 1 church to every 503 inhabitants. Value of church property, $5,793,099.

Periodicals.—In 1850, there were published in Ohio 28 daily, 10 tri and semi-weekly, 201 weekly, 23 monthly and semi-monthly newspapers, and one quarterly review, with an annual aggregate circulation of 30,473,407 copies, of which 24,000 was the circulation of the quarterly publication.

Public Institutions.—Ohio has a state lunatic asylum, at Columbus, which treated 499 patients in 1853, 247 of whom were discharged during the year, 133 cured, and 28 improved—actual expenses of the year, $31,200; a deaf and dumb asylum, at Columbus, which has received 601 pupils in the 24 years of its existence, had 157 pupils on January 1, 1855; an institution for the blind, also at Columbus, which had 72 pupils in January, 1854, educated at an expense of $11,202; and a penitentiary, also at the state capital, which had 531 inmates on November 30, 1853—the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $18,188. There is a library of 8000 volumes for the use of the convicts. In 1850 Ohio had 65 public libraries, with 65,703 volumes; 261 school and Sunday-school, with 63,573; 22 college, with 56,573; and 4 church libraries, with 975 volumes. The Ohio Historical Society, originated in 1830, is located at Cincinnati, and has a library of 1000 volumes. Two additional lunatic asylums are now in course of construction—one in the northern and one in the southern portion of the state. A second deaf and dumb asylum was also recommended by a committee of the legislature in 1854.

Counties.—There are in Ohio 88 counties, viz., Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandott.

Cities and Towns.—Ohio surpasses all the states of the Mississippi valley in the number and populousness of its towns. Cincinnati, called the Queen of the West, is, with the exception of New Orleans, the largest town W. of the Alleghany Mountains; and if we include its suburbs in Kentucky, we probably need not make that exception. Its population in 1850, was 115,436; the local census in 1853, gave it 160,186. The other most important towns are Cleveland, population 17,304, (including Ohio City, with which it is now incorporated, 41,196 in 1854;) Columbus, population 17,882; Dayton, 10,977; (16,562 in 1853;) Zanesville, 7923; Chillicothe, 7100; Steubenville, 6140; Springfield, 5108; Sandusky City, 5087; and Portsmouth, 4011; Toledo, 11,483 in 1854; Mount Vernon, Newark, Mansfield, Xenia, Circleville, Piqua, Akron, Tiffin, Wooster, Marietta, Delaware, Lancaster, Youngstown, Urbana, Gallipolis, and Lebanon had each, in 1850, populations varying from 2000 to 4000.

Population.—This state, now the third in point of population and wealth of the members of the American Confederacy, had no white settlements till five years after the close of the American Revolution. In 1800, it numbered only 45,365 inhabitants; 230,760 in 1810; 581,434 in 1820; 937,903 in 1830; 1,519,467 in 1840; and 1,980,329 in 1850, of whom 1,004,117 were white males, 950,933 white females, 12,691 colored males, 12,588 colored females—forming altogether 348,514 families, occupying 336,098 dwellings. Population to the square mile, 42.55. Of the residents of Ohio, 1,215,876 were born in the state; 541,570 in other states of the confederacy; 25,660 in England; 51,562 in Ireland; 11,081 in Scotland and Wales; 5880 in British America; 111,257 in Germany; 7375 in France; 5697 in other countries; and 4203 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 11 per cent of foreign birth. In the year ending June, 1850, 28,949 deaths occurred, or about 15 in every 1000 persons. During the same period, 2513 paupers received aid, of whom 609 were foreigners, at an expense of about $38 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 915 were deaf and dumb, of whom 10 were colored; 642 blind, of whom 12 were colored; 1317 insane, of whom 14 were colored; and 1361 idiotic, of whom 7 were colored. Of the whole population, 704 were engaged in mining; 272,579 in agriculture; 9201 in commerce; 66,285 in manufactures; 212 in navi-

gating the ocean; 3323 in internal navigation; and 5663 in the learned professions.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio are elected by the people for two years, the former receiving $1800 per annum, and the latter, who is *ex officio* the president of the senate, $5 per diem during the session of the legislature. The Senate consists of 35, and the House of Representatives of 100 members, elected for two years by popular vote. The legislature meets biennially the first Monday in January. A board of public works, consisting of 3 members, is elected for three years, in such a manner that one new member comes in annually. The state cannot contract any debt for internal improvement, nor even for deficits in the revenue, or any other purposes, beyond $750,000, except to repel invasion, or to redeem the present outstanding debt. The judiciary consists 1. Of a supreme court, composed of 5 judges, elected by the people for five years, one judge being elected each year. The judges receive $1700 per annum. 2. Of courts of common pleas, divided into nine districts, each of which is subdivided into three, presided over by one judge, elected by the inhabitants of his particular division for five years. 3. Of district courts, composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and of the judges of the supreme court, any three of whom may hold a court in each county at least once a year. 4. Of a probate court in each county held by one judge, chosen by the people for three years. Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year next preceding an election, and in the county, town, or ward in which he lives such time as the law may prescribe, may be a voter. The assessed value of property in the state in 1850, was $433,872,632, and $759,381,366 in 1853. The public debt in 1853 was $17,206,452, of which $14,917,600 was foreign debt; the school fund, $1,754,322; productive property, $18,000,000; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $200,000, and gross receipts of state canals for 1854, $505,163. There were also, in November, 1854, 65 banking establishments, with an aggregate capital of $6,037,970; a circulation of $3,074,132, and $1,690,105 in coin. Ohio sends 21 members to the national House of Representatives, and casts 23 electoral votes for president.

History.—Ohio fully bears out the adage, that prosperous communities have but few materials of history. The settlement of this state commencing subsequently to the Revolution, she had little to do but to subdue the forest, and develop her resources. On April 7, 1788, five years after the close of the Revolution, a company of New Englanders made the first white settlement in Ohio, at Marietta. A territorial government had been established in 1781 over this region, called the territory north-west of the Ohio River; from which, in 1802, the present sovereign state of Ohio was separated. The inhabitants were much annoyed by incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated General Harmar and General St. Clair, (the latter with great slaughter of his troops, leaving scarcely one-fourth,) in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves in turn utterly routed by General Wayne, in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in this state, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Major Croghan, a youth of twenty-one years, with 160 men, against an attack by General Proctor, with 500 regulars and as many Indians.

OHIO, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Ohio River, contains about 140 square miles. The Ohio River separates it from the state of Ohio, and it is drained by Wheeling Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile, well watered, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staples. The hills contain rich mines of bituminous coal, which is extensively used in manufactories. Capital, Wheeling. Pop. 18,006; of whom 17,842 were free, and 164 slaves.

OHIO, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 625 square miles. The Green River bounds it on the S. and W., and Rough Creek flows through it. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with dense forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant. Green River is navigable by steamboats along the border. Organized in 1798. Capital, Hartford. Pop. 9749; of whom 8617 were free, and 1132 slaves.

OHIO, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, is the smallest in the state, containing about 90 square miles. It is drained by Laughery Creek. The surface is diversified by hills of considerable height, but mostly capable of cultivation, and the soil is good both on the hills and bottoms. The blue limestone is abundant. Organized in 1844. Capital, Rising Sun. Pop. 5898.

OHIO, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 18 miles N.E. of Utica. Pop. 1051.

OHIO, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2329.

OHIO, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1660.

OHIO, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 4479.

OHIO, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 504.

OHIO, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1441.

OHIO, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 292.

OHIO, a township of Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 924.

OHIO, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

OHIO CITY, a post-village, formerly a suburb, but now included within the limits of CLEVELAND, which see.

OHIO CITY, a thriving post-village of Mississippi co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, about 170 miles below St. Louis.

OHIO FARM, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, 50 miles S.W. of Chicago.

OHIO GROVE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 55 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

OHIOPYLE FALLS, on the Youghiogheny River, in Fayette co., Pennsylvania. These falls form the limit of navigation, and are about 60 miles from the mouth of the river.

OHIO UNIVERSITY. See ATHENS, Ohio.

OHIOVILLE, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles W.S.W. of Beaver.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. See DELAWARE, Ohio.

OHIVAOA, o-he-vä-o'ä, an island in the Pacific. See DOMINICA.

OHLAU or OLAU, o'lów, or OLAWA, o-lä'wä, a town of Prussian Silesia, 17 miles S.E. of Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna, on the Oder. Pop. 4800. It has a royal palace, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, vinegar, and tobacco. Its fortifications were demolished in 1741.

OHL'S TOWN, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

OHOOPEE, a river of Georgia, which rises in Washington co., and flowing S.E., enters the Altamaha about 15 miles S. of Reidsville. The LITTLE OHOOPEE falls into it in Emanuel county.

OHOMURA, o-ho-moo'rä, a town of Japan, island of Kiosiou, province of Fizen, on the E. side of the bay of same name; lat. 32° 55′ 27″ N., lon. 129° 56′ E. Pop. 20,000.

OHOMURA BAY, is about 20 miles long and 14 miles broad, but so shallow as only to be navigable for small craft.

OHRDRUFF, ōr'droof, a fortified town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 8 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 4311. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and porcelain, and trade in timber and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges and mines.

OHRE, o'rch, a river of Germany, Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, joins the Elbe, 13 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 miles.

OHRN, ōrn, a small stream of Würtemberg, an affluent of the Kocher.

OIAT or OJAT, o-yät', a river of Russia, rises on the frontiers of the governments of Novgorod and Olonets, and flows W.N.W., and after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Sveer 9 miles above its mouth, in the E. shore of Lake Ladoga.

OI'BO or IBO, ee'bo, a town of the island of Ibo, (which see,) belonging to the Portuguese, S. E. of Africa; lat. 12° 20′ S., lon. 40° 30′ E. It is defended by a large and two smaller forts, and has a harbor.

OICH, LOCH, lok oik, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming the summit level of the Caledonian Canal. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles, average breadth 1 mile. It receives the Glengarry River, and empties itself into Loch Ness by the river Oich. At the mouth of the Glengarry stand the ruins of an old castle, and near it the present mansion of Invergarry, residence of the late Macdonald of Glengarry.

OIGNIES, wän'yee', a village of Belgium, province and 32 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1128.

OIGNON, wän'yōn', or OGNON, ōn'yōn', a river of France, between the departments of Haute-Saône and Doubs, joins the Saône, 9 miles N. of Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 miles.

OI'KEL or OI'KELL, a river of Scotland, rises in the parish of Assynt, co. of Sutherland, and traversing two small lakes, flows mostly eastward into the Frith of Dornoch, after a circuitous course of 32 miles. Principal affluents, the Cassley, Shin, and the Carron. The upper part of its course is interrupted by a series of wild cataracts, but the lower is navigable by boats from the Sea to Rose Hall.

OIL CREEK rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, and enters the Alleghany River in Venango county. A substance called Seneca oil is collected in considerable quantities on the surface of this creek.

OIL CREEK, of Perry co., Indiana, flows into the Ohio, 10 miles above Rome.

OIL CREEK, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 811.

OIL MILLS, a post-office of Clark co., Kentucky.

OIL MILL VILLAGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

OIL TROUGH, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas.

OIN, a small town of the Punjab, on the Cashmere frontier, and on the Jhylum, lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 73° 50′ E.

OIRA, a town of Southern Italy, Naples. See ORIA.

OIRSCHOT, oir'skōt, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3297.

OISE, wăz, almost wize, (anc. *Isara*?) a river of France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, and the other near Rocroy in Ardennes, (France.) It flows S.W. past Chauny, (where it becomes navigable,) and joins the Seine on the right above Conflans; length 158 miles. Affluents, on the left the Ain, on the right the Therain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme.

OISE, a department of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provinces of Ile-de-France and Picardie. Area 2218 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 403,857. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Seine, and is watered by the Oise and its affluents, the Ain and Therain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the department of Eure, and the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally flat. Agriculture is in a very advanced state, and grain is cultivated more than required for consumption. Wine is made of inferior quality, and cider and beer are extensively used. The department contains several large forests, the largest being that of Compiègne. Cattle and sheep are numerous. The principal manufactures are woollen goods, carpets, linens, calico, and lace. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Beauvais, Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis. Capital, Beauvais.

OISSEAU, wăs'so', a market-town of France, department and 4 miles N. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 3912.

OISSEL-SUR-SEINE, wăs'sĕl' sür săn, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Paris and Havre Railway, 8 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 3482.

OISTEKWIJK or OISTERWYK, oïs'ter-wik', a market-town of Holland, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1560.

OISY, wă'zee', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles E.S.E. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 2070.

OITS MITSOO, (or MITSU,) oits mit-soo', or BIWAKO, be-wă'ko, a great lake of Japan, island of Niphon, situated about 10 miles E. of Miako, said to have been formed in one night, in 285 B. C., by an enormous depression of the ground, which occurred simultaneously with the upheaving of the mountain Foosiyama, the loftiest of all the mountains of Japan. It is said to measure about 70 miles from S. to N., and 21 miles from E. to W.

OJALAVA, o-yä-lä'vä, or OYOLAVA, o-yo-lä'vä, one of the Navigator's Islands in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2′ 40″ S., lon. 171° 22′ W.

OJAT, a river of Russia. See OIAT.

OJEN or OXEN, o-hĕn', a village of Spain, province and 28 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1600.

OJIJARES or OXIXARES, o-he-hä'res, is the name of two contiguous villages of Spain, S.W. of Granada, on the Genil.

OJIBBEWAY. See CHIPPEWAY.

OKA, o'kä, an important river of Central Russia, rises in the government and about 40 miles S.W. of Orel, flows through the governments of Toola, Kaloogа, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimeer, and Nizhnee-Novgorod, and joins the Volga at Nizhnee-Novgorod, after a course of 650 miles. Its basin is estimated to comprise 127,000 square miles, of the richest part of the Russian dominions. It receives the Oopa, Zhizdra, (Jisdra,) Moskva, Zna, and Kliazma Rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course; and at Toola it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska Canal.

OKA, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, joins the Angara at Bratskoi. Course N. 500 miles.

OKAMUNDEL or OKHAMUNDEL, o-kä-mŭn'dĕl, a district of West Hindostan, forming the W. part of Guzerat.

O'KANAGON or OKONAGON, a river of North America, rises in the British territory, and flowing almost due south falls into the Columbia in about 48° N. lat. Length above 200 miles.

OKANDA, o-kăn'dä, a town of Japan, island of Niphon, 50 miles S.N.E. of Yeddo.

OKASAKI, o-kä-sä'kee, a town of Japan, on a river near the Gulf of Owari, 132 miles S.W. of Yeddo, and stated to have a citadel and 1800 houses.

a O'KAU or O'KAW, a post-village of Washington co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

OKAUCHEE, o-kaw'chee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the outlet of Okauchee Lake.

OKEBURN, a parish of England. See OGBOURN.

OKECHOBEE, o'ke-cho'bee, a lake in the southern part of the peninsula of Florida. Length about 20 miles.

OKEE'CHE CREEK, of Alabama, flows eastward through Sumter co. into the Tombigbee.

OKEFINOKEE, o'ke-fin-o'kee, written also OKEFONOCO, an extensive swamp, or rather series of swamps, in the S.E. part of Georgia. The circumference is estimated at 180 miles. See GEORGIA.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE, ŏk'ford fits'pān, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OKENDON, (o'kĕn-don,) NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OKENDON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OKER, a river of Germany. See OCKER.

OKEWAL'KEE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right in Montgomery county.

OKHANSK, or OCHANSK, o-kănsk', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles W.S.W. of Perm, on the Kerma. Pop. 2000.

OKHOLM, ok-holm', a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, with a small harbor on the North Sea, 5 miles N.W. of Bredted.

OKHOTA, o-ko'tä, a river of Siberia, government of Okhotsk, after a southward course of about 200 miles from the Stanovoi Mountains, enters the Gulf of Okhotsk, at Okhotsk. It is navigable only for boats.

OKHOTSK or OCHOTSK, o-kotsk', (Rus. pron. o-kotsk',) a province of East Siberia, extending along the W. coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 57° and 66° N., and lon. 133° 30′ and 166° E., having E. Kamtchatka and the Tchooktchee country, and W. and N. the government of Yakootsk. Length from W. to E. 1100 miles, average breadth 150 miles. It is traversed throughout by the Stanovoi Mountains, and has only some short rivers, the chief being the Okhota. Climate severe; reindeer and dogs are the only domestic animals. Principal products are furs and timber.

OKHOTSK, the capital of the above, is a maritime town, on a surf-beaten and shingly beach bordering the Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 20′ N., lon. 143° 14′ E. Pop. 800, formerly 2000. It is now a wretched place, constructed of wood, but has a government house, admiralty hospital, and large storehouses, it being the principal station of the Russo-American Company, and the chief entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamtchatka and North West America.

OKHOTSK, SEA OF, or MORE OKHOTSKOE, mo'rĕ' o-kot'sko-ĕ', an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 51° and 60° N., and lon. 137° and 155° E., having E. Kamtchatka, W. and N. the island of Saghalin, and Eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amoor, and many smaller rivers; and at its N.E. end are the Gulfs of Jijiginsk and Penjinsk. It contains a few islands, and its navigation is generally safe, but its N. shores are frozen up from November to April.

OKHRIDA, a town of Albania. See OCHRIDA.

OKHTA or OCHTA, ok'tä, a market-town of Russia, government and 1 mile E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva. Pop. 2000, mostly employed in the dock-yards of St. Petersburg, and in powder-mills, and imperial cannon foundries.

OKI, o'kee, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Niphon, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 133° E. Length 10 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

OKIBEN, o'ke-bĕn',(?) an island in the Behring Sea, lat. 64° 55′ N., lon. 172° 20′ E.

OKLADNIKOVO or OKLADNIKOWO, ok-lăd-ne-ko'vo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 40 miles E. of Mezen; length, from E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 30 miles; breadth nearly 9 miles. It receives several small streams, and discharges itself by the Loktura into the Peza, an affluent of the Mezen.

OKNA, ok'nä, a small town of European Turkey, Moldavia, on the Tatros, 75 miles S.W. of Yassy.

OKNA, a small town of European Turkey, Great Wallachia, N.E. of Kimpina.

OKNA-MARE, ok'nä mä'rä, a small town of European Turkey, Little Wallachia, 5 miles S.W. of Rimnik. P. 2000.

OKOLO'NA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, about 170 miles N.N.E. of Jackson, is on the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It contains a newspaper office.

OKONOKO, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

OKONAGAN. See OKANAGON.

OKOSEER or OKOSIR, o'ko-seer', a small uninhabited island of Japan, W. of Yesso; lat. 42° 4′ N., lon. 139° 24′ E.

OKTIBBEHA, ok-tib'be-haw, a small river of Mississippi, enters the Chickasawha from the N. in Clarke county.

OKTIBBEHA, a river in the N.E. part of Mississippi, rises in Pontotoc co., and flowing south-easterly, enters the Tombigbee in Lowndes co., a few miles above Columbus.

OKTIBBEHA, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is watered by the Noxubee River, and the Oktibbeha, from which it derives its name, flows along its N.E. border. The soil is productive. Capital, Starksville. Pop. 9171, of whom 4327 were free, and 4844 slaves.

OLAMON, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot River, 90 miles N.E. of Augusta.

O'LAND or OELAND, ö'länt, an island of Sweden, near its S.E. extremity, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Length 85 miles, average breadth 7 miles. Area 608 square miles. Pop. 31,000. The W. shore is low, the E. hilly; except a small portion of land around the coast, the surface is principally appropriated to pasturage. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabitants. The forests are rather extensive. About 300 hands are employed in an alum-mine, the most important in Scandinavia, and the produce of which is estimated to be worth $50,000 annually. Principal town, Borgholm, the capital, on its E. side.

OLAND, LITTLE, an island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, between the mainland and the island Föhr.

OLARGUES, o'larg', a town of France, department of Hérault, 11 miles N.E. of St. Pons, on the Saur. Pop. 1298.

OLARIO. See OLERON.

OLAU, a town of Prussia. See OBLAU.

OLBA, ol'bâ, a town of Spain, Aragon, province and about 50 miles from Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1445.

OLBEGA, ol-bâ'gâ, a village of Spain, Old Castile, province and 24 miles E. of Soria. Pop. 1386.

OLBERNHAU, ol'bern-how', a market-town of Saxony, 22 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2503.

OLBERSDORF, ol'bers-dorf', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles N.W. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 700.

OLBIA. See TERRA NOVA.

OLCENENGO, ol-châ-nên'go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 3 miles from San Germano. Pop. 1020.

OLCINIUM. See DULCIGNO.

OL'COTT, a post-village in Newfane township, Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, about 14 miles N. of Lockport. It is comprised in the collection district of Niagara, and has a harbor, several warehouses, and considerable trade.

OLD or WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OLD ALEXAN'DRIA, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

OLDBER'ROW, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OLD BRIDGE, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack River.

OLD BRIDGE, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on South River, 6 miles S.E. of New Brunswick.

OLDBURG, old'bürg a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Birmingham Canal, 5 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has several spacious modern streets; Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and a prison. Pop. in 1851, 5114.

OLD'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish, England, co. of Gloucester.

OLD'BURY-AN-SEV'ERN, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

OLD-CALABAR, a river of Africa. See CALABAR.

OLDCAS'TLE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

OLDCASTLE or CLOTYNGE, klo'tinj, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Meath, 12 miles W.N.W. of Kells. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1072. It has extensive corn-mills in the vicinity, and the largest yarn trade in the county.

OLD CHURCH, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

OLD'COTT, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

OLDEBOORN, ol'deh-bôrn', a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 12 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. P. 1630.

OLDEBROEK, ol'deh-brook', a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 3 miles S.E. of Elburg. Pop. 3770.

OLD FORRICOK', a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar River, lat. 6° 40' N., 8° 10' E.

OLDEHOVE, ol'deh-ho'veh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 10 miles N.W. of Groningen.

OLDEMARK, ol'deh-mark', a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, N.E. of Kuinre.

OLDENBURG, ol'den-bürg, (Ger. pron. ol'den-bôôrg',) a grand-duchy in the N. of Germany, forming the 20th state of the German Confederation; bounded N. by the North Sea or German Ocean, E. by Hanover and Bremen, S. and W. by Hanover; greatest length, from N. to S., 61 miles; greatest breadth 44 miles; area 2149 square miles. This forms Oldenburg proper; but, in addition to it, the duchy possesses three separate patches of territory, distinct both from it and each other, namely, two in Holstein, forming the principality of Lubeck, with an area of 160 square miles; and Birkenfeld, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, with an area of 143 square miles; thus making the whole area 2472 square miles. Oldenburg proper is flat throughout, excepting in the S. extremity, where some low hills appear. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, its affluent; the Jahde, Haase, Soeste, Vehne, and Leda. There are no lakes of great extent. Storms often blow from the sea; and frequent fogs produce a cold damp air, which occasionally robs even summer of its proper warmth. The surface, in respect to soil, is divided into marshy and sandy land. The former has, in many instances, been recovered from the sea, and still is only protected from it by means of dikes similar to those erected in Holland and Holstein. It consists generally of a heavy alluvium, capable, when properly laid dry, of yielding heavy crops of wheat, beans, and hay. The sandy land is very light, and of little fertility, and not unfrequently is left in a state of nature, forming extensive tracts of barren heath. A considerable part of the sandy districts were once covered with wood. Much of it has disappeared, but there are still several extensive forests. Agriculture, employed in raising not only corn, but rape, hemp, and flax, and including the rearing of horses and cattle, is the principal source of subsistence. Manufactures and trade have made comparatively little progress. Oldenburg is governed by a grand-duke, whose power, theoretically, is almost absolute. The inhabitants are generally a patient and industrious race, but habits of intoxication are very prevalent. For administrative purposes, the duchy proper is divided into seven circles—Oldenburg, Neuenburg, Ovelgönne, Delmenhorst, Vechta, Klippenburg, and Jever. Oldenburg is the capital. Pop. in 1852, 252,609. Pop. of Lubeck in 1850, 22,146. Pop. of Birkenfeld in 1849, 30,966.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, capital of the above grand-duchy, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bremen, on the Hunte, which here receiving the Haaren, forms a harbor. It has a castle of the grand-duke, a palace of the princes, the church of St. Lambert, and several other churches, college, library of 15,000 volumes, picture-gallery, gymnasium, barracks, normal and military schools, several hospitals; manufactures of refined sugar, soap, and musical instruments; numerous breweries and distilleries; and a trade in wood, wool, and cattle. Pop. 7829.

OLDENBURG, ol'den-bôôrg', a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Little Brökaue, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2400.

OL'DENBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, 12 miles S.W. of Brookville.

OLDENDORF, ol'den-dorf', a town of Central Germany, in a detached part of the Hesse-Cassel territory, on the left bank of the Weser, 26 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1363.

OLDENSWORTH, ol'dens-wort', a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 6 miles S.W. of Husum. A convention was concluded here between Peter the Great and Frederick IV. of Denmark, in 1713.

OLDENZAAL, ol'dent-zâl', a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 10 miles E.N.E. of Deiden. Pop. 2882.

OLDESLOE, (Oldesläe) ol'des-lo'eh, or OLDESLO, ol'des-lo', a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Trave, 24 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3000. Near it are saline baths, and royal salt works, producing annually 7000 tons of salt.

OLD FARM, a post-office of Lawrence co., Illinois.

OLD'FIELD FORK OF ELK, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

OLDFIELD POINT LIGHTHOUSE, Long Island, opposite Stratford, Connecticut, shows a fixed light 67 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 58' 30" N., lon. 73° 7' 30" W.

OLD FORGE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

OLD FORT, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 77 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

OLD FORT, a post-village, McDowell co., North Carolina.

OLD FRANK'LIN, a post-office of Howard co., Missouri.

OLD FUR'NACE, a post-office, Gaston co., North Carolina.

OLDHAM, old'am, a parliamentary borough and market-town of England, Lancashire, on an elevated site near the source of the Irk, a little above its junction with the Medlock, and on the North-Western and Lancashire Railways, 6 miles N.E. of Manchester, with which it communicates by a canal. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has sprung up with wonderful rapidity, chiefly in consequence of the valuable coal-mines in its vicinity, and the facilities thereby afforded for the establishment of numerous and extensive cotton-factories. In 1760 it contained only 60 dwellings, almost all merely straw-thatched huts; and has since increased so as to become a large and leading manufacturing town, irregular in its construction, but containing many well-built and several handsome streets. The more important public buildings are, the churches of St. Mary, (a handsome modern structure, with a square tower, containing 12 fine-toned bells;) St. James, and St. Peter; various chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, Moravians, Baptists, Friends, Kilhamites, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians; and the Town-hall, which is at once handsome and commodious. The chief educational and literary establishments are the Blue-Coat School, occupying an elegant building in the early English style, erected by subscription, and liberally endowed by bequests of Thomas Henshaw, amounting, with accumulations, to more than 100,000l.; the Free Grammar School; the National and Infant Schools, for which commodious buildings have recently been erected; the Lyceum, Mechanics' Institute, and Subscription Library.

The cotton is by far the most important manufacture of the town, and employs the greater part of the mills, which, including those of the vicinity, amount to about 150, and are all moved by steam. They are, for the most part, only spinning-mills; but there are also numerous weaving-factories, producing fustians, velveteens, and cotton and woollen corduroys. Hats, which once formed an important staple, are still made to a considerable extent; and there are several large machine shops, iron and brass foundries, tanneries, roperies, bleach-works, gas-meter works, &c. Oldham is governed by commissioners, under the Police Act of 1828, and was first erected into a borough by the Reform Act, under which it sends two members to Parliament. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, including townships of Chadderton and Crompton, and chapelry of Royton, in 1851, 72,357.

OLD'HAM, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 220 square miles. The Ohio River forms its N.W. boundary. The surface near the river is hilly; the remainder mostly undulating. The soil is based on limestone. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. Formed in 1823, and named in honor of Colonel William Oldham, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 7629; of whom 5205 were free, and 2424 slaves.

OLDHAM, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

OLD/HAMBURG, a post-office of Oldham co., Kentucky.

OLD/HAM'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

OLD/HAMSTOCKS, a maritime parish of Scotland, counties of Haddington and Berwick.

OLD HICK/ORY, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Simpson co., Mississippi.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

OLDISLEBEN, ol/dis-lā'ben, a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the Unstrut, 24 miles N.N.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1396.

OLD JEF/FERSON, a village in Saline co., Missouri, 75 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

OLD'LAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

OLD MAN'S, a village of Suffolk co., New York, on the harbor of its own name.

OLD MAN'S CREEK, of New Jersey, forms the greater part of the boundary between Gloucester and Salem counties.

OLD MAN'S CREEK, Iowa, flows into Iowa River, in Johnson co., about 12 miles below the capital.

OLD MINES, a post-village in Washington co., Missouri, about 100 miles S.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

OLD MISSION, mish'un, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

OLD/NEY ISLAND and BAY, Scotland, co. and off the W. coast of Sutherland. The island, 1 mile in length, lies about one-fourth of a mile from the coast.

OLD POINT COM/FORT, a post-village and watering-place of Elizabeth City co., Virginia, 12 miles N. of Norfolk, situated at the entrance of Hampton Roads, on James River. The entrance is defended by fort Monroe. The beach in the vicinity affords excellent bathing-ground. Here is a fixed light, 50 feet above the sea. Lat. 37° N., lon. 76° 22′ W.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 100 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. of its centre, 13° 21′ N., lon. 81° 22′ W. Length 4½ miles; breadth 2½ miles. Pop. 350. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, and about 30,000 pounds of cotton, with tortoise-shell and hides, are exported annually. On its N. side is the village of Isabel, with the chief anchorage. This island was a noted station in the times of the buccaneers.

OLD RICH/MOND, a post-office of Forsyth co., Virginia.

OLD RIP/LEY, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois.

OLD RIVER, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. P. 514.

OLD RIVER, a township in Chicot co., Arkansas. P. 867.

OLD SAY/BROOK, a flourishing and wealthy township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, bounded S. by Long Island Sound, and E. by Connecticut River, and intersected by the New Haven and New London Railroad, 31 miles E. of New Haven. Two ferries, one for the railroad, connect it with Lyme on the opposite side of the river. Saybrook Lighthouse stands at the entrance of the Connecticut, contiguous to the harbor. The shad fisheries of Saybrook are much the most extensive in the state. Commerce and shipbuilding are also leading interests. One of the earliest settlements in Connecticut was made in the southern part of this township, where are the remains of Old Saybrook Fort, the tomb and monument of Lady Fenwick; also, the former site of Yale College, continued here from 1707 to 1716, when it was removed to New Haven. Old Saybrook was incorporated from Saybrook in 1852. Pop. about 3000.

OLD TOWN, a thriving post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the right bank of the Penobscot River, at the northern terminus of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. It contains 8 churches, an academy, a bank, and from 25 to 30 stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber business, about half of the vast quantities of lumber received at Bangor being manufactured in Old Town. The Penobscot here has a fall of about 20 feet in the distance of 100 feet, affording the best water-power on the river. The Penobscot Boom Corporation have works, for the purpose of securing logs floated down the stream, that cost above $100,000. This is probably the most extensive organization of the kind in the United States. Two bridges here span the Penobscot; one a covered toll bridge, and the other (now, March 1856, nearly or quite completed) for the Old Town and Lincoln Railroad. Pop. of the township, 3087.

OLD TOWN, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac River, 14 miles S.E. of Cumberland.

OLD TOWN, a village in Forsyth co., North Carolina.

OLD TOWN, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

OLD TOWN, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 40 miles in a direct line N. of Knoxville.

OLD TOWN, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

OLD TOWN, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

OLD TOWN CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Tombigbee River from the N.W. near Cotton Gin Port, in Monroe co.

OLD TOWN CREEK, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

OLD TOWN ISLAND, in Penobscot River, about a mile N. of the village of Old Town, Penobscot co., Maine. On it is an Indian settlement, containing a number of frame houses, a Catholic chapel, and about 400 Indians.

OLD WASH/INGTON, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Alabama. The county seat was located here recently.

OLEAN, o-le-an', a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Alleghany River, at the southern terminus of the Genesee Canal, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 404 miles from New York city. An extensive trade is carried on at this place with the surrounding country. Great quantities of lumber are sent annually, both over the New York and Erie Railroad, and down the Alleghany to the Ohio River. Two unfinished railroads terminate here, viz., the Corning and Olean, and the Alleghany Valley Railroads. The village has an academy. The earliest settlement made in this region was at Olean. Pop. of the township, 899, nearly all of whom are in the village.

OLEAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

OLEANDER, a small post-village of Marshall co., Alabama.

OLEAROS. See ANTIPAROS.

OLEERA, o-lee'rā, a town of British India, Sinde, 6 miles N. of Khyerpoor, on the route from Shikarpoor.

OLEGGIO, o-lēd'jo, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, 10 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 7420.

OLEGGIO CASTELLO, o-lēd'jo kās-tēl'lo, a commune in the same province, has 805 inhabitants.

OLEIRO, a town and seaport of Spain. See CUDILLERO.

OLEIROS, o-lā'e-roce, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, near Castello-Branco. Pop. 1690.

OLEKMA, o-lēk'mā, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, after a N. course of nearly 400 miles, joins the Lena, opposite the village of Olekminsk.

OLEKMINSK, o-lēk-minsk', a town of Siberia, government and 350 miles W.S.W. of Yakootsk, on the Lena; founded in 1783. Pop. 1059.

OLE/NA, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

OLENA, a small post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, 120 miles N.W. of Springfield.

OLENEK, o-lā-nēk' or o-len-ēk', a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, enters the Arctic Ocean, 110 miles W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 miles. At its mouth is the village of Oost-Olensk, and on it Mikhailova.

OLENII, o-lā'nee,(?) a headland W. of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Obi, lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 73° 30′ E.

OLENTAN/GY or WHET/STONE RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing southward, enters the Scioto River at Columbus.

OLEO'NA, a Norwegian colony, recently founded by Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist. It is situated in the S.E. corner of Potter co., Pennsylvania, and comprises a tract of about 14 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west, or 120,000 acres. Oleona and New Bergen are small villages belonging to the settlement on Kettle Creek, an affluent of the West Branch of Susquehanna River.

OLÉRON, o'lā'rôn', sometimes written OLORON, o'lo'rôn', (anc. *Ullarius* or *Olario*) an island off the W. coast of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 46° 11′ N., and lon. 1° 20′ W. Length 20 miles, breadth 5 miles, having at its N.W. extremity the lighthouse of Chassiron, which marks the entrance to the Strait of Antioche, dividing it from the island of Ré. Pop. 16,908. On its S.E. side is the capital town Château d'Oléron.

OLÉRON, a town of France. See OLORON.

OLÉRON (GAVE D',) gâv do'leh-rôn', a river of France, formed by the junction of the Gaves of Ossau and Aspe, flowing N.W. joins the Pau, on the frontiers of the department of Landes. Total course, 45 miles.

OLESA, o-lā'sā, or OLESA-DE-MONT-SERRAT, o-lā'sa dā mont-sēr-rāt', (anc. *Rubricata?*) a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2634.

OLESKO, o-lēs'ko, a village of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 27 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 1250. It is the birthplace of King John Sobieski.

OLESNO, a town of Prussia. See ROSENBERG.

OLETTA, o-lēt'tā, a village of Corsica, 7 miles S.W. of Bastia.

OLETTE, o'lēt', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 9 miles W.S.W. of Prades. Pop. 1069.

OLETZKO, o-lēts'ko, or MARGGRABOWA, marg-grā-bo'wā, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles S.S.E. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Oletzko. Pop. 2950.

OLEVANO, o-lā-vā'no, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 29 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 3500. It is situated on a rocky hill, amidst fine scenery. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, and the ruins of an imperial villa.

OLEVANO, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Principato Citra, 15 miles E. of Salerno. Pop. 1900.

OLEVANO, a market-town of Italy, Piedmont, 4 miles S.S.W. of Mortara. Pop. 1165.

OLEVSK, o-lĕvsk', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 1500.

OLEY, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 1799.

OLFEN, ol'fen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 20 miles S.W. of Münster. Pop. 1230.

OLGIATE, ol-je-ä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 5 miles W.S.W. of Como. Pop. 1671.

OLGIATE-OLONA, ol-je-ä'tä o-lo'nä, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 15 miles N.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1423.

OLGINATE, ol-je-nä'tä, a town of Austrian Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Como, near the Adda. Pop. 1430.

OLGOUN or OLGOUN. See DULCIGNO.

OLGOPOL, ol-go'pol, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 110 miles E.S.E. of Kamienice, on the Savranka. Pop. 1700.

OLHAO, (Olhão,) ol-yĕwnw', a town and parish of Portugal, on the sea-coast, 4 miles E. of Faro. Pop. 6900.

OLIAROS, Grecian Archipelago. See ANTIPAROS.

OLIENA, o-le-ä'nä, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 5 miles S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2874.

OLIETE, o-le-ä'tä, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2012.

OLIFANT'S RIVER or ELEPHANT'S RIVER, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 31° 38' S., lon. 18° 12' W. Length probably 150 miles. Its mouth is greatly clogged by rocks. Chief affluents, the Great Doorn and Hantam.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of George, tributary to the Gauritz, which it joins after a W. course of 157 miles.

OLINDA, o-lin'da or o-leen'dä, a city of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, and formerly its capital, 4 miles N. of Recife. Pop. 8000. It is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, and has many white and massive buildings, with a cathedral, and several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and botanic garden; a school of law, with a public library, and a Jesuit college. See RECIFE.

OLINDA, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

OLIO, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

OLIO, a post-office of Stoddard co., Missouri.

OLISIPO. See LISBON.

OLITE, o-lee'tä, a town of Spain, province of Navarra, 27 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2748. It has vestiges of old walls, an old royal palace, and two annual fairs.

OLITTA, o-lit'tä, a town of Russian Poland, government and 50 miles W.S.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2000.

OLIOOTORSK, OLIOUTORSK, OLIUTORSK, o'le-ootorsk', written also OLUTORSK, OLUTORSKY, and OLUTORSKOI, a village of Kamtchatka, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Oliootorsk River, in Oliootorsk Bay, which is bounded E. by Cape Oliootorsk, in lat. 59° 57' N., lon. 170° 19' E.

OLIVA, o-lee'vä, (anc. *Ad Statuas?*) a town of Spain, province and 43 miles N.E. of Alicante, on a hill side, 6½ miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 5615. It has a hospital, an ancient palace, and manufactures of hempen and linen cloths.

OLIVA, a town of the island of Lanzarote, one of the Canaries. Pop. 2132.

OLIVA, a village of West Prussia, 5 miles N.W. of Dantzic. Pop. 1765. A peace between the Swedes and Poles was concluded here in 1660.

OLIVA, a town in the island of Fuerteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Pop. 2132.

OLIVA DE JEREZ, o-lee'vä dä hä-rĕth', a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 4098.

OLIVARES, o-le-vä'rĕs, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 20 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1122.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 1946.

OLIVE, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 12 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 2710.

OLIVE, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

OLIVE, a post-township in Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 2013.

OLIVE, a small village of Noble co., Ohio, about 6 miles S. of Sarahsville.

OLIVE, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 337.

OLIVE, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post office of Holt co., Missouri.

OLIVE BRIDGE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

OLIVE GROVE, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

OLIVE HILL, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

OLIVE HILL, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

OLIVEIRA, o-le-vä'e-rä, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, traversed by a stream of the same name, 40 miles S. of Tamandua. Pop. 1600.

OLIVEIRA-D'AZEMEIS, o-le-vä'e-rä dä-zĕ-mäs' or dä-zĕ-mä'ees, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Antua, 21 miles S. of Oporto. Pop. 2000.

OLIVEIRA DO BAIRRO, o-le-vä'e-rä do bäi'ro, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 10 miles S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 2000.

OLIVEIRA DO CONDE, o-le-vä'e-rä do kon'dä, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 16 miles S.W. of Viseu, with 2500 inhabitants, and a Latin school.

OLIVEIRA DO HOSPITAL, o-le-vä'e-rä do hos-po-täl', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 30 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 1200.

OLIVENZA or OLIVENÇA, o-le-vĕn'sa, (Sp. pron. o-le-vĕn'thä,) a fortified town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.S.W. of Badajos, on the left bank of the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 7587. It stands in a fertile plain, and has a brisk trade in wines, oil, and corn. From the treaty of its cession to Spain by Portugal in 1801, Godoy acquired his title of "Prince of Peace." It was taken by the French in 1811.

OLIVENZA or OLIVENÇA, o-le-vĕn'sä, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1500.

OLIVER, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad. Pop. 1668.

OLIVER, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Juniata River and Central Railroad. Pop. 870.

OLIVERIAN RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut River.

OLIVER'S, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

OLIVER'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Newton co., Missouri, 12 miles E. by N. of Neosho.

OLIVESBURG, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 76 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

OLIVET, o'lee'vä', a market-town of France, department of Loiret, 3 miles S. of Orleans, on the Loiret. Pop. 1179.

OLIVET, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

OLIVET, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

OLIVET, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

OLIVETO, o-le-vä'to, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6½ miles E.N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 3700.

OLIVETO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 25 miles W.S.W. of Matera. Pop. 950.

OLIVIERI, o-le-ve-ä'ree, a village of Sicily, N. coast, province and 27 miles W.S.W. of Messina. A little N.W. are the ruins of *Tyndaris*.

OLIVIOPOL, a town of Russia. See OLVIOPOL.

OLKANSKAIA, o-kăns-kī'ä, a fort of Russia, government of Orenburg, 9 miles W. of Boozoolook, on the Olkanka.

OLKHON, ol'gon, the principal island in the Lake Baikal, Siberia, government and 140 miles N.W. of Irkootsk. Length, N. to S., 35 miles, breadth 15 miles.

OLKOVATKA, ol-ko-vät'kä, a market-town of Russia, government and 59 miles E.N.N. of Kharkov. Pop. 1900.

OLKOVKA or OLKOWKA, o-kov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government and 130 miles S.S.W. of Saratov.

OLKUSZ, ol'koosh, or OLKASZ,(?) ol'kăsh, a town of Poland, 23 miles W.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1360.

OLLANT. See HOLLAND.

OLLAP, ol'läp, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 37' 17" N., lon. 149° 30' E.

OLLERIA, ol-yä-ree'ä, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3862. It has 2 parish churches; manufactures of linens, and brandy distilleries.

OLLERTON, a market-town of England, co. of Notts, parish of Edwinstowe, 19 miles N.N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 777.

OLLIERGUES, ol'le-airg', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 2043.

OLLIGNIES, ol'leen'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1193.

OLLIO, a river of Italy. See OGLIO.

OLLIOULES, ol'le-ool', a market-town of France, department of Var, 4 miles W. of Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the *Vaux d'Ollioules*, (vō dol'le-ool'.) P. in 1852, 3258.

OLLIUS. See OGLIO.

OLLMUTZ. See OLMUTZ.

OLLON, ol'lŏn', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of Aigle. Pop. 2592.

OLM, olm, NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber, two contiguous villages of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhenish Hessen, 7 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. United population 2360.

OLMEDO, ol-mä'do, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valladolid, enclosed by ruined walls, and in decay. Pop. 1355.

OLMEN, ol'men, a village of Belgium, province and 33 miles E. by S. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. 1358.

OLMETO, ol-mä'to, or OLOMETO, o-lo-mä'to, a town of the island of Corsica, 10 miles S.S.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 2010.

OLMSTEAD, a post-township in the W. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1215.

OLMUTZ, (Ger. *Olmütz* or *Ollmütz*, oll'mütz; Moravian *Holomouc*, ho'lo-mōwts'; L. *Olomuthum* or *Iburum*,) a strongly fortified city of Moravia, (and formerly its capital,) on the March, and on the railway from Breslau to Vienna,

10 miles N.E. of Brünn. Pop., excluding garrison, 12,560. Its fortifications are very extensive, and the city is well built. The principal edifices are a fine Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, Wenceslaus III. of Bohemia, and several other handsome churches, the archbishop's palace, deanery, town-hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, several hospitals and orphan asylums, and a large conventual establishment. Its university, founded in 1581, and restored in 1827, has a library of 50,000 volumes and 700(?) manuscripts, and in 1842 was attended by 559 students. Here are also a college, diocesan school, academy for nobles, military and various other schools, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, leather, and vinegar, and a transit trade in cattle. Olmutz was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years from 1794. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria, in his second flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated on 2d December, 1848.

OLNE, ol/neh, a town of Belgium, province and 8 miles E.S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 3166.

OLNEY or OULNEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Ouse, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bedford, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2329. The town has a large Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Silk weaving, with manufactures of hosiery and lace, employ the population. The poet Cowper long resided at Weston, in the vicinity.

OLNEY, a post-village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.E. of the State House.

OLNEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

OLNEY, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

OLNEY, a neat post-village, capital of Richmond co., Illinois, on the railroad from St. Louis to Vincennes, 130 miles S.E. of Springfield. It was settled about 1845, by people from the Eastern States. Pop. about 400.

OLNEY FURNACE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

OLNEYVILLE or OLNEYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 1½ miles W. of Providence. It contains 4 cotton-mills.

OLONA, o-lo'nâ, a river of Lombardy, enters the canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the Kingdom of Italy.

OLONETS or OLONETZ, o-lo-nêts', a government of North Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30' N., and lon. 29° and 41° 30' E., having N. Archangel, S. Vologda, and W. Finland. Area estimated at 69,567 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 263,409. Surface in the N. and W. marshy, and covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Shooya, Soona, (Suna,) and Sveer, (Svir.) It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega and Vigo. Hemp and flax are raised, but not for exportation, and the extensive forests form the principal sources of wealth derived from the land. Iron, copper, silver, marble, and granite, are found, but are little turned to advantage, and except a royal cannon foundry, and a few tanneries and forges, no manufacturing establishments exist here. Raw produce is exported to St. Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salt, spirits, and colonial and manufacturing goods, are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches, but some remain Pagans. The government is subdivided into 7 districts. The principal towns are Petrozavodsk, Olonets, and Kargopol.

OLONETS, the capital of the above government, is situated at the confluence of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 3000, exclusive of its suburbs. It has 8 churches, a custom-house, and various public magazines. The first building-dock in the Russian Empire was established here by Peter the Great, and some vessels are still built at it.

OLONNE, o'lonn', a market-town of France, department of Vendée, near the Atlantic, 3 miles N. of Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port. Pop. 1806.

OLONZAC, o'lôns'zâk', a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Canal du Midi, 15 miles W.N.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 1347.

OLOOSINGA. See OROSENGA.

OLORON, o'lo'rôn', or OLÉRON, o'lâ'rôn', (anc. *Iluro,*) a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.W. of Pau, at the confluence of the Aspe and Ossau. Pop. in 1852, 6388. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has trade in wool, horses, and timber for the marine.

OLORON, an island of France. See OLÉRON.

OLOT, o-lot', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles N.W. of Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. 12,070. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, and has several good squares and streets, 2 parish churches, cavalry barracks, and a hospital, with active manufactures of cotton goods and woollen caps, tanneries, soap factories, and paper-mills. Near it are numerous caverns, and extinct volcanic craters, 14 distinct cones being found close to the town, the largest 1 mile in circumference and 445 feet in depth. A destructive earthquake occurred here in 1421.

OLPAR', (Hindoo *Ulupara,*) a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 7 miles N. of Surat.

OLPE, ol'peh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles S.E.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1950.

OLRICK or OLRIG, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness.

OLSA, ol'sâ, a river of Austria, rises near the N.E. extremity of Moravia, flows N.N.W. through Austrian Silesia, and joins the Oder on the right after a course of about 60 miles.

OLSENE, ol'sân' or ol-sâ'neh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the railway to Tournay, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2100.

OLSHANA or OLCHANA, ol-shâ'nâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 15 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 2000.

OLSHANA or OLCHANA, a market-town of Russia, government and 89 miles S.S.E. of Kiev.

OLSHANSK, ol'shânsk', a market-town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1700.

OLSHANY or OLSZANY, ol-shâ'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 40 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

OLSANSK, ol-sânsk', a village of Siberia, government and about 180 miles N.N.E. of Irkootsk, on the road to Yakootsk.

OLST, olst, a village of Holland, province of Overyssel, 6 miles N. of Deventer. Pop. 823.

OLSTYNEB, a town of Prussia. See HOHENSTEIN.

OLSZANY. See OLSHANY.

OLTEN, ol'ten, a small but flourishing town of Switzerland, 20 miles E.N.E. of Soleure, on the Aar. Pop. 1500.

OLTENITZA, ol-te-nit'sâ, a town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 35 miles S.E. of Bucharest. Here the Turks defeated the Russians in November, 1853.

OLTI, ol'tee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 70 miles N.E. of Erzroom, on the Olti. It is a very ancient but decayed place, defended by a citadel, and once the residence of the Atabegs, who ruled the country. Pop. about 1500.

OLTIS. See LOT.

OLUNSHAN or OLUNCHAN, o'lûn'shân', a mountain of China, province of Yunnan, lat. 23° 20' N., lon. 100° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

OLUSTEE, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

OLUSTEE CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

OLUTORSKOI. See OLIOOTORSK.

OLVA, ol'vâ, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles S.E. of Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1611.

OLVENSTADT, ol'ven-stâtt', a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2100.

OLVERA, ol-vê'râ, (anc. *Ilipa,?*) a town of Spain, province and 67 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 5116.

OLVESTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OLVIOPOL, ol-ve-o'pol, sometimes written OLIVIOPOL, a town of Russia, government and 137 miles N.W. of Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 2300.

OLYKA, ol'e-kâ, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, about 100 miles N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3600.

OLYM'PIA, a thriving town, port of entry, seat of justice of Thurston county, and capital of Washington Territory, is situated on the E. side of Tenalquets or Shute's River, at its entrance into the head of Budd's Inlet, at the S. extremity of Puget Sound. The surrounding country is regarded as one of the best parts of the whole territory. The town is rapidly rising in importance, and is probably destined, at no distant period, to be the commercial centre of an extensive region. The tonnage of the district, (Puget Sound,) June 30, 1854, was 1192.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

OLYM'PUS, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

OLYMPUS, (o-lim'pûs,) (Gr. Ολυμπος, *Olumpos;* Turk. *Semavat-Evi,* sâ-mâ-vât' ee'vee, *i. e.* the "abode of the Celestials.") a mountain range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia. Its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 miles N. of Larissa, in lat. 40° 4' 32" N., lon. 22° 25' E. Estimated height, 9745 feet.

OLYMPUS, (MOUNT,) of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 8 miles S.W. of Brusa.

OLZAI, ol-zi', a village, island of Sardinia, 33 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1060.

OM, om, a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, after a S.W. course of 330 miles, joins the Irtish at Omsk.

OMAGH, o'mâ', a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, capital of the county of Tyrone, 27 miles S. of Londonderry. Pop. in 1851, 3016. It is on a steep declivity, and mostly well built and clean. It has the remains of an old castle, which gave name to the town, an elegant county court-house of Grecian architecture, county jail, barracks, workhouse, fever hospital, with a flourishing linen, corn, and general trade. The town was destroyed by fire in 1689, and again in 1743.

OMAGUAS, o-mâ'gwâs, a tribe of Indians in Ecuador.

OMAHA CITY, the present capital of Nebraska Territory, is situated on the Missouri, below the mouth of the Platte.

OMAN, o'mân', (anc. *Omana* or *Omanum,*) a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dominions. It is "a desert thickly studded with

oases," having among its mountains many fertile valleys, though only a small proportion of its extent is cultivable. Towns, Bostak, Muscat, and Mionah (with copper mines.)

OMAN'NEY, (CAPE,) Russian America, is the S. point of King George III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound. Lat. 56° 10′ N., lon. 134° 34′ W.

OMANOOAU, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See MANOA.

OMANUM or OMANA. See OMAN.

O'MAR, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 160 miles N.W. of Albany. It has several churches and mills.

OMATE, o-mâ'tâ, a volcanic summit of the Andes, in the S. of Peru, department and 50 miles S.E. of Arequipa.

OMBAY, om'bī', an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 125° E. Length from E. to W., 50 miles, greatest breadth 30 miles.

OMBERGSHEDEN, om'bergs-hā'den, a village of Sweden, læn of Carlstad, in the Fyksdal, on the W. side of a lake. Its annual fair, held for 8 days, is one of the largest in Sweden, and attracts from 12,000 to 13,000 persons.

OM'BERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

OMBLIE, om'blē ä', a parish of Norway, stift of Christiansand, 23 miles N.W. of Arendal.

OMBOE, (Ombie,) om'bö'eö, an island of Norway, in Bukkefiord, 20 miles N.E. of Stavanger.

OMBRONE, om-bro'nâ, (anc. *Umbro,*) a river of Italy, Tuscany, rises in the Apennines, 10 miles E. of Sienna, flows S. past Grossetto and 10 miles below that town enters the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 miles.

OMEE'NA, a new county in the N.W. part of Michigan. Area estimated at 500 square miles. Its northern border is washed by Grand Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

OME'GA, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

OMEGA, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

OMEGNA, o-mên'yâ, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Novara, at the N. extremity of Lake Orta. Pop. 1459.

OMEKON, o-mâ-kon', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yakootsk, on the W. slope of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows W.N.W. and joins the right bank of the Indighirka, after a course of nearly 100 miles.

OMERKOTE, a town and fort of Sinde. See AMERKOTE.

OMERKUNTUC, o-mêr-kün-tŭk', (Hindoo *Amara Cantacu,* a/mâ-râ kân-tâ'kâ.) a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in the centre of the Deccan, India, dominions of Berar, 28 miles N.W. of Ruttunpoor.

OMETA, o-mâ'tâ, a town of British India, province of Guzerat, 20 miles E. of Cambay.

OMETEPE, o-mâ-tâ-pā', OMETEPET, o-mâ-tâ-pāt', or OMOTEPE, o-mo-tâ-pā', a volcanic island of Central America, in the Lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length 20 miles, breadth from 7 to 8 miles. It consists of two granitic mountains, one rising to 5252 feet above the Atlantic. On it are the two villages Ometepe and Muyagalpa, with a population of 1700, and numerous ancient Mexican sepulchres.

O'MEY or OM'MA, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

OMMEN, om'men, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, on the Vecht, 14 miles E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2066.

OMOA, o-mo'â, a maritime village of Central America, state of Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles E. of the mouth of the river Motagua; lat. 15° 47′ N., lon. 88° 3′ W. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador, are received at this port. Population chiefly mulattoes.

OMOE, (Ömöe,) o'mö'eh, an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt, 4 miles S.W. of Seeland. Length 5 miles, breadth 1 mile. Pop. 200.

OMOLON, o'mo-lon', a river of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, joins the Kolyma, 80 miles S.W. of its mouth, in the Arctic Ocean.

OMOTEPE, an island of Central America. See OMETEPE.

OMOULEV or OMOULEFF, a river of Prussia. See OMULEW.

OMPOMPONOO/SUC or OMPOMPANOO/SUCK RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Orange co., in the E. part of Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River in Windsor co.

OMRAH, om'râ, a fortified town of Hindostan, dominions of Jaloun, 26 miles E. of Ditteah.

OM'RI or OM'RO, a post-village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox River, 11 miles W. of Oshkosh. Pine lumber is manufactured here in large quantities. Omri has 5 stores and 3 mills. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

OMSK, omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, formerly capital of a government, now divided between those of Tobolsk and Tomsk, in a sandy treeless plain, on the Irtish, at the confluence of the Om. Lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E. Pop. 11,340, many being European exiles. It has a military school, founded by the Emperor Alexander, for 250 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirghcez and Mongol languages, drawing, and geography; a Cossack school, a hospital, manufactures of military clothing, and some handsome public buildings. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk, but it has latterly superseded that city as the virtual capital of West Siberia, and the seat of government "for the gradual subjugation of the Kirghcez."

OMULEW, o'moo lĕv', (Pol. pron. o-moo'lĕv,) written also OMOULEV or OMOULEFF, a river of East Prussia, government of Königsberg; flows S.E., enters Poland, and joins the Narow on the right; total length about 70 miles.

OMUN, o'moon',(?) a town of Guinea, capital of a territory on an island in the Old Calabar or Cross River. Lat. 6° 9′ N., lon. 8° 15′ E. Estimated pop. 5000.

OMZIMKOLO. See UMZIMKULU.

ONA, o'nâ, a river of Siberia, rises on the S.W. frontiers of the government of Irkootsk, flows circuitously N.N.W., and after a course of about 280 miles unites with the Tchoona in forming the Tasieva, an affluent of the Yenisei.

ONACUSA, an island in the Pacific. See HUNTER'S ISLAND.

ONAIL, o'nil', a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, Gwalior dominions, 18 miles N. N.W. of Oojein.

ONALAS'KA, a small village of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

ONALASKA ISLAND. See OONALASKA.

ONALEGO, o-nâ-lē'go, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

ONAN'COCK, a post-village in Accomac co., Virginia, 100 miles E. by N. of Richmond.

ONARGA, Illinois, a village and station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles from Chicago.

ONASEUSE, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See HUNTER ISLANDS.

ONATE, on-yâ'tâ, a town of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 4236. It has a fine town-hall, 3 parish churches, a hospital, university, and college. Iron is wrought in the neighboring mountains, and within the town are iron foundries, nail factories, and gun manufactories.

ONDA, on'dâ, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4517.

ONDARA, on-dâ'râ, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and about 60 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1280.

ONDAREE, on'dâ-ree', a small island of Hindostan, outside the harbor of Bombay, about 1 mile from the mainland.

ONDARROA, on-dâr-ro'â, a maritime town of Spain, province of Biscay, 18 miles N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1178.

ONEA HALGAN, o-nâ'â hâl'gân', or simply HALGAN, an island in the South Pacific, forming the most northern of the large Islands of Loyalty Group. Lat. 20° 33′ 33″ S., lon. 166° 26′ 14″ E.

O'NEAL'S (o-neelz') MILLS, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia.

ONE AND A HALF DEGREE CHAN'NEL, a passage through the Maldive Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It has a width of about 50 miles, and, being the safest channel of the Maldives, is frequently used by vessels proceeding to Ceylon, in the W. monsoon.

ONEATA, o-nâ-â'tâ, one of the smaller Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 24′ S., lon. 178° 31′ W.

ONECHO, o-nee'cho, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee, 30 miles N.W. of Nashville.

ONECHOW or ONEECHOW. See NIRAU.

ONEECO, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., Illinois, 222 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 882.

ONECOTE, a chapelry of England, co., of Stafford.

ONE'GA, (Russian pron. o-nâ'gâ,) a river of Russia, governments of Olonets and Archangel, rises in the Lake Latcha, and, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Numerous falls render it unnavigable, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea.

ONEGA, LAKE, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 miles N.E., in the centre of the government of Olonets, mostly between lat. 60° 52′ and 62° 53′ N., and lon. 34° 15′ and 36° 12′ E. Length 140 miles; breadth from 30 to 45 miles. Area estimated at 3400 square miles. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N., where it is much indented, and forms numerous creeks and bays. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear, well supplied with fish; navigation much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. In it are numerous islands near its N. extremity. It receives 10 streams, the principal of which are the Migra, the Shooya, (Shuia,) the Vodla, and Vytegra. Its only outlet is the Sveer, by which it discharges its waters into Lake Ladoga; but the Mariinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytegra with the Kayla, an affluent of Lake Bielo, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

ONEGA, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.W. of Archangel, at the mouth of the Onega River, in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. 1800.

ONEGLIA, o-nel'yâ, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 41 miles E.N.E. of Nice, is the capital of a province, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 5500. It has remains of fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1792, some decaying churches and convents, a college, and a small port. Andrea Doria, the celebrated Genoese admiral, was born here.

ONE HORSE TOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

ONE'HOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ONEIDA, o-ni'dâ, a lake in the N. central part of New York. Its length is about 20 miles; greatest breadth 6 or 7 miles. The outlet of this lake, called Oneida River, 16 miles long, flows westerly, and joins the Seneca, to form the

Oswego River. Oneida Lake abounds with fish, such as salmon, Oswego bass, trout, salmon-trout, pike, &c. The shores of the lake are generally low, and the surrounding lands level and fertile.

ONEIDA, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1200 square miles. Oneida Lake lies on part of its western border. It is drained by the Mohawk and Black Rivers, and Oneida and Oriskany Creeks, with several smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The inhabitants of this county are largely engaged in manufactures, and the agricultural interests are also in a flourishing condition. The Long Level on the Erie Canal of 69½ miles passes through it. The surface is generally undulating, in some parts more hilly, and in others almost level. The soil is of various qualities, but everywhere rich. In 1850, this county produced 167,047 tons of hay, 8,963,392 pounds of butter, and 6,218,734 of cheese. The quantities of hay and butter were each the greatest produced by any county in the United States, and the quantity of cheese the greatest produced by any in the United States, except Herkimer county, New York. This county contains iron ore, potter's clay, gypsum, water-limestone, and marl. It is traversed by the Erie Canal and the Central New York Railroad, and partly intersected by the Black River and Chenango Canals, and by the Watertown and Rome, the Oswego and Syracuse, and the Oswego and Troy Railroads. Organized in 1786, having previously formed part of Herkimer county. Seats of justice, Rome and Whitesborough. Pop. 99,566.

ONEIDA, a township of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 492.

ONEIDA, a small post-village of Brown co., Wisconsin, on Duck Creek.

ONEIDA CASTLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Oneida Creek, 20 miles W. of Utica. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

ONEIDA CREEK, of Central New York, flows north-westward, and forms the boundary between Madison and Oneida counties, until it enters the Oneida Lake. It is navigable a few miles.

ONEIDA DEPOT, a post-village and station of Madison co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and on Oneida Creek, 26 miles E. of Syracuse.

ONEIDA LAKE, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

ONEIDA MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

ONEIDA RIVER. See ONEIDA LAKE.

ONEIDA VALLEY, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

O'NEILSTON, o-neels'ton, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

ONEKOTAN, o-na-ko-tän', or ONAKUTAN, o'nä-koo-tän', one of the Koorile Islands, off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka, between the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Okhotsk; lat. 49° 24' N., lon. 155° E. Length 30 miles, breadth 15 miles. Near it are 3 extinct volcanoes.

ONELEY, on'lee, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, parish of Barley, 7 miles N.N.W. of Daventry. Pop. 600.

ONEMEN, o-na-mén', a river of Siberia, flows N.E., and, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the gulf of the same name, forming the estuary of the Anadeer, (Anadir,) in Behring's Sea.

ONE MULE TOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

O'NEON'TA, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 75 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, numerous stores, and several foundries, factories, and mills. Pop. of the township, 1902.

ON'GAR, CHIP'PING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Roding, here crossed by a 3 arched bridge, 10½ miles W.S.W. of Chelmsford. It has a market-house, union workhouse, and some vestiges of a castle.

ONGAR, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ONGHIN, on-gheen', a river of Mongolia, rises about lat. 46° N., lon. 104° E.; flows S.E., and discharges itself into the lake Kooragan-Oolan-Nor, (Kuragan-Ulan-Nor,) on the N. of the Desert of Gobi; total course 200 miles.

ONGLAHY, a river of Madagascar. See DARTMOUTH.

ONGOLE, ong'gōl', or ANGULA, ăn-goo'la, a town of British India, presidency and 170 miles N. of Madras, irregularly and meanly built, but having a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake.

ONGOLOGUR, ong-go-lo-ghūr', a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, 59 miles W. of Cuttack; lat. 20° 32' N., lon. 85° 11' E.

ONIBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

ONIHOW. See NIHAU.

ONIKSZTI or ONIKSHTI, o-niksh'tee, written also ONIKCHT, a market-town of Russian Poland, government and 65 miles N.N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1650.

ONIL, o-neel', a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2690.

ONION (un'yun) RIVER, or WINOOSKI, win-noos'kee, in the northern part of Vermont, rises in Caledonia co., and running first in a north-westerly course, then in a westerly course, after passing Montpelier, the capital, falls into Lake Champlain, about 5 miles N.W. of Burlington. It has several falls, in the most remarkable of which the water descends about 500 feet in 30 rods. That part of the Northern Railroad between the capital and Burlington passes along the banks of this stream for nearly the whole distance.

ONION RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Sheboygan co., and falls into Sheboygan River, 6 miles from its mouth.

ONION RIVER, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

ONIS, o-neess', or ONSA, on'sä, an island of Spain, at the entrance of the Bay of Pontevedra, lat. 42° 20' N., lon. 8° 55' W. Length 2 miles, breadth 1 mile. The surface is uneven; the shores steep, and it has several harbors defended by batteries.

ONKERZEELE, ŏnk'er-zā'leh, a village of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the right bank of the Dender, 27 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1157.

ONNAING, on'nĕns', a town of France, department of Nord, 4 miles N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3420. Chicory is extensively grown in its vicinity, its cultivation in France having been first attempted here.

O'NO, the largest of one of the groups of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 55' S., lon. 178° 25' W.

ONO, a village of Edgar co., Illinois, 120 miles E. of Springfield.

ONO, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

ONOBA. See HUELVA.

ONOD, o'nod', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajo, an affluent of the Theiss, 46 miles N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 2840. It is memorable for a sanguinary battle with the Tartars in 1241, and a gathering of Rakotzi insurgents in 1707.

O'NON', a river of Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, government of Irkootsk, after a N.W. course of 380 miles joins the Ingoda, 40 miles W. of Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor.

ONONDAGA* (on-on-daw'ga) LAKE, called also SALT LAKE, in the N.W. central part of New York, and in the centre of the county to which it gives its name. It is a small collection of impure water, 5 or 6 miles long, and perhaps 1½ miles wide. Near the N.E. border are the celebrated Saline Springs. See SALINA.

ONONDAGA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Oneida Lake and River, and is drained by Seneca River, Chittenango, Onondaga, and Oneida Creeks, and other smaller streams. It contains Cross, Onondaga, and Otisco Lakes, and includes a part of Skaneateles Lake. The Long Level, on the Erie Canal, of 69½ miles, has its western extremity near Syracuse, in this county. The surface is generally uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is principally a fertile calcareous loam. Gypsum, water cement, and limestone are found; and near Onondaga Lake are numerous salt springs, from which great quantities of salt are manufactured.—See SYRACUSE. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by several railroads, the names of which may be found under the head of Syracuse, the capital. Pop. 85,890.

ONONDAGA, a post-village and township in the central part of Onondaga co., New York, 132 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village is pleasantly situated on a hill. It was formerly the county seat. It has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, a bank, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 5694.

ONONDAGA, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

ONONDAGA, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

ONONDAGA CASTLE, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

ONONDAGA CREEK, of Onondaga co., New York, flows northward and enters the lake of the same name.

ONONDAGA VALLEY, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Onondaga Creek, 4 or 5 miles S. of Syracuse. It contains an academy, several churches, and mills. Pop. estimated at 900.

ONORE, o'nōr', a seaport town of Hindostan, province of Canara, lat. 14° 16' N., lon. 75° 32' E.

O'NOVILLE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

ONRUST, on'rūst, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the Netherlands government ship-building yard.

ONSLOW, onz'lo, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Onslow Bay. Area estimated at 800 square miles. It is intersected by New River. The surface is level, and extensively covered by marshes and pine forests. The soil is sandy. Capital, Onslow Court House. Formed in 1734, and named in honor of Arthur Onslow, speaker of the British House of Commons. Pop. 8683; of whom 5175 were free, and 3508 slaves.

ONSLOW, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the estuary of Salmon River, opposite Truro, the county seat, about 55 miles N. of Halifax. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

ONSLOW BAY, on the coast of North Carolina, extends for 80 miles between Capes Fear and Lookout.

* This is a purely Indian word, signifying a "swamp at the foot of a hill."

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Onslow co., North Carolina, on New River, 145 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

ONSTWEDDE, ŏnst'wĕd'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 25 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 893.

ONTARIO, on-tā're-o, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes which communicate with the river St. Lawrence, is situated between 43° 10′ and 44° 10′ N. lat., and 76 and 80° W. lon. It divides the state of New York from Canada on the N., the line of its greatest extent running nearly due E. and W. Length about 150 miles; greatest breadth 55 miles. The entire area is estimated at 5400 square miles. The surface is 334 feet below that of Erie, and about 230 above the tide-water in the St. Lawrence and Hudson. Its greatest depth is upwards of 600 feet, and it is navigable in every part for vessels of the largest class. It is never entirely closed with ice, and rarely freezes even in the severest weather, except in shallow places along the shore. Lake Ontario receives its chief supply from the great lakes through Niagara River, though considerable accessions are brought to it by the Genesee, Oswego, and Black Rivers, and numerous smaller streams. It discharges its waters by the St. Lawrence. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, 28 miles long, with about 30 cut-stone locks, 150 feet long by 26½ wide, capable of passing propellers and sail craft of about 500 tons burden. In 1851, 17 steamers were owned at the various American ports on the lake and employed on its waters; and the value of merchandise entered and cleared at these ports, was estimated at $30,000,000. Lake Ontario contains a great variety of fine fish, among which may be named the salmon and the Oswego bass.

ONTARIO, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and is drained by Canandaigua Outlet, Mud and Flint Creeks, and other smaller streams, which supply motive power to numerous mills. It contains Canandaigua and Honeoye Lakes. The surface is undulating, and in the S. part somewhat hilly. The soil is generally a rich sandy loam, well adapted to the production of fruit. In 1850, this county produced 1,047,732 pounds of butter, and 462,955 of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Water limestone, gypsum, and some iron are found. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad traverses this county; the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad meet at the county seat; and the Erie Canal touches its northern border. The limits of this county originally comprised the territory of several of the now adjacent counties, and extended to Lake Ontario, whence its name. Capital, Canandaigua. Pop. 43,929.

ONTARIO, a county of Canada West, bordering upon Lake Ontario, has an area of 851 square miles. This county is watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, also into Lake Simcoe, which forms its north-western boundary. The railroad leading from Kingston to Toronto traverses this county. Capital, Ashawa. Pop. 30,576.

ONTARIO, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2246.

ONTARIO, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

ONTARIO, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

ONTARIO, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 13 miles N. of Knoxville.

ONTENIENTE, on-tā-ne-ĕn'tā, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 11 miles S.W. of San Felipe, on the right bank of the Clariano. Pop. 9508. It has several parish churches, decayed convents, hospital, and college, and a residence of the Duke of Almodovar; also active manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

ONTONAGON or TENANGON, a river of Michigan, the largest affluent of Lake Superior from the S., rises in Ontonagon county in the Upper Peninsula, and flowing nearly N., enters the lake in lat. 46° 52′ N.

ONTONAGON, an unorganized county of Michigan, forms the western extremity of the Upper Peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior. Area estimated at 2300 square miles. The Montreal River forms its S.W. boundary, and separates it from Wisconsin; and it is drained by the Ontonagon River, from which the name is derived. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The Porcupine Mountains, in the N. part, rise about 1200 feet above the lake. The county contains an abundance of pure copper. Capital, Ontonagon.

ONTONAGON, a post-village, capital of Ontonagon county, Michigan, on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon.

ONTWA, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 781.

ONWARD, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

ONZAIN, ŏnz'ĕnz', a village of France, on the railroad from Orleans to Tours, 46 miles from Orleans.

OO, ō, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 4 miles W. of Bagnères-de-Luchon, singularly situated at the foot of the Port, or Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenees, 9848 feet above the sea. Near it is a cascade 853 feet high. Pop. 430, many of whom are employed as guides.

OOANEE, oo'ā-nee', a small village of West Hindostan, province of Guzerat, 50 miles S.E. of Surat.

OOANLIN. See WANLIN.

OOBA, OUBA or UBA, oo'bā, a river of Siberia, government of Tomsk, flows W.S.W., and joins the Irtish. Length, above 100 miles.

OOBSA (OUBSA or UBSA) NOR, oob'sā nor, a lake of the Chinese Empire, Khalkas Territory. Lat. 49° 30′ N., lon. 92° E. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 25 miles. It receives many small rivers. Large sturgeons and other fish are found in it.

OOCH, ooch, a fortified town of North-West Hindostan, dominions, and 35 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor, near the junction of the Chenaub and Sutlej. Lat. 29° 11′ N., lon. 70° 50′ E. Pop. 20,000. It has an active trade.

OOCHEE, OUCHI or UCHI, oo'chee, written also YOUNG-NING, YUN-PIN or FOU-HOA, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 230 miles N.E. of Kashgar. It has an imperial mint.

OODABAD, OUDABAD or UDABAD, oo-dā-bād', a town of Asiatic Russia, 38 miles S.E. of Nakhchevan. Pop. 6000. (?)

OODA, OUDA or UDA, oo'dā, a river of Siberia, rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows E.N.E., and falls into a large bay of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite the island of Feklistoe; total course 200 miles.

OODAI, OUDAI or UDAI, oo-dī', a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. part of the government of Tchernigov, flows S.E., and above Loobny joins the Soda on the right; total course 160 miles.

OODANA, oo-dā'nā, a large village of Beloochistan, 18 miles E. of Gundava, on the route to Sukkarpoor; lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 67° 49′ E. Seven miles E. of this place are the ruins of Old Oodana.

OODAPEE, oo'dā-pee', written also UDIPU, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, near the Malabar coast, 32 miles N.N.W. of Mangalore, and having some remarkable Hindoo temples and colleges.

OODEENUGGUR, oo-dee-nug'gur, a collection of ruins in the Punjab, on the Jhylum, (anc. *Hydaspes.*) near Julalpoor, conjectured by Burnes to mark the site of *Nicæa*, founded by Alexander after his victory over Porus.

OODEEPOOR, oo-dee-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 100 miles N.E. of Surat; lat. 23° 12′ N., lon. 74° 7′ E. It is reported to comprise 1000 houses.

OODEEPOOR or ODEYPOOR, a town of Hindostan, 150 miles S. of Gwalior; lat. 23° 52′ N., lon. 78° 9′ E.

OODIPOOR, a town of Hindostan. See ODEYPOOR.

OODINSK, OUDINSK or UDINSK, oo'dinsk' or oo-deensk', a town of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, on the Ooda, E. of Lake Baikal, 80 miles N.E. of Selenghinsk. Pop. 3000.

OODOO-DA-KOTE, oo'doo-dā-kōt, a village of India, in the Punjab. Lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 71° 14′ E.

OODSKOI, OUDSKOI or UDSKOI, ood-skoi', a village of East Siberia, on the Ooda, (Uda,) near the Sea of Okhotsk.

OOFA, OUFA or UFA, oo'fā, a river of European Russia, government of Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows S.W., and joins the Belaia near Oofa. Length, 400 miles.

OOFA, OUFA or UFA, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Orenboorg, on the Oofa and the Belaia, 200 miles N. of Orenboorg. Pop. 5900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, and manufactures of various descriptions.

OOGLITCH, OUGLITCH or UGLITCH, oog'litch' or oog'leetch', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W.S.W. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a ruined citadel, a monastery, 36 churches, and several schools. It is mentioned in Russian history as early as 1218.

OOGRA, OUGRA or UGRA, oo'grā, a river of Russia, government of Kaluga, joins the Oka about 9 miles above the town of Kaluga. Total course about 200 miles.

OOI, OUI or UI, oo'ee, a river of West Siberia, between the governments of Orenboorg and Tobolsk, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after an E. course of 200 miles, joins the Tobol at Oost-Oeiskaia.

OOJAK or OUJAK, oo'jāk', a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the W. shore of the island of Kodiak, about 12 miles N. of the Russian Company's establishment of Carluck, near lat. 57° 14′ N., and lon. 152° W.; extending 27 miles S.S.E.

OOJEIN, oo'jān', written also OOJAIN, OUGEIN, OUJEIN and UGEIN, (anc. *Ozene?*) a fortified city of Central Hindostan, 254 miles S.W. of Gwalior, and the former capital of its dominions. Lat. 23° 11′ N., lon. 75° 51′ E. Its walls are about 6 miles in circumference, the town being compactly built on, though the public ways are stated to be airy, paved, and clean. Principal edifices, several mosques and mausoleums, the palace of Dowlut Row Sindia, and some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nundi. The city has an active trade; imports being fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods, with assafœtida from Sinde, and European and Chinese produce from Surat; exports, cotton, coarse cloths, Malwah opium, and diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples and palaces; and 1 mile N. extensive remains of a more ancient city have been discovered.

OO-KIANG or OU-KIANG, oo'ke-ăng', a considerable river of China, provinces of Koei-choo and Sechuen, joins the Yang-tse-kiang, after a N. course of 500 miles.

OOKESIMA, OUKESIMA or UKESIMA, oo-kā-see'mā, an island of Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50' N., lon. 106° 20' E., and 25 miles in circuit.

OOLA or ULLA, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Limerick, with a station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 5 miles N.W. of Tipperary.

OOLAN-, (OULAN- or ULAN-)KHOTON, oo'lān' ko'ton', a town of Mongolia, near the Chinese frontier, 120 miles N.N.W. of Peking.

OOLAN-, (OULAN-, or ULAN-)OBO, oo'lān' o'bo', a mountain of Mongolia, Khalkas country. It rises out of a plain 200 miles S.E. of Oorga.

OOLASH, OULASH or ULASH, oo'lāsh', an Armenian village of Asia Minor, pashalic and 17 miles S.E. of Seevas. Near the village are some extensive government salt works.

OOLED-JELLAT or OULED-DJELLAT, oo'lēd' jel'lāt', a town of Algerian Sahara, 35 miles W. by S. of Biskra. P. 2750.

OOLIASSOOTAI, OULIASSOUTAI, or ULIASSETAI, oo'le-ās-soo-tī', a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Ooliassootai River, near lat. 47° 35' N., lon. 96° E. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general, and the place of a Tartar garrison.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, ōlt'gens-plāt', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on Overflakkee Island. Pop. 1260.

OOMAN, OUMAN or UMAN, oo'mān', a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 3590. It is enclosed by earthern ramparts, and has several churches.

OOMNAK or OUMNAK, oom'nāk', one of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Oonalaska, 50 miles long, 12 miles broad. It has a volcano which ejects hot water.

OON, oon, a town of Western Hindostan, 15 miles N. of Rahdunpoor. Lat. 24° 15' N., lon. 71° 45' E.

OONALASKA, OONALASHKA, UNALASCHKA or UNALASHKA, oo-na-lāsh'ka, one of the largest of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean; lat. of Port Illuluck, 53° 52' N., lon. 166° 32' W. Length, 75 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Surface mountainous, and rising to the volcano Makonchinsk, in its centre. The island is thinly peopled, but it can supply ships with all necessaries except wood.

OONERPOOR, oo'ner-poor', a large village of Sinde, 20 miles N. of Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

OONGA or OUNGA, oon'ga, an island of Russian America, off the S. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. 55° 30' N., lon. 160° to 161° W. Length, 25 miles.

OONIARA, oo-ne-ā'rā, a walled town of Hindostan, province of Rajpootana. Lat. 26° 51' N., lon. 75° 52' E.

OONILA or OUNILA, oo-nil'lā, a village of Russia, Finland.

OONIMAK or OUNIMAK, oo-ne-māk', one of the largest of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged, with 3 active volcanoes, the principal rising to 8083 feet above the sea.

OONZHA, OUNJA, oon'zhā, or UNSCHA, a river of Russia, Kostroma, after a S. course of 250 miles, joins the Volga.

OONZHA, OUNJA or UNSCHA, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the above, 12 miles N.E. of Makariev.

OOPA, OUPA or UPA, oo'pā, a river of Russia, government of Toola, flows W. and S., and joins the Oka 39 miles S. of Kalooga. Course 130 miles. At Toola it is connected with the Don by a canal, which thus establishes a water communication between the Black and Caspian Seas.

OORALSK, OURALSK or URALSK, oo-rālsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ural, 155 miles W.S.W. of Orenboorg. Pop. 13,000, mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their attaman, or chief, and has 5 churches, a war office, and various factories.

OORALSK, VERKHNEE or URALSK, VERKHNII, vĕre'nee oo-rālsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, capital of a circle, on the Ural, 125 miles E.S.E. of Oofa. Pop. 3800.

OORATEPE, OURATEPE, or URATEPE, oo-rā-tā'pā, written also ORA TUBE, a town of Independent Toorkistan, Bokhara, near the Khokan Frontier, 90 miles N.E. of Samarcand, and stated to be as large as that city. It stands at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, has broad streets, earthen houses, and about 10 mosques. Population mostly Oozbeks, and said by Helmersen to be more polished than those of the capital; they are engaged in manufactures of fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, and cotton goods, and have an active trade with Russia and Khokan, goods coming from which countries here pay toll.

OORCHA, a rajahship of India. See TIKMEE.

OORCHA, oor'chā, an ancient town of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund, on the Betwah 8 miles S. of Jhansi; lat. 25° 26' N., lon. 78° 38' E.

OORDEGHEM or OORDEGEM, ōr'deh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2100.

OORFA, OURFA, URFA, oor'fā, written also ORFAH, or'fā, and ROHA, (anc. *Edessa*,) a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, 78 miles S.W. of Diarbekir; lat. 37° 8' N., lon. 38° 58' E. Estimated population 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It stands on both declivities of a valley, is substantially built, and flourishing, having numerous handsome mosques, several Greek and Armenian churches, and bazaars, brisk manufactures of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, and morocco leather, considerable commerce in British manufactures, obtained by way of Aleppo, a large trade in corn, raised in its vicinity, and sent to North Syria, and a transit trade between that country and Mesopotamia. OORFA is supposed to be on or near the site of the *Ur of the Chaldees* mentioned in Scripture, (Genesis xi., 28.)

OORGA, OURGA or URGA, oor'gā, a city of Mongolia, capital of the Khalkas country, on the Toola, (Tula,) a tributary of the Orkhon, and on the grand route from Kiakhta to Peking, 165 miles S.S.E. of Kiakhta; lat. 48° N., lon. 106° E. Population many years ago estimated at 7000, of whom a fifth were priests. It has a large open space, surrounded with temples. Merchants' quarters are larger than that at Kiakhta, but its buildings are mostly of wood, and many of its inhabitants dwell in tents. It is shut in on the S. by the lofty mountain Khan-oola, which tends to render its climate cold and damp. It has a college of Mongolian priests, and is the seat of the *Kootooktoo*, or deified Lama of the Mongols.

OORGHENJ, OURGHENDJ, URGENJ or URGHENDJE, oor'ghĕnj', written also ORGUNJ, (NEW,) a village of Central Asia, Khiva dominions, on a canal near the Oxus, 110 miles N.E. of Khiva, with 600 houses, and formerly of commercial importance.

OORGHENJ or OURGHENDJ, (OLD,) a village of Central Asia, Khiva dominions, 67 miles N.W. of Khiva.

OORIOOPINSKAIA, OURIOUPINSKAIA or URIUPINSKAIA, oo-re-oo-pin-skī'ā, a market-town of South Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Khoper, 24 miles S.E. of Novokhopersk. Here, from the 20th of September to the 15th of October, is held the largest annual fair in the government, at which, in 1837, 37,000 persons attended.

OORLOOJAH, OURLOUDJAH or URLUJAH, oor'loo'jā, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 35 miles N.E. of Makree, with remains of temples, an aqueduct, and sarcophagi, mostly ornamented with figures of lions.

OORMA, OURMA or URMA, oor'mā, a river of Siberia, issues from a lake in the N.W. of the government of Tobolsk, flows E., and falls into the W. shore of the Gulf of Obi. Total course 90 miles.

OOROOMEEYAH, OUROUMIYAH, URUMIYAH or URUMEA, oo-roo mee'ya, written also URMIAH or OURMIAH, a fortified town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, in a fine plain 12 miles W. of Lake Oorloomeeyah, and 64 miles S.W. of Tabreez. Estimated pop. 25,000. It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the Thebarma of Strabo, and the reputed birth-place of Zoroaster; but it is said to have no remains of antiquity.

OOROOMEEYAH, (LAKE OF,) or SHAHEE, shā'hee', 30 miles S.W. of Tabreez, is 35 miles long, and 25 miles broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be unable to support any but the lowest kinds of animal life.

OOROOMTSEE, OUROUMTSEE, URUMPTSI, oo-roomt'see', (Chinese *Tihoa*, te-ho'ā,) a city of the Chinese Empire, Soongaria, in a volcanic district immediately N. of the Thianshan Mountains, on the Eelee River, and on the route between Khamil and Eelee, in lat. 43° 45' N., lon. 88° 50' E. It is large and thriving, and has several temples and public colleges. It is reported to be the seat of a considerable trade, and a large Chinese garrison. Coal beds exist in its vicinity. It is a place of exile for state criminals from the Chinese province of Kan-soo.

OOROOP, OUROUP, URUP or OURUP, oo-roop', one of the Koorile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, claimed by Russia, and immediately N. of the Japanese island Itoorooop. Lat. 45° 38' N., lon. 149° 34' E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 50 miles, breadth 12 miles. It is a mass of lofty mountains, and deep glens, clothed with long rank grass and large timber trees. The mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz. Off its N. side are 4 small islands, producing a good supply of vegetables for shipping.

OORUN, oo'rūn', a town of British India, province of Allahabad, 25 miles S.E. of Banda.

OORZHOOM, OURJOUM, URJUM, oor'zhoom', written also URSHUM, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S. of Viatka, on the Oorzhoomka, near its confluence with the Viatka. Pop. 1960.

OOSA, OUSA, or USA, oo'sā, a river of Russia, rises in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, flows S.S.E., and joins the Petchora, at the town of Oosa. Total course, 200 miles.

OOSAKI, oo-sā'kee, a town of Japan, island of Niphon, S.E. extremity, near the Kino Channel, 250 miles S.W. of Yeddo.

OOSBEKS or OOSBECKS. See OOZBEKS.

OOSCAT, a town of Asia Minor. See MOOSCAT.

OOSCOTTA, oos-kot'tā, a town of India, Mysore dominions, 18 miles N.E. of Bangalore.

OOSH, OUCH, USCH, oosh, or OUCHI, oo'shee, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, near the Khokan frontier, 75 miles W. of Aksoo. Pop. mostly Oozbeks.

OOSHITSA, OUCHITZA or USCHITZA, oo-shit'sā or oo-sheet'sā, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Dniester, 23 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 2000.

OOSHNEI, OUSHNEI or USHNEI, oosh'nā', a town of North Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, in a fine plain.

40 miles S. of Oorometeyah. It was formerly important, but now comprises only about 200 houses.

OOSIMA, oo-see'mâ, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon.

OOSIMA, a town of Japan, Niphon, on its E. coast.

OOSMAN, OUSMAN or USMAN, oos-mân', a town of Russia, 85 miles S.W. of Tambov, on the Osman. P. 4000.

OOSOO'LA, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

OOS'OOR, a town of India, 15 miles S. of Bangalore.

OOSOOREE, OUSOURI or USURI, oo'soo'ree', a river of Mantchooria, joins the Amoor on the right. Length, 340 miles.

OOST, OUST or *UST*, oost, (probably from the Latin *Ostium* or *Ostia*; Gr. Ὄστια, "mouth" or "mouths,") a Russian prefix to the names of various towns situated at the mouth of rivers; as, OOSTIOOG, "Ioog-mouth," (Yoog-mouth;) OOST-SYSOLSK, "Sysola-mouth," &c., situated respectively at the mouth of the Yoog and Sysola.

OOSTACKER, ôs'tâk'ker, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 2 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 5260.

OOSTBURG, ost'bûrg, a town of the Netherlands, Zealand, island of Cadsand, 5 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. Pop. 1428.

OOSTCAMP, ost'kâmp', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Bruges, near the railway and canal to Ghent. Pop. 4623.

OOSTDUYNKERKE, ost'doin-kêrk'eh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the canal from Furnes to Nieuwport, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1657.

OOST-EECLOO, ost â-klô', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 1562.

OOSTENAULA, a river in the N. part of Georgia, rises in Gilmer co., flows nearly south-westward, and unites with the Etowah at Rome to form the Coosa.

OOSTERBEEK, ôs'ter-bâk', a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Arnheim. Pop. 1524.

OOSTERHOUT, ôs'ter-howt', a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles N.E. of Breda. Pop. 7709, including 282 military. It has manufactures of tiles and pottery, and a Latin school.

OOSTERLAND, ost'er-lânt', a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, island of Duiveland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Zierikzee. Pop. 917.

OOSTERZEELE, ôs'ter-zâ'leh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 7 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. P. 2850

OOSTIOOG VELIKEE, OUSTIOOG VELIKI or USTIUG VELIKI, oos-te-oog' vêl'e-kee', (or the "Great Oostioog,") a town of Russia, government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Yoog and Sookhona, affluents of the Dwina, 580 miles E.N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 13,000. It is the see of a bishop, and has 3 cathedrals, 28 other churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a government bank and post-office, a large exchange, with manufactures of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods, and some sawmills. Its inhabitants carry on a trade with Asia, as far as Kiakhta, in corn, lard, linen, ship timber, and sail cloth. It has an important annual fair on the 8th July.

OOSTIOOZHNA, OUSTIOEJNA, oos-te-oozh'nâ, written also USTIUSCHNA, a town of Russia, government and 200 miles N.E. of Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. 2900.

OOSTMALLE, ôs'mâl'leh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1115.

OOSTNIEUWKERKE, ost'nyi'kêrk'eh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S. by E. of Bruges. Pop. 2347.

OOSTROM, OUSTROM or USTROM, oos'trom', a village of Austrian Silesia, 8 miles E.S.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1300.

OOST- (OUST- or UST-) SYSOLSK, oost'se-solsk', a town of Russia, government and 420 miles N.E. of Vologda, at the confluence of the Sysola and the Vytchegda. Pop. 2400.

OOST- (OUST- or UST-) OOISKAIA, oost oo-o-ski'â, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenboorg, at the confluence of the Ooi (Ui) and the Tobol.

OOSTVLETEREN, ôst'vlâ'teh-ren, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 28 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1638.

OOSTWINKEL or OOSTWYNKEL, ôst'win'kel, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Lieve. P. 1058.

OOT, ot, two villages of Beloochistan, 28 miles N. of Lyaree, on the route thence to Belah.

OOTACAMUND, oo'tâ-kâ-mûnd', a principal sanatory station of British India, presidency of Madras, in the Neilgherry Hills, nearly in the centre of the Mysore table-land, 52 miles E.N.E. of Calicut; lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 76° 50' E.; elevation 7400 feet, and having a European climate.

OO-TCHOO or OU-TCHOU, oo'choo', a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, 130 miles W.N.W. of Canton.

OOTEGHEM, o'teh-ghêm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 7 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2398.

OO-THOO SHAN or OU-THOU-CHAN, oo thoo shân, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Sou; lat. 35° 7' N., lon. 104° 5' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

OOTMARSUM, or OOTMARSSUM, ôt'mâr'sûm, a small frontier town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 10 miles E.N.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1774.

OOTRADROOG, oo'trâ-droog', a town of Hindostan, Mysore dominions, 48 miles N.E. of Seringapatam.

OOTRIVALOOR, oo'tre vâ-loor', a town of British India, presidency and 47 miles S.W. of Madras.

OOTUL, oo'tûl', a town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, 30 miles S.E. of Beilah; lat. 25° 44' N., lon. 66° 33' E. P. 2000.

OOVELKA, OUVELKA, or UVELKA, oo-vêl'kâ, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, joins the Ooi at Troitsk. Total course 90 miles.

OOZBEKISTAN. See BOKHARA.

OOZBEKS, OUZBEKS or UZBECKS, ooz'beks', written also USBECKS, a people of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, which is sometimes called OOZBEKISTAN, or the "country of the Oozbeks."

OOZEN, OUZEN or UZEN, oo-zên', (Bolshoi, bol-choi', and Maloi, mâ-loi',) two rivers of European Russia, governments of Saratov and Orenboorg, flow parallel to each other, S.E., for about 250 miles, and from 10 to 30 miles apart, and finally lose themselves in salt lakes, 100 miles from the Caspian.

OOZH, OUJ or UJ, oozh, written also USCH and USH, a river of Russia, joins the Pripets, a little above its junction with the Bolsher, after a course of 125 miles.

OPALENITZ, o'pâ lâ'nits, a town of Prussian Poland, 23 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1345.

OPALIKA, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

OPALIN, o-pâ-lin' or o-pâ leen', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 miles N.N.W. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1600.

OPARO, o-pâ'ro, or RAPA, râ'pâ, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27° 33' S., lon. 144° 3' W.

OPATAU, o'pâ-tow', or OPATOW, o'pâ-tov', a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 11 miles S.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1201.

OPATOW, o-pâ'tov, a town of Poland, palatinate and 20 miles N.W. of Sandomier, on the Opatowka, (Opatovka,) an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 2360.

OPBRAKEL, op'brâ'kel, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles E.S.E. of Audenarde. Pop. 2300.

OPELIKA, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 67 miles N.E. of the former. Another railroad extends to Columbus.

OPELOUSAS, o-pe-loo'sas, a post-village, capital of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, on the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, 50 miles in a direct line W. of Baton Rouge, and 7 miles from the head of navigation on the Courtableau. It is situated in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of Louisiana. It is the seat of Franklin College, founded in 1839, and contains a courthouse, a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices.

OPEN POND, a post-office of Alabama. See WOODVILLE.

OPENSHAW, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

OPEQUAN CREEK, in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises in Frederick county, flows north-eastward, forming the boundary of Clarke and Jefferson counties on the right, and Frederick and Berkeley on the left, until it falls into the Potomac.

OPHESSELT, o-fês'sêlt, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1236.

OPHIR, an ancient country mentioned in the Scriptures, and renowned from the earliest times for its gold. Some suppose it to be the same as the modern Sofala; others conjecture that it was situated in the East Indies; probably in the Malay Peninsula, known to the ancients as the "Golden Chersonesus," (*Chersonesus Aurea.*)

OPHIR, o'fir, a gold district of New South Wales, Bathurst co., 118 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.

OPHIR, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

OPHIR, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

OPHIR, MOUNT, an isolated mountain of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 102° 25' E., 45 miles E.N.E. of Malacca, having a triple peak, and estimated to rise 5693 feet above the sea. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.

OPHIR, MOUNT, a mountain of Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 miles N.W. of Padang. Lat. 0°, lon. 100° E. Estimated height 13,800 feet.

OPHIRVILLE, a post-office of Placer co., California.

OPHIUSA. See FORMENTERA.

OPHOVEN, o-fô'ven, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the left bank of the Meuse, 24 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1135.

OPI, o'pee, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 miles S.E. of Lake Fucino. Pop. 1800.

OPINUM. See OPPIDO.

OPITERGIUM. See OBERZO.

OPLADEN, op'lâ-den, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 1190.

OPLAIN, a river of Illinois. See DES PLAINES.

OPOCHNIA, o-potch'ne-â.(?) a market-town of Russia, government and 26 miles N. of Poltava. Pop. 3000.

OPOCZNO, o-potch'no, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, at the confluence of two rivers, 37 miles W. of Radom. Pop. 4110.

OPOCZNO, o-potch'no, OPOTSCHNA or OPPOTSCHNA, op-potch'nâ, a village of Bohemia, N.E. of Königgrätz, with a castle. Pop. 1500.

OPOCZNO or OPOTCHNO, o-potch'no, a town of Russian Poland, 68 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Drzewica. A battle was fought here in 1655, between the Poles and Swedes. Pop. 1475.

OPOLE, o-po'lā, a town of Poland, province and 28 miles W.S.W. of Lublin, on an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 1910.

OPORTO, o-por'to, (*i. e.* "The port,") or PORTO, (*L. Portus Cale* or *Portus Calensis*), the second city of Portugal in rank and commercial importance, capital of the province of Douro, on the right bank of the river Douro, 2 miles from its mouth, and 175 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 8° 37' W. This is said to be the cleanliest and most agreeable city in Portugal. It extends above a mile along the N. bank of the river, and up a steep acclivity; the streets rising in terraces one above the other, commanding prospects of great beauty. On the opposite side of the Douro are the extensive suburbs of Villa Nova do Porto and Gaya, between which are the immense warehouses for storing wine. Oporto is for the most part well built, and is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and further protected by a fort. From the strand rises a broad well-paved street, with causeways on each side, leading to two equally handsome oblique streets. On the side of the hill the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, but on the summit they are generally spacious and cleanly, and contain many elegant mansions. The houses in some places on the E. side of the town are built on so steep an acclivity as to be accessible only by steps cut in the rock. There are in all 11 public squares, called *campos*, many of which are ornamented with fountains. The most conspicuous public buildings are the General Hospital, Town-hall, with some spacious apartments, a large and fine Cathedral, 80 other churches, 1 of which was founded in 559, the Episcopal Palace, many handsome belfries, the English Factory, (a fine building of white granite,) New Exchange, Mint, Barracks, Italian Opera-house, and a handsome new suspension bridge. Many of the dwellings have gardens attached, and its public fountains, like most of the older public edifices, are ornamented with arabesque carvings. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos, (Tower of the Clergy,) attached to the church of the same name. Near it is the market called Cordoaria, which is well supplied with fish, fruit, and vegetables—the venders all women. The city had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its siege by the troops of Don Pedro in 1832, and others have been appropriated to secular purposes.

Oporto is the seat of a medical college, and other superior schools, and has a foundling hospital, numerous other hospitals, a public library and gallery of paintings, commercial association, several clubs, banks, insurance offices, and a steam navigation company. Many silk factories are established in and around the city, which has also manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap, ship-building yards, and iron foundries. Oporto being the chief manufacturing city in Portugal, upwards of 20 English mercantile firms are established here, who have large warehouses along the bank of the river, and by whom the greater part of the foreign trade is conducted.

The harbor is safe when once gained, but its entrance is obstructed partly by rocks and partly by a shifting sand-bar. It is accessible however from the sea for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and the Douro is navigable for river-craft to 100 miles above the city. The quay extends the whole length of the town, having on one side a street, and on the other a wall, raised for the purpose of fastening ships' cables. The Douro is subject to extraordinary and dangerous freshets by the rains or melting of the mountain snows. On these occasions booms are placed on the quay to secure the safety of vessels, as no cables will then hold them. The principal trade of Oporto is in wine, white and red, but chiefly the latter. The lesser articles of export are bullion, oil, sumach, lemons, oranges, wool, refined sugar, cream of tartar, salt, leather, cork, and linen. The chief imports are corn, beef, sugar, coffee, deals, woollen and cotton fabrics, and hardware from England; fish, both from England and Newfoundland; hemp and flax from the Baltic, and rice from the United States. The trade in wine is monopolized by the Douro Wine Company. The shipments of red port wine, in 1848, amounted to 30,624 pipes; of which 23,354 were for Great Britain; the remainder went chiefly to Brazil and the United States. In 1849, the shipments amounted to 41,588 pipes; of which 25,421 were for Great Britain. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony, but they are at present little if at all wrought. Good roads connect Oporto with Braga and Viana, and it has been proposed to construct a railway to Lisbon, and also to extend the line northward to Spain.

The climate of Oporto is damp and foggy in winter. The unhealthy season is from the beginning of July to the end of August. The heat during the day is quite oppressive, although a cold wind prevails on the river, and a chilling sea-fog comes up the Douro every evening at the turn of the tide.

Oporto was capital of Portugal till 1174, when the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. In 1805, it was taken and sacked by the French, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British crossed the Douro, and compelled them to retire. Having sided with Don Miguel, it was besieged in 1831-2 above a year by the troops of Don Pedro, when much of it was destroyed, and its trade was for the time annihilated. In 1847, it declared in favor of the insurrection against the government of Donna Maria. Pop. estimated at 80,000; of which about 25,000 are in the suburbs.

OPORTO, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

OPOSSUM CREEK, an affluent of Conewago Creek, in Adams co., Pennsylvania.

OPOTCHKA or OPOTSCHKA, o-potch'kā, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaia. Pop. 2265.

OPOTCHNO, a town of Russian Poland. See OPOCZNO.

OPOTSCHNA, a town of Bohemia. See OPOCZNO.

OPPA, op'pā, a river forming part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder, 8 miles S.W. of Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 90 miles.

OPPELN, op'pęln, a government of Prussia, forming nearly the whole of Upper Silesia; area estimated at 5184 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 965,912.

OPPELN, op'pęln, (Slav. *Oppole*, op-pol'yā,) a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 61 miles S.E. of Breslau, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong castle on an island formed by the river, an old Gothic cathedral, several other churches, a synagogue, royal salt magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, numerous schools, and manufactures of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware.

OPPENAU, op'pęh-nŏw', a walled town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 11 miles E.N.E. of Offenburg. P. 2100.

OPPENHEIM, op'pęn-hīme', a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, capital of a county, on the Rhine, 11 miles S.S.E. of Mentz. Pop. 2360. It was formerly an imperial free town, of some importance, and it has several very fine churches, (that of St. Sebastian being one of the most ancient in Germany,) a synagogue, a hospital, and the ancient Castle of Landskron.

OPPENHEIM, op'pęn-hīme', a post-township forming the W. extremity of Fulton co., New York, about 60 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2315.

OPPIDO, op'pe-do, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 10 miles E.S.E. of Palmi. It is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 2000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, and 2 large monasteries.

OPPIDO, (anc. *Opinum*,) a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 13 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2400.

OPPIDOLO, op-pee'do-lo, is the capital town of Pantellaria, an island in the Mediterranean.

OPPOTSCHNA, a town of Bohemia. See OPOCZNO.

OPPREBAIS, op'preh-bā', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Great Geete, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1613.

OPSLO, op'slo, an old town of Norway, now forming an E. suburb of Christiania.

OPUS, o'poos, a petty town of Dalmatia, 67 miles S.E. of Spalatro, on the Narenta. Pop. 800.

OPUS, an ancient town of Greece, the traces of which are near the channel of Talanta, 25 miles S.E. of Thermopylæ.

OPWYCK or OPWIJK, op'wĭk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 10 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3566.

OQUA'GO RIVER, New York. See COURAGO.

OQUAKA, o-kwā'kā, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henderson county, Illinois, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 132 miles N.W. of Springfield. A railroad has been commenced from Peoria to this place. Oquaka has an active business in shipping produce; 3 newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

OR, or, a river of Asia, rises in Independent Tartary, near lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 59° E., flows N., and, after a course of about 160 miles, joins the left bank of the Ural, near Orsk.

ORADOUR ST. GENEST, o'rā'door' sānz zhęh'nā', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N. of Bellac. Pop. 1338.

ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE, o'rā'door' sür glān, a village of France, 15 miles N.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. 1740.

ORADOUR-SUR-VAYRES, o'rā'door' sür vair, a village of France, 6 miles S. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 3446.

ORAGAWA, o-rā-gā'wā, a town of Japan, on a bay on the S.E. side of the island of Niphon, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Yeddo. Pop. about 20,000.

ORAGEUSE, o'rā'zhuz', (*i. e.* "stormy,") an island of the Pacific, near New Ireland.

ORAI, o'rī', a small town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 14 miles S.E. of Jaloun.

ORAISON, o'rā'zŏn', a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 20 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1890

ORAISON or ANTHONY KAAN, an island of the South Pacific, off the E. coast of New Ireland, 15 miles in circuit.

ORAKH, o'rāx', a pretty town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, 7 miles W. of its junction with the Danube, opposite Hirschova.

ORAMEL, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

ORAN, o'rân', a fortified town of Algeria, capital of its W. province, 219 miles W.S.W. of Algiers, on the Mediterranean; lat. 35° 44′ N., lon. 0° 41′ W. Pop. in 1849, 24,845, of whom 17,251 were Europeans. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Peak St. Croix, at the mouth of a small stream in a climate extremely hot, but healthy; its harbor is very bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kebeer, 3 miles distant, is the best in Algeria, and admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, ruined by an earthquake in 1790, and abandoned in 1792. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished, and surrounded by strong fortifications. Of these only the citadel was left erect after an earthquake. It was taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them in 1831.

ORAN, o'rân', a province of Algeria, bounded on the W. by Morocco. Area 38,899 square miles. Pop. 600,000.

ORAN, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 120 miles W. of Albany.

ORAN, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

ORANGE, or'inj, GAREEP or GARIEP, gär-eep', a river of South Africa, Hottentot country, is supposed to rise in the mountain chain bounding on the W. the settlement of Port Natal, flows W. and enters the Atlantic near lat. 28° 38′ S., lon. 16° 28′ E. Near its mouth it has been found 450 yards across in October. Its banks abound with ebony, mimosa, and willow trees, and around it rich copper ores are said to exist; but the country between it and the Cape Colony is an irreclaimable desert. Chief affluent, the Vaal.

ORANGE, or'inj, (Fr. pron. o'rônzh'; anc. *Arausio*,) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Aigues, 12 miles N. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 9824. Streets narrow, crooked, and ill-paved; but it has some good squares adorned with fountains, several parish churches, a Protestant church, communal college, and hospital, with manufactures of handkerchiefs, colored linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge, and silk twist. Its chief glory, however, is its Roman antiquities, the principal being a splendid triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, and height, having three arched passages, the central and largest of which is 28½ feet high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, and profusely ornamented with sculptured groups, &c. There are remains, also, of a theatre, and other Roman buildings. Orange was long the capital of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the thrones of Holland and Nassau. The King of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV. at the peace of Utrecht.

ORANGE, a district in the S.E. of France, which originally formed part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, but now forms part of the department of Vaucluse. Its capital was the above town of Orange.

ORANGE, or'inj, a county in the E. part of Vermont, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is watered by the First, Second, and Third Branches of White River, and other smaller streams, which furnish motive power to numerous mills. The surface is uneven and mountainous in the N. part. The soil is fertile, but more adapted to grazing than tillage. This county abounds in iron ore, slate, and granite, and some lead ore has been found. The Connecticut River (navigable by means of canals round the falls) and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad run along its border, and the Vermont Central Railroad crosses its W. extremity. Organized in 1781. Capital, Chelsea. Pop. 27,296.

ORANGE, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S. by the state of New Jersey, and is drained by Walkill and Shawangunk Rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the S.E. parts is mountainous, and the Shawangunk range passes through the western portion. The other parts of the county are generally but moderately uneven. The soil is for the most part fertile, and well adapted to grazing, and the "Orange county butter" is celebrated in the New York markets. Iron ore, marble, limestone, and sandstone are abundant. The Delaware and Hudson Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the Newburg Branch Railroad. Seats of justice, Goshen and Newburg. P. 57,145.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan, and drained by the head streams of North Anna River. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile and well watered. The county contains limestone, iron ore, and small quantities of gold are found. It is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The name of the county was derived from the color of the soil in the highlands, which were included in its original boundaries. Capital, Orange Court House. Pop. 10,067; of whom 4146 were free, and 5921 slaves.

ORANGE, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 650 square miles. The Neuse River flows through the N.E. part. It is also drained by the Eno and Newhope Rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. Sandstone underlies a part of the surface. The Central Railroad of North Carolina is to pass through the county seat. Formed in 1751, and named in honor of William, Prince of Orange and King of England. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 17,055; of whom 11,811 were free, and 5244 slaves.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area estimated at 3090 square miles. It is intersected by the St. John's River. The surface is level, and is covered with extensive pine forests, interspersed with numerous ponds, cypress swamps, and savannas or grassy plains. Many small eminences called "hummocks" occur, which produce the live-oak and other trees. The soil is generally sandy. The orange and lemon flourish, and the sugar-cane and Indian corn are cultivated. Capital, Mellonville. Pop. 466; of whom 240 were free, and 226 slaves.

ORANGE, a new county in the E.S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Sabine River forms its boundary on the E., the Neches on the W. and S.W., and Sabine Lake on the S. The surface is nearly level, and consists mostly of prairie. Orange county was formed since 1850, by a division of Jefferson county, which it resembles in soil and productions.

ORANGE, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by Patoka and Lost Rivers, and by Salt Creek. The surface is hilly in the S., and undulating in the N. part. The soil is mostly fertile. The carboniferous limestone underlies the county, in which several caverns are found. It is plentifully supplied with springs, and the greater part of it is well timbered. The New Albany and Salem Railroad passes through the N.E. part. Organized in 1816. Capital, Paoli. Pop. 10,809.

ORANGE, a township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 38 miles N.W. of Concord, intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 451.

ORANGE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 11 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1607.

ORANGE, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1701.

ORANGE, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, intersected by the Wepewaug River, 6 miles W. of New Haven. Pop. 1476.

ORANGE, a post-township on the E. border of Steuben co., New York, about 200 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2055.

ORANGE, a flourishing post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newark. The village contains 5 or 6 churches, a bank, 2 boarding-schools, 12 or 15 stores, and numerous shoe manufactories. Pop. of the township, 4385; of the village, in 1855, about 3000.

ORANGE, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1077.

ORANGE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

ORANGE, a post-village in Cherokee co., Georgia, 110 miles N.W. by N. of Milledgeville.

ORANGE, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1452.

ORANGE, a village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

ORANGE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1577.

ORANGE, Ohio, a station on the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles from Columbus.

ORANGE, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1063.

ORANGE, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1150.

ORANGE, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 707.

ORANGE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

ORANGE, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 948.

ORANGE, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 922.

ORANGE, a township of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 378.

ORANGE, a post-township, Fayette co., Indiana. P. 1129.

ORANGE, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 607.

ORANGE, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1672.

ORANGE, a small village of Benton co., Missouri.

ORANGE, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

ORANGE BAY, Terra del Fuego, E. side, Hardy Peninsula; lat. 55° 31′ S., lon. 68° 2′ 30″ W. It is one of the few excellent harbors on this coast; and, while large enough to contain a squadron of line-of-battle ships, is not more commodious than safe. The depth, close to the shore, is three fathoms, and nowhere exceeds twenty fathoms, with a fine sandy bottom.

ORANGEBURG, or'inj-bûrg, a district in the S.W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 1438 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Congaree and Santee Rivers, on the S.W. by the South Edisto, and intersected by the North Edisto. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is moderately fertile. Lumber and turpentine are procured from the pine forests of the district. It is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad, and in part by the Columbia Branch Railroad. Capital, Orangeburg Court House. Pop. 23,582; of whom 8198 were free, and 15,384 slaves.

ORANGEBURG, a post-village of Marion co., Mississippi, 80 miles S. by E. of Jackson.

ORANGEBURG, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 8 miles S.E. of Maysville.

ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE, capital of Orangeburg district, South Carolina, on the left bank of North Edisto

River, 44 miles S. by E. of Columbia. It is connected by railroad with Columbia and Charleston, and has considerable business.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, capital of Orange co., Virginia, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 92 miles from Washington. It contains 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. Four miles from this place is Montpelier, the former residence of James Madison.

OR'ANGE FACTORY, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ORANGE HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Florida.

ORANGE LAKE, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

OR'ANGEPORT, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

ORANGE RIVER, Republic of, a recently settled portion of South Africa, beyond the N.E. frontier of Cape Colony, apparently comprised between the Nu Gariep on the S., and the Ky Gariep or Vaal on the N.; length 375 miles; area about 50,000 square miles. It is characterized by immense flats, covered with a mixture of sweet and sour grass; has numerous streams, supplying sources both of natural and artificial irrigation; and is admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle and *woolled* sheep. The inhabitants declared their independence, and established a republic in 1854, previous to which the executive government was in the hands of a British resident, who presided also over a legislative council, composed of the resident magistrates and sundry representatives.

ORANGE SPRINGS, a post-village of Orange co., Virginia, 104 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

ORANGE SPRINGS, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

OR'ANGETOWN or OR'ANGE, a township of Rockland co., New York, on the left bank of the Hudson River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, about 28 miles N. of New York. It contains the village of Piermont. Pop. 4769.

OR'ANGEVILLE, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 7 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1438.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on Fishing Creek, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

ORANGEVILLE, a post office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

ORANGEVILLE, township, Barry co., Michigan. P. 364.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., Indiana, on Lost River, 8 miles N.W. of Paoli.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-office of Stevenson co., Illinois.

ORANGO, o-rång'go, the largest and southernmost of the Bissagos Islands of West Africa, lat. 11° 10′ N., lon. 16° W. Length, from E. to W., 26 miles; breadth 10 miles.

ORANI, o-rä'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 40 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1840.

ORANIDO, o-rä-nee'do, a valley in the N. of Montenegro, near the frontiers of Herzegovina, and the scene of many desperate combats between the Montenegrins and Turks.

ORANIENBAUM, o-rä'ne-en-bōwm', ("Orangetree,") a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 8 miles E.S.E. of Dessau. Pop. 2010. It has a handsome palace, with parks and orange groves, (whence its name.)

ORANIENBAUM, o-rä'ne-en-bōwm', a town of Russia, government and 19 miles W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Cronstadt. Pop. 1400. It has a large imperial palace, and a marine hospital.

ORANIENBURG, o-rä'ne-en-bōōrg', or RANIENBURG, rä'ne-en-bōōrg', a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S.S.E. of Riazan, with 3080 inhabitants, some remains of fortifications, and a considerable trade in corn.

ORANIENBURG, o-rä'ne-en-bōōrg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 2990.

ORANMORE, o'ran-mōr', a town and parish of Ireland, Connaught, county and 5 miles E. of Galway, at the head of Oranmore Bay. Pop. of town, 800. It has a handsome parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a castle of the 15th century, and a considerable traffic in turf, sea manure, and fish.

ORANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides. See ORONSAY.

ORATOV or ORATOW, o-rä-tov', a market-town of Russia, government and 93 miles S.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 1500.

ORAVICZA, o-rä-vit'zä, (Hun. *Nemet-Oravicza*, nä'mĕt/ o'rôh/veet/sōh',) a town of S.E. of Hungary, co. of Krasso, 53 miles S.S.E. of Temesvar, with silver, iron, and copper mines. Pop. 3793.

ORB, orb or ORP, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Orb, 42 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 4469. It has mineral springs and salt mines, yielding 30,000 cwt. of salt annually.

ORB, ORB, (anc. *Olbris?*) a river of France, department of Hérault, rises near Roumières, on the boundary of the department of Aveyron, flows S. past Béziers, where it is crossed by the Canal du Midi, and 7 miles below enters the Mediterranean after a course of 60 miles.

OR'BANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, E. of the N. peninsula of Barra. Length three-fourths of a mile.

ORBASSANO, OR-bäs-sä'no, a town of Piedmont, province and 8 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2061.

ORBE, ORB or OR'bĕh, (anc. *Urbigenum?*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the river Orbe, here crossed by two single arched bridges, 5 miles S.W. of Yverdun. Pop. 2000. It has the remains of an ancient castle, stormed and taken by the Swiss in 1475, and which, in the middle ages, was a residence of the Burgundian kings.

ORBEC, OR'bĕk', a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 miles S.E. of Lisieux. Pop. in 1852, 3441. It has manufactures of mousselines de laine, fine cashmeres, tapes, and cotton umbrellas.

ORBEY, OR'bā', a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 14 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 5566. It has active manufactures of printed cotton and muslin goods, fine earthenware and glass.

ORBISONIA, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 81 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ORBITELLO, OR-be-tĕl'lo, or ORBETELLO, OR-bā-tĕl'lo, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a promontory, and near the Lake of Orbitello, 49 miles S.E. of Piombino. Pop. 2500. It has a commodious port for small vessels, defended by several batteries.

ORBITELLO, LAKE OF, of Tuscany, about 5 miles in length by 3 miles in width, communicates S.W. by a narrow outlet with the Mediterranean, and abounds with fish.

OR'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ORCA, OR'kä, a river of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, flows E.S.E. from the Alps to the Po, which it joins 13 miles N.E. of Turin. Total course, 50 miles.

ORCADES, OR'kä-dēz, ancient name of the ORKNEY ISLANDS.

ORCE, OR'thā, a town of Spain, province and 80 miles E.N.E. of Granada, near the source of the Orce, an affluent of the Guadalquivir, and having 2310 inhabitants, a garrisoned fort, and military magazines.

ORCHA, a town of Russia. See OSSHA.

OR'CHARD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

ORCHARD PORTMAN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ORCHARD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OR'CHARDLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OR'CHESTON ST. GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ORCHESTON ST. MARY, parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ORCHIES, OR'shee', a town of France, department of Nord, 14 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3508. It is enclosed by a wall and fosse, and has manufactures of cotton fabrics, coarse earthenware, and soap.

ORCHILLA, OR-cheel'yä, or URCHILLA, OOR-cheel'yä, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 miles N.W. of Tortuga. Lat. 11° 50′ N., lon. 66° 14′ W. Length, about 8 miles; surface low; soil arid.

ORCHOMENUS, or KOrOw'e-nŭs, a ruined city of Greece, government of Bœotia. Its remains are on the W. shore of the Lake Topolias, 7 miles N.E. of Livadia.

ORCIANO, OR chä'no, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 11 miles S.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 1650.

ORCIÈRES, OR'se-air', a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Drac, 14 miles N.E. of Gap. Pop. 1477.

ORCO, a river of Italy. See ORCA.

OR'COP, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

OR'COUT CREEK, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

OR'CUTTVILLE, a village of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 53 miles N. by W. of New London. It contains a woollen factory, shingle mill, and saw mill.

ORDESALL, ord'sal, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

OR'DINARY SPRINGS, Shenandoah co., Virginia.

ORDIQUHILL, or'dik-hill', parish of Scotland, co. of Banff.

ORD-OF-CAITH'NESS, a stupendous granitic mountain on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between Caithness and Sutherland, 1200 feet in height, and crossed by the high road into Caithness.

ORDUÑA, OR-doon'yä, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 22 miles N.W. of Vitoria, in a fine mountain valley, on the Nervion. Pop. 3400. It is enclosed by Moorish walls, flanked by towers, and has a hospital, a custom-house for dues on goods entering Castile, and an extensive trade with Bilbao.

ORE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ÖREBRO or ŒREBRO, ŭ'rä-broo', a lan or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N., and lon. 14° and 16° E. Area 3264 square miles. Pop. 137,660. Principal towns, Orebro, Nora, Linde, and Askersund.

ÖREBRO, the capital of the province of the same name, situated at the W. extremity of Lake Hjelmar, 104 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4317. It is built of timber, houses painted deep red, streets wide and paved. Its ancient castle is surrounded by handsome promenades. In the principal church is a monument to Engelhardt, and here is also the small house which was occupied by Gustavus Vasa, at his election to the throne, in 1523. Other buildings are the Town-hall, House of Assembly, and a hospital; and it has manufactures of woollens, wax-cloths, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

ORE CREEK, of Michigan, enters the Shiawassee River in Genesee county.

OREEHINA. See LEHOA.

OREEINO, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 23 miles N.E. of Ditteah.

ORETIELD, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

OREGON, ore-gon, a territory forming the most western portion of the domain of the United States of North America, as restricted by the recent act of Congress creating the Territory of Washington, is bounded on the N. by Washington Territory, (from which it is separated by the Columbia River and the 46th parallel of N. latitude;) E. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it from Nebraska; S. by Utah territory and the state of California, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It lies between 42° and 46° 20′ N. lat., and between 109° 30′ and 121° 30′ W. lon., being about 750 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 278 miles in width, including an area of 185,030 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—Oregon is usually divided into three portions, viz., the Lower Country, or portion next the ocean; the Middle Country, or that part which lies between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains; and the Upper Country, or that portion which lies between the Blue and Rocky Mountains. On approaching Oregon from the sea, it presents the same bold, iron-bound coast as California, but with this difference, that the coast range, instead of running parallel with the Pacific, is composed of a series of highlands, nearly at right angles with the shore, through whose valleys the streams of the Callapuya or Callapooya Mountains (the western limit of the Willamette Valley) descend to the ocean. The first section is about from 75 to 120 miles in breadth, and includes the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys, the first running parallel with the sea, and the others at right angles to it. The last are S. of the Willamette Valley. The large valleys vary in length from 40 to 150 miles, and from 5 to 85 miles in width. One remarkable feature of the Willamette Valley is the Buttes, high, conical, insulated hills, of about 1000 feet in height. The Middle section covers a breadth of 160 miles, and is mostly an elevated plateau. The Upper Country occupies the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and is mostly a sterile and dreary region, covered with lava, through which the rivers cut their channels to a great depth; in many places their rocky beds are inaccessible to man or beast. Oregon may be emphatically called a mountainous country. Beginning at the E., we have the lofty summits of the Rocky Mountains—reaching (in Fremont's Peak) an elevation of 13,570 feet—separating the Mississippi Valley from the Pacific region, and sending off spurs in a westerly direction. About halfway between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific are the Blue Mountains, running nearly N. and S., but still sending off ridges in different directions. These mountains sometimes rise to the snow region, but are generally from 3000 to 4000 feet in height. The Cascade Range, having the loftiest known peaks of any mountains in the United States, extend from 60° N. latitude (nearly parallel with the Pacific) to the southern part of Old California, at distances (in Oregon) varying from about 80 to 140 miles. Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Mount Pitt or McLaughlin are the principal peaks in Oregon, of which the first, 14,000 feet in elevation above the sea level, is the highest, and seems to be a dormant volcano. Finally comes the coast range, called in Oregon the Callapooya Mountains; these, as has been stated, send off spurs at right angles with the ocean. The Three Buttes and Three Tetons, about the bases of the Rocky Mountains, are conical elevations of considerable magnitude. The Salmon Mountains cross the middle of the eastern portion of Oregon in an E. and W. direction.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of Oregon have scarcely begun to be developed; but gold has been found in various places, from Port Orford to Burnt and Powder Rivers, but whether it exists in sufficient abundance to promise profitable returns is not yet fully ascertained. The Secretary of the Treasury's Report for 1854, gives $13,535 as the amount of gold deposited at the Mint, the product of Oregon. Fremont found in lat. 45½° N., lon. 122° W., a stratum of coal and forest trees embedded between strata of alternate clay. This mineral is also known to exist in Willamette Valley, 100 miles above Oregon City.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.—There is no very considerable bay in Oregon. The Columbia, the greatest river on the Pacific slope of the Continent, forms half the northern boundary, from the point where it strikes the 46th parallel to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. Its great branch, the Snake or Lewis River, and its tributaries, the Salmon, Henry, Malheur, and Owyhee, drain the great valley between the Rocky and Blue Mountains. Lewis River rises in the S.E., and pursuing a N.W. course about 900 miles, passes into Washington Territory, where it joins the Columbia soon after. The Wallawalla, Umatilla, John Day's, and Fall, E. of the Cascade Mountains, and the Willamette, W., are the other principal affluents of the Columbia from this territory. The Umpqua and Rogue's River, (entirely in Oregon,) and the Klamath, which passes into California, empty directly into the Pacific from the S.W. of this territory. There are several small lakes between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The principal of the former are Klamath, Abert, Pitt's, Salt, and Sylan-lles; and of the latter Goders and Jackson's. The Columbia is navigable to the Cascade Range, about 150 miles from the sea, for large vessels, and above the Cascades for boats. The Willamette is navigable to Portland, and sometimes even to the Falls, for ocean craft. Above the Falls, large steamboats may run for 80 miles during 8 months. The Umpqua is navigable 25 miles for steamers, and vessels drawing 12 feet may enter its mouth. The Klamath is also navigable for a short distance. There are few capes or harbors on the coast of Oregon, which is remarkably free from great sinuosities. The most important capes are Cape Blanco, or Orford, Cape Foulweather, and Point Adams. The harbors are the Columbia River, much obstructed by sandbars and shoals, but admitting vessels of 16 feet draught, and the Umpqua River, which may be ascended by vessels drawing 8 feet water for a short distance.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—What we have already said of the mountains is perhaps sufficient, without this heading; but Oregon has other objects of interest independent of her sublime mountain scenery—first among which are the Dalles of the Columbia River, a narrowing of the channel to 100 yards between basaltic rocks, for the distance of half a mile, through which the river rushes with great violence, descending 50 feet in two miles. In freshets the water rises 60 feet, and at such times it is safe to pass in boats, but many serious accidents have occurred from attempts to pass them at low water. Forty miles below the Dalles, where the river breaks through the Cascade Range, the channel again narrows to 150 yards, where the water descends 40 feet in two miles. The Falls of the Willamette, on the river of the same name, are about 25 miles from its mouth, and the same number of feet in height. Here is a favorite salmon fishery, where that fish is stopped on its course up the Willamette, in the spawning season. The American Fall, in the Lewis River, near its head waters, is of considerable elevation. From one point in the Willamette Valley, near the Rickreall River, seven peaks of the Cascade Range, covered with everlasting snow, can be seen at one view.

Climate.—In common with the western shore of all continents, Oregon has a milder climate than the eastern side of North America. The coast region is the mildest, and the upper country the most rigorous in temperature. In the first, the winters generally are short, though some snow falls nearly every winter. S. and S.W. winds prevail at this season, mitigating the severity of the climate. From April to November but little rain falls. At Fort Vancouver, from June to September, the mean temperature was 67°, maximum 98°, minimum 51°. Of 106 days, 76 were fair, 19 cloudy, and 11 rainy. The winter of 1852-3 was very severe, and much snow fell, the stock dying by thousands, as they are unhoused, and no fodder is ever prepared. In the middle region, the summers are much drier and the winters colder than E. of the Cascade Mountains, the extremes varying from 18° to 108°. Daily range, 46°. No dews fall here. The upper country is variable, having often in each day all the changes of the seasons, and is therefore unfitted for agricultural operations. Indian corn is liable to be caught by early frosts. The winter winds are from the S. and E., occasionally veering to S.W. The time of the setting in of these is very irregular, varying from October 1st to January 1st. They always bring with them copious rains, which last two or three, and even four or five months, from November to April, and constitute the rainy season. These storms are more violent on the coast, and more rain falls than in the Willamette Valley. A period of fine weather often occurs in February, sometimes in March, but is generally followed by three or four weeks of cold, chilly rains from the S.W. During the latter part of winter there are light falls of snow. Though the winters are chilly, the thermometer seldom sinks to the freezing point. The mercury has sometimes fallen to 5° below zero in the Willamette Valley, and to 15° at the Dalles, beyond the Cascade Mountains. From what has been said it will be seen that there is great irregularity in the winters of Oregon, but mildness is the general characteristic. In the middle region the rains are lighter and less constant, and continue for a shorter period. The country between the Blue and Rocky Mountains is very dry, with a great difference between the temperature of day and night.

Soil and Productions.—It will be inferred from what has been said of the face of the country, that much of Oregon is unfit for tillage; in the upper country or eastern portion it is almost wholly so, as far as known, both from the aridity of the soil and the irregularity of the climate. The central portion, though not generally cultivable, affords in many places excellent pasturage; but even the pastoral portion is but a small part of the whole. The great resource of the Oregonian farmers is the country W. of the Cascade Range, especially in the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue's River Valleys. The former is rarely surpassed in fertility. Wheat is here the staple; the cool evenings and the drought in the latter part of summer being unfavorable to Indian corn. Besides wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and most of the fruits and vegetables of the Middle States flourish. The indigenous fruits are the crabapple, a large red plum, strawberries, raspberries, and other berries. The bottoms of the Columbia

are a very rich alluvion, but incapable of cultivation, from their liability to be overflowed; they may, however, form good pasture-lands for stock. Those portions which are beyond the reach of overflow (as the district about Fort Vancouver) are exceedingly productive. On the triangle formed by the Columbia on the N. and the Pacific on the W., is a tract of land of great fertility, extending back 25 miles to the mountains. This is not suited to wheat, but very fruitful in potatoes, oats, peas, turnips, and other vegetables, and is excellent for pasturage. According to the census of 1850, Oregon had under cultivation 132,857 acres of land, producing 211,943 bushels of wheat; 106 of rye; 2918 of Indian corn; 61,214 of oats; 6566 of peas and beans; 91,326 of potatoes; 29,686 pounds of wool; 211,464 of butter; 36,980 of cheese; orchard products valued at $1271; market do., $90,241; live stock, $1,876,189; and slaughtered animals, $184,539.

Forest Trees.—Oregon is particularly celebrated for its forests of gigantic pine. A species of fir, called Lambert's pine, grows in the lower region to an enormous size, sometimes attaining a height of nearly 300 feet, and a girth of 40 feet, and often from 24 to 36 feet. This is the great timber of the country, and is largely exported to the Sandwich Islands and to California. The other timber is the hemlock, cedar, oak, ash, maple, laurel, pine, willow, balm of Gilead, dogwood, cottonwood, and alder. The oak, next to the fir, is the most valuable wood, and is found mostly in the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys. In the middle region timber is scarce, and consists mostly of soft wood; pine and fir grow on the Blue Mountains.

Animals.—The wild animals are deer, black and grizzly bears, elks, foxes, wolves, antelopes, beavers, muskrats, and martens. The beavers are fast diminishing. In spring and fall, geese, ducks, and other waterfowl are abundant. Large quantities of salmon are caught in the Columbia River and its tributaries, and are of excellent quality. Among the other fish are sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, ray, perch, herring, and smelt, with crabs, clams, oysters, and mussels in abundance.

Manufactures.—In this department of industry it is hardly to be supposed that this new region has made much progress, though she has every facility for carrying on manufactures when the time comes for doing so. In 1850 there were 52 establishments engaged in mining, manufacturing, and the mechanic arts, employing $313,600, and 285 male and 32 female hands, consuming raw material worth $309,560, and yielding products valued at $2,236,540.

Internal Improvements are limited, as yet, to common and plank road making. Dr. Evans, geologist to Governor Stevens' exploring expedition, reports a new route S. of the Missouri River, feasible for a railroad through the Black Feet Pass, down the Bitter Root River, crossing the mountains of the same name to Fort Wallawalla and the Dalles.

Commerce.—We have but few facts on this subject. The foreign imports amounted in 1853-4 to $18,932, and the exports to $42,827; tonnage entered to 231, and cleared to 1003 tons. Several steamers ply from Portland to different points on the Columbia, besides a regular line of steamers to San Francisco. Oregon exports to California, lumber, stock, hogs, beef, butter, eggs, chickens, pork, flour, &c. Large quantities of cattle are driven S. to the mines of California. Trade is carried on with Rio Janeiro, Europe, and the Sandwich Islands. In the 10 months preceding August, 1854, the arrivals at Astoria were 179, clearances 184. The export of lumber alone reached 22,567,000 feet.

Education.—The census report for 1850 gives to Oregon 3 public schools with 80 pupils and $3927 income, 29 academies with 842 pupils and $20,888 income, and 1877 pupils attending schools, as returned by families. Adults who could not read and write 162, of whom 63 were of foreign birth. Oregon Institute, belonging to the Methodists, 6 miles from Salem, is a flourishing establishment, with about 100 students. The Presbyterians have an academy on Tualatin Plains, and there are two female institutes at Oregon City.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 9 churches in Oregon in 1850, 1 each belonged to the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and 5 to the Roman Catholics, being one church to every 1477 persons. Value of church property, $76,520.

Population.—The population of Oregon, including the present Territory of Washington, was in 1850, 13,294, of whom 8133 were white males, 4949 females; 120 colored males, and 87 females; besides various tribes of Indians not enumerated, but estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1853, at 23,000 for Oregon and Washington united. Notwithstanding the formation of Washington Territory from Oregon, so great has been the influx of emigration, that the figures given above very inadequately represent the population of the territory, which, if recent statements may be relied on, has more than quadrupled since that time. The increase has been such as to induce the inhabitants to sue for admission as a state, in 1855. Of the population, 3175 were born in the territory; 8847 in other states of the Union; 207 in England; 196 in Ireland; 115 in Scotland and Wales; 293 in British America; 155 in Germany; 45 in France; 148 in other countries; and 143 whose places of birth were unknown; 5 were insane, and 4 idiotic.

Counties.—In 1855, Oregon had 20 counties, viz.: Benton, Clackamas, Clark, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Lewis, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Pacific, Polk, Thurston, Umpqua, Vancouver, Washington, Wascopum, and Yam-Hill.

Towns.—The principal towns are Portland, (pop. in 1853, 6000,) Oregon City, Salem, and Milton, having each about 1000 inhabitants.

Government.—The government is similar to that of all other territories.—See NEW MEXICO, &c.

History.—Oregon seems to have been first trodden by European feet about 1775, when a Spanish navigator visited Juan de Fuca Straits. Cook coasted along its shores in 1778. The Columbia River is believed to have been first made known to the civilized world in 1791, by Captain Gray, of the ship Columbia, of Boston, United States, who saw the mouth of the river, but did not enter it till May of the next year, when he gave it the name of his ship. From this time up to 1804, the coast of Oregon was occasionally visited by British and American fur-traders. In that year, President Jefferson sent out an exploring party under Lewis and Clarke, who passed the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. After this period, overland expeditions by fur-traders became common, and these, with the British Hudson Bay Company, held joint possession of the country, (but not without jealous rivalries and bloody contests,) till the treaty of 1846, which gave all below 49° N. latitude to the United States. Emigration from the United States, for the purpose of settlement commenced in 1839. Its growth for the time is probably retarded by the gold-mines of California attracting nearly all travellers and settlers, but their ultimate prosperity will most likely be mutual, the mining population of the one furnishing a market for the agricultural products of the other. There is no doubt that in future times Oregon will play an important part in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, and particularly that of the Polynesian groups. In 1853 the territory of Washington was separated from the N. part of Oregon.

OR'EGON, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 1700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Eleven Points and Spring Rivers, which flow S.E. into the Big Black River. Capital, Thomasville. Pop. 1432; of whom 1414 were free, and 18 slaves.

OREGON, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

OREGON, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OREGON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

OREGON, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

OREGON, a small village of Yell co., Arkansas.

OREGON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

OREGON, a thriving village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, at the head of slack-water navigation, about 29 miles S.W. of Lexington. Beef and pork are packed here and shipped in steamboats.

OREGON, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 436.

OREGON, a thriving post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky City, 168 miles from the former. Pop. about 400.

OREGON, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

OREGON, a township of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop. 205.

OREGON, a post-office of Clarke co., Indiana.

OREGON, a post-township in Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 540.

OREGON, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Pop. 747.

OREGON, a post-village, capital of Holt co., Missouri, 210 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

OREGON, a small village of Lawrence co., Missouri.

OREGON, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 12 miles S. of Madison.

OREGON CITY, a thriving post-village, capital of Ogle co., Illinois, on the right bank of Rock River, 176 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It is handsomely situated between the shore and a bluff, which rises in the form of an amphitheatre, at the distance of about a mile, and meets the river a little below the town. Pop. in 1850, 540.

OREGON CITY, a post-town, capital of Clackamas county, Oregon, on the right bank of the Willamette River, about 50 miles below Salem. It is situated in a cañon, (pronounced kan-yōn'—a narrow river valley shut in by high banks or walls,) and has great manufacturing facilities, a fall in the river at this place affording immense water-power. Oregon City was formerly the capital of the territory. One or two newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1000.

OREGON'IA, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

OREGRUND, o'rā-ground', a small, but strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, lan and 70 miles N.E. of Stockholm, with a harbor in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 680.

ORE HILL, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

OREKHOV, ORECHOW, o-rē-kov', or ORIKHOV, o-rē-kov', a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the Konskaia, an affluent of the Dnieper, 73 miles S.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 1600.

OREL, o-rēl', or ORLIK, or-lik' or or-leek', a sluggish,

muddy river of Russia, rises near the S. frontiers of the government of Kharkov, flows S.W. across the government of Poltava, and joins the Dnieper on the left, 35 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav; total course 130 miles.

OREL, o-rĕl', ORLOV, ORLOW, or'lov', or ORLOF, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 51° 50' and 54° N., and lon. 33° and 39° E. Area 18,393 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,406,571. Surface undulating. The rivers are affluents of the Dnieper, Don, and Volga. Soil very fertile, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Principal products, after corn and flour, are hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber and cattle, with iron, copper, millstones, nitre, and large quantities of turf. The government is divided into 12 districts. Capital, Orel.

OREL, a town of Russia, capital of the government of same name, is situated on the Oka, here joined by the Orel, 168 miles N.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 25,630. It is mostly built of wood, enclosed by a palisade, and defended by an ancient citadel; and it has numerous churches, several convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, college, and various other schools and institutions. It is in a most favorable position for commerce, being connected by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas; and it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between North and South Russia. It exports much rural produce to Moscow and to St. Petersburg, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, and linen stuffs, with tanneries, distilleries, tallow-houses, rope-walks, &c., and several important annual fairs. It was nearly destroyed by fire, 7th June, 1848.

OREL, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORELLANA LA SIERRA, o-rĕl-yä'nä lä se-ĕr'rä, a village of Spain, province of Badajos, 3 miles S.E. of Orellana la Vieja.

ORELLANA LA VIEJA, o-rĕl-yä'nä lä ve-ä'hä, a market-town of Spain, province and 63 miles E. of Badajos. P. 1950.

OREMARRAH, a headland of Beloochistan. See RAS-ARUBAH.

ORENBOORG, ORENBOURG or ORENBURG, o'ren-boorg', a government of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia, between lat. 47° 10' and 56° 25' N., and lon. 49° 20' and 65° E., having on the S. and S.E. the Caspian Sea, and Kirghiz Territory. Area estimated at 144,924 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,712,718, including the Cossacks of the Ural. Surface mostly mountainous, its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural, but both in the E. and the S. are extensive desert steppes. Principal rivers, the Ural, Belaia, and Samara in Europe, and in Asia several affluents of the Tobol. Salt lakes are numerous in the steppes. The principal wealth of the population consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, &c., herds often comprising from 200 to 2000 horses, and from 500 to 4000 head of horned cattle. Caviare, made from fish taken in the Ural and other rivers, is an important article of trade. The mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, and some sulphur, vitriol, &c. Trade principally with Asia, by means of caravans of camels, of which, in some years, as many as 2550 arrive. The government is divided into 12 districts. Capital, Orenburg.

ORENBOORG or ORENBURG, a fortified city of European Russia, capital of a district in the government of same name, on the Ural, in lat. 51° 48' N., lon. 55° 12' E. Pop. 6000, excluding a garrison of 2000 men. It is well built and paved. Principal edifices, 2 cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, the Custom-house, government offices, barracks, and house of correction. It has a museum, and a Mohammedan school; and on the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar, the place of an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold and silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India; and exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, &c. In the vicinity is an immense smelting house, in which is melted down, in the course of a summer, the tallow of 50,000 sheep.

ORENOQUE. See ORINOCO.

ORENSE, o-rĕn'sä, (anc. *Aquæ Calidæ Cliabum?*) a town of Spain, capital of the province of Orense, on the Minho, 46 miles S.S.W. of Lugo. Pop. 4640. It is gloomy and ill-built, but has a large cathedral, and other churches, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, and highly reputed thermal springs, with manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in hams, both in high repute throughout Spain. A cathedral dedicated to St. Martin, was built so early as 540; but the Moors, in 716, levelled Orense to the ground, and it remained a heap of ruins till 832, when it was rebuilt by Alonzo el Casto. The present Gothic Cathedral was erected by Bishop Alonzo in 1220. From Orense, Soult invaded Portugal with 20,000 men, and 78 cannons; and thither he retreated two or three months after, hotly pursued by the Duke of Wellington; his army reduced to 10,500 stragglers, unarmed and almost naked.

ORENSE, o-rĕn'sä, a province of Spain, Galicia, bounded S. by Portugal; area 2588 square miles. Capital, Orense. Pop. about 387,000.

ORERO, o-rä'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 8 miles from Chiavari. Pop. 1900.

ORESTAGNI. See ORISTANO.

ORESTE, o-rĕs'tä, a town of the Papal States, 24 miles N. of Rome, on a mountain of the same name, the ancient *Soracte*, about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 1400.

ORESTIAS, (or HADRIANOPOLIS.) See ADRIANOPLE.

ORFA or ORFAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See OURFA.

ORFORD, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of the Alde and Ore, near their mouth in the North Sea, 18 miles E.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. 1109. It has a large ancient church, an old town-hall, assembly room, and fine remains of a Norman castle, with some fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. The borough is still governed by a mayor, and until disfranchised by the Reform Act, sent 2 members to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are Sudbourne Hall, and 2 light-houses, well known as "Orford-ness Lights," 83 feet above the sea. Lat. 52° 4' 8" N., lon. 1° 31' 2" E.

ORFORD, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 60 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1406.

ORFORDVILLE, a post-village in the above township, 60 miles N.W. of Concord.

ORFUI, or'fwee', called also RAS HAFOON, räs hä'foon', a cape of East Africa, about 100 miles S. of Cape Guardafui.

ORGAN CHURCH, post-office, Rowan co., North Carolina.

ORGAOS, SERRA DOS, sĕr'rä doce or-gä'ôness, (Organ Mountains,) a mountain cordillera of Brazil, extends from E. to S.W. in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina. One portion of this chain, more particularly called the Organ Mountains, is situated 40 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, so named from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point 3800 feet.

ORGARSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ORGAZ, or-gäth', (anc. *Alhaka*,) a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2670. It has a castle and a hospital.

ORGELET, or'zhel-lā', a town of France, department of Jura, near the source of the Vélouze, 10 miles S.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 2123.

ORGEVAL, or'zhel-val', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.W. of Versailles. Pop. 1640.

ORGHIEND AB, a river of Afghanistan. See URGHUNDAUB.

ORGHESAN, or'ghe-sän', or URGHESAN, ur'ghe sän', a river of Afghanistan, rises in the mountains of Ghuznee, flows W., and after a course of above 100 miles, joins the Turnuk, an affluent of the Urghundaub.

ORGIANO, or-jä'no, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles S.S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 2000.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain. See ORJIBA.

ORGON, or'gôn', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, near the left bank of the Durance, 21 miles E.N.E. of Arles. Pop. in 1852, 3089.

ORGOSOLO, or-go so'lo, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and 8 miles S.S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2000.

ORIA, o're-ä, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 5670.

ORIA, o're-ä, or URITANA, oo-re-tä'nä, (anc. *Uria* or *Hyria*,) a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 22 miles W.S.W. of Brindisi, on a hill between 2 small lakes. Pop. 4300. It has a cathedral, several convents, and a hospital.

ORIENT, L', a town of France. See LORIENT.

O'RIENT, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, 100 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 205.

ORIENT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Oyster Pond Harbor, 100 miles E. by N. of New York.

ORIGNY, o'reen'yee', a village of France, department of Aisne, on the Thon, 7 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 1457.

ORIGNY SAINTE BENOITE, o'reen'yee' sänt be-nwät', a village of France, department of Aisne, 8 miles E. of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1852, 2372.

ORIHUA, one of the Sandwich Islands.

ORIHUELA, o re-wä'lä, a city of Spain, province and 32 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 17,453. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a tract termed, from its fertility, "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral, and 10 other churches, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, public granary, and cavalry barracks. It has a University College, with 16 professors, and manufactures of linens and hats, tanneries, corn, and oil-mills.

ORIKHOVA, o-re-ko'vä, or TRAJANOPOLIS, trä-jä-nop'o-lis, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, sanjak of Gallipoli, 18 miles N.W. of Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

ORILLIA, o-ril'le-a, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Simcoe, situated at the northern extremity of Lake Simcoe, 80 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 150.

ORINOCO, o-re no'ko, (i. e. in the Indian language, "coiled serpent,") (Fr. *Orénoque*, o'rā'nok',) one of the principal rivers of South America, ranking in size and importance immediately after the Amazon and Plata. It rises in the Sierra Nevada of Venezuelan Guiana, winds successively W., N., and E., through the centre of the Venezuelan territory,

and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 40′ N., and lon. 61° W. Total course estimated at 1600 miles, for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin 252,000 square miles. The principal affluents, in descending, are, from the left, the united stream of the Atabapo and Guaviare, which joins it about lat. 4° N., lon. 68° 10′ W.; the Meta at lat. 6° 20′ N.; the Aursuca at lat. 7° 10′ N., and the Apure at lat. 7° 38′ N. Three of the tributaries are larger than the Danube. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which joins the Orinoco about 40 miles E. of the junction of the Atabapo, the Caura, and the Caroni, which unite with it at lat. 7° 45′ and 8° 5′ N. respectively. By the Cassiquiare, it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro and Amazon. At 200 leagues from the ocean, its breadth is about 3 miles, and at Angostura, about 250 miles from its mouths, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 miles across, and when lowest, 55 fathoms deep.

Two remarkable rapids occur in the upper part of the Orinoco, called the Atures and Maypures, or Apures, the one in lat. 5° 8′ N., or about 80 miles below the junction of the Atabapo and Guaviare with the Orinoco, the other about 36 miles lower down. These rapids consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding each other like steps, and where numerous islands and rocks so restrict the bed of the river, that out of a breadth of 8000 feet, there often only remains an open channel of 20 feet in width. Its waters rise from April to October, attaining their greatest height in July and August, which in the Upper Orinoco is from 20 to 36 feet, and at Angostura from 24 to 25 feet; but in one confined place they are said to rise 120 feet above the usual level. The vast plains through which the river flows are at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of the stream are densely wooded, and like the river itself full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the Orinoco latterly finds its way to the sea, begin to branch off from the main stream upwards of 100 miles from the coast. The most S. and widest of these branches runs directly E., and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Boca de Navios, or Cano Navios, between Point Barima on the S., and the islands of Cangrejos on the N., which are more than 20 miles apart. In front of this mouth is a bar, on which is 17 feet water, and which is supposed to be nearly 3000 fathoms across. In the month of April, when the water is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river as far up as Angostura, a distance of 250 miles from the sea. The other branches, which run N., and divide the delta of the Orinoco into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known.

ORINOCO, (DEPARTMENT OF,) one of the great divisions of the republic of Venezuela, consisting mainly of what was formerly known as Colombian Guiana, and bounded N. by the river Orinoco. Estimated pop. 185,000. Chief towns, Varinas, Angostura, (Bolivar city,) and San Fernando de Apure.

ORIO, o′re-o, a market-town of Spain, province Guipuzcoa, 6 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Orio, in the Bay of Biscay.

ORIO, a village of Lombardy, 11 miles S.S.E. of Lodi.

ORIOLO, o-re′o-lo, (anc. *Forum-Claudii?*) a village of Italy, Pontifical States, 26 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 1168.

ORIOLO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 11 miles N.W. of Roseto. Pop. 2900.

ORION, a small post-village of Pike co., Alabama, near the Conecuh River.

ORION, a post-office of Ashley co., Arkansas.

ORION, a post-township in Oakland co., Michigan. P. 1119.

ORION, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

ORION, a small post-village in the S. part of Richland co., Wisconsin.

ORISKANY, a creek in the central part of New York, rises in Madison co., and joins the Mohawk at Oriskany.

ORISKANY, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Utica. It has several extensive woollen factories.

ORISKANY FALLS, a post-village of Augusta township, Oneida co., New York, on Oriskany Creek and on the Chenango Canal, 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It has several factories moved by water-power.

ORISSA, o-ris′sâ, a province of Hindostan, between lat. 18° and 23° N., and lon. 83° and 87° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal, and now wholly included in the British presidencies of Bengal and Madras, Orissa Proper forming the district of Cuttack.

ORISTANO, o-ris-tâ′no, or ORISTAGNI, o-ris-tân′yee, a town of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, capital of the province of Busachi, on the Oristano, 3 miles from its mouth, and 55 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 10,000. It is situated in a marshy plain, enclosed by lofty walls, and has a handsome cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, and Piarist College. Its port, at the river's mouth, is large and secure, protected by a mole; and near it are 2 corn-warehouses and a large tower. The exports comprise large quantities of corn; also salt, salt fish, and the much-esteemed wine of Vernaccia.

ORISTANO, GULF OF, island of Sardinia, between Capes Frasca and San Marco. It is 10 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and receives the river Oristano or Tirsi, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

ORIVAL, o′ree′vâl′, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 1614.

ORIVESI, o-re-vâ′see, a lake of Russia, Finland, containing several large islands.

ORIXA, an island of Seychelle Archipelago. See DENIS.

ORIXIMINA, a river of Brazil. See TROMBETAS.

ORIZABA, o-re-zah′ba, a post-office, Tippah co., Mississippi.

ORIZABA, o-re-zâ′bâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 70 miles W.S.W. of Vera Cruz, and 25 miles S. of the volcanic peak of Orizaba, (elevation 17,380 feet,) in a highly fertile and richly wooded valley. It has manufactures of coarse cloths, and a large government tobacco factory. Pop. 15,000.

ORJIBA, ORXIBA, or-hee′bâ, or ORJIVA, ORGIVA, or-hee′vâ, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Guadalfeo. Pop. 3220, employed in manufactures of earthenware, and in linen weaving.

ORJITZA, a town of Russia. See ORZHITSA.

ORKHEI, or′kî, ORGHIEV or ORGIEV, or-ghe-ev′, a town of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, 25 miles N. of Kishenev.

ORKHON, or′kon′, a river of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles S.W. of Kiakhta, in about lat. 50° N., lon. 105° 30′ E., after a N.E. course of nearly 380 miles. Chief affluent, the Khara.

ORK′NEY ISLANDS, (*L. Orcades*, or′ka-dêz) an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 47′ and 59° 20′ N., and lon. 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ W., separated from the county of Caithness by Pentland Frith. Aggregate area 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres, of which about 84,000 are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 31,455; of whom 16,757 are in Mainland, and 14,698 in the North and South Isles. There are 67 islands and islets; the principal are Pomona or Mainland, South Ronaldshay, Hoy, Flotta, Graemsay, Eday, Ronsay, Sanda, Shapinshay, Stronsay, and Westray. Of the whole, about 27 are usually inhabited, although the number varies frequently, in consequence of single families taking up their abodes in them for a year or two, and then deserting them. Hoy is the only island of the group that can be called mountainous, and here the highest elevation is but 1000 feet. None of the rest have hills of any considerable height. Nearly all the larger islands are of exceedingly irregular form; being, in many instances, so worn and penetrated by the sea, as to present rather a series of crooked and shapeless peninsulas, projecting in all directions, than a group of compact insular bodies. In some cases, the coasts of these islands are flat and sandy; in others, bold and rocky. These precipices are highest on the W. side, reaching, in the island of Hoy, the height of 1000 feet perpendicular. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chill and moist. Mean temperature of year, 46°.2; summer, 54°; winter 39°.7 Fahrenheit. Annual rain, 29 inches. Agriculture is very backward. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops. Most of the land is nominally freehold, but burdened with very heavy payments to the crown, or the Earl of Zetland. A small breed of cattle is reared, and about 50,000 sheep pasture on the hills and common moors. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. Hunting for wild birds and eggs, and fishing, partly employ the population, and about 100,000 lobsters are shipped annually for the London market. The manufactures of kelp and linen have declined. Plaiting from rye straw, and some distilling, are the principal manufactures. Exports of all produce amounted in 1833, to 60,000*l.* These islands were examined by Agricola A. D. 84. In the middle ages they belonged to Norway, but in 1468 were annexed to the Scottish crown, and formed an earldom. Chief town, Kirkwall, which was formerly the sea of a bishopric.

ORK′NEY and SHET′LAND, the most N. county of Scotland, comprising the islands of the above names. Area 1280 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 62,533. The county is divided into 42 parishes. Chief towns, Kirkwall and Lerwick. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

ORKUB, or-koob′,(?) or PREKOP, prâ-kop′, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, on the Morava, 19 miles S.W. of Niesa.

ORLAMUNDE, (Orlamünde,) or′lâ-mün′deh, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 miles S.W. of Kahla. Pop. 1154.

OR′LAND, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot River, 55 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. It is one of the most thriving places in the county, the inhabitants being largely engaged in commerce and the lumbering business. Pop. 1580.

ORLAND, a thriving post-village of Steuben co., Indiana, on Crooked Creek, 10 miles N.W. of Angola.

ORLAND, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

ORLAN′DO, a post-office, Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania.

ORLEANNOIS or ORLÉANNAIS, or′lâ′an′nâ′, an old province of France, had for its capital Orleans; it now forms the greater part of the departments of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.

ORLEANS, or'le-anz,* *not* or-leenz', (Fr. pron. or'lā'ôns', Sp. *Orleanes*, or-la-ā-nās', It. *Orleana*, or-la-ā'nā,) a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 68 miles S.S.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. in 1852, 47,323. It is very ancient, and has many fine squares, but is in general ill built. The chief edifices are the Cathedral or Church of St. Croix, one of the finest in France; and the Town-hall, an edifice of the 16th century. It has an *Académie Universitaire*, for the departments of Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 26,000 volumes, museums of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufactures of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar, and saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and it has an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, and vinegar of its district. Orleans was built on the ruins of the ancient *Genabum*, afterwards *Aurelianæ*. Taken and destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurelianæ* or *Aurelianum* in honor of the Emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and since the time of Philip de Valois, it gave the title of Duke to a member of the royal family. In 1428, Orleans was besieged for six months by the English, and delivered by the heroism of Joan of Arc, who hence was called the "Maid of Orleans." In 1567, it was taken and pillaged by the Calvinists. Eleven councils have been held here. It was the birth-place of Robert, king of France, of Pothier, and of the physician Petit.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, extending N. and N.E. of the town, is one of the largest in France.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, connects the Loire, by means of the Canal of Loing, with the Seine. The valley of Orleans was devastated by an inundation of the Loire in 1846.

OR/LEANS, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Lamoille and Missisque Rivers, and by the Black, Barton, Clyde, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. It contains numerous ponds, and a part of Lake Memphremagog lies within its borders. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil is fertile and easily cultivated, and although almost too cold for Indian corn, produces the other grains, grasses, and fruits, in abundance. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. Orleans county abounds in iron ore, chromate of iron, and other valuable minerals. Capital, Irasburg. Pop. 15,707.

ORLEANS, a county in the W.N.W. part of New York, has an area of 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is principally drained by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and Sandy Creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part is gently undulating, more elevated in the S., the Mountain Ridge passing through it. The soil is generally fertile, and adapted to grass and grain. Bog iron ore, and some sulphur and salt springs are found. The Erie Canal and the railroad connecting Rochester and Niagara Falls traverse this county. Organized in 1824, having previously formed part of Genesee county, and named from Orleans, a town of France. Capital, Albion. Pop. 28,501.

ORLEANS, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 150 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the S., Lake Pontchartrain on the N., and Lake Borgne on the E. The surface is level, the greater part consisting of a morass, covered with coarse grass, and overflowed daily by the tide. The river is bordered with fertile, arable land, which produces sugar-cane, Indian corn, and fruits for the New Orleans market. Several railroads are in course of construction, a notice of which may be found in the article NEW ORLEANS. Capital, New Orleans. Pop. 119,460: of whom 101,392 were free, and 18,068 slaves.

ORLEANS, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 75 miles in a direct line, or 100 miles following the windings of the peninsula, S.E. by E. of Boston. It has several manufactories of wooden ware; and in 1851, 5 vessels, (tons 336,) manned by 54 persons, were employed in the mackerel fishery. Pop. 1348.

ORLEANS, a township of Jefferson co., New York, 14 miles N. of Watertown. Pop. 3265.

ORLEANS, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on Flint Creek, 190 miles W. of Albany.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia, 112 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

ORLEANS, a township in Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 491.

ORLEANS, post-township in Elkhart co., Indiana. P. 1402.

ORLEANS, a pleasant post-village of Orange co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of New Albany.

* All our best speakers concur in making this name a trisyllable, with the accent on the first. This is evidently the manner in which Shakspeare pronounced Orleans.

——"This dreadful lord
Retiring from the siege of ORLEANS."
"Was not the duke of ORLEANS thy foe?"—
Henry VI., Part I.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.

ORLEANS, a post-village of Polk co., Missouri, on the E. fork of Sac River, about 120 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ORLEANS, ISLE OF, Canada East, situated in the St. Lawrence River, N.W. of Quebec, is 20 miles in length, from S.W. to N.E., and 6 miles in greatest breadth. Soil fertile, and well wooded.

ORLEANS FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ORLESTONE, orls'ton, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ORLETON, orl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

OR/LINGBURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ORLOF or ORLOV. See OREL.

ORLOF or ORLOV, or-lov', a town of Russia, government and 28 miles W.S.W. of Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 3600.

ORLOF or ORLOV, a town of Russia, government and 19 miles E.N.E. of Voronezh, on the Oosman. Pop. 3500. It was founded in the 17th century.

ORLOVKA or ORLOWKA, or-lov'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government of Tchernigov, 32 miles S.W. of Novgorod-Severskoie. Pop. 1560.

ORMEA, or ma'â, a town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 18 miles S. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 4750. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufactures of linen and hempen cloths. It was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1630.

ORME'S-HEAD, (ormz hĕd,) GREAT, a peninsular headland of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 miles N.N.W. of Conway, and forming the W. side of the inlet called Orme's-Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's-Head. On each of these headlands is a lighthouse. Lat. of Great Orme's-Head, 53° 20' N., lon. 3° 51' 2" W.

ORME'S (ormz) STORE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 125 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

OR/MISTON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Tyne, 25 miles S. of Tranent. Pop. of village in 1851, 730. It has an old cross, occupying the site of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel; in the parish is Ormiston Hall, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun.

ORM/SA ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. of Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is 1½ miles in circuit. A lighthouse stands on its W. coast.

ORMS/BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ORMSBY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ORMSBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ORMSBY ST. MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ORMSBY ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ORM/SIDE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

ORMS/KIRK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway, 13 miles N.N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. of town in 1851, 5548. It is well built, has a town-hall, a large church, a grammar school, almshouses, and manufactures of cottons, silks, and hats, and in the vicinity large collieries.

OR/MUS or OR/MUZ,* (Persian *Hormoz* or *Hormuz*, hor'mooz'; anc. *Oxyris?* or *Organa?*) an island in the Persian Gulf, on its N. side, near its entrance, 45 miles due N. of Cape Mussendom, Arabia, and now belonging to the Sultan (or Imam) of Muscat, who is stated to rent it of the Shah of Persia. Lat. 27° 5' N., lon. 56° 29' E. It is a mere barren rock about 12 miles in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporiums in the east. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mountains being of variegated colors from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper, which first-named mineral yields a considerable revenue to the Sultan. On its N. side is a town with a good harbor, and a garrisoned fort, which formerly comprised 4000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, but is now in total decay. Ormus was captured in 1507, by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depôt for the produce of India, China, &c., was transferred to Gombroon.

ORMUS, GULF OF, a term sometimes applied to the S.E. portion of the Persian Gulf.

ORMUS, STRAITS OF, connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. Length about 150 miles, breadth 30 miles.

ORNAIN, or'nân', a river of France, rises near Neuville, in the department of Haute-Marne, flows N.W., and joins the Saulx on its right bank. Length 65 miles.

ORNANS, or'nôn', a town of France, department of Doubs, 10 miles S.E. of Besançon, on the Loué. Pop. in 1852, 2488.

ORNAVASSO, or-nâ-vâs'so, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, 12 miles S.E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1652.

* "High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of ORMUS or of Ind.—"
MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, Book II.

ORNE, orn, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy. Area 2329 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 439,884. The surface, agreeably diversified with ranges of low hills, presents along the river courses rich pasture land; a considerable part of it is sandy and sterile. Chief rivers, the Orne, Touques, Rille, Eure, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black-lead, and granite. Hemp, apples, and pears are abundant. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the department, and cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls and eggs are important objects of commerce. Its manufactures comprise pins, needles, linens, cotton, and lace. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne. Capital, Alençon.

ORNE, (anc. *Olina?*) a small river of France, rises near Seez, in the department of Orne, flows past Argentan, Ecouché, and Caen, where it becomes navigable, and enters the English Channel. Length 86 miles.

ORNEVILLE, orn/vil, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 424.

ORNOVASSO, a town of the Sardinian States. See ORNAVASSO.

OROATIS. See TAB.

OROMOCTO, a village of New Brunswick, co. of Sunbury, on the right bank of the St. John, at the entrance of the Oromocto River, about 9 miles S.E. of Fredericton. On the borders of Grand Lake, on the opposite side of the St. John, are extensive coal-mines, from which large quantities of coal are annually raised.

O'RONO, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the W. side of the Penobscot River, 75 miles N.E. of Augusta, intersected by the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber business. Pop. 2785.

ORONOCO, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

ORONOKO, a township of Berrien co., Michigan.

O'RONSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S. of the island of Colonsay, and having on it some fine remains of an ancient priory.

ORONTES, o-ron'tēz, (called by the Arabs, EL AASY, el ăă'see, "the rebellious,") a river of North Syria, pashalics of Damascus and Aleppo, rises in Anti-libanus, flows N. through Lake Kadez or Homs, and to near Antakia (*Antioch*,) where it suddenly turns W.S.W., and soon enters the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. of Latakeea, (Latakieh,) after an innavigable course of 240 miles.

OROPESA, a city of South America. See COCHABAMBA.

OROPESA, o-ro-pā'sä, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles N.E. of Caceres, with a fine old castle belonging to the Duke of Frias.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Mediterranean.

OROPO, o-ro'po, (anc. *Oropus*,) a village of Greece, government of Attica, on the Asopo, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 miles E. of Thebes, with remains of ancient fortifications.

OROSEI, o-ro-sā'e, a village of the island of Sardinia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nuovo, near the mouth of the river Orosei. Its port is almost useless. Pop. 1703.

OROSENGA, o-ro-sĕng'gä, or OLOOSINGA, o-loo-sing'gä, one of the Friendly Islands, South Pacific, belonging to Navigators' Group. Lat. 14° 14' S., lon. 169° 34' W., about 3 miles long.

OROSHAZA, o'rosh'hä'zŏh', a large village of East Hungary, county and 27 miles S.W. of Bekes, in a fertile region. Pop. 9581.

OROTAVA, o-ro-tä'vä, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N. coast of Teneriffe, below the Peak. Pop. 8815. It has several churches and convents, the governor's residence, mole, and citadel. Its harbor is bad, but it has an active trade in wine, and extensive fisheries.

OROTELLI, o-ro-tĕl'lee, or ORTELLI, or-tĕl'lee, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Nuoro, on the left bank of the Pirso. Pop. 1385.

O'ROUKE'S, o-rooks', a post-office of St. Tamany parish, Louisiana.

ORPHANO, or'fä-no, a maritime village of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Orphano, 50 miles E. of Salonica. Lat. 40° 49' N., lon. 23° 55' E. It has a fortress, and its vicinity is fertile.

ORPHANO, GULF OF, called also GULF OF CONTESSA, (anc. *Strymonicus Sinus*,) a gulf of the Grecian Archipelago, N.W. of Mount Athos; greatest length about 20 miles, breadth perhaps 10 miles.

OR'PHAN'S ISLAND, at the entrance to Penobscot River, opposite the town of Bucksport, Penobscot co., Maine. It is 4 miles long, and contains about 5000 acres.

ORPHIR, a maritime parish of Scotland, Orkney Islands, comprising a part of Mainland, and the small island of Cava.

OR'PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ORP-LE-GRAND, orp leh grŏxo, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 29 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1473.

OR'RELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, 2¼ miles W. of Wigan. Pop. 2478.

OR'RERY AND KILMORE', a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, in its N. part. Pop. 34,134. It gives the title of Earl to the Boyle family, Earls of Cork.

OR'RIN, a river of Scotland, rises in the S.E. of the co. of Ross, flows mostly E., and joins the Conan, after a course of about 27 miles.

OR'RIN GLEN, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

OR'RINGTON, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, 5 miles below Bangor, and 66 miles E. by N. of Augusta. It contains 1 Congregational and 3 Methodist churches, a high school, and 8 stores. The streams afford motive power for 6 saw-mills, which cut annually about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, several shingle-mills, lath-mills, and turning-mills, and a paper-mill. There is also a steam saw-mill, turning out about 700,000 feet of lumber annually. About 20 vessels are owned here and employed in the West India and coastwise trade. A ferry connects Orrington with Hampden, on the opposite side of the Penobscot. Pop. in 1850, 1851.

OR'RINGTON COR'NER, a village in the above township, contains a church, 2 stores, and the Orrington post-office.

ORROLI, or'ro-lo, a filthy village of the island of Sardinia, division and N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1704.

ORRS'TOWN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Chambersburg. It is handsomely built, and contains about 350 inhabitants.

ORRSVILLE, a post-village, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

ORRSVILLE, a village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, 105 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ORRVILLE, a post-office, Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

ORSA, or'sä, a village and parish of Sweden, lan and 52 miles N.W. of Falun, on Lake Orsa.

ORSARA, or-sä'ra, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 5 miles N.W. of Bovino. Pop. 4200.

ORSCHEL, NIEDER, nee'der orsh'el, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony. Pop. 1602.

OR'SET, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ORSHA, or ORCHA, or'shä, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles N. of Mohelev, on the Dnieper, here joined by the Orzhitza. Pop. 2380.

ORSK, orsk, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government and 155 miles E.S.E. of Orenboorg, on the river Ural. Pop. 1260. It is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is abundantly obtained in its vicinity.

ORSOVA, (or'so'vŏh',) NEW, or ADUSKELIA, a-doos-kā'le-ä, a frontier town of Little Wallachia, on an island in the Danube, 4 miles above the "Iron-gate," and 36 miles E. of Moldova, on the borders of Hungary. It is a station for steam packets, and for travellers on the Danube to cross to or from Servia, and re-embark after a land journey to avoid the innavigable part of the river.

ORSOVA, (or'so'vŏh',) OLD, a village of Hungary, 3 miles S.W. of New Orsova, on the left bank of the Danube. P. 990.

ORSOY, or'soi, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1625.

ORS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ORT, ort, a market-town of Lower Austria, 16 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 1400.

ORTA, or'tä, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 25 miles N.N.W. of Novara, above the W. shore of Lake Orta. Pop. 1137.

ORTA, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 13 miles S.E. of Foggia. Pop. 1500.

OR'TA, LAKE OF, (anc. *Lacus Cutsius?*) of Piedmont, division of Novara, is 7 miles W. of the Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 8 miles, breadth 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque.

ORTE, or'tä, a decayed town of Italy, Pontifical States, 15 miles E. of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber. P. 2339.

OR'TELSBURG, (Ger. pron. or'tels-bŏŏrg',) a town of East Prussia, 32 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg, beside a lake. It has a castle and 1520 inhabitants.

ORTENBERG, or'ten-bĕrg', a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidder, 24 miles N.E. of Frankfort. P. 1097.

ORTENBERG, a village of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. Pop. 961.

ORTENBURG, or'ten-bŏŏrg', a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 10 miles W. of Passau, with an old castle. Pop. 1000.

ORTHEZ or ORTHÈS, or'tā', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, crossed here by an old bridge, 24 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 9948. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, copper and iron wire, copper wares, and leather, with a brisk trade in Bayonne hams, goose-feathers, and cattle. Near this town, on 27th February, 1814, the French under Soult were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington.

ORTLER, or'ler, ORTELER, or'teh-ler, or ORTLER-SPITZE, or'ler-spit'seh, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, and of the Austrian Empire, is situated in the Rhætian Alps, about 10 miles S. of Glürns. Elevation 12,852 feet.

ORTNERI, ort-nä'ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, E.N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 1690.

OR'TON or O'VERTON, a market-town and parish of

England, co. of Westmoreland, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Appleby. Pop. in 1851, 1456. It is irregularly built; near it is a copper mine.

OR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ORTON-LONGUEVILLE, or'ton long'vil, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

ORTON-WATERVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.

ORTONA, or-to'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 8 miles N. of Lanciano, on the Adriatic, where it has a small port. Pop. 6000. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine.

ORTONOVO, or-to-no'vo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 14 miles from Levante. Pop. 2150.

ORTONVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ORTRAND, or'ränt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 76 miles E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1820.

ORUBA, an island of the West Indies. See ARUBA.

ORUNE, o-roo'nâ, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and N.N.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 1835.

ORURO, o-roo'ro, a town of Bolivia, 100 miles N.W. of Sucre, with 5000 inhabitants, and many churches and convents. The department of Oruro, enclosed by those of Potosi, Paz, and Lamar, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared.

ORUST, o'roost, an island of Sweden, stift and 28 miles N.W. of Gottenburg, in the Cattegat. Length 14 miles, breadth 10 miles. The surface is level, and the population are employed in raising hops, rearing cattle, and fishing.

OR'VAN, a township of Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 527.

ORVIETO, or-ve-ä'to, (anc. *Urbs Vetus* or *Herbanum*,) a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, at the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, affluents of the Tiber, 60 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 6210. It stands on a scarped rock, and has a fine cathedral, rich in works of art, archbishop's and papal residences, a remarkable well, and Etruscan remains.

ORVIGO, or-vee'go, or ORBIGO, or-bee'go, a river of Spain, rises in the N. of Leon, flows S., and joins the right bank of the Esla; total course 80 miles.

OR'VILLE, a village of Ohio, at the junction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Cleveland Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroads, 64 miles from Crestline.

OR'WELL, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Felsham, flows generally south-eastward, and joins the Stour at Harwich, the harbor of which town is formed by their united estuary. The site of the old town of Orwell, at its mouth, is now covered by the sea.

ORWELL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

ORWELL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kinross.

OR'WELL, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, near Lake Champlain, 46 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has several churches, and a bank. Pop. 1470.

ORWELL, a post-township in the N.E. part of Oswego co., New York, about 160 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1106.

ORWELL, a post-township in the N.E. part of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1241.

ORWELL, a post-township in the S.W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 825.

OR'WIGSBURG, a post-borough of West Brunswick township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad leading from Reading to Pottsville, 9 miles S.E. of the latter. It was formerly the county seat. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 909.

ORZHITSA or ORJITZA, or-zhit'sâ, a market town of Russia, government and 86 miles W.N.W. of Poltava. Pop. 1450.

ORZINOVI, ord-ze-no'vee, or ORCINOVI, or-che-no'vee, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles S.W. of Brescia, near the Oglio. Pop. 4430.

ORZI-VECCHI, ord'ze vek'kee, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, about 3 miles N.E. of Orzi-Novi, has a church, sanctuary, and oratory, and the remains of an old fortress. Pop. 1322.

OSACCA, a town of Japan. See OSAKA.

OSASCO, o-säs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 2 miles S. of Pinerolo, on the right bank of the Chisone. Pop. 1000.

OSASIO, o-sä'se-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division and S. of Turin. Pop. 1400.

O'SAGE', (Fr. pron. ō'zäzh',) a large river, which rises in the E. part of the Indian Territory, and entering Missouri, near the N.W. corner of Bates co., falls into the Missouri River 10 miles below Jefferson City. Its general direction is nearly eastward, and its whole length is estimated at 500 miles. It is the largest affluent which the Missouri River receives in this state. Boats of moderate size can ascend 200 miles or more, when the water is high. The region drained by this river is occupied by fertile prairies interspersed with woodlands.

OSAGE, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, contains about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, on the N.W. by the Osage River, and intersected by the Gasconade and Maraie Rivers. The surface is uneven. Capital, Linn. Pop. 6794; of whom 6434 were free, and 270 slaves.

OSAGE, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Pop. 1454.

OSAGE, a post-township in Carroll co., Arkansas. P. 719.

OSAGE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 91 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

OSAGE, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

OSAGE FORK, of Gasconade River, Missouri, rises in Texas co., and unites with the main stream in the N.E. part of La Clede county.

OSAGE FORK of Maramec River. See MARAMEC.

OSAGE INDIANS, a tribe formerly dwelling in the Indian Territory, S. of the Osage River.

OSAGE MILLS, a post-village in Benton co., Arkansas.

OSAKA or OSACCA, o-sä'kä, written also SAKAIR, SAKAE or OHOSAKA, a seaport, and one of the 5 great imperial towns of Japan, island of Niphon, on its S.W. coast, 33 miles from Miako, of which it is the port; lat. 34° 40′ N., lon. 135° 25′ E. It has a strong citadel, and an extensive trade.

OSANIP'PA, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

OSBALD'ESTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

OSBALD'WICK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OSBORN, of Ohio, a station on the Sandusky and Dayton Railroad, 10 miles from Dayton.

OS'BORNE, the marine residence of the Queen of Great Britain, Isle of Wight, 1½ miles from West Cowes.

OSBORNE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, about 28 miles S.E. of Madison.

OSBORNE ISLANDS, a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N.W. coast of Australia.

OSBORN MILL, a district in Harris co., Georgia.

OSBORN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

OSBORN'S FORD, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

OSBORN'S HOLLOW, a post-village of Broome co., New York, 130 miles W. by S. of Albany.

OSBOURNBY, os'burn-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OSCA. See HUESCA.

OSCACASALE, os-kä-kä-sä'lä, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1180.

OSCARSTAD, os'kar-städ', or ARVIKA, ar-vee'kä, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 miles N.W. of Carlstad. Founded in 1811, and named in honor of the son of Bernadotte.

OSCEOLA, os'se-o'lä, a new and unorganized county in the N.W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskegon River.

OSCEOLA, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota Territory, has an area of about 535 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Little Sioux River which flows into the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of the celebrated Seminole chief Osceola.

OSCEOLA, a post-townspip forming the S.W. extremity of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 412.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

OSCEOLA, a post-village, capital of Mississippi co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi River, 87 miles above Memphis.

OSCEOLA, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. of Columbus.

OSCEOLA, a township of Livingston co., Michigan. P. 960.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

OSCEOLA, a post-village of St. Clair co., Missouri, on the Osage River, 132 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. It has 1 newspaper office.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

OSCEOLA CENTRE, a post-village of Livingston co., Michigan, 50 miles N.W. by W. of Detroit.

OSCEOLA MILLS, a village of St. Croix co., Wisconsin.

OSCH, osk, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 11 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

OSCHATZ, o'shäts, a town of Saxony, on the railway from Leipsic to Dresden, 31 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 5260. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

OSCHERSLEBEN, osh'ers-lä'ben, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 19 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg, with a station on the railway to Brunswick. Pop. 3850. It has a castle, and some manufactures of woollen cloth.

OSCHIRI, os-kee'ree, or OSKERI, os-kä'ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 29 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1993.

OSCHITZ, osh'its, a municipal town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 950.

OSCO'DA, a new and unorganized county in the N.E. part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Aux Sable River, which flows from W. to E. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county.

OSERO, (anc. *Apsorus*,) an island of Illyria. See LOSSINI.

OSERO, o-sä'ro, a maritime town of Illyria, on the W. side of the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic, opposite the island of Lossini, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 1500. It has a fine cathedral.

OS'GATHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

OS'GODBY WITH KIRK'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OSHA, OSCHA or OCHA, o'shä, a river of Siberia, issues

from Lake Tenlz, government of Tobolsk, and joins the Irtish, 30 miles below Tara. Total course, 140 miles.

OSHAUKUTA or HILL'S CORNERS, a small post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N. of Madison.

OSHAWA, o-shä'wä, a flourishing post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 33 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. about 1150.

OSH'KOSH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is situated on the Neenah or Fox River, at its entrance into Lake Winnebago, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Madison. The lumber trade is carried on here extensively, the river and lake being navigable by steamboats. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a land-office, 3 newspaper offices, 1 manufactory of pumps, 1 of threshing machines, 1 foundry, 6 mills, 9 dry-goods stores, and about 20 other stores. Plank-roads are projected from Oshkosh to Waupun and Neenah. Laid out about 1846. Pop. 3000.

OSHMOONEYN or ACHMOUNEYN, o-sh-moo-nän', written also ESCHMUNEIN or ESHMOUNEYN, a large village of Egypt, W. of the Nile, on the site of the ancient *Hermopolis Magna*, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. about 30° 50' E. Pop. estimated at from 4000 to 10,000. In its vicinity are some highly interesting ruins.

OSH'TEMO, a township, Kalamazoo co., Michigan. P. 567.

OSIECZNO, a town of Prussia. See STORCHNEST.

OSIGLIA, o-see'lyä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, about 24 miles from Savona. Pop. 1400.

OSILO, o-see'lo, a village of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 6 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 2000.

OSIMA, o-see'mä, a small island of Japan, 40 miles W. of Matsmai, on the island of Yesso.

OSIMA, a bay of Japan. See ODAWARA.

OSIMO, os'e-mo, (anc. *Auximum.*) a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on a hill near the Musone, 9 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. 13,430.

OSIO-DI-SOPRA, o'se-o dee so'prä, and OSIO-DI-SOTTO, o'se-o dee sot'to, two adjacent villages of Austrian Italy, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. United pop. 2860.

OSIOOT, a town of Upper Egypt. See SIOOT.

OSKALOO'SA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Mahaska county, Iowa, 4 miles N. of the Des Moines River, and 70 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. It has an elevated and healthy situation in the midst of a fertile country. It contained in 1851 several churches, a state normal school, 10 dry-goods stores, and 2 steam-mills. A newspaper is published here. A plank-road, about 100 miles long, is in progress from Oskaloosa to Burlington. Four-horse coaches run daily from this place in several directions. Laid out in 1844. Pop. June, 1851, 916; in 1853, about 1500.

OSKOL, os-kol', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Koorsk, flows generally S., and in the government of Kharkov joins the Donets on the left, about 15 miles below Izioom. Total course, partly navigable, 210 miles.

OSKOL NOVOI, os-kol' no-voi', a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, capital of a district, on the Oskol, an affluent of the Donets, 92 miles S.E. of Koorsk.

OSKOL STAROI, os-kol' stä-roi', a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, on a hill, 70 miles E.S.E. of Koorsk.

OSLAUAN, os'lów-än', or OSLAWANY, os-lä-vä'nee, a market-town of Austrian Moravia, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brünn, on the right bank of the Oslawa. Pop. 1132.

OSMA, os'mä, (anc. *Oxoma?*) a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.W. of Soria, on the Ucera. Pop. 617. It has a fine cathedral, and some Roman antiquities.

OSMA, (anc. *Osmus,*) a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis. Length 100 miles.

OSMAN, os'män', a town of India, Punjab, between the Indus and Jhylum Rivers; lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 72° 52' E.

OSMAN-BAZAR, os-män' bä'zar', a town of European Turkey, Bulguria, 32 miles W. of Shoomla.

OSMANJIK or OSMANDJIK, os-män-jeek', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Seevas, 54 miles W.N.W. of Amasia, on the Kizil-Irmak, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. It has a ruined fortress. It is unhealthy from its low situation and bad water.

OS'MASTON, two parishes of England, co. of Derby.

OS'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

OSMOTH'ERLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OSMUS. See OSMA.

OSNABRÜCK, (Osnabrück.) See OSNABURG.

OSNABRÜCK, os'nä-brük', an extensive district or landdrostei of Hanover, bounded W. by Holland. Area 2411 square miles. Pop. 261,965.

OS'NABURG, (Ger. *Osnabrück,* os'nä-brük',) a town of Hanover, capital of the above district, on the Hase, an affluent of the Ems, 74 miles W.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 11,751. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 5 gates, and consists of an old and a new town. Principal edifices, the old palace, Town-hall, in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, Court-house, Cathedral, several Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 gymnasia, a Lutheran orphan asylum, numerous hospitals, and a workhouse. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, chiccory, soap, paper, and leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen fabrics, and cattle, is favored by its position on the high route between Bremen and the Lower Rhine. Osnaburg was erected into a see by Charlemagne, in 888; and in 1082 it was surrounded by walls. The negotiations for the peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, were carried on here. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and incorporated with Hanover.

OSNABURG, an island of the Society group, called also MAITEA, (which see.)

OS'NABURG, a post-village and township in the S.E. part of Stark co., Ohio, 124 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 2225.

OS'NABURGH ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. 21° 54' S., lon. 139° 59' 31" W., is 14 miles long, and well wooded.

OSNAIO or OSNAJO, os-nä'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 1362.

OSO'LO, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 471.

OSOPPO, o-sop'po, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Friuli, 15 miles N.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 1259.

OSORNO, o-sor'no, a volcano of Patagonia, W. coast, opposite the island of Chiloe, lat. 41° S., lon. 70° 40' W.

OSORNO, o-sor'no, a river, lake, and ruined town of Chili, province of Valdivia. The river rises in the large lake at its foot, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific 34 miles S.W. of Valdivia, having the ruins on its bank.

OSORNO MAYOR, o-sor'no mi-yor', a village of Spain, Leon, province and 32 miles N. of Palencia.

OSPEDALETTO, os-pä-dä-lät'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 9 miles S.E. of Lodi, near the Lambro. Pop. 1573.

OSPEDALETTO or OSPITALETTO, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles W. of Brescia. Pop. 1945.

OS'PRINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 2 miles W.S.W. of Feversham. Here are the ruins of a hospital, founded by Henry III.

OSS or OS, os, (formerly OSCH, osk,) a market town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1113.

OS'SA, (Gr. Ossa; modern *Kissa'vo,*) a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the reputed vale of Tempe.

OSSA, os'sä, a river of West Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 miles.

OSSA, os'sä, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. side of Gilolo, with the village of Ossa on its S. coast.

OSSA, os'sä, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles S.W. of Perm, on the Kama. Pop. about 2000.

OS'SABAW ISLAND, of Bryan co., Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee River, is about 10 miles long. Ossabaw Sound is situated immediately N. of the island.

OSSABLIKOVO or OSSABLIKOWO, os-sä-ble-ko'vo, a town of Russia, government and S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 2860.

OSSAGO, os-sä'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 5 miles S. of Lodi. Pop. 1296.

OSSAIA, os-si'ä, (*i. e.* "the bones,") a frontier village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, 3 miles S. of Cortona, and N. of the Lake of Perugia, (anc. *Thrasymenus.*) From the number of human remains found here, it it supposed to be the site of the famous victory gained by the Carthaginians under Hannibal, over the Romans under Flaminius, B. C. 217.

OSSAU, GAVE DE. See GAVE D'OSSAU.

OSSAWA, a post-office of Clinton co., Michigan.

OSSEG or OSSEK, os'sek, a village of Bohemia, 22 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, with a magnificent abbey, which has a library of 40,000 volumes.

OS'SEO or OS'CEO, a village of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the Southern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Hillsdale, has about 100 inhabitants.

OSSERO, an island in the Adriatic Sea. See LOSSINI.

OS'SETT, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OSSI, os'see, a village of Sardinia, division and 4 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2297.

OSSIAN, osh'yan, a post-village and township at the N.E. extremity of Alleghany co., New York, about 233 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1283.

OSSIAN, a village of Wells co., Indiana, 11 miles N. of Bluffton.

OSSIAN, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

OS'SIN, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Rock River, in Dodge co., near the S. end of Winnebago Marsh.

OSSINGEN, os'sing-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1177.

OS'SINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

OS'SINING, a township of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River and on the Hudson River Railroad, 32 miles N. of New York. It contains the village of Sing Sing. Pop. 4939.

OS'SIPEE, a post-village and township, capital of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the W. side of Ossipee Lake, 45 miles N.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 2123.

OSSIPEE LAKE, in the E. part of New Hampshire, in Carroll co. It is nearly circular, being about 6 miles in its greater, and 4 or 5 miles in its smaller diameter.

OSSIPEE MOUNTAIN, of Grafton co., New Hampshire, a range lying immediately W. of Ossipee Lake.

OSSIPEE RIVER, forms the outlet of Ossipee Lake, in Strafford co., New Hampshire, and flowing easterly into Maine, after forming part of the boundary between York and Oxford counties, falls into the Saco River.

OSSONA, os-so'nâ, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province of Pavia, 8 miles N. of Abbiate Grasso. Pop. 1469.

OSSORES, os-so'res, (Hindoo *Asoores* or *Asuri*,) a large village of Hindostan, Mysore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Nundydroog. Near it is a noble reservoir, connected with the town by an avenue of trees.

OSSORY, an old principality and a diocese of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, and Queen's and King's counties. Since 1833, the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic see has had its seat at Kilkenny.

OSSORY, Upper, formerly a barony in Queen's co., Ireland.

OSSUN, os'sûn', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 10 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 2064. Near it a famous battle with the Saracens took place in the 8th century.

OSSUNA, a town of Spain. See OSUNA.

OSTASHKOV or OSTASCHKOW, os-tâsh-kov', a town of Russia, government and 104 miles W.N.W. of Tver, on Lake Saligi. Pop. 8890. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are handsome stone structures, and comprise several churches and hospitals, and an extensive bazaar. It has large salt and spirit magazines, malt houses, tanneries, soap works, and ship-building docks.

OSTE, os'teh, a river of Hanover, rises in the W. of the principality of Lüneburg, flows N.W. and enters the estuary of the Elbe, 4 miles N.E. of Otterndorf; length 80 miles.

OSTEND, os-tênd', (Fr. *Ostende*, os'tôndd',) a fortified seaport town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the North Sea, 60 miles N. of the North Foreland (in Kent). Lat. 51° 14' 1" N., lon. 2° 55' 5" E. Pop. 14,506. It is regularly and neatly built, and its houses are painted of different colors. Principal edifices, the citadel, and a good bathing-house, it being a watering-place sometimes resorted to by the Belgian court. It has a large inner harbor, which is however not always accessible; some sugar and salt refineries, sailcloth, soap, and other factories, rope-walks, building-docks, active cod and herring fisheries, and a large trade in agricultural produce. It has regular steam communication with London and Dover, and is connected with Antwerp by the great Belgian Railway, and with Bruges by the Ostend and Bruges Canal. A submarine electric telegraph connects it with England. Ostend was founded in the 9th century, walled in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1585, by the Prince of Orange. It sustained a memorable siege from 1601 to 1604, during which it lost about 50,000, and the Spanish besiegers more than 80,000 men. In 1826, a great part of the town was destroyed by the explosion of a powder-magazine.

OSTEND, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

OSTEND, a post office of McHenry co., Illinois.

OSTENFELD, os'ten-fêlt', a village and parish of Denmark, duchy and 16 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick.

OSTER, os'ter, or OSTR, os'tr, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Tchernigov, flows W. and joins the Desna, at the town of Oster; total course 100 miles.

OSTER, os'ter, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles S.S.W. of Tchernigov, on the Desna, here joined by the Oster. Pop. 2600.

OSTERBURG, os'ter-bûrg', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the railway from Magdeburg to Hamburg, 47 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2285.

OSTERBY, os'ter-bü', a small town of Sweden, lan and 29 miles N.N.E. of Upsal. It has forges and smelting houses for the iron from the famous adjacent mine of Dannemora.

OSTERFELD, os'ter-fêlt', a town of Germany, Prussian Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 970.

OSTERHOFEN, os'ter-ho'fen, a town of Germany, Bavaria, circle of Lower Bavaria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Landau. P. 592.

OSTERODE, os'teh-ro'deh, a town of Hanover, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 miles S.S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 5197. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a gymnasium, and a castle now used as a royal granary for the supply of corn to the miners of the Harz. It has active manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, with others of table linens and long cloths, tobacco, soap, white-lead, and metallic and wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries.

OSTERODE, a town of East Prussia, 75 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on Lake Drewenz. Pop. 2610.

OSTEROE, os'ter-ö' or os'ter-ö'eh, one of the Färöe Islands.

OSTER RISOER, os'ter ree'sö'er, a seaport town of Norway, stift and 60 miles N.E. of Christianssand, on a peninsula in the Cattegat. Pop. 1700. It has an export trade in timber and iron.

OSTERREICH, a country of Europe. See AUSTRIA.

OSTERSUND, os'ter-sund', a town of North Sweden, capital of a lan, 112 miles W.S.W. of Hernösand. Pop. 1500.

OSTERSUND, a lan of Sweden. Area 19,208 square miles. Pop. 49,977. See JEMTLAND.

OSTERWICK, os'ter-vik', a frontier town of Prussian Saxony, 42 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3350.

OSTHAMMER, ost-hân'mer, a small seaport town of Sweden, lan and 65 miles N. of Stockholm. Pop. 1000.

OSTHEIM, GROSS, groce ost'hime, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 5 miles S.W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2100.

OSTHEIM, KLEIN, kline ost'hime, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Aschaffenburg.

OSTHEIM-VOR-DER RHON, (Rhön,) ost'hime vor dêr rön, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 87 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. It is enclosed with walls, and has a college and hospital. Pop. 2600.

OSTHOFEN, ost'ho'fen, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.W. of Worms. Pop. 2750.

OSTIA, os'te-â, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rome. The chief edifice is a castle founded in the 15th century. The ancient city, 1½ miles distant, was, in former times, the principal port of Rome, but was wholly destroyed in the middle ages. From its site many sculptures have been recovered.

OSTIAKS, os'te-aks', a people in the S. part of Siberia, between the Irtish and Yenisei rivers.

OSTIANO, os-te-â'no, or USTIANO, oos-te-â'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Canneto. Pop. 3400.

OSTIGLIA, os-teel'yâ, (anc. *Hostilia*,) a town of Austrian Italy, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3000.

OSTK, a river of Russia. See OSTER.

OSTRA, os'trâ, OSTRAU, os'trow, or OSTRAWA, os-trâ'wâ, a town of Moravia, 6 miles S.S.W. of Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2430. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

OSTRASIA, os-trâ'she-a, (Fr. *Austrasie*, os'trâ'zee',) or AUSTRASIA, aws-trâ'she-a, (Fr. *Austrasie*, os'trâ'zee',) the most eastern of the portions into which the empire of Charlemagne was divided by his successors. It appears to have extended from the Meuse on the west to the Böhmerwald Mountains on the east, and to have included the W. part of the archduchy of Austria. The name is derived from the Teutonic *ost* or *oster*, "eastern," being from the same root as AUSTRIA, (*Oesterreich*: i. e. "eastern Kingdom.") In like manner NEUSTRIA is supposed to be derived from *west*, (Fr. *Ouest*,) the initial *N* being prefixed perhaps for the sake of euphony, or for more clearly marking the distinction between this name and *Austria* or *Ostrasia*.—Adj. and inhab. OSTRASIAN, os-trâ'she-an, or AUSTRASIAN, aws-trâ'she-an.

OSTRAU, os'trow, a town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 30 miles N.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 1690.

OSTRAWITZ, os'trâ-wits', a village of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 20 miles from Freiberg. Pop. 1317.

OSTRINA, os-tree'nâ, a market-town of Russia, government and 30 miles E.N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1700.

OSTRITZ, os'trits, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 10 miles N.E. of Zittau. Pop. 1479.

OSTROG, os-trog', (*i. e.* a "palisaded fort,") a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Gorin, 100 miles W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 6400, of whom many are Jews. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an ancient castle.

OSTROGOISK, OSTROGOJSK, os-tro-goisk', or OSTRAGASCHESK, os-trâ-gâ-shêsk', a town of Russia, government and 59 miles S. of Voronezh, on the Sosna. Pop. 4400. It has large magazines, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

OSTROGOTHIA, (Ger. *Ostergotland*, os'ter-got'lânt,) an old province of Sweden, now the lan of Linköping.

OSTROK, os-trok', a remarkable convent of Montenegro, 22 miles N.E. of Cattaro, near the borders of Herzegovina. It is built in a spacious cavern, on the side of a cliff, which rises 400 feet above it, and is the great stronghold and chief powder magazine of the Montenegrins. In 1768 it was defended by 30 men against 30,000 Turks.

OSTROLENKA, os-tro-lên'kâ, a town of Poland, province and 86 miles N.E. of Plock, on the Narew, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. 1850. Near it an engagement took place between the Poles and Russians in 1831.

OSTROPOL, os-tro'pol, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 59 miles S.W. of Zhitomeer. P. 1920.

OSTROV or OSTRÖW, os-trov', (*i. e.* "island,") a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaia, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1500. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of wood, but has a palace, and a cathedral of the fourteenth century.

OSTROV, a town of Poland. See OSTROW.

OSTROVITZ, a town of Turkey. See OSTROVIZZA.

OSTROVIZZA, os-tro-vit'sâ, a market-town of Dalmatia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Zara.

OSTROVIZZA, os-tro-vit'sâ, or OSTROVITZ, os'tro-vits', a market-town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Unna.

OSTROVNO, os-trov'no, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev, on the South Dwina. Pop. 2000. Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1812.

OSTROVO, os-tro'vo, a small town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the shore of a lake of its own name, 31 miles E. by S. of Monastir.

OSTROW, os'trov, a town of Poland, province of Siedlec, 19 miles S.S.E. of Radzyn. Pop. 1500.

OSTROWIEC, os-trôv'yets, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 10 miles N. of Opatow. Pop. 2060.

OSTROWO, os-tro'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 67 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 4510. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

OSTRUMJA, os-troom'já, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 53 miles S.S.W. of Ghinetendil.

OSTRZESZOW, a town of Prussia. See SCHILDBERG.

OSTSEE or OESTSEE, (EAST SEA.) See BALTIC SEA.

OSTUNI, os-too'nee, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 24 miles W.N.W. of Brindisi. Pop. 6000. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches and convents.

OSUNA, o-soo'ná, or OSSUNA, os-soo'ná, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles E. of Seville. Pop. 17,556. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned with a castle; it is surrounded by good public walks, and has 4 hospitals, and two sets of barracks; it had formerly a university in considerable repute, and it is important as a military post. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, rush wares, and capers.

OSVEIA or OSVEJA, os-vá'yá, a market-town of Russia, government and 98 miles N.W. of Vitebsk, on the Lake Osveja. Pop. 1800.

OSWALDKIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OSWALTDWISTLE, township of England, co. Lancaster.

OSWAYO, os-wá'o, a creek, which rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and joins the Alleghany River in New York.

OSWAYO, a post-township in the N.N.W. part of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 244.

OSWEGATCHIE, (os'we-gatch'e,) a river of New York, rises in Lewis co., and flowing through St. Lawrence county, empties itself into the St. Lawrence River, at Ogdensburg. Its whole length is about 120 miles. The outlet of Black Lake enters it about 4 miles from its mouth.

OSWEGATCHIE, a township and collection district of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River. Pop. of township, including Ogdensburg, 7756.

OSWE'GO, a river of New York, a stream forming the outlet of all the small lakes in Western New York. The Seneca River, after having received the Canandaigua, the Cayuga, and Owasco outlets, the Oneida River, and many other smaller streams, all discharge their waters into the Oswego, which flows in nearly a straight course N.N.W. to Lake Ontario. Length 24 miles; breadth about 200 yards. It is a very powerful stream, and falls, during its entire course, above 120 feet, of which 34 feet are within the city limits of Oswego. The Oswego Canal is formed principally by the improvement of the natural course of the Oswego River.

OSWEGO, a county in the N.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Ontario, and in part on the S. by Oneida Lake and River, and is drained by the Oswego and Salmon Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is level or undulating; soil generally fertile. This county contains iron ore and sandstone, and some very valuable salt springs are situated in it. It is traversed by the Oswego Canal, by the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, and by the Rome and Watertown Railroad. Organized in 1816. Seats of justice, Oswego and Pulaski. Pop. 62,198.

OSWEGO, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Oswego co., New York, is situated on the S.E. shore of Lake Ontario, and on both sides of the Oswego River, 35 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse, and 208 miles by canal, 183 miles by the Oswego and Central line of railroads, and 170 miles by the surveyed route of the Oswego and Troy Railroad, W.N.W. of Albany. Lat. 43° 28' N., lon. 76° 35' W. It is the most populous and flourishing town (belonging to the United States) on Lake Ontario, and is very advantageously situated for trade. The harbor formed by the mouth of the river is one of the best on the lake, and has been improved by the United States government, with a pier 1250 feet in length on its W. side, and 200 feet on its E. side. It is defended by Fort Ontario, on the eastern bank of the river. The water within the pier is from 10 to 20 feet deep. The principal harbor light is on the pier-head on the W. side of the entrance. The Oswego Canal, and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, of which this is the northern terminus, connect at Syracuse with the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad, and also with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, which communicates at Binghamton with the line running S. to Philadelphia. This line shortens the distance between Oswego and Philadelphia 100 miles, as compared with the present travelled route, and connects the commerce of Lake Ontario with that city by the shortest possible route.

Oswego is handsomely built with streets about 100 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles. The river divides it into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by two bridges above ship navigation. The principal public buildings are the Market-house, with the City Hall, Stone Court House, City Custom-House, Prison, and 10 churches: viz., 2 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, and 2 Roman Catholic. There is a large building called Doolittle's Block, which contains one of the most extensive halls in the northern part of the state. The city has several large hotels, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of $500,000, an insurance company, and agencies of many of the insurance companies of the state and New England, and about 150 stores. The schools of the city are free, and organized under a special act of the legislature, with one high school in which the languages and higher branches of education are taught. Connected with the school department is a public library. A donation has also recently been received from the Hon. Gerrit Smith towards establishing another public library. Two daily and two weekly newspapers are published here.

Oswego possesses unrivalled facilities for manufacturing. The river, swelled by the waters of Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, and several other lakes, besides numerous tributary streams, has a fall of 34 feet within the city limits, furnishing an immense hydraulic power. This has been rendered available by cutting a canal on each side of the river, and is partially employed for numerous flouring-mills and other establishments, and in elevating grain from vessels in the harbor. In the summer of 1854 there were in Oswego 18 flouring-mills, with an aggregate of 100 run of stones, and a capacity for turning out 10,000 barrels of flour every 24 hours. In 1851 there were manufactured here 511,000 barrels of flour, a greater amount than was produced at any other place on the continent, with the exception, perhaps, of Rochester. The mills and warehouses upon the harbor are capable of elevating from vessels, 40,000 bushels of grain per hour, and of storing 225,000 bushels. There were also in the city at the above-named date, 4 iron foundries and machine shops, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and an establishment which annually consumed about 200,000 bushels of Indian corn, in the production of starch, which is noted for its very superior quality.

The commerce of Oswego is very extensive and rapidly increasing. This port is the greatest wheat market in the state, and its Canadian trade is nearly one-half of the entire commerce of the United States with Canada. The annexed Table exhibits a few of the leading imports for three years ending 1851:—

Articles.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Flour, bbls.	317,758	302,577	389,720
Wheat, bus.	3,645,617	3,847,381	4,231,899
Corn, do.	383,230	426,121	1,251,600
Barley, do.	63,288	120,852	191,858
Rye, do.	31,476	86,439	106,518
Oats, do.	133,697	113,463	175,984
Peas and Beans, bus.	24,012	25,088	63,634
Pork, bbls.	35,093	26,262	27,960
Beef, do.	20,375	6,789	15,854
Ashes, do.	10,872	11,435	4,479
Lumber, feet	51,101,632	67,586,985	83,823,417

Among the imports at Oswego by lake in 1853, were 391,231 barrels of flour, 7,436,391 bushels of wheat, and 136,113,553 feet of lumber. The exports of flour in 1853, by canal, railroad, and lake, exceeded a million of barrels. The total value of imports in 1851 amounted to $7,867,448, of which $6,083,036 were coastwise, and $1,784,412 from Canada. The total value of exports the same year, was $14,678,882, of which $11,471,071 were coastwise, and $3,207,811 to Canada, $2,291,911 being the value of domestic, and $915,900 that of foreign goods to the latter country. The four most important articles exported coastwise, were railroad iron to the value of $1,737,100; sugar, $677,270; coffee, $338,080; and salt, $328,941. The Oswego Canal forms one of the principal outlets to the great salt district of the state. The entire commerce of Oswego, including imports and exports, amounted in 1846, to $9,502,980; in 1851, to $22,546,330; and in 1853, to above $40,000,000.

In 1854 there were about 100 lake vessels of all classes registered and enrolled at the port, having an aggregate burden of about 30,000 tons. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared during the year 1853, was 8121, with an aggregate of 1,493,093 tons, employing 66,236 men. The number of arrivals from Canada during the year ending June 30th, 1854, were 593, (tons 65,213,) and of clearances 573, (tons 61,719.) During the year 14 vessels (tons 3868) were built in the district.

Oswego is among the oldest settled places on the continent, the French having established a trading post, and erected a fort here soon after the settlement of Quebec. In 1724 it fell into the hands of the English, who in that year erected a fort on the W. side of the river. In 1755 another fort was built upon the E. side of the river, on the high ground at the entrance to the harbor, where Fort Ontario now stands. The garrison at this date numbers 200 men. The next year, 1756, the place was taken by the French under Montcalm, but was subsequently surrendered again to the English, who retained it till given up to the United States under the Jay treaty in 1796. Its remarkable commercial prosperity dates from the opening of the Welland and Oswego Canals. Pop. in 1840, 4665; in 1850, 12,205; in 1855, 15,888.

OSWEGO, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, at the outlet of Tippecanoe Lake, 113 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

OSWEGO, a handsome and flourishing post-village and township, capital of Kendall co., Illinois, is finely situated

on the left bank of Fox River, 45 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. Fox River is a beautiful and rapid stream, affording almost unlimited hydraulic power. Two plank-roads have been commenced, which will connect Oswego with Chicago and Joliet; and the Chicago and Aurora Railroad passes this place. The village contains a handsome stone court house, 2 or 3 churches, a large stone edifice for schools, 8 or 10 stores, a mechanics' hall, and several mills. Pop. of the village about 1000.

OSWEGO, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oswego River. Pop. 2445.

OSWEGO VILLAGE, a small post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

OSWESTRY, os'es-tre, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Salop, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 20 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of borough in 1851, 4317. The town, formerly enclosed by walls, has a venerable and picturesque church, an ancient grammar school, a national school, several considerable charities, a town-hall, prison, theatre, and some remains of a strong castle erected in the reign of Stephen on the site of an earlier structure. Its name is derived from that of Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642.

OSWICHEE, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

OSWIECIN, Austrian Poland. See AUSCHWITZ.

OSYK, o'sik, written also OSJK and WOSJK, a village of Bohemia, on the Desna, 7 miles from Leitomischel. P. 1059.

OSYTH ST. CHICK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OTABALO, a town of Ecuador. See OTAVALO.

OTAGO, o-tä'go, or OTAKO, o-tä'ko, a colonial settlement of New Zealand, on Otago Bay, on the S.E. side of Middle Island or New Munster, 320 miles S.W. of Port Nicholson, established 1848, and composed chiefly of Scotchmen. Lat. 42° 53' S., lon. 170° 50' E. The soil of the plains is very fertile, the pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops can be raised. Dunedin, the town, is rapidly on the increase; during the years 1848–9, 32 vessels, aggregate burden 1739 tons, entered, and 39 vessels, aggregate burden 5310 tons, left, Port Chalmers. Pop. in 1851, 1740.

OTAHA, o'tä-hä', one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N. of Raiatea.

OTAHEITE, the largest of the Society Islands. See TAHITI.

OTAKI, o-tä'kee, a market-town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 3 miles S. of Mohelev. Pop. 1570.

OTAVALO, o-tä-vä'lo, or OTABALO, o-tä-bä'lo, a town of Ecuador, 40 miles N.N.E. of Quito. It is said to be populous.

OTCHAKOV, OCZAKOW or OTSCHAKOW, otch-ä kov', written also OTCHAKOF and OTSHAKOV, (anc. *Axiaca?*) a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 miles E.N.E. of Odessa. It was besieged and taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1737, and again in 1788. The town has since gone into complete decay. Pop. 1000.

OTEA, o-tä'ä, or GREAT BARRIER ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of New Zealand, forming the E. entrance of Hauraki Gulf or the Frith of Thames, about 20 miles long, N. to S., by 8 broad.

OTEGO CREEK, of Otsego co., New York, flows southward into the Susquehanna River.

OTEGO, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Otsego co., New York, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Cooperstown. The village has 3 or 4 churches, and about half a dozen stores. Pop. 1792.

OTFORD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OTHERY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OTHRYS, MOUNT, a mountain chain, forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 39° N., and between lon. 21½° and 23° E., and connected westward with the Pindus chain. Height from 4500 to 5700 feet. This range consists mostly of limestone, with much iron ore intermixed.

OTIS, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 70 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 124.

OTIS, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 115 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1224.

OTISCO, a small lake in Onondaga co., New York, about 4 miles E. of Skaneateles Lake. Length about 4 miles.

OTISCO, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, 15 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 1304.

OTISCO, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 1016.

OTISFIELD, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, separated from Harrison on the W. by a fine mill-stream, called Crooked River, 30 miles N.N.W. of Portland. P. 1171.

OTISVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 85 miles from New York City. Named in honor of Isaac Otis, its first settler. The milk trains for New York start from this place.

OTIVAR, o-te-var', a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1313.

OTLEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 9½ miles N.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 4522. The town is beautifully situated in the vale of the Wharfe. It is well built, has a spacious church, a small grammar school, and a mechanics' institute.

OTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OTOMACOS. See OTTOMACS.

OTOQUE, o-to'kä, a small island of South America, in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean: lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 80° 20' W.

OTRANTO, o-trän'to, (Fr. *Otrante*, o'tront'; anc. *Hydruntum*,) a seaport town of Naples, on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta, (in Albania,) 23 miles S.E. of Lecce. Lat. 40° 9' N., lon. 18° 29' E. Pop. 4500. Its castle, the citadel of the town, is rendered famous by the romance of Horace Walpole, and it has an ancient cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and some Roman antiquities. In 1480, it was sacked by the Turks. Under Napoleon, it gave the title of Duke to Fouché.

OTRANTO, CAPE, on the Strait of Otranto, which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea; lat. 40° 8' N., lon. 18° 29' E.

OTRANTO, STRAIT OF, connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea: length about 80 miles, breadth 40 miles.

OTRANTO, TERRA DI, tĕr'ra de o-trän'to, a province of Naples, forming the heel of the boot which Italy so remarkably resembles. Area 2885 square miles. Capital, Lecce. Pop. in 1850, 409,050.

OTRAR, ot-rar', a town of Independent Toorkistan, khanat of Khokan, on the Sihon, 93 miles N.W. of Tunkat; lat. 44° N., lon. 67° E.

OTRICOLI, o-tree'ko-le, a village of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 25 miles S.S.W. of Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Pop. 800. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Ocriculum*, the first Umbrian city which voluntarily submitted to Rome. In its vicinity, December 1798, the French under Macdonald, completely routed a Neapolitan army under Mack.

OTSCHAKOW, a town of Russia. See OTCHAKOV.

OTSDAWA, ots-dä'wa, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 85 miles W. by S. of Albany.

OTSEGO LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water in the E. central part of New York, and in the N. part of Otsego co., is about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It is the source of the Susquehanna River.

OTSEGO, a county in the eastern part of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River, and drained by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and by Butternut, Shenevas, and Otego Creeks, which supply motive power to numerous mills. Canadersga and Otsego Lakes are comprised within its limits. The surface is broken and hilly. The soil is various. Iron ore, sandstone, limestone, and marble are its principal mineral productions. Capital, Cooperstown. Pop. 48,638.

OTSEGO, originally called OKKUDDO, an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan; area estimated at 576 square miles. It is drained by the Sheboygan River, which flows northward into Lake Huron. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

OTSEGO, a township of Otsego co., New York, on the W. side of Otsego Lake. Pop. 3901.

OTSEGO, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 73 miles E. of Columbus.

OTSEGO, a post-township in the S.E. part of Allegan co., Michigan, intersected by the Kalamazoo River. Pop. 818.

OTSEGO, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 541.

OTSEGO, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 42 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

OTSEGO, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

OTSEGO, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, about 15 miles S.E. of Portage. Pop. 420.

OTSELIC, a river rises in Madison co., near the centre of New York, and flowing nearly south-westward, falls into Tioughnioga River, in Broome county.

OTSELIC, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, about 85 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1800.

OTSHAKOV, a town of Russia. See OTCHAKOV.

OTSOD, (Otsöd,) ot'sud', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 73 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 4311.

OTSQUAGO, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

OTTAIANO, OTTAJANO, ot-tä-yä'no, or OTTOJANO, ot-to-yä'no, (anc. *Octaviianum?*) a town of Naples, at the N.E. foot of Mount Vesuvius, 12 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 14,000.

OTTAKRING, ot'äk-ring', written also OTTOKRIN or ADERKLING, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 3690.

OTTAWA, ot'ta-wä, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, has an area of 256 square miles. It is intersected by Portage River and Toussaint Creek. Sandusky Bay washes its S.E. border. The surface is nearly level; the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. It is intersected by the railroad from Cleveland to Toledo. Capital, Port Clinton. Pop. 2303.

OTTAWA, a county in the W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand and Maskego Rivers, and also drained by Black River and Crockery Creek. The surface is mostly undulating or rolling, and is covered with forests of pine and other timber. The soil is a rich, sandy loam

Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Iron ore is found in the county. Steamboats navigate the Grand River. Capital, Grand Haven. Pop. 5587.

OTTAWA, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

OTTAWA, a township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 430.

OTTAWA, a flourishing town, capital of La Salle co., Illinois, is situated on both sides of the Illinois River, just below the mouth of Fox River, and on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 84 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. The Illinois and Michigan Canal connects it with Chicago. Improvements are being made in the rapids of the Illinois River, a few miles below the town, which will render it navigable for steamboats at all stages of water. The value of the grain, &c., shipped at this port in 1852 was estimated at $650,000. The Fox River at this place has a fall of about 29 feet, producing a water-power which is said to be unsurpassed by any in the state. Ottawa contains several churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of large flouring-mills and factories. Rich beds of coal are found in the vicinity. The supreme court for the north division of the state is holden here. Pop. in 1850, 2788; in 1853, estimated at 3600.

OTTAWA, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 30 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee.

OTTAWA or GRAND RIVER, a large river of Canada, rises in lat. 48° 20′ N., lon. 80° W., flows E.S.E., dividing Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the Lake of the Mountains formed by the St. Lawrence, about 40 miles W. of Montreal, after a total course of at least 800 miles. It traverses Lakes Temiscaming, Grand Lake, and several other small lakes, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. Its navigation is much impeded by rapids and cataracts. Among these may be mentioned Carillon Falls, a series of rapids 12 miles in length, near Bignald and Chaudière Falls, (Indian name Kanejo, "the Boiling Pot,") about 90 miles from its mouth. The fall here in no place exceeds 40 feet; the rapids extend 6 miles. In its course through the table-land, the banks are generally high, but below the Chaudière they are much less elevated, and often inundated. It is now navigable from its junction with the St. Lawrence to the last falls above named. This river is of great importance, from the immense quantity of fine timber cut on its banks, and on those of its tributaries. In its lower part it gives name to a district of Canada West, on its S. bank.

OTTAWA, a county in the N.W. part of Canada East, has an area of 31,500 square miles. The Ottawa river forms its S. and S.W. boundary. This county is watered by the rivers Petit Nation, Lievres, and many small streams. Capital, Aylmer. Pop. 22,903.

OTTAWA CENTRE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

OTTAWA CITY, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

OTTAWA CREEK, Ohio, flows into the Auglaize River, near Kalida, in Putnam county.

OTTAWA LAKE, a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

OTTAWA RIVER, of Ohio, rises near the N. line of Lucas co., and enters Maumee Bay, at the W. end of Lake Erie.

OTTENAU, ot′ten-nów′, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Gernsbach. Pop. 1151.

OTTENBACH, ot′ten-bäx′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.W. of Zurich, on the Reuss. It was almost entirely burnt down by three successive fires in 1758, 1789, 1790, and has since been rebuilt. Pop. 1959.

OTTENHEIM, ot′ten-hīme′, a market-town of Germany, Upper Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles W.N.W. of Lintz. Pop. 1250. It has a fine castle, and some alum-mines.

OTTENHEIM, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 6 miles N.W. of Lahr, on the Rhine. Pop. 1340.

OTTENSEN, ot′ten-sen, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 2 miles W. of Altona. Pop. 1500. It contains many summer residences of Altona and Hamburg merchants. In its church-yard are the tombs of the poet Klopstock, and of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, who died here after the battle of Jena.

OTTENSTEIN, ot′ten-stīne′, a market-town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Weser, 5 miles S.W. of Rodenwerder. Pop. 1200.

OTTENSTEIN, a market-town of Germany, Prussian Westphalia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Münster. Pop. 910.

OTTER, a river of England, county of Devon, enters the English Channel near Otterton. Total length 24 miles.

OTTER, a river of Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine.

OTTERBACH, ot′ter-bäk′, (OBER and NIEDER, ne′der,) two contiguous villages of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Otter, S. of Landau. Pop. of Ober Otterbach, 1756; of Nieder Otterbach, 421.

OTTERBERG, ot′ter-bärg′, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, capital of a county, 33 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2580. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and trade in cattle.

OTTERBEUREN, a town of Bavaria. See OTTOBEUREN.

OTTERBIER, a post-office of Wayne co., Missouri.

OTTERBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OTTER BRIDGE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

OTTERBURN, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hexham. Otterburn Tower is an interesting ancient mansion. About half a mile from the village is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase, in 1388.

OTTERBURNE, a small village, Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

OTTER CREEK rises in Bennington county, in the W.N.W. part of Vermont, and flowing in a N.N.W. course through Rutland county, falls into Lake Champlain in Addison county. At several of the towns on its banks there are excellent mill-seats. Its whole length is about 90 miles, and it is navigable for large vessels from the lake to Vergennes, about 8 miles from its mouth.

OTTER CREEK, Texas, flows into Trinity River from the N. in Anderson county.

OTTER CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Wabash about 10 miles N. of Terre Haute.

OTTER CREEK, of Monroe co., Missouri, flows eastward into the N. fork of Salt River, a few miles above Florida.

OTTER CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

OTTER CREEK, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. P. 789.

OTTER CREEK, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, 38 miles N.N.W. of St. Louis.

OTTER CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

OTTERDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OTTERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OTTERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OTTERINGTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

OTTERNDORF, ot′tern-dorf′, a town of Hanover, 28 miles N.W. of Stade. Pop. 1864.

OTTER PEAKS, Virginia. See PEAKS OF OTTER.

OTTER RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Bedford county, at the base of the celebrated Peaks of Otter, and flowing south-eastward, falls into Staunton River, in Campbell county.

OTTER RIVER, of Missouri. See LOUTRE.

OTTERSBERG, ot′ters-bärg′, a village of Hanover, 15 miles E.N.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1056.

OTTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

OTTER VILLAGE, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, about 50 miles W. of Cincinnati.

OTTERVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

OTTERVILLE, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, 50 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

OTTERVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 100 miles S.E. of Toronto, and 19 miles from Woodstock. Pop. about 180.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a market-town, hundred and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 12 miles E.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. of town in 1851, 2534. It has a fine ancient church, a small grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., and remains of the mansion of Sir Walter Raleigh. It is the birth-place of the poet Coleridge.

OTTIGLIO, ot-teel′yo, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province and 9 miles S.W. of Casale. Pop. 1757.

OTTIGNIES, ot′teen′yes′, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 19 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1075.

OTTMACHAU, ott′mäk-ów′, a town of Prussian Silesia, 37 miles W.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 2740.

OTTO, a post-township in the N. part of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 2267.

OTTO, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 57 miles S. by E. of Knoxville.

OTTOBEUREN, ot′to-boi′ren, or OTTERBEUREN, ot′ter-boi′ren, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1430.

OTTOBIANO, ot-to-be-ä′no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, about 6 miles S. of Mortara. Pop. 2150.

OTTOBINE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

OTTOCHACZ, ot′to-käts′, a market-town of Austria, Croatia, 48 miles S.S.W. of Carlstadt. Pop. 500.

OTTOJANO. See OTTAIANO.

OTTOKEE, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

OTTOMACS or OTTOMAQUES, ot′to-mäks′, (Sp. *Otomacos*, o-to-mä′kose,) a degraded and ferocious race of Indians in the W. part of Venezuela.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See TURKEY.

OTTONE, ot-to′nä, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 25 miles N.E. of Genoa, near the Trebbia. Pop. 4280.

OTTOMAQUES. See OTTOMACS.

OTTOSCHWANDEN, ot′tosh-shän′den, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near Emmendingen. Pop. 1190.

OTTRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

OTTS′VILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 112 miles E. of Harrisburg.

OTTUMWA, ot′tum-wä′,(?) a thriving post-village, capital of Wapello county, Iowa, on the left bank of the Des Moines River, 75 miles N.W. of Keokuk. Improvements have been

commenced on the river, which, when finished, will render it navigable for steamboats. The village is surrounded by a rich farming country. One or two newspapers are published here.

OTTWEILER, ott'wī'ler, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2260.

OTUMBA, o-toom'bā, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 35 miles N.E. of Mexico.

OTURA, o-too'rā, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and S. of Granada. Pop. 1290.

OTWAY, PORT, ot'wā, W. coast of Patagonia, about 15 miles N.E. of Cape Tresmontes; lat. 46° 42′ 30″ S., lon. 75° 18′ 15″ W.

OTWAY WATER is a considerable inland sea of Terra del Fuego.

OUACHITA, a river of Arkansas. See WASHITA.

OUACHITA (pronounced and sometimes written WASHITAW) CITY, a post-village of Union parish, Louisiana, on the Washita River, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. A newspaper is published here.

OUAD, EL, ēl oo'ăd', or OUED, oo'ĕd', a village of Algerian Sahara, district of Souf, 119 miles S. by E. of Biskra. Pop. 2000.

OUAD-EL-HABID. See WAD-EL-HABID.

OUADINOUN or OUADYNOUN. See WADINOON.

OUAD-MEDINA, a town of Egypt. See WAD-MEDINA.

OUAINE, oo'ĕn', or OUANNE, oo'ănn', a river of France, rises in the department of Yonne, and after a W. course of 45 miles joins the Loing near Montargis, in the department of Loiret.

OUAINE or OUANNE, a market-town of France, department of Yonne, at the source of the river of same name, 12 miles S.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1233.

OUALAN, UALAN, oo-ā-lăn', or STRONG'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Carolines, Mont Crozet, 2156 feet in height, is in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 163° 30′ E. Length about 10 miles, by 7 in breadth. Estimated pop. under 1000.

OUANLIN or OOANLIN. See WANLIN.

OUARGLA, oo-ar'glā, a town of Algerian Sahara, oasis of the same name, 92 miles E. by N. of Gardaia; lat. 32° 6′ N., lon. 4° 20′ E. It is surrounded by a ditch and battlemented wall, crowned by 40 two-storied forts, and entered by 6 gates. It contains a citadel and about 500 or 600 houses.

OUASDOVEO. See WASSELA.

OUCH, a town of Toorkestan. See OOSH.

OUCHE, oosh, (anc. *Oscar?*) a river of France, department of Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. and S.E. past Dijon, and joins the Saône near St. Jean-de Losne. Length 50 miles. The Canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

OUCHE, an ancient district of Upper Normandy, France, now included in the departments of Eure and Orne.

OUCHES, Les, lăz oosh, a village of the Sardinian States, Savoy, province of Faucigny, about 3 miles from Chamouni, on the left bank of the Arve, about 3000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1713.

OUCHOUGANAT, oo'shoo-gā-năt',(?) or MOUNT ST. AUGUSTIN, (sānt ō'güs'tănx',) an island of the North Pacific Ocean, off Russia America; lat. 59° 22′ N., lon. 153° W.

OUCHY, oo'shee', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. of Lausanne, of which it is the port.

OUCKENE, owk'kā-ngh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 17 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2185.

OUCQUES, ook, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 16 miles N. of Blois. Pop. 1362.

OUDA, a river of Siberia. See OODA.

OUDABAD, a town, Russian Transcaucasia. See OODABAD.

OUDANULLA, oo-dā-nŭ'lā, a small town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, a little S. of Rajmahal; lat. 24° 49′ N., lon. 87° 52′ E. Here Cossim Ali Khan erected extensive military works, forced by the British in 1764.

OUDAY, a kingdom of Africa. See WADAY.

OUDE, ood, (native *Ayudhya*, ā-yod'hyā,) a kingdom of Hindostan, under British protection; lat. 26° 20′ to 30° N., lon. 79° 40′ to 82° 30′ E.; bounded, N. by Nepaul, and elsewhere surrounded by the N.W. provinces of the presidency of Bengal; length, from N. to S., about 230 miles; greatest breadth, 180 miles; area, 23,738 square miles. The surface is mostly level, and highly fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Gromty, Sye, and other tributaries of the Ganges. Wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, and others of the richest products of India, are raised in large quantities; and, in some districts, a vast amount of nitre and other salts effloresce on the soil. Among the inhabitants are numerous Rajpoots; and many of the population are Mussulmen; the ruling dynasty being Mohammedan. Oude was formerly a Mogul province. It became subordinate to the British after the battle of Kalpee, in 1765. In 1819, the Vizier threw off his nominal dependence on the Mogul sovereign, and assumed the title of king. Political relations are conducted through the British resident at Lucknow, the capital; after which city the chief towns are Fyzabad, Oude, Daraiche, and Pertaubghur. Pop. 2,970,000.

OUDE, formerly the capital of the above state, extends for some distance along the S. bank of the Goggra, here crossed by an English iron bridge, 77 miles E. of Lucknow. It is large, and greatly venerated by Hindoos, but much of it is in ruins, and all its chief edifices are Mohammedan.

OUDENAARDE, a town of Belgium. See AUDENARDE.

OUDENBOSCH, oo'dĕn-bosk', a market-town of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 11 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 2640.

OUDENBOURG, oo'dĕn'boor', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. P. 1553.

OUDERKERK, ōw'dĕr-kĕrk', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 6 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1440.

OUDERKERK, a village of the Netherlands, parish of Ouderamstel, North Holland, 3 miles S. of Amsterdam, with a Jewish cemetery.

OUDE-SCHILD, HET, hĕt ōw'dĕ-skilt, a village of Holland, province of North Holland, island of Texel. Pop. 1058.

OUDEWATER, ōw'dĕh-wā'ter, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Yssel, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2000. Arminius (Hermensen) was born here in 1560.

OUDEYPOOR. See ODEYPOOR.

OUDGHIR, ood-gheer', (anc. *Udayaghiri.*) a village and port of India, in the Deccan, dominions of Hyderabad, 43 miles N.N.W. of Beeder; lat. 18° 18′ N., lon. 77° 16′ E.

OUDINSK, a town of Siberia. See OODINSK.

OUDON, oo'dōx', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1600.

OUDON, a river of France, department of Mayenne, joins the Mayenne, 10 miles below Segré. Length 40 miles.

OUDSHOORN, ōw'dĕ-hōrn, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 1691.

OUESSANT ISLAND, France. See USHANT.

OUFA, a river and town of Russia. See OOFA.

OUGHTER, LOUGH, lŏh ŏw'ter, a lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Cavan. Length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. Area 3333 acres. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

OUGHTERARD, ŏw'ter-ard', a market-town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. Pop. 650. In the vicinity are good marble quarries of large extent.

OUGHTERARD, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

OUGLITCH, a town of Russia. See OOGLITCH.

OUGRA, a river of Russia. See OOGRA.

OUGREE, oo'grā', a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles S.S.W. of Liege, with which it has communication by railway, on the Meuse. Pop. 1580.

OUI, a river of Siberia. See OOI.

OUJ, a river of Russia. See OOZH.

OU-KIANG, a river of China. See OO-KIANG.

OULASH, a village of Asia Minor. See OOLASH.

OULEAI or OULLEAY (oo-le-ī') GROUP, in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of 22 islands, the S. point of the most E. of the group, Raour, in lat. 7° 20′ N., lon. 143° 53′ E.

OULEOUT, ōw'le-ŏwt,(?) a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

OULLINS, oo'lănx', a village of France, department of Rhone, with a station on the Lyons and St. Etienne Railway, 3½ miles S. of Lyons. Pop. in 1862, 4566.

OULTON, ōl'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OULTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OULTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Rothwell, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wakefield. Its beautiful church is a cathedral in miniature. Dr. Richard Bentley, the celebrated scholar and critic, was born here in 1661.

OULTRE, ōwl'tr or oo'l'tr, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 21 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1720.

OULX, oo, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province and 12 miles S.W. of Susa, on the Dora, near its source in the Alps. Pop. 1392.

OUMAN, a town of Russia. See OOMAN.

OUMNAK and OUNALASKA, two of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean. See OOMNAK and OONALASKA.

OUND, oond, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 5 miles N.W. of Poonah, has a fine Hindoo temple.

OUNDLE, ŭn'dĕl, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the Nen, here crossed by 2 good bridges, 13 miles W.S.W. of Peterborough, and with a station on a branch of the London and North Western Railway. Pop. 3037. The town, nearly environed by the Nen, is very neatly built: has a fine spacious church, in the early English style; 2 ancient grammar schools, and poor's hospitals, a union workhouse, branch bank, and good market-house.

OUNILA, a village of Russia. See OONILA.

OUPA, a river of Russia. See OOFA.

OURAL MOUNTAINS and RIVER. See URAL.

OURALSK, two towns of Russia. See OORALSK.

OURATEPE, a town of Independent Toorkistan. See OORATEPE.

OURCE, oorss, a river of France, departments of Haute-Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 miles joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

OURCQ, oork, a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne, and after a S.W. course of 30 miles, joins the Marne near Lizy.

OURCQ, CANAL OF, (Fr. *Canal d'Ourcq*, kà'nàl' doork',) which supplies Paris with water, branches from the river Ourcq at Senlis, and terminates in the Basin de la Villette, N.E. of Paris. Total length 58½ miles.

OUREM, ó-rêm', a town of Portugal, Estremadura, capital of a comarca, on a hill, 15 miles S.E. of Leiria. Pop. 3720. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

OUREM, ó-rêm', a small town of Brazil, province and 55 miles E. of Para.

OURFA. See OORFA.

OURGA, a city of Mongolia. See OORGA.

OURGHENJ or OURGHIENDJ, two villages of Central Asia. See OORGHENJ.

OURIOUPINSKAIA, a town of South Russia. See OORIOOPINSKAIA.

OURIQUE, oo-ree'ká or ó-ree'ká, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 30 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 2300. In the plain of Ourique, on its N. side, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139.

OURJOUM, a town of Russia. See OORZHOOM.

OURLOUJAH, a city of Asia Minor. See OORLOOJAH.

OURMA, a town of Siberia. See OORMA.

OURMIA or URMIAH. See OOROOMEEYAH.

OUROE, oo'rö'eh, an island of Denmark, in the Ise-fiord, an inlet of Sealand, 29 miles W.N.W. of Copenhagen. Length 4 miles, breadth 3 miles.

OUROIMADOU, oo'roi-mà-doo', a village of West Africa, Senegambia, on the left bank of the Falémé, about lat. 14° 30' N., lon. 12° 10' W.

OURO PRETO, ô'ro prà'to, (formerly VILLA RICA,) a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Minas-Geraes. It is situated on several hills, at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, 200 miles N.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 8000. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and seat of the provincial assembly, and has several churches, a governor's palace, mint, and theatre, a collegio, or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy and anatomy, a public library and botanic garden, and an agricultural normal school, founded in 1840. It is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with Rio de Janeiro. It was founded in 1699, and called Villa Rica, from the rich gold-mines in its vicinity; it was erected into a city in 1822, when its original name, Ouro Preto, was restored. Its gold-mines, though nearly exhausted, are still worked by English companies; before their decline it had 30,000 inhabitants.

OUROUMIYAH. See OOROOMEEYAH.

OURUMPTSI, a city of China. See OROOMTSEE.

OUROUP, one of the Koorile Islands. See OOROOP.

OURTHE or OURTE, oort, a river of Belgium, provinces of Luxembourg and Liege, joins the Meuse, after a N. course of 80 miles, for the last 55 of which it is navigable.

OURVILLE, oor'veel', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Yvetot. Pop. 1280.

OUR'Y'S, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

OUSA, a river of Russia. See OOSA.

OUSBY, ooz'bee, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

OUS'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

OUSE, ooz, a river of England, co. of York, is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, flows tortuously S.E., and unites with the Trent to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course about 60 miles, for the last 45 of which, or to York, it is navigable for large vessels, and for barges as far as Linton. Principal affluents, the Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and Derwent from the N.

OUSE, a small river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel near Seaford.

OUSE, a river of Canada West districts of Gore and Niagara, has a tortuous S.E. course; its basin lying E. of that of the Thames, and enters Lake Erie at Sherbrooke. Total course at least 130 miles, for the last 30 of which it is navigable. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal, which commences at its mouth.

OUSE, GREAT, a river of England, rises near Brackley, and flows very tortuously through the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 miles, for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Below St. Ives it has been diverted from its old course past Ely by the New Bedford Canal, a straight cut 20 miles in length. Chief affluents, the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S.

OUSE, LITTLE, or BRANDON RIVER, joins the Great Ouse from Suffolk, at the junction of the Stoke New Bedford Canal and the Wisbeach Canal, which connects the Nen.

OUSE'BURN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OUSHNEI, a town of Persia. See OOSHNEI.

OUS'LEY'S BAR, a small town of Yuba co., California, is situated on Yuba River, 14 miles above its junction with Feather River, about 110 miles N.N.E. of Benicia. Pop. 390.

OUSMAN, a town of Russia. See OOSMAN.

OUSOURI, a river of Asia. See OOSOOREE.

OUSSOUR, a town of British India. See OOSOOR.

OUST, oost, a river of France, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a S.E. course of 70 miles. In the most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

OUST, a town of France, department of Ariége, 8 miles S.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1650.

OUST, a Russian prefix. See OOST.

OUSTIOUG, a town of Russia. See OOSTIOOG.

OUSTIOUJNA, a town of Russia. See OOSTIOOZHNA.

OUS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

OUST-OUSKAIA, a fort of Russia. See OOST-OOSKAIA.

OUSTROM, a village of Austrian Silesia. See OOSTROM.

OUST SYSOLSK, a town of Russia. See OOST SYSOLSK.

OUST VILIOUISK. See VILIOOISK, OOST.

OUTAGAMIE, oo'ta-gą-mee', (I) county in the N.E. central part of Wisconsin, contains 675 square miles. It is intersected by Fox (Neenah) and Wolf Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other timber, from which large quantities of lumber are procured. The soil is moderately productive. The Fox River furnishes abundant water-power. Outagamie was separated from Brown county in 1850. Capital, Appleton.

OUTEIRO, ó-tá'e-ro, a market-town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 7 miles S.E. of Bragança, with a strong Moorish castle. Pop. 1600.

OUTERBY, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

OU THOU CHAN. See OO THOO SHAN.

OUTLAW'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

OUTLET, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

OUTRAGH, ów-trà', or OUTRATH, ów-tràth', a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Leitrim, including the town of Balinamore.

OUTRAGH or OUTRATH, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

OUTRAGH or OUTRATH, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

OUTREAU, oo'trō', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 2368.

OUTREFURENS, ootr'fü'rôs', a village of France, department of Loire, half a mile E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1389.

OUTWELL, a parish of England, counties of Cambridge and Norfolk.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell and the Manchester and Bolton Canal, 7 miles N.W. of Manchester. Pop. 2090.

OUVELKA, a river of Russia. See OOVELKA.

OUYA, oo'yà', or OYAK, o'yàk', a river of French Guiana, flows N.N.E., and, separating the island of Cayenne from the mainland, enters the Atlantic, after a course of 70 miles.

OUZBEKS. See OOZBEKS.

OUZBIN, ooz'been', a village of Afghanistan, 35 miles E. of Cabool, in a small elevated valley of the same name.

OUZEN, two rivers of Russia. See OOZEN.

OUZOUER LE MARCHÉ, oo'zoo-à' leh mar'shá', several villages of France, of which the principal is in the department of Loir-et-Cher, 17 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. 1246.

OVADA, o-và'dà, a market-town of Piedmont, division and 20 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Orba. Pop. 6171. It was formerly fortified.

OVAR, o-var', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Ovar, at the head of its estuary, 15 miles N. of Aveiro. Pop. 5000.

OVARI or OWARI (o-và'ree) BAY OF, called also ISENO UMI, an inlet on the S. side of the island of Niphon, Japan. Length 25 miles; greatest breadth 20 miles. Nagoya, the principal town on its shores, is the capital of the province of Ovari.

OVELGONNE, (Ovelgönne,) o'vel-gön'neh, a market-town of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser, 15 miles N.E. of Oldenburg. Pop. 973.

O'VENDEN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding.

OVENS (ův'enz) RIVER, S.E. Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lat. 34° 48' S., lon. 146° 15' E., where it is of less size than the Hume River, but of equal velocity.

O'VER, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 15 miles E. of Chester. Pop. 3224.

OVER, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

O'VERALLS, a post-office of Warren co., Virginia.

OVERBOELAERE, o'ver-boo-lâ'reh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 15 miles S.E. of Audenarde. Pop. 1637.

O'VERBURY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

O'VERFIELD, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

OVERFLAKKEE, o'ver-flâk'keh, an island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, between two arms of the Rhine, (or Maas,) the Haring-vliet, and Flakkee, at their entrance into the North Sea. Length 25 miles, breadth 7 miles.

OVERILL, a post-office of Upshur co., Virginia.

OVERIJSSEL. See OVERYSSEL.

OVERLAND ROUTE, the name commonly given to the route from Europe to India, across Egypt, via Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and thence by steamers through the Red Sea and straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Steamers from the ports of England and France proceed to Alexandria, stopping on the way to Malta. From Alexandria passengers were formerly conveyed in boats by the Mahmoodeeyah Canal to Atfeh, thence by steamboats on the Nile to Cairo. From Cairo they are conveyed across the Desert in omnibuses (or on camels or horses, at their option) to Suez. There are stations for changing horses every few miles; the central station being well provided as a hotel. A railroad has recently been completed from Alexandria to Cairo.

OVERMAN'S FERRY, a post-office, Muscatine co., Iowa.

OVERMEIRE, o'ver-mi'reh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3132.

OVERPELT, o'ver-pelt', a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Dommel, 12 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 1400.

OVERSCHIE, o'ver-skee', a parish and village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2440.

OVERSHOLZVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OVERSLAUGH, o'ver-slaw, New York, in the Hudson River, 3 miles below Albany. The channel of the river here is obstructed by sandbars, rendering the navigation difficult at low tide.

OVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OVERSTOWEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

OVERSTRAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OVERTON, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

OVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

OVERTON, a borough and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 15 miles S. of Chester. Pop. of borough in 1851, 1479. It has a venerable church, surrounded by yew trees of great size. The borough unites with Flint, &c., in sending 1 member to Parliament. It is also a polling-place for the county.

OVERTON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Obie's or Obed's River, an affluent of Cumberland River, which flows along the N.W border. The surface is mountainous, especially in the E. part. The soil is mostly fertile. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant. It is well timbered, and is amply supplied with water-power. Obie's River is navigable by steamboats 60 miles in this county. Capital, Livingston. Pop. 11,211; of whom 10,146 were free, and 1065 slaves.

OVERTON, a small village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

OVERYSSCHE-NOTRE DAME-AU-BOIS, o'veh-reesh' not'r dâm o bwâ, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Yssche, about 9 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 4587.

OVERYSSEL or OVERIJSEL, o'ver-is'sel, a province of the Netherlands, E. of the Zuyder Zee, and enclosed landward by the provinces of Gelderland, West Friesland, Drenthe, and Hanover and Rheinish Prussia. Area 1312 square miles. Pop. in 1858, 227,683. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands, but along the Yssel is some fertile soil, producing rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle rearing and digging turf are the principal branches of industry. Manufactures of linen and cotton twist and fabrics, wicker wares, mats, and iron goods are carried on, but the exports consist mainly in rural produce.

OVER YSSEL, a river of the Netherlands. See YSSEL.

OVETUM. See OVINO.

OVID, a beautiful post-village and township, semi capital of Seneca co., New York, on the dividing ridge between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, about 190 miles W. of Albany. The village is delightfully situated on the W. slope of the dividing ridge, about 3½ miles from either lake. It commands a beautiful view of Seneca Lake and the surrounding country. It contains a court-house, an incorporated academy, 3 meeting-houses, a newspaper office, 3 public-houses, a steam-mill, and 8 stores. Pop. about 700; of the township, 2248.

OVID, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

OVID, a post-township in the S.E. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 710.

OVID, a post-village in Madison co., Indiana.

OVID, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

OVIDIOPOL, o-ve-de-o'pol, (L. *Ovidiopolis*,) a fortified seaport town of South Russia, government of Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite Akerman, and 20 miles S.W. of Odessa. Pop. 1400. It has a custom-house and a lazaretto, it being a station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

OVID LANDING, of New York, on the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, 36 miles N. of Owego.

OVIEDO, o-ve-ā'do, (anc. *Lucus Asturum*, afterwards *Oveticum*,) a city of Spain, in the N.W., capital of a province, near the confluence of the Ovia and Nora Rivers, 61 miles N.N.W. of Leon, and 57 miles E. of the Portuguese frontier; lat. 43° 22' N., lon. 5° 57' W. Pop. 9,384. The chief edifices are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university buildings, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, with 400 to 500 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes, a normal school, and 4 primary schools. It has a theatre, a fortress of the 10th century, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts, one of which has 41 arches. Oviedo has manufactures of arms, hats, and leather. It was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths.

OVIEDO, a province of Spain, Asturias, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay. Area 4216 square miles. Pop. 510,000.

OVIGLIO, o-veel'yo, a village of Sardinia, province and 7 miles W.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2200.

OVING, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

OVING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

OVINGDEAN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

OVINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

OVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

OVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OVOCA or AVOCA, a river of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow, formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, after a S.E. course of 6 miles enters the Irish Sea near Arklow, the chief town on its banks. Its vale is highly celebrated for picturesque beauty.

OVOLAU, o'vo low', one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific; lat. 17° 41' S., lon. 178° 52' W., about 8 miles long and 7 miles broad.

OVOS, ILHA DOS, eel'yâ doce o'voce, an island of Brazil, N. of the province of Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma; lat. 2° 4' S.

OVROOTCH, OVROUTCH, or OVRUTSCH, o-vrootch', a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Marinna, 82 miles N. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 2500.

OWASCO (o-wôs'ko) LAKE, in the S.E. central part of Cayuga co., New York, is about 11 miles long, and from one-third to three-quarters of a mile wide. It discharges its waters by an outlet into Seneca River. Its shores abound with picturesque scenery.

OWASCO, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Owasco Lake, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1254.

OWASCO CREEK, of Cayuga co., New York, is the outlet of Owasco Lake, flowing into Seneca River.

OWASCO LAKE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

OWASSO, o-wôs'so, a post-village and township of Shiawassee co., Michigan, on the Shiawassee River, 27 miles N.E. of Lansing. The village has 3 stores and several mills. Pop. about 300; of the township, 592.

OWEGO, o-wee'go, a handsome and flourishing post-village and township, capital of Tioga co., New York, at the junction of the Owego Creek with the Susquehanna River, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 247 miles from New York City. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. The village contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 6 or 7 denominations, a bank, an academy, also numerous stores, 2 or 3 printing offices issuing newspapers, and several flour, plaster, and woollen mills, besides other establishments. A wooden bridge unites it with the opposite bank of the river. Owego is connected with Ithaca, 36 miles distant, by the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad. Settled in 1791, and incorporated in 1827. Pop. of the township, 7159; of the village, about 4000.

OWEGO CREEK, of New York, is formed by the East and West Branches, which unite in Tioga county. It flows nearly southward, and enters the E. branch of the Susquehanna River at Owego.

OWEN, ō'wen, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Lauter, 18 miles S.E. of Stuttgart.

OWEN, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 360 square miles. The Kentucky River bounds it on the W., and the Eagle Creek washes part of its eastern, and all of its north-western border. The surface is undulating, and the soil is fertile. The subjacent rock is the blue limestone. The navigation of the Kentucky River has been improved by locks and dams on the border. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Colonel Abram Owen, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Owenton. Pop. 10,444, of whom 8930 were free, and 1514 slaves.

OWEN, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of White River. The surface is mostly undulating, excepting the river bottoms, which are large and fertile. The soil of the uplands is also good, and adapted to wheat, corn, oats, and grass. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore, which yields about 40 per cent. of metal. The river is navigated by small steamers through this county, during high water. Organized in 1819. Capital, Spencer. Pop. 12,106.

OWEN, a township of Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 366.

OWEN, a township of Clarke co., Indiana. Pop. 680.

OWEN, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 634.

OWEN, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. Pop. 1257.

OWEN, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 728.

OWENBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Daviess co., Kentucky, is situated on the Ohio River, 155 miles below Louisville. The navigation is seldom obstructed either by ice or by low water below this place. Owenborough is the principal shipping port of the county, and is a place of active business. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and a branch bank. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, 1600.

OWENSBOROUGH, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

OWEN'S LAKE, near the centre of California, is situated in about 36° 35′ N. lat., and 117° 50′ W. lon. It is said to be about 16 miles long by 6 miles wide. It receives the waters of Owen's River.

OWEN'S MILL, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

OWEN'S RIVER, a small stream of Mariposa and Tulare counties, California, flows into Owen's Lake.

OWENSVILLE, a village of Westchester co., New York, on Croton River, about 112 miles S. of Albany.

O'WENSVILLE, a post-village of Sampson co., North Carolina, 84 miles S.S.E. of Raleigh.

OWENSVILLE, a post-village of Saline co., Arkansas.

OWENSVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

OWENSVILLE, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, 9 miles S.W. of Princeton. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

OWENSVILLE, a small village of Clay co., Missouri.

OWENSVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Prince Edward, 10 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. about 100.

O'WENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Owen co., Kentucky, 28 miles N. of Frankfort. It is connected by turnpike with Warsaw, on the Ohio River; it contains 3 churches. Settled in 1823.

O'WER-MOIGNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

O'WERSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OWHYHEE. See HAWAII.

OWING'S LANDING, a small village of Warren co., Missouri.

OWING'S MILLS, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the Westminster Branch Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

O'WINGSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bath co., Kentucky, about 45 miles E. by N. of Lexington, has a fine court-house and two or three churches.

OWLA, ŏwlä, or AULA, a decayed town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 16 miles N.W. of Bareily, on the S.W. of the Nawaul Nullah. In the environs are various ruins of palaces and mosques.

OWL CREEK, Ohio. See VERNON RIVER.

OWL'PEN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OWL PRA'IRIE TOWN, a post-village of Daviess co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 16 miles N. of Washington, the county seat.

OWL'S HEAD, a headland on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Maine. On it is a fixed light, elevated 147 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° N., lon. 68° 58′ W.

OWM'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OWRA, ŏwrä, a town of India, province of Malwah, on the Chumbul, 75 miles S.S.W. of Kotah; lat. 24° 12′ N., lon. 75° 26′ E.

OWTAM, NORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OWRAM, SOUTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OWS'LEBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

OWS'LEY, a county situated in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 460 square miles. It is drained by the Kentucky River and its three forks, which unite near the centre. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is rather poor, excepting near the streams. Coal and lumber are the chief articles of export. Extensive mines of iron ore and stone-coal have been found. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of William Owsley, late governor of the state. Capital, Booneville. Pop. 3774, of whom 3638 were free, and 136 slaves.

OW'STON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OWSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OWTHORNE, a maritime parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea. The sea has made great inroads here, and covers a submarine forest.

OW'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

OWYHEE, one of the Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII.

OWY'HEE RIVER, in the E. central part of Oregon, rises on the W. slope of the Blue Mountains, and falls into the South Branch of Lewis River.

OX'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OX'BOW, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Oswegatchie River, about 23 miles N.N.E. of Watertown.

OXBOW, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

OXBOW, a post-office of Putnam co., Illinois.

OX'COMB, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

OX'ENDEN, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

OXENDEN, LITTLE, is a locality 2 miles S.W. of Market-Harborough, England.

OX'ENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OX'ENHOPE, a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding.

OX'ENTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OX'FORD or OXFORDSHIRE, ox'ford-shir, a central county of England, having S. the county of Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames. Area 739 square miles, or 472,960 acres, of which upwards of 400,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1851, 170,430. Surface mostly level, or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern Hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly, or thin, and on a limestone subsoil. Principal rivers, the Thame, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affluents of the Thames. Barley, wheat, and turnips are the main crops. Dairy produce of excellent quality. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern Range. The Oxford Canal, 91 miles in length, traverses the county from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry Canal, and through it with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent, and a branch of the Great Western Railway extends in the same direction. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The county sends 3 members to the House of Commons, and 6 are sent by its boroughs and university. The aboriginal inhabitants of this county, the Dobuni, are said to have welcomed their Roman conquerors, and always to have lived contentedly under them. Roman remains are numerous in the county.

OX'FORD, (L. *Oxonia*,) a city, parliamentary borough, and the seat of one of the principal universities of England, capital of the county of Oxford, between the junction of the Isis and Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 55 miles W.N.W. of London, on the Great Western Railway, and branch. Lat. 51° 45′ 55″ N., lon. 1° 15′ 29″ W. Area of parliamentary borough, 2930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 27,843. It stands in an undulating amphitheatre, surrounded by wooded meadows, and encompassed on the W., S., and E., by hills, but opens towards the N. into a champaign country, and presents a magnificent appearance, with its numerous spires and domes; that of the Radcliffe Library being the most conspicuous. The High Street, proceeding from E. to W., and entered by a handsome stone bridge over the Cherwell, is one of the noblest thoroughfares in Europe. In it are Magdalen, All Souls, Queen's, and University Colleges, and the University Church. At right angles with this street, is another line upwards of 1 mile in length. In this are Christchurch College and the Town Hall, and its N. part is very broad, and ornamented with rows of elms. Parallel to High Street, is Broad Street, in which are Baliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, Clarendon Rooms, Seldonian Theatre, and near it the Academical Schools, with the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery. Several of the streets are lined with substantial private residences, and a new and handsome suburb has been built within the last 25 years.

The Cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch College, and on the site of a priory founded in the 8th century, is an edifice of different styles, between the 12th and 16th centuries, with a spire 146 feet in height. Its see comprises the county of Oxford, and the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Revenue of bishopric in 1847, 2506*l.* St. Mary's Church, used for academical services, has a spire of 180 feet in height, and is a fine structure, though disfigured by a heavy porch. Carfax, or St. Martin's, is the corporation church. St. Peter's in the East is the oldest existing church in Oxford, (supposed to have been built about the 9th century;) its older parts are Saxon, and it has a crypt of the same architecture. St. Mary Magdalen is a handsome church in the decorated style. St. John's, All Saints', and St. Giles', also deserve notice. In the city are also 10 other benefices. Besides the colleges, several of which, as Christchurch, New College, All Souls, Magdalen, and Queen's, are of imposing architecture, and have rich internal ornaments; the other principal buildings are the town and county hall, music hall, city bridewell, sessions house, and county jail, a Gothic embattled structure on the site of the ancient castle, the market-houses, Radcliffe infirmary, house of industry for 11 parishes, many almshouses, and chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists.

Oxford has large diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, several banks, and it had formerly many flourishing hotels, and was a centre of a good deal of stage coach traffic. It is at present chiefly supported by its University, though it has some transit trade in coals and corn, facilitated by wharves and quays on the Isis. It is governed, exclusive of the University, by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, a mayor's court, and court of hustings, and of assizes and monthly courts for the county. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons for the town, and 2 members for the University.

The University of Oxford consists of 19 colleges, and 5 halls. Their names and date of foundation are as follows:—University College, reputed to have been founded in 872, revived in 1249; Baliol, founded between 1263 and 1268, and of which

Wickliffe was once master; Merton, founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274; Exeter, founded 1314; Oriel, a handsome and richly ornamented edifice, dating from 1326; Queen's, founded in 1340, the buildings of which are among the finest in the city; New College, 1386, with the most gorgeous and elegant chapel in the University; the garden of this college is beautifully laid out, and interspersed with majestic trees; Lincoln, founded 1427; All Souls', 1437, with a noble hall, and a library of 40,000 volumes; Magdalen, 1456, at the entrance of the city from London, with much fine Gothic architecture, and a hall that has been the banqueting room of many English sovereigns; it is remarkable for the extent and beauty of its meadows, gardens, and walks; but chiefly for its tower, an exquisite specimen of rather late perpendicular, and one of the most gracefully proportioned buildings in the kingdom; Brazen Nose, founded in 1509; Corpus Christi, in 1516; Christchurch, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and with by far the most extensive buildings and grounds belonging to any of the colleges, a W. front, 382 feet in length, a tower, containing the "Great Tom," a bell, weighing 17,000 pounds; magnificent hall, picture gallery, library, &c.; Trinity, founded in 1554; St. John's, in 1557, with handsome buildings in the N. part of the city; Jesus, founded in 1571; Wadham, in 1613; Pembroke, in 1620; Worcester College, in 1714; and St. Mary's, New Inn, St. Alban, Magdalen, and St. Edmund's Halls, which two last are unendowed academical houses. Total number of members in the University in 1848, 6020.

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall, are others even of a more magnificent description, belonging to all in common, or to the University properly so called. Of these the most remarkable are the Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and used by the University on great public occasions, and, though only 80 feet long by 70 feet broad, so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons; the buildings called the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees, and similar purposes, and consisting of a handsome quadrangle, of late or debased Gothic, they partly form a picture-gallery, and partly accommodate the rich treasures of the Bodleian Library, which occupies one side of the quadrangle; the Ashmolean Museum, which, though neither in extent nor value what might be expected in such a locality, is remarkable as being the earliest public museum established in the kingdom, and as containing the collections of the Tradescants, Elias Ashmole, &c.; the Radcliffe Library, a splendid structure, crowned by a dome, which forms a conspicuous feature in every view of Oxford, and contrasts somewhat strangely, though not unpleasantly, with the Gothic edifices around it; the Radcliffe Observatory, consisting of wings and a light and elegant centre, surmounted by a tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens; the Clarendon, originally built as a printing office for Lord Clarendon's works, but now used as a geological museum, lecture-rooms, and public offices; University Printing Office, a very extensive building by Blore; and the Taylor and Randolph Institution, a magnificent range of buildings by Cockerell, recently completed, partly for the custody and exhibition of works of art, and partly as a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connexion with the University may be mentioned the Botanic Garden, probably the oldest, but by no means one of the best, in the kingdom; but lately much improved, and enriched with the extensive Fielding Herbarium, in addition to the valuable collections before possessed.

The University is governed by its own statutes, administered by a chancellor, a resident vice chancellor, who is a magistrate for Oxford, and the counties of Oxford and Berks, 2 proctors, and some subordinate officers. The corporate business is conducted by the House of Congregation, composed of the resident doctors, heads, and professors of colleges, and the House of Convocation, comprising all those whose names remain on the books of the University, whether resident or not. Public professorships are of royal or private endowment; and in all there are 28 professors and readers, some of whom lecture in the "Schools," the buildings of which have been already noticed. The fellowships and scholarships are chiefly reserved for parties who, by birth or interest, rather than learning, acquire a title to them; but at Baliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Wadham Colleges, they have been thrown open to competition. Most of the colleges have exhibitions, with stipends from public bodies elsewhere, and at Christchurch is a body of *servitors*, similar to the sizars of Cambridge. The Bodleian Library, connected with the University, comprises 220,000 volumes, and 20,000 manuscripts, and is entitled to a copy of all new works published in the United Kingdom. There are besides about 23 other libraries. Total revenues of the University estimated at 157,490*l.*

University College claims to have been founded by Alfred. It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. In the civil war, the members of its university sided with the king, and they have generally, to the present day, espoused high church and tory principles. The University has sent 2 members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I.——A student of Oxford is called an OXONIAN, ox-o'ne-an.

OXFORD, a county in the W. part of Maine, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is watered by the Androscoggin, Margaltaway, Saco, and other smaller rivers. In the N. part are several lakes connected with Umbagog Lake, one of the principal sources of the Androscoggin River. Some parts, especially in the N. and N.W., are rough and mountainous, but a large portion is fertile, and well adapted to cultivation, particularly along the banks of its many lakes and rivers. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through this county. Capital, Paris. Pop. 39,763.

OXFORD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles S.W. of Augusta, intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Pop. 1233.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Worcester. It contains a bank, 5 or 6 cotton-mills, several woollen-mills, and numerous boot and shoe factories. Pop. of the township, 2380.

OXFORD, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, intersected by the Naugatuck Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 1564.

OXFORD, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango River and Canal, 119 miles by land, or 156 miles by canal W. by S. of Albany. The village is beautifully situated on both sides of the river, here crossed by a bridge, and on the projected and organized railroad from Binghamton to Utica, 33 miles N.N.E. of the former, and 60 miles S.S.W. of the latter. It contains churches for the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Universalists, and Catholics; a flourishing academy founded in 1795, a printing-office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued, 21 stores, and the Oxford Hoe and Edge Tool Company. This company employ about 50 hands, and furnish hoes and edge tools, especially the former, to every part of the United States. A new academic edifice and 2 boarding halls have recently been erected, at a cost of $20,000. The surrounding county is a rich agricultural region, famous for its butter. Pop. of the township, 3227; of the village, in 1851, about 1600.

OXFORD, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 52 miles from New York City.

OXFORD, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 48 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It contains Belvidere, the county seat, and the small village of Oxford. P. 1718.

OXFORD, a post-village and township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from York to Gettysburg, 10 miles N.E. of the latter. Pop. 931.

OXFORD, a post-borough of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a wealthy and populous neighborhood, and contains about 60 dwellings.

OXFORD, a township included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 6 miles N.E. of the State House. Pop. 1787.

OXFORD, a post-village and port of entry of Talbot co., Maryland, at the mouth of Treadhaven Creek, a navigable arm of Chesapeake Bay, 12 miles S.W. of Easton, has a flourishing military academy. It is one of the oldest ports of entry in the state. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 133 tons registered and 12,462 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 19 schooners—aggregate burthen of 1320 tons—were built.

OXFORD, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

OXFORD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Granville co., North Carolina, 45 miles N. of Raleigh, and 12 miles W. of the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad. The situation is beautiful and healthy. Oxford is a place of some importance for its educational establishments, having in successful operation an academy for each sex, and a Baptist female college, which was opened in 1851. It also contains 3 or 4 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 1978; in 1853, 2500.

OXFORD, a handsome post-village of Newton co., Georgia, 2 miles N. of the Georgia Railroad, and 132 miles W. of Augusta. It is the seat of Emory College, founded in 1837, by the Methodists. See *Table of Colleges* APPENDIX.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village of Benton co., Alabama, on the route of the railroad now in progress from Selma to Gadsden, 110 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. Pop. 300.

OXFORD, a pleasant and thriving post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 130 miles N. of Jackson. It is considered one of the healthiest places in the state. The State University, which is situated one mile from the village, is well endowed and flourishing, and the buildings are excellent. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 seminaries for boys, and 2 for girls; 2 newspapers are published here. The Central Railroad of Mississippi is to pass through Oxford.

OXFORD, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles E. by N. of Frankfort.

OXFORD, a post-village and township of Butler co., Ohio, on the Junction Railroad, 105 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. The village is the seat of Miami University, founded in

1809, which has 6 professors, and a library of 8000 volumes. This institution is supported by the income arising from a large grant of land from the government. Oxford contains 5 churches, and a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church. Pop. about 2200; of the township, 3139.

OXFORD, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by the Tuscarawas River and Ohio Canal. Pop. 1112.

OXFORD, Delaware co., Ohio. See ASHLEY.

OXFORD, a township of Delaware co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 828.

OXFORD, a township of Erie co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad. Pop. 984.

OXFORD, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 2209.

OXFORD, a village of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck Creek, 82 miles N.E. of Columbus.

OXFORD, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Tuscarawas River and Ohio Canal. Pop. 1436.

OXFORD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1019.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Benton co., Indiana, 88 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, is surrounded by extensive prairies.

OXFORD, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, about 20 miles S.W. of Cambridge.

OXFORD, a county in the S. part of Canada West, has an area of 710 square miles. The railroad from Dundas, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Windsor, on the Detroit River, traverses this county, passing through Woodstock its capital. Pop. 32,638.

OXFORD, a town of Canada West, 28 miles E.N.E. of London, on the Thames.

OXFORD DEPOT, a post-office of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 62 miles from New York.

OXFORD FURNACE, a small post-village in Oxford township, Warren co., New Jersey, has an iron furnace, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

OXFORD VALLEY, post-office, Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

OX'HEY, a hamlet of England, co. and 20 miles W.S.W. of Hertford. Pop. 750.

OX'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

OXIA, ox-ee'â, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length 4 miles, breadth 1½ miles.

OXIÆ. See KURZOLARI.

OX'LEY'S TABLE-LAND, Central Australia, an elevated and verdant region, lat. 30° S., lon. 145° 43' E.

OX'NA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish of Tingwall, 4 miles S.W. of Scalloway, 3 miles in circumference. Pop. 19.

OX'NAM, formerly OX'ENHAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

OX'NEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OX'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

OXOMERIA, ox-o-mâ-ree'â, a maritime town on the W. shore of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2000.

OXONIA. See OXFORD.

OX'TEAD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

OX'TON, a village of Scotland. See CHANNEL KIRK.

OXTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

OXTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

OX'US, called also AMOO, AMOU or AMU, â'moo', JEHOON, JIHOON, je-hoon', or GIHON, je-hon', and AMOO DARIA, one of the great rivers of Central Asia, Independent Toorkistan, rises in a lake in the table-land of Pameer, in lat. 37° 27' N., lon. 73° 40' E., and 15,600 feet above the sea, flows mostly north-westward, through the dominions of Kheeloom, Bokhara, and Khiva, and enters the Sea of Aral on its S. side by numerous mouths. Lat. 43° N., and lon. 58° to 59° E. Total course estimated at 1300 miles. It receives some considerable affluents, but for the most part it traverses a sandy and unproductive region. It formed the N. limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander.

OX'WICH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

OX'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

OYAK, a river of French Guiana. See GUYA.

OYAPOK or OYAPOC, o'yâ-pok', a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 miles across, 70 miles S.E. of Cayenne, in lat. 4° N., after a N.E. course of 180 miles, for the last 30 of which it is navigable. On it, 25 miles from the sea, is the village of Oyapok or St. Louis.

OYARZUN, o-yar-thoon', (anc. Œ'aso or Œas'so,) a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 7 miles S.E. of St. Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain near the river Oyarzun. Pop. 3238.

OYCKE, o-ik'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1321.

OYE, wâ, almost wi, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles N.N.W. of St. Omer. Pop. 1640.

OYE, a commune of France, department of Saône-et-Loire. Pop. 1140.

OYGHEM, o-i'ghem, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the left bank of the Lys, 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1221.

OYLEWORTH, oil'worth, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

OYNE, oin, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, Garioch, 6 miles N. of Monymusk. Here are two Druidic temples, one of them of great extent.

OYONNAX, o'yon'nâ', a market town of France, department of Ain, 8 miles N.E. of Nantua. Pop. in 1852, 3245. It has extensive manufactures of horn and wooden articles.

OY'STER, an island in the Bay of Bengal, off the Aracan coast; lat. 20° 12' N., lat. 92° 32' E.

OY'STER, an island in the China Sea, a little N.E. of the island of Quemoy, lat. 24° 38' N., lon. 118° 39' E.

OYSTER BAY, of New York, extends from Long Island Sound into Queen's county.

OYSTER BAY, a post-village and township of Queen's county, New York, on the bay of that name, about 30 miles E. of New York. The township extends from Long Island Sound to Great South Bay, and is intersected by Long Island Railroad. The village is pleasantly situated, contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and has steamboat communication with New York. Pop. 6900.

OYSTER BAY, Tasmania, is on the W. coast of Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 42° 40' S., lon. 148° 2' E., and gives name to a district of that colony.

OYSTER CREEK, Texas, flows nearly parallel with Brazos River, through Fort Bend and Brazos counties, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OYSTER CREEK, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

OYSTER HARBOR, South-West Australia, is an inlet of King George's Sound, 3 miles N.E. of Albany.

OYSTER ISLAND, British India, province and at the mouth of the Aracan.

OYSTER ISLAND, of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4 miles W.N.W. of Sligo, in Sligo Bay, 1½ furlongs from the nearest part of the mainland. It has a beacon, and the two lighthouses of Sligo Port.

OY'STERMOUTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles S.S.W. of Swansea, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1482.

OYSTER POND, New York. See ORIENT.

OY'STERVILLE, a post-village of Barnstable township, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 miles S.E. of Boston.

OZAMA, o-sâ'mâ, a river of Hayti, rises in the central range of the island, flows first S.E., then S.W., and enters the sea at San Domingo, after a course of above 50 miles.

OZAN, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. P. 1547.

OZARA, a market-town of Hungary. See OZORA.

OZARK', a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork and Bryant's Fork of White River, which unite in the S. part of the county, and also drained by the Little North Fork of the same river, and Beaver Creek. The surface is hilly, or rather mountainous, and covered by extensive forests of the yellow pine, which attains a great size. The soil in the valleys and along the streams is fertile. The streams furnish a copious supply of water-power. Capital, Rockbridge. Pop. 2294; of whom 2279 were free, and 15 slaves.

OZARK, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

OZARK, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, 121 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It contains a court-house and several stores.

OZARK, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Missouri, on Finley Creek, 14 miles S. by E. of Springfield.

OZARK, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

OZARK MOUNTAINS, a chain of the United States, W. of the Mississippi, in Arkansas and Missouri, extending N.E. and S.W., between the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers.

OZAUKEE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 225 square miles. It is intersected by the Milwaukee River, and also drained by Cedar Creek. The surface is rolling and heavily timbered; the soil fertile. Formed out of Washington county in 1853. Capital, Ozaukee or Port Washington.

OZAUKEE, a village of Wisconsin. See PORT WASHINGTON.

OZAWKEE, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

OZEGNA, od-zên'yâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles from Ivrea.

OZENE. See OGZEIN.

OZERNAIA, o-zêr-nî'â, two forts of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ural, the one about 75 miles E.S.E. of Orenboorg, consists of about 200 houses; the other, distinguished by the name of Nizhneeozernaia, is about 60 miles S.W. of Orenboorg.

OZIERI, o-ze-â'ree, or OTHIERI, o-te-â'ree, a town of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, capital of a province and district, 29 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. of commune, 7390. It occupies the slopes of several hills and the bottom of a narrow valley, and has a church, 3 convents, and a Jesuit college and hospital.

OZORA, o'zo'rôh', or OZARA, o'zôh'rôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Sio, an affluent of the Danube, 30 miles S. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3406.

OZORKOW or OZORKOV, o-zor'kow, a town of Poland, government and 76 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 5060.

P

PA, pä, a town of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a district, near lat. 31° 50′ N., lon. 106° 50′ E.

PA or BA-THANG or BATAN, bä'thäng', a town of East Thibet, on the Upper Yang-tse-kiang, near lat. 29° N., lon. 99° E.

PAAL, a village of Belgium. See PAEL.

PAANOPA, pä-no'pä, or OCEAN ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 0° 50′ N., lon. 167° 40′ E., of a circular form, about 15 miles in circumference.

PAAR, pär, a river of Bavaria, rises near Friedburg, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube on the right, 5 miles below Ingolstadt. Total course, 70 miles.

PAASDORF, päs'dorf, or PADORF, pä'dorf, a village of Lower Austria, 3¼ miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1031.

PABBA or PAB'BAY, an islet of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, 3¼ miles N. of Bernera. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. 350. It has a peak 1000 feet in height.

PAB'BA, an islet of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, 6½ miles S. of Barra, divided from Sandera by Pabba Sound. Length and breadth, about 1½ miles. Pop. 25.

PABBA, an islet of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. Pop. 21.

PABILLONIS, pä-bil-lo'nis, or PAVILLONIS, pä-vil-lo'nis, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, about 20 miles S. of Oristano, on the Sairo. Pop. 1309.

PABLO DE-LOS-MONTES, pä'blo-dä-los-mon'täs, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and about 28 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1512.

PACAJA, pä-kä-zhä', PACAJAZ, pä-kä-zhäs', or PACAYA, pä-kä-ya', a river of Brazil, province of Para, joins the estuary S. of the island of Marajo, and W. of Oeiras, after a N. course of 150 miles.

PACAJES or PACAXES, pä-kä'nes, a town of Bolivia, department, and 100 miles S.S.E. of La Paz, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Desaguadero.

PACAJES or PACAXES, SIERRA DE, se-en'rä dä pä-kä-nes', not far from the above, connected with the Cordilleras of the Andes, rises to 15,100 feet.

PACARAIMA, SIERRA. See SIERRA PACARAIMA.

PACAYA, a river of Brazil. See PACAJA.

PACAUDIÈRE, LA, lä pä'ko'de-äir', a market-town of France, department of Loire, 13 miles N.W. of Roanne. Pop. in 1852, 1868.

PACÉ, pä'sä', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4½ miles N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 2600.

PACECO, pä-chä'ko, or PACHECO (?) a town of Sicily, 4 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 2000.

PACENTRO, pä-chen'tro, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 4 miles E. of Sulmona. P. 2540.

PACES, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PACHA, a river of Russia. See PASHA.

PACHACACA, a river of Peru. See PACHUCACA.

PACHACAMA, pä-chä kä-mä', or PACHACAMAC, pä-chä-kä-mäk', a village of Peru, department, and 18 miles S.E. of Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of PACHACIMA.

PACHECO, pä-chä'ko, a modern town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Murcia. Pop. 4933.

PACHECO, a town of Sicily. See PACECO.

PACHETE, pä-chee', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, 9 miles N.E. of Hogpnautpoor.

PACHINO, pä-kee'no, a village of Sicily, intendancy of Syracuse, district, and 12 miles S. of Noto, 4 miles N.W. of Cape Passaro, (anc. *Pachynum Promontorium*,) whence the name of the town. Pop. 2000. It has a fort, and a tunny fishery.

PACHITEA, pä-che-tä'ä, a river of Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, about lat. 11° S., flows circuitously N., and joins the Ucayale on the left, after a course of 200 miles.

PACHITLA CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ichawaynochaway River in Baker county.

PACHITTA, a post-village of Early co., Georgia.

PA-CHOO, pä'choo', a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a district, 50 miles S. of Peking.

PACHUCA, pä-choo'kä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, on the route to Tampico. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are silver-mines, which were formerly of high importance.

PACHUCACA, pä-choo-kä'kä, or PACHACACA, pä-chä-kä'kä, a river of Peru, department of Cuzco, rises in Lake Pachucaca, in the Andes, and joins the Apurimac, after a N. course estimated at 130 miles.

PACHYNUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE PASSARO.

PACIFIC, a county in the W. part of Washington Territory, has an area estimated at above 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, from which it takes its name, and on the S. by the Columbia River. Cape Disappointment is situated on its W. border. Formed since 1850. Capital, Pacific City.

PACIFIC, a post-village of Franklin co., North Carolina.

PACIFIC CITY, a post-town, capital of Pacific co., Washington Territory, on Baker's Bay, an expansion on the N. side of the Columbia River, a mile and a half from the Pacific Ocean.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or the GREAT SOUTH SEA, (L. *Mare Pacificum*; Fr. *Océan-Austral*, o'sä'ong' os'räl', *Mer-du-Sud*, mair-dü-süd, or *Grand-Océan-Pacifique*, grong o'sä'ong'-pä'see'feek'; Sp. *Mar Pacífico*, mar pä-see'fe-ko; It. *Mare Pacifico*, mä'rä pä-chee'fe-ko; Ger. *Südsee*, süd-sä, *Grosser-Ocean*, grös'ser ö'sä-än, or *Stilles-Meer*, stil'les-mair') by far the largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, over 133 degrees of latitude; and from the W. coast of America to Australia, Papua, Flores, Sumbawa, Java, Sumatra, and the E. coast of Asia, or through nearly 160 degrees of longitude. Area, estimated at 70,000,000 square miles, exceeding that of all the dry land on the globe. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 miles across; towards the circles its breadth is diminished, especially in the N., where it communicates with the Arctic Ocean by Behring Strait. It is usually divided by geographers into the North and South Pacific, separated from each other by the equator. Another division, marked by great physical features, is into three regions—the first extending from Behring's Strait, or the Arctic Circle, to the Tropic of Cancer; the second, or equatorial, including the whole expanse between the tropics; and the third extending from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Antarctic Circle. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands spread over its surface, more especially of its equatorial region, and the immense chain of volcanoes which stretch almost continuously along its shores, forming one vast volcanic circle. In the S. it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line; but in other directions, both its boundaries and its communications with other oceans are well defined. Its coast-line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets. On the Asiatic side it is very irregular; the chief inlets are the Celebes, China, and Yellow Seas, with the Seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamtchatka. Its principal island groups, proceeding from W. to E., are the Ladrones, Carolines, Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, New Hebrides, Feejee, Friendly, Society, Low, Marquesas, Sandwich, and Galapagos Islands, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands, reefs, and sandbanks.

The mean level of the Pacific, as ascertained by measurements taken in the Bay of Panama and the Gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be 3¾ feet above that of the Atlantic. Its depth has not been ascertained, though there seems no reason to doubt it descends much further below than the loftiest mountain heights ascend above its surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific, the operations of nature on its bosom are carried on on the most extensive scale; and the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents are regulated suffer fewer modifications than in narrow seas. The tidal wave, commencing at the equator, diverges from it towards the poles, and, proceeding with vast velocity, and without obstruction, is scarcely perceptible among the central islands of the Pacific. Hence, in the Low Archipelago, at Bow Island and Tahiti, the rise is only 1 foot, and at the Sandwich Islands 2 feet. It is only when, by the proximity of a mainland diminishing the depth of the water, or by any similar cause the natural course of the wave is changed, or obstacles to its progress are interposed, that an accumulation takes place, and high tides are formed. In the Pacific, however, these never attain the maximum heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are remarkable. In the solitary instance of Fort Nicolaefsky, in Cook's Inlet, the rise is as high as 28 feet; but on all the W. coast of America it is usually below 10 feet, and only in the Bay of Panama it varies from 12 to 24 feet.

The prevailing winds of the Pacific, like those of other great seas, are divided into regular or trade-winds, and variables; the former blowing from the S.E. on the S., and from the N.E. on the N. side of the equator, generally within the tropics, though sometimes extending as far as 30 degrees on either side of it. In the W. and N.W. parts of the Pacific the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt; and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not unfrequent. In the E. along the whole of the W. coast of America, the winds differ greatly both in direction and character. Between Behring's Sea and lat. 30° N., the winds blow, in all seasons, in every direction, and no kind of regularity can be traced. From lat. 30° to 5° N., the prevailing winds strongly resemble monsoons, blowing generally, from November to April, from the N.W. and N.E., and from May to October, from the S. or S.W. and S.E. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tornadoes. From lat. 5° N. to 30° S. the prevailing winds have the character of trade-winds; and

from lat. 30° S. to Cape Horn, the North and South monsoons recommence, often blowing with great violence, particularly from the S. As the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become S.W. and N.W., and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms and tempests.

The currents of the Pacific, being exhibited on a much larger scale than those of the Atlantic, are not generally so strongly marked as the currents of that ocean. The Antarctic drift current, flowing apparently from the icy barriers of an antarctic continent, enters the Pacific, and, after proceeding N. to New Zealand, trends E., and retains that direction till it impinges on the W. coast of Patagonia. The obstacle thus encountered divides it into two branches, the smaller of which takes a S. direction, and enters the Atlantic by doubling Cape Horn. The larger branch, to which the name of the Peruvian or Humboldt's Current has been given, proceeds N. along the coast of South America, till it meets a new obstacle in the Isthmus of Panama. Thence it turns W., and proceeds, under the name of the South equatorial current, across the whole width of the Pacific, without meeting with any obstacle, till its reaches its W. boundaries, when one part, striking the coast of Australia, turns S., and forms the Australian current; another part, forcing its way between the different islands, enters and is lost in the Malay Archipelago; and a third part, reflected by the coast of China, turns N., and, on reaching the Isles of Japan, contributes to form what is called the Japanese current. The configuration of the islands and the E. coast of Siberia, as well as a strong current which sets in from the N. through Behring's Strait, concur in giving it an E. direction, which agains carries it across the Pacific to the North American coast, to be there again deflected, first S. along the shores of the Atlantic, and then E., when it finally becomes merged in what is called the North equatorial current. Between the North and South equatorial currents, another, occupying a narrow zone between them, has been traced, and, from pursuing an opposite direction, has received the name of the equatorial counter-current. The influence of these currents, particularly that of the Peruvian or Humboldt's current, in lowering the temperature of the warmer regions into which it is carried, is very marked. While the temperature without the current ranges from 78°·8 to 83°·3 Fahrenheit, it ranges within it from 59°·9 to 60°·8 Fahrenheit; and while the mean temperature of 12° S. is in air 79°·34, and in ocean 79°·70 Fahrenheit, that of Callao, under the same latitude, was, during its warmest months, found to have a mean temperature of only 68°·36 in air, and 65°·66 Fahrenheit in ocean. The differences, amounting respectively to 10°·98 and 14°·4 Fahrenheit, can only be accounted for by the modifying influence of the current.

The Pacific was seen for the first time by Europeans in 1513. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien, proceeding on native information, set out on an exploring expedition across the isthmus, and, having ascended a hill, saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. As his view extended chiefly to the S., he gave it the name of the Mar del Zur, or South Sea. It received its present name from the celebrated navigator, Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521. In the eighteenth century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, La Perouse, &c.; in the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzroy, D'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Ross.

PACKANGA, pâk-kâng'gâ, a town of the Malay Peninsula, on a river of its own name, in lat. 3° 30′ N.

PACK'INGTON, a parish of England, cos. of Leicester and Derby.

PACKINGTON, Great, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

PACKINGTON, Little, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

PACK'S FERRY, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

PACKS'VILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PACKWAU'KEE, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, on the N. shore of Buffalo Lake, about 55 miles N. of Madison. It contains 3 stores, and 1 mill. Pop. about 400.

PACK'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

PACO, pâ'ko, a large and handsome village, in the island of Luzon, in the environs of Manila. Many of the inhabitants are artists, house-painters, and builders. Pop. 6500.

PACOBAHIBA, pâ-ko-bâ-hee'bâ, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio-de-Janeiro, 12 miles W.S.W. of Magé. Pop. 2000.

PACOLET, a river which rises in the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of North Carolina, and flowing through Spartanburg and Union districts of South Carolina, enters Broad River at Pinckneyville. Its general course is E.S.E., and its length perhaps 100 miles. The South Pacolet is a small stream which enters the former about 12 miles N. of Spartanburg Court-House.

PACOLET MILLS, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

PACORA, pâ-ko-râ', a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in New Granada, unites with the Indio to form a considerable river, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama, and is navigable for large ships to Sambaja, and for canoes to the town of Pacora.

PACTOLUS, pak-to'lus, an ancient river, (whose modern name is SARABAT, sâ-râ-bât', or BAGOOLEE, BAGOULY, bâ'goo'lee',) in Asia Minor, joins the Hermus 50 miles E. of Smyrna, and was anciently famous for the gold found in its sands.

PACTOLUS, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

PACUHI, pâ-koo-ee', a small river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, flows W. about 80 miles, and joins the São Francisco on the right.

PACUIL, a small river of Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the province of Minas-Geraes and Bahia, and joins the Rio-Verde, a tributary of the São Francisco.

PACY-SUR-EURE, pâ'see'-sür-ur, a market-town of France, department of Eure, on the Eure, which here becomes navigable, 10 miles E. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 1597.

PADANG, pâ'dâng', a Dutch settlement of Sumatra, on its W. coast, in Menancabow Territory, 1 mile from the sea, in lat. 0° 48′ S., lon. 100° 20′ E. Opposite the coast here are the rocky groups named the Padang Islands.

PADAONG, pâ'dâ-ong', or PAD'ANG' MEW, a town of the Burmese dominions, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 10 miles S.W. of Prome.

PAD'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

PAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3¼ miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 46,350. It contains Oxford, Cambridge, and Sussex Squares, and Westbourne Terrace; also the basin of the Paddington Canal, and the terminus of the Great Western Railway.

PAD'DINGTON, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PAD'DLESWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PADDOCK-WITH-MARSH, a hamlet of England, co. of York, near Huddersfield. Pop. 3536.

PADDOCK'S GROVE, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

PAD'DY MILLS, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

PADDY'S RUN, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PAD'DYTOWN, a village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the North Branch of Potomac River, about 210 miles N.W. of Richmond.

PADENGHE, pâ-dên'gâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 5 miles from Lonato, on the W. side of Lake Garda. Pop. 1485.

PADERBORN, pâ'der-born', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 41 miles S. of Minden, on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. 8720. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected by Charlemagne, who resided here some time, and has a gymnasium and an ecclesiastical seminary. In the Middle Ages it formed part of the Hanseatic League.

PADERNO, pâ-dêr'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles E. of Monza, on the Seveso, with a church. Pop. 1473.

PADERNO, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E. of Pizzighettone. Pop. 1987.

PAD'FIELD, a township of England, co. of Derby.

PAD'IHAM, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PADILLA, pâ-deel'yâ, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tamaulipas, 12 miles W.N.W. of New Santander. Iturbide, ex-emperor of Mexico, was shot here, 19th July, 1824.

PADITTAS, a village in the interior of the territory of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

PADORE, a village of Austria. See PAASDORF.

PADOVA and PADOUE, a town of Italy. See PADUA.

PADRIA, pâ'dre-â, a village of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 20 miles S.E. of Alghero. Pop. 1550.

PADRÕES (Padrões) pâ-dro'ẽns, or PADRONES, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 19 miles E. by S. of Ourique, on the Oeiras. Pop. 1370.

PADRON, pâ-dron', (anc. *Iria Flavia*,) a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 19 miles S.S.W. of Santiago, on the Sar. Pop. 6090. It has a fine collegiate church. Being the place where, according to monkish tradition, the body of St. James landed itself, it is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

PAD'SHAPOOR', a village of Hindostan, province, and 87 miles S.W. of Bajapoor, on an affluent of the Kistnah. It is built of stone, and defended by a fort situated on a height near its centre.

PAD'STOW, (corrupted from *Patrick-Stowe*,) a seaport, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St. George's Channel, 29 miles N.N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. in 1851, 2224. The town is in a rich vale, sheltered by rocky hills, has narrow streets, and many ancient houses, a church of an antique structure, containing monuments of the Prideaux family, a custom-house, with imports of iron and coal, and exports of tin, slates, and vast quantities of sand, which accumulates in the harbor, and is used for manure. The harbor, which affords the only good shelter on the dangerous coast between the Land's End and Hartland Point, has from 13 to 18 feet at spring ebbs, but the access is difficult. Registered shipping in 1847, 6829 tons. The learned Dr. Prideaux was born here in 1648.

PADUA, pad'u-a, (It. *Padova*, pä'do-vä; Fr. *Padoue*, pä-doo', anc. *Patavium*,) a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, capital of a delegation, 22 miles W. of Venice, on the Bacchiglione, and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice. Lat. 45° 23′ 41″ N., lon. 11° 52′ 43″ E. Pop. 60,000. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and fosses, and has seven gates. Among the chief objects of interest are the vast and curious place called *Prato-della-Valle*, where the fair is held, and which contains an island, encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, with a monument to Petrarch, the Church of San Antonio richly decorated, the Palace *del Bo* or of the University, and many private palaces, a university with a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and an ecclesiastical seminary, an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, and a library of 100,000 volumes. The celebrated University of Padua, founded in the thirteenth century, had, in former times, students from every part of Europe, and their number frequently amounted to 18,000. Among these were Tasso and Columbus. Padua has manufactures of silks and ribbons, and its manufacture of cloth was formerly extensive. It was anciently the most important town of Venetia, it was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. Under the French it was capital of the department of the Brenta. Livy the Roman historian, and the traveller Belzoni, were born here.——Adj. and inhab. PADUAN, pad'u-an; (It. PADOVANO, pä-do-vä'no.)

PADUA or PADOVA, a delegation of Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Capital, Padua. Area, 835 square miles. Pop. 312,765.

PADUA, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

PADUCAH, a thriving post-village, capital of McCracken co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Tennessee River, and 340 miles below Louisville. The navigation of the river is seldom closed by ice or obstructed by low water below this point. Paducah is the shipping port for the exports of the county, which consist of tobacco, pork, mules, horses, &c. It has a fine range of warehouses fronting the river, and contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. A marine hospital is about being erected here. The name of Paducah was derived from an Indian chief who once resided in this vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 2428; in 1853, about 3000.

PADUL, pä-dool', a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Granada, S. of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2700.

PADULA, pä-doo'lä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 64 miles S.E. of Salerno. In the vicinity is a magnificent Carthusian convent. Pop. 8000.

PADULA, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 11 miles W. of Teramo.

PADULI, pä-doo'lee', a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, district of Rossano. Pop. 1800.

PADULI, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 11 miles W. of Ariano. Pop. 2900.

PADUS. See Po.

PADWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PÆJÆNE, PAEJAENE, pä-yä'neh, or PAIJENE-JARWI, pä-yä'nä yar'vee, a lake of Finland, mostly in the province of Nyland, between lat. 61° and 62° 27′ N., and lon. 25° and 25° 50′ E. Length, 90 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles.

PAEL or PAAL, päl, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 11 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2093.

PAESANA, pä-ä-sä'nä, a market-town of Sardinia, 13 miles W.N.W. of Saluzzo, on the right bank of the Po. Pop. 6118.

PAESI BASSI. See NETHERLANDS.

PÆSTANUS SINUS. See SALERNO, GULF OF.

PÆSTUM. See PESTO.

PAETE, pä-ä'tä, or PAITA, pī'tä, a village of the Philippines, on the island of Luzon, province of Laguna, on the W. shore of Lake Bay. Pop. 3305.

PAGAHMIOU, a town of Burmah. See PAGHAM-MEW.

PAGANICO, pä-gä'ne-ko, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 5 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 2100.

PAGANICO, a small town of Italy, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 11 miles N.N.W. of Aquila.

PAGANICO, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 28 miles S. of Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 1600.

PAGANO, pä-gä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 19 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1200.

PAGE, a county toward the N.E. part of Virginia, contains about 300 square miles. This county occupies the entire breadth of the valley between the Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge. The Shenandoah River flows through its entire length. The soil is of limestone formation, and is highly productive. Iron ore and fine marble are abundant; copper and lead are also found. Formed in 1831, and named in honor of John Page, formerly governor of the state. Capital, Luray. Pop. 7600, of whom 6643 were free, and 957 slaves.

PAGE, a new county in the S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. The Nodaway River flows through it from N. to S. The soil is good. Named in honor of Colonel Page, who was mortally wounded at Palo Alto. Pop. 551.

PAGE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

PAGESVILLE, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina.

PAGE'VILLE, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 28 miles S.W. of Erie.

PAGEVILLE, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PAG'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 5 miles S.S.E. of Chichester. A marshy inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbor for vessels of 40 tons.

PAGHAM-MEW or PAGAHMIOU, pä'gäm'yoo', a ruined town of Farther India, in the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 110 miles S.W. of Amarapoora. Its former importance is attested by numerous mouldering temples.

PAGLESHAM, päg'zhel-am, a parish of England, co. Essex.

PAGLIA, päl'yä, (anc. *Paglia*,) a river of Central Italy, rises in the province of Sienna, Tuscany, and after a S.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PAGLIETA, päl-yä'tä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3400.

PAGLIONE, päl-yo'nä, a river of the Sardinian States, flows S.S.W., traverses the city of Nice, and, a little to the W., falls into the Mediterranean.

PAGNANO, pän-yä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, about 8 miles from Canzo. Pop. 1200.

PAGNY-SUR-MOSELLE, pän'yee'-sür-mo'zĕll', a village of France, department of Meurthe, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, 12 miles from Metz. Pop. 1019.

PAGO, pä'go, an island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the Croatian mainland by the Morlacca Channel, from 2 to 3 miles across. Lat. about 44° 30′ lon. 15° E. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Area, 106 square miles. Pop. 5000. Near its centre is the lake or inlet of Zascha. Surface arid, but it exports considerable quantities of wine and salt.

PAGO, the chief town of the above island, on Lake Zascha, near the E. coast. Pop. 3790.

PAGO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2200.

PAGSANJAN, päg-sän-jan', a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of the province of Laguna, on the Pasig, above Manila. Pop. 4665.

PAGUENEMA, pä-gä-nä'mä, a group of 5 small, low, coral islands in the Pacific Ocean, extent about 5 miles by 3. Tagaik, the largest, is in lat. 7° 4′ 40″ N., lon. 167° 56′ 30″ E.

PAHANG, pä-häng', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° N., and lon. 103° and 104° E. Estimated pop. 40,000, mostly Malays and Chinese. The products comprise gold and tin; the latter is mostly exported to Singapore. The imports thence and from Malacca consist of opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, iron-wares, and agricultural implements. Principal towns, Pahang, Kuantan, and Undowe.

PAHANG, the capital of the above state, is on both sides of a broad and shallow river, which divides the Malay and Chinese quarters, about 5 miles from its mouth; lat. 3° 31′ N., lon. 103° 24′ E.

PAHAQUARRY, a township of Warren co., New Jersey. Pop. 460.

PAHARPOOR, pä'har poor', a considerable town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 22 miles N. of Dera Ismaeel-Khan, and scarcely less in size.

PAHARPOOR, a village of the Punjab, 24 miles S. of Leia.

PAH UTAH (pä ū'tä,) INDIANS, a tribe dwelling along the S. border of the Great Basin.

PAIJENE-JARWI, a lake of Finland. See PÆJÆNE.

PAIL'TON, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.N.W. of Rugby. Pop. 602.

PAIMBŒUF, pän'bu'f', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 21 miles W. of Nantes, on the left bank of the Loire, near its mouth. Pop. in 1852, 4231. It has a communal college, a school of hydrography, and a well-frequented harbor, at which large ships unload. It has building-yards for large vessels and steam-packets.

PAIMOGO, pī-mo'go, a market-town of Spain, 42 miles N.N.W. of Huelva, on the route to Seville. Pop. 2310.

PAIMPOL, pän'pol', a maritime town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc, on the English Channel. Pop. in 1852, 2146.

PAIMPONT, pän'pon', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.W. of Montfort. P. 3656.

PAIN'COURT, (Fr. pron. pän'koor',) a post-village, capital of Assumption parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche, 15 miles below its egress from the Mississippi River, and 67 miles S. of Baton Rouge.

PAINE'S (pänz) HOLLOW, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 75 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

PAINE'S POINT, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

PAINESVILLE, pänz'vil, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vermont.

PAINESVILLE, a post-village of Amelia co., Virginia, 46 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

PAINESVILLE, a handsome post-village in Painesville township, and capital of Lake co., Ohio, on the railroad from Erie to Cleveland, where it crosses Grand River, 170 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It is beau-

tifully situated on the left bank, and at the lower rapids of the river, which flows in a deep and picturesque valley. Near the centre of the village is a handsome public square. Painesville is a place of active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The railroad crosses the river on a bridge 800 feet long, resting on 5 stone piers 75 feet high. A plank-road has been completed from this place to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is to be extended to Pittsburg. It has 5 churches, a union school a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring mills, 2 machine shops, 1 iron foundry, and 20 stores. It is also the seat of the Geauga Furnace Company's iron-works. Pop. of the township, 3128.

PAINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PAINSWICK, pānz'wik, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 6 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 3464. The town, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the ancient Roman camp of *Kimsbury*, is irregularly built; it has a spacious church, an endowed school, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

PAINT, a township, Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 610.

PAINT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. P. 873.

PAINT, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 1253.

PAINT, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 2678.

PAINT, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1618.

PAINT, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1123.

PAINT, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1627.

PAINT CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the S.W. central part of the state, and flows into the Scioto River, 3 miles below Chillicothe. Its principal affluents are the Rocky Fork, Rattlesnake Fork, and the North Fork.

PAINT CREEK, of Oakland co., Michigan, flows into Clinton River at Rochester.

PAINT CREEK, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

PAINT CREEK, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

PAINTED POST, a post-village of Erwin township, Steuben co., New York, at the junction of the Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, and on the Erie Railroad, about 2 miles W. of Corning. It has 2 churches, a bank, 5 stores, and a large iron foundry, &c. A *painted post* here marks the site of a revolutionary battle. Pop. about 1500. See CORNING.

PAINTER CREEK, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

PAINTERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio.

PAINT LICK, a post-village of Garrard co., Kentucky, has between 100 and 200 inhabitants.

PAINT ROCK, a post-office of Cocke co., Tennessee.

PAINT ROCK, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

PAINT ROCK RIVER, of Alabama, enters the Tennessee River from the N.E. about 20 miles S. of Huntsville.

PAINTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Kentucky, on Paint Creek, 140 miles E. by S. of Frankfort. It has a brick court-house, 6 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. Coal is abundant in the vicinity.

PAISES BAJOS. See NETHERLANDS.

PAISHAWUR. See PESHAWER.

PAISLEY, pāz'lee, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, manufacturing town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 7 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow, on the White Cart, about 3 miles above the confluence of the united White and Black Cart with the Clyde, and on the railway from Glasgow to Greenock and Ayr. Lat. 55° 51′ N., lon. 4° 26′ W. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 47,952. It consists of an old town and a new town, the former on the W. and the latter on the E. bank of the river, communicating by three bridges. The old town is indifferent in its appearance, with mean houses, often of a single story, and covered with thatch, standing intermingled with others of a more substantial description. The new town is well built; all the streets are lighted with gas, and tolerably well paved. The former deficiency of water has recently been entirely removed by the introduction of an abundant supply from the hills of Gleniffer.

Among the public edifices of Paisley, the first place is due to the abbey, founded in 1163, by Walter, son of Alan, the first of the house of the Stewarts, for a priory, with a very liberal endowment; at the Reformation it was, with the exception of Kelso, the most opulent monastery in the S. of Scotland. Its buildings at this time formed a magnificent pile, with an enclosure of above 1 mile in circuit. Subsequent to the expulsion of the monks, the abbey had been converted into an almost princely residence; but at present forms little else than an interesting ruin. A portion of the church, however, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated from it by ten massive clustered columns, still remains, and forms a truly splendid parish church. It contains a remarkable monument, called Queen Elearyʼs Tomb. Besides the abbey, Paisley contains 6 other churches belonging to the Establishment, 6 to the Free Church, 6 to the United Presbyterian, 3 Independent, 2 Baptist churches, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, and 1 New Jerusalem. After the abbey church, the only edifices particularly deserving of notice are the county buildings, forming a quadrangular pile in the castellated style, containing in its W. division a court-house, county-hall, town-house, &c., and in its E. range, a house of correction and common jail. The scholastic and literary establishments of Paisley include a grammar school, town, infant, ragged, industrial, and various other schools, a government school of design, Neilson's educational institution, Hutchison's Charity School, an athenæum, a mechanics' and a philosophical institute, the latter with a valuable library of scientific works, and a museum, a literary association, an artisans' institution, theological, law, and medical schools, and a subscription library. The Neilson Institution was founded from a bequest of about 20,000*l.*, left, in 1839, by John Neilson, Esq., of Netherwood, and opened in 1852; it supplies gratis an English commercial and classical education to the children of parents resident not less than three years in Paisley, and who have died without leaving means to provide a suitable education for their family. The building is a large, massive edifice in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted by a magnificent dome. The principal charitable institutions are the town's hospital, with a lunatic asylum attached, a dispensary and house of recovery, a society for the education of the deaf and dumb, a widow and orphans' society, a female, benevolent, and various other societies.

Paisley early distinguished itself by its manufactures, and its staples is still unsurpassed by any town in the kingdom. As early as 1784, silk gauze alone is said to have been produced to the annual value of 350,000*l.*, and to have employed 5000 looms in the town and vicinity. The shawl trade was first introduced about the beginning of the present century, and though the prosperity of the other branches of manufacture prevented it for a time from attracting much attention, it continued steadily to advance; and now, as much from the excellence of the products as from their value, stands at the head of all the other staples. The shawls, chiefly in imitation of those of India, are made of silk, soft and spun, cotton and wool, either separately or in mixtures. Genuine Cashmere shawls are manufactured, equal in texture, it is said, to the most celebrated productions of the East, and far superior to them in beauty of design. The other most important articles of manufacture are cotton thread, embroidery, different kinds of tartan cloth, and carpets; shawl-printing is also carried on. There are also several cotton factories, a large foundry, with steam-engine manufactories, with machine shops attached; a silk-throwing mill, an extensive tannery, a soap-work, several breweries and distilleries, bleachfields, and building-yards, chiefly for river steamers. The port of Paisley is properly at Renfrew Ferry, 3 miles below the town, where the Cart joins the Clyde; the Cart, however, is navigable to Paisley for vessels of 80 tons. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal passes the town. Coal, ironstone, and fire and potterset-clay are raised in its vicinity. The burgh sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The celebrated Professor Wilson, the American ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, and Robert Tannahill, the poet, were born here. The town is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Vanduria*.

PAITA, a village of the Philippines. See PAETE.

PAJARES-DE-LOS-OTEROS, pā-hā'rēs-dā-lōse-o-tā'roce, a town of Spain, province, and S.S.E. of Leon. Pop. 1145.

PAJARITO, pāh-hā-ree'to, a village on the right bank of Rio del Norte, in the territory of New Mexico.

PAJARO, pah'hā-ro, a river of California, rises on the slope of the Coast Range, and flowing westerly, falls into Monterey Bay. It forms the boundary between Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

PAKA, pā'kā, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2300.

PAKEFIELD, pāk'feeld, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

PAKENHAM, pāk'ken-ăm, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PAKENHAM, pā'ken-ăm, a village of Canada West, co. of Lanark, on the Mississippi River, 36 miles E.S.E. of Bytown, and 12 miles from Fitzroy Harbor. It contains three mills and several stores. Pop. about 250.

PAKLA, pāk'lā, OOSOP or USOP, oo-sop', a river of North-east Siberia, in the country of the Tchooktchees, after a course of about 200 miles, forms a common estuary with the Tchaoon, in the bay of that name.

PAK-NAM, pāk'năm', a town of Siam, on the Menam, about 4 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 20 miles S.E. of Bang-kok, and stated to extend for 2 miles along the bank of the river.

PAKOSK, pā-kosk', a small town of Prussian Poland, province of Posen, 23 miles S. of Bromberg. Pop. 900.

PAK-PATTAN, pāk-pāt-tān', or PANK-PETTEM', a town of the Punjab, near a greatly-frequented ferry over the Ravee, and 95 miles S.W. of Lahore; lat. 30° 20′ N., lon. 73° 13′ E. Here, it is conjectured, the colossal altars were erected by Alexander the Great to mark the E. boundary of his conquests.

PAKRACZ, pāk'rāts', a market-town of Slavonia, co., and 23 miles W.N.W. of Posega, on an affluent of the Save. Pop. 1120. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PAKROJANTY, pā-kro-yān'tee, a market town of Russian Poland, government, and 119 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1650.

PAKS, pōksh, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 52 miles S. of Buda, on the Danube. Pop. 8700.

PAKWAN, pâk'wân', a town of China, province of Cheiang, on the banks of a river which falls into the bay of Hang-chow.

PAKWAUKEE, Wisconsin. See PACKWAUKEE.

PALACHY, pâ-lâ'chee, or PALLANICHEE, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 23 miles S.E. of Coimbatoor. Here, in 1800, were dug up many coins of Augustus and Tiberius.

PALACIOS, Los, loce pâ-lâ'the-oce, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 1835.

PALACIOS, pâ-lâ'se-oce, a village of Matagorda co., Texas, on a point which projects between Matagorda and Tresplacios Bays, about 250 miles S.E. of Austin City.

PALACIOS DE LA VALDUERNA, pâ-lâ'the-oce dâ lâ vâl-doo-êr'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.W. of Leon, near the Duerna. Pop. 1746.

PALACIOS DEL SIL, pâ-lâ'the-oce dêl seel, a village of Spain, province of Leon, on the Sil. Pop. 1327.

PALÆ'A (Παλαια) and *PALÆ'O* (Παλαιο) are Greek terms signifying "ancient," and applied to numerous sites and places in the East.

PALÆ'A ACHAI'A is the name of the remains of the ancient *Dyme* of Greece, in the Morea, government of Achaia, 18 miles S.W. of Patras, on the S. side of its gulf.

PALÆOCAS'TRO, (*i. e.* "ancient camp or station,") the remains of two ancient towns of Greece, in Acarnania, near Ætos, and in Phocis.

PALÆOCASTRO, the remains of the ancient *Gythium* of Maina, N. of Marathonisi, and comprising a theatre and some Roman baths.

PALÆOCASTRO, GULF OF, an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.

PALÆOPOLIS, pâ-le-op'o-lis, (*i. e.* "ancient city,") (anc. *Elis*,) a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the edge of the plain where the Peneus issues from the hills, 8 miles E.S.E. of Gastouni.

PALÆOVOUNI, a mountain of Greece. See HELICON.

PALÆSTINA. See PALESTINE.

PALAESTRO, pâ-lâ-ês'tro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, on the Sesia. Pop. 2103.

PALAFOLLS, pâ-lâ folz', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 40 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1139.

PALAFURGEL pâ-lâ-foor-êl', or PALAFURGELL (?) a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Gerona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3700.

PALAGONIA, pâ-lâ-go'ne-a, a market-town of Sicily, 20 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 4000.

PALAIS, Le, leh pâ'lâ', a seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, on the N. side of the island of Belleisle. Pop. 1730. It has a small port, defended by a citadel, and an active trade in salt and fish.

PALAIS, Le, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near the Bidouze, 25 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1619.

PALAISEAU, pâ'lâ'zō', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et Oise, 11 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 1716.

PALAJA, pâ-lâ'yâ, a town of Tuscany, province, and 15 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 1213.

PALALAWANG, pâ-lâ-lâ-wâng', an important market-town in the island of Sumatra, province of Padang.

PALAMCOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tinnevelly, 45 miles N.N.E. of Cape Comorin.

PALAMCOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 47 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry.

PALAMOS, pâ'lâ-moce', a fortified maritime town of Spain, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2000.

PALAMOW, pal'a-mōw', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 88 miles W.N.W. of Ramghur.

PALANCIA, pâ-lân'the-â, (anc. *Palantia*,) a river of Spain, in Valencia, rises about 4 miles W. of Bexis, flows past Jerica, (Xerica) and Segorbe, and after a S.E. course of 45 miles, enters the Mediterranean 4 miles E. of Murviedro. Its waters serve, by means of canals, to irrigate several thousand acres of land, otherwise almost incapable of cultivation.

PALANKA, pôh'lân'kôh', (Ger. noi, DEUTSCH, dolch, and ALT, âlt,) three contiguous villages of South Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.W. of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. United pop. 6097.

PALANPORE, pâl'an-pōr', a populous town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, 12 miles E. of Deesa. It is the capital of a small Mohammodan principality tributary to the Guicowar. Chintz counterpanes are manufactured here. Pop. 30,000.

PALANTONG', a town of Farther India, in Cassay, 50 miles S.E. of Munipoor.

PALAPETTY, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 52 miles W.S.W. of Trichinopoly.

PALAT'INATE, (Ger. *Pfalz*, pfâlts,) an old division of Germany, consisting, first of the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine; chief towns, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Simmern, and Deux Ponts; and secondly of the Upper Palatinate, in the N. of Bavaria. The whole of the upper, and part of the lower portion, is now incorporated with Bavaria; the remainder is divided among the states of Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

PALATINE, pal'a-tine, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, about 55 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2856.

PALATINE, a thriving post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the right bank of Monongahela River, opposite Fairmont. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the river at this place on a fine suspension-bridge.

PALATINE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PALATINE BRIDGE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the left or N. bank of the Mohawk, and on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, about 55 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has a bridge across the river.

PAL'AUR', a river of South Hindostan, rises in Mysore, flows through the districts of Arcot and Chingleput, (Madras presidency,) and enters the Indian Ocean 42 miles S.W. of Madras, after a course of 190 miles. It separates the districts of North and South Arcot.

PALAWAN, pâ-lâ-wân', or PARAGUA, pâ-râ'gwâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands, in lat. 8° 37' to 11° 30' N., lon. 117° to 120° E., separating the China and Sooloo Seas, and having S. the Balabac Passage. Length from N.E. to S.W., about 260 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Surface mountainous in the interior; its coasts are flat, but it has been little explored. Cowries, gold, ebony and other fine woods, are among its products.

PALAZZAGO, pâ-lât sâ'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 2 miles W. by S. of Almeno. Pop. 1557.

PALAZZO, pâ-lât'so, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 17 miles E.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3700.

PALAZZO-ADRIANO, pâ lât'so-â-dre-â'no, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Palermo, 12 miles S.S.E. of Corleone. P. 5000.

PALAZZOLO, pâ-lât'so-lo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles S. of Barlassina, on the Seveso. Pop. 1049.

PALAZZOLO, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Friuli, with 3 churches and an oratory. Pop. 1300.

PALAZZUOLO, pâ-lât-soo-o'lo, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles S. of Sora, on a hill. Pop. 1250.

PALAZZUOLO or PALAZZOLO, a town of Sicily, intendancy of Syracuse, 13 miles N.W. of Noto. Pop. 8600. Near it are extensive remains of the ancient *Acræ*.

PALAZZUOLO or PALAZZOLO, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, on the Oglio, 5 miles N.W. of Chiari. Pop. 3000.

PALEMBANG, pâ'lêm-bâng', a town in the E. part of Sumatra, capital of a province of its own name, extends for about 3 miles along both sides of the Palembang or Mooseee River, here 200 yards across, 50 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Lat. 2° 47' S., lon. 102° 26' E. Pop. 25,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace, enclosed by a brick wall, and some good dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants; its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. An active trade is carried on here with Java, Malacca, Penang, and Rhio. Coal was discovered near it in 1848.

PALEMBANG, formerly a kingdom, now a Dutch province of the island of Sumatra, on the S. coast, bounded E. by the Strait of Banca.

PALENA, pâ-lâ'nâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 21 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2000.

PALENCIA, pâ lân'the-â, (anc. *Pallantia*,) a city of Spain, capital of a province, and 114 miles N.W. of Madrid, on the Carrion, an affluent of the Pisuerga. Pop. 11,470. It is surrounded by an old wall, is a bishop's see, and has a fine Gothic cathedral, and manufactures of woollens and leather.

PALENCIA, a province, Spain Old Castile. It is fertile, watered by the Carrion, and Pisuerga Rivers. Area, 2786 square miles. Pop. about 180,000.

PALENQUE, pâ-lên'kâ, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 100 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad-Real. About 7 miles S.W. of it are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in Central America. The principal of these, called the "Palace," is 220 feet in length, by 180 feet in breadth, with numerous sculptures, &c.

PALENYILLE, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

PALENZUELA, pâ-lên-thwâ'lâ, a town of Spain, province of Palencia, on the Orlanza, 26 miles S.W. of Burgos. Pop. 1562.

PALERMO, pâ-lêr'mo, (Fr. *Palerme*, pa'lêrm'; anc. *Panormus*,) a fortified city, capital of Sicily, with a port on the N. side of the island, in a rich valley. Lat. of light-house, 38° 8' 2" N., lon. 13° 22' 2" E. Pop. in 1850, 167,222. It is regarded as the second capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and is enclosed by an old wall. Adjoining the water is the strong fort of Castellamare. The city is ornamented by numerous fountains, and has many handsome edifices, among which may be mentioned a cathedral of the tenth century, surmounted with a modern cupola, and containing many fine sepulchral monuments in porphyry, among which are those of the Emperor Frederick II., and of King Roger the Norman;

the magnificent church of St. Peter; a royal palace in the Norman and Saracenic style, and possessing, among other objects of interest and attraction, the chapel of King Roger, rich in mosaics, the picture-gallery, the armory, and the observatory, from which Piazzi discovered the planet Ceres; the archiepiscopal palace, the mint, custom-house, public library, and 3 theatres. In 1852, there were 64 convents; of which, 23 were for women, and 41 for men. The port is enclosed by a mole 1300 feet in length, terminated by a light-house and a battery; a second interior port is reserved for the marine. Palermo is the residence of the military commandant of the island, and has an arsenal and ship-building yards. Its university, founded in 1394, had, some years since, a library of 40,000 volumes, and 735 students. The town has a botanic garden, and numerous learned societies. The chief benevolent institutions are a royal hospital and a foundling hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, oil-cloth, leather, glass, and gloves made from a material furnished by the *pinna-marina*. The trade has the advantage of an excellent roadstead and harbor, and has in recent times greatly increased. The principal articles of export are sumac, wine and spirits, fruit, sulphur, skins, oil, essences, linseed, cream of tartar, liquorice, and manna; of import, colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, hardware, earthenware, &c. The fisheries on the coast are very productive, and carried on with great activity, and give employment to nearly 4000 hands. Founded by the Phenicians, Panormus became the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It appears to have been a place of considerable consequence in ancient times; the name, (Panormus,) signifying "All-port," may be regarded as indicating its early commercial importance. It was taken by the Romans 250 B.C.; it was afterwards capital of the Saracen states in the island. The Normans took the city in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "Sicilian Vespers." The court of Naples resided here from 1306 to 1815. During an insurrection which took place in January, 1848, the town was bombarded, and partially destroyed by the king's forces.——Adj. and inhab. PALERMITAN (?), pa/ler'me-tan?; (It. PALERMITANO, pä-lĕr'me-tä'no.)

PALERMO, a province in the N. of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhene Sea. Area, 1988 square miles. Pop. 478,788.

PALER'MO, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 10 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1659.

PALERMO, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, 18 miles E.S.E. of Oswego. Pop. 2053.

PALER'MO, a post-village of Canada West, in the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, 15 miles N. of Hamilton, and 32 miles from Toronto. It contains 2 saw mills. Pop. about 200.

PALESTINE, pal'es-tine, (L. *Palestīna*, *Philistia*, and *Judæa*, sometimes written *Judea*,) or the HOLY LAND, (L. *Terra Sancta*; Fr. *Terre Sainte*, tair sĕnt; Sp. *Tierra Santa*, te-ĕr'rä sän'tä; It. *Terra Santa*, tĕr'rä sän'tä,) a country of South-west Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, and forming the modern pashalics of Acre and Gaza, and the S. part of the pashalic of Damascus, extending between lat. 30° 40′ and 33° 32′ N., and lon. 33° 35′ and 35° 45′ E., having N. the pashalic of Tripoli, W. the Mediterranean, and S. and S.E. the Arabian Desert. Length, from Mount Hermon in the N. to Kadesh-Barnea in the S., 193 miles; average breadth, 75 miles. Area, 11,000 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by branches from the chain of Lebanon, one of which stretches S. in a direction nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, forming the water-shed between its basin and that of the Dead Sea; while another, turning more to the E., extends along the left side of the valley of the Jordan. These mountains attain their greatest height (about 10,000 feet) in Mount Hermon, where they first become detached from the principal chain. None of the others exceed 3000 feet; but many of them have acquired great celebrity from the frequent mention made of them in Holy Writ, or the wonderful events of which they have been the theatre. The most remarkable are Carmel, forming a promontory in the Mediterranean, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Acre; Tabor, or the modern Jebel Toor, at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon; Ebal and Gerizim, in the valley of Samaria; Gilead and Nebo or Pisgah, on the E. side of the Jordan; and Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives, in and near Jerusalem. The latter has an elevation of 2536 feet. The country generally is of trap formation, with volcanic rocks in several localities, as in the valley of the Dead Sea. An oolific limestone and indurated chalk rock prevails, in which are numerous caverns W. of the Jordan, and is common in the locality of Jerusalem. The mountains are separated by deep valleys or level plains, and the whole country is rich in natural beauty. The soil is remarkably fertile in the valleys and on the sides of the mountains; but as the climate requires irrigation, and careful culture is wanting, the land is comparatively desolate and barren; yet the fertility which it displays wherever it is under regular culture, fully justifies the early description given of it as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is watered by numerous streams, the most important of which is the Jordan, flowing in a valley remarkable for its depth; the Lake of Tiberias, from which it issues, being 84 feet, and that of the Dead Sea, into which it falls, being 1337 feet below sea-level. The other principal rivers are the Jarmuth, an affluent of the Jordan, the Kishon, which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Nahr Neman, or Belus. The climate in the dry season is very fine, with a bright sky and no rain. Gentle rains, with W. winds, commence in October, and fall regularly in November and December. Rain continues at intervals more or less till March, after which none falls during all the harvest, which is in May and June, or in the summer which succeeds. Winter frosts are slight, except in high positions, where snow occasionally falls; the heat of summer in the low valleys is very great, but not oppressive in other situations.

The name Palestine, derived from the Hebrew *Pelesheth*, and meaning the land of the Philistines, does not occur in Scripture, and is properly applicable only to the S.W. part of the country, stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean. It appears to have been first used by Greek authors, and derived additional currency from its adoption by Josephus and Philo. Its most ancient name was Canaan, which it evidently owed to the descent of its inhabitants from Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, and a grandson of Noah. When thus named, in the time of the patriarchs, it was parcelled out among a number of independent tribes or nations: the Kenites, Kenizzites, and Kadmonites, on the E. of the Jordan; the Hittites, Perizzites, Jebusites, and Amorites, in the hill country of the S.; the Canaanites proper in the centre, from the Jordan to the coast; the Girgashites on the E. shore of the Lake of Tiberias; the Hivites on the N., among the ramifications of Lebanon; the Philistines on the S., and the Phœnicians on the N. coast. In the time of Moses, the country E. of the Jordan was conquered and divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh. Under Joshua, the work of conquest was carried on to the W. of the Jordan; and the whole territory, though not to the extent originally promised, allotted to the remaining half-tribe of Manasseh and the other ten tribes; the larger portion of the S. falling to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Under Solomon, the work of conquest appears to have been completed, and all the land which was originally promised was included within the limits of his kingdom. By the folly of his son Rehoboam, the kingdom was rent in twain, and subdivided into the separate kingdoms of Judah in the S., and Israel in the N. The latter kingdom was often designated by the name of Samaria, its capital. The division of the country into tribes was completely broken up by the captivity, which carried away ten of them to Babylon, and supplied their place by a new colony. After the destruction of the Babylonian Empire, Palestine fell under the dominion, first of the Persians, and then of the Macedonians. In the time of our Saviour, when the Romans had established their ascendancy, it was divided into the four provinces of Galilee in the N., Samaria in the centre, Judæa in the S., and Perræa, which included all the country E. of the Jordan. Under Constantine, Palestine, now regarded as the Holy Land, acquired new interest, and recovered in some degree from the calamities by which it had been laid desolate; and in 396, on the division of the Roman Empire by Theodosius, Palestine became a province of the eastern division of the empire.

In the fifth century, the country was divided ecclesiastically into the first, second, and third Palestine; the 1st, comprising Judæa, capital, Cæsarea; 2d, Samaria, capital, Scythopolis or Bethsheey, Galilee, &c.; and the 3d the countries E. and S. of the Dead Sea, capital, Petra, over all which seas, Jerusalem was subsequently erected into a patriarchate. Palestine continued a Roman province till the spread of Islamism, to which it soon fell a prey; and Omar, in 636, after taking possession of its capital, converted it into one of the provinces of his caliphate. The severities exercised towards the Christians having roused the indignation of Europe, gave rise to the Crusades, and Jerusalem became for a time the capital of a Christian kingdom. Ultimately, however, Mohammedanism prevailed, and Palestine sunk into a degraded state; from which, as yet, it has not shown any symptoms of recovering. The sultans of Egypt ruled it till 1517, when it was taken by the Ottoman prince, Selim I., and incorporated with the Turkish Empire. At present, the whole of Palestine W. of the Jordan is divided into seven districts; El-Kods, including Jerusalem, Jericho, and about 200 villages; Hebron or El-Khaleel, and the S. part of Judea; Gaza, on the S. coast, with the towns of Gaza and Jaffa; Lood (or Lud,) or the environs of ancient Lydda; Nabloos or ancient Sychar, and Samaria; Areta, including Mount Carmel, and a part of the plain of Esdraelon; and Safed or Saphet, nearly identical with ancient Galilee.

PALESTINE, pal'es-tine, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Adams co., Mississippi.

PALESTINE, a post-office, Washington parish, Louisiana.

PALESTINE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Anderson co., Texas, 200 miles N.E. of Austin City, and 10 miles E. of the Trinity River. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile and undulating region, and is a place of active trade. The steamboats which navigate the Trinity River have ascended as high as Magnolia, the landing-place of Palestine. An active emigration has been directed to this vicinity since 1847. It contains 12 stores, 2 large seminaries, and 4 or 5 places of worship. A newspaper is published here. Palestine was commenced in 1846. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Hickman co., Tennessee, 68 miles from Nashville.

PALESTINE, a village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Cincinnati, has a brick-yard and a few stores. Pop. about 300.

PALESTINE, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 165 miles N.E. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a village of Darke co., Ohio, 100 miles W. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 20 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 61 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village in Kosciusko co., Indiana, 160 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

PALESTINE, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, 10 miles S.W. of Bloomington.

PALESTINE, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Illinois, 2 or 3 miles W. of the Wabash River, and 155 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It is situated on the border of a prairie, and contains a United States land-office, several churches and stores.

PALESTINE, a township in Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 617.

PALESTRINA, pâ lĕs-tree'nâ, (anc. *Præneste,*) an episcopal city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 4630. Its walls present successively the architecture of the Pelasgic era, and of the Roman periods. The modern town is built on the site of the Temple of Fortune, erected by Sylla. It has some interesting churches, an old palace of the Barberini family, and a castle, once the chief stronghold of the Colonna, to whom the town belonged.

PALESTRINA, an island of Italy. See PELESTRINA.

PALGRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PALHANPOOR, pâl'hân-poor', a fortified town of Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, 84 miles N.N.W. of Ahmedabad, lat. 24° 11' N., lon. 72° 20' E. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is an important frontier town.

PALIANO, pâ-le-â'no, a fortified town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles N.W. of Anagni. Pop. 3688. It is enclosed by strong walls, and accessible only on one side.

PALIBOTHRA. See PATNA.

PALIGGIANO, pâ lid-jâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 13 miles W.N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 2000.

PALIGHAUT, British India. See PAULGHAUTCHERRY.

PALINURUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE PALINURO.

PALINURUS SHOAL, Arabia. See ABU-EL-KOORUB.

PALISADES, pâ'le-sâd', of Bergen co., New Jersey, a range of basaltic rocks, rising precipitously along the W. shore of the Hudson River, to the height of 400 or 500 feet. They extend from Piermont S. about 20 miles.

PALISEUL, pâ'lee'zĕl', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg 35 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1089.

PALISSE, La, lâ pâ'lees', a town of France, department of Allier, 27 miles S.E. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 2096.

PALK'S (pawks) STRAIT, is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the mainland of Hindostan, in lat. 10° N., lon. 80° E., and where narrowest, 40 miles across. It is bounded S. by the island of Ramisseram, and the shoal called Adam's Bridge; in it are some pearl fisheries.

PALLÆNÆ. See CASSANDRA.

PALLANCHEE, a town of Hindostan. See PALACHY.

PALLANTIA, a city of Spain. See PALENCIA.

PALLANTIA, a river of Spain. See PALANCIA.

PALLANZA, pâl-lân'zâ, a town of Piedmont, on a tongue of land in Lago Maggiore, 5 miles E. of Gravellona. Pop. 2044.

PALLAS-KENRY, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 700.

PALLEE, pâl'lee, a large commercial town of Hindostan, dominion, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Joodpoor, on an affluent of the Loony River. It is a great entrepôt for Malwah opium in its transit to Bombay, &c., and it has a considerable import trade in chintz and European manufactures.

PALLIA, pâl'le-a, a town of British India, in Sinde, 84 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

PALLIA, a river of Italy. See PAGLIA.

PALLICE, or PALLAS, a hamlet of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford, 12 miles S.E. of Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here in 1731.

PALLICOONDA, pâl'le-koon'dâ, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W. of Arcot.

PALLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PALLISER, CAPE, the S. extremity of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 41° 38' S., and lon. 175° 21' E.

PALLISER ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 15° S., lon. 145° W.

PALL MALL, a post-office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

PALLO, pâl'lo', or RAB'BIT ISLAND, a small island of Malay Archipelago, S. of Sangir Island. Lat. 3° 5' N., lon. 125° 30' E.

PALMA, pâl'mâ, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 7 miles N.W. of Alcacer do Sal.

PALMA, pâl'mâ, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3630.

PALMA, pâl'mâ, a town of Sicily, near its S.W. coast, intendancy, and 13 miles, S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 8000. It has an active trade in almonds, dried fruits, soda, wine, and sulphur.

PALMA, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 4 miles S. of Nola. Pop. 6000.

PALMA, pâl'mâ, a fortified town of the Balearic Islands, capital of the island of Majorca, and of the province of Baleares, with a fine harbor in the Bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast, 130 miles S. of Barcelona, lat. 39° 34' N., lon. 2° 45' E., in the bosom of a bay, 12 miles long, and 16 miles broad. Pop. 40,514. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and surrounded by a wall, 36 feet thick, with 13 bastions, and 8 gates, 3 fronting the sea, and 5 facing the land, on which side the wall is girt with a dry ditch, while a faussebraye protects the seaward portion. The streets are straight, but mostly narrow; many of them are paved, and provided with footwalks, laid with tiles. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, founded by Jaime the Conqueror, the exchange, a splendid structure in the Germano-Gothic style, begun in 1426, and finished in 1448; the palace of the governor, and the town-house; the last contains a gallery, with portraits of eminent natives of the island. There are 7 parish churches, a great number of convents, several charitable institutions, a lazaretto, and a general hospital, founded in 1456 by Alonzo V. Among the educational institutions may be specified the Academy of Medicine and Surgery; another called the Chirurgical, a normal school, for primary instruction; an institute where the higher branches of education are taught; a nautical school; the Colegio de Sapienza, for poor young men who devote themselves to the church; a school for orphan girls; the Colegio de Crianza, founded in 1510, for the education of young ladies of rank; the Colegio de Pureza, founded in 1809, also for females, and about 30 private schools. The town has 2 public libraries, and a museum of paintings. At the centre of the port rises the celebrated mole, which extends from the bastions facing the S. about 500 yards into the sea; on each side of it are the ship-building yards, which employ numerous hands in the construction of the swift lateen vessels, so well known and highly prized in the Mediterranean. Two light-houses stand at the entrance of Porto Pi, a narrow road, where the larger vessels anchor. On an eminence, about midway between the city and Porto Pi, is the Castle of Bellver. The entrance to the bay on the side of St. Carlos Point is commanded by a fort.

Palma is the port for the whole island. On an average of the two years, 1844-5, the number of vessels, with their tonnage, entered, was vessels, 953; tons, 50,493. Departed —vessels, 917; tons, 46,882. The manufactures comprise linen, woollen, and silk tissues, soap, glass, brandy, thread, besides a number of oil and flour mills. Palma is the residence of the captain-general of Majorca.

PALMA, pâl'mâ, one of the Canary islands in the Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 40' N., lon. 17° 50' W. Estimated area, 333 square miles. Pop. 33,089. It is remarkable for its great elevation, several of its peaks being upwards of 7000 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile, and the island is well-wooded. Principal products, wine, fruits, honey, wax, silk, and sugar. Some taffetas and other fabrics are made; but fishing is a much more general occupation. Principal towns, Santa Cruz on the E., and Taxacorte on the W. coast.

PALMA, pâl'mâ, a small town of New Granada; and a river and cape of Cuba.

PALMA DEL RIO, pâl'mâ dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confluence with the Genil, (Xenil.) Pop. 5523.

PALMA NUOVA, pâl'mâ noo-o'vâ, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles S.S.E. of Udine, on the Roja. Pop. 2800.

PALMAR, pâl-mar', or LUGAR DE SAN JUAN, loo-gar' dâ sân hwân or noo-ân', a town of Spain, province, and 3 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 5951.

PALMARIA, pâl-mâ-ree'â, an islet of North Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto-Venere, 1 mile long, celebrated for its fine black marble with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezzia on the S.W.

PALMAS, a small island of South America, New Granada, 15 miles N.W. of Buenaventura, in the Bay of Choco, Pacific. It was discovered by Pizarro in 1527.

PALMAS, a river of Zanguebar, East Africa, and a harbor of South America, Ecuador, under the equator.

PALMAS, LAS, a city of Grand Canaria. See LAS PALMAS.

PALMAS, GULF OF, Sardinia, is on its S.W. coast between this island and Sant Antioco.

PALMAS POINT, Yucatan, on its W. coast near Sisal.

PALME, (pälm,) LAGOON OF, France, department of Aude, 14 miles S. of Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by only a narrow island, and united with it by the Straits of Jougrausse and Frauqui. Length, from N. to S., about 2½ miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On the W. bank is the village of Palme.

PALMEIRAS, pāl-mā'rās or pāl-mā'e-rās, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, near Curitiba. Pop. 2150.

PALMELLA, pāl-mĕl'lā, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 18 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3700.

PALMER, a post-village and township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 16 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. The township is intersected by the Western Railroad, and the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad meets the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad at Palmer Depôt. It has several cotton and woollen mills, manufactures of boots and shoes, castings, &c. In 1853, a state alms-house was established here. Pop. 3974.

PALMER, a village of Michigan. See ST. CLAIR.

PALMER DEPOT, (dee'pō,) a flourishing village and station of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, at its junction with the New London Willimantic and Palmer, and the Amherst and Belchertown Railroads, 83 miles W. by S. of Boston. A newspaper is published here weekly.

PALMER'S LAND, Antarctic Ocean, S. of the South Shetland Islands. Lat. (E. extremity) 63° 25' S., lon. 57° 55' W.

PALMER'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

PALMER'S STORE, a post-office, Weakley co., Tennessee.

PALMERSTON (pä'mers-ton) ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 18° 4' S., lon. 163° 10' W.

PALMERSTON, CAPE, a headland, East Australia, lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 149° 30' E.

PALMERSTOWN, pä'mers-town, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, adjoining Phenix Park. Pop. of village 200. It gives the title of viscount to the Temple family.

PALMETTO, a small river of Georgia, flows through Laurens county into the Oconee from the right.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Kershaw co., South Carolina.

PALMETTO, a post-village in Campbell co., Georgia, on the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

PALMI, pāl'mee, a royal city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 21 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 6200. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioja, and an active trade.

PALMOLI, pāl'mo-le, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 13 miles S.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2500.

PALMS'TOWN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PALMYRA, pal-mi'rā, (the "*Tadmor*" of Scripture; Gr. Παλμυρα, *Palmūra*; L. *Palmy'ra*; Fr. *Palmyre*, pāl'meer',) a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian Desert, pashalic, and 120 miles N.E. of Damascus. Lat. 34° 18' N., lon. 38° 13' E. Its remains, which cover a surface of about 3 square miles, are situated near the E. declivity of a mountain range, and consists of a great number of columns, portions of a Temple of the Sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 220 square yards, and which had 390 columns, 60 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, and numerous sepulchres on the sides and summits of the adjacent heights, most of which edifices appear to have been constructed during the three first centuries of the Christian era. This ancient city was founded by Solomon, and called in Hebrew, TADMOR, that is, the "city of palm-trees," of which the Greek Παλμυρα, is a translation. In the third century, it was the capital of Queen Zenobia. It continued to be inhabited till it was taken and plundered by Timur (Tamerlane) about the year 1400.——Adj. and inhab. PALMYRENE, pal-me-reen'.

PALMYRA, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, intersected by the Sebasticook River, about 44 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1625.

PALMYRA, a handsome post-village in Palmyra township, Wayne co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on Mud Creek, half a mile from the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, and 22 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist church, and a Friends' meeting-house; a Union school-house, which cost $11,000; a bank, several manufactories, and from 30 to 40 stores of different kinds. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3893; of the village in 1854, about 3000.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

PALMYRA, a post-village and township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1853, 400.

PALMYRA, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania. P. 447.

PALMYRA, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2015.

PALMYRA, a post-village, capital of Fluvanna co., Virginia, on the Rivanna River, 60 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has a handsome bridge across the river, and contains a brick court-house, 1 church, and 2 or 3 mills.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, about 85 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

PALMYRA, a post-village in Lee co., Georgia, 125 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Warren co., Mississippi.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Simpson co., Kentucky.

PALMYRA, a small village of Trimble co., Kentucky.

PALMYRA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1093.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Deerfield township, Warren co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Cincinnati to Columbus, 20 miles N.E. of the former. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

PALMYRA, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on the Raisin River, and on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Detroit. The village contains a few stores and mills. Pop. of the township 1093.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, about 10 miles. N. of Corydon.

PALMYRA, a village of Rush co., Indiana, 10 miles S. of Rushville.

PALMYRA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Marion co., Missouri, 100 miles N.E. of Jefferson City. The situation is high and healthy; the water is excellent. Marion City, the landing-place of Palmyra on the Mississippi, is 6 miles distant. The railroad which is in course of construction between Hannibal and St. Joseph, will pass through Palmyra. This village contains 5 large brick churches, several respectable schools, a United States land-office, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 1284; in 1853, about 2000.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

PALMYRA, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 997.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PALMY'RAS POINT, a headland of British India, presidency, and in the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Brauniy, 57 miles S.E. of Balasore. All ships for Calcutta endeavor to make this point, off which they are met by pilots.

PALMYRE, a ruined city of West Asia. See PALMYRA.

PALO, EL, ĕl pä'lo, a scattered village of Spain, province, and 2 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1846.

PALO, pä'lo, a city of Naples, province, and 11 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 5500.

PALO, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles of Campagna. Pop. 2600.

PALO, pah'lo, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

PALO, a post-village in Linn co., Iowa, 35 miles N.N.W. of Iowa City.

PALO ALTO, pä'lo äl'to, a noted battle-field, situated near the S. extremity of Texas, between Point Isabel and Matamoras, about 9 miles N.E. of the latter. Here, on the 8th of May, 1846, the Americans, numbering 2111, under General Taylor, defeated 6000 Mexicans, commanded by General Arista. The loss of the former was 32 killed, (among whom was the brave Major Ringgold,) and 47 wounded; that of the latter, 252 killed.

PALO ALTO, pah'lo al'to, a new county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected in the E. by the Des Moines River, and in the W. by Lizard River, an affluent of the first-mentioned stream, and also drained by two small tributaries of the Des Moines, one of which rises from a lake in the W. part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

PALO ALTO, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 44 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

PALO ALTO, a thriving post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 22 miles S.E. of Houston.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

PALO ALTO, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 48 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

PALOAN (pä-lo-än') BAY, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.W. coast of the island of Mindoro. It lies S.S.E. of Point Calivite, is of a semi-circular form, with an entrance 4 miles wide, and extending N. inland 3 miles.

PALOMARES-DEL-CAMPO, pä-lo-mä'rās-dĕl-kām'po, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 5 miles N.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 360.

PALOMBARA, pä-lom-bä'rä, a market-town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 3 miles N. of Tivoli. P. 2694.

PALOMBARA, in Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 11 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 1500.

PALO'NA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PALOO, PALOU or PALU, pä'loo', a town of Asiatic Tur-

key, pashalic, and 55 miles N. of Diarbekir, on the Moorad Chai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 1000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian, and 600 Mohammedan, the former employed in cotton-weaving, dyeing, tanning, and other manufactures; the latter in agriculture.

PALOONSHAH, pâ-loon'shâ, a town of India, in the Nizam dominions, 150 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad, and seated in a fine valley, but now in decay.

PALOS, pâ'loce, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.

PALOS, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

PALOS, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 236.

PALOS, PORT OF, Spain. See Moguer.

PALOTA, pâ'lo-tôh', a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, co. of Csanad, 26 miles W.N.W. of Arad. Pop. 3667.

PALOTA, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 13 miles N.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 4924. It was ravaged by the Turks in 1603.

PALOXY CREEK, Texas, enters the Brazos River from the W., in the N. central part of the state.

PALPA, pâl'pâ, a town of North Hindostan, in Nepaul, near the Gunduck, 53 miles W. of Gorkha.

PALPA, a maritime village of Peru, department of Lima, province, and 60 miles S.E. of Ica, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth in the Pacific.

PALS, pâls, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 19 miles E.S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 1329.

PALTE or PALTEH, pâl'tâ or pâl'têh, (written also TAMBRO) LAKE, a remarkable lake of East Thibet, 30 miles S.W. of Lassa. It is nearly circular, 40 miles in diameter, and contains a large central island, in which is a Thibetan temple.

PALUAU, pâ'lü'ô', a village of France, department of Indre, 20 miles W.N.W. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. P. 1030.

PALUAU, a village of France, department of Vendée, 12 miles N.W. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 550.

PALUD, LA, lâ pâ'lü', a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 13 miles N.N.W. of Orange, on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 2580.

PALUDI, pâ-loo'dee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 4 miles S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 1770.

PALUS MÆOTIS. See Azof, Sea of.

PALUZZA, pâ-loot'zâ, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 33 miles N.W. of Udine. Pop. 1600.

PALYAD, pâ-le-âd', an inland town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 64 miles W.S.W. of Cambay.

PAMAHI, a village of Jones co., Iowa, 35 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

PAMAKASSAN, pâ'mâ-kâs-sân', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the S. coast of the island of Madura. It is the residence of a native prince.

PAMALANG, pâ'mâ-lâng', a town and river of Java, on the N. coast of the province of Tagal, 75 miles W. of Samarang.

PAMALANG, a cape of Java, 12 miles E.N.E. of the above town.

PAMANOEKAN or PAMANUKAN, pâ'mâ-noo-kân', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of Java, 70 miles E. of Batavia.

PAM'BER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

PAMBOOK (or PAMBUK) KALEH. See Hierapolis.

PAMBU, pâm-boo', a small town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the river São Francisco, 50 miles E.S.E. of Santa Maria. It has an electoral college, instituted in 1843.

PAMEER, PAMERE or PAMIR, pâ-meer', an extensive table-land of Central Asia. Its highest point, called by the natives the "roof of the world," in lat. 37° 27′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E., is 15,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo Koosh Mountains. Lake Sirik-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus River, is situated in Pameer. Here is found the Pameer sheep or rass.

PAMEL, pâ'mel, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dender, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 2840.

PAME'LIA, a township of Jefferson co., New York, on Black River, opposite Watertown. Pop. 2528.

PAMELIA FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 165 miles N.W. of Albany.

PAMIERS, pâ'me-â', a town of France, department of Ariége, 10 miles N. of Foix, on the right bank of the Ariége. Pop. in 1852, 7770. It has a communal college, and was formerly the capital of the comté of Foix.

PAMIR, a table-land of Central Asia. See Pameer.

PAMLICO, a river of North Carolina, in the upper part of its course called Tar River. It rises near the W. border of Granville county, and flowing S.E., passes by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, and enters the W. extremity of Pamlico Sound, through an estuary which is several miles wide and nearly 40 miles long. It is navigable by small boats to Tarborough.

PAM'LICO LIGHT'HOUSE, North Carolina, a point of land on the S. side of the entrance to Pamlico River, about 35 miles S. of Washington. It contains a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea.

PAMLICO SOUND, situated on the E. coast of North Carolina, is a shallow body of water about 80 miles long, and from 10 to 25 miles wide, separated from the ocean by low and narrow islands. The general depth is about 20 feet, but numerous shoals occur in it. It communicates with Albemarle Sound on the N., and receives the Neuse and Pamlico Rivers at its W. extremity. It is slightly affected by the tide, which flows through Ocracoke Inlet.

PAMPA GRANDE, pâm'pâ grân'dâ, (the "great plain,") South Peru, is a level sandy desert, between Arequipa and the ocean, 2600 feet above the sea, and destitute of water or vegetation.

PAMPANGA, pâm-pân'gâ, a province of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, N.W. of Manila. Length, from N. to S., about 60 miles; breadth, about 45 miles. Capital, Bacolor. Pop. 177,045.

PAMPARATO, pâm-pâ-râ'to, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 2505.

PAMPAS, pâm'pâs, a name given to some of the vast plains of South America, particularly the plains stretching from Terra del-Fuego N. through Patagonia and part of La Plata, over 27° of lat., or 1900 miles, where they meet El Gran Chaco, and from the E. slope of the Andes to the shores of the Plata and Atlantic: area, 1,620,000 square miles, an extent so great, that while their N. margin is bordered by palm-trees, their S. extremity is almost continually covered with ice or snow. Immense portions of this great plain, particularly N. of the Colorado, and extending for 1000 miles from E. to W., are nearly as level as the sea, and without a stone, or any other object, except a solitary tree, (the ombú,) which is seen at vast distances, rising like a great land mark.

PAMPAS, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 1038.

PAMPAS DEL SACRAMENTO, pâm'pâs dêl sâ-krâ-mên'to, vast plains in the N.E. of Peru, covering an area of about 60,000 square miles. They are traversed from S. to N. by the Ucayale, and though in parts almost without trees, are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests. Several parts of them have been brought under cultivation, but in general they remain in a state of nature, and are occupied by various tribes of Indians.

PAMPATAR, pâm-pâ tar', a maritime village of South America, in Venezuela, on the S. side of the island of Margarita, fortified, and having a pretty good harbor.

PAMPELONNE, pôx'pęh-lonn', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Vaur, 14 miles N.N.E. of Alby. Pop. 2025.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain. See Pamplona.

PAMPER, a town of Cashmere. See Pampur.

PAMPILHOZA, pâm-peel-yo'zâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, N. of Thomar. Pop. 2462.

PAM'PISFORD, a parish of England, co., of Cambridge.

PAMPLEMOUSSES, pôx'ple-moos', a village of the Mauritius, near a stream of the same name, about 7 miles from Port Louis.

PAMPLONA, pâm-plo'nâ, or PAMPELUNA, pâm-pâ-loo'nâ, (fr. *Pimpluna* or *Pampelune*, pôxp'lün'; anc. *Pompelona* or *Pompeiopolis*,) a fortified town of Spain, capital of the province of Navarre, on the Agra, an affluent of the Aragon, 195 miles N.N.E. of Madrid, and 20 miles from the French frontier. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine promenade and public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an ancient cathedral, palaces of the viceroy and of the bishop, a Latin college, and several other schools. The manufactures comprise paper, leather, and coarse woollens, and it has an active commerce with France in wool and silk, and a celebrated annual fair in June. It was taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne in 778. In 860 it was made the capital of Navarre, of which Count Garcias took the title of king. The French took it in 1808, and held it till 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.

PAMPLONA, pâm-plo'nâ, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, capital of the province, on an affluent of the Zulia River, 200 miles N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 3200. It is well built. Principal edifices, its churches and convents, one of which latter is very richly decorated. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

PAMPROUX, pôx'proo', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles N.N.E. of Melle. Pop. 1350.

PAMPUR, pâm'pür, or PAMPER, pâm'per, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a bridge of several arches, 5 miles W. of Serinagur, and comprising between 300 and 400 houses, a bazaar, and 2 Mohammedan shrines.

PAMUNKEY or PAMUNKY RIVER, in the S.E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the North and South Anna Rivers, on the border of Caroline and Hanover counties, and flowing in a general S.E. direction, joins the Mattapony to form the York River. Its whole length is probably not less than 75 miles. This river separates King William county from Hanover and New Kent counties.

PAM'REPAU, a small village of Bergen township, Bergen co., New Jersey.

PANAGUR, pâ-nâ-gür', an ancient town of British India, presidency of Bengal, W. of the ceded districts, 11 miles N. of Gurrah, and having several temples.

PANAMA, pân-ą-mâ', a fortified seaport city of South America, in New Granada, capital of the department of Istmo, on the Gulf and S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 56′ N., lon. 79° 31′ 2″ W. It stands on a peninsular tongue of land, across which its streets extend from sea to sea. Pop., with suburbs, about 6000. It has a beautiful cathedral, various convents, a nunnery, Jesuits' college, and a large edifice, also intended for a college, but which has not been finished. Its harbor is protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. The city has some trade in South American produce, especially gold-dust, pearls, shells, hides, and coffee, which are exported to Europe, chiefly by way of Chagres, on the opposite coast. It is also on the route to California, and is now a station for the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between Great Britain, Peru, and Chili. It is the Pacific terminus of the Panama Railroad, which connects this place with Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. This road has just been (February, 1855) completed.

PAN'AMA', a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

PANAMA, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF, called formerly the ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, (dâ're-en or dâ-re-ên',) the connecting link between North and South America, separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, extends from lat. 7° 20′ to 9° 40′ N., lon. 77° to 81° W. It also forms a department of New Granada, called Istmo. It has the shape of an arc, curving round from E. to W. for about 300 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 70 miles, and presenting its convex side to the Caribbean Sea, while its concavity is occupied by the large Bay of Panama, setting up from the Pacific. This bay, at its mouth, is 135 miles across, and penetrates inland about 120 miles. Its shores are, for the most part, low and swampy, and noted for their unhealthiness. It contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group called Pearl Islands covers about 400 square miles. It is indented by several harbors, of which, Panama, in the N., and San Miguel, in the E., are best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not disturbed by much wind or sea, but destructive tempests occasionally occur, and during the rainy season W. winds send in a heavy swell. The tide rises from 2 to 4 fathoms. On the N., or convex coast, the most remarkable indentation is the Gulf of Darien, near its E. extremity; Port Escoces, and, in its immediate vicinity, Caledonia Bay; and Limon or Navy Bay, a little E. of Chagres. In approaching the N. coast from the Atlantic, a range of lofty heights is seen, stretching apparently in an unbroken chain, at a short distance from the shore; and it was long supposed that the barrier thus presented was characteristic of the whole isthmus, and precluded the idea of forming great thoroughfares across it to accommodate the traffic of the two oceans; but it is now ascertained that a large part of the isthmus consists of low hills, valleys, and flat or undulating plains, watered by considerable streams, generally well covered with excellent timber, and capable of yielding all the more valuable tropical productions in tolerable abundance. The minerals are also important, and include, in addition to gold, which was long worked to advantage, rich veins of iron and copper. The most unfavorable feature is its climate. A great quantity of rain falls throughout the year, and in the months of July, August, and September it rains almost incessantly. A connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the isthmus has at different times been proposed, and a railway was completed February 17, 1855, extending from Aspinwall, on Navy Bay, to Panama. From recent surveys it has been ascertained that Port Escoces is an excellent harbor, and Caledonia Bay an ample and commodious roadstead; and to meet the wants, not of any individual state, but of the whole mercantile world, it has also been proposed to cut a gigantic canal, stretching from ocean to ocean, from Port Escoces, in a S.S.W. direction, to the mouth of the Savanna, in the harbor of Darien, communicating with the Gulf of San Miguel. The dimensions proposed are 140 feet wide at the bottom, and 30 feet deep at low tide. The summit level, between the two points, is said to be only 150 feet, and the cost of the work is estimated at $60,000,000. The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, but the comparatively short distance across it was not ascertained till 1513, when Vasco Nuñez di Balboa, Governor of Darien, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition, and, from the top of a hill, obtained the first view of the Pacific.

PANAMGOODY, pâ-nâm-goo'dee, a town of Hindostan, 21 miles N.N.E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 21′ N., lon. 77° 53′ E.

PANANICH, a village of Scotland. See PANNANICH.

PANAON, pâ-nâ-ôn', one of the Philippine Islands in the Surigan Passage, between the islands of Leyte and Mindanao. Length, 18 miles.

PANARAGA, pâ-nâ-râ'gâ, a town in the S. part of the island of Java, S.E. of Soerakarta.

PANARANO, pâ-nâ-râ'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 9 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1300.

PANARIA, pâ-nâ-ree'â, (anc. *Hicesia,*) one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles N.E. of Lipari. It is about 7 miles in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port. Pop. 200. It has several remains of antiquity.

PANARO, pâ-nâ'ro, (anc. *Scultenna,*) a river of North Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, and flows N. between the duchy of Modena and the Pontifical States. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the Canal of Modena joins it to the Secchia; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 miles N.W. of Ferrara. Length, 76 miles. Under the French it gave the name to a department of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the duchy of Modena.

PANAROEKAN or PANAROOCAN, pâ-nâ-roo-kân', a town of Java, 85 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya.

PANAUR, a river of India. See PUNNAIR.

PANAY or PANY, pâ-nî', one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 10° 24′ N., lon. 122° 9′ E. Estimated area, 4560 square miles. It is fertile, but is stated to be unhealthy, and is thinly cultivated. On it are the Spanish settlements of Iloilo and Antigua. See PHILIPPINES.

PANBAN, pân'bân', a village of Hindostan, in the island of Ramisseram, opposite the mainland.

PANBRIDE, pan'brid', a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6 miles S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. in 1851, 1372, of whom about 130 are in the village. In the N.E. of the parish is the mansion of the Earl of Panmure, and near it are the remains of an ancient feudal castle.

PANCALIERI, pân-kâ-le-â'ree, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 18 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 2838.

PANCHSHIR, pânsh-sheer' (?) a valley of Cabool, on the S. side of the Hindoo Koosh, about 70 miles long from S.W. to N.E.; breadth, usually 1½ miles. It is watered by a stream of the same name.

PANCOASTBURG, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

PANCORVO, pân-kor'vo, or PANCOLI'BO, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles N.E. of Burgos, in a mountain defile, at the entrance of which was a fortress which the French held from 1808 to 1813, and demolished in 1823. Pop. 1217.

PAN'CRASSWEEK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PANCSOVA, pân'cho'vô', a fortified market-town of South Hungary, in the Banat, the head-quarters of a German regiment, with a steam-packet station on the Danube, 62 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 11,710. It has Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

PANDACAN, pân-dâ-kân', a village of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, province of Tondo. Pop. 4622.

PANDATARIA. See VENTOTENE.

PANDINO, pân-dee'no, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1756.

PANDO'RA, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

PAN'EAS or BANIAS, bâ'ne-as, (anc. *Cæsarea Philippi,*) a village of Palestine, pashalic, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. It comprises about 150 houses, and has on its N. side a well-built bridge, the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern, (the *Panium* of Josephus,) and some traces of a temple erected by Herod in honor of Augustus.

PANGANSANE, PANGANSENE, pâng'-gân-sân', or PANJASANG, pân'yâ-sang', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 5° S., lon. 122° 30′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 16 miles.

PANGARAN, pâng'gâ-rân', a village in the island of Ceylon, on the Mahavillygunga, 38 miles S.E. of Kandy.

PANGASINAN, pân-gâ-se-nân', a province of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, N.W. of Manila. Pop. 221,805.

PANG'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PANGONG, pâng'gong', a salt lake in West Thibet, 100 miles E. of Leh. 14,000 feet above sea-level. Length, 100 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4 miles.

PANGOOTARAN or PANGOUTARAN, pâng-goo-tâ-rân', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo group. Lat. 6° 15′ N., lon. 120° 40′ E. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It is of coral formation, and abounds with cocoa, palms, and live-stock.

PANIANY, a town of British India. See PONANY.

PANICOCOLO, pâ-ne-ko'ko-lo, a village of Naples, province, and 12 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2250.

PANIPUT, pân'e-pût', written also PANNIPUT, (Hindoo *Panipata,* pâ-ne-pâ'tâ,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 55 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 29° 22′ N., lon. 76° 51′ E. It is 4 miles in circuit, enclosed by a decayed wall, has a remarkable Mohammedan shrine, and had formerly a considerable trade.

PANISSIÈRE, pâ'nis'se-air', a market-town of France, department of Loire, 18 miles N.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1160.

PANJAB or PENJAB, a territory of India. See PUNJAB.

PANJANG, pân'jâng', or POOLO PANJANG, poo'lo pân'jâng', an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 9° 18′ N., lon. 103° 36′ E. It is 20 miles in length, from N. to S., by 4 miles in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the island of Junkceylon, from which it is 12

miles E. Some islets in South Madura, North Papua, and East Borneo have the same name.

PANJIM, pân'zheen^g', or NEW GOA, go'â, a town of Portuguese Hindostan, 5 miles W. of Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the Portuguese viceroy, and many of the principal Europeans in the settlement.

PANKER, pân'kor, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein. 17 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. 940.

PANKOTA, pân'ko'tôh', (O and Ô, o^o'ee,) two nearly adjacent villages in Hungary, co. of, and about 10 miles from Arad. Pop. 7200.

PANKOUR, pân-koor', a small island in the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 4° 16' N., lon. 100° 58' E.

PANNAH, pân'nâ, or PUNNAH, pûn'nah, (probably the *Parnassa* of Ptolemy,) a town of British India, in the Bundelcund table-land, 110 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is large, has numerous temples, and is known for its diamond-mines, which, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, (about A. D. 1600,) yielded an annual revenue estimated at 80,000*l.*

PAN'NALL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2½ miles S.E. of Harrogate, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

PANNANICH or PANANICH, pan'na-nik', a village and celebrated mineral spa of Scotland, co., and 39 miles W. of Aberdeen, on the Dee. Its waters strongly resemble the German Seltzer waters, and are numerously frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation several houses have been erected by the proprietor.

PANNIPUT, a town of British India. See PANIPUT.

PANNONIA. See HUNGARY.

PANO'LA, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Tallahatchie River, and bounded on the W. by Coldwater Creek. The surface is partly level and partly rolling. The soil is fertile, especially in what are called the swamp-lands. This county forms part of the country ceded to the state by the Chickasaw Indians. It was organized in 1836. Capital, Panola. Pop. 11,444, of whom 5024 were free, and 6420 slaves.

PANOLA, a county in the E.N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Sabine River. The surface consists partly of prairies and partly of woodlands. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 1983, of whom 1933 were free, and 50 slaves.

PANOLA, a post-village, capital of Panola co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie River, 100 miles N. of Jackson. It is situated in a fertile and well-watered region. It has a newspaper office and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PANOLA STATION, a post-village of McLean co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles S. of La Salle.

PANOPOLIS. See AKHMIM.

PANORMOS, pâ-nor'mos, a maritime town on the N.E. shore of Tinos, in the Grecian Archipelago, with the best harbor in that island. Pop. 2500.

PANORMUS, Sicily. See PALERMO.

PANTALARIA, an island of Italy. See PANTELLARIA.

PANTAR, pân'târ', an island of the Malay Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Strait of Pantar, and on the W. from Lombiem, by the Strait of Alloo. Lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 124 E. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

PANTEAGUE, pan-teeg', a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PANTEGO, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

PANTELLARIA, pân-têl-lâ-ree'â, written also PANTALARIA, (anc. *Osyra*,) an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, province of Girgenti, 60 miles from the S.W. coast of Sicily, its chief town being in lat. 36° 51' 15" N., lon. 11° 54' 29" E. Shape oval; circuit about 30 miles. Pop. 5000. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, &c. It produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but not enough corn for its own consumption, and its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town of Oppidolo, which has a convenient port for small vessels, with some export trade in wine, oil, cotton, orchil, and raisins.

PANT'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PANTHER, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

PANTHER CREEK, of Kentucky, rises near the N.E. border of Ohio county, and flowing in a N.W. course through Daviess county, enters Green River about 14 miles W.S.W. of Owensborough.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-village of Surrey co., North Carolina.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, about 2 miles from Sangamon River.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

PANTHER FORK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PANTHER'S CREEK, Ohio, falls into the West Branch of Miami River, in Miami county.

PANTHER'S GAP, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

PANTHER SPRINGS, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is finely situated in a fertile valley, and on the road from Knoxville to Jonesborough, 220 miles E. of Nashville. Part of the village is in Granger county. It contains an excellent male and female academy. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, now in progress, will pass through the village.

PANTHERSVILLE, a district of De Kalb co., Georgia, has a post-office of the same name. Pop. 1446.

PANTICO, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

PANTICOSA, pân-te-ko'sâ, medicinal baths of Spain, province, and 40 miles N. of Huesca, 14 miles N.E. of Jaca, near the village of Panticosa. It is one of the highest inhabited spots in the Pyrenees, being about 5500 feet above the sea.

PANTIN, pôn^g'tân^g', a market-town of France, department of Seine, 2 miles N.E. of Paris, near the Canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. in 1852, 2341.

PAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PAN'TON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, between Lake Champlain and Otter Creek, about 38 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 559.

PANTURA, pân-too'râ, a maritime village of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 12 miles S. of Columbo. Pop. 1109.

PANUCO, pâ-noo'ko, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, department of Vera Cruz, on the Montezuma or Panuco River, 50 miles from its mouth, near Tumaulipas. It had formerly a trade in fustic, but this has declined. On the banks of its river some curious Mexican antiquities have been discovered.

PANWELL, pân'wêll', or PAUNWELLY, pâwn-wêl'lee, a town of British India, presidency, and 21 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 59' N., lon. 73° 15' E., on a river which flows into its harbor, with an active trade.

PANY, one of the Philippines. See PANAY.

PAO, pâ'o, a river of Venezuela, flows 120 miles S.S.E., and joins the Conjede.

PAO (Pão) D'ALHO, pôwn^g dâl'yo, a town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Pernambuco, on the right bank of the Caparibe. Pop. 1400.

PAO D'ASSUCAR, pôwn^g dâs-soo'kar. ("Sugar Loaf,") Brazil, an enormous rock of pure granite, devoid of vegetation, rising up abruptly from the sea to the height of 800 feet, on the W. side of the entrance into the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. On this rock stands the fort of São-João.

PAO-KHING, pâ'o-king', or pôw'king', a town of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of a department, in lat. 27° N., lon. 111° 12' E.

PAOLA, pâ'o-lâ, or PAULA, pôw'lâ, (anc. *Patycos* or *Patycus*,) a city of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on a height near the sea, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5000. It is defended seaward by a fortress and 2 towers; has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, manufactures of woollen cloths and silks, and earthenware.

PAOLI, pâ-o'lee, a post-village and railroad station of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Near this place General Wayne was surprised, September, 1777, by a superior British force under General Grey, on which occasion a number of the Americans were massacred after they had laid down their arms. A monument has been erected on the spot to the memory of those who fell.

PAOLI, a post-village and the capital of Orange co., Indiana, on the turnpike from Vincennes to New Albany, 40 miles N.W. of the latter. The village was first settled in 1816. It contains good public buildings, 2 or 3 churches, a county seminary, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township, 1562.

PAO-NING, pâ'o-ning', a town of China, province of Sechuen, capital of a department. Lat. 31° 32' N., lon. 106° E.

PAOO, PAOU, pâ'oo, PAW, SANDALWOOD, or TACANOVA, tâ-kâ-no'vâ, one of the principal islands of the Feejee Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° S., lon. 179° E. It is stated to be 130 miles in circumference, populous, and densely wooded. Sandalwood is one of its chief products.

PAO-TING, pâ'o-ting', a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of the department, 95 miles S.W. of Peking. It is second in its province after the capital, and is the seat of the provincial viceroy.

PAPA, pâ'poh', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 26 miles N.W. of Veszprim, on an affluent of the Marczal. Pop. 16,469. It has a castle and grounds belonging to Prince Esterhazy; Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches; two synagogues, several convents and hospitals, a gymnasium, and schools for the poor.

PAPA-ADASSI or PAPA-DONISIA. See PRINKIPOS.

PAPAGAIO, pâ-pâ-ghî'o, or PAPAGAYOS, pâ-pâ-ghî'oos, a group of islets of Brazil, off the S.E. coast of the province of Rio-de-Janeiro, between Capes Frio and Busios.

PAPAGAYO, pâ-pâ-ghî'o, a gulf and volcano of Central America, state, and S.W. of the Lake of Nicaragua; the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, and the volcano on its N.E. shore. It is also the name of the southernmost point of Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

PAPAL STATES, Italy. See PONTIFICAL STATES.

PAPA'NA, a village of Whitley co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Columbia.

PAPANDAYANG, pâ-pân-dâ-yâng', a volcano of Java, 67 miles S.E. of Batava. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it, August 11th and 12th, 1772.

PAPANTLA, pä-pänt'lä, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 125 miles S.S.E. of Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red-pepper, and vanilla.

PAPARI, pä-pä-ree', a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on a lake of the same name, 4 miles S. of Natal.

PAPASQUIERO, pä-päs-ke-ä'ro, a town of Mexico, state, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Durango, on the Culiacan. Pop. about 3800.

PA'PA-STOUR, one of the Shetland Islands, in Scotland, parish of Walls, on the S. side of the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. about 400, mostly fishermen. Another small island in Shetland bears the name of PAPA.

PA'PA-STRON'SAY, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, parish, and N.E. of Stronsay, about 3 miles in circumference. Pop. about 30. Here are several remains of old ecclesiastical edifices.

PAPA-WEST'RAY, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, 1½ miles N.E. of Westray. Length, 3½ miles. P. 400.

PAP'CASTLE-AND-GOAT, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

PAPEITI, pä-pä-ee'tee, written also PAPIETE, a village of the Society Islands, on the N.W. coast of Tahiti.

PAPENBURG, pä'pen-böörg', a town of Hanover, 21 miles S.S.E. of Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. Pop. 3820. It has ship-building docks, and manufactures of tobacco, chiccory, and linen fabrics.

PAPENDRECHT, pä'pen-drekt', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Waal, 1 mile N.E. of Dort. Pop. 1856.

PA'PER MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

PA'PERMILL VILLAGE, a post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

PAPERMILL VILLAGE, a village in Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 115 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. It contains 2 large paper mills.

PA'PERTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. of Carlisle.

PA'PERVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tennessee, 290 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

PAPHOS, an ancient city of Cyprus. See BAFFA.

PAPIETI, a village of Tahiti. See PAPEITI.

PA'PINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bates co., Missouri, on the Osage River, 130 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson.

PAPLEWICK, pap'pl-wick, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

PAPOUASIE. See PAPUA.

PAPOVKA or PAPOWKA, pä-pov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 47 miles N.W. of Kharkov. P. 1620.

PAPOZZA, pä-pot'sä, or PAPOZZE, pä-pot'sä, a village of Austrian Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Adria, on the Po. P. 2400.

PAPPENHEIM, päp'pen-hime', a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2160.

PAPRA, pä'prä, a small town of Lower Siam, district of Salang, 8 miles W. by N. of Phoonga or Ponga. Lat. 8° 15' N., lon. 98° 16' E.

PAPRADNO, päh'prod'no', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, about 24 miles from Szolna. Pop. 2577.

PAPS-OF-JU'RA, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, in the Hebrides. BENANOIR, the most lofty, rises to 2420 feet above the sea.

PAPS-OF-MATANE, mä-tän', two mountains of Canada East, county of Rimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 43' N., lon. 67° 30' W.

PAPUA, pap'oo-ä or pä'poo-ä, PAP'UALAND, or NEW GUIN'EA, (Fr. *Papouasie*, pä'poo'ä'zee', or *Nouvelle Guinée*, noo'vell' ghee'nä',) a great island, immediately S. of the Equator, and N. of Australia, between the Asiatic Seas on the W., and the Pacific Ocean on the E., and connecting the Malay Archipelago on the one side, with the Polynesian groups on the other. The general direction of the island is W.N.W. and E.S.E. Its northernmost point is Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 0° 19' S.; its westernmost point, Cape Salu, (Saiou,) opposite to Salawatti Island, from which it is separated by the Straits of Galiowa, about 100 miles S.W. from Cape of Good Hope, is in lon. 131° 2' E. The most southern point which is also the most eastern point of the island is in lat. 10° 34' S., lon. 151° 12' E. The length of Papua, from Cape Salu to its S.E. extremity, is about 1500 miles. Its breadth varies greatly, deep inlets, at the W. end of the island, dividing it into narrow peninsulas; but from lon. 136° to 146° E., it is compact, and has a breadth of from 200 to 400 miles; its area may therefore be estimated, in round numbers, at 250,000 square miles. This vast island is as yet known chiefly through the reports of navigators, who have sailed along its shores; no Europeans have explored its interior, or penetrated above a mile or two from its sea-shore, and that only at a few points. The country inland has been observed to rise into mountain chains of considerable height, and apparently to the snow-line, and most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. In 1528, Alva de Saavedra touched upon, and gave his name to the N. coasts about the Cape of Good Hope. Saavedra's Land extends about 100 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, when the coast turns nearly S. at the commencement of a deep bay. A little S. of the promontory thus formed, stands the village of Dori, a point where recent voyagers have gathered much of their information. Cape D'Urville, about 200 miles E. by S. of Dori, forms the E. termination of the great bay, which extends S. about 200 miles, and is named after Geelvink, who ran along its E. shores in 1705. At the bottom of this bay, lat. 4° 25' S., lon. 135° 40' E., New Guinea is reduced to an isthmus not above 20 miles wide, which may be considered as dividing the island into two portions; the E., tolerably compact, and extending through 10° of lon., the W., 5° in length, is more broken. A great inlet, discovered by M'Cluer, in 1791, penetrates this portion from W. to E., about 100 miles, reaching to within 40 miles of the W. shores of Geelvink's Bay on the opposite side. The S.W. coast of New Guinea, from its W. extremity to the 141st meridian, was formally taken possession of by Captain Steenboom for the Dutch, in 1828. The Dourga, a strait about 90 miles long, on this coast, insulates the tract called Prince Frederik Hendrik's Island, which terminates in Cape False; lat. 8° 24' S., lon. 137° 38' E. E. of Torres Strait, (lon. 143° E.,) which separates New Guinea from Australia, the coast forms a deep bay facing the S., extending through 7 degrees of longitude. On the E. side of this bay the shore is lined for about 150 miles with a barrier of coral reefs from 5 miles to 15 miles distant, with many openings, enclosing within them secure and capacious harbors. This coast is in some parts bold, Mount Astrolabe, the highest summit of a group rising close to the shore, 3800 feet; but behind these, at a distance of 250 miles in the interior, a much loftier chain of mountains may be distinctly traced in favorable weather. These mountains sink to the shore at Heath Bay; lat. 10° 30' S., lon. 150° 40' E. The chief summits are Mount Suckling, lat. 9° 45' S., lon. 149° E., 11,226 feet high; and Mount Owen Stanley, lat. 8° 54' S., lon. 147° 30' E., 13,205 feet in height. The W. side of Great Bay, adjacent to Torres Strait, Captain Blackwood found to be a great marshy flat, covered with dense forests, and intersected by innumerable fresh-water channels, forming a network of canals, of all sizes, from that of a mere ditch, to a width of 5 miles, and depth of 5 fathoms. This coast, for a length of 70 or 80 miles, has all the characteristics of the delta of a great river. The whole coast is formed by immense mud-banks, extending 10 or 12 miles out to sea, and having a general depth of only two fathoms. The rivers flowing through these numerous channels seem to be always full, and influence the sea to a great distance. A long tract of coast N. of the Dourga, or Princess Marianne's Strait, as it is now called, has a similar character. The mud-banks extend so far out, that even a small vessel, can hardly approach within 10 miles of land. From the isthmus S. of Geelvink's Bay, high mountains are visible to the E., but as the general direction of these chains seems to be from W. to E., they recede from the S. coast, and soon disappear. The N. coast of New Guinea is said to be generally mountainous, as well as the W. peninsular portion.

Climate.—Respecting the climate of New Guinea, we possess but few and scattered notices. The atmosphere is said to be as remarkable for its humidity as that of the neighboring continent, Australia, is for its dryness. This difference is to be ascribed, not only to its position close to the line, and within the range of the monsoons, and the equatorial stream of vapor, but also to its lofty mountains. Hence it is, that Torres Strait seems to separate two worlds of totally different aspects; the one a dry desert, with scanty vegetation, and scarcely a palm-tree; the other, covered with dense and varied forests, and spreading out into vast alluvial plains, formed by the continued deposit of great rivers.

Plants.—The forests of New Guinea abound in trees of gigantic size; among them is the *Dryobalanops*, or camphor-tree, (of Sumatra.) On the low S.E. shores, the sago-palm lines the banks of the rivers. The natives cultivate, with more or less care, rice, maize, yams, cocoa-nuts, sago, sugar-cane, and at least three species of banana. Wild nutmeg and other spices are found in the woods; but the only productions of those forests, sought after at present, are the bark of the *Pulasarie* and *Massoy*, which are carried by the Malays to Japan and China, where they are esteemed for their supposed febrifuge and other medicinal properties.

Animals.—The mammals of New Guinea appear to be few in number. Of the species hitherto collected, the greater number belong to the marsupial animals, like those of Australia. The kangaroos, however, are specifically distinct, and two species (*Dendrolagus*) have the peculiar habit of living in trees. In birds, this island appears to be more rich; about 60 species are already known. Brilliant feathers, particularly those of the bird-of-paradise, are among the articles exported by the Malays. The most numerous tribe is that of the parrots, and New Guinea may without impropriety be called the Land of Cockatoos.

Inhabitants.—The W. shores of New Guinea have been visited for ages by Malays, chiefly from Ceram, who have in some places settled on the coasts, and intermarried with the natives, whom they call Orang Papua; that is, men with frizzled hair. The Papuans are negroes of small stature, distinguishable from the African negroes by the narrow-

ness and lateral compression of the head; by the smallness, and almost disappearance of the chin; by the excessive thickness of the lips and breadth of the nostrils, the nose being often curved downwards by the weight of the ornaments attached to it. The natives of New Guinea, however, are evidently a mixed people; great variety of features, (Malay, Jewish, and Papuan,) as well as of color, being often found in the same community. The general opinion that the inhabitants of the island are in the lowest stage of savage existence seems to be unfounded. Even on the coasts most remote from those habitually visited by the Malays, the Malayan arts of boat and house-building are well understood. The natives at the E. end of the island have large canoes, with outriggers, and double lateen sails of matting. Their dwellings, raised above the ground, on four posts, are firmly and neatly constructed; and on the low coast visited by Captain Blackwood, where the people seem to be unusually barbarous, there was seen a house 100 feet long, with an arched roof of bamboo, well thatched. The men are nearly naked, hideously painted and tattooed. The women wear petticoats made of shreds of pandanus-leaf.——Adj. PAPUAN, pap'oo-an; inhab. PAPUA, pap'oo-a, and PAPUAN.

PAPUDO (pä-poo'do) BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chili, 45 miles N.E. of Valparaiso.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES, a parish of England, cos. of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD, a parish of England, cos. of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

PAQUETA, pä-kä'tä, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, about 4 miles long, and ½ of a mile broad.

PARÁ, pä-rä', ("father of waters?") the name originally applied to the river Amazon, South America, but now employed to designate its S. arm or estuary, which receives the Tocantins River. It has a direct length of about 200 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 40 miles, where it is the widest. At its entrance, on its E. side, is the city of Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the *bore* is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high-water in a few minutes before the new and full moons, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

PARÁ, a vast maritime province of Brazil, in the N., nominally comprising nearly all the Brazilian territory watered by the Amazon, Rio Negro, and their tributaries, and extending N. from lat. 9° S., and W. from lon. 45° W. Area, estimated at 983,398 square miles. Pop. 205,000, of whom 10,000 are supposed to be Indians. The greater part of this region is covered with dense primeval forests. Its valuable products are in immense variety; the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cocoa, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, and Brazil nuts. Pará is divided into six comarcas, subdivided into 20 municipal districts, named after the principal towns which they contain. It sends three deputies to the General Legislative Assembly, and appoints one senator. The Provincial Assembly consists of 26 members, and holds its sittings in Pará. (Belem.) In the interior are some scattered villages, mostly on tributaries of the Amazon; along the main stream, the traveller will scarcely see 50 houses in 300 miles.

PARÁ, pä-rä', or BELEM, bä-lĕm', a seaport city of Brazil, capital of the above province, 70 miles from the Atlantic, lat. of Fort São Pedro 1° 28′ S., lon. 48° 30′ 5″ W. Pop. estimated at 10,000, mostly of European descent. It stands on elevated ground, on the S. shore of the Bay of Guajora, on the right bank of the Pará, or Tocantins, and has a fine appearance from the river. Chief edifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, several other churches, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a Jesuits' college; a prison, and an unfinished theatre. Vessels of large draft can lie near the city, and the cocoa, caoutchouc, isinglass, rice, and drugs exported from Brazil are chiefly from Pará. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye-woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, and the North American, and other Brazilian ports.

PARABIAGO, pä-rä be-ä'go, a market-town of Lombardy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3000.

PARABIAGO, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 9 miles E. of Gallipoli.

PARABUTI, pär'ä-bŏo'tee, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 29 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3403.

PARAÇATU, pä-rä-sä too', (written also PARAZATU,) a river and city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. The river joins the São Francisco near lat. 16° 20′ S., after an E. course of 220 miles. On it, near its head, is the city of Paraçatu, having a Latin school, and mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

PARACELS, pä-rä-sĕls', a group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 17° N., and lon. 112° and 113° 30′ E., 150 miles E. of Cochin-China.

PARACLET, pär'ä-klĕ', a hamlet of France, department of Aube, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abelard in the twelfth century, and of which Heloise was abbess for 32 years. The remains of Abelard were deposited in it in 1142. The tomb of both, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

PARACLIFTA, a post-village, and the capital of Sevier co., Arkansas, 166 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

PARACOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PARADAS, pä-rä'thäs, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Seville, deriving its name from the ancient Castle of Paradas, belonging to the Dukes of Arcos. Pop. 4396.

PARADEIS, pä'rä-dice', a village of Austria, in Styria, circle, and near Judenburg. Pop. 1180.

PARADE, La, lä pä'räd', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 19 miles S.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1121.

PARADISE, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, 10 miles E. of Lancaster. The township is intersected by the Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1626.

PARADISE, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 428.

PARADISE, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. P. 2354.

PARADISE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

PARADISE, a small village of Macon co., Tennessee.

PARADISE, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

PARADISE, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

PARADISE, Ohio, a station on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles from Wooster.

PARADISE, a post-village in Coles co., Illinois, 80 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

PARADISE FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

PARADISE GROVE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

PARADISE VALLEY, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

PARADOMIN, pä-rä-do-min', or pä-rä-do-meen', a market-town of Russia, government, and 10 miles S. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

PARADOX LAKE, in the S. part of Essex co., New York. Length, 4 miles.

PARÆTONIUM. See BARETOON.

PARAGAU, pä-rä-gŏw', a river of South America, rises in Bolivia, and proceeding N., forms part of the boundary between that country and Brazil, and joins the Guapore. Lat. 13° 39′ S.

PARAGUA, an island of Malay Archipelago. See PALAWAN.

PARAGUA, a river of Venezuela, and department of Orinoco, tributary to the Carony, has a N. course of 220 miles. On it is the town of Barcelonetta.

PARAGUAÇU or PARAGUAZU, pä rä-gwä-soo', a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 260 miles enters the Bay of Todos-os-Santos, 35 miles W.N.W. of São Salvador. Chief affluent, the Jacuhype.

PARAGUANA, pä-rä-gwä'nä, a peninsula of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and 22 miles N.W. of Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 miles each. The surface is mountainous in the centre, whence it slopes gradually to the coasts.

PARAGUAY, pä-rä-gwä' or pä-rä-gwī', a large river of South America, and one of the principal streams uniting to form the La Plata; rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guaporé, Tapajos, and Xingú, tributaries of the Amazon, in lat. 13° S., lon. between 56° and 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between the territories of Bolivia and the Plata Confederation on the W., and those of Brazil and Paraguay eastward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20′ S., it unites with the Paraná. Length, 1600 miles; throughout nearly all which, to the influx of the Jauru, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the Porrudos and Tebiquary, from the W. the Sipotuba, Jauru, Galdan, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo. Between lat. 17° and 19° S., it traverses a wide region of swamps, which during the rains form a great inland sea.

PARAGUAY, a name at one time applied to the whole of the immense regions of South America, between lat. 16° S., and the Straits of Magellan, and between Chili and Peru on the W., and Brazil on the E.; but now confined to the republic of Paraguay, included mostly between lat. 19° and 27° 35′ S., and lon. 54° 10′ and 58° 40′ W., and nearly enclosed by the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, which separate it from the Plata Confederation on the W., and from the Brazilian province of São Paulo on the E.; on the N. it has the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso. The space thus enclosed forms a compact territory nearly in the shape of a parallelogram, averaging about 470 miles in length, and 200 miles in breadth. Area, estimated at 84,000 square miles.

Face of the Country, Rivers, &c.—A mountain range of considerable elevation stretches nearly through the centre of the country from N. to S., between the Paraná and Paraguay, sending the drainage in opposite directions. From the mountain regions the surface first presents a succession of finely diversified lower heights, and then stretches out into rich alluvial plains. The distance from the water

shed to either river scarcely anywhere exceeds 100 miles; hence, the tributaries by which the drainage is effected, though exceedingly numerous, have comparatively short courses. By far the largest is the Tibicuarí, which, owing to a bend in the water-shed, has its course considerably prolonged. The Paraguay, which forms the boundary of the republic throughout its entire extent of about 500 miles, rises in Brazil, in about lat. 13° S., traversing the rich provinces of Matto-Grosso and Cuyaba. From the influx of the Jaurú in lat. 16° to the mouth of the La Plata, a distance of 19°.of latitude, measuring in a strait line, there is not a rapid to impede the navigation. The Paraná rises at two seasons in the year, viz. during the tropical rains, and in the summer, from the melting of the snows on the Andes; the heaviest floods take place during the summer months, commencing with December. Its average annual rise at this season is about 6 feet. The Paraguay, owing to its lofty heights and to its narrower channel, rises to a much greater extent. On the E., near the Jesuit mission of Guaraní, the Paraná breaks through a mountain range called Sierra-de-Maracay or Cordillera-de-Maracaya, forming a remarkable cataract. The river, which above the rapids is 12,600 feet wide, suddenly contracts to 180 feet, and plunges its immense flood down a deep rocky gorge; for 100 miles afterwards, it presents little else than a succession of falls and rapids; but below Candelaria, where it trends westward, it flows on in a smooth and uninterrupted channel.

Climate, Vegetation, &c.—The climate, though for the most part tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface. In July and August, frosts occasionally occur. The whole country is remarkable for its salubrity. The soil is of great fertility, and the vegetation almost unrivalled in its luxuriance. In the forests are found about 60 different kinds of trees furnishing timber, dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, oils, fruits, &c. A principal product is the *yerba maté*, (*Ilex Paraguensis*,) or Paraguay tea, an evergreen, the leaf of which is nearly as much used for infusion in this and the neighboring countries of South America, as the Chinese tea is in the United States. The plant grows to the height of about a foot and a half, and has slender branches, with leaves resembling those of senna. Formerly 8,000,000 pounds of the Paraguay tea were annually exported. The objects of agriculture include the greater part of the most valuable products both of the tropical and temperate zones. On all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of superior quality, rice, maize, and culinary vegetables yield a rich return. The large plains feed immense herds of cattle, which are slaughtered chiefly for their tallow, hides, and horns, as articles of export. It is supposed that the country is rich in minerals; about 17 leagues from the capital is a mountain called *Acá*, near which the inhabitants aver there is often found small lumps of silver. A watchmaker once presented some gold ore, which he extracted from some pebbles that he found in the interior, to Dr. Francia, the former Dictator, who commanded him not to mention it on pain of death.

Animals, &c.—The wild animals of Paraguay include the jaguar or tiger, of which there are great numbers; the puma or cougar, called also the American lion; the black bear and ant-eater, the tapir, the capibara or water-pig, river cavies, and various other amphibious animals. Alligators are numerous in the river Paraguay, and have been seen 30 feet in length. The wild boar, deer, and other species of animals less known, inhabit the forests. Snakes, both large and small, vipers, scorpions, &c., abound, and it is estimated that there are 20 different kinds of serpents, of which the rattlesnake is the most common. The boa-constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers. Among the feathered tribe are the cassowary or American ostrich, the peacock, parrots of various species, papagayos, parroquets, goldfinches, nightingales, and nine species of the humming-bird. Wild geese abound in the rivers and lakes, and there is also a bird called the toucan, resembling the crow, but having a very long beak, which is beautifully variegated with streaks of red, yellow, and black.

Commerce.—The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, &c. Its commerce has been greatly retarded by the selfish policy of the government of Buenos Ayres, which, taking undue advantage of its command of the mouth of the La Plata, the outlet to the Paraguay and Paraná, rigorously excluded all intercourse between the countries tributary to these streams and other nations. But since the defeat and flight of Rosas, the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, a more liberal policy has prevailed, and in October, 1852, the navigation of the La Plata, Paraná, and Uruguay was declared free to all foreign vessels under 120 tons register.

Government.—Paraguay declared itself independent of Spain in 1810. From about 1812 to 1840 its affairs were entirely controlled by Dr. Francia, who being first elected consul, became dictator in 1814, and continued to administer the government with great ability till his death, at the advanced age of 84 years. By a judicious exercise of arbitrary power, he preserved the country from those dissensions and civil wars from which the other South American states have suffered so deeply. His policy of rigorously excluding from his dominions all foreigners, without exception, contributed not only to preserve the tranquillity of the country, but also to consolidate the different elements of the population into one mass, and to form them into a nation. Immediately after his death, the government of a junta of five was established; subsequently the number was reduced to two; Carlos Antonio Lopez, (the present president,) acting as civil magistrate, and Mariano Roque Alonzo as the military commandant. In 1846, Lopez was elected president for life. The republic is divided into *partidos* or departments, each of which, commanded by a *comisionado* or commissioner, chosen by the president, to whom alone he is responsible. It not unfrequently happens that the commissioner becomes a petty tyrant, and exacts in the name of the president, not only the services of the poor, but even the property of the wealthy. The army of the republic was lately raised to 40,000 men.

Education.—Dr. Francia established schools in every section of the country, and required that every white male child should attend the parochial school of the department until it should acquire the first rudiments of an education. The people of Paraguay, therefore, are generally better educated than their neighbors in the adjacent provinces of the Argentine Republic. The first printing-press was established by President Lopez in 1843, and is the only one in the country, the government exacting a heavy license on all such enterprises, and subjecting them to severe penalties. A governmental organ, called the "El Paraguayo," is issued weekly.

Religion.—The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, although in May, 1846, President Lopez issued a decree that no foreigner should be molested on account of his religion, but would not grant them a place of worship; until then it was not safe for any one to express his opinion on religious subjects.

Population, &c.—The population of Paraguay is variously estimated by different authorities at 300,000, 800,000, and 1,200,000; it probably does not fall short of 1,000,000. The inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of Europeans from the N. of Spain. Caste here is carried to a great extent, and the feeling of aversion which the white population entertain towards the natives, even the despotic power of Dr. Francia was unable to break down. In 1846 the prejudice against the natives and negroes gained such an influence among the dominant party, that a colored person was not allowed to enter a church with shoes on. Of the aboriginal tribes, the Guaranis, (gwä-rä-nees',) who inhabit the Chaco, are the most numerous. The Payaguas, inhabiting the left bank of Paraguay River, are chiefly porters. A tribe called the Tobayás are a common enemy, and the government often has to make vigorous efforts in order to repel their inroads. Dr. Francia appears to have succeeded in bringing these people into a more perfect state of subordination and civilization than has ever been done before with any nation of American aborigines. The number of Indian villages and missions is very considerable. They generally consist of stone or mud-houses, covered with tiles, and have a large square in the centre, in which is the priest's house and a church; the number of inhabitants in each being seldom less than 600, and often exceeding 2000.

History.—Paraguay was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed up the Paraná in 1526. Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion,(Assumption the present capital,) was founded in 1536. In subjugating the country, the native inhabitants were parcelled out as slaves to the conquerors, who treated them with great cruelty. In 1554 the first bishop of Paraguay brought with him laws and regulations for their protection. Two years later, in 1556, Jesuit missionaries made their appearance in Paraguay, and, by exercising gentleness and policy, succeeded in bringing many of the Indians under the restraints of civilized life. When this order was expelled from the Spanish dominions in 1767, other priests were appointed to succeed them in Paraguay. The principal towns are Assumption the capital, Villa Rica, and Neembucú or Pilar.——Inhab. PARAGUAYAN, pä-rä-gwī'ăn. (Sp. PARAGUAYO, pä-rä-gwī'yo.)

PARAHIBA, PARAHYBA, or PARAIBA, pä-rä-ee'bä, a river of Brazil, province of Parahiba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat. 7° 8' S., lon. 34° 45' W., after an eastward course of 270 miles. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. bank, is the city of Parahiba.

PARAHIBA, a maritime province of Brazil, intersected by the 7th parallel of S. latitude, between lat. 6° and 8° S., and lon. 34° 40' and 38° 40' W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, and inland the provinces of Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco. Area, estimated at 40,985 square miles. Pop. 260,000. The surface is mostly elevated. The principal rivers are the Parahiba and Mamanguape. The chief products are cotton and sugar, with Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, and rum. Parahiba sends 5

deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints 2 senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in the town of Parahiba. The educational establishments include a lyceum or college, and 46 primary schools.

PARAHIBA, a maritime city of Brazil, capital of a province, and the centre of its trade, on the right bank of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 miles N.N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. 15,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a fine government warehouse. In the upper town, the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's, palace, military arsenal and treasury, which last is built in an imposing style. The trade is chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil-wood. Near the city are some coffee plantations.

PARAHIBA-DO-SUL, pâ-râ-ee'bâ-do-sool, or the SOUTHERN PARAHIBA, a river of Brazil, provinces of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at São João de Praya, in lat. 21° 40′ S., lon. 40° 45′ W., after an E. course of 500 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pombal, Muriahe, and Paraibuno, with which last it forms all the N. boundary of the province of Rio.

PARAHIBA-DO-SUL, a town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2000. It was made head of an electoral college in 1840.

PARAHIBUNA, pâ-râ-ee-boo'nâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 80 miles N.E. of São Paulo. Pop. of district, 2600.

PARAHITINGA, pâ-râ-ee-tin'gâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 140 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the left bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 4000.

PARAHYBA, two rivers of Brazil. See PARAHIBA.

PARAMARIBO, par'a-ma'ee-bo, the capital town of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 49′ N., lon. 55° 22′ W. Estimated population, 20,000, mostly blacks. It is regularly and well built; the streets are unpaved, but ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees. It has Lutheran, Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, Portuguese and German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. In a hospital for lepers, on the right bank of the Coppenanne, 450 patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. The Kwatta Canal, begun in 1846, is the first public work executed by free laborers. In 1847, 145 ships entered, and 151 left the port.

PARAMATTA, par'a-mat'a, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on the Paramatta River, 13 miles W.N.W. of Sydney, with which it communicates daily by steamboats. Pop. 4154. It consists mostly of a single street, at one end of which is the summer residence of the governor of the colony, with extensive grounds. It is the seat of the factory for female convicts, and it has also several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, hospitals, and an observatory. Steamers and coaches ply daily between it and Sydney.

PARAMATTA, a river of New South Wales, enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 12 miles.

PARAMO D'ASSUAY, pâ'râ-mo dâs-swî', a pass across the Andes, in Ecuador, between lat. 0° and 2° S. Elevation, 15,928 feet.

PARAMO DEL SIL, pâ'râ-mo dêl seel, a village of Spain, province, and about 60 miles from Leon. Pop. 1296.

PARAMO, MOUNTAINS OF. See ANDES.

PARAMOOSHEER, PARAMOUCHIR, or PARAMUSCHIR, pâ-râ-moo-sheer', written also PORAMUSHIR and POROMUSCHIR, one of the Koorile Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 35 miles S. of Kamtchatka. Lat. 50° 50′ N., lon. 155° 26′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Surface mountainous, and bare of timber. It abounds with wild animals, and exports large quantities of fox, otter, and wolf skins.

PARAMU, pâ-râ-moo', a river of South America, tributary to the Orinoco. It was partially traced by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1839.

PARAMUS, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 7 miles N.W. of Hackensack, contains a church and a mill.

PARAMYTHIA or PARAMITHIA, pâ-râ-me-thee'â, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 30 miles S.W. of Yanina. Pop. 5000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks, and remains of ancient walls. It is a Greek bishop's see.

PARANA, pâ-râ-nâ', a large river of South America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, between lat. 22° and 23° S., and lon. 45° and 46° W., near the sources of the rivers Doce and São Francisco, and less than 120 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a S.W. direction, bounding the state of Paraguay on the E. and S., and separating it, with the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, from São Paulo, and the Argentine province of Corrientes. Near Corrientes, in lat. 27° 25′ S., it joins the Paraguay River, and confers its own name on the united stream. Thence its course is generally southward to within 50 miles of Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay River to form the estuary of the Plata. Its total course is at least 2000 miles. In its upper part it receives numerous large affluents, as the Parana-iba,* Tiete, Pardo, Paranapanema, and Curitiba; but, owing to falls, it is navigable only to the island of Apipe, 100 miles above its junction with the Paraguay. It contains numerous fertile islands. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Quarto from the W. Few towns border it in its upper part. In the territory of the Plata Confederation, Candelaria, Itâ, Itati, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, and Santa Fé, are on its banks.

PARANA is also a name of the RIO NEGRO, (Brazil,) which see. For PARANA CITY, see BAJADA DE SANTA FÉ.

PARANAGUA, pâ-râ-nâ-gwâ', a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on a bay of the same name in the Atlantic, 170 miles S.W. of Santos. Pop. 7000. It is mostly built of stone; its former Jesuits' college is now converted into public offices. Its port is fitted for vessels of 400 tons.

PARANAHIBA or PARANAHYBA. See PARAHIBA.

PARANA-IBA, PARANAHIBA or PARANAHYBA, pâ-râ-nâ-ee'bâ, a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, joins the Cucumba to form the Paraná, 150 miles S. of Villa-Boa, after a westward course of about 500 miles. On it, near its source, is the town of Paranahiba.

PARANAPANEMA, pâ-râ-nâ-pâ-nâ'mâ, and PARANNAN, pâ-rân-nân', are considerable rivers of Brazil, provinces of São Paulo and Goyaz, respectively tributaries to the Paraná and Tocantins.

PARAN CITY, a village in Marion co., Iowa, 100 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

PARANGLA, pâ-râng'glâ, or PARANG, pâ'râng', a mountain pass of Piti, in the West Himalayas, which at its summit is 18,500 feet above sea-level. Lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 78° E.

PARANPEBA, pâ-rân-pâ'bâ, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes, and joins the São Francisco on the right, about 40 miles below the junction of the Para. Total course, about 250 miles.

PARAPITI, pâ-râ-pe-tee', a river of Bolivia, which issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Grande, flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 80 miles falls into Lake Ubai on the S.

PARATI, pâ-râ-tee', a seaport town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 135 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra. Pop. 10,000. It is small, regularly built, and has several churches and a grammar school. It has an extensive commerce, and numerous distilleries.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, pâ'râ'-leh-mo'nee'âl', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, in a rich valley, 7 miles W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 3431.

PARAZATU. See PARAGATU.

PARCÉ, par'sâ', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles N.W. of La Flèche, on the Sarthe. Pop. in 1852, 2412.

PARCHELAGA CREEK, Georgia. See PATSALIGA.

PARCHER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

PARCHIM, pare'im, or PARCHEN, pare'en, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 21 miles S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 6489. It is enclosed by walls, subdivided into an old and new town, and has manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco.

PARCHWITZ, pare'wits, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles N.E. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1815.

PARCIPPANY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Parcipany River, about 7 miles N. of Morristown, contains 2 churches, 5 stores, and an academy. Pop. estimated at 300.

PARCZOW, part-sov', a town of Poland, province, and 46 miles S.E. of Siedlec. Pop. 2830.

PARDEEVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah River, about 40 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 100.

PARDO, par'do, a river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Sanguexuga and the Vermelho, in the S. of the province of Matto-Grosso. After a course of about 280 miles, generally S.E., it joins the Paraná on the right, in lat. 21° 36′ S.

PARDUBITZ, par'doo-bits', a town of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on the Elbe, 61 miles E. of Prague, and on the Northern States Railway. Pop. 2946.

PARECHIA, pâ-râ-kee'a, or PARO, pâ'ro, (anc. *Paros,*) the capital town of the island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago, on the W. side of the island. It contains numerous fragments of the ancient city, and about 4 miles E. are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

PARECIS, pâ-râ-see', a cordillera of Brazil, in the N.W. of the province of Matto-Grosso, in lat. 15° to 19° S.

PAREDES DA BEIRA, pâ-râ'dês dâ bâ-ee'râ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 20 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 800.

* Some geographers call that portion of the river which is above the junction of the Paraná-Iba, the Rio Grande, considering the Paraná to be formed by the union of these two branches.

PAREDES DE NAVA, pâ-râ/pès dê nâ/vâ, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Palencia, in a marsh, near the Canal of Campos. Pop. 4662. It has 4 parish churches, a hospital, and manufactures of coarse hempen cloths.

PAREDON, pâ-rá-dōn', or GREAT PAREDON KAY, an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. of Cuba. Lat. 22° 25′ N., lon. 78° 8′ W. Length, 10 miles, by 2 miles in breadth. On its N. side is tolerable anchorage.

PAREENUGGUR, pâ-ree-nūg'gŭr, a ruined city of West Hindostan, the remains of which, near Verawow, a town on the peninsula of Parkur, Runn of Cutch, extend over a space of 2 miles.

PARENZO, pâ-rên'zo, a fortified seaport town of Istria, on its W. coast, 10 miles N. of Rovigno. Pop. 2190.

PARETO, pâ-rá'to, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and S. of Acqui. Pop. 2860.

PARGA, par'gâ, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, in Epirus, on a steep, rocky height, opposite the island of Paxo, 33 miles W.N.W. of Arta. Lat. 39° 16′ 24″ N., lon. 20° 23′ 30″ E. Pop. 4000. Its native inhabitants, between 1814 and 1816, vigorously and successfully resisted Ali Pasha of Yanina, then lived for three years under British protection, and wholly abandoned the town when restored to the Sultan in 1819.

PAR'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PARHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PAR'HAM'S LANDING, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

PARHAM'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

PARIA, GULF OF. See GULF OF PARIA.

PAR'IDA, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PA'RIDSONG', or PHARI, fâ'ree, a village of Bootan, on the frontier of Thibet, 30 miles N.N.W. of Tassisoodon.

PARIGNÉ L'EVEQUE, pâ'reon'yâ' lâ'vâk', a town of France, dep. of Sarthe, 9 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 3430.

PARIMÁ, pâ-ree'mâ, a river of Brazil, the principal head stream of the Rio Branco. See RIO BRANCO.

PARIMA, SIERRA, se-ê'rrâ pâ-ree'mâ, or PARIME, pâ-ree'mâ (?) an irregular cluster of mountains of Venezuela, lat. 4° to 6° 30′ N., lon. 64° to 67° W., connected on the S.E. with the Sierra Pacaraima, and giving rise to the Orinoco and other large rivers. MOUNT MARAVACA, the highest point, is above 10,000 feet high.

PARINACOCHAS, (pâ-re-nâ-ko'châs,) LAKE OF, in South Peru, department of Ayacucho, S.W. of Pausa, surrounded by high mountains. It is 20 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa, and is stated to be 10,000 feet above the sea. Its gives name to a province of Peru.

PARINACOTA, a mountain peak of Bolivia, near the coast, in lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 69° 11′ W. Height, 22,030 feet.

PARIS, pâr'ris, (Fr. pron. pâ'ree'; Ger. pron. pâ-ris'; It. *Parigi*, pâ-ree'jee; Port. and Sp. *París*, pâ-reece'; anc. *Lutetia*, or *Lutetia Parisiorum*, afterwards *Parisii*; Gr. Λουτητια or Λουκητια;) the metropolis of the French Empire, the great centre of European civilization and learning, and, after London, the most populous city in Christendom, is situated on both banks of the river Seine, 111 miles from its mouth, and 212 miles S.E. of London. Lat. of the Observatory, 48° 50′ 12″ N., lon. 2° 20′ 22½″ E. Mean temperature of the year, 51°·3; winter, 37°·8; summer, 64°·5 Fahrenheit. Mean annual fall of rain, 25 inches; average number of rainy days, 105; days on which snow falls, 12. The city has recently been surrounded by a line of new fortifications, at an expense of about $100,000,000. They consist of a wall 33 feet in height, bastioned and terraced, embracing both banks of the Seine with a continuous enclosure 22 miles in circuit. The wall is lined with a fosse about 20 feet deep, and strengthened by outworks comprising 14 detached forts. These fortifications take in much of the suburbs, and even of the surrounding country. The limits of the city proper are traced by an interior wall, erected at a much earlier date for fiscal purposes. In this wall are 50 gates or barriers, at which the *octroi*, or duties on goods brought into Paris, are levied. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Among others may be specified the Barrière de Neuilly, consisting of two pavilions, and having in front the splendid triumphal arch De l'Etoile; the Barrières de Vincennes, de St. Martin, de Fontainebleau, de Reuilly, de Chartres, and de Passy. Outside the barriers and their connecting wall, is a large, finely-planted zone, which nearly makes the circuit of the town, forming an excellent, though not very much frequented promenade, called Outer Boulevards, to distinguish them from the Inner Boulevards, which form a similar internal zone; the latter consist, in their finest parts, of a magnificent central thoroughfare, bounded on either side by a double row of trees, under which a broad and elevated pathway has been formed, and lined by elegant shops and mansions, the whole forming a scene of animated gaiety and splendor which no other capital in Europe can equal.

The Seine traverses the city in a W.N.W. direction, and has a medium breadth of 450 feet, which is about the width of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, but nearly one-third less than that of the Thames at London. It here forms two islands—Ile St. Louis and Ile de la Cité—on which last is situated the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame. It is lined with quays, built of solid masonry, forming large terraces, with a roadway in the centre and a footpath on either side, generally planted with trees. The quays extend about 11 miles along the river, and, in addition to the splendid walks which they afford, serve the important purpose of protecting the lower parts of the city from inundations, from which, previous to their erection, it often suffered. The number of bridges across the Seine is 27, of which 16 are of stone, 7 are suspension bridges, 3 a combination of stone and iron, and 1 is of wood. Those most deserving of notice are the Pont d'Austerlitz, or Pont du Jardin des Plantes, 400 feet long, by 37 feet broad, with stone piers, and 5 arches of cast iron; the Pont Neuf, an ancient bridge, the longest of all, being 1020 feet in length, situated near the centre of the city, and forming one of the principal thoroughfares; near the middle of this bridge is a fine equestrian statue of Henry IV.; the Pont des Arts, a light and elegant iron bridge of 9 arches, resting on stone piers; the Pont de la Concorde, or Pont de Louis XVI., adorned with 12 colossal statues of white marble; and the Pont de Jena, a remarkably handsome structure, consisting of 5 elliptical arches, and decorated with a cornice imitated from the temple of Mars at Rome, and garlands of oak and laurel. The portion of Paris situated on the right bank of the Seine is the most extensive, and contains the finest squares and monuments, and the greatest number of palaces, public offices, &c. It is also the richest and most commercial, its centre being occupied by the *Bourse*, or Exchange of France. The left bank of the river contains the Faubourg St. Germain, the principal residence of the old noblesse, the *Pays Latin*, the seat of the principal educational establishments, and the greatest number of hospitals. A great portion of this quarter is built from the quarries extending under the river. The excavations made in quarrying formed the celebrated catacombs used as a place of deposit for the bones taken from the cemeteries at the time of their suppression. The number of skeletons deposited here was said to be 3,000,000. The space included between the city wall and the fortified circle comprises the communes of the *banlieue*, in which the population has greatly increased within a few years, though a great part of it is still occupied by fields and gardens.

The houses of Paris are almost all built of white calcareous stone. Their general height is from 5 to 6 stories, each arranged as a distinct tenement, and reached by a common stair. In many cases, however, the stair is not entered immediately from the street, but is preceded by a *porte cochère* or carriage entrance leading into a court, round the sides of which the houses rise in lofty piles.

Streets and Squares.—The streets in several of the newer parts of the town are straight, wide, airy, and excellently paved, both in the centre for carriages, and on the sides for foot-passengers; but in the older portions, as a general rule, the streets are irregular in the extreme, cutting each other, not in parallel lines, but at all kinds of angles, and many of them, even in leading thoroughfares, so narrow that carriages have difficulty in passing. The finest streets, after the Inner Boulevards, which have been already mentioned, are the Rue de Rivoli, on the N. bank of the Seine, the Rue de la Paix, continued across the Place de Vendôme, and thereafter by the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue Royale, the Rue du Chausée d'Antin, and the Rue des Pyramides. There are in Paris about 70 *places* or squares. By far the finest of these is the Place de Concorde, situated between the gardens of the Tuileries on the E., and the still larger, if not finer gardens of the Champs Elysées on the W.; it opens S. on the Pont Louis XVI., which leads directly to the Chamber of Deputies, and N. on the Rue Royale, terminated by the beautiful colonnade of the Madelaine; it is adorned with fountains and various monuments, of which the most conspicuous is an obelisk transported from Luxor, in Egypt. The other squares deserving of notice are the Place Vendôme, an irregular octagon lined by lofty edifices of uniform appearance, the centre occupied by a splendid column, erected by Napoleon, modelled from that of Trajan, at Rome, and covered with bas-reliefs cast from 1200 pieces of cannon taken in war; the Place de la Bastile, occupying the site of the notorious prison of that name; the Place du Châtelet, with a fountain in its centre, consisting of a circular basin 20 feet in diameter, with columns 58 feet high, divided by bands of bronze gilt, inscribed with Napoleon's principal victories; and the Place de Carrousel, between the Tuileries and the Louvre.

There are in Paris several splendid triumphal arches, of which the Arc de l'Etoile, before alluded to, is the most remarkable, being indeed the most stupendous structure of the kind ever erected, either in ancient or modern times. It forms a mass, of which the plan is 147 feet by 73 feet; the height is 162 feet. The effect of its extraordinary dimensions is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of its form, and by its position; for, standing quite separate from any other building, it is seen to the very best advantage. In the Place du Carrousel is a splendid triumphal arch, 45 feet high by 60 feet long and 20 feet broad, designed after the arch of Septimius Severus, at Rome; it consists of a central, and two

smaller lateral arches, the entablature supported by eight columns of red marble, over each of which is a statue, while a low attic above the entablature is crowned with a triumphal car occupied by a female figure, and drawn by four bronze horses; the whole forming one of the finest monuments of Paris.

Public Buildings.—Paris is perhaps surpassed by no other city in the number and splendor of its public edifices. Of these, however, our limits will permit us to mention only a few. Among the churches, the most celebrated is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, situated on one of the islands of the Seine, called the Ile de la Cité. It is a vast, cruciform structure, with a lofty W. front, flanked by two massive square towers. Three ample portals, composed of a series of retiring arches, covered with figures, conduct to the interior, which consists of a nave with double aisles and transepts, terminating in an octagon. The total length of the church is 390 feet; width of transept, 144 feet; height of vaulting, 102 feet; height of towers, 204 feet; width of W. front, 128 feet. The whole building, with the exception of some comparatively modern alterations, is in an early and pure style of pointed architecture, with ornaments remarkable for their high degree of finish and delicacy. The church of La Madeleine is a modern structure of singular magnificence. It stands on an elevated platform fronting the N. end of the Rue Rivoli. Its style is purely Grecian. A colonnade of 52 isolated Corinthian pillars extends completely around it; and on the walls opposite to the spaces between the pillars, is a row of niches filled with colossal statues of saints. The pediment at the S. end, said to be the largest sculptured pediment in existence, exhibits an immense alto-rilievo by Lemaire, covered with figures, many of them of gigantic dimensions. The interior consists of a vast, unbroken nave, lined with rich marbles, and lighted from above by four circular apertures in a richly-gilded ceiling, supported by majestic Corinthian columns. The edifice is surpassingly gorgeous, but has none of the solemn majesty which should characterize a church. The church of St. Geneviève, once better known by the name of Pantheon, stands on the S. side of the Seine, near the Jardin des Plantes, and makes a conspicuous appearance, with its large dome 242 feet in height. It is nearly in the form of a Greek cross, 288 feet long by 252 feet broad, and is entered by a portico of 22 fluted Corinthian columns 60 feet in height, and 6 in diameter, supporting a triangular pediment of vast dimensions. The other churches most deserving of notice are those of St. Denis du St. Sacrament; St. Étienne du Mont, remarkable for its square tower and circular turret a little detached from it, and interesting as the burial-place of Pascal; St. Eustache, after Notre Dame is the largest church in Paris; St. Germain l'Auxerrois, remarkable for its belfry, from which the signal for the massacre of St. Barthélemew was first tolled: St. Louis, St. Germain des Près, St. Gervais, with a chapel regarded as the most beautiful in Paris; St. Laurent, Ste. Marguerite, St. Médard, St. Merri, St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, Notre Dame de Lorette, a beautiful modern church of small dimensions; St. Paul and St. Louis, on an elevated platform, approached by a flight of steps, with a magnificent front, fine colonnade, and a lofty dome: St. Pierre du Gros Caillou; St. Roch, the burial-place of Corneille, and the church of the court during the time of Louis Philippe; St. Severus, with a tower terminating in a singular pyramidal roof; St. Thomas d'Aquin; Du Val du Grace, less remarkable for external than for internal beauty, with a dome, heavy without, but containing within one of the finest frescoes in France; St. Vincent de Paule, a splendid modern church, finely situated on an eminence; the church of the Sorbonne, so called from having belonged to the celebrated school of that name, containing the finely-sculptured tomb of the Cardinal de Richelieu; and St. Sulpice, a handsome edifice, commenced in the seventeenth, but not finished till the middle of the eighteenth century. The Protestants have several churches, of which the best are those of the Oratoire, and Visitation, formerly belonging to the Roman Catholics, but both ceded by government to the French Calvinists. There are also two English Episcopal chapels, one of them a modern Gothic edifice, for the use of the embassy; a Greek chapel, which the Russian embassy attend, and two synagogues.

Palaces.—The Tuileries, on the right bank of the Seine, near the centre of the city, so called from the tile-works which originally occupied its site, have continued for centuries to be the chief Parisian residence of the sovereigns. This palace was commenced by Catherine de Medicis in 1564, was enlarged by Henry IV., and was brought nearly to its present form by Louis XIV. The extreme length of its façade is 1008 feet, and its breadth 108 feet. Owing to the irregular manner in which it has been built, it is difficult to class it under any particular style of architecture; but the effect, more from the great length and varied outline than from any excellence of detail, is very imposing. The principal front looks W. through the garden to the Place de la Concorde, and consists of a central head, with columns on the first, second, and third stories, respectively of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and of two pavilions. The flower-garden, immediately in front, is railed off, and intended to be private; but the rest of the garden or park, laid out in alleys and finely-planted groves, with sheets of water, and numerous groups of statues, is one of the principal holiday resorts of the citizens. E. of the Tuileries, and mainly separated from it by the Place and Rue de Carrousel, stands the Louvre, which was originally built for a palace, and is still called one, though it has long ceased to be a state residence. It is occupied as the great national repository of works of art. It forms the four sides of a square, and presents four external fronts. The principal entrance is by the E. front, which, taken as a whole, ranks as one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. A striking feature in it is its grand colonnade, composed of 28 coupled Corinthian columns, with a wide gallery behind. The S. front, facing the Seine, bears a considerable resemblance to the E., and almost vies with it in splendor. The W. and N. fronts are comparatively plain. The interior, with its contents, will be noticed along under the head of museums. Not far from the Tuileries and Louvre stands the Palais Royal, which is entered from the Rue St. Honoré by a Doric arcade and gateway. It forms a court, the N. side of which contains the principal building, while the E. and W. sides consist of two wings projecting towards the street; behind which, again, is the "Galerie d'Orleans," a wide and lofty arcade, paved with marble and roofed with glass, and lined on either side with a range of elegant shops. Immediately N. is the garden of the Palais Royal, forming a rectangle of 700 feet long from N. to S., by 300 feet broad. It is partly laid out as a flower garden, and partly planted with rows of lime-trees. All around the garden are buildings of uniform architecture, standing on arcades, which form a broad gallery; while the first floor is occupied by shops, which are among the most elegant in Paris. The second floor, to a great extent, was formerly devoted to a less reputable use, to gambling and similar infamous establishments; but the most of them have been rooted out, and their place supplied by restaurants and coffee-shops. No space of equal dimensions is so much frequented as the Palais Royal, and nowhere can a stranger get a readier glimpse of all the phases of Parisian life. Much farther to the W., at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, stands the Elysée Bourbon, which has many interesting associations connected with it, and has recently been rendered familiar from its occupation by the President, now Emperor, Louis Napoleon. The Luxembourg, on the S. side of the Seine, was built by Marie de Medicis, on the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence. It is a fine structure, remarkable alike for its solidity and the beauty of its proportions: it was the place of meeting of the Chamber of Peers, while that body existed.

Government and Municipal Buildings.—The Chamber of Deputies or Corps Legislatif, is held in the Palais Bourbon, so called from having been originally erected by a duchess-dowager of Bourbon, and afterwards occupied by the house of Condé, a branch of that family. Its principal front, looking N. towards the Seine, is adorned by a magnificent portico of 12 Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment with an allegorical bas-relief, and is approached by a flight of 20 steps. Immediately behind is the chamber itself, a semicircular hall, ornamented with 24 Ionic columns of white marble, and fitted up in crimson cloth and gold. The Palais de Justice, where the principal courts of justice are held, is an immense pile of buildings situated on the W. part of the Ile de la Cité. The principal halls are those of the Court of Cassation, formerly the High Chamber of the Parliament, and the Court of Assizes. The Hôtel de Ville, situated in the Place de Grève, and notorious for the wholesale murders committed in it during the revolution, forms an immense quadrangle, with 4 splendid façades. The ornaments of the principal front are richly sculptured. Over the central porch is a brazen equestrian bas-relief of Henry IV., and in the wall a series of niches filled with statues of the most distinguished Parisian magistrates. The interior court, approached by a flight of steps, is surrounded by an arcade and portico, with Ionic columns; the Grand Salle or Salle du Fronde, is a magnificent chamber or hall, occupying the whole length of the central portion of the building. The Admiralty, (Hôtel de la Marine,) forming the N.E. side of the Place de la Concorde, is a beautiful structure, which, under its original name of Garde Meuble de la Couronne, was the place where the crown jewels were kept, and, previous to the revolution, contained an immense number of valuable and curious objects. The Mint (Hôtel des Monnaies) fronts the Quai Conti, on the S. side of the Seine, and contains an immense collection of coins and medals; the ground-plan includes 8 courts, with ranges of buildings in which all the operations connected with coining are carried on. The Post-Office, (Hôtel des Postes,) to the E. of the Palais Royal, has a handsome front; but the whole building, though well-arranged, does not possess much architectural merit. The Exchange, (La Bourse,) in the Rue Vivienne, is a beautiful modern structure, in the form of a parallelogram, 212 by 126 feet, completed in 1826; it is surrounded by a range of 66 columns, supporting an entablature and masked attic, and forming a covered gallery, which is approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole of the W. front. The Salle de la Bourse, where business is transacted, is a large

apartment, of the Doric order, supported by arcades. The deeply-coved ceiling is divided into 16 compartments covered with fine monochrome drawings, which have the effect of bas-reliefs. The Tribunal de Commerce, and other courts more immediately connected with trade and commerce, are located in this building. The Treasury (Hôtel des Finances) is an immense edifice in the Rue de Rivoli. The Register Office (Hôtel des Archives du Royaume,) occupies the former palace of the Prince de Soubize, and is more interesting from the value of its records, extending over a period of 1200 years, than remarkable for the merits of its architecture. In connection with the records of the kingdom, may be mentioned its printing establishment, (Imprimerie Royale,) occupying the buildings of the Palais Cardinal, so called from having originally belonged to the Cardinal de Rohan. It is one of the largest and best-regulated establishments of the kind in Europe, and possesses so complete an assortment of types that it has printed the Lord's Prayer in 150 languages.

Educational Institutions.—Considered with reference to its scientific, literary, and educational institutions, Paris surpasses all other cities of the world. The University of Paris, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and long one of the most celebrated in Europe, was suppressed at the revolution, and an entirely new system of public education adopted. At the head of this system is placed the University of France, which, properly speaking, is only a board of education, consisting of a council of nine members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, as grand master, and having under it 22 inspectors-general of studies. The largest school of Paris, and the most frequented in the world, (attended in 1846 by 7500 students,) is the *Académie Universitaire*, the date of whose origin is unknown. It consists of 5 faculties; viz. sciences, with 10 ordinary and 8 supplementary professorships; Letters, with 12 ordinary and 7 supplementary; Theology, with 6 ordinary and 5 supplementary; Law, with 17 ordinary and 8 supplementary; and of Medicine, with 26 ordinary professorships. After the Academy come the Collège Royal de France, with 27 professors; the college attached to the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, with 15; the colleges de Louis le Grand, Henri IV., Bourbon, St. Louis, and Charlemagne, attended each by about 1000 pupils; the Ecole Polytechnique, established in the buildings of the old Collège de Navarre, a celebrated institution, in which the greatest mathematicians that France has produced have been teachers, and not a few of them have been formed; the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, for the education of engineers, directors of manufactories, builders, &c.; the Ecole Normale, for training professors of a higher grade, and several Ecoles Normales Elémentaires, for ordinary male and female teachers; Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, (School of Bridges and Causeways,) consisting of about 100 pupils, taken from the Ecole Polytechnique, to be instructed in all the branches of civil engineering; Ecole des Mines, kept in the magnificent Hotel de Vendôme, with a full complement of professors in every branch relating to mining operations, and a most valuable mineral museum, which fills 15 rooms, and contains the geological collection of the Paris Museum, formed by Cuvier and Brogniart; Ecole des Chartes, in which paleography, or the art of deciphering and studying ancient manuscripts is taught; Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, (School of Living Oriental Languages,) with 7 professors; Ecole de Pharmacie, with 10 professors, and the sole power of licensing apothecaries, who are not allowed to practice till examined here; Ecole Gratuite de Dessin, de Mathématique, et de Sculpture d'Ornament, (a kind of mechanics' institute;) Ecole Spéciale et Gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunes Personnes, in which young women, intended for the arts or similar professions, have the means of studying figures, landscapes, flowers, &c.; Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts, in which gratuitous lectures on all subjects connected with the arts are given, by 21 professors; Ecole Vétérinaire, a celebrated establishment, not in Paris, but at Alfort, in its vicinity; Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation, for the instruction of both sexes in music, singing, &c., by a numerous body of the first professors, male and female; and numerous primary schools, superior and infant schools, &c. In 1846, Paris had 24 daily journals, 11 advertising papers, 262 periodical sheets of journals, reviews, bulletins, and annals of politics, literature, science, arts, and fashions.

Museums.—At the head of these stands the magnificent collection of the Louvre, the buildings of which have already been described. It forms one of the chief attractions of the capital, and consists of various departments, of which the Museum of Paintings of the Italian, Flemish, and French Schools (Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Italiennes, Flamandes, et Françaises) contains above 1400 pictures; and though justly deprived of many of the masterpieces, which had been brought to it from all parts of Europe by Napoleon, is still one of the finest galleries in existence; in addition to it, there are the Galerie Française, appropriated to modern French pictures, and a large and excellent Spanish gallery. The Salle de Bijoux contains curious and valuable cups, vases, porcelain, jewelry, cameos, agates, and many remarkable articles of vertù, belonging chiefly to the Middle Ages. Adjoining is the Salle des Sept Cheminées, containing copies of some of Raphael's finest frescoes in the Vatican. The Greek Museum (Musée Grec) is particularly rich in Etrurian and Grecian vases, and in articles obtained from Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Egyptian Museum is enriched with the fruits of the French researches in Egypt, and, in regard to all that relates to domestic life in its minuter details, is not surpassed by any other collection. The Collection Standish—so called from an Englishman of that name, who bequeathed it to Louis Philippe—contains some good original paintings, and a library of rare books; among others, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, valued at 1000*l.* From the anteroom of this collection, a small staircase leads to the Naval Museum, (Musée de la Marines,) which contains beautiful models of vessels of all classes, both finished and in every stage of construction; models, also, of the principal naval ports of France; and a museum of Indian arms and ornaments from the Pacific and North America. The Musée des Dessins contains about 1300 drawings, including numerous specimens of the great masters of all schools. The Musée des Antiques, entered from the vestibule at the bottom of the grand staircase, occupies a series of apartments on the ground floor, and forms a remarkable and interesting collection of about 1100 articles, consisting of statues, busts, vases, &c. The Musée de la Sculpture Moderne contains the best specimens of sculpture and statuary of the modern French school, but is poor in those of foreign artists.

The Musée du Luxembourg, in the palace of that name, consists of the finest works of living French artists, purchased by government. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, together with the Jardin des Plantes or Botanical Garden, in which it stands, is one of the most attractive and instructive places of resort in Paris. The museum, properly so called, is rich in the collections of Cuvier and other distinguished names, and possesses, besides excellent specimens in all the branches of natural science, a good menagerie. The Musée d'Artillerie occupies five galleries; one containing suits of ancient armor, and the other four, arms, instruments, machines, &c. used by the artillery service. The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, occupying the extensive buildings which formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Martin des Champs, contains a most valuable and interesting collection of machines, models, drawings, &c. relating to almost all branches of industry.

Libraries.—There are 32 libraries in Paris, of which 9 are public. Of these, the Bibliothèque Royale, Impériale, or Nationale, (for it has borne all these names by turns,) is the noblest institution of the kind ever formed. It comprises 1,400,000 printed books and pamphlets, 125,000 volumes of manuscripts, many of them extremely rare, and of great interest, and 300,000 maps and charts. In addition to these, there is a collection of engravings, contained in 80,000 volumes or portfolios, with 1,400,000 plates; a gallery of ancient sculpture, in which is the Egyptian zodiac of Denderah; and a cabinet of antiquities, consisting of 150,000 coins and medals, and 10,000 gems. The other more important libraries are those of the Arsenal, 200,000 volumes, and 6300 manuscripts; St. Geneviève, 250,000 volumes, and 3000 manuscripts; Mazarine, at the Institute, 200,000 volumes, and 3700 manuscripts; De la Ville, 55,000 volumes; De l'Institut, 100,000 volumes; De l'Université, 50,000 volumes; Du Conseil de l'Etat, 80,000 volumes; De l'Ecole de Médecine, 30,000 volumes; and Du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 30,000 volumes. Libraries of greater or less extent, are attached to almost all the public institutions, and the governmental, judicial, and municipal offices.

Benevolent Institutions.—The civil hospitals of Paris are divided into three classes—general hospitals, special hospitals, and *hospices* or alms-houses. The general hospitals are the Hôtel Dieu, the most ancient of all the Parisian hospitals, situated partly on the S. side of the Ile de la Cité, and partly on the S. side of the river, here crossed by a covered bridge, forming a very extensive and admirably-managed infirmary, which, on an average, receives annually about 11,000 patients; Hôpital de la Pitié, with 600 beds, and an average of above 10,000 patients; the Hôpital de la Charité, with 620 beds, and 8000 patients; and the Hospitals Necker, Cochin, and Beaujon. The chief special hospitals are those of St. Louis for cutaneous diseases; the Hôpital du Midi and Hôpital de Lourcine, both for syphilitic complaints; Hôpital de la Maternité, Hôpital des Enfans Malades, and Hôpital des Cliniques. The hospices are the Bicêtre or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for old men; and the Salpetrière or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for aged women; two similar Hospices des Incurables; and the Hospice des Enfans Trouvés, (foundling hospital,) a large establishment, in which the abuses notorious in regard to foundling hospitals, are attempted to be remedied, though they are said to continue almost unabated. In addition to the above classified hospitals, are numerous establishments of a benevolent nature, well deserving of notice. The most celebrated of these is the Hôtel des Invalides, an immense military hos-

pital, or asylum for old soldiers, capable of receiving 5000 pensioners. Its gilded dome makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris, and it is also one of the largest and most magnificent, presenting a noble front in three projecting masses, 612 feet long, and four stories high. It has a library of from 17,000 to 18,000 volumes, a collection of models and fortifications; and within is a church, containing the tombs of Napoleon, Turenne, and Vauban. Among other benevolent institutions are the Lunatic Asylum, (Maison Royal de Charenton;) two blind asylums, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, (Institution Royale des Sourds Muets,) and a great variety of societies, both public and private, for distributing food and clothing, and reclaiming those who have gone astray.

Prisons and Reformatory Establishments.—The former are nine in number, of which several have acquired a dreadful notoriety from the deeds perpetrated in them during the fury of the great revolution. The principal are La Force, containing 1200 separate cells, and distinguished by its classification of prisoners and excellent sanitary regulations; St. Pelagie, recently converted partly into a political prison, and partly into a kind of hulks for convicts whose punishment is of short duration; St. Lazare, a general female prison, which has usually an average of about 1000, and receives annually about 10,000 prisoners; Depôt des Condamnés for criminals condemned to the hulks or to death, and remarkable for being at once light, airy, and healthy, and yet one of the strongest places of custody ever erected; and the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, with very much the air of a feudal castle. The prisons to which a mournful interest attaches, are the Palais du Temple, from which Louis XVI. was led forth to the scaffold; the Conciergerie, from which Marie Antoinette was led forth to the same fate; and the Abbaye, the most gloomy of all the Parisian dungeons, and, during the Reign of Terror, a perfect den of horrors.

Places of Resort and Amusement.—Of the former, several have already been incidentally mentioned, and the only one which seems to call for a more special notice, is the most celebrated of all—the Champs Elysées. It stretches W. from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Etoile for about 1½ miles, gradually widening from 373 yards to 700 yards. It consists of a central road, lined with trees, and with wide walks and open spaces on each side, crowded, particularly on holidays, with all grades of Parisian society, and presenting one of the gayest and liveliest scenes which can well be imagined. The public fêtes all take place here; and, even on the most ordinary occasions, all kinds of attractions are to be found in the shape of shows, musical bands, panoramas, circuses, &c. The theatres of Paris and its immediate suburbs, afford accommodation for 30,000 persons; and the passion for such amusements pervades all classes of Parisian society. The most important are the Académie Royale de Musique or French Opera, capable of containing about 2000 persons; the Italian Opera, the Opéra Comique, the Théâtre Français, the Odéon, the Théâtre de la Gaieté, for vaudevilles and melodramas; Théâtre des Folies Dramatiques; Théâtre du Vaudeville; Théâtre des Variétés; Théâtre du Palais Royal; Théâtre Porte St. Martin; Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique; Théâtre du Panthéon, remarkable as occupying one of the earliest churches of Paris; and the Cirque Olympique. Numerous other places of amusement are always open, many of a more rational, but not a few also of a questionable kind. A place of resort, furnishing one of the most interesting and impressive sights of the capital, is the celebrated cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

Societies—Literary, Scientific, &c.—At the head of these stands the Institute de France, which has acquired such celebrity, that the most distinguished European philosophers covet the honor of being admitted to it as foreign associates. It consists of 224 ordinary members, all of whom receive a salary of about $300 annually; 42 free academicians, without salary; 33 associates, and 220 correspondents; it is divided into five sections or academies—the Académie Français, specially devoted to the French language; the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, for general literature, learned languages, and antiquities; the Académie des Sciences, subdivided into 11 sections, embracing the different branches of physics, mathematics, natural history, medicine, rural economy, &c.; the Académie des Beaux Arts, for painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and music; and the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, for history, moral science, jurisprudence, political economy, and statistics. The Institute overshadows most of the other societies, many of which, however, have distinguished themselves, and are well known under the names of the Antiquarian, Philomathic, Natural History, Geographical, Statistical, Philotechnic, Asiatic, Anatomical, Medical, and Agricultural Societies, &c.

Manufactures.—Almost every branch of manufacturing industry is carried on more or less extensively in Paris. It is especially distinguished for articles of taste and fashion, furniture, jewelry, bronzes, porcelains, clocks and watches, millinery, perfumery, &c. The government has here two establishments, one known by the name of the Gobelins, celebrated for its tapestry and carpets, made, however, not for sale, but the supply of the palaces, and for presents; and that of tobacco, which the government holds as a monopoly, and carries on in a vast establishment on the S. side of the Seine, producing about a fifth of all the snuff used in the empire, and yielding an annual profit estimated at $14,000,000. According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce on the industry of Paris for 1847, the total manufactures of the city, exclusive of those of the government, comprised 325 branches, carried on by 64,816 persons, employing 342,530 workmen. The value of goods produced in the 325 branches, arranged in 13 groups, and the number of men employed, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	Amount.	Manufacturers.	Workmen.
Clothing of all kinds	$48,189,458	29,216	90,064
Food, butcher's meat, bread, pastry, &c	45,372,616	3,673	10,428
Building	29,032,536	4,001	41,808
Furniture	27,429,049	5,713	36,184
Work in precious metals	26,966,095	2,392	10,819
Fancy articles (articles de Paris)	25,731,755	6,121	35,679
Fabrics and threads	21,163,695	3,499	26,685
Works in metals	20,726,320	3,104	24,894
Chemical products and pottery	14,909,321	1,559	9,527
Carriages, saddlery, &c	10,471,435	1,253	13,054
Printing, paper, &c	10,234,375	2,235	16,705
Hides and leather	8,352,583	478	4,573
Carving, baskets, &c	4,096,461	1,561	5,405
Total	292,725,670	64,816	342,530

In 1848, during the turmoil of the last revolution, the total value of manufactures in Paris fell to $131,168,678, or less than half their value the year previous. Among the various articles produced in 1847, may be specified boots and shoes, to the value of $8,656,497; jewelry, $12,177,767; articles in gold, $5,805,220; lace, $5,680,991; articles of linen drapery, $7,236,769; articles in bronze, $3,698,796; locks, $3,720,167; gloves of skins, $2,853,669; refined oil, $2,452,000; piano-fortes, $2,297,614; artificial flowers, $2,211,133; paper-hangings, $2,045,430; shawls, $1,979,896; military equipments, $1,966,270, and perfumery, $1,948,370.

There are in Paris and the *ban-lieue*, 18 sugar-refineries, which supply Rouen, Amiens, Rheims, Metz, Strasbourg, Lyons, &c., and also the foreign demand. The quantity produced in 1847, was valued at $4,700,000.

Paris is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments, and it is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with literature and the fine arts. Of the 64,816 manufacturers in Paris, 7717 employed more than 10 workmen, 25,116 employed from 2 to 10, and 32,583 employed 1 man, or worked alone.

Commerce.—A large proportion of the products of Parisian industry is consumed in the metropolis. Especially is this the case with all articles of food, except a portion of the refined sugars, preserves, and pastry. There are some exports of clothing and furniture, although the Paris demand is the principal one. Fashionable articles of female apparel (millinery, dresses, &c.,) were exported in 1847, to the value of $520,341; the value manufactured was $2,465,224, and goods of this description valued at $1,516,402 were imported, making the total consumption $3,452,383. The value of hats exported, amounted to $543,908; of hats manufactured, $3,352,536; the export of umbrellas and parasols, amounted to $512,027; the manufacture, to $1,481,686. The total value of Parisian manufactures in 1847, as has been seen, was $292,725,670. The total value of exports, as declared at the custom-house, was $33,714,437, of which $18,033,555 was the value of goods not entitled to premium; $15,680,882 of goods entitled to premium. A large part of the exports of Paris consist of goods not manufactured in the city, but purchased at the warehouses of the large manufacturers.

Paris has a chamber of commerce, with a commercial library, an exchange, which publishes daily returns; it is also the seat of all the principal financial, industrial, and commercial societies in the country. Its commerce is facilitated by the river Seine, navigable to Paris for vessels drawing 6 feet water, and connected by canals with the Rhine, the Loire, and the Rhone, by which navigable communication is opened from sea to sea. Paris is also the centre of a system of railways which ramify throughout almost every part of France. The traveller entering the country on the side of the English Channel, has the choice of five different railways in reaching the French metropolis, viz. from Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. A grand trunk railway extends E. from Paris to Strasbourg, and thence S. along the valley of the Rhine to Bâle, (Basel.) Another great trunk proceeds S. by W. to Orleans, where it forks, one branch extending S.S.E. to Varennes, the other S.W. to Bordeaux; at Tours it communicates with a railway extending to Nantes. The only railway in France not connected with Paris is in the extreme S.E. portion of the country. It commences at Marseilles, and proceeds circuitously N.E. to Avignon, whence it is to be carried almost due N. to meet the Paris trunk-line which is now (January,

1856) nearly or quite completed to Lyons. The estimated revenue of Paris for 1852 was $9,005,900, and the expenditure, $9,413,000.

History.—The origin of Paris is involved in obscurity, but the account to which most credit appears to be given, is, that a wandering tribe having settled upon the banks of the Seine, built huts upon the Ile de la Cité, to which they retired with their flocks and herds when any of the neighboring tribes made incursions upon them. To this natural stronghold they gave the name of *Lutetia*, supposed to be derived from the Celtic *louton-heri*, meaning Dwelling of the Waters; while they themselves, for some reason not well explained, took the name of *Parisii*. When Julius Cæsar conquered Gaul, he accordingly here found a tribe of Parisii, with a capital called Lutetia, connected with the shore by two bridges. They defended themselves bravely, but were overcome; and Cæsar, after rebuilding the town, which had been nearly destroyed, surrounded it with walls, and further strengthened its defences by erecting two forts at the extremity of the bridges. The Gallic were exchanged for Roman divinities; civilization made rapid progress, and in the course of the 500 years of the Roman dominion, Lutetia rose to be a place of considerable importance, and became the capital of North Gaul. In the beginning of the fifth century it suffered much from the northern hordes, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Franks, headed by Clovis, who, having embraced Christianity, made it his residence in 508. Under his descendants it became the capital, first of a kingdom of the same name, and then of the kingdom of Neustria. In 987 a new dynasty was established in the person of Hugo Capet, from whose reign downwards, Paris has continued to be the residence of the Kings of France. In the latter part of the twelfth century, Philip Augustus mounted the throne, and built the castle of the Louvre and several churches, paved the streets, and enclosed a large part of the buildings with walls, flanked with towers. The various schools which had existed separately, became united under the common name of University, which now began to occupy a prominent place among the literary establishments of Europe. Under Charles V. new walls and ditches were erected, with the view more especially of guarding against the inroads of the English, who made frequent incursions into the faubourgs. The fortifications failed to produce the desired effect; for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI., the English made themselves masters of the city, and were not dislodged from it for sixteen years. In 1437 and 1438, under Charles VII., Paris was ravaged by pestilence and famine, and such was the desolation, that wolves appeared in herds, and prowled about the streets. Under Louis XI. a course of prosperity again commenced. The area of the city extended over 1414 acres, and its population amounted to 300,000 souls. In 1470 the first printing-presses were introduced, and the post-office was established. Francis I. demolished the old castle of the Louvre, and commenced a new palace on its site, rebuilt several churches, opened better communications between the different districts, and made so many improvements that the whole city assumed a new aspect. But the Reformation having commenced, and counted numerous converts in all parts of the kingdom, bigotry and intolerance began to do their work, and the fires of persecution were lighted. Paris, in consequence, became the theatre of many bloody deeds, crowned at length, in 1572, during the reign of Charles IX., by the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. During these transactions the city could not prosper; and though some new edifices, among others the palace of the Tuileries, were begun, yet it was not till after the accession of Henry IV., that the work of embellishment in good earnest again commenced. The Hôtel de Ville was begun, the Pont Neuf finished, great additions were made to the Tuileries, and many new streets and quays built. The works begun were completed, and many others undertaken during the reign of Louis XIII. and XIV.; the latter of whom, notwithstanding his lavish expenditure at Versailles, was able to rival all that his predecessors had done for the embellishment of Paris. Louis XV. had contributed his share of improvements, and Louis XVI. was proceeding in a better spirit, in the same cause, when the Revolution commenced, during which some of the finest edifices of the city were converted into ruins, and many of the most venerable monuments of art completely destroyed. A stop was put to this barbarism, first by the Directory, and afterwards by Bonaparte, by whom, in particular, many works, distinguished alike by utility and splendor, were undertaken and completed. During the restoration of the Bourbons, the work of embellishment did not proceed with much rapidity; but since, 1830, (except during the turmoil of the recent revolution,) Paris has made wonderful advances, both in magnificence and general prosperity. Pop. in 1792, 550,000; in 1817, 715,000; in 1846, 1,034,196; in 1851, 1,053,262.——Adj. and inhab. PARISIAN, par-ish'an; (Fr. *Parisien*, pa'ree'ze-en', (masculine,) and *Parisienne*, pa'ree'zeenn', (feminine.)

PARIS, a beautiful post-village and township, seat of justice of Oxford co., Maine, about 40 miles W. of Augusta. The village is situated on a commanding elevation, in the midst of the most varied and picturesque scenery. The White Mountains, with their summits piercing the clouds, appear in full view. It contains a handsome court-house, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. The township is intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Pop. 2882.

PARIS, a post-township in the S.E. part of Oneida co., New York, about 10 miles S. of Utica. It has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, leather, castings, and machinery, and numerous saw mills. Pop. 4283.

PARIS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PARIS, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated at the S.E. foot of the Blue Ridge, 131 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

PARIS, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

PARIS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Lamar co., Texas, is about 20 miles S. of Red River, and 300 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. A newspaper is published here. The village is situated in an extensive prairie, the soil of which is extremely fertile and durable.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Tennessee, 110 miles W. of Nashville. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on Stoner Creek, and on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, about 40 miles E. of Frankfort. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad, and has an active trade. It contains a fine court-house, a branch bank, 6 churches, an academy, a printing-office, and several mills. Two newspapers are published here, one of which, the "Western Citizen," is among the oldest in the state. Extensive cattle fairs are held here on "court days," (the first Monday of each month,) at which, not unfrequently, from $200,000 to $300,000 worth of stock are sold. The Maysville and Lexington Railroad, (not yet completed,) diverges from this point, 20 miles N.E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

PARIS, a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1018.

PARIS, a thriving post-village and township of Stark co., Ohio, 130 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 2740.

PARIS, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 932.

PARIS, a post-township in the W. central part of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 621.

PARIS, a pleasant post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, 17 miles N.W. of Madison.

PARIS, a village of Posey co., Indiana, about 20 miles N. of Mount Vernon.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Edgar co., Illinois, on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 114 miles E. of Springfield. A newspaper is published here. The village is situated on the border of a prairie, which is extensively cultivated.

PARIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Monroe co., Missouri, on the Middle Fork of Salt River, 70 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City. It is situated in a rich farming district, which abounds in stone coal. It contains a court-house and a newspaper office.

PARIS, a village in Linn co., Iowa, near Wapsipinicon River, 45 miles N. of Iowa City.

PARIS, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, 10 miles N.W. of Kenosha. Pop. 947.

PARIS, a thriving post-village of Canada West, united cos. of Wentworth and Halton, on Grand River, at the intersection of the Great Western, and the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railways, 72 miles N.N.W. of Niagara Falls, and 26 miles W. of Hamilton. Smith's Creek, which here enters Grand River, divides Paris into two parts called the Upper and Lower Villages. Here are agencies for 1 insurance and 2 assurance companies, a branch bank, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a newspaper office, about 20 stores and manufactories of woollen goods, iron-castings, machinery, flour, and beet-root sugar. Pop. about 2600.

PARISBOROUGH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the strait connecting Minas Bay with the Bay of Fundy, about 60 miles N. by W. of Halifax.

PARISBURG, a post-village, capital of Giles co., Virginia, on the left bank of New River, 240 miles W. of Richmond. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery.

PARISH, a post-township near the centre of Oswego co., New York, about 27 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 1799.

PARISH, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near Skunk River, 65 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

PARIS HILL, a post-village of Paris township, Oneida co., New York, 8 or 10 miles S. of Utica. It has several churches, stores, and factories.

PARIS HILL, a village of Scriven co., Georgia.

PARISHVILLE, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis River, about 20 miles E. of Canton. The village is situated at a point on the river where it is crossed by the old St. Lawrence Turnpike. The stream is here pressed into a channel scarcely 10 feet wide, and has a descent of about 125 feet in the distance of a mile, affording valuable water-power. The village contains several churches, stores, and mills. Pop. of township, 2132.

PARISHVILLE, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio.

PARISH. See PARIS.

PARITA, pâ-ree'tâ, a gulf of Central America, on the W. side of the Gulf of Panama, about 30 miles across, and extending 20 miles inland.

PARITA, pâ-ree'tâ, a maritime town of South America, in New Granada, department of Istmo, on the Gulf of Parita, an inlet of the Gulf of Panama, 100 miles S.W. of Panama.

PARITCHI, pâ-reet'chee, a market-town of Russia, government of [illegible], and 108 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 1800.

PARIWARA (pâ-re-wâ'râ) ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, S.E. coast of New Guinea; lat. 9° 12′ S., lon. 146° 50′ E. There are three, the largest being only ¼ of a mile long.

PARK, a post-township in the N.W. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 825.

PARK, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PARKANY, pär'kän', a market-town of Hungary, on the Danube, co., and immediately opposite Gran. Pop. 1374. Here, in 1683, the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and Poles.

PARKE, park, a county in the W. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by Sugar and Racoon Creeks, affluents of the Wabash, which forms the W. boundary. The soil is mostly a black loam, very fertile, and easily cultivated. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes along its W. border. A plank-road has been made through the county. Organized in 1821. Capital, Rockville. Pop. 14,968.

PARKE, a township of Scott co., Arkansas. Pop. 277.

PARK'ER, a village and township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 768.

PARK'ERSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Wood co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, 100 miles below Wheeling, and about 258 miles in a direct line W.N.W. of Richmond. It is pleasantly situated, and neatly built. Turnpike roads lead from this town to Staunton and Winchester, and the North-western Railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, terminates here. Another railroad is in course of construction from Parkersburg to Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, a printing-office, and several steam-mills. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

PARKERSBURG, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.

PARKERSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 12 miles S. of Crawfordsville.

PARKERSBURG, a post-village of Richland co., Illinois, 135 miles S.E. of Springfield.

PARKERSBURG, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

PARKER'S CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

PARKER'S HEAD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

PARKER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

PARKER'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 125 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

PARK'ERSVILLE, a post-office, Chester co., Pennsylvania.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

PARKESBURG, parks'burg, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 44 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is a depôt for lumber and coal, and contains a large hotel and machine-shops belonging to the State. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

PARKEVILLE, park'vill, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

PARKEVILLE, a village of Parke co., Indiana, 9 or 10 miles E.N.E. of Rockville.

PARK'GATE, a township of England, co., and 12 miles miles N.W. of Chester, parish of Neston, on the Dee, here crossed by a ferry to Flint. It has a quay, whence packets sail to Ireland, and many good residences for the accommodation of sea-bathers.

PARK HALL, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

PARK'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PARK'HEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 2¼ miles S.S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 1150. The Glasgow waterworks are in its immediate vicinity.

PARK'HURST, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 65 miles E. by S. of Iowa City.

PAR'KIO, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

PARKISON, a small village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

PARK'MAN, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 60 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 1243.

PARKMAN, a thriving post-village and township of Geauga co., Ohio, on a branch of Grand River, 16 miles S.E. of Chardon. It contains several mills moved by water-power. Pop. 1363.

PARKMAN CENTRE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

PARK-QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Durham.

PARK'S, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PARK'S, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

PARK'S BAR, a mining settlement of Yuba co., California, has a post-office of its own name.

PARK'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Morgan co., Georgia.

PARK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

PARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

PARK'S STORE, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina.

PARK'S STORE, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

PARKS'VILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, 4 miles N. of Liberty Village, and about 104 miles N.W. of New York City. It contains 2 stores, a large tannery, and flouring, saw, and turning mills.

PARK'TON, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, with a station on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 75 miles N. of Baltimore.

PARKUR, par-kûr', a district of West Hindostan, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch, lat. 24° 20′ N., lon. 70° 52′ E.

PARKUTA, par-koo'tâ, a town of Central Asia, in Little Thibet, Balti, 22 miles E.S.E. of Iskardoh; lat. 35° 3′ N., lon. 75° 51′ E.

PARK'VILLE, a thriving city of Platte co., Missouri, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Missouri River, 30 miles below Weston. It was founded about the year 1848, by George S. Park, Esq. It abounds in valuable beds of limestone, of which material the town is chiefly built. Pop. in 1855, about 800.

PARLA, par'lâ, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 13 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 1097.

PARLEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PARLING POND, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

PARLOW, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the island of Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow Bay; lat. 1° S. It consists of about 600 houses, and is the residence of a rajah.

PARMA, par'ma, (L. and It. *Parma*, pär'mâ; Fr. *Parme*, parm,) a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of its own name, is situated on the Parma, an affluent of the Po, 72 miles S.E. of Milan. Lat. 44° 48′ 16″ N., lon. 10° 20′ 8″ E. Pop. in 1844, 40,927. It is of a circular form, surrounded by walls, and entered by five gates, and has a glacis forming a public promenade. The chief public edifices are a cathedral with valuable paintings, the ducal palace with a library of 20,000 volumes, an academy of the fine arts, a museum of antiquities, a botanic garden, and a public library of 34,000 volumes. The University of Parma was suppressed in 1831, but it has a school of four faculties, attended (in 1841) by 400 students. Parma has numerous scientific establishments, civil and military hospitals, and a school for deaf mutes, established in 1837. The manufactures comprise silk goods, cottons, woollens, lace, earthenware, sword cutlery, glass, and musical instruments. The trade consists chiefly of corn, silk, pastry, wine, and salted provisions. Parma is the residence of the sovereign, the see of a bishop, the seat of government of the supreme court, and all the most important offices of the state. It is said to be of Etruscan origin, but is first spoken of as a Roman colony.

PAR'MA, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario, on the Ridge Road, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. Pop. 2347.

PARMA, a post-township in the central part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1829.

PARMA, a thriving village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, on the Detroit and Chicago Railroad, about 86 miles W. of Detroit. The village contains several flouring mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1329.

PARMA CENTRE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York.

PARMA, DUCHY OF, (Fr. *Duché de Parme*, dü'shâ' deh parm; It. *Ducato di Parma*, doo-kâ'to dee par'mâ,) a duchy of Italy, comprehending the three duchies of Parma proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla, and the small principality of Landi. Guastalla forms a minute fraction of the whole, having an area of only 53¾ square miles, and is completely isolated from the rest by the duchy of Modena, which encloses it on all sides except the N., where it borders on Austrian Italy. The other two duchies, usually comprehended under the common name of Parma, form a contiguous and compact whole. Lat. from 44° 20′ to 45° 7′ N., lon. from 9° 20′ to 10° 30′ E.; bounded N. by Austrian Italy; W. and S. by the Sardinian States and Tuscany; and E. by Modena. Area of Parma proper, 1656 square miles; and of Piacenza, 1051 square miles; area of whole duchy, including Guastalla, 2766 square miles.

Parma lies wholly between the Apennines and the S. or right bank of the Po. In the S. it is covered by the Apennine chain, the highest summit of which the Alpe di Succiso, attains the height of 6807 feet; Orsaio, 6180 feet; Penna, 5860 feet and Regola, 5773 feet. Several other summits exceed 5000 feet. Many of the rivers are mere torrents, and all flow N.E. to the Po, which is the only stream available for navigation. Alpine lakes are numerous, but small. The climate is, on the whole, temperate and healthy, with the exception of the districts near the Po, where the atmosphere is impregnated by noxious vapors. In the town of Piacenza, on the banks of the Po, the thermometer gives the following results:—Mean annual temperature, from 58° 30′ to 59°

Fahrenheit; greatest heat, from 91° to 93° Fahrenheit; greatest cold, from 25° to 18° Fahrenheit; clear days, 123; rainy, 83; snowy, 14.

The minerals include iron, copper, salt, (of which about 12,300 quintals are made annually,) lithographic stones, millstones, whetstones, beautiful marble, and fine rock-crystals.

The loftier mountain ridges are generally covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood trees. The lower lands are extensively occupied with vineyards and orchards. The mulberry yields valuable returns; but the chief source of wealth is agriculture, which employs the greater part of the population. The soil is remarkably fertile, yielding abundant crops of all the ordinary cereals, together with maize, beans, tobacco, and hemp. Irrigation is generally practised. Great numbers of cattle are reared, partly for feeding and partly for the dairy; the latter produces the famous cheeses to which Parma gives its name. The manufactures include silk, linen, and cotton goods, paper, gunpowder, hides, tobacco, brass, and earthenware; candles, soap, and refined wax. The trade is very limited, and consists chiefly of agricultural produce, cattle, hogs, nut-oil, wine, and lime.

The government is an absolute monarchy, hereditary in the male line. All power, legislative and executive, resides in the sovereign. The laws consist of a code, promulgated in 1820, and are nearly the same as the Code Napoleon. Justice is administered by five courts, of which the Tribunale Supremo di Revisione sits in Parma, and has supreme jurisdiction over all the three duchies. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, professed by almost all the inhabitants; other forms of religion are tolerated. Education is under strict regulation, and is wholly in the hands of the magistrates or the priests. For males there are three classes of schools: 1. The *Superiore* or *Facoltative*, intended to furnish a superior professional education; 2. The *Secondarie*, which give instruction in Italian, Latin, and *belles-lettres*; 3. The *Primarie*, established in all the communes, to give gratuitous elementary instruction. Public instruction is provided for females, and is chiefly committed to certain orders of nuns. The whole territory is divided into 2 governments—Parma and Piacenza; and 3 commissariats—Guastalla, Borgo-San-Donnino, and Borgotaro. Both governments and commissariats are subdivided into communes, of which there are 100. The revenue amounts to $1,274,400. The army is estimated at 4148 men. The sum left in the treasury of the state on the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, 17th December, 1847, was equal to the indebtedness of the state. In 1854 the debt amounted to $2,358,000.

Parma anciently formed part of Gallia Cispadana and Liguria. During the decline of the Roman Empire, it became part of the kingdom of Lombardy. Charlemagne having conquered that kingdom, made a present of Parma to the Pope. Subsequently, both Parma and Piacenza became independent republics. In 1512, Pope Julius II. regained possession; and in 1513, Paul III. erected them into a duchy in favor of his son, Luigi Farnese, whose line became extinct in 1731. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave possession to Philip, son of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese. At the commencement of the present century it came into possession of the French, and formed a part of the kingdom of Italy. After Napoleon's downfall, it fell to the Archduchess Maria Louisa for life, and thereafter to the Duke of Lucca. Pop. in 1853, 507,881.——Adj. and inhab. PARMESAN, par'me-zan'. (It. PARMESANO, par-mā-sä'no.)

PARNAC, par'nāk', a village of France, department of Indre, 22 miles S.E. of Blanc. Pop. 1510.

PARNAHIBA, par-nā-ee'bā, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 47° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provinces of Piauhi and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, about lat. 2° 50′ S., lon. 41° 35′ W. Total course estimated at 750 miles. It drains the whole province of Piauhi, its chief affluents from the S. and E. being the Urussuhy, Gurguea, Piauhi, Poty, and Piracuruca; from the W. it receives the Balsas. Parnahiba, near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks.

PARNAHIBA, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the E. bank of the Parnahiba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton and leather. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

PARNAHIBA, a town of Brazil, province, and 43 miles W. of São Paulo, on the River Tiete.

PARNASSUS or LIAKHURA, le-a-koo'rā, a famous mountain of Greece, government of Phocis, its culminating point in lat. 38° 35′ 57″ N., lon. 22° 27′ 36″ E., 8068 feet above the sea. Between this and an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian Fountain, and on the S. declivity of the mountain is the Corycian Cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length, by nearly 200 in width. The summit of Parnassus commands a magnificent view, comprising nearly all Hellas, the Corinthian Gulf, and the N. part of the Morea.

PARNASSUS, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the Warm Spring and Harrisonburg Turnpike, 132 miles N.W. of Richmond.

PARN'DON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PARNDON LITTLE, a parish of English, co. of Essex.

PARNELLAH, par-nēl'lā, (Hindoo, *Parnalaya*, par-nā-lī'a,) a town of South India, Sattarah dominions, 32 miles W. of Merritch, with the strong fortress Powanghur.

PARNES, (par'nēz,) NOZEA or NOZIA, no-zee'a, the loftiest mountain in Attica, Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Bœotia, 16 miles N. of Athens. Height, 4040 feet.

PARO, a town on the island of Paros. See PAREKHIA.

PARO, pä'ro, a town of Bootan, in India, 12 miles S.W. of Tassisudon. It is partially fortified, and has manufactures of images and arms.

PAROLA or PAROLAH, pä-ro'lä, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 44 miles E.N.E. of Gaulna.

PAROPAMISAN (pä'ro-pä-me-sän') MOUNTAINS, in Afghanistan and East Persia, cover an extent of 330 miles in length, from E. to W., by 200 miles, from N. to S., separates the deserts of Yezd and Toorkistan, and are connected E. with the Hindoo Koosh, and W. with the Elbrooz Mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. In the E. they are rugged and broken by narrow valleys; they nowhere reach to the limit of perpetual snow. Westward the valleys are wider and the hills lower. They are inhabited by Eimauks, Huzarehs, and other tribes, whose chief resources is in their flocks and herds.

PA'ROS, a fertile island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 miles W. of Naxos, with which, and many smaller islands, it forms the governments of Naxos and Paros. Lat. of Mount St. Elias, 37° N., lon. 25° 11′ E. Area, 100 square miles, Pop. 6000. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, and marble; the last of the finest quality, and of which the finest ancient statues were made. The quarries are about 4 miles E. of the chief town, Parechia. Port Nassau, on the N. side, is one of the best harbors in the archipelago.——Adj. PARIAN, pä're-an. One and a half miles W. is the islet of ANTIPAROS.

PA'ROVAN, a post-village of Iron co., Utah Territory about 110 miles S.S.W. of Fillmore City.

PARR, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PARRAINDER, par-rin'der (?) a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 210 miles W.N.W. of Hyderabad.

PARRAS, pär'räs, a well-built town of the Mexican Confederation, in the state of Durango, 32 miles E. of Mapimi. It has always been celebrated for its wines and brandies. A species of indigenous vine is much cultivated, and hence its name, (from *parra*, a vine trained on sticks or nailed to a wall.) It has 3 churches, and 2 fine *alamedas* beautifully shaded with trees and ornamented with flowers. This town stretches 2 miles along the side of a hill. There are many old Spanish families here. The houses are of 2 stories, with inner courts.

PAR'RET, a river of West England, rises near Beaminster, co. of Dorset, flows N. and N.W. through the county of Somerset, and after a winding and sluggish course of about 40 miles, enters Bridgewater Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

PAR'RISH, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

PAR'ROTSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cocke co., Tennessee, on French Broad River, 50 miles E. of Knoxville.

PARRPOMISUS. See HINDOO-KOOSH.

PAR'RY, or MAUKI, maw'kee, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° 7′ S., lon. 157° 11′ W. It is 2 miles in diameter, and not more than 40 feet above sea-level.

PARRY'S GROUP, a number of small islands forming the N. cluster of the Bonin or Arzobispo Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 45′ N., lon. 142° 7′ E. Their proximity to Japan, and also to the great spermaceti whaling-ground, renders them important. They were taken possession of for the British crown, and a small settlement has been formed upon them.

PAR'RYSVILLE, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 7 miles below Mauch Chunk. Large quantities of coal are shipped here.

PAR'SONAGE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

PAR'SONFIELD, a post-township of York co., Maine, intersected by the Ossipee River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2322.

PAR'SON GROVE, a chapelry of England, co. of Cambridge.

PAR'SONSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth.

PARSONSTOWN, a town of Ireland. See BIRR.

PARTANNA, par-tän'nä, a market-town of Sicily, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 8000.

PARTENHEIM, par'ten-hime', a market town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rhein-Hessen, circle of Alzey. Pop. 1343.

PARTENICO, par-tē'ne-ko, or PARTINICO, par-tee'ne-ko, a city of Sicily, 14 miles W.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 11,000. It exports wine and oil, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

PARTENKIRCHEN, par'ten-kēēna'en, a market-town of Bavaria, 49 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1055.

PARTHENAY, par'ten-nā', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thou, 24 miles N.N.E. of Niort. Pop. in 1852, 5046. It has an hospital and town-hall; also manufactures of cloth and leather.

PARTHENOPE. See NAPLES.

PARTICK, a beautiful village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 2747. It is a favorite summer resort for residents of Glasgow, and has extensive flour mills and granaries.

PARTINICO, a town of Sicily. See PARTENICO.

PARTLEY, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

PARTLOW'S post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

PARTNERSHIP, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

PARTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PARTON, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

PARTON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, on which it has a small quay and harbor, 1½ miles N. of Whitehaven.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, New Brunswick, is in St. John Harbor, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, S. of St. John.

PARTSCHENDORF, part/shen-dorf', (Moravian, *Bartosowice*, bar-tos-so-vee'sâ,) a town of Austria, in Moravia, 38 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2697.

PARU, pâ-roo', a river of Brazil, tributary to the Amazon, which it joins in the province, and 280 miles W. of Para, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

PARURO, pâ-roo'ro, a town of South Peru, capital of a province of its own name in the department of Cuzco, 18 miles S.S.W. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac. Pop. of the province in 1850, 17,732.

PARVICH, par/vik, or PARVICHIO, par-vee'kee-o, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, between the islands of Veglia and Arbe, 7 miles S.W. of Zeng. Length, 4 miles.

PARWICK, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PARYS, par'is, a mountain of Wales, co., and on the N. side of the island of Anglesey, S. of the town of Amlwch, which owes all its prosperity to the copper-mines of the mountain. These were, in modern times, first wrought in 1762, and from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, yielding 3,000 tons of metal, were formerly obtained, but the mines are now less productive.

PAS, pâ, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Quilienne, 16 miles S.W. of Arras. Pop. 888.

PASAGES or PASAJES, pâ-sâ'hês, a town and port of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 3 miles E. of St. Sebastian, in a deep and land-locked haven, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 895. It has 2 parish churches, an hospital, and a school of navigation. Its once excellent port has been much injured by deposits, but it is still one of the best harbors on the rock-bound coast of North Spain.

PASARGADA or PASARGADÆ. See MOORGHAUB.

PASARON, pâ-sâ-rôn', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1473.

PASAY, pâ-sâ', a maritime town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 110 miles E.S.E. of Acheen. It has a good harbor, and provisions are to be had in plenty.

PASCAGOULA, pas'ka-goo'la, a river in the S.E. part of Mississippi, is formed by the Chickasawhay and Leaf Rivers, which unite in Greene county, and flowing S., falls into Pascagoula Bay, near the S.E. extremity of the state. Small boats can ascend more than 100 miles from its mouth.

PASCAGOULA, a post-village of Jackson co., Mississippi, on Pascagoula Bay, at the mouth of Pascagoula River, 175 miles S.E. by S. of Jackson.

PASCAGOULA BAY, of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated at the S.E. extremity of Mississippi, and at the mouth of Pascagoula River. Low, narrow islands separate it from the Gulf.

PASCHA, a river of Russia. See PASHA.

PASCHENDAELE, pâs'ken dâ'leh, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6½ miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3900.

PASCO, pâs'ko, or CERRO DE PASCO, sêr'ro dâ pâs'ko, the principal mining town of North Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, 130 miles N.E. of Lima, at the head of two ravines, 11,000 feet above the sea. The population varies at different periods from 4000 to perhaps 12,000. It is a miserable place, built of sun-dried bricks. The ground broken up for mining occupies a space ½ mile in length by ¼ mile in breadth, quite honeycombed with shafts, most of which are now filled with water. From 1825 to 1836, 2,190,555 marks of silver were reduced at its foundry. All its ores are ferruginous. Though coal exists in the vicinity, turf, dung, and timber are mostly employed in smelting. Pop. of the province in 1850, 70,111.

PASCO, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

PASCOAG, a flourishing post-village of Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles N.W. by W. of Providence. It contains 8 woollen mills, employing 500 hands, 6 stores, 5 shingle mills, 1 spindle mill, 1 bank, 7 saw mills, and 5 grist mills. The construction of a reservoir is contemplated, which will greatly increase its water-power. Amount of goods manufactured per annum, and sales of merchandise, $900,600. Pop. about 1500.

PASCO, CERRO, a mountain knot of Pasco and Huanuco, unites two branches of the Andes. Summit, 16,000 feet in elevation.

PASCUARO, pâs-kwâ'ro, written also PASQUARO and PATZQUARO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Michoacan, 28 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the E. bank of the Lake of Pascuaro. Pop. 6000, partly employed in adjacent copper-mines.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, pâ'deh-kâ'lê', a department of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provinces of Artois, Picardie, and Flanders, on the English Channel, (Pas-de-Calais,) between the departments of Nord and Somme. Area, 2505 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 692,904. The surface is traversed from S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills which separate the basin of the North Sea from that of the Channel, and gives rise to numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Scarpe and Lys, affluents of the Scheldt, the Aa, which flows to the North Sea, and the Canche, flowing to the English Channel; these are all navigable and connected by canals. The department has several excellent harbors, the chief of which are Calais and Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by the Great Northern Railway and its branches. The soil, rich in coal and turf, is remarkable for the facility with which water is found by means of Artesian wells. It is marshy in some parts, but generally fertile in wheat, hemp, flint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. Manufacturing industry is very active in producing beet-root sugar, linen, and linen thread, cotton, lace, common woollens, paper, pottery-ware, and leather. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Arras, (the capital,) Bethune, Boulogne, St. Pol, Montreuil, and St. Omer.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, the strait which separates England from France. See DOVER, STRAIT OF.

PASEWALK, pâ'zeh-wâlk', or PASSEWALK, pâs'seh-wâlk', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W.N.W. of Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 5620. It is enclosed by walls, and has woollen cloth and leather factories.

PASHA, PASCHA, or PACHA, pâ'shâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Novgorod, and joins the Sveer (Svir) in the government of Petersburg, after a course of 130 miles.

PASHAWN', a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

PASIG, pâ'seeg', a river of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, issues by several branches from Lake Bay, flows W., and falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, after a course of 18 miles.

PASIG, a town of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, province of Tondo, on the Pasig, E. of Manila. Pop. 16,440.

PASIJAN or PASIGAN, pâ-se-nân', two of the smaller Philippine Islands, between the islands of Leyte and Zebu.

PASITANO, pâ-see-tâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, 6 miles W. of Amalfi. Pop. 4000.

PASITIGRIS. See KAROON.

PAS'KACK, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack River.

PASMAN, pâs-mân', an island of Dalmatia, 6 miles S. of Zara, in the Adriatic. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 3½ miles. Surface mountainous. Principal products, oil and wine. On it are several villages.

PASO DEL NORTE. See EL PASO DEL NORTE.

PASO DE OVEJAS, pâ'so dâ o-vâ'hâs, on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 35 miles N.W. of the former.

PASO, EL, êl pâ'so, a scattered village of the Canaries, in the island of Palma. Pop. 3327.

PASPAYA, pâs-pî'â, a river of Bolivia, rises W. of Potosi, flows S.E., and after a course of nearly 200 miles, joins the Pilcomayo.

PAS'PEBIAC', a seaport and fishing station of Canada East, co. of Bonaventura, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 7 miles W. of New Carlisle.

PASQUARO. See PASCUARO.

PAS'QUOTANK, a river of North Carolina, rises in the Dismal Swamp, near the N. border of the state. Flowing S.E., it forms the boundary between Camden and Pasquotank counties, until it enters Albemarle Sound. A canal extends from this river to Elizabeth River in Virginia, by which boats can pass from Albemarle Sound to Chesapeake Bay.

PASQUOTANK, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. Area, estimated at 300 square miles. The Pasquotank River forms the entire boundary on the N.E. The surface is nearly level, and in some parts marshy. County seat, Elizabeth. Pasquotank was originally a part or division, termed the precinct of Albemarle county. Formed in 1729. Pop. 8950, of whom 5845 were free, and 3105 slaves.

PASQUOTANK BRIDGE, a small village of Pasquotank co., North Carolina.

PASSA CAVALLO, pâs'so kâ-vâl'yo, (i. e. "horse pass,") the entrance to Matagorda Bay, will admit vessels of 8 or 9 feet draught.

PASSADUM'KEAG, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot, at the mouth of Passadumkeag, and on the Old Town and Lincoln

Railroad, (in progress,) about 100 miles N.E. of Augusta. Two small steamboats, plying on the Penobscot during the spring and summer, touch daily at the village, which contains 3 stores, and 3 taverns. Pop. of the township, 295.

PAS'SAGE, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 6 miles E.S.E. of Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. Pop. 524. It is irregularly built on a rocky height, and has a pier and block-house.

PASSAGE FORT, Jamaica, is on Hunt Bay, 6 miles E. of Spanish Town.

PASSAGE ISLAND, West Indies. See CULEBRA.

PASSAGE (or KARAKITA) ISLANDS, two groups of the Malay Archipelago, one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat. 2° 30′ N., the other between Celebes and Sangir.

PASSAGE, LE, leh pâs'sâzh', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 1½ miles from Agon, on the Garonne. Pop. 1233.

PASSAGE, WEST, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. 1721. It has a quay, dock-yard, and many bathing-houses, and is the port of Cork for all large shipping. A village and hamlet in the county of Cork have the same name.

PASSA'IC, a river of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, flows first nearly S. for a few miles, then pursues a general N.E. direction on the boundary of Morris and Essex counties, and crosses Passaic county. A short distance below Paterson, it changes its course to the S., and forms the boundary between Passaic and Essex counties on the right, and Hudson county on the left, until it enters Newark Bay, 3 miles below Newark. The whole length is near 100 miles. Near Paterson it has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, furnishing an immense water-power. Steamers ascend to Newark, and it is navigable for small sloops about 10 miles farther.

PASSAIC, a county in the N.N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Passaic, and on the S.W. by Pequannock River, and is intersected by the Ringwood, Ramapo, and Passaic Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface W. of the Ramapo is broken and mountainous. The soil in the more level portions is fertile, but in the W. part is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Magnetic iron ore is found in the W. part of the county, and limestone is abundant. The Morris Canal and the Ramapo and Paterson Railroad intersect this county. Organized in 1837, and named from the Passaic River. Capital, Paterson. Pop. 22,575.

PASSAIC VALLEY, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a collection district of Maine. The port of entry is EASTPORT.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, at the S.E. extremity of Maine, separates the United States from the British province of New Brunswick. It extends inland about 15 miles, with an average breadth of perhaps 10 miles, including the estuary of the St. Croix, which flows into it. It is exceedingly irregular, contains numerous islands, and abounds in harbors which afford good anchorage, sheltered from all winds. There are three passages leading to the bay, called respectively East, West, and Middle Passages, which are indicated by light-houses. The West Passage has an alarm bell. Common tides rise here 25 feet.

PASSARIANO, a town of Italy. See PASSERIANO.

PASSAROWAN, PASSAROEAN, PASSAROEWANG, or PASSAROUANG. See PASSOEROEAN.

PASSAROWITZ, pâs-sâ'ro-witz', a small town or village of Servia, and a judicial capital of its E. division, 13 miles E.S.E. of Semendria. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here between the Imperialists and the Turks, July 21st, 1718.

PASSAU, pâs'sow, (anc. *Batava Castra*,) a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Danube, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, 92 miles E.N.E. of Munich. Pop. 10,211. It is situated in a picturesque defile, and separated into three parts by the rivers which traverse it, and is defended by 2 fortresses and 8 forts. The chief edifices are the cathedral, the Church of St. Paul, and the old Abbey of St. Nicholas. It has manufactures of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany.

PASSCHENDAELE, pâs'sken-dâ'leh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 23 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3016.

PASS CHRISTIAN, kris-te-an', a post-village of Harrison co., Mississippi, on a pass of its own name, near the entrance to St. Louis Bay, 165 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

PASSEK, pâs'sêk, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Hochstadt. Pop. 1302.

PASSEK, a village of Bohemia, in Moravia, 9 miles from Littau. Pop. 1004.

PAS'SENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Towcester. It has an entrenchment, supposed to have been raised by Edward the Elder, to defend the passage of the Ouse against the Danes.

PASSENHEIM, pâs'sen-hîme', or PASSYMEK, pâs'se-mêk', a town of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hohenstein. Pop. 1275.

PASSERIANO, pâs-sâ-re-â'no, or PASSARIANO, pâs-sâ-re-â'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 13 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3000. Near it is a handsome villa, in which Bonaparte resided during the preliminaries of the peace of Campo Formio.

PASSIGNANO, pâs-seen-yâ'no, a village of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 14 miles N.W. of Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Perugia, or Thrasymene. Near it was fought the famous battle of Thrasymene, B.C. 217.

PASSO CABALLO, pâs'so kâ-bâl'yo, in Texas, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay, 80 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Brazos.

PASSO DEL NORTE, in Mexico. See EL PASO DEL NORTE.

PASSO-DO-LUMIAR, pâs'so-do-loo-me-ar', a town of Brazil, on the isle, and 20 miles E. of Maranhão, on the São João.

PASSOEROEAN, pâs'soo-roo-ân', written also PASSAROEAN, PASSAROEWANG, PASSAROWAN, PASSOOROOAN, PASSOUROUAN, PASSURUAN, PASURUAN, or PASSAROUANG, a province in the E. end of the island of Java, about 68 miles long from N. to S., and 40 miles broad. Pop. 310,000.

PASSOEROEAN, a town of Java, capital of the above province, on the Strait of Madura, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Soerabaya, is intersected by a river here crossed by a large, elegant bridge.

PASSOW, pâs'sov, a village of Prussia, on the railway from Berlin to Stettin, 27 miles from the latter.

PASSUMPSIC, a river of Caledonia co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

PASSUMPSIC, a post-village of Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, at the N. terminus of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 30 miles E. of Montpelier.

PASSURUAN. See PASSOEROEAN.

PASSY, pâs'see', a market-town of France, department of Seine, and one of the W. suburbs of Paris, is enclosed within the new fortifications, 7 miles S.S.W. of St. Denis. Pop. in 1852, 11,134. It has an earthen-ware manufactory, shot mill, and sugar-refinery.

PASSY, pâs'see', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of St. Gervaise. Pop. 2040.

PAS'SYUNK', a township within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, joining the city on the S.W. Pop. 1607.

PASTAZA or PASTAÇA, pâs-tâ'sâ, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and, after a S.E. course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon 25 miles W. of the influx of the Huallaga.

PASTENA, pâs-tâ'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro district of, and N. from Gaeta. Pop. 1625.

PASTO, pâs'to, a town of South America, in the table-land of the Andes, department of Cauca, 148 miles N.N.E. of Quito. Pop. 7000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, on a site 8577 feet above the ocean, and surrounded by woods and bogs, in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

PASTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PAS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PASTOS-BONS, pâs'tos-bôns', a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 292 miles S.S.W. of St. Luiz, between the Parnahiba and Itapicuru.

PASTOS, LOS. See ANDES.

PASTRANA, pâs-trâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Guadalajara, in a valley on the Arlas. Pop. 3021. It has manufactures of silks and paper.

PASURUAN, a town of Java. See PASSOEROEAN.

PASZTO, pâss'to, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Zagyva, 41 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4710.

PATA, pâ'tâ, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, immediately S. of Soolooo, in lat. 5° 48′ N., lon. 121° 11′ E.

PATA, a town on the N. coast of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines.

PATA, pôh'tôh', a market-town of Central Hungary, co. of Heves, 6 miles W.N.W. of Gyöngyös. Pop. 2580.

PATA, an island and town of Africa. See PATTA.

PATAGONIA, pâ-tâ-go'ne-a, (Fr. *Patagonie*, pâ'tâ'go'nee'; Ger. *Patagonien*, pâ-tâ-go'ne-en,) the extreme S. portion of the continent of South America, extending from the Rio Negro, in lat. 39° to the Strait of Magellan, in lat. 53° S.; bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) from which it is separated by the Rio Negro, W. by the Pacific, and S. by the Strait of Magellan, which separates the mainland from Terra del Fuego and the adjacent islands. The W. coast, commencing at the Chilian Andes, has an extent estimated at 925 miles, or, including sinuosities, 1700 miles; the Atlantic coast-line is estimated at 1500 miles. The distance from the mouth of the Rio Negro to Cape Virgins, at the E. entrance of the Magellan Channel, measured in a straight line which passes through Cape Three Points, is about 850 miles. Greatest length of the country, following the curve, 1015 miles; greatest breadth, 525 miles; breadth at the S. extremity, 140 miles; average breadth, 350 miles. Estimated area, (including the islands on the W. coast,) 350,000 square miles.

The Andes are continued S. from Chili throughout Patagonia, gradually declining in height as they approach

the Strait of Magellan, where they are not more than from 3000 to 4000 feet in elevation, (which is here the limit of perpetual snow.) The culminating point of the Patagonian Andes rises 8030 feet. In these mountains are several known volcanoes. A chain to the S. of the Rio Negro stretches E. from the Chilian Andes, and at a distance appears white and chalky. The country comprises two distinct regions, differing in surface and climate, the one lying on the W. side of the Andes, the other on the E., and called respectively East and West Patagonia. The latter comprehends a number of large islands, extending from the W. extremity of the Strait of Magellan to Cape Tres Montes, in lat. 47° S.; the principal of these are Adelaide, Hanover, and Wellington, the last 150 miles long, and in some places 60 miles broad. All these islands are rocky and high, rising from the shores with a steep acclivity. Their coasts towards the ocean are bare; but those parts which lie opposite the mainland are wooded, and in some places the trees are of vigorous growth. The whole of this region is subject to excessive rains. The W. coast of the mainland is greatly indented, and bordered by the Andes, which here rise to between 3000 and 6000 feet in height.

East Patagonia, though generally low and level, is not one universal flat, but a succession of horizontal plains, called pampas, which rise to higher and higher levels, separated by long lines of cliffs or escarpments. The general ascent is but slight, the country being not more than 3000 feet above sea-level at the foot of the Andes. The Patagonian plains are dreary and sterile, and, though here and there intersected by streams, the latter fail to fertilize the blighted soil. They are strewed throughout their whole extent with huge boulders. The plains, which extend along the coast for hundreds of miles, are tertiary strata, in one great deposit, above which lies a thick stratum of a white pumiceous substance, extending at least 500 miles, a tenth part of which consists of marine *infusoria*. Over the whole lies the shingle, (coarse gravel or pebbles,) extending along the coast for 700 miles, with a mean breadth of 200 miles, and 50 feet thick. These myriads of pebbles, chiefly of porphyry, have been torn from the rocks of the Andes, and waterworn at a period subsequent to the deposition of the tertiary strata.

The ports on the E. coast are difficult of access, and afford little security to any but small vessels. The tides here rise from 30 to 50 feet, increasing in height towards the S. The principal known ports are Gallegos, lat. 51° 38′ S.; Port Santa Cruz, lat. 50° 7′ S.; Port San Julian, lat. 49° 12′ S.; Port Desire, lat. 47° 5′ S.; Nuevo Gulf, lat. 43° S.; and Port St. Antonio, lat. 41° S. The climate is very cold, especially S. of 45°. Frost frequently occurs as soon as the sun has passed N. of the equator. In summer the heat is excessive. The transition from the extremes of temperature is rapid; after hot weather, piercing winds, which even the native shuns, often rush in hurricanes over the deserts. Rain seldom falls, except on the W. coast, during three-fourths of the year, and even during the three winter months very little falls; from time to time it rains two or three days in succession. The prevailing winds are from the W. South of 45° vegetation is nearly extinct, a tree or spot of green herbage appearing here and there only. In some hollow places and ravines a few dark-looking shrubby bushes grow, but no trees can be discerned over the wide stony plains; a few withered shrubs, and a yellow kind of herbage, is all in the way of vegetation that can be seen in these dreary regions. In the more N. parts a solitary umbū, the only tree that grows there, is observed at vast distances. It is only along the Rio Negro, on its extreme N. border, that some wheat, maize, pulses, &c. are cultivated. Where vegetation exists, guanacos, cavias, and armadillos are found. There are also pumas, wolves, dogs, foxes, and great numbers of mice; and along the Atlantic coast seals of various kinds are met with. The condor, hawk, a species of ibis, and a few others, are among the scanty number of birds. Fish abound on the coasts.

The aboriginal natives of East Patagonia, though by no means so large as they have been described, few of them exceeding six feet and some inches, are a tall and extremely stout race. Their bodies are bulky, their heads and features large, but the hands and feet are comparatively small. Their limbs are neither so muscular nor so large-boned as their height and apparent bulk would lead one to suppose. Their color is a rich reddish-brown. Nothing is worn upon the head except their rough, lank, and coarse black hair, which is tied above the temples with a fillet of plaited or twisted sinews. A large mantle, made of skins sewed together, loosely gathered about them, hanging from the shoulders to their ankles, adds to the bulkiness of their appearance. In general, the women's stature, physiognomy, and dress, so much resemble those of the men, that, except by their hair, it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish them. The mouth is large and coarsely formed, with thick lips; but the teeth are often excellent. They are generally of good dispositions, but, like other Indians, are utterly reckless in moments of passion. Their arms are balls, lances, bows, and arrows. The balls are two or three round stones, lumps of hardened earth or metal; they are connected by thongs of hide, and are thrown, after a brief rotary motion, with such precision as to insure the entanglement of their victim. The Patagonians are excellent horsemen, and perform extraordinary feats of dexterity on horseback.

West Patagonia, in direct contrast to the East country, is wholly a mountain region: the mountains, half sunk in the ocean, are barren towards the sea, and impenetrably wooded inland. The climate is so disagreeable as to render the country almost uninhabitable. Clouds, wind, and rain are continual, and the drenched land is never dried by evaporation before fresh showers fall. No part of the country is cultivated—the inhabitants living on their horses, and by the chase of the wild cattle which are found in the N. districts.

Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1592, and more recently explored by Captains Fitzroy and King. The inhabitants of this country are called PATAGONIANS—a name which they received from Magellan, on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet, (*patagon*, pă-tă-gŏn′, in Spanish signifying a "large foot,") which, being wrapped up in skins, probably appeared to him greatly above their actual size.——Adj. and inhab. PATAGONIAN, pat′a-go′nĭ-an.

PATAK, pŏh′tŏk, (NAGY, nŏdj, SÁROS, shŏh′rosh′, or RETTEG, rĕt′tĕg′,) a market-town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 20 miles N.E. of Tokay. Pop. 5688.

PATAN, pă′tăn′, a village of Cashmere, 25 miles N.W. of Serinagur, in lat. 34° 7′ N., lon. 74° 21′ E.

PATANAGO, pă-tă-nă′go, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawaddy, 75 miles N. of Prome. North of the town are famous wells, reported to yield annually 60,000,000 pounds of asphaltum.

PATANY or PATANI, pă-tă′nee, the southernmost province of Siam, in Farther India, its principal town, of the same name, being on the river Patany, in lat. 7° N., lon. 101° 35′ E.

PATANY, CAPE. See CAPE PATANI.

PATAPSCO, a river of Maryland, rises in Carroll co., in the N. part of the state. It flows southward until it passes the mouth of the Western Branch, then pursues a southeasterly course, forming the boundary between Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, and passing by the city of Baltimore, opens into a bay several miles wide. Fourteen miles below the city it enters Chesapeake Bay, after an entire course of near 80 miles. This river passes through a hilly country, and the rapidity of its current renders it of great value for manufactories. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is constructed along its bank from Elkridge Landing to the mouth of the Western Branch, and then follows the valley of the latter to its source. The Western Branch rises near Ridgeville, Carroll county, flows eastward, and forms the boundary between Carroll and Anne Arundel counties until it unites with the main stream. The Patapsco is navigable for the largest merchant vessels to Baltimore.

PATARA or PATERA, a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 miles S. of the ruins of Xanthus, and 27 miles S.S.E. of Makree, (Makri,) comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, and ruins of churches.

PATASKALA, pat-as-kah′la, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

PATAU′LA, a creek of Georgia, flows S.W. through Randolph county into the Chattahoochee, several miles above Fort Gaines.

PATAULA, a village of Randolph co., Georgia, 42 miles in a direct line S. of Columbus

PATAVIUM. See PADUA.

PATAY, pă′tă′, a market-town of France, department of Loiret, 14 miles N.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1200. Here, in 1429, the French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English under Talbot.

PATAZ, pă-tăs′, a town of Peru, department of Libertad, 80 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo, capital of a province of its own name, near the Marañon. Pop. of the province in 1850, 29,394.

PATCH′AM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PATCH GROVE, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles N. by W. of Potosi.

PATCH′IN, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

PATCH′ING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PA-TCHING-SAN. See MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS.

PATCHOGUE, pat-chōg′, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near the S. shore of Long Island, about 60 miles E. of New York. It contains several churches and manufactories of cotton, paper, &c.

PATE′LEY-BRIDGE, a market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Nidd, parish, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Ripon. It is pretty well built, and has a subordinate church and a branch bank.

PAT′ER, or PEMBROKE-DOCK, a suburban town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on Milford Haven, 1 mile N.W. of Pembroke. A government dock-yard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 60 acres, and in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. It has an arsenal, and is protected by a fort and jetty. The town is neatly built, and is lighted with gas, has a large market-house, and carries on a thriving trade with Ireland and North America.

PATERNA, pâ-têr'nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 20 miles N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 1294.

PATERNA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 38 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1165.

PATERNA, a town of Spain, province, and 3 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 1395.

PATERNA DE LA RIBIERA, pâ-têr'nâ dâ lâ re-be-â'râ, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 2436.

PATERNA DEL CAMPO, pâ-têr'nâ dêl kâm'po, a town of Spain, province, and N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1870.

PATERNO, pâ-têr-no', (anc. *Hybla Major*,) a city of Sicily, intendancy, and 10 miles N.W. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 10,800. It has hot chalybeat springs, and a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, and timber.

PATERNO, pâ-têr'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 5 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

PATERNO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2700.

PATERNOSTERS, GREAT and LITTLE, two dangerous rocks in the channel between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey.

PATERNOSTERS, THE LITTLE, or BA'LABALAGAN' ISLANDS, are a group in the Strait of Macassar, in lat. 2° S., lon. 117° 28' E.

PATERNUM. See CAPUATI.

PATERSON, a city, the capital of Passaic co., New Jersey, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, immediately below the Falls, 13 miles N. of Newark, and 17 miles N.W. of New York. Lat. 40° 55' N., lon. 74° 10' W. In the extent of its manufactures it ranks as the second city in the state, and is the third in population. By means of the Morris Canal it communicates with the Atlantic ports and with the Delaware River. The Union Railroad, formerly the Paterson and Hudson Railroad, connects it with New York City on one hand, and with the Erie Railroad at Suffern on the other. The Passaic has here a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, and a total descent of 72 feet, affording an immense water-power, which has been improved by a dam and canals. The scenery in the vicinity of the falls is highly picturesque. Paterson is handsomely laid out. Its streets are generally straight, well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains about 15 churches, belonging to the Reformed Dutch, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Catholics, &c.; also 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, several large hotels, an academy, a philosophical society, with a library, and a society for the advancement of the mechanic arts. The number of cotton factories in operation is over 20. The silk mills of John Royle, Esq., situated near the falls, are among the most extensive in the United States. They employ about 700 hands, and manufacture weekly 1600 pounds of silk. There are besides 2 large manufactories of locomotives, and several of carriages, guns, machinery, paper, and other articles. Two bridges connect this town with the village of Manchester, on the opposite side of the river. Paterson was founded in 1791, by an incorporated company, with a capital of one million dollars, the object of which was to manufacture cotton cloth. The movement, however, was found to be premature, and was abandoned in 1796. Pop. in 1840, 7598; in 1850, 11,338; and in 1854, 17,569.

PATERSON, or YIMMANG, a river of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Durham, joins the Hunter River about 20 miles from the sea. Its chief affluent is the Allya River, below the influx of which the village of Paterson stands.

PATERSON, or MARGARET'TA, a group of islands in the Pacific, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 8° 56' N., lon. 167° 42' E.

PATERSON, CAPE, in Australia, is a headland, about midway between Port Philip and Wilson Promontory.

PATGONG, pât-gong', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 45 miles N.N.W. of Rungpoor.

PATH-HEAD, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Dysart, forming the E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. Pop. of the barony in 1851, 3977. It has a handsome church, endowed and other schools, and thriving manufactures of tykes and checks. On a lofty precipice near it stands the old castle of Ravenscraig, formerly the seat of the family of St. Clair.

PATH-HEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 4½ miles S.E. of Dalkeith. Pop. 843, partly colliers.

PATH-HEAD, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr. Pop. 325.

PATIA, pâ'te-â, a river of New Granada, rises near Popayan, flows S.W. and N.W., and falls into the Pacific by several mouths. Total course, 200 miles.

PATIMO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. See PATMOS.

PATIVILCA, pâ-te-veel'kâ, a maritime village of Peru, department of Lima, at the mouth of the Barranca in the Pacific Ocean, 30 miles N.N.W. of Huacho. It has some remains of edifices built by the Incas.

PATJITAN, pât-ye-tân' or pât-je-tân', a province on the S. coast of the island of Java, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean, about 55 miles long from E. to W., by 30 miles broad. Patjitan was ceded in 1812 by the sultan to the British.

PATJITAN, a village of Java, in the above province, at the mouth of the river and on the bay of the same name. PATJITAN BAY is large and roomy, and open to the S. Behind its E. point is POLLUX BAY, which is well sheltered from the S. wind.

PAT'MOS, PATMO, pât'mo, or SAN GIOVANNI DI PATINO, sân jo-vân'nee de pâ-teo'no, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 miles S. of Samos. Lat. 37° 17' N., lon. 26° 35' E. Pop. 4000, all Greeks, and mostly seafaring people. It is a bare, irregularly shaped mass of rock, 28 miles in circumference, and having on its E. side a deep indentation which forms a secure harbor. The principal town takes the name of Patmos, and is sometimes also called St. John. It stands on the edge of a mountain, consists of about 200 houses, and is reached by a steep and rugged ascent. On a height above the town stands a large convent, resembling a fortress, being surmounted by several irregular towers. In a grotto belonging to the convent is the supposed abode where the Apostle John, who had been banished by Domitian to the island, A.D. 94, saw the visions which he has recorded in the book of Revelation.

PAT'MOS, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

PATNA, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, having N. the Ganges, W. the Sone, separating it from Shahabad, and on the other sides the district of Bahar. Area, 47,125 square miles. Pop. 7,815,439. Besides Patna, the chief towns are Phatuka, Phoolware, and Dinapoor.

PATNA, (anc. *Palibothra*,) a city of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, capital of the province of Bahar, and of a district or collectorate, and the seat of one of the seven circuit courts of the presidency, on the right bank of the Ganges, about 300 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 37' N., lon. 85° 15' E. The city proper, surrounded by decayed Hindoo fortifications, is little more than 1½ miles in length, by about half that extent in breadth; but, with its large suburbs, Patna stretches 9 miles along the Ganges, and presents externally a striking appearance from the river, many large and handsome flat-roofed houses, with carved balustrades, being interspersed with temples, mosques, Saracenic gateways of red stone, wide ghauts or stairs from the water, and bastions projecting into the stream; the whole backed by a height. On its E. side is a large suburb in which are many extensive storehouses, the palace and extensive gardens of Jaffir Khan; on the W. is the suburb of Bankipoor, where are the East India Company's offices, and most of the residences of the European inhabitants. Internally, the city has but one broad street, the other thoroughfares being adapted only for passengers on horseback, or on elephants. The dwellings of the middle classes have much of a Chinese character, each stage being surrounded by a verandah. The adjacent cantonments at Dinapoor are handsome, and well laid out; in addition to a native force, a royal regiment is stationed here. Patna is a stronghold of Mohammedanism in India; the Mussulmen are more fanatic here than in Bengal. They celebrate their festivals with great magnificence, meeting sometimes around the monument of Shah Arzani, in the centre of the W. suburb, to the number, it is reported, of 100,000. A large trade is carried on in rice, opium, saltpetre, wheat, indigo, sugar, and provisions generally. Among the manufactures are table-linens, wax candles, lackered wares, talc goods, and bird-cages, which last display much delicate workmanship. At Hajeepoor, on the opposite side of the Ganges, a large fair is annually held, to which shawls, pearls, gems, gold ornaments, and all other kinds of Indian produce are brought, and where visitors from the city and elsewhere live in camps, luxuriously fitted up during its continuance. The town has a small citadel, a British college, and a Portuguese Roman Catholic church. Pop. of Patna in 1837, 284,132.

PATNA, a village and *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.E. of Ayr. Pop. of the village, 240.

PATNEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PATNIAK, pât'ne-âk', a town in the khanat, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Khiva, near the left bank of the Oxus (Araxes.) It consists of about 100 houses.

PATO'KA, a creek of Indiana, rises in Orange county, and flowing westward about 100 miles, enters the Wabash a little below the mouth of White River, and opposite Mount Carmel, in Illinois. It is navigable for 60 miles during a few months of the year.

PATOKA, a township of Dubois co., Indiana. Pop. 1565.

PATOKA, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois Railway, 4 miles N. of Princeton.

PATOKA, a township of Pike co., Indiana.

PATOMAC. See POTOMAC.

PAT'ON, a small post-village of Bollinger co., Missouri.

PATONES, pâ-to'nês, a village of Spain, in a mountain defile, province of Soria, 78 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. In the eighth century this was a place of refuge for the Christians.

PATOS, LAKE, or LAGO DE LOS PATOS, lâ'go dâ loce pâ'toce, (i. e. "Duck Lake,") in Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length, about 140 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It receives several small rivers, and the surplus waters of Lake Mirim. Its shores are generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

PATRAS, pâ-trâs', PATRASSO, pâ-trâs'so, or BALLIA-

PARDA, pä-le-a-par'da, (anc. *Patræ,*) a fortified seaport town of Greece, and the principal seat of its foreign trade, in the Morea, capital of the government of Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 miles S.W. of Lepanto. Lat. of the castle, on the site of the ancient Acropolis, 38° 14' 5" N., lon. 21° 44' E. Pop. 8000. The ancient *Patræ* stood on the declivity of Mount Voulhia. The modern town occupies a portion of the low and unhealthy plain between that hill and the sea. It is regularly built, and improving; the houses are mostly only one story in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St. Andrew, and is greatly resorted to by devotees. A ruined Roman aqueduct is one of the few relics of antiquity in Patras. The principal trade is in currants of the best quality, large quantities of which are raised all along the N. shore of the Morea. At this town, in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea.

PATREE, pä'tree', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 48 miles W.N.W. of Ahmedabad, in lat. 23° 7' N., lon. 71° 51' E., near the Runn of Cutch, and formerly of considerable military strength.

PATRIA, pä-tree'ä, (anc. *Liternæ Palus.*) a lake in the province, and 13 miles N.W. of Naples, about 1½ miles in circuit. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Liternæ*, and the tomb of Scipio Africanus, who spent here the last seven years of his life.

PATRICIA. See CORDOVA.

PATRICK, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 600 square miles. It is drained by Dan, Smith's, North Mayo, and South Mayo Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and remarkable for romantic scenery. Several spurs of the Blue Ridge project partly across the county, one of which is called Bull Mountain. Much of the soil is productive. Iron ore abounds in the county. Formed out of part of Henry county in 1791, and named in honor of the illustrious orator, Patrick Henry. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 9609, of whom 7285 were free, and 2324 slaves.

PATRICK COURT-HOUSE, or TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Patrick county, Virginia, on the Mayo River, 226 miles S.W. of Richmond, and 8 miles from the Tennessee line. It contains a few stores and about 50 dwellings.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PATRICKTOWN, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 13 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 552.

PATRICROFT, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Manchester. There is here an extensive manufactory of steam engines; also a silk mill, which employs about 1000 hands, a quilt manufactory, and a spinning and weaving factory.

PATRINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hull. Pop. in 1851, 1827.

PATRIOT, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

PATRIOT, a small post-village of Gallia co., Ohio.

PATRIOT, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 48 miles below Cincinnati, contains several churches. Pop. 500.

PATRISHOW, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

PATROCINIO, pä-tro-see'ne-o, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 80 miles N. of Araxas. Pop. 1500.

PATROCINIO (or BYER's) ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 28° 9' N., lon. 175° 48' E., about 4 miles in circuit.

PATSALIGA, also called PARCHELAGA, a creek of Georgia, flows into the Flint River from the right, about 12 miles N. of Lanier.

PATSALIGA, a small river of Alabama, rises towards the S.E. part of the state, and enters the Conecuh near Montezuma.

PATSCHKAU, pätch'kow, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles W.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 3500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

PATSUN, a town of Central America. See PATZUM.

PATTA, pät'tä, or PATA, a seaport town of East Africa, in the Muscat dominions, on the Zanguebar coast, and on an island at the mouth of the Patta, lat. 2° 9' S., lon. 40° 50' E. It was formerly of much greater importance, and held by the Portuguese during most part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At present it is a mere village.

PATTADA, pät-tä'dä, a village on the island of Sardinia, 21 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3362.

PATTALENE or PATALENE. See SINDE.

PATTAWATOMIES. See POTAWATOMIES.

PATTEN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 95 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 470.

PATTENSEN, pät'ten-sen', a town, of Germany, 7 miles S. of Hanover. Pop. 1653.

PATTENSEN, a village of Germany, in Hanover, 12 miles N.W. of Lineburg.

PATTEN'S HOME, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

PATTEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

PATTENVILLE, a township in Grant co., Wisconsin. Pop. 2171.

PATTERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland.

PATTERSON, a post-village and township of Putnam co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, and on Croton River, 63 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. 1371.

PATTERSON, New Jersey. See PATERSON.

PATTERSON, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 251.

PATTERSON, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 49 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It was commenced in 1850. It contains a depôt and machine shops of the railroad company. Pop. in 1853, near 300.

PATTERSON, a thriving post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 68 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is supported chiefly by the operations in coal. Pop. about 500.

PATTERSON, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 319.

PATTERSON, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

PATTERSON, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Erie Railroad, 68 miles S.W. of Sandusky.

PATTERSON, a village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, 60 miles S. of St. Louis.

PATTERSON, a post-office of Wayne co., Missouri.

PATTERSON'S BLUFF, a post-office of Arkansas.

PATTERSON'S CREEK, in the N. part of Virginia, rises in Hardy co., flows north-eastward through Hampshire co., and enters the North Branch of the Potomac, about 8 miles S.E. of Cumberland, in Maryland. It furnishes extensive water-power.

PATTERSON'S DEPOT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PATTERSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PATTERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

PATTERSONVILLE, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the river Teche, 15 miles below Franklin, has a steamboat landing and several stores. Pop. about 600.

PATTESHULL, pats'hull, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

PATTI, pät'tee, a maritime city of Sicily, intendancy of Messina, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, on the N. coast of the island, capital of a district, 17 miles S.W. of Milazzo. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by dilapidated walls, and has a Norman castle, now the residence of its bishop, a cathedral, a manufactory of earthenware, and profitable fishery.

PATTI, (pät'tee,) GULF OF, a semicircular bay of Sicily, 20 miles across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava. On a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyndaris.*

PATTIALAH, pät-te-ä'lä, a large town of North-west Hindostan, capital of a Sikh rajahship, 125 miles N.N.W. of Delhi, enclosed by a mud wall, and having a citadel with the residence of its rajah.

PATTINGHAM, a parish of England, cos. of Salop and Stafford.

PATTISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PATTISWICK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PATTON, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 881.

PATTON, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 453.

PATTONSBURG, a thriving post-village of Botetourt co., Virginia, on the James River, 181 miles W. of Richmond, is connected by a handsome bridge with the village of Buchanan.

PATTONSBURG, a post-office of Daviess co., Missouri.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office, Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

PATUN or JULRA PATUN, jül'rä pä-tun', a modern town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 53 miles S.E. of Kotah. Lat. 24° 32' N., lon. 76° 16' E.

PATUN, a village of India, in Nepaul, 3 miles S. of Khatmandoo.

PATUN, a village of India, in Rajpootana, dominion, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Kotah, on the N. bank of the Chumbul. Lat. 25° 20' N., lon. 75° 57' E.

PATURAGES, pä'tü'räzh', a market-town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles S.W. of Mons. Pop. 6108. It has steam-engine factories, and coal-mines in its vicinity.

PATUXENT, a river of Maryland, rises about 18 miles E. of Fredericktown. Pursuing a S.S.E. course, it forms the boundary between Montgomery, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties on the right, and Anne Arundel and Calvert counties on the left, and flows through an estuary 2 or 3 miles wide into Chesapeake Bay. The valley of this river is about 90 miles long, and remarkably narrow. Small vessels ascend 40 or 50 miles from its mouth.

PATUXENT, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

PATUXENT CITY, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

PATZAU, pät'sow, or PACZOW, pätch'ov, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2621.

PATZIZIA, pät-see'se-ä, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, having 8000 inhabitants.

PATZUM, pät-soom', or PATSUN, pät-soon', a town of Central America, state, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 5400.

PAU, pō, (anc. *Pauum?*) a town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, 56 miles E.S.E. of Bayonne, on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elevation. Pop. in 1852, 16,196. It has an *Académie Universitaire* for the departments of Basses-Pyrénées, Landes, and Hautes-Pyrénées; a tribunal of commerce, and a national college, with a library of 14,000 volumes. It has manufactures of linens, and trade in hams and Jurançon wine. Pau was the capital of the old province of Béarn. Henry IV. was born in its ancient royal castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden. Pau is picturesquely and beautifully situated, and has excellent promenades. It is a favorite place of residence for English families.

PAUCARTAMBO, called also YAMBIRI, yäm-be-ree', a river of Peru, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 300 miles, joins the right bank of the Apurimac. Its chief affluent is the Vilcabamba.

PAUCARTAMBO, pōw-kar-täm'bo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Cuzco, is situated in a valley enclosed by the Andes, on the river Paucartambo, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cuzco. Pop. of the province in 1850, 17,026.

PAU, GAVE DE. See GAVE DE PAU.

PAUGHTOOR, pawg'toor', a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, 97 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad.

PAUGHUR, paw'gŭr', a town of India, dominions, and 132 miles N.E. of Mysore.

PAUILLAC, pō'eel'yäk', a town of France, department of Gironde, 26 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 3900. It has a good port, and a trade in wine.

PAUK-PUTTUN, Punjab. See PAK-PATTAN.

PAUL, pawl, or PAG'HALL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

PAUL DE LOANDA, ST'. See LOANDA.

PAUL'DING, a county in the W.N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 540 square miles. The Tallapoosa River rises in the county, which is also drained by the sources of the Euharlee, Cedar, Pumpkinvine, and Sweetwater Creeks. The surface is traversed from E. to W. by a range of highlands, called the Dug Down Mountains. The valleys of the creeks are mostly fertile, and are separated by sterile and pine-clad ridges. Limestone is abundant in the N.W., and freestone in the S.E. part of the county; it also contains iron and other valuable minerals. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. Capital, Van Wert. Pop. 7039; of whom 5562 were free, and 1477, slaves.

PAULDING, a county in the W.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains 414 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, and also drained by the branches of Little Auglaize, and by Blue and Crooked Creeks. The surface is level, and mostly covered with dense forests. The county forms part of the tract known as the Black Swamp, which is more than 100 miles in length. The soil is a black vegetable mould, remarkably fertile. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the Miami Extension Canal. Organized in 1820. Capital, Charloe. Pop. 1766.

PAULDING, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Mississippi, about 100 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It contains a court-house and 1 newspaper office.

PAULDING, a post-office of Paulding co., Ohio.

PAULERSPURY, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY, pawl-gawt-chēr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 35 miles W.N.W. of Trichoor.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY PASS, British India, is a remarkable opening in the West Ghauts, 20 miles in width, and forming a communication between the Central and W. districts of Madras.

PAULHAGUET, pōl'äg'ä', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Brioude. Pop. 1309.

PAULI LATINO, pōw'lee lä-tee'no, or PAULILATTE, pōw-lä-lät'tä, a village of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 2633.

PAULINA, paw-lee'na, a village of Delaware co., New York, on or near the Erie Railroad, about 160 miles N.W. of New York.

PAULINA, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

PAU'LINSKILL, a small river in the N.W. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., crosses Warren county in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Delaware at Columbia. It is a valuable mill-stream.

PAULI PIRRI, pōw'lee pir'ree, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, N. side of a marsh of the same name. P. 2250.

PAULITZA, pōw-lit'sä, (anc. *Phigalia*, afterwards *Phiatia*,) a village of Greece, in the Morea, district of Messenia, on a stream of the same name, N.E. of Kyparissia.

PAULLO, pōw'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 12 miles N. by W. of Lodi. Pop. 1574.

PAULS'BORO, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

PAUL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PAUMBUN, (pawm'bŭn',) PASS or CHANNEL OF, a strait 1½ miles across, separating the island of Ramisseram from the mainland of India, 140 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin. It is passable by cutters, and it is said that comparatively little expense would render it so for ships of large burden.

PAUNGULL, pawn'gŭll', a town and hill fort of India, in the Deccan, Nizam dominions, 80 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad.

PAUNT'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PAU'PAC', a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

PAUSA, pōw'sä, a town of Saxony, 24 miles W.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 2425.

PAUSA, pōw'sä, a town, Peru, department of Arequipa, capital of a province of Parinacochas.

PAUTE, pōw'tä, a river of South America, rises in the S.W. of Ecuador, flows S.E., and joins the Amazon, on the left after a course of about 170 miles.

PAUWAI'CUN, PAUWAY'GUN, or PEWAUGO'NEE, a lake of Wisconsin, in the W. part of Winnebago co., is an expansion of Wolf River. Entire length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles.

PAVENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PAVIA, pä-vee'ä,* (anc. *Ticinum*, afterwards *Papia*,) a city of Austrian Italy, capital of the delegation of Pavia, government, and 19 miles S. of Milan, on the left bank of the Ticino. Lat. 45° 11′ N., lon. 9° 10′ E. Pop. with suburbs, 28,169. It is surrounded with walls, and has numerous public edifices, the chief of which are its old castle, the ancient residence of the Lombard kings, the celebrated university founded by Charlemagne at the end of the eighth century, and recently restored, and in which Spallanzani and Volta were professors; it had in 1842, 57 professors and 1484 students; a library of 50,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. Pavia has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, and a trade in silk, rice, wine, and Parmesan cheese. From its numerous public edifices, it was called "the City of a Hundred Towers," but its magnificence and fame belong to another age, and it has long been in a state of paralysis and decay. In 1525, Francis I., King of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. Pavia has given birth to many distinguished men, among whom are Pope John XIV., and Lanfranc, a celebrated theologian, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.——Adj. and inhab. PAVIAN, pä-vee'an.

PAVILION, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, about 53 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1640.

PAVILION, a post-township in the S. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 495.

PAVILION, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

PAVILION CENTRE, a post-village in Pavilion township, Genesee co., New York.

PAVILLONIS, a village of Sardinia. See PAHILLONIS.

PAVILLY, pä'vee'yee' or pä'veel'yee', a market-town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, on a railway, 19 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 3162. It has manufactures of linens and paper.

PAVLOGRAD, päv-lo-grät', a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 4000.

PAVLOVKA, päv-lov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 8 miles W.S.W. of Oboyan. Pop. 1680.

PAVLOVO, päv-lo'vo, a town of Russia, government of Nizhnee-Novgorod, 10 miles S. of Gorbatov, on the Oka. Pop. 8000. It has factories of cutlery and iron goods.

PAVLOVSK, päv-lovsk', a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, on an affluent of the Neva. Pop. 2540. It has a magnificent imperial palace, with extensive grounds, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military and civil hospitals.

PAVLOVSK, a town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh, capital of a district, on the Don. Pop. 2000. It is defended by a citadel, and has an active trade.

PAVLOVSKAIA or PAVLOWSKAJA, päv-lov-skī'ä, a market-town of Russia, government of Kherson, 35 miles E.N.E. of Olviopol. Pop. 1800.

PAVLOVSKAIA, a market-town of Russia, government, and 17 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1600.

PAVLOVSKAIA or PAVLOVSKAJA KREPOST, päv-lov-skī'ä krä-post', a fort of Russia, government of Caucasia, on an affluent of the Terek, 18 miles S.E. of Georgievsk.

PAVONE, pä-vo'nä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles S. of Leno, on the Mella. Pop. 1471.

PAVONE, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and S. of Ivrea. Pop. 2440.

PAW'CATUCK', a river of Washington co., Rhode Island, formed by the junction of Wood and Charles Rivers. It falls into Long Island Sound, after constituting part of the

* And now appear, as on a phosphor sea,
Numberless barks from Milan, from PAVIA."
ROGERS' *Italy*, Part First, VII.

boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and is navigable about 6 miles from its mouth.

PAWCATUCK, a thriving village, situated on the above river, 16 miles E. by N. of New London. Ship-building and manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent.

PAWEEA, pä-wee'a, a town of Guinea, on the route from the coast to Dahomey. It is a collection of low square huts, enclosed by a thick wall, and has been estimated to contain 16,000 inhabitants.

PAW'LET, a post-village and township in Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 77 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. It contains 5 churches, an academy, 6 stores, and 6 manufactories and mills. Pop. 1843.

PAWLET RIVER, a fine mill-stream, rises in Bennington co., in the S.W. part of Vermont, and running through Rutland county, unites with Wood Creek, in New York.

PAW'LETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PAW'LINGS, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 67 miles N.N.E. of New York. The village contains a bank and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1720.

PAW'PAW, a small river of Michigan, rises in Van Buren co., and flowing nearly S.W., enters the St. Joseph's, 1 mile from its mouth. It is navigated by small boats for 75 miles.

PAWPAW, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

PAWPAW, a flourishing post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Michigan, is situated at the junction of the East and West Branches of Pawpaw River, on the Michigan and Central Railroad, 70 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. The surrounding region possesses great resources for farming and the lumber business, and is settling rapidly. Pawpaw has abundant hydraulic power, and contains 2 flouring mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 distilleries. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

PAWPAW, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

PAWPAW, a village and township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 653.

PAWPAW GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois, about 75 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

PAWTUCK'ET, a river of New England, forming part of the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, falls into Narragansett Bay. At Pawtucket it has a fall of 50 feet. See PAWTUCKET. Above the falls it is called Blackstone River; below, it takes the name of Seekonk.

PAWTUCKET, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Pawtucket River, opposite Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and about 40 miles S.W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 3753. (See next article.)

PAWTUCKET, a flourishing post-town, situated 4 miles N.N.E. of Providence, partly in North Providence township, Providence co., Rhode Island, and partly in Bristol co., Massachusetts, and on both sides of the Pawtucket River, which here falls some 50 feet in a short distance, affording an extensive hydraulic power. The first cloth manufactory operated by water power ever established in this country was commenced at Pawtucket in 1790, and for more than 40 years it held the first rank among the manufacturing towns of New England. In 1823, the village and vicinity contained, besides numerous other manufactories, 10 cotton-mills, 2 casting furnaces, 2 screw factories, 2 anchor establishments, and 6 machine shops. The manufactures at the present time are very extensive, consisting principally of cotton goods, thread, and machinery, though cabinet-ware, and carriages are produced to some extent. The prints of the Dunnell Manufacturing Company are noted for their excellence, and here is a fire-engine establishment, producing some of the best machines in the country. Pawtucket also has an important commerce. During the year 1852, 141 vessels arrived at its wharves, laden with coal, lumber, &c., to the amount of 12,798 tons. The village contains 9 or 10 churches, 3 banks, 2 saving institutions, a flourishing female boarding school, and two newspaper offices. Among the public buildings the Masonic Temple and Manchester Hall may be mentioned as good specimens of architectural beauty. Gas was introduced in 1853. Pawtucket has communication with Worcester by the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and with Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad. Pop. in 1854, about 10,000.

PAWTUXET RIVER, rises in the N. part of Rhode Island, and after forming part of the boundary between Kent and Providence counties, unites its waters with Narragansett Bay, about 5 miles S. of Providence. It is a fine mill stream.

PAWTUXET, a thriving post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, situated partly in Warwick and partly in Cranston townships, on both sides of Pawtuxet River, near its mouth, 5 miles S. of Providence. It has a fine harbor, and is the seat of extensive cotton and woollen manufactories. Pop. in 1854, about 1800.

PAWTUXET, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

PAX AUGUSTA. See BADAJOS.

PAX JULIA. See BEJA.

PAX'O, (anc. *Paxus.*) the smallest of the seven principal Ionian Islands, 10 miles S. of Corfu, and S.W. of the coast of Acarnania, 5 miles long, from N. to S., and 2 miles broad. Pop. 5287. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil of the finest quality. It has its own courts of law, civil and military establishments, and, in conjunction with Ithaca and Cerigo, sends 4 members to the legislative assembly. In 1852 there were 671 pupils attending school, of whom only 25 were females. On the E. side of the island is the capital village, Gavo.

PAXO, ANTI, an islet, 2 miles in length, from E. to W., 1½ miles S.E. of the above.

PAX'ON'S, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a post-village and town of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. of Boston. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 820.

PAXTON, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 930.

PAXTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

PAXTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

PAXUS. See PAXO.

PAX'VILLE, a small village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PAY DOWN, a post-office of Osage co., Missouri.

PAYENDWEN, a valley of Burmah. See HUKONG.

PAYERNE, pä'yairn', (Ger. *Peterlingen*, pä'ter-ling'en,) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lusanne, on the Broye. Pop. 2723. It is very ancient, and has ruins of an abbey founded by Queen Bertha, A. D. 691.

PAYNE'S (pänz) DEPOT, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

PAYNE'S POINT, a village of Ogle co., Illinois, 95 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

PAYNESVILLE, pänz'vil, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama.

PAYNESVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, 92 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

PAYN-GANGA, pin-gäng'gä, or WAIN-GUNGA, win-gun'gä, a river of Hindostan, rises in high table-land N. of the province of Gundwanah, flows S.W., and after a course of above 200 miles, joins the Wurda.

PAYNS, a village of France, on the railway from Troyes to Montereau, 7½ miles from Troyes.

PAYS BAS ("Low Countries.") See NETHERLANDS.

PAYS DES GALLES. See WALES.

PAYS DES MANDCHOUX, (or MANTCHOUS.) See MANTCHOURIA.

PAYS DE VAUD. See VAUD.

PAYSON, a post-village and township of Adams co., Illinois, 92 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. 1494.

PAYSON, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PAYTA, pi'tä, a seaport town of Peru, department of Trujillo, between Sechura Bay and Cape Blanco. Lat. 5° 5' 30" S., lon. 81° 5' 30" W. It is built on the slope and at the foot of a hill, on the S.E. side of the bay, and is the entrepôt of the province of Piura. The port is the best on this coast, and is frequented by vessels of all nations, who call here for cargoes of cotton, bark, hides, and drugs. Pop. 5000.

PEACEDALE, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. of Providence.

PEACE RIVER, a large river of British North America, rises by two heads near 55° N. lat., and 120° to 123° W. lon., flows at first N., and after receiving Finlay's Branch, breaks through the Rocky Mountains. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and under the name of Slave River it enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° N., lon. 113° 30' W. Total course, estimated at 1100 miles. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca, and gives name to a wide territory between lat. 55° 40' and 60° N., and lon. 112° and 115° W.

PEACHAM, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 20 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. It has an academy and some manufactories. Pop. 1377.

PEACH BOTTOM, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1419.

PEACH BOTTOM, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

PEACH CREEK, of Texas, flows into Montgomery county, and enters the San Jacinto River in Harris county.

PEACH CREEK, Texas, is an affluent of the river St. Bernard, districts of Colorado and Matagorda.

PEACH CREEK, of Gonzales county, Texas, flows S.W. into Guadalupe River.

PEACH CREEK, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

PEACHER'S MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

PEACH GROVE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

PEACH ISLAND, Canada West, is in the S.W. part of Lake St. Clair.

PEACH ORCHARD, a post-office of Lawrence co., Kentucky.

PEACH'TREE, a post-office, Cherokee co., North Carolina.

PEACHTREE, a small village of Horry district, South Carolina.

PEACHTREE CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Tar River, near the S.E. border of Nash county.

PEACHTREE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee in De Kalb county, a few miles N.W. of Atlanta.

PEACHTREE GROVE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina.

PEACHTREE VILLAGE, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

PEAGE, pâ'ĭzh', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 10 miles S.S.W. of Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 1515.

PEAK, peek, or HIGH PEAK, a wild and mountainous district of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. of Derby. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns in the limestone rocks. See CASTLETON.

PEAK FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty in the above district, abounding in limestone quarries.

PEARIRK, pee'kirk, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 3¼ miles S.E. of Market Deeping, with a station on the Great Northern and Eastern Lincolnshire Railway.

PEAKS-or-EAGLETAIL, in the E. part of Utah Territory, near the source of Eagletail River, are in about lat. 38° 40′ N., lon. 106° 50′ W.

PEAKS-of-OTTER, Virginia, are mountain summits, between Bedford and Botetourt counties, 30 miles W. by N. of Lynchburg. They rise about 4260 feet above the level of the sea.

PEAKS'VILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

PEALER'S, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

PEA'PACK or PE'PACK, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Somerville. Pop. 100.

PEARD, pâ-ard', (?) an island in the South Pacific, near the centre of the Gambier group. Lat. 23° 7′ 58″ S., lon. 134° 55′ 21″ W. It is about 6 miles in length.

PEA RIDGE, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

PEA RIDGE, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

PEA RIDGE, a small village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

PEA RIDGE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, 53 miles N.W. of Nashville.

PEA'RISBURG, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

PEA RIVER, a small river of Alabama, rises near the S. line of Macon county, and enters the Choctawhatchee at the boundary between Alabama and Florida.

PEA RIVER, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

PEARL CREEK, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

PEARL'INGTON, a post-village of Hancock co., Mississippi, on Pearl River, about 200 miles S. by E. of Jackson.

PEARL ISLAND, Newfoundland, is in the Bay of Islands, on its W. coast.

PEARL ISLANDS, South America, in New Granada, in the Bay of Panama, 60 miles S.E. of Panama, consist of the Islands del Rey, San José, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets, and owe their name to a pearl-fishery carried on there.

PEARL LAGOON, Mosquito Territory, 30 miles N. of Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 miles in length, by 12 miles in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

PEARL RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in Winston county, in the N.E. central part of the state, and flows S.W. to the city of Jackson. It then flows S.S.E. till it strikes the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. From this point it pursues a S. course, and flows through Lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico. Its whole length exceeds 250 miles. The navigation is impeded by sandbars and driftwood, but small boats sometimes ascend as high as Jackson.

PEARL RIVER, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

PEARL RIVER, China. See CANTON RIVER.

PEARL RIVER ISLAND, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PEARL VALLEY, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

PEASE, peez, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 3515.

PEASE'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PEAS'ENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PEAS'MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PEAT'LAW, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Selkirk.

PEAT'LING, MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PEATLING, PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PEAT'STONE SHOALS, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

PEB'MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PEB'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PECAN', (or PECCAN') BAYOU, of Texas, a small stream which enters the Colorado from the N.W. in Travis county.

PECAN CREEK, Texas, is formed by Chambers and Waxahachi Creeks, which unite in Navarro county. It flows S.E., and enters Trinity River in Freestone county.

PECAN GROVE, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

PECAN POINT, a post-office of Mississippi co., Arkansas.

PECATONICA. See PEKATONICA.

PECAZO, pâ-kâ'tho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and about 35 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1456.

PECCAN', a township of Mississippi co., Arkansas. P. 167.

PECCIOLI, pêt'cho-le, a market-town of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 20 milees S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2553.

PECETTO or PECETTO-TORINESE, pâ-chêt'to-to-re-nâ'sê, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 4 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2114.

PECETTO, pâ-chêt'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 3 miles from Valenza. Pop. 1800.

PECHCHANOE or PECHTCHANOE, pêk-chä-no'ä, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, 24 miles S.E. of Pereslav. Pop. 1650.

PE-CHEE-LEE, pâ'chee'lee', CHEE-LEE, or CHI-LI, chee'-lee', the northernmost province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° 30′ N., and lon. 114° and 120° E., having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, and on other sides the province of Shantoong, Shan-see, and Ho-nan. Pop. in 1825, 27,890,871. It is well watered, but is the least productive province of China Proper. It owes its chief importance to containing the capital, Peking, and the great depôts of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire, and of the cattle sent into China from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The province is divided into 11 departments. Chief cities, Peking and Yung-ping.

PE-CHEE-LEE, (CHEE-LEE or CHILI,) GULF OF, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N., and lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Leao-Tong, and E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provinces of Pe-chee-lee and Shan-toong. Length and breadth, about 150 miles each. It receives the Pei-ho River on the W., and the Chan-tou on the N.

PECHINA, pâ-chee'nä, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 4 miles from Almeria, on the river Almeria. Pop. 1752.

PECHLARN, pêg'lärn, GROSS, gross, and KLEIN, kline, two contiguous petty towns of Lower Austria, 19 miles W. of St. Polten. United pop. 1148.

PECHOR, pâ'chor', a considerable town of India, 24 miles S.E. of Gwalior.

PECKATONICA. See PEKATONICA.

PECKELSHEIM, pêk'els-hime', or PEKELSEN, pêk'el-sên, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Minden. Pop. 1670.

PECK'HAM, a village of England, co. of Surrey, forming a suburb of the metropolis, about 3 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 19,444. It has numerous handsome residences.

PECKHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PECKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PECK'LETON a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PECKS'BURG, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

PECK'S RUN, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

PECKS'VILLE, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 86 miles S. of Albany.

PECOP'SEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 592.

PECORARA, pâ-ko-rä'rä, a village of Parma, duchy, and 25 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2804.

PECOS, pâ'coce, a large river of New Mexico and Texas, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near 36° N. lat., and 105° 30′ W. lon. Flowing at first S., and then S.E., it falls into the Rio Grande, in about 29° 40′ N. lat., and 102° W. lon. The entire length is estimated at 700 miles.

PECQ, LE, leh pêk, a village of France, department Seine-et-Oise, canton of St. Germain, 7 miles N.N.E. of Versailles, on the left bank of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to St. Germain. The army of the allies crossed the Seine at Le Pecq, July 1, 1815.

PECS, a village of Hungary. See FUNFKIRCHEN.

PECSVAR, paitch'vär', a market-town of South Hungary, 10 miles N.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2694.

PEDARA, pâ-dä'rä, a town of Sicily, province, and 7 miles N.N.W. of Catania, on the S. slope of Etna. Pop. 2068.

PEDDA BALAPOOR, pêd'dä bâ'lä-poor', a town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 20 miles N. of Bangalore, with a large fort, and upwards of 2000 houses.

PED'DAPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 26 miles E.N.E. of Rajahmundry. It is well built, and near it are numerous ruined fortifications. The English totally defeated the French here in 1758.

PEDEE, GREAT, a river of South Carolina, rises in the N.W. part of North Carolina, where it is called the Yadkin, until it approaches or crosses the boundary between the two states. It enters South Carolina several miles above Cheraw, in the N.E. part of the state, which it traverses in a general S.S.E. direction, and enters the Atlantic near 33° 10′ N. lat., through an estuary called Winyaw Bay. It is navigable for sloops about 130 miles. The LITTLE PEDEE rises in Richmond county, North Carolina, and flowing S., falls into the main stream at the S. extremity of Marion district, South Carolina.

PEDEE', a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Iowa City.

PEDERNALES, pâ-der-nä'lès, a small river of Texas, rises in Gillespie county, and flowing E., enters the Colorado in Travis county.

PEDERNEIRA, pâ-dêr-nâ'e-rä, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 5 miles W.N.W. of Alcobaza, on the Bay of Pederneira, which receives the Alcoa, but is shallow and inaccessible except for fishing boats. Pop. 2000. Near it is the sanctuary of Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, greatly frequented by pilgrims.

PEDERNOSO, EL, êl pâ-dêr-no'so, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 51 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1224.

PEDIR, pâ-deer', a maritime town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, 50 miles S.E. of Acheen.

PED'LAR'S CREEK, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

PEDLAR'S HILL, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

PEDLAR'S MILLS, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

PEDMORE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PEDRA-BRANCA, pâ'drâ-brân'kâ, (*i.e.* "white stone,") a town of Brazil, province, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Bahia.

PEDRAZA, pâ-drâ'sâ, a town of South America, in Venezuela, province, and 38 miles W. of Varinas. Pop. 3100, who trade in cocoa, tobacco, and maize.

PEDRERA, pâ-drâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 1247.

PED'RICTON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Oldman's Creek, contains 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 240.

PEDRO-ABAD, pâ'pro-â-bâb', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 20 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1596.

PEDRO-BERNARDO, pâ'pro-bêr-nar'do, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 2120.

PEDROCHES, pâ-pro'chês, (anc. *Solia,*) a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles N.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 1444. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

PEDRO-DE-BERCIANOS, pâ'pro-dâ-bêr-se-â'noce, a village of Spain, province, and S.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 1287.

PEDROGAO-GRANDE, pâ-pro-gôwxᵉ-grân'dâ, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, comarca, and 27 miles N.E. of Thomar, on the Zezere, here crossed by an extraordinary high bridge. Pop. 2920.

PEDROGAO PEQUENO, pâ'pro-gôwxᵉ pâ-kâ'no, a town and parish of Portugal, on the Zezere, almost opposite to the former. Pop. 1244.

PEDROLA, pâ-pro'lâ, a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N.W. of Saragossa, near the Canal of Aragon. Pop. 1627.

PEDRO-MUÑOZ, pâ'pro-moon-yoth', a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1958.

PEDRONERAS, Las, lâs pâ-pron-yâ'râs, a town of Spain, province, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3260.

PEDROSO, pâ-pro'so, a market-town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 1097.

PEDROSO, El, êl pâ-pro'so, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N.E. of Seville, with flourishing iron-works wrought by English machinery.

PEEBLES, pee'bls, PEEBLESSHIRE, pee'bls-shir, or TWEED'DALE, an inland county of Scotland, having N. the county of Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, and S. Dumfries. Area, 319 square miles, or 204,160 acres, about one-third arable, and two-fifths under grass. Pop. in 1851, 10,738. Much of the surface is in mountain, moor, and bog, but well-wooded. The Broadlaw rises to 2741 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries, and Clydesdale and Medwin. Large numbers of Cheviot and Leicester sheep, with cattle, are reared for export to England. Coal is raised in the N.W., and a few manufactures of woollens are carried on. Peebles, the capital, is its only town of importance. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Tweeddale gives the title of marquis to the Hay family.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Tweed, here crossed by a good bridge, and joined by the Eddleston, 21 miles S. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 2673. The Eddleston divides it into an old and a new town, the latter having many substantial buildings. Peebles has a handsome parish church, remains of various ecclesiastical and other edifices, a town-house, jail, a well-attended grammar school, scientific association, reading room, subscription library, and manufactures of various kinds. It is a depôt for the goods of the surrounding country. Near it are the remains of Neidpath Castle.

PEEBLES, pee'bls, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2168.

PEEBLES, a post-office of Adams co., Indiana.

PEEDEE, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

PEEDEE, a post-office of Marion co., South Carolina.

PEEKS'KILL, a post-village of Cortland township, Westchester co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 100 miles S. of Albany. It is situated a little below the Highlands, and is a place of active business. There are churches of the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Friends. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and several iron foundries. It has a steamboat-landing, and some trade is carried on by the river. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 2500.

PEEL, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, on an inlet on its W. coast, 10 miles N.W. of Douglas. Pop. in 1851, 2342, mostly employed in fisheries. It has a harbor admitting small vessels, and on a rocky islet remains of a fine feudal castle, and ruins of a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

PEEL, pail, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, occupying about 60 square miles, between the Meuse and the Aa.

PEEL, a county of Canada West, borders upon the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario. It is watered by the Humber River, and is traversed by the railroad from Toronto to Goderich. Capital, Brampton. Area, 458 square miles. Pop. 24,816.

PEEL, a district of West Australia, having N., W., and S. the districts of Minto, Wicklow, and Hay.

PEEL, a maritime settlement of West Australia, district of Murray, on a point of land, 30 miles S. of the mouth of Swan River, and at the entrance of Peel Inlet, a lagoon, 20 miles in length, from N. to S., by 6 miles in its greatest breadth. It receives the Murray River.

PEELED (peeld) OAK, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

PEEL ISLANDS, the largest of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, middle group, with Fitton Bay, a considerable inlet at its N.E. extremity. Lat. 27° 2' N., lon. 142° 10' E.

PEEL PLAINS, East Australia, are large patches perfectly clear of trees, N. of the Darling Downs, lat. 25° S., lon. 152° E.; they have an average elevation of 1800 feet.

PEEL PLAINS, a tract of West Australia, in Peel district.

PEEL RIVER, East Australia, identical with the upper course of the Nammoy, rises near lat. 31° 40' S., lon. 151° 15' E., and flows mostly N.N.W., at first through a rocky and mountainous region, and afterwards through a plain country. Its chief affluents are the Conadilly and Yorke Rivers. After long rains its depth, near lat. 30° S., is from 12 to 15 feet, after which it is said to lose itself in marshes.

PEEL RIVER, British North America, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 129° W., flows mostly N.W. in the E. valleys of the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with Rat River. Gneiss, syenite, limestone, and sandstone are the chief formations. In the country through which it flows, alum and bovey coal are met with on its banks, and many furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it, to Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie.

PEELS'VILLE, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

PEEL'TREE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

PEENE, pâ'neh, a navigable river of North Germany, rises in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and enters the Stettiner Haff in Prussia, after an E.N.E. course of 70 miles. Affluents, the Tollen and Trebel.

PEENEMUNDE, (Peenemünde,) pâ'neh-mün'deh, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, near the Baltic, 6 miles N. of Wolgast. Pop. 409.

PEEPEE, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 1321.

PEER, pâr, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 14 miles N.N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1412.

PEER PUNJAB, peer pân-jâb', a town of Sinde, 48 miles N. of Schwan, 3 miles W. of the right bank of the Indus.

PEER'Y'S STORE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

PEGALAJAR or PEGALAXAR, pâ-gâ-lâ-nar', a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2516.

PEGAU, pâ'gôw, a town of Saxony, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic, on the White Elster. Pop. 3593.

PEGNITZ, pêg'nits, a river of Bavaria, flows S. and W., and joins the Rednitz, to form the Regnitz at Fürth. Total course, 60 miles.

PEGNITZ, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 miles S.S.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 792.

PEGO, pâ'go, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 5565. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and basket-work. The neighborhood is irrigated and highly productive.

PEGU, pe-goo', (Fr. *Pégou*, pâ'goo',) a country of India beyond the Ganges, formerly a powerful kingdom, subsequently a province of Burmah; in 1853 it was annexed to the British Indian Empire. It occupies the S. extremity of Burmah, comprising the whole delta of the Irrawaddy. Pop. estimated at about 70,000.——Adj. and inhab. PEGUAN, pe-goo'an.

PEGU, pe-goo', called BAGOO, bâ-goo', by the natives, a decayed city of India-beyond-the-Ganges, capital of the province and kingdom on the Pegoo River, a tributary of the Irrawaddy, at its delta, 58 miles N.E. of Rangoon. Lat. 17° 40' N., lon. 96° 20' E. It is said to have had formerly 150,000 inhabitants, but it has been greatly reduced. Among its buildings may be mentioned the temple of Shoe-madoo, the most remarkable edifice in the empire. This temple, raised upon two successive terraces, the lower 1390 feet square, consists of an eight sided pagoda, each side 162 feet in length, and tapering to 800 feet in height, surrounded by spires, ornaments, and bells, and surmounted by a golden rod and pennant. Around it are various miniature edifices of the same character. Pegu has several other temples, but now mostly in ruins; and nearly all the site of the ancient city is under water, owing to neglect, though Zangnomang, on the opposite bank of the river, is said to be a prosperous town. Pegu, with its provinces, was added to the British dominions in 1853.

PEICHAQUER. See PESHAWER.

PEI'HO, pâ'hō', ("white river,") called also the NORTH RIVER, in China, province of Pe-chee-lee, rises near the Great Wall, flows S.E., passing E. of Peking, 70 miles S. of which it receives several tributaries, and enters the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, lat. 38° 33' N. It is navigable for boats to 20 miles from Peking.

PEILAU, pī'lŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1335.

PEINE, pī'nęh, a town of Hanover, and 17 miles N.E. of Hildesheim, on the railway to Brunswick. Pop. 2991. It is enclosed by walls.

PEINGHEE, pīn-ghee', a town of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 25 miles S.S.W. of Prome; lat. 18° 31′ N., lon. 94° 50′ E.

PEIPUS or PEIPOUS, (pā'e-poore,) LAKE, (Russ. *Tchoudskoe*, chood'sko-ā, or *Tchoudskoi-Ozero*, chood'sko-ā' o-zā'ro,) a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52′ and 59° N., and lon. 28° 55′ and 27° 55′ E., is surrounded by the governments of Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 32 miles. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on the N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries mostly supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

PEIRCEVILLE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

PEISERN, pī'zern, or PYZDRY, piz'dree, a frontier town of Poland, province, and 34 miles N.N.W. of Kalisz, on the Warta, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2100.

PEISEY, a village of the Sardinian States. See PESEI.

PEISHORE. See PESHAWER.

PEISKRETSCHAM, pīs'krę-shām', or PISCOWICE, pis'ko-veet'sā, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3400. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and potteries.

PEITAPOOR, pī-tā-poor', a town of Hindostan, Baroda dominions, 20 miles N. of Ahmedabad.

PEITZ or PEIZ, pits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 35 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. 2670.

PEIZE, pī'zęh, a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 11 miles N. by W. of Assen. Pop. 1161.

PEKALONGAN, pā-kā-lon-gān', a town of Java, in a district of its own name, on the N. side of the island; lat. 6° 55′ S., lon. 109° 40′ E., on the river of the same name. Pop. of the residency, 224,000.

PEKATONICA, a river of Wisconsin and Illinois, is formed by two branches which unite at Wiota, in Wisconsin. It flows S.E. into Illinois, and afterwards turns to the N.E., and enters Rock River at Rockton, in Winnebago county. It passes through a fertile valley which is bordered by high bluffs, and is navigable for small boats from its mouth to Wiota. The E. and W. branches rise in Iowa county, in Wisconsin; the former is sometimes called Wassemon River.

PEKATONICA, PECATONICA, or PECKATONICA, a post-office of Winnebago co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 14 miles from Rockford.

PEKEL-AA, pā'kęl-ā, or PEKELA, pā'kęh-lā, (NIEUWE, nyū'vęh, and OUDE, ŏw'dęh,) two contiguous villages of Holland, province, and 21 miles S.E. of Groningen, on the Aa. Pop. of Nieuwe Pekel-aa, 4048; of Oude Pekel-aa 3908.

PEKIN, a city of China. See PEKING.

PEKIN, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 10 miles W. of Lockport.

PEKIN, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

PEKIN, a post-office of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

PEKIN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 138 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PEKIN, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 4 miles from Providence.

PEKIN, a thriving post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the left bank of Illinois River, 12 miles below Peoria, and about 60 miles N. of Springfield. It is the largest place in the county, and has an active business. Large quantities of produce are shipped here by steamboats. Pekin contains a number of churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several steam mills. The value of the produce received here in 1852 was estimated at $1,500,000. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

PEKIN, a post-office of Montgomery co., South Carolina.

PEKIN, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

PE'KING' or PE'KIN', (*i. e.* in Chinese, "the northern capital;" Fr. *Péking* or *Pékin*, pā'kăn'; Port. *Pequim*, pē-keen'; Sp. *Pequin*, pā-keen'; L. *Pechinum* or *Pequinum*,) the capital city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese Empire, capital of the province of Pe-chee-lee, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its affluent the Hoen-ho, 100 miles N.W. of the mouth of the former river, in the Yellow Sea, and 50 miles S. of the great wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory, 39° 54′13″ N., lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E. Mean annual temperature, 54°·8; winter, 26°·7; summer, 81°·1 Fahrenheit. The population has been estimated (probably much too highly) at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, which together are entered by 16 gates. The entire circuit is reckoned at 25 miles. The wall is 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base, diminishing to 12 feet at the top. It is faced nearly throughout with large bricks, laid in a mortar of lime and clay, which, in time, becomes almost as durable as stone. Square towers, projecting 50 feet from the outer side of the walls, occur at intervals of about 60 yards, and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. Much of the enclosed space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one story in height. The S. or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, and residence of the majority of the population, is intersected throughout by four wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, and are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other are large arches; but except these, and a temple to the god of agriculture, there would seem to be no edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city, consists of three separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; it, however, contains five of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The second enclosure, (HWANG-CHING, "the august city,") is 6 miles in circuit, and entered by four large and several smaller gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and seminary, the college and buildings of the Russian embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of Ancestors and of Peace, the latter having attached to it an institution for Boodhist lamas; the national college of China, and the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 miles in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs, which present all the evidences of an industrious people, intent on the pursuit of gain, mercantile bustle pervading every quarter. Peking has religious edifices appropriated to many forms of religion, the principle of toleration being here carried to the utmost extent; among these are a Greek church and convent, Roman Catholic chapel, Islam mosques, Boodhist temples, besides temples dedicated to Confucius, (Koong-Foo-Tseu,) and other deified mortals. In the national college, Han-lin-yuen, above mentioned, all Chinese learning and literature are concentrated, and it has professors of Mantchoo and Russian. All religions, though some of them are proscribed, share the honor of being sanctioned within its precincts. Among the other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical college and the astronomical board. About 10 miles W.N.W. of the city is an imperial park, covering at least 12 square miles, and containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of the state. Peking has a large printing and bookselling trade, and manufactures of colored glass, idols, and other articles; but its inhabitants chiefly depend for subsistence on employment connected with the court. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within 20 miles of Peking, and communicates with the Grand Canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed. The principal part of the provisions required comes from the S. provinces, or from the flocks reared in the N. part of Pe-chee-lee, the adjacent plain producing but a small amount of the food demanded. A considerable portion of the taxes levied upon the productions of the whole empire is paid in kind, and is here stored up; the amount of the rice alone in these granaries, at one time of the year, is enormous; but they are often empty before the new crop is gathered. The large establishment of the emperor, and the numerous persons in the employment of the government, who are paid out of the public revenue, absorb a great portion of the grain. Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities; but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols, about 1282.

PEKINI, pā-kee'nee, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the S. bank of the Scombi, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, 23 miles N.N.W. of Berat.

PELAGO, pā'lā-go, a market-town of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 13 miles E. of Florence. Pop., with vicinity, 5000, who manufacture some woollen fabrics. In this commune is the sanctuary of Valombrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany.

PELAGOSA, pā-lā-go'sā, a desert island in the Adriatic Sea, about midway between the promontory of Gargano (in the kingdom of Naples) and Dalmatia.

PELASGICUS SINUS. See VOLO, GULF OF.

PEL'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PELESTRINA, pā-lēs-tree'nā, or PALESTRINA, pā-lēs-tree'nā, an island and town of North Italy, government and delegation of Venice, the island extending along the shore of the Adriatic, from the Porto-di-Malamocco to the Porto-di-Chieggia, 7½ miles in length, and having at its N. extremity Fort San Pietro, and at its S. end the town of Pelestrina, with 4000 inhabitants, 10 miles S. of Venice.

PELEW ISLANDS, a group of the Carolines, in the North Pacific Ocean; lat. from 7° to 9° N., lon. from 130° to 136° E. They are about 20 in number, extend nearly N.N.E. and S.S.W. 57 miles, and are completely encircled by reefs.

PEL'HAM, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 38 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 1071.

PELHAM, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 77 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 963.

PELHAM, a post-township in the S. part of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad. Pop. 577.

PELHAM, a post-village of Grundy co., Tennessee.

PEL'HAM, BRENT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PELHAM, FURNEAUX, (für-nō',) a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PELHAM, STOCKING, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PELIAGODDE, pā-lē-ā-gōd'dēh, a village of Ceylon, 5 miles N.E. of Colombo. Pop. 800.

PELICAN (pĕl'e-kan) ISLAND, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte Bay; lat. 13° 50' S., lon. 143° 42' E.

PELING, pā'ling', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

PELING, an island of the Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Corea; lat. 13° 5' N., lon. 125° E.

PÉLISSANNE, pā'lēs'sänn', a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles W.N.W. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2010. It has a brisk trade in olive oil.

PELLA, pĕl'lä, a ruined town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great. Its remains are traceable 6 miles S.E. of Yenidje Vardar.

PEL'LA, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 88 miles W. by S. of Iowa City. It was settled mostly by the Dutch. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PELLEGRINO, pāl-lā-gre'no, a town of Italy, duchy, and 22 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 5312.

PELLEGRUE, pāl'leh-grü', a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 32 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 1440.

PELLERIN, LE, leh pāl'leh-rān', a market town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, with a small port on the Loire, 8 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 1750.

PEL'LEW ISLAND, (SIR EDWARD,) a group of Australia, near the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, South-west Island, North Island, Centre, and Vanderlin Island; lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 137° 2' E.

PELL'S LANDING, a small village of Hardin co., Illinois, on the Ohio River.

PELLWORM, an island of Denmark. See PELWORM.

PELOPONNESUS. See MOREA.

PELORUS. See CAPE FARO.

PELOTAS, pā-lo'tās, or SAO (SÃO) FRANCISCO DE PAULA, sōwng frăn seesko dā pow'lä, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 20 miles N.W. of Rio Grande. P. 2419.

PEL'SALL, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the South Staffordshire Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Lichfield.

PELSO. See BALATONY LAKE.

PELTON, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

PEL'TONVILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 18 miles N. by E. of Bath.

PELUMSK, a town of Siberia. See PELYMSK.

PELUSIAC BRANCH, an ancient arm of the Nile, the easternmost of all, at its delta, entered the sea at Pelusium, (near the modern village of Tineh,) after a N.E. course of 120 miles. It is now nearly or quite filled up, the water having sought other channels

PELUSIUM, a city of ancient Egypt, at the Pelusiac mouth (anc. *Ostium Pelusiacum*) of the Nile. Its remains consist of "mounds and a few broken columns," near the Mediterranean coast, E. of Lake Menzaleh.

PEL'VEREH, (anc. *Perve?*) a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Marash, 45 miles S.W. of Malatcegeh. It is still, as in antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

PELVORM. See PELWORM.

PELVOUX, pĕl'voo', a mountain of France, between the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Isère; lat. 44° 53' 56" N., lon. 6° 24' 16" E.; height, 13,442 feet.

PELWORM or PELLWORM, pĕl'worm, an island of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, in the North Sea, 5 miles N.W. of Nordstrand. Area, 15 square miles. Pop. 2000. It was the highest portion of the former island of Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634.

PELYMSK, pā'imsk', or PELUMSK, (Pelimsk,) pā-lumsk', a small town of Siberia, government, and 180 miles N.W. of Tobolsk, on the Tavda.

PELYN'N, or PLINT, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PEMADUMCOOK, a lake of very irregular shape, in the E. part of Piscataquis co., Maine, receives the waters of Chesuncook Lake. Its outlet joins the Penobscot River.

PEMBA, pĕm'ba, or HUTHERA, hoo'tā-rä', an island off the E. coast of Africa, in the Muscat dominions, 30 miles N. of the island of Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point, 4° 54' S., lon. 39° 53' E. Length, 55 miles. It produces excellent timber, and plentiful supplies for shipping.

PEM'BA, a country, river, and town of Congo, in West Africa. Lat. of town, 5° S., lon. 14° 30' E.

PEM'BERTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 2 miles W. of Wigan. Pop. 4394.

PEM'BERTON, or NEW MILLS, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Rancocus Creek, 20 miles E. by S. of Trenton. It contains 3 churches, several manufactories, and stores. Pop. about 700.

PEMBERTON, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 16 miles from Bellefontaine.

PEMBERTON, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

PEMBINA, pem'be-na, a lake in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, about 10 miles long. Its outlet flows into Red River.

PEMBINA, a river of North America, joins the Athabasca, 40 miles N.E. of Fort Assiniboin.

PEMBINA, a very large county of Minnesota, comprises nearly half the territory extending from Itasca Lake to the Missouri River, and from lat. 45° 25' to lat. 49° N. It is drained principally by the Red River of the North, and by the Rivière à Jacques. The surface is elevated, and in some parts hilly. The greater part of the region is possessed by the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. Pop. in 1850, 1151.

PEMBINA, a settlement in Pembina co., Minnesota Territory, on the Red River of the North, where it crosses the N. boundary of the United States. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly on the produce of the chase.

PEM'BRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 miles N.N.W. of Weobley. Pop. in 1851, 1319.

PEMBROKE, pĕm'brook, or PEMBROKESHIRE, pĕm'brook-shir, a maritime county, and the westernmost of South Wales, having W. and N. the Irish Sea; and S. the Bristol Channel. Area estimated at 628 square miles, or 401,920 acres, of which about 140,000 are arable, and 160,000 in pasture. Pop. in 1851, 94,140. Surface in the N.E. mountainous; elsewhere undulating. Coast-line bold and deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford Haven. Principal rivers, the Teify, and East and West Cleddy. The soil is generally fertile, even on the higher hills. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats. Butter, cheese, and a fine breed of black cattle are extensively exported. Anthracite coal, lime, slate, and marl are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. The fisheries are valuable. Chief towns, Haverford West, St. David's, Pembroke, and Tenby. The county, exclusive of borough, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PEMBROKE, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven, 210 miles W. of London. Pop., including Pater, in 1851, 10,107. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remain; but it has now a village-like appearance. On a rocky eminence in the vicinity stand the remains of a castle of unusual strength and grandeur, founded in the eleventh century, and dismantled, after a brave Royalist resistance, in 1648. Pembroke is accessible by vessels of 200 tons; but the shipping trade is mostly carried on 1 mile N.W., at Pater, where is its dock-yard. It comprises 60 acres, enclosed by a lofty stone wall, and has 12 slips for ship-building. The borough unites with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It is a polling-place for the county, and gives the title of earl to the Herbert family. Henry VII. was born here in 1457.

PEM'BROKE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, about 155 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1712.

PEMBROKE, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack River, near the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Concord. It contains an academy. Pop. of the township, 1733.

PEMBROKE, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 27 miles S.E. of Boston. The township is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad. Pop. 1358.

PEMBROKE, a post-township of Genesee co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 2279.

PEMBROKE, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

PEMBROKE, a post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 197 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

PEM'BROKE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Renfrew, 86 miles N.W. of Bytown. It contains several hotels, and 2 mills.

PEMBROKE, a county comprising the S.E. part of Van Diemen's Land, E. of Storm Bay and Kangaroo River. Chief towns, Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell.

PEMBROKE, CAPE, on the S. coast of Southampton Island, Hudson's Bay.

PEMBROKE DOCK, a town of South Wales. See PATER.

PEMBURY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PEMIGEWASSET, pĕm'e-je-wŏs'sit, a river near the centre of New Hampshire, is formed by three principal branches, which rise and unite in Grafton county. It joins Winnipiseogee River, on the borders of Merrimack co., to form the Merrimack River.

PEMISCOT, a lake near the S.E. extremity of Missouri, lies in the S. part of Pemiscot county, scarcely 2 miles from the Mississippi River, from which it probably receives sup-

plies during high water. It communicates with Whitewater River by a short outlet. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 5 or 6 miles.

PEMISCOT, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas and on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by swamps and shallow lakes, among which the largest is Lake Pomiscot, situated in the S. part. Formed in 1851 out of the S. part of New Madrid county. Capital, Gayoso.

PEM'MAQUID, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

PEMMAQUID POINT, on the W. side of the entrance to George's River, Lincoln co., Maine. On its extremity is a fixed light, 75 feet above the level of the sea, serving both for Bristol and Waldoborough Rivers. Lat. 43° 48' N., lon. 69° 29' W.

PEMPELFORT, pêm'pel-fort', a village of Prussia, almost close to the walls of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2260.

PEN, pên, or PENO, pâ'no, a lake of Russia, government of Tver, S.W. of Ostashkov. Length from N. to S., about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles, forming the source of the Volga.

PEÑACASTILLO, pên'yâ-kâs-teel'yo, ("rock castle,") a village of Spain, province, and 2 miles from Santander. Pop. 1041.

PENACOVA, pâ-nâ-ko'vâ, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 10 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra, on the right bank of the Mondego. Pop. 3030.

PEÑAFIEL, pên-yâ-fe-êl', a town of Spain, province, and 29 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid, near the confluence of the Douro and Duranton. Pop. 3453. It has manufactures of coarse worsted stuffs and leather.

PENAFIEL, pâ-nâ-fe-êl', or ARRIFANA DE SOUSA, âre-fâ'nâ dâ sô'sâ, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamega, 19 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 2300.

PEÑAFLOR, pên-yâ-flôr', a market-town of Spain, province, and 42 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. It has some Roman antiquities.

PENAGUILA, or PENAGUILA-Y-ARES, pâ-nâ'ghe-lâ-e-âr'rês, a village of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles N. of Alicante. Pop. 1280.

PENALBA, pâ-nâl'bâ, a village of Spain, province of Huesca, 18 miles N.W. of Mequinenza, near which the troops of Philip V. were defeated, August 15, 1710.

PENALBA, a market-town of Spain, province, and 42 miles S.E. of Saragossa.

PENALLY, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PENALSORDO, pên-yâl-sor'do, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajos. Pop. 1723.

PEN'ALTH, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENALVA D'ALVA, pâ-nâl'vâ dâl'vâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1500.

PENAMACOR, pâ-nâ-mâ-kor', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 28 miles N.E. of Castello Branco. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle. Pop. 2506.

PENANG', PIN'ANG', or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, (native, *Pulo-Pin'ang'*, or "Areca Island," from the abundance of the areca-tree on it,) a British settlement in the Strait of Malacca, dependent on the presidency of Bengal, consisting of an island situated between lat. 5° and 5° 16' N., lon. 100° 9' and 100° 25' E., off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 5 miles across. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 11 miles. Area, 160 square miles. The surface is densely wooded, and highly picturesque. It is mountainous in the N.: greatest elevation, 2800 feet; elsewhere it is level or undulating. The climate is very healthy. Temperature from 76° to 90°. The island is well adapted to raising spices, which are exported annually to the value of $75,000. Cocoanuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger are the other principal products, and tin ore is found at the base of the mountains. Before the establishment of Singapore as the chief port of transhipment between Europe, India, and the Eastern seas, Penang had a very extensive transit trade with all the countries of the Malay Archipelago and Chinese Seas, as well as with the ports of British India, Europe, and America. At present, however, its trading connections are much more limited, being chiefly with the E. coast of Sumatra, Java, and the ports of the Tenasserim provinces, the islands and W. side of the Malay Peninsula, and with Singapore. The total exports in 1849 amounted to 6,245,600 rupees, ($3,022,870,) and the imports to 7,219,825 rupees, ($3,494,393.) Penang is also the depôt for the tin wrought at Junkceylon, and places in the Malay Peninsula; of this metal it exported, in 1850, about 20,000 piculs, (1195 tons.) The capital of the island is George Town, which has an excellent harbor, with a depth varying from 5 to 8 fathoms, protected by two commodious piers, and an arsenal, good barracks, and civil and convict hospitals. Pop. of the island, June, 1851, 43,143, of whom 347 were English and their descendants; 15,870 Malays, and 15,457 Chinese.

PENANTIPODE ISLAND, Pacific. See ANTIPODES.

PEÑARANDA DE BRACAMONTE, pên-yâ-rân'dâ dâ brâkâ-mon'tâ, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 4140. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco leather, and shoes.

PEÑARANDA DE DUERO, pên-yâ-rân'dâ dâ dco-â'ro, a market-town of Spain, province, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Burgos. Pop. 694.

PEÑAROYA, pên-yâ-ro'yâ, a village of Spain, province of Aragon, and 48 miles from Teruel. Pop. 1507.

PEN'ARTH, two parishes of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PEÑAS DE SAN PEDRO, pên'yâs dâ sân pâ'dro, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 9876. It has a castle, and is the residence of a military governor. Trade chiefly in the timber of its vicinity.

PENATANGORE, a village of Canada West, situated in the township of Kincardine, co. of Bruce, on the E. shore of Lake Huron, 130 miles W. by N. of Toronto.

PENATAGORE, a village of Canada.

PENAT'AQUIT, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

PEN'BOYR, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PEN'BREY, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PEN'BRYN, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

PEN'BUALT, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Brecon.

PENCAITT'LAND, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

PENCAR'REG, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PENCHANT, pên'shânt', a bayou of Louisiana, commences in Terre Bonne parish, and flows N.W. into Bayou Chone.

PEN'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PEN'COYD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PENCUN, pên'koon, a walled town of Prussia, government, and 16 miles S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1654.

PENDAR'VIS'S STORE, a post-village of Wayne co., Georgia.

PEN'DEN'EN, a parish of Wales, co. of Brecon.

PEN'DEN'NIS CASTLE, England, co. of Cornwall, is on the S. side of the entrance of Falmouth Harbor, on a height 300 feet above the sea. It was founded by Henry VIII., and has been enlarged and strengthened.

PENDEULWYN, pên-deel'win, or PENDOY'LAN, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENDJSHEHER, pênj'shêh'h'r, or PUNISHEER, pûn-e-shair', a river of Afghanistan, descends from the S. side of the Hindoo Koosh, and after a course of about 130 miles, joins the Cabool River on the left.

PEN'DLEBURY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PEN'DLE-HILL, England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles from Clitheroe. Height above the sea, 1800 feet.

PEN'DLETON, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 2½ miles W.N.W. of Manchester, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1851, 14,221, employed in manufactures of cotton and silk, and in collieries.

PENDLETON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PEN'DLETON, a county in the N. central part of Virginia, has an area of 620 square miles. It is intersected by the South or principal branch of the Potomac River, and by two affluents of the same, called the North and South Forks. The surface is very mountainous, and densely covered with timber. The main Allegbany Mountain forms its boundary on the N.W., the North Mountain on the S.E., and Jackson's Mountain extends across the county. The mean height of the land is estimated at 2000 feet above the sea. Organized in 1788, and named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a distinguished statesman of Virginia. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 5795, of whom 5473 were free, and 322 slaves.

PENDLETON, a former district of South Carolina, forming the N.W. extremity of the state, has been divided into two parts, constituting the present districts of Pickens and Anderson.

PENDLETON, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 300 square miles. The Ohio River forms its N.E. boundary, separating it from the state of Ohio; it is intersected by the Licking River, and also drained by the South Licking River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. The underlying rock is the blue limestone. The county is intersected by the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Formed in 1798. Capital, Falmouth. Pop. 6774, of whom 6265 were free, and 509 slaves.

PENDLETON, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, on the Tonawanda Creek, about 17 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 2166.

PENDLETON, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, on Eighteen Mile Creek, about 120 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It contains several churches, academies, and a newspaper office.

PENDLETON, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, is a suburb of Cincinnati.

PENDLETON, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

PENDLETON, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on Fall Creek, and on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. The creek affords excellent water-power. There are quarries of fine limestone and marble in the vicinity. Pop. 386.

PENDLETON CENTRE, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 17 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo.

PENDLETON HILL, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

PENDLETON'S RIVER, of Georgia, a small stream which flows S.E., and enters the Ohoopee River in Tatnall county, near Reidsville.

PEN/DOCK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PEN/DOMER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PEN/DYN, a parish of Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

PENEDO, pā nā/do, a flourishing city of Brazil, province, and 55 miles S.W. of Alagoas, on the São Francisco. Pop. of the district 14,000, mostly Indians.

PENEDONO, pā-nā-de/no, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 39 miles N. by W. of Guarda. Pop. 890.

PENE/GOS, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

PENELLA, pā-nĕl'lā, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Dença, 15 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3460.

PENELLA, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 18 miles N. of Trancoso. Pop. 712.

PENETANGUISHENE, PENETANGUESHINE, or PENETANGUSHENE, pen'e-tang'ghe-sheen', a post-village of Canada West, co. of Simcoe, 36 miles N.N.W. of Barrie. It contains several stores, and a mill.

PENEU'ACH, a village in Dallas co., Iowa, 145 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

PEN'FIELD, a post-village and township in the E. part of Monroe co., New York, on Irondequoit Creek, 7 miles E. of Rochester. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, an educational institution, and several factories and mills. Pop. about 800; of the township, 3185.

PENFIELD, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, 47 miles N. of Milledgeville, was first settled in 1836. It is the seat of the Mercer University, under the direction of the Baptists. Pop. near 400.

PENFIELD, a post-township forming the S.S.E. extremity of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 672.

PENFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 598.

PENFIELD, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

PENGE, pĕnj, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, parish of Battersea. Pop. 300. Almshouses, for decayed watermen, have been recently erected here.

PENHA, pĕn'yā, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Paguahi, 80 miles S. W. of Minas Novas. Pop. 1000.

PENHA, a village of Brazil on the E. shore of the island of Itaparica, opposite the town of Bahia.

PEN/HOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PEN/HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PENICHE, pā-nee'shā, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 13 miles W. of Obidos, on the Atlantic and the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. Pop. 2600. It is strong both by nature and art. It has a small port, and an active fishery.

PENICUICK or PENNYCUICK, pĕn'e-kŭk', a burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co. and 10 miles S. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. Pop. in 1851, 3003. It is neatly built, has a fine church of Grecian architecture, a subscription library, a gunpowder factory, and extensive paper mills, on the North Esk.

PENIG, pā'nig, a town of Saxony, 33 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 3956.

PENIN'SULA, (The,) an abbreviation for the Iberian Peninsula. See SPAIN.

PENIN'SULA, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 136 miles N.E. of Columbus.

PEÑISCOLA, pĕn-yess'ko-lā, a fortified town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1391. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, and connected with the mainland only by a narrow strip of sand.

PENJAB, the "five rivers," of India. See PUNJAB.

PENJINÁ, pĕn jee'nā (?) a river of East Siberia, rises on the S.E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows S.E., and falls into the Bay of Penjinsk after a course of about 160 miles.

PENJINSK, pĕn-jinsk', a gulf of Siberia, on the N.E. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, formed on the W. by a peninsula which separates it from the Gulf of Jijiginsk. It is about 150 miles long by 30 miles broad.

PENJINSK, a small town of East Siberia, province of Okhotsk, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk.

PENKAU, pĕn'kŏw, or PENKUM, pĕn'kŏm, a walled town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles W. of Stettin. Pop. 1500.

PEN/KETH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENK'HULL, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

PEN'KRIDGE, a town and parish of England, co., and 6 miles S. of Stafford, on the Penk, an affluent of the Trent, and near the Grand Junction Railway. Pop. 3129. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*, and has a large church, formerly collegiate.

PENKUM, a town of Prussia. See PENKAU.

PENLIM'ON, a name sometimes applied to a mountain range of South Wales.

PENLLECH, pĕn'thlĕk, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENLLINE, pĕn'thline, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENMACHNO, pĕn-mak'no, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENMAEN, pĕn-mā'en, (almost pĕn-mīn',) a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PENMAEN-MAWR, pĕn-mā'en-mŏwr, a mountain of Wales, co., of Carnarvon, in the vicinity of Aberconway. Elevation, 1400 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications.

PEN'MAIN, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENMARCH, pĕne'marsh', a maritime village of West France, department of Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 miles S.W. of Quimper. Pop. 1727.

PEN'MARK, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PEN'MON, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENMOREA, pĕn-mo-re'a, a parish of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PENMYNYDD, pĕn-min'ith, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENN, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PENN, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

PENN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1476.

PENN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 738.

PENN, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad route. Pop. 839.

PENN, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster. Pop. 1909.

PENN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 578.

PENN, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1109.

PENN, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1370.

PENN, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 696.

PENN, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 810.

PENN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 1622.

PENNA, pĕn'nā, a mountain of Parma, on the confines of the duchy of Piacenza. It has a height of 5860 feet.

PENNA DI BILLI, pĕn'nā dee bil'lee, a small city of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles W.N.W. of Urbino, near the right bank of the Marecchia. Pop. 1370.

PEN'NAUATCH'EE CREEK, of Georgia, enters Flint River near Drayton, in Dooly county.

PEN'NAL, a parish of Wales, co. of Merioneth.

PEN'NANT, a parish of Wales, co. of Montgomery.

PENNAR, pĕn-nar', a river of India, presidency of Madras, rises in Mysore, and after an E. course through the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 miles N. of Madras. Length, 270 miles.

PENNARD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PENNARD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Glastonbury. The famous cheese, weighing 11 hundred weight, and presented some years ago to Queen Victoria, was made in this parish.

PENNAUTIER, pĕn'nō'te-ā', a market-town of France, department of Aude, 3 miles N.W. of Carcassonne. P. 1214.

PENN DISTRICT, formerly PENN TOWNSHIP, a suburb or district of Philadelphia, now included within its chartered limits, forming a N. portion of the city, adjoining the district of Spring Garden.

PENNE, pĕnn, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on a declivity near the Lot, 6 miles E.S.E. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. in 1852, 4464.

PENNE, a town of France, department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Aveyron, 15 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. in 1852, 2157.

PEN'NELVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

PEN'NEY'S, a post-office of Randolph co., Missouri.

PENN'FIELD, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

PENN FOREST, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Allentown. Pop. 413.

PENN HILL, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PEN'NIGENT, a mountain of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles N. of Settle. Elevation, 2270 feet.

PENNINE ALPS. See ALPS, page 62.

PEN'NINGHAME', a parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton.

PEN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

PENNINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PEN'NINGTON, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 8 miles N. of Trenton, contains 2 churches and 2 seminaries. Pop. 500.

PENNINGTON, a township in Bradley co., Arkansas. Pop. 1216.

PENNINGTON, a township in Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1145.

PENN'INGTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, 48 miles W. of the former. It is a depôt for coal and lumber, and contains several large stores.

PEN'NISTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Don, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Barnsley. Pop. in 1851, 6302.

PENN LINE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the W. boundary of the state, 24 miles W. of Meadville.

PENNOCRUCIUM. See PENKRIDGE.

PENN RUN, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

PENNS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

PENNS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

PENNS'BURG, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PENN'SBURY, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Brandywine Creek. Pop. 761.

PENN'S COVE, a thriving village, or settlement, capital of Island co., Washington Territory, situated near the centre of Whidby's Island. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, completely sheltered from all the winds that prevail in this quarter.

PENN'S CREEK, rises in the central part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna a few miles below Sunbury.

PENN'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

PENNS'GROVE, a thriving post-village of Upper Penn's Creek township, Salem co., New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware River, about 12 miles N. of Salem. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and a steam saw-mill with a ship-yard attached. There are also 2 hotels, which are much frequented in summer by citizens of Philadelphia.

PENNSGROVE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Chester Creek, 3 miles S.W. of Media.

PENN'S NECK, a village in New Jersey. See WILLIAMSBURG.

PENN'S NECK, a former township of Salem co., New Jersey, now divided into Lower Penn's Neck and Upper Penn's Neck. Pop. of the former, 1429; of the latter, 2422.

PENN'S SQUARE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PENN'S STORE, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

PENNS'VILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. of Westchester.

PENNSVILLE, a small village of Penn Township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSVILLE, (formerly HICKSVILLE,) a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles N. of Muncy.

PENNSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 34 miles S. by E. of Zanesville.

PENNSYLVANIA, pĕn-sil-vā'ne-ȧ, (See INT. VIII.; Fr. *Pennsylvanie*, pĕnn'seel'vȧ'nee'; Ger. *Pennsylvanien*, pĕnn-sil-vā'ne-en.) one of the Middle States, and the second in population in the Union, is bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York; E. by New York and New Jersey, from which it is separated by the Delaware River; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It lies between 39° 43′ and 42° 15′ N. lat., and between 74° 42′ and 80° 36′ W. lon., being about 310 miles in length, and 160 in width, (except at the angle at Lake Erie, where it is 175,) and containing an area of 46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres, of which only 8,628,619 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country.—No state in the Union presents a greater variety of surface than Pennsylvania. Though they do not rise to any great elevation, (seldom above 2000 feet,) its mountains spread over about one-fourth of the state in parallel ridges, in a direction generally from N.E. to S.W., and occupy the southern, central, and eastern counties. Though all forming parts of the great Appalachian chain, they are known by various local appellations. Commencing below Easton, on the Delaware, we have the South Mountain; then in order, proceeding W. or N.W., the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains, (both entering the state from New Jersey, and passing S.W. into Maryland,) and the Broad Mountain, which lies S. of the North Branch of the Susquehanna. We now cross the river just mentioned, but still have with us the Broad Mountain, under the name of the Tuscarora; passing which, we come upon another ridge, lying mostly S. of the Juniata River, known as Sideling Hill; which is succeeded in turn by the Alleghany Mountains proper, the dividing ridge between the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi Valley. Descending the very gradual Ohio slope, we cross two inferior but well-defined chains, known as Laurel and Chestnut Ridges. As before stated, these mountains do not rise to a great height: the South Mountain is within 1000, and the Blue Mountain within 1500 feet. Broad Mountain is said to rise higher above its immediate base than the Alleghany range, but to be inferior to them in elevation above the sea. These different ridges are separated by valleys, now contracted within narrow limits, and now spreading out to a width of from 15 to 30 miles. The entire belt in Pennsylvania spreads over a space of 200 miles—the greatest breadth the Alleghany range attains in its whole course from Maine to Alabama. In the northern part of the state the mountains become high and rugged hills; the W. is also hilly, and the S.E. and N.W. moderately so, but occasionally level. The rivers of the western part of the state, cutting their way through the table-land, present sometimes precipitous shores of several hundred feet in height, and many valleys bear evident marks of their having been formed by running water.

Geology.—We condense from Trego's work, on Pennsylvania, a brief sketch of the geology of the state. The S.E. portion of Pennsylvania, including the southern parts of Bucks and Montgomery, the whole of Philadelphia and Delaware, with the southern parts of Chester, Lancaster, and York counties, is occupied by rocks belonging to the stratified primary class: regular veins of unstratified rocks, as granite, sienite, &c., traverse parts of the primary range. North of this triangular belt is the limestone and marble of Chester and Montgomery counties, and still more northward a considerable extent of gneiss, with talc and mica slate. Proceeding farther N., we come to the red sandstone, which stretches across the state from the Delaware River, above Trenton, to the Maryland line, passing through Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, and Adams counties. The red sandstone is traversed by numerous dikes of trap-rock or greenstone. The rock is generally composed of feldspar and hornblende, and is an igneous production. Just below Easton commences another belt of primary rock, which (like nearly all the other formations in the E. and middle of Pennsylvania) stretches S.W. to the Maryland line, having Allentown, Reading, and Gettysburg near its north-western limit. This formation is generally here called the South Mountain. Overlying the primary rocks is a belt of white sandstone, and above this there is a broad belt of limestone, occasionally appearing in Northumberland, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Adams, Cumberland, and Franklin counties. The same limestone appears in the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Bedford. The rock next in order overlying the limestone is the slate: this belt crosses Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, and Franklin counties. Next above the slate is a formation composed of hard white and gray, or sometimes reddish or greenish, silicious sandstones, frequently containing large pebbles. This rock constitutes the Kittatinny or Blue Ridge; is seen in the rugged sandstone ridges of Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties, in the Tuscarora Mountains, and in Montour's Ridge, from Bloomsburg to near Northumberland. Upon the sandstone just described rests, generally near the base of the mountains, a series of red and variegated shales. This formation contains the fossiliferous iron ore, extensively worked in Columbia county, near the Juniata, and in other parts where this formation exists. This group of rocks extends from Danville into Union county. Next in position we have an argillaceous blue limestone, rather slaty, and of moderate thickness, with thin bands of slaty shale. Some bands contain abundance of fossil organic remains, and occasionally iron ore. This rock is found as far N.E. as the neighborhood of Berwick, and in Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties. It is also found along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from Muncy to Bald Eagle Creek. The formation next in the ascending order is a coarse-grained yellowish-white sandstone, abounding in fossils. It will be generally found accompanying the limestone in Juniata, Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties—some iron is found in the range. We now come to a group of alternating strata of dark-gray, greenish, and olive-colored slates, interstratified with greenish argillaceous sandstones, sometimes with thin layers of limestone. Many of the strata abound in fossil shells, encrinites, and trilobites. This rock covers a large portion of Monroe, Pike, and Wayne counties, extending to the Susquehanna, between Kittatinny and Second Mountain. Above the formation last described, we find a series of brown red shales and sandstones, interspersed with layers of gray and buff, and forming a good building material. This formation extends from the Susquehanna, above the Blue Mountain, through Monroe county, spreading out in Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Luzerne, and Bradford counties; also appearing on the Juniata and in Bedford county. Over the red shales and sandstone rest massive beds of coarse, hard gray sandstones, sometimes containing pebbles, with occasional bands of dark greenish slates intermixed. We are now approaching the coal-bearing rocks, and occasionally find black carbonaceous slate, and sometimes even scales of coal itself; still we are several hundred feet below the true coal-bearing series. This formation encloses all the anthracite and bituminous coal region; but having on top and between it and the coal a series of red shales and sandstones—the strata more or less calcareous. Immediately underneath the coal is a group of massive strata, of coarse silicious conglomerates, with light-colored sandstones. All search below this last formation for coal *must be fruitless*. The seams of coal are separated by soft, argillaceous, bluish clay, or light-gray sandstone, or by dark-colored slates and shales.

Minerals.—Pennsylvania stands first among the United States in the abundance of her coal and iron. Though not possessing a great variety of rare minerals, and none of the precious metals, she has those which have made England the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the globe, while Spain and Portugal, with their gold, silver, and diamond-mines, have become poor in national wealth, and have sunk to a low degree of political influence. Owing no doubt to her homely but useful minerals, Pennsylvania has advanced,

between 1840 and 1850, in a greater ratio in population than even the Empire State, (New York,) or that vigorous and youthful giant of the West, Ohio. The vast anthracite coalfields of Pennsylvania lie mostly between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, about the head-waters of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lackawana. In 1854 this region sent to market 5,919,555 tons of coal; of which the Lehigh mines yielded 1,215,815; the Schuylkill, 2,958,208; the Lackawana, 1,006,986, and the Susquehanna, and other mines in that region about 700,000 tons. At Blossburg, in Tioga county, and in Clinton county, are mines of bituminous coal, said to be equal, if not superior, to the Newcastle coal of England: while the region around Pittsburg, the commencement of the coalfield of the Mississippi Valley, abounds in coal of the same kind, but little inferior in purity. Cannel coal of fine quality is found in Beaver county. The estimated consumption at, and export of bituminous coal from Pittsburg in 1853, was 1,311,033 tons. The best evidence of the quantity and excellence of the iron of Pennsylvania, is the fact, according to the census report of 1850, that nearly half of the pig, cast, and wrought iron manufactured in the Union was from her forges and furnaces. This state also abounds in lime, marble, slate, and stones suitable for building. Marble is particularly abundant in Chester and Montgomery counties. The most important copper mines in Pennsylvania, are in the same counties. Zinc is mined in the vicinity of Bethlehem, plumbago in Bucks county, and lead in Chester and Montgomery counties. A bed of this mineral of great richness is reported to have been discovered recently in Blair county. Chromium occurs in Chester and Lancaster counties. Scattered over the state are some of the following minerals: titanium, plumbago, magnetic iron ore, iron pyrites, magnesia, talc, asbestos, barytes, zircon, tourmalin, marl, &c. Salt springs exist on the Monongahela, Kiskeminitas, and Beaver Rivers, and in other parts of the state. Nearly 1,000,000 bushels of salt were manufactured here in 1850. Nitra or saltpetre has recently been discovered in an extensive deposite and of great richness, in the central part of the state. There are several medicinal springs, generally chalybeate, the most noted of which are Bedford, in the county of the same name; York, in Adams county; Doubling Gap, in Cumberland; Yellow Springs, in Chester, and Ephrata, in Lancaster county.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The only lake of importance in this state is Lake Erie, which forms its N.W. boundary for about 50 miles. The Delaware, which rises in the S.E. part of New York, and flows southerly, separates New York and New Jersey from Pennsylvania and Delaware, and empties into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for large ships to Philadelphia, about 96 miles from the sea, and for sloops and steamboats to Trenton, 30 miles farther up. The Susquehanna, the largest river in the state, enters Pennsylvania from New York, and flowing southerly for 500 miles, crosses the entire state, dividing it into two unequal portions, having the larger part on the W. This river is not navigable, except at high-water in the spring and autumn, when large quantities of timber are floated down it in rafts, and produce in rough boats called arks. Owing to its rapid descent to within a few miles of the Chesapeake Bay, into which it flows, it is but little affected by the tides. Its principal tributaries are the West Branch and Juniata from the W., and the Swatara and Conestoga from the E. Between the Susquehanna and the Delaware are the Lehigh and Schuylkill, affluents of the Delaware, and each about 100 miles in length. The Ohio, which is formed by the union of the Alleghany from the N., and the Monongahela from the S., drains the W. part of the state, having about 50 miles of its course in Pennsylvania. It is navigable for large steamers to its head at Pittsburg. The Alleghany is about 300, and the Monongahela 260 miles in length, and both, at high-water, are navigable, the former 200, and the latter 60 miles, for small steamers. The Youghiogheny, a branch of the Monongahela, and the Beaver, a branch of the Ohio, are small rivers. Canals coast most of these rivers, except the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, to a greater or less extent.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Justice has never been done to the picturesque beauty and grandeur of the scenery of Pennsylvania, because it has been hitherto difficult of access to those who will not travel except in luxurious cars or steamboats; but now that railroads are beginning to traverse her interior, to make accessible the romantic shores of the Juniata, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, and Lehigh Rivers, we may expect to hear others exclaim, as did an English tourist, (Hon. C. A. Murray,) "To my shame be it spoken, I never heard of the Juniata till this day!" The passages of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Schuylkill Rivers through the Blue Ridge—the first two called the Delaware and Lehigh Water Gaps—are well worthy a visit from the lover of fine scenery. The Delaware Water Gap, situated to the N. of Easton, is the most renowned of these. The river here breaks through the mountains, in a gorge about 2 miles in length, walled in by precipices from 1200 to 1600 feet in height, scarcely leaving space for a road between their base and the water. The mountains on the shores of the Juniata rise to about 1500 feet. The banks of the Susquehanna are interesting in almost every part of its course, and often grand. The celebrated Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch, needs only to be named. The Pennsylvania Canal passes through a tunnel of 1000 feet, near Blairsville; the Union Canal through one of 729 feet; the Danville and Pottsville Railroad through one of 700 feet; the Reading Railroad through 4, severally of 960, 172, 1934, and 1300 feet long, and the Pennsylvania Railroad through the summit of the Alleghany Mountain by a tunnel 3612 feet long, at an elevation of about 2200 feet above the sea. The Portage Railroad crosses the mountain by 10 inclined planes. All the railroads named above pass through successions of wild and beautiful country. Bedford Springs are imbedded in picturesque scenery which interests the mind, while the pure air of the mountains aid the medicinal waters in their restorative qualities. Falling Spring, in Luzerne county, above Pittston; Swatara Falls, 9 miles from Pottsville; the Sawkill Falls, in Pike county, near Milford; the Youghiogheny Rapids, which descend 60 feet in a mile in a wild pass through the mountains in Fayette county, and the falls of the Wallenpaupack, in Wayne county, are all worthy of a visit from a lover of the beauties of nature.

Climate. The climate of Pennsylvania is variable, and liable to sudden extremes, having sometimes the heat of the Carolinas, and at others the cold of Canada, but in periods generally of only three days, intermingled in summer with sharp winds from the N.W., and mitigated in winter by the milder breezes from the S.W. Periods of warm weather sometimes occur in January and February, when the buds begin to swell. The mountainous region has a greater degree of cold, and the snows are deeper and lie longer than in other portions. In the W., the climate is milder and less variable than in the E. According to observations kept at Philadelphia in 1852, the greatest average cold was in January—mean temperature, 31°·9; the greatest average heat in July—mean temperature, 77°. The hottest day was June 16, 94°; the most intense cold was January 20, 2° below zero. The mean temperature of the winter months during 26 years, was 35°; spring months, 51°·8; summer, 73°·3, and autumn, 54°·5. The average amount of rain for 15 years, 44·6 inches. The average gives August the greatest, (5·13 inches;) February the least, (2·92 inches.) The greatest amount in any one month was 11·80 inches, in July, 1842; and the least, 5 inches, in September, 1846.

Soil and Productions. Pennsylvania, though destitute of the luxuriant prairies of the West, is eminently an agricultural state, producing more wheat, rye, and grass-seeds than any member of the confederacy, more Indian corn than any Northern or Middle State, and more buckwheat, orchard fruits, butter, hay, oats, and slaughtered animals, than any state except New York. She is the third in the value of her live stock, and in the amount of her wool and Irish potatoes. The best soils are in the limestone and river valleys, and in the depressions among the mountains, which have a rich alluvion of 2 or 3 feet deep. There are large tracts of excellent land in the bituminous coal region of Western Pennsylvania; but the N. counties are more bleak and rugged, and not quite so productive. In many places, even the mountains are valuable for pasture. Perhaps in no part of the United States is there more skilful farming than in some of the older counties of Pennsylvania. The staple articles are wheat and Indian corn, but large quantities of oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, grass-seeds, live-stock, orchard fruits, butter, cheese, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, market produce, tobacco, hay, flax, beeswax, honey, maple-sugar, with some molasses, silk, hops, hemp, wine, and sweet potatoes, are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in Pennsylvania 127,577 farms, containing 8,628,619 acres of cultivated land, producing 15,367,691 bushels of wheat; 4,605,160 of rye; 19,835,214 of Indian corn; 21,538,156 of oats; 55,231 of peas and beans; 5,980,732 of Irish potatoes; 52,172 of sweet potatoes; 165,584 of barley; 2,193,692 of buckwheat; 125,030 of clover-seed; 55,953 of other grass-seeds; 41,728 of flax-seed; 912,651 pounds of tobacco; 4,481,570 of wool; 30,878,418 of butter; 2,605,034 of cheese; 530,307 of flax; 2,326,425 of maple-sugar; 839,509 of beeswax and honey; 1,842,870 tons of hay; value of live-stock, $41,590,053; orchard fruits, $723,389; market products, $688,714; and of slaughtered animals, $8,219,848.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees of Pennsylvania consist of several varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, dogwood, magnolia, cucumber, papaw, American poplar, gum, sycamore, catalpa, crabapple, birch, locust, sassafras, wild cherry, persimmon, aspen, chestnut, chincapin, beech, hornbeam, mulberry, ash, willow, elm, linden, several species of pine, spruce, hemlock, larch, cedar, &c.

Animals.—Among the mammalia are the bear, wildcat, panther, wolf, otter, red and gray fox, racoon, marten, mink, weasel, skunk, opossum, beaver, (rare,) muskrat, porcupine, ground-hog; flying, red, and gray squirrel; hare, rabbit, deer, and elk. Among birds are the bald-eagle, fish-hawk, and other varieties of hawk, owl, whippoorwill, night-hawk, swallow, Indian hen, woodcock, wild turkey, partridge,

pheasant, wild goose and duck, and a great variety of small birds.

Manufactures.—Pennsylvania ranks among the first of the states of the Union in the extent and variety of her manufactures, for the fabrication of which she has great facilities in the cheapness and proximity of her coal and iron, as well as in the abundance of her water-power. This state manufactured nearly half the iron made in the United States in 1850. According to the census of that year there were in Pennsylvania 21,505 establishments, producing each $500 and upwards annually, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing $94,473,810 capital, and products, $155,044,910; of these, 203 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing $4,528,925 capital, and 3564 male, and 4099 female hands, consuming raw material worth $3,152,530, and producing 45,746,790 yards of stuffs, and 5,308,561 pounds of yarn, with a total value of $5,522,262; 380 in wool, employing $3,005,064 capital, and 3490 male, and 2236 female hands, consuming raw material worth $3,282,718, and producing 10,099,234 yards of stuffs, and 1,941,021 pounds of yarn, with a total value of $5,321,866; and 662 forges and furnaces, employing $10,822,265 capital, 20,658 male hands, consuming raw material worth $11,803,457, and producing 285,702 tons of pig, 182,506 of wrought, and 57,810 of cast iron, with a total value of $20,650,650. There was also, at the same census, $1,719,000 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 1092 hands, consuming 2,550,840 bushels of grain, and producing 189,581 barrels of ale, &c., and 6,543,810 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. Homemade manufactures valued at $755,104 were also fabricated. In 10 counties, in 1853, there were 263 iron-works, employing $11,825,000 capital.

Internal Improvements.—Pennsylvania early entered with spirit upon the work of improving her internal communications. The first great road made in the United States was the turnpike connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and (till the opening of the Hudson and Erie Canal in 1825) the great connecting link between the East and the West, on which might be seen at any time long lines of Conestoga wagons, heavily laden with merchandise and produce, wending their tardy way over hill and valley, and occupying a much greater length of time in the transit than is now necessary for a voyage to Europe. Pennsylvania commenced, in 1825, her extensive system of canals, (but too extensive, unfortunately,) as it led to locating them in places uncalled for by the demands of the time, which clogged the state with a heavy debt, under which she still labors, while, by the unproductiveness of some of them, she is deprived of the income from whence to liquidate the debt, or even to pay its interest, unaided by taxation. But part of this unproductiveness is no doubt caused by the then unforeseen, but now general introduction of railways. Pennsylvania is saddled with a debt of $40,000,000, incurred mainly for purposes of internal improvement. Some of her works that have long lain unfinished, will soon be completed, when it is expected they will add to the resources of the state, instead of, as heretofore, requiring constant outlay. Pennsylvania has now a line of canal connecting Pittsburg and Harrisburg; one, nearly completed, along the whole course of the Susquehanna within the state, and also on the West Branch; one from Beaver to Erie, one along the Delaware from Bristol to Easton, and thence up the Lehigh to the mines; one up the Schuylkill to Pottsville; one along the Lackawana to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and one uniting the Schuylkill with the Pennsylvania Canal at Middletown—making, in all, about 1030 miles of canal completed, or nearly so, within the state. On the 1st of January, 1855, Pennsylvania had 1892 miles of railway in operation, and 1406 in progress. Cost of construction, $94,657,675. Only 82 miles of this, however, belong to the state.

Her commercial metropolis is connected by railroad with New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Western New York, (*via* Reading, Pottsville, Catawissa, Williamsport, and Elmira;) with Hagerstown, Maryland, *via* Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg; and with Lancaster, Columbia, York, Norristown, Westchester, Bristol, and various intermediate towns and villages within the state. Through connections with New Jersey railroads, Easton is united to Philadelphia and New York city. Scranton connects with the New York and Erie Railway at Great Bend; Harrisburg directly with Baltimore; Blossburg with Corning, on the New York and Erie Railroad; and Harrisburg with the Reading Railroad at Auburn. There are several short railroads in the mining districts. Pittsburg and Erie connect westward with the great lines through Ohio, Indiana, and other states. Roads are now being constructed which will open a nearly direct communication between Philadelphia and the towns of Wheeling, Cleveland, Erie, Syracuse, Oswego, Auburn, and various intermediate villages on the different routes; and the towns in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania with the city of New York, through the state of New Jersey. Others are projected, which will unite Pittsburg with Steubenville, Connellsville, Erie, and Buffalo. The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 11 months of 1854 amounted to $3,336,137, an increase of $740,076 over the same months in 1853, and of $1,602,491 over those of 1852. The Reading Railroad transported, in 1854, 1,989,854 tons of coal, 140,801 tons of merchandise, 187,591 tons of materials, and 266,631 passengers—equivalent to 105,219 through passengers. Total receipts, $3,781,639. These both belong to companies. The Columbia Railroad (state) passed over it all the through freight of the Pennsylvania Railroad, besides a large amount of way freight, amounting in all to 437,238 tons for 1854. The Schuylkill Canal (private company) transported in 1854, 1,218,498 tons of freight, including 907,354 tons of coal, yielding $762,892 in tolls in the same year. The state owned property, in December, 1854, to the amount of $35,060,667 in internal improvements, which produced $1,876,078, of which, however, only $774,508 was net revenue.

Commerce.—Though Pennsylvania has lost her comparative importance in foreign commerce, yet her increase in this respect in the last 30 years has been steady; while in her coasting, lake, and Ohio River trade, her advances have been immense. The completion of the Pennsylvania Railway, the most direct and shortest route from the Eastern and Middle States to the great Mississippi Valley, has greatly increased the transit trade across her territory. In the year 1854 the gross receipts on this road amounted to $3,512,295, the tonnage transported amounted to 256,925 tons, and the travel was equivalent to 157,100 through passengers. The article on the commerce of Philadelphia will show the great increase of her coasting trade. The trade of the port of Erie amounted, in 1851, to $4,222,997. In 1853, Pennsylvania owned 338,734 tons of shipping, of which 100,634 was steam tonnage. The same year 191 vessels were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,539. The imports were $18,634,410. The exports, consisting mostly of flour, wheat, Indian corn, provisions, tobacco, quercitron bark, lard, butter, &c., amounted to $8,527,996. Tonnage entered, 183,944; cleared, 151,685. (See PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, and ERIE.) Large quantities of lumber are floated down the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers in the spring and fall. The amount on the former river alone for 1852, brought down by canal and rafts, has been estimated at 250,000,000 feet. It is also computed that 175,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, 20,000,000 feet of square timber, 200,000,000 shingles, and 30,000,000 laths, are annually sent down the Alleghany. In the ten years between 1845 and 1854, both inclusive, the amount of lumber annually shipped by the Lehigh Canal varied between 17,944,020 feet and 52,123,751 feet—the greatest amount being in 1852. The number of boats cleared at Bristol, on the Delaware Canal, in 1854, was 10,086. The canal tonnage passed over the Columbia Railroad was, for the same year, 73,475 tons, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 164,475 tons. Passengers carried for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 167,965, and emigrants, 21,793. Total tonnage passed over the road, way and through, 437,238. The Pittsburg Board of Trade give the annual arrivals and departures at that port at 8576, carrying 1,668,160 tons of freight, valued at $19,715,000.

Education.—The first general free-school system in Pennsylvania was adopted in 1834, which has since been remodelled and improved; but still much room is left for amendment before it can fully meet the requirements of the age—though comparatively the system is probably equal to any out of New England, and in Philadelphia equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. According to the census of 1850, Pennsylvania had 21 colleges, with 3288 students, and $232,205 income, of which $94,300 was from endowments; 9061 public schools, with 413,706 pupils, and $1,414,530 income, of which $207,960 was from public funds, $1,156,027 from taxation, and $21,425 from endowments; and 524 academies and other schools, with $107,843 income, of which $73,409 was from endowments, and $3552 from public funds. Attending school, as returned by families, 504,610. The number of public schools reported in 1853 was 9507, (exclusive of Philadelphia city and county,) open on an average 5 months in the year, and attended by 474,565 pupils, 11,121 of whom were learning German. In the same year, a school tax of $1,021,337 was levied, and $153,082 appropriated by the state. The city and county of Philadelphia having a distinct organization of their own, had, in 1853, 286 schools in operation, attended by 50,085 students, educated at an expense of $411,303. The medical schools of Pennsylvania are first in reputation of any on the Western Continent, and are attended yearly by about 1400 students. This state had, in 1853, 9 colleges, with an aggregate of 886 students; 7 theological, with 207; 1 law, with 9; and 5 medical schools, with nearly 1600 pupils. Of the adult population in 1850, 76,272 could not read and write, of whom 24,989 were of foreign birth.

Religions.—Pennsylvania seems to have used to the full extent the privilege so strenuously contended for by her illustrious founder—that of each one worshipping according to his inclination; as there are no less than 47 different sects, occupying 3506 places of worship, of which the Baptists own 320, Christians, 21, Episcopalians, 136, Free Church, 25, Friends, 142, German Reformed, 209, Lutherans, 403, Mennonites, 92, Methodists, 889, Moravians, 84, Presbyterians,

775, Roman Catholics, 139, Union, 81, and Universalists, 21. The rest are occupied by Africans, Congregationalists, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, Independent, Jewish, Seceders, Tunkers, Unitarians, United Brethren in Christ, and many other smaller sects. There is one church for every 658 inhabitants. Value of church property, $11,551,885.

Periodicals.—In 1850 there were published in Pennsylvania, 24 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 201 weekly newspapers, and 19 semi-monthly and 2 quarterly reviews, and 1 annual, with an aggregate yearly circulation of 84,898,672 copies, of which 10,100 were quarterlies and annuals.

Public Institutions.—Pennsylvania has always been noted for her charitable institutions; and even in her penal establishments she looks rather to mercy and reformation than to punishment. There are two great penitentiaries in the state, one at Philadelphia, and another at Pittsburg, both on the solitary system; but only solitary so far as communication with their fellow-prisoners is concerned, as they are weekly visited by the members of the Prison Discipline Society, who endeavor to cheer, encourage, and instruct them, both in morals and religion, as well as in school learning. During the year 1853, 117 convicts were received in the Eastern Penitentiary, and 143 discharged, leaving in confinement, January 1st, 1854, 267 convicts, of whom 43 were colored, 30 foreigners, and 17 entirely illiterate. Total number received since the opening of the prison in 1829, 3089. In the Western Penitentiary, in 1853, there were 201 convicts: total in 29 years of its existence, 1746. The convicts of the Western Penitentiary more than supported themselves by the proceeds of their labor; but the Eastern was deficient $2249. Montgomery county has withdrawn its prisoners. The two houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents, the deaf and dumb asylum, and blind asylum, all in Philadelphia, receive state appropriations. A house of refuge at Pittsburg has just been completed, at an expense of $120,000, capable of containing 220 inmates. An appropriation of $20,000 has been made by the state for the establishment of an asylum for idiots, on condition of a like sum being subscribed by individuals. Incited by the benevolent exertions of that most noble woman, Dorothea Dix, the state has erected at Harrisburg a state lunatic asylum, at a cost of $50,000, embracing in the structure of the building, and in its discipline, most of the improvements of the age in the treatment and accommodation of the unfortunate class of beings for whom it is intended. During the year 1853, 163 patients were received, and 37 discharged, of whom 27 were restored. Remaining in the institution, January, 1854, 182 patients. The contributions for charitable purposes by the state in 1854 amounted to $52,761, of which $25,000 was to the Lunatic Asylum, $12,000 to the Blind, and $14,750 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Pennsylvania had, in 1850, 90 public libraries, with 184,666 volumes; 256 school and Sunday-school libraries, with 75,232 volumes; 21 college, with 77,050, and 26 church libraries with 26,452 volumes. There is a State Historical Society at Philadelphia.

Population.—Pennsylvania was originally settled by English and Welsh Friends, or Quakers, but the population afterwards received large additions of Germans and Irish, and some other foreigners. In some of the middle and eastern counties, the Germans still keep up their own language and customs, and have papers printed and schools taught in their own tongue. By the census of 1790, there were 434,373 inhabitants; 602,365 in 1800; 810,091 in 1810; 1,049,458 in 1820; 1,348,233 in 1830; 1,724,033 in 1840; and 2,311,786 in 1850; of whom 1,142,734 were white males, 1,115,426 females, 25,369 colored males, and 28,257 females. Pop. to square mile, 50·26. This population was divided into 408,497 families, inhabiting 386,216 dwellings. The taxables in 1854 were 558,236 persons, which proportion would give about 3,000,000 population. Of the population, 1,844,672 were born in the state; 181,120 in other states of the Union; 38,043 in England; 151,723 in Ireland; 16,212 in Scotland and Wales; 2500 in British America; 73,692 in Germany; 4083 in France; 7798 in other countries; and 2296 whose places of birth were unknown—giving nearly 13 per cent. of foreign birth. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 28,651 deaths, or rather more than 12 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 11,551 paupers received aid, of whom 5653 were foreigners, at an expense of about $20 for each pauper. Of 1145 deaf and dumb, 15 were colored; of 969 blind, 28 were colored; of 1914 insane, 49 were colored; and of 1467 idiotic, 35 were colored. Of the entire population, 4603 were engaged in mining, 267,533 in agriculture, 15,838 in commerce, 105,883 in manufactures, 1815 in navigating the ocean, 3951 in internal navigation, and 6706 in the learned professions.

Counties.—This state is divided into 64 counties, viz.: Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northumberland, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York. Capital, Harrisburg.

Cities and Towns.—The principal city, the metropolis of the state, and only second in the Union in importance, is Philadelphia, population in 1850, 408,762; besides which, there are Pittsburg, 46,601; (by a local census in 1853, Pittsburg and its environs numbered 110,000 inhabitants;) Alleghany City, 21,261; Reading, 15,743; Lancaster, 12,369; Harrisburg, 7834, (12,022 in 1854;) Pottsville, 7515; Easton, 7250, (including South Easton, 8761;) York, 6863; Norristown, 6024; Erie, 5858; Birmingham, Carlisle, Columbia, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Westchester, Tamaqua, Allentown, Carbondale, and Danville, between 3000 and 5000; and Hollidaysburg, Union, Bristol, Mauch Chunk, Phœnixville, Wilkesbarre, Minersville, St. Clair, Meadville, Brownsville, Marietta, Lebanon, Lewiston, Port Carbon, Washington, Beaver, Woodcock, and Honesdale, between 2000 and 3000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Pennsylvania is elected by the people for three years, but cannot be chosen more than six out of any nine consecutive years, and receives a salary of $3000 per annum. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for three years, and a house of representatives of 100 members, elected annually. One-third of the senate must be chosen each year. The legislature meets on the first Tuesday in January. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of five judges, elected by the people at large for fifteen years, but so that one judge shall be elected every third year, and the one having the shortest term to serve shall be chief justice. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the state; and the judges, by virtue of their offices, are judges of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for the several counties. 2. Of 25 courts of common pleas, each presided over by one judge, elected for ten years, and one or more associates to each county, elected for five years. The judges of the common pleas of each county are also justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery. 3. Of a district court for Philadelphia city and county, and one for Allegheny county. The judges of the supreme court and the county courts receive $1600 per annum, except those for Philadelphia and Pittsburg, who receive from $2000 to $5000 per annum. Every white citizen of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, and who shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The state debt of Pennsylvania was, in December, 1854, $40,064,516; productive property, $35,060,667; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about $350,000 annually. Assessed value of property for 1854, $531,781,304; but the real value is estimated in the governor's message, at $900,000,000. Revenue from permanent sources for the same year, $5,218,099, of which $1,918,606 was from canal and railroad tolls, and $1,649,867 from tax on personal and real estate; expenditures, exclusive of payment on new works and loans, but including interest on public debt, $4,116,744, or $1,101,490 less than the receipts. Banking institutions, November, 1853, 61, with an aggregate capital of $19,765,864, a circulation of $17,420,348, and $4,331,656 in coin.

History.—Pennsylvania is the only instance of an American colony founded without bloodshed. The benevolent Penn, when he settled the state in 1682, with his peaceful associates, the Friends, conciliated the natives by the purchase of their territory, and by the kindness and good-will manifested towards them secured their friendship during 70 years. Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in liquidation of a debt due his father, Admiral Penn, by the government of Great Britain. In 1699, Delaware, which had before been united to Pennsylvania, was allowed a distinct legislature, but remained subject to the same governor. Previous to the old French and Indian War in 1755, the contests waged between the English and French colonists had not reached Pennsylvania; but in that year occurred the disastrous defeat of Braddock, near Pittsburg, in which Washington, then a young man, distinguished himself. In 1763 occurred the massacre of the Conestoga Indians, in Lancaster county, by the Paxton Boys. In 1767 was run the famous Mason and Dixon's line, (39° 43′,) the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and which has become proverbial as the dividing line between the North and the South. Pennsylvania took an active part in the Revolutionary contest, and on her soil occurred the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September and October, 1777, and the massacres of Wyoming and Paoli, and the suffering winter encampment at Valley Forge in 1777 and '78. In her metropolis, too, met the first Congresses of the Revolution; and here was the seat, for nearly ten years, of the newly-organized government of 1789. Within her limits, in 1794, occurred the bloodless resistance to the General Government, in Washington's administration, called the Whisky Insurrection; but notwithstanding this defection of a small part of her citizens, no state in the confederacy has

been more loyal to the constitution of the federal government in all times of trial than Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania gave Franklin, Rush, Thompson, and Robert Morris to the councils of the nation in the Revolution, and the former two, besides Rittenhouse, Fulton, Say, and Morton, to science. Pennsylvania formed a constitution in 1776, suited to her changed character of an independent republican state. A new constitution was formed in 1790, and again in 1838; several alterations have since been made, as a provision in the constitution enables amendments to be effected by the enactments of two legislatures, with the sanction of the people. Benjamin Franklin was president of the executive council, *i. e.* governor, from 1785 to 1788.——Inhab. PENNSYLVANIAN, pĕn'sĭl-vā'nē-ăn.

PENNSYLVANIA, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.

PENNSYLVA'NIABURG, a village of Ripley co., Indiana, 16 miles N.E. of Versailles, has near 200 inhabitants.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. See GETTYSBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA (MEDICAL) COLLEGE. See PHILADELPHIA.

PENN TOWNSHIP. SEE PENN DISTRICT.

PENN'VILLE, a post-office of Jay co., Indiana.

PENN YAN, a thriving post-village of Milo township, and capital of Yates co., New York, on the outlet of Crooked Lake, and on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 192 miles W. of Albany, and 43 miles N. by W. of Elmira. The Crooked Lake Canal, connecting the Crooked with Seneca Lake, passes through the village, and furnishes abundant water-power, having 27 locks in the distance of 7 miles. Penn Yan contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, 2 banks, a union school, several academies, and 2 newspaper offices, 70 stores, 1 iron furnace, 1 plough factory, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. in 1855, 2227.

PEN'NYPACK CREEK, in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, flows through the N. part of Philadelphia County, and enters the Delaware River near Holmesburg. It furnishes water-power for several large factories which are situated on it.

PENNY'S FERRY, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

PENOB'SCOT, the largest river in Maine, is formed by two branches, the East and the West, which unite in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state; flowing in a general S.S.W. course, it meets the tide-water at Bangor, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor, where the tide rises 17 feet, which extraordinary rise is probably produced, in part at least, by the wedge-shaped form of the bay, and the current from the Gulf Stream. Small steamboats navigate the river above Bangor. At Oldtown, 12 miles N. of the last named place, are several islands, owned by the Penobscot tribe of Indians. This river, particularly in its upper portions, affords very valuable water-power. Its length from the junction of its two branches is about 135 miles, or measuring from the source of the West and largest branch, (which is regarded by many geographers as the true Penobscot,) it amounts to 300 miles. *Branches.*—The West Branch rises near the W. boundary between Maine and Canada, in Somerset county, and flowing through Chesuncook and Pemadumcook Lakes in Piscataquis county, unites with the East Branch in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state. The East Branch, also called the Sebois River, forms the outlet to the Sebois Lakes, in Penobscot county, and flowing S., joins the West Branch.

PENOBSCOT, a county extending from the centre of Maine to its N. border, has an area of about 3200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the St. John's River; the central and S. parts are drained by the Penobscot and its tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. It is intersected in the N. by the Aroostook River. Much timber is cut in this county, and rafted down the Penobscot. The railroad connecting Bangor with Oldtown is included within this county. Another railroad extends W. from Bangor, communicating with that which connects Portland with Augusta and Waterville. Organized in 1816. Capital, Bangor. Pop. 63,089.

PENOBSCOT, a post-township and port of entry of Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, 57 miles E. by N. of Augusta. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 4885 tons registered, and 40,107 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 22,850 tons were employed in the coast trade, 1380 in the cod fishery, and 3387 in the mackerel fishery. During the year 20 vessels (tons, 14,268) were built here.

PENO'LA, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

PENO'RA, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa.

PENOMPING, pā-nom-ping', a town of Siam, province, and 130 miles S. of Cambodia, on the Me-kong.

PEÑON DE VELEZ, pĕn-yōn' dā vā'lĕth, a fortified maritime town belonging to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 miles S.E. of Ceuta. It was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1564. It is strongly defended by heavy batteries, and has a bomb-proof magazine, ample storehouses, and a state prison.

PEN'PONT, a village and parish of Scotland, co., and 15 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, on the Skarr. Pop. of the village, 500. Here are numerous antiquities, including the remains of an ancient Roman fort.

PEN'RHOS, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PEN'RHOS LLIGWY, (*hlig'wee,*) a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENRHYDD, pĕn'rĭn, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PEN'RHYN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° 2′ S., lon. 157° 35′ W. They are densely wooded, and populous.

PENRHYN, PORT, a township of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Ogwen, in Menai Strait. It has a good quay for vessels of 300 tons, and large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2000 men. Penrhyn Castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

PENRHYS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PEN'RITH, (often pronounced pee'rith,) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, with a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, 15 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 6668. The town, in a beautiful vale of the Eamont and Lowther, is neatly built, and has a large church, in the cemetery of which is a monument of high antiquity, known as "the Giant's Grave;" a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; a county court-house, and house of correction, union work-house, an assembly-room, museum, subscription library, and the remains of a castle built during the wars of the Roses, and destroyed by order of the commonwealth. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen goods. The vicinity is rich in striking scenery and ancient remains, comprising Brougham and Edin Halls, Dacre Castle, and various British antiquities.

PEN'ROSE a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PEN'RYN', a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth Harbor, and almost adjoining Falmouth on the N.W. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 3959. It is built on a declivity, has a custom-house, and considerable exports of granite. The borough joins with Falmouth in sending 2 members to the House of Commons.

PENSA, a town and government of Russia. See PENZA.

PENSACO'LA, a port of entry and capital of Escambia co., Florida, is situated on the W. shore of Pensacola Bay, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, 64 miles E. of Mobile, and 180 miles in a direct line W. of Tallahassee. The harbor has 21 feet of water on the bar, and it is one of the safest in the Gulf. The shore, which is low and sandy, rises gently to the height of about 40 feet. The plan of the town is regular, and the streets are wide. It contains several churches, a market-house, custom-house, and 3 newspaper offices. The United States government has a naval station here, with a marine hospital. The entrance to the bay is strongly fortified. (See PENSACOLA BAY.) The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, was 799 tons registered, and 2054 enrolled and licensed, of which 1352 tons were employed in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for 1852 were 20, (tons, 3885,) of which 19 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 19—tons, 3996, of which 3459 were in American bottoms. Pop. in 1850, 2164.

PENSACOLA, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi.

PENSACOLA BAY, in the N.W. part of Florida, at the mouth of the Escambia River. Length, 27 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It has 21 feet of water on the bar, and affords an excellent harbor, being completely sheltered by St. Rosa Island, which extends 14 leagues nearly E. and W. along the front of the bay. On the W. extremity of the island is Fort Pickens, and opposite, on a point communicating with the mainland, is Fort McCrea. There is also another fortress, called Fort Barrancas, on the mainland N. of this, near the Naval Hospital.

PENSACOLA LIGHT-HOUSE, Florida, on an eminence about 40 feet high, at the E. side of the entrance to Pensacola Harbor, about 2 miles N. of Fort McCrea. The light is 80 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in 70 seconds. Lat. 30° 19′ N., lon. 87° 16′ 54″ W.

PENSAU'KEE, a small river of Oconto co., Wisconsin, enters Green Bay about 6 miles S. of Oconto River.

PENSAUKIN CREEK, in the S.W. part of New Jersey, forms part of the boundary between Burlington and Camden counties, and enters the Delaware 5 miles above Camden.

PEN'SAX, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester.

PENS'CELLWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PEN'SHAW, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

PENS'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, with a station on the South-eastern Railway, 44 miles W.S.W. of Tunbridge.

PENS'HURST PLACE, England, the seat of Lord De Lisle, a descendant of the Sydney family, is a fine old quadrangular mansion, the birthplace of Sir Philip and Algernon Sydney. Penshurst or Penhurst was a residence of the Saxon kings of Kent. It gives the title of baron to Viscount Strangford.

PENS'NETT, a village of England, co. of Stafford, on the Stourbridge. Pop. in 1851, 4874.

PENS'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PENSTON, a village and barony of Scotland, co., and 5 miles W.S.W. of Haddington, with 230 inhabitants, mostly colliers. The barony belongs to descendants of the Baliol family, in whose possession it has been for about 54 centuries.

PENSTROWED, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

PENTECOST ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Cumberland group, off East Australia. Lat. 20° 23′ 10″ S., lon. 148° 59′ 30″ E.

PENTECOST (or WHITSUNDAY) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides. Lat. 15° 59′ S., lon. 168° 19′ E.

PENTECOST RIVER, of Canada East, is an affluent of the St. Lawrence.

PENTELICUS, pĕn-tĕl′e-kŭs, PENTELI, pĕn-tĕ′lee, or MENDELI, mĕn-dĕ′lee, MOUNT, Greece, in Attica, 10 miles N.W. of Athens, rises to 3640 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, and which are still worked.

PENTENISIA or PENTENESIA, pĕn-tĕ nee′se-a, a group of islets in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 miles N.W. of Ægina.

PENTER′RY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENTIMA, pĕn-tee′mâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Ultra II. 5 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1900.

PENT′LAND FRITH, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney Islands, and connecting the Atlantic and German Oceans. Length, from E. to W., 17 miles; breadth, from 6 to 8 miles. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of from 3 to 9 miles an hour, which, at the change of tides, is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.

PENTLAND HILLS, a range in Scotland, cos. of Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh, extending for about 14 miles N.E. to within 4 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Highest Summit, East Carnethy Hill, in the centre of the range, 1876 feet above the sea.

PENT′LAND SKER′RIES, Scotland, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks, the larger about 4½ miles N. of Duncansby Head, has a light-house with a higher and a lower light: the former 170 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 41′ N., and lon. 2° 55′ W. The latter is 140 feet in height, and 100 feet N.N.E. of the former. Upwards of 4900 loaded vessels, aggregate tonnage, 664,000 tons, annually pass through the Frith, exclusive of ships of war and vessels in ballast.

PENT′LOW, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PENT′NEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PENT′ON-MEW′SEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

PENT′REATH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

PENT′RESS, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

PENT′RICH, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PENT′RIDGE a parish of England, co. of Dorset

PENTROB′IN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

PENTYRCH, pen′tirk, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, with a station on the Taff Vale Railway, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cardiff.

PENVENAN, pŏne′veh-nŏne′, a maritime village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, near the English Channel, 3 miles N.W. of Tréguier. Pop. 2913.

PEN′WORTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, pĕn-e-klŏwth, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PENZA or PENSA, pĕn′zâ, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., and lon. 42° 30′ and 46° 30′ E., enclosed by the governments of Nizhnee-Novgorod, Simbeersk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area, 14,768 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,059,444. Surface mostly level. Principal rivers, the Moksha, Soora, and their affluents. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses are reared. Forests very extensive. The mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur, and vitriol. The manufactures embrace coarse linens and woollen stuffs; and there are, besides, soap, glass, beet-root sugar, and leather factories, and iron foundries. Principal towns, Penza, Nizhnee-Lomov, and Saransk.

PENZA, a city of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated 130 miles N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Soora, at its confluence with the Penze. Pop. 10,780. It has a large cathedral, and 12 other churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and extensive government offices, and manufactures of leather and soap.

PENZANCE′, a municipal borough, seaport, and the westernmost town of England, co. of Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 9 miles E.N.E. of Land's End, and 65 miles W.S.W. of Launceston. Lat. of light-house on the pier, 50° 7′ N., lon. 5° 28′ W. Pop. in 1851, 9214. It is situated in a district noted for its fertility, fine scenery, and singularly mild, though moist, climate. Mean annual temperature, 51°·7′; summer, 60°·9′; winter, 44°·2′; annual rain, 35 inches. It is pretty well built, has a spacious church, a grammar school, national school, and school of industry, a new guild-hall and market-house, a jail, union work-house, public library, the hall and valuable museum of the Cornwall Geological Society, handsome baths, and good boarding-houses for the accommodation of the numerous invalids and residents attracted thither by the climate. The principal exports are tin and copper ore, the produce of the neighboring mines, agricultural produce, and pilchards. The imports consist of timber, iron, and hemp. Registered shipping in 1847, 8722 tons. The harbor, with a pier about 800 feet in length, having at its end a light-house, is accessible by vessels of a moderate burden, and extensive improvements are projected. Sir H. Davy was born in the parish in 1778. In the vicinity are St. Michael's Mount, and several Druidical remains.

PENZING, pĕnt′sing, a handsome village of Lower Austria, 3 miles W. of Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas, and manufactures of silk fabrics. Pop. 4135.

PENZLIN, pĕnts-leen′, a frontier town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality, and 43 miles E.S.E. of Gustrow, on a small lake. Pop. 2093.

PEO′LA MILLS, a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

PEO′LI, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

PEO′LIA, a small village of Washington co., Kentucky.

PEOPLESVILLE, pee′pls-vil, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

PEOPLETON, pee′pl-tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PEO′RIA, a county in the N.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 550 square miles. The Illinois River and Peoria Lake form the S.E. boundary. It is drained by Spoon River, and by Kickapoo, Elbow, and Copperas Creeks. These streams are bordered with tracts of timber-lands, which are separated from each other by beautiful undulating prairies. The soil is highly productive. The county is intersected by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. Organized in 1825, and named from the tribe of Indians who possessed the soil. Capital, Peoria. Pop. 17,547.

PEORIA, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

PEORIA, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

PEORIA, a handsome and flourishing city, capital of Peoria co., Illinois, on the right or W. bank of the Illinois River, at the outlet of Peoria Lake, 70 miles N. of Springfield, and 151 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is the most populous town on the river, and one of the most important and commercial in the state. The river is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water, and is the channel of an immense trade in grain, lumber, pork, &c. A number of steamboats make regular passages between St. Louis and Peoria, which also communicates with Chicago, by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Peoria and Oquawka Railroad connects this place with Burlington, Iowa, and will be extended E. to Middleport. The town is regularly laid out, and well built. It has, besides the county buildings, about 10 churches, several seminaries, a telegraph office, a bank, and 5 newspaper offices. We quote the following description from the letter of a recent traveller:—"Peoria is the most beautiful town on the river. Situated on rising ground, a broad plateau extending back from the bluff, it has escaped the almost universal inundation. The river here expands into a broad, deep lake. This lake is a most beautiful feature in the scenery of the town, and as useful as beautiful, supplying the inhabitants with ample stores of fish, and in winter with abundance of the purest ice. It is often frozen to such a thickness that heavy teams can pass securely over it. A substantial drawbridge connects the town with the opposite shore of the river. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, the streets being wide and well graded. The schools and churches are prosperous, and the society good. A public square has been reserved near the centre. Back of the town extends one of the finest rolling prairies in the state, which already furnishes to Peoria its supplies and much of its business." The number of steamboat arrivals in 1850 was 1286. La Salle, a Frenchman, established a post at this place in 1680. The rise of the present town dates from April, 1819. It was incorporated as a city in 1844. Pop. on January 1, 1851, 6212; in 1853, about 8000.

PEORIA JUNCTION, Illinois, a station on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 106 miles from Chicago.

PEORIA LAKE, Illinois, an expansion of the Illinois River, on the E. border of Peoria county. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles. (See PEORIA CITY.)

PEO′RIAVILLE, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

PEOVER (pee′ver) INFE′RIOR, a township of England.

PEOVER NETH′ER, a township of England.

PEO′VER SUPE′RIOR, a township of England, co. of Chester.

PEPACK, New Jersey. See PEPACE.

PEPACTON, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

PEPACTON RIVER, New York. See PEPACTON.

PEPENAAD, a town of British India. See PEREPNAAD.

PEPIN, (pip′in,) LAKE, an expansion of the Mississippi River, W. of Wisconsin. Length, near 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles.

PEPINSTER SPA, pâ′pin-ster spâ, Belgium, a station on the railway from Brussels to Cologne, 34 miles from Brussels.

PEPOKATING, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

PEP'PERELL, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Nashua River, and on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Boston. It contains an academy, incorporated in 1841. Pop. 1764.

PEP'PER-HAR'ROW, a parish of England co., of Surrey.

PEPPER'S FERRY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Virginia.

PEQUANNOCK, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. Pop. 4116.

PEQUANNOCK or POQUANNOCK, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the N. side of Farmington River, about 12 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It contains 2 cotton mills; also a paper mill, said to be the largest in New England.

PEQUANNOCK CREEK, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, flows S.E. along the boundary between Passaic and Morris counties, and unites with the Ringwood and Ramapo, near Pompton, to form Pompton River.

PEQ'UEA or PEC'QUEA CREEK, of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

PEQUENI, pā-kā-nee', a river of South America, New Granada, in the Isthmus of Panama, tributary to the Chagres River. On its banks some gold-mines are wrought.

PEQUEST CREEK, in the N.W. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, flows S.W. through Warren county, and falls into the Delaware at Belvidere. It is a rapid stream, draining a limestone valley, and affording abundant water-power.

PEQUIN or PEQUIN, a city of China. See PEKING.

PEQUON'NOCK, POQUANOC or POQUANNOC RIVER, is a small stream of Fairfield co., Connecticut, falls into Bridgeport Harbor. The Housatonic Railroad follows its course for nearly its whole length.

PEQUOT, a village of New London co., Connecticut, 8 miles N.E. by E. of New London.

PEQUOT, a post-village of Calumet co., Wisconsin, on the E. shore of Winnebago Lake, about 100 miles N.E. of Madison.

PERA, pā'rā, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the "Golden Horn," across which it is connected with the Fanar (city proper) by a bridge of boats erected in 1837. It stands on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophané, is 2 miles in length, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of the British, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian ambassadors, with a Greek and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, and a monastery of dervishes.

PERAK, pā-rāk', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its W. coast, between lat. 3° 40' and 5° N., having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, and W. the Strait of Malacca. Estimated pop. 85,000. Principal products, about 8500 piculs of tin annually, rice, and rattans. Its capital, PERAK, is a small town on a river of the same name.

PERAK, pā-rāk', a river of Malacca, rises in the S. of the territory of its own name, flows W.S.W. and falls into the Strait of Malacca. Total course, 80 miles.

PERALADA, pā-rā-lā'dā, a village of Spain in Catalonia, 24 miles N.E. of Gerona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 1295.

PERALEDA DE LA MATA, pā-rā-lā'dā dā lā mā'tā, a town of Spain, near the Tagus, 58 miles E.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2800.

PERALTA, pā-rāl'tā, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Arga, 31 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2318.

PERALTO, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

PERANZANES, pā-rān-thā'nēs, a village of Spain, province, and about 70 miles from Leon. Pop. 1337.

PERASTO, pā-rās'to, a maritime town of Dalmatia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto, at the foot of a castle-crowned mountain. Pop. 1800.

PERAWA, pe-raw'wa, a small town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat. 24° 10' N., lon. 75° 5' E.

PERCHE, pêrsh, an ancient division of France, in the old province of Maine, now divided among the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure.

PERCH RIVER, of Jefferson co., New York, flows S.W., and enters Black River near its mouth.

PERCH RIVER, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 175 miles N.W. of Albany.

PERCK, pêrk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1069.

PERCY, per'see or pêr'see', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S.S.W. of St. Lô. Pop. in 1852, 3258.

PERCY, per'sea, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, 22 miles N.W. of Trent Port. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. about 350.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group off the E. coast of Australia, Northumberland Islands. Lat. 21° 31' S., lon. 150° 15' E. The largest is 12 miles in circumference, and rises to upwards of 1000 feet in elevation.

PERCY'S CREEK, a post-office, Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

PERDIDO, per-dee'do, a small river of Alabama and Florida, rises near the N.W. extremity of Florida, and forms the boundary between Alabama and West Florida, until it empties itself into Perdido Bay.

PERDIDO MONTE. See MONT PERDU.

PERDJANSK, pêrdj-yânsk', a seaport town of South Russia, on the Sea of Azof, between Taganrog and Mariopol. Pop. a few years since, 2500, partly Greek and Italian merchants. It is reported to have a better harbor than Taganrog, and being near the German colonies on the Molochna, it has a rapidly increasing trade in wheat and merino wool.

PERDU, MONT. See MONT PERDU.

PEREIRA, pā-rā'e-rā, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 6 miles W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1590.

PEREIRA JUZAM, pā-rā'e-rā shoo-zam', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 928.

PEREKOP, pā-rā-kop', or OR-KAPI, or-kā'pee, (anc. *Taphros?* or *Taphrai?*) a town and fortress of South Russia, government of Taurida, on the isthmus, 36 miles N.N.W. of Simferopol. Pop. 3300. The fortress E. of the town contains a palace, barracks, a mosque, and a Greek church, and is said to be healthy. It was taken from the Turks in 1736.

PEREKOP, ISTHMUS OF, an isthmus of Russia, about 20 miles long, by not more than 4 miles wide where narrowest. It connects the peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and separates the Sea of Azof from the Black Sea, having the Gulf of Sivach, in the former, on the E., and the Gulf of Perekop, in the latter, on the W.

PERELLO, pā-rêl'yo, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Perello is strongly situated, and in the insurrection of 1640 made a vigorous resistance to the Castilian army under Vandestraten. Pop. 1144.

PEREMYSCHL, pā-rā-mish'l', a town of Russia, government, and 19 miles S. of Kaluga, on the Oka. Pop. 2300.

PERENCHIES, pā'rôn'-she-ā', France, department of Nord, a station on the railway from Hazebrouck to Lille. Pop. 913.

PEREPNAAD, pa-rêp-nād', PEPENAAD, pā-pā-nād', or PARUPANADA, pā-roo-pā-nā'dā, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles S.S.E. of Calicut, on the N. bank of a river, by which it exports teak timber.

PERESLAVL, pêr-ā-slāv', PEREIASLAV or PEREJASLAV, pā-rā-yae-lāv', a town of Russia, government, and 150 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, at the junction of the Alta and Trocbezh. Pop. 7000. It was formerly fortified, and has numerous churches, and a trade in cattle, horses, corn, and raisins.

PERESLAVL-ZALIESKI, pêr-ā-slāv'-zā-le-ās'kee, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Vladimeer, on Lake Pleshtchesvo. Pop. 3625. It was formerly fortified.

PERGAMINO, pêr-gā-mee'no, a town or village of South America, Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 155 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres

PERGAMUS. See BERGAMO.

PERGE, pêr'ghe, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna, in a beautiful position between two hills, and having extensive remains of a theatre, of the stadium, and a large palace. About 10 miles distant are the remains, as supposed, of *Isionda*, consisting of Cyclopean walls, a stadium, and many ruined edifices.

PERGINE, pêr'ghe-nā, or PERGEN, pêr'ghen, a market-town of the Tyrol, 7 miles E. of Trient. Pop. 3056. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, and in its vicinity an extensive iron-mine is wrought.

PERGOLA, pêr'go-lā, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 16 miles S.E. of Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 2400.

PERIANA, pā-re-ā'nā, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 30 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2278.

PERIAPATAM, pêr-ee'ā-pā-tām', a decayed town of India, in the Deccan, dominions of Mysore, 42 miles W. of Seringapatam, in lat. 12° 22' N., lon. 76° 11' E. Much sandal-wood is produced in its vicinity.

PERIAPATAM, a large village of India, W. of Madras, with a Roman Catholic church, and the place of a great Roman Catholic festival held annually in June.

PERIBOUACA, pêr're-boo'ā-kā', or PERIBUCA, pā-re-boo'kā', a river of Canada East, flows S.S.W., and falls into Lake St. John.

PÉRIERS, pā're-ā', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. in 1852, 2901.

PÉRIGORD, pā'ree'gor', (anc. the country of the *Petrocorii* or *Petrocorium*,) an old division of France, in Guienne, of which the city of Périgueux was the capital. It now forms the department of Dordogne, and part of Gironde.

PÉRIGUEUX, pā'ree'guh', (anc. *Vesunna*, afterwards *Petrocorii*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, on the right bank of the Isle, 41 miles S.E. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 13,547. It is composed of the old town, and Le Puy St. Front, which, till 1240, was a separate town. The chief edifices are a cathedral of the fourth century, the church of St. Front, and a modern town-hall. It has a communal college, a primary normal school, and a library of 15,000 volumes. It has manufactures of cutlery and nails, woollen spinning, and tanning, and trade in wood, iron, paper, and liqueurs. It was the capital of the old district

of Périgord, and has numerous Roman remains. Périgueux was several times taken and retaken by the English and French in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

PERIJA or PERIXA, pā-rē'hā, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and 82 miles S.W. of Maracaybo, on the Perija River, 26 miles from its mouth in the Lake of Maracaybo.

PERIM, pā-reem', or MEKUN, mā-kūn', an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Lat. of the S. point, 12° 38' N., lon. 43° 23' E. Length, 5 miles. It is a bare, bleak rock, on which turtles are taken by the Arabs of the coast, for the sake of their shells.

PERIM, an island in the Gulf of Cambay, Hindostan, 10 miles S.S.E. of Gogo.

PERINALDO, pā-re-nāl'do, (anc. *Podium Reinaldi?*) a village of the Sardinian States, 26 miles E.N.E. of Nice. P. 1660.

PERINEOS, pā-re-nā'oce, or PYRENNEOS, pe-rēn-nā'oce, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Goyaz, extending from E. to W., nearly in lat. 16° S.

PERIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PERINTHUS. See EREGLI.

PERKINS, a township of Sagadahoc co., Maine. Pop. 84.

PERKINS, a post-township in the N.W. part of Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 1207.

PERKINS' GROVE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 68 miles N.N.E. of Peoria.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on Black River, has an academy and a number of manufactories.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Burke co., North Carolina.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on White River, 10 miles W.N.W. of Anderson, has several mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

PERKIOMEN, per'ke-o'mun, a creek of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Schuylkill River, about 7 miles above Norristown.

PERKIOMEN, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1622.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PERLAK, pĕr'lŏk', (Slavonian *Prelok*, prā'lok,) a market-town of Southwest Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Drave, 13 miles E.N.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 2570.

PERLAS, ISLAS DE. See PEARL ISLANDS.

PERLEBERG, pĕr'lā-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 69 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Pop. 6142. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and chicory, breweries and distilleries.

PERLEPE, pĕr'lā'pā, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 21 miles N.E. of Monastir, on an affluent of the Vardar. It has 500 houses.

PERM, (Russ. pron. pĕrm or pairm,) a government of the Russian dominions, mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural Mountains into two unequal portions, between lat. 55° 40' and 62° N., and lon. 53° 10' and 68° E., enclosed by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Orenboorg, and Tobolsk. Estimated area, 129,946 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,741,746. Its European or W. portion is traversed by the Kama, and several of its affluents; its E. division by affluents of the Tobol. More than three-fourths of the surface is covered by dense forests; the climate is very severe; and, beyond lat. 60° N., the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines are stated to employ 100,000 hands, and produce large quantities of gold, platina, and copper, with about 98,000 tons of iron, and 120,000 tons of salt annually. The chief towns are Perm, Koongoor, and Krasno-Oofimsk in Europe, and Yekaterinboorg, Kamishlov, Alapaevsk, and Shadrinsk in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive and flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the thirteenth century.

PERM, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Kama, 240 miles E.S.E. of Viatka. Pop. about 10,000. It is chiefly built of wood, is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches and hospitals, with a large market-place, and numerous forges. The inhabitants trade chiefly in metallic produce, and in tea and other Chinese imports by way of Kiakhta.

PERMACOIL', a town and hill-fort of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 20 miles N.N.W. of Pondicherry.

PERNAGOA, pĕr-nā'go-ā, PERNAGUA, pĕr-nā'gwā, or PARANANHA, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, 250 miles S.W. of Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Parananha or Pernagoa. Pop. 4000.

PERNAMBUCO, pĕr-nām-boo'ko, a province of Brazil, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory, stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° and 14° 30' S., and lon. 34° 50' and 47° 20' W., separated by several continuous mountain chains from the provinces of Goyaz, Piauhi, Ceara, and Parahiba on the W. and N., and by the Rio de São Francisco on the S. from Bahia and Sergipe. Its coast line, watered by the Capibaribe, Irojuca, and Unna Rivers, has S. the province of Alagoas. Estimated area, 80,082 square miles. It has many rich sugar and cotton plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. The principal cities and towns are Recife, (its capital,) Olinda, Sant Antonio, and Formozo. Pop. 600,000.

PERNAMBUCO, a name under which is commonly designated the two towns of Recife and Olinda, Brazil. See OLINDA and RECIFE.

PERNAU, pĕr'now, (Russ. *Pernov* or *Pernow*, pĕr-nov',) a fortified seaport town of Russia, government of Livonia, at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 miles N.N.E. of Riga. Pop. 9000. It is defended by a strong citadel, and comprises an old and new town, and 2 suburbs, with Lutheran, Esthonian, and Russian churches, and grammar and other schools. Owing to a bar at the mouth of the river, large vessels require to load and unload in the roads-tead.

PERNES, pairn, (anc. *Paternus?*) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles S. of Carpentras. Pop. 3613.

PERNIS, pĕr'nis, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, on the Merwede, 13 miles W.N.W. of Dordrecht. Pop. 1423.

PÉRONNE, pā'ronn', a fortified town of France, department of Somme, 21 miles S.W. of Cambrai, on the Somme. Pop. in 1852, 4887.

PEROSA, pā-ro'sā, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Turin, on the Chisone. P. 1500.

PEROSA, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and about 5 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 750.

PEROSA, pā-ro'sā, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, 8 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. 2000.

PEROS BANHOS, pā'roce bān'yoce, a group of 27 islands in the Chages Archipelago, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 14' N., lon. 77° E.

PEROT', a small bayou in the S.E. part of Louisiana, is connected on the N. with Lake Washa, and on the S. with Little Lake.

PEROTE, pā-ro'tā, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 88 miles W.N.W. of Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 3500. Near it is a lofty mountain of the same name. See PEROTE, COFRE DE.

PEROTE, a village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PEROTE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

PEROTE, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

PEROTE, COFRE DE, ko'frā dā pā-ro'tā, (*i.e.* "chest of Perote,") a mountain of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 1 mile S. of the town of Perote. Its form is said to bear a striking resemblance to a chest, whence its name.

PEROUSE, a city of Italy. See PERUGIA.

PEROUSE (pe-rooz') ISLANDS, (Fr. *Archipel de la Pérouse*, ar'shee'pĕl' deh lā pā'rooz',) a group of small islands near 10° S. lat., between 165° and 170° E. lon. The largest is SANTA CRUZ, hence the group is sometimes called SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS. La Pérouse, the French navigator, perished here about the year 1790.

PEROUSE, LAC DE. See PERUGIA, LAKE OF.

PEROUSE (or LA PEROUSE) STRAIT OF, is between the island of Yesso and Tarakai, (Saghalien.)

PERPIGNAN, pĕr'peen'yŏn', (L. *Perpinianum*,) a fortified town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the right bank of the Tet, 34 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 21,783. It is situated in a fertile region. The chief edifices are the citadel, cathedral, and military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a primary normal school, school of design, a library of 14,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. The manufactures comprise woollens, paper, hats, and it has an extensive commerce in the wines of the country, wool, silk, iron, and corks. Philip the Bold died here in 1285. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793.

PERQUIM'ANS, a river which rises near the N. border of North Carolina, in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, and flows S.E. through the middle of Perquimans county into Albemarle Sound. Length, about 60 miles. The largest vessels that navigate the Sound can ascend the river about 45 miles from its mouth.

PERQUIMANS, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the N. side of Albemarle Sound, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. Perquimans River flows through the middle of the county into the sound. The surface is nearly level; the soil from the sound to the middle is fertile; the other portion is covered with forests of pine. The Scuppernung grape is said to succeed well here. There are profitable shad and herring fisheries on the Perquimans River. The earliest permanent settlement of the state was made in this county in 1662. The name was derived from a tribe of aborigines who possessed this portion of the province. Capital, Hertford. Pop. 7332, of whom 4080 were free, and 3252 slaves.

PERRAINDA, pe-rīn'dā, or PARAINDA, pa-rīn'dā, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on the E. bank of the Seena, 60 miles N.W. of Naldroog, in lat. 18° 18' N., lon. 75° 54' E.

PER/RAN AR/WOTHAL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PER/RAN UTH/NOE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PER/RAN ZAB/ULOE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 miles N.W. of Truro. Its church, an interesting structure, was buried by shifting sands many centuries ago, and only exhumed in 1835. The parish has large tin and copper mines.

PER/RIN, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. P. 2736.

PER/RINE, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

PER/RINEVILLE, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

PER/RINTON or PER/RINGTON, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 12 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 2891.

PER/RIVALE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

PERROS-GUIREC, pêa'ros' ghee'rĕk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 37 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. P. in 1852, 2622.

PER/ROTT' or PER/RO'T', an island of Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, S.W. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of the Two Mountains and the Lake of St. Louis. It is about 7 miles long.

PER/ROTT, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PERROTT, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. Several Roman relics have been found here.

PER/RY, a county in the S.E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 640 square miles. The Susquehanna River forms its entire E. boundary; the N. part of the county is intersected by the Juniata River, and the S. part by Sherman's Creek. The surface is mountainous, the Blue Mountain extending along the S. border, and Tuscarora Mountain along the N.W. The soil of the arable land is excellent. Limestone and slate are the principal rocks; the hills contain an abundance of iron ore. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad; another canal extends along the E. border. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of the United States navy. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. 20,088.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River, an affluent of the Alabama. The surface is hilly and undulating; the soil is highly productive. Capital, Marion. Pop. 22,285, of whom 5368 were free, and 13,917 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is intersected by Leaf River, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is uneven; the soil is rather light. Capital, Augusta. Pop. 2438, of whom 1689 were free, and 749 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of 580 square miles. The Arkansas River bounds it on the N.E., and it is drained by the Fourche La Fave. The surface is diversified by hills, which contain marble and other valuable materials for building. The soil near the streams is fertile. Capital, Perryville. Pop. 978, of whom 963 were free, and 15 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Tennessee forms its entire W. boundary, and it is intersected by Buffalo River. The surface is moderately uneven, and partly covered by forests. Capital, Linden. Pop. 5822, of whom 5508 were free, and 314 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by the North and Middle Forks of Kentucky River. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains; the land is mostly too rugged for cultivation, but adapted to wool-growing. Capital, Hazard. Pop. 3092, of whom 2975 were free, and 117 slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S.E. central part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by Rush and Jonathan Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. The Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Somerset. Pop. 20,775.

PERRY, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the S. and S.E. The surface is very hilly, excepting the river-bottoms. The hills contain large beds of coal. The county also has quarries of fine sandstone. Capital, Rome. Pop. 7268.

PERRY, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by Beaucoup Creek, which flows S. into the Big Muddy River. The county consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land; the soil is fertile. Capital, Pinckneyville. Pop. 5278.

PERRY, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 480 square miles. The Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, forms the boundary on the E. and N.E.; it is also drained by Apple, Saline, and Cape Cinque Homme Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is generally fertile. Lead and iron abound in the county; marble also is found in it, and blue limestone is the principal rock. The streams are said to furnish ample water-power. Capital, Perryville. Pop. 7215, of whom 6421 were free, and 794 slaves.

PERRY, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 154 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1324.

PERRY, a post-village and township in the E. part of Wyoming co., New York, about 50 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. The village is situated at the outlet of a beautiful pond called Perry Lake, near 2 miles in length. It contains 4 churches, an academy with above 250 students, 1 furnace, 2 flour mills, and 1 hotel. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 2832; of the village in 1853, estimated at 1500.

PERRY, township, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. P. 799.

PERRY, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1320.

PERRY, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 1394.

PERRY, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 1272.

PERRY, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1090.

PERRY, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1740.

PERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. P. 628.

PERRY, a post-village and township of Union co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles S. of Williamsport. Pop. 1341.

PERRY, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PERRY, a thriving post-village, capital of Houston co., Georgia, on Indian Creek, an affluent of the Ocmulgee, about 33 miles S. by W. of Macon. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has an active business. Perry contains 3 neat churches, 2 large schools, 5 dry-goods stores, 5 other stores, and 2 carriage shops. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

PERRY, a township in Johnson co., Arkansas. Pop. 603.

PERRY, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 923.

PERRY, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1788.

PERRY, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 2464.

PERRY, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1277.

PERRY, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 2731.

PERRY, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1340.

PERRY, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 955.

PERRY, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1169.

PERRY, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1208.

PERRY, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1066.

PERRY, a post-township in the N.E. part of Lake co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad. Pop. 1131.

PERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

PERRY, a township of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1371.

PERRY, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1230.

PERRY, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1459.

PERRY, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1906.

PERRY, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 846.

PERRY, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1016.

PERRY, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1120.

PERRY, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 519.

PERRY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 262.

PERRY, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

PERRY, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 899.

PERRY, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 4667.

PERRY, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1396.

PERRY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 888.

PERRY, a post-township in the S.W. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 313.

PERRY, a post-township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 842.

PERRY, a township of Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 691.

PERRY, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 1091.

PERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 1457.

PERRY, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1803.

PERRY, a township of Martin co., Indiana. Pop. 1517.

PERRY, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 1176.

PERRY, a township of Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 1004.

PERRY, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 1104.

PERRY, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1036.

PERRY, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 693.

PERRY, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. Pop. 710.

PERRY, a neat and thriving post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 62 miles W. of Springfield. It is situated in a fertile prairie. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PERRY, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 121.

PER/RY-BARR, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Handsworth, with a station on the London and North-western Railway, 3½ miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 933.

PERRY CENTRE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 50 miles E. by S. of Buffalo.

PERRY COURT HOUSE, a post-village of Perry co., Kentucky.

PER/RYMANSVILLE, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

PERRY MINE, a post-village of St. Francis co., Missouri.

PERRYOP/OLIS, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny River, about 36 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a glass factory, and 1 newspaper office.

PERRYOPOLIS, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

PERRY'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Vermilion parish, Louisiana.

PER/RYSBURG, a post-township, forming the N.W. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie Railroad. Pop. 1861.

PERRYSBURG, a small village of Ashland co., Ohio.

PERRYSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee River, opposite Maumee City, 140 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. The situation is elevated and beautiful. During a large part of the year, steamboats ascend the river to this point. It is on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and is the terminus of several plank-roads. A hydraulic canal has recently been made here, by which a fall of 18 or 20 feet is obtained in the space of 2 miles. The sickness which formerly prevailed in the Maumee Valley has disappeared since the land has been cleared and cultivated. Perrysburg has a bridge across the river, and contains several churches, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1854, about 1500.

PERRYSBURG, a post-village of Miami co., Indiana, 78 miles N. of Indianapolis.

PERRY'S CORNER, a post office of Dutchess co., New York.

PERRY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PERRY'S MILLS, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, about 170 miles N. by E. of Albany.

PERRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia, 85 miles W. by S. of Savannah.

PERRYSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island.

PERRYSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 20 miles E. by S. of Syracuse.

PERRYSVILLE, New Jersey. See PERRYVILLE.

PERRYSVILLE or PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. of Brookville. Pop. in 1853, 300.

PERRYSVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles E. of Crestline, about 72 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

PERRYTON, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 50 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PERRYTON, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, about 66 miles N.E. of Nauvoo.

PERRYVILLE or PERRYSVILLE, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

PERRYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 2 miles below Mifflintown. The river is crossed here by a handsome bridge.

PERRYVILLE or PERRYSVILLE, a thriving village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. of Lewistown.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, about 10 miles E. of Marion.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Arkansas, on the Fourche La Fave River, 30 miles from its entrance into the Arkansas River, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Decatur co., Tennessee, on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, 100 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. About 3000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 250.

PERRYVILLE or PERRYSVILLE, a post-village of Boyle co., Kentucky, 42 miles S. of Frankfort. It has 2 churches, and a woollen factory.

PERRYVILLE or PERRYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Vermilion co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 89 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It is favorably situated for business, and is the largest village in the county. A plank-road is in progress from this place to Georgetown, in Illinois. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1000.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Missouri, about 10 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and 75 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis. It contains a court-house, jail, and a few stores.

PERSAIM, a town of British India. See BASSEIN.

PERSANTE, pêr'sân-tâ, a river of Prussia, Pomerania, rises near the village of Persanzig, and after a N.W. course of 70 miles, enters the Baltic at Colberg. It is navigable for the last 18 miles of its course.

PERSE, a country of Asia. See PERSIA.

PERSEPOLIS, pêr-sêp'o-lis, (anc. *Istokhar* and *Takhti-Jemshid*,) the ancient capital of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, province of Fars, on an affluent of the Bundemeer River, from 25 to 30 miles N.E. of Sheeraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface: and on a terraced platform, 1430 feet in length, and from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander. The walls are covered with inscriptions in arrow headed characters, and numerous tombs are cut in the adjacent mountains.

PERSERIN, a town of European Turkey. See PRISREND.

PERSHORE, a market town of England, co., and 8½ miles S.E. of Worcester, on the navigable Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2717. The town is well built, and has a large cruciform church, originally a part of an abbey, of which some other remains still exist.

PERSIA, pêr'shi-a, (Arabic and Persian, *Iran*, ee'rân'; Fr. *Perse*, pâhs; Ger. *Persien*, pêr'se-en; L. *Persia*; Gr. *Περσις*, *Persis*,) a country of South-western Asia, comprising in its widest acceptation the region between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus and Indus to the Persian Gulf. Its boundaries have undergone many changes, but it is now politically divided into Western Persia, or dominions of the Persian Shah, whose capital is Teheran, and Eastern Persia or Cabool. Persia proper lies between lat. 26° and 40° N., and lon. 44° and 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. the Russian government of Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the Desert of Kharesm, (Khiva,) E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area, loosely estimated at 450,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—Persia may be described in general terms as consisting of an extensive central plateau from 2500 to 3500 feet in elevation, occupying at least three-quarters of the whole surface; a series of mountain chains, encircling the plateau on all sides except the E.: and an outer border of more or less width, consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E. part of the plateau forms the great salt deserts of Khorassan and Kerman, and is one of the most desolate regions on the globe. It is comprised in that sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic throughout the Sahara of Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia to the mountains on the N. frontier of the Chinese Empire. In the W., saline incrustations are of less frequent occurrence, the surface is more broken, and the plateau, especially along its edges, contains many irrigated and fertile tracts. The mountains which enclose the plateau generally have their slopes clothed with a rich and varied vegetation. This, however, is not the case with the S. mountains, which, approaching close to the Persian Gulf, leave only a narrow tract with a S. exposure, and so extremely hot as not only to wither up the plants, but to be scarcely fit for human habitation. It also applies only in part to the plains of the W., where moisture is often in excess, and forms extensive swamps, from which pestilential vapors arise. The provinces bordering on the Caspian, however, are as beautiful as wood, water, and mountains can make them, and offer a strong contrast to the more southern and eastern districts.

Mountains.—These have already been referred to as forming the lofty barriers which encircle the central plateau. The W. chain, branching from the Hindoo Koosh, by which it becomes linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan, and enters Persia on its N.E. frontier, near lat. 61° N., W. of the town of Herat, where it forms a mountain region, in some parts 200 miles wide, though in general much narrower. Under the name of the Mountains of Khorassan, it proceeds in a W.N.W. direction across the N. part of the province of that name, where its height nowhere exceeds 4500 feet; but as the Caspian is approached, it rises to a much greater elevation. The chain here takes the name of the Elbrooz Mountains, and on the borders of the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Mazanderan, attains, in Mount Demavend, the height of 14,685 feet. From this mount, which is the culminating point of the range, and exhibits on its declivity unequivocal signs of volcanic formation, the Elbrooz stretches W.N.W. in three separate ranges, still maintaining an elevation so lofty, that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elbrooz chain, which many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the S.W. corner of the Caspian, is succeeded by the Massula Mountains, and then by Mount Sevellan, which, attaining the height of 12,000 feet, throws out numerous ramifications, by which it becomes linked with Mount Ararat. This celebrated mountain, situated as a common property on the borders of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, possesses the loftiest summit of West Asia, and forms the common link by which the N. and W. ranges of Persia are united. The latter, (W. range,) commencing in the N.W., in the mountains of Koordistan, is continued S. in a broad and elevated belt till it reaches lat. 34° N., then changes its direction to S.E., and under different names spreads out and forms several separate ranges. One of these, proceeding E., forms the S. range already referred to, as separating the great plateau from the shores of the Persian Gulf.

Geology and Minerals.—The whole of the interior of Persia, with very few exceptions, appears to be occupied by strata belonging to the tertiary formation. A belt of secondary strata stretches from N. to S., near the frontiers of Afghanistan; and on the W. of the great plateau, a similar belt has been traced among the mountains. Granite and crystalline schists form a great part of the mountains which extend across the S. of Kerman, but these rocks are more

largely developed in the mountain ranges of the N. In the Elbrooz, the effects of remote volcanic agency are strongly manifested; and the rocks which bound the alluvial plain of Lake Ooroomeeyah on the W., are also volcanic. A celebrated mineral peculiar to Persia is the turquoise, the most valuable mines of which, producing gems of surpassing beauty, and in considerable quantities, are in the vicinity of Nishapoor, to the W. of Meshed. Among the metals, iron, argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony, are said to be abundant. Rock-salt may be obtained in unlimited quantities in almost every quarter, and sulphur is dug almost solid from the crumbling cone of Mount Demavend. Naphtha is found in many places; a celebrated gum or bitumen, called *mumeu*, is collected in Fars; and not only is marble of the finest quality quarried, but coal is also said to have been discovered in Azerbaijan.

Rivers and Lakes.—The absence of sufficient water is one of the great disadvantages suffered in Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Sefeed-Rood and Georgan, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karoon, Jerahi, &c., affluents of the Tigris and Shat-el-Arab, in Khoozistan, and the Bund-emeer, in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. Throughout the central plateau, there is a total absence of running water. From the S. slopes of the mountain ranges, which rise from its N. edge, much water, partly the produce of perpetual snow, necessarily descends in numerous streams, which soon reach the borders of parched and sandy deserts, and are immediately absorbed. The N. slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian, to which they all belong, that the water which they supply, though often in such excess as to inundate the plains below, has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Sefeed-Rood or White River, which, rising in the mountains of Koordistan, has found or worn for itself a channel, usually several hundred, and sometimes 1000 feet below the general level of the table-land, till it breaks through the mountains of Massula, into a long valley, interposed between two of its ranges, and finally reaches the Caspian Sea by the celebrated Rudbar Pass in the Elbrooz, after a course of about 350 miles. In Persia, there are more than 30 salt lakes which have no outlets. Lake Ooroomeeyah, 70 miles long by 32 miles broad, receives 14 rivers; yet its waters are so bitter and saline, that no fish can live in them. Near it are some remarkable petrifaction ponds. Lake Bakhtegan is 60 miles long, and receives all the waters of the vales of Morgaub or Murgaub, Merdasht, and Korbal. Fresh water lakes are numerous, but of limited extent, and are nearly all situated in the province of Mazanderan.

Climate.—On the central plateau, the climate is intensely cold in winter, and excessively hot in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure and the sky cloudless. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorched up in summer by a burning heat, and become so unhealthy, that all the inhabitants who have the means retire to the adjacent mountains. Henry Martin found the thermometer here 125° in the shade. The surface of the Caspian Sea being 332 feet lower than the level of the ocean, its shores in summer experience a tropical heat. On the S. side of the N. mountain ranges, snow falls early in November. In such situations, as at Teheran, ice is seen up to the middle of March; cold winds from the N. prevail in April, and even during summer great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. On the N. side of the mountains, in the plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan, the climate is like that of a tropical region, in which a dry and a rainy season regularly alternate, and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The long belt of sandy shores which line the Persian Gulf is nearly as barren as the desert table-land of the interior, except where it is interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here find a genial climate, and grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khoozistan, Bakhtiyari, and Looristan, forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon, though in general they are stunted in their growth, and degenerate into a low jungle. But, on the N. side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian Sea, are dense and magnificent forests of oak, beech, elm, and walnut, intermingled with box-trees, cypresses, and cedars. Along the slopes extensive open glades often occur, where the ground becomes covered with a rich herbage, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared, chiefly for the dairy. Lower down, though still at some thousand feet above sea-level, wheat and barley are extensively cultivated. In the level and rich plains below, vegetation of every kind is remarkably luxuriant. The sugar-cane and orange come to perfection, and are common; the pomegranate grows wild, the cotton-plant and mulberry are extensively and successfully cultivated, large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards loaded with exquisite fruits—figs, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, apples, and pears—occur in every quarter. The swampy shores of the Caspian are covered with a tall growth of saline plants and canes, available for building, and many other domestic purposes. In these low plains, the only grain under extensive and regular culture is rice; and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton, indigo, sugar, madder, and tobacco. Another rice district, of large extent, occurs in Azerbaijan, where large rice-fields, producing rich crops, occupy the greater part of the low flats which surround Lake Ooroomeeyah.

In Persia considerable attention is paid to the dairy, but the stock is generally of an inferior description; though black cattle, of great size and beauty, distinguished by the Indian hump, are not uncommon in Mazanderan. Sheep and goats are much more numerous. The former furnish the far greater part of the animal food which is used, and no inconsiderable portion of the clothing; the wool being not only extensively spun and woven, but often allowed to remain on the skins, which are formed at once into cloaks and jackets. The latter, particularly in the province of Kerman, yield a wool little inferior to that of Cashmere. The other domestic animals are asses, generally of a large and superior description; mules, remarkably strong and hardy, and used, more than any other animal, for transport; horses, much improved by crossing with those of Arabia, and famous for strength, speed, and beauty; and camels, which are natives of Persia. The more remarkable wild animals are the lion, occasionally seen in Farsistan, and a few other places; leopards, including the chetah, used for hunting; tiger-cats, lynxes, bears, wild boars, hyenas, wolves, jackalls, porcupines, *argali* or mountain sheep, and *bocz* or mountain goats. Among the birds are pheasants, frequenting the plains on the S.E. corner of the Caspian; pelicans and bustards along the sandy borders, and often far in the interior of the deserts; blackbirds, thrushes, and other well-known songsters, but more especially the bulbul or eastern nightingale. Locusts, which often commit fearful ravages, are included among the destructive insects. Fish abound in the Caspian, and on the shores of the Persian Gulf. At the mouths of the streams which fall into the former, valuable sturgeon fisheries are carried on, chiefly by Russia. The rivers contain few fish; and Ooroomeeyah, the largest of the lakes, is wholly destitute of them.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Persia are more numerous than important, though in a few articles they continue to retain some of the celebrity which they acquired in early times. Among them may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and brocades, made extensively at Ispahan, Kashan, Astrabad, Yezd, and other places, not only for home consumption, but export, particularly to Turkey and Russia; carpets and felts in Khorassan and many of the central districts of Irak-Ajemee; Arabian cloaks and woollen stuffs, made in Khoozistan, and in large demand in the country, as well as Arabia; shawls, in imitation of those of Cashmere, made of the fine wool of the goats of Kerman; the fire-arms of Kermanshah; the swords, daggers, and other cutlery of Ispahan, Sheeraz, and Meshed; the copper-ware of Kashan; the gold brocades of Ispahan. Coarse woollens and cottons, once made to a very great extent, for the clothing of the poorer classes, have in numerous instances been entirely supplanted by the cheaper and better products of Great Britain and Russia.

Commerce.—The commerce of the country is extensive, notwithstanding the absence of any roads except such as are traversed by caravans of mules, by which the internal trade is wholly carried on. The principal articles imported from the E. are muslins, leather, lambs'-skins, stuffs of camels'-hair, shawls, nankeen, china, glass, hardware, amber, coral, precious stones, saffron, indigo, spices, &c. The exports to the E. are velvets, silk and cotton stuffs, &c. from Ispahan and Yezd; articles in gold and silver, bronze lamps, copperware, &c. from Kashan; mats, lackered ware, ivory ornaments, dates, lemons, and tobacco from Sheeraz; and shawls and some other articles from Kerman. The total value of exports is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $17,000,000 annually. The Caspian and the Persian Gulf furnish many important items. The traffic of the former, carried on chiefly at the ports of Enzellee, Balfurosh, and Astrabad, is almost entirely monopolized by Russia; that of the latter, formerly carried on chiefly at the port of Gombroon, but now much more at that of Bassorah, employs a considerable number of vessels, owned for the most part by Armenian, Arab, and Indian traders. By this latter channel, Great Britain sends to Persia broadcloths and other woollens, cotton goods, shawls, jewelry, arms, cutlery, watches, earthen and glassware, metals, &c., receiving in return chiefly silk, gall-nuts, madder, and other dyes. A large proportion of the British cottons imported at Trebizond, on the Black Sea, is intended for the Persian markets. Though Persia has a considerable extent of sea-coast, both along the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, it possesses very few vessels of any description, both its coasting trade and its more distant commerce being almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms.

Government.—The sovereign of Persia is an absolute and uncontrolled despot. His principal ministers are the vizier azem or grand vizier, and the ameer, a doulah or

lord high treasurer, the former commanding the army in the sovereign's absence, and managing all foreign affairs, and the latter superintending the collection of the revenue, and whatever relates to the interior; both ministers, though the mere slaves of their master, are, in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. Each province is governed by a begherbeg or sardar, generally a prince of the blood or high noble, who appoints his lieutenants or hakims, under whom there is a long series of subordinates. For the administration of justice there are two classes of courts—one, called *sherrah*, which decides according to the Koran; the other, called *urf*, deciding according to customary law. The revenue chiefly derived from land and poll taxes, import and export duties, tributes from nomadic tribes, &c., has been estimated at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. The standing army comprises about 13,000 men, who have received European discipline; but the chief force consists of irregulars, who on emergencies may exceed 200,000 men, a large proportion of them being cavalry, who perform feudatory service.

Inhabitants, &c.—The population is very mixed. The Parsees, who appear to preserve more fully than the rest a purity of descent from the ancient Persians, are now nearly confined to the city of Yezd and some towns in Kerman, where they still retain fire-worship. The inhabitants of the towns and settled districts generally are descended from Persians, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Arabs, and all the other nations who have at different periods held sway in the country. They are Mohammedans of the Sheeah (Shiah) sect, rejecting the authority of the three first caliphs, on which and other accounts, there is between them and the Turks, Arabs, Bokharese, and most other Mussulmen, a perpetual feud. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S.; Toorkomans, Mongols and Ozbeks in the E. and N.E.; and Koords in the W. They live in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds and on plunder; and they furnish the most part of the armed force. The Persians are a handsome, active, and generally warlike people. Their complexion varies from fair to dark olive, having straight, jet black hair, a quick, lively imagination, and agreeable address. They are versatile and pliable, but insincere and immoral in their habits. Polygamy is both authorized and encouraged, and all the evils which it engenders are everywhere displayed. The intellectual qualities of the Persians are naturally of a high order, and enabled them at a very early period to take a lead in civilization. The Persian forms one of the principal branches of the great family of Indo-European languages. It is remarkable for its softness and harmony, which admirably adapt it to the lighter forms of poetry. It has the same written character as the Arabic, which in other respects it greatly resembles. The Persians possess numerous works both in literature and science: those in the former bear a high reputation; those in the latter, with the single exception, perhaps, of mathematics, are of a very unsatisfactory and puerile description.

Population.—The population of Persia is variously given. The following estimate is probably not far from the truth. Modern Persians, comprising a mixture of ancient Persians, Tartars, Arabs, and Georgians, 10,000,000; Parsees, 100,000; Afghans of Cabool, 500,000; Ghelaky, 50,000; Armenians, 70,000; Jews, 35,000; Sabians, or disciples of John, 10,000; nomadic or wandering tribes, (13 in number,) 239,500; Arabian tribes and Arabian fishermen, 140,000; and Koords, 155,000; total, 11,299,500, besides 28 other Turkish tribes.

Divisions.—The ancient and modern divisions of Persia, and their chief towns, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Modern Names.	Ancient Names.	Chief Towns.
Azerbaijan.	Media Atropatene.	Tabreez.
Irak Ajemee.	Media Magna.	Teheran.
Ardelan.	Elymaia.	Sennah.
Looristan.	Syro-Media.	
Khoozistan,	Susiana.	Shooster.
Fars.	Persis.	Sheeraz.
Lariztan.	Mesambria.	Iar.
Kerman.	Karmania.	Kerman.
Ghilan.	County of Gelæ.	Reshd.
Mazanderan.	County of Japyri.	Balfroosh.
Astrobad.	Hyrcania.	Astrabad.
Khorassan.	Aria.	Nishapoor.
Yezd.	Artacene.	Yezd.

History.—Few nations have undergone so many remarkable changes, and none, perhaps, (if we except the Chinese,) have continued so long to perform a prominent part on the great stage of the world. At almost the earliest period of authentic history, we find Persia occupying a conspicuous place among the surrounding nations. Our limits, however, will permit us only to glance at a few of the most prominent dynasties and important events in her long and changeful career. Cyrus the Great, the most renowned and powerful of all the sovereigns who have swayed the Persian sceptre, in 560 B.C. came into possession of the united crowns of Persia and Media, and soon extended his dominions over the whole of Western Asia. He was succeeded, 529 B.C., by his son, Cambyses, who conquered Egypt. About the year 490 B.C., Xerxes, fourth king in succession from Cambyses, marched into Greece at the head of the most gigantic armament which the world has yet beheld; but after a succession of disasters and defeats, he narrowly escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, by an almost solitary flight across the Hellespont. From this period may be dated the decline of the Persian power; its downfall was completed by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. After undergoing various vicissitudes of fortune, the Persian power again rose under the Sassanian dynasty in the early part of the third century of our era, and attained the highest prosperity under the celebrated Chosroes, (Khosru Nushirwan,) who in the first half of the sixth century ruled over realms scarcely less extensive than those possessed by Xerxes. A century later, and the armies of Mohammed had overrun not only Persia, but the greater part of Central and Western Asia. The Sassanian dynasty was overthrown, and other changes still more important were effected; among which the most remarkable was the extirpation of the ancient religion of the Persians, and the general adoption of Mahommedanism. In the beginning of the eleventh century, the Seljookian Turks from Central Asia succeeded in placing the Sultan Togrul Bay upon the Persian throne. In the early part of the thirteenth century, the famous Jenghis Khan made his appearance at the head of 700,000 Moguls, and crushing all opposition, ruled Persia with a rod of iron. A century and a half later, Timur or Tamerlane, with his Tartar myriads, overran Persia, spreading desolation wherever they appeared. Timur died in 1404. The Soofee dynasty, founded by Ismael Shah in 1502, reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great, from 1586 to 1627. The sceptre of Persia was held from 1736 to 1747 by Nadir Shah, a general whose prowess and military talents had raised him to the throne. One of his most memorable exploits was the invasion of India in 1739, when he took Delhi, and obtained a booty estimated at more than $150,000,000. His great qualities were counterbalanced by cruelty and avarice, and he was assassinated in 1747. A period of confusion followed. In 1795, Aga Mohammed Khan Kajar, the founder of the present Kajar dynasty, ascended the throne. Before he had reigned two years, he was murdered by his attendants, in 1797. He was succeeded by his nephew, Feth Ali Shah. The most remarkable events of his reign were two disastrous wars with Russia—the one ending in 1813, with the loss of extensive territories on the Caspian; the other in 1828, with the loss of Erivan and all the country N. of the Aras, (Araxes.) In 1833 he was succeeded by his grandson, Mahommed Mirza. Until the close of the last century, Persia had no diplomatic relations with Western Europe; but since that period, the sovereigns of Great Britain and Persia have been in friendly alliance; the troops of the shah have been disciplined by British officers, and large sums of money have been paid as subsidies to the Persian government.——Adj. and inhab. PERSIAN, per'shun or per'she-an; (L. PERSICUS.)

PER'SIA, a post-township in the N.W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie Railroad. Pop. 1955.

PERSIAN GULF, (anc. *Persicus Sinus*, or *Persicum Mare*,) an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia. Lat. from 24° to 30° N., lon. from 48° to 56° 30′ E. Length, 550 miles; greatest breadth, 220 miles. At its N.W. extremity it receives the Shat-el-Arab (formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris) and the Karoon. It communicates E. with the Arabian Sea by a strait 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormus, Busheab, and Karak, off its N. or Persian coast, and the East India Company's and Bahrein Islands, on its Arabian side; around the last named an extensive pearl fishery exists. The shores are almost everywhere sterile and arid; on them are the cities of Bassorah and Bushire, and the towns of Congoon, Nakilo, Gombroon, Zabarah, El Katif, and Grane.

PERSIE, per'see, a chapel district of Scotland, co. of Perth, comprising the Highland district of Bendochy, and some others. Pop. about 1000.

PERSIEN. See PERSIA.

PER'SIFER, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

PERSIMMON CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

PER'SON, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 370 square miles. It is intersected by Hycootee River, and the Neuse rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate size; the soil is generally fertile. Formed in 1791, and named from General Thomas Person, of Granville co., North Carolina. Capital, Roxborough. Pop. 10,781, of whom 5888 were free, and 4893 slaves.

PERTAUBGHUR, pêr-tawb-gûr', a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Malwah; lat. 24° 2′ N., lon. 74° 51′ E.

PERTAUBGHUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Sye, 90 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 10,000.

PER'TENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PERTH, or PERTHSHIRE, perth'shir, a large and important county in the centre of Scotland, E. of the Frith of Tay. Length and breadth about 60 miles each. The area has been estimated at 2588 miles, or 1,656,320 acres, of which upwards of 1,000,000 acres are arable or adapted to pasture; but

according to some authorities, the area above given is much below the truth. Pop. in 1851, 138,660. The surface is extremely diversified. This county comprises both a highland and a lowland region. The Grampians extend through it in a N.E. direction, and are composed of granite and primary slate. The principal mountains are Benlawers, 3945 feet in height; Ben-More, 3819 feet in height. The principal lochs are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, and Erich. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay and its affluents, the Earn, &c., except in its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Carse of Gowrie, on the Tay, is a deep alluvial clay, and among the most productive land in Britain; the soil in the mountain districts is mostly light, and chiefly adapted for pasturage; sheep and cattle-breading being extensively followed. Agriculture has, however, greatly improved, and considerable quantities of wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits are raised for exportation. A large part of the county has within the last century been planted with woods. Some coal is raised in the S.E.; limestone, sandstone, marble, and slate are generally abundant, and lead is found in some places. Railways traverse the E. part of the county, and communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, extending N. to Aberdeen. Principal towns, Perth, Crieff, and Dumblane. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PERTH, (L. *Perthia*, or *Bertha*,) a city, royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, and capital of the above county, formerly the metropolis of Scotland, in a plain on the right bank of the Tay, here crossed by a noble bridge of 9 arches, 880 feet in length, 33 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 23′ 50″ N., lon. 3° 26′ 20″ W. Pop. of the city, including 4 parishes, in 1851, 22,232; of royal burgh, 14,681; of parliamentary burgh, 23,835. It is partially enclosed by richly-wooded hills, well and substantially built, and has altogether a wealthy and elegant appearance. On its N. and S. sides are 2 spacious parks, called Inches. The principal public edifices are the church of St. John, supposed to have been originally erected in the fifth century, with a square tower 155 feet in height, and divided into three distinct places of worship, numerous other churches and chapels, the public reservoir, county buildings, central model prison for Scotland, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, large barracks, the Marshall Monument, appropriated to the public, with a library of 6000 volumes, the Museum of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, the town-hall, and King James VI.'s Hospital. Perth has an educational seminary—an elegant structure, a grammar school, an academy, and several other endowed schools, 4 weekly newspapers, 2 local and 4 branch banks, and a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden, and extensive works have been undertaken for forming a new harbor and wet-dock. The general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Dundee, Perth and Aberdeen Railways—an elegant building—is situated in the W. suburbs: and the Dundee Railway crosses the Tay by a wooden bridge. The principal manufactures are those of colored cotton stuffs, ginghams, shawls, &c.; and here are flax-spinning mills, bleachfields, several distilleries, breweries, corn mills, iron foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works. The glove trade has declined. Ship-building is an extensive and increasing interest, and the salmon fisheries in the Tay are very valuable, about 225 tons of fish being sent to London annually. The foreign exports are trifling, but the coastwise exports include, besides fish, large quantities of potatoes, chiefly to London, corn, timber, and slates. In 1851, the registered shipping of the port comprised 68 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 5535 tons; the vessels entered were, coastwise, 351, (tons, 20,985;) colonial, 3, (tons, 681;) and foreign, 54, (tons, 5042;) vessels cleared coastwise, 232, (tons, 17,513;) and foreign, 11, (tons, 1208.) About 2 miles N. of the city is Scone, long a royal residence; the palace, rebuilt by its owner, Earl Mansfield, is now an elegant modern mansion. Perth appears to have been an important station under the Romans, at the meeting of three great highways, and it has some remains which have been attributed to Agricola, with various ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. It was also frequently resorted to by the Scottish kings, and was the scene of many historical events, among which may be mentioned its capture and the carrying off of its records by Edward I. of England, in 1298; the murder of James I. in 1437; the capture of the town by Montrose in 1644; its capitulation to Cromwell in 1651; and its occupation, first by the Viscount Dundee in 1689, and afterwards by the Highlanders in 1715 and 1745. Its vicinity is one of the most fertile tracts in Scotland. The burgh sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PERTH, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Fulton co., New York, 45 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 1140.

PERTH, a town in the N. part of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Victoria.

PERTH, an inland county of Canada West, near Lake Huron, comprises an area of 698 square miles. Numerous small streams rise in the county, and it is intersected by the Toronto and Goderich Railroad. Capital, Stratford. Pop. in 1852, 15,545.

PERTH, a post-town of Canada West, capital of the united cos. of Lanark and Renfrew, is situated on the river Tay, which has been rendered navigable to the Rideau Canal, a distance of 7 miles, by means of 5 locks, capable of admitting barges carrying from 80 to 90 tons. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, agencies of 4 assurance companies, a branch bank, a newspaper office, about 20 stores, and manufactures of iron-castings, machinery, &c. Pop. about 2000.

PERTH, a district of West Australia, intersected by lat. 32° S., lon. 116° E., having W. the Indian Ocean, and on the other sides the districts of Twiss, York, and Murray. It is watered by the Swan River, which has, 10 miles from its mouth, the town of Perth, the capital of the colony.

PERTH, the capital of West Australia, and of the co. of Perth, on the Swan River, 10 miles above its mouth, in the Indian Ocean; lat. 31° 57′ 24″ S., lon. 115° 52′ 45″ E.

PERTH, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Cornwall, 12 miles from Launceston, on the South Esk.

PERTH AM'BOY', a post-village and port of entry of Middlesex co., New Jersey, at the head of Raritan Bay, and at the mouth of Raritan River, 36 miles N.E. of Trenton, and 25 miles from New York. It is situated in Perth Amboy township, on the left or N. bank of the Raritan River, and at the S. end of Staten Island Sound, about 2 miles N.E. of South Amboy, where the Camden and Amboy Railroad connects with steamboats running to and from New York. The harbor is good and easily accessible. The village contains 4 churches, an academy, a lock factory, and a stoneware pottery. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 21,651 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 20,893 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 4759 tons in steam navigation. During the year, 8 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1273 tons, were admeasured. Incorporated in 1784. Pop. of the township, 1865.

PERTHES, paint, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Marne, 16 miles N.W. of Vassy. Pop. 725.

PERTHOIS, pair'twâ', a former district of France, now forming parts of the departments of Marne and Haute-Marne. Vitry-le-Français was the capital.

PERTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See PERTH.

PERTUIS, pêr'twee', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, near the Durance, 38 miles E.S.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 4776.

PERTUIS BRÉTON, pêr'twee' brâ'tôns', and PERTUIS D'ANTIOCHE, pêr'twee' dôns'te-osh', straits which separate the island of Ré from the W. mainland of France, the department of Charente-Inférieure, and from the island of Oléron.

PERTWOOD, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PERU, pe-roo', (Sp. pron. pâ-roo', written also in ancient chronicles *Piru*, pe-roo'; Fr. *Pérou*, pâ'roo'; L. *Peruvia*,) an extensive country of South America, stretching from near the equator southward along the W. side of the continent. The name, as formerly applied, included an immense region not comprised within the limits of the present Peruvian republic. An extensive territory in the S., called Upper Peru, was, after the overthrow of the Spanish power in 1824, formed into an independent state, (in 1825,) and received the appellation of Bolivia, in honor of Simon Bolivar, its liberator. No inconsiderable portions of the ancient Peru are now incorporated with the territories of the Argentine Republic and Chili. The province of Quito, (nearly corresponding to the present Republic of Ecuador,) previously an independent country, was for a period of more than 200 years united with Peru, from which, however, it was separated in 1718, and annexed to New Granada. (See next article.)——Adj. and inhab. PERUVIAN, pe-roo've-an, (Sp. PERUANO, pee-roo-â'no; L. PERUVIA'NUS; Fr. PÉRUVIEN, pâ'rü've-ăn'.)

PERU, REPUBLIC OF, (Sp. *Republica Peruana*, rê-poob'le-kâ pâ-roo-â'nâ; Fr. *République du Pérou*, râ'pib'leek' dü pâ'roo',) called also simply PERU, a state of South America, formed out of the former Spanish vice-royalty of the same name, bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by Ecuador, from which it is partly separated by the river Tumbez, E. by Brazil and Bolivia, and S. by Bolivia, a portion of the boundary here being formed by the river Loa. It extends from lat. 3° 35′ to 21° 48′ S., and from lon. 68° 19′ to 80° 41′ W. Its shape is very irregular; greatest length from N. to S., 1266 miles; from N.W. to S.E., about 1490 miles; greatest breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, about 360 miles. Between Lake Titicaca and the S. extremity of Peru, where the country is the narrowest, the boundary of Bolivia approaches to within about 30 miles of the Pacific. The coast-line may be estimated at 1950 miles. Area estimated at 370,000 square miles, which, however, can be only an approximate to the true area, as the boundary on the E. is not definitely settled. Some geographers state the greatest breadth of the country at 700 miles, and estimate its area variously at from 500,000 to 700,000 square miles. But, according to the "Calendario de la Republica Peruana," published at Lima in 1849, the greatest breadth of Peru is only 105, and the least breadth 15 Spanish leagues, from which data the area cannot possibly exceed 400,000 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—Peru exhibits a great variety of physical features, and all on the grandest scale. The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses the country from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three distinct regions, differing widely from each other in climate, soil, and vegetation. Seen from the coast, these mountains have the appearance of a vast wall, apparently impassable. The region between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes has a width varying from 60 to 100 miles, and of its surface only a very small portion is habitable. It is generally rugged, and covered with mountains or hills, from 500 to 10,000 feet in height, consisting for the most part of bare rock, wholly divested of life or vegetation. It is only where streams force their way across this tract, from the Andes towards the sea, that verdure makes its appearance, and the cultivation of the ground becomes practicable. Hence this region, in which only the transverse valleys, under favorable circumstances, are fit for the abode of man, is generally distinguished as Los Valles, ("the valleys.") But the streams from the mountains, though full and rapid above, generally sink into the dry, sandy ground lower down, and seldom reach the sea; while most of them are but occasional torrents, flowing during the rainy season, (of the highlands,) and dry nine months of the year. On the most favored portion of the coast, these valleys are, on an average, 12 miles asunder, but they are more frequently separated by intervals of 15 or 20 miles. Towards the N. they are situated at greater distances from each other, and between Lambayeque and Sechura there intervenes a dry desert of 90 miles. Above the maritime Cordillera, between the ridges of the Andes, nature assumes quite another aspect, and there Las Sierras, as the elevated region is generally called, is now the chief, as it was anciently almost the exclusive seat of the population of Peru. Beyond, or E. of the mountains, the country spreads out into boundless plains, watered by numerous great rivers, (to open these to foreign commerce attempts have recently been made by a company formed in the United States,) and covered to a great extent with impenetrable forests. For this region there seems to be no general name; but it is sometimes called La Tierra de los Indios Bravos, ("Land of the fierce Indians;") it is imperfectly known, and many ages will probably elapse before it becomes occupied by men of European race.

The Peruvian Andes and their branches are estimated to occupy 200,000 square miles of surface, and one peak, the Nevado de Chuquibamba, rises to the height of 21,000 feet. Gmach, the famous but nearly extinct volcano of Arequipa, (lat. 16° 20′ S., lon. 78° 12′ W.) is 20,329 feet high; and to the S., between the parallels of Arica and the river Loa, are several other volcanic cones of great altitude. The two principal chains of the Andes, viz. the Cordillera of the Coast, with a medium height of 15,000 feet, and the Andes proper, rising to an average of 17,000 feet in elevation, here enclose an extensive table-land or sierra, naturally distributed into regions differing widely in character. The chief are the heights of Pasco, of Cuzco, the valleys of the Rio Janja, and of the Marañon. The first of these lies at one of those points where the branches of the Andes unite, the ridges sinking into an elevated plain, which has here a general height of 14,000 feet. This region is traversed by chains of hills from 500 to 1000 feet high, and has everywhere a rugged and forbidding aspect. Though the climate is the most disagreeable and comfortless possible, and the puna, or difficulty of respiration, is severely felt, yet the veins of the precious metals, with which this region abounds, have attracted to it a comparatively dense population; and it has been more frequently visited, and more fully described by strangers, than the smiling and luxuriant regions lower down. The table-land of Cuzco, extending from the S. frontier of Peru to lat. 12° 30′ S., has a length of about 150 miles, and a width of 100 miles. At the city of Cuzco, lat. 13° 30′ S., it has an absolute elevation of 11,380 feet, but sinks rapidly towards the N., so that at the banks of the Rio Mantaro it is not probably more than 8000 feet above the sea. On the heights of Pasco there is no cultivation whatever. But here, from the S. and most elevated part of Cuzco, where the quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) is cultivated, to the plantations of sugar-cane at its N. extremity, we find most of the grains and fruits of Europe in the greatest perfection. The valley of the Janja adjoins the table-land of Pasco, descending rapidly S. about 100 miles, and resembles in general character the lower portion of Cuzco. It is perhaps the most populous part of Peru, and at the same time the least known. The valley of the Marañon, from lat. 10° to 5° S., is for the first 100 miles little more than a narrow defile descending rapidly; it then becomes, for 200 miles, a wide and fertile valley, having a mean absolute height of about 3000 feet. The Pongo of Rentema, at its N. termination, is but 1250 feet above the sea.

Lakes and Rivers.—On the table-land of Pasco lie, at no great distance asunder, the Lake of Llauricocha, whence issues the Marañon; the Lake of Chiquiacoba, 13,200 feet above the sea, from which the Huallaga flows S.E.; and the Lake of Quilucocha, which gives birth to the San Juan, lower down called the Mantaro, and one of the chief tributaries of the Apurimac. These rivers all unite some hundreds of miles lower down, greatly increased in magnitude, and together with the Ucayale, which rises further S., and takes a wider sweep to the E., form the grand but simple river system of Peru. The Marañon flows for 400 miles between the Cordilleras of the Andes. During the first 150 miles of its course in a narrow, rocky valley, it descends about 10,000 feet; thence to the Pongo of Rentema, 1232 feet in height, it flows about 250 miles, with a fall of 1800 feet. Within this distance it is navigated in canoes and *balsas* or floats. Below the rapids at Tomependa, close to the Pongo of Rentema, the river flows N.E., and then E., for 150 miles, till it descends the rapids, 7 miles in length, at the Pongo of Manseriche, whence it may be navigated downwards in small vessels. The Huallaga, on leaving the highlands, takes a tortuous course of 500 miles, collecting numberless small streams, till it joins the Marañon, in lat. 5° S., and lon. 76° W. It flows, for the most part, between hills covered with dense forests, but for the last 100 miles it winds through level, marshy plains. The Ucayale is, after the Marañon, the greatest of the Peruvian rivers; at their junction it is indeed apparently the greater of the two. It is formed by the Urubamba and Tambo, the latter uniting the Apurimac and Mantaro or Rio Janja. The Ucayale, just below the junction of the Urubamba and Mantaro, descends a violent rapid called Vuelta del Diablo, ("Devil's Leap.") It is supposed to be navigable for 500 miles, but its course through the plains is little known. Among its chief tributaries from the mountains is the Pachitea, which is reported to be navigable. Lake Titicaca, after that of Maracaybo the largest lake in South America, is partly in Peru, and partly in Bolivia.

Climate.—The very peculiar climate of the maritime region of Peru excited the wonder of its European discoverers. On a portion of the coast no rain has fallen within the memory of man; and on most of it a shower of rain is a remarkable phenomenon, generally supposed to be concomitant with an earthquake. For six months, from November to April, the sky is cloudless, and the burning rays of an almost vertical sun would convert the country into bare rock or dust, if it were not that this is the rainy season in the higher regions, whence copious streams pour down to fertilize and beautify the valleys. These torrents soon dry up on the cessation of the rains in the mountains; but then the sky along the coast becomes overcast, the heat of the sun is intercepted by a thick mist, called "garua," which falls like a heavy dew, and freshens the vegetation, while it mitigates the heat. The cool oceanic currents, and the streams of air descending from the snowy heights of the Andes, mitigate the heat of the coast, which, on the seaside, is often excessive. In Lima, 600 feet above the sea, the thermometer varies from 60° in winter to 82° in summer. The perfectly rainless region of Peru terminates at the height of 400 feet above the sea. Thence, to an elevation of 2000 feet, succeeds the zone of cultivated tropical plants—banana, sugar-cane, cotton, and sweet potato; and, above this again, to the height of 10,000 feet, follows the region of the European cereals. From the upper limit of this zone to the height of 14,500 feet, extends the domain of grasses, with a character wholly Alpine, peat-mosses often covering a great extent. Here the oca, (*Oxalis tuberosa,*) a sweetish root, is the only plant cultivated. The country in general is available only for sheep pasture. Snow falls in storms at all times of the year; and these heights, though by no means uninhabited, offer, perhaps, the least agreeable home on the face of the earth. Still higher up, Alpine plants and lichens continue to flourish to an elevation in sunny aspects of perhaps nearly 17,000 feet; but striking differences of local climate are nowhere more conspicuous than in this upper and tempestuous zone. On the W. side of the Andes the prevailing wind during nine months of the year is from the S.W. The S. wind predominates during the other three months. These winds are both cool and dry. But E. of the Andes, the regular equatorial winds from the E. come loaded with humidity, and, checked by the mountains, pour down copious, and in some places perpetual rains. On the W. slope of the Andes, the native woods nowhere descend to the foot of the mountains. On the E. side, the tall forests cover the low plain, and ascend, with hardly-diminished magnificence, to a height of 5500 feet, where the tropical character of the wood ceases. The temperature on the E. side is higher than on the W., making a difference in the limits of the vegetable zones of about 2000 feet, (6° or 7° Fahrenheit;) and at the height of 3000 or 4000 feet, *la Ceja de la Montaña,* ("the brow of the mountain,") as the Peruvians call it, presents one of the most charming spots on the earth, enjoying a delicious and equable temperature, matchless fertility, with forest and mountain scenes of incomparable grandeur. This portion of Peru, however, to which the indigenous population of that country seems never to have descended, is still not only for the most part unoccupied, but even very little known.

Earthquakes.—The coast of Peru enjoys a perpetual aerial calm; its atmosphere is never darkened or disturbed by heavy rains, by thunder-storms, or hurricanes. But, on the other hand, it is peculiarly subject to subterranean convulsions. Earthquakes have frequently laid Lima in ruins, and experience shows that 45 considerable shocks may be

expected there in a year. Desolating earthquakes have hitherto occurred twice in a century. The last took place in 1806; that of 1746 was the most destructive. On that occasion the sea retired to a great distance; then suddenly rushing back, overwhelmed the town of Callao, (the port of Lima,) the site of which appears to have sunk with the shock. Of its inhabitants, about 3000, only 18 survived the catastrophe.

Geology.—Accurate geological observations have as yet embraced but a small portion of the wide surface of Peru. Red sandstone, frequent on the coast, is also the prevailing rock in the plains of the interior, where it is accompanied by vast deposits of rock-salt; the latter occupying, in the valley of the Huallaga alone, an area of 1000 square miles. It occurs also on the coast, and is not wanting even on the heights of the Andes. Granite and porphyry, appearing on the coast, extend also to the highlands; but the prevalent rocks on the sierras are trachyte, augite, porphyry, and diorite. The sides of the valleys between Titicaca and Cuzco are formed chiefly of clay-slate. Around Arequipa, and thence to Titicaca, the soil is all volcanic. In the S. of Peru, chiefly in the maritime province of Tarapaca, and in the neighbourhood of Iquique, an extensive deposit of salt, nitre, and nitrate of soda exists; the sandy region over which it extends nearly 3° (from lat. 19° to 22° S.) is a barren desert. In many parts, the houses and enclosures for cattle are built of blocks of salt. Of the nitrate of soda, the supply of which may be said to be inexhaustible, 239,860 tons were exported from Iquique from 1830 to 1850. The observations of Mr. Darwin have led him to the conclusion that the coast of Peru has risen 85 feet since it was first inhabited. Since the great earthquake of 1746, the coast near Lima, which was raised on that occasion, has been constantly sinking.

Mines.—It is said that gold may be found in all the mountain passes of Peru; and nearly all the rivers from the Andes wash down auriferous sands. The richest gold-mines or diggings are about Huaylas and Tarma. It is difficult to estimate the amount of gold annually obtained, the business of washing the sands being carried on almost wholly by Indians, without capital or machinery, and with much secrecy. Little of the gold is coined, and probably the larger portion of it is smuggled to the coast. It is known, however, that in four years, (1825–1829,) duty was paid on 2698 marks, (about $337,000,) which is supposed to be a fourth of the actual produce. In 1846 the gold coined in the country amounted to $165,806. Silver, also, which is the chief metallic product of Peru, is very widely distributed, and small mines of it are worked secretly in all parts of the country. But the chief mines of silver, which, having attracted the attention of capitalists, and become centres of industrious population, are those of Hualgayoc, near Micuipampa, Hualanca, in Huamalies, Cerro de Pasco, Lucanas, and Huantajaya. The treasures contained in the Cerro de San Fernando, at Hualgayoc, were first discovered in 1771. There are now 1400 *bocaminas* or pits opened in the hill, through which veins of silver run in all directions. Cerro de Pasco is hardly inferior in mineral wealth to Potosi. The town stands at the height of 13,673 feet above the sea; and the hill on which it is built is hollowed out, so that, were not earthquakes here very rare, the whole would be soon reduced to a heap of ruins. Most of the bocaminas or mouths of the mines are within the houses of the miners in the town itself; some of them serve as dwellings. They are generally shallow, and not above 500 out of some thousand openings deserve the name of shafts. There are two very remarkable veins; one, running from N. to S., has an ascertained length of 9600 feet, with a breadth of 412 feet; the other, stretching from W.N.W to E.S.E., is 6400 feet long, and 380 feet wide, and is supposed to intersect the preceding vein exactly under the market-place in the town. The silver produced from 1630 to 1803 has been calculated to amount to 1232 millions of Spanish dollars. In eight years (1826–1833) the silver coined in Lima amounted to about $20,000,000, and in 1846, $4,842,821 were coined in the country. The great height at which the mines are in many instances situated; the impossibility of conveying machinery to them on the backs of mules; the want of timber, the high price of all the necessaries of life, present great obstacles to carrying on mining operations with profit, even were the needed capital brought to bear; consequently, mining in Peru is still in a very low state. Quicksilver is abundant, and chiefly found at Huancavelica, in the interior; copper, lead, and iron are also found in various places. In 1825, English miners discovered good coal at Cerro de Pasco, at an elevation of 14,700 feet. Brown coal is also found on the sandy deserts of the coast, N. of Arica; and in the province of Tarapaca lies a buried forest underneath the sand, the wood of which is neither charred nor petrified. It affords excellent fuel, and is much used in the preparation of saltpetre, the chief production of that coast.

Vegetation.—In botanical species, Peru is incomparably rich, owing to the various natural regions comprehended in it, each of which has its own flora. West Peru is poor in plants, especially in trees. E. of the Andes, the species are exceedingly numerous, and most of them take the arborescent form. In the plains, the forests closely resemble those of equatorial Brazil. On the higher parts of the East Andes are to be found the representatives of families (as the Gentians) which are elsewhere rare in South America. On the W. coast, palms are hardly ever found wild; the cultivated species are the jubœa from Chili, the date-palm and the cocoanut. On the E. side, each of these kinds has many and varying representatives; the tree ferns also are peculiar to the lower slopes and plains E. of the Andes. Among the characteristics of the forests on this side may be mentioned the prevalence of the Cinchonæ, which occur nowhere else in such numbers and variety. From these forests Peru derives, in general, little advantage. The cinchona, yielding the Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, (called in Peru *cascarilla*, the yellow bark of commerce, from which the well-known febrifuge quinine is extracted,) is almost the only article drawn from them for exportation. Another production, which thrives in the same zone as the cinchona, but extends much lower down, and succeeds best in the plains and swamps in the hottest places, is the coca, (*Erythroxylon coca*,) the leaves of which are chewed, as a stimulant, by the Indians, and which, being consumed in immense quantities, is a very important article of the inland trade. Tobacco, formerly monopolized by the crown, is now generally cultivated, and, being excellent, finds a ready sale in Chili. The sea-board also produces excellent sugar, which not only supplies home wants, but is largely exported. Cotton also is produced in considerable quantity, and is nearly all exported. Fruits are abundant—the banana, orange, pine-apple, papaya, cherimoyer* or chirimoya, palta, &c., as well as culinary vegetables and grains, from the yam and yuca to barley and the coca, which latter grow at an elevation of even 13,000 feet. The vine is cultivated on the W. coast, merely for the production of brandy. Agriculture in Peru is in the lowest condition; the excessive dryness of the W. coast, the natural barrenness and devotion to mining which characterize the sierras, the remoteness of the Montaña, or E. side of the Andes, with the deficient means of internal communication, all tend to discourage its progress.

Zoology, &c.—Among the animals peculiar to West Peru may be mentioned a species of fox, very destructive to flocks of sheep, a mephitic animal or polecat, a kind of otter, some opossums, and gigantic seals. Extensive tracts may be found here in which life seems to be wholly extinct, and not even insects are found in the sand. The birds of West Peru are few, with the exception of the sea-fowl, which inhabit the shores in countless multitudes. A few deer, and wild swine, which attain a great size in the valley of Lima, are the chief mammals; iguanas and lizards are the principal reptiles; the serpents are small and rare, and, excepting one species, harmless. The llama is found only on the highlands, where the poor Indians, unable to purchase or support mules, still employ it as a beast of burden. The kindred species—the guanaco, the alpaca, and the vicuña—remain wild in the mountains. Above their haunts are to be found only marmots in the hollows, and the condor nestling in the highest rocks. Of the animals inhabiting the forest region, the only one that braves the cold of the sierras is the puma, or lion, as it is often called. It sometimes attacks the sheep on the highlands, and occasionally extends its excursions even to the coast. The E. face of the Andes is as remarkable for its abundance as the W. for its want of animal life. About twenty species of parrots are found in this region, and here also, in the forests, the monkeys are innumerable; only one species, the black coaiti, ascends as high as the Ceja, (about 4000 feet.) At this elevation is found also the South American bear; the larger animals, the tapir, sloth, ant-eater, armadillo, &c. belong to the low forest. Here also insects become numerous, and on the river banks are insupportable. Alligators swarm in the rivers; and in the inundated plains the boa-constrictor attains a terrific size.

Pastoral husbandry has made as little progress in Peru as agriculture; and, indeed, it is equally repelled by the natural circumstances of the country. In the maritime region, the scarcity of water, as well as of fodder, make it impossible to keep cattle. All the lucerne which can be grown by irrigation barely suffices for the mules, which are indispensable. On the sierras there is no pasture for cattle. The heights feed sheep, which are here left wholly to poor Indians, who never think of improvement. On the E. side, where nature is more bounteous, the insects, and still more the vampire bat, are fatal to cattle. In Huamanga and Cuzco alone are to be found good herds of cattle, and some attempt at dairy farming.

Commerce.—Peru exports chiefly precious metals, nitrate of soda, alpaca and sheep's wool, cinchona bark, sugar, cotton, chinchilla skins, hides, straw hats, and guano: it imports all kinds of manufactured goods, wines, tobacco, and spirits. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; though, since the independence of Peru, a trade has been carried on with the Brazilian provinces on the Amazon, chiefly by way of the Huallaga, down which brandy, grain, coca, tobacco, and the chief articles above enumerated,

* The cherimoyer is the *anona cherimolia* of naturalists, a downy-leaved species of anona, said to bear a great resemblance to the custard-apple of the West Indies.

are exported. The trade of East Peru by this channel, it is thought, will be greatly increased by the Amazon having been opened to the commerce of the world, October 23, 1851. A treaty was also concluded the same year between Peru and the United States, by which the two governments "mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens." The total value of imports from all countries in 1851 amounted to about $12,000,000. By far the most important article of export is specie, of which about $7,500,000 is sent to Europe annually. Hitherto, about two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce has been carried on with Great Britain, from which 18,904,000 yards of plain and printed calicoes were imported in 1849, 19,502,897 yards in 1850, and 23,396,194 yards in 1851. The export of guano to Great Britain increased from 14,450 tons in 1845, to 96,083 tons in 1850. The entire quantity of this article imported into the United States from all countries, in 1853-54, according to the report on Commerce and Navigation published by the Treasury Department, was 175,349 tons, of which 163,662 tons were from Peru. Guano is obtained from apparently inexhaustible deposits in the Seal, (Lobos Islands,) Chinchas, Iquique, and other islands along the coast.

The total value of produce exported to the United States in 1852-53 was $173,441; the value of goods imported from the same country, amounted to $697,577. Among the principal exports were 3,426,928 lbs. of saltpetre, 499,970 lbs. of wool, 27,304 chip hats, 8458 hides and skins, 47,145 pigs and bars of copper, and $15,543 worth of tin. The trade between the two countries employed 48 vessels, of which 31 were British, and 10 American; 2 only were Peruvian. The principal commercial ports are Callao, Islay, Payta, Lambayeque, Trujillo (Truxillo,) Pisco, Arica, and Iquique.

Internal Communication.—A railway 7 miles in length connects Lima with Callao, its port; and the government has undertaken the construction of a railway extending from Arica to Tacna, a distance of 40 miles. These, we believe, are the only works of the kind yet undertaken in Peru. Communication with the interior is chiefly effected on the backs of mules through the passes in the Andes. Many of these are at great elevations; most of them are narrow, rugged, steep, and sometimes slippery and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms, and up almost perpendicular rocks; in many places winding along the brinks of enormous precipices, where the pathway is so limited that it frequently becomes necessary to readjust the burden on the mule's back, lest the animal should be thrown off his balance and precipitated into the gulf below. Among the passes may be mentioned two leading from Arica to La Paz—one called the Pass of Gualillas, in lat. 17° 50' S., height, 14,750 feet, and the other the Pass of Chullunquiani, 15,160 feet high; the Pass of Alto de Toledo, in lat. 16° 2' S., leading from Arequipa to Puno, height, 15,590 feet; the Pass of Angostura, 10,620 feet high; and the Pass of San Mateo, in lat. 11° 48' S., from Lima to Tarma and Pasco, 15,760 feet in elevation. A great commercial road extends longitudinally along the Andes northward from Trujillo, past Quito, to Popayan, a distance of nearly 1000 miles.

Government, &c.—The constitution of Peru, adopted in November, 1839, establishes a popular and representative government. The supreme power resides in the legislature, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a congress, composed of a senate popularly elected, one-half every four years, and of a chamber of deputies, one-third elected every two years. The chief executive, elected for six years, is styled President of the Republic. He is not again eligible to the same office till the expiration of a second period of six years. The Council of State, composed of 15 persons appointed by the President, is a body whose duty it is to watch over the observance of the constitution and laws. Not more than 3 persons from the military, and 3 ecclesiastics, can be members of this body at one time. The judicial power is exercised by tribunals and judges. In the capital is a supreme court, in each department a superior court, and in each district courts of original jurisdiction (*de primera instancia*) and justices of the peace. In the capital of each department there is also an intendant of police, with his subalterns. To decide cases relating to commerce, mining, &c., there are separate tribunals.

The army of the republic numbers about 10,000 men; the marine force consists of a frigate, 2 corvettes, and 2 gallots. In 1850 the revenue amounted to $10,594,760, the expenditures to $8,987,330, and the public debt to $17,985,440.

Religion.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholic, but toleration is granted to other creeds. The Archbishop of Lima is at the head of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and has under him 4 suffragan bishops, viz.; of Arequipa, Trujillo, Cuzco, and Huamanga. Religious instruction among the Indians of the interior was formerly wholly in the hands of Jesuit missionaries; but since the expulsion of the order from the Spanish dominions, it has been entrusted to the Franciscans of Lima. The only university in Peru is that of San Marcos, at Lima, the oldest of all the American universities, having been founded in 1551. In 1849, it had, besides the rector, chancellor, &c., 26 professors.

People, &c.—The inhabitants of Peru are supposed to be about one-half Indians, a fourth white persons or creoles, and the rest colored people of mixed breeds. The negroes, being nearly all on the coast, are now reduced to a few thousands. The Peruvian Indians, or those descended from the subjects of the Incas, are to be found chiefly in the highlands. They seldom descend to the E. side of the Andes. In physical character they scarcely differ from the Indians of the E. forests, to whom they are superior in civilization. In Puno they have preserved, in some degree, their nationality; most of the small towns on the highlands are inhabited wholly by them. Their language is still the Quichua, though, towards the S., the Aymara becomes prevalent. Large districts occur in which few understand Spanish, the Quichua being adopted even by the creoles. Agriculture is the favorite occupation of the Indians; but in towns they carry on also some trades in a lazy manner, merely to provide for their wants, and never with a view to making fortunes. Their wants are few, and they have little inclination to increase them by adopting the habits of civilized life. They are content with poverty and wretchedness, and cling pertinaciously to the customs of their ancestors. Only a few of their noble families still possess estates. In the missions of the E. plains, Quichua is the adopted language, the Jesuits having soon perceived the necessity of discouraging a multiplicity of tongues. The Peruvian army, in the wars of the revolution, was composed almost entirely of Indians, who fought well, and underwent fatigues which no European would have encountered. By the laws of the republic, the Indian is on a level in political rights with the white man; yet the creole, though conscious of his own enervation, still looks down with contempt on the Indian who fought his battles. The Peruvian creole is tall, but slender and feeble; while levity, fickleness, and incapability of mental labor, show his want of moral strength. Education is in a low condition. Among the lower orders it is wholly neglected; and, in the interior, men qualified to fill public offices, by being able to read and write, are not always to be found.

Political Divisions and Population.—Peru is divided into 11 departments, subdivided into 66 provinces, the names and population of which, according to the census of 1851, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Name.	Pop. of province.
Department AMAZONAS; capital, Chachapoyas.	
Chachapoyas	27,728
Maynas	15,346
Pop. of department	43,074
Department ANCACHS; capital, HUARAZ.	
Conchucos, (Alto)	47,500
Conchucos, (Bajo)	51,751
Huari	45,579
Huaylas	84,676
Santa	6,340
Pop. of department	241,846
Department AREQUIPA; capital, Arequipa.	
Arequipa	63,836
Camana	14,419
Caylloma	23,463
Condesuyos	21,172
Union	17,638
Pop. of department	140,508
Department AYACUCHO; capital, Ayacucho.	
Andahuaylas	19,184
Cangallo	20,027
Huamanga	29,617
Huanta	26,358
Lucanas	17,401
Parinacochas	18,324
Pop. of department	131,921
Department CUZCO; capital, Cuzco.	
Abancay	21,912
Antas	31,300
Aymaraes	18,228
Calca	16,228
Canas	37,600
Canchis	26,460
Chumbivilcas	23,250
Cotabambas	23,241
Cuzco	41,152
Paruro	17,732
Paucartambo	17,026
Quispicanchi	20,700
Urubamba	24,849
Pop. of department	339,718
Dep. HUANCAVELICA; capital, Huancavelica.	
Angaraes	20,300
Castro Vireyna	15,848
Brought forward	35,648
Huancavelica	17,318
Tayacaja	27,151
Pop. of department	60,117
Department JUNIN; capital, Huánuco.	
Cajatambo	24,799
Huamalies	32,027
Huanuco	26,799
Jauja	93,712
Pasco	70,411
Pop. of deparcment	247,748
Department LIBERTAD; capital, Trujillo.	
Cajamarca	46,122
Chota	62,587
Chiclayo	26,128
Huamachuco	60,354
Jaen	8,560
Lambayeque	24,682
Pataz	29,394
Piura, (litoral province)	76,332
Trujillo	8,221
Pop. of department	342,885
Department LIMA; capital, Lima.	
Callao, (litoral province)	8,453
Cañete	17,653
Canta	16,354
Chancay	25,500
Huarochiri	14,400
Ica	41,500
Lima, (100,000)	125,000
Yauyos	15,254
Pop. of department	264,254
Department MOQUEGUA; capital, Tacna.	
Moquegua	32,380
Tacna	18,642
Tarapaca	10,410
Pop. of department	61,432
Department PUNO; capital, Puno.	
Azangaro	54,333
Carabaya	22,158
Chucuito	75,997
Huancané	56,765
Lampa	76,468
Pop. of department	285,661

Total population of Peru, in 1851.....2,279,083.

History, Ancient Inhabitants, &c.—Peru was by far the greatest and most powerful state of America at the time of the discovery of the New World. The empire of the Incas, at the period of their greatest power, extended from about the second parallel N. of the equator, southward through nearly 40 degrees of latitude, comprising dominions three times the extent of those ruled by the Montezumas. The inhabitants had advanced to a high degree of civilization; in the pursuit of agriculture, they practised irrigation and manured their lands; they understood architecture, sculpture, mining, working the precious metals, and had a regular system of government, founded not by the power of the sword, but by the superiority of wisdom. The Incas were believed to be descended from the sun, and their will was regarded as that of their ancestor and divinity. The Peruvians adored the sun as the supreme deity, under whose influence they also acknowledged various dependent gods; and instead of offering human victims on their altars, they presented to that glorious luminary a part of the productions of the earth which had come to life and maturity through his genial warmth.

The great Temple of the Sun, in which Peruvians performed their adorations, was an edifice of extraordinary magnificence. The walls, composed of massive blocks of elegantly wrought marble, greenstone, and greenstone-porphyry, were encrusted internally with gold; an immense figure of the sun, covering one side of the building, was also of gold, and on each side of it were thrones of gold, on which were placed, in a sitting posture, the bodies of the deceased Incas. The value of the jewels that adorned the edifice were estimated at $180,000,000. Cuzco, the capital city of the ancient Peruvians, was estimated to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and the suburbs as many more. From the market-place issued four great roads, running towards the extremities of the empire in the direction of the four cardinal points. The line of roads running from N. to S. was 1500 miles in length. One road extended along the sea-shore through the plains, and another was carried along the high ridge of the Andes—a work of immense labor. According to De Los Vega, the Peruvian Empire, at the time of its invasion by the Spaniards, had existed 400 years, and twelve Incas had completed their reigns. Its population has been variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000.

The Spaniards were unacquainted with Peru till they had become masters of Mexico. The first information of the country was obtained from a young cacique in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Darien about the year 1511. In 1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa crossed the mountains which separated the two oceans, and took possession of the Pacific in the name of the King of Castile. He extended his discoveries many leagues southward, but appears not to have reached the territory of Peru. In 1525, Francisco Pizarro, a soldier of mean birth but of a daring spirit, who had accompanied Balboa in the previous expedition, embarking at Panama with about 100 men, landed in Peru and spent three years in exploring the country. Having returned to Spain with presents of gold and jewels for the king, he was again sent out with orders to effect the conquest of the newly discovered country. Recrossing the ocean, he again embarked at Panama, with 3 ships, about 180 men and 27 horses; soon after landing in Peru, (1532,) Pizarro founded, about 30 leagues S. of Tumbez, a town which he garrisoned and called San Miguel. He then marched boldly into the heart of the country, enjoining on his followers, who now numbered 177, not only to refrain from all acts of hostility, but to use every effort to conciliate the good will of the natives. They were everywhere kindly received, and at Zaran were met by an envoy with presents from the Inca Atahualipa, who invited the Spanish chief to an interview at Caxamarca. Pizarro, with an inhuman perfidy scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime, resolved to use the unsuspecting friendship of the Peruvians as an instrument of their destruction. The place appointed for the meeting was an immense *plaza* or square, surrounded on all sides with high walls or buildings; in the latter, Pizarro and his party were assigned their quarters. When at the time appointed, the Inca, accompanied by his nobles and several thousands of his soldiers and other attendants, entered the plaza, a volley of artillery and musketry was poured upon them by the Spaniards, who had concealed themselves in the buildings and behind the walls. Then Pizarro, at the head of his soldiers, rushed upon their terror-stricken and unresisting victims, massacreing many thousands of them without mercy; he succeeded at last in making Atahualipa his prisoner. Immense sums of gold and silver were offered for his ransom; Pizarro accepted the ransom, and then, after the mockery of a trial, caused the inca to be inhumanly put to death. In November, 1533, one year after his arrival at Caxamarca, Pizarro entered Cuzco, the capital of Peru. He met with considerable resistance in his march, but aided by fire-arms, weapons tenfold more formidable from being unknown to the natives, the Spaniards were everywhere victorious.

The whole country soon after submitted to the invader, and became, with some reduction, one of the four vice-royalties of Spanish America. In 1718, the province, or, as it was called, the kingdom of Quito, was separated from Peru, and annexed to the newly-created vice-royalty of New Granada. In 1778, again, the provinces of La Plata, Potosi, Charcas, Chiquitos, and Paraguay were withdrawn, in order to form the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. Peru was the last of the Spanish American colonies to separate itself from the mother country. In 1821, a patriot force of Chilians and Buenos Ayrians, under General San Martin, entered Peru, and after a succession of engagements, obliged the Spaniards to retire into the interior, when the independence of the country was proclaimed. The contest, however, was obstinately continued, until the decisive battle of Ayacucho in 1824, which was soon followed by the final expulsion of the Spaniards. Its limits remained, for the most part, unchanged by the revolution: the provinces dismembered from it in the N. forming at first part of Colombia, and afterwards the republic of Ecuador, while those in the S. were united in Bolivia. In 1835, Peru, harassed by contending factions, solicited the aid of Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, who came with an army, and succeeded, after a series of sanguinary actions, in tranquillizing the country; whereupon a confederation was formed, composed of North Peru, South Peru, and Bolivia, Santa Cruz being named "Supreme Protector." This state of matters continued until 1839, when, after a bloody battle fought at Yungay, Santa Cruz was driven out of the country, and the confederation brought to a close; and both countries—Peru and Bolivia—returned to their previous limits and forms of government. Peru has recently been the theatre of one of those revolutions to which the states of Spanish America have been so unhappily subject. An insurrection occurred in the early part of 1854, resulting in the defeat of the President Echenique. At the present date, February, 1855, General Castilla, the revolutionary leader, has possession of the Peruvian capital.

PERU, pe roo', a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 33 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1109.

PERU, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 80 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 667.

PERU, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 112 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 519.

PERU, a post-village of Eldridge township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 8 or 9 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. It contains a church, a forwarding house, a store, a tavern, &c.

PERU, a post-village and township of Clinton co., New York, on the Au Sable River, 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and about 10 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburg. The village contains several churches, about half a dozen stores, and a number of mills. Pop. about 900: of the township, 3640.

PERU, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 628.

PERU, a village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles S.W. of Mifflintown. It was commenced in 1848. Pop. about 200.

PERU, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

PERU, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

PERU, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

PERU, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Huron co., Ohio, 94 miles N. by E. of Columbus. The village is situated on a branch of Huron River, and has a store, hotel, and several churches and mills. P. 400; of township, 1832.

PERU, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 876.

PERU, a thriving post-village, capital of Miami co., Indiana, is situated on the right bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 63 miles N. of Indianapolis. It is the terminus of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, which is expected to be completed in 1854, and is on the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, not yet finished. Another railroad is projected from Peru N., to connect with the North Indiana Railroad at Elkhart. Miami county formed part of the Miami Reserve, which passed from aboriginal hands a few years ago. Since that event, the population has increased rapidly by immigration. Peru contains 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, and 1 newspaper office. Laid out in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 1266; in 1853, about 1700.

PERU, a flourishing post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, is situated on the Illinois River, 68 miles above Peoria, and on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 90 miles S.W. of Chicago. This village, which is near the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and at the head of natural navigation on the river, has an active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The river affords extensive water-power, and is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water. Stone coal is abundant in the vicinity. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad intersects the Central Railroad at this point. The trade of Peru in 1852 was estimated by Governor Matteson, in his late message, at $1,100,000. It contains 2 banks. Two newspapers are published weekly. Pop. in 1850, about 3000.

PERU, a small village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PERU, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 7 miles N. of Dubuque.

PERU BLUFF, a small village of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

PERUGIA, pâ-roo'jâ, (Fr. *Pérouse*, pâ'rooz'; anc. *Perusia*,) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a delegation, 10 miles E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 18,300. It is enclosed by walls. The public buildings comprise a large cathedral, with several fine paintings, and a library of rare manuscripts, upwards of 100 other churches, and 50 monastic establishments, all more or less adorned with fine works of art, a majestic city-hall, an exchange, now disused, but gorgeously decorated with frescoes, an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well-endowed university, founded in 1320, with museums of antiquities and minerals, a botanic garden, a college, a public library, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, 2 theatres, a ball-court and bull-ring, a splendidly sculptured fountain, and two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia has little manufactures beyond a few soap-works, distilleries of brandy and liquors; it has some trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, and other provisions; but its fairs in August and November for cattle and merchandise are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, and numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society and abundant works of art.

PERUGIA, LAKE OF, or LAKE THRASYMENE, (It. *Lago di Perugia*, lâ'go dee pâ-roo'jâ, and *Trasimeno*, trâ-se-mâ'no; anc. *Thrasymenus or Trasimenus Lacus*; Fr. *Lac de Pérouse*, lâk deh pâ'rooz',) a lake of Central Italy, 10 miles W. of Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is a fine sheet of water, about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands. Near this lake Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B. C.

PERU MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

PERUSIA. See PERUGIA.

PERUVILLE, a post village of Tompkins co., New York, about 14 miles N.E. of Ithaca.

PERUWELS, pâ'rü wêls', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 7465.

PERVYSE, pair'vî'zeh, or pêr'veez', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 19 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1218.

PERWEZ, pair'vâ', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 25 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2577.

PERWUTTUM, per-wut'tum (?) a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 83 miles S.E. of Hyderabad; lat. 16° 12′ N., lon. 78° 5′ E. It has some remarkable pagodas.

PERZAGNO, pêrd-zâ'nyo, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, 2 miles from Cattaro, on the shores of the Adriatic. P. 1200.

PESALE, pâ-sâ'lâ, a large village on the island of Ceylon, 8 miles N.W. of Manaar. According to tradition, the Roman Catholic missionary, Francis Xavier, first landed here on his mission to India.

PESARO, pês'a-ro or pâ'sâ-ro, (anc. *Pisaurum*,) a fortified town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 19 miles N.E. of Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. about 12,000. It is adorned with a fountain and statue of Pope Urban VIII., and has a cathedral and numerous other churches, a legate's palace, a valuable public library, several convents, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, and a theatre.

PESCADORES, pês-kâ-do'rês, (i. e. "Fisherman's Islands,") an island group close upon the coast of Peru, N. from Callao; lat. 11° 47′ S., lon. 77° 20′ W.

PESCADORES, three groups of the North Pacific, in Marshall's Archipelago; lat. (middle group) 11° 19′ N., lon. 167° 35′ E.

PESCADORES, an island group of China. See PHUNG-HOO.

PESCARA, a river of South Italy. See ATERNO.

PESCARA, pês-kâ'ra, (anc. *Aterni* or *Aternum*,) a fortified town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, at the mouth of the Aterno, in the Adriatic, 8 miles N.E. of Chieti. Pop. 2400.

PESCAROLO, pês-kâ-ro'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 10 miles E. by N. of Cremona, on the Aspice. Pop. 1509.

PESCHAUER, Afghanistan. See PESHAWER.

PESCHE, pês'ká, or PESCHI, pês'kee, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 4 miles E.N.E. of Isernia. P. 1500.

PESCHICI, pês-kee'chee, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 11 miles W. of Viesti. Pop. 1500.

PESCHIERA, pês-ke-â'râ, (anc. *Ardelica* or *Piscaria*,) a fortified town of Lombardy, 21 miles N.N.W. of Mantua, on the Mincio, here crossed by a fine bridge at its issue from the Lago di Garda. Pop. 1500. It has a strong citadel, 2 parish churches, a convent, a hospital, an arsenal, with a trade on the lake, and an active fishery, especially of eels, for which it was anciently famed. It was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 30th May, 1848.

PESCHIO ASSEROLO, pês'ke-o âs-sâ-ro'lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., S.E. of Civita Ducale. Pop. 1833.

PESCIA, pâ'shâ or pêsh'â, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Florence, on the Pescia Lucca and Pisa Railway. Pop. 4686. It is situated among olive-groves and mulberry plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and 3 convents, a large hospital, a citadel, and important manufactures of paper, woollen cloth, and silk-twist.

PESCINA, pâ-shee'ná, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 11 miles E.S.E. of Avezzano, on the E side of the Lake of Fucino. Pop. 3000. It has a fine cathedral.

PESCO COSTANZO, pês'ko kos-tân'zo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 13 miles. S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 2500.

PESCO LA MAZZA, pês'ko lâ mât'sâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 1900.

PESCO LANCIANO, pês'ko lân-châ'no, a town of Naples, province of Saunio, 9 miles N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1000.

PESCO PAGANO, pês'ko pâ gâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 17 miles S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 4000.

PESCO PENNATARO, pês'ko pên-nâ-tâ'ro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, N.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1066.

PESCO SANSONESCO, pês'ko sân-so-nês'ko, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 850.

PESCO SOLIDO, pês'ko so'le-do, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 3 miles N.E. of Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2500.

PESEI or PESEY, pâ'zâ, written also PEISEY, a commune of the Sardinian dominions, 16 miles E.N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1700. Here are the largest lead-mines in Savoy, which, late in the eighteenth century, yielded annually 40,000 hundredweight of lead, and 4000 marcs of silver, but are now less productive.

PESEQUEIRO, pâ-sâ-kâ'e-ro, an islet of Portugal, off the coast of the province of Alemtejo, 40 miles W. of Ourique. It is defended by a strong castle.

PESHAW, or CLEAR CREEK, of Missouri, flows N.E. through Bates co., and enters Osage River in St. Clair county.

PESHAWER, PESHAWUR, PEICHAOUER, PESCHAUER, pâsh'ów'er, written also PAISHAWUR and PEISHORE, ("the advanced post,") a frontier city of Afghanistan, 12 miles E. of the Khyber Pass, and 40 miles W. of Attock. Lat. 33° 59′ N., lon. 71° 40′ E. Pop. about 60,000. It was taken and ruined by Runjeet Singh during the present century, and has never yet recovered prosperity, much of it still remaining in ruins. Its only remarkable edifices, besides its desecrated mosques, are a magnificent caravansarai, now the residence of the Sikh governor, and a Sikh fort on the site of its ancient citadel. It is, however, well paved, and furnished with water, has a fertile neighborhood, and is in so good a position for commerce, that under a settled government it bids fair speedily to recover a large share of its former importance.

The province of Peshawer, now forming a part of the Punjab dominions, 65 miles long, and 50 miles broad, watered by the Indus, Cabool, and Bara Rivers, is extremely fertile, producing, by the aid of irrigation and a high temperature, two crops in the year, consisting of wheat, barley, pulse, and the finest rice in the world. It was formerly very populous, but has suffered great devastation from the Sikhs. Annual revenue, 1,000,000 rupees, or $485,000.

PESHTEGO, a river of Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., and flowing S.E., enters Green Bay about 6 miles below the mouth of the Menomonee River.

PESMES or PEMES, pâm, a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles S. of Gray. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

PESNITZHOFEN, pês'nits ho'fen, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Marburg. Pop. 1218.

PESOOEE-SHAN, or PE-SOU-CHAN, pâ-soo'ee-shân', a mountain of China; lat. 28° 26′ N., lon. 108° 34′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

PESOTUM, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 142 miles from Chicago.

PESQUEIRA, pês-kâ'eirâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta. See SÃO JOÃO DA PESQUEIRA.

PESQUEIRA GRANDE, pês-kâ'e-râ grân'dâ, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of New Leon, 20 miles N.N.W. of Monterey. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines and salt-works.

PESSIONE, pês-se-o'ná, Italy, a station on the Turin and Genoa Railway, 14 miles from Turin.

PESTCHANAIA, pês-châ-nyâ, a river of Siberia, rises in the S. of the government of Tomsk, flows N.N.W., and joins the Obi on the left, about 30 miles below Biysk. Total course, 100 miles.

PESTH, pêst, (Hun. pron. pésht,) a royal free city of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats and by a noble suspension bridge, opened January 5th, 1849, on the railway from Vienna to Szolnok, 136 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. in 1854 estimated at 100,000. It is situated on level ground, is about 7 miles in circumference, newly and regularly laid out, and generally handsome, except the old town. The principal edifices are the new theatre, the national casino, county hall, the *Neugebäude*, a vast structure, used as an artillery depôt, grenadier barracks, Jesuits' and several other convents, Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, and other churches, and several synagogues and hospitals. The venerable ancient structures of

the Hungarian capital are all in Buda; and Pesth is the "new city," boasting most of its modern conveniences, as good hotels, coffee-houses, and handsome private residences. The university, the only one in Hungary, has 49 professors, and a library of 60,000 volumes. In 1846, it was attended by 1000 students. The observatory is situated on the Blocksberg, in Buda. Here are also a botanic garden, a veterinary hospital, a national museum, with a library rich in Hungarian manuscripts, and valuable collections of coins, minerals, fossils, and antiquities, a Hungarian academy of sciences, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and normal schools, an English conventual, and various charitable institutions. Pesth is the seat of the Königliche Tafel ("Royal Board or Council,") and Septemviral Tafel, which together constitute the supreme appeal court of the kingdom. The town has some silk, woollen, leather, oil, and tobacco factories, and dye-works; but its principal manufacture is that of meerschaum pipe-bowls, brought to it in a rough state from Constantinople. Immediately around the city is the *Rakosfeld*, a wide plain, on which the Hungarian Diet, the great national assembly of Magyars, was held for many centuries. The deputies, with their vast retinue of vassals, sometimes amounted to 100,000 men, who remained encamped in tents during the continuance of its sitting. The Rakosfeld is now famous for its annual horse-races. Pesth is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Transacincum*. The old town was enclosed by walls in the thirteenth century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Buda and Pesth suffered severely from an inundation of the river in March, 1838. Pesth is a station for steam-packets, and is connected by a railway with Szolnok, 56 miles E.S.E., and with Waitzen, 22 miles northward.

PESTH, a county of Hungary, intersected by the Danube and Theiss. Area, 4049 square miles. Pop. 511,260. Capital, Pesth.

PESTO, pĕs'to, or PESTUM, pĕs'tŭm, (anc. *Pæstum*, originally *Posidonia*,) a ruined town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 19 miles S.S.W. of Campagna, in a plain on the Gulf of Salerno. It was first a Greek colony, and fell under the power of the Romans, B.C. 275. After the fall of the Empire it continued to flourish, but was ultimately destroyed by the Saracens towards the end of the ninth century. It still retains part of its walls, consisting of large blocks joined together in the most perfect manner without cement, and one of its four gates, forming an arch 46 feet in height. Among the buildings are a temple of Neptune, the four sides of which have a range of 36 pillars, surmounted by an architrave and frieze of the Doric order; a large and imposing edifice, called the Basilisk, but supposed to have been a temple of Ceres.

PETALIDA or PETALIDHA, pĕ-tăl-lee'dĕ (?) a small island off the W. coast of Crete.

PETALIES, pĕ'ta-leez', a group of islands in the Channel of Eubœa, near its S. extremity.

PETALUMA (pĕt-a-loo'mĕ) CREEK, a small stream in the N.N.W. part of California, forms part of the boundary between Marin and Sonoma counties, and falls into San Pablo Bay.

PETALUMA, a post-office of Sonoma co., California.

PETAWILA, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

PETCHELEE, a province of China. See PE-CHEE-LEE.

PETCHENEGUE, or PETSHENEG, pĕtch'nĕg', pĕ-chĕ-nĕg', a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles E. of Kharkov, on the Severnoi-Donets. Pop. 7000.

PETCHORA or PETSCHORA, pĕtch'o-rĕ, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows N.W. through the governments Vologda and Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. between 53° and 54° E. Total course, probably 900 miles. Its principal affluents are the Ishma from the S., and the Ossa from the E.

PETEGHEM, pĕ'tĕh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2384.

PETEN, pĕ-tĕn', a lake and island of Central America, state, and 190 miles N. of Guatemala. The lake is about 65 miles in circumference, and 30 fathoms in depth. It contains several islands, the principal of which, called Peten, is steep, and lofty. It was formerly the central seat of the Itzax Indians.

PETERBOROUGH or PETERBURGH, pee'ter-bŭr-rŭh, a city, parliamentary borough, parish, and episcopal see of England, co., and 37 miles N.E. of Northampton, with which it is connected by railway, or the navigable Nene, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. of the city within parliamentary limits, 8672. The cathedral, originally the church of an abbey, was founded by Peada, son of Penda, fourth king of Mercia, in 655, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Being rebuilt in 966, the valuable gifts bestowed upon it by Edgar caused the name of the city to be changed to *Geldenburgh*, "the golden city," which title ultimately gave place to its present name, derived from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. At the Dissolution it was esteemed one of the most splendid religious houses in the kingdom. Its W. front, which forms a square 150 feet in height and breadth, consists of three magnificent pointed arches, 80 feet high, surmounted by pediments and pinnacles, and flanked by turrets with spires and pinnacles. The extreme length of the building is 471 feet. It is surrounded by old and interesting monastic edifices, the whole constituting a magnificent pile. The cathedral contains the tomb of Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII. Mary Queen of Scots was also interred here; but her remains were afterwards removed by James I. to Westminster. The parish church has an altar-piece by Sir R. K. Porter, and a beautiful monument by Flaxman. The grammar school has five scholarships, and a fellowship to St. John's College, Cambridge. The town-hall, market-house, infirmary, union work-house, jail, house of correction, and a small theatre, are the other chief edifices. Corn and malt are exported by the Nene. The city is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, is a polling-place for the N. division of the county, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The see, founded by Henry VIII., extends over the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland, and comprised, in 1838, 305 benefices. Average annual revenue of dean and chapter, 5000*l.* Dr. Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743. In the vicinity is Milton Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, to whose family the city gives the title of viscount.

PETERBOROUGH, a county near the N. central part of Canada West, comprises an area of 1005 square miles. It contains numerous lakes which give rise to the Otanabee River, and many smaller streams. Several railroad routes diverge from Peterborough in this county. Capital, Peterborough. Pop. 15,237.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-town of Canada West, capital of the county of Peterborough, on the Otanabee River, at the N. terminus of a railway connecting it with Cobourg on Lake Ontario, and also on the route of proposed railways connecting it with Montreal, Lake Simcoe, and Toronto, about 75 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 5 or 6 denominations, agencies of 4 assurance companies, a branch bank, a newspaper office, about 30 stores, and manufactories of steam engines, machinery, iron castings, shingles, woollens, &c. Pop. about 2500.

PETERBOROUGH or PETERSBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 34 miles S.W. of Concord. It contains 4 or 5 cotton mills and several foundries. Pop. 2322.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-village of Smithfield township, Madison co., New York, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany It has several churches and an academy.

PETER BOTTE (bott) MOUNTAIN, a remarkable precipitous rock in the island of Mauritius, in lat. 20° 12' S., lon. 57° 27' E., and 2600 feet in height.

PETERBURG. See SAINT PETERSBURG.

PETERBURGH, England. See PETERBOROUGH.

PETER CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PETERCULTER, a parish of Scotland, co., and 7 miles S.W. of Aberdeen, on the N. bank of the Dee. Here are remains of a Druidical temple and a Roman camp.

PETERHEAD, pee'ter-hĕd, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 27 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen, on the point of a flat rocky promontory projecting into the North Sea, in lat. 57° 30' 1" N., lon. 1° 46' 0" W. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, 7238; of the municipal burgh, 4819. It is regularly and well built; the houses are mostly of red granite. The principal public edifices are the parish church, the town-house, and a handsome granite cross. It has a scientific association, a news-room, a valuable museum, 2 public libraries, and 4 branch banks. Its harbor, since the completion of the recent improvements, has been rendered one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. A light-house, on the opposite corner of the bay, marks the entrance to the port. Some rope-making and ship-building are carried on. The products of the extensive and valuable fisheries form a considerable portion of the exports, which also comprise large quantities of grain, meal, butter, and other domestic produce, fish, oil, and granite; the latter is extensively quarried in the vicinity; 55,563 barrels of herring were cured here in 1851, during which year 27 vessels (tons, 7355) were fitted out for the Greenland whale and sea fishery. In 1851, 30,481 tons of shipping entered the port, 8599 being employed in foreign trade; and 27,301 tons of shipping (8175 tons foreign trade) cleared at the custom-house. The imports consist of timber, lime, bone manure, wool, groceries, flour, salt, and iron. The burgh unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintore, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near the town are several picturesque ruined fortresses.

PETERHOF, pĕ'ter-hŏf', an imperial residence of Russia, government, and 16 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, commanding noble views of the capital, Cronstadt, and the sea.

PETERLINGEN, Switzerland. See PATERNE.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 48 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 2310.

PETERS, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 924.

PETERSBOROUGH, New Hampshire. See PETERBOROUGH

PETERSBURG, a post-village and township in the E

part of Rensselaer co., New York, about 25 miles E. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1903.

PETERSBURG, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

PETERSBURG, a post-village and township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on a turnpike, 13 miles S. of Carlisle. The village contains a church, academy, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 356.

PETERSBURG, a post-borough of West township, Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, and Central Railroad, 97 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1850, 261.

PETERSBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles N.N.W. of Lancaster.

PETERSBURG, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 680.

PETERSBURG, a post-borough of Penn township, and the largest town of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile below the mouth of the Juniata, and 15 miles above Harrisburg. It is a place of active trade, which is facilitated by the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad. The Duncannon Iron-Works at this place, consisting of a nail factory and rolling mill, are capable of giving employment to 500 men. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, 154 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. The name of the post office is ADDISON.

PETERSBURG, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

PETERSBURG, a handsome and flourishing post-town and port of entry of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, on the right or S. bank of the Appomattox River, at the crossing of the Great Southern Railroad, 22 miles S. of Richmond, and 10 miles from James River, at City Point. Lat. 37° 14′ N., lon. 77° 26′ W. It is the third town of Virginia in respect of population, and possesses extensive facilities for business. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the river to the town, and those of larger size to Waltham's Landing, 6 miles below. The South Side Railroad has its E. terminus at this place, and the Appomattox Railroad connects it with City Point, at the mouth of the river. The larger vessels engaged in the trade of Petersburg discharge their cargoes at City Point. Large quantities of flour and tobacco are exported from this place. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1851 amounted to 7222 hogsheads; in 1852, to 10,489 hogsheads; and in 1853, to 11,405 hogsheads. Petersburg is well built, and contains 2 churches of the Presbyterians, 2 of the Methodists, 2 of the Episcopalians, 1 of the Baptists, 1 of the Catholics, besides several places of worship for colored people. It has also 3 banks, several cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, 2 rope walks, 1 iron furnace, 6 forges, and numerous mills of various kinds. Three newspapers are published here. The falls of the river, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnish extensive water-power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river for the distance of about 100 miles. The limits of the borough include the decayed village of Blandford, in Prince George county, which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its church are among the most interesting and picturesque ruins of Virginia. In 1815 a great fire occurred here, by which near 400 houses were consumed. The shipping of this port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 984 tons registered, and 2110 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2031 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 323 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 19, (tons, 10,147,) of which 5 (tons, 2773) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 10, tons, 5102, of which 3906 were in foreign bottoms. Pop. in 1850, 14,010; in 1853, about 15,000.

PETERSBURG, a decayed post town of Elbert co., Georgia, on the Savannah River, at the mouth of Broad River, about 62 miles N.W. of Augusta, was once an important place. It has now only 3 families.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Lavacca co., Texas, on the left bank of the Lavacca River, 100 miles S.E. of Austin City. It was once the county seat.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 72 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

PETERSBURG, a thriving post-town of Boone co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 26 miles below Cincinnati, has a good landing, an active trade, and contains 2 churches, and a flouring mill. Incorporated in 1820. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PETERSBURG, a small village of Ashland co., Ohio.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 16 miles S.E. of Canfield, and close to the E. line of the state.

PETERSBURG, a village or railroad station of Monroe co., Michigan, on the Southern Railroad, 20 miles W. of Monroe City.

PETERSBURG, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Indiana, is finely situated on an elevated plain, 1 mile S. of White River, and 110 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through it. Pop. 500.

PETERSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Menard co., Illinois, on the Sangamon River, 22 miles N.W. of Springfield. The river is navigable for small boats to this place.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 50 miles N. of Jefferson City.

PETERSBURG, a small post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 6 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. about 80.

PETERSBURG FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, in Petersburg township.

PETERSBURG SAINT. See SAINT PETERSBURG.

PETER'S CREEK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PETERS' CREEK, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

PETERS' CREEK, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PETERSDORF, pā′tẹrs-dȯrf′, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1131.

PETERSDORF, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau. Pop. 1376.

PETERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2010.

PETERSFIELD, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Hants, 17 miles N.N.E. of Portsmouth, on the old London and Portsmouth Road. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 5560. It has a large church, an endowed school, a union work-house, a branch bank, and an equestrian bronze statue of William III. in its market-place. The town has a ritular mayor, and sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

PETERSHAGEN, pā′tẹrs-hä′ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Minden, on the left bank of the Weser. Pop. 2110.

PETERSHAM, pee′tẹr-shạm, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PETERSHAM, pee′tẹrs-ham, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 67 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of carriages, boots and shoes, leather, &c. Pop. 1527.

PETERS' ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 68° 57′ S., lon. 99° 46′ W.

PETERS ISLANDS, two small islands on the S. coast of Australia, in lat. 32° 21′ S., lon. 133° 39′ E.

PETERS MOUNT'AIN, in Virginia, is situated on the boundary between Monroe and Giles county.

PETERSTHAL, pā′tẹrs-tȧl′, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 13 miles E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1510.

PETERSTONE, two parishes of England, co. of Monmouth.

PETERSTONE SUPER ELY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PETERSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PETERSTOWN, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Rich Creek, 247 miles W. of Richmond, has a water-power and several mills.

PETERSVILLE, a village of Washington township, Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, contains about 50 inhabitants.

PETERSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles in a direct line W. by N. of Easton.

PETERSVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 57 miles N. by W. of Washington.

PETERSWALD, pā′tẹrs-wȧlt′, or PETERSWALDE, pā′tẹrs-wȧl′dẹh, a frontier village of Bohemia, 20 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 2200.

PETERSWALDAU, pā′tẹrs-wȧl′dȯw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2050.

PETERWARDEIN, pee′tẹr wȧr′dīne, (Ger. pron. pā′tẹr-wȧr′dīne,) or VARADIN, vȧ′rȧ-din′ or vȧr′ȧ-deen′, (Hun. *Peterwar*, pā′tẹr-vȧr′,) the capital town of Slavonia, and the strongest fortress on the Danube, is situated on a scarped rock, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which town it is connected by a bridge of boats, defended by a strong *tête du pont*, 44 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. with suburbs, (exclusive of a garrison of 3000 men,) 4033. It is the residence of the general commandant of the Slavonian military frontier, and of several subordinate military authorities: has several churches and schools, and barracks capable of accommodating 10,000 men. It derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first Crusade. Here, in 1716, the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

PETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PETHERICK, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 24 miles S.S.W. of Bridgewater.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Crewkerne.

PETHERWIN, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

PETIC, a town of Mexico. See PITIC.

PETINA, pā-tee′nȧ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, S.E. of Campagna, at the foot of Mount Alburno. Pop. 1500.

PETIONVILLE, pā′te-ȯne′veel′, a town of Hayti, recently founded, 8 miles E. of Port-au-Prince.

PETIT CAILLOU BAYOU, peh-tee' kâh'yoo' bī'oo, a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, flows S. into the Gulf of Mexico. It is bordered by rich plantations of sugar.

PETIT-CANAL, peh-tee'kâ'nâl', a town of the island of Guadeloupe, 12 miles N.W. of Moule, on the E. coast of the government of Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 7600, of whom 6900 are slaves.

PETIT-ENGHIEN, peh-teet'-ôn^g'ghe-âne', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 17 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2109.

PETITE-PIERRE, LA, lâ peh-teet'-pe-air', a town and fort of France, department of Bas-Rhin, in the Vosges Mountains, 8 miles N.N.W. of Saverne. Pop. 1249.

PETIT JEAN (Fr. pron. peh-tee' zhône) RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and, flowing eastward, enters the Arkansas near the N. extremity of Perry county.

PETIT JEAN, a small post-village of Yell co., Arkansas.

PETIT-RECHAIN, peh-tee'-reh-shâne', a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 1651.

PETLAUD, pet-lawd', or PITLAUD, pit-lawd', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles S.E. of Kaira. Lat. 22° 32′ N., lon. 72° 57′ E.

PETLAWAD. pêt-lâ-wâd', or PITLAWUD, pit-la-wŭd', a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 60 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 2′ N., lon. 74° 45′ E.

PETOONE, pâ-too'nâ, or BEDOUNE, bâ-doo'nâ, a town of Mantchooria, on the Soongaree, 130 miles N.N.W. of Kirin Oola. It is a place of exile for Chinese offenders, and is garrisoned by Tartar troops.

PETORCA, pâ-tor'kâ, a small town of Chili, department, and 80 miles N.N.W. of Aconcagua.

PETRA, (the *Sela* or *Selah*, and *Jokthael* of Scripture,) a ruined city of Arabia Petræa, in the Wady Moosa. Lat. about 30° 15′ N., lon. 35° 35′ E. Its edifices hewn in the solid rock, and other striking objects, are described by Laborde, Stephens, and other travellers.

PETRA, pâ'trâ, a town of the island of Majorca, 23 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 2640.

PETRA, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, 75 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

PETRALIA, pâ-trâ'le-â, (SOTANA, so-tâ'nâ, "Lower," and SOPRANA, so-prâ'nâ, "Upper,") two contiguous towns of Sicily, province of Palermo, 18 miles S. of Cefalu. Pop. of SOTANA PETRALIA, 6500; of SOPRANA PETRALIA, 4700.

PETREL, pâ-trêl', a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 24 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2537.

PETRELLA, pâ-trêl'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2900.

PETRIEVESE, pâ-tre-â-vâ'sâ, a market-town of Austria, in Slavonia, co. of Veröcz, on the Drave, 37 miles S.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2046.

PETRIKAU, pâ'tre-kow', or PIOTRKOW, pe-tir'kov, a town of Poland, province, and 76 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Strada, and on the railway from Warsaw to Granica, 90 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 2300. It has a castle, formerly a residence of the Polish kings.

PETRIKOV or PETRIKOW, pâ-tre-kov', a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, on the Pripets, 29 miles W.N.W. of Mozyr. Pop. 1700.

PETRIKOVKA, pâ-tre-kov'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government, and 183 miles N.N.E. of Kherson. Pop. 1550.

PETRINIA, pâ-tree'ne-â, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Kulpa, 29 miles S.S.E. of Agram. Pop. 4964. It is the head-quarters of a detachment of the frontier guard.

PETRIU, pêt're-oo', a town of Siam, on the Bang-pa-Kung, 52 miles E. of Bankok. Lat. 13° 45′ N., lon. 101° 15′ E.

PETROCKSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PETROCORII. See PÉRIGORD.

PETRONEL or PETRONELL, pâ'tro-nêll', (anc. *Carnuntum*,) a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 24 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1102.

PETROPAULOVSKI, pâ-tro-pŏw-lov'skoe, or PETROPAULSHAFEN, pâ-tro-pŏwle'hâ-fen, the capital town of Kamtchatka, on its E. coast, on the N. side of the Bay of Avatcha, in lat. 53° 0′ 27″ N., lon. 158° 40′ 12″ E. Its port is small, and it has less than 1000 inhabitants, but it is the principal Russian military station in this remote province.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town of Siberia, government, and 250 miles S.S.E. of Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. about 4000. It has an active trade with Bokhara and Khiva.

PETROPOLIS. See RIO JANEIRO.

PETROVACZ, pâ'tro'vâts', a village of Hungary, co., and 17 miles E.S.E. of Bacz. Pop. 5269.

PETROVITCH or PETROWITSCH, pâ'tro-vitch', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, sanjak, and 30 miles N.W. of Seres, near the Radovitz, an affluent of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall, flanked with towers, and comprises 1200 houses, chiefly inhabited by Turks, who carry on an active trade in tobacco, raised in the vicinity.

PETROVKA, pâ-trov'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government, and 87 miles S.E. of Voronezh. Pop. about 1500.

PETROVOSZELO, pâ'tro'vos'sâ'lo', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from O-Becse. Pop. 5573.

PETROVSK or PETROWSK, pâ-trovsk', a town of Russia, government, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Medvieditza. Pop. 7000. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697, and has a citadel, an ancient and ruined fortress, and trade in corn.

PETROVSK or PETROWSK, a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S.S.W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 2000.

PETROVSKAIA, pâ-trov-skī'â, or BUTURLINOVKA, boo-toor-le-nov'kâ, a market-town and fort of Russia, government of Voronezh, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bobrov. Pop. 1700.

PETROVSKAIA, a market-town and fort of Russia, government, and 63 miles S.W. of Voronezh.

PETROVSKOI is the name of petty places in the governments of Viatka and Moscow.

PETROVSKOI-OSTROV, pâ-trov'skoi-os-trov', an island in the Neva, near St. Petersburg, where Peter the Great had a residence.

PETROVSKOI-POGROMETZ, pâ-trov'skoi-po-gro-mêts', a market-town of Russia, government, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 1500.

PETROZAVODSK, pâ-tro-zâ-vodsk', a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of Olonets, on the Lake of Onega, 185 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 8000. It has two spacious docks for large vessels, a very extensive imperial cannon foundry, powder mills, and manufactures of silks.

PETSCHORA, a river of Russia. See PETCHORA

PETSH, pêtch, IPEICK or IPEK, ee-pâk', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak, and 73 miles E.N.E. of Scutari, on one of the branches of the Drin, which divides it into two parts, and turns numerous mills. Pop. upwards of 12,000, mostly Turks, who have here 18 mosques. Arms are extensively made in the town.

PETSKA, a town of Hungary. See PEITZKA.

PETT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PETTAU, pêt'tŏw, (anc. *Peto'vio* or *Poeto'vio*,) a town of Styria, 14 miles S.E. of Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1986. It has several convents. On a height above the town is the castle of Ober Pettau.

PETT'AUGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

PETTIGOE, pêt'te-goe', a village of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Termon, near its mouth in Lough Erne, 18 miles S.E. of Donegal. Pop. 616. It stands amidst wooded hills, and is a station for the numerous pilgrims who resort to Lough Derg.

PETTINAIN', a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

PETTINENGO, pêt-te-nên'go, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2365.

PETTIS, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of La Mine River, namely, Flat Creek, Muddy Creek, and Heath's Fork, which unite near the N.E. border. Black River, an affluent of La Mine, flows through the N.W. part. The general surface is rolling, and presents extensive prairies, with groves of timber distributed along the large streams. The soil is fertile. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in the county. Named in honor of Spencer Pettis, Secretary of the State of Missouri, killed in a duel by Major Biddle. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 5150, of whom 4266 were free, and 884 slaves.

PETTIS, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 2954.

PETTIS STAND, a small village of Polk co., Tennessee.

PETTISTREE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PETTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PETTORANO, pêt-to-râ'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 5 miles S.S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 3100.

PETTORANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 19 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. 1200.

PETTY or PETTIE, a maritime parish of Scotland, chiefly in the county of Inverness, along Moray Frith. Here are remains of several Druid circles, and ruins of a baronial castle of the seventeenth century. In the parish is the village of Campbelltown.

PETTY, a post-office of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PETTYCUR, a harbor of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the E. shore of the Frith of Forth, 1 mile S. of Kinghorn, and immediately opposite Leith.

PETTYSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

PETWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 13 miles N.N.E. of Chichester. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2427. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, has a neat church, containing tombs of the Percy family, anciently the lords of the manor, several schools, and liberally-endowed almshouses, sessions and market-house, a county house of correction, and bank. In the vicinity is the splendid seat of Colonel Wyndham.

PETZKA, pête'kâ, PETSKA or PECSKA, pêtch'kôh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Arad, 51 miles E.S.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 13,441. It consists of two separate places, Ratz and Magyar Petzka.

PEVENSEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hastings. Here are the ruins of a castle.

PEVERAGNO, pâ-vâ-rân'yo, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles S.E. of Coni. Pop. 6080.

PEWAUGONEE RIVER, of Wisconsin. See WOLF RIVER.

PEWAUKEE, a post-village and township of Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Watertown, 6 miles N.W. of Waukesha. The village has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 mills. Pop. 120; of the township, 1136.

PEWAUKEE LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county, is 4½ miles long, and about a mile wide. It is called by the Indians Peewaukee-wee-ning, or "lake of shells," from the great number of small shells found in the sand along its shores.

PEW'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PE-YAN, pā-yān', a mountain of China, province of Sechuen, in lat. 30° 5′ N., lon. 102° 32′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

PEYRAT, pā'rā', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 2755.

PEYRAT, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1280.

PEYRAT, a village of France, department of Creuse, 10 miles N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 1640.

PEYREHORADE, pār'o'rād', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Gave de Pau, 38 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 2734.

PEYRELEVADE, pār'leh-vād', a village of France, department of Corrèze, near the Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 2036.

PEYREMALE, pār'mal', a village of France, department of Gard, arrondissement of Alais.

PEYRESTORTES, pā'tor'tū', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles N.W. of Perpignan. The French here defeated a Spanish force on the 17th of September, 1793.

PEYRIAC DE MER, pā're-āk' deh mair, a village of France, department of Aude, 8 miles S.S.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 861.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, pā're-āk'-mee'nēr'vwā', a market-town of France, department of Aude, 12 miles N.E. of Carcassone. Pop. 1309.

PEYRINS, pā'rānⁿ', a village of France, department of Drôme, 12 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 3015.

PEYRUIS, pā'rwēⁿ', a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 16 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 873.

PEYRUS, pā'rüss', a village of France, department of Drôme, 10 miles E. of Valence. Pop. 975.

PEYRUSSE, pā'rüss', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 1060.

PEYSTER, pī'ster, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. 8° 5′ S., lon. 178° E., named after its American discoverer in 1819.

PEYTONA, pā-to'nā, a post-office of Boone co., Virginia.

PEYTONA, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

PEYTON'S, pā'tonz, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

PEYTONSBURG, pā'tonz-bürg, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 145 miles S.W. of Richmond.

PEYTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

PEYTONSVILLE, pā'tonz-vil, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee.

PEYTUN, pī'tūn', or PUTTUM, pūt-tūm', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 30 miles S. of Aurungabad, and formerly noted for its embroidered silk fabrics.

PEZA, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Archangel, about lat. 65° N., and lon. 50° E., flows E.S.E., and joins the Mezen. Total course, 140 miles.

PEZA, LA, or LAPEZA, lā-pā'thā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 24 miles from Granada. Pop. 2466.

PEZEEKO RIVER, New York. See PISECO.

PÉZÉNAS, pā'zā'nā', (anc. *Pœnæ?*) a town of France, department of Hérault, 25 miles S.W. of Montpellier, near the right bank of the Hérault. Pop. in 1852, 7375. It has a communal college, and manufactures of chemical products.

PEZO-DA-REGOA, Portugal. See REGOA.

PEZUELA DE LAS TORRES, pā-thwā'lā dā lās tor'rās, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 30 miles E. of Madrid, near the Tajuna. Pop. 1197.

PEZZANA, pēt-zā'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province, and S. of Vercelli. Pop. 2340.

PEZZASE, pēt-zā'sā, or PEZASO, pēd-zā'so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 5 miles S.E. of Bovegno. Pop. 1683.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, pfāf'fen-how'zen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 27 miles S.W. of Augsburg. P. 790.

PFAFFENHEIM, pfāf'fen-hīme', (Fr. pron. fāf'fēn'ēm',) a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 7 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2012.

PFAFFENHOFEN, pfāf'fen-ho'fen, (Fr. pron. fāf'fēn'o'fōnⁿ',) a market-town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 12 miles N.E. of Saverne. Pop. 1426.

PFAFFENHOFEN, pfāf'fen-ho'fen, a small town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 28 miles N. of Munich. Pop. 1912.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Lauterach, 11 miles S.W. of Amberg. Pop. 580.

PFAFFERS, Switzerland. See PFEFFERS.

PFAFFIKON, (Pfäffikon,) pfāf'fe-kon', PFEFFIKEN, pfāf'fe-ken, PFEFFIKON, or PFÄFFIKEN, (Pfäffiken,) a village of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles E. of Zurich, on the N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. Pop. 3000.

PFAFFNAU, pfāf'now, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1871.

PFALZ, an old division of Germany. See PALATINATE.

PFALZDORF, pfālts'dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 44 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2910.

PFALZEL, pfālt'sel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles N. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1050.

PFARRKIRCH, pfar'kirk, or PFARRKIRCHEN, pfar'kēēR'gn, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 26 miles W.S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1572.

PFARRWEISSACH, pfar'wīs'sāk, a market-town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 19 miles N.W. of Bamberg.

PFEDDERSHEIM, pfād'ders-hīme', a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 4 miles W.N.W. of Worms. Pop. 2031.

PFEFFERS, PFAFFERS, (Pfäffers,) pfāf'fers, or PVAVERS, (Pvavers,) pvā'vers, a watering-place of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, in a deep gorge, 5 miles S.E. of Sargans. The waters having a temperature of 98° Fahrenheit, are administered in two buildings adapted to receive from 200 to 300 persons, and reached by a rude stair formed of trees, and of steps cut in the perpendicular rock. On an adjacent height is a Benedictine monastery, founded in 1713, and suppressed in 1838. A new hotel was built in 1830.

PFORING, pfo'ring, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the left bank of the Danube, 13 miles E.N.E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 790. It has remains of a Roman fort at the commencement of the Teufelsmauer, ("devil's wall,") a line of masonry extending hence for 150 miles.

PFORTE, pfor'teh, or SCHULPFORTE, shool'pfor'teh, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government, and 18 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Little Saale, with a celebrated school, at which from 180 to 190 scholars are maintained and educated gratuitously.

PFORTEN, pfor'ten, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 325. It has the remains of a fine old castle.

PFORZHEIM, pforts'hime, (anc. *Portus Herculis?*) an ancient city of the grand duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Enz and Nagold, 16 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 7200. The city proper is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and a fine church, with old grand-ducal vaults. It is the principal manufacturing town of the grand duchy, having manufactures of jewelry employing 900 hands, and of woollen cloth, leather, and chemical products, with copper and iron forges, trade in timber, oil, wine, and 12 annual cattle fairs.

PFREIMT or PFREIMDT, pfrīmt, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles E.N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1593. It has a Franciscan establishment, a high school, and a manufacture of mirrors.

PFULLENDORF, pfool'len-dorf', a town of Baden, on Lake Ilmen, 20 miles N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1700.

PFULLINGEN, pfool'ling-en, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Eschatz, 3 miles S.E. of Reutlingen. Pop. 4017, mostly employed in paper mills and brush factories, and in the cultivation of fruit and wine. Pfaff was born here in 1651.

PFUNDS, pfoonts, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 22 miles S.S.W. of Imst, on the Inn. Pop. 1319.

PFUNGSTADT, pfoong'stādt, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenberg, 5 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3050.

PFYN, pfūn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 10 miles S.W. of Constance. Pop. 1005.

PHALANX, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

PHALASARNA, fā-lā-sar'nā, a ruined city of Crete, near the W. end of the island, its chief remains being walls and towers on an acropolis, close to the shore.

PHA'LIA, a small bayou of Tammany parish, Louisiana, flows into the Chefonte River.

PHALSBOURG, fāls'boor', a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 49 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 2012. It was besieged by the allies in 1814–15.

PHARI, fā'ree, or PARISDONG, pā-ris-dong'. a fortress of Thibet, towards the Bootan frontier, in lat. 27° 48′ N., lon. 89° 14′ E.

PHARISHANG, a post-village of Union co., Ohio.

PHAROS, fā'ros, a peninsula, and anciently an island of Lower Egypt, on which stood a famous light-house. It forms the site of the modern city of Alexandria.

PHAROS or PHARUS. See LESINA.

PHARR'S MILLS, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly. See SATALGE.

PHARSA'LIA, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, 12 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1154.

PHARSALIA, a village in Panola co., Mississippi, about 150 miles N. of Jackson.

PHA'SIS, RION, RHION, ree-on', or FAZ, fāz, a river of Asiatic Russia, anciently regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Imeritia, and after a W. course enters the Black Sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 miles N. of Batoom. The Euro-

pean pheasant (*gallus phasianus*) derives its name from having been originally imported from the banks of this river, and it still frequents an island at its mouth.

PHATUKA, fâ-too'kâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles S.E. of Patna, on the S. side of the Poonpoor River. Pop. 12,000, (?) who manufacture cotton cloths, and carry on an active trade.

PHAZANIA. See FEZZAN.

PHEAS'ANT BRANCH, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

PHEAS'ANT ISLAND, in the Bidassoa River, between France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded, September 7th, 1659.

PHELECHE, island in the Persian Gulf. See FELUDSH.

PHELPS, fêlps, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Ontario co., New York, and intersected by the Auburn and Rochester Railroad. Its contains numerous flouring mills. The post-office is in the village of VIENNA. Pop. 5542.

PHELPS, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

PHELPS'TOWN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 393.

PHENG-HOO, fêng-hoo, PESCADORES, pês-kâ-do'rês, or THE FISH'ER'S ISLANDS, an island group in the channel of Fo-kion, China Sea, between the island of Formosa and the mainland. The largest has a tolerable harbor, and is stated to be garrisoned by Chinese troops.

PHE'NIX, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

PHEREH, a town of European Turkey. See FERED.

PHIALA, fe-â'lâ, a small lake of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 10 miles E.N.E. of Banias. It is 1 mile in circumference, surrounded by wooded hills, and supposed to be the source of a subterranean affluent of the Jordan.

PHIGALEIA or PHIGALIA, fe-gâ-lee'yâ, (called afterwards PHIALIA, fe-â-lee'â, a ruined city of Greece, in Moreа, government of Triphylia. Its remains, on a precipitous height, 16 miles N.E. of Kyparissia, consist of walls, towers, and a citadel, presenting one of the most ancient and curious specimens of Grecian military architecture. Within its walls is a part of the village of Paulizza; 4 miles E. are the ruins of a famous temple of Apollo.

PHILADEL'PHIA, Asia Minor. See ALA-SHEHR.

PHILADELPHIA, Syria. See AMMAN.

PHILADEL'PHIA, a county in the extreme S.E. part of Pennsylvania, contains 120 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Delaware River, and intersected by the Schuylkill, and by the Pennypack, Tacony, and Wissahickon Creeks. Darby Creek flows along the W. border. The surface is level near the Delaware, and hilly in the other parts. By a recent act of the Legislature, the limits of the city of Philadelphia (which see) have been made co-extensive with those of the county.

PHILADEL'PHIA, (Fr. *Philadelphie*, fee'lâ'dêl'fee'; Sp. and It. *Filadelfia*, fe-lâ-dêl'fe-â,) a port of entry, the second city in the United States, and the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, about 6 miles above their junction, and (following the river and bay) 90 miles from the ocean. It is in 39° 57' N. lat., and 75° 10' W. lon., being 136 miles N.E. of Washington City, and 87 miles S.W. of New York.

General Aspect.—The approach to Philadelphia on the Delaware side is not apt to inspire much enthusiasm, as the site of the city is level. The view that is most likely to impress a stranger is that which meets him on approaching from the N.W., particularly from the summit of the Inclined Plane, on the old Columbia Railroad. The ground ascends towards the N., and furnishes beautiful drives, and fine sites for villas and cottages, particularly on the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon, whose beauties have been sung by Tom Moore and Fanny Kemble. The suburbs of West Philadelphia, Hamilton, and Mantua villages, W. of the Schuylkill, and the vicinity of Germantown, N. of the dense portion, are thronged with handsome cottages and villas, surrounded by beautiful grounds, pleasantly shaded, and inhabited by persons doing business in the city. The compact portion of Philadelphia occupies the narrowest part of the peninsula (where it is only 2 miles wide) between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, but widening, somewhat in the form of a druggist's mortar, N. and S. of Market, its central street. The plan of this city, as laid out by Penn, is exceedingly regular, consisting, according to the original plan of its founder, of 10 streets running from river to river, and crossed by 25 others, at right angles to them. Market and Broad streets, the former running E. and W., and the latter (on the highest ground between the rivers) N. and S., divides the plot into four nearly equal portions—the longest and most populous, however, E. of Broad street. About the centre of each of these divisions, the wisdom of Penn reserved an open space for parks or public squares, as well as one at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, which is subdivided by that intersection into 4 smaller squares. Broad street is 113 feet wide, Market street 100, and the other principal streets from 50 to 66 feet in width. A number of new streets have been opened, of various lengths, between the original streets, mostly short, and often narrow. The cross streets number W. from the Delaware to Schuylkill, and are named Front, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, &c. The plan of the old city is continued into the newer portions, both N. and S., but with considerable variations, caused in part by the widening of the space between the rivers, and partly by caprice having marked out the highways before the city had extended itself beyond its original limits. There are, however, in the suburbs, some very spacious avenues and streets, particularly in the N. districts. The densely-inhabited portion of Philadelphia extends about 4 miles on the Delaware, from Southwark N. to Richmond, (formerly Port Richmond,) and 2 miles on the Schuylkill, covering an area of about 8 square miles. The great bulk of the business is transacted between Vine and Spruce streets, on the Delaware front, E. of Sixth street; but the focus of this business is in Market and Chestnut, E. of Fifth street, and here, or in their immediate neighborhood, are the Exchange, Custom-House, the most important banks, insurance offices, warehouses, stores, &c. Third street now rivals Market street, both in the extent of business done, and in its noble stores, offices, and warehouses. This street, between Market and Walnut, is the brokers' and money-dealers' quarter. Here, too, are issued most of the periodicals published in Philadelphia. The fashionable quarter, "par excellence," is S. of Market street and W. of Seventh street; but Walnut street is the "ton" street of the quarter. This region is thronged with spacious and elegant residences, built of sandstone, granite, marble, and fine-pressed or stuccoed brick, giving abundant evidence of affluence, taste, and luxurious ease and comfort. Arch street, N. of Market, is one of the widest streets in the city, and is not inferior to any in point of architecture and the respectability of its residences.

Public Squares.—There is but one park (Independence Square, in the rear of the State-House) or public square in the dense part of the city, besides the five enumerated in the general plan, of much importance. In the immediate vicinity of Fairmount water-works (themselves forming a fine promenade, with an extensive view from the basin) is Lemon Hill, formerly Pratt's Garden, and once the residence of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. These grounds are very extensive, covered with fine old trees, possess great variety of surface, and descend on the W. and S.W. by steep banks to the Schuylkill River. The squares within the city cover each an extent of from 5 to 7 acres, are enclosed by tasteful iron railings, beautifully laid out, and planted with a great variety of trees. Peafowls and deer are domesticated in them. Five of these squares are named Washington, Rittenhouse, Penn, Logan, and Franklin. The latter has a fine fountain and basin, with 40 jets of water.

Public and other Buildings remarkable for their Architecture.—Philadelphia possesses, in Girard College, situated about 2 miles N.W. of the State-House, the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in the United States, if not of modern times. It is in the Corinthian style, the cella or main body of the building being 169 feet in length, by 111 in width, surrounded by a magnificent colonnade of 34 columns 55 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. This colonnade extends the building to a length of 218 feet, and a breadth of 160 feet. The height is 97 feet. This edifice is entirely fireproof, the outer walls, staircases, floors, and roof being constructed of marble, and the inner of brick. There are two additional buildings on each side of the main structure, all of marble, and each 125 feet long by 52 feet wide, and two stories high. A sixth building has recently been erected for water purposes, baking, washing, drying, and as a laboratory. The whole is surrounded by an ugly stone wall, 10 feet high, and enclosing 41 acres of land, half of which is laid out in gardens, &c., and the rest in grass-plots, playground, and gravel-walks. The entire cost of buildings, wall, and embellishments of the grounds, was $1,933,821.78. Mr. Girard, who made this magnificent bequest, was a native of France, who came poor and friendless to Philadelphia in boyhood, and by industry and good management accumulated a fortune of several millions, the greater portion of which he left to the city for the erection and endowment of the Girard College for Orphans, and for improving the city in various ways. The next most prominent public building is the Custom-House, (formerly the United States Bank,) a noble Doric structure on Chestnut street, built on a raised platform 161 feet long by 87 wide, and ornamented on both the Chestnut and Library street fronts by a noble colonnade of 8 fluted Doric columns 27 feet high and 4½ in diameter. This edifice cost about $500,000. The great hall is 81 feet long by 48 wide, and ornamented by Ionic columns supporting a semicircular ceiling. There are a number of other buildings connected with the collection of the customs, warehousing, &c., on Second, Dock, and Granite streets. The United States Mint, extending from Chestnut street to Olive street, fronts 120 feet on Chestnut street, the centre of which is occupied by a portico 62 feet long, supported by 6 Ionic columns. There is a similar portico on Olive street. The entire depth to Olive street is about 220 feet, the whole

enclosing a square or oblong court. The building was erected at a cost of $200,000. There were coined in this establishment—

	Silver.	Gold.
In 1850	8 408,800	$27,757,000
" 1851	446,800	47,143,000
" 1852	840,400	67,500,000
" 1853	7,309,121	61,773,157
" 1854	5,473,270	37,472,803

The gold deposited in the same years, was in the following order:—In 1850, $33,240,458; in 1851, $47,929,497; in 1852, $51,055,243; in 1853, $55,426,205; and in 1854, $37,506,929. The total coinage of gold, silver, and copper and gold bars, amounted in 1853 to $59,684,783. The Merchants' Exchange, at the intersection of Walnut, Third, and Dock streets, constructed of white marble, is about 114 feet on Walnut, and 95 feet on Third street. The Third street front has a recessed portico with 4 Corinthian columns. Towards Dock street is a semicircular colonnade of 8 pillars, in the same style, presenting a fine appearance to one approaching from the E. The semi-rotunda, with a part of the main building, constitutes the great hall of the Exchange, which is also a reading-room. The remainder of the building is let out for insurance offices, &c. The State House, a plain brick building of small architectural pretensions, but of venerable aspect, situated on the Chestnut street front of Independence Square, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is among the first places sought out by intelligent visitors to Philadelphia. It was erected between the years 1729 and 1734. In the E. room of this structure sat the Congress that issued, July 4, 1776, that great American Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, which has made this hall historical—a cherished object with Philadelphians, and a national political shrine. Though plain in its exterior, its heavily wainscoted walls and quaint carvings give it an interest in our country, where every thing is so new, independent of its historical interest. It is surmounted by a steeple, in which are a clock and a bell, rung on the occurrence of fires and remarkable events. In the wings are the county offices. On the first floor is Independence Hall, and on the second, the chambers now occupied for the meeting of the Select and Common Councils. In the same square, on Sixth and Chestnut streets, is a brick building, (in which Congress met after the adoption of the present constitution,) now occupied as court rooms. At the other extremity of the square, in Fifth and Chestnut streets, is an exactly similar building, in which are the Mayor's and other city offices. The Musical Fund Hall is a capacious building, said to be the best adapted to concerts of any room in the country. It will seat about 2500 persons. Concert Hall, devoted to similar purposes, has a fine front of sandstone. Sansom-street Hall, a very large structure with a brownstone front, the Assembly Buildings, Spring Garden Institute, Washington Hall, (in Spring Garden street,) and Franklin Hall, all have spacious rooms let out for concerts, fairs, and public meetings. The late Commissioners' Hall, Spring Garden, has a fine portico of 6 Corinthian columns, and is surmounted by a steeple ornamently carved, containing a fire-bell and clock. On the Delaware River, about 1½ miles S.E. of the State House, is the United States Navy Yard, occupying an area of 12 acres. In this yard are two large ship-houses, respectively 210 and 270 feet long, (the latter now being enlarged,) in which have been built some of the finest vessels in the navy; among others, the Pennsylvania, the largest man-of-war in the world. There is a Sectional Floating Dock at this yard, which cost $813,742. Nearly opposite to the Navy Yard, on the Schuylkill River, is the United States Naval Asylum, a fine structure of white marble, composed of a centre and two wings, the whole presenting a front of 350 feet. The centre building, which is 175 by 142 feet, is ornamented by an Ionic colonnade of 8 columns. The whole is surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds, occupying an area of 25 acres. In 1852 there were in this institution 146 pensioners.

Theatres.—There are in Philadelphia four regular theatres, the oldest of which, on Chestnut street, is the only one with any architectural pretensions. It has a front of marble, with 5 arcades for entrances, surmounted by a colonnade fronting the second story. It is capable of holding 2000 spectators. The Walnut street Theatre is at present the most fashionable in Philadelphia; the Arch street Theatre, with marble columns to the entrance portico, and the Callowhill street Museum, are the principal theatres, though there are 3 or 4 other buildings devoted to public amusements.

Banking Houses.—Philadelphia has long been celebrated for its elegant banking houses, prominent among which is the Pennsylvania Bank, a beautiful edifice of white marble, in the Grecian style, with an Ionic colonnade of 6 columns on each front. Near this, on Third street, at the head of Dock street, stands the Girard Bank, with a white marble front, and a Corinthian portico of 6 columns. This was the banking house of the *first* United States Bank, afterwards Stephen Girard's banking house. This building is city property. The Philadelphia and Western Banks are in a fine marble structure in Chestnut street. The Bank of North America, (the first established in the United States,) the Commercial, the Farmers' and Mechanics', and the Bank of Commerce, all in Chestnut street, have tasteful fronts of marble, granite, or sandstone.

Stores, Warehouses, &c.—To omit all notice of the structures devoted in this commercial country to purposes of trade, would be to do great injustice to some of its finest architectural ornaments. Philadelphia and New York abound in edifices of this character, such as astonish foreigners accustomed to the gloomy and dingy warehouses of Europe, often in narrow and dark lanes and alleys. As the stranger approaches Philadelphia on the Delaware side, one of the first objects that strikes his attention is the tower (133 feet high) of Jayne's eight-story Quincy granite building, with a front of mixed Moorish and Spanish orders, in Chestnut street, below Third. Immediately adjoining it are 5 six-story stores of the same material. But not to enter into detailed descriptions, there are, in the business parts of Market, Chestnut, and Walnut streets, and in the cross streets in that portion of the city, a large number of insurance, canal, and railroad companies' offices, besides a multitude of stores, with ornamented fronts, a large portion of which are of granite, marble, sandstone, or iron, in different styles of architecture—Tuscan, Byzantine, Grecian, and even Egyptian. Chestnut street is the fashionable promenade, and here are of course the finest shops or stores, with their plate-glass windows crowded with jewelry, porcelain, and glassware, and every article of fashionable or costly fabric to tempt the fancy of the purchaser, or to lure the thoughtless into prodigal expenditure. In this street are the Masonic Hall, of red sandstone, in a fine style of Gothic; the Girard Hotel, with its imposing sandstone front of six stories; the Art Union; the Assembly Buildings; Parkinson's Ice-cream Saloons and Gardens; the Academy of Fine Arts; the Sunday-school Union's new building, with its ornamental front of Quincy granite; Simes' tasteful structure of Picton stone; Concert Hall, and the United States Mint—which brings us to Broad street, where the fashionable promenade at present terminates.

Hotels.—Philadelphia has always been celebrated for the comfort, neatness, and excellence of the fare of her hotels; though till recently more attention has been paid to internal comforts than to external display. The Girard House ranks among the first hotels in the Union, and extends about 200 feet on Chestnut street. The Washington House, Jones's Hotel, the American, the United States, Franklin, and Markoe Houses, all in Chestnut street, the Union and Ashland in Arch, La Pierre (a new and tasteful edifice) in Broad street, and the Merchants' in Fourth, may all be termed first-class hotels. Besides which, there are a large number of second-class hotels.

Churches and Religious Institutions.—Philadelphia abounds in places of worship, and in 1853 contained about 275 edifices devoted to religious services, of which the Baptists owned 27; the Covenanters, 2; the Dutch Reformed, 4; Episcopalians, 28; Friends, 9; German Reformed, 6; Jews, 5; Lutherans, 12; Methodists, 66; Moravians, 1; Presbyterians, 62; Roman Catholics, 21; Universalists, 4; Unitarians, 1; and Mariners, 2; besides a number belonging to minor sects. Value of church property, according to the census of 1850, $4,799,050. Recently a number of costly and highly ornamented churches have been, and are now being erected. The largest and most costly of these, the Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Logan Square, is of the Roman style, in the form of a cross, and constructed of red sandstone; the front on Eighteenth street has 4 Corinthian columns, 60 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with a tower at each angle of 110 feet; the whole to be crowned with a dome, swelling up to the height of 210 feet from the ground, and surrounded by a colonnade 30 feet high. Next to this, in point of architectural beauty, is perhaps the church of St. Mark's, (Episcopal,) constructed of a light-red sandstone, with a tower and steeple of exquisite proportions, and of the same material. This church is 150 feet long by 91 wide, including the tower. Christ church, with a lofty steeple, is very interesting to Philadelphians, from its antique and quaint style. The church of Calvary, (Presbyterian,) with two towers, and the Baptist's church on Broad and Arch, with a high tower crowned with a steeple, are both built of sandstone. The other most remarkable churches are, St. Stephen's, (Episcopal,) with a granite front and two towers; St. Jude's, of sandstone; the (Catholic) Church of the Assumption, in the Gothic style, with two towers, terminated by spires, also of sandstone; and the Presbyterian church on Arch and Eighteenth streets, with a dome 144 feet high, and two bell towers, each 46 feet above the roof. The Presbyterian church, Arch and Tenth streets; St. Peter's; the Church of the Nativity, and a Baptist's church on Chestnut, and one on Fifth street, each have lofty steeples. Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's, have chimes of bells. The Presbyterian Board of Publication occupy an elegant store, of light sandstone, at 265 Chestnut street, and the American Baptist Publication Society one in Arch street, of brown sandstone; the receipts of the latter for the year 1851 were $10,597.71 from the sale of books and periodicals. The

American Sunday-school Union, the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the Philadelphia Bible Society, the Female Bible Society, the Friends' Bible Society, and a number of similar societies in the districts, are the principal religious institutions.

Cemeteries.—The environs of Philadelphia abound in places of sepulture, foremost among which, for beauty of position, are the two cemeteries of North and South Laurel Hill, situated on the Schuylkill River, 4 miles N.W. of the State House. The shores of the river are here highly picturesque, commanding extensive and beautiful views. The slopes and precipices on the Schuylkill are thickly wooded. The oldest of the two, North Laurel Hill, occupies about 25 acres, and is crowded with splendid mausoleums. It is entered by an imposing gateway, in the Doric style, immediately in front of which, on rising ground, in an alcove, is Thom's group, representing Old Mortality, his pony, and Sir Walter Scott. South Laurel Hill is very similar in the character of its grounds, and contains about 30 acres. It is separated by an intervening country seat from North Laurel Hill. Woodland Cemetery, on the W. side of the Schuylkill, between Market street and Gray's Ferry bridges, occupies an area of about 80 acres, adorned most pleasantly with alternate hill and dale, and with a variety of trees of venerable growth and umbrageous extent. Besides these are the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, of 32 acres, with an imposing Egyptian gateway, 2 miles N. of the city; Glenwood, adjoining it, of 21 acres; the Monument Cemetery, on Broad street, within a mile of the city, and a number of smaller cemeteries beyond the bounds of the dense population.

Water-Works.—Fairmount Water-Works, situated in the district of Spring Garden, on the Schuylkill River, about 2 miles N.W. of the State House, were, previous to the erection of the Croton works, in New York, the envy of the other cities of the Union—Philadelphia having been for a long time the only city in the United States supplied with water in this way—and are still justly the pride and boast of Philadelphia, not more for their utility than for the picturesque attractions of the place. It would perhaps be difficult to point out anywhere a spot concentrating in the same space so many elements of the beautiful and picturesque. The ruggedness of the native rock; the view of the adjacent river and falls; Fairmount with its four reservoirs resembling so many silver lakes; the flowers and rich verdure of the level plat and of the hillsides, added to the sparkling play of numerous fountains with which the grounds are adorned, all combine to form a landscape of exquisite and almost unequalled beauty. The present works were commenced in 1819, by the erection of a dam across the Schuylkill, 1248 feet in length, and in some places 30 feet deep below high water. This water is turned into a forebay 419 feet long and 90 feet wide, from whence it falls upon and turns 8 wheels from 16 to 18 feet in diameter, (and 1 turbine wheel,) each having its separate pump, with power sufficient to raise 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours. The water is elevated 92 feet, into 4 reservoirs, on the top of a partly natural elevation (but in some parts raised 40 feet above the original hill) immediately at the works, and which gives them their name. These reservoirs contain in the aggregate 20,031,976 gallons, and when full have 12½ feet depth of water, and have supplied as much as 8,850,000 gallons in one day. The old city, and districts *south* of it, (in which are laid 125 miles of pipe,) are supplied from these works. The total cost, including laying pipes, *&c.*, up to 1854, was $3,291,405. Spring Garden and Northern Liberties (N. of the old city) are supplied from steam-works, located about a mile above Fairmount. The reservoir, which is adjacent to the N.W. angle of the grounds of Girard College, is capable of containing 9,800,000 gallons of water, and has supplied nearly 5,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. These works were erected in 1845, at a cost of $159,074.65. Kensington, another N. suburb, has similar works on the Delaware River. The estimated water-rents of all the works for 1855 is $330,502. A large additional reservoir near Girard College, connected with the Fairmount works, has just been completed. The total amount supplied by the three works, in 1854, was 4,270,986,902 gallons.

Gas-Works.—The gas-works are only surpassed by the water-works in the increased comfort they bestow on the city. Besides the old city gas-works at the Market-street Bridge, on the Schuylkill, with 8 gas holders of 50, 2 of 80, and 1 of 140 feet in diameter, and the gas-works on the Schuylkill below Gray's Ferry Bridge, with a gasometer of 160 feet in diameter, and 90 feet high, there are the gas-works in the former districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, and Kensington. The old city works, in 1854, had 120 miles of street main pipes laid, and distributed during the year 270,000,000 cubic feet of gas, supplying 202,702 burners and 2020 public lamps. The Spring Garden works had 52 miles of street pipes, and supplied 66,232,600 feet of gas to 700 public lamps, and to more than 7000 private consumers. Of the other works we have not the statistics.

Prisons and Penal Institutions.—The Eastern State Penitentiary, situated on Coates' street, about 1½ miles N.W. of the State House, occupies an area of about 11 acres, enclosed by a wall 30 feet high. The front is in castellated style, built of dressed stone, and contains the apartments of the officers of the prison. An octagonal building occupies the centre of the grounds, from which radiate wings, with a row of cells on each side, and a passage-way which traverses the whole length of each wing. For statistics of the penitentiaries, see *Public Institutions* of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia County Prison is situated in the district of Moyamensing, about 1½ miles S.W. of the State House, and has a massive front of Quincy granite, in the Tudor style of English Gothic. Adjoining is the female department, with a front of sandstone, in the Egyptian style. The male department has 408 separate cells, and the female 100, besides an infirmary, and apartments for the keepers. This prison is used for the purposes of a penitentiary, as well as a county jail and work-house. Of 11,632 commitments in the year 1853–4, 7425 were white males and 2384 females, 924 colored males and 899 females; 971 were for vagrancy, 1662 for drunkenness, and 4215 for disorderly conduct. There are two houses of refuge in Philadelphia for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, one for white, and the other for colored children. New and separate edifices, embracing most of the improvements desirable in such structures, have recently been erected near Girard College; the white refuge, with accommodations for 500 youths, and the colored, for 250. In 1854, 187 white boys and 45 girls were admitted into the white department; and 167 boys and 57 girls discharged, 142 of whom were indentured. During the same period, 84 boys and 35 girls were admitted into the colored department; and 55 boys and 31 girls discharged, 51 of whom were indentured: leaving 364 in both institutions, January 1, 1854. Total number received into the white department, since its establishment in 1828, 3945; and into the colored department, (founded in 1850,) 450.

Almshouses.—The almshouse for the city and county of Philadelphia is situated S. of Market street Bridge, on the W. side of the Schuylkill River. This immense pile of buildings is of stone, roughcast, constructed in a rectangular form, with a front of 500 feet on the Schuylkill, and occupying and enclosing about 10 acres of ground. The Schuylkill front has a centre building, ornamented by a Tuscan portico of 6 columns, 30 feet high and 5 in diameter. The average number of inmates for 1852 was 1961; greatest number in any one month, (in February,) 2323; smallest, (in September,) 1805. In January, 1855, there were 2465 inmates, of whom 1745 were foreigners. The children's asylum, attached to this institution, had, in 1851, 1860 children; the insane department, 390; and the hospital wards, 340 patients. The Friends' Almshouse is supported by the society whose name it bears, for the use of its own poor.

Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions, the Pennsylvania Hospital claims a prominent place. It was founded in 1752, and occupies a square of ground between Pine and Spruce streets, and between Eighth and Ninth. The buildings are of brick, consisting of a centre, connected with two wings by long wards. The entire length of the main building is 282 feet, besides which there are various out-buildings, and much open space, shaded by lofty sycamores and planted with flowers. In the centre of the grounds, in the S. front, is a bronze statue of William Penn. In 1841, the insane patients were removed to a newly-erected hospital, 2 miles W. of the Schuylkill River, since which time the city hospital has been wholly devoted to those afflicted with bodily ailments. Of such, 1997 were treated in 1853–4, 1093 of which were surgical cases. Of the patients admitted, 1252 were foreigners. Admitted since the establishment of the hospital, 56,300. The hospital is open for the reception of persons who have been injured by accidents, if brought to the house within 24 hours, provided they have occurred within the state of Pennsylvania. Ten physicians are in daily attendance, four of whom are surgeons, and three reside in the house. Not among the least of the advantages of this institution are the clinical lectures, which are delivered twice a week, and which are annually attended by more than 300 students, which students may have access, on paying a fee of $10, which goes to increase the library of the hospital, already numbering about 10,000 volumes. The insane department, before referred to, is located on a fine farm of 111 acres, 4 miles W. of the State-house, and near 3 from the Schuylkill, and comprises a centre building and two wings, constructed of stone, roughcast, and presenting a front of 436 feet. Besides this, in different parts of the grounds, which are ornamented and furnished with arbors, circular railroads, ten-pin alleys, *&c.*, are lodges for the more noisy and violent patients. Since its separate establishment, this department has received 2149 patients, and 6705 since its foundation. Total, in both hospitals of every class since 1752, 58,749 patients; treated during the year, 406. Wills' Hospital, for diseases of the eye and limbs, has extended relief to 2000 persons, since going into operation in 1834, besides out-door relief. The Preston Retreat was built from a fund left by Jonas Preston, M.D., in 1836, to found a Lying-in Hospital; but the funds not being at present available, it is occupied as a Foster Home, where 120 poor children are clothed, fed,

and instructed. The Lying-in Charity, in 1851, extended medical aid and nursing to 69 obstetric cases. The Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor gives temporary lodging and boarding to the destitute, furnishes free baths, and dispenses soup and medicines. Connected with the institution is a ragged school, work-rooms, and a store for the sale of provisions at cost prices. There are 4 dispensaries in Philadelphia, viz. the Philadelphia Dispensary, (which had 9971 patients under care in 1853;) the Northern Dispensary, 5680, (with which is connected a lying-in department;) the Moyamensing Dispensary, and the obstetric department of the City Dispensary. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, had 96 pupils in 1853, 86 of whom were from the state of Pennsylvania. The Orphan's Asylum instructs and cares for about 100 orphans. The Widows' Asylum has about 60 inmates. The Home Missionary Society, in 1850, extended aid to 1567 families. The Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum had 139 pupils in January, 1854, of whom 98 were supported by the state of Pennsylvania. The Temporary Home, since its commencement in 1850, has boarded, lodged, and found places for 758 women and children; and its intelligence office procured employment for 2392 persons. A similar office attached to the Rosine Asylum found employment for 1687 women. The City Hospital, at Bush Hill, was established in 1818, as a Pest Hospital, and is always in order to receive persons afflicted with infectious diseases. The St. Joseph's Hospital (Catholic) has capacity for 60 patients. The Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Kensington, receives patients irrespective of sect. The Friends have an Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford. Christ Church Hospital is for the relief of indigent females of the Episcopal Church. The St. John's Orphan Asylum, (Catholic,) 2½ miles N.W. of Market street Bridge, has accommodations for 250 orphans. The St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, (also Catholic,) corner of Spruce and Seventh streets, accommodates about 100 orphans. There are three Magdalen Asylums, viz. the Magdalen Asylum in Twenty-first above Race street, founded in 1800, had 51 under care in 1853, and has received 1000 magdalens since its foundation. 2. The House of the Good Shepherd, (Catholic;) and 3. The Rosine Asylum, at No. 204 North Eighth street, established in 1849. Since its opening, 400 women have been inmates of the house, of whom many have been restored to their friends, others furnished with places, and some married respectably. The Colored Orphan Asylum, in Thirteenth street, maintains and educates about 70 colored orphans, till places are procured for them. The Union Benevolent Association divides itself into committees, which search out the abodes of wretchedness, and administer relief. Besides those mentioned, are the Provident Society, the Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women; the Northern Home for Friendless Children; the Union School and Children's Home receives about 120 children annually; the Soup Societies and City Trusts, various Beneficial Associations, the Humane Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, the Prison Society, the Colonization Society, various Abolition Societies, Odd Fellows' and Free Masons' Associations, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. David's, and other foreign benevolent associations, St. Ann's Widow's Asylum, (Catholic,) Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, (an association of ladies,) and the Grandim Institute, for the supply of wood to the poor.

Libraries, Colleges, Schools, and Literary Institutes.—Philadelphia had long the honor of possessing the largest library in the United States. But now the Philadelphia Library, is surpassed in this respect by the library of Harvard College, and the Astor Library in New York. It occupies a plain brick edifice in Fifth street below Chestnut, and was founded through the influence of Dr. Franklin, (whose statue adorns a niche in front,) in 1731. The Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries are in the same building, and have, united, about 65,000 volumes. Strangers are allowed the use of books while in the building. Opposite to the Philadelphia Library are the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, which also owed its origin to Dr. Franklin, in 1743. It has enrolled among its members the names of some of the most distinguished men in the United States, and has had Franklin and Jefferson for presidents. It has a library of 20,000 volumes, and an extensive cabinet of medals, coins, &c., and a large collection of maps, charts, and engravings. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania holds its meetings in the Athenæum building. It has a library of near 2300 volumes, and a collection of coins, &c. The Athenæum, with a fine front of sandstone, in the Italian style, opposite the Washington Square, has about 12,000 volumes on its shelves, and is extensively supplied with maps, charts, and periodicals. The Mercantile Library, in Fifth street opposite Independence Square, established in 1821 for the benefit of merchants' clerks and other young men, in 1854 had about 14,000 volumes, and is furnished with numerous periodicals, both European and American, and with maps, engravings, &c. In 1852 nearly 36,000 volumes were loaned. The Apprentices' Library has 14,980 volumes; loaned in 1853-4 to 930 boys and 890 girls. Books loaned during the same year, 43,595. The Orthodox Friends have a library of 5500 volumes, and the Hicksite Friends one with 4000 volumes. There a number of associations, institutes, colleges, &c., with considerable libraries, in different parts of the city, making a total of 238,500 volumes. The Academy of Natural Sciences, on Broad street, has the largest museum of natural history in America. There are 25,000 specimens in ornithology alone, and 30,000 in botany. The mineralogical and geological cabinets are also full. The institution possesses Dr. Morton's celebrated collection of crania. The library (chiefly works of science) numbers near 20,000 volumes, besides charts, maps, serials, &c. Many of these volumes are full of plates, scarce and expensive. The Franklin Institute, for the promotion of manufactures and the useful arts, holds an annual exhibition of American manufactures, and has a library of 5000 volumes, chiefly on scientific subjects. Lectures are delivered at cheap rates every winter, on chemistry, mechanical philosophy, &c. A monthly journal, issued by the Institute, is the oldest in the country of a similar character. The Institute has a valuable cabinet of models and minerals. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was established in 1807, and holds annual exhibitions in May and June, though it is open at other times. The Art Union has rooms open to the public, where are exhibited annually about 1000 paintings. In medical science, Philadelphia stands first of the cities of America, and her medical schools are attended by students from not only every portion of the Union, but even from Europe, Canada, Mexico, and South America. The medical department of the Pennsylvania University is the oldest medical college in the United States, having been established in 1765, and has numbered among its professors some of the most distinguished names in medical science. The faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class for the course of 1853-4 numbered 463 students; average, for 10 years, 452. There is an anatomical museum connected with this institution, rich in illustrative aids for the student. Total number of graduates up to 1854, 5879. The collegiate department of this university was established in 1755. Its alumni numbered about 5300 in 1854, and the students that year, 93. The library has 4000 volumes. Connected with this university is also a law department, which had 49 students in 1851; the academical department, 74 pupils, and the charity school connected with the foundation of the university, 162 scholars. The medical branch of Jefferson College, which has the largest class of any medical school in Philadelphia, was established in 1825. In the clinic connected with and for the sole benefit of this institution, were treated, in the clinic year terminating April, 1851, 2029 cases, 1103 of which were surgical. The faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class of 1853-4 numbered 627 students; the whole number of graduates, 2815. The Pennsylvania College has a faculty composed of 7 professors, and the class of 1853-4 numbered 175 students. The Philadelphia College of Medicine, incorporated in 1847, gives two courses a year, one called the winter, and the other the spring course. The faculty consists of 5 professors, and the total number of alumni, up to 1854, was 401. The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was instituted in 1846. Its faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class of 1853-4 had 91 students. Total number of graduates, 401. There is a Homœopathic hospital, at which the students attend clinical lectures. The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded in 1849, had 39 students attending the class of 1854-5. The Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania was chartered in 1850, and had in 1854, 25 students. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has 3 professors, and was established for the instruction of druggists and apothecaries, its diploma being considered necessary for a reputable pursuit of the business of druggist in Philadelphia. Total number of students attending the different medical colleges in 1854, nearly 1490.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Philadelphia city and county form a separate district, with a distinct organization. Twelve public school directors are elected from each ward, except in some of the rural districts, for 3 years, but so that four shall go out of office each year. The school directors of each ward elect in turn one of their number annually as a member of the board of control of public education. On the 30th of June, 1853, there were 55 grammar, 42 unclassified, 35 secondary, 152 primary, 1 high, and 1 normal school. Total in the first district, 286 schools, attended by 50,085 pupils, and taught by 80 male, and 760 female teachers. There were on register 3815 children, who could not be admitted for want of accommodations. In 1849, night schools, for minors over 14 years of age and for adults, were first opened, and were attended in the winter of 1852-3 by 7772 pupils, (3085 of whom were of foreign birth, and 176 married persons.) These schools were open for about 4½ months. The total expenditure for all purposes in the first school district, for 1852-3, was $411,303, of which sum $223,305 was paid to teachers, who received salaries varying from $150 to $1000, the latter sum being generally the salary of the principal male teachers of the grammar schools, while the female principal received $500 to

$600. Expenses of night schools, $16,907. The normal school, in Sergeant street, is under the direction of a male principal, who receives $1200 salary, and 5 assistant female teachers, with salaries of from $225 to 300, besides a male music teacher. In the same building is a grammar school of practice, with 224 girls, and a secondary boys' school, with 150 pupils. The High School, the crown of the system, has been in operation since 1838, and has sent forth to the world nearly 3000 young men, some with high qualifications for contributing to the advancement of society. This institution is in fact a college, but giving a more practical training than colleges usually do. The average number of students for the last 10 years has exceeded 600. The building, which is in Broad street near Green, has an observatory, furnished with a powerful telescope, transit instrument, &c.; it has also 10 professors and 3 assistants. The professors receive from $1200 to $1500 salary, and the principal $2000. The class of 1862–3 had 516 students.

Philadelphia abounds in private schools of a high character, of which we have no statistics. There are a few educational institutions of a semi-public character, among which we may mention, the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, established in 1785; the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, a Catholic institution; the Philadelphia Academy of the Visitation, also a Catholic institution, for the education of girls; each division of Friends a central school in Cherry street; the Presbyterians a union school in Market street. We place last the Girard College, as peculiar in its nature, partaking of the character of an asylum for orphans, and partly of a school and college. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 6 and 10, and remain (according to merit) in college until between the ages of 14 and 18, when they are to be bound out to some useful occupation. In the principal department the pupils are taught the useful branches of an English education, the French and Spanish languages, and, as they are prepared for them, higher branches are introduced. In January, 1855, the number of orphans in the college was 306. Of these, 246 were born in the city of Philadelphia, and 55 in other parts of the state. Total expenses for the year 1852, $60,512.37; of which $11,140.33 was for instruction. The college officers are a president, 5 male, and 6 female instructors, and a matron. The affairs of the college are managed by a board of directors appointed by the city councils. A School of Design for Women has been in successful operation 2 or 3 years.

Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.—There were in Philadelphia city and county, November, 1854, 16 banks, with an aggregate capital of $10,700,000, a circulation of $4,092,146, and $3,940,139 in specie; but in 1853, the circulation was $5,079,681, and $5,294,050 in specie; 24 insurance companies, besides 24 agencies from other cities in this country and England; 5 life assurance and annuities, besides 6 agencies for foreign institutions elsewhere, and one mutual deposit and loan company. There are 5 (one a dime and another a sixpenny) savings' banks, one of which is an old and long-tried institution, which has done a vast amount of good in the encouragement it has given to thrift among the poor; besides these there are several insurance companies that receive savings' deposits.

Manufactures.—According to the report of the marshal of the district, at the taking of the census in 1850, Philadelphia had $33,737,911 capital, and 43,296 male, and 10,808 female hands employed in manufactures, yielding products valued at $64,114,112—but no particular statistics are given. Philadelphia is celebrated for the speed and excellence of her locomotives, and two establishments turned out 134 in 1852. They have sent 260 to Europe since 1833; one house alone has built 925 locomotives in the same period. In 1853 these establishments built 162 locomotives, and in 1854—notwithstanding the monetary derangement—about 140. The Messrs. Horstmann employ 300 hands in the manufacture of military and ladies' dress trimmings, and Cornelius, Baker & Co. nearly 1000 in the fabrication of chandeliers and gas-fixtures. Both these establishments, we believe, are unequalled, in their several branches of manufacture, in the United States, and occupy immense buildings in Cherry street, in a good style of ornamental brickwork. Another manufactory in Race street, employs a large number of hands in the same business as the last. Forges, foundries, and almost every species of iron manufacture abound in the suburbs of Philadelphia, producing immense numbers of steam-engines, water and gas-pipes, &c. The Southwark Foundry in 1853 consumed 3000 tons of iron in castings alone, and the Penn Works manufactured 51 steam-engines, 2 iron-boats, and a great amount of promiscuous machinery. Sugar-refining is a very extensive business in Philadelphia. The district of Manayunk is almost wholly engaged in manufactures, principally of cotton and woollen goods, and carpets. In every part of the suburbs is heard the sound of the loom; and in the same quarters, in private families, are manufactured more shoes for the S. and W. than in any other town or city in the United States. Great quantities of chemicals, medicines, paints, &c., and umbrellas and parasols, are made, one house alone claiming to turn out 1000, and another 300 a day. Carts, wheelbarrows, and other vehicles, and cabinet furniture are made and exported extensively to the South, to the West Indies, and California. The manufacture of jewelry employs a very large capital. Ship-building, to a large extent for other ports, is carried on here, especially in steam propellers. In 1852, 20 vessels were launched, tonnage 5246; 31 in 1853, tonnage 11,514, and 35 in 1854, tonnage 8359. An immense number of hands are employed in book-binding, printing, &c., and the upper stories of warehouses, and buildings back from the street, are thronged with industrious artisans.

Commerce.—Though Philadelphia ranks at present but fourth among the commercial cities of the United States in foreign trade, she is steadily on the increase even in this respect, while her coasting trade is extending beyond all parallel. The smallest number of foreign arrivals in the last 23 years, was 372, in 1843, and the greatest, 679, in 1852. In the coasting trade the arrivals have increased from 2573 in 1843, to 30,175 in 1852, and, if we include the coal trade of Port Richmond, (a suburb,) to 38,505. The arrivals for 1853 were 30,002, of which 568 were from foreign ports; and 29,910 for 1854, of which 550 were from foreign ports. The foreign imports for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1852–3, amounted to $14,785,917 and $18,834,410, and for the current years 1853–4, to $21,963,021 and $17,800,210 respectively; and the exports for the fiscal years 1852–3, to $5,828,571 and $6,527,996, and to $7,627,723 for the current year 1854. The cash duties received for the same years amounted to $4,033,909, $5,278,083, and $4,358,641. Tonnage entered from foreign ports, 178,364, 183,944, and 188,092 in the fiscal years 1852–3 and 4, respectively; and cleared in the same years, 139,932, 151,685, and 142,350 tons. Tonnage entered coastwise in 1854, 285,442, and cleared 864,656. The tonnage of the port in the fiscal year 1853, was 252,451, of which 72,712 was enrolled, and 179,739 licensed.

The following are some of the principal articles imported at the port of Philadelphia during the year 1854, in comparison with previous years:

		1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Brandy	pkgs.	7,747	4,303	11,030	1,964
Brimstone	tons	950	2,889	3,194	2,371
Coffee	bags	131,052	146,571	177,044	172,085
Cotton	bales	49,306	67,292	62,000	52,320
Hides	No.	157,877	147,591	149,404	197,328
Honey	pkgs	1,006	590	1,378	644
Indigo	pkgs	685	1,626	754	472
Iron	tons	10,968	13,322	24,644	13,950
Iron	bars	297,087	233,081	375,677	323,540
Iron	bdls	156,889	120,028	194,386	153,120
Lead	pigs	53,624	34,892	40,637	21,768
Lemons	boxes	11,845	21,651	16,712	15,470
Logwood	tons	1,249	2,336	1,628	4,928
Molasses	hhds	25,851	22,677	16,076	12,329
Molasses	bbls	8,938	9,864	6,332	26,147
Fish	bbls	66,774	63,250	20,451	29,453
Naval stores	bbls	82,522	81,658	99,711	69,440
Oranges	boxes	34,657	24,593	39,702	19,679
Rice	tierces	7,014	10,035	13,378	8,557
Salt	sacks	121,668	112,871	157,363	169,569
Salt	bush	290,315	180,790	154,627	225,708
Saltpetre	bags	11,622	22,241	12,656	13,639
Sugar	hhds	33,166	42,910	42,587	48,810
Sugar	boxes	26,971	33,688	24,831	23,855
Sugar	bbls	7,048	8,321	3,006	2,910
Sugar	bags	67,764	55,443	81,856	33,618
Wine	pkgs	6,649	6,010	3,885	610

Of these articles, the following arrived coastwise in 1854: lead, 18,991 pigs; coffee, 39,489 bags; hides, 24,364; sugar, 22,100 hogsheads, and 1421 barrels; molasses, 564 hogsheads, and 28,029 barrels.

Of the foreign exports in 1853, there were—

	Greatest in 23 years.	Least in 23 years.
Wheat flour, barrels	452,480	33,680 in 1837
Rye flour	36,471 " 1849	3,279 " 1853
Indian meal	300,331 " 1847	42,796 " 1836
Wheat, bushels	686,106 " 1853	2,758 " 1834
Indian corn	216,233	1,103,210 " 1847	17,967 " 1833

The other leading articles exported in this year, were ship-bread, 25,739 barrels; pork, 8498 barrels; beef, 7788 barrels; naval stores, 8345 barrels; domestic goods, 2636 packages; cotton, 3528 bales; candles, 639,603 pounds; tallow, 367,699 pounds; hams, 4,983,558 pounds; lard, 1,560,373 pounds; butter, 301,376 pounds; cheese, 39,496 pounds; soap, 773,847 pounds; manufactured tobacco, 289,560 pounds; nails, 320,150 pounds; bark, 2497 hogsheads; tobacco, 1193 hogsheads; rice, 4525 tierces; sperm and whale oil, 35,077 gallons; and specie to the amount of $324,584; besides fish, potatoes, beer, ale, cider, vinegar, gunpowder, lard-oil, turpentine, apples, peas, onions, and grass-seeds in considerable quantities. There arrived at Richmond, a suburb of Philadelphia, at which is the depôt of the Reading Railroad, 9993, 7203, and 3152 vessels, to load with coal, in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively; and, in the last-named year, 1,411,731 tons of coal were shipped from that point,

and 571,081 tons from the Schuylkill wharves, making an aggregate of nearly 2,000,000 tons, while about 470,000 tons remained in Philadelphia for home consumption. The exports to California in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively, amounted to $1,297,344.45, $2,214,919.68, and upwards of $1,500,000, or a total of more than $5,012,264 in 3 years. In 1853 there were sent West from Philadelphia by railroad, 148,418,500 pounds. Among the leading articles transported were groceries, dry goods, coals, hardwares, tar, rosin, iron of all kinds, coffee, cotton, fish, hides, agricultural products, &c.

Shipments by the Columbia Railroad for the year ending November, 1854:—

Flour, barrels	107,082	Corn meal, pounds	508,400
Wheat, bushels	30,900	Glue, pieces	214,200
Corn	82,781½	Oysters	147,500
Oats	40,679½	Lard	69,100
Dried fruit, pounds	45,400	Pig iron	1,320½
Pork	43,900	Castings	253½
Iron, tons	1,321½	Scrap iron	84
Blooms	1,653½	Nails	29½
Rye, bushels	1,072½	Straw, pounds	52,700
Seed	1,218	Lumber	593,600
Potatoes	1,165½	Leaf tobacco	318,800
Grain, pounds	2,521,500	Poultry	15,700
Butter	536,400	Apples	33,100
Eggs	913,000	Lead ore	34,700
Muslin	1,668,900	Hardware	49,200
Cotton waste	337,600	Bone	91,600
Whisky, hogsheads	2,599½	Wares	0,900
Leather, pounds	688,300	Manufactured tobacco	5,500
Live stock	10,747,400	Bark	81,100
Straw paper	1,120,100	Marble	28,200
Paper	87,800	Bricks	140,100
Machinery	271,400	Millstones	22,600
Furniture	107,200	Coal, tons	1,267¼
Rags	391,900	Bagging, pounds	314,200
Empty barrels	191,900	Sand	41,500
Express	1,512,100	Steel	7,400
Mill-feed	30,100	Sundries	233,200

Aggregate Tonnage and Cars Cleared.

Tonnage eastward, pounds	71,976,300
" westward	2,420,400
Cars cleared eastward	23,343
westward	13,531

Regular lines of steamships have been established to Liverpool, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, New York, Boston, and Wilmington, North Carolina. A brisk trade with California has sprung up, and fine clipper ships, which Philadelphia capitalists had formerly run from New York, now trade directly from their own port. The opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg has also given Philadelphia the most direct communication with the Mississippi Valley, and greatly increased her trade with the West. The number of passengers arriving from foreign ports in 1852, amounted to 18,081, 19,211 in 1853, and 15,032 in 1854; all of whom, with the exception of a very small fraction, were foreigners, and more than half from Ireland. Philadelphia is either directly or indirectly connected by railway with the most important places in the United States, N. and E. of Mobile. Immediately terminating at this city are railways connecting her with New York City, Wilmington, Baltimore, Lancaster, Harrisburg, York, Carlisle, Pottsville, Easton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and, through the interior of Pennsylvania, with the central and western towns of New York. Others are in course of construction to unite her with Erie and other interior towns. In 1854, $65,268 were paid in for auction duties.

Miscellaneous Statistics.—Philadelphia has 13 markets, mostly located in the middle of the wide streets, and extending from one-fourth to three-fifths of a mile. An act has passed, however, for removing the market houses from Market street, with the purpose of erecting larger and more commodious enclosed buildings on lots. Two, one on Broad, and the other on Race street, near it, have already been erected. The Philadelphia market has long been celebrated for the excellence and abundance of its supplies, particularly its butter, vegetables, and fruits. The number of beeves sold in the Philadelphia market increased from 37,420 in 1843 to 76,300 in 1854; of cows, from 15,121 to 16,175; of hogs, from 22,490 to 72,150, and of sheep, varying in different years, from 51,056 to 83,000; most of these were killed here, and consumed by the citizens, but do not, of course, include the beeves, &c. brought to market by farmers, and sold from their stands. The total amount consumed in 1854, in this city, was, perhaps, about 500,000 animals. The fire department, as at present organized, is comprised of 27 volunteer engine, and the same number of hose, and 4 hook and ladder companies. But it is proposed to revise the system entirely, and to establish a paid fire department. The city to be divided into 7 fire districts, the whole to be directed by a chief engineer, and by an assistant in each fire district. During the year 1854, there occurred 11,811 deaths, the greatest number, 1786, were in July, and the smallest, 643, in December. Of the deaths, 601 were by Asiatic cholera, 633 by cholera infantum, 1389 by consumption of the lungs, 466 by inflammation of the lungs, 443 by dysentery, and 572 by fevers. Of the whole number, 6354 were children under 10 years of age. The ratio of deaths to the population, was less than in either of the four great northern cities of the United States, being but little more than half that of New York. There are 47 lines of omnibuses, running 428 coaches. Ferry-boats run every five minutes to Camden, every half hour to Gloucester and Red Bank, every hour to Tacony and Bridesburg, several times a day to Wilmington, Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, while daily or tri-weekly lines run to various points on the river and bay. There are 10 daily and 33 weekly newspapers, and 23 scientific and other periodicals, mostly monthly publications. The assessed value of real estate in 1854 was $155,280,000, but the estimated value is considerably over $200,000,000. State tax levied, $174,391.96; city tax, $2,026,994.36.

Population.—If we except Paris, Philadelphia nearly equals the largest capitals on the continent of Europe in population, and, at its present rate of increase, will soon surpass them. In 1684 it had 2500 inhabitants; 21,767 (exclusive of the army and strangers) at a census taken by order of Lord Cornwallis in 1777 or 1778; 42,520 in 1790; 70,287 in 1800; 96,287 in 1810; 119,325 in 1820, (up to which period it was the largest city in the United States;) 167,325 in 1830; 258,037 in 1840, and 408,762 in 1850, showing an increase of 58½ per cent. in the 10 years preceding the census of 1850, and 953½ per cent. in the 60 years since the first national census. Of the population of 1850, 17,500 were born in England, 72,312 in Ireland, 22,750 in Germany, 3291 in Scotland, and 1961 in France. Total foreign, 121,699. In the same ratio of increase, its population in July, 1854, would be about 500,000. The peculiar divisions of Philadelphia were formerly such that its suburbs had a greater population than the city proper, (*i. e.* the portion between Vine and South streets, and extending from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill,) which had, in 1850, only 121,376 inhabitants, while the districts of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, Southwark, Moyamensing, and West Philadelphia, had more than 224,000. The different divisions having been consolidated in 1854, the city now includes the whole county. Opposite Philadelphia, in New Jersey, are Camden and Gloucester, which bear about the same relation to it that Jersey City and Hoboken do to New York.

Government.—The city of Philadelphia is divided into 24 wards, and is governed by a mayor and select and common councils. The mayor is elected for two years, the select council (consisting of 1 member for each ward) for the same period, and the common council (composed of at least 3 members from each ward) annually, and all by popular vote. The mayor is aided by a marshal of police, elected by the people for 2 years, whose duty it is to execute all orders and warrants of the mayor, and to command all policemen and watchmen. Among the officers are a receiver of taxes; a controller, whose duty is to scrutinize, audit, and publish the public accounts, and to countersign all warrants on the city treasurer; and a city solicitor: all elected by popular vote for 2 years. There are 3 city commissioners, elected also by popular vote, but for 3 years, and so that one shall go out of office annually. Each ward elects 2 assessors annually, except the 23d, which chooses 4. One guardian of the poor is also elected yearly from each ward that has not an independent support for its poor. The policemen and watchmen are appointed by the mayor. The police force consists of a mayor, marshal, 8 high constables, 4 special officers, 24 lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 806 policemen, and 26 police magistrates. The total debt of the recently-consolidated city, according to the controller's report at the close of 1854, was about $15,697,455.73; but about one-half of this consists of subscriptions to railroad stocks, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad already yields a handsome return. The city of Philadelphia, in January, 1855, owned property valued at $16,681,234, which produced, or was capable of producing $1,088,313 revenue. Of the above property, $9,494,550 was liable for debts. In addition to these, it has an income of $207,500 from the Girard estate, which virtually reduces the debt to $3,500,000, for which interest is to be provided by taxation. The appropriations for the expenses of the consolidated city for 1855, amounted to $4,350,334; of which $505,540 was for the police department, $456,863 for public streets, $743,150 for highways, bridges, sewers, and cleansing streets; $205,882 for poor, $200,000 for lighting the city, and for gas works; $229,000 for supply of water, $1,330,228 for loans and interest on bonds. The city derives a large revenue from rents of city property, water, wharves, markets, &c.

History.—Philadelphia was planned and settled by William Penn accompanied by a colony of English Friends or Quakers, in 1682, after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified by treaty in due form. The name of Philadelphia (brotherly love) was given by Penn, both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, and from its embodying principles he had so much at heart. Though there was considerable contention between Penn and his colony, no very striking events occurred even down to the Revolution. The

first Congress preparatory to that event met in Carpenter's Hall, (a building still standing,) in a court back of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, September 4, 1774. Here met also most of the Congresses of the Revolution, and from hence went forth, in doubt and forebodings on the part of many, and confident reliance on the part of others, that world-renowned instrument, the Declaration of Independence, which was read from a stand in the State House Yard, by Captain John Hopkins, July 4, 1776. The convention that formed the present Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia, May, 1787. Here resided the first President of the United States, (in a building in Market street, one door E. of Sixth street, S. side;) and here Congress assembled for nearly 10 years after the adoption of the present constitution. In consequence of the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the British army had possession of this city from September, 1777, to June, 1778. In the autumn of 1793, the yellow-fever visited Philadelphia, and carried off more than 4000 persons out of a population of a little over 40,000, of whom half, it was thought, had fled the city. This pestilence again visited Philadelphia in 1798, but was not so fatal as in 1793. The Asiatic cholera ravaged the city in the summer of 1832, and swept off 771 victims. In 1849 and 1854, it renewed its ravages, but was less fatal than on its first occurrence. In 1838, the Pennsylvania Hall, belonging to the abolitionists, was attacked by a mob and burned, the Shelter for Colored Orphans fired, and the negro quarters attacked. In 1844 the city was disquieted by riots in the northern and southern suburbs, caused by jealousies between the Protestants and Catholics, in which several Catholic churches were burned. On both occasions the military were called out, and several lives were lost.——Inhab. PHILADELPHIAN, fil-ȧ-dĕl'fē-an.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Philadelphia township, Jefferson co., New York, on Indian River, and the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Watertown. Pop. of the township, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, a station of South Carolina, on the King's Mountain Railroad, 4 miles S. of Yorkville.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village, capital of Neshoba co., Mississippi, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, with a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 150 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village in Hancock co., Indiana, with a station on the railroad from Dayton to Indianapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, about 95 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 8 miles N. of Keosauque.

PHILADEL'PHUS, a post-village in Robeson co., North Carolina.

PHI'LÆ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 miles S.S.W. of Asswan. Length only 400 yards, but it contains some of the finest Egyptian remains extant, comprising 4 temples, a long colonnade, several obelisks, &c., with a Roman triumphal arch, and other antiquities.

PHILANTHROPY, a post-office in Butler co., Ohio.

PHILATES, fe-lȧ'tēs, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, sanjak, and 25 miles S.E. of Delvino. Pop. 4000. (?)

PHIL'IP ISLAND, a British penal settlement in the South Pacific, S. of Norfolk Island. Lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 167° 47′ E.

PHILIP ISLAND, a small island, about 1¼ miles long, and ¾ mile broad, 3¼ miles from the landing place, Sydney Bay.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two small islands of the Carolines, 5 miles apart. Lat. 8° 6′ N., lon. 140° 52′ E.

PHILIPPEVILLE, fee'leep'veel', a fortified town of Belgium, province, and 25 miles S.W. of Namur, on a height in the forest of Ardennes. Pop. 1311. Near it are iron-works and stone quarries.

PHILIPPEVILLE, fee'leep'veel', a fortified town of Algeria, province of Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 miles W. of Bona, recently founded by the French. It was nearly destroyed by fire in October, 1849. Pop. 3740.

PHILIP'PI, a ruined town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 10 miles S.E. of Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place in which the troops of Octavius and Antony defeated those of Brutus and Cassius, and put an end to the republican government of Rome.

PHILIP'PI, a post-village, capital of Barbour co., Virginia, on Tygart's Valley River, about 210 miles N.W. of Richmond. The surrounding country contains coal and iron.

PHILIPPINE, fee'lip-peen', a fortified village of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 6¼ miles W. of Axel. P. 433.

PHILIPPINE (fil'ip-pin,) ISLANDS, (Sp. *Islas Filipinas*, ees'lȧs fe-le-pee'nȧs; Fr. *Iles Philippines*, eel fee'leep'peen'; Ger. *Philippinische Inseln*, fe lip-pee'nish-eh in'zeln,) a large and important group in the N. part of the Malay Archipelago, and, after Cuba, constituting the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, situated chiefly between lat. 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ N., and lon. 117° and 127° E., having N. and E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China Sea, and S. the Seas of Soolooand Celebes. The group comprises at least 1200 islands, great and small; the principal being Luzon, Mindanao, and Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Marindique, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and many of less size. Total area estimated at 120,000 square miles. The Spanish dominion is stated to extend over only 52,148 square miles. The shore lines and internal surface of the larger islands are extremely rugged and irregular. Their magnificent mountain ranges are clothed with a gigantic and ever-teeming vegetation, and between these lie extensive slopes and plains of the richest tropical fertility, watered by numerous lakes and rivers, which afford abundant means of irrigation and transport. The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts, at other seasons dry. The tropical heats are tempered by perpetual moisture, and by the alternation of the land and sea breeze. The climate on the whole is healthy. Earthquakes are frequent, and often very destructive. Metalliferous mountains everywhere occur. Gold is procured in the sands of the rivers. Ironstone occurs, yielding 80 per cent. of iron, and rich specimens of copper have been found. Among the numerous volcanoes, extinct or active, abundance of sulphur is found. Coal exists in some spots, but is not worked to any extent; there are vast deposits of limestone and marble, and the island of Negros produces magnesia and alum. The mountains are covered with gigantic timber. Among plants cultivated for use, are the abaca, (*Musa textilis*,) the pine-apple, (*Bromelia ananas*,) the cabonegro-palm, (*Borassus gomutus*,) for their filaments, the cocoa and other palms, the cotton, coffee-tree, the sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and the tamarind; cassia, cloves, the wild nutmeg, and the red and black pepper-vines are found in Mindanao. Rice is raised in large quantities, both for home consumption and export. To these may be added maize, wheat, yams, the sweet potatoe, and a variety of delicious fruits, oranges, lemons, &c.

The buffalo is employed in tillage and as a beast of burden. Both it and the ox are found in a wild as well as domesticated state. The Philippines produce small but spirited horses, deer, hogs, goats, and sheep; diminutive foxes and gazelles, several varieties of monkeys, wild cats, the tagua, a kind of flying-cat, &c. The woods are full of game-cocks, pigeons, eagles, pelicans, herons, wild ducks, quails, and the smallest sized falcon known. The jungles swarm with humming-birds, parrots, and the rhinoceros-bird, (*Bucero calou*.) On the shores are found sea-swallows, whose nests are so much prized by the Chinese as food. The lakes and rivers teem with crocodiles and fish. Fish also, including crustaceans, are found in great variety in the seas; and there is no lack of serpents, leeches, insects, and reptiles.

The textile productions of the Philippines range from the delicate and costly *pina* muslin, made from the pine-apple fibre, and *sinamays* made from it mixed with the abaca filament, to coarse cottons, sacking, and the beautiful mats, made of the abaca and gomuti-palm fibres. Hats and cordage are manufactured to a considerable extent; and as a government monopoly, cigars, which employ several thousand persons at the royal factory at Manila. European art is successfully imitated by the natives in ship-building and coach-building, in the dressing and varnishing of leather, and in the manufacture of cordage.

The wretched colonial policy of Old Spain excluded all foreign ships and Chinese settlers from the Philippine Islands, and the trade with the Spanish dominions in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship. But such restrictions have vanished since the dissolution of the Company of Philippines in 1834, and the colony is now making rapid progress towards prosperity. An extensive trade is carried on, chiefly with China, England, the United States, British India, and Australia, in exporting sugar, tobacco, manilla hemp, indigo, coffee, birds'-nests, trepang, dye-woods, hides, ratans, mother-of-pearl, gold-dust, &c., and in importing manufactured cotton goods, marine stores, wines and liquors, porcelain, cutlery, metals, drugs, &c. The trade with the United States in 1853 comprised exports valued at $2,465,083, and goods imported to the value of $65,365. Manila, the seat of the government, is the principal centre of trade.

The supreme civil and military government is in the hands of a governor-general, appointed by the crown. Besides being commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces, he is President of the Supreme Court of Justice, vice-patron, (that is, viceroy,) and sub-delegate judge of couriers, posts, and expresses. In the discharge of these functions he is assisted by the ministers and juntas, with whom he may advise, or to whom he may delegate his powers. An alcalde-mayor or corregidor is appointed directly by the crown for

each of the provinces, as administrative, judicial, and fiscal officer. Each pueblo is under a native *gobernadorcillo*, or mayor, popularly elected, and these again are assisted by inferior officers, chosen also from lists presented by the inhabitants.

Public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports and imports; the tobacco monopoly and a capitation tax, which in 1837 was paid by 1,305,143 adults, of whom 901,924 belonged to the island of Luzon. The armed force amounts to about 7000 men, of whom 700 are Spaniards, and the rest Malays.

The natives are of a diverse origin. Wild tribes, some of which are extremely ferocious, still haunt the mountains. The chief mountain tribes are the Negritos, ("diminutive negroes,") who have given their name to the island of Negros, though not confined to it; and Ætas or Itas, a dusky or copper-colored race which, like the Dyaks of Borneo, slay men for the sake of procuring their heads; but the great mass of the subjects of Spain are divided into the Tagals, inhabiting Luzon, and the Bisayans, who inhabit the other islands. These speak, respectively, the Tagal and Bisayan tongue, each of which has a variety of dialects. The Tagals are more devoted to agriculture than the Bisayans, who, like the Malays, are attached to sea life and fishery. Both Tagals and Bisayans unite the indolence and the artistic ingenuity of the Hindoos, with the vindictiveness of the Malays, and their passion for cock-fighting. The Chinese play an important part in the Philippines. Restricted to tillage by the law, their activity and address make them indispensable as mechanics, shop-keepers, and traders. They have civil regulations, and a police of their own; conform to the Romish Church, celebrate with great magnificence the festival of their patron, St. Nicholas; and being envied and hated by the Indians, aid the government in maintaining that balance of opposing interests on which it mainly relies for the support of its own institutions. Half-castes, Indo-European and Indo-Chinese engross much of the business and wealth of the island. The independent tribes are partly Mohammedans and partly heathen. The subjects of Spain are professedly Roman Catholics, and under a hierarchy, with an Archbishop of Manila at its head.

History.—The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1520, and, after repeated expeditions, several of which proved disastrous, were finally annexed to the Spanish dominions, and named after Philip II. They were designed rather as a field of missionary than of commercial enterprise, to atone, if possible, for the unheard-of cruelties practised by the Spaniards in America. Hence the religious orders have, from the first, had great influence in the establishment and institutions of the colony, and to them the land chiefly belongs. In 1762 Manila was taken, and for a short time held by a British fleet. Since the loss of her continental American possessions, the Philippines are now of great importance to Spain, and their productions and trade are in a state of rapid development.

The total population is estimated at 5,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 belong to the Papuan negro race and independent tribes; 3,700,000 are Malay Indians; 55,000 half castes and Chinese; and the remaining 245,000, European and native whites.

PHILIP/POLIS, a village of South Africa, in the Griqua country. It consists of a single street of mud-cottages, a Dutch missionary chapel, built of stone, and a number of mat-huts.

PHILIPPOP/OLIS, (Turk. *Fillibi*, fee/le-bee',) a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 36 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople, on a precipitous island in the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by several bridges. Before 1818, when it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, it had 20,000 inhabitants, 20 mosques, and numerous Greek and Armenian churches, with flourishing manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, &c., and a considerable transit trade. It still has some manufacturing industry and commerce.

PHIL/IPS, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Mississippi; area, 725 square miles. It is drained by St. Francis River. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. The southern part is liable to inundation, and is partly occupied by swamps. Capital, Helena. Pop. 6935; of whom 4344 were free, and 2591 slaves.

PHILIPPSBURG, fee/lips-böörg', a town of Baden, circle of the Lower Rhine, 16 miles N. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1800.

PHIL/IPSBURG, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the left bank of the Delaware River, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania. The Morris Canal terminates here, and a substantial stone bridge crosses the Delaware.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Turnpike, 28 miles W. of Bellefonte. Pop. about 300.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 75 miles N.E. by N. of Marietta.

PHILIPSBURG, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

PHILIP'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, in Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 20' S., lon. 144° 8' W.

PHILIP'S RIVER, of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, a small branch of Upper Ammonoosuck River.

PHILIPSTAD or FILIPSTAD, fee/lip-städ', a small town of Sweden, capital of an iron-mining district, 35 miles N.E. of Carlstad. Pop. 800.

PHIL/IPSTOWN, a market-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough,) and assize town of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 9 miles E.N.E. of Tullamore. Pop. 1400. Principal public edifices, an old castle, once the residence of King Philip of Spain, now used as barracks; two schools, a sessions-house, and a jail.

PHILIPSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

PHILIPSTOWN, (formerly NUGENT,) a parish of Ireland, co. of Louth.

PHIL/IPSVILLE, a post-village of Amity township, Allegheny co., New York, on the Genesee River, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, 375 miles from New York City. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Philipsville derives its name from the Hon. Philip Church. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

PHILIPSVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PHILISBURG, fee/lis-böörg', or GRANDE BAIE, grönd bä, a village of the West Indies, capital of the Dutch portion of the island of St. Martin. Pop. 2000.

PHIL/LACK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall. It has a smelting-house, and large exports of copper, some of the richest copper-mines in England being in its vicinity.

PHIL/LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

PHILLIP ISLAND, Australia, is opposite the mouth of Western Port, 40 miles S.E. of Port Phillip. Length, 16 miles.

PHIL/LIP, PORT, Australia. See PORT PHILIP.

PHIL/LIPS, a post-township in Franklin co., Maine, on the N. side of Sandy River, about 55 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1673.

PHIL/LIPSBURG, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

PHILLIPSBURG, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of Beaver River, 28 miles below Pittsburg. Steamboat-building is carried on here. Pop. in 1850, 473.

PHIL/LIPSBURGH, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, on the shore of the Missisquoi Bay; 22 miles from St. John's, and 8 miles from Highgate, in Vermont. It is a port of entry.

PHILLIP'S CREEK, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

PHILLIPS' ISLANDS. See PHILIP ISLANDS.

PHIL/LIPSPORT, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

PHIL/LIPSTON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by Miller's River, 60 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. Pop. 809.

PHIL/LIPSTOWN, a township of Putnam co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 90 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 5063.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a post-village in White co., Illinois, 165 miles S.E. of Springfield.

PHILLIP'S VILLAGE, a village in Phillip's township, Franklin co., Maine, about 55 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains several tanneries.

PHIL/LIPSVILLE, a village in the S.W. part of Oswego co., New York, on Oswego River, which here affords valuable water power.

PHILLIPSVILLE, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

PHILO, a post office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

PHILOMATH, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

PHILOMATH, a post-office of Union co., Indiana.

PHILOMONT, a post-village of Loudon, co., Virginia, 12 miles S. of Leesburg, is situated in a rich farming district.

PHILOPOLIS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

PHING, a prefixed name of cities in China. See PING.

PHING-Y-SHAN or PHING-Y-CHAN, fing-ee-shän, a mountain of China, province of Quang-See. Lat. 24° 53' N., lon. 108° 24' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

PHIPPSBURG, a post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, on the W. side, 40 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. 1805.

PHOCÆA, fo-see/a, FOUGES, foo/ghès (?) or FOKIA, fo-kee/a, written also PHOCHIA, FOGLIARA, a seaport town or village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fouges, 30 miles N.W. of Smyrna. It is stated to have a citadel and 4000 inhabitants.

PHOCÆA, OLD, a village of Asia Minor, 4½ miles to the S.W. of the above.

PHŒNICIA, fe-nish/e-a, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

PHŒNIX, fee/nix, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego River and Canal, 150 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

PHŒNIX, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PHŒNIX, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lat 3° 8′ to 4° 20′ S., lon. 171° 8′ 30″ to 174° 40′ W.

PHŒNIXVILLE, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

PHŒNIXVILLE, a flourishing post-borough of Schuylkill township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of French Creek, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Reading, 27 miles from the former, and 31 miles from the latter. The canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Co. passes through the place. It is one of the most populous towns in the county, and is the seat of extensive manufactures of iron and cotton. The rolling-mill of Reeves, Buck & Co., is supposed to be the largest in the Union. A large quantity of nails and railroad-iron is made here annually, the material for which is obtained in the vicinity, and is of superior quality. Valuable mines of copper and lead have also been opened in the township. Near this town the railroad passes through a tunnel of solid rock, near 2000 feet in length. Phœnixville contains several handsome churches, a lyceum, and a printing-office. Pop. in 1850, 2670; in 1853, above 3000.

PHOOKOK, PHOUKOK or PHUKOK, foo-kok′, written also FUKOK and FOKWAK; (native name, *Kohdud.*) an island in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. coast, lat. 10° N., lon. 104° E. Length, 34 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. Surface elevated and wooded.

PHOOLERA, a town of North-west Hindostan, 83 miles E.S.E. of Bhawlpoor, with a decayed fort and a good bazaar.

PHOONGA, foong′gä, or PONGA, pong′gä, a town of Lower Siam. Lat. 8° 13′ N., lon. 98° 25′ E.

PHOOPHIN, foo′fin′, a town of Siam, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Siam, at the mouth of the Thakham. Pop. 1200.

PHO-YANG, a lake of China. See PO-YANG.

PHRAAT. See EUPHRATES.

PHULWAREE, town of British India, presidency of Bengal, stated to comprise 1700 houses, many occupied by Mohammedans of rank and education.

PHUXUAN, a city of Anam. See HUÉ.

PHU-YEN, PHU-YEN-TRAN, foo-yĕn-trăn′, or PHOU-YAN, foo′yăn′, a town of Anam, in Cochin-China, capital of a province, on the Phu-yen River, 60 miles S. of Quinhon. Lat. 13° 23′ N., lon. 109° E.

PHYLÆ, fi′lee, a fortress of Greece, famous in its ancient history, and the remains of which occupy a strong position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 miles N.N.W. of Athens.

PIACENZA, pe-ä-chen′zä, (anc. *Placentia*; Fr. *Plaisance*, plä′sŏnse′,) a fortified city of North Italy, capital of the duchy of Piacenza, 36 miles W.N.W. of Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Lat. 45° 2′ 44″ N., lon. 9° 41′ 46″ E. Pop. 29,837. It is enclosed by ramparts, used for public walks, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, and entered by 5 gates. It presents, however, "a forlorn and deserted aspect," with its narrow, irregular streets, and dark, half-decaying brick houses. It has one fine square, in which are the magnificent town-hall, and two equestrian statues of two dukes of Parma; an old ducal palace, now much dilapidated; a Gothic cathedral, with some fine frescoes and pictures; several other churches, a large hospital, orphan asylums, and numerous other charitable institutions; a college, with 3 faculties, and a library of 30,000 volumes; an episcopal seminary, government pawn bank, a small theatre, and public library. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and serges, fustians, stockings, and hats, and a large fair in April. Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, and Laurentius Valla, were natives of Piacenza. In its vicinity Hannibal defeated the Romans, B. C. 219.

PIACENZA, DUCHY OF. See PARMA, DUCHY OF.

PIACINA, a lake and river of Siberia. See PIASINA.

PIADENA, pe-ä-dä′nä, a market-town of Lombardy, 17 miles E. of Cremona. Pop. 1200.

PIAGGINE, pe-äd′je-nä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10 miles N.E. of Il Vallo. Pop. 1400.

PIANA or PIANA DEI GRECI, pe-ä′nä dä′ee grä′chee, a town of Sicily, 10 miles S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 5000.

PIANA, pe-ä′nä, a river of Russia, rises near the N.W. frontiers, government of Simbeersk, and, after a total course of 150 miles, joins the Soora on the left.

PIAN CASTAGNAJO DEL MONT' AMIATA, pe-ăn′ kăs-tăn-yī′o dĕl mont ä-me-ä′tä, a town of Tuscany, 11 miles from Arcidosso. Pop. 2883.

PIAN DI SCO, pe-ăn′ dee sko, a village of Tuscany, province of Arezzo, 5 miles E. of Figline. Pop. 2633.

PIANELLA, pe-ä-nĕl′lä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 miles W.N.W. of Chieti. Pop. 4300.

PIANELLO CITERIORE, pe-ä-nĕl′lo che-tä-re-o′rä, (anc. *Planellæ?*) a village of Parma, 15 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 3328.

PIANEZZA, pe-ä-nĕt′sä, a village of the Sardinian States, 7 miles W.N.W. of Turin, on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2141.

PIANFEI, pe-ăn-fā′ee, a village of the Sardinian States, about 6 miles from Mondovi. Pop. 1710.

PIANO, pe-ä′no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, in the S. part of Val Camonica, on the Oglio. Pop. 4374.

PIANO DI SORRENTO, Naples. See SORRENTO.

PIANOSA, pe-ä-no′sä, (anc. *Planasia*,) an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of the W. cape of Elba. The surface is considerably elevated, and productive. Length, 3¼ miles; breadth, 2¼ miles. The island was left in the power of Napoleon, after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba. An agricultural colony was established on it in 1835.

PIANOSA, an islet in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Naples, province of Capitanata, 14 miles N.E. of the Tremiti Islands.

PIANURA, pe-ä-noo′rä, a town of Naples, province, and 4 miles W. of Naples. Pop. 1100.

PIASA, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PIASCO, pe-äs′ko, a village of the Sardinian States, about 6 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. 1670.

PIASINA or PIACINA, pe-ä-see′nä, a lake and river of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk; the lake, lat. 70° N., lon. 92° 30′ E., is 80 miles in length from N. to S., 35 miles in breadth, and 90 miles E. of the Gulf of Yenisei; the river, flowing from it, enters the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 73° 45′ N., lon. 90° E., after a N. course of 250 miles.

PIASKI, pe-äs′kee, a town of Poland, government, and 14 miles S.E. of Lublin, on an affluent of the Wieprz. Pop. 950.

PIATKI, pe-ät′kee, a market-town of Poland, government of Volhynia, 21 miles S.W. of Zhitomeer.

PIATT, pi′at, a county in the E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 270 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Sangamon River, which flows in a S.W. direction. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil fertile. Named probably in honor of Colonel Piatt, a Western pioneer. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 1606.

PIAUHI, pe-ŏw-ee′, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. of the province of Minas Geraes, proceeds N.E., and joins the Jequitinhonha below Salto Grande.

PIAUHI or PIAUHY, a river of Brazil, province of Piauhi, after a N. course of 300 miles, joins the Canindé on the right, 70 miles N.W. of Oeiras.

PIAUHI or PIAUHY, a province of Brazil, between lat. 2° 42′ and 11° 20′ S., and lon. 40° 30′ and 47° W., having N. the Atlantic, and N.W. the province of Maranhao, from which it is separated by the river Parnahiba, to which all its rivers are tributary. Area, estimated at 82,595 square miles. Pop. 80,000. The surface is mostly a plain, with a slope N.W., and consists chiefly of rich pastures, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Timber is scarce. The province contains some silver, iron, and lead-mines. Chief towns, Oeiras and Parnahiba.

PIAVE, pe-ä′vä, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lientz, flows southerly and enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 22 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Length, 125 miles. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Belluno was the capital.

PIAVOZERO, pe-ä′vo-zä′ro, a lake of Russia, in the W. of the government of Archangel, about 50 miles long by about 15 miles broad. It receives the waters of Lake Toppo at its S.E. extremity, and discharges itself at the N.E. into Lake Kovdo.

PIAZZA, pe-ät′sä, a city of Sicily, province, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 16,200. It has a cathedral, several other churches, 4 convents, a college and hospital, with some manufactures of woollen cloth and caps, and a brisk trade in corn, oil, fruits, and other agricultural produce.

PIAZZOLA, pe-ät′so-lä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N.N.W. of Padua, near the Brenta, noted for the vast palace of the Contarini family.

PICA, pee′kä, or TICA, tee′kä, a village and small river of South Peru, department of Arequipa, near the Pavilion de Pica, a headland on the Pacific Ocean, 50 miles S. of Iquique.

PIC′ARDY or PIC′ARDIE, (Fr. *La Picardie*, lä pee′kär′dee′; L. *Picardia*,) an old province in the N. of France, having N.W. and W. the English Channel. It is now subdivided among the departments of Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

PICASENT, pe-kä-sănt′, a village of Spain, province, and 9 miles from Valencia. Pop. 2121.

PIC′AYUNE′, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois, 45 miles N.E. of Nauvoo.

PICCOLA PIODA, a village of Austrian Italy. See PIOLTELLO.

PICENTIA See ACERNO.

PICERNO, pe-chĕr′no, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, district, and 8 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods.

PICHINCHA, pe-chin′chä or pe-cheen′chä, a volcano of South America, in Ecuador, in the West Cordillera of the Andes, 12 miles W.N.W. of Quito, lat. 0° 11′ 32″ S., lon. 78° 55′ W., 15,924 feet in elevation, its upper 200 feet being always covered with snow.

PICHU-PICHU, pe-choo-pe-choo,′ a volcano of South Peru, immediately N. of Arequipa, rises to near the limit of perpetual snow.

PICINISCO, pe-che-nis′ko, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles E.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 2700.

PICK′AWAY, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has

an area of 510 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Scioto River, and also drained by Darby, Deer, and Walnut Creeks. The surface is level, diversified by forests and prairies. The celebrated Pickaway Plains, 3½ miles S. of Circleville, are said to be the richest in Ohio. This county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by the Zanesville, Wilmington and Cincinnati Railroad. Pickaway is a corruption or mis-spelling of Piqua, the name of an Indian tribe. Capital, Circleville. Pop. 21,008.

PICKAWAY, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1425.

PICKAWAY PLAINS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

PICK'ENHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

PICKENHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. Norfolk.

PICK'ENS, a district forming the N.W. extremity of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina and Georgia, has an area of 1060 square miles. The Chattooga River forms its boundary on the N.W., the Tugaloo, on the S.W., and the Saluda on the N.E.; it is drained by the sources of the Keowee River, and by numerous creeks. The surface in some parts is mountainous, the district occupying the S.E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. Table-Rock Mountain, in the N. part of the district, rises 4000 feet above the sea, and is a place of great resort. A large portion of the soil is fertile. Named in honor of General Andrew Pickens, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Pickens Court-House. Pop. 17,004, of whom 13,325 were free, and 3679 slaves.

PICKENS, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1020 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Sipsey Rivers, which unite on the S. border. It is also drained by Lubbub Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil generally fertile. Capital, Pickens Court-House. Pop. 21,512, of whom 10,978 were free, and 10,534 slaves.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, capital of Pickens district, South Carolina, 144 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It is situated near Keowee River, a branch of the Savannah, in a hilly district, which abounds in valuable minerals. The village contains a court-house, jail, an academy, and a newspaper office.

PICK'ENSVILLE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina, 120 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

PICKENSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, about 180 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. The village contains 2 flourishing seminaries, named the Pickensville Female Institute, and Pickensville High School. Pop. in 1853, 276.

PICKERELTOWN, a post-office of Logan co., Ohio.

PICK'ERING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 18 miles S.S.W. of Whitby. Pop. of town, in 1851, 2511. The town, picturesquely situated, is antiquely built, and has a fine old church, an endowed school, a union work-house, and the ruins of a castle in which Richard II. was confined prior to his removal to Pontefract. The honor of Pickering comprises several manors under the duchy of Lancaster.

PICKERING, a parish of Upper Canada, district of Home, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario.

PICKERING, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

PICKERING CREEK, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Schuylkill River about 1 mile below Phœnixville.

PICK'ERINGTON, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 15 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. near 200.

PICKET'S CORNERS, a post-office of Cass co., Michigan.

PICK'HILL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

PICK'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PICK'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

PICKWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PICO, pee'ko, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, its volcanic peak 7613 feet in height, in lat. 38° 28′ N., lon. 28° 25′ W. Area, 254 square miles. Pop. 36,000. Surface covered with lava; the culture of the vine and fishing are the chief branches of industry, and provisions are mostly imported from Fayal. Principal towns Lagoa, Magdalena, and San Rocco.

PICOLATA, a post-office of St. John's co., Florida.

PICO TURQUINO, a mountain of Cuba. See TURQUINO.

PICQUIGNY, peek'keen'yee', a village of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, and on the Amiens Railway, 8 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1540.

PICTAVI. See POICTIERS.

PICTON, the capital of the county of Prince Edward, in Canada West, situated on the Bay of Quinté, 40 miles S.S.E. of Kingston, and 22 miles from Belleville. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 5 denominations, agencies of 3 life assurance companies, 2 branch banks, about 15 stores, and manufactories for steam engines, machinery, iron castings, &c. The value of exports in 1851, was $17,808, of imports, $44,280, all from the United States. Pop. about 1600

PICTOU, pik'too', a town of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Camden, 46 miles S.W. of Sydney, on the Stonequarry Rivulet.

PICTOU, pik-too', a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait. Except an elevation called Mount Tom, the surface is nearly level, and intersected with numerous streams, flowing chiefly into Merigomish, Pictou, and Cariboo Harbors, on its coast. The soil is remarkably fertile. The rock that underlies the surface is the Devonian limestone. The county contains rich mines of coal and iron ore. The coal deposites comprise ten strata; the main coal band is 33 feet in thickness, with 24 feet of good coal. Next to Halifax, Pictou is the most populous county in Nova Scotia. It is settled mostly by Scotch Highlanders. Capital, Pictou. Pop. in 1851, 25,593.

PICTOU, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Pictou county, situated at the head of a harbor of its own name, opening into Northumberland Strait, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Halifax. Lat. 45° 41′ N., lon. 62° 40′ W. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing extensive coal-mines and quarries of building stone. In 1850, 58,368 tons of coal were exported from these mines to the United States. The harbor is said to be the finest on the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the S. side of its entrance is a light-house, with a fixed light 65 feet above the sea. The town is well built, and has an academy, library, and a grammar school. The total value of exports in 1853, amounted to 199,098*l.*, of which 176,110*l.* was to Great Britain, and 19,602*l.* to the United States.

PIDAVRO, a maritime village of Greece. See EPIDAURUS.

PID'DINGHOE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PID'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

PIDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PID'DLE HINTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PIDDLE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PID'DLETOWN, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PID'DLETRENTHIDE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PID'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

PIEDAD, pe-â-dâd', a village of Mexico, on the Acapulco Road, about 1½ miles S.W. of the capital. It was occupied as the advanced post of the Americans previous to the attack upon Chapultepec.

PIE DI CAVALLO, pe-â' dee kâ-vâl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, about 10 miles N. of Biella, on the Cervo. Pop. 2186.

PIEDIMONTE, pe-â-de-mon'tâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles N.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 5600. It stands in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, caps, and paper.

PIEDIMONTE DI SAN GERMANO, pe-â-de-mon'tâ dee sân jêr-mâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles S.S.E. of Sora, with 1500 inhabitants, several churches, and a large annual fair.

PIEDMONT, (peed'mont,) PRINCIPALITY OF, (It. *Piemonte*, pe-â-mon'tâ, *i.e. Piè di Monte*, or the "foot of the mountain,") a country of Europe, in North Italy, forming the metropolitan and central portion of the Sardinian States, of which it now forms the divisions of Turin, Coni, Alessandria, Aosta, and Novara. Lat. 44° 10′ to 46° 25′ N., lon. 6° 25′ to 9° 10′ E. It is bounded N. by Switzerland, E. by Switzerland, Austrian Italy, and the duchy of Parma, S. by the divisions of Genoa and Nice, W. by France, and N.W. by Savoy. Greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 168 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles. Area, 11,913 square miles. The loftiest ranges of the Alps, the Lepontine and Pennine, encircle it on the N. and N.W., the Grecian and Cottian Alps on the W., and the Maritime Alps and the Apennines on the S., by Lago Maggiore and the Lake Ticino. The space enclosed within these barrier forms one of the most beautiful and fertile portions in Europe, commencing on the N., the S., and the W., in majestic mountains, and thence descending by magnificent terraces and finely undulating slopes to the rich plains of the Po, by which river and its affluents, the Tanaro, Bormida, Clusone, Dora, Sesia, &c., it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, and of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, and large herds of cattle are reared, as in the adjacent Milanese territory. A surplus of corn over home consumption is produced, and supplies the territory bordering on the Mediterranean as far as Toulon. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and fruits are the principal crops: wines are of inferior quality, and oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is among the best in Italy. The mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. The principal manufactures are silk fabrics and organzine, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy and liqueurs, glass, and iron wares. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 20,000 Vaudois Protestants in the Alpine valleys. The chief towns of the Sardinian dominions, are Turin, (the capital,) Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mount Cenis, St. Bernard, and the Col de Tenda cross the Alps into Piedmont. Pop. in 1848, 2,134,152.

——Adj. and inhab. PIEDMONTESE, pead'mon-teez'; (It. PIEMONTESE, pe-â-mon-tâ'sâ.)

PIED'MONT, a village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the North Branch of the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 216 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains machine shops of the railroad company.

PIEDMONT, a post-village of Harris co., Georgia, 115 miles W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

PIEDMONT STATION, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 61 miles W. of Alexandria.

PIEDRABUENA, pe-â'drâ-bwâ'nâ, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2600.

PIEDRAHITA, pe-â'drâ-ee'tâ, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 847. It has remains of ancient walls and fortifications.

PIEDRAS, pe-â'drâs, (*i. e.* "rocks,") a headland of the Gulf of Mexico, department, and 65 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz.

PIEDRAS, pe-â'drâs, a headland in the Plata Confederation, and estuary, department, and 90 miles S.E. of Buenos Ayres.

PIEDRAS, pe-â'drâs, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Orinoco, on the river Orinoco, 65 mile W.S.W. of Angostura.

PIEDRAYALES, pe-â-drâ-yâ'lês, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S. of Avila. Pop. 732.

PIEDS-NOIRS, a tribe of Indians. See BLACKFEET.

PIELIS, pe-â'lis, PIELISIARVI, PIELISJARWI, pe-â'lis-yar'vee, written also PIELISJOEKOI, a lake of Finland, læn, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55′ and 63° 35′ N., and lon. 29° and 30° 20′ E. Length, 56 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into Lake Ornovesi. On its E. side is the village of Pielis.

PIEMONTE. See PIEDMONT.

PIEMONTI, pe-â-mon'tee, a town of Naples, province, and S.E. of Naples. Pop. 1200.

PIENZA, pe-ân'zâ, a town of Tuscany, province of Sienna, 5 miles S.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3000. It has a college and a diocesan seminary, and was erected into a municipality and a bishop's see by Pope Pius II., a native of the town.

PIERCE, a new county in the W. part of Wisconsin, contains about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River, on the E. by Red Cedar River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and drained by the Rush and Menomonee Rivers. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests. It was formed in 1851, by a division of St. Croix county. Capital, Prescott.

PIERCE, a county in the S.E. central part of Minnesota, contains about 2900 square miles. The Minnesota or St. Peter's River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the North Fork of Crow River on the N.E., and it is drained by the Minni-Wakan, and the South Fork of Crow River. The surface is elevated and rolling; the soil is generally fertile. A range of wooded highlands, called Coteau Grand du Bois, extends across the county. This county was formed since 1851.

PIERCE, a new county in the N.W. part of Washington Territory, on the E. side of Puget Sound. Named in honor of the present chief magistrate of the United States. Formed since 1850. Capital Steilacoom.

PIERCE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PIERCE, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

PIERCE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

PIERCE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

PIERCETON, peers'tŏn, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana.

PIERCETOWN, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

PIERCEVILLE, peers'vil, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

PIERCEVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 13 miles E.N.E. of Madison.

PIER'MONT, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 60 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 948.

PIERMONT, a post-village of Orangetown township, Rockland co., New York, on the Hudson River, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad, 24 miles above New York. It is pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of the Palisades, with high hills in the rear, and has a pier 1 mile long, extending into the river. Here is an extensive depôt and machine shops of the railroad company. The adjacent hills are dotted with cottages or country seats. Pop. estimated at 1200.

PIERPONT, a post-township in the central part of St. Lawrence co., New York. The village of East Pierpont is 4 miles from Potsdam. Pop. 1459.

PIERPONT, a post-village and township in the E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 218 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 999.

PIERPONT PLACE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

PIERRE, LA, lâ pe-air', an islet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles N.E. of St. Malo. It is defended by a fort.

PIERRE BAYOU, pe-air bī'oo, a small stream of Mississippi, rises in Copiah county, and flows into the Mississippi near the S.W. extremity of Clairborne county.

PIERRE BUFFIERE, pe-air' bŭf'fe-air', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Briance, 10 miles S.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1012. The celebrated surgeon, Dupuytren, was born here.

PIERREFITTE, pe-air'feet', several villages of France, the principal in the department of Meuse on the Aire, 16 miles N.W. of Commercy. Pop. 646.

PIERREFOND, pe-air'fŏn', a market-town of France, department of Oise, 8 miles S.E. of Compiègne, with 1510 inhabitants, and a ruined feudal fortress.

PIERREFORT, pe-air'fort', a town of France, department of Cantal, 19 miles E.S.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1275.

PIERRELATTE, pe-air'lât', a village of France, department of Drôme, 13 miles S. of Montélimart, near the left bank of the Rhone, on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3483.

PIERRE PERTUIS, pe-air' pêr'twee', a naturally excavated passage in the Jura Mountains, in Switzerland, 19 miles N.W. of Bern, on the road between Bienne and Porrentruy, 40 feet in height, and from 10 to 12 feet in breadth, and in which is a Roman inscription.

PIERREPONT (peer'pont) MANOR, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg Railroad, 18 miles from Watertown, and the same distance from Sackett's Harbor.

PIERSON, peer'sŏn, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 642.

PIETERLEN, pee'tĕr-lĕn, or PERLES, pairl, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Bern. Pop. 1332.

PIETERMARITZBURG, pee'tĕr-mâr'its-bûrg, the capital of the British colonial territory of Natal, in South Africa, 50 miles N.W. of Port Natal. Pop. about 2000.

PIETOLE, pe-â'to-lâ, a village and fort of Lombardy, 2 miles S.E. of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1000. It occupies the site of ancient *Andes*, the birthplace of Virgil.

PIETRA, pe-â'trâ, a small town of the Sardinian States, division, and on the Gulf of Genoa, province, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 2056.

PIETRA ABBONDANTE, pe-â'trâ âb'bon-dân'tâ, a town of Naples province of Molise, 13 miles N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 2000.

PIETRA CAMELA, pe-â'trâ kâ-mâ'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 12 miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 1000.

PIETRA CATELLA, pe-â'trâ kâ-têl'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 14 miles E.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000.

PIETRA DE FUSI, pe-â'trâ foo'see, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 1½ miles N.E. of Montefusco. Pop. 4300.

PIETRA DI MONTE CORVINO, pe-â'trâ de mon'tâ kor-vee'no, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 4 miles S.S.E. of Castelnuovo. Pop. 2200.

PIETRA FERRANZA, pe-â'trâ fêr-rân'zâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S. of Lanciano. Pop. 500.

PIETRA FESA, pe-â'trâ fâ'sâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2400.

PIETRA GALLA, pe-â'trâ gâl'lâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 8 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

PIETRAIN, pe-â'trâne', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1311.

PIETRALCINA, pe-â'trâl-chee'nâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2400.

PIETRAMALA, pe-â'trâ-mâ'lâ, a village of Tuscany, province, and 23 miles N.N.E. of Florence, at the foot of Monte di Fo, in the Apennines. Near it are two remarkable disengagements of gas, one of which is perpetually burning.

PIETRAMALA, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, near the coast S. of Ajello.

PIETRA MELLARA, pe-â'trâ mêl-lâ'râ, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of a mountain, 11 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 1600.

PIETRA PERTOSA, pe-â'trâ pêr-to'sâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 16 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3000.

PIETRAPERZIA, pe-â'trâ-pêrd'zee-â, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 8500, who trade in corn, almonds, and pistachios. Near it are some sulphur-mines.

PIETRA ROJA, pe-â'trâ ro'yâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E.S.E. of Piedimonte, derives its name from the red marble quarried in its vicinity.

PIETRASANTA, pe-â'trâ-sân'tâ, a town of Tuscany, province, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Pisa. Pop. 4470.

PIETRA STORNINA, pe-â'trâ stor-nee'nâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 2600.

PIETREBAIS, pe-â'trĕh-bâ', (CHAPELLE, shâ'pêll', or ST

LAURENT, sân° lō'rôn°',) a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop, 1169.

PIETRO-AD-SIPHIM, pe-ā'tro-ad-see'fim, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

PIETRO-A PATIERNO, pe-ā'tro-ā-pā-te-ēr'no, (anc. *Paterniana?*) a village of Naples, province of Naples. Pop. 2450.

PIETRO-AVELLANA, pe-ā'tro-ā-vēl-lā'nā, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 15 miles N. of Isernia. Pop. 1200.

PIETRO-IN-CALATINA, pe-ā'tro-in-kā lā-tee'nā, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 14 miles S. of Lecce. George Castriotto, surnamed Scanderbeg, with an army of 15,000, here defeated a tenfold larger army of Turks. Pop. 7760.

PIETRO-DI-MARDA, pe-ā'tro-dee-mar'dā, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S. of Nicastro, almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

PIETRO-IN-FINE, pe-ā'tro-in-fee'nā, a town of Naples, province of Lavoro, 27 miles S.E. of Sora. It has 2 churches and a hospital. Pop. 1000.

PIETRO-IN-LAMA, pe-ā'tro-in-lā'mā, a town of Naples province of Otranto, S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1250.

PIETRO MONCORVINO, pe-ā'tro mon-kor-vee'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 17 miles S.W. of Severo. Pop. 3000.

PIETRO-VAIRANO, pe-ā'tro-vī-rā'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 2500.

PIETRO-VERNOTICO, pe-ā'tro-vēr-not'e-ko, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 10 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1500.

PIEUX, Les, lā pe-th', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles S.W. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1621.

PIEVE, pe-ā'vā, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1091.

PIEVE or PIEVE DEL TECCO, pe-ā'vā dēl tēk'ko, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, 13 miles N.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 3098.

PIEVE DEL CAIRO, pe-ā'vā dēl kī'ro, a town of Italy, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, near the Po, 14 miles S.S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 2855.

PIEVE DI CADORE, a town of Italy. See CADORE.

PIEVE D'OLMI, pe-ā'vā dol'mee, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 6 miles S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 2800.

PIEVE PORTO MORONE, pe-ā'vā por'to mo-ro'nā, a town of Austrian Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 3015.

PIEVE SAN GIACOMO, pe-ā'vā sān jā'ko-mo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona. Pop. 1015.

PIEVE SAN GIOVANNI, pe-ā'vā sān jo-vān'nee, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and S.E. of Mantua, near the right bank of the Po. Pop. 1015.

PIEVE SANTO STEFANO, pe-ā'vā sān'to-stā-fā'no, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 16 miles N.E. of Arezzo, on the Tiber, near its source. Pop. 3000.

PIFFARD, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

PIGEON, pij'ün, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 201.

PIGEON, a township of Warrick co., Indiana. Pop. 715.

PIGEON CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Gibson co., and enters the Ohio at Evansville.

PIGEON CREEK, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, 30 miles N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.

PIGEON FORGE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

PIGEON GROVE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

PIGEON ISLANDS, in the Grecian Archipelago, are 4 miles S.E. of Milo.

PIGEON RIVER, of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and enters Sepulga River near Brooklyn.

PIGEON RIVER, of Indiana and Michigan, rises in Steuben county of the former state, and enters the St. Joseph's River in the S.E. corner of Cass county, Michigan. Its direction is W.N.W. It furnishes valuable water-power.

PIGEON RIVER, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

PIGEON ROOST, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

PIGEON RUN, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

PIG ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in Louisiade Archipelago. Lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 153° 15' E. The natives are dark copper-colored. They are a dangerous race, and not to be trusted.

PIG'LESTHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PIGNA, peen'yā, a market-town of Sardinia, province of San Remo, 27 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2770.

PIGNAN, peen'yōn°', a town of France, department of Herault, 6 miles W. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1852, 1025.

PIGNANS, peen'yōn°', a market-town of France, department of Var, 10 miles S.E. of Brignolles. Pop. in 1852, 2296. It has copper-works and paper mills.

PIGNATARO, peen-yā tā'ro, a village of Naples, province of Lavoro, N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 1980.

PIGNEROL, a town of Northern Italy. See PINEROLO.

PIGNONE, peen-yo'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, not far from Levanto. Pop. 1895.

PIJAN or PIDJAN, poe'jān', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 40 miles E. of Turfan.

PIJAN or PIDJAN, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 50 miles W. of Aksoo (Aksou.) The ruins of Old Pijan (or Pidjan) are 140 miles E.N.E. of Kashgar.

PIKE, pik, a county in the E.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 600 square miles. The Delaware River forms its entire boundary on the N.E. and on the S.E.; it is drained also by the Lackawaxen and Shohola Creeks. Bushkill Creek forms part of the S. boundary. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil is generally thin and stony. A large part of the county is a wilderness of scrubby oaks. Sandstone and slate are the principal rocks. The Delaware and Hudson Canal traverses the N. part of the county, and the New York and Erie Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Organized in 1814, and named (as well as those which follow) in honor of General Zebulon Pike. Capital, Milford. Pop. 5881.

PIKE, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 390 square miles. It is traversed in the N.W. part by Flint River, which afterwards forms its W. boundary; and also drained by the Big Potato, Elkin's, Flat, Rose, and South Towaliga Creeks. The S. part of the county is hilly; the soil is moderately fertile. The rocks which underlie the surface are primary, containing iron ore. It is intersected by the Macon and Western Railroad. Organized in 1822. Capital, Zebulon. Pop. 14,306, of whom 8748 were free, and 5558, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 1330 square miles. Conecuh River rises in the county, and Pea River flows through it. The surface is extensively covered by forests of pine. The soil is moderately fertile. Capital, Troy. Pop. 15,920, of whom 12,126 were free, and 3794, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 780 square miles. Bayou Chitto flows nearly through the middle of the county. The soil is sandy, and not very rich. Capital, Holmesville. Pop. 7360, of whom 4258 were free, and 3102, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas; area, about 660 square miles. It is drained by the Little Missouri River. The surface is partly occupied by mountains and hills, in which silver, iron, lead, zinc, cobalt, stone coal, and alabaster are found. The highlands are well adapted to the pasturage of sheep, and the lowlands to the growth of grain. Capital, Murfreesborough. Pop. 1861, of whom 1751 were free, and 110, slaves.

PIKE, a county forming the E. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is drained by the forks of the Big Sandy River. The surface is hilly and broken, having the Cumberland Mountain near the E. border. Extensive beds of bituminous coal, from 5 to 8 feet thick, have been opened, and some iron is found. Formed in 1821. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. 5365, of whom 5267 were free, and 98, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River and by the Ohio Canal, and also drained by Beaver and Sunfish Creeks. The surface is generally hilly, and the soil fertile. The Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railroad is in course of construction through this county. Capital, Piketon. Pop. 10,953.

PIKE, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, contains about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Patoka Creek, and bounded on the N. by White River. The surface is nearly level, and the greater part of the soil is fertile. Coal of good quality is abundant. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1817. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. 7720.

PIKE, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It extends from the Illinois River on the E. to the Mississippi, which forms its S.W. boundary. It is traversed by a side-channel of the Mississippi, called Sny-carteo Slough, and also drained by McKee's, Bay, and Little Muddy Creeks. The surface is rolling, and consists of prairies and forests. The soil is extremely fertile, and extensively cultivated. Stone coal is abundant. Pike county is among the most populous in the state. Capital, Pittsfield. Pop. 18,819.

PIKE, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, contains about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Salt River, and also drained by Cuivre River, and by Spencer's, Ramsey's, and Buffalo Creeks. The county consists partly of prairies. The soil is generally good. Limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. 13,609, of whom 10,334 were free, and 3275, slaves.

PIKE, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

PIKE, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., New York, about 45 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, several mills, a water-cure establishment, and 3 taverns. Pop. of the township, 2003.

PIKE, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 883.

PIKE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. of Montrose. Pop. 1747.

PIKE, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1243.

PIKE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 200.
PIKE, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1022.
PIKE, a township of Clark co., Ohio. Pop. 1315.
PIKE, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1081.
PIKE, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 485.
PIKE, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1720.
PIKE, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 423.
PIKE, a post-township in the central part of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 2147.
PIKE, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1447.
PIKE, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 784.
PIKE, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1928.
PIKE, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 555.
PIKE, a township of Stoddard co., Missouri. Pop. 1058.
PIKE, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.
PIKE, a township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop 680.
PIKE CREEK, a post-office of Ripley co., Missouri.
PIKE MILLS, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles E. of Coudersport.
PIKE POND, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.
PIKE RUN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.
PIKE'S PEAK, one of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, near 38° 25′ N. lat., and 105° W. lon. Height, 11,497 feet.
PIKESVILLE, Maryland. See PIKEVILLE.
PIKETON, Kentucky. See PIKEVILLE.
PIKETON, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Scioto River, 25 miles from its mouth, 65 miles S. of Columbus, and 2 miles E. of the Ohio Canal. The Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railroad, now in progress, is designed to pass through Piketon. The village contains 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and a number of stores. Laid out in 1814. Pop. in 1850, 690.
PIKETON, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, 10 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.
PIKETON, a post-office of Stoddard co., Missouri.
PIKE TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.
PIKE VALLEY, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.
PIKEVILLE or PIKESVILLE, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 10 miles N.W. of Baltimore.
PIKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Alabama, 3 miles E. from the Buttahatchee River, 68 miles N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa.
PIKEVILLE, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, on the road from Houston to Aberdeen, 14 miles from each.
PIKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 112 miles E.S.E. of Nashville. It is situated on high ground, and has abundance of stone coal in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.
PIKEVILLE or PIKETON, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Kentucky, on the West Fork of Big Sandy River, 169 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. The river is navigable for boats from this point downward. The village contains numerous stores. Pop. estimated at 500.
PILAHATCH'IE, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.
PILAO ARCADO, pe-lōwn′ ar-kä′do, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the river São Francisco. Lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop. 5000.
PILAR, pe-lar′, a town of Brazil, province of Parahiba, on the left bank of the Parahiba, and 50 miles W. of the city of Parahiba. Pop. 3400.
PILAR, a town of Paraguay. See ÑEEMBUCU.
PILAR, pe-lar′, a town of Brazil, province, and 170 miles N. of Goyaz, almost encircled by the Uruhu and Vermelho, tributaries to the Almas. Pop. 1500.
PILAR, a parish and village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, district of Icuaçu, on the Pilar. Pop. 3000.
PILARES, CAPO DE LOS, kä′po da loce pe-lä′rēs, the N.W. extremity of Terra del Fuego.
PILAS, pae′läs, a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Seville. Pop. 2411.
PILAS, one of the Sooloo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago.
PILATE or PILAT, (pee′lät′) MOUNT, a branch of the Alps, between the Swiss cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden, its principal peak, the Tomlishorn, is 5 miles S.W. of Lucerne, having an elevation of 6998 feet.
PILATE, pee′lät′, a mountain of France, in the Cévennes chain, between the departments of Rhone and Loire, 3517 feet in height.
PILATKA, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Florida, on the left bank of St. John's River, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee. Cotton and sugar are shipped here in steamboats which run to Savannah and Charleston.
PILAYA, pe-lī′ä, or TUPIZA, too-pee′zä, a river of South America, rises near the S.W. frontiers of Bolivia, flows E.N.E. under the name of San Juan, and then under that of Pilaya, and after a course of nearly 300 miles joins the right branch of the Pilcomayo, about 20° 30′ S.
PIL'CHER, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.
PILCOMAYO, pil-ko-mī′o, or ARAGUAI, ä-rä-gwī′, a river of South America, in Bolivia and Paraguay, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E. through the *Llanos*, and joins the Paraguay nearly opposite Asuncion, by two branches, enclosing a marshy island, 130 miles in length. The N. (or main) branch, is called Pilcomayo or Araguai Guazu, the S. Araguai Mino. Total course estimated at 1000 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pilaya and Paspaya. It is navigable for boats from the Paraguay to Chuquisaca, the only city on its banks, but shallow for the remainder.
PILESGROVE, pīlz′grōve, a township of Salem co., New Jersey. Pop. 2962.
PILGRAM, pil′grăm, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles R.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 3200, who manufacture woollens.
PILGRAMSDORF, pil′grämz-dorf′, (OBER, ōber, and NIEDER, nee′der,) a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1269.
PILGRIM'S REST, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.
PIL'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
PILICA, pe-leet′sä, or PILITZA, a town of Poland, province of Kielce, on the Pilica, an affluent of the Vistula, 33 miles N.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3000.
PILKALLEN, pil′käl-len, a town of East Prussia, 18 miles N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1686.
PILLAR, (pil′lar,) CAPE, the south-easternmost headland of Tasman's Peninsula, Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43° 12′ S., lon. 148° 7′ E.
PIL'LAR POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.
PIL'LATON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
PILLAU, pil′lōw, a maritime town of East Prussia, at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 miles W. of Königsberg, of which, and of Elbing and Braunsberg, it is the port. Lat. of the light-house, 54° 38′ 4″ N., lon. 19° 54′ E. Pop. 2720, exclusive of suburbs. The inlet to the Haff not having more than 12 feet water, vessels of large burden here unload or lighten cargo, and it has consequently a thriving trade.
PIL'LERTON HER'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
PILLERTON PRI'ORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
PILLIBHEET, PILIBHIT or PILLIBEET, pil-le-beet′, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 30 miles N.E. of Bareily, capital of a collectorate, on an affluent of the Ganges, with a fine mosque, and trade in rice.
PIL'LING, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.
PIL'LITH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.
PILLNITZ, a village of Saxony. See PILNITZ.
PIL'LOW, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.
PIL'LOWVILLE, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee.
PILLS'BOROUGH, a small village of Pitt co., North Carolina.
PILL'TOWN, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles E. of Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 700. It is clean and neat. Adjoining is the seat of the Earl of Besborough, lord of the manor.
PILNIKAU, pil′ne-kōw′, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 965.
PILNITZ or PILLNITZ, pil′nits, a village of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 6 miles S.E. of Dresden. It has a royal park and château, where, on the 25th of August, 1791, was concluded the convention of European powers to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France.
PI'LOT, a post-village of Vermilion co., Illinois, about 42 miles N. by W. of Paris.
PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.
PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.
PILOT GROVE, a post village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 52 miles N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.
PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.
PILOT HILL, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.
PILOT HILL, a post-office of Mason co., Illinois.
PILOT ISLAND, or FISHERMAN'S ROCK, at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the Arabian coast and the island of Perim.
PILOT KNOB. See MISSOURI. "Objects of interest to Tourists."
PILOT KNOB, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.
PILOT KNOB, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.
PILOT MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.
PILOT MOUNTAIN, called also ARARAT, a mountain of Surry co., North Carolina, between the Ararat and Dan Rivers. It is of a pyramidal form, and one-third of a mile in height.
PILS'DON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
PILSEN, pil′sen, PILZEN, pilt′sen, or PILSNA, pils′nä, (NEU, noi,) i. e. NEW PILSEN, a town of Bohemia, on the Beraun, a tributary of the Elbe, 52 miles W.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 9798. It is one of the best built and most important commercial towns in the kingdom, and has a fine Gothic church, town-hall, a gymnasium, theatre, military and other schools, flourishing manufactures of woollen goods, morocco leather, iron and horn wares, and alum, a large annual fair, and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria.
PILSEN, PILZEN, or PILSNA, (ALT, ält, or "OLD,") a market-town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.E. of the above town. P. 931

PILSNO, pils/no, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 miles E. of Tarno, on the Wisloka. Pop. 1560.

PILTEN, pil/ten, a town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Windau, 92 miles W.N.W. of Mitau, with a fortress built in 1220 by Waldemar II. of Denmark. Pop. 600.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

PILTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PIMLICO, a suburb of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, and comprised in the liberty of Westminster, immediately W. of St. James's Park, 2¼ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It comprises many elegant streets and squares, with Buckingham Palace and gardens, and occupies all the suburban districts between Westminster and Chelsea.

PIMPERNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PINA, pee/nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 1790.

PINA DE CAMPAS, pee/nâ dê kâm/pâs, a town of Spain, province, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Palencia. Pop. 950.

PINAREJO, pee-nâ rê/ho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1468.

PINASCA, pe-nâs/kâ, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, province, and 7 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. 2737.

PINCH/BECK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PINCK/NEY, a post township forming the W. extremity of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 1298.

PINCKNEY, a village of Rutherford co., North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

PINCKNEY, a post-village in Williamson co., Tennessee.

PINCKNEY, a post-village of Putnam township, Livingston co., Michigan, on a branch of Huron River, 45 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has some water-power, a flouring mill, and a few stores. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PINCKNEY, a post-village in Warren co., Missouri, on Missouri River, 55 miles E. by N. of Jefferson City.

PINCK/NEYVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, on Broad River, 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, near the Chattahoochee, 90 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village in Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 135 miles S.W. of Jackson.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Illinois, on Big Beaucoup Creek, 134 miles S. of Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, several stores.

PINÇON, a bay of Brazil. See PINZON.

PINCZOW, pin/chov, a town of Poland, province, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Kielce, on the Nidda. Pop. 4300, comprising many Jews. Here, in 1702, the Poles were defeated by the Swedes.

PINDAMONHANGABA, pin-dâ-mon-ân-gâ/bâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 190 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the right bank of the Parahiba. Pop. of the district, 6000.

PIND-DADUN KHAN, pind dê/dûn/ kân, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore, in lat. 32° 36′ N., lon. 72° 52′ E. Pop. 6000. The houses are mostly built of earth, in cedar framework. It is a depôt for salt, about 40,000 tons of which are annually raised from adjacent mines, yielding to the government a revenue of 160,000*l.* a year.

PINDERTOWN, a village of Lee co., Georgia, on Flint River, 110 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

PINDUS, pin/dûs, (Gr. Πίνδος,) a mountain chain of European Turkey, between Albania and Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. MOUNT MEZZOVO, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8950 feet.

PINE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

PINE, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2109.

PINE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2288.

PINE, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 702.

PINE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. P. 1367.

PINE, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 942.

PINE, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

PINE APPLE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

PINE BARREN CREEK, Alabama, flows N.W., and enters Alabama River on the boundary of Wilcox and Dallas counties.

PINE BLUFF, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Red River co., Texas, on Red River, about 360 miles N.E. of Austin City. It has 2 or 3 stores, and a steamboat landing.

PINE BLUFF, a thriving post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Arkansas, on the right bank of Arkansas River, 48 miles S.E. of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton-planting region, and contains a newspaper office and several stores. About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually in steamboats. Pop. about 500.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Calloway co., Kentucky.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Pulaski co., Missouri, on Big Piney Fork of Gasconade River, 53 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.

PINE BLUFF, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsi

PINEBOROUGH, pin/bûr-rûh, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

PINE'BROOK', a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey.

PINE CREEK, rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna near Jersey Shore.

PINE CREEK, of Crawford co., Arkansas, enters Arkansas River from the N.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

PINE CREEK, of Berrien co., Michigan, enters St. Joseph's River, 2 miles from its mouth.

PINE CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Benton co., and flows into the Wabash, opposite Attica. Stone coal and pine timber are abundant on its banks.

PINE CREEK, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the left side of the Susquehanna River, about 22 miles W. of Williamsport. Pop. 774.

PINE CREEK, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. by E. of Clarion.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

PINE CREEK, a post-township in the S.W. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Pop. 924.

PINE FLAT, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

PINEGA, pe-nê/gâ, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dwina 12 miles E.S.E. of Kholmogory, after a tortuous N.W. course of 290 miles.

PINEGA, a town of Russia, government, and 93 miles E.S.E. of Archangel, capital of a district, on the Pinega. Pop. 1500.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

PINE GROVE, a village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

PINE GROVE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E.S.E. of Mercer.

PINE GROVE, a post-borough and township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on Swatara Creek, at the head of navigation of the Union Canal, and on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is the principal shipping point for the coal which is obtained from the extensive mines of the Swatara coalfield. The strata vary in depth from 5 to 30 feet. Pop. of the borough, in 1850, 646; (in 1853, about 700;) total population, 2811.

PINE GROVE, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 690.

PINE GROVE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1551.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Clarke co., Kentucky.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

PINE GROVE, a town of Sierra co., California. Pop. 504.

PINE GROVE, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 17 miles from Toronto. Pop. about 150.

PINE GROVE MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 90 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 3 stores.

PINE HALL, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

PINE HILL, a village of Elba township, Genesee co., New York. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

PINE HILL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

PINE HILL, a village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 4 miles from Louisville.

PINE HILL, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

PINE ISLAND, a post-office of Jefferson co., Texas.

PINE ISLAND, Caribbean Sea. See ISLE OF PINES.

PINE LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile.

PINE LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan, 28 miles N.W. of Detroit.

PINE LAND, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

PINE LEVEL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

PINE LOG, a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

PINE MEADOW, a thriving post-village of New Hartford township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 23 miles W. by N. of Hartford.

PINE PLAIN, a post-township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 34.

PINE PLAINS, a post-village and township in the N. part of Dutchess co., New York, about 50 miles S. by E. of Albany. The village contains 1 bank, and has several hundred inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1416.

PINE PLAINS, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Early co., Georgia.
PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Winn co., Louisiana.
PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.
PINE RIVER, a small stream of Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.
PINE RIVER, of Michigan, rises near the border of Gratiot co., and flowing N.E., enters the Tittibawassee in Midland county.
PINE RIVER, a small stream of Richland co., Wisconsin, flows into Wisconsin River.
PINE RIVER, a post-township of Waushara co., Wisconsin.
PINEROLO, pe-nā-rol'o, (Fr. *Pignerol*, peen'yer-ol'; Sp. *Piñerol*, peen-yā-rōl'; L. *Pinarolium*,) a town of the Sardinian States, capital of a province, situated at the foot of the Alps, 21 miles S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 12,401. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly ill built, but has a noble square, a fine cathedral, and 3 other churches, 3 convents, a large hospital, barracks, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and leather.
PINER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kenton co., Kentucky.
PINE RUN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.
PINERY, a post-office of St. Clair co., Missouri.
PINE'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.
PINES, ISLE OF, West Indies. See ISLE OF PINES.
PINE STREET, a post-office of Elk co., Pennsylvania.
PINE SWAMP, a post-office of Centre co., Georgia.
PINETOWN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.
PINE'TREE, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.
PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.
PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.
PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Yallabusha co., Mississippi.
PINE VALLEY, a township of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.
PINE VIEW, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.
PINE VILLAGE, a post-office of Warren co., Indiana.
PINEVILLE, pin'vil, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.
PINEVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenberg co., North Carolina.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Charleston district, South Carolina, 75 miles S.E. of Columbia.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 80 miles S.E. of Columbus.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama.
PINEVILLE, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.
PINEVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.
PINEVILLE, a post-village of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk River, which is navigable for small boats.
PINE WOODS, a post-office of Madison co., New York.
PINEWY, a town of Poland. See PINNE.
PINEY, pee'nā', a market-town of France, department of Aube, 11 miles N.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1550.
PI'NEY, a post-township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 910.
PINEY, a post-township of Johnson co., Arkansas. P. 290.
PINEY CREEK, of Arkansas, rises near the N. extremity of Pope county, and flows into the Arkansas River from the left, on the W. border of the same county. LITTLE PINEY CREEK unites with it about 10 miles S.E. of Clarksville.
PINEY CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.
PINEY FORK, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 438.
PINEY GREEN, a small post-village of Onslow co., North Carolina.
PINEY GROVE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.
PINEY GROVE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.
PINEY HEAD, a post-office of Appling co., Georgia.
PINEY POINT, at the E. side of the Potomac River, about 14 miles from its mouth. On it is a fixed light, 25 feet high.
PINEY RIVER, a small stream in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Duck River from the right, in Hickman county.
PINEY RIVER, or BIG PINEY, Missouri. See GASCONADE.
PING, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.
PING-HOI, ping'hoi', a city of China, province of Quangtong, on Harlem Bay, 36 miles E.N.E. of Macao.
PING-LIANG, ping'le-ăng', a city of China, province of Kan-soo, capital of a department, in lat. 35° 34′ N., lon. 106° 80′ E.
PING-LO, ping'lo', a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Canton River, 180 miles W.N.W. of Canton.
PIN'GREE GROVE, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.
PING-YANG, ping'yăng', a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department, on the Puen-ho, 135 miles S.W. of Tai-Yuen, the capital of the province, to which it is reported to be equal in extent and prosperity.
PING-YUEN, ping'yoo-ĕn', a city of China, province of Koei-choo, capital of a department. Lat. 26° 37′ N., lon. 105° 40′ E. Fine tea is raised in its vicinity.
PINHEIRO DE BEMPOSTA, pin-yā'e-ro dā bĕne-pos'tā, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 40 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1200.
PINHEIRO DE MACAO, pin-yā'e-ro dā mā-kā'o, a town and parish of Brazil, province of Beira Alta, near Lamego. Pop. 1300.
PINHEL, peen-yĕl', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 8 miles N.W. of Almeida. Pop. 2300. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a new town hall.
PIN'HOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
PIN'HOOK, a small village of Wayne co., Tennessee.
PINHOOK, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.
PINHOOK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.
PINILLA, pe-neel'yā, a village of Spain, in Leon, province, and N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1011.
PINILLOS, a village of Spain. See PINAS DEL REY.
PIN'ISHOOK, a post-office of Wilson co., Mississippi.
PIN ISLAND BAYOU, (bī'oo,) Texas, flows into the Neches River from the W., a few miles N. of Beaumont.
PINKAFELD, pink'ā-fĕlt', or PINKAFY, peen'kŏn'fee, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenberg, on the Pinka, 20 miles W. of Güns. Pop. 4000, who manufacture some coarse woollens. Here is a noble residence, with zoological gardens.
PINK HILL, a post-village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.
PINK HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.
PINKNEY. See PINCKNEY.
PINNE, pin'neh, or PINEWY, pe-nā'vee (?) a town of Prussian Poland, 29 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2000.
PINNEBERG, pin'neh-bĕrg', a small town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, capital of a county, 11 miles N.W. of Hamburg, on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 1100.
PIN'NELLVILLE, a post-office of Jones co., Mississippi.
PIN'NER, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, with a station on the North-western Railway, 2¼ miles N.W. of Harrow-on-the-Hill.
PIN'NEY'S GROVE, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.
PINOAK, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 80 miles N.E. by N. of Iowa City.
PINO DE CHIERI, pee'no dae ke-ā'ree, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1755.
PINO DE VALENCIA, pee'no dā vā-lĕn'the-ā, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, about 45 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1860.
PINO FRANQUENDO, pee'no frăn-kĕn'do, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Caceres, E. of Ciudad Rodrigo, with oil and flour mills. Pop. 876.
PINOS, pee'noce, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien. Lat. of the N.E. point, 9° 1′ 30″ N., lon. 77° 48′ W.
PINOS DE GENIL, pee'noce dā nā-neel', or PINILLOS, pe-neel'yoce, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 6 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 896.
PINOS DEL REY, pee'nos dĕl rā, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 20 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 2203.
PINOS, ISLA DE. See ISLE OF PINES.
PINOSO, pe-no'so, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 29 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 2304.
PINOS PUENTE, pee'noce pwĕn'tā, a market-town of Spain, province, and 11 miles N.W. of Granada. Pop. 2605.
PINSK, pinsk, a town of Russia, government, and 143 miles S.S.W. of Minsk, on the Pripets, here joined by the Pina. Pop. 5300. It has manufactures of leather, and a transit trade.
PINTIA. See VALLADOLID.
PINTLA'LA or PINTELA'LA, a creek of Alabama, flows into Alabama River from the S.E., 16 miles below Montgomery.
PINTLALA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.
PINT'LER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.
PINTO, pin'to, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 14 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2504.
PINTUARIA. See TENERIFFE.
PINTUCKY, a post-office of Hancock co., Mississippi.
PINXTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.
PINY. See PINEY.
PINYAREE or PINYARREE, pin-yā'ree', a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the ocean by the Sir mouth, 15 miles N.W. of the mouth Koree.
PINZGAU, pints'gŏw, a district of Upper Austria, circle of Salzburg, consisting chiefly of the upper valleys of the Saula and Salza.
PINZON or PINÇON, pin-sōn', a small bay of Brazil, near the island of Marsea; lat. 2° N.
PIOBESI, pe-o-bā'see, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, not far from Carignano. Pop. 2214.
PIOLENC, pe-o'lŏnc', a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles N.W. of Orange. Pop. 1900.
PIOLTELLO, pe-ol-tĕl'lo, or PICCOLA PIODA, pik'ko-lā pe-o'dā, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1745.
PIOMBINO, pe-om-bee'no, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, capital of a principality, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Elba, and 12 miles W. of Fol-

Ionica. Pop. 1300. It has a castle, a palace, and a small harbor, and near it are salt-works, and supposed traces of the ancient *Populonia*. From 1805 to 1815 its principality, which formerly comprised the islands of Elba, &c., belonged to Bacciochi, on whom it had been bestowed by his brother-in-law, Napoleon.

PIOMBINO, CHANNEL OF, between the town of Piombino and island of Elba, is 6 miles across.

PIONEER, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

PIONEER, a post-office of Greene co., Illinois.

PIONEER GROVE, a post-village in Cedar co., Iowa, 25 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

PIONEER MILLS, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina, 155 miles from Raleigh.

PIONNAT, pee'on'nd', a town of France, department of Creuze, 23 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2423.

PIONSAT, pee'ôn'sâ', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 29 miles N.W. of Clermont. Pop. 2322.

PIOSSASCO, pe-os-sâs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 13 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 3421.

PIOVE or PIOVE-DI-SACCO, pe-o'vâ-dee sâk'ko, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, delegation of Padua, on the Brenta Canal, 17 miles S.W. of Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. Pop., with district, 5400.

PIOVENO, pe-o-vâ'no, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Vicenza, on the Schio. Pop. 1300.

PIPAIX, pee'pâ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Tournay. Pop. 1820.

PIPE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PIPE CREEK, in the N. part of Maryland, rises in Carroll county, flows westward and south-westward, and enters the Monocacy River, in the N. central part of Frederick county. Little Pipe Creek enters the stream just described, a few miles from its mouth.

PIPE CREEK, of Erie co., Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay, near Sandusky.

PIPE CREEK, of Indiana, a good stream for mills, flows from the S. into the Wabash River, 7 miles above Logansport.

PIPE CREEK, of Indiana, an affluent of White River, in Madison county.

PIPE CREEK, a post-township in Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 1502.

PIPE CREEK, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 504.

PIPER ISLETS, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay; lat. 12° 12′ S., lon. 143° 5′ E.

PIPERNO, pe-pêr'no, a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Amaseno, 15 miles S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 3700.

PIPER'S GAP, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

PIPERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PIPESTONE, pip'stôn, a post-office, Berrien co., Michigan.

PIPLY or PIPLEY, pip'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 27 miles S. of Cuttack.

PIPLY or PIPLEY, a town of British India, district of Midnapoor, 93 miles S.W. of Calcutta, and formerly a thriving mart of European commerce.

PIPRIAC, pee'pre-âk' a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 3209.

PIQUA, pik'wa, commonly pronounced pik'way, a flourishing post-town of Washington township, Miami co., Ohio, beautifully situated on the right (W.) bank of the Great Miami, 76 miles W. of Columbus, and 78 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out with broad streets. The Miami River here makes a curve, leaving a level plateau between its margin and the town, while the opposite bank presents a somewhat abrupt acclivity. The town contains about 10 churches, a bank, and a town-hall. Three newspapers are published here. The Miami Canal connects it with Cincinnati and Toledo; and the river affords abundant water-power. A large amount of produce is shipped at this place. There are numerous mills and factories of various kinds in operation here, in some of which steam-power is used. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad intersects the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, at this place. Two bridges across the river connect Piqua with Rossville and Huntersville. Pop. in 1850, 3277; in 1853, about 4000.

PIQUEA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PIQUIRI, pe-ke-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E. part of the province of Matto-Grosso, flows W., and after a course of 120 miles joins the São Lourenço or Porrudos.

PIRACRUCA, pe-râ-kroo'kâ, a small town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, 85 miles S. of Parnahiba. Pop. 2000, who trade in cotton and manioc.

PIRACUNAN, pe-râ-koo-nân', a river of Brazil, rises in Lake Tarira, province of Maranhão, and flowing N.E. for about 100 miles, falls into the Bay of Cuma.

PIRÆUS or PIRÆECS, pi-ree'ûs, (Gr. Πειραιεύς, *Piraieus*; It. *Porto Leone*, por'to lâ-o'nâ, or *Porto Draconi*, por'to drâ-ko'nâ; Fr. *Pirée*, pee'râ',) of Greece, in Attica, is the port of Athens, and 5 miles S.W. of that city, with which it communicates by a macadamized road. The modern town, wholly built since 1834, is on an isthmus connecting with the mainland a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. It contained in 1845 about 1000 houses, with a custom-house, lazaretto, and a new quay. On its N.W. side is its principal port, (the ancient *Aphrodisium*,) and on the S.E. side of the peninsula are two other harbors.

PIRAHI, pe-râ-hee', a river, rises in Brazil, in Serra dos Orgãos, flows N.E., and joins the Parahiba; total course 80 miles.

PIRAHI, a town of Brazil, province, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the right bank of the river Pitahi, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 3000.

PIRAINO, pe-ri'no, (anc. *Pyracmium*,) a town of Sicily, intendency of Messina, on the N. coast, 40 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 3930, who export oil, wine, and corn.

PIRANGA, pe-rân'gâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 20 miles S.E. of Mariana. Pop. of district, 15,000.

PIRANHAS, pe-rân-yâs', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cairiris, province of Parahiba, flows N.E. and N., and enters the ocean by three mouths, the Amaragosa on the E., the Conchas on the W., and between these two the Cavallos. Total course, 200 miles; chief affluents, Peixe, Piancó, and Seridó.

PIRANO, pe-râ'no, a seaport town of Istria, on the gulf, and 13 miles S.W. of Trieste. Pop. in 1845, 6250. It has a convenient harbor, citadel, Gothic cathedral, and an export trade in salt, wine, oil, and olives.

PIRARA, pe-râ'râ, a village of British Guiana, at the E. end of Lake Amucu, and on the watershed between the basins of the Amazon and Essequibo. Lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 59° 12′ W.

PIRARY, a river of Bolivia. See PIRA.

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, in the Chinese Sea; lat. 21° N., lon. 103° 10′ E.

PIRATINIM, pe-râ-tee-neen', a town of Brazil, province São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the left bank of the river Piratinim, 75 miles W.N.W. of Rio Grande. Pop. 3673.

PIRATINY, pe-râ-tee-nee', a river of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, flows N.W. and falls into the Uruguay, about lat. 28° 10′ S., after a course of nearly 140 miles.

PIRAY, pe-ri', or PIRARY, pe-râ-ree', a river of Bolivia, flows N.W. and after a course of 140 miles joins the Guapai. In the lower part of its course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

PIRBRIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PIRÉE. See PIRÆUS.

PIRETIBBI or PIRETIBBE, pee're-tib'bee, a small lake of British America, near lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 69° W.

PIRFORD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PIRIATEEN or PIRIATIN, pe-re-â-teen', a town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the Oodai, 26 miles N.W. of Lochny. Pop. 2790.

PIRITU, pe-re-too', a maritime town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caraccas, province, and 22 miles S.W. of Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Piritu Islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

PIR-JELALPOOR, peer'jêl-âl-poor' (?) a town of the Punjab, near the confluence of the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenaub, 40 miles S. of Moultan. It has a good bazaar, and a fine Mohammedan tomb; extensive ruins exist in its vicinity.

PIRMASENS or PIRMASENZ, pêês'mâ-sênts, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, in the Vosges, 13 miles E.S.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 5596. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has Roman Catholic and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, high school, and manufactures of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, and glasswares.

PIRNA, pêês'nâ, a fortified town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, and on the railway from Dresden to Prague, 11 miles S.E. of the former. Pop. 5001. Its citadel is now used as an hospital. It has manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. Above the town is the old castle of Sonnenstein, now a lunatic asylum. Here Frederick the Great obtained a signal triumph over the Saxons in 1756.

PIRNITZ, pêês'nits, a town of Moravia, 7 miles S.E. of Iglau. Pop. 3470. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

PIRON, pe-rôn', an island of the Louisiade Archipelago; lat. 11° 20′ S., lon. 153° 25′ E., and 5 miles long, and 1½ miles broad.

PIR-PANJAL, peer'pân-jâl' (?) a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Entire length about 40 miles. Its highest point is supposed to be about lat. 33° 40′ N., and is estimated to be 15,000 feet above sea-level. At the S.W. extremity is the pass generally called the Pir-Panjal Pass, about 12,000 feet high.

PIR-PUTTA, peer-pût'tâ, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in Sinde, on the delta, and one of the arms of the Indus, S.W. of Tattah. Lat. 24° 34′ N., lon. 68° 10′ E.

PIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

PIRTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

PISA, pee'zâ or pee'sâ, (anc. *Pisæ* and *Alphæ*, Fr. *Pise*, peez,)

a walled city of Tuscany, capital of a province of its own name, in a marshy but fertile plain, on the Arno, 7 miles from its mouth, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Leghorn, with which and with Lucca it is connected by railways; another railway also extends from Pisa to Florence. Lat. 43° 43′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 23′ 58″ E. Pop. 22,000. It is about 5 miles in circumference, irregularly laid out, but its streets are wide, and it has many noble edifices. The Arno, within the city, is bordered by fine quays, lined on either side by a majestic thoroughfare (*Lungo l'Arno,*) and crossed by 4 bridges, one of which, built of marble, is among the finest in Europe. In one of its squares is the famous *Campanile* (kăm-pă-nee'lă,) or leaning tower, built of white marble, and fronted with 207 columns; it is 178 feet in height, and 50 feet in diameter, the topmost story overhanging the base about 13 feet; but whether this deviation from a perpendicular line is the result of design or accident, is still doubted; there are also in the same square, the celebrated cemetery of *Campo Santo*, adorned by sepulchral monuments, and containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the twelfth century, and formerly used for a mausoleum; the baptistry, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral—all of which are striking marble edifices. The cathedral is one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures in Italy, built in the form of a Latin cross, richly adorned without and within, and surmounted by a lofty elliptical dome. Among its interior ornaments are some magnificent bronze doors, numerous fine columns, brought from Greece, and a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano, the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. There are also numerous churches, most of which are richly adorned with works of art. The other principal edifices are the town-hall, a grand-ducal palace, the palace of the academy of fine arts, extensive buildings of the university, the city-hall, custom-house, prisons, hospitals, the theatre, and an aqueduct, 4 miles in length, which brings water from Asciano. Its old citadel, the *Galera*, is now used as a house of correction. The ancient university of Pisa is still the great centre of education in Tuscany, and has an extensive library, museums of natural history, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. Pisa has a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, and many other public schools, and some manufactures of soap, glass, and vitrol. Three miles S. of Pisa are the dairy farms of the grand duke, where 1500 cows and 200 camels are kept. Three and a half miles N. are the *Bagni di Pisa*, medicinal baths, frequented in summer by many visitors. Pisa was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and from the tenth to the fourteenth century it was the capital of an enterprising republic. It was taken by the French in 1799. Pisa was the birthplace of Galileo.——Adj. and inhab. PISAN, pee'zăn.

PISANG, pee'săng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage.

PISANG, an island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Banda islands.

PISANIA, pe-zan'e-ă, a village and British factory of West Africa, on the Gambia, 200 miles from its mouth.

PISAURUM. See PESARO.

PISAURUS. See FOGLIA.

PISCAS'SICK RIVER, a small stream of Rockingham and Strafford cos., in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Lamprey River.

PISCATAQUA RIVER, is formed by the waters of the Salmon Falls, the Cocheco, and several other streams in Strafford co., New Hampshire, and running a S.S.E. course, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, about 3 miles below Portsmouth. Through its whole length it forms the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire.

PISCAT'AQUIS, a river of Maine, rises in Somerset county, and flowing easterly through Piscataquis county, falls into the Penobscot River, in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state. It is a good mill-stream. Length, about 65 miles.

PISCATAQUIS, a county forming the N. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 5500 square miles. It contains numerous lakes, the principal of which are Moosehead Lake, the source of the Kennebec River, and Chesuncook Lake. It is drained by the head-waters of the St. John's and Piscataquis Rivers, and traversed by the Penobscot. Most of the northern part of the county is still a densely wooded wilderness. The surface is generally undulating, with some mountains, of which the principal is Mount Katahdin. The soil is fertile, especially along the Piscataquis River. Organized in 1838. Capital, Dover. Pop. 14,735.

PISCAT'AQUOG, a river of Hillsborough co., in the S. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Merrimack River.

PISCAT'AWAY, a village and township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, about 5 miles from New Brunswick. The village, formerly the county seat for Somerset and Middlesex counties, contains 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. of township, 2875.

PISCATAWAY, a post-village of Prince George's co., Maryland, on the Piscataway River, 16 miles S. of Washington.

PISCIANO, pe-shē'no, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 28 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 1230.

PISCIOTTA, pe-shot'tă, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S. of Il Vallo, on the Mediterranean, with 2300 inhabitants. It has trade in fruit, wine, and oil, and an active fishery.

PISCO, pees'ko, a maritime town of North Peru, department, and 130 miles S.S.E. of Lima; lat. 13° 43′ S., lon. 76° 17′ W., near the mouth of the Pisco River, in the Pacific Ocean.

PISCO'LA, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

PISCOPI, pis'ko-pe, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 21 miles N.W. of Rhodes.

PISCOPI, a maritime village of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 miles E. of Baffa.

PISE'CO or PIZE'CO, a village of Hamilton co., New York, at the N.E. end of the lake of its own name, 73 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

PISECO, (PIZECO or PEZEECO) LAKE, New York, in the S. part of Hamilton county, is 6 miles long, and from 1½ to 2 miles wide: it is the source of Sacondaga River.

PISEK, pee'sĕk, or PISECA, pee-zĕ'kă, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin, on the Watawa, 24 miles W.S.W. of Tabor. Pop. 5446. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military academy, some woollen cloth and nitre factories, and a brisk transit trade.

PIS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PISGAH, an ancient mountain of Palestine, situated, as is supposed, N.E. of the N. extremity of the Dead Sea.

PISGAH, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PISGAH, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

PISGAH, a village of Union co., Iowa, 150 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

PISH'ILL, parish of England, co. of Oxford.

PISH'ON'S FERRY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

PISHTAKA, Wisconsin. See FOX RIVER.

PISINO, pe-see'no, (Ger. *Mitterburg*, mit'ter-boorg',) a town of Illyria, capital of the circle of Istria, in its centre, 34 miles S.E. of Triest. Pop. 1815. It has a trade in corn, fruit, and wine.

PISONE, pee-sōn'yă, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 23 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 3157.

PISOU, pe-zoo', written also PISSOU, a river of West Africa, Liberia, falling into the Atlantic near lat. 6° 40′ N., lon. 11° 30′ W.

PISSA, pis'să, a river of East Prussia, issues from Lake Wysztyten, near the town of that name, on the frontier of Poland, flows N.W., unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel, after a course of about 70 miles.

PISSEVACHE, peess'văsh', a famous waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Salleuche River, near its confluence with the Rhone, 4 miles N.W. of Martigny. Total height 280 feet, and its final leap is 120 feet.

PISSOU, a river of Liberia. See PISOU.

PISTICCI, pis-tee'chee, or PISTICCIO, pis-tee'cho, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 19 miles S. of Matera, with 6200 inhabitants, 3 churches, a large convent, 2 hospitals, and some manufactures of woollen cloths.

PIS'TILL, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

PISTOJA, pis-tō'yă, (Fr. *Pistoie*, pees'twă'; anc. *Pistoria* or *Pistorium*,) a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, on the left bank of the Ombrone, 21 miles N.W. of Florence, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 12,387. It is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, defended by a strong citadel, and well-built, having wide streets, lined by antique houses. Principal public buildings, a cathedral, and several other interesting churches, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a fine old town-hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, and a theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, iron wire, and bars, some trade in cattle, raw silk, and straw hats. Pistols are said to have derived their name from Pistoja, which claims the invention of this weapon; it has still considerable manufactures of fire-arms, fine cutlery, and surgical instruments.

PISUERGA, pe-swĕr'gă, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Douro, 10 miles below Valladolid, besides which city, Herrera and Torquemada are on its banks. Length, 140 miles, in a part of which the Canal of Castile accompanies it on the W. Affluents, the Arlanzon and Esquera from the E., and Carrion from the N.W.

PIT, pit, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 60° N., and lon. 97° E., flows W.S.W., and joins the Yenisei on the right, 70 miles below the town of Yeniseisk, after a course of 240 miles.

PITANGUI, pe-tăng-ghee', a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 110 miles N.W. of Ouro Preto, nearly 2000 feet above sea-level. Pop. of district, 5000.

PITCAIRN', a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish, and 1 mile S. of Dunning, with 310 inhabitants.

PITCAIRN, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Redgorton, 4 miles W.N.W. of Perth, on the Almond, with 260 inhabitants. It has flour and spinning mills, and a large bleachfield.

PITCAIRN, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, 31 miles S.S.W. of Canton. It contains a valuable deposit of magnetic iron ore. Pop. 503.

PITCAIRN' ISLAND, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 25° 3′ 0″ S., lon. 130° 8′ W. It is 2½ miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth. It is of volcanic origin; greatest height, 1040 feet. The shores rise almost perpendicular; in the whole island there is said to be only one accessible landing-place, at Bounty Bay. Its summit is clothed with a luxuriant verdure, and the bases of its lofty cliffs are skirted with thickly-branching evergreens. The cocoa-nut, plantain, banana, banyan, orange, and bread-fruit trees flourish; and maize, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar-cane, and other tropical plants, are cultivated. The climate is healthful, with the thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahrenheit. Pitcairn's Island is chiefly interesting from its connection with the history of a remarkable colony founded here in 1790, by the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and consisting originally of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. In 1825, 35 years from the first settlement, Captain Beechey found here a most interesting and intelligent colony of 66 persons. Under the patriarchal superintendence of one of the original mutineers, an Englishman named Adams, the children had been educated and trained up to habits of industry and morality. In July, 1851, the pop. had increased to 150. They live chiefly on yams, potatoes, and other vegetables, which they raise by their own labor. Annually a chief magistrate and assistant are elected by the votes of the community. They have a church, school, and comfortable cottages, forming a village. The average number of ships which annually visit the island has been for some years about 10, chiefly American whalers, to whom provisions are supplied in exchange for clothing, &c. The islanders speak and read the English language, are of an active, robust frame of body, dark complexion, with pleasing countenances, and hospitable and engaging dispositions. From the remains of burial-grounds, the island would appear to have been occupied by inhabitants at a period antecedent to the visit of the mutineers of the Bounty. It was seen by Carteret in 1767, and named by him after one of his officers.

PITCH'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PITCH'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PITCH'ER, a post-village and township on the W. border of Chenango co., New York, and on Otselic River, 18 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1403.

PITCHER SPRINGS, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 125 miles W. of Albany.

PITCH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PITCH LANDING, a post-village of Hertford co., North Carolina, 110 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

PITCH'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PIT'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PITEA, (Piteå,) pit'e-ō, a river of North Sweden, lans of Umeå and Piteå, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Piteå, after a S.E. course of 180 miles.

PITEA, (Piteå,) the northernmost and largest lan or province of Sweden, between lat. 65° and 67° 8′ N., and lon. 15° 15′ and 20° 10′ E., having W. and N. the Norwegian provinces of Nordland and Finmark, and on the S. Russian Lapland and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 32,950 square miles. Pop. 46,767. The Lainio and Torneå Rivers form its boundary on the side of Russia; the other rivers are the Luleå and Piteå, and it contains numerous lakes. After Piteå, its principal villages are Luleå, Nid-Kalix, Jockmock, Quickjock, and Gellimara. Its N. part is called Piteå-Lappmark.

PITEA, (Piteå,) a seaport town of North Sweden, capital of a lan, on the Piteå, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 miles N.N.E. of Umeå. Pop. 1400. It has a convenient harbor and several ship-building docks.

PITECCIO, pe-tät'cho, (anc. *Piticlianum?*) a village of Tuscany, above the Ombrone, 5 miles N. of Pistoja. Pop. 1600.

PETERLIO, pe-tär'yo, a village of Tuscany, 20 miles N.W. of Pistoja. Pop. 3195.

PITHECUSA. See ISCHIA.

PITHIVIERS, pee'tee've-ä', a town of France, department of Loiret, 23 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 3803. It has manufactures of almond-cakes and other confectionary, and a trade in saffron, silk, and honey.

PITI, pee'tee, a district of Thibet, among the West Himalayas, belonging to Great Britain, and bounded E. by the Chinese territories, from which it is separated by the Parang.

PITIC, pee-tik', written also PETIC, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of, and on the Sonora, 95 miles S.W. of Arispe, and an entrepôt for goods imported through Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. Pop. 5000.

PITIGLIANO, pe-teel-yä'no, a town of Tuscany, province of Sienna, 29 miles E.S.E. of Grosetto. Pop. 2000.

PITLES'SIE, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Cults, 4 miles S.S.W. of Cupar, on the road to Kinghorn. Pop. 470.

PIT'MAN, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

PIT'MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PIT'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PITRE, peet'r', an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, in the French West Indies, S. of Point-à-Pitre.

PITRES, a village of France, department of Eure, 7 miles N.N.E. of Louviers. Pop. 1026.

PITSCHEN, pitch'en, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1950. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.

PIT'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PITSLI'GO, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

PITSLIGO, New, a village of Scotland, parish of Tyrie, 10 miles S.W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. in 1851, 1601.

PITT, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 650 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River and Contentny Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy. The county was formed from Beaufort as early as 1760, and named in honor of the celebrated William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 13,297, of whom 6754 were free, and 6533, slaves.

PITT, or MAKIN, mä-keen', an island of the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Islands, in lat. 3° 20′ 43″ N., lon. 172° 57′ E.

PITTENWEEM', a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 24 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 1459. Its harbor is small; and fishing and fish-curing are nearly the only occupations carried on. The burgh unites with St. Andrew's, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, and Kilrenny, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PITTHEM, pit'em, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 5400.

PITTINGTON, a parish of England, co. and 3½ miles E.N.E. of Durham, with a station on the Durham and Sunderland Railway.

PITT'MANSVILLE, a small village of Taylor co., Kentucky.

PITTOMACHA, pit-to-mä'kä, a village of Austria, in Croatia, 12 miles from Bettovar. Pop. 1919.

PITT RIVER rises in Shasta co., in the N. part of California, near the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and running in a general S.W. course, falls into Sacramento River about 10 miles N. of Shasta City.

PITT'S ARCHIPEL'AGO, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British North America, is mostly between lat. 53° and 54° N., lon. 130° W. PITT'S ISLAND, the largest of the group, is about 75 miles in length from N.W. to S.E. Several other islands in the Pacific have this name.

PITTS'BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Chatham co., North Carolina, 34 miles W. of Raleigh, and a few miles W. of Haw River. It contains a court-house recently built, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores.

PITTS'BOROUGH, a post-office, Calhoun co., Mississippi.

PITTSBOROUGH, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on Whitelick Creek, 19 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

PITTS'BURG, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 155 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 425.

PITTSBURG, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, is situated at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, which here form the Ohio, 357 miles W. of Philadelphia, 477 N.E. by E. of Cincinnati, 1174 E.N.E. of St. Louis, and 223 N.W. of Washington. Lat. 40° 32′ N., lon. 80° 2′ W. The site comprises the triangular plain enclosed by the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Grant's Hill, and several other elevations, which terminate the plain on the E. The general outline and many other features of this city bear a striking resemblance to the lower part of New York. Along the Monongahela the streets were laid out at right angles to each other, and extend either parallel or perpendicular to the river. The same plan was also adopted on the Alleghany side, by which arrangement the cross streets meet obliquely a few squares S. of the latter stream. The space included within these limits was found insufficient to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population, which soon extended itself to the opposite shores. Here have sprung up several large and flourishing towns, the most important of which are Alleghany City and Manchester, situated directly opposite the junction of the Alleghany River with the Ohio, and Birmingham, on the left bank of the Monongahela. In commercial and social interests, all these are identical with the city proper; and we should do Pittsburg injustice not to consider them as a part of the same community. The site of the city is a natural amphitheatre, being environed on all sides by beautiful hills, rising from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the Ohio, and filled with coal, iron, and limestone, the working of which into articles of utility constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. These hills are not, except in a few instances, precipitous, and from their slopes and peaks afford a series of rich and varied landscapes. The scenery is in a most interesting manner strengthened in color by the fertility of the soil, which continues to the very summits. There is nothing of barrenness visible; vegetation in the forests, meadows, fields,

orchards, and gardens, exhibits one panorama of abundance and beauty.

Pittsburg is handsomely built, principally of brick, and in the eastern section contains many beautiful residences. Indeed, no more delightful place of residence could be found than this, were it not for the disagreeable inconveniences arising from the use of bituminous coal. From innumerable chimneys are belched forth dense volumes of smoke, which fill the air for miles around, soiling the garments of persons in the streets, and discoloring the buildings, giving them a dark and sooty appearance.

Many of the public edifices of this city are splendid specimens of architecture. Of these, however, our limits will permit us to mention only a few. The court-house, occupying the summit of Grant's Hill, is a massive stone structure of the Grecian Doric order, 165 feet long and 100 feet deep, adorned in front with a portico. The dome, which is 37 feet in diameter at the base, and 148 feet from the ground, affords a view in the highest degree varied and picturesque. The entire cost of the building was about $200,000. The new custom-house, at the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, is a large building of freestone, in the Grecian style, just completed at a cost of $115,000. It contains an apartment for the city post-office, in addition to those appropriated to the business of the United States customs. Pittsburg has one of the finest hotels—the Monongahela House—in the United States, or perhaps in the world. It is a costly brick edifice, square, six stories high, and extends from Smithfield street to Water street, fronting the Monongahela River. Two fine market-houses have recently been erected, one of which contains a hall for public use, from 200 to 250 feet long and about 100 feet wide. There are numerous other buildings deserving of notice, among which is the Pittsburg Theatre, a large edifice, with a very handsome front. The Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is located in Alleghany City, fronting on Ohio street. It is an immense stone building, in the ancient Norman style, and cost, at the time of its erection in 1827, $183,000. In front is a fine lawn. The United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville, on the left bank of the Alleghany River, about 2½ miles above Pittsburg, is a very handsome stone edifice, enclosed by spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds.

Pittsburg and its suburbs contain over 100 churches, of which upwards of 50 are in the city proper. Many of these are choice specimens of architectural beauty. The Catholic cathedral, at the corner of Grant and Fifth Streets, near the court-house, is a magnificent brick edifice, adorned with a lofty spire. St. Peter's Church, (Episcopal,) also situated on Grant street, opposite the court-house, is a fine Gothic structure, similar to St. Mark's Church, Locust Street, Philadelphia. Occupying the summit of Grant's Hill, these churches and the court-house are imposing objects to one approaching the city from the Ohio. Three costly Gothic churches have been completed during the past year; 1 for the Presbyterians, 1 for the Methodists, and 1 for the Roman Catholics, the last, capable of containing 3000 persons.

The principal benevolent institutions are the Mercy Hospital, on Locust street; the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a fine brick edifice, between Fisk and Ferguson streets, near Smith street, in the E. part of Alleghany City; a United States Marine Hospital, completed within 2 years; and 3 other hospitals recently erected, and sustained by private charity. A very handsome House of Refuge, with a capacity for 450 inmates, has just been completed. Near the city are situated the Alleghany and Pittsburg Poor Houses, and a third, for the county, is now nearly or quite completed.

Among the literary and educational institutions may be mentioned the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded at Pittsburg in 1828, and the Western Theological Seminary, in Alleghany City, both of which are in a highly prosperous condition. The latter, also established in 1828, under the direction of the Presbyterians, is situated on a prominent elevation commanding a view of the river and surrounding scenery. The edifice is 40 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high, with wings 3 stories high. There are also in Pittsburg a Mercantile Library Association, and several other literary associations, most of which have libraries. The Western University of Pennsylvania, formerly located here, was destroyed by the great fire of 1845, since which it has ceased to exist. Within a few years past, an increased interest has been manifested in the subject of popular education. There are now upwards of 50 schools in the city, and nearly an equal number in the suburbs, annually attended by about 12,000 pupils. The periodical press of Pittsburg is remarkable, especially for a city of such recent origin. There are now about 25 offices issuing newspapers and other publications, 10 or 11 of which are dailies. Two or three newspapers are also published in Alleghany City. A Chamber of Commerce has been organised in Pittsburgh since 1850. In 1852, there were here 8 banks and 18 broker's offices.

The manufactures of Pittsburg are immense, and capable of being extended almost indefinitely. Indeed, there are no known limits to the elements necessary to their augmentation. Wood, coal, ores, and agricultural resources all abound in the utmost profusion, and may be obtained with scarcely any expenditure of labour or of capital. In England it requires an immense outlay of capital to mine coal, which there lies from 600 to 2000 feet below the surface; but in Western Pennsylvania enough coal to turn all the machinery ever constructed may be found in rich beds underlying the hills at an elevation above the ordinary level of the country. It is reached, after a few dollars' outlay, by horizontal drifts, not perpendicular shafts; and the mines thus opened are *self-draining* and *self-ventilating*. Directly across from Pittsburg, the coal lies 200 feet high in the hills, and is sent down in cars to the mills and foundries located along their base at the least possible cost. The very best coal used for generating steam is delivered here at the place of consumption at from fifty cents to a dollar and a quarter per ton of 2240 pounds.

The manufactures of Pittsburg and its vicinity employ, besides other motive-power, above 400 steam-engines. At the commencement of 1854, there were here in operation 20 rolling mills, with 176 puddling furnaces, 121 heating furnaces, and 253 nail machines, consuming annually 82,500 tons of pig metal, 16,350 tons of blooms and scraps, and 6,275,000 bushels of coal, in the manufacture of bar, rod, hoop, boiler, and sheet iron, sheet steel, bar steel, nails, spikes, rods, shafts, anchors, axles, &c. The nails and spikes produced in 1853 amounted to 395,000 kegs. Total capital invested, $4,775,000; hands employed, 2720. It was estimated that from 20 to 30 puddling furnaces and a number of nail machines would be added to the above in the course of the ensuing summer. A mammoth rail mill, supposed to be the largest in the world, with 8 coke furnaces capable of producing 720 tons of pig iron per week, 60 puddling furnaces, 5 scrap furnaces, and 12 rail pile furnaces—the whole with a capacity to turn out 120 tons of rails every 24 hours, was to go into operation near the city about the 1st of May, 1854; chartered capital, $1,000,000.

There were in Pittsburg, at the date above mentioned, 38 iron foundries with machine shops, of which 9 make, on an average, among other machinery, about 120 steam-engines annually. Five of these steam-engine shops had boiler yards attached, besides which there were 5 other boiler yards in the city, the whole turning out annually 490 boilers, each weighing about 5000 pounds. The other 29 foundries, with an aggregate capital of $775,000, consumed 19,275 tons of pig iron annually in the production of mill-gearing, cotton and sugar mills and presses, copper-mining machinery, railroad castings, chilled wheels, shafts, metallic burial-cases, machines for punching, drilling, and planing iron, &c. &c.; also locks, coffee mills, scales, &c. One of the largest establishments is the Fort Pitt Works, which in 1853 consumed 3225 tons of pig and wrought iron, producing, among other things, 10 blast cylinders, 10 first-class steam-engines, and 150 freight cars. Several iron steamers have been built at these works; and from 1842 to 1847 there were cast, bored, and mounted here 633 cannon, weighing, in all, 1787 tons, and 22,139 shot and shell. In 1854 there were being manufactured here 21 guns of the heaviest calibre, called "Columbiads," throwing 124-pound shot. The total amount of pig iron, blooms, and scraps consumed in Pittsburg in 1853 is estimated as follows:—For steam-engine foundries, 9250 tons; other foundries, 19,275 tons; and rolling mills, 98,850 tons; total, 127,375 tons.

The people of Pittsburg are largely interested in the copper-mines of Lake Superior. Of 16 copper-mining companies, whose aggregate capital was divided into 162,000 shares, 102,000 shares, valued at $1,313,750, were owned in this city—the greatest number owned in any one company being 15,000 shares, and the least number, 2000. One copper-smelting establishment, consuming 1000 tons of Lake Superior ore annually, is in operation in Pittsburg, and has in connection with it a large copper-rolling mill and an extensive brass foundry. There were also 8 other factories for working copper, and 5 separate brass foundries. There is here an establishment called the "Eagle Steel-Works," with 3 converting furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, and 18 smelting furnaces, for the manufacture of cast steel of all varieties.

There were 13 heavy blacksmithing forges, with a capital of $400,000, producing railroad axles, steamboat shafts, sugar mills, bridge-work, &c.; 4 large factories, making annually 1600 fire-proof safes, besides iron shutters, vault doors, &c.; 6 establishments using steam in the manufacture of axes, cross-cut saws, forks and other agricultural implements; 6 factories making vices, cotton and tobacco screws, planing machines, &c.; 1 establishment turning out from 5 to 7 tons of spikes daily; 2 extensive establishments manufacturing railroad scales, coffee and paint mills, locks, &c.; 2 rifle-barrel factories; 4 large white-lead factories; 3 soda factories, producing 1500 tons of soda yearly; 3 linseed-oil mills, yielding annually 1500 barrels of oil; 2 chemical-works for the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acid; 3 flouring mills, with 19 run of stone, turning out yearly 360,000 barrels of flour; and 5 large establishments for making crackers and pilot-bread.

On the Alleghany River and its tributaries are numerous salt-works; and in the vicinity of Pittsburg are now in

operation about 10 wells, each producing from 6000 to 30,000 bushels of salt annually. There are also about 70 other salt-wells not worked.

There were in Pittsburg and the vicinity in June, 1854, 10 flint or crystal-glass factories, with 15 furnaces, all in operation day and night; 14 window and plate-glass furnaces, annually producing 145,000 boxes of glass, worth about $580,000; and 17 factories turning out 170,000 boxes of glass bottles, flasks, phials, &c., worth $365,000; besides 8 window-glass and 1 bottle factory, out of blast. There were 5 cotton factories, employing 1350 operatives, who work 671 looms and 29,300 spindles, producing from 6,850,000 pounds of cotton, cloth, yarn, carpet chains, &c., to the value of $1,231,000 annually. About 200 looms were to be added the ensuing season.

There were also in Pittsburg and its vicinity in 1854, 44 breweries, (17 employing steam,) which consumed annually 350,000 bushels of barley and 200,000 pounds of hops; 21 rectifying distilleries, which prepare for market over 40,000 barrels of whisky per annum; 7 large steam tanneries, and a number of smaller ones; 13 steam planing mills, with a capital of $250,000; 18 steam saw mills, producing 20,000,000 feet of lumber yearly; 7 large carriage factories, annually turning out 1200 omnibuses, coaches, &c.; 2 very extensive wagon factories; several large and 15 smaller establishments for making cabinet ware; 6 paper mills, 6 rope walks, and 3 extensive establishments for sawing and dressing stone. There were also a great number of establishments, not included in the above, for making nuts, bolts, iron and copper rivets, spikes, brads, tacks, cards used in cotton and woollen machinery, oil, candles, window shades, oil cloths, woollen goods, sickles, surgical and surveying instruments, chandeliers, lamps, Venetian blinds, earthen and stone ware, &c. &c.

According to the census of 1850, there were 319 manufactories in Pittsburg, and 120 in Allegheny City, employing 10,255 hands, and producing goods to the value of $11,883,427. According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, the manufactures of Pittsburg in 1854 amounted in value to $20,970,538. Owing to the almost unexampled low stage of water in the Ohio, rendering it unnavigable for five months, the prevalence of the cholera, pressure in the money market, and other causes, business of all kinds was much less active than in previous years. In 1840 there were in operation in Pittsburg and Allegheny City 32 furnaces and forges, with a capital of $1,437,000. The total capital then employed in manufactures was stated at $2,784,594.

The consumption of coal in Pittsburg for 1854, is estimated as follows:—

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Domestic uses	12,000,000	Brought forward	26,218,000
Rolling mills	6,375,000	Gas works (two)	200,000
Foundries	840,000	Public buildings	150,000
Glass houses	600,000	Miscellaneous engines	900,000
Engine and machine shops	600,000	Steamboats	810,000
Cotton factories	100,000	Total consumption	22,305,000
		Exported from Pittsburg to other places	14,403,000
		Total amount in bushels	36,708,000
		Total amount in tons	6,311,035

The principal harbor of Pittsburg is furnished by the Monongahela River, which has a greater depth of water than the Alleghany. The Ohio is navigable to the confluence of these streams for boats of light draught, except at short periods of very dry seasons, and a few days of the severest winters. It is not navigable, however, for boats of the largest class during any considerable portion of the year. The steamboats, therefore, constructed at Pittsburg, are adapted to the lowest possible draught of water, in order that they may transact business even during the dry season. The commerce of the port is very extensive. Communicating with the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys by means of the navigable waters of the Ohio River, and connected by railways and canals with the great lakes on the one hand, and with Philadelphia and the Atlantic on the other, Pittsburg is not only the great entrepôt for the entire trade of Pennsylvania with the West, but merchandise to a large amount from New York, destined for the cities along the Ohio and Mississippi, annually passes through this emporium. Besides its other great advantages, Pittsburg is about to derive important benefits from numerous railways which will soon go into operation in various portions of Western Pennsylvania. One of the most important of these is the Pittsburg and Olean Railroad, which will communicate with some of the best agricultural counties in the state. To connect with this route, another road is about to be constructed from Buffalo to Olean, thereby connecting the western termini of the Pennsylvania canals with the western termini of the New York canals, and the head of Ohio navigation with the great port at the eastern terminus of navigation on Lake Erie. When the various railroads now in progress are completed, Pittsburg will be the terminus of nine distinct and independent routes, of which five will be trunk lines.

The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the district, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 64,157 tons, of which 57,733 were employed in steam navigation. In steam tonnage, therefore, Pittsburg is the third city in the Union, being surpassed only by New Orleans and New York. January 1, 1854, the steam tonnage of the port is stated at 79,505 tons.

The following comparative statement exhibits a few of the leading articles imported into Pittsburg by canal during the three years named, each ending December 31:—

Articles.	1852.	1847.	1846.
Produce not specified ....lbs...	358,231	1,257,620	871,500
Oats ....bush..	43,087	81,360	19,089
Leather ....lbs...	237,616	312,239	386,225
Coffee ....lbs...	17,109,681	9,927,605	10,290,993
Dry goods ....lbs...	26,117,243	23,201,074	12,651,819
Groceries ....lbs...	17,865,702	7,833,523	6,923,858
Hardware ....lbs...	17,457,773	14,091,026	16,522,463
Iron, pig ....lbs...	20,225,554	21,959,359	15,416,661
" castings ....lbs...	814,900	124,062	
" blooms ....lbs...	14,452,693	14,942,200	13,890,707
" bars and sheets ....lbs...	15,292,015	4,397	2,833,679
Nails and spikes ....lbs...	256,500	15,886,611	575,402
Fish ....bbls..	32,644	19,926	19,900

A comparative statement exhibiting a few of the leading articles exported from Pittsburg by canal during the three years named:—

Articles.	1852.	1847.	1846.
Cotton ....lbs...	1,979,923	1,056,138	1,000,971
Hemp ....lbs...	1,165,057	3,311,618	1,247,856
Tobacco, unmanufactured ....lbs...	20,490,918	14,777,039	24,896,742
Groceries ....lbs...	1,724,070	1,978,862	1,571,889
Hardware, cutlery ....lbs...	472,669	246,897	239,353
Iron, pig ....lbs...	16,557,572	65,557	2,075,341
" castings ....lbs...	807,805	250,910	
" blooms ....lbs...	411,620	15,636	333,702
Cast steel ....lbs...	7,334,436	549,416	319,736
Lead ....lbs...	5,000	188,078	325,065
Nails and spikes ....lbs...	3,033,636	51,760	82,732
Bacon ....lbs...	29,536,694	12,715,427	21,661,236
Beef and pork ....bbls.	10,567	41,225	19,620
Butter ....lbs...	471,195	747,613	969,265
Flour ....bbls.		297,840	156,412
Lard and lard oil ....lbs...	5,995,693	5,359,376	2,929,386
Tallow ....lbs...	865,509	82,946	291,313

On the average, these figures indicate a very gratifying increase in the canal commerce of the city, but especially in the iron trade for 1852.

The estimated amount of merchandise arriving and departing from Pittsburg annually, in steam and keel boats by the Ohio River, is 740,460 tons, in addition to 50,000 tons of lumber, and 847,700 tons of coal in barges and flat-boats, making a total tonnage of 1,638,160. The manufactured goods fabricated at Pittsburg, and exported by way of the river, during the year 1854, were as follows:—Iron and nails, $7,500,000; glass and glassware, $2,050,000; castings, $700,000; stoves, $300,000; springs and axles, vires and spring steel, $566,000; shovels, forks, picks, axes, &c., $390,000; locks, latches, scales, &c., $350,000; iron safes, $60,000; steam engines, (exclusive of those placed in boats there,) sugar and cotton mills, &c., $500,000; white and red litharge, $640,000; cotton yarns, sheetings, &c., $942,000; wagons, carts, wheel barrows, carriages, &c., $350,000; ploughs and farming implements, $75,000; furniture, $100,000; salt in barrels, $30,000; soda ash, $130,000; ale, porter, beer, &c., $450,000; making a total of $15,184,000 as the value of manufactures shipped by the Ohio River. The value of lumber sent down the river on rafts during the year, was $1,225,000; and the amount of coal shipped by the same channel, 23,738,906 bushels, or about 791,296 tons. Owing to the long continuance of low water, the trade by the Ohio was much less than in former years. The number of arrivals and departures at the port annually are, of first class steamers 1772; of second class steamers 3634; and of keel, barges, and flatboats, 3230; making an aggregate of 8576. During the year 1852 there were constructed at the various yards of Pittsburg no less than 69 steamers, with an aggregate burden of 15,000 tons. In 1853, 59 steamers were built here, and during the year 1854 there were built and registered at Pittsburg, 51 passenger steamers, of 11,004 tons, and 19 freight and towboats, of 2793 tons, making a total of 13,797 tons, with a carrying capacity of 25,000 tons. This is exclusive of 8 boats, with an aggregate of 3500 tons, built, but not registered. The cost of all these boats was $1,556,338. For many years past, statistics show that there has been completed at the Pittsburg yards, on an average, as many as one boat a week, or 52 annually, all of which have found sufficient and lucrative employment on the river. Owing to the increased facilities of communication, the trade of Pittsburg with the lakes is said to have doubled itself every year from 1844 to 1853. The increase of trade within the last year or two, in consequence of the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been equally, if not more remarkable.

Pittsburg communicates with Alleghany City by means of three substantial bridges on piers and one wire suspension-bridge, and by a suspension-bridge and steam-ferry

with Birmingham. Water of the purest quality is introduced from the Alleghany River. The reservoir, occupying an eminence N.E. of the court-house, has a greater elevation probably than that of any similar reservoir in America, being 396 feet above the level of the Ohio. It is of great capacity, and supplied by steam-power. Gas, manufactured from bituminous coal, is furnished at a comparatively trifling cost, for lighting the city. The Alleghany Cemetery, on the Alleghany River 2 miles above Pittsburg, is one of the most beautiful places of the kind in the world. It comprises 110 acres, tastefully adorned, and enclosed by a wall of stone masonry.

Pittsburg is divided into 9 wards, and Alleghany City into 4, each town being governed by a mayor and common council.

History.—Fort Du Quesne, a French trading post, erected in 1754, formerly occupied the site where Pittsburg now stands. In 1758, an English expedition marched against this post, which was then regarded by the youthful Washington as the key of the West. An advanced detachment under Captain Grant having encamped on what is still called Grant's Hill, was attacked and defeated by a party of French and Indians from Fort Du Quesne. But on the approach of General Forbes, with a force of 6200 men, the disheartened garrison set fire to the fort and descended the Ohio. The victorious troops, on entering, November 25th, by general acclamation called the place Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England. The town of Pittsburg began to be settled in 1765. It became a county town in 1791, was incorporated a borough in 1804, and chartered as a city in 1816. April 10, 1845, a great fire consumed a large part of Pittsburg, causing a destruction of property to the amount of $9,000,000. Notwithstanding this terrible calamity, the city has continued to increase in wealth and population almost beyond parallel. Pop. in 1810, 4768; in 1820, 7248; in 1830, 12,542; in 1840, 21,115—(Alleghany City at the same date, had 10,089, and Birmingham, 1554 inhabitants:) pop. of the city proper, in 1850, 46,601—Alleghany City, 21,261—Birmingham, 3742. By a local census, in January, 1853, Pittsburg and its suburbs contained a population of 110,241.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Johnson co., Arkansas.

PITTSBURG, a flourishing village of Carrol co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, opposite Delphi. It has great water-power, produced by a dam across the river, and contains a foundry, woollen factory, and several mills. Pop. 336.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Hickory co., Missouri, about 86 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the right bank of Des Moines River, 78 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

PITTS/FIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the Sebasticook River, which here affords a fine water-power, and on the railroad in course of construction from Bangor to Waterville, about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1166.

PITTSFIELD, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 12 miles N.E. of Concord. It has several churches and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1828.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 40 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 512.

PITTSFIELD, a flourishing post-town of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Housatonic Railroad, and the S. terminus of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, 151 miles W. of Boston, and 49 miles E.S.E. of Albany. Lat. 42° 26′ 55″ N., lon. 73° 15′ 35″ W. It is delightfully situated at an elevation of upwards of a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is handsomely laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. In the centre is a fine public square, on which front the principal hotels, the Berkshire Medical School, a flourishing institution founded in 1823, and the First Congregational Church, completed in 1853. The latter is an elegant stone edifice, in the Gothic style. The South Street Congregational Church is also a fine building. Pittsfield contains 8 churches, viz.: 3 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic; 2 banks, a savings institution, 3 insurance companies, a gaslight company, 4 newspaper offices, 3 railroad depôts, and about 60 stores. The Young Ladies' Institute, a very flourishing institution, occupies 3 handsome edifices, situate in the midst of spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds. The manufactures of Pittsfield are extensive, employing a large amount of capital. The leading articles are woollen and cotton goods, machinery, railroad cars, firearms, &c. Incorporated in 1761, and named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3747; in 1850, 5872; and in 1853, about 6500.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on the left bank of the Unadilla River, 86 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1591.

PITTSFIELD, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, in a township of its own name, on the Big Brokenstraw Creek, 220 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has been built since 1840. Pop. of the township, 756.

PITTSFIELD, a village of Henry co., Georgia, 75 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lorain co., Ohio, intersected by the West Branch of Black River. Pop. 1038.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1232.

PITTSFIELD, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, about 40 miles W. by S. of Detroit.

PITTSFIELD, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Pike co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie, 70 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, diversified by prairies and timbered lands. It contains a court-house, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

PITTSFIELD, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. P. 198.

PITTS/FORD, a post-village and township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, woollen goods, carriages, &c. Pop. of the township, 2026.

PITTSFORD, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal and the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Rochester. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, and several warehouses. Pop. of the township, 2061.

PITTSFORD, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern Railroads, 10 miles from Hillsdale. Pop. 1223.

PITTS/GROVE, a post-township of Salem co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S.W. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 1151.

PITT'S ISLAND. See PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO.

PITT'S LAKE, in the S. part of Oregon, near 118° W. lon., and 42° 10′ N. lat. Length, about 40 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

PITT'S POINT, a post-office of Bullitt co., Kentucky.

PITT'S STRAIT, in the Malay Archipelago, is between the islands of Salawatty and Battanta, off the N.W. end of Papua.

PITTS/TON, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, opposite Gardiner, with which it is connected by a fine bridge recently constructed, and about 15 miles S. by E. of Augusta. It is noted for its shipbuilding. Pop. 2823.

PITTSTON, a flourishing post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, just below the mouth of the Lackawanna River, 9 or 10 miles above Wilkesbarre. The village is situated in the Valley of Wyoming, and in the vicinity of rich mines of anthracite coal. It owes its rapid growth chiefly to the mining operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the iron business. Coal and produce are shipped at this place on the West Branch Canal. A newspaper is published here. A new plank-road connects Pittston with Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Pop. of the township, 4049; of the village, in 1854, about 2000.

PITTSTON FERRY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

PITTS/TOWN, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Albany Northern Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Albany. Pop. 3732.

PITTSTOWN, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 8 miles N.W. of Flemington.

PITTSTOWN, a village of Bullitt co., Kentucky, at the junction of Salt River with its Rolling Fork, 60 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

PITTSYLVA/NIA, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 1000 square miles. The Staunton River forms its N. boundary; the Banister River flows through the middle, and the S. border is crossed several times by the meanderings of the Dan. The surface is diversified by valleys and hills, and the soil is excellent. It has several manufactories of cabinet-ware. A mine of iron ore has lately been opened here, and is said to be very rich. Limestone is abundant. A railroad has been partly constructed from Richmond to Danville, the chief town of the county. Organized in 1767. Capital, Competition. Pop. 28,796, of whom 15,998 were free, and 12,798 slaves.

PITTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE. See COMPETITION.

PITYUSÆ. See FORMENTERA.

PITZTHAL, pits/tāl, a village of Tyrol, near Imst, in a long and bleak valley of the same name. Pop. 1148.

PIUG-PUNENT, pe-oog-poo-nēnt′, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 6 miles W. of Palma. Pop. 1164.

PIUNHI, pe-oon-yes′, or LIVRAMENTO, le-vrā-mān′to, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 58 miles W.S.W. of Formiga.

PIURA, pe-oo′rā, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific after a W. course of about 120 miles.

PIURA, a town of Peru, capital of the littoral province of its own name, in the department of Libertad, is situated on the Piura, 120 miles N.N.W. of Lambayeque. Pop. of the province in 1850, 76,332.

PIVERONE, pe-vā-ro′nā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea. Pop. 1668.

PIVNICZNA or PIWNICZNA, piv-nests′nā, a village of

Austrian Poland, in Galicia, circle of Sandec, on the Popraď, 13 miles S. of Neu-Sandec. Pop. 2158.

PIXLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PIZARRA, LA, lá pe-thár'rá, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 15 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1496.

PIZECO or PIZEECO. See Piseco.

PIZZIGHETTONE, pit-se-ghét-to'ná, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles W.N.W. of Cremona, on the navigable river Adda. Pop., including the suburb of Gerra, on the right bank of the river, 4000. It is enclosed by an old wall, with bastions and a deep fosse, and entered by two gates.

PIZZO, pit'so, a city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district, and 5 miles N.E. of Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, with 5700 inhabitants. Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was taken prisoner and shot here in October, 1815.

PIZZOFERRATO, pit-so-fér-rá'to, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 23 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. P. 1030.

PIZZOLI, pit-so'lee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Aquila, on a mountain in the East Apennines, and having 3 churches, a large monastery, and 3200 inhabitants.

PLABENNEC, plá'bén'nék', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3752.

PLACANICA, plá-ká'ne-ká, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 16 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 2000.

PLACENCIA, a town of Spain. See Plasencia.

PLACENTIA, a city of North Italy. See Piacenza.

PLACENTIA, a seaport town of Newfoundland, on the W. coast of the peninsula extending from the S.E. side of the island, in about lat. 47° 11′ 30″ N., lon. 53° 55′ W. The harbor has 3½ fathoms of water; and on either side of its entrance, which is not more than 60 fathoms across, stands a fort.

PLACENTIA BAY, a deep inlet on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 75 miles in length, and nearly 60 miles in breadth at its entrance between Capes St. Marie and Chapeau Rouge.

PLACER, plá-sair', or *PLACEL*, plá-sél', a Spanish word signifying literally, a "layer of sand, pebbles, &c. in the bottom of the sea or river." More frequently, however, it is used to denote the layers of sand, earth, &c. formed by the washings of a river, and containing deposits of gold or other metal.

PLACER, plá-sair', a county towards the N. part of California, bordering on Utah, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Middle Fork of American River, and on the N. by Bear River. The surface in the E. part is uneven, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. The number of acres under cultivation in 1852 was 679. Gold is abundant, and capital amounting to upward of $1,400,000 is invested in mining, principally for this precious metal. Named from the "placers" which it contains. Capital, Vernon. Pop. 10,784.

PLACERES, plá-sá'rès, a village in the interior of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte.

PLACER MOUNTAIN, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, about 20 miles S.W. of Santa Fe. Lat. about 35° 25′ N., lon. 106° 20′ W.

PLACERVILLE, a post-village of Eldorado co., California, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Vallejo. It is chiefly a mining settlement. Pop. of the village and vicinity in 1850, 3623.

PLADDA or PLADA, a low rocky island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, off the S. end of the island of Arran, with a light-house, in lat. 55° 25′ 39″ N., lon. 5° 7′ W., having two fixed lights, 77 and 130 feet above the sea.

PLAIN, plán, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLAIN, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 1392.

PLAIN, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2211.

PLAIN, a post-township in the S.W. part of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 2375.

PLAIN, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 492.

PLAIN, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 868.

PLAINE, plán or plén, a river of France, department of Vosges, joins the Meurthe. Length, 15 miles.

PLAINE, a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. 1935.

PLAINE-HAUTE, plán hot, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of St. Brieuc. Pop. 2052.

PLAINFAING, plán'fáne', a village of France, department of Vosges, on the Meurthe, arrondissement of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 4110.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1392.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, on Union River, about 8 miles E. of Montpelier. It has some manufactures of carriages, furniture, and starch. Pop. 808.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains a town-house, 2 churches, and 2 stores, and has some manufactures of boxes, broom-handles, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 814.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, at the intersection of the Boston and New York Air-line Railroad, the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad, and the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 43 miles E. of Hartford. It has an academy, and manufactures of muslins, cotton goods, &c. Pop. of the township, 2732.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 15 miles N.W. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1450.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Westfield township, Essex co., New Jersey, on Green Brook, and on the Central Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Newark, and 11 miles N. of New Brunswick. It is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a rich farming country. It contains 7 or 8 churches, belonging to the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, and Seventh-day Baptists; 2 boarding schools, a mutual insurance company, and several hat factories. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1735. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 2000.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office, Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1753.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on Wills Creek, 80 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 660.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Kent co., Michigan. P. 660.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, where it crosses White Lick Creek, 14 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 251.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village and township of Will co., Illinois, 155 miles N.E. by N. of Springfield. Pop. 1093.

PLAIN GROVE, a post-office, Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

PLAINS, Virginia, a station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 48 miles from Alexandria.

PLAINS-of-ABRAHAM, a table-land immediately S.W. of the city of Quebec, in Canada East. Here Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British and French forces, were killed in the action, 18th September, 1759.

PLAINSBOROUGH, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 14 miles N.E. of Trenton, contains a grist mill and 10 or 12 dwellings.

PLAINS-of-DURA, a post-office of Sumter co., Georgia, 110 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

PLAIN'S STORE, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

PLAINSVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, about 6 miles above Wilkesbarre.

PLAIN VIEW, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

PLAINVIEW, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 cotton mill, with 2232 spindles and 52 looms. Pop. about 100.

PLAINVILLE, a thriving post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on Farmington River, at the intersection of the Providence Hartford and Fishkill Railroad with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. of Hartford.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 20 miles N.E. of Trenton.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village and railway station of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

PLAINWELL, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

PLAISANCE, plá'sónss', a town of France, department of Gers, 26 miles W. of Auch. Pop. 1791.

PLAISANCE, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of St. Affrique. Pop. in 1852, 1791.

PLAISTOW, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 748.

PLAITFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PLAN, plán, a town of Bohemia, 31 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop., including suburb, 3809, mostly employed in woollen-cloth weaving, and in alum and vitriol works.

PLANASIA. See Planosa.

PLANCHER BAS, plónsh'shair' bá, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1288.

PLANCHER LES MINES, plónsh'shair' lá meen, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, arrondissement of Lure. Pop. 1480.

PLANCOËT, (Plancoët,) plón'ko'á', a market-town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 9 miles N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 767.

PLANCY, plón'see', a market-town of France, department of Aube, 8 miles W. of Arcis, on the Aube. Pop. 1192.

PLANES, plá'nès, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 50 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1146.

PLANIER, plá'ne-á', a small island of France, in the Gulf of Lyons, 9 miles S.W. of Marseilles.

PLANINA, plá-nee'ná, or ALBEN, ál'ben, a market-town

of Austria, in Illyria, government, and 19 miles S.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1374.

PLANITZ, plä'nits, a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles E. of Klattau. Pop. 1600.

PLANITZ, a village of Saxony, 3 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau.

PLANK RIDGE, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

PLANKSTADT, plänk'städt, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Schwetzingen. Pop. 1355.

PLANO, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

PLANTERS, a post-village of Attala co., Mississippi.

PLANTERS, a township of Chicot co., Arkansas. Pop. 497.

PLANTERS, a post-township of Philips co., Arkansas. Pop. 687.

PLANTER'S HALL, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

PLANTER'S HILL, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

PLANTER'S STAND, a post-office of Madison co., Georgia.

PLANTERSVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, 77 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

PLANTERSVILLE, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

PLANTERVILLE, a village of Georgetown district, South Carolina, near Great Pedee River, about 20 miles N. by E. of Georgetown. It is a place of summer resort.

PLANTSVILLE, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

PLANTSVILLE, a railroad station of Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 7 miles E. by S. of New Haven.

PLAQUEMINE, plak'meen', a parish forming the S.E. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi, by which it is intersected. Area, about 900 square miles. The surface is elevated only a few feet above the gulf. A large part of the parish, near the Balize, is occupied by extensive marshes, which produce nothing but tall reeds. The soil of the higher portions is fertile. In 1850 this parish produced 1,536,740 pounds of rice—the greatest quantity raised in any parish of the state. Pop. 7390, of whom 2611 were free, and 4779 slaves.

PLAQUEMINE, a post-village and former capital of Iberville parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of Mississippi River, at the egress of Plaquemine Bayou, 112 miles above New Orleans. It has a steamboat landing, and an active business in shipping cotton.

PLAQUEMINE BAYOU, plak'meen' bī'oo, Louisiana, an outlet of Mississippi River, commences at Plaquemine, on the right bank, and flowing S.W., unites with Atchafalaya Bayou. The Mississippi flows into this bayou only in the highest stages. Its whole length is perhaps 10 or 12 miles.

PLAQUEMINE BRULEE', a bayou of Louisiana, commences near Opelousas, and flowing S.W., unites with the Mermentean.

PLAQUEMINE BRULEE, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

PLASENCIA, plä-sän'the-ä, or PLACENCIA, plä-then'the-ä, (anc. *Deobriga* or *Ambracia?*) a city of Spain, province of Caceres, on the Garte, here crossed by 3 bridges, 44 miles N.W. of Almaraz. Pop. 6800. It is enclosed by old walls and semicircular towers, with a ruined citadel on the N. It has many substantial edifices, a fine Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art; numerous other churches, convents, and an episcopal palace; manufactures of hats, leather, woollen, linen, and hempen stuffs, and an aqueduct on 80 arches, by which it is supplied with water.

PLASENCIA or PLACENCIA, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 23 miles W. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1665, who manufacture firearms, swords, cutlery, and bronze work.

PLASENCIA (or PLACENCIA) DE JALON, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon (Xalon.) It has a large fair for horses and mules in September.

PLASK, a town of Poland. See PLONSK.

PLASKI, plä'sh'kee, or, PLASCH'KI, a village of Austrian Croatia, in the military frontier, 30 miles S.S.W. of Karlstadt. Pop. 1164. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PLASSEY, plä'see, a village of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Nuddea, 83 miles N. of Calcutta, and memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757, by the troops under Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroy.

PLASSIA, plä'se-a, a village of North-west Hindostan, on the Sutlej, 43 miles E.N.E. of Loodianah.

PLAT, a village of Bohemia. See PLATTEN.

PLATA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 miles S.W. of Cape San Lorenzo.

PLATA, LA, lä plä'tä, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 62 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affluent of the Magdalena. It stands in a highly fertile valley, and is stated to be well built.

PLATA, LA, lä plä'tä, REPUBLIC OF, now more frequently called the ARGENTINE (arjen-tine) REPUBLIC, (Sp. *Republica Argentina*, rä-poob'le-kä ar-hen-tee'nä; Fr. *République Argentine*, rä'püb'leek' ar'zhôx'teen'; Ger. *Argentinische Conföderation*, ar-chen-tee'ne-shen kon-fö-de-rät-seōn',) formerly the CONFEDERATION OF LA PLATA, a republic in South America, extending over an immense region bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Rio Negro, which separates it from Patagonia; W. by the Cordilleras of Chili and Bolivia; N. by Bolivia; and on the E. it is separated from the Republic of Uruguay, and mostly from Brazil, (a distance of near 700 miles,) by the river Uruguay, and farther N. from Paraguay by the river Paraná; lat. 23° to 41° S., lon. 54° to 71° 35′ W. Greatest length from N. to S., 1320 miles; average length, about 1200 miles; greatest breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, 1000 miles; least breadth, 500 miles; medium breadth, about 690 miles. Estimated area, 820,000 square miles.

Face of the Country.—This vast territory forms an oblong quadrilateral, the W. side of which, for a distance of 1300 miles, is bounded by the Andes. This boundary has never been thoroughly examined. Snowy heights and volcanic peaks have been recognised at a distance; but the well-watered hilly regions and habitable low tracts at the foot of these mountains are still for the most part unknown. In some places lateral branches from the high Andes run into the plain to a distance of 150 or 200 miles, and these high grounds have been generally selected for settlements. The E. portion of the state, round the river Paraguay, is a hilly country. The plains S. and S.W. of Buenos Ayres, at a distance of 150 miles, become hilly; and chains of hills, (the Sierra Tinta, Sierra Tapalquen, &c.,) never rising 300 feet above the plain, extend from S.E. to N.W.; and farther S.W., the Ventana Mountain, about lat. 38° S., and lon. 64° W., stretches parallel to the last-named hills, and joins the Guamini range in the N.W. The highest point of the Ventana is about 2500 feet above the plain, which rises from 800 feet to 900 feet above the level of the ocean. But the mountainous tracts form only a small portion of the whole territory, which generally spreads out into immense and uniform plains. These are generally understood to comprise two regions: the northern, watered by the Salado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo, &c., forming a part of the Gran Chaco, which extends into the E. half of Bolivia; and the southern, or Pampas, a plain covered alternately with pasturage and gigantic thistles, and interspersed with a multitude of salt lakes, some of large size. Towards the N.W. part of this republic there is said to be an extensive and elevated region, called DESPOBLADO, "uninhabited country," a large portion of the surface of which is covered with salt. The hot wind from these plains sometimes blisters the faces and hands of people in the shade. On one occasion, (December, 1825,) the keys and bolts of the doors in the houses at Santiago del Estero became so hot that they could not be held in the hands.

Rivers.—From the Andes and from the mountains of Brazil, rivers of great magnitude descend, and meeting together, pour their united waters into the ocean through a common outlet. This outlet is the Rio de la Plata, which is in reality not a river so much as an estuary receiving great rivers. At its mouth, between Cape St. Antonio and Cape St. Mary, it has a width of 170 miles. About 50 miles higher up, near Montevideo, where it is reduced to a width of 53 miles, its waters are already quite fresh. At Buenos Ayres, 150 miles farther up, the land being low, is not visible from the middle of the stream. The current of this great river is perceptible in the Atlantic at a distance of 100 miles, or even 200 miles; yet the depth of the stream is by no means proportional to its breadth. Above Montevideo, its navigable channels are narrowed by sandbanks, and so shallow are its S. shores, that at Buenos Ayres vessels of moderate size are obliged to anchor from 6 to 9 miles from land. Even boats cannot run fairly on shore, but are obliged to transfer their passengers to rudely-constructed, large-wheeled carts, which convey them over some hundred yards of shallow water. The great rivers which unite to form the La Plata, are the Paraná and Uruguay. The former issues from the N.W. by several mouths; the latter descends from the N., in a single channel 6 miles wide at its entrance. Between them they embrace a tract of delta about 30 miles in extent, the middle point of it being in about lat. 34° 15′ S., and 45 miles nearly due N. from Buenos Ayres, (lon. 59° 40′ W.) The Uruguay, which is said to take its name from its numerous falls, has a course of 800 miles. It may be ascended in small vessels about 200 miles, to the Salto Grande, which is a rapid practicable for boats during the floods.

The Paraná, considered with reference to the magnitude and number of its tributaries, is one of the greatest rivers on the American continent. Within the limits of the Argentine Republic, it receives from the W. the Salado, which has a course of 1000 miles; the Rio Vermejo, 750 miles; and the Pilcomayo, 1000 miles in length; and from the E. the Paraguay joins it after a course of 1600 miles, in lat. 27° 20′ S. The length of the Paraná from its sources to its junction with the Paraguay, is above 1500 miles, and thence to

the sea, 600 miles more. In breadth and volume of water, it has five times the magnitude of the Paraguay, which is itself superior to the greatest European rivers. In the lower part of its course, below its junction with the Paraguay, it is everywhere deep, broad, and unobstructed, except in the delta, where the deepest channel has often but 2½ fathoms. In general, the rivers which join the Paraguay and Paraná from the E., descend with great rapidity, and offer little facility to navigation. These from the Andes, on the other hand, wind slowly through an immense extent of level plain, and are available, to a great extent, as means of internal communication. The Salado is said to be navigable down from the neighborhood of Salta. The Pilcomayo has been found to be too shallow at its mouths, even for boats. The Vermejo, on the other hand, has been descended from Oran to the Paraná, a distance estimated, with the windings of the stream, at 1200 miles. The floods conveyed to the La Plata by its chief tributaries arrive at different seasons, and tend to equalize its waters throughout the year. The Uruguay is flooded from June to November; the Paraná pours down its greatest torrents in December; while the Paraguay, swelled by the overflowing of the lake of the Xarayes, rises regularly from February to June.

The rivers of the plains which do not belong to the basin of the Paraná have little relative importance, and are for the most part wasted by evaporation, and terminate in occasional lakes, marshes, or salt-pans. From the hills of Cordova, in the middle of the plains, several streams wind in a general S.E. direction, and one or two reach at times the Paraná; the rest are dissipated on the level plains. The rivers of San Juan and Mendoza, and the country farther S., adjoining the Andes, seem to be all lost in lakes; such as the Guanacache, Sentero, Bevedero, and Urre Lanquen or Bitter Lake, which, as well as their tributary rivers, the Mendoza, Tunuyan, Desaguadero, Diamante, and Chadi Leubu, though represented in maps, are in reality but little known. The level plains immediately S.W. and S. of Buenos Ayres, are drained by another Rio Salado, which is dry the greater part of the year. Farther S., the hills connected with the Sierra del Vulcan, and the Sierra Ventana, send numerous streams to the coast (lat. 39° S.) on the one hand, and on the other to the interior, where they end in salt lakes. Nearly in Lat. 39° 50′ S., is the mouth of the Rio Colorado, (Red River,) called by the natives Cobu Leubu, which has a S.E. course of 500 or 600 miles. It is a constant stream, but understood not to be navigable above 120 miles from its mouth.

Lakes and Marshes.—In this country of vast and level plains, the lakes, lagoons, and marshes, all more or less temporary and periodical, are relatively numerous and extensive. As a general rule, the lakes and marshes E. of the Paraguay and Paraná are fresh; on the W. they are, with few exceptions, salt. Of the former description, the most remarkable is the Lake of Yberá, in the province of Corrientes, extending from the S. bank of the Paraná, where it flows W., to the E. bank of the same river farther S. It is said to be filled by infiltration from the great river without any visible connection with it, and at times covers an area of perhaps 1000 square miles, but has depth of water only for light canoes, and is covered with aquatic plants. The lakes of the W. and S. plains are all salt; but, besides those which have some degree of permanence, there are countless others which disappear soon after the rainy season has closed, leaving the ground encrusted with salt to the depth of some inches. The saline deposites thus resulting from the evaporation of the waters which have washed the surface of the plains, vary in different localities. S. of Buenos Ayres, and also at a distance in the W., near San Luis, culinary salt (chloride of sodium) is found in great abundance, and is used in curing provisions. In other places are collected sulphate of soda, (Glauber salts,) and sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom or English salts.) From the last, which covers the plain round the fort of Melincue, W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres, is prepared the magnesia of commerce.

Pampas.—If we consider the whole extent of the territory claimed by the Argentine Republic, from the Strait of Magellan to the frontier of Brazil, we shall find it broadly distinguishable into three regions: the Patagonian plain, extending from the Strait of Magellan to the Rio Negro; thence the Pampas N. to the Rio Salado; N. of which, and W. of the Paraguay, the desert named the Gran Chaco runs as far as the country of the Chiquitos, within the Brazilian limits. The Patagonian plain is everywhere covered with coarse shingle, lava, or volcanic ashes, and may be appropriately called a stony desert. At the mouth of the Rio Negro begins a fine deposit of sand and clay, which covers the plains round Buenos Ayres, and some way up the Paraná, and clearly marks the extent of the ancient estuary. This is an immense region of pasture land, but not luxuriant. As we advance N. to the Pampas and Gran Chaco, the increasing frequency of thorny mimosas and the cactus indicate the change of climate. In general, the cultivable land of the Confederated provinces is confined to the banks of the rivers, or rather to their mouths, (for the banks of the Paraná alone are habitable throughout,) and to the country at the source of the rivers. The intermediate tract, between the eastern most offshoots of the Andes and the Paraná, is more or less arid and barren, and even the W. states are in some cases separated from each other, as Cordova and Santiago del Estero.

Geology.—The rocks which show themselves above the general plain of La Plata, in the provinces of Entre Rios and Cordova, in the Ventana Mountain, S. of Buenos Ayres, and in the islands of the Paraná, are chiefly granitic. In the Ventana, the granite is covered to some extent by rocks of pure white quartz. The Patagonian plains, the Pampas, and Gran Chaco are all characterized by a great diluvial formation, which consists of a calcareo-argillaceous conglomerate, in horizontal strata; and in the Patagonian plains exhibits a succession of terraces rising towards the interior, the E. declivity of each terrace presenting the appearance of an ancient sea shore. The inner terraces are capped with lava, the blackness of which is strikingly contrasted with the glaring brightness of the cliffs and plains below. Extensive tracts in the interior are covered with volcanic ashes or with pumice, and the latter is even found stratified on the sea-shore hundreds of miles from the mountains. In the lower diluvial strata are found marine remains, partly of extinct, partly of existing species. These occur on the Patagonian coast, and for some distance inland; in the cliffs at Bahia Blanca; in those of the Paraná, at the E. foot of the Cordillera, and even in some instances on the mountains themselves, at the height of nearly 14,000 feet. In the strata above the preceding, are imbedded the fossil remains of extinct mammalia, generally of colossal size, and bearing striking analogies to the existing fauna of Africa. These fossils also have been discovered throughout the plains and Pampas, from Patagonia to the hills of the Chiquitos. From the lower part of the Rio Colorado N., the stones disappear, not even a pebble being found in the soil for some hundred miles S. and W. of Buenos Ayres. In this extensive tract, a fine alluvium has been deposited in the old estuary of the Paraná, on the diluvial formation of the Pampas. The deposition of fine sediment still goes on rapidly in the Plata, and in a few centuries, perhaps, that wide but generally shallow estuary will be converted into a delta of low islands, resembling in soil the plains on its S. shores.

Mineralogy.—The Aconquija Cordillera, which separates Tucuman from Catamarca, and reaches the limit of perpetual snow, (about 15,000 feet,) abounds in mineral treasures, in gold, in silver, and copper ores. The Famatina range also, in the province of Rioja, has the reputation of containing silver ores equalling in richness those of Potosi. A large mass of iron, weighing 1400 pounds, which now figures in the British Museum as meteoric iron, was taken from the plains of Gran Chaco, near the Rio Salado, about 200 miles E. of Santiago. When it first arrived at Buenos Ayres, it weighed, perhaps, a ton, and yet it was but a fragment of a much larger mass imbedded in the ground. Chemists, guided by analysis, pronounce it to be of meteoric origin; but those who saw the original mass never doubted that it was a ferruginous rock projecting from the ground. Coal is said to be abundant in the S.W. provinces, and sulphur, alum, mineral-pitch, &c. in the vicinity of the Andes; but few, if any, of these mines are wrought.

Climate.—In so extensive a region as that embraced by the Argentine Republic, there must necessarily be a considerable variety of climate; yet there is one feature which, with some slight modification, seems recognisable throughout—namely, dryness. The rains carried from high latitudes by S.W. winds, are arrested by the Andes, S. of Chili. Those of the equatorial regions from the E. reach but a short way beyond the S. tropic, or are exhausted long before they arrive at the plains of the interior. Thus, while the country S. of Chili and W. of the Andes is deluged, and that E. of the Paraná abundantly refreshed with rain, the plain between this river and the Andes suffers from a deficiency of moisture. The drought is greatest in the Patagonian plains. At Carmen, the Spanish settlement on the Rio Negro, in lat. 41° S., and not far from the sea, the rains are still very precarious, and sometimes two years pass over with scarcely a shower. As we advance N. over the plain in the interior, towards the tropic, the humidity of the air increases; but owing to the increased evaporation, and the prevailing levelness of the ground, there is still a deficiency of fresh water. Buenos Ayres, with the country immediately around and some way S. of it, is exposed to frequent and warm N. winds, which, blowing from the tropic down the valley of the Paraná, over the extensive marshes of Entre Rios, and across the river Plata, are loaded to excess with vapor. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Ayres is about 64° Fahrenheit; the means of summer and winter heat being respectively 72° and 52°. In ascending the Paraná, a rapid increase of temperature is experienced; and in the W. provinces, near the Cordilleras, the local climate varies continually, according to height and exposure. The elevated plains of Mendoza are celebrated for their agreeableness and salubrity. Though Buenos Ayres stands in low, level plains, close to a shallow

estuary, and surrounded by marshes, it is exempt from the fevers incidental to such situations. The temperature is equable, but the skies are not always calm. The *pampero* or S.W. wind sometimes blows with tremendous violence, driving back the waters of the Plata for miles from the shores, and bearing clouds of dust that completely intercept the light of day. Should rain then fall, as is often the case, the dust descends in a shower of mud. The mouth of the Plata appears to be one of the points on the earth's surface most frequently visited by violent thunder-storms; near its shores, hailstones and lightning are particularly destructive.

Zoology.—The colossal animals of the Patagonian plains and the Pampas—the giant armadilloes, (*megatherium* and *glyptodon*,) the llama, as large as a camel, the American horse, the elephant, toxodon, and chlamyphorus—are now extinct; yet, with a few exceptions, animals of the same type, but of diminished size, still remain. The guanaco or wild llama is the characteristic animal of the plains. Towards the N. it has been displaced by colonization and the introduction of cattle, though it is still met with, as well as two species of deer. The vicuña, a kindred species, is hunted in the mountains of the W. provinces. The largest of the rodentia—the giant of its tribe—is the capybara (*hydrochœrus*, or water-pig.) The tapir is met with frequently in the N. part of the state. The cougar or puma, (American lion,) the jaguar or tiger, and the ounce, are more widely distributed. Two species of ostrich roam over the open plains; the larger kind, which is still inferior in size to the ostrich of the Old World, is rarely found S. of the Rio Negro. The bizcacha and tuco-tuco, both allied to the marmot, burrow in the plains; they live in numerous communities, and completely undermine the ground, which thus becomes dangerous to horsemen. The armadillo, of several species, and the agouti, are often eaten. Of the birds, the most numerous and remarkable are of the predacious kinds. The condor, gallinazo, and caracara vulture attack wounded animals. The turkey-buzzard feeds on seals and shell-fish. Three species of partridge inhabit the Pampas. Farther N. in Salta, the Gran Chaco, and along the banks of the Paraná and Paraguay, parrots become numerous, and the endlessly-varied plumage of the tropical region begins to make its appearance. But the animals indigenous to these vast plains have been expelled, and superseded to a great extent by introduced species, chiefly the horse and horned cattle of the Spaniards. It is supposed that the province of Buenos Ayres alone possesses 4,000,000 head of cattle. Millions of oxen wander at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. The horses are not quite so numerous; of these, the greater number roam in the wild state, in droves of from 6000 to 8000. The horse of the Pampas is small and coarsely formed, but is active, and possesses great power of endurance. The multiplication of this animal has completely changed the manners of the aboriginal tribes, who are now wholly equestrian. Mules are bred for sale to Peruvian and other traders. Sheep are numerous in the W. provinces, where the country is elevated; and wool has become an important article of export. The hogs are of an inferior breed.

Botany.—The plains of La Plata collectively present a scanty vegetation, consisting of but few species. N. of the Rio Negro, where the coarse shingle of the S. plains gives way to the soil of the Pampas, herbage is more abundant than in Patagonia; and even thickets, or as they are there called, woods, composed chiefly of a kind of willow, occur in some places. The deficiency of trees is still apparent in Entre Rios; but the banks of the Paraná are clothed with fine timber; and on approaching the tropics, as well as the Cordilleras, the vegetation becomes varied and luxuriant. Still, the most conspicuous plants of Gran Chaco are thorny mimosas, and varieties of cactus. It is at the foot of the Cordillera, in Salta and Mendoza, that palm-trees and the usual ornaments of tropical forests are first met with. The indigenous plants, as well as animals of this region, have been to a great extent dispossessed by introduced species. The apple-tree, which now forms great forests S. of Chili, from Valdivia, across the Andes, to the sources of the Rio Negro, has been planted by the Indians farther N. also, at the E. base of the Cordillera. The peach-tree, found more rarely in the same situations, covers the islands towards the mouth of the Paraná, and supplies Buenos Ayres with fuel. It is planted for this purpose, in preference to every other tree, on account of its rapid growth. But the most domineering plants are the cardoon, (a wild artichoke,) and the thistle, which occupy thousands of square miles W. and N.W. of Buenos Ayres. The thistles, it is stated, grow to such a height as to conceal a man on horseback, and so rapidly, that travellers, surprised in the interior of the thistle region when the plant first shoots up, have little chance of extricating themselves from the miniature forest which in a few days surrounds them. The cactus thickets farther N. are almost equally formidable. In Mendoza and the province of La Rioja the vine finds a congenial soil and climate.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.—The chief wealth of the Argentine Republic consists in its herds and flocks. All agricultural processes are in the most backward condition. N. of Corrientes, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar-cane are raised; maize, wheat, and other grains are the principal articles of culture in the S.; wheat has latterly to some extent become an article of export. In the province of La Rioja, from 8000 to 10,000 small barrels of strong wine are made annually, and sent into Cordova and the neighboring provinces, and a good deal of wine and brandy is furnished to Buenos Ayres from the province of Mendoza. The other products are *maté* or Paraguay tea, cochineal, cocoa, madder, cinchona bark, and the various fruits. The Indians of the Chaco manufacture yarn, ropes, fishing-nets, and other articles from fibres of the aloe, with saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics, which they dye with great skill, and sell to their more civilized neighbors. Similar goods, with morocco leather and turned wares, are made in Cordova; but in general manufactured articles are imported from abroad in return for raw produce.

Commerce.—The agricultural produce of the Argentine Republic hitherto available for exportation has been of but little importance. The herds of the Pampas furnish annually for export above 3,000,000 hides of horned cattle, besides about 250,000 horse-hides. The preserved or jerked beef (*charqui*, *i.e.* "dried in the sun") annually exported, amount to about 500,000 hundredweight. The bones, horns, and hair of cattle are also exported in large quantities, with goat and sheep-skins, fine furs, feathers, &c. The value of tallow annually exported is estimated at $3,500,000, and that of wool at $4,000,000. The wool has been improved of late years, and much of it is now of a very fine quality. The total number of hides exported to Great Britain in 1851 amounted to 503,400, and the average number for each of the seven preceding years, 403,284. The total value of all the exports amounts to about $20,000,000 annually. Among the exports to the United States, in 1852, were 1,247,783 raw, and 246 tanned hides; 3920 pounds of tallow; 7,084,742 pounds of wool; 6717 undressed fur-skins, (*Nidria, Chinchilla, &c.*;) 6275 pounds of cocoa; and 205,103 pounds of saltpetre. The total value of exports to the United States amounted to $2,091,097; and in 1853, to $2,186,641. Value of imports from the United States, in 1852, $799,117; and in 1853, $881,466. The following table shows the quantity of British cottons, silk, linen, and woollen manufactures imported into the Argentine Republic during the four years ending 1851:—

Year.	Cotton Manufactures.			Silk, and Silk mixed Manufactures.	Linens, exclusive of Yarn.	Woollen and Woollen Mixture, exclusive of Yarn.
	Calicoes, Plain.	Calicoes, Printed and Dyed.	Twist.			
	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.	$	$	$
1848	13,999,296	7,845,469	11,474	28,190	146,482	762,087
1849	28,730,465	17,701,223	19,238	155,500	137,596	1,595,718
1850	11,895,173	9,048,949	....	62,900	74,366	11,740,386
1851	6,592,057	6,523,396	13,610	24,267	121,377	838,195

The number of vessels employed in the trade of the Argentine Republic, in 1849 and 1850, averaged 483; of these 91 belonged to Great Britain, the next greatest number to the United States; then follow Havana, Germany, (Hamburg chiefly,) Brazil, and France, in the order of their shipping. In 1853, the South American and General Navigation Company, established a line of steamers between Birkenhead, (opposite Liverpool, England,) and South America, touching at Buenos Ayres Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, &c.

Government, &c.—The government is nominally a republic, (but the president or director possesses in reality the powers of a dictator.) The office is at present filled by General J. J. Urquiza. The legislature meets at Buenos Ayres. The religion is Roman Catholic. Education throughout the provinces is in a low state. In Buenos Ayres, however, the educational institutions are of a very respectable character. The revenue of the Argentine Republic in 1850 amounted to $6,093,107, and the expenses to $5,963,646. The public debt at the same date, amounted to the enormous sum of $106,456,403.

People and Manners.—The indigenous tribes of the Argentine Republic belong to three races—the Araucanian, which includes the Patagonians, the Pequenches, and others, who now roam over the plains as far N. as the Rio Salado; the Peruvian, speaking the Quichua language,* which now reaches E. from the Cordillera as far as Santiago and the Guaranis, which extends from the Salado of the Paraná, a long way N. through Brazil. The Spaniards, though comparatively few, are now the dominant race. From their mixture with the native women have sprung up colored races, differing according to the descent of their mothers, and forming, in the remoter districts, the majority of the population. In Buenos Ayres, and about the shores of La Plata, negro slaves were formerly numerous; but at present only a few negroes remain, the slave trade having ceased at

* To this language belongs the word *Pampa*, which signifies a treeless plain.

the revolution, and slavery being abolished; but their progeny are still distinguishable among the colored population. To the three races here mentioned, and the various colored offspring of their intermixture, are to be added the Europeans of various nations, (chiefly English, French, German, and Italian,) who, as merchants or emigrant settlers, reside in the confederate provinces, especially in Buenos Ayres. Here the better class of people are rapidly adopting European dress and manners. The lower orders, who are mostly of mulatto, and still more of Mestizo descent, unite the dissipation and love of gaming of the superior class, with the simple and rude mode of life of the Gaucho or rustic, who is the true type of the Spanish-American in and around the Pampas. The Gaucho wears a jacket of coarse cloth or sheep-skin, and breeches of the same material, open at the knee. His poncho or mantle is a square woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle to admit the head. His boots are without a seam, being drawn without ripping from the hind-legs of a horse, the angle at the hock-joints, forming the heel of the boot. His ornaments are his spurs with immense rowels of silver, and silver buckles on his breast and at his knees; the handle of the large knife stuck in his waist belt is also sometimes studded with silver. The women dress like the men in most respects, but their arms and neck are bare, and they are delighted when they can wrap themselves in shawls of the brightest color. The rancho or hut of the Gaucho is constructed of sticks interwoven with osiers, and plastered with mud, the roof covered with straw, rushes, or cow-hide; a hide or horse-skin covers the doorway. Within, the only vessels or utensils are cows'-horns; a small space paved with sheeps'-trotters serves for a hearth, the skulls of horses for stools. The Gaucho subsists almost wholly on beef and water; pumpkins, and the flesh of game, if within his reach, are luxuries little valued. He may be said to live on horseback, galloping perpetually over the plains, collecting his herds and droves, taming wild horses, or catching and slaughtering cattle. In such avocations he acquires a marvellous dexterity in throwing the lasso or noose, and the bolas or balls. This wild man, sleeping in the open air, and spending his time in smoking, galloping, or gaming, is one of the most independent and proudest of mortals, and covers with some traditional courtesy and dignity of demeanor the sentiments of a savage. His unrestrained mode of life, with abundant excitement, and few wants, has its charms; and there are not a few rich proprietors who live in houses little better than ranchos, and adopt all the rude, uncivilized habits of the Gaucho.

Divisions.—The united provinces of La Plata are 13 in number, and form three groups, namely, the E., or Littoral, the N., or Central, and the W., which formerly constituted the intendancy of Cuyo. There are no accurate authentic accounts of the population of the confederate provinces. Approximate estimates, in which the independent native tribes are not included, represent it as follows:—

Provinces.		Population.	Chief Cities.
E. or Littoral Provinces...	Buenos Ayres.....	320,000	Buenos Ayres.
	Santa Fé.....	20,000	Santa Fé.
	Entre Rios.....	30,000	Paraná.
	Corrientes.....	40,000	Corrientes.
N. Provinces..	Cordova.....	90,000	Cordova.
	La Rioja.....	25,000	La Rioja.
	Santiago del Estero	50,000	Santiago.
	Tucuman.....	45,000	Tucuman.
	Catamarca.....	30,000	Catamarca.
	Salta and Jujuy....	50,000	Salta.
W. Provinces..	San Luis	20,000	San Luis.
	Mendoza.....	45,000	Mendoza.
	San Juan.....	25,000	San Juan.
Total of the Confederation....		820,000	

Other and recent estimates reduce this total to 596,000; while the *Gothaische Almanach* for 1853 gives a total of about 2,600,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Creoles, Spaniards, and half-castes; 200,000 subjected Indians; and 25,000 negroes.

History.—In 1535, Don Pedro de Mendoza, on his way to Paraguay, built a fort on the present site of Buenos Ayres, but that was soon destroyed by the Indians; and it was not till 1580 that Don Juan de Garay took formal possession of the country, and founded the city of Buenos Ayres. At that time, and for nearly two centuries afterwards, the whole country, from the mouth of the Plata to the Pacific Ocean, Paraguay included, was comprised in the vicerovalty of Peru. In 1776 La Plata, comprehending all the Spanish dependencies E. of the Cordilleras, was erected into an independent government. In 1809, the conquest of Spain by the French released the Spanish-American governments from their ties to the mother-country, and the revolutions which then ensued, narrowed the limits of La Plata, Tarija, and some other districts on the Cordilleras, being annexed to Bolivia, while Paraguay became independent. Buenos Ayres failed signally in the attempt to establish freedom on a basis of good order and stability. Between 1810 and 1835 she had no fewer than thirty-six changes of government. In 1824, a general congress of the confederated states decided by a large majority in favor of union, in preference to federation. The vote, however, was practically annulled by the violent opposition of Buenos Ayres. She was unwilling to renounce her control over the navigation of the Paraná, or to cease to be the sole port of entry, and thus "Death to the savage unionists" became the popular watchword of the state. In 1835, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose successes, achieved against the Indians in the Pampas, had made him the idol of the Gaucho population, was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, with unlimited powers. He possessed the stern energy requisite for the management of his half-civilized countrymen, but he was as incapable as they of comprehending the prospective benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy. Hence, though secure from within, he provoked numerous enemies from without. His obstinate contest with Montevideo gave rise to the blockade of the Buenos Ayrean waters by the British and French, and to the alliance of Brazil with his enemies in Uruguay, and finally to the invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rios, when Rosas, being defeated, (February, 1852,) fled to England. The navigation of the Paraná was thereupon immediately declared open to the commerce of the world.——Adj. ARGENTINE, ar'jen-tin; (Sp. ARGENTINO, ar-sên-tee'no.)

PLATÆA, plâ-tee'a, (Gr. Πλάταια, *Plataia*,) a ruined city of Greece, in Bœotia, on the W. slope of Mount Cithæron, 7 miles S.W. of Thebes. Its remains consist of walls and parts of a citadel. Near it, B. C. 479, the Greeks, under Pausanias, totally defeated and nearly annihilated the grand Persian army under Mardonius, who was killed in the action.

PLATAMONA, plâ-tâ-mo'nâ, (anc. *Heracleia?*) a maritime town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 miles N. of the mouth of the Salympria. Pop. 1500. It has some remains of antiquity, a citadel on a rock, and a Turkish cemetery.

PLATANA, plâ'tâ-nâ, a maritime town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 7 miles W. of Trebizond, with a roadstead which is the winter anchorage of large ships trading to that port. It has a fine old Byzantine church, and about 160 houses, mostly enclosed within gardens.

PLATANI, plâ-tâ'nee, (anc. *Camicus,*) a river of Sicily, intendancies of Palermo and Girgenti, enters the Mediterranean 18 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, mostly through a cultivated plain.

PLATANOS, pla-tâ'noce, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. coast of Samos. It consists of about 300 houses, and has 2 churches.

PLATA, RIO DE LA. See RIO DE LA PLATA.

PLATE or PLATHE, plâ'teh, a town of Prussia in Pomerania, 37 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Riga. Pop. 1770. It has 2 castles, some manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in timber.

PLATE, a village, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin.

PLATEA, a village of Pennsylvania. See LOCKPORT.

PLATEL, plâ-tèl', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 15 miles W.N.W. of Telsh. Pop. 1500.

PLATO, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S. by E. of Buffalo.

PLATO, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio

PLATO, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, about 75 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

PLATO, a township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 813.

PLATO, plâ'to, a village of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, 12 miles S.S.E. of Tenerife. Pop. 2000.

PLATTE, a river of Michigan, rises in the N.W. part of the peninsula, and flows into Lake Michigan in lat. 45° N.

PLATTE, platt, or NEBRASKA, the longest of the affluents of the Missouri, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two branches, termed the North and South Forks, which unite about 800 miles from the source of the former, or principal branch. It flows in a general E. course, and empties itself into the Missouri, in about 40° 50' N. lat., and 96° W. lon. The whole length, including that of the North Fork, is about 1200 miles. As its name *Platte* (i. e. in French, "shallow") signifies, it has little depth of water, and except in floods, can be forded in almost every part. During the dry season, the channel of this river is said to exhibit nothing but a succession of shallow pools. In high water it has been ascended by steamboats several hundred miles. It is full of islands, some of which are many miles in length, and in some places it is 3 miles wide.

PLATTE, a river which rises in the S. part of Iowa, flows southerly, entering Missouri near the N.W. corner of Gentry county, and falls into the Missouri River in Platte county, 12 miles above the mouth of Kansas River. It is sometimes called Little Platte. *Branches.*—Smith's Fork enters the Platte from the left, in Platte county, several miles N.E. of Platte City. Third Fork enters the main stream on its left bank, in Buchanan county.

PLATTE, a small river of Wisconsin, flows through Grant co., and enters the Mississippi about 9 miles above Dubuque. Rich mines of lead are opened along its banks.

PLATTE, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, has

an area of 416 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River, and traversed from N. to S. by Little Platte River, from which it derives its name. The surface is diversified by forests and undulating prairies; the soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. According to the census of 1850, Platte county produced more hemp than any other county in the Union, more wheat and butter than any other in Missouri, and more corn than any other in the state, excepting Buchanan. The produce of that year was 1,814,237 bushels of corn; 129,067 of wheat; 4355 tons of hemp, and 959,811 pounds of butter. Platte county is the most populous in the state, excepting St. Louis. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade with the Indian tribes. Capital, Platte City. Pop. 14,845, of whom 14,047 were free, and 2798 slaves.

PLATTE, a township in Andrew co., Missouri. Pop. 2290.

PLATTE, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 881.

PLATTE CITY, a post-village, capital of Platte co., Missouri, is situated on the river of the same name, 200 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City, and 7 miles E. of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

PLATTE/KILL, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, about 80 miles S. by W. of Albany. Pop. 1998.

PLATTEN, plăt/ten, PLAT, or BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N. of Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge, with iron-mines in operation. Pop. 1800.

PLATTEN SEE, Hungary. See BALATONY LAKE.

PLATTE RIVER, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri.

PLATTE/VILLE, a thriving post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, on a small affluent of Platte River, about 22 miles N. of Galena, and 78 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It is surrounded by extensive lead-mines, and is one of the principal places in the county. The land in the vicinity is excellent, and much improved. Platteville was incorporated in 1841. It has an academy, several churches, and 2 smelting-furnaces. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

PLATTLING, plăt/ling, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge 900 feet in length, 16 miles S.E. of Straubing. Pop. 2019.

PLATTS/BURG, a post-village and township, port of entry, and capital of Clinton co., New York, is situated on both sides of the Saranac River, at its entrance into Cumberland Bay of Lake Champlain, about 160 miles N. by E. of Albany. Lat. 44° 42′ N., lon. 73° 26′ W. The Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad connects it with Montreal, and steamboats ply to the several ports on Lake Champlain. It has a fine harbor, and the Saranac opens communication with the mineral and lumber regions of the interior. The village is well laid out, and contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 banks, an academy, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, the United States barracks, and several prosperous manufactories of cotton, wool, machinery, &c., for which the river affords extensive water-power. The trade of the district, which is divided between Plattsburg and Whitehall, amounted in 1851 to $749,002 exports, and $294,284 imports. Of the exports, $375,594 was domestic produce, and $373,453 foreign merchandise. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6259 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 1701 tons were employed in steam navigation. A famous naval battle was fought on the bay in September, 1814, which resulted in the capture of the British fleet, and at the same time the Americans, under General Macomb, gained a decisive victory over the English in the town. Commodore Macdonough commanded on the lake. Pop. of the township, 5618.

PLATTS/BURG, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Missouri, on Smith's Fork of Platte River, about 175 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

PLATTSVILLE, a village in Meriden township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Quinepiack, about 19 miles N.N.E. of New Haven. It contains a large manufactory of ivory combs.

PLATTSVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

PLATT/VILLE, a post-office of Kendall co., Illinois.

PLATZ, plăts, or STRAZ, străts, a market-town of Bohemia, 22 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 1323.

PLAU, plŏw, a walled town of North Germany, in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, principality of Güstrow, on Lake Plau, 37 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 2625.

PLAU, plŏw, or PLAUE, plŏw/eh, a lake of Germany, in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 9 miles long from N. to S., by 3 miles broad. It receives the waters of Lake Elsen on the E., and discharges itself on the W. into the Elbe.

PLAU, a lake of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. It is an expansion of the Havel, and is a main feeder of the Canal of Plaue, connecting the Havel with Elbe.

PLAUEN, plŏw/en, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the left bank of the White Elster, 61 miles S.W. of Leipsic, with a station on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway. Pop. 10,623. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a royal castle, and a gymnasium, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a small pearl-fishery in the river.

PLAUZAT, plō'zȧ', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1296.

PLAVIS. See PLAVE.

PLAY/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PLAY/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PLAZA ARRIBA, plä'zȧ an-nee'bȧ, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PLAZAC, plȧ'zȧk', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 6 miles W.S.W. of Montignac. Pop. 1690.

PLEAN, plān, a village of Scotland, co., and 5 miles S.S.E. of Stirling. The English encamped here the night before their signal defeat at Bannockburn.

PLEAS/ANT, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania Pop. 240.

PLEASANT, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 1456.

PLEASANT, a township of Clark co., Ohio. Pop. 1348.

PLEASANT, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2011.

PLEASANT, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 962.

PLEASANT, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 522.

PLEASANT, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 1059.

PLEASANT, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 338.

PLEASANT, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 909.

PLEASANT, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 806.

PLEASANT, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 1184.

PLEASANT, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 1198.

PLEASANT, a post-township in the S.E. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 714.

PLEASANT, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1502.

PLEASANT, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 619.

PLEASANT, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

PLEASANT, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 658.

PLEASANT, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 1082.

PLEASANT, a township of Johnson co., Indiana. P. 1270.

PLEASANT, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. P. 632.

PLEASANT, a township of Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 311.

PLEASANT, a post-township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 2211.

PLEASANT, a township of Wabash co., Indiana. P. 1312.

PLEASANT BROOK, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

PLEASANT CREEK, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

PLEASANT DALE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PLEASANT EXCHANGE, a post-village of Henderson co., Tennessee, 110 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

PLEASANT FLAT, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, 65 miles S.S.W. of Independence.

PLEASANT GARDEN, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT GREEN, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT GREEN, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 90 miles E. by S. of Independence.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 21 miles W. of Morristown, contains a church.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

PLEASANT GROVE, a small village of Macon co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Jasper co., Indiana.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

PLEASANT GROVE, a village of Keokuk co., Iowa, near Skunk River, 40 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PLEASANT GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT HALL, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 45 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has about 100 inhabitants.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office and station of Northampton co., North Carolina, on the Petersburg Railroad, 12 miles N. of Weldon.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.
PLEASANT HILL, a small post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.
PLEASANT HILL, a finely-situated post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 58 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Cass co., Missouri, about 36 miles S.W. of Lexington.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.
PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.
PLEASANT HOPE, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.
PLEASANT ISLAND, a circular island in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 0° 25′ S., lon. 167° 5′ E., about 15 miles in circumference.
PLEASANT LAKE, New York. See LAKE PLEASANT.
PLEASANT LAKE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.
PLEASANT LANE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.
PLEASANT LEVEL, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.
PLEASANT MILLS, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the Little Egg Harbor River, 15 miles nearly N. of May's Landing, has a small Roman Catholic church.
PLEASANT MILLS, a post-township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 71.
PLEASANT MOUND, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.
PLEASANT MOUND, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.
PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.
PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.
PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.
PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Miller co., Missouri.
PLEASANT OAKS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.
PLEASONTON, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.
PLEASONTON, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.
PLEASANT PARK, a small post-village of Carroll co., Missouri.
PLEASANT PLAIN, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.
PLEASANT PLAIN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 45 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.
PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 66 miles S. of Albany.
PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.
PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 15 miles S. of Batesville.
PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.
PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.
PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Scott co., Missouri, about 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Ohio River.
PLEASANT POINT, a post-office of Daviess co., Kentucky.
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, 22 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, 7 miles W. of Kenosha. Pop. 959.
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.
PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.
PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.
PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a small post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois.
PLEASANT RIDGE, a village of Lee co., Iowa, about 28 miles N. of Keokuk.
PLEASANT RIVER, of Washington co., Maine, falls into the head of Pleasant River Bay, a deep inlet of the Atlantic. The river affords fine water-power, is navigable for some distance, and on Nash's Island, at its entrance, is a light-house. Lat. 44° 25′ N., lon. 67° 37′ W.
PLEASANT RUN, a creek of Texas, flows into the Trinity River from the W., in Dallas county.
PLEASANT RUN, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.
PLEASANT RUN, a small village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.
PLEASANT RUN, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.
PLEASANT RUN, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 1342.
PLEASANTS, a new county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staples. Formed since 1850, out of parts of Wood, Tyler, and Ritchie counties. Capital, St. Mary's.
PLEASANT SHADE, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.
PLEASANT SHADE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.
PLEASANT SITE, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.
PLEASANT SPRING, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.
PLEASANT SPRING, a post-office of Howard co., Indiana.
PLEASANT SPRING, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 732.
PLEASANT SPRINGS, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.
PLEASANT UNITY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.
PLEASANT VALE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.
PLEASANT VALE, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by S. of Springfield.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, 7 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, about half a dozen stores, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2226.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 73.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Alabama.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a village of Madison co., Ohio, has 200 inhabitants.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office and station of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Central Ohio Railroad, 50 miles S. of Columbus.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Wright co., Missouri.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a small post-village of Scott co., Iowa.
PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-township of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 766.
PLEASANT VALLEY MILLS, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.
PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.
PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.
PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.
PLEASANT VIEW, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.
PLEASANT VIEW, a post village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on the road between Rushville and the Illinois River.
PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 34 miles N. of New York City.
PLEASANTVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.
PLEASANTVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.
PLEASANTVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.
PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina.
PLEASANTVILLE, a village of Hickman co., Tennessee.
PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles S.E. of Columbus.
PLEASANTVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, near Spoon River, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 100 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

PLEASANT WOODS, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

PLEASELEY, pleez'lee, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

PLEASINGTON, pleez'ing-ton, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles W.S.W. of Blackburn, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway.

PLEASURESVILLE, plĕzh'ers-vil, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 45 miles E. of the former.

PLÉAUX, plā'ō', a town of France, department of Cantal, 18 miles N.W. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 2801.

PLÉCHATEL, plā'shā'tĕl', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 2209.

PLÉDELIAC, plā'dee'yāk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles W. of Dinan. Pop. in 1852, 2128.

PLÉDRAN, plā'drĕn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles S. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 3703.

PLEIDESHEIM, plī'dĕs-hīme', or PLEIDELSHEIM, plī'dĕls-hīme', a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 3 miles W.N.W. of Marbach. Pop. 1464.

PLEINE-FOUGÈRES, plĕn-foo'zhais', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E.S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 3238.

PLEISNITZ, plīss'nits, a market-town of North Hungary, co. and 6 miles N.N.E. of Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 2102, partly employed in iron-works.

PLEISSE, plīs'seh, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipsic, after a N. course of 50 miles.

PLEISTEIN, plīs'tīne, or BLEISTEIN, blīs'tīne, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, about 12 miles from Weiden. Pop. 1063.

PLÉLAN, plā'lŏn', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 20 miles W.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 3555.

PLÉLAN, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles W. of Dinan. Pop. 1022.

PLÉLO, plā'lo', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 4358.

PLÉMET, plā'mā', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles E. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 3019.

PLEM'MON'S MILL, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

PLE'MONSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

PLÉMY, plā'mee', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N.N.E. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 3202.

PLENCIA, plĕn'the-ä, a small seaport town of Spain, province of Biscay, 11 miles N.W. of Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation, and some docks for building small vessels. Pop. 1193.

PLENITUDE, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

PLENTY, BAY OF, on the N.E. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury, a distance of 140 miles, with a central width of about 60 miles.

PLES, plĕs, or PLESSA, plĕs'sä, sometimes written PLIOSS and PLIOSO, a town of Russia, 30 miles S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga, with manufactures of woollens. P. 1750.

PLESCHEN, plĕsh'en, or PLESZEW, plĕsh'er, a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.E. of Posen, capital of a circle, with manufactures of woollens and tobacco. Pop. 5086.

PLESHEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PLESIS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 38 miles S.W. by S. of Ogdensburg.

PLESKOV or PLESKOW. See PSKOV.

PLESS, a town of Illyria. See FLITSCH.

PLESSALA, plĕs'sä'lä', a market-town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement, Loudéac. P. 3324.

PLESSÉ, plĕs'sā', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles N. of Savenay. Pop. 4435.

PLESSE, plĕs'seh, or PLESS, plĕss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 68 miles S.E. of Oppeln, capital of a circle, and of a principality belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Köthen. Pop. 3414. It has a castle, and manufactures woollen cloth, oilcloth, and leather.

PLESTCHEIEVO or PLESTSCHEJEWO, plĕs'chā-yā'vo, or KLESTCHINO-OZERO, klĕst-chee'no-o-zā'ro, called also SALESKI, sä'lĕs-kee, a small lake of Russia, government, and 70 miles N.W. of Vladimeer, near the head of an affluent of the Volga, and interesting as the place where Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

PLESTIN, plĕs'tăn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of Lannion. Pop. 1066.

PLESZEW, a town of Prussian Poland. See PLESCHEN.

PLETTENBERG, plĕt'ten-bĕrg', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Else. Pop. 1675.

PLETTENBERG BAY, of Cape Colony, South Africa, district of George Town, in lat. 34° S., lon. 23° 20' E. It is bounded on the S.W. by Seal Cape, and has undulating shores.

PLEUBIAN or PLEUBIHAN, plĕh'beu'ăn', a maritime village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles N.E. of Lannion, on the English Channel. Pop. 1000.

PLEUMARTIN, plĕh'mar'tăn', a village of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles S.E. of Châtellerault. P. 1272.

PLEUMEUR, plĕh'meur', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Lannion. Pop. 2650.

PLEUMEUR, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 2556.

PLEURTUIT, pleur'twee', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.W. of St. Malo. Pop. in 1852, 4912.

PLEYBEN, plā'bĕn', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 4901.

PLEYBERCHRIST, plā'bĕr'kreest', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles S.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3430.

PLEYSTEIN, plī'stīne, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 8 miles N.E. of Leuchtenberg. Pop. 1068.

PLIEGO, ple-ä'go, a town of Spain, province, and 22 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 3004.

PLIENINGEN, plee'ning-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 5 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2207.

PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. of Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 miles from West Cardigan Bay, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Llanidloes. Elevation, 2463 feet. The rivers Severn and Wye have their sources in this mountain.

PLINY, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

PLINY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLIUSA, plee-oo'sä, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake in the S. of the government St. Petersburg, flows circuitously N.N.W., and after a course of about 120 miles joins the Narova on the confines of St. Petersburg and Revel.

PLOAGHE, plo-ä'gĕ, a village of the island of Sardinia, province, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3079.

PLOCHINGEN, plŏk'ing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 6 miles E.S.E. of Esslingen. Pop. 1759.

PLOGITZE or PLOCIZZE, plo-chit'sä, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, 20 miles from Ragusa, on Mont St. Elias. Pop. 3155.

PLOCK, plotsk, a city of Poland, capital of a province, on the Vistula, 58 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town. The principal buildings are a cathedral of the sixteenth century, a bishop's palace, theatre, and various government offices. It has also Piarist and other colleges, a seminary, manufactures of leather and skins, and an active transit trade.

PLOCKTON, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the W. coast, parish of Lochalsh. Pop. about 450.

PLOEMEUR, plo'eh-meur', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 3 miles W. of Lorient. Pop. in 1852, 8413.

PLOEN or PLON, (Plön,) plön, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on a narrow isthmus below the Great and Little Ploen lakes, 17 miles S.E. of Kiel. Pop. with suburbs, 2700. It has a fine Gothic castle.

PLOEN, LAKE OF, Denmark, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth. The Little Ploen Lake is the N. portion separated by the narrow isthmus on which Ploen is situated.

PLOERDUT, (Ploërdut,) plo'air'dü', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 15 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2958.

PLOERMEL, (Ploërmel,) plo'ĕr'mĕl', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 25 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 8413, principally employed in weaving linen and mixed fabrics. It has a communal college.

PLOEUC, plo'ŭk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 5928.

PLOEZAL, (Ploëzal,) plo'eh-zäl, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 11 miles N.N.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 3107.

PLOGOFF, plo'gof', a village of France, department of Finistère, 23 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 1509.

PLOMB DE CANTAL, a mountain of France. See CANTAL.

PLOMBIÈRES, plŏn'be-air', a town and watering-place of France, department of Vosges, on the Augronne, 14 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 1330. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manufactures of cutlery.

PLOMBIÈRES, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the railway to Lyons, 3 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 1273.

PLON, (Plön,) a town and lake of Holstein. See PLOEN.

PLONE, plo'ngh, a river of Prussia, provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania, joins the Haff at Damm, 4 miles E. of Stettin, after a N. course of 40 miles.

PLONSK or PLASK, plonsk, a town of Poland, province, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on the Plonna. Pop. 3700, mostly Jews. It has a fine Carmelite church.

PLOUARET, ploo'ä'rä, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 8 miles S. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 5230.

PLOUASNE, ploo'ăn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles S. of Dinan. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLOUAY, ploo'ä', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 11 miles N. of Lorient. Pop. in 1852, 4362.

PLOUBAZLANEC, ploo'bäz'lä'nĕk', a village of France,

department of Côtes-du-Nord, 1 mile N.N.E. of Paimpol. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLOUBEZRE, ploo'bĕz'r', a village of France, department of Côtes du-Nord, 2 miles S. of Lannion. Pop. in 1852, 3300.

PLOUDALMÉZEAU, ploo'dăl'mă'zō', a village of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3219.

PLOUDANIEL, ploo'dăl'ne-ĕl', a village of France, department of Finistère, 14 miles N.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

PLOUÉNAN, ploo'a'nŏn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3900.

PLOUER, ploo'air', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 6 miles N.E. of Dinan. Pop. in 1852, 4023.

PLOUESCAT, ploo'ĕs'kă', a village of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 3180.

PLOUGASTEL-DAOULAS, ploo'găs'tĕl'-dă'oo'lă', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles E. of Brest, near its harbor. Pop. in 1852, 6065.

PLOUGAZNOU, ploo'găz'noo', a village of France, department of Finistère, near the English Channel, 8 miles N.N.E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 2735.

PLOUGONVELIN, ploo'gŏn'vĕl-lăn', a village of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest, near the coast. Pop. in 1852, 1300.

PLOUGOUVEN, ploo'goo'vŏn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles S.E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 4419.

PLOUGOUVET, ploo'goo'vă', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Guingamp. Pop. in 1852, 3505.

PLOUGUENAST, ploo'gĕh-năs', a village of France, department of Côtes du Nord, 16 miles S. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 3727.

PLOUGUERNEAU, ploo'gair'no', a village of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest. Pop. 5300.

PLOUGUERNÉVEL, ploo'gair'nă'vĕl', a village of France, department of Côtes du-Nord, arrondissement of Guingamp. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

PLOUHA, ploo'lă', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 5052.

PLOUIDER, ploo-ee'dair', a village of France, department of Finistère, arrondissement of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLOUIGNEAU, ploo-een'yō', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 5017.

PLOUMOGUER, ploo'mo'gair', a village of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles W.N.W. of Brest. P. in 1852, 1800.

PLOURIN, ploo'răn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 4 miles S.S.E. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3000.

PLOUVORN, ploo'vorn', a village of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3500, who trade in farm-horses, reputed the best in the department.

PLOUZANÉ, ploo'zā'nā', a village of France, department of Finistère, 5 miles W. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

PLOUZÉC, ploo'zăk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du Nord, arrondissement of St. Brieuc. Pop. 4447.

PLOVER, plŭv'er, a post-village and township, capital of Portage co., Wisconsin, is situated on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Plover River, 125 miles N. of Madison. The Wisconsin River is bordered by large forests of pine, and the lumber business is carried on here. Settled about 1836. The village contains 2 hotels and 2 stores. Pop. in 1852, 300; of the township, in 1850, 451.

PLOVER-AND-HERALD ISLANDS, a group in the Arctic Ocean, about lat. 71° 12′ N., and lon. 170° W.

PLOVEST, plo'vĕst', a town of Wallachia, 32 miles N. of Bucharest. Pop. 3000. It has a great wool fair.

PLOWDEN'S MILLS, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PLUCK'EMIN, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.N.W. of Somerville. Pop. 200.

PLUCK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 5 miles W.N.W. of Ashford.

PLUDENZ, a town of the Tyrol. See BLUDENZ.

PLUDERHAUSEN, (Plüderhausen,) plü'dĕr-how'zĕn, a market town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Remo, 4 miles W. of Lorch, with 1495 inhabitants, and an ancient castle.

PLUM, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1241.

PLUM, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 835.

PLUM, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PLUMAS, a small town of Sutter co., California, is situated on the right bank of Feather River, nearly opposite the mouth of Bear River, about 40 miles N. of Sacramento City.

PLUM BAYOU, (bī'oo) a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 756.

PLUMB BROOK, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

PLUMB CREEK, in Pennsylvania, flows into Crooked Creek, in Armstrong county.

PLUMB CREEK, a post-office of Caldwell co., Texas.

PLUMB ISLAND, a long, narrow island of Essex co., Massachusetts situated between the mouth of Merrimack River on the N., and Ipswich Bay on the S., and separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. Length, 8½ miles. See NEWBURYPORT LIGHTS.

PLUMB ISLAND, belonging to New York, situated in Long Island Sound, near its E. entrance, is about 3 miles long, and 1 mile broad. It contains a revolving light 63 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 10′ 18″ N., lon. 72° 13′ 12″ W.

PLUMB'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

PLUM CREEK, of Texas, flows into San Marcos River from the N., at the S. extremity of Caldwell county.

PLUM CREEK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2220.

PLUM CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Missouri.

PLUME, LA, lă plüm, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles S.W. of Agen. Pop. 1707.

PLUMELEC, plüm'lĕk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles S.W. of Ploermel. Pop. in 1852, 3070.

PLUMELIAU, plüm'le-ō', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S. of Pontivy. Pop. 4200.

PLUMENAU, ploo'meh-now', (Moravian, *Plumlau*, plōōm'-low,) a town of Moravia, 15 miles S.W. of Olmutz. P. 1118.

PLUMER, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PLUM GROVE, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

PLUM GROVE, a post-office of Cass co., Missouri.

PLUM HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Illinois.

PLUM'MER'S MILL, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PLUMP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PLUMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PLUMPTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

PLUMPTON, WOOD, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 13 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle.

PLUM RIVER, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 145 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

PLUM'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

PLUMSTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PLUM'STEAD, a village of South Africa, in Cape Colony and district, S. of Cape Town, and the salubrity of which renders it a favorite residence of the colonists. It has several schools, chapels, &c.

PLUM'STEAD, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey. Pop. 1613.

PLUMSTEAD, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Delaware River, 10 miles N. of Doylestown. Pop. 2298.

PLUM'STEADVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PLUM'TREE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

PLUM'VILLE, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 stores.

PLUNERET, plü'neh-rā', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles E.S.E. of Lorient. P. 2150.

PLUNGAN, ploong-gn', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 13 miles W. of Telsh. Pop. about 1550.

PLUN'GAR, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PLUN'KETT'S CREEK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 189.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 199.

PLUSCARDINE PRIORY, an ancient ruin of a Cistercian priory, Scotland, in a beautiful valley of the same name, parish, and 5 miles S.W. of Elgin.

PLUVIGNER, plü'veen'air', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles N.W. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 4793.

PLYM, plim, a river in England, rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. of Devon, flows S.S.W., and after a course of 18 miles falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, plim'ŭth, (L. *Tamari Ostia*, or *Plymutha*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and naval station in England, co. of Devon, on the E. side of a peninsula, between the rivers Plym and Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, 37 miles S.W. of Exeter, with which it communicates by railway. Lat. of Mount Wise, 50° 22′ N., lon. 4° 10′ 2″ W. Pop. of borough, which comprises the suburb of Stone-house on the W., and the parish of Stoke Damerel, in 1851, 52,221. The town of Plymouth stands on uneven ground, and is irregularly laid out, but the buildings have a substantial appearance. Between it and the sound is the Hoe, a fine open space, surmounting a cliff; on it is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence, and extensive barracks; in this direction some new and handsome streets have been laid out, and many handsome terraces, ranges of buildings, and detached villas have been erected. The principal edifices in the town are the royal hotel, and theatre, athenæum, public library, royal union baths, Freemasons' Hall, exchange, new market-place, guildhall, with the jail, several hospitals, and barracks. St. Andrew's Church is large, and has a square embattled tower; there are also 3 other parish churches, and numerous dissenting chapels, of which the Independents have 5, the Wesleyan Methodists 3, the Baptists 2, the Plymouth Brethren 2, the Unitarians, Friends, and several other denominations, 1 each. Its institutions comprise a grammar

school, the Natural History Society of Devon and Cornwall, public, medical, law, and theological libraries, and a mechanics' institute, and charities amounting to about 2300*l.* a year. It has a branch of the Bank of England, and several other banks. The structures connected with the naval establishments are outside of the town. The dockyard is at Devonport, (which see,) and is in most respects similar to that of Portsmouth, with the advantage of its various buildings being more substantially constructed of stone, and its docks and roofings of the most solid character; it has, however, a less extent than that of Portsmouth. In it is an observatory, commanding a noble view. The naval and royal military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling-office at Devil's (or Duval's) Point, the gun-wharf, and the military prison, are all fine stone edifices. Plymouth Harbor is double, consisting of the Hamoaze, or mouth of the Tamar opposite Devonport, adapted for the largest ships of war; and the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, immediately E. of Plymouth, and on which are the villages of Oreston, Hoo, and Turnchapel. The parts of the port chiefly appropriated to mercantile shipping, are Sutton Pool and Mill Bay, particularly the latter, where extensive wet-docks are being formed, and the largest vessels lie in safety along its fine pier and pontoon even at low water. The port, however, owes its chief celebrity to its importance as a great naval station. See PLYMOUTH SOUND. Plymouth has a large trade with London, Bristol, Newcastle, and Newport; it imports a good deal of West India colonial produce, and timber from the Baltic and North America, and it has manufactures of sail-cloth, refined-sugar, glass, soap, and starch, a large distillery, and extensive pilchard and other fisheries. Registered shipping of the port, 394 vessels; aggregate burden, 34,808 tons. The duties collected at the port in 1847 amounted to 108,055*l.*

Plymouth, originally a fishing village, bore under the Saxons the name of Tamarworth, which, after the Conquest, was changed to that of Sutton, or South-Town. On the threatened invasion of the Armada, it equipped, as its quota to the British fleet, which had here its rendezvous, seven ships and a fly-boat, a greater number than was furnished by any port except London. Bonaparte arrived here in the *Bellerophon* in 1815, after he had surrendered himself to the English. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is the birthplace of Sir Francis Drake, and among its other more eminent natives are Sir Thomas Edmonds, a distinguished statesman during the reign of James I.; Sir John Hawkins, one of the admirals of the fleet which defeated the Armada; Jacob Bryant the antiquary; and the painters, James Northcote, Prout, and B. Haydon.

PLYMOUTH, plim'ŭth, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay, and is drained by the Taunton and North Rivers and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. It has a seacoast of upwards of 30 miles, indented with numerous bays, which afford excellent harbors. The soil is generally poorer than in the other counties of the state. Plymouth county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. It is intersected by different railroads centering in Boston. Named from Plymouth, a town of England. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 55,697.

PLYMOUTH, a county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and drained by Floyd's River, (an affluent of the Missouri,) with its tributaries. Plymouth county is not included in the census of 1850.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 45 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 925.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Grafton co., New Hampshire, near the confluence of Pemigewasset and Baker's Rivers, and on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, 51 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 1290.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, 55 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1226.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town, port of entry, and seat of justice of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, is situated on Plymouth Bay, at the S. terminus of the E. branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 37 miles S. by E. of Boston. Lat. 41° 57′ 26″ N., lon. 70° 40′ 19″ W. It is well laid out, and for the most part compactly built, principally of wood. It is the oldest town in New England, being the first settled by the Pilgrims, yet it is entirely modern in the style of its buildings; not a single antique dwelling now remains. The most remarkable public edifice is Pilgrim's Hall, erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824–5, and situated on Court street, a little N. of Court Square. It is constructed of granite, 70 feet by 40, with a Doric portico in front. In the interior is a large hall, containing the society's cabinet of curiosities, and numerous historical paintings. The Pilgrim Society, the object of which was to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, was organized in 1820. The "Forefathers' Rock," or that on which the 101 persons, disembarking from the Mayflower, December 22, 1620, first set foot, lies at the head of Hedges' wharf. The rock is now only about 6½ feet across its broadest part, with a thickness of 4 feet, so much of it having been removed; it is almost entirely buried in the ground, its surface only being visible. The town contains, besides the county buildings, 8 or 9 churches, 2 banks, a savings institution, an insurance company, a gas-light company, 2 newspaper offices, and several good hotels. Among the churches deserving of notice may be mentioned the Gothic edifice of the First Society, and the Church of the Pilgrimage, erected in 1840, near the site occupied by the church first built by the pilgrims. Plymouth is the seat of various manufactures, principally cotton and iron, and it is also extensively engaged in the fisheries. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3368 tons registered, and 9365 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2588 tons were employed in the coast trade, 5169 tons in the cod fishery, and 1496 tons in the mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 5 vessels; clearances the same. During the period above specified, 2 ships and 4 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 1444 tons, were admeasured. Pop. of the township in 1830, 4758; in 1840, 5281; in 1850, 6,024; and in 1855, 6,496.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Shepaug River and Naugatuck Railroad, 29 miles N. by W. of New Haven. It contains a flourishing village of its own name, and two others, in which are extensive manufactories of brass clocks, cotton and woollen goods, pocket cutlery, musical instruments, carriages, and various articles of hardware. Pop. 2568.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, 3 or 4 miles below Wilkesbarre. It is a good farming district, and has rich coal mines. Pop. 1473.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1453.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Washington co., North Carolina, 150 miles E. of Raleigh, and about 8 miles S. of Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound. It is connected with the sound by a small inlet, called Nag's Head. It has an active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 2727 tons registered, and 1346 tons enrolled and licensed. All of the latter was employed in the coast trade, and 87 tons in steam navigation. During the year, 4 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 285 tons, were admeasured. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 951.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, about 140 miles N.E. of Jackson.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. P. 752.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Fayette co., Ohio, on a branch of Paint Creek, 46 miles S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1845.

PLYMOUTH, a thriving post-village and township of Richland co., Ohio, on the railroad from Sandusky to Newark, 36 miles S. of the former. It has a union school. Pop. of the township, 1663; of the village, in 1853, estimated at 700.

PLYMOUTH, a thriving post-village and township of Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. branch of the Rouge River, 25 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 2431.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Indiana, on Yellow River, and on the Michigan road, 112 miles N. of Indianapolis. It is situated in a fine farming district, and has an active business. A plank-road connects it with Michigan City. It has several churches, and a bank. Settled in 1834. Pop. estimated at 700.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village in Hancock co., Illinois, 85 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

PLYMOUTH, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 581.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, 16 miles W. of Sheboygan. It has several mills. Pop. 580.

PLYMOUTH HOLLOW, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck Railroad, about 25 miles S.W. by W. of Hartford, contains several factories.

PLYMOUTH MEETING, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PLYMOUTH, NEW, or TARANAKI, tä-rä-nä'kee, a town and settlement of New Zealand, on the W. coast of North Island or New Ulster, on a slope between the Hua-Toki and the Henui, 25 miles N.E. of Cape Egmont.

PLYMOUTH SOUND, an inlet of the English Channel, between the cos. of Devon and Cornwall. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 4 miles. At its N.E. and N.W. extremities the Plym and Tamar Rivers enter it, forming respectively the harbors opposite Plymouth and Devonport. On its E. side is Bovisand Bay, and on its W. are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe. It contains several islands, the principal being Mount Batten, with a fortification immediately opposite the Hoe of Plymouth. The sound is chiefly important as a naval station. With the view of protecting the anchorage from the heavy swell brought into the harbor by S.W. winds, the stupendous national work, known as the Plymouth Breakwater, was undertaken, and has been nearly

completed, at an expense of about 1,700,000*l*. It is a granite and marble structure, built across the entrance, the central portion being 1030 feet in length, and an arm or kant at each extremity 350 yards, making the whole length only 60 yards short of a mile. The height is from 56 feet to 80 feet, the top 45 feet broad, and from 2 feet to 3 feet above the high water of spring tides. On the W. end of the breakwater is a light-house, 63 feet above the platform, and visible at the distance of 8 miles. The entrance into the sound is guided by the still more celebrated Eddystone light-house, which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 miles.

PLYMPTON, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Boston. Pop. 927.

PLYMPTON MAURICE or EARL'S, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, 5 miles E. of Plymouth. Pop. 833. It has a very ancient guild-hall, containing a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a native of Plympton, painted by himself, an endowed school, and the ruins of a castle. It is a stannary town, and a municipal borough by prescription.

PLYMSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PLYMTREE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PO, po, (anc. *Padus* and *Eridanus*,) the largest river of Italy, in its N. portion, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, in lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 7° 10′ E. It flows at first N.E. to Turin, where it makes a curve E.S.E. for about 45 miles, then turns N. to receive the waters of the Oglio, and thence flows mostly E. with a very tortuous course to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat. 44° 48′ and 45° 1′ N., the principal surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Tolli, di Goro, and di Volano. Total estimated length, 340 miles, of which about 280 are navigable for large barges and river steamers. Principal affluents on the left, the Clusone, Sesia, Ticino, Olona, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; and on the right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighboring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits, and carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its ordinary width averages 1900 feet; its depth varies, according to the season, from 13 to 36 feet. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer rapid and turbulent. Its rapid stream, numerous islands, and the many sand-banks in its lower part greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilizing the country, and it abounds with sturgeons, salmon, and other fish.

PO, a group of Islands in the Malay Archipelago. See BO.

POAST TOWN, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

POBLA DE CLARAMANT, po'blâ dâ klâ-râ-mânt', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1186.

POBLA DE LILLET, po'blâ dâ lael-yêt', or LA POBLA, lâ po'blâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 64 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1287.

POBOLEDA, po-so-lâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1758.

POCAHONTAS, a county in the N.W. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Elk, Gauley, and Greenbrier Rivers. The Greenbrier Mountain extends across the county, while the main Alleghany forms its S.E. boundary. A large portion of the land is rocky and sterile, and covered with forests; but the S. part is more productive. A cave has lately been discovered in Elk Mountain, which, in the number and magnitude of its apartments, is said to be scarcely inferior to the celebrated Weir's Cave. It is called Skeen's Cave. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of the Indian princess, Pocahontas. Capital, Huntersville. Pop. 3598, of whom 3331 were free, and 267 slaves.

POCAHONTAS, a new county towards the N.W. part of Iowa, contains about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Lizard's River, and also drained by two other smaller affluents of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1860.

POCAHONTAS, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

POCAHONTAS, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Arkansas, on the right bank of Black River, about 145 miles N.E. of Little Rock. The river is navigable by steamers from this point to its junction with White River, a distance of about 100 miles.

POCAHONTAS, a post-village of Bond co., Illinois, near Sheal Creek, 10 miles S.W. of Greenville. It has an academy, a few shops, and saw mills in the vicinity.

POCASSET, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

POCHISHATCHEE CREEK, Alabama. See SOCHAPATOY.

POCK'ET, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

POCK'LINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles E.S.E. of York, East Riding. Pop. in 1851, 2546. The town has 2 borough banks and a grammar school. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 6 miles N.W. of Market Weighton.

POCOMOKE, a river which rises near the N. border of Worcester county, Maryland, and after traversing that county, flows into Pocomoke Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. General course, S.S.W.; length, about 60 miles. Sloops ascend with the tide about 2 miles above Snow Hill.

POCONÉ, po-ko-nâ', a small town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on a height, 60 miles S.W. of Cuyaba.

POCOTALICO, a river of Kanawha co., Virginia, falls into the Great Kanawha. It is navigable for boats at high water.

POCOTALICO, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

POCOTALICO, a post-village of Beaufort district, South Carolina, 100 miles S. by E. of Columbia.

POCZINKA, a town of Russia. See POTCHINEI.

PODEBRAD, a town of Bohemia. See PODIEBRAD.

PODENSAC, po'dâne'sâk', a village of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, and on the railway to Cette, 16 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1617.

PODENZANO, po-dên-zâ'no, a town of North Italy, duchy of Parma, near the Nura, 7 miles S. of Piacenza, with 2 churches, a monastery, and a hospital. Pop. 2400.

PODGORA, pod-go'râ, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalato. Pop. 1259.

PODGORITZA, pod-go-rit'sâ, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak, and 38 miles N. of Scutari, on the Montenegrin frontier. Pop. 6000, nearly all Mohammedans. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient *Diocleæ*, consisting of ruined temples, columns, and the bed of an aqueduct about 12 miles in length.

PODGORZE, pod-gon'zâ, or JOSEPHSTADT, yo'zef-stât', a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1997.

PODHARD, pod'hart, a market-town of Bohemia, 5 miles N.N.W. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 1817.

PODHARD, a town of Bohemia, 3 miles S.W. of Gitschin. Pop. 394.

PODIEBRAD, po'dee-brâd', written also PODEBRAD, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 4 miles S.E. of Nienburg, on the railway to Prague. Pop. 3050.

PO DI PRIMARO, po dee pre-mâ'ro, a river of Italy, Pontifical States, being a continuation of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, thence runs N.N.E. 65 miles, and afterwards E.S.E. for 24 miles, as far as Traghetto, where it assumes this name. Its lower course is nearly E.S.E., past Argenta, and after an entire course of 120 miles, it enters the Adriatic at Porto di Primaro, 13 miles N.E. of Ravenna.

PODKAMIEN, pod-kâm'yên, or pod'kâ-meen', a town of Austrian Galicia, E. by N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2300.

PODLACHIA, pod-lâ'ke-â, or PODOLA'CHIA, a former palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. and E. by the Bug, and on the W. by the Vistula. It appears, at one time, to have corresponded nearly to the present province of Siedlce, but anciently its limits were more extensive.

PODOLIA, po-do'le-â, or PODOLSK, po-dolsk', a government of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 47° 30′ and 49° 45′ N., and lon. 26° 25′ and 30° 48′ E., having W., Galicia. Area, 16,558 square miles. Pop. 1,577,956, mostly Poles. The principal rivers are the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, and the Bug. Surface generally level. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn is raised over home consumption; hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and various fruits are grown; and vineyards and mulberry plantations are increasing. Cattle-rearing is important, and many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia and Germany. The mineral products comprise nitre, lime, and alabaster. Manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and potash are carried on, and there are many distilleries. The government is divided into 12 districts. Principal towns, Kamieniec, Mohecley, and Szargrod.

PODOLSK, po-dolsk', or PODOL, po-dol', a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 1300.

PODOR, po'dor', a village and fort of West Africa, in Senegambia, built by the French in 1743, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 15° W. The fort is abandoned.

PODOROSK, po-do-rosk', a market-town of Russia, government of Grodno, 12 miles S.S.E. of Volkovisk. Pop. 1600.

POE, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

POEL or POL, (Pöl,) pöl, an island of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the Gulf of Lubeck, Baltic, 4 miles N. of Wismar. Length and breadth, about 5 miles each.

POESTENKILL, poos'ten-kil', a small river of Rensselaer co., New York, falls into the Hudson at Troy.

POESTENKILL, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, 11 miles E. of Albany. Pop. 2092.

POGAR, po-gar', a market-town of Russia, government, and 119 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 3000.

POGGETTO THENIÈRS, pod-jèt'to tâ'ne-air', a town of the Sardinian States, and 27 miles N.W. of Nice. Pop. 1168.

POGGIBONSI, pod-je-bon'see, a town of Tuscany, near the Elsa, 19 miles S. of Florence. Pop. 6008.

POGGIO, pod'jo, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 3548.

POGGIO REALE, pod'jo râ-â'lâ, a town of Sicily, 32 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 3200.

POG'GY ISLES, NORTH and SOUTH, two contiguous islands

of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles S.W. of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 32′ S., lon. 99° 37′ E.

POGHEER, POGIR or POGHIR, po-gheer′, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 18 miles N.W. of Vilkomeor. Pop. 1500.

POGITEL, a singularly picturesque and strongly fortified village of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mostar.

POG′LAND, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

POGOST, po-gost′, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 28 miles E.N.E. of Igumen.

POGOST, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 18 miles N.E. of Pinsk.

POGOST, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 13 miles S.S.E. of Slootsk.

POHAT′CONG or POHAT′CHUNK CREEK, of Warren co., New Jersey, flows S.W., and enters the Delaware River 8 miles below Easton.

POICTIERS, a town of France. See POITIERS.

POICTOU, a province of France. See POITOU.

POIN′DEXTER, a post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 45 miles E. of Columbus.

POIN′DEXTER'S STORE, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 63 miles N.W. of Richmond.

POIN′SETT, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, contains about 1300 square miles. The St. Francis River, navigable by steamboats, washes the entire E. border. A large part of the county is occupied by swamps and forests. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. 2308, of whom 2029 were free, and 279 slaves.

POINT, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 876.

POINT, a township of Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 479.

POINT, a township of Calhoun co., Illinois. Pop. 812.

POINT ADAMS, Oregon. See ADAMS' POINT.

POINT A LA HACHE, (ah lah hash,) a post-office of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana.

POINT-A-PITRE, LA, lâ pwânt-â-peet′r, a town of the French West India island of Guadeloupe, capital of the arrondissement of Grande Terre, on the Little Cul-de-sac, 18 miles N.E. of Basseterre. Pop. 12,103. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

POINT AU FER, (Fr. pron. pwânt ō fair,) on the E. side of the entrance to Achafalaya Bay, Louisiana. On it is a fixed light, about 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 29° 19′ N., lon. 91° 22′ W. A floating light is also moored at the entrance to the bay, about 12 miles E. by S. of Point au Fer.

POINT BAUSSE, (bōss,) a small village of Portage co., Wisconsin.

POINT CE′DAR, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Arkansas.

POINT COM′MERCE, a thriving post-village of Green co., Indiana, at the junction of Bel River with the West Fork of White River, about 80 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes near it.

POINT CRAW′FORD, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

POINT DE GALLE, pwân° deh gal, or PUNTO GALLO, poon′to gal′lo, a fortified seaport town of Ceylon, capital of its S. province, on a peninsula of its S. coast, 70 miles S.E. of Colombo. Lat. 6° 1′ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. It has a good harbor.

POINT DOUGLAS, (dug′las,) a post-village of Washington co., Minnesota, on the point formed by the confluence of the St. Croix with the Mississippi, 26 miles below St. Paul. It has 1 hotel, a steam mill, several stores, and a good landing for steamboats.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES EN BAS, pwânt ō trōmb′l ōn° bâ, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, on the river St. Lawrence, 21 miles S. of Quebec.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES EN HAUT, pwânt ō trōmb′l ōn° bō, a post-village of Canada East, situated on the island of Montreal, 9 miles below the city. Pop. about 1150.

POINTE CLAIRE, pwânt klâr, a post-village of Canada East, on the island of Montreal, 16 miles from the city. Pop. about 150.

POINTE COUPÉE, point koo-pee′, a parish of Louisiana, situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, in the S.E. central part of the state, contains about 600 square miles. The Atchafalaya Bayou, an outlet of Red River, commences near the N. extremity of the parish, and forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is low, and subject to be overflowed by the river. The soil is fertile. Capital, Pointe Coupée. Pop. 11,339, of whom 3528 were free, and 7811 slaves.

POINTE COUPÉE, a post-village, capital of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, 25 miles N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. It contains 2 newspaper offices.

POINTE DU LAC, (Fr. pron. pwânt dü lâk,) a village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, at the E. end of Lake St. Peter, 81 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 1100.

POINTE LEVI, (Fr. pron. pwânt lâ′vee′,) a post-village of Canada East, on the St. Lawrence. Pop. about 1200.

POINT GALLINAS, gâl-yee′nâs, the northernmost point of South America. Lat. 12° 30′ N., lon. about 71° 40′ W.

POINT INDUSTRY, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

POINT′INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

POINT ISABEL, (iz′a-bêl,) a post-village and port of entry of Cameron co., Texas, on a point of land projecting into the Laguna del Madre, opposite an inlet called the Barra, or Brazos Santiago, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Brownsville. It has a custom-house and a light-house. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1066 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in steam navigation. See MATAMORAS.

POINT ISABEL, a village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, on Cumberland River, at the mouth of the South Fork, 97 miles S. of Frankfort.

POINT ISABEL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

POINT IS′ABELLE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

POINT JEF′FERSON, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

POINT JU′DITH, the W. side of the entrance to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. It contains a revolving light, 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 21′ 35″ N., lon. 71° 29′ 13″ W.

POINT LOOK′OUT, on the N. side of the entrance to Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay. On it is a fixed light.

POINT MAGRE, (mâg′r′) a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

POINT MAL′COLM, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E.

POINT MEEKS, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

POINT MONTEREY, (mon-te-râ′,) a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

POINT PALMYRA, (pal-mi′ra,) a headland and small town of British India, in the Bay of Bengal, 99 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Hoogly River. Lat. 22° 41′ N., lon. 87° 2′ E.

POINT PE′DRO, the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 9° 46′ N., lon. 80° 20′ E.

POINT PENIN′SULA, a post-village and shipping place in Sackett's Harbor district, Jefferson co., New York, on Lake Ontario.

POINT PETER, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

POINT PETER, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

POINT PLEAS′ANT, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 120 miles E. of Harrisburg.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Kanawha River, 358 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It contains a court-house, and several stores and mills.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 25 miles above Cincinnati.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

POINT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of New Madrid co., Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River, 8 miles S. of New Madrid.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 65 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

POINT PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas.

POINT RAZ, a promontory of France. See BEC-DU-RAZ.

POINT REMOVE′, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 294.

POINT REMOVE CREEK, of Arkansas, flows into Arkansas River from the N., in Conway county.

POINT-OF-ROCKS, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 55 miles N.W. by W. of Annapolis.

POINT ROMANIA, (ro-mâ-nee′â,) the S.E. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 1° 22′ N., lon. 104° 16′ E.

POINT WORTH′INGTON, a post-office of Washington co., Mississippi.

POIRÉ, pwâ′rā′, a market-town of West France, department of Vendée, 7 miles N.W. of Bourbon Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 3685.

POIRINO, poi-ree′no, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 5668.

POISCHWITZ, poish′wits, OBER, o′ber, and NIEDER, nee′der, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 12 miles S. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1975.

POISDORF, pois′dorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2500.

POISSY, pwâs′see′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Loire, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway to Rouen, 10 miles N.N.W. of Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 4300. It has a house of correction, and the principal cattle-market for the supply of Paris.

POITIERS or POICTIERS, poi-teerz′, (Fr. pron. pwâ′to-ā′, almost pwi′to-ā′; anc. *Limonum* or *Lemonum*, afterwards *Pictavi*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, on the Clain, and on the railway to Bordeaux, 53 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 29,277. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several old churches, a castle, an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, several schools, hospitals, a public library of 25,000 volumes, theatre, botanic garden, manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats,

&c., some trade in corn, wool, and wine, and 3 annual fairs. Poitiers, anciently the capital of the *Pictones*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, and was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal and most unexpected victory, gained September 9, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured and brought to England John, King of France.

POITOU or POICTOU, poi-too', (Fr. pron. pwä'too',) a former province of France, now divided among the departments of Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Indre-et-Loire, and Charente. Capital, Fontenay.

POIX, pwä, a town of France, department of Nord, 14 miles W.N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 2057.

POIX, a town of France, department of Somme, 15 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 1194.

POKAGON, a township in the N.W. part of Cass co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 994.

POKE BAYOU, (bī'oo,) a post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 16 miles N. of Batesville.

POKEEPSIE. See POUGHKEEPSIE.

POKE RUN, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

POKONO, po'ko-nō, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 923.

POKONO CREEK, of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, falls into Brodhead's Creek.

POKONO MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated chiefly in the N.E. part of Carbon and the N.W. central part of Monroe county. The Pokono ridge may, however, be traced across Monroe into Pike county, where it rises into an elevation called HIGH KNOB.

POKROV or POKROW, pok-rov', a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Vladimeer, near the Kliasma. Pop. 1500.

POKROVSKAIA or POKROWSKAJA, pok-rov-skī'a, a market-town of Russia, government, and 4 miles S.E. of Saratov, on the Volga, with 1500 inhabitants, and large magazines, each containing from 100,000 to 110,000 poods of salt, stored here from the works on Lake Elton.

POL, (Pöl,) an island in the Baltic. See PUEL.

POLA, po'lä, (anc. *Pola or Pietas Julia*,) a decayed maritime town of Illyria, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, 19 miles S.S.E. of Rovigno. Pop. 924. It is enclosed by Venetian walls of the fifteenth century, and has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, some convents, and one of the best harbors on the Adriatic. Under the Emperor Septimius Severus, it had a pop. of 30,000, and contained numerous splendid edifices, while its port was one of the great naval stations of Rome. Its former magnificence is still attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, and other remains.

POLA, po'lä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Pskov, flows N., and after a very circuitous course of 120 miles joins the Lovat, 9 miles S. of Lake Ilmen.

POLA DE LENA, po'lä da lä'nä, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Oviedo, at the confluence of the Lena and Naredo. Pop. 1328.

POLA DE SIERO, po'lä dä se-ä'ro, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 2500.

POLAN, po-län', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and about 10 miles from Toledo, near the *Tagus*. Pop. 1326.

POLAND, KINGDOM OF, (Polish, *Polska*, pol'ska, meaning "Flat Land;" L. *Polonia*; Ger. *Polen*, po'len; Fr. *Pologne*, po'lon'; anc. *Sarmatia*?) an extensive country of Central Europe, which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state; but having fallen a prey to internal dissensions, was violently seized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia as a common spoil, partitioned among these three powers, and incorporated with their dominions. In its greatest prosperity it had a population variously estimated at from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000; and an area of 284,000 square miles, greater than that of France, stretching from the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey to the Baltic, and from Germany far E. into Russia, lat. 47° to 56° N., lon. 15° to 32° E. The territory thus marked out formed one vast and remarkably compact kingdom, divided into Great and Little Poland on the W., Masovia and Podlachia in the centre, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine in the E., and Lithuania in the N.E.: the principal subdivision was into 31 palatinates and starostys.

The most characteristic feature of the surface is its uniformity. With the exception of the Carpathians, forming its S.W. boundary, and a ridge of moderate elevation penetrating into it from Silesia, it scarcely possesses a single summit deserving the name of hill, but is truly, as its name implies, "flat land," presenting the appearance of an almost unbroken plain, composed partly of gently-waving slopes, partly of rich alluvial flats, partly of sandy tracts, so barren as to deserve the name of deserts, and partly of extensive morasses. The last, contrary to the general rule, occupy the most elevated part of the interior, and consist of a broad belt curving irregularly in a N.E. direction from the Hungarian frontiers into Lithuania, and though only from 400 feet to 500 feet above sea-level, forming part of the great European water-shed, the waters on the one side of its flowing N. to the Baltic, while those on the other side flow S. to the Black Sea. Its principal streams are the Vistula, with its tributaries, Wieprz, Bug, and Narew, the Warta and Prosna, tributaries of the Oder, the Niemen, and the Dwina, all belonging to the basin of the Baltic; and the Dniester, South Bug, and Dnieper, with its tributary Pripets, belonging to the basin of the Black Sea.

The physical configuration of the country is admirably adapted to the operations of agriculture, and the fertility of its alluvial tracts is so great, that it has sometimes been termed the granary of Europe. Its productive powers have never been fairly tested, and its exports of grain, though large, are probably not a tithe of what they might be under more favorable circumstances. Next to grain and cattle its most important product is timber, derived from large and noble forests, which occur in several quarters. The minerals include the precious metals in limited quantity, iron in abundance, but of indifferent quality; and salt, chiefly in Galicia, where its mines have long been worked on a very extensive scale, and are, to all appearance, inexhaustible; copper, lead, zinc, and coal are also found. Little progress has been made either in manufactures or trade, the former being chiefly confined to articles of primary necessity, particularly coarse woollen and linen cloth, for the weaving of which almost every family is provided with its domestic loom; and the latter, which is mostly in the hands of the Jews, who are more numerous in Poland than in any other part of Europe, being seldom on an extensive scale, though including the retail of an almost endless variety of objects. Owing to the inland position of the country, and more especially to the cold winds which blow from Russia on the E., and from the Carpathians on the S., the winter of Poland is almost as severe as that of Sweden. The summer is abundantly warm, but the general humidity of the atmosphere, and the miasma of the marshes, make disease sometimes, under peculiar forms, very prevalent.

The Poles are the descendants of various Slavonic tribes, who, in the sixth century, having proceeded up the Dnieper, entered the basin of the Vistula, drove out the Finns the original inhabitants—and made themselves masters of the whole country, from the Warta eastward, and around the shores of the Baltic. As a race they possess fine physical forms, and are strong, active, ardent, and daring. Unfortunately, however, these original qualities of the race have greatly degenerated in the mass of the people, who, having been degraded by the privileged classes into mere serfs, have sunk to the level of their condition. In this it is easy to trace a primary cause of the disasters which have befallen Poland, and enabled her enemies to succeed, by a series of unprincipled aggressions, in blotting her out from the map of Europe. A minority of her people held the vast majority in bondage, and the latter, as if conscious that they had nothing to lose by a change of masters, left the battle of freedom to be fought by those who, instead of allowing it to be enjoyed by all as a common boon, had selfishly and unjustly monopolized it. The prevailing religion of the Poles is the Roman Catholic; but since the Russians became masters of the country, they have labored incessantly and systematically to introduce their own religious system. With similar zeal and perseverance they are also aiming at the extirpation of the Polish tongue by discouraging its cultivation; and not only is Russian introduced into the public schools, but the knowledge of it is made an essential requisite for office. Among the numerous degradations to which foreign domination subjects the Poles, there is none to which they appear more sensible than this attempt to complete their national destruction by the extirpation of their native tongue, which is said to be one of the richest and sweetest of the Slavonian dialects.

Poland was first raised to the rank of a kingdom by Otho III., emperor of Germany, in 1025, when Boleslaus Chrobry, who, as early as 840, had been acknowledged chief of all the Poles dwelling between the Vistula and the Warta, became its sole monarch. His reign was long and flourishing, and the Piast dynasty which he founded continued for nearly four centuries. Upon the death of Casimir, in 1370, in whom the male line of the Piasts became extinct, his nephew, Louis of Hungary, in order to secure the succession to his youngest daughter, Hedwig, which he could not do without innovating on the constitution, bestowed upon the nobility privileges with so lavish a hand, as virtually to make them masters of the crown itself. By the marriage of Hedwig with Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, that duchy became united to Poland, and the kingdom continued to flourish for centuries after; yet to this first infringement of the constitution is to be traced the remote cause of the ruin which finally overwhelmed the country. The first actual partition took place in 1772, and stripped Poland at once of about a third of her whole territory, the respective shares of the spoil being—to Prussia, 13,337; Austria, 27,000; and Russia, 42,000 square miles. A second partition in 1793 gave Prussia 22,500, and Russia 96,500 square miles. The Poles now awoke from their stupor, and, headed by the heroic Kosci-

usko, made noble efforts to regain their independence. But it was too late; another partition took place in 1795, and the last King of Poland, degraded into a pensionary of the Russian court, died at St. Petersburg in 1798. A dawn of hope appeared in 1807, when Bonaparte, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, formed the duchy of Warsaw, which, being increased in 1809 by the addition of West Galicia, extended over an area of 60,000 square miles, and contained 3,750,000 inhabitants. In 1815, the congress of Vienna, by an arrangement which in the circumstances looks more like insult than generosity, erected the city of Cracow, with a territory of 466 square miles and a pop. of 96,000, into a free and independent republic. The successive partitions had given Austria 45,000 square miles, with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 57,000 square miles, with 2,550,000 inhabitants; and Russia, 180,000 square miles, with 4,600,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the Russian share was completely incorporated with the general government, and ceased to retain any distinctive appellation; but the remainder, containing about 49,000 square miles, was erected into what was called the Kingdom of Poland, and received a separate constitution from the Emperor Alexander, drawn up in a more liberal spirit than might have been anticipated. It appears, however, to have been more liberally devised than faithfully executed; and the Poles, taking occasion of the French Revolution of 1830, rashly engaged in an insurrection, which has only furnished Russia with a pretext for riveting their chains more closely. The name, Kingdom of Poland, is still given to that portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated, in all respects, as an integral part of the Russian Empire. It is bounded, N. and W. by the territories of Prussia, E. by the Russian governments of Bialystok, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S. by Austrian Galicia. It is divided into the government of Warsaw, the capital, (anc. *Masovia* and *Kalisz*,) Radom, (anc. *Kielce* and *Sandomier*,) Lublin, (anc. *Podlachia* and *Lublin*,) Plock, and Augustowo; has an area of 37,120 geographical square miles, and in 1850 had a population of 5,008,000. The Republic of Cracow, also, after maintaining a feverish existence till 1846, was seized by Austria, and incorporated with her Kingdom of Galicia.——Adj. POLISH; inhab. POLE and POLAK, (now obsolete.)

POLAND, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the W. side of the Androscoggin River, 36 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2660.

POLAND, a township in the S.E. part of Chautauque co., New York. Pop. 1174.

POLAND, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada Creek, 15 miles N.E. of Utica. Cotton goods and edge-tools are manufactured here.

POLAND, a neat post-village and township of Mahoning co., Ohio, on Yellow Creek, 174 miles N.E. of Columbus. The country is rich and populous, and is amply supplied with iron and coal. Poland contains 2 churches, 1 academy, 1 iron foundry, and mills of various kinds. The township is intersected by the Mahoning River and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Pop. 2126.

POLAND a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

POLAND CENTRE, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 20 miles S.E. of Mayville.

POLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

POLANGEN, po'lâng-en, a frontier market-town of Russia, government of Courland, on the Baltic, 42 miles W. of Telsh. Pop. 1500. In 1831, the Poles were here defeated by the Russians.

POLANIEC, po-lân'yâts, or POLANCEC, po-lân'tsâts, a town of Poland, province, and 28 miles S.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1818.

POLAR REGIONS, the zones included within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The North Polar Regions have obtained an interest from the several attempts to find a passage through, either from the N.E. or the N.W. The nearest approach to the North Pole was by Captain Parry, who reached lat. 82° 45′ N., lon. 19° 25′ E. Captain Franklin, in his first expedition, penetrated a considerable way westward, and set out on a second exploration, May 23, 1845. Captain Cook penetrated to the South Pole as far as lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 39° E., and to lat. 71° 10′ S., in lon. 110° W. Sir James Ross penetrated to lat. 78° 10′ S., in lon. 170° E., and discovered Victoria Land.

POLAR SEA, NORTH. See ARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAR SEA, SOUTH. See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAUN, po'lôwn, (OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der,) two villages of Bohemia, 60 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2500.

POLCH, polk, or POLLICH, pol'lik, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1700.

POLE'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

POLEN, and *POLE*. See POLAND.

POLESELLA, po-lê-sêl'lâ, a market-town of Austrian Italy, province of Polesine, on the left bank of the Po, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1132.

POLESINE, po-lê-see'nâ, (L. *Polesinum Santitulti*,) a village of Parma, duchy of Placenza, on the right bank of the Po, 24 miles N.W. of Parma. Pop. 2525.

POLESWORTH, pōlz'werth, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 4 miles N.N.W. of Atherstone.

POLIA, po'le-â, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S. of Nicastro. Pop. 1560.

POLIANI, po-le-â'nee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 19 miles S.E. of Minsk. Pop. 1500.

POLICANDRO, pol-e-kân'dro, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Naxos, 16 miles E. of Milo. Area, 20 square miles. Pop. 200. The surface is rugged, but it yields sufficient corn, &c. for home consumption. On it is a village of the same name.

POLICASTRO, po-le-kâs'tro, (anc. *Pyxus*, afterwards *Buxentum*,) a maritime town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 miles S. of Diano. Pop. 7000. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, and an active fishery.

POLICASTRO or POLEOCASTRO, po-lâ-o-kâs'tro, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 18 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 4200.

POLICZKA, po-leech'kâ, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. with suburbs, 3626.

POLIGNAC, po'leen'yâk', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, near the Loire, 2 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 2134. Near it are the ruins of a celebrated castle.

POLIGNANO, po-leen-yâ'no, a town of Naples, province, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 4500.

POLIGNY, po'leen'yee', a town of France, department of Jura, 14 miles N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1852, 5718. It has a communal college, manufactures of hosiery, earthenware, glue, saltpetre, and leather.

POLILLO, po-lil'lo, or po-leel'yo, one of the Philippine Islands, in Malay Archipelago, E. of Luzon; lat. 15° 5′ N., lon. 122° 6′ E. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Malolo. The village of Polillo is on its W. side.

POLING or POOLING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 2 miles N.N.E. of Little Hampton. Near it are traces of a Roman bath.

POLISTINA, po-lis-tee'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., district, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 4000.

POLITZ, po'lits, a town of Germany, in Prussia, province of Pomerania, 9 miles N. of Stettin, on the Oder. P. 2320.

POLITZ or POLICE, po-leet'sê, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1399.

POLIZZI, po-lit'see, a town of Sicily, intendency of Palermo, 17 miles S.W. of Cefalu. Pop. 4000.

POLK, pok, a new county in the N.W. part of Georgia, formed since 1851.

POLK, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity River, navigable for steamboats. The surface is nearly level. Much of the soil is fertile, especially in the valley of Trinity River. Capital, Livingston. Pop. 2349, of whom 1544 were free, and 805 slaves.

POLK, a county of Arkansas, situated in the W. part of the state, bordering on the Indian Territory, contains about 1150 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Washita River. The surface is mountainous, and traversed by numerous streams which furnish water-power. The soil and climate are adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, &c. It is stated that the highlands are rich in minerals, among which are iron, lead, silver, &c. Capital, Dallas. Pop. 1263, of whom 1196 were free, and 67 slaves.

POLK, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina and Georgia; area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiawassee and Amoee Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. Extensive deposits of copper ore have been found in this county. Capital, Benton. Pop. 6388, of whom 5938 were free, and 409 slaves.

POLK, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 625 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Pomme de Terre River, intersected in the S.W. part by the East Fork of Sac River, and also drained by Lindley's Creek. The general surface is undulating or level, and is diversified by prairies and forests. The soil is fertile, and abounds with springs of limestone water. Iron and lead are abundant. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. 6186, of whom 5817 were free, and 369, slaves.

POLK, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Des Moines River flows through the middle in a S.E. direction; Skunk River traverses the N.E. part; and the S. part is drained by Racoon, North, South, and Middle Rivers. The soil is highly productive. Stone coal is found in several parts of the county. Capital, Fort Des Moines. Pop. 4515.

POLK, a new county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, contains about 2500 square miles. The St. Croix River forms its entire boundary on the W., separating it from Minnesota Territory; it is also drained by Shell River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests in which the pine is found. Formed in 1853, out of the N. part of St. Croix county. Capital, St. Croix Falls.

POLK, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area

estimated at above 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Willamette River. Yaquina Bay is situated on the W. coast. The soil in the E. part is fertile. There were 134 pupils attending academies and other schools. Pop. 1051.

POLK, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. P. 712.

POLK, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

POLK, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

POLK, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. Pop. 322.

POLK, a township in Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 429.

POLK, a township in Montgomery co., Arkansas. Pop. 208.

POLK, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 137.

POLK, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

POLK, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1318.

POLK, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 431.

POLK, a township in Green co., Missouri. Pop. 732.

POLK, a village in Lucas co., Iowa, near Chariton River, 110 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

POLK, a village in Mahaska co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 85 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City.

POLK, a post-village and township of Washington co., Wisconsin. 36 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1344.

POLK CITY, a village of Polk co., Iowa, 17 miles N. of Fort Des Moines.

POLK PATCH, a post-office of Warrick co., Indiana.

POLK PRAIRIE, a small village of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

POLK RUN, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana.

POLKSVILLE, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

POLKTON, a post-township in the N. part of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 268.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

POLKVILLE, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

POLKVILLE, a post-office, Cleveland co., North Carolina.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Whitefield co., Georgia.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama, 5 miles E. of Coosa River, 15 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. Here is an iron furnace and forge.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Macon co., Missouri.

POLKWITZ, polk'vits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles N. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1800.

POLLA, pol'lâ, (anc. *Fabrum Popilii,*) a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, in the Val di Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 miles N.N.W. of Sala. Pop. 5000. It has some industry in sewing silk, and weaving coarse woollen cloths and caps.

POL'LACASTY CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Meherrin River a few miles above Winton, in Hertford county.

POLLARD'S MILLS, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

POLLARD'S TAN-YARD, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

POLLE, pol'leh, a village of Hanover, on the left bank of the Weser, 38 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1231.

POLLENZA, pol-lèn'zâ, (anc. *Pollentia,*) a town of the island of Majorca, on its N. side, 28 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 6402. It stands about 2 miles W. of the Bay of Pollenza, and has a handsome church, a Jesuits' college, and active manufactures of fine black woollen cloth. The bay, large and secure, is formed by two narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called the Capes Formenton and del Pinar.

POLLERSKIRCHEN, pol'lers-kèsh'en, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Czaslau. Pop. 959.

POLLEUR, pol'lur', a village of Belgium, province, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1557.

POLLINA, pol-lee'nâ, a town and river of Sicily.

POLLINCHOVE, pol'lin-ko've, or POLLINCKHOVE, pol'link-ko've, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yser, 27 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1740.

POL'LINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

POLLNOW, poll'nov, sometimes written POLLNO and POLNO, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles E.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 1390.

POLLOCK'S, a small post-village of Randolph co., Illinois.

POL'LOCKSHAWS', a burgh of barony, and town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart, here crossed by a stone bridge of 2 arches, 2½ miles S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 6036. It comprises several streets, and has a neat church, a town-hall, and a branch bank. Weaving silk and cottons by hand and power looms, cotton spinning and bleaching, calico printing, and fancy dyeing, are carried on to a considerable extent. The Pollock and Govan Railway connects the coal-fields, 3 miles S. of Glasgow, with that city.

POL'LOCKSVILLE, a post-village of Jones co., North Carolina.

POLLONE, pol-lo'nê, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and near Biella. Pop. 1653.

POLLUTRO, pol-loo'tro, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 5 miles W.N.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1300.

POL'MONT, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 4 miles E. of Falkirk. It gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton.

POLNA, pol'nâ, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 4916, employed in woollen weaving and in large iron-mines.

POLNO, a town of Prussia. See POLLNOW.

POLO, po'lo, an island of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° N., lon. 122° 20′ E.

POLOCHIC, po-lo-cheek', a river of Central America, state of Guatemala, department of Vera Paz, rises in the district of Coban, flows mostly E.S.E., and after a course of about 120 miles, enters the Golfo Dulce, whence it is navigable to the village of Pelawan. In one place it is crossed by a curious suspension bridge.

POLOCK, a town of Russian Poland. See POLOTZK.

POLOGNE, a country of Europe. See POLAND.

POLONGHERA, po-lon-gâ'râ, a village of the Sardinian States, about 11 miles N.N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1728.

POLONIA. See POLAND.

POLONKA, po-lon'kâ, a market town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 18 miles E.N.E. of Slonim. P. 1550.

POLONOE, po-lo'no-é, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 51 miles W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 1739.

POLOP, po lop', a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1902.

POLOPOS, po-lo'pose, a village of Spain, Andalusia, about 4 miles from Granada, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1680.

POLOTZK, po-lotsk', written also POLOCK, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Vitebsk, at the confluence of the Dwina and the Polota. Pop. 9000. It has a kremlin, or citadel, numerous ancient churches and monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a district school for nobles. It was taken by the Russians from the Poles in 1579, and again in 1655.

POLPENAZZE, pol-pâ-nât'sâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 6 miles S. of Salo. Pop. 1229.

POLPER'RO, a market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Liskeard. Pop. 699.

POL'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

POLTAVA, pol-tâ'va, also written PULTOWA and PELTAWA, a government of South Russia, between lat. 48° 25′ and 51° 6′ N., and lon. 30° 45′ and 36° 40′ E., enclosed by the governments Tchernigov, Koorsk, Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Kiev, from which last two the Dnieper separates it on the W. Area, 19,040 square miles. Pop. 1,563,694. The surface is a level plain, with only a few hills on the banks of the Dnieper, of which river the Soola, Psiol, and Vorskla are the affluents. The soil is excellent. Corn is cultivated for exportation. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, and fruits are also raised. Live stock are reared in large numbers, and honey and silk are important products. Manufactures have latterly made some progress, and linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, and candles are made.

POLTAVA, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Vorskla, 70 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 20,671. It stands on an eminence, and is regularly built, though chiefly of wood; it is enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former ramparts. It has a cathedral, a college, a convent, and three large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who here, on the 27th of June, 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles XII., then obliged to escape into Turkey.

POL'TIMORE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

POLVADERA, pol-vâ-dâ'râ, a village in the interior of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

POL'WORTH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 4 miles S.W. of Dunse. In it is Marchmont House, the seat of Sir Hugh H. Campbell, Bart., proprietor of the parish.

POLYNESIA, pol'e-nee'she-a, (i. e. "many islands,") includes the multitude of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, and comprehends a belt chiefly within 30 degrees on each side of the equator, and from lon. 135° E. to 135° W. Including New Zealand, the boundary extends S. of the equator to lat. 47° S. The islands are distributed into numerous groups; and these groups, of an elongated form, have a general direction from N.W. to S.E., and are composed of one or more larger islands, and numerous smaller ones. The principal groups to the N. of the equator are the Pelew, Ladrone or Marians, Caroline, Radack, Marshall, Gilbert, and Sandwich Islands. S. of the equator are New Ireland, New Hebrides, New Britain, Feejee, Friendly, Navigator's, Solomon's, Society, Mendaña or Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Cook's, Austral, and other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter and Pitcairn Islands. With the exception of Hawaii, the largest island of Polynesia, the most considerable of the others range from 20 to 60 and 100 miles in circumference, while many do not exceed a mile or two in length. These islands are all, more or less, of coral formation, the Low Archipelago, Society Islands, Marshall,

and Carolines presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. The Friendly, New Hebrides, Solomon's, and Sandwich Islands present fringed reefs, and have active volcanoes—the summits of the mountains varying from 2000 to 13,000 feet. In the lower coral islands, the elevations do not exceed 500 feet. In the atoll coral islands, Darwin has supposed that a depression of surface is taking place, and that the volcanic islands are either stationary or rising.

The temperature of Polynesia, owing to the counteracting influence of the ocean, is comparatively moderate, and the climate is delightful and salubrious. Mean annual temperature of the Sandwich Islands, 77°; temperature of the Society Islands, from 70° to 80°, and rarely 90° Fahrenheit. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. and S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder-storms and water-spouts are common. Hurricanes are rare, and earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade-winds, and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture, are favorable to a luxuriant vegetation. The soil in the valleys and in the river-courses is a rich volcanic mould; on the mountains it is less fertile. Both vegetable and animal productions are limited as to number of species. In the islands of the middle and eastern divisions not more than 500 species of plants are found. This number increases towards the W. and N.W. The bread-fruit, peculiar to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, and cotton-plant, paper mulberry, and a species of chestnut, are indigenous. Other trees and plants of tropical climates have been introduced, and flourish; and arrow-root, sweet potatoes, the common potato, and maize, are now reared abundantly. There are several species of timber-trees, especially sandal-wood; a few spices, and ornamental flowers, which, however, have little odor or decided color. The islands were all remarkably deficient in animals, thus indicating their isolated and comparatively recent origin. Hogs, dogs, and rats were the only quadrupeds; snakes and other reptiles are confined to Navigators' group; vampire bats are found in some of the islands. Land birds are not numerous, owls, parroquets, pigeons, and some *passerine* forming the most remarkable; wild ducks and other water-fowls are more plentiful. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, and fish are plentiful on the coasts. Several species of whales, the cachalot or sperm whale, Cape whale, humpback, and black-fish are peculiar to the seas of the Pacific, and their capture has been the chief inducement for ships to visit these regions. Oxen have been introduced from New South Wales, and thrive well; and horses from South America.

The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, and intelligent people. They consist of two distinct races, one apparently of Malay origin, by far the most numerous and intellectual. They are spread over all the central and E. portion of Polynesia, and speak one common language, though varying in dialects. The other, a negro or Papuan race, with negro features and color, and crisped, mop-like hair, growing in separate tufts, are confined to the W. part of Polynesia, and inhabit partly or wholly New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and part of the Ladrone Islands. They speak a distinct language, and exhibit an intellect of an inferior grade. These were probably the first settlers of the islands. In some of the Polynesian islands there is a partial intermixture of the two races, and in others an apparent Caucasian intermixture, indicated by the ample beard and prominence of the features.

Some of the western islands, as the Ladrones, were discovered by Magellan in 1521, the Marquesas by Mendaña in 1595, but it was not till 1767 that Wallis, and subsequently Cook, explored and described the leading islands of this region. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle here, and, after many discouragements, have at last succeeded in promoting Christianity and civilization in some of the principal islands, though cannibalism and savage ferocity still prevail in the majority. In 1844 there were 45 British and American missionary stations in Polynesia, the principal being in the Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, and Society Islands, Friendly Islands, Feejee Islands, New Hebrides, and Hervey Islands. The population of these islands varies continually from wars, migrations, and occasional pestilence. Tahiti and some others, when first discovered, were conjectured to be greatly more populous than at present; but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. Probably the population of the whole of Polynesia does not exceed a million or a million and a half. (For further information, see the individual groups and islands.) ——Adj. and inhab, POLYNESIAN, pol-e-nee'sho-an.

POLZIN, polt-seen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 81 miles S.W. of Cöslin. Pop. 3030. It has a castle, mineral baths, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco.

POMABAMBA, po-mä bäm'bä, a town of Bolivia, department, and 70 miles S.E. of Chuquisaca.

POMARANCE, a village of Tuscany. See POMERANCE.

POMARAPE, po-mä-rä'pe, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Bolivia. Lat. 18° 8′ S., lon. 69° 9′ W. Height, 21,700 feet.

POMA'RIA, a small village of Lexington district, South Carolina.

POMARIA, a post-office, Newberry district, South Carolina.

POMARICO, po-mä're-ko, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.S.E. of Matera. Pop. 4900.

POMARO, po-mä'ro, a town of Parma, duchy, and 18 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2119.

POMATA, po-mä'tä, a village of Bolivia, department, and 97 miles W.N.W. of La Paz, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 13,040 feet above sea-level.

POMAZ, po'mazʹ, a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 2739.

POMBA (pom'bä) BAY, one of the finest harbors on the E. coast of Africa, 150 miles N. of Mozambique, in lat. 12° 27′ S., lon. 40° 25′ E., 8 miles in length by 6 miles across, with sufficient depth for the largest ships.

POMBAL, pom-bälʹ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a hill near the Sora, 20 miles N.E. of Leiria. Pop. 5000. It has 3 churches, a provincial asylum, manufactures of hats, and large weekly markets.

POMBAL, pom-bälʹ, a town of Brazil, province, and 140 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, on the Piauco, province, and 250 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. 4000.

POMBA, VILLA DA, veel'lä dä pom'bä, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the left bank of the Pomba, 60 miles E.S.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 12,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

POMBEIRO, pom-bä'e-ro, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, near Guimarães. Pop. 786.

POMBEIRO, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, near Cea. Pop. 1180.

POMBIA, pom'be-ä, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Novara, near Borgoticino. Pop. 1109.

POMERANCE, po-mä-rän'chä, POMARANCE, po-mä-rän'chä, or RIPOMORANCE, re-po-mo-rän'chä, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 miles S. of Volterra, and near the famous borax lagoons. Pop. 2000.

POMERANIA, pom-e-rä'ne-a, (*i. e.* "upon the sea;" Ger. *Pommern*, pom'mern,) a maritime province of Prussia, mostly N. of lat. 53° N., and stretching along the Baltic from lon. 12° 30′ to 18° E., having landward the provinces of West Prussia and Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. Area, 12,304 square miles. Pop. 1,197,701, chiefly Protestants. The surface is level, and in many parts marshy. The principal rivers are the Oder, Persante, and Stolpe. The coasts are low, sandy, defended by dikes, and bordered by numerous inlets. The island of Rügen is comprised in the province. The soil is not very fertile. The principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle and poultry, ship-building, manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass wares, tanning, brewing, and distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive, and smoked geese are important articles of trade. The province consists of the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Cöslin.——Adj. and inhab. POMERANIAN, pom-er-ä'ne-an.

POMERIE, an island in the S.E. part of Africa.

POMEROON', the northernmost river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 miles N.W. of the estuary of the Essequibo. The tract on the coast around its mouth is of the highest fertility; and an acre has been known to yield 5000 pounds of sugar, or 20,000 pounds of farinaceous food in a year.

POM'EROY, a village and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 9 miles N.W. of Dungannon. Pop. of the village, about 450.

POM'EROY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

POMEROY, a post-village of Salisbury township, and capital of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 100 miles S.E. of Columbus. It is built on a narrow strip of land, which is enclosed between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills. Including the adjoining villages of Coalport, Minersville, Carltonville, and Middleport, which may be regarded as portions of the same town, it extends nearly three miles along the river. Pomeroy owes its rapid growth and prosperity chiefly to the abundance and superior quality of the stone coal found in the immediate vicinity. In 1851, above five million bushels were mined and exported from this place, and the trade is increasing. During the summer of 1851, a company was formed here for manufacturing salt, with a capital of $25,000. Two wells were sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, each of which discharges 50 gallons of water per minute, containing 9.5 per cent. of salt. The quality of the article produced is said to be very superior. Since the success of this attempt, five or six other companies have been formed, with a like capital; and it is confidently expected that in a short time the manufacture of salt will be carried on here more extensively than at any other place in the Western States. Pomeroy contains several churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a telegraph office, and 2 foundries.

laid out in 1841. In 1850 it contained 1638 inhabitants, exclusive of the adjoining villages. Total pop. in 1853, estimated at 4000.

POMFRET, a town of England. See PONTEFRACT.

POMFRET, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad, 45 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1546.

POMFRET, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, with a station on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and on Quinebaug River, 33 miles N. by E. of Norwich. It has some manufactures of prints, &c. The township is celebrated as containing the cave in which Putnam killed the wolf. Pop. 1843.

POMFRET, a township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, contains Dunkirk, and is intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad. Total pop. 4483.

POMFRET LANDING, a post-village of Pomfret township, Windham co., Connecticut, on Quinebaug River.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, po-mel-yä'no dar'ko, a town of Naples, province, and 3 miles N.E. of Naples, with 2 handsome churches, a large monastery, and an hospital. Pop. 5900.

POMME DE TERRE (pomm dgh tair) RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Green co., and falls into the Osage, in Benton co., a few miles S.W. of Warsaw. Its general course is N. by W.

POMMERŒUL, pom'meh-rul, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, 11 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1784.

POMO'NA, or MAIN'LAND, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and nearly in their centre. Its shape is very irregular, and it is divided by bays into two principal portions —the W. and largest 16 miles in length, the E. part 9 miles in length, breadth varying to 7½ miles. Total area, 150 square miles. Pop. 16,141. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but it has several good harbors; and that of Stromness is the best in North Scotland. The land is mostly in heath and moors, but interspersed with several tracts of fertile soil, with some fresh-water lakes, as those of Stanois, Orphir, and Birsay. The towns of Kirkwall and Stromness, are respectively on its E. and S.W. coasts.

POMONA, a post-office of St. Charles co., Missouri.

POMONKEY, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

POMORZANY, po-mor-zä'nee', a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 49 miles E.S.E. of Lemberg.

POMPADOUR, pôm'pä'door', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 20 miles N.W. of Tulle, with a national stud, and a chateau and park, given by Louis XV. to Madame de l'Etoile, and whence she took the title of Marquise de Pompadour.

POMPANOOSUC, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

POMPEII, pom-pä'yee, an ancient city of Italy, situated near the sea, 15 miles S.E. of Naples. In the year 79 A. D., it was overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and some other towns, by an eruption of Vesuvius, from the crater of which it is distant about five miles. For more than sixteen centuries its existence appeared to be unknown, and its name almost forgotten. But in 1748, some peasants employed in cutting a ditch met with the ruins of Pompeii, which soon became an object of interest and attention. Excavations were commenced in 1755, and have been continued to the present time. About two-fifths of the town have been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, six of which are already exposed, and had numerous streets paved with lava, low, terraced houses of one story, with shops, and shop-signs still plainly visible, several mansions of a superior order, a chalcidicum, or market-place, two theatres, temples, baths, &c. Everything seems to be in a state of extraordinary preservation. Not only statues, medals, jewels, and nearly every kind of household furniture have been found almost unaltered, but even books and paintings may be seen, far less injured than might have been supposed, when we take into consideration the violent catastrophe which destroyed the town, and the subsequent lapse of so many ages. Pompeii not having been buried by lava, but with tufa, ashes, and scoriæ, the excavations are much more easily effected here than at Herculaneum. Many of the smaller objects, statues, urns, utensils, and manuscripts, have been deposited in the Museo Borbonico of Naples, and the palace at Portici. A French hotel was established at Pompeii in 1849.

POMPERUNG' RIVER, in the W. part of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield co., and falls into the Housatonic River in New Haven county.

POMPEY, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, 15 miles S.E. of Syracuse, has an academy. Pop. 4006.

POMPEY CENTRE, a post-village of Pompey township, Onondaga co., New York, 146 miles W. of Albany. It is finely situated, and contains several churches.

POMPEY HILL, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

POMPIANY or POMPIANI, pom-pe-ä'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, in Vilna, 13 miles N. of Poneviezh. Pop. 1500.

POMPONESCO, pom-po-nès'ko, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Mantua, 3 miles E. of Viadana, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 2100.

POMPTINÆ PALUDES. See PONTINE MARSHES.

POMPTON, a small river in the N.E. part of New Jersey, formed by the Pequannock Creek and Ringwood River, flows southward on the boundary of Passaic and Morris counties, and enters the Passaic River.

POMPTON, a post-village and township of Passaic co., New Jersey, about 75 miles N.E. of Trenton. The village contains a church and 15 or 18 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 1729.

POMPTON PLAINS, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

PONANY, po-nä'nee, a commercial town and seaport of British India, at the mouth of the Ponany River, 38 miles S.E. of Calicut. Its population is mostly of Arab descent, and it has numerous mosques. It was formerly the seat of an extensive trade, and it still exports teak, cocoanuts, iron, and rice.

PONANY RIVER, of India, traverses the Paulghautcherry Pass, to within 15 miles of which it is navigable in the rainy season. Total course from E. to W., 190 miles.

PONCE, pon'sä, a town on the S. coast of the island of Porto Rico.

PONCE DE LEON, ponss dgh lee'on, (Sp. pron. pon'sä dä lä-on',) a post-office of Holmes co., Florida.

POND CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

POND CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Indiana.

POND EDDY, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 159 miles from New York City. The river at this place makes a sudden bend, forming one of those basins called by the people here "ponds." Its depth is sufficient to float a man-of-war; yet a few hundred yards above or below, the river may readily be crossed by wading.

PONDERANO, pon-dä-rä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and near Biella. P. 1513.

PONDER'S END, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 miles S. of Waltham.

POND FORK, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

POND HILL, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

PONDICHERRY, pon'de-shêr'ree, (Fr. *Pondichéry*, pôn'dee'shä'ree',) a maritime town, and the capital of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 83 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 55' N., lon. 79° 49' E. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town, the former of which is regularly laid out and well built, the houses being flat-roofed and stuccoed. It is enclosed by planted boulevards, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, &c. It has new bazaars, a European college, an Indian school, a botanic garden, and the high court for the French possessions in Asia. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a light-house erected in 1836. Its district comprises 69,000 acres, of which, a few years ago, 28,200 were under cultivation. The territory around the town, 5 miles in length from N. to S., by 4 miles in breadth, is partly watered by the Gingee River, but is not very fertile; some rice, indigo, tobacco, betel, cotton, and cocoanuts are raised; which, with guinees, or fine cotton cloths dyed blue, India handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, form the chief exports, the total value of which, a few years since, amounted to $669,257, and that of the imports to $604,317. The settlement was purchased by the French from the Bejapoor rajah in 1672, and taken by the British in 1761, 1778, 1793, and 1803. Pop. of the territory in 1849, 81,154; of the town, about 40,000.

POND ISLAND, at the entrance of Kennebec River, Maine. On it is a fixed light, 52 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 42' N., lon. 69° 44' W.

POND RIVER, a small stream in the W. part of Kentucky, flows northward, and forms the boundary between Hopkins and Muhlenburg counties, until it enters Green River. It is navigable for flat-boats. Length, about 50 miles.

POND RIVER MILLS, a post office of Miller co., Kentucky.

POND SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

POND SPRING, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

POND SPRING, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

POND TOWN, a post-village of Sumter co., Georgia, 48 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

PONEDELY, po-nä-dä'lee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 53 miles N.N.E. of Vilkomeer. P. 1620.

PONEVIEZH or PONEVIEJ, po-nä-ve-ezh', written also PONEVIESCH, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 84 miles N.N.W. of Vilna, on an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 3580. It has a Piarist college.

PONFERRADA, pon-fêr-rä'dä, a town of Spain, province, and 47 miles W. of Leon. Pop. 2520. It has a ruined castle, and some hospitals.

PONG or BONG, the northernmost province of the Burmese dominions, between lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 96° and 99° E., having E. China, N. Thibet, and W. Upper Assam. Chief town, Moonkheim.

PONGA, pong'gä, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, N. of the island of Junkceylon. Lat. 8° 6' N., lon. 98° 17' E. Though recently

founded, it has many thousand inhabitants, mostly Malays and Chinese.

PONGAS, pong'gâs, or PONGO, pong'go, a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° S., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongas Islands.

PONG-HOU, or PESCADORES. See PHENG-HOO.

PONIKLA, po-nik'lâ, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N.E. of Bidschow, on the left bank of the Iser. Pop. 1600.

PONKAS, a tribe of Indians. See PUNKAHS.

PONOLA. See PANOLA, Mississippi.

PONORGO, po-nor'go, a town of Java, province of Madion, 92 miles S.E. of Samarang.

PONOVKA or PONOWKA, po-nov'ka, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, 10 miles N. of Mirgorod. Pop. 1510.

PONS, pôn°, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 12 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 4765. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an old castle, 2 churches, and an active trade in wines and brandy.

PONS, pons, a town of Spain, province, and 42 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 740.

PONSACCO, pon-sâk'ko, formerly PONTE DI SACCO, pon'tâ dee sâk'ko, a town of Tuscany, 16 miles S.S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2558.

PONSONBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

PONT, (*i. e.* "bridge,") a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages of France. See PONTE and PUENTE.

PONTAC, pôn°'tâk', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 3212.

PONT-A-CELLES, pôn°-â-sêll, a village of Belgium, province of Namur, with a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, N.W. of Charleroi.

PONTA DELGADA, pon'tâ dêl-gâ'dâ, improperly written PONTE DELGADO, the largest town, though not the capital, of the Azores Islands. Lat. 37° 40′ N., lon. 25° 36′ W. Pop. 22,000. It is defended on the seaside, W., by the castle of St. Braz, which can mount 90 pieces of cannon, and about 3 miles to the E. by the forts of São Pedro and Rosto de Cão. The principal buildings are 6 churches, 8 monasteries, and 4 convents, now suppressed, and a neat English chapel. The anchorage in the roadstead has both a bad bottom, and is much exposed; and the harbor is so shallow, that vessels require to be loaded by means of small craft; but still the trade is considerable. It is chiefly in the hands of the British, of whom a considerable number are here resident, including a consul. The chief exports are wheat, maize, and oranges; and the imports cotton and silk tissues, hardwares, &c.

PONTA DE PEDRAS, pon'tâ dâ pâ'drâs, ("point of rocks,") in Brazil, province of Para, is a projecting point on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors and chambers. Near it is the village of Airão, with 500 inhabitants.

PONTA DO CAJU, pon'tâ do kâ-zhoo', a sandy promontory of Brazil, which projects into the Bay of Nitherohi, about 4 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

PONTAFEL, pon'tâ-fêl', a village of Austria, in Illyria, circle of Villach, in a narrow pass. Pop. 1430.

PONTAIPRET, a town of Siam. See GAMBODIA.

PONTAILLIER, pôn°'tâh'yâ' or pôn°'tâl'yâ', a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on an island in the Saône, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. 1200. In the Middle Ages it was a residence of the Carlovingian kings.

PONTAL, pon-tâl', a small town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, near the W. bank of the Tocantins River.

PONT-À-MOUSSON, pôn° â moos'sôn°', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 15 miles N.N.W. of Nancy, on the Moselle. Pop. in 1852, 7848. It has a communal college and manufactures of earthenware.

PONTARLIER, pôn°'tar'le-â', a town of France, department of Doubs, 27 miles S.E. of Besançon, at the entrance of a mountain pass into Switzerland. Pop. in 1852, 4953. It has a communal college, and manufactures of leather and paper.

PONTASSIEVE, pon-tâs-se-â'vâ, or PONTE-A-SIEVE, pon'tâ-â-se-â'vâ, a town of Tuscany, 12 miles E. of Florence, on the Sieve. Pop. 1780.

PONT-AUDEMER, pôn° ô'dêh-mair', a town of France, department of Eure, capital of an arrondissement, 37 miles N.W. of Evreux, on the Rille, which here becomes navigable. It has celebrated manufactures of leather. Pop. in 1852, 6310.

PONT-AVEN, pôn° â'vôn°', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, with a port on the small river Aven, 9 miles W. of Quimperlé. Pop. in 1852, 1030.

PONTA VERDE, pôn'tâ ver'dâ, (i. e. "Green Point,") or PONTA DE JARAGUA, pon'tâ dâ zhâ-râ'gwâ, a promontory of Brazil, province of Alagoas, having the port of Pajussara on its N. and that of Jaragua on its S. side.

PONTCHARRA, pôn°'shâh'râ', a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2562. Near it is a ruined castle, the birth-place of Chevalier Bayard.

PONTCHARTRAIN' LAKE, Louisiana, situated about 5 miles N. of New Orleans. It communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico on the E., (through the Rigolets,) and with the Mississippi on the S. by St. John's Bayou. The length is 40 miles, the greatest width 24 miles, and the greatest depth from 16 to 20 feet. It is navigated by small steamboats, and is accessible from New Orleans by means of a canal.

PONT-CHATEAU, pôn° shâ'tô', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles N.W. of Savenay. Pop. in 1852, 3667.

PONTCHY, pôn°'shee', a village of the Sardinian States, department of Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. 1099.

PONT-CROIX, pôn° krwâ', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 18 miles W.N.W. of Quimper, on the Goyen. Pop. 1416.

PONT-D'AIN, pôn° dân°, a town of France, department of Ain, 11 miles S.E. of Bourg, on the Ain, with a fortress formerly the residence of the princes of Savoy. Pop. 1284.

PONT D'ARMENTERA, pont dar-mên-tâ'râ, a village of Spain, province, and N.N.E. of Tarragona. Pop. 1400.

PONT-DE-BEAUVOISIN, pôn° dêh bô'vwâ'zân°', a town of France, department of Isère, 11 miles E.S.E. of La Tour du Pin, on the Guiers, which divides the town into two portions. Pop. about 3800, of which 2394 belong to France.

PONT-DE-CAMARES. See CAMARÈS.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, pôn° dêh larsh, a town of France, department of Eure, 7 miles N. of Louviers, on the left bank of the Seine, here crossed by an old bridge of 22 arches, and on the railway to Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 1815.

PONT-DE-VAUX, pôn° dêh vo, a town of France, department of Ain, 20 miles N.W. of Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. in 1852, 3136. It is the birthplace of General Joubert, and has manufactures of earthenware.

PONT-DE-VEYLE, pôn° dêh vail, a town of France, department of Ain, 17 miles W. of Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1321.

PONT-DU-CHATEAU, pôn° dü shâ'tô', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E.N.E. of Clermont, on the Allier. Pop. in 1852, 3621.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD, PONT DU.

PONTE, pon'tâ, (from the Latin *Pons*,) a word in Italian and Portuguese signifying a bridge, forming the part of numerous names in the S. of Europe.

PONTE, pon'tâ, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 25 miles N. of Turin, at the confluence of the Orca and Suona. Pop. 4138.

PONTE, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 6 miles N.E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 2738.

PONTE AL LAMBRO, pon'tâ-âl-lâm'bro, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 3 miles N. of L'Erba, on the Lambro. Pop. 871.

PONTE A RIGNANO, pon'tâ â reen-yâ'no, a village of Tuscany, province, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Florence.

PONTEBA, pon-tâ'bâ, or PONTEBBA, pon-tâb'bâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 31 miles N. of Udine. Pop. 1700.

PONTECORVO, pon-tâ-kor'vo, (anc. *Fregellæ?*) a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.E. of Frosinone, in a detached territory surrounded by Naples, on the left bank of the Garigliano. Pop. 5200. It has a castle and a cathedral. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo.

PONTE CURONE, pon'tâ koo-ro'nê, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 5 miles N.E. of Tortona, on the Curona. Pop. 2180.

PONTE DELGADO, a town of the Azores. See PONTA DELGADA.

PONTE DE LIMA, pon'tâ dâ lee'mâ, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, 13 miles N.W. of Braga. Pop. 2000.

PONTE DELL' OLLIO, pon'tâ dêll ol'le-o, a town of Parma, duchy, and 15 miles S. of Piacenza, on the Nure. Pop. 3578.

PONTE DE PINHEIRO, pon'tâ dâ peen-hâ'e-ro, a village of Brazil, province, and 26 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Macacu.

PONTEDERA, pon-tâ-dâ'râ, PONTEDRA, pon-tâ'drâ, or PONTADERA, pon-tâ-dâ'râ, a town of Tuscany, province, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Pisa, on the Era, at its confluence with the Arno. Pop 3490, who manufacture cotton fabrics.

PONTE DI LEGNO, pon'tâ dee lên'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 30 miles N.E. of Bergamo.

PONTE DO RIO VERDE, pon'tâ do ree'o vêr'dâ, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 15 miles N.E. of Campanha, on the Rio Verde.

PONTE DO SORO, pon'tâ do so'ro, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Soro, 16 miles S.E. of Abrantes. Pop. 1500.

PONTE DE BARCA, pon'tâ dâ bar'kâ, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, near Ponte de Lima. Pop. 800.

PONTEFRACT, pom'fret, (L. *Pons Fractus*, *i. e.* "broken bridge,") a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and with a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway, 21 miles S.S.W. of York. Pop. in 1851, 11,515. It has spacious streets, and is well built. The principal

edifices are the town-hall, with a jail and court-house, the market-cross, the parish church, dating from the time of Henry I., a Roman Catholic and other dissenting chapels, a grammar school, which has the right to send candidates for Lady E. Hastings' exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, several other schools, and almshouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, and where Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins, and its precincts are partly converted into garden-ground. The town has several public libraries and news-rooms. The trade consists chiefly in corn, malt, filtering-stones, and garden produce; the last is sent to York and many large towns of the county. Pontefract sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, pon'tā lā-gos-koo'ro, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 4 miles N. of Ferrara, with a free port, and extensive transport trade on the Po. Pop. 2140.

PONTE'LAND, a parish of England, co. Northumberland.

PONTE LANDOLFO, pon'tā lăn-dol'fo, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 19 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 4000.

PONTELUNGO, pon-tā-loon'go, a market-town of Lombardy, 6 miles N.N.E. of Pavia.

PONTELUNGO, CANAL OF, in Lombardy, connects Bovolenta with the Brenta.

PONT-EN-ROYANS, pŏnt ŏn° roi'yŏn', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 5 miles S. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1266.

PONTE SAN PIETRO, pon'tā săn pe-ā'tro, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 5 miles E. by S. of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1695.

PONTESBURY, pont'sber-e, a parish of England, co. Salop.

PONTE STURA, pon'tā stoo'rā, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 5 miles W.N.W. of Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. 1841.

PONTEVEDRA, pon-tā-vā'drā, (anc. *Pons Veltus?*) a town of Spain, capital of the province of Pontevedra, on the Lerey, near its mouth, in the Bay of Pontevedra, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Vigo. Pop. 4549. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton velvet, muslins, hats, and leather. The port is commodious for small vessels, and it has a brisk coasting trade, with an extensive pilchard fishery. Pop. of the province in 1849, 429,000.

PONTEVICO, pon-tā-vee'ko, a market-town of Lombardy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. 5000.

PONT'FAEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PONT-FAVERGER, pŏns° fā'vĕr'zhā', a market-town of France, department of Marne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Reims. Pop. 1519.

PONT-GIBAUD, pŏns° zhee'bō', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 13 miles S.W. of Riom. Pop. 937.

PONTIA and PONTIÆ INSULÆ. See PONZA.

PONTIAC, pon'te-ak', a post-office of Erie co., New York.

PONTIAC, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

PONTIAC, a flourishing post-village in Pontiac township, and capital of Oakland co., Michigan, is situated on Clinton River, 25 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, at the terminus of the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad. It is a place of active business, and one of the principal wool markets in the state. The water-power of the river gives motion to a number of mills. Pontiac contains 6 churches, a large public school, 3 hotels, 14 dry-goods stores, 20 other stores, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the E. terminus of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad. Pop. in 1853, about 2500; of the township, in 1850, 2820.

PONTIAC, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Illinois, on Vermilion River, and on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 110 miles N.E. of Springfield.

PONTIANAK, pon-te-ā-nāk', the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of its own name, is situated in a marshy tract on the left bank of the river Capuas, near its mouth; lat. 0° 3' S., lon. 109° 20' E. Pop. 19,115. It has a fort, and exports diamonds, pepper, gold-dust, and edible birds'-nests. It was settled by the Dutch in 1823.

PONTICELLI, pon-te-chĕl'lee, a village of Naples, province, and 4 miles E. of Naples, with 4700 inhabitants, chiefly employed in cultivating vegetables for the supply of the capital.

PONTIGO, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

PONTIDA, a village of Austrian Italy. See PONTIVA.

PONTIFICAL STATES, PAPAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH, (It. *Stati Pontifici*,* stā'tee pon-tee'fe-che, *Stati della Chiesa*,† stā'tee dĕl'lā ke-ā'zā, or *Stati Romani*,‡ stā'tee ro-mā'nee; Fr. *États de l'Église*,† ā'tā' deh lā'gleez'; *États du Pape*,§ ā'tā' dü pāp, *États Pontificaux*,* ā'tā' pŏn'tee'fee'kō', *États Romains*,‡ ā'tā' ro'mĂN'; Ger. *Kirchenstaat*,† kēēr'ĕn-stāt',) a country of Europe, comprising the central part of the Italian Peninsula, bounded N. by Austrian Italy; E. by the Adriatic; S.E. by Naples; S.W. by the Mediterranean; W. by Tuscany; and N.W. by Modena. It extends from lat. 41° 15' to 45° N., lon. from 10° 50' to 14° E. Its shape from N. to S. is very irregular; from the mouths of the Po to Cape Circello, its length is about 280 miles; greatest breadth, from Ancona, on the Adriatic, to Civita Vecchia, on the Mediterranean, 140 miles; least breadth, from the N.E. corner of Tuscany to the Adriatic coast, nearly on the parallel of Forli, not more than 18 miles. Area, including the isolated territories of Benevento and Pontecorvo, enclosed by Naples, and excluding the small territory of San Marino, which forms an independent republic, 17,210 square miles.

Physical Features.—The coast-line measures about 370 miles, of which 210 miles are on the Adriatic, and 160 miles on the Mediterranean; on both seas it is generally flat and marshy, unbroken by a single bay of any magnitude, and not possessed of any tolerable harbors except those of Ancona and Civita Vecchia. The interior is traversed in a S.S.E. direction by the central chain of the Apennines, which enters it from the N.E. of Tuscany, and sends several low ramifications both to the E. and W. The loftiest summits of the chain within the Pontifical States are in the S., where Monte Vetora, near Castelluccio, rises to the height of 8133 feet; Monte Sibilla, 7210 feet; and Monte Pennino, 5250 feet. In the N. the territory comprises a part of the great plain of the Po, and in the S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, terminating in the Pontine Marshes.

Geology.—The whole of the N.E. part of the Pontifical States, extending along the shores of the Adriatic, from the the mouths of the Po, S. to Rimini, and inward as far as Bologna and Ferrara, consists of low flats, forming a continuation of the diluvial gravels and alluvials which cover the plains of Lombardy. These are succeeded by a belt of tertiary strata, chiefly travertine, sandstones, and marls, which line the whole of the Adriatic shore from Rimini, past Ancona, to the mouth of the Tronto. W. of this is a narrower belt belonging to the upper extremity of the secondary formation. Farther W., and lower in the series, is a large tract almost entirely occupied by the Jura limestone, extending W. from near Ascoli to the Tiber, and then N. to the vicinity of Borgo San Sepolcro, in Tuscany. To the W. of this, a small zone of the tertiary formation, already mentioned, again intervenes, but soon gives place to a very large development of volcanic rocks. These, composed principally of trachyte, basalt, and tufa, stretch from Aquapendente, in the N., to the S. of Velletri, extending without interruption between the Lakes of Bolsena and Braccino, and W. from the capital to the shore. At other parts of the shore, the sedimentary rocks and deposites, already mentioned, again appear:—the Jura limestone at the S. extremity, where it forms the promontory of Circeo or Circello; the cretaceous rocks at Civita Vecchia; the travertine and tertiary marls both at Nettuno and the mouth of the Marta N.; and the diluvial and alluvial deposites on both sides of the mouth of the Tiber, and to a still larger extent in the Pontine Marshes, and along the coast from Nettuno to Paola.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Apennines, forming the great water-shed of the country, divide its waters nearly in equal portions between the two seas. The Po, which forms nearly the whole of the N. boundary, the Velano, the Po di Primaro, Lamone, Montone and Ronco united, Marecchia, Foglia, Metauro, Musone, Chienti, Tronto, and other smaller streams, flow into the Adriatic; and the Tiber, the Marta, and tributaries of the Garigliano, into the Mediterranean. None of these rivers, except the Po and the Tiber, are of much navigable importance. All the lakes of any consequence are on the Mediterranean side of the water-shed. The largest are the Perugia or Trasimeno, the Bolsena, and the Braccino. After these come the Vico, Pié de Luco, Albano, and a number of lagoons along the coast. The principal marshes are the Comacchio and the Pontine Marshes.

Climate.—The climate varies greatly in different quarters. In the *legazioni* (legations,) situated on the N. of the Apennines, opposite the snow-clad Alps, the winter is severe; while in the S. the climate is very mild, except in the mountain districts; and the region of the Campagna of Rome would be a blooming garden, but for the fatal effects of the miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the few scattered towns near its borders. The influence of the sirocco is often severely felt on the S. coasts, and would be almost insupportable were it not tempered by breezes from the sea and mountains. The mean temperature of the year at Rome is 60°4; warmest month, 76°; coldest month, 45° Fahrenheit.

Agriculture, &c.—The soil is in general possessed of great natural fertility, and when properly cultivated, yields heavy crops of all the ordinary grains; but it is calculated that only one-third of the surface is under cultivation. Much of the country affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared; great numbers of hogs roam in the forests of the Apennines. Agriculture is conducted in a very slovenly manner, and the implements are of the rudest kind. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, and tobacco; oats, barley, and rye are grown in the N. *legazioni* (legations;) in the extreme S., sugar, indigo,

* "Pontifical States."
† "States of the Church."
‡ "Roman States."
§ "States of the Pope."

and cotton are cultivated to a small extent, and cork-trees are numerous. The vine is much cultivated, but the wines are of inferior quality. Both the olive and mulberry thrive well, particularly the latter, from which are made large quantities of silk, some of it of a quality not surpassed in Europe. Besides the ordinary fruits, the orange, citron, and pomegranate are common, and the date is occasionally met with. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. There are in the Pontifical States, mines of iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and other volcanic products; but they are nearly all unproductive, except the mines of iron and sulphur, the last near Rimini. There are also quarries of marble and alabaster. Salt is made in the lagoons of Ostia, Comacchio, and Cervia, to the amount of more than 34,000,000 pounds annually. The fisheries are mostly conducted by the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples.

Manufactures.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few domestic articles of primary necessity. Among them may be mentioned the sausages, crape veils, hempen and linen tissues of Bologna; the silks of Bologna, Rome, and Perugia; woollens and hosiery of the last two towns; artificial flowers, perfumes, leather, paper, cream of tartar, confectionery, straw and other hats, wax-tapers, beads, crucifixes, false pearls, jewelry, mosaics, &c.

Commerce.—The trade is very much impeded by the want of navigable streams, canals, and good roads; the latter often being infested with banditti. The Apennines forming a separation between the N. and S., and the transport of goods across them being practicable only in particular places, and on the backs of mules, prevent the free interchange of commodities; and hence it not unfrequently happens that the same article which forms an export in the N. figures as an import in the S. In addition to some of the above manufactures, the exports are timber, charcoal, potash, oil, silk, alum, sulphur, gall-nuts, tartar, cork, tallow, bones, rags, anise, almonds, pozzuolana, antiquities, and works of art; the imports are colonial produce, cattle, provisions, including salt fish; metals, chiefly iron from Elba, and lead from Great Britain; woollen and cotton tissues, drugs, &c. The total value of exports in 1852 amounted to $11,475,000, and of the imports to $11,294,000. The total number of arrivals coastwise in 1852 was 1080, (tons, 67,096; men, 7439;) and from foreign countries, 1221, (tons, 187,728; men, 20,117;) clearances coastwise, 1082 vessels, (tons, 66,679; men, 7393;) for foreign countries, 1210, (tons, 185,313; men, 27,122.) The merchant marine, in 1851, comprised 863 large vessels, with an aggregate burden of 28,204 tons; and 567 smaller vessels, whose tonnage is not given.

Government.—The government is of a very peculiar kind, not easily reducible to any of the generally recognised forms; though, in its leading feature, it is an elective monarchy. The sovereign, who bears the name of papa or pope, must be, at the time of his election, a cardinal-priest, and is chosen for life by his fellow-cardinals, who constitute what is called the Sacred College, and must be all priests. The hierarchical principle thus displayed is not confined to the higher offices, but is continued throughout the whole series—the priesthood being an indispensable qualification for the tenure of any civil office; though, in regard to some, the priestly character seems to be more nominal than real, as individuals regarded as priests while in office, are sometimes not truly in orders, and again become laymen when the office expires. The number of cardinals, in imitation of the evangelists sent out by our Saviour, is limited to 70, and all vacancies may be filled up by the pope absolutely, without control; though, in practice, the number is seldom complete. When the pope dies, the cardinal-chamberlain occupies his place till the ninth day, when the funeral takes place. On the tenth day, the cardinals meet in secret conclave, and so continue till a majority of two-thirds are agreed as to a successor. Even then the election is not determined, as Austria, France, and Spain have each a veto on one candidate. In the event of their exercising it, the whole process must again be gone over, and full scope is given for all kinds of intrigue.

The government is administered by boards or congregazioni, presided over by a cardinal-secretary of state as prime minister. The principal congregazioni are the Camera Apostolica, or Treasury, presided over by the cardinal-chamberlain, the only minister who holds office for life; the Cancelleria or Chancery—president, the cardinal-chancellor; the Dataria, for ecclesiastical benefices; the Buon Governo, for municipal police; the Congregazione de' Monti, for public debt; the Sacra Consulta, for the political and civil administration of the provinces; the Segnatura, or Court of Seals; and the Sacra Ruota, or Supreme Court of Justice. The comarca of Rome is presided over by a governor, who has very extensive powers, and can inflict capital punishment; the provinces, or *legazioni* and *delegazioni*, by legates and delegates, each assisted by a council, consisting of the gonfaloniere of the chief town, and from two to four councillors, nominated by the pope for five years. The delegations are subdivided into districts, (distretti,) headed by governors, who act as judges, without appeal, in all civil cases under 200 scudi, and subject to appeal in minor criminal cases. The appeal is, in the first instance, to the Collegiate Court, which is composed of the delegate, two assessors, an ordinary judge, and a member of the Communal Council, and has primary jurisdiction over the whole delegation.

Above the Collegiate Courts are three superior courts of appeal. One is the Segnatura, at Rome; another sits at Bologna; and the third at Macerata. A still higher court of appeal is the Sacra Ruota, the limit of whose jurisdiction is not very easily defined, as it once extended over the whole Christian world, and is still very extensive in all countries where the pope's authority is generally recognised. It is composed of 12 prelates, 6 of whom are appointed by the pope, 2 by Spain, and 1 each by France, Germany, Tuscany, and Milan. The system of law is extremely defective, since it scouts all the modern improvements in jurisprudence, and refuses to recognise any codes but the canon law and *corpus juris*.

The exact amount of the papal revenue cannot be ascertained. A great part of it is ecclesiastical, of which no account is exhibited. The secular revenue in 1854 amounted to $12,642,500, of which $6,897,500 was derived from the customs; the expenditures reached $14,395,000, of which $4,995,500 was for interest on public debt; $1,904,500 for the army; and $1,581,500 for the interior; excess of expenditures over revenue, $1,852,500. The army in 1854 amounted to 17,305 men, and 1417 horses; about 4500 men belonged to two regiments of Swiss. A few gun-brigs and smaller craft, and 2 steamers, comprise the papal navy.

Religion and Education.—In the Pontifical States there were, in 1845, 9 archbishoprics, 52 bishoprics, 13 abbacies, 1824 monasteries, and 612 convents. The secular clergy were estimated at 35,000; monks, 10,000; nuns, 5000. The Roman Catholic religion is here completely dominant; no other is allowed to be professed by any subject of the pope that has been baptized. The non-performance of this rite by the Jews is probably one of the reasons why an exception is made in their favor, permitting them to have 8 synagogues. Education is conducted by universities, colleges, seminaries, and elementary schools. The seats of the 7 universities, are Bologna, (the most ancient and celebrated in Italy.) Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Camerino, Urbino, and Macerata, the last 4 founded in 1824; in 1841 these were attended in all by 2400 students. No general provision is made for the education of the lower classes, and the instruction imparted is of a very inferior order.

Political Divisions, Population, &c.—For administrative purposes, the Pontifical States are divided into 1 comarca, 7 legazioni, (legations,) and 12 delegazioni, (delegations,) the names of which, with their area and population, are exhibited in the following table:—

Legations and Delegations.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1843.	Population in 1850.
1. Rome or Comarca	1,847	810,233	964,266
Legations.			
2. Bologna	1,404	346,652	367,340
3. Ferrara, (Cucchi)	1,144	218,766	229,363
4. Forlì	745	202,315	208,007
5. Ravenna	732	168,413	175,338
6. Urbino e Pesaro	1,477	237,966	241,512
7. Velletri	687	57,917	59,356
Delegations.			
8. Ancona	461	118,114	172,393
9. Macerata	936	225,615	239,942
10. Camerino	838	36,415	38,054
11. Fermo	543	104,116	111,751
12. Ascoli	500	84,217	87,619
13. Perugia	1,573	210,316	222,926
14. Spoleto	1,228	121,453	123,765
15. Rieti	856	67,018	77,412
16. Viterbo	1,176	120,676	128,674
17. Orvieto	329	26,141	26,450
18. Frosinone	784	144,930	148,378
19. Civita Vecchia	405	24,312	29,985
20. Benevento	57	23,910	23,049
	16,721	2,849,115	3,006,771
Area of water and roads	464		
Urban area	25		
Total area	17,210		

History.—The Pontifical States, as containing the nucleus of the last and greatest of the ancient empires which swayed the world, have a history full of interest; but their existence under the very anomalous form which they now present, dates only from the middle of the eighth century. Long before this period, the Bishop of Rome had acquired vast ecclesiastical influence, and, under the name of pope, claimed to be the supreme visible head and spiritual guide of Christendom; but his temporal possessions lay within a very narrow compass, and he often suffered from the visits of foreign aggressors, who treated him with very little ceremony. The basis of the pope's temporal power was laid by

the successive donations of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the Emperor Henry III.; but it was not consolidated till the reign of Julius II., who died in 1513. During this (sixteenth) century, the Reformation commenced, and ultimately delivered the better half of Europe from spiritual thraldom. The pope thus not only lost some of the richest sources of his revenue, but was compelled silently to withdraw several of his most arrogant pretensions; and in regard to temporal authority, to descend from his lofty eminence as king of kings, to the comparatively humble station of sovereign of the Pontifical States. At the French Revolution of 1790, the popes lost their possession of Avignon and Venaissin; and in 1797 their domain was further diminished by the legations ceded to the Cisalpine Republic. In 1808, Napoleon divided the other states between the kingdom of Italy and the French Empire; but in 1814, all these territories were restored to the pope, except Avignon. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, consisting of 99 deputies popularly elected; but by the revolution of 1848, these arrangements were overturned, and the pope compelled (November 24) to flee from Rome. The revolutionary party having been put down, the pope returned to his capital, where he has since been maintained in authority chiefly by the aid of French bayonets.

PONTINE (pon'tin) MARSHES, (It. *Paludi Pontine*, pâloo'dee pon-tee'nâ; Fr. *Marais Pontins*, mâ'râ' pôn'tâns'; anc. *Pomptinæ Paludes*,) a marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Compagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N., to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 miles. These marshes existed during the time of the Romans, who, by the construction of the Appian Way, and cutting numerous canals through them, had laid a considerable portion dry; but the general neglect of the work during the latter years of the empire, and the subsequent confusion, allowed them to return almost to their original condition. Several of the popes, and particularly Pius VI., from 1777 to 1781, made many efforts to drain them, and partially succeeded; but large tracts still remain almost uninhabited. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential. The Appian Way (L. *Appia Via*,) made by the ancient Romans, still forms the road from Rome to Naples.

PONTIROLO, pon te-ro'lo, (anc. *Pons Aureoli?*) a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 3 miles S.E. of Bergamo, on the Adda. Pop. 1361.

PONTISBRIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PONTITA, pon-tee'tâ, or PONTIDA, pon-tee'dâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 1 mile W. of Caprino. Pop. 1936.

PONTIVY, pôn'o'tee'vee', a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the left bank of the Blavet, 30 miles N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 5000, chiefly employed in manufacturing Brittany cloths, leather, and iron tools, and in agricultural produce. It was capital of the ancient duchy of Rohan, and for some time bore the name of Napoleonville.

PONT-L'ABBÉ, pôn'o' lâb'bâ', a market town of France, department of Finistère, 10 miles S.S.W. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 3810.

PONT-LE-ROI, pôn'o' leh rwâ, or PONT-SUR-SEINE, pôn'o' sür sân, a town of France, department of Aube, 4 miles E.N.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine, on the railway to Troyes. Pop. 890.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, pôn'o' lê'vêk', a town of France, department of Calvados, 25 miles E.N.E. of Caen. Pop. in 1852, 2005.

PONTLEVOY, pôn'o'leh-vwâ', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 13 miles S.S.W. of Blois. Pop. 1170.

PONTLIEUE, pôn'o'le-th', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 2 miles S. of Mans, on the Huisne. Pop. in 1852, 3448.

PONTOGLIO, pon-tôl'yo, or PONTE ALL' OGLIO, pon'tâ âll ol'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, and 4 miles N.W. of Chiari, on the Oglio. Pop. 1468.

PONTOISE, pôn'o'twâz', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Seine et-Oise, and 19 miles N.W. of Paris, on the right bank of the Oise, near the Northern Railway. Pop. in 1852, 5637. It has manufactures of chemical products. Many of the kings of France resided here. It was taken by the English in 1419 and in 1437.

PONTON, Great, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PONTON, Little, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

PONTOOSUCK, a thriving manufacturing village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the West Branch of the Housatonic River, about 115 miles W. by S. of Boston. The manufactures are principally woollen cloths.

PONTOOSUCK, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 215 miles above St. Louis. The adjacent country is very productive, and improving rapidly. Pontoosuck has grown up since 1846. P. about 500.

PONTOTOC, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is watered by the Tallahatchee and Loosascoona Rivers, and by Old Town Creek, which rise near the borders of the county. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile. This county was once a part of the Chickasaw territory, and was settled by white people about 1836. Capital, Pontotoc. Pop. 17,112, of whom 12,144 were free, and 4968 slaves.

PONTOTOC, a post-village, capital of Pontotoc co., Mississippi, 175 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It has a United States land-office, and several stores. Two newspapers are published here.

PONTOTOC, a post-office of Fulton co., Kentucky.

PONTREMOLI, pon-trêm'o-le, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 miles N.W. of Carrara. Pop. 4000. It is divided into an upper and lower town; the former is enclosed by massive fortifications, and defended by an old castle; the latter is modern, and adorned with many handsome mansions. It has a cathedral, and considerable industry in weaving silks and linens.

PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT, pôn'o' sânt ês'pree', a town of France, department of Gard, 20 miles N.N.E. of Uzès, on the right bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, built in the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1852, 5538. It has a citadel, built by Louis XIII., and an active commerce.

PONT-SAINT-MAXENCE, pôn'o' sânt mâx'ôns', a town of France, department of Oise, 7 miles N. of Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. in 1852, 2444.

PONT-SAINT-VINCENT, pôn'o' sânt vâsc'sôn', a market-town of France, department of Meurthe, 7 miles S.W. of Nancy, on the Meuse. Pop. 862.

PONT-SCROFF, pôn'o' skroff, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles N.N.W. of Lorient, on the right bank of the Scroff. Pop. 1590.

PONTS-DE-CÉ, pôn'o' deh sâ, a small town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 3 miles S.S.E. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 3839.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, pôn'o' sür yonn', a town of France, department of Yonne, 6 miles N.N.W. of Sens, on the left bank of the Yonne, and on the Paris and Lyons Railway. Pop. in 1852, 2076.

PONTUS EUXINUS. See Black Sea.

PONT-VALAIN, pôn'o' vâ'lâns', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 12 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 2030. Under its walls the English were defeated by Duguesclin, in 1369.

PONTYPOOL, a market-town of England, co. of Monmouth, 8 miles N.N.W. of Newport, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 3708, employed in large coal and iron works. It is picturesquely situated, but irregularly built.

PONZA, pon'zâ, (anc. *Pontia*,) the chief of a group of small islands (anc. *Insulæ Pontiæ*) in the Mediterranean Sea, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 29 miles S.W. of Terracina. Lat. 40° 53′ N., lon. 12° 57′ 5″ E. Length, from N. to S., 4 miles, by about three-fourths of a mile in breadth. It has a commodious and well-defended harbor, and governor's house. Under the Romans, it was used as a place of banishment for state criminals. Pop. 1500. The other islands are uninhabited.

PONZAFLORES, pon-zâ-flo'rês, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, near Thomar. Pop. 1238.

PONZONE, pon-zo'nê, a town of the Sardinian States, 9 miles S. by E. of Acqui. Pop. 3177.

POOCHING-HIEN or POUCHING-HIEN, poo'ching'-hen', a town of China, province of Fo-kien, on a tributary of the Min. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts apparently of a very ancient date, and by extensive suburbs. Pop. above 10,000.

POO-CHOO, POU-TCHOU, or PU-CHU, poo-choo', a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 34° 54′ N., lon. 110° 5′ E.

POODOSH, POUDOSH, PUDOSH, poo-dosh', POODOGA, POUDOGA, or PUDOGA, poo-do'gâ, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, 65 miles E. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1500.

POO'KAJEE', a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus and the Bolan Pass. Lat. 29° 3′ N., lon. 68° 30′ E.

POOLE, pool, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, and a county of itself, in the county of Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole Harbor, 6¼ miles S. of Wimborne, and with a station on the London and South-west Railway, 18 miles E. of Dorchester. Pop. of the town and county in 1851, 6718. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, 9255. The principal buildings are the church, a modern structure, a chapel of ease, and some dissenting chapels, the guild-hall with the jail, the exchange, custom-house, public library, and union work-house. The town-peninsula is mostly bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 feet water can anchor. The port has an extensive and increasing commerce with the British American colonies, a coasting trade, and exports of corn to London, and of about 120,000 tons of Purbeck clay to the Staffordshire potteries. In 1851, the coasters which entered were 687, of 46,938 tons; and cleared, 1772, of 82,898 tons. In the colonial and foreign trade, the vessels entered were 104, of 10,930 tons; and cleared, 102, of 11,947 tons. Registered shipping of the port in 1847, 13,715 tons. Poole returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

POOLE-EWE, pool-ū, a *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

POOLE HARBOR, an inlet in the English Channel, 6 miles in length, 4 miles in its greatest breadth, and having S. the Isle of Purbeck. At its entrance, one-fourth of a mile across, is a shifting sandbar, with only 15 feet water at high-tide; near this are some extensive beds of oysters. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbor.

POOLE ISLAND, Chesapeake Bay, 17½ miles E. by N. of Baltimore. On it is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light.

POOLE-KEYNES, pool-kānz, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POOLESVILLE, poolz'vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 65 miles W.N.W. of Annapolis.

POOLKE, pool'kā, a ruined town of Afghanistan, province of Seistan, on the Helmund, in lat. 30° 45′ N., lon. 62° 20′ E. Its remains cover an area of 16 square miles.

POOLO, POULO, or *PULO*, poo'lo, a word signifying "island," prefixed to the names of many Malay islands; as, POOLO LONTAR, &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

POOLO AY or POOLO WAY, one of the Banda Islands.

POOLO BANIAK, poo'lo bā-ne-ăk', an island off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 30′ N., lon. 96° 50′ E.

POOLO BRASSE, poo'lo brăss, an island off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 miles W.N.W. of Acheen.

POOLO CAMBING. See GOAT ISLAND.

POOLO CANTON, poo'lo kăn'ton', an island in the China Sea, off the coast of Anam, in lat. 15° 20′ N., lon. 199° E.

POOLO CHECER DE MER, poo'lo se-a'sair' deh mair, an island in the China Sea, 60 miles S. of Cape Padaran, Cochin China.

POOLO CONDOR, poo'lo kon'dor', a cluster of islands in the China Sea, 120 miles E. of Point Cambodia, the principal island, 12 miles in length, having a village and good anchorage.

POOLO DAMMER, poo'lo dăm'mer, an island off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumference, about 30 miles.

POOLO DATTOO, poo'lo dăt'too', an island off the W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 0° 7′ N., lon. 108° 37′ E.

POOLO LABUAN, poo'lo lā-boo-ăn', an island off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 30 miles N. of Borneo, and lately taken possession of by the English.

POOLO LANCAVI, poo'lo lăn-kā'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the mouth of the river Queda. Pop. 3000.

POOLO LAUT, poo'lo lawt, an island off the S.E. extremity of the island of Borneo. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles.

POOLO LAUT, LITTLE, a group, 55 miles S.W. of the above island.

POOLO LONTAR, poo'lo lon-tar', an island of the Indian Ocean, off the S.W. coast of Lower Siam, in lat. 7° 45′ N., lon. 99° E.

POOLO NANCY, an island off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. of Acheen.

POOLO OBY, o'bee, (or UBI, oo'bee,) an island in the China Sea, 20 miles S. of Point Cambodia.

POOLO PINANG. See PENANG.

POO'LOROON', and POO'LOWAY', two of the Banda Islands, Malay Archipelago, W. of Banda.

POOL'S MILLS, a post-office of Jones co., Mississippi.

POOL, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POOLS'VILLE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

POOLSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

POOLSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Indiana.

POOLVASH BAY, Isle of Man. See BALVASH.

POOL'VILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, about 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has several factories.

POONAH, a district of British India, presidency of Bombay. Area, 8281 square miles. Pop. 558,313.

POONAH, a city of British India, capital of the above district, on a tributary of the Beemah, 75 miles S.E. of Bombay. Pop. from 80,000 to 90,000, but its garrison comprises about 15,000 more. It stands about 2,000 feet above the sea, is an agreeable place, and rising in importance; the streets are clean and uniform, and the roads in its vicinity much improved. The Peishwa's palace, environed by a large unfinished fort, was mostly destroyed by fire in 1827; but a part remains, and now serves for a prison. Here are also other native palaces, a Hindoo college, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the various government offices. The cantonments, where 127 infantry regiments are generally quartered, are on an elevated site to the W. E. of the city is a cave-temple of Seeva.

POONUKKA, POUNUKKA, PUNUKKA, poo-nūk'kā, written also POONAKA, a town, and the second capital of Boolan, North Hindostan, in the great chain of the Himalayas, 17 miles N.E. of Tassisudon. It is a miserable place; the winter residence of the Deb-Rajah is its only building of consequence. Lat. 27° 58′ N., lon. 89° 54′ E.

POOPO, po-o'po or POPO, a village of Bolivia, department, and 106 miles S. by E. of La Paz. Pop. 1000.

POOR, POUR, or PUR, poor, a river of Siberia, rises in the N. of the government of Yakootsk, flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 130 miles joins the Olenek at the town of Maksimova.

POOR, POUR, or PUR, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, about lat. 64° N., flows N. by E., and after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the S.W. extremity of the Bay of Taxovsk.

POORA, poo'rā, a town of West Beloochistan, in the desert, 110 miles E.N.E. of Bunpoor. Pop. 2000.

POORALLY, poo-rāl'lee, (anc. *Arbis*,) a river of Beloochistan, province of Loas, enters Sonmeanee Bay, Indian Ocean, 50 miles N.E. of Kurrachee, after a S. course of about 100 miles. The towns Bela and Lyaree are on its banks.

POORATREN, POURATIN, or PURATIN, poo-rā-teen', a town of Russia, government, and 103 miles N.W. of Poltava, capital of a district, with 1600 inhabitants.

POORBUNDER, poor-bun'der, a maritime town of Hindostan, Baroda dominions, on the S.W. coast of the Guzerat Peninsula. Lat. 21° 39′ N., lon. 69° 48′ E. It is large and populous, and is the commercial emporium of the Guzerat Peninsula.

POOREE, a town of British India. See JUGGERNAUT.

POOR FORK, a post-office of Harlan co., Kentucky.

POOR HILL, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

POORSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

POOR'TON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

POORTVLIET, pōrt'fleet', a village of Holland, province of Zeeland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Tholen. Pop. 1113.

POORUNDER, poor-ūn'der, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles S.S.E. of Poonah.

POOR'UNPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 48 miles E.N.E. of Bareily.

POOSHKUR, poosh'kūr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 4 miles W. of Ajmeer. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POOST-(POUST-or PUST-)OZERSK, poost-o-zairsk', (Samoyede, *Yongoria*, yon-go'ree,) the northernmost town of the Samoied country, in European Russia, government of Archangel, on the Petchora, near its mouth in the Northern Ocean. Pop. 600, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

POOTE, LA, lā pōt', a market-town of France, department, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 3352.

POOTIVL, POUTIVL, or PUTIVL, poo-teev'l', written also PUTYVL and PUTIWL, a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles W.S.W. of Koorsk, capital of a district, on the Sem. Pop. 9300. It is well built, and though mostly of wood, it has some good public edifices, nearly 20 churches, 2 extensive charitable institutions, vitriol factories, brick-kilns, and a brisk trade in the rural produce of the vicinity.

POOTO, POUTO, PUTO, poo'to, or POO-TEON-SHAN, a small, rocky island off the E. extremity of Chusan, coast of China. Lat. 30° 25′ N., lon. 122° 40′ E. It has numerous temples, and monasteries of Boodhist priests, many very richly ornamented, and good causeways are carried over all parts of its surface.

POPA, po'pā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 100 miles S.E. of Gilolo, 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 1° 12′ S., lon. 129° 52′ E.

POPACTON or PEPACTON RIVER, a branch of the Delaware, rises among the Catskill Mountains, in Delaware county, New York, and flowing in a W.S.W. direction for about 60 miles, unites with the Coquago, the larger branch, at the village of Hancock or Chehocton, on the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, and furnishes valuable motive-power. The New York and Erie Railroad crosses this river near its junction with the Coquago.

POPAYAN, po-pā-yăn', a city of South America, in New Granada, capital of the department of Cauca, in a fertile plain, near the Cauca River, and 6000 feet above the ocean. Lat. 2° 28′ 35″ N., lon. 76° 36′ W. Pop. 20,000. It is regularly laid out and well built, has a cathedral, numerous public edifices, (formerly convent-like,) a mint, and two bridges across an affluent of the Cauca. Its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and negroes. It had formerly a large trade in the precious metals, but its commerce is now principally in rural produce. A great commercial road, nearly 1000 miles in length, extends S. from Popayan past Quito to Trujillo, in Peru. Popayan was founded in 1537, being the first city built by Europeans in this region of America. In 1834 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

POPE, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 370 square miles. The Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, forms the S.E. boundary. The county is also drained by Lusk and Big Bay Creeks. The surface is rolling; the soil in some parts is fertile. The county contains a number of mineral springs, and abundance of iron and lead. Valuable quarries of sandstone are found near the Ohio River. Named in honor of Nathaniel Pope, a delegate to the United States Congress when Illinois was admitted as a sovereign state. Capital, Golconda. Pop. 3975.

POPE CREEK, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

POPEDOM, Italy. See PONTIFICAL STATES.

POPERINGHE, po'pēr'ĭng', or POPERINGEN, pop'er-

ring'hen, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on a canal, near the French frontier, 8 miles W.S.W. of Ypres. Pop. 10,461. The principal edifice is a handsome town-hall. It has manufactures of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

POPE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

POPE'S MILLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

POP'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

POPILII FORUM. See FORLIMPOPOLI.

POP'LAR, a suburban parish of the metropolis of England, co. of Middlesex, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, 4 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1852, 28,384. It comprises the East and West India docks, has numerous places of worship, schools and charities, almshouses for the widows of servants of the East India Company, and yards for ship-building.

POP'LAR, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

POPLAR, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

POPLAR BLUFF, a small post-village of Butler co., Missouri.

POPLAR BRANCH, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

POPLAR CORNER, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

POPLAR CREEK, of Tennessee, rises in Anderson county, and enters Clinch River in Roane county.

POPLAR CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

POPLAR FLAT, a small post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 144 miles W. of Nashville.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Casey co., Kentucky.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

POPLAR MARSHES, England. See DOGS, ISLE OF.

POPLAR MOUNT, a post-office of Greenville co., Virginia.

POPLAR NECK, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

POPLAR PLAINS, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 80 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 300.

POPLAR POINT, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, about 7½ miles N.W. of Newport, Rhode Island.

POPLAR RIDGE, or SMITH'S CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 15 miles S. by W. of Auburn.

POPLAR RIDGE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

POPLAR RIDGE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

POPLAR SPRING, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

POP'LARTOWN, a thriving village of Worcester co., Maryland, about 12 miles N.E. of Snow Hill.

POP'LIN, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 33 miles S.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 509.

POPO, a village of Bolivia. See POOPO.

POPO, po'po, a district of Guinea, nominally included in the territory of Dahomey, with two coast towns or villages, Great and Little Popo.

POPOCATEPETL, po-po-kà-tà-pêtl', (Mexican "smoking mountain,") an active volcano of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 35 miles S.W. of La Puebla. It is a truncated cone, rising to 17,720 feet above the sea, with a crater 3 miles in circumference, and 1000 feet deep. The principal constituent is porphyritic obsidian. Forests cover its base, but at 12,693 feet in height vegetation ceases, and beyond this its slope is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

POPO, GREAT, a town of Guinea, situated between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 miles W. of Whydah. Lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 1° 54' E. Pop. 5000, including many Spaniards and Portuguese. It has some manufactures of cotton goods and earthenwares, but is chiefly noted for its traffic in slaves.

POPO ISLES, Malay Archipelago, are between Gilolo and Papua, lat. 1° 15' S., lon. 129° 45' E. The largest island, Popo, is 50 miles in circumference, and produces sago, cocoanuts, and salt.

POPOLI, pop'o-le, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., district, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Sulmona, on the Pescara, with two handsome churches. Pop. 3200.

POPPELAU, pop'peh-lów', a village of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles N.W. of Oppeln, on the Prinitza. Pop. 2265.

POPPELSDORF, pop'pels-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 1 mile S.W. of Bonn, and having the botanic garden, museum, and laboratory of its university, with porcelain and carpet factories. Pop. 1180.

POPPENHAUSEN, pop'pen-how'zen, a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 6 miles N.W. of Schweinfurt. Pop. 1179.

POPPENLAUER, pop'pen-lów'er, a village of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Saale, 4 miles E.S.E. of Münnerstadt. Pop. 1249.

POPPI, pop'pee, a town of Tuscany, province, and 26 miles E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 5654. It has a handsome palace, formerly of the Guidi family, a celebrated abbey, Augustine convent, 3 churches, a hospital, public library, and theatre, with many handsome private houses.

POP'PLETON, NETHER, a parish of England, co., and 4 miles N.N.W. of York, with a station on the East and West York Railway.

POPRAD, po'prâd', a river of North Hungary, co. of Zips, an affluent of the Dunajec. Length, 35 miles.

POPRAD, a town of Hungary. See DEUTSCHENDORF.

POQUAN'OC (or POQUON'NOC) BRIDGE, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

POQUETAN'OC, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Thames River.

POQUONNOC, a village of Connecticut. See PEQUANNOCK.

PORA, po'ra, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30' S., and lon. 98° 30' and 100° E. The southernmost, or Se Pora, is 40 miles in length, by 15 miles in greatest breadth; and North Pora or Se Beroo, 60 miles in length, by 30 miles across.

PORAMUSCHIR, Koorlie Islands. See PARAMOOSHEER.

PORCA, por'kâ a maritime town of South India, on the Malabar coast, 70 miles N.W. of Trivandrum. Lat. 8° 16' N., lon. 76° 24' E. It is populous, and inhabited by many Mohammadan, Hindoo, and Christian merchants. Here the Dutch had formerly a factory.

PORCARI, por-kâ'ree, a village and parish of Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, near the Lago di Sesto, on an isolated hill, above the Lecio. Pop. 2661.

PORCE, por'sâ, a river of New Granada, rises in the Andes, flows N.N.W., and joins the Nechi 30 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Total course, about 130 miles.

PORCHESTER, a village of England. See PORTCHESTER.

PORCHOV, a town of Russia. See PORKHOV.

POR'CO, a mountain knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 45' S., lon. 65° 30' W. Height, 18,000 feet. From this mountain the Incas derived a large amount of silver, and here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, capital of a province of its own name, department of Potosi, 20 miles S.W. of Potosi.

PORCOS, ILHA DOS, eel'yâ doos por'koos, a group of islets of Brazil, off the coast of Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Flamengos, 16 miles N.E. of the island of São Sebastião.

PORCUNA, por-koo'nâ, (anc. *Obulco,*) a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles W.N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 5272. It has a palace belonging to the Order of Calatrava, and manufactures of woollen cloth, serges, and soap.

POR'CUPINE RIVER, of Nebraska Territory, falls into the Missouri River near 48° N. lat., and 104° 50' W. lon.

PORDENONE, por-dâ-no'nâ, a town of Austrian Italy, 28 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 5000. It has an active trade in wine and corn.

PORDIC, por'deek', a market-town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 4980.

PORE, po'râ, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, on an affluent of the Meta, 114 miles N.E. of Bogota.

PORENTRUY, po'rôns'trwee', or PORRENTRUI, (Ger. *Brunstrut,* broon'troot,) a town of Switzerland, canton, and 38 miles N.W. of Bern, near the French frontier. Pop. 2500. In 1793–4 it was capital of the French department of Mont Terrible, and was afterwards comprised in the department of Haut-Rhin.

PORETCHIE, po-rêtch'yâ, written also PORIETCHÉ and PORETSCHIÉ, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 2000.

PORETTA, near Civita Vecchia. See BAGNI DELLA PORETTA.

PORETTA, po-rêt'tâ, a village of North Italy, Pontifical States, 30 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. 2500. It has well-frequented sulphur baths.

PORETZK, po-rêtsk', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 15 miles S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1550.

POR'INGLAND, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

POR'INGLAND, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

PORKA, por'kâ, an island of Russia, in Lake Peipus, well-wooded, and having several villages.

PORKHOV, PORCHOV or PORKHOW, por'kov', a town of Russia, government, and 43 miles E.S.E. of Pskov, on the Shelon, a tributary of Lake Ilmen. P. 3040. It has a castle.

PORLEZZA, por-lêt'sâ, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 16 miles N. of Como, at the N. extremity of Lake Lugano. Pop. 1000.

POR'LOCK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of

Somerset, on the British Channel, 5½ miles W. of Minehead. Pop. 854. The town has a harbor, and some imports of coal and lime.

PORNASSIO, por-năs/se-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province, and about 12 miles N.N.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 1152.

PORNIC, por'neak', a small maritime town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Bay of Bourgneuf, 26 miles W.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1324. It is frequented for its chalybeate springs and for sea-bathing.

PO/RO or POO/LO SERPORA, sĕ-po/rĕ, ("island of good fortune,") an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, N.W. of the Poggy Islands. It is about 40 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., by 15 miles in breadth, and densely wooded.

POROMUSCHIR, one of the Kooriles Islands. See PARAMOOSHEER.

POROS, po'ros, (anc. *Sphæria,*) a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf, and 7 miles S. of the island of Ægina. Its chief town, Poros, is celebrated as the scene of conferences which settled the new Greek monarchy in 1828.

POR/POISE CA[illegible], Maine. See CAPE PORPOISE.

PORQUEROLLES, por'kĕh-rol/, one of the Hyères Islands in France, department of Var, in the Mediterranean. Length, 5 miles.

PORRENTRUI, a town of Switzerland. See PORENTRUY.

PORRERA, por-rĕ/rĕ, a market-town of Spain, province, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1321.

PORRERAS, a town of Majorca, 21 miles E.S.E. of Palmas.

PORRUDOS, por-roo'doce, or RIO DE SÃO LOURENÇO, ro/o dĕ sŏwng lō-rĕn/so, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. part of the province of Matto Grosso, flows S.W., and joins the Paraguay on the left, in lat. 17° 20′ S.; largest tributary, the Cuyaba. Previous to this junction, its channel is much obstructed by cataracts; but below to its mouth, including a length of 150 miles, it is free from falls or violent rapids, and is navigable by country boats, which employ eight days in the ascent.

PORSGRUND, pors'groont, a town of Norway, stift, and 91 miles N.E. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skagerrack. Pop. 1750.

PORTACHUELO DE TUCTO, por-tĕ-choo-ĕ̄/lo dĕ took'to, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, North Peru, between Tarma and Lima, and 15,760 feet in elevation.

PORTACOMARO, por-tĕ-ko-mĕ/ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Asti. Pop. 1464.

PORT ADELAIDE, (ad'ĕ-lăd,) a town of South Australia, 5 or 6 miles from Adelaide, with which it is connected by an excellent macadamized road. Lat. 34° 48′ S., lon. 138° 28′ E. It is situated on the E. bank of a large creek, which affords only a bad harbor, and is not considered safe to load vessels deeper than 15 or 16 feet. The imports for 1848 amounted to 346,137*l.*, and the exports to 465,873*l.* Laid out in 1837. Pop. between 8000 and 10,000.

PORTADOWN', a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 10 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the Bann, and on the Ulster Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3091. In its vicinity are many handsome villas and substantial farm-houses. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, a large distillery, and a brisk trade in corn.

PORTAFERRY, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1851, 2074.

PORTAGE, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, contains 480 square miles. It is drained by Cuyahoga and Mahoning Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Settled by natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut about the year 1799. Capital, Ravenna. Pop. 24,419.

PORTAGE, a county in the N. central part of Wisconsin, contains 1600 square miles. It is intersected by Wisconsin River, and also drained by Plover River. These streams are bordered by extensive pine forests, forming part of the "Great Pinery" of North Wisconsin, from which many million feet of lumber are procured annually, and floated down the river to Galena and St. Louis. A strip of land 6 miles wide, along the Wisconsin, was surveyed and settled in 1836; and the remainder of the county passed from aboriginal hands in 1848, since which the land has been occupied by great numbers of "squatters." Capital, Plover. Pop. 1250.

PORTAGE, a township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee River. Pop. 2478.

PORTAGE, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

PORTAGE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. P. 34.

PORTAGE, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 614.

PORTAGE, a township in Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 377.

PORTAGE, a township of Summit co., Ohio. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal joins the Ohio Canal at Akron, a village in this township. Pop. 1160.

PORTAGE, a thriving post-village and township of Wood co., Ohio, 20 miles S. of Perrysburg. Pop. 403.

PORTAGE, a post-township in the central part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Portage River, Pop. 726.

PORTAGE, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 266.

PORTAGE, a village and township in St. Joseph co., Indiana, on St. Joseph's River, 150 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 2073.

PORTAGE CITY, capital of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on the La Crosse Railroad, (unfinished,) and on the ship-canal connecting the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, at the noted Winnebago Portage, 40 miles N. of Madison. It is at the head of navigation on the Wisconsin River, and is a depôt for large quantities of pine lumber. Two steamboats ply constantly during the summer between this place and Galena. The improvement of Fox River, when finished, will open steamboat navigation from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Portage City contained in 1853, 16 stores, 7 hotels, 2 churches, 2 select schools, 1 iron foundry, 1 sash factory, and 1 chair factory. Pop. 2000. Here is the site of the old FORT WINNEBAGO.

PORTAGE CREEK, of Jackson co., Michigan, enters Grand River, 4 miles below Jackson Court-House.

PORTAGE DES SIOUX, dĕ se-oo' (or soo,) a village in St. Charles co., Missouri, on Mississippi River, 115 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

PORTAGE DU FORT, (Fr. pron. por'tăzh' dü for,) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Ottawa, situated on the Ottawa River, 61 miles N. of Bytown. Pop. about 250.

PORTAGE FALLS, New York. See GENESEE RIVER and GENESEE FALLS.

PORTAGE LAKE, of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, is very irregular in its form, and extends from Keweenaw Bay across the point to within 2 or 3 miles of the shore of Lake Superior. The route of this lake has long been used by the traders and Indians as a portage; hence the name.

PORTAGE LAKE, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

PORTAGE PRAIRIE, a township in Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 603.

PORTAGE RIVER, a small stream of Ohio, rises in Hancock county, and flows into Lake Erie at Port Clinton.

PORTAGE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which flows through Livingston county into Portage Lake and Huron River.

PORTAGE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters St. Joseph's River at the village of Three Rivers.

PORTAGEVILLE, New York. See GENESEE FALLS.

PORTALBERA, por-tăl-bĕ/rĕ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. 1516.

PORTALEGRE, por-tĕ-lĕ/grĕ, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 49 miles N.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 5300. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, college, and manufactures of druggets.

PORT ALEXAN/DER, a harbor of South-western Africa, in Benguela, on the Atlantic, 40 miles N. of Great Fish Bay.

PORT ALLEGHA/NY, a post-village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, about 200 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

PORT AL/LEN, or POW-er-ER/ROL, a harbor of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. bank of the Frith of Tay, 1½ miles S. of Errol.

PORT AL/LEN, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 28 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

PORT ANTO'NIO, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on the N. coast, 25 miles N.W. of Point Morant.

PORTA OMBRIANO, por'tă om-bre-ĕ/no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, and so near to Crema, as to be almost its suburb. Pop. 1124.

PORTARLINGTON, a parliamentary, municipal borough, and town of Ireland, in Leinster, King's and Queen's counties, on the Barrow, here crossed by two bridges, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 40 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop of town in 1851, 2728. It is one of the best built and cleanest country towns in Ireland, with 2 handsome churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, excellent schools, and a handsome market-house, and small manufactures of leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons, and gives the title of earl to the Dawson family, proprietors of the borough.

PORT AU PRINCE, port-o-prinss, (Fr. pron. por-ō-prănss,) or PORT REPUBLICAN, (Fr. *Port Républicain,* por rĕ'püb'lee'kănsĕ,) the capital city and principal seaport of Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaïves. Lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 72° 18′ W. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is partially fortified, irregularly built, and chiefly of wood. The principal edifices are the palace of the state, which has some architectural excellence, the church, arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. The harbor is safe, except the hurricane months, from August to November. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of the most part of its foreign trade. The annual value of the imports is about $1,200,000.

PORT BAIL, por bĕĭ, a market-town of France, depart-

ment of Manche, with a small port on the English Channel, 16 miles S.W. of Valognes. Pop. in 1852, 2057.

PORT BANNATYNE, a beautiful maritime village of Scotland, co., and on the island of Bute, at the head of Kames Bay, 1¼ miles N.N.W. of Rothesay. Pop. 300. It is neatly built, and is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. About 1 mile W. stands the old baronial mansion of Kames Castle.

PORT BARNETT, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Redbank Creek, 168 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

PORT BEAUFORT, (bō'fort,) a harbor of South Africa, in Cape Colony, district, and 50 miles S.E. of Zwellendam, at the mouth of the Breede River in St. Sebastian's Bay.

PORT BLANCHARD, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

PORT BOWEN, Ken. British North America, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13′ N., lon. 88° 54′ W. Here the Hecla and Fury remained from September to July 1824–5, during which period the mean temperature was 4°.33 Fahrenheit, the lowest temperature on the 26th of January, being minus 38°, and the highest, 13th of July, 45°.42.

PORT BOWEN, a natural harbor on the N.E. coast of Australia, lat. 22° 30′ S., lon. 151° E.

PORT BURWELL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, situated at the mouth of Otter Creek, in Lake Erie, 137 miles S.W. of Toronto, and 45 miles from London. Pop. about 300.

PORTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PORT BYRON, a post-village of Mentz township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, 28 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several ware-houses and mills. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1400.

PORT BYRON, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 18 miles above Rock Island City.

PORT CADDO, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

PORT CARBON, a thriving post-borough of East Norwegian township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Mill Creek, 65 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, and 3 miles N.E. of Pottsville. It is surrounded by rich coal-mines, and carries on an active trade by means of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, which extends to the mines, and the Schuylkill Navigation, which terminates here. In 1829 there was only 1 house in the place. Pop. in 1850, 2142; in 1853, about 3000.

PORT CASTRIES, West Indies. See CASTRIES.

PORT CAVALLO, a post-village of Calhoun co., Texas, is situated on a point of land at the entrance of Matagorda Bay, about 30 miles S.W. of Matagorda.

PORT CHARLOTTE, (shar'lot,) a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in the island of Islay, on the W. coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan Point. Pop. about 400.

PORTCHESTER or PORCHESTER, a parish and village of England, co. of Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth Harbor, with a station on a branch of the London and South-western Railway, 3¾ miles N.N.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 729. It was the ancient *Caer Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest, and has a conspicuous castle, with a large square keep, which has been used as a place of detention for French prisoners.

PORT CHESTER, a post-village in Rye township, Westchester co., New York, on Byram River, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of New York. It contains 2 or 3 churches, several seminaries and factories.

PORT CLARENCE, a maritime village of England, co. of Durham, near Stockton, and with a station on the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.

PORT CLATSOP, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

PORT CLINTON, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of the Tamaqua, 12 miles by land S.E. of Pottsville. The Reading Railroad passes through it, and the Little Schuylkill Railroad terminates here. Pop. in 1850, 374.

PORT CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Ohio, is situated on a bay of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Portage River, 120 miles N. of Columbus. It has a good harbor and light-house.

PORT CLINTON, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

PORT COLBORNE, kōl'bŭrn, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the shore of Lake Erie, at the outlet of the Welland Canal, 103 miles S. of Toronto, and from Buffalo, in the United States, 20 miles.

PORT CONWAY, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, 60 miles N. by E. of Richmond.

PORT COOPER or TOKO-LABO, tō'ko-lä'bo, a harbor of New Zealand, on the E. coast of Bank's Peninsula, lat. 43° 38′ S., lon. 172° 54′ E. A considerable village of wooden houses has recently arisen here, and an excellent road formed, conducting to the interior.

PORT CRANE, a post office of Broome co., New York.

PORT CREDIT, a post-village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of York, South Riding, on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Credit, 15 miles N.E. of Toronto. The value of exports in 1851, amounted to $201,823, of which $181,268 went to the United States. The value of imports was only $8550, all of which was from the United States. Pop. about 300.

PORTCROS, por'kros', one of the Hyères Islands of France, department of Var, 5 miles E. of Porquerolles. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1 mile. It is defended by several forts.

PORT CURTIS, a harbor on the E. coast of Australia, lat. 24° S., lon. 151° 30′ E., named from its discoverer, Sir R. Curtis, in 1802.

PORT DALHOUSIE, dal-hoo'zee, a post-village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, situated on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, near its W. end, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, 5 miles N. of St. Catharines, and 36 miles E. by S. of Hamilton. The total value of exports in 1851, amounted to $356,072, of which $317,296 went to the United States; the imports amounted in value to $98,100.

PORT DAVEY, Van Diemen's Land. See DAVEY, PORT.

PORT-DE-BOUC. See BOUC, PORT-DE.

PORT-DE-LA-MONTAGNE. ("Mountain port,") a former name of PORT LOUIS, in the island of Mauritius.

PORT DE PAIX, LE, leh pox deh pay, a maritime town of Hayti, on its N. coast, 35 miles W. of Cape Haytien.

PORT DEPOSIT, a thriving post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the left or E. bank of the Susquehanna, at the lowest falls, 5 miles from the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and 37 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It is one of the principal depôts of the pine lumber which is rafted down the river. It is situated at the head of tide-water, and has facilities for shipping to the Southern markets. The quantity of lumber received at this place annually is estimated at 50,000,000 feet. Large quarries of granite are worked in the immediate vicinity. It contains a bank, and several churches. Laid out in 1800.

PORT DESIRE, a river of Patagonia, rises near lat. 49° S., lon. 70° W., flows N.E., and falls into a bay of its own name, in the South Atlantic, S. of Cape Blanco; total course, above 200 miles. It was examined by Captain King for 16 miles, but is believed to be navigable to a much greater distance.

PORT DESIRE, a bay or harbor of Patagonia, on the E. coast, in lat. 47° 45′ S., lon. 65° 55′ 30″ W., formed by a river of its own name.

PORT DISCOVERY, capital of Clallam co., Washington Territory, on a bay of the same name at the head of the Gulf of Georgia.

PORT DOVER, a post-village and port of entry of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, situated on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Patterson Creek, 37 miles S.W. of Hamilton. The total value of exports in 1851 amounted to $151,404; and of the imports, to $81,760. Pop. about 600.

PORT DUNDAS', a village and suburb of Glasgow, in Scotland, about 1 mile W. of that city, at the end of the Forth and Clyde Canal. It has large warehouses.

PORT D'URBAN, port door'bän', on the N. shore of the inlet of Port Natal, is the port of the British colony of Natal, 50 miles S.E. of Pietermaritzburg. In 1844, its exports, chiefly in butter, hides, ivory, tallow, wool, and natural curiosities, amounted in value to 11,094*l.*, and 20 British vessels, aggregate burden 1613 tons, cleared from the port. Value of imports from Cape Town, 40,864*l.*; of total imports, 41,141*l.* Total custom and port duties, 4319*l.* 15*s.*

PORT EASY, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, E. of Port Gordon. Pop. about 400.

PORT EDGAR, a small harbor on the Frith of Forth, co. of Linlithgow, parish of Dalmeny, three-quarters of a mile W. of Queensferry.

PORTEL, por-tēl', a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 20 miles E.S.E. of Evora. Pop. 2000.

PORT ELGIN, ĕl'ghin, a village of Canada West, on the Calloops Canal, in the township of Edwardsburgh, 9 miles from Prescott, and 43 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 120.

PORT ELIZABETH, a seaport town of South Africa, in Cape Colony, with an excellent harbor, 18 miles S.E. of Uitenhage, (of which it is the port,) on the W. side of Algoa Bay. Pop. 4000, nearly all of English descent. It has a pier projecting 350 feet into the sea, an arsenal, constructed at a cost of 12,000*l.*, and a fine monument to Lady Donkin. It is a free port, and the most frequented along the S. coast of the colony. In 1851, its exports amounted to 241,545*l.*

PORT ELIZABETH, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 36 miles E.S.E. of Salem, has an extensive glass manufactory, 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants.

PORT ELLEN, or PORT ELLINOR, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the S.E. coast of the island of Islay, 8 miles S.S.E. of Bowmore, with 200 houses, a distillery, a quay, and a light-house.

PORTENDIC or PORTENDIK, por'tŏn'deek', a French trading station, on the W. coast of Africa, in Sahara, 160 miles N. of Fort Louis. Lat. 18° 19′ N., lon. 16° 2′ W. In 1834, its trade in gum, &c., conducted by other than French merchants, became completely ruined by the maintenance of a strict blockade by the French, and the loss to British subjects settled there has been estimated at 70,000*l.*

PORTER, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 400 square miles. The Kankakee River bounds it on the S., and it is drained by the Calumick River. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests; the soil mostly fertile. It is traversed by the Michigan Central Railroad, the Northern Indiana Railroad, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Organized in 1836. Capital, Valparaiso. Pop. 5234.

PORTER, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1208.

PORTER, a township of Niagara co., New York, bordering on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Pop. 2456.

PORTER, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1907.

PORTER, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 968.

PORTER, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 1050.

PORTER, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 728.

PORTER, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 768.

PORTER, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Bear Mountain Railroad route. Pop. 305.

PORTER, a post-township in the E. central part of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1037.

PORTER, a village of Gallia co., Ohio, 10 miles N.W. of Gallipolis.

PORTER, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1671.

PORTER, a township of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 1259.

PORTER, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop 443.

PORTER, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 768.

PORTER, a township in Green co., Missouri. Pop. 497.

PORTER, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 882.

PORTERFIELD, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PORTER RIDGE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

PORTER'S, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

PORTER'S CORNER, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

PORTER'S CROSS ROADS, post-office, Porter co., Indiana.

PORTER'S FALLS, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

PORTER'S SHIDLING, (seed'ling,) a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

PORTERSVILLE, a village of New London co., Connecticut, about 5 miles N. by W. of New London. It has some manufactures of brass and iron.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-borough of Butler co., Pennsylvania. 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 240.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-village of Tipton co., Tennessee, 25 miles N.E. of Memphis.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

PORTERSVILLE, a village of Dubois co., Indiana, on the East Fork of White River, 8 miles N. by W. of Jasper.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

PORT EYSINGTON, a bay of North Australia, on the E. side of Coburg Peninsula. On its W. side, 17 miles from its entrance, in lat. 11° 22′ 3″ S., lon. 132° 10′ 7″ E., is the British settlement of Victoria, founded in 1839, but now abandoned. Shores of the bay low and destitute of vegetation. Climate unhealthy.

PORT ETCHES, of Russian America, in Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60° 21′ 12″ N., lon. 146° 32′ W. It has an establishment of the Imperial Russia Fur Company.

PORT GALLANT, a cove of South America, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 41′ 45″ S., lon. 72° 0′ 51″ W.

PORT GENESEE, New York. See CHARLOTTE.

PORT GIBSON, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 54 miles W. of Syracuse, has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

PORT GIBSON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Mississippi, on Bayou Pierre, 28 miles from its mouth, and about 65 miles S.W. of Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich planting district, and has considerable business. A newspaper is published here. The cotton raised in the vicinity is shipped here in keel-boats. Pop. in 1850, 1036.

PORT GIBSON, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

PORT GLASGOW, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, river-port, town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the left bank of the Clyde, and on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley Railway, 3 miles E. of Greenock, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 7017. The town is neat, and substantially built. It has endowed and other schools, public libraries, several branch banks, two large harbors, with good quays, and the largest graving dock in Scotland. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and here are important manufactures of sail cloth, coarse linens, and ropes, with some sugar-refineries and flax mills. The town was founded (before the deepening of the Clyde) by the Glasgow magistrates in 1668, to be the seaport of Glasgow, and its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but the inhabitants have of late carried on commerce on their own account, and they now own a large portion of the shipping. It is the chief port on the Clyde for imports of North American timber. The duties collected here in 1848, amounted to 136,848. Registered shipping, 12,973 tons. The burgh unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PORT GLASGOW, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

PORT GLENONE, glên'ôn', a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, chiefly in the co. of Antrim, on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 7 miles S.S.E. of Kilrea. Pop. 900.

PORT GORDON, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4 miles E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey. Pop. about 470.

PORT GOWER, a fishing village of Scotland, on the E. coast of the co. of Sutherland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Helmsdale. Pop. about 200.

PORT (or HARBOR) GRACE, a small maritime town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 25 miles N.W. of St. John.

PORTH CERI, a town of South Wales. See PORTH KERRY.

PORTH EINION, (ïne-on,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PORT HENRY, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 110 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

PORT HENRY, a port on the W. coast of Patagonia, near Cape Tres Puntas; lat. 50° S., lon. 75° 15′ W. The harbor is spacious, and capable of containing a numerous squadron of the largest ships perfectly secure.

PORT HERMAN, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PORTH KERRY or PORTH CERI, porth kêr'ree, a little seaport-town of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Cardiff.

PORT HOMER, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

PORT HOOD or JESTICO, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Inverness, on a bay at the W. extremity of Cape Breton. Its harbor is safe for frigates with any wind, and has anchorage in from 4 to 5 fathoms of water.

PORT HOPE, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Neenah or Fox River, which affords good water-power. It has a hotel and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 416.

PORT HOPE, a town of Upper Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 55 miles E. by N. of Toronto. It is built chiefly on the sides of a hill, commanding fine views of the lake, and has churches of 5 or 6 denominations, 3 branch banks, agencies of 10 assurance, and 3 insurance companies, 2 newspaper offices, 2 female seminaries, about 30 stores, several flouring mills, and manufactures of steam-engines, machinery, castings, &c. The total value of exports in 1851, amounted to $100,408, and of imports to $79,016. Pop. about 2500.

PORT HOWE, (how,) a landing-place on the E. coast of San Salvador, Bahama Islands, supposed to be that where Columbus first set foot in the New World, October 12, 1492.

PORT HUDSON, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, 25 miles above Baton Rouge. It is a place of active business, about 30,000 bales of cotton, and 2000 hogsheads of sugar being shipped here annually. Pop. 300.

PORT HUNTER, an inlet of New South Wales, between the cos. of Gloucester and Northumberland, 75 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 32° 55′ S., lon. 151° 48′ E. It extends 6 miles inland, receives the Hunter River at its W. extremity, and has the town of Newcastle on the S. side of its entrance.

PORT HURON, formerly DESMOND, a thriving post-village and township in St. Clair co., Michigan, on the St. Clair at the mouth of Black River, 2 miles from the S. end of Lake Huron, and 57 miles N.E. of Detroit. Port Huron is the terminus of the proposed Northern railroad to Lake Michigan. It has an active trade in pine lumber, and contains 8 churches, 6 warehouses, 5 hotels, 2 tanneries, 2 livery stables, 2 newspaper offices, several steam mills, and near 50 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

PORTICI, por'te-che, a town of Naples, 4 miles S.E. of the capital, of which it is a suburb, on the Bay of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 4900. It is beautifully situated, and has a large royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii, a museum of antique statues, bronzes, urns, and furniture taken from the buried cities, and a magnificent park and garden. It has also several other fine residences, a large church, a monastery, and ribaud manufactures. A fine square fronts the harbor, which is defended by a mole; it has an active fishery, and brisk coasting trade.

PORTICO, por'te-ko, a village of Tuscany, 36 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Montone. Pop. 2054.

PORTILLO, por-teel'yo, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.E. of Valladolid, on a height commanded by a ruined castle. Pop. 1467.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 19 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1500.

PORTILLO, pon-teel'yo, a mountain pass of the Andes, in Chili; lat. 33° 40′ S. Height, 14,365 feet.

PORTIMAO, Portugal. See VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMAO.

PORTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PORTISHEAD, a village and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Bristol. The village is sheltered by a headland on the W., and is frequented as a watering-place. It has a large floating pier, or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

PORT JACKSON, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, about 15 miles W.N.W. of Schenectady.

PORT JACKSON, an inlet of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, its entrance being between two lofty cliffs, the N. and S. heads, on the latter of which is a light-house, 345 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 51′ 32″ S., lon. 151° 18′ E. It extends 15 miles inland, has numerous creeks and bays, and forms one of the finest harbors known, with a dry dock and naval station. The city of Sydney is on its S. side.

PORT JEFFERSON, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, about 200 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

PORT JEFFERSON, a thriving village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 70 miles W. by N. of Columbus. A feeder of the Miami and Erie Canal terminates here. Pop. about 460.

PORT JERVIS, a thriving post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 97 miles from New York City. Named in honor of John B. Jervis, engineer of the Hudson and Delaware Canal, which passes through this place. It has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, and a bank. The railroad station, (1½ miles S. of Port Jervis,) with the engine-house and other buildings in the vicinity, is called DELAWARE.

PORT KENDALL, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain.

PORT KENNEDY, a post-village of Upper Marion township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, and on the Reading Railroad, 4 miles above Norristown. It contains extensive lime-kilns, and large furnaces for smelting iron ore, which is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 449.

PORT KENT, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on Lake Champlain, about 150 miles N. of Albany.

PORT KNOCKIE, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 2 miles W.N.W. of Cullen. Pop. about 750.

PORTLAND, ISLE OF, a peninsula and parish of England, co. of Dorset, it is an island only at certain times of the tide, extending into the English Channel, 4½ miles from N. to S., by 2 miles in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesil bank, a narrow ridge of shingle, 10½ miles in length, and terminating on the S. by Portland-hill, a rocky promontory, with two lighthouses 198 feet above the sea, in lat. 50° 31′ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. Pop. in 1852, 5195. It has excellent stone-quarries, and several ancient remains, with a castle built by Henry VIII. It forms the W. side of Weymouth Harbor, and gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity, is Portland-race, a dangerous part of the channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity.

PORTLAND, the commercial metropolis of Maine, port of entry, and seat of justice of Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, at the southern terminus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, which here connects with railways communicating on the one hand with Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor, &c., and on the other, with all the principal cities of the Union, 60 miles S.S.W. of Augusta, and 105 miles N.E. of Boston, and 292 miles S.E. of Montreal. Lat. 43° 39′ 52″ N., lon. 70° 13′ 34″ W. It is pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula or tongue of land projecting from the W. shore of Casco Bay. This peninsula is about 3 miles in length from E. to W., and rises at each extremity into considerable elevations, giving the city a beautiful appearance as it is approached from the sea. Its breadth averages about three-quarters of a mile, though it is much wider than this at its eastern termination, and also at its junction with the mainland. The harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast, the anchorage being protected on every side by land, the communication with the ocean easy and direct, and the depth sufficient for the largest ships. Although in a northern latitude, it is never closed by ice except in the most extreme cold weather, and then only for a few days. The principal entrance lies between the mainland on the S.W., and House Island on the N.E.; it is defended by Fort Preble on the former, and Fort Scammel on the latter. The city, with but few exceptions, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built, chiefly of brick. Several of the streets are remarkable for their elegance. Congress street is the principal thoroughfare, and extends from Munjoy's Hill on the E. to Bramhall's Hill on the W., following the ridge of the peninsula throughout its entire length. In scarcely any other city are to be found so many beautiful shade-trees. It is estimated that there are not less than 3000 of these scattered throughout the various parts of the town.

Among the public buildings of Portland, may be mentioned the City Hall, and the Court-House, both large and imposing structures. The latter is very pleasantly situated, and was formerly occupied as the State-House. The Custom-House, one of the finest buildings in the city, was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1853-4; appropriations have recently been made for its re-erection. The churches at the commencement of 1853, were as follows, viz. 5 Trinitarian Congregationalists, 2 Unitarian Congregationalists, 4 Methodist Episcopal, 3 Calvinist, 2 Protestant Episcopal, 1 Christian Society, 1 Freewill Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, and several others—in all 26.

Portland contains several flourishing scientific and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the Portland Society of Natural History, having for its object to create an interest and diffuse information in regard to the natural sciences. It has a valuable cabinet of natural history, consisting of specimens of the ornithology of the state; shells of more than 4000 different species; mineralogical and geological specimens, fishes, reptiles, &c. It numbers about 275 members. Organized in 1843. The Portland Athenæum, incorporated in 1826, has about 140 proprietors, and a library of 8000 volumes. Besides the above, may be named the Mercantile Association, with a rapidly increasing library, and the Portland Sacred Music Society. The number of public schools in the city and its environs is 25; teachers, 57; average number of pupils in attendance, 3000; amount of money appropriated for school purposes for the year 1852-3, $29,510.72. The school houses are generally substantial brick edifices, constructed upon the most approved plan. A commodious building has recently been erected for the state reform school. In the spring of 1854, plans were prepared for a marine hospital; and it was expected that the edifice would shortly be commenced. There are 11 newspapers published in Portland, 2 of them daily, and 9 weekly.

Portland enjoys excellent facilities both for ocean commerce and inland trade. In addition to its superior harbor advantages, it has railway communication with the seaboard for many hundred miles, and with the various important sections of the interior. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad connects Portland with Montreal in Canada, thereby forming a direct channel for the introduction of the rich commerce of the river St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes to this Atlantic city. There are also several other railroads radiating from this point now in process of construction. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 77,575 tons registered, and 29,403 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 19,653 tons were employed in the coast trade, 8157 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 1290 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 384, (tons, 57,610,) of which 186 (tons, 38,512,) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 443, (tons, 60,893,) of which 50,742 tons were in American bottoms. One of the chief articles of import is molasses, of which there were landed upon the wharves in 1852 upwards of 7,000,000 gallons. The receipts of this article for 1850 were 104 cargoes, consisting of 35,188 hogsheads, 1660 tierces, and 771 barrels; and for the first four months of 1853 the receipts of molasses was greater than for the whole year 1850. The imports of sugar for 1851 amounted to 2,051,633 pounds; of salt, 159,000 bushels; of railroad iron, 9,856,496 pounds; of flour, about 161,000 barrels, and of corn, 200,000 bushels. The total value of the imports for 1852, amounted to about $1,000,000; and of the exports, $300,000.

The manufactures of Portland are peculiar to a commercial city. Ship-building has been long and successfully carried on. During the year ending June 30, 1852, 44 vessels, (30 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 16,293 tons, were admeasured. The shipping built during the year 1853, amounted to 17,550 tons. The most important establishments are the Portland Company, for making locomotives, railroad cars, &c., chartered in 1846, with a capital of $250,000, and the Portland Sugar House. The latter is owned by a single individual, Mr. J. B. Brown, and conducted upon an extensive scale. The first building was erected in 1845; since then, additions have been made, so that the whole now cover nearly 1½ acres of ground. Sugar of every quality is manufactured, employing about 200 hands, and consuming from 150 to 180 hogsheads of molasses daily. The financial institutions are six banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000, and an insurance office. The city is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with pure water. The city is considered as remarkably healthy, never having been visited by the cholera, even when that disease raged fearfully in other neighboring cities.

Portland was settled by an English colony in 1632. Its Indian name was Machigonne. During the wars in which the colonies were involved with the Indians, the French, and the mother country, this town suffered the severest disasters: three times it was entirely destroyed. Since the Revolution, it has steadily increased in wealth and population. The city charter was granted in 1832. Pop. in 1830, 12,601; in 1840, 15,218; in 1850, 20,815; in 1853, about 22,500.

PORTLAND, a thriving post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the left bank of Connecticut River, nearly opposite Middletown, about 15 miles S.E. by S. of Hartford. Near by, and bordering on the river, are the famous Portland quarries, from which building material is annually exported to the value of half a million of dollars. About 2000 men are here employed within an area not exceeding 100 acres. The stone is of a beautiful reddish color, and of a very superior quality; being soft, it is easily worked, and yet is remarkable for its durability, as it increases in hardness with time. Named from the celebrated English quarries. Pop. of the township, 2836.

PORTLAND, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 1905.

PORTLAND, a post-village in Dallas co., Alabama, on Alabama River, 60 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River 3 miles below Louisville, and at the foot of the rapids. It is at the lower termination of the canal made around the rapids, and has considerable business. Pop. 800.

PORTLAND, a township of Erie co., Ohio, intersected by the Lake Shore, Mansfield and Sandusky, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroads. Pop. in 1860, including Sandusky City, 5088.

PORTLAND, a small village of Jefferson co., Ohio.

PORTLAND, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 21 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. Pop. 763.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and canal, 7 miles above Covington.

PORTLAND, a post-village, capital of Jay co., Indiana, on the Salamonia River, and on the plank-road from Winchester to Fort Wayne, 90 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1837. Pop. estimated at 300.

PORTLAND, a thriving village of Putnam co., Indiana, on Raccoon Creek, 15 miles N.W. of Greencastle. Pop. 300.

PORTLAND, a post-village in Whiteside co., Illinois, on Rock River, 140 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 30 miles below Jefferson City. It has a good landing, and several stores.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, about 72 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

PORTLAND, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

PORTLAND, a post-town of Oregon Territory, on the Willamette River, at the head of ship navigation, 15 miles from its mouth. It is the largest and most commercial town in Oregon. It contains the territorial penitentiary, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 6500.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Canada West, situated on the Rideau Lake, in the township of Bastard, 81 miles from Brockville, 50 miles from Kingston. Pop. about 150.

PORT'LAND, a neat township of Australia, in Victoria, on Portland Bay, about 170 miles W.S.W. of Melbourne. It is a place of active and increasing trade.

PORTLAND BAY, a wide inlet of Australia, its centre in lat. 38° 25′ S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson, and containing Lady Julia Percy Island.

PORTLAND CHANNEL, off the W. coast of North America, stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., and separates Russian and British America.

PORTLAND HEAD, a small point of land on the W. side of the entrance to Portland Harbor. A light-house, 85 feet high, containing a fixed light, stands near its extremity. Lat. 43° 39′ N., lon. 70° 12′ W.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific, W. of New Hanover, and so named by Carteret in 1767. Lat. 2° 38′ S., lon. 149° 29′ E.

PORTLAND MILLS, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

PORTLAND POINT, the S. extremity of Jamaica, and termination of Portland Ridge and peninsula. Lat. 17° 43′ N., lon. 77° 10′ W. Off the E. coast are the Portland Keys.

PORT'LANDVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna, 68 miles S. of Albany.

PORT LAVACA, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Texas, on the W. side of Lavacca Bay, about 160 miles S.S.E. of Austin.

PORTLAW', a small manufacturing town of Ireland, in Munster co., and 9 miles W.N.W. of Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir. Pop. 3647, mostly employed in extensive and flourishing cotton factories. W. of the town is the Marquis of Waterford's splendid demesne of Curraghmore.

PORT LAW'RENCE, a township of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. exclusive of Toledo, 134.

PORTLEMOUTH, (por'tl-mŭth,) EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PORT LE'ON, a port of entry of Wakulla co., Florida, on the E. side of the Wakulla River, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Tallahassee. The shipping, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 118 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade.

PORT LESCHENAULT, West Australia. See LESCHENAULT, PORT.

PORT LETHEN, les'then, a small maritime village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Stonehaven.

PORT LEYDEN, (lī'den,) a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 110 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

PORT LINCOLN, (link'on,) a settlement of South Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 45′ S., lon. 135° 50′ E. It has a good roadstead and harbor, but the country around it being barren, it was in 1845, inhabited by only about 30 families.

PORT LO'GAN, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, at the head of Portnessock Bay, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stranraer. Pop. 230.

PORT LOUIS, pŏrt loo'is, (Fr. pron. por loo'ee',) a fortified seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, 2½ miles S. of Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. Pop. in 1852, 2974. It is defended by a citadel on a neighboring rock, and has an arsenal. The port is of a size and depth sufficient for frigates, and is frequented by a considerable number of merchant ships. The fishery and trade in pilchards form the chief occupation of the poorer classes. It was founded by Louis XIII., in 1635.

PORT LOUIS, or PORT NORTHWEST, the capital town of the island of Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side. Lat. 20° 9′ 6″ S., lon. 57° 28′ 41″ E. Pop. 35,000. It has a citadel, completed in 1843, good barracks, a bazaar, a theatre, a public library, and botanic garden; three-quarters of a mile distant is an hospital on a projecting rock. The town and harbor are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult.

PORT LOUIS, a maritime town of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 miles N. of Point-à-Pitre. Pop., with vicinity, 4688. It is well built, and has a small harbor, defended by forts.

PORT LOUISA, (loo-ee'zą,) a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 40 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

PORT MACQUARIE, Australia. See MACQUARIE PORT.

PORTMAHOL'MACK, pŏrt-mā-hō'mak, a village and small seaport of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Dornoch Frith, 14 miles N.N.E. of Cromarty. Pop. 500.

PORT MAHON, (mā-hōn',) (Sp. *Puerto Mahon*, pwĕr'to mā-hōn'; anc. *Portus Magonis*,) a fortified town of Spain, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52′ 32″ N., lon. 4° 20′ 59″ E. Pop. 13,102. It is the residence of the military governor and of the bishop of Minorca. Its port is one of the best and most commodious in the Mediterranean. Mahon was taken by the English in 1708, and by the Spaniards and French in 1756. Restored to England in 1763; it was again taken by the French and Spaniards in 1782. It was captured once more by the English in 1798, but ceded at the peace of 1802.

PORT MAITLAND, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, on Grand River, 6 miles S. of Dunnville. Pop. about 130.

PORT MARIA, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 miles E. of St. Ann's.

PORTMAR'NOCK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 8½ miles N.N.E. of Dublin.

PORT MARY BAY, a creek of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 6 miles E.S.E. of the entrance to Kirkcudbright Bay, where Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked in her flight to England.

PORT MERCER, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

PORT MET'WAY or MILL VILLAGE, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's co., at the head of a capacious harbor setting up from the Atlantic, about 85 miles S.W. of Halifax. It is a place of considerable and rising importance in consequence of its facilities for navigation and the fisheries.

PORT MITCH'ELL, a village of Noble co., Indiana, on the South Fork of the Elkhart River, 123 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis, was formerly the seat of justice.

PORTMOAK, pert'mŏk', a parish of Scotland, co. Kinross, between Loch Leven and Fifeshire.

PORT MULGRAVE, a harbor on the E side of Admiralty Bay, in Russian America. Lat. 59° 33′ N., lon. 149° 43′ W.

PORTNAHA'VEN, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, at the S.W. extremity of the island of Islay. Pop. 1271. Opposite the village is a small island, with a light-house 150 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 41′ N., and lon. 6° 29′ W.

PORT NARANJO. See PUERTO NARANJO.

PORT NATAL, (nā-tăl',) an inlet of Natal, in East Africa. Lat. of the cape at the entrance, 29° 53′ S., lon. 31° 2′ E. On the coast, between it and the Cape Colony, are the 1st, 2d, and 3d Points of Natal, about 80 miles apart.

PORT NELSON, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, situated on Lake Ontario, 32 miles S.S.W. of Toronto, and 15 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 250.

PORTNEUF, (Fr. pron. pŏrt'nuf, pos'nuf',) a county of Canada East, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, having the county of Quebec on the N.E. It contains Lake Waysamack and Lake Edward, and is watered by Batiscan River, and numerous smaller streams. Capital, Portneuf. Area, 10,440 square miles. Pop. 19,365.

PORTNEUF, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Portneuf, situated at the junction of Portneuf River with the river St. Lawrence.

PORT NICHOLSON, (nik'ol-sŏn.) a harbor of New Zealand, in Cook's Strait, at the S. extremity of North Island, with Wellington on its W. side.

PORT NORRIS, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on the right side of Maurice River, about 60 miles S. by W. of Trenton.

PORT NORTHWEST, Mauritius. See PORT LOUIS.

PORTO, a city of Portugal. See OPORTO.

PORTO, por'to, a village of Spain, province, and about 65 miles from Zamora. Pop. 1069.

PORTO, por'to, (anc. *Portus Trojanus?*) a ruined city and port of Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca, and 14 miles S.W. of Rome, on the Tiber. Here are the basins formed by Claudius and Trajan, with remains of moles, magazines, and building-docks, and traces of the ancient city. It was finally abandoned in the ninth century.

PORTO ALEGRE, por'to ă-lĕ'grā, a city of Brazil, capital of the province, of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 160 miles N.N.E. of Rio Grande, at the N. end of the Lake of Patos. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It was founded in 1743, by a colony from the Azores. It has an hospital and several schools. Its trade was flourishing till 1835, when it was interrupted by the disturbed state of the country.

PORTO ALEGRE, a small maritime town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 120 miles S.S.W. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 1000.

PORTO ALEGRE, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 190 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 4000.

PORTO ATACAMES, por'to ă-tă-kă'mĕs, (Sp. *Puerto Atacames*, pwĕr'to ă-tă-kă'mĕs.) a harbor of South America, in Ecuador, on the Pacific, 100 miles N.W. of Quito.

PORTO BELLO, a *quoad sacra* parish, parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and fashionable summer resort of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, in a plain on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, with a station on the North British Railway, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3497. It has an excellent suite of hot and cold salt-water baths, assembly rooms, a branch bank, and brick-works, potteries, and glass, soap, lead, and mustard factories. The burgh unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. The burgh was founded in 1762, and is governed by a provost and two bailies.

PORTO BELLO, town of New Granada. See PUERTO BELLO.

PORTO BELLO, por'to bĕl'lo, or GAROUPAS, gă-rō'păs, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S. of Desterro. Lat. 27° 8′ S., lon. 53° 24′ E.

PORTO BUFFOLE, por'to bouf'fo-lā, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 20 miles N.E. of Treviso, on the W. bank of the Livenza.

PORTO CABELLO, a town of Venezuela. See PUERTO CABELLO.

PORTO CALVO, por'to kăl'vo, formerly BOM-SUCCESSO, bŏn-sook-sĕs'so, a town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles N.E. of Alagoas. Pop. of district, 8000, engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of sugar.

PORTO D'ANZO, a town of Italy. See ANZO.

PORTO-DAS-CAIXAS, por'to dăs kī'shăs, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldeia, an affluent of the Macaçu, 37 miles S. of Macaçu. It is an entrepôt for the sugar and coffee of the district.

PORTO-DAS-PEDRAS, por'to dăs pā'drăs, a town of Brazil, province, and 47 miles N.E. of Alagoas, on the left bank of the Manguape. Pop. 3000.

PORTO-DE-MOZ, por'to dā moz', a maritime town of Brazil, province of Para, on the right bank of the Xingu, at its confluence with the Amazon, 40 miles S.W. of Gurupa. Pop. of the district, 4000.

PORTO DI BRONDOLO. See BRONDOLO.

PORTO ERCOLE, por'to ĕr'ko-lā, (anc. *Herculis Portus*,) a petty town of Tuscany, province, and 28 miles S. of Grosetto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mount Argentaro.

PORTO FELIZ, por'to fĕ-lēes', a town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles W.N.W. of São Paulo, on the left bank of the Tiete. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

PORTO FERRAJO, por'to fĕr-rā'yo, the capital town of Elba, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, on the N. side of the island of Elba. Pop. 4500. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land, enclosing a fine harbor, 210 feet above the sea, enclosed within fortifications, and defended by several batteries. It is well built, and has a government house, 2 large churches, a seminary, town-hall, barracks, and military hospital, with a few unimportant manufactures, and a large export trade in iron from mines in the vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon from May, 1814, till February, 1815.

PORTO FINO, (PROMONTORY.) See FINO.

PORTO FINO, por'to fee'no, a seaport town of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, 15 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on a promontory in the Mediterranean. Pop. 1339.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, a town of the West Indies, capital of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony River, Fort St. David being in lat. 10° 38′ 7″ N., lon. 61° 32′ W. Pop. 11,693. It is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies, being built wholly of stone or brick, and having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a good harbor, and an active trade, especially with Colombia. Near it are St. James's Barracks, built in one of the most pestilential spots in the island.

PORTO GRANDE, por'to grăn'dā, a seaport town of the Cape Verd Islands, on the N.W. side of the island of St. Vincent, consisting of 60 dirty and uncomfortable mud huts.

PORTOGRUARO, por'to-groo-ă'ro, a town of Austrian Italy, 27 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3000.

PORTO IMPERIAL, por'to eem-pā-re-ăl', or PORTO REAL, por'to rā-ăl', a town of Brazil, province, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, on the Tocantins.

PORTO LAGO, por'to lă'go, a small town of West Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone River, 50 miles E.N.E. of Freetown.

PORTOLE, por'to-lā, an inland town of Istria, government, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Triest. Pop. 2300.

PORT OLIVER, a small village of Simpson co., Kentucky.

PORTO LONGONE, por'to lon-go'nā, (anc. *Portus Longus*,) a small bay on the E. side of the island of Elba.

PORTO LONGONE, por'to lon-go'nā, a port and small town of the Ionian island of Paxo, on its N.W. side.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, on its E. side, 5 miles S.E. of Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1700.

PORTO MAGGIORE, por'to mă jo'rā, a maritime village of North Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Adriatic, 4 miles E. of Comacchio. Pop. 2900.

PORTO MAURIZIO, por'to mŏw-rid'ze-o, a town of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, on the Mediterranean, province, and 2 miles W.S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 6481, who trade in oil.

PORTONE, por-to'nā, a village of Tuscany, 1 mile from Pisa, of which it may almost be called a suburb. Pop. 2950.

PORTO NOVO, por'to no'vo, a maritime town of India, belonging to the French, on the Carnatic coast, 30 miles S. of Pondicherry, and N. of Tranquebar. Lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 79° 50′ E. It was formerly of considerable importance, but ruined in 1782 by Hyder Ali, whose army was in the same year defeated near it, by the troops under Sir Eyre Coote.

PORT ONTARIO, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon River, 170 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has an improved harbor.

PORTO PRAYA, por'to prī'ă, a town of the Cape Verd Islands on the S.E. coast of the island of Santiago. It stands on a height, and has some good public buildings, but it is filthy, and its markets are ill supplied. Trade chiefly in salt, orchil, and slaves, the traffic in which last is carried on to a great extent, and here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for the American and Spanish slavers.

PORTO PRINCIPE. See PUERTO PRINCIPE.

PORTO RE, por'to rā, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 1100.

PORTO REAL, a town of Brazil. See PORTO IMPERIAL.

PORTO RECANATI, a town of Italy. See RECANATI.

PORT OR'FORD CITY, a village of Umpqua co., Oregon, about 200 miles S.S.W. of Salem.

PORTO RICO, por'to ree'ko, (Sp. *Puerto Rico*, pwĕr'to ree'ko, *i. e.* "rich port.") one of the Spanish West India Islands, the fourth in size of the Antilles, E. of Hayti, and W. of the Virgin Islands; lat. (S.W. point) 17° 56′ N., lon. 67° 10′ W.; 90 miles long from E. to W., and 36 miles broad. A range of lofty mountains covered with wood runs through the island from E. to W., averaging about 1500 feet in height; its loftiest peak is 3678 feet high. In the interior are extensive savannahs, on which numerous herds are pastured; and along the coasts, tracts of level, fertile land, varying in some places from 5 to 10 miles wide; but in others the mountains approach much nearer to the sea. Nearly the whole of the N. coast is lined with navigable lagoons, some of them 10 miles long; and many of the rivers can be navigated to the foot of the mountains, a distance of 5 or 6 miles. There are numerous bays and creeks, deep enough for vessels of considerable burden; but the N. coast is subject to tremendous ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Only three harbors are safe all the year round, namely, Guanica and Hovas on the S. coast, and San Juan on the N. There are no serpents or other reptiles on the island; but numerous large rats often do great injury to the sugar-cane. The climate is generally more salubrious than the other islands of the Antilles. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust in the streams flowing from the heights. Copper, iron, lead, and coal have also been found; and there are two salines or salt-ponds, worked by the government, which yield annually about 160 tons of salt. Porto Rico is wholly an agricultural island; its products are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, excellent tobacco, hides, live stock, dye-woods, lignum-vitæ, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c. The work on the farms is effected both by free and slave labor; the slaves are treated much better here than in most other colonies. The

annexed table exhibits the quantity of the principal articles exported in 1851:—

Sugar	lbs.	115,416,800	Cocoa-nuts		40,566
Coffee	"	112,111,900	Cocoa	lbs.	9,000
Tobacco	"	6,478,100	Ox-horns		5,925
Molasses	hhds.	45,976	Oranges	M.	1,869
Hides	lbs.	632,700	Plantains		675
Cotton	"	866,600	Cigars		84,800
Rum	hhds.	341	Lignum-vitæ	tons.	4
Oxen		5,981	Logwood	"	175
Horses and mules		172	Fimento	lbs.	6,800
Bay Water	galls.	6,161	Anotto	"	1,862
Corn	bushs.	1,429	Castor Oil	qts.	800

The total value of produce exported from Porto Rico, in 1839, was $5,516,611; in 1846, $5,797,200; and in 1851, $5,761,974. The total value imported in 1839 was $5,462,206; in 1846, $6,358,500; and in 1851, $6,073,370. Of the total commerce of Porto Rico, in 1851, 43¾ per cent. of the exports, and 19½ per cent. of the imports was from the United States; 5¼ per cent. of the exports, and 32¼ per cent. of the imports with the West India Islands not belonging to Spain; 9⅝ per cent. of the exports, and 21¼ per cent. of the imports with Spain; 21¾ per cent. of the exports, and 4⅝ per cent. of the imports with Great Britain; 6¼ per cent. of the exports, and 4⅝ per cent. of the imports with British North America; 7⅝ per cent. of the exports, and 1¼ per cent. of the imports with Germany; ⅜ per cent. of the exports, and 4 per cent. of the imports with Cuba; and smaller proportions with France, Sardinia, and Austria. The customs revenue in 1851 was $1,059,418, against $1,189,000 in 1850. The total number of vessels that arrived in 1851 was 1324, (tons, 160,568,) of which 42 per cent. was American; 22⅜ per cent. Spanish; and 21¼ per cent. British. The value of exports to the United States, in 1852, amounted to $3,001,223, and in 1853 to $2,800,936; the imports from the same country, in 1852, was $1,055,075, and in 1853, $564,544. Porto Rico is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia, and is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into 7 departments. Principal towns, San Juan de Porto Rico, Mayagues, Ponea, and Guayama. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1509 it was invaded by the Spaniards from Hayti, who in a few years exterminated the natives, numbering about 700,000. Estimated pop., according to a late official report, 500,000; of whom about 50,000 are slaves. ——Inhab. PORTORIQUEÑO, por-to-re-kän'yo; plural, PORTORIQUEÑOS, por-to-re-kän'yoos.

PORTO SAL REY, por'to säl rä, a town of Boavista, in the Cape Verd Islands, on its W. coast.

PORTO SAN STEFANO, por'to sän stëf'ä-no, (anc. *Portus Domitianus*,) a seaport town of Tuscany, on the N.W. coast of the peninsula formed by Mount Argentaro, about 6 miles W.S.W. of Orbitello. Pop. 2578.

PORTO SANTO, por'to sän'to, one of the Madeira Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 26 miles N.E. of Madeira. Lat. 33° 5′ N., lon. 16° 19′ W. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Pop. in 1842, 6000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, parched, and destitute of timber; principal products, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits.

PORTO SEGURO, por'to sä-goo'ro, a maritime town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, capital of the comarca, lat. 15° 26′ 9″ S., lon. 38° 58′ W., on the left bank of the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals and schools. Its town-house was formerly a Jesuits' college, and its church is one of the oldest in Brazil. Its port, comprising the villages of Pontinha, Marcos, and Pacata, is defended by a fort. Its trade is chiefly with Bahia and Rio.

PORTO VECCHIO, por'to vëk'ke-o, a fortified town of the island of Corsica, on an inlet of its E. coast, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bonifacio. Pop. 2015. It has the best port in the island, but it is so unhealthy, owing to adjacent salt-marshes, that its inhabitants mostly leave it during the summer months.

PORTO VENERE, por'to vënä-rä, (anc. *Veneris Portus*,) a town and port of North Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, and 44 miles S.E. of Genoa, on a marble rock, at the S. extremity of the promontory forming the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezzia, and separated only by a narrow channel from the island of Palmaria. Pop. 2294. It has a small port defended by a battery, and an active anchovy-fishery.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport town, burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the Irish Channel, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Stranraer. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1038. It derives its present importance from being the nearest port to Ireland. Its harbor is protected by two piers, and has a light-house, in lat. 54° 50′ 16″ N., lon. 5° 6′ 45″ W. Two government steam-packets ply between it and Donaghadee. On May 23, 1853, a line of electric telegraph was laid across the channel from Port Patrick to Donaghadee. Port Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" of Ireland.

PORT PENN, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 13 miles E. of Williamsport. The West Branch Canal passes through it, and boat-building is carried on.

PORT PENN, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on Delaware Bay, opposite Reedy Island, about 30 miles N. of Dover. It has 1 hotel and 4 or 5 stores.

PORT PER'RY, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

PORT PERRY, a small post-village of Perry co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

PORT PHIL'LIP, a bay on the S. coast of Australia; lat. of Point Nepean, at its entrance, 38° 18′ S., lon. 144° 42′ 7″ E. Length and breadth, about 35 miles each; entrance nearly 2 miles across, and it is capable of receiving all the navies of civilized nations. A light-house has been erected 2 miles within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town of Geelong; and on its N. side it receives the Yarra-yarra River, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, capital of the colony of Victoria, to which Port Phillip, until lately, gave name. A railway, the first ever constructed in Australia, was opened between Port Phillip and Melbourne in 1854. See VICTORIA.

PORT PLATE, (plä'tä,) a seaport town of Hayti, capital of an arrondissement, on the N. coast, 12 miles N.W. of Santiago.

PORT PRAYA, Cape Verde Isles. See PORTO PRAYA.

PORT PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PORTQUEROLLES, an island of France in the Mediterranean. See PORQUEROLLES.

PORT RAFFLES, Australia. See RAFFLES BAY.

PORT'REATH, a small seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Atlantic, 4 miles N. of Redruth. It has a pier and basin which can accommodate 25 vessels of 100 tons, and at which about 25,000 tons of copper ore are annually exported to Swansea. The inlet to the harbor is defended by two batteries.

PORT'REE, a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the E. part of the island of Skye, and the islands of Rasay, Rona, and Fladda. Pop. of the village, 500. It stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is capital of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has a neat church, a jail, a branch bank, and a good harbor.

PORT REPUB'LIC, formerly GRAVELLY LANDING, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on Nacote Creek, about 15 miles E.N.E. of May's Landing.

PORT REPUBLIC, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland.

PORT REPUBLIC, a post-village of Rockingham co., Virginia, on the Shenandoah, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

PORT REPUBLICAN, Hayti. See PORT-AU-PRINCE.

PORT RICH'MOND, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N. side of Staten Island.

PORT RICHMOND, Pennsylvania. See RICHMOND.

PORT ROB'INSON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the Welland Canal, 12 miles S.E. of St. Catharine's. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. about 400.

PORT ROW'AN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, situated on Lake Erie, 120 miles from Toronto, and 62 miles from London. It contains a steam mill. Pop. about 250.

PORT ROY'AL, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land which bounds Kingston Harbor on the S., 3 miles S.W. of Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles, 17° 56′ N., lon. 76° 51′ W. It has a royal naval dockyard, naval hospital, and barracks.

PORT ROY'AL, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora Creek, 3 miles S. of Mifflintown.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Caroline co., Virginia, on the right bank of Rappahannock River, 22 miles below Fredericksburg. Grain and tobacco are shipped here in steamboats, for which there is a good landing. Pop. 600.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on Red River, about 40 miles N.W. of Nashville.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Louisville, has 2 stores.

PORT ROYAL, a small village of Morgan co., Indiana, on White River, 16 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

PORTRUSH', a small seaport town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, near the Skerry Islands, 5 miles N. of Coleraine. Pop. 600. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, has a well-protected harbor, and is frequented by the steamers plying between the N. coast of Ireland and the Clyde and Mersey.

PORT-SAINTE-MARIE, por sänt mä'ree', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 11 miles W.N.W. of Agen. Pop. in 1852, 3022. It has a small port.

PORT-SAINT-PÈRE, por sän° pair, a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 17 miles S.E. of Paimbœuf. Pop. in 1852, 1826.

PORT SANTA BARBARA, (sän'tä bär'bä-rä,) a natural harbor on the W. coast of Patagonia, at the N. end of Campana Island; lat. 48° S., lon. 75° 30′ W.

PORT SARNIA, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lambton, situated on the St. Clair River, near Lake Huron,

62 miles from London, and 70 miles from Detroit. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. about 800.

PORTSDOWN HILL, in England, co. of Hants, extends along the coast for 7 miles from E. to W., opposite the islands of Portsea and Hayling, and the harbors of Langston and Portsmouth. Height, 600 feet.

PORTSEA, pôrt'see, a parish and town of England, co. of Hants, the parish comprising most part of the island of Portsea. Pop. in 1851, 61,767. The town, facing Portsmouth Harbor, on the W. side of the island, immediately N. of Portsmouth, is regularly fortified on the E., entered by two noble gates, and comprises some good thoroughfares, 3 chapels of ease, numerous dissenting places of worship, the engineering depôt for the S.W. of England, and Portsmouth Dockyard, which occupies more than one-third of the space within the walls.

PORTSEA ISLAND, in England, lies between Portsmouth and Langston Harbors, separated at its N. extremity from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by a bridge, and by the South Coast and South-western Railways. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. Pop. 72,126. All its S.W. half is occupied by the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, with their suburbs; besides which, it contains the hamlets of Fratton, Milton, Kopnor, Kingston, and Hilsea.

PORT SEATON, (seeton,) a thriving village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles E. of Prestonpans. Pop. 270.

PORT SHELDON, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, about 200 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

PORT SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. See SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S BAY.

PORTSKEWETT, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

PORTSLADE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PORTSMOUTH, ports'mŭth, (L. *Portus Magnus*,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and the principal naval station of England, co. of Hants, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance to its famous harbor, 22 miles S.E. of Southampton, and 95 miles S.W. of London, on the Brighton and South Coast Railway; besides which it is reached by a branch of the London and South-western Railway. Lat. of observatory, 50° 48′ N., lon. 1° 16′ W. Area of borough, including also the town and parish of Portsea, 5090 acres. Pop. in 1841, 53,027; in 1851, 72,096. The town, which is the most perfect fortress in Great Britain, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, planted with elms, surrounded by trenches and outworks, and entered by four carriage-ways. It has a good main street, and much of it is well built and improving, though many of its by-streets are of a very inferior character, and its houses and public buildings are nearly all of brick. On its W. side is an insular quarter termed the "Point," bounding its commercial port, and a seat of very active traffic in time of war: in this quarter, facing the mouth of the harbor, some very extensive additions have recently been made to the fortifications between the "Platform" and the "Round Tower."

The principal buildings within the walls are the parish church, with a cupola and vane 120 feet in height, garrison, Wesleyan, Independent, and Unitarian chapels; governors' house, town-hall and jail, new market-house, marine and other extensive barracks, the buildings of the Philosophical Society, new almshouses, Green-row Ball-rooms, the theatre, work-house, and some large breweries. The town of Portsea forms its N. suburb, and is separated from it by a mill-dam creek, but enclosed within an additional line of fortifications connected with those of Portsmouth. Within this town is the naval dockyard, containing basins, wet and dry docks, large warehouses, anchor forges, iron and copper mills, rope-houses, and every department necessary in the construction and outfit of ships of war. In the dockyard are also the royal naval college, a chapel, and the residence of the port-admiral; upwards of 2000 workmen are employed in this yard; the area added to it on the N.E. is intended partly for the formation of building-docks for war steamers. Between the dockyard and the town of Portsmouth is the gun-wharf or arsenal, containing an armory with 26,000 stand of small arms, extensive artillery and ammunition depôts, and good quays bordering on the harbor. E. of the town ramparts and outworks, are Southsea Common and the suburb of Southsea, now frequented in summer as a watering-place; on the shore facing Spithead and the Isle of Wight are Southsea Castle, and farther E., Cumberland and some other forts, which, with Blockhouse and Monckton Forts, on the mainland towards the S.W., protect Spithead and the approach to the harbor. Besides Portsea and Southsea, the large suburb of Landport, which extends almost to the centre of Portsea Island, is included in the borough, on the extreme limits of which are the barracks of Tipner and Hilsea. Haslar Hospital, and the victualling department at Gosport, are dependencies of Portsmouth. The public institutions comprise a free grammar school, St. Paul's Academy, a mechanics' institution, a savings' bank, a general hospital, and a female penitentiary.

Portsmouth communicates with Chichester and London by a large canal; with Gosport, by a floating bridge across the mouth of the harbor; and by steam-packets with Hyde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, and Dublin. Its trade, both coastwise and foreign, is of considerable extent; the former consisting chiefly of coals from the Welsh and Newcastle coal-fields, cattle and sheep from the Isle of Wight and the W. of England, and large quantities of corn and provisions from Ireland; and the latter of wine from different parts of the Continent, eggs from France, and timber from the Baltic. In 1851 the registered shipping of the port amounted to 13,063 tons; the vessels entered in the coast trade were 1274, (108,608 tons,) and cleared, 940, (38,395 tons;) and in the colonial and foreign trade, entered, 254, (24,923 tons,) and cleared, 163, (14,723 tons.) Portsmouth is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as existing in 501. During the reign of Alfred, a fleet of nine ships, fitted at the port, signally defeated the Danes, who had long infested the coast; and immediately before the Conquest, a large fleet was fitted out here to intercept the Norman armament. About 1256, Henry III. assembled a large army at Portsmouth, with a view to the invasion of France; and in 1377 a counter-attempt was made by the French, who, though ultimately defeated with great loss, succeeded in burning a large part of the town. This disaster appears to have shown the necessity of fortifying the place; and the works, originally commenced by Edward IV., have continued to be improved and extended during a series of successive reigns, till they have become all but impregnable. The municipal and parliamentary borough, including the whole of the island of Portsea, except a small portion belonging to the parish of Wymering and the Salterns, is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, an inlet of the English Channel, W. of Portsea Island, about 4 miles in length, by 5 or 6 miles in greatest breadth. At its entrance it is only 220 yards across; but within it the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. A new basin for steamboats was completed in 1843. It contains several small islands, and on its shores, besides the town and establishments of Portsmouth and Portsea, are Gosport, Fareham, and Portchester.

PORTSMOUTH, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 54 miles N. by E. of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles from the ocean, and at the terminus of the Eastern, the Concord, and the Portland and Saco Railroads, by which it has communication with nearly every section of New England. Lat. 43° 4′ 35″ N., lon. 70° 45′ 50″ W. This city, the commercial metropolis and only seaport of the state, is built on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the Piscataqua, and connected by bridges with Kittery in Maine, and with Newcastle on Grand Island. The harbor, which lies between the town and the mouth of the river, is capacious, deep, easy of access, and much frequented by vessels in bad weather: 480 have been counted here at one time; and it is estimated that 2000 could easily find convenient anchorage. The formation of sandbars or ice is rendered impossible by the rapid tides, which, centuries since, have carried every earthy substance out to sea, leaving a smooth rock bottom, with a depth of water varying from 35 to 75 feet. The principal entrance is between the mainland and the E. side of Great Island, and is defended by Fort McClary on the former, and Fort Constitution on the N.W. point of the latter. The city stands on a gentle acclivity overlooking the harbor, and is remarkable for its healthy atmosphere and fine gardens. Many of the streets are adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. The principal public buildings are the State Arsenal, the Atheneum, and two market-houses. Besides these, there are 11 churches, some of which are elegant structures. The chief object of interest, however, is the United States navy-yard at Kittery, on an island near the E. side of the river. Among other things, it contains 3 immense ship-houses, and a floating balance-dock, constructed at a cost of about $800,000. It is 350 feet by 105, and has 24 pumps, worked by 2 steam-engines. The North America, the first ship-of-the-line launched in the Western Hemisphere, was built on Badger's Island, in this harbor, during the Revolution. The literary advantages of Portsmouth are highly respectable. Besides the Atheneum, which has a well-selected library of about 10,000 volumes, and a cabinet of curiosities, there are several libraries belonging to church societies. The schools are numerous, and conducted upon the most approved system. The building erected in 1849 for the Haven School, cost $12,000. Five newspapers are published, one of which is issued daily.

Portsmouth has less commerce now than formerly, though it is still the centre of an important trade, both foreign and coastwise. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 19,918 tons registered, and 8920 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 5724 tons were employed in the coast trade, and the remainder in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 39, tons, 3877, of which 1327 were in American bottoms. The clearances for foreign ports were 33, (tons, 4167.) The im-

ports amounted to $99,805; the exports to $66,927; and the duties collected to about $30,000. During the same year, 11 vessels, (9 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 11,912 tons, were admeasured. Some of the finest-built ships, both for the mercantile and naval service, have been supplied from the dock-yards of Portsmouth.

Manufacturing is extensively carried on. Among the most important corporations may be mentioned the Portsmouth Steam Factory, giving employment to about 400 hands, who produce 3,000,000 yards of the finest quality of lawns annually, and the Sagamore Manufacturing Company. The leading articles of manufacture are ropes, spool-cotton, hosiery, iron castings, shoes, &c. The city is supplied by means of pipes with excellent water, from a fountain in the suburb. It contains 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $491,000. Portsmouth has a large amount of capital invested in railroads, navigation, manufactures, &c. in other places; and though it has suffered in former years from disastrous fires, and has been compelled to relinquish to the larger cities some of its former extensive trade, still it has steadily increased in wealth and population. Pop. in 1850, 9739; in 1853, about 11,000.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-township in Newport co., Rhode Island, 6 miles N.N.E. of Newport. Pop. 1853.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 882.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and important naval depôt of the United States, and capital of Norfolk co., Virginia, on the left bank of Elizabeth River, opposite the city of Norfolk, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, and 160 miles by water S.E. of Richmond. Lat. 36° 50′ N., lon. 76° 19′ W. The river, which is about half a mile wide, forms a safe and excellent harbor, accessible to vessels of the largest size, in which several ships of war are usually lying at anchor. The General Government has at Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, a large and costly dry-dock, which is capable of admitting the largest ships. More than 1000 hands are sometimes employed in the construction of vessels at the navy-yard. Besides the United States naval hospital in the vicinity, a large and showy building of stuccoed brick, Portsmouth contains a court-house, 6 churches, a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and the Virginia Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy. The town is situated on level ground immediately below the junction of the South and East Branches of the river. The streets are straight and rectangular. Portsmouth is the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which, with connecting lines, opens a communication with Charleston, South Carolina. Since the reconstruction of this railroad the town has increased considerably in population and business. Ferry-boats ply constantly from Portsmouth to Norfolk, and a daily line of steamboats communicates with Richmond. Five newspapers are published here. Founded in 1752. Pop. 8626.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-village of Carteret co., North Carolina, on the S. side of Ocracoke Inlet, about 65 miles E. of Newbern.

PORTSMOUTH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Scioto co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Scioto, and at the terminus of the Ohio and Erie Canal, 115 miles above Cincinnati, and 90 miles S. of Columbus. It stands on a plain of moderate extent, partly enclosed by hills. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and Cincinnati and other river ports. Portsmouth is a place of considerable activity in business, and is steadily increasing in population and importance. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad terminates here. The village contains a court-house, 1 bank, 6 or 8 churches, 2 large and commodious school-houses, with 16 teachers and about 700 pupils, 2 iron foundries, 1 nail factory, and 1 forge: 4 newspapers are published here. Iron ore, stone coal, and fine building stone are abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 4011; in 1853, about 5000.

PORTSMOUTH, a thriving village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the right bank of Saginaw River, 6 miles from its mouth, and 110 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn here and exported.

PORTSMOUTH, a village of Carroll co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 180 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

PORTSOY, a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the W. side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 miles E. of Cullen. Pop. in 1851, 2062. It has a small harbor and a brisk trade.

PORT STANLEY, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, on Lake Erie, 26 miles from London, and 157 miles from Toronto. It contains stores, hotels, factories, and mills.

PORT STEPHENS, (stee′vens.) a harbor of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 18 miles N.E. of Port Hunter. Lat. of Barcoines Point, 32° 40′ 7″ S., lon. 152° 4′ 2″ E. It extends 15 miles inland; breadth, 5 miles. It receives the Karuah River, and on its N. bank is Carrington.

PORT STEWART, a maritime town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, 4 miles N.N.W. of Coleraine. Pop. 600.

PORT-SUR-SAONE, por sür sön, a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 7 miles N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. in 1852, 2917.

PORT TOBACCO, a post-village, capital of Charles co., Maryland, is situated at the head of a bay which sets up from the Potomac River, about 30 miles S. of Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, and a newspaper office.

PORT TOWNSEND, a thriving settlement, capital of Jefferson co., Washington Territory, on Puget's Sound. It has a post-office of its own name.

PORTUDAL, por′too-dăl′, a maritime village of West Africa, in Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 miles S.E. of Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, and gold-dust.

PORTUGAL, por′tu-gal, (Port. and Sp. pron. por-too-gäl′; Ger. pron. por′too-gäl′; Fr. pron. por′tü′gäl′; anc. *Lusitania,*) a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the W. part of the Spanish peninsula. It is bounded on the E. and N. by Spain, and on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, between lat. 36° 55′ and 42° 7′ N., and lon. 6° 16′ and 9° 30′ W. Its shape is nearly a parallelogram. Greatest length, from N. to S., 345 miles; greatest breadth, 140 miles. The coast-line has an extent of about 500 miles; it is but little broken, and does not present a single bay of great magnitude. At Cabo da Roca, the westernmost point of the peninsula, it becomes somewhat irregular, and forms two bays by the interjection of the remarkable promontory which terminates in Cape Espichel. It is occasionally bold, and rises to a great height, particularly at Cabo da Roca, where it presents a range of giddy cliffs; but for the far greater part it is low and marshy, and in many places lined by sands and reefs, which make the navigation dangerous. The number of harbors, large and small, exceeds 20, but the only ones of importance are those of Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, Aveiro, and Viana.

Physical Features.—The physical geography of Portugal resembles that of Spain. The interior is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country, either in W., S.W., or S.S.W. directions, forming a succession of independent river basins, while their ramifications, penetrating in all directions, form the water-sheds of numerous subsidiary streams, and enclose many wild and beautiful valleys. The loftiest range is the Serra d'Estrella, a continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile, and between Leon and Estremadura. Near the town of Guarda it forks, one branch proceeding N. and another S.R., while the main chain attains its culminating point of 7524 feet, about 5 miles W. of the town of Covilhão, and is there continued in a S.S.W. direction to its termination in the lofty cliffs of Cabo da Roca. Nearly parallel to this chain, and at no great distance from it on the N., is the Serra de Alcoba, and on the S. the Serra Morada. In the N.W., a branch of the Spanish Sierra Mamed, taking the name of Penagache, enters Portugal, and attains one of the loftiest heights of the kingdom in Mount Gavieira. At the opposite extremity, the Serra Monchique, stretching across the country at a short distance from the S. shore, attains, at its W. extremity in Mount Foia, the height of 4050 feet. Owing to the rugged nature of the surface, the plains are few in number, and of limited extent, but there are many valleys, equally remarkable for their beauty and fertility. The principal plains are those of Almeida and the Terra de Braganza; the former in the province of Beira Alta, and the latter in that of Tras os Montes. The chief valleys are those of Chaves, Villarica, and Besteiros.

Geology.—Granite generally forms the nucleus of the mountains, overlaid in the N. by micaceous schist, and other primitive rocks. In the S., particularly in the Serra Monchique, primitive limestone is very abundant. Volcanic formations are very apparent in the Serra de Caldeirão, formerly a continuation of that of Monchique. The mineralogical treasures seem more remarkable for their variety than for their value, though some are worked to advantage. They include argentiferous lead, iron, copper, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, fine marble, slate, salt, saltpetre, lithographic stones, millstones, and porcelain earth. Some gold also is washed from the sands of the Douro, Mondego, and other streams, and in several serras, particularly those of Estrella and Gerez; and many valuable pebbles and rock-crystals are found in different places.

Rivers.—No rivers of importance take their rise in Portugal, and yet few countries, in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams, the Minho in the N. forming, in the lower part of its course, the boundary between Portugal and Spain; the Douro, first skirting the E. frontier in a S.W. direction, and then pursuing its course W. to the ocean at Oporto; the Tagus, flowing in a general S.W. direction, and Guadiana, all enter the country from Spain. The latter river, in the lower part of its course, flows nearly S., and for some distance from its mouth forms the boundary between Portugal and Spain. The Vouga, Mondego, and Sado have their course wholly in Portugal. Numerous small lakes are scattered over the surface and embosomed in the mountains.

Climate.—The climate is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains, the former tempering the excessive heat of summer by refreshing breezes, and the latter making the winter more rigorous than is usual in countries under the same latitude. In general,

however, the winter is short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupts the course of vegetation. Here the inhabitants enjoy the benefit of a double spring. Early in February, the vegetation is in full vigor; the plants shoot forth, rapidly attain maturity, and if not harvested, wither away. During the month of July the heat is often extreme, and rain seldom falling, the whole country, particularly along the coast, assumes a very parched appearance. The drought generally continues throughout August, and far into September; but at last the sky, which had been previously serene, becomes overcast, and copious showers descend. The second spring now begins, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter usually sets in about the end of November. In the mountainous districts the loftier summits obtain a covering of snow, and retain it for a greater or less period, according to their altitude; but in all the country S. of the Douro, and at a moderate elevation, snow generally melts within a month. The climate, in general healthy, is especially so in the elevated coast regions, and on the plateaus of the interior; the exceptions are the vicinity of the salt marshes, and parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. Mean temperature of the year at Coimbra, 62°; Lisbon, 61°·3 Fahrenheit. From October to April deluges of rain continue to fall, and violent hurricanes and thunderstorms are not unfrequent. At this season, too, shocks of earthquakes are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the disasters occasioned in 1751, were fearful almost beyond description.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—There are few countries possessing a more varied Flora than Portugal. The number of species is estimated to exceed 4000. Many of the mountains are covered with fine forests, among which both the ordinary species, the oak, or *Quercus robur*, and the cork-tree, or *Quercus suber*, is conspicuous. In the central provinces, at a moderate elevation, magnificent chestnut trees abound; and in the S., both the date and the American aloe thrive well. Fruits of excellent quality are common in every quarter, though it is only in the warmer and better-sheltered districts that the orange, lemon, and olive are cultivated with success on an extensive scale. The mulberry is admirably adapted to the climate, and yields a considerable quantity of excellent silk. But the most important branch of industry is the cultivation of the vine. The well-known port wines, the produce of the vineyards watered by the upper Douro, forms the staple export. The olive thrives, but the oil is of an inferior quality. But agriculture, properly so called, is at a very low ebb, and Portugal falls, in ordinary years, to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are cultivated, in the elevated tracts, and rice in the lowlands. Among domestic animals, the first place is due to the mule, of which very superior breeds have long been possessed, and are carefully preserved. Sheep, goats, and hogs are very numerous, but little attention is paid to their improvement. Horned cattle are few, and of a very inferior description. Game is not abundant, and the fisheries on the coast, though naturally productive, and at one time carried on to a great extent, have fallen off so much that the greater quantity of the fish used is obtained by importation.

Manufactures. The manufactures of Portugal employ only a few large establishments; but almost every family supplies itself with the articles of primary necessity. Among the manufactures produced to some extent for sale may be mentioned armor at Lisbon, woollen cloth and other woollen stuffs at Portalegre, Covilhão, and Fundão; porcelain at Vista Alegre; delft and ordinary earthenware at Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Beja, Estremoz, &c.; prints and lace at Lisbon and Oporto; cotton twist at Thomar; silks at Braganza, Chacim, Oporto, &c.; copper and tin ware at Lisbon and other places; corks, ribands, embroidery, hats, confectionary, fine soap, jewelry, and the cutting of precious stones, glass, paper, wicker-work, and tobacco. Ship-building also is well understood, and a large number of vessels are constructed at Lisbon, Figueira, Oporto, and Villa do Conde.

Commerce.—The length of sea-coast, with the harbors found upon it, and the navigable rivers, furnish great facilities for commerce; but all the other means of internal communication are very defective. The trade has suffered much by the loss of Brazil, but it still continues to be of considerable importance. The principal exports are wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, oil, pork, fruit, particularly chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons; silk, wool, cork, sumach, kermes, leeches, bones, glass, and porcelain. The principal imports are wheat, rye, barley, and maize, foreign timber, salt provisions, particularly cod; colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, iron, steel, and various other metals; coal, tar, and pitch, dyes and drugs.

The annexed table exhibits the total value of imports and exports for the years 1843, 1848, and 1851:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1843	$13,682,778	$9,511,439	$22,794,017
1848	12,006,408	12,582,229	24,588,637
1851	14,276,923	11,879,592	26,156,515

The following exhibits the principal countries with which Portugal has commercial relations, the value of the trade with each in 1851, and value of imports from each re-exported:—

Countries.	Imported.	Exported.	Re-exp'd.
Africa	$160,592	$213,578	$5,557
Asia	352,220	12,222	26
Brazil	2,046,249	1,877,273	583,198
France	867,900	344,500	100,000
Great Britain and her Colonies	9,765,054	4,422,698	704,493
Hamburg	174,745	216,296	50,993
Netherlands	144,958	111,993	26,072
Russia	461,066	255,849	12,047
Spain	306,754	908,511	239,452
Sweden and Norway	340,823	107,364	350
United States	404,637	662,292	157,716

The principal commercial ports are Lisbon, (the capital,) Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, and Viana. The exports to the United States in 1854, amounted in value to $250,203, and the imports from the same country to $411,155. No railways have as yet been constructed in Portugal; several have been proposed, one to extend from Lisbon to a point between Campo Grande and Benfica, thence by the coast as far as Cascães, taking in the small sea-bathing towns. Another proposal is to continue this line N. by Coimbra to Oporto, and thence by Braganza to Spain. It is also proposed to construct a railway from Lisbon through Alemtejo by Evora to Elvas and Badajos.

Divisions, Climates, Population, &c.—Portugal is divided into 8 provinces, subdivided into 17 districts, the names, area, and population of which, together with the names, area, and population of the Portuguese colonies, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Area and Population of Portugal, including its Foreign Possessions, 1850.

Provinces.	Districts.	No. of Comarcas.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1850.
EUROPE.				
Alemtejo	Evora	4	2,612	83,256
	Portalegre	4	2,398	69,212
	Beja	5	5,014	121,333
Algarve	Faro	5	2,151	141,027
Beira-Alta	Viseu	10	1,291	293,917
Beira-Baixa	Castello Branco	5	2,474	138,857
	Guarda	8	2,126	193,682
	Aveiro	8	1,456	247,291
Douro	Coimbra	8	1,316	256,798
	Oporto	10	1,088	368,813
	Leiria	5	1,316	138,418
Estremadura	Lisbon	17	2,622	455,217
	Santarem	6	2,319	151,830
Minho	Braga	8	1,068	299,640
	Viana	5	956	187,791
Tras-os-Montes	Braganza	6	2,384	175,437
	Villa Real	8	1,614	163,494
Total		121	35,268	3,471,203
Colonies.				
MADEIRA AND AZORES.				
Madeira and Porto Santo	Funchal	2	330	108,464
Azores	East District of Ponta Delgada	3	408	97,350
	Central Azores, Angra do Heroismo	3	408	69,387
	Western District of Horta	3	336	68,391
		11	1,488	343,572
AFRICA.				
Cape Verd Islands		2	1,836	86,640
Guinea, Bissao, &c.		..	36,000	6,783
Islands of St. Thomas, Principe, &c.		1	456	14,580
Angola Benguela, and dependencies		2	204,000	559,127
Mozambique, and dependencies		1	268,000	300,000
		6	530,132	937,130
ASIA.				
India—Goa, Bardez, and Salsette		3	1,422	248,217
New Acquisitions		..	....	116,571
Damao		1	54	33,950
Diu		1	12	10,858
		5	1,548	408,546
OCEANICA AND CHINA.				
Macao		1	12	29,587
Timor, Solor, Midora, &c.		..	27,504	918,412
		1	27,516	947,899

Summary.

	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. in 1841.	Pop. in 1850.
European Continent	35,268	3,412,500	3,471,203
Azores	1,488	330,500	343,572
Africa	530,132	786,010	937,130
Asia and Oceanica	29,064	605,020	1,358,545
Total	595,952	5,134,640	6,168,450

Government, Religion, &c.—The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested jointly in the sovereign, and an upper and a lower chamber; both chambers are elective; they meet and dissolve at regular periods without the intervention of the crown; and when both are agreed as to any particular measure or enactment, are not subject to its veto. Judgment is administered by a great number of inferior judges, whose decisions are subject to revision in 17 district courts. A court of appeal, with extensive jurisdiction, sits at Oporto; and a supreme court, with jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, at Lisbon. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, which is completely in the ascendant, Protestantism being almost unknown. Ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a patriarch at Lisbon, 2 archbishops at Braga and Evora, and 14 bishops. The inquisition was abolished in 1821, and its enormous revenues applied to the state.

Education in Portugal is in a very low state. There are about 1200 elementary schools, a normal seminary, 350 classical schools, 27 lyceums, 1 university at Coimbra, with faculties of theology, law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy, several schools of medicine, polytechnic and naval academies, military schools, schools of mines, of architecture, painting, design, &c.

The language of the Portuguese may be regarded as a dialect of Latin, and is closely allied to the Spanish. Its powers have not been much tested, but in the *Lusiad* of Camoens it has proved itself not unequal to epic poetry of a high order.

Army, Navy, and Revenue.—The peace establishment in 1853 amounted to 25,642 men, and 2926 horses, which in time of war might be increased to 49,954 men. The colonial army comprised 8522 men, with a reserve of 20,577. By act of April 15, 1854, the standing army of Portugal, exclusive of officers, was fixed at 24,000 men, with a reserve of 13,757 men. The navy consists of one ship-of-the-line, carrying 80 guns, 1 frigate with 50 guns, 6 corvettes with 18 guns each, and 38 other vessels, carrying in all 190 guns. Total number of vessels, 46; guns, 428. In the budget for 1855, the revenue was estimated at $14,186,820, $2,982,944 being from direct, and $6,951,842 from indirect taxes, and $836,037 from the colonies; and the expenditures at $14,280,928. Of the latter $3,016,795 was for interest on the public debt, $3,155,526 for the war department, $917,645 for the navy, and $1,217,594 for public works. The public debt, July 30, 1853, amounted to $88,071,047, of which $40,217,401 was due to subjects of Portugal, and $47,860,646 to foreigners.

History.—Portugal forms the far larger part of the ancient province of Lusitania, said to have been so called from the Luzi, an indigenous tribe who dwelt between the Tagus and the Douro. Phœnician and Grecian colonies appear to have been planted on its coasts at a very early period, and the Carthaginians subsequently formed several establishments. About 200 B. C. the Romans became sole masters, and continued in possession for nearly six centuries, during which they completely changed the habits of the natives, introduced their own language, and executed numerous works, the ruins of many of which still remain. In the fifth century the Suevi, Vandals, and Visigoths became possessors. In the beginning of the eighth century Portugal shared the fate of Spain, and was overrun by the Moors. The former inhabitants, descendants of the northern invaders, retired to the more inaccessible districts, and succeeded in maintaining their independence. After a long struggle, during which many battles were fought, and many illustrious deeds achieved, they regained the ascendant, and the Portuguese monarchy was formally established by the Cortes at Lamego in 1143. In 1385 a new dynasty was founded under John I. With him commenced the long series of maritime discoveries, which ultimately placed Portugal at the head of a great colonial empire. He personally undertook an expedition to the coast of Africa, and made a conquest of Ceuta and part of the adjoining country. The spirit of enterprise thus excited became a kind of national passion, and the expeditions fitted out were crowned with brilliant success. In 1418, Madeira was discovered; in 1432, the Azores; and in 1486, after a succession of adventurers had explored the greater part of the W. coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope was beheld by Bartholomew Diaz. Vasco de Gama, following in the same track, was still more successful. In 1497 he doubled the cape, and continuing his course E., reached the shores of Malabar. A still more fortunate discovery was made in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, or Cabreira, who, while bent on a different course, was driven by a storm to the coast of Brazil, and thus led to the formation of a settlement, which has since grown up to be an independent empire. After these discoveries, and the treasures obtained from them, had raised Portugal to the highest pitch of prosperity, a disputed succession brought it to the verge of ruin, and subjected it to the thraldom of a hated foreign yoke under Philip II., King of Spain. This usurpation, after lasting for 60 years, was terminated in 1640, by a general rising, headed by the Duke of Braganza, who, on the expulsion of the Spaniards, ascended the throne under the name of John IV. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to 1833, the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, and the existing constitution was established. The erection of Brazil into an independent empire, in 1826, robbed Portugal of the richest jewel of her crown, leaving her scarcely a show of her former colonial greatness.——Adj. and inhab. PORTUGUESE; (Port. PORTUGUEZ, por-too'gäs'; Sp. PORTUGUES, por-too-ghes'; Fr. PORTUGAIS, por'tü'gā'; Ger. PORTUGIESISCH, por-too-ghee'zish.)

PORTUGALETE, por-too-gä-lā'tä, a town and river-port of Spain, province of Biscay, 7 miles N.N.W. of Bilbao, on the Nerva, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. Pop. 1200. It has several batteries for the defence of the port, which belongs to Bilbao, sea-borne vessels not being able to go higher up the river.

PORTUGUESA, por-too-gä'sä, a river of South America, in Venezuela, after a S.S.E. course of at least 200 miles, joins the Apure at San Fernando. Its principal affluents are the Cojeda, Guanarito, and Guanapparo.

PORTUMNA, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Loughrea. Pop. 1643. Immediately S. of the town is the noble demesne of Portumna Castle, the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

PORT UNION, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PORTUS AUGUSTI. See FIUMICINO.

PORTUS BRUNDULUS. See BRONDOLO, PORTO DI.

PORTUS DOMITIANUS. See PORTO SAN STEFANO.

PORTUS ET FANUM VENERIS. See PORT VENDRES.

PORTUS LIBURNI, or PORTUS HERCULIS LIBURNI. See LEGHORN.

PORTUS LONGUS. See PORTO LONGONE.

PORTUS MONŒCI or PORTUS HERCULIS MONŒCI. See MONACO.

PORT VALAIS, por vä'lā', (anc. *Portus Vallesiæ?*) a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on a flat formed by deposits of the Rhone, 1½ miles from the Lake of Geneva, though in the time of the Romans it stood on the margin of the lake. Near it the Helvetians, under Divico, defeated the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, B. C. 107.

PORT VENDRES, por vŏnd'r, (anc. *Portus et Fanum Veneris,*) a seaport town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, with a harbor formed by a projecting tongue of land, 17 miles S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2025. Its port, protected by several forts and redoubts on adjacent heights, is deep enough for frigates, and the only place between Marseilles and Spain adapted for a harbor of refuge.

PORT'VILLE, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop. 747.

PORT WASH'INGTON, a small village of Washington co., Mississippi.

PORT WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 90 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

PORT WASH'INGTON or OZAU'KEE, capital of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 31 miles N. of Milwaukee, and 90 miles E.N.E. of Madison. The name of the post-office is Ozaukee. The produce of the county is mostly shipped here in steamboats. The village contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices, several churches, 3 mills, 4 wheelwright shops, 1 iron foundry, 2 breweries, and about 10 stores. Pop. in 1846, 50; in 1850, 756; in 1853, about 2500.

PORT WIL'LIAM, a thriving village and seaport of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.W. of Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce Bay. Pop. 634.

PORT WIL'LIAM, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 9 miles N. of Wilmington.

PORT WILLIAM, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri, 45 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

POSADAS, po-sä'däs, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles W.S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquiver. Pop. 3736.

POSCANTE, pos-kän'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles E. of Zogno. Pop. 1300.

POSCHEGA or POSCEGA. See POSEGA.

POSCHEGON, po-sheh-gon', written also POSCHEKHON and POSCHECHONJE, a town of Russia, government, and 69 miles N.W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 3030. It has extensive salt magazines.

POSCHIAVO, pos-ke-ä'vo, (Ger. *Puschlav,* poosh'läv,) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 miles S.W. of Bormio, in the Valtellina.

POSCHIAVO, LAKE OF, Switzerland, immediately S.E. of the above town, is 3 miles long, and 1½ miles broad.

POSEGA or POSCHEGA, po-shä'gä, written also POXEGA, a town of Austria, Slavonia, capital of a county, on the right bank of the Orlyava, 15 miles E.N.E. of Neu-Gradiska. It was taken from the Turks in 1787. Pop. 6850.

POSEN, po'zen, or POZNAN, poz'nän, (L. *Posnia,*) a fortified city of Prussia, capital of the grand duchy of Posen, on the Warta, at termination of the railway from Stettin, 100 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 52,000, exclusive of 4496 military. It is walled and entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel on an adjacent height. It has a cathedral, 23 Roman Catholic, and 2 Protestant churches, and manufactures of tobacco and leather. Posen was the capital of an

cient Poland. In 1807 it was the capital of a department in the grand duchy of Warsaw.

POSEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, (L. *Posnania.*) a province of Prussia, included in what is termed Prussian Poland, and lying mostly between lat. 51° 30′ and 53° 30′ N., and lon. 15° 30′ and 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, and N. Prussia. Area, 12,248 square miles. Pop. (mostly Poles) 1,352,014, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics, and the rest Protestants and Jews. It comprises the two governments of Posen and Bromberg.

POSEY, po′zeo, a county in the S.W. extremity of Indiana, contains 390 square miles. The Ohio River bounds it on the S., and the Wabash on the W. The surface is mostly undulating, excepting the broad and extensive bottom-lands, which are subject to annual inundation, and are extremely fertile. Coal is abundant. The timber lands occupy about three fifths of the surface. A plank-road, 16 miles long, extends from New Harmony to Mount Vernon, the county seat. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of General Thomas Posey, Governor of Indiana Territory. Pop. 12,549.

POSEY, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

POSEY, a township of Clay co., Indiana. Pop. 1218.

POSEY, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 893.

POSEY, a township of Fayette co., Indiana. Pop. 1185.

POSEY, a township of Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 940.

POSEY, a township of Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 870.

POSEY, a township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 2305.

POSEY, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 1817.

POSEYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Posey co., Indiana., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has several stores.

POSIDONIA. See PESTO.

POSILIPPO, po-se-lip′po, (anc. *Pausilypum,*) a hill of South Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples, on the W., and through which a tunnel, the "Grotto of Posilippo," 2316 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 80 feet in height, and of very remote antiquity, forms a part of the road from Naples to Pozzuoli.

POS′LINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

POSONIUM or POSONY. See PRESBURG.

POSSAGNO, pos-sân′yo, a village of Austrian Italy, 23 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2500. It was the birthplace of Canova, and has a temple in imitation of the Parthenon, containing models of his works.

POSSESSION, a bold, cliffy headland of South America, on the W. shore of the Strait of Magellan, about 500 feet above the sea. Lat 52° 17′ S., lon. 68° 46′ 30″ W.

POSSESSION, a bay of South America, near the above, with good anchorage, curves into the N., round the cape, and extends as far as the entrance of the First Narrow.

POSSNECK, (Pössneck,) pös′nĕk, a walled town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, principality, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Saalfeld, on an affluent of the Orla. Pop. 3668.

POST-or-ARKANSAS. See ARKANSAS POST.

POST CREEK, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

POSTELBERG, pos′tel-bĕrg′, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Saatz, on the left bank of the Eger. Pop. 898.

POSTIGLIONE, pos-tel-yo′na, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 27 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 3700. It has an old castle.

POST′LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

POST MILL VILLAGE, a post-village, Orange co., Vermont.

POST OAK, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

POST OAK, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

POST OAK, a post-township of Johnson co., Missouri. Pop. 908.

POST OAK, a small post-village of Johnson co., Missouri, about 55 miles S.E. of Independence.

POST OAK, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

POST OAK SPRINGS, a post-office, Roane co., Tennessee.

POSTOINA, pos-toi′na, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, near Adelsberg, on the Poik. Pop. 1356.

POST′VILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, 20 miles N.N.E. of Utica.

POSTVILLE, a small post-village of Logan co., Illinois, about 30 miles N.E. of Springfield.

POSTVILLE, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, 105 miles N. of Iowa City.

POST′WICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

POSZNECK, poss′nĕk, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, district of Saalfeld. Pop. 3668.

POTATO CREEK, of Upson co., Georgia, flows S.W. into Flint River.

POTATO CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

POTAWATAMIE or POTTAWATTOMIE, pot′a-wŏt′to-me, a county in the W.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska Territory, has an area of 700 square miles. The Missouri River, navigable by steamboats, forms the boundary on the W.; the West Branch of Nishnabotna River flows through the E. part, and Boyer River through the N.W. part. The surface is diversified with fine scenery, and presents a fair proportion of prairie and timber. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain and grass. This county is the most populous in the W. part of the state, and is settling rapidly. Named from the Pottawattomie Indians, who were removed from the territory about the year 1845. Capital, Council Bluffs. Pop. 7828.

POTTAWATAMIES or POTTAWATTOMIES, a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling about Lake Huron and in Indiana. They have been removed to the W. of the Mississippi.

POTCHIAEV or POTSCHIAEW, NOVOI, no-voi′ po-chä-ĕv′, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 9 miles S.W. of Kremenets. Pop. 1800.

POTCHINKI or POTSCHINKI, po-chin′kee, written also POCZINKA, po-chin′kä, a town of Russia, government, and 120 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on an affluent of the Alateer, (Alatyr.) Pop. 4000. It has a large depôt for military horses.

POTEAU (po′tō′) RIVER, Arkansas, rises in Scott county, and falls into the Arkansas River at Fort Smith.

POTECASI, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

POTENGI, po-tên-zhee′, or POTINGI, po-teen-zhee′, often improperly called RIO GRANDE, ree′o grân′da, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cairiris Novos, flows in a N.E. direction, and falls into the sea about 22 miles S. of Cape St. Roque. Its channel has considerable depth in the rainy season, but in the highlands is obstructed by rocks, and in the lowlands encumbered by sand-banks. Coasting vessels get up to near Natal, and canoes to the source.

POTENZA, po-tĕn′zä, (anc. *Potentia,*) a fortified town of Naples, capital of the province of Basilicata, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 miles E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. in 1850, 12,362. It has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 6 convents, a royal college, episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals, manufactures of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, and earthenware.

POTENZA, a small river of the Pontifical States, rises in Monte Pennino, flows E.N.E. about 50 miles, and enters the Adriatic at Porto Recanati, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Loreto.

POTHIÈRE, po′tē′rĕr′, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles N. of Condé. Pop. 1754.

POTI or POTHI, po′tee, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government of Transcaucasia, district of Imeretia, on the S. bank of the Phasis, near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, and has an export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, and skins. It was finally ceded to Russia in 1829.

POTI, po-tee′, or CARATUEZ, kä-rä-too-ĕz′, a river of Brazil, province of Piauhi, flows S.W. and N.W., and joins the right bank of the Parnahiba. Total course, 200 miles. It is navigable in the latter part.

POTI, POTY, po-tee′, or PUTI, poo-tee′, a mercantile town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, 120 miles N. of Oeiras, on the left bank of the Parnahiba, at the junction of the river Poti.

POTINGI, a river of Brazil. See POTENGI.

POTOMAC, a large river of Virginia and Maryland, is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite on the N. border of Virginia, about 20 miles S.E. of Cumberland. It flows first N.E. to Hancock, passing through several ridges of mountains, then pursues a S.E. direction, and receives from the right its largest affluent, the Shenandoah, just before its passage through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. The volume of the Shenandoah at their confluence is but little inferior to that of the main stream. Flowing thence S.E. nearly 100 miles to Georgetown, it falls over the edge of the primitive formation, and changes its course to the S. and S.W. for a distance of about 50 miles. Again resuming its general direction, it expands into an estuary of 6 or 8 miles in width, and flows into Chesapeake Bay, about 38° N. lat., and 76° 10′ W. lon. The length, exclusive of the branches, is estimated at 360 miles. The tide ascends to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, 120 miles from its mouth. The principal towns on its banks are Cumberland, Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria. It is navigable for the largest vessels to Washington City. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extends along this river from Cumberland to Georgetown. The Potomac, through its whole course, forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. For a description of the POTOMAC FALLS, see MARYLAND, "*Objects of Interest to Tourists.*"

POTOMAC CREEK, in the E. part of Virginia, flows through Stafford county into the Potomac River. It is navigable by schooners for several miles.

POTOSI, po-to-see′ or po-to′see, a department of Bolivia, having W. South Peru, and on other sides the departments of Oruro, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Estimated area, 31,800 square miles. Pop. 250,000, of whom one-half are Indians. The surface is mountainous, frequently rising above the limit of vegetation. It contains the richest silver-mines in South America. It is divided into the provinces of Chayanta, Chichas, Potosi, Lipes, and Porco. Chief city, Potosi.

POTOSI, a city of Bolivia, situated on the N. declivity of the Cerro de Potosi, 70 miles S.W. of Chuquisaca. Elevation, 13,330 feet. Pop. 16,711. Early in the seventeenth century it is believed to have had from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. It stands on uneven ground, and has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the government-house, town-house, jail, treasury, and other public offices, with some religious edifices, and an obelisk erected in 1825, in honor

of Bolivar. The houses are generally of stone or brick. The vicinity is barren and cheerless, and all articles of merchandise are dear. In the conical summit of the Cerro are more than 6000 Boca-minas or openings, made in search of silver-ore. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted; lower down springs become numerous, and the richest mines are now filled with water. At the mint of Potosi, in 1840, gold to the value of $222,970, and silver to $252,168 were coined. From 1545 to 1789, the mines of Potosi are supposed to have yielded gold and silver to the value of $96,800,000. The CERRO DE POTOSI is 18 miles in circumference, with an elevation of 16,152 feet.

POTOSI, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Missouri, about 70 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and an academy. Rich mines of lead (in the form of sulphuret) and of iron are worked in the vicinity. The lead ore yields 70 or 80 per cent. of metal.

POTOSI, a small village of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

POTOSI, a flourishing town of Potosi township, Grant co., Wisconsin, on Grant River, near its entrance into the Mississippi, 15 miles above Dubuque. It is situated in a narrow, deep, and picturesque valley or ravine, about 3 miles in length, through which a stream of good water flows. The town is divided into three portions or villages, namely, Dublin, Lafayette, and Van Buren. It is the largest and most commercial place in the county, and is likely to become more important as the principal depôt of the mineral region of Wisconsin. Large quantities of lead are mined in the county, and shipped at Potosi in steamboats. The principal part of the town is about 2 miles from the steamboat landing, which is at the mouth of Grant River. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

POTSCHAEW, NOVOI. See POTCHAEV, NOVOI.

POTSCHINKI, a town of Russia. See POTCHINKI.

POTSDAM, pots/dăm, a city of Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, and the second royal residence of the kingdom, at the confluence of the Ruthe with the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 38,000. It is one of the finest and most regularly built cities in Germany. It consists of an old and a new town, (separated by the Havel Canal,) and several suburbs; partly walled, and entered by 5 land and 4 water gates. It has many fine buildings, ornamented with statuary, and many elegant squares, in one of which is a marble obelisk 76 feet high, with the names of the rulers of Prussia. The chief buildings are the royal castle and council-house, the garrison, church, and theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and an institution for the education of orphans of the military. In 1846, its garrison had 9424 men. It has a large manufactory of fire-arms, sugar refinery, and cotton and silk manufactures. It is the birthplace of Alexander von Humboldt. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of *Sans-souci*, (i. e. "free from care,") the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, a splendid building in a fine park, and the *Pfaueninsel*, ("Peacock Island,") an island in the Havel, with a summer-house, a menagerie, palm-house, and flower gardens.

POTSDAM, a government of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. Area, 5120 square miles. Pop. 1,226,866.

POTSDAM, a thriving post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Racket River, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Canton. The village is handsomely laid out with a square in the centre, on which stands the town house. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a bank, 2 large stone academic buildings, 12 dry goods stores, besides many others, 3 hotels, and a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper. The St. Lawrence Academy here, is a flourishing institution, under the control of the regents of the New York University. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in trade and manufactures, the river affording an abundant water-power. There are in the village and vicinity, 5 large gang saw mills, employing about 600 hands in the production of lumber for New York and Boston markets. The logs are floated down the river, in some cases, a distance of 100 miles. The village also contains a large flouring mill, 4 cabinet factories, 2 finishing machine shops, a foundry and furnace, 1 trip-hammer, 2 coopering establishments, 2 wheelwright shops, a woollen factory, 1 cloth dressing and carding factory, and 2 tanneries, besides factories for pearl-ashes, plaster, carriages, chairs, fanning mills, hoes, &c. A plank road connects the village with Massena. The township is traversed by the Northern Railroad, with which the Watertown and Potsdam Railroad forms a connection above the flourishing village of Racketville or North Potsdam. Pop. 5349; of the village in 1855, 2131.

POTS/GROVE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

POTTAWATTOMIE. See POTAWATAMIE.

POTTENDORF, pot/ten-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 2846.

POTTENSTEIN, pot/ten-stine', or BODENSTEIN, bo/den-stine', a market-town of Lower Austria, 22 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 700.

POTTER, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1100 square miles. This county is one of the most elevated in the state, forming part of the dividing ridge between the waters which flow into the Ohio on the S., and the St. Lawrence on the N. The Genesee River rises in it and flows N.; the Alleghany rises near the middle and flows W. It is also drained by Pine, Oswayo, and Kettle Creeks. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered by thick forests. The soil is well adapted to grazing. Stone coal and iron ore are found. Formed in 1804, and named in honor of General James Potter, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Coudersport. Pop. 6048.

POTTER, a post-township in the N. part of Yates co., New York. Pop. 2194.

POTTER, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S.S.E. of Bellefonte. Pop. 2216.

POTTER HAN/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

POTTERIES, THE, several towns and villages of England, co. of Stafford, where china and stoneware manufactures are carried on, comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Etruria, and Fenton Cobridge, included in the borough of Stoke.

POTTERNE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POTTERNEW/TON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

POTTER'S CREEK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

POTTER'S HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

POTTER'S HOL/LOW, a post-village in the S.W. part of Albany co., New York, about 32 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

POTTER'S MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 73 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, contains a woollen factory and grist mill.

POTTERSPURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., New York, on Schroon River, about 25 miles N. by W. of Caldwell.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 33 miles N. of Trenton.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

POTTERVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

POTTERVILLE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

POTTERVILLE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

POTTES, pott or potts, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles N. of Tournay, on the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 2106.

POTTMES, (Pöttmes,) pött/mĕs, a town of Upper Bavaria, N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 1200.

POTTON, a parish and small market-town of England, co., and 11 miles E. of Bedford. Pop. in 1851, 1922.

POTTS' CREEK, in the S.W. central part of Virginia, rises in Monroe county, flows N.E., and enters Jacksons River near Covington, in Alleghany county.

POTTSGROVE, Pennsylvania. See POTTSTOWN.

POTTS/GROVE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, and intersected by the Reading Railroad. Pop. 3353.

POTTSGROVE, a small post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 66 miles N. of Harrisburg.

POTTS' MILLS, a post-village of Jessamine co. Kentucky.

POTTSTOWN or POTTS/GROVE, a thriving post-borough of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Manatawney Creek, 37 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through it, and the Schuylkill Canal runs on the other side of the river, which is crossed here by a bridge. Pottstown contains several churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and many neat dwellings of brick and stone. There are several manufactories in the vicinity. Incorporated in 1815. Pop. in 1850, 1664; in 1853, about 2000.

POTTSVILLE, a handsome town of Norwegian township, capital of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, at the terminus of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 93 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 35 miles from Reading. It is situated on the Schuylkill River, just above its passage through Sharp Mountain, and at the mouth of Norwegian Creek. It is remarkable on account of the rapidity of its growth, the picturesque beauty of its situation and the immense trade in coal of which it is the centre. The ground is uneven, and rises so abruptly in some places that sites for building could only be obtained by levelling the mountain or walling the bank of the river. Above the junction of the streams, the valley widens, and affords space for several streets, some of which are nearly level. The principal business is transacted on Centre street, which extends along the right bank of Norwegian Creek. The town is generally well built, and contains a large proportion of brick houses. The principal public buildings are the court-house, town-hall, the jail, a bank, and about 15 churches. The jail is a new and costly

edifice, faced with sandstone. Pottsville has a large and respectable academy, besides many private seminaries. Gas is used to light the streets. Among the manufactories are 5 machine-shops, 1 rolling mill, 1 woollen factory, and 1 carpet factory. Five or six newspapers are published here. The coal is conveyed to this place from numerous mines in the vicinity by branch railroads. The greater part of it is sent to market by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the other part by the Schuylkill Navigation. The coal trade increases rapidly from year to year. The produce of the Schuylkill coalfield in 1851, was 2,184,240 tons; in 1852 it amounted to near 3,000,000 tons. The mountain ridges which surround Pottsville are too rugged and sterile for cultivation, but this region has become by means of its mineral resources one of the most populous parts of the state, and already presents a large number of thriving towns and villages. Pottsville was commenced in 1825. The seat of justice was established here in 1847. Pop. in 1840, 4345; and in 1850, 7515; in 1853, about 10,000.

POTTSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

POUANCÉ, poo-on^n'sā' or pwŏn^n'sā', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 33 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2895.

POUCH CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

POUCHING-HIEN, a town of China. See POOCHING-HIEN.

POUCQUES, pook, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on a stream of the same name, 12 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1222.

POUDOGA, a town of Russia. See POODOSH.

POUDOSH, a town of Russia. See POODOSH.

POUGHILL, po'il, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POUGHILL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, po-kip'see, sometimes written PO-KEEPSIE, a handsome city, capital of Dutchess co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the railroad of that name, 75 miles N. of New York, and 70 miles S. of Albany. Lat. 40° 41′ N., lon. 73° 55′ W. It is situated on a plain, and regularly laid out, the principal street extending eastward from the river. It is the largest town between New York and Albany. It contains about 16 churches, belonging to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Universalists, and Catholics; the State and National Law School, the Dutchess County Academy, and the Poughkeepsie Female Academy. Three or four newspapers are published here. The city contains 4 banks. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is the centre of an active trade. A number of steamboats and sailing vessels are owned here. Poughkeepsie has a variety of manufactories, the most important productions of which are cotton goods, machinery, farming implements, carriages, iron-ware, guns, carpets, earthenware, flour, and leather. A valuable quarry of marble has recently been discovered in the vicinity. Incorporated in 1801. Pop. of township in 1850, 13,944; of the city, in 1855, estimated at 15,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-village in Allen co., Indiana.

POUGHQUAG, po-kwŏg', a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

POUGUES, poog, a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 7 miles N.N.W. of Nevers, with mineral baths. Pop. in 1852, 1178.

POUILLON, poo'yŏn^n' or pool'yŏn^n', a market-town of France, department of Landes, 30 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 3460. Near it is a thermal spring.

POUILLY EN-MONTAGNE, poo'yee (or pool'yee') ŏn^n mŏn^n'tăñ', a town of France, department of Côte-d'-Or, 21 miles N.W. of Beaune. Pop. 1177.

POUILLY-SUR-CHARLIEU, poo'yee (or pool'yee') sŭr shar'le-th', a town of France, department of Loire, 7 miles N. of Roanne, on the Loire. Pop. 1534.

POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE, poo'yee (or pool'yee') sŭr lwar, a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 22 miles N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 3169.

POUINIPETE, pwee'ne-pē', an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Carolines. Lat. 6° 52′ N., lon. 158° 24′ E. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and in its centre is about 2360 feet high. Surface fertile. Pop. about 2000, of the Papuan race.

POULAINES, poo'lăn' or poo'lĕn', a village of France, department of Indre, 21 miles N.N.W. of Issoudun. Pop. 2028.

POULDERGAT, pool'dăn'gā', a village of France, department of Finistère, 10 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 2267.

POULIGNY, poo'leen'yee', a village of France, department of Indre, on the Suir, 4 miles N. of Le Blanc. Pop. 2048.

POULLAN, pool'lŏn^n', a village of France, department of Finistère, 15 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 2723.

POULLAOUEN, poo'lā'wŏn^n', a town of France, department of Finistère, 5 miles N.W. of Carhaix. Pop. in 1852, 3723, chiefly employed in lead-mines and refineries. Two mines yield annually 450 tons of lead, and 1540 pounds of silver.

POULO or *PULO*, poo'lo, (from the Greek *παῦλος*, *paulos*,) a modern Greek term, signifying "little," forming a prefix to the names of many islets in the Grecian Archipelago; as, SKYRO POULO, "Little Skyro;" THASO POULO, "Little Thaso."

POULSHOT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POULTNEY, pōlt'nee, a village in Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 65 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2329.

POULTNEY, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

POULTNEY RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Rutland co., Vermont, falls into an arm of Lake Champlain.

POULTON, pōl'ton, a market-town and parish of England, co., and S.S.W. of Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway. Pop. 7273.

POULTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

POULTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

POULTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

POULTON-LE-SAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Morecambe Branch of the North Western Railway. Pop. 700.

POUJMARON, poo'mā-rŏn', a river of British Guiana, flows N.N.E., then N.N.W., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic near Cape Nassau.

POUND, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

POUND'RIDGE, a post-village and township in the E. part of Westchester co., New York, about 120 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1486.

POUND'STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

POUNUKKA, a town of Hindostan. See POONUKKA.

POUR, a river of Siberia. See POOR.

POURATIN, a town of Russia. See POORATIN.

POURRIÈRES, poor're-aig', a town of France, department of Var, 7 miles W.N.W. of St. Maximin. Pop. 1820.

POUSOALEGRE, pō'so ā-lā'gra, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on a height, 230 miles S.S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 4000.

POUSSAN, poos'sŏn^n', a town of France, department of Hérault, 13 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 1931.

POUST-OZERSK, a town of Russia. See POOST-OZERSK.

POU-TCHOU, a city of China. See POO-CHOO.

POUTIVL, a town of Russia. See POOTIVL.

POUTO, an island of China. See POOTO.

POUTROYE, poo'trwā', a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 13 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2631.

POUZAUGES, poo'zōzh', a town of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N. of Fontenay. Pop. 1131.

POUZIN, LE, leh poo'zăn^n' a village of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 miles E. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2062.

POVENETZ, po-vā-nĕts', or POVIENETZ, pov-yā-nĕts', a town of Russia, government of Olonetz, on the N. bank of Lake Onega, 70 miles N. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1530.

POVERTY HILL, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

POVERTY HILL, a post-office of Jones co., Georgia.

POVIGLIO, po-veel'yo, (L. *Pupellium*,) a town of Italy, duchy, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Parma. Pop. 6334.

POVOA DE MEADAS, po-vo'ā dā mā-ā-dās, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, N. of Portalegre. Pop. 7709.

POVOA DE RIO DE MINHOS, po-vo'ā dā ree'o dā meen'yoce, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, near Castello Branco. Pop. 600.

POVOA DE SANTA CARISTINA, po-vo'ā dā sān'tā kā-ris-tee'nā, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 9 miles N.W. of Coimbra, near the Frio. Pop. 510.

POVOA DE VARZIM, po-vo'ā dā vaa-zeex', a town of Portugal, province of Douro, near the sea-coast, about 18 miles from Braga. Pop. 6200.

POVOLIDE, po-vo-lee'dā, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 8 miles S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 1305.

POW, numerous sluggish streams in Scotland, the principal being the Pow of Cummertrees, co. of Dumfries, traversing the W. side of the Howe of Annandale, to the Solway Frith, 3 miles W. of the Annan estuary.

POWAGURH, a town of India. See CHUMPANER.

POWAICKUN, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

POWDERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

POWDER RIVER, in the E. central part of Missouri Territory, rises among the Black Hills, and flowing in a general northerly direction, falls into the Yellowstone River.

POWDER RIVER, a small stream of Oregon Territory, falls into the South Branch of Snake River.

POW'ERSCOURT or STAG'ONILL, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow. It gives the title of viscount to the Wingfield family, whose superb seat adjoins the village.

POWDER SPRING GAP, a post-office of Grainger co., Tennessee.

POWDER SPRINGS, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 12 miles S.W. of Marietta, has 2 churches, and 300 inhabitants.

POWELL, a township in Green co., Arkansas. Pop. 552.

POWELL'S CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River from the left.

POWELL'S CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Auglaize River near its mouth, about 2 miles from Defiance.

POWELL'S GROUP, or SOUTH ORK'NEY, a group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean; lat. 60° 37′ S., lon. 44° 32′ W. and E. of New Shetland.

POWELL'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

POWELL'S POINT, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

POWELL'S RIVER, rises among the Cumberland or Alleghany Mountains, in Lee co., in the S.W. part of Virginia, and flowing S.W. into Tennessee, unites with Clinch River, in Anderson county.

POWELL'S TAVERN, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia, 15 miles W. of Richmond.

POW'ELLTON, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

POWELLTON, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina.

POWELLTON, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

POWELLTON, a small post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, 88 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

POW'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

POWERSVILLE, a post-village of Bracken co., Kentucky.

POW'ERVILLE, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 12 miles N.E. by N. of Morristown.

POWESHIEK, pŏw'e-shek', a new county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of English River, and by Beaver and Prairie Creeks, affluents of Iowa River, which touches its N.E. extremity. The North Fork of Skunk River flows through the S.W. part. The soil is fertile. Named in honor of Poweshiek, an Indian chief. Capital, Montezuma. Pop. 615.

POW'HATAN', a county, situated in the S.E. central part of Virginia, contains 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the James River, and on the S. by the Appomattox. The surface is generally level. Some portions of the soil have been exhausted by long cultivation. Other parts are fertile, especially near the streams. The James River Canal passes along the border. Organized in 1777, and named in honor of Powhatan, an Indian chief, the father of the celebrated Pocahontas. Capital, Scottsville. Pop. 8178, of whom 2896 were free, and 5282 slaves.

POWHATAN, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

POWHATAN, a post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas, about 9 miles N. by E. of Smithville.

POWHATAN COURT-HOUSE. See SCOTTSVILLE.

POWHATAN POINT, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

POWICK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

POWIS, pŏw'is, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales. It gives the title of earl to the Clive family, whose seat, Powis Castle, is 1 mile from Welshpool.

POWL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

POW'NAL, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1074.

POWNAL, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 130 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1742.

POWNAL-FEE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

POW'NEE, a fortified town of India, Berar dominions, 36 miles S.E. of Nagpoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

POW'OW RIVER, a fine mill-stream rising in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falling into the Merrimack a few miles above Newburyport.

POXIM, po-shesen', a town of Brazil, province, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, on the right bank of the Poxim. Pop. 3000.

POX'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

POYAIS, pwä'yä' (?) a river and district of Central America, in Mosquito Territory, with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10' N., lon. 85° 10' W.

POYALES DEL HOYO, po-yä'lĕs dĕl o'yo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1032.

PO-YANG, po'-yang', or PHO-YANG, p'ho'yäng', a large lake of China, province of Kiang-see, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50' to 30° N., lon. 116° to 116° 40' E. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. It discharges its surplus waters northward into the Yang-tse-kiang.

POYNETTE, poi-nĕt', a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 21 miles N. of Madison. It has good water-power, and about 150 inhabitants.

POYN'INGS, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

POYN'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield Railway, 6 miles N. of Manchester.

POYSDORF, pois'dorp, POYSDORF, or POISDORF, poi'-dorf, a market-town of Lower Austria, 26 miles N.N.E. of Korneuburg. Pop. 2500.

POY SIPPI, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

POZA DE LA SAL, po'thä dä lä säl, a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2670.

POZA DE LA SAL, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 5 miles N.E. of Medina del Campo.

POZALDEZ, po-thäl-dĕth', a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and S. of Valladolid. Pop. 1726.

POZO ALCON, po'tho äl-kŏn', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 34 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 1726.

POZOBLANCO, po-tho-blän'ko, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N.E. of Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6748. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and dye-works.

POZO-ESTRECHIO, po'tho ĕs-trä'chee-o, a village of Spain, in Murcia, province, and about 8 miles from Cartagena. Pop. about 1200.

POZOHONDO, po'tho-hon'do, a market-town of Spain, province, and 20 miles S. of Albacete. Pop. 2820.

POZO RUBIO, po-tho roo'be-o, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1086.

POZUELO, po-thwä'lo, or po-thoo-ä'lo, a village of Spain, Murcia, province, and 15 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2740.

POZUELO, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 45 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1424.

POZUELO DE CALATRAVA, po-thwä'lo dä kä-lä-trä'vä, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2240.

POZUELO DEL REY, po-thwä'lo dĕl rä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and E. of Madrid. Pop. 1223.

POZZALLO, pot-zäl'lo a small, but thriving seaport of Sicily, province of Syracuse, district, and 9 miles S.E. of Modica.

POZZO DI GOTO, pot'so dee go'to, a town of Sicily, 7 miles S. of Milazzo. Pop. 3500. Near it are the ruins of ancient *Tyndaris*.

POZZOLENGO, pot-so-lĕn'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 8 miles S.E. of Lonato. Pop. 2041.

POZZOLO FORMIGARO, pot'so-lo for-me-gä'ro, a town of the Sardinian States, 28 miles N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 3721.

POZZO MAGGIORE, pot'sa mäd-jo'rä, a village of the island of Sardinia, 21 miles E.S.E. of Alghero. Pop. 2566.

POZZUOLI, pot-soo-o'lee, or PUZZUOLI, poot-soo-o'lee, (anc. *Puteoli*,) an episcopal town of Naples, on a gulf of its own name, 7 miles S.W. of Naples. Pop. 8400. In ancient times it was an important city; its environs were crowded with villas of the wealthy Romans. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is extensively obtained, and the celebrated Grotto del Cane. Its vicinity is interesting to geologists.

POZZUOLO, pot-soo-o'lo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, and 4 miles S.E. of Gorgonzola. Pop. 1257.

PRA, prä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near Voltri. Pop. 3898.

PRACHELITZ, prä'ch-lits', or PRACHATITZ, prä'ä-tits', a town of Bohemia, on an affluent of the Ranitz, 22 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 2470. It has a castle.

PRACHIN, prä'kin, a circle in the S.W. part of Bohemia, named after the pretty town and ruined castle of Prachno adjacent to Horazdiowitz. Chief town, Pisek.

PRADALUNGA, prä-dä-loon'gä, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 6 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1201.

PRADANOS DE OJEDA, (or OXEDA,) prä-nä'noce dä o-hä'dä, a village of Spain, in Leon, province, and about 45 miles from Palencia. Pop. 1086.

PRADELLES, prä'dĕl', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 19 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 1582.

PRADES, präd, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 24 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 3367. It has a very handsome church, an asylum, seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, and paper.

PRADO, prä'do, a market-town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Cavado, 3 miles N.W. of Braga. Pop. 7000. (?) It has a thriving salmon and trout fishery, a manufactory of earthenwares, and monthly fairs.

PRADO, prä'do, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, 70 miles S. of Porto Seguro, at the mouth of the river Jucurucu.

PRADO, a small town and seaport of Brazil, province of Bahia, 120 miles S. of Porto Seguro.

PRADO, a town of Brazil, province of Para, 55 miles W. of Montalegre.

PRADO, El, ĕl prä'do, a market-town of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3000.

PRADO DEL REY, prä'do dĕl rä, a market-town of Spain, province of Cadiz. Pop. 2000.

PRADOLUENGO, prä-do-lwĕn'go, or prä'no-loo-ĕng'go, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 2 miles S.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1890.

PRADOS, prä'doce, or SAN JUAN SANTULLANO, sän hoo-än' sän-tool-yä'no, a village and parish of Spain, in the Asturias, province, and scarcely 1 mile N. of Oviedo. Pop. 1400.

PRÆNESTE. See PALESTRINA.

PRÆSIDIUM JULIUM. See SANTAREM.

PRÆSTOE, (Præstöe,) prĕ'stö'eh, a small maritime town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on Præstöe Bay, in the Baltic, 13 miles E.S.E. of Nystad. Chief exports, corn and lime.

PRAGA, prä'gä, a town of Poland, government, and opposite Warsaw, from which it is parted by the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 4000. In 1656, the Poles were defeated here by Gustavus of Sweden; and on the 29th of November, 1830, the Grand Duke Constantine was forced to retreat hence with his forces, at the commencement of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

PRAGUE, praig, (Ger. *Prag*, prâg; L. *Pragæ*,) a city of Europe, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, near its centre, on the Moldau, 160 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and 76 miles S.S.E. of Dresden. Lat. of observatory 49° 5′ 19″ N., lon. 14° 25′ 22″ E. Pop. 63,695, exclusive of a garrison of 5320 men. Mean temperature of the year 50°; winter, 31°·9; summer, 67° Fahrenheit. It stands in a basin-shaped valley, surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 12 miles in circumference, and is enclosed by fortifications. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge 1855 feet long, ornamented with groups of statuary, and having a lofty tower at each end, built in the fifteenth century; and at the S. end of the Kleinseite crossed by a modern chain bridge which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." On the right bank of the river is the Altstadt, (old town,) with the Judenstadt, (Jews' quarter,) and the Neustadt, (new town;) and on the left bank, the Hradschin and the Kleinseite; the village of Wissehrad, on the right, and that of Smichow, on the left bank, are included in its bounds. Prague, peculiar in its architecture, and from its numerous domes, spires, and turrets, has quite an oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, and the Hradschin; the Altstadt is gloomy, and the Judenstadt filthy. Principal buildings:—1. In the Altstadt, the Thuinkirche, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the town-house with a remarkable clock, the royal library, observatory, and many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, the church of St. Gallas, in which Huss preached.—2. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue.—3. In the Neustadt, the new town-house, the military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—4. In the Kleinseite, the church of St. Nicholas, church of St. Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—5. In the Hradschin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure. The cathedral church of St. Vitus, a richly decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 hundred weight, and those of many Bohemian kings.—6. In Wissehrad, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the royal armoury. In the village of Smichow, is the noble botanic garden. Prague has many learned and scientific societies; the university founded by Charles IV. in 1348, is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany; in 1842, it had 71 professors, and 2741 students. Prague has 3 gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries, and many public hospitals. Its manufactures comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, and woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railways, which connect it with Olmütz and Vienna on the E. and S. and with Pilsen on the S.W. Prague was taken by the French in 1741, and by the Prussians in 1744; it was bombarded, and was the scene of atrocious cruelties, on the 16th of June, 1848. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

PRAHUSTA, prâ-hoos′tâ, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 76 miles E.N.E. of Salonica, with about 500 houses, enclosed by a wall 15 feet high.

PRAIRIE, prâ′ree, a county in the E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1060 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by White River, navigable by steamboats at all seasons, and on the N. by Cypress and Des Arc Bayou. The surface is nearly level, and diversified by extensive prairies, and by forests which contain the oak, ash, walnut, cypress, and cedar. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. 2097, of whom 1824 were free, and 273 slaves.

PRAIRIE, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. P. 338.

PRAIRIE, a township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Pop. 1214.

PRAIRIE, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. P. 497.

PRAIRIE, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. P. 826.

PRAIRIE, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 397.

PRAIRIE, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 179.

PRAIRIE, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. Pop. 695.

PRAIRIE, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 1830.

PRAIRIE, a township in Franklin co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad. Pop. 1043.

PRAIRIE, a township in Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1451.

PRAIRIE, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1340.

PRAIRIE, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lewis co., Missouri.

PRAIRIE, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. P. 1764.

PRAIRIE BIRD, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE BLUFF, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

PRAIRIE COTTAGE, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

PRAIRIE CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Tombigbee on the N. border of Marengo county.

PRAIRIE CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Daviess county into the West Fork of White River, about 6 miles from Washington.

PRAIRIE CREEK, Iowa, rises in Benton county, and flows into Red Cedar River, in Linn county.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a small village of Yell co., Arkansas.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

PRAIRIE DEPOT, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, prâ′ree du sheen, (Fr. pron. prâ′ree′ dü she-äne′,) a beautiful post-village, capital of Crawford co., Wisconsin, is finely situated on the Mississippi, 4 miles above the mouth of Wisconsin River, and about 100 miles W. of Madison. It is one of the oldest towns of the state. It is the W. terminus of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad route. The site is a level plain or prairie, 6 or 8 miles long, and 1 or 2 miles wide, enclosed on the E. by rocky bluffs. The village contains a newspaper office, and several churches, 1 of which is Catholic.

PRAIRIE DU LONG, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, prâ′ree du ro′shyr, a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, 14 miles N.W. of Kaskaskia. The name is derived from a rocky bluff which rises behind the village.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, prâ′ree du sâk, a post-village of Sauk co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, 25 miles N.W. of Madison. It is situated on the border of the prairie.

PRAIRIE FIELD, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE FORK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

PRAIRIE GROVE, a post-office of Clark co., Iowa.

PRAIRIE LEA, a post-office of Caldwell co., Texas.

PRAIRIE MER ROUGE, prâ′ree maïr roozh, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

PRAIRIE MOUND, a post-office of Pike co., Missouri.

PRAIRIE MOUNT, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 18 miles N.E. of Houston. It is situated in a highly productive country.

PRAIRIE PLAINS, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.

PRAIRIE POINT, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

PRAIRIE RONDE, (rönd.) a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 690.

PRAIRIETON, prâ′re-tun, a post-village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the border of Honey Creek Prairie, 7 miles S.S.W. of Terre Haute.

PRAIRIETON, a small village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PRAIRIEVILLE, prâ′re-vil, a post-village of Barry co., Michigan, about 58 miles W.S.W. of Lansing.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 12 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, about 66 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a township in Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

PRALBOINO, prâl-bo-ee′no, (written also PRATO-ALBOINO,) a town of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 7 miles S. of Leno, on the Mella. Pop. 2467.

PRALLSVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, about 5 miles above Lambertville, has 2 or 3 stores. There is a fine bridge across the river at this place.

PRALOGNAN-PALAY, prâ′lon′yôn′-pâ′lâ′, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Tarantaise, 12 miles S.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1013.

PRALORMO, prâ-lor′mo, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1115.

PRAMOLLO, prâ-mol′lo, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Pinerolo, near San Secondo. Pop. 1414.

PRAROSTINO, prâ-ros-tee′no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, 1 mile from San Secondo. Pop. 1575.

PRASCORSANO, prâs-kor-sâ′no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and about 16 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1494.

PRASLIN, prâs′leen′, an island of the Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles, lat. 4° 17′ 15″ S., lon. 55° 44′ 15″ E. The French took formal possession of the island in 1768, but did not form any settlement on it.

PRASTÖE, (Präst′ö.) a town of Denmark. See PÆSTÖE.

PRASZKA, prâsh′kâ, or PRAUSKA, prôws′kâ, a town of Poland, province, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Prosna. Pop. 2030.

PRATA, prâ′tâ, a village of Naples, province of Principato-Ultra, 5 miles S. of Montefusco. Pop. 1790.

PRATA, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, W.N.W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 1350.

PRATAS, prâ′tâs, a cluster of islands, shoals, and rocks of considerable extent in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 116° 45′ E., stretching about 18 miles from N. to S., and from 9 miles to 12 miles from E. to W.

PRAT DE LLOBREGAT, En, ël prât da lo-brâ-gât′, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 4 miles from Barcelona, near the Llobregat. Pop. 1615.

PRATDIP, prât-deep′, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 14 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1500.

PRATO, prâ′to, a town of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Florence, on an affluent of the

Arno. Pop. 1207. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, has a noble square, a cathedral of marble, with a six-storied tower, hospitals, and asylums, the Cicognini College, an ancient prætorian palace, now a prison, 2 workhouses, a theatre, manufactures of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk thread, hats, and soap, with tanneries and extensive copper-works for smelting and manufacturing metal.

PRATOLA, prä-to'lä, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 2½ miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 3700.

PRATO VECCHIO, prä'to vĕk'ke-o, a village of Central Italy, 24 miles E. of Florence, on the Arno, enclosed by walls. Pop. 3500. It is connected with Florence by railway.

PRATS DE LLUSANES, prätz dä loo-sä'nĕs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1327.

PRATS DE MOLLO, prä dĕh mol'lo', a fortified town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 14 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. in 1852, 3270. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, and blankets. In its neighborhood, at La Preste, are hot sulphur baths, hotels, and lodging-houses.

PRATT, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

PRATTELN, prät'tĕln, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Landschaft, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bâle, (Basel.) Pop. 1124.

PRATTS'BURG, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, about 50 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. It contains the Franklin Academy, with about 150 students. Pop. 2786.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 45 miles N.E. of Columbus.

PRATTSBURG, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

PRATT'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

PRATT'S LANDING, a village of Perry co., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 60 miles S. by E. of St. Louis.

PRATTSVILLE, a thriving post-village in Prattsville township, Greene co., New York, on Schoharie Creek, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufacturing establishments of various kinds, including several glove factories. It was formerly the seat of the most extensive tannery in the United States, belonging to Zadock Pratt, Esq. Pop. of the township, 1989; of the village, about 1800.

PRATTSVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., Maryland, 13 miles E. of Cumberland.

PRATTSVILLE, a village of Monroe co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Macon.

PRATTSVILLE, a handsome and thriving post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, on a small affluent of the Alabama River, 14 miles N.W. of Montgomery. The village contains 3 churches, 4 stores, 2 schools, 1 cotton-mill, and 1 manufactory of cotton-gins. The cotton-mill is 150 feet long, and 4 stories high. The other factory produces annually 600 cotton gins, which are regarded as superior articles. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 6000.

PRATTSVILLE, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

PRAULE (prawl) POINT, a headland of England, projecting on the English Channel, 4 miles W.N.W. of Start Point, and E. of Bolt Head.

PRAUSNITZ, prŏws'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2456.

PRAUSNITZ, Böhmisch, bö'mish prŏws'nits, a village of Bohemia, 3 miles from Arnau. Pop. 2050.

PRAUSNITZ, Deutsch, doitch prŏws'nits, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, near extensive forests. It has a church, and a mill. Pop. 1220.

PRAUST, prŏwst, a village of East Prussia, government, and 6 miles S. of Dantzic. Pop. 1131.

PRAVADI, prä'vä-dee', a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 28 miles S.E. of Shoomla, on the river Pravadi, which enters the Black Sea at Varna. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1829.

PRAVIA, prä've-ä, a market-town of Spain, province, and 14 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Nalon, which is navigable to it from the sea. Pop. 1153.

PRAYA, PORTO. See PORTO PRAYA.

PRAYSSAC, prä's'säk', a market-town of France, department of Lot, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 2048.

PRAYSSAS, prä's'säs', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. in 1852, 1718.

PRAZZO, prät'so, a village of the Sardinian States, 24 miles W. of Coni, on the Maera.

PREANGER, prä'äng'ner, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. Pop. 700,000.

PREBLE, prĕb'el, a county in the W.S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 430 square miles. It is drained by Franklin, St. Clair's, and Fourmile Creeks, affluents of the Great Miami. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is of limestone formation, and very productive. The county has large quarries of good limestone, and is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Dayton and Richmond, and the Hamilton, Eaton and Richmond Railroads. Capital, Eaton. Pop. 21,736.

PREBLE, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, about 130 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1312.

PREBLE, a small village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

PREBLE, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 914.

PREBLE, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 547.

PRÊCHEUR, LE, leh prä'shŭr', a market-town and parish of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 4½ miles N.W. of St. Pierre. Pop. 3493.

PRÉCIGNÉ, prä'seeñ', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 12 miles W.N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. in 1852, 3053.

PRECINCT, a post-village of Boone co., Illinois, on the railroad from Beloit to Chicago, 80 miles W.N.W. of the latter.

PRE-EMPTION, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, 155 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

PREEN-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PREES, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PREESALL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

PREEZ, prä'ets, or PÖRETZ, pö'rĕts, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on a small lake, 8 miles S.S.E. of Kiel. Pop. 4750. It has a seminary for noble ladies, a female orphan asylum, and a library.

PREGEL, prä'ghel, a river of East Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap and Pissa, flows W., and enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity, after a course of 120 miles, for the last 45 of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Dista from the N., and Alle from the S.

PREIGNAC, prän'yäk', a town of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1314.

PREJANO or PREXANO, prä-hä'no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1008.

PRELAUTSCH, prä'löwtch, or PRELAUCY, prä-löw'tsee, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1590.

PREMEIKA, prä-ma'e-kä, a group of rocks on the Malabar coast, lat. 13° 11′ N., lon. 74° 38′ E.

PREMEIRA ISLANDS, the southernmost of the long chain of islands extending along Angosta, East Africa, and Mozambique Channel, about lat. 17° S., lon. 39° 50′ E.

PRÉMERY, prä'meh-ree', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 15 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 2325.

PREMIA DE MAR, prä'me-ä deh mar, or PREMIA DE ABAJO, prä'me-ä dä ä-bä'ho, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 5 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1115.

PREMITI, prĕm'e-tee', a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 55 miles E.S.E. of Avlona, on the Voyussa. Each house is separately enclosed by a high defensive wall, and here is also a Turkish citadel.

PREM'NAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

PREN'DERGAST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PREN'TISS VALE, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

PRENY, prä'nee, or PRENN, prĕnn, a town of Poland, province of Augustow, on the Memel, 27 miles E.N.E. of Mariampol. Pop. 2500.

PRENZLOW, prĕnts'lov, or PRENZLAU, prĕnts'lŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 71 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Ucker. Pop. 12,751. It has a Calvinist and 6 Lutheran churches, schools, hospitals, a valuable public library, manufactures of linens, woollens, and tobacco, breweries, tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle. In 1806, 20,000 Prussian troops having escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered here to the French.

PREP'ARIS' ISLES, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negrais. Lat. 14° 50′ N., lon. 93° 25′ E. Two are named the Cow and Calf.

PRERAU, prä'rŏw, or PRZEROW, pzhä'rov, a town of Moravia, on an affluent of the March, on the Betschwa, 15 miles S.E. of Olmütz, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3400.

PRÉ-SAINT-DIDIER, prä sänⁿ dee'de-ä', a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Aosta, at the foot of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1009.

PRESBA, prĕs'bä, a small town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, 16 miles S.E. of Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presba, which is 7 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth.

PRES'BURG or PRESS'BURG, (Ger. pron. prĕs'bŏŏrg; Hun. *Posony*, po'shoñ'; anc. *Peschinum*,) a town and the legislative capital of Hungary, capital of a county of its own name, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, with which city and with Tyrnau it communicates by railway. Pop. 38,000, excluding garrison and strangers. The principal structures are, a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1811, but memorable as the scene of the appeal made, in 1741, by Maria Theresa to the Hungarian states; the hall of the diet, a Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary were crowned; the county hall, a German theatre, barracks, and archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy, and

a Calvinist college, both with good libraries, a Roman Catholic high college and seminary, a college for poor students, and several hospitals, one supported by the Jews, who are numerous here, and have many charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are silk and woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, and leather. It has a large transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines. The treaty, giving Venice to the French, and Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

PRESCOT, a market town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles E.N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. of the town in 1851, 7393, employed in watch-making, cotton and flax mills, potteries, and collieries.

PRESCOTT, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 74 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 757.

PRESCOTT, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Wisconsin, at the confluence of the St. Croix with the Mississippi River, about 260 miles above Dubuque. It contains several taverns and stores.

PRESCOTT, a county of Canada West, situated at its E. extremity, is bounded by the Ottawa River on the N., and comprises an area of 475 square miles. Capital, L'Original. Pop. 10,487.

PRESCOTT, a post-town of Canada West, situated in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, on the St. Lawrence River, 130 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 12 miles from Brockville. It has agencies of 6 assurance companies, 4 churches, about 20 stores, and 1 iron foundry and machine shop. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 2400.

PRESEGLIE, prā-sāl'yā, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 13 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1254.

PRESERVATION HARBOR, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 46° S., lon. 166° 30' E.

PRESHUTE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

PRESIDENT FURNACE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PRESIDIO DE SAO JOAO (São João) BAPTISTA, prā-see'de-o dā sōwx° zho-ōwx° bāp-tis'tā, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 110 miles E.S.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 4000.

PRESLES, prail, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 36 miles E. of Mons. It is supposed to be the locality where Julius Cæsar (B.C. 57) defeated the Nervii, of whom 60,000 perished. Pop. 949.

PRESNOGORVSK, prēs-no-gorvsk', or PRESNOGORKOVSKAIA, prēs-no gor kov-skī'ā, a fort of Asiatic Russia, government of Omsk, on the Upper Tobol, 145 miles W. of Petropauloveki, forming a post of the military line of Ishim.

PRESNOVSKAIA, prēs nov-skī'ā, another fort of the same line, 80 miles W. of Petropauloveki.

PRESQUE ISLE, prēsk'eel', (i.e. "peninsula,") an unorganized county in the N.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron. Area, estimated at 700 square miles. The surface has but little elevation above the lake. It includes a peninsula extending into Lake Huron, whence its name.

PRESQUE ISLE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

PRESQUE ISLE, Pennsylvania. See ERIE.

PRESSATH, prēs'sāt, a walled market-town of Bavaria, 20 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1756.

PRESSBURG, a town of Hungary. See PRESBURG.

PRESTBURY, prest'ber-ree, a parish of England, co., and 34 miles E.N.E. of Chester, and with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield Railway, 2 miles N. of Macclesfield.

PRESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PRESTEIGNE, prēs'tīn, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England and Wales, cos. of Hereford and Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Leominster. Pop. of borough in 1851, 1617. The town, pleasantly situated and neatly built, has an endowed school, a county sessions-house, a jail and house of correction, and at its N. end a circular mound laid out in public walks, and surmounted by a pavilion. It unites with Radnor in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PRESTON, a parliamentary borough and market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, 28 miles N.E. of Liverpool, agreeably situated on a height above the right bank of the Ribble, near the head of its estuary, and on the North Union and several other branch railways. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 69,550. The principal streets, though irregularly formed, are spacious, and provided with side parapets. The houses are almost all substantially built of brick, and the whole town is well lighted with gas. The environs exhibit much pleasing scenery, are adorned with numerous handsome villas, and furnish several fine public walks. The ecclesiastical edifices include 10 churches and 20 Dissenting chapels. Among the former, Christ Church is admired for the purity of its Norman style; and the parish church is now (1853) being rebuilt in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, with a spire 196 feet high. Among the Dissenting chapels are 5 Roman Catholic, 3 Baptist, 2 Independent, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, and one each of the Huntingdon Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Associate Methodists, Primitive Episcopalians, Swedenborgian, and Unitarian. The Mormons or Latter-Day Saints have also a place of meeting. The other more important buildings are the town-hall, a handsome brick edifice in the centre of the town; the court-house, in the Doric style; the house of correction, the custom-house, corn exchange, extensive barracks, workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, two bridges, one of them a handsome structure of five arches, and a magnificent railway viaduct, spanning the river.

The scholastic and literary establishments include a free grammar-school, occupying a spacious stone structure, in the collegiate style; the blue-coat, commercial or middle, and various national and infant schools; the Literary and Philosophical Institution, occupying an elegant building in the Tudor style, and provided with a library and museum; the Mechanics' Institute, or Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, accommodated in a handsome Grecian edifice, and justly regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of the place; and various public libraries. The benevolent institutions include several benefit and provident institutions, a dispensary, ladies' charity, visiting and Samaritan societies, &c.

The original staple manufacture of the town was linen, which is still woven to some extent, but has been completely eclipsed by that of cotton, which, first introduced in 1777, now employs 54 mills for spinning and weaving, and annually consumes above 150,000 bales of cotton. The other principal mills are—six for worsted, two for flax, and a large steam saw-mill. There are also several machine-shops on an extensive scale, iron and brass foundries, breweries and malting establishments, roperies, tanneries, &c. The trade is greatly facilitated by the river, which, by means of dredging and many expensive improvements, has been rendered navigable, at ordinary springs, for vessels of 300 tons, to Preston Quays, where extensive bonding warehouses have been erected; and also by extensive railway communication, by which the town has been brought into immediate connection with the most important inland localities. The principal imports are corn from Ireland, iron from Scotland, and timber from the Baltic and America. In 1851, the vessels registered at the port were, under 50 tons, 73 sailing vessels, carrying 2695 tons, and 3 steamers, carrying 85 tons; and above 50 tons, 43 sailing vessels, carrying 4117 tons, and 3 steamers, carrying 458 tons. In the coasting trade, 572 vessels (29,314 tons) entered, and 791 (37,037 tons) cleared; in the foreign trade the vessels entered were 30, (3001 tons,) and cleared also 30, (3004 tons.)

Preston is said to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the Roman *Rigodunum*, situated about 11 miles farther up the river. Its name, originally Priests' Town, it owed to the number of religious houses which it contained. In 1323 it was taken and burnt down by Robert Bruce. Every twentieth year, a jubilee, called "Preston Guild," is held here for a month from the last week in August. It returns two members to Parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 11 other aldermen, and 36 councillors. The only native of the town deserving of special mention is Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the "spinning-jenny."

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PRESTON, two parishes of England, co. of Gloucester.

PRESTON, two parishes of England, co. of Kent.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

PRESTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

PRESTON, a decayed village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 57.

PRESTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dalkeith.

PRESTON, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland, contains nearly 800 square miles. It is drained by the Cheat River. The surface is mostly occupied by a valley which is enclosed by Chestnut Ridge on the W., and the Alleghany Ridge on the E. The soil produces excellent pasture, and in some parts grain succeeds well. Limestone, sandstone, and slate, alternate with beds of coal; iron ore is abundant. The streams afford a vast amount of water-power. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has recently been opened through this section, has given an impulse to the improvement of the county. Formed in 1818, and named in honor of James B. Preston, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Kingwood. Pop. 11,708, of whom 11,621 were free, and 87 slaves.

PRESTON, a post-village and township of New London co., Connecticut, 44 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 1842.

PRESTON, a post-township near the centre of Chenango co., New York, on Chenango River. Pop. 1082.

PRESTON, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. by W. of Honesdale. Pop. 875.

PRESTON, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

PRESTON, a thriving post-village of Grayson co., Texas, on Red River, about 18 miles N. of Sherman, the county seat. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and is the principal shipping point for the county.

PRESTON, a village of Wharton co., Texas, 41 miles N. of Matagorda.

PRESTON, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

PRESTON, a village of Carroll co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Kentucky River, which separates it from Carrollton.

PRESTON, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

PRESTON, a township of Platte co., Missouri. Pop. 1270.

PRESTON, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 504.

PRESTON, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

PRESTON, a town of Canada East, co. of Waterloo, with a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, a flour mill, distillery, pottery, tannery, and three breweries. A newspaper is published here. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. Pop. in 1852, 1180.

PRESTON-BAG/OTT, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

PRESTON-BIS/SETT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

PRESTONBURG, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., Kentucky, on the West Fork of Big Sandy River, about 120 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. Pop. about 200.

PRESTON CAPE, a headland of Northwest Australia.

PRESTON CAPES, parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PRESTON DEAN/ERY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

PRESTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PRESTON GUB/BALS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

PRESSTON HOLLOW, a post-village of Albany co., New York, on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, a flouring mill and tannery. Pop. about 150.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington. It has an old castle, formerly the property of the Earl of Bothwell.

PRESTON LONG, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

PRESTONPANS', a burgh of barony, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Frith of Forth, 8¾ miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1640. Its port, Morrison's Haven, is half a mile W. of the town. Near it was fought the battle between the Royalist army and the Pretender's, in 1745.

PRESTON QUARTER, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

PRESTON QUARTER, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

PRESTON RIV/ER, of West Australia, district of Wellington, after a N.W. course enters Leschenault Bay, S.W. of Australind.

PRESTON-ON STOUR, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

PRESTONVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Kentucky.

PRESTON-ON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PRESTON-on-WYE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PRESTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

PRESTWICK or PRIEST/WICK, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 1 miles S.S.W. of Monktown. P. 1200.

PRESTWOLD or PRESTWOULD, prĕst'wŏld, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

PRETO, prā'to, a river of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, flows E., and unites with the Parahiba-do-Sul. Total course, 160 miles.

PRETO, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E. part of the province of Goyaz, flows W.N.W. and joins the Maranhão. Total course, 150 miles.

PRETO, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Grande on the left, 100 miles above its junction with the São Francisco. Length, 100 miles.

PRETSCH, prĕtch, or PRETZSCH, prĕtsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1850.

PRETTIN, prĕt-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1636.

PRETZSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony. See PRETSCH.

PREUILLY, pruh'ee'yee' or pruh'eel'yee', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles S.W. of Loches. Pop. in 1852, 2374.

PREUSSEN, a kingdom of Europe. See PRUSSIA.

PREUSSISCH-HOLLAND, prois'sish-hol'lănd, a town of East Prussia, 56 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3465.

PREVESA,* prā'vā-zā, or PREVISA, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Epirus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 miles S.W. of Arta. Lat. 38° 56' N., lon. 20° 44' E. Pop. about 4000. It is defended by a few forts, meanly built, partly out of the ruins of Nicopolis, 3 miles northward.

PREVESA, BAY OF, between the sea and the Gulf of Arta, is about 4 miles in length.

PREW/ITT'S KNOB, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PREZ-EN-PAIL, prāz ŏn° pāl, a market-town of France, department, and 21 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 3736. It has a large market for cattle.

* "Remember the moment when PREVESA fell,
The shrieks of the conquered and conqueror's yell."
Childe Harold, canto ii.

PRIAMAN, pre-ā-măn', a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 20 miles N. of Padang.

PRIBYLOV, PRIBYLOW, pre-be-lov', or PRIBYLOFF' ISLANDS, a group in Behring Sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., and consisting of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, with several islets. They were discovered by the Russian navigator Pribylov in 1786, since which time three millions of sea-bear skins are reported to have been taken on them, besides otter and seal skins.

PRICE, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. P. 428.

PRICE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

PRICE'BURG, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

PRICE'S CHURCH, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

PRICETOWN, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N.E. of Reading.

PRICETOWN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

PRICE'VILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

PRID'DY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PRIDDY'S HARD, an islet in Portsmouth harbor, off the N. side of Gosport. On it is a powder-magazine.

PRIDROISK, pre-droisk', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vitebsk, 19 miles W.N.W. of Drissa. Pop. 1500.

PRIEBUS, pree'boos, a town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1062.

PRIEGO, pre-ā'go, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.E. of Cordova, in the Sierra de Algarrinejo. Pop. 13,461. It has 14 public fountains, an old castle, and Roman and Moorish remains.

PRIEGO, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1290.

PRIE/LAMAN'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

PRIEPOL, pre-ā'pol, or PREPOL, prā'pol, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 50 miles W.N.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2000.

PRIEST/HOLM, or PUFFIN, an islet of North Wales, co., and off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, about one mile from the shore. It is frequented by numerous sea-birds, and has some rabbit-warrens.

PRIESTWICK, a burgh of Scotland. See PRESTWICK.

PRILOOKA, PRILOUKA or PRILUKA, pre loo'kā, a market-town of Russia, government of Kiev, 20 miles S. of Makhnovka. Pop. 1550.

PRILOOKI, PRILOUKI or PRILUKI, pre-loo'kee, a town of Russia, government, and 126 miles N.W. of Poltava. Pop. 3250.

PRIMALUNA, pre-mā loo'nā, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 3 miles N.W. of Introbbio, on the Pioverna. Pop. 1460.

PRIMERO, pre-mā'ro, a river of South America, in Buenos Ayres, rises in the province and N.W. of Cordova, and, after a course of about 130 miles, is lost in a marshy lake.

PRIMISLAU, prim'is-lŏw, or PRZIBISLAW, pzhe-be-slăv', a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 2000.

PRIMKENAU, prim'keh nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, government, and N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1519.

PRIM'ROSE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 30 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

PRIMROSE, a post-village and township of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 24 miles S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, and about 250 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 834.

PRINCE AL/BERT, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 46 miles N. of Toronto. It contains 2 or 3 hotels, and several stores and saw mills. Pop. about 200.

PRINCE CHARLES' ISLAND, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30' N., lon. 11° E.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Appomattox River, and drained by Harris, Briery, Bush, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is naturally good, but impoverished in some degree by a bad system of cultivation. Copper, stone coal, and marl, are found. This county is intersected by two lines of railway leading to Richmond, Danville, and Lynchburg. Capital, Prince Edward Court-House. Pop. 11,857, of whom 4665 were free, and 7192 slaves.

PRINCE EDWARD, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia, 160 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Canada West, situated on the N. of Lake Ontario, comprising an area of 834 square miles. It is mostly composed of a peninsula nearly surrounded by Lake Ontario and several small bays. Capital, Picton. Pop. 18,887.

PRINCE EDWARD COURT-HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 75 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It contains, besides the county building, 1 or 2 churches, and 2 academies.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, formerly called the ISLAND OF ST. JOHN, (Fr. *Isle de Saint Jean*, eel deh sĕn° zhŏn°,) a large Island of British America, in the S. part of Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. of Cape Breton; lat. 45° 50' to 47° 20' N., lon. 62° to 64° 20' W.; washed by the gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the E., and Nova Scotia on the S.; greatest length, measured on a line curving through its centre, about 130 miles. Its greatest

breadth is 34 miles; in its narrowest part near the centre it is only 4 miles wide. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. Of the latter the most prominent are North Cape on the N.W., West Cape on the S.W., and East Cape on the N.E.; the largest bays are those of Richmond on the N.W., Egmont on the S.W., Hillsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses, which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's county in the W., Queen's county in the centre, and King's county in the E. The surface undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, popular, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial, and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting.

The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold; but the summer, without being oppressively hot, is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. Throughout the greater part of July, August, and September, the thermometer during the hotter hours of the day seldom varies more than from 75° to 80° Fahrenheit, while the night air is soft, wholesome, and agreeable. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats, all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. According to the census of 1848, the quantity of arable land then under cultivation was 215,389 acres. The produce raised was as follows:—wheat, 219,787 bushels; barley, 75,521 bushels; oats, 746,333 bushels; potatoes, 731,576 bushels; turnips, 153,933 bushels; clover-seed, 14,900 pounds; and hay, 45,128 tons. The stock of the island comprised, 12,845 horses, 49,810 neat cattle, 92,875 sheep, and 19,683 hogs. The fisheries of Prince Edward Island are very productive. In 1852, upwards of 200 American schooners were in one of the harbors of the island. The textile manufactures are chiefly confined to linen and flannels for domestic use. In 1848, there were 27 carding mills, 13 breweries and distilleries, 116 grist mills, 139 saw mills, and 246 threshing machines. Ship-building has within a few years become a very important branch of industry. In 1849, there were built in the island 88 vessels—tons, 15,902; in 1850, 93 vessels—tons, 14,357; and in 1851, 89 vessels—tons, 15,377. A large proportion of the vessels built here are sold in Newfoundland, for seal and other fisheries. December 31, 1851, 323 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 31,410 tons arrived in the island.

The annexed table exhibits the extent of the commerce of Prince Edward Island, and the countries with which it is carried on:—

Countries.	1849.		1850.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$192,030	$82,890	$279,598	$84,906
B. N. American Colonies	300,250	174,940	308,403	181,343
British West Indies	1,140	2,535	565	4,165
United States	82,580	32,410	41,608	55,365
Total	$576,040	$292,775	$633,475	$325,989

The total value of exports in 1851 was $360,405. The principal articles sent to the United States this year, were 222,109 bushels of oats, 17,929 of barley, 45,942 of potatoes, 3690 of turnips, 1700 pounds of wool, 1786 barrels of pickled fish, 550 quintals of dried fish, 60 cwt. of iron, and 2215 hackmatac knees. The total value of exports to the United States in 1851, amounted to $119,236.

Prince Edward Island is considered as a dependency of Canada, but in the civil administration of its affairs acts as an independent government. It is administered by an executive, usually composed of nine members, wholly nominated by the Crown. The legislature, composed of six members, is also nominated by the Crown; but the Assembly, consisting of 24 members, is chosen by the people. Justice is administered according to the law of England. The total number of churches in 1848, was 109; attended by the various religious denominations, as follows: Roman Catholics, 27,147; Church of England, 6530; Church of Scotland, 9995; Dissenters, 10,507; Wesleyan Methodists, 8659; Baptists, 2900; other denominations, 1710; total, 62,348. An academy endowed with 200*l.* annually, and a national school, are established at Charlotte Town; 1377*l.* were expended upon the latter in 1851. There has recently been established throughout the island a system of free schools, the number of which amount to about 100; for their support 6000*l.* were appropriated in 1853. The revenue of the island in 1852, amounted to 15,264*l.*, and in 1853, to 20,855, while the expenditures reached only 14,856*l.*

In the latter end of the year 1852, telegraphic communication was established between Prince Edward Island, the neighboring province, and the United States, by means of a submarine cable, extending from Cape Travers to Cape Tormentine, in New Brunswick, a distance of only 9 miles. The distance from Charlotte Town to Cape Travers is 27 miles and important communications have been regularly passing by this route to and from the farthest extremity of the American continent. Wires are also extended from Charlotte Town to the E. point of the island, upwards of 50 miles, and from thence a submarine cable is soon to communicate with Newfoundland—a distance of 150 miles.

Who discovered Prince Edward Island is not accurately known: but Cabot is supposed to have seen it immediately after he had discovered Newfoundland. Champlain gives it the name of St. John, by which it continued long to be designated, and accurately describes both its situation and extent. It was afterwards included by the French in their vast and undefined territory of New France, and in 1663 was granted as a feudal tenure to a Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. Little progress was made in settling the island till after the peace of Utrecht in 1715, when its fertility allured great numbers of Acadians from Cape Breton. It was taken by the British in 1745, restored by the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, retaken, and finally annexed to Britain in 1758. Pop. in 1841, 47,034; in 1848, 62,678, and in 1854, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island estimates it at 95,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, an island of Upper Canada, Midland district, on the W. side of Lake Ontario, separated from the mainland by the bay of Quinté. Length, 36 miles; breadth very irregular, and varies to 20 miles.

PRINCE FREDERICK HARBOR, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E. Coasts steep, and full of islets.

PRINCE FREDERICK SOUND, in Russian America, is in lat. 57° 6′ N., lon. 133° 48′ W.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, a post-village, capital of Calvert co., Maryland, 35 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on the District of Columbia, and on the Potomac River, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 600 square miles. The Potomac washes its western border, the Patuxent forms its boundary on the E. and N.E.; it is also drained by the West Branch of Patuxent River, and by Anacosta and Piscataway Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil is generally productive. In 1850, this county produced more tobacco than any other in the Union, and more Indian corn than any other in the state. The quantities raised were 1,590,045 bushels of corn; 8,390,651 pounds of tobacco. The underlying strata are shell, marl, and cemented sand resembling sandstone; large quantities of iron are found. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Organized in 1695. Capital, Upper Marlborough. Pop. 21,549, of whom 10,039 were free, and 11,510 slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. James River forms its northern boundary; the Appomattox flows along its N.W. border until it enters the former stream, and it is also drained by the sources of Blackwater River. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil of middling quality. The Appomattox Railroad passes along the border of the county, and James River is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. Capital, Prince George Court-House. Pop. 7596, of whom 3188 were free, and 4408 slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Virginia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

PRINCE HENRY ISLAND. See PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY ISLAND.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, in British North America, is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5′ N., lon. 90° W.

PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO, in Russian America, is mostly between lat. 51° 25′ and 56° 30′ N., and lon. 132° and 134° W., 40 miles N. of Queen Charlotte Island.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 18′ 20″ S., lon. 147° 22′ W., and called also DEAN, or OANNA ISLAND.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, an island of Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, lat. 6° 30′ S., lon. 105° 12′ E. On it is a town named Samadang.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, a group in the Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 20′ S.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, British India. See PENANG.

PRINCE REGENT BAY, on the W. coast of Greenland, in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.

PRINCE REGENT INLET, in British North America, between lat. 72° and 74° N., lon. 88° and 95° W., leads from Barrow Strait into Boothia Gulf, and was discovered in 1819.

PRINCE REGENT RIVER, in Northwestern Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 15° 17′ S., lon. 124° 50′ E.

PRINCE RU'PERT BAY, in British West Indies, is on the N.W. coast of the island of Dominica, bounded northward by Prince Rupert's Head, and has the town of Portsmouth on its E. coast.

PRIN'CES, a county occupying the N.W. part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Princetown. Pop. in 1848, 15,142.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island of Malay Archipelago, at the S. entrance to the Strait of Sunda.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, (Port. *Ilha do Principe*, eel'yâ do preen'se-pâ,) an island belonging to Portugal, in the bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 miles S.S.W. of Fernando Po. Lat. 1° 39′ N., lon. 7° 26′ E. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Surface mountainous, and in the centre it rises to 3000 feet in height. Good crops of coffee and provisions are raised; but not many years ago the principal trade of the inhabitants was said to be in slaves. Chief fort and harbor, St. Antonio, on its E. coast.

PRINCES' ISLANDS, (Gr. Δημονήσοι, *Dēmonēsōi*,) Sea of Marmora, 13 miles S. of Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consisting of 9 islands, the largest being PRINKIPOS and CHALKI. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys, in which corn, fruits, and wine are raised, and cattle are reared for consumption in the Turkish capital. Numerous visitors resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery and agreeable climate.

PRIN'CESS ANNE, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina and the Atlantic. The area is about 420 square miles. The Chesapeake Bay washes its N. border; Cape Henry forms the N.E. extremity. The surface is level; the soil sandy. Large quantities of firewood and lumber (pine and cypress) are procured from the forests for the Norfolk market. Formed from Norfolk in 1691. Capital, Princess Anne Court-House. Pop. 7669, of whom 4539 were free, and 3130 slaves.

PRINCESS ANNE, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., Maryland, on Manokin River, near the head of tide-water and navigation, 18 miles from its mouth, and about 100 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches.

PRINCESS ANNE COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Princess Anne co., Virginia, 137 miles S.E. of Richmond. It contains 2 churches.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE (shar'lot) BAY, on the N.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 14° 29′ S., lon. 144° E., and has a breadth of 30 miles. Over its head is a level-topped hill, named by Captain Cook, Jones' Table Land.

PRINCESS ROYAL HAR'BOR, in West Australia, district of Plantagenet, a bay of King George's Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is the town of Albany.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, are situated in British North America, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Vancouver Island.

PRINCETON, prinss'ton, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 140 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 280.

PRINCETON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 45 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1318.

PRINCETON, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York. See PRINCETOWN.

PRINCETON, a pleasant post-borough of Princeton township, Mercer co., New Jersey, 40 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 10 miles N.E. of Trenton. It is situated on an elevated ridge which rises by long and gradual acclivity, and commands an extensive prospect towards the E. The New Jersey Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal pass about 1 mile S.E. of the town. It is the seat of the Princeton College, which ranks among the first literary institutions of the country, and was founded by the Presbyterians at Elizabethtown in 1746, and removed to Princeton in 1757. The college edifice, called Nassau Hall, is 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high. Princeton contains several churches, a bank, and a theological seminary of the Presbyterian Church, founded about the year 1812. A weekly newspaper, and the Princeton Review, a literary and religious periodical of high character, are published here. A battle was fought here, January 3, 1777, between Washington and Colonel Mawhood. Pop. of the township, 3021; of the borough, 2500.

PRINCETON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Virginia, 270 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

PRINCETON, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

PRINCETON, a post-borough, capital of Washington co., Mississippi, on Mississippi River, 90 miles N.W. of Jackson.

PRINCETON, a township of Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 1163.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Arkansas, about 75 miles S. by W. of Little Rock.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Kentucky, about 230 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and has considerable trade. It is the seat of Cumberland College, founded in 1826, and contains 4 churches, an academy, and a bank. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 21 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati.

PRINCETON, a small village of Mahoning co., Ohio.

PRINCETON, a thriving post-village, capital of Gibson co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Vincennes Railroad, 28 miles S. of Vincennes. The situation is fine, and the surrounding country is highly productive. Princeton has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 seminaries. Pop. in 1850, 806; in 1853, about 1000.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Bureau co., Illinois, in a fertile prairie, on the Military Tract Railroad, 65 miles N. of Peoria. Two newspapers are issued here.

PRINCETON, a village of Cass co., Illinois, 30 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Missouri, about 160 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 21 miles above Davenport.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 38 miles W. by N. of Fond du Lac.

PRINCETOWN, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, 20 miles N.W. of Albany. It has an academy with 250 students. Pop. 1631.

PRINCE'TOWN, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, capital of Prince co., on the S. side of the entrance to Richmond Bay, 35 miles N.W. of Charlotte Town.

PRINCE'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 20 miles N.W. of Peoria. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, contains about 325 square miles. The Potomac River forms its boundary on the S.E., and the Occoquan on the N.E.; it is also drained by Cedar Run, Broad Run, and Quantico Creek. The surface is hilly, especially near the Potomac; the soil is sandy. The county is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in part by the Manassa's Gap Railroad. Formed in 1730. Capital, Brentsville. Pop. 8129, of whom 5631 were free, and 2498 slaves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, or LOSTANGE' ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago; lat. (N.E. point) 18° 43′ S., lon. 141° 42′ W.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, or MATTHIAS, ma-thī'as, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of New Hanover; lat. 1° 28′ S., lon. 149° E., 60 miles in circumference.

PRINCE WILLIAM ISLAND, an island of the Feejee group, in the Pacific Ocean.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, in Russian America, on its S. coast, between lat. 60° and 61° 29′ N., and lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains Montague Island, and numerous smaller islands, but is without a good harbor.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, prin-che-pâ'to choe'trâ, a maritime province of the kingdom of Naples, extending along the Mediterranean, comprises an area of 2271 square miles. The Sele River, a considerable stream, passes through this province, and with its affluents waters many fertile valleys, covered with luxuriant vegetation. Chief city, Salerno. Pop. in 1850, 558,809.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, prin-che-pâ'to ool'trâ, an inland province of the Kingdom of Naples, contiguous to the above, comprises an area of 1362 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and is well watered by the Calore, Biferno, and Tamaro Rivers. Chief town, Avellino. Pop. in 1850, 383,414.

PRINCIPE IMPERIAL, preen'se-pâ eem-pâ-re-âl', a small town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, 105 miles N.E. of Oeiras.

PRINCIPIO, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PRINCIPIO (prin-sip'e-o) FURNACE, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PRINGLE'S CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

PRINKIPOS, prin'ke-pos, PAPA-ADASSI, pâ'pâ-â-dâs'see, or PAPA DONISIA, pâ'pâ do-nee'se-â, a town of Turkey, on an island of the same name of the group of Prince's Islands in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles S.E. of Constantinople. Pop. 3000.

PRIOCCA, pre-ok'kâ, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Coni, 23 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1933.

PRIOLA, pre-o'lâ, a village of North Italy, province, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1515.

PRI'OR, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

PRIOR'S LEE, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.

PRIPETS or PRIPET, (Polish, *Prypec*, prip'ets,) a river of Russian Poland, chiefly in the government of Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 360 miles, joins the Dnieper, on the W., 43 miles N. of Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

PRIPRI, pree'prea, a town of Siam, on a small river, 80 miles S.W. of Bangkok.

PRISREND, pris-rênd', or PER'SERIN', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a sanjak, on the Rieka, 4 miles from its confluence with the Drin, and 80 miles E.

of Seutari. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000. It is the see of Greek and Roman Catholic bishops, and has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, large manufactures of firearms, and an active trade with adjacent towns.

PRISTEN, pris'ten, a market-town of Russia, government of Kharkhov, 9 miles S. of Koopiansk, on the Oskol. P. 1500.

PRISTINA, pris-tee'nâ, or PIRISTINA, pe-ris-tee'nâ, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 42 miles N.N.W. of Uskup. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, towers, and palisades, and is said to contain handsome mosques, large bazaars, and some baths. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

PRIS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PRITTLEWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PRITZERBE, prit'sêr-beh, a town of Prussia, province, and 8 miles N.W. of Brandenburg, on the Havel. Pop. 1605.

PRITZWALK, prits'vâlk, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 65 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Domnitz. Pop. 3900.

PRIVAS, pre'vâss', a town of France, capital of the department of Ardèche, 26 miles S.W. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 5258. It has manufactures of blankets and coarse woollen goods.

PRIVATEER', a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PRIV'ETT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

PRIVITZ, pree'vits, or PRIVIDIA, pree'vee'deeäh', a town of North Hungary, co., and 40 miles N.E. of Neutra, with a Piarist college, and a trade in corn. Pop. 4730.

PRIZE HILL, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri.

PRIZIAC, pree'ze-âk', a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 26 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2060.

PRIZZI, prit'see, a town of Sicily, province, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7500.

PROBOLINGO, pro-bo-lin'go, or POERBOLINGO, poor-bo-lin'go, a town and district of Java, province of Bezocki, 48 miles S.E. of Soerabaya.

PRO'BY ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Friendly Isles.

PROCIDA, pro'che-dâ, (anc. *Prolchyta*,) an island at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Naples, in South Italy, N.E. of Ischia, and separated from the mainland by a channel 1½ miles across. Lat. 40° 45′ 50″ N., lon. 14° E. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It has on its S.E. side a bay, on which is the chief town of the same name, having a royal palace, occasionally resorted to by the court, 8 churches, a convent, and an orphan asylum, with an active fishery, and a brisk coasting trade. Pop. 13,000.

PROCTOR, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

PROCTOR, a thriving post-village of Owsley co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of the South Fork, about 100 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Bituminous coal found in the adjoining hills is exported by the river. The village has also an active trade in lumber.

PROCTOR, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, a post office, Chesterfield co., Virginia.

PROCTOR'S STORE, a post-office of Monroe co., Georgia.

PROCTORSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 75 miles E. of Montpelier. It contains several churches, and 1 bank.

PROCTORSVILLE, a village of St. Bernard parish, Louisiana, on Lake Borgne, at the E. terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

PROCTORSVILLE, a village of Crawford co., Indiana, on Great Blue River, 110 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

PRODANO, pro-dâ'no, (anc. *Prota* or *Prote*,) one of the smaller Ionian Islands, off the W. coast of the Morea, in Greece, 12 miles N.W. of Navarin. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

PROENÇA NOVA, pro-ên'sâ no'vâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 25 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2504

PROENÇA VELHA, pro-ên'sâ vêl'yâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 21 miles N.E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 700.

PROG'RESS, a new post-town of Camden co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, at the mouth of Rancocas Creek, 11 miles above Camden. Pop. in 1854, about 500.

PROLOG, pro'log', a mountain range on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, belonging to the Dinaric Alps. The loftiest peaks—Orien, 6332 feet; Dinara, 6010 feet; and Pastovo, 5929 feet—are covered with snow during great part of the year.

PROME, prôm, or PRI, pree, (?) a town of the Burmese dominions, on the E. bank of the Irrawaddy, here 1 mile across, 240 miles N.N.W. of Rangoon. Lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 95° 5′ E. It is 1½ miles in circumference, and enclosed by a brick wall, stockade, and ditch, outside of which are some extensive suburbs, and immediately S. several steep hills crowned with pagodas. In 1825, the British lost here, in seven months, by disease, 405 men, out of a force of 3021. Around it are many gardens and rice-grounds.

PROMPTON, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on Lackawaxen Creek, 4 miles above Honesdale. Incorporated in 1844. Pop. in 1850, 306.

PRONSK, pronsk, a town of Russia, government, and 31 miles S. of Riazan, capital of a district, on the Pronia. Pop. (including suburbs,) 6700, chiefly agricultural. The town proper, founded in the twelfth century, and mostly built of wood, has 8 churches.

PROPHETSTOWN, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, on Rock River, 15 miles from its mouth. It has a fine water-power.

PROPIRA, pro-pee'râ, or URUBU DE BAIXA, oo-roo-boo' dâ bî'shâ, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 85 miles N.N.E. of Sergipe, on the river São Francisco.

PROPOISK, pro-poisk', a market-town of Russia, government, and 42 miles S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 1500.

PROPONTIS. See MARMORA.

PROSKOOROV, PROSKOUROV or PROSKUROV, pros-koo-rov', a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Bug, 53 miles N. of Kamienicc.

PROSNA, pros'nâ, or PROSZNA, prosh'na, a river of Europe, after a N. course of 100 miles between Silesia and Poland, joins the Warta, 38 miles S.E. of Posen.

PROS'PECT, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot River, 52 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 2427.

PROSPECT, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 15 miles N. of New Haven. Matches are made here on an extensive scale. Pop. 666.

PROSPECT, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on West Canada Creek, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has an academy with about 100 students.

PROSPECT, a post-borough of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 264.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 80 miles S.W. of Richmond.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Burleson co., Texas.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

PROSPECT, a post-township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 697.

PROSPECT FERRY, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

PROSPECT GROVE, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

PROSPECT HALL, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

PROSPECT HARBOR, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina.

PROSPECT HILL, a small post-village of Ray co., Missouri, 26 miles N.N.E. of Independence.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Janesville Plank-road, 70 miles S.E. of Madison.

PROSPECT LAKE, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

PROSPECTVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PROSPER'ITY, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

PROSPERITY, a post village of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, 7 miles from Newberry. See FROG LEVEL.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Falls co., Texas.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

PROSSNITZ, pross'nits, a town of Moravia, 13 miles S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by walls, has manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmeres, linen and cotton stuffs, and extensive distilleries and breweries.

PROTA or PROTE. See PRODANO.

PROTIWANOW, pro-te-vâ-nov', a village of Austria, in Moravia, 22 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1136.

PROTOPOPOVKA or PROTOPOPOWKA, pro-to-po-pov'kâ, a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the Donetz, 17 miles W.N.W. of Izioom. Pop. 1700.

PROTVA or PROTWA, prot'vâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows S.E., and joins the Oka, 9 miles above Serpookhov, after a course of about 100 miles.

PROVAGLIO, pro-vâl'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, about 2 miles S. of Iseo. Pop. 1217.

PROVEN, pro'ven, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 33 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1584.

PRO'VEN, a small village of Greenland. The houses are built of stones covered with sods. It is the residence of a Danish royal inspector.

PROVENÇAL, pro'vên'sâl', an island in the Mediterranean, off the S. coast of Asia Minor; lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 33° 47′ E.

PROVENCE, pro'vênss', an old province in the S.E. part of France, now forming the departments of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. The country which the Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the countries or districts beyond the limits of Italy, which they had brought under their dominion. In the ninth century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy, or Provence, afterwards called Arles. Its capital was Aix. See BURGUNDY.——Adj. and inhab. PROVENÇAL, pro'vên'sâl'.

PROVENCIO, pro-vên'the-o, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1332.

PROVENSALS, a village of Spain. See SAN MARTI DE PROVENSALS.

PROVEZENDE, pro-vá-zén'dá, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 10 miles from Villa Real. Pop. 900.

PROVIDENCE, prove-dens, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded in part on the E. by Blackstone River, and on the S. by Pawtuxet River, and is principally drained by these streams and their branches, which afford extensive water-power. The commercial facilities of this county are great, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in manufactures. The surface is rough and uneven. The soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 157,070 bushels of corn; 308,379 of potatoes; 32,205 tons of hay; and 476,343 pounds of butter—the quantity of each being greater than that produced by any other county in the state. The county is intersected by the Stonington, and the Providence and Worcester Railroads, the latter road running on the tract of the former Blackstone Canal. Capital, Providence. Pop. 87,526.

PROVIDENCE, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Providence co., Rhode Island, and semi-capital of the state, is situated at the head of navigation on the N.W. arm of Narraganset Bay, or Providence River, as it is called, 35 miles from the ocean, 43 miles S.S.W. of Boston, and about 175 miles N.E. of New York. Lat. 41° 49′ 22″ N., lon. 71° 24′ 48″ W. The river divides the city into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by several substantial bridges, one of which is 90 feet wide. The site is very irregular, portions of it rising into prominent elevations, the highest of which, on the W., is 78 feet, and on the E. 204 feet above the level of the harbor. On account of the inequalities of the surface, but little regard was paid to regularity in laying out the streets, though from time to time many of them have been variously improved. Near the centre of the business portion of the city is a delightful sheet of water, of an elliptic form, about a mile in circumference, constituting the head-waters of Naranganset Bay. Around this basin, which is enclosed by a wall of stone masonry, the city authorities have recently laid out a fine public park or promenade, 80 feet in width, and adorned it with a variety of shade-trees, gravelled walks, &c. The private edifices are built mostly of wood, though in the construction of a few, brick, granite, and other material have been used. The latter are for the most part spacious and elegant dwellings, finely situated.

Many of the public buildings are extensive and costly structures. The Arcade, a beautiful granite edifice, situated on the W. side of the river, cost at the time of its erection, in 1828, $130,000. It is 226 feet long, 80 feet deep, and 3 stories high, extending from Broad street to Westminster. Each front is adorned with a Doric portico, consisting of six massive granite pillars, each a single block. The building is divided into 3 stories, containing upwards of 80 shops, the whole lighted by a glass roof. "What Cheer" building, recently erected at the corner of North and South Mine streets, is a fine freestone edifice, chiefly occupied with public offices. The title ("What Cheer") is derived from the first salutation which the natives made to Roger Williams and his party of settlers on landing at Slate Rock. Among the other public buildings may be mentioned the State-house, a brick structure, and the Market-house, on Market Square, containing, in the second story, various offices of the city government, and in the third, a hall owned and occupied by the Freemasons. The Savings' Bank, a granite structure, and a red sandstone block on Market Square, are deserving of notice. The railroad depôts in Providence, both for passengers and merchandise, are extensive and commodious buildings, situated in the business portion of the city, near each other, and so arranged that passengers or freight can pass from one to the other without changing cars. A new custom-house is about being erected, at an estimated cost of $275,000. The most remarkable church edifices are the First Congregational Church, built of granite, Grace Church, a Gothic structure, St. John's, a stone building, the Beneficent Congregational, the Westminster Congregational, and St. Peter's and St. Patrick's Churches. The First Baptist Society is the oldest religious organization in Providence. The whole number of churches of the various denominations in the city is about 35.

The benevolent and disciplinary institutions of Providence are numerous, and conducted upon the most approved systems. The Butler Hospital for the Insane, incorporated in 1844, under the title of the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane, is situated on the W. bank of Seekonk River, which here expands to near a mile in breadth, affording a delightful prospect. Attached to the institution are extensive grounds, comprising about 60 acres under cultivation, and 55 of native woodland. The number of patients in the hospital at the commencement of 1853 was 127. Admitted during the year, 68; discharged, 33; died, 16. The entire sum contributed towards the erection and support of the hospital up to 1851, amounted to near $150,000, of which $30,000 was bequeathed by the late Nicholas Brown, of Providence, and $40,000 by Cyrus Butler, Esq., from whom the institution derives its name. The building was first opened for the reception of patients December 1, 1847. Annual expenses, from $20,000 to $25,000. The Dexter Asylum, for the accommodation of the poor, is located on an elevated range of land E. of the river. It is a substantial brick building, 170 feet long, including the wings, and 3 stories high. The grounds, comprising some 40 acres, are enclosed by a stone wall, 10 feet high, and 3 feet thick at the base, costing upwards of $20,000. The Reform School, established in 1850, for the discipline of juvenile offenders between the ages of 8 and 18, occupies the building formerly known as the Tockwotton House, situated in the S.E. section of the city. It is under the direction of a board of trustees, elected annually by the city council, and provides accommodation for about 190 inmates. Admissions the first year, 52, of whom 49 were boys. Providence is also the seat of the state prison, which, in October, 1850, contained about 40 convicts.

Providence is distinguished for its literary and educational institutions. Brown University, (under the direction of the Baptists,) originally founded at Warren, in 1764, and removed to Providence in 1770, is situated on the highest ground E. of the river, commanding an extensive, varied, and beautiful prospect. It comprises 4 principal buildings, namely, Manning Hall, appropriated to the use of the library, Rhode Island Hall, containing the cabinet, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and lecture-rooms, and University Hall and Hope College, two large edifices occupied by the students. Connected with the university is a scientific school, established for the benefit of such as do not choose to pursue a classical course. This department is arranged for a residence either of one or two years. The Athenæum, incorporated in 1836, has a reading-room, and a valuable library of about 12,000 volumes. The building, an elegant stone structure, was erected in 1837, at the corner of College and Benefit streets. The Yearly Meeting Boarding School (belonging to the Friends) occupies a lot of 43 acres, lying in the E. part of the city, a short distance N. of the Dexter Asylum. Belonging to it are two buildings, one consisting of a centre, 54 feet square, and 3 stories high, with two wings, each 54 feet by 42, and another 50 feet by 40, and 2 stories high. The institution is liberally endowed, and in a prosperous condition. A legacy of $100,000 was bequeathed it by the late Obadiah Brown, Esq. The public schools of Providence are a credit to the city. They number about 50, comprising four grades, namely, the high school, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. Number of pupils in attendance, from 6000 to 6500. Amount annually appropriated for school purposes, about $46,000, of which nearly one-fourth is received from the state. Eight or nine newspapers are published in the city, 8 of which are dailies. The inflammable material of which most of the buildings are constructed renders necessary a very strong and efficient fire department. This organization is maintained at an annual expense of about $20,000, and is probably not inferior to that of any city in the Union. Numerous railroads also communicate with the interior, besides which are several others either in process of construction or projected.

Providence is advantageously situated for commerce. Its harbor is safe, and admits vessels of 900 tons. Formerly the port carried on an extensive trade with Canton and the East Indies; but since the introduction of manufactures, its foreign commerce has considerably declined. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1852, were 57, (tons, 7944,) of which 30 (tons, 5150) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports during the same period were 60, (tons, 9876,) of which 34 (tons, 7263) were by American vessels. The coastwise arrivals for the year 1852 were 4861 vessels. The principal articles of foreign merchandise now imported are molasses, sugar, coal, salt, and iron, with an occasional cargo from Africa, consisting of ivory, gum, tortoise-shell, cloves, dates, &c. The principal articles received coastwise during the year 1852 were cotton, 100,378 bales, an increase of 30,498 bales over any former year; flour, 144,930 barrels, against 116,045 barrels the previous year; grain, 835,988 bushels; hay, 587 tons, and coal, 134,191 tons, being an increase of 26,677 tons over any former year. The total value of foreign imports for the year 1852 amounted to $175,220, and of domestic produce exported to foreign countries, $41,576. Amount of duties collected, $38,489. During the year 1852, two whale-ships arrived here, with 1963 barrels of sperm oil, 4527 of whale-oil, and 54,000 pounds of whalebone. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 9095 tons registered, and 7327 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 865 tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the latter, 1409 tons in the coast trade, and 395 tons in steam navigation. During the year, 8 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1700 tons, were admeasured.

The manufactures of Providence and its vicinity are very extensive, and employ a capital of about $6,000,000. One of the most important articles is jewelry, for which there are about 75 establishments; several of these produce goods to the value of a million of dollars annually. There are numerous foundries, several very extensive, 8 large machine

shops, and a number of smaller ones; 2 large screw factories, and 2 or 3 for the manufacture of India rubber, one of which is very extensive. Cotton and woollen goods, locomotives, steam-engines, machinery of all kinds, stoves, butts and hinges; pickaxes, and other articles of iron, numerous articles made of brass, copper, tin, and wire: clocks, bonnets and straw goods, edged tools, cabinet-ware, carriages, boots and shoes, &c., are produced in large quantities. The Providence Forge and Nut Company, and the Providence Tool Company, are very extensive, and produce articles of a superior quality. There are also several large establishments for grinding grain, sawing and planing lumber, and working in marble. In addition to the water-power, which is extensively employed, between 60 and 70 steam-engines are kept in constant operation.

According to the returns made to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at the October session, 1852, the city of Providence at that date contained 26 banks, with a capital stock actually paid in amounting to $10,362,610; bills in circulation, $1,880,697; specie actually in bank, $271,576.94. The average semi-annual dividend was about 3¾ per cent. The amount of deposits in the Providence Savings Institution, as reported to the same session of the General Assemby, was $1,127,007.67. Thompson's Bank-Note Detector for December, 1854, gives 33 banks in Providence.—The annual expenses of the government amount to about $170,000.

The city is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor, board of aldermen, and common council composed of 24 persons, 4 from each ward, elected annually.

Providence was settled by Roger Williams in 1635. A local government was organized in 1640, and in 1649 the settlement was incorporated as a town. The first houses were erected near St. John's Church, on what is now North Main street. A spring in that vicinity still bears the name of the founder; and it is supposed that his remains were interred near by, though no stone marks their last resting-place. Providence suffered severely during King Philip's War. At one time it was nearly destroyed by fire, and almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants. Since the Revolution, its prosperity, with very slight exceptions, has been uninterrupted. In wealth and population it has long been the second city in New England. For the last ten years its growth has been remarkably rapid. Pop. in 1830, 15,941; in 1840, 23,170; in 1850, 41,512; and in 1853, about 47,500.

PROVIDENCE, a post-township on the W. border of Saratoga co., New York. Pop. 1458.

PROVIDENCE, a post-borough and township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre. The borough is situated on the right bank of Lackawanna River, in the vicinity of rich coal-mines. The manufacture of axes is carried on here extensively. It is connected by a plank-road with Wilkesbarre and Carbondale.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Sumter co., Georgia.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Pickens co., Alabama.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village, capital of Carroll parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, and on a small lake of its own name, 430 miles above New Orleans.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Hopkins co., Kentucky, about 216 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village and township of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 25 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 467.

PROVIDENCE, Indiana, a station on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 19 miles N. of New Albany.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 42 miles N. of Peoria.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 27 miles above Jefferson City. It is the landing-place for Columbia.

PROVIDENCE, a small lake of British America, near 65° N. lat., and 113° W. lon.

PROVIDENCE, a fort of British North America, situated on the N. side of Great Slave Lake. Lat. about 62° 30′ N., lon. 114° W.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles N.N.E. of Madagascar, in lat. 9° 10′ S., lon. 51° 5′ E., about 2 miles long from N. to S.

PROVIDENCE or OLD PROVIDENCE, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 100 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. 13° 21′ N., lon. 81° 22′ W. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It is fertile, but uninhabited.

PROVIDENCE CHANNELS separate several of the Bahama Islands. See NEW PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE HILL, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

PROVIDENCE LAKE, of Carroll parish, Louisiana, lies about 1 mile W. of Mississippi River, which perhaps once flowed through the bed of the lake. Length, about 6 miles.

PROVINCETOWN, a post-township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the extreme point of Cape Cod, 56 miles E.S.E. of Boston. In the extent of the mackerel fishery carried on here, this port ranks as the fourth in the state being surpassed only by Gloucester, Wellfleet, and Newburyport. In 1851, 60 vessels, (tons, 4232,) owned here, were engaged in the mackerel fishery, employing 658 men and boys. During the year 1852, 17,640 barrels of mackerel were inspected at this port. Pop. 3157.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, wĕl′ĭz-lee, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, immediately opposite Penang, (Prince of Wales' Island.) It consists of a strip of country 35 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth. Area, 140 square miles. Pop. 47,545, mostly Malays. It is under the Bengal presidency, and governed by an assistant to the British resident in Penang.

PROVINS, pro′văn′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 29 miles E. of Melun. Pop. in 1852, 6951. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a communal college, a tribunal of commerce, and a trade in grain and wool. In its vicinity roses are extensively cultivated for medicine and perfumery. In the Middle Ages, Provins was rich from its commerce and manufactures.

PROVISO, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PROVO CITY, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Salt Lake City.

PRUDHOE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 7 miles E.S.E. of Corbridge.

PRUM, (Prüm,) prüm, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles N.N.W. of Treves. Pop. 2250. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pepin, and in which the emperor Lothaire died in A.D. 855.

PRUNA, proo′nä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 40 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 3276.

PRUNNERSDORF, prōōn′nĕrs-dorf′, or BRUNNERSDORF, brōōn′nĕrs-dorf′, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles W.N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1675.

PRUNTY'S, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

PRUNTYTOWN, Virginia. See WILLIAMSPORT.

PRUSA, a city of Asia Minor. See BRUSA.

PRUSSIA, proo′shĕ-a or prŭsh′ya, (Ger. *Preussen*, proisʼsen; Dutch. *Pruissen*, proisʼsen; Fr. *Prusse*, prüss; L. *Prussia*,) a kingdom of central Europe, consisting of two territories completely isolated from each other, and of several small territories, also isolated. The eastern and far more extensive of the two large divisions is situated between lat. 49° 50′ and 55° 50′ N., and lon. 9° 53′ and 22° 50′ E.; bounded, N. by the Baltic Sea; N.E., E., and S.E. by Russia; S. by Austria, Saxony, and the Saxon duchies; and W. by Hesse-Cassel, Anhalt, Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg. This territory is divided into the six provinces of Prussia Proper, including East and West Prussia, Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, and Saxony; and has an area of 86,349 square miles. The western large division is situated between lat. 49° 10′ and 52° 30′ N., and lon. 5° 50′ and 9° 25′ E.: bounded, N. by Hanover and Holland; W. by Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg; S. by France, isolated portions of Oldenburg and Homburg, and Rhenish Bavaria; and E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck, Brunswick, and Lippe-Detmold. It is divided into the two provinces of Westphalia and the Rhenish Province, and has an area of 22,465 square miles. Of the smaller isolated territories, three are enclosed by the Saxon duchies, a fourth by Bavaria, and a fifth by Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau. To Prussia also belongs the principality of Neufchâtel, now forming one of the Swiss cantons.

As the two great divisions above referred to are not naturally, but only politically connected, it will be necessary to treat of them separately in describing their physical features.

EASTERN DIVISION.—The eastern division may be described, for the most part, as a vast plain, considerably elevated in the S. and S.W., and thence descending at first rapidly, and afterwards very gradually, towards the Baltic and the German Ocean. The most elevated portion is on the S. frontiers of Silesia, where the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes (Sudeten) form the boundary between it and Bohemia and Moravia, and send northward several ramifications, which average about 2220 feet in height, forming wild and romantic scenery. In the S.W., ramifications of the Thuringian forest, and of the Harz, cover a considerable portion of the S. part of the province of Saxony, but here the average height does not exceed 1000 feet, and soon diminishes to less than 500 feet. The large space extending between the N. foot of these mountain districts, and the shores of the Baltic, though generally low, is, in many places, finely diversified, and rich in scenes of rural beauty. Ultimately, however, in approaching the shores of the Baltic, the general level becomes so low, that large tracts are saved from inundation only by low sand-hills, or banks of gravel, which the waves have thrown up. Behind these hills extensive lagoons or Haffs have been formed, communicating with the sea by narrow outlets, and giving to the shore one of its characteristic features. The whole coast, extending

for about 500 miles, is flat and uninteresting. Very few undulations occur to break its monotony; no bold cliffs appear, and good harbors are extremely rare. The only large gulf is that of Dantzic, within which the town of the same name possesses by far the most frequented port. Towards the N.W. the monotony of the coast is broken by the island of Rügen, which becomes elevated towards the N., where it terminates in the hill of Arkona, about 800 feet in height, overhanging the sea.

Rivers and Lakes.—The whole of the eastern part of Prussia belongs to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The share received by the latter is comparatively small. Its principal river is the Elbe, which, entering from the N. of Saxony, traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, forming, in this part of its course, a number of remarkable bends. It receives here the Elster, Havel, Mulde, and Saale. Minute portions in the W. of the province of Saxony belong to the river systems of the Weser and the Werra. The share of drainage received by the Baltic constitutes about five-sixths of the whole, and is conveyed to it by a number of large and independent streams. Of these, commencing with the E. boundary of the basin of the Elbe, the most important is the Oder, the only large river which can be considered wholly Prussian. It flows circuitously N.N.W., receiving the Malapane, Bartsch, and, above all, the Warta, augmented by the Netze; and the Neisse of Silesia, the Bober, and the Neisse of Görlitz. Next in importance to the Oder, and communicating with it by a canal between the Brea and the Netze, is the Vistula or Weichsel, of which only the lower part belongs to Prussia. Entering the country from Russian Poland, it flows in a N. direction without receiving any large affluent, and throws off two large branches which enter the Frische-Haff, while the main stream continues its course past Dantzic, entering the Gulf of that name at Weichselmünde. To the E. of the Vistula the first river of importance is the Passarge, and after it, still farther E., the Pregel, with its tributary Alle. The last river on the E. is the Niemen, or Memel, which has only a small part of its lower course in Prussia, but penetrating far into Russia, forms one of its important navigable outlets.

Lakes abound in almost every province, but more especially in those of Prussia proper, including East and West Prussia, and of Pomerania and Brandenburg. The large lagoons of Stettiner-Haff, Frische-Haff, and Curische-Haff, with many others of a similar description, line the coast. The inland lakes are far too numerous to admit of specification. In East Prussia alone 115 lakes have been counted, though their extent individually is so small, that the whole area occupied by them is not more than 317 square miles. West Prussia counts 58 inland lakes, each only averaging about 1½ square miles, Pomerania, 66, Posen 27, Brandenburg 131, Saxony 6, and Silesia none deserving of the name. Many of these lakes are well supplied with fish, but generally possess few attractions, either in themselves, or in the scenery around them.

Geology.—In the mountainous districts of the E. part of Prussia, the loftier summits are composed of granite, gneiss, mica schist, porphyry, diorite, &c. These are most largely developed in the mountains of Silesia; they are also seen in the circle of Schleusingen, in the Saxon government of Erfurt, in the Brocken, forming part of the Harz, and in isolated spots in the vicinity of the town of Halle. Transition rocks, graywacke, clay-slate, and limestone extend along the frontiers of Austrian Silesia, into the Upper Silesia of Prussia, as far as the Oder, and also N. of the Riesengebirge, in the districts of Schweidnitz and Waldenburg, and W. to the Queiss. Rocks of the same formation occupy a considerable part of the flatter districts of Prussian Saxony, more especially in the vicinity of Magdeburg, and along the banks of the Ohre. Secondary formations, composed of mountain limestone and the various strata of the carboniferous system, occur in Silesia, chiefly in two localities in Upper Silesia along the frontiers of Kracow and Russian Poland, and among the mountains in the county of Glatz, and towards the Riesengebirge. Rocks still higher in the series, and including the new red sandstone, and others, enter Prussian Silesia from Poland on the E., and extend W. to the Oder, near Krappitz, and to a considerable distance inland. They also occupy an extensive tract in the province of Saxony, covering part of the terraces of the Thuringian forest, and stretching along the N. and E. foot of the Harz, to the banks of the Saale, Elster, and Elbe. Chalk and its accompanying beds occur in many different localities, more especially on the N. side of the Harz, and in Silesia, both in its higher districts, and on the frontiers of Poland. Chalk also appears near Inowraclaw, in the province of Posen, near Templin, and Prenzlow, in the government of Potsdam, near Gutzkow, in the government of Stralsund, and lastly in the island of Rügen, where it forms the romantic cliffs of Stubbenkammer and Arkona. Tertiary formations, overlying the chalk, and including seams of lignite, appear at the foot of the Harz, and in other places. Volcanic rocks, belonging to the tertiary period, are of rare occurrence, and are almost confined to the government of Liegnitz.

Climate.—The E. part of Prussia, extending over 6° of lat., and nearly 12° of lon., and consisting in one direction of lofty mountains, and in another of low flats stretching along an inland sea, and enclosing between them large tracts of undulating land, must necessarily present considerable diversities of climate. At Erfurt, in lat. 60° 59′ N., and about 900 feet above the sea, the mean temperature of the year is 52° 1′; of winter 34°, and of summer 71° 20′ Fahrenheit. At Berlin, in lat. 52° 30′ N., but at a much lower level, only 130 feet above the sea, the annual temperature is about 4° lower; here both the extremes of winter, cold, and summer heat are somewhat greater. At Stralsund, in lat. 54° 19′ N., but at a level rather under 50 feet, the mean of the year is 51° 48′; of winter 32° 30′, and of summer 68° 30′ Fahrenheit. The average of a number of places situated between the highest and lowest latitudes, gives a mean annual temperature of 52° Fahrenheit. At Berlin, about 160 days of the year are rainy, 34 obscured with mist, and 17 stormy. On the coast of the Baltic the stormy days amount on an average to 30, the greater part of them in summer; and the quantity of rain is also much increased. The least rain falls in Silesia and the eastern provinces. The prevailing winds are W. and S.W.

Western Division.—The western division, consisting of Westphalia and the Rhenish Province, differs so much from the eastern division as, in many respects, to present a striking contrast to it. Its mountains, though much less elevated than those on the frontiers of Silesia, are not confined to a particular locality, but stretch across the country in all directions, and form numerous valleys, one of which, that of the Rhine, here occupies no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface, and, in point of fertility and beauty, is not surpassed by any other valley in Europe. In the N. a mountain range of moderate elevation, forming a continuation of the Wesergebirge, traverses the governments of Minden and Münster. To the S. of it, the Teutoburger-Wald extends in a N.W. direction, and near Bielefeld attains its greatest elevation, not exceeding 1030 feet. This is succeeded, to the S., by a low range, known by the name of the Haar or Haarstrang, the highest point of which is scarcely 700 feet. This range, commences between Brilon and Stadtberg. It stretches W. along the banks of the Möhne and Ruhr, presenting to both rivers a number of bold and romantic precipices. Still farther S. are the Sauerland or Süderland Mountains. They attain the highest elevation, 2625 feet in the Astenberg, and several other summits exceeds 2000 feet. The last range, on the E. or right bank of the Rhine, is the Westerwald, which reaches the height of 2000 feet. A part of this range, forming its W. termination, presents the remarkable summits known by the name of the Sieben-gebirge. On the left bank of the Rhine, the principal mountains are the Eifelgebirge, which extend from the river W. for about 45 miles, and, though generally low, attain the height of 1500 feet; and the Hundsrück, occupying a large space between the Moselle and the Nahe, and attaining, in the loftiest summits of the Iderwald and Hochwald, the respective heights of 2200 feet and 1560 feet.

Rivers.—The principal river of West Prussia is the Rhine, which, entering it on the S.E., first forms the boundary on the side of Nassau, and then traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, quitting the country on the frontiers of Holland. It is augmented in this part of its course by the Lahn, the Sieg, the Wipper or Wupper, the Ruhr, the Emsche, and the Lippe; and on the left by the Nahe, the Moselle, with its tributary Saar, and the Erft. In the N.W. a considerable space is drained by the Meuse, and its tributaries the Ruhr and Niers. The rest of the drainage, forming a minute portion from the N. and E., is shared by the Ems and the Weser. The most remarkable lake is Laachersee, about 6 miles from Andernach, occupying, apparently, the crater of an extinct volcano, and, though of small extent, above 214 feet deep.

Geology.—The prevailing rocks, particularly in the S., are volcanic, and consist chiefly of basalt, augite, porphyry, and similar volcanic products of the tertiary period. Graywacke, transition limestone, and clay-slate are also of common occurrence. The secondary formation, and more especially mountain limestone, and the overlying strata of the carboniferous system, are largely developed in the N. The new red sandstone, with its accompanying rocks and fossils, occupies a considerable part of the higher districts in the government of Minden, and also occurs on parts of the Eifel, and along the Moselle and Saar, in the government of Treves. Lias and oolite are found in the N. among the hills which lie between the Weser and the frontiers of Hanover. The chalk formation has its largest development in Westphalia.

Climate.—Within the same ranges of latitude, and at nearly equal heights above the sea-level, the climate of the W. is superior to that of the E. division of Prussia. The mean annual temperature is about 1° higher; the winter is milder, and the summer cooler, and the range of the thermometer is accordingly confined within narrower limits. The fall of rain, however, is greater, averaging 20 inches in the W., and only 15 inches in Silesia and the E. provinces.

Agriculture.—The whole of Prussia is situated between the parallels of latitude under which all the ordinary cereals are easily matured, and there is nothing in the elevation of the surface, except in a few particular localities, to unfit it for general cultivation. The portion of surface absolutely waste does not exceed 1-30th of the whole. The woodland, chiefly occupying the loftier districts, has been estimated at rather more than 1-4th; the arable land at 5-12ths: artificial meadows, 1-11th; natural pastures, 2-15ths; and gardens and vineyards, 1-42d. The soil includes all varieties, from light sands to the most obdurate clays, but has been subdivided into the three classes of wheat-land, light loams of middling quality, and sandy or stony land. The wheat-land, which is in most cases remarkably productive, is found chiefly in the Prussian provinces near the frontiers of Poland. The loams of middling quality prevail in the government of Bromberg, the N. part of Silesia, generally throughout the province of Brandenburg, in the E. half of the government of Merseburg, the N. of Magdeburg, the E. part of Minden, the whole of the government of Münster, and lastly in the government of Coblentz. The sandy and stony land of barren quality is found in large continuous flats in the governments of Gumbinnon and Königsberg. It prevails generally along the shores of the Baltic and the frontiers of Silesia. In the interior of the province of Brandenburg, too, though the very heart of Prussia, and in the environs of the capital, the soil belongs decidedly to this class, consisting of immense tracts of sand which spread out like a sea, while occasional patches of middling, or even fertile wheat land, rise up and appear like islands in the midst of it.

On the first soil described, wheat, the prevailing crop, alternates chiefly with hay and beans. The yearly produce of wheat is estimated at 2,000,000 quarters; and, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves, on an average, a surplus of about 500,000 quarters for export. The produce of rye, barley, and oats is estimated at above 6,000,000 quarters; but the consumption of these kinds of grain being far greater than that of wheat, leaves only about the same quantity of 500,000 quarters for export. Another very important crop, the culture of which is more or less extensive in every district, is that of potatoes. Of these, above 13,000,000 bushels are consumed by the distilleries alone. Hemp and flax are also very important crops, more especially the former, which furnishes large supplies for the home manufactures, though a great quantity still requires to be imported. Tobacco, also, to the extent of above 20,000,000 pounds, is annually raised. Anise and cummin are cultivated on a large scale, particularly in Saxony and Brandenburg. Oil-plants are also important objects of culture, both for their oil and for their seed. Linseed forms a prominent article of export from East Prussia; while almost equally large exports of clover, and other hay-seeds, take place from Brandenburg and the Rhenish provinces. To the latter province, also, the culture of the vine is chiefly confined. The largest space occupied by vineyards is in the governments of Coblentz and Treves. Beet-root is cultivated to a great extent, and has risen from 1265 tons, in 1832, to 1,012,678 tons, in 1852, a large proportion of which is used in the manufacture of sugar. The system of agriculture pursued in Prussia, though much improved in recent times, falls far short of that common in the best-cultivated districts of England, and is surpassed by many of those on the Continent. Much has been done by the government to improve the breeds of domestic animals, more especially horses, by the establishment of breeding-studs in different localities, on a general system. The total number of horses in the whole kingdom, in 1849, was 1,975,407; cattle, 5,361,055; sheep, 16,256,928; and swine, 2,466,316. The Prussian fisheries are an important source of revenue. The whole produce is estimated at about $5,000,000, of which little more than a fourth is obtained from the sea.

Minerals.—These include among metals, silver, iron, lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, and manganese; and among other minerals, salt, alum, copperas, coal, lignite, roofing-slate, gypsum, millstone, limestone, and several varieties of excellent building-stone. The silver, found only in connection with copper, is worked chiefly in the province of Saxony, in Westphalia, and at Tarnowitz, in Upper Silesia. The yield has for a long time been gradually diminishing, but still amounts to about one-sixteenth of the whole produce of Europe. Iron is very generally diffused; copper is found in the three localities above mentioned for silver, and yields about 30,000 tons of ore; lead occurs in Silesia, the Rhenish Province, Westphalia, and Saxony; zinc in the same localities, except Saxony; cobalt in Westphalia and Saxony; arsenic in Silesia; the annual produce of antimony is about 90, and manganese about 120 tons. Salt is found in all the provinces except Prussia Proper, Posen, Brandenburg, and Silesia; but the quantity obtained falls far short of the consumption. Coal is worked in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhenish Province, by nearly 400 pits. Amber is found in considerable quantities along the shores of the Baltic.

Comparative State of the Product of the Prussian Mines in 1831, 1843, and 1852.

		1831.	1843.	1852.
Iron	tons	62,870	99,318	132,858
Silver	lbs. avoir.	9,632	11,258	17,444
Lead	tons	795	1,358	4,040
Litharge	"	1,647	614	689
Zinc	"	5,927	13,951	28,667
Coals	qrs.	1,981,874	11,205,879	15,701,118
Brown Coals	"	157,459	5,350,554	6,683,327
Salt	tons	80,407	91,799	101,581
Alum	"	1,564	2,461	2,556
Vitriol	"	1,986	2,860	1,721

Manufactures.—These, of late years, have made great progress, and are very important. They are not confined to any particular districts, but are generally diffused over all the provinces. At the head of the ordinary tissues stands linen, which employs above 310,000 looms. The number of looms in factories is only about 34,000. Of these, Silesia alone has more than one-third, and Brandenburg and Westphalia, which rank next to it, each about one-seventh. All the rest of the looms, to the number of about 276,000, are domestic, and are chiefly employed in the manufacture of goods of a coarser description. The tissue next in importance is cotton, which employs about 70,000 looms: its chief seat is on the Rhine. The woollen manufacture employs 26,000 looms, of which scarcely one-third are domestic: it has its chief seats in Brandenburg and the Rhenish Province. Silk and mixed silk goods employ about 24,000 looms, of which four-fifths belong to the government of Dusseldorf; the greater part of the remainder are at Berlin. Hosiery employs about 2200 looms, and ribbons about 5000. Vast quantities of yarn, worsted, and cotton twist are spun. The first is chiefly spun by hand, the flax mills throughout the kingdom numbering only 17, with about 29,000 spindles, almost all in Silesia. The worsted is chiefly, and the cotton entirely, spun by machinery. The former, carried on in 2061 establishments, with 457,102 spindles, has its principal seat in the province of Brandenburg.

The manufactures in metal rank next in importance, and are supposed to furnish the subsistence of 330,000 persons. In iron and steel ware, the first place belongs to the Rhenish Province, and the Westphalian government of Arnsberg. Solingen is noted for its fine saws and tools; Aix-la-Chapelle, Burtscheid, Altena, and Iserlohn for needles and pins: and Remscheid and Hagen for locks and various similar kinds of hardware. In the same localities, also, brass-ware, including wire and thimbles, are made on a very extensive scale. Berlin has long been famed for its fine castings, many of which, whether as articles of ornament or utility, are unsurpassed. Among these may be mentioned type-founding, which, as well as printing, forms an important branch of industry. The leather manufacture is also important, and includes, in addition to ordinary leather, the finer varieties of red and white cordovan, and parchment. Pottery, in all its varieties, is extensively manufactured. For porcelain and the finer kinds of ware, Berlin and St. Martin, near Treves, are the most celebrated localities. Common pottery is made in all the provinces, more especially in those of the E. and centre. Glass is manufactured in the governments of Treves, Minden, and Oppeln. The most important paper mills are in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia. The other manufactures carried on to such an extent as to be of national importance, are refined sugar, chocolate, chiccory, chemical products, and tobacco. Of these, tobacco is the most important, for which are extensive factories in the Rhenish Province, in Brandenburg, and Saxony. About 9,500,000 quintals of beet-root are used in the production of 650,000 hundredweight of sugar. The last manufactures deserving of notice are beer and spirits, the consumption of which is immense, and might with great advantage be very much diminished. The number of breweries exceeds 9000, that of distilleries 8000. The Rhenish Province has about one-third of the distilleries, and Silesia rather more than one-fourth. The whole produce is about 45,000,000 gallons, and the value above $12,500,000. Of the breweries, the Rhenish Province has above one fourth, Westphalia and Silesia each one-sixth, and Saxony one eighth. The produce is about 244,000,000 quarts, nearly 60,000,000 imperial gallons, and is valued at about $9,000,000. According to a report published by the Prussian government about the close of 1852, there were in operation in the country 2207 spinning mills, 5188 manufactories, dye-works, and cotton printing establishments, 39,253 mills of different kinds, 12,090 large metal-works, 17,165 breweries and distilleries, and 4535 other manufactories of different kinds; making a total of 81,308 establishments.

Commerce, Internal Communication, &c.—The principal exports of Prussia are grain, flax, linseed, rape, turnip, and clover-seed, timber, lime, gypsum, brandy, coal, earthenware, linen, wool, woollen cloth, hosiery, and zinc; the principal imports are cotton and cotton-twist, colonial produce, particularly raw sugar for refining, potash, iron,

raw hides, wine, herrings, salt, &c. The establishment of the Zollverein, by giving a free interchange of communication between the different states belonging to it, has greatly increased the commercial importance of each. Since the commencement of the present war, Prussia has been the entrepôt of the entire foreign trade of Russia; and, consequently, her ports have exhibited an unexampled degree of activity. During the month of May, 1854, 500 cartloads of hemp and flax frequently arrived at Memel in a day; and on the 4th of that month 186 vessels were lying in the harbor of the town, and in the river Dange, unable to discharge their cargoes, the landing places all being occupied. The shipping which arrived at the ports of Prussia in 1851 reached the number of 1497 sailing and 30 steam vessels, the former having an aggregate of 158,324 tons burden. Among the foreign vessels which trade to Prussian ports, the tonnage of Great Britain is about one-third more than that of any other nation. The second place is occupied by the Dutch, and the third by the Danes. In some of the ports of Prussia ship-building is carried on with activity. Stettin builds about one-third of the whole, and also possesses a much larger tonnage than any other Prussian port.

Possessing a coast-line of 350 miles on the Baltic, and numerous navigable streams, Prussia enjoys superior natural facilities for commercial intercourse, and these have been very greatly extended by excellent roads, canals, and railways. The last mode of communication has already made great progress, 1650 miles of railway having been completed in 1850, and 1812 in 1853. In the E. part of Prussia, and from Berlin as a centre, lines extend N.W. to Hamburg, N.E. to Stettin, E. to Posen, S.E. to Breslau and thence to Vienna, S. to Leipsic and Dresden, and W. through Magdeburg and Hanover, and thence to Cologne, the last town forming a centre for the railways of the W. part of Prussia, though here the system is less developed, partly because the natural conformation of the country makes it more difficult, while the admirable means of communication afforded by the Rhine renders it less necessary. The chief line of railways here is W. of Cologne, through Aix-la-Chapelle to Brussels. In 1851 the length of electric telegraph lines exceeded that of the railways in operation. The external communications of Prussia are more defective than its internal, the shores of the Baltic being shallow, and deficient in good harbors.

Government.—Prussia is a monarchy, hereditary in the male line, and from the absence of recognised constitutional checks, was in theory absolute. A more constitutional form of government had long been earnestly desired, and had also been distinctly promised, but various pretexts were from time to time assigned for its delay. At length, in May, 1848, a National Assembly was summoned, and a constitution adopted, which vested the legislative power jointly in the king and two houses. It, however, had a very short and stormy existence, and the old constitution, nearly in its original form, has been maintained. The new electoral law, officially published on 31st May, 1849, makes the second chamber to consist of 350 deputies, chosen by a suffrage which gives one elector for every 250 souls of the population. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Prussia holds the second place, and has four votes in the *Plenum*. The only part of its territories not included in the Confederation are Prussia Proper, or the united provinces of East and West Prussia, and the province of Posen. The contingent of troops which Prussia furnishes is 79,484 men.

Justice.—This is administered in most of the provinces according to a general code or *Landrecht* established in 1794, but in the greater part of the Rhine province according to the French code—subject, however, to certain modifications. For each code, a supreme court sits at Berlin, the one called the Geheime Ober Tribunal, which judges in the last resort wherever the landrecht is in force, and the other called the Rheinische Revisions and Kassations Hof, which has similar jurisdiction in all cases decided according to the French code. Over each province is a superior court of appeal, called Ober-Landesgericht, with the power of reviewing all cases decided within the province; and in each government is an Obergericht, possessing the right of reviewing the cases decided within the government in the courts of primary resort. These last courts consist of a vast number of local jurisdictions, within which justice is said to be for the most part administered cheaply, expeditiously, and fairly, by judges chiefly appointed by the crown, but partly also by private parties in possession of certain patrimonial rights.

Religion.—There is, properly speaking, no state religion in Prussia. That of the royal family and of the majority of the people is Calvinism; but all public employments are equally accessible to Christians of every denomination. The year 1817, which was the three hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, was remarkable for the union of the Calvinists and Lutherans, in Prussia and in some other parts of Germany, into one religious body, under the name of Evangelical Christians. These amounted in 1849 to 9,987,277, the Roman Catholics to 6,063,180, the Jews to 218,772, the Baptists to 14,508, and Greeks and Mohammedans to 1269. The Protestants are governed by consistories, at the head of which are 366 superintendents. The Roman Catholics are governed by two archbishops and six bishops.

Education.—Prussia has taken the lead of Europe in the establishment of a complete system of national education. The mass of ignorance to be found in almost every other country on the continent has no existence here. With rare exceptions, every individual in Prussia can both read and write. This happy result has been obtained first by establishing an adequate number of schools in all parts of the monarchy, and then enforcing attendance by a law, which provides that every child, from the age of five years, unless certified to be receiving a suitable education at home, or in a private seminary, must be in attendance at a national school, until such time as the course of instruction therein provided has been completed. This course occupies about eight years, so that it may be regarded as a general rule that all Prussian children between the ages of six and fourteen are at school. The different classes of schools are:—1. The elementary school, at which the great majority of the people receive their education; 2. The city school, which is always attached to a gymnasium; 3. The gymnasium, in which Latin and Greek are taught. In most of the small towns are normal schools for the training of teachers. Prussia also possesses the celebrated universities of Berlin, Halle, and Bonn, besides those of Breslau, Greifswalde, and Königsberg, and numerous literary and learned societies. The universities are all under the control of the government.

The following table shows the number of schools of various kinds, of teachers and pupils, in 1849:—

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Elementary Schools	21,201	30,865	2,453,042
Middle and higher School	508	2,269	69,302
Upper female School	305	1,313	53,570
Gymnasia	117	1,664	29,474
			2,605,408
Normal Seminaries	48	.....	2,411
Universities	7	.....	4,306

In 1849, the number of children between six and fourteen years of age, was 3,223,362, of whom, as seen in the above table, 2,605,408 were at school, leaving a balance of 617,954 to be accounted for partly by private teaching, partly by the fact that many do not enter school till they are above six years old, and many leaving before they are fourteen; and many, doubtless, received no education during the year in question.

Army and Navy.—The regular army, during peace, consists of 129,117 men, or, with the reserve, 225,925, and 30,545 horses, and is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, and partly by a conscription which obliges every citizen, after attaining his twentieth year, to serve in the regular army for three years, and for two years thereafter in the war reserve; when, in the event of war breaking out, or other emergencies, he may again be compelled to join the regular army. After the lapse of these five years he enters the *Landwehr*, or provincial army, which is composed of two bans, a first and a second, in the former of which he continues till he has completed his thirty-second year, and in the latter till he has completed his thirty-ninth year, thus making the whole period during which he is liable to be called upon for the defence of his country amount to 20 years. The total force of the Landwehr is 349,812. The *Landsturm* includes all the males in the monarchy, from the ages of 17 to 50, not belonging either to the regular army or Landwehr. It is called out only in cases of the most urgent necessity, when the national existence may be threatened by invasion. The navy, in 1854, comprised 1 war frigate with 48 guns, 2 screw frigates with 40 guns each, 1 screw corvette with 20 guns, 2 other corvettes, each with 12 guns, and 48 smaller vessels, making in all 54 vessels carrying 288 guns.

Revenue.—The total revenue of Prussia, according to the budget of 1854, is $75,593,048, of which $16,209,965 was derived from direct taxes, $19,623,829 from indirect taxes, and $5,790,152 from the post-office and telegraph departments. The total expenditures, according to the same estimate, is $72,147,895, of which $19,623,829 is for the army, $371,700 for the navy, $13,019,386 for commerce and public works, $3,791,034 for education, and $7,517,265 for interest on the public debt, which at this date, (1854,) amounted to $152,569,815.

People.—The far greater part of the people are Germans, but in several quarters the Lithuanian and Slavonian stocks preponderate. Thus, in the N.E. corner of the kingdom, Lithuanian is spoken, read, written, and taught. The Slaves occupy the S. parts of Gumbinnen, Königsberg, and Marienwerder, the greater part of Posen, and no inconsiderable part of Silesia. Their number within Prussia has been estimated at at least 2,500,000. The number of French, found chiefly in the W. part of Prussia, but partly also in the province of Brandenburg, (where they are descendants of the French Protestants, who found an asylum here from the tyranny of Louis XIV.,) amounts to about 74,000. The Jews are 218,773.

Divisions, Population, &c.—The names, areas, and population of the principal divisions of Prussia, are exhibited in the following table:—

Provinces.	Governments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Protestants.
Prussia	Königsberg	8,709	817,343	670,792
	Gumbinnen	6,340	614,047	601,016
	Dantzic	3,242	404,057	208,686
	Marienwerder	6,816	621,016	801,003
Posen	Posen	7,621	565,348	211,147
	Bromberg	4,584	454,075	178,903
Brandenburg	Potsdam, with Berlin	8,202	1,298,933	1,252,828
	Frankfort	7,500	860,087	843,780
Pomerania	Stettin	5,232	562,127	551,154
	Coslin	5,512	448,516	437,042
	Stralsund	1,100	187,038	186,490
Silesia	Breslau	6,232	1,174,879	896,486
	Oppeln	6,184	963,814	95,372
	Liegnitz	5,244	921,692	774,440
	Magdeburg	4,194	691,757	676,381
Saxony	Merseburg	4,028	713,644	737,850
	Erfurt	1,316	347,279	247,332
Westphalia	Munster	2,820	422,935	39,558
	Minden	2,040	462,240	270,460
	Arnsberg	2,988	670,757	322,570
Rhine	Cologne	1,544	497,833	71,010
	Dusseldorf	2,096	907,151	352,619
	Coblentz	2,520	502,874	139,716
	Treves, or Trier	2,796	492,765	69,139
	Aix-la-Chapelle	1,612	411,525	13,424
Total		109,314	16,285,016	9,987,277

Pop. of Prussia in 1740, 2,000,000; 1790, 6,000,000; 1815 10,250,000; 1846, 16,112,948; 1849, 16,285,016. (as seen above:) and in 1852, 16,935,420. Pop. to square mile, (in 1852,) 155 nearly.

History.—In the end of the tenth century, the shores of the Baltic were inhabited by a number of tribes chiefly of Alan extraction, from one of which, called Borussi, who occupied the more E. parts, the name of Prussia is supposed to be derived. These tribes were living in heathenism when Adalbert, Bishop of Prague, made strenuous efforts for their conversion. Christianity, however, did not gain a decided ascendant till 1164. This ascendancy was again lost; but in the middle of the thirteenth century the Teutonic knights subjugated East Prussia, and converted the people to Christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525. His family augmented these possessions; and Frederick, one of his descendants, obtained the title of king in 1701. He acquired the principality of Neufchâtel in Switzerland. By the treaty of Utrecht, William I. obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelders. He acquired the duchy of Limburg, and took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. This prince encouraged foreigners, who introduced many valuable manufactures, carefully husbanded the resources of the country, and greatly improved its agriculture; but is better known for the capricious and tyrannical conduct which he pursued towards his family, and more especially towards his son and successor, Frederick, surnamed the Great, who came to the throne in the year 1740. Under him Prussia became one of the leading powers of Europe. He added greatly to its extent by the conquest of Silesia, and a proceeding of even a less justifiable nature, the partition of Poland. During his reign, the territory of the monarchy was nearly doubled and the population, which at his accession did not exceed 2,500,000, rose to more than 6,000,000. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by Frederick William II., who gave good hopes at the commencement of his reign, but ultimately betrayed a despotic tendency, and deprived Prussia of much of the European influence which she had acquired under his predecessor. A great accession of territory, however, was obtained, particularly by the dismemberment of Poland, which, only partially carried into effect under Frederick the Great, was now completed. But while thus employed in perfidiously dismembering an independent kingdom, his own territories became suddenly exposed to a similar fate by the breaking out of the French Revolution and its subsequent progress. By the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna restored all these estates, except a part of Poland, and at the same time granted to Prussia a part of Saxony, and the duchy of the Lower Rhine.——Adj. and inhab. PRUSSIAN, proo'shun or prush'ran; Ger. PREUSSISCH, proos'sish; Fr. PRUSSIEN, prüs'se'ăn'.

PRUSSIA, EAST, or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper. It long belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the order, was created duke, under the sovereignty of Poland, in 1525; afterwards it gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia, in which it now forms the regencies of Königsberg and Gumbinnen.

PRUSSIA, WEST, or ROYAL PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper, forming the two governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder. It formerly belonged to Poland, at which time Dantzic was its capital.

PRUSSIAN POLAND, an extensive region in the E. part of Prussia. The phrase appears to be somewhat loosely employed by geographical writers. In its most extensive application, it properly comprises all the Prussian territory that formerly belonged to Poland, including the duchy of Posen, and the greater part, if not all, of West and East Prussia.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a province of Prussia, formed by the union of East and West Prussia. Capital, Königsberg. It is divided into the governments of Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Dantzic, and Marienwerder.

PRUSSIA, RHENISH, a province in the W. part of Prussia. Capital, Cologne. It was formed by the union of the two provinces of Cleve-Berg and Lower Rhine.

PRUSZANY, proo-shä'nee, or PRUSCHANZ, proo'shänts, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 79 miles S.S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 2120.

PRUTH, prüth, (Ger. pron. proot,) a river of East Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows at first E., through Galicia and the Bukowina, and afterwards S.S.E. between Moldavia and Bessarabia, and at Reni, 75 miles from the Black Sea, joins the Danube, of which it is the last great affluent on the left. Total course, 360 miles.

PRYOR'S VALE, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

PRYPEC or PRYPETZ. See PRIPETS.

PRZASZNIC or PRZASZNITZ, pzhäsh'nits, a town of Poland, capital of a county, 59 miles N.E. of Plock. Pop. 3500.

PRZELAUTSCH, pzhä'lowtch, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.W. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1700.

PRZEMYSL, pzhêm'ĭsl, or PREMISLIA, pre-mis'le-ä, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the right bank of the San, 51 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by walls, and has ruins of a castle, Roman Catholic and Greek United churches, a Benedictine monastery, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens and leather.

PRZESTITZ, pzhês'tits, or BRZESTITZ, bzhäs'tits, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N. of Klattau. Pop. 1523.

PRZEWORSK, pzhä'worsk, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 22 miles E. of Rzeszow. Pop. 2950.

PRZIBRAM, pzhee'bräm, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles S.S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 4100. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, potash-works, and rich silver and lead-mines.

PRZISCHOWITZ, pzhish'o-wits, a village of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Bunzlau. Pop. 1910.

PRZYSUCHA, pzhe-soo'kä, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 24 miles W.S.W. of Radom. Pop. 3900.

PSARA, an island of Greece. See IPSARA.

PSILORITI, pse-lo-ré'tee, MOUNT, (anc. Mount *Ida*,) the most lofty mountain of Crete, near its centre, has an elevation of 7674 feet. Mount Ida was anciently closely connected with the worship of Zeus (Jupiter,) who is said to have been brought up in a cave in this mountain.

PSIOL, pse-ol', PSIOUL, pse-ool', or PSLA, pslä, a river of Russia, governments of Koursk, Kharkov, and Poltava, after a S.S.W. course of 300 miles, joins the Dnieper, 10 miles E.S.E. of Krementchoog.

PSKOV or PSKOW, pskov, written also PSKOF, a government of Russia, between lat. 56° and 58° N., and lon. 27° 15′ and 32° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. Area, 17,318 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 667,288. The surface is mostly flat. The rivers are numerous, but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the Lake of Pskov, connected with that of Peipus. Marshes are numerous. The soil is infertile; the forests extensive. The government is subdivided into 8 districts. The principal towns are Pskov, the capital, Toropetz, and Velikee-Lookĭ.

PSKOV, or PLESKOV, plĕs-kov', the capital of the above government, on the Velikaia, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, is 162 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 9000; but it is said to have been formerly 60,000. It is partly built of stone, and comprises the kremlin or citadel, the middle town, and the great town, all enclosed by earthen ramparts. The principal buildings are the archbishop's residence and the consistory, a cathedral, 1 Lutheran and numerous Greek churches, several convents, and schools. It has manufactures of leather, a considerable export trade, and an annual fair, at which large quantities of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, books, jewelry, &c. are sold. This town is mentioned in Russian history as early as A.D. 903.

PSKOV, LAKE OF, in Russia, between the governments of Pskov and St. Petersburg, is a S. arm of Lake Peipus, 22 miles in length; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Velikaia River on the S.E.

PTCHALSKO, p'chäl'sko, or PTCHIAMSKOE, p'chäm'sko-ä', a river and lake of Siberia, in the N.W. part of the government of Yeniseisk. The lake, situated E. of the Bay of Tavosk, is about 35 miles long by 15 miles broad, and contains several islands. The river issues from the lake, flows N., and after a course of about 150 miles, falls into the Bay of Tidanski, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

PTITCH or PTISCH, p'titsh', or ptsch, a river of Russia,

rises in the government of Minsk, flows S.E. and S., and joins the Pripets 20 miles above Mozyr. Total course, 200 miles.

PTITCH or PTITSCH, p'titch', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Dubno. Pop. 1600.

PTOLEMAIS, in North Africa. See TOLOMETA.

PTOLEMAIS, in Egypt. See MENSHEH, EL.

PTOLEMAIS, in Syria. See ACRE.

PUBLIC SQUARE, a post-office of Greene co., Georgia, 50 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

PUBLOW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PUBROTINE, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

PUCCULOE, pŭk'kŭ-lō', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles N.W. of Dacca.

PU-CHING-HIEN, a town of China. See POO-CHING-HIEN.

PUCHO, (Puchó,) poo'ko', a market-town of North Hungary, co., and 19 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Wesg. Pop. 1948.

PUCH-PURI, pooch-poo'ree, a town of Siam, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 12° 45' N., lon. 100° E.

PUCKAWA (pŭk'a-wā') LAKE, in Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah River, in the S. central part of Marquette county, is about 7 miles long and 2 miles wide.

PUCK'ETAS', a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

PUCK'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PUCK'LE-CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

PUD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PUDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 6½ miles N. of Crediton, with a station on the Great Western Railway.

PUD'DLESTONE-WITH-WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PUDEWITZ, poo'dĕh-wĭts', or PUBIEDZISKA, poo-be-ēd-zis'kä, a town of Prussia, province, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Posen, between two small lakes. Pop. 1519.

PUDLEIN, pood'line, or PODOLIN, a market-town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2300. It has an ancient castle, Roman Catholic and Piarist colleges, and near it is a chapel often resorted to in pilgrimage.

PUDOSH, a town of Russia. See POODOSH.

PUD'SEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

PUDUCOTTA, poo-doo-kot'tä, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 57 miles N.E. of Madura. It is regularly and well built, and has a Hindoo palace, having been the capital of an independent rajahship.

PUEBLA, pwĕb'lä or poo-ĕb'lä, or *PUEBLO*, Spanish words denoting a "collection of people," also, a "town or village," forming a part of numerous names in Spain and Spanish America.

PUEBLA, pwĕb'lä, or LA PUEBLA, lä pwĕb'lä, a state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 16° 20' and 20° 15' N., and lon. 97° and 99° 15' W., enclosed by the states of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Oajaca. Area, 12,042 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 580,000. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table-land, and within it is the volcano of Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in Mexico. The Nasca River traverses it nearly throughout. It contains the towns of La Puebla, Cholula, and Tehuacan.

PUEBLA, LA, or LA PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, lä pwĕb'lä dä loos ăng'nä-lĕs, (the "city of the angels," so named from its beautiful situation,) the capital of the above state, is situated on a declivity, 76 miles E.S.E. of Mexico. Pop. 50,000. It is regularly built and well paved; the houses are of stone, and many with iron balconies and painted fronts. It has a vast number of richly decorated religious edifices, an episcopal and two other colleges, and manufactures of glass, earthenwares, and soap.

PUEBLA, LA, or POBLAT, pob-lät', a small town of Majorca, 27 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3012.

PUEB'LA, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Canal, 23 miles N. of Greensburg.

PUEBLA, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

PUEBLA D'ALCOCER, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dăl-ko-thaia, a small town of Spain, at the foot of the Sierra d'Alcocer, province, and 87 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2612.

PUEBLA DE ALMORADIEL, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä äl-moo-rä-ne-ĕl', a town of Spain, 59 miles S.E. of Toledo. P. 1935.

PUEBLA DE ARENOSO, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä ä-rä-no'so, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2158.

PUEBLA DE ARGANZON, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä är-gän-thōn', a small town of Spain, province of Alava, 9 miles N.E. of Miranda. Near this the battle of Vitoria commenced in 1813.

PUEBLA DE CAZABA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä kä-thä'bä, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 2882.

PUEBLA DE DON FADRIQUE, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä don fä-dree'kä, a town of Spain, province, and 77 miles N.E. of Granada, at the foot of Mount Caiar. Pop. 6555. It has 4 parish churches, manufactures of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.

PUEBLA DE DON FADRIQUE, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Toledo. Pop. 2243.

PUEBLA DE GUZMAN, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä gooth-män', a town of Spain, 30 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 2855.

PUEBLA DE HIJAR, LA, a town of Spain. See HIJAR.

PUEBLA DE LA CALZADA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä lä kal-thä'dä, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2160.

PUEBLA DE LA REYNA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä lä rä'nä, a town of Spain, 40 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2200.

PUEBLA DEL DEAN, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dĕl dä-än', a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 29 miles S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 1840.

PUEBLA DEL DUQUE, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dĕl doo'kä, or LA PUEBLA DE RUGAT, lä pwĕb'lä dä roo-gät', a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1693.

PUEBLA DEL MAESTRE, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dĕl mä-ĕs'trä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 70 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 1154.

PUEBLA DE LOS INFANTES, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä loos een-fän'tĕs, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 19 miles N.W. of Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities.

PUEBLA DE MONTALVAN, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä mon-täl-vän', a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles W. of Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 4333. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the dukes of Uceda.

PUEBLA DE SANABRIA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä sä-nä'bre-ä, a town of Spain, 53 miles N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 849.

PUEBLA DE SANCHO PEREZ, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä sän'cho pä'rĕth, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1892.

PUEBLA DE SILLO, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä seel'yo, a town of Spain, province, and about 30 miles from Leon. P. 1138.

PUEBLA DE VALLBONA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä väl-bo'nä, a village of Spain, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 2102.

PUEBLA DE VALVERDE, LA, lä pwĕb'lä dä väl-vĕn'dä, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 13 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1380.

PUEBLA JUNTO A CORIA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä noon'to ä ko're-ä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Seville, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1303.

PUEBLA NUEVA, LA, lä pwĕb'lä nwä'vä, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 46 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 2354.

PUEBLA NUEVA DEL MAR, LA, lä pwĕb'lä nwä'vä dĕl mär, ("the new village of the sea,") a village of Spain, province, and 2 miles E. of Valencia, on the sea-coast, and on the left bank of the Tarca. At no very distant date, the site of this village was covered by the sea; and more recently it was occupied by only a few cabins of fishermen. Pop. 4857.

PUEBLA PEAKS, in the N. interior of the Territory of New Mexico, are in lat. about 36° 25' N., lon. 105° 40' W.

PUEBLO. See PUEBLO NUEVO. See TAMPICO.

PUEBLO VIEJO, pwĕb'lo ve-ä'ho, ("old town,") a maritime town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Vera Cruz, 6 miles S.E. of Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 1500, who export large quantities of salted prawns to the interior. The town is meanly built; its harbor is shallow, and it has now little foreign trade.

PUELCHES, pwĕl'chĕs, a tribe of Indians in Patagonia.

PUENTA GORDA, pwĕn'tä gor'dä, a settlement of Caribs, in the British Honduras, 150 miles S. of Balize.

PUENTE, pwĕn'tä or poo-ĕn'tä, a Spanish word signifying "a bridge," a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Spain. See PONTE.

PUENTE DE EUME, pwĕn'tä dä ä'oo-mä, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles E. of Corunna, on the Eume, here crossed by a long, ancient bridge. Pop. 2170.

PUENTE DE GENIL, pwĕn'tä dä hä-neel', a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S. of Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. 6408, engaged in woollen weaving, and in oil and earthenware factories.

PUENTE DEL ARZOBISPO, pwĕn'tä dĕl är-tho-bees'po, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, near the Tagus, 18 miles S.W. of Talavera. Pop. 979.

PUENTE DEL CONGOSTO, pwĕn'tä dĕl kon-gos'to, a town of Spain, 43 miles W. of Avila, on the Tormes. Pop. 2000.

PUENTE LA REINA, pwĕn'tä lä rä'nä, a town of Spain, in Navarre, province, and 13 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by four bridges. Pop. 3700.

PUENTE NACIONAL, pwĕn'tä nä-se-o-näl', a village of Mexico, on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the capital, about 45 miles N.W. of the former. It is situated on a small stream, here crossed by a bridge, and contains an old fort. A skirmish took place here, August 11, 1847, between a detachment of the American army and a party of Mexican guerrilleros, in which the former had 11 men killed and 40 wounded.

PUENTES DE GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, pwĕn'tĕs dä gar-thee'ä ro-dree'ghĕth, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Corunna. Pop. 1495.

PUERCO, pwĕr'ko, a river of New Mexico, rising near 36° 20' N. lat. and 107° 15' W. lon. It flows southerly, and joins the Rio Grande in about 34° 22' N. lat. Length, about 200 miles.

PUERS, pü'air', a market-town of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 4000.

PUERTO, pwĕr'to or poo-ĕr'to, a Spanish word signifying

"port," forming the prefix to many names in Spain and South America, &c.

PUERTO BELLO, pwĕr'to bĕl'yo, (*i. e.* "fine harbor,") a seaport town of South America, in New Granada, department, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mountains, and unhealthy, but the excellence of the harbor (whence its name) rendered it formerly of high commercial importance; it was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739, at which time it was strongly fortified. It has now greatly declined.

PUERTO CABELLO, pwĕr'to kä bĕl'yo, (or kä-vĕl'yo,) a seaport town of South America, in Venezuela, province of Caracas, in the Gulf of Triste, 20 miles N.W. of Valencia, of which it is the port. The town stands on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is unhealthy, but has a good harbor, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade. A railroad is projected from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ DE ORATAVA, pwĕr'to dä läkroos dä o ra tä'vä, a seaport town of the Canary Islands, on the S. coast of the island of Teneriffe. It has paved and clean streets, 5 squares, in one of which is a pretty *alameda*. It was declared a free port in 1852. The anchorage is bad. Wine, brandy, almonds, cochineal, silk, and barilla are exported; and sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, hides, staves, oil, rice, &c., are imported. Pop. 3459.

PUERTO DE LA MAR or PORT LA MAR. See COBIJA.

PUERTO DEL PADRE, pwĕr'to dĕl pä'drä, a harbor on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 21° 17' N., lon. 76° 42' W. It has a long and narrow entrance, but afterwards widens, being 9 miles long from E. to W. It affords excellent anchorage, fit for any class or number of vessels.

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, pwĕr'to dä sän'tä mä-ree'ä, a city of Spain, province, and 7 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the right bank of the Guadalete, near its mouth in the Bay of Cadiz. Pop. 17,930. It is the principal place for the export of the wines of Jerez, (Xeres,) 7 miles N.E. Many extensive English and French wine-merchants are established here.

PUERTO LLANO, pwĕr'to läno, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2812.

PUERTO MARIN, pwĕr'to mä-reen', a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Lugo, on the Minho, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. Pop. 553.

PUERTO NARANJO, pwĕr'to nä-räng'ho, (*i. e.* "Port Orange,") on the N.E. coast of Cuba, about 50 miles E. of Puerto del Padre. It has a good harbor.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, pwer'to preen'se pä, PORTO PRINCIPE, pōr'to preen'se pä, or SANTA MARIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE, sän'tä mä'ree'ä dä pwĕr'to preen'se-pä, an inland city of Cuba, capital of its central department, 36 miles S.S.W. of its port, Las Nuevitas, on the N. coast, between the rivulets of Tinima and Jatibonico. The climate is hot and humid. Pop. of jurisdiction in 1853, 32,996 whites, 6165 free blacks, and 9851 slaves. A railway, 44 miles in length, connects Puerto Principe with Nuevitas.

PUERTO REAL, pwĕr'to rä-äl', a seaport town of Spain, province of Cadiz, on the bay, and 6 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 8371. It has manufactures of leather.

PUERTO RICO. See PORTO RICO.

PUERTO SERRANO, pwĕr'to sĕr-rä'no, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 60 miles from Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1559.

PUERTO VIEJO, pwĕr'to ve-ä'no, ("old port,") a town of South America, in Ecuador, department, and 85 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

PUFFIN ISLAND, a rocky islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, in St. Finnan's Bay, 3 miles S.E. of Breahead, in Valentia Island.

PUGET SOUND is the name of a bay of very irregular shape, at the N.W. extremity of Washington Territory, communicating through Admiralty Inlet with the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

PUGHMAN, poog-män', PEMGHAN, pĕm-gän', or PAMGHAN, päm-gän', a mountain range of Afghanistan, subordinate to that of Hindoo Koosh, stretching along its S. base for about 100 miles. Lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 68° 40' E. Its highest summit is supposed to be from 10,000 feet to 13,000 feet.

PUGHS, a post-office of Madison co., Louisiana.

PUGH'S HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

PUGHTOWN, a small post village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

PUGLIA, pool'yä, a small river of Italy, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PUGLIA, Le, a region of South Italy. See APULIA.

PUGSLEY'S DEPOT, Tompkins co., New York, a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, 13 miles from Ithaca.

PUICELEY, pwee'seh-lĕ' a town of France, department of Tarn, 11 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. in 1852, 2145.

PUIG, pooig, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.E. of Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2050.

PUIGCERDA, poo-ig thĕr'dä, a fortified frontier town of Spain, province, and 152 miles N.W. of Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1870.

PUISEAUX, pwee zō', a town of France, department of Loiret, 12 miles E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1876.

PUISSERGUIER, pwees'sĕr'ghee-ăin', a village of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles N.N.W. of Béziers. Pop. 1745.

PUJOLS, pü'zhol', a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1570.

PULA, poo'lä, a maritime town of Sardinia, division, and 15 miles S.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1235.

PULASKI, pu-las'kee, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, contains about 250 square miles. It is intersected by New River, which also flows along the E. border. Little River, an affluent of the former, forms part of its E. boundary. The county occupies a part of the great valley between Walker's Mountain on the N.W., and the Blue Ridge on the S.E. The soil is generally good, adapted to grain and grass. The county contains abundance of iron and stone coal. It is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Organized in 1839, and named in honor of the Polish count, Pulaski. Capital, Newbern. Pop. 5119, of whom 3647 were free, and 1471 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River, and also drained by Cedar, Cypress, and Reedy Creeks. The surface of the upper part is rolling, and of the lower part level. The soil is generally inferior. Soft limestone underlies the surface. Pine timber is abundant. Organized in 1808. Capital, Hawkinsville. Pop. 6627, of whom 3823 were free, and 2804 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the central part of Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Big Mammelle Creek, and by Fourche and Meto Bayous. The surface is level in the S., and hilly in the N. and W. part. The soil is moderately fertile. A rich mine of lead and silver has been opened 10 miles N. of Little Rock. In the vicinity of this town are valuable quarries of slate, and of granite very like the Quincy granite, but not so hard. A company has been formed by a number of gentlemen from Cincinnati to work the slate quarry. Little Rock is the county seat and capital of Arkansas. Pop. 5658, of whom 4539 were free, and 1119 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 650 square miles. The Cumberland River bounds it on the S., and Rock Castle River on the E. The surface is hilly or mountainous, excepting the N. part, which is gently undulating. Pulaski abounds in minerals, the most valuable of which are iron, lead, and stone coal. About 400,000 bushels of coal are annually exported by the Cumberland River, which is navigable for small steamboats. Formed in 1798. Capital, Somerset. Pop. 14,195, whom 12,388 were free, and 1307 slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, contains about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Tippecanoe River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is mostly level, with a few low sandy ridges. About one-half of the county is prairie, and the other portion produces a scattered growth of oak and hickory, usually termed "oak openings." The soil is productive. A railroad is projected through the county from Chicago to Logansport. Organized in 1839. Capital, Winnamac. Pop. 2595.

PULASKI, a county in the S. part of Illinois, contains about 180 square miles. The Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, forms its boundary on the S.E., and Cash River on the N.W. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil of the river-bottoms is fertile. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Caledonia. Pop. 2265.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, flowing in a N.E. direction, and also drained in the S. part by the Robidoux and Big Piney Fork, and Little Piney Creek, which flow into the Gasconade. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Limestone underlies a part of the land. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. 3928, of whom 3835 were free, and 113 slaves.

PULASKI, a post-village, semi-capital of Oswego co., New York, situated in Richland township, on Salmon River, 4 miles from Lake Ontario, and 150 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains a court-house, several churches, 2 newspaper-offices, and manufactories of iron, wool, and other materials. Pop. estimated at 1000.

PULASKI, a post-village and township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango River, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 56 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1721.

PULASKI, a post-office of Scott co., Mississippi.

PULASKI, a post-village of Panola co., Texas, on the Sabine River, a few miles E. of Carthage.

PULASKI, a thriving post-village, capital of Giles co., Tennessee, is situated on a branch of Elk River, 75 miles S. of Nashville. It is a place of active business, and contains a cotton factory moved by steam, a bank, and several flourishing schools. A newspaper is published here. Pop. estimated at 1400.

PULASKI, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

PULASKI, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 760.

PULASKI, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

PULASKI, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 85 miles N.W. of Springfield.

PULASKI, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

PULASKI, a post-village and township of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on Wisconsin River, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Mineral Point. Pop. 181.

PULASKI CREEK, of Pulaski co., Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee from the right.

PULAS'KIVILLE, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio.

PULAWY, poo-lä'wee, a town of Poland, government, and 30 miles N.W. of Lublin, on the right bank of the Vistula. Pop. 3000.

PUL'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PUL'FORD, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles S.S.W. of Chester, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway.

PUL'HAM, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Harleston. Pop. in 1861, 1414.

PULHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PULICAT, pŭl'e-kăt', (Hindoo, *Valiacula*, vä-le-ä-koo'tä.) a maritime town of India, formerly belonging to the Dutch, 20 miles N. of Madras. Lat. 13° 25′ N., lon. 80° 24′ E., at the S. entrance of Pulicat Lake, an inlet of the sea, 35 miles in length, and 12 miles in breadth, bounded seaward by a long, narrow island.

PULKAU, pōōl'kōw, or BULKA, bōōl'kä, a market-town of Lower Austria, at the foot of the Mannhartsberg. P. 1856.

PULLAWAY, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

PUL'LOXHILL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

PULLY, pül'lee', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1 mile E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1000.

PULO, a prefix to names of many islands in the Indian Ocean. See POOLO.

PULO ANAPHI, poo'lo ä-nä'fee, an islet in the Grecian Archipelago, 15 miles S.E. of Santorini.

PULO PENANG, Strait of Malacca. See PENANG.

PULO WAY or PULO AY. See POOLO WAY.

PULSANO, pool-sä'no, or PULZANO, pool-zä'no, a village of Naples, province of Otranto, 10 miles S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 1100.

PULSNITZ or PULSSNITZ, pōōls'nits, a town of Saxony, 16 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2000. The Emperor Alexander of Russia and the King of Prussia had a conference here in 1813.

PULTNEY, pŭll'nee, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, on the W. side of Crooked Lake. Pop. 1615.

PULTNEY, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1816.

PULTNEYVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario, 28 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has a landing and warehouses.

PULTOWA, a town and government, Poland. See POLTAVA.

PULTUSK, pool'toosk, written also PULTOWSK, a town of Poland, province, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Plock, capital of a county, on an island formed by the Narew. Pop. 4800. It is well built, and has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a synagogue, with a brisk trade in corn. Here, in 1703, Charles XII. conquered the Saxons, and on the 26th December, 1806, the French gained a victory over the Russians.

PUL'VERBATCH CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

PUL'VER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

PUMP'KIN, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

PUMP'KINPILE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

PUMPKIN PINE, a post-office of Polk co., Georgia.

PUMP'KINTOWN, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina, 125 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

PUMPKINTOWN, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

PUMP'KINVINE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

PUMPKINVINE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Etowah, a few miles S. of Cartersville, in Cass county.

PUNA, poo-nä', improperly written PUNO, an island off the W. coast of South America, in Ecuador, department, and 40 miles S.W. of Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. The surface is well wooded. On its N. side is the village of Puna, with a tolerable harbor.

PUNCH, pŭnch, a small town of the Punjab, in lat. 33° 51′ N., lon. 73° 53′ E., near the frontier of Cashmere, where crossed by the Punch Pass, 8500 feet in elevation.

PUNCH'EON, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

PUNCHSHIR, pŭnch'sheer', or PUNJSHIR, pŭnj'sheer', a valley of Afghanistan, stretching S.W. along the S. side of Hindoo Koosh, for about 60 miles, from the Khawak Pass. Lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 69° 53′ E. A river of the same name, flowing through the centre of the valley, is fed by numerous streams from its sides. The soil is naturally so sterile that there is scarcely a single tree of spontaneous growth; but careful culture has covered the surface with groves and orchards of mulberry and other fruit-trees, and every spot capable of yielding grain is turned to account. The inhabitants, considered to be of Persian descent, are expert in the use of firearms, and make good soldiers; and it has been estimated that they could muster 10,000 fighting men.

PUNCK'NOLL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

PUN'DERPOOR', a town of India, dominions, and 59 miles E. of Sattarah, on the Beemah. Lat. 17° 42′ N., lon. 75° 26′ E. It is regularly and well built, and has several palaces. Pop. 25,000. (?)

PUNGANOOR, pŭn-gä-noor', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 50 miles N.W. of Arcot.

PUN'GO CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

PUNGOTEAGUE, pŭng'go-teeg', a post-village of Accomack co., Virginia, 12 miles S.W. of Accomack Court-House. It has 2 churches and a mill.

PUNGUDUTIVE, pŭng-goo-doo-teev', a small island S.W. of Jaffnapatam, on the N. end of Ceylon, about 10 miles in circumference. Pop. 2415.

PUNHETE, poon-yä'tä, a market-town and military post of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Tagus, at the head of its navigation, 9 miles W.N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 1100. It exports raisins and other fruits.

PUNISHEER, a river of Afghanistan. See PENDSHEHER.

PUNITZ, poo'nits, (Polish, *Powiec*, pō'vyĕts,) a town of Prussian Poland, government, and 44 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 1620, partly employed in linen-weaving and in brewing.

PUNJAB, pŭn-jäb', or PUNJAUB, an extensive territory of North-west Hindostan, embracing the country watered by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly. The outline of the district is angular, the apex being at the point where the Indus and the Punjnud meet, in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E. The N. is an elevated region, formed by the Bolor, Thibet, and West Himalaya Mountains, and from whence issue six rivers, which flow S. through a level and low-lying region. The rivers are the Indus, Jhylum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas, with the Sutlej. Length, from N.E. to S.W., from Nobra in Ladakh to the confluence of the Indus and Punjnud, about 600 miles. Breadth, from Rampoor to Derbend, 350 miles. Pop. estimated at 4,740,000, consisting of Sikhs, Cashmerians, and Afghans. The N. part of the state is a range of mountains, with an elevation of from 20,000 to 27,000 feet. The W range, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is of granite and primary rocks. The Rupshu Spiti and adjacent part of Ladakh, are of secondary strata, with organic remains; the East Cashmerian are volcanic and basaltic, with limestones. South of lat. 34°, the country rapidly slopes to the alluvial plain of the Punjab, which extends for several hundred miles without any considerable eminence except the salt ranges at the base of the Himalayas, which contain immense beds of rock-salt, as also alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. The great plain is divided by the intersection of its rivers into 5 *doabs*. The soil in general is sandy and barren, but with many fertile spots intermixed, and there are abundant means of irrigation. The summer temperature of the plains is excessively hot and dry; winter cool, and not unfrequently frost. Temperature at Lahore, in June, about 112° Fahrenheit.

The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of East India. The sugar-cane, palm, orange, and other fruit-trees flourish, and all kinds of grain crops are raised, as also opium, indigo, and tobacco. Camels, buffaloes, and horses are reared in the extensive pasture-lands, but rural industry is by no means generally practised. Silk and cotton fabrics are manufactured in the towns, as also carpets, shawls, and warlike arms. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from East India and carried W.; bullion, silk, drugs, and dyes being received in return. The population is of a mixed kind. In the N. are Thibetan Mongolians, and the remains of former Afghan conquerors are scattered over the whole country; the great majority of the people are Punjab Jats, descendants of Hindoo Rajpoot Jats; the Khalsa Sikh population may amount to 500,000. Their religion, originally supposed to have been a pure deism, is now a modification of Hindooism. They have no castes, and the military profession is open to all. Their morals are depraved and sensual. In person the Sikhs resemble the Hindoos, but are of more robust and active habits than the natives of Middle India, and they excel in warlike enterprise. The Sikh government, a military despotism, extended over the whole of the Punjab, Cashmere, Ladakh, and Balkh, Peshawer W. of the Indus, and the Derajat as far S. as the frontier of Sinde. The revenue was formerly estimated at about 2,500,000*L* annually. Runjeet Singh had an army of 75,000 men. The principal towns are Lahore, the capital, Amritseer, Seringagur, Mooltan, Peshawer, Jullinder, and Jelalpoor.

The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. At the beginning of the tenth century it was overrun by Mohammed of Ghuznee, "the destroyer." Subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1526 by Baber the Mogul Conqueror. Under the late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended; and on his death, in 1839, and the subsequent massacres of his nearest heirs, the country became the scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British

territories E. of the Sutlej by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845, led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sabraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Sherc Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated and dispersed at Guzerat, February 21, 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions in India.

PUNJ DEEN, pŭnj deen, written also PUNJ-DEH and PENJDEH, a Turcoman stationary camp, in Khorassan, on the route from Herat to Merv, 130 miles N. of Herat. Lat. 35° 4′ N., lon. 62° 41′ E. Punj Deen is a frontier post of the Khan of Khiva.

PUNJGOOR, pŭnj'goor', a town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the Deostee, 74 miles N.N.E. of Kedje.

PUNJNUD, pŭnj'nŭd', a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara and Chenaub Rivers, which unites with the Indus after a S.W. course of about 60 miles. At Ooch it is half a mile wide at low water, and 15 or 20 feet deep.

PUNKAHS or PONKAS, pŭnk'ăs, a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling in the S.E. part of the present Nebraska Territory.

PUN'NAH or PAN'NAH, a rajahship of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, subsidiary to the British, and having an area of 683 square miles. Pop. 67,500. It pays to the Bengal government a tribute of 11,000 rupees annually, and maintains a force of 200 cavalry and 700 infantry. It contains the famous diamond-mines of PANNAH.

PUNNAIR, pŭn-năr', or PANAUR, pa-nawr', a river of South India, rises in Mysore, traverses the British districts of Salem and South Arcot, and enters the sea at Cuddalore, 93 miles S.S.W. of Madras, after an E. course of 220 miles. The towns of Ryacotta and Kistnaghur are on its banks.

PUNO, poo'no, a department of Peru, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 69° and 72° W., having E. Bolivia, and on other sides the departments of Cuzco and Arequipa. Estimated area, 21,540 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 265,661. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, comprises the greater part of the Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. The chief towns are Puno, Chucuito, Asangaro, and Lampa.

PUNO, a city of South Peru, capital of a department and province, on the Bay of Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 130 miles E.N.E. of Arequipa, and 12,870 feet above the sea. Pop. 9000.

PUNTA DE LOS REYES, poon'tä dä loce rä'yĕs, a post-office of Marion co., California.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, poon'tä dä pe-ä'drä, (*i. e.* "Stony Point,") a maritime town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 70 miles E. of Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria. It stands on a fine elevated plain, and has risen into importance wholly within the present century.

PUNTA DI STILO, poon'tä dee stee'lo, (anc. *Cocinthum* or *Cocinthum*,) a point or cape of Italy, in Calabria Ultra, on the S.E. coast, in lat. 38° 28′ N., lon. 16° 30′ E.

PUNTA ESPADA, poon'tä ĕs-pä'dä, a promontory at the E. end of the island of Hayti, in lat. 12° 4′ N., lon. 71° 10′ W.

PUNTA LLANA, poon'tä lä'nä, a town of the Canary Islands, on a rugged site, on the E. side of the island of Palma. Pop. 1938.

PUNTA LORNA, poon'tä lor'nä, the W. promontory forming the entrance to the port of San Diego, on the Pacific coast of the United States, in lat. 32° 39′ 30″ N., lon. 117° 15′ 17″ W.

PUNTAS ARENAS, poon'tăs ä-rä'năs, the principal port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a good harbor and a rapidly-increasing trade, as it communicates by an excellent road with a great part of the interior. In 1845 it exported 50,000 quintals of coffee.

PUNUKKA, a town of Hindostan. See POONUKKA.

PUNXUTAWNEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 130 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

PUR, two rivers of Siberia. See POOR.

PURACE, poo-rä-sä', a mountain peak of the Andes, in New Granada; lat. 2° 20′ N. Height, 17,034 feet.

PURACÉ, or PUSAMBIO, poo-säm'be-o, a village of South America, New Granada, 12 miles E.S.E. of Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed.

PURATIN, a town of Russia. See POORATEEN.

PUR'BECK, ISLE OF, a peninsular district of England, co. of Dorset, between the river Frome and the English Channel, terminating in St. Alban's Head. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 7 miles. Corfe Castle is in this district.

PURCELL, pŭr-sĕl', an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, from which it is separated by a deep channel about 2 miles wide, in lat. 46° 55′ 20″ S., lon. 74° 39′ 55″ W.

PUR'CELLSVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

PURCHENA, poor-chä'nä, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the right bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 1596.

PUR'DY, a post-village, capital of McNairy co., Tennessee, 138 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

PURDY CREEK, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Bath.

PURDY ISLAND, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago.

PURDY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific, S. of the Admiralty Islands, about lat. 2° 51′ S., lon. 146° 15′ E.

PUR'DY'S STATION, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of New York.

PUR'FLEET, a township of England, co. of Essex, situated on an eminence beside the Thames, 15 miles E. of London. Pop. 704. It has a small pier for steamers, and a large government bomb-proof powder magazine.

PUR'GITSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PURIFICACION, poo-re-fe-kä-se-ōn', a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 72 miles S.W. of Bogota.

PURIFICACION, poo-re-fe-kä-se-ōn', a town of the Mexican Confederation, 95 miles W.N.W. of Colima.

PUR'ITON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PURKASSA, pŭr-kăs'sä, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, on the Taptee, 84 miles E.N.E. of Surat, in lat. 21° 20′ N., lon. 74° 22′ E. It is now in decay, but numerous ruined temples attest its former importance.

PUR'LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

PUR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PURMEREND, pŭr'meh-rĕnt', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the North Holland Canal, 19 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3372. It has large markets for cattle and cheese.

PURNEAH, pur'ne-a, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 230 miles N.W. of Calcutta, in lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. 88° 23′ E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is said to occupy 9 square miles, being rather an assemblage of villages than a compact town. A good deal of indigo is raised in its vicinity.

PURNEAH, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area, 7460 square miles. Pop. 1,362,165.

PURRUAH, pŭr'roo'ah, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 45 miles S.S.W. of Dinagepoor, in lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 88° 14′ E. It has extensive ruins of mosques and other buildings.

PURRUAH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Burdwan, 32 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta.

PURS'LEY, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

PUR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Swindon.

PURUS, poo'rooce, or PURU, poo-roo', CUCHIVARA, koo-che-vä'rä, a river of South America, rises in Peru, flows N.E., and after a course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon in lat. 4° S., lon. 81° W. It traverses the least-known part of the American continent. At its junction with the Amazon it is scarcely inferior in size to that river. Length, estimated at from 400 to 500 miles.

PURUVESI, poo-roo-vā'see, a lake of Russia, in Finland, in the S. of the circle of Kuopio. It is about 24 miles long, by 15 miles broad.

PUR'VIS, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

PURWAN, pŭr-wăn', a village of Afghanistan, in a valley of the same name, on the S. side of Hindoo Koosh, in lat. 35° 9′ N., lon. 69° 16′ E. It acquired some celebrity during the military operations in Afghanistan in 1840, as the scene of a severe check sustained by the British.

PUSAMBIO, a village of South America. See PURACE.

PUS'EY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

PUSEYVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PUSHMATAHA, pŭsh'ma-ta-haw', a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

PUSIANO, poo-se-ä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 miles E. of Como, on the Lake of Pusiano, which is about 3 miles long by 1 mile in breadth, 160 feet deep, and 840 feet above the Adriatic.

PUSOPK, LADANY, lŏh'dăn' pŭ'shopk', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Szabolcs, 7 miles S.W. of Nadudvar. Pop. 3403.

PUSPOKY, (Püspoky,) pŭs'pō'kee, (Ger. *Büschdorf*, bŭsh'dorf,) a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 6 miles S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 1218.

PUSTERTHAL, poos'ter-tăl', a district in the E. part of the Tyrol, watered by the head streams of the Drave and Adige. Chief town, Bruneck.

PUST-OZERSK, a town of Russia. See POOST-OZERSK.

PUTA, poo'tä, a small town of Yolo co., California.

PUTA RIVER, California, rises in Napa county, runs in an E. direction through the beautiful Berryessa Valley, and at last wastes its waters in the Tule marshes.

PUTAVL, a town of Russia. See POOTIVL.

PUTBUS, pŭt'boos, a market-town of Prussia, in the island of Rügen, 5 miles S.E. of Bergen. Pop. 1340.

PU-TCHU, a city of China. See POO-CHOO.

PUTEAUX, pü'tō', a village of France, department of Seine, 11 miles W. of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway. Pop. in 1852, 4346.

PUTEOLANUS SINUS. See NAPLES, BAY OF.

PUTEOLI. See POZZUOLI.

PUT'FORD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PUTFORD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PUTIGNANO, poo-teen-yä'no, a town of Naples, province, and 23 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 9000.

PUTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

PUTLITZ, pöötlits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 9 miles N.W. of Pritzwalk. Pop. 1520.

PUT'NAM, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the State of Connecticut, and on the W. by the Hudson, and is principally drained by Croton River and Peekskill Creek, which afford some water-power. The surface is uneven and hilly, and in the W. part mountainous, the elevated ridge called the Highlands passing through it. The soil is generally fertile. Iron ore of excellent quality is abundant, and large quantities are manufactured. The West Point foundry is one of the most extensive in the United States. Plumbago, sulphur, and iron pyrites are also found. The Hudson River is navigable for ships along the entire W. border. The Harlem Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad traverse the county from N. to S. Organized in 1812, and named in honor of General Israel Putnam, an officer in the Revolution. Capital, Carmel. Pop. 14,133.

PUTNAM, a county in the W. part of Virginia, touching the Ohio River, contains 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is occupied by valleys and hills; the soil is generally fertile. The hills contain immense beds of iron ore and bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Covington and Ohio Railroad, not yet finished. It was organized in 1848, including parts of Mason and Kanawha counties. Capital, Winfield. Pop. 5336, of whom 4703 were free, and 632 slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River, intersected by Little River, and also drained by Crooked, Indian, and other creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and partly covered with forests of oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is of the description called "mulatto," well adapted to cotton, but impoverished by a bad system of cultivation. Copper and iron have been found, and granite is abundant. A railroad has been opened from Eatonton to the Central Railroad at Gordon. Organized in 1807. Capital, Eatonton. Pop. 10,794, of whom 3326 were free, and 7468 slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by St. John's River, and also drained by the Ocklawha. The surface is but little higher than the sea, and consists mostly of marshes, grassy plains, and pine forests. The soil is sandy. Capital, Pilatka. Pop. 687, of whom 483 were free, and 204 slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the N.E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Cumberland River. The surface is uneven and partly covered with forests. The county was formed since 1850, out of parts of Jackson and White counties. Capital, Monticello.

PUTNAM, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize River, and also drained by Blanchard's Fork and the Ottawa River, affluents of the former. The surface is level, and extensively covered with good timber. A large part of the county is occupied by the Black Swamp; the soil, when drained, is very productive. It is intersected by the Miami Extension Canal, and by the route of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. Capital, Kalida. Pop. 7221.

PUTNAM, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains 486 square miles. It is drained by the Eel River, an affluent of White River. The surface is partly level, and partly undulating. The soil is mostly a black loam, and in some parts calcareous, and is well adapted to grain or grass. In 1850 this county yielded 85,837 pounds of wool, being the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Quarries of valuable limestone have been opened. It is intersected by the Indiana and Illinois Canal, the Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and the New Albany and Salem Railroads. Capital, Greencastle. Pop. 18,615.

PUTNAM, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level or undulating; the soil is highly productive, and easily cultivated. The county contains extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Stone coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Organized in 1831. Capital, Hennepin. Pop. 3924.

PUTNAM, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Chariton River, flowing from N. to S., and intersected by Shoal Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. Capital, Putnamville. Pop. 1636, of whom 1617 were free, and 19 slaves.

PUTNAM, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Washington co., New York, bordering on Lakes George and Champlain. Pop. 753.

PUTNAM, a village of Ohio. See ZANESVILLE.

PUTNAM, a township in the S.W. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 977.

PUTNAM VALLEY, a post-township of Putnam co., New York, 50 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. 1626.

PUTNAMVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the National Road, 40 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. The extension of the Albany and Salem Railroad passes through this village. Pop. in 1850, 251.

PUTNAMVILLE, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Missouri, about 150 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

PUTNEY, a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, and on the London and Richmond Railway, 6½ miles W.S.W. of St. Pauls, London. Pop. in 1851, 5280. The village has many good residences, a conspicuous church, and various inns facing the river. Rowing and sailing matches are here often held. Steamers ply constantly between it and London. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and principal agent of Henry VIII. in the spoliation of the monasteries, and Gibbon, the historian, were natives of Putney.

PUTNEY, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, on the N. side of the Connecticut River, and on the Vermont Valley Railroad, 105 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1425.

PUTNEYVILLE, a small post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PUTRID SEA, Russia. See SIVASH.

PUTTE, püt'teh, a village of Belgium, province, and 16 miles S.E. by E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2762.

PUTTEE, püt'teeʹ, a town of the Punjab, 12 miles W. of the Beas, and 38 miles S.E. of Lahore. Pop. about 5000. It is well built, and has a government stud.

PUTTELANGE, püt'teh-lônzhʹ, or PUTTLINGEN, pütt'ling-en, a town of France, department of Moselle, 9 miles S.W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 2642.

PUTTEN, püt'ten, an island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, formed by the Meuse, 8 miles S.W. of Rotterdam.

PUTTEN, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Harderwick. Pop. 3233.

PUTTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

PUTTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

PUTTERSHOEK, püt'ters-hook', or PIETERSHOEK, peeters-hook', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 4 miles W. by S. of Dort. Pop. 1595.

PUTTOOLA-KILLA. See FUTTOOLAH-KILLA.

PUTTS'VILLE, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

PUTT'UGUN'PUS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

PUTTUN SOMNAUTH, Hindostan. See SOMNAUTH.

PUTUMAYO, poo-too-mi'o, or IÇA, ee'sä, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises by many heads near Pasto, flows E., and joins the Amazon at Içá. Total course, 700 miles.

PUTZALO, poot-zä'lo, a small island of Finland, in the N. part of Lake Ladoga.

PUTZIG, (pöt'sic) BAY OF, the W. arm of the Gulf of Dantzic, separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 20 miles.

PUTZIG, a town of West Prussia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Dantzic, on the Gulf of Dantzic. Pop. 2180.

PUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PUY, LE, leh pwee, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Loire, 68 miles S.W. of Lyons, near the left bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 15,723. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the S. slope of Mount Anis. Crowning the mount, and overtopping the houses, is a vertical rock with a tabular summit called Rocher de Corneille, containing the ruins of a castle. Of still more remarkable appearance, though much less lofty, is the Rocher-de-St. Michel, an isolated conical rock of basaltic tufa, rising abruptly from the stream of the Borne to the height of 265 feet, with a thickness at the base of 500 feet, and at the top of only 45 or 50 feet. This rock is surmounted by a small chapel in the Romanesque style, approached by a winding stair, partly cut in the rock. The chief part of the town, consisting of white houses, rising in a succession of terraces, clusters round the larger rock, and in like manner the suburb, called Aiguille, is built around the other. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a heavy, ungainly building in the Romanesque style, occupying the highest part of the town; the church of St. Laurent, a large edifice, containing the ashes of the celebrated Constable Du Guesclin; the theatre, occupying an octagonal building, fabled to have once been a temple of Diana; the prefecture, a new edifice; and the museum, containing a considerable number of Roman remains, and other local curiosities. Le Puy has a national college, a normal school, and a library of 8000 volumes. It is the see of a bishop, possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, and an agricultural society. The town has manufactures of lace, woollens, and a bell foundry. It was the capital of the old district of Velay, and was the birth place of Cardinal Polignac.

PUYCERDA, a town of Spain. See PUIGCERDA.

PUY DE DOME, pwee deh dom, a mountain of France, near the centre of the department to which it gives name. Height above the sea, 4806 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group of mountains, covering about 80 square miles, and attached on the S. by a series of basaltic peaks or *puys* to the great mass of Mont-Dor. It is almost bare of trees, but has good pasturage on its sides, and corn land at its base.

PUY DE DÔME, a department in the S.E. of France, formed of part of Auvergne; area 3039 square m. Pop. in 1852, 596,897. The surface is mountainous, and contains a great number of *puys* or peaks, the chief of which are the Mont Dor and the Puy-de-Dôme. These mountains are of volcanic origin, and contain numerous extinct craters, the lava, formerly emitted from which, is used for building and paving. Between the mountains extend rich valleys, and that of Limagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier, and its affluent, the Dore. The chief mineral products are coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, and marble. There are numerous mineral springs in the department, the most celebrated of which is that of Mont-Dor. The principal manufactures are linens, woollens, and paper. Many of the population of the sterile districts emigrate every year. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Ambert, Clermont, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand.

PUY GUILLAUME, pwee ghee'yōm' or gheel'yom', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N.N.W. of Thiers. Pop. 1673.

PUY-LA-ROQUE, pwee lá-rok, a market-town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. in 1852, 2354.

PUYLAURENS, pwee'lo'rōnz', a town of France, department of Tarn, 13 miles S.E. of Lavaur. Pop. in 1852, 6178. It was formerly fortified by the Protestants, but dismantled by Louis XIII.

PUY L'ÉVÊQUE, pwee lá'vēk', a town of France, department of Lot, 15 miles N.W. of Cahors, on the right bank of the Lot. Pop. 1125.

PUYMIROL, pwee'mee'rol', a town of France, department of Lot et Garonne, 8 miles E. of Agen. Pop. 1636. It has ruins of a fortress, formerly an important stronghold.

PUZOL, poo-thol', a village of Spain, province, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 2493.

PUZZU MAJOR, pootsoo mi or', a village of the island of Sardinia, province, and 22 miles E.S.E. of Alghero. P. 1925.

PUZZUOLI, a town of Naples. See POZZUOLI.

PWLLHELI, poothl hl'lee, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and small seaport town of North Wales, on Cardigan Bay, co., and 19 miles S.S.W. of Carnarvon. Pop. of borough in 1851, 2709. It has a union work-house, a branch bank, a good harbor for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea bathers. The port is subordinate to Beaumaris. The borough was incorporated by Edward the Black Prince. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, and Nevin, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, poothl-u-kro'han, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

PYECOMBE, pī'kom, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

PYKED-STANE, pī'ked stān, or HELL'S CLEUGH, (klūgh) a mountain of Scotland, co. of Peebles, parish of Kirkurd. Elevation, 2100 feet.

PYLE AND-KENFIG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

PYLE-ROOD BAR or PYLE-RUDBAR, pīl rood' bar', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, in a pass of the Elbrooz Mountains, 35 miles S.W. of Resht.

PYLESVILLE, pīlz'vil, a post-office, Harford co., Maryland.

PYLLE, pīl, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

PYLSTAART, pīl'stárt, or SOLA, so'lá, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.S.W. of the Friendly Isles, in lat. 22° 0' S., lon. 176° 4' W.

PYMATUNING or PAYMATOONING, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N.W. of Mercer. Pop. 2161.

PYNACKER, pī'nák'ker, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles E. of Delft. Pop. 1298.

PYRAMID LAKE, is situated near the W. border of Utah Territory, partly in Yuab, (or Junb,) and partly in Tooele counties. Length, 35 miles; greatest breadth, about 15 miles. It derives its name from a remarkable rock in the shape of a pyramid about 600 feet high, which forms an island near its E. shore. The waters of this lake are brackish.

PYRAMIDS, pīr'ŭ-midz, THE, (Fr. *Les Pyramides*, lā pee'rá'meed',) the name given to a number of remarkable sepulchral monuments (amounting in all to above 60,) erected by the ancient Egyptians. The most deserving of notice are called the Pyramids of Gheezeh, Gizeh or Jizeh; these are situated about 12 miles in a direct line S.W. of Cairo, and 5 or 6 miles from Gheezeh, and consist of two large, and several smaller pyramids. The Great Pyramid, otherwise called the Pyramid of Cheops, (kee'ops,) has a square base, each side of which measures 673 feet; the vertical height is 456 feet. On the top is a platform rather more than 32 feet square. Were the pyramid continued to an apex, the height would be about 479 feet. Many of the stones of which it is built, are nearly 4 feet thick, 8 or 9 feet long, and above 6 feet wide. The Great Pyramid contains near its centre several considerable chambers, though small compared with the size of the entire structure. In one of these is a sarcophagus, once enclosing, it is supposed, the body of the king Cheops, who lived about 900 years B.C. The Pyramid of Cephren, the second in size, has a base 684 feet square, with a vertical height of 456 feet. The Pyramids of Gheezeh stand on a terrace or plateau of limestone rock, and the greater part of the stones, being of the same material, are supposed to have been obtained from quarries in the immediate vicinity. All the pyramids are situated on the W. side of the Nile. Many of those not included in the group above described, are inconspicuous; some of the smaller ones have in the lapse of ages become partially or entirely covered with the sands from the desert. A number of them, built of sun-dried brick, have crumbled into a mass of unsightly ruins.

PYRAMUS, a river of Asia Minor. See JYHOON.

PYRENEES, pīr'en-eez, (Fr. *Pyrénées*, pee'rá'náy; Sp. *Pirineos*, pe re-ná'oce; Ger. *Pyrenäen*, pe-re-ná'en; L. *Pyrenæi Montes*, or *Pyrenæ*; Gr. Πυρηνη, *Purēnē*,) a lofty mountain chain forming the boundary between France and Spain, and stretching across the whole of the isthmus which connects the Spanish peninsula with the rest of the European continent, and abuts with one extremity at the Mediterranean, and the other at the Atlantic. Its length, from Cape Creux, N. of the Gulf of Rosas, to the point or promontory near Fontarabia, is nearly 270 miles; and its breadth near the centre, where it is greatest, scarcely exceeds a third of the length, or 90 miles. On the W., the chain is continued, under the name of the Cantabrian Mountains, across the N. of Spain, nearly to Cape Finisterre, though the direction of the Pyrenees is E.S.E. and W.N.W. They do not lie in the same straight line, but rather consist of two lines, which form parallel ridges about 20 miles distant from each other, except near the centre, where they become united by means of a remarkable rectangular elbow, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. Both on the N. and S. sides, numerous branches are thrown off, generally at right angles to the principal axis, and subside rapidly as they recede from it, forming various transverse, but very few longitudinal valleys. The chain rises both from the E. and W. towards the centre. The descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N., has much fewer lakes, but far surpasses it in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. Next to the Alps, the Pyrenees are in general the highest mountains of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a curved line, with a mean altitude of 7930 feet. As already observed, the loftiest summits of the chain are near its centre. Its culminating point, Pic Nethou, or Maladetta, situated there, has the height of 11,168 feet, and a great number of peaks in the same locality exceed 8500 feet. To the E. of the centre, the chain lowers so rapidly that its average height soon becomes little more than 2000 feet. To the W., the height diminishes much more gradually, and many peaks have heights varying from 5000 to 7000 feet, and even 8000 feet. The principal passes in the Pyrenees, formed by the meeting of valleys from opposite sides of the axis, take, in the E. part of the chain the name of Cols, and towards the centre that of Ports. In all, there are said to be 75 passes, of which 28 may be crossed on horseback, and 7 in wheeled carriages. The most frequented are those of Pertus and La Perche in the E., and St. Jean Pied de Port in the W. The primary formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone, which form a continuous band stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clay-slate, graywacke, and blue limestone. The colite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain. The Pyrenees contain iron ores; copper and argentiferous lead ore were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. Several of the streams are auriferous, but no gold or silver mines are worked. The Valley of Cardona contains a remarkable deposit of rock-salt, one of the beds measuring 390 by 750 feet.

Snow lies deep in the Pyrenees during a great part of the year, and is perpetual on the higher points. The elevation of the snow-line is 8000 feet. From the Marbore to Maladetta, the summits are covered with broad bands of ice, yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Corn grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at the village of Lescar, (Lower Pyrenees,) at an elevation of 3280 feet, and the pine-tree grows at 10,870 feet above the sea. The bear is found in the high desert regions near the snow-line, and the lynx ascends to 8300 feet. The principal summits are Pic Nethou, (Maladetta,) 11,168 feet; Mont Perdu, 10,950 feet; the Vignemale, 10,820 feet; Pic du Midi, 9440 feet; and La Canigou, 9137 feet.

The principal passes of the Pyrenees are, from E. to W., Port d'Oo, 9843 feet; the Breche de Roland, 9600 feet; Es

taube, 8402 feet; Tourmalet, 7143 feet; and Gavarnie, 7654 feet above the level of the sea. There are about 50 in all, of which the following are fit for carriages:—1. The Col de Pertus, between Perpignan and Jonquera, passable at all seasons; 2. The Pass of Puymorious, between the valley of Segre and that of the Ariége; 3. The Port de Confranc, between Saragossa and Pau; 4. The Port of Roncevaux, between Pamplona and St. Jean; 5. The Pass of the Bidassao, between Vittoria and Bayonne. The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Llobregat, and numerous affluents of the Ebro, flowing S. The Pyrenees give their name to 3 departments of France.

PYRENEES, AUSTRALIAN. See AUSTRALIAN PYRENEES.

PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES, pee'rā'nāz-o're-ône'tāl', a department in the S. of France, is bounded E. by the Mediterranean, and comprised in the old province of Roussillon and Languedoc. Area, 1571 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 131,955. The Pyrenees on the S. separate the department from Spain, and connect it with their contreforts; the highest point in the department is Canigou, 9137 feet high. The chief rivers are the Tet, Gly, and Aude, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, the Ariége, affluent of the Garonne, and the Segre, affluent of the Ebro. On the coast are the marshes of Leucate and St. Nazaire, and the ports Collioure, Port Vendres, Bagnols, and Nouvelle. The soil contains iron, antimony, fine marble, and mineral springs. The orange grows here on espaliers. The wines of Roussillon are esteemed. The manufactures are unimportant. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Céret, Perpignan, and Prades. Capital,

PYRGO, pir'go or pēēr'go, a village of Greece, in Morea, government of Elis, 17 miles S.S.E. of Gastouni, near the coast. It has a good bazaar, and some export trade in rural produce, and imports of European manufactured goods.

PYRITZ, pee'rits, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 24 miles S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 4650. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. Near it is the Ottobrun Spring, so called from Otto, Bishop of Bamberg, who here christened the first Pomeranian converts in 1124.

PYRMONT, pēēr'mont, a town of Central Germany, in Waldeck Pyrmont, capital of the detached principality of Pyrmont, in a valley, 32 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1205.

PYRMONT, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

PYWORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

PYXUS. See POLICASTRO.

PYZDRY, a town of Poland. See PEISERN.

Q

QAHERAH, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

QENE, a town of Egypt. See KENEH.

QOCEYR, a town of Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

QUA, kwā, a mountain of Guinea, E. of the Cameroons estuary, 64 miles N.W. of the peak of Cameroon. Lat. 5° 12′ N., lon. 8° 50′ E. Height 5000 feet.

QUACO, kwā'ko, a maritime village and headland of British North America, on the S. coast of New Brunswick, 25 miles E.N.E. of St. John.

QUACO, a light-house containing a revolving light, is on a small rock off Quaco Head, on the Bay of Fundy, on the coast of New Brunswick, in lat. 45° 18° N., lon. 65° 32′ 30″ W.

QUADE, a seaport of Arabia. See GRANE.

QUADRA and VANCOUVER ISLAND. See VANCOUVER.

QUADRATA. See CRESCENTINO.

QUADRELLE, kwā-drēl'lā, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles E.N.E. of Nola. Pop. 1500.

QUADRING, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

QUAEDMECHELEN or QUAADMECHELEN, kwād-mēē'gh-len, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 16 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1125.

QUÆNANGER or QUANANGER (Quänanger) FIORD, kwā'nāng'er fe-ord', a lake of Norway, in Finmark, 30 miles S.W. of Altengaard.

QUAINTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

QUAKAKE (kwā-kāik') CREEK, of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Lehigh River.

QUAKENBRUCK, (Quakenbruck,) kwāk'en-brük', a town of Hanover, 29 miles N. of Osnaburg. Pop. 2191.

QUAKER BOTTOM, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

QUAKER HILL, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 93 miles S. of Albany.

QUAKER SPRINGS, a post-office, Saratoga co., New York.

QUAKER SPRINGS, a village in Columbia co., Georgia, 80 miles N.E. by E. of Milledgeville.

QUAKER STREET, a post-office of Schenectady, New York.

QUAKERTOWN, or FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, is situated about 7 miles W. by N. of Flemington. It has 2 churches, 7 stores, 1 iron-foundry, and a machine shop for making stoves, ploughs, &c. P. 850.

QUAKERTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 242.

QUAKERTOWN, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

QUALISCHT, kwā'lisht, (writen also KWALLISCH?) a village of Bohemia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Königgrätz.

QUALLATOWN, a post-village in Haywood co., North Carolina, 300 miles W. of Raleigh.

QUALOEN, an island of Norway. See HVALOE.

QUALQUI, kwāl'kee, a small town of Chili, in South America, department, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Concepcion, on the Biobio.

QUAMPANISSA, kwām-pā-nis'sā, a large market-town of Dahomey, 207 miles N. by E. of Abomey, lat. 10° 40′ N., lon. 2° 30′ E. Pop. 12,000.

QUANG-BINH, kwāng'bin'h, QUANG-AI, kwāng'ī', and QUANG-NAN, kwāng'nān', are provinces of Eastern Asia, of the empire Anam, in Cochin-China.

QUANG-PING or KOUANG-PING, kwāng'ping', a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of the department, 240 miles S.S.W. of Peking. It has numerous temples.

QUANG-PING, a city of China, third rank, province of Koei-choo, 80 miles E.N.E. of Koei-yang.

QUANG-SEE, QUANG-SI, KWANG-SI or KOUANG-SI, kwāng'see', (*i. e.* "the western extent, or western province,") a province of China, between lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 105° and 112° 30′ E., having S.W. Tonquin, and on other sides the provinces of Quang-tong, Hoo-nan, &c. Pop. 7,313,895. Surface mostly mountainous. It is one of the least peopled of the Chinese provinces. Nearly all its rivers join the Choo-kiang, which has an E. course, and ultimately becomes the Canton River. Principal products, cassia, grain, metals, and gems. Chief city, Khing-yuan.

QUANG-SEE, QUANG-SI or KWANG-SI, kwāng-see, a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of the department, 75 miles S.E. of Yun-nan.

QUANG-SIN-FOO or KOUANG-SIN-FOU, kwāng'sin'foo', a town of China, province of Kiang-see. Lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 118° 10′ E.: it is walled and communicates by a fine bridge of boats, with the other side of the river.

QUANG-TONG, kwāng'tong', KOUANG-TOUNG, or KWANG-TUNG, kwāng'toong', (*i. e.* "the eastern extent or eastern province,") a province of China, between lat. 20° and 25° 30′ N., and lon. 108° and 117° E., having W. and N. Quang-see, Hoo-nan, Kiang-see, and Fo-kien, and E. and S. the China Sea and Gulf of Tonquin, which are separated by its peninsula of Hooee-tchoo. (Houi-tchou,) stretching towards Hai-nan. Pop. 19,147,030. The surface is varied; soil fertile; and it has excellent water communication. Next to rice, its principal products are sugar, inferior green tea, cassia, betel nut, iron, cheap silks, cottons, and grass-cloths, glass, stone, and lacquered wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton, the capital, and chief seat of the trade.

QUANO, kwā'no, a maritime town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island of Niphon, 56 miles E. of Minko.

QUANTICO, a post-village in Somerset co., Maryland, 93 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

QUANTO, kwān'to, one of the 5 divisions of Niphon.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a range in England, co. of Somerset, extending S.E. from the Bristol Channel, near Watchet, to between Bridgewater and Taunton. Greatest height 1428 feet.

QUANTOCKSHEAD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

QUANTOCKSHEAD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

QUARANTE, kā'rānt', a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 13 miles W. of Béziers. Pop. 1266.

QUAREGNON, kā'rēn'yōn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles W.S.W. of Mons, with coal-mines. Pop. 2300.

QUAREMONT, kā'rē'mōn', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2050.

QUARFF, kwarf, a *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, in Shetland, comprising part of Mainland, with several small islands off its W. coast.

QUARGNENTO, kwarn-yen'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, near Felizzano. Pop. 2410.

QUARITZ, kwā'rits, a market-town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1790.

QUARLES, kwarlz, a post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles S.E. of Madison.

QUARLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

QUARNDON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

QUARNERO, (kwār-nā'ro,) GULF OF, in the Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Hungarian Littorale, is 15 miles in length and breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands of Cherso and Veglia, and communicates with the Adriatic by 3 channels.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

QUAROUBLE, kā'roob'l', a town of France, department

of Nord, 5 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes, on the Belgian frontier. Pop. 2286.

QUARRÉ-LES-TOMBES, kwär'rā'lā-tôNb', a village of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles S.S.E. of Avallon. Pop. 2340.

QUARRELTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 1 mile S. of Johnstone. Pop. 300.

QUARRENDON, a parish of England, co of Bucks.

QUARRI or KOUARRI, kwar'ree, a town of Central Africa, in Houssa, 96 miles E. of Sancatoo. Pop. 6000. (?) It is enclosed by an earth rampart.

QUARRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

QUARRINGTON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

QUARRYVILLE, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

QUARRYVILLE, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

QUART, (?) a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles E. of Aosta, on the Dora. Pop. 2078.

QUARTEN, kwär'ten, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 23 miles S.S.W. of St. Gall, on a mountain spur above the Lake of Wallenstadt. In 1445, the Swiss here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1535.

QUARTO, kwär'to, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, department of Cordova, flows S.E., and loses itself in a marsh, after a course of about 230 miles.

QUARTO, kwär'to, or QUARTU, kwär'too, a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Cagliari, in an unhealthy salt-marsh of its own name. Pop. 5748.

QUARTUCCIO, kwär-too'cho, a village of the island of Sardinia, 1 mile N. of Quarto. Pop. 1801.

QUARTZBURG, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

QUASQUETON, kwas'ke-ton' (?) a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon River, 55 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

QUATFORD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

QUATHLAMBA, kwät-läm'bä, KATHLAMBA, kät-läm'bä, or DRAKENBERG, drä'ken-berg', a mountain range of South Africa, which stretches from N. to S. along the W. frontiers of Natal. In the S., where loftiest, they attain to the height of at least 8000 feet, and are covered with snow for at least four months.

QUATRE BRAS, kät'r brä, (*i. e.* "four arms," that is, four hands pointing the way,) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant 3 miles S.S.E. of Genappe, and 10 miles from the village of Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, and Namur to Nivelles, (whence its name.) On the 16th of June, 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the French and the English, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

QUATRE-FRÈRES, kät'r frair, (*i. e.* "Four Brothers,") a group of islets belonging to the Kooriles Islands, between Simouseer Simusir) and Oorcop; they are mere barren lofty rocks, and though originally supposed to be four, they are only three in number. The southernmost, called Tscherpoy or Terpoy, is an extinct volcano.

QUATRETONDA, kwä-trä-ton'dä, a market-town of Spain, province of Valencia, 8 miles E.N.E. of San Felipe.

QUATT, kwät, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

QUATTRO VILLE, kwät'tro veel'lä, ("four villages,") four separate villages of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, near Mantua. Pop. 2505.

QUAY, a post-office of Claiborne co., Louisiana.

QUAZZOLO, kwät'so-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 21 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 3852.

QUEBEC, a post office of Sumter co., Georgia.

QUEBEC, a post-office of Madison parish, Louisiana.

QUEBEC, kwe-bek'; (Fr. *Québec*, kā'bek'; L. *Quebecum*.) the capital of the two Canadas, and after Montreal, the most populous city in British North America, on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence, which here receives the St. Charles, about 340 miles from the ocean, and 97 miles N.E. by N. of the Grand Trunk Railway at Richmond, with which it communicates by a railway opened in 1854. It is 323 miles N.N.W. of Portland, Maine, and 180 miles N.E. of Montreal. Lat. (of N.E. bastion) 46° 49' 6" N., lon. 71° 13' 45" W.; mean temperature 39°, winter 10°, summer 68° Fahr. The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers, at the N.E. extremity of a narrow but elevated table-land, which, for about 3 miles, forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table-land, is 333 feet above the level of the river, to which it presents a nearly precipitous face; the descent of the St. Charles is more gradual. The distance from one river to the other across the ridge, is rather more than a mile. Opposite Cape Diamond, the St. Lawrence is contracted to a breadth of only 1314 yards; but immediately below, at the confluence of the St. Charles, it spreads out into a broad and beautiful basin more than 2600 yards wide, forming a capacious and excellent harbor. The spring tides rise to 18 feet.

Quebec is divided into two parts called the Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise strongly fortified. The citadel which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of 40 acres, and from its position, is probably the strongest fortress in America. The walls are entered by 5 gates, 1 of which, called the Palace Gate, leads to Ashley Barracks, capable of accommodating 2900 soldiers. St. Louis Gate on the S.W., conducts to the Plains of Abraham, famous as the scene of Wolfe's victory and death in 1759, and of the death of Montgomery in December, 1775. Above the spot where the latter fell, is now the Inclined Plain, 500 feet in length, used by the government in conveying stores and other articles of great weight to the fortress. N.E. of the Plains of Abraham, adjoining the walls on the S.W., is the large suburb of St. John, and farther N., bordering the river St. Charles, that of St. Roche. The only entrance on the side of the St. Lawrence, is by the Prescott Gate, through which the commercial transactions are carried on. The ascent is either by a steep and narrow-winding street, or by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles, the waters at flood-tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low-water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats, and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharfs, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow, but are for the most part well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, 2 or 3 stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs. A great improvement has been effected in the general appearance of the city since the great fire of 1845, which destroyed nearly 2000 houses. During the year 1854, a plentiful supply of water was introduced from the St. Charles. In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks, commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands an elegant monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument, 40 feet in height, marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; and the rock on which he expired is also pointed out.

Among the public buildings of Quebec, may be mentioned the New Parliament House, now in course of erection, on the site of the former building destroyed by fire in February, 1854; the Roman Catholic Cathedral, an irregular building, capable of containing 4000 persons, and covering, with the nunnery attached, an area of 8 acres; the Episcopal Cathedral, surmounted by a lofty spire; and the Scotch Free Church, in the Grecian style, also adorned with a spire, occupying elevated positions in the Upper Town; these buildings form very conspicuous objects, and are seen from a great distance. There are, in all, about 20 churches in Quebec. The resident clergy in 1852, numbered 75, of whom 58 were Roman Catholic. These were mostly connected with the various colleges and other similar institutions of the city. Of the Protestant clergy, 11 belonged to the Church of England.

The educational institutions comprise 3 Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: the Quebec Seminary, with chairs of theology, moral and natural philosophy, rhetoric, mathemathics, &c., in which there were 12 instructors; St. Anne's College, with 9 instructors; and the Seminary of Nicolet, with 5; the Ursuline Convent, an extensive establishment, founded in 1641; several nunneries; the Quebec School of Medicine, with a president and 9 professors; the Quebec High School, and 22 academies and private schools. There are also the Canadian and the Mechanics' Institute, each provided with a library and reading-room; the Literary and Historical Society, the oldest chartered institution of the kind in Canada, having been founded in 1824, and possessing valuable "Records of the Realm" in 50 or 90 folios, and a large collection of historical manuscripts; but nearly the whole of its museum, and a great part of its library were destroyed by fire with the Parliament Buildings in February, 1854; the Quebec Library Association; the Advocates' Library; the Quebec Board of Trade, and the Merchants' Exchange, the latter a reading room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Eight newspapers are published in the city, 3 of which are in the French language. The principal benevolent institutions are the Marine Hospital, the Quebec Hôtel Dieu, and the Lunatic Hospital; the latter, in 1852, had 175 patients. The Quebec Bank was established in 1818, besides which, there are 3 branch banks, 2 savings banks, and agencies of 15 assurance companies.

The manufactures of Quebec, with the exception of ship-building, are not extensive. The principal articles produced are castings, machinery, nails, leather, musical instruments, paper, and candles. There are here about 25 ship-building yards, and 9 or 10 floating docks, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class. In 1854, there were built at these yards 43 square-rigged vessels, with an aggregate of 44,165 tons, 25 schooners of 2625 tons, and 8 steamers of

518 tons: total, 76 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 47,308 tons. The tonnage built at Quebec in 1851, was 40,567, and in 1848, 19,909.

Quebec is the most ancient and important port of Canada. To facilitate the piloting of vessels navigating the St. Lawrence to this point, an institution called Trinity House, was incorporated in the reign of George III., and in 1853, numbered 293 pilots. A pilot is first taken on board about 150 miles below the city. The great staple of export is timber. Montreal being the port where the agricultural exports are chiefly exchanged for supplies of foreign goods. The timber is furnished principally by the Ottawa River, which, with its tributaries, drains an area of over 10,000 square miles, covered for the most part with fields of the finest pine, spruce, oak, and elm. As the rafts come down the river they are collected into what are called coves, and secured by booms moored along the banks, the timber being partly afloat, partly aground, according to the rise or fall of the tides. These coves extend almost continuously along the left bank of the St. Lawrence, for a distance of six miles above the town, throughout the whole of which, at certain seasons, may be seen a mass of logs, with a breadth varying from 150 to 200 yards. There are also extensive timber and deal-sawing establishments near the town, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. The sums expended in the timber and saw-mills here have been estimated at $6,000,000; in 1846, the arrivals from the interior were, white pine, 24,705,237 feet; red pine, 5,270,600 feet; pine deals, 1,016,401 pieces; spruce deals, 916,933 pieces; oak, 2,758,754 feet; elm, 2,472,503 feet; ash, 250,432 feet; birch, 241,683 feet; and tamarack, 693,584 feet. These and the other kinds received, reduced to board-measure, with the 60,000,000 feet of sawed-deals rafted down the river, give a total of above 500,000,000 feet. The other important exports are fish and fish-oil, ashes, grain, &c. The total value of the exports in 1848, amounted to $5,399,595, and in 1851, to $5,623,988. The imports consisting chiefly of cotton, woollen, silk, and linen manufactures, iron, steel, and other hardware, fishing-tackle, painters' colors, &c., rose in value from $871,638 in 1841, to $2,296,832 in 1848; to $3,335,616 in 1851; to $5,795,770 in 1853; and to $9,222,774 in 1854. For many years past an immense tide of immigration has been directed to Canada, the greater portion of which centres in Quebec. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, with their passengers, that arrived at the port from 1846 to 1854, inclusive.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1846..	1,438	573,146	32,752	1850..	1,079	434,294	33,291
1847..	1,179	474,545	97,582	1851..	1,165	505,034	41,890
1848..	1,044	426,968	28,261	1852..	1,055	454,102	39,176
1849..	1,064	431,963	38,494	1853..	1,188	551,648	36,682
				1854..	1,583	609,838	53,183

Of the passengers in 1854, 18,175 were from England; 16,168 from Ireland; 6146 from Scotland; 11,337 from Continental Europe, and 857 from lower ports. All but 300 or 400 were steerage passengers, and 3421 were paupers, who received in the aggregate on landing $13,835. Of the 1583 vessels that arrived at Quebec in 1854, 178 passed up to Montreal, where the number of arrivals for the year was 254 vessels (tons, 80,892.) Of these, 98 returned in ballast to Quebec to load, and 27 partly laden to complete their cargo.

The following is a statement of the number of foreign ships engaged in the Quebec trade:

	1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Norway	47	17,640	58	21,557	93	33,459
United States	35	20,062	61	34,172	55	38,174
Prussia	21	6,677	..	..	26	9,146
Sweden	3	939	3	979	7	1,016
Mecklenburg	2	476	2	467	..	..
Portugal	..	..	4	732	7	1,053
Bremen	..	..	1	131	..	..
Hamburg	..	..	1	589	4	1,496
Russia	8	3,668	32	10,314	1	451
Holland	..	..	..	..	1	217
Spain	..	..	..	..	1	145
Hanover	1	212	..	..	..	..
Total	177	50,726	152	68,774	194	85,190

The number of vessels of all classes that cleared from Quebec in 1854, was 1504—tons, 664,315.

Number of vessels that have cleared at Quebec for each of the British North American Provinces:

	1853.		1854.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	104	5,617	76	4,179
Nova Scotia	46	2,778	27	1,989
Newfoundland	54	3,576	24	2,336
Cape Breton	5	504	10	663
Labrador	7	244	9	535
Prince Edward Island	4	175	2	110
Total	200	12,694	148	9,832

These vessels were employed in the transport of flour and provisions to the above provinces; and, in return, brought back coal, fish, and West India produce. The falling off in the exports of 1854, is partially accounted for from the high price of flour, and the circumstance that the trade between Montreal and those provinces greatly increased.

The inhabitants of Quebec are mostly of French descent; the French language is chiefly used, and a large majority of the people profess the Roman Catholic religion. An Indian village was established at Quebec in 1534, by Jacques Cartier, but it was not till 1608, that Samuel de Champlain founded the town. It was taken by the English in 1629; restored to the French in 1632, and again captured by the English in 1759, to whom it was formally ceded at the treaty of Paris in 1763. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans to carry the city by assault on the night of December 31, 1775, when General Montgomery was slain. Quebec is an electoral district, returning two members to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. in 1832, 27,562; in 1844, 34,500; and in 1852, 42,052.

QUERROBO, kâ-bro'bo, or CABROBO, kâ-bro'bo, a village of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, on the São Francisco, 276 miles W.N.W. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 2000.

QUE'CHEE, OTTA QUE'CHEE, or WA'TER QUE'CHEE, a river of Windsor co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River.

QUE'CHEE VILLAGE, a manufacturing post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 50 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

QUEDA, QUEDAH, kâ'dâ, KEDDA or KEDAH, a state of the Malay Peninsula, chiefly between lat. 5° 40' and 7° N., and lon. 99° 40' to 101° E., having W. the Strait of Malacca, and on other sides the States Ligor, Patany, Perak, &c. Area, about 4500 square miles; estimated pop. 21,000, its inhabitants having greatly diminished since it was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. It comprises numerous grassy plains, and is well-wooded. The products comprise tin, gold, rice, rattans, dammar, tortoise-shells, hides, and skins; and formerly large quantities of cattle and poultry were exported to Penang, which island, with the province of Wellesley, was ceded to the British by the chief of Quedah. The capital town, Quedah, is on the mouth of the river in lat. 6° 0' S., lon. 100° 20' E.; and about 15 miles farther southward is Quedah Peak, 5000 feet in height.

QUEDGE'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

QUEDLINBURG, kwêd'lin-bôôrg', a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, capital of the circle of Aschersleben, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale. Pop. 14,222. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and its ancient castle was formerly the residence of the Abbesses of Quedlinburg. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, distilleries, and sugar refineries, and a brisk trade in cattle. Klopstock was born here, July 2, 1724, and Karl Ritter, August 7, 1779.

QUEEN ADELAIDE ISLANDS. See ADELAIDE ISLANDS.

QUEEN ANNE, (ann,) a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 400 square miles. It lies on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded on the N.W. by Chester River, and on the S.E. by Tuckahoe River, no part being more than 12 miles from navigable water. The surface is gently rolling, and free from rocks; the soil is fertile. The bay and inlets abound in fish and oysters. Marl is abundant, and is used to fertilize the land. Formed in 1706. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 14,484, of whom 10,214 were free, and 4270 slaves.

QUEEN ANNE, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, on the Patuxent River, 14 miles W.S.W. of Annapolis.

QUEEN'BOROUGH, a decayed borough of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, near its mouth, 2 miles S. of Sheerness. Pop. in 1851, 772.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE (shar'lot) ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 17' S., lon. 138° 42' W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, an island and numerous islets of British North America, in the Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 131° and 133° W., 50 miles from the mainland. Length of principal island, 165 miles; breadth, 60 miles. The coasts are low; the surface inland is mountainous and wooded.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, between the Mallicollo and Solomon Islands.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND, on the W. coast of North America, is the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 55' N., lon. 131° 2' W.

QUEEN'S, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is situated in the western part of Long Island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its shores are indented with numerous bays and inlets, which afford some excellent harbors, and great facilities for navigation and for fisheries. The surface is slightly uneven: Harbor Hill, in North Hempstead, is the greatest elevation. The soil, when well cultivated, is very productive, and supplies large quantities of fruit and vegetables to the New York markets. The Long Island Railroad traverses this county from E. to W. Organized in 1683. Capital, North Hempstead. Pop. 36,838.

QUEEN'S, a county occupying the middle part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Charlotte Town. Pop. in 1848, 32,111.

QUEEN'S, a county in the S.W. part of Nova Scotia, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. The coast is deeply indented and bordered by a rugged ridge, extending many miles inland. The interior of the county is beautifully diversified with valleys, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Liverpool. Pop. in 1851, 7256.

QUEENS, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Around Grand Lake in this county, are several seams of bituminous coal, from which coals are raised for home consumption and export. Steamboats and vessels of 100 tons burden navigate the St. John through the county to Fredericton, 90 miles from its mouth. Capital, Gagetown. Pop. in 1851, 10,634.

QUEENS'BERRY, a mountain of Scotland, co., and 14 miles N. of Dumfries, 2140 feet above the sea. It formerly gave the title of earl, marquis, and duke to the Douglas family.

QUEENS'BOROUGH, a post village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 110 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

QUEENSBURY, kwēnz'ber-e, a post-township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson River, 48 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 2597.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster. Area, 664 square miles, or 424,854 acres, of which 342,423 are arable, 69,280 uncultivated, and 11,630 in plantations. Pop. in 1841, 153,930; in 1851, 111,623. The surface is mostly flat, rising in the N.W. into the Slieb-bloom Mountains. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Nore. The soil is fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. Coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's-earth are met with. Here are some manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, but the principal exports are farm produce, and cattle to Dublin and England. The Grand Canal and Great South and Western Railway pass through the county. The principal towns are Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Mountrath. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

QUEENS'DALE, a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 110 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

QUEENS'FERRY, South, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, 9 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 1135. It is chiefly dependent on the ferry established here across the Forth. The harbor is formed by two piers, enclosing a pentagonal basin. The burgh unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Stirling in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. On its W. side stands Hopetoun House, the mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun.

QUEENSFERRY, North, a seaport town of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, here 2 miles across, opposite the above, in the co. of Fife. Pop. 530.

QUEEN'S FORELAND, (fōr'land,) an island of British North America. Lat. 82° 30′ N., lon. 65° W.

QUEEN'S RIVER, a small stream of Washington co., Rhode Island, falls into Charles River.

QUEEN'S RUN, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 3 miles above Lock Haven. Coal is mined here, and exported by canal.

QUEENSTOWN, a town of Ireland. See Cove.

QUEENSTOWN, a post-village and river port of Canada West, on the W. bank of the Niagara River, about 5 miles N. of its falls. The total value of imports in 1851 amounted to $70,170, and the exports to $28,444. Pop. about 400.

QUEENSTOWN, a small post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, about 30 miles E. of Annapolis.

QUEENSVILLE, a village of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Madison.

QUEICA, kwae'ka, two rivers of Scotland, co. of Kinross.

QUEICH, kwīk, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine near Germersheim.

QUEICHOO or QUEITCHOU. See Kori-choo.

QUEI-LING or QUEILIN, a city of China. See Kwei-lin.

QUEIMADA (kā-e-mā'dā) ISLANDS, two islets of Brazil, province of São Paulo, off the coast, 40 miles S.W. of Santos. Lat. 24° 28′ S., lon. 46° 40′ W.

QUEINTON, kwān'ton, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

QUEISS, kwīce, a river of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, after a N. course of 65 miles joins the Bober 6 miles W. of Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg and Lauban.

QUEL, kel, a town of Spain, province, and 28 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1792.

QUELAINES, kā'lāne', a village of France, department of Mayenne, 8 miles N.W. of Château Gontier. Pop. 2048.

QUELPAERT, kwēl'part, (?) an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 miles S. of Corea. Lat. 33° 29′ N., lon. 125° 53′ E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Elevation of highest peak, 6544 feet. It is well wooded, but the soil is light, of volcanic formation, and the necessaries of life are scantily raised. A good many cattle are reared. The island is subordinate to the Corean government, and is used as a penal settlement.

QUELPAERT, kōl-pā-īnt', (?) a royal palace of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 7 miles N.W. of Lisbon.

QUELUZ, kā-loos', a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 6000.

QUEMADA, kā-mā'dā, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state of Zacatecas, with some massive remains, covering about 6 acres.

QUEMAHONING, a township in the N. central part of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

QUEMAHONING CREEK, of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, flows into Stony Creek.

QUEMÉNEVEN, kā'mā'nēgh vōn', a village of France, 8 miles N. of Quimper. Pop. 1266.

QUÉMINES, kā'meen', an islet off the N.W. coast of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles W. of Brest.

QUEND, kōne, a village of France, department of Somme, 17 miles N.N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1750.

QUENDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 2 miles from Elsenham Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway.

QUENIBOROUGH, kwēn'e-bur-rūh, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

QUENINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

QUENSTADT, kwēn'stātt, a village of Prussia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1195.

QUENU, kā noo', an island on the S. coast of Chili, and N.E. of the island of Chiloe. Lat. 41° 46′ S., lon. 73° 10′ W.

QUEQUAY, kā-kwī', a river of Uruguay, in South America, after a W. course of 100 miles joins the Uruguay River. 28 miles N. of Conception de la China. Principal affluent, the Quebracho.

QUERASCO, a town of Piedmont. See Chenasco.

QUERBACH, kwēr'bāh, a village of Prussian Silesia, government, and 35 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3000.

QUERCETA, kwēr-ch'tā, a village of Tuscany, province of Pisa, about 2 miles from the sea-coast. Pop. 2455.

QUERCY, kair'see', an old district of France, comprised in Guienne. Its capital was Cahors. It now forms most part of the department of Lot, and a portion of Tarn et-Garonne.

QUERÉTARO, kā-rā'tā-ro, a state of the Mexican Confederation, enclosed by the states of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz. Area, 2444 square miles. Pop. in 1854, 122,124. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land, and the mountain of Calpulalpan rises to upwards of 3000 feet in height. The products are maize and cotton, with most European grains and fruits; and it has mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, with manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, pottery, and iron-wares. Chief towns, Queretaro and Cadereita.

QUERÉTARO, the capital of the above state, is in a fine valley, 110 miles N.W. of Mexico. Lat. 20° 36′ 38″ N., lon. 100° 10′ 15″ W. It is well built, and supplied with water by a fine aqueduct, 10 miles in length. The principal buildings are mostly of a religious character, and comprise a large convent, and a Franciscan monastery, with extensive gardens. Queretaro has the appearance of a busy manufacturing city; it possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens, for army clothing, &c. Its trade, after suffering much from the unsettled state of the government, has begun to revive. The peace between Mexico and the United States was ratified here by the Mexican Congress, in 1848. Pop. 29,792.

QUERRUS GROVE, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

QUERFURT, kwēr'fōōrt, or QUERNFURT, kwērn'fōōrt, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Querna, an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 3050.

QUERIMBA (kā-reem'bā) ISLANDS, a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 10° 30′ and 11° 30′ S., near lon. 40° 30′ E., comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are all low, and formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E. The principal are Aswatuda, Ibo, Matemmo, Fanoo, and Querimba, (the southernmost of the group,) with some scattered houses and a church.

QUERO, kā'ro, a market-town of Spain, province, and 47 miles E.S.E. of Toledo.

QUERO, kā'ro, a small river of Central America, State of Honduras.

QUERO, kwā'ro, a village of North Italy, on the Piave, 7 miles S. of Feltre.

QUERPIEN, kār'pe-ēne', a village of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles N.N.E. of Quimperlé. Pop. in 1852, 3282.

QUERQUEVILLE, kērk'veel', a village and fort of France, department of Manche, on its N. coast, 4 miles N.W. of Cherbourg. Pop. 918.

QUERZOLA, kwēnt'so-lā, a village of North Italy, duchy, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2469. Near it are some petroleum springs.

QUESADA, kā-sā'dā, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cazorla, province, and 40 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 4503.

QUESALTENANGO, America. See Quezaltenango.

QUESALTEPEQUE, kā-sāl-tā pā'kā, a town of Central America, state, and 83 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala, department of Vera Paz. Pop. about 4000.

QUESNOY, Le, leh kès'nwä', a fortified town of France, department of Nord, between the Escaillon and the Ronelle, 9 miles S.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 5531. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, and manufactures of iron-wares, cotton thread, and leather.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, kès'nwä' sür dœl, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 5 miles N.W. of Lille, on the Deule. Pop. in 1852, 4236.

QUESSOY, kès'swä', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 8 miles S.E. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 2810.

QUESTEMBERT, kès'tôm'bain', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles E.S.E. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 3803.

QUETH/IOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan. See Shawl.

QUETTEHOU, kètt'hoo' or kèt'teh-hoo', a market-town of France, department of Manche, near the English Channel, 9 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. 1734.

QUEVAUCAMPS, kä'vō'kôn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 12 miles W. by N. of Mons. Pop. 2237.

QUEVEN, keh'vôn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 4 miles N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 1766.

QUEVILLY, Grand, grôn keh-vee'yee', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. 1585.

QUEVILLY, Le Petit, leh peh-teet' keh-vee'yee', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure. Pop. in 1852, 3165.

QUEYRAC, kä'rak', a village of France, department of Gironde, 4 miles N. of Lesparre. Pop. 1990.

QUEZALTENANGO or QUESALTENANGO, kä-sal-tä-nän'go, a city of Central America, state, and 115 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala, and capital of a department of the same name. Pop. 14,000, who manufacture cotton and woollen fabrics, and carry on an active trade. It is handsomely built, well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches, and a noble city-hall. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities, and remarkable volcanic appearances.

QUIABON, ke-ä-bōn', commonly called CHABON, chä-bōn', a village of the Dominican Republic, at the E. end of the island of Hayti, about 90 miles E. by N. of the city of San Domingo. It is a small place at the mouth of a stream of the same name, which is partially navigable. Off it is an open roadstead, with good anchorage ground in 8 or 9 fathoms.

QUIA (kee'ä?) COUNTRY, a territory of West Africa, immediately E. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, between the Rokelle and Casamanza Rivers, and comprising about 1300 square miles of rich alluvial land, which yields large crops of rice, maize, and yams.

QUIAIOS, ke-i'oce, a town and parish of Portugal, about 25 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 4500.

QUIB/BY CREEK, of Sumter co., Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee River from the right.

QUIBDO, a town of South America. See Chiara.

QUIBERON, kee'beh-rôn' or kee'brôn', a peninsula of France, in Brittany, department of Morbihan, S.S.E. of Lorient and N.N.E. of Belleisle. Lat. 47° 26′ 30″ N., lon. 2° 4′ 15″ W. It is 7 miles in length, from N. to S., by 2 miles in width, and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penthièvre. The surface is sandy and bare, and it is remarkable chiefly as having been the last resort, in the revolutionary period of 1795, of about 7000 royalists, who were surrounded, and after an obstinate resistance obliged to surrender to the republican troops under General Hoche. The town of Quiberon, at its extreme S. end, has a small port. Pop. 3013.

QUIBO, kee'bo, improperly written QUIBDO, an island of South America, New Granada, department of Istmo, province of Veragua, in the Pacific, at the entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 25′ N., lon. 81° 54′ W. Length and breadth, 20 miles each.

QUIÇAMAO, kee-sä-môwn', a market-town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 21 miles S. of Campos. Pop. 2500.

QUIÇARA, ke-kä'rä, or HIÇARON, ee-kä-rōn', a group of small islands of New Granada, in the North Pacific, S. of Quibo, and near the W. entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 10′ 50″ N., lon. 81° 46′ 18″ W.

QUICATLAN, ke-kät-län', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 44 miles N. of Oajaca.

QUICHE, kee'chä, a market-town of Central America, state, and 25 miles N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

QUICK'S RUN, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

QUID/DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

QUIEPPE, ke-êp'pä, an island and fort of Brazil, province, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, at the entrance of the Bay of Camamu.

QUIERZY, ke-air'zee', a village of France, department of Aisne, on the left bank of the Oise, 20 miles W. of Laon. It was formerly an important city, and had a palace of the Carlovingian kings, where Charles Martel died, and where Charlemagne and his successors held numerous councils.

QUIET DELL, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

QUIÉVRAIN, ke-ä'vrän', a market-town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the French frontier, 12 miles W.S.W. of Mons, at the junction of the Belgian and French Railways. Pop. 2009.

QUIÉVY, ke-ä'vee', a village of France, department of Nord, 11 miles E. of Cambrai, with several breweries, and extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. in 1852, 2785.

QUI-FOO, a town of Anam. See Pho-yen.

QUILIANO, kwe-le-ä'no, or QUIGLIANO, kweel-yä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province, and near Savona. Two sanguinary battles were fought here in the beginning of the present century between the Austrians and French. Pop. 3025.

QUILIMANE, ke-le-mä'nä, or QUILLIMANE, a maritime town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on the left bank of the Quilimane River, the North Branch of the Zambezi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 12 miles from the sea. Lat. 17° 51′ 8″ S., lon. 37° 1′ E. In 1842, besides a company of soldiers, its free population amounted to 130, 12 of whom were Europeans. It is stated to be most unhealthy. The principal edifices are the fort, a church, and some brick houses. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves; and it is said that a few years ago no less than 5000 slaves were annually exported to Rio Janeiro from this mart. Coal of good quality is reported to be plentiful at Quilimane, but it is at present unwrought.

QUI-LIN, a city of China. See Kweilin.

QUILLAN, kee'yôn' or keel'yôn', a town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles S. of Limoux. P. in 1852, 2152.

QUILLEBŒUF, keel'bœf', a town and river-port of France, department of Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, at the commencement of its estuary, with a light-house, 7 miles N. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1600. Opposite Quillebœuf the navigation of the Seine is impeded, and there is a pilot station and a salvage depôt here, with a staff of about 110 pilots.

QUILLIMANE, a town of Africa. See Quilimane.

QUILLINSVILLE, a post-village of Scott co., Virginia, 320 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

QUILLOTA, keel-yo'tä, a town of Chili, province, and 50 miles N.W. of Santiago, on the Aconcagua, 20 miles from the Pacific, in a plain bounded S.W. by a peak, which is a conspicuous sea-mark for the harbor of Valparaiso. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is reported to be 3 leagues in circuit, and has a main street upwards of a league in length. The houses are of sun-dried brick, only one story in height.

QUILOA, kee'lo-ä, or KEELWA, written also KILWAH, a town of East Africa, in Zanguebar, on an island off the coast, 6 miles in length, and between which and the mainland is a secure harbor. Lat. of fort, 8° 57′ S., lon. 39° 34′ 2″ E. The fort, which is strong, and enclosed by a moat, is the residence of a governor under the Imam of Muscat. It was held by the Portuguese for a short period early in the sixteenth century, previous to which it was an important town. It is now a mere village, but its former extent is indicated by numerous ruins.

QUILON, kwee'lon', or COULAN, koo'lan', a seaport town of South India, in the Travancore dominions, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles W.N.W. of Trivandrum, with an active export trade in pepper, cotton, cardamoms, &c. It has several Roman Catholic churches, and an ancient temple of Seeva.

QUIMPER, kam'pair', or QUIMPER CORENTIN, kam'pair' ko'ron'tan', a town of France, capital of the department of Finistère, on the Odet, 10 miles from the Atlantic, and 32 miles S.S.E. of Brest. Pop. in 1852, 10,904. It is divided into an old and new town, the former, on the river side, is fortified, and has quays flanked by ancient houses; the latter extends over some gentle eminences, the whole being overlooked by precipitous and wooded heights. The public buildings are a town-hall, hospital, and barracks. It has a communal college, a seminary, public library of 7000 volumes, theatre, and baths. Chief industry, manufactures of hats and porcelains, ship-building, and a trade in wheat, wax, linen, and hempen fabrics, butter, horses, and pilchards, of which last it has an extensive fishery. Its port is small, and not accessible to vessels of more than 160 tons burden.

QUIMPERLÉ, kam'pan'lä', a town of France, department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Ellé and Isole, which here form a small port for vessels of 50 tons, 27 miles E.S.E. of Quimper. Pop. in 1852, 6114.

QUIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

QUINCH or SQUINCE, a small island off the S.W. coast of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, about 5 furlongs S.W. of the entrance to Glandore Harbor.

QUINCETTO, kwin-chêt'to, or QUINCINETTO, kwin-che-nêt'to, a village of Piedmont, 8 miles N.W. of Ivrea. P. 1460.

QUINCY, kân'see', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 4 miles S. of Meaux. Pop. 2040.

QUINCY, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, bordering on Quincy Bay, in Boston Harbor, and intersected by the Old Colony Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Boston. It is celebrated for its quarries of granite, commonly known as Quincy granite, which is exported in great quantities to all parts of the Union. About 1000 per-

sons are constantly employed in working it. Blocks have often been quarried weighing as high as 300 tons. The first railroad constructed in America was here put in operation in 1826, for the purpose of transporting the granite from its bed to tide-water, in Neponset River, a distance of 3 miles. The village, which is considered remarkably beautiful, is situated on an elevated plain near the centre of the township. In a stone church, completed in 1828, at a cost of $40,000, is a beautiful marble monument, erected to the memory of John Adams and his wife. The town-house, a fine granite edifice, 85 feet by 55, is deserving of notice. One newspaper is published in the village, which also contains 2 banks, a savings institution, and an insurance company. Quincy is celebrated as the birthplace of several of the most eminent men who have borne a part in the affairs of the nation. Among these may be mentioned John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and the two Adamses. The estate of the Quincy family in this town is one of the finest in New England. Incorporated in 1792. Pop. in 1830, 2201; in 1840, 3486; in 1850, 5017.

QUINCY, New York, a station on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

QUINCY, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.E. Chambersburg. Pop. 2836; of the village, 400.

QUINCY, a post-village, capital of Gadsden co., Florida, is on the main road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, 22 miles N.N.W. of the latter. It has an active trade in tobacco. Its flourishing condition is caused partly by the excellence of its schools, by its healthy situation, and the mildness of the climate, which attracts invalids from the more northern states. Within the last three years the number of such visitors has greatly increased. The distance from the Gulf (30 miles) is such that the sea-breeze is tempered and agreeably modified. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 select school, 2 hotels, 2 cabinet-shops, 1 gin shop, (to supply cotton-gins.) Pop. in 1853, near 1600.

QUINCY, a post village of Monroe co., Mississippi, about 12 miles N.E. of Aberdeen.

QUINCY, a post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 145 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

QUINCY, a flourishing post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 68 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. The Miami River here furnishes fine water-power. Pop. 500.

QUINCY, a post-township in the N.E. part of Branch co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1111.

QUINCY, Indiana, a station on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 175 miles from New Albany.

QUINCY, a handsome town, capital of Adams co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 170 miles above St. Louis, and 104 miles W. of Springfield. It is finely situated on a limestone bluff, 125 feet above the river, of which it commands an extensive view. It has a large public square, a good court-house, 13 churches, a United States land-office, and 3 banks. Seven newspapers and periodicals are published here, two of which are dailies. Quincy carries on an active trade by steamboats on the Mississippi. It is the terminus of the Military Tract Railroad, now in course of construction, which leads to Chicago. The country in the vicinity is a rich and rolling prairie, and one of the most highly cultivated parts of the state. Quincy contained (in 1853) 5 lumber-yards, 2 large distilleries, 4 large foundries, 6 machine-shops, 5 or 6 steam mills for grain, 2 steam saw mills, 2 planing-machines, 3 door sash and blind, 3 carriage, and 3 wholesale furniture manufactories, 1 cotton mill, besides numerous other establishments. Coopering is carried on very extensively. Pop. in 1840, about 2000; in 1850, 6901; and by a local census in 1854, 10,957.

QUINCY, a small post-village of Hickory co., Missouri.

QUINCY POINT, a beautiful post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the confluence of Town and Weymouth Rivers, 2 miles E. of Quincy, and about 9 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has an excellent harbor, and is engaged in the fisheries and ship building.

QUINDICI, kwin'de-che, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E. of Nola, in a valley. Pop. 2410.

QUINDIU, keen de-oo', a portion of the East Cordillera of the Andes, South America, in New Granada, separating the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. In it is a volcano about 100 miles W.S.W. of Bogota, near which is the dangerous Pass of Quindiu, between Cartago and Ibagua. Elevation of its summit, 11,500 feet.

QUINEBAUG or QUINNEBAUG', a river of Connecticut, rises in Tolland county, and flows N. into Massachusetts, it re-enters Connecticut, and unites with the Shetucket River in New London county.

QUINEBAUG, a manufacturing post-village of Pomfret and Thompson townships, Windham co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, about 45 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford. It contains 2 churches and 12 stores. Pop. 1500.

QUINNIPIACK' or QUINNIPIAC', a river of Connecticut, rises in Hartford county, and falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven, after a course of about 30 miles. The rail road between New Haven and Hartford follows its course for about 12 miles.

QUINGENTOLE, kwin-jen'to-lā, a village of Austrian Italy, 6 miles W. of Revere. Pop. 2086.

QUINGEY, kānz'zhā', a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Loue, 11 miles S.W. of Besançon. Pop. 1630.

QUINHON, keen'hon' (?) a town and fine harbor of Anam; the town, capital of a province, on a river entering the harbor, about 10 miles farther E. Lat. 13° 44' N., lon. 109° 11' E.

QUINILUHAN (kee-ne-loo-hān') ISLANDS, a group of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, between Panay and Palawan. Lat. 11° 29' N., lon. 120° 47' E.

QUINTANA, keen-tā'nā, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3200.

QUINTANA, a post office of Brazoria co., Texas.

QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN, keen-tā-nar' dā lā or-dēn, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 17 miles W. of Belmonte. Pop. 5074, who manufacture blankets and other woollen goods, and trade in merino sheep at large weekly markets.

QUINTANAR DEL REY, keen-tā nar' dēl rā, a market-town of Spain, province, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1440.

QUINTANILLA DE LA SOMOZA, keen tā ne-lyā dā lā so-mo'thā, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles W. of Leon. Pop. 1289.

QUINTIN, kānz'tānz', a town of France, department of Côtes-du Nord, 9 miles S.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 3947. It has a large castle, mineral springs, and manufactures of fine linens and cambrics.

QUINTIN DE MEDIONA, SAN, sān keen teen' dā me-de-o'na, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 35 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1813.

QUINTO, keen'to, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1373.

QUINTO, kwin'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Verona, with 1800 inhabitants, and the sanctuary of Santa Maria della Stella.

QUINTO, kwin'to, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, in Val Leventina, 22 miles N.N.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1863.

QUINTO, keen'to, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in South America, departments of San Luis and Cordova, after a S.E. course of 250 miles loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 63° W.

QUINTO-AL-MARE, kwin'to-āl mā'rā, a village of the Sardinian States, about 6 miles E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1504.

QUINTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

QUINZANO, kwin-tsā'no, a town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3200.

QUINZYVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

QUIOTEPEC, ke-o-tā-pēk', or CERRO DE LAS JUNTAS, sēr'ro dā lās koon'tās, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 90 miles N. of Oajaca, near the junction of Quiotepec and Salado.

QUI-PARLE, a lake of Minnesota. See LAC QUI PARLE.

QUI PHU or QUI-FOO, Anam. See PHU-YEN.

QUIRIGUA, ke-ree'gwā, a ruined city of Central America, State of Guatemala, on the Montagua River. It has sculptured idols and monumental remains similar to those of Copan. Near it is a small hamlet of the same name.

QUIRIQUINA, ke-re-kee'nā, an island of Chili, department, and 10 miles N. of Concepcion, at the entrance of its bay.

QUIROS ISLANDS. See NEW HEBRIDES.

QUIRPON, keer'pon' (?) an island off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, British North America, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, in lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 55° 16' W.

QUISAMA, a country of Africa. See QUIZAMA.

QUISSAC, keer'sāk', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidourle, 19 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1560.

QUISTELLO, kwis-tel'lo, a village of Lombardy, 14 miles S.E. of Mantua. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1734.

QUITEVE, ke-tā'vā, a town of East Africa, on the Sofala, a few miles above the town of that name, in lat. 20° S., lon. 32° 30' E.

QUITMAN, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Mississippi, 140 miles E. by S. of Jackson.

QUITMAN, a post-village, capital of Wood co., Texas, about 275 miles N.E. of Austin.

QUITMAN, a small village of Van Buren co., Arkansas, about 75 miles N. of Little Rock.

QUITO, kee'to, the capital city of the republic of Ecuador, South America, in a ravine, E. of the volcano of Pichincha, 150 miles N.N.E. of Guayaquil; elevation, 9543 feet. Lat. 0° 13' 27" S., lon. 78° 50' W. Pop. variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. It is well built, and has several handsome squares, in one of which are the cathedral, town-hall, palaces of the archbishop and President of the republic, and a fine bronze fountain. The ex-Jesuits' College contains a public library and halls, now appropriated to the university. The other principal structures are the churches and convents, a work-house, orphan asylum, and large hospital. Quito has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, lace,

hosiery, jewelry, and confectionery, and a large trade in corn and other agricultural produce, which are sent by way of Guayaquil into Central America, in return for indigo, iron, and steel, and to Peru in return for brandy, wine, oil, and the precious metals. The imports comprise all kinds of European manufactured goods, and those of the finest quality find a ready sale, many inhabitants of this city being wealthy. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and large quantities of cheese are made in the vicinity. Eleven snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito, and about 10 miles N.E. is a plain chosen in 1736 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534, and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

QUITO, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.

QUITO, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

QUIT/QUIOC', a village of Plymouth township, Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on the Mullet River, 85 miles N.E. of Madison. It contains a fine hotel, a saw mill, and several stores.

QUITTA, kwit'tä, or PRINCE'S TOWN, formerly a Danish, now a British fort and town in North Guinea, lat. 5° 55′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 59′ 45″ E. Pop. 5000.

QUIVER, a post-office of Mason co., Illinois.

QUIZAMA or QUISAMA, ke-zä'mä, a district of Lower Guinea, South-west Africa, between the rivers Coanza and Longa. The surface is mountainous. Its products are wax, honey, and salt.

QUOGUE, kwŏg, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Shinnecok Bay, on the S. shore of Long Island, near its E. end, about 75 miles E. of New York.

QUOIN, (kwoin,) GREAT and LITTLE, two rocky islets in the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 12 miles N.E. of Cape Mussendom.

QUOIN, the name of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, and the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land.

QUONOCHONTAUG', a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

QUORN'DON, a township of England, co. of Leicester.

QUORRA, a river of Africa. See NIGER.

R

RAAB, räb or räp, (Hun. *Győr*, dyŏr; anc. *Arabo?*) a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, and enters the Danube near Raab. Length, 180 miles.

RAAB, or NAGY-GYOR, (Győr,)nŏdj-dyŏr, (anc. *Arabona?*) a town of Hungary, capital of a county, 67 miles W.N.W. of Buda, on the Raab, at its confluence with an arm of the Danube. Lat. 47° 41′ N., lon. 17° 40′ E. Pop. 18,000. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral and several other churches, a royal academy, and gymnasium; also manufactures of tobacco, and an extensive trade. It is a steam-packet station. In June, 1809, the French defeated the Austrians under its walls.

RAALTE, räl'tęlä, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 11 miles S.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5005.

RAAMSDONK, räms'donk, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 10 miles N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 1009. It was one of 27 villages which were totally swept away by a flood, November 18, 1421.

RAASAY, one of the Hebrides, Scotland. See RASAY.

RAASZE, räs'shä, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 11 miles S.W. of Troppau, on the Mora. Pop. 1820.

RABAGH, EL, ĕl räb'bäg', a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, 110 miles N.N.W. of Mecca, on the route to Medina, near the Red Sea.

RABASTENS, räb'bäs'tŏnⁿ', a town of South-west France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1600. It suffered greatly during the religious wars, particularly from the atrocity of Moulue, who, in revenge for a wound in the face, which obliged him ever afterwards to wear a mask, massacred its inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, threw 60 Protestant deputies headlong from a tower, and laid the town in ashes.

RABASTENS, a town of France, department of Tarn, 23 miles W.S.W. of Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. in 1852, 5551.

RABATT or RABAT, räb'bät', a fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the S. side of the Bu-Regreb, at its mouth, immediately opposite Sale, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mehediah. Pop. 27,000, of whom 7000 are Jews. It has pretty strong walls and batteries, a citadel, numerous mosques and minarets, stone mausoleums, and well-supplied markets. The water near it is deep enough for a frigate to come almost close to its walls. It has manufactures of superior carpets, an export trade in wool and corn, and considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens, beyond which, on the S.E., are the conspicuous tower of Sua-Hassan, and the remains of Sala or Shella, a frontier Roman station. In November, 1851, it was bombarded by a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Dubourdieu.

RABBA, räb'bä, a large and populous town of Central Africa, in Nigritia, on the Niger, in lat. 9° 15′ N., lon. 5° 26′ E. It has a large trade in slaves, ivory, and goods of both native and foreign manufacture.

RABBA, a collection of ruins in Syria, pashalic of Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, and 9 miles N. of Kerek. Here are the remains of a temple, several Corinthian columns, &c., considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Areopolis* of the Greeks, and the *Ar* of Moab mentioned in Scripture.

RABBAH, or RABBATH-AMMON. See AMMAN.

RABBIT ISLAND, Malay Archipelago. See PALLO.

RAB'BIT ISLANDS, a small group in the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

RAB'BIT RIVER, of Allegan co., Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo River, 7 miles from its mouth.

RAB'BITSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky.

RABBIT TOWN, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

RABENAU, räb'bęh-nŏw', a town of Saxony, 7 miles S.W. Dresden. Pop. 701.

RABENSTEIN, räb'bęn-stine', a town of Bohemia, circle of Pilsen. Pop. 513.

RABIL, rä-beel', a town of the island of Boavista, Cape Verd Islands, on its W. side, 4 miles E. of Porto Sal Rey. Pop. 1043. It stands on a terrace, 45 feet above the sea, on a height above which are the hamlets of Moradinha and Estacia de Baixo.

RABINAL, rä-be-näl', a town of Central America, State of Guatemala, province, and 50 miles S.W. of Vera Paz. Pop. about 6500.

RABISCHAU, räb'bish-ŏw', a town of Prussia, government, and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1363.

RABNABAD, räb-nä-bäd', a low, sandy island of Hindostan, Bay of Bengal, off the Sunderbunds, at the W. entrance of the E. mouth of the Ganges, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel or river of the same name. It is about 16 miles long by 6 miles broad.

RA'BUN, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, and separated from South Carolina by the Chattooga River, which forms the S.E. boundary, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Little Tennessee and Tallulah Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The principal peaks of the Blue Ridge in this county are named the Pinnacle, Tallulah, and Bald Mountains. Iron is abundant, and gold has been found. The Rabun Gap Railroad is projected through the county. Named in honor of William Rabun, formerly governor of Georgia. Capital, Clayton. Pop. 2448, of whom 2338 were free, and 110 slaves.

RA'BY, a township of England, co. of Durham, 5 miles N.N.E. of Barnard-Castle. The magnificent baronial Castle of Raby covers an acre of ground; it was one of the earliest seats of the Neville family, and in its great hall, 90 feet in length, 700 knights, all retainers of that powerful family, are said to have been feasted at one time. It has belonged to the family of Vane since the reign of Charles I., and is now the seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

RACA'VAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim.

RACCA, a town on the Euphrates. See RAKKA.

RACCANO, räk-kä'no, or RACCANO-EX-FERRARESE, rä-kä'no ĕx fĕr-rä-rä'sä, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation, and 7½ miles S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1600.

RACCONIGI, räk-ko-nee'jee, or RACONIGI, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, on the Maira, 21 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 10,102. It has a royal park and chateau, and manufactures of silk fabrics and twist, and woollen cloths.

RACE OF ALDERNEY, (awl'dęr-ne,) is chiefly in the strait between the island of Alderney and Cape La Hogue, France, but the tide often sets up the Channel furiously on both the N. and S. side of Alderney.

RACE OF PORT'LAND, on the English coast, nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland hill.

RACE POINT, a headland at the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

RACHECOURT, räsh'koor', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on a stream of the same name, 5 miles S.S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1185.

RACHE-TCHURIN, rä-shä-choo-reen'(?) a lama city of Mongolia, 360 miles W. of Peking. It consists of several large edifices, surrounded by a great number of small houses. Three elegant and majestic Boodhist temples rise in the centre of the establishment. On the avenue of the principal temple is a square tower of colossal proportions, and on the four angles are four monstrous dragons sculptured in granite.

RACHKOV or RATSCHKOW, räch-kow', a town of Russia, government of Podolia, between lofty hills, 118 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1600.

RACHOVA, rä-ko'vä, or ARACHOVA, ä-rä-ko'vä, a large village of Greece, government of Beotia, 10 miles E.S.E. of Salona, on the slope of Parnassus, celebrated for the excellence of its wine, and the longevity of its inhabitants. Near it is the Corycian cave.

RACINE, räs seen', a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Root and Pishtaka Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by prairies, which are interspersed with oak-openings, or plains producing a scattered growth of oak and hickory. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. Limestone is the principal rock. Organized in 1836. The name is derived from ROOT River, the French word *Racine* signifying "root." It is intersected by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Capital, Racine. P. 14,973.

RACINE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

RACINE, a township of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the W. side of Lake Michigan. Pop. 777.

RACINE, a city of Wisconsin, and capital of Racine co., is beautifully situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River, 25 miles S. by E. of Milwaukee, and 70 miles N. of Chicago. It is the second city of the state in population and commerce, and has one of the best harbors on the lake, formed by the mouth of the river, which admits vessels drawing 12 feet of water. The city is built on a plain elevated about 40 feet above the surface of the lake. It is laid out in regular blocks, with wide streets, and contains a number of fine public buildings; among which is the Racine College, founded by the Episcopal Church. Racine contains 12 Protestant and 2 Catholic churches, a central high school, and a bank in successful operation. Several newspapers are published here. The commercial advantages of this port have attracted considerable capital, and there are 10 warehouses and 126 mercantile houses in various branches of business. Over $30,000 have been expended by the citizens of Racine in the construction of a harbor. From 30 to 40 vessels are owned here, with an aggregate burden of over 4000 tons. The exports in 1851 amounted in value to $1,634,599, and the imports to $1,473,125. There are 3 ship-yards, and several furnaces, machine-shops, and flouring mills. Three plank-roads extend from Racine into the interior, and railroads are in course of construction to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Janesville. First settled in 1835; incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1840, 337; in 1850, 5111; in 1853, about 7500.

RACK'ENFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

RACK'ET RIVER forms the outlet of Long Lake, in Hamilton county, New York, and pursuing a winding course through Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, falls into the St. Lawrence River about 30 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, after a course of 120 miles. It affords extensive water-power.

RACKET RIVER, post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York.

RACK'ETVILLE, a flourishing village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Racket River, where it is crossed by the Northern Railroad, a few miles N. by E. of Potsdam. A dam and a bridge were constructed across the river here in 1852, during which year the village was laid out. Since then, an extensive forwarding and mercantile interest has sprung up, and the returns of the railroad, it is said, show an amount of business done not surpassed by any town on the route, except Ogdensburg. A hotel 3 stories high has been built here, also a large gang-saw mill on each side of the river; and other establishments on an extensive scale have been erected. The village is situated in a rich and growing country, with which it communicates, both N. and S., by a plank-road. It has also telegraphic communication with the principal cities of the United States. The post-office is called NORTH POTSDAM.

RACK'HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RACOON', a small village, Washington co., Pennsylvania.

RACOON, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

RACOON, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1473.

RACOON, a post-office of Marion co., Illinois.

RACOON CREEK, of Gloucester co., New Jersey, enters the Delaware River about 18 miles below Camden. Sloops ascend 8 miles to Swedesborough.

RACOON CREEK, rises in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, and joins the Ohio River a little below Beaver.

RACOON CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Hocking co., and falls into the Ohio River about 8 miles below Gallipolis.

RACOON CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Boone co., and falls into the Wabash about 7 miles W. of Rockville, in Parke county, after a course of nearly 70 miles. It flows through a rich and beautiful farming region, and furnishes extensive water-power. The Little Racoon enters it from the N.E., 15 miles from its mouth.

RACOON CREEK, of La Crosse co., Wisconsin, flows into the Mississippi.

RACOON FORD, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the Rapidan River, 90 miles N.N.W. of Richmond, contains several mills.

RACOON FORK of Licking River, Ohio, joins the main stream at Newark.

RACOON ISLAND, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

RACOON RIVER, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Dallas county, and empties itself into Des Moines River at Fort Des Moines.

RACOON VALLEY, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

RACTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RACZ, räts, BECSE, or O-BECSE, o bä'chä', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 43 miles E.N.E. of Bacs, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches, on the right bank of the Theiss. Pop. 11,132.

RACZ-KEVE, räts-kä'vä', an island in the Danube, 28 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. Its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

RACZ-KEVE, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 22 miles S.S.W. of Pesth, on the above island. Pop. 4200.

RACZKI, räch'kee, a town of Poland, government, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Augustowo.

RADACK, rä'dăk, and RALICK, räl'ik, two parallel chains of islands of Marshall's Archipelago, in the North Pacific, stretching from S.S.E. to N.N.W., between lat. 4° 30' and 11° 48' N., and lon. 166° and 172° E.

RADAMA, rä'dä-mä', mountains of Madagascar, in the N. part.

RADA-NEL-CHIANTI, rä'dä-nĕl-ke-än'tee, or CASTEL-DI-RADA, käs tĕl'de-rä'dä, a village of Tuscany, 16 miles N. of Sienna. Pop. 2876.

RADAUNE, rä'dŏw'neh, a river of West Prussia, flows very circuitously E.N.E., and joins the Motlau a little above Dantzic, after a course of 30 miles.

RADAUTZ, rä'dŏwts, a market-town of Austrian Poland, in Bukowina, 10 miles S.W. of Sereth. Pop. 1900.

RAD'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

RAD'CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE, a station on the East Lancashire Railway, between Manchester and Bury.

RAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RADE, rä'deh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1092.

RADEBURG, rä'deh bŏŏrg', or RADEBERG, rä'deh-bĕrg', a town of Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Dresden, on the Roder. Pop. 2311. It has important manufactures of ribbons and gloves.

RADENIN, rä'deh-neen', a village of Bohemia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1013.

RAD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham. It has a station on the Peterborough and Leicester Railway, 2½ miles W. of Nottingham.

RAD'FORD-SEM'ELE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RAD'FORDSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Alabama.

RADI, rä'dee, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 4 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1580.

RADICENA, rä-de-chä'nä, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles E. of Palmi. Pop. 2700.

RADICOFANI, rä-de-ko-fä'nee, a market-town of Tuscany, province, and 36 miles S.S.E. of Sienna, on the slope of a volcanic mountain of the same name. Pop. 2800.

RADICONDOLI, rä-de-kon'do-le, or RIDICONDALI, re-de-kon'dä-lee, a village of Central Italy, in Tuscany, province of Sienna, 13 miles S.E. of Voltera. Pop. 2000.

RAD'IPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RADKERSBURG, räd'kers-bŏŏrg', a town of Styria, 37 miles S.E. of Grätz, on an island in the Mur. Pop. 2400.

RAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

RADMANSDORF, räd'mäns dŏrf', written also RODOLZA and RADOULZA, a town of Illyria, 26 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 600.

RADMAR, räd'mär, a village of Austria, in Styria, 30 miles W.N.W. of Brück. Pop. 1[illegible]66.

RADNA, rŏd'nŏh', written also RODNA, a village of Transylvania, 23 miles N.N.E. of Bistritz, on the Samosch. It was in early times a place of considerable importance, but was destroyed on an incursion of the Tartars in 1242. Pop. 1000.

RAD'NAGE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

RADNAU, a village of Austria. See RADNOTH.

RADNITZ, räd'nits, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Pilsen. Pop. 2218.

RAD'NOR or RADNORSHIRE, rad'nor shir, a county of South Wales, having N. the cos. of Montgomery and Salop. Area, 425 square miles, of which more than one-half is said to be moorland and bog. Pop. in 1852, 24,716. The surface, except in the S.E., is bleak and mountainous. Principal rivers, the Wye, Arrow, and Lugg. Sheep and cattle are the staple product of the county. Chief towns, Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Bouverie family.

RADNOR, NEW, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor, 13 miles N.E. of Brecknock. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 2345. The town consists chiefly of one irregularly-built street. The borough, with Presteign, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Knucklas, and Rhayader, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

RADNOR, OLD, a parish of Wales, co. of Radnor.

RAD'NOR, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 8 miles S. of Norristown. Pop. 1334.

RADNOR, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1204.

RADNOTH, rȧd'not, RADNAU, rȧd'nȯw, or JERNOT, yĕr'not, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, co. of Kokelburg, on the Maros, 44 miles N. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1706.

RADOBOJ, rȧ'do-boy', a village of Austria, in Croatia, co., and about 30 miles from Warasdin. Pop. 1169.

RADOGI KOVITCHI. See RADOSH KOVITCHI.

RADOKALA, rȧ-do-kȧ'lȧ, or RIMSKI-KORSAKOFF, rim'-ekee-kor-sȧ-koff', a group of islands of the North Pacific, in Marshall's Archipelago, extending about 54 miles from E.N.E. to W.S.W.; lat. 11° 8′ 26″ and 11° 26′ 45″ N., lon. 166° 26′ 30″ and 167° 14′ 20″ E. The islands are principally two—a larger, about 26 miles long, trending N.E. and S.W., with an entrance to its lagoon on the S.; and a less, situated to the S. of it, and 14 miles long by 3 miles wide.

RADOLFSZELL, rȧ'dolf-tsĕll', a walled town of Baden, circle of the Lake, on the Untersee, 17 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1220.

RADOLIN, rȧ-do-leen', a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg, 3 miles S.E. of Schönlanke. P. 627.

RADOM, rȧ'dom, a town of Poland, capital of a waywode, on the Radomka, 57 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 5700. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has Roman Catholic churches, and Piarist and Lutheran colleges.

RADOMIR, rȧ-do-meer', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ghiustendil.

RADOMSK,' rȧ-domsk', or RADOMSKO, rȧ-dom'sko, a town of Poland, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the railway to Warsaw. Pop. 1816.

RADOMYSL, rȧ'do-mis'l, a town of Russia, government, and 59 miles W.N.W. of Kiev, on the Teterev. Pop. 3300.

RADOMYSL, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 20 miles N.W. of Dubno. Pop. 2000.

RADOMYSL, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 miles N.E. of Tarnow. Pop. 1500.

RADOSH KOVITCHI, RADOCH KOVITCHI, or RADOSCH KOVITSCHI, rȧ-dosh' ko-vit'chee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 24 miles N.W. of Minsk. Pop. 1550.

RADOULZA, a town of Illyria. See RADMANSDORF.

RADOVITZ, rȧ'do-vits', a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 50 miles S.W. of Ghiustendil, on the Radovitz River, an affluent of the Kara-soo, (anc. *Strymon*,) and on the great route from Room-Elee into Albania. It has a trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT, rȧd'stȧtt, (Ger. pron. rȧd'stȧtt,) a town of Upper Austria, 85 miles S.E. of Salzburg, on the Ems. Pop. 2000.

RAD'STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. A railway connects it with Mitford.

RAD'STON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RADWAN, rȧd'ȯȧn, (Hun. *Radvany*, rȯd'vȧh',) a market-town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, on the Gran, 2 miles S.W. of Neusohl. Pop. 2000.

RAD'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RAD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

RAD'WINTER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RADZIVILOV, rȧd-ze-ve-lov', or RADZIVOLOV, rȧd-zee-vo-lov', a frontier town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 115 miles W.N.W. of Kamieniec.

RADZYN, rȧd'zin, a town of Poland, province, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Siedlec, capital of a county. Pop. 2000.

RAE, rȧ'ȧ, or ROY BARELI, (bȧ-rȧ'lee,) a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 48 miles S.S.E. of Lucknow. It has an extensive fort, which, with this town, is altogether in a decayed condition. Pop. 8000.

RAEFFSKOY, rȧ-eff'koi', a group of islands in the Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 43′ S., lon. 144° 11′ W. They are three in number, and are very small; only one of them contains a few inhabitants. They appear to be the same as the Sea-gull group of Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition.

RAFA, rȧ'fȧ, (anc. *Raphia*,) a town of Palestine, near the frontier of Egypt, 4 or 5 miles from the Mediterranean.

RAF'FLES BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of the Coburg Peninsula, in North Australia, 13 miles E. of Port Essington; lat. 11° 10′ S., lon. 132° 20′ E. A British settlement, named Port Raffles, established here in 1847, was abandoned in 1849.

RAF'FORD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin, 2 miles S.E. of Forres. Here are the superb mansion of Altyre, the residence of Sir W. C. Gordon, and Burgie Castle, a structure of the seventeenth century.

RAFSUND, (Räfsund,) rĕf'soond, a lake of Sweden, laen, and 26 miles S.E. of Ostersund. Greatest length from N.W. to S.E., 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles. It has a large island and a village of the same name on its E. shore, and discharges itself at the S.E. into the Njurunda.

RAFZ, rȧfts, a parish of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 2½ miles N. of Eglisau. Pop. 1150.

RAGATZ, rȧ'gȧts, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 30 miles S. by E. of St. Gall, at the mouth of the gorge through which the Tamina rushes in its course to join the Rhine. Pop. 1237.

RAG'DALE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RAGENDORF, rȧ'ghen-dorf', or RAJKA, rī'kȯh', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 11 miles N.N.W. of Wiesulburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3360.

RAG'GED MOUNTAINS, an elevated range on the border between Grafton and Merrimack counties, New Hampshire. Height, about 2000 feet.

RAGHIB, rȧ'gheeb', a village of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 12 miles N.E. of Ras Makallah. It has an ancient mosque.

RAGHLEY, rȧh'lee or raw'lee, or AUGHLEY, awh'lee, a peninsula and fishing village of Ireland, in Connaught, on its N.W. coast, co., and 9 miles N.W. of Sligo. Pop. of the village, 170. Here are the ruins of Artarmon Castle.

RAGHOOGHUR or RARGOOGURH. See RAGOOGHUR.

RAGIAN, rȧ-ghe-ȧn', or RIJUGIAN, rīg'e-ȧn', a township of Persia, province of Fars, 3 miles W. of Behbehan.

RAG'LAND, a village and parish of England, co., and 7 miles W.S.W. of Monmouth. Pop. 766. About 1 mile from the village are the ruins of Ragland Castle, the ancient seat of the Somerset family.

RAGLESVILLE, rag'gelz-vil, a post-office of Daviess co., Indiana.

RAGNIT, rȧg'nit, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles N. of Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. 2850.

RAGOL, rȧ-gol', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 18 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1217.

RAGOOGHUR, RAGHOOGHUR, rȧ goo-gŭr', or RAHGOOGURH, a town of Central Hindostan, province of Malwah, capital of a large district, 123 miles S.S.W. of Gwalior.

RAGÓV or RAGOW, rȧ-gov', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 25 miles N.N.W. of Vilkomeer. Pop. 1520.

RAGUHN, rȧ'goon, a town of Germany, in Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 3 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 1589.

RAGUSA, rȧ-goo'sȧ, a river of Sicily, after a S. course of 25 miles, enters the Mediterranean 12 miles S.S.W. of Modica.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, co., and 3 miles W. of Modica, on the W. bank of the river Ragusa. Pop. 21,446. Its inhabitants are industrious, and have manufactures of woollens and silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the ancient *Hybla Hereæa*.

RAGUSA, rȧ-goo'sȧ, or RAUGIA, rȧ-oo'ja or rȯw'jȧ, (Slav. *Dubrovnik*, doo-brov'nik; Turk. *Paprovnik*, pȧ-prov-nik' or pȧ-prov-neek',) a seaport city of Dalmatia, capital of a circle, on a peninsula of the Adriatic, 38 miles W.N.W. of Cattaro. Lat. of the mole fort, 42° 38′ 9″ N., lon. 18° 7′ E. Pop. 6000. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round-towers, and has a most imposing appearance. The houses are chiefly in the Italian style. It has a cathedral, with fine works of art, a large Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the Republic, a guard-house, with a conspicuous belfrey, barracks for 1200 troops, a lyceum, and various other public schools, a lazaretto, a theatre, and in its vicinity numerous elegant villas. The port, immediately S. of the city, is fitted only for small vessels; but the harbor of Gravosa, N. of the peninsula, will receive ships of the line: both are defended by forts. Its trade, once important, has greatly declined. It is visited every year by earthquakes, and suffered severely from that of 1667, by which a fifth part of the population lost their lives. It has manufactures of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which, with oil, anchovies, and the products of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. Ragusa, founded about the middle of the seventh century, continued to be a republic under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was erected by Napoleon into a duchy for Marshal Marmont.——Adj. and inhab. RAGUSAN, rȧ-goo'sȧn.

RAGUSA VECCHIA, rȧ-goo'sȧ vĕk'ke ȧ. ("Old Ragusa,") a village on the Adriatic, 7 miles S.E. of the above town, was the ancient *Epidaurus*, destroyed by the Croats in 656. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

RAHABEH, rȧ-hȧ'bĕh, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, between Rakkah and Anah, near the site of an ancient city conjectured to have been the Rehoboth of Scripture.

RAHAD, rȧ-hȧd', a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 57 miles N. of Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 200 miles.

RAHAN or RAGHAN a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

RAHAN' or RAGHAN, ra-ȧn', a parish of Ireland, King's county.

RAHDEN, rȧ'den, a market-town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. of Minden. Pop. 1200.

RAHDUNPOOR, rȧ-dŭn-poor', a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 136 miles N.W. of Baroda, capital of a rajahship, in a wide plain close to the Runn of Cutch. Lat. 23° 52′ N., lon. 71° 38′ E. It is enclosed by a brick wall with towers, and in 1820 comprised 4000 houses.

RAHELA, rȧ-hī'ȧ, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 14 miles S.E. of Jaloun.

RAH'ENY or RATHENY, rath'e-ne, a village and parish

of Ireland, co., and 4 miles N.E. of Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. of its village, 250.

RAHMANEEAH or RAHMANIEH, rȧh-mȧ-nee'ęh, a town of Lower Egypt, province of Bahari, 25 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. It was taken by the English from the French in 1801.

RAHO, rȧ'ho', a village of Hungary, 18 miles N.E. of Szigeth. Pop. 2407.

RAHOON', a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Galway. The parish contains a part of the town of Galway.

RAHOON, rȧ-hoon', or RIHAN, r'hȧn, a town of the Punjab, in British India, between the Sutlej and Beas, 13 miles N.E. of Loodiuah. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

RAHOURY, rȧ hoo'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 18 miles N. of Ahmednuggur.

RAHOVA, rȧ-ho'vȧ, or ORAVA, o-rȧ'vȧ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, sanjak, and 55 miles E.S.E. of Widdin, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2000.

RAHWAY, raw'wȧ, a small river in the N.E. part of New Jersey, rises in Essex co., flows nearly S. to Rahway, and then forms the boundary between Essex and Middlesex counties until it enters Staten Island Sound. Vessels of 80 tons ascend it to Rahway.

RAHWAY, a post-village of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, is situated on the Rahway River, and on the New Jersey Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Newark, and 38 miles N.E. of Trenton. It is divided by the river into Upper and Lower Rahway, the former of which is in Rahway township, and the latter (formerly called Bridgeton) in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county. It contains 9 churches, belonging to the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, and colored people; also a bank, an insurance office, and 2 newspaper offices. There is a flourishing boarding school for girls, named the Rahway Female Institute, a classical boarding school for boys, and a fine Union school, erected in 1852. Rahway is noted chiefly for the manufacture of carriages, hats, stoves, stoneware, &c.: 3000 carriages are made here annually for the Southern market. It has a large muslin-printing establishment, an iron foundry, and a manufactory of felt cloth. Schooners ascend the river to this place. Settled about the year 1720. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

RAIATEA, rī-ȧ (ī'ȧ, or LAIATEA, lī-ȧ-tē'ȧ, (the *Ulietea* of Cook,) one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, 130 miles N.W. of Tahiti; lat. 16° 50' S., lon. 151° 24' W. Circuit, about 40 miles. It has many good anchorages, sheltered by a coral reef, that encloses this and the neighboring island of Fuia. Principal products, arrow root and cocoa-nuts. Here is a missionary station.

RAICHOR, rī'chor', RAICHOOR, rī'choor', or RACHOOR, rȧ-choor', a town of India, in Nizam's dominions, between the Kistnah and Tungabuddra Rivers, 110 miles S.W. of Hyderabad; lat. 16° 12' N., lon. 77° 25' E. It is large, irregularly built, with the strongest fort in this part of India.

RAIDAH, rī'dȧ, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast; lat. 15° N., lon. 53° 30' E. Pop. 700. Principal exports, frankincense, aloes, ambergris, and shark-fins.

RAIDROOG, a town of Hindostan. See RYDROOG.

RAI KOKE, rī-ko'kȧ, written also RAU-KOKO and RACHKOKE, one of the Kooriles Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, and near the centre of the group; lat. 48° 16' N., lon. 153° 15' E. Length and breadth, about 15 miles each. The surface is rocky and mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

RAILROADS. A general account of these will be found under the head of the different states and countries in which they are situated.

RAIN or RHAIN, rīn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 23 miles N. of Augsburg. Pop. 1050. Before it the Austrian general Tilly was mortally wounded in 1632.

RAINBOW, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

RAINE, rān, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAINE (rān) ISLET, an islet in the Great Barrier Reef; lat. 11° 36' S., lon. 144° 2' 15" E., 1000 yards long, by 500 yards wide. A beacon, the summit of which is 75 feet above sea-level, has been erected upon it, marking the best entrance through the outer reef towards Torres Strait.

RAINE'S (rānz) TAVERN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

RAINFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Prescot, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

RAINHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RAINHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAINHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAINHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAINHILL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Liverpool.

RAINIER, rȧ'neer, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

RAINIER, MOUNT. See MOUNT RAINIER.

RAINOW, rȧ'no, a township of England, co. of Chester.

RAINSBOROUGH, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 99 miles E. of Cincinnati.

RAINSBURG, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on Cove Creek, about 8 miles S. of Bedford.

RAINSCLIFF, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

RAINSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Indiana, on Pine Creek, 87 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

RAINTON, EAST, a township of England, co. of Durham.

RAINTON, WEST, a township of England, co. of Durham.

RAINY LAKE, (*Fr. Lac de la Pluie*, lȧk d' lȧ plū'ee',) in North America, 100 miles W. of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between the British and United States' territories, and has on its S. side a fort of the American Fur Company. It discharges its surplus waters W. into the Lake of the Woods, by RAINY RIVER, 100 miles in length. Its banks are covered with pine forests.

RAISEN MARKET, a parish and market-town of England, co., and 14 miles N.N.E. of Lincoln. Pop. 2022.

RAISEN, MIDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAISEN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAISIN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 1267.

RAISIN RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale county. Its general direction is nearly E., and its whole length is probably 140 miles. The water-power on this river is very extensive. The current is rapid, the banks are high, and the valley through which it flows is noted for fertility. After passing by Adrian and Monroe, it enters Lake Erie 2 miles from the latter place.

RAISINVILLE, a township in the E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 967.

RAISMES, rām or rēm, a town of France, department of Nord, with a station on the Northern Railway, 3 miles N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 3078. It has coal-mines and iron-works.

RAISSEEN, rīs'seen', a decayed town and hill-fort of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 22 miles N.E. of Bhopaul.

RAITHBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAIVA, rī'vȧ, a town of Poland, on the Bzdka, government, and 46 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1800. It was formerly a strong fortress, and has an ancient castle.

RAJAGRIHA, rȧj-ȧ-gree'ȧ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles S. of Behar, on the lofty site of an old fortress. It is a place of pilgrimage, where 50,000 Hindoos sometimes assemble.

RAJAHMUNDRY, rȧj-ȧ-mun'dree, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, on the Godavery, about 43 miles from its mouth, and 73 miles N.E. of Masulipatam; lat. 16° 25' N., lon. 81° 54' E. It stands on a height, and has a fort and a terraced bazaar, with numerous mosques, and other indications of Mohammedan ascendancy.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras. Area, 6050 square miles. Pop. 1,612,036.

RAJAKERA, rȧj-ȧ-kā'rȧ, a town of Central Hindostan, in the Bhurtpoor dominions, 24 miles S. of Agra.

RAJAMAHAL, rȧ'jȧ-mȧ-hȧl', written also RAJEMAHAL and RAJMUHAL, ("the royal residence,") a city of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district of Boglipoor, on the Ganges, 65 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It consists of a long street of stone and mud houses, with about a dozen market places.

RAJANAGURA, rȧj-ȧ-nȧ-gū'rȧ, (Hindoo *Rajanagra*, rȧ-jȧ-nȧ'grȧ,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 23 miles W.S.W. of Dacca.

RAJANAGUR, a village of British India, presidency of Madras, 11 miles N.N.W. of Rajahmundry.

RAJANO, rȧ-yȧ'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1553.

RAJAPULPETTA, rȧ'jȧ-pūl-pĕ'tȧ, a town of Hindostan, province, and 60 miles S. of Hyderabad; lat. 16° 27' N., lon. 78° 37' E.

RAJAWUR, rȧ'jȧ-wūr', written also RAJAURI, or RAJOUR, a town of the Punjab, in British India, on the Chenaub, 120 miles N. of Lahore.

RAJDEER, rȧ'deer', a town of Hindostan, province of Candeish, strongly situated on a precipitous mountain, only accessible by a narrow foot-path cut through the rock, and secured by gates. Though plentifully supplied with water and provisions sufficient for a year, when besieged by the British in 1818, it was evacuated by the garrison as soon as the mortar batteries opened, and gained without the loss of a single man.

RAJECZ, rȧ'yĕts', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on an affluent of the Waag, 34 miles N.W. of Nousohl. Pop. 3000.

RAJESHAHYE, rȧ'jeh-shȧ-hī', or RAJSHAHYE, rȧ'shȧ-hī', a district of British India, presidency, and in the centre of the province of Bengal, between lat. 24° and 25° N., lon. 88° 30' and 90° E., having S. the main stream of the Ganges. Area, 2812 square miles. Pop. 950,000. The chief towns are Bauleah and Hurrial.

RAJGHUR, rȧ'gūr', or RAJ'GURH', a fortified town of India, 175 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

RAJGHUR, a town of India, in Bundelcund, on the Cane, 100 miles S.E. of Jhansi.

RAJGHUR, a town of India, in Gurlwal, 45 miles N.E. of Umballah.

RAJODE, rä-jōd', a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 46 miles W. by S. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 3' N., lon. 75° 9' E.

RAJOO, rä'joo', a town of Central India, in the Berar dominions, on the Mahanuddy, 27 miles S. of Ryepoor. It has numerous pagodas, and a large annual festival.

RAJOORA, rä-joo'rä, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, Guzerat peninsula, 53 miles N.E. of the promontory of Diu Head. Lat. 21° 2' N., lon. 71° 40' E.

RAJPEPLA, räj-pēp'lä, a decayed town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 55 miles S.S.E. of Baroda.

RAJPOOR, räj-poor', a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, district of Concan, 96 miles N.N.W of Goa.

RAJPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 18 miles from Kooksee.

RAJPOOTANA, a city or province of India. See AJMEER.

RAJSHAHYE. See RAJESHAHYE.

RAKAS-TAL, a lake of Thibet. See RAVANA-HRADA.

RAKHAING, a province of India. See ARACAN.

RAKITUA, (?) rä-ke-too'ä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 59 miles S.S.W. of Koorsk, on an affluent of the Psiol. Pop. 1500.

RAKITUA, (?) a market-town of Russia, government of Pskov, 19 miles N.E. of Ostrov.

RAKKA, RAKKAH, or RACCA, räk'kä, (anc. *Nicephorium*,) a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of same name, on the Euphrates, 92 miles S.E. of Bir. It has some remains of antiquity.

RAKNEE, räk'nee, a village of Afghanistan, 40 miles W. of Dara Ghazee Khan, on the road to Candahar, where the Sangad Pass intersects the Sakhee Sarwar Pass. It is a small place of about 40 huts, lying on a stream. A road, practicable for wheel carriages, leads from Raknee to Candahar.

RAKONITZ, räl'ko-nits', written also ROKOWNJK, a town of Bohemia, on two small rivers, 30 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 2646.

RAKOV or RAKOW, räl'kov, a town of Poland, province, and 34 miles W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1520.

RAKOV or RAKOW, a market-town of Russia, government, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Minsk.

RAKWITZ, räk'wits, or RAKONIEWICE, rä-kon-yä-vee't'sä, a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1700.

RALDING, räl'ding, a mountain of North Hindostan, in the Himalayas, on the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 29' N., lon. 78° 22' E. Height, 21,411 feet.

RALDONE, räl-do'nä, a village of Austrian Italy, 8 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. 2000.

RALEIGH, raw'lee, a new county in the W.S.W. part of Virginia, contains about 380 square miles. It is traversed in the E. part by New River, and also drained by the head streams of Coal River. The slope of the county is toward the N.W. The surface is mountainous, and mostly overspread with forests. The route of the Covington and Ohio Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Formed out of part of Fayette county, and named in honor of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585. Capital, Beckley. Pop. 1765; of whom 1742 were free, and 23 slaves.

RALEIGH, raw'lee, a city, capital of North Carolina, and seat of justice of Wake co., a few miles W. of Neuse River, 148 miles N. by W. of Wilmington, 60 miles N.N.E. of Fayetteville, and 286 miles from Washington. Lat. 35° 47' N., lon. 78° 48' W. The situation is elevated and healthy. An open area of ten acres, named Union Square, occupies the centre of the city, from which four principal streets, 99 feet wide, extend in different directions. The State-house, situated in Union Square, is among the largest and most splendid capitols in the United States. It is built of granite, and surrounded with massive columns of the same material, after the model of the Parthenon, and surmounted by a handsome dome. The dimensions are 166 feet long by 90 wide, and the cost above $500,000. The former State-house, which contained a marble statue of Washington, by Canova, was destroyed by fire in 1831. The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has recently been established at this place. The foundation of the State Lunatic Asylum has also been laid on Dix's Hill, in the W. part of the town. Raleigh also contains a court-house, a market-house, two banks, and churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics; about 12 newspapers are published here. Raleigh is the terminus of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which, with other lines, forms a direct communication with Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia. The North Carolina Railroad, now in progress, passes through this city, connecting it with those of South Carolina, on one hand, and with the seaports of North Carolina on the other. Pop. in 1850, 4518.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Mississippi, about 50 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It is surrounded by pine barrens.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Tennessee, on Wolf River, 200 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, and 9 or 10 miles N.E. of Memphis. It is situated in a fertile cotton-growing district, on the railroad route from Memphis to Nashville. Pop. about 300.

RALEIGH, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 215 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

RALEIGH, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 10 miles N.N.E. of Rushville.

RALEIGH, a post-village and township, capital of Saline co., Illinois, on the Middle Fork of Saline Creek, 175 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. 1092.

RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE, Virginia. See BECKLEY.

RALICK ISLANDS, North Pacific. See RADACK.

RALLS, rawlz, a county in the E.N.E. part of Missouri, contains about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois, traversed from W. to E. by Salt River, and also drained by Spencer's and Lick Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and the soil generally good. Limestone underlies the greater part of the county. Stone coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, New London. Pop. 6151; of whom 4783 were free, and 1368 slaves.

RALPH HILL, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

RALPHTON, a post-office of Fulton co., Kentucky.

RALSTON, rawls'ton, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on Lycoming Creek, and on the railroad between Williamsport and Elmira, 25 miles N. of the former.

RAMA, räl'mä, or RAMALA, rä-mäl'lä, a town of Palestine, 26 miles N.N.W. of Jerusalem. It is supposed to be the ancient Arimathea. Pop. 2000.

RAMAH, räl'mä, or ER-RAM, ěr'räm', a village of Palestine, 5 miles N. of Jerusalem.

RAMALES, räl-mäl'lěs, a village of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Santander. Along with the neighboring fort of Guardamino, it was obstinately held by Maroto, the Carlist general, in 1837, but he was at length forced to surrender to Espartero, who was created Duke of Vittoria, for his services on this occasion. On evacuating, the Carlists set fire to the town, which still remain a heap of ruins. Pop. 805.

RAM'APO', a small river rising in Orange co., New York, flows southward through Bergen and Passaic counties of New Jersey, and enters Pompton River, about 8 miles N.W. of Paterson. It is a good mill-stream.

RAMAPO, a township of Rockland co., New York. Pop. 3197.

RAMAPO WORKS, a post-village in the above township, on Ramapo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of New York. It has a rolling mill and a manufactory of files and other articles.

RAMBAE, a town of Ecuador. See CUENCA.

RAMBÉ, räm-bä, or GIL'LET, one of the Feejee Islands; lat. 16° 24' S., lon. 179° 53' 40" W. It is lofty and well-wooded, with many deep bights, one of which, on the S.E. side affords good anchorage. There is a large settlement on its N.W. side.

RAMBERVILLERS, räm'bĕr've'yä', a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Mortagne, 16 miles N.E. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 4341. It has manufactures of linen and cotton-thread, woollen hosiery, earthenwares, iron-works, and paper mills, in its vicinity.

RAMBLA, LA, lä räm'blä, a market-town of Spain, province, and 14 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 9040. It has several convents, and some woollen manufactures.

RAMBLA, LA, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the W. coast. Pop. 1413.

RAMBODDÉ, räm-bod'dä, a sanitarium in the central province of Ceylon, 34 miles from Kandy, at an elevation of 3325 feet.

RAMBOUILLET, räm'boo-ral'yä' or rŏnb'wee'yä', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, capital of the department, 17 miles S.W. of Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Chartres. Pop. in 1852, 4130. It has a fine château, formerly a royal residence, in which Francis I. died in 1547. It was occupied by Charles X. on his way to Cherbourg, in July, 1830. The first merinos imported into France were at its model farm, established by Louis XVI.

RAMDROOG, räm-droog', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, 43 miles S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 44' N., lon. 77° 31' E.

RAME, raim, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall. The Rame head is a promontory bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on the W.; lat. 50° 19' N., lon. 4° 13' W.

RAM'ELTON, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 6 miles S.W. of Rathmullen. Pop. 1428.

RA'MER, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

RAMERUPT, räl'meh-rüpt', a market-town of France, department of Aube, 7 miles E. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 688.

RAM'ESES, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

RAMET, räl'mä', a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1472.

RAMETTA, rä-mĕt'tä, a walled town of Sicily, 8 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 263.

RAMGAON, räm-gä-ōn', a village of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, district of Kumaon, 17 miles S. of Almora.

RAMGERRY, rām-ghêr'ree, a town of Hindostan, province of Mysore, 48 miles N.E. of Seringapatam.

RAMGHAUT, rām'gawt', a town of Hindostan, province, and N. by E. of Agra, on the right bank of the Ganges.

RAMGHAUT, a pass of Hindostan, leading from the province of Bejapoor over the West Ghauts, to the Portuguese territories on the Malabar coast, of which Goa is the capital. The ascent from the E. to the summit of the pass, which has a height of about 2200 feet, is very gradual, but the descent on the W. side is very steep.

RAMGHUR, rām'gur', a town of British India, capital of the district of its own name, on the Dumoodah, 200 miles N.W. of Calcutta, and S. of the route to Benares.

RAMGHUR, a large district of British India, presidency of Bengal, comprising all the S. part of the province of Bahar, between lat. 22° and 25° N., and lon. 83° and 87° E. Area estimated at 22,500 square miles.

RAMGHUR, a town of British India, in the Upper Provinces, S. of Almora.

RAMGUNGA, rām-gung'ga, written also RAMAGUNGA, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, after a W. and S. course of 250 miles joins the Ganges 5 miles N.E. of Kanoje.

RAMGUR, rām'gur', a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 106 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 26' N., lon. 84° 26' E.

RAM HEAD, a promontory of New South Wales, 30 miles S.W. of Cape Howe. Lat. 37° 40' S., lon. 149° 30' E.

RAM HORMOOZ, RAM HORMOUZ or RAM HORMUZ, rām hor-mooz', a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, 82 miles S.E. of Shooster, on the route thence to Shoeraz, and on an affluent of the Jerahi.

RAMILLIES, ram'e lees. (Fr. pron. rā'mee'yee' or rā'mee'yee'.) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 19 miles S.S.E. of Louvain. Here the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French, May 23, 1706.

RAMIREZ, rā-mee'rās, a wooded island in the Lake of Tamiahua, Mexico, State of Vera Cruz, S.W. of Tampico.

RAMIREZ, DIEGO ISLANDS. See DIEGO RAMIREZ.

RAMISSERAM, rā mis'sēh-rām, or RAMISERUM, an island in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan; lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 79° 22' E. Estimated length, 11 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. The surface is low, sandy, and jungly. It has a remarkable temple much resorted to in pilgrimage, and is the scene of many Hindoo fables, and a noted point in Hindoo astronomy. The chief port, Paumbum, is on its W. side. Until 1480, it was connected with the main-land by a neck of land, the vestiges of which render the channel innavigable except for small vessels.

RAMLEAH, mountains of Arabia. See SEAMMAR.

RAMLEH, a town of Palestine, pashalic of Gaza, 22 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. Pop. about 3000. It stands on a slope facing the E., and has many well-built stone houses, several mosques, some vaulted cisterns, one of the largest Latin convents in Palestine, and a Saracenic tower commanding a fine view. Its vicinity is covered with gardens and olive plantations.

RAMNAD, rām-nad', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Vayah River, 125 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 9° 13' N., lon. 78° 55' E. It has a fort, a palace, and a Protestant church.

RAMNAGUR or RAMNAGHUR, rām-nā'gur', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, 5 miles S.E. of Benares.

RAMNAGUR or RAMNAGHUR, a town of the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenaub, 90 miles N.E. of Lahore. It has lately been much enlarged and improved, and has two castles.

RAMNEE, rām'nee, a snowy mountain of the Himalayas, in the N. of the province of Kumaon, 50 miles N. of Almora. Lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 79° 38' E. Estimated height, 22,768 feet above sea-level.

RAMNUGGUR, rām-nūg'gur, a walled town of the Punjab, on the Chenaub, 62 miles N.W. of Lahore; lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 73° 38' E. Here the Sikh army was defeated by the British, October, 1848.

RAMOAN or RATHMOAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim. It comprises the town of Ballycastle, with Kenbane headland, and the mountain of Knocklayd.

RAMOO, rā moo', a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, district of Chittagong, on a large river of the same name, 250 miles E.S.E. of Calcutta.

RAMPISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RAMPOOR, rām'poor', a town of India, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Bareilly, and 105 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 78° 54' E. It is large and populous, enclosed by a bamboo hedge, and has two palaces, and a fine mosque and mausoleum.

RAMPOOR, a town of India, in Gurhwal, capital of the district of Bussahr, on the S. bank of the Sutlej, 50 miles E.N.E. of Belaspoor. Lat. 31° 27' N., lon. 77° 38' E. It is a favorite place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and has some commercial importance. The houses are built in squares around court yards, and roofed with slate, but being built in the cavity of a glittering rock, it is one of the hottest places in North India.

RAMPOOR, a town of India, dominion, and 112 miles E. of Odeypoor.

RAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

RAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

RAMREE, an island of British India, in Aracan, N.E. of Cheduba. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. It gives name to a province, and on it is the town of Yembia.

RAMSAY or RAMSEY, ram'zee, a seaport and market-town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsay River, in a bay of the same name, 13 miles N.N.E. of Douglas. Pop. in 1851, 2701. It has wide, well-paved streets, a stone bridge of 3 arches, a chapel, court-house, several good hotels, and a pier, with a large herring-fishery. The vicinity is fertile, picturesque, and adorned with handsome residences.

RAMSAY, a village and township of Canada West, co. of Lanark, on the Canadian Mississippi, an affluent of the Ottawa, 66 miles N.N.W. of Kingston. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, and is the most thickly settled township in the district, having a woollen factory and manufactures of articles in wood, a saw and a flour mill, and a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. in 1852, 3256.

RAMSAYBURG, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. of Belvidere.

RAMSBURY, a village and ecclesiastical parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Bury, on the Irwell and East Lancashire Railway.

RAMSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

RAMSDON (or RAMSDEN-) BELLHOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAMSDON-CRAYS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAMSDORF, rāms'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 33 miles W.S.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 1060.

RAMSEY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles N.N.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1851, 2641. The town stands at the base of a hill on the margin of the fens, and has an ancient church, two endowed schools, and some remains of an abbey founded in 969. The Lake of Ramseymere, is in the vicinity.

RAMSEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAMSEY, Isle of Man. See RAMSAY.

RAMSEY, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area estimated at 2800 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its boundary on the N. and on the S.W., and it is drained by the sources of Rum and Snake Rivers. Spirit Lake is situated in the N. part. The surface is elevated, and consists of prairies and forests. Steamboats navigate the Mississippi on the border of the county. Capital, St. Paul's. Pop. 2227.

RAMSEY ISLE, an islet off the coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, at the N. point of St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles W. of St. David's; length, 2 miles.

RAMSGATE, a seaport-town, watering place, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury. Pop. in 1851, 11,633. The town is situated on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the interval, or *gate*, between them. It is for the most part showily built, and well-paved and lighted. It has a modern Gothic church, market and custom-house, a bank, barracks, assembly rooms, baths, bazaars, and other adjuncts of a place of summer resort. Its harbor, the largest artificial haven in England, begun by Smeaton in 1750, and completed by Rennie, is formed by two stone piers projecting from 1500 to 2000 feet into the sea, encloses an inner basin, and is bordered by wet and dry docks; vessels of 300 tons burden enter it at ordinary tides; a lighthouse stands at its entrance, and it is guarded by batteries. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, and has some coasting trade, fisheries, and imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands. Registered shipping in 1848, 7144 tons. Its cliffs command a fine view over the Downs Roadstead.

RAMSHEG, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on a small estuary at the head of Wallace Bay, opposite Fredericktown, and about 83 miles N. of Halifax.

RAMSHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RAM'S ISLAND, a small island of Ireland, co. of Antrim, the largest in Lough Neagh, about 1½ miles from the shore, and 8½ miles S. by W. of Antrim.

RAMSTADT, rām'stätt, (UPPER and LOWER,) two contiguous villages of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Modau, 5 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. United pop. 2600.

RAMSTEIN, rām'stine, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Landstuhl. Pop. 1080.

RAMSYDE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles S.S.W. of Ulverston, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. Pop. 561.

RANAI, rā'nī', written also LANAI, lā'nī', one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, W. of Mowee; lat. 20° 44' N., lon. 156° 53' W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

RANALEBURG, ran'al-bürg, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 174 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

RAN/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RANCAGUA, rŏn-kä'gwä, an old province of Chili, in South America, now subdivided between the provinces of Aconcagua and Colchagua, and having for its capital Rancagua or Triana.

RANCE, rŏnss, a river of France, departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 miles, enters the English Channel at St. Malo. It is navigable for small vessels from the sea to Dinan, near which begins the canal of Ille and Rance, connecting it with the river Vilaine.

RANCE, a river of France, department of Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn. Length, 25 miles.

RANCE, rŏnss, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Eppe, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1148.

RANCHER, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

RANCO/CUS or RANCO/CAS, a creek of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite about 3 miles W. of Mount Holly. Flowing westward, and north-westward, it enters the Delaware, 7 miles below Burlington. Small vessels ascend from its mouth to Mount Holly on the North Branch, and to Lumberton on the other.

RANCOCUS, a post-office and railroad station of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles from Camden.

RANÇON, rŏn'sŏnˣ, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Gartempe, 6 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 2091.

RAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAN/DALLSTOWN, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

RAN/DALLSVILLE, a post-village of Robeson co., North Carolina, 85 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh.

RAN/DALSTOWN, a market-town and formerly a parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 5 miles W.N.W. of Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh. Pop. 500. It has barracks, and some calico weaving. Adjoining it is the fine domain of Shane's Castle, the seat of Earl O'Neill. It is connected by a branch railway with Belfast and Ballimena.

RANDANS, rŏn'dŏnˣ, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on a wooded height, 21 miles N.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1497.

RANDAZZO, rän-dätˣ'so, a town of Sicily, intendency of Catania, at the N.W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 3300.

RAN/DERATH, rän'deh-rät', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 700.

RANDERS, rän'ders, a town of Denmark, Jutland, 22 miles N.N.W. of Aarhuus, with a port at the mouth of the Guden-Aa in the Cattegat. Pop. in 1851, 7736. It has ship-building docks and manufactures of gloves.

RANDERSACKER, rän'der säk'ker, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Main, 3 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1320.

RAN/DOLPH, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, is about 80 miles in length, and 35 miles wide; area, about 2800 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Buchanan, Cheat, and Tygart's Valley Rivers, branches of the Monongahela; it is traversed in the S.W. part by Elk River. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the county occupying the north-western declivity of the Alleghany Range. The soil is generally fertile. Stone coal, iron, limestone, sandstone, and slate are abundant. Salt is procured from some of its springs. Named in honor of Peyton Randolph, President of the Continental Congress. Capital, Beverly. Pop. 5248; of whom 5042 were free, and 201 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 880 square miles. It is intersected by Deep and Uharie Rivers. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and cattle are the staples. Extensive beds of slate underlie a part of the surface. The county is intersected by the Fayetteville and Salem Plank-road. Formed in 1779. Capital, Ashborough. Pop. 15,832; of whom 14,192 were free, and 1640 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on the Chattahoochee, which separates it from Alabama, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Patawia Creek, and also drained by the Hodchodkee and Pachitla Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine timber; the soil is fertile. The county contains several extensive caves. Organized in 1828. Capital, Cuthbert. Pop. 12,868; of whom 7860 were free, and 5008 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 970 square miles. The Tallapoosa River, flowing through the county, is joined by the Little Tallapoosa, near the centre. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. A gold mine is worked in the county. Capital, McDonald. Pop. 11,681, of whom 10,645 were free, and 936 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains about 880 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, and drained by the Eleven Points and Current Rivers, affluents of the former. The surface is undulating; the soil on the river-bottoms is very fertile. Steamboats can ascend, during more than half the year, to Pocahontas, the county seat. Pop. 8275, of whom 3032 were free, and 243 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the Whitewater, Mississinewa, and White Rivers, of which the first and second rise within it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. There are a few wet prairies in the county. It is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Union and Fort Wayne, and other railroads. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 14,725.

RANDOLPH, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi, and intersected by the Kaskaskia, which enters the first-named stream on the S. border of the county. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is fertile and well timbered. Fine marble is found in it. Randolph is among the oldest counties of the state. La Salle established a post at Kaskaskia, in this county, in 1673. Capital, Chester. Pop. 11,079.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Chariton River, and also drained by the Elk Fork of Salt River, by the sources of Bonne Femme River, and by Silver Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is remarkably fertile. Limestone is abundant, and coal is found. A plank-road extends from the Missouri to Huntsville, the capital. Pop. 9420, of whom 7283 were free, and 2136 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 89 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. 113.

RANDOLPH, a post-village and township of Orange co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 25 miles S. of Montpelier. It contains several churches and an academy. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages. Pop. 2666.

RANDOLPH, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 15 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there are about 25 establishments, employing 2500 hands, who produce goods to the value of about $180,000 annually. There is here a large steam mill for the manufacture of shoe-boxes. In the township are 4 churches—2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic; 14 stores, and an elegant town-house, called Stetson Hall, in honor of the Hon. Amasa Stetson, by whom it was presented to the town. It is 90 feet by 60, and contains a bank, a savings' institution, and the Stetson High School, a flourishing institution for boys, magnificently endowed by the honorable gentleman above named. There are two villages in the township, called East Randolph and West Randolph, about a mile and a half apart, having the railroad midway between the two. Pop. of the former in 1854, about 1700; of the latter, in which is situated the town-house, about 3000; and of the township in 1850, 4741.

RANDOLPH, a thriving post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York City Railroad, now in course of construction, 12 miles W. of its junction with the New York and Erie Railroad at Little Valley, about 60 miles S. by W. of Buffalo, and 58 miles E. of Erie. The village contains 4 churches, viz. Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; a flourishing academy, a newspaper office, 3 good hotels, 14 stores of different kinds, a steam saw mill, and a soap factory. About a mile E. is the village of East Randolph, on a neatly terraced-hill midway between the two, stands the academy. This institution ranks among the best in Western New York, and usually numbers from 150 to 200 students. Pop. of the township in 1850, 1606.

RANDOLPH, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, about 7 miles N.W. of Morristown. Pop. 2632.

RANDOLPH, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. 1360.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Bibb co., Alabama.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

RANDOLPH, a decayed post-village of Tipton co., Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, 23 miles N. of Memphis.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

RANDOLPH, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop 1888.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in the S.W. part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1732.

RANDOLPH, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, 85 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

RANDOLPH, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1106.

RANDOLPH, a post-village and township of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 44 miles N.W. of Madison. Pop. 615.

RAN/DOLPH CEN/TRE, post-office, Broome co., New York

RANDOLPH CENTRE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

RAN/DOLPH MA/CON COL/LEGE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia. The COLLEGE at this place was founded in 1832, and had, in 1852, 80 students, and a library of 3000 volumes.

RANDOLPH'S GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois

RAN'DON CREEK, of Monroe co., Alabama, flows into the Alabama.

RANDOW, rân'dov, a river of Prussia, flows circuitously N., and joins the Ucker in the province of Pomerania. Length, about 70 miles, a considerable part of which has been converted into a canal, and made available for navigation.

RAND'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RAND'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RANEA, (Ranea,) râ'nâ-ä, a river of Sweden, rises in Luleå Lappmark, in North Bothnia, flows S.S.E., and after a course of about 130 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles N. of Luleå.

RANEAH, râ'nâ'â, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 14 miles W. of Sirsah. Near it is an immense jheel or shallow lake.

RANELAGH, ran'e-lah, a suburb of the Irish metropolis, 1½ miles S.S.E. of Dublin Castle. It is well built, and gives the title of viscount to the Jones family.

RANEPOOR, râ-nee poor', a manufacturing town of Sinde, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. Pop. 5000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving. It is irregularly built, but clean, healthy, and agreeable—qualities unusual in the towns of Sinde.

RANES, rân, a village of France, department of Orne, 11 miles S.W. of Argentan. Pop. in 1852, 2581.

RANEYSBURG, a small post-village of Washington co., Illinois.

RAN'GAMATTY, a decayed town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, near the Brahmapootra, 53 miles E.N.E. of Rungpoor.

RANGATIRA, rân-gâ-tee'râ, or SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, one of the three which form the group of Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific, in lat. 44° 20′ S., lon. 176° 29′ E.

RANGE, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 963.

RANGENDINGEN, râng'en-ding'en, a village of South Germany, in Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 4 miles N.W. of Hechingen. Pop. 1705.

RANGI-HAUTE, râng'ghe-hôt' (?) or PITT, an island of the South Pacific, Chatham group, in lat. 44° 15′ S., lon. 176° 50′ E. Greatest length from N. to S., 7 miles; breadth, about 3 miles. It is thickly wooded, and inhabited by a party of aborigines from Chatham Island.

RANGI-TOTO, râng'ghe-to'to, the westernmost of the group of islands forming the N.W. entrance to the Road of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 36° 45′ S., lon. 174° 50′ E. It is of volcanic origin. Highest peak, 920 feet above the sea. In its centre is a very perfect crater, about 150 feet deep.

RANGOON or RANGOUN, râng'goon', the principal commercial town of the Burmese dominions, on the East Branch of the Irrawaddy, at its delta, about 25 miles from the sea, and 88 miles S.S.W. of Pegu. Lat. 16° 47′ N., lon. 96° 10′ E. Pop. 20,000. It extends on a dead flat along the river, consisting of several parallel streets lined with reed huts, a few European houses being the only substantial buildings. Ships of 1200 tons burden can reach the town, which has a considerable trade with Hindostan and Penang, exporting teak, catechu, lac, wax, ivory, raw cotton, bullion, gems, and ponies; and importing Indian and British cotton piece-goods, British woollens, and other manufactures. The exports and imports are estimated each to amount to $1,500,000 annually. About 2 miles N. is an abrupt hill, surmounted by the celebrated Shoe-Dagon temple, 333 feet in height, and one of the principal religious edifices in the empire.

RANI-GAT, râ'nee-gât', or RANI-GARK, Afghanistan, an isolated height W. of the Indus, above Attock, rising about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain. It is crowned by a ruined fortress, and supposed to be the celebrated *Aornus* captured by Alexander the Great.

RAN'KIN, a county in the S.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 640 square miles. The Pearl River washes its N.W. border for a distance of more than 50 miles. The surface is mostly covered with pine forests; the soil is generally fertile. A railroad extends from the county seat to Vicksburg, and is to be continued eastward. Named in honor of Christopher Rankin, member of Congress from Mississippi. Capital, Brandon. Pop. 7227, of whom 3951 were free, and 3276 slaves.

RANKWEIL, rânk'wil, a market-town of the Tyrol, in Vorarlberg, 3 miles N.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 2029.

RANK, rânn, a town of Austria, in Styria, on a height above the left bank of the Save, 17 miles W.N.W. of Agram. It has an old castle with numerous towers, and a Franciscan monastery. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Nauiniaum*. Pop. 1000.

RANNOCH, LOCH, lok ran'nok, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, E. of Rannoch Moor, 16 miles W.S.W. of Blair Athol. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is enclosed by high mountains, and contains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affluent of the Tay. The villages of George's Town and Kinloch-Rannoch, are at either extremity.

RANSART, rânsârt, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles N.N.E. of Charleroi.

RANSBEEK, râns'bâk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles N. of Brussels. It is famous for a great battle fought here in 1143, for the territory of Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant, when the lords of Diest, Bierbeck, Wesermael, and Wemmel defeated those of Gimberghen and Meechlin, (Malines.)

RAN'SOM, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 797.

RANSOM, a post-township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 549.

RANSOM'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina, 56 miles from Raleigh.

RAN'SOMVILLE, a post-village of Porter township, Niagara co., New York, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Buffalo. It contains 2 stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

RANST, rânst, a market-town of Belgium, province, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp.

RANTAMPOOR, rân-tâm-poor', a town of Hindostan, domintons, and 70 miles S.E. of Jeypoor, with one of the strongest hill-forts in India.

RAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

RAN'TOROLES', a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

RANTOUL, ran too', Illinois, a station on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles from Urbanna.

RANTZAU, rânt'sów, a village and lordship of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on three little islands formed by the Barmstedter or Langeleraue, about 21 miles E.N.E. of Glückstadt. Pop. of village, 100.

RANZO, rân'zo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province of Oneglia, near Pieve. Pop. 1223.

RAON L'ETAPE, râ'ôn' leh-tâp', a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Meurthe, 10 miles N.N.W. of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 3692.

RAPALLO, râ-pâl'lo, a seaport town of the Sardinian dominions, division, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,000. It is rendered extremely picturesque by its churches and a lofty belfry; the houses are mostly built on arcades. In its collegiate church are some good paintings and curious inscriptions. The increase of the town has, in the present century, been very rapid. It has a thriving trade in olive oil, and a manufacture of lace.

RAPHIA, a town of Palestine. See RAFA.

RAPHOE, rah'fo, an episcopal market-town, parish, and barony of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Lifford. Pop. of town, 1362. The town is well built, and has a market-place, with a plain cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, free school, and a public library. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Columb of Iona.

RAPHOE, rah'fo, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3160.

RAPHTI, râf'tee, a harbor of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 miles E.S.E. of Athens. Length and breadth, about 2 miles. It is believed to have been the ancient *Panormus*, and on its N.W. shore are the supposed ruins of *Prasiæ*.

RAP'IDAN' or RAPIDANN, a post-village of Madison co., Virginia, 102 miles N.W. of Richmond. It contains 3 churches, and several stores.

RAPIDAN' RIVER, of Virginia, rises on the S.E. base of the Blue Ridge. Flowing S., and then E., it forms the boundary between Green and Orange counties on the right, and Madison and Culpepper on the left, and unites with the Rappahannock about 10 miles above Fredericksburg. Its length is estimated at 80 miles.

RAPIDAN STATION, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.

RAPIDES, râ'peed', a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 2100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little River, and intersected by Calcasieu and Red Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil near the streams is very productive. A large part of the parish is covered with forests of pine. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. 16,561, of whom 5221 were free, and 11,340 slaves.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

RAPIDS, a post office of Portage co., Ohio.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

RAPINO, râ pee'no, or RAPINI, râ-pee'nee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo-Citra, S. of Chieti. Pop. 1800.

RAP'LOCH, rap'lok, a village of Scotland, co., and parish of Stirling, three-fourths of a mile from Stirling Bridge, and immediately S.W. of Stirling Castle. Pop. 317.

RAPOLANO, râ-po-lâ'no, a village of Tuscany, 18 miles from Sienna. Pop. 3335.

RAPOLLA, râ-pol'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 1½ miles S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3260.

RAPONE, râ po'nâ, a market-town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 1900.

RAPOZOS, râ-po'zoce, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 500.

RAPPAHAN'NOCK, a river in the E. part of Virginia, is formed at the E. extremity of Culpepper county, by the confluence of the North and Rapidan Rivers. Flowing in a S.E. course, it falls over the primitive ledge, and meets the ocean tides at Fredericksburg, where it affords extensive water-

power. It now becomes a navigable stream, and after forming the boundary between several counties on each hand, enters Chesapeake Bay between Windmill and Stingray Points. Its general direction is S.E., and its whole length about 125 miles. A canal, 45 miles long, has within a few years been opened along the river, above the falls, to the mouth of Carter's Creek.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, is situated on the S.E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by a branch of the Rappahannock, (sometimes called North River,) from which it derives its name; and Hazel River flows along the S. border. The soil is generally fertile. The county is traversed by several turnpike-roads. Formed from Culpepper in 1831. Capital, Washington. Pop. 9782, of whom 5938 were free, and 3844 slaves.

RAPPAHANNOCK, Virginia, a station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 37 miles from Gordonsville.

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

RAPPENAU, räp'peh-nŏw', a town of Baden, circle of Unter-Rhein, bailiwick of Neckar-Bischofsheim. Pop. 1038.

RAPPERSCHWYL, räp'per-shwil', or RAPPERSWEIL, räp'pers-wil', a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Lake of Zurich, here crossed by a rude wooden bridge three-fourths of a mile in length. Pop. 1500.

RAPPERSWEIL, räp'pers-wil', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles N. by W. of Bern. P. 1719.

RAPP'S BARREN, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.

RAPRI, räp'pree, a large town of Siam, on the Meklong, 40 miles W. of Bang-kok.

RAPTEE or RAPTY, räp'tee, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, joins the Ganges after a S.E. course of 270 miles.

RARAKA, rä-rä'ka, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 6′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 57′ 40″ W. Length, 15 miles.

RARAPIRA. See FERREIRA.

RARATONGA, rä'rä-tong'ga, and ROROTONGA, ro'ro-tong'gä, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of Cook's Islands, in lat. 21° 13′ S., lon. 160° 6′ 33″ W. It is about 30 miles in circuit. The inhabitants, about 4000, have been converted to Christianity, and made great progress in civilization. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avarua in the N., Atania in the S.E., and Arognaui in the S.W. Raratonga was devastated by the great hurricane of March, 1846.

RARDEN, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

RARITAN or RARITON, rär'it-on, a river of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite in Somerset county, about 5 miles W. of Somerville. It flows in a general E. direction, passes by New Brunswick, crosses Middlesex county, and empties itself into Raritan Bay at Amboy. The main stream is about 33 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats 15 miles to New Brunswick. *Branches.*—The North Branch rises in Morris county, and flows S. The South Branch also rises in Morris county, and flows in a circuitous course through Hunterdon county. It is rather longer than the main stream.

RARITAN, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey. Pop. 3066.

RARITAN, a township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 4165.

RARITAN, a manufacturing post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, is situated on the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 1 mile W. of Somerville. This village has sprung up within the last ten years, and had, in 1853, 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 hame factory, 1 gutta-percha factory, and 2 grist mills. Pop. 900.

RARITAN BAY, at the mouth of Raritan River, is situated between Staten Island, New York, and Monmouth co., New Jersey. Length, near 15 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

RARITAN LANDING, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Raritan River, 27 miles N.E. of Trenton. The Raritan is crossed at this place by a wooden bridge. Pop. about 200.

RAS, räs, (*i.e.* "a head" or "headland,") the prefix to the names of numerous capes of Africa and West Asia.

RAS-AL-HAD, räs'äl-häd', a cape at the E. extremity of Arabia, in lat. 22° 33′ N., lon. 59° 55′ E.

RAS-ARUBAH, räs-a-roo'bä, or OREMAR'RAH, a remarkable headland on the coast of Beloochistan, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 8′ N., lon. 64° 35′ E.

RASASNA, rä-säs'nä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 54 miles N.N.E. of Moheelev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1600.

RASAY or RAASAY (räs'sä) ISLAND, an island of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, between Skye and the mainland, 1 mile N.E. of Skye. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Area, 28 square miles. Pop. 540. Here are the ruins of the old castle of Brochel.

RASAY or BLACK WATER, a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, rises on the E. side of Dirry-more, and flows S.E. and joins the Conan.

RAS BAGASHOO or RAS BAGASHU, räs bä-gä-shoo', a rocky cape of Southeast Arabia, 200 feet in height. Lat. 14° 49′ 10″ N., lon. 50° 8′ 30″ E.

RAS BERNASS, räs bär-näss', or CAPE NOSE, a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 miles N.E. of the ruins of Berenice.

RASCHAU, räs'show, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 18 miles S.E. of Grünhain. Pop. 2278.

RASCHISCHTSCH, a town of Russia. See ROZNITCH.

RAS-EL-ABIAD, räs äl äb-äd', ("White Cape,") a promontory of Palestine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Tyre. The rock is a soft limestone, almost as white as chalk.

RAS-EL-KHYMA, (or KHIMA,) räs äl kee'mä (?) a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, S.E. of El Katif. Lat. 25° 48′ N., lon. 56° 4′ E. Formerly a resort for pirates.

RASGRAD, räs'grädd', town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 33 miles S.E. of Roustchouk, on the route from Shoomla.

RASHARKIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

RASINES, rä-see'näs, a village of Spain, province of Santander, on the road from Castile to Laredo. Pop. 1568.

RAS'KELF, a chapelry and railway station of England, co. of York, North Riding, 4 miles N.N.W. of York.

RAS MOHAMMED, räs mo-häm'mäd, the southernmost point of the peninsula of Sinai, in the Red Sea, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah. Lat. 27° 50′ N., lon. 34° 15′ E.

RAS MUSSENDOM. See MUSSENDOM, CAPE.

RASPENAU, räs'peh-nŏw', a village of Bohemia, 39 miles N. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1416.

RASS, EL, äl räss, a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, 230 miles W.N.W. of El-Derayeh, and [illegible] N.E. of Medina.

RASSEGOO, RASSEGU, räs-se-goo', or RASHAU, räs'show, one of the Koorile Islands, belonging to Russia, near the centre of the group. Lat. 47° 50′ N., lon. 153° 30′ E. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. The surface is mountainous. The shores are rocky, and interspersed with sandy bays. Products, good timber, and large quantities of beaver, seal, and other skins.

RASSEIN, räs-säin', a lake of European Turkey, in North Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Black Sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, from E. to W., 27 miles; breadth, from 5 to 20 miles.

RASSELWITZ, DEUTSCH, doitch räs'sel-wits', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 1777.

RASSOVA, räs-so'vä, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, at its great N. bend, 40 miles W. of Kustendji, on the Black Sea. Between it and Kustendji extend the remains of a fortified barrier constructed by the Emperor Trajan.

RASSYPNAIA, räs-sip-nä'yä, or RASSUPNAJA, räs-sup-nä'yä? a fort of Russia, government, and 66 miles W.S.W. of Orenbourg.

RASTADT, räs'tätt, a strongly fortified town of Baden, 14 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe, near the right bank of the Rhine, and on the railway from Mannheim to Basel. Pop. 6200. In 1714, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Austria; and 1798–99, a conference was held here between the two same powers, at the conclusion of which two plenipotentiaries of France were assassinated. Its fortifications were commenced in 1841.

RASTEDE, räs'tä'deh, a village of North-west Germany, grand duchy, 8 miles N. of Oldenburg. Pop. 900.

RASTENBERG, räs'ten-bärg', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 14 miles N.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1012.

RASTENBURG, räs'ten-böörg', a town of East Prussia, 54 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 4340.

RASTOWICA, räs-to-veet'sä, a river of Poland, an affluent of the Dnieper.

RASTRICK, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RASZKOV, räsh-kov', a town of Prussian Poland, 60 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1540.

RAT or KRYCI (krit'see?) ISLANDS, in the Aleutian Archipelago, comprising five islands of considerable size, namely, Semisopochnoi, Amtchitka, Kryci or Rat Island, Kiska, and Booldyr. Kryci Island is in lat. 51° 45′ N., lon. 180° 40′ W.

RATÆ. See LEICESTER.

RATASS' or RATHASS', a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

RATBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RAT'CLIFFE, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex.

RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAK, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RAT'CLIFFSBURG, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

RATH, rät, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and near Dusseldorf. Pop. 1480.

RATH, rath, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

RATH, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co., 5 miles S.W. of Frankford.

RATHANGAN, rath-ang'gan, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 5 miles N.N.W. of Kildare,

on the Blackwood River, and a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. 1083.

RATHAS'PECK or RATHAS'BUCK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in Queen's county.

RATHASPECK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

RATHASPECK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

RATH'BONEVILLE, a post-village of Addison township, Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 317 miles from New York City. It is the depôt for the district lying S., and takes its name from the principal proprietor. Pop. about 500.

RATH'BOURNEY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

RATH'BRAN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

RATH'BUN, a post-village of Mitchell township, Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, 86 miles N.E. of Madison.

RATH'CAVAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

RATH'CLA'RIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

RATHCLINE, rath'klīn', a parish and barony of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

RATHCON'NEL, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

RATHCON'NEL BOG, Ireland, on the N. side of the Grand Canal, has an area of 2555 acres.

RATH'CON'RATH, a village, parish, and barony of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath. The village is 8½ miles W. of Mullingar. Here are numerous antiquities, and the residence of the D'Alton family.

RATHCOOLE, rath'kool', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

RATHCOOLE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

RATHCOOLE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

RATHCORNAY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

RATHCORE, rath'kor', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on the Royal Canal, and comprising the town of ENFIELD.

RATHCOR'MACK, a market-town and parish of Ireland, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in Munster, co., and 15 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the N. bank of the river Bride. Pop. of the town, about 1300.

RATHCORMACK or RATHGOR'MUCK, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

RATH'DOWN'CASTLE, a ruin on the E. coast of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 2 miles S. of Brayhead. RATHDOWN is the name of two contiguous baronies.

RATHDOWNEY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co. Pop. of the town, 1414.

RATH'DRUM', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 8 miles W.S.W. of Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Pop. of the town in 1851, 947.

RATHEN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the North Sea, S.S.E. of Fraserburgh. Here are remains of two old baronial castles, and two fishing villages.

RATHENOW, rä'teh-nor', or RATHENAU, rä'teh-now', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 54 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 5350. It comprises an old and a new town, the latter enclosed by walls. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, gloves, leather, and optical instruments; and a statue erected to commemorate the victory of Frederick William over the Swedes in 1675.

RATH'FARN'HAM, a large village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 3 miles S. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 2555. It comprises numerous handsome residences and demesnes, a neat church, and Rathfarnham Castle, the property of the Marquis of Ely, now converted into a dairy.

RATHFRI'LAND, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 9 miles E.N.E. of Newry. Pop. in 1851, 2053.

RATH'GAR', a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 2 miles S. of Dublin, and having numerous villas, muslin, calico, and print-works, and limestone quarries.

RATH'GRAFF' or RATHGARVE', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath.

RATHKEALE, rath'kal', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 17 miles W.S.W. of Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. The parish includes many descendants of German Protestants, termed "Palatines," established here by the Southwell family, whose seat, Castle Matress, is immediately S. of Rathkeale. Pop. of the town, 4201.

RATHKENNAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

RATHKENNY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

RATH'LIN', RACHLIN, rak'lin, or RAGHERY, rah'gher'e, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, forming a parish of the county of Antrim, in the North Channel, 3 miles N.W. of Fairhead. Lat. of church, 55° 17' 6" N., lon. 6° 11' W. Pop. 1020. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is of basaltic formation. Among its antiquities is a ruined castle, which, in 1306, afforded a refuge to Robert Bruce.

RATHLIN O'BIRNE, rath'lin' ō birn', a group of islets in Ireland, off Tuckenbal, in Ulster, on the N. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay.

RATHMELTON, a town of Ireland. See RAMELTON.

RATH'MINES', a suburb of Dublin, on its S. side, 1½ miles S. of Dublin Castle. Pop. about 2500. It has a modern residence on the site of a battle-field, where the republicans totally defeated the forces of the Marquis of Ormonde in 1649.

RATHMOLYON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

RATH'MORE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Carlow.

RATHMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

RATHMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

RATHMORE, a bog of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, with an area of 1371 acres.

RATH'MULLEN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

RATHNEW', a maritime parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

RATHO', a parish of Scotland, co., and 8 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, on the Union Canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

RATH'OWEN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, on the route from Dublin to Sligo, 12 miles N.N.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 500.

RATHREAGH, ráth'rā', a parish of Ireland, co. of Longford.

RATHREAGH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

RATHRONAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

RATHRONAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

RATHSALLAH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow.

RATHSARAN, a parish of Ireland, Queen's co.

RATHVEN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Banff, on Moray Frith.

RATHVILLY, a village, parish, and barony of Ireland, in Leinster co., and 10 miles E.N.E. of Carlow. Pop. of the village, 400.

RATIBOR, rä'te-bor', written also RACIBORZ, rätsebōrz', a walled town of Prussian Silesia, government, and 44 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, capital of a circle, on the left bank of the Oder, and on the Railway from Breslau to Vienna. Pop. 7810. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, and leather. It gives its name to a principality, of which it is the capital.

RATIEBORITZ, rä'ty-ō-bo'rits, a market-town of Bohemia, 6 miles N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1024.

RATINGEN, rä'ting-en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, with 4068 inhabitants, mostly employed in cotton spinning.

RATISBON, (Ger. *Regensburg*, rä'ghens-bōrg'; Fr. *Ratisbonne*, rä'tees'bonn'; anc. *Reginum*, or *Castra Regina*,) a town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Regen, 67 miles N.N.E. of Munich, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, and at the head of a railway to Nuremberg. Pop. 23,000, including 2671 military. Mean temperature of the year, 47°·5; winter, 31°·7; summer, 64°·3 Fahrenheit. It is walled, and entered by 6 gates. The chief edifices are a cathedral, built in 1275, a fine town-house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1662 to 1806, the old episcopal palace, in which is a monument to Kepler, and a fine stone bridge over the Danube, 1100 feet long. It has a steam-packet station, a considerable commerce on the Danube, and manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, leather, and steel goods. Ratisbon was long the capital of Bavaria, and afterwards a free imperial city till 1866. The Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants in 1524. Near it, in 1809, Napoleon was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. A Roman wall extended from *Regnum* to *Colonia Agrippina*, (Cologne.)

RATLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RATLINGHOPE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RATMANOV' ISLAND, one of the Diomede Islands, in the Behring Sea. Lat. 65° 51' N., lon. 169° 03' W.

RATNAPOORA, rät-nä-poo'rä, ("the city of gems,") a town of Ceylon, on a river navigable for boats, 45 miles S.E. of Colombo. It has a barracks, and has been found more healthy for British troops than any other station in Ceylon, except Point de Galle.

RATNO, rä't'no, a market town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kovel. Pop. 1800.

RATOATH', a village, parish, and formerly parliamentary borough of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 14 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of village, 500.

RATOMAGUS or ROTOMAGUS. See ROUEN.

RATONEAU, rä'te'nō', a fortified island off the S. coast of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, N. of the island of Pomègue, and 2 miles W.S.W. of Marseilles, the roadstead of which city it defends. Length, 3 miles; breadth ½ mile.

RATON (rä-tōn') MOUNTAINS, in the E. interior of the territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 27° N., lon. 104° 30' W.

RATSCHIKOW, a town of Russia. See RACHKOV.

RATTENBERG, rä'ten-bērg', a walled town of the Tyrol, circle of Lower Innthal, on the right bank of the Inn, 28 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1050.

RATTERY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

RATTLESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RATTLESNAKE, Ohio, a station on the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad, 71 miles from Cincinnati.

RATTLESNAKE, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

RATTLESNAKE CREEK, of Owen co., Indiana, flows into White River.

RATTLESNAKE FORK, of Paint Creek, Ohio, joins the main stream on the S.W. border of Ross county.

RATTOO', a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

RATTRAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

RATTRAY HEAD, a dangerous promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles E. of Kinnaird's Head.

RATZ ALMÁS, rätz äl'môsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, near Adony. Pop. 2190.

RATZ BOSZORMENY, (Böszörmeny,) rätz bös'sös'mĕh', a town of South-east Hungary, co. of Bihar, capital of the Haiducken district, 11 miles W.N.W. of Grosswardein. Pop. 17,000.

RATZEBUHR, räd'zeh-böörk', written also RATZEDUHR, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 51 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 1590.

RATZEBURG, (räd'zeh-böörg',) LAKE OF, a lake of Denmark and Mecklenburg, 6 miles long, and 1½ miles broad. Its surplus waters are carried by the Wackenitz, a navigable river, to the Trave.

RATZEBURG, written also RACISBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy of Lauenburg, 12 miles S.E. of Lubeck, on a small island of the Lake of Ratzeburg. Pop. 3088. Although the seat of administration of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, the N. quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which possesses the cathedral.

RATZEBURG, PRINCIPALITY OF, a principality of Mecklenburg, has an area of 130 square miles, and a population of 14,896.

RAUCEBY, (rawss'by,) NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAUCEBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAUCOURT, rō'koor', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 15 miles, S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1505.

RAUDEN, rōw'dĕn, a village of Prussia, government, and S.E. of Oppeln, on the Rudka. Pop. 1080.

RAUDKANI, rōwd-kä'nea, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 138 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

RAUDNITZ, rōwd'nits, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles S.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 3200. It has a fine castle.

RAUDTEN, rōwd'tĕn, or RAUDEN, rōw'dĕn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1225.

RAUENSTEIN, rōw'ĕn-stīne', a village of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 3 miles N.E. of Schalkau, with an ancient castle and a porcelain factory.

RAUENSTEIN, a village of Central Germany, in Saxony, circle of Leipsic, in the Erzgebirge.

RAUGIA. See RAGUSA.

RAUMO, rōw'mo, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, læn, and 55 miles N.W. of Abo. P. 1700.

RAUNDES, rawndz, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RAURANUM. See ROM.

RAURIS, rōw'ris, a market-town of Upper Austria, 40 miles S. of Salzburg, on an affluent of the Salza. Pop. 1060, partly employed in gold and silver-mines.

RAUSCHA, rōw'shä, a village of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Glogau Railway, 16 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1054.

RAUSCHENBERG, rōw'shĕn-bĕre', a town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Wohra, 9 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1528.

RAUSCH (rawsh) GAP, Pennsylvania, a station on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, 30 miles from Auburn.

RAUSIUM or RAUSIA. See RAGUSA.

RAUSNITZ, NEU, noi rōws'nits, a market-town of Austria, 12 miles E. of Brünn. Pop. 2070.

RAUTSCHKA, rōwish'kä, or HRUSKA, hroos'kä, a village of Austria, in Moravia, about 30 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop. 1431.

RAVANA-HRADA, rä-vä'nä-h'rä'dä, or RAKAS-TAL, räkäs-täl', one of the sacred lakes of Thibet, in the tract of Kailas, at the source of the Sutlej River. Lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 81° 10′ E., 15,200 feet above the sea, at the S. foot of Gangdisri, a peak 22,000 feet in height, and a few miles W. of the other sacred lake, Mansarowar, the surplus waters of which it receives. It is about 20 miles in length, from N. to S., by an average breadth of 5 miles.

RAVANUSA, rä-vä noo'sä, a market-town of Sicily, 21 miles E.S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 6400. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio nuts.

RAVEE, rä'vee', (anc. *Hydraotes,*) one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumba. Lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 76° E. It flows S.W. and joins the Chenaub, 35 miles N. of Mooltan. Estimated length, 370 miles. Course tortuous, and banks steep. The city of Lahore, and the towns of Chumba, Mesnee, and Chowchuck, are on its banks.

RAVELEY, rāv'lee, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

RAVELLO, rä-vĕl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles E.N.E. of Salerno. Pop. 1400.

RAVELY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

RAVEN CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

RAVENDALE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAVENDALE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RAVENGLASS', a small market-town and seaport of England, co. of Cumberland, 42 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. It is well built, and has a good harbor and valuable oyster-fisheries.

RAVENINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RAVENNA, rä-ven'nä, (Fr. *Ravenne,* rä'vĕnn'; anc. *Ravenna,*) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a legation of its own name, and of the Romagna, in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 miles from its port on the Adriatic, and 16 miles N.E. of Forli. Lat. 44° 25′ N., lon. 12° 11′ E. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls about 3 miles in circuit, and entered by 5 handsome gates. It is richer in antiquities of the early Middle Ages than any other Italian city, having been the residence of the emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, and the capital of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, and the Lombards. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the fourth century, has fine paintings by Guido, and remarkable antiquities. The other churches, the baptistery, the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and Valentinian III., are all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, communal hall, a rich library with 40,000 volumes, the museum, academy of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning tower fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, and the tomb of Dante. About 1 mile N. of the city is the tomb of Theodoric, now the church of Santa Maria Rotondo. A pillar, also outside the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France, and the Duke of Ferrara, over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards, in 1512. It is said that the tomb of Odoacer, King of the Heruli, has recently been discovered at Ravenna by some workmen, who found the body encased in a suit of armor of gold. A monumental inscription confirms the fact of its being the tomb of Odoacer. Ravenna has some manufactures of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting it with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 miles a fine forest, which supplied a great deal of timber for ship-building, in the time of the ancient Romans, under whom Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic.——Adj. and inhab. RAVENNESE, rav'ĕn-neez'; (It. RAVENNESE, rä-vĕn-nä'sĕ or RAVENNATE, rä-vĕn-nä'tä.)

RAVENNA, a legation of the Pontifical States, bounded by the Adriatic. Area, 732 square miles. Capital, Ravenna. Pop. in 1850, 175,338.

RAVEN'NA, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Portage co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburg, 33 miles S.E. of the former. The completion of the railroad has recently contributed much to the prosperity of the village, and business is very active. Large quantities of butter, cheese, wool, and grain are shipped here. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects Ravenna with Pittsburg and Cleveland, and affords water-power at this place. The village contains a handsome stone court-house, a bank, an academy, and 3 newspaper offices. The manufacture of carriages is carried on extensively. Settled in 1799. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2240; of the village in 1860, about 3500.

RAVENNA, a post-township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 77.

RAVENNE, a city of Italy. See RAVENNA.

RAVEN ROCK, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

RAVENSBURG, rä'vens-böörg', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Schussen, and on the Würtemberg Railway, 22 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 4439. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing-wax, and a considerable transit trade.

RAVENSDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

RAVENSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RAVEN'S NEST, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

RAVENSTEIN, rä'vĕn-stīne', or RAVESTEIN, rä'vĕh-stīne', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Meuse, 5 miles N.W. of Grave, with 812 inhabitants, an old fort, and a Latin school.

RAVENSTHORPE, parish of England, co. Northampton.

RAVENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

RAVENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RAVENSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

RAVENSWOOD, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on East River, opposite Blackwell's Island. It has steamboat communication with New York.

RAVENSWOOD, a thriving post-village of Jackson co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Sand Creek, 15 miles N.W. of Ripley. Pop. 200.

RAVENSWORTH, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. 332. It

gives the title of baron to the Liddel family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

RAVIÈRES, rȧ've-ȧir', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles S.E. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1226.

RAVNAGORA, rȧv-nȧ-go'rȧ, a market-town of Austria, in Croatia county, and S.W. of Agram. Pop. 1057.

RAWA, rȧ'wȧ, a town of Poland, government, and 45 miles S.W. of Warsaw, on the Rawka. Pop. 2000.

RAWA, a market-town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Lemberg.

RAWAK, rȧ-wȧk', an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N. side of the island of Waigeoo. Lat. 0° 1' 14" S., lon. 131° E.

RAWCLIFFE, raw'kliff, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Snaith, with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, W. of Goole.

RAW'CLIFFE, NETH'ER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RAW'CLIFFE, UP'PER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RAW'DEN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RAW'DON, a thriving village and township of Canada West, co. of Hastings, on a small stream, a tributary of the Trent, about 58 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has a distillery, 2 tanneries, a saw and flour mill. Pop. of the village, 400; of the township, in 1852, 3097.

RAW'DON, a village and township of Canada East, co of Leinster, 42 miles N. of Montreal.

RAWIL-PINDE, rȧ'wil-pind', a large fortified town of the Punjab, 47 miles E.S.E. of Attock. Lat. 33° 36' N., lon. 73° 15' E. It consists of flat-roofed earthen houses, with a palace built by Shah Soojah, a bazaar, and a brisk transit trade.

RAWITSCH or RAWICZ, rȧ'witch, a walled town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 10,049. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, leather, tobacco, and salt.

RAW'LINGSBURG, a post-village in Rockingham co., North Carolina, 103 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

RAW'LINGSVILLE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Alabama, 180 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

RAWLINSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

RAW'MARSH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RAW'RETH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAW'SON, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

RAWSON, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RAW'SONVILLE, a village in the E. part of Fulton co., New York, in Broadalbin township. It contains several churches and factories.

RAWSONVILLE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

RAWSONVILLE, a post-village in Wayne co., Michigan, 36 miles W. of Detroit.

RAW'TONSTALL-BOOTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, near Hastingdon, with a station on the Rosendale branch of the East Lancashire Railway.

RAY, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, contains about 560 square miles. The Missouri River forms the entire S. boundary, and it is traversed by Fishing and Crooked Creeks. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies, and partly of forests. The soil is fertile both on the river-bottoms and on the uplands. Limestone and bituminous coal are abundant. Named in honor of ——— Ray, a member of the Convention to form the State Constitution. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 10,373, of whom 8859 were free, and 1514 slaves.

RAY, a post-township in the N. part of Macomb co., Michigan, intersected by the N. branch of Clinton River. Pop. 1232.

RAY, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Pop. 1231.

RAY CENTRE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

RAYGERN, rȧ'ghern, a market-town of Moravia, 8 miles S. of Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 786.

RAYGROD, rȧ'grod, a town of Poland, government, and 14 miles S.W. of Augustowo, on Lake Raygrod. Pop. 1950. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here on the 28th of May, 1831.

RAYGUNGE, ri-gunj', or RAYAGANI, a town of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, district of Dinagepoor. It is said to comprise 1000 dwellings.

RAYLEIGH, rȧ'lee, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAY'MERTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

RAYMOCHY, rȧ-mox'ee, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

RAY'MOND, a post-village and township in Cumberland co., Maine, 22 miles N.W. of Portland. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Sebago Lake. It contains 3 churches, a high school, and 6 stores. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber business. The principal timber is white-oak, celebrated for its excellent qualities. There are three good water-powers partially occupied by lumber-mills. Pop. 1142.

RAYMOND, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, contains a village situated on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1256.

RAYMOND, a post-village, capital of Hinds co., Mississippi, 16 miles S.W. of Jackson, and 8 miles S. of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. One or two newspapers are issued here.

RAYMOND, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

RAYMOND, a thriving post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles S.E. of Madison, and 10 miles W. of Lake Michigan. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 820.

RAYMONDS, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

RAY'MOND TER'RACE, a town of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Hunter River, 20 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 263.

RAY'MONDVILLE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

RAYMUNTUDO'NY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

RAYNE, rȧn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Urie, 8 miles N.W. of Inverury. In the vicinity of the village are a supposed Roman road, and Druidic antiquities.

RAYNE, rȧn, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 42 miles N.W. by N. of Greensburg. Pop. 1184.

RAYN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RAYNHAM, a township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Taunton Railroad, 33 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 1541.

RAY'NORTOWN, a village of Queen's co., New York, near Hempstead Bay.

RAY'S FORK, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

RAY'S HILL, a small mountain ridge extending across the Maryland line into the S. part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

RAY'S HILL, a post-office of Redford co., Pennsylvania.

RAYS'TOWN BRANCH. See JUNIATA RIVER.

RAYS'VILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

RAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the Blue River, where it is crossed by the Central Railroad, 36 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a fine and improved water-power.

RAY'TOWN, a post-village of Taliaferro co., Georgia, 52 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville.

RAY'VILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Mississippi.

RAY'WICK, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 72 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

RAZ, LE, leh rȧz, or BEC DU RAZ, bek dü rȧz, a headland of France, in Brittany, department of Finistère, on the Atlantic, opposite the island of Sein, 25 miles S.S.W. of Brest. Lat. of light-house, 259 feet above the sea, 48° 2' N., lon. 4° 44' W.

RAZA, rȧ'zȧ, or GATO, gȧ'to, an island of Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Nitherchi or Rio de Janeiro. Vessels pass on either side, the depth of water being on the N. side from 13 to 20 fathoms; and that on the S. side not much less. The width of the channel on the former side is 6 miles, and on the latter, 4 miles.

RAZÈS, rȧ'zȧ', a district of France which was a dependency of the former province of Languedoc, and had Limoux for its capital. It consisted of Razès proper, and Sault, now included in the department of Aude; and of Fenouillèdes, now forming the arrondissements of Prades and Perpignan, in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales.

RAZO, rȧ'zo, or RAZA, rȧ'zȧ, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of Branco. Lat. 16° 38' N., lon. 24° 37' W. It is barren and uninhabited.

RÉ, or RHÉ, rȧ, an island off the W. coast of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on the N. from the department of Vendee by the strait called *Pertuis Breton*, (pêr'twee' breh-tong',) and on the S. from the Ile d'Oléron by that of *Pertuis d'Antioche*, (pêr'twee' dong'te-osh'.) Length, 18 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It has valuable salines.

REABURN'S CREEK, of Laurens district, South Carolina, flows into Reedy River from the left, a few miles from its entrance into Saluda River.

READ'FIELD, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1895.

READ'FIELD or RED'FIELD, a township in the N.E. part of Oswego co., New York. Pop. 752.

READFIELD DEPOT, a post-office, Kennebec co., Maine.

READING, rêd'ing, a parliamentary, municipal borough, and market-town of England, capital of the county of Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 38 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 21,456. It has spacious main streets, well paved and lighted, and many handsome residences, several bridges across different branches of the Kennet, 3 ancient parish churches, and places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VII., of which Dr. Valpy was formerly master, a blue-coat school, founded in 1646, a national school, almshouses, a county hospital, and spacious county jail and house of correction, a town-hall, small borough jail, originally a priory, excel-

lent library and news-room, a museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a small theatre, baths, and some remains of a magnificent abbey, founded by Henry I., a part of the close of which contains the Forbery, a beautiful public walk. Reading has some manufactures of silk and velvets, large flour-mills and breweries, iron-foundries, and very extensive exports of corn, malt, timber, wool, cheese, &c., by the Thames, and by the Kennet and Avon Canal, which connects it with Bristol. It is also connected with Guildford, Dorking, and Reigate, by a branch of the South-eastern Railway. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Parliaments were held here in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READ'ING, rĕd'ĭng, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 54 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1171.

READING, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 13 miles N. of Boston, intersected by the Boston and Maine Railroad. It contains 2 thriving villages, 1 in the N. and the other in the S. part. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware, boots and shoes. Pop. 3108.

READING, a village and township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Saugatuck River, 25 miles W. of New Haven. It has manufactures of carriages, castings, and saws. P. 1754.

READING, a post-township in the N.E. part of Steuben co., New York, on Seneca Lake. Pop. 1434.

READING, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 1252.

READING, rĕd'ĭng, a handsome city of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks co., on the left, or E. bank of Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Railroad, 52 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 52 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. This flourishing town, the third of the state in respect to population and manufactures, is beautifully situated on a plain, which rises gradually from the river, and is enclosed on the E. by an eminence named Penn's Mount. The city is compactly built, and intersected by straight and rectangular streets, which are remarkably clean and smooth. The most frequented of these are covered with a hard, white gravel, derived from the sandstone of the adjacent hill, forming a compact and durable road. Among the conspicuous public buildings, are the Court-house, which occupies a commanding situation, and has a handsome portico of sandstone; the German Lutheran Church capable of containing about 1500 persons, and remarkable for its steeple, about 206 feet in height, and the German Reformed Church, a brick building, which has a steeple 150 feet in height. In addition to these, Reading has about 20 churches, 1 academy, 2 market-houses, 2 banks, and several public libraries. Nine or 10 weekly papers are published here, of which 3 are in the German language. The streets and many of the buildings are lighted with gas, and supplied with spring-water, conveyed through iron pipes. The river is crossed here by 2 bridges, one of which is about 600 feet in length. Reading is a place of active trade, and is the market for a rich and populous agricultural district. The Schuylkill Canal and the railroad above named open a ready communication with Philadelphia on the one hand, and with the coal region of Schuylkill county on the other, and the Union Canal extends W. to the Susquehanna River. A railroad is also in progress from Reading to Harrisburg. This town is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, steam engines, hats, shoes, and various other articles. The machine shops of the railroad company employ several hundred men. It has also 2 large rolling-mills, 4 foundries, 1 anthracite furnace, a nail factory, a first-class cotton-mill, and 2 flouring-mills, in all of which steam-power is used. Reading was laid out by Thomas and Richard Penn, in 1748, and named from the town of Reading, in England. It was incorporated as a borough in 1783, and as a city in 1847. Pop. in 1840, 8410; in 1850, 15,743; in 1853, about 17,000.

READING, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

READING, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 2744.

READING, a post-township in the W. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 956.

READING, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 82 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

READING, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

READING CENTRE, a post-village of Reading township, Steuben co., New York.

READINGTON, a post-township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, intersected by the South Branch of the Raritan River, 8 miles N.E. of Flemington. Pop. 2836.

READINGVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

READSBOROUGH, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 120 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 857.

READ'S CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Neuse River at the N. extremity of Wake county.

READ'S CREEK, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 587.

READSVILLE, a village of Albany co., New York, 16 miles S.W. of Albany.

READ'VILLE, Massachusetts, a station on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 8 miles from Boston.

READ'YVILLE, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 42 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

REAGANSVILLE, rē'gănz-vĭl, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. of Greensburg.

REAL, rā-ăl', a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the provinces of Bahia and Sergipe. It flows generally from W. to E., and its channel is constantly obstructed by cataracts; but for the last 35 miles it is free from falls, and has a wide and deep tidal channel. Length, 160 miles. Its mouth, about 25 miles N.E. of the Itapicuru, is in lat. 11° 28′ 4″ S.

REAL DEL MONTE, rā-ăl' dĕl mon'tā, a town of Mexico, department, and 56 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, 9000 feet above sea-level. A few miles N.E., is the celebrated cascade of Regla.

REALEJO or REALEXO, rā-ā-lā'ĥo, a seaport town of Central America, State of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles N.W. of Leon, with which city it communicates by a good road. Lat. 12° 21′ N., lon. 87° 9′ W. Pop. 3000. The harbor is capacious and safe, and vessels can come to within 1 mile of the town, which is mean, straggling, and backed by a forest. Exports mahogany, cedar, and other timber, raw sugar, cotton to Costa Rica, about 1000 tons of Brazil-wood to Great Britain and the United States, and 1000 bales of indigo annually; but its trade is reported to be declining.

REALEJO DE ABAJO, rā-ā-lā'ĥo dā ā-bā'ĥo, ("Lower Realejo,") a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, in the delicious valley of Orotava, about 2 miles from the sea. It has a town-house, prison, an elementary school, a granary, church, several suppressed convents, also 2 flour-mills, and a brandy distillery. Pop. 2237.

REALEJO DE ARRIBA, rā-ā-lā'ĥo dā ar-rēe'bā, ("Upper Realejo,") a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, at the foot of a high chain of hills. It has a church, several primary schools, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 3365.

RÉALMON'T, rā'ăl'mŏnⁿ', a town of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles S. of Albi. Pop. in 1852, 2741.

RÉALVILLE, rā'ăl'veel', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.N.E. of Montauban, on the Aveyron. Pop. 2678.

REAMSTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

REARSBY, a parish of England, co., and 7¾ miles N.N.E. of Leicester, with a station on the Peterborough and Leicester Railway.

REATE. See RIETI.

REAUVILLE, rā'veel', a village of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Montélimart. Pop. 1114.

REA'VILLE, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

REAY, rā, a maritime parish of Scotland, cos. of Caithness and Sutherland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Thurso. "LORD REAY'S COUNTRY," comprising the parishes of Durness, Tongue, Edderachyllis, in the N.W. of Sutherland, is a wild tract of 800 square miles.

REBAIS, rĕh-bā', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles E.N.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1124. It was formerly fortified, and had a military school suppressed in 1793.

REBAIX, rĕh-bā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dendre, 18 miles E.N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1083.

REBECQ-ROGNON, rĕh-bĕk'-ron'yŏnⁿ', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Senne, 16 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2840.

RE'BERSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles E. of Bellefonte.

REBRISORA, rā-bre-so'rā, or KIS-REBRA, kish-rā'brŏh', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 16 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1500.

REBSTEIN, rĕp'stīne, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1611.

RECANATI, rā-kā-nā'tee, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Macerata, on the Musone, 4 miles S.W. of Loreto. Pop. 4500. It has a cathedral, a town-hall rich in works of art, and an aqueduct by which water is supplied to Loreto. In the Middle Ages it was an important military post.

RECCA, rĕk'kā, or REKA, rā'kā, a river of Austria, in Illyria, rises in the government of Laybach, flows S.W. then N.W., and at the village of Canziano, 18 miles E.N.E. of Trieste, plunges into a chasm, and entirely disappears. Total course, about 30 miles.

RECCO, rĕk'ko, a market-town of Northern Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, 11 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4557, who export oil and fruits, and build small vessels.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, rĕh-sā' sür oorss, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Ource, 14 miles E.S.E. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1057.

RECHE, rā'kĕh or rĕk'ĕh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government of Münster, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1546.

RECHERCHE (rehshairsh') ARCHIPELAGO, off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 122° E.

RECHERCHE BAY, near the S. extremity of Van Dieman's Land, lat. 43° 35' S., lon. 147° 5' E.

RECHERCHE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 49' 3" S., lon. 166° 45' E.

RECHICOURT LE CHATEAU, rehsheec'koor' leh-shā'tō', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 11 miles S.W. of Sarrebourg, on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 1070.

RECHITZA, a town of Russian Poland. See REZHITSA.

RECHNITZ, rāk'nits, or ROHONCZ, ro'honts', a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 8 miles S.W. of Güns. Pop. 5000. It has a noble residence, with a library and picture gallery.

RECHTENBACH, rèx'ten-bāx', a village of Bavaria, palatinate, and near Bergzabern. Pop. 1097.

RECIFE, rā-see'fē, or ARRECIFE, ār-rā-see'fā, (*i. e.* "reef;" or *Cidade do Recife*, se-dā'dā do-rā-see'fā, *i. e.* "City of the Reef;" called also PERNAMBUCO, pēr-nām-boo'ko,) a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Pernambuco, on the Atlantic. Lat. 8° 3' 6" N., lon. 34° 54' 7" W. It consists of three distinct quarters:—1. The town of San Pedro Gonçalves, on a sandy peninsula; 2. The village of São Sacramento, on the island of Santo Antonio, between the rivers Biberibe and Capibaribe, and connected with the continent by two bridges; 3. The village of Sacramento or Boa Vista. Pop. 12,000 free, and 6000 slaves. In 1810 it was only 5391. The port is defended by four forts, and the harbor is protected by an extensive reef of rocks. It is only fit for vessels drawing less than 12 feet of water. The chief buildings are the Governor's Palace, the Episcopal Palace, and the New Hospital; it has two Latin and several other schools. It is unprovided with potable water; but in 1542 the first stone of an aqueduct was laid to convey water from the Rio Prata, a distance of five miles. It has a considerable trade with European ports. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, and dye-wood. Pop. of the district of Recife, 38,650. Olinda, 4 miles N. of Recife, was formerly the capital of the province of Pernambuco.

RECIGLIANO, rā-cheel-yā'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 29 miles E. of Campagna.

RECKEM, rēk'kem, or RECKHEIM, rēk'hīme, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 5 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1100.

RECKEM, a frontier village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 5 miles S.W. of Courtrai.

RECKENDORF, rēk'ken-dorf', a village of Bavaria, 8 miles N.N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1154.

RECK'LESSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 5 miles S.E. of Bordentown, contains 1 or 2 stores, and about 80 inhabitants.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, rēk'ling-how'zen, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 31 miles S.W. of Münster. Pop. 3310.

RECLUS, rā'klü', and VERSOIE, vēr'swā', a village of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, at the foot of Little St. Bernard, near the left bank of the Isère. It is poorly built, with side pavements raised from two to three feet, to prevent the water, in descending from the mountain torrents, from penetrating into the houses. Pop. 1830.

RECOARO, rā-ko-ā'ro, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 19 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4000. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are bottled and exported in large quantities.

RECOVERY, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 596.

RECRUIT, rē-krüt', a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

RECTOR, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

RECTOR COLLEGE, of Taylor co., Virginia, was founded in 1839, and in 1852 had 50 students, and 2000 volumes in its library.

RECTORTOWN STATION, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 130 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

RECULET, reh-kü'lā', the loftiest point of the Jura Mountains, in France, department of Ain, 10 miles W.N.W. of Geneva.

RECUL'VER, a maritime parish of England, co. of Kent.

REDANG, rā-dāng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 5° 50' N., lon. 103° E.

RED BANK, a village and steamboat landing of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the E. bank of the Delaware River, 5 miles below Philadelphia.

RED BANK, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 45 miles E. of Trenton, contains about 10 stores, several factories, 1 or 2 churches, and about 100 dwellings. There is a great deal of coasting trade done at this place.

RED BANK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1980.

RED BANK, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1225.

RED BANK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

RED BANK CREEK, in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, flows nearly westward, along the boundary between Clarion and Armstrong counties, until it enters the Allegheny River.

RED BANK CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Coldwater River in De Soto county.

RED BANK FURNACE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

RED BANKS, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

RED BARN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

RED BEACH, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

RED'BERT, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of De Soto co., Louisiana.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Shasta co., California.

RED BOIL'ING SPRING, a small post-village of Macon co., Tennessee.

RED'BOURN, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

REDBOURN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

REDBRIDGE, a village of England, co., and 3 miles N.W. of Southampton, on the Anton, with a station on the Dorchester line of the South-western Railway.

RED BRIDGE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

RED BRIDGE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

RED BUD, a post-office of Gordon co., Georgia.

RED BUD, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

RED BUD, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

RED'CAR, a watering-place of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles N. of Guisborough, with a station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Pop. 700.

RED CE'DAR, a village of Cedar co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Iowa City.

RED CEDAR MILLS, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Livingston county, and falls into the Grand River at Lansing, where it is about 35 yards wide. Small boats can ascend 25 miles.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Minnesota and Iowa, rises in the S. part of the former, and flows south-eastward into Mitchell co., Iowa. From this point its general direction is S.S.E., nearly parallel with the Wapsipinicon River, which in several places is about 12 miles distant. It passes almost entirely across the state, and approaches within 10 miles of the Mississippi, when it turns to the S.W., and falls into the Iowa River, about 15 miles above Wapello. Its whole length is probably above 300 miles. It furnishes considerable water-power.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises near the N.W. extremity of the state, and flowing southward, forms the boundary between Chippewa and St. Croix counties, and enters the Chippewa River, (of which it is the largest affluent,) 36 miles from its mouth. The channel is said to be deep from the mouth to the lower rapids, about 50 miles.

RED CLAY, a post-village of Whitefield co., Georgia, 245 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

RED'CLAY CREEK rises in Chester co., Pennsylvania, flows south-eastward, and unites with Whiteclay Creek, in New Castle co., Delaware, to form the Christiana.

RED CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Black Creek, in Jackson county.

RED CREEK, in the N. part of California, after separating Shasta and Colusi counties through its whole length, falls into the Sacramento River, about 40 miles below Shasta City.

RED CREEK, a flourishing post-village of Wolcott township, Wayne co., New York, on a creek of its own name, about 160 miles N.W. by W. of Albany. It contains 3 churches, 1 incorporated academy, with 150 pupils, 3 stores, and several factories. Pop. about 500.

RED DEER, a river of British America, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, expands into a lake of same name, flows S.E., and after a course of 80 miles joins the Saskatchewan in lat. 50° 49' N., lon. 110° 5' W.

RED'DIES RIVER, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

RED'DING, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2¼ miles E.S.E. of Falkirk. Pop. 700, mostly colliers.

REDDING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

REDDING, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. P. 1325.

REDDING RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

RED'DINGTON, a neat post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, near the East Fork of White River, and 16 miles N.E. of Brownstown, contains 1 church and 3 stores. P. about 300.

RED'DISH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RED'DITCH, a large village of England, co. of Worcester, 12 miles S.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 4802, mostly employed in the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, for which this is the chief seat in England. The village is situated in a fine district, and is remarkably well built. It has Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, and 2 branch banks. In the vicinity is Hewell, a beautiful seat of the Clive family.

RÉDENÉ, rā'deh-nā', a village of France, department of Finistère, 3¼ miles E.S.E. of Quimperlé. Pop. 1289.

RE'DENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RED FALLS, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

RED'FIELD, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, about 40 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

RED'FORD, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on the Saranac River, about 180 miles N. of Albany. It has a glass factory and several stores.

RED'FORD, a post-village and township of Wayne co., Michigan, on the North Branch of Rouge River, 13 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has several mills and stores. Pop. 1645.

RED FORK, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

REDGOR'TON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

RED'GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REDG'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RED HILL, a post-office of Tancy co., North Carolina.

RED HILL, a post-office, Kershaw district, South Carolina.

RED HILL, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia, 240 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

RED HILL, a small village of Clarke co., Alabama.

RED HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

RED HILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Mississippi.

RED HILL, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

RED HILL, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

RED HOOK, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River, about 50 miles S. of Albany. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Red Hook. Pop. of the township, 3264.

RED HOUSE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia, 112 miles S.W. of Richmond.

REDINHA, rá-deen'yá, a town and parish of Portugal, 17 miles S. of Coimbra. Pop. 1586.

REDINHA, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles N.N.E. of Pombal. Pop. 2000.

RE'DISHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REDITZ, rá'dits, a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Pardubitz. Pop. 1369.

RED JACKET, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

RED LAKE, in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, is about 37 miles in length, and 16 miles in its greatest breadth. The 48th parallel of N. latitude grazes its S. edge; and it is intersected by the 95th meridian of W. longitude. It resembles two lakes joined together by a narrow strait of water.

RED LAKE, a post-office of Pembina co., Minnesota Territory.

RED'LAND, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

REDLAND, a township of Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 516.

RED'LINCH, a chapelry of England, co. of Somerset.

RED'LINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RED LION, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 9 miles S.W. of Mount Holly.

RED LION, a hundred and post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, on the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Wilmington. Pop. of the hundred, 1105.

RED LION, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

RED'MAN, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

RED-MAR'SHALL, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

RED'MILE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

RED MILLS, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

RED MOUND, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee, 114 miles from Nashville.

RED MOUNT'AIN, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

RED'MOUTH, a post-office of Washitaw co., Louisiana.

RED'NERSVILLE, a village of Canada West, Prince Edward co., in the township of Ameliasburg, situated on the Bay of Quinté, 22 miles N.W. of Picton. Pop. 175.

RED'NESS, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

REDNITZ, rêd'nits, a river of Bavaria, after a N. course of 50 miles, joins the Pegnitz at Fürth, to form the Regnitz. It communicates with the Altmühl by the canal of the Main and Danube. See ALTMUEL.

RED OAK, a post-office of Fayette co., Georgia.

RED OAK, a post-office of Ellis co., Texas.

RED OAK, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

RED OAK, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

RED OAK CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Flint River in Merriwether county.

RED OAK CREEK, of Ellis co., Texas, flows eastward into Trinity River. It is also called Bois d'Arc Creek.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

REDON, reh-dôn', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the right bank of the Vilaine, on which it has a port for vessels of 200 tons, 38 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5582. It has manufactures of serge, docks for building small vessels, and an active trade in timber and iron by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

REDONDA, rá-don'dá, an islet of the British West Indies, between Nevis and Montserrat. Lat. 16° 55′ N., lon. 62° 19′ W.

REDONDA, an islet of the British West Indies, off the N. extremity of Grenada.

REDONDA, rá-don'dá, an island of Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, W. of the island of Raza.

REDONDELA, rá-don-dá'leh, a town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redondela, in the Bay of Vigo, on which it has a port, 7 miles N.E. of Vigo. P. 2790.

REDONDESCO, rá-don-dés'ko, or RODONDESCO, ro-don-dés'ko, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 14 miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 1803.

REDONDO, rá-don'do, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 22 miles E. of Evora, with 3000 inhabitants.

REDONDO, NOVO, a Portuguese fort in Lower Guinea, on the Atlantic, 95 miles N.N.E. of Benguela.

REDOOT KALE or REDOUT KALE, rá-doot' ká-lá', a fort of the Russian dominions, in Transcaucasia, in a marshy position, at the mouth of the Kalé or Kalla, in the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Poti.

RED PLAINS, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

RED RIVER, (Fr. *Rivière Rouge*, ree've-aiv' roozh; Sp. *Rio Colorado*, ree'o ko-lo-rá'do,) the southernmost of the great tributaries of the Mississippi, rises, according to Captain Marcy, (whose report on his exploration of that river we mostly follow,) in two branches, called the North and South Forks, which unite near lat. 34° 30′ N., and 100° W. lon.; the principal or Southern branch having its source in lat. 34° 42′ N., 103° 7′ 10″ W., in New Mexico, (just beyond the W. boundary of Texas;) and the North Fork in lat. 35° 35′ 3″ N., lon. 101° 55′ W., within a degree of the N. boundary of Texas. After the junction of the two forks the stream varies but little from a due E. course, till it reaches Fulton in Arkansas, where it turns to the S., and pursues that direction, with a slight inclination to the E., till near Natchitoches, from whence it runs a little S. of E. till it disembogues in the Mississippi River, in about lat. 31° N., and lon. 91° 50′ W.

The main or southern branch has its sources in deep and narrow fissures, in the N.E. part of the Llano Estacado, (an elevated and barren plain,) at an altitude of 2450 feet above the sea. For the first 60 miles the escarpments rise from 500 to 800 feet, so directly from the water's edge that in many instances Captain Marcy's party were obliged to take he channel of the stream in their exploration. After leaving the Llano Estacado, the river, (says Captain Marcy,) "flows through an arid prairie country, almost entirely destitute of trees, over a broad bed of light shifting sands, for a distance of some 500 miles, following its sinuosities. It then enters a country covered with gigantic forest trees, growing upon a soil of the most pre-eminent fertility; here the borders contract, and the water for a great portion of the year washes both banks, carrying the loose alluvium from one side, and depositing it on the other, in such a manner as to produce constant changes in the channel, and to render navigation difficult. This character continues throughout the remainder of its course to the delta of the Mississippi; and in this section it is subject to heavy inundations, which often flood the bottoms to such a degree as to destroy the crops, and occasionally, on subsiding, leaving a deposit of white sand, rendering the soil barren and worthless." The entire length of the river including the South Fork, is estimated by Captain Marcy at 2100 miles. The length of the main stream is estimated at above 1200 miles. During eight months of the year, steam packets regularly navigate it from its mouth to Shreveport, a distance of about 500 miles, and the navigation is good in all stages of water to Alexandria. The portion of this river above the Raft is also navigable by small boats for about 300 miles, except in low water. Captain Marcy remarks:—"From what I have seen of the upper Red River, I am confident that at a medium stage it might be ascended to the confluence of the main branches by small steamers, such as ply on some of the tributaries of the Mississippi."

Shortly after leaving its sources, the South Fork passes for 100 miles over a vast bed of gypsum, which gives the water of the river a very bitter and disagreeable taste, increasing rather than diminishing thirst. The exploring expedition suffered much from this cause while in this region. W. of the 101st degree of W. longitude there is little arable land, except on the North Fork. The principal affluents of the Red River are the Little Washita and the Big Washita, both from the N. The Red River "Cut-off," at its mouth, is a new channel, formed by cutting a short trench through a neck of land caused by a bend in the Mississippi. Red River forms the N. boundary of Texas from 94° to 100° W. lon. The *Great Raft*, which is the most serious drawback to the prosperity of the upper part of the Red River Valley, consists of an immense mass of drift-wood and trees, which have been brought down several hundred miles by the current and lodged here, obstructing the channel for a distance of 70 miles, and inundating the adjacent country. In 1834–5, it was removed by the General Government at an expense of $300,000, but another has since been formed. The lower part of the Raft is now about 30 miles above Shreveport. During high-water, small boats pass round the Raft by means of the lateral channels or lakes which are then formed.

RED RIVER, in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, rises

near the E. border of Robertson co., and flowing W., enters the Cumberland River at Clarksville.

RED RIVER, of Kentucky, a small stream which rises in Morgan co., and flowing W., forms the boundary between Clark and Estill counties, until it enters the Kentucky River.

RED RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Oakland co., and flows into Clinton River, 6 miles above Mount Clemens.

RED RIVER, of the North, rises in Elbow Lake, of Minnesota Territory, in about 47° 7′ N. lat., and 95° 25′ W. lon., and flowing in a general S., then in a S.W., and afterwards in a N.W. direction, at last runs nearly N., and crossing the N. boundary of the United States, falls into Lake Winnipeg, in Canada. Entire length, about 700 miles. In the first 100 miles of its course, it forms the line of connection between a multitude of small lakes, which seem to be disposed along this stream like beads upon a thread.

RED RIVER, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, bordering on the Indian Territory, contains 1160 square miles. The Red River bounds it on the N., and the Sulphur Fork washes its S. border. The valley of the Red River is occupied by extensive prairies, among which tracts of fine timber are distributed: the soil is scarcely surpassed in fertility and durability. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. Many cattle and horses are reared here for exportation. Red River is navigable for steamboats along the N. border. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. 3906, of whom 2500 were free, and 1406 slaves.

RED RIVER, a township of Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 623.

RED RIVER, a township of Van Buren co., Arkansas. Pop. 204.

RED RIVER, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 190.

RED RIVER, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

RED RIVER IRON-WORKS, a post-village of Estill co., Kentucky, about 40 miles S.E. of Lexington. A large quantity of bar-iron and nails is manufactured here.

RED RIVER LANDING, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

RED ROCK, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

RED ROCK, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

RED ROCK, a thriving post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 94 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. Pop. 350.

RED ROCK, a post-village of Ramsey co., Minnesota, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, 8 miles below St. Paul. It derives its name from a granite boulder, which the Indians have painted red. The place was settled in 1837.

REDRUTH, rĕd′rŭth, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 miles W.N.W. of Falmouth. Pop. of town, in 1851, 7093, extensively employed in the rich copper and tin mines of the city, the ore of which is transported by railways connecting with the Fal and with St. Ives' Bay. The town has 2 churches, a modern grammar school, a union work-house, an elegant clock-tower, a reading-room, a branch bank, and a small theatre. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall Railway.

RED SEA, or ARA′BIAN GULF, (Fr. *Mer Rouge*, mair rooah, or *Golfe Arabique*, golf ä′rä′beek′; Ger. *Rothes Meer*, rōtes mair, or *Arabischer Meerbusen*, ä′rä′bish-en mair′boozen; It. *Mar Rosso*, mär ros′so; Sp. *Mar Rojo*, mar ro′ho; anc. *Erythræum Mare*, or *Mare Rubrum*; Gr. Ερυθρα Θαλασσα, *Erythra Thalassa*,) an extensive inland sea communicating with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and stretching in a N.N.W. direction between Arabia on the E., and Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt on the W., and only separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, which, where narrowest, does not exceed 80 miles across; it forms a very long and comparatively narrow expanse, about 1450 miles in length. The breadth, where widest, as on the tropic of Cancer, does not exceed 200 miles, and in general it averages about 180 miles, but diminishes gradually both at its S. and N. extremities, having at the former, across the strait, a width of only 14½ miles, which is further subdivided by the island of Perim into two channels, a larger, on the E., of 11 miles, and a less, on the W., of 1½ miles. At the N. extremity, the Red Sea divides into two branches, one of which, forming the Gulf of Akaba, penetrates N. by E. into Arabia for about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about 15 miles; while the other, forming the Gulf of Suez, follows the general direction of the sea, and penetrates between Arabia and Egypt about 200 miles, with an average breadth of 20 miles. In the fork between these two branches is the celebrated Mount Sinai, or Jebel Moosa, ("Mount of Moses.") The shores both on the E. and W. consist generally of a low tract, for the most part sandy, though sometimes swampy, varying in width from 10 to 30 miles, and suddenly terminated by the abutments of a lofty table-land of from 3000 to 6000 feet high. The Red Sea may thus be considered as occupying the bottom of an immense longitudinal valley, which probably at one time extended between the table-lands without interruption, but has since been partially filled up by coral-workings, which, extending in parallel lines at a short distance from either coast, have subdivided the sea into three different channels, and have also studded its shores with numerous small islands. It is supposed by some to have derived its name from the large quantities of red coral and pink-colored fucl which it yields; but it is with more probability derived from the ancient *Idumæa*, "sea of Edom"—Edom signifying "red."

In the main channel the depth sometimes exceeds 230 fathoms, and is supposed to average at least 100 fathoms, but diminishes towards the extremities, where the depth in general is from 40 to 50 fathoms. In the Gulf of Suez this depth gradually decreases to 30 fathoms, and at the harbor of Suez is only 3 fathoms; in the Gulf of Akaba, on the contrary, the depth is about the same as in the main channel. The currents of the Red Sea are entirely the result of its prevailing winds. From October to May, when the wind blows generally with great constancy from the S., a strong current sets in from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and produces a general rise in the water of about 2 feet; from May to October the N. wind continues to blow, not without interruption, but with such force and constancy as both to give the current a S. direction, and carry off the 2 feet of level which had been previously accumulated. These winds, however, proceeding either directly N. or S., affect only the main body of the sea, and leave a considerable belt along the coast, subject to alternations of land and sea breezes, and not unfrequently to sudden squalls. The chief dangers to navigation, however, arise not so much from these, as from the number of shallow reefs, the presence of which no previous intimation is given, as the sea never breaks upon them. This absence of breakers is attempted to be accounted for by the porous nature of the coral, which offers so little resistance to the sea that it diffuses itself through it without commotion, as if it were passing through a sieve. The principal harbors of the Red Sea are, on the African coast, Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massowa; and on the Arabian coast, Jidda, Yembo, and Hodeida. The Red Sea has lately become important as a channel of commerce in connection with what is termed the "Overland Route" from Europe to India. See SUEZ.

The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea; and after the destruction of the Persian Empire, it resumed its importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The trade from shore to shore at present is not of much importance, consisting chiefly of the transport of pilgrims, considerable numbers of slaves, and some grain from Egypt; but a much more important trade has recently risen up in consequence of the opening up of the old route from Europe to India across the Isthmus of Suez, and along the Red Sea. It was that part of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, that the Israelites crossed in their flight from Egypt.

RED SHOALS, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

RED SPRINGS, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

REDSTONE, a post-township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.W. of Uniontown. Pop. 1287.

REDSTONE CREEK, of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Monongahela River near Brownsville.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Indian Creek, 240 miles W. of Richmond, and 38 miles S.W. of White Sulphur Springs. It is situated in a small valley among the Alleghany Mountains, and is a place of fashionable resort, having been improved by the erection of expensive buildings. The temperature of the water is 54°.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

RED SWEET SPRINGS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

RED WING, a post-village, capital of Goodhue co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the upper extremity of Lake Pepin, about 50 miles below St. Paul.

REDWITZ, rĕd′vĭts, a market-town of Bavaria, 23 miles E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1580.

RED′WOOD, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Watertown.

REE BLUFF, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

REED, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

REED, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REED, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. P. 408.

REED, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1494.

REED, a township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 183.

REED CREEK, a post-office, Randolph co., North Carolina.

REED′HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Norwich.

REED ISLAND, a post-office of Pulaski co., Virginia.

REEDS′BURG, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the State Road from Wooster to Mansfield, 10 miles from the former. Pop. near 200.

REEDSBURG, a post-village and township of Sauk co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.W. of Madison. The village has 4 stores, 4 mills, and about 60 dwellings.

REED'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

REED'S CREEK, a post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas, several miles S.W. of Smithfield.

REED'S FERRY, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, with a station on the Concord Railroad, 9 miles from Nashua.

REED'S GROVE, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

REED'S LANDING, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota Territory.

REED'S MILLS, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

REED'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

REEDS'VILLE, a thriving post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Lewistown and Bellefonte, about 8 miles N. of the former.

REED'TOWN, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

REE'DY BRANCH, a post-office, Moore co., North Carolina.

REEDY CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

REEDY CREEK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 60 miles in a direct line N.E. of Milledgeville.

REEDY CREEK, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

REEDY FORK, of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, flows through Guilford co., and unites with the main stream in Alamance county.

REEDY ISLAND, at the head of Delaware Bay. At its extreme S. point is a fixed light, 55 feet above the sea.

REEDY ISLAND RIVER, in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, flows N.W. through Carroll co., and enters New River. Length, about 70 miles; greatest width, 25 yards. It furnishes immense water-power.

REEDY RIPPLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

REEDY RIVER, a small stream of South Carolina, rising a few miles from Greenville, near the N.W. border of the state, flows nearly S. by E., and enters the Saluda on the line between Laurens and Abbeville districts.

REE'DYVILLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

REEDYVILLE, a post-village of Hidalgo co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, above Brownsville, contained in 1853, about 400 inhabitants.

REEK, rāk, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 17 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 798.

REEL FOOT, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

REE, LOUGH, lŏh ree, a lake of Ireland, near its centre, between Leinster and Connaught, formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough. It is 15 miles in length from N. to S., by 8 miles in greatest breadth. The outline is very irregular. Estimated area, 42 square miles; greatest depth, 75 feet. It contains many islets, and receives the river Inny.

REELS'VILLE, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

REEM'S CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

REEP'HAM, a parish of England, co., and 5 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln, with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway.

REEPHAM, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Norfolk, 13 miles N.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 400.

REES, rās, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 41 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 3342. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

REES' CORNER, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

REESE'S MILL, a post-office of Boone co., Indiana.

REES' STATION, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

REETH, rāt, a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles E. of Antwerp, on the road to Boom. Pop. 1262.

REETH, reeth, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1344. It has 2 endowed schools.

REETZ, rāts, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Ihna, 42 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2400.

REETZ, a village of Prussia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Belzig.

REEVE, a township of Daviess co., Indiana. Pop. 1000.

REEVESBY (reevz'bee) ISLAND, South Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, 20 miles N.E. of Port Lincoln, is 4 miles long.

REEVETON, reev'tŏn, a post-office, Ulster co., New York.

REEZAH, RIZAH, ree'zā, or RIZEH, ree'zeh, a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 35 miles E. of Trebizond, with a bazaar, and a manufacture of fine hempen fabrics.

REFORM', a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

REFORM, a post-office of Callaway co., Missouri.

REFOYOS DE BASTO, rā-fo'yoce dā bās'to, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, near the Tamega, about 25 miles from Braga.

REFOYOS DE RIBA D'AVE, re-fo'yoce dā-ree'bā d'ā'vā, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 15 miles from Oporto. Pop. 580.

REFU'GIO, (Sp. pron. rā-foo'he-o.) a county in the S.S.E. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1485 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Guadalupe River, on the S.W. by the Arkansas, and intersected by the San Antonio and Mission Rivers. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. The name is derived from a Mexican missionary establishment. Capital, Refugio. Pop. 288, of whom 269 were free, and 19 slaves.

REFUGIO, a post-village, capital of Refugio co., Texas, on Mission River, about 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, contains but few houses.

REGA, rā'gā, a river of Prussia, province of Pomerania, formed by the Old and the New Rega, about 5 miles S.W. of Schievelbein. The united stream flows N.N.W., but very circuitously, and falls into the Baltic, after a course of about 70 miles.

REGALBUTO, rā-gāl-boo'to, a town of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 6200. It has a royal college.

REGALMUTO, rā-gāl-moo'to, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 10 miles N.E. of Girgenti.

REGAN, rā'gān', a small fortified town of Persia, province of Kirman, near the Beloochee frontier; lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 59° 8' E.

REGELLO, rā-jĕl'lo, a village of Tuscany, 18 miles E.S.E. of Florence, in the Upper Val d'Arno, on the S. side of Mount Vallombrosa, near the torrent Bota. Pop. 9952.

REGEN, rā'ghen, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmer-Wald, flows generally W. and S., and enters the Danube on the right, at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Regensburg, (Ratisbon.) Length, 66 miles.

REGEN, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1220.

REGENSBURG, a town of Bavaria. See RATISBON.

REGENSPERG, rā'ghens-pĕrg', and REGENSTORF, rā'ghenz-torf', two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles N.W. of Zurich.

REGENSTAUF, rā'ghens-tŏwf', a market-town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 8 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1570.

REGENT'S, ree'jents, an inlet of British America.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, province of Leao-tong, which divides the Gulf of Po-chee-lee from the Yellow Sea; lat. 39° N.

REGENWALDE, rā'ghen-vāl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 42 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. 2130.

REGGIO, rĕd'jo, (anc. *Rhe'gium* or *Rhe'gium Julium*,) the southernmost city and seaport of Italy, in Naples, capital of the province of Calabria Ultra II., 8 miles S.E. of Messina, on the E. side of its strait. Lat. 38° 6' N., lon. 15° 40' E. Pop. in 1850, 18,483. It is surrounded by a fine country, fortified, and well supplied with water. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, an hospital, a foundling asylum, a theatre, a civil and criminal court, manufactures of silks, gloves, hosiery, and articles from the thread of the shell-fish *pinna marítima*, an annual fair, lasting from the 1st to the 15th of September, and an export trade in wine oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its vicinity. In ancient times this was one of the most renowned cities of Magna Græcia, and was celebrated for its wines. It is the birthplace of Agathocles, the philosophers Hippias and Hipparchus, and of several poets and sculptors. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

REGGIO, (anc. *Rel'gium Lep'idi.*) a fortified city of North Italy, duchy, and 14 miles W.N.W. of Modena, on the Æmilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo and the navigable canal of Tassone. Pop. 17,000. It is well built and handsome; the streets are bordered with arcades. It has a cathedral, with numerous convents, a citadel, a city-hall, a theatre, a college, a public library with 30,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, manufactures of silks, hempen fabrics, horn, wooden, and ivory articles, a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, and a fair during the entire month of May. It is the birth-place of Ariosto and Correggio. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to Marshal Oudinot.

REGGIOLO, rĕd-jo'lo, a village of North Italy, duchy, and 6 miles E. of Guastalla.

REGIÆ. See TLEMCEN.

REGIL, rā-Reel', a village of Spain, in Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, at the foot of Mount Hernio, about 10 miles from Tolosa. Pop. 1545.

REGINUM or REGINA. See RATISBON.

REGIS, rā'ghis, a small town of Saxony, 18 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. 623.

REGIUM or REGIUM LEPIDI, North Italy. See REGGIO.

REGLA, rĕg'lā, a fortified suburb of Havana, in Cuba, on the opposite side of its bay. It is well built, has large government warehouses, and a spacious hospital. It is the principal seat of the Havana slave trade.

REG'NIER'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

REGNITZ, rĕg'nits, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N. past Forchheim, Erlangen, and Bamberg, and joins the Main 3 miles N.W. of Bamberg, after a navigable course of 35 miles. Chief affluent, the Aisch, from the W.

REGNUM. See CHICHESTER.

REGNY, rĕn'yee', a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles E.S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1392.

REGOA, rā-go'ā, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Douro, 3 miles N. of Lamego. It is increasing in importance, and has large wine stores, it being the place of an annual fair for the purchase of port wines.

REGUINY, rā'ghee'nee', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ploermel. Pop. 1135.

RÉGUISHEIM, rà'ghees'hàm', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Ille. Pop. 2200.

REHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See GORFA.

REHAU, rà'how, or RECHAU, rĕk'ow, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Grünebach, 17 miles N.W. of Eger. Pop. 1600.

REHBURG, rà'bŏŏrg, a town of Hanover, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1825.

REHDEN, rà'den, a town of West Prussia, 24 miles S. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1300.

REHETOBEL, rà'eh-to'bĕl, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 1958.

REHME, rà'meh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Weser, with a station on the Berlin and Cologne Railway. Pop. 1590.

REHMUTPOOR, rà'mŭt-poor', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, province of Bejapoor, on an affluent of the Kistnah, about 14 miles from Sattarah. It contains several Hindoo temples.

REHNA, rà'nà, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles E.S.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2579.

REHOBOTH, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on Warren River, 41 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 2104.

REHOBOTH, a hundred of Delaware. See LEWES.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 85 miles S.W. of Richmond.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 80 miles W. of Columbia.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 75 miles N.E. of Milledgeville.

REHOBOTH, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio.

REHOBOTH BAY, in the S.E. part of Delaware, extends from the Atlantic into Sussex county.

REHOBOTHVILLE, a village of Morgan co., Georgia, 57 miles N. by W. of Milledgeville.

REHRERSBURG, rà'rers-bŭrg, a small village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N.W. of Reading.

REIBERSDORF, rī'bers-dorf', a town of Saxony, 4 miles E. of Zittau. Pop. 1012.

REICHELSHEIM, rī'kels-hīme', a market-town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 14 miles S.E. of Darmstadt, at the left of a height, surmounted by the castle of Reichenberg. P. 1210.

REICHELSHEIM, a market-town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 19 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 751.

REICHENAU, rī'keh-nów', or MITTELZELL, mit'tel-tsĕl', an island of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, circle of Lake, in the Untersee, 3½ miles N.W. of Constance. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1 mile. Pop. 1460. The surface is fertile, and on it is a Benedictine abbey, in the church of which the Emperor Charles the fat was buried, in 888.

REICHENAU, (Bohemian, *Szakenicszky*, sów'ke-nitch'skee,) a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 19 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 3900. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

REICHENAU, a town of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Bautzen, 7 miles E. of Zittau. Pop. 3663, mostly employed in manufactures of linen and ribbons.

REICHENAU, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine, (Vorder and Hinter Rhein,) 6 miles W.S.W. of Chur, having a château, formerly used for a school, in which Louis-Philippe, then Duke de Chartres, found an asylum as an usher in 1793.

REICHENAU, or REICHEN, rī'ken, a village of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Buntzlau, on both sides of the Mohilka. Pop. 2292.

REICHENAU, or REICHEN, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, 56 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1010.

REICHENAU, or RICHNOW, rĭk'nov (?) a village of Austria, in Moravia. Pop. 1659.

REICHENAU, ALT, ält, rī'ke-nów', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government, and 22 miles S. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1812.

REICHENBACH, rī'ken-bàk', a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meiringen. It descends nearly 2000 feet in a succession of falls, near the last of which are baths and a large hotel.

REICHENBACH, a town of Prussia, government, and W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1183.

REICHENBACH, a town of Saxony, with a station on the Saxon Bavarian Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 6699. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs.

REICHENBACH, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Peilau. Pop. 5310. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has several Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth, muslins, cotton stuffs, canvas, and gloves.

REICHENBACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 7 miles W. of Roding. Pop. 1358.

REICHENBERG, rī'ken-bĕrg', or LIBERK, lee'bĕrk, a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 58 miles N.E. of Prague, in lat. 50° 46′ N., lon. 15° 5′ E. Pop. 13,500. It has 2 castles, several churches, a royal and a normal school, a new theatre, and a large brewery, with important manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and yarn, and numerous dyeing houses in its vicinity.

REICHENHALL, rī'ken-hăll', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Saal, 8 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 2660. In its vicinity are salt works, which furnish annually 12,000 tons of salt. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

REICHENSACHSEN, rī'ken-sàk'sen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Sunter, 4 miles S.W. of Eschwege. Pop. 1689.

REICHENSTEIN, rī'ken-stīne', a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2000.

REICHENSTEIN, UNTER, ŏŏn'ter rīk'en-stīne'; RAGSTEIN, ràg'stīne, or RECKSTEIN, rĕk'stīne, a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa, 21 miles S.S.E. of Klattau.

REICHSHOFEN or REICHSHOFFEN, rīks'hof'fĕn', (Ger. pron. rīks'ho'fen,) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. 2626.

REICHSTADT, rīk'stàdt, or ZAKOPY, zà-ko'pee, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 45 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1900. It has a fine castle, and a Capuchin convent. In 1818 it was erected into a duchy for the son of Napoleon.

REICHSTADT, rīk'stàdt, (OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der,) two contiguous villages of Saxony, circle of Dresden, bailiwick, and near Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1056.

REICHTHAL, rīk'tàl, a town of Prussia, government, and 35 miles E. of Breslau, on the Studnitza. Pop. 1123.

REID, LA, là rĭt, a village of Belgium, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1696.

REID, reed, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1434.

REIDEN or REYDEN, rī'den, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 7 miles N.W. of Sursee. Pop. 1490.

REID'S, reedz, a river of Oregon.

REIDSBURG, reedz'bŭrg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Piney Creek, 4 or 5 miles S. of Clarion.

REIDSVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

REIDSVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

REIDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tatnall co., Georgia, is situated on a sandy hill, 65 miles W. of Savannah.

REIGATE, rī'gate, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 6 miles E. of Dorking, 21 miles S.S.W. of London, and about 1½ miles from the Redhill Station, on the London and Brighton, and South-east Railways. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4927. It is situated on a rock of white sand, in the beautiful district of Holmesdale, and is remarkably neat and clean, having an unusual number of handsome residences, a church containing a library and many costly monuments, a small grammar school, a large national school, a town-hall, market-house, and some groundworks of a castle, including a cave in which the barons are said to have met and arranged the articles of *Magna Charta*. At the S. end of the town, on the site of an old priory, is the elegant mansion of Earl Somers. Fullers'-earth, and fine sand used in the manufacture of glass, are articles of commerce. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

REIGHTON, ree'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

REIGLE'S MILLS, New Jersey. See RIEGLESVILLE.

REIGLESVILLE, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 8 miles below Easton. It has a bridge over the river.

REIGNAC, rĭn'yàk', a village of France, department of Charente, 3 miles S.S.W. of Barbezieux. Pop. 1272.

REIGNAC, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Blaye. Pop. in 1852, 2216.

REIGNAC, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 miles S.E. of Tours.

REIGNIER, rain'yà', a village of the Sardinian dominions, in Savoy, near the Arve, 7 miles S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 1709.

REIGOLDSWEIL, rī'golts-wīl', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Basel Landschaft, 12 miles S.S.E. of Basel, in a valley, 1650 feet above the sea. Pop. 1108.

REIKIAVIK, rī'ke-a-vik', or REYKJAVIK, rĭk'yà-vik', written also REIKIAVIG, the capital town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast, in lat. 64° 8′ 40″ N., lon. 21° 50′ W. Pop. 900. It is a bishop's see, the seat of the Icelandic society, and has an observatory and library.

REIL, ril, a village of Prussia, government of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1488.

REILANE, rà'làn', a small town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 8 miles S.W. of Forcalquier. Pop. 1379.

REILINGEN, rī'ling-en, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, bailiwick of Schwetzingen. Pop. 1371.

REILLO, rà'lyo or rà'eel-yo, a market-town of Spain, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Cuenca, with a ruined castle and a noble residence.

REILY, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

REIMS or RHEIMS, reemz, (Fr. pron. rànz; anc. *Durocortorum*, afterwards *Remi*,) a city of France, department of Marne, 25 miles N.W. of Châlons, on the Vesle, and in the Canal of the Aisne and Marne. Lat. 49° 15′ N., lon. 4° 2′ E. Pop. in 1852, 45,754. It is situated in an extensive basin,

surrounded by slopes covered with vineyards. It is enclosed with walls flanked with towers, and generally well built. The streets are spacious and tolerably regular, and several of the squares are large and handsome. The ramparts, which have a circuit of nearly 3 miles, are planted, and form an excellent promenade. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, one of the finest Gothic structures of the thirteenth century now existing in Europe, 466 feet long, and 121 feet high, surmounted by two massive towers, and adorned with a richly-sculptured portal and façade; the Church of St. Remy, originally belonging to a Benedictine monastery, the oldest, and still, with the exception of the cathedral, the finest church in Reims; and the Porte de Mars, one of the gates originally built by the Romans as a triumphal arch in honor of Cæsar and Augustus, and recently repaired, rendering it a truly splendid structure. The town is ornamented with numerous fountains, and has many ancient mansions, among which is the hotel of the counts of Champagne. It has numerous manufactories of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, merinoes, and confections, and a trade in the excellent wine of its vicinity. It was the birthplace of Colbert, Gobelin, and Linguet. Clovis was baptized at Reims, A.D. 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon, and Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the Middle Ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793, it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here.

REINACH, rī'nȧk, or RYNACH, rēs'nȧk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 12 miles S.S.E. of Aargau. Pop. 2600. It has corn warehouses, and cotton-printing works.

REINACH, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 5 miles S. of Basel.

REINDEER, rān'deer, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

REINERZ, rī'nêrts, DUSSNICK (?) dōōs'nik, or DURNIK (?) door'nik, a town of Prussian Silesia, 58 miles S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 2360. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. In its vicinity are several springs, which attract many visitors.

REINET, Cape Colony. See GRAAF-REINET.

REINFELD, rīn'fêlt, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lubeck. Pop. 900.

REINHEIM, rīn'hīme, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Dieburg. Pop. 1190.

REINHOLDSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 41 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

REINSDORF, rīns'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Wilderfels. Pop. 1003.

REINSES (rīnz'ez) CREEK, of Tennessee, rises in Wayne county, and flows through Hardin county into the Tennessee River.

REINSTEDT, rīn'stêtt, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, near Kahla, on the Selka. Pop 1154.

REINSWALDE, rīns'wȧl'deh, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Frankfort, circle of Sorau. Pop. 1152.

REISCH, or NEU REISCH, noi rīsh, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Iglau. Pop. 1040.

REISCHDORF, rīsh'dorf, or REICHSDORF, rīks'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles from Saatz. Pop. 1918.

REISEN, rī'zen, (Polish *Rydzyna*, rid-zin'ȧ,) a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1840.

REISTERSTOWN, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 17 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

REITENDORF, rī'ten-dorf', a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1640.

REITH, rīt, a village of the Tyrol, circle of Schwartz. Pop. 1123.

RELAY HOUSE, Maryland, a station on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles from Baltimore.

RELFE, rêlf, a post-office of Pulaski co., Missouri.

RELF'S BLUFF, a post-office of Drew co., Arkansas.

RELLEU, rêl-yȧ-oo', a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles N.E. of Alicante, with a ruined castle. Pop. 2435.

REMAGEN, Rhenish Prussia. See RHEINMAGEN.

REMALARD, reh-mȧl'lȧr', a market-town of France, department of Orne, on the Huine, 13 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. in 1852, 1845.

REMBANG, rêm'bȧng', a Dutch residency of the Island of Java. Pop. 400,000.

REMBANG, a town of Java, capital of a province, on a deep bay, on the N. coast, W. of the Rembang River, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Samarang, in lat. 6° 40′ 30″ S., lon. 111° 17′ E. Its harbor, one of the best in the island, is protected by a point named Oedjong-Boender, which stretches far into the sea, and by some islands, among which are the Two Brothers.

REMDA, rêm'dȧ, a small town of Germany, duchy, and 16 miles S.S.W. of Weimar, on the Rinne. Pop. 935.

REMEDIOS, rȧ-mȧ'de-oss, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 83 miles N.E. of Antioquia. REMEDIOS is also the name of a small town of Cuba, a fort and cape of Central America, and a church near Mexico; and adjacent to the last are the reputed remains of the palace of Montezuma.

REM'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

REMI. See REIMS.

REMICH, rȧ'mix, a town of the Netherlands, province, and 11 miles S.E. of Luxembourg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2300.

REMIGOLY, rȧ-me-go'lea, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 75 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

REM'INGTON, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

REMIRE, rȧ'meer', an island group of French Guiana, 4 miles E. of Cayenne. A village of the same name is on the opposite mainland.

REMIREMONT, reh'mean'mȯn', a town of France, department of Vosges, on the left bank of the Moselle, 13 miles S.E. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 5349. It has a fine abbey originally founded about A.D. 620, a communal college, public library, and manufactures of cotton goods, velvet, and iron wares.

REMLINGEN, rêm'ling-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 11 miles W. of Würzburg, with two noble residences. Pop. 1088.

REMOUCHAMPS, reh-moo'shȯn', a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Liege. It has a very remarkable double grotto, nearly 1 mile long, containing a great variety of beautiful stalactites. In its mouth, at what is called the Lac d'Entré, numerous fossils, bones of lions, hyenas, bears, and other animals, were found in 1828.

REMOULINS, reh-moo'lȧn', a market-town of France, department of Gard, on the river Gard, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 1370. Here commences the Roman aqueduct, anciently carried across the river by the famous Pont-de-Gard, 1 mile W.N.W. of the town.

REMPSTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

REMPTENDORF, rêmp'ten-dorf', a village of Germany, in Reuss-Greitz, bailiwick of Burgk. Pop. 1356.

REMS, rêms, a river of Würtemburg, rising in a hilly district, not far from its E. frontiers, flows W.N.W. past the towns of Essingen, Gmünd, and Schorndorf, and joins the Neckar at Ludwigsburg, after a course of 50 miles.

REMSCHEID, rêm'shīt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 11,902. It has extensive manufactures of all kinds of iron wares, which are sent to Russia and America.

REM'SEN, a post-village of Remsen township, Oneida co., New York, 18 miles N. by E. of Utica. It contains several churches and mills. Pop. of the township, 2407.

REMUSAT, rȧ'mü'zȧ', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 11 miles E.N.E. of Lyons. Pop. 681.

RENAC, reh-nȧk', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1358.

RENAGE, reh-nȧzh', a village of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N.N.E. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1494.

RENAISON, reh-nȧ'zȯn', a market-town of France, department of Loire, 7 miles W. of Roanne. Pop. 1973.

RENAIX, reh-nȧ', (Flemish *Ronse*, ron'seh,) a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 12,580. It has a ruined castle, 3 public squares, each adorned with a fountain; 3 churches and 2 chapels, a town-house, hospital, orphan asylum, conseil de prud'hommes, a superior primary government, and several communal and private schools, a musical society, and different benevolent institutions, particularly one which bears the name of Frères des Bonnes Œuvres. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, salt-refineries, dye-works, bleachfields, thread mills, brick and tile-works, manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, and chicoory, and a large trade in linens. Renaix dates from the eighth century. In 1478, and again in 1519, it was almost destroyed by fire.

RENAULT', re-nō' (?) a post-village of Monroe co., Illinois, 128 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

RENCHEN, rênk'en, a town of Baden, on the Rench, 9 miles N.N.E. of Offenburg, with a station on the Basel and Mannheim Railway. Pop. 2573. On the 28th of June, 1796, Moreau here defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia.

RENCUM, a village of Holland. See RENKUM.

REND'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RENDE, rên'deh, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3800.

RENDEUX, rȯn'dȯh', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 36 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1011.

RENDEZVOUS (ran'deh-voo') ISLAND, off the S.W. coast of Borneo, N.W. of Point Sambar, in lat. 2° 40′ S., lon. 110° 9′ E.

REND'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RENDINARA, rên-de-nȧ'rȧ, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 14 miles S. of Avezzano.

RENDLESHAM, rên'delz-ham, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RENDSBURG, rênds'bōōrg, (Dan. *Rendsborg*, rênds'borg,) a strongly-fortified town of Denmark, province of Holstein, on an island in the Eyder, at the commencement of the Kiel Canal, and with a station on the Kiel and Altona Rail-

way, 18 miles W. of Kiel. Lat. 54° 19′ N., lon. 9° 40′ E. Pop. 10,400. It has extensive fortifications, and is divided into an old and a new town, well and regularly built. The principal public edifices are the Church of St. Mary, arsenal, military provision depôt, and large barracks; it has garrison and numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, work-house, manufactures of stockings, earthenware, and tobacco, and a brisk trade in timber. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1627, by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussian and Confederate troops in 1848.

REN'FREW, or REN'FREWSHIRE, rèn'fru-shir, formerly STRATHGRYFE, sträth'grif, a small maritime county of Scotland, having N. and W. the river and Frith of Clyde. Area, 225 square miles, or 144,000 acres, of which about 100,000 are arable, and 20,000 in grass. Pop. in 1851, 161,091. The surface is mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. The principal rivers are the White-Cart, Black-Cart, and Gryfe. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. The manufactures are important, chiefly of cotton stuffs and shawls, at Paisley, Pollockshaws, Neilston, &c. The principal towns are Renfrew, (the capital,) Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the twelfth century, this county was the seat of the Stewart or Stuart family, so called from their office of Stewards of Scotland, and afterwards possessors of the crown.

REN'FREW, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the left bank of the Clyde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2977; of the town, 2722. It is well lighted and paved. The principal edifices are the parish church, town-hall, and jail. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786, and in 1835 a commodious quay was built on the river, opposite the town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving silks and muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, in a bleachfield, distillery, and in the extensive foundry and ship-building yards on the Clyde. The burgh unites with Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

REN'FREW, a county of Canada West, bordering on the Ottawa River, has an area of 1133 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 9415.

REN'FREW, a village of Canada West, on the Bonne Chere, which here forms a magnificent fall, about 70 miles N. of Kingston. It has 2 churches, a grammar school, a foundry, tannery, carding, saw, and flour mills, and exports large quantities of potash.

RENGERSDORF, rèng'ers-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 1086.

REN'HOLD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

RENI or RENY, rä'nee, a market-town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and Danube, 106 miles S.S.W. of Kishenev. Pop. 6000.

REN'ICK MILLS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

RENINGELST, rä'ning-ëlst', a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 33 miles S.W. of Bruges. P. 2145.

RENINGHE, rä'ning-ëh, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Ypres.

RENKUM or RENCOM, rènk'kŭm, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 8 miles W. of Arnhem, near the Rhine. Pop. 919.

REN'NEL ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Solomon Islands, in lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 160° 30′ E.

RENNEROD, rèn'neh-rot', a village of Nassau, about 40 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1419.

RENNES, rènn, (anc. *Condate,*) a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, agreeably situated on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, on the Canal of Ille and Rance, at the confluence of the Ille and Vilaine, 60 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48° 7′ N., lon. 1° 41′ W. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Vilaine, which divides it into the high and the low town, and is crossed by three bridges. The latter, the smaller of the two, on the left bank, is on a flat so low as often to suffer from inundation. It is very poorly built. The houses in it, as well as those in the adjoining suburbs, are mostly of wood, and the streets are narrow and winding. The high town lies between the right bank of the Vilaine and the left bank of the Ille, and strikingly contrasts with the low town by the elegance of its buildings, and its spacious, regular streets. It owes its present improved condition to a dreadful conflagration, which took place in 1720, and in the course of the seven days during which it raged, laid the greater part of the high town in ashes. The same event, however, which has thus given it the appearance of a handsome modern town, has deprived it of much of its historical interest, by destroying almost all its ancient edifices. It has a cathedral, *académie universitaire* for the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure; a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law and medicine, a national college, and a provincial normal school with a library of 30,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, and an extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods. Du Guesclin, Sainte Foix, Ginguené, Lanjuinais were born here. The Duke of Lancaster besieged it unsuccessfully in 1357. Henry II. of France held a parliament here in 1556. Pop. in 1852, 39,506.

RENNINGEN, rèn'ning-en, a village of Würtemberg, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1743.

RENO, rä'no, (anc. *Rhenus,*) a river of Italy, in the N. part of the Pontifical States, legations of Bologna and Ferrara, rises in the Apennines of Tuscany, and after a N. course of about 75 miles, past Poretta, Vergato, and Cento, joins the Po-di-Primaro 14 miles S. of Ferrara. It is navigable only for about 25 miles in winter. A canal from it traverses the city of Bologna.

RENO. See RHINE.

REN'ROCK, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

RENSSELAER, rèn'sel-er, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by the Hoosick and Kinderhook Rivers, with several smaller streams. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and in the E. part mountainous, often thickly covered with pine and other timber. In its numerous valleys, which are sometimes very extensive, the soil is generally of excellent quality. In 1850 this county produced 662,595 bushels of potatoes, the greatest quantity raised in any county in the state. Iron ore, roof slate, and Epsom salts are found, but they are not very abundant. The public works are the Hudson River Railroads, Albany Northern, Troy and Boston, Troy and Greenbush, and Western Railroads. Organized in 1791, and named in honor of the Van Rensselaer family. Capital, Troy. Pop. 73,363.

RENSSELAER, a village of Sand Lake township, Rensselaer co., New York, 12 miles E. by S. of Albany. It has 3 churches, and several stores.

RENSSELAER, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Indiana, at the rapids of Iroquois River, 100 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It is situated in the Seven-Mile Prairie. The river affords good water-power.

RENSSELAER FALLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

REN'SSELAERVILLE, a post-village and township at the S.W. extremity of Albany co., New York, 23 miles W. by S. of Albany. The village is situated on Fox's Creek, which here affords an excellent water-power. It has 4 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and a flouring mill, tannery, and about 300 inhabitants. The township also contains the villages of Preston Hollow, Patter's Hollow, and Medusa. Pop. 3629.

RENTERIA, rèn-tä-ree'ä, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oyarzun, near its mouth in the Bay of Passages. It is walled, has 5 gates, an ancient and spacious church, an Augustine nunnery, a handsome town-hall, and court-house. Pop. 1057.

REN'TON, a village of Scotland, co., and 2 miles N. of Dumbarton, on the Leven. Pop. in 1851, 2398. It was founded in 1782, has various schools, and a large subscription library.

RENTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Berwick, parish of Coldingham, on the Eye.

RENTSCH, rèntch, or HOCHRENTSCH, hok'rèntch, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz. Pop. 1056.

RENTY, rôn'tee', a market-town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles S.S.W. of St. Omer, where Henry II. defeated the Spaniards in 1554.

RENWEZ, rôn'vä', a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, 7 miles N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 650.

REN'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

RENY, a town of Russia. See RENI.

REOLE, La, lä rä'ul', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, and on the railway to Cette, 30 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 4080. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hats, leather, and cutlery.

REPENTIGNY, rep-pôn'teen'yee', a village of Canada East, in the co. of Leinster, situated on the St. Lawrence, 17 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 900.

REPKI, rèp'kee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 26 miles N.N.W. of Tchernigov. Pop. about 2000.

REPPEN, rèp'pen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 12 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3200.

REPPS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

REPPS, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

REPS, rèpsh, or KOHALOM, (Kóhalom,) kō'hä'lom', a market-town of Transylvania, on the Rossbach, 19 miles S.S.W. of Udvarhely. Pop. 2200. It has saline springs.

REP'TON, or REP'INGTON, a village and parish of England, co., and 7 miles S.S.W. of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 2232. It has a handsome church, and an endowed grammar school, originally a priory founded soon after the Conquest. Repton is supposed to be the Roman *Repondunum.*

REPUBLIC, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

REPUBLIC, a thriving post-village of Scipio township, Seneca co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Sandusky. Has a union school, a machine shop, and is an important depôt for produce. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

REPUB'LICAN, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

REPUBLICAN, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1405.

REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

REPUBLICAN GROVE, a post-office, Halifax co., Virginia.

REPUBLICAN MILLS, a post-office, Fairfax co., Virginia.

REPULSE BAY, British North America, is on the S. side of Melville Peninsula, in lat. 66° N., lon. 86° to 87° W.

REPULSE BAY, East Australia, in lat. 20° 38′ S., lon. 148° 40′ E. At its mouth are Repulse Islands.

REQUEÑA, rā-kān'yā, (anc. *Loretum?*) a town of Spain, on the Cliana, province, and 43 miles W.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 11,000. It is pleasantly situated, and has 2 Gothic churches, a college, convents, and manufactures of silks.

REQUISTA, rā'kees'tā', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 21 miles S. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 4380.

RERIZ, rā-rees', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 6 miles N. of Viseu. Pop. 750.

RER'RICK or RER'WICK, a maritime parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on Solway Frith. In it are the villages of Auchencairn, Dundrennan, and Port Mary.

RERYMORE, rēr'e-mōr', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co., 6 miles W.N.W. of Mountmellick. Its S. part comprises a part of the Slievebloom Mountains.

RESACA, re-sah'kā, a village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on Bushkill Creek, 132 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

RESACA, a post-office of Duplin co., North Carolina.

RESACA, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

RESACA, Georgia, a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 84 miles from Atlanta.

RESACA DE LA PALMA, rā-sā'kā dā lā pāl'mā, a noted battle-field on the route from Point Isabel to Matamoras, about 4 miles N. of Matamoras. Here, on the 9th of May, 1846, the Mexicans, numbering upwards of 6000, under General Arista, were totally defeated by about 2000 Americans, commanded by General Taylor. The loss of the latter was 39 killed and 82 wounded; that of the former included about 500 in killed and wounded, with the loss of all their artillery and furniture.

RESCOBIE, rēs-ko'bee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar. Rescobie Loch is an expansion of Lunan Water.

RESERVE, re-zerv', a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, contains Alleghany City.

RESERVE, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

RESERVE, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

RESHD or RESHT, rēsht, a town of Persia, capital of a province of Ghilan, between two small rivers, 16 miles S.E. of its port Enzelles, on the Caspian Sea. Though in a very unhealthy situation, it is stated to be well-built, flourishing, and peopled by at least 50,000 persons. It imports large quantities of Russian manufactured goods for consumption in Ghilan, and exports silks, fruits, and gall nuts.

RESHITZA or REJITZA, Russian Poland. See REZHITSA.

RESHTABAD, rēsh-tā-bād', a village of Persia, on the Sefeed-rood, 16 miles E. of Reshd.

RESINA, rā-see'nā, a market-town of Naples, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Naples. Pop. 8000. It is situated at the W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum. It has 2 churches, an Augustine convent, many villas, and some remains of antiquity.

RESINAR, rā-zee-nar', or ROSINAR, ro-se-nar', written also ROSSINAR, (Ger. *Städterdorf*, stēt'ter-dorf',) a village of Transylvania, in Saxon land, on the Stebes, co., and 8 miles S.W. of Hermanustadt. Pop. 6056. It is the see of a Greek-Wallachian bishop.

RESITZA, a town of Russia. See REZHITSA.

RESOLIS, a parish of Scotland. See KIRKMICHAEL.

RESOLUTION BAY, is on the W. side of Santa Christina, one of the Marquesas Islands.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, in British North America, is at the entrance of Hudson's Strait; lat. 61° 30′ N., lon. 65° W. Length and breadth nearly 40 miles each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 17° 22′ S., lon. 141° 35′ W.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a lagoon island in Low Archipelago. Lat. 17° 25′ S., lon. 143° 24′ W.

RESOLUTION, PORT, in Tanna Island, one of the New Hebrides.

RESSANT, rēs'sānt', a village of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas, and in the vicinity of the town of Tafilet.

RESSONS-SUR-MATS, rēs'sōn^g sür mā', a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles N.N.W. of Compiègne. P. 1614.

RESTALRIG, rēs-tāl-reeg', a village of Scotland, co., and 1½ miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 92.

RESTIGNY, rēs'teen'yee', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 7 miles N. of Chinon. Pop. 1979.

RESTIGOUCHE, rēs'tee'goo'shā', a river of British North America, forms the N. boundary of New Brunswick, on the N.W. separating it from Canada East. It falls into the Bay of Chaleur after a N.E. course of about 200 miles. Its Indian name, *Restigouché*, is said to signify the "river which divides like the hand," in allusion to its separating above tide into five principal streams or branches. These drain an area of about 4000 square miles of fertile and well-timbered country. The entrance to the river from the Bay of Chaleur is 3 miles wide, and 9 fathoms deep. The tide flows up it 24 miles, of which 18 are navigable for the largest ships. The principal towns on its banks are Dalhousie at its mouth, and Campbelltown at the head of navigation.

RESTIGOUCHÉ, an extensive county in the N. of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Chaleur. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and valleys, and is intersected by numerous rivers. The soil is fertile and heavily timbered. Large quantities of timber are exported annually from Dalhousie, the capital. Pop. in 1851, 4161.

RESTON, a station on the North British Railway, in Scotland, 1½ miles N.W. of Berwick.

RESTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RESTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RESTORATION ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Australia; lat. 12° 37′ 30″ S., lon. 143° 27′ E., is a granitic rock, first visited by Captain Bligh in the Bounty, in 1789.

RESTORMEL CASTLE, England. See LOSTWITHIEL.

RESULTANA, rā-sool-tā'nā, a market-town of Sicily, 14 miles N. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 2500.

RETCHITSA or RETSCHITZA, rā-chit'sā, (Pol. *Rzeczyca*, zhā-chit'sā,) a town of Russia, government, and 158 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2500.

RETCHNOI, rēch-noi', a cape of Siberia, E. coast, at the mouth of the Anadeer, (Anadyr.) Lat. 68° 18′ 44″ N., lon. 176° 45′ 59″ E.

RETEMO, a town of Crete. See RETIMO.

RETFORD, EAST, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Notts, on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, connecting it with the suburb of West Retford. 15 miles N.N.W. of Newark, and with a station on the Hull, Sheffield, and Manchester Railway. Pop. in 1851, 46,054. It is well-built, and has a handsome Gothic church; a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; a poor's hospital, union work-house, town-hall, news-rooms, two branch banks, and a small theatre. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

RETFORD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

RETHEL, reh'tēl', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the right bank of the Aisne, 23 miles S.W. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 8360. It was formerly fortified, and has a communal college, and extensive manufactures of merinos and cashmeres. Its trade is facilitated by the canal of Ardennes.

RETHELOIS, reh-tā'lā', or RETHELAIS, an ancient district of France, belonged to the province of Champagne, and now forms the S.W. part of the department of Ardennes; Rethel was its capital.

RETHEM, rā'tem, a village of Hanover, government of Lüneburg, 33 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Aller. Pop. 1340.

RETHY, rā-tē' or rā'tee', or RETHY-WARBEECK, rā-tē wās'baik', a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 7 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. of parish, 2300.

RETIMO or RETEMO, re-tee'mo, (anc. *Rithymna*,) a seaport town of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 miles W. of Candia. Pop. 3000, mostly Turks. Its bazaars, streets, and fort have wholly a Turkish appearance. Its harbor is now very shallow, and in 1841 only 34 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1199 tons, entered the port.

RETINA, rā-tee'nā, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

RETOURNAC, reh-toor'nāk', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1852, 3433.

RETREAT', a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

RETREAT, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.

RETSCHITZA, a town of Russia. See RATCHITSA.

RETTENDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RETZ, rēts, an old district of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the department of Loire-Inférieure.

RETZ, rēts, or RÖTZ, (Rötz,) rötz, a walled town of Lower Austria, 43 miles N.E. of Vienna, near the borders of Moravia. Pop. 2777. It was formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

RETZBACH, rēts'bāk, a market-town of Bavaria, on a height above the Main, over which there is a ferry, 9 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1080.

REUBEN, ru'ben, a tribe of Israelites, took their portion of the promised land E. of Jordan, between Arnon on the S., and Jazer on the N., and having Gilead on the E.

REUGNY, reu'yee', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1217.

REUILLY, reu'yee' or rē'yee', a town of France, department of Indre, 10 miles N.E. of Issoudun, on the railway to Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 2586.

REULMARE, reil'mā-rā, (Hun. *Nagy-Aranyos*, nādj ōh'rūn'yosh',) a village of Transylvania, co. of Lower Weissenburg, on a small river, 12 miles N.N.W. of Abrudbanya. Pop. about 3000.

REUNION, ILE DE LA, eel d'lā rā'ü'ne-ōn^g, a name given to the island of Bourbon in 1793, and resumed since the French Revolution of 1848.

REUS, rā'oooo, a manufacturing town of Spain, province, and 9 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 25,043. It consists of an older portion founded in the twelfth century, and a new and regularly built quarter which rose up about the end of the last century, on the settlement there of some enterprising English merchants. It has good inns and coffee-houses, numerous churches, hospitals, barracks, a theatre, manufactures of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics and twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, &c. A canal connects it with its port, Salou, 5 miles distant.

REUSCH, roish, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two contiguous market-towns of Moravia, circle, and about 17 miles S. of Iglau. United pop. 1510. The former has an abbey.

REUSS, roice, a river of Switzerland, canton of Uri, nearly the whole of which it drains, rises on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, and enters the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne after a N. course of 30 miles, during which it descends 4500 feet.

REUSS, ruce, (Ger. pron. roice or roiss,) three principalities of Central Germany, somewhat intermingled with other territories, but lying between Saxony, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies, and belonging to an older and a younger line, the former of which holds the 30th, and the latter the 31st place in the Germanic Confederation; area of the whole principalities, 640 square miles. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greitz, consists of the lordships of Greitz and Burgk, and has an area of 149 square miles. These lordships are separated from each other, the one being traversed by the Elster, while the other lies along both banks of the Saale. The territories of the younger line form the two principalities of Reuss-Schleitz, and Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, the former having an area of 128 square miles, and the latter an area of 203 square miles, and in addition to these principalities, include the lordship of Gera and the domain of Saalburg, which, together, have an area of 160 square miles. These territories are, on the whole, fertile, and well-wooded, raise sufficient grain to supply the consumption. The most important crops are potatoes and flax; hops also are partially grown; great numbers of horned cattle and sheep are reared. They possess, among their minerals, iron, which is partially worked; and roofing slates, which are extensively quarried. The two principalities of the younger line, though belonging to two different branches, rank only as one state, having only a single vote in the *plenum* of the Confederation. In the Representative Assembly, the whole principalities only share one vote along with those of Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, and Lippe. The representatives of the elder line were raised to the rank of princes in 1778—those of the younger line ranked only as counts till 1790 and 1806. Both lines, as well as the great majority of their subjects, are Protestants. Pop. 114,983.

REUSSENDORF, rois'sen-dorf', a village of Prussia, government, and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1321.

REUSS-GREITZ, and REUSS-SCHLEITZ. See REUSS.

REUTIGEN, roi'tig-en, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 4 miles S. of Thun. Pop. 1200.

REUTLINGEN, roit'ling-en, a fortified town of Würtemberg, on the Eschatz, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 11,131. It is enclosed by old walls, has several churches, one with a tower 320 feet high, a town-hall, a well-endowed hospital, an orphan asylum, manufactures of leather, lace, paper, clocks, and watches.

REVEL, rēv'el, or REVAL, rēv'äl, (Rus. *Kolyvan*, ko-levän'; Esthonian, *Tallinn*, täl'lin-nä,) a strongly fortified seaport town of Russia, government of Esthonia, on a small bay on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, 203 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. of cathedral, 59° 26′ 6″ N., lon. 24° 45′ 2″ E. Pop. 24,650. The city-proper, enclosed by ancient bastioned walls, and defended by a strong castle on a height, is irregularly built and small; but the suburbs extend for some distance along the shore. The principal edifices are a small imperial palace, the admiralty, a town-hall, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches, a theatre, club-houses, collegiate episcopal seminary, &c. It has numerous schools, and 3 or 4 public libraries; and it is much resorted to as a watering-place. The harbor has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered by islands. Large quantities of corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other Baltic goods, are exported, in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, dye-stuffs, cotton-yarn, and other manufactured goods, with herrings, from Holland and Norway. The town and castle were founded by Valdemar II., King of Denmark, in 1218, and afterwards sold to the Teutonic knights. The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710. It was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, reh-vēl', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 29 miles E.S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 5960. It has manufactures of linen, leather, cotton-thread, and hosiery, and dye-works.

REVEL, GOVERNMENT OF. See ESTHONIA.

REVELLO, rā-vēl'lo, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Coni, on a hill near the head of the Po. Pop. 5210.

REVELSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

REVERE, rā-vā'rā, a market-town of Lombardy, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po.

REVES, rā'vès, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Rampe, 25 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1418.

REVESBY, reevz'bee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

REVIGNY, reh-veen'yee', a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bar-le-Duc. P. 1140.

REV'ILLE', a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, rā-veel'yā-he-tā'bo, an island of Russian America, between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 25 miles.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, rā-veel'yā-he-tā'bo, a rocky island-group in the Pacific Ocean, 260 miles S. of California; lat. 19° N., lon. 110° W., and consisting of the island of Socorro, with some islets.

REVILLE, reh-veel', a town of France, department of Manche, 13 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. 1900.

REVIN, reh-vän', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 miles E. of Rocroy. Pop. 2497.

REWAH, rā'wā, a state of Hindostan, comprising a part of Bogilcund, mostly between lat. 24° and 42° 30′ N., and lon. 81° and 82° E., enclosed by the territory of the Bengal presidency, to which it is subsidiary. Area, 10,310 square miles. The surface is a table land, much of which is cultivated. The principal towns are Rewah and Bandoogur.

REWAH, capital of the above state, 70 miles S.W. of Allahabad, with a large stone fort, and extensive suburbs. Lat. 24° 34′ N., lon. 81° 19′ E.

REWARY, rā-wā'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, and 47 miles S.W. of Delhi.

REWE, ru, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

REWERSDORF, rā'wers-dorf', a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Prerau, near Hotzenplotz. Pop. 2044.

REX'FORD FLATS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

REYDEN, a village of Switzerland. See RHEIDEN.

REY'DON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

REYES, rā'yès, or CHINCHACOCHA, cheen-chä-ko'cha, a lake of Peru, forming one of the principal sources of the Amazon, is situated in lat. 10° 25′ S., lon. 75° 40′ W.

REYES, Los, loce rā'yès, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, 100 miles S.E. of Santa Marta. Near it are silver, lead, and copper mines.

REYKJAVIK, a town of Iceland. See REIKIAVIK.

REYMERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

REYNAGH, rā'nāh, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's co. Here are the ruins of several old baronical castles and ecclesiastical edifices.

REY'NALL'S BASIN, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

REYNET, a division of South Africa. See GRAAF-REINET.

REYNOLDS, rēn'olz, a new county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 660 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Big Black River. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Named in honor of Thomas Reynolds, a former Governor of Missouri. Capital, Lesterville. Pop. 1849; of whom 1824 were free, and 25 slaves.

REYNOLDS, a post-office of Taylor co., Georgia.

REYNOLDS, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

REYNOLDS, Iowa, a station on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 9 miles from Bradford.

REYNOLDSBURG, rēn'olz-bŭrg, a village of Humphreys co., Tennessee, on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, 75 miles W. of Nashville. It was formerly the county seat.

REYNOLDSBURG, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the National Road, 10 miles E. of Columbus. The Central Ohio Railroad passes through or very near it. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

REYNOLDSTON, rēn'olz-ton, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 12 miles W.S.W. of Swansea. Here is a large cavern, and the Druidical relic called Arthur's Stone.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

REYNOLDSVILLE, rēn'olz-vil, a village of Norfolk township, St. Lawrence co., New York, near Racket River.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 16 miles W. by N. of Ithaca.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a village of Pike co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Piketon.

REYNOSA or REINOSA, rā-e-no'sä, a mountain range of Spain, extends from the Cantabrian Mountains to near Burgos.

REYNOSA, a town of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.S.W. of Santander. Pop. 1541.

REYNOSA, rā-no'sa, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

REZAT, rēt'sät, two small streams of Bavaria, affluents of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat, or Middle Franconia.

REZÉ, rẹh-zā' a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the left bank of the Loire, 1 mile S.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 6644.

REZENDE, rā-zēn'dā, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 2290.

REZENDE, rā-zēn'dā, a town of Brazil, capital of a comarca, province, and 92 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, with an electoral college. Pop. 5000.

REZHITSA, REJITZA, rā-zhit'sā, or rā-zheet'sā, written also RESHITZA and RESITZA, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 145 miles N.W. of Vitebsk.

REZZATO, rēt-sā'to, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 5 miles E.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1828.

REZZO, rēt'so, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province of Oneglia, on the Chiusa. Pop. 1162.

RHA'GES, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. of Teheran.

RHAYADAR, written also RHAYADER and RHAYDR, hri'a-dar, a parliamentary borough and market-town of South Wales, co. of Radnor, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 14 miles W.N.W. of New Radnor. Pop. in 1851, 1007. It has a handsome town-hall, chapel, and small grammar school. It joins with Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, and Presteign, in sending one member to the House of Commons.

RHAYADAR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

RHEA, rā, a county in the S.E. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 500 square miles. The Tennessee River, navigable by steamboats, forms the S.E. boundary. The county is traversed by a ridge of the Cumberland Mountains. Extensive beds of stone coal are found. Capital, Washington. Pop. 4415; of whom 3979 were free, and 436 slaves.

RHEATOWN, rā'town, a post-village of Green co., Tennessee, 240 miles E. of Nashville.

RHEDA, rā'dā, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 49 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2320.

RHEEDE, rā'dẹh, RHEDEN or REEDEN, rā'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Arnhem.

RHEENEN, a village of the Netherlands. See RHENEN.

RHEGIUM. See REGGIO.

RHEIDT, RHEID, RHEYDT or RHEYD, rīit, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and N.W. of Cologne, on the Niers. Pop. 3576.

RHEIMS, a city of France. See REIMS.

RHEIN, a river of Europe. See RHINE or RHIN.

RHEIN, rīne, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. Pop. 1370.

RHEINAU, rī'nōw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Schaffhausen, on an island, on which there is a rich Benedictine abbey, with a library, and a fine church.

RHEINBACH, rīn'bāk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S. of Cologne. Pop. 1700.

RHEINBEK, rīn'bēk, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, capital of a bailwick of its own name, 9 miles S.E. of Hamburg.

RHEINBERG, rīn'bêrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2400. It was strongly fortified until 1763, and has sustained numerous sieges.

RHEINBOLLEN, (Rheinböllen,) rīn'bōl'lẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles S. of Coblentz. Pop. 1061.

RHEINBREITBACH, rīn'brīt'bāk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 25 miles N.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1095.

RHEINE, rī'nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.N.W. of Münster, capital of a principality of Rheine-Wolbeck, on the Ems. Pop. 2400.

RHEINECK or RHEINEGG, rī'nēk, a small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Rhine, near its entrance into the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1400.

RHEINFELDEN, rīn'fēld'ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles E. of Basel, on the Rhine, here forming several rapids. Pop. 1400. Near it is the ruined castle of Stein, on an island in the river.

RHEINFELS, rīn'fēls, (*i.e.* "Rhine Rock,") a ruined fortress of Rhenish Prussia, on an island in the Rhine, near St. Goar, founded in 1245, and dismantled in 1795.

RHEINGAU, rīn'gōw, (*i. e.* "Rhine country,") a valley in the S. of Nassau, between the Rhine and Mount Taunus. The chief town is Elfeld. The district is celebrated for its rich vineyards.

RHEIN-HESSEN, rīn'hês'sẹn, or RHENISH-HESSE, (hêss,) the westernmost province of Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded E. by the Rhine. Area, 530 square miles. Pop. 225,445. The surface is mostly fertile, this being one of the most productive parts of Germany.

RHEINMAGEN, rīn'mā'ghẹn, or REMAGEN, rā'mā'ghẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1500.

RHEINSBERG, rīns'bêrg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2168. It has a royal castle, with a vast park. Here Frederick the Great spent his youth.

RHEIN'THAL, rīn'tāl, (*i. e.* "the valley of the Rhine,") a district of Switzerland.

RHEINZABERN, rīn'tsā'bẹrn, a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Erlbach, 9 miles S.E. of Landau. P. 1965.

RHEME, rā'mẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government, and 8 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1912.

RHENEN or RHEENEN, rā'nẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, on the left bank of the Rhine, 9 miles E. of Wyk-by-Duurstede. Pop. 2344. It has a Gothic church, and an active trade in tobacco.

RHENISH BAVARIA, or PALATINATE. See BAVARIA.

RHENISH HESSE, Hesse-Darmstadt. See RHEIN-HESSEN.

RHENISH PRUSSIA, in Germany. See PRUSSIA.

RHENS, rêns, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 5 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Rhine, over which there is here a ferry. It is an old place, built almost entirely of wood, and has a Roman Catholic church. Near it stood formerly the Königsstuhl, (king's seat,) where the electors used to meet and deliberate on the affairs of the empire. Many treaties of peace were concluded, and emperors elected and dethroned here. It was pulled down in 1897, but was rebuilt partly from the old materials in 1843. Pop. 1400.

RHENUS, in Italy. See RENO.

RHENUS, a celebrated river of Europe. See RHINE.

RHETT LAKE is situated in the N. part of California, in about 41° 50′ N. lat., and 121° 30′ W. lon. It is perhaps 12 miles long by 8 miles wide. Its outlet unites with the Klamath River.

RHEYDT or RHEYD, a town of Germany. See RHEIDT.

RHIN, RHYN, rīn, or RHEIN, rīn, a river of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, joins the Havel 26 miles N.N.W. of Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 80 miles, through numerous small lakes. See RHINE.

RHINAU, rẹ'nō', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 13 miles N.E. of Schlestadt. Pop. 1438.

RHINE, rīn, (Ger. *Rhein*; Dutch, *Rhyn*: both pronounced as the English RHINE; Fr. *Rhin*, rănᵉ; Sp. *Rin*, reen; It. *Reno*, rā'no; anc. *Rhenus*,) a celebrated river of Europe, formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the Hinter and Vorder Rhein. The first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, and the second rises on the N. side of Mount St. Gothard, at a height of 7650 feet; these meet at Reichenau, in the canton of Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Mayenfeld, and enters the Lake of Constance on the S.E., near Rheineck; at Stein it quits the lake at its W. extremity, flows W. past Schaffhausen and Laufenburg, separating Switzerland from Bavaria. At Basel, where the Upper Rhine terminates, with an elevation of 755 feet and a breadth of 550 feet, it turns to the N., and flows past Breisach and Strasbourg, Speyer, and Mannheim, where its bed is 300 feet above the sea, between the territories of Baden on the E., and France and Rhenish Bavaria on the W. From Worms to Mentz it traverses the Hessian territories. At Mentz it receives the Main, and flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N.W., passing Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, Wesel and Emmerich, below which it divides into two principal arms, the larger of which, called the WAAL or WAHAL, (anc. *Vahalis*,) joins the Meuse, (or Maas.) The other, which still retains the name of Rhine, falls into the North Sea in 52° 13′ N. lat. The principal affluents of the Rhine are, on the right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Ruhr, and Lippe; and on the left, the Thur, Aar, Ill, and Moselle. The total length of the Rhine, following its windings, is about 960 miles, and its basin comprises an area of 65,280 square miles. The breadth of the Rhine, and the character of its channel, differ much at different parts of its long course. Its breadth at Basel is 750 feet; between Strasbourg and Speyer, from 1000 to 1200 feet; at Mentz, from 1500 to 1700 feet; and at Scheukenschaus, where it enters the Netherlands, 2150 feet. Its depth varies from 5 to 28 feet, and at Dusseldorf amounts even to 50 feet. The elevation of the Rhine above sea-level is, at the Col d'Ober Alp, 9967 feet; at Reichenau, 2021 feet; at Constance, 1335 feet; at Basel, 771 feet; at Kehl, 463 feet; and at Cologne, 121 feet. From the Lake of Constance to Basel it has a very rocky bed, but, lower down, contains numerous islands, partly composed of sand and clay. From Breisach several of the islands are clothed with herbage, and even admit of cultivation; between Strasbourg and Germersheim they form thickets of brushwood. The Rhine abounds with fish, including salmon and salmon-trout, but more especially sturgeon, lampreys, pike, and carp. Wild fowl also abound on its banks and countless islands. Some gold is contained among the sands brought down into it from the mountains of Switzerland and of the Black Forest.

The Rhine first becomes navigable at Chur, (Coire,) in the Grisons; but the navigation is not continuous till below Schaffhausen; and the traffic in loaded vessels is not important above Speyer. From Strasbourg to Mentz, the burden of the vessels in which it is carried on is from 100 to 125 tons; from Mentz to Cologne, 125 to 200 tons; and from Cologne to Holland, from 300 to 450 tons. In the Nether-

lands, it is connected by canals with its several branches and with the sea. The great North Canal unites it with the Meuse and the Nèthe, affluents of the Scheldt: and the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine in France connects it with the Rhone by the Saône. A canal also connects it with the Seine. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main, and the Altmühl and Ludwigs Canal. The navigation is rendered dangerous by waterfalls, more especially those of Schaffhausen of Zurzach, (near the mouth of the Wutach,) of Laufenburg, and of Rheinfelden; it is also rendered dangerous by the Bingerloch, near Bingen, where the stream becomes suddenly narrowed and confined between lofty precipices, and by similar causes, though in a less degree, at Bacharach, St. Goar, and at Unkel.

The Rhine is distinguished alike by the beauty of its scenery, and the rich fields and vineyards which clothe its banks. No river in Germany, more especially since the introduction of steam-vessels, attracts so many tourists. From Basel to Mentz it flows through a wide valley, bounded on the left by the Vosges, and on the right by the Black Forest and the mountains along the Bergstrasse. From Mentz the mountain ridges approach the stream at first only on the right bank, where they form the Rheingau; but at Bingen they begin to hem in the left bank also, and continue from thence to Königswinter to present a succession of lofty mountain summits, bold precipices, and wild, romantic views. Pleasant towns and villages lie nestled at the foot of lofty hills; above them, on all sides, rise rocky steeps and slopes, clothed with vines; and every now and then the castles and fastnesses of feudal times are seen frowning from precipices apparently inaccessible. At times the chain of ridges on either side opens out, and allows the eye to wander into romantic valleys, along which tributaries of greater or less magnitude dash down, or wind gradually to the parent stream. On the river itself much additional variety and beauty are given to the scenery by the constant recurrence of picturesque and verdant islands.

The Rhine gives name to three circles of Baden, to a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, a province of Bavaria, two departments of France, and a province of Prussia.——Adj. RHENISH.

RHINE, a township in the N.W. part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

RHINEBECK, rin'bĕk, a post-village of Rhinebeck township, Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 55 miles S. of Albany, and 2 miles E. of Hudson River. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, several factories, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 1300. Pop. of the township, 2816.

RHINEBECK LANDING, a village of Dutchess co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 91 miles N. of New York.

RHINE CONFEDERATION. See GERMANY.

RHINELAND, rin'land, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

RHINE, LOWER, an old circle of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish Prussia.

RHINE, UPPER, an old circle of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, enclosed by the circles of Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Lower and Upper Saxony, and Franconia, now mostly included in the dominions of Hesse-Darmstadt and Electoral Hesse. The Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine is a name sometimes applied to the provinces of Prussia W. of the Weser, forming the provinces of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia.

RHINNS, (rins,) RHYNS or RINNS OF GAL'LOWAY, (anc. *Chersonesus Novantum*,) a peninsula of the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, mostly separated from the rest of the county by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, but connected in its centre by a low isthmus 7 miles across. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 28 miles; its breadth varies from 2 to 5 miles. Area, 115 square miles. It terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway, and comprises 5 parishes, a part of Inch, and the towns or villages of Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, Stoneykirk, Kirkcolm, and Stranraer.

RHINOW, ree'nov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 39 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Rhin, near its junction with the Havel. Pop. 625.

RHIO, RIO, ree'o, or RIOUW, re ŏw', a province of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago, comprises the Rio Archipelago and the Linga Islands. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Singapore and Malacca, and on the E. by the China Sea.

RHIO, RIO or RIOUW, an island group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Dutch possessions, lying chiefly S. and E. of Singapore. The chief island is Bintang, sometimes also called Rhio, besides which the group includes Galang, Gampang, and Battam, and numerous smaller islands.

RHIO, RIO or RIOUW, a seaport town of Malay Archipelago, 50 miles S.E. of Singapore, on the small islet of Poolo Pinang, which lies in an indentation on the S. side of Bintang. It is defended by a fort, and has many good buildings, among which are the governor's house, a stone Protestant church, and a school. Its haven is spacious; and in it, during October and November, may be seen from 80 to 100 large and small vessels. It was declared a free port in 1824.

RHIW, h'ree'oo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

RHIWABON, h'rew-ab'bon, or RUABON, a parish of North Wales, co. of Denbigh.

RHO or RO, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

RHOADS POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

RHODDA, rod'dd, or RODDA, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immediately opposite Cairo, 2 miles in length. It contains the Pasha's gardens, in which the teak and other timber-trees are acclimated, pleasure-grounds open to the public, a powder magazine, and the famous ancient Nilometer.

RHODE ISLAND, rōd Īland, the smallest of the states of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the State of Connecticut. It lies between 41° 18' and 42° N. lat., and between 71° 8' and 71° 52' W. lon., being about 47 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 37 in greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of 1306 miles, or 835,840 acres, 356,487 of which were improved in 1850. One-tenth of the state is occupied by Narraganset Bay.

Face of the Country.—Rhode Island is generally hilly and rough, but has no elevations approaching to what is generally understood by mountains. Mount Hope, in the E. part of the state, Woonsocket Hills, in the N., and Hopkins' Hill, near the middle of the state, are the most considerable elevations, but even they are of no great height. Near the Atlantic, and on the borders of Narraganset Bay, is considerable level land.

Minerals.—Anthracite coal, to some extent, has been found, but, either because inferior in quality or quantity, has not been extensively mined. A vein of this valuable mineral was encountered in 1854, in sinking wells in Pawtucket, which was apparently as good as Pennsylvania coal. Iron, too, is found, and limestone, marble, and serpentine, but this state is not remarkable for mineral productions.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands.—There are no large rivers in Rhode Island; the principal streams are the Pawtucket and Pautuxent, the first entering the N.E. part of the state from Massachusetts, and both emptying into Narraganset Bay. The Pawcatuck and its branches, flowing into the Atlantic, drain the S.W. part of the state. Narraganset Bay, a noble sheet of water, crowded with picturesque islands, projects into the state for 30 miles in a northerly direction. Its width is about 12 miles, including the islands. It has several arms, mostly on the E. side, bearing different names, as Bristol Bay, Providence Bay, &c. It is navigable to Providence for large vessels; and the harbor of Newport is one of the deepest and best in the United States. Though the rivers of this state are small, their rapid descents furnish great water-power, which has built up several manufacturing towns, such as Pawtucket, Slatersville, &c., on their banks.

Islands.—Rhode Island has several islands, the principal of which has an area of about 37 square miles, and gives its name to the state. Block Island, in the Atlantic, about 10 miles from the coast, and Canonicut and Prudence Islands, both in Narraganset Bay, are the other most important islands.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—On the S.W. shore of the island of Rhode Island stands Newport, the most fashionable bathing-place on the Atlantic coast, though the number of visitants is not so great as at Cape May. The island affords fine rides and fine views, and the bay excellent fishing. It is said that 60 varieties of fin and shell-fish are caught here. On Canonicut Island are the ruins of a circular fort, occupying an eminence at the entrance of the bay.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The proximity of Rhode Island to the sea has the effect to temper the severity of winter, as well as to mitigate the heats of summer. Its climate is very similar to Massachusetts and Connecticut. The soil is moderately fertile, but rough and difficult of cultivation in many parts. The soil upon the islands is better than on the mainland. The island of Rhode Island is particularly noted for its cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The farmer in all parts of the state devotes his attention more to grazing and the dairy than to tillage. According to the census of 1850, there were in the state 356,487 acres of improved land, divided into 5385 farms, and producing 49 bushels of wheat, 26,409 of rye, 539,201 of Indian corn, 215,232 of oats, 651,029 of Irish potatoes, 18,875 of barley, 1245 of buckwheat, 6846 peas and beans, 5036 of grass seeds, 129,692 pounds of wool, 995,670 of butter, 316,508 of cheese, and 74,818 tons of hay, besides considerable quantities of beeswax and honey, wine, hops, and flax. Value of orchard fruits, $63,994, (Rhode Island is celebrated for its apples;) market products, $98,298; live stock, $1,532,637; slaughtered animals, $667,486; and poultry, $61,702. There are no extensive forests in Rhode Island. The principal forest-trees are oak, chestnut, and walnut, with some pine and cedar—the latter rare.

Manufactures.—Rhode Island, from its abundant supply of water-power, has become extensively engaged in manu-

facturing; and the first cotton mill in the United States was erected within her limits. There were, in 1850, 858 establishments in the state, producing $500 a year and upwards, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, employing $12,923,178 capital; 12,837 male and 8044 female hands, consuming raw material worth $13,183,889, and yielding products valued at $22,093,268. In proportion to her population, this state ranks first in the product of her cotton, and second in that of her woollen manufactures. According to the census of 1850, she had 158 cotton factories, employing $6,675,000 of capital, and 4958 male and 5916 female hands, consuming $3,434,579 worth of raw material, and producing 96,725,612 yards of stuffs, and 1,902,980 pounds of thread and yarn, valued at $6,447,120; 45 woollen factories, employing $1,013,000 of capital, and 987 male and 771 female hands, consuming $1,463,900 worth of raw material, and producing 8,612,400 yards of cloth, and 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $2,381,825; 22 forges, furnaces, &c., employing $638,200 of capital, and 1022 male hands, consuming $310,390 worth of raw material, and producing 11,208 tons of castings and wrought iron, &c., valued at $952,355; $17,000 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 12,500 bushels of barley, and 6 tons of hops, employing 10 hands, and producing 3900 barrels of ale, &c.; and 10 tanneries, employing $42,900 capital, consuming raw material worth $40,615, and producing manufactured leather valued at $75,040. Home-made manufactures valued at $26,495 were also produced.

Commerce.—Rhode Island is actively engaged in the coasting trade, and has besides some foreign commerce. The foreign imports of this state in 1854 amounted to $437,972, and the exports to $439,981; tonnage entered, 23,540; cleared 25,751. Tonnage owned in the state, 45,911, of which 30,359 was registered, and 15,551 licensed, including 1995 steam tonnage. Vessels built, 11, with an aggregate burden of 5726 tons. Of this tonnage, 6853 were employed in the whale, and 286 in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Her exports are principally manufactured cottons and woollens, some butter, cheese, and apples.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1855, there were in Rhode Island 50 miles of railway completed. Providence is connected with Boston, Worcester, Hartford, and Stonington, by direct lines of railway.

Education.—Great attention has been paid to education in this state. Brown University, at Providence, is a flourishing institution, and has made some important changes in the system of instruction and mode of conferring degrees, with the intent of allowing young men to select their studies with reference to future plans or tastes, without going through a full course. It had 252 students in 1854. The school fund of the state, invested in bank stock, amounted in 1854 to $61,356. About $50,000 is annually paid from the state treasury for public instruction. In 1853, the average attendance of scholars was 18,698, and number registered, 25,905. According to the census of 1850, there were in Rhode Island 1 college, with 283 students, and $23,000 income, of which $9700 was from public funds, and $13,300 from endowments; 416 public schools, with 23,130 pupils, and $100,481 income, of which $31,434 was from public funds, and $62,296 from taxation; 46 academies and other schools, with 1601 pupils, and $32,743 income, of which $6500 was from endowments. Attending school, as returned by families, 23,910. Of the adult population, 3607, (of whom 2359 were of foreign birth,) could not read or write.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 231 churches in Rhode Island, 106 belong to the Baptists, 8 to the Christian Church, 21 to the Congregationalists, 26 to the Episcopalians, 2 to the Free Church, 18 to the Friends, 1 to the Jews, 23 to the Methodists, 7 to the Roman Catholics, 2 to the Swedenborgians, 4 to the Union Church, 4 to the Unitarians, 4 to the Universalists, and 5 to minor sects.

Public Institutions.—The State Prison at Providence had, in January, 1854, 49 inmates, all males. The convicts are principally employed in cabinet-work. The income for 1853 nearly equalled the expenses. The Butler Hospital for the Insane treated 234 patients in 1853, of whom 44 recovered. The state appropriates $1000 annually to this institution, and also $2500 annually to the education of the deaf, dumb, blind, and idiotic in the institutions of other states. A reform school was established at Providence in 1850, and there had been received up to November, 1853, 208 inmates. The children labor 7½ hours, and attend school 5 hours out of every 24. In 1850, Rhode Island had 26 public libraries, with 42,007 volumes; 62 school and Sunday-school, with 29,579; 1 college, with 31,000; and 7 church libraries, with 1756 volumes. Rhode Island has an Historical Society at Providence, incorporated in 1822, which has a library of nearly 3000 volumes, and has published 5 volumes of collections.

Periodicals.—There were in 1850 in this state 5 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly newspaper, with an aggregate annual circulation of 2,756,950 copies.

Population.—In 1790, there were 69,110 inhabitants; 69,122 in 1800; 77,031 in 1810; 83,059 in 1820; 97,199 in 1830; 108,830 in 1840; 147,545 in 1850; of whom 70,340 were white males, 73,535 white females, 1788 colored males, and 1934 colored females. There were in the same year 28,216 families, occupying 22,379 dwellings. Of the entire population, 102,641 were born in the state, 21,642 in other states, 4490 in England, 15,944 in Ireland, 1000 in Scotland and Wales, 230 in Germany, 80 in France, 1024 in British America, 343 in other countries, and 135 whose places of birth were unknown—nearly 15 per cent. of foreign birth. Pop. to square mile, 112.97. There were 65 deaf and dumb, of whom 3 were colored; 67 blind, of whom 6 were colored; 217 insane, of whom 7 were colored; and 114 idiots, of whom 2 were colored. There occurred in the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, 2241 deaths, or about 15 in every thousand persons; in the same time, 2590 paupers received aid, of whom 1445 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly $18 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 35 were engaged in mining, 16,617 in agriculture, 1348 in commerce, 21,271 in manufactures, 1717 in navigating the ocean, 228 in internal navigation, and 457 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Rhode Island is divided into 5 counties, viz.: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington. Block Island, in the Atlantic, and several small islands in Narragansett Bay, are included in Newport county. Capitals, Providence and Newport alternately.

Cities and Towns.—Providence, with a population of 41,513, is the largest town in the state, besides which there are Smithfield, 11,500, Newport, 9563, North Providence, 7680, Warwick, 7740, Bristol, 4616, Tiverton, 4699, East Greenwich, Warren, South Kingston, and several smaller places, whose populations are so blended with the towns (townships) in which they are situated, as to make it difficult to separate them.

Government, Finances, &c.—The executive power is lodged in a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected annually by the people, and receiving, the former $400, and the latter $200 per annum. The legislative power consists of a senate of 31, and a house of representatives of 72 members, both elected annually by the people. The legislature meets on the first Tuesday in May and the last Monday in October. The secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general are all elected annually by popular vote. The governor and lieutenant-governor are ex-officio members of the senate. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of 1 chief and 3 associate judges, one of whom holds a court of common pleas in each county. The judges hold office until removed by a joint resolution of both houses. The chief justice receives $900 per annum, and the associates $550 each. Rhode Island has no state debt, except the portion of her loan of the United States surplus fund, which amounts to $382,335.23. Ordinary expenses, $50,000, exclusive of debt and schools. School fund, $56,017.37. Assessed value of property in 1850, $77,758,914. Number of banks in November, 1854, in the entire state, 87, with an aggregate capital of $17,712,162, a circulation of $5,000,000, and $812,000 in coin. In October, 1852, there were 10 savings-banks, with 13,336 depositors, and $2,474,109 deposits.

History.—Rhode Island was first settled at Providence, in 1636, by the enlightened Roger Williams, who had been banished from the Massachusetts colony for alleged religious and political heresies. To Lord Baltimore, Penn, and Williams is generally accorded the honor of being the first to establish governments admitting the principles of religious toleration. In 1638, William Coddington and seventeen others, being persecuted in Massachusetts on account of their religious tenets, followed Roger Williams, and settled at Newport. A third settlement was formed at Warwick in 1642, by a party under Samuel Groton. Each of these companies purchased their lands of the Narragansets, and continued an independent association until united by a civil charter in 1643, under the title of "Providence Plantations." In 1663, Charles II. granted a new charter, which, with a few changes, formed the basis of the government until the adoption of the present constitution in May, 1843. In the early part of 1842, the "suffrage party," as it was termed, proceeding illegally, framed a new constitution, and adopted it as the basis of legislation. Having elected a senate, house of representatives, and Thomas W. Dorr a governor, they attempted to maintain their authority by force of arms, but were dispersed by the military of the state. A convention, legally called, assembled in the September following, and after consultation agreed upon the present constitution, which, being submitted to the people, was adopted almost unanimously.

Rhode Island early took an active part in the cause of American independence. The Stamp Act was resisted by her with great firmness; and when the importation of military stores was prohibited by the English government, the inhabitants seized the cannon in the public batteries, and the General Assembly passed resolutions for arming the people. In December, 1776, Rhode Island was invaded by the British, under General Clinton, who occupied it till near the close of the war. General Sullivan, aided by the French war-ships, made several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the enemy, and in the autumn of 1778 laid siege to Newport, but was finally obliged to abandon the project.

Towards the close of 1779 the British troops were withdrawn

from Rhode Island, and in 1780 Rochambeau arrived with a force of 6000 French auxiliaries. The Providence Plantations joined with the other colonies in holding the old Continental Congress, and was among the first to direct her delegates to sign the Articles of Confederation, to which she adhered with great pertinacity. But at length, after all her associates had adopted the Constitution of the United States, she yielded, and was admitted as the thirteenth state, May 29, 1790.

RHODEN, ro'dĕn, a town of Central Germany, principality of Waldeck, 24 miles W.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1839.

RHODE RIVER, a post-office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

RHODES, rōdz, (Fr. *Rhodes*, rod; Ger. *Rhodos*, ro'dŏs; It. *Rodi*, ro'dee; Sp. *Rodas*, ro'dăs; L. *Rhodus*; Gr. *'Rodos*, *Rhōdŏs*,) an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 53' and 36° 28' N., and lon. 27° 40' and 28° 12' E. Length, 46 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. estimated at 30,000, of whom about 8000 are Turks, 3000 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. It is traversed by a mountain chain, covered with forests, which have long supplied good timber for ship-building. Its valleys are well watered, and highly fertile. The principal exports are wax, honey, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, valonia bark, onions, and manufactured silk; in addition to which, sponge, timber, shoes, and red-leather are among its products. The principal imports are colonial produce, American cotton, German woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt-fish, cordage, glass, and earthenwares, hardware and cutlery, and French fancy articles, principally by way of Smyrna and Syria, and coals direct from England, for the supply of the Mediterranean steam-packets, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets, and corn, from the opposite coast of Asia Minor. In the year, from July 1840 to July 1841, 1360 vessels arrived in the island for commercial purposes. Rhodes is governed by a pasha, immediately subordinate to the capidan pasha, and whose jurisdiction extends over the Turkish Sporades, and the naval station of Marmorice.——Adj. and inhab. RHODIAN, ro'de-ăn.

RHODES, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the island of Rhodes, at its N.E. extremity, 13 miles S.E. of the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. of mole, 36° 26' 9" N., lon. 28° 13' E. Pop. about 15,000, of whom 8000 are Turks, and 3000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls, built by the Knights of St. John, and on the land side it is strengthened by ravelins and a moat. On the N.E. side two piers project to enclose a harbor, having in its centre from 16 to 18 feet water, and on its N. side is another port of nearly equal depth. The city has 9 large and 24 small mosques, a Jews' quarter, and several synagogues, the ancient hospital of the knights, now used as a barrack, an armory, and upwards of 10,000 houses, many of which are untenanted. Outside of the walls, on the N., are the pasha's palace, the dock-yard, and a Roman Catholic quarter, with a chapel and school. South of the city are the Greek suburbs, with about 3000 inhabitants, and 9 or 10 churches. On the adjacent heights are many scattered villas. Rhodes has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library of 1000 volumes, various Turkish and Greek schools, and some brisk manufactures of red leather, and shoes for exportation. It is the residence of a Greek consul, and French vice-consul, and several vice-consular agents. In antiquity it was one of the most celebrated of Greek cities, and it boasted of the famous brazen Colossus—one of the seven wonders of the world—which stood at the entrance of its harbor. After the destruction of its republic, it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which last held it from 1308 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent.

RHODES, INNER and OUTER, Switzerland. See APPENZELL.

RHODEZ, a town of France. See RODEZ.

RHODOPE MOUNTAIN. See DESPOTO-DAGH.

RHODT, a village of Bavaria, palatinate, and near Edenkoben. Pop. 1492.

RHOE or ROOE, roo (?) MICKLE, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, near the head of St. Magnus Bay. Length, about 2½ miles, by 2 miles broad. Pop. 214.

RHOE, LITTLE, an islet in the vicinity of the above, with 11 inhabitants.

RHON, (Rhön,) rön, or RHON-GEBIRGE, (Rhön-Gebirge,) rön-ge-bēēr'ĕg, a mountain chain of Central Germany, in North-west Bavaria and Hesse-Cassel, separates the basins of the rivers Fulda and Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

RHONE, rōn, (Fr. *Rhône*, rōn; Ger. *Rhone*, ro'nĕh; It. and Sp. *Rodano*, ro'dä-no; anc. *Rhodanus*,) a large river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, on the W. of Mount St. Gothard, between the mountains of Furka and Grimsel, at an elevation of 5500 feet, flows S.W. past Brieg and Sion to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N.W., and enters the Lake of Geneva near its S.E. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the S.W. part of the lake. It enters France through the Jura Mountains, and flows S. past Seyssel, where it becomes navigable. Its course is now tortuously W. to Lyons, where it receives the Saône, and it then flows nearly due S. past St. Genis, where its bed is 640 feet above the sea, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the Ile de la Camargue, and enters the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean. Principal affluents on the right, the Ain, Saône, Ardèche, and Gard; on the left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône and the Canal du Centre. The Canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine, and that of the Rhone and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance, from source to mouth, 286 miles; following windings, 534 miles; extent of basin, 30,000 square miles. About 225 miles of its course is in Switzerland, and 420 miles in France. It is navigable about 300 miles. The Rhone formerly disappeared at a place called the *Perte du Rhône*, on the frontier of France, but the rock which covered it has been removed.

RHONE, (Rhône,) a department of France, in the S.E., formed of the old province of Lyonnois, bounded E. by the Rhone and Saône. Area, 1066 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 574,745. It is partly covered by the mountains uniting the Vosges and Cévennes, and contains the summits of Mont d'Or and Pilat. The soil is rich in mines of copper, iron, and coal. It produces excellent wine, the most esteemed of which is that of Côte-Rotie, Condrieux, and Beaujolais. The goat-milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. This is one of the most industrious departments of France. The silks of Lyons are sent to all parts of the world, and an immense quantity of muslins are manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton and linen spinning and weaving, hat making, glass and paper making. The railway from Lyons to St. Etienne was one of the first constructed in France. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lyons (the capital) and Villefranche.

RHONE, BOUCHES DU. See BOUCHES-DU-RHONE.

RHONI, ro'nee, a town of Transcaucasian Russia, Imeritia, on the Kooeha, (Kucha.)

RHOON, rōn, written also RHÓN, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 16 miles W.N.W. of Dort. Pop. 1263.

RHOSCILLY, h'ros-kj'lh'lee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

RHOS-DU, h'ros dee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

RHOS-GLYDDWR, h'ros glĭrh'oor, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RHOS-MARKET, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RHOSPEIRIO or RHOSPEIRIO, h'ros-pī're-o, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

RHOTAS, ro'tăs, or ROTAS-GHUR, ro'tăs-gŭr, written also ROHATAS or ROTAS-GUR, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles S.E. of Patna, with some Hindoo temples, and many Mohammedan remains.

RHUDDLAN, h'rĭth'lăn, or RHYDDLAN, h'rĭth'lăn, a contributing parliamentary borough and parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, 3 miles N.N.W. of St. Asaph. Pop. of borough in 1851, 1472. It has few remains of its ancient importance, except the ruins of a noble castle built by Edward I., who made the town a borough, and held in it the parliament of 1283. It unites with Flint, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, &c., in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

RHU'LEN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

RHUN, rŭn, or POOLO RHUN, one of the Moluccа Islands, in the Banda group. It lies 11 miles W. of Great Banda, and is about 3 miles long.

RHUTHYN, a town of Wales. See RUTHIN.

RHYD-Y-BOTH'AN, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, parish of Eglwys-Llan, W. of Caerphilly.

RHYD-Y-BREW, h'rĭd-e-brew, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

RHYL, rĭl, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Clwyd. It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of Conway, and steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead usually touch here.

RHYN, a river of Europe. See RHINE or RHIN.

RHYND, rind, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

RHYNDACUS or EDRENOS, ĕd'rā-nos', a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, rises about 40 miles S.W. of Kutaieh, flows mostly N.W., and after having traversed the Lake Abullionte, on its W. side, enters the Sea of Marmora, 20 miles W. of Moodania. Total course, about 150 miles.

RHYNIE and ESSIE, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

RIAILLE, re-ăh'yăl', or re-ăl'yăl', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1800.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia. See RIAZESK.

RIANO Y LA PUERTA, re-ä'no e lä pwĕr'tä, a town of Spain, province, and 39 miles N.E. of Leon. Pop. 1215.

RIANS, re-ŏnz', a market-town of France, department of Var, 20 miles N.W. of Brignolle. Pop. in 1852, 2078.

RIARDO, re-ăr'do, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles N.N.W. of Capua. Pop. 1800.

RIASAN, Russia. See RIAZAN.

RIATOVO or RIATOWO, re-ä-to'vo, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 60 miles W.N.W. of Rossiena. Pop. 1530.

RIAUJO, re-ŏw'ho, a market-town of Spain, province of Coruna, on the sea, 27 miles S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 1790.

RIAZA, re-ä'thä, a river of Spain, province of Segovia, in Old Castile, flows N.N.W., and joins the Douro. Length, about 45 miles.

RIAZA, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles E.N.E. of Segovia, on the small river Riaza. Pop. 3736.

RIAZAN or RIASAN, re-ä-zän', (Ger. *Rjasan*, ryä-zän',) a government of Russia, between lat. 52° and 55° 35' N., and lon. 38° and 41° 20' E., enclosed by the governments of Moscow, Vladimeer, Tambov, and Toola. Area, 16,400 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,308,472. The surface is generally level. The principal river, the Oka, divides it into two unequal and widely differing portions, the S., and larger, fertile and healthy; the N. low, marshy, and mostly uncultivated. The chief products are hops, tobacco, garden produce, rye, and fruits. The pasture lands are extensive, and the graziers of the Ukraine bring hither large herds to feed. The government has a superior breed of horses. The manufactures are of glass and hardware, woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and cordage. It has numerous distilleries. Principal towns, Riazan, Zaraisk, and Kasimov.

RIAZAN or RIASAN, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Trubesh, a tributary of the Oka, 110 miles S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 9000. It has greatly increased in size and importance within the last 50 years, and consists of two distinct portions; first, a fortress, enclosed by an earthen rampart, and having the cathedrals, episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Riazan, and the consistory; and the town-proper, with numerous churches, government offices, convents, a seminary, with a public library, hospital, college, to which a society of arts was attached in 1820, school of drawing and architecture, founded in 1824, and some other schools and charities. OLD RIAZAN, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a village about 30 miles S.E.

RIAZHSK or RIAJSK, re-dzhsk', a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S.S.E. of Riazan, on the Räsa. Pop. 3000.

RIBADAVIA, re-bä-dä've-ä, or RIVADABIA, re-vä-dä'be-ä, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles S.W. of Orense, on the right bank of the Avia, an affluent of the Minho. Pop. 2211.

RIBADEO, re-ä-dä'o, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles N.N.E. of Lugo, on the Bay of Biazay. Pop. 2789.

RIBAFLECHA, re-bä-flä'chä, or RIBAFRECHA, re-bä-frä'chä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1435.

RIBARROJA or RIBARROXA, re-bar-ro'hä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro. Pop. 1388.

RIBARROJA, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 1803.

RIBAS, ree'bäs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 50 miles from Gerona. Pop. 798.

RIBBESFORD, ribs'ford, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RIBBLE, a river of England, rises in the district of Craven, in the W. part of the county of Lancaster, and enters the Irish Sea 15 miles W. of Preston, by an estuary 7 miles across. Principal affluent, the Calder, in Lancashire, from the S.E.

RIBCHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

RIBE, ree'bph, or RIPEN, ree'pen, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, near the North Sea, 29 miles W.N.W. of Hadersleben. Pop. 2690. It is the residence of a bishop, and has a cathedral, built at the beginning of the twelfth century.

RIBEAUVILLÉ, ree'bo'veel'yä', or RABSCHWER, räb'shvair (?) (Ger. *Rappolsweiler*, räp'polts-wï'ler,) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg Railway, 5¾ miles S.S.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1852, 7338.

RIBECOURT, reeb'koor', a village of France, department of Oise, 3 miles N.E. of Compiègne, on the railway to Creil. Pop. 582.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, re-bä'e-rä grän'dä, a town on the N. coast of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, 15 miles N.E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3000.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of Cape Verde Islands. See SANTIAGO.

RIBEIRAO, (Ribeirão,) re-bä-röwn^ow', or re-bä-e-röwn^ow', SAPA DO RIBEIRAO, sä-pä do re-bä-röwn^ow', a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 8 miles S. of Desterro. Pop. 2000.

RIBEIRAO, or SAO JOSÉ DO RIBEIRAO, sŏw^w sho zä' do re-bä-röwn^ow', a village and parish of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, 24 miles below the junction of the Guapore and Mamore.

RIBEIRAO DO CARMO, re-bä-röwn^ow' do kar'mo, an auriferous stream of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes. It rises near the town of Mariana, flows W., and joins the Gualacho after a course of 110 miles.

RIBEMONT, ree'bph-mŏn^ow', a town of France, department of Aisne, near the Oise, 17 miles N.N.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 3093. It has manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. Condorcet was born here in 1743.

RIBERA, re-bä'rä, a town of Sicily, intendancy, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti, on the Calatabellota. Pop. 4800.

RIBERA ALTA, re-bä'rä äl'tä, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Alava, a little S.E. of Vitoria. Pop. 1150.

RIBERAC, ree'bä'-räk', a town of France, department of Dordogne, near the left bank of the Dronne, 13 miles W.N.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1415.

RIBERA DE ABAJO, re-bä'rä dä ä-bä'ho, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and about 4 miles from Oviedo, on the Nalon. Pop. 1321.

RIBERA DEL FRESNO, re-bä'rä dël frĕs'no, a village of Spain, province of Badajos, on the Fresno. Pop. 2420.

RIBIÈRES, ree'be-ä'r', a market-town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 26 miles S.S.W. of Gap. Pop. 1397.

RIBLEH, rib'lëh, (the *Riblah* of Scripture,) a village of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, on the Orontes, S.S.W. of Homs.

RIB'LET'S, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

RIBNITZ, rib'nits, a town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 3½ miles N.N.E. of Gustrow, at the mouth of the Recknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 2684.

RIBORDONE, re-bor-do'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea. Pop. 1427.

RIB'STONE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RI'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RICAN, rit-sän' (?) or RICANY, rit-sä'nee (?) a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim. Pop. 1009.

RIC'CALL, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

RIC'CARTON, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, of which the village is a suburb. Pop. in 1851, 4583.

RICCIA, rit'chä, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 13 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 5800. It has a collegiate and many other churches.

RICCO, rik'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 5 miles N.N.W. of Spezia. Pop. 2375.

RICE, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, contains about 3120 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Root, Red Cedar, and Upper Iowa Rivers. The surface is undulating or level; the soil in some parts is fertile. This county was formed in 1852 or '53, by a division of Wabashaw county. Pop. 906.

RICE, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RICE, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 483.

RICEBOROUGH, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia, on North Newport River, 32 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It is the principal shipping port of the county, and contains 3 or 4 stores.

RICE CITY, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, 19 miles W. by S. of Providence.

RICE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows E. into the Wateree, a little above Camden.

RICE CREEK, of Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo at Marshall, in Calhoun county.

RICE CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

RICE DEPOT, (dee'po,) a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

RICE LAKE, Canada West, district of New Castle, is 20 miles in length, by 3 miles in average breadth. It receives from the N. the surplus waters of several lakes, and pours its own by the Trent into Quinté Bay, Lake Ontario.

RICE'S LANDING, post-office, Greene co., Pennsylvania.

RICE'S STORE, a post-office, Westmoreland co., Virginia.

RICE'VILLE, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

RICEVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, 20 miles N.E. of Meadville. It is well supplied with water-power. Pop. near 150.

RICEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, on Banister River, about 150 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 stores.

RICEVILLE, a small village of Hancock co., Mississippi.

RICEVILLE, a post-village of McMinn co., Tennessee, with a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 20 miles from Cleveland.

RICEYS, Les, lä ree'sä', three contiguous villages of France, forming together a town, in the department of Aube, on the Laignes, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 7½ miles S. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1852, 3558.

RICH, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

RICH'ARD'S CASTLE, a parish of England, cos. of Hereford and Salop.

RICH'ARDSON, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois

RICHARDSON, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows through Anson county into Rocky River, from the S.W.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina, 187 miles from Raleigh.

RICHARDSON'S RIVER, British North America, enters

Back's Inlet, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 54′ N., lon. 135° 56′ W.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 55 miles W. of Columbia.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 95 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

RICH'BOROUGH, a decayed village of England, co. of Kent, on the Stour, 2 miles N.N.W. of Sandwich, with vestiges of a castle on the site of the Roman station of *Rhutupium*. It was ruined by the Danes in 1010.

RICH'BOROUGH, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 114 miles E. of Harrisburg.

RICHBURG, a post-village of Allegheny co., New York, about 300 miles W.S.W. of Albany, has an academy.

RICH CREEK, a post-office of Logan co., Virginia.

RICHE, reesh, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. end of Papua. Lat. 8° 2′ S., lon. 147° 57′ E.

RICHE', reesh, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, adjacent to Tours, and having the remains of the Castle of Plessis-le-Tours, where the gloomy Louis XI. spent the latter part of his life.

RICHELIEU, reesh'eh-lu' or reesh'le-th', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles S.S.E. of Chinon. Pop. in 1852, 2649. It was the birthplace of Cardinal de Richelieu.

RICHELIEU, ree'she-lu', a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

RICHELIEU, ree'she-lu', a county of Canada East, bounded N. by the river St. Lawrence, W. by the Richelieu or Sorel River, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 373 square miles. Capital, Sorel. Pop. in 1851, 25,686.

RICHELIEU, SOREL', ST. JOHN, or CHAMBLY, shôn'bleo', a river of Canada East, district of Montreal, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, and after a N. course of about 80 miles, enters the river St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. It is broader and more rapid in the former than in the latter part of its course. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chambly.

RICHELIEU ISLANDS, are situated in Lake St. Peter, (St. Pierre,) at the mouth of the above, in the St. Lawrence.

RICH'FIELD, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Otsego co., New York. Pop. 1502.

RICHFIELD, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

RICHFIELD, a township in the S.E. part of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 136.

RICHFIELD, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 399.

RICHFIELD, a post-village and township of Summit co., Ohio, 134 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1268.

RICHFIELD, a post-township of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 482.

RICHFIELD, a township of Lapeer co., Michigan.

RICHFIELD, post-township, Adams co., Illinois. P. 820.

RICHFIELD, a small village of Clay co., Missouri.

RICHFIELD, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 869.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 75 miles W. of Albany. It has a sulphur spring, and contains 3 churches.

RICH'FORD, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the E. side of Missisquo River, 59 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1074.

RICHFORD, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on East Owego Creek, about 140 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. of the village, about 300; of the township, 1208.

RICH FORK, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

RICH HILL, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and 4 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the road to Belfast. Pop. 800. It has a station on the Belfast and Armagh Railway.

RICH HILL, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2135.

RICH HILL, a post-township in the S.E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1495.

RICHIBUCTO, rish'e-bŭk'to, a port of entry of Kent co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the river of the same name, about 120 miles N.E. of St. John. The Richibucto River is navigable for vessels of the largest size above 15 miles from its entrance into the gulf, where it forms a safe and commodious harbor. The shipment of timber and deals at this port is annually becoming more and more important. The number of foreign arrivals in 1851, was 106, (tons, 16,786.) and of clearances 105, (tons, 18,305.) Value of imports, $109,000; exports, $133,155.

RICHLAND, rich'land, a district in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 465 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wateree, and on the S.W. by Broad and Congaree Rivers. The first and last of these unite at the S.E. extremity of the district. The surface is moderately hilly, and partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly excellent. The Congaree and Wateree Rivers are navigable by steamboats on the borders of the district. Three railway lines terminate at Columbia, in this district, namely, the Columbia Branch, the Greenville and Columbia, and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 20,343, of whom 7265 were free, and 12,978 slaves.

RICHLAND, a county in the N. or N.-central part of Ohio, contains about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Black and Clear Forks of the Walhonding River, which rise within its limits. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. The soil is generally excellent and well timbered. The county is intersected by 3 railroads, viz. the Cleveland and Cincinnati, the Sandusky and Newark, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio. Organized in 1813. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. 30,879.

RICHLAND, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 310 square miles. The Little Wabash River touches the S.W. extremity, and Fox Creek flows through the county from N. to S.; it is also drained by Bonpas Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. Capital, Olney. Pop. 4012.

RICHLAND, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Rome. The township also contains Pulaski, the county seat. Pop. 4079.

RICHLAND, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1734.

RICHLAND, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1278.

RICHLAND, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1360.

RICHLAND, a village and township at the S.E. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1008.

RICHLAND, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 150 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Holmes co., Mississippi.

RICHLAND, a post-township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Pop. 1134.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. P. 736.

RICHLAND, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. P. 96.

RICHLAND, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. P. 851

RICHLAND, a township in Searcy co., Arkansas. P. 128.

RICHLAND, a township of Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 489.

RICHLAND, a post-village in Giles co., Tennessee.

RICHLAND, a village in Henderson co., Kentucky, near Green River, 165 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

RICHLAND, a township in Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 989.

RICHLAND, Ohio, a station on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles from Crestline.

RICHLAND, a township in Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 3351.

RICHLAND, a township in Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1975.

RICHLAND, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 798.

RICHLAND, a township in Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 702

RICHLAND, a township in Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1776.

RICHLAND, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1438.

RICHLAND, a township in Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1439.

RICHLAND, a flourishing village and township, in Logan co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, also on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 126 miles from the former. Pop. of the township, 1169; of the village, in 1853, 200.

RICHLAND, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

RICHLAND, a township in Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1193.

RICHLAND, a township in Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 615.

RICHLAND, a post-township in the N.E. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 795.

RICHLAND, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 190.

RICHLAND, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 653.

RICHLAND, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1725.

RICHLAND, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 597.

RICHLAND, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 678.

RICHLAND, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 1483.

RICHLAND, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 339.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison co., Indiana. P. 805.

RICHLAND, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 1176.

RICHLAND, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Pop. 966.

RICHLAND, a post-village and township of Rush co., Indiana, 9 or 10 miles S.S.E. of Rushville. Pop. 1214.

RICHLAND, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. P. 393.

RICHLAND, a post-village in Sangamon co., Illinois, 18 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

RICHLAND, a township in Gasconade co., Missouri. Pop. 238.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, about 10 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

RICHLAND, a thriving post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 50 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City. It is situated in a fertile farming district, which is improving rapidly, and it has several stores. Pop. about 600.

RICHLAND, a post-village, capital of Richland co., Wisconsin, 128 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It is situated on Pine Creek, and on a prairie surrounded by beautiful shade-

trees. It has abundant water-power, and several mills are being erected.

RICHLAND CENTRE, a post-office, De Kalb co., Indiana.

RICHLAND CITY, a post-village in Richland co., Wisconsin, at the mouth of Pine Creek.

RICHLAND CREEK, of Navarro co., Texas, rising in the W. part of the county, enters Pecan Creek, near the E. border.

RICHLAND CREEK, in the S. part of Tennessee, flows S. and enters Elk River, in Giles county, at Elkton.

RICHLAND CROSSINGS, post-office, Navarro co., Texas.

RICHLAND GROVE, a post-village of Mercer co., Illinois, 13 miles S.S.E. of Rock Island.

RICH'LANDS, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

RICH'LANDTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 105 miles E. of Harrisburg.

RICH'MOND, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Swale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 42 miles, N.W. of York, with which it is connected by the Great North of England Railway, and a short branch. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 4969. It is picturesquely situated on a bold eminence, half-encircled by the Swale, irregularly, but well built. The chief buildings are the fine old church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an excellent free grammar school, a large hotel, and imposing ruins of a castle, built, together with the town, at the Conquest, by Alan, Earl of Bretagne. It covers 6 acres, and has a keep about 100 feet in height. It now belongs to the Duke of Richmond, on whose ancestors it was conferred by Charles II. Near it are also fine remains of a monastery. Richmond has a scientific society, mechanics' institute, and banking company. An ecclesiastical and civil court, for the extensive district of Richmondshire, are held here. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

RICHMOND, a town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 4 arches, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London, with which city it is connected by a branch of the South-western Railway. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 9965. On the sides and summit of a ridge facing the river are many handsome villas, and several superior hotels, resorted to in summer by numerous visitors from the metropolis; and here also Richmond commands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity of London, and has beauties which earned for it the designation of the ENGLISH TIVOLI. In its church are the tombs of the poet Thomson and the tragedian Kean. It has a national school, several amply-endowed sets of almshouses, a very handsome Wesleyan college, and some remains of a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VII., who named the place after his paternal earldom in Yorkshire, and who, as well as Queen Elizabeth, died here. Richmond Park, adjoining the town on the S., is 8 miles in circuit, well wooded, stocked with deer, and open to the public.

RICH'MOND, the southernmost county of New York, has an area of about 60 square miles. It comprises the whole of Staten Island, and is divided into four townships. It is bounded N. by Newark Bay and the Kills, W. by Staten Island Sound, S. by Raritan Bay, and E. by the Hudson River, all of which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface is uneven and hilly; Richmond Hill is the greatest elevation. The soil is generally good, and has a great advantage in being so near the New York market. Iron-ore and some other minerals have been found. This county was named from Richmond, a town of England. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 15,061.

RICHMOND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 140 square miles, and a length of 30 miles. The Rappahannock River forms its entire boundary on the S.W. The surface is nearly level. The soil has lately been improved by the use of guano. Firewood is one of the chief articles of export, and large numbers of the inhabitants find lucrative employment in the oyster business. Organized in 1692. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 6448, of whom 4171 were free, and 2277 slaves.

RICHMOND, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 900 square miles. Lumber River forms its boundary on the E., and the Yadkin on the W., and Little River flows through a part of the county. The surface is undulating. It is traversed by a number of small streams which furnish fine motive-power. Formed in 1779. Capital, Rockingham. Pop. 9818, of whom 5114 were free, and 4704 slaves.

RICHMOND, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Savannah River, which separates it from South Carolina, contains about 340 square miles. It is drained by Brier, Butler's, MacBean's, and Spirit Creeks. The surface is uneven; excepting in the vicinity of the river, the soil is generally poor. Granite, sienite, novaculite, and burrstone are found. The Savannah River affords extensive water-power at Augusta, and is navigable by steamboats from that point to its mouth. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. This division of the state was formerly called Augusta District; the present name was given in 1777, in honor of the Duke of Richmond, a warm friend of American liberty. Capital, Augusta. Pop. 16,246, of whom 8434 were free, and 7812 slaves.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., Maine, on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 17 miles S. of Augusta. The village contains 3 churches, a bank, an iron-foundry, machine-shop, sash and blind factory, and other establishments. Ship-building is very extensively carried on; 15 ships and 1 brig were constructed here in 1853. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2056; it has since more than doubled, and is chiefly in the village.

RICHMOND, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 53 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 1128.

RICHMOND, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad and Onion River, 23 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of machinery, carriages, furniture, woollen goods, leather, &c. Pop. of the township, 1452.

RICHMOND, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, and the Housatonic River, 159 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 907.

RICHMOND, a township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods, muslins, delaines, thread, &c. Pop. 1784.

RICHMOND, New York, a station on the Western Railroad, 41 miles from Albany.

RICHMOND, a township, Ontario co., New York. P. 1852.

RICHMOND, a beautiful post-village, capital of Richmond co., New York, is situated on Staten Island, about 160 miles S. by W. of Albany. It consists principally of villas, enclosed by beautifully ornamented grounds, occupying the N. and N.W. slope of the island, in full view of New York City and the shipping in the harbor.

RICHMOND, township, Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 2056.

RICHMOND, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1189.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles W. of the Delaware River, and 12 miles N. of Easton. It contains several stores.

RICHMOND, or PORT RICHMOND, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, 2 miles above the city proper. It is a depôt for the coal brought down the Reading Railroad. In 1852, the number of vessels loaded with coal at this port amounted to 9047, viz.: 8 ships, 94 barks, 571 brigs, 5482 schooners, 334 sloops, and 2759 barges. Pop. in 1850, 5750.

RICHMOND, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 43 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. 1231.

RICHMOND, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, a city, port of entry, capital of Virginia, and seat of justice of Henrico county, is situated on the left or N.E. bank of James River, at the lower falls, and at the head of tide-water, about 100 miles in a straight line S. by W. of Washington. The distance by railroad is 130 miles from Washington; 188 from Baltimore, and 22 N. of Petersburg. Lat. of the Capitol, 37° 32′ 17″ N., lon. 77° 27′ 28″ W. It is the largest town in Virginia, and one of the most beautiful in the Union. The situation of the city and the scenery of the environs are much admired, combining, in a high degree, the elements of grandeur, beauty, and variety. The river, winding among verdant hills which rise with graceful swells and undulations, is interrupted by numerous islands and granite rocks, among which it tumbles and foams for a distance of several miles. The city is built on several hills, the most considerable of which are Shockoe and Richmond Hills, separated from each other by Shockoe Creek. It is laid out with general regularity in rectangular blocks. About 12 parallel streets, nearly 3 miles in length, extend N.W. and S.E., and were originally distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, A street being next the river; other names, however, are now generally used. The principal thoroughfare of business and fashion is Main or E street. Those which intersect it are named from the ordinal numbers, First, Second, Third, &c. The Capitol and other public buildings are situated on Shockoe Hill; the top of which is an elevated plain in the W. part of the city. This is the fashionable quarter, and is considered the most desirable for private residences. The Capitol, from its size and elevated position, is the most conspicuous object in Richmond. It stands in the centre of a public square, of about 8 acres, is adorned with a portico of Ionic columns and contains a marble statue of Washington, by Houdon, taken from life, and considered a perfect likeness. The City Hall is an elegant and costly building in the Doric style, at an angle of Capitol Square. The Penitentiary, which stands near the river, in the W. suburbs of the city, has a front 300 feet in length, and is 110 feet deep. The number of prisoners in September, 1853, was 270. The city contains also a court-house, a jail, an armory 320 feet long by 280 wide, 2 market-houses, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and a masonic hall. A new custom-house is being erected at a cost of about $400,000.

There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,114,000, and several insurance offices. The public press consists of 16 or 17 papers and periodicals, 6 or 7 of which are issued

daily. There are about 30 churches, belonging to the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, Lutherans, Campbellites, Universalists, and Catholics; also 2 Hebrew synagogues. The Monumental Church (Episcopal) occupies the site of the theatre which was burned in 1811, on which occasion the Governor of Virginia and more than 60 others perished. Among the institutions of this city may be mentioned the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, Richmond College, founded by the Baptists in 1832; St. Vincent's College, under the direction of the Catholics, and the Medical Department of Hampden and Sydney College, established here in 1838; the edifice of the latter is a fine specimen of the Egyptian style of architecture. The water of the river is raised by forcing pumps into 3 reservoirs, containing 1,000,000 gallons each, and thence distributed over the city. Three bridges across the river connect the city with Manchester and Spring Hill.

For some years past Richmond has rapidly increased in population and business. The James River and Kanawha Canal, of which this is the E. terminus, is completed to Buchanan, about 200 miles, and is progressing to Covington, on Jackson's River. It was commenced in 1834, and had cost, in 1852, $10,714,306. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad connects here with the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, forming part of the great southern mail route. The Central Railroad, after leaving Richmond, makes an extensive detour to the N., and then turning westward, penetrates the central part of the state. It is completed to Staunton, about 125 miles, and is to be extended to the Ohio River, at Guyandotte; and the Richmond and Danville Railroad, of which 73 miles were completed in 1853, extends S.W., connecting with the railroad systems of Tennessee and Georgia. The river is navigable to this port for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, and those drawing 15 feet come within 3 miles of the town. Semi-weekly lines of ocean steamers communicate with New York and Philadelphia, and steamboats ply daily to Baltimore and Norfolk.

The following table exhibits the amount of tonnage, estimated value thereof, and freight paid on the same, imported into Richmond, by canal and railroad, during the year 1852:—

	Tons.	Estimated value.	Freight and toll.
James River Canal	153,377	$7,145,837	$220,947
Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad	4,507	253,000	19,252
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad	21,932	1,262,748	24,732
Richmond and Danville Railroad	58,421	967,326	37,919
Virginia Central Railroad	17,450	1,000,900	55,989
	256,937	$10,660,422	$358,861

The chief articles of export are tobacco, wheat, and flour. The quantity of tobacco inspected here in 1851, was 15,678 hogsheads, and in 1852 it amounted to 24,119 hogsheads. The exports of that year were 13,771 hogsheads, viz.: to Great Britain, 5416 hogsheads; France, 3556; Italy, 1910; Bremen, 1432; Holland, 1025; Belgium, 430. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 5172 tons registered, and 6709 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter all were employed in the coast trade, and 1421 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 24, (tons, 3759,) of which 11 (tons, 2012) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 74, (tons, 24,464,) of which 51 (tons, 17,059) were by American vessels. During the year 4 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 833 tons, were admeasured.

Richmond possesses an immense water-power derived from the falls of James River, which, from the commencement of the rapids, a few miles above the city, descends about 100 feet to the tide-level. Few places in the state, or in the whole country, possess greater natural advantages for productive industry, which has recently attracted much attention. The principal articles produced here are flour, tobacco, cotton and woollen goods, paper, machinery, and iron ware. The brand of the City Flour Mills has acquired, perhaps, more celebrity than any other in the country. The Gallego and Haxall Mills are 5 or 6 stories high, 94 feet long, and about 80 feet wide. Richmond contains about 40 tobacco factories, some of which are very extensive, and several rolling-mills and cotton-factories. This city was founded by an act of Assembly in May, 1742, and became the capital of the state in 1779–80, at which period it was an insignificant place, having scarcely any thing to interest except the grandeur of its scenery. In 1787 it contained about 300 houses. Pop. in 1800, 5737; in 1810, 9785; in 1820, 12,067; in 1830, 16,060; in 1840, 20,153; in 1850, 27,570, and in 1854, 32,389, of whom 19,282 were white persons, 10,889 slaves, and 2223 persons of color.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, about 100 miles S. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

RICHMOND, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

RICHMOND, a post-village, capital of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Roundaway Bayou, 300 miles by water N. of Baton Rouge, has a court-house, and a newspaper office.

RICHMOND, a post-village, capital of Fort Bend co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos River, 170 miles S.E. of Austin City. The river is navigable up to this point in high water.

RICHMOND, a township in Desha co., Arkansas. P. 216.

RICHMOND, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. P. 165.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, 70 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

RICHMOND, a handsome post-village, capital of Madison co., Kentucky, 50 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a public library, 1 newspaper office, and a branch bank. Settled in 1785. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1500.

RICHMOND, a township in Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 706.

RICHMOND, a township in Huron co., Ohio. Pop. 669.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Salem township, Jefferson co., Ohio, 11 miles N.W. of Steubenville. It contains 3 churches, 1 classical academy, and a newspaper office.

RICHMOND, a village of Lake co., Ohio, on Grand River, 1 mile from Lake Erie. A large village sprang up here suddenly, about 1836, but soon after rapidly declined. Many of the buildings have since been taken down or removed to Painesville, 2 miles above.

RICHMOND, a post-township forming the N.E. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 1000.

RICHMOND, a village of Decatur co., Indiana, 55 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village of Wayne township, Wayne co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the East Fork of Whitewater River, where it is crossed by the National Road and Central Railroad, 68 miles E. of Indianapolis, and 64 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It is the centre of an active trade, and remarkable for its flourishing manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, flour, and iron, for which the river affords abundant motive-power. It is believed that no town in the state employs more labor in this branch of industry. The Central Railroad extends to Indianapolis on one hand, and connects on the other with the railroads of Ohio. Here also commences the Richmond and Newcastle Railroad, extending towards Chicago. Richmond contains 2 bank, 1 public library, 10 churches, 2 printing-offices, 2 fire companies and engines, and 60 stores. The Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is held here. There are 2 large boarding-schools in the vicinity. The township contained in 1851, 3 cotton factories, 4 woollen factories, 1 paper mill, 13 flouring mills, 3 oil mills, 11 saw mills, and 2 iron foundries. The manufacture of carriages, threshing machines, and farming implements is carried on here extensively. The surrounding country is the most populous and highly cultivated part of the state. Pop. in 1853, by a local census, 3800.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, about 3 miles W. of Illinois River, and 70 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

RICHMOND, a small village of Coles co., Illinois.

RICHMOND, a thriving post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Nippersink Creek, about 60 miles N.W. of Chicago. It contains several mills. Pop. about 400.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village, capital of Ray co., Missouri, 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City, and 7 miles N. of Missouri River. It is surrounded by a very fertile region. Pop. estimated at 1000.

RICHMOND, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

RICHMOND, a township in Richland co., Wisconsin.

RICHMOND, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 49 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 756.

RICHMOND, a village of Canada West, in the township of Goulburn, co. of Carleton, on the Goodwood River, 73 miles N.N.E. of Kingston. It is a thriving place, with several churches of different sects, a grammar school, a distillery, 2 tanneries, and a saw, fulling, and flour mills. Pop. in 1852, 1135.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Canada West, in the township of Bayham, co. of Middlesex, 37 miles from London. Pop. about 250.

RICHMOND, a thriving post-village of Canada East, in the township of Shipton, co. of Sherbrooke, on a branch of the St. Francis River, and at the junction of the Quebec and Richmond Railway with the Grand Trunk Railway, 90 miles E. of Montreal, and 100 S.S.W. of Quebec. A bridge across the St. Francis connects it with Melbourne.

RICHMOND, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the S. portion of the island of Cape Breton, Madame, and other smaller islands adjoining. Capital, Arichat. Pop. in 1851, 10,361.

RICHMOND, a village of New Brunswick, co. of York, about 52 miles W. by N. of Fredericton.

RICHMOND, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, 39 miles N.W. of Sydney. Pop. 800.

RICHMOND, a town of Australia, in Victoria, on the Yarra, near Melbourne.

RICHMOND, a district of Van Diemen's Land, separated W. from the districts of New Norfolk and Hobart-Town by Derwent River and estuary, and having E. and S. Storm

Bay and the ocean. Area, 1050 square miles. The shores are very irregular. It comprises Forestier's and Tasman's Peninsulas, and Marion Island, with Ralph, Frederick-Henry, Norfolk, and Marion Bays, and Pittwater. Surface mostly mountainous.

RICHMOND, a town of the above district, is on the Coal River, 11 miles N.E. of Hobart-Town. It has a court-house, jail, and some inns. Other settlements are Sorell, Brighton, and Bagdad.

RICHMOND CENTRE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

RICH/MOND COR/NER, a post-office of Sagadahock co., Maine.

RICHMOND DALE, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 13 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 350.

RICHMOND FACTORY, a post-office of Richmond co., Georgia, 10 miles S. of Augusta.

RICHMOND HILL, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

RICHMOND HILL, a village of Canada West, co. of York, 16 miles N. of Toronto. It has several mills driven by steam.

RICHMOND MILLS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

RICHMOND RIVER, in East Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean about 60 miles S. of Moreton Bay, and is navigable for small vessels for 70 miles from its mouth. Its valley is said to be well suited for the culture of wheat.

RICHMOND VALLEY, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

RICH/MONDVILLE, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., New York, about 48 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1668.

RICH PATCH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

RICH SQUARE, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

RICHTENBERG, rik/ten-bêrg', a town of Prussia, 12 miles S.W. of Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. 1379.

RICHTENSWEIL, rik/tens-wil', or RICHTERSWEIL, rik/ters-wil', a village of Switzerland, 13 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the S. shore of its lake. Pop. 3080.

RICH/TON, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 28 miles from Chicago.

RICH VAL/LEY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

RICH VALLEY, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

RICH VIEW, a post-village of Washington co., Illinois, with a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Nashville.

RICH/VILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, near the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Canton. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, a tannery, a grist mill, and 3 saw mills.

RICHVILLE, New York, a station on the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 11 miles from Batavia.

RICHVILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

RICH/WOOD, a post-township of Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 332.

RICHWOOD, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. P. 343.

RICHWOOD, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 44 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

RICHWOOD, a township of Richland co., Wisconsin.

RICHWOODS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

RICHWOODS, a post-village of Izard co., Arkansas, 120 miles N. of Little Rock.

RICHWOODS, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

RICK/INGHALL, INFE/RIOR, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RICKINGHALL, SUPE/RIOR, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RICK/LING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RICK/MANSWORTH or RICK/MERSWORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the Colne and the Grand Junction Canal, 10 miles S.W. of St. Alban's. Pop. in 1851, 4251, mostly employed in manufactures of silk and straw-plait, paper and flour mills.

RICK/OE'S BLUFF, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.

RICK/REAL, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

RICLA, rik/lä, (anc. *Nertobriga?*) a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 15 miles N.E. of Calatayud. Pop. 1303.

RICOCERNO, re-ko-sêr/no, or RICOVERNOVICK, re-ko-vêr/no-vik, a river of Turkey in Europe, rises in the mountain range between Montenegro and Dalmatia, flows S.E. past Cettigne, after a course of nearly 60 miles, and falls into the lake of Scutari.

RICOTE, re-ko/tä, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1500.

RIDDERKERK, rid/der-kêrk', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the island of Ysselmonde, 6 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 4277.

RID/DINGS, a village and township of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Alfreton, on the Cromford Canal. It has a handsome church with a tower and spire, extensive collieries, blast-furnaces, and other important iron works. Pop. 4500.

RIDDLE'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

RID/DLESWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RIDEAU (ree'dō') RIVER and CANAL, in Canada East, connects Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, immediately below Chaudière Falls. The canal is partly formed by the Cataraqui River, which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau, in lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 76° 15' W.

RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

RIDGE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

RIDGE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

RIDGE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

RIDGE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

RIDGE, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 400.

RIDGE, a township of Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 591.

RIDGEBURY, rij/ber-e, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles W. by N. of New Haven.

RIDGEBURY, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 110 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

RIDGEBURY, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 1616.

RIDGE FARM, a post-village of Vermillion co., Illinois, 16 miles S. of Danville.

RIDGEFIELD, rij/feeld, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 12 miles from Norwalk, and about 35 miles W. of New Haven, contains several churches, an academy, and manufactories of carriages, furniture, castings, leather, &c. Pop. of the township, 2237.

RIDGEFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, and the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo Railroad. Pop. 1944.

RIDGE GROVE, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

RIDGE HALL, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

RIDGELAND, rij/land, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

RIDGELEY, rij/lee, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

RIDGELY, rij/lee, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 64 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

RIDGEMONT, rij/mont, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, 2¼ miles N.E. of Woburn, with a station on a branch of the London and North-western Railway.

RIDGE POST, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

RIDGE PRAIRIE, (prä/ree,) a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.

RIDGE SPRING, a post-village of Pitt co., North Carolina.

RIDGEVILLE, rij/vil, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Charleston.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Alabama, 60 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

RIDGEVILLE, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 148.

RIDGEVILLE, a township of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 1212.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 38 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

RIDGEVILLE, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Pop. 441.

RIDGEVILLE CORNERS, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

RIDGEWAY, rij/wä, a post-township of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 260 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 4591.

RIDGEWAY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

RIDGEWAY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village, capital of Elk co., Pennsylvania, on the Clarion River, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 160 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It was laid out in 1843, and is rapidly improving. The chief business of the place is the manufacture and transportation of lumber. It contains 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, 500.

RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

RIDGEWAY, a township of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 704.

RIDGEWAY, a post-township in the N.E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 633.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Warren co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, 58 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. The Roanoke Valley Railroad terminates here.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, about 50 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 32 miles W. by S. of Madison, has 2 churches.

RIDGEWOOD, rij/wood, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

RIDGEWORTH, rij/worth, a small village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

RIDGLEY, rij/lee, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, 32 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

RID/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RID/LEY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1389.

RID/LEYSVILLE, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.

RID/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RIDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

RIDMARLEY-D'ABITOT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RIDOTTS, a post-village of Stephenson co., Illinois, 110 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

RIDWARE, MAVESYN, (mâv'sin,) a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

RIDWARE, PIPE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

RIED, reet, a market-town of Upper Austria, capital circle of Inn, 25 miles S. of Passau. Pop. 2600. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and a brisk transit trade.

RIED, a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst, with a church and Capuchin monastery. The inhabitants distinguished themselves in the Tyrolese war in 1799. Pop. 720.

RIEDLINGEN, reet'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 28 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1779.

RIEGEL, ree'ghel, a market-town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Eltz, and on the Mannheim and Basel Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1841.

RIEGELSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. See REIGLESVILLE.

RIEGERSBURG, ree'ghers-bôôrg', a small market-town of Austria, in Styria, 24 miles E.S.E. of Grätz, containing a remarkable feudal fortress of the same name, which crowns a mass of volcanic rocks 400 feet above the level of the Raab.

RIEGERSCHLAG, ree'ghers-shlâg', a village of Bohemia, about 24 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2056.

RIEGLESVILLE, ree'gl'z-vil, or RIEGLE'S MILLS, a flourishing village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, nearly 40 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

RIEGO DE LA VEGA, re-â'go dâ lâ vâ'gâ, a village of Spain, province, and 36 miles S.W. of Leon, on the side of a hill. Pop. 1620.

RIEHEN, ree'en, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.E. of Basel. Pop. 1100.

RIEKA, re-â'kâ, a town of European Turkey, in Montenegro, capital of a district of the same name, on a small stream which falls into the N.W. extremity of Lake Scutari, 11 miles S.E. of Cattaro.

RIELLO, re-âl'yo, a village of Spain, province, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 1314.

RIENECK, a town of Bavaria. See RINECK.

RIEN'ZI, a post-village of Tishomingo co., Mississippi, 240 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 or 4 stores.

RIERA, re-â'râ, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8 miles N.E. of Tarragona, in a plain between the Gaya and La Non. Pop. 1240.

RIESA, ree'zâ, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, at its junction with the Elbe, and on the Dresden Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Meissen. Pop. 2267.

RIESENBURG, ree'zen-bôôrg', (Polish *Prabuthu*, prâ-boo'tâ,) a walled town of West Prussia, 11 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3100.

RIESENGEBIRGE, ree'zen-ge-bêêrg'eh, ("giant mountains,") a mountain range separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous E. with the Sudeten-gebirge, and W. with the Erz-gebirge. Length from N.W. to S.E., 50 miles. Principal height, the Riesenkoppe, 5400 feet in elevation. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

RIESI, re-â'see, a market-town of Sicily, 14 miles S. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 6000. Near it are some sulphur-mines.

RIETBERG, reet'bêrg, or RITTBERG, rit'bêrg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2060.

RIETCHKI, re-êtch'kee, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 10 miles N.N.E. of Vileika. Pop. 1809.

RIETI, re-â'te, (anc. *Reate*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Velino, 42 miles N.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 10,920. It was erected into a bishopric in the fifth century, and its principal edifices are ecclesiastical.

RIEUMES, re-um', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 10 miles W.S.W. of Muret. Pop. 2068.

RIEUPEYROUX, re-uh'pâ'roo', a market-town of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3170.

RIEUX, re-uh', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 26 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 2305.

RIEUX, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 30 miles E. of Vannes. Pop. 2300.

RIEUX, a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 1900.

RIEZ, re-â', (anc. *Reii*,) a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 20 miles S.S.W. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 2661. Under the Romans it had the rank of a colony; it has some remains of antiquity, and was the seat of councils in A.D. 439 and 1285.

RIGA, ree'gâ, an important fortified city, and the second commercial port of European Russia, capital of Livonia, on the Düna, here crossed in summer by a temporary bridge of boats, 2400 feet in length, about 5 miles above its mouth, in the Gulf of Riga, and 312 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 57' N., lon. 24° 6' 30" E. A railway, 138 miles in length, has been projected from Riga to Dunaburg, where it will connect with the great line of railway in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The city is situated on a sandy flat, surrounded by hills, on which numerous fine villas make a cheerful and showy appearance. It consists of the town proper, and suburbs more extensive than the town itself. The communication across the river is kept up by a bridge of boats, about 500 yards long. Riga is surrounded both by walls and bastions, and is defended by a citadel. The older part of the town, still confined within earthen walls, consists of narrow, winding streets, huddled together without any regularity. The more modern parts of the town are much better built, and contain three good squares. Along the river, on both sides, are spacious quays, which afford excellent promenades; and the esplanade and gardens, both within and near the town, are well laid out. The principal structures are the cathedral, rebuilt in 1547; the church of St. Peter, with a tower 440 feet in height; the castle, with a chancery and residence of the general and civil governors, hall of the provincial states, town-house, exchange, arsenal, and a magnificent column with a colossal bronze statue of Victory, erected in 1817. It has several colleges, a school of navigation, and various other schools, a public library, with 15,000 volumes and numerous rare manuscripts, a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. In 1835 it had 25 manufactories of cotton cloth and rugs, sugar refineries, tobacco factories, and breweries. Quays stretch for 1 mile along the river; but the inner harbor does not admit vessels drawing more than from 12 to 15 feet water; ships of larger burden load and unload at Bolderaa, a small port outside of the bar, at the mouth of the Düna, where is the custom house. Its principal merchants are of German descent. Corn used to be the principal article of export, but it is now superseded by flax and flax-seed; besides which, hemp, linseed, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, and feathers are the chief exports. The following table of the vessels that entered the port of Riga in 1847-49, shows at the same time the countries chiefly interested in its trade:—

	1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Belgian	4	792	2	360	3	370
British	676	101,650	560	94,160	845	101,630
Danish	307	19,790	35	3,400	56	5,376
Dutch	281	31,462	174	21,000	245	29,520
French	37	4,316	10	1,177	68	8,811
Hanoverian	271	19,454	41	1,792	58	3,610
Hanse Towns	49	5,702	20	2,460	16	2,039
Mecklenburg	274	31,288	14	1,680	55	5,560
Norwegian	146	12,434	with Swedish.		with Swedish.	
Oldenburg	58	4,340	5	600	2	1,401
Portuguese	3	708	....	....	....	....
Prussian	180	21,154	19	1,520	8	1,248
Spanish	5	768	4	646	1	118
Swedish	102	10,570	101	18,300	131	17,876
United States	....	....	3	759	2	753
Russian	112	21,320	244	19,530	395	47,520
Total	2435	285,552	1232	163,105	1724	228,983

Riga is the residence of a governor, and the seat of a superior court of appeal, and of several other courts and public offices. It was founded A.D. 1200, and was one of the chief Hanseatic towns. Pop., including the garrison, 71,225.

RIGA, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, intersected by the Rochester and Buffalo Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 2159.

RIGA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

RIGA, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 208.

RIGA GULF. See GULF OF RIGA.

RIGAUD, ree'gô', a village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of Vaudreuil, on the Rivière à la Graisse, 45 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It is the seat of Rigaud College and of the Rigaud Female School. Pop. 450.

RIGG'S CROSS ROADS, post-office, Williamson co., Tenn.

RIGHI CULM, ree'ghee koolm, or RIGI, ree'ghee, a mountain of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles W. of Schwytz, between the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, 5905 feet above the sea. It commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, and on its E. side a chapel, resorted to by numerous pilgrims.

RIGLIONE, reel-yo'ná, a parish and village of Tuscany, 3 miles E. of Pisa, near the left bank of the Arno.

RIGNAC, reen'yâk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles W.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 2005.

RIGNANO, reen-yâ'no, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 2000.

RIGNANO, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 22 miles N. of Rome.

RIGNANO, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3500.

RIGNY LE FERON, reen'yee' leh feh-rôns', a village of France, department of Aube, 21 miles W.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1250.

RIGOLATO, re-go-lâ'to, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 38 miles N.N.W. of Udine.

RIGOLETS DAYOU, (bi'oo,) of Jefferson parish, Louisiana, flows between Lake Washa and Little Lake.

RIGOLETS BAYOU, of Rapides parish, Louisiana, unites with Red River a little above Alexandria.

RIGOLETS DE BON DIEU, (dẹh bŏn dụ,) of Louisiana, is a lateral channel of Red River, which leaves the river about 3 miles N. of Natchitoches, and after a south-eastward course of perhaps 50 miles, rejoins the main-stream on the S.E. border of Natchitoches parish.

RIGSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RIGTON, a township of England, co. of York, in West Riding, 6 miles E.N.E. of Otley. RIGTON-CRAG is a lofty rocky eminence commanding a fine view of Wharfdale.

RIGUTINO, re-goo-tee'no, a village of Tuscany, S.E. of Arezzo.

RIGYICZA, rid'yeet'sŏh', or HARI LEYGEN, hä'ree lī'gẹn, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 43 miles N.W. of Kara. Pop. 3131.

RIHURSI, re-hŭr'see, a town of the Punjab, on the Chenaub, 90 miles N.N.E. of Lahore.

RIJANOVKA, re-yä-nov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 91 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1600.

RIJN, a river of Europe. See RHINE.

RIJP, a village of Holland. See RYP.

RIJSSEN, a town of Holland. See RYSSEN.

RIJSWIJK, a village of Holland. See RYSWICK.

RIKA, a town of Austria. See FIUME.

RILEY, a township of Oxford co., Maine, 66 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

RILEY, a township of Yell co., Arkansas. Pop. 199.

RILEY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 849.

RILEY, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 483.

RILEY, a post-township in the S.W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 191.

RILEY, a township of St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 811.

RILEY, a post-township of Vigo co., Indiana. Pop. 1004.

RILEY, a post-village and township of McHenry co., Illinois, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 445.

RILEY CENTRE, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

RILEYVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 191 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

RILLAER, ril'ăr, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 25 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1505.

RILLE, reel, a river of France, departments of Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on the left, after a N. course of 75 miles. It is navigable for barges, in the last 8 miles, from Pont Audemer.

RILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding, 4½ miles E.N.E. of New Malton, on the Whitby and Scarborough branch of North Midland Railway.

RILOUGHS, a district of Lumpkin co., Georgia. Pop. 288.

RILSK, a town of Russia. See RYLSK.

RILU, re'loo, a small fortified town of the East Punjab, 108 miles N.E. of Lahore.

RIMAC, re-mäk', a river of North Peru, enters the Pacific at Callao, 4 miles W. of Lima. Total course about 75 miles.

RIMA SZOMBATH, ree'mä som'bŏt', or GROSS STEFFELSDORF, groce stĕf'fels-dorf', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Gömör, 72 miles N.E. of Pesth, on the Rima. P. 8027.

RIMBACH, rim'bäk, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, near Lindenfels. Pop. 1229.

RIMCHANY (?) rim-chä'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 72 miles N.N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1630.

RIMERSBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

RIMGAR, rim'gar, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Würzburg. Pop. 1620.

RIMLINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, in West Riding.

RIMINI, ree'me-ne, or RIMINO, ree'me-no, (anc. *Ariminum,*) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 28 miles E.S.E. of Forli, at the junction of the Flaminian and Æmilian Ways. Lat. 44° 41′ N., lon. 12° 33′ E. Pop. 17,500. It is enclosed by walls, and well built; its principal edifices are a cathedral and other churches, with good paintings; town-hall, government palace in the principal square, in which is a statute of Pope Paul V.; theatre, Gambalunga Palace, with a library of 30,000 volumes open to the public; a decaying castle of the Malatesta, and several remains of antiquity, including a triumphal arch, and a bridge over the Marecchia, both built under Augustus, and portion of an amphitheatre. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by numerous fishing vessels, and it has an active trade in fish, manufactures of silk, glass, and earthenwares. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in A.D. 359.

RIMITARA, re-me-tä'rä, or RIMITIRA, re-me-tē'rä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands. Lat. 22° 37′ S., lon. 115° 30′ W.

RIMMON or RUMMON, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Gaza, 13 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem.

RIMMON OF ZEBULON, or RUMMANEH, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 6 miles N. of Nazareth.

RIMNIK, rim'nik, a town of Wallachia, on the Rimnik, 65 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Here the Austrians and Russians, under Suwarrow, defeated the Turks in 1789.

RIMNIK, a town of Wallachia, on the Aloota, 100 miles N.W. of Bucharest, and 48 miles N. of Slatina.

RIMONT, ree'mŏnw', a town of France, department of Ariége, on a height, 16 miles W. of Foix. Pop. 2250.

RIMOUSKI, re-moos'kee, a county of Canada East, comprises an area of 2200 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its N. boundary. Pop. 26,882. Capital, Rimouski.

RIMOUSKI, re-moos'kee, a village and seigniory of Canada East, capital of the above county, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 180 miles below Quebec. Pop. about 4000.

RIMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RINCON-DE-SOTO, rin-kōn'-dā-so'to, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 17 miles S. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 1087.

RINCURRAN or RINCORAN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

RINDE, rind, a river of Hindostan, rises in the province of Agra, 45 miles N.E. of the town of that name, flows S.S.E. past Korab, and after a course of 166 miles joins the Jumna, 12 miles W. of Futtehpoor.

RINDGE, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.W. of Concord. It is noted for the manufacture of wooden ware. Pop. 1274.

RINECK, ree'nĕk, or REINECK, rī'nĕk, a town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Sinn, 25 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1542.

RINGAGONACH, rin'ga-go'nas, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

RINGARISGA, or DUNNEGAL, a small island of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles S.W. of Skibbereen, 2 miles long, by 1 mile broad.

RINGEBO, ring'eh-bo, a parish of Norway, stift of Christiania, on the Lougen.

RINGELSDORF, ring'els-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, near Rabbelsburg, at the confluence of the Zaya and March. Pop. 1403.

RINGELSHAIN, ring'els-hīn', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 5 miles from Gabel. Pop. 1287.

RING'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RINGGENBERG, rink-en-bĕrg, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles S.E. of Bern, on the S.W. shore of Lake Brienz: at one extremity of the village are the remains of an old castle of the Lords of Ringgenberg, destroyed in 1352, in a feud with the inhabitants of the village. Pop. 1134.

RING'GOLD, a new county in the S.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the West Fork of Grand River. The soil is stated to be fertile, but deficient in timber. Pop. in 1850, 96.

RINGGOLD, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 665.

RINGGOLD, a village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Schuylkill Railroad.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois, 33 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Platte co., Missouri.

RINGGOLD, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 237 miles from Augusta.

RINGKIOBING, (Ringkiöbing,) or RINGKJOBING, (Ringkjöbing,) ring'kyö'ting, a seaport-town on the W. coast of Jutland, and on the E. side of Ringkiöbing-fiord, 56 miles N.W. of Ribe. Pop. 1200.

RINGKIOBING-FIORD, ring'kyö'ting-fe-ord', a lagoon of Denmark, 26 miles in length from N. to S.; greatest breadth, 9 miles. It is separated from the North Sea by a strip of land 1 mile across.

RING'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RING'MER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RING'MORE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

RINGOES, ring'gōz, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. of Flemington, has several stores.

RING'ROVE, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 2 miles S. of Kinsale. Here are the ruins of Ringrove Castle, which gives the title of baron to Lord Kinsale.

RING'SEND, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, ¼ miles E. of Dublin Castle. It adjoins Irishtown, and forms one of the lowest quarters of the Irish metropolis, but it has a good bridge across the Dodder, and various wet and other docks.

RINGS'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RINGSHEIM, rings'hime, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhein, bailiwick of Ettenheim. Pop. 1343.

RING'S MILLS, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

RING'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the London and North-west Railway, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Higham Ferrers.

RINGSTEAD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RINGSTEAD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RINGSTED, ring'stĕd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 36 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1200. It

is very ancient, and was of considerable importance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

RING'VILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

RING'WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RING'WOOD, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles W.S.W. of Southampton, on the Avon, and on the Dorchester Branch of the South-Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3928.

RING'WOOD, a small river which rises in Orange co., New York, flows S. through Passaic county, New Jersey, and unites with Pequanpock Creek near Pompton.

RINGWOOD, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Ringwood River, 24 miles from Hackensack, contains a store and several forges.

RINGWOOD, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina.

RINGWOOD, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois.

RINKENIS, rin'kĕh-nis, a village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the N. side of Flensburg fiord, 9 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. of parish, 1200.

RINKJOBING, a town of Denmark. See RINGKIÖBING.

RINO'SA, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Chicago.

RINTELN, rin'tĕln, a fortified town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Weser, here joined by the Exter, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 10 miles S.E. of Minden.

RIO, ree'o, a Spanish and Portuguese word, signifying "river," forming the prefix to numerous names. For names with this prefix, not found below, see the additional name.

RIO, a city of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

RI'O, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 128 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

RIO, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.

RIO, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

RIO ALTO E BASSO, ree'o ăl'to à bâs'so, a commune of Tuscany, island of Elba, 6 miles N. of Porto Longone. Pop. 3802.

RIO ARRIBA, ree'o ar-ree'bâ, a large county in the N. and N.W. parts of New Mexico, bordering on Utah and California. It is drained by the Rio Colorado and the Rio del Norte, with their numerous tributaries. The Sierra Madre range of mountains traverses the E. part of the county. The W. and central portion is inhabited only by savage tribes of Indians. In 1850 this county produced 15,070 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the territory. Capital, Cuchillo. Pop. 10,668.

RIOBAMBA, NUEVO, nwe'vo ree-o-bâm'bâ, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 84 miles N.E. of Guayaquil, and 9 miles from the ruins of Riobambo Vieja, (Old Riobamba,) which is at the foot of Chimborazo, and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797.

RIO, BAY OF, South America. See RIO JANEIRO.

RIO BONITO, ree'o bo-nee'to, a town of Brazil, province, and 23 miles E.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 8000.

RIO BRANCO, ree'o brân'ko, (*i.e.* "White River,") or PARIMA, pâ-ree'mâ, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, rises near the source of the Orinoco, in lat. 3° N., lon. 64° W., runs at first E., to its junction with the Takutu, and thence flows mostly S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as its principal affluent by several mouths, 70 miles S.E. of Barcellos. Total course, 700 miles. The principal tributaries are the Itacucu or Takutu, Macajahi, and Catrimani. In lat. 1° 45' N., its navigation is impeded by a series of falls and rapids, formed by ledges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these, throughout 7 miles, is estimated at 60 feet; and at the largest—the Caruwanna—canoes must be unloaded. Its waters are opaque and whitish, whence its name. On it are forts St. Joaquim, and the towns of Carmo and Santa Maria Nova. The upper part of the river San Miguel, in Brazil, has the same name.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. See RIO GRANDE.

RIO COLORADO. See COLORADO RIVER.

RIO COLORADO CHIQUITO, ree'o ko-lo-râ'do che-kee'to, (*i.e.* the "Little Colorado,") a river of New Mexico, rises in about 35° N. lat., and 108° W. lon. Flowing W., it falls into the Colorado in about 35° 15' N. lat., and 113° 20' W. lon. Entire length, near 500 miles.

RIO DAS MORTES, ree'o dâs mor'tĕs, a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, joins the Araguay. Course, N. and E., 500 miles.

RIO DE CONTAS, ree'o dĕ kon'tâs, a small town of Brazil, province, and 230 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, near the head of the river Contas or Jussiape, which flows E. 220 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Near its mouth is the village of Contas.

RIO DE JANEIRO, ree'o dĕ zhâ-nâ'ro, the metropolitan province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the province of Espirito Santo, the Parahiba, and the Serra da Mantiqueira, which separates it from Minas Geraes; on the W. and S.W. by the province of São Paulo; and S. and E. by the Atlantic. Area, 70,650 square miles. Lat. 21° 15' to 22° 23' S., lon. 41° to 44° 50' W. The surface is low along the coast; the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ Mountains, and their ramifications. The principal river is the Parahiba. The soil is extremely fertile. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. For administrative purposes, Rio de Janeiro is divided into eight comarcas—Angra dos Reis, Cabo Frio, Campos dos Goitacazes, Cantagallo, Itaboratri, Nitherohi, Rezende, and Vassouras. It sends 10 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints 5 senators. The provincial assembly, of 36 members, meets in Nitherohi. After the capital, Rio Janeiro, (or Rio de Janeiro,) the principal towns are Villa do Cabo, Cantagallo, São João da Praya, and Lorena. Pop. 850,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, a city of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See RIO HACHA.

RIO DE LA PASION, ree'o dâ lâ pâ-se-ōn', a river of Central America, rises in the Lake Lacandon, in British Honduras, flows W., and 72 miles N.W. of Coban, (Guatemala,) having been joined by the rivers St. Isabel, Maniaquece, and Sacapulas, acquires the name of Usumasinta, (which see.) During the rains it is often half a league across.

RIO DE LA PLATA, ree'o dâ lâ plâ'tâ, or the PLATE RIVER, one of the great rivers, or rather a great estuary of South America, in the Argentine Republic, formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, in lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30' W., its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, and São Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the La Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay territories, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, is 170 miles across, (between Maldonado and Cape San Antonio;) its centre being about lat 35° 30' S., lon. 56° W. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 miles from its mouth. The total length of the La Plata, Paraná, and the Paraguay has been estimated at nearly 2500 miles; and from the ocean to the Island of Apipá, in the Paraná, at least 1250 miles, there is a continuous and safe navigation for vessels of 300 tons. The Aguapehi, an affluent of the Paraguay, near lat. 15° 40' S., lon. 59° 20' W., is separated only by a portage of 3 miles from the Alegre, a tributary of Guaporé, and were a canal to be made to connect the two streams, a complete system of internal navigation throughout nearly all South America would exist.

RIO DE LA PLATA, CONFEDERATION OF. See PLATA, LA.

RIO DE LAS CASAS GRANDAS, ree'o dâ lâs kâ'sâs grân'dâs, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chihuahua, enters the Lake Guzman after a N. course of 100 miles. On it, towards its source, is the ruined Azteck town, called Las Casas Grandas, ("The great houses.")

RIO DEL NORTE, Texas. See RIO GRANDE.

RIO DE LOS AMERICANOS. See AMERICAN RIVER.

RIO DE LOS MARTIRES, ree'o dâ loce mar'te-rĕs, or RIVER OF MARTYRS, a river of California, rises in the S.E. part of the state, near the border of New Mexico, and flowing in a general S.W. course, falls into the Pacific Ocean near the N. boundary of San Diego county, in about 33° 20' N. latitude.

RIO DEL REY, ree'o dĕl râ, a large, shallow bay, in the Bight of Biafra, in Guinea, E. of the Old Calabar River, and opposite the island of Fernando Po.

RIO DE MINHOS, ree'o dâ meen'yoce, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 10 miles from Viseu. Pop. 850.

RIO DE SAN JUAN, ree'o dâ sân hoo-ân', (or hwân,) a river of New Mexico, rises near 37° N. lat. and 107° 30' W. lon. Flowing W. it joins Grand River, the principal branch of the Colorado. Entire length, about 350 miles.

RIO DE SAO LOURENÇO, Brazil. See PORRUDOS.

RIO DE SEGOVIA. See CAPE RIVER.

RIO DOCE, a river of Brazil. See DOCE.

RIO DULCE, river of the Argentine Republic. See DULCE.

RIO DULCE, ree'o dool'sâ, (*i.e.* "sweet river,") the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, in Central America, State of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 88° 46' 20" W., after a winding course of 2[illegible] miles, during which it expands into El Golfete, or the Little Gulf, 9 miles in length, by 2 miles across. At its mouth is a bar with less than 6 feet water. Its banks are skirted by abrupt wooded heights, rising about 300 feet. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the gulf from the W.

RIO FRIO, ree'o free'o, (*i.e.* "cold river,") a river of Texas, which flows S.E. through a part of Bexar county, and enters Rio Nueces at the N. extremity of Nueces county.

RIO GORDO, ree'o gor'do, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 4 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2466.

RIO GRANDE, ree'o grân'dâ, a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, rises in Foota Jallon, near Labee. Lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 11° W. It flows W., and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 miles across, between the Nuñez and Casamanza Rivers. It communicates by an arm with the Jeba River, 20 or 30 miles farther N. On it are the towns of Kade and Bissagos; and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos Islands. The whole country between it and the Nuñez is supposed to be a collection of islands, divided by its branches, many of which remain unexplored. Its banks are densely wooded, and studded with immense ant hills; the country watered by it is populous, and produces gold, ivory, wax, hides, and horses.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa. See JEBA.

RIO GRANDE, rī'o grānd,* (Sp. pron. ree'o grān'dā,) RIO DEL NORTE, rī'o dēl nort, or ree'o dēl nor'tā, RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE, (Sp. pron. ree'o grān'dā dēl nor'tā, "Great River of the North,") or RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE, (Sp. pron. ree'o brā'vo dēl nor'tā, *i. e.* "rapid river of the North,") an important river of North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains near lat. 38° N., and lon. 106° 30′ W. Its general course is at first S.E., then E. and S.S.E., and lastly nearly E. It falls into the Gulf of Mexico near 25° N lat. and 97° W. lon. The length is estimated at 1800 miles. The Rio Grande is for the most part very shallow, and navigation is impeded by rapids and sand-bars. Small steamers have ascended to Kingsbury's Rapids, about 450 miles from the sea. Near 900 miles from its mouth is the "Grand Indian Crossing," where the Apaches and Comanches ford the river (here only 3 or 4 feet deep) in their predatory incursions into Mexico. It forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico.

RIO GRANDE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

RIO GRANDE, Central America. See HONDO.

RIO GRANDE, ree'o grān'dā, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra de Mantiqueira, in the S. of the province of Minas Geraes, near the frontiers of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and flowing first N. then W.N.W. through Minas Geraes to the frontiers of São Paulo, when it receives its first important tributary, the Sapucahi, thence pursues a W. course, receiving the Para, joins the Paranaiba to form the Paraná, after a direct course of about 660 miles. Its channel is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Brazil, joins the left bank of the São Francisco, at the town of Barra-do-Rio-Grande. Its whole course is about 250 miles, of which no less than 130 miles may be navigated uninterruptedly.

RIO GRANDE, a river of South America, in Bolivia, rises by several heads near Cochabamba, flows E. and N., separating the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz from those of Oruro and Sucré, &c., and near lat. 15° 10′ S. receives the Chapari, after which it is called the Mamore. Its affluents are the Chaolani, Piray, and Yapacani.

RIO GRANDE, a river of New Granada, department of Istmo, rises N.W. of Panama, about 2 miles from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It receives several streams, is navigable for the last 5 miles of its course, and admits the entrance of large vessels at high water. Its head is near the Obispo, an affluent of the Cruces.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the Mexican Confederation, states of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Jalisco, enters the Pacific at San Blas, after a N.W. course of 460 miles across the Anahuac table-land. It is greatly interrupted by cataracts, and is very rapid. Its affluents are the Lerma, &c. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the Mosquito Territory, in Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea, 30 miles N. of Pearl Key Lagoon. It is said to be navigable for boats 200 miles.

RIO GRANDE CITY, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Starr co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 550 miles S. by W. of Austin City. Steamboats run regularly between this place and the mouth of the river. It has considerable trade, and contains a custom-house. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

RIO GRANDE DE LA PLATA, a river of Bolivia. See GUAPEY.

RIO GRANDE DO BELMONTE. See JEQUITINHONHA.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, ree'o grān'dā do nor'tā, (*i. e.* "Rio Grande of the North,") a maritime province of Brazil, situated between lat. 4° 32′ and 7° 18′ S., and lon. 35° and 38° 40′ W., having N. and E. the Atlantic. Area, 22,784 square miles. Its name is derived from a river which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. The other rivers are the Serido and Appody. The surface is level near the coast, but uneven inland. The products comprise the best Brazil wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, this province is divided into two comarcas—Natal and Assu. Its provincial assembly, composed of 20 members, holds its sittings at Natal. Besides Natal, the capital, it contains the towns of Villa Flor, Arez, Anacu, Porto Alegre, Villa Nova da Princeza, and Villa Nova do Principe. During 5 years the number of slaves has risen in this province from 5000 to 15,000. Pop. 110,000.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, ree'o grān'dā do sool, (*i. e.* "Rio Grande of the South,") a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lake Patos, with a light-house in lat. 32° 7′ S., lon. 52° 8′ W. Pop. 3590. From its low situation it is subjected to inundation. It has a considerable trade on the lake, in which 300 or 400 small vessels are engaged. In 1851 it exported 256,500 salted hides to Great Britain.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL. See SÃO PEDRO DO SUL.

RIO HACHA, ree'o ā'chā, (or hā'chā,) or RIO DE LA HACHA, ree'o dā lā ā'chā, a river of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, enters the Caribbean Sea 90 miles E.N.E. of Santa Marta, after a N. course of 120 miles.

RIO HACHA, a town of South America, in New Granada, 200 miles E.N.E. of Cartagena, in lat. 11° 33′ N., lon. 72° 52′ 30″ W., with a small port at the mouth of the Rio Hacha in the Caribbean Sea.

RIO HONDO, ree'o hon'do, (*i. e.* "deep river,") a small river of America, forming the N. limit of British Honduras.

RIOJA or RIOXA, re-o'hā, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 8 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1060.

RIOJA, LA, lā re-o'hā, Spain, is a region comprising most of the province of Logroño and part of Soria. It is not a political division, and is named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro.

RIOJA, re-o'hā, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, is situated in a wide plain, 118 miles S.S.W. of Catamarca. Lat. 29° S., lon. 67° 50′ W. Pop. from 3000 to 4000.

RIOJA, LA, lā re-o'hā, a province of the Argentine Republic, in South America, between lat. 27° 50′ and 31° S., and extending from lon. 66° 20′ W. to the Andes, and on other sides having the provinces of Catamarca, Cordova, and San Juan. Estimated pop. 19,000. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its remote inland situation places many obstacles in the way of its trade. The principal towns are Rioja, Chilecito, and Guandacol.

RIO JANEIRO, rī'o ja-nee'ro, or RIO DE JANEIRO, (Port. pron. ree'o dā zhā-nā'e-ro,) often called simply RIO, rī'o, the capital of Brazil, and the largest and most important city of South America, is most beautifully, as well as most advantageously situated on the W. side of a bay of its own name. Lat. of Fort Villaganhão, 22° 54′ 42″ N., lon. 43° 8′ W. The beauty of this bay is scarcely rivalled by that of Naples. The first object which presents itself on nearing the coast is the Pão d'Assucar, ("Sugar Loaf,") which is so called from its resemblance to a sugar-loaf, rising 1000 feet from the sea. Though this is the first, it is not the principal or only object on this peerless sheet of water, which is surrounded by high hills and mountains of every variety of form.

Approached through an entrance of about 1 mile in width, the bay expands as it extends N., in one instance to 11 miles, studded with beautiful islands, the largest of which, Ilha do Governador, (eel'yā do go-vēr-nā-dor',) "Governor's Island,") is 6 miles long. From the summit of Corcovado, 3000 feet high, and 3½ miles S. by W. of the city, a most extensive view may be enjoyed, including every variety of scene, mountain, city, plain, lake, bay, and ocean. According to Hatfield's recent work on Brazil, to which we are largely indebted, this mountain is a gigantic monolith, comparable to the gnomon of a sun-dial; and though its sides are generally clothed with forests, and matta or jungle, it may be ascended on horseback. From the springs which arise on and around this mountain, come the waters that feed the splendid aqueduct which supplies the capital. Still farther to the S.W., and perhaps 10 miles from the town, is the Gavia, a yet more remarkable mountain, with a flat summit, called by the English Table Mountain, and by the Portuguese Square Topsail, which article of rigging it greatly resembles; this has not yet been ascended. Far to the N., the view is terminated by the Organ Mountains, so called from their peculiar structure. Opening into the outer harbor is Botafogo Bay, adorned with buildings of a superior description, with beautiful gardens planted with bananas, oranges, lemons, palm-trees, &c. Here foreign merchants reside, to enjoy the cool sea-breezes. On a small bay, 3 miles N.W. of the city, is São Christovão, a rural palace of the emperor; but the sovereign and court have also residences at Petropolis, which is reached by a short sail to Maua, across the bay, and thence by a railway of 10 miles—the only one in the empire. It is probably no exaggeration to say that no city in the world unites in so great a degree the advantages of commercial position—the harbor being one of the best in the world, and large enough for all its navies—with such a combination of mountain, lake, bay, and ocean to give it picturesque beauty. The climate, though hot, is tempered by its proximity to the sea, and its near approach to the temperate zone. The mean temperature, as observed during 30 years, was 73°; the maximum, (in December, the hottest month,) was 89½°; minimum, 70°; mean, 79°: in July, (the coldest month,) maximum, 79°; minimum, 66°; mean, 73½°.

The immediate locality of the town itself is just within the narrow opening of the harbor, on an elevated tongue of land, of an oblong shape. Next the shore the site is flat, but includes within its scope five hills, with their intervening valleys. The more ancient part, to the N.E., is traversed

* The pronunciation of these names, which may be said to belong now to the United States, ought to be anglicized for the same reason that the names of Detroit, Wisconsin, and Texas are anglicized, that is because the great majority of persons who have occasion to use them, speak the English language. Those, however, who prefer the foreign pronunciation, should be careful to be consistent, and not pronounce one half of the name after the Spanish mode and then anglicize the remainder. We should either say *rī'o del nort* or *ree'o del nor'tay*, and not *ree'o del nort*, as we too frequently hear. In like manner Rio Grande should be pronounced either *rī'o grand* or *ree'o gran'day*, and not *ree'o grand*.

by 8 streets, straight and narrow, but parallel, and crossed by a multitude of others at right angles; here the houses are high. In the new town, erected mostly since the removal of the royal family hither in 1808, they are more handsome, being built generally of granite. The two towns are separated by the Campo de Santa Anna, a public square. Though the houses on the hills are conspicuous at a distance, and make a fine display, yet so large a portion are in the valleys as to give the appearance of less extent than the city actually occupies.

The old town is on the flat portion first named, while the new part is on and between the hills. The streets in both portions, where the inequality of the ground will admit of it, cross each other generally at right angles; and though mostly so narrow as not to allow of the passage of two vehicles at once, this is not without advantages in so hot a climate, by the shelter it affords from the intense rays of the sun. On the N. the hills approach so closely to the water as to leave room for only a single street. The pavements are generally not good, and in the level parts of the town are without drainage, and very imperfectly cleaned. In parts, however, there are granite pavements in the centre of the streets, and raised sidewalks for foot passengers. Though the harbor is so excellent that even pilots are not needed, little has been done by art to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels, which is performed mostly by means of lighters; government, however, has at last awakened to the importance of the matter, and is erecting a quay or wharf between the Military and Naval Arsenals, at which 16 vessels will be enabled to unload at once. The harbor is well defended by Fort St. Juan, on a wooded peninsular eminence, on the W. side of the entrance, and by Fort Santa Cruz on the opposite side, while almost in front of the town is Fort Villaganhão on a small island.

Public Buildings and Institutions.—The Bank Exchange, Custom-House, and Naval Arsenal—greatly extended recently—are in the Rua Direita, (straight street,) the widest street. The Imperial Palace, a plain brick building; the Old Palace, now used for public offices, on the shore; the Senate-House, a plain but large structure, (Palacio do Senado Imperial;) the Town-House, (Palacio Municipal,) also a plain but commanding edifice; the Public Hospital, erected in 1841, on a most magnificent scale, on a small bay near the entrance of the port; the National Library, with 80,000 printed volumes, and many valuable manuscripts; a well-supported opera-house; a theatre; a museum, rich in cabinets of mineralogy, entomology, and ornithology; and about 50 churches, of no great external architectural merit, but sumptuously decorated within, are among the more prominent public buildings of this city. Of the structures devoted to religious worship, the most conspicuous are the octagonal church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria, finely situated on a rounded promontory of the same name; the church of São Francisco, with two round towers, and a hospice attached; the Church of the Cross, and the Church of Candellaria, one of the largest in the city, with a fine façade and two of the loftiest towers in Brazil; the convent of São Bento, a massive structure, with grated windows, but richly decorated in the interior; the convent of St. Anthony, a gorgeous edifice, with two immense chapels, and a vast cloister; and the nunnery of St. Theresa, on a hill opposite to it, are the principal religious houses. Among the benevolent establishments are the Casa da Misericordia, founded in 1582, and richly endowed; the Hospital of Invalids, and the hospitals of Lazarus and Doudos. The educational establishments are the Imperial College of Don Pedro II., the College of São José, schools of medicine and surgery, the Military and Naval Academy, many public schools, and a fine botanic garden. The principal criminal establishment is the House of Correction, but there are besides two large prisons, and a number of smaller ones. The national mint and post-office are situated in this city. The Rio market is a fine, large building, and is well supplied with fish, oranges, bananas, pine-apples, &c., and with some game. There are several public squares, the principal of which has been already named. The best street is the Rua d'Ouvidor, which is mostly French, with well-supplied shops, in which nearly every thing that can be bought in Paris and London may be had. A gas company has been formed, and in 1853 pipes were laid and lamps erected over nearly one-half of the city. But one of the noblest works, both for its architectural effect and for its utility, is the aqueduct supplying the city with water from the region on and around Mount Corcovado.

Commerce.—Although possessing one of the best harbors in the world, Rio Janeiro does not communicate with the interior by any great river, nor has she any canal or railroad to supply its place; still her extensive commerce is yearly increasing; and when railways shall have been made—and companies have already been formed for that purpose—her trade must increase in a rapid ratio. Situated on the borders of two zones, with the products of both within her reach, she needs nothing but a spirit of enterprise in her citizens to rank her among the first commercial centres in the world. Her exports at present consist mainly of coffee, hides, sugar, rice, cotton, rosewood, rum, tobacco, horns, ipecacuanha, tapioca, &c.; and her imports of silk, linen, woollen, and cotton goods, chiefly from England and France; iron, wrought or in bars, from England and Sweden; cables, cordage, and sailcloth, chiefly from Russia; and flour from the United States. The total number of bags and barrels of coffee exported in the year 1847, was 1,650,200; in 1848, 1,706,544; in 1849, 1,451,715; in 1850, 1,392,361; in 1851, 1,993,255; in 1852, 1,899,861; in 1853, 1,657,520. The total number of cases of sugar exported in 1847, was 3136; in 1848, 2371; in 1849, 3212; in 1850, 6465; in 1851, 4752; in 1852, 9012; in 1853, 2667. The total number of hides exported in 1847, was 268,492; in 1848, 348,917; in 1849, 299,262; in 1850, 195,706; in 1851, 173,746; in 1852, 210,223; in 1853, 75,852. In addition to the above, there were exported, in 1853, 21,808 boxes and barrels of coffee; 17,550 bags of sugar; 5049 half tanned hides; 222,577 horns; 1050 pipes of rum; 25,825 rolls of tobacco; 2925 bags of rice; 32,610 planks of jacarandá; 7085 barrels of tapioca; and 71,680 pounds of ipecacuanha. The shipments of coffee to the United States between 1833 and 1853, inclusive, varied from 236,708 at the first date, to 863,023 bags at the last date; but the *lowest* amount was 127,032 bags in 1837, and the *highest* 960,850 in 1852. The total export varied from 97,400—amount exported in 1820—to 1,657,520 in 1853; but the greatest amount exported was 1,993,255 bags in 1851. The total imports from Great Britain amounted, in 1849, to 2,444,715*l.*; in 1850, 2,544,237*l.*; in 1851, 3,518,684*l.*; and in 1852, to 3,464,394*l.* The largest importations, by far, were of cotton goods, then next in order, woollen and linen goods, iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, butter, earthenware, apparel, silk goods, &c. The exports to Great Britain of cotton varied, in the 4 years ending with 1852, between 19,239,104 and 20,738,133 pounds; of coffee, between 1,770,799 and 7,888,638 pounds; of sugar, between 259,999 and 720,424 hundredweights; of cocoa, between 1,204,572 and 2,244,713 pounds; of hides, between 94,733 and 207,199 hundredweights; and of rosewood, between 3022 and 3675 tons. Of hides and tallow, the ratio was rapidly decreasing, the smallest number being at the latest date. The total value of imports from the United States amounted, in 1852, to $2,782,179, and in 1853, to $3,734,190, of which last two-thirds was in wheat flour; the other principal items were tobacco, wax, turpentine, furniture, soap, gunpowder, nails, castings, cotton manufactures, gold and silver coin, ($392,333,) and miscellaneous manufactures. Vessels arrived in 1852, (exclusive of vessels merely *touching*,) 793, (burden, 198,053 tons;) in 1853, 750 vessels, (burden, 186,984 tons.) Cleared in 1852, 1173 vessels, (burden, 448,851 tons;) in 1853, 1004 vessels, (burden, 367,410 tons;) of which last, 782 vessels had a foreign destination. Coasting trade for 1853, entered, exclusive of 341 steamboats, 2094 vessels, (burden, 207,872 tons;) and cleared, exclusive of 330 steamboats, 2036 vessels, (burden, 202,994 tons.) In the same year, 84 vessels (burden, 25,502 tons) were engaged in the Liverpool trade. The commerce of the port for the month of November, 1854, shows that 146 vessels arrived, of which 33 were English, 31 American, 14 Portuguese, 11 Swedish, 10 French, 9 Danish, 7 Spanish, 5 Belgian, 5 Bremen, 5 Hamburg, 4 Norwegian, 4 Sardinian, 2 Chilian, 2 Hanoverian, 2 Oriental, 1 Argentine, and 1 Dutch. Customs revenue for 1853, 12,479,437 reis, or about $7,000,000, ($1,200,000 less than 1852.) The consulado revenue for 1853 was about $1,200,000. Capital of joint stock companies paid in, about $11,000,000. The slave-trade is rapidly diminishing, being discountenanced by the government, and especially by the emperor. The import of slaves sank, in the entire empire, from 60,000 in 1848 to but 700 in 1852. A line of steamers has recently been established between Rio Janeiro and Liverpool, which connects with another line to the Rio de la Plata. There is also a monthly line to Southampton.

Manufactures are few and unimportant, except those of leather and glass, and their fabrication is directed by foreign skill; yet the government has done all it could to favor home-made manufactures.

Population.—Rio Janeiro presents every variety of race and shade of color in her population, from the jet-black slave to the fair Englishman or German. At the commencement of the present century, the blacks and colored persons far surpassed the whites in number, whereas the latter now predominate. This result has been brought about by the influx of emigrants from England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Portugal and its dependencies, who have contributed largely to its wealth and importance by their industry and skill; some as merchants, and others as mechanics. There has never been an exact census taken of the population of Rio, and, of course, all the indefiniteness that usually attaches to mere estimates, will be applicable to any statement of its population. On the arrival of the royal family from Portugal, in 1808, the number was given at 50,000, and in 1815 at 100,000. In 1853, Hatfield estimates it at from 300,000 to 400,000, while the Imperial Gazetteer states it at only 170,000 in 1850. Elwes, in his Tour Round the World, speaks of "the population as about equalling that of Liverpool," *i. e.* nearly 400,000.

History.—Rio Janeiro, (January River,) or its vicinity, was first settled in 1555, by the French (chiefly Protestant)

fugees. Their leader, Villegagnon, having proved a renegade to his faith, had almost ruined the settlement by internal dissension, when a Portuguese force appeared and completed the destruction, in 1567. The conquerors laid the foundation of a new city, which they called São Sebastião. On the arrival of the Portuguese court at Rio in 1808, the seat of government was removed hither from Bahia, since which period the city has advanced by rapid strides. Of later years this city, with other ports of Brazil, has suffered severely from yellow fever, heightened, doubtless, by the filthy condition of the streets, and the densely-populated houses.

RIO JANEIRO, a province of Brazil. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

RIO JAQUESILA. See YAQUESILA.

RIO LEONA, ree/o lā-o/nā, a small stream of Texas, flows S.E. and enters Rio Frio in the S. part of Bexar county.

RIO LLANO, ree/o lā/no, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, and flows E. into the Colorado.

RIO LOBOS, ree/o lo/boce, (Wolf River,) a village of Spain, in Estremadura, about 40 miles from Caceres, near the Alagon. Pop. 1095.

RIOLS, re-ol', a village of France, department of Hérault, arrondissement of St. Pons. Pop. in 1852, 2560.

RIOM, re-ōx', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on a hill, 8 miles N.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 12,386. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt and lava, from the quarries of Volvic. It has a communal college, a library of 10,000 volumes, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, and leather. It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours, and of Anne Dubourg.

RIO MAGGIORE, ree/o mäd-jo/rā, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles W. of Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2704.

RIO MAYOR, ree/o mī-or', a market-town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 43 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon.

RIOM-ES-MONTAGNE, re-ōn'-ā-mōn'tāñ', a market-town of France, department of Cantal, 16 miles E.N.E. of Maurisac. Pop. in 1852, 2717.

RION, re-ōn', a village of France, department of Landes, 18 miles N.W. of St. Sever. Pop. 1587.

RION or RIONI RIVER. See PHASIS.

RIO NEGRO, ree/o nā/gro, ("Black River,") a river of South America, in New Granada, flows S.W., and falls into the upper part of the Magdalena, in lat. 2° 33' N., lon. 75° 25' W.

RIO NEGRO, a river of South America, in New Granada, an affluent of the Meta, which it joins a little below its sources at Porto Marayal. Lat. 4° 8' N., lon. 74° W.

RIO NEGRO, a river of South America, in Paraguay, joins the Tebicuary at lat. 26° 25 S.

RIO NEGRO, PARANÁ, pa-rā-nā', or GUAINIA, gwī/ne-ā, a river of New Granada and Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon, on the N. side, and under the name of Guainia, rises in New Granada, near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally E.S.E., enters the province of Para, and joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 59° W. Its total course has been estimated at 1000 miles. The principal affluents are the Cheupes, Cababuri, Padaviri, and Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ miles in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 miles, and opposite Barcellos, 15 miles across. It contains numerous islands, and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare. See CASSIQUIARE.

RIO NEGRO or SAUCES, sōw'sès, a river of South America, forming the whole boundary between the territory of the Plata Confederation and Patagonia. It appears to rise in a lake at the foot of the Chilian Andes, and after an E. course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4' S., lon. 62° 50' W., 90 miles S.W. of the mouth of the river Colorado. At its mouth it is 2 miles across, but at Carmen, 16 miles inland, its breadth is less than 300 yards, and 4 miles higher it becomes wholly unfit to be navigated by the smallest merchant vessels. Its bed abounds with shoals and islands. Its course is rapid, and 4½ miles from its mouth is a dangerous bar. The soil of its banks, in the lower part of its course, is fertile, and around Carmen wheat and barley are raised, and many sheep and excellent horses are reared. The names *sauces* ("willows") was given on account of the number of these trees found on the banks of this river.

RIO NEGRO, a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay River 80 miles N. of Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 miles.

RIO NEGRO, a river of the Plata Confederation, department of Salta, tributary to the Vermejo.

RIO NEGRO, a town of Colombia, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, province of Antioquia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Medellin.

RIONERO, re-o-nā/ro, (*i. e.* "Black Rivulet,") a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles S. of Melfi. Pop. 9600, who manufacture wooden tobacco boxes, and trade in oil and wine. It has a collegiate and several other churches.

RIONERO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles N.W. of Isernia. Pop. 1400.

RIONS, re-ōn', a town of France, department of Gironde, 5 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1169.

RIOPAR, re-o-par', a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 954.

RIO PARDO, ree/o par/do, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 miles W. of Porto Alegre.

RIO PRETO, the name of several rivers of Brazil. See PRETO.

RIO PRETO, ree/o prā/to, a town of Brazil, province, and 380 miles W.N.W. of Bahia, at the confluence of the Preto with the Rio Grande, an affluent of the São Francisco.

RIO PRETO, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Preto, one of the earliest affluents of the Araçuahi, 35 miles N.E. of Diamantina. Pop. 2000.

RIO SALADA, Argentine Republic. See SALADO.

RIO SALADILLO, Argentine Republic. See SALADILLO.

RIO SAN PEDRO, ree/o sān pā/dro, a small river of Texas, flows S. into the Rio Grande at the N.W. extremity of McKinley county.

RIO SECO, MESINA DE, mā-see/nā dā ree/o sā/ko, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 26 miles N.W. of Valladolid, beside the river of same name. It was formerly of much importance, having been a kind of emporium in the fourteenth century, but its industry and commerce have greatly declined. The Spaniards, 56,000 strong, under Blake and Cuesta, were defeated here in 1808 by Bessières, with 12,000 French, and lost 6000 killed and wounded, the loss of the French being under 500. Rio Seco was mercilessly sacked by the conquerors. Pop. 3777.

RIO TINTO, ree/o teen/to, (*i. e.* "Colored River,") a river of Spain, province of Huelva, rises near Aracena, and flows to the Mediterranean, which it enters in the Bay of Huelva. Length, 60 miles. Near its mouth is the port of Palos, whence Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

RIO TINTO, ree/o teen/to, a river of Central America, in the Mosquito Territory, after a N. course of 120 miles, enters the sea E. of Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54' N., lon. 84° 55' W.

RIO TINTO, LAS MINAS DE, lās mee/nās dā ree/o teen/to, (*i. e.* "the mines of the Rio Tinto,") a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 937. It has in its vicinity mines of iron, lead, and copper, which have been worked from a very early period, to which circumstance it owes its name.

RIO TINTO, ree/o teen/to, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 4 miles from Oporto. Pop. 3390.

RIOU, re-oo', an islet off the S. coast of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S. of Marseilles.

RIOUW, Malay Archipelago. See RHIO.

RIO VERMEJO, a river of the Argentine Republic. See VERMEJO RIVER.

RIO VERMELHO, ree/o vār-mēl/yo, a village and parish of Brazil, province, and island of Santa Catharina, near 27° 30' S. lat. Pop. 1200.

RIO VERMELHO, a market-town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 80 miles E.N.E. of Serro, on the Barreiro, an affluent of the Vermelho. Pop. 4000.

RIO VERMELO, a river of Brazil. See VERMELHO.

RIO VIRGEN, ree/o veek'kēn, of Utah and New Mexico, rises at the S. base of the Wahsatch Mountains, flows S., and falls into the Colorado near lat. 35° 30' N.

RIOXA. See RIOJA.

RIOZ, ree-o', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 14 miles S.S.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 1627.

RIPA BOTTONI, ree/pā bot-to/nee, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 12 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3200.

RIPA CANDIDA, ree/pā kān/de-dā, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 6 miles S.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3000.

RIPA DI CHIETI, ree/pā dee ke-ā/tee, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 3 miles E. of Chieti.

RIPA FRATTA, ree/pā frāt/tā, a village of Tuscany, province, and 6 miles N. of Pisa, with a fine feudal fortress.

RIPAGLIA, re-pāl'yā, or RIPAILLE, ree'pāl', a village of Savoy, province of Chablais, 20 miles E.N.E. of Geneva, on the S. shore of its lake, with a farm-house, formerly a convent, to which Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, subsequently Pope Felix V., retired after his renunciation of both the dignities he had held.

RIPALIMOSANA, re-pā-le-mo-sā/no, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 2 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3390.

RIPARBELLA, re-par-bēl'lā, or RIPALBELLA, re-pāl-bēl'lā, a village of Tuscany, 38 miles from Pisa. Pop. 1293.

RIPATRANSONE, re-pā-trān-so/nā, a walled town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 12 miles S.S.E. of Fermo. Pop. 5120.

RIPE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark. See RIBE.

RIPLEY, rip'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Nidd, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles W.N.W. of Knaresborough, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Pop. in 1851, 1286.

RIPLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, 6 miles N.E. of Guildford, with a village on the old Portsmouth road.

RIPLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

RIP'LEY, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, contains about 450 square miles. It is drained by Laughery Creek, and Graham's Fork of White River. The surface is nearly

level, except some steep hills near the water-courses. A portion of the land is of limestone formation, and is well adapted to grain. Named in honor of General Ripley, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Versailles. Pop. 14,520.

RIPLEY, a county in the S.S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 990 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Current River, and also drained by Little Black River, Fourche, Dumas, and Davis's Creek. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil near the streams is moderately fertile. The highlands produce yellow-pine timber. Capital, Doniphan. Pop. 2830, of whom 2744 were free, and 86 slaves.

RIPLEY, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 55 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 641.

RIPLEY, a post-village and township in the W. part of Chautauque co., New York, about 65 miles S.W. of Buffalo. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, on the W. by Pennsylvania, and is intersected by the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. Pop. 1732.

RIPLEY, a village, capital of Jackson co., Virginia, on Mill Creek, 350 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

RIPLEY, a thriving post-village, capital of Tippah co., Mississippi, 210 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It is situated in a rich farming district, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, not yet finished. It contains several churches and seminaries, and a newspaper office.

RIPLEY, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Tennessee, 195 miles W. of Nashville. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and a few stores.

RIPLEY, formerly STAUNTON, a flourishing post-village of Union township, Brown co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 56 miles above Cincinnati. It is the largest town in the county, and is the centre of an active trade. It is built on a narrow strip of land which is confined between the river and a steep declivity. A plank-road has been laid from this town to Locust Grove. Ripley contains 6 churches, 1 printing office, 1 female seminary, and a high school for both sexes, styled Ripley College; also, 1 foundry, a few mills, and 1 bank. Settled in 1812. Pop. in 1850, 1780.

RIPLEY, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1330.

RIPLEY, a township of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. P. 1230.

RIPLEY, a post-township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1250.

RIPLEY, a township of Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1908.

RIPLEY, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, about 8 miles N.E. of Mount Sterling.

RIPLEY'S, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

RIPLEYVILLE, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio.

RIPOLL, re-pol', a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 3000. Its Benedictine convent contains many curious tombs.

RIPOLLET, re-pol-yĕt', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8 miles from Barcelona, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1231.

RIPOMORANCE, a village of Tuscany. See POMERANCE.

RIPON or RIP'PON, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ure, here crossed by a bridge of seventeen arches, 23 miles W.N.W. of York, and with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Branch of the North British Railway, 10 miles S.W. of Thirsk. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 6080. The town is pleasantly situated, and handsomely, though irregularly built. Its spacious market-place has in its centre a lofty obelisk. The cathedral, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is esteemed one of the best-proportioned churches in England; length, 266 feet; length of transepts, 132 feet. Ripon has an episcopal palace, an elegant modern Gothic parish church, a free grammar school, large national endowed blue-coat schools, several ancient poor's hospitals and money charities, a very handsome town-hall, with assembly rooms, a council-house, jail and house of correction, public rooms with a library, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks, with some manufactures of flax, a manufactory of saddle-trees, and large markets for wool, corn, and butter. Ripon sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The minster, now a cathedral, was founded before 661, when the celebrated St. Wilfrid was abbot. In 1405, Henry IV. held his court at Ripon. Bishop Porteus was born here in 1731. In the vicinity is Fountaines Abbey and Newby Hall.

RIPON, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, on the Inlet of Green Lake, 77 miles N.W. by W. of Milwaukee. Brekkway College, a Presbyterian institution, is located at this place. It contains sash, chair, cabinet, and woollen factories.

RIPONUNY or RIPUNONY. See RIPUNUNY.

RIPOSTO, re-pos'to, a modern town of Sicily, on its E coast, 10 miles S.W. of Taormina. Pop. 3000. It has risen wholly within the present century, and has a harbor protected by a fort.

RIPPINGALE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RIP'PLE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RIPPLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RIPPOLDSAU, rip'polt-sŏw', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, in the Schapbachthal, 31 miles E.S.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. 818.

RIP'PON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

RIP'PONDEN, chapelry, England, co. York, West Riding.

RIPTON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 28 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 567.

RIP'TON, ABBOT'S, a parish, England, co. Huntingdon.

RIPTON, KING'S, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

RIQUEWIHR, ree'kĕh-veeR', a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 6 miles N.N.W. of Colmar. P. 1638.

RIQUIER-ES-PLAINS, ree'ke-ā' à plăns', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles S.S.W. of St. Valery.

RIS, ree, a small town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N. of Thiers. Pop. 1512.

RIS, a village of France, with a station on the Paris and Corbeil Railway, 15 miles from Paris.

RISANO, re-sā'no, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro. Pop. 1100.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

RISBOROUGH, PRINCES, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 7 miles S.S.W. of Aylesbury. Pop. in 1851, 2317.

RISBY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RIS'CA, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth. Here are large iron-works.

RISCLE, reek'l, a town of France, department of Gers, 26 miles W.N.W. of Mirande. Pop. in 1852, 1761.

RISDON, a thriving post-village of Washington township, Hancock co., Ohio, 63 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It is situated partly in the counties of Seneca and Wood. P. 500.

RISDON, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, near Kaskaskia, 115 miles S. by W. of Springfield.

RISE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

RISEHOLME, riz'holm, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

RISELEY, riz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

RISHANGLES, re-shang'ĕlz, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RISH'TON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RISH'WORTH, township, England, co. York, West Riding.

RISING FAWN, a post-village, Dade co., Georgia, 352 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

RISING SUN, a post-village included within the limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. of the State-house.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

RISING SUN, a handsome post-village, capital of Ohio co., Indiana, is finely situated on a high bank of the Ohio River, 36 miles below Cincinnati. It contains good public buildings, several churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. It carries on an active trade, and has 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen factory, and 1 cotton factory which employs about 100 operatives. Pop. in 1860, 1672; in 1853, about 2000.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

RISINGVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

RISLEY COUNTY, Iowa. See WEBSTER.

RIS'SINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

RISSINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

RISSINGTON-WICK, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

RISTOGOUCHE. See RESTIGOUCHE.

RISTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RISTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

RITCHIE, ritch'ee, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 480 square miles. It is traversed by Hughes River and its North Fork. The surface is hilly and broken, and mostly covered with forests. The county is intersected by the North-western Turnpike, and by the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Formed in 1843, and named in honor of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer. Capital, Harrisville. Pop. 3902, of whom 3886 were free, and 16 slaves.

RITCHIE COURT-HOUSE, Virginia. See HARRISVILLE.

RITCHIEVILLE, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, 41 miles S. of Richmond.

RITTANA, rit-tā'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Coni, near Borgo-San-Dalmazzo. Pop. 1020.

RIT'TENHOUSE, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 4 miles N.W. of Norristown.

RITTENHOUSETOWN, a village or suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, included within the chartered limits of the city, about 2 miles W. of Germantown, has a valuable stone quarry. The celebrated astronomer, David Rittenhouse, was born here in 1732.

RUTTERSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

RITZEBUTTEL, (Ritzebüttel,) ritzeh-büt'tel, a free town of North-west Germany, territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the North Sea, 2 miles S. of Cuxhaven. Pop. 1745.

RIUDECAÑAS, re-oo-dā-kăn'yăs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1190.

RIUDECOLS, re-oo-dā-kols', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1289.

RIUDEVITTLES (?) re-oo-dā-veet-tĕs', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, about 24 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1311.

RIUDOMS, re-oo-dōms', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3247.

RIVA, ree'vä, or REIF, rife, a town of the Tyrol, 10 miles W.S.W. of Roveredo, pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. Pop. 2000. It has a castle, a fine church, resorted to in pilgrimage, and some monasteries. Its port is the largest on the lake, and is frequented by a considerable number of vessels. Its fisheries are productive, and its vicinity furnishes in abundance olives, oranges, and lemons.

RIVA, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 8 miles S. of Lugano, and on the S. extremity of its lake. P. 1000.

RIVA, ree'vä, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Sesia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Varallo.

RIVA, a village of Italy, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Como.

RIVADABIA, a town of Spain. See RIBADAVIA.

RIVADEO, re-vä-nä'o, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 37 miles N.E. of Lugo, at the mouth of the Eo, on the E. boundary of Galicia. Lat. 43° 34' N., lon. 7° W. Rivadeo was taken and sacked in 1835 by the English under Sir Thomas Percy. Pop. 2638.

RIVA-DE-SELLA, ree'vä-dä-säl'yä, a maritime town of Spain, province, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Sella, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay.

RIVA-DI-CHIERI, ree'vä dee ke-ä'ree, a village of North Italy, Sardinian States, 10 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2697.

RIVA-DI-MAZZANO, ree'vä dee mät-sä'no, a village of North Italy, 20 miles E. of Alessandria, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2062.

RIVAFRECHA, re-vä-frä'chä, a town of Spain, province, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1185.

RIVALTA, re-väl'tä, a village of North Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles W.N.W. of Mantua, near the Mincio.

RIVALTA-DI-ACQUI, re-väl'tä dee äk'kwee, a village of Piedmont, 4 miles N.E. of Acqui, on the Bormida. P. 1885.

RIVALTA-DI-TORINO, re-väl'tä dee to-ree'no, a village of North Italy, 8 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 1774.

RIVANAZZANO, re-vä-nät-sä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and near Voghera. Pop. 2052.

RIVAN'NA, a small river in the E. central part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in Albemarle county, flows S.E. through Fluvanna county, and enters the James River at Columbia. By means of dams and locks, it is navigable to the South-west Mountain, in Albemarle county, a distance of above 30 miles.

RIVARA, re-väl'rä, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 1624.

RIVAROLO, re-vä-ro'lo, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N. of Turin, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 6032.

RIVAROLO, re-vä-ro'lo, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles N.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 5684.

RIVAROLO-DEL-RE, re-vä-ro'lo-dél-rä, or RIVAROLO-DENTRO, re-vä-ro'lo-dén'tro, a village and parish of Austrian Italy, province, and about 5 miles from Cremona. P. 2500.

RIVAROLO-FUORI, re-vä-ro'lo-foo-o're, a village of Austrian Italy, 18 miles W.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 5474.

RIVE-DE-GIER, reev-deh-zhe-ä', a town of France, department of Loire, on the Gier, an affluent of the Rhone, at the head of the Canal of Givors, and on the St. Etienne and Lyons Railway, 12½ miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 13,186. It has extensive manufactures of glass-wares, steel, hardwares, and steam-engine factories. Near it are silk mills, distilleries, and extensive coalfields.

RIVEIRA, re-vä'e-rä, a small seaport of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 67 miles S.S.W. of Coruna, surrounded by the Bay of Arosa and the sea. Pop. 2292.

RIVELLO, re-vél'lo, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 4 miles S. of Lagonegro, on a hill on the Trocchina. Pop. 5140.

RIVENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RIVER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RIVER, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

RIVER, a post-office of Stark co., Indiana.

RIVERDALE, a new village on the E. side of the Hudson, 14 miles N. of New York, and 3 miles below Yonkers.

RIVERHEAD, a liberty of England, co. of Kent.

RIVERHEAD, a post-village and township, capital of Suffolk co., New York, at the head of Peconic Bay, and on the Long Island Railroad, 74 miles E. by N. of New York. The village contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2540. The post-office is called SUFFOLK COURT-HOUSE.

RIVER HILL, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

RIVERROAD FORKS, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

RIVERSIDE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

RIVERSIDE, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

RIVER STYX, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

RIVERTON, a thriving village of Burlington co., New Jersey, pleasantly situated on the Delaware, 8 miles above Philadelphia. It has grown up within 3 or 4 years, and consists of neat cottages, chiefly occupied by persons doing business in Philadelphia.

RIVERTOWN, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, on Chattahoochee River, 105 miles N.W. by W. of Milledgeville.

RIVER TRENT or PORT TRENT, Canada West, a thriving village in the township of Murray, co. of Northumberland, situated on the river Trent, 12 miles W. of Belleville. Pop. about 1000. A steamer leaves daily, in summer, for Belleville and Kingston.

RIVES, reev, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 16 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2330.

RIVES, reevz, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 79 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

RIVES, a township of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 518.

RIVES, a former county of Missouri. See HENRY.

RIVESALTES, reev'säl'l', a market-town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 3339.

RIVESVILLE, rivz'vill, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, 282 miles N.W. of Richmond.

RIVIERA, re-ve-ä'rä, a district of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. Chief town, Biasca.

RIVIERA-DI-GENOA, re-ve-ä'rä-dee-jēn'o-ä, a name given to two portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, in the midst of which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called Riviera di Levante, and the W. part Riviera di Ponente.

RIVIÈRE-A-JACQUES, ree've-air' ä zhäk, a river of Minnesota, rises in Pembina county, and flowing S., falls into the Missouri. Entire length, about 600 miles.

RIVIÈRE-AU-BŒUF, ree've-air' ō buf, a small stream in the E. part of Missouri, flows through Franklin county, and enters the Missouri River from the right hand, near Newport.

RIVIÈRE-AU-CUIVRE, ree've-air' ō kweev'r', or COPPER RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Audrain county, and flowing in an E.S.E. direction, enters the Mississippi between Lincoln and St. Charles county. It is a good stream for mills. The Eagle Fork enters it from the right, on the boundary between the counties above named.

RIVIÈRE DES ACADIENS, ree've-air' dăz ä'kä'de-äng', of Louisiana, flows E. through Ascension parish, into Lake Maurepas.

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP EN BAS, ree've-air' dü loo ŏng bä, a village and seigniory of Canada East, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 114 miles below Quebec. Pop. of seigniory, about 2500.

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP EN HAUT, ree've-air' dü loo ŏng hō, a village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, situated on the N. shore of Lake St. Peter, 58 miles N.E. of Montreal.

RIVIÈRE OUELLE, ree've-air' oo'ĕl', a village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 80 miles below Quebec. Pop. of seigniory, about 3500.

RIVIÈRE PILOTE, ree've-air' pee'lōt', a market-town on the S. coast of Martinique. Pop. 3841.

RIVIÈRE SALÉE, ree've-air' sä'lä', the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

RIVIERE SALÉE, a market-town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. Pop. 2371.

RIVINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

RIVISONDOLI, re-ve-son'do-le, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., S.E. of Sulmona, on a hill. Pop. 1300.

RIVOLI, ree'vo-le, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, S. of the Dora-Ripaira, 8 miles W. of Turin, with which it communicates by a continuous avenue. Pop. 5195. It has a palace, numerous villas, and a fine botanic garden, with manufactures of silks and woollen fabrics.

RIVOLI, a village of Austrian Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Verona, on the Adige. Here the French defeated the Austrians, on the 14th January, 1797, on which occasion Massena received the title of Duke of Rivoli.

RIVOLTA, re-vol'tä, a village of Lombardy, near the Adda, 15 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 3582.

RIVOLTELLA, re-vol-tél'lä, a village of Austrian Italy, 19 miles E. of Brescia, on the S. shore of Lake Garda. P. 1407.

RIX, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

RIXENSART, rix'en-sart', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Lasne, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. P. 1346.

RIXEYVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

RIXHEIM, rix'hime, (fr. pron. reex'ĕm',) written also REXEN, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 3½ miles E. of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1852, 2970.

RIX'S MILLS, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

RIXTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RIZAH or RIZEH, Asiatic Turkey. See REEZAH.

RJASAN, a town and government of Russia. See RIAZAN.

RJEV, a town of Russia. See RZHEV.

ROA, ro'ä, a town of Spain, province, and 49 miles S.S.W. of Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2000. It has remains of a palace, in which Ximenes died, in 1517.

ROADE, rōd, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the North-western Railway.

ROADE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ROAD HALL, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

ROADSTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 6 miles W. of Bridgeton, contains 2 stores, a church, and about 40 dwellings.

ROADVILLE, a post-village of Charleston district, South Carolina, 110 miles S.E. of Columbia.

ROADVILLE, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

RO'AG LOCH, lok, rōg, a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 miles in length, and 8 miles in breadth. It contains Berneva Island, and several small islets.

ROANE, rōn, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, and its two branches, the Clinch and Hiciston, which unite at Kingston. The Cumberland Mountain extends along or near the W. border. The soil is fertile, adapted to Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass. Extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore are found. The rivers above named are navigable by steamboats. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 12,155, of whom 10,641 were free, and 1544 slaves.

ROANE, a township of Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 989.

ROAN MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

ROANNE, ro'ănn', (anc. *Rodumna*,) a town of France, department of Loire, 40 miles N.W. of Lyons, on the left bank of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. Pop. in 1852, 13,397. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, and a communal college. Situated at the terminus of the railway from St. Etienne and Lyons, and at the head of the Canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, and has manufactures of cottons, muslins, paper, and jewelry. A great part of it was destroyed by an inundation in 1846.

ROANOKE, ro'an-ōk', a river of Virginia and North Carolina, is formed by two principal branches, the Staunton and Dan, which rise in the S. part of Virginia, and unite at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, constituting the lower Roanoke. Flowing in an E.S.E. direction, it enters North Carolina, and meets the tide-water at Weldon, after passing over a series of rapids. Below this point, its general course is S.E., and it enters the W. extremity of Albemarle Sound at the mouth of Chowan River. It is a remarkably rapid stream, the fertile bottoms of which are subject to frequent inundations. The length of the main stream is estimated at 250 miles; but if we include the Staunton, which by some geographers is regarded as the Roanoke proper, it will probably exceed 450 miles. The lower falls of this river at Weldon, which form the limit of steamboat navigation, are about 150 miles from its mouth. By means of a canal around these falls, batteaux can ascend to Danville, on the Dan River.

ROANOKE, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 183 square miles. It is intersected by the Staunton River. The county forms part of the great Valley of Virginia, situated between the Blue Ridge on the S.E., and another ridge of the Alleghanies on the N.W. The soil is highly productive. The rock which underlies the surface is a fine limestone. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad passes through the county. Formed in 1838. Capital, Salem. Pop. 8477, of whom 5967 were free, and 2510 slaves.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on Allen's Creek, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

ROANOKE, Virginia, a station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 90 miles from Richmond.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROANOKE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 75 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

ROANOKE BRIDGE, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 89 miles S.W. of Richmond.

ROAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

ROAPOA, ro-ä-po'ä, TREVENNEN, HOUAPOOU, hoo'ä-po-oo', or ADAMS' ISLAND, one of the Marquesas or Mendaña Islands in the Pacific, 58 miles W. of Santa Christina. Lat. 9° 20' S., lon. 14° 6' W. Length, 10 miles. The surface rises to upwards of 2500 feet, and in it are many fertile valleys. On its W. side is the excellent anchorage of Port Jarvis.

ROAR'ING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna a few miles above Danville.

ROARING CREEK, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

ROARING CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the N., in Wilkes county.

ROARING CREEK, a post-township of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S. by W. of Pottsville. Pop. 1991.

ROARING CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

ROARING SPRING, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

ROARING WATER BAY, of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, extends inland for 9 miles behind Cape Clear.

RO'ARK', a township of Gasconade co., Missouri. P. 1007.

ROASIO, ro-ä'se-o, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2547.

ROATAN, a British West India island. See RUATAN.

ROATH, rōth, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

ROBB, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1376.

ROB'BEN ISLAND, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay, lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 18° 22' E. It is used as a penal station.

ROBBIATE, rob-be-ä'tä, or ROBIATO, ro-be-ä'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, at the foot of Mount Orobio. Pop. 1012.

ROB'BIN'S REEF, New York Bay, off the upper end of Staten Island, contains a light-house.

ROB'BINSTON, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 140 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 1028.

ROBBIO, rob'be-o, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles S.W. of Novara. Pop. 3350.

ROBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

ROBE, rōb, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, rises near Clare, and after a W. course of 26 miles, enters Lough Mask, 2 miles W. of Ballinrobe.

ROBECCO, ro-bĕk'ko, a market-town of Lombardy, on the Oglio, 7 miles N. of Cremona.

ROBECQ, ro'bĕk', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles N.W. of Bethune. Pop. 1434.

RO'BEEN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

ROBEL, (Röbel,) rō'bĕl, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 34 miles S.E. of Güstrow, on the Lake Müritz. Pop. 3210.

ROBELLA, ro-bĕl'lä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Asti. Pop. 1262.

ROB'ERSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

ROBERT, Le, leh-ro'bair', a town on the E. coast of the island of Martinique. Pop. 4444.

ROB'ERT BAYOU, (bī'oo,) of Louisiana, is connected with Red River, near Alexandria.

ROBERT ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. See MARQUESAS.

ROB'ERTON, a parish of Scotland, cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, 6 miles W. of Hawick. Here are remains of several Roman camps.

ROBERTS' CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ROB'ERTSON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and also drained by Sycamore Creek. The surface is uneven; the soil produces grain and tobacco. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 16,145, of whom 11,520 were free, and 4616 slaves.

ROBERTSON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 840 square miles. The Brazos River forms its boundary on the S.W., and the Navasoto on the E. The surface is undulating. Named in honor of Sterling C. Robertson, an empresario of Texas. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 934, of whom 670 were free, and 264 slaves.

ROBERTSON, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. P. 532.

ROBERTSON'S STORE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

ROB'ERTSTOWN, or CASTLE ROB'ERT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

ROBERTSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

ROB'ERTSVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 70 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson co., Tennessee, 166 miles E. of Nashville.

ROBERTSVILLE, a village of Stark co., Ohio, 68 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland.

ROB'ESON, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 900 square miles. It is intersected by Lumber River and its affluents. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated. Lumber, turpentine, and other products of the pine are exported in large quantities. A plank-road has lately been laid through the county, by which produce is exported to Fayetteville. Formed in 1786, and named in honor of Colonel Robeson, of North Carolina. Capital, Lumberton. Pop. 12,806, of whom 8461 were free, and 4365 slaves.

ROBESON, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. of Reading. Pop. 2404.

ROBESON, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

ROBIAC, ro-be-äk', a village of France, department of Gard, 12 miles N. of Alais. Pop. 1515.

ROBIATO, a town of Italy. See ROBBIATE.

ROBIDEAUX, ro'bee'do', (ROBIDOUX?) a small village of Texas co., Missouri.

ROBIDOUX (ro-bee'doo') FORK, Missouri, an affluent of the Gasconade, flows N., and enters that river in Pulaski co., near Waynesville.

ROBILANTE, ro-be-län'tä, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2278.

ROBI'NA, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

ROB'IN HOOD'S BAY, a fine inlet of the North Sea, on the E. coast of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles S.S.E. of Whitby, with a fishing village.

ROBIN'S NEST, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

ROBINSON, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1917.

ROBINSON, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 843.

ROBINSON, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 1619.

ROBINSON, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, about 140 miles S.E. of Springfield.

ROBINSON, a township in Greene co., Missouri. P. 1757.

ROBINSON CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

ROBINSON'S, Kentucky, a station on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, 11 miles from Cynthiana.

ROBINSON'S, Ohio, a station on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 25 miles from Columbus.

ROBINSON'S, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

ROBINSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

ROBINSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

ROBINSON'S RIVER, a small stream in the N.E. central part of Virginia, rises in Madison co., flows S.E., and enters Rapidan River on the boundary between that county and Orange.

ROBINSON'S SPRING, post-office, Autauga co., Alabama.

ROBINSON'S STORE, post-office, Lincoln co., Tennessee.

ROBIOS, a station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 10 miles from Richmond.

ROBISONVILLE, a post-office, Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

ROBLA, La, lä ro'blä, a village of Spain, province, and 13 miles N.W. of Leon. Pop. 1395.

ROBLEDA, ro-blä'dä, a village of Spain, in Leon, province Salamanca, 16 miles S. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1388.

ROBLEDO, ro-blä'no, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 35 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1025.

ROBLEDO DE CHAVELA, ro-blä'po dä chä-vä'lä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 21 miles W. of Madrid. Pop. 1075.

ROBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROB ROY, a post office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

ROB ROY, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Shawnee Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Covington.

ROBURENTO, ro-boo-rèn'to, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Mondovi. It was once defended by a strong castle, now in ruins, and has a fine palace, and 2 churches. Pop. 1667.

ROBY'S CORNER, New Hampshire, a station on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 22 miles from Concord.

ROCALBENGA, ro-käl-bèn'gä, a town of Tuscany, 18 miles E.N.E. of Grossetto, on the Albenga. Pop. 3500.

ROCAMADOUR, ro'kä'mä'door', a market-town of France, department of Lot, 13 miles E.N.E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1482.

ROCA PARTIDA, ro'kä par-toe'dä, ("Divided Rock,") the westernmost of the Revilla-gigedo Islands in the N. Pacific.

ROCAS, ro'käs, (*i. e.* "Rocks,") an island of the Atlantic, 125 miles N.E. of Cape St. Roque. Lat. 3° 55' S., lon. 33° 43' W.

ROCCA, rok'kä, an Italian word signifying "rock" or "fortress," forming the name or a part of the name of numerous small towns and villages of Italy and Sicily.

ROCCA, rok'kä, a town of Sicily, intendancy, and 10 miles W. of Messina.

ROCCA AMORICA, rok'kä ä-mor'e-kä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1000.

ROCCA BIANCA, rok'kä be-än'kä, ("White Rock," or "White Fortress,") a town of Naples, duchy of Parma, and 16 miles N.N.W. of Parma. Pop. 1800.

ROCCA BIGLIERA, rok'kä beel-yä'rä, a town of Naples, in the Sardinian dominion, division, province, and 23 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 1862.

ROCCA BRUNA, rok'kä broo'nä, (*i. e.* "Brown Rock,") a town of Naples, in Piedmont, 13 miles W.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 2615.

ROCCA CASALE, rok'kä kä-sä'lä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 5 miles N.N.W. of Sulmona.

ROCCA CONTRADA, rok'kä kon-trä'dä, a town of Naples, in the Pontifical States, 28 miles W.S.W. of Ancona. P. 2600.

ROCCA D'AMFISA, rok'kä däm-fee'sä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 4 miles N.W. of Monteleone. Pop. 4000.

ROCCA D'ARAZZO, rok'kä dä-räd'so, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 20 miles W. of Alessandria, near the Tanaro. Pop. 1703.

ROCCA D'ASPIDE, rok'kä däs'pe-dä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 16 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. 4000.

ROCCA DE BALDI, rok'kä dä bäl'dee, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Coni, province, and 4 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 2290.

ROCCA DELL'ASPRO, rok'kä dèll äs'pro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, district S. of Campagna. Pop. 3200.

ROCCA D'EVANDRO, rok'kä dä-vän'dro, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 26 miles S.S.E. of Sora, on the Garigliano. It is defended by a castle. Pop. 1320.

ROCCA DI CORIO, rok'kä dee ko're-o, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2692.

ROCA DI MEZZO, rok'kä dee mèd'zo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra II., 13 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1100.

ROCCA DI NETO, rok'kä dee nä'to, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra I., 13 miles N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 3000.

ROCCA DI PAPA, rok'kä dee pä'pä, a village of the Pontifical States, 15 miles S.E. of Rome, on the site of the ancient Fabia. Pop. 2100. It belongs to the Colonna family.

ROCCA FORTE, rok'kä fort'tä, (*i. e.* "Strong Fortress,") a village of the Sardinian States, province, and near Novi. It owes its name to a strong castle, extensive ruins of which still remain. Pop. 1296.

ROCCA FORTE, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 7 miles S. W. of Mondovi, with a castle. Pop. 2984.

ROCCA GLORIOSA, rok'kä glo-re-o'sä, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, S.E. of Il Vallo, on Mount Bulgaria.

ROCCA GRIMALDA, rok'kä gre-mäl'dä, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles S. of Alessandria. Pop. 2340.

ROCCA GUGLIELMA, rok'kä gool-yèl'mä, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles E.N.E. of Fondi.

ROCCA IMPERIALE, rok'kä im-pä-re-ä'lä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, beside the Gulf of Taranto, 7 miles N. of Roseto. Pop. 2000.

ROCCA MANDOLFI, rok'kä män-do'fee, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 6 miles W. of Rojano. Pop. 3400.

ROCCA MONFINI, rok'kä mon-fee'nee, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 23 miles N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 3000.

ROCCA MONTEPIANO, rok'kä mon-tä-pe-ä'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.S.W. of Chieti. P. 1500.

ROCCA NOVA, rok'kä no'vä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, E.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 1780.

ROCCA PALOMBA, rok'kä pä-lom'bä, a town of Naples, in Sicily, 27 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1400.

ROCCA PIEMONTE, rok'kä pe-ä-mon'tä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles N.N.W. of Salerno.

ROCCA RASA, rok'kä rä'sä, a town of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra II., S.E. of Salmona. Pop. 1200.

ROCCA ROMANA, rok'kä ro-mä'nä, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, N.N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 1000.

ROCCA SAN CASCIANO, rok'kä sän kä-shä'no, a village of Tuscany, 37 miles N.E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Ridazzo with the Montone. Pop. 2852.

ROCCA SAN FELICE, rok'kä sän fä-lee'chä, a town of the kingdom of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 2 miles N. Sant' Angelo-dei-Lombardi. Near it is the Lake Amsanctus of Virgil.

ROCCA SAN GIOVANNI, rok'kä sän jo-vän'nee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, E. of Lanciano, on a hill near the Adriatic. Pop. 1400.

ROCCA SECCA, rok'kä sèk'kä, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 12 miles S. of Sora. Pop. 2300.

ROCCA SPARVERA, rok'kä spar-vä'rä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, near the Stura. It was once surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain, and has an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1050.

ROCCA STRADA, rok'kä strä'dä, a walled town of Tuscany, 17 miles N.N.E. of Grossetto. Pop. 1080.

ROCCA VERANO, rok'kä vä-ra'no, a town of the Sardinian States, 29 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1790.

ROCCA VIONE, rok'kä ve-o'nä, a town of the Sardinian States, 6 miles S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2674.

ROCCELLA, rot-chèl'lä, a market-town of Sicily, 37 miles S.W. of Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna.

ROCCIELLA, a market-town of Sicily, 5 miles W.S.W. of Cefalu, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2000.

ROCCELLA, La, lä rot-chèl'lä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., on the Mediterranean, 9 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 4000.

ROCCHETTA, rok-kèt'tä, ("Little Rock," or "Little Fortress,") a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 18 miles N.E. of Sant' Angelo-dei-Lombardi. Pop. 4500.

ROCCHETTA DEL TANARO. See ROCHETTA DEL TANARO.

ROCCHETTA LIGURE, rok-kèt'tä lee-goo-rä, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. It is entered by two gates, has a court of justice, and an old castle. Pop. 1215.

ROCESTER, ros'ter, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.E. of Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove, over which an elegant stone bridge is built, and with a station on the Churnet Valley Branch of the North Stafford Railway, 4 miles N. of Uttoxeter.

ROCHDALE, roch'dal, a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, in Lancashire, 10 miles N.N.E. of Manchester, on both sides of the Roch, here crossed by five bridges; on the Rochdale Canal, the Calder and Hebble Navigation, and the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It is irregularly built, and consists for the most part of narrow and inconvenient streets; but great improvements have recently been made. Nearly all the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from four reservoirs in the vicinity. Most of the houses are built of brick, but a few of the best are built of stone obtained from quarries in the vicinity. The places of worship in connection with the Establishment, within the parish, are about 16; but of these, only 4 are within the borough. The most deserving of notice is the original parish church, a venerable structure of the twelfth century, finely situated on a lofty height, and ap-

preached from the lower part of the town by a flight of 122 steps. Of the numerous dissenting chapels, the Wesleyan Methodists, Association Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Huntingdon Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, have 1 each; Baptists and Independents, 2 each.

The staple manufactures are woollen goods, chiefly baize, flannels, blankets, and kerseys; and cotton goods, chiefly calicoes; the whole employing about 10,000 persons. There are also various cotton mills, at which warps and yarn are spun. The only other manufactures of importance are hats, which employ a large number of persons of both sexes; iron, for which there are several foundries; machine-shops, &c. In the vicinity are freestone quarries, for building and pavement, iron-mines, and extensive collieries. Rochdale is a place of considerable antiquity, and had a Roman station in its vicinity; but its history presents no event of interest. Its woollen manufactures appear to have been introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III., and having continued to flourish, is mentioned as famous in the reign of Elizabeth. It was first constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Rochdale gives the title of baron to the Byron family, who long held the manor. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 29,195.

ROCHE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

ROCHE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

ROCHE, rosh', a French word (like the Italian *Rocca*,) signifying "rock" or "fortress," forming a prefix to numerous names of communes, towns, and villages of France:—

ROCHE, La, là rosh, a town of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 3140.

ROCHE-BEAUCOURT, La, là rosh' bō'kōor', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Nontron. Pop. 1033.

ROCHE-CHALAIS, La, là rosh'shà'là', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 17 miles W.S.W. of Riberac, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1030.

ROCHECHOUART, rosh'shoo'ar', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on an affluent of the Vienne, 20 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 4193.

ROCHECORBON, rosh'kor'bōn', a village of France, department of Indre et-Loire, 3 miles E. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 1722.

ROCHE-DE-GLUN, rosh deh glŭn', a town of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. Pop. 2103.

ROCHE EN BRENIL, rosh ōn' brà'neel', a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, arrondissement of Semur. Pop. 2499.

ROCHEFORT, rosh'for', or rotch'fort, a maritime town of France, near its W. coast, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles S.S.E. of La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 miles from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 56′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 57′ 7″ W. Pop. in 1852, 24,320. Rochefort is fortified, and forms the third military port of France. It is surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, one library of 14,000 volumes and another of 10,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison for 1000 convicts, and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessel of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal, one of the largest in France, has immense magazines, cannon foundries, and ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis XIV. commenced its extension in 1666.

ROCHEFORT, rosh'fort', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel.

ROCHEFORT, rosh'fōr', a town of Belgium, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Namur. Pop. 1300.

ROCHEFORT, a village of France, department of Jura, on the railway from Mulhausen to Dijon, 4 miles N.E. of Dôle.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, La, là rosh'foo'kō', a town of France, department of Charente, on the Tardoubre, 13 miles N.E. of Angoulême, and at the foot of a height, crowned by the château in which La Rochefoucauld was born in 1613. Pop. in 1852, 2845.

ROCHE GUYON, rosh' ghe ōn', a town of France, department of Seine et Oise, on the Seine, 8 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 867. It has an old castle.

ROCHE-L'ABEILLE, rosh là'bà'l', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 6 miles N.N.E. of St. Yrieix. Pop. 1367.

ROCHELLE, La, là ro'shêl', a fortified seaport town of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. Lat. of tower, 46° 9′ 21″ N., lon. 1° 9′ 16″ W. Pop. in 1852, 16,567. It is entered by seven gates; the streets are mostly bordered by arcades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, town-hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing establishment. A new inner harbor opens from an outer port, capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands of Ré and Oléron. La Rochelle is a bishop's see, and the capital of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, schools of navigation and drawing, a public library of 20,000 volumes, a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, manufactures of glass, earthenware, and cotton-twist, sugar refineries, building-docks, and an extensive trade in wines, brandies, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants; but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628. It is the birthplace of Réaumur, born here in 1683.

ROCHEMAURE, rosh'mōr', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, near the right bank of the Rhone, 12 miles S.E. of Privas. Pop. 1473.

ROCHE PERCÉE, rosh pêr'sā, or rŏsh per'see, a small river of Boone co., Missouri, flows into Missouri River from the left near Providence. It is a valuable stream for mills. The name signifies "pierced rock."

ROCHEPORT, rŏch'port (?) a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Manitou Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a steamboat landing. Stone coal is found in the bank of the river.

ROCHE-POSAY, La, là rosh po'zā', a town of France, department of Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 miles E.S.E. of Chatellerault. Pop. 1416.

ROCHE-SAMSON, rosh sàn'sōn', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. P. 1073.

ROCHESTER, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and river-port of England, co. of Kent, 28 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and 7 miles S.E. of Gravesend, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 14,938. It is finely situated on a bend of the Medway, here crossed by a noble bridge of 11 arches, erected in the reign of King John; and with Chatham on the E., and Strood on the W., it picturesquely surrounds Chatham Harbor. Its long, narrow, and winding main street contains many antique houses. The cathedral, mostly constructed by Gundulph, the first bishop, after the Conquest, presents in its recently-repaired interior one of the finest specimens of Norman and early English architecture: length, 383 feet. The grammar school, founded in 1542, is supported by the dean and chapter, and has six exhibitions to the universities. The principal charities are St. Catherine's Hospital for Poor Women, founded in 1315; Watt's Hospital for the nightly entertainment of six poor travellers; and Hayward's House of Industry. The town-hall is a handsome brick edifice, built in 1687. Here are also a custom-house, theatre, assembly-room, baths, two modern forts, several remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures, and on a rock rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle, built by Bishop Gundulph. Coal is extensively imported for the supply of the interior of the county, and hops are exported. Vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Registered shipping in 1848, 17,625 tons. It has a productive oyster-fishery belonging to the corporation, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The bishopric is, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, having been founded by St. Augustine in 604.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township, semi capital of Strafford co., New Hampshire, about 30 miles E. by N. of Concord. The village contains a bank, and is the seat of various woollen and other manufactories, among which may be mentioned an extensive establishment for making blankets. The Cocheco Railroad, and the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, through which it communicates with various sections of the state, add much to its importance. Pop. of the township, in 1840, 2431; in 1850, 3006.

ROCHESTER, a township of Windsor co., Vermont, 32 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1193.

ROCHESTER, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, at the head of Rochester Harbor, in Buzzard's Bay, and on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 50 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has considerable ship-building, and several vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. In 1853, there were 7 arrivals, bringing 1816 barrels of sperm-oil, 42 of whale-oil, and 4900 pounds of whalebone. Pop. 3808.

ROCHESTER, a city, capital of Monroe co., New York, is situated on both sides of Genesee River, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 230 miles by railroad W. by N. of Albany, and 68 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. Lat. 43° 8′ N., lon. 77° 51′ W. Rochester is the largest town on the great thoroughfare above alluded to, excepting Albany and Buffalo, and is a place of rapid growth, and remarkable for its extensive manufactories of flour and other articles. The site of this city is nearly level. The streets vary from 60 to 80 feet in width, and are generally straight and well paved. The principal street, extending E. and W. through the centre of the town, and crossing the river by a bridge, is called Main Street on the E., and Buffalo Street on the W. side of the river. The greater number of public buildings, and many of the residences, are handsomely built of brick or of limestone, quarried in the immediate vicinity. The streets are generally bordered with shade-trees, and lighted with gas, and many of the dwellings have gardens and ornamental grounds attached. The city has several public squares, and the two divisions are connected by 4 or 5

bridges. The corporate limits occupy an area of 7 square miles, but it is not very compactly built.

The new court-house and city-hall, on Buffalo Street, is a large and beautiful structure, with a granite front—cost $80,000. The Arcade is a handsome building, occupied partly by the post-office department. The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders is a fine large brick building, finished in 1851, at a cost of $65,000; it is 352 feet long, 3 stories high, and contains about 190 delinquents. The main edifice of the Rochester University is 100 feet by 60, and 4 stories high, with a wing 75 feet by 50. Many of the churches and hotels are large and handsome buildings. The University was organized in November, 1850, with an endowment of $150,000, and is under the direction of the Baptists. The Baptist Theological Seminary of this place was founded in 1850, with an endowment of $75,000. The Rochester Athenæum has 3000 members, with a library of 7100 volumes, and an annual course of lectures. The Rochester Sunday-School Union is composed of 325 schools, with 4347 pupils, and 8000 volumes in the libraries. There are 2 orphan asylums. The public press consists of 4 daily and tri-weekly, and 7 weekly newspapers, 1 monthly agricultural, and 1 monthly horticultural journal. Rochester contains 44 churches, among which there are 9 Presbyterian, 9 Methodist Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 6 Catholic, and 13 others of various denominations. Among the principal hotels are the American, the Eagle, the Waverly, the Clinton, Blossom's Hotel; the Mansion House, the Rochester, and Congress Hall. The city contains 6 banks. The Rochester Gas Light Company, with a capital of $125,000, have 10 miles of "mains," 140 city lamps, and 1100 private consumers. The Erie Canal, passing through the central part of the city, crosses the river by a beautiful stone aqueduct about 800 feet long. The trade of Rochester is facilitated by the following improvements, besides the canal above named:—The Genesee Valley Canal, extending S. to the Allegheny River; four different sections or branches of the Central Railroad passing E. and W. meet here, and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad joins them at this point. Steamboats ascend the river to Carthage, about 2 miles below the city, and smaller boats navigate the same above the falls. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 686 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade, and 429 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 264, (tons, 33,903,) of which 200 (tons, 33,027) were by foreign vessels, and clearances for foreign ports for the year were the same. The above does not include the canal tonnage, which is doubtless much greater. The total number of cargoes weighed at Rochester during the period of navigation, from May to December, 1854, was 7355; their reputed weight was 1,242,633,325 pounds; number of cargoes to which additions were made at this lock, 3542, with a total weight of 23,162,768 pounds. Total of the whole, 1,265,686,054 pounds; average weight, 1,205,933 pounds.

The unlimited water-power derived from the Genesee River has been a principal cause of the prosperity of Rochester, the flouring mills of which are probably the most extensive in the United States. The river within a course of 3 miles has a total descent of 226 feet, with three perpendicular falls of 95, 20, and 75 feet. The first of these is within the limits of the city, a little N. of the centre, and is considered one of the most beautiful cataracts in the state. Below the upper falls the broad river flows through a ravine more than 100 feet deep. The total amount of flour manufactured here annually is estimated at 600,000 barrels, which, computing 5 bushels to each barrel, would require 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. The quantity received by canals and railroads, in 1852, was 1,640,454 bushels, leaving 1,359,546 to be made up from receipts by wagons. The following table exhibits the quantity of flour shipped for a series of 6 years:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.		Barrels.
1847	631,574	1849	570,757	1851	590,330
1848	584,426	1850	652,729	1852	558,680

Various other manufactures are carried on, the chief productions of which are machinery, farming implements, stoves and other iron castings, cotton and woollen goods, paper, lumber, leather, cabinet ware, and edge tools.

Rochester is remarkable for the extent and character of its fruit nurseries. According to the estimate of a gentleman residing in the vicinity, and thoroughly acquainted with the subject, there are within 10 miles of the city not less than 1000 acres devoted to this branch of business. One firm alone, that of Elwanger & Barry, have 200 acres closely and richly cultivated, employing from 80 to 150 hands.

Mount Hope Cemetery, near the E. bank of the river, and 2 miles S. of the railroad depôt, is remarkable for the natural adaptation of the grounds to the object for which they have been selected, and for the picturesque beauty of its situation.

Rochester was settled in 1812 by Nathaniel Rochester and others, incorporated in 1817, and chartered as a city in 1834. Pop. in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9269; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,403; and in 1855, 44,403.

ROCHESTER, a township of Ulster co., New York, 16 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 3174.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Beaver River, at its entrance into the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. A good bridge across Beaver River connects the village with Bridgewater. Pop. in 1853, about 1200; of the township, in 1850, 1421.

ROCHESTER, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 140 miles N.E. of Columbus.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township of Lorain co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cleveland and Columbus, 94 miles N.N.E. of the latter. Pop. 896.

ROCHESTER, a small village of Noble co., Ohio.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and the Ohio Canal, about 110 miles N.E. of Columbus. The adjoining village of Navarre has a post-office of its own name.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cincinnati and Wilmington, about 30 miles N.E. of the former. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Avon township, Oakland co., Michigan, on Paint Creek, at its entrance into Clinton River, 28 miles N. of Detroit. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 flour mills, 1 foundry, and a large public school-house.

ROCHESTER, a village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the Whitewater Canal, 76 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township, capital of Fulton co., Indiana, on the Michigan Road, and on Mill Creek, 92 miles N. of Indianapolis. The village has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1401.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, about 130 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has an excellent water-power, and a forge in which bar-iron is made.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, on the Sangamon River, 6 miles S.E. of Springfield. The river affords water-power for mills.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and township of Andrew co., Missouri, on the Platte River, 62 miles N. by W. of Independence. Pop. 1603.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, 20 miles E. of Iowa City. It contains 5 stores and 200 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village and township of Racine co., Wisconsin, is situated on the Pishtaka or Fox River, at the mouth of the Muskego, and on the plank-road between Racine City and Elkhorn, 24 miles W. of the former. It has a fine water-power, which is employed in flouring mills. It contains also 2 manufactories of ploughs, 2 of harness, 1 of carriages, 5 stores, 3 hotels, an iron foundry, and a fanning-mill factory. Pop. of the township, 1672; of the village in 1853, about 500.

ROCHESTER COLONY, a thriving village of Clinton co., Michigan, on the the Maple River, about 28 miles N. by E. of Lansing. It has 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill, and 2 or 3 stores.

ROCHESTER DEPOT, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

ROCHESTER MILLS, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

ROCH'ESTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

ROCHESTOWN, or BALLEY WILLIAM, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

ROCHESTOWN, a hamlet of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Dundrum.

ROCHE-SUR-LOIRE, rosh-sü-lwär, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loir, 6 miles S.W. of Angers. P. 1039.

ROCHETTA DEL TANARO, ro-kêt'tä dêl tä-nä'ro, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 3028.

ROCHETTE, LA, lä ro'shêt', a town of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, about 16 miles S.E. of Chambéry, on the Gelon. Pop. 1253.

ROCH'FORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 15½ miles S.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 1701. The town, indifferently built, has a large ancient church, and a union work-house.

ROCHFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ROCHLITZ, roK'lits, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the Mulde, 16 miles N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4104. It has a royal castle on a height above the town.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 34 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 2067.

ROCK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

ROCK, a chapelry and township of England, co. of Northumberland.

ROCK, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, contains about 770 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Rock River, into which flow several large streams. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly

productive. Rock Prairie, the largest in the state, occupies nearly half of the county, extending from the river eastward. The most abundant rock of the county is the blue limestone. Rock River is a fine stream, flowing through a valley remarkable for beauty and fertility, and affording abundant water-power. The public improvements are the Fond du Lac and Rock River Railroad, the Beloit and Madison Railroad, the Racine and Janesville Railroad, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Organized in 1839, and named from its principal stream. The settlement began in 1836, and has progressed with great rapidity. Capital, Janesville. Pop. 20,750.

ROCK, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

ROCK, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ROCK, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois.

ROCK, a township in the central part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 553.

ROCKAWAY, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on Rockaway Bay, which sets up into the S. side of Long Island, about 24 miles E.S.E. of New York.

ROCKAWAY, an important post-town of Rockaway township, near the centre of Morris co., New Jersey, is situated on the Rockaway River, and on the Morris Canal, about 7 miles N. of Morristown. This town is situated in the richest iron region of the state, and has extensive manufactories of that useful metal. There are several forges, rolling mills, foundries, and steel furnaces. The Mount Hope mining property, near this place, was sold a short time since for $80,000. The Morris and Essex Railroad passes through this town.

ROCKAWAY, a post-office of Hot Springs co., Arkansas.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, of Queen's co., New York, is a peninsula extending between Jamaica Bay and the ocean. Here is a fashionable watering-place, with hotels and boarding houses, about 20 miles S.E. of New York.

ROCKAWAY RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, flows S. and E., and enters the Passaic on the boundary between Essex and Morris counties, about 5 miles S.S.E. of Boonton.

ROCKBEARE, rok'bâr, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROCK BOTTOM, post-office, Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

ROCKBOURNE, rok'bŭrn, a parish of England, co. Hants.

ROCK'BRIDGE, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is intersected by North River, which flows into James River, near the S. extremity of the county, at the foot of the Blue Ridge. The county forms part of the great valley of Virginia, which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The soil has a basis of fine limestone, and is highly productive. The James River Canal passes through the S. part of the county. Formed in 1778, and named from the *natural bridge of rock*, a description of which will be found under VIRGINIA, pp. 2047-8. Pop. 16,045, of whom 11,848 were free, and 4197 slaves.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 15 miles S. of Lawrenceville.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Illinois.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-village, capital of Ozark co., Missouri, on Bryant's Fork of White River, 150 miles S. of Jefferson City. It is situated in a hilly region, in which pine timber is abundant.

ROCKBRIDGE, a township of Richland, co., Wisconsin.

ROCK CAMP, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

ROCK CASTLE, rok kas'sel, a county in the S.E. central part of Kentucky, contains an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by Dick's and Rockcastle Rivers, from the latter of which the name is derived. The surface is hilly, and the soil mostly poor. Coal is found in several parts of the county, but not used to much extent. Organized in 1810. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 4697, of whom 4322 were free, and 375 slaves.

ROCK CASTLE, a post-village of Patrick co., Virginia, 190 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

ROCK CASTLE, a post-village of Trigg co., Kentucky, on Cumberland River, about 240 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

ROCKCASTLE, a small river in the S.E. part of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Laurel county on the one hand, and Rockcastle and Pulaski counties on the other, and enters the Cumberland River. Its general course is S.S.W.

ROCK CITY, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ROCK CITY MILLS, post-office, Saratoga co., New York.

ROCKCLIFFE, rok'kliff, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 4½ miles N.W. of Carlisle.

ROCK CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Adams county, and flows into the Monocacy River.

ROCK CREEK, rises in Montgomery co., Maryland, flows S., and falls into the Potomac at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

ROCK CREEK, of Texas, flows through the Upper Cross Timbers into the Brazos River.

ROCK CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash on the left bank, 10 miles above Delphi.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROCK CREEK, a small village of Murray co., Georgia.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.

ROCK CREEK, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

ROCK CREEK, a post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky, 125 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort.

ROCK CREEK, a thriving village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Rock Creek, about 200 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several mills.

ROCK CREEK, a post-township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 819.

ROCK CREEK, a township of Wells co., Indiana. P. 599.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Cedar co., Indiana.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

ROCKDALE, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N.W. by N. of Meadville. Pop. 1086.

ROCKDALE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROCKDALE, Ohio, a station on the Central Ohio Railroad, 41 miles from Columbus.

ROCKENHAUSEN, rok'ken-how'zen, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1783.

ROCK'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

ROCK'FISH, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

ROCKFISH, a village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, on Rockfish Creek, 7 miles S. of Fayetteville. It contains a cotton factory.

ROCKFISH CREEK, of Cumberland co., North Carolina, enters Cape Fear River from the W., about 10 miles below Fayetteville.

ROCK'FORD, a post-village, capital of Surry co., North Carolina, on the Yadkin River, 145 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. Pop. 639.

ROCKFORD, a post-village, capital of Coosa co., Alabama, 40 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. The surrounding country is hilly, and amply supplied with water-power, and contains valuable quarries of granite, marble, &c.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Driftwood or East Fork of White River, and on the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, 60 miles S. of Indianapolis. The river affords valuable water-power at this place.

ROCKFORD, a village of Wells co., Indiana, 100 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing city, capital of Winnebago co., Illinois, is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, and on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, 97 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. Rockford is the centre of an active business, and has abundant water power. It has nearly all been built since 1836. Its growth was constant and moderate until 1850, when it began to increase with great rapidity. This was mainly caused by a prospect of the early completion of the railroad from Chicago to this point. Rockford contains, besides the county buildings, 10 churches, 5 banks, and several printing offices, from which are issued 4 newspapers. Pop. in 1850, 2093; in 1855, about 7000.

ROCK GROVE, post-office, Richmond co., North Carolina.

ROCK GROVE, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., Illinois, about 55 miles E. by N. of Galena. Pop. 727.

ROCK HALL, a post-village of Kent co., Maryland, on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

ROCKHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ROCK HAVEN, a post-village of Meade co., Kentucky, is situated at the Narrows on the Ohio River.

ROCK'HILL, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2448.

ROCKHILL, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

ROCKHILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

ROCKHILL, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 10 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

ROCKHILL, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 38 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac.

ROCK'HOLDS, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

ROCKHOLDS, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

ROCK'HOUSE, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

ROCKHOUSE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

ROCK'HOUSE PRAIRIE, (prâ'ree,) a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, 44 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

ROCKINGHAM, rŏk'ing-am, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 22 miles N.N.E. of Northampton, in Rockingham Forest. Pop. about 300. Here are the remains of a castle, within the court of which is the mansion of Lord Sondes. The forest, formerly of great extent, is now enclosed.

ROCK'INGHAM, a county forming the S.E. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, being the only county of New Hampshire which has any extent of sea-coast. It is watered by the Lamprey, Beaver, and Exeter Rivers. Great Bay, connecting with Piscataqua River and Massabesic Lake, are the principal collections of water; besides which, however, there are numerous small lakes or ponds. The surface is uneven, and somewhat hilly in the N. part. The soil is productive, and under good cultivation. This county is in-

tersected by railroads connecting Boston with Manchester, Portland, and Portsmouth, and by that connecting Portsmouth and Concord. County towns, Portsmouth and Exeter. Pop. 49,194.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected in the S.E. part by the Shenandoah River proper, and also drained by the North Fork of that River, and by Dry and North Rivers, which rise within its limits. The county occupies part of the Great Valley which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and on the N.W. by the North Mountain. The soil is generally very fertile. According to the census of 1850, this county produced more wheat and more hay than any other county in the state. There were raised that year 508,350 bushels of wheat, and 16,007 tons of hay. A quarry of marble has been opened near the county seat, and limestone is abundant. The North River furnishes extensive water-power. Organized in 1788. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. 20,294, of whom 17,963 were free, and 2331 slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia; area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the sources of Haw River, a branch of the Cape Fear. The surface is elevated and hilly; the soil is generally productive. Iron ore is found in the county. Formed in 1785. Capital, Wentworth. Pop. 14,495, of whom 9166 were free, and 5329 slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on Williams' River, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 82 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. It contains a newspaper office, a bank, 3 or 4 woollen mills, 6 boot and shoe factories, an iron foundry, &c. Pop. of the township, 2867.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., North Carolina, 5 miles E. of the Yadkin River, and 105 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has good water-power in the vicinity, employed in a cotton factory and several mills.

ROCKINGHAM, a village of Scott co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 55 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City.

ROCKINGHAM BAY, a spacious and beautiful harbor on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 18° 10′ S.

ROCK ISLAND, an island in the Mississippi River, nearly opposite the city of Rock Island in Illinois. It is about 3 miles in length. Fort Armstrong is situated on the S. extremity.

ROCK ISLAND, a county in the W.N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi, which separates it from Iowa, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is situated on both sides of Rock River, which forms part of the S.E. boundary. It derives its name from an island in the channel of the Mississippi. The greatest length is about 70 miles, following the course of the river; the breadth varies from 3 to 15 miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is good. The county contains abundance of stone coal and limestone. Rock River affords immense water-power near its mouth. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has its W. terminus in this county. Capital, Rock Island City. Pop. 6937.

ROCK ISLAND, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

ROCK ISLAND, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROCK ISLAND CITY, capital of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 2 miles above the mouth of Rock River, and 182 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It is situated at the foot of the Upper Rapids, which extend nearly 15 miles, and in low stages of water obstruct the passage of loaded vessels. The place derives its name from an island 3 miles in length, the S. extremity of which is nearly opposite the town. The main and navigable channel is on the W. side of the island, while that on the E. has been dammed so as to produce an immense water-power above, and a good harbor below. The island presents a perpendicular front of limestone 20 or 30 feet high, and is partly covered with woods, which afford an agreeable retreat in the heat of summer. Rock Island is remarkable for its flourishing manufactures, and seems destined to become one of the most considerable towns of Illinois in this respect. It contains a bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and is the W. terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Pop. estimated at 4000.

ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, of Illinois, extend up the Mississippi River, from the city of Rock Island, about 15 miles. See ROCK ISLAND CITY.

ROCK LAKE, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

ROCK LAKE, Wisconsin, a small lake in the township of Lake Mills, in Jefferson county. Length, 2¼ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It derives its name from a great number of rocks along the shore, thrown up by the expansion of the ice in winter into a ridge, which is in many places several feet high.

ROCKLAND, rock/land, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCK/LAND, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S.W. by New Jersey, and is principally watered by the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, which afford some water-power. It contains several small ponds well stocked with fish, and from which large quantities of ice are obtained for the New York market. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous, on account of the elevated range called the Highlands passing through the county. The soil of the valleys is rich and productive, and on the uplands often fertile and well adapted to grazing. Iron ore and sandstone are abundant. The New York and Erie Railroad passes through the W. part of the county. Organized in 1798, having previously formed part of Orange county. Capital, Clarkstown. Pop. 16,962.

ROCKLAND, (formerly EAST THOM/ASTON,) a flourishing city of Lincoln co., Maine, on the S.W. side of Penobscot Bay, about 40 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has 7 churches, 4 banks, 2 insurance offices, 2 newspaper offices, a fine public library, and 80 stores. What is termed the *graded* system of schools has just been established. Water is brought into the city by the Jackson Water-Works, 3 miles in length, costing $35,000. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ship-building, and the manufacture of lime from the immense limestone quarries in the vicinity. About 800,000 casks of lime of a superior quality are exported annually. Twenty-three vessels, of which 8 or 9 were large ships, were constructed here in 1853. The Red Jacket—the largest merchant ship afloat, (tons, 2434,) with the exception of the Republic—was built at this port. There is also here a large iron foundry and machine shop. Rockland has a telegraph station, and steamboats plying between Boston and Bangor touch at its wharves. Incorporated in 1848, and chartered as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1850, 5052; in 1855, about 10,000.

ROCKLAND, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

ROCKLAND, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Sullivan co., New York. Pop. 1175.

ROCKLAND, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1360.

ROCKLAND, a post-township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the left side of the Allegheny River, 12 miles S.E. of Franklin. Pop. 1409.

ROCKLAND, a post-office of Ontonagon co., Michigan.

ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCKLAND LAKE, of Rockland co., New York, about 30 miles N. of New York. It is 4 or 5 miles in circumference. Its waters are very pure, and it furnishes large supplies of the finest ice to New York City.

ROCKLAND LAKE, post-office, Rockland co., New York.

ROCKLAND MILLS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

ROCKLAND MILLS, a post-office, Barren co., Kentucky.

ROCK/LAND ST. AN/DREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCK/LAND ST. PE/TER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROCK LICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROCK MOUNTAIN. See STONE MOUNTAIN.

ROCK/POINT, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

ROCK/PORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

ROCKPORT, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, 32 miles N.E. of Boston. It contains several churches, a bank with a capital of $100,000, and a savings institution. The fisheries are carried on to some extent; boots and shoes and furniture are also manufactured. The township abounds with quarries of fine granite, contiguous to the sea. In 1851, 43 vessels, owned here, were employed in the mackerel fishery; and during 1852, 5345 barrels of mackerel were inspected. Until 1839, Rockport was a part of Gloucester. Pop. of the township, 3274.

ROCKPORT, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

ROCKPORT, a small village of Attala co., Mississippi.

ROCKPORT, a post-village, capital of Hot Spring co., Arkansas, on the Washita River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, and at the head of navigation. A well-built lattice bridge, 300 feet long, has been thrown across the river here, at a cost of $20,000.

ROCKPORT, a village of Allen co., Ohio, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lima.

ROCKPORT, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, and on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 1441.

ROCKPORT, a post-village, capital of Spencer co., Indiana, is situated on a high bluff of the Ohio River, 50 miles above Evansville. The name is derived from a hanging rock, known as Lady Washington's Rock. Rockport has 1 or 2 churches, a county seminary, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

ROCKPORT, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on Snycartee Slough, a side-channel of the Mississippi River, 80 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

ROCK PRAIRIE, (pra/ree,) a post-office of Dade co., Missouri.

ROCK PRAIRIE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, about 8 miles E. of Janesville.

ROCK QUAR/RY, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois.

ROCK RIVER, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROCK RIVER, of Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in Fond du Lac county, of the former state, 8 or 10 miles S. of Lake Winnebago, and flowing first southward and afterwards south-westward, it enters the state of Illinois at Beloit, and falls into the Mississippi a little below the town of Rock Island. Its whole length is estimated at about 330 miles. The current is obstructed by rapids in several places; but it might be made navigable at a moderate expense. Small steamboats have ascended as far as Jefferson, Wisconsin, 225 miles. The river passes by the towns of Janesville, Beloit, Rockford, and Dixon, and flows through a valley, or, to speak more properly, an extensive plain, which is noted for its fertility and beautiful scenery. The whole descent of the current is ascertained to be about 379 feet.

ROCK RIVER, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

ROCK/ROE, a township of Monroe co., Arkansas. P. 312.

ROCK RUN, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

ROCK RUN, a post-township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 1037.

ROCK RUN, a small village of Will co., Illinois.

ROCKS/BURG, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

ROCKS/FORD, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Patrick co., Georgia.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois.

ROCK SPRINGS, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

ROCK STATION, Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 40 miles from Boston.

ROCK STREAM, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 27 miles N. of Elmira.

ROCKTON, Herkimer co., New York. See LITTLE FALLS.

ROCK/TON, a flourishing post-village and township of Winnebago co., Illinois, on Rock River, 16 miles N. of Rockford. The water-power of Rock River gives motion to a large flouring mill, 1 paper mill, and other machinery. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1010.

ROCK/TOWN, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 7 miles S. of Flemington.

ROCK VAL/LEY, post-office, Hampden co., Massachusetts.

ROCK VALLEY, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

ROCK/VILLE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Norfolk County Railroad, 26 miles S. of Boston.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, has several carriage factories.

ROCKVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Vernon township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on Hockanum River, which here furnishes excellent water-power, about 14 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, viz.: 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist. About $400,000 capital is invested in woollen, and perhaps $50,000 in cotton manufactures. Rockville is one of the most enterprising and prosperous places in Northern Connecticut.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, about 55 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Maryland, 16 miles N.N.W. of Washington City. It contains a court-house, a jail, and several stores. A newspaper is published here.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Georgia, 11 miles E. of Eatonton. It has 1 church and 2 stores.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, 164 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 90 miles above Cincinnati. It has mills for sawing stone, which is quarried in the vicinity.

ROCKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Parke co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the plank-road from Indianapolis to Springfield, Illinois, 60 miles W. of the former, and on the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, which contains extensive beds of coal. It has several churches, 2 seminaries, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on the Kankakee, 162 miles N.E. of Springfield.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 60 miles N.N.E. of Iowa City.

ROCK/VILLE, a village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 40 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

ROCK/VILLE CEN/TRE, post-office, Queens co., New York.

ROCKVILLE SWITCH, Pennsylvania, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles from Harrisburg.

ROCK/WELL, post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

ROCKWELL, a post-village of Bond co., Illinois, on the West Branch of Shoal Creek, 70 miles S. of Springfield, has 2 newspaper offices.

ROCK/WOOD, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

ROCK/Y BAYOU, (*bī/oo,*) a post-village and township of Izard co., Arkansas, about 10 miles E. of Mount Olive. P. 587.

ROCK/Y COM/FORT, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

ROCKY COMFORT CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Ogeechee River near Louisville.

ROCKY CREEK, of Chester district, South Carolina, enters the Wateree River on the right, near Rocky Mount.

ROCKY CREEK, of Tatnall co., Georgia, flows into Ohoopee River.

ROCKY CREEK, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

ROCKY CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Mississippi.

ROCKY FORD, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

ROCKY FORK, of Paint Creek, Ohio, joins that stream on the line between Highland and Ross counties.

ROCKY GAP, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

ROCKY HILL, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 7 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. 1042.

ROCKY HILL, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Millstone River and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 4 miles N. of Princeton, contains 2 stores, 3 mills, and about 25 dwellings.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Lavacca co., Texas.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

ROCK/Y ISLAND or LOTTIN, an island of the South Pacific, off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 5° 20′ S., lon. 147° 36′ E. It presents an immense cone of from 3000 to 4000 feet in height, with a large hollow on its N.E. side, indicating the situation of an ancient crater.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Virginia, about 180 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It has several stores, and an extensive iron furnace in the vicinity. Pop. about 300.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village of Edgecombe co., North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 56 miles E. of Raleigh.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village in Meriwether co., Georgia, 95 miles W. of Milledgeville.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village of Miller co., Missouri, 30 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, (Fr. *Montagnes Rocheuses*, mon′tañ′ ro′shuz′; Ger. *Felsengebirge*, fēl′sen-ge-bēēr′ga,) called also the CHIPPEWAYAN (chip-pe-wī′an) MOUNTAINS, a chain in the central and N. part of North America; commencing in New Mexico, in about 32° 30′ N. lat., near Fort Webster; it extends nearly N.N.W. throughout the N. portion of the continent to the Polar Ocean, terminating W. of the mouth of Mackenzie's River, in lat. 69° N., lon. 135° W. This range, in connection with the Andes, of which it may be said to be a continuation, forms the longest, and, according to Humboldt, the most uniform chain of mountains on the globe. Somewhat more than half of the entire chain belongs to North America; the name, Rocky Mountains, being usually applied to that portion only which is comprised within the United States and British America, although the exact limit of this mountain range towards the S. can scarcely be said to be determined. The entire length, however, of the chain, following the windings, may be stated in round numbers at 3000 miles. The E. boundary of the Rocky Mountains in lat. 38° N., is in 107° 20′ W. lon.; in lat. 40° N., 108° 30′ W. lon.; lat. 63° N., 124° 40′ W. lon.; lat. 68° N., 130° 30′ W. lon. Notwithstanding this general trending to the W., the continent widens so much more in the same direction, that this chain, which, in South and Central America, and Mexico, is comparatively a coast range, is several hundred leagues inland in the United States and British America. The highest known peaks within the United States are Fremont's, 13,570 feet; and Pike's Peak, 11,497 feet high; and Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, in British America, near 53° N. lat., the former about 16,000, and the latter 15,690 feet above the sea-level. We are very imperfectly acquainted with this system of mountains; the general altitude of the range, however, is supposed to vary from 10,000 to 14,000 feet; the Rev. Mr. Parker states that peaks have been measured of 18,000 feet in elevation. The E. slope of the Rocky Mountains is remarkable for its gradual declination. The ascent from Fort Leavenworth, in lat. 39° 21′ N., and lon. 94° 44′ W., to the South Pass, (the great highway from Missouri to Utah and Oregon,) in lat. about 42° 30′ N., and lon. 109° 30′ W., is a little more than 6000 feet in a distance of 932 miles by the usual route. The elevation of the South Pass, which is a remarkable depression in the principal chain from about 15 to 20 miles wide, is about 7500 feet above the sea. This rise, as might be inferred from what

has been said above, is exceedingly gentle; so much so, indeed, that the ascent is almost imperceptible by any except a scientific observer.

Branches.—The following notice of the ramifications of the Rocky Mountains is condensed from Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature:"—"From about lat. 22° N. the Cordillera of Anahuac divides into three chains. 1. The E. chain, that of Potosi and Texas, is continued northward into Arkansas and Missouri, under the name of Ozark Mountains; thence by a succession of hills through Wisconsin to Lake Superior. 2. The central chain of Durango and New Mexico, taking the name of Rocky Mountains. From this chain, an important branch (called the Black Hills) detaches itself in about 40° N. lat., and extends at first nearly E., and then N., forming the dividing ridge between the tributaries of the Yellowstone and those of the Missouri on the E., and the tributaries of the Platte on the S., spreading out in the highlands of Nebraska and Minnesota, where they constitute the watershed between the streams which flow to the Gulf of Mexico, and those flowing to the Polar Sea. The highest known summit of this branch is about 8000 feet above the sea. 3. The W. range passes through Cinaloa and Sonora, being linked by spurs with the mountains of California." On each side of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, there are several parallel ridges, with the same general course as the central ridge, taking the local names of Sierra Blanca, Sacramento Mountains, Organ Mountains, &c. on the E. side of the river, and San Juan, Jemez Mountains, Zuñi Mountains, &c. on the W. This plan of local naming continues throughout the chain, which is in fact a system rather than a range of mountains.

Plateaus, &c.—Between the highest ridge of the Rocky Mountains on the E., and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range on the W., is a vast region of table land, which in its widest part extends through 14 degrees of longitude; that is, about 700 miles from E. to W. Humboldt, in his "Aspects of Nature," (edition of 1849,) already alluded to, observes that the Rocky Mountains between 37° and 43° present lofty plains, of an extent hardly met with in any other part of the globe; having a breadth from E. to W. twice as great as the plateaus of Mexico. In the W. part of the great central plateaus above described, lies the Great Basin, otherwise called Fremont's Basin, from its having been first explored by Colonel Fremont. It is situated between the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch Mountains, and is bounded on every side with high hills or mountains. It is about 500 miles in extent, from E. to W., and 350 from N. to S. Only a part of it has been thoroughly explored; it is, however, known to contain a number of lakes and rivers, none of whose waters ever reach the ocean, being probably taken up by evaporation or lost in the sand of the more arid districts. As far as known, the lakes of this basin are salt, except Utah Lake. The largest of these, the Great Salt Lake, is filled with a saturated solution of common salt; it has an elevation of 4200 feet above the sea.

Passes.—Probably no mountains of the same altitude can be so readily traversed as the Rocky Mountain chain, owing to the great breadth of its base, and its gentle acclivity. Among the most remarkable of the numerous passes may be mentioned that leading from the head-waters of the Athabasca to those of the Columbia, between Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, and called the Athabasca Portage; it has a height of 7300 feet, and has only been used by the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, as the principal pass into the basin of Columbia; Cadot's Pass, near the N. boundary of the United States; the well-known South Pass, already alluded to; the old Santa Fé trail from Independence to the town of Santa Fé, and the El Paso route in the S. of New Mexico. Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, says of that portion about the sources of the Missouri, "that it is broken into spurs, and filled with valleys, furnishing several good passes much lower than the celebrated South Pass, one by barometric measurement, 1500 feet lower." Fremont, in the winter of 1853–4, explored a route from the mouth of the Kanzas to the pass of the Huerfano River, through the Sierra Blanca, in New Mexico, thence across the valley of San Luis, up that of Sah-Watch, through the Central Chain of the Rocky Mountains by the Coocha-too-pe Pass.

Much attention has recently been directed towards ascertaining the most suitable passes across the Rocky Mountains, with a view to the location of the contemplated Pacific Railroad. For the following important items of information, we are indebted to the courtesy of Henry V. Poor, Esq., the able editor of the American Railroad Journal:—"The proposed Northern route for the Pacific Railroad would cross the Rocky Mountains near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia, at an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea; the elevation of the summit of the South Pass is 7490 feet; the Bear Mountain Summit, 1000 feet higher; the Central route would cross by the Coocha-too-pe Pass, in lat. 38°, at an elevation of 11,082 feet, or by the Sangre de Christo Pass, at 8,800 feet; the Southern route, proposed to cross near the 32d parallel of N. lat., would traverse the great plateau where an interval seems to occur between the termination of the Sierra Madre and the commencement of the Rocky Mountains proper, at an elevation, probably, nowhere greater than 5000 feet." (See Bulletin of the New York Geographical Society, art. V. 1854.)

Amid the valleys and gorges of this stupendous system of mountains, some of the largest rivers of the globe have their birth. Of these, the Athabasca, Peace, and Mackenzies find their outlet in the Polar Sea; the Saskatchawan in the Atlantic, through Hudson's Bay; the Missouri and its many tributaries, the Platte, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, gliding gently down its long E. slopes, find an exit in the Mississippi, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico; while the Rio Del Norte, the Colorado, and the Columbia, (with Lewis River, its principal tributary, forming in itself a mighty stream,) take opposite directions; the first through the valley of New Mexico to the Gulf of Mexico; the second through the deserts of Utah and the western part of New Mexico to the Gulf of California; while the last, from the N., bursting through the Cascade and coast ranges, rushes to join the mighty Pacific, bearing the only waters that reach that ocean directly from this range. Erman observes, "that it is remarkable, that if an arch of a great circle were prolonged from the Aldan Mountains in Siberia, it would pass through the principal peaks of the Rocky Mountains, between 40° and 55° N. lat.

Geology.—Of the geological structure of the Rocky Mountains as yet very little is known. The highest parts visited by Fremont were composed of rocks of granite and gneiss, shooting up into sharp and jagged peaks. Volcanic rocks are known to exist in many places on the slopes or sides of these mountains. According to the most recent reports there is, between the head of Madison River and the upper waters of the Yellowstone, a volcanic region of perhaps 100 square miles in extent, in which some of the volcanoes are said to have lately been in a state of eruption. Hot springs are found, not only in this region, but in various other places on the E. and W. declivities of the Rocky Mountain Range. Near 42° 37′ N. lat., and 111° 46′ W. lon., there are a number of fountains, the waters of which effervesce with the carbonic acid that they contain. From this circumstance they have received the name of "Beer, or Soda Springs." The most remarkable of these throws up a *jet d'eau* of about three feet high, accompanied with a subterraneous noise, which, together with the rushing of the water, resembles the sound of a steamboat in motion, whence it has been termed the "Steamboat Spring." (*Fremont.*)

ROCKY NARROWS, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

ROCKY PLAINS, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

ROCKY POINT, a thriving village of Monroe co., Virginia, 240 miles W. of Richmond.

ROCKY POINT, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

ROCKY POINT, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

ROCKY POINT, a post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 8 miles S.E. of Batesville.

ROCKY POINT MILLS, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

ROCKY POND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

ROCKY RIDGE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

ROCKY RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream, flows through Cabarras co., and then turning, forms the boundary between Stanley and Anson, until it enters the Yadkin.

ROCKY RIVER, of Chatham co., North Carolina, enters Deep River from the N.W.

ROCKY RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream, rises in Anderson district, and flowing S., enters the Savannah.

ROCKY RIVER, a small stream in the E. central part of Tennessee, forms the boundary between Warren and Van Buren co's., and enters the Caney Fork of Cumberland River.

ROCKY RIVER, Ohio, a small stream, rises in Medina co., and enters Lake Erie about 10 miles W. of Cleveland.

ROCKY RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream, falls into the St. Joseph's, in St. Joseph county.

ROCKY RUN, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

ROCKY RUN, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, 188 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-village, Claiborne co., Mississippi.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

ROCKY WELL, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

ROCOUR, ro'koor', a village of Belgium, province, and 2 miles N.N.W. of Liege. It is famous for the battle fought in its plains in 1746, when the French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the allies under Duke Charles of Lorraine. Pop. 520.

ROC'ROY' or ROC'ROI', (Fr. pron. ro'krwä,) a frontier fortified town of France, department of Ardennes, in the forest of Ardennes, 15 miles N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 1164. It has a military hospital and a custom-house. The Duke of Enghien, afterwards the "Grand Condé," here defeated the Spaniards in 1643.

RODA, ro'ná, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter.

RODA, a town of Spain, province, and 56 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 2400.

RODA, ro'dä, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 8 miles E.S.E. of Jena. Pop. 2357.

RODA, a town of Arabia. See RODAH.

RODA, an island in the Nile. See RHODDA.

RODACH, ro'dăk, a town of Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles W.N.W. of Coburg, on a river of its own name. Pop. 1572.

RO'DAH, RODA, ro'dä, or RODDA, rod'dä, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sana, and a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens and vineyards, and is governed by an ameer, who occupies its citadel.

RODALBEN, ro-dăl'bĕn, or ROTHALBEN, ro-tăl'bĕn, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Pirmasens. Pop. 1503.

RODANO, a river of Europe. See RHONE.

RODAS, an island of Turkey. See RHODES.

RODAUK, ro'dawk', a town of Central Asia, in Little Thibet, about 120 miles S.E. of Leh, and having an active trade in shawl wool, and salt from adjacent lakes.

RODBORNE-CHE'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

RODBOROUGH, a chapelry and tything of England, co. of Gloucester.

RODBYE or RODBY, rod'bü, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Lasland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Maribo. Pop. 1200.

RODDA, a town of Arabia. See RODAH.

RODDA, an island in the Nile. See RHODDA.

RODDEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RODDENAU, (Rüddenau,) rŏd'dĕn-now', a village of Hesse-Cassel, in Ober-Hessen, near Frankenburg, on the Eder. Pop. 1003.

RODDINO, rod-dee'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba. Pop. 1106.

RODELHEIM, ro'dĕl-hime', a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 4 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1583.

RODELSEN, (Rödelsen,) rö'dĕl-sĕn, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia. Pop. 802.

RODEMACK, ro'dĕn-măk', a market-town of France, department of Moselle, 3 miles N.N.E. of Thionville. Pop. 1087.

RODEN, RHODEN, ro'dĕn, or ROON, rōn, a village of Holland, province of Drenthe, 12 miles N.W. of Assen. P. 853.

RODEN, ro'dĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S. of Treves, near the right bank of the Saar. Pop. 1609.

RODENBERG, ro'dĕn-bĕrg', a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Nieder-Hessen, 17 miles W.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1129.

RODENGO, ro-dĕn'go, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 3 miles N.E. of Ospedaletto. Pop. 1129.

RODE, NORTH, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the North Stafford Railway, 4½ miles S.W. of Macclesfield.

RODENSLEBEN, ro'dĕns-lă'bĕn, (Gross, grosse, and KLEIN, klin,) a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1097.

RODEWALD, ro'dĕh-wăl't', a village of Hanover, 11 miles N. of Neustadt-am-Rübenberge. Pop. 1600.

RODEZ or RHODEZ, ro'dă', (anc. *Segodunum*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron, 85 miles N.W. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Aveyron. Pop. in 1852, 10,280. It has a national college, with a library of 16,000 volumes, a Gothic cathedral, and trade in wool and cheese.

RODHEIM-AN-DER-BIEBER, rod'hime ăn dăn bee'bĕr, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, near Giessen. Pop. 827.

RODHEIM-VOR-DER-HÖHE, (Höhe,) rod'hime vor dĕr hö'ĕh, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, circle of Friedberg. Pop. 1380.

RODI, an island of Turkey. See RHODES.

RODI, ro'dee, a maritime town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the N. coast of the Garganian Promontory, in the Adriatic Sea. Pop. 3200.

RODIEZMO, ro-de-ĕth'mo, a village of Spain, province, and N.W. of Leon. Pop. 1845.

RODIGO, ro-dee'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 1500.

RODICO, a village of Lombardy, 7 miles N.W. of Mantua.

RODING, a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows mostly S.S.W. past Chipping Ongar, and between Epping and Hainault Forests, and near Barking joins the Thames, whence it is navigable to Ilford.

RODING, ro'ding, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. P. 1190.

RODINGEN, (Rödingen,) rö'ding-ĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

RODINGTON, a parish of England co. of Salop.

RODMAN, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., New York, on Sandy Creek, about 10 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. 1784.

RODMARTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RODMELL, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RODMERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RODNA, rod'năh, or RADNA, rŏd'năh, (Ger. *Rodna*, ro'dĕn,) a village of Transylvania, 26 miles N.E. of Bistritz. Pop. 2600, mostly employed in gold, silver, and iron mines.

RODNEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Natchez. It has several stores and warehouses, and a newspaper office.

RODNEY, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

RODOLZA, a town of Illyria. See RADMANSDORF.

RODOMUM. See ROUEN.

RODOSTO, RHODOSTO, ro-dos'to, written also RODOSJIG, (Turk. *Tekeer-Dagh*, anc. *Bisanthe*, afterward *Rhaedestum* or *Rhaedestus*,) a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, sanjak, and 60 miles N.E. of Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, and the great route W. of Constantinople. It has large caravanserais, khans, and public baths, with 5 Greek and 2 Armenian churches; but it has latterly declined in importance.

RODRIGUES or RODRIGUE, ro'dreog', (Port. *Rodriguez*, ro'dreo'ghĕs,) an island of the Indian Ocean, 330 miles E.N.E. of the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 4' S., lon. 63° 25' E. Length, 12 miles; breadth, from 3 to 6 miles. Surface mostly mountainous, but it has about 9300 acres of cultivable land.

RODUMNA. See ROANNE.

RO'DUSTER, a small village of Butler co., Kentucky.

RØDØE or RODOE, (Rödöe,) rö'dö'ĕh, an island off the coast of Norway, in lat. 69° 40' N., lon. 18° 10' E.

RODSKIOER, röd'ske ö'ĕr, a small island in the Gulf of Finland.

ROER, a river of Germany. See RUHR.

ROERMOND, roor-mŏn', or ROERMONDE, roor-mŏn'dĕh, (Fr. *Ruremonde*, rür'mŏnd',) a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, at the influx of the Roer, (Ruhr,) 27 miles N.E. of Maestritcht. Pop. in 1850, 7172. Its fortifications were dismantled under Joseph II., but it is still the residence of a military commandant. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, vinegar, and a considerable general and transit trade.

ROESFIELD, rōz'feld, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

ROESKILDE or ROSKILDE, rŏs'kil'dĕh, a town of Denmark, island and stift of Seeland, with a port, 19 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railway, at the head of an inlet of the Ise-fiord. Pop. in 1850, 3895. It was the residence of the Danish kings in the Middle Ages, and has a royal castle, a cathedral, the oldest, finest, and most celebrated in Denmark, with tombs of many of its kings.

ROEULX, rŭh, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 8 miles E.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2701.

ROFRANO, ro-frä'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 13 miles S.S.W. of Diano. Pop. 2100.

ROGART, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland.

ROGASEN, ro'gä-zĕn, ROGAZNO, ro-gäz'no, or ROGOZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, 24 miles N. of Posen, on a large lake, and on the Wetna. Pop. 4430.

ROGATCHEV or ROGATSCHEW, ro-gä-chĕw', a market-town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Mohelev, at the confluence of the Droots and the Dnieper. Pop. 2500.

ROGATE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ROGATSCHEW, a town of Russia. See ROGATCHEV.

ROGER'S (rō'jers) BRIDGE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ROGER'S FARM, a post-village of McLane co., Illinois, 66 miles N.E. of Springfield.

ROGER'S LANDING, a village of Perry co., Missouri.

ROGER'S RUN, a post-office of Stark co., Indiana.

ROGER'S STORE, a post-office, Wake co., North Carolina.

ROG'ERSTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth.

ROG'ERSVILLE, a village of Steuben co., New York, contains the Rogersville Union Seminary.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

ROGERSVILLE, a post village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 131 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. The name of the post-office was recently changed to EVERGREEN.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, 24 miles E. of Florence. Pop. about 300.

ROGERSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hawkins co., Tennessee, is situated near the Holston River, 255 miles E. of Nashville. Steamboat navigation has lately been opened on the Holston from Knoxville to Kingsport, which is above Rogersville. The village contains a bank, and a collegiate institute under the control of the Odd Fellows, having about 200 pupils. A newspaper is published here.

ROGERSVILLE, a small village in the S.E. part of Madison co., Kentucky.

ROGERSVILLE, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

ROGGWEIL, rok'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles N.E. of Bern.

ROGIET, roj'yat (?) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

ROGLIANO, rō-yä'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 1900.

ROGLIANO, a town at the N. extremity of Corsica, 17 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1525.

ROGNAC, ron'yăk', France, a station on the railway from Marseilles to Avignon, 17 miles from Marseilles.

ROGNONAS, ron'yo'năs', France, a station on the railroad from Marseilles to Avignon, 34 miles from Avignon.

RO'GONAUTPOOR', a town of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, 130 miles N.W. of Calcutta, on the route to Benares. Lat. 23° 32' N., lon. 86° 44' E.

ROGUES RIVER, East Africa. See JUBA.

ROHAN, ro'ŏnⁿ', a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Ouse, 28 miles N. of Vannes. Pop. 501.

ROHAN, an old division of France, in Bretagne, with the title of duchy, now comprised in the department of Morbihan.

ROHAN-ROHAN, ro'ŏnⁿ' ro'ŏnⁿ' or FRONTENAY, fŏnt'nā, or frŏnⁿ'teh-nā', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 6 miles S.W. of Niort. Pop. 2000.

ROHATYN, ro-hā'tin, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 15 miles W.S.W. of Brzezany. Pop. 2726.

ROHILCUND, ro-hil-kŭnd', a region of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, between lat. 28° and 29° N., and lon. 78° and 80° E.; watered by the Ganges, Ramgunga, &c. It is named from the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who emigrated to it in the eighteenth century.

ROHITSCH, ro'hitsh, or ROGATCZ, ro-gätz', a market-town of Austria, in Styria, 30 miles N.N.W. of Agram. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are extensively exported.

ROHONCZ, a town of Hungary. See RECHNITZ.

ROHOZNA, ro-hoz'nä, or ROSEN, ro'zen, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, 10 miles from Brüsau. Pop. 1306.

ROHRBACH, rōr'bäk, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 22 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 4831.

ROHRERSVILLE, rōr'ers'vill, a post-village in Washington co., Maryland, 80 miles W.N.W. of Annapolis.

ROHRSBURG, rōrs'bŭrg, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 88 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

ROHRSDORF, rors'dorf, a village of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 27 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1500.

ROHRSDORF, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 13 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2938.

ROHRSDORF, a village of Germany, circle of Zwickau, district of Chemnitz. Pop. 1175.

ROHRSDORF, (Röhrsdorf,) rōrs'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 5 miles from Hoide. Pop. 1033.

ROINICZ, roi'nitsh, or ROGNITZ, rog'nits, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, in Königgrätz, 2 miles from Trutenau. Pop. 1100.

ROISDORF, rois'dorf, Prussia, a station on the railroad from Cologne to Bonn, 12 miles from Cologne.

ROISEL, rwä'zĕl', a village of France, department of Somme, 7 miles E. of Péronne. Pop. 1591.

ROISIN, rwä'zăⁿ', a village and commune of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Honelle, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mons. Pop. 1491.

ROISSY, (Fr. pron. rwäs'see',) an island of the South Pacific, belonging to Schouten group, off the N. coast of Papua, lat. 8° 12' S., lon. 144° 3' E.

ROISSY, rwäs'see', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. 965.

ROITZSCH, roitsh, a village of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1300.

ROJALES or ROXALES, ro-hä'lăs, a market-town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura.

ROJANKA, ro-yăn'kä, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 37 miles E.S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1900.

ROJANO, ro-yä'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1600.

ROJESTVENKA, a town of Russia. See ROZHESTVENKA.

ROJESTVENKOE, a town of Russia. See ROZHESTVENKOE.

ROJESTVENO, a town of Russia. See ROZHESTVENO.

ROJEV, a town of Russia. See ROZHEV.

ROJO, ro'yo, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 1090.

ROJO, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, district, and 23 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 800.

ROKEBY, rōk'bee, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 2 miles S.S.E. of Barnard Castle. Here are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II. The romantic scenery of Rokeby has been described by Sir Walter Scott.

ROKE'BY, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ROKELLE, ro'kĕl', a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, after a W. course, estimated at 250 miles, joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

ROKITZAN, ro'kit-sän', (Bohemian, *Rokicsany*, ro-ka-chä'nee,) a town of Bohemia, 10 miles E. of Pilsen, on the Kladawa. Pop. 2800.

ROLAND, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

ROLANDSWERTH, ro'lănds-wĕrt', or NONNENWERTH, non'nen-wĕrt', Prussia, an island in the Rhine, government of Coblentz, near Konigswinter, containing the old Benedictine nunnery of Nonnenwerth. Opposite to it is the Roderberg, one of the most interesting volcanoes on the Rhine. On a ridge connected with it, stands the remains of the castle of Rolandseck, so called, according to tradition, because of the long residence of Roland, the famous nephew of Charlemagne, who could look down from it on the nunnery in which his unfortunate bride was immured. Their story is the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads—*The Knight of Toggenberg.*

ROLESVILLE, rōlz'vil, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina, 16 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

ROLLE, rol'leh, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles S.W. of Lausanne. P. 600.

ROLLEBOISE, rol'leh-bwäz', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, with a tunnel under the Rouen Railway.

ROLLEGHEM, rol'leh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 5 miles S. of Courtrai. Pop. 1500.

ROLLERSVILLE, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, 42 miles N. of Columbus.

ROLLESBY, rōlz'bee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROLLESTON, rōlz'ton, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

ROLLESTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ROLLESTONE, rōlz'ton, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ROLLIN, a post-township in the N.W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1080.

ROLLING (rōl'ing) FORK, a small village of Casey co., Kentucky.

ROLLING FORK, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

ROLLINGSFORD, a new county of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls River, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 71 miles N.E. of Boston. The Great Falls Branch Railroad partly intersects it. Pop. 1862.

ROLLINS STORE, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

ROLLINSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

ROLLO, rol'yo, a mountain of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Alicante, between Novelda and Aspe. It is composed entirely of variegated marble, the color of which is different in different places. On the S.E. it is blood-color, with dull white veins; in the N.W. yellow, with generally dark veins, beautifully intertwined, and in other places it has cords of livid hue, and very beautiful black spots.

ROLLO, rol'lo, or ROLO, ro'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 2065.

ROLLOUG, rol'loog (?) a village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on the Louven, 54 miles W. of Christiania.

ROLLRIGHT, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROLLRIGHT, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROLVENDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ROM, a village of Austria. See KLADEE.

ROM, rōⁿ, (anc. *Raurainum,*) a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles E.N.E. of Melle. Pop. 1738.

ROM or ROMA, a city of Italy. See ROME.

ROMA, ro'mä, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, 50 miles N.E. of Timor, 40 miles in circuit. Lat. 7° 42' S., lon. 127° 26' E.

ROMA, a post-village and port of entry of Starr co., Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 550 miles S. by W. of Austin City. It is the head of regular steam navigation, and contains a custom-house. Pop. about 300.

ROMAGNA, ro-män'yä, a province of Central Italy, and one of the earliest possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic, between the North Legations and the March of Ancona, and now forming the Pontifical delegations of Ravenna and Forli.

ROMAGNANO, ro-män-yä'no, a market-town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 2519.

ROMAGNANO, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 20 miles E. of Campagna.

ROMAGNAT, ro'män'yä', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme. Pop. 1900.

ROMAGNESE, ro-män-yä'sä, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 1822.

ROMAGNIEU, ro'män'yuh', a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1931.

ROMALD-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, in North Riding.

ROMAN, ro'män, a town of Moldavia, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 miles S.W. of Vassy. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has some Roman antiquities.

ROMAN. See ROME.

ROMANCE, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

ROMANCHE, ro'mŏnsh', a small river of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, joins the Drac, near Vezille, after a W. course of 40 miles.

ROMANENGO, ro-mä-nĕn'go, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1550.

ROMANIA. See ROOM-ELEE.

ROMANO, ro-mä'no, a fortified town of Lombardy, 13 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4000. It has an old castle, a college, and several churches.

ROMANO, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, near the Serio. Pop. 2304.

ROMANO. See ROME.

ROMANO KEY, an island off the coast of Cuba. See CAYO ROMANO.

ROMANOV or ROMANOW, ro-mä-nov', a walled town of Russia, government, and 24 miles N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 2000.

ROMANOVKA or ROMANOWKA, ro-mä-nov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 90 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1570.

ROMANS, ro'mänsⁿ, a town of France, department of Drôme, on the right bank of the Isère, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Péage, 10 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 10,869. It is enclosed by old walls, and entered by 5 gates. It has a communal college, silk and woollen manufactures, tanneries, and an active trade.

ROMANSHORN, ro'mäns-hörn', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on a tongue of land on the S.W. side of the lake, and 11 miles S.E. of the town of Constance. Pop. 1281.

ROMANSLEIGH, ro'mąnz-le, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROMANSVILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. of West Chester.

ROMANZOV, ro-män-zov', or ROMANZOFF', several islands of the Pacific, in the Low and Mulgrave Archipelagos.

ROMANZOV or ROMANZOW, ro-män-zov', a headland of Russian America.

ROMANZOV, a bay of Yesso, in Japan.

ROMÃO, a town of Brazil. See São Romão.

ROMBLON, rom-blōn', one of the smaller Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tablas.

ROME, rom, (*L.*, It., Sp., and Port. *Roma*, ro'mä; Fr. *Rome*, rom; Ger. *Rom*, rōm; Dutch *Rome*, ro'meh, Turk. *Roum*; Gr. *Ρώμη*, *Rômé*,) the most celebrated city of the world, either in ancient or modern times, the capital of the Pontifical States, and the ecclesiastical metropolis of Catholic Christendom, is situated on the Tiber, 17 miles N.E. of its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of St. Peter's, 41° 54′ 6″ N., lon. 12° 27′ 14″ E.; elevation of the site of St. Peter's above the sea, 95 feet; of the Roman College, 193 feet. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, and is separated by the Tiber into two unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *rioni*, (regions or districts.) Of these, 12 are in Rome Proper, or the space on the E. or left bank of the river, and only 2 on the W. or right bank, called the Leonine City, or Trastavere,* containing the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo (or Sant' Angelo.) It is enclosed by walls, which are generally understood to occupy the site of those constructed by Aurelian. They are 15 miles in circumference, and are pierced for 18 gates, 6 of which are closed up. The finest are the Porta del Popolo on the N., and the Porta San Giovanni on the S. of the city. Little more than one-third of the area within the walls is inhabited, most of the space S. of the capital being used for gardens and vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius*, a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, and Pincian Hills. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 miles. It is navigable only for small provision-boats. After heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 feet, and inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course it forms an island, called San Bartolomeo, 900 feet long and 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by two bridges; besides which, the only others are the Ponte Sisto and the Ponte Sant' Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the Castle of St. Angelo, the citadel of Rome, which serves for a state prison and a house of correction. The three principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, a large square at its N. extremity; the central of these, the Corso, extends in a direct line S.S.E. for about a mile. There are in all 506 streets, 275 lanes, and 148 squares, of all dimensions: most of these are ornamented with richly sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 150. These are supplied with excellent water by three aqueducts. The finest is called Acqua Vergine, (äk'kwä vĕr'je-nä;) the others are Acqua Felice (fä-lee'chä,) and Acqua Pola. Notwithstanding its architectural and artistical riches, modern Rome has a sad and desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; in these the finest palaces and the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Near the Capitoline Mount is the *Ghetto*, the Jews' quarter, a crowded, filthy space, enclosed by walls, the two gates of which are under charge of the police. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, especially in summer, from the effects of malaria; but, from the mildness of its winter climate, it is a favorite resort for invalids. The mean temperature of the year is 60°·4; of winter, 46°·7; of summer, 73°·2 Fahrenheit. Frost seldom lasts over the night, and snow falls on an average 1½ days in the year; but in the severe season of 1812, the ponds were frozen over for several days.

Rome has 364 churches, most of which are remarkable for their architecture and splendid decorations. At the head of these stands the celebrated Cathedral of St. Peter, which is not only the largest and most beautiful church that has ever been erected, but is, without exception, the noblest work of architecture ever produced by man.* It stands on the right bank of the Tiber, near the W. extremity of the Borgo, between the Janiculum and the Vatican. Its approach is through a magnificent piazza, the buildings along which are concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semicircular porticoes, consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature on which stand 192 statues of saints, each 11 feet in height. The main body of the building consists of a Greek cross, with a dome of gigantic dimensions, rising from its centre, and borne up by four colossal piers. This dome,† projected by Michael Angelo, may be regarded as the boldest and most astonishing effort of human architecture. On entering the interior, a scene solemn, grand, and harmonious almost beyond conception, bursts upon the view. The extreme lengths within the walls are 607 feet in the central body, and 445 feet in the transepts; the height from the pavement to the cross is 458 feet. Owing to these immense proportions, objects within the area lose somewhat of their effect by contrast, and appear comparatively diminutive. Thus, the Baldacchino, a splendid bronze canopy over the high altar, and immediately under the dome, though 120 feet high, appears not more than 30 feet; and the Chair of St. Peter, behind the altar, seems scarcely to rise from the pavement, though 70 feet above it. The same effect is perhaps still more strikingly manifested in regard to the magnificent mosaic paintings on the interior of the great dome, which, seen from below, are so much diminished, that the pen in the hand of the prophet in one of the lower compartments, seems to be less than 13 inches in length, though in reality 6 feet. The floor of St. Paul's at *London*, the largest church in Great Britain, covers an area of 2 acres; that of St. Peter's, 5 acres. The cost of erection is still more disproportioned. That of St. Paul's was not more than $3,750,000; that of St. Peter's, including its monuments and embellishments, is estimated at from 60 to 80 millions. The edifice was begun under Pope Julius II. in 1506, on the site of an old church of the same name. It was planned and commenced by Bramante, but altered and carried on by Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarotti. St. Peter's was dedicated on the 18th of November, 1626. St. John Lateran, (San Giovanni Laterano,) an ancient edifice in which the Popes were crowned, is regarded as the mother-church of the "Eternal City." It is situated near the S. wall, on an isolated spot, remarkable as the place where five councils which bear the name of the church have been held. Its façade, composed of four large columns and six pilasters, sustaining a massive entablature and balustrade, on which are colossal statues of our Saviour and ten saints, is considered a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century; while its Corsini Chapel, on which elaborate ornament and gilding, columns of the finest marbles, bas reliefs, and even gems, have been lavished with the greatest profusion, is without a parallel. From one of its balconies the Pope's benediction to the people is pronounced on Ascension-day. Santa Maria Maggiore, which ranks third among the basilicas, is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Juno Lucina, and to have derived from it the 36 Ionic pillars of white marble which support its central nave; its interior, adorned with these pillars, and enriched with tasteful and costly decorations, is one of the finest of its class in existence. In front of it is a beautiful Corinthian column of white marble, 47 feet high, exclusive of the base and capital. This formed a part of the splendid basilica of Constantine, but is believed to belong to a much earlier period. A bronze statue of the Virgin on its top has given it the name of the Colonna della Vergine. Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, the fourth of the Roman basilicas, takes its name from its supposed possession of a portion of the true cross, and a quantity of earth which was brought from Jerusalem, and mixed with its foundation. It is richer in relics than in architectural merit, but possesses some fine columns of Egyptian granite, and is not without historical interest as the church in which the popes used annually to consecrate the celebrated Golden Rose.

Among the other churches may be specified Santa Agnese, (sän'tä än-yä'zä,) presenting one of the purest and most elegant specimens of the Greek cross, said to stand on the spot where St. Agnes was publicly exposed, after being put to the torture; St. Agostino, with an elegant but simple front of travertine, taken from the Colisseum, the earliest cupola that was constructed in Rome, and a celebrated fresco by Raphael, representing Isaiah and two angels; Sant' Andrea della Fratte, rendered conspicuous by its fantastic cupola and steeple, and remarkable for its ceremonies on Good Friday, called the *Tre Ore*; St. Antonio Abate and Ara Cœli, the former supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana, and

* This name is also, and perhaps most frequently, applied to a subdivision of *Transtiberine* Rome.

* Byron, apostrophizing this unrivalled structure, says—

"But thou, of temples old or altars new,
Standest alone, with nothing like to thee."

† "The vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell."
Childe Harold, canto iv.

the latter, which is of great antiquity, that of a temple of Jupiter, but claiming notice on the somewhat singular ground of being internally and externally the ugliest of all the Roman churches; San Bartolomeo, built on the island of that name in the Tiber, on the site of the celebrated temple of Æsculapius, and containing 24 granite columns supposed to have belonged to it; San Bernardo, a remarkable circular building, originally one of the halls or temples which fronted the outer wall of Diocletian's baths; San Bonosa, in the Trastevere, said to be the burial-place of Rienzi; Santa Maria degli Angeli, (sân'tâ mâ-reo'â dâl'yee ân'jâ-le,) originally the Pinacotheca, or great hall of Diocletian's baths, converted into a church by Michael Angelo, and one of the most imposing which Rome possesses; Santa Maria a Cosmedin, said to have been built originally in the third century, on the site of the temple of Ceres and Proserpine; Santa Maria di Loreto, crowned by a double dome, and enriched with a statue by Fiammingo considered one of the greatest productions of modern art, and an altar-piece by Perugino; Santa Maria sopra Minerva, so called from occupying the site of a temple of that goddess, remarkable as the only Gothic church in Rome, and celebrated for its full-length statue of our Saviour by Michael Angelo; Santa Maria della Pace, celebrated for its paintings, particularly the Four Sibyls, considered among the most perfect works of Raphael; Santa Maria in Trastevere, said to be the first church in Rome publicly set apart for worship; Santa Maria in Valicella, sometimes called Chiesa Nuova, one of the largest and most imposing of the Roman churches; Sant' Onofrio, interesting as the burial-place of Tasso; San Paolo alle tre Fontane, (sân pâ'o-lo âl'lâ trâ fon-tâ'nâ,) outside the walls, on a spot alleged to be that where St. Paul was beheaded; San Pietro in Montorio, finely situated on a platform, from which, perhaps, the best view of modern Rome is obtained, and near where St. Peter is said to have been beheaded; San Pietro in Vincoli, (sân pe-â'tro in vin'ko-le,) a majestic edifice, celebrated for its statue of Moses, one of the greatest creations of Michael Angelo; San Prassede, numbering among its relics a column of oriental jasper brought from Jerusalem, and alleged to be the very column at which our Saviour was scourged, and a portrait of Him, once in the possession of St. Peter; Santa Sabina on the Aventine, occupying the supposed site of the temple of Juno Regina; San Tommaso degli Inglesi, (sân tom-mâ'so dâl'yee in-glâ'see,) in the Trastevere, said to have been founded in 775 by Offa, King of the East Saxons, now dedicated to Thomas à Becket, one of whose arms is exhibited as a relic, and containing curious portraits of Roman Catholics who were put to death during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

Palaces, &c.—The Vatican, situated on the hill of the same name, in the N.W. part of the city, and at one point connected with St. Peter's, is the largest palace in Europe. It was probably commenced as early as the time of Constantine, and in the eighth century had become of considerable consequence, being occupied by Charlemagne at his coronation. The popes first began to reside in it after their return from Avignon, in 1377, one inducement being the vicinity of the Castle of St. Angelo, with which it communicates by a covered gallery. From this time they vied with each other in extending and embellishing it, till the Pontificate of Alexander VI., to whom was reserved the task of completing the old palace, nearly in its present form. The Sistine chapel, the Loggie, (lod'jâ,) the museum, the library, and the new palace, which now constitutes the most conspicuous portion of the whole pile, are all of later origin. The whole covers an immense space, and is rather a collection of separate buildings than a single structure. Owing to this, its exact dimensions are not easily ascertained; but the length is estimated at 1151 feet, and the breadth at 767 feet. This vast building is said to contain 8 grand staircases, 200 smaller staircases, 20 courts, and 4422 apartments. The most celebrated portions are the Scala Regia, (skâ'lâ râ'je-â,) leading to the Sala Regia, or hall of audience, a splendid apartment, covered with frescoes illustrating various events in Papal history, a conspicuous place being appropriated to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; the Capella Sistina, or Sistine Chapel, a lofty, oblong apartment, about 150 feet long and 50 feet broad, covered with frescoes by Michael Angelo, among which the Last Judgment, 60 by 30 feet, is most conspicuous, and celebrated as the place where the cardinals meet in conclave to elect a pope, and where many of the most gorgeous ceremonies of the Romish church are performed; the Loggie, a splendid portico of three stories, completed from the designs of Bramante by Raphael, whose magnificent frescoes constitute its greatest ornament; the Stanze of Raphael, or four chambers adjoining the Loggie, and equally adorned by the same master-hand; the picture-gallery, containing a collection which, though small in extent, there being not more than 50 pictures, is unsurpassed in real value; the museum, consisting of a series of galleries, in which the noblest treasures of art which the world possesses have been amassed, including, among others, the Laocoon and Apollo Belvidere; the library, surpassed by many collections in the number of its volumes, but by none in the known value of some, and the presumed value of more of its manuscripts. This famous library is estimated to comprise 100,000 printed books and 25,000 manuscripts, of which 2300 are oriental. The superb palace of the Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, long the usual summer residence of the Pope, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to it is the palace called the Dataria Apostolica, (dâ-tâ-reo'â â-pos-to'le-kâ,) whence the pontifical bulls were issued. In the square of the Quirinal stands the palace of the Consulta, the seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Salviati contains the archives of Rome.

Another palace, or rather series of palaces, crowns the summit of the Capitol, and bears the name of the Piazza del Campidoglio. It is approached from the Corso by a flight of steps, at the foot of which two Egyptian lionesses, and at the summit two colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, standing beside their horses, are conspicuous. In the centre of the piazza is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, the horse of which is so full of life, that Michael Angelo, on seeing it, is said to have bid it *camina*, "go." Occupying sides of the same square are the senatorial palace, in which the senator of Rome holds his court; the palace of the Conservatori, containing the Promoteca or collection of busts; the Capitoline Museum, with many interesting objects, but few master-pieces of sculpture, except those in the Hall of the Dying Gladiator, and a picture gallery more extensive than that of the Vatican, though the paintings individually are of far less intrinsic merit.

There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces in Rome. The finest of these are the Barberini Palace, the Doria Palace, remarkable for its extent and its gallery of paintings, the Colonna Palace for its gardens, the Rospigliosi and Farnese Palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture, the Palace of Prince Canino for its Etruscan museum. The palaces called *villas*, though mostly within the limits of the city, are situated amidst orange and citron groves, and ornamented with fountains and statues. The most magnificent of these are the Villa Borghese, on the Pincian Hill, outside of the Porta del Popolo; the Villa Medici, formerly celebrated for its Venus, now a school of design for young French artists; and that of Prince Ludovici.

Educational Institutions, Libraries, &c.—Of the many scientific and literary establishments, the University of Rome holds the first rank as one of the principal in Italy, and one of the oldest in Europe. It occupies a building begun by Leo X., from designs of Michael Angelo; has 42 professors, and is attended by about 1000 students. The professors are paid by fixed salaries, and their lectures are gratuitous. The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Scuole delle Belle Arti, (skoo-o'lâ dêl'lâ bêl'lâ ar'tee,) in which 11 professors of the Academy of St. Luke lecture on sculpture, and other branches connected with the fine arts; and on the third floor is the school of engineers. Attached to the University are a library and museum; and dependent upon it, though at a considerable distance, is a botanic garden, adjoining the Salviati Palace in the Trastevere. The chief of the others are the Roman College, founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities, and the College of the Propaganda, in which natives of India, Abyssinia, Armenia, and Greece, are instructed. The printing-office attached to the establishment is rich in Oriental types, and has furnished fine specimens of typography in many languages. Besides the above, there are English, Irish, Scotch, and 17 other colleges. In the institution of the Ripa Grande, 1000 children are instructed in arts and trades; and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The principal academies are that called D'Arcadia, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe, the Academy of Natural History, with an observatory, and the academies of theology, archæology, the Tiberina, and others. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense, in the Convent of Minerva, with 120,000 volumes, and the Angelica library, with 84,820 printed volumes, and 2945 manuscripts. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics; and there are numerous and valuable private collections.

Hospitals and Charities.—Among the numerous hospitals in Rome may be mentioned the Spirito Santo, a richly-endowed institution, situated on the right bank of the Tiber. It combines a foundling hospital, a lunatic asylum, and an ordinary infirmary. The foundling hospital receives about 800 infants annually, and is in such repute, that inmates reach it from all parts of the Pontifical States, and even, it is said, from the kingdom of Naples. The La Consolazione, or surgical hospital, receives all the cases of stabbing. There are also the hospitals of San Giovanni, chiefly for cases of fever, and reputed the best conducted in Rome; San Gallicano, occupying a fine building in the Trastevere, for cutaneous diseases; Benfratelli, chiefly for acute; and San Giacomo, (sân jâ'ko-mo,) near the Corso, for incurable diseases. Another immense establishment is the hospital of San Michele, combining a house of correction for juvenile culprits and women, a house of industry for children, an asylum for the aged, and a gratuitous school of art,

in which the children of the poor are taught drawing, painting, architecture, music, statuary, &c. Among other institutions called charitable, are numerous societies, partly supported by government, for bestowing marriage dowries, and making presents to girls taking the veil. Nearly three-fourths of the women married receive these dowries, which, on an average, amount to about $40,000 per annum.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of virtu, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors. Its few manufactures are confined to woollen and silk fabrics, hats, gloves, parchment, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewelry, and trinkets. The trade is principally in these articles, and in alum, vitriol, pozzolana, olive-oil, pictures, and antiques. Many of the population are occupied in attendance on the ecclesiastical courts. In 1846, there were in Rome 32 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1738 secular clergy, 2488 regular clergy, and 1743 nuns.

Amusements, &c.—The public amusements consist of theatrical representations, concerts, religious processions, &c. There are at present 8 theatres, the finest of which is the Apollo, on the Tiber, near the Bridge of St. Angelo. The season of Lent at Rome is regularly preceded by a Carnival, a scene of grotesque display, exhibited chiefly in the Corso. The horse-races of the Corso form another amusement, during which the whole city seems to be congregated within it, to see horses without riders, urged on to their utmost speed by means of balls and plates of metal bristling with sharp spikes suspended from their backs. Next to the Carnival, in point of gayety, is what is called the October festival, continued during all the Thursdays and Sundays of the month, when the people crowd to Monte Testaccio and the Borghese Gardens, to divert themselves with dancing and games. To walk in the streets of Rome is quite unfashionable; a carriage and a box at the opera are indispensable, even to those of the *nobiesse* whose limited income denies them a comfortable meal. The evening parties in private houses are often very numerously attended, filling a suite of spacious apartments. Here is no luxury of the table, but music, conversation, dancing, and, for the more elderly part of the company, cards.

Antiquities. Our limits will scarcely permit us to mention even the principal among the multitude of magnificent ruins, which, to the traveller, constitute the great attraction of Rome. The ancient Forum was situated in the interval between the Capitoline and the Palatine, in a small irregular space now called Campo Vaccino, (kăm'po văc-chee'no,) from its appropriation as a cattle-market. Its exact position is still disputed, though fragments of temples and other edifices, which formed its principal ornaments, remain. Another forum, known as that of Trajan, is conspicuously pointed out by the magnificent pillar which bears his name, and stands in the midst of its ruins. The Palace of the Cæsars, which stood on the Palatine, is now a mere mass of ruins, so shapeless and undefined, that no idea of the form and limits of the celebrated structure can be obtained from them. The most celebrated temples are those of Æsculapius, on the island of the Tiber, of which only a few remains are visible among the buildings of the Convent of San Bartolomeo; of Antoninus and Faustina, situated in the Forum, and now incorporated with the church of San Lorenzo in Miranda; of Antoninus Pius, now represented chiefly by eleven marble columns of its portico, forming part of the present Dogana di Terra, or custom-house; of Ceres and Proserpine, already mentioned as the site and part of the church of Santa Maria in Costnedin; of Concord, only recently brought to light, on the side of the Capitoline; of Fortuna Virilis, near the Ponte Rotto, now occupied as the Armenian church, and presenting one of the purest specimens of the Ionic in Rome; of Jupiter Capitolinus, once the most magnificent of all, the pride and wonder of ancient Rome, as it looked proudly down from the summit of the Capitol, but now only dubiously traced in part of its foundations; of Minerva Medica, still forming a picturesque ruin on the Esquiline, near the Porta Maggiore; of Pallas Minerva, still a beautiful ruin, consisting chiefly of two Corinthian columns, supporting a magnificent entablature, and a continued frieze with an attic above, containing a full-length figure of the goddess; of Saturn, on the side of the Capitoline above the Forum, and forming one of its picturesque ruins; and above all, of the Pantheon, situated in a small, dirty piazza, between the Corso and the Piazza Navona, but at once one of the most magnificent and best-preserved monuments of ancient Roman architecture. Its excellent preservation is undoubtedly owing to its early conversion into a Christian church, under the name of Sta Maria Rotonda. It is entered by a noble portico, 110 feet long by 40 feet deep, composed of 16 Corinthian columns of Oriental granite, with capitals and bases of Greek marble, and consists in its interior of a rotunda 143 feet in diameter, crowned by a dome, the height of which is also 143 feet. The doors are of bronze, hung on bronze pilasters, and the pavement is of porphyry, pavonazetto, and giallo antico, arranged in round and square slabs. The most interesting object within is Raphael's tomb.

The other antiquities most deserving of notice are arches, pillars, baths, aqueducts, and amphitheatres. One specimen of each will suffice. The first is the arch of Constantine, built on what is called the Via Triumphalis, and one of the most elaborate and imposing monuments of the city, though in several parts indicative of the decline of art. The noblest pillar is the column of Trajan, already referred to, 126 feet high, composed of 34 pieces of white marble, covered over with matchless sculptures, giving the history of Trajan's achievements, and containing, among others, no fewer than 2500 human figures. The most perfect of the baths are those of Caracalla, situated under the E. slopes of the Aventine, and occupying an area of at least 1 mile in circuit. Their ornaments have all disappeared; yet few sights are more impressive than their mountainous ruins and dizzy arches encircled by flowery glades and thickets of odoriferous blossoming trees. The aqueducts are justly regarded as the most stupendous of the Roman works; but most of them, though originally brought within the walls, have their most magnificent remains considerably beyond them. That of the Aqua Julia, which pursued a course of 46 miles, has a line of arches 6 miles long, which stretches across the Campagna, and is still used for bringing water into the city. The amphitheatres furnish, in the Coliseum, the grandest of all the Roman ruins. This structure, called also the Flavian Amphitheatre, which was the wonder of ancient Rome, and is now the most august and imposing ruin in the world, consists of a vast ellipse, 620 feet in length, and 513 feet in its greatest breadth. In the centre is an open elliptical space or arena, about 280 feet in length, and 180 feet in breadth. Around this arena are the seats of the spectators, which rise, tier above tier, the higher ones still receding, till they almost reach the top of the outer wall, which is about 160 feet in height. This immense amphitheatre is said to have had seats for above 80,000 spectators, and standing-room for 20,000 more. It gives a dreadful idea of the times, when we call to mind that the main part of the amusement consisted in the mutual butchery of trained gladiators, and in the exposure of heathen criminals and Christian martyrs to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

History.—The history of Rome is, properly speaking, identified with that of the Roman empire, which could not even be exhibited in a dry register of events within moderate limits. In a more restricted sense, however, the city itself may be considered as having an individual history, consisting chiefly of an account of its first foundation, and of the various augmentations and embellishments which it received during the successive stages by which it rose to be not only the mistress of the world, considered as the capital of a kind of universal empire, but to be also for centuries the grandest, the richest, and the most populous of European cities. Though much that historians have gravely related in regard to the origin of the city is mere fable, it cannot be questioned that it was founded by Romulus, 753 years B. C. Its site was the Palatine Hill, and its houses, consisting of humble huts, were enclosed by a rude wall, of a quadrangular form, pierced by three or four gates. Like all ancient Italian cities, Rome appears to have had a clear unoccupied space both within and without the walls, known by the name of *pomœrium*. New walls, enclosing the whole city, were begun by Tarquinius Priscus, and completed by Servius Tullius, about 570 B. C. These walls embraced a circuit of about 5 miles, and continued for 800 years to form the recognised limits of the city, though it cannot be doubted that extensive and populous suburbs were formed in various parts of the vicinity. The number of gates in the Servian walls, according to Pliny, amounted during Vespasian's reign to 37. The Emperor Aurelian, having resolved, A. D. 271, to make the walls commensurate with the area actually or virtually occupied, removed those of Servius, and erected others, which, though afterwards destroyed, are understood to have been nearly in the line of those now existing, built by the Emperor Honorius, A. D. 402. The most important change since made was the enclosure of the Borgo by Leo IV., A. D. 850.

The city was taken by Alaric in 410, and by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the popes by Pepin and Charlemagne in the eighth century, and then became the capital of the States of the Church. From 1809 till 1814, it was the capital of the department of Rome in the French Empire. In 1848, an insurrection broke out after the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, on the 15th of November; the Pope fled in disguise on the 24th. A republican form of government was attempted in 1849, when, on the 8th of February, the National Assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power; but this was overturned by the intervention of a French force, which has since had possession of Rome.

The population of Rome at different periods is an interesting question, but from want of data cannot be satisfactorily answered. Some have estimated the population

of ancient Rome, when the Empire was in the height of its prosperity and power, as high as three millions. Pop. in 1833, 170,701; in 1846, 180,000, including 18,650 strangers; and in 1852, 175,838.——Adj. ROMAN; (It. Sp. and Port. ROMANO, ro-mä'no, feminine ROMANA, ro-mä'nä; Fr. ROMAIN, ro'mäⁿ', feminine, ROMAINE, ro'mänⁿ' or ro'mèn'; Ger. RÖMISCH, rö'mish; Dutch ROOMSCHE, rōm'sch;) Inhab.—In English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese the adjective is also used for the inhabitant; (Ger. RÖMER, rö'mer; Dutch ROMEIN, ro-mīn'.)

ROME, rōm, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 19 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 830.

ROME, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Oneida co., New York, situated on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, at a point where the Watertown and Rome, and the Ogdensburg, Clayton and Rome Railroads unite with the New York Central Railroad, 109 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 14 miles N.W. of Utica. The Black River Canal also here forms a junction with the Erie Canal, and plank-roads extend to Oswego, Taberg, Utica, and other towns. The village is on the summit-level between the Hudson and Lake Ontario; the Mohawk flowing through its E. part, enters the former; while Wood Creek running through the W. part, about three-fourths of a mile from the Mohawk, mingles its waters with the latter. It is a place of active trade, and contains a large and handsome court-house, a jail, 11 churches, 4 large hotels, 4 banks, above 100 stores, a flourishing academy, whose principal edifice is one of the finest ornaments of the place, several printing offices, from which 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers are issued, 2 grist mills, 2 large planing mills, 1 car factory, 1 large iron foundry, 2 breweries, an extensive boat-building establishment and dry dock, and several large lumber-yards, this being one of the finest lumber markets in Central New York. Supplies of lumber are obtained largely for Canada. There are also here two large forwarding houses, and several extensive buildings connected with the railroads, giving the place a lively and business-like appearance possessed by few inland towns. The streams furnish a valuable water-power, at present but little improved. Rome occupies the site of old Fort Stanwix, which, with Fort Bull, also within its limits, is celebrated in the early history of the state as among the strongest and most successfully defended fortifications on the then northern frontier. Pop. in 1850, 7918; in 1855, 10,675.

ROME, a post-village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N.N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 1308.

ROME, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 940.

ROME, a flourishing city, capital of Floyd co., Georgia, on the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaula, which forms the Coosa River, 170 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is situated on several hills, which command an extensive view of mountain scenery. Steamboats of moderate size navigate the Coosa River, and can ascend as far as this place. A branch railroad, about 20 miles long, was opened from Rome to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at Kingston, in 1847, since which event the town has rapidly increased. About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Rome was chosen as the county seat in 1834, and incorporated as a city in 1847. It contains 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

ROME, a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

ROME, a post-village of Smith co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, 45 miles E. of Nashville.

ROME, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 84 miles above Cincinnati, has an active trade in lumber. Mines of iron ore have been opened in the vicinity.

ROME, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Grand River, 190 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 744.

ROME, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1309.

ROME, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1134.

ROME, a village of Richland co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Mansfield.

ROME, a flourishing village of London township, Seneca co., Ohio, 110 miles N. of Columbus. A plank-road connects it with the mouth of Sandusky River. Pop. about 550.

ROME, a post-township, Lenawee co., Michigan. P. 1525.

ROME, a pleasant post-village, capital of Perry co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 100 miles below Louisville, and 100 miles above Evansville, has 1 bank. First settled in 1811. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

ROME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Illinois, a few miles N. of Mount Vernon.

ROME, a village of Peoria co., Illinois, on the W. bank of Peoria Lake, 35 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

ROME, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Burlington.

ROME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Duck Creek, about 10 miles E. of Jefferson. It has 2 mills, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

ROMEIN. See ROME.

ROMEN, ro-mēn', a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Tchernigov, and flowing S.E., joins the Soola after a course of 90 miles.

ROMEN or ROMNU (?) rom'noo, a town of Russia, government, and 90 miles N.N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola, here joined by the Romen. Pop. 2300. A fair is held here yearly, from the 15th to the 31st of May, at which goods to the amount of nearly 2 millions of rubles are sometimes sold, and 8000 persons attend as buyers, for whose accommodation there is not a single hotel nor respectable lodgings.

ROMENAY, ro'meh-nā', a small town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Tournus. Pop. in 1852, 3516.

ROMENTINO, ro-mēn-tee'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, near Galicato. Pop. 1716.

ROMEO, a thriving post-village of Macomb co., Michigan, 1 mile from the North Branch of Clinton River, and 20 miles N.W. of Mount Clemens, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has an academy, a newspaper office, an iron foundry, and several stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

ROMEO, a post-office of McHenry co., Illinois.

ROMER, (*Römer.*) See ROME.

ROMERAL, ro-mä-räl', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1320.

ROMERSTADT, ro'mer-stätⁿ', (Moravian, *Hrimarzow*, zhee-mar'zov,) a town of Moravia, 21 miles N. of Olmütz. Pop. 1800.

ROM'FORD, rūm'ford, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 14 miles E.N.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3791. The town has an ancient church, a national school, almshouses, a union work-house, town-hall, jail, market-house, and large cavalry barracks.

ROMHILD, (Römhild,) röm'hilt, a walled town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 13 miles S.S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1583.

ROMILLY SUR ANDELLE, ro'mee'yee' (or ro'meel'yee') sür ôⁿ'dèl', a town of France, department of Eure, 9 miles N.W. of Les Andelys. Pop. 1118.

ROMILLY SUR SEINE, ro'mee'yee' (or ro'meel'yee') sür sän, a town of France, department of Aube, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway from Montereau to Troyes, 10 miles E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. in 1852, 3738. It has a fine château, with some manufactures of cotton hosiery and cordage. Near it is the abbey of Sellières, in which Voltaire was first buried, till removed to Paris in 1791.

ROM'ILY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

RO'MINES' MILLS, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

ROMISCH, (*Römisch.*) See ROME.

ROMMEDAL, rom'meh-dāl', a parish and village of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, amt of Hedemark.

ROM'NEY, NEW, a cinque port, decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 22 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury. Pop. in 1851, 1053. Its harbor was long ago destroyed by an irruption of the sea. It is a prescriptive municipal borough, and a polling-place for the E. division of the county.

ROMNEY, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

ROM'NEY, a post-village, capital of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the South Branch of the Potomac, 190 miles N.W. of Richmond, contains 1 bank.

ROMNEY, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 12 miles S. of Lafayette.

ROM'NEY-MARSH, a level tract of about 24,000 acres of rich sheep pasture in England, co. of Kent, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation. Romney gives the title of earl to the Marsham family.

ROMNU, a town of Russia. See ROMEN.

ROMOE, (Romöe,) ro'mö, or ro'möh'yeh, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of the duchy of Sleswick, 4 miles N.E. of the island of Sylt. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 1500.

ROMONT, ro'mônⁿ', a town of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles S.W. of Freyburg, on the Glan. Pop. 1300.

ROMOOS, ro-mōs', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1610.

ROMORANTIN, ro'mo'rôⁿ'tänⁿ', a town of France, department of Loire-et-Cher, on the Sauldre, at the confluence of the Morantin, 25 miles S.E. of Blois. Pop. in 1852, 7962. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, cards, tape, and leather, and trade in printed cottons and wood. It was formerly the capital of Sologne, and has an old castle, and a spacious prison. It was taken by the Black Prince in 1356; and here, in 1560, the Chancellor l'Hôpital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, preventing the Inquisition in France.

ROMROD, rom'rod, or rom'rot, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 27 miles E.N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1689.

ROMSDAL, roms'dāl, a district and village of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, extending from the Sneehætten W. and N.W. to the Atlantic. Area, 5948 square miles. Pop. 81,314. It comprises the Romsdal Fiord, an inlet of the sea, 60 miles in length, and on an arm of which is the village of Romsdal. The chief town is Molde.

ROMSÉE, rôⁿ'sā', a village of Belgium, province, and 4 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1432.

ROM'SEY or RUM'SEY, a municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 8 miles N.N.W. of Southampton, with which it is connected by the Andover Canal, and by a branch of the South-western Railway. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 2080. The town has a venerable cruciform church, originally part of a nunnery, founded by Edward the Elder, but the present structure is a Norman edifice; a charity school, almshouses, and a branch bank.

ROMSÖE, (Romsöe,) rom'sö'eh, an islet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 miles N.E. of Funen.

ROM'ULUS, a post-township in the central part of Seneca co., New York, extending from Cayuga to Seneca Lake. Pop. 2050.

ROMULUS, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

ROMULUS, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 621.

ROMULUS CENTRE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

ROM'ULUSVILLE, a post-village of Seneca co., New York, 10 miles S. of Waterloo. It has 2 meeting-houses, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

RO'NA, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 1 mile N. of Rassy. Pop. 160. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

RONA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 1 mile S. of North Uist. Pop. 9. Length, 2 miles.

RONA, an island of the Hebrides, in the Atlantic, 40 miles N. of Lewis, in lat. 59° 10′ N., lon. 5° 51′ W.

RO'NALD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 452.

RONALD CENTRE, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

RON'ALDSHAY, North, the northernmost island of the Orkneys, Scotland, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Faitness. Area, about 4 square miles. Pop. 481. A beacon on its S. promontory is in lat. 59° 29′ N., and lon. 2° 25′ W.

RONALDSHAY, South, an island of the Orkneys, Scotland, is, excepting Pentland Skerries, the southernmost island of the group, 6 miles N.N.E. of Duncansby Head. Length, 8 miles. Area, about 18 square miles. Pop. (including Burray Island.) 3194. St. Margaret's Hope, on the N. coast, has a safe and convenient harbor.

RONCAL, ron-kal', a valley of Spain, in Navarre, watered by the Esca, and having a village 37 miles E. of Pamplona.

RONCESVALLES, ron'se-val'lès, (Sp. *Roncesvalles*, ron-thès-val'yès; Fr. *Roncevaux*, ròns'vo' or ròns'ceh-vo',) a frontier village of Spain, in Navarre, province, and 22 miles N.E. of Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Here, it is traditionally said, the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778; and the subject is celebrated in many Spanish romances.

RONCHAMP, ròns'shòx', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure. Pop. 1069.

RONCIGLIONE, ron-cheel-yo'ne, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. Pop. 4600, engaged in paper mills, and thriving iron-works, where Elba iron is wrought.

RONCO, ron'ko, or BIDENTE, be-dèn'tè, (anc. *Bedesis*,) a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany, Pontifical States, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic, 5 miles E. of Ravenna.

RONCO, ron'ko, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, near the source of the Ticino River.

RONCO, ron'ko, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 14 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2000.

RONCO-BIELLESE, ron'ko be-èl-lè'sè, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 7 miles E. of Biella. Pop. 1345.

RONCO-IN-CANAVESE, ron'ko in kà-nà-vè'sè, a village of the Sardinian States, 17 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1954.

RONCQ, ròNk, a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1140. The French here defeated the Austrians in 1794.

RONDA, ron'dà, a city of Spain, province of Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, a prolongation of the Sierra Nevada, 42 miles N. of Gibraltar. Pop. 15,943. It occupies precipitous heights, on the Guadiaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 feet above the river, are three bridges, one having a single arch 110 feet in span. The old city, encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, also on a contracted space, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has one of the finest bull-rings in Spain, a celebrated breeding stud, and a theatre. The churches are numerous, and highly decorated. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, flannel, leather, silk stuffs, numerous water mills, an active trade, and a fair on the 20th of May, which is frequented by a large concourse of people, often including English merchants from Gibraltar. It is renowned for its salubrity, and the longevity of its inhabitants. In the fourteenth century it was the capital of the Moorish chief Aben-Melik. Ronda was taken by surprise by Ferdinand, in 1485. In 1810 and 1812 it was occupied by the French, who on retiring blew up the castle.

RONDISSONE, ron-dis-so'nè, or RONDIZZONE, ron-dit-so'nè, a market-town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.E. of Turin, near the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1933.

RON'DO, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

RONDOUT', ron dòwt, a post-village of Kingston township, Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, 1 mile from its entrance into the Hudson River, 90 miles N. of New York. Large quantities of coal are received here by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which terminates about a mile below. The village contains churches of several denominations, a bank, and a newspaper office. Boat-building is carried on here. Pop. estimated at 2500. See KINGSTON.

RONDOUT CREEK, in the S.E. part of New York, rises in Sullivan co., and enters the Hudson River at Eddyville. The Delaware and Hudson Canal follows the valley of this stream.

RONGY, ròNg'zhee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Elnon, in a marshy district, 7 miles S. of Tournay. Pop. 1100.

RONKONKO'MA, a beautiful pond of Suffolk co., Long Island, New York, near the Long Island Railroad. It is nearly circular, and 1½ miles in diameter.

RONNE, (Rönne,) rön'neh, a seaport town of Denmark, stift of Seeland, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, of which it is the capital. Pop. 4300. Its port is defended by batteries, and it has a town-hall, grammar school, and hospital, ship-building docks, manufactures of woollen cloth, and tobacco.

RONNEBURG, ron'neh-böörg', a walled town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 4 miles E.N.E. of Gera. Pop. 5001. It is well built, and has a ducal palace. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, porcelain, earthenware, and leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

RONNEBY, ron'neh-bü', a market-town of Sweden, läen, and 12 miles N.W. of Carlskrona, on the Ronneby-Aa, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 1600.

RONNOW, ron'nov, or HRONOW, h'ro'nov, a market-town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. by S. of Czaslau. Pop. 1475.

RONQUIÈRES, ròNk'ke-air', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Somme, 16 miles N.E. of Mons. P. 1310.

RON'SAY-AND-EGLISHAY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising the islands of Ronsay, Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow, and two holms in small pasture islands.

RONSBERG, rons'bêrg, or RONSSPERG, rons'pêrg, a market-town of Bohemia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Klattau. P. 1928.

RONSDORF, rons'dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles S.E. of Elberfeld. Pop. 3690.

RONSE, a town of Belgium. See RENAIX.

RONSECO, ron-sè'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, 34 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1310.

ROOBLEVKA, ROUBLEVKA or RUBLEWKA, roob-lèv'kà, a market-town of Russia, government, and 56 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Vorskla. P. 1500.

ROOBTSERA, ROUBTSERA or RUBTSERA, roob-tsè'rà, a market-town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the Oskol, 10 miles E. of Izioom. Pop. 1500.

ROODBAR, ROUDBAR or RUDBAR, rood'bar', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near a strong defile of the same name, 35 miles S. of Reshd, on the Sefeed-Rood, by which it exports a good deal of oil, olives, and soap to Asiatic Russia.

ROODBAR, ROUDBAR or RUDBAR, a village and district of Russian Transcaucasia, province of Shirvan.

ROODNIA, ROUDNIA or RUDNIA, rood'ne-à, a market-town of Russia, government, and 76 miles N.N.E. of Mohelev, on the Beresina. Pop. 1600.

ROODNIKI, ROUDNIKI or RUDNIKI, rood-nee'kee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 15 miles S. of Vilna, on the Meretchanka, an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 1550.

ROODOMEEN, ROUDOMIN or RUDOMIN, roo-do-meen', a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 7 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1550.

ROOKONI, ROUKONI or RUKONI, roo-ko'nee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

ROOK'S CREEK, a small post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 130 miles from Chicago.

ROOK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is between Papua and New Britain, in lat. 5° 29′ S., lon. 147° 46′ E.

ROOM-ELEE, ROUM-ILI, RUMILI, room'-e-lee', ROOMELIA, ROUMELIA or RUMELIA, roo-mee'le-a, the metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire, at the S.E. extremity of Europe, between lat. 40° and 43′ N., and lon. 20° 40′ and 29° E., divided from Asia Minor on the S.E. by the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, having W. Macedonia, N. the Balkan, separating it from Bulgaria, S. the Ægean, and E. the Black Sea. Estimated area, 28,000 square miles. Pop. 2,209,000. Two mountain chains, offsets from the Balkan, traverse its surface from N.W. to S.E., bounding the basin of the Maritza, which river drains the most part of its centre; these chains terminate in the peninsulas of Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Viza, Kirk-kilisseh, Tchirmen, Gallipoli; and besides the towns of those names, it comprises Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopolis, Tatar-Bazardjik, Kasanlik, Selimnia, Eskee-sara, Demotica, and Enos. Room-Elee includes the territory of ancient *Thracia* and *Macedonia*.

ROOM-ELEE (or RUMILI) HISSAR, room'e-lee'his-sar', ("Castle of Europe,") a fortress of European Turkey, on

the Bosporus, 6 miles N.E. of Constantinople, immediately opposite Anatolia-Hissar, ("Castle of Asia,") and founded by Mohammed II., in 1451.

ROOM-ELEE-KAWAK, a fort of European Turkey, 5 miles N. of Room-Elee-Hissar.

ROOM-KALAH, ROUM-KALAH or RUM-KALAH, room-kä'lah, (*i. e.* "Castle of Rome,") a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 50 miles S.S.E. of Samosat. It was at one time, it is said, the capital of Lesser Armenia. The name *Room*, "Rome," is often loosely applied by the Turks, to places containing a Roman or Byzantine colony. See ROOM-ELEE.

ROOMSCH. See ROME.

ROON, a village of Holland. See RODEN.

ROONYAH, ROUNYAH, ROOMAHIEH or ROUMA-HIEH, roo-mä-hee'yeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and about 120 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It consists of about 400 houses.

ROOSA, ROUSA or RUSA, roo'sä, a town of Russia, government, and 56 miles W. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Moskwa. Pop. 2500. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has a large salt magazine, and two annual fairs.

ROOSEBEKE, OOST, öst rō'seh-bā'keh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles N.N.E. of Courtrai.

ROOSEBEKE, WEST, wĕst rō'seh-bā'keh, or ROSBECQ, ros'bĕk', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles N.W. of Courtrai, and where the French defeated the Flemings in 1382.

ROOSENDAAL, rō'zen-dāl', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles W.S.W. of Breda. Pop. 2861.

ROOSS, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ROOSTCHOOK, ROUSTCHOUK or RUSTSCHUK, roos'chook', written also ROUTCHOUK, RUSCZUK, and RUSTSCHUK, a fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a steep bank of the Danube, 55 miles E. of Nicopolis. Pop. 30,000. It is the residence of a bey, has a citadel, numerous small mosques, and some trade; but it is a wretched place, and has not "a single good bazaar or cafe, or a single respectable edifice of any description."

ROOT, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 40 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 2736.

ROOT, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 1099.

ROOT, a post-village of Allen co., Indiana, on St. Mary's River, 110 miles N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

ROOT CREEK, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, about 11 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

ROOTHING, AB'BOTS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, AYTHORP, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP, (bee'chum,) a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, BERN'ERS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, HIGH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, LEAD'EN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, MAR'GARET, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOTHING, WHITE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROOT RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises a few miles W. of Milwaukee, in Waukesha county, and after a S.E. course of about 35 miles, enters Lake Michigan at Racine City. The rapids near this place afford a valuable water-power.

ROOTSTOWN, a post-township in the S.W. part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1308.

ROOZHANA, ROUJANA or RUSCHANA, roo-zhä'nä, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 68 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1500.

ROPCZYCE or ROBCZYCE, rop-chit'sä, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 27 miles E. of Tarnow, on an affluent of the Wisloka. Pop. 1200.

ROPESLEY, rōps'lee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROPEQUIZ. See ROQUEPIZ.

ROPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ROPPOLO, rop'po-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 11 miles S. of Biella, a little E. of the Lake of Viverone. Pop. 1249.

ROPSHA or ROPSCHA, rop'shä, a village of Russia, government, and 25 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, with an imperial palace in which Peter the Great died, in 1725.

ROQUE, LA, lä rok, a headland of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary, 7 miles N.N.W. of Pont-Audemer.

ROQUEBROU, LA, lä rok'broo', a town of France, department of Cantal, on the Cère, 12 miles W. of Aurillac. P. 1375.

ROQUEBRUNE, rok'brün', a market-town of France, department of Var, 5 miles W. of Fréjus. Pop. 2000.

ROQUEBRUSSANE, LA, lä rok'brüs'sän', a market-town of France, department of Var, 15 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 1411.

ROQUECOR, rok'kor', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1275.

ROQUECOURBE, rok'koorb', a market-town of France, department of Tarn, 19 miles S.S.E. of Alby. Pop. 2053.

ROQUEFORT, rok'for', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Douze, 13 miles N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1552, 1721. It has manufactures of earthenwares.

ROQUEFORT, a market-town of France, department of Aude, 22 miles S. of Limoux. Pop. 796.

ROQUELAURE, rok'lōr', a town of France, department of Gers, 3 miles from Auch.

ROQUEMAURE, ro'keh-mōr' or rok'mōr', a town of France, department of Gard, near the Rhone, 25 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 3265.

ROQUEPIZ, ro-keh-peez', erroneously written ROPEQUIZ, an island in the Indian Ocean, lat. 9° 50' N., lon. 65° 14' E.

ROQUES, Los, loce ro'kĕs, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57' 40" N., lon. 67° 40' W.

ROQUETAS, ro-kā'tās, a maritime village of Spain, province, and 11 miles S.W. of Almeria, on the Bay of Almeria, with salt-works. Pop. 2072.

ROQUE-TIMBAUT, rok-tĕn'tō', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1293.

ROQUEVAIRE, rok'vär', a market-town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 miles E.N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1534.

RORAAS, (Röraas,) rō'ros, a mining town of Norway, stift, and 67 miles S.E of Trondhjem, on an affluent of the Glommen, near its source. Pop. 3000. It yields annually a great amount of copper ore. From its position, on a table-land from 6000 to 7000 feet in height, its climate is all but perpetual winter.

RORAIMA, ro-ri'mä, a mountain of British Guiana. Lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 61° 10' W., and estimated to be 7500 feet above the sea. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the basins of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, and which forms on its sides magnificent falls, for 1400 to 1500 feet in height.

RORBACH, ror'bäk', a market-town of France, department of Moselle, 9 miles S.E. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1208.

ROREE, ro'ree, or LOHUREE, lo'hoo-ree', a town of Sinde, on the left bank of the Indus, 20 miles S.S.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 42' N., lon. 68° 53' E. Pop. about 8000. It occupies a declivity, and is outwardly good looking. The houses are lofty and flat roofed; and here are mosques, a large serai or inn, and some bazaars; but the streets are narrow, and the town is filthy. The inhabitants manufacture coarse paper, leather, silks, and cotton fabrics, and work in gold, silver, and jewelry.

ROROTONGA, an island of the Pacific. See RARATONGA.

RORSCHACH, ror'shäk, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles N.E. of St. Gall, with a harbor on the Lake of Constance.

ROS, ros, or ROSSA, ros'sä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kiev, and joins the right bank of the Dneiper a little above Tcherkassi. Total course, about 160 miles.

ROSA MORADA, ro'sä mo-rä'dä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Cinaloa, S.E. of Culiacan. Pop. 4000. Around it coffee, citron, and indigo grow wild.

ROSARIO, ro-sä're-o, a small island of the Arzobispo group, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5' S., lon. 141° W.

ROSARIO, ro-sä're-o, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Cinaloa. A village of Texas has the same name.

ROSARIO, ro-sä're-o, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in South America, department, and 190 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres, on the W. bank of the Paraná.

ROSARIO, ro-sä're-o, or SANAMARO, sän-ä-mä'ro, a village in the island of Teneriffe, on a beautiful plain, not far from Laguna. Pop. 1609.

ROSARIO DE CUCUTA, ro-sä're-o dā koo-koo'tä, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, on the river Zulia. Pop. 6000. It is the depôt for the produce of the surrounding country.

ROSARNO, ro-sär'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 6 miles N.E. of Gioja. Pop. 1500.

ROSAS, ro'säs, (anc. *Rhoda* or *Rhodope?*) a seaport-town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.E. of Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. 2580. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French in 1808.

ROSASCO, ro-säs'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina. Pop. 1665.

ROSATE, ro-sä'tä, a market-town of North Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles N.W. of Pavia.

ROSA TURNOUT, a railroad station in Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 168 miles from New York City.

ROSBER'CON or ROSEBER'CON, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, on the W. side of the Barrow opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1000. It has extensive stores and quays. Glocomb distillery, and picturesque remains of a monastery.

ROS'BOROUGH, a village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 82 miles S.S.W. of Nashville, is the seat of a cotton factory.

ROSCARBERY, a town of Ireland. See Ross.

ROSCHITZ, (Röschitz,) rō'shits, or RESPITZ, rĕs'pits, a market-town of Lower Austria, 30 miles N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1267.

ROSCHTIN, rosh-teen', a village of Moravia, circle of Hradisch, near Strilek. Pop. 1185.

ROSCIANO, ros-chä'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., S.E. of Civita di Penne, on the Pescara. Pop. 1160.

ROSCIANUM or ROSCIA NAVALIS. See ROSSANO.

ROSCIGNO, ro-sheen'yo, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1025.

ROSCOBIE, a parish of Scotland. See RESCOBIE.

ROSCOE, ros'ko, a post-office of Todd co., Kentucky.

ROSCOE, a flourishing post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 75 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains a union school. Grain and other articles are shipped on the Ohio Canal at this place.

ROSCOE, a thriving post-village and township of Winnebago co., Illinois, on Rock River, 12 miles above Rockford. The village has water-power, and contains a large woollen factory and several stores. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1050.

ROSCOE, a small post-village of Henry co., Missouri, 130 miles W. by S. of Jefferson City.

ROSCOFF, ros'koff', a maritime village of France, department of Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, 13 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3951. Here Mary Queen of Scots embarked to espouse the French dauphin in 1558.

ROSCOMMON, an inland county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the E. by the river Shannon, and by its affluent, the Suck, on the W. Area, 950 square miles. The surface is mostly undulating: mountainous in the N., and flat in the E. The soil is generally very fertile. Pop. 1851, 174,492. The principal towns are Roscommon, Boyle, Castlereagh, Stokestown, and a part of Athlone. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

ROSCOMMON, a market-town, parish, and formerly parliamentary borough of Ireland, capital of the above county, with a station on the Dublin and Mullingar Railway, 17 miles N.N.W. of Athlone. Pop. of town, 3439. The principal edifices are the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, new court-house, jail, and county infirmary, with remains of a castle and a fine abbey of the thirteenth century. Its manufactures comprise coarse woollens, flannel, shoes, and earthenwares; and the town has an increasing corn trade. It gives the title of earl to the Dillon family.

ROSCOMMON, an unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Maskegon and Au Sable Rivers. This county is not named in the census of 1850.

ROSCREA, ros-kre'ä, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 miles W. of Borris-in-Ossory. Pop. of town in 1841, 5275; in 1851, 3389. It is finely situated, being enclosed by mountains, has a church, which formed part of an abbey founded in the seventh century, several chapels, barracks, court and market-house, bridewell, fever hospital, and work-house, a curious ancient pillar, and other antiquities.

ROSE, Le, lä ro'sä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 7 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 1650.

ROSE, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 8 miles N.E. of Lyons. The village contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 1 steam saw mill, 2 hotels, 1 tannery, and 2 stave factories. Pop. of the township, 2264.

ROSE, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, contains Brookville, the county seat. Pop. 559.

ROSE, a post-township in the W. central part of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1537.

ROSE, a post-township in the N.W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 886.

ROSE ASH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ROSEAU, ro'zō', the principal town of the island of Dominica, in the British West Indies, on its W. coast. Lat. 15° 18' 4" N., lon. 61° 24' 7" W. Pop. 5000. It has an arsenal and an excellent harbor.

ROSEBOOM, roz'boom, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

ROSEBURG, rōz'bürg, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ROSEBURG, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

ROSE CREEK, a post office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

ROSEDALE, (rōz'dal.) WESC, a chapelry and township of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ROSEDALE, roz'dal, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

ROSEDALE, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

ROSEDALE, of Ohio. See LIVERPOOL.

ROSEHEARTY, rōz'har'tee, a fishing village and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Moray Frith, 4 miles W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. in 1851, 844.

ROSE (rōz) HILL, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Harris co., Texas.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

ROSE HILL, a post-village of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras River, 7 miles N. by W. of Newton.

ROSE HILL, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri.

ROSE HILL, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 10 miles E.N.E. of Oskaloosa.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahamas, E. of New Providence.

ROSE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Navigators' Islands. Lat. 14° 32' 47" S., lon. 169° W.

ROSELAND, rōz'land, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

ROSELAND, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

ROSELL, ro-sel', a market town of Spain, province, and 43 miles N.N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2425.

ROSELLO, ro-sel'lo, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 24 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 1000.

ROSEMARKIE, rōz'mar'kee, a parish, Scotland, co. Ross.

ROSEMARY (rōz'mä-re) ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, West Australia. Lat. 20° 26" 15" S., lon. 116° 36' E.

ROSE MILLS, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

ROS'ENAL'LIS, a parish, Ireland, in Leinster, Queens co.

ROSENAU, ro'zeh-nōw', or ROZNAWA, rōz'nä-wä, (Hun. *Rozsnyobanya*, ros'nyo'bänyo'h,) a town of North Hungary, co., and 15 miles N.E. of Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 6908. It is the see of a bishop, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, high-schools, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linen, stoneware, leather, and paper.

ROSENAU, (Hun. *Rovayo*, ros'nyo',) a town of Transylvania, in Saxon land, on an affluent of the Alcota, (Aluta,) 7 miles S. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4010. It has a strong castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

ROSENAU, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles W. of Zwettel, with a noble residence and fine grounds.

ROSENAU, a village of Austria, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 5 miles N.E. of Coburg, with a summer residence of the duke.

ROSENBERG, ro'zen-bêrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln, at the source of the Stober. Pop 2300. It has manufactures of leather, linens, woollens, &c.

ROSENBERG, (Polish, *Susz*, soosh,) a town of West Prussia, 17 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2380.

ROSENBERG, (Hun. *Rozmberk*, rozm'bêrk',) a market town of North Hungary, co. of Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag and Revucza, 23 miles N.N.E. of Neusohl. Pop 2532. It has Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges.

ROSENBERG, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Budweis. Pop. 1223.

ROSENBURG, ro'zen-bōōrg', GROSS, grosse, and KLEIN, kline, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Saxony, government, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Saale. Pop. 1056.

ROSENDALE, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, on Rondout Creek, about 60 miles S. by W. of Albany. It contains a mill for preparing hydraulic cement, which is found in the vicinity. Pop. of the township, 2418.

ROSENDALE, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, 77 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 2 hotels, and 5 manufactories. Pop. of the township, 714; of the village in 1853, about 200.

ROSENDORF, ro'zen-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 20 miles from Aussegg, at the foot of the Rosenberg, above the Elbe. Pop. 1386.

ROSE'NEATH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton.

ROSE'NEATH, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, 112 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

ROSENFELD, ro'zen-felt', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 19 miles N.E. of Rottweil. Pop. 1302.

ROSENHEIM, ro'zen-hime', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 32 miles S.E. of Munich. Pop. 2240.

ROSENTHAL, ro'zen-tal', or ROZMITTAL, rōz'mit-tal', a town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 23 miles N.N.W. of Pisek.

ROSENTHAL, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober Hessen, 12 miles N.N.E. of Marburg. P. 1597.

ROSENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. 572.

ROSE POINT, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

ROSETO, ro-sa'to, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 11 miles W. of Troja. Pop. 4000.

ROSETO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 800.

ROSETREE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

ROSETTA, ro-zet'tä, (Arab. *Rasheed* or *Er-Rasheed*, rä-sheed'; Fr. *Rosette*, ro'zêt'; It. *Rosetta*, ro'sêt'tä,) a seaport town of Lower Egypt, capital of a province, on the W. arm of the Nile, at its delta, 40 miles N.E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31° 25' N., lon. 30° 28' E. Previous to the opening of the Mahmoodeeyeh Canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, it had 25,000 inhabitants: pop. now only about 4000. It has still a thriving general trade, and some manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods for the dockyards of Alexandria. The town is pleasantly situated, and neatly built; it is in repute for salubrity, and attracts many summer visitors. It was founded in 870, near the site of the ancient *Bolbitinum*; and here, in 1799, was discovered the famous "Rosetta stone," which furnished the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics: it is now in the British Museum. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and besieged by the English in 1807.

ROSE'VILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

ROSEVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 65 miles E. of Columbus.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

ROSEVILLE, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on Raccoon Creek, 70 miles W. of Indianapolis, has a flouring mill.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

ROSGIATO, ros-jät'to, written also ROSGIAT, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, about 1 mile from Ragusa. Pop. 1166.

ROSHEIM, roz'ēm', a walled town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 14 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3971.

ROSICLARE, ro'ze-klair', a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, about 1 mile from the Ohio River, and 22 miles S.W. of Shawneetown.

ROSIENNA, a town of Russia. See ROSSIENA.

ROSIÈRES, ro'ze-air', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 2851.

ROSIÈRES, a town of France, department of Somme, 18 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 2502.

ROSIÈRES AUX SALINES, ro'ze-air' ō sä'leen', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 9 miles S.E. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2359. It had lately one of the best studs in France.

ROSIERS, LES, lā ro'ze-ä', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the Nantes and Tours Railway, 18 miles S.E. of Angers. Pop. 1080.

ROSIGNANO, ro-seen-yä'no, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 16 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2310.

ROSIGNANO, a village of Tuscany, on the top of a hill of the same name, within a view of the sea, about 17 miles from Leghorn. Pop. 4401.

ROSINAK, a village of Transylvania. See RESINAR.

ROSINGYN, an island, Malay Archipelago. See BANDA.

ROSKILDE, a town of Denmark. See RŒSKILDE.

ROSLAU, ros'lŏw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Roslau, 4 miles N. of Dessau. Pop. 1000.

ROSLAVL, ros'läv'l', or ROSLOVL, ros-lov'l', a town of Russia, government, and 69 miles S.S.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 3965.

ROSLEA, ros'lä, or ROYSLEA, rois'lä, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on the Finn, 4 miles N.N.E. of Clones. Pop. 414.

ROS'LESTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

ROS'LIN, a *quoad sacra* parish and village of Scotland, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It has ruins of the celebrated Roslin Chapel, containing the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney and Roslin.

ROS'LIN, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 97 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

ROS'LYN, formerly HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, a post-village situated on Long Island, in North Hempstead township, Queens co., New York, at the head of a deep inlet setting up from Long Island Sound, about 23 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn.

ROSLYN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

ROSMANINHAL, ros-mä-neen-yäl', a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 65 miles S.S.E. of Guarda.

ROSNAO, ros'nŏw, or ROZNOW, roz-nov', a market-town of Moravia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 2275.

ROSNY, ros'nee', a village of France, department of Seine, with one of the detached forts near Paris.

ROSNY-SUR-SEINE, ros'nee' sür sän, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles W. of Mantes, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Rouen. Pop. 700. Near it is the fine château in which Sully, minister of Henry IV., was born.

ROSOUX, ro'zoo', Belgium, a station on the railway from Brussels to Liege, 52 miles from Brussels.

ROSS, in Ireland, the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, in Munster, 2 miles S. of Killarney. On it are the remains of a strong castle.

ROSS, a bog of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co., 3 miles W.N.W. of Maryborough.

ROSS, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the E. side of Broadhaven.

ROSS, a lake and village of Ireland, co. of Clare.

ROSS, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 12 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2674. The town, situated on a rocky eminence above the Wye, has many good houses, and a church, in which was buried the benevolent Kyrle, Pope's celebrated "Man of Ross," who died in 1724, and whose portrait is still preserved in his house, now an inn. The town contains a union workhouse, market-house, branch bank, mechanics' institute, &c.

ROSS, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway.

ROSS, a barony of Ireland, co. of Galway.

ROSS, or ROSS-CAR'BERY, a market-town, parish, and episcopal see of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, the town on an eminence, near its shallow harbor, 7 miles W.S.W. of Clonakilty. Pop. of town in 1851, about 1000. It is indifferently built, has a cathedral, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, market and court-houses, corn stores, and the ruins of a monastery on an adjacent rocky height. The see, comprising 32 parishes in the same county, is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

ROSS, NEW, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford, on the Barrow, across which it communicates with its suburb Rosbercon, by a wooden bridge 510 feet in length, 13 miles N.N.E. of Waterford, and 17 miles W. W. of Enniscorthy. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 9098. It is mostly well built, and enclosed by old walls, and has a quay 550 yards in length, which vessels of 600 tons can reach at high tides. Principal edifices, the churches and chapels, monastic establishments, an infirmary, and various hospitals; several market-houses, the Sessions-house, barracks, jail, custom-house, and some traces of an ancient abbey. The exports comprise corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, and bacon. The chief imports are fish from Newfoundland, and timber from the Baltic. The customs revenue increased from 14,291*l.* in 1846, to 31,282*l.* in 1848. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Parsons family.

ROSS, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, contains 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and also drained by Paint Creek. The surface is finely diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is rich and well cultivated. The valley of the Scioto in particular is noted for its fertility and beauty. In 1850 this county produced 2,840,443 bushels of corn—the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, excepting Sangamon co., Illinois. The Scioto and its affluents afford abundant motive-power. It is intersected by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and by the Ohio Canal. Ross co. was settled in 1796, by emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. 32,074.

ROSS, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. P. 1442.

ROSS, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 709.

ROSS, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1373.

ROSS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

ROSS, a post-township in the S.W. part of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1648.

ROSS, a township of Greene co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad. Pop. 1267.

ROSS, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1144.

ROSS, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 1675.

ROSS, a township of Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 747.

ROSSA, ros'sä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 35 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. about 1500.

ROSSANA, ros-sä'nä, a village of Piedmont, province, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2079.

ROSSANO, ros-sä'no, (anc. *Roscianum* or *Roscia Novalis Thuriorum*,) a city of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 miles W.N.W. of Cariati. It has a cathedral, and is the see of an archbishop. It is remarkable as the birthplace of three popes, viz., St. Zosimus Amarelli, John VII. and XVII. It is a very ancient place, and is said to have been founded by the Œnotrii, and after it had fallen into decay, to have been restored and colonized by the Romans. It was taken by assault and pillaged by Totila, King of the Huns. This city has long been noted as an abode of learning, and especially as the seat of the famous academy of *Spensiérati*. Among the many distinguished men to whom Rossano has given birth, besides those named above, may be mentioned Alexander de Amarelli, a renowned knight templar of the 12th century, who died bravely in defence of the holy sepulchre, and Count Leonardo de Amarelli, one of the most eminent jurisconsults in the 17th century. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 13,000.

ROSSBACH, ross'bäk, or RASBACH, räs'bäk, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Elbogen. Pop. 2934.

ROSSBACH, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Rossbach, at the foot of the Taunus Mountain, 13 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 230.

ROSSBACH, a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 17 miles S. of Halle. Here, on the 5th November, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

ROSSBERG, a mountain of Switzerland. See GOLDAU.

ROSS'BURG, a small post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 55 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

ROSS-AND-CROM'ARTY, a county extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Minsh on the W., and the Moray Frith on the E., and including, in detached portions, Cromarty, and the islands of Skye, Lewis, &c. in the Hebrides, its mainland portion having N. Sutherland, and S. Inverness-shire. Area estimated at 2885 square miles, of which 560 square miles are in the Hebrides, 344 belong to Cromarty, and 9½ to Nairn. Pop. in 1851, 82,707. Cromarty, Beauly, and Dornoch Friths indent it on the E., and Lochs Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Alsh on the W. Granite and primary schists form the N. and middle parts of the county. The sea-coasts, and a considerable way inland, are composed of old red sandstone. It is in the centre of a wild region of mountains, moors,

and lakes, traversed by the Conon, Orin, Beauly, and other small rivers, along which are extensive tracts of fertile soil. In some parts much good wheat is raised, and many plantations of trees have been made; but the greater part of the county is appropriated to sheep and cattle farming. Principal towns, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. See CROMARTY.

ROSS'DROITY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

ROSS'DUFF', a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

ROSSEAU, ros'so', a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ROSSEL, ros'sel, a town of East Prussia, 52 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 900.

ROS'SEL, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in Louisiade Archipelago; lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 154° 26′ E.; 22 miles long from E. to W., and 10½ miles greatest breadth.

ROSS' GROVE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

ROSS HILL, a small village of Walker co., Georgia.

ROSSIE, ros'see, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Indian River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Ogdensburg. It contains establishments for smelting and forging iron, and a machine shop. Mines of iron and lead are worked here. Pop. 1471.

ROSSIENA, ros-se-è'nâ, or ROSIENNA, ro-se-è'nâ, (Polish, *Rossienie*, ross-yèn'yè.) a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles W.N.W. of Vilna, on the Dubissa. Pop. 5779. It is the see of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Samogitia, and has several churches and a Piarist college.

ROSSIGLIONE, ros seel yo'nâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 18 miles N.W. of Genoa, on the Stura Rossiglione. Pop. 2567.

ROSSIGNOL (ros'seen'yol') LAKE, in Nova Scotia, Queen's co., 30 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis, about 11 miles in length. From it flows the Mersey River, at the mouth of which is the village of Rossignol, or Liverpool.

ROSSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ROSSINVER, a parish of Ireland, cos. Sligo and Leitrim.

ROSS'KEEN', a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on Cromarty Frith.

ROSSLA, ros'lâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Sangerhausen. Pop. 1660.

ROSS'LAND, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

ROSSLAU, ross'lów, a town of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Rosslau, and on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway, 28 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1526.

ROSSLEBEN, ross'lè'ben, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. P. 1815.

ROSSMERE or ROSSMIRE, ross'meer, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

ROSSO, ros'so, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, on the Bisagno. Pop. 2349.

ROS'SORY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh.

ROSS'S CORNER, a post-office of York co., Maine.

ROSS'S FER'RY, a post-office of Livingston co., Kentucky.

ROSS'TOWN, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

ROSSTREVOR, a seaport of Ireland. See ROSTREVOR.

ROSSUM, ros'sum, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles S.S.W. of Tiel. Pop. 845.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound, about 20 miles S.W. of New York.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N.W. of York.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village in Walker co., Georgia, about 200 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Sumpter co., Alabama.

ROSSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, 20 miles N. of Cincinnati. A bridge across the river connects it with Hamilton, the capital of the county. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has abundant water-power, which is employed in machinery for various purposes. A railroad has recently been opened from this place to Eaton, and is to be extended to Richmond, in Indiana. It contains a union school. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

ROSSVILLE, a village in Miami co., Ohio, on the Miami River, opposite Piqua.

ROSSVILLE, a thriving post-village and township of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Middle Fork of Wildcat River, 63 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

ROSSWEIN, ross'win, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Nossen. Pop. 4972.

ROSTAK, ros'tâk', an inland town of South Arabia, dominion, and 68 miles W.S.W. of Muscat, and stated to be large and well built.

ROSTARZEWO, ros-tar zâ'wo, a town of Prussian Poland, 35 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 674.

ROS'THERN, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

ROSTOCK, a commercial city and seaport of West Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and at the termination of a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 44 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Lat. 54° 5′ N., lon. 10° 14′ E. Pop. 20,266. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and consists of an old, a middle, and a new town, with several suburbs. The principal edifices are a palace, frequently the residence of the grand dukes, numerous churches, several hospitals, a town-hall, and theatre. In one of the principal squares is a statue of Blucher, a native of Rostock. It has a university, founded in 1419, with a library of 85,000 volumes, theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, botanic garden, and various scientific collections. Here are also a society of natural history, and other associations, and a commercial institute. It has numerous manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, chiccory, with extensive breweries, distilleries, vinegar, color, and chemical factories, and sugar-refineries. The trade is extensive; the exports consist principally of superior red wheat, barley, pease, rape-seed, oats, wool, rags, oil-cake, rape-oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions. The imports comprise colonial produce, wines, and manufactured goods. In 1845, 231 vessels and 32 lighters belonged to the port. The number of arrivals in 1847, was 747, and clearances, 762; in 1850, the number of arrivals was only 489, and clearances 503. The depth of the water in the river is from 8 to 9 feet, and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnemünde, its outport. Rostock is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1323. It was long one of the Hanse Towns, and retained, until lately, some exclusive privileges.

ROS'TOK, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 4 miles from Starkenbach. Pop. 1017.

ROSTOK, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, on the Moldau, 8 miles from Prague. Pop. 642.

ROSTOV, ROSTOW, ros-tov', written also ROSTOFF, or DMITRIA-ROSTOFSKAGO, dme-tre-â ros-tofs-kâ'go, a town of Russia, government, and 225 miles E.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Don, 22 miles above its mouth in the Sea of Azof. Pop. 3000. It is well built, and defended by a strong fortress, the residence of the commandant. It has numerous depôts of provisions for the army, the fortresses of the Caucasus, and the E. coast of the Black Sea, and is a principal entrepôt for the trade of the vast countries traversed by the Don. It has a large annual fair.

ROSTOV, ROSTOW or ROSTOFF, a town of Russia, government, and 37 miles S.S.W. of Yaroslav, capital of a circle, on Lake Nero. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. The principal edifices are an ancient cathedral, with numerous tombs of its archbishops, several convents, episcopal palaces, and a seminary. It has various manufactures of linens, vitriol, and colors, and an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons; and at it goods to the amount of 8,500,000 rubles are sometimes sold. This town is mentioned in history as early as A. D. 991.

ROSTRA'VER, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1689.

ROSTRENEN, ros'trèh-nèn', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 25 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 1168.

ROSTREVOR or ROSSTREVOR, ros-tree'vor, a small maritime town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 miles E.S.E. of Newry, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 650. Its position is highly beautiful; it is resorted to by many visiters in summer.

ROS'WELL, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, on Vickery's Creek, 13 miles N.E. of Marietta. Here is a cotton factory which employs 150 operatives.

ROTA, ro'tâ, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 9′ N., lon. 145° 18′ E., 12 miles long, and 5½ miles broad.

ROTA, ro'tâ, a maritime town of Spain, province, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Cadiz. Pop. 7987. It has a castle, and a small harbor for coasting vessels. Chief industry, agriculture and fishing.

ROTAS, ro'tâs, a fort of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 104 miles N.N.W. of Lahore, but lately stated to be in an inefficient state of defence.

ROTASGUR, ro-tâs-gâr', a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Sone, 110 miles S.W. of Patna.

ROTELLO, ro-tèl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 7 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 1800.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany. See ROTHENBURG.

ROTENBURG, ro'ten-bóóre', a town of Hanover, government of Stade, 62 miles N.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1556.

ROTGEN, rot'ghen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1560.

ROTH, rót, a river of Würtemburg, joins the Danube on the right, 7 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Length, 38 miles.

ROTH, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rednitz, and on the railroad from Nördlingen to Nuremberg, 15 miles S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2436. It has a castle, a high school, and manufactures of cutlery, gold and silver lace, and glass.

ROTHA, ro'tä, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. 1196.

ROTHAU, ro'tŏw, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ŏŏn'ter,) a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Elbogen. Pop. 1738.

ROTH'BURY, roth'ber-e, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 miles W.S.W. of Alnwick. Pop. of the township, 895. It is picturesquely situated in a deep glen.

ROTH DOBRAWITZ, a town of Bohemia. See DOBRAWITZ.

ROTHENBUCH, ro'ten-bŏŏk', a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1038.

ROTHENBURG, ro'ten-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 54 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1088.

ROTHENBURG, ro'ten-burg or ro'ten-bŏŏrg', or ROTENBURG, ro'ten-bŏŏrg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Fulda, 24 miles S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 3650. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge, and has the castle of the Landgrave of Hesse, and several educational establishments.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 15 miles N.E. of Verden, on the Wümme. Pop. 1500.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1130.

ROTHENBURG, ro'ten-bŏŏrg', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.W. of Lucerne.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, ro'ten-bŏŏrg'-än-dĕr-tŏw'ber, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Tauber, 31 miles S.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 5231. It has a high school, and manufactures of woollen cloth. It was formerly a free city of the empire.

ROTHENFELS, ro'ten-fĕls', a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 6 miles E.S.E. of Rastadt. Pop. 1357.

ROTHENFELS, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 908.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, ro'ten-kĕĕrk'en, or RODENKIRCHEN, ro'den-keerk'en, a village of North-western Germany, in Oldenburg, 5 miles N.E. of Ovelgönne, on the Weser. Pop. 2100.

ROTHENMANN, a town of Austria. See ROTTENMANN.

ROTHENTHURM, ro'ten-tŏŏrm', (i. e. "Red Tower,") a pass of Europe, between Transylvania and Wallachia, 17 miles S.S.E. of Hermannstadt, and deriving its name from a conspicuous red tower, among "whitewashed modern fortifications."

ROTHENTHURM, ro'ten-tŏŏrm', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N. of Schwytz. Near it is Morgarton, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, on the 16th of November, 1315.

ROTHER, roth'er, a small river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel at Rye, the harbor of which town it forms.

ROTHER, a rivulet of England, co. of Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

ROTH'ERBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ROTH'ERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ROTH'ERFIELD-GREYS, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

ROTH'ERFIELD-PEP'PARD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROTHERHAM, roth'er-ăm, a manufacturing town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the right bank of the Don, across which it communicates by a five-arched bridge with its suburb Masborough, and on the North Midland Railway, 6 miles N.E. of Sheffield. Pop. of the township in 1851, 6325. It has a fine church with a lofty spire, erected and made collegiate by Archbishop Rotherham in the reign of Edward IV., various other churches, many chapels of Dissenters, a court-house, market-house, and public library, a college of the Independants, a literary institution, opened in 1853, a grammar school, with exhibitions to the universities, other endowed schools, almshouses, a workhouse, and on its old bridge is an ancient chapel now used for a prison. Rotherham has manufactures of all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, and bridge works. It has also manufactures of starch, rope, twine, glass, and soap, large breweries, and flax mills; its industry and trade being facilitated by abundant supplies of coal in the vicinity, and the navigation of the Don. It is governed by a body of the inhabitants, and has weekly and midsummer sessions. Near it is Wentworth Castle, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

ROTHERHITHE, roth'er-hīth, often pronounced and written RED'RIFF, a parish of England, formerly a S.E. suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surray, on the Thames, 2½ miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It consists mostly of inferior streets, and of dock-yards for shipbuilding, &c., in which, and in ship chandlery, its population is chiefly employed. Here is the S. entrance to the Thames Tunnel.

ROTH'ERSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

ROTH'ERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

ROTH'ERWOOD, a post-office of Wautauga co., North Carolina.

ROTHERWOOD, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia, about 130 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

ROTHES, roths, a parish of Scotland, co., and 9 miles S.S.E. of Elgin. In the vicinity is Rothes Castle, the ancient seat of the Leslie family.

ROTHESAY, roth'sä, a royal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the co. of Bute, at the head of a beautiful bay on the E. side of the island, 30 miles W. of Glasgow. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 7104. It is modernly built, and is much resorted to by sea-bathers and invalids. The principal public edifices, are 2 churches and numerous chapels, a ruined castle of the 11th century, excellent schools, county and town-halls, and custom and excise offices. It has public libraries, reading-rooms, banks, and insurance companies, large cotton mills, some ship-building docks, and important herring, salmon, haddock, whiting, and sole fisheries. John Earl of Bute, the favorite of George III., and Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, were born here.

ROTHHAAR GEBIRGE, rot'här gheh-bēē'gheh, a mountain range in the E. part of Prussia, Rhenish Province, stretches nearly 45 miles, from S.W. to N.E.

ROTHIEMAY, roth'e-mä', a parish of Scotland, co. of Banff, 6 miles N.N.E. of Huntly. It has a Druid temple, and Rothiemay House, a seat of the Earl of Fife.

ROTHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

ROTHMUHLE, (Rothmühle,) rōt'mü'leh, a village partly in Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, and partly in Moravia, circle of Brünn, near Policzka. Pop. 1476.

ROTHS'VILLE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ROTHWASSER, rōt'wäs'ser, a village of Moravia, 35 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2433.

ROTHWASSER, a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Landskron. Pop. 2964.

ROTH'WELL, a village and parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles W.N.W. of Kettering. It has a church under which is an immense charnel-house, full of bones of unknown antiquity, an old market-house, now disused, and a poor's hospital.

ROTHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROTHWELL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

ROTH'WICK'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

ROTOMAGUS. See ROUEN.

ROTONDA, ro-ton'dä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 19 miles S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3400.

ROTONDELLA, ro-ton-dĕl'lä, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, adjacent to the above.

ROTSCHENSALM, rot'shen-sälm', a fort of Russia, N. side of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles S.S.W. of Fredericksham. It is erected on one of the small islands which stud the mouth of the Kymmene, and forms a strong defence of the harbor, which is an important station of the Russian navy. Pop. 800.

ROTSELAER, rot'seh-lär', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles N.E. of Brussels. P. 1916.

ROTTEE, rot'tee, ROTTI, ROTTE or ROTTO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40' S., lon. 123° E. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 20 miles. The products are rice, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, cotton, and ebony. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. extremity of which is the village of Rangong, with a harbor perfectly secure.

ROTTENBURG, rōt'ten-bŏŏrg', a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 12 miles W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 6000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has manufactures of leather and paper.

ROTTENMANN' or ROTHENMANN, rō'ten-männ', a town of Styria, on an affluent of the Enns, 20 miles N.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 757.

ROTTERDAM, rot'ter-dăm', (Dutch pron. rot'ter-dăm'; L. *Roterodamum*,) an important commercial city of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, at the confluence of the Rotte with the Maas or Meuse, 40 miles S.S.W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55' 3" N., lon. 4° 29' 5" E. Pop. in 1850, 88,812. Mean temperature of the year, 51°: winter, 38°·9; summer, 65° Fahrenheit. It is built in the form of an isosceles triangle, the base and longest side of which is next the river, the land sides being surrounded by the old fortifications, beyond which are situated the populous suburbs. The city has as many canals as streets, across which communication is maintained by innumerable drawbridges; it is also traversed by the Rotte, a small stream, at the junction of which with the Meuse there is a large dyke or dam, whence the name Rotterdam. Many of the canals are planted with trees, imparting to them a pleasing aspect; several are so deep as to form excellent harbors, and admit the largest ships to lie alongside the warehouses in the middle of the town. The water in them is kept fresh and clean by the action of the tide, which rises here from 10 to 12 feet. The river, opposite the town, is from 30 to 40 feet deep, and bordering it is a fine quay, 1½ miles long, called the Boompjes, (little trees,) from a line of elms, planted in 1615, now grown to a large size. Many of the houses are quaint-looking and gabled edifices, overhanging their foundations. The principal buildings being along the chief canals or havens, the other streets,

though all are well lighted with gas, have a less seemly appearance.

There are several market-places, among which may be mentioned the Groote-markot, (Great market,) having in the centre a metal statue in honor of Erasmus, who was a native of the city; the fish, the sea-fish and the river-fish, the pig, poultry, vegetable, butter and cheese markets. The principal buildings are the town-hall, court-house, house of correction, the exchange, the old East India house, the government dock-yards, arsenal, rope-walks, a *mont-de-piété*, &c. There are four Calvinistic churches—the Grootekerk, ("Great Church,") or Church of St. Laurens, founded in 1414, and finished in 1472. It contains monuments to De Witt, Kortenaar, and De Brakel, and has (since it was improved in 1844) one of the finest organs in the world, having 90 stops and 6500 pipes, and esteemed by some superior even to that of Haarlem. The other Calvinistic churches are Prinsekerk, (Prince's Church,) Zuiderkerk, (South Church,) and Oester or Nieuwkerk, (East or New Church.) Besides these, there are French, English Presbyterian, Scotch Reformed, English Episcopalian, Christian Dissenter, Remonstrant, Baptist, and several Roman Catholic churches. The benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions include a hospital for aged women and another for old men, two orphan hospitals, a general hospital, a poor's-house, and many friendly and benevolent societies. It is the seat of the central prison of the Netherlands; has an exchange, with a library and a collection of philosophical instruments; a Latin school, called the Erasmus Gymnasium; schools of medicine and navigation, five town schools, and numerous others; societies of the fine arts, and of science, of literature, and of music.

Rotterdam is more favorably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit the largest East and West Indian vessels; a ship canal has been cut across the isle of Voorn; and it communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, by railway with the Hague and Amsterdam, and with Germany by steamers on the Rhine. Since 1830 its commerce has increased more rapidly than that of any other town in the Netherlands. It sends to the Dutch Eastern possessions, and to the West Indies, provisions of all kinds, spirits, wines, mineral waters, and manufactured goods, in return for coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, dye-woods, &c. To England and Scotland, with which it carries on an extensive and lucrative trade, it sends cheese, butter, flax, madder, garden and other seeds, fruits, ducks, and large numbers of sheep and cattle. With America and with France, Spain, Portugal, and the North states of Europe; it has also a considerable trade. The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, increased from 1833 (tons 365,541) inwards, and 1913 (tons 374,162) outwards, in 1846, to 2127 (tons 449,196) inwards, and 2095 (tons 466,252) outwards, in 1851. Along the Rhine it sends to Germany and Switzerland sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, indigo, spices, Dutch tobacco, rape-seed, madder, butter, cheese, fish, &c., in return for wheat, rye, Moselle and Rhine wine, pipe-clay, pottery-ware, Berlinblue, chemical stuffs, &c.

Besides its extensive commerce, Rotterdam has 42 distilleries, several breweries, and vinegar-works, 5 tan-works, 10 candle-works, 7 dye-works, 5 sugar-refineries, numerous bleach-fields; and corn, oil, brass, snuff, and saw mills; a shot-factory, and 8 ship-building yards. It has likewise steam communication with London, Leith, Hull, Yarmouth, Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, &c., and 11 steam-towing companies. There are more English residents here than in any other town in the Netherlands.

Rotterdam is the birthplace of the celebrated Erasmus, of the naval heroes Egbert Kotenaar, Jan van Brakel, and Cornelius Tromp, and of Jan Hendrik van der Palm, a distinguished Oriental scholar, an eminent orator, and one of the best prose writers Holland has produced.

ROTTERDAM, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, on the Mohawk River, 20 miles N.W. of Albany. P. 2446.

ROTTI, an island, Malay Archipelago. See ROTTEE.

ROTTINGDEAN, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

ROTTNEST (RAT-NEST) ISLAND, West Australia, co. of Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan River. Lat. 31° 57′ S., lon. 115° 25′ E. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

ROTTO, an island, Malay Archipelago. See ROTTEE.

ROTTOFRENO, rot-to-frā′no, a village of Parma, duchy, and 6 miles W. of Piacenza, on the Loggia. The united French and Spaniards were here defeated by the Austrians in 1746. Pop. 3163.

ROTTUM rot′tŭm, or ROTTUMEROOG, rot′tŭm-ĕh-rōg′, an island of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 miles S.W. of Borkum. Pop. 1726.

ROTTUM, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Danube on the right, about 7 miles above Ulm. Length, 32 miles.

ROTTUM, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, near Heerenveen. Pop. 209.

ROTTUM, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 14 miles N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 250.

ROTTWEIL, rot′wīl a town of Würtemberg, on a height beside the Neckar, 14 miles S. of Sulz. Pop. 3710. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, an hospital, an exchange, schools, and a considerable trade.

ROTUMA, ROTUMAH, ro-too′mah, ROTUAM, ro-too′ăm, or GRENVILLE ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 177° 30′ E. Circumference, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous; the soil volcanic, and in many parts carefully cultivated, the inhabitants appearing to be more advanced in social arts than those of most other parts of Polynesia.

ROTZ, (Rötz,) rŏts, RETZ, rĕts, or RETZA, rĕt′zā, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 43 miles N.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1900. It has a castle and a Dominican convent.

ROTZ, (Rötz,) a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 30 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1253.

ROUANS, roo′ŏnz′, a village of France, department of Loire Inférieure, 10 miles S.E. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 4490.

ROUBAIX, roo′bā, a flourishing manufacturing town of France, department of Nord, on the canal of Roubaix, and on the Northern Railway, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 34,698. It has a chamber of manufactures, and is one of the most industrious and thriving towns in France. It is abundantly supplied with water by Artesian wells. Its manufactures comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, furniture cloth, carpets, and twist. Roubaix has also many dye-works and tanneries. Its work-people are in better circumstances than those of most other manufacturing towns in the country.

ROUBION, roo′be-ŏnz′, a river of France, department of Drôme, joins the Rhone at Montélimart, after a W. course of 30 miles.

ROUBLEVKA, a town of Russia. See ROOBLEVKA.

ROUBTSERA, a town of Russia. See ROOBTSERA.

ROUCOURT, roo′koor′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1390.

ROUDBAR, a town of Persia. See ROODBAR.

ROUDBAR, a village of Russia. See ROODBAR.

ROUDNIA, a town of Russia. See ROODNIA.

ROUDNIKI, a town of Russia. See ROODNIKI

ROUDOMIN, a town of Russia. See ROODOMIN.

ROUEN, roo′en, (Fr. pron. rwăN; anc. *Rotomagus* or *Rotomagus*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Seine Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with its suburb, St. Sever, and by a new iron bridge, 68 miles N.W. of Paris, and 56 miles E.S.E. of Havre, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 49° 26′ N., lon. 1° 6′ E. Pop. in 1852, 109,265. It stands in a valley, on a gentle acclivity facing the S., and is built in the shape of an irregular oval, the contour of which is marked out by the site of the old ramparts, which have been levelled down and converted into finely-planted boulevards. In addition to the town proper, on the right bank of the river, there are several suburbs, of which that of St. Sever, on the left bank, is the most extensive. When viewed from the adjoining heights, particularly from the hill of St. Catherine on the S.E., no provincial town in France presents a more magnificent and venerable aspect. A closer inspection, however, does not tend to heighten the impression. The streets, in the older portion, though long and tolerably straight, are narrow, dark, and dirty; and the houses, for the most part of wood, and often faced with slate, are poorly built, and so lofty and crowded as to exclude a free circulation of air. Many of these houses, however, are interesting from their antiquity; and in the W. part of the town, which is of more modern construction, there are several handsome streets, with elegant mansions of stone. To these must be added the rows of houses along the magnificent quays by which the banks of the river are lined.

Among the public edifices the first place is due to the cathedral, a vast and imposing structure erected during a succession of centuries. Its W. front, forming one side of the fruit and flower-market, is flanked by two lofty towers, in different styles of architecture, and is almost covered with images and sculptures. The interior is 435 feet long, 104 feet broad, and 89½ feet high. It is in the early pointed style, and has three remarkably fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has on its pavement small lozenge-shaped tablets of marble, marking the spots where the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, and the bodies of his brother Henry, his uncle Geoffroy Plantagenet, and John Duke of Bedford, Regent of Normandy, were interred. The other edifices most deserving of notice are the archbishop's palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral; the abbey of St. Ouen, with a church, regarded as one of the most perfect Gothic edifices in the world; the church of St. Maclou, a fine specimen of florid Gothic; the Hotel de Ville, originally part of the abbey of St. Ouen, and containing, in addition to the municipal buildings, a public library of 33,000 volumes, and a picture-gallery; the Palais-de-Justice; the Museum, particularly rich in works of art, and other antiquities of the Middle Ages; and the Halles, a vast edifice, forming three sides of a parallelogram, and containing a series of halls, in which the principal manufactures of the town are weekly exposed for sale. In the Place de la Pucelle is a monument erected to the Maid of Orleans, on the spot where the heroine was so infamously committed to the flames.

The staple manufactures are cottons, in a great variety of forms, produced to such an extent as to make Rouen the

Manchester of France. It is also famous for its confectionery. The other principal articles are broad-cloth, combs, fine liqueurs, chemical products, &c. There are also tanneries, sugar-refineries, copper and iron foundries. The situation of the town on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on an important navigable river, accessible by large vessels, is very favorable for trade. The principal articles are corn, flour, wine, brandy, salt provisions, train-oil, colonial produce, and the various articles of its manufacture, particularly a species of striped and checked cotton goods called *rouennaries*.

Rouen is the sea of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a court of appeal for the departments of Seine Inférieure and Eure, and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, mint, agricultural society, college, *académie universitaire*, diocesan seminary, third-class school of hydrography, academy of science and art, and school of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It is a place of great antiquity, and existed before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, under whom it took the name of *Rotomagus*, which it retained for several centuries. In the ninth century it was pillaged by the Normans, who made it their capital. After the Norman conquest it long continued in the possession of the English, who finally lost it in 1449, eighteen years after they had disgraced themselves by their inhuman sacrifice of Joan of Arc. Many eminent men have been born here, among others, Corneille, the father of French tragedy, and Fontenelle.

ROUERGUE, roo-aing' or rwèrg, an ancient district of France, in the E. part of the province of Guienne. It was divided into Haute-Marche, Basse-Marche, and Comté. Rodez was its capital. It is now included in the department of Aveyron.

ROUEZ, awèz (?) a village of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles N.W. of Lemans. Pop. 2000.

ROUFFACH, roof'fàk', a walled town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 9 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3680. It stands around a height, on which is the Castle of Isenbourg, a residence of several of the Merovingian kings. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

ROUGE, roo'zhà', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.W. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 2710.

ROUGE BAYOU, bī'oo, of Louisiana, traverses parts of Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes, and communicates with Achafalaya Bayou.

ROUGEMONT, roozh'mòn', or REICHMUND, r�ch'mün', a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 22 miles N.E. of Besançon. Pop. 1872.

ROUGEMONT, roozh'mòn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Saane, 28 miles E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1100.

ROUGE (roozh) RIVER, of Michigan, is formed by three branches, the North, West, and South, which rise in Oakland and Washtenaw counties, and unite about 10 miles W. of Detroit. The river then flows into the Detroit River, 6 miles below the city just named. It is navigable for small vessels to Dearbornville, about 10 miles.

ROUGHAM, rō'ăm (?) a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROUGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ROUGH CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises near the boundary between Hardin and Grayson counties, and flowing in a direction W. by S., enters Green River on the boundary between Ohio and Daviess counties. Length, about 100 miles.

ROUGH CREEK, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 105 miles S.W. of Richmond.

ROUGH CREEK, a post-office of Grayson co., Kentucky.

ROUGH LEE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ROUGH-AND-READY, rŭff and rèd'dee, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-village of Fayette co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 11 miles S. of Atlanta.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama, with a station on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, 20 miles from West Point.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-village of Anderson co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Grab Orchard.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 33 miles N.N.E. of Quincy.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a post-town of Nevada co., California. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

ROUGH-AND-READY MILLS, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

ROUGHTON, rŭf'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROUGNAT, roon'yà', a village of France, department of Creuse, 7 miles E.N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 2290.

ROUILLAC, roo'yàk' or rool'yàk', a market-town of France, department of Charente, 13 miles N.N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 2088.

ROUILLÉ, roo'yà' or rool'yà', a village of France, department of Vienne, 17 miles S.W. of Poitiers. P. in 1852, 2004.

ROUJAN, roo'zhòn', a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 13 miles N.N.E. of Bézlers. Pop. 1740.

ROUJANA, a town of Russia. See ROOZHANA.

ROUKONI, a town of Russia. See ROOKONI.

ROULERS, roo'lè', (Flemish *Roosselaer*, rōws'sel-lär',) a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on an affluent of the Lys, and on the railway from Bruges to Courtrai, 13 miles N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 10,277. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens.

ROULETTE, roo'lèt', a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. of Coudersport. Pop. 222.

ROULSTONE, rōl'stŏn, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

ROUM, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey. See SEEVAS.

ROUMELIA or ROUM-ILI. See ROOM-ELEE.

ROUM-KALAH, Asiatic Turkey. See ROOM-KALAH.

ROUNCTON, (rŭnk'tŏn?) WEST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

ROUND'AWAY BAYOU, (bī'oo,) of Louisiana, traverses Madison parish a few miles W. of the Mississippi, with which it communicates in high water. It is connected towards the S. with Bayou Vidal.

ROUND BOTTOM, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

ROUND GROVE, a small post-village of Carroll co., Missouri.

ROUND GROVE, a township of Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 1107.

ROUND'HAY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.E. of Leeds. It has a picturesque church and almshouses, and consists almost entirely of handsome mansions with gardens and spacious grounds.

ROUND'HEAD, a post-village and township of Hardin co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Kenton. Pop. of the township, 655; of the village about 200.

ROUND HILL, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 60 miles S.W. by W. of New Haven.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

ROUND LAKE, a small lake of Hamilton co., New York, has its outlet into Lake Pleasant.

ROUND POND, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

ROUND POND, a post-village of Wayne co., Mississippi.

ROUND POND, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 346.

ROUND PRAIRIE, (prà'ree,) a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a small village of Andrew co., Missouri.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a post-village of Dallas co., Missouri, 82 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a village of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

ROUND TENT, a post-office of Yuba co., California.

ROUND TOP, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

ROUNYAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ROONYAH.

ROUPHIA, roo-fe'a, (anc. *Alpheus*,) a river of Greece, in the Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Ladon, and Dogana Rivers, drains the whole table-land of Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Katacolo. Total course from the head of the Carbonaro, upwards of 100 miles.

ROURE, roor, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 18 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. P. 2942.

ROUROUTOU, an island, South Pacific. See OHEYEROA.

ROUSA, a town of Russia. See ROOSA.

ROUSAY, roo'sà, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, 5½ miles S. of the headland of Skea, in Westray. Length from E. to W., 4 miles; breadth, 3 miles. The shores on the W. are rocky and precipitous; elsewhere low and sloping; and on its S. side is a tolerable inn. With Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow Islands, it forms a parish. Pop. 1294.

ROUSE'S (rōwes'ez) POINT, a flourishing post-village of Clinton co., New York, at the head of Lake Champlain, at the extreme N.E. corner of the state. The Vermont Central, the Northern, and the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads all meet at this point. The cars of the former road here cross the lake by a bridge upwards of 5000 feet long, the centre of which, about 300 feet in length, consists of a species of boat or floating bridge, so arranged that the passing of the cars is not affected by any rise or fall in the water. Except while the cars are crossing, it is kept open or swung round, so as not to interrupt navigation on the lake. The cost of the bridge, independent of the floating portion, was about $300,000. The depôt in which all these roads terminate is an immense building, the upper part of which is occupied as a hotel. It stands mostly over the lake.

ROUSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

ROUSSEAU, roo'sō', a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 35 miles S. of Zanesville.

ROUSSELAER, a town of Belgium. See ROULERS.

ROUSSIS, Les, lā rooss, a frontier village of France, department of Jura, 20 miles N. of Geneva, with a custom-house, and manufactures of watches. Pop. in 1852, 2396.

ROUSSILLON, roo'seel'yŏNⁿ' or roo'see'yŏNⁿ', an old province of South France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees. Perpignan was its capital, as it is of the modern department of Pyrénées-Orientales, with which Roussillon is nearly identical.

ROUSSILLON, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 11 miles S. of Vienne. Pop. 1800.

ROUTCHOUK. See ROUSTCHOUK.

ROUTH, rooth, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ROUTOT, roo'to', a market-town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1101.

ROUVILLE roo'veel', a county of Canada East, bordering on Lake Champlain, comprises an area of 429 square miles. Pop. 27,031. This county is intersected by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, and the Sorell River washes its western border. Capital, Clarenceville.

ROUVRAY, roo'vrā', a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 12 miles W.S.W. of Semur. Pop. 1165.

ROUX, roo, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the railroad from Brussels to Charleroi, 2 miles N.N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 2810.

ROUY, roo'ee', a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, 17 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. 1447.

ROVATO, ro-vä'to, a market-town of Lombardy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Brescia.

ROVEGNO, ro-vēn'yo, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Bobbio, on the Trebbia. Pop. 2356.

ROVELLASCA, ro-vĕl-läs'kä, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and about 9 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1650.

ROVER, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

ROVERBELLA, ro-vĕr-bĕl'lä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles N. of Mantua.

ROVERCHIARA, ro-vĕr-ke-ä'rä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige.

ROVERÈ, ro-vä'rā, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 miles S.E. of Aquila.

ROVEREDO, ro-vä-rā'do, (Ger. *Roveredt*, ro'veh-rĕt',) a town of the Tyrol, on the frontiers of Austrian Italy, on the Lens, near its junction with the Adige, 13 miles S.W. of Trent. Pop. 8900. It is well built, and commanded by a strong castle. It has a gymnasium, an English conventual establishment, and a seminary, with a public library, silk mills, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

ROVEREDO, ro-vä-rā'do, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of the Alps, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bellinzona.

ROVESCALA, ro-vĕs-kä'lä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Voghera. P. 1353.

ROVEZZANO, ro-vĕt-zä'no, (L. *Rovetianum*,) a commune of Tuscany, about 3 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 4600.

ROVIGNO, ro veen'yo, or TREVIGNO, trā-veen'yo, a seaport town of Illyria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 miles S.S.W. of Trieste. It is situated on a rocky promontory, on the Adriatic, and has two harbors, ship-building yards for vessels of 300 tons, manufactures of sail cloth, an extensive tunny-fishery, and trade in wine and olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, and 2 hospitals. In 1845, 168 ships and 60 fishing-boats belonged to the port. Pop. 10,688.

ROVIGO, ro-vee'go, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, on the Adigetto, here crossed by 4 stone bridges, 38 miles S.W. of Venice. Pop. 9600. Its walls, in part destroyed, are pierced by 6 gateways, and it has a castle, numerous churches, convents, and charitable institutions, 2 theatres, an academy of arts, and a commission of works for the Polesine district, of which it is the capital. It is the residence of the Bishop of Adria. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to General Savary.

ROVILLE, roo'veel', a village of France, department of Meurthe, near the Moselle, 15 miles S.S.E. of Nancy.

ROVNO. See ROWNO.

ROW, rō, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on Loch Gare. Here are remains of several old baronial castles.

ROWAN, rō-ăn', a county in the W. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 600 square miles. The Yadkin River forms the boundary on the E., and South Yadkin on the N. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. The Yadkin furnishes extensive motive-power on the border of the county. It is intersected by the Western Turnpike, extending from Salisbury W. to Georgia, and by the route of the Central Railroad of North Carolina. The S. part of the county is comprised in the gold region. Formed in 1753. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. 13,879, of whom 10,016 were free, and 3854 slaves.

ROWANDIZ, ROWANDUZ, row-ăn'diz, or RAVANDIZ, a fortified town of Turkish Koordistan, pashalic, and 75 miles N.E. of Mosul, on an affluent of the Greater Zab; lat. 36° 47' N., lon. 44° 30' E. It comprises from 1000 to 1300 houses, with a crowded population, and is encircled everywhere, except on the river side, with a wall flanked by round towers; besides which, it has a castle, the residence of its bey. The Rowandiz River flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 miles distant. The peak of Rowandiz, Kendilan chain, is 30 miles E.N.E.

ROWBERROW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

ROWDE, rōd, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

ROWDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROWE, rō, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 103 miles N.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. 659.

ROWEN, ro'ĕn, (OBER, ō'bĕr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tĕr,) two contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim. Population 1567.

ROWENA, a post-office of Russell co., Kentucky.

ROWENSKO, ro-ĕn'sko, a market-town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1564.

ROWER, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles N. of New Ross. Pop. 3776.

ROWE'S (rōz) CORNER, New Hampshire, a station on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 13 miles from Concord.

ROWESVILLE, rōz'vil, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, 69 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

ROWINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

ROWLAND'S (rōlands) SPRINGS, a fashionable watering-place of Cass co., Georgia, situated 56 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 6 miles from the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

ROWLANDSVILLE, rōlands-vil, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 73 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

ROWLANDSVILLE, a post-office of Stanley co., North Carolina.

ROWLESBURG, rōlz'burg (?) a village and station of Preston co., Virginia, is finely situated on the Cheat River, where it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 126 miles from Wheeling. The river is navigable 40 miles above this village, and it also affords abundant water-power.

ROWLEY, rōlee, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

ROWLEY, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 1075.

ROWLEY, REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

ROWNER, a parish and hamlet of England, co. of Hants, 3 miles S. of Fareham.

ROWNO, rov'no, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, near several lakes, 115 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomeer. (Jitomir.) Pop. 9240.

ROWS, or ROWSBURG, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 91 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, contains about 50 houses.

ROWSLEY, (rōz'lee,) GREAT, a chapelry and township of England, co. of Derby, 3½ miles S.E. of Bakewell. It has a station on the Midland Junction Railway.

ROWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROWZAH, rōw'zä, a town of India, in the Deccan, in Nizam's dominions, N.W. of Aurungabad, near the caves of Elora, and having fine remains of Mohammedan and other edifices, including the tomb of Aurungzebe.

ROXALANA, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

ROXANA, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

ROXBOROUGH, formerly a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, now included within the limits of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, about 7 miles N. by W. of the State-house. Pop. in 1850, 2660.

ROXBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Person co., North Carolina, near the source of Neuse River, 60 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, few stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

ROXBURGH, rox'bŭr-rĕh, or ROXBURGHSHIRE, rox'bŭr-rĕh-shir, an inland and frontier county of Scotland, having E. and S. the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Area, 715 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 51,642. Surface hilly in the S. and W., elsewhere mostly a tolerably fertile plain. Principal rivers, the Teviot, which intersects it throughout, and the Tweed in the N. Coal, lime, marl, and freestone are the chief mineral products. The principal manufactures are of woollens. Its N. part is intersected by the North British Railway and branches. Principal towns, Jedburgh, the capital, Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Under the Romans it formed a part of Valentia, and afterwards it was a part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

ROXBURGH, a county of New South Wales, enclosed by the cos. of Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, and Bathurst. Area, 1520 square miles. Pop. 2553. Chief towns, Kelso and Rydal. With the co. of Wellington it sends 1 member to the Legislative Assembly.

ROXBURY, rox'ber-e, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 44 miles N.W. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 246.

ROXBURY, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 37 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 260.

ROXBURY, a post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 967.

ROXBURY, a beautiful city of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 3 miles S. of Bos-

ton, with which it is connected by what is termed "Boston Neck." Leading over this neck are three avenues, which are traversed by numerous lines of stages plying between the two cities. Much of the site now occupied by Roxbury was originally rocky and very irregular, but of late has been greatly improved. Portions of it are quite elevated, affording fine views of Boston and the surrounding scenery. It would perhaps be difficult to find concentrated in any city of equal extent such a diversity of surface, or so many elements of the picturesque. The private edifices, all of which are neat, and some very elegant, are, for the most part, enclosed by spacious grounds adorned with flower-gardens and a profusion of shrubbery; indeed, few places have been more improved by the horticulturist. For several years past the city has been flourishing, owing in part to its having become a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in Boston. Its wealth and interests are closely connected with that city, and it might with propriety, perhaps, be regarded as a suburb of the metropolis. It has, however, considerable trade of its own, and is also extensively engaged in manufacturing. The most important articles produced are steam-engines, steam-boilers, fire-engines, iron castings, chemical preparations, carpetings, various kinds of fringe, tassels, cordage, leather, &c. It has 2 banks, with a circulation of $160,000, and $20,000 of specie; a savings' institution, an insurance company, and a gas-light company, incorporated in 1853, with a capital of $300,000. Two newspapers are published here. A beautiful burial-place, called the Forest Hills Cemetery, has recently been laid out on the Dedham Turnpike, a short distance back of the city. It comprises an area of about 70 acres, diversified with nearly every variety of surface, and variously adorned with winding pathways, plants, shrubbery, &c. The entrance to the grounds is by a fine Egyptian gateway. Boston and Roxbury were both incorporated the same year, 1630. The latter was chartered as a city in 1846. Pop. in 1790, 2226; in 1810, 3669; in 1830, 5247; in 1840, 9089; in 1850, 18,273; and in 1855, about 25,000.

ROXBURY, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 36 miles S.W. by W. of Hartford. Hats are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1114.

ROXBURY, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Delaware co., New York. Pop. 2853.

ROXBURY, a post-township of Morris co., New Jersey, 47 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 2269.

ROXBURY, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 4 miles S. of Belvidere, contains 3 mills and a foundry.

ROXBURY, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. of Chambersburg. Pop. near 200.

ROXBURY, a township of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1093.

ROXBURY, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 274.

ROX'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

ROX'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROX'O, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 79 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

ROX'OBEL, a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina.

ROX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

ROXTON, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Shefford, 16 miles from Granby. Pop. of township, 650.

ROX'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ROY, a small river of Scotland, rises 5 miles E. of the S. end of Loch Oich, flows S.W., and joins the Spean after a course of 16 miles. It traverses the famous vale of Glenroy.

ROY, a small island of Ireland, co. of Donegal, in Mulroy Lough, about 23 miles N.W. of Londonderry, half a mile in length.

ROYAL, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 221.

ROYAL CENTRE, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana.

ROYAL OAK, a post-office of Talbot co., Maryland.

ROYAL OAK, a thriving post-village and township of Oakland co., Michigan, on the railroad from Detroit to Pontiac, 12 miles N.W. of Detroit. The village has a steam saw mill, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1092.

ROYAL OAKS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

ROY'ALSTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 65 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1546.

ROY'ALTON, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on White River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 34 miles S. of Montpelier. The village contains several churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1850.

ROYALTON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Niagara co., New York, intersected by the Erie Canal. It contains springs of inflammable gas. Pop. 4024.

ROYALTON, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. P. 1253.

ROYALTON, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 24 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

ROYALTON, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 570.

ROYALTON, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 14 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

ROYAN, ro'yôn', a maritime town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 miles S.W. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 3329. It has a small harbor defended by a fort, pilchard and other fisheries, and bathing establishments.

ROYAUMONT, rol'ô'mônc', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, with a cotton factory established in an abbey founded by Louis IX.

ROYBON, rwâ'bôn', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 22 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1853, 2294, partly engaged in steel-works.

ROYDON, a parish of England, co. of Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 miles E. of Broxbourne.

ROYDON, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

ROYDON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

ROYE, rwâ, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Arve, 23 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 3775. It has manufactures of beet-root sugar, and woollen hosiery. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained 11 sieges.

ROYÈRE, rol'air', a village of France, department of Creuse, 23 miles S. of Guéret. Pop. in 1852, 2503.

ROYERS FORD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

ROYSTON, a market-town and parish of England, cos. of Cambridge and Herts, 13 miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1851, 2061. The town, situated among chalk downs, has a venerable church, originally part of a priory; a union work-house, and market-house, under which a curious ancient cave has been discovered.

ROYSTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on a branch of the North Midland Railway, 16¾ miles N.N.W. of Rotherham.

ROYSTON, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, 70 miles N.E. of the latter. Laid out in 1850.

ROY'TON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

ROY'TON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

ROZA or ROWZAH, ro'zâ, ("a tomb,") a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions, province of Aurungabad, and on the road from that city to the caves of Ellora, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Dowletabad, with which town it is connected by a good road, lined with Mohammedan tombs.

ROZDIALOWITZ, roz-de-ŝ-lo'@its, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, and 36 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1177.

ROZELL', a village of Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 21 miles S. of Michigan City.

ROZENBURG, ro'zen-bûrc', a fertile island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the Meuse, 8 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½ miles.

ROZHESTVENKA or ROJESTVENKA, ro-zhêst-vên'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government of Koersk, 12 miles W. of Staroi-Oskol. Pop. about 1500.

ROZHESTVENKOE or ROJESTVENKOE, ro-zhêst-vên'ko-â, a market-town of Russia, government of Simbeersk, 32 miles E.S.E. of Stavropol. Pop. about 1500.

ROZHESTVENO or ROJESTVENO, ro-zhêst-vê'no, a market-town of Russia, government, and 49 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburgh. Pop. 1500.

ROZHEV or ROJEV, ro-zhêv', a market-town of Russia, government, and 38 miles W. of Kiev. Pop. 1500.

ROZHITCH, ro-zhitch', or ro-zheetch', written also RASCHISCHTSCH or ROJICHE, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Styr, 13 miles N.N.W. of Lootsk. Pop. about 1500.

ROZNAU, rots'nów, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 19 miles E.S.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 2944.

ROZOY or (ROSAY, ro'zâ) EN BRIE, ro'zwâ' ôn-bre', a small town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles N.E. of Melun. Pop. 1513.

ROZOY or ROSAY SUR SERRE, ro'zâ' sür sair, a small town of France, department of Aisne, 25 miles N.E. of Laon. Pop. 1725.

ROZZO, rot'so, a village of Austria, in Istria, about 24 miles from Pisino. Pop. 1100.

RSHEV, a town of Russia. See RZHEV.

RTINA, a village of Bohemia. See HERTIN.

RUABON, a town of North Wales. See RHIWABON.

RUAD, roo'âd', (anc. *Aradus* and *Arvad*,) a small fortified island off the coast of Syria, S.W. of Tortosa.

RUAN, (roo-an',) LANG'HORNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

RUAN, MA'JOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

RUAN, MI'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

RU'ARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RU'ARK, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

RUATAN, roo-â-tân', or ROATAN, ro-â-tân', an island in the Bay of Honduras, at present belonging to the English, off the N. coast of Central America, in lat. 16° 24' N., lon. 86° 19' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Pop. 4000.(?) The surface is moderately elevated, and well wooded, but in the W. consisting of grassy plains; the shores abound with turtles and fish. Near its S. extremity is a good harbor, with batteries erected by the English before abandoning the island, after their first occupation.

RUBELAND, (Rübeland,) rü'beh-lânt', a village of Germany, in Brunswick, 7 miles S.W. of Blankenburg, on the Bode. Pop. 578. In its vicinity are important iron works.

RUBENACH, (Rübenach,) rü'beh-nāk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and W.N.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1083.

RUBI, roo-bee', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 10 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1810.

RUBIANA, roo-be-ä'nä, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Turin, province, and 18 miles E. of Susa. Pop. 3179.

RUBICON, (It. *Il Rubicone*, il roo-be-ko'nä,) a river of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscany, between Mounts Tiffi and Sarsina, and flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 miles N.W. of Rimini. Length, 20 miles. It was anciently regarded as the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul. It is celebrated in history on account of Cæsar's passage across it at the head of his army, by which act he declared war against the republic.

RUBICON, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., and enters Rock River in Dodge county.

RUBICON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 827.

RUBIELOS, roo-be-ä'loce, a market-town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2476.

RUBIELOS BAJOS, roo-be-ä'loce bä'hoce, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 miles from Cuenca, on a height above the Jucar. Pop. 1867.

RUBIERA, roo-be-ä'rä, a town of North Italy, duchy, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Modena, on the Secchia, here crossed by a Roman bridge.

RUBIESZOW, a town, Russian Poland. See Hrubieszow.

RUBIO, El, ĕl roo'be-o, or PUEBLA DEL RUBIO, pwĕ'blä dĕl roo'be-o, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1500.

RUBITE, roo-be'tä, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 982.

RUBLEVKA or RUBLEWKA, Russia. See Roublevka.

RUBRUM MARE. See Red Sea.

RUBTSERA, a town of Russia. See Roubtsera.

RUCKERSDORF, (Rückersdorf,) rük'kers-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Raunitzbach. Pop. 1096.

RUCKERSDORF, (Rückersdorf,) a village of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1053.

RUCKER'S PRAIRIE, (prā'rea,) a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri.

RUCK'ER'S REPOSE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

RUCK'ERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Virginia.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Elbert co., Georgia, 97 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 230 miles N. of Jackson, contains 2 or 3 stores.

RUCK'ERVILLE, a post-office of Clark co., Kentucky.

RUCKINGE, rük'ing, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RUCK'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RUCK'MANVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

RUCKS'VILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

RUDBAR, a village of Russia. See Roodbar.

RUDBAR, a town of Persia. See Roodbar.

RUD'BAXTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

RUD'BY-IN-CLEVE'LAND, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

RUD'DELL, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 1174.

RUD'DELL'S MILLS, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on Hinkston Creek, 42 miles E. of Frankfort. It contains 2 churches, and several stores.

RUDDERVOORDE, rüd'der-vōr'deh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 7 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4320.

RUD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

RUDE, roo'deh, a village and parish of Austria, in Croatia, co. of Agram. Pop. 1344.

RUDELSDORF, roo'dels-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 13 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1450.

RUDELSTADT, roo'del-städt', a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles S. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1200. There are copper and arsenic mines in its vicinity.

RUDELZAU, roo'delt-sōw', or RUDELCZAU, roo'del-chow', a village of Austria, in Moravia, on the Oder, 12 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop. 964.

RUDEN, roo'den, a small island of Prussia, in the Baltic, government, and 36 miles E.S.E. of Stralsund. It was at one time separated from Rügen by a small stream; but in 1309 a violent storm broke through, and formed a channel of considerable width between them. It is about 2 miles long.

RUDENHAUSEN, (Rüdenhausen,) rü'den-hōw'zen, a market-town of Bavaria, 17 miles E. of Würzburg. Pop. 954.

RUDERSBERG, roo'ders-berg', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, above the Wieslauf. Pop. 1268.

RUDERSWYL, roo'ders-vil', or RUDERSWEIL, roo'ders-vīl', a parish and village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 2256.

RUDESHEIM, (Rüdesheim,) rü'des-hīme', a town of Germany, in Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, in the Rheingau, opposite Bingen, 15 miles S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2500. There are 4 ancient feudal castles in the vicinity.

RUDE'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

RUD'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

RUDGELEY, rüj'lee, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 8 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, on the S.W. bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal, and on the Trent Valley Branch of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 3054. The town has an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, alms-houses, and other charities, manufactures of felt and hats, chemical-works, iron-forges, and near it some extensive collieries.

RUDG'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUD'HAM, East, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUDHAM, West, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUDIANO, roo-de-ä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 5 miles S.W. of Chiari. Pop. 1470.

RUDIG, roo'dig, or WRUTEK, vroo'tĕk, a town of Bohemia, S.S.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1060.

RUDKJOBING, (Rudkiöbing,) RUDKJOBING, (Rudkjöbing,) rood'kyö'bing, or LAFVINDSKJOBING, (Lafvindskjöbing,) läf'vinds-kyö'bing, a seaport-town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Langeland, 9 miles S.E. of Svendborg. Pop. 2200. It is enclosed by walls, and has some ship-building docks.

RUDNIA, a town of Russia. See Roodnia.

RUDNIKI, a town of Russia. See Roodniki.

RUDOLFSTADT, roo'dolf-städt', a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Budweis. Pop. 570.

RUDOLSTADT, roo'dol-städt', a town of Germany, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 18 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 5743. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, the usual residence of the prince; a library of 40,000 volumes, a gymnasium, a cathedral, and picture gallery. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and porcelain.

RUDOMIN, a town of Russia. See Roudomin.

RUD'STON, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding.

RUE, rü, a river of France, department of Cantal, joins the Dordogne, near Bort, after a N.W. course of 25 miles.

RUE, a town of France, department of Somme, with a station on the Paris and Boulogne Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1852, 2262.

RUE, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles S.W. of Freyburg.

RUECAS, roo-ä'käs or rwa'käs, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, joins the Guadiana, near Medellin, after a S.W. course of 40 miles.

RUEDA DEL ALMIRANTE, roo-ä'dä dĕl äl-me-rän'tä, a small town of Spain, province, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Leon, on the Esla.

RUEDA DE MEDINA, rwä'dä dä mä-dee'nä, a small town of Spain, 25 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 2501.

RUEGLIO, roo-äl'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 7 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1963.

RUEIL, rwĕl, or RUEL, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont Valérien, near the Seine, 5 miles W. of Paris, on the railway to St. Germains. Pop. in 1852, 4581. Here is the château of Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine.

RUELLE, rwĕl, a village of France, department of Charente, 5 miles N.E. of Angoulême, with a large cannon foundry. Pop. 1508.

RUESGAU, rüs'gōw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 2023.

RUFFANO, roof-fä'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 16 miles E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1090.

RUFFEC, rüf'fĕk', a town of France, department of Charente, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux, 26 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1852, 3654. It has an active trade in cheese, truffles, corn, and chestnuts, and 12 annual fairs. Several councils have been held here.

RUFFELSHEIM, (Rüffelsheim,) rüf'fels-hīme', a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Starkenburg, circle of Grossgerau. Pop. 1522.

RUFFEY, rüf'fā', a village of France, department of Jura, arrondissement of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1452.

RUFFIAC, rüf'fe-äk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S.S.E. of Ploermel. Pop. 1721.

RUFFIGNÉ, rüf'feen'yä', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N.W. of Châteaubriant.

RUF'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Ormskirk, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway.

RUF'FORTH, a parish of England, co. of York.

RUFISQUE, rü'fecsk', a maritime town of West Africa, a little E. of Cape Verd, and stated to have an active trade with the adjacent fort of Goree.

RUFO, roo'fo, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, W.N.W. of Sala. Pop. 2320.

RUG'BY, a market-town and parish in the centre of England, co. of Warwick, on the London and North-western Railway, at the divergence of the Trent Valley Branch, and S. terminus of the Midland Railway, and terminus of a branch of the Great Western Railway, 80 miles N.N.W. of

London. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6313. The town is situated on an eminence S. of the Avon, has some vestiges of a castle built in the reign of Stephen, an ancient church, and a celebrated public school, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This was rebuilt in 1808 in the Tudor style, and consists mostly of a fine quadrangle with cloisters, an elegant detached chapel; it has about 300 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing about 5000*l.* per annum, 14 valuable exhibitions to the universities, and a dependent alms-house. It is distinguished as the scene of the educational and literary labors of the late Dr. Arnold. The town has little trade beyond that caused by railway traffic and supply of the school.

RUGELEY, England. See RUDGELEY.

RUGEN, (Rügen,) rü'ghen, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, government of Pomerania, separated from the mainland only by a strait from a half a mile to 2 miles broad. Lat. of lighthouse at its N. extremity 53° 41' 12" N., lon. 13° 31' 27" E. Area, 361 square miles. Pop. 37,000. It is very irregular in shape, and indented by a series of bays and creeks, but possesses no good harbor. The surface exhibits a beautiful variety of hill and dale, and has many well-wooded slopes and wild, romantic ravines. The Stubbenitz is situated at the N.E. extremity of the island, and has a height of about 550 feet, forming a bold and precipitous chalky cliff, from the top of which a flight of steps, hewn in the rock, leads down to the sea-shore. The soil is of remarkable fertility, equally adapted to agriculture and to grass. Grain and cattle are exported to a considerable amount. The fisheries, also, are very valuable. In early times Rügen was held sacred to the goddess Hertha, and a small lake, surrounded by trees, is still pointed out as having been her principal abode. During the Thirty Years' War, the Swedes gained possession of the island, and retained it till 1815, when it was ceded to Prussia. Capital, Bergen. Among its antiquities are mounds termed the Hunnengräber, or "Tombs of the Huns."

RUGENWALDE, (Rügenwalde,) rü'ghen-wäl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 19 miles N.N.E. of Cöslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 4230. It has a castle, two hospitals, and sea-bathing establishments, with manufactures of linen, woollen, and sail cloths, distilleries, and docks for building coasting vessels.

RUGGISBERG, (Rüggisburg,) rüg'ghis-bêrg', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 2978.

RUGGLES, rüg'g'lz, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 1168.

RUGLES, rüg'l, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Rille, 24 miles S.W. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 1972. It has manufactures of pins and needles.

RUHLA, roo'lä, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles S.S.E. of Eisenach. Pop. 3500, on the Ruhe, which separates it into 2 parts, the E. of which belongs to Saxe-Coburg, and has 2120 of the above population.

RUHLAND, roo'länt, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Elster, 18 miles W.N.W. of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 1430.

RUHME, roo'meh, a river of Germany, rises in Prussian Saxony, flows N.N.W., and joins the Leine a little N.W. of Nordheim. Total course about 30 miles.

RUHR, roor, a river of Prussia, in Westphalia, after a very tortuous W. course of nearly 130 miles past Arnsberg, Neheim, and Hattingen, joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 16 miles S. of Wesel.

RUHR or ROER, roor, a river of West Germany and the Netherlands, joins the Meuse on the right at Roermond. Total course, 90 miles. It is subject to extensive inundations. Under the French, it gave name to a department, capital of Aix-la-Chapelle.

RUHRORT, roor'ort, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Dusseldorf, on the railway to Minden, and at the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine. Pop. 3352. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, steamship building docks, and a transit trade.

RUILLÉ SUR LOIR, rwee'yä' (or rweel'yä') sür lwär, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles S.S.W. of St. Calais. Pop. 1455.

RUINEN, roi'nen, or RUNEN, rü'nen, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 17 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 1059.

RUINERWOLD, roi'ner-wolt', a village of the Netherprovince of Drenthe, 24 miles S.S.W. of Assen, on the Wold Aa. Pop. 1245.

RUINES, rü-een', or rween, a market-town of France, department of Cantal, 6 miles E.S.E. of St. Flour. Pop. 944.

RUISHTON, rish'ton, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RUISLIP, ris'lip, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

RUIVAES, roo-e-vä'ès, a village and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 24 miles from Chaves. Pop. 1280.

RUJANA, a town of Russia. See ROOZHANA.

RUKONI, a town of Russia. See ROOGONI.

RULLES, rüll, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on a stream of its own name, 12 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1304.

RUM, rüm, a mountainous island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, parish of Small Islands, 16 miles N.N.W. of Ardnamurchan Point. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Area, 22,000 acres. Pop. 124. Elevation of Ben-More, 2300 feet. The soil is moorland, and unprofitable.

RUM, room, a town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the left bank of the Raab, 10 miles S.S.W. of Sarvar.

RUMA, roo'mä, a market-town of Austria, in Slavonia, 35 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 6370.

RU'MA, a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, 14 miles N. of Kaskaskia.

RUMBEKE, rüm'bä'keh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 16½ miles S. of Bruges, on the Mandel-Beke. Pop. 6724.

RUMBOLDSWYKE, rüm'bolds-wik, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUMBOWE, rüm-bow'e, an inland state of the Malay Peninsula, lat. 2° 49' N., lon. 102° 36' E., enclosed by Naning, Johole and Sangaloro. Area 400 square miles. Estimated pop. 9000.

RUMBURG, röom'bööRG, or RAUNEBURG, röw'neh-bööRG', a town of Bohemia, 42 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau, capital of a principality belonging to the Princes of Liechtenstein. Pop. 4900. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen, linen, damask, and cotton fabrics, and pipe-sticks.

RUM'BURGH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RUME or RUMES, rüm, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles S.W. of Tournay, on the French frontier. Pop. 2090.

RUMEGIES, rü'meh-zhee', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1700.

RUMES, a village of Belgium. See RUME.

RUM'FORD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, intersected by Androscoggin River. Pop. 1375.

RUMFORD ACADEMY, a post-office of King William's co., Virginia.

RUMFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

RUMFORD POINT, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

RUMIANCA, roo-me-än'kä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, near Ornavasso, on the Tosa. Pop. 1377.

RUMIGNY, rü'meen'yee', a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Aube, 14 miles S.W. of Rocroy. Pop. 766. The astronomer La Caille was born here in 1713.

RUM-ILI or RUMELIA. See ROOM-ELIE.

RUMILLY, rü'mee'yee', or rü'meel'yee', a town of Savoy, on an affluent of the Rhone, 9 miles W.S.W. of Annecy. Pop. 4113.

RUMILLY, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles S. of Cambray. Pop. in 1852, 2955.

RUMINGHEM, rü'mäne'ghêm', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of St. Omer. Pop. 1110.

RUM-KALAH, Asiatic Turkey. See ROOM-KALAH.

RUM LAKE, of British North America. See CONTWOY-TO.

RUM'LEY, a township in Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1068.

RUMMELSBURG, röom'mels-bööRG', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 35 miles E.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 3120.

RUM'MERFIELD CREEK, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

RUMMON, a village of Palestine. See RIMMON.

RUM'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

RUM'NEY, a post-village and township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, 59 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 1109.

RUMPST, rümpst, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle with the Rupel. Pop. 2233.

RUMSEY, a town of England. See ROMSEY.

RUM'SEY, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, about 160 miles in a direct line S.W. of Frankfort. It has 1 church, several stores, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills. Pop. about 500.

RUMSZISZKI, room-shish'kee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, on the Niemen, 14 miles E.S.E. of Kovno. Pop. 1600.

RUM'WORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RUNAWAY CREEK. See NOXUBEE RIVER.

RUN'CORN, a town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles N.E. of Chester, near the head of the Mersey estuary, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3049. The town has docks, valuable stone quarries in the vicinity, and considerable trade arising from its position at the termini of the Bridgewater, Trent and Mersey, and Mersey and Irwell Canals. It is also frequented for sea-bathing.

RUNCTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUNCTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUN'DELL'S, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

RUNGHEN, (Rüngen,) rüng'en, or RINGII'EN, a village of Russia, government of Livonia, near Lake Virtsarv, 29

miles S.W. of Dorpat. Birthplace of Catherine I., wife of Peter the Great.

RUNGPOOR, rŭng'poor', a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 125 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 25° 48′ N., lon. 89° 22′ E. Many years ago it was composed of several distinct villages, with about 3000 houses.

RUNGPOOR, a district of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, having N. Sikkim and Bootan, E. Assam. Area, 4112 square miles. Pop. 1,214,800.

RUNGPOOR, a town of British India, capital of Upper Assam, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 94° 30′ E., on the Dikho River, enclosed by walls, and having a palace and several mosques.

RUN'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUNKEL, rŭn'kĕl, a town of Nassau, on the Lahn, here crossed by a bridge, 21 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1052.

RUNN, a remarkable tract of India. See CUTCH.

RUNNIE-KA-KOTE, rŭn'nee-kä-kōt, a large fort of Sinde, near the Indus, 45 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

RUN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

RUN'NING WATER RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in the Black Hills, and flowing at first S.E. and then E., falls into the Missouri River in about lat. 42° 40′ N., and lon. 98° 30′ W.

RUN'NYMEDE, a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, England, co. of Surrey, W. of the town of Egham, and memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant Magna Charta.

RUNOVICH, roo'no-vĭz', village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, about 30 miles from Macarsca. Pop. 1202.

RUNS'WICK, a hamlet of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6¼ miles N.W. of Whitby, on the margin of the North Sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay.

RUN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUN'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

RUOTI, roo-o'tee, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles N.N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3000.

RUPEL, rŭ'pĕl, a river of Belgium, province of Antwerp, formed by the union of the Nethe and Dyle at Rumpst, has a N.E. course of 6 miles, and joins the Scheldt, 8 miles S.W. of Antwerp.

RUPELMONDE, rŭ'pĕl'mŏnd' or rŭ'pĕl-mŏn'dĕh, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2600.

RU'PERT, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 86 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1101.

RU'PERT RIVER, a river of British North America, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mistissinny. Lat. 50° 45′ N., lon. 72° 30′ W.; and after a W. course of about 300 miles, falls into James's Bay.

RUPPERSDORF, rōōp'pĕrs-dorf', or RUPRECHTSDORF, roo'prĕkts-dorf' or rur'prĕkts-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, on the Steine, 6 miles from Brunau. Pop. 1039.

RUPPERSDORF or RUPRECHTSDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, 24 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1708.

RUPPERSDORF, HOHEN, ho'ĕn rōōp'pĕrs-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, near Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1489.

RUPPIN, Neu,noi rōōp-peen', (i. e. "New Ruppin,") a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, capital of circle, on the W. side of Lake Ruppin, 39 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 9941. It has a castle, a large and fine church, a council-hall, a gymnasium, hospital, prison, barracks, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, tobacco, and chiccory. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Ruppin Canal between the Havel and the Rhine.

RUPPIN, ALT ält, (i. e. "old,") a town of Prussia, 2 miles N.E. of Neu Ruppin. Pop. 1755.

RUPUNUNY, rŭp-oo-noo'nee, written also RUPONUNY, RIPONUNY or RIPUNUNY, a river of British Guiana, and the principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 miles from the coast, in lat. 3° N., lon. 58° 12′ W., after a N. course of 250 miles. It forms several falls over granite ledges; its waters are turbid, and the vegetation on its banks is far less luxuriant than that on the Essequibo.

RURA. See RUHR.

RU'RAL, a small post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River.

RURAL, a post-office of Jasper co., Missouri.

RURAL HALL, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Conecuh co., Alabama.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

RU'RAL RETREAT, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

RURAL RETREAT, a post-office of Cole co., Illinois.

RURAL RIDGE, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

RU'RALVALE, a post-office of Whitefield co., Georgia.

RURALVALE, a post-office of Lapeer co., Michigan.

RURAL VAL'LEY, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

RURAL VIL'LAGE, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, 12 or 13 miles E. of Kittaning.

RUREE, roo'ree, a town of Sinde, on the route between Luckput and Hyderabad, with a magnificent mosque. Pop. about 1000. Lat. 24° 22′ N., lon. 68° 30′ E.

RUREMOND, a town of the Netherlands. See ROERMOND.

RURIC or RURICK (roo'rik) ISLES, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Palliser Islands, between lat. 15° 10′ and 15° 30′ S., lon. about 151° E. They were discovered by Kotzebue, in 1816.

RUS, roos, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles N.E. of Jaen, with remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1917.

RUSA, a town of Russia. See ROUSA.

RUSCOMBE, rŭs'kŭm, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

RUS'COMB MANOR, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1235.

RUSEHANA, a town of Russia. See ROUZHANA.

RUSH, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 14 miles N.E. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 1496. It has a small harbor, with a pier and coast-guard station.

RUSH, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, contains 410 square miles. It is drained by Blue River, and Flat Rock Creek. The surface is level, or gently undulating, and the soil is uniformly fertile. In a state of nature the county was occupied by dense forests. In 1850, this county produced 1,685,994 bushels of corn, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state, except Tippecanoe. Three railroads meet at Rushville in this county. Organized in 1822, and named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Pennsylvania. Capital, Rushville. Pop. 16,445.

RUSH, a post-village and township of Monroe co., New York, on Genesee River, 12 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 2015.

RUSH, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 371.

RUSH, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 325.

RUSH, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1178.

RUSH, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 670.

RUSH, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S. by W. of Montrose. Pop. 1160.

RUSH, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 893.

RUSH, a post-township in the S.E. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1373.

RUSH, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

RUSH, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 150 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

RUSH, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 557.

RUSH'ALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the North Stafford Railway, 1½ miles N.E. of Walsall.

RUSH'ALL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

RUSH'AWAY, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

RUSH'BOTTOM, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

RUSH'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

RUSH'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RUSH CREEK, of Fairfield co., Ohio, flows into the Hockhocking River, below Lancaster.

RUSH CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Scioto River, which it enters in Marion county.

RUSH CREEK, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1218.

RUSH CREEK, a post-township in the N.E. part of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1458.

RUSH CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Ohio

RUSH'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

RUSHDEN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RUSH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSH'FORD, a post-village and township of Allegheny co., New York, about 50 miles S.E. of Buffalo. The village contains churches of 3 or 4 denominations, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the township, 1816.

RUSHFORD, a township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 514.

RUSH LAKE, Wisconsin, near the S.W. extremity of Winnebago county, in Rushford township, is about 5 miles long, and 2 wide.

RUSH LAKE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE. See CHICAGO, Illinois.

RUSH'MERE, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

RUSH'OCK, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

RUSH RIVER, of Wisconsin, a small stream which rises in St. Croix county, and flows S. into Lake Pepin.

RUSH RIVER, a post-township in the S. part of St. Croix co., Wisconsin.

RUSHSYLVA'NIA or RUSHYLVA'NIA, (see INT., VIII.) a post-village of Rush Creek township, Logan co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, 125 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

RUSH'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

RUSHTON TAR'RANT, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RUSH TOW'ER, a village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 36 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

RUSH'TOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles N. of Harrisburg.

RUSHULME, rŭsh'ŭm, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on West River, 205 miles W. of Albany. It is situated on the border between Yates and Ontario counties, and contains 2 churches, 1 academy, 15 stores, and several steam mills. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 159 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

RUSHVILLE, a post-office of Appling co., Georgia.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 150 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. The Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad passes very near it.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving post-town, capital of Rush co., Indiana, on Flatrock Creek, at the terminus of the Shelbyville and Rushville Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is rapidly improving since the completion of the above-named railroad. Another railroad is in progress, which, when finished, will connect this town with Cincinnati, 70 miles distant. Rushville is noted for its fine public buildings, among which are a court-house, and 3 or 4 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 1593.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Schuyler co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the border of a prairie, 60 miles W.N.W. of Springfield, and 10 miles N.W. of the Illinois River. It is the centre of an active trade. It contains 4 or 5 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. of township, 2009.

RUSHYLVANIA. See RUSHYLVANIA.

RUSIA, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

RUSK, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1090 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine River, and drained by the Angelina River. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. In 1850 this county produced 270,353 bushels of corn—a greater quantity than was raised in any other county in the state, except Harrison. It is also the most populous county in the state, except Harrison. It was named in honor of General Thomas J. Rusk, United States senator from Texas. Capital, Henderson. Pop. 8148, of whom 6012 were free, and 2136 slaves.

RUSK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Texas.

RUSK, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

RUSK, a thriving post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Texas, 233 miles N.E. of Austin. It is situated in a fertile farming region, and is a place of active business, containing a court-house, several churches, and 1 newspaper office.

RUSK, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

RUSKA POYANA, roos'kŏh' po'yä'nŏh', the highest summit of the Carpathians, is situated near the S.E. extremity of Hungary, lat. 45° 40′ N., lon. 22° 30′ E.; height, 9909 feet.

RUSKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

RUSKOI, a town of European Turkey. See KYSHAN.

RUS'PER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUSS, rŏss, a market-town of East Prussia, near the mouth of the Niemen, in the Curische-Haff, 26 miles N.W. of Tilsit. Pop. 2159.

RUSSA, STAROI, a town of Russia. See STARAIA ROOSSA.

RUSS'DALE STAND, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

RUSSDORF, rŏss'dorf, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg. Pop. 1931.

RUSSEIGNIES, rüs'sain'yä', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Rogne, near the frontiers of Hainaut, 21 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1024.

RUSSELHEIM, rŏss'sel-hime', or RUSSELSHEIM, rŏss'sels-hime', a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main, 13 miles W.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1422.

RUS'SELL, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 1225 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River, and also drained by the sources of the West Fork of Sandy River. Guest's River forms part of the S.W. boundary. The Cumberland Mountain forms its boundary on the N.W., and Clinch Mountain extends along the S.E. border. A large portion of the county is mountainous and sterile, but the valleys contain some good land. Iron ore, stone coal, and marble are found. Large quantities of maple-sugar are made in the county. Named in honor of General William Russell, one of its principal citizens. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 11,919, of whom 10,937 were free, and 982 slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Chattahoochee River forms the entire E. boundary. The county is also drained by the Uches, Wacoochee, and Cowikee Creeks. The surface is uneven, and presents almost every variety of soil. In 1850 this county produced 119,150 pounds of rice—the greatest quantity of that article produced in any county of the state. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad traverses the N.W. part, and another railroad has been surveyed through the county from the river to Mobile. Formed from part of the Creek Indian territory, and organized in 1833. Capital, Crawford. Pop. 19,548, of whom 8437 were free, and 11,111 slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, navigable by keel-boats. The surface is hilly, and the land mostly too rough for cultivation, excepting the river-bottoms, which are very fertile. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Colonel William Russell, a member of the Kentucky legislature. Capital, Jamestown. Pop. 5349, of whom 4914 were free, and 435 slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the E. part of Canada West, comprises an area of 379 square miles. The Ottawa River washes its N. border, and the Petit Nation waters the S. part. Pop. 2870.

RUSSELL, a post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 116 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 521.

RUSSELL, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on Grass River, about 14 miles S. of Canton. A stone building erected here about the year 1810 was sold in 1850, and it has since been proposed to convert it into a high school. Pop. 1813.

RUSSELL, a post-township in the W. part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1083.

RUSSELL, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1386.

RUSSELLBURG, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Conewango Creek, 7 or 8 miles N. of Warren.

RUSSELL HILL, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSELL PLACE, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

RUSSELL'S, a district of Muscogee co., Georgia. Pop. 1424.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

RUSSELL'S PLACE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

RUSSELL'S STATION, a post-office of Highland co., Pennsylvania.

RUS'SELLTOWN, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 60 miles S.W. of Montreal.

RUS'SELLVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 24 miles W. of Macon.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Alabama, on Cedar Creek, about 220 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, a jail, and several stores.

RUSSELLVILLE, a village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, 210 miles N.W. by N. of Baton Rouge.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-office of Pope co., Arkansas.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is situated in the New Market Valley, on the route of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 230 miles E. of Nashville.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Kentucky, on the State Road from Louisville to Nashville, 180 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and contains 3 churches, 1 academy, above 25 stores, 1 newspaper office, 1 oil mill, and 1 bank. Laid out in 1810. Pop. in 1853, about 1600.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 100 miles S. by W. of Columbus, and 10 miles from the Ohio River.

RUSSELLVILLE, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 77.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 17 miles N.W. of Greencastle.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash River.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, 15 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

RUS'SELSBURG, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSEY, rüs'sä', a village of France, department of Doubs, 33 miles from Montbéliard. Pop. in 1852, 1060.

RUSSIA, roo'she-a or rŭsh'e-a, (Russ. *Rusia*, roos'yä, or *Rossia*, ross'yä; Fr. *Russie*, rüs'see'; Ger. *Russland*, rŏss'länt; Sp. *Rusia*, roo'se-ä; It. *Russia*, roos'se-ä,) formerly called MUSCOVY, mŭs'ko-ve, probably the most extensive empire that has ever existed, either in ancient or modern times, extends, in Europe, Asia, and America, from lat. 38° to 78° 20′ N., and from lon. 18° E. eastward to 132° W. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; W. by Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Moldavia; S. by European Turkey, the Black Sea, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Independent Tartary, the Chinese Empire, and the Pacific; and E. by British America. Commencing not far from the W. shores of Europe, it stretches continuously, first across the whole of that continent, next over the whole continent of Asia, and lastly, crossing Behring's Strait, finds no limit till it comes in contact with British America, after having passed over 30 degrees more than half the circuit of the globe, or, in all, about 210 degrees of longitude. Owing, however, to the high latitude on which this course must be traced, the whole length

from E. to W. is less than the number of degrees might lead us to suppose, and is estimated at not more than 7000 miles. The greatest breadth is in Europe, near the Asiatic boundary, where the distance, from the southernmost point in the Caucasus Mountains to the northernmost in the White Sea, is about 4000 miles; the average breadth falls far short of this, and probably does not exceed 1500 miles. Its surface is estimated to comprise one-thirtieth of the whole superfices of the globe, one-seventh of its land, and more than double the whole area of Europe; the total area being given, according to the nearest approximations which can be made, at 7,821,125 square miles. Of these, the proportions belonging to Europe, Asia, and America, and their respective population, are exhibited in the following table:—

Area and Population of the Russian Empire.

	Area, in square miles.	Population in 1851.
European Russia	2,142,504	63,098,812
Asiatic Russia—		
Siberia, including a portion of the Kirghiz	4,812,339	2,887,184
Transcaucasian Provinces	81,242	2,173,584
Russian America	394,000	61,600
Total	7,430,125	65,220,580

The continuity of the empire, at least of the Asiatic and European portions of it, might seem to suggest the propriety of viewing it as one great whole, and of proceeding accordingly to give a detailed description of it in a single article; but, on the other hand, its immense magnitude, and the distinct names commonly used to designate these portions, make it more convenient to consider them separately under the four heads of European Russia, Siberia, Transcaucasian Russia, and Russian America.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA has the same boundaries on the N. and W. as those given above for the empire. Its S. boundaries also are the same as far E. as the eastern shores of the Black Sea, beyond which they are formed by the Caucasus Mountains. The E. boundary is not so well defined. In its upper part, the Ural Mountains form such a conspicuous natural barrier, that their title to fix the frontiers of Europe and Asia, so far, at least, as the governments of Archangel and Vologda extend, has been almost universally recognized. To the S. of this, the boundary may be said to be almost arbitrary. Some continue to follow the Ural chain southward till it reaches the sources of the river Ural, and then the course of this river to its mouth in the Caspian; this boundary has the advantage of being at once simple and definite. Others, in forming the boundary, quit the Ural chain much earlier, and, commencing at the sources of the Vishera, follow it downwards to its junction with the Kama, then the Kama to its junction with the Volga, and finally follow the Volga to its mouth. This boundary, though less simple than the former, has like it the merit of being well defined, and perhaps surpasses it by the prominence which it gives to the Volga, whose mighty flood would seem almost to entitle it to be the boundary of a continent. The Russian government, however, has entirely discarded both of these boundaries, and produced confusion by forming two of its largest governments, Perm and Orenboorg, out of territories which do not belong exclusively to either Europe or Asia, but partly to both. In these circumstances, it seems preferable to consider these governments as belonging to Europe, within whose limits their capitals are situated. European Russia, as thus defined, is bounded on the E. by the governments of Tobolsk and Omsk, and the Ural Mountains, and on the S.E. by Independent Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Asiatic Turkey.

Rise of the Country.—The surface of Russia may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus on the S., and partly by the Carpathians on the W.; it opens to the Caspian Sea on the S.E., and the level countries of North Germany on the W. Throughout this vast extent it does not contain a single mountain; the highest point, between the Baltic and the Black Sea, near Kremenets, is 1328 feet in height; the Baltic provinces have a mean elevation of 1000 feet above the Baltic. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai Hills, the average height of which is from 800 to 900 feet, and the summit 1100 feet above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. This elevation, extends across Russia in an irregular waving line, mainly in a N.E. direction, commencing on the frontiers of Poland, and terminating on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, near lat. 62° N. It forms the E. continuation of the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into a N. and a S. basin. In the E., the Ural chain, though nowhere exceeding 7000 feet, seems much more elevated from its high latitude, and consequent covering of perpetual snow; in the S., the mountains of Taurida, lining the S. shores of the Crimea, have a height of about 4000 feet. With these exceptions, the only other parts of European Russia, which, according to the limits above assigned to it, do not belong to its two immense plains, are those districts of Perm and Orenboorg which are situated on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, and slope towards the vast steppes of Asia.

Geology.—Till recently, the geological formations of Russia had been very imperfectly explored, and the most erroneous ideas were entertained in regard to them. The more accurate information now possessed is mainly due to Sir Roderick Murchison and his coadjutors. Their united work on Russia, and the map and illustrative sections which accompany it, furnish all the geological information that can be required. A vast tract of gneiss and other crystalline schists, penetrated by granite, extends W. from the Gulf of Bothnia, and N. from the Gulf of Finland, over the whole principality of the latter name, the W. part of the government of Olonets, and the greater part of the government of Archangel. The only other region in which a similar development occurs is in the S., where a large granite steppe, commencing near Ovrootch, in the N.E. part of the government of Volhynia, stretches in a S.E. direction, covering the far greater portion of the government of Kiev, as much of the government of Podolsk as lies N. of the Bug, the N. half of the government of Kherson, the W. and S. of Yekaterinoslav, and a part of Taurida, terminating just before reaching the shores of the Sea of Azof, from which it is excluded by a narrow belt of tertiary marls and limestone. In the E., however, and along the whole crest of the Ural Mountains, from their commencement on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and almost continuously S. to their last ramifications, granite of more recent origin than that already mentioned occurs, in connection with other eruptive rocks of greenstone, porphyry, sienite, serpentine, &c. These rocks are overlaid on both sides of the chain by metamorphic schists, forming long and narrow belts nearly parallel with its principal axis. Immediately to the W. appears a similar belt of silurian strata, which, where lowest in the series, is in the state of chloritic and talcose schists. The only other locality in which the silurian system receives a marked development, is on the S. shores of the Gulf of Finland, where it stretches from its W. extremity, E. along the governments of Esthonia and St. Petersburg, and is then continued across the isthmus between the E. extremity of the gulf and Lake Ladoga, and along the S. and S.E. shores of that lake.

In immediate contact with this silurian formation on the S., but on a much more extensive scale of development, appears the Devonian system, or old red sandstone, as it is sometimes called. The main body of this formation commences near the S.E. shores of the Baltic, and gradually widens out with its N.E. and S.E. sides, so as to assume the shape of a wedge; then forking, sends one of its branches N.E. across Lake Onega, and along Archangel Bay, to the N.W. extremity of Mezen Bay, and the other S.E. to the N.W. frontiers of Voronezh. It thus covers continuously the whole of the governments of Courland, Livonia, Vitebsk, and Pskov, and parts of Vilna, Minsk, Mohelev, and Smolensk on the one side, and of Petersburg and Novgorod on the other; while its N.E. branch traverses Olonets, and penetrates into Archangel; and its S.E. branch stretches over considerable parts of Kalooga, Orel, and Toola. The same formation occurs in a belt stretching S.S.E. from the E. shore of the Gulf of Tcheskaia, in the Arctic Ocean, and in a longer but narrower belt on the W. side of the Ural chain, where it immediately overlies the silurian formation already mentioned.

The formation next in order is the carboniferous. The main body of it lies within the above fork of the old red sandstone, and in immediate contact with it, and then keeping parallel with the N.E. branch of the fork, is continued in the same direction to its termination in Mezen Bay. It occupies the whole of the government of Tver, the capital of which is situated near its centre; and large parts of Smolensk, Kalooga, Toola, and Riazan on the one side, and of Novgorod and Olonets on the other. The government of Moscow is situated in the very heart of it, and that of Vladimeer on its E. side. The carboniferous system occurs in two other distant and isolated localities; the one in the S., a little N. of the Sea of Azof, where it occupies the E. part of the government of Yekaterinoslav, and the W. extremity of that of Don Cossacks, and where, too, the coal forming the characteristic mineral of the system, is partially worked by pits; the other locality is on the W. side of the Ural chain, where, in the ascending series, it succeeds the silurian and Devonian systems, and has a larger development than either of them.

This development of the carboniferous system on the side of the Ural chain, and the still larger development above described as existing in the governments of Smolensk, Kalooga, &c., form the opposite boundaries of a system which in European Russia is magnificently developed; and to which, from the large space that it covers in Perm and the contiguous governments, Sir R. Murchison has proposed to give the name of the Permian system. Its rocks belong to the upper part of the coal measures, and consist chiefly of magnesian limestone and new red sandstone. The latter name is still often applied to the whole system. In

Russia, the main body of it, though somewhat irregular in shape, may be considered as an immense triangle, the three angles of which have their respective vertices at Oosticoshna, in the government of Novgorod; Mezen, near the bay of the same name, in the government of Archangel; and Orsk, on the Ural, in the government of Orenboorg. Vast as this space appears, it must still be increased by supposing that the line which joins Mezen and Orsk, and forms the longest side of the triangle, is not perfectly straight, but curves E., so as to include the districts around the towns of Tcherdeen, (Tscherdin,) Solikansk, Perm, and Oofa. A glance at the map will show that the Permian system, as traced by these limits, must extend over the whole of the governments of Kostroma, Viatka, and Kazan, and large parts of Archangel, Vologda, Yaroslav, Nizhnes-Novgorod, Simbaersk, Orenboorg, and Perm. Its continuity over the whole of the space is undoubted; but in the N. of the governments of Kostroma and Viatka, and more especially in the part of Vologda between the towns of Nikolsk and Oost-Sisolsk, it disappears for a time beneath strata belonging to the Jurassic or oolitic system. This system is developed partially in several other localities, and very largely in the N.E. of the government of Archangel. Immediately above it, in the geological series, is the cretaceous system, of which the principal localities are Tchernigov, Orel, Koorsk, Kharkov, and Voronezh, near the centre; Volhynia and a small part of Poland in the W.; and a long tract along the N. base of the Caucasus.

The rocks next in succession belong to the tertiary formation, which in both its eocene and meiocene periods is very largely developed. Strata of the eocene period, commencing in the E. in the government of Simbeersk, stretch W. over the greater part of the governments of Penza and Tambov, thon, after a considerable interruption, reappear on the frontiers of Koorsk and Kharkov, cover the far greater part of the governments of Tchernigov and Poltava, and are thence continued without interruption into the governments of Mohoelev, Minsk, Grodno, and finally into Poland. The meiocene period has its chief developments in Volhynia, Podolsk, and Bessarabia. Beds of still more recent formation may be traced in the limestones, marls, and clays on the N.W. shores of the Black Sea, on the far greater part of the peninsula of the Crimea, on the E. and N. shores of the Sea of Azof, on the low flats along the W. and N. shores of the Caspian, and the low sandy steppes of Astrakhan. Mere alluvial deposits, of comparatively recent date, are to be found in a greater or less degree at the mouths of all the rivers, and are particularly discernible in the great estuary of the Petchora. As a curious and interesting fact connected with geology, may be mentioned the vast numbers of erratic blocks and similar drift spread over the greater part of North Russia, and evidently transported into it from Finland, Lapland, and Sweden.

Minerals.—These are both numerous and very valuable. Gold is obtained in large quantities, both by mining and washing, on the slopes of the Ural Mountains, and the streams which descend from them. All of these, however, with a very few exceptions, are found on the E. side of the chain, and, therefore, belong more properly to Asiatic than to European Russia. The produce of the gold mines of Russia, in 1847, was estimated at $20,000,000; in 1849, it reached only $17,400,000. Copper is found both in the Valdai and the Ural Mountains. To the W. of the latter, in all the low country of Perm, are vast cupriferous deposits, from which large quantities of copper are annually obtained, under the most favorable circumstances, the workings themselves being not only comparatively easy, but all the materials necessary for smelting, and more especially unlimited supplies of fuel, existing in their immediate vicinity. The governments of Olonets, Viatka, Kazan, Vologda, and Orenboorg have also their copper-mines. Iron, the most widely diffused of all the Russian metals, and the most extensively and profitably worked, is found not only among the mountains, but extensive beds of bog-iron ore exist in the lowest marshy grounds. The principal seat of the iron manufacture is in the government of Perm; but important workings are carried on, and great numbers of blast-furnaces have been erected, in many other quarters. Lead is more sparingly diffused, and is worked chiefly in the Ural chain, and some parts of Poland, particularly in the vicinity of Cracow and Sandomier. It sometimes contains such a per-centage of silver as to make it worth extracting. Platina has long been worked in the Ural chain, in the most productive mines of that metal which are known to exist in the world. Salt is found in such abundance, both in brine-pits and mines, that it may be considered altogether inexhaustible. In almost every part of the vast extent of surface already described as belonging geologically to the Permian system, it is found, and in numerous localities is extensively and profitably worked. Saltpetre is obtained chiefly in the government of Astrakhan.

From the vast extent of country which has been shown to be occupied by the carboniferous system, it may be reasonably concluded that there must be many extensive coal-fields. It would seem, however, that Russia, in this respect, bears a considerable resemblance to Ireland, where the large developments of the carboniferous system are chiefly confined to its lower strata, and is much more remarkable for its immense masses of mountain-limestone than its productive seams of coal. The upper portion of the system, which alone contains the coal-measures for which West Europe, and more especially Great Britain, is distinguished, has no decided representative in Russia. The chief fields of coal yet ascertained to exist are among the Valdai Hills, where the coal is generally so thin and poor as hardly to merit the name; in the government of Moscow, where seams from 3 to 6 feet thick are seen cropping out in many ravines, but is of an inferior quality; and in an extensive tract between the Dnieper and the Don, chiefly in that part of it watered by the Donetz. This last coal-district is said by Murchison to be by far the richest in the Russian Empire, and extends over an area of not less than 11,000 square miles. It has been very imperfectly explored, but does not seem entitled to raise very high expectations. It is worked in several localities, and more especially at Alexandrovsk, in a seam about 7 feet thick, composed of a soft bituminous coal, containing a great deal of sulphur, both in lumps of pyrites, and in the much more injurious form of frequent thin filaments, wrought, as it were, into its very texture. In some other localities, the quality of the coal seems to improve; but except in those governments where wood is scarce, it is evident that the known coal-fields of Russia cannot be turned to much account. It is probable, however, that besides the known coal-fields, others of greater value, though, from their greater depth, requiring more expensive fittings, exist in other quarters, more especially in those governments where the Permian system is most largely developed. For the smelting of metals, the boundless forests furnish a more valuable material; and ages must elapse before these can be so much thinned as to make either the search for coal, or the working of it, objects of much importance. The only other mineral products deserving of notice are quarries of granite and marble, both of which, of excellent quality, are found near the shores, and to the N.E. of Lake Ladoga.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The broad central ridge above referred to, forming the great watershed of the country, sends the waters on the N. side of it either to the Arctic Ocean or to the Baltic, and those on the S. side to the Black Sea or to the Caspian. These, therefore, form the four great basins to which all the rivers of European Russia belong. These rivers are remarkable both for their number and their magnitude. Beginning with the basin of the Arctic Ocean, and proceeding from E. to W., we find first the Petchora, which, after receiving its waters chiefly from the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains, by a number of important affluents, accumulates them into one great flood, which then flows almost due N., and empties itself into the Arctic by a wide estuary, remarkable for the number of islands which the alluvial deposits of the river have formed within it. The Petchora is the only large river of European Russia which thus sends its waters directly to the Arctic Ocean; all the others are received by it indirectly through the medium of the White Sea. Their names are the Mezen, North Dwina, and Onega. By far the most important of the three is the Dwina, which, receiving its supplies in nearly equal quantities from the E. by the Vitchegda, and from the W. by the Sooshona, flows N.W. in a very circuitous course, continually augmented by large affluents, and falls into the Gulf of Archangel, a little below the well-known port of that name. The surface drained by the rivers of this basin is almost entirely confined to the two extensive governments of Archangel and Vologda.

The basin next in order is that of the Baltic. Its principal rivers are the Kemi and the Tornei, (the latter common to both Russia and Sweden,) which fall into the Gulf of Bothnia; the Kymmene, the Neva, and the Narva or Narowa, which fall into the Gulf of Finland; the Aa and the South Dwina, which flow into the Gulf of Riga; the Niemen or Memel, which enters Prussia before terminating its course; and the West Bug, an affluent of the Vistula. To the basin of the Black Sea belong the Dniester, the South Bug, and the Dnieper, all which have their mouths at a short distance from each other, in the neighborhood of the rising seaport of Odessa; the Don, falling into the N.E. extremity of the Sea of Azof; and the Kooban, which, deriving its chief supplies from Circassia, and forming a great part of its boundary, must continue to be a Russian river more in name than in reality, so long as the Circassians maintain their noble struggle for independence. The last basin, that of the Caspian, is in some respects the most remarkable of all; though Europe sends it at most only two large rivers, the Ural and the Volga, both supplied in part from Asiatic sources; the latter not only surpasses all other Russian rivers, but is one of the greatest rivers of Europe. The E. parts of the governments of Perm and Orenboorg belong to the basin of the Obi, which receives several large affluents from their slopes on the E. side of the Ural chain.

The lakes of Russia are on a scale of magnitude fully commensurate with that of its rivers. To say nothing of the Caspian itself—which, being wholly surrounded by land,

and even incapable, from the lowness of its level, of discharging itself into any other sea, is truly a lake—Russia can boast of others of vast extent, which, from lying wholly within its limits, are peculiarly its own. To the basin of the Baltic belong the Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe, the Onega, the Peipus, and the Ilmen. Finland, too, which towards its S. extremity is a mere network of lakes, sends all its waters to the Baltic. Almost all the other lakes of any consequence belong to the basin of the Volga. Their dimensions are much inferior to those already mentioned; but in any other country less amply provided, such lakes as the Biolo-Ozero, in the government of Novgorod, and the Koobinskoe, in the government of Vologda, would not pass unnoticed. In the S. are several large salt-lakes, among which may be mentioned the Elton, in the government of Saratov, and the Baskootchask, (Baskutchask,) in that of Astrakhan. Canals connect the Baltic with the Caspian and with the Black Sea; also the White Sea with the Caspian. An extensive inland communication is opened in various directions, and a traveller may pass from St. Petersburg to Selmginsk, in Siberia, with only a few miles of portage. Among the numerous islands belonging to the empire, the chief are the group of Nova Zembla (Novaia Zemlia, "new land,") in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen Kalguev, (Kalgouef,) and Vaigats Islands.

Climate.—A country extending over at least 35 degrees of latitude, from the warmer regions of the temperate, far into the regions of the frozen zone, must exhibit very marked diversities of climate. It is usual, accordingly, to consider it in four distinct divisions: a polar region, including all the country N. of lat. 67°; a cold region, extending from lat. 67° to 57° N.; a temperate region, from lat. 57° to 50° N.; and a warm region, from lat. 50° to 37° N. Another division, founded on the vegetation of the different regions, has been proposed: 1. The region of ice, where vegetation is all but extinct; 2. The region of *tundras*, or moorland steppes; 3. The region of forests and pastures; 4. The region where barley ripens; 5. The region of rye and flax; 6. The region of wheat and orchards; 7. The region of maize and vines; and 8. The region of the olive and the sugar-cane. The plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes: and in general it may be observed in regard to the climate, that its characteristic features are a greater coldness and variableness than is common under the same latitudes in the more westerly portions of Europe. The mean annual temperature of the upper part of the Norwegian coast, to its extremity at the North Cape, is above the freezing point; whereas a considerable portion of Russia, within the same, and even in a lower latitude, is below it. This is true of the whole of Russian Lapland as far S. as 66°; and to the E. of the White Sea, the thermal line, indicating a mean annual temperature of freezing, descends so rapidly, that on reaching the Ural Mountains, it is found to be as low as 60°.

The region to which the name of cold has been given, has a mean annual temperature varying between 32° and 40°, but very unequally divided throughout the year, the cold in winter often sinking the thermometer to 30° below zero, or 62° below freezing: while the summer heat often raises it above 80°. At St. Petersburg, considerably below the centre of this region, the mean annual temperature is rather above 40°; on the other hand, that of Kazan, situated at the very S. extremity of the region, but much farther inland, is rather below 36°. The temperate region, lying between lat. 57° and 50° N., has a mean annual temperature varying from 40° to 50°, and includes within it the far finest part of the Russian territory, though even here the thermometer has a very wide range, the summer heat which suffices to grow melons and similar fruits in the open field being often succeeded by very rigorous winters. The warm region, extending from 50° S., well merits the name, from its extreme summer heats, the thermometer in June and July standing commonly about 100°, and often considerably higher. It is not, however, free from the remarkable contrasts which a Russian summer and a Russian winter exhibit; for the Sea of Azof, situated almost in the heart of this region, usually freezes about the beginning of November, and is seldom open again before the beginning of April.

In the interior, S.S.E. and S. winds prevail; while W. and N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. In all the countries bordering on the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and bounded on the W. and N. by the basin of the Volga, the air is charged with a superabundance of moisture, which descends in mists, and frequent falls of rain or snow. Towards the centre, and still farther E., the excess of moisture disappears, though enough still remains to keep vegetation in full vigor even at the hottest season. Still farther S. the want of rain is often felt, and long-continued droughts do frequent mischief. In the Baltic provinces, the average annual fall of rain is from 15 to 20 inches. Snow falls early in winter; the average number of days in the year on which snow falls at St. Petersburg, is 70. In general, however, the climates of all the regions are not unfavorable to health, and except in particular districts, where the insalubrity can easily be traced to local causes, disease is by no means prevalent, and human life often attains its longest allotted term.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Russia possesses a vast number of phanerogamous plants; but as the examination which botanists have made is acknowledged to be very imperfect, it is probable that many yet remain to be discovered. A considerable proportion of the surface still continues almost in a state of nature; and, where it is well wooded, there is room to question whether any other mode of occupation could be made to prove equally productive. Forests, however, are found chiefly in the more N. governments, particularly Archangel, Vologda, and Perm. In many of the central and S. governments, a deficiency of timber is seriously felt, and many extraordinary expedients are resorted to in order to obtain adequate supplies of fuel. The governments most imperfectly provided with wood are Esthonia, Bessarabia, Kherson, Yekaterinoslav, and Astrakhan. The prevailing trees of the N. forests are fir, larch, alder, and birch. The oak is seldom found beyond lat. 61°; few fruit-trees are found beyond lat. 56°; and their regular culture cannot be profitably carried on N. of the 53d parallel. In this latitude apples, pears, and plums become tolerably abundant; and still farther S., peaches, apricots, quinces, almonds, and pomegranates are common fruits. The vine and mulberry, also, are extensively cultivated, and considerable quantities both of wine and silk are obtained. In the Crimea, extensive vineyards have been formed from plants selected with the utmost care, and several of the wines have already acquired a high name. Other governments have imitated the example, and the export of wine promises to become an object of great national importance. Among the principal districts in which the culture of the vine is regarded as an object of primary interest may be mentioned Bessarabia, Kherson, Kiev, Astrakhan, and the Don Cossacks. In the last are made large quantities of a wine resembling champagne, which finds a ready sale in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and many of the larger towns.

But notwithstanding the profitable returns of the above objects of culture, it is to agriculture, properly so called, that Russia must long continue to look for the richest source of national prosperity. After deducting all the regions where the rigors of the climate, without making the growth and ripening of grain absolutely impossible, are incompatible with its culture as a regular branch of industry, vast tracts of land remain, where the soil is almost of inexhaustible fertility, and all the cereals are produced in such abundance as not only to meet the home consumption, but leave a large surplus for export. The most important crops raised for food are rye, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, maize, and potatoes; and for other purposes, hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and beet-root for sugar. The principal wheat districts are parts of Poland, particularly the governments of Warsaw, Radom, and Lublin; the fertile, alluvial tracts along the banks of the N. rivers; and the governments of Volhynia, Podolsk, Kiev, and Poltava. Rye, from its natural adaptation to the soil, and its almost universal use as an article of food, is cultivated in every quarter up to lat. 65°. The value of rye annually produced is estimated at $117,000,000. Barley ripens in lat. 67°, but is in far less general repute than rye. Oats are extensively grown in several governments, and more especially in the rich alluvial tracts of Archangel, where the peasants, after satisfying their own wants, grind the surplus into meal, and export it in considerable quantities to the coast of Norway. Maize forms one of the most important crops of Bessarabia, where a return of sixty-fold is said not to be uncommon. Potatoes are largely grown in Saratov, in Poland, and in the districts which border the Baltic: in the last partly for food, but much more for the supply of numerous distilleries.

Both hemp and flax are staple products, and are exported in great quantities. The former is grown to an immense extent in all the governments which border on the Ural chain, and on both sides of the upper course of the Volga, particularly in the governments of Tver, Yaroslav, and Kostroma. Flax is also cultivated to a great extent in the same districts, but more especially in the governments of Olonets, Vologda, Livonia, and the S. parts of Finland. Both their fibre and their seed form most important articles of export from the ports of Riga, St. Petersburg, and Archangel. Kitchen-gardens, in many parts, attract considerable attention, and cabbages, turnips, carrots, and onions are occasionally cultivated on an extensive scale; in some of the districts bordering on the S. steppes, the water-melon thrives amazingly, attaining immense size with little culture, and, while in season, forms a principal food of the lower classes. In Astrakhan, on the banks of the Volga, liquorice grows with a luxuriance unknown elsewhere, and furnishes juice sufficient to form an important article of export. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is proper to observe, that though Russia is decidedly an agricultural country, its progress in the science of agriculture has hitherto been slow, and the amount of produce obtained is owing much more to the natural fertility of the soil than to

any ability displayed in extracting it. There is, perhaps, no country in Europe in which so much of grain is obtained at so small an expense of skill and labor. In Livonia, however, and the Baltic provinces generally, and in some of the more celebrated wheat districts of the Ukraine, an improved husbandry has been introduced, and government, by the appointment of agricultural chairs in the universities, and the formation of model farms, is laudably endeavoring to extend it to other quarters.

Zoology.—Animals in Russia, both domestic and wild, are extremely numerous. Among the former are horses of various breeds, of which those in the N. are generally small, but hardy; those of the central and S. provinces large and well-adapted for draught; and those of the Cossacks remarkable for their spirit and endurance of fatigue, and their admirable adaptation for light cavalry. In several of the steppes, horses still run wild. Cattle are much used, particularly in the S., for agricultural operations, and exist in such numbers, that tallow and hides form very important articles of export. The best breeds are those of the Ukraine, Archangel, Bessarabia, and Grodno. In Livonia a great number of excellent cows are kept for the dairy, and much good cheese is made. The sheep are chiefly of three breeds: the original Russian, which is found in vast numbers in every part of the country, and though generally inferior, producing very indifferent wool, it has been of late greatly improved by crossing with the merino and Saxon; the Khirghecz breed, remarkable for large size, a darkish red color, long but coarse wool, and more especially for their ponderous tails, from which 30 or 40 pounds of tallow are obtained; these exist in vast numbers on the steppes of the Volga; and the Circassian breed, not confined to the Caucasian provinces, but widely diffused in the Crimea, and among the Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the Don. The improved breeds of sheep are found especially in the Baltic governments of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, but are rapidly spreading into other quarters. Goats are numerous in the S., where they are valued chiefly for their skins, which are used in making morocco leather. In Podolsk and Yekaterinoslav some Angora goats are kept for their fleeces, which are remarkably fine, and manufactured into shawls. In the N. regions, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, large herds of reindeer are kept; and in the S., at the opposite extremity, among the Tartars of the Crimea and the inhabitants of the Caucasus, the camel is numerous. The bison is found near the sources of the Norew. Among wild animals may be mentioned the bear, the wolf, the wild hog, and various animals which are hunted for their furs. The bristles of the wild boar form an important article of export. Wild fowl abound, particularly near the mouths of rivers; among other may be mentioned the pelican, which frequents the shores of the Black Sea. Both on the coasts and in the rivers a great number of productive fisheries are carried on. In the Arctic Ocean whales are occasionally seen, and vast numbers of seals are taken. The rivers of the Caspian, particularly the Ural and Volga, and the Sea of Azof, are celebrated for their sturgeons. In the same quarters are also important salmon-fisheries.

Manufactures.—In a country where so much land remains to be taken into cultivation, and the population is very much scattered, manufactures cannot be expected to be carried on upon an extensive scale, except in a few leading towns. Considering the unfavorable circumstances, the progress of Russia in manufactures is much greater than could have been anticipated, and certainly much greater than it could have been, had not a succession of monarchs, commencing with Peter the Great, done the utmost to promote it, both by the establishment of large model manufactories and various other modes of encouragement. The branches in which most progress has been made are leather, both ordinary and morocco, the latter particularly at Astrakhan, Torzhok in the government of Tver, Kazan, and Taurida, in all of which the article produced is unsurpassed in any other country in Europe; cotton-twist and cotton goods at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in the governments of Vladimeer, Kostroma, and Astrakhan; woollen and linen goods in many parts of Poland, governments of Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, Moscow, Kaloga, and most of the provincial towns; silks, particularly at St. Petersburg and Moscow; sailcloth, at these two capitals, and also in the governments of Archangel, Riazan, and Novgorod; fine Cashmere shawls, in the governments of Penza and Yekaterinoslav; fine carpets, at Kamenskoi, Smolensk, and Koursk; cordage, at Archangel, and in the government of Orel; metals, more especially iron and copper, in the government of Perm, and many other localities; fire-arms, swords, and other cutlery, in the government of Toola; plate-glass and crystal, at St. Petersburg, Toola, and Tver; tapestry, at Issa and St. Petersburg; paper, at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Yaroslav, Kaloga, and in Livonia; carriages, jewelry, and porcelain, also at St. Petersburg and Moscow; hosiery, at Sarepta, and various other places; and oil, wax, candles, soap, glue, tobacco, window-glass, glass bottles, &c., in almost every important town. The rapid increase of the cotton manufactures is shown by the quantity of raw cotton consumed, which, in 1821, amounted to 4,000,000 pounds; in 1842, to 18,477,144 pounds; and, in 1852, had risen to 73,398,440 pounds. In 1842, Russia imported 21,760,380 pounds of cotton twist from Britain; but, in 1850, the quantity had fallen off to 4,370,576 pounds.

Internal Communication, Commerce, &c.—Considering the vast extent of country, the foreign commerce of Russia is not extensive; the seaports are very few, being almost confined to Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean; St. Petersburg and Riga, in the Baltic; Odessa, and a few others of less importance, in the Black Sea; Taganrog, in the Sea of Azof; and Astrakhan, Bakoo, and Kizliar, in the Caspian. The great distances at which the seas containing these ports are situated from each other, and from the interior of the country, must have confined the foreign trade within very narrow limits, had not a remarkable number of internal feeders been provided, partly by nature and partly by art—by nature, in the magnificent streams which wind across the country in all directions, and owing to the general flatness of the surface, are eminently adapted for navigation—and by art, in the great system of canals by which the different basins to which these rivers belong have been made to communicate with each other, so as to give a continuous navigation from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic to the Caspian; together with a net-work of branch canals, by which all the great towns of the interior have ready access to their outports and to each other. The valuable communications thus provided are about to receive a vast accession from the railway system, for which the configuration of the country affords unwonted facilities. One important trunk line, connecting St. Petersburg with Moscow, has already been completed; and the German lines connect eastward with Warsaw. A railway 668 miles in length is also in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and a company has been formed at Riga for building a branch road which is to unite this seaport with Dünaburg, and thus connect Riga with the capitals of Russia and Poland. The track has been surveyed, and is stated to be 138 miles in length. Another line in contemplation is to unite Dünaburg by Smolensk with Moscow, by which the ancient Russian capital will become connected with Warsaw. In the S. of the empire, it is contemplated to construct a road from Kharoff to Odessa, crossing the Dnieper at Kreinectchoug; and it has also been proposed to construct two additional lines of railway in Poland—one from Warsaw to Bromberg, and the other from Warsaw to Posen. The line from Warsaw to Myolvitz, a little more than 200 miles in length, puts the capital of Poland in communication by railway with Vienna and Berlin, and consequently with Paris. When the line from Warsaw to St. Petersburg is opened for travel, which it is expected will be, unless interrupted by the present war, in about three years, the immense distance which separates France from Russia, may be travelled over in 4 or 5 days. The first railway was completed in Russia in 1836, and extends from St. Petersburg to Tsarskozela and Parlovski, two imperial residences, distant from the capital 17 miles.

The outer foreign trade of Russia is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, and partially, but to a far less extent, with Sweden, Holland, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Denmark, and Prussia; the inland foreign trade is carried on principally with Persia and China, from the latter of which she imports, through the frontier mart of Kiachta, 4,700,000 pounds of tea annually; also silks, nankeens, porcelain, &c.; and exports in return, furs, leather, woollen and linen fabrics, cattle and reindeer-horns. An inland trade, strictly so called, and carried on principally by means of fairs, and to a much greater extent than any other, has its most important entrepôts at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Morshansk, Kaloga, Toola, Koorsk, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Kazan, Perm, Orenboorg, and Astrakhan.

The following tables furnish a means of estimating the extent of the foreign trade of Russia, and of the movement of shipping in her commercial ports. The great excess, both in exports and shipping, in 1847, is accounted for by the quantity of grain supplied to West Europe in consequence of the potato-rot:—

Total Value of the Imports and Exports of the Russian Empire from and to Foreign Countries, Poland, and Finland, from 1760 to 1851.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1760..	$3,015,000	$3,720,000	1842..	$66,960,000	$67,575,000
1768..	5,140,000	5,650,000	1843..	63,965,000	70,960,000
1775..	4,965,000	6,430,000	1844..	62,125,000	74,160,000
1796..	9,420,000	10,300,000	1845..	65,835,000	73,280,000
1807..	10,940,000	12,500,000	1846..	68,870,000	81,315,000
1815..	21,140,000	24,610,000	1847..	70,600,000	117,570,000
1822..	31,500,000	38,230,000	1848..	71,965,000	69,830,000
1831..	46,700,000	51,450,000	1849..	73,075,000	85,300,000
1834..	46,950,000	45,180,000	1850..	77,100,000	78,115,000
			1851..	77,975,000	73,340,000

The exports, it will be seen, have exceeded the imports, with the exception of 1834, up to 1848, since which, the imports have been considerably in excess.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles imported and exported in 1842, 1847, and 1848:—

Imports.	1842.	1847.	1848.
Sheep's wool.....lbs...	1,000,363	2,022,668	2,694,261
Dye stuffs.....lbs...	880,976	906,237	806,215
Raw sugar.....cwt...	618,062	259,845	430,209
Refined sugar.....cwt...	—	217,868	112,810
Machinery and tools.....	400,000	1,402,000	1,161,000
Wine and liquors.....	4,628,000	5,125,000	5,714,000
Silk, manufactured.....	3,175,000	3,215,000	2,043,000
Linen, manufactured	274,000	400,000	849,000
Exports.			
Hemp.....tons..	38,771	43,903	38,743
Flax.....tons..	48,849	57,777	60,607
Tallow.....cwt..	1,088,017	1,270,940	1,277,589
Wool.....lbs...	20,378,772	15,657,480	8,508,056
Linseed and hempseed..qrs...	772,290	980,775	865,514
Timber, deals, &c.....	1,675,000	2,975,000	1,975,000
Grain	1,609,366	7,558,847	2,848,297
Flour.....	512,000	4,620,000	293,000

The cotton used in Russian manufactures is chiefly grown in the United States, and has hitherto been principally received through British ports. The following tabular statement shows the rapid increase in the importations of cotton for a period of 38 years:—

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1824–28.....	2,230,720	1842–44.....	20,980,440
1827–29.....	3,927,200	1845–47.....	31,705,960
1830–32.....	4,630,840	1848–50.....	58,181,240
1833–35.....	6,847,560	1851.....	53,428,480
1836–38.....	11,311,960	1852.....	73,398,440
1839–41.....	14,230,960		

The value of furs annually imported, amounted to about $820,000, not including those received from Asia.

The annexed table exhibits the trade of Russia with Great Britain for the years specified, during a period of 88 years:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1763..	$ 480,000	$2,750,000	1837..	$8,430,000	$19,352,000
1783..	1,450,000	5,925,000	1840..	6,012,000	26,755,000
1802..	6,400,000	10,310,000	1847..	9,220,000	36,815,000
1822..	11,610,000	11,295,000	1848..	9,625,000	31,620,000

The quantities of the principal articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1852 and 1853, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Exports from Russia into the United Kingdom in 1852 *and* 1853.

Articles.	Northern Ports.	Ports in Black Sea.	Aggregate Exports.	
	1853.	1853.	1852.	1853.
Wheat and flour..qrs...	257,971	813,030	731,511	1,070,901
Oats.....	276,059	—	205,728	276,059
Other grain.....	12,100	251,553	262,343	264,655
Tallow .....cwt...	326,219	21,048	639,197	847,267
Linseed.....qrs...	376,316	386,699	518,667	765,015
Bristles.....lbs....	2,477,789	—	1,449,303	2,477,789
Flax.....cwt...	1,287,978	10	918,524	1,287,988
Hemp.....	838,331	42	513,965	838,473
Wool.....lbs....	3,693,926	5,360,517	5,853,772	9,054,443
Iron, unwrought...tons..	5,019	—	1,792	5,019
Copper.....tons..	1,630	—	1,278	1,630
Timber, hewn.....loads.	45,427	4	28,269	45,431
Timber, sawn.....loads.	245,586	46	189,775	245,632

The principal imports from Great Britain, are raw cotton, woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-twist, woollen yarn, hardware, and colonial produce. The average quantity of cotton received for the years ending 1852, was 43,051,680 pounds. The importations of woollen and cotton fabrics, and cotton-twist from Great Britain, owing to the protective policy adopted by Russia, has, of late years, greatly fallen off, the latter having decreased from 21,760,380 pounds in 1842, to 13,901,142 in 1848. The total value of woollen goods imported in 1844, was $3,095,000; in 1848, only $1,665,000. The importations of cotton manufactures have diminished at the rate of nearly $1,000,000 a year. The value of cotton manufactures imported in 1848, amounted to $3,025,000, of which $2,075,000 was for Great Britain.

The commerce of Russia with France, at different periods, has been as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1792.....	$ 265,400.....	$ 644,200.....	$ 912,600
1834.....	2,000,000.....	2,600,000.....	4,600,000
1850.....	3,600,000.....	4,000,000.....	7,600,000

About half of the imports from France, consist of wines.

The imports from the United States have been as follows: In 1842, $386,000; in 1845, $632,000: in 1851, $1,611,000; in 1852, $1,200,000; and in 1853, $2,456,000. The exports to the United States in 1853, amounted in value to $1,332,000; in 1852, to $1,581,000; in 1852, to $1,276,000. The imports in 1851, comprised, among other articles, cotton to the value of $1,297,000; tobacco to the value of $180,000: rice valued at $31,000; and in 1852, 2,560,000 pounds of raw sugar, and 480,000 pounds of coffee. Among the exports in 1852, were 25,021 hundredsweight of hemp, 8206 of flax, 2,856,459 pounds of cordage, 9641 pieces of sail-duck, 283,532 pounds of bristles, and 5,185,225 pounds of sheet-iron.

In 1848, Russia imported from Turkey in Asia, goods to the value of $682,000, two-thirds of which consisted of cotton fabrics. The imports from Persia amounted in value to $3,132,000, two-thirds of which was for cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics; from the Kirgheez Steppes the imports amounted to $1,145,000, about half of which was for cattle. The imports from Tashkend amounted to $380,000; from Khokan, $33,500; from China, $4,440,000; from other Asiatic countries, $332,000, making a total of $10,144,500.

The exports to these countries in 1848, were as follows:—To Turkey in Asia, $380,000; to Persia, $515,000; to Kirgheez Steppes, $1,190,000; Khiva, $30,000; Bokhara, $195,000; Tashkend, $192,000; Khokan, $3000; China, $4,329,000. Total exports to Asiatic countries, $6,834,680.

We have no means of ascertaining the amount of business annually transacted at the Russian fairs, which are attended by a multitude of persons from all parts of Asia, and from most parts of South-eastern Europe. The total value of goods collected at the great fair of Nizhnee Norgorod in 1849, was estimated at $51,710,000, of which $39,580,000 was the value of domestic, and $12,130,000 foreign merchandise. The total sales amounted to $45,053,000. It is estimated that in 1851, goods to the value of $1,945,000 were exposed for sale at the fairs in the Crimea.

The total foreign commerce of the Crimea and ports in the Sea of Azof for 1841 and 1851, is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1841.	1851.
Ports in the Crimea.....	$617,600.....	$349,500
Ports in the Sea of Azof....	5,458,200.....	5,816,800

The coast trade is estimated at three times this amount.

In the following table is shown the relative proportion of the foreign commerce of Russia in 1852, shared by each sea bordering on her European territories:—

	Arrivals.	Clearances.
Ports in the Baltic Sea.....	3633.....	3507
" White Sea.....	847.....	845
" Black Sea and Sea of Azof.....	3979.....	3689
" Caspian Sea.....	272.....	266
	8635.....	8307

The following table shows the various flags under which the commerce of Russia, in 1852, was carried on:—

	No. of vessels.		No. of vessels.
English flag.....	2020	Austrian flag.....	353
Russian.....	1125	Prussian.....	380
Turkish.....	1072	Danish.....	361
Greek.....	660	Mecklenburg.....	291
Dutch	513	Hanoverian	258
Swedish	470	Frankfort	198
Sardinian	453	All others.....	493

Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Northern and Southern Ports of the Russian Empire in 1842–1848:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1842.....	4,927	883,866	4,784	886,034
1843.....	4,971	943,866	4,939	918,490
1844.....	5,843	1,107,754	5,711	1,090,004
1845.....	6,926	1,135,404	6,940	1,145,932
1846.....	7,125	1,398,472	7,243	1,345,728
1847.....	11,386	1,936,068	11,424	1,898,688
1848.....	6,401	1,373,080	6,197	1,177,994

Government, and Laws—At the head of the nation is the emperor or czar, with the title of Samoderzhetzor Autocrat, indicating that he is absolutely supreme, indebted to none for his power, and accountable to none in the exercise of it. All such forms of despotism, however, are controlled, to some extent, by custom and public opinion; though, in every individual reign, the personal character of the sovereign must, in a great measure, determine that of the administration. Hence, under such a monarch as Paul I., the most extravagant decrees, the dictates of a mind bordering on insanity, had all the force of law, and exposed every subject, who ventured to disregard them, to the penalties of rebellion; while, on the contrary, under the late Alexander, the whole administration assumed almost a constitutional form, and the emperor himself publicly disclaimed despotism, by declaring that he was bound to rule according to law, and that, in the event of his issuing any decree not in accordance with it, the Senate was entitled to remonstrate. In administering the government, the principal authority is the Imperial Council, for the most part presided over by the emperor in person, or a delegate of his sole appointment. It is divided into five departments—legislative, military, civil, ecclesiastical, and financial, and one for Poland. Each department consists of five members. All matters coming under deliberation are decided by a majority of votes, either by the departments separately, or by the whole acting as one body.

The body next in importance to the Council is the Senate, which is also presided over by the emperor in person. It is the supreme judicial tribunal, and issues decrees which have the force of law, unless the emperor interpose to prevent their execution. It is divided into eight departments, each of which is an appeal court of last resort for certain provinces and governments. The decision of each department must be supported by a majority of two-thirds of the members present; and, when this majority cannot be obtained, a general meeting of all the departments is called to decide. The procedure is not public, and the whole pleadings are in writing, each case being decided on a statement drawn up by the secretary, and certified by the party as correct. The third great body in the administration of government is the Synod, or supreme ecclesiastical court. The executive power is intrusted to what is called the College or Committee of Ministers, who are 11 in number, and distributed, as usual in other governments, into different offices, for home and foreign affairs, war, finance, &c. The civil affairs of each government are presided over by a civil governor; the military affairs of two or more governments grouped together, by a military governor. To guide and give uniformity to decisions in legal cases, a voluminous code, called the Svod Zakonov, or Corpus Juris, has been drawn up, and declared to contain the law of Russia, in so far as not modified by the laws and privileges of particular provinces. It contains an abstract of all the laws and ordinances issued by the different emperors from 1649 downward, and forms 15 large volumes. The laws and ordinances in full, but reaching only to 1832, are contained in 56 volumes; of this immense collection, 8 volumes belong to the first seven years of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of 776 battalions of infantry, 583 squadrons of cavalry, and 290 batteries of artillery, of above 2000 guns, mustering in all a nominal effective force of about 800,000 men; though there is reason to believe that, as this estimate is made on the assumption that the complement is in every case complete, the actual force falls considerably short of this, and does not exceed 700,000. The Gotha Almanac for 1855, states it at 699,000 men. It is raised almost entirely by conscription from the classes of peasants and artisans, every male of proper age being held liable to service. The levies during peace seldom exceed the proportion of 1 to 500 males; but during war this proportion has been doubled, and even trebled. The exemptions from service are very numerous, including nobles, clergy, magistrates, students, and merchants belonging to different guilds; but the privileges attached to service are so numerous that, notwithstanding the notorious severity of discipline, many voluntarily seek it as an honorable, and, at least prospectively, as a profitable employment. In the case of serfs, in particular, as it confers freedom, it can only be looked upon as a valuable boon. The army is divided into regular and irregular troops. In the more select regiments, men and horses are classified in the most minute manner as to resemblance. In one cavalry regiment the horses are all black, in another all bay, &c. The men are arranged according to the color of their hair and beard, or of their eyes, and the general shape of their features; so that in one regiment all have aquiline noses, and black eyes and beards, and in another all have cock-noses, blue eyes, and red beards. The Circassians in the Russian service belong to subdued tribes, inhabiting the plains at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains.

The navy is much more formidable than might be expected, when the disadvantages under which Russia labors, in regard to maritime affairs, are considered. The Arctic Ocean is the only open sea to which she has uncontrolled access. In the Baltic, her vessels must lie nearly half the year frozen up in dock, and cannot reach the ocean without passing the sound, which Sweden and Denmark united could shut up, or a hostile fleet outside effectually blockade. In like manner, the Straits of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, in possession of an enemy, completely bar the outlet into the Mediterranean. The Caspian, the only other sea, is merely an inland lake, lying below the level of the general ocean, and hence necessarily excluded from all direct communication with it. According to the latest returns, the navy in the Baltic and Black Seas consists of 60 ships of the line, of from 70 to 120 guns each; 37 frigates, of from 40 to 60 guns; 70 corvettes, brigs, and brigantines; and 40 steam vessels; the whole armed with 9000 guns, manned by 42,000 seamen, and carrying 200,000 marines, including artillerymen. Besides these, there is a large number of gunboats, galleys, &c. in the Caspian Sea, and in the Sea of Okhotsk. Nothing can exceed the hardiness, and the cool, almost stoical, courage of the sailors; but the length of time during which they are compelled to remain idle in their frozen ports, the comparatively narrow limits and smoothness of the waters within which all their training must be conducted, and various other untoward circumstances, necessarily make them deficient in that dexterity of management which contributes so much to success in naval warfare, and can only be acquired by long experience on the wide ocean.

Revenue, &c.—The revenue of Russia in 1850, amounted to $87,209,270; of which $57,883,392 was derived from the crown lands, and $21,880,080 from the excise duties and monopolies on manufacture of spirituous liquors. The public debt in 1853, amounted to $567,772,640.

Political Divisions, Population, &c.—The names, areas, and population of the principal administrative divisions of Russia are exhibited in the following table:—

Governments of European Russia—their Area and Population, in 1851.

Governments.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1851.
GREAT RUSSIA.		
1. Moscow	12,009	1,348,041
2. Smolensk	21,814	1,069,650
3. Pskov	17,418	657,789
4. Tver	26,176	1,359,920
5. Novgorod	47,356	934,829
6. Olonetz	59,567	289,469
7. Archangel and Nova Zumbla, and the islands of Valgats and Kalguev	348,769	254,004
8. Vologda	148,674	866,266
9. Yaroslav	14,150	943,428
10. Kostroma	51,695	1,020,808
11. Vladimeer	18,115	1,168,303
12. Nizhnee-Novgorod	18,765	1,126,491
13. Tambov	25,725	1,668,505
14. Voronezh	25,878	1,679,741
15. Koursk	17,510	1,665,215
16. Orel	18,293	1,406,571
17. Kaloogs	12,774	941,402
18. Toola	11,875	1,092,473
19. Kazan	16,400	1,305,472
LITTLE RUSSIA.		
20. Kiev	19,556	1,636,839
21. Tchernigov	21,298	1,374,746
22. Poltava	19,185	1,603,694
23. Kharkov	21,076	1,356,183
SOUTH RUSSIA.		
24. Taurida	25,836	698,832
25. Cherson	28,502	889,265
26. Yekaterinoslav, with Taganrog, town and district	25,610	902,363
27. Tchernomorski Cossacks	14,829	186,121
28. Bessarabia	18,258	874,044
29. Don Cossacks	62,974	793,758
WEST RUSSIA.		
30. Pedolsk	16,558	1,617,966
31. Volhynia	27,742	1,468,442
32. Minsk	34,718	935,315
33. Mohelev	18,931	837,537
34. Vitebsk	17,596	742,211
35. Vilna	16,434	757,609
36. Grodno	14,917	795,604
37. Kovno	16,220	875,196
BALTIC PROVINCES.		
38. Courland	10,009	559,270
39. Livonia, with the islands of Orel and Moon	18,260	821,457
40. Esthonia	8,054	286,890
41. St. Petersburg	20,887	566,109
GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.		
1. Nyland	4,456	166,252
2. Abo-Biorneborg, with the island of Aland	10,289	292,096
3. Tavastehuus	7,654	152,526
4. Viborg	16,464	273,011
5. Kuopio	17,283	196,155
6. St. Michael	9,138	148,039
7. Vasa, with islands of Valgrand, &c.	16,451	257,824
8. Uleåborg	64,855	157,010
KINGDOM OF KAZAN.		
1. Perm	129,946	1,741,748
2. Viatka	58,493	1,818,752
3. Kazan	24,136	1,347,351
4. Simbeersk	98,137	1,024,286
5. Penza	14,758	1,058,444
KINGDOM OF ASTRAKHAN.		
1. Saratov	75,425	1,544,408
2. Astrakhan	61,197	388,753
3. Orenbourg, with the Ural Cossacks	144,924	1,712,718
4. Samara		1,320,108
5. Caucasus, since 1847, named the government of Stavropol	41,574	535,447
KINGDOM OF POLAND.		
1. Kaloob	9,695	999,844
2. Juklin	11,704	1,029,816
3. Warsaw	14,297	1,544,780
4. Plock	6,789	348,405
5. Augustowo	7,289	628,544
City of Warsaw	.....	164,115
SUMMARY.		
1. Great Russia	899,913	20,700,497
2. Little Russia	81,213	6,046,467
3. South Russia	176,879	4,234,229
4. West Russia	169,757	8,021,510
5. Baltic Provinces	57,209	2,216,936
6. Finland	146,849	1,636,915
7. Kazan	250,460	6,960,580
8. Astrakhan	323,420	5,399,539
9. Poland	49,754	4,852,055
Total	2,142,504	60,088,821

☞ By a ukase, December 18, 1850, parts of the governments of Orenbourg, Saratov, and Simbeersk were formed into the government of Samara. Area, 53,010 square miles.

People.—Politically considered, the people are divided into the four classes of clergy, nobility, merchants and burghers, and peasants. The clergy are regular and secular. The regular clergy belong to some monastic order, and are bound to some particular rule of life. They take the lead in the church, and monopolize all its higher preferments. The secular are the proper parish clergy, and not only may marry, but must be married before they can hold a parochial cure. The nobility are so either by birth, or by personal service in a civil or military capacity. To furnish accurate means of determining what persons are entitled to rank in the latter division, all the officers of army, navy, and state have been divided into 14 grades. Every one of these grades, even the lowest, which is that of ensign in the army, or a college registrar in the civil service, is a noble; but, so long as he rises no higher than the seventh grade, he is a noble only for life, and cannot transmit his nobility to descendants; but the moment he attains the eighth grade, that of major in the army, or navy captain, or college assessor, his nobility becomes hereditary. In this way the class of nobility is continually receiving large accessions, and absorbing a great share of all the talent in the country.

The third class consists of merchants and burghers. The merchants are arranged in three guilds, according to the annual tax which the individuals belonging to each pay to the state, as a trading license. Merchants of the first guild pay $500, and are under no limitation, either as to the kind of manufacturing and commercial enterprises in which they engage, or to the amount of capital which they may employ in them; those of the second guild pay $200, but are subject to a number of limitations; among others, they cannot enter into any contract for more than $10,000, nor keep either a banking or an insurance office; those of the third guild pay only $50, and may carry on any retail trade, or any manufacture, provided that, in the latter case, they do not employ above 32 workmen. The burghers pay from $5 to $15, according to the class of town they inhabit, and the number of workmen, not exceeding 16, whom they may employ. Burghers paying no license may, within specified limitations, engage in ordinary manufactures or retail trades. All burghers pay capitation-tax, are liable to military conscription, and may suffer corporeal punishment. The fourth class, consisting of peasants or serfs, is the lowest of all, and by far the most numerous. They belong, in nearly equal proportions, to the crown and to individual proprietors; and, though their different conditions admit of considerable diversity, the great body of them are, to all intents and purposes, little better than slaves. It ought to be observed, however, that the humanity and enlightened liberality of the late emperor, Alexander, formed a new division, to consist of free cultivators. His successor, Nicholas, followed laudably in his steps; and operations are now in progress, by means of which, though at some very distant date, there is reason to hope that the complete emancipation of the serfs will be effected.

Another classification of the people may be called the ethnographical, or that which arranges them according to their original stocks or races. These, taken in their most general acceptation, are only two, the Caucasian and the Mongolian; but under each a considerable number of varieties are traced. The Caucasian stock includes Slavonians, Germans, Finns, Tartars, Greeks, and Jews. The Mongolian stock is represented almost exclusively by the Calmucks, who occupy some of the S.E. steppes, but have lost many of their distinctive features by intermarrying with Caucasian varieties. Of the Caucasian stock, the Slavonians, under the names of Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Letts, Wallachians and Servians, form about nine-tenths. Of these, again, the Russians proper form the great body of the population, and are estimated at about 40,000,000. They occupy, without intermixture, the central provinces between the Dnieper and Volga, form a vast majority in the N., between the Ural Mountains and the White Sea, and in the S., between the Don and the Dniester, and are found, more or less intermingled with other varieties, in all other parts of the country. The Poles are met with in the greatest number in their own unfortunate country. In that part of it which, in the dismemberment, fell to the share of Russia, they amount to about 7,000,000. The Lithuanians are found chiefly in North Poland, and in the governments of Vilna and Minsk. They are estimated at about 1,500,000. Still farther N. are the Letts, or, as they are often called, Keors, from living chiefly in Courland. They are also the chief occupants of Livonia, are wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and may amount to 500,000. The Wallachians, and among them a few Servians, are found only in Bessarabia, between the Dniester and Pruth. Their language is a curious mixture of Latin, Greek, Italian, and Turkish. They, too, do not exceed 500,000.

The Tschudes, or Finns, forming a second family of the Caucasian stock, from the flatness of their features bear a considerable resemblance to the Mongolian, but have been recognised as Caucasian chiefly from their light hair and blue eyes. They are settled on both sides of the Gulf of Finland, but on the N. of the Gulf form the two marked divisions of Finns Proper and Laplanders, the former living S. and the latter N. of lat. 65°. To the S. of the gulf, the Finns occupy the far greater part of Esthonia, and a small part of Livonia. Widely separated from the West Finns, though the mode of separation is not known, a great number of Tchudik or Finnish tribes are found occupying the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains and the banks of the Middle Volga, under the names of Syrianes, Permians, Vogule, Votiaks, Tchuvasses, Tcheremisses, Mordwins, and Teptiares. The most numerous are the Tchuvasses and Tcheremisses, who live together on both sides of the Volga, in the neighborhood of Kazan, and are estimated at 500,000. All the others do not exceed the same number.

The third great branch of Caucasians inhabiting Russia are the Tartars, who here form four distinct tribes:—the Tartars of Kazan, in some respects the most civilized nation in Russia, though the great majority of them still cling to Mohammedanism, the whole numbering about 200,000; the Bashkeers, (Bashkirs,) inhabiting both sides of the Ural Mountains from lat. 56° to 54° N., still given to wandering life, and amounting to about 130,000; the Nogais, occupying a large part of the Crimea and the steppe to the N. of it, and dispersed over the country E. of the Sea of Azof and the N. base of the Caucasus, amount in all to about 600,000; the Metcherjaks, forming a few small tribes, not exceeding 20,000 persons, live among the Bashkeers. The German or Teutonic race inhabiting Russia consist chiefly of Germans and Swedes, intermixed with a few Danes. The Germans are dispersed over the Baltic provinces S. of the Gulf of Finland, among the Letts and Esthonians, where they constitute the greater part of the nobility. They are also numerous both in Petersburg and Moscow; and a considerable number of German colonists are settled in the government of Saratov, and other parts of the Middle Volga. The Swedes are numerous both along the E. shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and the N. shores of the Gulf of Finland. Their number in these localities, and more partially in Esthonia, is supposed to exceed 100,000. The Greeks, dispersed over all the S. provinces as merchants, and in the Crimea, where they are the sole occupants of several villages, are estimated at about 500,000. The Jews are seldom found in the central and N. provinces, but are very numerous in ancient Poland, particularly in the governments of Vilna, Grodno, Volhynia, and Podolsk, where they form the far greater part of the urban population. Their number is supposed to exceed 1,000,000.

Language.—From the number of tribes and races just mentioned, it is evident that many different languages, and a vast variety of dialects, must be spoken. The Russian, however, as the proper language of the country, is the vernacular of at least four-fifths of the inhabitants. It is based on the ancient Slavonic, but has been much modified by the introduction of Greek, Tartar, and Mongolian terms. It has an alphabet of thirty-seven letters, a written and printed character of a peculiar form, and a pronunciation which it is hardly possible for any but natives to master. Its flexions are both numerous and irregular, making the attainment of it by a foreigner extremely difficult; but it is soft, rich, and sonorous, and, though long greatly neglected, and hitherto much richer in translations than in original works, it has shown itself fit to be the vehicle of almost every kind of literature, and, from the attention now paid to it, will probably ere long free itself from one very marked stigma by becoming the court language, which honor has been long usurped by the French.

Religion.—A considerable proportion of the less civilized tribes continue more or less addicted to their heathen superstitions; the Jews in all parts of the country, except the centre, from which they are specially excluded, have their synagogues, and freely perform their religious rites: Lutheranism is professed by the great body of Germans and Swedes; and the Roman Catholics form a preponderating majority in Poland. These, however, are the only important deductions to be made from the almost universal ascendency of the Greek church, which possesses numerous important privileges as the religion of the state, and is strong in the affections of the great body of the people, who give a very implicit assent to all its dogmas. In the general toleration of all other sects it contrasts favorably with Popery, though it lays itself open to the charge of intolerance towards its own members by refusing to allow them, under any circumstances, to quit its communion. The Greek church strongly resembles the Roman in doctrine, but differs essentially from it in government and discipline: by rejecting the claims of the Pope, acknowledging the emperor as its temporal head, and submitting to be governed by a supreme synod, composed partly of lay members; in permitting, or rather requiring, the marriage of the secular clergy; forbidding the use of images or corporeal representations of any kind, except pictures, which it uses lavishly; and, more important than all, in permitting the free circulation of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. In form it is an episcopacy, composed of forty dioceses, of which four are governed by metropolitans, sixteen by archbishops, and twenty by bishops.

Education.—Though Russia still ranks among the more imperfectly educated countries of Europe, the government has long taken a distinguished lead in the cause of educa-

tion; and promulgated a complete national system, which, though not yet carried into full effect, has made great progress. The basis of this system was laid by Peter the Great, and promoted by Catherine II., but is indebted for its fuller developments to Alexander and Nicholas. Since 1848, however, the Russian youth have been considerably restricted in their range of studies by the measures taken by the government to prevent its subjects coming in contact with the opinions that have extended over other countries of Europe. In many institutions theology has taken the place of philosophy; and the official report of 1851 assumes as its basis the emperor's own idea, that "religious teaching constitutes the only solid foundation of all useful instruction."

The whole country is divided into 8 university districts, viz.: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Kazan, Dorpat, Odessa, Vilna, and Warsaw, in each of which is a university, except in Vilna and Warsaw, where they were suppressed in 1832. Each district extends over several governments, all the public schools of which are under the superintendence of the university. There are, besides the 6 universities, 1 head normal school at St. Petersburg, 3 lyceums, 77 gymnasia, 433 district schools, 1068 town, and 592 pension or boarding schools, besides 1560 schools of the above grades in Poland, the whole attended by about 200,000 pupils.

Military Schools receive the special attention of the Emperor. They comprise three classes:—1. Schools of Cadets, or Military Colleges, with about 9000 students; 2. Naval Schools, attended by 4000 students; and, 3. Schools for the children of soldiers in the service, or of those who die in war, with about 170,000 pupils. Numerous important improvements have recently been introduced into the military instruction of the empire both in scientific and practical study and in morals. The guiding principle in their administration is respect for the throne and the altar.

Ecclesiastical schools are of two grades. The higher seminaries are strictly theological schools. They comprise 21 belonging to the Greek Church, 13 to the Catholic, 14 to the Armenian, 8 to the Lutheran, 11 to the Mohammedan, and 2 to the Jews—the whole attended by over 4000 students. There are also 682 schools for the sons of the clergy, attended by above 70,000 pupils.

In the schools under the Minister of Finance about 8000 pupils are instructed in the art of mining, commerce, &c.; besides which, about 2500 are taught mining in private schools.

Under the Minister of the Interior are schools of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, independent of the Universities; also, schools for agriculture, for subalterns in the civil service, for orphans, &c., with above 15,000 pupils. The other schools under ministers of the government are—3 law schools, with 600 students, independent of the University; several agricultural colleges, and 2696 village schools, giving instruction to 18,200 pupils; schools of civil engineering, attended by 665 students; of modern languages, with 800 students; academies of Fine Arts, music, &c., with over 1000 students; and schools under the reigning empress, which include, besides schools for young ladies, schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind, foundling hospitals, and several houses of industry, the whole containing above 90,000 pupils. There are also schools aided by the government in the German colonies, in Tartary, &c., attended by over 50,000 pupils. The total number of pupils instructed in the above classes of schools is about 600,000, besides whom, it is estimated that about as many more receive a home education, making an aggregate of 1,200,000 under instruction. To give unity and vigor to the school system, a special ministry of public instruction has been appointed, and now forms one of the great departments of the state.

History.—The earliest annals of Russia only furnish occasional glimpses of Scythian and other barbarous hordes roaming over its surface, and do not begin to bear marks of authenticity till the middle of the ninth century. About that time a Baltic freebooter, named Rurik, probably a Dane, having been called in to aid the people of Novgorod, pursued the course then common with his class, and made himself master of a great part of the country. He was slain A. D. 883, by Oleg, who treacherously seized Kiev, and made it the seat of government. About 904, he fitted out a fleet of 2000 canoes, embarked 80,000 men, and sailed from the mouth of the Dnieper to attack Constantinople, but was prevented by a tempest. A second expedition in 941, under Igor, the son of Rurik, was defeated. In 980, a new era commenced by the accession of Vladimeer, known in history by the name of St. Vladimeer the Great. He married Anna, sister of the Greek Emperor, Basil II., and in 988 embraced Christianity. His example was quickly followed by almost all his subjects. He is the first Russian sovereign who assumed the title of Veliki-Kniaz or Grand Duke. At his death, in 1015, he left numerous sons, who quarrelled in dividing his dominions, and commenced a series of internal feuds, which continued, with little interruption, to distract the country for about two centuries. The first appearance of unanimity was produced by a great common danger. The Tartars, who, under Jenghis-Khan, had overrun many countries and overthrown many dynasties of Asia, appeared under his son Tooshi, (Toushi,) on the S.E. frontiers of Russia, to the number of 500,000, and shortly after, on the river Kalka near the Sea of Azof, gained a signal victory over the combined Russian princes. The sudden death of Tooshi prevented the Tartars from completing their conquest till 1236, when they returned headed by Batoo, (Batou,) Tooshi's son, wasted the country with fire and sword, and brought it entirely under their yoke. For two centuries and a half the Tartars of Kapchak, whose khans now fixed their Golden Horde or imperial residence on the banks of the Volga, held Russia in bondage, and though allowing the native princes to rule as their vassals, subjected them to the most humiliating treatment. On the annual visit of the khans' representatives to receive tribute, the Russian rulers were required to lead their horses by the bridle, and feed them with corn out of their cup of state. During this disastrous period the only part of the country which remained free was Novgorod, which, having at an earlier period become an independent republic, had acquired great commercial importance, joined the Hanse league, and increased in population to nearly 500,000. In 1361, when the direct line of Batou became extinct, and the Tartar throne was claimed by rival competitors, the Russians were encouraged to resist, and in 1380 Temnik-Mami, one of the competitors, was encountered and signally defeated by Demetrius IV. The Tartar power, however, still remained unshaken, and Demetrius, notwithstanding his victory, was obliged to sue for peace. At length the Tartars of Kapchak met the celebrated Timor, who, in two invasions of the Russian territory, one in 1389 and another in 1395, inflicted on them blows from which they never recovered. The Russians were now able to war with the Tartars on more equal terms. By the victories of Ivan or John III., who began to rule in 1462, their vassalage was thrown off, and in 1480 the Golden Horde itself ceased to exist.

The reign of Ivan commences a new epoch in Russian history. He not only subdued the Tartars, but defeated the Poles and Lithuanians, reunited the minor principalities, and captured Novgorod. His name and deeds became well known in the West, and ambassadors from European powers were seen for the first time in his capital of Moscow. In internal administration he proved himself a relentless despot, but the vastness and splendor of his achievements entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the Russian Empire. He died in 1533, his son and successor, Ivan IV., who was then only four years old, assumed the reins in 1543, and substituted the title of Czar for that of Veliki Kniaz. He is known in history by the surname of the Terrible, and yet by his energetic measures, both at home and abroad, he raised the country to an unexampled height of prosperity. He died in 1584, having added Siberia to the empire. On the death of his son Feodor, in 1598, the male line of the freebooter, Rurik, whose dynasty had furnished 56 sovereigns, and endured above seven centuries, became extinct. For many years the country was ruled by the tyrant Boris, and afterwards became the prey of anarchy, till 1613, when the national spirit took fire, and Michael Romanof, (Romanow,) a descendent in the female line from the house of Rurik, was, after a severe struggle, placed on the throne. From him the present ruling dynasty is directly descended. At his death in 1645, he was succeeded by his son, Alexis. This sovereign was twice married, and left sons by both wives—Feodor and Ivan by the first, and Peter by the second. Feodor reigned from 1676 to 1682, and dying without issue, was succeeded by Ivan and Peter, as joint sovereigns, under the guardianship of Sophia, Ivan's full, and of course Peter's half-sister. Ivan was weak both in mind and body, and Sophia endeavored, by excluding Peter from all rule, to monopolize the whole powers of government. The attempt proved a failure; Sophia was confined in a monastery, Ivan abdicated, and Peter, in 1689, became sole czar. Neither his private nor his public life is free from blemishes; but when the state in which he found Russia is contrasted with that in which he left it, it must be admitted that no sovereign ever acquired by a juster title the surnames of Great and Father of his country.

Peter, by his last command, conferred the succession on his widow, originally a Livonian peasant, who ascended the throne in 1725, under the name of Catherine I., and after reigning scarcely two years, was succeeded by Peter II., grandson of Peter the Great, who, after three years, was succeeded by Anne, half-sister to Peter the Great. Anne died in 1740, after having bequeathed the succession to her grand-nephew, Ivan, a mere infant; but in consequence of a revolt the bequest was disregarded, and Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, was called to the throne. During her reign Russia for the first time took a direct share in European politics, and sent an army westward beyond her own frontiers. She died in 1762, and was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III., whose reign and life were terminated six months after by a conspiracy, to which his wife is believed to have been privy. She, by the acclamation of the army and people, mounted the throne, under the title of Catherine II., and pursued a course of policy remarkable alike for its

unscrupulousness and its success. The most important events of her reign are the wars with the Turks, in which the Russian arms were most triumphant, and the dismemberment of Poland. Catherine was succeeded in 1796 by her son, Paul, whose fickle policy and extravagant freaks had raised strong doubts as to his sanity, when a band of conspirators deprived him of his life in 1801. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander. His personal virtues, the wisdom of his internal administration, and the glorious defeat of a most formidable and unprincipled aggression on the national independence, make his reign one of the most illustrious in the annals of the empire, and keep his memory in grateful remembrance. He died in 1825, without issue, and, in consequence of an arrangement by which his second brother Constantine renounced the succession, was succeeded by his third brother, Nicholas, the late reigning monarch, under whom Russia has acquired a more commanding influence in European politics than she ever possessed before; and under whom, the hereditary policy of aggrandizement of territory has been sedulously continued. The following table of the area of the empire at various epochs, will show the success of Russia in this department of her policy:—

Years.	Area in sq. m.	Years.	Area in sq. m.
1462	391,000	1725	5,841,000
1505	792,000	1763	6,816,000
1584	2,076,000	1816	7,030,000
1645	5,421,000	1837	7,500,000
1689	5,030,000	1850	7,821,546

In 1853, in consequence of the occupation of a considerable part of the territory of European Turkey by the Russian troops, France and England formed an alliance with Turkey for the purpose, as they allege, of resisting the aggressions of Russia. Active hostilities commenced early in 1854, since which time the war has been carried on with various success. March 2d, 1855, the emperor Nicholas died, after a short and severe illness. His eldest son, Alexander II., succeeded to the throne.——Adj. RUSSIAN, roo'shŭn or rŭsh'ŭn; (Russ. RUSKOY, roos'koi, feminine, RUSKAYA, roos-kī'ä; Fr. RUSSE, rüss; Ger. RUSSISCH, rōōs'sisch;) inhab. RUSSIAN and RUSS, (poetical.) (Russ. RUSSIANIN, roos-yä'nin, often pronounced rōss-yä'nin; Fr. RUSSE; Ger. RUSSE, roos'seh.)

RUSSIA, BLACK, a former division of Lithuania, now forms a considerable part of the Russian government of Minsk.

RUSSIA, GREAT,* is the N. and middle portion of the Russian Empire, extending from the Frozen Ocean, to about the middle of the course of the Don.

RUSSIA, LITTLE,* the name of that part of Russia lying S. of Great Russia.

RUSSIA, NEW, a region in the S. of the Russian Empire, comprising the territories of the Cossacks.

RUSSIA, RED, formerly an independent duchy belonging to Poland, now forms a part of Austrian and Russian Poland.

RUSSIA, WHITE, was a portion of Lithuania, now forming several Russian governments.

RUSSIA, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, about 14 miles N.E. of Utica. Pop. 2349.

RUSSIA, a township Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 2061.

RUSSIA-IN-ASIA, embraces Siberia, or the whole of the North Asia, E. of the principal crest of the Ural Mountains, (see SIBERIA;) and the region of the Caucasus, comprising all the countries situated between the Black and the Caspian Seas, forming a great general government, the capital of which is Tiflis. It is subdivided into 12 provinces, and includes several regions which are only nominally subject to Russia, besides many countries which do not recognise the authority of, and are constantly at war with, that power. See CASPIAN, CAUCASUS, DAGHESTAN, GEORGIA.

RUSSIAN AMERICA, roo'shan ä-mĕr'e-kä, according to the treaties with the United States and Great Britain, in 1824–5, comprehends all the American coast of the Pacific and the adjacent islands N. of the parallel of 54° 40′ N. lat.; and the whole of the mainland W. of the meridian of 141° W. lon., which passes through Mount St. Elias. It is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by British America, S. by the Pacific, and W. by the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, and Behring's Strait, which separate it from the Russian possessions in Asia, the distance across from Cape Prince of Wales to East Cape being only 36 miles. With the exception of the narrow strip extending in a S.E. direction along the coast nearly 400 miles, and the remarkable peninsula of Aliaska, it forms a tolerably compact mass, with an average length and breadth of about 600 miles each. Its greatest length N. and S. from the southern extremity of Aliaska to Point Barrow is about 1100 miles; greatest breadth, measured on the Arctic Circle, which passes through Cape Prince of Wales, is about 800 miles; the longest line that can be drawn across the country is from Cape Prince of Wales to its southern extremity, lat. 54° 40′, a distance of about 1600 miles. Estimated area, 394,000 square miles. The part of the mainland S. of Mount St. Elias consists of a narrow belt, which is continued along a mountain ridge parallel to the coast, and has nowhere a greater width than about 33 miles. The interior of the country is very little known; but from several expeditions, it appears that throughout its W. part it is elevated and uneven, while the part extending along the Arctic Ocean is invariably flat, with the exception of a small portion lying between 141° and 152° W. lon. The coasts of the mainland and the islands have almost all been carefully explored. The N. coast was first discovered in the course of the present century. Captain Cook, in 1778, during his last voyage, reached Icy Cape, lat. 70° 20′ N., and 161° 46′ W.; and it was supposed, from the large masses of ice there met with, even in summer, that farther progress was impossible. In 1826, however, Captain Beechy proceeded E. as far as North Cape, or Point Barrow, lat. 71° 23′ 31″ N., lon. 156° 21′ 32″ W.; while at the same time the lamented Sir John Franklin, then Captain Franklin, traced the coast W. from the mouth of the Mackenzie to Return Reef, lat. 70° 26′ N., lon. 145° 52′ W. The intervening space between Point Barrow and Return Reef was first explored in 1837, by Dease and Simpson, officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The whole of the N. coast of Russian America, from Demarcation Point W. to Point Barrow, its northernmost extremity, stretches with tolerable regularity in a W.N.W. direction, and is, with the exception of a small part in the E., a dead flat, often nearly on a level with the sea, and never more than from 10 to 20 feet above it. From Point Barrow the coast takes a uniform direction, from N.E. to S.W., rising gradually towards Cape Lisburn, which is 850 feet high. It here turns S., forming, between the two large inlets of Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound, the remarkable peninsula of Prince of Wales, which projects into Behring's Strait, and terminates in an elevated promontory, forming the most-western point of North America. From Norton Sound it turns first S.W., then S.S.E., becoming indented by several large bays, including those of Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet, on the opposite side of the long and narrow peninsula of Aliaska; and is lined almost throughout by several groups of large islands, of which the most important belong to the Aleutian, Kodiak, and King George III. Archipelagos. The greater part of the coast last described is very bold, presenting a succession of lofty volcanic peaks, two of which, on the W. coast of Cook's Inlet, have the respective heights of 11,270 feet and 12,066 feet. The climate of Russian America is not so cold as either the E. parts of the same continent, or the E. part of the continent of Asia, under the same latitudes. It is, however, far too rigorous to admit of agricultural operations; and the whole value of the territory is derived from the products of its fisheries or of the chase. The latter have been placed under the rigid monopoly by the Russian government, which has conferred the sole privilege of trafficking in them on the Russian American Company. This has led to remonstrances on the part both of the United States and Great Britain, which have been so far successful that a lease has been granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, giving them the exclusive possession of the mainland of Russian America, from 50° 40′ N., to Cape Spencer, in lat. 56° 13′ N., and the exclusive privilege of supplying the Russians with agricultural produce and provisions.

The principal settlement is NEW ARCHANGEL, a small town with 1000 inhabitants, on the island of Sitka, the largest of the group of George III., which is called Baranov by the Russians, and was named George III. by Vancouver. It is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian America, and has fortifications, magazines, and a governor's residence, all built of wood. The ordinary squadron stationed on its coasts consists of 2 frigates and 2 corvettes. The Russian American Company, incorporated 1799, for fishing and hunting fur-bearing animals, whose chief establishments are here, have 50 ships of all sizes engaged in the collection and conveyance of peltry. Besides these possessions, Russia had formerly a small colony called Bodega, in California, N. of San Francisco. It now belongs to the United States. Its port is small, but was once important for the Russian fur trade.

The population of Russian America is estimated at 61,000, of whom perhaps 6000 are Russians, Creoles, Kodiaks, and Aleuts. The remainder, above 50,000 in number, enjoy a greater or less degree of independence, and consist almost entirely of Esquimaux.

RUSSIAN POLAND, comprises, besides the kingdom of Poland, as established in 1815, the governments of Vilna, Courland, Vitebsk, Mohelev, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia, and the province of Bialystok, formerly composing Lithuania, Samogitia, and the Ukraine. See POLAND.

RUSSIAN RIVER, rises on the border between Mendocino and Sonoma counties, California, and flowing in a general S. course, after forming the boundary between the above-mentioned counties for its whole length, falls into the Pacific in about 38° 38′ N. lat.

RUSSIAN TARTARY, comprises the E. part of Europe, and the W. of Asiatic Russia, and forms the governments of Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbeersk, Penza, Saratov, Orenboorg, and Astrakhan.

RUSSIAVILLE, rŭsh'ä-vil, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on Honey Creek, 18 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It

* For the area and population of these several divisions of Russia, see table, page 1631.

tains 3 stores, 1 steam saw mill, and one flouring mill. Pop. in 1853, 400

RUSSIE, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

RUSSIKON, roos'se-kon, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 5 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 1933.

RUSSISCH. See RUSSIA.

RUSSLAND, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

RUSSWEIL, roos'wil, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 4166.

RUST, röst, a market-village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near the right bank of the Rhine, 18 miles W.S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1830.

RUST or RUSTH, roosht, a town of West Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedl. P. 1199.

RUSTCHUK or RUSCZUK. See ROUSTCHOUK.

RUSTVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

RUSTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RUSTON PARVA, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

RUSWARP, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1½ miles S.W. of Whitby, with a station on the Whitby Branch of the York and North Midland Railway.

RUTE, roo'tā, (anc. *Ariadunum?*) a town of Spain, province of Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lucena. Pop. 7840. At a short distance are observed traces of an ancient town, supposed to have been of the Gothic period; and on the summit of the hill, which commands the town, is a fortress with the inscription: "Clodobeus IV., King of the Goths, caused this fort to be built, and spent on it 30,000 pieces of gold." Agriculture, manufactures of linens, coarse cloths, and sack-cloths, are carried on, and there are 15 flour mills, 27 oil mills, a fuller's mill, and 18 stills for brandy.

RUTENI. See RODEZ.

RUTERSVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Texas, about 6 miles N.E. of the Colorado River at La Grange.

RUTGER'S COLLEGE. See NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.

RUTHEN, (Rüthen,) rü'ten, or RUDEN, roo'den, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Arnsberg. P. 1960.

RUTHERFORD, rŭth'er-ford, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina. Area, estimated at 870 square miles. It is drained by Broad River, a branch of the Congaree. The surface is hilly or mountainous, especially near the W. border, which extends along the Blue Ridge; a part of the soil is fertile. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of General Griffith Rutherford, of North Carolina. Capital, Rutherfordton. Pop. 13,550, of whom 10,545 were free, and 2905 slaves.

RUTHERFORD, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Stone's River, an affluent of the Cumberland. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil is highly productive, well watered, and extensively cultivated. It is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Murfreesborough. Pop. 29,122, of whom 17,144 were free, and 11,978 slaves.

RUTHERFORD, a township of Martin co., Indiana. P. 603.

RUTHERFORD, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

RUTHERFORDTON, a post-village, capital of Rutherford co., North Carolina, 216 miles W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, an academy, and newspaper office. Pop. 550.

RUTHERGLEN, rŭg'len, a parliamentary and municipal burgh and parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow, and on a railway. Pop. of parliamentary burgh in 1861, 6514. It is very ancient, and was formerly of importance, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the twelfth century; at present it consists chiefly of one well-paved street, but, except the parish church and town-hall, it has no public edifices. Its former considerable trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, and in print and dye-works. The burgh unites with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

RUTH'ER GLENN, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

RUTHERVILLE, a village of St. Lawrence co., New York, 15 miles N. of Canton.

RUTHIN, RHUTHYN, or RHUDDIN, roo'thin, (Welsh pron. h'rĭ'thin, the "red fortress,") a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of North Wales, on the Clwyd, co., and 7 miles S.E. of Denbigh. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1861, 3373. It has an ancient church, formerly collegiate, and an excellent grammar school, with six exhibitions to the university, a hospital for decayed house-keepers, a handsome county hall and jail, town-hall, race-course, and beautiful remains of a castle, presented by Edward I. to the family of its present owners. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of baroness to Lady Grey de Ruthin.

RUTHSBURG, rŭths'bürg, a village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, 42 miles E. of Annapolis. It has 1 iron foundry.

RUTHSVILLE, rŭths'vil, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

RUTH'VEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

RUTH'WELL, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, with a village and station on the Glasgow and Carlisle Railway, 9½ miles E.S.E. of Dumfries.

RUTI (Rüti) or RUTHY, (Rüthy,) rü'tse, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1438.

RUTI or RUTHY, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1112.

RUTIGLIANO, roo-tee-yä'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Bari, 7 miles W.N.W. of Conversano. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a collegiate church. Pop. 5000.

RUTLAM, a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 48 miles W.N.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 18′ N., lon. 75° 5′ E.

RUTLAND or RUTLANDSHIRE, rŭt'land-shir, the smallest county of England, bounded on the S.E. by the river Welland. Area, 150 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 22,933. The surface is undulating, and finely diversified with parks. The chief towns are Oakham and Uppingham. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the Manners family.

RUTLAND, a county in the S.W. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is in part bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by Otter Creek and its branches, which supply water-power for numerous mills. It contains several small lakes and ponds, among which may be mentioned Lake Austin and Bombazine Lake. The surface is elevated, and in the E. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, especially along the valley of Otter Creek. In 1850 this county produced 623,199 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, except Washington county, Pennsylvania. This county abounds in iron ore and excellent marble. The railroad connecting Bellow's Falls and Burlington, traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by those connecting Rutland with Troy, Saratoga, and Bennington. Organized in 1781. Capital, Rutland. Pop. 33,058.

RUTLAND, a handsome post-village, seat of justice of Rutland co., Vermont, pleasantly situated on Otter Creek, and on the line of three important railroads, viz. the Rutland and Burlington, the Rutland and Washington, and the Western Vermont Railroad, 67 miles S.S.E. of Burlington, and about 55 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flourishing academy, a splendid railroad depôt, and the machine-shops and engine-houses of the Western Vermont Railroad. It is also the centre of trade for a large section of country. There are in the township 5 churches, 23 stores, and 16 manufactories and mills, one of which, for the sawing of marble, is very extensive, and propelled by steam. Three new villages have sprung up in the township since 1846. Pop. in 1840, 2708; 1850, 3715.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1223.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, 8 miles S.E. of Watertown. Pop. 2205.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E.N.E. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1006.

RUTLAND, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

RUTLAND, a post-village and township of Meigs co., Ohio, on Leading Creek, about 95 miles S.E. of Columbus. P. 1748.

RUTLAND, a township in the N.W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 177.

RUTLAND, a township of Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 2159.

RUTLAND, a post-township in the S.E. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 759.

RUTLAND ISLAND, Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, is immediately E. of North Arran.

RUTLAND ISLAND, East Indies, an island in the Bay of Bengal, S. of Great Andaman Island.

RUTLEDGE, a village in the W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RUTLEDGE, a post-village, capital of Granger co., Tennessee, in Richland Valley, near the foot of Clinch Mountain, 210 miles E. of Nashville. It has an academy. The valley is fertile, and the mountain contains abundance of iron and other ores.

RUTLEDGE, a post-village, capital of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk River, 225 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

RUTNAGHERRY, rŭt'na-ghĕr'ree, a town of India, presidency, and 140 miles S. of Bombay, on the Malabar coast.

RUTNAGHERRY, a town of India, presidency of Mysore, 58 miles S.E. of Chitteldroog.

RUTTUNGUR, rŭt'tŭn-gŭr', a town of North-west Hindostan, 25 miles E.S.E. of Odeypoor.

RUTTUNPOOR, rŭt'tŭn-poor', a town of Hindostan, in the Berar dominions, 210 miles E.N.E. of Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 21′ N., lon. 82° 25′ E.

RUTTUNPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 40 miles S. of Baroda. Lat. 21° 24′ N., lon. 72° 20′ E.

RUVO, roo'vo, a walled town of Naples, province, and 21 miles W. of Bari. Pop. 8000. It has a cathedral, some convents, and a diocesan seminary.

RUVO, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles S.S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 2330.

RUYEN, roi'ęn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. P. 2618.

RUYSBROECK, rois'brōōk, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 3¾ miles S.S.W. of Brussels.

RUYSSELEDE, rois'sēl-lā'dęh, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S.S.E. of Bruges.

RUYTON-OF-THE-ELEVEN TOWNS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RUZAFA, roo-thā'fā, a village of Spain, so near Valencia that it may be considered its suburb, on a plain near the Turia. Pop. about 1700.

RYACOTTA, ri-ā-kot'tā, a town and hill fortress of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. by W. of Salem, on the Punnair, near the Mysore frontier. Lat. 12° 28′ N., lon. 78° 6′ E.

RYAN, LOCH, lōk rī'ān, a bay of Scotland, in its S.W. part, commences at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 miles S.S.E. Average breadth, about 2 miles. It forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

RYAN'S STORE, a post-office, Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RYANSVILLE, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

RYAN'S WELL, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

RYARSH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

RYBINSK, rib-insk', written also RUBINSK, a large town of Russia, government, and 52 miles N.W. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 10,000. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. The principal edifices are a fine exchange, two cathedrals, numerous other churches and chapels, a large conventual building, a covered exercising ground, an arsenal, the courts of justice, several extensive bazaars, and noble residences, a theatre, orphan and other asylums, hospitals, almshouses, and a house of correction. It has breweries, distilleries, salt-works, oil and other mills, soap and candle factories, potteries, &c. The chief article of commerce is corn, sent to St. Petersburg, Riga, Dantzic, Königsberg, &c. Two large annual fairs are held here. Twenty thousand barges arrive annually with goods to the value 250,000,000 rubles. It was destroyed by fire in 1806.

RYBNIK, rib'nik, a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the Rudka. Pop. 2730.

RYBURGH, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

RYBURGH, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Fakenham, has a station on the Dereham and Fakenham Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway.

RYCKEVORSEL, rik'kęh-vor'sęl, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 9 miles W. of Turnhout. Pop. 2377.

RYDAL, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Leven, 2 miles N.W. of Ambleside. It is celebrated for its small but beautiful lake, and was the residence of the late poet Wordsworth, whose picturesque dwelling commands a prospect of great splendor. Rydal Hall, the seat of Lady de Fleming, is in a park presenting fine forest scenery.

RYDE, rīd, a maritime town and watering place of England, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, parish of Newchurch, 5 miles S.W. of Portsmouth, from which its white villas, interspersed with foliage, give it a beautiful appearance. Pop. in 1851, 7147. It is built on an acclivity rising from the sea. It has a handsome main street, several fine modern terraces, and numerous elegant detached residences, a highly ornamented modern Gothic church, a theatre, assembly rooms, and a wooden pier extending 750 yards into the sea, at which the numerous steamers between Southampton and Portsmouth land passengers at all states of the tide. The environs abound in delightful scenery.

RYDROOG or RAIDROOG, rī'droog', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 26 miles S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 49′ N., lon. 76° 56′ E. Its port, on an abrupt rock, 1200 feet in height, contains a ruined palace, and some Hindoo temples; other temples, especially one of Krishna, exist in the town, which is of considerable extent.

RYE, rī, a parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, and on the line of the Hastings and Dover Railway, 10 miles W.N.W. of Hastings, and 62¾ miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 8541. It is built on a rock, on the edge of an extensive marsh. The chief structures are the remains of its ancient walls and gates, a large cruciform church of Norman and early English architecture, grammar school, town-hall and market-house, a castle built by William de Ipres in the twelfth century, and now faced with a battery, and used as a jail; a public library, and small theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbor is formed by a new canal admitting vessels of 200 tons. The exports are wool, corn, timber, bark, and hops. Imports, coal, and manufactured goods. The borough, including Winchelsea, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

RYE, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic coast, 47 miles E.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1295.

RYE, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of New York. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2584.

RYE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 696.

* RYEBAUGH, rī-bawg', (Hindoo, *Rai Bagh*, rī bāg, the "Rajah's garden,") a town of South India, capital of a district, dominions, and 85 miles S.S.E. of Sattarah, near the Kistnah.

RYE COVE, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

RYEGATE, a town of England. See REIGATE.

* RYE'GATE, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 23 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1606.

RYEGHUR, rī-gūr', a town of British India, presidency, and 65 miles S.E. of Bombay, in lat. 18° 12′ N., lon. 73° 28′ E.

RYEGHUR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Gundwanah, 50 miles N.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

RYEPOOR, rī'poor', a town of Central India, in the Berar dominions, 150 miles E. of Nagpoor, in lat. 21° 15′ N., lon. 82° 13′ E.

RY'ERSON'S, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Pequannock River, about 9 miles N.W. of Patterson, contains 2 stores, a furnace, 3 mills, a church, and an academy.

RY'ERSON'S STATION, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

RY'ERSS, a village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S.S.E. of Blossburg, is the S. terminus of the Tioga (or Blossburg and Corning) Railroad.

RYE VALLEY, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

RY'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

RY'LAND'S DEPOT, a post-village of Greenville co., Virginia, on the Petersburg Railroad, 54 miles from Petersburg.

RYLSK or RILSK, rilsk, written also RULSK, (Rülsk,) a town of Russia, government, and 62 miles W.S.W. of Koorsk, on the Sem. Pop. 7000. It has numerous churches, and two large annual fairs.

RYMANOV or RYMANOW, rī-mā-nov', a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 15 miles W. of Sanok.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

RYMENHAM, rīmęn-hām', or RYMENAM(?) a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 5 miles E.S.E. of Mechlin.

RYMPS, rimps, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 6 miles N.E. of Tongres.

RYP or RIJP, rip, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 13 miles N. of Amsterdam.

RYPIN, ripin, a town of Poland, province, and 39 miles N.N.W. of Plock, on an affluent of the Drewenz. Pop. 2080. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has comb, leather, and woollen cloth factories.

RYSBERGEN or RIJSBERGEN, ris'bêrg'ęn, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles S.W. of Breda.

RYSSEL, a city of France. See LILLE.

RYSSEN or RIJSSEN, ris'sęn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 23 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2700.

RYSWICK, RYSWYK or RIJSWIJK, riz'wik, (Dutch pron. rīes'wik,) a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 2 miles S.E. of the Hague. Pop. 2324. The famous peace concluded here in 1697, between France on the one part, and Germany, England, Spain, and Holland on the other, is commemorated by a pyramidal monument.

RYTCHA, ritch'ā, one of the E. branches which the Volga throws off in the lower part of its course before reaching the Caspian. It commences about 24 miles N. of Astrakhan, and has a length of about 40 miles.

RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

RYTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham, S. of the Tyne, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 6 miles E. of Newcastle.

RYTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

RYTON-ON-DUNSMOOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

RYTON WOODSIDE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

RZEDITZ, zhā'dits, OBER, ō'ber, and UNTER, con'ter, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, 4 miles W. of Hollitz. Pop. 1420.

RZEPIN, zhā'pin, or RIPPIN, rip'pin, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 16 miles from Braudeis. Pop. 1850.

RZESZOW, zhēsh'ov, or RESZOW, rēs'sov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Wisloka, 43 miles E. of Tarnov. Pop. 4494. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

RZHEV, RJEV, r'zhēv, or RSHEV, a town of Russian government, and 74 miles S.W. of Tver, on the Volga, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 9000. It has numerous churches, salt and corn magazines, large exports of corn, and two great annual fairs. It was formerly governed by its own princes.

RZIOZAU, zhee'chōw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim. Pop. 1026.

S

SAADEH, a town of Arabia. See SADA.

SAAL, sâl, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 miles E.S.E. of Neustadt. Pop. 1068.

SAALBURG, sâl'böörg, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss, 30 miles S.W. of Gera, on the Saale. Pop. 1207.

SAALE, FRANKISCHE, frân'kish-eh sâ'leh, (anc. *Salia,*) a river of Germany, in Bavaria, joins the Main at Gemünden, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

SAALE, SACHSISCHE, sâk'sish-eh sâ'leh, or THURINGISCHE, too'ring-ish'eh, (anc. *Salia,*) a river of Germany, rises in Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 miles S.W. of Hof, flows very tortuously N. through the Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, &c., and joins the Elbe 18 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Total course, 212 miles, It is navigable for large vessels from the Elbe to Halle.

SAALE, sâ'leh, or SAALA, sâ'lâ, SALZBURGER, sâlts'böörg'er, a river of Germany, in Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows N.W. past Lofer and Reichenhall, and joins the Salza 4 miles N.W. of Salzburg. Total course, 70 miles.

SAALFELD, sâl'fêlt, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 41 miles E. of Meiningen. Lat. 50° 37′ N., lon. 11° 24′ E. Pop. 4369. It has an old castle, with manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chicory, potash, vinegar, gunpowder, and leather, and a considerable cattle trade. Near it are some iron-mines. Here Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated and killed by the French in 1806.

SAALFELD, ALT, ält sâl'fêlt, a village of Germany, on the Saale, immediately opposite Saalfeld.

SAALFELD, sâl'fêlt, a town of East Prussia, 71 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Maringsee. Pop. 2000.

SAALFELDEN, sâl'fêl'den, a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 28 miles S.S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 1222.

SAANE, sâ'neh, (Fr. *Sarine,* sâ'reen',) a river of Switzerland, cantons of Bern and Freyburg, after a N. course of 65 miles joins the Aar, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bern. It is navigable from the Aar to Freyburg for boats.

SAANEN, sâ'nen, (Fr. *Gessenay,* shês'seh-nâ',) a market-town of Switzerland, canton, and 32 miles S.W. of Bern, on the Upper Saane. Pop. of parish, 3300.

SAAR, a river of France and Prussia. See SARRE.

SAAR, sâr, (Bohemian *Zdiar,* zdee'ar,) a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, 18 miles N.E. of Iglau. P. 2962.

SAARBRUCK, (Saarbrück,) sâr'brük, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S.S.E. of Treves, on the Saar, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting it with its suburb, St. Johann. Lat. 49° 14′ N., lon. 7° E. Pop. 8624. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths. Mines of iron and coal are extensively worked in the vicinity. It was founded in the tenth century, was given to the church of Metz by the Emperor Henry III., and subsequently governed by its own counts till 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified, and suffered much by war. In 1676 it was almost entirely burnt down, and its fortifications dismantled.

SAARBURG, sâr'böörg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.S.W. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 2060.

SAARDAM, a town of Holland. See ZAANDAM.

SAAR-LOUIS, sâr-loo'is, (Fr. pron. sar-loo'ee,) or SARRE-LOUIS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, 30 miles S.S.E. of Treves, on the Sarre. Pop. 4380. It was founded by Louis XIV., and was strongly fortified by Vauban. It belonged to France till 1815, and forms an important border fortress. It has manufactures of arms, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Saar-Louis was the birthplace of Marshal Ney.

SAARN, sâan, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2820.

SAAR-UNION, SAAR-UNION BONQUENOM, sâr-ü'ne-ôxw' bôn'keh-nôn', or SAARE-WERDEN, sâ'reh-wêrs'den, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 18 miles N.W. of Saverne, on the Sarre. Pop. 1852, 3694.

SAARWELLINGEN, sâr'wel'ling-en, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Treves. Pop. 1467.

SAATZ, sâts, (Bohemian *Zatecz,* zâ'tech,) LUCZKO, lootch'ko, or BOROTINKO, bo-ro-tink'o, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, here crossed by a handsome iron chain suspension bridge, 43 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 4990. It is enclosed by walls, and has a collegiate church, a Capuchin monastery, and a gymnasium, with a trade in wines and hops.

SABA, sâ'bâ, one of the Dutch West India Islands, 18 miles N.W. of St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 39′ N., lon. 63° 19′ W. Area, 15 square miles. Pop. 1617. It is inaccessible, except on its S. side.

SABADELL, sâ-nâ-dêl', a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles N. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 4720. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, muslins, and paper.

SABANJAH, sâ-bân'jâ, a town and small lake of Asia Minor, in Anatolia. The town, (anc. *Sophon,*) 20 miles E. of Ismeed, is "a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses, and 2 mosques." On its E. side is the lake, an oval basin, about 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 miles in breadth.

SABARA, sâ-bâ'râ, a city of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the right bank of the Rio-das-Velhas, an affluent of the São Francisco, 2300 feet above the sea, 40 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5000. The town of Sabara received the title of "most faithful" in 1822, and was elevated to the rank of a city in 1843.

SABASIA VADA. See SAVONA.

SABAT, a town of Arabia. See ZEBID.

SABATHOO, sâ-bâ-thoo', a small town of North-west India, 30 miles S.S.E. of Belaspoor, on the Sutlej, and formerly a station for a Gorkha battalion.

SABATUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SAB'BATH REST, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SABBIO DI SOPRA, sâb'be-o dee so'prâ, and SABBIO DI SOTTO, sâb'be-o dee sot'to, two contiguous villages of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 18 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the opposite sides of the Chiese. P. 1129.

SABBIONETTA, sâb-be-o-nêt'tâ, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 7000. It has a castle, and was the capital of a principality given by Napoleon to his sister Pauline, in 1806.

SAB'DEN, a village of England, in Lancashire, on a tributary of the Calder, 4 miles N.W. of Burnley. Pop. 1160.

SABILLISVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 25 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

SABINA, sâ-bee'nâ, an old province of the Pontifical States, in Central Italy, now comprised in the Comarca di Roma, and delegations of Rieti and Spoleto.

SABINA, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Railroad, 62 miles S.W. of Columbus.

SABINA, a village of New Mexico, near the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

SABINAS, sâ-bee'nâs, a river of the Mexican Confederation, states of Cohahuila and New Leon, joins the Rio Grande. On it is the village of SABINAS.

SABINE, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 1300 square miles. The Sabine River forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by prairies. Seat of justice, Manny. Pop. 4615, of whom 3347 were free, and 1168 slaves.

SABINE, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on the Sabine River, which separates it from Louisiana. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Patroon and Palo Gucho Bayous. The soil is mostly very fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn, which are exported by steamboats on the Sabine River during high water. Capital, Milan. Pop. 2499, of whom 1556 were free, and 943 slaves.

SABINE, a township of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1631.

SABINE CITY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Texas, at the outlet of Sabine Lake, 75 miles E.N.E. of Galveston.

SABINE LAKE is an expansion of Sabine River, about 5 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, at the S.W. extremity of Louisiana. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, about 9 miles.

SABINE (sâ-been') RIVER, rises in Hunt co., Texas, and flows in an E.S.E. direction, until it strikes the E. boundary of the state. From this point it pursues a general S. course, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and passes through Sabine Lake into the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length is estimated at 500 miles. It is said to be very shallow at its mouth, but is navigable by small boats in high water in some parts of its course.

SABINETOWN, sa-been'town, a post-village of Sabine co., Texas, on the Sabine River, 10 miles E. of Milan. It is the principal shipping-point for the cotton raised in the county.

SABINO, a town of Austrian Italy. See ISEO.

SABINO, sâ-bee'no, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of New Mexico.

SABINSVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

SABIONCELLO, sâ-be-on-châl'lo, (anc. *Hillis,*) a mountainous peninsula of Dalmatia, 25 miles N.W. of Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic between the islands of Curzola and Lesina. Length, 43 miles; average breadth, 4.

SABIOTE, sâ-be-o'tâ, a town of Spain, province, and 35 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2652.

SABIS. See SAMBRE.

SABLÉ, sâ'blâ', a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confluence with the Erve, and here crossed by a bridge of black marble, 27 miles W.S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 5282, who manufacture gloves, and trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

SABLE ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, lying directly in the track of vessels sailing between the northern ports of America and Europe, 90 miles S.E. of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 59′ N., lon. 59° 47′ W. It is low and sandy, about 25 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, and has been

the scene of numerous and melancholy shipwrecks. A company of men, furnished with provisions and other necessaries for the purpose of relieving shipwrecked mariners, are supported at an annual expense of $4000. The island is covered with grass and wild peas, sustaining by its spontaneous production about 500 wild horses and many cattle. The fisheries in its vicinity have recently been prosecuted with success. CAPE SABLE ISLAND is off the S.W. extremity of NOVA SCOTIA.

SA'BLE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and, flowing in a direction E.S.E., enters the lower part of Saginaw Bay.

SABLE RIVER, of Michigan. See SAXBY RIVER.

SABLES, or SABLES-D'OLONNE, LES, (lā sàb'l do'lonn',) a town and seaport of France, on the Bay of Biscay, 21 miles S.W. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 5923. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula, and partly on an elevated rock, with a port for vessels under 150 tons, and an active pilchard fishery.

SABLONVILLE, sàb'lōne'veel', a village of France, forming a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

SABOR, sà-bōr', a river of Spain, rising in Leon, joins the Douro on the right, in Portugal, after a course of 75 miles.

SABOUGLY, sa-boog'lee, a small post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

SABRAO, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See ADENARA.

SABRES, sàb'r, a market-town of France, department of Landes, 19 miles N.N.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2524.

SA'BRIDGEWORTH, a parish of England, co., and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Hertford, with a station on the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 28½ miles N.E. of London.

SABRINA, sà-bree'nà, a volcanic island of the Azores, thrown up in 1810 to the height of 400 feet above the sea, near St. Michael. It has since been wholly submerged.

SABRINA or SABRIANA. See SEVERN.

SABRINA ÆSTUARIUM. See BRISTOL CHANNEL.

SABRINA LAND, in the Antarctic Ocean, is an undefined tract of land seen by Balleny in 1839, in lat. 75° S., lon. 117° E.

SABUGAL, sà-boo-gàl', a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 23 miles S.E. of Braga. Pop. 830.

SABU'LA, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi, 32 miles below Galena.

SABY, (Sàby,) sà'bii, SABBYE or SABYE, (Sàbye,) sà'bü'eh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the mouth of a small river of its own name, in the Cattegat. Pop. 300.

SABYNINA, sà-be-nee'nà, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bielgorod. Pop. 1000.

SABZAWAR, sab-zà-wàr', or SUBZAWAR, sub-zà-war', a fortified town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 65 miles W. of Nishapoor. It is 2½ miles in circumference, populous, and has a citadel and a good bazaar. Its vicinity consists of open downs, bare of wood, but said to produce quantities of corn.

SAC, sawk, a new county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Soldier and Boyer Rivers, affluents of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. The name is derived from one of the aboriginal tribes which possessed the soil.

SACAPULAS, sà-kà-poo'làs, a market-town of Central America, state, and 110 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

SACARAP'PA or SACCARAP'PA, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Presumpscot River, and on the York and Cumberland Railroad, about 50 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta, contains saw-mills and manufactories.

SACATAPEQUES, Central America. See SACATEPEC.

SACATECOLUCA, sà-kà-tà-ko-loo'kà, a town of Central America, state, and 28 miles S.E. of San Salvador, on the low coast of the Pacific, at the foot of a volcano of its own name, remarkable for its grottoes and hot springs. Pop. 5000.

SACATEPEC, sà-kà-tà pèk', sometimes written SACATAPEQUES and ZACATAPEQUES, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, capital of a district of its own name, stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. of Guatemala. Pop. 3000.

SACAVEM, sà-kà-vèx', a village and parish of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the W. side of the estuary of the Tagus, at the mouth of the Frielias, 7 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 2400.

SACCATOO, SACKATOO, SACKATOU or SAKATU, sàk-kà-too', a large and populous town of Central Africa, in Houssa, on an affluent of the Quorra, in lat. 13° N., lon. 6° E. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and entered by twelve gates. In its centre is a large square, with a royal residence; and it has several mosques, manufactures of blue cloth, and trade with the countries from Ashantee to Tripoli, from which latter it receives raw silk, glass wares, and perfumery. Here the traveller Clapperton died on the 13th of April, 1827; he was buried at the village of Jungari, distant 5 miles S.E.

SACCO, sàk'ko, a river of Italy, in the Pontifical States, after a S.W. course of 40 miles, joins the Gurigliano 4 miles S. of Frosinone.

SACCO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles W. of Diano. Pop. 1800.

SACCONDEE, sàk-kon'dee, a small maritime province of Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, W. of Abanta. Besides its capital, Saccondee, it contains several villages. Pop. estimated at 3000 fighting men.

SACCONEX, sàk'ko'nèx', (GREAT and LITTLE,) two villages forming two parishes of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 2504.

SACEDON, sà-thà-dōn', (anc. *Thermidæ?*) a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.E. of Guadalajara, near the Tagus. Pop. 2375. It has a royal palace, barracks, and saline baths, frequented from June to September.

SACERAM, a town of Toorkistan. See SAILIM.

SAC-AND-FOX AGENCY, a post-office of Kanzas Territory.

SA'CHEM'S HEAD, a noted watering-place of New Haven co., Connecticut, 3 miles W.S.W. of Guilford, and 13 miles E. by S. of New Haven. In early times an Indian chief was captured here, from which circumstance the place derived its name. The New Haven and New London Railroad passes about half a mile N. of the hotel.

SACHSA, sàk'sà. (see INT. XVII., 19, Obs.,) a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. 1708.

SACHSEN, in Germany. See SAXE—SAXONY.

SACHSEN-ALTENBURG. See SAXE-ALTENBURG.

SACHSENBERG, sàk'sen-bèrg', a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, 11 miles S.S.W. of Corbach. Pop. 1000.

SACHSENBURG, sàk'sen-bōōrg', (see INT. XVII., 19 Obs.,) a market-town of the Austrian Empire, in Illyria, 27 miles N.W. of Villach, on the Drave, defended by three castles. In the vicinity are numerous Roman antiquities.

SACHSEN-COBURG. See SAXE-COBURG.

SACHSENHAGEN, sàk'sen-hà'ghen, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 15 miles N.E. of Rinteln. Pop. 1080.

SACHSENHAUSEN, sàk'sen-how'zen, a town of Germany, principality, and 3 miles N.W. of Waldeck. Pop. 946.

SACHSEN-WEIMAR. See SAXE-WEIMAR.

SACHSLEN, sàks'len, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the E. bank of the Lake of Sarnen, 2 miles S.E. of Sarnen. In its parish church is buried the canonized Swiss hero, Nicholas von der Flue.

SACILE, sà-chee'là, a walled town of Austrian Italy, 38 miles N.N.E. of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. 4600.

SACKATOO or SACKATOU. See SACCATOO.

SACKER, sàk'ker, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Saugur and Nerbuddah territory, 34 miles W.S.W. of Jubbalpoor.

SACKET'S, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

SACKET'T'S HARBOR, a post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co., New York, is situated in Houndsfield township, on the S. shore of Black River Bay, about 8 miles E. of Lake Ontario, and 170 miles W.N.W. of Albany. Lat. 43° 55' N., lon. 75° 57' W. It has by far the best harbor on the lake for ship-building, and as a naval station and commercial depôt. A tongue of land, extending from the lower part of the village, in the shape of a crescent, divides it into an outer harbor and an inner harbor. The latter has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships within two fathoms of the shore. The same depth of water extends to Black River, where there is another excellent position for ship-building. The adjacent country is a fine agricultural region, while its abundant water-power renders it well adapted to the growth of manufactures; yet the trade of Sackett's Harbor seems to be on the decline. The declared value of exports and imports in 1846 was $2,735,091, in 1847, $2,141,445, and in 1851, $879,165; of the latter, $553,927 was the value of imports, and $325,238 of exports. The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the district in 1852 amounted to 7083 tons, all of which was employed in the coasting trade. The number of arrivals from foreign ports during that year was 206, (143,107 tons.) The village contains 1 bank, a newspaper office, and several machine shops and mills. The Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg Railroad, of which it is the N. terminus, connects it with the Central Railroad. Here is a military post of the United States, named Madison Barracks, not garrisoned at present. Sackett's Harbor was first settled in 1801. At the commencement of the war of 1812 it became a considerable naval station and military depôt. Pop. near 2000.

SACKINGEN, sàk'king-en, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 51 miles S.S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1500.

SACO, saw'ko, an important river of New England, rises among the White Mountains, in Coos county, New Hampshire, and flowing through Oxford county, Maine, falls into the Atlantic Ocean in York county. There are several falls on this river, the principal of which are the Great Falls, of 72 feet, and Saco Falls, at the town of Saco, about 4 miles from the ocean, where the water descends 42 feet, affording a valuable water-power. This river is subject to freshets, the ordinary rise in the spring being from 10 to 15 feet; and it has been known to rise much higher, occasioning great loss of life and property.

SACO, a thriving post-town and port of entry of York co., Maine, on the E. or left bank of the Saco River, about 6 miles from its mouth, and on the Eastern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Portland. The industry of this place and of Biddeford, a flourishing village on the opposite side of the river,

is chiefly directed to commerce and to cotton manufactures, each of which employs a large amount of capital. A fall of 32 feet in the Saco River here furnishes excellent water-power, which is extensively used for sawing and driving machinery. There were in 1853, 10 cotton mills in operation at these falls—5 on the Saco, and 5 on the Biddeford side—containing about 55,000 spindles and 2300 looms. The York Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1831, have a capital of $1,550,000, and employ 1300 hands, who work 24,936 spindles and 780 looms, producing annually 6,200,000 yards of colored cottons. The most extensive corporation, however, is the Saco Water-Power Company, organized in 1839, with a capital of $1,500,000, since increased to $2,000,000. The operations of this company, till 1848, were confined to the erection of factories. That year they commenced the first of four mills, to be erected with all possible despatch, for their own use, each to be 240 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 5 stories high—the largest, probably, in the state. Their machine shop is 271 feet long, 45 wide, and 5 stories high. The Laconia Company have $1,600,000 capital, and employ near 2000 hands. There are also various manufactories of woollen goods, hardware, &c. One of the largest foundries in the state is that of Jarvis Williams, Esq., in which upwards of 1000 tons of pig-iron are annually consumed. About 5,000,000 feet of boards, shingles, laths, heading, and other kinds of lumber are annually turned out at the various saw mills here in operation. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 2532 tons registered, and 2462 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2277 tons were employed in the coast trade, and 188 in the mackerel fishery. The foreign arrivals for the year was 1 vessel; clearances, 4 vessels. During the period above specified, 1 ship and 1 schooner, with an aggregate burden of 1293 tons, were admeasured. During the year 1853, 6591 tons of shipping were built here; and in April, 1854, the enrolled and licensed tonnage was 5160. There are here 3 banks—2 in Saco and 1 in Biddeford—a savings institution, an insurance company, a gas company, 10 churches—7 in Saco and 3 in Biddeford—3 literary associations, viz., the Mechanics' Institute, (Saco,) organized December 9, 1841, volumes in the library, 3500; the Saco Athenæum, with a library of 2000 volumes, and the York Library, containing about 1000 volumes; a liberally endowed academy, and 2 newspaper offices—1 in Saco and 1 in Biddeford. About $5500 are expended annually on the schools of this place. Since 1844, a new cemetery, called the "Laurel Hill Cemetery," has been laid out upon the Mount Auburn plan near the town. Saco is a place of summer resort, and has 2 hotels near the sea and 1 in the centre. Pop. of Saco township in 1840, 4403; in 1850, 5794; of Biddeford in 1840, 2674; in 1850, 6095; of both villages in 1855, about 15,000.

SACOMAN'GO RIVER rises in Warren co., New York, and winding through Hamilton and Fulton counties, falls into the Hudson River about 15 miles S.W. of Lake George.

SACOMB, sa'kom, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SACO RIVER, Maine, a station on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 18 miles from Portland.

SACRAMEN'TO, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento River, on the S. by the San Joaquin and Moquelumne Rivers and Dry Creek, and intersected by the American River. The soil of this county is generally fertile, and, in proportion to its size, perhaps more extensively cultivated than that of any other county in the state. Gold is found, but not in great abundance. Capital, Sacramento City. Pop. in 1852, 12,589.

SACRAMENTO, a post-office of Wright co., Missouri.

SACRAMENTO, a post-village, capital of Waushara co., Wisconsin, on Fox River, about 80 miles N. by E. of Madison. It is the principal shipping-point in the county. Laid out in 1851. It contains 3 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. about 250.

SACRAMENTO CITY, a port of entry and important commercial town, and the present capital of California, is situated on the left bank of Sacramento River, a little below the mouth of the American River, in the midst of a level and extremely fertile country, 140 miles by water N.E. of San Francisco. It is regularly laid out, the street nearest the river being called Front street, the next Second, and so on; these are crossed by others at right angles, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. J and K streets are the principal business streets of the city. Till within a year or two nearly all the houses were of wood; but recently a more substantial mode of building is coming into use. Since the inundations of 1849 and 1850, a good strong levee has been constructed around the town. In Sacramento and its vicinity are perhaps the finest gardens in California. As a centre of commerce, Sacramento City possesses great advantages. It is accessible for steamers and sailing vessels of a large size, at all seasons of the year; while not only the Sacramento River itself, but its important affluent, the Feather River, is navigable for small steamboats far above, into the interior of the country. These advantages have rendered this town the principal entrepôt for supplying with provisions the great mining region of the north. The amount of merchandise daily landed on the wharves of Sacramento City in September, 1851, was estimated at 580 tons, of which 150 tons were shipped by the up-country steamers. The regular weekly sales of produce and merchandise were stated to be $1,500,000, and the monthly receipts of gold-dust $2,750,000. The number of stage passengers from Sacramento City to the mines was estimated at 97,000; of wagon passengers, 214,000; travellers on foot and horseback, 97,000; drivers and packmen, 187,000: total, 595,000. The estimated value of real and personal property in the city is about $10,000,000. Five or six newspapers are issued here. A railroad is in course of construction from Sacramento City, up the S. bank of the American River 21 miles, to Negro Bar, where it crosses the river, and is projected in the direction of the great mining district of the state. It is to be completed to Negro Bar in the present year, (1855.) A branch railroad has also been projected for 15 or 20 miles S. from Negro Bar. Pop. estimated at 20,000. The vote polled in Sacramento in 1853 was 5536. Sacramento City was founded in the spring of 1849, the central part of the town being about 1 mile below Sutter's Fort, near the left bank of the American River, belonging to the settlement formerly known as Nueva Helvetia.

SACRIFICIOS, sä-kre-fee'se-oce, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 miles S. of Vera Cruz, celebrated as the place of sacrifice under the ancient Aztec religion, hence its name. It has some remains of temples, &c.

SACRIFICIOS, a small green island, in the Pacific, on the W. coast of Mexico, about ½ mile long. Lat. 15° 49′ N., lon. 98° 6′ W.

SAC (sawk) RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Lawrence co., and flowing northward, falls into the Osage, near the middle of St. Clair county, a little above Osceola. The East Fork rises in Green county, and enters the river from the right in Cedar county.

SACRUM FLUMEN. See TAVIGNANO.

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM. See CAPE ST. VINCENT.

SACS (pronounced, and often written SAUKS) and FOXES, kindred and associated tribes of Indians, formerly dwelling in the S. part of Iowa, now occupying lands in the Indian Territory.

SAC'TON, a post-office of Clarke co., Illinois.

SACUI, SACUHI, sä-koo-ee', or SUSSUHI, soos-soo-ee', a river of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, after a S.E. course of about 250 miles joins the Doce. It is navigable for about 200 miles.

SADA, sä'dä, or SAADEH, sä'deh, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 145 miles N. of Sana.

SADA, sä'dä, or SANTA MARIA DE SADA, sän'tä mä-ree'ä dä sä'dä, a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles E. of Corunna, on the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 1912.

SADABA, sä-dä'bä, or SADAVA, sä-dä'vä, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province, and 42 miles N.W. of Saragossa, on an affluent of the Arvo.

SADAO, a river of Portugal. See SALDAO.

SADAQUADA, sad'a-kwä'da, or SAUQUOIT, a creek of Oneida co., New York, enters the Mohawk River at Whitesborough.

SAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAD'DLE, an island of South America, off the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 23′ 50″ S., lon. 68° 4′ 30″ W.

SAD'DLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

SAD'DLEBACK, a mountain in Cumberland, England, 4½ miles N.E. of Keswick. Elevation, 2787 feet.

SADDLEBACK, an island in Hudson Strait, in British North America.

SAD'DLEBACK MOUN'TAIN, in Franklin co., Maine. Height, about 4000 feet.

SAD'DLEHEAD, is the N. extremity of Achil Island, W. of Ireland.

SAD'DLE ISLAND, several islets of the China Sea.

SAD'DLE MOUN'TAIN, Massachusetts, in Berkshire co., the highest in the state, has an elevation of about 3500 feet.

SADDLE PEAK, a mountain of Great Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

SADDLE RIVER, of New Jersey, falls into the Passaic in Hudson county.

SADDLE RIVER, a post-township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Passaic River, about 70 miles N.E. by N. of Trenton. Pop. 816.

SADDLE'S CREEK, a post-office of Anderson co., South Carolina.

SAD'DLEWORTH, an extensive chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 11 miles W.S.W. of Huddersfield.

SADDUKEEN, säd-doo-kän', an island of the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, in West Asia, N. of Zeyla.

SAD'LERSVILLE, a village of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

SADLERSVILLE, a post-office, Robertson co., Tennessee.

SADO, sä'do, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. of Niphon. Lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 138° 30′ E. Estimated area, 720 square miles. It is fertile, populous, and produces gold.

SADRAS, sä-dräs', a maritime town of India, near the mouth of the Palaur, 40 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 31′ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, and was of commercial importance, but has decayed.

SADREE, sä'dree', a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 50 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

SADSBURY, sadz'ber-e, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 19 miles W. of West Chester. P. 2767.

SADSBURY, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Pop. 982.

SADSBURY, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1529.

SADSBURYVILLE, sadz'ber-e-vil', a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 39 miles W. of Philadelphia.

SADSKA, a town of Bohemia. See SAZKA.

SÆBYE, a town of Denmark. See SABY.

SAEED or SAID, sâ-eed', the name of Upper Egypt, and in the time of the historian, Albulfeda, was applied to Egypt S. of Old Cairo, but the W. half of the region is now called Vostani.

SÆFVAR-AN, sâf'var-ân, a river of Sweden, læn of Umeå, after a S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles E. of Umeå.

SAEGERSTOWN, sâ'ghers-town, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, and on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, 5 miles N. of Meadville. It is rapidly improving, by means of the water-power and navigation of French Creek. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

SAEGERSVILLE, sâ'ghers-vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on Jordan Creek, 63 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

SAELICES, sâ-â-lee'thès, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2010.

SÆTABIS or SETABIS. See SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA.

SÆTER, SATER, (Sâter,) SÆTHER or SATHER, (Sâther,) sâ'ter, a town of North Sweden, læn, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Falun. Pop. 572.

SAFAKES, a seaport town of Tunis. See SFAX.

SAFED, sâ-fêd', SAFET, sâ-fêt', or SAFAD, (anc. *Jo'pha*,) a town of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tabareeyah. It was lately a thriving town of 8000 or 9000 inhabitants, on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a Gothic castle, but it was wholly ruined by an earthquake, January 1, 1837, which destroyed 5000 of its population.

SAFE HAR'BOR, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 10 miles S.W. of Lancaster. Here are extensive iron furnaces and rolling mills, producing railroad iron.

SAFET, a town of Palestine. See SAFED.

SAFFEE, SAFFI, sâf'fee', AZAFFI, â'zâf'fee', or ASFI, âs'fee', (anc. *Sofia?*) a fortified seaport town of North Africa, province, and 107 miles N.W. of Morocco. Lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 9° 12' W. Pop. 12,000, including about 3000 Jews. It is situated in a sterile ravine, enclosed by massive walls, and it has a palace, and near it a small fort. Its roadstead is safe only in summer. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, and was formerly an emporium for the trade with Europe, but it declined with the rise of Mogadore.

SAFFELAERE, sâf'fa-lâ'reh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. of the parish, 2050.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Essex, 21 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford, and 2 miles from the Newport station of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 5911. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, on which is the church, a conspicuous and handsome edifice, containing a fine altar-piece. The town is neat, and has a spacious market-place, a good town-hall, a grammar school, with an exhibition to Queen's College, Cambridge, numerous charities, some commerce in malt, barley, and cattle, and an extensive retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name. Near it are the remains of a castle.

SAGA, sâ'gâ, a town of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, capital of the province of Fizen, and the most important town in the island. Lat. 33° 15' N., lon. 130° 18' E. The town is traversed by many brooks, and a considerable number of channels; the principal of the latter, that of Sentonofutsi, is nearly 60 miles long, and uniting the Gulf of Simabara with the Northern Sea, is of great importance to the inland commerce of Kioo-Sioo, of which Saga is the centre.

SAGALIN, an island of Asia. See SAGHALIEN.

SAGAN, sâ'gân, or ZEGAN, tsâ'gân, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober, and on the railway from Berlin to Glogau. Pop. 6696. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a castle, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools, three hospitals, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, printed cottons, sealing-wax, and glass wares; trade in corn and cattle. The Prussians were defeated here by the Russians in 1759.

SAGARD, sâ'gârt, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the island of Rügen, 23 miles N.E. of Stralsund. Pop. 653.

SAGE HILL, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky.

SAGE'VILLE, a post-office of Hamilton co., New York.

SAGEVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

SAGG VILLAGE, a village of Suffolk co., New York, near the sea, about 100 miles E. by N. of New York City.

SAGHALIEN, sâ-gâ-lee'en, SAGHALIN, SAGALIN, sâ-gâ-leen', TARAKAI, or TARRAKAI, tâ-râ-kî', written also SAKHALIEN, a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia, between lat. 46° and 54° 30' N., and lon. 141° 50' and 144° E., separated from the mainland by the Gulfs of Tartary and Saghalin, and S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Pérouse; its N. part belongs to the Chinese, and the S. to the Japanese. Estimated area, 47,500 square miles. The surface in the S. is mountainous, in the N. level and sandy, but its interior is little known. Its inhabitants subsist mostly by fishing.

SAGHALIEN-OOLA, sâ-gâ-lee'en oo'la, or SAGHALIN-OOLA, sâ-gâ-leen' oo'lâ, a town of Mantchooria, generally considered its capital, on the Amoor; lat. 50° N., lon. 127° E. It is stated to be rich and populous, and to have a large trade in furs, but has not been visited by Europeans.

SAGHALIEN (or SAGHALIN) RIVER. See AMOOR.

SAG HAR'BOR, a post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., New York, is situated in Southampton township, and on a small bay which communicates with Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays, about 100 miles E. by N. of New York. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in trade and in the whale fishery. The shipping of this port, June, 1852, amounted to 9292 tons registered, and 3453 enrolled and licensed—total, 13,042; of which 6042 were employed in the whale fishery, and 3432 in the coasting trade. During the year 2 ships were built, carrying 918 tons. Estimated pop. 3600.

SAGHIPOLY, a town of Hungary. See IPOLYSAGH.

SAGHUNY, a river of Canada East. See SAGUENAY.

SAGHUR, sâ-gûr', a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 33 miles S.E. of Teary.

SAGINAW, a river of Michigan, is formed in the county of the same name, in the E. central part of the state, by the confluence of the Flint and Shiawassee. It flows nearly N., and empties itself into the head of Saginaw Bay. Its branches and tributaries, flowing from all the cardinal points, drain a large portion of the peninsula. The main stream is about 30 miles long, and its depth varies from 25 to 30 feet. Large steamers ascend this river from the lake to Saginaw City, 24 miles from its mouth.

SAGINAW, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on the bay of its own name, contains about 1030 square miles. It is traversed by the Saginaw and its branches, the Flint and Shiawassee Rivers. It is also drained by the Cass, Tittibawassee, and Mishtegayoc Rivers, and by Beaverdam and other creeks. The surface is level and undulating; the soil is a dark sandy loam, nearly 2 feet deep. Pine lumber and fish are the principal exports. Water-power is abundant, and the Saginaw River is navigable for large steamboats. Capital, Saginaw City. Pop. 2609.

SAGINAW, a post-township in the N. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 917.

SAGINAW BAY, of Lake Huron, the largest body of water which indents the peninsula of Michigan, is situated in the E. part of the state. It is about 60 miles in length and 30 in its greatest breadth, and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels.

SAGINAW CITY, of Michigan, capital of the county of this name, is on the left bank of Saginaw River, 22 miles from its mouth, and 95 by the usual route N.N.W. of Detroit. It is elevated about 30 feet above the water, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river. It possesses advantages for commerce, as the river is large, and navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The four branches of this river, which unite 4 miles above Saginaw, converge towards this place from all the cardinal points, and afford intercourse by boats with a large portion of the state. A newspaper is published here. Founded about 1830. Pop. near 1200.

SAGLIANO, sâl-yâ'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 1601.

SAGO, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

SAGOAREMA, sâ-go-â-râ'mâ, a village of Brazil, province, and 45 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Ssgoarema.

SAGONE, sah-gôn', a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

SAGOONOOI, SAGOUNOUI, sâ-goo-noo'ee, written also SAGUNY, sâ-goo'nee, a market-town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 20 miles W.N.W. of Pavlovsk. Pop. 1000.

SAGOR, an island in the Bay of Bengal. See SAUGUR.

SAGRES, sâ'grês, a small fortified seaport town of Portugal, province of Algarves, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 miles S.E. of Cape St. Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by the celebrated Prince Henriquez of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

SAGRUS. See SANGRO.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, sâ'gwâ (almost sâ'wâ) lâ grân'dâ, a river of Cuba, emptying itself into the sea on the N. coast of the island. It is navigable for schooners near 20 miles.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, sâ'gwâ or sâ'wâ lâ grân'dâ, a thriving town of Cuba, situated at the head of navigation on the above river. Pop. about 2000.

SAGUENAY, sâg'g'na', written sometimes SAGHUNY, a large river of Canada East, and one of the principal tributaries

of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 120 miles N.E. of Quebec, in lat. 48° 8′ N., lon. 69° 38′ W., and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St. John. Total course, 100 miles. The Saguenay is remarkable even among American rivers for its wild and picturesque scenery. (See CANADA, page 350.) It flows between precipitous heights, and in its upper part forms numerous cataracts, and is frequently from 2 to 3 miles across. In its lower part it is less wide, but very deep; and large ships ascend it more than 60 miles, to load with deals and timber from the few settlements along its banks.

SAGUENAY, a county near the S.E. extremity of Canada East. Area, 75,000 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its S.E. boundary. Capital, Eboulemens. Pop. in 1852, 20,783.

SAGUNTUM. See MURVIEDRO.

SAGUNY, a market-town of Russia. See SASCONCOI.

SAGUR, a town of British India. See SAUGUR.

SAGY, sȧ′zhee′, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Loubans. Pop. 2649.

SAHAGUN, sȧ-ȧ-goon′, a town of Spain, province, and 31 miles E.S.E. of Leon, with 2312 inhabitants, the remains of a castle, and other fortifications, and a famous Benedictine abbey, in which are the tombs of Alphonso VI. and his five wives. It has many mills, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SAHAMA, NEVADO DE, nȧ-vȧ′do dȧ sȧ-hȧ′mȧ, a mountain of the Andes, in Peru; lat. 18° 7′ S., lon. 68° 52′ W. Height, 22,350 feet.

SA′HAM-TO′NY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAHARA, sȧ-hȧ′rȧ or sȧ′ha-rȧ, or ZAHARA, zȧ-hȧ′rȧ, (more correctly SAHRA or SAHHRA, sȧh′h′rȧ,) called also the GREAT DESERT, (Fr. *Grand Désert*, grôn dȧ′zair′; Ger. *Die Wüste*, dee vüs′teh, *i. e.* "the desert;" L. *Desertum Magnum*,) a vast region of North-east Africa, extending from the Atlantic coast on the W. to the valley of the Nile on the E., between 15° and 35° N. lat., and 15° W. and 35° E. lon. Length from E. to W., about 3000 miles; average breadth, about 900 miles. Area, 2,700,000 square miles. The limits of the Great Desert towards the N. and S. do not admit of being fixed with precision. On the E. it commences at the Libyan Hills, which, in Egypt, confine the valley of the Nile on the W. On the S., its natural boundary depends on the extension northward of the rains, the line of which, taken collectively, may be said to lie in lat. 17° N. But there are many circumstances of local configuration, which affect both the extension of the rains, and their influence on the character of the adjacent country. In general, the Sahara has on the S. a broad seam of country, too dry for cultivation, yet abounding in excellent pasturage for several months in the year, with sufficiency of water in wells, and occasionally trees, chiefly mimosas and the doum-palm, (*Cucifera Thebaica*.) The desert of Bahiyuda, adjoining the Nile, W. of Meroe, is of this description, resembling a rich park at one season of the year, (about midsummer,) while at another it is little better than an arid and desolate waste. Such, also, seem to be the N. districts of Darfoor and Waday. On the frontiers of Bornoo, also, and of Houssa, the valley of Kawwar, and the country named Asben, of which Agadez is the capital, partake at once of the characters of desert and of oasis, or interspersed fertile land. Farther W., the desert seems to reach S. to the banks of the Isa, or river of Timbuctoo. The town of Timbuctoo, about 8 miles from the river, is surrounded by desert. But at a distance of a few days' journey to the N.E. and N. are the oases of Mabrook and Arawan, which seem, however, to be of the poorest description. Farther W. lies Taudeny, whence rock-salt is obtained. Teghaza, formerly celebrated for its salt-mines, is situated farther N., on the road to Tafilelt. Not far from Taudeny, probably to the S.W., is Walâta or (in the plural) Iwalâten, one of the chief oases of the W. desert. S.W. of Walâta are Tisbeet and Taghauf, the latter but seven days from Ksarta; thence the gum-tree forests extend W. along the right bank of the Senegal; but towards the seaside sterility predominates, and the bare sandy desert spreads S. of the Senegal, even beyond Cape Verd. The N. limit of the Sahara is still more irregular than the S. Wady Noon may be assumed to be its commencement on the W., whence its general direction is nearly on the same parallel, approaching the Mediterranean as it extends E., till on the Gulf of Sidra it reaches the margin of the sea. The oases of the Tocat, Fezzan, and Seewah, (Siwah,) are near or on the N. limit.

The Sahara is traversed in many directions by caravan routes; travellers on which undergo the most intense sufferings from thirst, and from exposure to the *Simoon*, or hot dry wind from the S. and E., which usually lasts from 10 to 12 hours; during its continuance the air is impregnated with fine sand, and the sun is barely perceptible. Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of 5, 10, or 20 years. In summer, the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are frequently cold; in winter the temperature is sometimes considerably below the freezing point. Ice has been found in Fezzan, and also on the Nile, in Upper Egypt.

Geology.—The Great Desert may be generally described as an elevated table-land covered with large blocks of stone, hard baked earth, gravel, or loose sand; in many places it is incrusted with salt. Granite seems to be the rock which most frequently breaks through the sandstone covering of the waste. Towards Egypt, limestone comes into view. The Tripolitan Hamâda is divided from E. to W. by a volcanic line, marked by at least one well-preserved crater, Tooggoort (Tuggurt.) Connected with this system, are the numerous hot springs, which issue forth copiously in many places towards the interior, particularly at Ghat, (lon. 10° 30′ E.) and spread luxuriance around them. Ferruginous sandstone is common, and many rocky spots, chiefly in the W. desert, S. of Wady Noon, are said to contain iron. Copper was once obtained in abundance from the hills N. of Agadez; but at present the only mineral which increases the resources of the Sahara, is salt, excavated at Taudeny, on the route from Timbuctoo to Wady Noon, and at Bilma, in the country of the Tibboos, E. of the route from Bornoo to Tripoli.

The barrenness of Sahara is obviously owing to the almost total absence of rain; for undoubtedly if rain fell abundantly even on those parts that consist wholly of sand, without any fertilizing ingredient, some species of plants would spring up, and by their decay, would in the course of years cover the surface with a vegetable mould.

Zoology and Vegetation.—In the desert, properly so called, there is little of animal or of vegetable life. The large animals which characterize South Africa are here wholly wanting. A few species of antelopes are met with in favored spots. The lion avoids the parched country. Lizards, jerboas, and serpents of many kinds, retain undisturbed possession of the burning sands. The land-tortoise, of great size, is said to be common towards the S., where bushes grow; there the arak, or *Salvadora Persica*, generally prevails. Prickly saintoin, with other tough and humble plants, are comprehended under the Arab name of *hashish*, or herbage. As the country improves, the *Acacia ferruginea* appears; then the talha, (*Acacia Arabica*.) and other trees, till the doum and date-palms mark the limits of the desert. Yet the date-palm itself usually thrives best beyond the limit of the rains. In Fezzan and other tracts, where the date-groves constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, heavy rains often prove fatal to the trees, by dissolving and carrying to their roots the salt formed on the surface of the ground.

SAHARUNPOOR, DISTRICT OF, India. See SEHARUNPOOR.

SAI, sī, a large town of Senegambia, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, between Sego and Yamina.

SAIANSK, sī-ȧnsk′, or SAYANSKIE, sī-ȧn′ske-ȧ, a fortified post of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, 70 miles S. of Abakansk. About 90 miles farther S. are the Saiansk Mountains, forming a part of the frontier between the Russian and Chinese Empires.

SAID, the name of Upper Egypt. See SAEED.

SAIDA or SAYDA, sī′dȧ, a town of Saxony, circle of Leipsic, 17 miles S.S.E. of Freiberg. Pop. 1165.

SAIDA, sī′dȧ, (Fr. *Saïde*, sīd; anc. *Sidon*,) a maritime town of Syria, pashalic of Acre, on the N. side of a steep promontory, extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 33° 34′ N., lon. 35° 21′ E., 18 miles S. of Beyroot. Pop. 6000, principally Mohammedans and Greeks. It is badly laid out; but it contains many good houses, several large inns, and well-supplied bazaars, and its vicinity abounds with orchards and plantations. It is defended by a castle, built in the time of the Crusades, and its peninsular side is shut off from the mainland by walls kept in repair. Its harbor was, in the sixteenth century, rendered unfit for any but small vessels, and its commerce has declined commensurately with the rise of Beyroot; yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, oil, and gall-nuts. The original city of Sidon, some traces of which are supposed to exist about 2 miles inland, was a city of the highest antiquity, and is called the "great Zidon" in Joshua, and is mentioned by Homer. It was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre; but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

SAIF, a village of Arabia. See FARFASH.

SAIGHTON, sī′ton, or SAUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SAI-GON, sī-gon′, or SAI-GUN, sī-gun′, called by the natives LOOKNOOEE or LOUKNOUI, look′noo′ee′, &c., a city and river-port of Anam, in Farther India, capital and chief commercial emporium of its S. province of Tsiampa, on the river of Sai-gon, 85 miles from the China Sea. Lat. 10° 47′ N., lon. 106° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at 180,000, including many Chinese. It consists of two towns, connected by a straggling suburb; Pingeh, with the citadel, is on the W. side of the Sai-gon; the commercial town is on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats. It is regularly built, and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brickwork. The houses are mostly of earth, of one story, and thatched with palm-leaves. The citadel, fortified in a European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. Sai-gon has a naval yard and arsenal, where some good junks have been built, a royal palace, and large rice magazines. It communicates with the Me-kong (Cambodia) by a canal 23 miles in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. The markets

are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated.

SAIHUR, sī-hūr', a town and strong fortress of Hindostan, dominions, and about 68 miles from Jeypoor.

SAILAUF, (sī'lŏwf.) (MITTEL, mĭt'tĕl, OBER, ō'bĕr, and UNTER, oon'tĕr.) three contiguous villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1308.

SAIL CREEK, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

SAILIM, sī'leem', or SACERAM, sā-sē-rĕm', a town of Chinese Tooркistan, province of Khoten. Pop. 2000.

SAILLANS, sā'yŏnx', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 21 miles S.E. of Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. 1943.

SAILOOR, sī-loor', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 35 miles N.N.E. of Aurungabad.

SAIL'OR'S REST, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

SAIMA (sī'mä) LAKE, the largest lake of Finland, Læn, and 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20' N., lon. 28° E. Its shape is very irregular. Length from N. to S., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. It contains many islands, is connected N. with numerous other lakes, and discharges its surplus waters on the S.E. by the Woxen, into Lake Ladoga.

SAINGHIN-EN-MELANTOIS, sănx'gănx' ŏnx mĕl-lŏnx'twä', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. 1646.

SAINGHIN-EN-WEPPES, sănx'gănx' ŏnx vĕpp, a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Lille. Pop. 2000.

SAIN-KALEH, sīn-kä'lĕh, written also SIENKULLAH, a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatoo, 32 miles S.S.E. of Tabreez, at the foot of an artificial mound of high antiquity, crowned by a strong modern fort.

SAINS, sănx, a village of France, department of Aisne, 19 miles N. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 2505.

SAINS, a village of France, department of Somme, 9 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 850.

SAINSK or ZAINSK, zĭnsk, a fortified town of Russia, government of Orenbourg, 90 miles S.W. of Menzelinsk, on the Sai or Zai. Pop. 1500.

☞ It is important to observe, that in accordance with the general plan adopted in this work, all European names—except those of a comparatively few well known places that have acquired an established English spelling and pronunciation—are given as they are written in the language of the respective countries to which they belong, those of Russia and Turkey only being excepted for reasons elsewhere given. (See INTRODUCTION, XI; page 14; also, the remarks under "Russia," page 21.) Accordingly, names with the prefix of Saint before a feminine name in France or the French colonies, should be written SAINTE, the final E of this prefix being taken into account in the alphabetical arrangement precisely as if it were a part of the name itself. Thus SAINTE-ANNE and SAINTE-CROIX, &c., as well as SAINT ETIENNE, (St. Stephen,) would come between SAINT DUNSTAN and SAINT FLORENT. Names with this prefix in Germany, should be given under SINCT; those of Spanish and Italian, if masculine, for the most part under SAN, if feminine under SANTA: Portuguese, SAO (SANTO before a name beginning with a vowel, as SANTO ANTONIO;) feminine, SANTA. Masculine names, however, in Italian beginning with a vowel, have SANT', as SANT' ANDREA, SANT' ONOFRIO. In a few instances SANTO is employed as a prefix to Spanish masculine names, as SANTO DOMINGO, SANTO TOMAS; the former, however, will be found under its usual English spelling, SAN DOMINGO. Dutch names have either SANCT or SANT, but more usually the latter. Hungarian names have SZENT.

SAINT-AFFRIQUE, sănx äf'freek', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Sorgue, 29 miles S.S.E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 6618.

SAINT AGNES, sent ag'niz, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, on the coast, and included in the co. of Cornwall: lat. 49° 53' 6" N., lon. 6° 20' 7" W. On one of the loftiest hills a light house was erected in 1680.

SAINT AGNES, a parish and town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.W. of Truro. The harbor can only be entered at high water. Opie, the painter, was born here in 1761. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the vicinity, rises to the height of 561 feet.

SAINT-AIGNAN, sănx ăn'yŏnx', a town of France, department of Loir et-Cher, 22 miles S. of Blois, on the Cher, with manufactures of cloth. Pop. in 1852, 2434.

SAINT-AIGNAN-SUR-ROE, sănx ăn'yŏnx' sür ro'ä', a town of France, department, and 38 miles S.S.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 974.

SAINT-AIMÉ, sănx ā'mā', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Richelieu, 50 miles N.E. of Montreal. The village contains several churches, stores, and mills. Pop. of the parish, 2500.

SAINT-ALBAN, sănx äl'bŏnx', a town of France, department of Tarn, E.S.E. of Alby. Pop. 700.

SAINT-ALBAN, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord. Pop. 1370.

SAINT-ALBAN, a town of France, department of Isère. Pop. 1050.

SAINT-ALBAN, a town of France, department of Lozère. Pop. in 1852, 2249.

SAINT ALBAN'S, sent awl'bănz, a borough and town of England, co. of Hertford, 10 miles N.W. of London, 6½ miles N.E. of the Watford station of the London and Birmingham Railway. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 7000. The borough comprises the site of the ancient town of *Verulamium*, (*Ourolanion* of Ptolemy,) supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. In the vicinity was an ancient abbey of Benedictines.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 50 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1792.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a flourishing post-village and township, seat of justice of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, about 3 miles E. of Lake Champlain, and 24 miles N. by E. of Burlington. The village has an elevated and pleasant situation, with a handsome public square in the centre. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a township in the W. central part of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 1429.

SAINT ALBAN'S, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 100 miles N.W. by W. of Springfield.

SAINT ALBAN'S BAY, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, about 24 miles N. of Burlington. It has a good wharf, and is a place of considerable trade.

SAINT ALBAN'S HEAD, a conspicuous promontory of England, on the coast of Dorsetshire, parish of Worth-Matravers. Summit, 441 feet above sea-level, with ruins of a chapel of the twelfth century on the top. Sometimes called ST. ADHELM'S HEAD. Lat. 50° N., lon. 2° 10' W.

SAINT ALBEN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-ALPHONSE, sănx äl'fŏnz', a village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 46 miles N.W. of Montreal.

SAINT-AMAND, sent ä'mănd', (Fr. pron. sănx ä'mŏnx',) a town of France, department of Cher, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. Pop. in 1852, 8232. It has a communal college, tanneries, and extensive commerce in wood, iron, and wool.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Bellac. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Agen. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Cosne. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Ambert. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, arrondissement of Bressuire. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMAND or SAINT-AMAND-LES-EAUX, sănx ä'mŏnx' lăz o', (anc. *Amandopolis?*) a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes, on the Scarpe. Pop. in 1852, 9527. It has a communal college, and is much frequented for its thermal baths. It is the centre of the cultivation of flax for the manufacture of cambrics, with an active industry, manufactures of woollens, cottons, linseed-oil, soap, leather, and porcelain, and fine ruins of an ancient Benedictine abbey.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of St. Lô. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-AMAND, a village of France, department of Marne, arrondissement of Vitry-le-Français. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-AMAND BRÜILLE, sănx-ä'mŏnx' brü'eel', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-AMANDIN, sănx ä'mŏnx' dănx', a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Murat. Pop. 1350.

SAINT-AMANS, sănx ä'mŏnx', a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Lozère, arrondissement of Mende. Pop. 300.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Castres, on the Thorè. Pop. in 1852, 2749.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Charente, arrondissement of Angoulême. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-AMANS, a village of France, department of Charente, arrondissement of Montmoreau. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-AMARIN, sănx ä'mä'rănx', (Ger. *Sanct Amary*, sänkt ä'mä-ree',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 18 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. in 1852, 2166. It is the centre of extensive cotton factories.

SAINT-AMBROISE-DE-KILDARE, sănx ŏn'brwäz' deh

keel'dair', a village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 55 miles N.W. of Montreal. It has a church and several stores.

SAINT-AMBROIX, sânt ôn^e'brwâ', a town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles N.E. of Alais. Pop. in 1862, 3724.

SAINT AMBROSE, sent am'brōz, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 21′ S., lon. 80° 10′ W.

SAINT-AMOUR, sânt â'moor', a town of France, department of Jura, 19 miles S.S.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1389. It has extensive iron foundries and tanneries, and is celebrated for the number of sieges it has sustained.

SAINT-AMOUR, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 7 miles from Mâcon. Pop. 800.

SAINT-ANCIENT, sânt ôn^e'se-ân^e', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 68 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 400.

SAINT-ANDÉOL-DE-BOURLENG, sânt ôn^e'dâ'ol' dęh boor'lôn^e', a village of France, department of Ardèche. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-ANDÉOL-DE-FOURCHADES, sânt ôn^e'dâ'ol' dęh foor'shâd', a village of France, department of Ardèche. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-ANDRÉ, sânt ôn^e'drâ', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the St. Lawrence, 100 miles below Quebec. The village contains a church and several stores. Pop. of the parish, 2900.

SAINT-ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC, sânt ôn^e'drâ' dęh kübz'zâk', a town of France, department of Gironde, 12 miles N.E. of Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-ANDRÉ-DE-SANGONIS, sânt ôn^e'drâ' dęh sôn^e'go^ne^s', a town of France, department of Hérault. Pop. 2679. St. André is also the name of many villages in France.

SAINT AN'DREW, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT AN'DREW, British America, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, Kings co., on Cardigan Bay, which sets up into the S.E. part of the island. Lat. 46° 10′ N., lon. 62° 35′ W. The inhabitants of this and the neighboring settlements, chiefly emigrants from the W. of Scotland and the Hebrides, are principally employed in ship-building and the exportation of timber.

SAINT AN'DREW BLUNS'DON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SAINT AN'DREW ILK'ETSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT ANDREW, MI'NOR, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan. St. Andrew is the name of other parishes in the island of Guernsey; the cities of London, Canterbury, Chichester, Norwich, Wells, and York; the towns of Cambridge, Droitwich, Hertford, Plymouth, &c.

SAINT ANDREWS, an inlet on the coast of Guinea.

SAINT AN'DREW'S, a parish and seaport city of Scotland, on the E. coast of Fifeshire, 39 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, in 1851, 5107. The population consists chiefly of families attracted to its educational institutions. It was created a royal burgh in 1140, and a city and archbishop's see in 1471. The university is the oldest in Scotland, founded in 1411. St. Leonard's College was founded in 1512, St. Mary's in 1537, and St. Salvator's in 1455. St. Leonard and St. Salvator, now united, has 8 professors. St. Mary's is the divinity college. This city was the scene of many of the most remarkable political and religious events in the history of Scotland. It was also a place of considerable trade, but fell into decay. The Rev. Andrew Bell, a native of this city, founded the Madras College, which was built after his death in 1832: it is a school of general instruction, including classes on the Madras system of education, and has about 800 pupils. The castle of St. Andrew's was built in the twelfth century, and stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here James III. was born. St. Andrew's unites with Cupar, Crail, the Anstruthers, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending a member to Parliament.

SAINT AN'DREW'S, a post-office, Orange co., New York.

SAINT ANDREW'S, a pleasant post-village of Washington co., Florida, on the bay of the same name, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, into which the bay opens. The situation is very healthy and pleasant. The bay, which is almost entirely landlocked, forms a fine harbor, with 12 feet of water over the bar. The place is frequented in summer by planters, on account of its salubrity and the beauty of the bay. The post-office is called St. Andrew's Bay.

SAINT AN'DREW'S, a seaport town of New Brunswick, capital of Charlotte co., at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, on a narrow slip of low land fronting the sea, 60 miles W. by S. of St. John, and 3 miles from the shores of the United States. Lat. (S. point, light) 45° 4′ 3″ N., lon. 67° 3′ W. It consists of two principal streets, which run parallel to each other, and of several smaller ones crossing them at right angles. The houses are all of a substantial and respectable appearance. There are several churches, a court-house, a jail, a grammar school, a chamber of commerce, an agricultural and emigrant society, a savings' bank, a Bible society, barracks, and many handsome private buildings. It is conveniently situated for commerce, and especially for the fishing trade, which is carried on here to a large extent. The lumber trade and ship-building also employ a large portion of the inhabitants. The harbor is entered by two passes leading from the mouth of the river Scoodic, and has a depth sufficient for vessels of any size. A harbor-master and branch pilots are always in attendance, to assist vessels in entering. In 1850, 405 vessels, (tons, 42,678,) arrived at this port, bringing cargoes valued at $225,000, and 360 vessels, (tons, 34,419,) with cargoes valued at $270,000, cleared for foreign ports. December 31, 1851, 807 vessels, (tons, 121,096,) were owned and registered at this port. During the year, 6 vessels were built. The lumber trade is also carried on here to some extent. A railroad is in course of construction, connecting St. Andrew's with Woodstock, a distance of about 80 miles. Pop. about 8000.

SAINT AN'DREWS, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, on the North River, or Rivière du Nord, 3 miles from its junction with the Ottawa, and 45 miles W. of Montreal. It contains 4 churches, assurance and insurance agencies, 6 stores, and numerous boot and shoe shops, mills, and factories. Pop. in 1850, 1103.

SAINT ANDREW'S BAY, a bay of very irregular shape, situated in Washington county, on the S. coast of Florida. Length, near 25 miles.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHANNEL-AND-SOUND, near the Strait of Conception, W. of Patagonia.

SAINT ANDREW'S ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pellew Islands, are in lat. 5° 32′ N., lon. 128° W.

SAINT-ANGEL, sânt ôn^e'zhêl', a village of France, province of Corrèze, 4 miles S.W. of Ussel. Pop. 1500.

SAINT ANN, a lake of Canada. See Saint Anne.

SAINT ANN, a port of British America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton.

SAINT ANN, the former name of Fredericton, New Brunswick. See Fredericton.

SAINT ANN, a maritime village and parish of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex. The village is on the N. coast, 20 miles W. of Port Maria.

SAINT-ANNE, numerous places in France and the French colonies. See Sainte-Anne.

SAINT-ANNE, sânt ân, a town of the French Antilles, on the E. coast of the island of Marie Galante.

SAINT ANNE, Central America. See Santa Anna.

SAINT ANNE, a town, bay, and island of Noukabeeva, one of the Marquesas. Lat. 8° 56′ S., lon. 140° 6′ E.

SAINT ANNE, (Fr. *Sainte-Anne*, sânt ân,) a river of Canada East, after a S.W. course, estimated at 120 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on its N. bank, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Quebec. At its mouth it is 1200 feet across. Shallows and numerous rapids impede its navigation.

SAINT ANNE, a lake of British North America, 50 miles N. of Lake Superior, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length and breadth, about 20 miles.

SAINT ANNE, sent ann', (Fr. *Sainte Anne*, sânt ân,) a town of Canada East, situated on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 49° N., lon. 66° 25′ W. There are several rivers of the same name in this territory.

SAINT ANNE, Brazil. See Santa Anna.

SAINT-ANNE-DE-LA-PERADE. See Sainte-Anne-de-la-Perade.

SAINT-ANNE-DU-NORD. See Sainte-Anne-du-Nord.

SAINT-ANNE MOUNTAINS, Canada East, are in lat. 48° N., lon. 66° W., 3973 feet high.

SAINT ANNE'S, sent ann, a post-village of Canada East, in the parish of St. Anne's, Bout de l'Isle, 24 miles from Montreal. Pop. 300.

SAINT ANNE'S, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, township of Nelson. Pop. about 200.

SAINT ANN'S HEAD, a promontory of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, at the W. side of the entrance of Milford Haven. See Dale.

SAINT ANN'S PORT, Ireland. See Kilmough.

SAINT-ANSELME, sânt ôn^e'sêlm', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 18 miles E. of Quebec. It contains a church, an iron foundry, a cotton and woollen factory, and engineering and mill-wright works.

SAINT-ANTHÈME, sânt ôn^e'taim', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Ance, 9 miles E. of Ambert. Pop. 1000.

SAINT ANTHONY, sent ân'to-ne, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT ANTHONY, sent an'to-ne, a thriving post-town of Ramsey co., Minnesota, is finely situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 8 miles by land above St. Paul's. Lat. 44° 48′ 40″ N., lon. 93° 10′ W. The Mississippi here has a perpendicular fall of about 18 feet, the first which occurs in ascending the river. The site of the village is an elevated plain, rising by a gradual acclivity, and commanding a fine view of the falls. Situated at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and in the immediate vicinity of an unlimited water-power, St. Anthony can scarcely fail to become an important commercial and manufacturing city. The University of Minnesota is established here. The town contains 5 or 6 churches, about 20 stores, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous saw mills, besides other mills and manufacturing establishments. The post-office is

called St. Anthony's Falls. Pop. in 1850, 750; in 1854, about 2000.

SAINT ANTHONY CITY, a village of Ramsey co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi, immediately below and adjoining St. Anthony. It has a steamboat landing, a warehouse, and an observatory on a bluff about 200 feet above the level of the river. Laid out in 1850. Pop. in 1854, about 500.

SAINT ANTHONY-IN-ROSELAND, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-ANTOINE, sånt ôNe'twån', a town of France, department of Isère, 5½ miles N.W. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 2000. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey, the church of which is still preserved. There are several villages in France of the same name.

SAINT ANTOINE, a village of Canada East, co. of Verchères, 35 miles from Montreal.

SAINT ANTOINE DE LA BAIE. See LA BAIE DU FEBORE.

SAINT-ANTOINE-DE-TILLY, (Fr. pron. sånt ånNe'twån' deh tee'yee',) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Lotbinière, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles S.W. of Quebec. The village contains a church, and several stores and mills. Pop. of the parish, about 3000.

SAINT ANTONIEN. See SANCT ANTONIEN.

SAINT ANTONI-IN-DER-HEIDE. See SANCT ANTONI-IN-DER HEIDE.

SAINT-ANTONIN, sånt ôNe'teeNåNe', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 miles N.E. of Montauban, on the right bank of the Aveyron, with tanneries, linen manufactures, and dye-works. Pop. in 1852, 5407.

SAINT ANTONY, in Spain and the Spanish colonies. See SAN ANTONIO.

SAINT ANTONY, in Portugal. See SANTO ANTONIO.

SAINT AR'MAND, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Essex co., New York. Pop. 210.

SAINT ARMEL, sånt ar'mêl', a village of France, department of Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. It exports salt.

SAINT-ARNOULT-EN-IVELINE, sånt ân'noo' ân ee'vehleen', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles S.E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1420.

SAINT ASA'PH, (az'af,) a parish and episcopal city of North Wales, co. of Flint, 208 miles distant from London. The only building of note is the cathedral. Pop. in 1852, 2041.

SAINT-ASTIER, sånt âs'tee-â', a town of France, 9½ miles S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 2826.

SAINT ATHA'N, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT AU'BERT, a post office of Callaway co., Missouri.

SAINT-AUBIN, sånt ô'båNe', is the name of many villages in France.

SAINT AUBIN, a small maritime town and fortress in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of St. Helen's Bay, 3 miles W. of St. Helier. Pop. 2131.

SAINT AUBIN, sånt ô'båNe', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-AUBIN-DU-CORMIER, sånt ô'båNe' dü koR'me-â', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 miles S.W. of Fougères. Pop. 1896.

SAINT AUGUSTIN, a river and bay of Labrador, in British North America, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 51° 15' N., lon. 55° W.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN-DE-MONTRÉAL, sånt ô'güs'tåNe' deh môNe'tre'âl', a village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 27 miles W. of Montreal.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN-DE-QUÉBEC, sånt ô'güs'tåNe' deh kâ'bêk', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 14 miles from Quebec.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, Brazil. See SANTO AGOSTINHO.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35' S., lon. 43° 45' E.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, Texas. See SAN AUGUSTINE.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, (aw'güs-teen',) a city, port of entry, and capital of St. John's co., Florida, 200 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee, and 160 miles S. of Savannah. Lat. 29° 48' 30" N., lon. 81° 35' W. It is one of the largest places in the state, and has the distinction of being the oldest town in the United States. It is situated on the N. shore of Matanzas Sound, 2 miles from the sea, from which it is separated by the island of Anastasia. The site is a plain only a few feet higher than the level of the ocean. The streets vary from 10 to 18 feet in width; the houses have mostly two stories, the upper projecting over the street. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 United States land-office, and about 500 dwellings, some of which are in a dilapidated state. The harbor is safe and commodious, but the bar at the entrance prevents the approach of large ships, having only 9 or 10 feet of water at low tide. The mildness of the climate, and the refreshing breezes from the sea, render this a favorite winter residence for invalids. The orange, lemon, olive, and date-palm flourish in this vicinity, and fish and game are abundant. The town is defended by Fort Marion, erected by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, and formerly called the Castle of St. Mark. Steamboats ply frequently between this place and Savannah. It was settled by the Spaniards about 1565. Pop. nearly 2000.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 49 miles W. of Peoria.

SAINT AUGUSTINE LIGHT-HOUSE, on the N. end of St. Anastasia Island, E. of St. John's county, Florida. It is 70 feet high, exclusive of the lantern, which is 7 feet, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 29° 52' 10" N., lon. 81° 25' W.

SAINT-AULAY, sånt ô'lâ', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles S.W. of Riberac. P. 1300.

SAINT AUS'TELL, a town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 13 miles N.N.E. of Truro. Pop. in 1851, 3585. The town is situated on the E. side of a hill. The streets are narrow and unpaved. There are some manufactories of woollens, but the chief trade is the exportation of tin and copper from the mines in the vicinity. The pilchard fishery is also extensively carried on in the Bay of Austell.

SAINT-AVOLD, sånt âvo', a town of France, department of Moselle, on the Rossel, 18 miles W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1852, 4021. It has manufactures of Prussian blue, tanneries, and dye-works.

SAINT-BALIZE, såNe' bâ'leez', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 9 miles from Cap Santé. Pop. about 500.

SAINT-BARBANT, såNe' bar'bâNe', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bellac. P. 1300.

SAINT-BARNABÉ, såNe' bar'nâ'bâ', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Loudéac. Pop. 1047.

SAINT-BARNABÉ, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, arrondissement of Marseilles. Pop. 1026.

SAINT-BARNABÉ, såNe' bar'nâ'bâ', a village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, about 6 miles from St. Anne d'Yamachiche. Pop. of the seignory, about 1000.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMI, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 56 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. of the parish, about 2000.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Marmande. Pop. 1422.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1074.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Mortain. Pop. 664.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-DE-GROAIN, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee' deh gro'åNe', a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble, with a remarkable Fontaine Ardente, ("Burning Fountain,") from which a great quantity of gas escapes and burns spontaneously.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-DE-SÉCHILIENNE, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee' deh sâ'shee'le-ênn', a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. 993.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-DE-VALS, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee' deh vâl, a village of France, department of Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. Pop. 1050.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-LE-PIN, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee' leh pâNe', a village of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Tournon. Pop. 1214.

SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY-LESTRA, såNe' bar'tâ'leh-mee' lês'trâ', a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Montbrison. Pop. 842.

SAINT BARTHOL'OMEW, (Sw. *Bartolomäus*, bar-to-lo-mâ'üs,) an island of the West Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, 30 miles W. of St. Christopher. Lat. of E. point, 17° 53' N., lon. 62° 62' W. Area, 35 square miles. Pop. 18,000. Its shape is very irregular. The soil is fertile, though the island is remarkably destitute of fresh water. The products are sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals it is difficult of access, but the Carcenage, (*Le Carénage*,) on its W. side, is a good harbor, and near it is Gustavia, the capital of the island. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, France. See SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, Italy. See SAN BARTOLOMMEO.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, Spain. See SAN BARTOLOMÉ.

SAINT BARTHOL'OMEW HYDE, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

SAINT BA'THAN'S AB'BEY, parish, Scotland, co. Berwick.

SAINT-BAUZILLE-DE-PUTOIS, sånt bo'zeel' deh pü'twâ', a town of France, department of Hérault, 32 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 2022.

SAINT BÉAT, sånt bâ'â', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, near its source, here crossed by a stone bridge, 17 miles S. of Saint Gaudens. Pop. 1874.

SAINT BEATENBERG. See SANCT BEATENBERG.

SAINT BEES, a village and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Egremont, on the coast. A monastery, founded here by St. Bega about 650, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The E. part of this building was fitted up as a theological college in 1817. This institution is under the management of a corporation of 7 governors, has several exhibitions and fellowships in Oxford University, and has long been a distinguished seminary. The village is very ancient, and stands on the side of the bay formed by the South Headland.

SAINT BEES HEAD, or the CLIFF OF BARRATH, England, is a sea-mark for vessels, in the N.E. part of the Irish Sea. Lat. of the lighthouse, 54° 30′ 50″ N., lon. 3° 38′ 7″ W.

SAINT BENEDICTO, island of the Pacific. See NEBLADA.

SAINT-BENOIT, sǎnⁿ bęh-nwȧ′, a town of the island of Bourbon, on its N.E. side, 23 miles S.E. of St. Denis. Pop. 11,376, of whom 7416 are slaves.

SAINT-BENOIT, sǎnⁿ bęh-nwȧ′, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 36 miles W. of Montreal. It contains a church, and several stores and mills.

SAINT-BENOIT-DE-LEYSSIEU, sǎnⁿ bęh-nwȧ′ dęh lēs'seuh′, a village of France, department of Ain, 7 miles S.E. of Belley. Pop. 1200

SAINT-BENOIT-DU-SAULT, sǎnⁿ bęh-nwȧ′ dü sō, a town of France, department of Indre, arrondissement of Le Blanc. Pop. 1260.

SAINT-BENOIT-SUR-LOIRE, sǎnⁿ bęh-nwȧ′ sür lwȧr, a town of France, department of Loiret, arrondissement of Gien. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-BERNARD, sent ber-nard′, (Fr. pron. sǎnⁿ bèr'nas′; anc. *Mons Jovis?*) a remarkable mountain pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont and the Valais. It owes its modern name to the great celebrity of the *Hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Meuthon in 962, for the succor of travellers, who have been assisted to the number of 600 in one day. The hospice, a strong stone building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, and 17 miles S.S.E. of Martigny, at an elevation of 8150 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest habitation in the Alps, and the cold is so intense that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over nine months in the year. During the whole year, the philanthropic inmates, monks of the Order of St. Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by the snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. In the chapel is a monument to General Desaix, erected by Napoleon in 1805. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, and by Frederick Barbarossa, is chiefly celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte at the head of the French army of 30,000 men, with cavalry and artillery, from the 15th to the 21st of May, 1800. The road has been recently much improved, and rendered passable for cars.

SAINT BERNARD, a parish of Louisiana, situated in the S.E. part of the state, on the Gulf of Mexico. The area is 820 square miles. Lake Borgne washes the N.W. border. The surface is level; the soil of the higher portions is fertile, producing sugar and molasses. Pop. 3802, of whom 1479 were free, and 2323 slaves.

SAINT BERNARD, a post-office of Clay co., Missouri.

SAINT BERNARD, LITTLE, a mountain of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc. Elevation of the convent, 7076 feet.

SAINT BERNARDIN, and SAINT BERNARDINO. See SAN BERNARDINO.

SAINT-BERTRAND-DE-COMMINGES, sǎnⁿ bèr'trōⁿd′ dęh kom'mǎnzh, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles S.W. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 909. It was founded in 1100, on the site of *Lugdunum Convenarum*, destroyed by the Burgundians in the sixth century. In it are quarries of fine marble.

SAINT BLAISE, sǎnⁿ blȧz′ or blēs, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles N.E. of Neufchâtel, on the N. bank of the lake, produces esteemed wine. Pop. 1030. Near it is MONTMIRAIL, a community of Moravian brothers.

SAINT BLASIEN, a village of Baden. See SANCT BLASIEN.

SAINT BLA/ZEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-BONNET-LE-CHÂTEAU, sǎnⁿ bon'nȧ′ lęh shȧ'tō′, a town of France, department of Loire, 13 miles S. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2108.

SAINT BOSWELL'S, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. St. Boswell's fair, July 18th, is the largest in South Scotland for sheep.

SAINT BRANCHIER, sǎnⁿ brōⁿ'she-ȧ′, a town of Switzerland, 4½ miles S.E. of Martigny, on the left bank of the Dranse, on the route of the Great St. Bernard, with ruins of the ancient fortresses of St. John and Etiez.

SAINT BREADE, (breed,) a parish, England, co. Cornwall.

SAINT BRELADE, (Fr. pron. sǎnⁿ breh-lȧd′,) a village of Jersey, on St. Brelade's Bay, on the S.W. coast of the island, and 1½ miles S.W. of St. Aubin. Pop. 2170.

SAINT BREOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT BREWARD, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT BRIAVEL'S, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAINT-BRICE, sǎnⁿ breece, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Rochechouart. Pop. 1127.

SAINT BRIDE, a parish of England, city of London, chiefly between Fleet street and Blackfriar's bridge.

SAINT BRIDE, a parish of England, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT BRIDE, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT BRIDE'S BAY, Wales, an inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extremity of the county of Pembroke. Length and breadth, about 8 miles each. At its entrance are Ramsey and Skomer Islands. St. David's and St. Bride's are the principal places on its shores.

SAINT BRIDE'S MAJOR, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT BRIDE'S MINOR, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT BRIDE'S NETHERWENT, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT BRIDE'S WENTILOOG, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT BRIDGET, brij'et, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 40 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 1500.

SAINT-BRIEUC or BRIEUX, sǎnⁿ bre-uh′, (anc. *Briocum?*) a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 238 miles W.S.W. of Paris, on the Gouet, 2½ miles from its mouth in the Bay of St. Brieuc. Lat. 48° 31′ 1″ N., lon. 2° 45′ 6″ W. Pop. in 1852, 14,053. The most remarkable objects are a cathedral of the thirteenth century, a granite bridge of 3 arches over the Gouet, and a statue of Du Guesclin. It has a communal college, public library, a chamber of commerce, and a considerable export trade in butter and cider. Its port is at the village of Legué, 1 mile lower on the Gouet, where there is a custom-house, building yards for ships of from 300 to 400 tons, and an extensive export and import trade. St. Brieuc owes its modern name to an abbey founded in the fifth or sixth century, by St. Brieuc, the Apostle of the Bretagne.

SAINT BUDOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAINT BURYAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-CALAIS, sǎnⁿ-kȧ'lȧ′, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 26 miles E.S.E. of Le Mans, on the Anille. Pop. in 1852, 3846. It has a commerce, and manufactures of woollen and cotton.

SAINT-CASIMIRE, sǎnⁿ kȧ'see'meer′, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, on the river Ste. Anne, 9 miles from Sainte Anne de la Pérade. Pop. about 700.

SAINT CATHARINE, kath'er-in, (Fr. *Sainte-Catherine*, sǎnt kȧ'reen′,) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 16 miles from Quebec. Pop. about 650.

SAINT-CATHARINE LOMBEEK, kȧ'tȧ'ree'n' lom'baik, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 11 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1238.

SAINT CATHARINES, a flourishing post-town of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 35 miles E. by S. of Hamilton, and 12 miles N.W. of Niagara. From its favorable situation it has become the centre of a large and rapidly increasing trade. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 3 branch banks, agencies of 8 assurance and 6 insurance companies, the Grantham Academy, a reading-room, with a library, 3 printing-offices, from which weekly newspapers are issued, and about 4 stores. There are in the town 5 or 6 large flouring mills, several saw and planing mills, foundries, and machine shops, producing, among other things, steam-engines. There are also soap and candle factories, tanneries, and breweries. Pop. about 5000.

SAINT CATHARINE'S, Canada West, a station on the Great Western Railroad, 11 miles from Niagara Falls.

SAINT CATHARINE'S ISLAND, off the coast of Liberty co., Georgia, separated from the mainland by St. Catharine's Sound. Length, near 11 miles; greatest breadth, about 5 miles.

SAINT-CERÉ, sǎnⁿ-seh-rȧ′, a town of France, department of Lot, arrondissement of Figeac, 35 miles N.E. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 4406. On its N. side is a curiously-fortified isolated rock.

SAINT-CERGUES, sǎnⁿ sairg, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 7½ miles N. of Nyon, at the foot of Mount Dôle, where guides and mules are furnished for its ascent.

SAINT-CERNIN, sǎnⁿ sȧs'nǎnⁿ′, a village of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles N. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 2548.

SAINT-CÉSAIRE, sǎnⁿ sȧ'zȧr′, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Hyacinthe, 33 miles E. of Montreal. The village contains a church, and several stores, factories, and mills. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-CHAMAS, sǎnⁿ shȧ'mȧs′, a town of South France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the lagoon of Berre, and on the railway of Avignon, 24 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 2825. It is divided into two parts by a hill, through which runs a tunnel 200 feet in length. Both portions are well built, and the E. is enclosed by ramparts. It has a handsome church, a large powder magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and a trade in oil and olives, which are shipped from this port. Near it is the Pont Flavien, a Roman bridge of a single arch, 65 feet in length, at each end of which is a triumphal arch.

SAINT-CHAMOND, sǎnⁿ shȧ'mōⁿd′, a town of France, department of Loire, at the confluence of the Gier and the Ban Rivers, and on the railway from Lyons to St. Etienne, 7 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 8897. It is well built, and thriving; it has a handsome parish church, good public baths, a chamber of manufactures, numerous looms for cotton and silk fabrics, ribands, laces, &c. It has considerable cast-iron and nail-works, and in its vicinity many coal-mines.

SAINT-CHAPTES, sân^g shâpt, a town of France, department of Gard, 12 miles S.E. of Uzès. Pop. 732.

SAINT CHARLES, (charlz,) a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, about 10 miles W. of New Orleans, contains 340 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi, and bounded on several sides by Lakes Pontchartrain, Des Allemands, and Washa. The surface is flat; the soil of the higher parts is productive. Seat of justice, St. Charles Court-House. Pop. 5120, of whom 988 were free, and 4132 slaves.

SAINT CHARLES, a county in the E. part of Missouri, occupies a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi River; area, about 480 square miles. The Mississippi River forms the boundary on the N.E., and separates it from Illinois. It is also drained by Cuivre River, and by Dardenne, and Femme Osage Creeks. The surface is alternately hilly, rolling, and level. A range of highlands terminates about 3 miles below St. Charles, in a beautiful and romantic pile of naked bluffs, called the "Mammelles." The soil is generally fertile. Limestone generally underlies the county. Extensive mines of stone coal are worked in several places. Capital, St. Charles. Pop. 11,454, of whom 9505 were free, and 1949 slaves.

SAINT CHARLES, a post-village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

SAINT CHARLES, a small post-village of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SAINT CHARLES, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

SAINT CHARLES, a handsome and flourishing post-village and township of Kane co., Illinois, on Fox River, 42 miles W. of Chicago. The village is pleasantly situated on the inclined planes which gently rise from each side of the river, which is a beautiful and rapid stream, with a prairie on the W. side, and woodlands on the other. St. Charles is the largest village in the county, and is a place of rapid growth. A branch railroad connects it with the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Since the completion of this road, it commands the trade of the country between the Fox and Rock Rivers. The route of the Air-line Railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi River passes through St. Charles. The extensive water-power of the river gives motion to numerous paper mills, flouring mills, and other manufactories, which line the banks for the space of about half a mile. One or two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1836. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3500.

SAINT CHARLES or SAINT CHARLES COURT-HOUSE, a thriving post-town, capital of St. Charles co., Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri River, 22 miles from its mouth, 144 miles below Jefferson City, and 6 miles by land S. of the Mississippi River. The situation is elevated and beautiful. The rocky bluffs in this vicinity present delightful views of the adjacent rivers. Quarries of limestone and sandstone, and mines of stone coal have been opened near the town. It contains several churches, 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3000.

SAINT CHARLES, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 36 miles E. by N. of Montreal. Pop. about 1500.

SAINT CHARLES COLLEGE, Grand Coteau, Louisiana. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

SAINT CHARLES COURT-HOUSE. See SAINT CHARLES.

SAINT CHARLES LAKE, Canada East, 12 miles N.N.W. of Quebec, is 5 miles in length, and gives rise to a river of the same name, which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec, after, a S.E. course of 15 miles.

SAINT-CHEF, sân^g shĕf, a town of France, department of Isère, 34 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-CHELY, sân^g shĕh lee', a town of France, department of Lozère, 22 miles W.N.W. of Mende. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-CHELY-D'AUBRAC, sân^g shĕh-lee' dō'brăk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 25 miles N.E. of Rodez.

SAINT-CHINIAN, sân^g shee'ne-ăn^g', a town of France, department of Hérault, 48 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1852, 4059. It has extensive manufactories of cloth for the Levant, and tanneries.

SAINT-CHRISTOPHE, sân^g krees'tof', numerous villages of France, the principal in the department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1550.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER (kris'tu-fer) or SAINT KITT'S, one of the British West India Islands, in the Leeward group. Lat. of Fort Smith, 17° 17′ 7″ N., lon. 60° 42′ 2″ W., 46 miles W.N.W. of Antigua. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 20 miles; breadth, 5 miles, except at its S.E. extremity, where a narrow tongue of land extends towards the island of Nevis. Pop., whites, 1612; colored, 21,521, being 342 persons to each square mile. The island is an irregular oblong, traversed in the centre from N. to S. by a mountain ridge of volcanic origin, in the middle of which rises the perpendicular craggy summit of Mount Misery, elevation 3711 feet, and overhanging the crater of an extinct volcano. From this central ridge the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea. It has a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated soil; pasture and woodlands ascend almost to the mountain summits. Four rivers water this island, and in the N.E. there are several salt ponds, producing abundance of salt. The soil, composed of loam, clay, and volcanic ashes, in some places has a depth of 75 feet, resting on gravel. Brimstone Hill consists of granite, limestone, and primary schists. Sulphur is found in the central range, and some indications of silver ore. The climate is dry and healthy. Mean annual temperature of the coast, 80°; but the mornings and evenings are cooled by sea-breezes. The coldest month is February, the warmest, August. The prevailing winds are N.E. and S.E.: rains are frequent, but not in excess; hurricanes occur occasionally, and a terrific and fatal one nearly destroyed the island in 1722. The scenery, especially the vale of Basseterre, is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar plantations. In 1846, 61,022 cwts. of sugar, with 21,714 cwts. of molasses were exported to Great Britain. In 1851, the total exports amounted in value to 126,610*l.*, and the imports to 112,748*l.* The chief towns are Basseterre, the capital, and Sandy Point. Besides the parish churches, there are 3 Methodist congregations, and several schools. Public revenue in 1851, 17,902*l.*; expenditures, 14,672*l.* This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625, it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1783.

SAINT-CIERS, sân^g se-âr', several villages of France, the principal of which is St. Ciers-la-Lande, department of Gironde, 13 miles N.N.E. of Blaye.

SAINT-CLAIR, sân^g klâr, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Epte, 34 miles N.W. of Versailles. It has a hermitage, resorted to by numerous devotees, and the remains of a castle, in which, in A. D. 912, the treaty was concluded between Charles the Simple and the Norman chief Rollo, by which the latter acquired that part of Neustria since termed Normandy.

SAINT-CLAIR, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 6 miles N.E. of St. Lô. Pop. 800.

SAINT-CLAIR or SAINT-CLAR, a market-town of France, department of Gers, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1700.

SAINT CLAIR, a county towards the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of 725 square miles. The Coosa River forms its entire S.E. boundary for a distance of about 50 miles. The county is also traversed by Canoe Creek. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of oaks and other timber. The soil is adapted to grain and grass. Extensive beds of bituminous coal are found, but they have not yet been worked to much extent. Small steamboats navigate the Coosa from this county upwards to Rome, in Georgia. Capital, Asheville. Pop. 6829, of whom 5508 were free, and 1321 slaves.

SAINT CLAIR, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and St. Clair Rivers, which separate it from Canada West. Area, about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Belle and Black Rivers, washed on the S. by Lake St. Clair, and also drained by Mill Creek. The surface is undulating, and in part heavily timbered with pine and other trees. The soil is fertile in the S., and sandy in the N. and W. Organized in 1821. Capital, St. Clair. Pop. 10,420.

SAINT CLAIR, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 630 square miles. It is situated on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, and intersected in the S.E. part by Kaskaskia River, and in the N.W. part by Cahokia Creek. It is also drained by Silver and Richland Creeks. The surface is undulating, and in some places level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The soil is excellent. Large quantities of provisions are raised for the markets of St. Louis. The route of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad passes through the county. Coal-mines are numerous, and are rich and extensively worked, particularly along the Mississippi River. A large portion of the population consists of Germans. Named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of Ohio when it was a territory. Capital, Belleville. Pop. 20,181.

SAINT CLAIR, a county in the W.S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Sac River, and by Warblow, Peshaw, and Monaghan Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairies and partly of timbered land. Capital, Osceola. Pop. 3556, of whom 3108 were free, and 448 slaves.

SAINT CLAIR, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1612.

SAINT CLAIR, a flourishing post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, 98 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles N. of Pottsville. It owes its existence and prosperity to the rich mines of anthracite coal which surround it. The origin of the town is quite recent, and its growth has been very rapid. The population in 1845 was 605; in 1850 it amounted to 2016, and in 1853 about 3000.

SAINT CLAIR, a village of Burke co., Georgia, 65 miles E. by N. of Milledgeville.

SAINT CLAIR, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

SAINT CLAIR, a post-township in the central part of

Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. Pop. 1150.

SAINT CLAIR, a post-township in the S.E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver Canal. Pop. 1153.

SAINT CLAIR, formerly PALMER, a post-village and township, capital of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the river of the same name, at the mouth of Pine River, 50 miles N.E. of Detroit. The village contains a court-house, a newspaper office, a number of stores, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. of the township, 1729.

SAINT CLAIR CITY, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles E. of Pittsburg, and 12 miles from Greensburg, the county seat.

SAINT CLAIR, LAKE, between Canada West and the state of Michigan. Lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 82° 30′ W. It is 30 miles in length, and 24 miles in its greatest, and 12 miles in its mean breadth. Area, 360 square miles. Depth, 20 feet. Height above the sea, 571 feet, or 6 feet higher than Lake Erie. It contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivers, and communicates on the S.W. by Detroit River with Lake Erie. On the N. it is entered by St. Clair River, which brings to it the surplus waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron.

SAINT CLAIR RIVER, of Michigan, is the outlet of Lake Huron, which gradually contracts towards its S. extremity, until it assumes the form of a river, with an average width of half a mile. After a S. course of about 40 miles, forming part of the boundary between Canada West and the United States, it enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable by large vessels.

SAINT CLAIRSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT CLAIRSVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Belmont co., Ohio, on the National Road, 11 miles W. of Wheeling, and 116 miles E. of Columbus. It is situated on hilly ground, in the midst of a rich farming country. The Central Railroad, now in course of construction, passes near or through the place. It contains 6 places of worship, 3 newspaper offices, and 1 seminary for girls. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

SAINT-CLAUD, sân klō, a market-town of France, department of Charente, 12 miles W.S.W. of Confolens, on the Son. Pop. 200.

SAINT-CLAUDE, sân klōd, a town of France, department of Jura, 25 miles S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon. Pop. in 1852, 5897. It is well built, and ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of a chamber of manufactures and arts. The manufactures comprise articles in horn, ivory, and wood, buttons, musical-boxes and instruments, toys, jewelry, watches, hardwares, crape, and cotton fabrics.

SAINT CLEAR'S or SAINT CLARE'S, a borough and parish of South Wales, 9 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. P. 1167.

SAINT CLEER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-CLÉMENT, sân klā'môn', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 6 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-CLÉMENT, a village of France, department of Manche, 2½ miles N.E. of Mortain. Pop. 1400.

SAINT CLEM'ENT DANES, a parish of the English metropolis, with a church in the Strand, a little W. of Temple-bar.

SAINT-CLÉMENT-DE-MONTAGNE, sân klā'môn' deh môn'tân', a village of France, department of Allier, 13 miles S.S.E. of La Palisse.

SAINT-CLÉMENT-DES-LEVÉES, sân klā'môn' dā lehvā, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles N.W. of Saumur.

SAINT CLEMENT'S, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT CLEMENTS, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SAINT CLEMENT'S BAY, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

SAINT CLETHER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-CLOUD, sent klōwd, (Fr. pron. sân kloo,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5½ miles W. of Paris, on the slope of a hill near the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. Pop. in 1852, 3828. The fine château of St. Cloud, originally the property of the duke of Orleans, was long the favorite residence of the kings of France. It has an extensive park and elegant fountains. The fair or fête of St. Cloud is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris. Henry IV. was assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément in 1589. Bonaparte here broke up the assembly of 500, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul on the 9th of November, 1799; and here, in July, 1830, Charles X. signed the ordonnances which cost him his throne.

SAINT CLOUD, a post-office of Heard co., Georgia.

SAINT COLOMBAN DE VILLARS, sân ko'lôn'bôn' deh vee'yaa', a village of Savoy, province of Maurienne, 6½ miles N.W. of St. Jean de Maurienne, on the Glandon. Pop. 1863.

SAINT-COLOMBE, sân ko'lôn', a town of France, department of Rhône, 16 miles S. of Lyons, on the Rhône, opposite Vienne. Pop. 800. Numerous communes and villages of France have the same name.

SAINT COLUMB MAJOR, kol'ům mā'jor, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 32 miles S.W. of Launceston. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty sessions and a branch bank.

SAINT COL'UMB MINOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-COME, sân kom, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 19 miles N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-COSME, sân kōm, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 7 miles S.E. of Mamers.

SAINT CRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA, kris-to-vâl' dā lā lā-goo'nâ, an island of Teneriffe, on its N. side, in a high and healthy plain, with 6532 inhabitants.

SAINT CROIX, sânt kroi', also called PAS'SAMAQUOD'DY and SCHOODIC RIVER, rises from Grand Lake, on the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, although in a very winding course, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It forms the boundary for its whole course between the United States and New Brunswick. The whole length is about 75 miles.

SAINT CROIX, a river of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., near the W. end of Lake Superior, and flows S.W. until it reaches the E. line of Minnesota. From this point it pursues a general S. course, forming the boundary between that territory and the state of Wisconsin, and falls into the Mississippi River 38 miles below St. Paul's. The whole length is about 200 miles, and it is 100 yards wide at its mouth. St. Croix Lake, an expansion of this river, is 36 miles long, and 3 or 4 miles wide; it is not more than 1 mile from the mouth of the river. Several falls occur in the St. Croix, about the middle of its course.

SAINT CROIX, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, contains an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Croix River and Lake, which separate it from Minnesota Territory, and drained by Willow and Rush Rivers. The surface is mostly overspread with forests of pine. Capital, Hudson. Pop. 624.

SAINT CROIX FALLS, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Wisconsin, on St. Croix River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 240 miles in a direct line N.W. of Madison. It is estimated that 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber are made here annually.

SAINT CROSS, SOUTH-ELM'HAM, or SAND'CROFT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT CROSS, a famous hospital and church of England, 1 mile S. of Winchester, and included in that city. The hospital, founded in 1132, maintains a master, steward, chaplain, and 13 poor brethren, and provides refreshments for every wayfarer who calls for it at the gate.

SAINT CYPRIAN (sip're-an) BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, immediately N. of Cape Barbas. Lat. 22° 35′ N., lon. 17° W. It receives the river St. Cyprian, 50 miles in length.

SAINT-CYPRIEN, sân see'pre ân', a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement, and 9 miles W. of Sarlat. Pop. in 1852, 2426.

SAINT-CYPRIEN, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 16 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 2300.

SAINT-CYR, sân seer, a village of France, department of Seine et-Oise, arrondissement, and 2½ miles W. of Versailles. Its famous militia schools established in 1803, occupies part of the royal abbey founded by Louis XIV. in 1686.

SAINT-CYR, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement of Coulommiers. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-CYR, a village of France, department of Var, arrondissement of Toulon. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-CYR-AU-MONT-D'OR, sân seer ō môn' dor, a village of France, department of Rhône, near the right bank of the Saône, 3 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 1887.

SAINT-CYR-DU-BAILLEUL, sân seer deh bâh'yub', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Mortain. Pop. in 1852, 2133.

SAINT-CYR-EN-PAIL, sân seer ôn pâl, a village of France, department of Mayenne, canton of Prez-en-Pail. Pop. 1400.

SAINT CY'RUS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine. Most part of the parish is well cultivated, and in the North Esk is a good salmon fishery.

SAINT-D'AUBIGNÉ, sân dō'been'yā', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Rennes. Pop. 1300.

SAINT DA'VID, a seaport on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island, Queen's co., on Halifax Bay, in lat. 46° 23′ N., lon. 63° 42′ W.

SAINT DAVID, one of the Bermuda Islands. Lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 64° 20′ W.; also parishes in Hayti and Jamaica.

SAINT DA'VIDS, a decayed episcopal city of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, 1 mile from its mouth, on N. side of St. Bride's Bay, 15 miles W.N.W. of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1851, 2460. Its cathedral, 307 feet in length internally, has a lofty tower, a fine Gothic chapel, the monuments of St. David, Bishop Anselm, Giraldus Cambrensis, Tudor Earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII., with the ruined college of St. Mary, founded

by John of Gaunt, the bishop's palace, which stands in an area enclosed by walls 1200 yards in circuit.

SAINT DAVID'S, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

SAINT DAVID'S, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. side of the Frith of Forth. Pop. 160.

SAINT DAVID'S HEAD, the westernmost point of Wales, in lat. 51° 50′ N. lon. 5° 15′ W.

SAINT DAY, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on an eminence, 7 miles W. of Truro. The people are chiefly employed in mining. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT DECUMAN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAINT-DENIS, (Fr. pron. sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′,) a town of France, department of Seine, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 5½ miles N. of the centre of Paris. Pop. in 1852, 15,702. It is well built, and has a theatre, public library, numerous manufactures, and several annual fairs; but it is chiefly celebrated for its church, which, from the seventh century, was the principal burial-place of the kings of France. This is a noble Gothic edifice, 415½ feet in length, 106½ feet in breadth, with two towers, and a spire 85 feet in height; in the vaults are some of its ancient tombs, which escaped destruction in the first Revolution. Its ancient abbey is now used as a house of instruction, founded by Napoleon, for the daughters of members of the legion of honor. The Canal of St. Denis is a short branch of the Canal of d'Ourcq.

SAINT-DENIS, a village of France, department of Charente Inférieure, in the island of Oléron, with a small port.

SAINT-DENIS, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4½ miles N.E. of Mons, with cotton-spinning works in the ancient abbey.

SAINT-DENIS, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′, capital town of the French colony of the island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river St. Denis. Lat. 20° 52′ S., lon. 55° 30′ 24″ E. Pop. with the district, 19,140, of whom 16,095 are slaves. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanic garden, a bank established in 1826 with a capital of 1,600,000 francs, and an active general trade. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the island.

SAINT-DENIS-D'ANJOU, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ dŏnⁿ′zhoo′, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles E. of Château-Gontier. Pop. in 1852, 2830.

SAINT-DENIS DE GASTINES, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ dĕh găs′tees′, a village of France, department, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 3500.

SAINT-DENIS-DE-JOUHET, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ dĕh zhoo′ā′, a village of France, department of Indre, 7 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-DENIS-DE PILIÉ, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ dĕh pee′yā′, a village of France, department of Gironde, 5½ miles N. of Libourne. Pop. in 1852, 2652.

SAINT-DENIS-DE-QUÉBEC, sĕnⁿ dĕh′nee′ dĕh kā′bĕk′, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 84 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 1700.

SAINT-DENIS D'ORQUES, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ dork, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles W. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 2316.

SAINT-DENIS EN-VAL, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ ŏnⁿ val, a village of France, department of Loiret, 10 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-DENIS-LE-CHEVASSE, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ lĕh shĕh-văss′, a village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Bourbon-Vendée, canton of Poiré sur-Bourbon. Pop. 1256.

SAINT-DENIS-LE-GAST, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ lĕh găst, a village of France, department of Manche, 10 miles S.S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 1359.

SAINT-DENIS-LE VÉTU, sĕnⁿ dĕh nee′ lĕh vā′tü′, a village of France, department of Manche, 4 miles S. of Coutances. Pop. 500.

SAINT-DENIS SUR LOIRE, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ sür lwär, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, arrondissement, and 4 miles N.E. of Blois, with mineral springs.

SAINT-DENIS SUR-SARTHON, sĕnⁿ dĕh-nee′ sür sar′tŏnⁿ′, a village of France, department of Orne, 6 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1400.

SAINT DENNIS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT DENNIS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

SAINT DENNIS BAYOU, (bī′oo,) of Louisiana, traverses the parish of Jefferson, and flows into Barataria Bay.

SAINT DEVEREUX, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SAINT DIDIER AU MONT-D'OR, sĕnⁿ dee′de-ā′ ō mŏnⁿ dor, a village of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1800.

SAINT DIDIER-DE-CHALARONNE, sĕnⁿ dee′de-ā′ dĕh shă′lă′rŏnn′, a village of France, department of Ain, 16 miles N. of Trevoux. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-DIDIER DE-LA-TOUR, sĕnⁿ dee′de-ā′ dĕh lă toor, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1318.

SAINT-DIDIER-LA-SEAUVE, sĕnⁿ dee′de-ā′ lă sōv, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 2030.

SAINT-DIDIER-SUR-DOULON, sĕnⁿ dee′de-ā′ sür doo′lŏxⁿ′, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 8 miles E. of Brioude. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-DIDIER-SUR-ROCHEFORT, sĕnⁿ dee′de-ā′ sür rosh′for′, a village of France, department of Loire, 16 miles N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-DIÉ, sĕnⁿ de-ā′, (anc. *Sanctum Deodatum?*) a town of France, department of Vosges, capital of an arrondissement, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Epinal, on the Meurthe. Pop. in 1852, 8259. It has a commercial college, cotton spinning, iron-forges, and wire-works. In its vicinity are iron and copper mines, and marble quarries.

SAINT-DIÉ, a town of France, department of *Loir-et-Cher*, on the left bank of the Loire, 8 miles N.E. of Blois. Pop. 1261.

SAINT-DIEY, a town of France. See SAINT DIÉ.

SAINT-DIZIER, sĕnⁿ dee′ze-ā′, a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, on the right bank of the Marne, where it becomes navigable 10 miles N. of Vassy. Pop. in 1852, 7429. It is handsome, and was formerly fortified; it has a communal college, a fine new town-hall, an hospital, and a ruined castle; docks for building vessels, cotton and iron factories, and an active export trade in iron and timber. In 1544, it sustained a memorable siege by the Emperor Charles V.; and in 1814, the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.

SAINT-DIZIER, a village of France, department of Creuse, 5 miles N. of Bourganeuf.

SAINT DOGMEL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. The village has the ruins of a fine abbey.

SAINT DOGSWELL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, with a medical spring.

SAINT DOMINGO. See SAN DOMINGO.

SAINT DOMINICK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-DONAT-LE-ROMAN, sĕnⁿ do′nā′ lĕh ro′mŏnⁿ′, a town of France, department of Drôme, 13 miles N. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 2350.

SAINT DONATTS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 5 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. The church, in a beautiful secluded dell, contains several monuments of the Stradlings, who for 7 centuries occupied the fine ancient castle, part of which is still inhabited.

SAINT DONATTS, WELSH, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT DUNSTAN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINTE-ADELE, sănt ă′dĕl′, or ABERCROMBIE, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 40 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

SAINTE-AKNE, sănt ănn, a mountain of France, department of Orne, 8 miles from Alençon, with a chapel frequented by a vast number of pilgrims.

SAINTE-ANNE, a maritime village of Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, 12 miles E.S.E. of Point-a Pitre.

SAINTE ANNE, a village of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. Some other parishes of the West Indies, and one in the island of Alderney, have the same name.

SAINTE ANNE, the names of several towns of Canada. See SAINT ANNE.

SAINTE-ANNE-DE-LA-PÉRADE, sănt ănn dĕh lă pā′răd′, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, on the river St. Anne, 57 miles W. by N. of Quebec.

SAINTE-ANNE-DE-LA-POCATIÈRE, sănt ănn dĕh lă po′kă′te-air′, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Quebec. The village is beautifully situated, and contains, besides a church and several stores, a college, one of the most extensive in Canada East, usually attended by about 150 students. Pop. of the parish, 2800.

SAINTE-ANNE-DES-PLAINES, sănt ănn dā plăn, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 26 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 1600.

SAINTE-ANNE-DU-MACHICHE, sănt ănn dü′ mă′shesh′, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, on the river Machiche, 75 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINTE-ANNE-DU-NORD, sănt ann dü nor, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 18 miles below Quebec. Pop. about 900.

SAINTE-BAUME, sănt bōm, a mountain in the S.E. of France, department of Var, canton of St. Maximin. Height, 2850 feet.

SAINTE-CROIX, sănt krwā, a village of France, department of Gironde, 22 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1128.

SAINTE-CROIX, a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 4 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 1600.

SAINTE CROIX, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 miles W. of Granson. Pop. 2900, many of whom are engaged in watch and lace-making.

SAINTE CROIX, a village of Canada East, on the S. bank of the river St. Lawrence, 25 miles S.W. of Quebec.

SAINTE CROIX, or SANTA CRUZ, sănⁿ′tă kroos, the southernmost and largest of the Virgin Islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. Area, 100 square miles. Pop. 25,600, of whom 18,400 were slaves. Capital, Christianstad. It was possessed suc-

cessively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, and French, and was sold to Denmark in 1733.

SAINTE-CROIX-AUX-MINES, sǎnt krwǎ ō meen, a village of France, department of Vosges, 15 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3657.

SAINTE-CROIX-DE-VOLVESTRE, sǎnt krwǎ dęh volvĕst'r', a village of France, department of Ariége, 9 miles N. of St. Girons. Pop. 1761.

SAINT EDWARD, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 24 miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

SAINTE-FAMILLE-D'ORLÉANS, sǎnt fa'meol dor'lā'ōn^o', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, 18 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 900.

SAINTE-FOY, sǎnt fwǎ, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Dordogne, 38 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 3139.

SAINTE-FOY, sǎn^o fwǎ, a town of France, department of Rhône, 2 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 3410.

SAINTE-GEMME (or GEMMES) D'ANDIGNE, sǎnt zhęmm' dōn^o'deen, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 20 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. 1180.

SAINTE-GEMME (or GEMMES) LE-ROBERT, sǎnt zhęmm' lęh ro'bair, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 20 miles N.E. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 2379.

SAINTE-GEMME (or GEMMES) SUR-LOIRE, sǎnt zhęmm', sur lwǎr, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1115.

SAINTE-GENESE-RHODE, sǎn^o zhęh-nāz' rod, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 7 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 2300.

SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE, sǎnt zhęh-neh-ve-ĕv', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 19 miles N. of Espalion. Pop. 1839.

SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE, a village of France, department of Oise, 11 miles S.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1124.

SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE-DE-BATISCAN, sǎnt zhęh-neh-ve-aiv' dęh bā'tees'kōn^o', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Champlain, on the river Batiscan. P. about 1200.

SAINTE-HÉLÈNE, sǎnt ā'lĕn' or ā'lain', several villages of France, departments of Morbihan, Lozère, Seine-Inférieure, Vosges, Gironde, &c., and one in Savoy, 6 miles S.S.W. of Conflans.

SAINTE-HÉLÈNE, sǎnt ā'lĕn', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rimouski, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 108 miles below Quebec.

SAINTE-HONORINE-LA-CHARDONNE, sǎnt ho'no'reen' lā shar'donn', a village of France, department of Orne, 17 miles N.N.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1541.

SAINT ELENA, (Sp. *Santa Elena*, sǎn'tā ā-lā'nā,) a point and maritime village of South America, in Ecuador, department of Guayaquil, province of Manabi; the point, in lat. 2° 12' S., lon. 81° W., and the village on the Bay of St. Elena, 30 miles S.E.

SAINT ELIZABETH, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 45 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-ÉLOY, sǎnt ā'lwǎ', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, is in an extensive coal basin, the mines of which furnish annually 40,000 quintals.

SAINTE-LUCE, sǎnt lüs, a small town on the S. coast of the French West India island of Martinique, 13 miles S.E. of Fort Royal. Pop. 1226.

SAINT ELVIS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINTE MARGUERITE, sǎnt mar'ghęh-reet' a river of Canada East, joins the Saguenay, 14 miles from its mouth in the St. Lawrence estuary.

SAINTE MARGUERITE, the largest of the Isles Lérins, on the coast of France. See LÉRINS.

SAINTE-MARIE, sǎnt ma'ree', an island on the E. coast of Madagascar, (called by the natives, *Nossee-Ibrahesm* or *Nossi-Ibrahim*, nos'see' ib'rā-hesm.) Lat. 16° 48' S., lon. 50° E. Length from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 5000. The French here have an establishment.

SAINTE-MARIE, sǎnt ma'ree', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near Oléron. Pop. in 1852, 3939.

SAINTE-MARIE, a commune in the French colony of the island of Bourbon, on its N. coast. Pop. 5527.

SAINTE-MARIE, a town of the French colony of the island of Martinique, on its N.E. side. Pop. 4854.

SAINTE-MARIE, a village of the island of Guadeloupe, division, and 3 miles N. of Capesterre.

SAINTE-MARIE-AUDENHOVE, sǎnt ma'ree' ō'dĕn'ov', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles E. of Audenarde. Pop. 2000.

SAINTE-MARIE-AUX-MINES, sǎnt ma'ree' ō meen, (Ger. *Mariakirch*, *ma-ree'ā-kēēăk'*,) a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Liepvrette, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 11,613. It has an active manufacture of cotton hosiery, calicoes, and printed goods.

SAINTE-MARIE-DE-LA-BEAUCE, sǎn^o ma'ree' dęh-lā bōss, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 30 miles from Quebec. Pop. 3200.

SAINTE-MARIE-DE-MONNOIR, sǎn^o ma'ree'dęh mon'nwǎr', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 26 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 5000.

SAINTE-MAURE, sǎnt mōr, a small town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Manse, 18 miles E.S.E. of Chinon, on the railroad from Bordeaux to Paris. Pop. in 1852, 2744.

SAINTE-MAURE, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N. of Redon. Pop. in 1852, 4271.

SAINTE-MENEHOULD, sǎnt mān'hoo' a town of France, department of Marne, on the Aisne, at the influx of the Auve, 26 miles E.N.E. of Châlons. Pop. in 1852, 4347. It was destroyed by fire in 1719, and since regularly built. It has a forest board, an agricultural council, a seminary, and manufactures of glass, earthenware, and leather. It was formerly fortified, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

SAINTE-MÈRE-ÉGLISE, sǎnt mair ā'glees', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.E. of Valognes. Pop. 1740.

SAINT-EMILION, sǎnt ā'mee'le-ōn^o', a town of France, department of Gironde, 3 miles S.E. of Libourne. Pop. in 1852, 2828. It is celebrated for its wines, and has a ruined castle.

SAINT ERME, a river of England, rising in Dartmoor, co. of Devon, and flowing S. into the English Channel, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Modbury.

SAINT ERME, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINTE ROSE, sǎnt roz, a maritime town of Guadeloupe, on its N. coast, 10 miles S.W. of Port Louis. Pop. 4156, of whom 3339 are slaves.

SAINTE ROSE, a town of the island of Bourbon, on the E. coast, 31 miles S.E. of St. Denis. Pop. 1878.

SAINT ERTH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT ER'VAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINTES, sǎnt, (anc. *Mediolanum*,) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Charente-Inférieure, 38 miles S.E. of La Rochelle, on the left bank of the Charente. Lat. 45° 45' N., lon. 0° 38' W. Pop. in 1852, 11,566. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and it is ill-built, but has a fine cathedral, and a communal college, with a library of 25,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, and an extensive trade in Cognac brandy, made in its vicinity. It has several Roman remains, comprising a triumphal arch, and the ruins of an amphitheatre and a circus. It was the capital of the old province of Saintogne. St. Louis defeated the English here in 1242.

SAINTES, LES, lā sǎnt, some small islands of the French West Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 5 square miles. Pop. 1100. The products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and poultry. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies. They were discovered by Columbus, November 4, 1493.

SAINTES-MARIES, LES, lā sǎnt ma'ree', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, in a sandy plain, near the mouth of the Little Rhone, 18 miles S.S.W. of Arles. Pop. 910.

SAINT-ESPAIN, sǎnt ĕs'pǎn^o', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2010.

SAINT-ESPRIT, sǎnt ĕs'pree', a seaport town of France, department of Landes, on the right bank of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1852, 6891. It has a citadel, commanding the town and port of Bayonne.

SAINT-ESPRIT, sǎnt ĕs'pree', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 42 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 2200.

SAINT-ESTÈPHE, sǎnt ĕs'tĕf', a village of France, department of Gironde, 30 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 872.

SAINTE-TERRE, sǎnt tĕr, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Libourne. Pop. 2055.

SAINTE-TERRE, ("Holy Land.") See PALESTINE.

SAINTE-THÉRÈSE-DE-BLAINVILLE, sǎnt tā'rair' dęh blǎn^o'veel', a post-village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 18 miles N.N.W. of Montreal.

SAINT-ETIENNE, sǎnt-ā'te-ĕn', (*i. e.* "St. Stephen,") a town of France, department of Loire, on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, in the centre of one of the most valuable coal-fields of France, 32 miles S.W. of Lyons, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 56,003. It has sprung up in recent times with almost unexampled rapidity, and, though not regularly built, contains several spacious streets, formed of lofty and substantial houses of freestone, originally white, but rendered dingy and black by the clouds of smoke which numerous iron-works are continually pouring forth. The finest street, which is in the line of the great public road from Paris to Marseilles, passes almost through the middle of the town, and is lined with rows of trees. The town is lighted with gas. The principal edifices are the Hôtel de Ville, comprising the town-hall, exchange, and a museum of the local manufactures; a court-house, a theatre, a public library, a handsome obelisk fountain, and the termini of the two railways to Lyons and Roanne. The town has a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufacturers, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, a national college, a school of mines, a chemical laboratory, and a public library. St. Etienne has been called the French Birmingham. It has rapidly acquired prosperity in the two very dissimilar ma-

nufactures of iron wares and silk ribbons. The manufacture of hardware, including fire-arms and all kinds of cutlery, with tiles, nails, cast-iron, and steel, employs about 7000 workmen, who, in addition to other articles, produce annually, in time of peace, 40,000 stand of arms, but in a case of necessity might be able to produce nearly 300,000. The manufacture of ribbons is the more important staple, and employs, with the town and in the adjoining districts, about 40,000 persons. The number of looms is estimated at 20,000, and the value of the annual produce at $10,000,000. It has also manufactures of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper, and lampblack. The coal, to which St. Etienne is indebted for the main source of its prosperity, besides meeting the consumption within the town, forms a very important branch of trade, both furnishing the supplies of several blast furnaces and other extensive iron-works, and a general export of about 600,000 tons.

SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-BAIGORRY, sânt â'te-ênu' deh bâ'gon'ree', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1852, 3255. It has iron mines and marble quarries.

SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-LUGDARÈS, sânt â'te-ênu' deh lüg'dâ'rès', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 31 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-MONTLUC, sânt â'te-ênu' deh môxⁿ'lük', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 4778.

SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-ROUVRAY, sânt â'te-ênu' deh roov'rè', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near the Seine, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-SAINT-GEOIRS, sânt â'te-ênu' deh sânⁿ zhwâr, a town of France, department of Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2051.

SAINT EUFEMIA. See SANTA EUPHEMIA.

SAINTE URSANNE, sânt ür'sânu', or URSITZ, oor'sits, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Doubs, 5 miles S.E. of Porentruy. Pop. 1300. Near it are an old castle, and the grotto of St. Ursitz.

SAINTE-URSULE, sânt ür'sül', a village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, on the Rivière-du-Loup, 63 miles N.E. of Montreal.

SAINT-EUSTACHE, sânt th'stâsh', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 21 miles S.W. of Montreal.

SAINT EUSTATIUS, ü-stâ'she-üs, one of the British West India Islands, in the Leeward group, 12 miles N.W. of St. Christopher. Area, 190 square miles. Pop. 1903. It is mountainous, and has two extinct volcanoes. The climate is healthy, but earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent.

SAINT EVAL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT EWE, ü, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT FAGAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, in the vale of the Elwy, 5 miles W. of Cardiff. It has a modern castle. In 1648, the royalists were here defeated by the parliamentary troops.

SAINT FAITH, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

SAINT-FARGEAU, sânⁿ far'zhô', a town of France, department of Yonne, 26 miles E.S.E. of Auxerre, agreeably situated on the Loing. Here is a fine old dilapidated castle with a spacious park, once the residence of Mademoiselle Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV., built in the fifteenth century, but now only partly habitable, having been much damaged by fire in 1752. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-FÉLICIEN, sânⁿ fâ'lee'se-ênⁿ', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 10 miles W. of Tournon. Pop. 2025.

SAINT-FÉLIX, sânⁿ fâ'leex', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 23 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2911.

SAINT FELIX, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapo, in Chili. Lat. 26° 21′ S., lon. 79° 35′ W.

SAINT FELIX, a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.

SAINT-FÉLIX-DE-SÓRGUE, sânⁿ fâ'leex' deh sorg, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 7 miles S.E. of St. Affrique. Pop. 1890.

SAINT-FELIX-DE-VALOIS, sânⁿ feh'leex' deh vâ'lwâ', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 51 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 3500.

SAINT FERGUS, a maritime parish of Scotland, comprehended in the county of Banff, but situated in the county of Aberdeen, with a village 4 miles N.W. of Peterhead. It contains the ruined castle and village of Inverugie.

SAINT-FERROL, sânⁿ fêr'rol', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, 31½ miles N.N.E. of Quebec.

SAINT FIDEN. See TABLAT.

SAINTFIELD, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 9 miles S.S.E. of Belfast. Pop. of the town, 900. It has a thriving trade in linens, calicoes, corduroys, and other fabrics.

SAINTFIELD, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SAINT-FLAVIE, sânⁿ flâ'vee', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 110 miles below Quebec. Pop. 2800.

SAINT FLAVIEN, (Fr. pron. sânⁿ flâ're-ênⁿ',) Canada East, a station on the Richmond and Quebec Railroad, 28 miles from Quebec.

SAINT-FLORENT, sânⁿ flo'rônⁿ', a village of France, department of Cher, on the Cher, 9 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1689.

SAINT-FLORENT, sânⁿ flo'rônⁿ', (It. *San Fiorenzo*, sân fe-o-rên'zo,) a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, on the Gulf of St. Florent, 7 miles W. of Bastia. It was taken by the English after a lengthened siege in 1793.

SAINT-FLORENTIN, sânⁿ flo'rônⁿ'tênⁿ', a town of France, department of Yonne, at the confluence of the Armance and Armançon, and on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 15 miles N.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2838.

SAINT-FLORENT-LE-VIEIL, sânⁿ flo'rônⁿ' leh ve-âl', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 21 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2318. The Vendean war commenced here in 1793.

SAINT FLORIAN, flo're-ân', a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun, 12 miles N.N.W. of Steyer, near the Danube, with a rich Augustine abbey.

SAINT-FLOUR, sânⁿ floor, (rhyming with *poor*,) a town of France, department of Cantal, 33 miles E.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 5786. It stands on a scarped basaltic rock near the right bank of the Auzon, and has a communal college, a public library, and trade in corn.

SAINT-FORGEUX, sânⁿ for'zhuh', a village of France, department of Rhône, 14 miles S.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-FORTUNADE, sânⁿ for'tü'nâd', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 4 miles S. of Tulle. P. 2200.

SAINT-FORTUNAT, sânⁿ for'tü'nâ', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 7 miles N.N.E. of Privas. Pop. 1500.

SAINT FOY, a town of France. See SAINTE-FOY.

SAINT FRANCIS, France. See SAINT-FRANÇOIS.

SAINT FRANCIS, a headland of South Africa, in Cape Colony, W. of St. Francis Bay. Lat. 34° 10′ S., lon. 24° 53′ E.

SAINT FRANCIS, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, between the White and Saint Francis Rivers, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Cache River. The surface is nearly level, the soil fertile. The White and St. Francis Rivers are navigable along the borders. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. 4479, of whom 3772 were free, and 707 slaves.

SAINT FRANCIS, Missouri. See SAINT FRANÇOIS.

SAINT FRANCIS, a township of Green co., Arkansas. Pop. 453.

SAINT FRANCIS, a township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 1376.

SAINT FRANCIS, a post-village of St. Francis co., Arkansas, on the river of its own name, 115 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock.

SAINT FRANCIS, a lake of Canada East and West, formed by the St. Lawrence, 35 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 28 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

SAINT FRANCISCO, California. See SAN FRANCISCO.

SAINT FRANCISCO, river of Brazil. See SÃO FRANCISCO.

SAINT FRANCIS ISLANDS, a group of islands off the S. coast of Australia, in Moyt's Archipelago. Lat. (N. extremity) 32° 32′ S., lon. 133° 17′ E.

SAINT FRANCIS RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the county of its own name, in Missouri, and flows S. to the N.E. corner of Arkansas. Entering this state, it falls into the Mississippi River about 10 miles above Helena. In the lower part of its course it passes through extensive tracts, which are subject to inundation, and partly occupied by cypress swamps. The whole length is estimated at more than 450 miles, for 150 of which it is navigable in some seasons of the year. Trout and other fish are abundant in this river.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, capital of West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, 30 miles N. of Baton Rouge, and 1 mile E. of the Mississippi River, with which it is connected by Bayou Sara. It has a newspaper office. A railroad 26 miles long extends N. to Woodville, in Mississippi.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, about 170 miles S.E. of Springfield.

SAINT FRANCISVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clark co., Missouri, on the Des Moines River, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS, sânⁿ frôxⁿ'swâ', a town of the French West Indies, on the island of Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 miles E. of Point-à-Pitre. Pop. 6598, of whom 5603 are slaves.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS, a commune of the French island of Martinique, with a good port on the E. coast. Pop. 5966, of whom 4272 are slaves.

SAINT FRANÇOIS, sent fran'sis, (Fr. pron. sânⁿ frôxⁿ'swâ',) a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Big River, an affluent of the Maramec River, and also drained by the sources of the St. Francis, flowing S. The surface is hilly and broken, and partly covered by forests of pine and other timber. The soil is moderately fertile. The celebrated Iron Mountain is partly included within it. Extensive iron-works are in operation near the mines, and a plank-road extends from them to the Mississippi River. Capital, Farmington. Pop. 4964, of whom 4284 were free, and 680 slaves.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-D'ORLÉANS, sânⁿ frôxⁿ'swâ' dor'lê-

ōn^g/, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the Island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Quebec. Pop. 500.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-DU-LAC, sân^g frôn^g'swâ/ dü lăk, a village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, on Lake St. Peter. Pop. about 7000, of whom 300 are Indians.

SAINT FRANÇOIS RIVER rises in Canada, and flows S. until it meets the N.W. boundary of Maine, when it turns and runs E., and it unites with the Walloostook River to form the St. John's. It constitutes the N. boundary of the state for most of its length.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS-RIVIÈRE-DU-SUD, sân^g frôn^g'swâ/ ree've-air/ dü süd, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 29 miles N.N.E. of Quebec. The village contains a church, a convent, and several stores. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-FRONT, sân^g frôn^g, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 12 miles E.S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 2600.

SAINT-FRONT, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 2½ miles N.E. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 1124.

SAINT-FRONT, a village of France, department of Orne, 1 mile S.E. of Domfront.

SAINT-FULGENT, sân^g fül'zhôn^g/, a town of France, department of Vendée, 12 miles N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1345.

SAINT GALL, sent gâl, (Fr. pron. sân^g gâll; Ger. *Sanct Gallen*, sânkt gâl'len,) a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Thurgau and the Lake of Constance, E. by the Rhine, between lat. 46° 53′ and 47° 30′ N., and lon. 8° 47′ and 9° 37′ E. Area, 749 square miles. In the S. it forms part of one of the loftiest Alpine districts of Switzerland. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, but is divided into three distinct minor basins, the greater part of which is included in the canton. The only lake of importance, besides Lake Constance, is Lake Zurich; but there are many small lakes, remarkable for their elevation and the magnificent scenery around them. The climate is generally of Alpine severity. Among the strata of sandstone, beds of lignite are often found; but there are no minerals of any consequence. The more mountainous districts, within the limits of vegetation, are generally covered with wood or good pasture; on the lower slopes vineyards and orchards are seen in every quarter. The principal products are wine, fruit, corn, maize, hemp, and flax. Cotton and linen goods, particularly fine muslins, are extensively made in several districts. This canton was admitted to the Confederation in 1803, and is the fourteenth in rank. The constitution is democratical; but though every citizen of 21 years, not under legal incapacity, has a vote for members of the Great Council, composed of 150 representatives, none can sit in it without paying about $15 annually of direct taxes. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into 15 districts, of which St. Gall is the capital. Pop. in 1850, 169,508.

SAINT GALL, (Ger. *Sanct Gallen*,) a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, in an elevated valley, on the left bank of the Steinach, 18 miles S.E. of Constance, 2152 feet above sea-level. It is still surrounded by antique walls, flanked with towers; but the ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It is tolerably well built and paved, is well supplied with fountains, contains a cathedral, once an old abbey church, but completely modernized; an old monastery, three town churches, a large town-house, a library, casino, house of correction, and orphan hospital. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, fine muslins, and prints, and an important trade, partly furnished by the canton itself, and by the cantons of Appenzell and Thurgau, of which it is the entrepôt. The environs are very beautiful, and contain many fine walks, commanding fine views. St. Gall is said to owe its existence to a Scotch monk, who, in the early part of the seventh century, left his convent in Iona, and, after travelling over a great part of Europe, finally settled on the banks of the Steinach, then covered with forests, in which bears and wolves had their haunts, founded an abbey, and made it the nucleus of civilization to the surrounding districts. Pop. in 1850, 11,234.

SAINT-GALMIER, sân^g gâl'me-â/, a town of France, department of Loire, on the railway between Andrezieux and Roanne, 12 miles E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2952. It has manufactures of lace and chamois leather, and the mineral spring of Fontfort, (anc. *Aquæ Segestæ?*)

SAINT-GAUDENS, sân^g gô'dôn^g/, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on a hill near the left bank of the Garonne, in the Pyrénées, 55 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 5059. It has one of the most ancient churches in France, a communal college, and manufactures of serge and tape, sawing, fulling, and paper mills, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

SAINT-GAULTIER, sân^g gōl'te-â/, a village of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 17 miles S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1622.

SAINT-GENEST, sân^g zhẹh-nâ/, a village of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles W. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1385.

SAINT-GENEST-CHAMPANELLE, sân^g zhẹh-nâ/ shôn^g'pâ-nêll/, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GENEST-LERPT, sân^g zhẹh-nâ/ lêapt, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of St. Etienne. Pop. 1308.

SAINT-GENEST-MALIFAUX, sân^g zhẹh-nâ/ mâ'lee'fō/, a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles S.S.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 3301.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, jên'e-veev/, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and drained by Rivière aux Vases, Isle au Bois, Saline, and Establishment Creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil of the river-bottoms and valleys is fertile. Extensive mines of lead and copper, and quarries of marble are worked. A plank-road about 42 miles long extends from the county seat to the Iron Mountain. Capital, St. Genevieve. Pop. 5313, of whom 4697 were free, and 616 slaves.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, a post-village, capital of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 61 miles below St. Louis. Some improvement has taken place recently since it became the shipping-point for the products of the iron-works at Iron Mountain. A plank-road 42 miles long has been commenced between these works and the town. St. Genevieve exports large quantities of copper, lead, limestone, and white sand, the last of which is used in the glass-works of Boston and Pittsburg, and is a very superior article. Two newspapers are published here. Settled about 1755. Pop. about 1500.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, Canada. See SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE.

SAINT-GENGOUX, sân^g zhôn^g'goo/, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 22 miles N.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-GENIEZ (or GENIÉS,) sân^g-zhẹh-ne-â/, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 7 miles N.N.E. of Sarlat. Pop. 1457.

SAINT-GENIEZ, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 miles E.N.E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3713.

SAINT-GENIEZ-DE-MALGOIRES, sân^g zhẹh-ne-â/ dehmâl'gwâR/, a town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles S.W. of Uzès. Pop. 1308.

SAINT-GENIS, sân^g zhẹh-nee/, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles W.N.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 963.

SAINT-GENIS-D'HIERSAC, sân^g zhẹh-nee/ de-êR'sâk/, a village of France, department of Charente, 9 miles N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1410.

SAINT-GENIS-LAVAL, sân^g zhẹh-nee/ lâ'vâl/, a town of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles S. of Lyons, on the railway thence to St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 2518. It has manufactures of fine carpets, paper hangings, colors, ink, buttons, and other articles, for which Lyons is the chief mart.

SAINT-GENIS-TERRE-NOIRE, sân^g zhẹh-nee/ têR nwâR, a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1452.

SAINT-GENIX, sân^g zhẹh-nee/, a village of Savoy, on the French frontier, 14 miles W. of Chambéry, on the Guiers. Pop. 1786.

SAINT GEN'NYS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-GENOIX, sân^g zhẹh-nwâ/, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6½ miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 3648.

SAINT-GEOIRE, sân^g-zhwâR/, a village of France, department of Isère, 19 miles N.N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 4350.

SAINT GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAINT GEORGE, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the Atlantic, 45 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2217.

SAINT GEORGE, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, 35 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 127.

SAINT GEORGE, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 10 miles N.E. of Huy, with coal and alum mines, 4 breweries, and 3 flour mills. Pop. 3831.

SAINT GEORGE, a bay and harbor of Newfoundland, on the W. coast. The bay extends inward E.N.E. about 54 miles, and receives the river St. George, which falls into the head of the harbor of the same name, in which the bay terminates on the E.

SAINT GEORGE, a bay of Nova Scotia, on the N.E. coast, about 20 miles wide at the entrance, and where it penetrates farthest into the land, about 18 miles in length from Cape St. George.

SAINT GEORGE, a town of the West Indies, on the island of Grenada, on the S.S.W. coast. It is divided into two parts, one being called BAY TOWN, and the other the CARENAGE. The harbor is one of the best in the West Indies. The fort is in lat. 12° 2′ 54″ N., lon. 61° 48′ W.

SAINT GEORGE, Brazil. See SÃO JORGE DOS ILHEOS.

SAINT GEORGE, one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands, N.E. of Bermuda, is strongly fortified, and forms the chief military depôt in the Bermudas.

SAINT GEORGE, a town on the E. side of the above

Island, one of the Bermudas, on a gentle declivity, which fronts the harbor, containing about 500 houses built of freestone. Pop. 2800.

SAINT GEORGE, the strait or channel which separates New Ireland from New Britain.

SAINT GEORGE, a channel between the Great and Little Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, about 15 or 15 miles long, and from 3 to 6 miles wide, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W.

SAINT GEORGE, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Balize.

SAINT GEORGE, one of the Pribylov Islands, Behring Sea. It is granitic, and rises to 300 feet in height.

SAINT GEORGE, is the name of a parish in Jamaica, co. of Surrey, N. of Kingston, and of several other parishes in the British West India Islands.

SAINT GEORGE, a post-village of Canada West, cos. of Halton and Wentworth, 22 miles W.S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 250.

SAINT GEORGE, a town of Upper Guinea. See FREETOWN.

SAINT GEORGE, in Italy. See SAN GIORGIO.

SAINT GEORGE, in Portuguese colonies. See São JORGE.

SAINT GEORGE-AM-LEE, Bavaria. See SANCT GEORG-AM-LEE.

SAINT-GEORGE(or GEORGES)-BUTAVENT, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh bü'tà'vôn^ᵊ, a village of France, department, and 3 miles W. of Mayenne. Pop. in 1852, 2411.

SAINT GEORGE, CAPE, the name of headlands in Thessaly, Rhodes, Kerguelen's Land, and New Ireland.

SAINT-GEORGE-D'AULNAY, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh do'nà', a village of France, department of Calvados, 16 miles N.E. of Vire. Pop. 1625.

SAINT-GEORGE (or GEORGES)- DE-LUSENÇON, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh lü'zôn^ᵊ'sôn^ᵊ, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement and canton of Milhau. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-MONS, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh môn^ᵊ, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles W.N.W. of Riom. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-MONTAIGU, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh môn^ᵊ'tà'gü', a village of France, department of Vendée, 18 miles N. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. in 1852, 2265.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-NOINE, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh nwǎn, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles S. of Parthenay. Pop. 1526.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-RENEINS, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh reh-nǎn^ᵊ, a village of France, department of Rhône, 4 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. in 1852, 3029.

SAINT-GEORGE-DE-ROUELLEY, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh roo-el-là', a village of France, department of Manche, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mortain. Pop. 1060.

SAINT-GEORGE-D'ESPERANCHE, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh dès'pà'rônsh', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 9 miles E.N.E. of Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 2230.

SAINT-GEORGE-D'OLÉRON, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh do'là'rôn^ᵊ, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.W. of Marennes. Pop. in 1852, 4078.

SAINT-GEORGE-EN-COUZAN, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh ôn^ᵊ koo'zôn^ᵊ, a village of France, department of Loire, 10 miles N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1047.

SAINT GEORGE, GULF OF, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 45° and 47° S., and lon. 66° and 67° W.

SAINT GEORGE ISLAND, an island in the Mozambique Channel, 2 miles N. of St. Jago, in lat. 15° 2′ 12″ S., lon. 40° 45′ 30″ E.

SAINT GEORGE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, in lat. 8° 32′ S., lon. 159° 40′ E.

SAINT GEORGE ISLAND, one of the Azores. See São JORGE.

SAINT GEORGE ISLANDS, India, a group of small islands off the coast of Malabar, in lat. 15° 21′ N., lon. 73° 45′ E.

SAINT-GEORGE-LE-GAULTIER, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh leh gô'lte-à', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 22 miles W. of Mamers. Pop. 1433.

SAINT-GEORGE-LE-POUGE, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh leh poozh, a village of France, department of Creuse, 10 miles E.N.E. of Bourganeuf. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-GEORGE-LES-BAILLARGEAUX, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh là bàh'yar'zhô', a village of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1028.

SAINT GEORGEN. See SANCT GEORGEN.

SAINT GEORGE'S, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, 15 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches, and 2 hotels. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 300.

SAINT GEORGE'S, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

SAINT GEORGE'S BANK, is in the Atlantic, off the E. coast of the United States.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHANNEL, (anc. *Vergivian Mare?*) that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of England from Ireland, extending from the island of Holyhead to St. David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. Its breadth varies from 40 to 70 miles.

SAINT-GEORGES-DE-REINTEMBAULT, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh deh rǎn^ᵊ'tôn'bô', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N. of Fougères. Pop. in 1852, 3498.

SAINT GEORGE'S ISLAND, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola. Length, from E. to W., 22 miles; breadth 5 miles. St. George's Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 5 to 7 or 8 miles across.

SAINT-GEORGE-SUR-CHER, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh sür shair, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, arrondissement of Blois. Pop. 1970.

SAINT-GEORGE-SUR-ERVE, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh sür ĕrv, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 22 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1301.

SAINT-GEORGE-SUR-LOIRE, sǎn^ᵊ zhorzh sür lwàr, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2725.

SAINT-GERAND LE-PUY, sǎn^ᵊ zhęh-rôn^ᵊ' leh pwee', a market-town of France, department of Allier, 5 miles W. of La Palisse. Pop. 1300.

SAINT-GERMAIN, sent jer'man, or SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. (Fr. pron. sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ ôn^ᵊ là,) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the border of the forest of St. Germain, 7 miles N. of Versailles, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 12,027. It is well built, and has a house of education of the Legion of Honor, a public library, cornhall, manufactures of horse-hair goods, numerous tanneries, some woollen factories, and an active retail trade. Its magnificent château, founded by Charles V., and embellished by Francis I., Charles IX., Henry IV., Louis XII., and Louis XIV., who afterwards abandoned it, is now used as a barrack and military prison. James II. of England died there, September 16, 1701. The FOREST OF ST. GERMAIN comprises nearly 3900 acres.

SAINT-GERMAIN, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ, a town of France, department of Loiret, 6 miles S.E. of Montargis. Pop. 1095.

SAINT-GERMAIN, a town of France, department of Lot, arrondissement of Gourdon. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-GERMAIN, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 1499.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DE-CALBERTE, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ deh kà'bairt', a town of France, department of Lozère, 13 miles S.E. of Florac. Pop. in 1852, 1900.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DE-JOUX, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ deh zhoo, a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement of Nantua. Pop. 1190.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DE-LA-COUDRE, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ deh là kood'r, a town of France, department of Orne, 17 miles S. of Montagne. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-CHAMPS, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ dà zhôn^ᵊ, a town of France, department of Yonne, 5 miles S. of Avallon. Pop. 1196.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ dà prà, a town of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Périgueux. Pop. 1040.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DU-BOIS, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ dü bwà, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N. of Louhans. Pop. in 1852, 2968.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DU-PLAIN, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ dü plǎn^ᵊ, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 17 miles E.S.E. of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1323.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-COGLES, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ ôn^ᵊ kog'l, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 miles N.N.W. of Fougères. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. See SAINT-GERMAIN.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-MONTAGNE, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ ôn^ᵊ môn^ᵊ'tàñ', a town of France, department of Jura, arrondissement of Poligny. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-GERMAIN-LA-PRADE, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ leh prâd, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-LAVAL, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ là'vàl', a town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement, and 15 miles S. of Roanne, with manufactures of porcelain. P. 1769.

SAINT-GERMAIN-L'EMBRON, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ lôn^ᵊ'brôn^ᵊ, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S. of Issoire. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERMAIN-LES-BELLES, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ là bêll, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 16 miles E.N.E. of St. Yrieix. Pop. 2200.

SAINT-GERMAIN-L'HERM, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ lêrm, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S.W. of Ambert. Pop. 1009.

SAINT-GERMAIN-SUR-AY, sǎn^ᵊ zhêr'mǎn^ᵊ sür à, a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles N.N.W. of Coutances, on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Ay. Pop. 1091. It has a small port, and exports agricultural produce to England.

SAINT GER'MAN, a disfranchised borough and town of England, co. of Cornwall, in a dell, on a creek of the river Lynher, 9 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a fine parish church, formerly a part of a cathedral, which in Saxon times was the seat of a Cornish bishopric. Pop. in 1851, 2967.

SAINT-GER'TRUDE, (Fr. *Sainte-Gertrude*, sånt zhêr'trüd',) a village of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 90 miles S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 250.

SAINT-GERUDIS, sånº zhęh-rü'des', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 24 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-GERVAIS, sånº zhêr'vâ', a village of France, department of Hérault, 22 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 1284.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a village of France, department of Vendée, 28 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 1249.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a village of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Châtellerault. Pop. 1254.

SAINT-GERVAIS, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. in 1852, 2604.

SAINT-GERVAIS, sånº zhêr'vâ', a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the Arve, 22 miles N.W. of Bonneville. Pop. 2400.

SAINT-GHISLAIN, sånº ghees'lånx', a fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Hâme, and the Canal of Mons, 6 miles W. of Mons, of which it was formerly regarded as the bulwark. Pop. 1956.

SAINT-GILDAS-DE-RUIS, sånº zheel'dâ' deh rü-ee' (or rwee,) a village of France, department of Morbihan, near the sea, 11 miles S.S.W. of Vannes, with 1182 inhabitants, and the remains of an Abbey, which was the retreat of Abelard in 1125.

SAINT-GILDAS-DES-BOIS, sånº zheel'dâ' dâ bwâ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles N.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 1474.

SAINT GILES, (jîlz,) a district of England, co. of Middlesex, in the centre of the metropolis. Pop. in 1851, 55,214.

SAINT GILES, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT GILES, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 15 miles from St. Nicholas. Pop. 1200.

SAINT GILES-ON-THE-HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT GILES, WIM'BORNE, a parish of England, 2 miles W.S.W. of Cranborne.

SAINT-GILLES, sånº zheel, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, near the Dutch frontier, 21 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-GILLES, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2 miles S. of Brussels.

SAINT-GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES, sånº zheel lâ boo'sheh ree', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Canal of Beaucaire, 11 miles S.S.E. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 5985. It has a fine abbey church of the eleventh century, and an active trade in wine, brandy, &c.

SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-TERMONDE, sånº zheel lâ têr'mônd', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 1 mile E. of Termonde. Pop. 2824.

SAINT-GILLES-SUR-VIÉ, sånº zheel sür ve-â', a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Vié, 16 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 1061.

SAINT GINGOLPH, sånº zhânº'gôlf' or zhânº'go', a village of Switzerland, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 12 miles S.E. of Lausanne, and divided by the Morge into two parts, the smaller of which is in the canton of Valais or Wallis, and the larger in Savoy. Pop. 598.

SAINT-GIRONS, sånº zhee'rônx', a town of France, department of Ariége, on the right bank of the Salat, 23 miles W. of Foix. Pop. in 1852, 3961.

SAINT GLUVIAS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-GOBAIN, sånº go'bånx', a village of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Laon. Pop. 1419. It has a manufactory of looking-glasses.

SAINT GOR'RAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-GRÉGOIRE, sånº grâ'gwâr', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 2½ miles N. of Rennes. Pop. 1237.

SAINT-GRÉGOIRE-DE-MONNOIR, sånº grâ-gwâr' deh mon'nwâr', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 34 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-GRÉGOIRE-LE-GRAND, sånº grâ'gwâr' leh grônx', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 90 miles S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 3000.

SAINT GREGORY, in Italy. See SAN GREGORIO.

SAINT GREGORY, in France. See SAINT-GRÉGOIRE.

SAINT GUILLAUME D'UPTON, sånº ghee'yôm' düp'tônx', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Drummond, about 40 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT-HAON-LE-CHATEL, sånº hâ'ônx' leh shâ'têll', a town of France, department of Loire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Roanne. Pop. 707.

SAINT HARMON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

SAINT-HEAND, sånt hâ'ônx', a town of France, department of Loire, 6 miles N. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1200.

SAINT HELEN, a small post-village of Cedar co., Missouri, 117 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

SAINT HELEN, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

SAINT-HELEN (?) sånt â'lônx', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 3 miles E.N.E. of Dinan. Pop. 1445.

SAINT HELENA, hel-ee'naº, (Fr. *Sainte Hélène*, sånt â'lèn'; Sp. *Santa Elena*, sân'tâ â-lâ'nâ,) an island of the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the British; lat. (Diana's Peak) 16° 57' S., lon. 5° 42' W., about 700 miles S.E. of the island of Ascension, 1400 miles W. of the W. coast of South Africa, and 2000 miles from the E. coast of Brazil. Greatest length, from Barn Point, in the N.E., to West Point, 10½ miles; greatest breadth, from Sugar Loaf Point, in the N., to the Barn, in the S., 7 miles. Area, about 47 square miles. Its position, in the direct line of the great ocean thoroughfare from Europe to the East, has made it a most important halting station for vessels performing that lengthened voyage, while it has acquired great celebrity from being the place of Napoleon's banishment, and where he resided from 1816 till his death, May 5, 1821. When seen from a distance, it has the appearance of a lofty pyramidal mass, of a dark-gray color, rising abruptly from the surface of the ocean, and presenting no signs of vegetation; but when more nearly approached, though its precipitous and almost inaccessible coasts become still more striking, and on all sides, but particularly on the N., enormous beetling cliffs are seen almost perpendicular, varying in height from 600 to 1200 feet, a number of openings are discovered, forming the mouths of narrow valleys or ravines, leading gradually up to a central plateau. On the shore, at all of these openings where a landing might be effected, small forts and other military works have been erected, for the purpose of making it a secure prison-house.

The island is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mountains, interspersed with numerous ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the principal authorities. Its harbor affords excellent anchorage in 12 fathoms water, and is defended by strong batteries. The central plateau is traversed from E. to W. by a limestone ridge, dividing the island into two unequal portions, and attaining in Diana's Peak, near its centre, the height of 2700 feet—the highest summit in the island. The portion on the S. of this ridge is the more abrupt and rugged of the two, and consists of an almost continuous succession of rugged hills and peaks, several of which assume curious and fantastic forms. Of these, two of the most remarkable are situated near the S. coast, and, from some imaginary resemblances, have received the names of Lot and Lot's Wife. They are both formed of strangely-contorted columnar basalt, with their summits respectively 1411 and 1423 feet above sea-level; the former rising 197 feet, and the latter 160 feet above its base. Along the coast, at this part of the island, W. of Sandy Bay, there stretches, for a considerable distance, a stratum of horizontal columnar basalt, forming a stupendous wall from 50 to 180 feet high. An isolated portion of this stratum forms what is called the Chimney; a remarkable column of horizontal hexagonal basalt, 64 feet high. The portion of the island N. of the ridge is also rugged, but contains several tolerably level tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these tracts is that of Longwood, where Napoleon had his residence.

The island is watered by numerous brooks, and about one-fifth part of its surface is fertile; but the vegetation, instead of being tropical, is decidedly European. Many of the hills are crowned with irregular plantations of Scotch firs, while their sloping banks are often covered with the common gorse or whin. Of the 750 species of plants now found on the island, only 52 are native. Goats are plentiful

---

* Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL'ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation (as will be seen below) is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to corroborate, by other authority, what is so universally sanctioned by the practice of our best speakers; we may, however, be permitted to cite two passages from two distinguished English poets.

"Avaunt! a single-created Tenerife,
A St. HELENA next in shape and hue,
Varying her crowded peaks and ridges blue."
WORDSWORTH.

"St. HELENA's dungeon keep
Scowls defiance o'er the deep;
There a hero's relics sleep."—MONTGOMERY.

It is not difficult to explain why St. HELENA departs from the general rule of classical pronunciation. Not only the modern Greeks, but the Italians and Spaniards, generally follow the *accent* and *not the quantity* of names of Greek derivation. Now as the Greeks placed the accent on the penultima of HELENA, (Ἑλένη,) the Spanish name in accordance with the rule just mentioned takes the same accent, (*Elénа*,) and the English, conforming to their general practice of adopting the foreign accentuation of an Anglicized name, pronounce it HEL'ENA. The name, SOPHIA, (Σοφία,) the penultima of which is short, although it takes the accent in Greek, is an example of precisely the same kind; it is universally accentuated, not only in English, but in every other European tongue, on the penultima. See TARANTO

in the uplands. The climate is temperate, and invalids from the hot regions of the East recover rapidly under its genial influence. Mean temperature of the year, 61°·3; winter, 58°·4; summer, 65°·8. Earthquakes have frequently been felt; and even in the absence of storm, both at sea and on the island, strange heavings are not uncommon in the surrounding waters, the result, evidently, of subterranean commotion. One of the most remarkable of these took place, February 17, 1840, when the sea suddenly became agitated, as if by a heavy storm, and several vessels were torn from their moorings, and dashed upon the beach. The island is far from being able to supply its own wants, and the only traffic consists in furnishing commodities to the calling vessels. The number of vessels that made the island in 1840 was 860; in 1852, 896. The revenue of 1848 amounted to 10,535*l.*; of 1849, to 15,921*l.* Of the latter sum, 8940*l.* was derived from customs, and 2014*l.* from licenses. The total expenditure of 1849 was 23,867*l.* The island has been made over to the British government by the East India Company. Pop. 4977, of whom nearly one-half are whites.

SAINT HELENA, a parish of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, contains about 540 square miles. It is drained by Tickfah River, and bounded on the W. by the Amite. The surface presents no great elevations; the soil along the streams is fertile. The parish is traversed by the New Orleans and Northern Railroad. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 4561, of whom 2365 were free, and 2196 slaves.

SAINT HELENA, a post-village of St. Helena parish, Louisiana, 36 miles N.E. by E. of Baton Rouge.

SAINT HELENA PORT, (Sp. *Puerto Santa Elena*, pwĕrt'o sän'tä ā-lā'nä.) E. coast of Patagonia, an inlet intermediate between the Gulfs of St. George and St. Mathias (San Matias.)

SAINT HELEN'S, a town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, parish, and 3¼ miles E.N.E. of Prescot, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. in 1851, 4866, engaged in raising coal, and in extensive plate-glass, bottle, and other factories, and in copper-works. It has a new church, various handsome chapels, a new town-hall, a market-house, and a branch bank.

SAINT HELEN'S, a parish of England, at the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 miles E.N.E. of Newport. Its old church was demolished by encroachments of the sea, and a new church was erected in 1719. The roadstead of St. Helen's is the E. entrance to Spithead.

SAINT HELEN'S, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

SAINT HELEN'S MOUNTAIN, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade Range, N. by E. of Fort Vancouver. Height, about 13,000 feet. It is a volcano, and has recently been in a state of eruption.

SAINT HELIER'S, (Fr. *Saint-Hélier*, sänt ā-lē-ā',) the capital town of the island of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay. Lat. 49° 11′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Pop. of the town, 21,040. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort Regent, overlooking the inner harbor, and constructed about 1806, at a cost of about $4,000,000. The town is pretty well built, especially its newer portions on the N. and N.E.; it has a central paved square, in which are the parish church, court-house, reading-rooms, hotels, a good and well-supplied market-house, the theatre, jail, and several chapels. On a rocky island, off the shore, is Elizabeth Castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the residence of many retired officers of the British army and navy, foreigners, and families of limited income from Great Britain. It has an active trade with England, France, and the West Indies, and it is the seat of the states, or representative parliament of Jersey.

SAINT HELLAN'S, one of the small Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall, in England, N.W. of the island of Tresco.

SAINT-HENRI-DE-MASCOUCHE, sänt hŏn-ree' deh mäs'koosh', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 24 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 2600.

SAINT-HENRI-DE-QUEBEC, sänt hŏn-ree' deh kā'bĕk', a village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 12 miles from Quebec. Pop. 2650.

SAINT HENRY'S, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

SAINT-HERBLAIN, sänt ĕr'blänⁿ', a village of France, department of Loire Inférieure, 6 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 2200.

SAINT-HERBLON, sänt ĕr'blŏnⁿ', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of Ancenis. Pop. 2600.

SAINT HERMAGOR, (hĕn'mä-gor',) a petty town of Illyria, on the Gail, 23 miles W. of Villach.

SAINT-HERMAS, sänt ĕr'mä', a village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, 36 miles from Montreal.

SAINT-HERMINE, sänt ĕr'meen', a town of France, department of Vendée, 13 miles N.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1300.

SAINT HERMOGENES, hĕr-moj'e-nēz, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, N.E. of Kodiak; lat. 58° 10′ N., lon. 152° 2′ W. It was discovered by Behring, and visited by Cook and Krusenstern.

SAINT-HERMIN, sänⁿ hĕr'mänⁿ', a village of France, department of Finistère, 21 miles E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1250.

SAINT-HERVÉ, sänⁿ hĕr'vā', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles N.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1301.

SAINT-HILAIRE, sänt ee'lär', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles S. of St. Jean d'Angély. Pop. 1321.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a town of France, department of Aude, 3 miles E.N.E. of Limoux. Pop. 983.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a town of France, department of Indre, canton of Le Blanc. Pop. 1010.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2000.

SAINT HILAIRE, sent hil-air', a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 17 miles from Montreal.

SAINT-HILAIRE, sänt hee'lär', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 24 miles S.E. of Montreal, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DE-LA-COTE, sänt ee'lär' deh lä kōt, a town of France, department of Isère, 22 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1259.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DE-RIOZ, sänt ee'lär' deh re-o', a town of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 2300.

SAINT-HILAIRE DES-LANDES, sänt ee'lär' dā länd, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 miles W. of Fougères. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DES-LOGES, sänt ee'lär' dā lozh, a town of France, department of Vendée, 7 miles E. of Fontenay. Pop. in 1852, 2778.

SAINT HILAIRE-DE-TALMONT, sänt ee'lär' deh tăl'mŏnⁿ', a town of France, department of Vendée, 9 miles E.S.E. of Les Sables. Pop. 2420.

SAINT-HILAIRE-DU-MARCOUET, sänt ee'lär' dü mar'koo-ā', a town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. in 1852, 4132.

SAINT-HILAIRE-LOULAY, sänt ee'lär' loo'lā', a town of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles N.N.E. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1845.

SAINT-HILAIRE-SAINT-MESMIN, sänt ee'lär' sänⁿ mĕz'mänⁿ', a town of France, department of Loiret, 4 miles S.W. of Orleans, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1280.

SAINT HILARY, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT HIPPOLYTE, sänt eep'po'leet', a town of France, department of Gard, 13 miles E.S.E. of Le Vigan. Pop. in 1852, 5726. It is partly fortified, and has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloths for the army, silks, and cotton hosiery.

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1852, 2382.

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE, a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Doubs, at the influx of the Dessoubre, 13 miles S. of Montbéliard. Pop. 826.

SAINT-HONORÉ, sänt o'no'rā', a village of France, department of Nièvre, 11 miles S.S.W. of Château Chinon. Pop. 1051. It has sulphur baths, and some antiquities.

SAINT-HONORINE-LA-CHARDONNE-LA-GUILLAUME, sänt ho'no'reen' lä shar'donn' lä ghee'yōm', a village of France, department of Orne, 16 miles W.N.W. of Argentan. Pop. 1274.

SAINT-HOSTIEN, sänⁿ hos'te-ĕn', a village of France, department of Haute Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1830.

SAINT HUBERT, a town of Prussia. See SANCT HUBERT.

SAINT-HUBERT, sänⁿ hü'bair', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 17 miles W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1670.

SAINT HYACINTHE, sent hī'a-sinth, (Fr. pron. sänt ee'd'sänt',) a county in the S. part of Canada East, intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 477 square miles. Capital, St. Hyacinthe. Pop. in 1852, 30,623.

SAINT HYACINTHE, a post-town of Canada East, capital of the county of St. Hyacinthe, on the river Yamaska, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 30 miles E.N.E. of Montreal. The principal public buildings and institutions, are the Parish Church, St. Hyacinthe College, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Congregational Nunnery, and school for young ladies, station-house, court-house, jail, and theatre. The college has about 20 professors, and is attended by above 200 students. There are also in the town about 20 stores, and several iron foundries, tanneries, and other manufactures. Pop. 1852, 3313.

SAINT IGNACE', a village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on the Straits of Mackinac, is inhabited mostly by fishermen.

SAINT IGNACE, sänt een'yäs', a township of Canada East, 40 miles N.N.W. of Quebec.

SAINT IGNACIO, an island at the head of the Gulf of California.

SAINT-IGNAT, sänt een'yä', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles E.N.E. of Riom. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-IGNY, sănt een'yee', a village of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. in 1852, 2683.

SAINT IULA, a post-office of Ware co., Georgia.

SAINT-ILLIDE, sănt ee'yeed', a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement, and 10 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1880.

SAINT-ILPIZE, sănt eel'peez', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 7 miles S. of Brioude. Pop. 2487.

SAINT IMIER, sănt ee'me-ā', (Ger. *Sanct Immer*, sănkt im'mer,) a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles W. of Brienne. Pop. 1372.

SAINT INIGOES, a post-village of St. Mary co., Maryland, 60 miles S. by E. of Annapolis.

SAINT-IRÉNÉ, sănt ee'rā'nā', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the River St. Lawrence, 75 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. about 1000.

SAINT ISH'MAEL'S, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT-ISIDORE, (iz'e-dōr',) or SAINT-ISIDORE-DE-MONTREAL, (Fr. pron. sănt ee'zee'dor' deh mon^o'trā-ăl',) a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, with a station on the Montreal and New York Railroad, 18 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 100.

SAINT-ISIDORE-DE-QUEBEC, sănt ee'zee'dor' deh kă'bĕk', a village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 21 miles from Quebec.

SAINT-ISMER, sănt eez'mair', a village of France, department of Isère, 7 miles N.N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1325.

SAINT IS'SELS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on Carmarthen Bay.

SAINT IS'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT IVES, (īvz,) a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on its N. coast, 7½ miles N.E. of Penzance. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 9872. The town is picturesquely situated on the W. side of St. Ives' Bay; it has a spacious church, some dissenting chapels, a town-hall, a jail, a literary institution, a custom-house, and a harbor protected by a pier built in 1770. It has a thriving pilchard-fishery, and exports of copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity. Formerly it sent two members to the House of Commons; it now returns one.

SAINT IVES, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 5 miles E. of Huntingdon, on the railway to Cambridge, and on the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2522.

SAINT JACINTO, Texas. See SAN JACINTO.

SAINT JA'COB, (Ger. *Sanct Jakob*, sănkt yä'kop,) a hamlet of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles S.E. of Basel. Its vicinity, entitled the "Swiss Thermopylæ," was, on the 26th August, 1444, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1600 Swiss sustained, for 10 hours, a fight against the French army of Louis XI., ten times as numerous, and out of which only 10 Swiss escaped. The wine raised here is termed *Schweizer-blut*, ("Swiss blood.")

SAINT JACOB, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

SAINT JACOBI PAROCHIE. See SANT JACOBI PAROCHIE.

SAINT-JACQUES, sănt zhăk, (SAINT JAMES,) a village of France, department of Calvados, arrondissement of Lisieux. Pop. in 1852, 2179.

SAINT-JACQUES, a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Aurillac. Pop. 1060.

SAINT JACQUES, France, department of Manche. See SAINT JAMES.

SAINT-JACQUES-DE-L'ACHIGAN, sănt zhăk deh lă'she-gŏn', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 35 miles N.W. of Montreal. The village is the seat of the Convent of Sacré Cœur of St. Jacques de l'Archigan, with about 150 pupils. It also contains an assurance agency, and several churches and stores. Pop. 8000.

SAINT-JACQUES-LE-MINEUR, sănt zhăk'leh mee'nur', a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 21 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

SAINT-JACQUES-SUR-DARNETAL, sănt zhăk sür dar'tăl', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles E. of Rouen. Pop. 1246.

SAINT-JAEN-MASNUY, sănt^o zhăn^o mâs'nwee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1409.

SAINT JAGO. See SANTIAGO.

SAINT-JAL, sănt^o zhăl, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-JAMES, (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, sănt^o zhăk,) a town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. in 1852, 3363. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

SAINT JAMES, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

SAINT JAMES, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

SAINT JAMES, a parish of Ireland, comprising a part of the city of Dublin.

SAINT-JAMES, in France. See SAINT-JACQUES.

SAINT JAMES, in Italy. See SAN GIACOMO.

SAINT JAMES, in Spain and Spanish colonies. See SANTIAGO.

SAINT JAMES, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, contains 330 square miles. Lake Maurepas touches the N.E. extremity of the parish. The surface is flat; the soil alluvial and fertile, producing sugar, molasses, and Indian corn. The plantations are chiefly confined to the banks of the river. Capital, Bringiers. Pop. 11,098, of whom 3347 were free, and 7751 slaves.

SAINT JAMES, (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, sănt^o zhăk) a river of Canada East, district of Quebec. After a S.E. course of 23 miles it joins the St. Lawrence 10 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

SAINT JAMES, a parish of Jamaica, co. of Cornwall, comprising the bay and town of Montego.

SAINT JAMES, a British fort of Senegambia, on a small island of the Gambia, 25 miles from its mouth.

SAINT JAMES COLLEGE, Washington co., Maryland, founded in 1842, is attended by about 50 students. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians.

SAINT JAN, sănt yăn, or SAINT JOHN, a small island of the Danish West Indies, immediately E. of St. Thomas. Area, 42 square miles. Pop. 2560. Christiansburg is the only town.

SAINT-JANVIER, sănt^o zhŏn^o've-ā', a village of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 28 miles N.W. of Montreal.

SAINT-JEAN-BONNEFOND, sănt^o zhŏn^o bonn'fŏn^o, a village of France, department of Loire, 3 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 6357.

SAINT-JEAN-CHRYSOSTOME-DE-MONTREAL, sănt^o zhŏn^o kro'soz'tōm' deh mŏn^o'trā'ăl, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 40 miles S.W. of Montreal. P. 500.

SAINT-JEAN-CHRYSOSTOME-DE-QUEBEC, sănt^o zhŏn^o kro'soz'tōm' deh kă'bĕk', a village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 10 miles from Quebec.

SAINT JEAN D'ACRE. See ACRE.

SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGÉLY, sănt^o zhŏn^o dŏn^o'zhă'lee', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the navigable river Boutonne, 15 miles N.N.E. of Saintes, having 2 parish churches, a hospital, communal college, theatre, and public baths. Pop. in 1852, 6413, employed in weaving serges, distilling brandy, making gunpowder, and in the Cognac-brandy trade.

SAINT JEAN D'ARVES, sănt^o zhŏn^o darv, a market-town of Savoy, province, and 6 miles S.W. of St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1951.

SAINT JEAN D'AULPH, sănt^o zhŏn^o dō, a market-town of Savoy, province of Chablais, 13 miles S.E. of Thonon. Pop. 2258.

SAINT JEAN DE BELLEVILLE, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh bĕll'veel', a market-town of Savoy, province of Tarantaise, 4 miles S.S.W. of Moutiers. Pop. 1411.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh bwăs'sō', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 15 miles E.S.E. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 2200.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-BOURNAY, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh boor'nā', a village of France, department of Isère, 12 miles E. of Vienne. Pop. in 1852, 3298.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-BRÉVELAY, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh brā'veh-lā', a village of France, department of Morbihan, near the Claye, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ploermel. Pop. in 1852, 2411.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-FOS, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh fos, a village of France, department of Hérault, 9 miles E. of Lodève. P. 1540.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LIVERSAY, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh lee'vĕr'sā', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1852, 2296.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LOSNE, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh lōn, (also called BELLE-DÉFENSE, bĕll dā'fŏnss', *i. e.* "good or brave defence," from two famous sieges which its inhabitants successfully sustained in 1273 and 1636,) a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the right bank of the Saône, at its junction with the Canal of Burgundy, 19 miles E.N.E. of Beaune. Pop. in 1852, 2266, employed in woollen-weaving and making hats. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle and cloth.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh lüz, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, at the mouth of the Nivelle, 11 miles S.W of Bayonne, pretty well built, defended by 3 forts, and formerly a port of some importance, but now a mere fishing-town. Pop. in 1852, 2847.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-MARSACQ, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh mar'săk', a village of France, department of Landes, 11 miles W.S.W. of Dax. Pop. 1264.

SAINT JEAN DE MAURIENNE, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh mō're-ĕnn', or SAN GIOVANNI DI MORIANA, săn jo-văn'nee dee *mo-re-ănă*, a market-town of Savoy, on the Arc, at the influx of the Arran, and on the route from France by Mount Cenis into Italy, 30 miles S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 3084. Its external appearance is picturesque, but it is, internally, gloomy and ill built.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-MONT, sănt^o zhŏn^o deh mŏn^o', a village of France, department of Vendée, near the Atlantic, 33 miles N.N.W. of Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. in 1852, 4038.

SAINT-JEAN-DES-CHAILLONS, sănt^o zhŏn^o dā zhăh'yŏn^o', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Lotbinière, on the St. Lawrence, 56 miles S.W. of Quebec.

SAINT-JEAN-DES-OLLIÈRES, sân^g zhôn^g dâz ol'le-air', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 13 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2427.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-VALERISCLE, sân^g zhôn^g deh vâ'leh-reesk'l', a village of France, department of Gard, on the Auzonnet, 14 miles N.N.E. of Alais, with 1380 inhabitants.

SAINT JEAN D'ORLÉANS, sân^g zhôn^g dor'lâ'on^g', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, in the island of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence, 21 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JEAN-DU-BRUEL, sân^g zhôn^g dü brü'êl', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles E.S.E. of Millau. Pop. 1450.

SAINT JEAN-DU-DOIGT, sân^g zhôn^g dü dwâ, a village of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles N.E. of Morlaix. Pop. 1402.

SAINT-JEAN-DU-GARD, sân^g zhôn^g dü gar, a village of France, department of Gard, on the Gordon d'Anduze, arrondissement, and 9 miles W. of Alais. Pop. in 1852, 4187.

SAINT-JEAN-EN-ROYANS, sân^g zhôn^g ôn^g rol'ôn^g', a village of France, department of Drôme, 19 miles E.N.E. of Valence, on the right bank of the Lionne. Pop. in 1852, 2661.

SAINT-JEAN-LA-BUSSIÈRE, sân^g zhôn^g lâ büs'se-air', a village of France, department of Rhône, 10 miles W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1770.

SAINT-JEAN-LE-VIEUX, sân^g zhôn^g leh ve-eh', a village of France, department of Ain, on the Oiselon, 12 miles S.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1580.

SAINT-JEAN-MOLENBEEK, sân^g zhôn^g mô-lôn^g-bâk, (Dutch, *Sant Jan Molenbeek*, sânt yân mo'lên baik',) a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Senne, and partly traversed by the canals of Charleroi and Willebroek. It is surrounded by elegant villas, and contains a handsome church, and the excellent geographical establishment of Philip Vandermaelen. Pop. 7300.

SAINT-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, sân^g zhôn^g pê-â' deh por, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Nive, 44 miles W.S.W. of Pau, enclosed by a wall, and defended by a citadel commanding the passes into Spain. Pop. in 1852, 3082.

SAINT-JEAN-PORT-JOLI, sân^g zhôn^g por zho'lee', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-JEAN-SOLEYMIEUX, sân^g zhôn^g so'lâ'me-eh', a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Montbrison. Pop. 1390.

SAINT-JEAN-SUR-MAYENNE, sân^g zhôn^g sür mâ'yênn', a village of France, department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 4 miles N. of Laval. Pop. 1490.

SAINT JEOIRE, sân^g zhwâr'(?) a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 4 miles N.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1798.

SAINT-JÉROME, (Fr. pron. sân^g zhâ-rôm',) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 36 miles from Montreal. Pop. of the parish, 5500.

SAINT-JEURE or JEURRE, sân^g zhur, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 4 miles E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2862.

SAINT-JOACHIM, sân^g zho'â'kân^g', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles W.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 3280.

SAINT JOACHIM, sân^g zho'â'kân^g', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Quebec. It contains several churches and stores. Pop. 1000.

SAINT JOACHIM, Paraguay. See SAN JOAQUIN.

SAINT-JOB-INT-GOOR, sânt yôb int gôr, a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 311.

SAINT JOHANN, several towns and villages of Germany. See SANCT JOHANN.

SAINT JOHN, (Ger. *Sanct Johann*, sânkt yo-hânn'; Hun. *Szent Janos*, sênt yânôsh',) a village of Hungary, co. 31 miles N. of Presburg. The population are mostly Roman Catholics and Jews.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, partly in Devon.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

SAINT JOHN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in the co. of Kildare.

SAINT JOHN, in France. See SAINT-JEAN.

SAINT JOHN, in Italy. See SAN GIOVANNI.

SAINT JOHN, in Spain and Spanish colonies. See SAN JUAN.

SAINT JOHN, in Portugal and Brazil. See São João.

SAINT JOHN, in Germany. See SANCT JOHANN.

SAINT JOHN, a post-office of Hertford co., North Carolina.

SAINT JOHN, a village of Lake co., Illinois, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 26 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

SAINT JOHN, a post-office of Dodge co., Missouri.

SAINT JOHN, one of the Danish West India Islands. See SAINT JAN.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S, a city and seaport of New Brunswick, in British North America, capital of St. John county, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a river of its own name, on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor, about 135 miles N.W. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, with which it has telegraphic communication, and is also being connected by railway. Lat. (Partridge Island light) 45° 14′ 0″ N., lon. 66° 2′ 30″ W. The city is regularly laid out, and well built. It stands on a declivity, and when approached from the sea, has an imposing appearance. Some of its streets are inconveniently steep. A projecting rock divides it into two parts, called respectively the upper and lower coves; in the former are situated the principal wharfs and warehouses. The buildings are now mostly of brick or stone, and many of the public structures have a respectable and even elegant appearance. The principal edifices are the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, the Marine Hospital, two handsome ranges of barracks, a stone court-house, a provincial prison, and the government store-houses. There are in all about 18 churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, &c. The town has a grammar school, a central Madras school, two public libraries, several newspaper offices, an emigrant hospital, various religious and charitable societies, several banks, a savings bank, 3 or 4 insurance companies, and a chamber of commerce. Carleton, a thriving suburb on the W. side of the harbor, is included within the city corporation.

The harbor of St. John is capacious, safe, and never obstructed with ice. Its entrance, about 2 miles S. of the city, is protected by Partridge Island, on which are a battery and a light-house, the lantern 166 feet above the level of the sea. The passage W. of the island has in it 10 feet of water, that to the E. 16 feet, and abreast of the city there are from 7 to 22 fathoms; both sides of the entrance are composed of sharp rocks, which become dry at low water. About ¾ of a mile N. of the light house is a vertical beacon, fixed on the edge of a rocky ledge which forms the W. side of the channel, and has deep water close to it. On the E. side of the channel, below the town, a breakwater has been constructed to intercept the violence of the waves, occasioned by southerly gales. The entrance of the river St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge 80 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. The ordinary rise of the tide in the harbor is about 24 feet; at the vernal equinox it rises 25 feet. At low water the waters of the river are about 12 feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are about 5 feet above those of the river, hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than 4 feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of 15 or 20 minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the falls. The depth of the falls is ordinarily about 17 feet.

St. John is the entrepôt of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. In 1852, there were floated down the river St. John 100,000 tons of white-pine timber, 10,000 tons of hackmatack, 50,000,000 white-pine logs, 20,000,000 spruce logs, 50,000,000 feet of pine boards, 15,000,000 shingles, and 5,000,000 pieces of clapboard, the whole valued at $1,945,000. In 1851, timber, lumber, &c., cut in the state of Maine, was floated down the St. John and shipped for the United States under certificate of origin to the value of $158,165, an increase of $69,990 over the previous year. The total quantity of timber and lumber shipped at the port of St. John in 1852, was as follows:—Pine timber, 87,588 tons; birch, 9114 tons; hackmatack knees, 620; and sawn lumber, 129,109,000 feet. The following is the total value of the imports and exports for the years 1850 and 1851:—

	1850.	1851.	
Imports.....	$3,466,735	$3,326,765	Decrease, $139,970
Exports.....	2,185,495	2,570,130	Increase, 384,635

In 1851 the imports from the United States amounted to $1,458,205, and the exports to $312,895. The most important imports from this country were flour, valued at $224,978; wheat, at $205,556; corn and meal, at $71,048; and tobacco, at $68,356. And in return the chief exports were lumber and timber to the value of $58,200; fish, $45,380; and potatoes, $6180. The total number of British and foreign vessels that arrived at St. John in 1852, was 1740, (tons, 334,267;) cleared, 1746, (tons, 362,917.) The number of vessels belonging to the port, December 31, 1851, was 516, (tons, 94,810.) One of the most important branches of industry at St. John is ship-building. The number of vessels built here in 1851, was 72, (tons, 37,607;) and in 1852, 87, (tons, 45,123.) Of the new ships built in 1851, 10,302 tons were for owners in the United Kingdom, and 11,398 for other ports, making

an aggregate of 21,730 tons of shipping, valued at $800,000 exported, but not included in the export returns. The fisheries in the harbor in 1850 employed 200 boats and 500 men, who took 40,000 salmon, 14,000 barrels of alewives, and 1200 barrels of shad. In 1851, it is estimated that not less than 50,000 persons were transported between St. John's and Fredericton by steamers plying on the river. The distance is 80 miles, and steamers also ascend 65 miles farther, to Woodstock.

St. John was founded by American loyalists, who left the United States at the close of the Revolution. Pop. in 1834, 12,885; in 1844, 19,500; and in 1852, 22,745.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, (Indian, *Loosh-toold*, "the long river,") the principal river of New Brunswick, in British North America, rises under the name of the South-west Branch, at the Metjarmette Portage in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, near the sources of the Connecticut. It first flows due N.E. to the junction of the St. Francis, (lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 68° 54′ W.,) a distance of about 150 miles, of which course about 100 miles, commencing at the influx of the North-west Branch, is known as the Walloostook River. Below the entrance of the St. Francis, the St. John flows in an irregular E.S.E. course to the Grand Falls, (lat. 47° 5′ N., lon. 67° 45′ E.,) where the river has a perpendicular descent of 70 or 80 feet, abounding in picturesque scenery; thence its direction is nearly S., to about lat. 46° N., where it bends suddenly E., and flows in this general direction for about 100 miles to the entrance of the outlet to Grand Lake, below which the river flows in a broad channel due S. to Kingston, and then S.S.W. to its mouth in St. John Harbor. Its entire length is estimated at 450 miles. To the Grand Falls, 225 miles from the sea, its course is wholly within British territory. From a point about 3 miles above the falls, where the E. boundary of Maine intersects the St. John, to the entrance of the St. Francis, a distance of 75 miles, the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick is found in the middle channel, or deepest water of the river. From the mouth of the St. Francis to about lat. 46° 25′ N., lon. 70° 4′ W., a distance of 112 miles, the river has its course wholly in Maine; but, from the point last mentioned to the Monument at the source of the river on the Metjarmette Portage, a distance of about 33 miles, the right bank only is in Maine, the left bank in Canada. The principal affluents of the St. John, besides those already mentioned, are the Oromocto, Aroostook, and Alagash, from the W., and the Kenebekasis, Washedemoak, Salmon, Naskwaak, Tobique, and Madawaska, from the E. Vessels of 120 tons ascend the St. John to Fredericton, 80 miles from the Bay of Fundy; small steamers ply to Woodstock, 65 miles farther, and occasionally make trips to the Grand Falls. In 1849, the legislature of New Brunswick appropriated $40,000 to be expended at the rate of $8000 a year in improving the navigation of the St. John between Fredericton and the Grand Falls. The improvements were commenced in 1850, and it is thought that in a few years the river below the falls will be quite free from obstructions. Above the Grand Falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer 40 miles, to the mouth of the river Madawaska, and from this point boats and canoes ascend almost to its sources. It is estimated that the St. John and its tributaries afford 1300 miles of navigable waters. The area drained is computed at 17,000,000 acres, of which 9,000,000 are in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Canada, and 6,000,000 in the United States. A great portion of this is occupied by dense forests of pine, hackmatack, and other timber, of which vast quantities are annually rafted down the river. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. The St. John and its tributaries afford an incalculable amount of water-power; and, in 1851, 218 saw mills were in operation along their banks. For a notice of the falls at the mouth of the St. John, see ST. JOHN, (city.)

SAINT JOHN, a river of Canada East, joins the St. Lawrence with Assumption river, N. of the island of Montreal, after a course estimated at 20 miles.

SAINT JOHN, a river of Canada East, joins the estuary of the St. Lawrence at Mingan, opposite the island of Anticosti, after a S. course of 60 miles.

SAINT JOHN, a lake of Canada East, 120 miles N. of Quebec, about 30 miles in length and breadth, receives several rivers, and on its S.E. side discharges its waters by the Saguenay.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy, and intersected by the river St. John, which, at its mouth, forms one of the finest harbors on the coast. It is also drained by the Kenebekasis, Humboldt, and other rivers. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. The soil is fertile, and agriculture has made some advances; the chief industry of the inhabitants, however, is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. St. John is the most populous county in New Brunswick. Capital, St. John. Pop. in 1851, 38,475.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JOHN'S, the most eastern seaport of North America, capital of the colony of Newfoundland, near the extremity of the easternmost of the numerous peninsulas which project from the E. portion of the island, 1665 miles W. by S. of Galway, Ireland, this being the shortest distance between any two seaports of Europe and America. Lat. 47° 33′ 6″ N., lon. 52° 43′ W. This being the nearest American port to the European continent, and directly in the track of steamers plying between the British Islands and the United States, it is proposed to make it a point of call for one line of these steamers. With this view, telegraphic wires are now being formed from St. John to Cape Ray, the S.W. extremity of the island, thence to be continued by means of a submarine cable 150 miles long, to the E. cape of Prince Edward Island, to which wires are now being extended from Charlotte Town, the latter place having been connected with the telegraphic system of the continent in November, 1852. It is alleged that a fast steamer might cross from Galway to St. John in five days, and that information from all parts of Europe could be diffused all over the United States—from Moscow to San Francisco—within six days. The harbor of St. John is one of the very best. It is enclosed by two mountains, between the E. points of which is the entrance, called "the Narrows," only 95 fathoms wide in its narrowest part, and 100 fathoms long. This entrance is defended by numerous batteries and fortifications. It has 12 fathoms water in mid channel, but only one vessel can pass at a time. Within there is ample space for shipping in good anchorage, with perfect shelter. *There are no perceptible tides.** A light on Cape Spear is visible 20 miles at sea; there is also a harbor light. In foggy weather an eighteen-pound gun is fired every half hour, enabling vessels to enter the Narrows at all times, the water being deep and the shore bold.

The town is situated on an acclivity, and consists chiefly of one street, about one mile in length, rather irregularly built, but containing many good shops and stores; the former mostly of stone. The houses in this part of the town are small, and mostly built of brick; but in the upper parts they are of wood, and are very awkwardly disposed. St. John, however, has, upon the whole, been much improved since the great fire of 1846, both as regards the style of building and the width and regularity of the streets. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water brought from a pond on an adjoining eminence, called Signal Hill. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the government-house, a large plain structure, erected at a cost of $175,000; house of assembly, a handsome building of granite; St. John's Church, a fine stone cathedral recently erected by the Roman Catholics; a lunatic asylum, hospital, and the market and custom-houses, the upper story of the former being used as a court-room. There are nine places of worship—three Episcopal, one Established Church of Scotland, one Free Church, one Methodist, one Union Presbyterian, and two Roman Catholic. The educational institutions comprise two schools in connection with the Church of England, one belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, and two to the Roman Catholic Church. There are several religious and benevolent societies, a mechanics' institute, with a museum, library, and reading-room attached; and an agricultural society; a large factory occupied for making nets, a brewery, distillery, flour mill, and foundry, a botanic garden, marine promenade, and three cemeteries.

The trade of St. John consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen (most of whom are Roman Catholics) with clothing, provisions, and fishing and hunting gear. During the spring season, the harbor is thronged with merchant vessels from London, Liverpool, Poole, and Greenock, laden with dry-goods, and salt for curing fish, &c.; from Hamburg and Copenhagen with biscuits, butter, pork, glassware, leathernware, and hosiery; from the United States with butter, pork, beef, and flour; from Spain and Portugal with salt, wines, and preserves; and from Barbadoes, and some of the other West India Islands, with sugar, molasses, and rum. The value of the imports from the United States in 1851, was $736,335; from Canada, $300,322; Germany, $310,200; Spain and Portugal, $112,575; British West Indies, $82,325; Spanish West Indies, $100,295; Denmark, $50,760. The export fish trade commences early in August. The ports to which the British vessels are consigned with fish are Bilboa, Oporto, Cadiz, Figuera, Leghorn, Naples, Barbadoes, and the Brazils. Besides its fisheries, St. John is extensively engaged in sealing; from 150 to 200 schooners and brigs, varying from 70 to 120 tons, are collected in the harbor in the months of February and March, preparatory to proceeding to the sealing ground. The quantities of fish, oil, &c. exported in 1851, were as follows:—Dried cod, 629,271 quintals; salmon, 3129 tierces; herrings, 14,079 barrels; seal and whale oil, 5411 tuns; cod oil, 2273 tuns; blubber, 265 tuns; and seal skins, 382,083, of which 381,333 went to the United Kingdom. In addition to the above quantity of dried codfish exported, there were 181,000 quintals in store ready for exportation in January, 1852. The number of vessels that arrived at St. John in 1851, was 842, (tons, 103,016;)

* Testimony of Captain John Cousins before the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland, in 1845, with reference to the advantages of St. John as a port of call for Atlantic steamers.

cleared, 703. (tons, 91,191.) Of the arrivals, 138 were from Great Britain, 377 from British North American colonies, and 99 from the United States. Great numbers of dogs are employed in St. John in dragging cartamarans loaded with wood. The British government was established at St. John as early as 1583, by the gallant Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Pop. in 1844, 12,000; in 1846, 19,009; and in 1852, 21,000.

SAINT JOHN, a fortified town of the island of Antigua, on a bay of its W. coast.

SAINT JOHN or SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE, sân zhôn bâp'teest', a village and fort of Canada East, district, and 24 miles S.E. of Montreal, on the river Richelieu.

SAINT JOHN BAPTISTE, (bâp'teest' or bap'tist,) a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, contains about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi. The surface is flat. The arable land is confined to the margins of the river. Capital, Bonnet Carré. Pop. 7317, of whom 2777 were free, and 4540 slaves.

SAINT JOHN, HICKETSHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT JOHN'S or SAINT JOHNSTOWN, a village of Sussex co., Delaware, 23 miles S. of Dover.

SAINT JOHN'S, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable river of the same name. The surface is level, and but little elevated above the sea. The soil is sandy and poor. A large part of the county is occupied by marshes and pine barrens. Capital, St. Augustine. Pop. 2525, of whom 1532 were free, and 993 slaves.

SAINT JOHN'S, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

SAINT JOHN'S, a post-village and township of Lake co., Indiana, 145 miles N.W. by N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 469.

SAINT JOHN'S, a new county in the S.W. part of Canada East. Capital, St. Jean. Pop. 15,226.

SAINT JOHN'S, or DORCHESTER, a post-town of Canada East, co. of Chambly, on the river Richelieu, 27 miles S.E. of Montreal, with which it is connected by railway. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 assurance agencies, a newspaper office, about 25 stores, and has manufactures of iron castings, leather, pottery, &c. The total value of exports at St. Johns, in 1851, amounted to $905,276, and the imports to $1,948,560. Pop. 2500.

SAINT JOHN'S BAY, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, receives the Castor River.

SAINT JOHNSBURY, a city of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Passumpsic, which affords valuable water power, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, about 35 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It contains 2 Congregational Churches, a flourishing academy, a newspaper office, a first class hotel, and from 25 to 30 stores. Messrs. E. & F. Fairbanks have here the most extensive manufactory of patent weighing-scales in the United States. There are also in St. Johnsbury, 4 foundries with machine shops, besides other establishments. Incorporated as a city in 1852. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT JOHNSBURY CENTRE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the left bank of the Passumpsic River, 2 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It contains 3 churches, 5 stores, 2 carriage manufactories, and several mills. Pop. about 300.

SAINT JOHNSBURY EAST, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont, on both sides of Moose River, an affluent of the Passumpsic, 5 miles N.E. of St. Johnsbury. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and a hotel. Pop. about 600.

SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE. See FORDHAM, New York.

SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE. See ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.

SAINT JOHN'S CREEK, Franklin co., Missouri, joins the Missouri River from the right. It is a good mill stream.

SAINT JOHN'S ISLAND. See CHANG-CHEUN-CHAM.

SAINT JOHN'S LIGHT-HOUSE, at the entrance of St. John's River, Florida, exhibits a fixed light 65 feet high. Lat. 30° 21' N., lon. 81° 33' W.

SAINT JOHN'S LIGHT-HOUSE, Lake Pontchartrain, at the entrance of the Bayou St. John, 3 miles N. of New Orleans. It shows a fixed light 45 feet above the level of the lake.

SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, Florida, has its sources in a marshy tract, in the central part of the peninsula. It pursues a N.W. course to the mouth of the Ocklawaha, after which it flows nearly N. to Jacksonville. Turning thence toward the E., it enters the Atlantic in lat. 30° 20' N. Its whole length is estimated at above 200 miles. Steamboats regularly navigate this river from its mouth to Pilatka. Vessels requiring 8 feet of water can ascend to Lake George, a distance of 107 miles. The country through which it passes consists chiefly of pine barrens and cypress swamps.

SAINT JOHNSTOWN, Delaware. See ST. JOHN'S.

SAINT JOHNSVILLE, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., New York, on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 63 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village contains 2 churches, one Dutch Reformed, the other belonging to the Lutherans, Methodists, and Universalists; 6 stores, and 3 groceries; a tannery, a distillery, and a manufactory of pitchforks. Pop. of the township, 1627.

SAINT JOHN WITHIN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

SAINT JOHN WITHOUT, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford.

SAINT JOSEPH, a county in the S.S.W. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, (of Lake Michigan,) and also drained by Portage, Prairie, Pigeon, and Fawn Rivers, which terminate in it. The surface is gently undulating, and is diversified by prairies and "oak openings," the soil of which is extremely fertile. The county is intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Centreville. Pop. 12,725.

SAINT JOSEPH, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 470 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's and Kankakee Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies, oak openings, and forests. The soil is extremely fertile and easily cultivated. The county contains marl, and abundance of iron-ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Northern Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1830. Capital, South Bend. Pop. 10,554.

SAINT JOSEPH, a post-village, capital of Tensas parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River.

SAINT JOSEPH, a township of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 589.

SAINT JOSEPH, a post-township in Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 748.

SAINT JOSEPH, a post-village and township of Berrien co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of St. Joseph's River, 194 miles W. of Detroit. The village carries on an active trade in lumber and fruit to supply the boats of the lake and the Chicago market. The bridge which crosses the river at this place cost $15,000. Pop. in 1850, 800.

SAINT JOSEPH, a flourishing city, capital of Buchanan co., Missouri, is situated on the left (E. bank of the Missouri River, 340 miles above Jefferson City, and 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It is the most commercial and populous town of Western Missouri, and one of the chief points of departure in the emigration to Oregon, California, &c. It is the western terminus of a railroad being rapidly built across the state, from Hannibal, on the Missouri. It has also a charter for a road running N. to Savannah, to be extended towards Council Bluffs. The town was laid out in 1843, and became the county seat in 1845. It contains 7 churches, several steam flouring and saw mills, and manufactories of bagging, &c.; 2 or 3 newspapers are published here. The river, within 13 years, has worn into the bank on the N. side of the city nearly ¾ of a mile. Pop. about 5000.

SAINT JOSEPH, a lake of British North America, in lat. 51° 10' N., lon. 90° 30' to 91° 30' W. Length, 35 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Cathake River, and discharges its waters by the Albany River, into James's Bay.

SAINT JOSEPH, an island of Canada West, in the channel between Lakes Superior and Huron. Lat. 46° 15' N., lon. 84° 10' W. Length and breadth, about 15 miles each.

SAINT JOSEPH, (Sp. *San José*, sân-no-sâ',) a peninsula in the Gulf of St. Mathias, (San Matias,) on the E. coast of Patagonia.

SAINT JOSEPH, one of the Seychelles Islands of the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 45' S., lon. 51° 51' E.

SAINT JOSEPH or FORT SAINT JOSEPH. See GALVA.

SAINT JOSEPH DE MASKINONGÉ, sân zho'sêf' deh mâs'kee'nôn'zhâ', or MASKINONGÉ, a post village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. of the parish, 1503.

SAINT JOSEPH'S, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT JOSEPH'S, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Florida, on St. Joseph's Bay, of the Gulf of Mexico.

SAINT JOSEPH'S, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

SAINT JOSEPH'S BAY, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated in Calhoun co., on the S. coast of Florida. It is formed by a narrow, crooked peninsula, extending from the mainland to Cape St. Joseph, the S. extremity of which forms Cape St. Blas. Length, near 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. See BARDSTOWN, Kentucky

SAINT JOSEPH'S GROVE, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 10 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

SAINT JOSEPH'S RIVER, of Michigan and Indiana, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and after making a circuit into Indiana, it turns towards the N.W. and enters the former state, and flows through Berrien county into Lake Michigan, at the village of St. Joseph. Its general direction is nearly W., and its course is very serpentine. The length is estimated at 250 miles, which is greater than that of any other stream in the state except Grand River. It has an equable current, and is navigated by small steamboats from its mouth to Constantine, about 120 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Constantine, Elkhart, South Bend, and Niles. The country through which it flows is undulating and extremely fertile. There is a good harbor at its mouth, where the river is one-fourth of a mile wide, and from 9 to 14 feet deep.

SAINT JOSEPH'S RIVER, of the Maumee, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and flowing in a general S.W. course across the N.W. corner of Ohio, unites with the St. Mary's River to form the Maumee, at Fort Wayne, in Indiana.

SAINT-JOUAN, sân^g shoo'ôn^g', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 miles S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. 1774.

SAINT-JOUAN-DE-L'ILLE, sân^g zhwôn^g' dęh leel, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Ranco, 14 miles S.W. of Dinan. Pop. 670.

SAINT-JOUIN, sân^g zhwân^g', a market-town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, 12 miles N. of Havre, near the English Channel. Pop. 1540.

SAINT-JOUIN, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 19 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 1360.

SAINT-JULIA-DE-GRACAPOU, sân^g zhü'le-â' dęh grâ'kâ'poo', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 1015.

SAINT JULIAN, Malta. See SAN GIULIANO.

SAINT JULIAN, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SAINT JULIAN, (Sp. *San Julian*, sân koo-le-ân',) a harbor on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8' S.

SAINT JULIAN, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Borneo.

SAINT JULIEN, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g', a market-town of Savoy, 5 miles S.W. of Geneva.

SAINT JULIEN, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g', a village of Savoy, 3 miles S.E. of St. Jean de Maurienne.

SAINT-JULIEN-AUX-BOIS, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' ô bwâ, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 20 miles E.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-JULIEN-DANCE, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dônss, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Anec, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1240.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CHAPTEUIL, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dęh shâp'tül, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, near the Sumène, 8 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CIVRY, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dęh seev'ree', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 5 miles S.S.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1560.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-CONCELLES, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dęh kôn'sęll', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3997.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-COPEL, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dęh ko'pęl', a town of France, department of Puy-du-Dôme, 12 miles E.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2208.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-REIGNAC, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dęh rân'vâk', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Gironde, 14 miles S. of Lesparre. Pop. 1340.

SAINT-JULIEN-DE-VOUVANTES, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dęh voo'vônt', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the Don, 33 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 1710.

SAINT-JULIEN-DU-SAULT, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' dü sô, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Yonne, 20 miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2453.

SAINT-JULIEN-EN-JARRET, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' ôn^g zhar'râ', a town of France, department of Loire, on the Gier, 7 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-JULIEN-LA-BROUSSE, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' lâ brooss, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 24 miles W.S.W. of Tournon. Pop. 1260.

SAINT-JULIEN-LE-PETIT, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' leh peh-tee', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 21 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. 1390.

SAINT-JULIEN-MOLHESABATE, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' mol'ês'â'bât', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 15 miles E.N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JULIEN-MOLIN-MOLÉTTE, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' mo' lân^g' mo'lêt', a town of France, department of Loire, on the Ternoir, 12 miles S.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1630.

SAINT-JULIEN-PRÈS-BORT, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' prâ bon, a town of France, department of Corrèze, near the Dordogne, 10 miles S.S.E. of Ussel. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-JULIEN-SUR-SARTHE, sân^g zhü'le-ân^g' sür sart, a town of France, department of Orne, 9 miles W. of Mortagne. Pop. 1460.

SAINT JULIOT, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-JUNIEN, sân^g zhü'ne-ân^g', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the right bank of the Vienne, at its confluence with the Glane, 8 miles N.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 5900. It stands prettily on a slope, is enclosed by well planted *boulevards*, and has a very fine parish church, a departmental school, and active manufactures of serge, blankets, and quiltings, leather-gloves, hats, and earthenware, a trade in mules, and large monthly fairs.

SAINT-JUNIEN, a small village of France, department of Creuse.

SAINT-JUNIEN, a small village of France, department of Haute-Vienne.

SAINT-JUST, sân^g zhüst, a village of France, department of Aveyron, on the Viaur, 18 miles S.W. of Rodez. P. 1660.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 9 miles S.S.W. of Marennes. Pop. 1940.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Marne, on the Livon, 34 miles S. of Epernay.

SAINT-JUST, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Limoges. Pop. 1190.

SAINT JUST, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall. Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary, was born here in 1696.

SAINT-JUST-D'AVRAY, sân^g zhüst dâ'vrâ', a village of France, department of Rhone, 12 miles W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-JUST-DE-RAFFRE, sân^g zhüst dęh bâff'r', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5½ miles S.S.E. of Ambert. Pop. in 1852, 2090.

SAINT-JUST-EN-CHAUSSÉE, sân^g zhüst ôn^g shôs'sâ', a village of France, department of Oise, on the Aure, and on the railroad from Creil to Amiens, 3 miles N. of Clermont. Pop. 1200.

SAINT-JUST-EN-CHEVALET, sân^g zhüst ôn^g shęh-vâ'lâ', a village of France, department of Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Roanne. Pop. in 1852, 2665.

SAINT-JUSTIN, sân^g zhüs'tân^g', a village of France, department of Landes, on the Douze, 14 miles E.N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1660.

SAINT-JUST-LA-PENDUE, sân^g zhüst lâ pôn^g'dü', a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. in 1852, 2818.

SAINT-JUST-MALMONT, sân^g zhüst mâl'môn^g', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 16 miles N.N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1840.

SAINT-JUST-PRÈS-BRIOUDE, sân^g zhüst prâ bre-ood', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Brioude. Pop. 1470.

SAINT-JUST-PRÈS-CHOMELIX, sân^g zhüst prâ sho'męh-lee', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1650.

SAINT-JUST-SUR-LOIRE, sân^g zhüst sür lwâr, a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1231.

SAINT KEA, kee, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KEAN or KEYNE, keen, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KEVERNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KEW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT KILDA, an island in the Atlantic, 82 miles W. of Harris, (Hebrides.) Lat. 57° 48' 32" N., lon. 8° 32' 2" W. Area, about 4000 acres. Pop. in 1849, 109, who all live in a village near the S.E. coast.

SAINT KRUIS, sânt krois, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 5 miles E.S.E. of Sluis. Pop. 1340.

SAINT LAMBERT, a village of Canada East, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal.

SAINT-LAMBERT-DE-LA-POTERIE, sân^g lôn'bair dęh lâ po'teh-ree', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1273.

SAINT-LAMBERT-DES-LEVÉES, sân^g lôn'bair' dâ lęh-vâ', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 3 miles N. of Saumur. Pop. 1726.

SAINT-LAMBERT-DU-LATTAY, sân^g lôn'bair' dü lât'tâ', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S.S.W. of Angers.

SAINT LANDRY, a parish in the S.W. part of Louisiana, contains 2200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Atchafalaya, and drained by the Cortableau and Teche Bayous. The parish has a high, rolling, and picturesque surface, and a very productive soil. The Atchafalaya and Cortableau are navigable by steamboats in high water. A railroad is in course of construction from New Orleans to Opelousas, the capital of the parish. Pop. 22,253, of whom 11,382 were free, and 10,871 slaves.

SAINT-LATTIER, sân^g lât'te-â'. a village of France, department of Isère, 7 miles S.W. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 1500.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT LAURENCE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT-LAURENT, (It. *San Lorenzo*, sân lo-rên'zo,) a village of Corsica, arrondissement of Corte. Pop. 528.

SAINT-LAURENT, sân^g lô'rôn^g', (*i. e.* "Saint Lawrence,") a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2580.

SAINT-LAURENT, sân^g lô'rôn^g', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 15 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-LAURENT, sân^g lo'rôn^g', a post-village of Canada East, on the island of Montreal, 6 miles from the city.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-CERDA, sân^g lô'rôn^g' dęh sêr'dâ', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. in 1852, 2422.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-CHAMOUSET, sân^g lô'rôn^g' dęh shâ'moo'za', a town of France, department of Rhône, 17 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 1650.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-L'AIN, sân^g lô'rôn^g' dęh lân^g, a town of France, department of Ain, arrondissement of Bourg. Pop. 1370.

SAINT LAURENT-DE-LA-PLAINE, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' dęh lā plin, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 1530.

SAINT LAURENT-DE-LA-SALANGUE, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' dęh lā sā'lân^g', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, near the mouth of the Gly, 7 miles N.E. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 4063.

SAINT LAURENT-DE-MÉDOC, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' deh mā'dok', a town of France, department of Gironde, 25 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 3093.

SAINT-LAURENT-DE-NESTE, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' dęh nĕst, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, near the Neste, 14 miles E.N.E. of Bagnères. Pop. 1409.

SAINT LAURENT-DES-BAINS, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' dā bân^g', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 16 miles W.N.W. of Largentière, celebrated for its saline thermal baths.

SAINT-LAURENT-D'OLT, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' do, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 24 miles N. of Millau. Pop. 2139.

SAINT-LAURENT-D'ORLÉANS, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' dor'lā'ŏn^d', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the island of Orleans, 15 miles from Quebec. Pop. about 900.

SAINT-LAURENT-DU-PAPE, sân^o lo'rŏn^d' dü pâp, a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Erieux, at its junction with the Rhone, 9 miles N.E. of Privas. Pop. 1230.

SAINT-LAURENT-DU-PONT, sân^o lo'rŏn^d' dü pŏn^g', a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 1886.

SAINT-LAURENT EN-ROYANS, sân^o lō'rŏn^d' ân^g roi'ŏn^g', a town of France, department of Drôme, 23 miles E.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1240.

SAINT-LAURENT-SUR-GORRE, sân^o lo'rŏn^d' sür gor, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Gorre, 14 miles W.N.W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 2552.

SAINT-LAURENT-SUR-SÈVRE, sân^o lo'rŏn^d' sür sâv'r, a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Sèvre Nantaise, 3 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 7055.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

SAINT LAWRENCE, in France. See SAINT-LAURENT.

SAINT LAWRENCE, in Italy, Spain, and Spanish America. See SAN LORENZO.

SAINT LAWRENCE, Portugal, Brazil. See SÃO LOURENÇO.

SAINT LAWRENCE, (Fr. *Saint Laurent*, sân^g lo'rŏn^d'; Ger. *Sanct Lorenzfluss*, sânkt lō'rents-flŏss',) one of the largest rivers of North America, issues from Lake Ontario in about 44° 10' N. lat., and 76° 30' W. lon., and flowing in a N.E. direction, forming, in a part of its course, the boundary between New York and Canada, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a broad estuary, in about 49° 30' N. lat., and 64° W. lon. Viewing this river in connection with the great Western lakes, of which it forms the outlet, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior. It has received different names in different parts of its course; between Lake Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary; between Lake Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between Lake Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea, it takes the name of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2200 miles. The distance from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about 750 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. Between Montreal and the lake the navigation is considerably impeded by rapids, the most important of which are the Cedar and the Lachine Rapids, the latter 9 miles above Montreal. The total elevation between tide-water and Lake Ontario is about 230 feet. This is overcome by 7 canals varying from 1 mile to 12 miles in length, (but in the aggregate, only 41 miles of canal,) having locks 200 feet long between the gates, and 45 feet wide, with an excavated trunk from 100 to 140 feet wide on the surface, and a depth of 10 feet of water. Owing to the regular inclination of the rapids, steamers drawing 7 feet of water descend without the aid of canals; the passage from the head of the lake to Montreal is made by a freighted steamer in 48 hours; the upward trip requires about 60 hours. From Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, an elevation of 330 feet is overcome by a canal 28 miles in length, with about 30 stone cut locks 160 feet long by 26½ feet wide. These locks will pass a craft of about 500 tons burden, while those of the St. Lawrence have double this capacity. The total cost of the canals connected with the navigation is estimated at $12,000,000. Number of vessels that passed the St. Lawrence Canal in 1851, 6056, (tons, 505,197,) Welland Canal, 3357 vessels; tons, 363,221. By means of the Sorel or Richelieu River and Chambly Canal, large vessels pass from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, which communicates through the Champlain Canal with the navigable waters of the Hudson. The principal affluents of the St. Lawrence are the Ottawa, 800 miles long, forming the boundary between Canada East and Canada West, and the St. Maurice, Bastiscan, and Saguenay, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The breadth of the St. Lawrence is very unequal, varying from less than a mile to 3 or 4 miles. Across its mouth, from Cape Gaspé, the distance is above 100 miles. This stream contains numerous islands; in an expansion of the river near its egress from Lake Ontario there is a multitudinous group, called the "Thousand Islands," presenting to the traveller an endless variety of charming scenery. This portion of the river is sometimes called the "Lake of the Thousand Islands," (Fr. *Lac-des-Mille-Iles*, lăk dā meel eel.) The St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, drains an area estimated at 335,515 square miles, of which 90,000 are covered by the waters of the five great lakes.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a county in the N.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 2900 square miles, being the largest county in the state. It is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence, and is drained by the Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. It has several small lakes, the principal of which is Black Lake. A large part of this county is still but thinly settled, and is heavily wooded. In the town of Canton, a natural canal, about 6 miles in length and navigable for boats, connects Oswegatchie and Grase Rivers. The surface is uneven, and in the S.W. part hilly. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850 this county produced 1,236,504 lbs. of maple sugar, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. Iron ore, lead, and marble are abundant. The St. Lawrence River, by means of canals around the different falls and rapids, is navigable along the border. The county is traversed by the railroad connecting Ogdensburg with Rouse's Point, and partly intersected by the Watertown and Potsdam Railroad. Capital, Canton. Pop. 68,617.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

SAINT LAWRENCE, or CLARK ISLAND, an island in Behring Sea, in lat. 63° N., lon. 170° W. Length, from E. to W., 80 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

SAINT LAWRENCE, GULF OF. See GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

SAINT-LAZARI, sân^g lā'zā'ree', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 33 miles E. of Quebec. Pop. about 800.

SAINT LAZZARO-DEGLI-ARMENI, (lāt'sā'ro dail'yee armā'nee,) a small island in the lagoon of Venice, with a celebrated convent and an Armenian college.

SAINT-LEGER, sân^g lęh-zhā', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Ton, 9 miles S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1805.

SAINT-LEGER, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 39 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1260.

SAINT LEGER, a post-office of Ozark co., Missouri.

SAINT-LEGER-DE-FOUCHERET, sân^g lęh-zhā' dęh foo'shęh-rā', a village of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles S.E. of Avallon. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-LEGER MAGNAZEIX (?) sân^g lęh-zhā' mân'yā'zā', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 14 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1623.

SAINT-LEGER-SUR-D'HEUNE, sân^g lęh-zhā' sür dŭn, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles W.N.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. 1600.

SAINT LEGIER, sân^g lęh-zhe-ā', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, about 3 miles from Vevay. Pop. 771.

SAINT-LÉON, sân^g lā'ŏn^d', numerous villages of France; the principal being St. Léon, department of Allier, 25 miles from Palisse.

SAINT-LÉONARD, sâng-lā'o'nar', town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 11 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. 2808.

SAINT-LÉONARD, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 17 miles N. of Blois. Pop. 1170.

SAINT LEONARD, lĕn'ard, a parish of England, co. of Devon, forming a suburb of Exeter on the S.E. Here is the West of England Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

SAINT LEONARD, lĕn'ard, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

SAINT-LÉONARD-DES-BOIS, lā'o'nar' dā bwā, a village of France, department of Sarthe, and on the river Sarthe, 20 miles W. of Mamers. Pop. 1810.

SAINT LEONARD (lĕn'ard) MIDDLETON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, agreeably situated at the confluence of two small streams, 5 miles N.N.E. of Manchester. It has a fine old church, several Dissenting places of worship, a grammar, a national, and several other schools; a mechanics' institute, a handsome market-house, and extensive silk and cotton factories, in which a large proportion of the inhabitants are employed. A branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway has its terminus in the market-place, and about 1½ miles E. the Rochdale Canal passes. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5740.

SAINT LEONARDO. See SAN LEONARDO.

SAINT LEONARD'S, sent lĕn'ardz, a parish and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings, on the S.W. The town, commenced about 15 years ago, has now become a thriving and favorite locality for visitors, and it has a handsome new church and the various appliances of a place of summer resort. Pop. in 1851, 1340.

SAINT LEONARD'S, lên'ardz, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland, 45 miles S. of Annapolis.

SAINT LEONARD'S FOREST, England, co. of Sussex, 1½ miles E. of Horsham, occupies about 10,000 acres, and is an enclosed part of the ancient Andredswald, or Wood of Anderida, which in the Roman and Saxon period occupied all the tract called the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

SAINT LEONHARD, several towns of Germany. See SANCT LEONHARD.

SAINT LEON LE GRAND, sân^g lôn^g leh grôn^g', a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, 1 mile from Sainte-Ursule. Here are excellent mineral springs and hotels.

SAINT-LEU, sân^g luh, a town and quarter of the island of Bourbon, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of St. Paul.

SAINT-LEU-D'ESSERENT, sân^g luh dâs'seh-rôw', a market-town of France, department of Oise, and on the river Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 3 miles S.S.W. of Creil.

SAINT-LEU TAVERNY, sân^g luh tâ'vêr'nee', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 1182. It has a fine château and park, which belonged successively to the Bonaparte, Orleans, and Bourbon-Condé families.

SAINT-LE'VAN, a maritime parish of England, co. of Cornwall, at the S. extremity of the peninsula, Land's End. It has an ancient well and oratory, and "The Logan Stone," a rocking mass of granite, poised on an elevated rock.

SAINT LIN, sân^g lân^g, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Leinster, 24 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-LIVRADE, sân^g lee'vrâd', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, near the Lot, 4 miles W.S.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 3209.

SAINT-LIVRADE, a town of France, department of Haut-Garrone, arrondissement of Toulouse.

SAINT-LIZIER, sân^g lee'ze-â', (anc. *Consorannis?*) a town of France, department of Ariège, on the right bank of the Salat, 1 mile N. of St. Girons. Pop. 1160.

SAINT-LO, sân^g lo, (anc. *Briovera?*) a town of France, capital of the department of Manche, on the Vire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 168 miles W. by N. of Paris. The centre part stands upon a rock, and throws out in different directions 7 or 8 streets, which are all more or less steep, and lined with very indifferent houses. The manufactures are drugget, employing 2400 workmen in the town and neighborhood; ribbons, lace, linen, and leather. There are also some bleach fields and dye-works. St. Lo is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. Pop. in 1846, 8339.

SAINT-LOUBÈS, sân^g loo'bâ', a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2541.

SAINT-LOUIS, sân^g loo'ee', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the railway from Strasbourg to Basel, (Bâle,) 4 miles N.W. of Basel, with an important custom-house, and some large iron-works. Pop. 1600.

SAINT LOUIS, a county in the E. part of Missouri, occupies a point of land formed by the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi River, the latter of which separates it from Illinois on the E. The Maramec River traverses the S. part, and enters the Mississippi on the boundary. It is also drained by the River des Peres, and by Gravois and Bonhomme Creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified; the soil has a substratum of good limestone, and is highly productive. In 1850 the county produced 14,189 tons of hay, a greater quantity than was produced in any other county in the state. Extensive mines of stone coal and quarries of marble are worked, and iron is found in the W. part. Several railways are in progress of construction through this county, which is by far the most populous and wealthy in the state. Capital, St. Louis. Pop. 99,978, of whom 94,011 were free, and 5967 slaves.

SAINT LOUIS, sent loo'is, a village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 11 miles N.E. of Columbus, the county town. Pop. about 100.

SAINT LOUIS, sent loo'is or sent loo'ee, (Fr. pron. sân^g loo'ee',) a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of St. Louis county, Missouri, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, 174 above the mouth of the Ohio, 744 below the Falls of St. Anthony, 1194 above New Orleans, and 128 miles E. of Jefferson City. Lat. 38° 37′ 28″ N., lon. 90° 15′ 16″ W. The site rises from the river by two plateaus of limestone formation, the first 20 and the other 60 feet above the floods of the Mississippi. The ascent to the first plateau, or bottom as it may be termed, is somewhat abrupt; the second rises more gradually, and spreads out into an extensive plain, affording fine views of the city and river. St. Louis extends in all nearly 7 miles by the curve of the Mississippi, and about 3 miles back; the thickly-settled portion, however, is only 2 or 2½ miles in length, following the river, and about 1½ miles in breadth. The city is well laid out, the streets being for the most part 60 feet wide, and, with but few exceptions, intersecting each other at right angles. Front street, extending along the levee, is upwards of 100 feet wide, and built up on the side facing the river, with a range of massive stone warehouses, which make an imposing appearance as the city is approached by water. Front, Main, and Second streets, parallel to each other and to the river, are the seat of the principal wholesale business. The latter is occupied with heavy grocery, iron, receiving, and shipping houses. Fourth street, the fashionable promenade, contains the finest retail stores. The streets parallel to Front and Main streets are designated Second street, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and so on; and those on the right and left of Market street, extending at right angles with the river, are mostly named from various forest trees, similar to the streets of Philadelphia. Large expenditures have been made from time to time in grading and otherwise improving the streets and alleys of St. Louis. As yet, but slight provision has been made for public squares. One handsome enclosure, however, called Lafayette Square, has recently been laid out in the S. section of the city, about 2 miles S.W. of the court-house. St. Louis is handsomely built, especially the new portion of the city; the principal material is brick, though limestone is employed to some extent.

Public Buildings.—It may be doubted whether any city of the Union has improved more rapidly than this in the style of its public buildings. But 24 years ago a court-house was erected at a cost of $14,000; it was then considered a handsome edifice, and sufficient for all future purposes. Within a few years, however, this building has given place to a new structure, now nearly completed, the cost of which will scarcely fall short of half a million of dollars. It is constructed of Genevieve limestone, and occupies an entire square bounded by Market, Chestnut, Fourth and Fifth streets. The style of architecture somewhat resembles that of the Capitol at Washington. The fronts are adorned with porticos, and in the interior is a rotunda, lighted from the dome. The "Market and Town-house," erected at a cost of $20,000, has been pulled down, and the "Centre Market Buildings," a handsome block, now occupies their place. A new City Hall is about to be erected, of a size and style corresponding to the present prospects of the city. A new custom-house is now being built, at an estimated cost of about $350,000. Of the 4 churches—the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, and the Baptist—which were all the town contained in 1829, not a vestige now remains; but in their stead had arisen, in 1850, 49 others, viz. 12 Catholic, 12 Methodist, 8 Presbyterian, 5 Episcopal, 2 Unitarian, 2 Evangelical, and 1 Boatmens', besides 2 Jewish synagogues. At the present time the number of churches in St. Louis is probably not less than 60, several of which have cost above $100,000. Of these, St. George's, (Episcopal,) at the corner of Locust and Seventh streets, the Catholic Cathedral, on Walnut street between Second and Third, and the Church of the Messiah, a magnificent Gothic edifice recently erected by the Unitarians, at the corner of Olive and Ninth streets, are regarded as the finest. The Cathedral is 136 feet long, and 84 feet wide, with a front of polished freestone 98 feet high, adorned with a Doric portico. In the tower is a chime of bells, the heaviest of which weighs 2600 pounds. The United States arsenal, situated on Arsenal street, in the extreme S.E. section of the city, is a large and imposing edifice, enclosed by handsomely-ornamented grounds. Jefferson Barracks are located about 13 miles below, on the bank of the Mississippi.

Hotels.—The principal hotels in St. Louis are the Planters' House, on Fourth street, between Pine and Chestnut; the United States Hotel, at the corner of Market and Third streets; the Virginia Hotel, corner of Main and Green streets; the Missouri Hotel, corner of Main and Morgan streets; and the Monroe House, at the corner of Second and Olive streets. The Planters' House is one of the largest and finest hotels in the West, and occupies the entire front between Pine and Chestnut streets. Another first-class hotel is also being erected.

Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions may be mentioned the City Hospital, the Marine Hospital, for which a new building has just been erected, 3 miles below St. Louis; the Sisters' Hospital, the Home for the Friendless, and the Orphan Asylums. The Home for the Friendless, designed for the benefit of aged indigent females, and opened October 4th, 1853, is situated on the Carondelet road, about 4 miles from the court-house. The edifice, formerly "Swiss College," consists of a stone centre, 75 feet in length, and two frame wings, each from 30 to 40 feet in length; the whole two stories high. The premises comprise about 8 acres of ground, variously diversified with walks and shade-trees. About $40,000 have been raised for the support of the institution. The City Hospital has long been distinguished for the excellent accommodations which it affords to the sick, but of late has been found inadequate to the wants of the rapidly-increasing population. Its extension, therefore, as well as the erection of new and suitable buildings for the quarantine, is earnestly recommended in the mayor's message of October, 1853. A new edifice, intended as a House of Refuge, has recently been completed, and the building formerly occupied as the "Smallpox Hospital," situated on land in the St. Louis Common, known as the Old

County Farm, has also been fitted up for the reception of a juvenile reform school.

The literary and educational institutions of St. Louis have, considering their recent origin, attained a high degree of excellence. The University of St. Louis, organized in 1832, under the direction of the Catholics, is a well-ordered, well-sustained, and most efficient institution. The medical college connected with it is also very flourishing. During the term for 1852–3, it was attended by 72 students; and on the 1st of October, 1853, it is said that the number of matriculants enrolled for the ensuing season, was four times greater than any previous year. The medical department of the Missouri University is also located here. It was founded in 1840, and during the winter of 1852–3, 92 students attended its lectures. The members of both these colleges enjoy excellent advantages for practice in the City Hospital. The Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis was organized in 1846, and incorporated in 1851. The building is of brick, in the Italian style, 105 feet by 127, and 4 stories high. The united size of the library and reading-room is 80 feet by 64. The lecture-room, 80 feet by 44, is in the second story, and in the third is a grand hall, the largest and finest perhaps in the whole West, being 105 feet long and 80 feet wide. The entire cost of building, including the site, is estimated at $95,000. The library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, besides about 100 magazines and other periodicals, apart from its newspapers. Any person of mercantile pursuits is admitted as a member of the association: clerks paying $2 initiation fee and 75 cents quarterly, and proprietors $5 initiation fee and $2.50 quarterly. The citizens of St. Louis have given especial attention to the cause of popular education. Their schools are the pride of the city, and attended by upwards of 5000 pupils; the property is valued at $500,000, and the annual income amounts to about $50,000. A large number of pupils are also educated in the private seminaries of the city, and in the convents. The buildings of the latter are conspicuous and handsome edifices.

St. Louis has about 25 publication offices, issuing newspapers and other periodicals. Seven or eight newspapers are published daily; and several have weekly, and two—the Times and the Republican—have tri-weekly and weekly editions. Four or five are printed in the German language. The press is generally characterized by ability, and several of its issues have a wide circulation.

Real Estate, Improvements, &c.—The value of real estate in St. Louis has advanced at an astonishingly rapid rate. In 1822 the trustees of the First Presbyterian church purchased a lot fronting 150 feet on Fourth street, and 90 feet on Washington avenue and St. Charles street, for $300. In April, 1853, the ground was leased for a term of 50 years, at the rate of $4000 per annum. Since then, seven splendid stores have been erected on it, at a cost of $50,000. The lot at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, extending 120 feet on the former, and 150 feet along the latter, was sold in 1826 for $400. It is now valued at $30,000, exclusive of the improvements. In 1831, Judge Lucas conveyed to Samuel Wiggins a lot 90 feet front and 135 deep, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, upon which Christ Church now stands, for the sum of $1600. The value of the same ground is now estimated at $22,000. In 1833, a block situated between Fourth and Fifth streets, and Locust and St. Charles streets, was sold for $6000; it is now said to be worth $182,000. In 1835, the Trustees of the Unitarian church purchased a lot at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, 127 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Fourth street, for $2000, or $33.33 per front foot. Two years ago it was sold for $24,000, or $400 per front foot, and in 1853 it was supposed to be worth $600 per front foot. In 1844, a meadow belonging to Judge Carr was laid off into lots, and sold at auction, on ten years' credit, at prices varying from $8 to $18 per lot. What was then a meadow now contains a population of not less than 4000 souls, and the lots are valued at four times their original cost. Real estate investments on Front and Main streets vary from $700 to $300 per front foot; and, on Second street, lots which five years ago could be bought for $100 or $150 per front foot, now sell for $500.

There has also been a corresponding advance in real estate lying without the city. Land which in 1842–3 sold at prices varying from $75 to $150 per acre, now brings from $1200 to $2000. In 1847–3, two estates in the S. part of the city were disposed of in lots, the sales of which ranged from $1.60 to $4 per front foot. Now the same property sells as high as $40 per foot. And finally, six years ago land that could be purchased in the common, S. of the city, for about $75 per acre, now commands $1000, and but little is to be obtained even at that price. The city of St. Louis owns 600 acres of these lands, and has claims upon as much more.

The revenue of the city twenty years ago, as ascertained from the assessment list, was $4765.98. In 1853 the assessed valuation of property, though falling far below its real value, was $39,397,186, upon which a tax of $413,670 is collected, independent of $40,000 arising from the sale of licences. The assessed value of merchandise amounted to $8,744,786 64, an increase of $2,259,606.57 over 1852. The highest tax paid by any individual in 1829 was $532; now, one gentleman, J. H. Lucas, Esq., pays in his own name a city tax of $14,000; nor does this include the whole of his assessment, as much of his property is held conjointly with others.

The water-works, which in 1829 were of very inconsiderable importance, embraced, in 1853, above 35 miles of pipe. The main reservoir, built in 1849, is capable of containing 3,000,000 gallons of water, being 250 feet square, and 15 feet deep. It occupies the S.W. quarter of an enclosure 600 feet on a side, situated at the head of Olive street, to which water is forced from the river by stationary engines, a distance of 1½ miles. Since the above date, a new reservoir has been constructed, the water from which is superior in purity to that furnished from the old one. It has also been contemplated to erect a water-tower on the site of the old reservoir on Broadway, of sufficient capacity to be a valuable adjunct in the event of large fires. Gas-works were put in operation about 8 years since, and their magnitude may be inferred from the fact that, in 1853, 33 miles of street-pipe were laid throughout the city.

The levee, which 20 years ago was a mere mud bank, with transverse ways to the water's edge, has since undergone very important changes. Great expenditures have been made in filling up and otherwise improving it directly in front of the city; and at a session of the governmental authorities, in the spring of 1853, an appropriation of $200,000 was made, one half to be expended N. of Cherry, and the other half S. of Plum street. Extensive improvements in the harbor are also being made. The expenditures for this purpose, from April 11 to October, 1853, amounted to $50,256. A roadway has recently been constructed from the Illinois shore to and across Blood Island. It is three feet above high water mark, and cost about $150,000.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of St. Louis, although in their infancy, are hardly less important than her commerce. The flouring business is carried on here more extensively than in any city of the West. The product of the 19 mills of the city amounted, in 1851, to 408,099 barrels; in 1852, to 393,184 barrels; and in 1853, to 457,076 barrels: their daily capacity is estimated at 2000 barrels. At Belcher's sugar-refinery, which is one of the most extensive in the Union, the yield for 1852 amounted to 16,563 boxes, 7658 hogsheads, 12,457 barrels, and 29,848 bags of refined sugar, besides 103,550 packages and 10,567 barrels refined from molasses and cane syrup. There are also several other sugar-refiners. The manufacture of different kinds of chemicals and oils is extensively carried on. The quantity of oil produced from lard in 1852 was estimated at between 4000 and 5000 barrels, an increase of 1000 barrels over the previous year. In 1853, there were received at the principal oil manufactory of the city 22,931 bushels of flaxseed, being an increase of 8880 bushels over the previous year. There are in St. Louis 10 establishments for the manufacture of tobacco, several of which are on a large scale; these yielded, in 1852, 8000 packages, consuming 700 hogsheads of raw material. The manufacture of hemp into bale-rope and bagging, and the distilling of whisky, also employ a large amount of capital. But however important these several interests may be in themselves, they can hardly be regarded as the most important to St. Louis. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the development of the vast mineral resources of the region tributary to her, is destined to exert a controlling influence upon the future of this metropolis. Her manufactures of iron already exceed those of any other city on the Mississippi, if not in the West. Numerous foundries annually turn out stoves and other castings to a large amount. Railing, machinery, and steam-engines are extensively manufactured. A large establishment for the production of locomotives went into operation in 1853. Mining operations have already been commenced at Iron Mountain: from this source Messrs. Chouteau, Valli & Harrison obtain the material for their extensive rolling mill. Coopering and the packing of meat are likewise important branches of business: the latter, for 1852, comprised 47,000 hogs, and about 3000 barrels of beef. The above statements indicate only a few of the leading manufactures of St. Louis. According to the census returns of 1850, the number of establishments in operation in the city exceeded 13,000, comprising about 100 different manufactures, which amounted in value to upwards of $15,000,000. Since then, nearly every branch of this species of industry has been greatly extended—probably doubled.

Shipping, Commerce, &c.—Each stream which contributes to the commerce of St. Louis has its regular packets, and, for the most part, a separate place of landing. The Missouri, the Illinois, and the Upper Mississippi have as fine craft as float on the Western waters, while the down-river, or New Orleans traders, are scarcely excelled in size, equipment, speed, and construction. The St. Louis boats also visit the Ohio, the Wabash, the Tennessee, and other streams. With such an immense inland navigation, the commerce of the port requires a large number of steamers, and its tonnage in this respect exceeds that of every other Western city. The following table exhibits the monthly

arrival of steamboats at St. Louis from the various rivers and places specified, for 1852:—

Months.	New Orleans.	Ohio River.	Illinois River.	Upper Miss.	Missouri.	Cairo.	Other Ports.
January	20	12	1	1	2	10	0
February	24	25	98	17	7	21	10
March	27	47	80	45	34	17	9
April	32	64	78	72	37	18	16
May	37	74	94	82	57	25	30
June	25	44	73	57	38	27	25
July	35	35	72	77	33	20	15
August	21	34	57	56	27	18	20
September	22	42	78	80	26	22	34
October	34	55	94	101	34	20	30
November	36	40	97	68	19	16	23
December	27	48	86	49	13	7	12
Total	330	520	658	705	317	223	231

The aggregate arrivals of steamboats at St. Louis during the year 1850, was 2907; 1851, 2625; and 1852, 3184. The shipping owned in the district, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 37,862 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 32,643 were employed in steam navigation. In 1854, the shipping amounted to an aggregate of 43,575 tons, of which 41,980 were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 9 steamboats, with an aggregate burden of 3079 tons, were built.

The statistics connected with the business of the city for the last four years reveal several very interesting facts. On some articles the amounts of imports have largely increased, while upon other important articles, as lead, beef, pork, &c. the falling off has been heavy. The following comparative table, prepared by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis, will exhibit a few of the leading articles of import for the four consecutive seasons ending December 31, 1854:—

Articles.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Bale rope.....coils..	34,911	42,905	67,231	49,921
Beer.....bbls...	11,662	11,635	4,856	4,001
Bacon.....casks..	17,781	12,893	10,923	9,962
Barley.....bush..	159,374	101,225	124,884	136,650
Corn.....bush..	1,476,743	755,488	1,048,120	1,784,189
Coffee.....bags..	98,568	118,370	105,812	120,429
Flour.....bbls...	230,470	227,894	289,685	291,461
Peaches, dry....sacks..	20,573	11,749	20,109	36,758
Hemp.....bales..	85,600	50,885	63,562	73,625
Hides.....No....	101,197	100,284	97,902	72,483
Iron (pig).....tons..	6,612	9,176	10,111	13,491
Lead.....pigs...	528,781	493,627	455,990	329,843
Oats.....bush..	868,438	848,860	1,235,000	1,777,873
Pork in bulk....pieces.	812,415	530,855	554,104	471,901
Sugar.....hhds..	23,522	31,477	51,824	60,923
Tobacco.....hhds..	21,698	16,488	10,445	9,907
Wheat.....bush..	1,839,558	1,689,438	2,381,378	2,360,217
Whisky.....bbls...	50,215	69,240	73,513	65,377
Wool.....bales..	1,731	1,248	2,214	1,048

The receipts by river at the port of St. Louis, for the year 1853, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Ale, barrels	10,124	Hair, packages	4,960
Barley, sacks	52,080	Hay, bales	22,245
Beans, packages	2,768	Hemp, bales	68,350
Bran, sacks	33,156	Hides	101,440
Brooms, dozens	20,063	Hogs	20,435
Butter, packages	9,324	Hops, bales	1,184
Bark, sacks	5,276	Horses	1,173
Batting, bales	5,609	Honey, packages	302
Bagging, rolls	2,326	Iron	—
Beef, barrels	5,514	Lard, tierces	11,560
Buffalo Robes, packages	9,193	Lard, barrels	23,242
Buffalo Robes, pieces	1,624	Lard, cans, &c	3,338
Burr-stones	1,721	Lead, pigs	442,218
Baskets, nests	1,018	Leather, rolls	14,866
Corn, sacks	459,192	Lime, barrels	8,318
Cheese, boxes	27,246	Liquors, packages	9,984
Cotton, bales	913	Meats, packages	20,280
Cooperages, pieces	98,141	Meats, pieces	7,779
Cattle, head	3,171	Meats, bulk	495,286
Coffee, sacks	104,467	Meats, tierces	225
Coal, casks	2,311	Molasses, barrels	52,544
Cement, barrels	7,030	Marble, packages	3,960
Corn-meal, packages	947	Marble-dust, barrels	205
Cotton yarn, bags	8,681	Moss, bales	121
Candles, boxes	2,705	Malt, packages	805
Cigars, boxes	621	Nails, kegs	68,967
Crackers, barrels	623	Oats, sacks	464,052
Corn mills	796	Onions, sacks	27,007
Chains, dozens	.....	Oysters, packages	6,791
Castings, pieces	.....	Oil, packages	2,639
Demijohns	2,842	Paper, bundles	68,969
Eggs, packages	2,814	Pipes, boxes	1,005
Fish, packages	3,427	Planter	1,352
Flour, barrels	200,203	Ploughs	1,104
Flour, sacks	3,393	Potatoes, packages	72,724
Fruit dried, sacks	28,149	Pork, barrels	71,519
Fruit dried, barrels	11,350	Pork, bbls., casks, tierces	4,255
Furniture, packages	5,500	Pork and Lard, barrels	732
Grease, packages	1,246	Pork and Lard, tierces	2,184
Glass, boxes	21,269	Poultry, coops	771
Grindstones	3,829	Rags, sacks	4,447
Gunnies, bales & bundles	12,854	Raisins, boxes	10,149
Gunpowder	11,020	Rice, tierces	2,663
Rope, coils	58,457	Sugar, boxes and bags	40,157
Rosin and Pitch, barrels	5,389	Syrup, barrels	863
Saddle trees	1,091	Tallow, packages	1,384
Saleratus, packages	1,338	Tar, barrels	6,040
Salt, sacks	203,069	Tin, boxes	12,112
Salt, barrels	68,832	Tobacco, hogsheads	16,102
Sand, barrels	579	Tobacco, boxes	10,378
Seed, packages	21,888	Tobacco, bundles, &c	970
Sheep	3,324	Tow, bales	412
Shorts, sacks	4,475	Turpentine, barrels	1,962
Skins, Furs, and Peltries, bundles	9,412	Twine, sacks	127
Soap, boxes	7,771	Wax, packages	447
Soda Ash, packages	1,085	Wheat, sacks	1,009,435
Starch, boxes	4,135	Wheat, barrels	17,267
Sugar, hogsheads	50,774	Whisky, barrels	49,670
Sugar, barrels	12,375	Wine, packages	11,923
		Wool, sacks	1,152

The total amount of coal received at St. Louis in 1853, is estimated at 2,837,518 bushels; sawn lumber, 36,412,451 feet; shingles, 30,462,700; laths, 6,947,000; cedar posts, 22,748; logs purchased at the city mills, 29,636,808 feet; and wood surveyed, 44,280½ cords. The total value of foreign importations entered at the custom-house in 1853, was $917,275, of which $487,750 was from England, and $124,606 from Pernambuco and Bahia. The duties collected amounted to $290,260.

The importations of dry-goods into St. Louis for the year 1852 were estimated at $7,000,000, (an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the previous year,) and the sales at $8,500,000. This, however, only has reference to the wholesale business. Including the retail trade of the city, the entire imports were estimated at $10,500,000, and the sales at $13,000,000. The business of the heaviest wholesale houses amounts to from $500,000 to $800,000 annually.

The Bank of the State of Missouri is the only chartered banking institution in St. Louis, or in Missouri. It has five branches, viz. one at Fayette, one at Jackson, one at Lexington, one at Palmyra, and one at Springfield. The entire capital is $1,200,000, one-half of which is divided among the several branches. The local discounts of the city bank, for 1853, amounted to $5,592,271, and the exchange purchased to $6,343,433; making the total business of the bank for the year $11,935,704. The amount of exchanges sold by the Bank of Missouri and private bankers of the city was estimated at $38,000,000, besides $4,000,000 remitted by merchants. The whole number of bonds outstanding against St. Louis in October, 1853, amounted to $2,735,296, and the interest on the same for the year, to $165,103.75. The entire revenue of the city, from April 11 to October 4, 1853, amounted to $414,252.32, and the expenditures for the same period, to $412,914.22. Of the latter sum, $44,938.92 was for improving and cleaning the streets; $24,475.64 for wharf improvements; 19,611.54, the cost of the police department; $17,583.60 for lighting the city; $11,879.99 for the City Hospital; and $7302.30, the expenses of the fire department.

The natural advantages which St. Louis enjoys as a commercial emporium are probably not surpassed by those of any inland port in the world. Situated midway between two oceans, and near the geographical centre of the finest agricultural region on the globe, almost at the very focus towards which converge the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Illinois Rivers, there can be no doubt that she is destined, at no distant period, to become the great receiving and distributing depôt of most of the vast region drained by these streams. Having already reached an enviable position among her sister cities, she is looking westward, with a system of railways intended not only to bring to her markets the agricultural and mineral treasures of the Missouri basin, but eventually to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and finally to the golden shores of the Pacific Ocean. Her connection, with the Atlantic cities, through Cincinnati and Chicago, is already secured beyond contingency. The construction of railroads penetrating various sections of her own state, designed ultimately to communicate with New Orleans, are also about to be undertaken. Of these, the Iron Mountain, the North Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads are already chartered, and soon to be commenced. The Pacific Railroad is now nearly completed to Jefferson City, and the Ohio and Mississippi road is in an advanced stage of construction, the cars having long been running to Salem, forming a connection with the Illinois Central Railroad at Sandoval, and with the Chicago Branch of it at Centralia. The opening of these various railways, and others proposed, will give St. Louis ready access to immense deposits of iron, coal, lead, and copper ores, within a circuit of 90 miles, equal to the wants of the whole Mississippi Valley for centuries to come, and which have not to this time been brought into use, simply because of the difficulty and expense of reaching a market. Therefore, with all the commercial facilities which this metropolis now enjoys—facilities which have hitherto been productive of prosperity almost beyond example—what may she not become when the vast system of railways here contemplated shall have gone into operation!

History.—Among the many sites which the vast domain of uninhabited territory in the Mississippi Valley presented for founding a city, that on which St. Louis now stands was selected by Laclede, February 15th, 1764, as one possessing

peculiar advantages for the fur trade, and for defence against the Indians. The confluence of the different rivers in the immediate neighborhood was a desideratum in the estimation of the trapper; it has become of vast importance to the place in establishing it as a centre for agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. The statistics of these early times show that for 10 successive years, ending in 1804, the average annual value of the furs collected at this portemounted to $203,750. The number of deer skins was 153,000; of beaver, 36,900; of otter, 8000; of bear, 5100, and of buffalo, 850. The population at this period was between 1500 and 2000, one-half of whom were absent a great part of each year as trappers and voyageurs. It will readily be perceived that the elements which gave the settlement existence were not of a character adequate to foster it beyond the limits of a frontier village; and accordingly, as late as 1820, we find the accession of population had not swelled the original very materially. Up to this date the census only shows an advance to 4598. Military expeditions and establishments, together with a sparse immigration, confined to those peculiar temperaments which delight in the wild and adventurous, still kept up a progressive improvement, which centering here for personal security as well as for trade, still fixed it as the seat of a commercial and manufacturing metropolis, destined in a few years to become an object of interest throughout the world. On the 11th of August, 1768, a Spanish officer by the name of Rious, with a company of Spanish troops, took possession of St. Louis and Upper Louisiana, as it was termed, in the name of his Catholic majesty, under whose government it remained until its final transfer to the United States, March 26, 1804. In 1813, the first brick house was erected; in 1817, the first steamboat arrived —both important events, but neither of which became frequent until several years after. In 1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede, in honor of Louis XV. of France. From 1825 to 1830, the influx of population from Illinois began to be of importance. From this state the commerce of St. Louis received its first great impulse, and from this state it still derives a large portion of its support. With 1829 the keel-boat entirely disappeared. The steamer Yellowstone about this time ascended to the Great Falls, and was succeeded by the Assiniboine and others. Dry-goods houses were already established, and these sent out retail branches to Springfield, and other places in Illinois. Extensive warehouses began to be erected, some of which are still standing, having survived the great fire. They rose from their solid limestone foundations, built on a scale which shows that the impressions of the present were vividly portrayed to the minds of the people of that day.

The population of St. Louis in 1830 was 5694, showing an increase of only 2096 in ten years. In 1840 it had much more than doubled, having reached 16,469. Between these periods, therefore, we are to look for the commencement of that vast increase which has so distinguished the growth of this city. Pop. in 1850, 75,294 free, and 2650 slaves; total, 77,850. Of these, 23,774 were born in Germany; 11,257 in Ireland; 2330 in England; and 2450 in other foreign countries: making an aggregate of 40,414 natives of foreign countries, and 37,436 natives of the United States. By a local census of 1852, St. Louis contained a population of 94,819; and if to this we add the population of the suburbs, it would swell the number to upwards of 100,000 souls; being an increase of about 20,000 since 1850, and nearly 84,000 since 1840.

SAINT LOUIS, (loo'is,) a lake of Canada East, formed by an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 7 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 7 miles. The river Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W. side.

SAINT LOUIS, an island in the S.W. part of the Strait of Magellan.

SAINT LOUIS, sent loo'is, (Fr. pron. sĕNº loo'eeʹ,) an island of West Africa, in Senegambia, belonging to the French. It is situated at the mouth of the Senegal River, in lat. 16° 2′ N., lon. 16° 31′ W., is low, and about 1½ miles in length. Pop. 11,500.

SAINT LOUIS, or ANDAR, ŏNʹdarʹ, a town on St. Louis Island, capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, has a pop. of 12,000, of whom three-fourths are negro slaves.

SAINT LOUIS, sĕNº loo'eeʹ, a town of Hayti, on the S. coast, 12 miles E.N.E. of Cayes.

SAINT LOUIS, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, E. of Port-de Paix.

SAINT-LOUIS, a town, formerly the capital of the island of Bourbon, 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, near the S.W. coast. Pop. 9285.

SAINT-LOUIS, a commune of the French island of Marie-Galante, in the West Indies. Pop. 2723.

SAINT LOUIS (loo'is) RIVER, rises in Itasca co., Minnesota, and falls into the W. extremity of Lake Superior. It forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The navigation is much impeded by cascades and rapids. Length, about 250 miles.

SAINT LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Newark, 7 miles N. of the latter.

SAINT-LOUP, sĕNº loo, a village of France, department of Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.W. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 2752.

SAINT-LOUP, a village of France, department of Rhône, 12 miles S.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1960.

SAINT-LOUP, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, at the confluence of the Thoué and Cébron, 10 miles N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 1644.

SAINT LOURENÇO-DO-BAIRRO. See Sao Lourenco do Bairro.

SAINT-LUBIN-DES-JONCHERETS, sĕNº loo'bĕNº dā zhŏNº'shō rāʹ, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Avre, 12 miles W. of Dreux. P. 1540.

SAINT LUC, sĕNº lŭk, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Chambly, 6 miles from St. John's. Pop. 890.

SAINT LUCE, sĕNº lŭss, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, 72 miles N.E. of Quebec.

SAINT LUCIA, sent loo-seeʹā, often pronounced sent loozeeʹ, (Fr. *Sainte-Lucie*, sĕNt lü'seeʹ,) one of the British West India Islands, in the Windward group, 21 miles N. by E. of St. Vincent, and 20 miles S. of Martinique; lat. (N. point) 14° 5′ N., lon. 60° 57′ W.; greatest length, from N. to S., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 14 miles. Area, about 270 square miles. It is of volcanic origin, and, with exception of the plains of Gros Islet and Vieuxfort, the one near its N., and the other near its S. extremity, has a rugged, and mountainous surface. Many of the heights assume very fantastic shapes; and several of them leave no doubt as to their having been, probably at no very remote period, active craters. In one of them, called Soufriere, the acting of volcanic agency is still attested by the sulphurous vapors which are continually rising from it. Two of the most remarkable cones are the Great and Little Pitons, rising suddenly from the water on the S.W. shore. The greater part of the island is covered with dense and gloomy forests; but the valleys and lower heights are well cultivated, and remarkably productive. The decomposed lava, of which the soil consists, possesses almost inexhaustible fertility. St. Lucia has the reputation of being the most insalubrious of all the West India Islands. The dense forests, and the rank vegetation of the swamps, are evidently the great cause of disease; but more recently, since many of the former have been cleared, and several of the latter laid dry, the salubrity has been greatly improved. The island is infested with a venomous reptile called "the rat-tail," from the bite of which great numbers annually lose their lives. The phrase, "he died of the serpent," is as common as that he died of the fever. The staple product of St. Lucia is the sugar-cane, from which, in 1849, there were made and exported 67,405 hundredweight of sugar, 10,037 hundredweight of molasses, and 2472 gallons of rum. The exports of sugar in 1852 amounted to 5120 hogsheads, 269 tierces, 2006 barrels, and 63,517 hundredweight; the whole valued at £4,462. The only other article deserving of notice, is cocoa, of which, in 1849, the produce was 7928 pounds. At one time coffee was cultivated to such an extent, that, in 1842, the produce amounted to 151,837 pounds. In the following year, however, it sunk to 2312 pounds; and though, in 1844, it suddenly started to 33,514 pounds, it fell as rapidly in subsequent years; and, if now cultivated at all, is on so insignificant a scale, that it no longer appears in the list of exports. In 1837, previous to the abolition of slavery, the export of sugar was only 41,850 hundredweight. The value of exports in 1852 was 57,52. St. Lucia is divided into 9 parishes. The government is vested in a governor, executive council, consisting of 4 members, and a legislative council, composed of 12. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of 3 clergyman of the Church of England, and 9 Roman Catholic priests. The moral and social condition of the inhabitants is very low; concubinage is so common that marriage forms the exception rather than the rule. The whole number of children attending school in 1852, was only 993. The revenue of the island in 1852, amounted to 13,740£, and the expenditures to 12,520£. The English first settled in St. Lucia in 1637, but were expelled the following year. The French held it from 1763 to 1803, and the existing laws relative to property &c. are French. The chief towns are Castries, the capital, Soufriere, and Vieuxfort. Pop. in 1851, 24,318.

SAINT LUCIE, loo-seeʹ, a county of Florida, in the S.E. part of the peninsula, bordering on the Atlantic. It is intersected by Kissimee River, and contains Lake Okechobee, which is about 30 miles in diameter. St. Lucie Sound washes the E. border. The surface is flat, and but little higher than the sea. The county contains extensive forests of pine. Pop. 189. The name of this county has recently been changed to Brevard, in honor of Dr. Brevard, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775.

SAINT LUKE, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

SAINT-LUNAIRE, sĕNº lü'nārʹ, a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 miles W. of St. Malo. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-LYS, sĕNº leece, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 7 miles N.W. of Muret. Pop. 1223.

SAINT LYTHAN'S, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT MAARTENSDYKE, sent man'tens-dikʹ, a village of the Netherlands, on the island of Tholen.

SAINT MA'BYN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-MACAIRE, sân^e mâ'kâr', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles W. of La Reole. Pop. 1513.

SAINT-MACAIRE, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 2200.

SAINT MAD'OES or MAD'OIS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

SAINT MAG'NUS, BAY OF, a spacious bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, in Scotland, between the headlands of Eshaness on the N., and that of Sandness on the S. It is 8½ miles in width at its entrance, expands to 11 miles, and runs 7 miles inland. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth. The bay contains safe and excellent anchorage for the largest fleet.

SAINT-MAIXENT, sân^e mêx'ôn^e', (L. *Maxentiopolis Pictorum*,) a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles E.N.E. of Niort, with a communal college. Pop. in 1852, 4121.

SAINT-MALO, sent mâ'lo or sân^e mâ'lo', a fortified seaport town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, capital of an arrondissement, on the English Channel, near the mouth of the Rance, 40 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 9500. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with the mainland; is defended by strong bastioned walls, and a castle. The chief building are a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and naval arsenal. It has a commodious and secure harbor, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep in spring tides, to which has lately been added a large floating dock. It has extensive rope-walks, manufactures of fishing nets and hooks, pully-blocks and other marine fittings, snuff, and soap; an active provision trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting trade, and many vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. It was the birth-place of Jacques Cartier, (the discoverer of Canada,) and Châteaubriand.

SAINT-MAMET, sân^e mâ'mâ', a town of France, department of Gard, 9 miles N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 602.

SAINT-MANDÉ, sân^e môn^e'dâ', a village of France, department of Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 4 miles E.S.E. of Paris, and close to its walls. Pop. in 1852, 3587.

SAINT MARC, sân^e mark, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Verchères, 31 miles from Montreal. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-MARC, sân^e mark, a town of Hayti, on its W. coast, 44 miles N.N.W. of Port-au-Prince. It exports coffee, indigo, and cotton.

SAINT-MARC-LE-BLANC, sân^e mark leh blôn^e', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles W. of Fougères.

SAINT-MARCEL, sân^e mar'sêl', a market-town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 16 miles S.S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1852, 2680.

SAINT-MARCEL, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 28 miles S. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2341.

SAINT-MARCEL-DE-FELINES, sân^e mar'sêl' deh feh'leen', a village of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1460.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, sân^e mar'sêl'lân^e', a town of France, department of Isère, capital of an arrondissement, near the Isère, 21 miles W.S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 3460. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has planted walks, a large central square, with a noble fountain, a public library, and active trade.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, a village of France, department of Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1740.

SAINT-MARCOUF, sân^e mark'koof', two islets off the N. coast of France, department of Manche, in the English Channel, 3 miles S.S.E. of Cape La Hogue, and defending its roadstead. They were taken by the English in 1795, but restored to France at the Peace of Amiens.

SAINT-MARDS-EN-OTHE, sân^e mars ôn^e ot, a town of France, department of Aube, on the St. Mards, near the forest of Othe, 16 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1680.

SAINT MAR'GARET, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SAINT MAR'GARET, two parishes of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

SAINT MARGARET, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

SAINT MAR'GARET-AT-CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT MAR'GARET ELM'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT MARGHERITA DI RAPALLO, mar-gâ-ree'ta dee râ-pâl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Chiavari, near Rapallo, beautifully situated near the Gulf of Genoa. It has a large square paved with stones of various colors, so as to form a kind of mosaic, a handsome collegiate church with an imposing façade, Doric below, and composite above, an old castle of a square form, situated near the sea, and still available for defence, an hospital, and a communal school. Pop. 6226.

SAINT-MARIA-AUDENHOVE. See SAINTE-MARIE-AUDENHOVE.

SAINT MARIE, ma-ree', a post-village of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras River, 120 miles S.E. of Springfield.

SAINT-MARIE-LIERDE, sân^e mâ'ree le-aird', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2070.

SAINT MARK, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, comprising a part of the city of Dublin.

SAINT MARK, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

SAINT MARK'S, post-village, port of entry, and capital of Wakulla co., Florida, on St. Mark's River, near its junction with the Wakulla, 6 miles from Appalachee Bay, and 26 miles S. of Tallahassee, with which it is connected by railroad. Vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water can ascend from the Gulf to this place, which is the port of Tallahassee. In June, 1854, 1363 tons of shipping were registered in the district. The United States government is about to erect here a new custom-house, and a marine hospital.

SAINT MARK'S LIGHT-HOUSE, showing a fixed light 78 feet high, is on the E. side of the entrance to St. Mark's Harbor, Appalachee Bay, Florida. Lat. 30° 4′ N., lon. 84° 20′ W.

SAINT MARK'S RIVER, a small stream of Florida, rises in Leon co., flows S.E., and enters the Appalachee River, an arm of Appalachee Bay. It is navigable by small boats.

SAINT-MARS-D'EGRÈNE, sân^e mar deh-grân', a village of France, department of Orne, 4 miles S.W. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 2210.

SAINT-MARS-DE-LA-BRIÈRE, sân^e mar deh lâ bre-air', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 8 miles E.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1580.

SAINT-MARS-D'OUTILLÉ, sân^e mar doo'tee'yâ or doo'tee'yâ', a village of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 2415.

SAINT-MARS-LA-JAILLE, sân^e mar lâ zhâÏ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles S.E. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 1331.

SAINT-MARS-SOUS-BALLON, sân^e mar soo bâl'lôn^e', a village of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Le Mans. Pop. 1640.

SAINT MARTIN, an island of England, in the N.E. part of the Scilly group, about 2 miles long. Pop. about 280.

SAINT MARTIN, two parishes of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. Burghley House (Marquis of Exeter) is in this parish.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

SAINT MARTIN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth. Here are the remains of several druidical temples.

SAINT MARTIN, (sân^e mar'tân^e',) CANAL OF, in France, department of Seine, forms a branch of the Canal de l'Ourcq, and crosses the N.E. portion of Paris.

SAINT MARTIN, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, circle of Brunecк. Pop. 1911.

SAINT MARTIN, a village of Austria, in Styria, S.E. of Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1211.

SAINT MARTIN, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, 8 miles from Ried. Pop. 730.

SAINT MARTIN, sân^e mar'tân^e', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, 12 miles from Montreal. Pop. 3850.

SAINT MAR'TIN, (Fr. pron. sân^e mâr'tân^e',) one of the West India Islands, the N. part belonging to the French, and the S. to the Dutch, between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew. Lat. of Le Marigot (French) 18° 4′ N., lon. 63° 10′ W. Area, about 30 square miles. The surface is hilly; the climate is tolerably healthy. It is well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about one-third part is under culture. The chief products are sugar and rum. Many cattle are reared. The S. part is less fertile and wooded; the principal products are sugar, rum, and salt; which is exported to neighboring islands and to North America. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638; they were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned it in 1650. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession, and divided it between them. Pop. of the N. or French division in 1849, 3773; of the Dutch or S. division, 4000.

SAINT MAR'TIN, sân mar-teen', (*San Martin*,) an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. of Madre de Dios. Lat. 50° 40′ S., lon. 75° 26′ W.

SAINT-MARTIN-AUX-BUNEAUX, sân^e mar'tân^e' ô bû'no', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, close to the English Channel. Pop. 1700.

SAINT MARTIN BEAUHARNOIS, sân^e mar'tân^e' bô'shar'nwâ', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, on the river Chateauguay, 30 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 500.

SAINT-MARTIN-D'AUXIGNY, sân^e mar'tân^e' dôx'een'yee', a town of France, department of Cher, on the Moulon, arrondissement of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 2591.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-BÉTHISY, sân^e mar'tân^e' deh bâ'tee'zee', a town of France, department of Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. Pop. 1460.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-COURTISOLS, sân^o mar'tân^e dęh koor'tee'sol', a town of France, department of Marne, 7 miles E.N.E. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 1900.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-LANDELLE, sân^o mar'tân^e dęh lôn^e'dęll', a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 2099.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-LONDRES, sân^o mar'tân^e' dah lôn'd'r, a town of France, department of Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier. Pop. 1143.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-QUEYRIÈRES, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh kâ'reair', a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 5 miles S.S.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1350.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-RÉ, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh râ, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles N.N.W. of La Rochelle, on the E. coast of the island of Ré, on the Atlantic, having a good port and roadstead, a citadel, arsenal, hospital, and prison. Pop. in 1852, 2885.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-SALLEN, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh sâl'lôn^e', a town of France, department of Calvados, arrondissement of Caen. Pop. 1400.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-SEIGNAUX, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh sân'yo', a town of France, department of Landes, 20 miles S.W. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 2592.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-SOULAN, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh soo'lôn^e', a town of France, department of Ariége, 6 miles S.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1839.

SAINT-MARTIN-DES-TRAUX, sân^o mar'tân^e' dâ trô, a town of France, department of Loire, 17 miles N.W. of Roanne. Pop. 2530.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-TOURNON, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh toon'nôn^e', a town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 34 miles W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1500.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-VALAMAS, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh vâ'lâ'mâs', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 17 miles N.W. of Privas. Pop. 1973.

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-VALGALGUES, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh vâl'gâl'gâ', a town of France, department of Gard, 3 miles N. of Alais. Pop. 925.

SAINT MARTIN-DE-VALMEROUX, sân^o mar'tân^e' dęh vâl'męh-roo', a town of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Mauriac. Pop. 1540.

SAINT-MARTIN-DU-MONT, sân^o mar'tân^e' dü môn^e', a town of France, department of Ain, 8 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1726.

SAINT-MARTIN-D'URIAGE, sân^o mar'tân^e' dü're-âzh', a town of France, department of Isère, 7 miles S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2430.

SAINT-MARTIN-DU-VIEUX BELLEME, (Bellême,) sân^o mar'tân^e' dü ve-uh' bęl'laim', a town of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Mortagne. Pop. 3012.

SAINT-MARTIN-EN-BRESSE, sân^o mar'tân^e' ôn^e brêss, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Châlons. Pop. in 1852, 1938.

SAINT-MARTIN-EN-HAUT, sân^o mar'tân^e' ôn^e hô, a town of France, department of Rhône, 14 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-MARTIN-ÈS-VIGNES, sân^o mar'tân^e' â veeñ', a town of France, department of Aube, arrondissement of Troyes. Pop. in 1852, 3351.

SAINT-MARTIN-LA-SAUVETÉ, sân^o mar'tân^e' lâ sôv'tâ', a town of France, department of Loire, 17 miles S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-MARTIN-LE-BEAU, sân^o mar'tân^e' lęh bô, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, near the Cher, arrondissement of Tours. Pop. 1345.

SAINT MARTIN'S, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on Chetimaches (Grand) Lake, contains 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Grand River, and intersected by Atchafalaya and Teche Bayous. The surface is level; the soil along the streams is very productive. In 1850 this parish produced 517,491 bushels of Indian corn, being the greatest quantity of that article raised in any one parish of the state except Assumption parish. The railroad which has been commenced from New Orleans to Opelousas is expected to pass through this parish. Capital, St. Martinsville. Pop. 11,761, of whom 5272 were free, and 6489 slaves.

SAINT MARTIN'S, a post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the river of its own name, about 120 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Grain and lumber are shipped here in sloops.

SAINT MARTIN'S, a small village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

SAINT MARTIN'S KEYS, islands of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 28° 42' N., lon. 83° 30' W.

SAINT MARTIN'S RIVER, a stream in the S.E. part of Maryland, traverses part of Worcester county, and flows into Sinepuxent Sound. It is navigable for sloops 12 miles.

SAINT MARTINSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the river Teche, 125 miles W.S.W. of Baton Rouge. Large steamers ascend the river 200 miles. Pop. in 1853, 1400.

SAINT MARTORY, sân^o mar'to'ree', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 11 miles E.N.E. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1200.

SAINT MARY, in France and French colonies. See SAINTE-MARIE.

SAINT MARY, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. See SANTA MARIA.

SAINT MARY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT MARY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT MARY, a thriving post-village of Mills co., Iowa, ½ mile E. of the left bank of the Missouri, on a fine level prairie, 230 miles nearly W. of Iowa City. Here is a steam ferry to Belleview, the best crossing-place on the river above St. Joseph. A weekly paper, the St. Mary Gazette, is published here.

SAINT MARY, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador. Lat. 50° 20' N., lon. 60° W.

SAINT MARY, (Port. *Santa Maria*, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â,) the southernmost of the Azores, in lat. 36° 58' 30" N., lon. 25° 8' 12" W., 7 miles long, and 5 miles broad. It contains the small town of Villa do Porto, and several hamlets. P. 4656.

SAINT MARY, a small island on the E. coast of Africa, in Delagoa Bay, sometimes called INYACK, in lat. 25° 58' S., lon. 33° 2' 5" E., 7 miles long and 3½ miles broad.

SAINT MARY, a group of long flat isles in Hindostan, between lat. 13° 28' and 13° 17' N., the outermost of the range being 5 miles from the shore.

SAINT MARY, a small island of Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay, on the N.E. coast. Lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 49° 45' E.

SAINT MARY, an island on the N.E. coast of Madagascar, in lat. (N. point) 16° 40' 30" S., lon. 50° 4' 45" E., 31 miles long, and between 2 and 3 miles broad. The French have a settlement here. Pop. in 1849, 5709.

SAINT MARY CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT MARY CHURCH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT MARY-HILL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT MARY'S, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouths of Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, has an area of about 250 square miles. It occupies the S. extremity of the division of the state called the Western Shore, and consists of a neck of land between the Patuxent on the N.E., and the broad estuary of the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia on the S.W. It is indented in every direction by navigable creeks or inlets, so that every part is within a few miles of the tidewater. The surface is nearly level; the soil moderately fertile. Settled about the year 1634. Capital, Leonardtown. Pop. 13,698, of whom 7856 were free, and 5842 slaves.

SAINT MARY'S, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lake Chetimaches, and watered by the Atchafalaya and Teche Bayous. The surface is flat; the soil is alluvial and fertile. In 1850 this parish produced 24,765 hogsheads of sugar, being the greatest quantity made in any one county in the United States. Capital, Franklin. The New Orleans and Opelousas projected Railroad will pass through this parish. Pop. 13,697, of whom 3847 were free, and 9850 slaves.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT MARY'S, a village of Elk co., Pennsylvania.

SAINT MARY'S, a collection district of Maryland.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village of Wood co., Virginia.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village and port of entry of Camden co., Georgia, is beautifully situated on St. Mary's River, 9 miles from the sea. The harbor is accessible to the largest vessels. The situation is healthy, and the climate is favorable to persons of weak lungs. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a court-house, an academy, 5 churches, and 10 stores. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 398 tons registered, and 793 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 718 were employed in the coast trade. Pop. about 800.

SAINT MARY'S, a thriving post-village and township of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, and on St. Mary's River, 105 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It was formerly the capital of Mercer county. About 3 miles W. of the village is an artificial lake or reservoir, 9 miles long and 3 or 4 broad, formed in 1845, to supply the canal. It lies on the summit-level between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. Pop. of the village, 873; of the township, 694.

SAINT MARY'S, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 611.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, about 20 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

SAINT MARY'S, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Perth, 25 miles from London. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several stores and factories of various kinds. Pop. 1000.

SAINT MARY'S, the largest of the Scilly islands, off the W. coast of Cornwall, 2½ miles in length. Pop. 1545.

SAINT MARY'S, CHADWELL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE. See BALTIMORE, Maryland.

SAINT MARY'S ISLE, a peninsula of Scotland, on the Dee, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

SAINT MARY'S LANDING, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 70 miles below St. Louis.

SAINT MARY'S LIGHTHOUSE, on the N. point of Amelia Island, at the entrance to St. Mary's River, Florida. It shows a revolving light 50 feet high. Lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 81° 38′ W.

SAINT MARY'S LOCH, (lox,) a fine lake of Scotland, co., and 13 miles W.S.W. of Selkirk. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 1 mile. Yarrow Water flows from its E. end.

SAINT MARY'S RIVER, of Georgia and Florida, rises in the S.E. part of the former state, and flows S. to the border of Florida. During the whole of its subsequent course, it forms the boundary between the two states until it enters the Atlantic. Its whole length is about 100 miles. Its mouth forms a good harbor, with 13 feet of water over the bar at low tide.

SAINT MARY'S RIVER rises in the W. part of Ohio, and flowing into Indiana, unites with the St. Joseph's River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee.

SAINT MARY'S STRAIT separates Canada West from the upper peninsula of Michigan, and connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It commences at the S.E. extremity of the former lake, and after a general S.E. course of 68 miles, enters Lake Huron by three channels. At some places it spreads out into little lakes; at others, rushes through narrow rapids, or winds around beautiful islands. Its entire length is navigable by vessels drawing eight feet of water up to within one mile of Lake Superior. At this point, navigation is arrested by the falls—the "Sault" of the river—having a descent of 22 feet within three-fourths of a mile. Congress offered the State of Michigan 750,000 acres of land to construct a ship-canal around these rapids; and the State of Michigan contracted to give these lands, free of taxation, for five years, to Erastus Corning and others, in consideration that they build the canal by the 19th of May, 1855. The work is now (April) nearly or quite completed, and its opening to navigation will form the last link in the chain of communication between the great lakes, and add 1700 miles of coast to our trade. The work in size and style is superior to any of its kind on this continent. The locks are supposed to be the largest in the world. The combined length of the two sides and wings of the two locks together is nearly one-third of a mile, all of solid masonry, 25 feet high, 10 feet thick at the base, with buttresses at every twelve feet six feet in width, all faced with cut white limestone, equal, if not superior, to the best of this state. The gates are each 40 feet wide. The canal is 100 feet wide at the top of the water, and 115 feet wide at the top of its banks. The depth of water in it is 12 feet. The main body of the canal is excavated through rock.

SAINT MARY WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

SAINT MARY WESTPORT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SAINT-MATHIAS, sȧn^g^ mȧ'te-ȧ', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Rouville, 21 miles from Montreal. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-MATHIEU, sȧn^g^ mȧ'te-th', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Tardoire, 8 miles S.S.W. of Rochechouart. Pop. in 1852, 2448.

SAINT-MATHURIN, sȧn^g^ mȧ'tü'rȧn^g^', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the railway from Tours to Angers, on the Loire, 14 miles E.S.E. of Angers. Pop. 1650.

SAINT MATTHEW, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

SAINT MATTHEW, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

SAINT MATTHEW, (math'ü,) an island of the Mergui Archipelago, in Farther India, off the W. coast of the isthmus of Kraw; lat. 10° N., lon. 98° E. Length, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous and densely wooded. On its N. side it has a large harbor.

SAINT MATTHEW ISLAND. See GORE ISLAND.

SAINT MAUGHANS, (möw'gȧns,) a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT-MAUR, sȧn^g^ mŏr, a commune of France, department of Indre, 2 miles W.S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1251.

SAINT-MAUR, a commune of France, department of Seine, 11 miles N.E. of Sceaux, with a village, near the Canal of St. Maur, ¾ of a mile in length, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 miles the navigation of the Marne, near Paris.

SAINT-MAURICE, sȧn^g^ mō'reess', a village of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement of Aubusson. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-MAURICE, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Riom. Pop. 1640.

SAINT-MAURICE, a village of France, department of Vosges, 15 miles S.E. of Remiremont. Pop. 2000.

SAINT MAURICE, (anc. *Agaunum*,) a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the left bank of the Rhone, 14 miles S.E. of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1050. It has a council-house, an hospital, and an abbey, founded in the fifth century, and containing many curiosities. The bridge of St. Maurice, crossing the Rhone here, unites the cantons of Valais and Vaud.

SAINT MAURICE, Savoy. See BOURG SAINT MAURICE.

SAINT MAURICE, a post-office, Winn parish, Louisiana.

SAINT MAURICE, (*Fr.* pron. sȧn^g^ mō'reess',) a river of Canada East, district of Three Rivers, rises in a chain of lakes; lat. 48° 40′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W., flows S.E., and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 400 miles. Its principal affluents are the Ribbon and Vermilion Rivers from the W., and Windigo and Croche from the E. It expands into numerous lakes, and is navigable for boats about 120 miles. Its banks are generally high, in some places from 200 to 1000 feet, and covered with groups of majestic trees. It has a great variety of falls and cascades, and is adorned with a number of beautiful islands.

SAINT MAURICE, a county of Canada East, bounded on the S. by the expansion of the St. Lawrence known as Lake St. Peter. Area, 7300 square miles. Capital, Three Rivers. Pop. in 1852, 27,562.

SAINT-MAURICE, sȧn^g^ mo'reece', a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, 84 miles S.W. of Quebec. It is the seat of the St. Maurice forges.

SAINT-MAURICE-DE-LIGNON, sȧn^g^ mō'reess' deh leen'yŏn^g^', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 5 miles N. of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2102.

SAINT-MAURICE-DES-NOUES, sȧn^g^ mō'reess' dȧ noo'ȧ', a village of France, department of Vendée, arrondissement of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1280.

SAINT-MAURICE-EN-GOURGOIS, sȧn^g^ mo'reess' ŏn^g^ goor'gwȧ', a village of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S.S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2516.

SAINT-MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE, sȧn^g^ mō'reess' sür lwȧr, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Roanne. Pop. 1300.

SAINT MAWE'S, a disfranchised borough and petty seaport-town of England, co. of Cornwall, 8 miles S.S.E. of Truro. Pop. 950.

SAINT-MAXIMIN, sȧn^g^ mȧx'se'mȧn^g^', a town of France, department of Var, near the source of the Argens, 11 miles W.N.W. of Brignoles. Pop. in 1852, 3644. It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome church, a school of industry, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Near it are extensive marble quarries.

SAINT-MAYEUX, sȧn^g^ mȧ'yuh', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1680.

SAINT-MÉDARD-DE-GURÇON, sȧn^g^ mȧ'ȧar' deh gür'sŏn^g^', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bergerac. Pop. 1620.

SAINT-MÉDARD-EN-JALLE, sȧn^g^ mȧ'dar' on^g^ zhȧll, a village of France, department of Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1600.

SAINT-MÉEN, sȧn^g^ mȧ'ŏn^g^' a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles W.N.W. of Montfort. Pop. in 1852, 3830.

SAINT MELLONS, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT MERRYN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-MESMEN-LE-VIEUX, sȧn^g^ mes'mŏn^g^' leh ve-th', a village of France, department of Vendée, 25 miles N. of Fontenay. Pop. 1220.

SAINT-MESMIN, sȧn^g^ mee'mȧn^g^', a village of France, with a station on the railway from Troyes to Montereau, 12 miles from Troyes.

SAINT MEWAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Hants, adjoining, and partly included in the city of Winchester.

SAINT MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SAINT MICHAEL, mee'kȧ-el', a market-town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 9 miles N. of Trient, with an abbey, founded in 1145.

SAINT MICHAEL in France. See SAINT-MICHEL.

SAINT MICHAEL, Spain, and Spanish America. See SAN MIGUEL.

SAINT-MICHAEL, sȧn^g^ mi'kel; (*Fr. Saint Michel*, sȧn^g^ mee'shel',) a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, 15 miles from Quebec. Pop. 1800.

SAINT MICHAEL, (mi'kȧ-el or mi'kel;) (*Port. São Miguel*, sŏwn^g^ me-ghel',) the largest of the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 37° 44′ N., lon. 25° 30′ W. Length, from E. to W., 36 miles. Area, 224 square miles. Pop. 80,809. The surface is mostly mountainous, the Agoa de Pão, in its centre, rising to 3066 feet in height. The soil is volcanic, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Orange gardens are estimated to comprise 2100, and vineyards 2400 acres; about 80,000 boxes of oranges, value $200,000, are annually exported. Other products are maize, wheat, beans, and wine. The manufactures are confined to druggets and coarse pottery; articles of clothing are mostly imported from

Great Britain. The coast is studded with towns and villages, the principal being Ponta Delgada, Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro das Capellas.

SAINT MICHAEL BED'WARDINE, a parish of England, co., and adjoining the city of Worcester, within the parliamentary bounds of which it is included.

SAINT MICHAEL CAR'HAISE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MICHAEL CREECH, a parish and village of England, co. of Somerset, 3 miles E.N.E. of Taunton, on the Tone. The Chard and Bridgewater Canal, and also the Bristol and Exeter Railway pass through the village. Pop. 1296.

SAINT MICHAEL ELM'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT MICHARLIS, mee'k��-ل'lis, a village of Saxony, circle of Dresden, near Freiberg. Pop. 1286.

SAINT MICHAEL PEN'KEVIL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT MICHAEL'S, mī'kels, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, on St. Michael's River, a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 57 miles S.E. of Annapolis, and 12 miles W. of Easton. It is a place of active trade. Pop. 853.

SAINT MICHAELS, (Hichinbrooke,) a village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 52 miles S.W. of Montreal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the lumber business.

SAINT MICHAEL'S BAY, on the E. coast of Labrador, in British North America, in lat. 52° 56′ N., lon. 55° 30′ W.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, a venerable granite rock, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, co. of England, ½ of a mile S. of Marazion. Lat. 50° 7′ N., lon. 5° 28′ 5″ W. It rises in a pyramidal form, partially covered with buildings, surmounted by a chapel founded in the fifth century, and surrounded by the sea at high-water. It is supposed to be the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy, and most probably the *Iktis*, whence in former times tin was shipped from Cornwall. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was a fortified post of importance during the parliamentary war. Pop. of village, 170. See Mont Saint Michel.

SAINT MICHAEL'S RIVER, of Talbot co., Maryland, flows first S.S.W., and then curving, takes a northerly course, falling into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite the S. end of Kent Island.

SAINT MICHEL, s�̃n mee'shêl', a village of France, with a station on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 18 miles from Paris.

SAINT-MICHEL, a village of France, department of Drôme, 17 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1360.

SAINT MICHEL, a market-town of Savoy, province, and 7 miles E.S.E. of St. Jean de Maurienne, on the Arc. Pop. 1869.

SAINT-MICHEL, s�̃n mee'shêl', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1118.

SAINT-MICHEL-EN-L'HERMITAGE, s�̃n mee'shêl ôn lêr'me-tअ̃zh', a village of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles W.S.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte, with a small port. Pop. 1741.

SAINT-MICHEL EN-THIÉRACHE, s�̃n mee'shêl ôn te-ए̃rअ̃sh', a village of France, department of Aisne, near the source of the Oise, 13 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 3000.

SAINT-MICHEL-MONT-MALCHUS, s�̃n mee'shêl' mोंn mअ̃l'kअ̃s', or MONT-MERCURE, mोंn mेंr'kअ̃r', a town of France, department of Vendée, 25 miles from Fontenay-le-Comte, with the majestic ruins of the Abbey de la Grainetière. Pop. 1217.

SAINT-MIHIEL, s�̃n mee'e-êl', a town of France, department, and on the Meuse, 9 miles N.N.W. of Commercy. Pop. in 1852, 5274. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a neighboring hill. It has several old churches, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn.

SAINT MINVER, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-MONIQUE, s�̃n mो'neek', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 191 miles S.W. of Quebec.

SAINT MORITZ, (mो'rits,) or SANCT MORITZ, sअ̃nkt mो'rits, a village of Switzerland, with celebrated mineral baths, in the Upper Engadine, 28 miles S.E. of Chur.

SAINT MULLINS, a parish of Ireland, cos. of Carlow and Waterford. It contains the villages of Tinnahinch and Ballymurphy.

SAINT MUNGO, (mअ̃ng'go,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, in Annandale. Pop. 618. Here is Castlemilk, originally a fortress built by the Bruces, now a modernized residence.

SAINT MUNGO, NORTH, or INNERHIGH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, comprised within the city of Glasgow.

SAINT-NAZAIRE, s�̃n nअ̃'zअ̃r', a town and seaport of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, close to the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, 30 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5318.

SAINT-NAZAIRE, a village of France, department of Var, 6 miles W. of Toulon. Pop. 1542.

SAINT-NECTAIRE, s�̃n nेंk'तअ̃r', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W. of Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

SAINT NEOTS, sent neets, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 8 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the E. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2951.

SAINT NEOTS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT NICHOLAS, nik'o-las, an island of England, in Plymouth Sound.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, in the Isle of Wight, adjoining Newport.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT NICHOLAS, in Italy. See San Nicolo.

SAINT NICHOLAS, in Germany. See Sanct Nicolaus.

SAINT NICHOLAS, nik'o-las, a harbor on the N.W. side of the Island of Zea, in the Grecian Archipelago.

SAINT NICH'OLAS, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, on the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Quebec.

SAINT NICHOLAS, (Port. *São Nicolao*, sोंwx nो-ko-lअ̃'o,) one of the Cape Verd Islands, situated between Santa Lucia and Sandiago. Lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 13 miles. The surface is mountainous. It has a harbor on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor and a Portuguese bishop.

SAINT NICHOLAS CHANNEL, on the N. side of Cuba, 60 miles in length by 33 miles in breadth.

SAINT NICHOLAS HARBOR, in Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence estuary, in lat. 49° 18′ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.

SAINT NICHOLAS POINT, the N.W. extremity of the island of Java, on the Strait of Sunda, in lat. 5° 52′ S., lon. 106° 2′ E.

SAINT NICH'OLAS SYD'LING, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SAINT-NICOLAS, (Fr. pron. sअ̃n nee'ko'lअ̃/) or NICOLAAS, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the railway from Antwerp to Ghent, 20 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 20,088. It has a fine town-hall, a church, with good paintings, an hospital, several orphan asylums, a prison, a large market-place, a tribunal of commerce, Latin and other public schools, manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco, dyehouses, salt-refineries, breweries, and potteries, a large market for flax, and a large annual fair.

SAINT-NICOLAS, a village of Belgium, province, and 3 miles W. of Liege, near the railway from Liege to Tirlemont. Pop. 1545.

SAINT NICOLAS, a headland and village of Hayti, on the N.W. side of the island.

SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PORT, sअ̃n nee'ko'lअ̃' dü por, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 7 miles E.S.E. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe. Pop. in 1852, 3122.

SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PORT, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Avranches. Pop. 1023.

SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PORT, a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Castel-Sarrasin, on the left bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1607.

SAINT-NICOLO-PRÈS-GRANVILLE, sअ̃n nee'ko'lo' prअ̃ grो've'veel' a town of France, department of Manche, 16 miles N.W. of Avranches. Pop. 1028.

SAINT NINIANS, nin'e-ans, (commonly called SAINT RINGANS.) a parish of Scotland, co., and 2 miles S. of Stirling. It contains the villages of St. Ninians and Bannockburn. In this parish three memorable battles were fought:—1st, on the 13th of September, 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English, whom they totally routed; 2d, the famous battle of Bannockburn; and 3d, June 11, 1488, in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and killed by his insurgent nobles.

SAINT-NIZIER-D'AZERGUES, sअ̃n nee'ze-ê' dअ̃'zअ̃irg', a market-town of France, department of Rhone, 14 miles W.N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-NIZIER-DE-FORNAS, sअ̃n nee'ze-ê' deh forनअ̃', a village of France, department of Loire, 16 miles S. of Montbrison. Pop. 1276.

SAINT-NIZIER-LE-BOUCHOUX, sअ̃n nee'ze-ê' leh boo'shoo', a village of France, department of Ain, 17 miles S.W. of Bourg. Pop. 1665.

SAINT NORBERT, sअ̃n nor'बअ̃r', a small village of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 54 miles N. of Montreal.

SAINT OLAVE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SAINT-O'MER, (Fr. pron. sअ̃n o'मअ̃r'; L. *Fanum Audomari*,) a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the Canal of Neuf-Fossée, and on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais, 22 miles S.E. of Calais. Pop. in 1852, 22,054. It is surrounded by irregular fortifications, and defended by the Fort Notre-Dame. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college,

and a library of 20,000 volumes, a cathedral of the fourteenth century, with the tomb of its founder, St. Omer: and manufactures of coarse woollens, pipes, and paper. St. Omer was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. During the first Revolution, it was called MORIN LA MONTAGNE, (mo'rân^ng' lâ môn^'tân'.) It was the birthplace of the Abbé Ségur.

SAINT O'MER, a pleasant post-village and township of Decatur co., Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Michigan (plank) Road. 36 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. of the village, about 400.

SAINT OMER, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

SAINTONGE, sân^n'tôn^zh', an old province of France, in the W. It now forms the greater portion of the department of Charente-Inférieure, and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Saintes.

SAINT-OUEN-DE-LA-ROYERIE, sânt wôn^' dęh lâ ro'yeh-ree', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 miles N.W. of Fougères. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-OUEN-DES-TOITS, sânt wôn^' dâ twâ, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 8 miles N.W. of Laval. Pop. 1750.

SAINT-OUEN-L'AUMONE, sânt wôn^' lô'mon', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 2 miles S. of Pontoise. Pop. 1500. Near it is the ruined abbey of Maubuisson.

SAINT-OUEN-SUR-SEINE, sânt wôn^' sûr sân, a village of France, 4 miles N. of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, with a château, where Louis XVIII. signed the "Declaration of St. Ouen," May 2, 1814.

SAINT OURS, sânt oor, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Richelieu, 35 miles from Montreal. P. 3000.

SAINT-PAL-DE-CHALANÇON, sân^n pâl dęh shâ'lôn^'sôn^', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 16 miles N.N.W. of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2485.

SAINT-PAL-DE-MONS, sân^n pâl dęh môn^', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2850.

SAINT PANCRAS, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of the metropolis, and extending northward so as to include a portion of the town of Highgate, with the suburbs of Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, &c. Pop. in 1851, 166,956. Its "old" church, lately rebuilt, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the most ancient Christian temples in Britain, and in the cemetery surrounding it are many interesting tombs. The new church in the New Road is an elegant structure, with attached vestries, supported by caryatides. In this parish are a University College, Hall, and Hospital, the small-pox and fever hospitals, a beautiful Scottish church, with two towers, King's Cross, a portion of the Regent's Park and Canal, and the termini of the London and Northwestern and the Great Northern Railways.

SAINT-PAPOUL, sân^n pâ'pool', a town of France, department of Aude, 4 miles E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1295.

SAINT-PARDOUX, sân^n par'doo', a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 4 miles S.E. of Nontron. Pop. in 1852, 1800.

SAINT-PARDOUX, a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 5 miles S.W. of Parthenay. Pop. in 1852, 1720.

SAINT PARIS, a thriving post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the railroad from Urbanna to Piqua, 58 miles W. of Columbus, is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAINT PASCHAL, sân^n pâs'kâl', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Kamouraska, 94 miles N.E. of Quebec.

SAINT-PATERNE, sân^n pâ'tairn', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. in 1852, 2622.

SAINT PAUL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-PAUL, sân^n pôl, a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 10 miles N.N.E. of Barcelonnette. Pop. in 1852, 1714.

SAINT PAUL, a post-office of Clarke co., Alabama.

SAINT PAUL, a post-office of Madison co., Arkansas.

SAINT PAUL, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri.

SAINT PAUL, a flourishing city, port of entry, capital of Minnesota Territory, and seat of justice of Ramsey county, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 44° 52' 46" N., lon. 93° 5' W. It is situated on a bluff 70 or 80 feet high, and presents a striking view from the river. The hills or bluffs which partly encircle the town abound in excellent springs. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and is a place of active business. It was first settled about 1840, and in 1849 it contained 1 church, 2 printing offices, 3 hotels, 10 stores, 4 warehouses, 2 drug stores, and 1 school-house. A fine state-house, 140 feet long and 53 feet wide, surmounted by a handsome dome, has recently been erected. St. Paul now contains 5 or 6 churches, 4 hotels, 2 or 3 printing offices, 1 book store, 2 drug stores, numerous other stores, and several saw mills. The value of the business of the town increased from $131,000 in 1849, to $41,579,500 in 1854. Of the latter amount, $3,556,000 shows the extent of its banking business, $469,000 the forwarding and commission business, $251,000 the dry goods, and $244,500 the grocery business. The Baldwin School of this place is a well-conducted and flourishing institution. Pop. in 1850, 1294; in 1854, estimated at 6000.

SAINT PAUL, (Fr. pron. sân^n pôl,) a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 42 miles from Montreal. Pop. 1300.

SAINT PAUL, a small island of North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles N.E. of the N. extremity of Cape Breton. It has two fixed lights. Lat. (N. point) 47° 14' N., lon. 60° 9' W.

SAINT PAUL, a city of Brazil. See SAO PAULO.

SAINT PAUL, an islet in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 38° 43' S., lon. 77° 38' E.

SAINT PAUL, an island of the Low Archipelago, in lat. 19° 36' S., lon. 14° 5' W.

SAINT PAUL, an island in Behring Sea, in lat. 57° N.

SAINT PAUL, a river of Liberia, in West Africa, after a S.W. course of probably 300 miles, enters the Atlantic N. of Monrovia.

SAINT-PAUL, (Fr. pron. sân^n pôl,) a town of the island of Bourbon, capital of an arrondissement, 19 miles S.W. of St. Denis. Pop. 16,262, of whom 11,540 are slaves. This was the first French establishment on the island.

SAINT PAUL ALEXANDRIA, (âl-ęk-ân'dre-a.) a town of Russia, capital of a circle, 145 miles N.N.E. of Kherson. Pop. 2100.

SAINT-PAUL-DE-FENOUILLET, sân^n pôl dęh fęh-noo'yâ', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 14 miles N.N.E. of Prades. Pop. in 1852, 2054.

SAINT-PAUL-DE-JARRAT, sân^n pôl dęh zhar'râ', a village of France, department of Ariége, 4 miles S.E. of Foix. Pop. 1353.

SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA, (Port. *São Paulo de Loanda*, sôwx^n pôw'lo dâ lo-ân'dâ.) a considerable seaport-town or city, and capital of the Portuguese dominions in West Africa, in Lower Guinea. Lat. 8° 48' 1" S., lon. 13° 13' E. It is defended seaward by three forts, and has a large and secure harbor, sheltered by the island of Loanda. Its better portion is built of brick, and roofed with red or blue tiles; only the governor's palace and government buildings have glass windows. It was in the seventeenth century celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, now in ruins. Along the shore are built the bowels of the black population. Its market is well supplied with provisions, and it has an export trade in slaves and ivory.

SAINT-PAUL-DU-BOIS, sân^n pôl dü bwâ, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 23 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 995.

SAINT-PAUL-EN-JARRET, sân^n pôl ân^n zhar'râ', a village of France, department of Loire, 10 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1852, 4094.

SAINT-PAULIEN, sân^n pô'le-ân^n', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.N.W. of Le Puy. P. 1449.

SAINT-PAULIN, (Fr. pron. sân^n pô'lân^',) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of St. Maurice, 81 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. The village is the seat of large flouring and saw mills; and at Hunterstown, in the vicinity, from 200,000 to 300,000 planks are annually manufactured and exported to the United States.

SAINT-PAUL-LA-ROCHE, sân^n pôl lâ rosh, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 17 miles E.S.E. of Nontron. Pop. 1690.

SAINT-PAUL-LES-DAX, sân^n pôl lâ dâx, a village of France, department of Landes, near Dax. Pop. in 1852, 3022.

SAINT PAUL'S, a post-office, Robeson co., North Carolina.

SAINT PAUL'S BAY, in Malta, on the N.E. coast, 6½ miles N.W. of La Valletta. Here St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

SAINT PAUL'S BAY, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 2600.

SAINT-PAUL-TROIS-CHÂTEAUX, sân^n pôl twâ shâ'tô', a village of France, department of Drôme, 14 miles S. of Montélimart. Pop. in 1852, 2192.

SAINT PÉ, sân^n pâ, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 15 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1852, 2807.

SAINT-PÉ, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 10 miles S.W. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1852, 2721.

SAINT-PERAY, sân^n pęh-râ', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 9 miles S. of Tournon. Pop. 2584.

SAINT PETER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAINT PETER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SAINT PETER, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT PETER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising a part of Rousdshay Island, besides Burray and Hund Islands.

SAINT PETER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising a part of Stronsay Island.

SAINT PETER, in France and the French colonies. See SAINT-PIERRE.

SAINT PETER, in Italy. See SAN PIETRO.

SAINT PETER, in Spain and the Spanish colonies. See SAN PEDRO.

SAINT PETER, in Styria. See SANCT PETER.

SAINT PETER, in Portugal and Brazil. See SÃO PEDRO

SAINT PETER, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajo, 8 miles N.N.W. of Miskolcz. Pop. 3325.

SAINT PETER, a lake of Canada, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° and 46° 8′ N., and about lon. 73° W. Length, 25 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis, from the S.E. In its S. part are many islands, and at the S. extremity the town of Sorel.

SAINT PETER, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 miles W. of Point Api, Borneo.

SAINT-PETER-LE-PORT, (Fr. *Saint-Pierre-Port* or *Saint-Pierre-le-Port*, sănc pe-ăir' leh pore,) the capital town of the land of Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat. 49° 27′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 32′ W. Pop. of the town in 1851, 16,778. Its lower part has narrow streets, and very lofty houses; its upper quarter, Hauteville, is well built and handsome. The principal buildings are the government-house, the court house, the town hospital, assembly rooms, a theatre, and a very excellent fish-market. The harbor is enclosed by piers, and defended by Fort George and Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5000 men; and the town is the residence of military and civil governors, both appointed by the crown.

SAINT PETER-AND-PAUL, the capital village of Kamtchatka. See PETROPAULOVSKI.

SAINT PETER'S, a post-office of Chester co, Pennsylvania.

SAINT PETER'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

SAINT PETERSBURG, (Russ. *Piterburg*, pĭ'ter boorg',) a government of European Russia, mostly between lat. 58° and 60° 30′ N., and lon. 27° 50′ and 33° 30′ E., having N. the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, and W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova. Area, including lakes, 20,837 square miles. Pop. in 1853, including the capital, 1,099,650. Surface mostly level, soil thin, climate damp and cold, and two-thirds of the government is covered with woods and marshes. The principal rivers are the Plusa and Looga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland, the Volkhov, Sias, Syoer, entering the Lake Ladoga, and the Neva, uniting the lake and gulf, and on which is the capital city. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat, hemp, and flax, are cultivated, but the climate is unfavorable for corn, and the quantity produced is far below the consumption. Around the capital are many market-gardens, kept by German colonists. Timber, deals, and masts form the chief articles of export. Some building stone and lime are obtained, and in the capital all kinds of manufactures are carried on. Population mostly Russians, but comprises many foreigners, most of whom are Lutherans. The government is divided into 8 circles or districts. After St. Petersburg, the chief towns are Schlusselberg, Looga, Yamboorg, Cronstadt, and Tsarskoe-Selo.

SAINT PETERSBURG, sent pee'terz-bŭrg, (Russ. *Piterburg*, pĭ'ter boorg'; Ger. *Sanct Petersburg*, sănkt pā'ters-boorg'; Fr. *Saint Petersbourg*, sănc pā'tĕr'boor'; L. *Petropolis*, *Petropolitanum*,) the capital and most populous city of the Russian empire, at the mouth of the Neva in the Gulf of Finland, 16 miles E. of Cronstadt; 400 miles N.W. of Moscow, with which it communicates by a railway, opened in November, 1851; 1100 miles N.N.E. of Vienna; 1550 miles N.E. of Paris, and 500 miles E. by N. of Stockholm. Lat. of observatory, 59° 56′ 20″ N., lon. 30° 19′ E. A railway 17 miles in length, leading to Tsarskoe-Selo and Paulovski, two imperial residences, was opened in 1836, and another is in course of construction from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, a distance of 668 miles, with a branch extending to Riga. Mean temperature of the year 39°·6; winter, 15°·6; summer, 61°·7 Fahrenheit. The site is one of the most extraordinary that has ever been voluntarily selected for the foundation of a capital, and yet owing mainly to the genius and perseverance which have been displayed in overcoming natural disadvantages, St. Petersburg has, within a comparatively short period, acquired a magnitude and splendor which justly entitle it to rank among the first of European cities. The Neva, on approaching the Gulf of Finland, turns first N. and then W., after which it divides into three main branches: the first called the Great Nevka, proceeds N.; the next, or central branch, flows W.N.W., under the name of the Little Neva; and the third, forming properly a continuation of the main stream, and therefore called the Great Neva, flows S.W., and encloses a large tract or peninsula surrounded by water on three sides, and contiguous with the mainland only on the S. The branches form a number of islands, the two largest of which, separated from the peninsula by the main stream and Great Nevka, are the Aptekarskoi or Apothecaries' Island on the N., and the Vasilieostrov or Basilius Island on the W. In the N.W., subordinate arms of the river form a number of smaller islands, of which the more important are the Petroskoi ostrov, Krestovskoi, Kamenoi-ostrov, and Elaghinskoi. These islands, particularly the two largest, with a small portion of the right bank, and the whole of the peninsula on the left bank, form a series of flats which, taken together, have nearly an oval shape, and are so low as to be constantly exposed to inundation, constitute the site of St. Petersburg. The Neva, though a broad, lively, and pellucid stream, is generally shallow, and at its mouth is encumbered by a bar with not more than 9 feet of water, so that the large vessels which are built at the city docks can only be transported as hulls, to be fitted out at the great naval station of Cronstadt. The city is defended by a deep ditch or canal, stretching across the S. part of the peninsula, and a citadel, situated on a low island, near its centre.

The larger and finer portion of St. Petersburg being built on the peninsula, takes the name of the Bolshaia Storona, or Great Side; all the rest to the N., on the islands and right bank, is designated the Petersburg side. The communication between the former and the latter is maintained only by one stone and three boat bridges, but the deficiency is supplied by numerous ferry-boats of uncouth shape and fantastic coloring, which are constantly plying to and fro. Owing to the lowness of the site, though the loftier pinnacles and domes are seen at a considerable distance, the city, whether approached by land or water, cannot be said to become distinctly visible before it is actually entered, and hence the general impression produced is greatly heightened by a feeling of surprise. The stranger suddenly finds himself between noble granite quays, bordered by edifices of almost unrivalled splendor, or in spacious streets of apparently interminable length, straight as an arrow, unbroken by the slightest unevenness, and lined with lofty buildings of uniform structure, often lavishly adorned, and, in color at least, resembling marble. The impression, however, is somewhat weakened by a closer inspection, the greater part of the houses proving to be only of wood or brick, garnished with plaster.

As it is impossible to obtain a complete view of the city from without, recourse is often had to the numerous towers, on which watchmen stand sentinel day and night to give the alarm of fire; by far the best view may be obtained from the tower of the Admiralty, situated near the centre of the city, on the N.W. part of the peninsula and left bank of the Great Neva, and provided with galleries, from which all parts of the city may be seen in succession to the greatest advantage. Looking S. over the peninsula from this commanding station, three canals, the Moika, the Catharina, and the Fontanka, may be traced, stretching circuitously from E. to W., dividing the whole space into three quarters, called respectively, the First, Second, and Third Admiralty Sections. Radiating immediately from the base of the tower, intersecting these canals, and spanning them by handsome granite bridges, are the three principal streets, the Nevskoi Prospekt or Neva Perspective, on the right, the Gorokhovaia Oolitsa or Pea street, in the centre, and Vosnosenskoi Prospekt or Resurrection Perspective, on the right. The eye wanders along these avenues throughout their whole extent without obstruction. They are all of great length, width, and beauty; but the finest every way, and the greatest thoroughfare of the city, is the Nevskoi Prospekt, which is 2 miles long, 150 feet wide, having a double carriage-way, with foot-paths paved with granite, or avenues shaded with lime-trees.

Beyond the Fontanka Canal, both on the S. and E., and bounded in the former direction by the city fosse, and on the latter by the main stream of the Neva, is a large space, almost entirely covered with buildings, and forming, in addition to the three Admiralty sections already mentioned, the Narva, Karetarnoi, Kojestvenskoi, and Foundry quarters. Considerably to the E., on the right bank of the river, may be seen the large villages of Great and Little Okhta. Turning now to the opposite side of the town, and looking N., the busy scene presented by the river immediately below first attracts the eye, which then wanders along the splendid quay that lines the S. side of the Vasilieostrov, and is bordered by a succession of noble edifices. The buildings of this island are chiefly confined to its S. and E. portions; the W. and N.W., forming the far larger part of the whole, is covered with trees or under garden cultivation. On the N.E. the most conspicuous object is the citadel, situated chiefly on the small island of Petersburg, but also possessing an extensive outwork on the island of Aptekarskoi, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel. N. of this outwork commences the Petersburg quarter of the city. It is much less compactly built than the Admiralty sections, the buildings gradually becoming more isolated, and giving place to extensive parks and gardens. The same remark is still more applicable to the islands on the N.W., which are chiefly occupied by places of amusement, public gardens, villas, and country seats. On the N.E., beyond the Nevka, and on the right bank of the river, is the Vibora quarter, which has already acquired considerable extent, and is rapidly advancing in importance. Some years ago the city was said to have 156 bridges, of which 12 were of cast-iron, 31 of granite, and several suspension bridges. The 5 across the Neva, and its principal branches, are erected on boats, and annually removed before the river is frozen, which is the case during five months of the year.

Churches.—Few cities surpass St. Petersburg in the splendor of its public buildings. Of the ecclesiastical edifices, the first in rank is the metropolitan church, or cathedral of our Lady of Kazan, in the Nevskoi Prospekt. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has in front a large con-

save portico of Corinthian columns, from the centre of which rises a tower, surmounted by a gorgeous dome. In the interior, 56 gigantic monoliths support the roof, and in niches along the sides are colossal statues of the Grand Duke Vladimeer, Alexander Nevesky, St. John, and St. Andrew. The Isaac Church, finely situated a little S.W. of the Admiralty, in one of the largest open spaces of the capital, is much admired for its simple but lofty style of architecture, its grand proportions, and noble porticoes. The mere foundation of it, formed of piles sunk in swampy ground, is said to have cost $1,000,000, and the entire structure, $20,000,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has four grand entrances, each approached by three broad flights of steps, and each whole flight composed of an entire piece of granite. Each entrance has a superb peristyle, with round monoliths of polished granite, 60 feet in height and 7 feet in diameter, supporting an enormous frieze, above which, to twice the height of the peristyles, rises the chief and central cupola, glistening with gold, gilt on copper, and supported by 30 granite columns. The Smolnoi Church, situated in the N.E. of the peninsula, and originally belonging to a convent, which still forms a vast pile, is built of white marble, and surmounted by five blue domes spangled with golden stars. The Preobrazhensky Church, or Spass Preobrajenskoi Sabor, one of the largest in the city, belongs to one of the oldest regiments of the guards, and is overloaded both without and within with military trophies. The railing around the churchyard is formed of 300 French and Turkish cannon, mounted in threes on granite pedestals, while every niche and recess of the interior is filled with captured colors and halberts, pashas' horse-tails, &c. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul, situated on the N. side of the citadel, is rendered conspicuous by its lofty and elegant gilded spire, but the building itself has a dingy and wretched appearance, and an interior, which from the number of the keys of fortresses, captured eagles, pashas' horse-tails, and batons of office, looks more like an arsenal than a church. The chief object of interest is the imperial vault, where the remains of Peter the Great and of all his successors repose.

There are numerous other Russian churches deserving of notice. The church of the English factory, situated W. of the Admiralty, is a splendid building, richly fitted up and seated for 1200 persons. The Dutch church is remarkable for its ample revenues, derived from grants of land made to it by Peter the Great, and afterwards built upon. Of the several churches possessed by Roman Catholics, the principal one, situated in the Nevskoi, is an elegant structure, with a Corinthian colonnade and a finely-proportioned dome. In connection with the churches may be mentioned the monastery of St. Alexander Nevskoi, the only one in St. Petersburg; it is among the most celebrated in Russia, ranking next after that of the Trinity in Moscow, and of the Cave in Kiev. It was founded by Peter the Great, and contains within its walls churches, towers, monks' cells, and gardens. The great attraction here to the Russians is the monument containing the remains of the saint, a canonized grand duke. It is in the form of a pyramid 15 feet high, of solid silver, and with the ornaments around it, also of silver, is said to weigh 5000 pounds. The principal church or cathedral, built by the Empress Catherine, is of large dimensions, and surmounted by several domes. The interior is richly decorated with Italian marble, and the ornaments and treasures are of vast value. The long red cloisters which cluster round the church have a dreary look, and are occupied by between 50 and 60 monks, who superintend a classical school, at which the average attendance is about 1000.

Palaces.—These are alike numerous and remarkable for their colossal dimensions. The Winter Palace, while the emperor resides in it, is said to be inhabited by 6000 persons. It is situated immediately E. of the Admiralty, with a front to the Neva of more than 700 feet, and is in the form of a vast square, the angles of which nearly correspond to the four cardinal points. It is the largest palace in the world, being one-third larger than that of the Emperor of Austria, and is not surpassed in point of splendor. It occupies the site of the one destroyed by fire in 1837; not the least remarkable fact connected with it is, that its present form was the work of two short years. The interior is gorgeous in the extreme, consisting of suites of splendid halls, filled with marbles, malachites, precious stones, vases, and pictures. To the E. of the Winter Palace, and connected with it by several covered galleries, is the Hermitage, built by the Empress Catherine, (in a spirit similar to that which prompted Frederick the Great to erect his Sans Souci,) as a place where she might lay aside the cares and forms of state. Its principal façade faces the Neva, but possesses little architectural merit. It is loaded, however, with works of art and *virtù*, and has a very valuable picture-gallery. The Marble Palace, not very appropriately so called, since far less marble than granite and iron has been used in its construction, is situated considerably E. of the Hermitage, near the Troitskoi bridge; it has a dark, gloomy look, and its walls are of such massive blocks as to suggest the idea of a fortress rather than a palace. About 1 mile farther E., on the banks of the Neva, stands the Taurida Palace, a long, low building, remarkable only for a ball-room of the extraordinary dimensions of 320 feet by 70, and requiring 20,000 wax-candles to light up it completely. The Anuitchkoff Palace, on the Great Prospekt, near the Fontanka Canal, closes the brilliant range of buildings of which that street is composed. Though handsomely built, and now the favorite residence of the imperial family, and the place where the emperor receives ambassadors and holds the greater number of his councils, it does not possess much interest. The New Michaeloff Palace, so called to distinguish it from the Michaeloff Palace, or rather castle, built by the Emperor Paul, is the residence of the emperor's brother, and is also occupied by the school of engineers. It is thought to be the most elegant building in St. Petersburg; and attached to it are fine ranges of offices, in one of which is kept a celebrated riding-school, the youth of which often perform fêtes and tournaments in the presence of the Court.

Government Buildings.—The Admiralty, to which, as furnishing the best station for obtaining a full view of the city, reference has already been made, is an immense brick building, surmounted by a slender tower with a gilt cupola, situated on the N. side of the square of same name. The main part of the structure, from the centre of which rises the tower, has its N. side parallel to the river, but its principal façade on the S. faces the square. The length of this façade is nearly ½ a mile; and at right angles to it are two sides, stretching from its extremities N. towards the river; the E. side fronting the Winter Palace, and the W. the Isaac Square and Senate-house, each 550 feet in length. A large portion of the Admiralty is occupied as school-rooms for naval cadets. Immediately below it, on the N., lining the Russian quay, are the extensive dockyards; and in the immediate vicinity a number of important public buildings; among others, the Holy Synod, where all the higher concerns of the church are regulated; the Hôtel de l'Etat Major, or head department of the army, adorned with a triumphal chariot; and the War-office, conspicuous by its profusion of gigantic columns. On the opposite side of the Great Neva, stands the Exchange; and W., fronting it, from the Little Neva, the Custom-house; both large and imposing structures. Immediately adjoining are two high and slender towers, adorned like the Columnæ Rostratæ of ancient Rome, and from which the approach of shipping may be observed. The citadel, with its bastions and bristling embrasures, mounted with 100 cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3000 men, forms a very conspicuous object. Besides the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, already described, it contains within its enclosure the Mint; and in its vicinity presents an object of great interest in the wooden cottage of Peter the Great, consisting of three small apartments, one of them his chapel, containing among other relics of that extraordinary man, the little boat which he constructed, and which may be considered as the germ of the powerful navy which he afterwards formed. Among the many other government-edifices, to which a general reference must suffice, the arsenals and ranges of barracks are particularly deserving of notice.

Public Monuments.—Two of these are particularly deserving of notice. The one is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, by Falconet; and the other, the column by Monferrand, erected in honor of the Emperor Alexander. The statue, situated near the S. extremity of the Isaac Bridge, facing the Neva, represents the emperor with head uncovered, and encircled by laurel, in the act of mounting a precipice, one hand holding the reins, while the other is calmly outstretched as in the act of benediction. The composure of the Czar contrasts finely with the fiery impetuosity of the horse, which stands on its hind legs springing forward, while a serpent lies trodden beneath its feet. The pedestal, a granite block, originally 45 feet long, 30 feet high, and 25 feet wide, was unfortunately broken in the cutting, and so much diminished, that it now forms two jointed blocks, 35 feet long, 20 feet broad, and only 14 feet high. The height of the emperor's figure is 11 feet, and that of the horse 17 feet. The brevity and simplicity of the inscription in Russian and Latin harmonizes with the spirit of the statue—"Petramu Pervomu, Catherina Vtoraya"—Petro Primo, Catherina Secunda, MDCCLXXXII. The Alexander column stands in the open space between the Etat Major and the Winter Palace, and is the greatest monolith of modern times. It consists of a single shaft of red granite, upwards of 80 feet high, and computed to weigh nearly 400 tons, placed on a pedestal composed of an enormous block of the same red granite, about 25 feet each way, and surmounted by a capital formed of Turkish cannon, above which the statue of an angel 14 feet high, and of a cross 7 feet high, are placed. The height of the whole is 150 feet. A fine statue of Suwarrow adorns the Field of Mars, which will admit of from 40,000 to 50,000 men being reviewed in it.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these stands the University, founded in 1819, and having in 1846, 69 professors and 700 students. The Chirurgical Medical Academy, founded by Peter the Great, receives about 500 pupils, and enjoys a high reputation. Military education, in all its branches, is regarded as one of the first interests of the

state, and forms a conspicuous feature in the academical system of Russia. It is provided for liberally in the numerous institutions in the capital. The Mining School, with an admirable mineralogical collection, is one of the most remarkable establishments in the city; it occupies a grand and imposing structure, so situated as to form a very conspicuous object from the sea, and maintains above 300 pupils, who, after remaining eight years, and receiving a liberal education, are sent to superintend the government mines, or placed in the mint. The Academy of Fine Arts has a façade, fronting the Neva, 400 feet long and 70 feet high, adorned with columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a central cupola, on which sits a colossal statue of Minerva. This academy, as already mentioned, is partly appropriated as a picture gallery, but also occupied as a school of art, in which 300 pupils are maintained and educated. In addition to these, it furnishes residences to the professors, academicians, and other artists, so that the whole number of persons accommodated under its roof is estimated at not less than 1000. The other principal schools are the Technological Institute, in which 215 pupils, sons of respectable tradesmen, receive a general education, and special instruction in the various mechanical arts, cotton-spinning, weaving, carpentry, &c.; the Central Pedagogical Institute or normal school; two gymnasia; the Female Institute of Smolnoi, where 500 young ladies are carefully and gratuitously educated; the Ecclesiastical Academy; the principal Protestant school, the agricultural, commercial, veterinary, and various other schools.

Libraries.—The Imperial Library occupies a large building near the Kazan Church, in one of the finest squares of the city, facing the Nevskoi Prospekt. It contains 420,000 printed volumes, and about 15,000 manuscripts. It has derived the greater part of its treasures from the spoils of Poland. The Oriental manuscripts are particularly valuable and extensive. The other libraries entitled to particular notice are those of the Academy of Sciences, 100,000 volumes; of the Hermitage, 120,000 volumes, of which 10,000 are in Russian; and of the Alexander Nevskoi Monastery, which, though very limited in extent, (only 10,000 volumes,) has collections of manuscripts of very great value.

Museums.—The principal museums are those of the Academy of Sciences, occupying a large portion of the magnificent buildings of that celebrated body, situated in the island of Vasilieostrov, on the banks of the Great Neva, opposite to the Admiralty, and including an Asiatic museum, rich in all kinds of curiosities relating to the East; an Egyptian museum, with a few fine specimens of papyrus, but not otherwise interesting; an ethnographic museum, enriched by the collections of various Russian travellers and navigators, and a general collection of coins and medals, in which the Russian series is very valuable and complete; a good mineralogical, and a remarkably fine botanical collection; a museum of natural history, containing an admirable collection of birds, exquisitely stuffed and well arranged; and, among the larger fossil animals, of which Siberia furnishes numerous specimens, a mammoth, perfect, with the exception of one of the hind feet, 16 feet long, exclusive of the tusks, and at least 2 feet higher than the elephant. The Academy of Fine Arts, also situated in the Vasilieostrov, on the banks of the Great Neva, has a portion of its magnificent apartments occupied as a picture-gallery; but is better known as an artistical school. A much more extensive and celebrated gallery is that of the Hermitage Palace, which occupies 41 rooms, and contains splendid specimens of almost all the great masters. Two separate rooms are filled with an extraordinary collection of jewels, cameos, medals, snuff boxes, ivory carvings, &c.; and in the rooms more especially appropriated to pictures may be seen exquisite specimens of malachite, and violet jasper, in the form of vases, candelabras, &c. The other more important collections are the Romanoff Museum, containing a large collection of minerals, models, and antiquities; and the museum attached to the Mining School, possessing a large collection of fossil conchology, models of mines, mining instruments, &c., but distinguished particularly by its mineralogical treasures, unequalled in Russia, and thought not to be surpassed in the world.

Societies.—The only one of these which can be said to have acquired a European reputation is the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which has long been distinguished for the valuable papers published in its *Transactions*. Most of them, however, are not the production of native talent, but of such celebrated foreigners as the government has had the wisdom to attract by the liberality of its patronage. Numerous other societies of repute exist, under names of Russian imperial, medical, pharmaceutical, mineralogical, geographical, economical, agricultural, educational, military, philanthropic, and artistical.

Hospitals, &c.—Of these, by far the richest and most splendid is the Vospitatelnoi Dom, or foundling hospital. It is situated close to the Fontanka Canal, in the best part of the town, has the air of a palace, and, with its courts, gardens, and dependencies, covers a space of 28 acres. It was founded by Catherine II. The number of children received at first did not exceed 300, but has increased so rapidly that the number of annual admissions is now above 7000, and the number of children, of all ages, under the charge of the institution, exceeds 25,000. The only question asked of those who bring them is, Has the child been baptized? The largest ordinary civil hospital of St. Petersburg is the Obonkoff, situated on the Fontanka Canal; it receives all applicants, but makes a small charge on those able to pay. The military hospital is capable of containing 2050 patients. Various other hospitals are found in different quarters of the town.

Theatres, and Places of Amusement.—In addition to the theatre of the Hermitage, there are three of large dimensions—the Bolsho or Great Theatre, the Alexander Theatre, and the French Theatre. These three, as well as all similar establishments, are under the immediate management, and kept up at the sole expense of the government. The passion of the Russians for scenic amusement is strong, and hence the attendance is usually full. Besides the above, there is a large wooden theatre in the island of Kammenoi, open only in summer. On the same island, and some other smaller ones adjacent, there are, besides the numerous villas to which the greater part of the families who can afford it retire to spend the summer, public gardens, with coffee-houses and taverns, swinging-poles, Russian mountains, and other national amusements, which, on holidays, attract crowds of citizens, and afford the best opportunities of seeing Russian life in many of its most characteristic forms, and without disguise. In other quarters, however, and nearer the city, or within it, the more noisy and frivolous amusements are excluded, and the gardens are laid out so as to furnish admirable promenades, or even serve a higher purpose. Of the latter description is the admirable botanic garden of the Aptekarskoi Island, which is open to the public on holidays, and is one of the most interesting sights of the capital; but, as a mere promenade, the Summer Gardens take precedence of all others. They are situated close to the Troitskoi Bridge, and though not very extensive, being only ¼ mile long by ¼ mile broad, they form the great lounge of the population. Among the festivities which take place here the most extraordinary is that of Whit Monday, when a fair, which both bears the name and has the reality of a *wife-market* or *bride-show*, is held: the sons and daughters of the tradesmen assembling in their best attire to fix their partners for life. The affair is thus described by an eye-witness:—The marriageable girls, decked with Oriental profusion of ornament, are ranged along the alleys of the garden, with some members of their respective families and the swakhi or match-makers behind them. The men, passing along, are at liberty to enter into conversation with any of the girls, and the acquaintance thus commenced often terminates in marriage.

Bazaars and Markets.—These derive particular interest from the insight which they give into the Russian mode of doing business. The principal one, to be found in almost all Russian towns of importance, takes the name of Gostinnoi Dvor, or Merchants' Inn. That of St. Petersburg has one of its four sides in the Nevskoi Prospekt, and is of irregular form, the longest being 1200 feet, and the shortest not more than 350 feet. A colonnade, of the height of the first story, goes round the building, and has a flat roof; from which, as a pavement, access is obtained to the magazines above. The court within is intersected by lanes and alleys, and portioned off into many hundred compartments, in which every variety of merchandise is displayed. Each separate quarter has its particular class of goods, and hence, according to its class, takes the name of Iron Row, or Peltry Row, or Book Row, &c. It has been estimated that in the Gostinnoi Dvor, and dependent buildings, the number of dealers cannot be much less than 10,000. The most of them are men in blue caftans and blue caps, with flaxen hair and brown beards. There are two other principal bazaars, called the Apraxin Rinok and the Tchakin Dvor, containing about 5000 booths, tents, and stalls; but though, in some respects, even more characteristic than the Gostinnoi Dvor, they resemble it so much, in arrangement and general features, as make a separate description unnecessary. One of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, and hogs, fish, fowls, eggs, and butter, frozen into solid masses.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of St. Petersburg are more extensive than those of any other town in the empire, and from the protective policy pursued by the government, are rapidly increasing. Some of the most important establishments belong to government, and are carried on not so much for the profits which they yield as for the purpose of furnishing model establishments by which all other parts of the empire may be instructed. One of the oldest and most splendid of the government factories is the Spalernoi, where Gobelin tapestry and carpets are made: the latter partly for sale, but the former only for the furnishing of the imperial palaces, or for presents. Other important government factories, celebrated either for their magnitude, or the excellence of the articles produced in them, are those

for the manufacture of playing cards, employing 8000 hands; of porcelain, where the fine vases presented by the emperor to foreign princes are made, and many objects of great value and beauty are exposed for sale; and those of plate and cut-glass. The government has also a very extensive cotton-factory, and iron-foundry chiefly for casting cannon and other ordnance. Several of these establishments are rivalled by those of private individuals, the most of whom are British. According to an official report, published February 29, 1849, there were in St. Petersburg 9 cotton-spinning companies, running an aggregate of 343,000 spindles. The principal articles, in addition to those already mentioned, are woollen, silk, and linen tissues; carriages, leather, and articles in leather; paper; mathematical and musical instruments; wax and sail cloth, cordage, soap, tobacco, cabinet-work, jewelry, watches, and various articles in gold, silver, mixed metals, and bronze. Ship-building also is carried on to a great extent for the navy in the public dock-yards, and for commercial purposes at several private yards.

Commerce.—In 1849, there entered the port of St. Petersburg 1571 vessels, (aggregate tonnage, 322,252;) and there cleared, 1538, (aggregate tonnage, 318,921.) Notwithstanding the shallowness of the river, and consequent want of a good harbor, the trade of St. Petersburg is of vast extent. With the exception of Riga, there is no other port by which Russia is accessible on the W.; while the system of inland navigation, by rivers and canals, is so complete and extensive as to give uninterrupted communication with the Black and the Caspian Seas. The principal exports are tallow, hemp, and flax; metals, grain, hempseed, linseed, timber, vegetable oils, hides, leather, furs, skins, potash, tar, bristles, canvas, and coarse linen; cordage, wax, caviar, isinglass, &c. The imports are colonial produce, raw cotton, (in 1849, 423,107 cwt.,) and cotton yarn, (in 1849, 64,565 cwt.;) cotton stuffs, fine linen, woollen, and silk goods; hardware, dyes, lead, tin, coal, wines, &c. In 1842, the total imports amounted in value to $80,270,000, and the exports to $26,810,000. The customs' revenue was $14,150,000. In the same year, 1167 ships, aggregate burden 223,947 tons, (of which 525, burden 117,793 tons, were British,) entered; and 1138 ships, aggregate burden, 219,412 tons, left the port.

History.—St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great, in 1703, previous to which its site contained only two huts. It is therefore entirely modern, and has nothing so remarkable in its history, as the rapidity with which, in spite of natural disadvantages, it has advanced to its present prosperity and magnificence. Instead of being situated in the heart of a beautiful and fertile district, the whole country around, where is neither forest or swamp, consists chiefly of moorland waste, or of poor arable land, from which the utmost exertions of industry fail to procure grateful returns; while the city itself is so low, that whenever the volume of the river is augmented by the melting of the snow and ice, inundation almost invariably lays part of the lower streets under water, and has sometimes risen to such a height as to cause fearful calamities. In the great inundation of 1824, above 15,000 persons are said to have perished. Another great evil inseparable from this swampy alluvial site, is the want of a solid foundation for the buildings. Water is found a few feet below the surface, and continued digging never succeeds in getting beyond a bed of mud. The consequence is, that all the houses must be built on piles, and an enormous expense incurred before they begin to appear above the surface. Peter the Great, however, was not the man to be daunted by ordinary difficulties. Even in his reign, St. Petersburg not only received the name, but assumed the appearance of a great capital. Its progress was not very rapid under his immediate successors, who were disposed to give Moscow the preference; but his later descendants, counting it an honor to follow in his steps, have carried on their embellishments on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, placing St. Petersburg foremost among the oldest and proudest of European cities. Pop. in 1852, 533,241.

SAINT PETER'S HARBOR, an inlet on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, in British North America.

SAINT PETER'S (or MINNESOTA) RIVER, a river of Minnesota Territory, having its source in a group of small lakes in about 45° 40′ N. lat., and 97° 15′ W. lon. It flows in a general E.S.E. direction till it receives the waters of Blue Earth River, in about 44° 12′ N. lat., and 94° 8′ W. lon., where it changes its course to N.N.E., and afterwards to E. and N.E., falling at last into the Mississippi River at Fort Snelling. The entire length is estimated at about 450 miles. It is navigable in high water for steamboats, near 60 miles from its mouth.

SAINT PETER TA'VY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAINT PETROX, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT-PHILBERT-DE-BOUAINE, sân^g fil'bair/ deh boo'ain/, a village of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N. of Pontivy. Pop. 1880.

SAINT-PHILBERT-DE-GRANDLIEU, sân^g fil'bair/ deh grôx^e'le-eh/, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3571.

SAINT PHILIP, Texas. See SAN FELIPE.

SAINT PHILIP, in Spain and Spanish Colonies. See SAN FELIPE.

SAINT PHILIP, in Italy. See SAN FILIPPO.

SAINT PHIL'IP, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 15 miles from Montreal. Pop. 150.

SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE, near Detroit, Michigan. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

SAINT-PIE, sân^g pee, a post-village of Canada East, co. of St. Hyacinthe, 40 miles E. by N. of Montreal.

SAINT PIERRE, sân^g pe-air/, an island in the Lake of Bienne, Switzerland, canton of Bern, and celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

SAINT PIERRE, sân^g pe-air/, an island of North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. The surface is rocky, and vegetation scanty. It forms, with the Miquelon Islands, immediately N.W., a colony belonging to France. See MIQUELON. Pop. 1581.

SAINT PIERRE, sân^g pe-air/, the capital town of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 12 miles N.W. of Port Royal. Pop. 20,424. It is the largest town of the French West Indies, and the chief entrepôt of these islands. It is divided into two quarters by a rivulet, over which are some handsome bridges. It has numerous public buildings and schools, a handsome theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The Empress Josephine was born here in 1763.

SAINT PIERRE, sân^g pe-air/, an island in the Indian Ocean, 210 miles N.E. of Madagascar, and dependent upon the British colony of Mauritius.

SAINT PIERRE, a small town on the S.E. side of the above island, of which it is the capital.

SAINT PIERRE, sân^g pe-air/, a town of the island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, 34 miles S. of St. Denis. Pop. 14,135.

SAINT PIERRE, Guernsey. See ST. PETER-LE-PORT.

SAINT-PIERRE-CAPELLE, sân^g pe-air/ kâ-pell/, a village of Belgium, province of South Hainaut, 15 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2375.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ALLEVARD, sân^g pe-air/ dâl'leh-vaw/, a town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2027.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CORMEILLES, sân^g pe-air/ deh kor'mâ'yâ/, a town of France, department of Eure, near the Calonne, 10 miles S.W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1111.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ÉGLISE, sân^g pe-air/ dâ'gleez/, a town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2436.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-MAILLÉ, sân^g pe-air/ deh mâh'yâ/, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Gartempe, arrondissement of Montmorillon. Pop. 2161.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-PLESGUEN, sân^g pe-air/ deh plês'gôn^e, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 miles S.S.E. of St. Malo. Pop. 2084.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-QUILBIGNON, sân^g pe-air/ deh keel'been'yôn^e/, a town of France, department of Finistère, 2 miles W. of Brest. Pop. 3214.

SAINT-PIERRE-DES-ÉGLISES, sân^g pe air/ dâz â'gleez/, a town of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Montmorillon. Pop. 1403.

SAINT-PIERRE-DES-LANDES, sân^g pe-air/ dâ lônd, a town of France, department of Mayenne, arrondissement of Laval. Pop. 1900.

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-TREVISI, sân^g pe-air/ dâ treh'vee'zee/, a town of France, department of Tarn, 18 miles N.E. of Castres. Pop. 1580.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'OLÉRON, sân^g pe-air/ do'lâ'rôn^e/, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oléron, 17 miles S.S.W. of La Rochelle, having a small port. Pop. in 1852, 4955.

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ORLEANS, sân^g pe-air/ dor'lâ'ôn^e/, a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Montmorenci, on the island of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence, 4½ miles from Quebec. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-PIERRE-DU-CHAMP, sân^g pe-air/ dü shôn^e, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 14 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-PIERRE-DU-CHEMIN, sân^g pe-air/ dü sheh-mân^e/, a town of France, department of Vendée, 17 miles N.N.E. of Fontenay. Pop. 1800.

SAINT-PIERRE-EYNAC, sân^g pe-air/ â'nâk/, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 7 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-PIERRE-LA-COUR, sân^g pe-air/ lâ koor, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 20 miles E.S.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1050.

SAINT-PIERRE-LEEUW, sân^g pe-air/ lâ-eew/, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3614.

SAINT-PIERRE-LE-MOUTIER, sân^g pe-air/ leh moo'te-â/, a town of France, department of Nièvre, on the railway to Clermont, 18 miles N.W. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 2406.

SAINT PIERRE LES BECQUETS, sân^g pe-air/ lâ bâ'kâ/, a post-village and seigniory of Canada East, co. of Lothinière, on the St. Lawrence, 60 miles S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 2000.

SAINT-PIERRE-LÈS-CALAIS, sân^g pe-air/ lâ kâ'lâ/, a town

of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, and a suburb of Calais, with a station on the Railway du Nord. Pop. in 1852, 11,524.

SAINT-PIERRE-LOUVIÈRES, sân^e pe-air' loo've-air', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris Havre and Rouen Railway, 21 miles S.S.E. of Rouen.

SAINT PIERRE RIVIERE DU SUD, sân^e pe-air' ree've-air' dü süd, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, 41 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1500.

SAINT PIERRE-SUR-DIVES, sân^e pe-air' sür deev, a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Dives, 19 miles S.E. of Caen. Pop. in 1852, 2000.

SAINT-POL, sân^e pol, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Ternoise, 19 miles W.N.W. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 3290. It has two ruined castles, a communal college, and mineral baths.

SAINT-POL-DE-LÉON, sân^e pol deh lā'ôn^e', a town of France, department of Finistère, on a height near the English Channel, 10 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 7059. It has a cathedral, with remarkable tombs, a church, with a steeple nearly 460 feet in height, a town hall, and an episcopal palace.

SAINT POLTEN, pölten, (Ger. *Sanct Pölten*, sânkt pölten,) a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 35 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 5800. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, diocesan and high female seminaries, a theatre, several hospitals, and manufactures of cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware.

SAINT POLYCARPE, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Vaudreuil, on the River de L'Islet, 54 miles from Montreal and 55 from Cornwall. Pop. 900.

SAINT-PONS, sân^e pôn^e', a town of France, department of Hérault, 56 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3780. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and hosiery, and extensive stone quarries in its vicinity.

SAINT PORQUIER, sân^e por'ke-ā', a town of France, department of Tarn et Garonne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1437.

SAINT-POURÇAIN, sân^e poor'sân^e', a town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. Pop. in 1852, 4938.

SAINT-PRIVAT, sân^e pree'vā', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 17 miles E.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1150.

SAINT PRIVAT-D'ALLIER, sân^e pree'vā' dāl'le-ā', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, near the Allier, 10 miles W.S.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1450.

SAINT PROSPER, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 7½ miles from St. Anne de la Pérade. Pop. about 200.

SAINT-QUAY, sân^e kā, a maritime village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1852, 2993.

SAINT-QUENTIN, sân^e kôn^e'tân^e', (anc. *Augusta Veromanduorum*,) a manufacturing town of France, department of Aisne, on the Somme, on the Canal of St. Quentin, and at the terminus of the railway from Creil, 24 miles N.W. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 24,324. It has a noble cathedral, town-hall, court house, hospitals, public library of 14,000 volumes, chamber of manufactures, theatre, and concert-hall, with extensive manufactures of striped and spotted muslins, lace, cotton yarn, table linens, leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. The Canal of St. Quentin is 58 miles in length, and forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards, August 10, 1557.

SAINT-QUENTIN, a market-town of France, department of Gard, near Uzès. Pop. 1934.

SAINT QUIVOX, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, district of Kyle, on the river, and 3 miles N.E. of the town of Ayr. It stands on a coal field, in which three mines are wrought; and it contains the villages of Whitlets, Content, and Wallace-town, the suburbs of Ayr, and some excellent sandstone quarries.

SAINT-RAMBERT, sân^e rôn^e'bair', a town of France, department of Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Montbrison, on the Loire, and near a station on the railway to St. Etienne. Pop. 1565.

SAINT RAMBERT, a town of France, department of Ain, capital of a canton, 20 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1239.

SAINT-RAPHAEL, sân^e rā'fā'èl', a maritime village of France, department of Var, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Fréjus. Pop. 958.

SAINT RAPHAELS, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengary, 20 miles from Cornwall.

SAINT RAYMOND, (Fr. pron. sân^e rā'mân^e',) a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Port Neuf, 40 miles W. of Quebec. Pop. 1000.

SAINT REGIS, (ree'jis,) a township of Canada East, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and the state of New York frontier, at the S. extremity of Lake St. Francis, 63 miles S.W. of Montreal.

SAINT REGIS RIVER rises in Franklin co., New York, and flowing through St. Lawrence co., falls into the St. Lawrence River near its intersection with the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

SAINT REMI, a village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 24 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 275.

SAINT-REMY, sân^e reh-mee', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 13 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. in 1852, 6024. It is enclosed by ramparts, now formed into boulevards. Chief industry, woollen-weaving and silk-throwing. About 1 mile distant are remains of the ancient *Glanum*, comprising a fine Corinthian monument and an arch.

SAINT-REMY, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles E.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 4030.

SAINT-RENAN, sân^e reh-nôn^e', a town of France, department of Finistère, 6 miles N.W. of Brest. Pop. 1027.

SAINT-RIOU, sân^e ree-oo', an islet of France, in Brittany, department of Côtes-du-Nord, S.E. of the island of Brehat.

SAINT-RIQUIER, sân^e ree'ke-ā', a town of France, department of Somme, 5 miles N.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1500. In the Middle Ages it had a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

SAINT ROCH-DE-L'ACHIGAN, sân^e rosh deh la'shee'gân^e', a village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, is situated in the seigniory of Achigan, 36 miles from Montreal.

SAINT ROCH DES AULNETS, sân^e rosh dāz ō'nā', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 66 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 3500.

SAINT-ROMAIN, sân^e ro'mân^e', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Yssengeaux. Pop. 1473.

SAINT-ROMAIN, a village of France, department of Charente, arrondissement of Barbezieux. Pop. 1120.

SAINT-ROMAIN, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles E.N.E. of Havre. Pop. in 1852, 1710.

SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-BENET, sân^e ro'mân^e' deh ba'nā', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 10 miles W.S.W. of Saintes. Pop. 1582.

SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-POPEY, sân^e ro'mân^e' deh po'pā', a village of France, department of Rhône, 6 miles S.E. of Tarare. Pop. 1552.

SAINT-ROMAIN-D'URPHÉ, sân^e ro'mân^e' dür'fā', a village of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 1509.

SAINT-ROMAIN-EN-JARRET, sân^e ro'mân^e' ôn^e zhar'rā', a village of France, department of Loire, 12 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1160.

SAINT-ROMAINVILLE, sân^e ro'mân^e'vee', a village of France, department of Seine, near the N.E. extremity of Paris, 4 miles S.E. of St. Denis, with a fine château and park, and a wood greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of Paris.

SAINT-ROME-DE-TARN, sân^e rom deh tarn, a village of France, department of Aveyron, on the left bank of the Tarn, 25 miles S.E. of Rodez. Pop. 1171.

SAINT-ROQUE, a town of Spain. See SAN ROQUE.

SAINT ROSE, (Fr. pron. sân^e roz,) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Terre-bonne, on the Isle Jésus, 15 miles from Montreal. Pop. of parish 2650.

SAINT-SAENS, sân^e sân^e, a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 18 miles N.N.E. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 2716.

SAINT SALVADOR, Brazil. See BAHIA.

SAINT SAMPSON, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT SAPHORIN, sân^e sā'fo'rân^e', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, capital of a circle, on the N. coast of the Lake of Geneva, 9 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 400.

SAINT-SATUR, sân^e sā'tür', a village of France, department of Cher, 1 mile N.E. of Sancerre. Pop. 1085.

SAINT-SATURNIN, sân^e sā'tür'nân^e', a village of France, department of Cantal, arrondissement of Murat. Pop. 1257.

SAINT-SATURNIN, a village of France, department of Cher, 21 miles S.W. of St. Amand. Pop. 1288.

SAINT-SATURNIN, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 7 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1279.

SAINT-SATURNIN, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 20 miles N. of Millau. Pop. 1675.

SAINT-SATURNIN-DE-SÉCHAUD, sân^e sā'tür'nân^e' deh sā'shō', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes. Pop. 1480.

SAINT-SATURNIN-DU-BOIS, sân^e sā'tür'nân^e' dü bwā, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rochefort. Pop. 1116.

SAINT-SATURNIN-LES-AVIGNON, sân^e sā'tür'nân^e' lāz ā'veen'yôn^e', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 2640.

SAINT-SAUD, sân^e sō, a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Nontron. Pop. in 1852, 2703.

SAINT-SAUFLIEU, sân^e sō'fle-th', a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens. Pop. 1520.

SAINT-SAULGE, sân^e sōlzh, a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1260.

SAINT-SAULGE, a village of France, department of Vienne, 3 miles S. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1100.

SAINT-SAUVENT, sân^e sō'vôn^e', a village of France, department of Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 2892.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, sân^e sō'vür', a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on a cliff beside the Gave-de-

Gavarnie, N. of Luz, and having mineral springs of nearly the same quality as Barréges, 4 miles N.E.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 21 miles S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 1655.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, sân° sō'vur', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 12 miles N.E. of Tournay.

SAINT-SAUVEUR-LENDELIN, sân° sō'vur' lân°'deh-lân°', a village of France, department of Manche, 6 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. in 1852, 2060.

SAINT-SAUVEUR-SUR-DOUVE, sân° sō'vur' sür doov, a village of France, department of Manche, 8 miles S.S.W. of Valognes. Pop. in 1852, 2818.

SAINT-SAVIN, a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles E. of Blaye. Pop. in 1852, 2934.

SAINT-SAVIN, a town of France, department of Vienne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1447.

SAINT-SAVIN, a town of France, department of Isère, with a village 9 miles N.W. of Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2359.

SAINT-SAVIN, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 2 miles S.S.E. of Argelès, with remains of a Roman fort, and a Benedictine convent.

SAINT-SAVINIEN, sân° sâ'vee'ne-ân°', a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Charente, 9 miles N. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 3438.

SAINT SCHOLASTIQUE, sân° sko'lâs'teck', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Two Mountains, 36 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 5600

SAINT SEBASTIAN, sent se-bast'yan, (Sp. *San Sebastian*, sân sa-bâs-te-ân',) a strongly-fortified city and seaport of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Urumea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 10 miles W. of Fontarabia, on the frontier of France. Lat. 43° 19′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 0′ 5″ W. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by its citadel of Mota, on the adjacent height, Mount Urgull. Since its destruction by fire, and siege in 1813, it has been mostly rebuilt on a uniform plan. It has handsome squares, several churches and convents, civil and military hospitals, and is, with its citadel, abundantly supplied with water. Its harbor, protected by a mole and well defended, is small, but the city has a large import trade in English and French goods, &c., and an export trade in corn, &c. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, and 1808, from which year they held it till August 31, 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British after great loss.

SAINT SEGAL, sân° seh-gâl', a village of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles N.N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1249.

SAINT-SEINE-L'ABBAYE, sân° sân lâb'bâ', a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 15 miles N.W. of Dijon.

SAINT-SERNIN, sân° sêr'nân°', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles W.S.W. of St. Affrique. Pop. in 1852, 1145.

SAINT-SERVAN, sân° sêr'vôn°', a seaport of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the right bank of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel, immediately opposite St. Malo, to which transit on foot is easy at low water. Pop. in 1852, 9964. It has two harbors, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror; besides which another strong fort defends St. Servan. It has a communal college, a massive church, and an English chapel, reading-rooms, and bathing accommodations, and is the residence of many English families. It has ship-building docks, and an active trade with the East and West Indies.

SAINT-SEVER, sân° seh-vair', a town of France, department of Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, 11 miles S.S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1852, 4282. It has a communal college, and trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

SAINT-SEVER, a town of France, department of Calvados, 7 miles W. of Vire. Pop. in 1852, 1630.

SAINT-SEVERIN, sân° seh-veh-rân°', a village of France, department of Charente, canton of Aubeterre. Pop. 1300.

SAINT-SIGOLÈNE, sân° see'go'lain', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Yssengeaux. Pop. 3168.

SAINT SIMOND'S ISLAND, Atlantic Ocean, S. side of the entrance to the Altamaha. On its S. point is a fixed light, having an elevation of 75 feet. Lat. 31° 8′ N., lon. 81° 38′ W.

SAINT-SOUPLET, sân° soo'plâ', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 2453.

SAINT SOUTH ELMHAM, (elm'ăm,) a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAINT STANISLAS, sân° stan'ees'lâ', a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Champlain, 72 miles S.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1200.

SAINT STEPHEN, France. See SAINT ETIENNE.

SAINT STEPHEN, Spain. See SAN ESTEBAN.

SAINT STEPHEN, Italy. See SANTO STEFANO.

SAINT STEPHEN, (Ger. *Sanct Stephan*, sânkt stâf'fân,) a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 29 miles S. by W. of Bern, in a romantic district on the Simme, more than 3000 feet above the sea, with a church, one of the oldest in the Simmenthal. Pop. 1413.

SAINT STEPHEN, one of the Aleutian Islands, Kadiak Archipelago, lat. 56° 10′ N., lon. 155° 22′ W.; N.W. of Tcherikoff Island, 3 miles long, with a reef of 3 miles projecting off its E. point. It sometimes bears the name of Foggy, on account of the fogs which prevailed at the time of its discovery.

SAINT STEPHEN, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, three parishes of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a village and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, within 1 mile of Launceston. Pop. 134.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a post-village of Washington co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee River, 160 miles by water N. of Mobile.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, a seaport-town of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, at the entrance of Deny's River into the Schoodic, opposite Calais, in Maine, and about 60 miles W. of St. John's. Lat. 45° 10′ N., lon. 67° 12′ W. The principal industry of the inhabitants is directed to the lumber trade and the fisheries. In 1850, 38 vessels (tons, 10,616) entered the port, and 8 vessels (tons, 1595) cleared for other countries.

SAINT STITHIANS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-SULPICE, sân° stil'peess', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 9 miles S. of Muret. Pop. 1306.

SAINT-SULPICE, a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Lavaur. Pop. 1508.

SAINT SULPICE, sân° stil'peess', a post-village of Canada East, co. of Leinster, on the St. Lawrence, 24 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 800.

SAINT-SULPICE-LES-CHAMPS, sân° stil'peess' lâ zhôn°, a village of France, department of Creuse, 8 miles W.N.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1136.

SAINT-SULPICE-LES-FEUILLES, sân° stil'peess' lâ fœl, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 19 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. in 1852, 1783.

SAINT-SUZANNE, sân° sü'zânn', a town of France, department of Mayenne, 20 miles E. of Laval. Pop. 1760.

SAINT-SUZANNE, a town of France, in the island of Bourbon, N.E. coast, 11 miles E. of St. Denis. Pop. 6128.

SAINT SYLVES'TER, a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Dorchester, 30 miles from St. Nicholas. Pop. about 2000.

SAINT SYLVESTRE, several communes and villages of France, the principal in department of Haute-Vienne, 14 miles N.N.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1519.

SAINT TAM'MANY, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, contains about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and drained by Chefonte River and Bogue Chitto. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied by pine barrens. Covington is the seat of justice. Pop. 6364, of whom 4001 were free, and 2363 slaves.

SAINT TAM'MANY'S, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

SAINT TEATH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-THÉGONNEC, sân° tâ'gon'nêk', a village of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3802.

SAINT THEODORE, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 miles N.W. of Khania.

SAINT THERESE, Canada. See SAINTE THERESE.

SAINT THOMAS, (tom'ăs,) a parish of England, co. of Devon, forming a S.W. suburb of Exeter. It is the head of a poor-law union.

SAINT THOMAS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT-THOMAS, sân° to'mâ', several villages of France; the principal in the department of Charente-Inférieure, near the Gironde, 10 miles W.S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 1521.

SAINT THOM'AS, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. of Chambersburg. Pop. of the township, 1957; of the village, about 500.

SAINT THOMAS, a village of Lower California, 30 miles S.S.E. of San Diego.

SAINT THOMAS, a thriving town of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 17 miles S. of London. It has churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 branch banks, 1 assurance and 3 insurance agencies, a printing office, about 25 stores, and several iron founderies, and other establishments. Pop. 1200.

SAINT THOMAS, sent tom'ăs, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, 38 miles E. of Porto Rico. Lat. (E. entrance of Fort Christian) 18° 20′ 24″ N., lon. 64° 55′ 45″ W. Greatest length from E. to W., 17 miles; greatest breadth, about 4½ miles. Area, 45 square miles. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height towards the centre, and descends sometimes gradually, but oftener abruptly, to the shore. It was once well wooded, but the cutting down of the trees has laid it open to the full force of the sun's rays, and it now suffers much from a deficiency of water. The soil being sandy and by no means fertile, the far greater part of it remains uncultivated. The area under crop is only about 2500 acres, of which nearly a half are planted with sugar-cane. The whole island enjoys the privileges of a free harbor, and the

trade is very extensive, St. Thomas being a depôt of goods for many of the neighboring islands. It has its central locality at the capital, Charlotte Amalie, which is annually visited by about 3100 vessels from Europe, North and South America, and also from the other West India islands. In Europe the trade is chiefly with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Altona, Hamburg, Bremen, and Amsterdam. St. Thomas is a principal station of the West India mail steamers from Southampton, for which a large steam-packet leaves it every fortnight. Pop. estimated at 12,800.

SAINT THOMAS, an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. of the equator, in lon. 6° 3′ E. Area, 145 square miles. In its centre, the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7020 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile; the low lands are stated to be very unhealthy; but the S. part of the island is salubrious, being exposed to fresh breezes. The products comprise maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoanuts, and canella bark. Live-stock is plentiful.

SAINT THOMAS, or CHAVES, shä'vès, the capital town of the above island, on the N.E. coast, is a bishop's see, and defended by a fort. Pop. 4176.

SAINT THOMAS, a town of the West Indies. See CHARLOTTE AMALIE.

SAINT THOMAS, (Port. *São Thomé*, sŏwn^g to-mā',) a town of British India, presidency, and 13 miles S. of Madras, of which city it is a suburb. It has numerous Roman Catholic churches, and many of its inhabitants are of Portuguese descent.

SAINT THOMAS DE MONTREAL, (Fr. pron. sĂn^g tō'mĂ' deh mŏn^g-trä'ĕl',) a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Berthier, 42 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 1500.

SAINT THOMAS DE QUEBEC, a thriving post-village of Canada East, co. of L'Islet, 35 miles N.E. of Quebec. It contains a church, and about 20 stores. It has also a foundry, manufactories, and several large lumbering establishments.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT, a town and extensive military cantonment of British India, presidency, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Madras.

SAINT THOMAS PENS'FORD, a parish and small market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 24 miles N.N.E. of Somerton. Pop. 316.

SAINT TIM'OTHY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Beauharnois, 36 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 400.

SAINT TONYS, a town of Prussia. See SANCT TONYS.

SAINT-TROND, sĂn^g trŏn^g', a town of Belgian Limbourg, on the Branch Railway from Mechlin to Liege, 12 miles W.N.W. of Tongres. Pop. 9400. It has breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, and lace.

SAINT-TROPEZ, sĂn^g tro'pĂ', (anc. *Heraclea?*) a maritime town of France, department of Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 3595, chiefly engaged in tunny and other fisheries. It has a chamber of commerce.

SAINT TUDY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT TWYN'ELLS, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SAINT UBES, a town of Portugal. See SETUBAL.

SAINT URBAN, (Ger. *Sanct Urban*, sänkt oor-bän',) a village of Styria, also a famous Cistercian abbey of the Swiss canton of Lucerne.

SAINT URCIZE, sĂnt ür'seez', a town of France, department of Cantal, 21 miles S.S.W. of St. Flour. Pop. 1493.

SAINT URSANNE. See SAINTE URSANNE.

SAINT VAAST, a small maritime town of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hogue, 10 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. in 1852, 4313.

SAINT-VAAST, sĂn^g vĂst, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1700.

SAINT-VAAST-DIEPPEDALLE, sĂn^g vĂst de-ĕp'peh-dĂl', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Yvetot. Pop. 983.

SAINT-VALENTINE, (Fr. pron. sĂn^g vĂ'lŏn^g-teen',) a post-village of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, on the river Richelieu, 35 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

SAINT-VALERY-EN-CAUX, sĂn^g vĂ'leh-ree' ŏn^g kō, a town on the N. coast of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dieppe. Pop. in 1852, 3877. It has soda-works, a manufacture of cotton-twist, and an active herring and mackerel fishery.

SAINT-VALERY-SUR-SOMME, sĂn^g vĂ'leh-ree' sür sŏmm', a town of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, near its mouth in the English Channel, 11 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1852, 3650. It has a school of navigation, a port for vessels under 200 tons, salt magazines, rope-walks, and docks for building small vessels.

SAINT-VALLIER, sĂn^g vĂ'lee-ĕ', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 17 miles N. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 3067. It has an old Gothic castle, manufactures of crape, silks, and twist, and chemical products, with a trade in the wines of its vicinity.

SAINT-VALLIER, a village of France, department of Var, 4 miles N.W. of Grasse. Pop. 576.

SAINT-VALLIER, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles S.W. of Chalons. Pop. in 1852, 2668.

SAINT-VALLIER, (Fr. pron. sĂn^g vĂ'lee-ĕ',) a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Bellechasse, on the St. Lawrence, 20 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 1600.

SAINT VEEP, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAINT VEIT. See SANCT VEIT.

SAINT-VENANT, sĂn^g veh-nĂn^g', a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Lys, arrondissement of Bethune. Pop. in 1852, 2495.

SAINT-VICTOR, sĂn^g veek'tŏr', a village of France, department of Ardèche, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tournon. Pop. in 1852, 2206.

SAINT-VICTOR, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Roanne. Pop. 1245.

SAINT-VICTOR, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles N.N.E. of Thiers. Pop. 1463.

SAINT-VICTOR, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the railway from Dieppe to Rouen, 19 miles from Dieppe.

SAINT-VICTOR-DE-RENO, sĂn^g veek'tŏr' deh reh-no', a village of France, department of Orne, 7 miles E.S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1175.

SAINT VICTOR-SUR-LOIRE, sĂn^g veek'tŏr' sür lwär, a village of France, department of Loire, 7 miles W. of St. Etienne. Pop. 1169.

SAINT VIGEANS, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbroath.

SAINT-VINCENT-DES-PRÉS, sĂn^g vĂn^g'sŏn^g' da prā, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 5 miles S.S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 1238. SAINT VINCENT is the name of several other villages of France.

SAINT VINCENT, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Aosta, 2 miles E. of Chatillon, above the Dora, here crossed by a remarkable Roman bridge. Pop. 1051.

SAINT VIN'CENT, one of the British West India Islands, 100 miles W. of Barbadoes; lat. (Kingstown) 13° 13′ N., lon. 61° 15′ W.; 17 miles long, and about 10 miles broad; area, 132 square miles. A ridge of high volcanic hills, bold and abrupt, but well wooded, stretches through the island from N. to S., and sends off subordinate masses, which extend to the sea, and are interseeted by beautiful and fertile valleys. In the N.W., where the mountains are highest, is a volcano called the Souffriere, in which a tremendous eruption occurred in 1812. Its height is 3000 feet above sea-level, and its crater 3 miles in circuit, and 500 feet deep. The soil in the valley is usually a rich, tenacious, and occasionally a fine black loam. The climate is exceedingly humid, having an average annual fall of rain of nearly 80 inches, but is not unhealthy. The principal produce is sugar, rum, molasses, arrow root, and cotton. The exports in 1851 were 218,521*l.*, of which 199,890*l.* were to the United Kingdom; the imports, 193,679*l.*, of which 114,797*l.* were from the United Kingdom, and 29,815*l.* from the United States. The government is vested in a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 19 members. Revenue in 1851, 15,827*l.*; expenditures, 15,162*l.* The capital, Kingstown, is near the S.W. extremity of the island. Pop. in 1851, 30,128.

SAINT VINCENT, (Port. *São Vicente*, sŏwn^g ve-sĕn'tā, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of San Antonio. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. The surface is mountainous. The Porto Grande is one of the largest and safest bays in these islands. The products comprise cotton, orchill, and live-stock of indifferent quality; corn and fruits are mostly supplied from San Antonio to its scanty population.

SAINT VINCENT, in Spain. See SAN VICENTE.

SAINT VINCENT, in Portugal. See SÃO VICENTE.

SAINT-VINCENT-DE-PAUL, (Fr. pron. sĂn^g vĂn^g'sŏn^g deh pōl,) a post-village and parish of Canada East, co. of Terrebonne, on the Isle Jésus, 11 miles from Montreal. Pop. 2950.

SAINT VIN'CENT GULF, of South Australia, is between lat. 34° and 35° 40′ S., and about lon. 138° E., bounded E. by Sturt land, and W. by Yorke Peninsula, separating it from Spencer's Gulf. Length, 90 miles; breadth of entrance, and for some distance inland, 35 miles. The shores are mostly low, but backed by ranges of hills. It receives the Torrens, Gawler, and other rivers, and communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf, and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay. Cape Jervis forms its S. limit, and Ports Gawler and Adelaide are on its E. side, where it is bordered by the counties of Gawler, Adelaide, &c.

SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE. See CAPE GIRARDEAU.

SAINT VITH, veet, a town of Rhenish Prussia, near the Belgian frontier, 10 miles S.S.E. of Malmedy. Pop. 1015.

SAINT VIVIEN, sĂn^g vee've-ĕn^g', a village of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles N.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 955, who manufacture large quantities of salt in the adjacent marshes.

SAINT-VOY, sĂn^g vwā, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 7 miles E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 2618.

SAINT WENDEL, a town of Prussia. See SANCT WENDEL.

SAINT WEN'DELL'S, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

SAINT WENDRON, a parish of England. See HELSTONE.
SAINT WENNE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
SAINT XAVIER, zav'le-er, (Sp. *San Xavier* or *Javier*, sân sâ-ve-aire',) an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. 47° 4' S., lon. 74° 27' W.
SAINT XAVIER, of South America, Mexico, &c. See SAN XAVIER.
SAINT XAVIER COLLEGE. See CINCINNATI, Ohio.
SAINT-YBARS, sânt ee'bar', a market-town of France, department of Ariège, 14 miles N.W. of Pamiers. Pop. 2371.
SAINT-YBARY, sânt ee'bar' a village of France, department of Corrèze, 18 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1557.
SAINT-YRIEIX, sânt ee're-è', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Loue, 27 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 7715.
SAINT-YRIEIX-LA-MONTAGNE, sânt ee're-è' lâ mŏn'tăñ', a village of France, department of Creuse, arrondissement of Aubusson. Pop. 1322.
SAINT-ZACHARIE, sânt zâ'kâ'ree', a village of France, department of Var, 18 miles W. of Brignolles. Pop. 1622.
SAINT-ZEPHERIN, sânt zâ'fĕh-rĕñ', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Nicolet, 9 miles from La Baie du Febore. Pop. 800.
SAIREE, sî'ree', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 27 miles N.W. of Banda.
SAIS, sîs, a ruined city of Egypt, the remains of which are in the Delta, on the E. bank of the Rosetta Branch of the Nile, 20 miles W. of Mehallet-el-Kebeer.
SAISSAC, sâs'sâk', a town of France, department of Aude, 14 miles N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1852, 1853.
SAITTÆ, (anc. *Sesdas-kaleh*,) a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, the remains of which, N.W. of Ala-Shehr, (Philadelphia,) consist of tombs and temples.
SAIYADAWALA, sî-â-dâ-wâ'lâ, a walled town of the Punjab, near the right bank of the Ravee, N.E. of Chouchuck. Lat. 31° 5' N., lon. 73° 10' E. It has a strong earthen fort.
SAIZON, sâ'zôn', a river of France, rises in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, flows N.N.W. past Mauléon, below which it sometimes takes the name of Gave-de-Mauléon, and after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Gave-de-Oléron.
SAJO, shŏh'yô', (*i.e.* "salt,") a river of North Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 miles N.W. of Dobsina, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Hernad at Onod. Length, 80 miles.
SAJO, a village of Hungary. See KAZA.
SAJONJA and *SAJON*. See SAXONY.
SAJTENY, shî'tâñ', a village of East Hungary, on the Maros, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arad. Pop. 4582.
SAK, sâk, a salt lake of Russia, near the W. shore of the Crimea, government of Taurida, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eupatoria. It is about 3 miles long.
SAK, a large and populous Tartar village of South Russia, government of Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eupatoria.
SAKAII, one of the cities of Japan. See OSAKA.
SAKAING, sâ'king', a town of Burmah, and lately its capital, on the N. side of the Irrawaddy, opposite Ava.
SAKARA, a village of Egypt. See SAKKARA.
SAKAREEYAH or SAKARIYAH, sâ-kâ-ree'yâh, often written SAKARIA, or AIALA, î-â'lâ, (anc. *Sangarius*,) a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, rises S. of Angora, and after a rapid N.E. and N. course, estimated at 230 miles, enters the Black Sea 90 miles E.N.E. of Constantinople.
SAKATU, a town of Africa. See SACCATOO.
SAKAYT, sâ-kâe', or SEKKET, sĕk-kĕt', a large mining village of Egypt, in the S.E., having the remains of a temple with a Greek inscription. Lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 34° 47' E. A few miles north-eastward are the ancient, and now abandoned, emerald mines of Jeb-el-Zubara.
SAKHALIEN. See SAGHALIEN.
SAKHEE-SURWAR, sâ'kee' sûr'wâr', a large village of Afghanistan, 36 miles W. of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 30° 2' N., lon. 70° 29' E.
SAKKA, sâk'kâ, the principal commercial emporium of Enarea, a country of Abyssinia, and stated to be on the river Gibbi, near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.
SAKKARA or SACCARA, sâk-kâ'râ, written also SAKARA, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 12 miles S. of Gheezeh, remarkable for the pyramids in its vicinity.
SAKMARA, sâk-mâ'râ, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows mostly S., and joins the Ural, 18 miles W. of Orenboorg. Length, 350 miles.
SAKOORA or SAKOURA, sâ-koo'râ, an island of Japan, in the upper part of a large bay of the island of Kioo-Sioo. It is very elevated, and contains a lofty mountain called Mitaké. Lat. 31° 30' N., and lon. 130° 42' E.
SAKOR, a town of Siam. See LIGOR.
SAL, sâl, a river of Russia, in the Don Cossack country, joins the Don near Novo-Tcherkask, after a W. course of 250 miles.
SAL, sâl, a river of Peru, rises near Curato des los Cerros, flows N.N.E., and near Huanta unites with the Jauja in forming the Mantaro, after a course of about 130 miles.
SAL, sâl, or SEL, sêl, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N.N.W. of Boavista. Lat. 16° 45' N., lon. 23° W. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 9 miles. Pop. 600.
SALA, sâ'lâ, a town of Central Sweden, læn, and 21 miles W. of Westeras. In its vicinity are silver-mines. Pop. 3000.
SALA, sâ'lâ, a village of Italy, duchy, and 9 miles S.W. of Parma. It has an old castle in a ruinous state, and near it is the beautiful palace of Casino de' Boschi, belonging to the duke. Pop. 3305.
SALA, sâ'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles N.E. of Diano. Pop. 6000.
SALA-BIELLESE, sâ'lâ be-êl-lê'sâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Biella. Pop. 1033.
SALACIA. See ALCACER DO SAL.
SALA DI GIOI, sâ'lâ dee jô'ee, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 4 miles W.N.W. of Il Vallo. Pop. 1500.
SALADILLO, sâ-lâ-dee'yo, (the "Little Salt River,") the name of several small streams of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata;) one of these falls into the Salado, near 35° 30' S. lat.
SALADO, sâ-lah'do, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.
SALADO BAY, of Chili, department of Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific, S. of Coplapo.
SALADO CREEK, of Bexar co., Texas, enters San Antonio River from the N., about 15 miles S.S.E. of the town of San Antonio.
SALADO DE TARIFA, sâ-lâ'do dê tâ-ree'fâ, a small river of Spain, province of Cadiz, celebrated for the great battle fought on its banks in 1340, in which the Moslems under Abul-Tacen were signally defeated.
SALADO, RIO, ree'o sâ-lâ'do, (*i. e.* "Salt River,) a river of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, a plain interspersed with numerous small lakes, and enters the estuary of the Plata, 95 miles S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres, after a general E. course of 400 miles.
SALADO, RIO, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) departments of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Total course, 1000 miles. In its upper part it is called the Pasage and Valbuena. On it are the towns of Miraflores, Pitos, Santa Fé, and Espiritu Santo.
SALADO, RIO, a river of Bolivia, enters the Pacific Ocean, after a W. course of 70 miles.
SALAGNAC, sâ'lân'yâk', a village of France, department of Dordogne.
SALAHEEYAH or SALAHIYAH, sâ-lâ-hee'a, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 miles S.E. of Rahabah, about lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 40° 30' E. Near it the Tigris steamer of the Euphrates expedition, in 1835, was destroyed by a hurricane.
SALAHIEH, sâ-lâ-hee'eh, or SALHIEH, sâl-hee'eh, written also SELAHIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 miles N.E. of Belbeys. Pop. 6000, mostly Arabs. It is surrounded by palm-trees, and has a large mosque. It was taken by the French in 1798, and again in 1800.
SALAHIYAH, a town of Turkey. See SALAHEEYAH.
SALAMA, sâ-lâ'mâ, a town of Central America, state, and 65 miles N. of Guatemala. Pop. 5000.
SALAMANCA, sâ-lâ-mâng'kâ, (anc. *Salamantica*,) a city of Spain, capital of province, extending up rocky heights on the right bank of the Tormes, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of 27 arches on Roman foundations, 45 miles N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo, in lat. 45° 5' N., lon. 5° 43' W. Pop. 13,786. A great part of the city within the walls is in ruins; its streets are mostly narrow, steep, crooked, and dirty. It has, however, some fine large residences, venerable edifices in all styles of architecture, the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, and serving for a bull-ring, accommodating from 16,000 to 20,000 spectators, and several open spaces adorned with fountains. It has a florid Gothic cathedral of the sixteenth century, with a richly decorated interior, 25 other churches, and a foundling asylum. Salamanca is the Oxford of Spain, and previous to the French occupation in 1812 it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the French. Since then, the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university, (which in the fifteenth century had 12,000 students.) But it has still 4 major colleges, founded in the fifteenth century, and occupying fine buildings, besides other colleges; and the university is now said to have 600 students and a library of 25,000 volumes. Here is an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary also, and Irish mission school, and manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, and glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the English, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmont and Clusel, July 22, 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 miles S.E. of the city.——Adj. inhab. (Sp. SALAMANQUES, sâ-lâ-mân-kês'.)
SALAMANCA, a province of Spain, in Leon, bounded W. by Portugal. Area, 4888 square miles. It is watered by the Douro, the Tormes, and the Alagon. Pop. 240,000.

SALAMANCA, sâ-lâ-mâng'kâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 20 miles S. of Guanajuato, in a plain 5500 feet above the sea.

SALAMANCA, a long and narrow island of New Granada, department, and off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 miles S.W. of Santa Marta.

SALAMANCA DE BACALAR, Yucatan. See BACALAR.

SALAMBRIA, a river of Greece. See SALEMBRIA.

SALAMIS, sal'a-mis, or KOLOURI, ko-loo'ree, an island of Greece, government of Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 miles W. of Athens. Area, 30 square miles. Pop. 5000. Its shape is very irregular; the surface is mountainous, wooded in some parts, and on the coast small quantities of cotton, wine, and olives are raised. It has several villages and convents. In the channel between it and the mainland, the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

SALAMONIA, a post-office of Jay co., Indiana.

SALAMONIE, sal'a-mo-nee', of Indiana, rises in Jay county, and flowing N.E., enters the Wabash River opposite Lagro. In width and volume of water it is nearly equal to the Wabash at their confluence. It furnishes excellent water-power.

SALANDRA, sâ-lân'drâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S.E. of Tricarico. Pop. 1903.

SALANDRELLA, sâ-lân-drêl'lâ, a river of Naples, contiguous to the above town, flows S.E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto 6 miles S.W. of the Basiento, after a course of 50 miles.

SALANG, an island, Indian Ocean. See JUNKCEYLON.

SALANGA, sâ-lâng'gâ, a point and island off the W. coast of South America, in Ecuador, department, and 80 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

SALANGORE, sâ-lân-gôr', a petty state of the Malay Peninsula, stretching for about 120 miles along its W. side, from lat. 2° 30' to 4° N., lon. between 101° and 102° E., having on the N. Perak and on the S. Rumbowe. Pop. estimated at 12,000. The products comprise dammer-wood, oil, and rattans.

SALANGORE, the capital of the above state, on a river near the sea, has a fort and a shallow harbor. Lat. about 3° 20' N., lon. 101° 30' E.

SALANKEMENT, sâ-lân'keh-mênt', or SLANKAMENT, slânk'â mênt', a village of Austria, in Slavonia, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theiss, 21 miles E.S.E. of Peterwardein. Here, in 1691, the first decisive check was given to the progress of the Turks in Europe, by the defeat of their army under Kiuperli.

SALANTY, sâ-lân'tee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 26 miles W.N.W. of Telsh. Pop. 1200.

SALAR, sâ-lar', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 27 miles W.N.W. of Granada, on the E. slope of the Sierra de Alhama. Pop. 1839.

SALARA, sâ-lâ'râ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province of Polesine, on the Po, 19 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1400.

SALARDINGÉ, sâ'lar'dânzh', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1628.

SALARES, sâ-lâ'rês, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 1530.

SALARIA. See CHINCHILLA.

SALAS, sâ'lâs, a town of Spain, province, and 46 miles N.N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 992.

SALAS-Y-GOMEZ, sâ'lâs ee go-mêth', a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 28' S., lon. 105° 26' W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1793.

SALAT, sâ'lâ', a river of South France, department of Ariége, rises in the Pyrenees, and after a N.N.W. course of 62 miles for the last 20 of which it is navigable, joins the Garonne a little below St. Martory.

SALATY, sâ-lâ'tee, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 37 miles S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 1000.

SALAWATTY, sâ-lâ-wât'tee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Papua, in lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 25 miles. It produces sago of excellent quality.

SALAYER or SALEYER, sâ-lî'er, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of the island of Celebes, forming part of the Dutch province of Macassar. It consists of the islands of Salayer or Great Salayer, Kalaura, Boneratta, Hog Island, and the Boegerones. Salayer Island, about 30 miles long from N. to S., by 8 miles broad, in lat. (N. point) 5° 47' S., lon. 120° 28' E., is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer, 13 miles broad. Pop. of the group, 60,000.

SALAZAR DE LAS PALMAS, sâ-lâ-thar' dâ lâs pâl'mâs, a small town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, 40 miles N. of Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier.

SALAZZA, sâ-lât'sâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Ivrea, on the Orca. Pop. 1153.

SALBRIS, sâl'bree', a market-town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Sauvre, and on the railway to Bourges, 14 miles N. of Vierzon. Pop. 1600.

SALCITO, sâl-chee'to, a town of Naples, province of Molise, on the Trigno, 14 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, sal'kûm ree'jis, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SALDAÑA, sâl-dân'yâ, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Palencia, on the Carrion, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches. Pop. 1015.

SALDANHA (sal-dâ'nâ or sâl-dân'yâ) BAY, of South Africa, in Cape Colony, 60 miles N.N.W. of Cape Town, in lat. 33° 1' S., lon. 17° 54' E. Length from N. to S., 15 miles; entrance, 3 miles in breadth. At all seasons it affords good anchorage; and on its W. side is a station of the Dutch East India Company.

SALDÃO, sâl'dôwn', or SADÃO, sâ-dôwn', a river of Portugal, provinces of Alemtejo and Estremadura, rises 19 miles S. of Ourique, flows N. and N.W., and enters the Bay of Setubal 9 miles E.S.E. of Setubal. Length, 110 miles, for the last 40 of which it is navigable.

SALDE, sâl'dâ, a village of Senegambia, in Foota, on the left bank of the Senegal, in lat. 16° 21' N., lon. 13° 27' W. Here ships bound for Galam stop to pay their custom-duties to the Almamy of Foota.

SALDINSK, sâl'dinsk', (NIZHNEE, nizh'nee, and VERKHNEE or VERKHNI, vêrk'nee,) two contiguous market-towns of European Russia, government of Perm, on an affluent of the Tura, 15 miles S.S.E. of Verkhotourie. United pop. 2000.

SALE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SALE, sâ'lâ, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Tortona, in a plain consisting of a rich alluvium left by the Po, which originally had its channel in it. Pop. 5094.

SALE, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Mondovi, in the valley traversed by the Salazzola. Pop. 1314.

SALE, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Brescia, on a height above the E. shore of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1744.

SALE, sâ'lâ', written also SALLEE, SALEE, and SLA, a fortified seaport-town of Morocco, kingdom, and 106 miles W. of Fez, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, opposite Rabatt. Lat. 34° 2' N., lon. 6° 46' W. Pop. estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000. It stands on a low, sandy point, enclosed by walls, and having a long battery guarding the entrance to the river. It has a manufacture of fine carpets, and an export trade in wool. It was formerly noted both for piracy and commercial activity; at present it is in decay.

SALE'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALE CASTELNUOVO, sâ'lâ kâs'têl-noo-o'vo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, a little N. of Castellamonte, on a tributary of the Orco. Pop. 2178.

SALE DI TORTONA, sâ'lâ dee tor-to'nâ, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.W. of Tortona. Pop. 5094.

SALEE, a town of Morocco. See SALE.

SALE'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SA'LEM, a district of British India, presidency of Madras, having on the S.W. and W. the Cavery River. Area, 8200 square miles. Pop. 1,195,377. Capital, Salem.

SALEM, the chief town of the above district, and the residence of the British authorities, is 114 miles E.S.E. of Seringapatam. Lat. 11° 39' N., lon. 78° 12' E. Pop. 19,020.

SA'LEM, a county in the S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River, on the N.E. by Oldman's Creek, and on the E. and S.E. by Maurice River and Stow Creek, and is drained by Salem and Alloway's Creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is level; the soil in the N. and W. portions is clay or loam, more or less sandy, and generally productive. In the S.E. part the soil is sandy or gravelly, and less fertile. Marl is abundant in various places, and is used as a manure; iron ore is also found, but not in great quantities. A short canal of 3 or 4 miles connects Salem Creek, navigable for shallops, with the Delaware, saving a distance to the craft which navigate the creek of about 20 miles. Organized in 1710, when it included the whole of the present county of Cumberland, and named from Salem, the seat of justice, which was founded by John Fenwicke in 1675. Pop. 19,467.

SALEM, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 50 miles N.W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 454.

SALEM, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 35 miles S.E. by S. of Concord. Pop. 1555.

SALEM, a township of Orleans co., Vermont, on the S.E. shore of Lake Memphremagog, 50 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 455.

SALEM, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Massachusetts, is situated chiefly on a tongue of land formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South Rivers, 14 miles N. by E. of Boston, with which it communicates by the Eastern Railway. Lat. 42° 31' 13" N., lon. 70° 53' 53" W. It extends nearly 2 miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, occupying the peninsula from shore to shore. The streets are generally irregular. Chestnut

street is considered the handsomest. It is finely shaded with elms, and on either side are rows of elegant mansions. In the E. section of the city is a beautiful public ground, containing 8½ acres. Salem is for the most part well built, largely of wood, but partly also of brick and stone. The principal public buildings are the city hall, erected in 1837, the court-house, a new and handsome edifice, Marine Hall, Mechanic Hall, and the churches, of which there are about 20. Salem is distinguished for the number and standing of its scientific and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the East India Marine Society, formed in 1799 by those who, acting either as captains or supercargoes, had made one or more voyages around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. The museum comprises a highly interesting and valuable cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, collected from all parts of the world. The Essex Institute, organized in 1848, by the Union of the Essex Historical and Essex County Natural History Societies, has a library of about 8000 volumes, and a good cabinet of natural history. The Salem Athenæum, formed in 1810, by the union of the Social and Philosophical Libraries, contains 12,500 volumes. The Essex Agricultural Society, organized in 1818, has a library of agricultural works deposited in the city hall. By the census of 1850, there were in Salem 10 public libraries, with an aggregate of 23,300 volumes; 27 private libraries, of over 1000 volumes each, with an aggregate of 55,650 volumes; public school libraries, 3995 volumes, and Sabbath-school libraries, 3700 volumes, making a total of 86,645 volumes. The benevolent institutions are an hospital and an almshouse. Salem has excellent public schools. In 1852 there were in the city 1 Latin, and 2 high schools; 7 grammar, and 17 intermediate and primary schools, attended by 3058 pupils. The total amount of money expended for school purposes during the year 1851-52, was $32,741.69. Six newspapers are published in the city.

Salem has a convenient and well-protected harbor, affording good anchorage. In commercial importance it has alalways held a high rank among the cities of New England. In 1818 it had 53 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 14,272 tons, engaged in the East India trade. This branch of industry has of late years considerably declined, many of the cargoes formerly received here being discharged at the ports of Boston and New York. In December, 1852, there were owned in Salem 22 ships, with an aggregate burden of 15,196 tons; 40 barques, 11,235 tons; 33 brigs, 5416 tons; 4 whalers, and several other vessels, besides 17,500 tons employed in the coast trade and the fisheries; making a total of 50,455 tons. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1854, were 395, (tons, 39,623,) of which 303 (tons, 22,291) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 366, (tons, 37,959,) of which 22,431 were in foreign bottoms.

Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. The Naumeag Steam Cotton Company, incorporated in 1839, have a building 405 feet by 65, and 4 stories high, and run 32,768 spindles. The Salem Laboratory Company manufacture sulphuric acid and other chemicals to the amount of about $100,000 annually. Another establishment yearly turns out 1,500,000 pounds of cleaned copal. Besides the above, there are manufactories of machinery, black and white lead, sperm oil, candles, cordage, twine, &c. The annual receipts for tanning and currying is about $650,000, and for boots and shoes upwards of $230,000. Salem has 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,750,000, a savings' institution, and 5 or 6 insurance companies. An aqueduct supplies the city with excellent spring water. Two bridges, one for ordinary travel, 1481 feet in length, and the other for the passage of railroad cars, span the North River, and communicate with Beverly.

Next to Plymouth, Salem is the oldest town in New England, having been first settled in 1626. In 1629, 11 ships arrived from England, bringing out 1500 persons, by whom settlements were commenced at Charlestown, Boston, and other places: 200 of these settlers died the first winter. During this year (1629) the first complete church organization ever effected in North America was founded at Salem, with the Rev. Francis Higginson as its pastor. About the year 1692 prevailed the famous "witchcraft" delusion, through which 19 persons in this and the neighboring towns were condemned and executed. The place of their execution, a beautiful eminence overlooking the city, is now known as "Gallows Hill." Salem was distinguished for its patriotic zeal during the Revolutionary war. It is said that 60 armed vessels, manned by 4000 men, were fitted out from this port as privateers. It was incorporated as a town in 1630, and as a city in 1836. The Indian name was Naumeag. Pop. in 1840, 15,082; in 1850, 20,263; and in 1855, 20,934.

SALEM, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 33 miles S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 764.

SALEM, a village of Chautauque co., New York, near Lake Erie, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Buffalo.

SALEM, a post-village and township, semi-capital of Washington co., New York, on White Creek, and on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 48 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2904.

SALEM, a thriving post-town, capital of Salem co., New Jersey, is situated on a creek of its own name, 3½ miles from its mouth, about 65 miles S.W. of Trenton. It contains several fine churches and public schools, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and many beautiful private residences. The building for the county offices is a handsome structure. This town owes its prosperity chiefly to the agricultural resources of the county, which are very great and still increasing. It has a daily communication by steamboat with Philadelphia, and a branch of the proposed railroad between Camden and Cape May will probably extend to Salem. Salem Creek is navigable for vessels of 50 tons burden to this place. Pop. in 1853, near 4000.

SALEM, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch Canal, 20 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1130.

SALEM, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Shenango Creek, 15 miles N.N.W. of Mercer. Pop. 2196.

SALEM, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. P. 1454.

SALEM, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania or Central Railroad, 10 miles N. of Greensburg. Pop. 2065.

SALEM, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 52 miles from Alexandria, and 114 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. The situation is high and pleasant. The village contains 1 church, an academy, and several stores. The post-office is called SALEM FAUQUIER.

SALEM, a neat post-village, capital of Roanoke co., Virginia, is situated on the Roanoke River, and on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 180 miles W. of Richmond. It stands in the great valley between the Blue Ridge and North Mountain. It contains 1 bank, 3 churches, and several mills.

SALEM, a thriving post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina, on Muddy Creek, an affluent of the Yadkin River, 120 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. The Moravian Female Seminary of this place is one of the largest in the state, occupying 4 large brick buildings, with about 200 pupils. Salem contains a bank, 2 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, and 1 paper mill, and is noted for the number and skill of its mechanics. Winston, the county seat, was laid out immediately N. of Salem when the county was organized in 1850. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SALEM, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, 91 miles E. of Columbia.

SALEM, a post-village of Clarke co., Georgia, 53 miles N. of Milledgeville.

SALEM, a post-village in the N.E. part of Russell co., Alabama. It contains several stores. Pop. about 400.

SALEM, a thriving post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 13 miles W. of Ripley. It is near the route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, now in progress, and is surrounded by fine cotton lands. It contains 2 seminaries, and 6 or 8 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SALEM, a post-office of Newton co., Texas.

SALEM, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Arkansas, about 140 miles N. by E. of Little Rock.

SALEM, a post-village of Franklin co., Tennessee, 90 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

SALEM, a post-village of Livingston co., Kentucky, 200 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. It was formerly the county seat.

SALEM, a village of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on the Licking River, which is navigable to this place for small steamboats. It is a depôt for tobacco, which is produced in the vicinity.

SALEM, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 400.

SALEM, a township of Champaign co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1634.

SALEM, a post-township in the central part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1960.

SALEM, a beautiful and thriving post-town of Perry township, Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 167 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 66 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is one of the most flourishing and important commercial towns in the E. part of Ohio. The village contains 4 churches, 2 Friends' meeting houses, about 20 stores, a union school, 1 bank, 3 foundries, and 2 woollen factories. Three newspapers are issued here. Pork to the amount of 700,000 pounds was sold in Salem in 1852. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

SALEM, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 813.

SALEM, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 2191.

SALEM, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1415.

SALEM, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1111.

SALEM, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

SALEM, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1111

SALEM, a township of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 137.

SALEM, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 1210.

SALEM, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1858.

SALEM, a township of Warren co., Ohio. Pop. 2765.

SALEM, a township of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1246.

SALEM, a township of Wyandott co., Ohio. Pop. 738.

SALEM, a post-village and township forming the N.E. extremity of Washtenaw co., Michigan, 30 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 1343.

SALEM, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 843.

SALEM, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 108.

SALEM, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, 83 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

SALEM, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 550.

SALEM, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of New Albany. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, near the source of the Blue River, and in the midst of a rich farming district. A plank-road connects it with Brownstown. Salem contains, besides the county buildings, churches of various denominations, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, a county academy, and many handsome residences. It has also manufactories of cotton, wool, and flour. Pop. in 1850, 1224; in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SALEM, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 272.

SALEM, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion co., Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 75 miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

SALEM, a small village of Dent co., Missouri.

SALEM, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, about 30 miles W. of Burlington.

SALEM, a township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1123.

SALEM, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

SALEM, a post-town, seat of justice of Marion co., and capital of Oregon Territory, on the right (E.) bank of the Willamette River, 50 miles above Oregon City. It is beautifully situated in a rich prairie country, and is one of the most flourishing towns in the territory. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

SALEMBRIA, sâ-lêm-bree'â, SALYMPRIA, sâ-lim-pree'â, written also SALAMBRIA and SALEMPRIA, (anc. *Peneus,*) the principal river of Thessaly, in European Turkey, rises at the N.W. extremity of that province, flows S. and E., and enters the Gulf of Salonica 13 miles N.W. of Cape Kissova. Total course, 110 miles, for about half of which it is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Phanari, Satalge, and Saranta-Poros.

SALEM CENTRE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, 112 miles S. by E. of Albany.

SALEM CENTRE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

SALEM CHURCH, a post village of Randolph co., North Carolina, 121 miles W. of Raleigh.

SALEM CREEK, of Salem co., New Jersey, rises in the S. part of the county, and flowing at first N.N.W., and afterwards S., falls into Delaware Bay 3¼ miles below the town of Salem. There is a bar at the mouth, over which vessels cannot pass except at high tide. Above this it is navigable for about half its course, which is perhaps 30 miles.

SALEM CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

SALEM CROSS-ROADS, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 180 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SALEMI, sâ-lê'mee, (anc. *Halicyæ.*) a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.E. of Mazzara. Pop. 8000. It is finely situated, enclosed by walls, and has several churches, but no trade.

SALE MOOR, England, a station on the Manchester Railway, 2¾ miles N.E. of Altrincham.

SALEMOW, sâ-le-mŏw', a town of India, dominions, and 70 miles E. of Bhopaul.

SALEN, sâ-lên', a town of Burmah, in Farther India, on the W. side of the Irrawaddy, 55 miles N.W. of Patanago.

SALENGHE, sâ-lên'gâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 7 miles E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3901.

SALERANO, sâ-lê-râ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 6 miles W. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 1005.

SALERNE. See SALERNO.

SALERNES, sâ'lairn', a town of France, department of Var, at the confluence of the Braque and Bresque, 11 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1852, 2613.

SALERNO, sâ-lee'no or sâ-lêr'no, (anc. *Salernum;* Fr. *Salerne,* sâ'lairn'.) a city and seaport of Naples, capital of the province of Principato Citra, at the N. extremity of the gulf of its own name, 38 miles S.E. of Naples, finely situated on the side and at the foot of a hill, crowned by the remains of an ancient citadel. Lat. 40° 40' N., lon. 14° 46' E. It is enclosed by walls, and has a broad road or marina along the shore, which forms an excellent promenade. Its streets, paved with lava, are narrow and irregular, and hemmed in by lofty, gloomy-looking houses, very indifferently built. The principal edifices are the cathedral, erected by Robert Guiscard, a Gothic structure, adorned with a façade of 28 granite Corinthian pillars, and possessing an ancient tomb, said to contain the ashes of the Apostle Matthew; the governor's palace, the new theatre, 17 churches, several convents, an ordinary, and a foundling hospital. The port is well sheltered, but is shallow, and frequented chiefly by fishing vessels, Naples having carried off its trade, which was at one time of some importance. Salerno is the see of an archbishop, and has a high criminal and a civil court; a seminary, lyceum, and university, which had acquired great celebrity in the eleventh century, particularly as a school of medicine, but has lost its reputation. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Greeks. It became a place of great importance under the Romans, from whom it passed first to the Goths and afterwards to the Lombards, who retained it in possession till the eleventh century, when they were expelled by the Norman, Robert Guiscard. It was ultimately annexed to the crown of Naples. Pop. in 1850, 18,892.

SALERNO, GULF OF, (anc. *Paestanus Sinus,*) an inlet of the Mediterranean, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth, 36 miles. It receives the river Sale, and on its shores are Salerno, Amalfi, and the remains of *Pæstum.*

SALERS, sâ'lêr', a town of France, department of Cantal, on a volcanic height, 15 miles N.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1243.

SALETTO, sâ-lêt'to, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2040.

SALEYER, islands, Malay Archipelago. See SALAYER.

SALFORD, sawl'ford, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, hundred of Salford, immediately W. of Manchester, with which city it communicates by 6 bridges across the Irwell. Pop. in 1851, 63,423; of the parliamentary borough, 85,103. Its chief characteristics have been noticed in conjunction with those of Manchester, with which it unites to form the most populous place in England after the metropolis, and the chief seat of the British cotton manufacture. The borough has but recently received municipal rank. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. See MANCHESTER.

SALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SALFORD PRIORS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SALFORDVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.N.W. of Norristown.

SALGADO, sâl-gâ'do, a river of Brazil, rises in the S. of the province of Ceara, under the name of the Porcos, and several miles below the town of Ico, joins the Jaguaribe.

SALGADO, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the São Francisco, lat. 15° 20' S. Pop. 4000.

SALGHIR or SALGIR, sâl-gheer, the principal river of the Crimea, rises at the foot of Mount Ella, 12 miles S.E. of Simferopol, flows successively N.W. and N.E., and enters the Gulf of Sivash, 40 miles N.N.W. of Kaffa, after a course of 100 miles.

SALHIEH, a town of Lower Egypt. See SALAMIEH.

SALHOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SALIAN, sâ-le-ân', a small town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, province of Talish, on an island in the Koor, 15 miles above its mouth in the Caspian Sea.

SALIANAH, sâ-le-â'nâ, a town of North Hindostan, between Oude and Nepaul, 120 miles N. of Lucknow.

SALIBABO, sâ-le-bâ'bo, SALIBABOO, sâ-le-bâ'boo, or TULOUR (too'loor') ISLANDS, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 4° N., and between lon. 125° and 127° E. They are well cultivated and populous.

SALICETTO, sâ-le-chêt'to, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, on the Bormida, 18 miles E.N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1674.

SALIES, sâ'lees', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on an affluent of the Gave d'Oléron. Pop. in 1852, 6714. It is noted for its springs of brine.

SALIES, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, near the Salat, 12 miles E. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 860.

SALIGNAC, sâ'leen'yâk', a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 34 miles E.S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1286.

SALIGNAC, a village of France, department of Gironde, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 986.

SALIKI SERAI, sâ-lee'kee sâ-rî', a considerable town of the Punjab, near the E. bank of the Indus, 40 miles N.E. of Attock, on the route into Cashmere. Lat. 34° 5' N., lon. 72° 55' E.

SALINA, sâ-lee'nâ, or SALINI, sâ-lee'nee, (anc. *Didyme,*) one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, N.W. of Lipari. It is 5 miles in diameter. Pop. 4000. It is volcanic.

SALINA, sa-lî'na, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, and on the Oswego Canal, 2 miles N. by W. of Syracuse. The village contains several churches, a bank, a large machine-shop, and extensive manufactories of salt, which produced in 1850, 2,175,711 bushels. The salt springs of this vicinity are the most valuable in the Union. See SYRACUSE. Two plank-roads terminate in Salina. Pop. of the township, 2142.

SALINA, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 65 miles W. of Frankfort.

SALINA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

SALINA RIVER, California. See SAN BUENAVENTURA RIVER.

SALINAS DE ANANA, sâ-lee'nâs dâ â-nâ'nâ, a market-

town of Spain, province of Alava, 10 miles N.E. of Vitoria. Pop. 1078.

SALINE, sa-leen', a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

SALINE, sa-leen', a county of Arkansas, situated near the centre of the state. Area, 950 square miles. It is drained by Saline River. The surface in the N.W. is hilly, and in the S. nearly level; the soil is fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and grass. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Fine marble, soapstone, and quartz are abundant in the hilly section. Capital, Benton. Pop. 2601, of whom 3398 were free, and 503 slaves.

SALINE, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana and Kentucky, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, and intersected by Saline Creek, from which its name is derived. The county is well timbered; the soil is fertile. Salt is procured from springs on Saline Creek, near the W. border. Formed a few years ago out of part of Gallatin. Capital, Shawneetown. Pop. 5538.

SALINE, a county in the N.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 760 square miles. The Missouri River forms the boundary on the N. and E.; and the county is traversed by the Black and Salt Forks of La Mine River, which unite near the S.E. border. The surface consists chiefly of undulating prairies, the soil of which is productive. The deficiency of timber is partly compensated by extensive beds of stone coal. There are valuable lead-mines, and quarries of limestone and sandstone. Salt is procured from numerous saline springs, from which the name is derived. Capital, Marshall. Pop. 8843, of whom 6124 were free, and 2719 slaves.

SALINE, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

SALINE, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Pop. 1184.

SALINE, a post-township in Sevier co., Arkansas. P. 410.

SALINE, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 1090.

SALINE, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Saline River, 40 miles W. by S. of Detroit. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and mills. The salt springs in the vicinity are said to be valuable. Pop. of the township, 1631.

SALINE, a township in Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 1176.

SALINE, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, 98 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SALINE, a township, St. Genevieve co., Missouri. P. 837.

SALINE BAYOU, sa-leen' bi'oo, of Louisiana, commences at Catahoula Lake, and flowing S.E., enters Red River, near the S. extremity of Catahoula parish.

SALINE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commencing in Claiborne parish, flows S., and unites with a lateral channel of Red River, about 7 miles E. of Natchitoches.

SALINE CREEK, of Arkansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and flows S. into Little River, a few miles from its mouth.

SALINE CREEK, near the S.E. extremity of Illinois, is formed by two branches, termed the South and North Forks. It falls into the Ohio River about 10 miles below Shawneetown.

SALINE CREEK, or LITTLE SALINE, of Cooper co., Missouri, flows into the Missouri River from the right.

SALINE MILLS, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

SALINE MINES, a post-office of Gallatin co., Illinois.

SALINE RIVER, of Arkansas, is formed by three small branches, which unite in Saline county, a few miles N.W. of Benton. It flows thence S.E. and S., and enters the Washita River near the E. extremity of Union county. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.—*Branches.*—The North Fork rises near the N. border of Saline county. The Middle Fork rises near the W. border of the same county, and flows S.E. The South Fork rises in Hot Spring county, and flows E.

SALINE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which flows into the Raisin River, in Monroe county.

SALINES, sa'leen', a maritime village of Cyprus, in the Gulf of Salines, on the E. coast of the island, 3 miles S. of Larnica, with a citadel, bazaar, and salt works.

SALINEVILLE, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 86 miles from Cleveland, and 140 miles N.E. of Columbus. P. in 1858, 350.

SA'LING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SALINO, sa-lee'no, (*anc. Sinnus?*) a river of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., after an E. course of 32 miles enters the Adriatic, 5 miles N.W. of Pescara.

SALINS, sa'lang', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Furieuse, here crossed by 4 bridges, 21 miles S.S.W. of Besançon. Pop. in 1852, 7112. It is enclosed by walls, defended by two forts, and has a communal college, extensive salt magazines, iron-works, soda factories, and tanneries. The brine-springs of its vicinity yield large quantities of salt. Salins was nearly destroyed by fire in 1825, and rebuilt by national subscription.

SALIQUOY', a post-office of Cass co., Georgia.

SALIS, sa'lis, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake near the centre of the government of Livonia, flows circuitously W., and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Gulf of Riga.

SALIS, and SALISBURG, sa'lis-boorg', two villages of Russia, government of Livonia, on the river Salis.

SALISBURY, sawlz'ber-e, or NEW SARUM, (sa'rum,) a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by three bridges, 21 miles W. of Winchester, and 96 miles W.S.W. of London, on the South-western Railway. Pop. of the borough, comprising, with the city, parts of the parishes of Fisherton-Anger and Milford, in 1851, 11,657. It stands in a fertile plain, partially enclosed by walls, regularly built, and drained by running brooks, which flow down most of its streets. The town has a respectable and venerable appearance. In its centre is a spacious market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library and news-room, and the butter-cross, an edifice apparently of the time of Edward III. The cathedral is a splendid structure, in the "close," a green area of nearly one-half square mile, shut off from the rest of the city by a lofty wall. It was finished in 1238, wholly in the early English style, and is in the form of a double cross; length, 474 feet; width of larger transepts, 210 feet; height of spire, 404 feet. It has a fine altar-piece of the Resurrection, executed, with some other subjects, in stained glass, and it contains many ancient and some curious monuments. Its W. front is richly adorned, and many parts of its exterior are ornamented with statues. Attached to it are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, &c.; and in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery-house, and residences of the canons and other dignitaries. The see comprises the counties of Wilts and Dorset. Besides three parish churches, here are chapels of Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Swedenborgians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a grammar school, county jail in Fisherton-Anger, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, and a county infirmary. Its woollen and cutlery manufactures have long declined, and the city has now little trade except in agricultural produce, and the retail supply of its inhabitants. It communicates by a branch of the South-western Railway with Southampton, 20 miles distant. It is the seat of county assizes and spring quarter and petty sessions, and a court-leet for the manor. The city sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It rose on the removal of the see from Old Sarum, 2 miles N., in 1217; and parliaments were occasionally held in it in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

SALISBURY, sawlz'ber-e, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, intersected by Blackwater River and the Northern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1228.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township in Addison co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It has several woollen mills. Pop. 1027.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 38 miles N. by E. of Boston. The township is situated on the coast between the Merrimack River and New Hampshire. It contains 5 churches, a bank, savings' institution, and several cotton and woollen manufactories at Salisbury Mills. Pop. 3100.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, in the N.W. corner of the state, 54 miles N.W. of Hartford. The township is noted for its lofty mountains, well-cultivated hills, beautiful lakes, and fruitful valleys. One of its lakes is situated on Mount Riga, at an elevation of 1000 feet above the surrounding country, and by its outlet furnishes water-power for an extensive iron establishment. Near the S. part of this mountain is the "Old Salisbury Ore-Bed," which, for near a century, has furnished the best quality of iron in America. About 2 miles E. is another bed of similar quality. There are 6 large iron establishments in Salisbury, and the ore is extensively wrought in the neighboring township. The manufactures of Salisbury include shafting and other iron work for ocean steamers, tires and cranks for locomotives, car-wheels, axles, scythes, pocket cutlery, &c. There are in the township 4 flourishing villages, viz.: one at the centre, Chapmanville, Lime Rock, and Falls village, the latter partly on the Canaan side of the Housatonic River. Pop. 3103.

SALISBURY, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., New York, 70 miles N.W. of Albany. Pop. 2035.

SALISBURY, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia Railroad, about 20 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. 3646.

SALISBURY, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 51 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

SALISBURY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the S. bank of the Lehigh River, contains Allentown, the county seat. Pop. 5863.

SALISBURY, a thriving post-village and port of delivery of Somerset and Worcester cos., Maryland, is situated on the Wicomico River, 95 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It appears to be the most flourishing village on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Large quantities of grain and lumber produced in the vicinity are shipped here on the river. It has several churches, and a bank. Pop. in 1850, estimated at 1500.

SALISBURY, a thriving town, capital of Rowan co.,

North Carolina, about 10 miles W. of the Yadkin River, and 118 miles W. of Raleigh. It is one of the most important places in Western North Carolina, and is at the E. terminus of the Western Turnpike, which extends to the N.E. border of Georgia. The route of the Central Railroad of North Carolina passes through this town. The natural walls of Rowan, or trap dikes of this vicinity, were for a long time supposed to be artificial constructions, the origin and purpose of which gave rise to various absurd conjectures. Salisbury contains 1 bank, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. about 2000.

SALISBURY, a post-township in the central part of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 2921.

SALISBURY, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

SALISBURY, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles N. by E. of Corydon.

SALISBURY, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 1426.

SALISBURY, a small village of Jersey co., Illinois, near the E. bank of Illinois River.

SALISBURY, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 9 miles N.W. of Springfield.

SALISBURY, a small village of Washington co., Wisconsin.

SALISBURY CENTRE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on Spruce Creek, about 25 miles E. by N. of Utica.

SALISBURY COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SALISBURY (sawlz'bur-e) ISLAND, Hudson Strait, British North America, is in lat. 63° 27′ N., lon. 76° 40′ W.

SALISBURY MILLS, a manufacturing village of Salisbury township, Essex co., Massachusetts, at the end of a branch railroad, communicating with the Eastern Railroad.

SALISBURY MILLS, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Newburg.

SALISBURY PLAIN, England, an elevated undulating tract of open downs, co. of Wilts, extending both N. and S. of the city of Salisbury, but the term is now generally held to apply mainly to that portion between Salisbury and Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill chains of S. and Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep-walks. On it, about 6 miles N. of Salisbury, is STONEHENGE, (which see;) and many traces of British and Roman camps are scattered over its surface.

SALKELD, (sawl'keld,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the river Eden, here crossed by a curious bridge.

SALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SALLANCHES, a town of Savoy. See SALLENCHES.

SALLE, sàl'lá, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1169.

SALLE, LA, là sàl'lá, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 2273.

SALLEE, a town of Morocco. See SALE.

SALLENCHES or SALLANCHES, sàl'lònsh', a town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the Arve, 42 miles N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 2085. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and totally so on Good-Friday, 1840. The fall of the Sallenche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 miles S. of Martigny.

SALLES CURAN, sàll kü'ràx', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 15 miles W.N.W. of Millau. P. 2200.

SALLES-LA-SOURCE, sàll là soors, a village of France department of Aveyron, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 2074.

SALLES-SUR-L'HERS, sàll sür lair, a village of France, department of Aude, 8 miles W. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1189.

SALLEER, sàl'leer', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 78 miles E.N.E. of Damaun.

SAL'LINS, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, on the Grand Canal, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 7½ miles N.E. of Newbridge. Pop. 350.

SALM, sàlm, an ancient principality of Germany, belonging to a celebrated family, which in the 11th century divided into two branches, the elder possessing Upper Salm, on the E. frontier of Lorraine, and the younger Lower Salm, in Luxemburg, both on the left bank of the Rhine.

SALM, ALT, àlt sàlm, a town of Belgium, province, and 31 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Salm, an affluent of the Ambleve. Pop. 2600.

SALMAGUNDI, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

SALMANTICA. See SALAMANCA.

SALMERON, sàl-mà-rōn', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 37 miles E.S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1158.

SALMONBY, sam'on-be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALMON (samon) CREEK, of Cayuga co., New York, falls into the Cayuga Lake at Ludlowville.

SALMON CREEK, of Monroe co., New York, enters Lake Ontario at Braddock's Bay, about 14 miles N.W. of Rochester.

SALMON CREEK, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 30 miles E. by N. of Rochester.

SALMON FALLS, a thriving post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls River, 2 miles from the Great Falls, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

SALMON FALLS, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

SALMON FALLS RIVER rises in Carroll co., New Hampshire, and flowing S.E., unites with the Cocheco, and several other smaller streams, to form the Piscataqua River. It runs on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire for nearly its whole extent. There are considerable falls in different parts of its course.

SALMON RIVER, a fine mill-stream in the central part of Connecticut, rises in Tolland co., and falls into the Connecticut River, in Middlesex county.

SALMON RIVER, New York, rises in Franklin co., and flowing N.W., falls into the St. Lawrence River, in Canada. About 15 miles from its mouth it has a perpendicular descent of about 100 feet, furnishing an immense hydraulic power.

SALMON RIVER, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SALMUNSTER, (Salmünster,) or SAALMUNSTER, (Saalmünster,) sàl'mun'ster, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, at the confluence of the Salza and Kinzig, 24 miles S.W. of Fulda. Pop. 1600. It has a Franciscan monastery.

SALÒ, sàl'lo, a town of Austrian Italy, on the W. side of the Lake of Garda, 14 miles E.N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 5600. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, and has a cathedral and 8 other churches.

SALO, a pass in the Pyrenees, near Conflans, in France.

SALOBREÑA, sà-lo-brēnyà, a small town of Spain, province, and 31 miles S.S.E. of Granada, near the mouth of the Motril, in the Mediterranean, with 1450 inhabitants, and a Moorish castle.

SALODURUM or SALORDURUM. See SOLEURE.

SALO'MA, a post-village of Taylor co., Kentucky, 71 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort, has 2 stores.

SALOMON ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SALON, sàl'lōn', (anc. *Salo* or *Salonum?*) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, near the canal of Craponne, 28 miles N.N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1852, 1564. It has several squares with fountains, a handsome town-hall, and manufactures of silk-twist, hats, and soap, and a brisk general trade.

SALONA, sà-lo'nà, a ruined city of Dalmatia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Spalato, on the E. side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic. It was greatly enlarged and fortified by Diocletian, a native of Salona, but destroyed by the Avars in 639.

SALONA, sà-lo'nà, (anc. *Amphissa,*) a town of Greece, capital of the government of Phocis, 84 miles W.N.W. of Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf, and at the S. foot of Mount Parnassus. Pop. 4000. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel.

SALO'NA, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 104 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

SALONICA, sà-lo-nee'kà, or SALONIKI, sà-lo-nee'kee, (Fr. *Salonique*, sàl'lo'neek'; anc. *Thessalonica* or *Therma,*) a large seaport city, and next to the capital, the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, in Roum-Eleo, capital of a sanjak, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 40° 38′ 8″ N., lon. 22° 57′ 22″ E. Pop. estimated at from 70,000 to 75,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 5000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks. It has externally an imposing appearance, standing on a hill slope, enclosed by whitewashed or painted walls, 5 miles in circuit, its numerous minarets and domes interspersed with gardens of cypress. The city is commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are Cyclopean, and one of its gates was built in honor of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples; one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of five Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, and the city has some flourishing silk-drawing factories. During the prevalence of Napoleon's continental system, Salonica was an important depôt for English goods. It has still a large trade in British produce. The exports consist of wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, tobacco, and staves. This city was the residence of Cicero during a part of his exile; it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian.

SALONICA, GULF OF. See GULF OF SALONICA.

SALONIKI or SALONIQUE. See SALONICA.

SA'LOP, or SHROP'SHIRE, shrop'shir, an inland county of England, bounded W. and N. by Wales. Area, 1343 square miles, most of which is under culture. Pop. in 1851, 229,341. The Severn flows through its centre from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mountainous, and here breeding cattle and dairying are carried on extensively; the N. half is comparatively level, and the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow-lands; orchards are numerous in the S., and hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. About

300,000 tons of coal are raised annually in the E., besides iron, &c., and consumed in the iron furnaces there; lead is produced in the W., and salt both in the N. and S. The Shrewsbury, Newport, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and Ellesmere and Chester Canals intersect the county N. of the Severn. A railway connects Shrewsbury with Chester, and the county is also traversed by the London and North-western Railway. Shropshire returns 12 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are sent by the county. Capital, Shrewsbury.

SALOR, sâl-lôr', a river of Spain, in Estremadura, flows into the Tagus, about 6 miles N. of Salorino. Total course, 80 miles.

SALORINO, sâl-lo-ree'no, a village of Spain, province, and 51 miles W. of Caceres, near the Salor. Pop. 1918.

SALOU, sâl-loo', a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8½ miles S.W. of Tarragona. Lat. 41° 7′ N., lon. 7° 12′ E.

SALPEE, sâl'pee, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 21 miles N.E. of Sattarah.

SAL'PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SALPI, sâl'pee, a lake of Naples, province of Capitanata, 22 miles E. of Foggia, and only separated from the Adriatic by a very narrow tongue of land. Length from S.E. to N.W., 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

SAL REY, sâl rá, one of the Cape Verd Islands. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 18 miles. Pop. 3300.

SALSA, sâl'sâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1260.

SALSETTE, (Port. pron. sâl-sât'tâ,) an island of British India, presidency of Bombay, immediately N. of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a narrow causeway. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 13 miles. Pop. upwards of 50,000, including many of Portuguese descent.

SALSO, sâl'so, or FEIUME SALSO, fe-oo'mâ sâl'so, *i. e.* "salt river," (anc. *Himera*,) the largest river of Sicily, rising in the Madonian Mountains, intendency of Palermo, flowing S., and entering the Mediterranean at Alicata, after a course of 70 miles. Near Castro Giovanni it receives the waters of a salt spring, whence its name.

SALSO MAGGIORE, sâl'so mâd-jo'ri, a village of the duchy of Parma, and 21 miles W. by S. of Parma, on a low flat. Pop. 5303.

SALTA, sâl'tâ, the northernmost province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) extending N. of lat. 26° S., and between lon. 62° and 68° W. Area, about 70,000 square miles. Pop. loosely estimated at 55,000. The surface is very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado and Upper Vermejo. In this province are the silver-mines of San Antonio and Acay.

SALTA, a city in the above province, situated on an affluent of the Salado, 180 miles N. of Tucuman. Lat. 24° 15′ S., lon. 64° 50′ W. Pop. from 8000 to 9000. It is regularly built, and has numerous religious edifices, and a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits.

SALT'ASH, a decayed borough, market-town, and chapelry of England, co. of Cornwall, on the W. bank of the Tamar, 3½ miles N.W. of Devonport. Pop. in 1851, 1621.

SALT'BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SALT'COATS, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 miles S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4338. It has a neat Gothic parish church, a handsome town-house, free and other schools, a subscription library, reading-rooms, large ship-building docks, and rope-walks. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, and silks for Glasgow houses. It has also salt-works, and exports coal to Ireland.

SALT'COTT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SALT CREEK, of Hocking and Ross counties, Ohio, flows into the Scioto River about 14 miles S.E. of Chillicothe.

SALT CREEK, of Muskingum co., Ohio, flows into the Muskingum River.

SALT CREEK, of Gratiot co., Michigan, flows into Maple River.

SALT CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Brown co., and flowing S.W., enters the East Fork of White River, near Bedford. It is navigable in high water for nearly 30 miles.

SALT CREEK, in the N. central part of Illinois, flows W. into the Sangamon River, forming, in the latter part of its course, a part of the boundary between Menard and Mason counties.

SALT CREEK, of Tama co., Iowa, flows into Iowa River.

SALT CREEK, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1094.

SALT CREEK, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1699.

SALT CREEK, a post-township in the S.E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1012.

SALT CREEK, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. P. 1362.

SALT CREEK, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1669.

SALT CREEK, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. P. 774

SALT CREEK, a township of Franklin co., Indiana. P. 807.

SALT CREEK, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. P. 1105.

SALT CREEK, a township of Monroe co., Indiana. P. 405.

SALT CREEK, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, 75 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

SALT CREEK, a post-office of Utah.

SALT CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SAL'TEE ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks off the coast of Ireland, co. of Wexford; the larger of the two islands lies about 15 miles E. of Hook-head, and extends 1 mile S.S.W. A vessel, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3½ miles W.S.W. of this island.

SALTENS-ELF, sâl'tens-âlf', a river of Norway, district of Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 miles enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord, in lat. 67° 12′ N.

SALT-AND-EN'SON, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

SAL'TERFORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SALTERSFORD, or JEN'KIN CHAPEL, a township of England, co. of Chester, with a station on the Midland Railway, 2 miles W. of Cromford.

SAL'TERSVILLE, a post-office of Hudson co., New Jersey.

SALT'FLEET'BY, EAST, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

SALTFLEETBY, MIDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALTFLEETBY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SALTFLEET HAVEN, England. See SKIDBROOKE.

SALT'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W.N.W. of Bath.

SALT FORK, Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

SALT HILL, a hamlet of England, co. of Bucks, 3¼ miles N. of Windsor, and until lately noted as the place to which the Eton boys made the triennial "montem" procession, abolished in 1847.

SALTHOLM, sâlt'holm, an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen, and W.N.W. of Malmö, in Sweden. Length, 5 miles. It is often covered by the sea, and is not permanently inhabited.

SALT'HOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SALTIKOVA DEVITSA, or SALTIKOWA DEWITZA, sâl-te-ko'vâ dâ-vit'sâ (or dâ-veet'sâ,) a town of Russia, government and 23 miles E.S.E. of Tchernigov, on the Desna. P. 1000.

SALTILLO, (Sp. pron. sâl-teel'yo,) a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 110 miles S. of Coahuila, on the river Tigre. Pop. 6000. At Buena Vista, 6 miles distant, February, 1847, the Mexicans under Santa Anna, with 15,000 troops, were routed by a much smaller number of United States troops under General Taylor.

SALTIL'LO, a village of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 10 miles W. of Salem.

SALTILLO, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

SALTILLO, a post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, 12 miles N. of Savannah, is the county seat, a place of brisk business, and a depôt for cotton and staves, which are shipped by the river.

SALTILLO, a post-village of Jasper co., Indiana, on the Iroquois River, 10 miles above Rensselaer.

SALT ISLANDS, one of the British West India Islands, in the Virgin group, S.E. of Tortola.

SALT'KETCHER BRIDGE, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

SALT KEY BANK, about 90 miles S. by E. of Florida, between the Grand Bank of Bahama and Cuba Island, is 62 miles long, and 36 wide at its greatest breadth. Its W. border is a chain of barren rocks, called the Double-Headed Shot Key, the north-westernmost of which, commonly called the Elbow Key, contains a fixed light, 54 feet from the base of the tower, and 100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 23° 56′ 24″ N., lon. 80° 27′ 35″ W.

SALT KEYS, some islets in the Bahamas, and off the N. coast of Cuba.

SALT LAKE, Utah. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, a county in the E.N.E. part of Utah Territory. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and partly on the W. by the Great Salt Lake, from which it derives its name, and is drained by Green and Bear Rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface in the W. and central parts is mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, and in the vicinity of the lake of a superior quality. In 1850 the county produced 58,492 bushels of wheat; 5220 of Indian corn; 4906 of oats; 25,859 of potatoes; 5372 pounds of wool; 37,592 of butter, and 2205 tons of hay. The amount of its agricultural products was greater than that of any other county in the territory. Capital, Salt Lake City. Pop. 6157.

SALT LAKE CITY, capital of Salt Lake county, and of Utah Territory, is situated near the E. bank of the Jordan River, which connects Great Salt Lake with Utah Lake, about 22 miles S.E. of the Great Salt Lake, and 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It was laid out in July, 1847, by a company of 143 Mormons. The city contains 260 blocks of 10 acres each, separated by streets which are 123 feet wide. There are 8 houses in each block, so arranged that no two houses front each other. The houses are built of adobes or sun-dried bricks. The 4 public squares of the city are to be adorned with trees from the four quarters of the globe, and supplied with fountains. On one of these a magnificent temple is now being erected; and a gorgeous banner, constructed of the flags of all nations, is are long to

be unfurled from "Ensign Mount," which overlooks the new city of the "Saints." Salt Lake City contains a handsome theatre, which cost above $20,000.

The climate of the valley in which the city stands is very salubrious, and the soil where it can be irrigated is extremely fertile. Wheat is said to produce, under favorable circumstances, a hundred-fold. The mountains which enclose the valley on the E. side are covered with perpetual snow. Their summits are said to be about 10,000 feet (nearly 2 miles) above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 10,000.

SALT LICK, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 679.

SALT LICK, a small village of Macon co., Tennessee.

SALT LICK, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1747.

SALTLICK FALLS, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

SALTNEY, a township of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, with a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway, 2¼ miles S.S.W. of Chester.

SALTO GRANDE, sâl'to grân'dâ, a lofty cascade of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Cordillera dos Almores, where the Jequitinhonha, bursting between two rocks, boils in caldrons, and precipitates itself into an abyss with a noise which is heard at the distance of 10 miles.

SALTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SALTON or SALTOUN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington. The village of West Salton, on the Tyne, has a population of about 225. Here are Salton Hall, the residence of the Fletcher family, and Hermandston, anciently the property of the St. Clairs.

SALTPETRE, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

SALT POINT, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SALT POND, a small village of Saline co., Missouri.

SALT RANGE, an extensive mountain group of the Punjab, extending S.E. from the Khyber or Teera Range, on the N.E. confines of Afghanistan, to the Jhylum, a distance of nearly 200 miles. It has a barren and repulsive appearance; white, bold, and bare precipices rise in many places at once from the plain, but none of its peaks exceed 2500 feet. Most of the torrents of the Salt Range carry down gold dust in their sands.

SALT RIVER, of Kentucky, is formed by two principal branches, Salt River proper and the Rolling Fork, which unite on the boundary between Meade and Bullitt counties. The main stream flows N.W., and enters the Ohio 22 miles below Louisville. Salt River rises in Boyle county, and flows first N. and then W. The Rolling Fork rises near the W. border of Lincoln county, and its general course is W.N.W. Another stream, called Chaplin's or Beech Fork, unites with the Rolling Fork on the W. boundary of Nelson county. Named from salt-springs which abound near it.

SALT RIVER, of Missouri, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite near Florida, in Monroe county. It flows thence E., and after a serpentine course of about 85 miles, enters the Mississippi in Pike county, 1 or 2 miles above Louisiana village. Small steamboats can ascend from its mouth to Florida. *Branches.*—The North Fork is the principal branch, rising near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing in a S.E. course. The Middle Fork rises in Macon county, and pursues a S.E. course. The South Fork rises near the S. border of Audrain county, and flows N. into the Middle Fork a little above Florida. The Elk Fork is a small creek, which enters the Middle Fork about 7 miles E. of Paris, in Monroe county. Long Branch flows along the S. border of Monroe county into the South Fork.

SALT RIVER, a post-village of Audrain co., Missouri, 40 miles N. of Jefferson City.

SALT RIVER, a township of Knox co., Missouri. Pop. 411.

SALT RIVER, a township of Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 692.

SALT ROCK, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 317.

SALT SEA. See DEAD SEA.

SALTSPRING, a post-office of Campbell co., Georgia.

SALTSPRING, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

SALT SPRING, a township of Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 1134.

SALT SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, a village of Monroe co., Virginia, 230 miles W. of Richmond, and 25 miles S.W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and is frequented by a large number of invalids and others. The water contains various salts of soda, magnesia, and lime.

SALTVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Virginia, on the North Fork of the Holston River, about 20 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It has 2 extensive salt-works.

SALTWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile N. of Hythe. Saltwood Castle, a noble structure of the reign of Richard II., is partly in ruins.

SALTZBURG, a town of Germany. See SALZBURG.

SALTZBURG, sawlts'bûrg, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh River and Pennsylvania Canal, 32 miles in a direct line E. of Pittsburg. The manufacture of salt is carried on largely in this vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 623.

SALUBRIA, sa-loo'bre-a, a post-village of Catherine township, Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung Branch of the New York and Erie Railroad, near the S. end of Seneca Lake, 20 miles N. of Elmira.

SALUBRITY, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

SALUDA, a river of South Carolina, a branch of the Congaree, rises in the Blue Ridge, near the N.W. border of the state, and pursues a S.E. course until it unites with Broad River at Columbia. The length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows through a hilly and fertile district, in which cotton is the staple product.

SALUDA, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

SALUDA, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

SALUDA, a post-township, Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 1335.

SALUDA MILLS, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SALUEN. See SALWIN.

SALUGGIA, sâ-lood'jâ, a market-town of Piedmont, 20 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 3991.

SALUNGA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SALURIA, a post-village and port of entry of Calhoun co., Texas, on Matagorda Island, at the terminus of the San Antonio Railroad, not yet finished. Shipping owned in 1854, 109 tons registered, and 1037 enrolled and licensed.

SALURN, sâ-loorn', or SALORNO, sâ-lor'no, a market-town of the Tyrol, 19 miles S.S.W. of Botzen. Pop. 1100.

SALUZZO, sâ-loot'so, (Fr. *Saluces*, sâ'lüss',) a city of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Coni, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Po, 17 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 14,426. It consists of an upper and walled town, on a height crowned by a magnificent castle, now used as a prison, and a lower, open town, with a handsome cathedral. It has manufactures of silk, leather, hats, and hardwares. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Stura.

SALUZZOLA, sâ-loot'so-lâ, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Elvo. Pop. 2161.

SALVADOR, SAN, America. See SAN SALVADOR.

SALVAGE ISLAND, one of the Falkland group, in South America, is in lat. 51° 1' S., lon. 61° 6' W.

SALVAGES, sâl-vâ'gès, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira Islands, about lat. 30° N., lon. 16° W. The Great Piton yields a large quantity of orchill.

SALVAGNAC, sâl'vân'yâk', a market-town of France, department of Tarn, 23 miles W. of Alby. Pop. 1900.

SALVAGNAC-CAJARC, sâl'vân'yâk' kâ'zhârk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 12 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1140.

SALVALEÓN, sâl-vâ-lâ-ôn', (anc. *Interamnia?*) a town of Spain, province, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2540.

SALVATERRA DE MAGOS, sâl-vâ-têr'râ dâ mâ'goos, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the left bank of the Tagus, 31 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2000. In its royal residence the Marquis de Loulé was assassinated, February, 1824.

SALVATERRA DO EXTREMO, sâl-vâ-têr'râ do êx trâ'mo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 miles E. of Castello Branco.

SALVATIERRA, sâl-vâ-te-êr'râ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Caceres, on a mountain slope near the Tanuja. Pop. 1205.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, 20 miles S.E. of Vigo, on the right bank of the Minho, which separates it from Portugal.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 15 miles E. of Vitoria, fortified and well built. Pop. 1593.

SALVATIERRA DE LOS BARROS, sâl-vâ-te-êr'râ dâ los bar'roos, a town of Spain, province, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2555.

SALVE, sâl'vâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1350.

SALVETAT, LA, lâ sâl'veh-tâ', a town of France, department of Hérault, 8 miles N. of St. Pons. Pop. in 1852, 4260.

SALVETAT, LA, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 18 miles S.W. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3204.

SALVIAC, sâl've-âk', a village of France, department of Lot, 9 miles S.W. of Gourdon. Pop. 1189.

SALVISA, a handsome post-village of Mercer co., Kentucky, 20 miles S. of Frankfort. It contains 4 churches, 1 woollen factory, and several stores.

SALWARP, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SALWIN, sâl'win,' SALWEN, SALUEN, sâl'wên', THANLWENG, thân-lwêng', or THANLYENG, a large river of Farther India, rises in Thibet, flows S., and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns of Martaban and Maulmain. Its course has been little explored, but it is known to be a noble stream, flowing through a richly-wooded country, and generally navigable to a considerable distance from the sea.

SALYMPRIA, a river of Turkey. See SALEMBRIA.

SALZA, sâlt'sâ, or SALZACH, sâlt'sâk, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 miles W. of the Gross-Glockner, flows

E. and N., and joins the Inn 6 miles N.E. of Burghausen. Total course, 130 miles, for the last 80 of which (to Hallein) it is navigable.

SALZA or SALZE, Gross, groce sält'sä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2563.

SALZBRUNN, sälts'broon, New, Lower, and Upper, three contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2767.

SALZBURG or SALTZBURG, sälts'bürg, (Ger. pron. sälts'bōōrg; anc. *Juvavum* or *Juvavia*,) a city of Upper Austria, capital of the circle of same name, at the base of two precipitous heights, on the Salza, 156 miles W.S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 47° 48′ N., lon. 13° 1′ E. It stands in a narrow defile, half encircled by the Noric Alps, through an opening in which the Salza passes out to join the Inn. The rich fields and meadows through which the river winds, the wooded slopes and abrupt precipices on either side, and the ridges of hills rising tier above tier, and overtopped by the main chain of the Alps, form scenery scarcely inferior to the finest parts of Switzerland. The town is divided by the Salza into two unequal parts, which communicate by a wooden bridge above 370 feet long, and is surrounded by a wall with 10 gates. The greater part is on the left bank, where it is overtopped by a lofty height, crowned by a magnificent old castle. The superabundance of marble employed in the construction of the houses has a striking effect, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and gloomy. The two finest squares are Residenz or Haupt-Platz, and the Domplatz. The former is adorned with a beautiful statue of white marble, 45 feet high; the latter by a noble bronze statue of the Virgin, by Hagenau. Between the two squares stands the cathedral, a heavy Italian structure, 410 feet long, by 250 feet broad, with a dome and two towers. Adjoining it is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, now partly used as public offices. In the same neighborhood is the collegiate church of St. Peter, with a monument to Haydn; and a cemetery remarkable for the number of curious ancient tombs which it contains. Attached to this church is an elegant hall, with a library of 40,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of coins, engravings, and natural curiosities. The castle has long been dismantled, and serves only for barracks. In one of its towers is shown the torture-chamber, with part of the inhuman apparatus employed upon the Protestants, who were ultimately, to the number of 30,000, mercilessly driven out of the town. The castle was the residence of the archbishops, who were at the same time princes of Salzburg and of the German Empire, and had temporal sovereignty over 200,000 souls. The continuation of the ridge, on which the castle stands, forms the Mönchsberg, (mönk'bĕrg, *i.e.* "Monk's Hill,") which is surrounded on three sides by escarped precipices, and has a flat summit of considerable extent laid out in fields and pleasure-grounds, and well planted with trees. The Mönchsberg is crowned by a Capuchin convent.

The manufactures of the town consist chiefly of leather, ironware, cotton goods, and majolica. The trade both in these articles and transit is considerable, and there are two important annual fairs. Salzburg is the see of an archbishop, the seat of superior provincial courts and offices, and possesses a lyceum, with an extensive and valuable library; a gymnasium, several industrial and other schools, a physical and zoological museum, botanical garden, deaf and dumb institution, lunatic asylum, large house of correction, theatre, and several hospitals. It is a place of great antiquity. The Roman town was destroyed by Attila in 448, and was rebuilt by the dukes of Bavaria. A succession of archbishop princes continued to govern it till 1802, when it was secularized with the extensive domains which belonged to it, and given first to Tuscany, and then to Bavaria, from which, with the exception of the territory of Berchtesgaden, it passed to Austria in 1814. Salzburg was the birthplace of Mozart. Pop. 14,185.

SALZBURG, a circle of Upper Austria, called also the duchy of Salzburg, area, 2764 square miles, is a rugged, mountainous country, intersected by numerous valleys, of which that of the Salza is the principal. The minerals are very valuable, and include gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, iron, salt, and marble. Pop. 146,007.

SALZDERHELDEN, sälts'der-hĕl'dĕn, a market-town of Hanover, principality of Grubenhagen, on the Leine, 2 miles S.E. of Einbeck. Pop. 1200.

SALZDETFURTH, sälts'dĕtt-fōōrt', a village of Hanover, 7 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the Lamme.

SALZGITTER, sälts'ghit-tĕr, a village of Hanover, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1500.

SALZGRUB, a town of Transylvania. See Kolos.

SALZKAMMERGUT, sälts-käm'mer-goot, a district of Upper Austria, on the borders of Styria. Area, 336 square miles. Pop. 16,000. The soil is unprofitable, but valuable salt-mines are wrought here on account of the government.

SALZKOTTEN, sälts'ko'tĕn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 45 miles S.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1830.

SALZSCHLIRF, sälts'shlĕĕrf, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 16 miles N.W. of Fulda, on the Alfell. Pop. 1693.

SALZUFLEN, sälts'soo-flĕn, a town of Germany, in Lippe-Detmold, at the confluence of the Salza and Werra, 11 miles N.W. of Detmold. Pop. 1384.

SALZUNGEN, sält'sōōng-ĕn, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 19 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 3077. It has important salt-works, manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather, and 5 annual fairs.

SALZWEDEL, sälts'vā'dĕl, or SALTWEDEL, sält'wā'dĕl, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Jetzel, in lat. 52° 51′ N., lon. 11° 17′ E. Pop. 7810. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SAMADANG, sä-mä-dăng', a town of Java, on the route from Buitenzorg to Sheribon, 125 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SAMADURA, an island of Hindostan. See Sivana.

SAMAEIL, sä-mä-ĕl', a town of Arabia, in Oman, 45 miles W. of Muscat.

SAMAIPATA, sä-mī-pä'tä, a small town of Bolivia, department, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. 1000.

SAMAKOV, sä-mä-kov', a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 30 miles S.S.E. of Sophia. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by substantial walls, and has extensive works for the production of heavy iron goods.

SAMALOOD, sä-ma-lood', SAMALOUD, or SAMELOOD, sä-meh-lood', a town of Egypt, province of Beniscoef, on the Nile, 15 miles N. of Minieh.

SAMAMBAIA, sä-mäm-bī'ä, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, district of Cantagallo.

SAMANA, sä-mä-nä', a peninsula on the N.E. coast of the island of Hayti, republic of San Domingo, stretching from W. to E. 32 miles. It is 11 miles across at its greatest breadth, and is terminated at its E. end by Cape Samana. Lat. 19° 18′ N., lon. 69° 8′ W. Its highest peak, Sugar-loaf Hill, is 1936 feet, and Morne du Diable, ("Devil's Hill,") 1309 feet above sea-level. There formerly existed a water communication across its west end, separating it from the island of Hayti, (which, though now silted up, could easily be reopened,) so that what is now a peninsula was formerly an island. Its soil is extremely fertile; to a great extent it is covered with timber, suited both for ship-building and cabinet work; it contains copper, gold, and bituminous coal. Pop. in 1851, 1721.

SAMANA, a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.

SAMANA BAY, San Domingo, on the S. side of the above peninsula, is about 43 miles in length from E. to W., by about 8 miles broad, and at its W. end receives the Yuna, the largest river in the Dominican Republic. It forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico and the inter-oceanic routes across Central America, both in a commercial and military point of view. On its N. shore is the small town of Santa Barbara. It lies in a bight of a land-locked bay, in lat. 19° 12′ 30″ N., lon. 69° 19′ 18″ W., and has natural facilities for repairing or careening vessels; a dilapidated Roman Catholic church, a neat Wesleyan chapel, and a custom-house. Samana being one of the open ports of the Dominican Republic, the government maintains here a garrison of about 230 men, under a colonel who possesses the chief authority in the place. Negociations have recently taken place between the Republic of San Domingo and the United States, with a view to the cession of the bay to the latter government.

SAMANAH, sä-mä'nah, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, 35 miles S.W. of Umballah.

SAMANCO, sä-män'ko, a bay on the coast of Peru, between the bays of Casma and Ferriol, in lat. 9° 15′ 30″ S., lon. 78° 32′ 45″ W. It extends about 6 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a width of 3 miles, and is the most extensive harbor on the Peruvian coast N. of Callao.

SAMANTHA, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

SAMAR, sä-mär', an island of the Malay Archipelago, forming a province of the Philippines. It is washed on the W. by the Bisayan Sea, and on the E. by the Pacific, and is separated on the N. from the island of Luzon by the Strait of Bernardino, and on the S. from Leyte by the narrow channel of San Juanico. It extends from lat. 11° to 12° 40′ N., lon. 124° 25′ to 125° 55′ E., with a length of 147 miles, and an average breadth of about 50 miles. It is thickly wooded, and fertilized by rivers of considerable size, as well as brooks. The mountains are lofty and rugged. In these iron-stone and gold are found, and copper is said to exist. The forests produce useful trees of various kinds, some resinous, others used for ship-building. The scanty population cultivate cocoa, palms for oil, rice, and excellent cocoa. Samar produces also Manilla hemp, wax, mother-of-pearl, pearls, and tortoise-shell; indigo, said to equal that of Guatemala; and trepang. The palm-oil is of bad quality. St Ignatius' nuts are abundant, and were once profitably exported to America. *Sinamays* and *nipas* are manufactured, and also mats, called *balangat*, from a plant of that name. The inhabitants are mostly Metis, (descendants of Spaniards by Indian mothers;) they trade with the other Philippines and the Pelew Islands. Many Indians seek escape from the capitation tax in the mountains, but there are no Negritoes

in the island. The province contains 28 pueblos. Its capital is Catbeiagan, situated on a creek on the W. coast. It is built with some regularity, mostly of wood and nipa, but the church and governor's house are, with a few others, built of stone. Pop. 96,470.

SAMARA. See SOMME.

SAMARA, sä-mä-rä', a river of Russia, joins the Dnieper in the government, and 4 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, after a W. course of 150 miles.

SAMARA, a river of Russia, governments of Orenbourg and Simbeorsk, after a W. course of 280 miles joins the Volga at Samara. Its affluents are the Tok, Oorau, (Uran,) and Kiuel.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, in the government of the same name, 100 miles S.E. of Simbeorsk, capital of a circle, on a height, at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. Pop. 11,019. It was founded in 1591, and was formerly enclosed by a ditch and ramparts. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an extensive trade in cattle and sheep, salt fish, caviar, skins, leather, and tallow.

SAMARA, a government of Russia, on the left bank of the Volga, formed by a ukase of December 18, 1850. Area, 39,008 square miles. Pop. 1,320,168.

SAMARABRIVA. See AMIENS.

SAMARANG, sä-mä-räng', a fortified seaport town of Java, capital of a province, on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 210 miles E.S.E. of Batavia. Lat. of the flag-staff, 6° 57' S., lon. 110° 27' E. Pop. 60,000, including many Chinese. It is pretty well built, and has a large church, town-hall, military school, hospital, theatre, and observatory. Its harbor is not good, and the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses, and owes its importance solely to the careful cultivation of the adjacent country, which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, and rice. Samarang is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of one of the three principal law courts of Java. Pop. of residency, 560,000.

SAMARATE, sä-mä-rä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles E. of Gallarate. Pop. 2457.

SAMARCAND, sä-mär-känd' (anc. *Maracanda*), a city of Independent Toorkistan, dominions, and 130 miles E. of Bokhara, on the Zer-afshan. Lat. 39° 50' N., lon. 66° 50' E. Pop. about 19,000. It has greatly declined in importance; the area within its walls is mostly occupied with gardens, and of the 40 colleges which it formerly had, only three are said to remain perfect, one of which has great beauty. This city is, however, regarded with great veneration in Central Asia; and it possesses the tomb of Timur, under whom it was the capital of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and extensive commerce. It has also several bazars and large khans, many elegant though decayed public edifices, and it is still an entrepôt for some caravan trade. Its temperate climate, abundance of fruit and water, and the beauty of its vicinity, have caused it to be generally eulogized as a residence by Asiatic poets.

SAMARIA, sä-mä're-a, an ancient province of Palestine, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean, having on the N. Galilee and on the S. Judea. It comprised the towns of Sebaste, Neapolis, Ginna, Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa and Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, King of Israel, about 925 B. C., was the capital of the ten tribes. After its destruction by John Hyrcanus, it was rebuilt by Herod, and called SEBASTE.

SAMARIA, a village of Crete, near Sphakia or Sfakia.

SAMAROVA, sä-mä-ro'vä, a town of Siberia, government, and 170 miles N.N.E. of Tobolsk, between the Obi and Irtish.

SAMARRAH, sä-mär'rä, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 65 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on a height, beside the left bank of the Tigris, and consisting of about 250 houses, nearly enclosed by a strong wall. It has two handsome Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Sheeah (Shiah) sect, and visited annually by at least 10,000 Mohammedan pilgrims. About half a mile N. is a curious spiral tower 163 feet in height; also the remains of a college built of fine brick, and traces of a palace. The whole neighborhood is covered with ruins.

SAMASSI, sä-mäs'see, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1995.

SAMATAN, sä-mä'tôNs', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Save, 1 mile N.E. of Lombez. Pop. 1234.

SAMAVA, sä-mä'vä, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 38 miles S.E. of Lemloom.

SAMBAI-CONTAI, säm'bä kon'tä, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, in lat. 14° 41' N., lon. 12° 25' W.

SAMBAS, säm'bäs', a river of the island of Borneo, rises near the S. frontier of the state, flows N.W. for about 50 miles, then turns S.W., and enters the Strait of Carimata by a broad estuary, after a total course of about 100 miles. It is navigable as far up as Sambas for native vessels, and contains a good deal of gold in its sands.

SAMBAS, a state on the W. coast of Borneo. It is in the shape of a triangle, each side of which measures about 100 miles, and is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang Mountains. It is watered by the Sambas, its principal stream, the Selakoo, Siakawan, &c. It contains the richest gold-mines in Borneo, which are worked by a colony of Chinese. The state is very populous, and is governed by a Mohammedan sultan.

SAMBAS, a town of the island of Borneo, on a low marshy site, near the left bank of the Sambas, about 30 miles from the sea, about lat. 1° 15' N., lon. 109° 29' E. It is the seat of the sultan, and of a Dutch resident, who has a small force for the protection of Dutch interests. The houses are raised above the ground on piles, and the sultan's palace is a large building, surrounded by a sort of fortification. Many of the inhabitants are pirates. Pop. 10,000.

SAMBATIKILA, säm-bä-te ke'lä, a walled town of West Africa, in the Mandingo country, near lat. 10° N., lon. 6° 50' W.

SAM-BAUDILLO-DE-LLOBREGAT, säm bów-deel'yo dä lo-brä gät', commonly called SANBOY, sän-boy', or SEMBOY, säm-boy', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2500.

SAMBER, SAMBHARA, säm-bä'rä, or SACAMBHARI, sä käm-bä'ree, a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 44 miles N.N.E. of Ajmeer, in lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 74° 57' E. On its N.E. side is a large salt lake.

SAMBILAN, säm-be-län', or SAMBILANG, säm-be-läng', or NINE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, in lat. 4° 5' N., lon. 100° 35' E.

SAMBOANGA, säm-bo-äng'gä, SAMBOANGAN, säm-bo-äng gän', or NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL PILAR DE ZARAGOZA, nwes'trä sen-yo'rä del pe-lar' dä sä-rä-go'sä, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the S.W. extremity of the island of Mindanao, in lat. 6° 54' 30" S., lon. 122° 8' E. It occupies a low site on the shore, at the mouth of a small stream, and is, after Manila, the most important fortress which the Spaniards possess in the Philippines.

SAMBOR, säm'bor, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 40 miles S.W. of Lemberg, in lat. 49° 32' N., lon. 23° 17' E. Pop. 6600. It has a tribunal, mining intendency, and gymnasium, with manufactures of linens, bleach-fields, and extensive salt-works.

SAMBOR, STARY, stä'ree säm'bor, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 10 miles S.W. of Sambor. Pop. 2080.

SAM'BOURN, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, parish of Coughton, 3¼ miles N.N.W. of Alcester. Pop. 660.

SAMBRE, säm'b'r, (Fr. pron. sôxb'r; anc. *Sabis*,) a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows E.N.E., and joins the Meuse at Namur, in Belgium. Total course, 100 miles. Its affluents are the Helpe, Houre, and Ornain. It is navigable, for the greater part of its course, for barges. In Belgium, the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Schaldt, and the Canal of the Sambre, France, connects it with the Canal of St. Quentin. Under the French, Sambre-et-Meuse was a department, watered by those rivers, and now forming the province of Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg.

SAMBUCA, säm-boo'kä, a town of Sicily, province, and near Girgenti. Pop. 8000.

SAMBUCCA, säm-book'kä, a village of Central Italy, in Tuscany, 27 miles N.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2500.

SAMBUCO, säm-boo'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, near Vinadio. Pop. 1412.

SAMCORI. See KOHPANG.

SAMER, sä'mair', a market-town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1852, 2182. It has remains of an abbey of the seventh century.

SAM'FORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAMFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SAMFORD ARUNDEL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAMFORD BRETT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAMFORD COURTENAY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAMFORD PEVEREL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAM'FORD SPINNEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAM FRANCISCO, Brazil. See SÃO FRANCISCO.

SAMGAUM, säm-gawm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 20 miles N.W. of Nellore.

SAMGORODOK, säm-go-ro-dok', a market-town of Russia, government, and 95 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 1000.

SAMHOOD or SAMHOUD, säm-hood', a town of Upper Egypt, province, and 15 miles S.E. of Girgeh.

SAMI, sä'mee, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, in Bambarra, on the Joliba, 22 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

SAM JOÃO. See SAO JOÃO; and so with all other Portuguese names with the prefix of SAN or SAN.

SAMLENSK, a town of Russia. See SEMLIANSK.

SAM'LESBURY, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

SAMMINIATO, a town of Tuscany. See SAN MINIATO.

SAM'MON'S POINT, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

SAM'MONSVILLE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

SAMOAN, or NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 13° 30' and 14° 30' S., and lon. 168° and 173° W., comprising 8 small islands, estimated to have an area of 2650 square miles, with a population of upwards of 50,000. The soil is rich, and the surface densely

wooded. The products comprise cocoanut-oil, arrowroot, caoutchouc, castor-bean, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, and plentiful supplies of vegetables, &c. for shipping. The inhabitants are stated to be superior in bodily and mental endowments to those of many other parts of Polynesia, and to seek for articles of utility, rather than trinkets, in their traffic with Europeans. There are British missionary stations at Upolu, &c.

SAMOCZIN, Prussian Poland. See SAMOTSCHAU.

SAMOENS, sä'mo-ôns', a village of Savoy, province of Faucigny, 15 miles East of Bonneville. Pop. 3911. It has 6 important annual fairs for cattle.

SAMOGITIA, sä-mo-jish'e-ä, an old province of Poland, now forming most part of the Russian government of Vilna.

SAMOIEDS, sam'oi-êdz', SAMOYEDS or SAMOYEDES, a people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from the mouth of the Petchora, in the N.E. of the government of Archangel, to the Gulf of Katanska, (Khatangskoe,) in the N.E. of the government of Yeniseisk. They consist of three principal tribes, speaking different dialects. Their origin is unknown. They are nomadic, and live chiefly by fishing, and keeping reindeer.

SAMOKHVALOVITCHI, sä-mok-vä-lo-vitch'ee, or SAMOCHWALOWITSCHI, a market-town of Russia, government, and 10 miles S. of Minsk. Pop. 1000.

SAMOS, SOOSAM (SOUSAM, or SUSAM)-ADASSI, soo'säm' a-däs'see, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 42 miles S.W. of Smyrna. Length, from E. to W., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Estimated area, 165 square miles. Pop. 50,000. Two ranges of rocky limestone mountains traverse the island, their slopes partly covered with pine woods, vineyards, and olive groves. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the archipelago, exporting a good deal of corn, and excellent Muscadine wines. The mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead, silver, and emery. The principal towns are Vathi on its N. side, with a good harbor, and Khora, the capital, near the S. coast, on a portion of the site of the ancient Samos. The island had in ancient times a famous temple of Juno, of which few, if any, vestiges remain. It was the native country of Pythagoras, and the sculptor Theodorus. The Samiots were among the first to join the late Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the island against the Turks. In the Little Boghaz, a narrow strait between Samos and the mainland, the fleet and army of Xerxes were defeated the same day that his troops in Greece, under Mardonius, were dispersed and destroyed at Platæa, B. C. 479.——Adj. and inhab. SAMIAN, sä'me-an, or SAMIOT or SAMIOTE, sä'me-ot.

SAMOS, an ancient city of Cephalonia, on the E. coast of the island. It is now a village, with various ancient remains.

SAMOSAT or SAMOSATA. See SOMESAT.

SAMOTHRAKI, sä-mo-thrä'kee, (anc. *Samothrace;* Gr. Σαμοθρᾴκη; Turk. *Semendrek*, sä-men-drêk',) an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 14 miles N.N.W. of Imbros. Area, 30 square miles. Pop. 1500. The surface is mountainous, and rises to 5248 feet above the sea. On its N. side are the ruins of the ancient town of *Samothrace.*

SAMOTRAKI, sä-mo-trä'kee, one of the smaller Ionian Islands, 5 miles W. of Corfu.

SAMOTSCHAU, sä'mot-shôw', a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1960.

SAMOYED or SAMOYEDE. See SAMOIEDS.

SAMOZERO sä'mo-zä'ro, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 40 miles W.N.W. of Petrozavodsk, about 20 miles in length, from W. to E., and 8 miles in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried S. and E. by the river Shooya, (Schuja,) into Lake Onega.

SAMPER DE CALANDA, sam-pair' dä kä-län'dä, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, 44 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 2720.

SAMPEYRE, säm-pä'rä, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 15 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 4985.

SAMPSON, a county in the S.E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 940 square miles. It is drained by Black River and its branches, and the South River forms the W. boundary. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally sandy, and partly covered with forests of pitch-pine. Formed in 1784, and named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 14,585, of whom 8900 were free, and 5685 slaves.

SAMPSON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

SAMPSONDALE, a thriving post-village of Rockland co., New York, about 100 miles S. of Albany.

SAMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. It contains a large tannery and several mills.

SAMPTOWN, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on Cedar Creek, 8 miles N. of New Brunswick.

SAM'S CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

SAMSOE, säm'sö'eh, or SAMS, säms, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. Area, 40 square miles. Pop. 5550. The surface is undulating and fertile.

SAMSON, shäm'shon', the largest village of Hungary, next to Csaba, co. of Bihar, 8 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 22,247.

SAMSOON, SAMSOUN or SAMSUN, säm'soon', written also SAMSOOM or SAMSUM, (anc. *Amisus,*) a seaport town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas; lat. 41° 18' N., lon. 36° 22' E. The pop. is wholly Turkish, and comprise about 450 families; in the neighborhood is a village with 150 families of Christians. Bazaars, though small, are well supplied with goods, and the town is a busy entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence in large quantities to Constantinople; and it is a station for the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company's packets, plying between this city and Trebizond.

SAMTER, säm'ter, or SZAMOTULY, shä-mo-too'lee, a town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles N.W. of Posen, on the railway to Stettin. Pop. 2480.

SAMTIAGO, Cape Verd Islands. See SANTIAGO.

SAMTIAGO DE CACEM, sôwne te-ä'go dä kä-sêng', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 36 miles N.W. of Ourique, on a kind of bay formed by the Atlantic. Pop. 2100.

SAMUGHEU, sä-moo-gä-oo' (?) a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 21 miles E. of Oristano. Pop. 1560.

SAMULCOTTAH, sä-mul-kot'tä, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 29 miles E.N.E. of Rajahmundry. It has two singular Hindoo temples. Lat. 17° 4' N., lon. 82° 17' E.

SAN, sän, SAAN, sän, or SANA, sä'nä, a large river of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., and joins the Vistula, 4 miles N.E. of Sandomier. Total course, 250 miles. The affluents are the Wislok, Lubaczow, and Tanew.

SAN, sän, a river of Styria, after an E. and S. course of 50 miles, joins the Save, 11 miles S. of Cilly.

SAN, sän, (anc. *Tanis,*) a ruined town of Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 miles S.S.W. of Menzaleh.

SANA or SANAA, sä-nä', the capital city of Yemen, in Arabia, in a fine valley, 4000 feet above the sea, 110 miles E.N.E. of Hodeida. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls 5½ miles in circumference, and mounting some cannons; is built mostly of brick, and has two stone palaces of the imam, about 20 richly decorated mosques, public baths, and a stone bridge across its main street, which is inundated during rains. The principal commerce is in coffee, and in its husk, which latter article here brings the higher price, and is exclusively used for consumption in the city. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, and glass wares. Some remarkable ancient inscriptions have been found.

SANA, sä'nä, or MIRAFLORES, me-rä-flo'rês, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, (Truxillo,) province, and 32 miles S.E. of Lambayeque.

SAN ANDERS, a post-office of Milam co., Texas.

SAN ANDREA. See SANT' ANDREA. SAN ANGELO. See SANT' ANGELO, and so with other Italian names, in which SAN is followed by a name beginning with a vowel.

SAN ANDREAS, a town of Calaveras co., California, is situated towards the W. part of the county, between the North and South Branches of the Calaveras River. The surrounding ravines are rich in gold, and fine for winter mining; average wages, 8 dollars a day.

SAN ANDRES, sän än-drês', a town on the E. side of the island of Teneriffe, in the Canaries, in a fertile valley. P. 2635.

SAN ANDRES DE LLAVANERAS, sän än-drês' dä lä-vä-nä'räs, (or LLEVANERAS, lä-vä-nä'räs,) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1298.

SAN ANDRES DE PALOMAR, sän än-drês' dä pä-lo mar', a town of Spain, province, and 5 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 4350.

SAN ANDRES VALLADARES, sän än-drês' väl-yä-dä'rês, a town and parish of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 24 miles from Pontevedra. Pop. 1228.

SAN ANGEL, sän äng'gel, a town of Mexico, on the Acapulco road, about 6 miles S. of the capital. It was occupied by Santa Anna and 12,000 of his army previous to, and during, the battle of Contreras, fought August 18th and 19th, 1847. Pop. 2000.

SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, or PUERTO MAGNO, pwêr'to mäg'no, a Spanish seaport town, on the W. coast of the island of Ivica, with a small fort which commands the harbor. Lat. 39° 0' 4" N., lon. 1° 14' E. Pop. 3539.

SAN ANTONIO, sän än-to'ne-o, a river of Texas, which rises in Bexar county, and flowing in a general south-easterly course, empties itself into the lagoon at the E. extremity of Refugio county, and opposite Matagorda Island. The upper portion is called Medina River until it passes the mouth of Leon Creek, a few miles S. of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, a village in the interior of the territory of New Mexico, near the Sandia Mountains, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

SAN ANTONIO, a village of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, 150 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

SAN ANTONIO, a fortified hacienda of Mexico, about 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, a town of Mexico, 15 miles from La Paz.

SAN ANTONIO, a missionary settlement of Monterey co., California.

SAN ANTO'NIO, or SAN ANTO'NIO DE BEXAR, (Sp. pron. sân ân-to'ne-o dâ bâ-nar',) a thriving post-town, capital of Bexar co., Texas, on San Antonio River, 110 miles S.W. of Austin City. This wealthy town has been much improved within a few years, and the population of the adjacent country has increased rapidly. Many of the residences are truly beautiful, particularly around Fort Alamo, which is in the immediate vicinity. See FORT ALAMO. San Antonio contains a United States arsenal, and several churches and seminaries. Two newspapers are published here. It has a large trade with Mexico. It is one of the terminal of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, (projected.) Pop. in 1850, 3296; in 1855, estimated at 7000.

SAN ANTONIO, sân ân-to'ne-o, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and on an affluent of the Apure, 110 miles E. of Varinas.

SAN ANTONIO, Italy. See SANT' ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Portugal and Brazil. See SANTO ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, sân ân-to'ne-o, the north-westernmost of the Cape Verd Islands, lat. (Tarrafal Bay) 16° 56′ 2″ N., lon. 25° 21′ 7″ W. The surface is elevated and well-watered, and produces a good deal of corn, cotton, and orchill.

SAN ANTONIO, a cape of Brazil, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia. Lat. 13° 0′ 7″ S., lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W. There is a light on this point 110 feet high.

SAN ANTONIO, a cape of Buenos Ayres, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. S. side. Lat. 36° 19′ S., lon. 56° 45′ W.

SAN ANTONIO, a large port or bay of Patagonia. Lat. 40° 29′ S., lon. 65° 54′ W.

SAN ANTONIO, CAPE. See CAPE SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO CREEK, a small stream of Marin co., in the W.N.W. part of California, flows into the Pacific Ocean.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO, sân an-to'ne-o dâ â-râ'ko, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 60 miles from Buenos Ayres.

SAN ANTO'NIO DE GIBRAL'TAR, (Sp. pron. ân-to'ne-o dâ he-brâl'tar',) a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, province, and on the E. shore of the Lake of Maracaybo, 50 miles N.W. of Trujillo. Pop. 3000.

SAN ANTONIO DE LAGUNA, sân ân to'ne-o dâ lâ-goo'nâ, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Huallaga, near its junction with the Amazon.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS CUES, sân ân-to'ne-o dâ loce kو'âs, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles N. of Oajaca.

SAN AUGUSTIN, sân ów-goos-teen', a town of Mexico, on the Acapulco road, about 12 miles S. of the city of Mexico. It was occupied by General Scott, and a portion of his army, at the commencement of the battle of Contreras.

SAN AUGUSTINE or ST. AUGUSTINE, (Sp. *San Augustin*, sân ów-goos-teen',) a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Attoyac and Angelina Rivers, and drained by Ayish Bayou. The greater part of the county is included in the tract known as the "Red Lands," which is extremely fertile and noted for its fine cotton. Capital, San Augustine. Pop. 3647, of whom 2086 were free, and 1561 slaves.

SAN AUGUSTINE, a handsome and thriving post-village, capital of San Augustine co., Texas, is situated on Ayish Bayou, 310 miles E.N.E. of Austin City. The main road from Natchitoches in Louisiana, to Houston, passes through the place. It is surrounded by a highly productive cotton-growing region. It contains the University of Eastern Texas, 1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal church, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1000.

SAN BARTHOLOMÉ, sân bar-tol-o-mâ', a village and fort of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 215 miles N. of Durango.

SAN BARTOLOMÉ, sân bar-to-lo-mâ', a town of South America, in New Granada, 125 miles E.N.E. of Antioquia. Pop. 1000.

SAN BARTHOLOMÉ, a village of New Granada, department of Magdalena, on the river at the influx of the San Bartholomé, 60 miles S.E. of Remedios.

SAN BARTHOLOMÉ, one of the Carolina Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 163° 52′ E.

SAN BARTOLOMÉ DE TIRAJANA, sân bar-to-lo mâ' dâ te-râ-hâ'nâ, a town of the Canaries, on Canary Island. Pop. 3456.

SAN BARTOLOMEO, sân bar-to-lo-mâ'o, a village of Naples, district of Salerno. Pop. 1100.

SAN BARTOLOMEO, sân bar-to-lo-mâ'o, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, one in the archipelago of the Carolines, the other off the S. coast of Papua.

SAN BARTOLOMEO-IN-GALDO, sân bar-to-lo-mâ'o in gâl'do, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 28 miles W. by S. of Foggia, on an elevated hill. It has a diocesan seminary, with a collegiate and several other churches. Pop. 3425.

SAN BASILIO, sân bâ-see'lo-o, a village of Sardinia, province, and 23 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 175.

SAN BERNARD', a small river of Texas, rises near the N. extremity of Colorado county, and flows S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico, about 10 miles S.W. of the mouth of Brazos River.

SAN BERNARD, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

SAN BERNARDINO, sân bêr-nar-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of Misocco, 15 miles N. of Roveredo, with mineral springs. The PASS OF BERNARDINO or BERNHARDIN (bêr'nar'dân') is traversed by the route from Chur (Coire) to Bellinzona, and is one of the principal means of communication between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Elevation, 6970 feet.

SAN BERNARDINO, sân bêr-nar-dee'no, (MOUNTAIN,) a lofty mountain of Los Angeles co., California, about 60 miles E. of Los Angeles.

SAN BERNARDINO, a new county in the S.E. part of California, formed since 1852, from Los Angeles county.

SAN BERNARDINO, a post-town (formerly a Catholic mission,) of Los Angeles co., California, in a rich and well timbered valley, about 60 miles E. of Los Angeles. It was settled by Mormons. Pop. in 1854, about 1500.

SAN BERNARDO, sân bêr-nar'do, a group of islets of New Granada, near the entrance of the Gulf of Morrasquillo, and off the Point of San Bernardo, 50 miles S. of Cartagena.

SAN BIAGIO, sân be-â'jo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 3 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2000.

SAN BLAS, san blâs, or SAINT BLAS, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Jalisco, on an island at the embouchure of the river Santiago, in the Pacific, about 37 miles W.S.W. of Tepic, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 32′ 34″ N., lon. 105° 15′ 24″ W. The climate is very unhealthy, and the harbor bad, with an open roadstead. In commercial importance, however, it holds the third rank in the Confederation, being surpassed only by Acapulco and Mazatlan. The total tonnage of the vessels arriving here in 1852 was 30,321. Among the vessels, 27 were steamers. The number of passengers that arrived was 4553; departed, 4926. Pop. about 2000.

SAN BLAS, Caribbean Sea. See MANDINGO.

SAN BLAS POINT, New Granada. See CAPE SAN BLAS.

SANBORNTON, a post-township in Belknap co., New Hampshire, 23 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 2695.

SANBORNTON, a village in Clinton co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon River, 45 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

SANBORNTON BRIDGE, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Winnipiseogee River, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 18 miles N. of Concord.

SAN BOROMBON, ENSENADA DE, ên-sâ-nâ'dâ sân bo-rom-bon', a bay in the Rio de la Plata, 30 miles from Buenos Ayres.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, sân bwâ-nâ-vên-too'râ, or bo'na-ven-too'ra, called also SALINAS, (sâ lee'nâs,) a river in the W. part of California, rising on the slope of the Coast Range, in the E. part of San Luis Obispo county, flows in a general N.W. course to near the centre of Monterey co., when it turns towards the Pacific, and falls into Monterey Bay in about 36° 45′ N. lat.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, a town, formerly a missionary station, near the boundary between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties, is situated on the main road from San José and Los Angeles, and on a river of its own name, about 300 miles in a straight line S.E. of San Francisco.

SAN BUENAVENTURA RIVER, a small stream of Santa Barbara co., California, falls into the Pacific Ocean in about 34° 20′ N. lat.

SAN CARLOS, California. See CARMEL.

SAN CARLOS, sân kar'loce, a town of South America, in Venezuela, 130 miles S.W. of Caracas, in a valley on the Aguare. Pop. 10,000. (?) Before the wars of independence, it was one of the richest towns in the province, from its plantations of indigo, coffee, and cotton, and the immense number of sheep and cattle reared in the neighboring savannas.

SAN CARLOS, a town of Chili, capital of a province, and on the N.E. coast of the island of Chiloe. It is fortified, has an excellent harbor, and is the principal entrepôt of the island, exporting planks, hams, and woollen stuffs.

SAN CAR'LOS, a port on the N.W. coast of East Falkland Island, near the N. entrance of Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels. Lat. (Fanning Head, S.W. summit) 51° 27′ 12″ S., lon. 59° 7′ 15″ W.

SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, sân kar'loce dâ lâ râ-pee'tâ, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, province of Tarragona, on an elevated flat on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 20 miles from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Don Carlos III., who, with a view to take advantage of its position between the provinces of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, intended to make a great commercial emporium; but the extensive works commenced during his reign, were abandoned at his death, and Rapita is now comparatively insignificant. Pop. 919.

SAN CASCIANO, sân kâ-shâ'no, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 8½ miles S.W. of Florence. Pop. 2000.

SAN CASCIANO DEI BAGNI, sân kâ shâ'no dâ'e bân'yee, a village of Italy, province of Sienna, 17 miles S.E. of Pienza. Pop. 2800. It derives its name from its mineral baths, the best frequented in Tuscany.

SANCASSE, sân-kâs'sâ, an inhabited island in the Indian Ocean, off Narsenda Bay, N.W. of Madagascar.

SAN CATALDO, sân kâ-tâl'do, a town of Sicily, in the Valley of Mazzara, 5 miles W.S.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 8900. In its vicinity are extensive sulphur-mines.

SANCEDO, sân-thâ'no, a village of Spain, province, and about 60 miles from Leon. Pop. 1089.

SANCERRE, sônsaire', a town of France, department of Cher, on a vine-clad hill, on the right bank of the Loire, 26 miles N.E. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 3703. It has a communal college, and an active trade in wine, and in marble quarried in its vicinity.

SAN CESARIO, sân châ-sâ're-o, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 4 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. 3499.

SAN CHIRICO, Nuovo, nwo'vo sân kee're-ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles N.W. of Tricarico. Pop. 1500.

SAN CHIRICO RAPARO, sân kee're-ko râ-pâ'ro, a market-town of Naples, 22 miles S.E. of Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 3080.

SAN CHRISTOVAL, the name of various places in Spanish America. See SAN CRISTOVAL.

SAN CIPRANO DE TIANA, sân se-pre-â'no dâ te-a'nâ, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 8 miles from Barcelona. Near it stood the famous Carthusian monastery of Montalegre, said to have been the most curious and perfect of its kind in Spain. It was sacked and burned at the revolution on the 25th and 26th of July, 1835. Pop. 1818.

SAN CLEMENTE, sân klâ-mên'tâ, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3120.

SAN CLEMENTE, a town of Spain, province, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3120.

SAN CLEMENTE, sân klâ-mên'tâ, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 1 mile S.E. of Caserta, with a fine historical museum.

SAN CLEMENTE, sân klâ-mên'tâ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of California, 15 miles S. of Santa Catalina.

SANCOINS, sônc'kwânc', a town of France, department of Cher, 30 miles S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1497.

SAN COLOMBANO, sân ko-lom-bâ'no, a town of Lombardy, 9 miles S. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 5000.

SAN COSME, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

SANCO'TY HEAD, the S.E. point of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, has a fixed light 150 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 17′ N., lon. 69° 59′ W.

SANCREED, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SAN CRISTOVAL or CHRISTOVAL, sân kris-to'vâl, LAKE or, Mexican Confederation, 12 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, is 10 miles in length; has on its S. side a village of its own name.

SAN CRISTOVAL or CHRISTOVAL, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, 96 miles S.S.W. of Merida, on an affluent of the Apure.

SAN CRISTOVAL or CHRISTOVAL, a small town of South America, in New Granada, province of Antioquia. Lat. 6° 16′ N.

SAN CRISTOVAL or CHRISTOVAL, a small town of Central America, State of Guatemala, S.W. of Vera Paz.

SAN CHRISTOVAL, Brazil. See SAO CHRISTOVAO.

SANCT ANTONIEN, sânkt ân-to'ne-en, a village of Switzerland, 15 miles N.E. of Chur, (Coire.) This village gives its name to the adjacent valley of St. Antonienthal.

SANCT ANTONI-IN-DER-HEIDE, sânkt ân'to-nee' in dêr hî'deh, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, in Cleves, 17 miles W.N.W. of Dusseldorf.

SANCT BEATENBERG, sânkt bâ-â'ten-bêrc', a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the S.E. side of Lake Thun. On the slope of the mountain stands the Alpine village and church of the same name, about 3500 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 974.

SANCT BLASIEN, sânkt blâ'ze-en, a village of Baden, 21 miles S.E. of Freiburg, on the Alb. Pop. 949. It has important iron-works, and a manufacture of arms. Here was formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines.

SANCT GEORG-AM-LEE, sânkt gâ'ong âm lâ, a town of Bavaria, immediately N.E. of Baireuth, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1800. It has a noble residence, a park, an abbey, manufactures of porcelain, and marble-works.

SANCT GEORGEN, sânkt gâ-or'ghen, a town of Austrian Croatia, 18 miles N.E. of Bellovar, with a fortress, and 1500 inhabitants.

SANCT GEORGEN, a village of Austrian Croatia, on the Adriatic, 5 miles S. of Zengg.

SANCT GOAR, sânkt go'ar, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. P. 1430.

SANCT GOARSHAUSEN, sânkt go'ars-how'zen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, opposite to the above. Pop. 872.

SANCT HUBERT, sânkt hoo'bêrt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Cleves.

SANCT JOHANN, sânkt yo-hânn', ("St. John,") a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, opposite Sarrebruck. Pop. 3100.

SANCT JOHANN, a village of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 88 miles S. of Salzburg.

SANCT JOHANN, a village of Bohemia, N. of Beraun.

SANCT JOHANN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 12 miles E. of Kufstein.

SANCT LEON, sânkt lâ'on, a village of Baden, near Philippsburg. Pop. 1272.

SANCT LEONHARD, sânkt lâ'on-hart', ("St. Leonord,") a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 26 miles S. of Steyer.

SANCT LEONHARD, a town of Germany, Illyria, in Carinthia, 34 miles N.E. of Klagenfurth, on the Levant, having iron and coal mines.

SANCT LEONHARD, a town of Germany, in Styria, 8 miles E. of Marburg.

SANCT LEONHARD, a village of Germany, 13 miles S.S.W. of Klagenfurth.

SANCT LEONHARD, a town of Lower Austria, 5 miles S.E. of Pechlarn.

SANCT LEONHARD, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 4 miles N.E. of Sion.

SANCT LORENZFLUSS. See SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER.

SANCT PETER, sânkt pâ'ter, ("Saint Peter,") a village of Styria, near Judenburg, having a famous manufacture of scythes, of which 55,000 are annually distributed.

SANCT POLTEN. See SAINT PÖLTEN.

SANCT STEPHEN, Switzerland. See SAINT STEPHEN.

SANCTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SANCT TONYS, sânkt to'nis, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2725.

SANCT VEIT, sânkt vît, ("St. Vitus,") a town of Illyria, in Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 1509.

SANCT VEIT, a market-town of Lower Austria, 11 miles S. of St. Polten.

SANCT-VEIT-AM-FLAUM. See FIUME.

SANCT WENDEL, sânt wên'del, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2600. It was capital of the principality of Lichtenberg, with an area of 220 square miles, which Saxe-Coburg disposed of to Prussia in 1834.

SAN CUGAT DEL VALLES, sân koo-gât' dêl vâl'yès, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2079.

SANCY, PIC DE, a mountain of France. See DOR, MONT.

SAN'DA or SAN'DAY, an island of Scotland, in the Orkneys, 2½ miles S. of North Ronaldshay. Length, 12 miles. The surface is mostly flat and fertile. The principal harbors are Kettleloft on the S.E., and Otterswick on the N.E. coast, both safe and commodious. A light-house has been erected on Start Point, its N.E. extremity.

SANDA or SANDAY, an island of Scotland, in the Inner Hebrides, co. of Argyle, on the E. side of Canna.

SANDA or SANDAY, a small island of Scotland, at the W. side of the entrance of the Frith of Clyde, 5 miles E. of the Mull of Kintyre, about 3 miles in circumference, and noted in Middle-Age history as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. A light-house has been erected here, in lat. 55° 16′ 30″ N., lon. 5° 34′ 55″ W.; elevation, 165 feet, with a fixed red light.

SAN'DALL, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SANDALL, KIRK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the river Don.

SAN'DALWOOD ISLAND, or JEENDANA, jeen-dâ'nâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of the island of Flores and the Straits of Sapy and Mangerye, in lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length, about 120 miles; greatest breadth, 60 miles. It is fertile, very populous, and is said, in most respects, to resemble Java. On its N. side is the port of Padewawy, where the Dutch have new settlements.

SAN DAMIANO, sân dâ-me-â'no, a small town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 8 miles S.S.E. of Forli. Pop. 1300.

SAN DAMIANO D'ASTI, sân dâ-me-â'no dâs'tee, a small town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 6 miles W.S.W. of Asti, on the Borbo. Pop. 7000. It is partially fortified.

SAN DAMIANO DI CONI, sân dâ-me-â'no dee ko'nee, a small town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, and 5 miles W.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2674.

SAN DANIELE, sân dâ-ne-â'lâ, a market-town of North Italy, government of Venice, 13 miles N.W. of Udine, with a magnificent bridge on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3500.

SANDARLEE, SANDARLI, or SANDARLIE, sân-dar-lee', (anc. *Cyme*; Gr. Κυμη,) a small town of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Sandarlee, in lat. 38° 54′ N., lon. 26° 55′ E. The Gulf of Sandarlee (*Cumæ'us Sinus*) is sometimes called the GULF OF FOUGES, (foozh?) a corruption of the ancient *Phocæa*. See FOUGES.

SANDAU, sân'dow, or ZIANDOU (?) a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, near Politz. Pop. 1076.

SANDAU, sân'dow, or SANDOW, sân'dov, a town of Prussian Saxony, 49 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1403.

SANDBACH, sand'batch, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 24 miles E.S.E. of Chester, and 4 miles N.N.E. of Crewe, on the Manchester branch of the London and North-western Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2752

employed in the manufacture of silk. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Wheelock.

SAND'BANK, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SAND'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SAND'BURG, a post office of Sullivan co., New York.

SANDCHOO, sand'choo', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 150 miles S.E. of Yarkand, and reported to be inhabited by 1000 families.

SAND CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Decatur county, and flowing S.W., enters Driftwood Fork of White River, a few miles above Rockford, in Jackson county.

SAND CREEK, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Pop. 2971.

SAND CREEK, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. Pop. 1908.

SAND CREEK, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 705.

SAND CREEK, a small post-village of Shelby co., Illinois.

SANDEC, ALT, ält sän'dĕts, a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3255.

SANDEC, NEU, noi sän'dĕts, a town of Austrian Galicia, 49 miles S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 5221. It has a castle and a high school.

SAN DEMETRIO, sän dā-mā'tre-o, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 12 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 2100.

SAN DEMETRIO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles W. of Rossano. Pop. 1150.

SAN'DERA ISLAND, one of the Outer Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, 3½ miles S.W. of Barra. Pop. 14.

SANDERINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SANDERSLEBEN, sän'ders-lā'bĕn, a town of Germany, in Anhalt Dessau, capital of the district of Bernburg. Pop. 1779.

SAN'DERSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.S.E. of Croydon. Purley, in this parish, was the residence of the celebrated Horne Tooke, and suggested the title of his philological work, the "Diversions of Purley."

SANDERSVIL, sän'ders-vil', a town of India, in the Baroda dominions, 36 miles S.E. of Surat.

SAN'DERSVILLE, a post-village of Chester district, South Carolina, 66 miles N. of Columbia.

SANDERSVILLE, Georgia. See SUNDERSVILLE.

SANDERSVILLE, a village of Fayette co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Lexington to Georgetown. It contains a large manufactory of cotton jeans. Pop. about 300.

SANDERSVILLE, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Indiana, on the railroad from Evansville to Vincennes, 10 miles N. of the former.

SAND'FIELD, a small village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

SAND FLY, a post-office of Bastrop co., Texas.

SAND'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SAND'FORD, two parishes of England, co. of Oxford.

SAND'FORD, a township of England, co. of Berks.

SAND'FORD, a post-township in the S.E. part of Broome co., New York, intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop. 2508.

SAND'FORD ORCAS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SAND FORT, a post office of Russel co., Alabama.

SAND'GATE, a hamlet and chapelry of England, co. of Kent, parishes of Folkestone and Cheriton, on the coast of the English Channel, 2 miles W.S.W. of Folkestone. It is finely situated, and resorted to as a watering place. It has a castle, and a ship-building trade. Here commences the Royal Military Canal, which terminates at Cliffend, in Sussex. Sandgate is included in the parliamentary borough of Hythe.

SAND'GATE, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 103 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 850.

SAND HILL, a post office of Scotland co., Missouri.

SAND HILLS, a station on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, situated near Yardville, Mercer county, New Jersey, about five miles from Bordentown, and about 8 miles S.E. of Trenton.

SAND'HOE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Hexham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

SAND'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 5 miles S.S.E. of Wokingham. Sandhurst Royal Military College is a plain edifice, to which are attached a chapel, riding-school, and observatory.

SANDHURST, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SANDHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SAND'IACRE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SAN'DIDGES, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

SAN DIEGO, sän dē-ā'go, a large county forming the S.E. extremity of California, has an area of above 15,000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Rio Colorado, and is drained by the San Diego River, the San Luis Rey, and the Santa Margarita, and other small streams. The soil in the more level portions is fertile. The county contains a number of old Spanish Missions, among which may be named San Diego, Santa Maria, and San Luis Rey. Pop. 2932.

SAN DIEGO, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of San Diego county, California, on a bay of its own name, and on the main road from Sacramento City, about 470 miles in a straight line nearly S.E. of San Francisco. Lat. 32° 44′ 41″ N., lon. 117° 5′ W. The harbor afforded by San Diego Bay is said to be the best on the coast after Acapulco. The bay is about 6 miles long and from 1 to 2 wide. The foreign arrivals at San Diego for the year ending June 30, 1852, were 29, (tons, 19,016,) 28 of which were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports for the same period were 13, (tons, 5169,) 12 of which were American vessels. In case an inter-oceanic railway should be constructed through Texas, its natural terminus would be at San Diego. It is also said to be the best point to terminate a great road from Utah. These, and some other advantages, may render it an important place at some future period. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.

SAN DIEGO, NEW, a village of San Diego co., California, founded in the year 1850. It is built on a plain at the base of the hills on the E. side of San Diego Bay, about 3½ miles S.S.W. of the old town of San Diego. It consists of a few American-built houses, and a large storehouse for the quartermaster's department. The United States military depôt is established here. In coming up the bay, vessels can carry from 6 to 7 fathoms of water to the village.

SAN'DIFER'S MILLS, post-office, Copiah co., Mississippi.

SANDIFER'S STORE, a post-office, Carroll co., Kentucky.

SANDIGLIANO, sän-dee-yä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and S.E. of Biella. Pop. 1196.

SANDING, POOLO, poo'lo sän ding', two islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Nassau or Poggy Islands, in which group they are sometimes included.

SAN'DISFIELD, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 37 miles W. of Springfield. Farmington River and several other streams afford valuable water-power. There are 2 tanneries, 1 paper mill, and various factories for making agricultural implements, boxes, mirror and picture-frames, &c. The lumber business is also carried on to a considerable extent in the spring, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in making maple-sugar. Pop. 1849.

SAND ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, on Sand Island, 3 miles S.S.W. of Mobile Point, Alabama. It shows a fixed light 50 feet high.

SAN'DISTON, township of Sussex co., New Jersey. P. 1327.

SAND LAKE, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, about 10 miles E. by S. of Albany. The village contains an academy. Cotton and woollen goods, and iron are manufactured here. Pop. 2559.

SANDOE, one of the Faroe Islands. See FAROE.

SANDOMIER or SANDOMIR, sän-do-meer', (Polish, *Sandomierz*, sän-do'mo-aizh',) a walled town of Poland, in a government or province of its own name, at the confluence of the San and Vistula, 51 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4500. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

SANDOMIL, sän-do-meel', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 27 miles S. of Viseu. Pop. 1400.

SAN DOMINGO, san do-ming'go, or SAINT DOMIN'GO, (Sp. *Santo Domingo*, sän'to do-meeng'go,) or THE DOMIN'ICAN REPUB'LIC, a state of the West Indies, occupying the E. portion of the island of Hayti, (under which head the physical geography is described.)

The Dominican Republic claims for her possession the extent of territory as settled by the treaty of limits between Spain and France in 1777. According to those limits, its area would comprise more than three-fifths of the whole island, or about 22,000 square miles. It is divided into the following five provinces, which are subdivided into communes:—

	Population.
San Domingo, including the capital	25,000
Azua de Compestela	15,000
Seybo	29,600
Santiago de los Caballeros	33,300
Concepcion de la Vega	33,600
Total	126,500

The two principal ports are San Domingo, the largest city in the S., and Porto Plata, and Samana. The largest city in the N. is Santiago. Among the towns and places in the interior the following deserve to be mentioned, namely, Azua, where Hernandes Cortes was a public notary, Concepcion de la Vega, for the proximity of Fort Concepcion, (built by Columbus,) and Santo Cerro, where he erected a cross. The ancient town of La Vega, situated at the foot of Santo Cerro, was buried by an earthquake in 1564; it was afterwards removed to its present situation, on the right bank of the Camu. Santiago de los Caballeros was founded by the dissolute hidalgos in the company of Columbus; it stands on the right bank of the river Yaqui, and is the second town in the Dominican Republic. Besides these, Higuey, Seybo, San Juan de Maguana, Neybo, Bani, San Cristoval, Bayaguana, Monte Plata, Cotuy, and Boya, famed as the place of refuge of Henriquillo, the last of the Haytian caciques, whom Charles V. permitted to retire there with the miserable remnant of the indigenous race.

The soil of San Domingo is suited for any tropical produce,

but, owing to the general indolence, the great advantages which nature has bestowed remain undeveloped.

The products in the S. provinces of the republic consist of the spontaneous produce of mahogany, (of which San Domingo furnishes the best in the world,) satin-wood, fustic, lignum-vitæ, and brazil-wood; in the province of Seybo cattle are raised; but by far the most industrious part is the N., generally called the Cibao, where the staple article consists of an excellent quality of tobacco, of which, according to the season, from 50,000 to 80,000 seroons (1 hundredweight each) are produced.

The following table exhibits the imports and exports of the Dominican Republic, during the years 1849–1852.

Statement of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage, and the Value of Imports and Exports of the Dominican Republic during the under-mentioned years.

ARRIVALS.

Year.	Port of San Domingo.		Porto Plata.		Total.		
	No. of Ves'ls.	Value.	No. of Ves'ls.	Value.	No. of Ves'ls.	Tonnage.	Value.
1849	150	$140,000	118	$125,000	248	20,052	$265,000
1850	147	430,000	125	380,000	272	22,405	760,000
1851	128	580,000	151	605,000	279	24,449	1,185,000
1852	162	660,000	162	546,000	324	30,055	1,206,000

DEPARTURES.

Year.	Port of San Domingo.		Porto Plata.		Total.		
	No. of Ves'ls.	Value.	No. of Ves'ls.	Value.	No. of Ves'ls.	Tonnage.	Value.
1849	115	$270,000	101	$366,000	216	16,139	$636,000
1850	146	522,000	120	522,000	266	23,250	1,044,000
1851	119	393,000	142	837,000	261	21,716	1,230,000
1852	140	702,000	158	912,000	298	29,914	1,614,000

The constitution of the Dominican Republic is based upon that of Venezuela. The Congress, which under ordinary circumstances assembles annually at San Domingo, consists of 15 deputies, three for each province, who form the Lower Chamber or Tribunado, and five senators, one for each province, constituting the Upper Chamber, or Consejo Conservador.

The French code of the Restoration has been adopted in legal proceedings, and for the maintenance of order. The executive power rests in a president, who must be a Dominican by birth, and 35 years of age. He is elected for four years.

The revenue of the republic amounted in 1852 to 374,516 Spanish dollars. The expenditure under ordinary circumstances amounts to about 250,000 Spanish dollars. The republic owes no foreign debt. Unfortunately a fictitious currency is in circulation, which, as it is not redeemable, is subjected to continual variation.

The effective army amounts to 12,000 men, but in case of need 16,000 may be raised. The republic possesses, moreover, three corvettes and five schoobers, equipped as men-of-war, and mounted with 44 guns.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, with an archbishop, who still bears the ancient title of Primate of the Indies, although he has not a single suffragan. Other creeds are tolerated. The Roman Catholic inhabitants are superstitiously religious. Public instruction is neglected, even in its primary elements.

The Dominicans first declared themselves independent of the Haytians on February 27, 1844. A constitution was soon after framed by the Provisional Junta, who elected Pedro Santana as first president. He was followed, in 1848, by General Jimenes. Soulouque, the present (1855) emperor of Hayti, then president, attempted, in 1849, to reconquer the territory, with an army of about 5000 men, but was signally defeated at Las Carreras, on the river Ocoa, April 21, 1849, by General Santana, who had only 400 men under his command. For this great victory Santana received the title of "Libertador de la Patria," and pecuniary votes from the Congress. Upon his recommendation, Señor Buenaventura Baez was soon after elected president. He succeeded in entering into treaties for the recognition of the republic and reciprocal commerce with Great Britain, France, and Denmark. The mediation of Great Britain, France, and the United States was likewise solicited to procure a peace with Hayti, and the recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic. But the emperor has hitherto strenuously refused to recognise the independence of the Dominicans, while Britain and France have declared that on any invasion by Soulouque of the Dominican territory they will blockade his ports. It may be likewise observed that Spain has not yet (1855) relinquished her rights upon her former colony.

—Adj. and inhab. DOMINICAN, do-min'e-kan; or SAN DOMINGAN, sân do-ming'gan. See HAYTI.

SAN DOMINGO, (Sp. *Santo Domingo*,) a city, the capital of the Dominican Republic, on the S. coast of the island of Hayti, at the mouth of the Ozama in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 18° 28′ N., lon. 69° 50′ W. It is nearly in the form of a trapezoid, extending about half a mile from E. to W., with nearly the same maximum breadth, and is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions. It is built with great regularity, consisting of spacious but mostly unpaved streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and are lined by houses, the greater number of which are of stone, and the remainder of wood. The houses have generally only one story, flat roofs, and barred windows with projecting lattices. Some of the houses built by the early settlers in the Moorish style are still standing. The most conspicuous public building is the cathedral, commenced in 1514, during the governorship of Don Diego, the son of Columbus, and finished in 1540: it is a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty roof, supported by 14 massive columns, and a richly ornamented high altar. The ashes of Columbus and his brother Bartholomew reposed in it for nearly two centuries and a half, but on the cession of the island to France were removed to Havana. Besides the cathedral, there are 14 other churches and chapels, one of the latter belonging to the Wesleyans. The convents, of which there were several, are now in ruins. The largest and most celebrated, that of San Francisco, during its greatest splendor contained 300 monks; its extensive ruins form one of the most striking features of the city when approached from the sea. The other principal buildings are the national palace, where the Spanish governor used to reside, and, immediately adjoining it, the ruins of Don Diego's palace; the handsome modern building where the sessions of the national congress are held; the town-house or cabildo, an ancient stone structure, with Moorish arches, and an old carved ceiling in its principal hall; the Jesuit's college, now a ruin; a new college, indifferently attended; a citadel with extensive barracks, a well-kept arsenal, an ordinary and a lepers' hospital. San Domingo is the most important commercial port in the republic. The imports in 1852 amounted to $660,000, and the exports to $702,000. The number of arrivals was 162, (tons, 19,375,) and of the clearances, 140, (tons, 18,468.)

San Domingo was founded in 1496, by Bartholomew, the brother of Columbus, on the E. or left bank of the Ozama; and here it was that Bobadilla imprisoned Columbus. In consequence of a great hurricane which laid the town in ruins in 1502, it was transferred to its present site on the right bank, and advanced so rapidly, that its historiographer, Oviedo, in describing it to Charles V. in 1528, declares it equal to any city of Spain, with respect to the beauty of its situation, the regularity of its streets, and the magnificence of its buildings. The first blow to its prosperity was struck in 1586 by Sir Francis Drake, who took it by assault, pillaged, and nearly destroyed it. The earthquakes of 1684 and 1691 ruined most of the magnificent buildings which Drake had spared. The spoliations of the Haytians during their occupation of the city, from 1822 to 1824, deprived it of many of its most interesting monuments. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

SAN DOMINGO, sân do-ming'go, an islet of the West Indies, on the Great Bahama Bank, 90 miles N.E. of Nuevitas, (in Cuba.)

SAN DOMINGO, a small town of New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte, 28 miles S.W. of Santa Fé.

SAN DOMINGO, a mission of Lower California, near the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 30° N., lon. 116° 30′ W.

SAN DOMINGO, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, 60 miles E. of Antioquia.

SAN DOMINGO SINACANTAN, sân-do-ming'go se-nâ-kân-tân', a town of Mexico, department of Chiapas, on the borders of Tabasco. Pop. 2500.

SAN DOMINGO SURIANO, sân do-ming'go soo-re-â'no, a village of Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, near its confluence with the Plata, 30 miles N. of Buenos Ayres.

SAN DOMINO, sân do-mee'no, or SAN DOMENICO, sân do-mên'e-ko, the largest of the Tremiti Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N. of the promontory of Gargano, in Naples. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

SAN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SANDON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SANDON, a parish of England, co., and 4½ miles N.N.E. of Stafford, with a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

SAN DONA, sân do'nâ, a town of North Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Venice, on the left bank of the Piave. Pop. 4600.

SAN DONATO, sân do-nâ'to, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles E. of Sora. Pop. 2500.

SAN DONATO, a market-town of Italy, duchy, and 3 miles E.S.E. of Parma.

SAN DONATO, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 7 miles S.E. of Florence.

SANDON FEE, a tything of England, co. of Berks.

SANDOOKLEE or SANDUKLI, sân-doo'klee, a small town of Asia Minor, 67 miles S. of Kutaieh; 8 miles S. are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

SAN'DOVAL, a village of Clinton co., Illinois, 59 miles from Illinoistown, with which it is connected by railway.

SANDOVER, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina, 81 miles W. of Columbia.

SANDOWAY or SANDOWY, sân'dō-wī', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Aracan, 40 miles S.E. of the island of Cheduba. Lat. 18° 10′ N., lon. 94° 5′ E.

SANDOWN or SANDHAM, a hamlet and fort of England, Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 2 miles S. of Brading. The fine sands and beauty of the bay attract summer visitors.

SANDOWN, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 54 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 566.

SANDOWY, a town of India. See SANDOWAY.

SAND PLAINS, a small village of Polk co., North Carolina.

SAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

SAND RIDGE, a village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 75 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City.

SAND RUN, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

SAND'S MILLS, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SAND'S POINT LIGHT, a fixed light on the E. side of the entrance to Cow Bay, on the N. shore of Long Island.

SAND SPRING, a post-office of Wood co., Texas.

SANDS'TING and AITH'STING, a united parish of Scotland, co., and comprising a part of the mainland of Shetland, and the islands of Little Papa and Vementry.

SAND'STONE, a township of Jackson co., Michigan. P. 823.

SANDSTONE CREEK, of Jackson co., Michigan, flows into Grand River.

SAND'TOWN or BERK'ELY, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Mantua Creek, 5 miles S.W. of Woodbury, contains a store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

SANDTOWN, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, about 11 miles W. of Atlanta.

SANDTOWN, a small village of Jasper co., Georgia.

SANDTOWN, a village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 118 miles W. of Milledgeville. The post-office is called WOODBURY.

SANDTOWN, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

SANDUKLI, a town of Asia Minor. See SANDOKLEE.

SANDUS'KY, a river of Ohio, rises near the line between Crawford and Richland counties, and flowing in a general N. direction, empties itself into Sandusky Bay.

SANDUSKY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie, contains 420 square miles. It is intersected by the river of its own name, and also drained by Portage River, and by Toussaint, Muddy, and Sugar Creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil is good. The W. part of the county is occupied by the famous *Black Swamp*, which is covered with dense forests: this tract, when cleared and drained, is very productive. Limestone underlies a part of the county. The streams afford motive power for factories and mills. The county is intersected by the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo, and the Sandusky and Indiana Railroads. Capital, Fremont. Pop. 14,305.

SANDUSKY, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

SANDUSKY, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 822.

SANDUSKY or SANDUSKY CITY, a flourishing commercial city, port of entry, and capital of Erie co., Ohio, is delightfully situated on the S. shore of Sandusky Bay, 3 miles from Lake Erie, 110 miles N. by E. of Columbus, and 210 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. Lat. 41° 27′ N., lon. 82° 45′ W. In natural commercial advantages, Sandusky is perhaps not surpassed by any port on Lake Erie. The bay is about 20 miles long and 5 or 6 miles wide, and forms a capacious and excellent harbor, into which vessels of all sizes can enter with safety in the severest storms. The average depth of water is 12 feet. In all seasons except winter the wharves are thronged with steamboats and other vessels taking in and discharging cargoes. The ground on which the city stands rises gradually from the shore, and commands a beautiful view of the bay, enlivened with the arrival and departure of vessels. The city is built on an inexhaustible bed of the finest limestone, and adorned with many elegant churches, dwellings, and warehouses, constructed of stone or brick. It contains churches of 6 denominations, a flourishing union school with 4 male and 18 female teachers, 2 banks, 5 newspaper offices, several iron furnaces, and machine shops for the manufacture of railroad cars, besides other establishments. Appropriations have recently been made by Congress for the erection of a new custom-house. Sandusky was the pioneer of the railway enterprise in Ohio, and is now the terminus of two extensive lines, intersecting one of the most beautiful and opulent farming regions of the West, viz. the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati, and the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark, which meets the Central Railroad at Newark. The former was completed about the year 1848. The Junction or Lake Shore Railroad forms part of a chain reaching from New York to Chicago, a distance of 1000 miles. The commerce of the port is immense, and rapidly increasing. The number of arrivals in 1851 was 1998; in 1852, 3212. The value of imports in 1851 was $16,268,291; of exports, $6,558,747—total, $22,816,948. Imports in 1852, $40,895,085; exports, $18,789,814—total, $59,685,899. Total in 1854, $65,000,000.

Statement of the quantity of leading articles shipped at this port in the years 1850 and 1851:—

Articles.		1850.	1851.
Wheat	bushels	1,552,609	1,929,069
Flour	barrels	78,902	147,951
Corn	bushels	285,747	712,121
Wool	pounds	1,669,867	1,690,557
Butter	"	254,588	382,240
Tobacco	"	316,660	649,046
Hogs	number	81,731	105,026
Lard	pounds	860,798	2,9,719
Furs	"	61,26	109,125

The shipping owned in the district, June 30th, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 0054 tons, enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year amounted to 50, and the clearances for foreign ports to 27. During the year 6 vessels (tons, 737) were built. Sandusky was laid out in 1817 by people from Connecticut. The first church was erected in 1830. Pop. in 1840, about 1200; in 1850, 5037; in 1853, about 10,000.

SANDUSKY, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 617.

SANDUSKY, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 782.

SANDUSKY CITY. See SANDUSKY, Ohio.

SANDWICH, sand'wich or sand'wij, a parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, and town of England, co. of Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 miles from its mouth in Pegwell Bay, with a station on the South-eastern Railway, 4 miles N. of Deal. Pop. of borough in 1851, 12,710. It is mostly enclosed by the remains of fortifications. The streets are irregular, and the houses antique. It has 3 parish churches, St. Clements being a spacious edifice, with a massive Norman tower; a guild hall, jail, two hospitals, and several Dissenting chapels, are the other principal edifices. A free grammar school has 4 scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, and an alternate nomination to 4 in Caius College, Cambridge. The town was formerly of importance as the seaport of London; but at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, and ashes; and the principal import, coal. The Stour is at spring tides about 11 feet in depth, and 150 feet across. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rhutupiæ*, on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the sixth century. It was for a long period the outport of the metropolis.

SAND'WICH, a post-village and township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. of Concord. The village contains several churches, a bank, and an insurance office. Pop. 2577.

SAND'WICH, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts on Cape Cod Bay, at the terminus of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 66 miles S.E. of Boston. The village contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, an academy, a printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, and several manufactories. Pop of the township, 4369.

SANDWICH, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

SANDWICH, a thriving post-village and township of Canada West, capital of the united counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, on Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit in Michigan. About 2 miles N.E. of the village, in the same township, is Windsor, the terminus of the Great Western Railway. Sandwich village contains an Episcopal and Roman Catholic church, a newspaper office, and 6 or 8 stores. Pop. of the township in 1852, 4928.

SAND'WICH BAY, the name of an inlet of Labrador, and also of one in the island of Mallicollo, in the Pacific Ocean.

SANDWICH ISLAND, is the name of two islands in the Pacific Ocean, respectively in the Hebrides group, lat. 18° 52′ S., lon. 168° 35′ E., and S.W. of New Ireland, lat. 2° 55′ S., lon. 150° 44′ E.

SANDWICH ISLANDS or HAWAII (hä-wī'ee) GROUP, (Fr. *Archipel de Hawaii*, ar'shee'pěl' deh ä'wä'yee'.) consisting of 13 islands, in the North Pacific, between lat. 18° 55′ and 22° 20′ N., and lon. 154° 50′ and 160° 40′ W. They lie in a curve from N.W. to N.E. Six of them are mere islets: the other seven, viz. Hawaii, Maui, Atauai, Oahu, Molokai* or Morotai*, Ranai* or Lanai*, and Nihau, are inhabited, but

* It is stated as a curious fact, that the inhabitants of both the Sandwich and Society Islands are incapable of distinguishing between the sounds of *l* and *r*, and of *t* and *k*. This does not appear to arise so much from a defect in the organs of speech as of hearing. It is said that they can utter correctly the sounds of the letters just named, but that they cannot distinguish them either when spoken by themselves or by others. It appears that the English missionaries in the Society Islands first adopted the mode of writing names like those above cited with *t* and *r*; the Americans in the Sandwich Islands have unfortunately had recourse to a different orthography, whence arises the diversity of spelling which we find in the best works on the Polynesian Islands. In connection with this subject it may be remarked, that in other languages *t* and *c* or *k* are sometimes changed for each other. Thus in Latin, we find *nunctus* or *nuntius*: *Lutetia*, the ancient name of Paris, appears to have been written also LOCETIA, (in Greek, ACUETIA, *Leuketia*,) and LOTICIA, (ACUEKIA, *Lotikia*.)

only the first five are of considerable size. Aggregate area, estimated at 6500 square miles. They are all high, steep, and mountainous, with many lofty summits, which are entirely of volcanic origin; but, not being protected by barrier-reefs, except in one instance, are almost destitute of good harbors. Hawaii, the easternmost and largest of the Islands, is particularly elevated on its W. coast. These, overhanging a narrow, arid beach, rise into steep, bleak volcanic mountain slopes, which only in their upper parts become watered and wooded, and afford cultivated ground to maintain a considerable population; on the other coasts the slopes are less rapid, the shores spread out into wider plains, and the valleys opening from them contain much fertile soil. The interior of the island forms a plateau from 3000 feet to 4000 feet high, and is almost entirely covered by thick forests, partly roamed over by herds of wild cattle. Above the plateau rise three volcanic peaks, still active, the loftiest 12,600 feet high. In Mauna-Loa, one of these peaks, a great eruption took place in 1852, when a column of molten lava was projected into the air to the height of 500 feet. The lava formed in some places a river 1 mile wide, and filled up ravines 100 feet, 200 feet, and 300 feet deep. The altitude of the eruption was about 10,000 feet above sea-level. The second island, Maui, W. of Hawaii, is no less mountainous, and consists of two peninsulas connected by a flat isthmus; the one on the W. with hills of only moderate height, and a fertile soil, while the other rises to the height 10,000 feet. Atauai, the third large island, resembles Hawaii in its formation, and has an elevated plateau, with mountains rising from it to the height of 7000 feet. Oahu, the fourth large island, has in its N. part two summits rising from 3000 feet to 4000 feet; but the whole of the S. part consists of a large and fertile plain, forming the best cultivated and most populous district of the whole group. On its S. shore a wide barrier-reef contributes to form the excellent harbor of Honolulu. Molokai, the fifth in size, is apparently formed of a chain of volcanic mountains, broken, however, by numerous ravines and water-courses. The mountain slopes are generally clothed with verdure, and several places in the island repay the trouble of cultivation.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is very salubrious. According to observations made at Honolulu in 1833, the average height of the mercury at 2 P. M. for January was 75°·6; for February, 75°·3; March, 75°·1; April, 76°·7; May, 80°·3; June, 81°·7; July, 82°·5; August, 83°·2; September, 82°·6; October, 80°·1; November, 76°·6; and December, 76°·3. Mean temperature, 78°; range of thermometer, 60° to 88° Fahrenheit, with sea breezes and moderate rains. The soil in the uplands is better adapted for grazing than agriculture; fine wheat is, however, raised here, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, arrow-root, mulberries, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Sandal wood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Poultry and hogs are very numerous.

The advantageous position of the Sandwich Islands making them a kind of connecting link between America and China, led to the early establishment of numerous European and American settlers, and the rapid rise of a very extensive trade. They now form a kind of common centre to the principal whaling-grounds of the North Pacific- one on the Equator, another near Japan, and the third toward the Behring Sea. And Honolulu, the capital of the island of Hawaii, is also an important entrepôt for the trade between all commercial nations. The commerce of the Sandwich Islands at different periods is shown in the subjoined tables:—

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Imports	$473,000	$350,500	$297,000	$378,500
Exports	73,200	79,600	65,850	94,400

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Imports	$1,035,068	$1,078,621	$759,868	$1,281,951
Foreign Exports	46,529	384,402	381,148	191,397
Domestic Exports	596,522	309,628	638,385	275,374
Revenue	121,500	160,602	113,091	155,610
Merchant vessels arrived	449	464	235	211
Whale-ships arrived	237	135	519	535

Of the above whale-ships some touched at two or more ports, consequently the number of different vessels is not so great as is indicated by the figures. Of the total revenue, $58,114 were for duties on goods, $70,209 on spirits, and $8,281 for harbor dues.

The value of goods imported into the Sandwich Islands in 1853, were—Total dutiable, $1,160,355; entered in bond, $16,284; free of duty, $79,402; withdrawn for consumption, $25,908—total, $1,281,951. Of the dutiable goods, $58,777 were from the Atlantic side of the United States, and $367,149 from the Pacific side; in all $954,919 from the United States. China furnished $42,056, the next largest amount; Chili, $38,099; Great Britain, $20,471; Bremen, $12,225; Philippine Islands, $12,038; and France only $30.

The following shows the quantity of the different articles of domestic produce exported from Honolulu in 1853:—

Sugar	lbs.	634,955	Goat Skins		5,603
Syrup	gallons.	18,244	Hides		1,741
Molasses	"	69,458	Cocoanuts		2,000
Coffee	lbs.	50,506	Tallow	lbs.	16,452
Salt	bbls.	3,509	Wool	"	10,824
Irish Potatoes	"	15,464	Melons		2,530
Sweet Potatoes	"	8,079	Fresh Beef	lbs.	88,000
Hogs		3,721	Salt Beef	"	13,000
Sheep		723			

Of the $281,599, the total value of the above, $154,674 only were really exported, $126,925 having been supplied to the merchantmen that stopped at the island.

Oil and Whalebone Transhipped in 1853.

	Sperm Oil, Galls.	Whale Oil, Galls.	Whalebone, Lbs.
To United States	174,920	3,750,310	1,956,405
Havre	476	37,038	28,000
Cowes, England	.....	.....	21,040
Bremen	.....	.....	14,819
Total	175,396	3,787,348	2,020,264

The same articles transhipped in 1852, were 82,180 gallons sperm, and 1,120,918 gallons of whale oil, and 2,075,019 pounds whalebone.

The number of arrivals at the different ports was as follows:—

Ports.	Whalers.	Merchant Vessels.
Honolulu	248	154
Lahaina	177	29
Hilo	66	1
Kealakekua	12	9
Kawaihae	26	10
Waimea	12	12

Of the whalers, 500 were American, 19 French, 12 Bremen, and 4 Russian. Of the merchant vessels, 137 were American, (tons, 45,231,) 17 Hawaiian, (tons, 2072,) 32 British, (tons, 6185,) 5 Danish, (tons, 866,) 5 French, (tons, 1034,) and 3 Russian, (tons, 1223.) The total number of vessels engaged in the coast trade among the islands was 32, with an aggregate burden of 1338 tons.

One very remarkable circumstance connected with the Sandwich Islands is the rapid decrease of population. Captain Cook estimated the number of inhabitants at 400,000. Probably 300,000 would have been nearer the truth. In 1823, within the course of half a century, it had diminished to 140,000. An actual census in 1832, gave only 130,315; and another in 1836, 108,579. In the census of 1850 the population was 84,165. The population, according to the census of December, 1853, was—

Islands.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For'in	Total.
Hawaii	12,448	11,760	24,193	259	24,452
Maui	8,935	8,425	17,420	244	17,664
Atauai	3,672	3,054	6,726	.....	6,726
Oahu	9,551	9,264	17,815	1,311	19,126
Molokai	1,799	1,766	3,565	42	3,607
Ranai	317	282	599	.....	599
Nihau	292	398	690	.....	690
Total	37,169	35,939	71,108	1,856	72,964

There were also in Atauai and Nihau 264 foreigners, increasing the above total to 73,230. The decrease has thus continued without interruption since the islands were discovered, and, independent of the census, is proved by the quantity of rich land once occupied, but now lying waste from want of hands to cultivate it. One cause of decrease is the number of young men who leave the islands in whalers and other ships, and never return; but the main cause appears to be the prevalence of small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, and similar diseases, by which, in 1848, called significantly "the year of death," 10,000 persons are supposed to have been cut off. The annual decrease is estimated at 3 per cent. The inhabitants of the group belong to the light-colored Oceanic stock, and bear a very close resemblance to the other islanders of the Pacific, particularly the Tahitians, in bodily appearance as well as customs and modes of life, though in none of the other groups has civilization made so marked a progress, and produced more abundant fruits. From the first discovery of the islands the inhabitants manifested a decided inclination to live on friendly terms with Europeans, and a peculiar aptitude for understanding and adopting European manners and arts. They gave a welcome reception to the Protestant missionaries sent among them, and voluntarily exchanged heathenism for Christianity.

The number of convictions for crime in all the islands in 1852 was 1682, of which 1461 were at Honolulu. Of the whole number 1045 were for drunkenness, 336 for fornication, 193 for adultery, 163 for assault and battery, and 144 for larceny. Of the convictions at Honolulu for drunkenness and fornication, the great majority were foreigners; but of the convictions for adultery and larceny, the majority were natives. The amount of fines imposed for criminal offences was $11,186. The number of schools have de-

crease1 from 527 in 1848, to 410 in 1852, and the scholars from 10,628 to 13,948, while the cost of maintenance increased from $20,165 to $24,049. On the discovery of the group by Captain Cook, in 1778, each island had a separate ruler; but afterwards the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government by Tamehamaha. His son, who succeeded him in 1819, at once abolished idolatry. The present king, Alexander Liholiho, was born February 9, 1834.——Inhab. SANDWICH ISLANDER.

SANDWICK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney.

SANDY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SANDY, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

SANDY, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

SANDY, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1270.

SANDY, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1227.

SANDY, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.

SANDY, a river of Canada West, falls into Lake Superior 30 miles S. of Cape Chaillons.

SANDY BAY, a village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 35 miles N.E. of Boston.

SANDY BAY, a village of Van Diemen's Land, on the Derwent, co. of Buckingham.

SANDY BAY, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of New Ulster. (North Island.)

SANDY BOTTOM, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

SANDY BRIDGE, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

SANDY CREEK, Jefferson co., New York, is formed by the junction of two branches, the North and the South, which unite within 2 miles of its mouth. It falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

SANDY CREEK, of New York, falls into Lake Ontario in Monroe co., about 20 miles N.W. of Rochester.

SANDY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany River in Venango county.

SANDY CREEK, in the S. part of Virginia, enters Banister River from the right, near Meadsville, in Halifax county.

SANDY CREEK, of Randolph co., North Carolina, enters Deep River from the N., a few miles E. of Ashborough.

SANDY CREEK or BIG SANDY, of Wilkinson co., Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right, at the S.E. extremity of the county.

SANDY CREEK, of Morgan co., Georgia, unites with Labor Creek, a few miles from its mouth.

SANDY CREEK, of Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa River, a few miles W. of Dadeville.

SANDY CREEK, of Gillespie co., Texas, flows into Colorado River, near the E. border of the county.

SANDY CREEK, of Texas, an affluent of the Navidad, enters that river from the N., in Jackson county.

SANDY CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the E. part of the state, and joins the Tuscarawas River near Bolivar.

SANDY CREEK, a post-village and township in the N. part of Oswego co., on Lake Ontario, and on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 2456.

SANDY CREEK, a village and township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2365.

SANDY CREEK, a village and township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 957.

SANDY CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SANDY FLATT, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

SANDY FORD, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.

SANDY FOUNDATION, a post village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

SANDY GROVE, post-office, Chatham co., North Carolina.

SANDY GROVE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

SANDY HILL, a post-village, and semi-capital of Washington co., New York, on the left bank of the Hudson River, 52 miles N. by E. of Albany, and 1 mile W. of the Champlain Canal and Saratoga and Washington Railroad. It contains a court-house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and has various manufactures. A little below the village the river has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet.

SANDY HILL, a post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, is situated about 7 miles from the Atlantic, and 109 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It has 3 churches and 3 stores.

SANDY HOOK, a low, sandy beach, about 6 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide, on the Jersey shore, at the entrance to New York Bay. On the N. point is a fixed light, 90 feet above the level of the sea. It also contains two beacons. Lat. 40° 27′ 35″ N., lon. 74° 0′ 48″ W.

SANDY HOOK, a manufacturing village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 2 miles from the Housatonic River, and 21 miles N.W. by W. of New Haven.

SANDY HOOK, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

SANDY LAKE, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N.E. of Mercer. Pop. 1100.

SANDY LEVEL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SANDY MOUNT, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 2½ miles S.S.E. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay.

SANDY MUSH, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SANDY NECK, on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable Bay, Massachusetts, has a fixed light. Lat. 41° 44′ N., lon. 70° 15′ W.

SANDY PLAINS, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

SANDY PLAINS, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

SANDY POINT. See GREAT POINT.

SANDY POINT, a post-office of Crawford co., Georgia.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, about 60 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Grundy co., Illinois.

SANDY RIVER, a fine mill stream in the N.W. part of Maine, rising in Franklin county, falls into the Kennebec in Somerset county.

SANDY (or BIG SANDY) RIVER, of Virginia and Kentucky, is formed by the East and West Forks, which unite at Louisa, in Lawrence county, Kentucky, on the E. border of that state. Flowing N., it forms the boundary between Wayne county, of Virginia, and Lawrence, Carter, and Greenup counties, of Kentucky, until it enters the Ohio River nearly opposite Burlington, in Ohio. The distance from its mouth to Louisa is perhaps 40 or 50 miles. *Branches.*—The East Fork, otherwise called the Tug Fork, rises in Tazewell and Wyoming counties, of Virginia, flows N. W., and, after passing through the Cumberland Mountain, forms the boundary between the two states to its junction with the other branch. The West Fork, or, in popular language, the Louisa Fork, rises in Russell county, of Virginia, and flowing N.W. and then N., makes a circuit through several counties of Kentucky. The length of each branch is estimated at 150 miles. The Sandy is a fine stream for navigation, and flows through extensive beds of stone coal. Steamboats ascend the river and its West Fork more than 100 miles.

SANDY RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream which enters Broad River at the S.W. extremity of Chester district.

SANDY RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which rises in the W. part of the peninsula, and flowing W., enters Lake Michigan in Mason county.

SANDY RIVER, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SANDY RUN, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

SANDY RUN, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

SANDY SPRING, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore.

SANDY SPRING, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

SANDYSTON, New Jersey. See SANDISTON.

SANDYVILLE, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 112 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

SAN ESTEBAN DE LA RUA, sän ĕs-tā-bän′ dā lā roo′ä, a village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 36 miles from Orense. Pop. 1800.

SAN ESTEBAN MOLLEDA, sän ĕs-tā-bän′ mol-yā′dä, a village of Spain, in Asturias, 18 miles from Oviedo. Pop. 1600.

SAN ESTEBAN RIBAS DE SIL, sän ĕs-tā-bän′ ree′bäs dā seel, a village of Spain, Galicia, 9 miles N.E. of Orense. Pop. 572.

SAN FELICE, sän fā-lee′chä, a village of North Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the W. bank of Lake Garda. Pop. 1100.

SAN FELICE, a village of North Italy, duchy of Modena, 4 miles E.S.E. of Mirandola. Pop. 3000.

SAN FELICE DE LLOBREGAT, sän fā-lee′sä dā lo-brā-gät′, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 1820.

SAN FELICES DE BUELNA, sän fā-lee′thĕs dā bwā′nä, a town of Spain, province, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Santander. Pop. 1265.

SAN FELICES DE LOS GALLEGOS, sän fā-lee′thĕs dā lōs gäl-yā′goos, a town of Spain, province, and 56 miles S.W. of Salamanca, near the frontiers of Portugal. Pop. 1803.

SAN FELIPE, (Sp. pron. sän fā-lee′pā, usually pronounced by the Texans, san fil′ip,) a post-village of Austin co., Texas, on the Brazos River, 150 miles E.S.E. of Austin City, was formerly the county seat.

SAN FELIPE, sän fā-lee′pā, a town of Venezuela, department of Caracas, 60 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 7000. It was originally settled by Canary Islanders; its vicinity is very productive of cocoa, coffee, maize, and rice. A railway has been projected from San Felipe to Puerto Cabello, a distance of about 50 miles.

SAN FELIPE, a fort of Central America, state of Honduras, on the Golfo Dulce; lat. 15° 38′ N., lon. 89° 1′ 45″ W.

SAN FELIPE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 40 miles N. of Guanajuato.

SAN FELIPE DE ACONCAGUA, sän fā-lee′pā dā ä-kon-kä′gwä, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Aconcagua, in a fine valley, about 15 miles from the Andes, and 40 miles N. of Santiago. Pop. estimated at from 12,000 to

13,300. It is regularly built, and has handsome public walks, a central square, in which are the chief public buildings. The houses are of one story, mostly furnished with gardens. Near it are copper-mines.

SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA, sän fā-lee'pā dā hā'te-vā, (anc. *Saetabis* or *Setabis*,) a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, province, and 43 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 13,235. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and was the birthplace of the painter, José Ribera, known as Españoleto. It has Roman ruins, and very extensive and magnificent remains of Moorish architecture. The modern town was founded by Philip V., who conferred on it his name.

SAN FELIU DE GUIXOLS, sän fā-le-oo' dā ghe-hol', a town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Gerona. Pop. 6679.

SAN FELIU DE TORELLO, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 38 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 1734.

SAN FERNANDO, a city of Spain. See ISLA DE LEON.

SAN FERNANDO, a small town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, 27 miles in a direct line N.W. of the latter.

SAN FERNANDO, sän fĕr-nän'do, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caracas, 30 miles N. of the Orinoco, and on one of its affluents.

SAN FERNANDO, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Colchajua, 80 miles S. of Santiago.

SAN FERNANDO, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 15 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3000.

SAN FERNANDO DE APURE, sän fĕr-nän'do dā ā-poo'rā, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and on the right bank of the Apure, at the influx of the Portuguesa, 70 miles S. of Calabozo. Pop. 6000. Several villages in the Mexican Confederation, villages and forts in New Granada and Central America, &c. have this name.

SAN FERNANDO, SERRA DE, sän'nā dā sän fĕr-nän'do, or DOIRADOS, doi-rā'doce, a mountain of South America, separates the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso from the Bolivian territory of the Chiquitos; lat. 16° S., lon. from 59° to 60° W.

SAN FILIPPO D'ARGIRO, sän fe-lip'po dar-jeo'ro, (anc. *Agyrium*,) a town of Sicily, 31 miles W.N.W. of Catania, near the centre of the island. Pop. 7156. It stands on an isolated rock near the Salso, and has a castle and several churches, convents, &c., and is the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus.

SAN FILIPPO D'ARGIRO, a village of South Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 1 mile N. of Gerace. Pop. 1500.

SANFORD, a post-township of York co., Maine, intersected by the route of the York and Cumberland Railroad, 86 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2330.

SANFORD, New York. See SANDFORD.

SANFORD, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

SANFORD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, sän frän-sis'ko, a village of North Peru, 55 miles S.W. of Panos, on the Ucayle.

SAN FRANCISCO DE LA MONTANA, sän frän-sis'ko dā lā mon-tā'nā, a town of New Granada, department of Istmo, situated on the Isthmus of Panama, N.E. of Santiago. Pop. 5344.

SAN FRANCISCO, sän frän-sis'ko, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the N.E. by San Francisco Bay, and on the S.E. by San Francisquito Creek, which affords some water-power. The Sierra Morina, or Brown Mountains, are the principal elevations. The most important of these commence about 10 miles S. of San Francisco City, and run along the coast until they unite with another range of the same name in the county of Santa Clara. These mountains are upwards of 2000 feet in height, and serve to protect the inhabitants of the valley from the coast winds. Excellent redwood grows in some parts of the county. The soil is rich and productive. It has heretofore been but little cultivated, but much more attention is now being paid to agriculture. Gold is found in small quantities. The route of the proposed railroad from San Francisco to San José passes through this county. Capital, San Francisco. Pop. in 1852, 36,151.

SAN FRANCISCO, sän frän-sis'ko, (sometimes called SAINT FRANCIS'CO,) the commercial metropolis of California, and the queen city of the "far West," is situated on the W. shore of the magnificent bay from which it derives its name. Lat. 37° 47′ 35″ N., lon. 122° 28′ 15″ W. It stands in a plain about half a mile wide, gently inclined towards the bay, with numerous hills behind it. The soil on which the city is built is very sandy; and in the vicinity, more particularly towards the N., are a number of sand-hills. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The houses till recently were mostly frame; but since the destructive fires that have occurred several times, laying the greater part of the town in ruins, brick and iron are becoming more extensively used. It now contains many well-built fire-proof stores and banking-houses. The better class of frame houses are painted white, with green blinds, presenting the appearance of the houses in New England.

The city was originally built around a semicircular bay, having Rincon Point on the S., and Clark's Point on the N., these two points being about a mile apart. All the space between is now built up, the warehouses and wharves being supported by piles driven into the water. Clark's Point is the termination of Telegraph Hill, having an elevation of 1000 feet or upwards, and from the summit of which a very extensive view may be had of the surrounding country. Directly in front of the city, but distant 5 or 6 miles, is Goat Island, which is nearly a mile in length. It is a barren, rocky place, except on the E. side, where there is some cultivation among the valleys. The wholesale business part of San Francisco is towards the city front. Davis street is next to the bay; then advancing W., one meets Front, Battery, Sansom, Montgomery, Kearney, Dupont, Stockton, and Powell streets; Vallejo, Broadway, Pacific, Jackson, Washington, Clay, Commercial or Long Wharf, Sacramento, California, Pine, Bush, and Market streets, running E and W., are included within the business section of the city. Montgomery street is a wide, handsome thoroughfare. On it are situated the establishments of the bankers and brokers, and nearly all the newspaper offices in the city. It is also the fashionable promenade. On Stockton and Dupont streets, towards the S. part of the city, are many fine residences built of brick; W. of Stockton, and on the surrounding hills, are many handsome houses of wood, but being separated from the rest of the city, they are comparatively secure in case of fire. Most families have their residences in the outskirts, or in the rear of the town. The principal streets and sidewalks are paved with plank and heavy timber. In the centre of the city is a public square or *plaza*. A railroad has recently been projected from this city to San José.

San Francisco has a custom-house, a branch mint, a fine exchange, a marine hospital, a splendid musical fund hall, and 6 theatres. The new custom-house is a very extensive and substantial building. It is built on piles, and is estimated to have cost, including the site, about $600,000. The mint was completed in March, 1853, and cost about $300,000. The entire cost of the marine hospital was about $400,000. Among the theatres, the Metropolitan, erected during 1854, is the most magnificent: it will comfortably seat about 2000, and accommodate in all about 2500 persons. There are some 20 churches in the city, 9 or 10 banking-houses, and *thirteen daily* newspapers, besides other publications.

San Francisco is supplied with water from Mountain Lake, situated about 3½ miles W. of the city. The water is introduced into the town on its own level, at an elevation of about 130 feet above the sea. The cost of the entire work is estimated at $800,000. Gas is employed for lighting the streets. The gas-works have recently been completed, and are capable of producing 50,000 cubic feet every 24 hours.

San Francisco has regular communication by steamers with Panama and San Juan del Sul, while several lines of steamboats are constantly running between this city and Sacramento and Marysville: there is also a line plying between it and San José, Santa Clara, and Alviso.

The following table shows the arrival, tonnage, and average passage of vessels at San Francisco from the various ports specified, for 8 months ending September 1, 1853:—

Ports.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Passage.
Ports in Chili	87	24,150	62½ days.
" China	44	19,421	68 "
Manila	3	904	78 "
Other Eastern ports	6	2,473	79½ "
London	12	4,207	209 "
Liverpool	28	13,353	
Cardiff	16	7,253	208¾ "
Glasgow	4	1,205	191 "
Other ports in Great Britain	5	2,262	224¾ "
Bordeaux	14	4,661	169 "
Havre	2	3,979	152½ "
Marseilles	2	668	207½ "
Hamburg	9	2,163	172½ "
Ports in Holland	6	3,597	194½ "
Bremen and Assens	2	577	211 "

The number of American vessels entered during the period above specified, 298, (21 steamers;) burden, 209,330 tons; American vessels from foreign ports, 131, (48 steamers;) burden, 79,405 tons.

Vessels and Tonnage cleared at San Francisco in 1853 *and* 1854.

	1853.		1854.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
For China	95	58,707	114	91,684
" Callao	269	169,012	119	79,843
" United States Atlantic ports	25	30,550	14	8,630
" Other ports	1264	382,203	916	311,188
Total	1653	640,072	1163	491,345

Shipping entered at San Francisco for six years ending 1854:

Years.	From American Ports.		From Foreign Ports.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1849....	254	75,716	396	85,578	650	160,294
1850....	695	204,719	846	195,327	1541	400,176
1851....	241	115,725	736	193,449	977	309,174
1852....	161	122,011	582	172,941	743	294,952
1853....	319	263,110	543	153,765	862	413,875
1854....	286	216,782	361	192,215	627	409,030
Total...	1956	996,296	3464	992,805	5380	1,988,101

In the subjoined table are shown the countries whence the vessels that arrived at San Francisco in 1853 and 1854, sailed, and the number of vessels from each:—

Arrivals from	1853.	1854.
Domestic Atlantic ports	315	172
Northern and Home coast ports	1032	1460
Ports in France	31	11
British ports	93	41
German ports	20	14
East India ports	73	68
Ports in Chili	139	27
Sandwich and Society Islands	71	55
South American ports	15	10
Australian ports	7	16
Mexican ports	55	24
Total	1862	1833

The exports to Australia and ports in the Pacific, in 1854, comprise 31,072 barrels and sacks of flour; 4717 sacks of wheat; 9041 sacks of barley; and 25,543 sacks of potatoes. Value of quicksilver exported during the year, $755,000. The amount of gold exported from San Francisco in 1853, as manifested by steamers bi-monthly, was $56,560,529, and in 1854, $51,282,696. (the amount for December, 1854, is partly an estimate,) the deficit for the last-named year being $5,277,834. If, however, we add to the export of 1854, the 343,868 ounces of gold valued at $6,493,397, deposited at the mint of San Francisco from April, 1854, the time the establishment went into operation, to January 1, 1855, we shall have $57,776,192 as the produce of 1854, an increase of $1,155,663 over that of 1853. The total produce of the California gold mines since their discovery, is estimated as follows:—

Previous to 1851, assumed from statistics of the Philadelphia Mint	$53,915,396
Manifested by steamers in 1851	34,497,624
" " " 1852	45,539,177
" " " 1853	56,560,529
Partly an estimate 1854	57,776,192
Probable amount in the hands of passengers for 4 years	40,000,000
Total amount	$293,243,538

The duties collected at the custom-house of San Francisco in 1853, amounted to $2,581,975. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 46,203 tons registered, and 47,257 tons enrolled and licensed: total, 93,520 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 14,811 tons were employed in the coast trade.

The assessed value of real and personal property in San Francisco, September 1, 1853, amounted to $28,802,000, being an increase of upwards of $10,000,000 over the previous year. Of this sum, $6,168,350 consisted in improvements, and $4,832,009 in personal property, leaving $17,389,850 as the value of real estate.

Population.—The inhabitants of San Francisco have been variously estimated from 60,000 to 70,000; but there is so large a mass of floating population, that it would be impossible, even by taking a census, to state the number with any exactness. The following statement will give some idea of the immense influx of strangers, as well as of the instability of the population:—The total number of passengers by sea that arrived at San Francisco, from January 1 to August 27, 1853, was 26,722, of whom 21,886 were males, 4138 females, and 698 children. The total number that left within the same time was 18,653, nearly all males. The addition to the population from abroad amounted, therefore, during the first eight months of the same year, to only 8,029. From July 27 to August 27, the total arrivals were 1476: the departures, 1932—showing a falling off in the last month of 457. The following table shows from what points the emigrants came:—

Passengers arriving by Sea, from January 1 to August 27, 1853.

From Panama	12,209	France	1,624
San Juan	6,295	Sandwich Islands	208
Realejo	25	Australia	198
United States ports	960	Holland	5
Mexican ports	435	Vancouver's Island	3
Chilian ports	604	Sitka	4
Peruvian ports	5	Genoa	9
Chinese ports	3,678	Society Islands	10
Philippine Islands	7		
England	158	Total	26,711
Hanse Towns	133		
	1696		

The number of departures by sea during the above period, was 18,024. The total number of arrivals by sea in 1854, was 47,811; departures, 21,243. The number of Chinese that arrived, was 15,062; departures, 2175.

History.—The first settlement of San Francisco was made by the Spaniards about the year 1776. The place was then called Yerba Buena, or "good herb," because an herb of this name, supposed to possess great medicinal virtues, was found growing abundantly on the neighboring hills. The first houses were built of adobes, or sun dried bricks. In 1839 it was laid out as a town, the few houses having previously been scattered without regularity. It contained in 1845 about 150 inhabitants. About this time it began to attract the attention of some adventurous Americans, and the population increased in two years to nearly 500. It retained the name of Yerba Buena until it was occupied by the Americans. The first discovery of gold was made at Sutter's settlement, then called New Helvetia, in December, 1847. Early in 1848 the news spread to the four quarters of the globe, and immediately adventurers from every land came thronging to this new El Dorado. The magnificent harbor of San Francisco made this port the great rendezvous for the arriving vessels, and from this period dates the extraordinary increase and prosperity of the Californian metropolis. In the first two months of the golden age, the quantity of precious dust brought to San Francisco was estimated at $250,000, and in the next two months at $600,000. In February, 1849, the population of the town was about 2000; in August it was estimated at 5000. From April 12, 1849, to January 29, 1850, there arrived at this port by sea 30,888 emigrants, of whom 1421 were females. In the year ending April 15, 1850, there arrived 62,000 passengers. In the first part of 1850, San Francisco became a city. The population then was from 15,000 to 20,000. According to the census of 1852, it was 34,870; in 1855, from 60,000 to 65,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, a port on the W. coast of Lower California; lat. 30° 45′ N., lon. 113° 40′ W.

SAN FRANCISCO, BAY OF, a noble land-locked harbor, in which all the combined navies of Europe and America might move, is situated on the Pacific coast of the United States, in the state of California, extending from lat. 37° 30′ to 38° 8′ N., and from lon. 122° to 122° 30′ W. Length from N.N.W. to S.S.E., about 55 miles; breadth, from 2 to 12 miles. The N. portion is called the Bay of San Pablo, which is nearly circular, with a diameter of about 9 miles. This bay communicates, through the Straits of Carquinez, 7 miles in length, with Suisun Bay, formed by the united waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers: Suisun Bay is about 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 5 miles. The entrance to the Bay of San Francisco through the passage called the Golden Gate is very striking; the shores are bold and rocky, and in its narrowest part the channel is only about 1 mile wide. The shores of the bay, however, are generally low and marshy, being in many places little else than mere mud flats. It contains numerous islands and rocks; the principal of the former are Angel, Yerba, Buena, and Alcatraces. A railroad has been projected, extending from San Francisco southward along the W. shore of the bay to San José.

SAN FRANCISCO DE SELVA. See COPIAPO.

SAN FRANCISQUITO (frân-sis-kee'to) CREEK, a small stream of California, rises in the Sierra Morina, and running in a general E. course between San Francisco and Santa Clara counties, falls into San Francisco Bay. Gold in small quantities has been found on this creek.

SANFRÉ, sân-frâ', a town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 10 miles W. of Alba. Pop. 1718.

SANFRONT, sân-front', a village of Piedmont, division of Coni, 8 miles W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 4113.

SANGA, sân'gâ, a considerable fortified town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, on Simbara Bay, 55 miles N.E. of Nagasaki. It is well and regularly built, and intersected by canals. It has a fine palace, and a famous manufactory of porcelain.

SAN GABRIEL, (Sp. pron. sân gâ-bre-êl',) a small river of Texas, rises near the W. extremity of Williamson county, and flowing E., enters Little River in Milam county, a few miles S.W. of Cameron.

SAN GABRIEL, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

SAN GABRIEL, a town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated near the Bay of San Pedro, on the main road from Sacramento city to San Diego, on a small stream of its own name, 18 miles E. by N. of Los Angeles.

SAN GABRIEL, sân gâ-bre-êl', a small island of South America, in the estuary of the Plata, 22 miles N.E. of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 57° 58′ W.

SAN GABRIEL, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° 11′ S., lon. 147° 28 E.

SAN GABRIEL, sân gâ-bre-êl', a fort of Brazilian Guiana, province of Pará, on the Rio Negro, in lat. 0° 7′ 30″ S., lon. 67° 20′ W.

SAN GABRIEL RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles county, in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean.

SANGALHOS, sân-gâl'yoos, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Aveiro, on the Agueda. Pop. 2150.

SANGAMON, a river in the W. central part of Illinois, is formed by the union of two branches, termed the North and the South, which unite in Sangamon county. Its general course is first N.W., then N., and lastly W.; it falls into the Illinois River, about 10 miles above Beardstown. Length, above 200 miles It is navigable in high water for small steamboats.

SANGAMON, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by Sangamon River, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the South Fork of that river, and by Sugar, Lick, Brush, and Spring Creeks. The general surface is level, diversified with extensive and beautiful prairies, and with forests of good timber. In 1850 the county produced 3,318,304 bushels of corn, (a greater quantity than any other county in the United States,) and 120,868 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Bituminous coal is abundant. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The Sangamon and Morgan Railroad connects the county seat with the Illinois River, and is to be extended in the opposite direction. Sangamon county is one of the most populous in the interior of the state. Seat of justice, Springfield, which is also the capital of Illinois. Pop. 19,228.

SANGAR, sân-gar', or TSOOGAR, (TSUGAR,) tsoo-gar', a strait communicating between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, and separating the island of Niphon on the S. from that of Yesso on the N. Matsmai, the capital of Yesso, is situated on a bay at the N.W. entrance.

SANGARIUS. See SAKARIYAH.

SAN GAUDENZIO, sân gów-dên'zi-o, a market-town of Tuscany, 21 miles E.N.E. of Florence.

SAN GAVINO, sân gâ-vee'no, a village of the island of Sardinia, 29 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2622.

SANGAY, sân-ghî', a remarkable volcanic mountain of South America, in the Cordillera of the Andes, State of Ecuador, about lat. 2° 7' S. It has a height of 16,138 feet, and having been in a state of almost constant activity since 1728, has covered the surrounding district with lava and ashes, making it almost sterile.

SAN GEMINI, sân jêm'e-ne, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 13 miles S.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 1200.

SAN GENIS DE TARADELL, sân ki-nees' dâ tâ-râ-dêl', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 5½ miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1793.

SANGERFIELD, sang'ger-feeld, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida co., New York, 15 miles S.S.W. of Utica. Pop. of the township. 2371.

SANGERHAUSEN, sâng'er-how'zen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Pop. 5720. It has 2 castles, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SAN GERMAN, sân nêe-mân', a town in the S.W. of the island of Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies. Pop. 9125.

SAN GERMANO, sân jêr-mâ'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles W.N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 3514.

SAN GERMANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 11 miles W. of Venafro. Pop. 5000. It is supposed to be the ancient *Casinum Aquinium*.

SAN GERONIMO, sâ-ron'ne-mo, a small stream of Marin co., California, flows into the Pacific. It is noted for its salmon fisheries.

SAN GERONIMO, sân sâ-ron'ne-mo, a small town of South America, in New Granada, 16 miles S.E. of Antioquia.

SAN GERONIMO, sân sâ-ron'ne-mo, a village of Mexico, about 15 miles S. by W. of the capital. It is surrounded with orchards and cultivated fields.

SANGERVILLE, sang'ger-vil, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1267.

SAN GIACOMO, sân jâ'ko-mo, (St. James,) a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles S. of Diano. Pop. 2700.

SAN GIACOMO DI LUSIANA, sân jâ'ko-mo dee loo-see-â'nâ, a village of North Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. 2500.

SAN GIL, sân heel, written also SAINT GILES, a town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 64 miles S.W. of Pamplona. It was founded in 1690. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco and cotton cloth, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6000.

SAN GINESIO, sân je-nâ'se-o, a town of the Papal States, 15 miles S.S.W. of Macerata, near the source of the Fiastrella. Pop. 4919.

SAN GIORGIO, sân jor'jo, ("St. George,") a market-town of North Italy, government of Venice, 10 miles W.S.W. of Verona, with a fortress on the Adige.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles W. of Rossano.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, province of Calabria Ultra I., 10 miles S.E. of Palmi. Pop. 2400.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2300.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, province of Otranto, 9 miles E. of Taranto.

SAN GIORGIO, a village and fortress of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E. of Susa, on the Dora Ripaira.

SAN GIORGIO, a village of Italy, province of Principato Ultra, 10 miles N.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 1100.

SAN GIORGIO, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles W. of Fermo. Pop. 3000.

SAN GIORGIO CANAVESE, sân jor'jo kâ-nâ-vâ'sâ, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ivrea, near the Malosca. Pop. 3658.

SAN GIORGIO DI LOMELLINA, sân jor'jo dee lo-mêl-loe'nâ, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2534.

SAN GIORGIO LA MOLINARA, sân jor'jo lâ mo-le-nâ'râ, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 4700.

SAN GIORGIO MAGGIORE, sân jor'jo mâd-jo'râ, an island of the Adriatic, government, and 3 miles S.S.E. of Venice, with a fine church, containing the tombs of several of the Venetian doges.

SAN GIOVANNI, sân jo-vân'nee, ("St. John,") a town of Italy, in Sicily, 22 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 2400.

SAN GIOVANNI DI MORIANO. See SAINT JEAN DE MAURIENNE.

SAN GIOVANNI ILARIONE, sân jo-vân'nee e-lâ-re-o'nâ, a town of North Italy, 12 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000.

SAN GIOVANNI IN CROCE, sân jo-vân'nee in kro'châ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 1400.

SAN GIOVANNI IN FIORE, sân jo-van'nee in fe-o'râ, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Citra, at the confluence of the Neto and Arvo, 25 miles E. of Cosenza. Pop. 6800.

SAN GIOVANNI IN GALDO, sân jo-vân'nee in gâl'do, a town of Italy, province of Molise, 5 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2200.

SAN GIOVANNI IN MEDUA, sân jo-vân'nee in mâ'doo-â, a harbor of Albania, immediately N. of the mouth of the Drin.

SAN GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO, sân jo-vân'nee in pêr-se-châ'to, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 3400.

SAN GIOVANNI IN VAL D'ARNO, sân jo-vân'nee vâl dâr'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province, and 20 miles S.E. of Florence, on the W. bank of the Arno. Pop. 2000. On the walls of its town-hall are sculptured the arms of many of the principal Tuscan families.

SAN GIOVANNI ROTONDO, sân jo-vân'nee ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, in Naples, province of Capitanata, 19 miles E.N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 4700.

SANGIR or SANGUIR, sân-gheer', an island of the Malay Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao, in lat. 3° 28' N., lon. 125° 44' E. Length, 30 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. The surface is mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano.

SAN GIULIANO, sân jool-yâ'no, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 8 miles S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1880.

SAN GIULIANO, or SAINT JULIAN, a village and bay of Malta, 1½ miles N. of Valetta.

SAN GIULIANO DI SEPINO, sân jool-yâ'no dee sâ-pee'no, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles S.S.E. of Larino.

SAN GIULIO, sân joo'le-o, an island and village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1400 inhabitants. It is famous for its heroic defence in the tenth century, by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

SAN GIUSTINO, sân joos-tee'no, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 26 miles S.W. of Urbino. Pop. 3000.

SANG-KOI, sâng koi, SONG-CA, song kâ, or TONQUIN (ton-keen') RIVER, Farther India, rises in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, flows S.W., and enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, between lat. 20° and 21° N., and lon. 106° and 107° E. Its total course is estimated at 500 miles. In its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-kiang.

SANGO, sân'go, a river of Madagascar, flows N.W., and falls into the Channel of Mozambique about lat. 21° S., after a course of about 160 miles.

SANGORA, sân-go'râ, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on a bay on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. of Ligor, in lat. 7° 15' N., lon. 101° E. It is divided into Siamese, Chinese, and Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, and on the heights around it are numerous pagodas.

SAN GREGORIO, sân grâ-go're-o, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 17 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 4000.

SAN GREGORIO, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. An island of Dalmatia, and a bay of Patagonia have this name.

SANGRO, sân'gro, (anc. *Salgrus*,) a river of Naples, provinces of Abruzzo Citra and Ultra II., rises S.E. of the Lake of Fucino, and after an E. and N.E. course of 65 miles, enters the Adriatic 12 miles S.E. of Ortona.

SANGSTER'S STATION, a post-office, Fairfax co., Virginia.

SANGUESA, sân-gwâ'sâ, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles S.E. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 3449.

SANGUINETTO, sân-gwee-nêt'to, (the "Rivulet of Blood,") a rivulet of Italy, Pontifical States, flows into the Lake of Perugia, on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

SANGUINETTO, a village of Austrian Italy, 13 miles S.S.E. of Verona, between Legnago and Mantua. Pop. 3000.

SANGWIN, sang'gwin', or sing'weon', a river of Guinea, Grain Coast, enters the Atlantic about 120 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a village of the same name, formerly capital of a petty state. Here the Dutch and English had factories.

SANILAC, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Cass and Black Rivers. The surface is gently undulating, and well timbered. The soil is moderately fertile. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 2112.

SANILAC MILLS, a post-office of Sanilac co., Michigan.

SAN ILDEFONSO, sân eel-dâ-fon'so, or LA GRANJA, lâ grân'gâ, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Segovia, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 3879. The celebrated palace of La Granja, in a mountainous region, 3840 feet above the sea, was built by Philip V., in the French style. It contains a rich church, many fine apartments, and works of art, and enclosed by grounds, with splendid water-works. The town has a royal manufactory of looking-glasses, established by Charles III.

SAN ILDEFONSO, a group of islets in the South Atlantic, 80 miles W. of Cape Horn.

SAN ILDEFONSO, CAPE, a headland on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Lat. 15° 15' N., lon. 121° 56' E.

SAN ISIDRO, sân e-see'dro, a town of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 12 miles N. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1200.

SAN JACINTO, sân ja-sin'to, a small river of Texas, rises near the W. border of Walker co., and flows into Galveston Bay, 25 miles E. of Houston. It is navigable for 15 miles.

SAN JACINTO, a small village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo Bayou, near its entrance into Galveston Bay, about 18 miles E. of Houston. An important battle was fought here, April 21, 1836, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans, the capture of Santa Anna, and the undisputed independence of Texas.

SAN JACINTO, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SAN JAIME, sân ee'mâ, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department of Apure, on the Portuguesa, 30 miles N.N.W. of San Fernando de Apure. Pop. 7000.

SAN JOAQUIN, sân ho-â-keen', (almost wah-keen',) an important river of California, which, rising in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, flows first S. and then S.W. till it joins the outlet of Tule Lake, when it changes its course to N.N.W., and after traversing perhaps the most beautiful and fertile region in all California, at last joins the Sacramento in about 38° 10' N. lat. The entire length is estimated at 350 miles. It is navigable for moderate-sized steamboats to within a few miles of Fort Miller, near the foot of the Sierra Nevada.

SAN JOAQUIN, a county in the N.W. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Mequelumne River and Dry Creek, partly on the W. by the San Joaquin River, and on the S. by the Stanislaus River, and is intersected by the Mequelumne, San Joaquin, and Calaveras Rivers. The surface is generally level. This county is chiefly agricultural, being located in the heart of a valley hundreds of miles in extent, with a fertile soil, and fine grazing. A large portion of the land on the San Joaquin and Mequelumne Rivers, consisting of overflowed, or "tule," is being rapidly improved. These tule lands are principally covered with grass, and cannot be reclaimed to cultivation except by great labor. The soil is generally very fertile, often producing 80 bushels of barley to the acre. The timber is principally oak. Game of almost every kind is found on the plains; fish are abundant in the streams, and many persons are engaged in catching and curing salmon. Mining is but little carried on. Gold placers on the Stanislaus average four dollars per day. The San Joaquin River is navigable for moderate-sized steamboats through this county. The roads are generally level and in good order. The county is partly intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from Stockton to the mining region in Calaveras county. Named from San Joaquin River. Capital, Stockton. Pop. 5929.

SAN JOAQUIN, a small town in the S. part of San Joaquin county, California, is situated on the left bank of the San Joaquin, and on the road from San José to Stanislaus, 77 miles E. by S. of San Francisco.

SAN JOAQUIN, a village of South America, Republic of Paraguay, 100 miles E.N.E. of Asumption, (Asuncion.)

SANJORE, sân-jôr', or SACHORE, sâ-chor', a town of West Hindostan, 130 miles W. of Odeypoor, on the route from Rajpootana to the Gulf of Cutch.

SAN JORGE, sân hor'nâ, (*i. e.* "St. George,") a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Cauca 30 miles S.W. of Mompox, after a N.E. course of 180 miles.

SAN JORGE D'OLANCHO, hor'nâ do-lân'cho, a town of Central America, state of Honduras, 80 miles S.S.W. of Trujillo (Truxillo.)

SAN JOSÉ, sân ho-sâ', one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, New Granada, department of Istmo, 8 miles S.W. of the Island del Rey.

SAN JOSÉ, an island in the Gulf of California, 100 miles S.E. of Loreto. Length, 25 miles.

SAN JOSÉ, sân ho-sâ', the former capital of California, and the present seat of justice of Santa Clara county, is beautifully situated in Santa Clara Valley, 7 or 8 miles from the head of San Francisco Bay, and about 50 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It is accessible by water. Although snow-capped mountains may be seen in the distance during the whole year, the climate of San José is perhaps the most delightful in California. This place was a *pueblo* or town, and was first settled in the early part of the present century. A city charter was granted March 27, 1850. It has 1 weekly paper, and 1 semi-weekly. A railroad has been projected from San José to San Francisco. Pop. in 1854, about 2000.

SAN JOSÉ, sân ho-sâ', a town and Jesuit missionary station, in Bolivia, province of Chiquitos. Lat. 17° 40' S., lon. 64° 40' W. Pop. about 2000. Near it is a chain of hills called the Sierra de San José.

SAN JOSÉ, sân ho-sâ' or sân zho-sâ', an island in the Rio Negro, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela.

SAN JOSÉ, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Rio Negro, 30 miles S. of the above island. Pop. 800.

SAN JOSÉ, Patagonia. See SAINT JOSEPH.

SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA, sân ho-sâ' dâ bwâ-nâ-vees'tâ, a town of the Philippines, on the W. coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the capital. Pop. 7000.

SAN JOSÉ DE FLORES, sân zho-sâ' dâ flo'rês, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 6 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 800.

SAN JOSÉ DEL INTERIOR, sân ho-sâ' dêl een-tâ re-ôr', a town of Central America, capital of the state of Costa Rica, 15 miles W.N.W. of Cartago. Pop. 18,000. It has grown up since the independence of this region, and has no buildings of note; but it has succeeded to the importance and commercial activity of Cartago, the former capital of the state.

SAN JOSÉ DEL PARRAL, sân ho-sâ' dêl par-râl', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 200 miles N.W. of Durango. Pop. 5000, partly employed in the adjacent mines.

SAN JOSÉ DE ORUNA, sân ho-sâ' dâ o-roo'nâ, a town of Trinidad, 5 miles E. of Port-of-Spain, and formerly capital of the island.

SAN JUAN, sân hoo-ân', a river of Central America, state of Nicaragua, forming the outlet for the surplus waters of the Lake of Nicaragua, into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, 80 miles S. of the mouth of the Bluefields River. Course, E. Length, estimated at from 90 to 100 miles. Its current is gentle, and although in some places impeded by short rapids, it is stated to be always navigable throughout by boats of from 8 to 10 tons, and vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance from the sea. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal.

SAN JUAN, a river of New Granada, department of Cauca, enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths, 35 miles N.W. of Buenaventura, after a S.W. course, estimated at 150 miles.

SAN JUAN, a river of South America, in Bolivia, Chiquitos Territory, tributary to the Aguapehi.

SAN JUAN, a river of South America, in Bolivia, joins the Pilcomayo, S.W. of Zinti, after a N.E. course, estimated at 300 miles.

SAN JUAN, a river of the Mexican Confederation, states of Cohahuila, New Leon, and Tamaulipas, joins the Rio Grande del Norte after an E. course of about 150 miles.

SAN JUAN, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 105 miles W. of Chihuahua.

SAN JUAN, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) flows from the Andes through the department of San Juan, E. into the Lake Guanacache.

SAN JUAN, one of the Ladrone Islands. See GUAHAN.

SAN JUAN, (Sp. pron. sân hoo-ân', almost sân hwân,) a post-town of Monterey co., California, is situated on the left bank of the Pajaro River, and on the road from San José to Monterey, 30 miles in a straight line S.E. of San Francisco.

SAN JUAN, sân hoo-ân', a town of Hayti, near the centre of the island, 80 miles N.W. of San Domingo.

SAN JUAN, a village of South America, in Venezuela, department of Zulia, 24 miles W. of Merida. Near it is a lake abounding in carbonate of soda.

SAN JUAN, a town of Cuba, 15 miles S.S.W. of Havana.

SAN JUAN, a town of Cuba, 42 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba.

SAN JUAN, Central America. See SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

SAN JUAN, sän hoo-än', a town of Peru, department of San Juan de la Frontera, is pleasantly situated on the river of the same name. Pop. vaguely estimated at 18,000.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, sän hoo-än' bów-tees'tä or SAN JUAN BAPTISTA DEL PAO, sän hoo-än' bäp-tees'tä, dél pä'o, a town of Venezuela, department, and 110 miles S.W. of Caracas, on the Pao, an affluent of the Portuguesa.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, (or BAPTISTA,) (formerly VILLA HERMOSA, veel'yä hêr-mo'sä,) a town in the Mexican Confederation, capital of the state of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, about 70 miles from its mouth, in the Caribbean Sea.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA (or BAPTISTA) DEL RIO GRANDE, sän hoo-än' bów-tees'tä dél ree'o grän'dä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cohahulla.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, sän hoo-än bów-tees'tä, a post-village, formerly a missionary settlement, in the N. part of Monterey co., California, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Benicia.

SAN JUAN, CAPE, is the N.E. extremity of the island of Porto Rico; and also the S. point of Vancouver's Island, in British North America, bounded N. by the Strait of San Juan de Fuca.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, sän hoo-än' kä-pees-trä'no, a small town near the boundary between Los Angeles and San Diego counties, California, is situated near the sea-coast, on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 32 miles in a straight line S.E. of Los Angeles.

SAN JUAN CHINAMECA, sän hoo-än' che-nä-mä'kä, a town of Central America, state of San Salvador, 15 miles N. of San Miguel.

SAN JUAN DE FUCA. See FUCA.

SAN JUAN DE JUEBAL, sän hoo-än' dä hwä-bél', a small town of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 60 miles N. of San Juan de la Frontera.

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, in Peru. See CHACHAPOYAS.

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, sän hoo-än' dä lä fron-tä'rä, a frontier and W. province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, mostly between lat. 30° and 32° S., and lon. 68° and 70° W.; having W. the Andes, N. the department of Rioja, and S. the department of Mendoza. Pop. estimated at 25,000. In the S.E. is the large lake of Guanacache.

SAN JUAN DE LA RAMBLA, sän hoo-än' dä lä räm'blä, a village of the Canary Islands, on a plain in the N.E. of the island of Teneriffe. Pop. 1413.

SAN JUAN DE LOS LLANOS, sän hoo-än' dä loce lä'noce, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, on the Guaviare, 65 miles S.S.E. of Bogota.

SAN JUAN DE LOS REMEDIOS, sän hoo-än' dä loce ra-mä'de-oce, a maritime town of Cuba, on its N. coast, 180 miles E. of Havana. Pop. in 1853 5270.

SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO, sän hoo-än' dél pwer'to, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 5 miles N.E. of Huelva, near the Tinto. Pop. 1951.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, sän hoo-än' dél ree'o, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 30 miles S.E. of Queretaro, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 10,000, (?) partly employed in silver-mines.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, sän hoo-än' dél soor, a port of Central America, on the Pacific Ocean, state, and 24 miles S.W. of Nicaragua, and the maritime harbor nearest to that city. Lat. 11° 15' 37" N., lon. 85° 52' 55" W.

SAN JUAN DE MIERES, sän hoo-än' dä me-ä'rès, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 1819.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, sän hoo-än' dä ne-kä-rä'gwä, a seaport town of Central America. See GREYTOWN.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, sän hoo-än' dä por'to ree'ko, the principal city and seaport belonging to the island of Porto Rico, on a small island off its N. coast. Lat. 18° 29' N., lon. 66° 7' 2" W. Pop. 11,000. It is strongly fortified, regularly laid out, well drained, and altogether one of the best and healthiest towns in the West Indies. The principal edifices are the bishop's palace and seminary, the royal military hospital, old government-house, a large cathedral, custom-house, town-house with a fine hall, a handsome theatre, arsenal, and jail; and the town is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island, and of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbor, on its W. side, is defended by the Morro castle and other forts. In 1840, the port was entered by 432 ships of all nations; aggregate burden 37,294 tons.

SAN JUAN DE ULUA, sän ju'an (or sän hoo-än') dä oo-loo'ä, often called SAN JUAN DE ULLOA, sän hoo-än'dä col-yo'ä, a strong castle, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican Confederation, on an islet a little N.E. of that city.

SAN JUAN LAZA, sän hoo-än' lä'thä, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Orense. Pop. 1300.

SANK'ASEER', a town of India, 102 miles S.S.E. of Sattarah.

SANKEY, GREAT, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles W.N.W. of Warrington. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway is here carried across the Sankey Canal and Valley by a viaduct of 9 arches, each of 50 feet span, and 70 feet high. The Sankey Canal is the first for which an act of Parliament was obtained, in 1755.

SAN LA MAYOR, sän lä mi-or', a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 2480.

SAN LAZZARO, sän läd'zä-ro, a town of Italy, in Parma, 1 mile N.E. of Placentia. It has a college, founded by Cardinal Alberoni, with a library of 20,000 volumes and some good collections. Pop. 4285.

SAN LEO, sän lä'o, a small town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles S.W. of San Marino. It is a bishop's see, protected by a fort. Pop. 1200.

SAN LEONARDO, lä-o-nar'do, a market-town of Spain, province, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Soria. Pop. 582.

SAN LEONARDO, sän lä-o-nar'do, a village of Naples, province of Capitanata, 7 miles W.S.W. of Manfredonia.

SAN LEONARDO, a fort, defending the harbor of the island of Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily.

SAN LEUCI, sän lä'oo-che, a town of the Papal States, 4 miles S. of Benevento, on the Sabbato. Pop. 3000.

SAN LORENZO, sän lo-rên'zo, (Sp. pron. sän lo-rên'tho,) a town of the Canaries, on the S.E. shore of the Grand Canary, about 5 miles from Las Palmas. Pop. 1977.

SAN LORENZO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 12 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1690.

SAN LORENZO, sän lo-rên'zo, a town of the Pontifical States, delegation of Pesaro and Urbino, on the Cesano, 17 miles E.S.E. of Urbino. Pop. 1050.

SAN LORENZO, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 5 miles S.E. of Acquapendente, near the site of San Lorenzo Rovinato.

SAN LORENZO, a town of Austrian Italy, in Istria, 9 miles W.S.W. of Pisino.

SAN LORENZO, a seaport village of Italy, in Istria, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles S.S.W. of Triest.

SAN LORENZO, sän lo-rên'zo, a river of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (LA PLATA,) joins the Vermejo from the W., 55 miles N. of Corrientes. Length, 120 miles.

SAN LORENZO, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 32 miles from Santa Fé.

SAN LORENZO, a village of Paraguay, 18 miles from Assumption.

SAN LORENZO, an islet in the Gulf of California.

SAN LORENZO DE LA FRONTERA, sän lo-rên'zo dä lä fron-tä'rä, a town of Bolivia, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the Guapey. Pop. 4000.

SAN LORENZO DE LA MUGA, sän lo-rên'tho dä lä moo'gä, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles N. of Gerona. Pop. 1207.

SAN LORENZO IN GROTTE, sän lo-rên'zo in grot'tä, a village of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Viterbo, on an eminence, 5 miles S.S.E. of Acquapendente.

SAN LORENZO LUCA, sän lo-rên'zo loo'kä, a small town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 13 miles S.S.W. of Gerace.

SAN LORENZO LUSSURGIU, sän lo-rên'zo loos-soor-joo', a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 22 miles N.N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 4460.

SAN LORENZO MAGGIORE, sän lo-rên'zo mäd-jo'rä, a village of Italy, in Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles S.E. of Piedimonte.

SAN LOUIS, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, sän loo'kär dä bar-rä-mä'-dä, a city and seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 18 miles N. of Cadiz, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, at its mouth. Lat. 36° 45' N., lon. 6° 21' W. Its streets are broad, straight, and generally paved, and on the whole it is a fine town, although dull and decaying. The principal buildings are the prison, barracks for the garrison, the town-house, a hospital, a house of refuge, foundling hospital, and poor's school. Agriculture and fishing are here the chief occupations. At Bonanza, a short distance from San-Lucar, are the pier and custom-house. San Lucar was taken from the Moors in 1264, and granted by Sancho el Bravo to Guzman el Bueno. The importance of the transatlantic trade induced Philip IV., in 1645, to resume the city, and make it the residence of the Captain-general of Andalusia. It was here that Columbus embarked on his third voyage, May 30, 1498, and he returned in 1504. Magellan also started from hence, August 10, 1519, for the first voyage in which the world was circumnavigated. Pop. 16,361.

SAN LUCAR DE GUADIANA, sän loo-kar' dä gwä-de-ä'nä, a town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N.W. of Huelva, on the Guadiana, opposite Alcoutim, (in Portugal.) Pop. 2800.

SAN LUCAR LA MAYOR, sän loo'kar lä mi-or', (anc. *Luciferi Forum?*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 11 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 2245.

SAN LUCAS. See SAINT LUCAS.

SAN LUIS, or SAN LUIS DE LA PUNTA, sän loo'is dä lä poon'tä, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) in South America, capital of a province of its own name, prettily situated on the W. slope of one of the knolls of the Sierra de Cordova, 2417 feet above sea-level, 428 miles W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1500.

SAN LUIS, sân loo-is, (Sp. pron. sân loo-eess') a village on the S. side of the island of Minorca. Pop. 1938.

SAN LUIS, a province of South America, in the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) between lat. 32° and 34° S., and lon. 64° and 67° W. Pop. 25,000.

SAN LUIS, a village of California, on a river tributary to the Pacific Ocean, 30 miles N.W. of Santa Barbara.

SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ, sân loo'is dê lâ pâz, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 46 miles E.N.E. of Guanajuato. Some villages named San Luis are in the Mexican department of Puebla, and in Upper California.

SAN LUIS DE POTOSI, Bolivia. See POTOSI, SAN LUIS DE.

SAN LUIS OBIS'PO, a county in the W.S.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. by the Coast Range of California, and on the S. by the Santa Maria Creek, and is drained by the San Buenaventura and Nacimiento Rivers, and by the Arroyo Grande, (i. e. Big Creek.) The surface in the N.E. part is level, and in the S.E. portion uneven and mountainous. The principal timber of the uplands is pine, which is of large size and superior quality, and the river-bottoms are well wooded. The soil for the most part is fertile, especially along the streams. Wild horses are found in great numbers on the plains in the N.E. part of the county, and are worth about $15 per head. The Vineyard of San Miguel is extensive, but much neglected. The missionary settlement of San Luis Obispo is mostly in ruins, but has still remaining some fine olive, peach, pear, fig, and apple trees, and a small vineyard. The mineral, agricultural, and commercial resources of this county are great. There are some rich mines of silver, and a mine of excellent coal is situated near the Bay of St. Simeon. Copper and iron are supposed to exist, and limestone is very abundant. A warm sulphur spring, the panacea of the natives, is situated about 10 miles S. of San Luis Obispo. There are numerous bituminous springs, some of which are of a large size. The principal ports are San Luis Obispo and San Simeon. There is a fine harbor at the rancho of John Wilson, known as the "Moro." Capital, San Luis Obispo. Pop. 984.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, a town, formerly a missionary settlement, capital of San Luis Obispo county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 215 miles in a direct line S.E. by S. of San Francisco. Lat. 35° 19' N.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, sân loo'is po-to-see', a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded on the N. by New Leon, E. by Tamaulipas, S.E. by Vera Cruz, S. by Queretaro and Guanajuato, and E. by Zacatecas. Greatest length, from N. to S., 206 miles; greatest breadth, measured near the S. frontier, 165 miles, but near the centre not more than 87 miles. Area, 29,486 square miles. In the W. it is mountainous, but towards the E. becomes only broken and hilly, and in the S.E. spreads out into plains. The only important rivers are the Santander, which traverses the state centrally from W. to E., and the Panuco or Tampico, which in the S. traverses it in the same direction, and forms part of the boundary between it and the Tamaulipas. The mountainous districts abound with excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared; and the arable districts are remarkable for their fertility, yielding large crops of maize, wheat, and barley. Manufactures have made some progress, and include woollen and cotton fabrics of excellent quality, glass, leather, pottery, and metallic wares. The trade in home products is limited, but the position of the state makes it the natural entrepôt between the coast and the interior for the imports of the United States and Europe. Many valuable mines have been discovered, and are still worked to some extent. For administrative purposes the state is divided into four departments—San Luis, Rio Verde, Tancanhuitz, and Venado, subdivided into 10 cantons, and 52 municipalities. Pop. 394,592.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the above state, is situated near the source of the river Tampico, 70 miles N.N.E. of Guanajuato. Pop. estimated according to the most recent information at 40,000. It is regularly built, handsome, and clean. The houses in the best streets are of stone, and two stories in height; in the suburbs they are of sun-dried brick. The chief edifices are a noble government house, and many fine churches. Its markets are well supplied, and it has an active trade with the neighboring departments in its home-manufactured goods and foreign imports, which comprise French brandy, wines, silks, and woollens, English printed cottons and hardwares, and North American cottons, &c. Its foreign trade is almost wholly conducted by subjects of Spain or the United States. The other towns of the department are Catorce and Valles.

SAN LUIS REY, sân loo-is rê, a small town of San Diego co., California, is situated on the sea coast, and on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 84 miles in a straight line S.E. of Los Angeles.

SAN LUPO, sân loo'po, a town of Naples, province of Sannio, 21 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 1800.

SAN MARCELLO, sân mar-chêl'lo, a village of Tuscany, province, and 30 miles N.W. of Florence.

SAN MARCO, sân mar'ko, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles N.N.W. of Cosenza. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 1200.

SAN MARCO, a town of Sicily, province, and 46 miles W.S.W. of Messina, near the N. coast. Pop., including that of three dependent villages, 4700.

SAN MARCO, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, 15 miles W.S.W. of Patti. Near it are the ruins of a Roman Bridge. Pop. 3000.

SAN MARCO DEI CAVOTTI, sân mar'ko dâ'e gâ-vot'tee, a village of Italy, province of Principato Ultra, 15 miles N.E. of Benavento.

SAN MARCO DI LANTOSCA, sân mar'ko dee lân-tos'kâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division, province, and 26 miles N. of Nice, on the Vesubia. Pop. 1691.

SAN MARCO DI VENEZIA, sân mar'ko dee vâ-nêd'ze-â, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, government of Venice, 5 miles N.N.E. of Rovigo, on the right bank of the Adige.

SAN MARCO IN CATOLA, sân mar'ko in kâ-to'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 22 miles S.W. of San Severo. Pop. 3160.

SAN MARCO IN LAMIS, sân mâr'ko in lâ'mis, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 12 miles E.N.E. of San Severo. Pop. 9000.

SAN MARCOS, a small river of Texas, rises near the N. border of Comal county, and flowing S.E., enters the Guadalupe a little above Gonzales.

SAN MARCOS, a small village, capital of Hays co., Texas, 30 miles S.S.W. of Austin.

SAN MARINO, sân mâ-ree'no, or SAMMARINO, sâm-mâ-ree'no, a town and republic of Italy, forming one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the Pontifical States, in lat. 43° 58' N., lon. 12° 21' E. Area, 22 square miles. Pop. 7600. It consists of a craggy mountain about 2200 feet in height, on which is the town; and some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 villages. The town, built around a hermitage founded in 441 by Marinus, a native of Dalmatia, is accessible by only one road, surrounded by walls, and has 3 forts. The principal edifices are the town-hall, 6 churches, one having the tomb and statue of Marinus, (or San Marino;) a theatre, 2 convents, 2 vast cisterns for the use of the public, the governor's palace, with schools and museums. The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rural industry and silk manufactures. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 members, elected for life, equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Since 1847, the executive council of 12 members has been popularly elected. Two *capitani reggenti* or presidents, are chosen every 6 months; and justice is administered by a foreigner, appointed for 3 years, and incapable of re-election more than once. Two legal functionaries and two secretaries of state are the other public officers. The public revenue is $6600 annually. The military consists of 80 men, forming the guard of the regency.

SAN MARTI DI PROVENSALS, sân mar'tee dee pro-vên-sâls, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 4 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 2444.

SAN MARTIN, sân mar'tin', a river of Spain, in Aragon, after a N.E. course of 70 miles, joins the Ebro 10 miles E.N.E. of Ijar, which town and Montalvan are on its banks.

SAN MARTIN, sân mar-teen', a thriving village of the Argentine Republic, province, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2000.

SAN MARTIN, CAPE, of Spain, in Valencia, is a headland on the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. of Denia.

SAN MARTIN DE MONTALBAN, sân mar-teen' dâ mon-tâl-bân', a small town of Spain, 24 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, having an ancient shrine, and a celebrated castle.

SAN MARTIN DE OSCOS, sân mar-teen' dâ os'koos, a town of Spain, 58 miles W. of Oviedo. Pop. 1472.

SAN MARTIN DE TREVEJO, sân mar-teen' dâ trâ-vâ'no, a town of Spain, province, and 37 miles S.W. of Salamanca. It has several oil mills, and some woollen manufactures.

SAN MARTIN DE UNX, sân mar-teen' dâ oonk, a market-town of Spain, in Navarre, province, and 14 miles S.E. of Pamplona, with remains of old fortifications.

SAN MARTIN DE VAL DE IGLESIAS, sân mar-teen' dâ vâl dâ ee-glâ'se-âs, a market-town of Spain, province of Madrid, near Prado. Pop. 3375.

SAN MARTINHO. See SÃO MARTINHO.

SAN MARTINHO DOS MOUROS. See SÃO MARTINHO DE MOUROS.

SAN MARTIN ISLAND. See SAINT MARTIN.

SAN MARTIN MEZQUITA, sân mar'teen mêz-kee'tâ, a town of Spain, in Galicia, about 50 miles from Orense. P. 2290.

SAN MARTINO, sân mar-tee'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, near the Oglio.

SAN MARTINO, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 2416.

SAN MARTINO, a village of the Austrian dominions, in Illyria, government of Triest, 5 miles N.N.W. of Goritz.

SAN MARTINO, sân mar-tee'no, a village of Sicily, 6 miles W. of Palermo, has a Benedictine abbey, with a rich library, and museums of natural history, coins, and antiquities.

SAN MARTINO, sän mar-tee'no, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and E. of Genoa. Pop. 3003.

SAN MARTINO, sän mar-tee'no, a town of Naples, province of Molise, (Samnio,) 8 miles E.N.E. of Larino. Pop. 3235.

SAN MARTINO SICOMARIO, sän mar-tee'no se-ko-mä-ree'no, village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 8 miles S.S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 1470.

SAN MATEO, sän mä-tä'o, a small walled town of Spain, province, and 32 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana.

SAN MATEO, sän mä-tä'o, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Cumana. Pop. 7000. See São Matheos.

SAN MATEO, sän mä-tä'o, or VEGA DE SAN MATEO, vä'gä dä sän mä-tä'o, a town of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria. Pop. 2751.

SAN MATEO, sän mä-tä'o, a mountain pass of South America, in lat. 11° 48' S. Height, 15,760.

SAN MAURO, sän mow'ro, a small town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 22 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 1100.

SAN MICHELE DI MONDOVI, sän me-kä'lä dee mon-do-vee', a village of Savoy, 3½ miles E. of Mondovi.

SAN MIGUEL, sän me-ghěl', a town of Central America, state, and 45 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador, on a navigable river, 20 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca, (on the Pacific Ocean.) Pop. 8000. It is the seat of large fairs. N. of it is a volcano of the same name.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Texas, on the Puerco, S.E. of Santa Fé. Pop. 2000.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of South America, province, and 85 miles N. of Parahiba.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 180 miles W.N.W. of Porte Alegre. Pop. 1000.

SAN MIGUEL, a small river of Texas, which rises in Medina county, and flowing S.E., falls into Rio Frio.

SAN MIGUEL, sän me-ghěl', (St. Michael,) a county in the E. part of New Mexico. It is intersected by the Pecos and Canadian Rivers. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. It contains 11 churches. Pop. 7074.

SAN MIGUEL, a town, formerly a missionary settlement of San Luis Obispo county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 156 miles in a straight line S.E. by S. of San Francisco.

SAN MIGUEL, sän me-ghěl', a village of Bolivia, province of Chiquitos, on a granite height, 160 miles N.E. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. about 3000.

SAN MIGUEL, sän me-ghěl', a gulf of New Granada, in the Isthmus of Darien, forms an indentation of the Bay of Panama, on the E. side, about lat. 8° 10' N., lon. 78° 20' W.

SAN MIGUEL, sän me-ghěl', a town of Central America, in the state of Salvador, capital of a district, and on a river of the same name, sometimes called the Sirana, 80 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador. It is an ancient place, founded about 1530, and has many substantial and well-built houses, partly constructed of lava, quarried from streams which have issued from the volcano of San Miguel, which stands at some distance to the S.W. of the town. The trade is chiefly in indigo, for the cultivation of which the district is celebrated. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.

SAN MIGUEL, a volcano of Central America, in the State of Salvador, which rises from low, level ground to the height of about 5000 feet, has a base of several leagues in circuit, and has sent forth repeated discharges of volcanic matter at intervals of about 25 years, though none of serious violence have occurred in modern times.

SAN MIGUEL, a harbor of New Granada, an inlet in the Gulf, interspersed with a few islets, having an entrance about 6 miles wide, and extending about 8 miles inland, with soundings in from 8 to 15 fathoms. It communicates, at its inner part, with Darien Harbor, through Boca Grande and Boca Chica Passages. Darien Harbor has a depth of from 9 to 14 fathoms at low water, is about 16 miles long by 6 miles broad, and completely sheltered. These two harbors have been pointed out as furnishing an eligible termination to a tidal inter-oceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, proposed to be cut from Caledonia Bay, on the Caribbean Sea, a distance to the Lara, where the tide ceases to affect it, of only 30 miles.

SAN MIGUEL EL GRANDE, sän me-ghěl' él grän'dä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department, and 40 miles E. of Guanajuato. Pop. 3000. (?)

SAN MIGUEL TABAGON, sän me-ghěl' tä-bä-gōn', a village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 35 miles from Pontevedra, on the right bank of the Minho. Pop. 1152.

SAN MINIATELLO, sän me-ne-ä-těl'lo, a market-town of Tuscany, near Florence.

SAN MINIATO, sän me-ne-ä'to, or SAMMINIATO, a town of Tuscany, province, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2383. It has a cathedral. It is the original seat of the family of Bonaparte, and birthplace of Francisco Sforza.

SANNA, sän'nä, a river of European Turkey, rises in Turkish Croatia, flows first S.E., then circuitously N.W. to Novi, where it joins the Unna after a course of 75 miles.

SANNAGH ISLAND, North Pacific. See Halibut.

SANNAZARO, sän-näd-zä'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Vercelli, near the Sesia. Pop. 1197.

SANNAZZARO DEI BORGONDI, sän-nät-sä'ro dä'e borgon'dee, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, 19 miles N.E. of Alessandria.

SAN NICANDRO, sän ne-kän'dro, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 miles E. of Lesina. Pop. 7800.

SAN NICANDRO, a town of Naples, province, and 10 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 2900.

SAN NICOLA, sän nee-ko'lä, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district of Monteleone. Pop. 1500.

SAN NICOLA, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., district of Cotrone. Pop. 1800.

SAN NICOLA, a village of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district of Ariano. Pop. 1300.

SAN NICOLA, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Caserta. Pop. 2500.

SAN NICOLAS, sän nee'ko-läs, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group, in lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 24° 15' W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Pop. 6000. The surface is mountainous. The chief town, San Nicolas, has 1400 inhabitants, and is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd Islands.

SAN NICOLAS, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 120 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3000.

SAN NICOLAS DE NEDA, sän ne-ko-läs' dä nä'dä, a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Corunna, near Ferrol. Pop. 2806. It has iron and copper works, a glue factory, and a baking establishment for the arsenal at Ferrol.

SAN NICOLO, sän ne-ko-lo', one of the Tremiti Islands, is a volcanic island in the Adriatic Sea, which was in a state of activity in 1826.

SAN NICOLO, sän nee-ko-lo', the capital town of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. Pop. 4000. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, built since 1820.

SAN NICOLO, ne-ko-lo', a small seaport on the E. coast of the Grecian island of Cerigo.

SAN NICOLO, a small town of the Grecian island of Paxo, opposite which there is anchorage in from 14 to 28 fathoms.

SAN NICOLO, a port of the Grecian island of Santorini below the town of Epanomeria. It is a fine harbor of the shape of a half-moon, but too deep for anchoring in.

SANNIO, (anc. *Samnium*,) province, Naples. See Molise.

SANNOIS, sän'nwä', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles N.N.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1603.

SANOK, sä'nok, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 38 miles W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 1800.

SAN PABLO, sän pä'blo, a bay of California, connected with Suisun Bay by the Straits of Karquenas.

SAN PADRE, sän pä'drä, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 9 miles S. of the Melia. Pop. 2217.

SAN PADRO, pä'dro, a post-office of Los Angeles co., California.

SAN PANCRAZIO, sän pän-krä'dze-o, a village of Italy, duchy, and 2 miles W. of Parma. Pop. 3270.

SAN PANTALEO, sän pän-tä-lä'o, an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Motya*.

SAN PANTALEO, a village of Sardinia, division, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1344.

SAN PAOLO DE LOANDA. See Saint Paul de Loanda.

SAN PASQUAL, a small village of San Diego co., California, 97 miles nearly S.E. of Los Angeles.

SAN PATRICIO, sän pä-tree'se-o, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Arkansas River, and on the S.W. by the Nueces. The surface has but little elevation; the land near the rivers is said to be fertile. Capital, San Patricio. Pop. 290, of whom 197 were free, and 3 slaves.

SAN PATRICIO, a post-village, capital of San Patricio co., Texas, on the left bank of Nueces River.

SAN PAULO, town and province, Brazil. See São Paulo.

SAN PEDRO, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

SAN PEDRO, (Sp. pron. sän pä'dro,) a bay and inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in California, 105 miles S.E. of Santa Barbara, in lat. 33° 45' N., lon. 118° W.

SAN PEDRO, sän pä'dro, a town of New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 25 miles S.E. of Antioquia.

SAN PEDRO, a town of Bolivia, on the Mamore River, in lat. 14° S., lon. 64° 48' W.

SAN PEDRO, a river of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco.

SAN PEDRO, sän pee'dro, (Port. *São Pedro*, sōwn pä'dru,) a town of Portuguese India, 2 miles W. of Old Goa.

SAN PEDRO, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 190 miles from Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1200.

SAN PEDRO, the port of Los Angeles, California, lies in lat. 33° 45'. Like most of the harbors on the coast, it is open to the S. winds, but it is the best of that class. The

anchorage is good. Goods have to be landed in lighters. The harbor might be made entirely secure by a breakwater. San Pedro will probably be next to San Diego in importance on the S. coast. At present it is the point on the coast most accessible to the S. portion of the Tulare Valley. The town at present is quite small. It has regular communication with San Francisco by steam.

SAN PEDRO DEL MAURIQUE, sân pâ'dro dêl mów-reé'kâ, a small town of Spain, province, and 18 miles N.E. of Soria. Pop. 627.

SAN PEDRO DEL ROMERAL, sân pâ'dro dêl ro-mâ-râl', a small town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S. of Santander, in the Cantabrian Mountains. Pop. 2596.

SAN PEDRO DE RIBAS, san pa'dro dâ ree'bâs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 24 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 2114.

SAN PEDRO TINEO, sân pâ'dro te-nâ'o, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, about 33 miles W. of Oviedo. Pop. 1252.

SAN PEDRO Y SAN PABLO, RIO DE, ree'o dâ sân pâ'dro e sân pâ'blo. ("River of St. Peter and St. Paul,") enters the Caribbean Sea, 10 miles N.E. of the Tabasco.

SAN PELLEGRINO, sân pêl-lâ-gree'no, a village of Lombardy, 8 miles N. of Bergamo. Pop. 1300.

SAN PETE, a large county in the E. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at about 15,000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and is intersected by Green and Grand Rivers, by whose tributaries it is chiefly drained. Capital undetermined. Pop. 265.

SAN PIER D'ARENA, sân pe-êr dâ-râ'nâ, a market-town of Sardinia, division, and 2 miles W. of Genoa. Pop. 7716. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, and an extensive trade.

SAN PIERO A SIEVE, sân pe-â'ro â se-â'vâ, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, 14 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2500.

SAN PIERRE D'ALBIGNY, sân pe-air' dâl'been'yee' (anc. *Pagus Albinensis*), a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy, near the Isère, 11 miles E.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 3498.

SAN PIETRO, sân pe-â'tro, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, government of Venice, 12 miles E.N.E. of Udine. Pop. 2600.

SAN PIETRO, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, on the coast opposite Elba. Pop. 2000.

SAN PIETRO, a village of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 5 miles S. of Polla. Pop. 3300.

SAN PIETRO, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2200.

SAN PIETRO, sân pe-â'tro, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2200.

SAN PIETRO, an island off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles N.W. of Sant' Antioco. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 8235.

SAN PIETRO, sân pe-â'tro, a village of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 8 miles S.S.W. of Modica.

SAN PIETRO, a town of Sicily, province, and about 13 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 2600.

SAN PIETRO, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, in a ravine of the mountain above Patti. Pop. 2500.

SAN PIETRO AD SEPIHM, sân pe-â'tro âd sâ-feem', a village of Italy, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

SAN PIETRO DI MONTEROSSO, sân pe-â'tro dee mon-tâ-ros'so, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, on the Grana. Pop. 1849.

SAN PIETRO IN GALATINA, sân pe-â'tro in gâ-lâ-tee'nâ, a village of Italy, province of Otranto, 13 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. 2300.

SAN-POO, sân-poo or san'po', written also DZANBO and DZANVO, a large river of Thibet, rises near lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 82° E., flows eastward, receiving numerous affluents, and has been traced as far as lon. 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a chief arm of the Brahmapootra. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

SANQUHAR, sank'ker, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, inland town, and parish of Scotland, co., and 24 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, on the Nith. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, in 1851, 2357; of the town, 1884. It has a handsome parish church, town-hall, several schools, and a subscription library; considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, and carpets, with muslin sewing and embroidery for the Glasgow manufactures. The burgh unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Coal-mines are wrought in the vicinity. Immediately S.E. of the town, on a steep bank overlooking the Nith, is the picturesque Castle of Sanquhar, now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

SAN QUIRICO, sân kwee're-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and a little W. of Genoa. Pop. 2568.

SAN QUIRICO IN VAL D'ORCIA, sân kwee're-ko in vâl dor-chee'â, a village of Tuscany, 6 miles from Pienza. P. 1664.

SAN RAFAEL, a post-town in the E. part of Marin co., California, of which it is the capital, is situated on the San Pablo Bay, about 25 miles W. of Benicia.

SAN RAMON, a post-office of Contra Costa co., California.

SAN REMO, sân râ'mo, a maritime village of North Italy, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 9854. It is well built, and has a small harbor, where coasting vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish.

SAN ROCH, sân rok, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Faucigny, near Sallanches. Pop. 1670.

SAN ROMAN DE LA VEGA, sân ro-mân' dâ lâ vê'gâ, a village of Spain, province of Leon, district of Astorga, on the Tuerto. Pop. 1710.

SAN ROMANO, sân ro-mâ'no, a village and parish of Tuscany, on a plateau near the Arno, about 1 mile from Stefano. Pop. 1170.

SAN ROMANO DI GARFAGNA, sân ro-mâ'no dee gar-fân'yâ, a village of Austrian Italy, duchy of Modena, at the foot of Mount Verrucole, near the right bank of the Serchio. Pop. 1487.

SAN ROMÃO, sân ro-mówn', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, about 45 miles N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1503.

SAN ROQUE, sân ro'kâ, or SAINT ROQUE, sent rok, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 56 miles S.E. of Cadiz, and 7 miles N.W. of Gibraltar. The public buildings and institutions consist of a granary, a foundling hospital, and asylum for the poor in one edifice; various schools, with a church which has served as a chapel of ease, and in which the poet and soldier Cadalso, who was killed at the seige of Gibraltar, lies buried; a Franciscan monastery, now converted into a prison; and an oratory. San Roque was built in 1704, by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar; they used the remains of Carteia as a quarry. It is very healthy, on which account, and the cheapness of living, it is much resorted to by patients from Gibraltar. Pop. 7619.

SAN (or SAM) ROQUE. See SAINT ROQUE.

SAN ROQUE DE RIOMIERA, sân ro'ka dâ re-o-me-â'râ, a town of Spain, province, and 21 miles S. of Santander. Pop. 1200.

SAN RUFFINO DI LEVI, sân roof-fee'no dee lâ'vee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near the Entella. Pop. 1698.

SAN SABA, a small river of Bexar co., Texas, flows into the Colorado River, which is here the E. boundary of the county.

SAN SALVADOR, sân sal-vâ-dor', or SAINT SALVADOR, a republic of Central America, bounded N. and N.E. by Honduras; N.W. by Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio Paza; E. by Nicaragua; S.E. by the Bay of Conchagua or Fonseca; and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, about 7500 square miles. Its coast-line extends nearly 150 miles, is deeply indented, particularly in the S.E., and furnishing several good harbors, of which the most frequented are La Union, within the Bay of Conchagua; the roadstead of Libertad, and Acajutla or Sonsonate. The surface from the shore N. for about 15 miles, is moderately low and level, but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged, and is traversed by mountain masses in distinct groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by no fewer than five volcanoes, which may be considered the distinguishing features of the state. The most active is Yzalco, but the loftiest are San Vicente and San Salvador, each about 9000 feet high. The largest river is the Lempa, which issuing from the Lake of Guija, flows S.E., forming part of the boundary between San Salvador and Honduras. The next in magnitude are the Paza and the Sirama or San Miguel. Other smaller streams are numerous and important, as furnishing the means of irrigation. Besides Lake Guija already mentioned, which is about 15 miles long, by 5 miles broad, there is another called the Yispango, 5 miles E. of the town of San Salvador, 9 miles long, by 3 miles broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The variations of temperature are considerable; but on the whole, the country is considered very healthy.

The soil possesses great fertility, and the whole state is one of the best cultivated in Central America. The most important crop is indigo, which is generally grown, and is of an excellent quality. Maize, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, &c. thrive well, but wheat does not succeed except in a few places; and fruits, though by no means deficient, are neither so various nor so abundant as in the state of Guatemala. Cattle of a fine race, and hogs and poultry are numerous, but sheep are few and very indifferent. The dairy produce is chiefly confined to cheese of very ordinary quality, which forms one main article of subsistence; on some estates, particularly near the coast, a rich and excellent cream-cheese is made. The part of the coast between Acajutla and Libertad is famous for producing the article known in commerce as the balsam of Peru, of which from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds' weight are annually obtained. Another tree of almost equal value with the balsam is the cedar; large quantities are annually cut for timber. The mineral deposits, once supposed to form the chief wealth of the state, appear to be very much exhausted. Gold and silver are still extracted, but the returns are not understood to be very profitable. Iron of excellent quality, resembling the celebrated wootz of India, used to furnish ore to two or three smelting-furnaces in the neighborhood of Metapa, but is no longer worked.

For administrative purposes the state is divided into four districts, called from their chief towns—San Miguel, San Vicente, San Salvador, and Santa Anna or Sonsonate. The Republic of San Salvador is among the most advanced in civilization and culture, and its population more peaceable, had long the reputation of being the most industrious in Central America, and the state, in proportion to its size, is still the most densely peopled. Pop. 280,000.

SAN SALVADOR, sân sâl-vâ-dōr', or SAINT SALVADOR', a city of Central America, capital of the federal district of that confederation, before its dissolution, is situated on a small stream which flows into the Pacific Ocean, 105 miles S.E. of Guatemala. Lat. 13° 44' S., lon. 89° 8' W. It stands between wooded heights, in a well-watered vale, several thousand feet above the Pacific, and about 3 miles S.E. of the volcano of San Salvador. Seen from the town, this fire-mountain forms a most beautiful cone with a gently-sloping summit, crowned to the highest peak with thick forests. The crater is perfectly well preserved, more than half a league in circumference, and partially filled with water. It rises about 1000 feet above the table-land on which it stands. The other hills, both those which belong to the volcanic range S., and those of the semi-circle above mentioned, rise not more than 1500 feet above the level of the plain.

The city of San Salvador is said to have been founded in 1523 by Spanish emigrants. It has, at different periods, greatly suffered by earthquakes, especially in the year 1839 and 1854, when it was nearly destroyed. The population, a short time before the recent catastrophe, amounted to about 18,000 souls. The town was regularly built, contained several churches and convents, and was the seat of a bishop. It was a depôt for sugar and indigo, and had some manufactures of iron wares and cotton goods. The Federal District comprised a radius of 11 miles around the city, and on the side of the Pacific, to the port of Libertad, 26 miles distant.

SAN SALVADOR, a village of Ecuador, on an affluent of Napo, 20 miles E. of Avila.

SAN SALVADOR, sân sâl-vâ-dōr', GUANAHANI, gwâ-nâ-hâ'nee, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, in the Atlantic, 28 miles E. of Eleuthera. Lat. 24° N., and lon. 76° 30' W. Length, 46 miles; breadth, 4 miles. On its E. side it is bordered by reefs. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus, who landed here October 12, 1492.

SAN SALVADOR, sân sâl-vâ-dōr', or BANZA, bân'zâ, a town of Africa, in South Guinea, capital of Congo, 180 miles S.E. of Loango. Pop. 20,000.

SAN SALVADOR, Brazil. See BAHIA.

SAN SALVADOR DE BAYAMO, sân sâl-vâ-dōr' dē bâs'mo, a town of Cuba, 78 miles N.W. of Santiago, near the Canto. Pop. estimated from 9000 to 14,000.

SAN SALVADOR PEQUEÑA, sân sâl-vâ-dor' pâ-kâ'nâ, an island on the W. side of the above.

SAN SALVADOR SOTOMAYOR, sân sâl-va-dōr' so'to mī-ōr', a village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Pontevedra. Pop. 1780.

SAN SALVATOR DE CANTAMUDA, sân sâl-vâ-tor' dâ kân-tâ-moo'dâ, a market-town of Spain, province of Palencia, 10 miles W.N.W. of Cervera.

SAN SALVATORE, sân sâl-vâ-to'râ, a town of the Sardinian States, 7 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 5929.

SANSAN, sân'sân', a town of Central Africa, in Houssa; lat. 12° 20' N., lon. 12° E.

SANSANDING, sân'sân'ding', a town of Central Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 20 miles N.E. of Sego. It is stated to be a place of extensive trade, and to have from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabitants. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river, in 1805.

SANSANDING, a town of Central Africa, state of Wulli, on an affluent of the Senegal; lat. 13° 40' N., lon. 13° 15' E.

SANSARIA, sân-sâ're-â, a market-town of Central America, state, and E. of Guatemala.

SAN SASTE, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1830.

SAN SATURNINO DE NOYA, sân sâ-toor-nee'no dâ no'yâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 18 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1299.

SAN SEBASTIAN, sân sâ-bâs-te-ân', the capital town of the island of Gomera, in the Canaries, on its E. coast. Pop. 1594. It is well built, and has a harbor defended by several forts.

SAN SEBASTIAN DE LOS REYES, sân sâ-bâs-te-ân' dâ loce râ'ês, a town of South America, in Venezuela, province, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Caracas.

SAN SEBASTIANO, sân sâ-bâs-te-â'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 15 miles N.E. of Turin, on a height near the right bank of the Po. Pop. 1929.

SAN SECONDO, sân sâ-kon'do, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, 2 miles S.S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2050.

SAN SECONDO. See PARMA.

SANSEGO, sân-sâ'go, an island of Illyria, in the Adriatic, 6 miles S.W. of the island of Lossini.

SANSELLAS, sân-sêl'lâs, a town of the island of Majorca, 15 miles E.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3218.

SAN SEVERINO, sân se-rē-no'zo sâ-vâ-ree'no, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 15 miles W.S.W. of Macerata, on the Potenza. Pop. 3000. It is a bishop's see, and has 10 convents.

SAN SEVERINO, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 22 miles E.S.E. of Lagonegro.

SAN SEVERINO, a village of Italy, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles N. of Salerno.

SAN SEVERO, sân sâ-vâ'ro, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 17 miles N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 17,000. It is large, and has a cathedral, several parish churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in cattle.

SAN SIMEON, a port of California, in lat. 35° 37' N.

SAN SOSIO, sân so'se-o, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 4 miles N.N.W. of Trevico. Pop. 2000.

SANS SOUCI, a palace of Prussia. See POTSDAM.

SAN STEFANO, the name of several towns of Italy and Sicily. See SANTO STEFANO.

SAN-TA, a fortified city of China. See TSANTA.

SANTA, a river of North Peru, has a N.W. course of 200 miles, and opposite its mouth are the islets of Santa.

SANTA, sân'tâ, or PARILLA, pâ-reel'yâ, a town of North Peru, department, and 65 miles S.E. of Trujillo, (Truxillo,) on the river Santa, near its mouth in the Pacific.

SANTA ANA DE TAMAULIPAS. See TAMPICO.

SANTA ANNA, ân'nâ, a lake of Mexico, in Guatemala, province of Tabasco, 154 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz.

SANTA ANNA, a county in the central part of New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by the Puerco and other streams. The Sierra Madre range of mountains traverses the W. part of the county. Capital, Jemez. Pop. 4645.

SANTA ANNA or SANTA ANA, sân'tâ â'nâ, a small town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated on a small stream of its own name, and on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 28 miles in a straight line S.E. of Los Angeles.

SANTA ANNA, a post-office of De Witt co., Illinois, 70 miles N.E. of Springfield.

SANTA ANNA, an island of Brazil, province of Goyaz, formed by two branches of the river Araguay, 210 miles long, and 40 miles broad.

SANTA ANNA, a small island of Brazil, province, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Maranhão, near the coast.

SANTA ANNA, sân'tâ ân'nâ, a town of Central America, state, and 11 miles W. of San Salvador. Estimated pop. 10,000. Its vicinity produces indigo and the best sugar in the country. Some iron-mines are wrought.

SANTA ANNA or ANA, â'nâ, a small town of South America, in Bolivia, department of Beni, on the Yacuma at the influx of the Rapola.

SANTA ANNA, a town of South Peru, 80 miles N.W. of Cuzco, in a picturesque valley, 50 miles in length.

SANTA ANNA, sân'tâ ân'nâ, a market-town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, 30 miles E.N.E. of Cuyaba. P. 4000.

SANTA ANNA, or VILLA NOVA, veel'yâ no'vâ, a market-town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 20 miles N.E. of Laguna. Pop. 2000.

SANTA ANNA, a market-town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Sino, N. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 1400.

SANTA ANNA DE CHAVES, sân'tâ ân'nâ dâ châ'vês, the capital town of the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, on a beautiful bay on the N.E. side of the island. It consists of about 600 wooden houses, with a fort, and the residence of the Portuguese governor.

SANTA ANNA RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific.

SANTA BARBARA, a strait of the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles across, between the mainland and the island of Santa Cruz, 190 miles S.E. of Monterey.

SANTA BAR'BARA, a county in the S.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Pacific, on the E. and N.E. by the Coast Range, and partly on the N. by the Santa Maria Creek, and is drained by the Santa Clara and San Buenaventura, and other small streams, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. The Coast Range in some parts attains the height of 4000 feet. A large part of the county is suitable for grazing, but the soil of about one-third is well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Along the streams it is very fertile, with facilities for irrigation. Agriculture is in a very rude state, and material for fencing scarce. The waters of the coast abound in mackerel, blackfish, crawfish, sardines, clams, and other excellent species of fish. Large quantities are taken in April and May at the mouths of the river. A bed of oysters, about 150 yards in length and 9 in width, and of the finest quality, has been discovered near the town of Santa Barbara. Gold is found in the S. part of the county. There is a hot sulphur spring near the town of Santa Barbara, with a basin large enough to bathe in. Temperature, about 100° Fahrenheit. Salt is abundantly

supplied from the Salinas, where it is gathered in August and September by cartloads. There are one or two tar springs in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara. Bitumen is thrown up by the sea for leagues along the shore. The islands on the seacoast are a rendezvous of otters, seals, sea-elephants, and beavers. Capital, Santa Barbara. Pop. 2131.

SANTA BARBARA, a post-town and seaport, capital of Santa Barbara co., California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 270 miles in a straight line nearly S.E. of San Francisco; lat. 34° 25′ N. Its harbor is open to S. winds. The tillable land in the vicinity, though fertile, is hemmed within narrow limits by the Coast Range. Settled in 1780. Pop. in 1854, about 1000.

SANTA BARBARA, sän'tä baw'bä-rä', a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 30 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 4000.

SANTA BARBARA, sän'tä bar-bä'rä, a small town of Chili, department, and 135 miles E.S.E. of Concepcion, on an island in the Biobio, near the Andes.

SANTA BARBARA, a town of Venezuela, department, and on the S. bank of the Orinoco, opposite the influx of the Ventuari.

SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS. These islands, nine in number, consist of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicholas, and San Juan. They lie along the S. coast of California, and opposite to the shores of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego counties, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E., about 175 miles, and at a distance from the land of from 20 to 65 miles. The Santa Barbara Islands are but imperfectly known, and have never been accurately surveyed. Several harbors have been examined by officers of the United States Coast Survey in the Pacific: the principal of these are Prisoner's Harbor, on the N. side of Santa Cruz; Cayler's Harbor, on the N.E. side of San Miguel; and Santa Catalina Harbor, on the W. side of the island of the same name. The four first-named islands are separated from the mainland by Santa Barbara Channel, a sound of from 20 to 30 miles wide.

SANTA CATALINA, sän'tä kä-tä-lee'nä, an island of the Pacific Ocean, separated from California by the channel of Santa Barbara.

SANTA CATALINA, an islet of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles E. of the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. of Old Providence Island.

SANTA CATALINA, a good harbor and an island on the Mosquito coast, in Central America; lat. 13° 23′ 40″ N., lon. 81° 22′ 10″ W.

SANTA CATALINA, a harbor on the E. coast of Newfoundland, immediately N. of the entrance of Trinity Bay.

SANTA CATALINA, a Jesuit missionary station of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 15 leagues from Cordova.

SANTA CATALINA, a cape of Central America, state, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Nicaragua.

SANTA CATERINA, sän'tä kä-tä-ree'nä, a fortified town of Sicily, 7 miles N.N.W. of Caltanisetta, on a hill near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. 5800.

SANTA CATERINA, a market town of Sicily, province of Caltanisetta, near the sea, 13 miles W.N.W. of Terranova.

SANTA CATERINA, a castle on the highest point of the island of Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily. See CATERINA and SANTA CATHARINA.

SANTA CATERINA, sän'tä kä-tä-ree'nä, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 26 miles S. of Cantanzaro.

SANTA CATERINA, the northernmost headland of the island of Corfu.

SANTA CATERINA, CANAL OF, in North Italy, connects, with other canals, the Adige and Bacchiglione Rivers with the Brenta. Length, 8 miles.

SANTA CATHARINA, a fortified island of Brazil, forming the superb bay of the same name, off the coast of the above province, between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Pop. 12,000. The surface is mountainous, well watered, and covered with forests, and abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

SANTA CATHARINA, sän'tä kä-tä-ree'nä, a small triangular-shaped maritime province of South Brazil, situated between lat. 26° and 30° S., lon. 49° and 51° W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Area, 25,002 square miles. Pop. 90,000. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by the Serra Catharina on the W., and well watered. From the fertility of the soil, and the uniform mildness of the atmosphere, it is called the "paradise of Brazil." The principal crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, São Francisco, and Laguna. The Assembly is composed of 20 members.

SANTA CHRISTINA, one of the Marquesas Islands. See TAHUATA.

SANTA CLARA, sän'tä klä'rä, an islet of Ecuador, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 miles S.E. of the island of Puna.

SANTA CLARA, a county in the W. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Coast Range, and is drained by the Guadalupe River and several other smaller streams flowing into San Francisco Bay, which extends a few miles into the county. Soil well adapted to cultivation, and very fertile along the streams. The county is partly intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from San Francisco to San José, the capital. Pop. 6664.

SANTA CLARA, a post-town of Santa Clara co., California, is situated on a small stream flowing into the head of San Francisco Bay, and on the main road from San José to San Francisco, about 10 miles from the former town.

SANTA CLA'RA RIVER, a small stream of Santa Barbara co., California, rises among the mountains, and flowing in a general W. course, falls into the Pacific.

SANTA COLOMA, sän'tä ko-lo'mä, a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, 9½ miles S.E. of Cervera.

SANTA COLOMA DE FARNÉS, sän'tä ko-lo'mä dä far'nès, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.S.W. of Gerona. Pop. 3526.

SANTA COLUMBA DE RIANJO, sän'tä ko-loom'bä dä rä-äng'ho, a town of Spain, in Galicia, province, and about 50 miles from Corunna. Pop. 1811.

SANTA CROCE, a town of Austria. See HEILIGEN-KREUTZ.

SANTA CROCE (sän'tä kro'chä) CAPE, a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N. of Agosta; lat. 37° 15′ N., lon. 15° 15′ E.

SANTA CROCE, sän'tä kro'chä, a market-town of Sicily, co., and 13 miles S.W. of Modica, near the Mediterranean.

SANTA CROCE, a market-town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 4 miles N.W. of San Miniato. Pop. 5100.

SANTA CROCE, a town of Illyria, government of Triest, 14 miles E.S.E. of Görtz.

SANTA CROCE DI MAGLIANO, sän'tä kro'chä dee mäl-yä'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 3410.

SANTA CROCE DI MORCONE, sän'tä kro'chä dee mor-ko'nä, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 12 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3040.

SANTA CRUZ, sän'tä cross (or crooce,) a river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 50° S., lon. 68° 30′ W. It has been explored inland for 200 miles, to near lon. 72° W., and found to flow throughout very rapidly, between lava ranges, bounding barren and shingly plains.

SANTA CRUZ, a bay on the W. side of the island of Curaçao.

SANTA CRUZ, sän'tä kroos, or SAINT CROIX, sent kroi, the largest and southernmost of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, forming, with St. Thomas and St. John, the Danish government of the West Indies. It lies 65 miles E.S.E. of Porto Rico; lat. (E. point) 17° 45′ 30″ N., lon. 64° 34′ W.; and is about 20 miles long from E. to W., by about 5 miles broad. Area, 110 square miles. It is generally flat, though a range of low heights follow the line of its N. shore, well watered and fertile. Climate at times unhealthy, and temperature varying from 54° to 72°. Earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Two-fifths of the island are in sugar-cane plantations, and about one-half is occupied with general crops, only a small portion remaining uncultivated. Sugar and rum are the principal products; the others are cotton, coffee, and indigo. Some cattle are reared. The capital and residence of the governor is Christianstadt; and in the island is another small town, called Frederikstadt. Santa Cruz was discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage; and was, by turns, under the sway of the Dutch, British, Spaniards, and French, who ceded it to Denmark. It was taken by the British in 1807, and restored to the Danes by the treaty of Paris. The prevailing language is English. Pop. 25,600.

SANTA CRUZ, an island off the coast of California, separated from the mainland by Santa Barbara Channel. Circumference, about 45 miles.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the Gulf of California, 80 miles S.E. of Loreto.

SANTA CRUZ, an island group of the Pacific Ocean. See QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

SANTA CRUZ, an island off the N. coast of Cuba, 30 miles N.E. of Mantanzas.

SANTA CRUZ, sän'tä crooce, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of above 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific, and is separated from Monterey county on the S. by the Rio Pajaro, flowing into that ocean. The surface is generally uneven or hilly, with a range, called the Santa Cruz Mountains, running on the N.E. border. The soil in the more level portions is usually fertile, and well cultivated. Gold is found, although not in great abundance. The streams of this county afford valuable water-power. Capital, Santa Cruz. Pop. 1219.

SANTA CRUZ, a post-town, capital of Santa Cruz co., California, is situated on the Pacific, 50 miles in a straight line S.S.E. of San Francisco, in lat. 37° N. Its harbor is open to the S. winds, and its sandy bottom offers a very poor anchorage. It is the trading point for the Pajaro and other smaller valleys, not extensive, but fertile and productive. A road extends from this town to San José.

SANTA CRUZ, sän'tä kroos, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles S.E. of Goyaz, on the Pari. Pop. 3000.

SANTA CRUZ, a town on the W. coast of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, 110 miles N.N.W. of Manila. Pop. 5400.

SANTA CRUZ, a town on one of the Azores. See GRACIOSA.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA, sän'tä kroos dä lä päl'mä, the capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies on the E. coast, in a spacious bay, from 7 to 10 fathoms in depth, and was declared a free port in 1852. It contains several monasteries, a town-house, an hospital, a chair of Latinity, several schools, and 2 public fountains. It is noted for the manufacture of silk tissues, consisting of gloves, hosiery, ribbons, &c. Pop. 5841.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, sän'tä kroos dä lä se-ĕr'rä, the easternmost and largest department of Bolivia, extending between lat. 15° and 21° S., and lon. 58° and 65° W., having E. Brazil. The surface is mostly level or undulating, chiefly watered by the Mamore and its tributaries, and covered with unexplored forests. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is supposed to be rich in minerals; but civilized settlements are scantily sprinkled over its surface. The principal towns are San Lorenzo de la Frontea, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Juan Bautista, and Concepcion. The town of Santa Cruz is a decayed place near the capital, San Lorenzo.

SANTA CRUZ DE LOS ROSALES, sän'tä kroos dä loce ro-säl'ĕs, a town of North Mexico, 68 miles from Chihuahua. It was bombarded and captured by a detachment of Americans under General Price, March 16, 1848. The Americans' loss was 4 killed and 19 wounded; that of the Mexicans, 236 killed, and the loss of all their artillery.

SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHE, sän'tä kroos dĕl ke-ché, a ruined city of Central America, state of Guatemala, E.N.E. of Quezaltenango. Near it is a village of the same name.

SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO. See GUITYIS.

SANTA CRUZ (sän'tä kroos) DE TENERIFFE, dä tĕn'ĕ-rif', the capital city, and chief commercial port of the Canary Islands, on the N.E. coast of the island of Teneriffe. Lat. 28° 28′ 12″ N., lon. 16° 14′ 48″ W. The houses are whitewashed or painted, and present a gay appearance. The streets are well paved, and provided with footpaths and lamps; and the principal square is surrounded with good edifices, and adorned with a colossal statuary group, representing the apparition of the Virgin of Candelaria to the Guanches, the original inhabitants. At its extremity, facing the sea, is the principal fort, that of San Christobal. The chief public buildings are the custom-house, the military hospital, and the old Franciscan convent, in which almost all the public bodies hold their meetings. There are a prison, a poor's-house, 2 public, and 2 private primary schools, a drawing school, and 1 for navigation; several fountains, 2 parish churches, one of them a magnificent edifice, and 3 hermitages. The harbor is very secure, with a capacity for 10 or 12 vessels of war: it has a magnificent mole, of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea. The coast is commanded by 4 forts and various redoubts. Wine, brandy, almonds, and cochineal are the only articles exported; and the imports consist of English, French, Spanish, and Genoese manufactures. On an average of the two years, 1841 and 1845, the number of the vessels entering and leaving this port were as follows:—Entered, 242, (tons, 17,273;) cleared, 223, (tons, 13,981.) The chief industry of the place consists in constructing fishing-boats, and loading and unloading vessels. Pop. 8070.

SANTA DE JESUS, sän'tä dä hä'soos, a market-town of Venezuela, department of Apure, on the Meta, 46 miles W. of its junction with the Orinoco.

SAN TADEO, sän tä-dä'o, a river of Patagonia, enters the Gulf of St. Esteven, in the Pacific Ocean, and though navigable for only 11 miles, is the largest stream S. of the Chiloe Archipelago.

SANTA DOMENICA, sän'tä do-mä'ne-kä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 3 miles E. of Scalea. Pop. 2586.

SANTA ELENA, (ISLAND.) See SAINT HELENA.

SANTA ELLA, sän-tä ĕl'yä, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Cordova. Pop. 1948.

SANTA EUFEMIA, (It. pron. sän'tä ä-oo-fä'me-ä,) or simply EUFEMIA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., near the Gulf of St. Eufemia, 5 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 1100. It suffered severely in the great earthquake of 1638.

SANTA EULALIA, sän'tä ä-oo-lä'le-a, a town of Iviça, one of the Balearic Islands. Pop. 3220.

SANTA EULALIA DE PROVENSANA. See HOSPITALET.

SANTA FÉ, sän'tä fä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 7 miles W. of Granada. Santa Fé was built by Ferdinand and Isabella while besieging Granada, and the deed of capitulation was signed here. It was also from this place that Columbus set out on his first voyage of discovery. In 1806 it was much shattered by an earthquake. Pop. 4172.

SANTA FÉ, a small river in the N. part of Florida, forms the boundary between Alachua and Columbia counties, and enters the Suwanee River.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana, about 60 miles N. of Indianapolis.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Alexander co., Illinois.

SANTA FE, a thriving village of Monroe co., Missouri, on the South Fork of Salt River, 60 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has fertile farms, and rich beds of coal in the vicinity.

SANTA FÉ, (Sp. pron. sän'tä fä,) a county in the N. central part of New Mexico, has an area estimated at about 2000 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by several small affluents of that river. The surface in the S. part is mountainous. Capital, Santa Fé. Pop. 7713.

SANTA FÉ, the capital and largest town of New Mexico, is situated on the Rio Chicito, or Santa Fé River, an affluent of the Rio Grande, from which it is distant about 20 miles in a direct line. Lat. 35° 41′ N., lon. about 106° 10′ W. It is the great emporium of the overland trade which, since 1822, has been carried on with the state of Missouri. Each of the houses, which are principally built of dark-colored adobes, or unburnt brick, usually forms a square, with a court within, upon which nearly all the apartments open from the street. There is generally but one entrance, which is wide and high enough to admit animals with their packs. Much of the ground in and around Santa Fé is extremely sandy; and in dry weather, when the wind is high, this is a source of great annoyance. The place is well supplied with cool water from springs within its limits, and also from fountains above the city near the mountain side. Numerous *acequias*, (ä-sä'ke-äs,) or small canals, are led through the streets, and afterwards serve to irrigate the gardens and fields below the town for several miles. On the whole, the appearance of Santa Fé is very uninviting, and the population is exceedingly depraved. It stands on a plateau, which is elevated about 7000 feet above the sea, and a short distance S.W. of the base of a snow-capped mountain, which rises 5000 feet above the level of the town. One or two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 4846.

SANTA FÉ, sän'tä fä, a city of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, on the E. bank of the Salado, 5 miles N.W. of Paraná. Pop. 4000. It has several churches, 2 convents, and trade with the interior.

SANTA FÉ, a province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) South America, between lat. 30° and 33° S., lon. 61° and 62° W., on the W. side of the river Paraná, which separates it from the province of Entre Rios. Principal rivers, the Salado and the Tercero or Carcarañal. The chief towns are Santa Fé, the capital, Rosario, and Fort St. Espiritu.

SANTA FÉ, an island in the above province of the Argentine Republic, between the Paraná and Salado, 50 miles in length, by 6 in average breadth, and having the town Santa Fé at its N., and Fort St. Espiritu at its S. extremity.

SANTA FE DE ANTIOQUIA. See ANTIOQUIA.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA. See BOGOTA.

SANT' AGATA, sänt ä'gä-tä, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 2 miles N.N.W. of Scarperia.

SANT' AGATA or SANTHIA, sän'te-a, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Vercelli. Pop. 4170.

SANT' AGATA, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Gaeta, with remains of a magnificent amphitheatre, and ruins of ancient *Minturno*. Pop. 6800.

SANT' AGATA DEI GOTI, sänt ä'gä-tä dä'e go'tee, (anc. *Agathapolis*,) a town of Naples, 15 miles E. of Capua.

SANT' AGATA NUOVO, sänt ä'gä-tä noo-o'vo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 4 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2170.

SANTA GIULIETTA, sän'tä joo-le-ĕt'tä, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 9 miles E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 2070.

SANTAGNY, sän-tä'g-nee (?) a Spanish town, island of Majorca, 29 miles S.E. of Palma. It consists of about 1100 houses. Near its centre stands an old fortress, which served as a protection against the frequent attacks of the Algerine pirates. Pop. 5214.

SANTA HELENA, sän'tä ĕ-lĕ'nä, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 60 miles W.S.W. of Guimarães.

SANTA INEZ, sän'tä e-nĕz', ("St. Agnes,") a river of Santa Barbara co., California, rises among the mountains of the Coast Range, and flowing in a general W. course, falls into the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles N. of Cape Concepcion.

SANTA INEZ, a town of Santa Barbara co., California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, and on a river of its own name, 265 miles in a straight line S.E. by S. of San Francisco.

SANTA ISABEL, sän'tä e-zä-bĕl', a town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, on the Paraguaçu. It is the capital of its district, and consists of about 3000 scattered mud and straw huts.

SANTA ISABEL, sän'tä ee-zä-bĕl', a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles N.E. of São Paulo.

SANTA JUANA, sän'ta hoo-ä'nä, an island of Chili, department, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Concepcion, in the river Biobio. A fort on it was destroyed by the Araucanians in 1601

SANTA LAGOA, sân'tâ lâ-go'â, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on a lake of the same name, 16 miles N.E. of Sabara. It owes its existence to the number of patients attracted to it by the medicinal properties of the water of the lakes.

SANT' ALBANO, sânt âl-bâ'no, a village of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, 2 miles from Chambéry, on the Aisse. Also the name of a village 7 miles W. of Vercelli.

SANTA LUCAII, a post office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

SANTA LUCE, sân'tâ loo'chê, a village of Tuscany, division of Pisa, about 9 miles from Lari. Pop. 2016.

SANTA LUCIA, sân'tâ loo-chee'â, a town of Sicily, province, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 4500.

SANTA LUCIA, sân'tâ loo-chee'â, a market town of Sicily, 7 miles S.S.E. of Milazzo. Pop. 4300.

SANTA LUCIA, sân'tâ loo-see'â, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) 106 miles from Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná.

SANTA LUCIA, sân'tâ loo-see'â, a river of Uruguay, joins the Plata estuary, 7 miles N.W. of Monte Video, after a S. course of 130 miles.

SANTA LUCIA, a bay on the E. coast of Borneo; lat. 4° 20' N., lon. 117° E.

SANTA LUCIA IN MELAZZO, sân'tâ loo-chee'a in mâlât'so, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 5 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3000.

SANTA LUSSURGUI, sân'tâ loos-soor'gwee, a village in the island of Sardinia, province, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Cagliari, in a large mountain hollow, apparently the crater of an extinct volcano. Pop. 4460.

SANTA LUZIA or LUCIA, sân'tâ loo-see'â, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N.W. of St. Nicolas, and S.E. of St. Antonia. It is about 8 miles long by 3 miles broad.

SANTA LUZIA or LUCIA, sân'tâ loo-see'â, a town of Brazil, province, and 120 miles E. by S. of Goyaz. The inhabitants have some gold washings. Pop. of district, 3000.

SANTA LUZIA, a town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, formerly called ALMOYO DO NORTE, on a lake about 110 miles S.S.W. of Recife. Pop. 1500.

SANTA LUZIA, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the Guaicuhi or Velhas, 60 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 6000.

SANTA LUZIA, an ancient town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, sometimes called SANTA LUZIA DO RIO REAL, sân'tâ loo see'â do ree'o râ-âl', on a height above the small river Guaraxema, a tributary of the Real, 26 miles S.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. of district, 1500.

SANTA MADONNA DEGLI ANGELI, sân'tâ mâ-don'nâ dâl'yee ân'jâ-le, or SANTA MARIA DEGLI ANGELI, sân'tâ mâ ree'a dâl'yee ân'jâ-le, a village of the Papal States, delegation, and 12 miles E.S.E. of Perugia. It has a celebrated church, which gives it its name.

SANTA MAGDALENA, a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 miles N.W. of Valetta.

SANT-AMAND, sânt âmânt or SAINT-AMAND, sânt âmôn', a commune of Belgium, 15 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3000.

SANTA MARGARITA, sân'tâ mar-gâ-ree'tâ, a town of Sicily, 42 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 7000.

SANTA MARGARITA, a village of Italy. See MARGARITA.

SANTA MARGARITA, sân'tâ mar-gâ-ree'tâ, an island off the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 111° 30' W. It is separated from the mainland by the Bay of Madalina. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 15 miles.

SANTA MARIA, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, (St. Mary,) the southernmost extremity of Portugal, province of Algarve, 7 miles S.E. of Faro. Lat. of the light house, 36° 56' N., lon. 7° 47' W.

SANTA MARIA, a village of Corsica, 9 miles E. of Ajaccio.

SANTA MARIA, a village of the island of Ustica, in the Mediterranean, near which are the ruins of an ancient town.

SANTA MARIA, sân'tâ mâ ree'â, an island of Portugal, in the Atlantic, the most southern of the Azores, in lat. 37° N., lon. 29° W. Greatest length, about 13 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

SANTA MARIA, a small stream in the S.W. part of California, forms part of the boundary between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, and falls into the Pacific about 40 miles N. of Cape Concepcion.

SANTA MARIA, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, a small island off the coast of Chili, department, and 30 miles S.W. of Concepcion, in the Bay of Arauco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of February, 1835. Lat. 37° 2' 8" S., lon. 73° 34' 15" W.

SANTA MARIA, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, a town of the island of Majorca, 7 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1918.

SANTA MARIA A MONTE, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â â mon'tâ, or MARIA IN MONTE, mâ ree'â in mon'tâ, a walled town of Tuscany, near Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3652.

SANTA MARIA A VICO, sân'tâ mâ ree'â â ree'ko, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Nola. Pop. 4300.

SANTA MARIA D'ANGLONA, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dân-glo'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on the Agri, 5 miles E. of Tursi.

SANTA MARIA DE BELEM, Brazil. See PARA.

SANTA MARIA DE FÉ, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dâ fâ, a town of Paraguay, 45 miles E. of Neembucu. Here the naturalist, Bonpland, was long detained a prisoner by the Dictator Francia.

SANTA MARIA DE LOS LLANOS, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dâ loos lâ'nooss, a town of Majorca, province, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real.

SANTA MARIA DEL PARAMO, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dêl pâ'râ mo, a village of Spain, province, and 20 miles S. of Leon. Pop. 1404.

SANTA MARIA DE MARIN, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dâ mâ-reen', a market-town of Spain, province, and 9 miles N. of Vigo. It has a good harbor on the Bay of Vigo, and an active pilchard fishery.

SANTA MARIA DE NIEVA, sân'tâ mâ'ree'â dâ ne-â'vâ, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1700.

SANTA MARIA DE ROSAL, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dâ ro-sâl', a town of Majorca, province of Pontevedra, 18 miles S.W. of Burgos. Pop. 5188.

SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dee kâ'poo-â, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 5 miles W.N.W. of Caserta. It has a criminal and a civil court, several Roman antiquities, including the remains of a large amphitheatre, a subterranean gallery, and a triumphal arch across the road to Capua. Pop. 8300.

SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dee lâ'oo-kâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 26 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3000.

SANTA MARIA DI NISCEMI, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, dee nesâ'mee, a village of Sicily, 28 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 1100.

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â mâd-jo'râ, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, 7 miles E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1212.

SANTA MARIANA GINZO DE LIMIA, sân'tâ mâ ree-a'nâ geen'tho dâ lee'me â, a town of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 15 miles S.E. of Orense, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1065.

SANTA MARIA NOREÑA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, province, and about 7 from Oviedo, near the Noreña, an affluent of the Nora. Pop. 1695.

SANTA MARTA, sân'tâ mar'tâ, ("Saint Martha,") a market-town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.S.E. of Badajos.

SANTA MARTA, a market-town of Spain, province of Lugo, at the head of the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 miles S. of Cape Ortegal.

SANTA MARTA or MARTHA, sân'tâ mâr'tâ, a seaport town of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N.E. of the mouth of the river Magdalena. Pop. 8000. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, and a tolerable harbor, defended by a castle and several batteries.

SANTA MARTA DE TERA, sân'tâ mar'tâ dâ tê'râ, a market-town of Spain, in Leon, 11 miles W.N.W. of Benavente.

SANTA MARTHA, sân'tâ mâR'tâ, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 7 miles S.S.W. of Villa Real. Pop. 2600.

SANTA MARTHA, a village of Portugal, province of Minho, 11 miles N. of Viana. Pop. 1000.

SANTA MARTHA DE BOURO, sân'tâ mar'tâ dâ bô'ro, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles from Braga. Pop. 1011.

SANTA MARTHA DE PENAGUIÃO, sân'tâ mar'tâ dâ pânâ ghe-ôwn', a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lamego. Pop. 2000.

SANTA MAURA, sân'tâ môw'râ, or LEUCA'DIA, (anc. *Leucas*; Gr. *Λευκας*, or *Leucadia*, *Λευκαδια*; modern Greek pron. lêf-kâ-thee'â;) one of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of Great Britain, separated by a channel 1 mile across, from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been connected. Length, 22 miles; extreme breadth, 9 miles. Estimated area, 180 square miles. Pop. 18,040. Number of pupils attending school in 1852, 621. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating S.W. in the promontory of Cape Ducato, (anc. *Leucadia*, from the Greek *λευκος*, *leukos*, "white,") famous as "Sappho's Leap," and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount St. Elias, in the centre, is 3000 feet in height. The climate is variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20 degrees in a day; the low grounds are unhealthy. In the N. is a rich plain, and elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely one-eighth of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough of corn is raised for home consumption. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oil, and wine. Many of the population live by fishing, the manufacture of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as laborers in harvest-time. The principal towns are Amaxichi, the capital, and Vliko, both on the E. coast. The castle of Santa Maura, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N. extremity, and usually the head-quarters of a British regiment. Between it and Amaxichi is a lagoon, whence much salt is obtained.

SANT' AMBROGIO, sänt äm-bro'jo, a village of Northern Italy, delegation of Verona, with thermal baths.

SANT' AMBROGIO, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, province of Susa.

SANTAN'DER, (Sp. pron. sän-tän-dair'; anc. *Portus Blendium?*) a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, 207 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 28' N., lon. 3° 41' W. It is situated on the S. tongue of a headland, protected on the N. by a hill. It has a large and secure bay in the Bay of Biscay, with good anchorage and shelter, but which requires constant efforts to prevent the accumulation of deposits brought down by three streams which discharge into it. The mole is a handsome construction 750 yards long, with unfinished docks, embracing a circumference of 850 yards. Scarcely a trace of the ancient walls of Santander is to be seen, and the city now extends far beyond its circuit. In the more ancient quarter the streets are narrow and straight, and the houses lofty; while in the modern portion the streets are spacious as well as straight, and the houses of moderate elevation, but good architecture. There are 10 squares, large and small; a town-house and prison, theatre, shambles, baths, 2 public markets, 3 promenades, and an elm-planted road surrounding the entire city. There is also a handsome hospital for the sick, an asylum for the indigent, a foundling hospital, a custom-house, an educational establishment, called the Provincial Cantabrian Institute, with professors of mathematics, Latin, experimental physics and chemistry, and many other branches.

Santander is a busy, thriving, and, at the same time, a cheap and well-provided place; the fish, both of sea and fresh water, are plentiful and excellent. A line of steam vessels plies between Malaga and Havre, which touch here, as well as at San Sebastian, Coruna, and Cadiz. It has a segar manufactory in the suppressed nunnery of Santa Cruz, in which 1060 persons are employed, and about 300,000 pounds of segars are made yearly; a foundry, brewery, cooperages, fish-curing establishments, and tanneries, besides manufactories of refined sugar, sugar-candy, wax and tallow candles, vermicelli, hats, &c. In 1847, 934 vessels entered the port, (tonnage, 52,636;) and 747 (tonnage 65,914) cleared. The imports consist chiefly of sugar, brandy, cocoa, hides, coffee, dye-woods, dried cod, wrought iron, tin-plates, oil, rice, bar iron, figs, raisins, &c.; and the exports, of flour, rice, hides, wheat, maize, nails, gypsum, pulse, kidney beans, brandy, &c. Santander has prospered at the expense of Bilbao, for during the civil wars the merchants removed their establishments to this less-disturbed district. Here, as in Bilbao, porters' work is done by women. The bay and port were much esteemed in the early periods of Spanish history. It afterwards decayed into a mere fishing town, but rose when made a *puerto habilitado*, or port entitled to trade with South America; and it still supplies Cuba with corn from the Castiles, bringing back colonial produce. Here Charles V. landed, July 16, 1522, to take possession of Spain; and from the same quay Charles I. of England embarked to quit Spain, after his romantic visit to Madrid. Santander was sacked by Soult in 1808. Pop. 16,222.

SANTANDER, a province of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 190,000. On the coast are the harbors of Santander and Santona, which, with Santillana and Reynosa, are its chief towns.

SANTANDER, a river of the Mexican Confederation, department of Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico 110 miles N. of Tampico. On it are the towns of Nuevo Santander, and Soto la Marina, near which latter it receives a large affluent from the N. It is of considerable size, but its navigation is much impeded at its mouth.

SANTANDER, NEW. See NUEVO SANTANDER.

SANT' ANDREA, sänt än-dra'ä, a town of Naples, 3 miles S.E. of Conza.

SANT' ANDREA, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, S.S.E. of Squillace.

SANT' ANDREA, a small island in the Adriatic, near the N.W. point of the island of Lissa.

SANT' ANGELO, sänt än'jä-lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 1800.

SANT' ANGELO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra, 7 miles N.W. of Pescara.

SANT' ANGELO, a town of Sicily, 12 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 1300.

SANT' ANGELO, a village of the Pontifical States, 26 miles S.S.W. of Rieti, near the Tiber, on the site of the ancient *Cornicetum*.

SANT' ANGELO, a town of European Turkey, W. of Lepanto.

SANT' ANGELO CAPOLA, sänt än'jä-lo kä'po-lä, a town of the Pontifical States, 3 miles S.S.E. of Benevento.

SANT' ANGELO, CASTLE OF. See ROME.

SANT' ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI, sänt än'jä-lo dä'e lom-bar'dee, a city of Naples, 20 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 6100.

SANT' ANGELO DELLE FRATTE, sänt än'jä-lo dël'lä frät'tä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 19 miles S.S.E. of Campagna.

SANT' ANGELO FASANELLA, sänt än'jä-lo fä-sä-nël'lä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 11 miles W.N.W. of Diano. Pop. 2500.

SANTANILLA, sän-tä-neel'yä, or SWAN ISLANDS, two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, 150 miles N. of the Mosquito coast, in lat. 17° 25' N., lon. 83° 50' W.

SANT' ANTIMO, sänt än-too'mo, a town of Naples, 7 miles N. of the city of Naples.

SANT ANTONIE, sänt an-tôn'yëh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 25 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

SANTA PIETRA, sän'tä pe-ë'trä, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, near the Mediterranean, 15 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 3000.

SANTA POLA, sän'tä po'lä, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2215.

SANT' ARCANGELO, sän an-kän'jä-lo, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 10 miles W. of Tuoli, having 2 churches, a monastery, and 8800 inhabitants.

SANT' ARCANGELO, a village of the Papal States, 7 miles W. by N. of Rimini, was the birthplace of Clement XIV.

SANTAREM, sän-tä-rän', (anc. *Scalabis*, or *Præsidium Julium*,) a river-port and town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 50 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 8000. It stands on a hill, and is divided into three parts or *barrios*—the Marvilla at the summit, the Ribera on the E. slope, and the Alfange close to the river. It has 2 Latin schools, with several palaces, now almost in ruins, but testifying its former grandeur when the court was held here, in the fifteenth century.

SANTAREM, sän-tä-rän', a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the right bank of the Tapajos, at its confluence with the Amazon, 60 miles S.W. of Montalegre. Pop. 10,000. The principal edifices are a fort and the parish church. Its chief trade is in cocoa and medicinal plants.

SANTAREM CHANNEL, West Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt Key Banks, in lat. 24° N., lon. 79° W., is 40 miles across.

SANTA RITA, sän'tä ree'tä, a village of Cameron co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, about 10 miles W. by N. of Brownsville, and 300 miles in a direct line S. of Austin. It communicates by steamboats with Brownsville, and has some trade. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SANTA RITA, sän'tä ree'tä, a market-town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, S.E. of São João del Rei. Pop. 5800.

SAN'TA ROSA, a county in the W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1480 square miles. It is intersected by the Yellowwater and Blackwater Rivers, and bounded on the W. by the Escambia. Pensacola Bay washes its S.W. border. The surface is nearly level, and the soil unproductive. Indian corn and sweet potatoes are cultivated. Capital, Milton. Pop. 2883, of whom 2099 were free, and 784 slaves.

SANTA ROSA, a post-office of Sonoma co., California.

SANTA ROSA, sän'tä ro'sä, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 40 miles E. of Antioquia, across the Andes. It has rich gold-mines.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Mexico, department, and 32 miles N. of Cohahuila. Pop. 4000. (?) There are silver-mines in its vicinity.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Chili, 40 miles N.N.E. of Santiago.

SANTA ROSA, an island off the coast of Upper California, 35 miles S.W. of Santa Barbara.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Chili, province of Aconcagua, 18 miles E.S.E. of San Felipe. Pop. 6000.

SANTA SÉ, sän'tä sä, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco; lat. 10° 30' S.

SANTA SEVERINA, sän'tä sä-rä-ree'nä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 13 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone, with a castle, a cathedral, and 1200 inhabitants.

SANTA SOFIA, sän'tä so-fee'ä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 20 miles W. of Rossano. Pop. 1180.

SANTA TECLA, sän'tä tëk'lä, a village and fort of Uruguay, on the Brazilian frontier, 128 miles W.N.W. of São Pedro do Rio Grande.

SANTA TERESA, sän'tä tä-rä'sä, a fort of Uruguay, on the Atlantic, near the Brazilian frontier, and 95 miles N.E. of Maldonado.

SANTA TRINITA, sän'tä tre-ne-tä', a village and fort of Dalmatia, 2 miles S.W. of Cattaro.

SANTA TRINITA DE CAVA, sän'tä tre-ne-tä' dä kä'vä, an abbey of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. It was founded in the ninth century, and is extremely rich in works of art.

SANTA VICTORIA, sän'tä vik-to'ro-ä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba, with an ancient castle. Pop. 1085.

SANT-BERGEN, sänt bër'ghen, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 21 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1333.

SANTEE, san'tee', a river of South Carolina, formed by the Congaree and Wateree, which unite at the S.E. extremity of Richland district, near the middle of the state. Flowing in a general S.E. course, it falls into the Atlantic by two mouths, near 33° 6' N. lat. The length of the main stream is estimated at 150 miles. Steamboats ascend to Columbia on the Congaree, and to Camden on the Wateree. In the lower part of its course it flows through a sandy region, which is occupied by forests of pitch-pine, and swamps where rice is produced.

SANTEE, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi.

SANTERNO, sân-têrn'no, (anc. *Vatrenus*,) a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany and the Pontifical States, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 12 miles N.W. of Ravenna. Total course, 55 miles.

SANTERRE, sôn-têr', an old subdivision of France, now forming the E. part of the department of Somme.

SANT' EUFEMIA, sânt' â oo-fâ'me-â, several places in Naples, particularly a village in the province of Calabria Ultra I., on a small stream 17 miles N.W. of Reggio. See SANTA EUFEMIA.

SANTHIA, sân'te-â, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 12 miles N.W. of Vercelli, on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. Pop. 4174. Here Charlemagne received presents from Haroun-er-Rasheed, (Haroun-al-Raschid,) and Amurath, an African Moorish chief. Under the French Empire it was capital of the department of Sesia.

SANTIAGO, sân-te-â'go, a river of South America, in Ecuador, after an E. course of 150 miles joins the Amazon at Santiago, a little W. of San Borja.

SANTIAGO, a river of South America, in Ecuador, province of Imbabura, enters Saldinas Bay 50 miles N.E. of Esmeraldas, after a N.W. course of 75 miles.

SANTIAGO, a small river of Central America, state of San Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean 20 miles W. of Sonsonate.

SANTIAGO, sân-te-â'go, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, near Jalapa.

SANTIAGO, sân-te-â'go, a village of the Mexican Confederation, in Lower California, on the Gulf of California, 40 miles N.E. of Cape St. Lucas.

SANTIAGO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Jalisco, near the Rio Grande de Santiago, 58 miles S.E. of Acaponeta.

SANTIAGO, sân-te-â'go, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the river Santiago.

SANTIAGO, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, near the Brazil frontier, 190 miles S.E. of Chiquitos.

SANTIAGO, a town of Paraguay, near the Paraná, 60 miles W.N.W. of Itapuá.

SANTIAGO, sân-te-â'go, or RIBEIRA GRANDE, re-ê'rê grân'dê, Cape Verd Islands, a town with a small harbor, 7 miles W. of Porto Praya.

SANTIAGO, a town on the S. coast of the island of Teneriffe, with houses built of wood and mud. Pop. 1067.

SANTIAGO, sân-te-â'go, SAINT JAGO or SAINT JAMES, (Port. *Santiago*, sôwng-te-â'go,) the largest and southernmost of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the W. extremity of Africa. Lat. 15° N., lon. 23° 40' W. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Pop. 10,000. The surface is elevated, and Mount St. Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7400 feet in height. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption; the other principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, and poultry. Cotton stuffs, manufactured in the island, mules, salt, and orchil are among the chief exports. Chief town, Porto Praya, on the S. coast.

SANTIAGO, san-te-â'go, a department of Chili, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 70° and 72° W., having N. the province of Aconcagua, and S. Colchagua. Area, 8480 square miles. Principal river, the Maypú. Within that portion of the Andes that runs through this province, is to be found the stupendous peak of Tupungato, rising to the height of 15,000 feet, besides other mountains of nearly the same elevation. Within its limits, also, are the mineral waters of Colina and Apoquindo, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and much resorted to by invalids. Here were fought two battles against the Spaniards, celebrated in the annals of Chili: that of Chacabuco, in 1817, under General San Martin, who obtained a complete victory; and that of Maypú, on April 5, 1818, under the same general, which proved still more fatal to the Spanish arms, and finally sealed the independence of the country. Principal cities, Santiago and Rancagua. Pop. in 1847, 207,434.

SANTIAGO ATITLAN, sân-te-â'go â-teet-lan', a town of Central America, state, and 90 miles W. of Guatemala, between two volcanoes, from 8000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

SANTIAGO, CAPE, a headland on the W. coast of Luzon, in the Philippines.

SANTIAGO DE ALANJE, sân-te-â'go dâ-â-lâng'gnâ, a town of New Granada, department of Istmo, 90 miles W. of Veragua.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, sân-te-â'go dâ kâ-sênz', (anc. *Mirobriga*,) a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, near the coast, 34 miles S.S.E. of Setubal. Pop. 2000. It has ruined fortifications and other remains.

SANTIAGO DE CALATRAVA, sân-te-â'go dâ kâ-lâ-trâ'vâ, or SANTIAGUILLO, sân-te-â-gheel'yo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 18 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1104.

SANTIAGO DE CARBAJO, sân-te-â'go dâ kar-bâ'go, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 2191.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, san-te-â'go de chil'lee, (Sp. *Santiago de Chile*, sânte-â'go dâ chee'lê, the capital city of the republic of Chili, is situated in a large and fertile plain, at the foot of the Andes, at an elevation of about 1800 feet above the level of the sea, 90 miles E.S.E. of Valparaiso. Lat. 33° 35' S., lon. 70° 43' 38" W. The Mapocho, a rapid stream issuing from the Andes, divides it into two unequal parts, connected together by a substantial stone bridge, the principal part being on the N. or right bank of the river. Few cities can boast of a finer situation, more delightful climate, or grander scenery. It is seated at the very base of the mighty Andes, which stretch N. and S. to the utmost bounds of vision, rising in sublime grandeur before the spectator like a great wall forming the confines of a world, its mantle of dazzling white exhibiting a magnificent contrast with the deep shades below. The country immediately around is well cultivated, and is chiefly made up of small properties, or farms belonging to the wealthy, with tasteful villas on them, where they generally spend the summer months; not a few of these are fitted up in a style of comfort and elegance seldom exceeded in similar residences in Europe. Santiago, like all Spanish cities in the New World, is laid out in squares, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. Owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, the houses are seldom more than one story high, and generally occupy a large space of ground, having gardens and patios or courts in the interior, intended to afford a refuge to the family on the occurrence of these dreadful convulsions. The houses are plentifully supplied with water from the Mapocho. A better style of architecture has been introduced of late years, and many stately mansions are now to be seen fitted up with splendor and elegance. The approaches to the city, particularly on the Valparaiso side, are exceedingly unpromising; the houses are mostly low, dirty, and mean-looking; and in the interior the streets are not generally clean, well paved, or well drained.

Santiago possesses very fine public walks. The Alameda, planted by the late General O'Higgins, is truly a magnificent promenade of more than 1 mile in extent, consisting of three double rows of stately poplars, with a stream of running water between each, imparting at all times a delicious coolness to the air; and at its termination is a fine marble fountain lately brought from Italy. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocho, is nearly 3 miles long, and consists of an embankment of solid masonry, erected last century by one of the Spanish governors, for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river, which, previous to this time, had occasionally swept away portions of it by overflowing its banks; this is a very favorite walk in the winter months. The view towards the Andes is here wholly unobstructed; it embraces the grandest display of mountain scenery perhaps to be found in the world, and towards evening, when the declining sun illumines with a flood of golden light these mighty bulwarks of nature, the spectacle is magnificent beyond all description. The hill of Santa Lucia, in the centre of Santiago, commands a complete view of the city and environs, and of the whole plain of Maypú. It contains a fort, above which has recently been erected an observatory, where several scientific gentlemen from the United States have for some years been prosecuting a series of astronomical observations. The Plaza, or Great Square, is a large open area, adorned with a fine fountain; on the N. side is the old palace, an irregular, heavy looking pile, formerly the residence of the presidents, now used as barracks, public prison, and treasury; the S. side is ornamented with lofty piazzas, where, and in the neighboring arcade, called Bulnes' Arcade, are to be found most of the fashionable shops in the city. This is the favorite resort of the fair Santiaguinas, particularly after mass in the morning, when they are seen in their church-dress, so striking to a stranger, and at the same time so appropriate and elegant. On the W. side stands the cathedral, a capacious but not particularly fine edifice, built of a coarse kind of porphyry; successive shocks of earthquakes have seriously injured its walls and arches. The Moneda, or Mint, is unquestionably the handsomest building in the city; it is of a quadrangular form, and being much higher than any other in Santiago, presents a stately and commanding appearance: it was built at an immense cost in the Spanish times. Here is an extensive coining establishment, from which has issued all the coined money now existing in the country; a part of this large building has of late years been fitted up as a new palace for the president, and into offices for the ministers, who now transact business here.

Santiago is an archbishop's see, the seat of the supreme government, of the courts of law, and of the legislature. It has also numerous churches and monastic establishments:

two large and well-endowed hospitals, that of "San Juan de Dios" for males, and that of "San Francisco de Borjas" for females. The inhabitants are naturally affable and courteous, and remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers, whom they readily admit into their circles. The children of the wealthy are all taught foreign languages, particularly French and English. All classes are remarkably fond of music, and many have acquired a degree of proficiency in it rarely exceeded in older and more advanced countries. There are in the city 8 printing establishments, 1 daily, and 1 weekly paper, besides other periodical publications. The University of Santiago, formerly San Felipe, obtained its first charter from the king of Spain in 1738; it was reorganized a few years ago, and constituted into five faculties, namely, philosophy, mathematics and physical sciences, medicine, law, and theology. The Instituto Nacional (National Institute) is the oldest and best-conducted college in Chili; in it are educated the children of the wealthy families destined for the learned professions. There are besides numerous private schools, where are taught the usual branches of education. The Military Academy is a government institution for the education of young men intended for the army and navy; it is conducted on the French system, and has done much to improve the *personnel* of both services. The Normal School is of modern erection, and is intended for the training of those destined for public tuition in the government schools; it is under the superintendence of the minister of finance. The National Museum is not extensive, but contains a good collection of minerals, and many interesting specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, particularly of such as are peculiar to Chili. There is a medical board (*Protomedicato*) for the special object of examining candidates for the medical profession. The national library consists of upwards of 21,000 volumes, among which are numerous ancient and rare manuscripts.

Santiago was founded on February 12, 1541, by Pedro de Valdivia, one of the early Spanish conquerors, who, struck by the beauty of the spot, and the uncommon fertility of the soil, resolved to fix here the metropolis of his recent conquest. By a judicious course of conduct he contrived gradually to overcome the hostility of the natives, and, in course of time, converted them into faithful and devoted auxiliaries, through whose active assistance he achieved the subjugation of the S. part of Chili. Santiago soon emerged from its insignificance, and early became a populous and opulent city. But the jealous policy of Spain, and the oppressive restrictions which she imposed on her colonies, naturally checked the progress of this, as of every other place subject to her dominion; and it was only when Chili threw off the yoke of the mother-country, that it sprang into real and active life. From that time it has steadily and rapidly advanced in civilization, population, and wealth; and it is now fully entitled to be ranked among the most important and flourishing cities in South America. Pop. in 1847, 80,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, sân-te-â'go dâ kom-pos-tâ'lâ, ("Saint James of Compostella,") or simply COMPOSTELA, (anc. *Campus Stellæ?*) a city of Spain, formerly capital of Galicia, 33 miles S.S.W. of Corunna, on the Sar. Pop. 28,970. It is built around its celebrated cathedral. It has numerous arcades, fountains, and scallop-shells. The cathedral, with a modern front, noble cloisters, and a portion of the original edifice of the ninth century, has a very striking interior, and each of its sides faces a public square, in one of which squares is the diocesan seminary, and a large hospital, founded by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1504, for the numerous pilgrims who used to resort to the city, the area of the square serving for a bull-ring. Santiago has numerous other hospitals and convents, 2 collegiate and 15 parish churches, a university, into which all its colleges have been incorporated, some manufactures of hosiery, cotton, hats, and leather; but its chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establishments, and the resort to it of numerous devotees, the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to admit of commercial traffic. It is the see of an archbishop, and the metropolis of the knightly order of St. James of Compostella. Santiago declined after the Reformation, which diminished the number of pilgrims, offerings, and legacies; and the removal of the captain-general and the *audiencia* to Corunna has completed the impoverishment, by taking away the military, the legal profession, and clients.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, sân-te-â'go dâ koo'bâ, a maritime city, and formerly the capital of Cuba, now the second in rank and population in the island, and capital of its East division, on the river Santiago, 6 miles from its mouth on the S. coast. Lat. 19° 55′ 9″ N., lon. 75° 50′ W. It is well built, with wide streets, and houses chiefly of stone; but, being hemmed in by mountains, it is unhealthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, several other churches, a college an hospital, and numerous convents and schools. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of a governor, who, in civil and political authority, is independent of the captain-general of Cuba. Its port, 4 miles in length, is well sheltered, defended by several forts, and deep enough for ships of the line. In commercial importance, Santiago ranks immediately after Havana and Matanzas. It has railway communication with El Cobre, and telegraph wires are being extended to the principal towns on the island. Steamers ply regularly between Santiago de Cuba and Batabano, touching at Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Manzanillo, reaching Batabano in 5 days. Pop. in 1853, 24,253; of the jurisdiction, 85,242, of whom 34,000 were slaves.

SANTIAGO DE LA ESPADA, sân-te-â'go dâ lâ ês-pâ'dâ, a town of Spain, province, and 73 miles N.E. of Jaen, in the most elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. 4353.

SANTIAGO DE LAS ATALAYAS, sân-te-â'go dâ lâs â-tâ-lî'âs, a town of New Granada, department of Boyaca, 70 miles E.N.E. of Bogota.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, sân-te-â'go dâ lâs vâ'gâs, a town of Cuba, 15 miles S. of Havana. Pop. 5600.

SANTIAGO DE LA VEJA, Jamaica. See SPANISH TOWN.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, sân-te-â'go dêl ês-tâ'ro, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of a province of its own name, on the Rio Dulce, about lat. 28° S., lon. 64° W. Pop. about 4000. It was founded in 1562.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, the central province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) between lat. 27° and 30° S., and lon. 61° 30′ and 65° 40′ W. Pop. 48,000. It comprises two cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado and Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat and maize, with some cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Principal towns, Santiago and Matara.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, sân-te-â'go dâ loo-kâ-yâl-yâ'roce, a town of Hayti, in its N. part, on the Yaqui River, 103 miles E. of Cape Haytien. Pop. 12,000.

SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA. See VERAGUA.

SANTI HACHULLY, san'tee hâ-chûl'lee, a considerable walled village of South India, Mysore dominions, 4 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

SANTIBAÑEZ EL BAJO, sân-te-bân-yêth' êl bâ'ho, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 20 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1260.

SANTILLA or SATILLA, a small river of Georgia, rises in Irwin county, and flows into the Atlantic through St. Andrew's Sound, after a winding course, of which the general direction is E.S.E. The Little Santilla unites with the above in Wayne county.

SANTILLANA, sân-teel-yâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Santander. Pop. 1112.

SANTIPONCE, sân-te-pôn'thâ, (anc. *Italica*,) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and N.W. of Seville, near the right bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 963.

SANTIPOOR, sân-te-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the E. bank of the Hoogly river, 47 miles N. of Calcutta.

SANTISTEBAN DEL PUERTO, sân-tees tâ-bân' dêl pwêr'to, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles from Jaen. Pop. 2903.

SANT JACOBI PAROCHIE, sant yâ-ko'boo pâ ro'kee, a large, thriving village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 9 miles N.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2416.

SANTO AGOSTINHO, sân'to â-gos-teen'yo, or SAINT AUGUSTIN, sânt ôw'goos-teen', a cape of Brazil, province, and 25 miles S. of Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21′ S., lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first discovered land in South America, seen by Pinzon, A. D. 1500.

SANTO AMARA, sân'to â-mâ'râ, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Jacuhi. Pop. 2600.

SANTO AMARO, a river of Brazil, enters the sea 26° S. Lat.

SANTO AMARO, sân-to â-mâ'ro, a town of Brazil, province, and 45 miles N.W. of Bahia, on the Sergipe do Conde, with a port, and an active export trade. It is also the name of small towns in the provinces of Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul.

SANTO ANTONIO, a village of Brazil. See NECESSIDADES.

SANTO ANTONIO, sânt ân-to'ne-o, the northernmost and one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lat. (N. point) 17° 12′ N., lon. 25° 5′ 7″ W. It is of great height, its loftiest summit attaining an elevation of 7400 feet above the surface of the sea.

SANTO ANTONIO DA BARRA, Bahia. See BARRA.

SANTO ANTONIO D'AMARANTHO, sân'to ân-to'ne-o dâ-mâ-rân'tho, a market-town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, near the river, and below the town of Cuyaba. Pop. 1400.

SANTO ANTONIO DA PATRULHA, sân'to ân-to'ne-o dâ pâ-trool'yâ, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, E.N.E. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 3103.

SANTO ANTONIO DE SA, sân'to ân-to'ne-o dâ sâ, or MACACU, mâ-kâ koo', a town of Brazil, province, and 30 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Macacu. Pop. 7000.

SANTO ANTONIO DOS GUARULHOS, sân'to ân-to'ne-o dos gwâ-rool'yoce, a market-town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6000.

SANTO DOMINGO. See SAN DOMINGO.

SANT-OEDENRODE, sânt ôd'en-ro'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Dommel 11 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 900.

SANTOMERA, sân-to-mâ'râ, a village of Spain, province and 8 miles N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 3078.

SANTOMYSL (?) sân to-misel', a town of Prussian Poland, 18 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1425.

SANTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SANTOÑA, sân-tôn'yâ, a fortified town of Spain, province, and 16 miles E. of Santander, on a peninsular headland in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 924. It has an arsenal, barracks, and military magazines, anchor forges, and a port adapted for ships of the line. It was occupied by the French in 1809, and again in 1823.

SANTORINI, sân-to-ree'nee, SANTORIN, sân-to-reen', THERA, thâ'râ, or CALLISTE, kâl-lees'tâ, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Thera. 13 miles S. of the island of Nio. It is half-moon shaped. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. Area, 41 square miles. Pop. 13,063. The surface is arid, but by great industry it is rendered very productive in barley, cotton, wine, and figs; wine is the staple produce. Its principal mountain is a limestone mass, 1887 feet in height. The soil is mostly of volcanic origin, and volcanic phenomena are very common in this island.

SANTOS, sân'tos, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 34 miles S.S.E. of São Paulo, of which it is the port, on the N. side of the island of Enguia Guaçu. Lat. 23° 55' S., lon. 46° 19' W. Pop. 8000. Its harbor admits large vessels, and it has an active export trade, chiefly in sugar. It is one of the oldest European establishments in Brazil.

SANTOS, Los, loce sân'tos, a town of New Granada, department of Istmo, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Parita, S.S.E. of Parita.

SANTOS DE MAIMONA, Los, loce sân-tos dâ mî-mo'nâ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 40 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4150.

SANTOS LUGARES, sân'tose loo-gâ'res, a village of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province, and 14 miles W. of Buenos Ayres. It 1852, the Dictator Rosas was here finally defeated by Urquiza.

SANTO STEFANO, sân'to stâ-fâ'no, or SAN STAFANO, sân stâ'fa-no, ("St. Stephen,") a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 14 miles W. of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi.

SANTO STEFANO or SAN STEFANO, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 9 miles S.W. of Frosinone.

SANTO STEFANO, a town of Sicily, on the Mediterranean, 3½ miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 2503.

SANTO STEFANO, sân'to stâ'fa-no, or SAN STEFANO, san stâ'fa-no, a town of Austrian Albania, on the Adriatic, 6 miles S.E. of Budua.

SANTO STEFANO, an islet off the N. coast of Sardinia.

SANTO STEFANO, sân'to stâ'fâ-no, or SAN STEFANO, sân stâ'fâ-no, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 43 miles N.N.W. of Nice. Pop. 2338.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO, a village of Sicily, province, and N.N.W. of Girgenti.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO, a town of Sicily, province, and 7 miles S.S.W. of Messina, near the Straits of Messina. Pop. 3000.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO AL MARE, sân'to (or sân) stâ'fâ-no âl mâ'râ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 6 miles E.N.E. of San Remo, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 918.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO BELBO, sân'to (or sân) stâ'fâ-no bêl'bo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles E.S.E. of Alba. Pop. 2656.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO DAVETO, sân'to (or sân) stâ'fâ-no dâ vâ'to, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 20 miles N.E. of Genoa. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has three squares, a fine public walk, a handsome church adorned with paintings, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 6577.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO DI MAGRA, sân'to (or sân) stâ'fâ-no dee mâ'grâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province, and 18 miles E. of Levante, on the left bank of the Magra. Pop. 1945.

SANTO (or SAN) STEFANO ROERO, sân'to (or sân) stâ'fâ-no ro-â'ro, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N.W. of Alba. Pop. 2060.

SANTVLIET, sânt-vle-êt', a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. P. 1874.

SANTYAM CITY, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on Santyam River, about 5 miles above its junction with the Willamette.

SANTYAM RIVER, rises in the E. part of Linn co., Oregon, and flowing westerly, falls into the Willamette River, about 20 miles above Salem.

SAN VALENTINO, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2068.

SAN VALENTINO, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 13 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 2460.

SAN VEROMILIS, sân vâ-ro-mee'lis, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 7 miles N. of Oristano. Pop. 1859.

SAN-VERON, sân veh-rôn', a market-town of France, department, and 5 miles S. of Sens. Pop. 1182.

SANVIC, sôn'veek', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Havre. P. in 1852, 3944.

SAN VICENS DELS HARTS, sân ve-sêns' dêls harts, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 7 miles from Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a parish church, court-house, and school. Pop. 1732.

SAN VICENTE, sân ve-sên'tâ, ("St. Vincent,") a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 6885.

SAN VICENTE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 33 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 6750.

SAN VICENTE, a town of Central America, capital of the state of San Salvador, 25 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador. Pop. 8000. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it the volcano of San Vicente. The VOLCANO, an enormous isolated mass of irregular shape, with numerous projecting eminences, separated by deep chasms, is supposed to be about 800 feet in height.

SAN VICENTE DE LA BARQUERA, sân ve-sên'tâ dâ lâ bar-kâ'râ, a seaport of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 28 miles S. of Santander. It is walled, has a castle with dungeons said to have been used as a prison by the kings of Navarre. The harbor is secure, and can admit vessels of considerable burden. Pop. 1023.

SAN VICENTE DE LLAVANERAS, sân ve-thên'tâ dâ lâ-vâ-nâ'râs, a town of Spain, near the former. Pop. 811.

SAN VICENTE DEL RASPEIG, sân ve-thên'tâ dêl râs-pâ-eeg', a town of Spain, province, and 4 miles from Alicante. Pop. 4657.

SAN VITAGLIANO, sân vit-tâl-yâ'no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, W. of Nola. Pop. 1554.

SAN VITO, sân vee'to, a market-town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 5000.

SAN VITO, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, on a hill near the Adriatic, 5 miles S.S.E. of Ortona.

SAN VITO, a market-town of Italy, province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles S.W. of Squillace.

SAN VITO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 15 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro.

SAN VITO, a town of Sicily, province, and 17 miles N.E. of Sciacca, near the cape of its own name. It has an anchorage for small vessels, and a fishery.

SAN VITO DEGLI SCHIAVI, sân vee'to, dêl'ye ske-â'vee, a market-town of Italy, province of Otranto, 15 miles W. of Brindisi. It was founded by a Slavonian colony, (whence its name.)

SAN VITTORE, sân vit-to'râ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Sora. Pop. 950.

SAN XAVIER ISLAND. See SAINT XAVIER.

SAN XAVIER or JAVIER, san zave-er, (Sp. pron. sân hâ-ve-air',) a river of California, tributary to the Colorado.

SAN XAVIER or JAVIER, sân hâ-ve-air', a hamlet of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) department, and 90 miles N.N.E. of Santa Fé.

SAN XAVIER or JAVIER, a village of Bolivia, province, and 130 miles N.E.E. of Santa Cruz, on an affluent of the Mamore.

SAN XAVIER or JAVIER DEL BAC, sân hâ-ve-air dêl bâk, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora, 150 miles N.N.W. of Arispe.

SANYASSICOTTA, sân-yâs-se-kot'tâ, a town of British India, province of Bengal, 80 miles N.W. of Rungpoor, near the frontier of Sikkim.

SANZA, sân'zâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 18 miles N. of Policastro. Pop. 2600.

SAN ZENONE, sân zâ-no'nâ, a market town of North Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles E.S.E. of Pavia, on the Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge.

SÃO BENTO, sôwns bên'to, a market-town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, district of Porto Calvo. Pop. 3000.

SÃO BERNARDO, sôwns bês-nar'do, a city of Brazil, province of Ceará, on the Russas, 70 miles S.S.E. of Ciara. Pop. 6000.

SÃO CHRISTOVÃO, sôwns krees-to-vôwns', or SERGIPE, sên zhee'pê, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Sergipe, on the Paromapama, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic; it is the residence of the civil and military authorities, and has a governor's palace, an hospital, and two schools. P. 2000.

SÃO FELIZ (or FELIS,) sôwns fâ-lees', a town of Brazil, province, and 280 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, on a small auriferous river of the same name, a tributary of the Maranhão. On a hill about 9 miles S. of the town are some remarkable caverns, and at a considerable distance S.S.E. are the thermal springs of Caldas de Frei Reinoldo, in which the water is almost boiling hot.

SÃO FRANCISCO, sôwns frân-sees'ko, or SAINT FRANCISCO, often called SAN FRANCISCO, a large and important river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes. Lat. 20° S., lon. 45° W., flows N., N.E., and E., separating the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, and enters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24' S., lon. 36° 20' W. Length, 1250 miles. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonzo, a series of magnificent cataracts, 150 miles from its mouth, but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, 900 miles.

SÃO FRANCISCO, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the island of São Francisco. Length, 100 miles.

SÃO FRANCISCO, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, separated from the province of Santa Catharina by a nar-

rote channel. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Its capital of the same name is in lat. 26° 12′ S., lon. 48° 43′ W.

SÃO FRANCISCO, sŏwn^o frân-sees'ko, a town of Brazil, province, and 45 miles N.W. of Bahia, at the N.W. extremity of the bay, at the mouth of the Serigi. Pop. including slaves, 2000.

SÃO GONÇALO, sŏwn^o gôn-sâ'lo, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Potengi or Grande, 12 miles W. of Natal.

SÃO GONÇALO, sŏwn^o gon-sâ'lo, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 75 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, capital of a district having 10,000 inhabitants.

SÃO GONÇALO D'AMARANTE, sŏwn^o gon-sâ'lo dâ-mâ-rân'tâ, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, 56 miles N.N.W. of Leiras. It was originally formed for the residence of Indians called Acroas and Guéguás, who were living dispersed among the mountains in which the Parahiba has its source. Pop. 1830.

SÃO JOÃO or JOAM, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o', a town of Portugal, province, and 1 mile W. of Oporto. It has a fort and baths, and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of Oporto.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DA BARRA, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dâ bar'râ, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 18 miles E.N.E. of Campos, on the right bank of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DA FOZ, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dâ foz, a town and parish of Portugal, 3 miles W. of Oporto, at the N. corner of the mouth of the Douro. Pop. 3050.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DA PALMA, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dâ pâl'mâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 400 miles N. of Goyaz, on the angular piece of ground between the Palma and Paranan.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DE PESQUEIRA, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dâ pês-kâ'e-râ, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles E. of Lamego, on the Douro, navigable from the sea to this point.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) D' AREAS, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dâ râ'âs, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 20 miles from Viseu. Pop. 2904.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DAS DUAS BARRAS, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o dâs doo'âs bâr'râs, a market-town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DAS LAMPAS, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dâs lân'pâs, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, comarca Alemquer. Pop. 2625.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DEL REI, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' dêl râ'e, a city of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 80 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5000.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DO PRINCIPE, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' do preen'se-pâ, or MARCOS, mar'kos, a town of Brazil, province, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 6000.

SÃO JOÃO (or JOAM) DO PRINCIPE, sŏwn^o zho-ŏwn^o' do preen'se-pâ, a town of Brazil, province of Ceara, on the Jaguaribe; lat. 6° 5′ S. It is a small, miserable place, consisting of a few mean houses, many of them ruinous. Pop. of the district, 9504.

SÃO JORGE, sŏwn^o zhor'zhâ, or SAINT GEORGE, one of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic, W. of Terceira; lat. of S.E. point, 38° 32′ 5″ N., lon. 27° 46′ W. Length, 29 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Soil fertile, and it contains good pastures, and extensive woods. Principal town, Villa de Velhas. Pop. 4000.

SÃO JORGE DOS ALAMOS, Brazil. See VICIA.

SÃO JORGE DOS ILHEOS, sŏwn^o zhor'zhâ doce eel-yâ'oce, a maritime town of Brazil, province and 130 miles S.W. of Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos, which enters the Atlantic after an E. course of 130 miles. It has a good harbor, and some trade in agricultural produce, and is one of the oldest settlements in Brazil, having been founded by Ramiro, in 1535. Pop. 3000.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, sŏwn^o zho-zâ', a bay of Brazil, E. side of the island of Maranhão, formed by the mouths of the Moni and Itapicuru. It is about 24 miles long from N. to S., by about 8 miles broad.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, near the Mortes, 220 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 12,000.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a creek in the Bay of St. Catharine, (Santa Catharina,) 4 miles W. of Desterro. Pop. 5000.

SÃO JOSÉ or JOZÉ, a town of Brazil, province, and 60 miles N.E. of São Paulo, near the Parahiba. Lat. 23° 12′ S., lon. 46° W. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here, in which, in the beginning of the last century, they trained and educated a great number of Indians. Pop. of the district, 4000.

SÃO JOSÉ (or JOZÉ) DO NORTE, sŏwn^o zho-zâ' do nor'tâ, a town of Brazil, province, and 5 miles N. of São Pedro do Rio Grande, between the Atlantic and Lake Patos. Pop. of the district, 3000.

SÃO JULIÃO, sŏwn^o zhû-le-ŏwn^o', (St. Julian,) a fort of Portugal, province of Estremadura, at the entrance of the Tagus.

SÃO LEOPOLDO, sŏwn^o lâ-o-pol'do, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, between the Sino and Cahi, 80 miles N. of Porto Alegre. It was founded in 1824, by a colony of Germans, under the patronage of the Empress Leopoldina, wife of Don Pedro I., to whom it owes its name; and was making great progress, when its prosperity was arrested by the revolution of 1835, and the troubles of 1840–41. It has again begun to prosper, and sends garden stuffs, milk, butter, and cheese to Porto Alegre. Pop. of the district, 4000.

SÃO LOURENÇO-DO-BAIRRO, sŏwn^o lô-rân'so do bîr'ro, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 18 miles E.S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 1200.

SÃO LUIZ, Brazil. See MARANHÃO or MARANHAM.

SÃO MAMEDE, sŏwn^o mâ-mâ'dâ, a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, on the Douro, where it is joined by the Tua, 20 miles N.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1220.

SÃO MARTINHO, sân mar-teen'yo, a market-town and harbor of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 8 miles S.W. of Alcobaça.

SÃO MARTINHO DE MOUROS, sŏwn^o mar-teen'yo dâ mô'roce, or SÃO MARTINHO DOS MOUROS, sân mar-teen'yo doce mô'roce, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 6 miles N.W. of Lamego, near the Douro. Pop. 1600.

SÃO MARTINHO DO PORTO, sŏwn^o mar-teen'yo do por'to, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 22 miles S.W. of Leiria, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1000.

SÃO MATHEOS, sŏwn^o mâ-tâ'oce, (St. Matthew,) sometimes written MATHEUS, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, 16 miles from the Atlantic. It has a church, a Latin, and two primary schools, and a considerable export trade in mandioc flour, sugar, and millet.

SÃO MATHEOS, a town of Brazil, province, and 190 miles S.S.W. of Ceara, on the Jaguaribe, originally a hamlet of Cariyi Indians. Pop. 2000.

SÃO MIGUEL, sŏwn^o me-ghêl', (St. Michael,) a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, in a bay of same name, 15 miles N.W. of Desterro. It has a church, a primary school, numerous sugar-works, a pottery for making glazed earthenware, and a tannery. Pop. of the district, 5000.

SÃO MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, province, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, on a river of its own name, with a trade in tobacco and cotton, sent to Bahia. Pop. 2000.

SÃO MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, province, and 35 miles N. of Parahiba. Pop. 1000.

SÃO MIGUEL, one of the Azores. See SAINT MICHAEL.

SÃO MIGUEL D'ACHA, sŏwn^o ma-ghêl'dâ'shâ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 9 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 936.

SÃO MIGUEL DE PIRACICABA, sŏwn^o ma-ghêl' dâ pe-râ-se-kâ'bâ, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, E.S.E. of Cahete. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a very pleasing appearance, the houses being provided with gardens. It has four churches. Millet and haricots are grown, and large herds of swine reared in the district. Pop. 10,949.

SÃO MIGUEL DO ONTEIRO, sŏwn^o me-ghêl' do on-tâ'e-ro, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 9 miles W.S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 1470.

SAONA, sâ-o'nâ, an island off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, and separated from it by a shallow channel, 10 miles across. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

SAÔNE, sôn, (anc. *Arar*,) a river of France, rises in the S part of the department of Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône and Gray, (where it becomes navigable,) and enters the Rhone on the right, at Lyons. Length, 316 miles. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAONE-ET-LOIRE, (Saône-et-Loire,) sôn â lwâr, a department in the E. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy. Area, 3270 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 574,720. The surface is mountainous, traversed from S. to N. by the mountains of the Cote d'Or, which separate the basins of the Saône and Rhone. It is watered by the Saône, Loire, and Arroux, which are all navigable, and are connected by the Canal du Centre, which is comprised in this department. One-fifth of its superficies is covered with forests. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wines of Mâconnois and of Chalonnois are esteemed. It has rich mines of coal and iron. The most important are those of Creuzot; and the mineral springs of Bourbon-Lancy are celebrated. The chief industry of the population is in mining and cattle-rearing. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Mâcon, Autun, Chalon, Charolles, and Louhans; capital Mâcon.

SÃO NICALAO, sŏwn^o ne-ko-lâ'o, a village of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Piratini, founded in 1621.

SÃO PAULO, sŏwn^o pŏw'lo, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of same name, is situated between two streams, tributaries to the Tieto, 220 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro. It is built with little regard to regularity. The streets are narrow, but have both centre and side pavement; and the houses are of earth, plastered over, and white-washed generally of a straw-yellow or pink color, which gives them a clean, comfortable, and cheerful appearance. They are all roofed with tile, and for the most part two stories high, with occasional balconies. The environs are still more attractive than the town, being

generally laid out in handsome villas and gardens. The principal edifices are the cathedral, the parish church of St. Iphigenia, 10 other churches, several monasteries and convents; the governor's and the bishop's palace, town-house, prison, infirmary, and military hospital. The educational establishments include a school of law, an ecclesiastical seminary, a Latin school, school of philosophy, and several primary schools. São-Paulo, as the capital of the province, is the seat of several important courts of law and public offices, the place where the provincial assembly holds its sittings, the residence of the president, and the see of a bishop. It also possesses a public library, and an extensive botanic garden. Its vicinity is picturesque, and interspersed with numerous villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded in 1554. Pop. 22,032.

SÃO PAULO, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the province of Goyaz, N.E. by Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Santa Catharina and São Pedro do Rio Grande, W. by the republic of Paraguay and the province of Matto Grosso. Lat. 20° to 26° S., lon. 44° 30′ to 55° W. Area, 131,705 square miles. The coast-line stretches from N.E. to S.W. for above 400 miles. Part of it in the N.E. is bold and rocky, but the rest is generally low. A mountain chain, composed of the Serras do Mar and Cubatão, divides the narrow coast-line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio Grande and Ignassu, besides several other tributaries of the Paraná, which form respectively its N. and S. boundaries. The Iguapa is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provinces of Brazil. The products common to South Europe are intermixed with those of tropical climates. On the banks of the Tiete a Chinese colony was some years ago located, and engaged in the culture of tea; but the plant did not flourish, and Paraguay tea is that mostly in use. Live stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and many gems, are among the mineral products. The province is well supplied with means of communication both by land and water. It is divided into 7 comarcas, and sends 9 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints 4 senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in the town of São Paulo. Pop. 459,000.

SÃO PAULO DE LOANDA. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

SÃO PEDRO D'ALCANTARA, sõwⁿᵉ pa'dro dăl-kăn'tă'rā, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, on the right bank of the Tocantins, 80 miles S.S.E. of São João das Duas Barras.

SÃO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE, sõwⁿᵉ pă'dro do reeⁿo grăⁿdā, or SÃO PEDRO DO SUL, sõwⁿᵉ pă'dro do sool, a maritime province in the S. of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of São Paulo; N.E. by Santa Catharina; S. and S.E. by the Atlantic; and W. by the Argentine province of Entre Rios. In the S. it terminates almost in a point, and has for its extreme frontier Lake Mirim. Lat. from 25° 30′ to 32° 30′ S., lon. from 49° 40′ to 54° 40′ W. Area, 93,756 square miles. It contains the lakes of Viamao, Patos, and Mirim, which communicate with each other, and have a length of about 240 miles, with a breadth varying from 4 to 30 miles. In the N. portion of the province, the rivers belong partly to the basin of the Paraná, and partly to that of the Uruguay. The sea-coast is generally flat and sandy, but is lined by a series of reefs, which makes navigation dangerous. The interior is generally fertile. The productions are not those common in other parts of Brazil. Instead of the tropical heats, a temperate climate prevails, and coffee-plants and bananas are cultivated more as objects of curiosity than of general utility. The finer fruits of Europe, particularly figs and peaches, find a genial soil; the ordinary cereals, more especially wheat, enter largely into the general course of cultivation, their place being occasionally supplied by rice and flax. Building-timber is not very plentiful. The minerals include gold, also, it is said, silver, and very rich beds of iron, sulphur, and the finest porcelain-clay. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, which are partly sent in droves to São Paulo and Rio Janeiro; but to a much greater extent slaughtered to furnish the dried beef for which the province has long been famous, and which is exported to all parts of Brazil, and to Mexico, Havana, and the United States. The same cattle likewise furnish an important export of hides and tallow. Horses and mules, also, especially the latter, are reared in great numbers. São Pedro do Rio Grande is divided into four military divisions: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Rio Pardo, and Sete Missoes. It sends three deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly consists of 28 members. There is a German colony which in 1845 had a population of 6811, at St. Leopoldo, about 40 miles N. of Porto Alegre, the capital. Pop. 200,000.

SAORGIO, sā-or'jo, a town of North Italy, in Sardinia, division, and 25 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. 2689.

SÃO ROMÃO, sõwⁿᵉ ro-mõwⁿᵉ', a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the left bank of the São Francisco; lat. 16° 22′ S. Pop. 3000.

SÃO ROQUE, sõwⁿᵉ ro'kā, a town of Brazil, province, and 32 miles W.S.W. of São Paulo. Pop. 4000.

SÃO ROQUE, CAPE, of Brazil. See CAPE SAINT ROQUE.

SÃO SALVADOR, a city of Brazil. See BAHIA.

SÃO SEBASTIÃO, sõwⁿᵉ sā-băs-te-ăwⁿᵉ', a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, opposite an island of same name, in lat. 23° 48′ 20″ S., lon. 45° 29′ 6″ W. Pop. of the district, 6000. The island is separated from a peninsula of the mainland by a narrow channel; it is 12 miles long, and 6 miles broad. Pop. 3000. On its W. coast is the village of Princeza.

SAOUK, sā-ook', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Livonia, flows S.S.W., and, forming a junction with the Pernau, falls into the Gulf of Livonia, after a course of about 45 miles.

SAOUNE, sā'oon', a river of France, rises in the S. part of the department of Lot, near Lauzech, flows S.W., and joins the Garonne on the right, 4 miles S.E. of Agen, after a course of about 45 miles.

SÃO VICENTE, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See SAINT VINCENT.

SÃO VICENTE, sõwⁿᵉ ve-sĕn'tā, ("St. Vincent,") a town of Brazil, 40 miles S.S.E. of São Paulo. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in South America, and was long the capital of South Brazil. It is now in decay. Pop. 600.

SÃO VICENTE DA BEIRA, sõwⁿᵉ ve-sĕn'tā dā bā'e-rā, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 20 miles N.N.W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 1710.

SAOWLEE, sā-ow'lee, a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 18 miles N. of Baroda.

SAPAN TAGH, sā-păn' tăg, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles N.W. of Van, on the N. side of its lake. Estimated elevation, from 9500 to 10,000 feet.

SAPAROOA, SAPAROUA, sā-pā-roo'ā, or HONIMOA, hone-mo'ā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, off the S.W. coast of Ceram, in lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 128° 34′ E.

SAPATA, or POOLO SAPATA, poo'lo sā-pā'tā, a small island of the China Sea, 90 miles S. of Cape Padaran, (Cochin China,) in lat. 10° 4′ N., lon. 109° 10′ E.

SAPATA, an island off the W. coast of Borneo.

SAP'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAP'EY PRITCH'ARD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SAP'EY UP'PER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SAPHAR or SAPHAR-REGIA. See DHOFAR.

SAPHET. See SAFED.

SAPIENZA, sā-pe-ĕn'zā, one of the small Greek islands, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, 2 miles S. of Modon. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. The surface is mountainous, and mostly in pasturage. It has a tolerable harbor.

SAPIS, a river of Italy. See SAVIO.

SAP'ISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAPMER. See SAPPEMEER.

SAPOJOK. See SAPOZHOK.

SAPONARA, sā-po-nā'rā, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3400.

SAPOZHOK or SAPOJOK, sā-po-zhok', written also SAPOSCHOK, a town of Russia, government, and 50 miles S.E. of Riazan. Pop. 4000.

SAPPAH RIVER, in Wisconsin. See BLACK RIVER.

SAPPEMEER, săp'peh-maiR', or SAPMER, săp'mais', a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles E.S.E. of Groningen, on the Winschoten Canal. Pop. 2200.

SAP'PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAPPERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester. In this parish the Thames and Severn Canal passes through a tunnel 2½ miles in length.

SAPPHARA. See DHOFAR.

SAP'PINGTON, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 15 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

SAPP'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

SAPRI, sā'pree, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles E. of Policastro, and with a harbor on its gulf. Pop. 15,000.

SAPTIN INDIANS. See NEZ-PERCÉS.

SAPTIN RIVER, Oregon. See LEWIS RIVER.

SAPUCAHI, sā-poo-ka-ee', a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the province of Minas Geraes, flows N.W. and joins the Rio Grande or Paraná, after a course of 200 miles.

SAPUCAHI, a town of Brazil, on the Sapucahi, 180 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 3000.

SAQQARA. See SAKKARA.

SAQUAREMA, sā-kwā-rā'mā, or SEQUAREMA, sā-kwā-rā'mā, a town of Brazil, province, and 29 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, near the Atlantic, and on Lake Saquarema. Pop. 7000.

SARA, sā'rā, or sā-rā, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Yaroslav, flows E., then N.N.E., and falls into Lake Nero from the S., 4 miles S. of Rostov, after a course of about 48 miles.

SARARAT, sā-rā-băt', KEDOOS, KEDOUS, KEDUS, ke-doos', written also KODUS and GEDUZ, (anc. *Hermus,*) a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, after a W. course of 180 miles enters the Gulf of Smyrna 8 miles W. of Smyrna.

SARA, BAYOU, bī'oo sā'rā, of Louisiana, flows S. through

West Feliciana parish, and enters the Mississippi at the village of Bayou Sara.

SARABITA, sä-rä-bee'tä, or SUAREZ, swä-rès', a river of New Granada, rises near the centre of the state, flows N.N.E. in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Magdalena, and, after a course of about 160 miles, joins the Galinazo or Sogamozo, an affluent of the Magdalena.

SARACENA, sä-rä-chä'nä, (anc. *Sybaris,*) a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cassano. Pop. 3000.

SARAGOSSA, sä-rä-gos'sä, (Sp. *Zaragoza,* thä-rä-go'thä; Fr. *Saragosse,* sä'rä'goss'; anc. *Cæsaraugusta,*) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Saragossa and of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, connected by a fine stone bridge, 176 miles N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 30,000. It is neatly built of brick, and previous to its memorable disasters in 1808–9, its churches were the most magnificent in the peninsula. Among the principal edifices are the two cathedrals, the chapter residing in each alternately for six months: the one an ancient severe Gothic church, raised to the Saviour, and the other a modern theatrical temple, called the Nuestra Señora del Pilar, dedicated to the Virgin, and to which 50,000 pilgrims have been known to resort to see the identical pillar on which she descended from heaven—an object of great devotion in Saragossa; the vast archiepiscopal palace, which was plundered by the French; the remains of the parliament-house, built in 1487–40, whose magnificent saloons contained the rich national archives, an excellent library, and the portraits of the Aragonese worthies—all utterly destroyed by the invaders; the exchange, built in 1551, a square brick edifice with projecting enriched soffit towers, covered with green and white tiles, and a noble interior; the Torre Nueva (new tower) or Tower of San Felipe, an octangular clock-tower for the city, which leans considerably (about 9 feet) out of the perpendicular, like the towers of Pisa and Bologna; the old irregular citadel called the Aljaferia, built by the Moors, which Suchet converted into a barrack, after having damaged it with his bombs; and during the civil wars degraded into a prison. There are besides an hospital, (Casa de Misericordia,) which takes in from 600 to 700 old and young, although with very inadequate funds; a new general hospital, one of the largest in Spain; various other benevolent institutions, and numerous churches, among which one of the best is San Pablo, with its fine façade and columns, and grand plateresque high altar. The University of Saragossa, founded in 1474, ranks as the third in the kingdom; and it had, in 1841, 1100 students. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, an economical society, and a public library. Its manufactures of silks, woollens, and leather have greatly declined; but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro.

Saragossa is very ancient, and numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. It was always a free city or *colonia immunis,* had a mint, and was a seat of judicial assizes; but no traces of the ancient city are left except in the walls. Saragossa early renounced Paganism; and here Aulus Prudentius, the first Christian poet, was born, A.D. 348. It was captured by the Moors in the eighth century, and was wrested from them in 1118 by Alonzo *el batallador,* after the siege of five years, when the stubborn population had almost all perished of hunger. Below the hill of Torero, which commands the town, General Stanhope, on the 20th of August, 1710, came up with and completely defeated Philip V., flying from his defeat at Lerida, the foe abandoning cannon, colors, and every thing. In 1808 it sustained two memorable sieges. The first was raised by the defeat of the French at Bailen; but being again invested, it resisted most heroically for 62 days attacks conducted by the four French marshals, Lannes, Mortier, Moncey, and Junot, but ultimately capitulated, February 20, 1809. These two sieges cost the lives of nearly 60,000 brave men. This defence is reckoned among the most heroic of modern times. ——Adj. and inhab. SARAGOS'SAN, (Sp. ZARAGOZANO, thä-rä-go-thä'no.)

SARAGOSSA, (ZARAGOZA,) province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by Navarre. Area, 6584 square miles. Capital, Saragossa. Pop. 350,000.

SA'RAH, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SARAH ANN FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SA'RAHSBURG, a new township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie River, 24 miles S. of Canton.

SARAHSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Noble co., Ohio, on Wills Creek, near its source, 85 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It is situated on an eminence in a fertile farming district, which contains beds of stone coal and quarries of good building-stone. The village contains 8 stores, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. about 500.

SARAHSVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois.

SARAHVILLE, a small village of Williamson co., Illinois.

SARAISK or ZARAISK, zä-rïsk', a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles W.N.W. of Riazan, on the Oster. Pop. 5670.

SARAKINO, sä-rä-kee'no, or PERISTERIA, pä-ris-tä-ree'ä, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Sporades, immediately E. of Kilidroni, 6 miles long.

SARAMACA, sä-rä-mä'kä, a river of Dutch Guiana, in South America, after a N. course of 200 miles, enters the Atlantic 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Surinam.

SARAMON, sä'rä'mon', a town of France, department of Gers, 12 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1276.

SAR'ANAC', a river which forms the outlet of Saranac Lake, in Franklin co., New York, and after running a N.E. course through Essex and Clinton counties, falls into Lake Champlain near Plattsburg.

SARANAC, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, drained by Saranac River, 15 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 2582.

SARANAC, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 704.

SAR'ANAC' HOLLOW, a post-village of Saranac township, 17 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 500.

SARANAC LAKE, in the S. part of Franklin co., New York. Length, about 10 miles.

SARANAC LAKE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

SARANSK, sä-ränsk', or ZARANSK', a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles N. of Penza, at the confluence of the Saranga and Insara. Pop. 8780. It is built mostly of wood, and has 2 cathedrals, salt magazines, manufactures of soap and leather, and several annual fairs.

SARAPILLY, sä-rä-pil'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles S. of Nellore.

SARAPIQUI, sä-rä-pe-kee', a river of Central America, tributary to the San Juan de Nicaragua, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of Costa Rica and the Caribbean Sea.

SARAPOOL, SARAPOUL or SARAPUL, sä-rä-pool', a town of Russia, government, and 195 miles S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama. Pop. 6000. The town, commanded by a fort on an adjacent height has a cathedral, a large salt-magazine, and manufactures of soap and leather. It is the centre of a large trade in timber and masts. Upwards of 20,000 persons annually attend its large fair.

SARARÉ, sä-rä-rä', a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, joins the Guapore in lat. 14° 51′ S., lon. 60° 30′ W. At one place it passes within 4 miles of the Sucuriu, an affluent of the Juruena; and both streams being navigable at this point, canoes are drawn across from one to the other, and thus are enabled to continue their navigation over an immense tract of country.

SARASWATI, sä-räs-wä'tee, a river of West Hindostan, rises near Abco, in Joodpoor dominion, flows S.W. past Rahdunpoor, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cutch. It is held sacred by Hindoos. Length, 100 miles.

SARATOF or SARATOFF. See SARATOV.

SAR'ATO'GA, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and partly on the N. by the Hudson, while the Mohawk forms part of its S. border; and is drained by these rivers, together with the Sacondaga River, and several smaller streams, which supply valuable water-power. The famous watering-place of Saratoga Springs is situated near the centre of this county. The surface in the N.W. part is mountainous, but in the S. and central portions much more level. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850, this county produced 596,494 bushels of potatoes, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state except Rensselaer.) Iron-ore, sandstone, and limestone are found in considerable abundance. The Champlain Canal passes along its E., and the Erie Canal along its S. border. Three lines of railroad meet at Ballston, connecting it with Troy, Schenectady, and Rutland in Vermont. Saratoga was organized in 1791, having previously formed part of Albany county. Capital, Ballston. Pop. 45,646.

SARATOGA, a township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, 30 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. 3492. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

SARATOGA, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 200.

SARATOGA LAKE, New York, in Saratoga county, 5 miles E. of Ballston Spa. Length, about 7 miles; greatest breadth, near 2 miles. It contains fine fish, and is much resorted to by visitors from the neighboring watering-places. Its outlet, Fish Creek, flows into the Hudson.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a post-village in Saratoga township, Saratoga co., New York, 38 miles by railroad N. of Albany, and 32 miles N. of Troy. This is the most fashionable watering-place on the American continent, as well as the most in repute for the medical virtues of its waters. Saratoga owes its celebrity almost solely to its mineral springs, the surrounding scenery possessing few, if any, extraordinary attractions. Saratoga Lake, however, a beautiful sheet of water, is within a pleasant morning's or evening's drive; and Glen's Falls, in the Hudson, are within two or three hours' travel. In the vicinity of the springs were fought the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater in 1777. The village itself consists mainly of a single street, lined with spacious hotels, boarding-houses, some stores, and the private residences of the stationary population. Among the most fashionable hotels are "the United States," an im-

mense building, with finely-ornamented grounds, and capable of lodging 300 or 400 persons; "Congress Hall," near Congress Spring, with a spacious piazza the length of the building; and Union Hall, opposite the latter, the resort of those who prefer quiet and retirement. Most of the hotels have spacious grounds, tastefully laid out. Besides these, there are a number of smaller hotels and boarding-houses, all of which are thronged to overflowing in the months of July and August, with visitors from every part of the Union, and some from Canada, Europe, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. It is stated that in the season of 1853, before the end of August, more than 30,000 strangers had already visited these springs.

This spot is said to have been visited by invalids as early as 1773; but Congress Spring, whose waters are now in the greatest request, was not discovered till 1792. High Rock, a conical deposit of limestone, in the shape, and about the size of a haycock, with a cylindrical opening down the middle, from which issues water strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, and Flat Rock, another limestone deposit, naturally attracted the attention of the first settlers, and these springs were for a period the only ones known. Among the more recently discovered springs are the Empire and Iodine Springs. The following results were obtained from an analysis of the waters of three of the principal springs. According to Dr. Chilton, a gallon of Congress Spring water, in 1843, yielded chloride of sodium, 363.83 grains; carbonate of soda, 7.20; carbonate of lime, 86.14+; carbonate of magnesia, 73.62; carbonate of iron, .84; sulphate of soda, .65; iodide of sodium and bromide of potassium, 5.92; silica, .47+; alumina, .32. Total, 544 grains. Carbonic acid, 234.66; atmospheric air, 5.41—290.06 inches of gaseous contents. Professor Emmons' analysis of a gallon of the Empire water yielded chloride of sodium, 269.69+; bicarbonate of lime, 141.82+; bicarbonate of magnesia, 41.98+; bicarbonate of soda, 30.85; hydriodate of soda or iodine, 12.00; solid contents of a gallon, 496.35 grains. Dr. Allen's analysis of a gallon of the water of the Iodine spring, gave 147.86+ grains chloride of sodium; 73.35 carbonate of magnesia; 28.95+ carbonate of lime; 3.00 carbonate of soda; .90 carbonate of iron; 3.56+ hydriodate of soda; solid contents, 257.43+; carbonic acid gas, 344.30; atmospheric air, 2.50 cubic inches; total gaseous contents, 346.5 inches. The springs are readily reached by railway from all the great cities and towns of the North and West, and from most of the South. These waters have been found very beneficial in affections of the liver, in some cases of chronic dyspepsia, and chronic diseases of the bowels. Besides other qualities, they appear to possess the virtues of a tonic united with those of a gentle cathartic. Great quantities of the waters are bottled, especially of the Congress and Empire Springs, and exported. The village has a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Permanent pop. in 1855, 6424.

SARATOV or SARATOW, sâ-rä-tov', written also SARATOF and SARATOFF, a government of Russia, between lat. 48° 10′ and 53° 18′ N., and lon. 42° 30′ and 51° 20′ E. Area, 74,780 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,444,496. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. The principal rivers are the Volga, which intersects its centre, and its tributaries, the Tareshka, and Saratovka; besides the Khoper, Medvieditza, tributaries of the Don. The principal lake is the Elton from the former of which about 17,850 tons of salt are said to be annually obtained. Large quantities of rye, wheat, oats, millet, and pease are raised, and partly exported. Sheep and cattle breeding are conducted on a large scale, and the rearing of bees and silk-worms are increasing. The fisheries in the Volga are very valuable, and large quantities of salt-fish and caviar are exported. Principal minerals, salt, mill-stones, and iron. Manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, iron-wares, leather, and earthenwares are carried on, and here are numerous flour-mills and distilleries. The inhabitants comprise Tartars, Kalmucks, Kirghees, and Germans; the latter being colonized in great numbers on the Volga, having had grants of land and privileges conferred on them by the Empress Catherine, in 1763. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Saratov, (the capital,) Petrovsk, Kamishin, and Tsaritsin.

SARATOV, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the right bank of the Volga, 290 miles E. of Voronezh. Lat. 51° 31′ N., lon. about 46° E. Pop. 45,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, built chiefly of wood, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and many Greek united churches; a mosque, some monasteries, a new and handsome archbishop's palace, large government edifice, a large bazaar, several hospitals, a college and other schools; an ecclesiastical seminary, having about 500 students; manufactures of cotton cloths, cotton and silk hosiery, clocks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, and earthenwares; a bell foundry, breweries, distilleries, and vinegar factories. From its position on the Volga, and between Astrakhan, Moscow, and Nizhnee-Novgorod, it is the seat of an extensive trade, importing colonial goods and foreign manufactures, and exporting corn, salted fish, hides, and cattle; it has also three important annual fairs.

SARATOVKA or SARATOWKA, sâ-rä-tov'kâ, a village of Russia, government, and S.E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva.

SARATOW. See SARATOV.

SARAVUS. See SAREE.

SARAWAII, sâ-rä'wâ, or SARWA, sar'wâ, a town of the Burmese dominion, in Further India, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 80 miles N.W. of Rangoon.

SARAWAK, sâ-rä'wâk', a country of Borneo, on the N. coast of the island, near its W. side, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N., and lon. 109° 40′ and 111° 40′ E., bounded W. and S. by the mountain Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and its tributaries. Capital, Sarawak.

SARAWAK, formerly KUCHIN, a flourishing town in the W. of the island of Borneo, capital of rajahship, and on a river of the same name, in lat. 1° 33′ N., lon. 110° 20′ E. It consists of a native and a European town, the former built on each side of two reaches of the river, and divided into kampongs or clusters, each named after the chief whose house is placed in its centre, and the latter occupying some heights on the left bank of the river. A six-gun battery commands the reach immediately below the town, and there a number of Chinese houses have been built. Many of these houses, raised on posts, and formed of wood, have a very respectable appearance. An English church mission, and a native school have been established here. The trade of the town is considerable, and is carried on chiefly in large boats, some of them of 100 tons, which sail annually to Singapore, with sago and other productions of the coast, receiving in exchange European goods, Javanese cloths, brass-work, and coarse earthenware, made in China. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

SARAWAN, sâ-rä-wân', written also SAHARAWAN, a province of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 28° and 30° 20′ N., and lon. 64° and 67° 40′ E. Estimated area, 15,000 square miles. Pop. 50,000. Surface mostly mountainous and rugged; Tukatoo in the N. rises upwards of 11,000 feet. The principal towns are Sarawan, Quetta, and Mustung.

SARAWAN, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the above province, is situated 98 miles W. of Kelat. Lat. 28° 47′ N., lon. 64° 50′ E. It consists of about 500 houses in a barren district, enclosed by a mud wall.

SARAYACU, sâ-ri-â-koo', a town of Peru, on the Ucayale, (which is here navigable,) in lat. about 6° 50′ S., lon. 75° W.

SARBLINGSTEIN, sar'bling-stine', a market-town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles S.E. of Freistadt.

SARCONI, sar-ko'nee, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 13 miles N.E. of Lagonegro.

SARCOXIE, a post-village and township in Jasper co., Missouri, 170 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1009.

SARD, shäd, a market-town of the Austrian dominions, in Transylvania, 5 miles N.N.W. of Karlsburg.

SARD, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Schumeg, 10 miles W.N.W. of Kaposvar.

SARDAM, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

SARDAIGNE, an island of Europe. See SARDINIA.

SARDARA, sar-dä'rä, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 23 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2127.

SARDEGNA, an island of Europe. See SARDINIA.

SARDES, a city of Asia Minor. See SARDIS.

SARDINAS, sar-dee'nâs, a small bay of New Granada, in lat. about 2° N., lon. 79° W.

SARDINIA, sar-din'e-a, (It. *Sardegna*, sar-dân'yâ; Fr. *Sardaigne*, sar'dâñ'; Ger. *Sardinien*, sar-dee'ne-en; Dutch, *Sardinie*, sar-deen'yeh; Sp. *Sardeña*, sar-dên'yâ, or *Cerdeña*, thêr-dên'yâ; anc. *Sardinia* and *Ichnusa*; Gr. Σαρδώ, *Sardo*, or Σαρδών, *Sardon*, Ἰχνοῦσα, *Ichnousa*,) the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily, and forming with its surrounding islands, the principal of which are San Antioco, San Pietro, Asinara, Madalena, Tavolara, and Caprera, that part of the Sardinian States, sometimes improperly called the Kingdom of Sardinia. It extends from lat. 38° 50′ to 41° 15′ N., and from lon. 8° 5′ to 9° 50′ E.; greatest length, from Cape Teulada in the S. to Longo Sardo in the N., 152 miles; breadth, 66 miles. Area, including the small islands along the coast, 9225 square miles. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and though not without considerable indentations, especially on the S. and W. coasts, is very compact. On the N. it is separated from the Island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacia, not quite 7 miles wide.

Coasts.—The N. coast is generally rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of bold headlands, of which those of Testa Grossa, near the Bay of Santa Reparata, and Falcone, are the most conspicuous. The principal bay is that of Porto Torres. The W. coast, stretching S. from Cape Falcone, continues steep and rugged, and presents, among other remarkable headlands, that of Cape Argentaro, forming the extremity of a rocky mountain upwards of 2000 feet in height. South of Monte Ghiscera, the coast turns suddenly E., and forms the Bay of Alghero. Here the beach becomes less elevated, and trending E., forms the large and nearly semicircular expanse of the Bay of Oristano, the N. and S. extremities of which, Capes San Marco and La Frasca, are above 5 miles apart. At the S. extremity, the cape terminates in the still more remarkable headland of Cape Teulada, con-

sisting of a long range of precipitous cliffs, nearly 900 feet high, running out into the sea, with a breadth of little more than half a mile, and forming the southernmost point of the whole island. The Gulf of Cagliari, extending from Cape Pula on the W. to Cape Carbonaro on the E., a distance of about 24 miles, and stretching inland for nearly 12 miles, is in many respects the most important of the island. It everywhere furnishes excellent anchorage in ample depth. The E. coast, from Capo Carbonaro N., stretches nearly in a straight line. The only bays deserving of notice are those of Terranova and Orossi. The most conspicuous of all the headlands is that of Monte Santo, a rugged promontory of upwards of 2400 feet high.

Face of the Country.—The interior is generally mountainous, the great chain which traverses Corsica, from N. to S. being evidently, notwithstanding the interruption of the Strait of Bonifacio, continued into Sardinia, where it usually follows the same direction, but occasionally sends out transverse branches from E. to W. The culminating point of these mountains is the peak of Genargentu, which is situated a little to the E. of the centre of the island, and attains the height of 5276 feet. The next highest summit is the peak of Limberrs, 3686 feet, belonging to the transverse range of that name, and situated in the N. Between the mountain ridges are several extensive plains, of which the most celebrated for beauty and fertility are those of the Campidano in the S., stretching between Cagliari and Oristano, and of Ozieri in the N. Besides these there are several large sandy or stony districts called *macchie*, of a very sterile nature.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—Far the greater part of the rocks belong to those termed primitive, which extend without interruption over the whole of the N.E. and E. side of the island. Volcanic rocks are found extensively in the N.W., and occur in other parts of the island. Silurian strata occupy considerable tracts in the S.E., S., and S.W. The mineral riches of the island were well-known to the ancients, whose extensive workings can still be traced. Tradition enumerates gold among its metals, but no traces of it can now be found. Lead, however, exists in considerable abundance, and is generally highly argentiferous. Mines of it are profusely scattered over various districts. Copper, though less widely diffused, occurs in several quarters, and occasionally furnishes beautiful specimens of malachite. Quicksilver has been found, and was once partially worked, and both bismuth and antimony are said to exist; iron of excellent quality is plentifully distributed, and is worked in several districts. The other mineral products deserving of notice are porphyry, basalt, alabaster, marble, volcanic enamels, rock-crystals, and a variety of beautiful pebbles, lignite, gypsum, and nitre. Salt, in its mineral form, has only been found in the grottoes of Serrenti, but is extensively obtained from the salt-pans along the coast, and forms one of the most profitable sources of royal revenue, for the sake of which it is strictly maintained as a monopoly.

Rivers and Lakes.—The streams are numerous, and add considerably to the fertility of the districts through which they pass, but are of no navigable importance. The Tirso, the largest, pours its waters into the Gulf of Oristano on the W. coast. The lakes are situated chiefly in the vicinity of the coast, where they form a series of lagoons.

Climate.—The climate of Sardinia has for many ages borne a very bad name, and, though the cause cannot be easily ascertained, there can be no doubt as to the fact that, at certain seasons, large districts become so insalubrious as to be regularly deserted by their inhabitants, while in others the mortality is remarkably great. The range of the thermometer is between 34° and 90°, and the mean annual temperature 61° 7′. Neither heat nor cold can be said to be in excess. Refreshing breezes blow regularly from the sea towards noon, and are as regularly succeeded by a land-wind as the sun goes down. The unhealthiness of the climate would, therefore, appear to be owing not to general but to local causes, among which the extensive lagoons and marshes which line the coasts, and are also prevalent to some extent in the interior, are the most obvious. During the hot season the natives never quit their homes until an hour after sunrise, and hasten to return before sunset, carefully closing every door and window. The disease which then prevails is known by the name of *intemperie*, and is said to be even more fatal than the *malaria* by which parts of Italy and Sicily are infested.

Vegetation.—The whole surface of Sardinia has been divided into three portions—one occupied by mountains which, where not absolutely barren, are covered with forests or clothed with pasture; another composed of marshes, lagoons, and the almost sterile *macchie*; and the third under tolerably regular culture, as arable land, olive-yard, vineyard, &c. Much of this land is of remarkable fertility; and though, from the very imperfect system of agriculture pursued, the average produce does not exceed one in seven or eight, a return of from 15 to 20, in some favored districts, is not uncommon. The grain thus raised considerably exceeds the consumption of the present inhabitants, and might easily be increased so as to supply three times the number. The whole operations of the farm are conducted in the most antiquated and slovenly manner. The plough, a rude instrument without a coulter, and frequently devoid of any iron appendage, merely scratches the ground to the depth of two or three inches; and the corn, first thrashed on the ground by the tread of mares and colts, on a spot called *argiolo*, prepared by paring the sward and beating it smooth with a mallet, is winnowed by being thrown up into the air. The principal crop is wheat, which is generally of excellent quality, and forms an important article of export not only in the form of grain, but of flour, biscuit, and maccaroni. The culture of barley is more limited, and the quality of the produce is comparatively inferior; maize thrives well, and though not yet a general crop, is rising rapidly into favor; beans and pease are extensively grown, both for home consumption and export. The vine, being well adapted both to the climate and the soil, already occupies extensive tracts, and its culture is every year becoming of more importance. The most esteemed wines are those of the Campidano, Alghero, Sorso, and Ogliastro. Beautiful and extensive olive-grounds are met with in various quarters. The best oil is that of Sassari. The only other crops deserving of notice are tobacco, linseed, cotton, madder, and silk.

Zoology.—The bullock, though of small size, is the principal animal used for draught, and gives beef of excellent quality. Cows are much neglected, and little milk is obtained from them; but the making of cheese from the milk of goats and sheep forms a very important branch of rural economy. The swine are said to be among the best in Europe. The horses are in general patient of fatigue, and easily kept; considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed; the mule is unknown; but a small pony, anciently in high esteem with the Roman matrons for its liveliness and easy pace, still retains its character. Game of all kinds is very abundant. Wild boars, stags, deer, and mufflons frequent the woods and forests; and foxes, hares, and rabbits are so numerous, that their skins furnish a considerable article of export.

From the extent of sea-coast, the fisheries naturally form an important branch of industry; but the sluggishness of the Sardinians has allowed the management of them to fall almost entirely into the hands of strangers. The most valuable fishery is that of the tunny, which is carried on extensively on various parts of the coast. Anchovies and sardines, the latter at one time so numerous as to have derived their name from the island, have become comparatively scarce. Fine mullet, bream, eels, and other fish abound, and are staple articles of consumption and commerce. The coral-fisheries, more celebrated in ancient than in modern times, are still carried on on the W. and S. coasts, where they employ from 200 to 300 boats, which arrive annually from Naples and Genoa. The *Pinna nobilis*, the inhabitant of a shell of from 15 to 27 inches in length, abounds in the smooth water of shallow bays, as at Porto-Conte and Liscia, and becomes the object of an important fishery, partly on account of the pearls obtained from it, and still more on account of its *byssus*, or tuft of silky hair, which is about eight inches long, and is spun into gloves, stockings, or other articles of dress.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few coarse tissues, woven by the women at their homes for private use. Fonni, however, produces linens, carpets, and bed-covers, which, though coarse, are in general use; and at Dorgali, a coarse kind of silk goods is made for sale. A few coarse woollens and cottons, leather, earthenware, and glass are also manufactured; tobacco and gunpowder, both, like salt, government monopolies, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The trade consists of the exports of raw produce, the greater part of which has already been enumerated, including corn, wine, brandy, timber, seeds, fish, cattle, salt, tobacco, &c.; the imports include all the ordinary tissues, more especially cotton, colonial produce, hosiery, hardware, and metals, hemp, and cordage, &c. One great obstacle to the progress of trade was the miserable state of the roads, which long continued impracticable for wheel-carriages. This has been to some extent removed by the formation of a good road, which traverses the island throughout its whole length, from Cagliari to Sassari, and of several branch roads to the most important places, not on the direct line.

Government and People.—Sardinia, until 1848, was governed by a viceroy. It is now governed in the same manner as the divisions on the mainland, by general intendants, one of whom superintends each of the three divisions—Cagliari, Nuoro, and Sassari—into which the island is divided. The inhabitants bear a considerable resemblance, both in physical features and in manners and customs, to the Greeks. They are of middle stature, and well shaped, are enthusiastically attached to their country, and have good intellectual capacities. They have suffered much, however, from long neglect and misgovernment. It is said that great improvements have recently taken place, and that one of the first results of a more general diffusion of education, has been a marked diminution both in the number and the heinousness of crimes. There are two universities, one at Cagliari with 402, and another at Sassari with 318 students

in 1838. There is a primary school in each village. The religion is exclusively Roman Catholic.

Divisions and Population.—The island of Sardinia is divided administratively into three divisions, subdivided into 11 provinces, which, with their population, are enumerated in the following table:—

Divisions and Provinces of the Island of Sardinia, and their Population in 1852.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in square miles.	P. 1852.
Cagliari	Cagliari	The total area of the island of Sardinia is 9235 square miles. The provinces have not yet been measured.	109,117
	Iglesias		22,766
	Isili		48,958
	Oristano		36,444
Nuoro	Lanusei		27,530
	Macomer		37,536
	Nuoro		59,285
Sassari	Alghero or Algheri		34,308
	Ozieri		24,615
	Sassari		67,317
	Tempio		27,738
Total		9235	552,663

History.—The early history of the island is involved in much obscurity. Its original inhabitants, according to Cicero, are of Libyo-Phœnician, and according to Strabo, of Tyrrhene extraction, and were living independant, when, about B. C. 530, they were attacked by the Carthaginians, and obliged, after a valiant but ineffectual resistance, to quit the low country and retire into their mountain fastnesses. During the first Punic war the Romans made strenuous exertions to become masters of the island, and ultimately, on agreeing to make peace, obtained a formal cession of it. This cession appears to have left a rankling feeling in the breasts of the Carthaginians, and is expressly mentioned by Livy as one of the causes which led to the second Punic war, in which Rome, though finally victorious, was brought to the brink of ruin by Hannibal. During the struggles between Rome and Carthage, Sardinia often became the theatre of war, and suffered equally from both the powerful states which contended for its possession. At a very early period, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, and were, in course of time, brought into close connection with the Papal See, which, having once fixed its hold, has never relinquished it. On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. At the end of the twelfth century, it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720, it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814.

——Adj. and inhab. SARDINIAN, sar·din'e·an, (It. Sardo.)

SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF, (It. *Stati Sardi*, stä'tee sar'dee: Fr. *Royaume de Sardaigne*, roi'on'deh san'dän',) a state in North Italy, composed of the island of Sardinia (which see,) and a continental portion called the Sardinian States, (It. *Stati Sardi di Terra Ferma*, stä'tee sar'dee dee têr'rä fêr'mä,) comprising the duchy of Savoy, (the cradle of the monarchy,) the principality of Piedmont, the county of Nice (which surrounds the principality of Monaco,) the duchy of Montferrat, a part of the former duchy of Milan, and the duchy of Genoa, with the island of Capraja. This continental portion extends from lat. 43° 38′ to 45° 27′ N., lon. 5° 35′ and 10° 5′ E.; and is bounded on the N. by Switzerland; on the E. by Switzerland, Lombardy, Parma, and Tuscany; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the S.W. and W. by France; greatest length from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 245 miles; greatest breadth from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 201 miles. Area, 18,994 square miles, being greater than that of the kingdom of the Netherlands, but smaller than that of Portugal.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The surface is traversed in various directions by the loftiest mountain chains of Europe. These, commencing at the N.E. extremity, on the frontiers of Switzerland, form the boundary between the two countries, proceeding first under the name of the Helvetian or Leopontine Alps to Monte Rosa, and then almost due W. under that of the Pennine Alps to Mont Blanc, which lies wholly within the Sardinian territory. From Mont Blanc the principal chain proceeds, under the name of the Graeian or Graian Alps, first circuitously S., and then W., so as completely to isolate Savoy from the rest of the Sardinian States. Having reached the boundary of France, it extends along it in a S.E. direction to Monte Viso, S. of which it becomes linked to the Maritime Alps. These, quitting the French frontier, stretch eastward between Piedmont and Nice, and, finally, almost skirting the Gulf of Genoa, become connected a little above Savona with the main branch of the West Apennines, which at first recede a little from the shore, and then proceed E. through the division of Genoa to the frontiers of Parma and Tuscany. These lofty chains throw out numerous branches, sometimes parallel and sometimes at right angles to their principal axes. Although the far greater portion of the Sardinian surface is mountainous, between the S. slopes of the Pennine and Helvetian Alps, and the N. slopes of the Maritime Alps and the Apennines, large open plains of almost unrivalled beauty and fertility occur, and render a country which, from containing the loftiest mountains, might be supposed to be one of the most barren, actually one of the most productive in Europe.

Geology and Minerals.—The lofty chains of the Alps are composed mostly of granite and crystalline schists. To the W. of the chain which forms the western boundary of Piedmont, the Jura limestone is largely developed, and extends over the greater part of Savoy. The same system also extends to a considerable distance along the S. slopes of the W. part of the Maritime Alps, and descends to the shore near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Genoa. The most striking display of volcanic rocks is near the same gulf, not far from the point where the Maritime Alps are considered to terminate and the Apennines to begin. In the interval between the chains, the rocks are composed chiefly of serpentine. Almost the whole of the Apennines within the Sardinian States, and the slopes on both sides of it, consist of calcareous rocks belonging to the cretaceous system. They exhibit numerous marks of violent disturbance by volcanic rocks, which, though nowhere largely developed, are seen piercing the surface in many isolated spots. The tertiary formation predominates in Piedmont on the slopes and undulating plains situated on the right bank of the Po. The plains on the left bank appear also to be tertiary, but are covered for the most part with thick beds of alluvium.

The minerals include most of the known metals, but in such limited quantities as to possess little economical value. Gold has been washed from the sands of several rivers, particularly the Orco and Dora Baltea: and from a mine of sulphuretted iron in the province of Ossola, both gold and silver have been extracted. In Savoy, the mines of argentiferous lead, which have been worked from an early period at Pesey and Macol, still continue productive; iron is worked to advantage in various quarters; and several extensive saltworks have been erected to purify the salt obtained both from mines and springs. Gypsum, chalk, limestone, and slate are very abundant, and there are few provinces in which excellent quarries of alabaster and marble might not be opened. Amethysts, garnets, and rock-crystals of great size and beauty are often found. No coal fit for fuel has been discovered, but there are several seams of lignite.

Rivers and Lakes.—From the position of the mountain chains, it is evident that they must form a number of watersheds, and divide the drainage of the country among several basins. Thus, Savoy, which, as already observed, is completely isolated on the E. and S., belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which, forming a portion of the W. boundary, receives part of the drainage directly, and a much larger part indirectly, through the Lake of Geneva, the Arve, and the Isère; in like manner in the S., the Maritime Alps and the Apennines cause all the water sent from their southern slopes, or collected on the narrow belt of land below, to descend directly to the Mediterranean in numerous streams, all of them, except the Var in the W., and the Vara in the E., too insignificant to be deserving of special notice. A third basin, of far more importance, since not less than three-fourths of the whole surface belongs to it, is that of the Po. This important river, commencing its course in the mountains on the W., flows across the country to its E. frontier, winding somewhat circuitously, but never wandering far from its centre, and receiving constant accessions from numerous affluents, which hasten to join it on either bank with supplies often furnished from exhaustless reservoirs among the regions of perpetual snow. These affluents alone drain on the left bank an area of 7656, and on the right an area of 4211 square miles. On the right the only affluent of consequence is the Tanaro; on the left the most important are the Ticino, Dora Baltea, and Sesia. In general, however, their currents are too shallow or too rapid to be used for transport, and the benefits which they confer on all the districts through which they pass are confined to irrigation. While the rivers are thus numerous, there is a remarkable deficiency of lakes. Neither the Lake of Geneva nor Lago Maggiore properly belongs to Sardinia; and the only lakes worthy of the name within the territory are the comparatively trivial ones of Annecy and Bourget in Savoy.

Climate.—The climate necessarily varies much according to locality. In the regions of perpetual snow, and in all the districts so near as to be within the sphere of their influence, the winter-cold is severe, the weather at all times variable, and violent storms frequent even when the season has far advanced. In the lower districts, and especially in the plains of Piedmont, a much milder and more genial climate prevails; the winter is short, and in summer are long intervals of the brightest sunshine. The heat, however, is often extreme, and the ground becomes so scorched that the crops are only saved by the general practice of irrigation. In spring the worst feature in the weather is its variableness. Violent winds often blow from the surrounding mountains, and local storms of hail descend with an impetuosity which not only devastate the fields, but sometimes proves fatal to animals. In the S. portion of the Sardinian States, situated

on the S. side of the Maritime Alps and Apennines, and forming the divisions of Nice and Genoa, the complete shelter from the N., and the vicinity of the sea, combine in forming a climate remarkable for the mildness of its winters and its almost tropical summer-heats. Here the orange flourishes vigorously in the open air; the olive is the most important object of culture; and many plants, seldom found within the same latitude, grow spontaneously among its rocky and sunny slopes. At Turin, situated not far from the centre of the country, the medium summer temperature is 72°, and the ordinary maximum 85°·32; but the thermometer exposed to the sun has a mean height of not less than 91°·57. The average annual fall of rain, deduced from ten years' observation, is nearly 37 inches, and of these the large proportion of 28¼ inches falls between March and September. The rainiest month is May, and the next rainiest August. The prevailing winds throughout the country are from the W., N., and E. The north wind is felt particularly in Savoy and in parts of Piedmont, but being warded off by the Maritime Alps and Apennines, makes little impression in the divisions of Nice and Genoa.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Many of the mountains either rise above the limit of perpetual snow, or retain their snowy covering till the summer is so far advanced that they have scarcely time to clothe themselves with any kind of vegetation. Beneath these snowy regions are many well-wooded heights, particularly in Savoy, and on parts of the Apennines and Maritime Alps; and at the same or similar elevations in all the mountainous districts of the country, extensive pastoral tracts occur, where great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, chiefly with a view to the dairy. In still lower regions the pine, birch, alder, and hazel are succeeded by the more valuable species of hard-wood; among others, the Spanish chestnut, not more valuable for its timber than its fruit. In Savoy and other mountainous regions of the N. the extent of arable land is very much limited, both by the nature of the climate and the configuration of the surface; and though, in lower and more favored spots, the vine is successfully cultivated, and corn-fields are sometimes seen stretching continuously over considerable tracts, the cereals produced fall far short of the consumption. In the southern divisions of Nice and Genoa the quantity of cereal produce is equally deficient, partly from the thin and arid soil, either covered with stones or bristling with rocks, and partly from its adaptation to the growth of plants from which a more valuable return can be obtained—the orange, the vine, the mulberry, and, above all, the olive, which grows here in the greatest perfection.

The true granary of the Sardinian States must be sought for in the plains of Piedmont, where the soil, deep though light, possesses great natural fertility, and has in numerous instances this fertility increased tenfold by careful and skilful management. To such perfection has the system of artificial irrigation been carried, that whole tracts of country are literally covered by artificial channels of various dimensions, so that in the plain of Piedmont 486,613 acres are under regular irrigation, the supplies of which are received and paid for according to fixed rules, forming a most enlightened hydrographic code. The results are astonishing. Whole districts, which had remained almost waste, have been converted into luxuriant corn-fields, verdant meadows, and rice-grounds, and, instead of a scanty and impoverished population, now rival the most densely-peopled regions of Europe. A considerable portion of the ground thus irrigated is kept in permanent meadow, yielding heavy cuttings of grass and luxuriant crops of hay, for the maintenance generally of Swiss cows, which are kept in large dairies, their produce forming one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth. A still larger portion of the same land is under a regular rotation of rice, maize, green crop, and wheat. French beans and hemp are extensively grown, and barley and rye more partially. Much of the ground not irrigated is devoted to the culture of the vine, and more especially of the mulberry, for the rearing of silk-worms. The silk obtained is abundant and of excellent quality, and both in its raw and spun state forms one of the principal articles of export. Fruit of the finest kinds is everywhere abundant.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former occupy a very unimportant place compared with agriculture, and consist chiefly of silk stuffs, velvet, silk hosiery, woollens generally of coarse quality, linen chiefly for domestic use, hardware, earthenware, porcelain, glass, leather, soap, paper, articles in alabaster, marble, and coral, essences and perfumes, white lead, brandy, liqueurs, chocolate, vermicelli, &c. The transit trade between France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, is very extensive, and an important foreign trade is carried on, chiefly through the port of Genoa. The principal exports are olive-oil, corn, rice, raw silk, silk goods, velvet, white lead, and several of the above articles of manufacture; the principal imports are colonial produce, cotton, metals, hides, salt fish, tar and pitch, &c. The merchant marine of the entire kingdom in 1854, comprised 3412 vessels, (tons, 154,852,) employing 24,539 hands.

Lines of railway have been opened in Sardinia, from Turin to Genoa, through Alessandria, and from Turin to Savigliano. A railway is in course of construction, extending from Turin in a N.W. direction, and intended ultimately to connect with the railway systems of France. Another railway has also been projected from Alessandria to Oleggio. The electric telegraph is in operation from Turin, over the summit of Mont Cenis, to Chambéry, where it forms a connection with the telegraphic system of France. A company has been chartered, with a capital of $2,000,000, for the purpose of establishing lines of steamers—one to ply between Genoa and New York, and one between Genoa and Montevideo. Each line is to sail monthly.

Divisions, Population, &c.—For administrative purposes the kingdom is divided into 11 portions, called divisions, which are again subdivided into 39 provinces, the names, areas, and populations being as follow:—

Divisions and Provinces of the Continental States of Sardinia, their Area and Population in 1852.

Administrative Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population in 1852.
Alessandria	Alessandria	335	174,344
	Asti	345	137,675
	Robbio	270	37,247
	Tortona	259	59,416
	Voghera	300	202,039
Annecy	Chablais	350	58,229
	Faucigny	775	105,929
	Genevese	...	109,527
Coni or Cuneo	Alba	403	119,263
	Coni or Cuneo	994	160,767
	Mondovi	666	149,303
	Saluzzo	618	156,439
	Chiavari	347	116,564
Genoa	Genoa city	...	125,339
	Genoa province	352	134,848
	Levante	261	79,680
	Novi	261	85,236
Ivrea	Aosta	1,318	81,469
	Ivrea	557	163,893
Nice	Nice	1,165	118,616
	Oneglia	176	60,595
	San Remo	267	64,303
Novara	Lomellina	474	159,854
	Novara	493	181,411
	Ossola	540	36,470
	Pallanza	315	64,336
	Valsesia	293	38,021
Savoua	Acqui	439	101,548
	Albenga	264	60,415
	Savona	304	79,748
Savoy or Chambéry	Maurienne	788	64,560
	Savoy Proper	630	155,051
	Upper Savoy	371	81,058
	Tarantaise	683	46,841
Turin	Pinerolo	589	134,059
	Susa	534	82,078
	Turin city	...	143,157
	Turin province	1,099	276,486
Vercelli	Biella	369	131,079
	Casale	347	121,860
	Vercelli	545	125,234
Total of continental provinces		18,994	4,537,580
Island of Sardinia		9,235	552,665
Total of Sardinian monarchy		28,229	5,090,245

Government and Revenue.—The government is in form an hereditary monarchy, in which the powers of the sovereign have recently been placed under important constitutional restraints. This new constitution, voluntarily granted by King Charles Albert in 1848, provides for a legislature of two chambers, which meet annually; guarantees the freedom of the press, and introduces many other important reforms. The clergy and nobility had from an early period possessed peculiar privileges, which exempted them from taxation, and in a manner placed them above the law. These privileges have undergone important modifications. Justice is administered by four superior courts, which have their seats at Turin, Genoa, Nice, and Chambéry; provincial courts, one in the capital of each province; and a great number of local and inferior judicatories. In addition to these, a supreme court, called Camera Regia, sits at Turin; an admiralty court at Genoa, and commercial courts at various places.

The revenue, according to the budget of 1854, amounted to $25,630,000, of which $12,400,000 was derived from taxes; $9,630,000 from customs, tolls on vessels, &c.; and $2,000,000 from public works. The expenditures amounted to $27,700,000, of which $7,200,000 was for interest on the public debt; $6,650,000 for the army; $839,000 for the navy; $2,360,000 for public works; and $413,000 for public instruction. The public debt for the same year amounted to $114,300,000. Nearly a half of this debt has been recently contracted in two large portions—one for the construction of railways, and the other, to say the least, very unfortunately, by the late war with Austria.

Army and Navy, Religion, Education, &c.—The army amounts, on the war footing, to about 140,000 men, but in peace to only 43,000 men; the navy comprises about 60 vessels of war of all descriptions, mounting about 900 cannon. Among the vessels there is not a single ship of the line; but there are 4 frigates and 6 steam-vessels.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic. It is governed by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops, and for ages possessed such an ascendency, that it would not tolerate any other form of religion. Its persecutions of Piedmont and Savoy form one of the darkest pages in the history of Popery. In more recent times, not only have its more violent outbursts and aggressions been restrained, but a general toleration has been proclaimed, and the long-persecuted Waldenses, still numbering above 20,000, can not only worship peacefully in their mountain valleys, but rear their churches in the very heart of the capital.

There are elementary schools in each commune, secondary schools in the large towns, and four universities, viz.: at Turin, Genoa, Cagliari, and Sassari, the whole under the control of a minister of public instruction. There are also schools for the deaf and dumb, for agriculture, arts, manufactures, veterinary medicine, civil engineering, marine, &c.

History.—The country which now forms the Sardinian States, was known in ancient times in its S. part by the name of *Liguria*, and in its N. by that of *Gallia Cisalpina*. Savoy, separated from the other parts, and lying beyond the Alps, was considered as belonging to Gallia Narbonensis. The house of Savoy, whence has sprung the present line of Sardinian kings, may be said to date from about the eleventh century. Count Humbert, the vassal of Rudolph III. of Burgundy, exercised jurisdiction not only over Savoy, but other portions of the surrounding territory. His son Otho died in 1060, leaving two sons, who became successively Counts of Savoy. From this time, with some vicissitudes, the house of Savoy continued to increase in power and influence, till 1440, when Amadeus VIII. (who had been created Duke of Savoy by the Emperor Sigismund, in 1416) died after a prosperous reign, leaving his successors in possession of territories which gave him a distinguished place among the sovereigns of Europe. The wars between France and Germany seemed for a time to check the growing fortunes of Savoy. Victor Amadeus ascended the throne in 1675: during his reign, the war between France and Germany again broke out, in which he necessarily became involved, but played his part so well, that at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, he not only had added considerably to his continental territories, but obtained possession of, and was formally crowned King of Sicily. By a subsequent arrangement, he exchanged Sicily for the island of Sardinia, from which he and his successors have since taken the title of king. Charles Felix, who assumed the crown in 1821, after a reign of 10 years, dying without male issue, a collateral branch succeeded in the person of Charles Albert, who, in 1848, promulgated the liberal constitution which the Sardinian States still enjoy. The same year saw him at the head of a league intended to expel the Austrians from Italy. The disastrous results led to his abdication in March, 1849, in favor of his son, and very probably to his death in July following.

SARDINIA, a post-village of Sardinia township, Erie co., New York, about 30 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains several mills and factories. Pop. of the township, 1761.

SARDINIA, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 90 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

SARDINIA, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

SAR'DIS or SAR'DES, (Gr. *Σάρδις* or *Σάρδεις*; Turk. *Sart*, sart,) a ruined city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in antiquity the capital of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus, 50 miles N.E. of Smyrna. Its acropolis has, by the effects of running streams or earthquakes, been wrought into the most fantastic shapes. On its summit are extensive remains of a castle, called the Gerusia, (or house of Crœsus;) and about 1 mile distant are a few traces of a vast temple of Cybele. Under Crœsus, its last king, from whom it was taken by Cyrus, Sardis was one of the most splendid and luxurious cities of the East. After passing to the Romans, it rapidly declined, and during the reign of Tiberius was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and acquired new interest from becoming the seat of one of the Apocalyptic churches.

SAR'DIS, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

SARDIS, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

SARDIS, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 14 miles S. of Maysville.

SARDIS, a post-village in the E. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 150.

SARDO. See SARDINIA.

SARDOAL, sar-do-ăl', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 14 miles S.E. of Thomar. Pop. 3200.

SAREC'TA, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on Goshen Creek, about 90 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

SAREE or SARI, sa-ree', the capital town of the Persian province of Mazanderan, 20 miles E. of Balfurosh. Lat. 36° 30' N., lon. 53° 10' E. Pop. in 1822 was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000; but in 1830 it had been so depopulated by cholera, as to have scarcely 300 inhabitants. It is enclosed by a ditch and a mud wall, flanked by pentagonal brick towers, but kept in very bad repair.

SAREHA, sa-rā'hā, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Allahabad, 25 miles S.W. of Kalpee.

SAREPTA, sa-rĕp'tą, a fortified town of Russia, government of Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 miles S. of Tsaritsin, (Tzaritzin.) Pop. 400. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of German Herrnhuters, and is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians.

SAREPTA, an ancient city of Syria. See SURAFEND.

SAREPTA, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 28 miles S.E. of Oxford.

SARES-KEND, sā-rès-kĕnd', a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S.W. of Miauna. Near it are two ruined fortresses, termed Kalah-Zobak, and formerly supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Canaaca*, which has, however, been since identified with Tukhti-Suleiman, 60 miles S.

SAREZZO, sā-rĕt'so, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 2 miles S. by E. of Gardone, on the Mella. Pop. 1424.

SARGADELOS, sar-gā-dā'loce, a small maritime village of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 18 miles N. of Lugo.

SARGANS, sar'gŏns' or sar'gāns, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 7½ miles S.E. of Wallenstadt. Pop. 722.

SARGEANTSVILLE, sar'jents-vĭll, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 6 miles S.W. of Flemington; contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SARHAUT, sar-hawt', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 5 miles W. of Moorshedabad.

SARI, a town of Persia. See SAREE.

SARIET'TA, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

SARINE, a river of Switzerland. See SAANE.

SARINEÑA, sā-re-nōn'yā, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles S.E. of Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2560.

SARINGUR, sā-rin-gūr', a town of India, in the Berar dominions, 62 miles W. of Sumbhulpoor.

SARJOO or SARJOU, a river of Hindostan. See GOGGRA.

SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel. See SENEQ.

SARK, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 miles past Springfield, forms, for several miles, the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Frith near its E. extremity.

SARKAD, shō'kŏd', a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles S.W. of Gross-Wardein. Pop. 3324.

SARKHOLM, sark'holm, a small island in the Gulf of Riga.

SARLAT, sar'lā', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 32 miles S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 5950. It has a communal college, paper mills, and a trade in walnut-oil and cattle. Fénélon was born here in 1651.

SARLO, NAGY, nŏdj sar'lo, a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 10 miles S. of Bars, on an affluent of the Grau.

SARMATIA. See POLAND.

SARMATO, sar-mā'to, a town of Parma, duchy, and 10 miles W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2582.

SARMATTA, sar-măt'tā, one of the Serawatty Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut, in lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 128° 45' E., 30 miles in circuit.

SARMIENTO, sar-me-ĕn'to, a remarkable mountain of Terra del Fuego, on the S. side of Gabriel Channel; lat. 54° 27' 12" S., lon. 70° 51' 39" W. Its height is 6800 feet above sea-level, rising from a broad base.

SARNANO, sar-nā'no, a walled town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.S.W of Macerata. Pop. 4000.

SARNE, sar'neh, SARNAU, sar'nŏw, or SARNOWA, sar-no'vā, a town of Prussian Poland, 53 miles S. of Posen, near the Dombrozna. Pop. 1826.

SARNEN, sar'nen, a village of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, where it leaves the Lake of Sarnen, and at the foot of Landenberg, 11 miles S. of Lucerne. Pop. 3000. In its council-house are some paintings, and an alto-relievo model of Switzerland.

SARNEN, LAKE OF, in Switzerland, S. of the above village, 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

SARNESFIELD, sarnz'feeld, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SARNIA. See GUERNSEY.

SARNIA, sar'ne-ą, or PORT SARNIA, a town of Canada West, co. of Lambton, situated on the St. Clair, near Lake Huron. It is a large and thriving place, with Episcopal, Free, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Roman Catholic churches, grammar and common schools, a large foundry, 2 tanneries, and 2 flour mills driven by steam. It has a regular ferry across the river to Port Huron, and is a port of entry, and the last port at which steamers bound to the Upper Lakes can touch. Pop. in 1852, 1384.

SARNICO, sar'ne-ko, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1740.

SARNO, sar'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, near the source of the Sarno, (anc. *Sarnus*,) 13 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 7000. It has a cathedral, an old castle, some sulphur baths, and manufactures of paper and copper-wares. Here was fought a battle between the troops of Justinian and the Goths, which ended in the defeat of the latter, and the fall of the Gothic sway in Italy.

SARNTHEIM, sarnt'hîme, a village of Tyrol, about 24 miles from Botzen. Pop. 2734.

SARONIC GULF, (*Saronicus Sinus*,) Greece. See ÆGINA, GULF OF.

SARONNO or SARRONNO, sär-ron'no, a town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3000.

SAROS or SAROSCH, a town of Hungary. See PATAK.

SAROS, a gulf of Turkey in Europe. See XAROS.

SAROS, sä'rösh', or SAROS VARMEGYE, sä'rösh' var'mädj', a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. Area, 1380 square miles. Capital, Eperies. Pop. 197,285.

SAROWY, sä-ro'wee, written also SEROHI and SEROKI, a town of North-west Hindostan, 52 miles W. of Odeypoor.

SARPA, sär'pä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Astrakhan, flows N., and joins the Volga, 15 miles S. of Tsaritsin, after a course of 290 miles.

SARRALBE, sar'räl'b', a town of France, department of Moselle, at the confluence of the Sarre and Albe, 9 miles S.S.W. of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1852, 3460.

SARRANCE, sar'rôns' a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 10 miles S. of Oléron. Pop. 1271.

SARRANCOLIN, sär'rôn'ko'lîn', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Neste, 13 miles E.S.E. of Bagnères. Pop. 1079. It has remains of fortifications, and a church built by the Templars.

SARRAT, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SARRE, sar, (Ger. *Saar*, sar; anc. *Saravus*,) a river of France and North-west Germany, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows through the French departments of Meurthe and Moselle, and a part of Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Moselle 5 miles S.W. of Treves, after a N. course of 120 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable.

SARREAL, sar-rä-äl', or SARRIAL, sar-re-äl', a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 7 miles N.E. of Montblanch, near the Francoli. Pop. 2124.

SARREBOURG, sar'boor', a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the right bank of the Sarre, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 40 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. in 1862, 2531. See SAARBURG.

SARREBRUCK, a town of Prussia. See SAARBRUCK.

SARRE-CHESABLET, sar sheh-zä'blä', a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 10 miles S. of Aosta. Pop. 1116.

SARREGUEMINES, sar'ga-meen', (Ger. *Saargemünd*, sär'gheh-münt', formerly *Guemond*,) a town of France, department of Moselle, on the left bank of the Sarre, near the influx of the Blise, 9 miles S. of Saarbruck. Pop. in 1852, 5658. It has manufactures of fine earthenware, leather, velvets, silks, and gauzes, and an active trade in papier-maché snuff-boxes made at Sarralbe.

SARRE LOUIS, Rhenish Prussia. See SAAR LOUIS.

SARRE-UNION, a town of France. See SAAR UNION.

SARRIA, sar're-ä, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Lugo. Pop. 650.

SARRIA, a village of Spain, near Barcelona. Pop. 3678.

SARRIANS, sär're-ôn', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles W.N.W. of Carpentras. Pop. 1250.

SARRION, sar-re-ôn', a market-town of Spain, province, and 16 miles S.E. of Teruel, on the right bank of the Martin. Pop. 2070.

SARRONNO, a town of Austrian Italy. See SARONNO.

SARROWLY, sar-rôw'lee, a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 51 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor.

SARRULLE, a village of Sardinia. See SARULE.

SARSDEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SARSINA, sar-see'nä, a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, on the Tuscan frontier, 4 miles S.W. of Mercato Saraceno. Pop. 3000. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the see of a bishop.

SARSKOE SELO, Russia. See TSARSKOE SELO.

SARSTEDT, sar'stett, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 8 miles N.W. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1462.

SART, a town of Asia Minor. See SARDIS.

SART, sart or sar, a village of Belgium, province, and 18 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2433.

SART-DAME-AVELINES, sar-dâm-â'veh-leen', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Thil, 12 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1672.

SARTEANO, sar-te-ä'no, or SARTIANO, sar-te-ä'no, a town of Tuscany, province of Sienna, 5 miles W.S.W. of Chiusi. Pop. 3000. It has a castle and mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here since 1825.

SARTENA, sar-tä'nä. (Fr. *Sartène*, sar'tän',) a town of Corsica, 23 miles S.S.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 2658.

SARTHE, sart, a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, passes Alençon and Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, 1½ miles above Angers. Length, 145 miles.

SARTHE, a department of France in the N.W., formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area, 2371 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 473,071. Surface flat; a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams; is fertile in the valleys, and yields sufficient corn for the population. Wine is made in small quantity, cider and perry extensively. Manufactures comprise woollens, calicoes, and paper.

SARTILLY, sar'tee'yee', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 7 miles N.W. of Avranches. Pop. 1444.

SARTIRANA, sar-te-rä'nä, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Novara, 11 miles S.W. of Mortara. Pop. 2881.

SARTOR-OE, (Sartor-öe,) sar'tor-ö'eh, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift, and 5 miles W. of Bergen. Lat. 60° 15′ N., lon. 4° 10′ E. Shape very irregular. Length, from N. to S., 20 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

SARTWELL, a post-office of McKean co, Pennsylvania.

SARULE, sä-roo'lä, or SARRULLE, sär-roo'lä, a village of the island of Sardinia, 2 miles S.S.W. of Orani. Pop. 1409.

SA'RUM, OLD, (the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans,) an extinct city and borough of England, co. of Wilts, the site of which was on a hill 2 miles N. of Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was a place of importance; in the time of William the Conqueror, the bishop's see was transferred to it from Sherborne, in Dorset, but removed to Salisbury in the time of Henry III. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral, remain. It is interesting, as affording a striking example of the rotten borough system. It sent 2 members to the House of Commons in the time of Edward III., and after its total decay, without having a single house or inhabitant, the proprietor of the land, on which it once stood, was still permitted to exercise this important privilege, until the passing of the Reform Act.

SARUN, sä-roon', with CHUMPARUN, chům-pä-roon', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, bounded on the N. by Nepaul; its centre is about lat. 26° N., lon. 85° E.

SARUNGPOOR, sä-rung-poor', a town of Central India, Gwalior dominions, 54 miles N.E. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 35′ N., lon. 76° 35′ E.

SARVAR, shär'vär', a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Sarvar, 20 miles E.S.E. of Güns. Pop. 1167.

SAR'VERSVILLE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

SARVIZ, shär'veez', a river of Hungary, flows S., and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length, 60 miles. It forms a part of the Sarviz Canal, 37 miles in length.

SARZANA, sard-zä'nä, a town of North Italy, near the S.E. extremity of the Sardinian dominions, division of Genoa, between the river Magra and the Modenese frontier, 8 miles E. of Spezia. Pop 8432. Its old fortifications now form public walks, and it has a castle, a cathedral of Carrara marble, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a college, and a theatre. It had formerly its own parliament, and Pope Nicholas V. was born here.

SARZANETTA, sard-zä-nêt'tä, a fortress adjacent to the above.

SARZANELLO, sard-zä-nêl'lo, a village and parish of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Levante, about 1 mile from Sarzana. Pop. 1014.

SARZEAU, sar'zô', a town of France, department of Morbihan, S. coast, on a peninsula between the sea and Lake Morbihan, 9 miles S. of Vannes. Pop. in 1852, 7425, mostly seafaring people. It has 8 annual fairs, many Druidic remains, and near it is the largest ancient tumulus in France.

SARZEDAS, sar-zä'däs, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 11 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2590.

SASBACH, säs'bäk, or SASSBAD, säss'bät, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. 1370. Marshal Turenne was killed in its vicinity by a random shot, 27th July, 1675.

SASIK, sä'sik, a lake of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, 35 miles S.W. of Akermann, 16 miles in length, and 8 miles in breadth. It receives the Kogilnik and some other rivers, and communicates with the Black Sea, through the N. arm of the Danube.

SASKATCHEWAN, sas-katch'e-wôn, SASKAT'CHEVAN, ("swift current,") or NELSON RIVER, a river of British North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 115° W., by two principal heads, one in lat. 49°, the other in lat. 53° 30′ N. These branches flow generally E. to their junction, about lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 105° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable hence, and along its N. branch, for about 1000 miles, to Acton, or Rocky Mountain House. It gives name to a wide district, supposed to be peopled by nearly 17,000 Indians.

SAS'NEE', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper provinces, 35 miles N.N.E. of Agra. Lat. 27° 45′ N., lon. 78° 4′ E.

SASO, or SASONIS INSULA. See SASSENO.

SAS'SAFRAS HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Illinois.

SASSAFRAS RIVER, in the N.E. part of Maryland, flows W. along the boundary between Cecil and Kent counties, and enters Chesapeake Bay.

SASSANO, säs-sä'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 3 miles S.E. of Diano.

SASSANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles E.N.E. of Isernia.

SASSARI, säs'sä-re, a city of the island of Sardinia, capital of its N. division, on its N.W. side, and on the Turritano,

10 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Sassari, 59 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Lat. 40° 42′ 33″ N., lon. 8° 35′ E. Pop. 24,408. It is enclosed by walls and towers, entered by five gates, and has a cathedral, 23 other churches, and several convents; a large government-house, and other public edifices; a university, with about 180 students, and having a small museum, and public library; clerical seminary, public hospital, shops and inns equal to those of Cagliari, and a brisk trade in tobacco, oil, fruits, &c. Its port, *Porto Torres*, can only accommodate small vessels, those of larger size being obliged to anchor in the roads, 1 mile distant. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Rosello, an abundant source, and highly ornamented with carvings, &c.

SASSARI, GULF OF, 20 miles in length, by 35 miles in breadth, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema.

SASSELLO, sâs-sêl'lo, a town of the Sardinian States, 21 miles W.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 4640.

SASSENAGE, sâs'sên'âzh', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 3 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1450.

SASSENAY, sâs'seh-nâ', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Châlons. Pop. 1000.

SASSENBERG, sâs'sen-bêrg', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1400.

SASSENDORF, sâs'sen-dorf', a village of Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, with salt-works. Pop. 750.

SASSENO, sâs-sâ'no, (anc. *Saso*, or *Saxonis Insula*,) an island of the Adriatic, off the entrance to the Bay of Avlona, Albania.

SASSERAM, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles S. of Buxar. Lat. 24° 58′ N., lon. 83° 58′ E. It is a large place, partly built of stone, and contains the mausoleum of Shere Shah, who expelled the Emperor Humayoon from Hindostan. In its neighborhood is the sacred waterfall of Deocoond.

SASSIN, sâs'sin' or sâs'seen', a market-town of Northwest Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 2690.

SASSINORO, sâs-se-no'ro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, S. of Campobasso. Pop. 1155.

SASSLAV. See ZASLAV.

SASSO, sâs'so, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles S.S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2400.

SASSOFERRATO, sâs-so-fêr-râ'to, a market-town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, in the Apennines, 7 miles N.W. of Fabbriano. Pop. 6000.

SASSONIA and *SASSONE*. See SAXONY.

SASSUOLO, sâs-swo'lo, a town of North Italy, duchy, and 10 miles S.W. of Modena, on the right bank of the Secchio. Pop. 3000.

SASTAGO, sâs-tâ'go, a town of Spain, province, and 39 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1920.

SAS-VAN-GENT, sâs vân ghênt, (Fr. *Sas-de-Gand*, sâ dçh gôns',) a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 13 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1570.

SATA, sâ'tâ, or SATTA, sât'tâ, the main stream of the Indus River, at its delta in Sindo, enters the ocean by the Kookeewaree mouth, 15 miles S. of Bunder-Vikkar. Width, about 1000 yards.

SATADOO, SATADOU or SATADU, sât-tâ-doo', a state of West Africa, in Senegambia, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. The capital town, Satadoo, is near its S. extremity.

SATAHUNG, sâ-tâ-hûng', a town of Nepaul, North Hindostan, 100 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo.

SATALGE, sâ-tâl'gâ, (anc. *Pharsalia?*) a town of Thessaly, on a slope facing the N., 20 miles S. of Larissa. On some eminences towards the E., the Romans, under Quintus Flaminius, defeated the Macedonians, under Philip. The famous battle of Pharsalia, in which the forces of Cæsar finally defeated those of Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.

SATALGHA, sâ-tal'gâ, a river of Turkey, an affluent of the Salembria.

SATALIAH or SATALIEH. See ADALIA.

SATANOV or SATANOW, sâ-tâ-nov', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the left bank of the Podhorce, 53 miles N.N.W. of Kamienice. Pop. 3200.

SATARAH. See SATTARAH.

SATARTIA, sâ-tar'she-â, a post-village of Yazoo co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, about 40 miles N.W. of Jackson.

SATGHARRA, sat-gar'râ, a town of the Punjab, on the left bank of the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.

SATGOONG, sât'goong', or SATGONG, sât'gong', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 4 miles N.W. of Hoogly.

SÄTHER, (Säther,) or SATER, (Säter,) a town of Sweden. See SAETER.

SATILLA, a river of Georgia. See SANTILLA.

SATILLIEU, sâ'tee'yuh', or sâ'teel'yuh', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles N.W. of Tournon. Pop. 2049.

SATILPA CREEK, of Clarke co., Alabama, enters the Alabama a few miles below Coffeeville.

SATIMANGALUM, sâ-te-mân-gâ-lûm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 31′ N., lon. 77° 16′ E. It has a temple of Vishnu in high repute, and in its vicinity large quantities of cotton are raised.

SATIVA, sâ-tee'vâ, a town of South America, in New Granada, province, and 66 miles N.E. of Tunja, near the Galinazo.

SATORALJA UJHELY, sâ'to'rôl'yôh' oo'e-hêl', a market-town of North Hungary, capital of a county, 8 miles W.S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 7600.

SATPOORA, sât-poo'râ, or SAUTPOORA (sawt-poo'râ) MOUNTAINS, an extensive range in Central India, between the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers, lat. 21° 30′ N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the Bombay district of Candeish and the Indore dominions, and almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

SATPUR, sât'poor' (?) a pass across the Himalayas leading into Little Thibet, 12 miles S.W. of Iskardoh; lat. 35° N., lon. 75° 24′ E. It is 12,000 feet above the sea.

SATRIANO, sâ-tre-â'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 16 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1800.

SATRIANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 8 miles W.S.W. of Potenza, and formerly a bishop's see.

SATSUMA, sât-soo'mâ, a considerable town of Japan, capital of the southernmost province of the island of Kioo-Sioo.

SATSUMA, BAY OF, a bay on the S.W. coast of Japan.

SATTARAH, sât-tâ'râ, or SATARAH, a district of British India, presidency of Bombay, until lately forming a state subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian government. In the seventeenth century, it was a part of the dominions of the head of the Mahratta confederacy. It extends from lat. 15° 40′ to 18° 30′ N., and lon. 73° 40′ to 76° E., and is nearly surrounded by the British districts of Concan, Poonah, and Darwar. Area, 10,222 square miles. It belongs to the table-land of the Deccan; its surface is much broken by heights and ravines; and in the district are numerous isolated and abrupt hills, crowned by fortresses. The Kistnah River flowing S.E. intersects its centre; the Neerah and Beemah Rivers form nearly all the N., and the Gutpurba the S. boundary. Sattarah has been one of the best-managed of the native states of India under its late rajahs. The last rajah, among other reforms, abolished suttee or widow-burnings, established a free hospital, introduced vaccination, built an aqueduct at Sattarah, and formed roads and bridges, two of which latter are the handsomest in the Deccan. The late rajah died at Sattarah in 1848, without lineal descendants, and his adoption of a successor not being ratified by the Anglo-Indian government, Sattarah then ceased to exist as a separate state, and was incorporated into the Bombay presidency. After Sattarah, (the capital,) the chief towns are Kolapoor, Punderpoor, Merritch, Tasgaon, Vingorla, and Bejapoor.

SATTARAH, the capital of the above government, 58 miles S.S.E. of Poonah, is at the foot of a scarped hill, crowned by a fort. The town, in part, is substantially built. The fort, though naturally strong, was taken by Sevajee in 1673, by Aurungzebe in 1690, and by the British in 1818.

SATTEGAUL, sât'te-gaw', a fortified city of South India, dominions, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Mysore.

SATTERFIELD, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SATTERLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SATZUNG, sât'tsôông', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Wolkenstein. Pop. 1303.

SAU, a river of South Europe. See SAVE.

SAUBERMUTTEE. See SUBBERMUTTY.

SAUCEJO, EL, êl sow-thâ'ho, a market-town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 2444.

SAUCELITO, sau-sê-lee'to, a station for shipping of California, on the E. side of San Francisco Bay, about 12 miles N.W. of San Francisco. Here are kept the United States naval stores, and here the war ships come to anchor.

SAUCON, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2905.

SAUCON CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Lehigh River near Easton.

SAUCON VALLEY, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SAUDRE, sôd'r', a river of France, department of Cher, after a N.W. and W. course of 80 miles past Salbris and Romorantin, joins the Cher near Selles.

SAUDRIGO, sow-dree'go, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 9 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 2000.

SAUERSCHWABENHEIM, sow'er-shwâ'bên-hime', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 7 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 951.

SAUGATUCK', a small river of Fairfield co., Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound.

SAUGATUCK, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Saugatuck River.

SAUGATUCK, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan

SAUGERTIES, saw'gher-teez', a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson River. Pop. 8041.

SAUGERTIES', or ULSTER, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, near the mouth of Esopus Creek, about 100 miles above New York. The creek furnishes water-power, which is used in

extensive manufactories of various kinds, including several bloomeries. It contains a bank and a newspaper office. There is a steam ferry across the river.

SAUGUES, sōg, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 17 miles W.S.W. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 3908.

SAUGUR, saw'gŭr', and NERBUDDAH (nĕr-bŭd'dā) TERRITORIES, a wide extent of country composing the S.W. part of the British presidency of Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central India, in which the Nerbuddah, Wynegunga, and the Cane, Sone, and other tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges have their sources; between lat. 21° and 24° 20′ N., and lon. 77° 15′ and 82° 40′ E., having S. the Hyderabad and Berar dominions, W. and N. the territories of Bhopaul, Gwalior, Bundelcund, Boglicund, and Rewah. Estimated area, 30,000 square miles. Pop. 1,971,050, chiefly Hindoos, or wild Gond tribes.

SAUGUR, capital of a district in the above territory, 92 miles N.E. of Bhopaul. Lat. 23° 48′ N., lon. 78° 47′ E. Area of the district, 680 square miles. Pop. 291,684.

SAUGUR ISLAND, of Saugur Territory, presidency, and province of Bengal, is in the Hoogly River, 60 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta.

SAU'GUS, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Eastern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Boston. Boots and shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1552.

SAUGUS CENTRE, a station on the Boston and Lynn Railroad, in the above township.

SAUJON, sō'zhōn', a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Seudre, 14 miles W.S.W. of Saintes. Pop. in 1852, 2564.

SAUK, sawk, a county in the S.W. central part of Wisconsin, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Barraboo River, and bounded on the S. and S.E. by the Wisconsin. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil productive. Timber is abundant in some parts. The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1844. Capital, Barraboo. Pop. 4371.

SAUK CITY, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SAUK INDIANS. See SACS.

SAUK RAPIDS, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi, near the mouth of Sauk River, 76 miles by land N.W. of St. Paul. It has several stores, 1 hotel, and over 200 inhabitants.

SAUK RIVER, in the E. central part of Minnesota Territory, unites the waters of several small lakes, and flowing easterly, falls into the Mississippi River opposite to Sauk Rapids.

SAUK VILLAGE, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana.

SAUK'VILLE, a post-township in the E. central part of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, intersected by the Milwaukee Railroad. Pop. 1796.

SAUKVILLE, a post-village in the above township, on Milwaukee River, 26 miles N. of Milwaukee City, and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan.

SAUL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SAUL, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 1¼ miles N.E. of Downpatrick. It has the ruins of an abbey.

SAULGAN, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, 15 miles N. by W. of Altdorf.

SAULHEIM, sōwl'hīme, (NEIDER, nee'dĕr,) a market-town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 10 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1500.

SAULIEU, sō'lie-uh', (anc. *Sedolucus?*) a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on a declivity, 15 miles S.S.W. of Semur. Pop. in 1852, 2721. It has manufactures of woollens, hardware, lace, cotton yarn, twine, and leather; and it has an active trade in agricultural produce. The town was burned by the English in 1359. Near it the military architect Vauban was born in 1633.

SAULT, sō, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 18 miles E.N.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1476.

SAULT AUX RECOLLETS, sōt ō rā'kol'lā', a post-village of Canada East, on the Rivière des Prairies, island of Montreal, 8 miles from Montreal.

SAULT-DE-NAVAILLES, sō dĕh nā'vāl', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Orthez. Pop. 1461.

SAULT DE SAINT MARIE. See SAUT SAINTE MARIE.

SAULT SAINT MARY, sō (or soo) sent mā'ree, a post-village of Canada West, on St. Mary's River, 12 miles from Lake Superior, and 55 miles from Lake Huron. Pop. about 300.

SAULX or SAUX, sō, a river of France, departments of Haute-Marne and Meuse, after a W.N.W. course of 45 miles, joins the Ornain, 10 miles E.N.E. of Vitry.

SAULX, several villages of France, the principal in the department of Haute-Saône, 8 miles N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 1198.

SAULXURES, sō'zŭr', a commune of France, department of Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. P. in 1852, 4027.

SAULZOIR, sō'zwar', a village of France, department of Nord, on the Selle, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2213.

SAUMUR, sō'mür', (anc. *Salmurium?*) a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 27 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire, and on the railway from Tours to Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 14,119. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college with a library of 6000 volumes, a riding school for the army, and manufactures of linens and cambrics. It is the birthplace of Madame Dacier.

SAUMUROIS, sō'mür'rwā', an old subdivision of France, now distributed among the departments of Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, and Vienne. Chief town, Saumur.

SAUND'BY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SAUND'ERS, a headland of New Zealand, on the E. coast of the Middle Island or New Munster, S. of Port Otago.

SAUNDERS, CAPE. See CAPE SAUNDERS.

SAUN'DERS FORK, a village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

SAUND'ERS' ISLAND, in the South Atlantic Ocean, near Sandwich Land; lat. 57° 52′ S., lon. 26° 24′ W., was discovered and named by Cook in 1775.

SAUND'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Georgia, is situated on the ridge between the Ocmulgee and Ogeechee Rivers, 28 miles E. of Milledgeville, and 3 miles N. of the Central Railroad. It contains 1 church, 2 flourishing academies, 1 newspaper office, 8 dry-goods stores, and 1 Masonic lodge.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-office, Sumner co., Tennessee.

SAUND'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SAUNG, a large river of Anam. See DONG-NAI.

SAUQUOIT, a post-village of Paris township, Oneida co., New York, on Sadaquada Creek, 9 miles S. of Utica. It has an academy, and manufactures of cotton, paper, and flour.

SAURAT, sō'rā', a market-town of France, department of Ariége, 7 miles S.S.W. of Foix. Pop. 2000.

SAURITSCH, sōw'ritsh, a village of Austria, in Styria, near Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1800.

SAUSSEMENIL, sōs'seh-meh-neel', a village of France, department of Manche, 8 miles S.E. of Cherbourg. P. 1900.

SAUSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAUTA, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

SAUTERNE or SAUTERNES, sō'tairn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles N.W. of Bazas. It is renowned for its claret wine.

SAUTGHUR, sawt'gŭr', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles W. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 57′ N., 79° 48′ E.

SAUTNEIR, sawt-nār', a town of British India, in Bengal, S.W. Territory, 32 miles N.N.E. of Ellichpoor.

SAUTOUR, sō'toor', a village of Belgium, province of Namur, 2 miles S.S.E. of Philippeville. It was formerly fortified.

SAUT (or SAULT) SAINTE MARIE, (usually pronounced soo sent mā'ree', Fr. pron. sō sānt mā'reē',) a post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Michigan, on St. Mary's River or Strait, 400 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles from the outlet of Lake Superior. The rapids at this place have a descent of 22 feet within the distance of a mile, and form the natural limit of steamboat navigation. A canal, however, has recently been cut around the rapids. See SAINT MARY'S STRAIT. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics, and 1 newspaper office. Steamboats frequently visit this place in summer, with parties of pleasure. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fur trade and the fisheries. The resident pop. is probably near 1000. The value of imports in 1851 was estimated at $151,134; of exports, $340,800.

SAUVAGÈRE, LA, lā sō'vā'zhair', a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. P. 2212.

SAUVE, sōv, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidourle, 20 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 2820.

SAUVENIÈRE, sōv'ne-air', a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Namur. Pop. 1100.

SAUVETAT, LA, lā sōv'tā', a market-town of France, department of Gers, 8 miles S.W. of Lectoure. Pop. in 1852, 2170.

SAUVETERRE, sōv'tair', a town of France, department of Gironde, 7 miles N. of La Reole. Pop. 757.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 9 miles S.W. of Orthez. Pop. 1629.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of St. Gaudens. P. in 1852, 2255.

SAUWUR, sā'wŭr', a town of North-west Hindostan, in the Odeypoor dominions, 54 miles S.E. of Ajmeer.

SAUX, a river of France. See SAULX.

SAUXILLANGES, sāx'eel'yōnzh' or sāx'ee'yōnzh', a town of France, department of Puy-du-Dôme, 6 miles N.E. of Issoire. Pop. 1485.

SAUZAIS, sō'zā', a village of France, department of Cher, 7 miles S. of St. Amand.

SAUZÉ, sā'zā', a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles S.E. of Melle. Pop. 1660.

SAUZE DE CESANA, sōwd'zā dā chā-sā'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 1155.

SAUZON, sō'zon', a commune of France, department of Morbihan, with a village and harbor on the N.W. coast of Belleisle. Pop. 1454.

SAVA, sä'vä, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles W. of Manduria. Pop. 2500.

SAVA, sä'vä, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 70 miles S.W. of Teheran.

SAVA, sä'vä, a town of Japan, on the island of Niphon, 60 miles N.E. of Miako.

SAVAGE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

SAVAGE GRANT, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W. The principal, 30 miles in circuit, is densely wooded, and was discovered by Cook in 1774.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, several groups of islets of British North America.

SAVAGE MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending from Alleghany co., Maryland, into the S.E. part of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, where it unites with the Little Alleghany. Between these two mountain ridges is the Cumberland or Frostburg coal basin, yielding bituminous coal of a very superior quality. The beds vary from three to eight feet in thickness.

SAVAII, sä-vī'ee, the largest of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and the westernmost, and richest of the group. Lat. (S. point) 13° 19' S., lon. 172° 29' W. Length, 60 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. Pop. 20,000. See SAMOAN ISLANDS.

SAVALAN, a mountain in Persia. See SEVELLAN.

SAVANA LA MAR, sä-vä'nä la mar, called also SAVANNAH LA MER, a town on the S. side of the island of Jamaica. Lat. 18° 12' N., lon. 78° 6' W. It was almost entirely destroyed by a great hurricane and inundation of the sea in 1780.

SAVANA LA MAR, sä-vä'nä lä mar', or SAVAN'NAH LA MAR, a seaport town of Hayti, on the Bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 miles S.W. of Samana.

SAVANILLA, sä-va-nee'yä, a maritime village of South America, in New Granada, department, and near the mouth of the Magdalena, 30 miles N.E. of Cartagena.

SAVANILLO, sä-vä-nee'yo, a town of Cuba, the S. terminus of the Matanzas Railroad, about 18 miles S. of Matanzas. It has 300 or 400 inhabitants.

SAVAN'NAH, an important river of South Carolina and Georgia, is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and unite on the boundary between Anderson district, South Carolina, and Franklin county, Georgia. Flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, it forms the boundary between those two states through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic, near 32° N. lat., and 81° W. lon., and 18 miles below Savannah City. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at 450 miles. The navigation is good from November to June, about 8 months in the year. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, about 230 miles, and smaller boats 150 miles higher. A canal 9 miles long was constructed in 1845, around the falls at Augusta, by which abundant water-power is produced. The river is about 300 yards wide at the latter city. The Savannah, in connection with its right branch, forms the entire boundary between South Carolina and Georgia.

SAVANNAH, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, about 36 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. of the township, 1790.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing city and port of entry of Georgia, capital of Chatham county, and the largest and most commercial town of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth, 90 miles W.S.W. of Charleston, and 189 miles E.S.E. of Milledgeville. Lat. 32° 4' N., lon. 81° 8' W. The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about 40 feet above low-water mark. It is regularly laid out with wide, sandy, and unpaved streets, which, however, are closely shaded with the Pride of India trees. At every other corner there is a public square, usually circular or oval in shape, also planted with the Pride of India. The number of these squares is 24. Broad and Bay streets have grassy promenades in the middle, with carriage-ways on each side. Many of the private dwellings are handsomely built of brick. Among the public buildings may be noticed the City Exchange, theatre, court-house, jail, state arsenal, artillery armory, Lyceum, Oglethorpe Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, market-house, Chatham Academy, and the new custom-house. The latter, which is 110 feet long by 52 wide, is built of granite, and is estimated to have cost $173,403. The Independent Presbyterian church is a fine granite building, which cost nearly $120,000. St. John's (Episcopal) church is also a handsome edifice. The city has 14 Protestant and 1 or 2 Catholic churches, 1 Hebrew synagogue, 5 banks, 1 savings' institution, a fire company, an historical society, several reading-rooms, and a public library of near 6000 volumes. The private schools are numerous, and liberal provision is made for the education of the poor. Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Savannah Hospital, the Georgia Infirmary, the Union Society, the Widows' Society, the Savannah Free School, Hibernian Society, and Seamen's Friend Society. Five daily newspapers are published here. A monument has been erected in Johnson's square to the memory of General Greene, and another (a very imposing structure) is now in course of erection to the memory of Pulaski, who gallantly fell in an attack on the city when held by the British, in October, 1779. The city is lighted with gas, and there are water-works in course of construction.

Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which, directly or indirectly, must contribute greatly to her commercial importance and prosperity. The names, connections, and length of the lines which converge to this point, or are tributaries to the trade of Savannah, are as follows:—

	Miles.
1. The Central Railroad, connecting Macon with Savannah	187
2. The Waynesborough and Augusta, extending from the Central Railroad to Augusta	53
3. The Milledgeville and Eaton, connecting with the Central Railroad	39
4. The South-western Railroad, which connects with the Central at Macon, and is to be extended to the Chattahoochee River	50
5. The Muscogee Railroad, extending from Columbus to the South-western Railroad	71
6. The Macon and Western, which connects the Central Railroad with the Georgia Railroad at Atlanta	101
7. The Western and Atlantic, leading from Atlanta to Chattanooga, in Tennessee	140
8. The Georgia Railroad, connecting Augusta with the two lines last mentioned	170
9. The Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad	40
10. The Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad	17
11. The Rome Branch of the Western and Atlantic	20
12. The Atlantic and Lagrange Railroad	30
13. The East Tennessee and Georgia, connecting Savannah with Knoxville	82
Total length	1055

An air-line railroad is projected from this city to Albany, on Flint River, the corporation having subscribed $600,000 for its construction, provided that an equal sum shall be subscribed by individuals. It will probably be extended to Pensacola.

The commerce of Savannah is already very flourishing, and is rapidly increasing. The harbor is one of the best on the southern coast, and the river is navigable for steamboats to Augusta, about 230 miles from its mouth. Vessels of 14 feet draught can come up to the wharves, and those of larger size to Five Fathom Hole, 3 miles below the city. A light-house has been erected on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the river. A semi-weekly line of steamships has been established between Savannah and New York, consisting of vessels of about 1200 tons each; and 2 steamers of the same class make regular passages once a week to Philadelphia. The city communicates daily by steamers with Charleston, and twice every week with Augusta, excepting a few months in the dry season. The British steamer Conway runs to the West Indies. Regular lines of sailing vessels also communicate with New York and Boston. The principal imports are as follows:—From northern ports, miscellaneous cargoes of dry goods, groceries, &c., with the peculiar additions of Irish potatoes, hay, and gunny bagging from Boston, bacon and coal from Philadelphia, and corn and flour from Baltimore. Hay, timber, and lime are chiefly brought from Maine; molasses, sugar, whiskey, coil-rope, and bacon from New Orleans; molasses, sugar, and fruits from the West Indies; and railroad iron, hardware, crockery, and salt from England. The chief exports are to all northern, British, and French ports, cotton, rice, and naval stores; to the Gulf ports, rice only; to San Francisco and Cuba, lumber and rice.

The receipts of cotton by railroad, river, and other sources, for several years, were as follows:—

	Bales.		Bales.
1845	189,076	1849	340,025
1846	236,029	1850	317,294
1847	245,496	1851	351,566
1848	406,806	1852	353,068

The following table exhibits the exports of rice and lumber for the year ending September 1, 1852:—

	Casks of Rice.	Feet of Lumber.
To Foreign ports	9,937	15,804,500
American ports	29,992	9,704,000
Total	39,929	25,508,500

The shipping of the port, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 15,533 tons registered, and 9409 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 6021 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 120, (tons, 53,795,) of which 38 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 155, tons, 68,326, of which 46,722 were in foreign bottoms. During the year, 1 schooner, and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burden of 323 tons, were admeasured.

Savannah at present enjoys a better reputation for salubrity than formerly: a result which may be ascribed partly to the improved method employed in cultivating the rice lands in this vicinity. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe, in 1732 or '33. It was occupied by the British in December, 1778, and restored to the Americans in July, 1783. In 1820, a large part of the city was destroyed by fire, and in rebuilding the burnt district, great improvement has

been made in the material and in the style of construction. Pop. in 1840, 11,214; in 1850, 16,060; and in 1853, 23,458, of which 13,714 were free, and 9744 colored.

SAVANNAH, a post-office of Red River co., Texas.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the E. bank of Tennessee River, 120 miles S.W. of Nashville. It is a place of active business, and has improved much in the last six years. Cotton and staves are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAVANNAH, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 7 miles N.W. of Ashland.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 33 miles below Galena. It has a good landing, and is a depôt for produce. A branch railroad is projected to Freeport. One paper is issued here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAVANNAH, a post-village, capital of Andrew co., Missouri, about 6 miles E. of the Mississippi River, and 215 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It is situated in a fertile farming district, and contains several stores.

SAVANNAH, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

SAVANNAH LA MER. See SAVANA LA MAR.

SAVANOOR, a town of British India. See SHANNOOR.

SAVE, sâv or sâv, (Ger. *Sau*, sów; Hun. *Száva*, sâá'vôh'; anc. *Savus*,) a river of the Austrian Empire, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Austrian Croatia, and between Slavonia and Turkey, and joins the Danube at Belgrade. Its course is estimated at 550 miles. Its chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, and Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the former for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alps separates its basin from that of the Drave.

SAVE, sâv, a river of South-west France, departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers, joins the Garonne 15 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse, after a N.E. course of 62 miles.

SAVELAN, a mountain of Persia. See SEVELLAN.

SAVENAY, sâ've̱lenâ', a town of France, department of Loire Inférieure, on a declivity, 20 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 2381.

SAVENNIÈRES, sâ've̱n'ne-air', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, 8 miles S.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2714.

SAVENTHEM, sâ've̱n-tême', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 4 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1210.

SAVERDUN, sâ'vêr'dûnⁿ', a town of France, department of Ariége, 18 miles N. of Foix. Pop. 2077. It has remains of ancient fortifications, and it is the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII.

SAVERN, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

SAVERNE, sâ'vairn', (anc. *Tres Tabernæ*,) a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the navigable Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine, and on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 6407. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardwares, &c., and some trade in timber from the Vosges Mountains.

SAVERTON, a village of Ralls co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, about 125 miles above St. Louis, has a landing for steamboats.

SAVIANO, sâ-ve-â'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 2 miles S.W. of Nola. Pop. 3700.

SAVIGLIANO, sâ-veel-yâ'no, (Fr. *Savillian*, sâ'veel'yônⁿ' or sâ'vee'yônⁿ',) a fortified town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 15,548. It is well built, and has a square surrounded with arcades, a Benedictine abbey and several convents, with manufactures of woollens, silks, and linens, and an active trade in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here on the 18th September, 1799.

SAVIGNAC-LES-ÉGLISES, sâ'veen'yâk' lâz â'gleoz', a commune of France, department of Dordogne, on the Isle, 11 miles N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1037.

SAVIGNANO, sâ-veen-yâ'no, a market-town of the Pontifical States, on the Æmilian Way, 8 miles S.E. of Cesena. Pop. 4035. It has a public library.

SAVIGNANO, a market-town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 2400.

SAVIGNÉ-L'EVÊQUE, sâ'veen'yâ' lâ'vâk', a commune of France, department of Sarthe, 7 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2000.

SAVIGNONE, sâ-veen-yo'nâ, a town of the Sardinian States, 12 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. Pop. 3822.

SAVIGNY, sâ'veen'yee', a commune of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 13 miles W.N.W. of Vendôme. Pop. in 1853, 2898.

SAVIGNY-EN-REVERMONT, sâ'veen'yee' ônⁿ rẹh-vêr'mônⁿ', a commune of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. 2322.

SAVIGNY-EN-SANCERRE, sâ'veen'yee' ônⁿ sônⁿ'sair', a commune of France, department of Cher, 6 miles N. of Sancerre. Pop. 1665.

SAVIGNY-SOUS-BEAUNE, sâ'veen'yee' soo bōn, a commune of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 3 miles N. of Beaune. Pop. 1703.

SAVIGNY-SUR-ORGE, sâ'veen'yee' sür orzh, a commune of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Corbeil, with a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. Pop. 955.

SAVILLE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. of Millin. Pop. 1501.

SAVINDROOG, sâ'vin-droog', a strong hill fortress of South India, Mysore dominions, 20 miles W.S.W. of Bangalore. The rock upon which it is formed rises half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by impenetrable jungle. Though previously deemed impregnable, Savindroog was captured by the British troops in 1791, without the loss of a man.

SAVIN HILL, Massachusetts, a station on the Old Colony Railroad, 3 miles from Boston.

SAVIO, sâ've-o, (anc. *Sapis*,) a river of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Forli, after a N. course of 60 miles enters the Adriatic, 10 miles S.E. of Ravenna. On it, about 6 miles from its mouth, is the village of SAVIO.

SAVOCA, sâ-vo'kâ, a village of Sicily, intendency of Messina, near the E. coast, 8 miles N.N.E. of Taormina. Pop. 3000.

SAVOIA, SAVOJA, SAVOIE, SAVOIEN, or SAVOYEN. See SAVOY.

SAVONA, sâ-vo'nâ, a town and seaport of North Italy, Sardinian dominions, division of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles S.W. of Genoa. Pop. 16,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and many other good buildings. Its harbor is formed by a mole projecting into the sea, and not easy of access, from accumulation of mud and sand at its mouth. Its manufactures comprise silk goods, hardware, earthenware, and soap; and it has a brisk trade in oranges and lemons grown in its vicinity. Savona is the birthplace of the popes Sextus IV. and Julius II.

SAVONA, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Bath.

SAVONNIÈRES, sâ'von'ne-air', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the railway, 9 miles from Tours.

SAVOO, SAVOU or SAVU, sâ-voo', written also, SAVO, SAVOE, and SABOE, an island in the South Pacific, between the islands of Timor and Sandalwood. Lat. 10° 32' S., lon. 121° 35' E. It is about 21 miles long, from E. to W. It is divided into five native principalities, all of which are subject to the Dutch government of Timor. Pop. 25,000.

SAVOY* or SAVOI, DUCHY OF, (It. *Savoia*, *Savoja*, sâ-vo'yâ; Fr. *Savoie*, sâ'vwâ'; Ger. *Savoyen*, sâ-voi'gn; Sp. *Saboya*, sâ-boi'yâ; L. *Sabaudia*,) one of the continental divisions of the Sardinian States, bounded N. by Switzerland, from which, in that direction, it is almost entirely separated by the Lake of Geneva; N.E. by Switzerland; E. and S.E. by Piedmont; and S. and W. by France. Lat. from 43° to 46° 25' N., lon. from 5° 30' to 7° 5' E. Length, from N. to S., 92 miles; breadth, 86 miles. Area, 4397 square miles. Savoy is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe; the culminating point of Europe, Mont Blanc, lying within its territory, in connection with the loftiest chain of the Alps, which stretch along its E. and S. frontier, and sending out numerous ramifications in all directions, make its surface almost a continued succession of lofty mountain and valley. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhone, which, forming its W. boundary, here receives its drainage directly, while the drainage of the N. is transmitted to it principally by the Lake of Geneva and the Arve, and that of the S. chiefly by the Isère and its tributary the Arc. The lakes are not numerous, and, with the exception of that of Geneva, which is shared with Switzerland, not individually of large extent. The most important are those of Bourget and Annecy. From the physical structure of the country the extent of arable land is necessarily limited, but in ordinary years, with the aid of chestnuts, which form an important part of the food of the lower orders, the grain raised nearly meets the consumption. In favored spots, particularly in the N., in the lower valleys and slopes, the vine is cultivated with success. But the chief riches of the country are in its cattle and dairy produce, a large proportion of the surface yielding nothing but hay or pasture. The timber, too, which clothes many of the mountain steeps up almost to the limit of vegetation, is of great consequence; beyond this limit is a still higher region of perpetual snow and ice, where both vegetable and animal life are all but extinct. The minerals include iron, copper, silver, lead, and lignite, but seldom in such quantities as to make the working of them important; the rock-crystals found are often remarkable for their size and beauty. The mineral springs of Aix, near Chambéry, are celebrated, and salt is there made extensively. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, leather, and hardware. The trade, so far as derived from native resources, is almost confined to cattle, skins, wool, and dairy produce; but there is an im-

* "When the blythe son of SAVOY journeying round,
With humble wares and pipe of merry sound,
From his green vale and shelter'd cabin hies,
And scales the Alps to visit foreign skies."
ROGERS'S *Pleasures of Memory*.

portant transit trade carried on across the country between France and Italy, chiefly by way of Mount Cenis. Many Savoyards quit their mountains in early youth, in order to exercise in France and other countries the professions of petty traders and domestic servants. Administratively, Savoy is divided into the two divisions Chambéry, and Annecy; the former comprehending the several provinces of Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne, and Tarantaise; and the latter the provinces, Genevese, Faucigny, and Chablais. The Duchy of Savoy was the nucleus of the Kingdom of Sardinia. Under the French empire it formed the department of Mont Blanc, and part of that of Leman. See SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF. Pop. in 1852, 501,135.——Inhab. SAVOYARD, sav'o-yard'.*

SAV'OY, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 955.

SAVRAN, sä-vrän', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Bug, 25 miles N.E. of Balta. Pop. 1000.

SAVU, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See SAVOO.

SAVUS. See SAVE.

SAWA, sä'wä, a walled town of North-west Hindostan, in Odeypoor, 10 miles S. of Chitore.

SAWARCAR'NA RIVER, of Missouri Territory, one of the smaller tributaries of Missouri River, which it enters about 45° 40' N. lat., and 100° 30' W. lon. Length, near 200 miles.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, England. See SABBRIDGEWORTH.

SAW'DUST, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

SAW'KEHATCH'EE, a creek of Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa River from the E., in Tallapoosa county.

SAW'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby, on the North-midland Railway, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Derby.

SAWLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SAW MILL, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SAWOLINNA. See NYSLOTT.

SAWSTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge. Sawston Hall is a large structure, built in 1557.

SAW'TRY ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SAWTRY SAINT ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SAWÛN, sä'wûn', (?) a town of North-west Hindostan, Odeypoor dominions, 6 miles S.W. of Munissa.

SAWUNTWAREE, sä-wünt-wä'ree, a town of India, Sattarah dominions, near the Malabar coast, 30 miles N. of Goa.

SAW'YER MILL VILLAGE, a manufacturing village in the N. part of the township of Boylston, Worcester co., Massachusetts. It is situated on the Nashua River, which here affords a valuable water-power, and is the seat of the Clinton company for the manufacture of cotton goods.

SAWYER'S CREEK, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

SAWYER'S MILLS, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

SAWYER'S RIVER, New Hampshire, rises in Grafton co., and forms one of the head branches of the Saco River.

SAW'YERSVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SAX or SAJ, sän, (anc. *Salaria*,) a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2295.

SAX'BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAXBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAXE, sax, (Ger. *Sachsen*, säk'sen,) a prefix to the names of the following German states:—

SAXE-ALTENBURG, sax äl'ten-bürg, (Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg*, säk'sen äl'ten-böörg',) a duchy of Central Germany, in the old district of Saxony, separated into two nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, and enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony, Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. Area, 510 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 132,850, mostly Lutherans. The surface is covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge in the W., and watered by the Saale, Rode, and Orla. The chief industry is agriculture and cattle-rearing. Public revenue in 1851, $505,160; expenditure, $500,000; debt $1,642,676.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, sax ko'bürg go'ta, (Ger. *Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha*, säk'sen ko'böörg go'tä,) a duchy of Central Germany, in the old district of Saxony. It is composed of two principal portions:—1. The principalities of Gotha and Coburg. 2. Several detached districts enclosed by the territories of Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. Area, 799 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 150,412, mostly Lutherans. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the Nessa, Gera, Saale, and Itz. The chief industry is agriculture and cattle-rearing. The manufactures of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Public revenue in 1853, $765,400; debt, $2,296,963.

SAXE-LAUENBURG. See LAUENBURG.

SAX'ELBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SAXELBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN, sax mi'ning-en hild-bürg-how'zen, (Ger. *Sachsen-Meiningen-Hildburghausen*, säk'sen mi'ning-en hilt'böörg-how'zen,) a duchy of Central Germany, forming the seventeenth state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of a main body, and several minor portions isolated from it, and partly situated at a considerable distance, as Kamburg, Kranichfeld, and Lichtenhain. The main body consists of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the concavity turned northwards, and bounded on the N. by Saxe-Weimar, the district of Schmalkalden, belonging to Hesse-Cassel, an isolated portion of Prussia, and the principality of Schwarzburg; on the W. by Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria; on the S. by Bavaria and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and on the E. by Bavaria, Reuss, and Schwarzburg. Greatest length from N.W. to S.E., about 90 miles; greatest breadth, 15 miles. Area, including the minor portions, 971 square miles. It is hilly, though scarcely mountainous, the loftiest summit being usually of moderate elevation, and covered with forests. On the E. the ridges belong to the Frankenwald, on the N. to the Thuringerwald, and on the W. to the Rhöngebirge. The greater part of the surface belongs to the basin of the Werra, which traverses it first in a W., and then in a N.N.W. direction. A small portion in the N.E. sends its waters to the Elbe by means of the Saale, and another small portion in the S.W. belongs to the basin of the Rhine, being drained by several small tributaries of the Main. There are a number of small lakes, and several mineral springs. The higher districts, though well wooded, are very bleak, and altogether unfitted for agriculture. The best land is in the valleys of the Werra and Saale: but, partly from its limited extent, and partly from the general inferiority of the soil, the corn raised falls considerably short of the consumption, and requires to be supplied by imports, chiefly from Bavaria and Gotha. The principal crops are oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, and hemp. Hops, tobacco, and even a little wine, are grown in the more sheltered localities. The pastures are abundant, and rear considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. Many of the last are of a superior description. The minerals include iron and copper, worked to a small extent, argentiferous lead, salt, sulphur, cobalt, slate, marble, porcelain, and fullers'-earth. Some pearls are found in a small stream, called the Steinach. Game and fish are abundant. The inhabitants are very industrious, and when precluded by the nature of the soil from engaging in agriculture, manage to earn a comfortable subsistence by manufactures, chiefly of iron-ware, porcelain, glass, and various ingenious articles in wood and pasteboard. The principal exports, in addition to these articles, are wood, salt, wool, and cattle. For administrative purposes the duchy is subdivided into four circles:—Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Sonneberg, and Saalfeld. The government is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but universal toleration is promised. As the seventeenth member of the Germanic Confederation, it shares the twelfth vote, along with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 1150. Public revenue in 1852, $576,580; debt, $1,670,450. Meiningen is the capital. The late Queen Adelaide was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen. P. in 1852, 166,364.

SAX'ENBURG, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 8 or 9 miles S.S.E. of Butler.

SAXE'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

SAXEVILLE, sax'vil, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, sax wi'mar i'zen-ak', (Ger. *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach*, säk'sen vi'mar i'zen-äk',) a grand duchy of Central Germany, forming the fifteenth state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of three larger portions, Weimar, Neustadt, and Eisenach, and twelve smaller parcels, as Ilmenau, Büsleben, Zillbach, Seebach, Allstädt, Oldisleben, and Thrönitz. Weimar Proper is bounded on the N. by Prussian Saxony, on the W. by Prussian Saxony and the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the S. by this principality, and on the S.E. and E. by the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg. Neustadt lies to the S.E. of the former, and, though at no great distance, is completely separated from it. Eisenach, situated considerably to the W., is bounded on the N. by Prussian Saxony, W. by Hesse-Cassel, S. by Bavaria, and E. by the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Area of the whole grand duchy, 1418 square miles. The surface is in some parts mountainous, and in others finely undulating, the intervening ridges of the higher grounds forming the sides of wide valleys. It almost wholly belongs to the basins of the Elbe and the Weser, the former draining Weimar by the Saale, which traverses it, and the Elster, Orla, Ilm, and Unstrut, tributaries of the Saale, and the latter draining Eisenach by the Werra and its tributaries, Suhl, Horsel, Felda, and Ulster. The lakes are individually of small extent, but numerous.

---

* We very frequently hear this word pronounced Savoy'ard, but the accentuation given above is, we believe, generally adopted by the best speakers.

"That stern yet kindly spirit who constrains
The SAVOYARD to quit his naked rocks."
WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion*, book i.

The principality of Weimar is the most fertile part of the duchy, and in good years raises corn sufficient to satisfy the home consumption, and leave a small surplus for export. Eisenach is the district least adapted for agriculture, but raises considerable quantities of oats and potatoes. In the valley of the Saale much hemp is grown; and in some sheltered spots, particularly in the neighborhood of Jena, a few vineyards are seen. The forests are very extensive, and form the principal wealth of the grand duchy. The most valuable stock is sheep, to the fleece of which much attention has been paid. Swine, also, are very numerous; and game and fish are alike abundant. The minerals include silver and copper, formerly, but no longer worked; iron and manganese, still worked to some extent; salt, and potters'-clay. Manufactures have made most progress in Eisenach, where woollen, cotton, and linen tissues, ribbons, and carpets, &c., are produced to a considerable extent. In Weimar and Neustadt manufactures are insignificant. In the former, the most important articles appear to be books and maps. The principal exports are timber, dried fruit, wool, and gin. The transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. For administrative purposes, the grand duchy is divided into the two circles of Weimar-Jena-Neustadt, subdivided into 15 bailiwicks, and of Eisenach, subdivided into 10 bailiwicks. The government, as fixed by the charter of 1816, is constitutional. At least nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and distinguished both for industry and intelligence. The revenue in 1854 was $1,124,870, and the expenditure $1,123,680. Public debt in 1853, $4,292,200. As the fifteenth member of the Germanic Confederation, Saxe-Weimar shares the twelfth vote in the *plenum* with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 2010. The principal towns are Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Neustadt, Weida, Kreuzburg, and Geyse. Pop. in November, 1853, 262,524.

SAXHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAXHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAXKIOBING, (Saxkiöbing,) or SAXKJOBING, (Saxkjöbing,) sâx'kyö'bing, a seaport town of Denmark, stift, and on the island of Laaland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbor. Pop. 900.

SAXLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXLINGHAM NETHERGATE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXLINGHAM THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 20 miles N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 1180. The town is pleasantly situated.

SAXONIA and *SAXON*. See SAXONY.

SAXON LAND, (Ger. *Sachsenland*, sâx'en-lânt',) the S. part of Transylvania, watered by the Aloota (Aluta) and its affluents. Area, about 4243 square miles. Pop. 446,700. It is subdivided into 7 jurisdictions or *stuhls*, named from their capitals, Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Mediasch, Muhlenbach, Scheuerstadt, Reusmarkt, and Szasvaros or Broos, (whence Transylvania derives its German name of *Siebenbürgen*, or the "seven towns,") to which Kronstadt and Bistritz were afterwards added. The present inhabitants preserve almost unmixed their German language and hereditary usages, and are the most industrious and thriving race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and other goods are carried on in the towns, the principal of which are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

SAXON SWITZERLAND, a name applied to the mountainous part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. of Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mountains rise to above 2000 feet in elevation.

SAXONVILLE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 22 miles N.W. of Boston. It is the seat of the New England Worsted Company for the manufacture of blankets, coatings, buntings, &c.

SAXONY, (Ger. *Sachsen*, sâx'sen; L. *Saxo'nia*; Fr. *Saxe*, sâx; It. *Sassonia*, sâs-so'ne-â; Sp. *Sajonia*, sâ-ho-ne'â,) an old division of North Germany, which extended between the Baltic and the North Sea in the N., and Bohemia and Bavaria in the S. In the old divisions of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, and that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

SAXONY, (Ger. *Königreich Sachsen*, kö'nig-rîk' sâx'sen,) KINGDOM OF, a kingdom of Central Germany, forming the fourth state in the Germanic Confederation, bounded on the N.W., N., and E. by Prussia, on the S.E. and S. by Bohemia, on the S.W. by Bavaria, and on the W. by Reuss, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Altenburg. Greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 35 miles; greatest breadth, 75 miles; perimeter, about 736 miles, of which about 288 miles borders on Bohemia, from which it is separated by the Erzgebirge; 255 miles on Prussia, 172 miles on the Saxon duchies, and only 20 miles on Bavaria. Area, 5917 square miles. It is nearly in the shape of a triangle, the longest side of which faces the S.E., while the opposite vertex is situated to the N. of the town of Leipsic, and extends from lat. 50° 15' to 51° 20' N., and from lon. 12° 10' to 15° E.

Face of the Country.—The surface, though very much broken, may be regarded as an inclined plain, which commences in the S., in the Erzgebirge chain, and slopes towards the N. In the more elevated districts, the scenery is wild, and in some places almost desolate; while on either side of the Elbe, from the Bohemian frontier to Pirna, is a remarkable and exceedingly interesting tract, covered with fantastic sandstone formations, which has received the name of the Saxon Switzerland. The ramifications proceeding from the principal range form the sides of beautiful and fertile valleys, which, as they flatten down, widen out into plains, well adapted for agriculture; and hence, though in the Oberwiesenthal, the Fichtelberg attains the height of more than 3700 feet, the mean height above the sea does not exceed 450 feet. On the Prussian frontiers, where it subsides to its lowest point, the height above the sea is only 250 feet. The loftiest summits are generally composed of granite and gneiss, and so rich in mineral products, that the *erzes* (*ores*) contained in them have given name to the whole chain. To the E., on the right bank of the Elbe, the Erzgebirge is continued by the Riesengebirge, a branch of which, under the name of the Lausitzer-gebirge, or Mountains of Lusatia, covers a considerable portion of the E. of Saxony. They nowhere reach the height of 2500 feet, though more than one summit exceeds 2000 feet. They are composed for the most part of granite, basalt, and sandstone.

Rivers.—With the exception of a very small portion of the E., which sends its waters to the Baltic by tributaries of the Oder and Spree, the whole of Saxony belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which, forcing its way in a depression of the chain, where the Erzgebirge is conceived to terminate and the Riesengebirge to begin, enters Saxony, traverses it in a N.W direction for about 70 miles, and quits it near Strehla, after having divided the kingdom into two distinct portions, of which that on the left or W. bank is by far the larger. On the E. bank, accordingly, the Elbe here receives only a number of small streams scarcely deserving of notice; but on the W. bank it has several important tributaries, which take their rise and have a considerable part of their course within the kingdom, but do not join the Elbe till they have left it. Of these tributaries, the most important are the Mulde, formed by the junction of two main arms called the Zwickau-Mulde and the Freiberg-Mulde; and the Elster, which likewise divides itself near Leipsic into two arms, one of which unites with the Pleisse and Parthe, while the other takes the name of Luppe. The lakes, particularly in the N. and N.E., are numerous, but individually insignificant.

Climate.—The climate in the loftier mountain districts, and what is called the *Voigtland*, is so very cold and bleak, that it has sometimes received the name of the Saxon Siberia; but with this exception, the climate is milder than that of most countries of Europe under the same latitude. In the valleys of the Elbe and the Mulde, and in the neighborhood of the town of Leipsic, the air is both gentle and pleasant. The only localities which can be considered unfavorable to health are some marshy tracts on the banks of the Elbe and the Pleisse. Mean temperature of the year at Dresden, 49°·4; of winter, 32°·7; of summer, 66° Fahrenheit.

Agriculture, Zoology, &c.—With the exception of the lofty barren tracts already referred to, and others of a kindred nature, though less barren, since they are either covered with forests or mountain pastures, the whole surface of Saxony may be said to be under some kind of culture. One-half of the surface is under the plough, 30 per cent. is covered with wood, and above 16 per cent. with gardens and meadows. Not a spot capable of being turned to account is allowed to remain waste, and the hand of industry is everywhere visible. The soil, however, is not in general of great natural fertility; and hence, though some of the lower grounds are very productive, the total yield of grain falls considerably short of the home consumption. The most important crops cultivated in regular rotation are rye and oats; next to these ranks barley, and last of all, wheat, for which the greater part of the soil appears not to be well adapted. One crop, so universal that it ought perhaps to be regarded as the staple, is potatoes. The chief subsidiary crops are pulse, rape, turnips, oil-seeds, hops, tobacco, flax, teasel, madder, and other dye-plants. All the common orchard-fruits, particularly apples, pears, and plums, are very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine, which occupies considerable tracts on the E. bank of the Elbe, between the towns of Meissen and Pulsnitz, and is also cultivated with success on the sunny slopes both to the N. and the S. of Dresden. Many artificial meadows have been formed, and heavy crops of the finest grasses—lucern, sainfoin, clover, and rye-grass—are everywhere seen. Much of the fodder is employed on dairy stock, from which large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are obtained.

Large numbers of horned cattle are fattened, and annually exported to Poland and Galicia. But the superiority of Saxony is nowhere so apparent as in its sheep, the breed of which,

formed by careful crossing with the merino, was brought to such perfection as to create for them an eager demand in all countries where the improvement of the fleece was regarded as an object of importance. The other domestic animals deserving of notice are horses and swine, of both of which superior breeds are found. Poultry, particularly geese, are very numerous; the rearing of bees, once a very important branch of industry, has greatly declined; but that of silk-worms is still prosecuted with considerable success, particularly in the vicinity of Leipsic, Dresden, Zittau, &c. The great number of forests in Saxony naturally secures an abundance of game, and at one time bears and wolves were not uncommon; but the increase of population has so greatly diminished their numbers, that they are considered to be almost extirpated. Others of the larger kinds of game have also become scarce, but the smaller kinds continue to be numerous. The fishing in the lakes and rivers is tolerably productive, though scarcely equal to the consumption. Among the species of fish are shad, eels, salmon, carp, pike, and trout. In some of the streams, particularly the White Elster and its tributaries, good pearls are often found.

Mines.—The minerals of Saxony form, perhaps, the most important source of its wealth, and have long been worked with great success, and with a skill of which many other countries in Europe were contented to be only humble imitators. The metals comprehend almost every one of economical value, with the exception of quicksilver, which does not seem to be found at all, and gold, which is obtained only in very small quantities. Silver, found in connection both with copper and lead, is extracted annually, on an average, to the amount of 49,100 ounces. The principal localities where it is obtained are Freiberg, Annaberg, and Schneeberg. The copper and lead ores which yield it are of still greater value. The tin, iron, and cobalt mines are also of great importance, and, though in much smaller quantities, zinc, bismuth, and arsenic are worked to considerable advantage. The fuel necessary for the smelting and refining of these metals also exists in great abundance. Not only are the extensive forests, covering nearly a fourth part of the whole surface of the kingdom, made available for this purpose, and placed under a system of management in which science and practical knowledge are alike conspicuous, but numerous seams, both of lignite and coal, are found in various districts, and are worked to a considerable extent. Other minerals of value are alum, copperas, mountain-green, ochre, magnesia, fullers', potters', and porcelain-earth. In all, there are said to be above 500 mines in active operation. The quarries furnish in abundance granite, sienite, porphyry, basalt, roofing-slate, pavement, sandstone, limestone, and marble; and numerous beautiful crystals and pebbles, including in the former rubies, sapphires, garnets, topazes, &c., and in the latter jaspers, agates, and carnelians, are found both in the Erzgebirge and in the districts of Leipsic and Meissen. Mineralogical operations are remarkable not only for the magnificent scale on which they are carried on, but also for the consummate ability displayed; and not a few of the most eminent geologists of Europe willingly confess their obligations to the instructions which they have received in the mining schools of Saxony.

Manufactures.—The manufactures connected with the mining operations just referred to give employment to a very large proportion of the inhabitants; but there are several other branches of manufacture, in two of which—viz., woollen cloth and porcelain—the long-acknowledged superiority of Saxony to most other countries has only been recently called in question. The excellence of the former was partly owing to the fineness of the wool obtained from the improved breed of sheep; and hence, in every country where the Saxon broadcloths were permitted to enter the market, they commanded higher prices than could be obtained for similar native products. Much of the finer wools of Saxony being now exported in a raw state, the present woollen manufactures of this country have lost somewhat of their reputation for superior fineness. In regard to porcelain, the fame of the Saxons was well earned, because, in addition to the excellence of the articles produced, they had the merit of inventing, or rather re-inventing, the process. So long as they were able to keep the secret to themselves, the only competition to which they could be subjected was that of importation from the distant East, and a most lucrative trade was carried on. The Dresden china became famous over Europe; and many of its finer specimens were thought not unworthy of a place in the most celebrated collections of articles of *virtù*. The manufacture is now so successfully competed with in other countries, and has in consequence declined so much, that at present it can scarcely claim to be regarded as one of the great branches of national industry. Several other manufactures, however, previously unimportant, have advanced with astonishing rapidity. At the head of these is cotton, which not only employs numerous large factories, but is manufactured to a great extent by domestic looms.

The following table shows the number of spinning mills and spindles in the country at three different periods specified:—

Years.	Mills.	Fine Spindles.
1834	74	320,808
1845	116	474,978
1848	133	541,868

Other very important fabrics are linen, silk, and mixed goods; and in connection with them and the other tissues must be taken the vast number of worsted, flax, and fulling mills which are scattered over the country, and meet the eye at almost every turn. The other manufactures deserving of notice are lace, in which great numbers both of young and aged females, who might be unfit for other labors, find the means of subsistence; hosiery, wax-cloth, straw-plait, wooden wares, including furniture; machinery, chemical products, musical instruments, tobacco, chocolate, and chiccory; paper, types, and books.

Commerce, &c.—The trade, both external and internal, created by all these branches of manufacture, is necessarily very great. At the fairs of Leipsic alone, business to the amount of $45,000,000 is done. Its foundation was laid by the enlightened commercial policy which Saxony had the wisdom to pursue, when most other countries were strangers to it; and its continuance is secured by a careful attention, not only to remove every obstruction to trade, but to afford it new facilities. Among these may be mentioned the introduction of the railway system, which has brought Leipsic and Dresden into immediate connection, not only with the other leading towns of Saxony, but with the great trunk-lines which now traverse the whole, at least, of Central Europe, and the still more recent introduction of the electric telegraph.

Government.—The government of Saxony, as fixed by a constitution granted in 1831, and modified by the laws of March 31, 1849, and May 5, 1851, is a limited monarchy, in which the executive power is lodged solely in the crown, and the legislative power jointly in the crown and two chambers—a first and a second. The first chamber is composed of the princes of the royal family who have attained majority, the possessors of certain specified domains, certain individuals *ex officio*, 12 deputies chosen for life by the larger landed proprietors, and 10 individuals nominated for life by the king. The second chamber is composed of 20 members elected by the large landed proprietors, 25 elected by the towns, 25 by the peasantry, and 5 by the traders and artisans. For each member of the second chamber a substitute is chosen, to act in the case of his temporary absence or incapacity, or during the subsisting diet, in the event of his death. Justice is administered by three classes of courts, or courts of primary, secondary, and tertiary resort, (*erste, zweite*, and *dritte instanz.*) The first includes all the inferior courts of the kingdom, as *Justiz-Aemter, Königliche-gerichte, Stadt*, and *Patrimonial-gerichte;* the second consists of the four appeal courts, (*Appellations-gerichte,*) which hold their sittings at Dresden, Bautzen, Leipsic, and Zwickau, and have each jurisdiction within the four circles of the same name; the third is confined to the supreme court of Dresden, (*Ober-appellations gericht,*) whose jurisdiction includes all kinds of causes, and extends over the whole kingdom.

Religion, Education, &c.—Universal toleration is guaranteed to all religious creeds; but the only religious bodies specially recognised by the state are the Lutherans, (*Evangelisch-Protestantischer Cultus,*) who form nineteen-twentieths of the whole population, and have 35 dioceses, (*ephorien,*) 879 parishes, and 1199 churches; the Calvinists, (*Reformirter Cultus,*) who have only two parish churches and four ministers; and the Roman Catholics, who are under an apostolic vicar, have 14 parishes and 29 churches, and comprise the royal family among their adherents. At the head of the educational establishments of the kingdom is the University of Leipsic, which is one of the principal in Germany. Next to it, in order, are 7 gymnasia, situated in the principal towns, 11 normal schools, and a considerable number of upper, town, and grammar schools. For elementary education, one school at least is opened in every parish, and all the children between six and fourteen are understood to be in attendance. In 1849, of 315,185 children between the ages of six and fourteen, which the kingdom contained, 311,454, or 1 in 6 of the whole population, were actually attending school. By this means, Saxony has become one of the best-educated countries in Europe. The revenue in 1853-54 was $6,045,660, of which more than a third was raised from the rent of land and other crown-rights, and the remainder, in nearly equal proportions, by direct and indirect taxation. The expenditure was estimated to leave a small surplus. The amount of the debt at the close of 1852 was $31,230,000. The army is raised chiefly by conscription; all male citizens, with a few specified exceptions, being bound, on attaining their twentieth year, to serve for six years in the army, and three years in the reserve. The effective force amounts to 25,396 men. As the fourth member of the Germanic Confederation, Saxony has four votes in the *plenum*. Its contingent of men is 12,000.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Saxony is divided into the four circles (*kreisdirektionen*) of Dresden, Leipsic, Zwickau, and

Bautzen or Budissin, subdivided into bailiwicks. Their area and population are exhibited in the following table:—

Area and Population of Saxony in 1852.

Circles.	Area, in square miles.	Population in 1852.
Dresden	1650	507,705
Leipsic	1847	446,836
Zwickau	1916	793,657
Bautzen, or Budissin	974	297,744
Total	6917	1,937,882

History.—Saxony owes its name to the most ancient and distinguished of the nations of Germany. Not contented with their territories, though they reached from the Elder to the Rhine, they penetrated far into France, and, fitting out powerful naval armaments, ultimately made themselves masters of the far finer portion of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Saxony are said still to bear a remarkable resemblance, in person and manners, to those of the British island. The earliest existing records connected with the present kingdom belong to the tenth century, when Henry I., Margrave of Meissen, made considerable addition to his territories, which from that time came to be distinguished by the common name of Saxony. In 1422 Saxony became an electorate, in the person of Frederick the Brave, by whom the University of Leipsic was founded. Saxony was the cradle of the Reformation, which here successfully passed through the first years of a precarious existence, preparatory to its complete development, and the noble triumphs which it continued to achieve, till its sway was acknowledged by half the population of Europe. Its more recent history furnishes few incidents deserving of particular notice. It was erected into a kingdom in 1806 by Napoleon, who united to it the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815, by the Congress of Vienna. In this new arrangement, it was deprived of nearly a million of inhabitants. Still, even within its present limits, Saxony holds an important station among the German states, and possesses almost inexhaustible sources of prosperity, both in its natural resources, and in the industry and intelligence of its people.——Adj. and inhab. SAX'ON; (Fr. SAXON, sȧx'ŏn'; Sp. SAJON, sȧ-hŏn'; It. SASSONE, sȧs'so-nȧ; Ger. adj. SACHSISCH, sȧx'ish; inhab. SACHSE, sȧk'seh.)

SAX'ONY, PRU'SSIAN, a province of Prussia, nearly in its centre, between lat. 50° 27′ and 53° 5′ N., and lon. 9° 50′ and 15° 15′ E., having on the N.E. and E. the provinces of Brandenburg, West Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse-Cassel, and on the S. the duchies and kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt Dessau, Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and having many outlying detached districts. Area, 9828 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 1,781,300, of whom 1,661,613 were Protestants. The Harz, at the W. extremity, is a mountainous district; elsewhere the surface is level and watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, and Unstrut. The soil is among the most fertile in the Prussian dominions. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, and chicory are the principal products; vines are grown on the banks of the Saale and Elbe. Merino-sheep breeding is extensively carried on, and wool is a principal article of export. The province has coal, iron, salt, and copper mines. The principal manufactures are fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, and spirits. It is divided into the three governments of Magdeburg, Erfurt, and Merseburg. Capital, Magdeburg.

SAX'TEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SAX'THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SAX'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SAX'TON'S RIVER, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SAX'TONVILLE, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 6 miles S.W. of Flemington.

SAYANSK, a town of Siberia. See SAIANSK.

SAYANSKOI, mountains of Siberia. See SAIANSK.

SAY'BROOK, a post-township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the W. bank of Connecticut River, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Hartford, contains the village of Deep River. OLD SAYBROOK, bordering on Long Island Sound, was separated from this township in 1852. Pop. of Saybrook, about 1300; of Old Saybrook, 3000.

SAYBROOK, a post-township in the N.W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 4 miles from Ashtabula.

SAYDA, a town of Saxony. See SAIDA.

SAY'LORSBURG, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 112 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SAY'LORVILLE, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 125 miles W. of Iowa City.

SAYMBRUMBACUM, sim-brŭm'bȧ-kŭm (?) a town of British India, presidency, and 17 miles W. of Madras.

SAYN, sine, a village of Prussia, government, and 6 miles N. of Coblentz, at the confluence of the Brüchse and Saynbach. Pop. 1130.

SAYNY, sī'nee, a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, on the Memel, here joined by the Seyneczka, 18 miles E. of Suwalki. Pop. 3100. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

SAYPAN or SEYPAN, sī'pȧn', one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 19′ 44″ N., lon. 146° E., 12 miles in length, and having a good harbor on its W. side.

SAY'VILLE, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SAZAWA, sȧ-zȧ'wȧ, a river of Bohemia, after a W.N.W. course of 95 miles, joins the Moldau 12 miles S. of Prague.

SAZKA or SADSKA, sȧds'kȧ, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 2210.

SCAER, skȧ'nir', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Quimperlé. Pop. in 1852, 4204.

SCAFATI, skȧ-fȧ'tee, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, on the Sarno, 6 miles W. of Nocera. Pop. 3500.

SCAFELL, pronounced, and sometimes written SCAW'FELL, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 miles N.E. of Ravenglass, and having two summits respectively 3166 and 3092 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its E. side.

SCAFFOLD CONE, a post-office of Rock Castle co., Kentucky.

SCALA, skȧ'lȧ, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles W. of Salerno. Pop. 1400.

SCALA, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, on a height, 5 miles S.W. of Cariati. Pop. 1200.

SCALA, a town of Tuscany, 20 miles W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 1400.

SCALABIS. See SANTAREM.

SCALA NOVA, skȧ'lȧ no'vȧ, (anc. *Neapolis*,) a seaport town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Pop. 20,000. It stands on a slope rising from the sea. The principal edifices are mosques, khans, and public baths. It had formerly an active trade with Egypt and Salonica.

SCALA NOVA, GULF OF, is 45 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 20 miles. The island of Samos forms the most part of its S. coast.

SCALAPLANO, a village of Sardinia. See ESCALAPLANO.

SCAL'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SCALDASOLE, skal-dȧ-so'lȧ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina. P. 1048.

SCALDIS. See SCHELDT.

SCALD'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SCALEA, skȧ-lȧ'ȧ, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 23 miles W. of Cassano. Pop. 1500.

SCALE'BY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SCALENGHE, skȧ-lĕn'gȧ, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, and 7 miles E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3961.

SCALETTA, skȧ-lĕt'tȧ, a village of Sicily, on its E. coast, 13 miles S. of Messina. Pop. 1000.

SCAL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SCAL'LOWAY, a village of Scotland, co., and on the mainland of Shetland, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Lerwick. Pop. 450. It is neatly built, and was formerly a burgh, and the capital of Shetland. It has a good harbor.

SCAL'PA, an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the E. side of the Island of Skye, separated from it by a sound half a mile across. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. in 1861, 79.

SCALPA FLOW, a sea-basin among the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, South Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

SCAL'PAY, an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish of Harris, at the entrance of East Loch Tarbet. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. in 1851, 232.

SCALP LEVEL, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

SCAMANDER, or XANTHUS, (Turk. *Boonarbashi-soo*, boo'nar'bȧ'shee soo,) a river of the plain of Troy, in Asia Minor, rises at the village of Boonarbashi, immediately beneath the site of old Troy, flows N.W., expanding into numerous marshes, and enters the Ægean Sea and the Simois or Mender River by several channels, cut in very remote antiquity. Its source is in some springs, having a temperature of 63° or 64° Fahrenheit. This circumstance is supposed by some to have suggested the description by Homer, *Iliad* xxii. 149–152.

SCAM'BLESBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCAM'MONDEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SCAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCANDEROON. See ISKANDEROON.

SCANDIANO, skȧn-de-ȧ'no, a market-town of North Italy, duchy, and 12 miles S.W. of Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. 2400.

SCANDINAVIA, skan-de-nȧ've-ȧ, the classic name of the great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. See SWEDEN and NORWAY.

SCANFS, skȧnfs, a populous village of the Upper Engadine, in Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 29 miles S.E. of Chur

SCANIA, skā/ne-a, or SKANE, (Skåne,) sko/ne, an old province of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the lens of Malmö and Christianstad.

SCANNO, skān/no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 2000.

SCANNO, a village of Naples, Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles S.E. of Lake Fucino.

SCANSANO, skān-sā/no, a market-town of Tuscany, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 3000.

SCANTIC RIVER rises in the S. part of Massachusetts, and falls into the Connecticut River in Hartford county, Connecticut, about 7 miles N. of Hartford. It is a good mill-stream.

SCANZANO, skān-zā/no, a village of Naples, province of Naples, near Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2000.

SCAR, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, N. of Laragh. Height, 2105 feet.

SCARBA, skar/bā, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, off the N. end of the island of Jura. Length and breadth, 3 miles each. Height above the sea, 1500 feet.

SCARBOROUGH, skar/b'rūh, or skar/bur-rūh, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of York, in North Riding, on the S. slope of a headland extending into the North Sea; lat. of light-house 54° 17′ N., lon. 0° 23′ 5″ W., on the North Midland Railway, 37 miles N.E. of York. Pop. in 1851, 12,915. It consists of numerous streets, lighted with gas, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several elegant terraces, crescents, and isolated mansions. It has a town-hall, custom-house, jail, assembly-room, and theatre; several Established churches, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, Roman Catholics, &c.; a grammar, Lancasterian, national, and various other schools; several hospitals, and a sea-bathing infirmary for poor invalids, supported by subscription; a museum of zoology and natural history, a mechanics' institute, two public libraries, and a philosophical society. Scarborough is much frequented for sea-bathing, and for its mineral-waters, which have long been in repute. These last are obtained from springs on the sea-shore under a cliff, and are approached by a bridge resting on piers 75 feet high, and leading across a chasm 400 feet wide; they contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and are esteemed efficacious in stomach complaints. Scarborough harbor is the only port of any consequence on the E. coast between the Humber and Whitby, and is used as a place of shelter from the E. gales which prevail on this coast; the jaws confined at the entrance, it is easy of access, and safe and commodious within. The bay is protected on the N.E. by a high promontory, on the summit of which, 300 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of the celebrated castle of Scarborough. The port, to which the privilege of bonding was granted in 1581, is a member of that of Hull. It carries on a limited foreign trade, principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic; and a considerable trade in corn, butter, bacon, and salt-fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places on the coast. Registered shipping in 1847, 191 vessels, with an aggregate of 32,221 tons. Ship-building, rope and sailcloth making are carried on, but to a much less extent than formerly. The fishery, once a source of great profit to the town, has also declined, although there still exists here an establishment for curing herrings. The borough sends two members to Parliament.

SCARBOROUGH, the principal town of the West India Island of Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 miles N.E. of Milford. Lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 60° 30′ W.

SCAR/BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 1837.

SCARBOROUGH, a post office of Scriven co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Savannah.

SCARBOROUGH or GILBERT ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° and 3° N., and lon. 172° and 174° E., comprise Marshall, Matthews, Gilbert, and Charlotte Islands.

SCARBOROUGH, skar/bur-rūh, or LOS BUENOS JARDINES, loce bwā/noce nāā deo/nēs, a group of islands in the North Pacific, W. of the Marshall Archipelago. Lat. 27° 40′ N., lon. 151° 35′ E.

SCAR/CLIFF, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SCARDA, skar/dā, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, between the islands of Premuda and Isto.

SCARDIZZA, skar-dit/sā, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, 3 miles W. of Pago.

SCARDONA, skar-de/nā, or SCRADIN, skrā-deen/, a decayed town of Dalmatia, 6 miles N.N.E. of Sebenico, on the right bank of the Kerka. Pop. 1200. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important place. Under the Romans it was the capital of the province of Liburnia.

SCARDONA. See ISOLA GROSSA.

SCARENA, skā-rā/nā, a town of the Sardinian States, 10 miles N.N.E. of Nice, on the Paglione. Pop. 1856.

SCARIFF or SCARA, skah/ra, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 2½ miles S.W. of Hog's Head.

SCARIFF, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Scariff, 8 miles N.N.W. of Killaloe. Pop. 500.

SCARISBRICK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SCARLE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCARLE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SCARMAGNO, skar-mān/no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, about 7 miles S.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1012.

SCARNAFIGI, skar-nā-fee/jee, or SCARNAFIGGI, skar-nā-fid/jee, a market-town of Piedmont, province, and 5 miles N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2854.

SCARNING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglican Railway, 2 miles W.S.W. of East Dereham.

SCARP or SCAR/PA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss 1000 feet high, and 3 miles long. Pop. in 1851, 145.

SCARPANTO, skar/pān-to, (anc. *Carpathos.*) an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 24 miles S.W. of Rhodes. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. The surface is mountainous; iron and marble are the principal products. It has several harbors, the largest, Porto-Grande, being on its W. side. At its N. extremity is the village of Scarpanto.

SCARPE, skarp, a navigable river of France, rises in the department of Pas-de-Calais, flows E. past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne on the frontier of Belgium. Length, 25 miles.

SCARPERIA, skar-pā-ree/ā, or SCARPERIA DI MUGELLO, skar-pā-ree/ā dee moo-jel/lo, a small town of Tuscany, province, and 16 miles N.E. of Florence.

SCAR/RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

SCARS/DALE, a village of Scarsdale township, Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 22 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. of the township, 342.

SCAR/THO, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCAT/ARY, an islet of British North America, off the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton; lat. 45° N., lon. 59° 41′ W. Length, from E. to W., 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

SCAW/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

SCAWFELL. See SCAFELL.

SCAW/TON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SCEAUX, so, a town of France, department of Seine, 4 miles S. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1960. Colbert erected here a château, which was destroyed during the first revolution.

SCERAI, skēr/nee, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 7 miles W. of Il-Vasto. Pop. 2000.

SCEY-SUR-SAONE, sā sūr sōn, a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 9 miles W.N.W of Vesoul. Pop. 1800.

SCHAAFHEIM, shāf/hīme, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1338.

SCHAAFSTADT, shāf/stādt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1900.

SCHABLIN, a village of Austria. See JOSEPHSDORF.

SCHADRINSK,* a town of Russia. See SHADRINSK.

SCHAERBEEK, sāā/bāk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, in the immediate neighborhood N.N.E., and properly only a suburb of Brussels. It contains a great number of fine mansions of recent date, and two churches, one of which is a splendid modern edifice. Pop. 4550.

SCHAFA, shāf/fā, or SCHAFFERN, shāf/fern, a market-town of Moravia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1243.

SCHAFFEN, shāf/fen, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Demer, 34 miles N.E. of Brussels. P. 1631.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, shāff how/zen, (Fr. *Schaffouse*, shāf-fooz/; L. *Scaphusia.*) the northernmost canton of Switzerland, wholly N. of the Rhine, which separates it from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau, and enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 116 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 35,278, nearly all Protestants. The surface is undulating. Soil fertile, and frequently more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. The transit trade is important, and the capital town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between South Germany and Switzerland. The principal towns are Schaffhausen and Neukirchen. The government is democratic, consisting of a grand council or legislative body of 74 members, chosen by the male inhabitants not under legal incapacity; and the petty or executive council, composed of 24 members of the grand council, and presided over by a burgomaster, who is elected annually. This canton joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the above canton is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, 23 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. in 1850, 7710. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height, on the site of

* It should be remarked that the names of places in Africa and Asia, as well as most of those in Eastern Europe, beginning with SCH will generally be found in this work under the head of SH. This general remark may serve to guide the inquirer in those cases in which references are not given. In a few instances, however, names of this class will more properly be placed under ZH, as SCHISDRA ZHIZDRA, in which case a reference will be given. See PREFACE, page 4.

an ancient Roman fortress. The houses are antiquated and of curious architecture; principal edifice, the minster, a large cathedral, founded in 1052. It has a college, and a town library containing the collection of books which belonged to the historian Müller, a native of Schaffhausen; manufactures of cotton stuffs, files, and cutlery. It communicates daily by diligences with Zurich, Bern, Freiburg, Stuttgart, and Ulm, and by steamers with Constance.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, FALLS OF, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles S.S.W. of the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

SCHAFFOUSE. See SHAFFHAUSEN.

SCHAGEN, skâ'ghen, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 11 miles N. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1885.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, 21 miles N.N.E. of Albany. The village is situated on the Albany Northern Railroad, and on the Hoosic River, which here affords water-power. It contains 3 or 4 churches, numerous stores, and several cotton factories and mills. P. of the township, 3290.

SCHALE, shâ'leh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles N. of Münster, on the Aue. Pop. 1570.

SCHALKAU, shâl'kŏw, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Itz, 7 miles N.W. of Coburg. Pop. 1037.

SCHALKOWITZ, ALT, âlt shâl'ko-wits', a village of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1740.

SCHALKWYK or SCHALKWIJK, skâlk'wik, a village of Holland, province, and 8 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 789.

SCHALL, shâl, or SCHAAL, shâl, a lake of North Germany, partly in the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, and partly in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, about 9 miles in length from N. to S., by 2 miles in breadth.

SCHAMAKHI, Russia. See SHAMAKA.

SCHANCK (shank) MOUNT, a conspicuous table-shaped hill of South Australia, near the coast, in lat. 37° 55′ S., lon. 139° 49′ E. It rises from a comparatively level country at an abrupt angle 800 or 900 feet in height, and has on its summit three distinct craters. Basalt, lava, and other volcanic products are scattered on and around it.

SCHANDAU, shân'dŏw, a town of Saxony, 21 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. 1633.

SCHANK'S (shanks) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0° 25′ S., lon. 163° E.

SCHARDING, (Schärding,) or SCHEERDING, shair'ding, a town of Upper Austria, circle of Inn, 8 miles S.S.W. of Passau, on the Inn. Pop. 3500. It is defended by a strong castle, and was bombarded by the French in 1809.

SCHARDITZ, shar'dits, or SARDICE, sar-dit'sâ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1138.

SCHARNITZ, shar'nits, (anc. *Scarlia* or *Porta Claudia?*) a village and pass in the Tyrol, 10 miles N.W. of Innspruck, and the scene of combat between the French and Tyrolese in 1809.

SCHASSBURG, (Schässburg,) shêss'bŏŏrg, a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, capital of a county, on the Great Kökel, 24 miles E.S.E. of Neumarkt. Pop. 6250. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former fortified. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of woollens and linens, and an extensive trade.

SCHAT-EL-ARAB or SCHAT-UL-ARAB. See SHAT-EL-ARAB.

SCHATSK, a town of Russia. See SHATSK.

SCHATTAU, shât'tŏw, or SATOW, sâ'tov, a market-town of Moravia, 5 miles S.S.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1716.

SCHATTER, shât'ter, a river of Baden, after a course of 36 miles, joins the Kinzig at Kehl.

SCHATTER, a river of Bavaria, rises near the village of Wellheim, flows E.S.E., and joins the Danube on the left a little above Ingolstadt. Total course, about 27 miles.

SCHATULGA, a village of Muscogee co., Georgia, on the Muscogee Railroad, 10 miles from Columbus.

SCHATZLAR, shâts'lar, BERNSTADT, or BÄRNSTADT, bêrn'stât, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1073.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, shŏwm'bŏŏrg lip'peh, a principality of North-western Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Detmold. Area, 207 square miles. Pop. 30,226. The surface is hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N., where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 22,000 acres. The principal river is the Weser. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, and employed in agricultural industry, coal-mines, and the manufactures of linens. The principal towns are Bückeburg, the capital, and Stadthagen. Public revenue in 1852, 93,600 dollars. The state is free from debt.

SCHAWAT, a town of Asia. See SHAWAT.

SCHAZK, a town of Russia. See SHATSK.

SCHEEMDA, skâm'dâ, or SCHEEMDER, skâm'der, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 3439.

SCHEER, shair, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 4 miles E.S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 962.

SCHEIBENBERG, shî'ben-bêrg', a village of Saxony, 5 miles E. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1836. It has manufactures of lace; and valuable silver, cobalt, tin, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHEIDECK, shî'dêk, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 8 miles S. of Brienz. Height above the sea, 6473 feet.

SCHEIDECK, LESSER, or WENGERN ALP, vên'ghern âlp, a mountain S.W. of the above, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

SCHEKI, a town of Russia. See SHEKI.

SCHELDE, a river of Europe. See SCHELDT.

SCHELDERODE, skêl'deh-ro'deh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 7 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1063.

SCHELDEWINDEKE, skêl'deh-vîn'dâ'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Molinbeek, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1000.

SCHELDT, skêlt, often pronounced shêld, (Dutch, *Schelde*, skêl'deh; Fr. *Escaut*, ês'kô'; Sp. *Escalda*, ês-kâl'dâ; anc. *Scaldis*,) a river of Europe, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows N.E. through the department of Nord, and the Belgian provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. and enters the North Sea, in the Dutch province of Zeeland, by two mouths, the East and West Scheldt, which enclose the two islands of Beveland and Walcheren. Total course, 200 miles; at its mouths it is from 2½ to 3½ leagues across. In its lower part it traverses a flat country, and its banks are fenced by dykes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Darme from the W., and the Dender and Rupel from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout, and connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium, and it is of high commercial importance.

SCHELESTADT, shâ'lês'tât', (Ger. pron. shêl'es-tât',) a fortified town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the left bank of the Ill, and on the Strasbourg and Basel (Bâle) Railway, 26 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop in 1852, 10,365. It was fortified by Vauban, and is naturally strong from being surrounded by marshes. It has manufactures of woollen hosiery, calicoes, brass and iron wire, paper, and earthenwares.

SCHELETAU or SCHELLETAU, shêl'leh-tŏw', a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1099.

SCHELIKOF or SCHELIKOW. See SHELIGOV.

SCHELKLINGEN, shêlk'ling-en, a walled town of Würtemberg, 12 miles W. of Ulm. Pop. 1069.

SCHELLE, skêl'leh, a village of Belgium, province, and 7 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1365.

SCHELLEBELLE, skêl'leh-bêl'leh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1868.

SCHELLENBERG, shêl'len-bêrg', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the declivity of a height, crowned by the castle of Augustusberg, 8 miles E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1406.

SCHELLENBERG, a village of Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Here, in 1764, Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

SCHELLENDORF, shêl'len-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, and the scene of an engagement between the French and Prussian cavalry in 1813.

SCHELLING, an island, Netherlands. See TER-SCHELLING.

SCHELLING, WESTER, vêss'ter shêl'ling, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the extreme S.W. extremity of the island of Ter-Schelling. Pop. 1569.

SCHELLSBURG, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Bedford to Pittsburg, 9 miles W. of Bedford. Pop. in 1850, 360; in 1853, about 500.

SCHEMACHI, a town of Asiatic Russia. See SHAMAKA.

SCHEMNITZ, shêm'nits, (Hun. *Selmecz Banya*, shêl'mêts' bân'yôh',) a mining town of North Hungary, co. of Honth, on the Schemnitz, 2300 feet above the sea, 45 miles N.N.E. of Gran. Lat. 48° 27′ N., lon. 18° 58′ E. Pop., including 6 suburbs, 19,000. It has a school of mining, founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa, and having 200 students. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, and furnish considerable quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with each other, offering in their whole extent a subterranean passage of nearly 3½ miles long. Below the mines is the adit of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Schemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 miles, and so constructed that it may be used either as a canal or railway.

SCHENDELBEKE, skên'del-bâ'keh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dender, near the road from Grammont to Alost, 24 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1165.

SCHENDITZ, shên'dits, a town of Prussian Saxony, government, and 9 miles E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2040.

SCHENECTADY, skên-êk'ta-de, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 190 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, by which and its tributaries, with the head branches of Norman's Kill, it is

chiefly drained. These streams afford some water-power. The surface is generally uneven, and in the S. part hilly. The alluvial flats along the Mohawk are very fertile; and on the uplands the soil is usually a light sandy loam. This county is traversed by the Erie Canal, and by several railroads named in the ensuing article. Organized in 1809, having previously formed part of Albany county. Capital, Schenectady. Pop. 20,554.

SCHENECTADY, a thriving city, capital of Schenectady co., New York, on the right bank of Mohawk River, and on both sides of the Erie Canal, 16 miles N.W. of Albany. Lat. 42° 48′ N., lon. 73° 55′ W. It is the seat of Union College, founded in 1795, and of the Schenectady Lyceum and Academy, with about 200 pupils. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 9 or 10 denominations, a city-hall, 3 banks, a market house, a savings institution, and several newspaper offices. The buildings of Union College occupy an elevated site a short distance E. of the city, in the midst of spacious and handsomely ornamented grounds. The principal edifices are each 200 feet long and 4 stories high. The institution is in a very flourishing condition, and in 1854 had 8 professors, 225 students, and 15,000 volumes in its library. Number of alumni, 2795. The prosperity of Schenectady has been greatly promoted by the construction of the Albany and Schenectady, the Utica and Schenectady, the Troy and Schenectady, and the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroads, for all of which it is the terminus; and also by the establishment of lines of packet-boats on the canal. It is now the chief point of embarkation for all persons proceeding West by this channel of communication. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, Schenectady was the principal entrepôt of the trade between the Hudson and the West. In consequence of the falls in the Mohawk below this point, goods had to be transported to Albany in wagons over the turnpike, which even at that date had become the greatest thoroughfare between the Hudson and the West. By the opening of the above lines of communication, the cost of transportation has been reduced nearly nine-tenths, and the amount of merchandise and travel which now passes through the city is almost incalculable. The cars, on leaving, cross the Mohawk and Erie Canal by a bridge nearly 1000 feet long. Schenectady has important manufactures of flour, ironware, machinery, leather, cotton goods, &c. It is one of the oldest settlements in the state, the Dutch having established a trading post here in 1620. The first grant of land was made in 1661. In February, 1690, the town, consisting of about 60 houses and a church, was burned, and many of the inhabitants were massacred by a party of French and Indians. It was again taken in the French war of 1748, and about 70 persons put to death. Incorporated as a city in 1798. Pop. in 1840, 6784; in 1850, 8921.

SCHENKLENGSFELD, shĕnk′lĕngs-fĕlt′, a market-town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 6 miles S.E. of Hersfeld, on the Salza. Pop. 1341.

SCHENNIS, shĕn′nis, or SCHANIS, (Schänis,) shä′nis, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Linth. Pop. 1744.

SCHEPDAEL, skĕp′dăl′, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1561.

SCHEPPACH, shĕp′päk, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia. Pop. 1004.

SCHEPPENSTEDT, a town, Germany. See Schöppenstedt.

SCHERMBECK, shĕrm′bĕk, or SCHERRENBECK, shĕr′ren bĕk′, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 10 miles N.N.E. of Dinslaken. Pop. 833.

SCHERMEISEL, shĕr′mī′sel, a market-town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 12 miles N.N.E. of Sternberg. Pop. 784.

SCHERPENZEEL, sher′pen-zāl′, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 17 miles W.N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1156.

SCHERVILLER, shĕr′veel′lair′, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 3 miles N.W. of Schélestadt. Pop. in 1852, 2836.

SCHESKEJEW, a town of Russia. See Sheskejew.

SCHESSLITZ or SCHOSSLITZ, (Schösslitz,) shĕss′lits, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 9 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1034.

SCHEUREN, shoi′ren, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, near Elberfeld. Pop. 1426.

SCHEVENINGEN, skā′ven-ing′ĕn, or SCHEVINGEN, skĕv′ing-en, a fashionable watering-place of the Netherlands, province of East Holland, on the North Sea, 2 miles N.W. of the Hague. Pop. 3000.

SCHIALKOWITZ, she-äl′ko-vĭts′, or SIALKOWICE, se-äl-ko-veet′sä, (Ali, ĭlt, and Nau, noi,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1726.

SCHIAVI, ske-ä′vee, a small town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 24 miles S.S.W. of Il Vasto.

SCHIAVI, a small town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 4 miles S.S.E. of Sora.

SCHIE, skee, a river of the Netherlands, flows into the Meuse, below Schiedam.

SCHIEDAM, skee-dăm′, (i. e. "the dam of the Schie,") a town and river-port of the Netherlands, province of East Holland, on the Schie, an affluent of the Meuse (Maas,) 4 miles W. of Rotterdam, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 51° 55′ N., lon. 4° 24′ E. The town is regularly built, has broad streets, many good-looking houses, and numerous canals, one of which unites the Schie with the Meuse, and presents on its banks a pleasant promenade, named the Plantsadje. It was formerly fortified, but of its four gates only the remains of one now exist; and along the site of the walls stand 17 elegant stone corn and malt mills. The chief edifices and institutions are the town-hall, the exchange, esteemed the finest building in the town, the Doelen or gathering-place, the Musis Sacrum, an elegant concert-hall, 2 Reformed churches, and Lutheran, Dissenting, Roman Catholic, and Jansenist churches. Latin, drawing, commercial, and many other schools, a public library, a physical and a musical society, and numerous hospitals for the sick, for orphans, aged men and women, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of Schiedam include copper and iron castings, white-lead and litharge, linen-weaving and flax-spinning, vinegar-works, breweries, rope-walks, and building-yards; but the article for which it is most noted is gin or Hollands, usually known by its own name, Schiedam, for the manufacture of which and other spirituous liquors, there are 170 distilleries in the town and its vicinity. Large numbers of hogs are fattened in the town on the refuse of the distilleries. Besides the trade in gin, Schiedam has a considerable commerce in grain and coals. In 1851 there arrived 243 vessels, (tons, 56,921;) and there departed 242 vessels, (tons, 41,505.) Pop. in 1850, 12,734.

SCHIEDAM (ske-dăm′) ISLANDS, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, 90 miles N. of Flores.

SCHIEFELBEIN, a town of Prussia. See Schivelbein.

SCHIERLING, sheer′ling, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on an island formed by the Gross Laber, 5 miles N.W. of Pfuffenberg. Near it, on April 20, 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

SCHIERMONNIK-OOG, skeer′mon-nik-ōg′, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 10 miles E. of Ameland. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 862, engaged in fishing.

SCHIERS, sheers, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in a fertile district on the Landquhart, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chur (Coire.) Pop. 1573.

SCHIERSTEIN, sheer′stine, a village of Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 miles S.S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1000.

SCHIEVELBEIN or SCHIEFELBEIN, shee′fel-bīne′, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles S.W. of Köslin, on the Rega. Pop. 3060.

SCHIFFERSTADT, shif′fer-stăt′, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles N.N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2991. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

SCHIHALLION, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S.E. of Kinloch-Rannoch. Elevation, 3564 feet.

SCHILDA, shil′dä, or SCHILDAU, shil′dŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1035.

SCHILDBERG, shilt′bĕrg, (Polish, *Ostrzeszow*, ost-zhä′shov,) a town of Prussian Poland, 83 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1975.

SCHILDBERG. See Schimberg.

SCHILDBERG, or SSIMPERK, sim′pĕrk, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 36 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1790.

SCHILDE, skil′dĕh, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Great Schyn. Pop. 1048.

SCHILDESCHE, shil′dĕsh-eh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Aa. Pop. 2530.

SCHILDKROTEN INSELN. See Gallapagos.

SCHILLERSDORF, shil′lers-dorf′, a village of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 9 miles W. of Neu-Strelitz.

SCHILLERSLAGE, shil′ler-slä′gheh, a village of North Germany, in Hanover, landdrostei of Lüneburg, S. of Celle.

SCHILLING (shil′ling) LAKE, in East Prussia, 4 miles E. of Osterode, 8 miles in length by 1 mile in width.

SCHILPARIO, skil-pä′re-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 24 miles N. of Clusone. Pop. 1460.

SCHILTACH, shil′täk, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 miles S.S.W. of Freudenstadt. Pop. 1526.

SCHILTERN, shil′tern, a market-town of Moravia, circle, and 11 miles N.W. of Znaym.

SCHILTIGHEIM, shil′tig-hīme′, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 1 mile N. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 3349.

SCHIMBERG, shim′bĕrg, or SCHILDBERG, shilt′bĕrg, a market-town of Moravia, 34 miles N.W. of Olmutz. P. 1790.

SCHINTZNACH or SCHINZNACH, shints′näk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 4 miles S.W. of Brugg. Pop. 1430. The Schintznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland, and the great bath-house contains 160 baths, 360 beds and saloons, in which 600 persons frequently dine together. The visitors are mostly French. The waters are saline, and have a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit.

SCHINUSA. See SKINO.

SCHINVELD, skin'vĕld, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 15 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 828.

SCHIO, skee'o, a town of Austrian Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 6600. It has manufactures of woollens, and near it are lead and iron mines.

SCHIPPENBEIL, ship'pen-bīle', a town of East Prussia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2600.

SCHIRAS. See SHEERAZ.

SCHIRGISWALDE, sheer'ghis-vĕl'deh, a town of Saxony, 6 miles S. of Bautzen, on the Spree. Pop. 1600.

SCHIRMECK, sheer'mĕk', a village of France, department of Vosges, 18 miles N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. 1490.

SCHIRWAN or SCHIRVAN. See SHIRVAN.

SCHIRWIND or SCHIRWINDT, sheer'vĭnt, a river of Prussia, rises in Poland, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Prussian territories, after a course of about 50 miles, joins the Szeszuppe.

SCHIRWIND or SCHIRWINDT, a frontier town of East Prussia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1400.

SCHITOMIR. See ZHITOMEER.

SCHIZDRA, a town of Russia. See ZHIZDRA.

SCHKEUDITZ, shkoi'dits, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 12 miles S.E. of Halle, on the Magdeburg Railway. Pop. 2700.

SCHKLOV, a town of Russia. See SHKLOV.

SCHKOLEN, (Schkölen,) shkö'len, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1610.

SCHKOPAU, shko'pow, a village of Prussian Saxony, N. of Merseburg, on the Saale.

SCHLACKENWALD, shlăk'ken-vält', or SLAWKOW, slăv'kov, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.E. of Elbogen. P. 3500.

SCHLACKENWERTH, shlăk'ken-vĕrt', or OSTROV, os'trov, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E of Elbogen. P. 1276.

SCHLADEN, shlä'den, a village of Hanover, 27 miles E.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the Oker, and on the Brunswick Railway. Pop. 800.

SCHLADMING, shlăd'ming, a mining village of Styria, 34 miles W.S.W. of Rottenmann. Pop. 900.

SCHLAN, shlän, or SLANY, slä'nee, a walled town of Bohemia, 20 miles N.W. of Prague. Pop. 4180.

SCHLANGENBAD, shläng'en-bät', a spa of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 6 miles W.N.W. of Wiesbaden. It has warm saline baths, with good accommodations for visitors.

SCHLANGENBERG, shläng'en-bĕrg', a mining town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, enclosed by ramifications of the Altai, 170 miles S.S.W. of Barnaul. Pop. 4500.

SCHLANSTADT, shlän'stätt, a village of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1420.

SCHLAPANITZ, shlä'pä-nits', or LOPENITZ, lo'peh-nits', a market-town of Moravia, 6 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1273.

SCHLAWE, shlä'veh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin, on the Wipper. Pop. 3450.

SCHLEGEL, shlä'ghel, a village of Prussian Silesia, 47 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1795.

SCHLEI or SCHLESWIGER FIORD. See SLEY, THE.

SCHLEIDEN, shlī'den, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 600.

SCHLEISHEIM, shlīs'hime, a royal castle of the King of Bavaria, 9 miles N. of Munich.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE, shlī'sing-er-vill, a post-village in Polk township, Washington co., Wisconsin, 33 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 3 hotels, 1 tannery, and 1 church. Pop. 125.

SCHLEITHAL, shlī'täl', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, arrondissement of Wissembourg. Pop. 2213.

SCHLEITHEIM, shlīt'hime, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles N.W. of Schaffhausen, near the foot of the Randen. Pop. 2289.

SCHLEITZ or SCHLEIZ, shlits, a town of Central Germany, capital of principality Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wiesenthal, 24 miles S.W. of Gera. Pop. 4850. Principal edifices, the palace, a college, and normal school. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, and beer. Near it are Luisenthal and Heinrichsruhe, summer residences of the prince.

SCHLESIEN, a province of Prussia. See SILESIA.

SCHLESWIG. See SLESWICK.

SCHLETTAU, shlĕt'tow, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E.S.E. of Grünhain. Pop. 1838.

SCHLEUSINGEN, shloi'sing-en, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles W.S.W. of Erfurt, on the Schleuse. Pop. 3250. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens, hosiery, white-lead, and paper.

SCHLIEBEN, shlee'ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.E. of Torgau. Pop. 1381.

SCHLIENGEN, shleen'ghen, or SCHLING'EN, a market-town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles S.S.W. of Müllheim. Pop. 1121. In 1796 the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles.

SCHLIERBACH, shleer'bäk, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 6 miles W.S.W. of Goppingen. Pop. 1781.

SCHLIERBACH, or MARIENSAAL, mä-ree'en-säl, (L. *Aula Beatæ Virginis,*) a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun, in the valley of Krems, on the left bank of the Danube, about 17 miles S.W. of Steyer, with a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1371, as a nunnery and a hospital. Pop. 1438.

SCHLIERSTADT, shleer'stätt, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Buchen. Pop. 1020.

SCHLITZ, shlits, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on an affluent of the Fulda, 40 miles E.N.E. of Giessen, with a castle and park. P. 3217.

SCHLOCHAU, shlo'kow, or SCHLOCHOW, shlo'kov, a town of West Prussia, 65 miles W. of Marienwerder. P. 2200.

SCHLOPPE, shlop'peh, or SCZLOPPA, shlop'pä, a town of West Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Deutsch-Krone, with a Jewish school. Pop. 1693.

SCHLOSSBERG, a town of Transylvania. See DEVA.

SCHLOSS VIPPACH, shloss vip'pak, a market-town of Saxe-Weimar, 12 miles W.N.W. of Weimar, on the Vippach. Pop. 1171.

SCHLOTHEIM, shlot'hime, a market-town of Germany, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rottar, 13 miles S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1287.

SCHLOTTENAU, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLUCKENAU.

SCHLUCHTERN, (Schlüchtern,) shlüz'tern, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 2220.

SCHLUCKENAU, shlöök'keh-now', SCHLOTTENAU, shlot'teh-now', or SLUKEKOW, sloo'keh-nov', a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 3103.

SCHLUSSELBURG, (Schlüsselburg,) shlüs'sel-böörg', a fortified town of Russia, government, and 21 miles E. of St. Petersburg, on an island in the Neva, where it emerges from Lake Ladoga. Pop. 3100. It is mostly built of wood, but has a strong castle, an imperial palace, and an important trade with the capital.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1230.

SCHLUSSELFELD, shlüs'sel-fĕlt', a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.W. of Bamberg. P. 662.

SCHMADRIBACH, shmä'dre-bäk', a waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 7 miles S. of Lauterbrunnen.

SCHMALKALDEN, shmäl'käl'den, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, capital of a detached district between Saxe-Gotha and Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmalkalde and Stille, 11 miles N. of Meiningen. Pop. 5478. It is enclosed by double walls, and has 3 suburbs, 2 castles, Reformed and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, and numerous other schools, and manufactures of hosiery, white-lead, and paper, and in the vicinity are iron and steel forges, and salt-works. A famous league of the Protestant sovereigns of Germany was formed here in 1531.

SCHMALKALDEN, (KLEIN, klīn, or "LITTLE,") a village of Germany, N.E. of Meiningen, partly belonging to Saxe-Gotha.

SCHMALLENBERG, shmäl'len-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 950.

SCHMIEDEBERG, shmee'deh-bĕrg', a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3700. It has a Lutheran high school, and manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, and tobacco.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Germany, Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2949.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a market-town of Saxony, 14 miles S.W. of Pirna. Pop. 440.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a village of Bohemia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 2712.

SCHMIEDEFELD, shmee'deh-fĕlt', a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 27 miles S.S.W. of Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest. Pop. 1560.

SCHMIEDEFELD, a village of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Bautzen, North Stolpen.

SCHMIEGEL, shmee'ghel, (written also SZMIGEL and SZMYGIEL,) a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2845.

SCHMIEHEIM, shmee'hime, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1051.

SCHMOLLN, shmöln, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 miles S.W. of Altenburg. P. 3516.

SCHMOLNITZ, shmöl'nits, (Hun. *Szomolnok,* so'mol'nok',) a mining town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, 21 miles S.S.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 4139. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur in its vicinity.

SCHMOTTSEIFEN, shmott'sī'fen, or SCHMUCKSEIFEN, shmöök'sī-fen, a village of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3020.

SCHNAIT, shnīt, a village of Würtemberg, 10 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1989.

SCHNAITHEIM, shnīt'hime, a village of Würtemberg, on the Brenz. Pop. 1472.

SCHNAITTACH, shnīt'täk, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 13 miles N.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1485.

SCHNECKSVILLE, shnĕks'vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

SCHNEEBERG, shnä'bĕrg, ("snow mountain,") a moun-

tain of Germany, in the Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Glatz.

SCHNEEBERG, a mountain of Germany, in Lower Austria, 40 miles S.W. of Vienna.

SCHNEEBERG, a mountain of Germany, in Bavaria, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 miles N.E. of Baireuth.

SCHNEEBERG, shnā'bĕrg, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 20 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 7170. It has manufactures of gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus, and in its vicinity, valuable mines of silver, cobalt, iron, &c., in which many of its population are engaged.

SCHNEEBERG, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, near Schönsee.

SCHNEEKOPPE, shnā'kop'pĕh, ("snow-top,") or RIESENKOPPE, ree'sĕn-kop'pĕh, ("giant-top,") a mountain belonging to the Riesengebirge, on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, 12 miles S. of Hirschberg. It is the culminating point of the chain, and the highest peak of North Germany, having a height of 5394 feet.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL, (Schneidemühl,) shnī'dĕh-mül', a town of Prussian Poland, 54 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Küddow. Pop. 4150. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, lace, hosiery, and leather.

SCHNEIDLINGEN, shnīt'ling-ĕn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1010.

SCHNELLEWALDE, shnĕll'ĕ-väl'dĕh, a village of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 2525.

SCHNEY, shnī, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, near the Main. Pop. 1003.

SCHOA, a country of Abyssinia. See SHOA.

SCHODAC, sko-dak', a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. 3509.

SCHODAC CENTRE, a post-village in the above township.

SCHODAC DEPOT, Rensselaer co., New York, on the Western Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Albany.

SCHODAC LANDING, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson River, 12 miles below Albany. The Hudson River Railroad passes through it. Pop. 400.

SCHŒNBACH. See SCHÖNBACH, and so for all other German names with the prefix of SCHŒN.

SCHŒNBRUNN. See SCHÖNBRUNN.

SCHŒNECK, shĕn'ĕk, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SCHOFTLAND, shof'länt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Suren, 6 miles S. of Aarau. Its inhabitants manufacture ribands and other silk goods.

SCHOHARIE, sko-hăr'ĕes, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Schoharie Creek, which intersects it, and by Cobleskill and Catskill Creeks, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part mountainous, the Catskill Range passing through the county. The alluvial flats along the river are very rich and productive; in the more elevated portions the soil is better adapted to grazing. Iron-ore, water-limestone, and sandstone are found; the Sharon Sulphur Springs, in the N.W. part, are somewhat celebrated. The county is intersected by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, now in course of construction. Organized in 1795, having been formed out of portions of Albany and Otsego counties, and named from the Schoharie Creek. Capital, Schoharie. Pop. 33,548.

SCHOHARIE, a post-village and township, capital of Schoharie county, on a creek of the same name, and on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 30 miles W. of Albany. The village is pleasantly situated on the right or E. bank of the creek, and contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills. Pop. 2588.

SCHOHARIE CREEK, rises in the E. part of Greene co., New York, and after flowing through Schoharie county, enters the Mohawk in Montgomery county.

SCHOKEN or SCHOKKEN, shok'kĕn, a town of Prussian Poland, 21 miles N.N.E. of Posen.

SCHOK'LAND, skok'länt, an island of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, in the Zuyder-Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length, 4 miles. Pop. 695.

SCHOLLVILLE, a small village of Clarke co., Kentucky.

SCHÖMBERG, shöm'bĕrg, or SCHÖNBERG, shön'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 4548.

SCHÖMBERG, a town of Silesia. See SCHÖNBERG.

SCHÖMBERG, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 6 miles N.E. of Rottweil. Pop. 1661.

SCHÖN or *SCHŒN*, a German word signifying "handsome" or "beautiful," forming the prefix of numerous names in Central Europe.

SCHÖNACH, shö'năk, a village of Southwest Germany, in Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 2 miles N.W. of Tryberg. P. 910.

SCHÖNAICH, shö'nīk, a village of Southwest Germany, in Würtemberg, 4 miles S.E. of Boblingen.

SCHÖNAU, shö'nöw, a town of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 5 miles E.N.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1700.

SCHÖNAU, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 16 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 947.

SCHÖNAU, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 17 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 2050.

SCHÖNAU, a village of Saxony, 6 miles W.N.W. of Zittau.

SCHÖNBACH, shön'băk, or MITTEL-SCHÖNBACH, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles W. of Elbogen. Pop. 2488.

SCHÖNBACH, a village of Baden, circle of Lake, N.W. of Urach.

SCHÖNBACH, shön'băk, (OBER, o'bĕr, and NIEDER, nee'dĕr,) a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, near Löbau. Pop. 1459.

SCHÖNBACH, a village of Bohemia, about 6 miles from Gabel. Pop. 1099.

SCHÖNBERG, shön'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Maurin, 11 miles S.E. of Lubeck. P. 1826.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 48 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. Pop. 1310.

SCHÖNBERG, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 10 miles E.N.E. of Kiel.

SCHÖNBERG, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 7 miles S. of Innspruck.

SCHÖNBORN, shön'born, (ALT, ält, and NEU, noi,) a village of Bohemia, about 3 miles from Rumburg, on the Sterkelberg. Pop. 1751.

SCHÖNBRUNN or SCHŒNBRUNN, shĕn'brōōn or shön'brōōnn, ("Beautiful Fountain,") an imperial palace in Lower Austria, 1½ miles S.W. of Vienna, and having attached to it a menagerie, and the finest botanic garden in Germany; also, artificial fountains, &c. It is the usual summer residence of the imperial family. Adjacent to it is a village.

SCHÖNBRUNN, shön'brōon, a village of Bohemia, about 4 miles from Policzka. Pop. 1694.

SCHÖNBRUNN, (NIEDER, nee'dĕr, and OBER, o'bĕr,) a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 1393.

SCHÖNBRUNN, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Sagan. Pop. 1010.

SCHÖNEBECK, shö'nĕh-bĕk', a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway on the Elbe. Pop. 2040.

SCHÖNEBECK, a village of Prussian Saxony, province of Brandenburg, 13 miles E. of Berlin. Pop. 1262.

SCHÖNEBERG, shö'nĕh bĕrg', a village of Prussia, government of Dantzic, near the Vistula. Pop. 1179.

SCHÖNECK, shö'nĕk, or SKARZEWO, skar-zā'wo, a town of Germany, in West Prussia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Dantzic. Pop. 2000.

SCHÖNECK, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 1866.

SCHÖNECKEN, shö'nĕk'kĕn, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles N.N.W. of Treves.

SCHÖNEFELD, shö'nĕh-fĕlt, or SCHONFELD, shon'fĕlt, a village of Saxony, near Leipsic. Pop. 1359.

SCHÖNEN. See SCANIA.

SCHÖNENBERG, shö'nĕn-bĕrg', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. P. 1432.

SCHÖNEWALDE, shö'nĕh-vä'dĕh, a town of Prussian Saxony, regency of Merseburg, on the Kolk Canal, 9 miles E.N.E. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 2360.

SCHÖNFELD, shön-felt, a village of Bohemia, about 10 miles from Deutsch Brod. Pop. 543.

SCHÖNFELD, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.S.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 2560.

SCHÖNFLIES, shön'flees, or SCHÖNFLIESS, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Rorike, 11 miles W.N.W. of Soldin. Pop. 2430.

SCHÖNGAU, shön'gow, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 40 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1440. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, shön'how'zĕn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, near the Elbe. P. 1420.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, 4 miles N. of Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime-trees. Here is a summer residence of the King of Prussia.

SCHÖNHEIDE, shöw'hī-dĕh, a village of Saxony, 12 miles W. of Schwarzenburg. Pop. 4567, who manufacture iron and tin wares.

SCHÖNHEIDE, shön'hī-dĕh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1102.

SCHÖNHOF, shön'höf, a village of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Teschen.

SCHÖNHOF, a village of the Austrian Empire, in Bohemia, 9 miles S.W. of Saatz.

SCHÖNHOFEN, shön'hö-fĕn, a village of Bavaria, on the Saber, 6 miles W. of Ratisbon.

SCHÖNHOLZERSWEILEN, shön-holt'sers-vī'lĕn, village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 9 miles S. of Constance. Pop. 1157.

SCHÖNINGEN, shö'ning-ĕn, a town of Germany, duchy, and 20 miles S.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 3454.

SCHÖNLANKE, shön'länk'ĕh, or TRZIANKA, tze-ăn'kä, written also TRZCIANKA, a town of Prussian Poland, 50 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3715.

SCHONLINDE, shon/lin-dęh, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 6000, who manufacture linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and yarn.

SCHONSEE, shön/sā', a town of Bavaria, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 miles N.E. of Neuburg-vor-dem-Walde. Pop. 1254.

SCHONSTADT, shön/stätt, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles N.W. of Langensalza.

SCHONSTEIN, shön/stine, a market-town of Styria, 10 miles N.W. of Cilly. Pop. 3277.

SCHONTHAL, shön/tāl, ("Beautiful Valley,") a village of Germany, in Bohemia, 32 miles N.W. of Pilsen.

SCHONTHAL, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles N.N.W. of Cham.

SCHONTHAL, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Künzelsau, on the Jaxt, with an old abbey.

SCHONWALD, shön/wäld, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1657.

SCHONWALD, a village of Bohemia, W. of Pilsen. P. 744.

SCHONWALDE, shön/wäl/dęh, a town of Prussia, government, and 42 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2148.

SCHOODIC (skoo/dik) LAKES, of Maine, a chain of lakes lying chiefly in Washington county, have their outlet into the St. Croix River.

SCHOODIC RIVER, (by some considered a branch of the St. Croix,) forms the outlet of the above lakes in Washington county, and unites with the St. Croix River about 50 miles from its mouth.

SCHOOLCRAFT, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the middle part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Superior. The area is estimated at 2600 square miles. It is drained by the Manistee and Whitefish Rivers, which flow S. to Lake Michigan. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The underlying rocks are limestone and sandstone. This county contains the "Pictured Rocks," on the S. shore of Lake Superior, presenting a perpendicular wall from 200 to 300 feet in height, and many miles in extent. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics of this county, except the population, which was only 16. Named in honor of Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., distinguished for his Indian researches.

SCHOOLCRAFT, a post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, 15 miles S.S.W. of Kalamazoo. It is situated in the midst of Prairie Ronde. Pop. 1101.

SCHOOLEY'S (skoo/lēz) MOUNTAIN, a post-village and celebrated watering place of Morris co., New Jersey, 45 miles N. of Trenton. The mountain has an elevation of about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The spring is situated near the top of the mountain, and discharges about 25 gallons an hour. It contains carbonated oxide of iron, lime, soda, and magnesia. There are at this place 2 or 3 hotels, besides a number of private boarding-houses, for the accommodation of visitors, who resort here to enjoy the pure air and mountain scenery of this vicinity.

SCHOONDYKE or SCHOONDYK, skōn/dīk, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 12 miles S. of Middelburg. Pop. 1648.

SCHOONEBEEK, skō/nęh-bāk, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 26 miles S.E. of Assen. Pop. 620.

SCHOONHOVEN, skōn/hō'vęn, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Lack, at the influx of the Vlist, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. in 1830, 2584, who manufacture paper and jewelry. It had formerly a flourishing salmon-fishery.

SCHOORISSE, skō/ris'sęh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 3327.

SCHOOSDORF, shōs/dorf, (KESSEL, kās/sęl, MITTEL, mit/tęl, NIEDER, nee/dęr, and OBER, o/ber,) four contiguous villages of Prussia, government, and 38 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1602.

SCHOOTEN, skō/tęn, a village of Belgium, province, and 4 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1475.

SCHOOYA or SCHUJA, shoo/yā, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles E.N.E. of Vladimeer, on the Tesa. P. 1500.

SCHOPFHEIM, shopf/hime, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 25 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1250. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of paper, chains, wire, leather, and tobacco.

SCHOPFHEIM, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 5 miles S. of Offenburg.

SCHOPFLOCH, shopf/lok, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia. Pop. 1265.

SCHOPPENSTEDT (Schöppenstedt) or SCHEPPENSTEDT, shöp/pęn-stētt', a town of Germany, in Brunswick, on the railway to Magdeburg, 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2680. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

SCHOPPINGEN, (Schöppingen,) shöp/ping-gn, a village of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles N.W. of Münster.

SCHORNDORF, shorn/dorf, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Rems, 16 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3815. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle, and manufactures of tobacco and carpets.

SCHORZINGEN, (Schörzingen,) shört/sing-gn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Prim. P. 1044.

SCHOSSLITZ, a town of Bavaria. See SCHESSLITZ.

SCHOTLAND, SCHOTTLAND, *SCHOTTE, SCHOTTISCH,* or *SCHOTSCH.* See SCOTLAND.

SCHOTTEN, shot/tęn, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 22 miles E.S.E. of Giessen, with a castle, and 2055 inhabitants.

SCHOUTEN (shoo/tęn) ISLAND, off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, immediately S. of Freycinet's Peninsula, lat. 42° 21′ S., lon. 148° 18′ E., is comprised in the district of Oyster Bay, which it helps to bound on the E. Length and breadth, 4 miles each.

SCHOUTEN, shoo/tęn, or MYSORE or MYSORY, mi-so/rea, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the Bay of Geelvink, on the N. coast of Papua, about lat. 1° S., lon. 136° E. Though represented in maps as one island, there are in reality three islands: Sowek, the western; Mysore, the northern; and Biak, the eastern.

SCHOUWEN, skōw/ęn or skōw'ęen, often called LANDVANZIERIKZEE, länt-vän-zee/rik-zā', (*i. e.* "Land of Zierik Zee,") the northernmost island of the province of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the East Scheldt and the S. arm of the Meuse. Length, 15 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Surface low, and protected on both sides by dykes. It contains the towns of ZIERIK ZEE on its S. and BROUWERSHAVEN on its N.W. coast.

SCHRALENBURG, shral/ęn-berg, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 5 miles N.E. of Hackensack, contains 2 churches, a store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

SCHRAMBERG, shräm/bērg, a market-town of Würtemberg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Rottweil. Pop. 1848.

SCHRAPLAU, shrä/plōw, a town of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1170.

SCHRATTENBERG, shrät/tęn-bērg', a village of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1246.

SCHRATTENTHAL, shrät/tęn-täl', a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, 11 miles S.S.W. of Znaym. Pop. 550.

SCHRECKHORN, shrēk/horn, (the "peak of terror,") one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, in Bernese Oberland, between the Finsteraarhorn and Wetterhorn. Lat. 46° 36′ 26″ N., lon. 7° 21′ E. Height, 13,492 feet. It was first ascended, in 1842, by Agassiz and Desor.

SCHREIBENDORF, shri/bęn-dorf', (Moravian, *Pisurzow,* pe-saw'zov,) a village of Austria, in Moravia, 7 miles from Eisenberg. Pop. 1522.

SCHREIBERSDORF, (OBER, o/ber, MITTEL, mit/tęl, and NIEDER, nee/dęr, "Upper," "Middle," and "Lower,") three contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop 1481.

SCHREIBERSHAU, shri/bęrs-how, written also SCHREIBERSCHAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2780.

SCHRIEK, shreek or skreek, a village of Belgium, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Raem. P. 1536.

SCHRIESHEIM, shrees/hime, a market-town of Baden, 5 miles N.N.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2894.

SCHRIMM, shrimm, (Polish, *Szrem,* shrēm,) a town of Prussian Poland, 22 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on an island formed by the Warta. Pop. 3450.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, shro/bęn-how'zęn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 miles S.S.W. of Ingolstadt. P. 1695.

SCHRODA or SZRODA, shro/dä, a town of Prussia, 20 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2210.

SCHROEPPEL, skroo/pęl, a township of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego and Oneida Rivers. Pop. 2386.

SCHROON, skroon, a township of Essex co., New York. Pop. 2031.

SCHROON LAKE, New York, situated in Essex and Warren cos., is about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

SCHROON LAKE, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the N. end of Schroon Lake, about 95 miles N. of Albany.

SCHROON RIVER rises in Essex co., New York, and running in a S. course through Schroon Lake, falls into the Hudson River in Warren county.

SCHROON RIVER, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

SCHUBIN or SZUBIN, shoo/bin, a town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1836.

SCHUISTAMNO, shoo-is-täm'no, a village of Finland, læn of Viborg, 18 miles N.N.E. of Serdovol. Pop. 2482.

SCHULTZVILLE, shoolts/vil, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

SCHUMBERG, shoom/bērg, a market-town of the Austrian dominions, in Bohemia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Chrudim.

SCHUMBERG, a market-town of the Austrian dominions, in Istria, 22 miles S.W. of Fiume.

SCHUMBURG, shoom/bōōrg, or SCHONBURG, (Schönburg,) shön/boorg, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, about 17 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1043.

SCHÜMEG or SÜMEG, shü/megg', a co. of Hungary, joining that of Veszprim. Area, 2429 square miles. Pop. 212,251.

SCHUM'LA, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

SCHUMLA. See SHOOMLA.

SCHUOLS, shoo/ols, SCHULZ, shoolts, or SCHULS, a village of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Inn. Pop. 1143.

SCHUPFEN, shüp/ęn, or SCHUPFHEIM, shüpf/hime, a village of Switzerland, 15 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2940

SCHUSCHI, a town of Russia. See SHOOSHA.

SCHUSSEN, shoos'sen, a river of Germany, rises in Würtemburg, and flows S. into Lake Constance. Length, 40 miles.

SCHUSTER, a city of Persia. See SHOOSTER.

SCHUTT, (Schütt, shütt,) GREAT, (Hun. *Csallokoz*, chäl'lo'kos',) an island formed by arms of the Danube, in West Hungary, N.E. of the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn. Length, 53 miles; breadth, 16 miles.

SCHUTT, (Schütt,) LITTLE, an island formed by arms of the Danube, W. of the main stream, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length, 28 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Surface marshy, but abounding with villages and cultivated tracts.

SCHUTTDORF, a town of Hanover. See SCHUTTORF.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, shoot'ten-ho'fen, (Bohemian, *Sussice*, soos-seet'sä,) a town of Bohemia, on the Wottowa, 15 miles S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 2893.

SCHUTTERTHAL, shoot'ter-täl', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 2 miles S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 607.

SCHUTTERWALD, shoot'ter-wält', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, about 55 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1400.

SCHUTTORF, (Schüttorf,) shüt'torf, or SCHUTTDORF, shüt'dorf, a town of Hanover, government of Osnaburg, 3 miles N.E. of Bentheim, on the Vechte. Pop. 1453.

SCHUYLER, skī'ler, a new county in the S. part of New York, at the S. end of Seneca Lake. Founded in 1855.

SCHUYLER, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. The Illinois River forms the S.E. boundary of the county, which is intersected by Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is excellent, and a large part of it is under cultivation. The Illinois River is navigable for steamboats on the border. The Central Military Tract Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Rushville. Pop. 16,573.

SCHUYLER, a county in the N.N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 324 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Chariton River, and drained by the three forks of Fabius River, and the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. 3287, of whom 3232 were free, and 55 slaves.

SCHUYLER, a township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk River, 6 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 1698.

SCHUYLER ISLAND, a small island near the W. side of Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, belonging to Essex co., New York.

SCHUYLER'S FALLS, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac River, 7 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 2110.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SCHUYLERVILLE, skī'ler-vil, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Champlain Canal, at the mouth of Fish Creek, 35 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has an academy, several iron foundries, machine shops, mills, and factories. A newspaper is published here.

SCHUYLKILL, skool'kil, (i. e. "hidden creek,") a river of Pennsylvania, rises in the carboniferous highlands of Schuylkill co., near Pottsville, and flowing in a S.E. direction, breaks through the Blue Ridge at Port Clinton, passes by Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware 5 miles below the last-named city. Its whole length is estimated at 120 miles. It is navigable for sloops to Philadelphia, and by means of lockage, dams, and sidecuts, boats may ascend to Port Carbon, 3 miles above Pottsville. The name SCHUYLKILL, ("hidden creek,") from the Dutch, *Schuylen* or *Schuilen*, to "hide," and *kill*, "a river-channel, or creek," is said to be owing to the circumstance that the first explorers of the Delaware River passed the mouth of the Schuylkill without perceiving its existence. The Indian name of this river was *Manaiunk*.

SCHUYLKILL, a county of Pennsylvania, situated towards the E. part of the state, contains 750 square miles. It is drained by the Schuylkill River and Swatara Creek, which rises within its limits. The surface is mountainous. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain forms the S.E. boundary of the county; the ridges which traverse it are called Broad, Sharp, and Mahanoy Mountains, and the soil, with small exceptions, is too thin and sterile for cultivation. Anthracite coal is the principal production of the county, nearly the whole area of which is occupied by beds of this mineral, varying from 3 to 30 feet in thickness. In 1854, 2,986,670 tons were mined, and exported chiefly by the Reading Railroad. Extensive beds of iron ore are found near Pottsville. The Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Railroad terminates at Pottsville, and numerous short lines extend from the mines to Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, &c. The Schuylkill River has been made navigable to Port Carbon. Organized in 1811, and named from its principal river. Capital, Pottsville. Pop. 60,713.

SCHUYLKILL, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.N.E. of West Chester. Pop. 1403.

SCHUYLKILL, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Catawissa Railroad. Pop. 1742.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, a thriving post-borough of Manheim township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, is situated on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 5 miles S. of Pottsville. It is a place of active business, and a shipping-point for large quantities of coal, which is mined in the vicinity, and transported by the railroad, and also by the navigable waters of the river. The Mine Hill Railroad extends W. 12 miles to the coal-mines. Two bridges connect the opposite banks of the river at this place. A newspaper is published in the town, which also contains 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 2071; in 1853, about 2500.

SCHWAADORF, shwä'dorf, or SCHWANDORF, shwän'dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fischa, 15 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1090.

SCHWAAN, shwän, a walled town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 11 miles S. of Rostock. Pop. 2030.

SCHWABACH, shwä'bäk, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 9981. It is enclosed by walls, and has considerable manufactures of pins, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, soap, paper, printing-types, and tobacco.

SCHWABEN, the German name for SWABIA.

SCHWABENITZ, shwä'beh-nits, or SZWABENICZE, shwä-bä-neet'sä, a market-town of Moravia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on an affluent of the Hanna. Pop. 1343.

SCHWABMUNCHEN, (Schwabmünchen,) shwäb'münkhen, a market-town of Bavaria, on a railway, S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2423.

SCHWACHAT, (Schwächat) or SCHWECHAT, shwek'ät, a market-town of Lower Austria, 7 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2290. It has a monument to John Sobieski.

SCHWADERBACH, shwä'der-bäk', a village of Bohemia, about 20 miles from Zweda. Pop. 2073.

SCHWAIGERN, shwī'ghern, a market-town of South Germany, in Würtemberg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Brackenheim, with a fine castle and park. Pop. 1901.

SCHWAIGERN, a market-town of South Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 4 miles W. of Mergentheim.

SCHWAIGHEIM, shwīg'hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Necker, near Waiblingen. Pop. 1488.

SCHWALBACH, Germany. See LANGENSCHWALBACH.

SCHWALM, shwälm, a river of Germany, rises in the N.E. of Hesse-Darmstadt, flows N.N.W., and joins the Edder after a course of about 60 miles.

SCHWANDEN, shwän'den, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 3 miles S. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1950.

SCHWANDORF, a village of Austria. See SCHWAADORF.

SCHWANDORF, shwän'dorf, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 14 miles S.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1759.

SCHWANEBECK, shwä'neh-bek', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Limbach. Pop. 2040.

SCHWANENSTADT or SCHWANNENSTADT, shwän'nen-stätt', a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 30 miles S.W. of Lintz. Pop. 1590.

SCHWARME, shwär'meh, a village of Hanover. Pop. 1060.

SCHWARTAU, shwär'tow, a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, 4 miles N. of Lubeck, on the Trave. Pop. 1353.

SCHWARZA, shwärt'sä, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1401.

SCHWARZA, shwärt'sä, or SCHWARZE, shwärt'sä, a river of Germany, in Lower Austria, joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 miles S. of Wiener-Neustadt, after an E. course of 40 miles.

SCHWARZA, a river of Germany, in Moravia, after a S. course of 80 miles joins the Thaya, 10 miles S. of Selowitz. The affluents are the Iglawa, from the W., and the Zwittawa and Littawa from the N. and E.

SCHWARZA, a river of Germany, rises in the S. extremity of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, flows N.E., and after a course of 35 miles joins the left bank of Saale, about 3 miles S. of Rudolstadt.

SCHWARZACH, shwärt'säk, a village of Baden, 4 miles N.W. of Bühl. Pop. 1275.

SCHWARZACH, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Salzburg, 3 miles from Sanct Johann. It is memorable as the spot where the Protestant peasantry, subjected to the bigoted and tyrannical sway of the Archbishop of Salza, met and bound themselves by solemn oath never to desert their principles. They were ultimately, in 1731, to the number of 30,000, driven by persecution from their homes, carrying with them, by just retribution, almost all the industry and prosperity of the country.

SCHWARZAU, shwärt'sow, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 26 miles W. of Wiener-Neustadt. Pop. 339.

SCHWARZAU or SCHWARZACH, shwärts'äk, a river of Bavaria, after a W. course of 45 miles joins the Nab, 5 miles S. of Naburg.

SCHWARZBACH, shwärts'bäk, a village of Bohemia, about 28 miles from Budweis.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, shwärts'bürg roo'dol-stät', or shwärts'böörg roo'dol-stätt', an independent principality of Germany, forming the twenty-sixth state of the Ger-

manic Confederation. It consists of several isolated portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony, the Saxon duchies, and the principality of Reuss. Area, 331 square miles. The surface is rugged, and the soil by no means fertile; for although it is generally cultivated with the greatest care, the corn produced falls far short of the annual consumption. Perhaps the most important crop is flax, the culture of which is almost universal. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include lead, iron, and salt, all of which are worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs, ironware, glass, and porcelain. The chief export, in addition to the minerals and manufactures, is wood. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. The government is a monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is limited by that of the states, or Geheimraths-collegium. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has a vote in the *plenum;* and shares the fifteenth vote in the minor or representative council, with Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and the three Anhalt duchies of Bernburg, Dessau, and Köthen. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 539. Revenue in 1854, $288,280. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Rudolstadt, and the lower lordships of Frankenhausen; and subdivided into ten bailwicks. Capital, Rudolstadt. Pop. in 1852, 69,038.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, shwarts/bŭrg (or shwärts/boŏrn)son/ders-how'zen, an independent principality of Central Germany, forming the twenty-fifth state of the Germanic Confederation. It consists of several distinct portions situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies. Area, 327 square miles. It is more fertile than Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, producing corn, which, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a small surplus for export. One of the principal sources of revenue is derived from the forests, which furnish excellent timber. Flax also is extensively cultivated, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The minerals include iron, alum-schist, and copperas. The first supplies several smelting-furnaces and forges, and from the two last much alum and vitriol are made. After these, the only manufacture of any importance is porcelain. The principal exports are corn, wool, wood, ironware, iron, alum, vitriol, lamphlack, rosin, and fat cattle. The powers of the sovereign are extensive, but exercised with the concurrence of a Geheimraths-collegium. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen has a vote in the *plenum;* and shares the fifteenth vote of the minor council, as mentioned above in the case of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Its contingent to the Confederation is 451 men. Revenue in 1854, $200,400. Public debt, $521,200. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Arnstadt, and the lower lordship of Sondershausen; and subdivided into seven bailiwicks. Capital, Sondershausen. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. Pop. in 1852, 60,847.

SCHWARZ-ELSTER. See ELSTER.

SCHWARZENBACH, shwärt/sen-bäk', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 5 miles S.S.E. of Hof, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1860. It has a castle of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg, manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, iron forges, and breweries.

SCHWARZENBACH AM WALDE, shwärt/sen-bäk' äm wäl'deh, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 5 miles S.W. of Naila, with 1030 inhabitants.

SCHWARZENBEK, shwärt/sen-bäk', a village of Denmark, duchy of Lauenburg, 18 miles E. of Hamburg, with a station on the railway to Berlin. Pop. 700.

SCHWARZENBERG, shwärt/sen-bärg', a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Zwickau, with 2133 inhabitants, a castle, iron foundries, nail and wire factories, and iron-mines in its vicinity.

SCHWARZENECK or SCHWARZENEGG, shwärt/sen-ek', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 5 miles N.E. of Thun. Pop. of the parish, 2600.

SCHWARZENFELD, shwärt/sen-felt', a village of Bavaria, on the Nab, 14 miles E.S.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1020.

SCHWARZKOSTELETZ, shwärts-kos/teh-lets', a town of Bohemia, 6 miles W. of Kaurzim, on the Dobrawa. Pop. 2526. The splendid seat of Prince Lichtenstein is in the vicinity.

SCHWARZWALD, Germany. See BLACK FOREST.

SCHWARZWASSER, shwärts'wäs'ser, ("Black water,") a river which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows W.N.W., and joins the Mulde after a course of about 36 miles.

SCHWARZWASSER or CZARNAWODDA, char-nä-wod'dä, a river of Prussia, joins the Vistula on the left at Schwetz. Total course, about 80 miles.

SCHWARZWASSER, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1300.

SCHWARZWASSER, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, bailiwick of Friedberg. Pop. 1284.

SCHWAT or CHOUAT, a town of Asia. See SEWAT.

SCHWATZ or SCHWAZ, shwäts, a town of the Tyrol, circle of Lower Innthal, on the right bank of the Inn, 16 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 8000. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, and wire. In its vicinity are silver, copper, and iron mines. It suffered seriously from an earthquake in 1820.

SCHWECHAT, a town of Lower Austria. See SCHWÄCHAT.

SCHWEDELDORF, shwä/del-dorf', (OBER, o/ber, and NIEDER, nee/der,) two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles W.S.W. of Glatz. United pop. 1550.

SCHWEDT, shwett, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 28 miles S.S.W. of Stettin. Lat. 50° 51' N., lon. 16° 27' E. Pop. 6500. It has a royal palace, Lutheran and Reformed churches, and manufactures of leather, tobacco, and starch. Near it is the royal summer palace of Montplaisir.

SCHWEGENHEIM, shwä/gheh-hime', a village of Bavaria, near Germersheim. Pop. 1346.

SCHWEICH, shwis, or SCHWEIG, shwig, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 2080.

SCHWEIDNITZ, shwid/nits or shwit/nits, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the railway to Freiberg, at the foot of the Riesengebirge. Pop. 12,950. It is well built, and ornamented with spacious squares. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a work-house; a Protestant college, house of correction, large barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of woven fabrics. Schweidnitz was the residence of the first Piarists, was walled in 1295, additionally fortified in 1336, and repeatedly besieged during the Thirty Years' War. It was made a regular fortress by Frederick II. in 1747, and afterwards stood several sieges, in the last of which, in 1810, after being beleaguered for 36 days, it was taken and its outer works dismantled.

SCHWEIG, a town of Prussia. See SCHWEICH.

SCHWEIGERN, shwi/gheren, a town of Würtemberg, 8 miles W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1886.

SCHWEIGHAUSEN, shwig/how'zen, a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin. Pop. 1486.

SCHWEINA, shwi/nä, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on a small stream of same name, affluent of the Werra, 27 miles N. of Meiningen. Pop. 1500.

SCHWEINAU, shwi/now, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1074.

SCHWEINBARTH, shwin/bart', (KLEIN, klin, and GROSS, grose,) two nearly contiguous villages of Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontiers, near Nikolsburg. Pop. 2050.

SCHWEINFURT, shwin/foort, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, and on the railway from Bamberg to Nuremberg, 22 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 7347. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; various other schools, and manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen cloths.

SCHWEINHEIM, shwin/hime, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 3 miles S.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1580.

SCHWEININTZ, shwi/nits, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elster. Pop. 1250.

SCHWEINITZ or SWEINICZE, swi-neet/sä, a market-town of Bohemia, 12 miles S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 238.

SCHWEINWART, GROSS, grose shwin/wart, or SCHWEINBART, shwin/bart, a market-town of Lower Austria, 20 miles N.E. of Vienna, on the Weiden. Pop. 1229.

SCHWEITZ. See SCHWYTZ.

SCHWEIZ or SCHWEITZ. See SWITZERLAND.

SCHWELM, shwelm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. Pop. 2325. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of steel wares and woven fabrics, breweries, and bleaching grounds.

SCHWENCK'S (shwenks) STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SCHWENNINGEN, shwen/ning-en, a market-town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, near its source, 13 miles W.N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 3771, who manufacture wooden clocks.

SCHWENTINE, shwen/teo/neh, a river of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, falls into the E. side of the Kiel Fiord. Total course, 33 miles.

SCHWERIN, shwä-reen', or SKWIERZYNA, skwe-ä-zhee/nä, a town of Prussia, government, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Posen, at the confluence of the Obra with the Wartha. Pop. 5444.

SCHWERIN, shwä-reen', a town of North Germany, capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, and on the railway from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 miles S.E. of Lubeck. Lat. 53° 36' N., lon. 11° 30' E. Pop. 17,336. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 7 gates, and divided into an old town, new town, and suburb. Since 1837, it has again been the residence of the grand duke, and it has a ducal castle, on a peninsula in the lake; a cathedral, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, several asylums, a mint, and government offices, a gymnasium, veterinary school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar, stone-works,

foundries, &c. Old Schwerin was mentioned in records of 1018, as a town and strong fortress.

SCHWERIN, LAKE OF, is 14 miles in length, by 3 miles in average breadth. It receives the Elde on the S., and from its N. extremity flows to the Stor, which enters the Baltic at Wismar.

SCHWERSENZ, shwêr'sents, or SWERZENDZ, swêrt'sents, a town of Prussian Poland, 8 miles E. of Posen. Pop. 2975.

SCHWERTE, shwêr'teh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr, with 2200 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

SCHWETZ, shwêts, or SWIECIA, swe-êt'se-â, a town of West Prussia, 31 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 3100. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, damasks, hosiery, and earthenware.

SCHWETZINGEN, shwêt'sing-en, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Leimbach, 6 miles W.S.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2868.

SCHWETZKAU, shwêts'kow, a town of Prussian Poland, 43 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1500.

SCHWIEBERDINGEN, shwee'ber-ding'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 8 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1344.

SCHWIEBUS, shwee'bŏs, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort, on the Schwemine, with a royal castle, and manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 4800.

SCHWIELOCH, shwee'lox, or SCHMIELUNG, shmee'lŏŏng, a lake of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Lubben, and 7 miles in length. Its N. part is traversed by the Spree.

SCHWIHAU, shwee'how, or SWIHOW, swee'how, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles N. of Klattau. Pop. 1419.

SCHWYTZ or SCHWYZ, shwits, written also SCHWITZ and SCHWEITZ, one of the four forest-cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the confederation, to which it gave name, bordering upon the Lake of Lucerne, which separates it from Unterwalden. Area, 339 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 44,159, of whom all but 155 were Roman Catholics. The surface is mostly mountainous. The Rostock rises to 5081 feet, and the Rigbi to 5905 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Sihl and Muotta. The Lake of Zurich forms a part of its N., and that of Zug a portion of its W. boundaries. Some wine and fruits are raised, but cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry. The manufactures are nearly confined to cotton-twist and domestic fabrics. The government is a pure democracy; and all the male inhabitants above 16 years of age assemble biennially at Schwytz, to exercise legislative power. The executive duties are performed by a council of 90 members. The principal towns are Schwytz, Art, Kussnacht, and Einsiedeln. Schwytz, with Uri, and Unterwalden, formed, in 1307, the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in which Schwytz now holds the fourth place.

SCHWYTZ, a village of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated in the Muotta Valley, at the foot of the Mythen Mountain, 17 miles E. of Lucerne. Pop. of parish, which includes many other villages, 5225. The principal edifices are a modern church, in the cemetery of which Aloyse Reding was buried; the council-house, with a collection of historical paintings, the arsenal, containing national trophies, the record office, a large new Jesuits' college, Capuchin convent, and Dominican nunnery.

SCHYL or SYLL, sheel or shil, a river of Europe, rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania, flows S. by E., and falls into the Danube 50 miles E. by S. of Widdin, opposite Rahova. Total course, about 150 miles.

SCIACCA, shâk'kâ, (anc. *Thermæ Selinuntiæ*?) a seaport town of Sicily, on its S. coast, 30 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 12,670. It stands on a steep acclivity, is enclosed by walls, and defended by bastions toward the sea, and by the castle of Luna on its E. side. It has many large churches, convents, and magazines, and is one of the principal depôts in the island for corn, which is laid up in subterranean *caricatori*, but the town is wretched and poverty-stricken. It has manufactures of vases of antique shape, and export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, and barilla. Immediately adjacent, on the E., are sulphur and saline baths, temperature 126° and 60° Fahrenheit, with sudorific grottoes cut in the rock, the excavation of which is attributed to Dædalus; near these are the hermitage and hospital of St. Calogero. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, born B.C. 359, was the son of a potter of Sciacca, which also gave birth to the historian Fazzello.

SCICLI, shik'lee, a town of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, on the Scicli, 6 miles S.W. of Modica. Pop. 10,000. (?)

SCIENCE HILL, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SCIENCEVILLE, a village of Greene co., New York, about 44 miles S.W. of Albany.

SCIENCEVILLE, a post-office of Stewart co., Georgia.

SCIEZ CHAVANEX FILLY, se-â' shâ'vâ'nâ' fee'yee', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 3 miles W.S.W. of Thonon. Pop. 1605.

SCIGLIANO, sheel-yâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 1800.

SCIGLIO, sheel'yo, (anc. *Scyllæum*,) or SCILLA, shil'lâ, (anc. *Scyllæa*,) a celebrated promontory of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, on the Strait of Messina; lat. 38° 14′ 30″ N., lon. 15° 45′ E. It is a bold, rocky headland, about 200 feet high, with its base deeply scooped out by the action of the waves. It is situated in the narrowest part of the strait, and opposite to the rocks and shoals of Charybdis, where strong currents meet and make wild uproar. The ancients fabled that in a cave at the base of this promontory dwelt Scylla, a fearful monster, who devoured the rash or unwary mariners who approached too near; under this figure indicating the perils which they supposed to attend on this fatal spot. In modern times, however, gunpowder has been employed in removing some of the more formidable rocks, and the action of the water may in course of time have somewhat widened the channel. Owing, probably, in some measure, to these causes, modern navigators find it comparatively easy to avoid Scylla without falling into Charybdis.

SCILLA, shil'lâ, or SCIGLIO, sheel'yo, (anc. *Scyllæum*,) a maritime town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina, on the above promontory. Lat. 38° 14′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 45′ E. Pop. 4700, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1783.

SCILLY, a fishing village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, forming a maritime suburb of Kinsale. Pop. 700.

SCILLY (sil'lee) ISLANDS, (Fr. *Sorlingues*, sor'lăng',) off the S.W. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, 30 miles W.S.W. of the Land's-end. Lat. of light-house on St. Agnes, 49° 53′ N., lon. 6° 20′ W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, Brechar, St. Agnes, and Sampson. Aggregate area, 5770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2627, employed in fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing kelp. The Scilly Islands rise abruptly from a deep sea, and form a compact group, about 30 miles in circumference. They consist for the most part of granite of the most valuable description. The climate is mild and the soil in many parts fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Registered shipping in 1847–8, 5082 tons. Hugh Town, the capital, on the island of St. Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of 12 persons, who undertake the civil government of the islands, and it has a pier, fort, and custom-house. These islands communicate by packets with Penzance, between them and which port is a dangerous rocky ledge termed the *Wolf*. They have several secure roadsteads; but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which 3 line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were totally lost, October 22, 1707. They have been considered the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands of the ancients, and there is a tradition that a tract of land connected them with Cornwall, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 28′ S., lon. 156° 10′ W.

SCINDE, a country of Asia. See SINDE.

SCINDIA'S DOMINION, India. See GWALIOR DOMINION.

SCIO, shee'o or sî'o, written also KHIO, KHIOS, and SKIO, (modern Gr. Χίο, *Chio*, hee'o; anc. *Chios*,) an island belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 4 miles W. of Cape Blanco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Scio. Lat. of the chief town on its E. coast, 38° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 26° 1′ E. Length, from N. to S., 32 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, 508 square miles. The surface is very much diversified. It is naturally one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant; and it is recovering from the desolation to which it was reduced by the Turks during the Greek Revolution. The principal products are wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits; less corn has usually been raised than is required for home consumption. Previous to 1822, this island was the best governed and most prosperous in the Grecian archipelago, and had thriving silk manufactories, and considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; but in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery, and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. The tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the sophist Theocritus, and the philosopher, Metrodorus, were natives of this island, which also claims, in opposition to Smyrna, to be the birthplace of Homer. Capital, Scio. Pop. estimated at 62,000.——Adj. and inhab. CHIOT, kee'ot, or SCIOT, shee'ot; or CHIAN, when the ancient island is referred to.

SCIO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the above island, near the middle of the E. coast. It consists for the most part of houses of hewn stone or brick, and generally with terraced roofs. It is defended by a castle; has manufactures of velvet and some lighter fabrics; and at its harbor, which is formed by two moles, and provided with two light-houses, which its difficulty of access renders necessary, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 14,500.

SCIO, a post-village and township of Alleghany co., New

York, on the Erie Railroad, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 1922.

SCIO, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

SCIO, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 5 or 6 miles W.N.W. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 1196.

SCIOLZE, sholt'zâ, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, province, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1124.

SCIONZIER, she-on-ze-ain', a village of Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. 2436.

SCIORTINO, shor-tee'no, a town of Sicily, province, and 14 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 6000.

SCIOTO, sī-o'to, a beautiful river of Ohio, and one of the largest streams which intersect the state, rises in Hardin county, near the head waters of the Miami. It flows S.E. to Columbus, where it receives its principal affluent, the Olentangy River, after which its direction is almost due S., until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. The valley through which it flows is extremely fertile, and much improved. The Ohio and Erie Canal is constructed along the lower parts of this river, for a distance of 90 miles. Its largest tributaries, besides the Olentangy River, are Darby, Walnut, and Paint Creeks.

SCIOTO, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky, contains about 630 square miles. The Scioto River, from which the name is derived, flows from N. to S., through the middle of the county, which is also drained by the Little Scioto River and Brush Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile, particularly in the alluvial bottoms of the river. The red sandstone underlies part of the surface. Extensive mines of iron are worked in the E. part of the county. The Ohio Canal has its S. terminus at Portsmouth, and the county is intersected by the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. 18,428.

SCIOTO, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

SCIOTO, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1126.

SCIOTO, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 1346.

SCIOTO, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1317.

SCIOTO, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 1596.

SCIOTO, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, about 100 miles S. of Columbus.

SCIOTO, a township of Shiawasse co., Michigan. Pop. 191.

SCIOTO BRIDGE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

SCIOTOVILLE, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, 6 miles from Portsmouth.

SCIPAN, an island of Dalmatia. See GIUPANA.

SCIPIO, sip'e-o, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, 10 miles S. of Auburn, intersected by the Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, about 160 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2136.

SCIPIO, a township of Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1405.

SCIPIO, a township of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by Mad River, and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 2322.

SCIPIO, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 864.

SCIPIO, a township of Allen co., Indiana. Pop. 173.

SCIPIO, a village of Franklin co., Indiana, 11 miles E. of Brookville.

SCIPIO, a thriving post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Madison.

SCIPIO, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 767.

SCIPIO CENTRE, a village of Scipio township, Cayuga co., New York.

SCIPIO CENTRE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

SCIPIOVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 12 miles S.S.W. of Auburn.

SCISCIANO, she-shâ'no, a village of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, W.S.W. of Nola. Pop. 1100.

SCITICO, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

SCITUATE, sit'u-ât, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, with a harbor on Massachusetts Bay, 25 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. It has 4 churches, 9 stores, a savings' bank, and high-school. The inhabitants are engaged in commerce, the fisheries, and manufactures. About 20 vessels are owned here. Pop. 2149.

SCITUATE, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 12 miles W. by S. of Providence. It contains numerous cotton and woollen factories, and a bank. Pop. 4682.

SCLAVONIA, a province of Austria. See SLAVONIA.

SCLAYN, sklin, a village of Belgium, province, and 10 miles E. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. 1492.

SCODRA. See SCUTARI.

SCOGLIO GRANDE, skôl'yo grân'dâ, the largest of the Brioni Islands, in the Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 miles N.W. of Pola. On its E. side is the village of BRIONI.

SCOGLIO GRANDE, one of the Ponza Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

SCOLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCOMBI, skom'bee, a river of European Turkey, in Albania, rises on the border of Macedonia, and after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Adriatic, 15 miles S. of Durazzo.

SCONE or SCOON, a parish of Scotland, co., and 2½ miles N. of Perth. Pop. 2422, of whom 1421 are in the village of NEW SCONE, which is substantially built. At ancient Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster Abbey. Here was an abbey and royal palace of the Scottish kings; on its site now stands a modern palace, the residence of Lord Mansfield.

SCONONDO'A or SKANANDO'A, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on a creek of the same name, 22 miles W. of Utica.

SCOO'BER, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

SCOO'NIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

SCOPELO, an island, Grecian Archipelago. See SKOPELO.

SCOPIA, a town of European Turkey. See USKUP.

SCOP'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCORBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SCORFF, skorf, a river of France, department of Morbihan, after a S. course of 30 miles, enters the harbor of L'Orient. It is navigable to Pont Scorff, a distance of 7 miles.

SCORRANO, skor-râ'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, E.N.E. of Gallipoli. It stands on a hill, and has 2 convents. Pop. 1300.

SCOR'TON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Swale, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 8¼ miles S.E. of Lancaster.

SCOT'BY, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 2½ miles E. of Carlisle.

SCOTFORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SCOTCH GROVE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

SCOTCH HILL, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTCH PLAINS, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It contains 2 stores, 7 mills, including an oil and a straw-paper mill, 1 church, and about 75 dwellings.

SCOTCH RIDGE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

SCOTCH'TOWN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 107 miles S. of Albany.

SCOTH'ERN, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCOT'IA, a post-village of Schenectady co., New York, 13 miles N.W. of Albany.

SCOTIA, a post-village of Pope co., Arkansas, 83 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

SCOTLAND, skot'land, (anc. *Caledo'nia*; It. *Scozia*, skod'ze-â; Sp. *Escocia*, ês-ko'the-â; Fr. *Ecosse*, â'kosse'; Ger. *Schottland*, shottlant; Dutch, *Schotland*, skot'lant,) the N. division of the island of Great Britain, between lat. 54° 38′ and 58° 40′ 24″ N., and lon. 1° 46′ and 6° 8′ 30″ W. It is separated from England on the S.E. by the Tweed, S.W. by the Solway Frith, and S. partly by the Cheviot Hills, and partly by an indefinite moorland tract, known anciently by the name of the Debatable Land; and is bounded E. by the North Sea, and N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., between Dunnet Head and the Mull of Galloway, is 287 miles. The breadth varies exceedingly. Measured from N.E. to S.W., between Kinnaird's Head and the Mull of Kintyre, it is 217 miles; and on the parallels of 56°, 57°, and 58° respectively, 120, 125, and 43 miles. Between Alloa, on the Forth, and Dumbarton, on the Clyde, the width is diminished to 33 miles; and farther N., where a kind of peninsula is formed by the Dornoch Frith on the E. and Loch Broom on the W., it does not exceed 24 miles. These measurements apply only to the mainland, and therefore when the true area is to be ascertained, it is necessary to add the numerous islands which singly or in groups line its coasts, and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are so few and small as not to require special notice; but on the N. are the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands, of magnitude sufficient to form a separate county; while on the W., a series of groups, known by the name of the Hebrides or Western Isles, stretch almost uninterruptedly from N. to S., at a short distance from the coast, and though not constituting separate counties, form no insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis and Harris, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the S.W., the islands of Arran and Bute have been deemed of sufficient importance to be formed into a separate county, under the name of the latter.

Coasts, Headlands, and Harbors.—Scotland in its general appearance contrasts strikingly with England, possessing few of the long, open valleys, and wide, undulating plains for which the latter is distinguished. The coast-line, with the exception of a portion in the N.E., chiefly along the Moray Frith, and another in the S.W., along the Solway Frith, where low and sandy beaches have been formed, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of deep indentations and bold, rocky cliffs and headlands. Of these, the far larger part are traced on the W. coast, where, as it would seem, the waves of the Atlantic, breaking with tremendous force, have scooped out wide gulfs, and penetrated far inland, forming arms of the sea, to which has been given the name of lochs. Of these sea-lochs, which are entirely confined to the W. coast, the largest are Loch Long, between the shires of Ar-

gyle and Dumbarton; Loch Fine wholly, and Loch Linnhe chiefly, in Argyleshire, the former celebrated for its herring-fisheries, and the latter of great navigable importance as the S.W. outlet of the Caledonian Canal; Carron, Torridon, Gare, Ewe, and Ureinord in Ross-shire; Broom, partly between Ross-shire and an isolated portion of Cromartyshire; Eanrd, in the same part of Cromartyshire; and Assynt and Laxford, in Sutherlandshire. On the E. coast all the important indentations are river-estuaries, and are distinguished by the name of friths. Proceeding from N. to S., they occur in the following order:—The Dornoch Frith, between Sutherland and Ross; the Moray or Murray Frith, subdivided into the two minor friths of Cromarty and Beauley, the latter distinguished as the N.E. outlet of the Caledonian Canal; the Frith of Tay, separating Forfar and part of Perth from Fife; and the Frith of Forth, between Fife and the Lothians. The only frith on the W. coast is that of Clyde, situated S. of the line of lochs above mentioned; though in a manner isolated from the other friths, it surpasses them all in navigable importance.

The most conspicuous headlands of the coast are—on the E., St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Button Ness, Peterhead, Kinnaird's Head, and Tarbat Ness; and on the N., Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath. On the W., the shores both of the mainland and islands bristle with lofty and rocky promontories, but from lying out of the principal lines of navigation, are not much known by name; in the S.W. and S. the most conspicuous are the Mull of Kintyre, the Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head.

A single glance at the configuration of the coast is sufficient to show that its navigation is nowhere safe, and is in many parts beset with dangers. On the E. coast are several tracts where there is no port or roadstead in which large vessels can take refuge in a N. or E. gale; and on the N., not only is it necessary to skirt a wild and rocky coast, containing such precipices as those which are presented in Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath, but to encounter the huge billows of the Atlantic, and the fury of a tide sometimes running 9 miles an hour. But after deducting all these comparatively unsheltered coasts, a long extent of shore remains, on which art has done much, and nature more, to provide harbors and roadsteads. Thus on the E., within the Frith of Forth, we find the harbors of Leith, Granton, Burntisland, and Grangemouth, and the roadsteads of Leith or Inchkeith, and still more of St. Margaret's Hope, where whole fleets can ride under perfect shelter from every dangerous wind; within the Frith of Tay, when once the dangers of the bar are escaped, the harbor of Dundee gives unlimited accommodation; and still farther N., beyond Kinnaird's Head, the Moray Frith opens wide its arms of Beauley and Cromarty, more especially the latter, which, with respect to capacity, depth of water, anchorage, and shelter, can scarcely be surpassed. On the N. part of the W. coast, many of the bays and lochs, both of the mainland and the islands, afford excellent anchorage and shelter; but the sterile nature of the country makes it of comparatively little consequence. The case is different with the more S. part of the W. coast. The Frith of Clyde, within which a vast amount of commerce centres, has here two main entrances, one from the W., and the other from the S., and both of them through what is called the North Channel. The W. entrance, between the Mull of Kintyre and Fair Head, where the distance between the Scotch and Irish coasts is not more than 14 miles, communicates directly with the Atlantic, and is consequently the great thoroughfare for the traffic with the New World; the S. entrance communicates with the Irish Sea, and through it opens a free communication both with the E. coast of Ireland and the more important W. coast of England.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The greater part of the surface of Scotland is irregularly distributed into mountains and valleys, a very small portion extending into level plains. The whole country is marked out by natural features into three great divisions. The region in the S., comprised between the frontiers of England and the Lammermoor and Pentland Hills, is especially mountainous, presenting, both in isolated masses and continuous ranges, a great number of summits which are more than 2000 feet above the sea. The more conspicuous of these are Queensbery Hill, the Lowthers, Hartfell, and Dollar Law, which attain the respective heights of 2259, 2396, 2635, and 2790 feet. The most remarkable of the isolated hills are Cairnsmuir, 2598 feet high, and Criffel, 1830 feet, the one in the W., and the other in the E. of Kirkcudbrightshire; and Tintoc, 2306 feet in elevation, in Lanarkshire. Most of the mountains have flat or rounded summits, and slope gradually, without breaking into precipices. They are in general clad with a rich verdure, and are intersected by a great number of beautiful pastoral valleys. These usually borrow their names from the streams which flow through them, and form the dales of Nithdale, Annandale, Teviotdale, and others, well known in border minstrelsy.

The central region, commencing where the S. terminates, and extending N. to the foot of the Grampians, and occupying not more than a sixth of the whole surface, is by far the wealthiest, and contains probably three-fifths of the population of Scotland. This superiority it owes partly to the fertility of its soil, but more to its mineral treasures. It comprises the lower parts of the basins of the Clyde, Forth, and Tay, including the rich alluvial flats which line the banks of these rivers, as well as the finely undulating slopes and strathes which gradually rise from them; and in its cities, towns, and numerous villages, its country-seats and ornamented grounds, its orchards, gardens, and cultivated fields, proclaims itself to be one of the most distinguished abodes of industry, commerce, and agriculture. Considered as a whole, it is much less elevated than the general surface of Scotland; yet with the exception of what are called carse-lands, the diversities of hill and dale are never wanting, and in several of the continuous ridges stretching across its surface, it attains considerable heights. The most conspicuous of these ridges are the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, the Ochil Hills, and the Sidlaw Hills, all lying nearly parallel to each other.

The N. region, consisting of the whole of the island situated N. and W. of a line which may be supposed to be drawn from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven, is by far the largest of the three, and is remarkable for the number and elevation of the mountain ranges by which it is traversed. Immediately to the N. of the valley of Strathmore, the Grampians rise in majesty, and present an apparently impenetrable barrier, behind which the ancient Caledonians took refuge, and defied the Roman legions. Commencing in the S.W. corner of Inverness-shire, they proceed in a N.E. direction, sending out numerous ramifications, to near the E. shores of Aberdeenshire, having traversed the entire breadth of Scotland. This is the loftiest mountain chain in Great Britain, and comprises several summits exceeding 4000 feet. The culminating point, long supposed to be Ben Nevis, 4370 feet, in the W. of Inverness-shire, is now claimed by Ben Macdhui, said to be 4390 feet. It forms one of the remarkable clusters of mountains which meet on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. The others connected with it are the celebrated Cairngorm, Cairntoul, and Ben Avon, respectively 4095, 4220, and 3967 feet in height. To these may be added Ben Cruachan, in Argyleshire, 3670 feet; Benlomond, in Stirlingshire, 3195 feet; Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, and Benvoirlich, in Perthshire, respectively 3819, 3945, 3513, 3180, and 3651 feet; and Bannoch, on the N. frontiers of Forfar, 3377 feet in elevation. The Grampians in general have a very sterile and desolate aspect. The grass or heath which usually covers their lower acclivities often disappears in the ascent, and, long before the loftiest summits are reached, vegetation appears to be all but extinct. Many of the mountains have a rounded form, but others terminate in fantastic peaks, and have their sides cleft by ravines, presenting precipices of many hundred feet. One of these, on Ben Macdhui, has a height of 1000 feet, and another, on Ben Nevis, a height of 1500 feet. On the N. and W. shores of the lakes of Glenmore, another series of mountain chains begin to rise, and are continued with little interruption to the N. coast, across the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland; their general level is much lower than that of the Grampians, and their loftier summits, rising generally from an elevated table-land, lose considerably in their apparent height. The more remarkable of the summits are Ben Wyvis, in Ross-shire, 3720 feet; Beudearg, Ben More, and Ben Clibbrick, in Sutherland, respectively 3550, 3231, and 3165 feet high; and Morven, in Caithness, with an elevation of 2334 feet. The county in which the last-mentioned is situated slopes gradually towards the W., and spreads out into an undulating plain, in some places fertile, but for the most part covered with stunted heath. The same lowering of the surface is also exhibited towards the E. coast, and still more along the shores of the Moray Frith and of Aberdeen. The Lowlands of Scotland comprise that portion S. of the river Tay, and the low country all along the E. and N.E. coasts.

Geology and Minerals.—These will be found described in the article on the BRITISH EMPIRE, pages 267–290.

Rivers.—In proportion to the extent of the country, these are both numerous and of great magnitude; but, in consequence of the configuration of the surface, are not very equably diffused, the W. part containing almost all the lakes, and the E., with a single exception, all the more important rivers. The Tweed, though usually considered a Scotch river, has the lower and more valuable part of its course in England. It wants the wide estuary which is common to the rivers of Scotland. It is celebrated for its salmon fisheries, but in consequence of the shallowness of its mouth, and the rapidity of its current, is of little navigable importance. Its length, including numerous windings, exceeds 100 miles. The next river is the Forth, which has its sources in Benlomond, and possesses comparatively little importance till it reaches Stirling, where it commences the beautiful windings for which it is celebrated, and begins to be navigable, at first only for small sloops favored by the tide, but at Allea, and thereafter to its mouth, for vessels of the largest class. Its length, including windings, if conceived to terminate at Kincardine, is about 100 miles; but

when its estuary is added, is increased to at least 140 miles. The Tay, owing not so much to the depth and width of its channel, as to the rapidity of its current, and the supplies which it is constantly receiving from cloudy mountain regions and melting snows, surpasses all the rivers of Great Britain in respect of the quantity of water which it discharges into the sea. It has its source in the W. extremity of Perthshire, and pursues a very tortuous course S.E. till it reaches Perth, where it becomes navigable, with the favor of the tide, for vessels of 100 tons, and begins to form the frith of its name. Its salmon fisheries are the most valuable in Great Britain. Its whole length, from its source to the E. extremity of its frith at Button Ness, is about 110 miles. The next river of importance is the Dee, which originates in a number of torrents sent down from the loftiest summits of the Grampians in the W. of Aberdeenshire, and, flowing almost due E., falls into the sea at the town of New Aberdeen. Almost at the same point, immediately to the N., the Don also has its mouth. The chief importance of both rivers is derived from their salmon fisheries and the granite quarries on their banks. The length of the Dee is about 80 miles, and that of the Don 60 miles. The Spey rises among the recesses of the Grampians, between Lochs Laggan and Lochy, flows first E.N.E., and then E. through the celebrated strath of the same name, and falls into the sea without forming any estuary. Its stream, remarkable for its rapidity, in which it surpasses all other British rivers, has a length of about 96 miles. This is the last of the rivers of the E. coast deserving of special notice. The principal river on the W. coast is the Clyde, which in navigable importance far surpasses all the other Scotch rivers. It rises at a short distance from the sources of the Annan and the Tweed, and flowing very circuitously in a N.W. direction, discharges itself into the broad frith which bears its name. In the upper part of its course it dashes along with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and in the vicinity of the town of Lanark forms a series of magnificent falls, but in the lower part winds along in a gradually-widening valley till it reaches Glasgow, and at the very point when it first becomes navigable is covered with ships. Its length, from its source to Dumbarton, at which it is conceived to terminate, is about 73 miles; but if continued to Greenock, is 80 miles. In the Solway Frith, which may be considered the S. coast of Scotland, are the mouths of the only three of its rivers in which a S. direction predominates; they are the Dee, Nith, and Annan. The first becomes navigable about 2 miles above the town of Kirkcudbright, and at its mouth forms a broad estuary. The rivers of Solway Frith and its coasts are much visited by salmon, and furnish a considerable revenue from their fisheries.

Lakes.—The numerous lakes of Scotland, situated for the most part, in Highland glens, are celebrated for the grandeur and varied beauty of their scenery. They are generally characterized by a length altogether disproportioned to their breadth. The most remarkable are Loch Lomond, the largest and finest in Great Britain, situated chiefly in the county of Dumbarton, 45 miles in length, 7 miles in maximum breadth, 20 fathoms in average, and 120 fathoms in maximum depth; Loch Awe, in Argyleshire, 30 miles in length, and 2½ miles in maximum breadth; Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, in Inverness-shire, forming the remarkable chain of which advantage has been taken to form the Caledonian Canal, which connects the North Sea and the Atlantic; Lochs Shin, in Sutherland; Maree, in Ross-shire; Arkegg, Morrer, and Laggan, in Inverness-shire; Ericht, chiefly in Inverness, though partly in Perth; and Tay, Earn, Rannoch, Katrine, Achray, Venachar, and Lubnaig, all in Perthshire. Among Lowland lakes, the most celebrated in every respect is Loch Leven, in Kinross-shire, which, in the roundness of its form, contrasts strikingly with all the other large lakes above mentioned. The Caledonian Canal, already mentioned, has a length of 60½ miles, of which 37½ miles are lochs, and a minimum depth of nearly 20 feet; and though making a very small return for the million of pounds sterling expended on it, it justly ranks as one of the greatest works of modern engineering.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland varies according to the locality; but, on the whole, is eminently conducive both to bodily and mental vigor. The W. and S. parts are mild, but humid; the central and elevated regions chill and humid; the eastern plains and Lowlands more genial, though exposed in spring to chill east winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so hot, but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England. The following table exhibits the mean annual temperature of several localities:—

	Mean of winter.	Mean of summer.	Mean of Year.	Rain in inches.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	
Edinburgh	36·4	57·2	47·1	24·0
St. Andrews	39·2	58·9	48·6	
Aberdeen	39·0	56·5	48·2	27·5
Elgin	38·4	57·0	47·7	25·0
Inverness	35·0	57·0	46·0	37·0
Glasgow	39·6	60·1	49·8	29·5
Perth, (Kinfauns)	37·5	57·2	46·9	30·8

The mean annual temperature of the mainland is 47·9 Fahrenheit. Within the whole country there is not a single district that can be called unhealthy. The prevailing winds are W. and S.W.; in the spring, N. and N.E. The greatest amount of rain falls on the W. coasts. See BRITISH EMPIRE, page 288.

Agriculture.—The cultivable land of England exceeds three-fourths, while that of Scotland is not more than one-third of the whole surface, and hence the agriculture of the latter is not so much distinguished for the extent of land which it occupies, as for the skill and industry with which all its various processes are usually conducted. Considerable tracts in the Highlands derive their chief value from their shootings, and are found to remunerate their proprietors most liberally when converted into deer forests. A very large proportion of the remainder of the Highland surface, and also of the more mountainous Lowland districts, is rented by store farmers, who confine their agricultural operations to the cultivation of root-crops, particularly turnips, wherever they can be successfully grown, and of patches of oats for the indispensable supplies of meal and fodder, and devote their chief attention to the rearing of cattle and sheep. At all the great fairs of the country, particularly the celebrated trysts of Falkirk, they have long distinguished themselves by the numbers and excellence of their lean stock, which are there purchased, chiefly by dealers from the S., for the purpose of being fattened on the rich pastures of England. In recent times, however, owing to the facilities afforded by steam and railway conveyance, the fattening of stock attracts much more attention than previously; and many districts which formerly furnished lean stock only, are enabled, by an extension of the turnip-husbandry and occasional supplies of oil-cake, to feed off part of their stock, and convey it at once to its final destination. In the more celebrated arable districts of Scotland the art of farming may be seen in as high perfection as in any other portion of the globe. The dairy husbandry in general merits less praise, but has made considerable progress in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. For other particulars relating to agriculture, see BRITISH EMPIRE.

Manufactures.—For details concerning mineral, marine, and industrial products, see BRITISH EMPIRE.

Divisions, Population, &c.—The name, area, and population of the different counties or shires, are exhibited in the following table:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	No. of Parishes.	Population, 1851.	Capitals.
Aberdeen	1,969	87	212,032	Aberdeen.
Argyle	3,169	60	89,298	Inveraray.
Ayr	1,029	48	189,868	Ayr.
Banff	645	22	64,171	Banff.
Berwick	446	32	36,297	Greenlaw.
Bute	257	6	18,608	Rothesay.
Caithness	616	10	38,709	Wick.
Clackmannan	48	4	22,951	Clackmannan.
Dumbarton	228	12	45,103	Dumbarton.
Dumfries	1,097	45	75,193	Dumfries.
Edinburgh	354	45	259,435	Edinburgh.
Elgin or Moray	473	20	38,859	Elgin.
Fife	451	61	152,548	Cupar.
Forfar	888	55	191,284	Forfar.
Haddington	272	24	36,386	Haddington.
Inverness	4,064	32	96,500	Inverness.
Kincardine	380	19	34,593	Kincardine.
Kinross	72	4	8,924	Kinross.
Kirkcudbright	821	27	43,121	Kirkcudbright.
Lanark	942	50	530,169	Lanark.
Linlithgow	120	13	30,135	Linlithgow.
Nairn	195	4	9,956	Nairn.
Orkney and Shetland	1,250	39	62,553	Kirkwall. Lerwick.
Peebles	319	10	10,738	Peebles.
Perth	2,588	76	128,660	Perth.
Renfrew	225	21	161,691	Renfrew.
Ross and Cromarty	2,885	33	83,707	Dingwall. Cromarty.
Roxburgh	715	32	51,642	Jedburgh.
Selkirk	264	5	9,909	Selkirk.
Stirling	439	25	88,237	Stirling.
Sutherland	1,734	13	25,793	Dornoch.
Wigton or Wigtown	451	17	43,389	Wigton or Wigtown.
Total	29,417	959	2,888,742	

Government.—In regard to general government, Scotland stands on the same footing as England and Ireland; 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represent the country in the House of Lords; and the counties return 30, and the boroughs 23 members to the House of Commons. The elective franchise nearly corresponds to that of England. In the Articles of Union, express stipulations, declared to be essential conditions of the union itself, were made in regard to law and law courts, and the form of church government.

Law and Law Courts.—The law of Scotland strongly resembles, and is in a great measure borrowed from that of England. In regard, however, to crimes, and what are called heritable rights, relating chiefly to lands, houses, &c., the Scotch and English codes continue essentially different.

The penalties for crimes have almost, as a matter of course, been nearly assimilated, but the forms of procedure exhibit striking contrasts; and while unanimity is required in English juries, those of Scotland decide by a majority. In regard to heritable rights, the feudal law, with its numerous and perplexing formalities, still retains a greater ascendency in Scotland than in England.

The Court of Session is the supreme civil court of Scotland, but its decisions may be carried by appeal to the House of Lords. The judges, 13 in number, formerly sat in one court, called the Inner House; but by a kind of threefold division a certain number of the judges were removed to the Outer House, to sit there as permanent Lords Ordinary, and the remainder, forming the Inner House, were arranged in two divisions, each to sit separately, and decide finally on all causes brought before it previous to review. The Court of Justiciary, or criminal court, though composed only of judges of the Court of Session, is supreme in the highest sense, since its decisions in criminal cases are not subject to any review. The principal subordinate judicatories are sheriff courts, established in each county or stewartry. Sheriff's substitute, or judges ordinary, one or more holding separate courts in different districts, decide, in the first instance, subject to the review of the principal sheriff or sheriff-depute, whose decisions, with the exception of cases provided for by special statutes, are reviewable by the Court of Session. Besides the sheriff courts, each county, or district of a county, has its justice of peace courts; and in every town of any importance are baillie, dean of guild, and police courts.

Religion.—The Church of Scotland, as guaranteed by the Articles of Union, is the church established by law. Its form is Presbyterian, and its doctrine Calvinistic. All its ministers hold the same ecclesiastical status of presbyter, and are on a footing of perfect equality. The whole country is parcelled out into 1010 parishes, in each of which there is at least one presbyter or parochial minister. The highest, or supreme ecclesiastical court, is the General Assembly. Its constitution is very peculiar. A lord high commissioner sits in it as representative of the sovereign, but does not take part in its deliberations. The president or moderator is chosen annually by each assembly. The members consist of representative ministers and elders. The General Assembly acts in two capacities—a judicial and a legislative. In the former it decides all cases that come before it by review, and in the latter it makes laws for its own internal government. The extent of its powers in this respect were never well defined, and, a few years ago, became the subject of very earnest discussion, which first brought the church and the supreme civil courts into collision, and, in 1843, issued in the disruption of the church itself; no fewer than 474 ministers voluntarily severing their connection with it under protest, and sacrificing all their livings sooner than submit to what they regarded as a series of direct encroachments on their spiritual independance.

Previous to this defection, the Established Church was nominally adhered to by a majority of the population, but has since been reduced to a decided minority. The protesting ministers and their adherents formed themselves into the Free Church, which, in 1853, numbered 759 congregations. Within the short period of 10 years, it has actually expended for ecclesiastical and education purposes, the sum of 3,018,489*l.* The next greatest religious body not in connection with the Establishment, is the United Presbyterian Church, composed of the union of three bodies formerly known under the names of Burghers, Anti-Burghers, and the Relief, the whole numbering 505 congregations. To these three bodies belong at least four-fifths of the whole population. The other denominations are Reformed Presbyterians, English and Scotch Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

Education.—When Scotland was first emancipated from the bondage of Popery, Knox and his fellow-reformers, in a spirit of the most enlightened philanthropy, proposed a distribution of the church funds, which would have provided effectually for the education of all classes; and though baffled by the selfishness of those who had seized upon these funds, they proceeded resolutely with their plan, and did what in them lay to establish an endowed school in every Scotch parish. The parochial school system thus founded proved so effectual that Scotchmen, wherever they went, distinguished themselves by shrewdness, intelligence, industry, and honesty; and, in regard at least to the lower and middle classes, were generally admitted to be the best-educated people in Europe. The means of education, however, were unfortunately allowed to remain almost stationary, while population was advancing with remarkable rapidity; and hence, though the parochial system continued to be tolerably effective in rural parishes, it became almost powerless in large towns, and Scotland began to descend rapidly from her foremost place among educated nations, to a much lower grade. Of late, however, a happy rivalship has been excited among the different religious bodies, urging them to strenuous exertion in erecting schools by means of voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by parliamentary grants; and it is to be hoped that she may yet regain her former position. Academies are freely provided for the wealthier classes; and there are 5 universities, of which that of Edinburgh is one of the most celebrated in Europe. There are also many theological schools, and schools of medicine.

People.—Scotland was originally peopled by the Celts, who spread themselves over the whole country, and had such a numerical ascendency in it, that even after they ceased to be the dominant race of the Lowlands, the mountains and valleys, rivers and lakes, as well as towns, villages, and hamlets, retained the Celtic names which they had given them. The Teutonic tribes, landing on the English coast, naturally spread themselves N., and, aided by new arrivals of their countrymen, drove the Celts into the Highlands. The resemblance between the Scotch and English languages proves the common origin of the people who speak them. The N.W. parts of Scotland and the Hebrides are still peopled by the Celtic race. That part S. of the Tay and Clyde, and the whole eastern coasts, including Caithness, are Saxon and Scandinavian. The central parts are a mixture of Saxon and Celtic. Erse or Gaelic, the language of the aboriginal Celts, is still spoken in the Highlands. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect, but is now generally superseded by the modern English. In moral qualities the Scotch exhibit a strong love of kindred and country, and an indomitable courage and perseverance. With regard to intellectual qualities, there are few branches of literature, science, or art, in which Scotchmen do not hold an honorable place. In works of imagination and poetry they have, among other distinguished names, Burns, Campbell, and Scott, while they are scarcely surpassed as historians and metaphysicians. Their medical schools were long the most celebrated in Europe; and their inventive powers are sufficiently vouched for by the genius of Watt.

History.—The early history of Scotland is full of fable, and even where deemed authentic, possesses little interest till about the end of the ninth century, when the Norwegians, who had previously taken possession of the Orkney and Western Isles, overran all the N. portion of the country. Under the Norwegian earl, Sigurd, they held almost uncontrolled dominion as far S. as the Frith of Clyde. A combination of Scottish chieftains, headed by Malcolm, the Macmor or lord of Moray, in 993, succeeded in expelling the invaders from the mainland. The victorious chieftain now ascended the throne of Scotland, under the title of Malcolm II., and retained the sovereignty till his death, in 1029. His son, Malcolm Kenneth, who assumed the title of Malcolm III., was succeeded in 1033 by his grandson Duncan, whose life and reign furnish the legends on which Shakspeare has founded his immortal tragedy of *Macbeth*. History, however, does not confirm the legends, but, on the contrary, narrates that in 1040, Macbeth, Macmor of Moray, at the head of his Celts, met Duncan at Elgin, and having slain him in fair fight, became in consequence king of Scotland. In 1058 Macbeth was in turn defeated and slain by Malcolm, son of Duncan, who became undisputed sovereign of the whole of the mainland of Scotland, with the exception of a portion in the N., which the Norweglans had managed to retain.

In 1290, the death of Margaret, surnamed the Maiden of Norway, having extinguished the direct line of the Scottish kings, led to the memorable struggle between John Baliol, the tool of Edward I. of England, and Robert Bruce. The fate of both parties was decided by the great victory of Bannockburn, in 1314, when Bruce ascended the throne. His reign, the most glorious in Scottish annals, terminated in 1329, when he was succeeded by his son, David II. This sovereign died without issue in 1371, when the dynasty of the Stuarts commenced in the person of Robert Stuart, surnamed the Blear Eye, a grandson of Robert Bruce. James I., an able and accomplished sovereign, who succeeded to the crown in 1406, created a great number of burghs with important privileges, and was proceeding with other reforms, when he was basely assassinated. Misfortune seemed to have marked this family as a devoted race. James II. perished by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle; James III. was murdered in a hovel; James IV. perished on the fatal field of Flodden, among such heaps of slaughter that his body was never recognised; and James V., though possessed of accomplishments which would have distinguished him in any rank of life, at last retired to his palace of Falkland only to die of a broken heart. The misfortunes of his family survived him, and were all accumulated in the most cruel form on the head of his unfortunate daughter Mary. Her whole life was a tragedy. Having lost the affection of her subjects she fled to England, and claimed the protection of her cousin Elizabeth, but was imprisoned, and ultimately consigned to the scaffold in 1587, by the English queen. Mary was succeeded by her son, James VI., who, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, not only gained his mother's crown, but that also of the kinswoman who deprived her of life. From the accession of James VI. to the English throne in 1603, the annals of the two kingdoms became almost identified, though they both retained their in-

dependence, and continued to be ruled by separate titles till the Act of Union in 1707.——Adj. SCOTCH or SCOTTISH, (Fr. ECOSSAIS, ā'kos'sā'; Ger. SCHOTTISH, shott'ish, or SCHOTT'LANDISCH, shott'land'ish; Sp. ESCOCES, ĕs-ko-thēs'; It. SCOZIANO, skod-ze-ā'no; Dutch, SCHOTSCH, skotsh;) inhab. SCOTCH'MAN, (the French, Spanish, and Italian are the same as the adjective; Ger. SCHOTTE, shot'tĕh; Dutch, SCHOTS'MAN.)

SCOTLAND, a county in the N.N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the Wyaconda and the North Fabius and Middle Fabius Rivers. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage or the production of grain. Capital, Memphis. Pop. 3782, of whom 3631 were free, and 151 slaves.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 31 miles S. of Boston.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 35 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Greene co., Indiana, 10 miles S. of Bloomfield.

SCOTLAND, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. about 200.

SCOTLAND NECK, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

SCOTS'WOOD, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, about 3 miles W. of Newcastle.

SCOTT, a county situated in the S.W. part of Virginia, and bordering on Tennessee, contains 620 square miles. It is drained by Clinch River, and by the North Fork of Holston River. The surface is traversed by several parallel mountain ridges, one of which is called the Clinch Mountain. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to grazing. Wheat, Indian corn, and other kinds of grain also flourish. Bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant. About 3 miles from the Clinch River is one of the most remarkable natural objects of the state, known as the "Natural Tunnel." An affluent of the Clinch River, after flowing through a deep ravine, enclosed by stupendous walls of stratified rocks, is confronted by a transverse ridge, about 300 feet in height, which has been perforated at its base by an arched tunnel to admit the passage of the stream. The spectator, standing by the margin of the stream, sees before him an enormous arch, rising 70 or 80 feet, surmounted by strata of limestone, which measure more than 100 feet in a vertical direction, while the view on either side is bounded by gigantic ramparts of perpendicular rock. The county was formed in 1814, and named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Pop. 9823, of whom 9356 were free, and 473 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Tuscalameta Creek, an affluent of Pearl River. The soil is sandy and sterile; a large part of the county is covered with forests of pine. Named in honor of Governor A. M. Scott, of Mississippi. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. 3961, of whom 2779 were free, and 1182 slaves.

SCOTT, a county situated in the W. part of Arkansas, contains 870 square miles. It is drained by the Fourche La Fave and the Petit Jean Rivers. The surface is diversified. The soil is adapted to the production of grain and for pasture. Capital, Boonsville. Pop. 3083, of whom 2937 were free, and 146 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the N.N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Clear Fork of Cumberland River, and by Powell's River. The surface is traversed by Cumberland Mountains, and mostly covered with forests. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. 1905, of whom 1868 were free, and 37 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is intersected by the North Elkhorn, affluent of the Kentucky River, and also drained by the South Elkhorn and Eagle Creek. The surface is diversified—level, undulating, and hilly; the S. part has a deep, black soil, based on limestone, and remarkable for fertility. The county is intersected by the turnpike from Lexington to Covington. Formed in 1792, and named in honor of Governor Charles Scott, of Kentucky. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 14,946, of whom 9110 were free, and 5836 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, contains about 180 square miles. It is drained by Graham's Fork of White River. The surface is nearly level, excepting some hills in the W. part, called the "Knobs," which are among the highest elevations in the state. The county is intersected by the Jeffersonville Railroad. Organized in 1820. Capital, Lexington. Pop. 5885.

SCOTT, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 256 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, navigable by steamboats, and intersected by Plume, Sandy, and Movestar (Mauvaiseterre) Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is exceedingly rich, and is well cultivated. Stone coal and good limestone are abundant. Sandy Creek furnishes valuable water-power at the county seat. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 7914.

SCOTT, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and on the W. by Castor River and Castor Lake. The surface is uneven, and some parts broken; a portion of the soil is productive. Extensive cypress swamps occur in the S. part. Capital, Benton. Pop. 3182, of whom 2789 were free, and 393 slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 450 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the E. and S.E., and the Wapsipinicon on the N. The surface is high, and undulating. The soil is good, and easily cultivated. A great part of the county is destitute of timber, but this deficiency is partly compensated by the abundance of stone coal. Limestone is the principal rock. Named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Capital, Davenport. Pop. 5986.

SCOTT, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 680 square miles. The St. Peter's or Minnesota River forms its N.W. boundary, and it is drained by the sources of Vermilion and Cannon Rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is productive. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that date. Capital, Shokapee.

SCOTT, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Cortland co., New York, 145 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 1290.

SCOTT, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1268.

SCOTT, a post-township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 517.

SCOTT, a township of Mississippi co., Arkansas. Pop. 157.

SCOTT, a post-township in the N.W. part of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1270.

SCOTT, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 930.

SCOTT, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 717.

SCOTT, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 792.

SCOTT, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 255.

SCOTT, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

SCOTT, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 1709.

SCOTT, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 490.

SCOTT, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana. Pop. 1162.

SCOTT, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

SCOTT, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 75 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

SCOTT, a township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 395.

SCOTT, a post-village and township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, 44 miles N. by W. of Milwaukee.

SCOTTER, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCOTTOW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCOTTS'BOROUGH, a village of Baldwin co., Georgia, on the railroad from Milledgeville to Gordon, 4 miles S. of the former.

SCOTTS'BURG, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

SCOTTSBURG, a post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, 119 miles S.W. of Richmond.

SCOTTSBURG, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the right bank of the Umpqua River, 160 miles S.S.W. of Salem.

SCOTT'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

SCOTT'S MILLS, a village of Linn co., Iowa, 25 miles N. of Iowa City.

SCOTT'S MOUNTAIN, of Warren co., New Jersey, forms part of South Mountain. It is from 700 to 800 feet above tide-water. It abounds with iron ore of several varieties.

SCOTT'S STATION, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

SCOTTS'VILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, near the Genesee River, and on the canal of that name, 13 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has churches of 3 or 4 denominations, about 10 stores, and several mills.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTTSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, is situated on the left bank of James River, 79 miles W. of Richmond. The navigation of the James River Canal renders it a place of active and extensive trade, and an important depôt for produce. The village, which is built chiefly of brick, contains 3 churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Powhattan co., Virginia, 32 miles W. of Richmond.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Bibb co., Alabama, 30 miles E.S.E. of Tuscaloosa, contains several stores, and 350 inhabitants.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Allen co., Kentucky, about 143 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Besides the

usual county buildings, it contains 3 or 4 churches, and 4 stores.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

SCOTTSVILLE, a village of Lee co., Illinois, 140 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, about 78 miles S.E. of Galena.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Missouri, 130 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

SCOTT'VILLE, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, at the S. base of Jack's Mountain, 87 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SCOTTVILLE, a post-office of Allen co., Kentucky.

SCOULTON, skōl'ton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCOURIE or SCOURY, skoo'ree, a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on its W. coast, 21 miles S.S.W. of Cape Wrath. Pop. 100.

SCOZIA, a country of Europe. See SCOTLAND.

SCRAB'BLE, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

SCRAB'BLETOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. of Mount Holly.

SCRAB'BY or BAL'LYMACAL'LENY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

SCRANTON, formerly LACKAWAN'NA, a flourishing post-borough of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lackawanna River, about 7 miles from its mouth, 16 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre, and 14 miles S.W. of Carbondale. The Lackawanna and Western Railroad extends from Scranton to Great Bend, on the New York and Erie Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad extends E. about 28 miles, to the Lackawaxen Canal. The plank-road from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale passes through Scranton. These improvements, together with the rich mines of coal which are worked in the vicinity, render it a place of active business, and an important depôt of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It contains extensive iron furnaces, foundries, and rolling mills. The population has rapidly increased for a few years past; it is composed chiefly of Welsh, Irish, and English. Iron ore is abundant in the vicinity. Roaring Creek enters the river half a mile below Scranton. One paper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

SCRAPE, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Peebles, on the boundary between the parishes of Drummelzier and Manor. Height above the sea, 2800 feet.

SCRAPTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SCRAT'BY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCRAY'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCRAY'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SCREAM'ERSVILLE, a post-office, Maury co., Tennessee.

SCREDI'NGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCREM'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SCREVETON, skreev'tŏn, a parish of England, co. Notts.

SCRI'BA, a post-village and township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, and on the Oswego River, adjoining Oswego, and about 34 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 2738.

SCRIV'ELSBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln. Patron of rectory, the Hon. H. Dymoke, whose family hold the manor on the tenure of acting as champion at the coronation of the sovereign.

SCRIVEN, a township of England, co. of York, in West Riding. Near it is the ancient camp of King's Garth.

SCRIVEN, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, contains 840 square miles. The Savannah River bounds it on the E., and the Ogeechee on the S.W. The surface is mostly level, and the soil sandy. The forests afford pine lumber for exportation. The river and the Central Railroad affords easy access to the Savannah market. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of Colonel James Scriven, an officer of the Revolution, and a native of South Carolina. Capital, Sylvania. Pop. 6847, of whom 3174 were free, and 3673 slaves.

SCRIVIA, skree'vē-ä, a river of the Sardinian States, rises about 10 miles N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.W., and joins the Po on the right, 9 miles W.N.W. of Voghera. Length, 50 miles.

SCROGGIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SCROGG'SFIELD, a post-office of Carrol co., Illinois.

SCROOBY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SCROPTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SCRUB'GRASS, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SCRUBGRASS, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1143.

SCRUB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands in British West Indies, 34 miles N.E. of Tortola.

SCRUGGS'VILLE, a small village of Monroe co., Alabama.

SCRUTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SCUF'FLETOWN, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 70 miles N.W. of Columbia.

SCUL'COATS, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding, immediately N. of Hull. Most of the wealthy classes of Hull reside in this parish, a part of which is laid out in handsome streets.

SCULL CAMP, a post-village, Surry co., North Carolina.

SCULL'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ogeechee at the E. end of Emanuel county.

SCULL SHOALS, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Oconee River, 54 miles N. of Milledgeville, contains a cotton factory.

SCULL'TOWN, formerly LOCK'ERTON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Oldman's Creek, 18 miles from its mouth, has a church, 3 stores, and about 40 dwellings.

SCULTENNA. See PANARO.

SCULTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SCUP'ERNONG' CREEK, of Wisconsin, enters Bark River in Jefferson county.

SCUPI. See USKUP.

SCUP'PERNONG', a post-office of Washington co., North Carolina.

SCURCOLLA, skoor-kol'lä, SCURCULA, skoor-koo'lä, or SCURGOLA, skoor-go'lä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 22 miles S.S.W. of Aquila. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo.

SCURE OF EIG, (eeg,) a vast basaltic mountain of the island of Eig, in Inner Hebrides, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of the island, and rising to 1340 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabitants of Eig having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

SCUTARI, skoo'tä-re, (called *Es'koodar'* by the Turks; anc. *Chrysopolis*,) a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is usually considered a suburb. Pop. variously estimated from 30,000 to 60,000. It is built on several hills, and has, both externally and internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital. It has numerous mosques and imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace and extensive gardens belonging to the Sultan, a noted college of howling dervishes, barracks constructed by the late Sultan, some fine cemeteries, various public baths and bazaars, large corn warehouses, and manufactures of silks and cotton fabrics. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and between it and Chalcedon; 1½ miles southward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCUTARI or SKUTARI, (called by the Turks *Iskanderesyeh*, is-kän deh-ree'yeh; anc. *Scodra*,) a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a sanjak, on the Boyana, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 miles S.E. of Cattaro, (Austrian Albania.) Lat. 42° N., lon. 19° 38′ E. Pop. upwards of 40,000, about half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, and containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal and barracks. Scutari has a large bazaar, many mosques, Greek and Roman Catholic churches, several bridges, some yards for building coasting vessels, and manufactures of cotton goods and firearms. Its merchants are reported to be wealthy, and are the principal traders in West Turkey; they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish, to Triest, Venice, and Avlona; and import in return colonial produce, with silk fabrics and other manufactured goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. Seagoing vessels only ascend the Boyana some miles from Scutari, to Hobotti, where are warehouses and a custom-house.

SCUTARI or SKUTARI, a village of Greece, in the Morea, government of Mistra.

SCUTARI or ZANTA, zän'tä, LAKE OF, (anc. *Palus Labeatis*,) of European Turkey, in Albania, is 20 miles in length from N. to S.; average breadth, 5 miles. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Moratsha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on the S. bank.

SCYATHUS. See SEIATHO.

SCYLACEUM. See SQUILLACE.

SCYLLA and SCYLLÆUM. See SCIGLIO.

SCYROS ISLAND, Grecian Archipelago. See SKYROS.

SCYTHOPOLIS. See BEISAN.

SCZLOPPA, a town of West Prussia. See SCHLOPPE.

SDILI, sdee'lee, two islets of the Grecian Archipelago; the larger, (anc. *Rhenea*,) 4 miles S.W. of Myconi, between which is the smaller, (anc. *Delos*.) See DELOS.

SEA'BOARD, post-office, Northampton co., North Carolina.

SEA'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SEA'BROOK, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, near the Atlantic coast, on the Eastern Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 1296.

SEACOMBE, see'kŏmb, a village and township of England, co. of Chester, on the Mersey, within 1 mile of Liverpool, to which a steamboat is constantly plying. It has a great number of elegant residences and pleasant houses facing the Mersey, a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, extensive copper and patent metal mills, smalt-works, and a foundry. Pop. 3044.

SEA'CROFT, a village and township of England, co. of York, in West Riding, 4 miles E.N.E. of Leeds. During the Heptarchy, a battle was fought here on Win Moor; the Royalists also here defeated the Parliamentarians. P. 1093.

SEA'FORD, a parish, cinque port, and disfranchised bo-

rough of England, co. of Sussex, 12 miles E.S.E. of Brighton, and about midway between it and Beachey Head. Pop. in 1851, 997.

SEA/FORD, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on Nanticoke River, (navigable for schooners,) 45 miles S. by W. of Dover. It is the S. terminus of the Dover and Seaford Railroad, and is a place of active trade. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 hotel, and about 10 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 300.

SEA/FORTH, LOCH, lok, an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, in Scotland, partially divides Lewis from Harris.

SEA/GOE or SE/GOE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

SEA/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SEA/GRAVE'S MILLS, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 woollen mill. Pop. about 60.

SEA/GRY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SEA/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on the North Sea, 5 miles S. of Sunderland. It gives the title of viscount to the Londonderry family.

SEA-HORSE ISLANDS, a chain of islets in the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, in lat. 71° N., lon. 159° W.

SEA-HORSE POINT, of British America, is the E. extremity of Southampton Island. Lat. 63° 40′ N., lon. 80° 10′ W.

SEAL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SEAL, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

SEAL, NETHER and OVER, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SEAL, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 2210.

SEAL, a post-office of Wyandot co., Ohio.

SEAL COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SEA/LER'S COVE, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 miles E. of Wilson Promontory.

SEAL ISLAND, of British North America, is in the Atlantic, 18 miles W. of Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SEAL ISLAND, a granite rock off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 6′ S., lon. 120° 28′ E.

SEAL ISLAND, of South-western Africa, off the Hottentot coast, about midway between the Orange and Koussie Rivers.

SEAL ISLANDS or LOBOS (*lo/boce*) ISLANDS, a group of three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, about 12 miles distant from the mainland. The largest and northernmost is called LOBOS DI TIERRA, *lo/boce dē te-ĕr'rā*, about 5 miles long and 2 miles broad. The name LOBOS, (from the Spanish *lobo* or *lobo marino*, a "seal,") was given on account of the number of seals found on the shores. Lat. of the S. point, 6° 29′ S., lon. 80° 53′ W. These islands contain large deposits of guano.

SEAL ISLANDS, a small cluster W. by S. of Grand Menan Island, Maine. On the western island are two fixed lights, about 140 feet from each other, and 59 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 44° 29′ N., lon. 67° 5′ 30″ W.

SEALKOTE, se-ăl-kōt'(?) SHALKOTE, shăl'kōt, or SYALKOTE, se-ăl'kōt, a town of the Punjab, 65 miles E.N.E. of Lahore. It has manufactures of paper. The vicinity is well cultivated.

SEAL RIVER, of British North America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 miles N.W. of the Churchill River, after a N.E. course of 200 miles.

SEA/MER, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 4 miles S.W. of Scarborough.

SEA/PATRICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Down.

SEARA, a province of Brazil. See CEARA.

SEARBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SEARCY, sẽr'see, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, contains about 930 square miles. It is intersected by Buffalo Fork of White River. The surface is hilly or rolling; the soil is adapted to the production of wheat, Indian corn, and grass. A large portion of the county is overspread with forests. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 1979, of whom 1950 were free, and 29 slaves.

SEARCY, a township of Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 573.

SEARCY, a small post-village, capital of White co., Arkansas, about 50 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

SEA/RIGHT'S, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

SEARS/BURG, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 112 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 201.

SEARSBURG, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SEARS/MONT, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, on St. George River, 30 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It has good water-power, which is employed by 6 mills for sawing boards, 5 for staves and shingles, 3 grist mills, a carding and clothing machine, and 1 large tannery. The village contains 2 churches, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1693.

SEARS/PORT, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, about 50 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It is a place of active business, and contains a bank. P. 2267.

SEARS/VILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

SEARS/VILLE, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 110 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

SEA/SALTER, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SEA-OF-SODOM or SEA-OF-THE-PLAINS. See DEAD SEA.

SEA/SON-COTE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SEATON, a parish of England, co. of Devon, on the English Channel. In summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

SEA/TON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

SEATON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

SEA/TON or SETON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, annexed to Tranent. Here are the ruins of a noble edifice of the Seatons.

SEA/TON-CAREW, a maritime township and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, on the Clarence and Hartlepool Railway, 2¾ miles S.S.W. of Hartlepool. It has several good inns, lodging-houses, baths, public libraries; and is resorted to for sea bathing. N. of the village are two light-houses.

SEA/TON DELAVAL, a township of England, co. Northumberland.

SEATON, ROSS, a parish of England, co. of York, in East Riding.

SEA/TTLE or SEA/TLE, a thriving post-village and capital of Kings co., Washington Territory, at the mouth of Duwamish River, and at the head of Elliott Bay, which is on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet. The valley of the Duwamish is an extensive and rich tract of country, which is now rapidly being settled.

SEA/TUCK, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SEA VIEW, one of the highest mountains of New South Wales, between the co. of Macquarrie and the New England district. It is 6000 feet in height.

SEA VIEW, a post-office of Northampton co., Virginia.

SEA/VILLE, a township of Hancock co., Maine, 77 miles E. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 139.

SEAVILLE, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

SEA/VINGTON ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SEBA/GO, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 55 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta. Pop. 850.

SEBAGO POND or LAKE, of Cumberland co., Maine. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, from 7 to 8 miles. It is connected with Portland by the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, about 20 miles long.

SEBANDO. See CHEBANDO.

SEBASTE, Asia Minor. See SEBVAS

SEBASTE, a town of Palestine. See SAMARIA.

SEBASTIAN, se-bast'yan, a new county in the W. part of Arkansas, contains 825 square miles. The Arkansas River forms the entire N. boundary. The surface is partly occupied by high mountains belonging to the Ozark range, which are thought to be rich in minerals. It contains an abundance of stone coal. The Arkansas is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Jenny Lind.

SEBASTIANSBERG, se-băs'te-ăns-bĕrg', or BASBERG, bäs'bĕrg, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1588.

SEBAS'TICOOK RIVER, a fine mill-stream, rises in Penobscot county, Maine, and flowing through Somerset county, falls into the Kennebec River in Kennebec county. Its whole length is about 50 miles.

SEBASTOPOL or SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Russia. See SEVASTOPOL.

SEBASTOPOLIS, Asia Minor. See TURBAL.

SEBEC, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the N. side of Piscataquis River, 70 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1223.

SEBEE, sē'bee' or SEWEE, sē'wee', a town at the S. frontier of Afghanistan, 15 miles E. of Dadur.

SE-BEE'RO or NORTH PORA ISLAND, Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. of the N. point, 0° 56′ S., lon. 98° 38′ E. It is 50 miles in length.

SEBEN, sā'bĕn, (Hun. *Szeben*, sē'bĕn',) a walled town of Hungary, co. of Saros, on the Tarisa, 9 miles N.N.W. of Eperies. Pop. 2200. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a trade in wine, spirits, and paper.

SEBENICO, sā-bā'ne-ko, a town of Dalmatia, 42 miles S.E. of Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic, which receives the river Kerka. Pop. 6000. It has an excellent harbor, defended by several forts. The principal edifice is a lofty cathedral of curious external appearance, but magnificent internally; the town has various buildings of Venetian architecture, its republic having voluntarily annexed itself to Venice in 991. It has a manufactory of rosoglio, exports of wine, and an active trade with Turkey. It was the birthplace of the painter Andrea Schiavoni, and the philosopher Tommasseo.

SEBENNYTUS. See SEBENOOD.

SEBERHAM, HIGH and LOW, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SEBESH, sā'bĕsh, (Polish, *Siebież*, se-ā'be-ĕzh,) a town of Russian Poland, government, and 95 miles N.W. of Vitebsk, between Lakes Sebesh and Woron. Pop. 2100.

SEBEWA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Pop. 247.

SEBEWA CREEK, of Michigan, enters Grand River in Ionia county.

SEBHA, sä'bä, a town of Central Africa, in Fezzan, 80 miles N. of Moorzook.

SEBNITZ, sêb'nits, a town of Saxony, 24 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 3399.

SEBNITZ, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 14 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1122.

SEBONCOURT, sä'lón-ⁿkoor', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of St. Quentin. Pop. 2000.

SEBOO, SEBOU or SEBU, sä'boo', (anc. *Subur'*) or MAIHMORE, mä mo'rä,; a river of Morocco, descends from a ramification of the Great Atlas, in Fez, flows first N.W., then W., and after a course of about 160 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Mehadiah. It is navigable for boats to Fez.

SEBOURG, seh'boor', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1700.

SEBU, a river of Morocco. See SEBOO.

SEBUS or SEBOUS. See SEMOUS.

SEBUSTIEH, sä'bŭs'tee-eh, (anc. *Samaria,*) afterwards SEBASTE, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, on a hill rising out of a fine plain, 6 miles N.W. of Nabloos. It is tolerably well built, and its hill is covered with fine gardens and plantations, interspersed with numerous vestiges of ancient edifices. The principal remains of antiquity are, a church, erected over a sepulchre traditionally reputed as the burialplace of John the Baptist; some columns of a temple, and portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. Samaria was founded by Omri, B. C. 925, and from that time until the captivity, B. C. 720, it continued to be the capital of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the province of Samaria, and under Herod resumed considerable magnificence and importance; but it appears to have decayed as early as the fourth century of our era.

SECA, la, lä sä'kä, a town of Spain, province, and 19 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3997.

SECCHIA, sêk'ke-ä, (anc. *Secia* or *Gabellus,*) a river of North Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through the centre of the duchy of Modena, and joins the Po 12 miles S.E. of Mantua. Total course, 70 miles.

SECHSHAUS, sêks'hówss, or SECHSHAUSEL, (Sechshäusel,) sêks'hoi'zel, a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna, on the left bank of the Weir. Pop. 2539.

SE-CHUEN, sä'choo'ⁿ', written also SE-TCHUEN and SSE-TCHUAN, a large province of China, mostly between lat. 26° and 33° N., and lon. 101° and 110° E., having W. Thibet, and on the other sides the provinces of Kan-soo, Shen-see, Hoo-pe, Kwei-choo, and Yun-nan. Area, 165,800 square miles. Pop. 21,435,678. Its W. part is a maze of mountains. It is traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang, to which all its other rivers are tributary. Some parts of it produce fine crops of sugar, silk, and oranges; but its chief products are rhubarb of the best quality, other drugs, musk, and metals. It is divided into 11 departments. Its chief city is Ching-too-foo.

SECHURA, sä-choo'rä, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, province, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

SECIA. See SECCHIA.

SECILLIA, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

SECKENHEIM, sêk'ken-hime', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1750.

SECKINGEN, sêk'king-en, a town of Baden, 16 miles E. of Basel, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1420.

SECKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SECKLIN, seh-klăⁿ', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Naviette, with a station on the Northern Railway, 6 miles S.S.W. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2341.

SECOND CREEK, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

SECOND FORK, a post-village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 157 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

SECONDIGLIANO, sä-kon-deel-yä'no, a town of Naples, province, and 3 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 5000.

SECONDIGNY, seh-kóⁿ'deen'yee', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 8 miles W.S.W. of Parthenay. Pop. 1580.

SECOND LAKE. See FOUR LAKES.

SECOND TURNOUT, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

SECROLE, se-krŏl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 4 miles N.W. of Benares, having the principal civil station of that district, and large military cantonments.

SECTION TEN, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. P. 402.

SECTION TEN, a post-village of Ohio. See DELPHOS.

SECUGEN, sä'koo-ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1500.

SECUNDERABAD, se-kŭn'der-ä-bäd', a European station in India, in Deccan, and the head-quarters of the British subsidiary force in the Nizam's dominions, 3 miles N. of Hyderabad, and 358 miles N.N.W. of Madras. Lat. 17° 36′ N., lon. 78° 33′ E. It has large cantonments, excellent bazaars, shops kept by Parsees and others, European rooms where balls are held, a theatre, a race-ground, and public libraries; and close to it is a lake about 15 miles in circumference, the banks of which are a favorite morning and evening resort of the European community. At Secunderabad and Bolarum, a contiguous and more healthy station, 12,000 men of the Madras army are generally stationed. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 34,357.

SECUNDER'MALLY, se-kŭn'der-mäl'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 4 miles S. of Madura.

SECUNDRA, se-kŭn'drä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 9 miles N.W. of Agra, and having the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, with extensive ruins and vestiges of former importance.

SECUNDRA, a large walled village of British India, in the Upper Provinces, 32 miles S.E. of Delhi.

SECUNDRA, a town of British India, district of Cawnpoor, 18 miles N.W. of Kalpee.

SEDAN, seh-dóⁿ', a fortified town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 11 miles E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 37,027. It has a communal college, a school of design, and in its principal square a bronze statue of Turenne, born here in 1611. The citadel, at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. Sedan is the centre of an extensive manufacture of woollen goods, and has also manufactures of hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, barrels, beet-root sugar, and linen yarn; it has an active trade in agricultural produce. In order to facilitate navigation, a canal has been formed along the left bank of the Meuse. Sedan was long an independent principality, and was united to France under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university, which subsisted till the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

SEDASHOOGHUR, sä-dä'shoo-gŭr', or SODASHIVAGHUR, so-dä'shä-vä-gŭr', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 49 miles S.S.E. of Goa.

SEDBERGH, sêd'berg, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the border of Lancashire. Pop. in 1851, 4574. It has a grammar school, with an annual revenue of 500*l.*, and exhibitions to 3 fellowships and 10 scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge; and manufactures of cotton goods.

SEDELLA, sä-dêl'yä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 36 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 1484.

SEDGEBERROW, sêj'bêr-rō, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SEDGEBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SEDGEFIELD, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles S.S.E. of Durham. Pop. in 1851, 2192. The church is large and handsome.

SEDGEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SEDGEMOOR, a wild tract of England, co. of Somerset, between King's Weston and Bridgewater. It was, in 1685, the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

SEDGER, sêd'ger, SEGARS, (?) or SAN JUAN, (Sp. pron. sän hoo-än',) a river of Patagonia, falls into Port Famine, in the Strait of Magellan. It has great depth of water, but can be navigated for only 3 or 4 miles, stumps of trees so fill up its channel as to make it difficult to penetrate farther.

SEDGE'S GARDEN, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

SEDG'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SEDG'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. It has iron, coal, and limestone works.

SEDG'WICK, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, 60 miles E. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 1235.

SEDILO, sä-dee'lo, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 26 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2240.

SEDINI, sä-dee'nee, a village of Sardinia, division, and 16 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1547.

SEDJOOR, SEDJOUR, sed-joor', or SUDJUR, sŭd-joor', a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises in the N. of the pashalic of Aleppo, flows S.E., and after a course of about 45 miles joins the Euphrates on the left, 15 miles below Bir.

SED'LESCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SED'LEY, a post-office of Bullitt co., Kentucky.

SEDLITZ, sêd'lits, or SEDLETZ, written also SEIDLITZ, a village of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Saatz. It is famous for mineral springs containing sulphates of soda and magnesia, which, with the adjacent waters of Saidschutz, are exported in large quantities.

SEDLNITZ, sêdl'nits, or SEDLNICA, sêdl-neet'sä, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 4 miles from Freyberg. P. 1175.

SEDNEV or SEDNEW, sêd-nêv', town, Russia, government, and 16 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 1000.

SEDO, sä'do, a town of West Africa, in Foota-Toro; lat. 15° 29′ N., lon. 13° 42′ W. Pop. about 6000.

SEEBEN, sä'ben, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Soleure.

SEEBERG, sä'bêrg, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Bern.

SEEBGUNGE, seeb'gŭnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 86 miles N.N.E. of Moorshedabad.

SEEBURG, sā'bōōrg, a town of East Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Bischofsstein. Pop. 2250.

SEE'DAPOOR', a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 70 miles S.E. of Bejapoor.

SEEDAS or SIDAS, see'dăs', (anc. *Saitta*,) a village of Asia Minor, N.W. of Alah-Shehr, (Philadelphia;) in the vicinity are the remains of several ancient temples and other buildings.

SEEDORF, sā'dorf', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 9 miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 2000.

SEEDOURA, see-doo'rā, a town of British India, in the protected Sikh territory, 34 miles N.W. of Seharunpoor.

SEE'FINGAN, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 5¾ miles E.N.E. of Blessington. Height, 2364 feet.

SEEHAUSEN, sā'how'zen, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, on the Aland, 13 miles S.S.W. of Perleberg. Pop. 3110. It is enclosed by walls.

SEEHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles W. of Magdeburg, with 2360 inhabitants, and the ruins of an establishment of the Knights Templars.

SEEHORE, see'hōr', a town of West Hindostan, in the Guzerat Peninsula, 12 miles W. of the Gulf of Cambay.

SEE-KAO-SHAN or SI-KAO-CHAN, see kā'o shān, a mountain of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, in lat. 41° 2′ N., lon. 115° 55′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SEE'KONK, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, near Blackstone River, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Providence, (Rhode Island.) Pop. 2243.

SEE'KREE', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 26 miles S. of Delhi.

SEELAJAN, see'lā-jān', a town of North Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 11 miles S.W. of Rampoor.

SEE'LAND, (Fr. pron. sā'lōxd'; Ger. pron. sā'lānt,) SEALAND, ZEELAND, ZEALAND, zee'lānd, or SIELAND, (Dan. *Sjælland*, syēl'lānd; L. *Selandia*,) the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, lying between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea. Lat. 54° 57′ 35″ to 56° 7′ 40″ N., lon. 10° 54′ to 12° 40′ E. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Cattegat; W. by the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Funen; S. by the Great Belt, and narrow channels, separating it from the islands of Laaland, Falster, and Möen; S.E. by the Baltic; and E. by the sound, at its narrowest only 3 miles wide, separating it from Sweden. Its shape is very irregular, and its shores are very much indented, especially in the S.W., where it is washed by the Baltic, and in the W., where an arm of the Cattegat has penetrated deeply into its interior. Greatest length, from N. to S., 81 miles; greatest breadth, 66 miles; area, 2540 square miles. The surface is for the most part flat, and, especially on the S.W. and the middle of the E. coast, is very little raised above the level of the sea. The highest land is in the S., but its elevation seldom reaches, and never exceeds, 200 feet. The oldest rocks on the island are comparatively recent, belonging to the cretaceous system, or upper part of the secondary formation. Above it the tertiary formation also is considerably developed. The subsoil generally consists of deep beds of corallines and muscle-shells; the soil is an alluvium of great natural fertility, well adapted to the growth of barley and rye, which form the principal crops. Horses, sheep, and cattle are of indifferent breeds, and not very numerous. Wood, which at one time stretched in extensive forests over the whole island, has been much diminished. The supply of fuel would be very inadequate, were it not compensated, to a considerable extent, by tracts of turf or peat. The prevailing timbers are beech and birch, and, to a more limited extent, oak. The climate of Seeland, owing to its low surface and insular position, is much milder than its latitude indicates. The temperature of Copenhagen, which may be taken as that of the whole island, is, in spring, 43° 10′; summer, 62° 28′; autumn, 49° 36′; and winter, 31°, or 1° below freezing. The mean temperature of the whole year is 46° 15′. The worst feature in the climate is its humidity, and the consequent prevalence of rains and mists. Fish abound both along the coasts and in the lakes, of which a great number are scattered over the interior, though none of them individually is of much extent. The largest, Arresoe, is about 24 miles in circuit. The Suus-aue, which falls into the Nestved-fiord, is the most important stream, having a very circuitous course of about 50 miles. The minerals are of no consequence, though amber is occasionally found. Seeland is the seat of the principal manufactures of Denmark. For administrative purposes, the island is divided into 5 amts or bailiwicks, which comprehend not merely Seeland proper, but a number of small islands that line its coasts. Of these, the principal are Möen, Amager, and Saltholm. Its capital is Copenhagen, which is also the capital of the whole Danish dominions. Pop. in 1847, 499,400. The name SEELAND, ("Sea-land,") has reference to its being surrounded by the sea.

SEELOW, sā'lōw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 15 miles N.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 2300.

SEE'LYSBURG, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, 60 miles S. of Buffalo.

SEE'LYVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 1 mile from Honesdale, and 161 miles from Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

SEEMLEAH, seem'le-ā, a town of Central India, dominion, and S.W. of Indore.

SEENA, see'nā, a river of India, in Deccan, after a S.E. course of 180 miles joins the Beemah, 20 miles S. of Solapoor. The towns of Ahmednuggur and Parrainder are on its banks, and in most part of its extent it flows between the Bombay presidency and the territory of the Nizam.

SEEND, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

SEENEE or ANCOBRA, a river of Ashantee. See ANCOBER.

SEE-NGAN or SI-NGAN, se-ngān', written also SIAN, se-ān', a city of China, province of Shen-see, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Hoei-ho; lat. 34° 12′ N., lon. 108° 40′ E. It is large, enclosed by strong walls, and the principal military depôt for the N. provinces of China.

SEENGEN, sān'ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1500.

SEE-NING-FOO, (SI-NING-FOU,) see'ning'foo', a town of China, province of Kan-soo, on a river of its own name, 118 miles N.W. of Lan-choo.

SEEORE, see'ōr', or SEHORE, see'hōr', a town of British India, in Nerbudda Territory, 22 miles W.S.W. of Bhopaul.

SEER or SIR, seer, a mouth of the Indus River, in Sinde, continuous with the Goongroo or Pinyaree Branch, and N.W. of the Koree mouth.

SEERA, see'rā, a town of British India, near the W. extremity of the Upper Provinces, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles E. of Bhatueer.

SEERDHUNA, seerd-hoo'na, a town of Hindostan, province, and 47 miles N.N.E. of Delhi. Lat. 29° 12′ N., lon. 77° 31′ E.

SEER'POOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad.

SEERPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, S.W. of Talnair.

SEERWELL, seer'well, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles S.E. of Poonah.

SEESEN, sā'zen, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Schildau, 12 miles W. of Goslar. Pop. 2729. It has an old castle.

SEE-SHAN or SI-CHAN, see-shān', a mountain of China, province of Shan-See. Lat. 39° 24′ N., lon. 112° 15′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SEESTADTL, (Sesstädtl,) sā'stĕtt, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N. of Saatz. Pop. 751.

SEETAMOW or SEETAMHOW, see'tā-mōw', a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 42 miles N.N.W. of Maheidpoor.

SEETAPOOR', a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions.

SEETHING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SEEVAS or SIVAS, see'vās, (anc. *Cabira* and *Sebaste*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a pashalic of its own name, is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles S. of Tokat. Lat. 39° 20′ N., lon. about 37° E. Pop. about 6000 families. It is well built; the houses are interspersed with gardens, and its numerous minarets give it a cheerful appearance. It has many old mosques and khans, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufactures of coarse woollens and other fabrics, and a considerable transit and import trade. Near it, Mithridates was defeated by the Roman general Lucullus, and Bayazeed (Bajazet) by Timur.

SEEVAS, SIVAS, see'vās', or ROOM, room, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia, between lat. 38° 30′ and 41° 40′ N., and lon. 33° 30′ and 39° 40′ E., having N. the Black Sea, and on other sides Anatolia, and the pashalics of Karaman, Marash, Diarbekir, Erzroum, and Trebizond. It is traversed from W. to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus. The principal rivers are the Yeshil-Irmak, in its centre, the Euphrates on its E., and the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*) on its W. frontier. The products consist of wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. Large herds of cattle and sheep are fed on the plains. Camels and buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden.

SEEVERGEM, sā'ver-ghēm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 4 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1469.

SEEWAH or SIWAH, see'wā', an oasis in the Libyan Desert. Its capital, Seewah-el-Kebeer, 310 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, is built of fossil salt, the houses clustering round a rock. Lat. 29° N., lon. 28° E. The oasis contains several salt lakes, and many date-palms, and the gardens produce the vine, fig, and pomegranate in abundance. Near it is the village of Agharmy or Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SEEWANU or SEEWANNU, se-wān'noo' (?) town and hill-fort of India, dominions of Joodpoor, the fort being a principal stronghold of the Joodpoor rajah.

SEEZ, sā, a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles N.N.E. of Alençon, on the Orne. Pop. 5000.(?) It has a cathe-

dral of the twelfth century, an episcopal palace, and cotton manufactures wrought by steam.

SEEZ, sâ, a market-town of Savoy, province of Tarantaise, on the right bank of the Isère, 16 miles N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1850.

SEFAKIN, sê'fâ-keen', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 65 miles W.S.W. of Sana, and enclosed by substantial walls.

SEFAN, se-fân', SIFAN, see'fân', or SOOFAN, soo'fân', the easternmost portion of Thibet, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Se-chuen and Kan-soo, and extending from lat. 28° to 36° N., bordering N. on Koko Nor. Its chief river is the Yang-tse-kiang.

SEFEED ROOD, SEFID RUD, sê'feed' rood, ("white river,") written also SIHEEID RUD, a river of North Persia, formed by the junction of the Zenjan and some other rivers with the Kizil Oozen, near Mianna, flows at first S.E., between the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Azerbaijan, and then N.E. through Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 30 miles E. of Resht. At 15 miles from the sea it divides into two principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town of Lahajan. Its lower part is of considerable breadth and depth, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shifting sands, shallows, and a bar at its principal mouth, opposite which a large sturgeon-fishery exists. Chief affluent, the Shah-rood.

SEFFIN, sê'feen', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, N. of Rakka. During the seventh century, in the period of 110 days, 90 conflicts, between the adherents of Alee and of Moawiyah, took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.

SEFISIFIA, SEFICIFA or SIFISSIFA. See AIN-SEFISIFIA.

SEFOORIEH or SEFURIEH, sê-foo'ree-eh, (anc. *Sepphoris* and *Diocaesarea*,) a village of Palestine, pashalic, and 16 miles S.E. of Acre, at the foot of a height, on which are the ruins of a large castle.

SEGAL, seh-gâl', a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Finistère.

SEG'AMET' or MUAR, moo-ar', a state of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E. Pop. 2400.

SEGEBERG, sê'gheh-bêrk', a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Trave, 28 miles N.N.E. of Hamburg, with 3000 inhabitants.

SEGEDIN, a town of Hungary. See SZEGEDIN.

SEGELMESA, sêgêl-mês'a, or SIGILMESSA, sig'il-mês'sâ, written also SUGULMESSA, a considerable town of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas, capital of a province, near the river Ziz, in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 2° 20' W.

SEGELSEM, sê'ghels-êm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 14½ miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2275.

SEGESVAR, shâ'ghêsh'var', or SCHASSBURG, (Schässburgh,) shâss'bêêrg, a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, 25 miles S.S.E. of Maros Vasarhely, on the left bank of the Kukullo. Pop. 696.

SEGGIANO, sêd-jâ'no, a village and parish of Tuscany, 4 miles N. of Castel del Piano. Pop. 1868.

SEGICLER, sêg-ik'ler or sêg'ik'ler (?) a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 25 miles S.E. of Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Sebaste*.

SEGNA, Croatia, the Italian name of ZENGG.

SEGNES (sêg'nês) PASS, East Switzerland, between Glarus and the Grisons, is 7½ miles N. of Ilanz, and 7500 feet above the sea. It was crossed by Suwarrow in his retreat before the French, October, 1799.

SEGNI, sên'yee or sain'yee, a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, 13 miles E. of Velletri. Pop. 4110. It was the birthplace of Popes Vitalian, Innocent III., Gregory IX., and Alexander IV.

SEGO, sê'go, or SEGOZERO, sê-go-zâ'ro, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 30 miles N.W. of Lake Onega. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. It discharges its surplus waters N.E., into Lake Vigo.

SEGO, a town of Central Africa, Soodan, capital of the state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, (Niger.) Lat. 13° 5' N., lon. 6° W. Estimated pop. 30,000, a mixture of negroes and Moors. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. The houses are of clay, square, and flat roofed. It has numerous mosques, and is the seat of considerable traffic. Here Mungo Park first saw the Joliba.

SEGO, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

SEGOBRIGA. See SEGORBE.

SEGODUNUM. See RODEZ.

SEGOE, a parish of Ireland. See SEAGOE.

SEGONZAC, sê'gôn'zâk', a market-town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles S.E. of Cognac. Pop. 2600.

SEGORBE, sê-gor'bê, (anc. *Segobriga*,) a city of Spain, province, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, near the right bank of the Palancia, 18 miles N.W. of Murviedro. Lat. 39° 54' N., lon. 0° 30' W. Pop. 6015. It has squares ornamented with public fountains, a cathedral, and manufactures of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

SEGOOAM, sê-goo-êm', or GORELI, go-râ'lee, the easternmost of the Andreanov Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago, W. of Amichta. Lat. 52° 22' N., lon. 172° 18' W.

SEGOVIA, se-go've-a, (Sp. pron. sê-go've-â; Fr. *Ségovie*, sê-go'vee',) a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province of its own name, 45 miles N.W. of Madrid, on a rock 300 paces in height, and 4000 paces in circumference at the top, and washed by the Eresma and the Clamores. Lat. 41° N., lon. 4° 17' W. It is encircled by walls, with round towers, built by Alonzo VI., and has an Alcazar, the great keep of which is studded with angular turrets. It is entered by five gates, besides several smaller entrances. The streets are very narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved; and the houses, many of which were once inhabited by noblemen, have a quaint, old-fashioned appearance. Its most remarkable edifice is the Roman aqueduct, which is indeed the most important remnant of Roman architecture in Spain. As the steep-banked streams below are difficult of access, and their waters not very wholesome, the pure current of the *Rio Frio* was thus brought from the *Sierra Fuenfria*, distant about 10 miles. The aqueduct begins near the monastery of St. Gabriel, and has an entire length of 2921 feet. It commences with single arches, which rise higher as the dip of the ground deepens, until they become double. The number of arches is 170, some of which rise 102 feet above the valley. The channel, at the top, is about 8 feet wide. This noble work is constructed of granite, without cement or mortar, and, like other similar erections of the Romans, unites simplicity, solidity, and utility. It was respected by the Goths, but broken down in 1071 by the Moors of Toledo, who sacked Segovia, and destroyed 35 arches. It remained in ruins till 1483. By command of Isabella, Juan Escovedo, a monk belonging to the Asturias, reconstructed, in admirable style, the part that had been demolished.

On the Eresma stands the Casa de Moneda, or mint, where all the national coinage was formerly struck, as the river afforded water-power, and the adjoining Alcazar was the treasury. In 1730, the gold and silver coinage was transferred to Madrid, and now nothing is struck here but copper. The other principal buildings are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, consisting of three naves; numerous other churches, and suppressed convents, an episcopal palace, a school of artillery, in which brass cannon are cast, and firearms and projectiles manufactured; an institute for the higher branches of education, with a library attached; a theological school, with various other educational establishments; an academy of the fine arts, a picture-gallery, a foundling hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions; a theatre, and a strong prison. The former prosperity of Segovia depended on its staple, wool, and its cloth manufactures, with which it supplied the principal markets in Europe; but this, and indeed nearly every other branch of industry, is reduced almost to a nullity, there being only three tanneries, limekilns, and a very limited manufacture of paper, silver-work, &c. Near it are mines of lead and copper, and quarries of black marble. A large fair is held here in June.

The first notice of Segovia dates from 98 B.C. During the Moorish ascendency it was a seat of government, and subsequently some of the monarchs of Castile resided here. In 1474 Isabella proceeded in state from the Alcazar, and was proclaimed Queen of Castile; and Charles I. of England was hospitably entertained in it by the governor in 1623. In the same building, which Philip V. converted into a state prison, he confined the Dutch charlatan Ripperda, who had risen from nothing to be premier. June 7, 1808, Segovia was entered and sacked by the French, who held it till 1814. Pop., once above 30,000, now reduced to 6625.

SEGOVIA, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 3061 square miles. Pop. 155,000. Capital, Segovia.

SEGRE, sê'grê, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., and after a course of 150 miles, joins the Ebro at Mequinenza.

SEGRÉ, seh-grâ', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 20 miles N.W. of Angers. P. 1748.

SEGRIE, seh-gree', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles S.W. of Mamers. Pop. 1725.

SEGUIN, see'gwin, a small island off the mouth of Kennebec River, Maine. On it is a light-house, 200 feet above the level of the sea, containing a fixed light. Lat. 43° 41' 40" N., lon. 69° 44' W.

SEGUIN, a post-village, capital of Guadalupe co., Texas, on the Guadalupe River, 70 miles S. of Austin City. It has improved rapidly since the completion of the college buildings, which are an ornament to the place. This institution comprises a male and female department, and occupies two stone buildings 60 feet in length and 2 stories high.

SEGUNDO, sê-goon'do, a river of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) rises in the sierras of Cordova, 27 miles W.S.W. of the city of that name, flows E., and after a course of about 130 miles is lost in a marshy lake, 90 miles W. of Santa Fé.

SEGUR, seh-gür', several communes of France, the principal in the department of Aveyron, 18 miles N.W. of Millau. Pop. 1309.

SEGURA, sê-goo'râ, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. The principal affluents are the Guadalentid and Quipar from the S., and Mundo from the N. It feeds numerous canals.

SEGURA, a village of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 11 miles S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 972.

SEGURA, a sierra of Spain, in Andalusia, stretching from S.W. to N.E. through the provinces of Albacete, Granada, and Jaen, for about 150 miles, joining the sierra of Alcaraz.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 823.

SEGURA DE LA SIERRA, sā-goo'rā dā lā se-ĕr'rā, a town of Spain, province, and 60 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2471. Near it are copper, silver, and lead mines.

SEGURA DE LEON, sā-goo'rā dā lā-ōn', a town of Spain, province, and 44 miles S.S.E. of Badajos, with a fine old castle. Pop. 2960.

SEGUSIANORUM FORUM. See FEURE.

SEGUSIUM. See SUSA.

SEHAJPOOR, sā-haj-poor', or SOHAGEPOOR, so-hāj-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Nerbudda territory, 30 miles E. of Hosungabad.

SEHARA, se-hā'rā, a village of British India, in the Upper Provinces, 8 miles W. of Agra, with a spacious palace.

SEHARUNPOOR, sē-hā-rūn-poor', the capital of a district of its own name, a large town, and at one period a considerable military station, 88 miles N.N.E. of Delhi, on the Doeab Canal. Lat. 29° 57' N., lon. 77° 32' E. It has a fort, and many brick edifices.

SEHARUNPOOR or SAHARUNPOOR, sā-hā-rūn-poor', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area, 1961 square miles. Pop. 454,331.

SEHDINE, sēh'deen',(?) a town of Burmah, 20 miles S. by W. of Shembeghewn, on the road to Aeng in Aracan.

SEHON. See SIHON.

SEHORE, a town of British India. See SEEORE.

SEHWAN, se-wān', a town of Sinde, on an eminence beside the Aral, close to the W. bank of the Indus, 75 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 21' N., lon. 67° 55' E. Pop. 2000.

SEIANO or SEJANO, sā-yā'no, a village of Naples, province of Naples. Pop. 1520.

SEIBERLINGVILLE, sī'bẹr-ling-vil, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SEIBOUS or SEIBUS, written also SEBUS, (anc. *Rubrigatus*,) a river of Algiers, flows into the Gulf of Bona. Length, 100 miles.

SEIDABAD, sā'dā-bād', several villages of Persia, provinces of Azerbaijan, Kerman, and Kourdistan.

SEIDAU, sī'dōw, a village of Saxony, 1 mile W. of Bautzen. Pop. 2009.

SEID EL GHAZY, sād ĕl gā'zee, a village of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.S.E. of Eskee-Shehr, and around which are remains of antiquity.

SEIDENBERG, sī'den-bĕrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1320.

SEIDERSVILLE, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

SEIDINGSTADT, sī'ding-stāt', a village of Saxe Meiningen, 5 miles N.W. of Heldburg, with a ducal summer palace.

SEIDI SHEHR, sā'dee shĕh'r, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 45 miles S.W. of Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses.

SEIDI SHEHR, LAKE OF, another name for that of Beghshehr, (anc. *Caralitis*,) 20 miles N.N.E. of the above town.

SEIDLITZ. See SEDLITZ.

SEIFENBERG, sī'fen-bĕrg', a summit of the Riesengebirge, in Prussian Silesia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Hirschberg. Elevation, 4476 feet.

SEIFERSDORF, sī'fers-dorf', or SEIERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1636.

SEIFERSDORF, sī'fers-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1129.

SEIFFEN, sī'fen, a market-town of Saxony, 20 miles S.S.E. of Freiberg. Pop. 1097.

SEIFHENNERSDORF, sī'hĕn'ners-dorf', a village of Saxony, 9 miles N.W. of Zittau. Pop. 5577, engaged in dyeing, and the manufacture of linen.

SEIGHFORD, see'ford, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SEIGNELAY, sān'yeh-lā', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 7 miles N. of Auxerre. Pop. 1623.

SEIHOUN, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See SYHOON.

SEIKS, a warlike nation of Hindostan. See SIKHS.

SEIL, seel, an island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately off the mainland, 2½ miles S.W. of Kilninver. Length, 4½ miles. It is 800 feet in height, but has some low valleys and fertile soil.

SEILAND, sī'lānd, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway, in Finmark, immediately S.W. of Hammerfest. Lat. 70° 30' N., lon. 22° 30' E. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. The surface is mountainous, and one of its peaks is 4000 feet high.

SEILHAC, sā'lāk', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 6 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1626.

SEILLANS, sāl'yōNs' or sā'yāNs', or SAILLANS, sāh'yōNs', a market-town of France, department of Var, 10 miles N.E. of Dragnignan. Pop. 1049.

SEILLE, sāl, a river of France, departments of Jura and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 15 miles N. of Mâcon, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, for the latter 24 of which it is navigable.

SEILLE, GRANDE, grōnd sāl', a river of France, departments of Meurthe and Moselle, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N. course of 60 miles.

SEILLE, PETITE, (peh-teet',) an affluent of the latter, which it joins at Château-Salins.

SEILLES, sāl, a village of Belgium, province, and 23 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1129.

SEILOON, SEILOUN or SEILUN, sā'loon', a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 10 miles S.S.E. of Nabloos. It has various remains of antiquity, and is probably the Shiloh of Scripture.

SEIM, sām, or SEM, sām, a river of Russia, formed in the government of Koorsk, 30 miles S. of Tim, flows mostly W., and joins the Desna in the government of Tchernigov, 6 miles S.E. of Sosnitza, after a course of 300 miles.

SEIMARRAH, sā-mar'rā, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, in a fine plain, W. of the river Korkhah, 70 miles S.W. of Khorramabad.

SEIN, sān, (anc. *Senx*,) an islet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, department of Finistère, 28 miles S.W. of Brest. Length, 2 miles.

SEINE, sān or sèn, (anc. *Sequana*,) a river of France, rises in Mount Tasselot, near the village of Chanceaux, department of Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Châtillon, Bar-sur-Seine, and Mery, where it becomes navigable; thence W. and N.W. by Paris, where it is from 300 to 500 feet broad; it enters the English Channel at Havre by an estuary 7 miles wide. Length, 497 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. The chief affluents on the left are the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, and Rille; and on the right, the Aube, Marne, and Oise. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the canals of Burgundy and those of the Rhone and Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambre, by the canals of Crozat, St. Quentin, and the Sambre, and it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne and the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine.

SEINE, the smallest but most wealthy and important department of France, in the N., formed of part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 185 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 1,420,580. The surface of this department, forming the environs of Paris, is covered with towns, villages, villas, and manufactories. It contains Mont Valérien, Montmartre, and some other hills; is watered by the Seine and Marne, and traversed by the canals of St. Denis and St. Martin, and by several railways. The department contains valuable quarries of building-stones and gypsum. It furnishes Paris with immense quantities of vegetables, melons, peaches, and strawberries. Its industry is concentrated in Paris, the capital. It is divided into the arrondissements of St. Denis and Sceaux. Capital Paris.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, sān ā mārn, a department in the N.E. of France, forming part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 2154 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 345,076. The surface is slightly undulating; it is traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne, Morin and Yeres, and by the canals of L'Ourcq and Loing. One-sixth of the department is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is raised much beyond the consumption, and it has excellent pasturages, in which numerous cattle are reared. It furnishes Paris with a great quantity of cheese under the name of the cheese of Brie. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine and perfumery. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins. Capital, Melun.

SEINE-ET-OISE, sān ā wāz, a department in the N. of France, entirely surrounding the metropolitan department of Seine. Area, 2141 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 471,882. The surface is undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Essonne, Oise, Bièvre, and Epte. The soil is infertile; near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Oats are extensively imported; but other grains are raised in sufficient quantity for home demand. The rearing of cattle and sheep, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets, are important. The famous Sevres porcelain, and printed fabrics, cotton-yarn, and cloths, hardwares, leather, and chemical products, are among the chief goods manufactured, as plaster of Paris and sand are among the mineral products. The department is subdivided into the six arrondissements of Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, and Rambouillet. Capital, Versailles.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, sān ăn-fā're-ur', a maritime department in the N.W. part of France, forming part of the old province of Normandy, bounded N. by the English Channel. Area, 2298 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 762,059. The coast has numerous small harbors; the chief ports are Havre and Dieppe on the English Channel, and Rouen on the Seine

The department is watered by several small streams; but the Seine is the only river of importance. The surface is composed of fertile and well-cultivated plains; an eighth part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, flax, and fruits are the chief products; cider is extensively made. The pastures support many horses, cattle, and large flocks of sheep. Rouen is celebrated for its cotton, and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Dieppe, Havre, Neufchâtel, Rouen, and Yvetot. Capital, Rouen.

SEINNI, sân'nee', a frontier town of Burmah, near the river Salwin, 165 miles N.E. of Ava.

SEIPUTSCH, sî'pöötsh, or ZYWIEC, zîv'e-âts(?) a town of Austrian Galicia, 21 miles S.W. of Wadowice, on the Sola. Pop. 3370.

SEIR-BENI-YASS, sâr bâ'nee' yâss, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast; lat. 24° 21′ N., lon. 52° 46′ E.

SEIS'HOLTZVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

SEISTAN, sâs'tân', a province of South-west Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian province of Yezd, between lat. 30° 30′ and 32° N., and lon. 61° and 62° 30′ E., intersected by the Helmund River, and containing the Hamoon morass. Pop. probably 50,000, mostly Tadjiks. It is a mountain basin, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, and only fertile on the immediate banks of the rivers; but it presents many traces of former wealth and civilization. It was devastated, and its chief town destroyed by Timur, in 1383.

SEITENDORF, sî'ten-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, near Waldenburg. P. 1060.

SEITENDORF, sî'ten-dorf', (MITTEL, mit'tel, NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber.) a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Schönau. Pop. 936.

SEITENDORF or SEITGENDORF, sît'ghen-dorf', a town of Saxony, 27 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 2067.

SEITENSTADTEN, (Seitenstädten,) sî'ten-stêt'ten, a market-town of Lower Austria, 11 miles E. of Steyer. Pop. 590. It has a rich Benedictine monastery, containing a library of 10,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, and numerous Roman antiquities.

SEITOVA, sâ-to'vâ, a market-town of Russia, government, and 15 miles N. of Orenboorg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 800.

SEITZ, sits, or KLOSTER-SEITZ, klos'ter sits, a village of Austria, in Styria, about 20 miles from Cilly. Pop. 2450.

SEIX, sâx (?) a town of France, department of Ariège, on the Salat, 9 miles SS.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1689.

SEL, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See SAL.

SELANG, sâ'lâng', a small island of the Moluccas group, in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Batchian; lat. 0° 54′ S., lon. 127° 47′ E.

SELANGAN, sâ'lân'gân', a town of the island of Mindanao, and contiguous to the town of Mindanao, in the Philippines. Pop. 10,098. (?)

SELANIKI. See SALONICA.

SELARGIUS, sâ-lar'je-oos, a village of Sardinia, division, and 4½ miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2511.

SELATTYN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SELAYA, sâ-lî'â, a town of Spain, province of Santander. Pop. about 1000.

SELB, sêlb, a market-town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Eger, 12 miles N.W. of Eger, with a castle. Pop. 3400.

SELBITZ, sêl'bits, a market-town of Bavaria, 7 miles W. of Hof, with 1160 inhabitants.

SELBOE, (selböe,) sêl'bö'eh, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, stift, and 28 miles S. of Bergen, in Selböe-fiord.

SELBOE, a parish of Norway, stift, and 25 miles S. of Trondhjem, around the LAKE OF SELBOE, which is 20 miles in length, by 3 miles in breadth. It receives the river Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fiord.

SEL'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 4 miles S.S.E. of Alton. The Rev. G. White, author of the "Natural History of Selborne," was vicar of this parish.

SEL'BY, a market-town, river-port, and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the right bank of the Ouse, and connected by canal with the Aire and Calder Navigation, 12½ miles S. of York, with which city, and with Hull and Leeds, it communicates by railways. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 5109. It is well built, and has a fine Gothic market-cross, a neat town-hall, a church which formed part of an abbey in which Henry I. was born, grammar and blue-coat schools, manufactures of sail cloth, leather, and iron goods, and slips for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a movable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden can come up to the town from Hull, with which port, London, &c. it has constant steam and other communication.

SEL'BYSPORT, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the Youghiogheny River, about 40 miles W. by N. of Cumberland.

SEL'BYVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

SEL'DEN, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SELE, sâ'lâ, or SILARO, se-lâ'ro, (anc. *Silarus*,) a river of Naples, province of Principato Citra, rises 12 miles N.E. of Policastro, flows first N.W. through the fine Val di Diano, and then S.W., and enters the Gulf of Salerno, (Mediterranean,) 16 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. Total course, 60 miles.

SELEFKEH, sâ-lêf'keh, (anc. *Seleucia Trachela?*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Adana, on the Ghieuk-soo, (anc. *Calycadnus*,) 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 65 miles S.W. of Tarsus. It is but a poor collection of huts, occupying a part of a wide surface, over which are scattered numerous remains of antiquity, comprising a ruined theatre.

SELENDI, sâ-lên'dee, or SELENTI, sâ-lên'tee, a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on an affluent of the Kedoos, (anc. *Hermus*,) 30 miles N.E. of Ala-Shehr.

SELENGA, sâ-lêng'gâ, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tang-noo Mountains, in Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 500 miles enters Lake Baikal, on its E. side, 30 miles W. of Ilinsk.

SELENGHINSK, sâl'êng-ghinsk', a town of Siberia government of Irkootsk, capital of a district, on the Selenga, 60 miles N. of Kiakhta. Pop. 2600. It is a depôt for goods passing to China. Near it are some saline baths.

SELENIA, (sâ-le-nee'â?) CAPE, a promontory on the N.E. coast of Asia, in the Gulf of Anadeer; lat. 62° 42′ 30″ N., lon. 177° 49′ 48″ E.

SELENNAK, sâ-lên-nâk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yakootsk, lat. 62° N., flows E.N.E., and joins the Indighirka after a course of about 130 miles.

SELENTER SEE, sâ'len-ter sâ, a lake of Denmark, in the N.E. of the duchy of Holstein; area, 12 square miles. Depth at some places, 40 fathoms.

SELENTI, a town of Asia Minor. See SELINTI.

SELEUCIA, sâ-loo'she-a, a city of antiquity in Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Tigris, 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, and opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.

SELEUCIA, a city of antiquity in Persia, Khoozistan, on an affluent of the Jerahi, 65 miles S.E. of Shooster.

SELEUCIA PIERIA, a city of North Syria. See SELEFKEH.

SELFRIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

SEL'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SELIGENSTADT, sâ'lig-en-stât', a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 15 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2624. It has the remains of a Benedictine abbey, containing the tombs of Eginhard, and of Emma, daughter of Charlemagne. There are copper and coal-mines in the vicinity. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Rothenburg.

SELIGENTHAL, sâ'lig-en-tâl', a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 4 miles N.W. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 1163.

SELIGHER, sâ-le-gair', a lake of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, N. of Ostashkov. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is the source of an affluent of the Volga.

SELIME or SELIMEH, sâ-lee'me, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, 220 miles S.W. of Derr, and W. of the third cataract of the Nile. It produces an abundance of salt.

SELIMNO, sâ-lim'no, SELIMNIA, sâ-lim'ne-a, written also ISLAMJE and ISLAMIDJI, is-lâm'je, a walled town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, at the S. foot of the Balkan Mountains, 65 miles N.N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 20,000, who manufacture coarse woollens, gun-locks, and attar of roses. It has a large fair in June.

SE-LING, sâ'ling', a city of China, province of Quang-see, on the Tonquin frontier, 12 miles S.W. of See-Ming.

SELINO, sâ-lee'no, a maritime village of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 miles W. of Sphakia. It has a fort, and some coasting trade in agricultural produce.

SE'LINSGROVE, a post-borough of Penn township, Union co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Penn's Creek, 50 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich farming district. The grain and flour exported from the vicinity are shipped here by canal.

SELINTI, a town of Asia Minor. See SELENTI.

SELINUS. See CASTEL VETRANO.

SELISHTCHE, sâ-litch'â, or SELITSCHE, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 69 miles W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 1000.

SELITRENOI-GORODOK, sâ-le-trâ-noi' go-ro-dok', a market-town of Russia, government, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Astrakhan, on the Volga, occupying the site of the old capital of the Tartar khans of the Great or Golden tribe, imposing remains of which ancient town still exist.

SELITZA, sâ-lit'sâ, a village of European Turkey, in Macedonia, sanjak, and 48 miles S.E. of Monastir.

SELITZA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, district, and 5 miles S.E. of Maina.

SEL'KIRK or SELKIRKSHIRE, sêl'kirk-shir, formerly called the ETTRICK FOREST, a small inland county of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. of Peebles, E., Roxburgh, S., Dumfries, and N., Edinburghshire. Area, 263 square miles, or 168,320 acres, of which about 85,000 are arable, 30,000 uncultivated, and 53,000 waste. Pop. in 1851, 9809. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries the Ettrick and Yarrow. Its industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved within the last half century. Principal

towns, Selkirk and Galashiels. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on a declivity beside the Ettrick, on the right bank, 33 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the burgh, in 1851, 3314. It has been mostly rebuilt in a modern style, and has a spacious market-place, in which are the town-hall, with a spire 110 feet in height, a public well, and a monument to Sir Walter Scott. The other principal structures are the churches, the jail, and a monument to the traveller Mungo Park, a native of the vicinity. It has various public associations and schools, and some manufactures of tweeds, blankets, and hosiery in mills on the Ettrick. The manufacture of shoes has declined; but the "souters of Selkirk" are still an important craft of the community. On the Tweed, about 4 miles from Selkirk, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott; and adjacent to the town, the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by General Leslie in 1645.

SEL'KIRK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

SELKIRKSHIRE. See SELKIRK.

SELLA, sêl'yâ, a river of Spain, after a course of about 36 miles falls into the Bay of Biscay, forming the bay and port of Ribadesella.

SELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 19 miles N.N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1670.

SEL'LACK, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SELLÉ or CELLÉ, sêl'lâ', a river of France, departments of Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 miles E. of Cahors, after a S.W. course of 54 miles, past Figeac.

SELLÉ or CELLÉ, a river of France, departments of Aisne and Nord, joins the Scheldt (Exaut) near Bouchain. Total course, 23 miles.

SELLE, La, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 4 miles W. of Craon. Pop. 1511.

SEL'LERSBURG, a post-village on the Jeffersonville Railroad, in Clarke co., Indiana, 9 miles N. of Jeffersonville.

SEL'LERS' TAV'ERN, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

SELLES-SAINT-DENIS, sêl sân deh-nee', a village of France, arrondissement of Romorantin. Pop. 1928.

SELLES-SUR-CHER, sêl sür shair, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 10 miles S.W. of Romorantin. Pop. 2033.

SEL'LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SEL'LINGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SELLNITZ, sêl'nits, or SELLETZ, sêl'lets, a village of Bohemia, on the Bela, 5 miles from Brüx. Pop. 1398.

SELLYE, sêl'yê, a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 14 miles S.W. of Neutra, near the Wang, with a castle.

SELLYE, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Schumeg, 36 miles S. of Kaposvar.

SEL'MA, a thriving post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Alabama River, about 70 miles below Montgomery. It is the S. terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. The Central Railroad of Alabama extends W. Selma is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and has an active business. It contains several churches and a newspaper office. Pop. estimated at 1500.

SELMA, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

SELMA, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

SELMA, a post-office of Clark co., Ohio.

SELMA, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

SELMA, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 35 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

SELMAST, sêl'mâst, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, within 15 miles N.W. of Lake Oroomeeyah. It contains about 1500 families.

SELMECZ BÁNYA. See SCHEMNITZ.

SEL'MESTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SELOIGNES, sê'lwâin', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Eau Blanche and Oise, near the frontiers of France, 33 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1014.

SELONCEY, seh-lôn'zhê', a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Venelle, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1645.

SELOWITZ or SEELOWITZ, sê'lo-wits', a town of Moravia, 11 miles S. of Brünn, on the Zwittawa. Pop. 1100.

SELSATE, sêl-sâ'tâ, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3100.

SELSEA or SELSEY, sel'see, a village and parish of England, co. of Sussex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the county, 8 miles S. of Chichester. The village, neatly built, about half a mile from the sea, has a stately church of the fourteenth century. Here, in the seventh century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, and Selsey was a bishopric, until the see was transferred to Chichester, in A.D. 1075. The peninsula of Selsea is a large level tract between Chichester Harbor and the English Channel, its S. point being called Selsea-bill.

SEL'STON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SELTERS, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.E. of Coblentz.

SELTERS, NIEDER, nee'der sêl'ters, a village c. Germany, duchy of Nassau, 23 miles N. of Mentz. Pop. 874. It is famous for its mineral springs, which furnish the well-known Seltzer water.

SELTERS, OBER, o'ber sêl'ters, a village of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 1½ miles S. of Nieder Selters.

SELTSCHAN, sêl'shân', or SEDLCZANY, sêdl-chê'nee, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Berauu. Pop. 1698.

SELTZ or SELZ, sêlts, a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seltsbach, 27 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1862, 2402.

SELUNE, seh-lün', a river of France, department of Manche, enters Cancale Bay (a part of the English Channel) 4 miles S.W. of Avranches, after a W. course of 35 miles, for the last 8 of which, from Ducey, it is navigable.

SELVA, sêl'vâ, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 4579.

SELVA, a Spanish town, on the island of Majorca, on a height, N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1390.

SELVA, a town of Chili. See COPIAPO.

SELVA, sêl'vâ, a town near the centre of the island of Majorca, 18 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3915.

SELVA DE MAR, sêl'vâ deh mar, a town of Spain, province of Gerona, with a small harbor on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of France, 5 miles N.E. of Rosas.

SELVE, sêl'vê, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo and Premuda. Length, 4 miles.

SELYI, sêl'yee, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on an affluent of the Danube, sanjak, and 47 miles S.S.E. of Nicopolis. Pop. 2500.

SEL'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SELZ, a town of France. See SELTZ.

SELZ, sêlts, a river of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, after a N. course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine 7 miles W. of Mentz.

SEM, a river of Russia. See SEIM.

SEMANAGUR, sê-mâ-nâ'gür, a town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, 41 miles N. of Khyrabad.

SEMAO, sê-mâ'o, or SIMAO, se-mâ'o, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Estimated length, 20 miles. It exports wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds'-nests.

SEMD, semt, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, circle of Dieburg, near Umstadt. Pop. 1146.

SEMENDRIA, se-men'dre-â, a fortified town of Servia, and formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Estimated pop. 9000. It has a citadel, and some Roman antiquities.

SEMENOOD, sê-mê-nood', or SAMANUD, sê-mâ-nood', (anc. *Sebennytus*,) a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 miles E. of Mehallet-el-Kebeer. It has some remains of antiquity, and a considerable manufacture of earthenwares.

SEMENOOKA, sê-mâ-noo'kâ, a market-town of Russia, government, and 90 miles N.E. of Voronezh.

SEMENORSKAIA, sê-mê-ner-skî'â, a market-town of Russia, government of Moscow.

SEMENOV or SEMENOW, sê-mê-nov', a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles N.N.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3000, partly employed in manufacturing wooden wares.

SEMER, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SEMERONE, see-me-rōn', or CIMIARRON, (Sp. pron. se-mee rōn,) a considerable river of the Indian Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 37° N., and flowing nearly E., falls into the Arkansas in about lon. 97° 30' W. Length, estimated at 600 miles. It is not navigable.

SEMIDE, sê-mee'dê, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 8 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2030.

SEMILE, sê-mee'lê, SEMILOV or SEMILOW, sê-me-low', written also SEMILL, a town of Bohemia, on the Isar, 23 miles N.E. of Buntzlau, with a castle, and 1720 inhabitants.

SEMINARA, sê-me-nâ'râ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 2 miles S.E. of Palmi. Pop. 2500. It has a collegiate church.

SEM'INARY, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

SEMINOLE INDIANS, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the W. of the Mississippi.

SEMIPALATINSK, sê-me-pâ-lê-tinsk', written also SEMIPATALATINSK, and SEMIPOLATINSK, (*i. e.* "the seven palaces,") a fortified town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Irtish, 250 miles S.W. of Barnaul. It has Russian government establishments, is the seat of some trade with Independent Toorkistan, and derived its name from extensive buildings found there by the Russians, on their conquest of Siberia.

SEMISOPOCHNOI, sê-me-so-pok-noi', or ISLE OF THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS, belonging to the Aleutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of the Krycl or Rat Islands, about lat. 51° 59' N., and lon. 179° 45' 57" W.

SEMITCH (sê-mitch') ISLANDS, a group of the Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.E. of the island of Attoo.

SEM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SEMLIANSK, sém-le-ánsk', or SAMLENSK, sám-lének', a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles N.W. of Voronezh, on the Semlianka. Pop. 2500.

SEMLIN or ZEMLIN, sém-leen', (Hun. *Zimony*, zee'mon',) a fortified frontier town of the Austrian Empire, in Slavonia, co., and 40 miles S.E. of Peterwardein, on the right bank of the Danube, 3 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 10,200, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Servians, Croats, gypsies, and Jews. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has many good houses and churches, but its streets are mostly unpaved and dirty. It has numerous schools, an hospital, a German theatre, and a large quarantine establishment. It is the chief entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey; imports raw cotton and cotton twist, honey, hare and rabbit skins, &c.; exports woollen stuffs, glass wares, and other manufactured goods. At the N. extremity of the town is the ruined castle of the famous John Huniades.

SEMMED, sém'méd', a town and fort of Arabia, in Oman, in an extensive oasis, 55 miles S.W. of Muscat.

SEMNAN or SEMNOON, a town of Persia. See SIMNAN.

SEMOY or SEMOIS, sęh-mwá', a river of Belgian-Luxembourg and France, department of Ardennes, after a W. course of 100 miles, joins the Meuse 9 miles N. of Mézières.

SEMPACH, sém'pák, a decayed town of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.W. of Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. 960. In its vicinity 1400 Swiss routed 4000 Austrians, on the 9th of July, 1386; and the action, which was rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelried, is celebrated by an annual festival.

SEMPACH, a lake of Switzerland, 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, gives origin to the river Suren, an affluent of the Aar.

SEMPRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SEMPRONIUS, a post-township in the S.E. part of Cayuga co., New York, 18 miles S.E. of Auburn. Pop. 1266.

SEMPRONIUS, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SEMPST, sémpst, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Senne, and on the Brussels and Antwerp Railway, 10 miles N.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2040.

SEMUR-EN-AUXOIS, sá'mur-ón ox'wá', a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Armançon, 35 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. Pop. in 1852, 3971. It has a ponderous castle, supposed to date from the eighth century, a communal college, and manufactures of common woollens and yarns, tanneries, and a trade in cattle, hemp, and wool. Henry IV. removed the parliament of Dijon to Samur during the troubles of the League.

SEMUR-EN-BRIONNAIS, sá'mur-ón bre-on'ná', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1600.

SEMUSSYR, one of the Koorile Islands. See SIMOOSEER.

SENA. See SIENNA.

SENA, a river of France. See SEINE.

SENA, sé'ná, or SENNA, a town, and the former capital of the Portuguese dominions in East Africa, now capital of a province, on the right bank of the Zambezi, 110 miles W. of Quilimane. Lat. 17° 30' S., lon. 35° 38' 8" E. It appears to be a mere collection of huts and some European houses, interspersed with filthy and stagnant pools, and having some churches, and an insignificant mud redoubt. Its captaincy is bounded by Sofala, Mogurana, the Zambezi River, and the Channel of Mozambique.

SENAGO, sá-ná'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 10 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2064.

SE-NAN, sé' nán', or SSE-NAN-FOO, sé' nán' foo', a city of China, province of Koei-choo, capital of a department, on the Oo-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, in lat. 28° N., lon. 108° 25' E.

SENDENHORST, sén'den-horst', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 12 miles S.E. of Münster, with a castle. Pop. 1610.

SEND-WITH-RIPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey. The village, Send-on-the-Wey, is 2 miles W.S.W. of Ripley. Here are ruins of a priory.

SENÉ, sęh-ná', a village of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2479.

SENECA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake and Seneca River, and partly on the W. by Seneca Lake, and is principally drained by Seneca and Clyde Rivers, which intersect it, affording valuable water-power. The surface is undulating, being most elevated about midway between the two lakes. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, well adapted to both grain and grass. Iron ore and gypsum are found, and near the village of Canoga is a spring which rises with such force as to supply mill-power within a few rods. The Central Railroad and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal traverse this county, and the Erie Canal passes through its N.E. corner. Named from a tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited this part of the country. Seats of justice, Ovid and Waterloo. Pop. 25,441.

SENECA, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Sandusky River, and also drained by Honey and Green Creeks. The surface is nearly level, with a moderate declivity towards the N. The soil is excellent, well timbered, and under good cultivation. The county is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and has 1 or 2 plank-roads. Capital, Tiffin. Pop. 27,105.

SENECA, a new county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas. It is drained by the Elk or Cowskin River, which flows W. Capital, Loonieville.

SENECA, a township of Ontario co., New York, on the W. shore of Seneca Lake. It is intersected by several railroads, and contains the village of Geneva. Pop. 8505.

SENECA, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SENECA, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

SENECA, a township in the S.E. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1411.

SENECA, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1903.

SENECA, a township in the S.W. part of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1662.

SENECA, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 1092.

SENECA, a township in McHenry co., Illinois. Pop. 836.

SENECA, a village and township of Canada West, district of Niagara, on the Ouse or Grand River, here crossed by a bridge, about 55 miles S.S.W. of Toronto. The township contains the two distinct villages of Seneca and Caledonia. Pop. 3636.

SENECA CASTLE, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

SENECA CREEK, of Montgomery co., Maryland, flows south-westward, and enters the Potomac.

SENECA CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Monroe co., and enters Wills Creek, near Cambridge.

SENECA FALLS, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 4296.

SENECA FALLS, a thriving post-village in the above township, is situated on the outlet of Seneca Lake, and on the Central Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse. It contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and many handsome dwellings and gardens. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal passes through the village. It has abundant water-power, and a variety of manufactories. The principal articles produced are flour, cotton goods, machinery, paper, window sash, and farming implements. Incorporated in 1831. Pop. in 1855, 3800.

SENECA INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the W. part of New York, but now occupying a tract lying between the Neosho River and the W. border of Missouri.

SENECA LAKE, a large and beautiful sheet of water in the W. central part of New York, lies between Tompkins and Seneca counties on the E., and Steuben, Yates, and Ontario counties on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide. It is very deep, and is never frozen over. The surface is stated to be 216 feet above Lake Ontario, or 447 feet above the Atlantic. A steamboat plies between Jefferson and Geneva daily; the former at its S., and the latter at its N. extremity. The outlet of Crooked Lake enters Seneca Lake about 12 miles from its N. extremity, and at different points affords extensive water-power. A canal also connects the two lakes, and by means of locks Seneca Lake has communication with the Erie Canal.

SENECA MILLS, a post-office, Montgomery co., Maryland.

SENECA RIVER, New York, forms the outlet of Canandaigua, Cayuga, Owasco, and Skaneateles Lakes, and after receiving the waters of Onondaga Lake, takes the name of Oswego River.

SENECA RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in the Blue Ridge, near the S. boundary of North Carolina, and flowing S., falls into the Tugaloo River in Anderson district, South Carolina.

SENECA RIVER, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

SENECAVILLE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, near Seneca Creek, 10 miles S.E. of Cambridge, contains 2 or 3 churches.

SENEFER, an island of the Red Sea, 6 miles E. of the island of Tiran, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah.

SENEFFE, sęh-néff', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 3464. It has a noble residence, with a fine park. Here a sanguinary but indecisive battle took place in 1674, between the French under the Prince of Condé, and the Allies under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

SENEGAL, sén'e-gawl', (Fr. *Sénégal*, sá'ná-gál',) a large river of West Africa, rises under the name of Ba-Fing,* in lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 10° 40' W., near Timbo, where its sources are separated from those of the Niger (Joliba) by the high lands of the Mandingo country. It then flows successively N.W. and W., through Senegambia, its basin lying N. of that of the Gambia, and it enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33' W. Total course estimated at 1000 miles. The principal affluents are the Kokoro and Falémé, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore,

* *Ba*, a prefix to the names of many rivers in West Africa, signifies "water" or "river;" it is probably from the same root as *bahr* in Arabic, and *ab* or *aub* in Persian.

from 400 to 450 miles from the ocean, it forms a cataract, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 50 leagues inland. At 35 miles from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the easternmost and largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet water. In the rainy seasons, vessels of from 130 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, and at the commencement of the inundation, in July, some French trading vessels sail up to that point.

SENEGAL, (Fr. *Sénégal*,) a French colonial dependency of West Africa, consisting of the island and town of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river, Albreda, &c., on the Gambia, Goree, and other settlements S. of Cape Verd. Total population in 1849, 14,876, about three-fifths of whom were slaves. The exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet-woods, and gold-dust; the imports of manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions. The governor resides at St. Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Goree is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. European force, about 370 men. The French first settled in Senegal in 1637. It was held by the English from 1766 until 1779, and again from the period of the French revolutionary war till 1814.

SENEGALLIA, a town of Italy. See SINIGAGLIA.

SENEGAMBIA, sên-e-gam'be-â, (Fr. *Sénégambie*, sâ'nâ'gôx'bee'; Ger. *Senegambien*, sê-nê-gam'be-en,) an extensive region of West Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N., and lon. 4° and 17° 30′ W., having E. Soodan Proper, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Sahara Desert. The limits of the country are too imperfectly defined to form even an approximate estimate of its area. Its extent of seacoast probably exceeds 700 miles. It is low throughout, and in many places deeply indented with numerous islands lining its shores. The principal projections are Cape Verd, the westernmost point of Africa, and Cape St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The chief islands are the low, sandy islet of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal; the insulated rock called Goree, 300 feet high and 600 fathoms long, separated from Cape Verd by a channel 1500 fathoms wide, and islands of the Bissagos or Bijooja Archipelago, near the embouchure of the Rio Grande.

Physical Features.—The W. or maritime portion of Senegambia is a low, flat, and, to a great extent, swampy plain, nearly 150 miles wide, under the 10th parallel, and increasing N. towards the Senegal to a width of 200 miles. To the E. of this is a hilly or mountainous country, in which the principal valleys run from S. to N. These parallel mountain terraces increase in height towards the S.E. The plateau of Foota-Jallon, Jallon-ké-du, Kooka-du, and Bambook, may be assumed with probability to have a general elevation of 1200 feet or 1500 feet, while the summits of the mountain chains attain, perhaps, at the utmost, an absolute height of 6000 feet.

Geology.—Granite in its various forms appears to constitute the base of the mountain chains, and shows itself in all the small hills diversifying the banks of the Senegal, from Galam up to Bambook; while farther S., volcanic rocks frequently break through and cover the granite, the hill-tops being often crowned with basalt, and the loftier mountains owing their superior elevation to the mass of trachyte accumulated upon them. Iron-stone or ferruginous rock, is profusely strewed over the hills in Foota-Jallon, and neighboring districts. Lower down than the iron, on the outer edge, apparently, of the volcanic influence, imbedded in a loose, friable earth, lies the gold grain, for which in early times Guinea was so famous. Bambook, towards the N., between the Falemé and Ba-fing, and Buré in the E. slope, are the districts most famed for their gold-mines. The level plains towards the coast are formed, as might be expected, from the detritus of the hills, mixed with sand.

Rivers.—Of these, the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, already named, are the chief. The Senegal has its source in the highlands of the Mandingo Terrace, and after a circuitous course of about 800 miles, enters the Atlantic in 16° 5′ N. lat. In the upper part of its course it receives a great number of tributaries, and the scenery along its banks is very beautiful. A shifting sandbar at its mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 10 feet water. The Gambia is a noble stream: at its embouchure, at Cape St. Mary, it is about 20 miles wide; it gradually contracts in width, but is navigable by frigates for more than 100 miles, and by vessels of 150 tons for 380 miles. It rises in the country of Foota Jallon, and has a course of above 600 miles. The Rio Grande is about 300 miles in length. It rises in the Jallon country, and flowing W., enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary near the Bissagos Archipelago. Its banks are covered with towns and plantations. There are several lakes, of which the Kayor, on the border of the Sahara, is the principal. The others become fertile plains in the dry season. The river Casamanza, which flows between the Gambia and the Jêba, is altogether a river of the plains, and highly characteristic of this region, being fed wholly from marshes, inundated plains, or by the outpourings of the neighboring rivers. It may be ascended in large boats 120 miles. In general, it may be observed, that in Senegambia below the hills, where the rivers flow from E. to W., the country is perfectly level, and during the floods all the rivers, quitting their channels, flow over the plains, and become connected one with the other by means of canals or marigots, some of which remain still navigable when the floods have subsided. These marigots are so numerous that Senegambia, towards the sea, may be compared to a chain of islands separated by narrow channels.

Climate.—The climate of Senegambia is almost insupportable to a European at all seasons of the year. At Senegal, the thermometer stands frequently at 130° Fahrenheit; and from June to October, the quantity of rain which falls amounts to from 50 to 60 inches; during the rest of the year there are heavy dews. In the interior, the climate is cooler and more salubrious, owing to the elevation of the country, and the greater freedom from vegetable miasma, which, along the lower part of the Senegal, renders death almost certain to any but natives.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—The vegetation of Senegambia is known accurately only on the coast. On the lower Senegal, the soil, so far as the inundation reaches, teems with abundance. Beyond that line extends a dry, sandy desert, in which the cactus, acacia, and various thorny plants of the Sahara overspread the plains, and this desert region, narrowing as it extends S., reaches nearly to the Gambia. Farther S., and wherever the coast, broken into islands, is intersected by numerous marigots, the mangrove and palms occupy the shores. Behind them may be seen the gigantic baobab, (*Adansonia*,) and bentang, (*Erioodendron*,) the African teak, and other large timber. But the dense forest of great trees commences at some distance from the coast, at the foot of the hills. It is above the limits of these forests, apparently, that the shea or butter-tree is first met with. This, with the ceiba-palm, characterize the hilly region. Farther S., the cam-wood makes its appearance. The cultivation of the soil, throughout the whole region, varies much more from the civilization of the people than the gradations of climate. Fertile tracts, well situated, often lie as wilderness, while less-favored spots yield abundantly. Rice, rootze, and other grains, with bananas, manioc, and yams, are cultivated equally on the hills and plains. Tracts may be found, particularly round the villages of the Mohammedan Mandingoes, exhibiting a state of cultivation which would be thought admirable even in this country. The orange, citron, and other fruits introduced by the Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, are now extensively cultivated in the hills. In some parts of Foota-Jallon, the oranges are not eaten by the natives, but reserved wholly for strangers.

Inhabitants.—The various nations which inhabit Senegambia are of many races, and do not always admit of being accurately classified. We find Yolofs, Serères, Foolahs, Mandingoes under many denominations, Feloops, Tyabés, and Bissagoes, both living together and in separate communities. This extraordinary mixture and complication of different races, or at least of different languages, is the most remarkable phenomenon of Western and Central Africa. The Senegal has on the right or N. bank the desert tribes of the Moors, and on the left the Yolofs, who are negroes of the deepest black. Above them, 100 miles from the sea, are the Foolahs or Feules; and still higher up the river, in Galam or Kajaaga, the Serracolets are met with, in several different castes or families, of widely different character and manners. These people are jet-black, and shine like polished ebony. But their neighbors, the Foolahs, are not negroes; to brown complexions they join good features, and sometimes long hair. They are remarkable for cleanliness, religious zeal, (they are generally Mohammedans,) equestrian habits, and attachment to pastoral life. From near the sources of the Gambia, in lat. 11° 25′ N., the Mandingoes extend to the seacoast on the W. 400 miles, while on the E. their domain is almost equally extensive. Towards the S.E., and along the highland, (Kong,) it is not easy to assign their limits; but it is certain that branches of them (the Deys and Veys) approach the coast in Liberia, while others occupy (in Gaman) the elevated interior of Ashantee. Above Jallon-ké-du is Foota-Jallon, where the Foolahs have established a comparatively powerful empire. Their capital, Timbo, near the sources of the Ba-fing and Falemé, is not above 180 miles from Sierra Leone. At the mouth of the Cazamansa dwell the Feloops, a barbarous race, around whom are several other nations (Fogni, Ziguishe, &c.) of kindred origin and language, all alike noted for turbulence, predatory habits, and habitual intoxication. The comparative barbarity and debasement of the coast tribes may be generally ascribed to the abundance of palm-wine. But Mohammedan settlements of Mandingoes and Foolahs are rapidly increasing near the coast, and invariably bring with them superior industry, sobriety, and instruction: for every village has its school. All over Senegambia are to be found the Griots, who appear to be a distinct people, and the hereditary professional buffoons, minstrels, and improvisatori of the country.

Government.—The Yolofs are ruled by hereditary chiefs, who may be styled kings. Among the Foolahs, the Almamy (Al-Imâm) is at once sovereign and high-priest, and, if well versed in the Koran, he can, by means of it, exercise an almost despotic power. The Mandingo chiefs are generally controlled by councils of elders, and also by popular assemblies; but the aristocratic seems to prevail over the democratic in most of their republics. The Feloops and other barbarous tribes on the seaboard seem to have no further union than is absolutely required for defence or for plans of pillage. Each village is independent of its neighbors; and sometimes even each house in a village is fortified and fenced off as securely as possible from those around it. The rule of succession among all these nations generally follows the female line; that is, the inheritance goes to the sister's son, though in some communities the brother is allowed to have a prior title.

History, and European Settlements.—In the middle of the fifteenth century (1452) the Portuguese reached the Senegal, and opened a friendly communication with one of the Yolof kings; but no permanent settlements appear to have been made. With the voyage of Jobson in 1620, the English may be said to have begun the exploration of the Gambia, though their traders were on the coast 30 or 40 years earlier. The trade of the French in the Senegal may in like manner be dated from Brue's voyage in 1697. The French have at present factories, not only on the Senegal, but also on the Gambia, Casamanza, and Rio Grande. They aim, however, at no colonization nor acquisition of territory beyond what is absolutely necessary for the security of their mercantile establishments. St. Mary's Island, at the mouth of the Gambia, and Macarthy's Island, about 150 miles higher up, are the chief English factories in Senegambia. (See GAMBIA.) The Portuguese still retain small factories on the rivers Casamanza and Jêba. But it is to the Gambia that the Mandingoes, the great traders of West Africa, chiefly resort. Gold-dust, ivory, skins, fine woods, and timber were formerly the chief productions, but it has been discovered of late years that the ground-nut, (*Arachys hypogæa,*) called by the French *pistache-de-terre*, yields an abundance of fine oil, and the increasing cultivation of this article, chiefly by the Mandingoes, now begins to support an important commerce, which will probably produce, ere long, sensible effects on the civilization of West Africa.——Adj. SENEGAMBIAN, sên-e-gam'be-an.

SENEGHE, sâ-nâ'gâ, or SENEGUI, (?) a village of Sardinia, province of Oristano, 9 miles S.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1846.

SENERCHIA, sâ-nêr'ke â, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, N.N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1450.

SENEX, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

SENEZ, sâ-nâ', a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 15 miles S.E. of Digne. Pop. 800.

SENFTENBERG, sênf'ten-bêrg', or ZAMBERG, tsâm'bêrg, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 28 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz, on the Adler. Pop. 2904.

SENFTENBERG, a town of Germany, province of Brandenburg, on the Black Elster, 15 miles S. of Kalau. P. 1402.

SE-NGAN, sâ'ngân', or SSE-NGAN-FOO, sêng' gân' foo', a city of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department, 45 miles N.N.W. of Nan-ning.

SENGANNAH, sên-gân'nâ, a town of North-west Hindostan, in Rajpootana, on a height, 60 miles E.S.E. of Chooroo.

SENHORIM, sên-yo-reen', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, about 12 miles from Viseu. Pop. 1506.

SENIAVINE (or SENIAVIN, sâ-ne-â-veen') ISLANDS, a group of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 6° 43' to 7° 6' N., lon. 158° to 158° 30' E. The principal island is Poinnipet.

SENIGA, sâ'ne-gâ, a village of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Oglio.

SENIO, sâ'ne-o, a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany and the Pontifical States, joins the Po-di-Primaro 10 miles N.W. of Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

SENISE, sâ-nee'sâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 29 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3000.

SENJEN, sên'yên, one of the largest islands off the N.W. coast of Norway, its centre near lat. 69° 20' N., lon. 17° 10' E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 30 miles. The shores are greatly indented, and some of its mountains rise 3000 feet in height.

SENKOV, SENKOW, sên-kov', or ZENKOV, a town of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.N.W. of Poltava, on the Grooma (Grunia.)

SENKOV, SENKOW or ZENKOV, a market-town of Russia, government, and 68 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov.

SENLIS, sonⁿ'leeⁿ' or sênⁿ'leeⁿ', (anc. *Augustomagus* and *Sylvanectes?*) a town of France, department of Oise, on the Nonette, 25 miles N.E. of Paris. Lat. 49° 12' N., lon. 2° 35' E. Pop. in 1852, 5302. It has a handsome cathedral, a communal college, remains of an ancient castle, a public library of 8000 volumes, a theatre, and manufactures of chicory and starch. Here, in 1180, Philip Augustus espoused Elizabeth of Hainaut.

SENMANAT, sên-mâ-nât', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 12 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1417.

SENN, sên, (anc. *Cæne,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 25 miles S.S.E. of Mosul, on the Tigris, opposite the mouth of the Great Zab.

SENNA, sên'nâ, a town of East Africa. See SENA.

SENNA, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Lodi, 5 miles W. of Codogno.

SENNA, a town of Persia. See SINNA.

SENNAAR or SENNAR, sên-nâr', a state of North-east Africa, subject to Egypt, and forming a part of Nubia, is situated on the Nile or Bahr-el-Azrek, between the parallels of 12° and 15° 45' N. lat. The junction of the two great arms of the Nile, the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, is in lat. 15° 37' N. The tract between these two rivers, increasing S. to a width of two or three days' journey, (50 or 60 miles,) is called by the Arabs the Island of Sennaar; the name given to it by the indigenous population is Hooee, (Hôü.) The towns or villages lie chiefly along the banks of the Blue River or Bahr-el-Azrek, and are tolerably numerous from the 12th parallel downwards for a distance of 200 miles. From that limit, or perhaps in some places a little farther S., the island is all nominally subject to Sennaar. East of the Blue River this dominion reaches to the forests which encircle Abyssinia. The little communities that spring up in sequestered situations, between these forests and the Abyssinian highland, are sometimes claimed by the one state, sometimes by the other; but their allegiance is rarely enforced. On its W. side the island of Sennaar is a wilderness, the only permanent inhabited places on the White River being Hellet-el-Aïs, a poor hamlet at the ferry, on the road to Kordofan; and, lower down, Manjera, a Turkish station for hewing timber and building boats. The authority maintained over the wandering Arab or Ethiopic tribes, is a matter rather of might than right, and depends less on prescription or convention, than on the actual power and vigor of the government. The Turco-Egyptians, whose head-quarters are at Khartoom, at the N. point of the island of Sennaar, have exacted submission from the tribes of Taka, E. of the Atbara, and also hold in subjection Kordofan, in the W., where they keep a strong garrison in the chief town, Obeid.

Rivers.—The ordinary width of the White River is nearly 2 miles, but during the floods it increases in some places below El Aïs to 8 miles or more. The Blue River is joined, within the limits of Sennaar, by the Dender; and, lower down, by the Ra'ad ("lightning") or Shimfa, both great rivers in the rainy season. But the all-important river of the country is the Blue River or Nile; its ordinary width varies from 500 to 1000 yards. Nearly all the villages and settled population are on this river.

Face of the Country, Geology, Vegetation, &c.—The territory of Sennaar is collectively a great level plain, from which masses of rock protrude at wide intervals, but to no great elevation. West of the town of Sennaar, however, are the Mountains of Moia, Mandera, and Segadi, apparently extending as a chain from S. to N., but in reality disconnected. Jebel-Moia, the largest and loftiest of these hills, may have an elevation of 1200 feet. Baboons are the only inhabitants of the bare rocks; apes, parrots, and guinea-fowl tenant the woods at their feet. The ebony-tree grows round Jebel-Moia; the sycamore-fig round Segadi. The plain of Sennaar, for some distance above Khartoom, exhibits only a sandy soil, apparently mixed with deposits from the river. But from Messalemiah up, its character changes entirely; and the level flat becomes a deep bed of argillaceous marl, containing calcareous concretions in great quantity. The argillaceous soil is retentive of water; and when refreshed by rain, (for these rich plains are nowhere reached by the waters of the Nile,) becomes exceedingly fertile. But in the dry season it has an aspect of the most dismal sterility; no trees, little herbage, and the naked ground cracked and gaping in all directions with the burning heat. This naturally prolific plain rarely presents to view the luxuriant vegetation which might be expected so near the equator. As soon as the rain falls, the arid and dreary waste becomes a sea of mire, and on this, without any preparation, is sown the *durra,* (*Sorghum vulgare,*) the characteristic produce of Sennaar, which may indeed be regarded as the native country of durra. In three months and a half, or about the end of October, the whole plain, far and wide, waves with the ripe grain, and the harvest is gathered. Such is the rude and simple agriculture of this once very populous country. Near Khartoom, the extensive inundated tracts on the Bahr-el-Abiad, are sown, on the retirement of the floods, with kidney-beans, and afterwards with durra. In the latitude of Sennaar the chick-pea (*Cicer*) takes the place of kidney-beans.

The Nile swells fitfully in May; begins to rise steadily in June, and attains its greatest height early in September. Immediately before, and at times during the rains, the heat is insupportable, the thermometer in a tent, rising to 119° Fahrenheit, while the humid air resembles a steam-bath. Then come the deadly fevers and dysentery, which are most fatal on the argillaceous plain. In winter the thermometer often falls to 60°, and the atmosphere is

so free from humidity, that meat will dry without decomposing.

Inhabitants, Customs, &c.—The population of Sennaar is of a very mixed character, and as yet no traveller has succeeded in the attempt to point out distinctly the aboriginal race. The better classes in Sennaar have generally handsome features, and well-proportioned, statue-like figures. Their dark-brown complexions and rather thick lips alone betray some distant consanguinity with the negroes. The men grow decrepid rapidly in declining years, and the women, on whom devolves all the drudgery of domestic life, become frightfully ugly almost as soon as the first bloom of youth has passed away. The *ferda* or toga generally worn, admits of being gracefully folded in a variety of ways. The elaborately frizzled hair, and the elegantly made sandals of the people of Sennaar, exactly represent the fashion of ancient Egypt, as painted on the tombs. The houses of Sennaar at the present day are built of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with *halfa*, (a grass,) durra-straw, or reeds, the material used varying in position with respect of the rains. Slavery, as well as durra, seems attached to the soil. More than half of the population are negro slaves. The upper classes spend a life of utter indolence and idle dissipation. All classes love intoxication, and drink either *merisa*, (an inebriating beer made from durra,) or brandy distilled from it. Though dissolute and idle, they are not without ingenuity. Their own wants they can supply perfectly, are eminently skilful as weavers, goldsmiths, curriers, potters, &c. The property of land is here absolute, and not resumable by the sovereign, as is generally the case throughout Africa. The people, though subdued by the Mohammedans, can hardly be said to have been converted by them. They have indeed forgotten Christianity, but while professing the faith of the Koran, they observe hardly any of its precepts. They rear and eat pork; they neither wash nor pray, and most of their villages are without mosques.

Towns.—Besides Sennaar, the capital, numerous villages are situated on the Nile below it. The most important are Dekin, the ancient capital, about 24 miles below Sennaar; Wad Medineh, (in 14° 25′ N. lat.,) now nearly as large as Sennaar; Messelemiah, 20 miles lower down, the chief market and place of trade on the river; and Kalamin, where some manufactories have been established under the protection of the Egyptian government.

History.—The popular traditions of Sennaar represent that country as the original seat of the Macrobii, whom Herodotus mentions as the most remote of the Ethiopians, and as a people whose gold provoked the cupidity of Cambyses. As Christianity spread up the Nile, carried by Egyptian or Jacobite priests, it was soon received by the descendants of the Egyptians, and in the tenth century the most flourishing state in Ethiopia was the Christian kingdom of Alwa, on the Blue River, with Soba for its capital. The ruins of Soba may now be recognised on both sides of the river, about 15 miles above Khartoum.

SENNAAR or SENNAR, a city of the above country, is situated in lat. 13° 34′ N., lon. 33° 30′ E., in the midst of a vast monotonous plain, which represents successively a parched desert, a quagmire, and a field of durra. The only agreeable object near the place is the grove of lemon-trees. From the descriptions of Poncet, (1699,) Bruce, (1772,) and of Cailliaud, (1822,) it would appear to have been comparatively large and well built, but now lies for the most part in ruins. Its population has fallen from 30,000 to perhaps less than 4000. The king's palace, of well-burnt brick, has nearly all fallen to the ground, and has contributed materials for the erection of the Turkish governor's house.

SENNE, sên′neh, a river of Belgium, falls into the Demer a little below Mechlin.

SENNE or BRACKWEDER-SENNE, brăk′vā′der sên′neh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 4 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1654.

SENNE or HERPER-SENNE, hĕr′per sên′neh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government, and 4 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 922.

SENNECEY-LE-GRAND, sênn′see′ leh grôxᵉ, a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, 22 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 2511.

SENNEEN, SENNIF, sên′neef′, or SUR-EL-JUMAHH, sook êl joo′mäh′ (?) a market-town of Arabia, in Yemen, in a well-cultivated valley, about 100 miles N. by E. of Mocha. Pop. about 1000.

SEN′NEN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SENNERUT, sên′ner-oot′, an island off the W. coast of Greenland, N. of Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 28′ N.

SEN′NETT, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Auburn. Pop. 2347.

SENNFELD, sênn′fêlt, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1070.

SENNFELD, a village of Bavaria, 2 miles E.S.E. of Schweinfurt, on a small lake of the same name. Pop. 819.

SENNHEIM, sênn′hîme, the German name of CERNAY, which see.

SENNIF, a town of Arabia. See SENNEEF.

SENNO, sên′no, or SIENNO, se-ên′no, a town of Russia, government, and 72 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev. Pop. 1000.

SENNOI, sên-noi′, a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev, on a lake of the same name.

SENNORI, sen-no′ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, 3 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1620.

SENNWALD, sênn′wält, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 2726.

SENONAIS. See SENONOIS.

SENONCHES, seh-nônsh′, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 18 miles S.S.W. of Droux. Pop. in 1852, 2105.

SENONES. See SENS.

SENONES, seh-non′, a town of France, department of Vosges, 7 miles N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. in 1852, 2583.

SENONOIS or SENONAIS, seh-no′nä′, an old district of France, of which Sens was the capital, and now forming the greater part of the departments of Yonne and Aube.

SENOO-DEBOO or SENOU-DEBOU, sâ′noo′ dâ′boo′, a large village of Senegambia, in Bondoo, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 22′ N., lon. 12° 20′ W.

SENORBI, sâ-nor′bee, a village of the island of Sardinia, division, 22 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1155.

SENS, sônˢ, (anc. *Agedincum*, afterwards *Senones*,) a city of France, department of Yonne, on the right bank of the Yonne, and on the railway to Paris and Lyons, 61 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 12′ N., lon. 3° 17′ E. Pop. in 1852, 10,645. Its walls, and various other buildings, are of Roman construction. Its cathedral contains the mausoleum of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., and the tombs of other historical personages. The large communal college comprises a museum of antiquities and a public library. It has an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, distilleries, tanneries, manufactures of serge, druggets, glue, dials, and nails. Under the Romans, it was the capital of the fourth Lyonnaise, and an episcopal see, founded in the third century. Here, in 1140, was held the council which condemned Abelard; and here Thomas à Becket took refuge in 1166.

SENSBURG, sêns′boorg, a town of Prussia, 61 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 2100.

SENSENFABRICK, sên′sen-fä′brik, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Neuenburg. It owes its name to an extensive manufactory of scythes and sickles, of which about 80,000 are annually made.

SENTELL'S STORE, post-office, Bossier parish, Louisiana.

SENTINEL, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

SENTINEL PRAIRIE, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

SEN′TINELS, two islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. of the Great and Little Andaman Islands.

SENTIPAC, sên-te-päk′, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, near the Pacific, 25 miles S. of Acaponeta.

SENTIS, sên′tis, or HOCH-SENTIS, hôx sêu′tis, a mountain of Switzerland, 6 miles S. of Appenzell. Height above the sea, 8232 feet.

SENZHARY or SENJARY, NOVOI, no-voi′ sên-zhä′ree, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles S.W. of Poltava, on the Vorskla. Pop. 3750.

SEO DE URGEL, sâ′o dä oor-hêl′, an episcopal city of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 67 miles N.E. of Lerida, in a plain among the Pyrenees, between the rivers Balira and Segre. It has an ancient cathedral, a court-house, a nunnery, and a bishop's palace. It was sacked by the French in 1792. Pop. 2899.

SEON, sâ′on, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aa, 6 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1475.

SEOPOOR, a town of India, dominions, and 90 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

SEPEY, seh-pâ′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, consisting of wooden chalets of a superior kind, and adorned with curious carving, 5 miles N.E. of Aigle, with which it communicates by a noble road, begun in 1836, to connect the great route over the Simplon with one leading into the S. part of the canton of Bern.

SEPH′TON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Alt, 8 miles N.N.E. of Liverpool. Great Crosby, in this parish, is a fashionable bathing-place.

SEPINO, sâ-pee′no, or SUPINO, soo-pee′no, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 9 miles S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of woollens and paper. Near it are supposed to be the remains of the ancient *Sepinus*, a chief town of the Samnites.

SEPITA, a town of Bolivia. See ZEPITA.

SEPOLCRO, SAN. See BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO.

SEPSI-SZENT-GYORGY, (Sepsi-Szent-György,) shêp′shee′ sênt dyördj, a village of Transylvania, in Szekler-land, on the Aloota, (Aluta,) 16 miles N.N.E. of Kronstadt. P. 2395.

SEPTER, sêp′ter, or SIEBENDORF, see′ben-dorf′, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, co. of Klausenburg, about 9 miles from Tekendorf. Pop. 1000.

SEPT-FRÈRES, sêt frair, a village of France, department of Calvados, 5 miles W.N.W. of Vire.

SEPT-FRÈRES, sêt frair, (*i.e.* "Seven Brothers,") a group of islets off the N. coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.

SEPTIMER, sêt'tse'mair', or sêp'te-mer, one of the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, 25 miles S.E. of Chur, (Coire.) The pass across it, 7011 feet in height, was the ordinary route from East Switzerland into Italy until the formation of the route across the Splugen, 17 miles W. Septimanca. See Simanca.

SEPT-ISLES, sêt eel, (*i. e.* "Seven Islands,") a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 16 miles N. of Lannion. Lat. 48° 52' 48" N., lon. 3° 29' 15" W. The Ile Aux Moines is the largest and only inhabited island.

SEPTMONCEL, sêt'mông'sell', a frontier village of France, department of Jura, in the mountains, 15 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 1302, who manufacture toys and artificial gems, for which it has long been famous.

SEPULGA, a small river of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and flowing S., enters the Conecuh, in Conecuh county.

SEPULGA, a post-office of Conecuh co., Alabama.

SEPULVEDA, sâ-pool-vâ'thâ, a market-town of Spain, province, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1779.

SEQUANA. See Seine.

SEQUATCHIE or SEQUATCHY, se-kwat'chee, a small river of Tennessee, rises in Bledsoe county, and flowing S.W., enters the Tennessee River in Marion county, about 2 miles from the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama. Length, estimated at 100 miles.

SEQUILLO, sâ-keel'yo, a river of Spain, rises between the provinces of Palencia and Leon, flows first S.W., past Medina de Rioseco, and after a course of 83 miles joins Valderaduey.

SER and MER, two peaks of the Himalayas. See Mer and Ser.

SERA, sâ'râ, (originally *Sira*,) a town and district of South India, Mysore dominions, 92 miles N.N.E. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 41' N., lon. 76° 58' E.

SERAHAN, sêr'â-hân', a village of West Thibet, district of Kunawur, on an open glade of considerable extent, 44 miles N.E. of Simla.

SERAI, sâ-ri', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 27 miles S. of Tekry.

SERAI, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Eleo, 12 miles S.E. of Viza.

SERAJEVO, SERAJEVO or SERAIO. See Bosna Serai.

SERAIN or SEREIN, seh-rânx', a river of France, departments of Côte-d'-Or and Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 miles, past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 miles N. of Auxerre.

SERAING, seh-rânx', a village of Belgium, on the right bank of the Meuse, 5 miles S.W. of Liege, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 3460. In the former residence of the prince bishops of Liege, are machinery and iron-works.

SERAJEVO. See Bosna Serai.

SERAMPORE, sêr'am-pôr', written also SERAMPOOR, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district, and on the W. side of the Hoogly River, opposite Barrackpoor, 14 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 88° 26' E. Pop. of the town and vicinity, 12,537, mostly Hindoos. It extends for about 1 mile along the river, is neat, clean, built in a European style, and was long the headquarters of Protestant missions. It belonged to the Danes, until it was ceded by purchase to the English in 1845.

SERAN, seh-rônx', a river of France, department of Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 23 miles.

SERAN, se-rân', a village of North Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, on the S.E. of the Sutlej, 12 miles N.E. of Rampoor, 7280 feet above the level of the sea.

SERANG, an island, Malay Archipelago. See Ceram.

SERANGANI (se-rân-gâ'nee) ISLES, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 6° N., off the S. extremity of Mindanao.

SERAVALLE, sâ-râ-vâl'lâ, a village of Tuscany, 25 miles N.W. of Florence. Pop. 1687.

SERAVEZZA, sâ-râ vêt'sâ, a village of Tuscany, province of Florence, 7 miles S.E. of Carrara, (duchy of Modena,) and famous for its quarries of the finest marble. Pop. 2000.

SERAWATTY (s'r-a-wât'tee) ISLANDS, written also SERWATTY, a group in the Malay Archipelago, E. of the island of Timor, and consisting of the islands of Serawatty, Loewang, Letti, Moa, Kisser, &c.

SERAYOE, sâ-râ-yoo', a river of Java, provinces of Baglen and Banjoemas. It flows W.S.W., and falls into the Indian Ocean E. of Tjilatjap. Its mouth is encumbered by a bar, within which it is navigable for the boats of the country for about 30 miles.

SERBAI, sêr'bî', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 20 miles S.W. of Banda.

SERBIA. See Servia.

SERCHIO, sêr'ke-o, the principal river of the duchy of Lucca, in Italy, enters the Mediterranean 8 miles N.W. of Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 miles.

SERCQ, sairk, or SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to England, 7 miles E. of Guernsey, and 10 miles N.W. of Jersey. Lat. 49° 5' N., lon. 2° 22' W. Area, 1400 acres. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea-fowl and fish are taken around the coasts, and of late some productive copper and silver mines have been opened. The inhabitants manufacture cheese, stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets.

SERDOVA or SERDOBA, sêr-do'ba, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Saratov, flows N.W. past the town of Serdobsk, and after a course of about 70 miles joins the Khoper.

SERDOVOL or SERDOBOL, sêr-do-vol', SORDŒVALA, sor-dö-vâl'lâ, (Finlandish, *Sardawala*, sar-dâ-wâl'lâ,) a town of Finland, Ian, and 90 miles N.E. of Viborg, on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 1200.

SERDOVSK or SERDOBSK, sêr'dovsk', a town of Russia, government, and 107 miles N.W. of Saratov, on the Serdova. Pop. 3500, mostly agricultural.

SEREBINTHE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

SERED, sêr'êd or sâ'rêt, a river of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 miles S. of Brody, flows through a succession of small lakes, and S. past Tarnopol, Mikulince, and Czortkow, and joins the Dniester 5 miles S.E. of Zalesczyky. Total course, 120 miles.

SEREEK or SERIK, sâ-reek', a small maritime town of Persia, province of Kerman, 45 miles N.W. of Jask, on the E. coast of the strait of Ormus.

SEREGELLYES, sâ'râ'ghêll'yêsh', a village of West Hungary, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 2357.

SEREGNO, sâ-rên'yo, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 13 miles N. of Milan, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 4246.

SEREILHAC, seh-râ'yâk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 9 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 2206.

SEREJA, a river of Russia. See Serezha.

SEREM, sâ-rêm', a small town of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Vouga, 10 miles from Aveiro. Pop. 1300.

SERENA, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

SERENA, La, a town of Chili. See Coquimbo.

SERENDIB, an old name of Ceylon, which see.

SERENHEM, sâ-rên-yênx', or FORMOSA, for-mo'sâ, a small town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Pernambuco, on the left bank of the river Serenhem, 15 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

SERENO, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

SEREPTA, a small post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.E. of Belvidere.

SERES, sêr'ês, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 47 miles N.E. of Salonica, in lat. 41° 4' N., lon. 26° 36' E. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is enclosed by walls, commanded by a citadel, and stated to be well built. The houses are interspersed with gardens, and it has numerous mosques, churches, fountains, &c., and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

SERETH, sêr'et' or sâ'ret', (anc. *Ararus*,) a river of Bukowina and Moldavia, rises 43 miles S.W. of Czernowitz, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube 5 miles W. of Galacz. Total course, nearly 270 miles. The principal affluents are the Bistritz, Suczawa, Moldava, and Tatros from the W., and the Birlat from the E.

SERETH, sâ-rêt', or SIRETH, se-rêt', a town of Austrian Poland, in Bukovina, 24 miles S.S.E. of Czernowitz, on the Sereth. Pop. 4000.

SEREZHA or SEREJA, sâ-râ'zhâ, a river of Russia, rises near the centre of the government of Nizhnee-Novgorod, flows W.S.W., and after a course of about 90 miles joins the Tioska on the frontiers of Vladimeer.

SERFO. See Serpho.

SERGATCH, SERGATSH or SERGATSCH, sêr-gâtch', a town of Russia, government, and 85 miles S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3000.

SER'GEANT, a township in the S. part of McKean co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Pop. 172.

SER'GENTSVILLE, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 5 miles S.W. of Flemington.

SERGHIEVSK or SERGIEVSK, sêr-ghe-êvsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Sok, 54 miles W.S.W. of Oofa. Pop. 1000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs.

SERGHINSKOI or SERGINSKOI, sêr-ghin-skoi', (Nizhnee, nizh'nee, and Verenee, vêre'nee,) two contiguous market-towns of Russia, government of Perm, on the Serga, 55 miles E. of Krasno-Oofimsk. United pop. 2000.

SERGINES, sêr'zheen', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles N. of Sens. Pop. 1371.

SERGIPE, sêr-zheo'pâ, or SERGIPE DEL REY, sêr-zheo'pâ dêl râ, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Alagoas and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the São Francisco; E. by the Atlantic; S. and W. by Bahia. Lat. from 10° 30' to 11° 32' S. Area, 31,958 square miles. The coast-line, stretching about 110 miles, is low and sandy, but is occasionally broken by low hills, covered with wood. At a considerable distance inland the ground rises into mountains, which traverse the province from E. to W. The only rivers of consequence, besides the São Francisco, are the Vaza-Barris, the Sergipe, and Cotindiba. In the N.W. are various lakes, which communicate

with the São Francisco. The province is subject to long and severe droughts. The soil is not remarkable for fertility. The leading crops are cotton, sugar-cane, manioc, tobacco, millet, rice, and flax; and many mules, horses, and cattle are reared. The minerals seem confined to rock-crystals, limestone, and saltpetre. Sergipe is divided into 5 comarcas—Estancia, Larangeiras, Santo-Amaro, São Christovão, and Villanova de Santo Antonio—subdivided into 17 districts. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly, consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in São Christovão. Pop. 175,000.

SERGIPE, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Tabanga, province of Sergipe, flows E., and joins the Irapirang or Vaza-Barris about 3 miles from its mouth.

SERGIPE DEL REY, Brazil. See SAO CHRISTOVAO.

SERIATE, sâ-re-â/tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and about 1 mile E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2194.

SERICA and *SERICUS*. See CHINA, page 445.

SERIDO, sâ-ree/do, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Parahiba, proceeds N.E., passes the town of Villanova do Principe, to which it is navigable by barges, and 20 miles below joins the Piranhas, after a course of 120 miles.

SÉRIGNAC, sâ'reen'yâk', a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, arrondissement of Castel-Sarrasin. P. 1288.

SÉRIGNAN, sâ'reen'yôn', a market-town of France, department of Hérault, 5 miles S.E. of Béziers. Pop. 2254.

SERIK, a town of Persia. See SEREEK.

SERINAGUR, sêr'e-nâ-gûr', called also SIR'INAGUR ("town of Surya, or the Sun") and CASH'MERE', the capital city of Cashmere, in India, near the centre of that valley, extending for 4 miles along both banks of the Jhylum, which winds sluggishly through it, and is here crossed by 7 bridges, about 5500 feet above the level of the sea, 173 miles N. of Lahore. Lat. 34° 5' N., lon. 74° 42' E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is ill built, badly laid out, and partly in ruins; but its great mosque, with numerous pillars of deodar timber, is a large and fine edifice. It has another mosque, and an octagonal tomb worthy of notice, and on its N. side is a citadel constructed on a height by the Emperor Akbar at a vast cost. A part of the city is intersected by canals lined by massive stone-work; much of the traffic is kept up by boats. Immediately E. is a fine lake, 5 miles in length by 2½ miles in breadth, a favorite place of resort for water-parties; on its banks are many pleasure-grounds, including the Shahlimar palace and gardens, laid out by the Emperor Jehangir. Serinagur had formerly flourishing manufactures of shawls, paper, leather, fire-arms, and attar of roses, but these have nearly disappeared under a military tyranny.

SERINAGUR, a town of North Hindostan, formerly capital of the province of Gurhwal, 33 miles E.N.E. of Hurdwar, in lat. 30° 11' N., lon. 78° 44' E.

SERINGAPATAM, ser-ing'ga-pa-tam', (anc. *Sri-Rungapattun*, "City of Vishnu,") a celebrated fortress of South India, and under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, the capital of Mysore, at the W. angle of an island in the Cavery, here crossed by a granite bridge, 9 miles N.E. of Mysore. Lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 76° 48' E. Its fortifications, erected by Tippoo, were of great extent and solidity; the town is ill built, but towards the centre of the island, which is 4 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth, is a large and good suburb, with the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo. Seringapatam was besieged by the English in 1791, and again in 1792, when Tippoo purchased a peace by ceding half his dominions and paying 330 lacs of rupees to the British and their allies. It was again besieged in 1799, and taken by storm on the 4th of May, on which occasion Tippoo was killed, and the dynasty of Hyder terminated, the ancient Rajpoot line being restored to the sovereignty of Mysore.

SERINGHAM, ser-ing'gûm, an island of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 2 miles N. of Trichinopoly, and formed by the river Coloroon, and its branch, the Cavery. On it are two pagodas of high repute.

SERINO, sâ-ree/no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, on the Sabato, 6 miles S.S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 6000. Near it are remains of the ancient *Sebastia*.

SERIO, sâ/ro-o, a river of North Italy, in Lombardy, delegations of Bergamo and Lodi, after a S. course of 65 miles joins the Adda, 7 miles S. of Crema.

SERIPHUS or SERIPHOS. See SERPHO.

SERK, one of the Channel Islands. See SARK.

SERLE (serl) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is a low coral island of the Low Archipelago, W.N.W. of Clermont-Tonnere. Lat. 18° 21' S., lon. 137° 2' W. Length, 7 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. 100.

SERMAJ, ser'mâj', a village of Persian Koordistan, on an affluent of the Kerah, S. of Bisutoon, and having some remains of Sassanian edifices.

SERMATTA, sêr-mât/tâ, the largest of the Serawatty Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Timor. Lat. of the E. end, 8° 25' S., lon. 129° 37' E. It is about 6 miles long by 3 miles broad.

SERMIDE, sêr-mee/dâ, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Mantua, on the Po, 9 miles E.S.E. of Revere. Pop. 5000.

SERMIN, sêr'meen', a town of North Syria, pashalic, and 20 miles S.W. of Aleppo.

SERMIONE, sêr-me-o/nâ, or SIRMIONE, sîr-me-o/nâ, (anc. *Sirmio*,) a village of Lombardy, delegation of Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lake Garda, with a castle built by the Scaligers.

SERNACHE DO BOM JARDIN, sêr-nâ/shâ do bôn zhardeen', a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, about 50 miles from Crato. Pop. 1816.

SERNACHE DOS ALHOS, sêr-nâ/shâ doos âl'yoos, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 4 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 1300.

SERON, sâ-rôn', a village of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Soria. Pop. 900.

SERON, a town of Spain, 28 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 5619. It has iron-mines in its vicinity.

SERONGE, sâ'ronj', a town of Central India, dominions, and 142 miles S. of Gwalior, and N.E. of Oojein, in lat. 24° 5' N., lon. 77° 41' E. It has vestiges of former importance.

SEROOR, sâ'roor', a military station of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 44 miles N.E. of Poonah. Its main street is spacious, and lined on both sides with the bungalows of officers, to which handsome gardens are attached.

SEROOSKERKE, sâ-rôs'kêr'keh, a village of the Netherlands, island of Walcheren, 3 miles N. of Middelburg. Pop. 892.

SEROS, sâ/ros, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles S. of Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 2230.

SEROWITZ, sâ/ro-vîts', or ZEROWICZ, zâ/ro-vîts, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Tabor, with 1612 inhabitants.

SERPA, sêr/pâ, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on a height, near the left bank of the Guadiana, 17 miles E.S.E. of Beja. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by walls.

SERPEISK, sêr-pâsk', a town of Russia, government, and 53 miles W.S.W. of Kaloogа, with 1000 inhabitants and several churches.

SER'PENT, a river of British America, formed by a chain of lakes, considerably N. of Lake Huron. It flows W.S.W. for many miles, and falls into the N. channel of Lake Huron, about 30 miles W. of the Hudson Bay Company's settlement of La Cloche.

SERPENTARIA, sêr-pên-tâ/re-â, in the Mediterranean, an islet off the S.E. coast of Sardinia.

SERPENTIN, sêr'pên-teen' (?) or SHAT-EL-HIE, shât el he/â, a river of Asiatic Turkey, branches off from the Tigris in the lower part of its course, at Root-al-Hamarah, flows S. for about 100 miles, and joins the Euphrates on the left by several mouths, near Arja, about 60 miles above Karna.

SER'PENT ISLAND or ADASI, a small island of the Black Sea, about 30 miles S.E. of the mouth of the Danube, in lat. 45° 15' 30" N., lon. 30° 14' 12" E.

SERPENT ISLAND, British West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.

SERPENTS, ISLE OF. See ISLE OF SERPENTS.

SERPHO, SERFO, sêr/fo, or SERPHANTO, (anc. *Serîphos* or *Serîphus*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 24 miles W. of Syra. Lat. 37° 10' N., lon. 24° 30' E. Area, 20 square miles. Pop. 600.

SERPHO, a village of the island of Serpho Paulo, in the Grecian Archipelago, on its S.E. side.

SERPHO POULO, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles N.W. of Serpho.

SERPOOKHOV, SERPOUKHOV or SERPUCHOW, sêrpoo-kov', a town of Russia, government, and 56 miles S.S.W. of Moscow, near the confluence of the Nara and Serpeika with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It consists of the town proper, the kremlin or citadel, and a large suburb; it has a cathedral, founded in 1896, upwards of 20 other churches, a large market-place, extensive public magazines, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SERRA, sêr/râ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near the top of Mount Giovi. Pop. 2329.

SERRA CAPRIOLA, sêr/râ kâ-pre-o/lâ, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 13 miles N.W. of San Severo. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 collegiate churches, and 4 annual fairs.

SERRA DE MONCHIQUE, sêr/râ dâ mon-shee/kâ, a mountain chain of Portugal, bounding N. the province of Algarve. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4079 feet in elevation.

SERRA DI FALCO, sêr/râ dee fâl/ko, a town of Sicily, intendency, and 19 miles N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 4600.

SERRADILLA, LA, lâ sêr-râ-deel'yâ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and N. of Caceres. Pop. 2355.

SERRA DI SANTO STEFANO, sêr/râ dee sân/to stîf'â-no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 19 miles S.S.W. of Squillace. Pop. 3400. It has a castle, and was founded by the Normans in the eleventh century.

SERRAMANNA, sêr-râ-mân/nâ, a village of Sardinia, division, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2527.

SERRA-MONANESCA, sêr/râ mo-nâ-nês/kâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, S.S.W. of Chieti.

SERRANA, sêr-rä'nä, and SERRANILLA, sêr-nä-neel'yä, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, between lat 14° and 16° N., lon. 80° W.

SERRANOS, sêr-rä'noos, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, on the road from Rio Janeiro to São João del Rei.

SERRASTRETTA, sêr-räs-trêt'tä, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 5 miles N.N.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 3600.

SERRAVAL, sêr-rä-väl', a village of Savoy, province of Genevese, 5 miles S. of Thonex. Pop. 1732.

SERRAVALLE, sêr-rä-väl'lä, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 2 miles N.W. of Ostiglia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 1097.

SERRAVALLE, sêr-rä-väl'lä, a town of Italy, government of Venice, delegation, and 23 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 5150. It has a cathedral, manufactures of wool and silk, and active exports of corn, wine, and honey into the Tyrol.

SERRAVALLE, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Genoa, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2234.

SERRAVALLE, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 4 miles S.W. of Pistoja, with a castle now in ruins, important in the Middle Ages.

SERRAVALLE DI SESIA, sêr-rä-väl'lä dee sa'ee-ä, a town of Piedmont, division of Turin, on the Sesia, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Borgo Sesia. Pop. 1023.

SERRE, sêr or sair, a river of France, departments of Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 miles joins the Oise near La Fère.

SERRE and SERRES, sêr, are numerous communes of France; the principal in the department of Hautes-Alpes, 21 miles S.W. of Gap, on the Buech. Pop. 1088.

SERRE, LE, lä sêr'rä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, near the Calore. Pop. 2400.

SERREIE, a town of Poland. See SERREY.

SERREJON, sêr-rä-zon', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 33 miles N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1095.

SERRENAGUR, sêr-rä-nä-goor', or SIRRENAGUR, sir-rä-nä-goor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Nerbudda Territory, 25 miles S.W. of Jubbulpoor.

SERRENTE, sêr-rên'tä, a village and island of Sardinia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1515.

SERREY, sêr-rä', written also SEREIE, a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 37 miles N. of Grodno. Pop. 2160.

SERRIÈRES, sêr'RE-air', numerous communes of France; the principal in the department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 36 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 2022.

SERRIÈRES, a village of Savoy, near the Rhone, 3 miles S. of Seyssel. Pop. 1118.

SERRITO, sêr-ree'to, or JAGUARÃO, zhä-gwä-rõw', a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, 75 miles S.W. of Rio Grande. Pop. 3000.

SERRO FRIO. See VILLA DO PRINCIPE.

SERT, sêrt, or ISERD, e-sêrd', (anc. *Tigranocerta,*) a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 90 miles E. of Diarbekir, capital of a sanjak, near the Khaboor.

SERUYS, a village in Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N.W. of Chicago.

SERVANCE, sêr'vônss', a market-town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Oignon, near the foot of the Ballon d'Alsace, 12 miles N.E. of Lure. Pop. in 1852, 2472.

SERVERETTE, sêr'veh-rêtt', a market-town of France, department of Lozère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Mende. Pop. 928.

SERVI, sêr'vee, one of the Ionian Islands off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 miles N. of Cerigo, 4 miles long.

SERVIA, ser've-ä, (Slavonic, *Serbia,* sêr'be-a; Ger. *Serbien,* sêr'be-en; Fr. *Servie,* sêr'vee'; Turk. *Serb Pilayetee,* ril-ä-yêt'tee; anc. *Mœsia Superior,* with a part of *Illyricum,*) a principality of Turkey, in Europe; bounded on the N.W. by the Save, separating it from Austria; on the N. and N.E. by the Danube, separating it in the former direction from the Banat of Hungary, and in the latter from Wallachia; on the E. by Bulgaria; on the S. by Mounts Argentaro or Egrisso, and Gluboitia, forming a continuation of the Balkan, and separating it from Macedonia; on the S.W. by Albania; and on the W. by Bosnia, from which it is separated towards the S.W. by the Ibar, and towards the N.W. by the Drin; lat. 42° to 45° N., lon. 19° 20′ to 22° 50′ E.; greatest length, from S.E. to N.W., 240 miles; breadth, in the S. about 95 miles, and in the N. about 160 miles; area, estimated at 20,000 square miles. The surface has a general slope towards the N., but is on the whole very mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of three great mountain-chains—the Carpathians in the N.E., the Balkan in the S.E. and S., and the Dinaric Alps in the W. The summits are often below 2000 feet, and seldom exceed 3000 feet, except on the frontiers, where a height exceeding 4000 feet is attained. Many narrow and several wide valleys stretch between the mountain ranges, and in the flatter parts of the principality, particularly near the centre, along the banks of the Morava, and in the N., along the banks of the Save and Danube, several considerable plains occur.

The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube. The climate of Servia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts, and very mild in the valleys and plains. In spring the trees put on their leaves from the 15th to the 30th of April. The winter temperature ranges from 6° to 14° Fahrenheit, and in extraordinary seasons has sunk to —2° and —6° Fahrenheit. Vegetation is vigorous, both in the mountainous districts and in the lower grounds, the former being generally covered with forests of excellent timber-trees, among which, where the elevation is not very great, the walnut is conspicuous; and the latter being generally covered with a fertile soil, well adapted for the ordinary and several of the finer fruits, for the vine, for cotton in the warmest spots, and for tobacco, rice, maize, hemp, flax, and the common cereals, in almost every quarter. Almost every branch of industry is in a backward state. The vine is widely cultivated, though but indifferent wine is made. Timber of superior quality would be a chief source of wealth if facilities were afforded for its export. Hogs, fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests, are exported to the number of about ten millions annually; and many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in the mountains. Goat-skins are extensively exported. Leeches and valonea bark are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Manufactures are few; the principal are cotton fabrics.

Servia, while acknowledging the supremacy of the Porte, and paying it an annual tribute of $1,000,000, is governed by its own prince, and virtually independent. In form the government is an hereditary monarchy, in which the prince or *hospodar* acts in conjunction with a senate or *skupochtigna,* consisting of 21 members, named by him. The criminal code is founded on that of Austria. The standing army numbers 1750 men, excluding a militia of about 40,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 19 districts or *kahtja,* subdivided into lordships or *knesschina,* and communes or *sresoue.* The capital is Belgrade. The inhabitants consist almost entirely of Serbs, who are of Slavonic extraction, speak what is considered the softest of all the Slavonic dialects, have good physical forms, somewhat stouter but less elegant than those of the Greeks, are less remarkable for intellect than for firmness, courage, benevolence, and generosity; and are in general ardently attached to the Greek church, which has three archbishoprics and numerous convents within the principality. Belgrade is nominally the capital, but the prince and leading authorities reside and hold their courts in Kruschovatz or Krukovatz, otherwise called Alajahissar; the other principal towns are Semendria, Nissa, and Pristina.

Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1385. From 1806 it was independent under Czerny George until 1814, when it reverted to Turkey; but since a revolt headed by Milosch in 1815, it has again been insubordinate to any foreign influence, except that of Russia. Alexander Georgivitsch, the present reigning prince, assumed the sovereignty in 1842. ——Adj. SERVIAN, ser've-an; inhab. SERVIAN or SERB.

SERVIA, sêr've-ä, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 miles N.W. of Mount Olympus, on the N. boundary of Thessaly. It has a large annual fair.

SERVIAN, sêr've-ôn', a small town of France, department of Hérault, 8 miles N.E. of Béziers. P. in 1852, 2254.

SERVICE, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SERVIÈRES, sêr've-air', a small town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1334.

SERVOZ, sêr'vo', a village of Savoy, 6 miles W. of Châmouni. Here the ascent to Mont Buet commences.

SERWATTY. See SERAWATTY ISLANDS.

SESHEKE, sä-shä'kä, a town of South Africa, on a river of its own name. Lat. 17° 28′ S., lon. 28° 50′ E.

SESIA, sä'se-ä, (anc. *Sessites,*) a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, rises near Monte Rosa, and after a S. course of 86 miles joins the Po 5 miles E. of Casale. Under the French it gave name to a department of which Vercelli was the capital.

SESKAR, sês-kar', or SEZKIJAR, sês-ke-yar', an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, with a light-house in lat. 60° 2′ 1″ N., lon. 28° 23′ 5″ E. Here ships from the Mediterranean perform quarantine.

SESKINAN, a parish, Ireland, in Munster, co. Waterford.

SESMA, sês'mä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 32 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1090.

SESSA, sês'sä, (anc. *Suessa Aurunca,*) an episcopal city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 17 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 4200. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices and benevolent institutions.

SESSAY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, with a station on the North British Railway, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Thirsk.

SESSITES. See SESIA.

SESTINO, sês-tee'no, (L. *Sentinum,*) a village of Tuscany, 51 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 2274.

SESTO, sês'to, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 5 miles N.W. of Florence, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2000.

SESTO, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation, and 5 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1400.

SESTO, a village of Italy, in Sardinia, division, and 6 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1181.

SESTO CALENDE, sès'to kâ-lên'dâ, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 33 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Ticino. P. 2120.

SESTOS or CESTOS, a small river of Liberia, enters the Atlantic. Lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 9° 35′ W.

SESTO SAN GIOVANNI, sès'to sân jo-vân'nee, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation, and 5 miles N.N.E. of Milan, with which it is connected by railway.

SESTRA, sès'trâ, a river of Russia, government of Tver, an affluent of the Doobna, (Dubna.) Total course, 60 miles. A canal between it and the Ister is intended to connect the Volga and Moskva.

SESTRABEK, sès-tra-bêk', a village of Russia, government, and 17 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra in the Gulf of Finland. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1716, and is noted for a vast and important manufactory of arms.

SESTRE, sès'trâ, a river of Guinea, on the Grain Coast, enters the Atlantic 139 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas. Its mouth is encumbered with reefs, but vessels of 60 tons may, it is said, ascend it for 50 miles.

SESTRE, (or SISTERS,) GREAT and LITTLE, two contiguous villages of Guinea, on the Grain Coast, 40 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas.

SESTRI A LEVANTE, sès'tree â-lâ-vân'tâ, a maritime town of North Italy, in Sardinia, division of Genoa, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 7277.

SESTRI A PONENTE, sès'tree â po-nên'tâ, a maritime town of North Italy, in Sardinia, 4 miles W. of Genoa, and having many country residences of its citizens. Pop. 4346.

SESTU, sès-too', a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1181.

SETANG', a river of Burmah, after a S. course estimated at 260 miles, enters the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary, 50 miles in width. It is so encumbered by shoals and islands, as to be unnavigable for vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water.

SETAU'KET, a post-village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island. 58 miles E. by N. of New York. It has a good harbor, and contains several churches and stores.

SE-TCHING, sâ' ching', or SSE-TCHING-FOO, sâ' ching' foo', a town of the Chinese Empire, province of Quang-see, capital of a department. Lat. 24° 20′ N., lon. 106° 15′ E.

SE-TCHOO or SE-TCHOO-FOO, sâ' choo' foo', written also SSE-TCHEOU-FOU, a town of the Chinese Empire, province of Quang see, capital of a department, on the border of Hoonan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

SETCHY, sêch'ee, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SETE-LAGOAS, sâ'tâ lâ-go'âs, ("seven lakes,") a collection of lakes in Brazil, and so called from their number, seven. They are situated on the N. top of the Serra da Meigneira, province of Matto Grosso, in lat. 13° S. They are the sources of the Paraguay.

SETENIL DE LAS BODEGAS, sâ-tâ-neel' dâ lâs bo-ne'gâs, a town of Spain, province, and 72 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 1871.

SETIF, sâ-teef', (anc. *Sitifis* or *Sitipha?*) a town of Algeria, province, and 79 miles W.S.W. of Constantine. Pop. 265.

SETIGNANO, sâ-teen-yâ'no, a village and parish of Tuscany, 4 miles from Florence. Pop. 1209.

SETLEDGE or SETLEJ. See SUTLEJ.

SETONDA, sâ-ton'dâ, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumbawa.

SETSCH, sêtch, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Chrudim. Pop. 1035.

SETTA, sêt'tâ, a town of West Africa, in Dahomey, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Abomey. It is surrounded by a clay wall about 7 feet high and 3 feet thick. Pop. about 9000.

SETTALA, sêt-tâ'lâ, (anc. *Septara?*) a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 9 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 1184.

SETTEFRATI, sêt-tâ-frâ'tee, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles E.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3100.

SETTENEX, sêt'tâ'nâ', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, not far from Faverges. Pop. 1060.

SETTIA. See SITIA.

SETTIMO, sêt'te-mo, a village of North Italy, in the island of Sardinia, division, and 7 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1250.

SETTIMO, PIEVE DI SAN GIULIANO-A, pe-â'vâ dee sân joo-le-â'no â sêt'te-mo, a village and parish of Tuscany, about 5 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 1850.

SETTIMO TORINESE, sêt'te-mo to-re-nâ'sâ, a village of North Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3115.

SETTIMO VITTONE, sêt'te-mo vit-to'nâ, a village of North Italy, division of Turin, province, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Ivrea, on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1651.

SETTIMU, sêt-te-moo', a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1340.

SETTINGIANO, sêt-tin-jâ'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 4 miles W. of Catanzaro.

SETTLE, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, here crossed by a bridge, 37 miles W.N.W. of Leeds. Pop. in 1851, 1976. It stands at the foot of a height termed Castleberg Cliff, and is well built.

SETTRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SETUBAL, sâ-too'bâl, SETUVAL, sâ-too'vâl, or ST. UBES, (ûbz,) a seaport city of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of a comarca, on the N. side of the Bay of Setubal, 18 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38° 29′ N., lon. 8° 53′ W. Pop. 15,000. It extends more than half a mile along the beach, is enclosed by walls, defended by a castle, and has several churches and hospitals, two Latin schools, a justice-hall, broad quays, a convenient harbor, and an excellent trade in muscadel and white wines of the vicinity, cork-bark, oranges, lemons, and salt. It has an active pilchard-fishery, and a large fair in July. Setubal suffered severely from the same earthquake which devastated Lisbon in 1755. Setubal is a place of very great antiquity, some Portuguese authors gravely ascribing its foundation to Tubal, the fifth in descent from Noah.

SETZDORF, sêts'dorf, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, about 25 miles from Zukmantel. Pop. 1610.

SETZ'LER'S STORE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

SEUDRE, sud'r, a river of France, rises in the S.W. of the department of Charente-Inférieure, flows N.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic opposite the S.E. extremity of the Isle of Oléron. Total course, 50 miles, of which 18 miles are navigable.

SEUGNE, suñ, a river of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 miles past Jonzac and Pons.

SEULINGEN, soi'ling-en, a village of Hanover, province of Hildesheim, near Duderstadt. Pop. 1300.

SEUNDAH, sun'dâ (?) a town of North Hindostan, in the Gwalior dominions, 40 miles S.E. of Gwalior.

SEUNY, sû'nee, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Nerbudda territory.

SEURDAH, sûr'dâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Bundelcund, 18 miles W.N.W. of Callinger.

SEURRE, sur, a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the left bank of the Saône, 13 miles E.S.E. of Beaune. Pop. in 1852, 3095.

SEVAN, an island and lake of Georgia. See GOKCHEA.

SEVASTOPOL or SEBASTOPOL, sêv'as-to'pol,* (Gr. Σεβαστόπολις, *Sebastopolis,*) an important town of European Russia, and the principal naval station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, is situated near the S. extremity of the Crimea, (province of Taurida,) on the N. side of a point of land extending W. about 10 miles. Lat. 44° 37′ N., lon. 33° 29′ E. The view of the town, as seen from the land side, is very striking: it is built on the northern and eastern slope of an eminence on the S. side of a bay which extends into the land 3 or 4 miles, with a breadth of from 800 to 1500 yards, and 10 or 12 fathoms deep, although in its upper part it has only 4 or 5 fathoms. This bay is completely protected from all winds, and has no shoals. Immediately within the entrance it widens considerably; it is divided into several branches or small bays, called by different names, as Artillery Bay, Ship Bay, (or the Harbor,) which is the largest and finest, and on both sides of which the town is built. It is perhaps 2 miles long, and at the entrance 400 yards wide; but like the principal bay, it expands within to a much greater width. On the W. side of the harbor is the principal part of the town, with the admiralty, and other public buildings, (not of a naval character;) while the hospitals, arsenals, dock-yards, magazines, barracks, &c., with the suburb of Karabelnaia or Karabelnaja, are on the E. side. The principal street runs along the inner harbor, and is lined with substantial houses two stories in height; on the other streets the dwellings are mostly of one story, but being whitewashed, and situated on ascending ground, they present a fine appearance. The most important buildings—unconnected with the naval establishment—are two churches, one of which was founded by Vladimeer, the first Christian czar, and built of materials taken from the ruins of the ancient cities of Chersonesus.

Fortifications.—There are in all, near the town, 11 batteries, mounting more than 1200 guns, and both shores of the outer harbor are lined with military works, which

* It should be remarked that *b* in Russian, like *β* in modern Greek, is pronounced like our *v*. With regard to the accent of Sevastopol, every consideration goes to establish the correctness of that which we have given: not only is it supported by the accentuation of the original Greek, as shown above, and by the native (Russian) pronunciation, but by the analogy of CONSTANTINO'PLE, ADRIANO'PLE, THERESIANO'PEL, (names essentially of the same class, although differing in the mode of writing the final syllable;) and also by that of all modern names derived from the same root, whether in Europe or America, as ALBERTOPOLI, GIULIOPOLI, GALLIPOLI, MONTOPOLI, &c. in Europe, and ANNAPOLIS, CASSOPOLIS, INDIANAPOLIS, MINNEAPOLIS, &c. in our own country.

bristle with cannon that could rake a vessel or fleet approaching from every point. Among the most important of these fortifications are Forts Constantine and Alexander, on opposite points, at the entrance of the outer harbor, and Forts St. Nicholas and Paul, at the entrance of the inner or smaller harbor, within which is the dock-yard; besides a large unfinished fort on a height some distance back from the N. shore of the bay, nearly opposite the suburb of Karabelnaia. The total cost of the forts has been estimated at $35,000,000, and of the ships and all the works connected with the defences of the place, at nearly $100,000,000. Across the entrance of the outer harbor, a line of battle ships was sunk by the Russians previous to the present siege, (1854–5,) rendering the harbor perfectly inaccessible. The town itself is surrounded by looped walls, with a battery on the S.W., besides a redoubt and fortress on the E. side of the bay, called the Round Tower, situated near the lines of the Allies, and in the neighbourhood of which there has been, in the present war, some severe fighting. Just within the entrance of the main roadstead is Artillery Bay, which forms the S.E. limit of the town, and has a battery of more than 50 guns; here ships are careened. Outside, and S. of the great entrance, is Quarantine Bay, on which is the Lazaretto, and which is fortified by batteries. E. of the suburb of Karabelnaia is a fourth bay or inlet, also extending S., called Careening Bay. The inner bay, on which the town and dry-dock are more directly situated, has a depth of from 4 to 8 fathoms. The harbor of Balaklava, near which an engagement between the Russians and Allies took place, October 17, 1854, is situated about 7 miles S. by E. from Sevastopol. Between this place and the city, the besieging army mostly erected their works, and made their assaults during the winter of 1854–5. At the head of the principal bay is Inkerman, the site of the fierce contest of November 7, 1854.

History and Name.—Sevastopol, or a town occupying its site, is said to have been founded by the Milesians many centuries before the Christian era. It probably received the name of *Sebastopolis*, ("city of Augustus,") in the time of the Byzantine emperors, the appellation *Augustus* (in Greek, Σεβαστος) being often given as an honorary title to the Roman and Byzantine emperors long after the time of Octavius, on whom it was first bestowed. In modern times, the place was known only as a petty Tartar village, called Akhtiar or Achtiar, when it came into possession of the Russians in 1783. The advantages which this site afforded for a fortress were early perceived by Catherine II.; and in 1786 she commenced the fortifications, which she visited the following year, and the building erected for her reception still stands at the mouth of the inner haven. Pop. more than 40,000.

SEVELLAN, (sâ'vĕl-lân',) SAVELAN, sâ'vĕh-lân', or SAVALAN, sâ'vâ-lân',) MOUNT, the principal summit in the E. part of Azarbaijan, in North Persia, 20 miles W. of Ardabil. Estimated height, 13,000 feet. It is apparently an extinct volcano, its sides and vicinity abounding with volcanic products.

SEVEN BROTHERS. See Sept-Frères.

SEVENBEECKEN or ZEVENEEKEN, zâ'vĕn-â'kĕn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2500.

SEVENHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal; lat. 1° 8′ S., lon. 105° 24′ E.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canada East, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

SEVEN ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Celebes, about lat. 0° 33′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E.

SEVEN ISLANDS, in France. See Sept Isles.

SEVEN ISLANDS, in Lapland, on the N. coast; lat. 68° 46′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a post-office of Nuvanna co., Virginia.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a post-office of Butts co., Georgia.

SEVEN LEAGUES, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

SEVENMILE′, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles N. of Hamilton.

SEVENMILE CREEK, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SEVENMILE FORD, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

SEVENMILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS, Pennsylvania, a series of elevations or mountains, situated on the S.W. border of Mifflin county, dividing it from Centre county.

SEVENOAKS′, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, lath of Sutton-at-Hone, on a ridge of hills, 6 miles N.W. of the Tunbridge station of the London and Dover Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1850. It has a spacious church, and a grammar school founded in the fifteenth century. Adjacent to it is Knowle, the splendid mansion which belonged to the Countess of Plymouth.

SEVEN OAKS, a post-office of Galveston co., Texas.

SEVENTY-EIGHT, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

SEVENTY-SEVEN, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on Iowa River, 16 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

SEVENTY-SIX, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SEVENTY-SIX, a post-office of Clinton co., Kentucky.

SEVEN VALLEYS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SÉVERAC, sâ'vĕh-râk′, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on a hill crowned by a castle, 24 miles E. of Rodez. Pop. in 1852, 3035.

SÉVERAC, a commune of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles N.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 1122.

SEVEREK, sâ-vĕh-rĕk′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 42 miles N.E. of Diarbekir, on an affluent of the Euphrates, at the foot of a castellated height.

SEVERN, (anc. *Sabrina.*) one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, in a small lake on the E. side of Plinlimmon, 1500 feet above the sea, flows at first generally N.E., until it enters England, and then successively S.E. and S.W. to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Bristol. Total length estimated at 210 miles. The principal affluents are the Terne, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Leyden, the Chilt, and the Frome from the E., and the Terne, the Wye, the Usk, and the Taff from the W., many of which pour themselves into its estuary. From Newtown it has a total descent of 465 feet to the sea. It traverses a very fertile country, and is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, a distance of nearly 180 miles. Barges ascend it as high as Bewdley; but its navigation is both tedious and difficult, to obviate which a canal, 18½ miles in length, has been cut from Gloucester to the sea, and is navigable for vessels of 350 tons. From Welshpool to Newtown, its navigation is continued by the Montgomery Canal, and other canals connect it with the Thames, the Trent, the Mersey, and most other rivers of Central England. Four weirs or locks, between Stourport and Diglis, near Worcester, have been constructed. The tide, here termed the *eagre* or *bore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence, that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have accordingly been formed below that city, to obviate the effects of its irruption. The tide is perceptible in the Severn as far as Diglis, below Worcester, 120 miles from its mouth. At its junction with the British Channel, the Severn is 10 miles across, and drains about 6000 square miles. The vessels engaged in the Shropshire trade are from 30 to 40 tons burden; in the lower parts of the river they range from 100 to 140 tons, and by far the greater part of the commerce is carried on between Gloucester and the sea.

SEVERN, a small river of Maryland, rises in Anne Arundel co., flows S.E., passes by Annapolis, and enters the Chesapeake 3 miles below.

SEVERN, a river of British America, in Canada West, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe, N.W. into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Course about 20 miles. It has several rapids and falls.

SEVERN, a river in the N.W. part of British America, flows through Severn Lake, and enters Hudson Bay on its S.W. side, after a N.E. course of about 350 miles.

SEVERN or DUMARESQUE, doo-ma-resk′, RIVER, in East Australia, joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40′ S., lon. 150° E.

SEVERNDROOG, sĕv'ern-droog′, a small rocky island in the Indian Ocean, on the Concan coast, Hindostan; lat. 17° 45′ N., lon. 73° 15′ E. It was formerly the stronghold of a celebrated Mahratta pirate, and was captured by the British in 1756.

SEVERNDROOG, a hill-fort of India. See Savindroog.

SEVERO-VOSTOCHNOI, sâ-vâ'ro vos-tok'noi, written also SIEVERO-VOSTOCHNOI and SIEVERO-VOSTOCHNII, syâ-vâ'ro vos-tok'nĭ-ĕe, or NORTH-EAST CAPE, the northernmost point of Asia, in Siberia; lat. 78° 25′ N., lon. 98° E.

SEVIER, sev-eer′, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Texas and the Indian Territory, contains about 1300 square miles. It is intersected by Little River, and bounded on the S. by Red River. The surface of the N. part is hilly. The staples are Indian corn and cotton. Capital, Paraclifta. Pop. 4240, of whom 2888 were free, and 1372 slaves.

SEVIER, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina. Area estimated at 820 square miles. It is drained by French Broad, and Little Pigeon Rivers. The surface is elevated and mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile and well watered. Iron ore and limestone are abundant. The French Broad River is navigable by steamboats from this county to its mouth. Capital, Sevierville. Pop. 6920, of whom 6517 were free, and 403 slaves.

SEVIERVILLE or SEVIER COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Tennessee, on Little Pigeon River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Knoxville.

SEVIGLIA. See Seville.

SÉVIGNAC, sâ'veen'yâk′, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Dinan. Pop. 2543.

SÉVIGNAC, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Pau. Pop. 924.

SEVILAN MOUNT. See Sevellan.

SEVILLE, sĕv'il* or se-vill', (Sp. *Sevilla*, sā-veel'yā; It. *Siviglia*, sē-veel'yā: Fr. *Séville*, sā'veel': the *Hispalis* of the Romans,) a famous city of Spain, (of which it was the capital during a part of the Gothic dynasty,) capital of a province, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a bridge of boats, communicating with its suburb Triana, 60 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. Lat. (of La Giralda,) 37° 22′ 44″ N. lon. 6° 0′ 59″ W. It is surrounded by Moorish walls about 5 miles in circuit, having numerous gates and towers, the ramparts forming public walks. Its interior has almost wholly an Oriental appearance. The streets, with the exception of the Alameda, a magnificent thoroughfare, planted with elms, and decorated with fountains and statues, are mostly narrow lanes; of late years, however, many new streets have been laid out in straight lines, and adorned with regular and handsome residences. Around the city are many fine public walks, and on one side is the *Quemadero*, or "burning-place" of the Inquisition, near which are a large city cemetery, and an English burying-ground. The suburb of Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gipsies and smugglers, and near it is a Moorish dam, erected to prevent the effects of inundations, to which the lower parts of the city are liable. Altogether, Seville contains about 30 public fountains, rather scantily supplied with water; but there are, besides, numberless others in public institutions, suppressed or existing convents, and private houses, and all are supplied from two sources, the Caños de Carmona, a Moorish aqueduct of 410 arches, constructed in 1172, and the Fuente del Arzobispo, about 1 mile E. of the city, to which it is brought in a subterranean conduit. In the street De la Cuna was accidentally discovered a subterranean Roman aqueduct, which still flows full of fresh water.

Religious Establishments.—Seville always abounded in temples: first, those erected to the heathen deities by the Romans, traces of some of which still remain; then the Christian churches, which continued during the Moorish ascendancy, when beside them rose not only the temples of Islamism, but Jewish synagogues. After the re-conquest, these were converted into Roman Catholic churches. Other religious establishments were also multiplied to such an extent, that at no very distant date there were 73 monastic institutions, while at the same time the whole city did not contain more than 1 free school. The cathedral, a solemn and grandiose fabric, is the largest and finest in Spain. It occupies the site of the successive temples of Astarte, Salambo, and Mohammed. The original mosque was pulled down at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and the cathedral which rose in its stead was completed in 1519. Outside, as well as internally, it is a museum of fine art, in spite of repeated spoliations.—Campana, Murillo, Vargas, the Herreras, and other painters of the Seville school, and Montañez, Roldan, Delgado, and other eminent sculptors, having contributed to adorn this gorgeous structure. It consists of five aisles, the two at the sides railed off for chapels; the centre nave is magnificent, and of amazing height, being 145 feet at the transept-dome. At the W. end of the centre aisle lies buried Fernando, son of Columbus. One of the most remarkable objects in Seville is the Giralda, (from *girar*, "to turn,") a great Moorish tower attached to the cathedral, from which the muezzin summoned the faithful to prayers. This belfrey, unique in Europe, was built in 1196 by command of Aboo Yoosuf Yakoob. The original tower was only 250 feet high; the additional 100, being the rich filigree belfrey, was added, in 1568, by Fernando Ruiz, and is elegant beyond description. On grand festivals it is lighted up at night, and then seems to hang like a brilliant chandelier from the dark vault of heaven; the pinnacle is crowned with El Girandillo, a female bronze figure of Faith, holding the *labarum*, or banner of Constantine. Although it is 14 feet high, and weighs 2800 pounds, it veers with the slightest breeze. Below the Giralda is the Patio de los Naranjos, ("court of orange-trees,") with the original fountain at which the Moslem once performed his ablutions. Of the 140 churches which existed in Seville before the French invasion, a considerable number were destroyed or converted into magazines during Soult's short rule. Among the most interesting that survive, are the San Lorenzo, containing some fine works by Montañez; San Clemente, with a splendid roof, and a plateresque high-altar, by Montañez; the magnificent church of San Pablo; San Pedro, with its Moorish tower; San Juan de la Palma, formerly a mosque; San Isidore, which, among other fine pictures, contains El Transito, the masterpiece of Roelas; Santa Maria la Blanca, a synagogue prior to 1391; San Salvador, a collegiate church; San Vicente, founded in 300, &c. Of the numerous convents, some have been demolished, and others converted into barracks, manufactories, hospitals, warehouses, theatres, &c.; about 20, however, are still occupied, each by a small number of nuns, and a few of them possess some valuable paintings and sculptures.

The following buildings also are deserving of particular notice:—The Casa Lonja, or exchange, built by Philip II. at the suggestion of the Archbishop of Seville, to prevent the desecration of the cathedral, which was used by mercantile men as a place of rendezvous; in the upper floor are the *Archives of the Indies*, that is, of South America, which were collected here by Charles IV. in 1784, from Simancas and other archives scattered through Spain; the Alhondiga, or public granary, a sumptuous edifice, built by the Moors, with a large court, on the right side of which are ranges of piazzas, where the traffic in grain is carried on; the custom-house, built in 1792, with both façades of the composite order; the Ataranzas de Azogues, or warehouse, where is stored the produce of the government quicksilver-mines at Almaden, as well as those wrought by private enterprise; the Casada de Moneda, or mint, where coining, however, has ceased, the machinery having been transferred to Madrid; the Audiencia, or high court of Seville, of which the statistical tables for 1844 give 4094 trials in a jurisdiction over 1,140,935 souls, or about 1 in 279; the archiepiscopal palace, (whose façade forms an angle nearly opposite the Giralda,) commenced in 1564; and the Alcazar, built in the tenth and eleventh centuries for Abderrahman, and restored in 1364 by Don Pedro, with the aid of Moorish workmen; it occupies the site where stood the palace of the Roman prætor. Here Charles V. was married to Isabella of Portugal; and here Philip V. resided in morbid seclusion for two years, amusing himself with fishing in the pond. The gardens, which were laid out by Charles, are perhaps the most curious in Europe.

The most remarkable public monument is the Tower of Gold, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, a beautiful ancient structure, attributed by some to the Romans, and by others to the Moors. The object for which it was erected is unknown, but it figures much in the history of Pedro I. of Castile. In the Jews' quarter, a labyrinth of lanes, stands the house of Murillo, who was a native of Seville.

Educational Establishments, Museums, &c.—The university occupies the building erected by Charles III. 1565–79, for the Jesuits' convent. It contains fine pictures and sculptures, and there have been recently added to it museums of chemistry, physics, mineralogy and zoology, and a botanic garden; within the last few years, also, the library has been increased from 12,000 to 66,000 volumes. The aggregate number of students who matriculated in 1847-8 in philosophy, jurisprudence, theology, and medicine, was 1184. There are, besides, several colleges, various free schools, a normal school, 123 private schools, several seminaries or colleges for girls, one of them for young ladies of noble birth, an academy of mathematics, a nautical college, academies of commerce, of medicine and surgery, of the fine arts, of jurisprudence and legislation. Besides the university library, there is the Columbine library, attached to the cathedral, and founded by Fernando, son of Christopher Columbus, consisting of 80,000 volumes, the most valuable collection of books in Seville, and one of the best in Spain. In addition to the numerous works of art distributed among the public institutions, especially the cathedral, the university, and the Caridad, a national museum has been formed, into which have been gathered the pictorial treasures of the suppressed convents, as well as pictures from other towns in the province. There are two theatres, and a handsome Plaza de Toros, or bull-ring, outside the walls—the latter affording accommodation for from 12,000 to 14,000 spectators.

Charitable Institutions.—Seville has always been famous for its benevolent institutions. In 1558 it contained 76 hospitals, but the number was afterwards much reduced. Among those that survive are the Hospital de la Sangre, a magnificent edifice, founded in 1546; it was originally destined for women, but is now occupied by the sick poor of both sexes, with a division for the insane; in 1848 there were admitted 3432 patients, and the daily average of inmates is from 250 to 300; the Hospital de San Hermengildo, a Gothic structure, founded in 1453, and intended chiefly for the cure of wounded persons; the Hospital del Señor San José, or foundling hospital, founded in 1558; the number of children admitted yearly is about 680; the Hospital de la Caridad, ("Charity Hospital,") founded in the seventeenth century by Don Miguel Mañara; in its elegant church are some of the finest creations of Murillo and Valdes, and in the courts are two exquisite marble groups, representing Mercy and Charity surrounded with children; an asylum for aged priests, and a house of refuge, besides various other benevolent institutions.

Military Establishments.—The cannon-foundry, founded in 1565, is unique in Spain, and was formerly one of the best in Europe; indeed, it is said that the bronze guns made here are not surpassed anywhere. There are also a manufactory of saltpetre, one of muskets, another of fire-works, an arsenal and an armory, several barracks, and a military hospital.

---

* "Fair is proud SEVILLE: let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient days."
Childe Harold, canto. i.

"—— By what reasoning my poor mind
Was from the old idolatry reclaimed,
None better knows than SEVILLE's mitred chief."
SOUTHEY's *Roderick*, book xx.

Prisons.—The prison in the suppressed convent Del Populo is one of the best in Spain. In 1848 it afforded ample accommodation to 683 prisoners, and the daily average number is 250. There are also a house of correction for young persons, and a national prison for galley slaves, called Presidio Peninsular, established in 1838, in the Augustine convent outside the city, containing about 1200 prisoners, sentenced by the different tribunals in the peninsula, as well as those of the Havana and Majorca.

Clubs, Societies, &c.—The Casino comprises among its members the *élite* of the city. There are also a military casino, philharmonic society, society of equitation, tribunal of commerce, board of commerce, college of advocates, academy of belles lettres, two societies for the encouragement of agriculture and the industrial arts, insurance companies, &c.

Manufactures and Trade.—The Fabrica de Tabacos, where the tobacco is made into snuff and cigars, covers a quadrangle of 532 feet by 524 feet, and has 23 internal courts. A moat surrounds it, in order to prevent cigars from being smuggled out. In 1849, 4542 persons, nine-tenths of them women, were employed in this establishment; and in 1847 the produce in cigars and snuff amounted to 2,736,446 pounds. There are also manufactures of earthenware, crystal, machinery, extract of liquorice, leather, soap, cotton-thread, worsted, linen, and silk fabrics. Being situated about 70 miles from the mouth of the river, which it is difficult for vessels above 200 tons burden to ascend, as well as its proximity to Cadiz, Seville has comparatively a limited commerce. The great majority of vessels trading here are coasters, except in the months of October, November, and December, when oranges are shipped for Britain, France, and Belgium. On the average of the years 1844 and 1849, 1386 vessels, of 59,089 tons, entered the port, and 1294, of 52,499 tons, cleared from it. The imports consist chiefly of yarn, wrought and cast iron, tin-plate, fine ironmongery, delft, fine cloths and linens, some silk stuffs, cotton mixtures, drugs, &c., steel, crystal, dried cod, building-timber, Flanders cheese and butter, &c. The principal articles of export are quicksilver, lead, copper, olive-oil, wool, oranges, liquorice, cork, and occasionally grain. There is a small and insufficient quay, and a dock yard, where the first steamboats were built in Spain. An iron bridge, to cross the Guadalquivir, was commenced in 1845, on the plan of the Pont-de-Carrousel at Paris.

History. Seville was called *Hispal* by the Phœnicians, who settled here, and by the Romans *Hispalis*, of which the Moors made *Ishbilliah*, whence *Sibilia*, *Sevilla*. It was captured, B.C. 45, by Julius Cæsar, who made it his capital, and gave it the title of Romula, or Little Rome. Seville was the capital of the Goths until the sixth century, when Leovigild removed the seat of government to Toledo, as being more central. It surrendered to the Moors at once, after the defeat of Don Roderick on the Guadalete, and it continued its allegiance to the caliph of Damascus until 756, when Abderrahman established at Cordova the western caliphate of the Beni-Umeyyah family, to which Seville remained subject until 1091, when that dynasty was overturned, and with it the real dominion of the Moor. Seville surrendered to Ferdinand of Leon and Castile on November 23, 1248, when he divided the houses and lands among his soldiers. It continued to be the capital of Spain until Charles V. removed the court to Valladolid. The discovery, however, of the New World, raised Seville to more than its former splendor; it became the mart of the golden colonies, and the residence of princely foreign merchants. But the French invasion, and the subsequent loss of the Transatlantic possessions, have again greatly injured its prosperity. It surrendered, in 1810, to the French under Soult, who retained possession of it till 1813. In 1843 it was besieged by Espartero for nine days, when it capitulated. A few miles distant, on the W., is the village of Santa Ponce, the ancient *Italica*, the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great, and where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce and Triana are the seats of large annual fairs. Pop. 100,498.——Adj. and inhab. SEVILIAN, se-vil'yăn; (Sp. SEVILLANO, sā-veel-yā'no.)

SEVILLE, se-vill', a post-office of Madison co., Virginia.

SEVILLE, a village of Medina co., Ohio, 104 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

SEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SÈVRE-NANTAISE, sêvr (or saivr) nŏn'tăz', a river of France, rises in the department of Deux-Sèvres, flows N.W. past Montfaucon, where it becomes navigable for boats, and enters the Loire on the left, opposite Nantes. Length, 70 miles.

SÈVRE-NIORTAISE, sêvr (or saivr) ne-on'tăz', a river of France, rises in the department of Deux-Sèvres, passes Niort, where it becomes navigable; and enters the Atlantic at Aiguillon. Length, 65 miles.

SEVRES, sevr or saivr', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles E.N.E. of Versailles, on the railway to Paris. Pop. in 1852, 4750. It is celebrated for the great national manufacture of porcelain. It has also manufactures of glass, &c.

SÈVRES, DEUX, duh saiv'r or sêvr, (*i. e.* the "two Sevres,") a department in the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Poitou. Area, 2815 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 323,615. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts: a mountainous, rocky region, partly wooded, in the N.E., called the Gâtine; and a level district. Principal rivers, the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. The soil is generally fertile, and more corn is raised than is necessary for home consumption. The pasturage is excellent, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are extensively reared. Game and fish abound. Chief industry, the manufacture of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet-root sugar. The department has mines of iron, marble, and granite, and is divided into the arrondissements of Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay. Capital, Niort.

SEVRI HISSAR, sĕv'rsa his'sar', ("cypress castle,") a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, 66 miles E.N.E. of Kutaieh.

SEVRI HISSAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the Gulf of Scala Nova, 22 miles S.W. of Smyrna.

SEVRI HISSAR, a village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in a rocky country, 73 miles S.W. of Angora, with the ruins of an ancient edifice. Near it are remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pessinus*.

SEVSK or SEWSK, a town of Russia. See SIEVSK.

SEWAN, a lake of Russian Armenia. See GÖKTSCHU-DENGHIS.

SEWAN, sā-wăn', or ALLIGUNGE, al'le-ghŭng', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Sarun, 66 miles N.W. of Patna. Lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 75° 58' E. Here is made an inferior sort of pottery ware.

SEWARD, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, 48 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 2203.

SEWARD, a township in Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 330.

SEWARD'S MILLS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SEWARD'S POINT, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 50 miles S. of Springfield.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex.

SEWDAH, a town of British India, district of Candeish, 20 miles N.E. of Nusserabad.

SEWEE, a town of Afghanistan. See SEEEE.

SEWEE, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

SEWELLSVILLE, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

SEWESTAN, Afghanistan. See SEWISTAN.

SEWICKLEYVILLE, a post-village of Ohio township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It contains seminaries for boys and girls. Pop. in 1850, 800.

SEWICKLY, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. See NORTH SEWICKLEY.

SEWICKLY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1470.

SEWICKLY BOTTOM, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

SEWISTAN or SEWESTAN, se-wis-tăn', a province of South-east Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 29° 30' and 30° 30' N., lon. 67° and 70° E., having S. the Beloochee province of Cutch-Gundava, E. the Suleiman Mountains, separating it from Damaun, and W. the Bholan and Pishreen Valleys, from which it is also separated by high mountains. It is a flat, dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near its few rivers, and crossed by the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar.

SEWRY NARRAIN, sĕw'ree nar'rin', a town of India, in the Berar dominions, 3 miles S.E. of Ruttunpoor.

SEXBIERUM, sĕx'beo'rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 934.

SEXTIÆ AQUÆ. See AIX.

SEXTON'S, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 40 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

SEXTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Clay co., Kentucky.

SEXTONVILLE, a post-village in Richland co., Wisconsin, 56 miles W. of Madison. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 2 mills, and has excellent water-power. Pop. 130.

SEYBO, sī'bo, a town of Hayti, on a small river, 55 miles N.E. of San Domingo. Pop. 5000.

SEYBUSCH, sī'boosh, or ZYWIEC, zīv'e-ĕts, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Soia, 12 miles S.S.W. of Biela. Pop. 2952.

SEYCHELLES, sā'sheel', a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British government of the Mauritius, between lat. 3° 30' and 5° 45' S., and lon. 55° 20' and 56° 20' E. They consist of 30 small islands, in 4 groups:—1. Mahé, with St. Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands; 2. Silhouette; 3. Praslin, Curieuse, &c.; 4. Dennis, Fregate, &c. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated on a coral bank. Pop. 7000. Among the vegetable productions is the *Cocos de Mer*. Domestic animals comprise the cow, sheep, dog, and cat. Crocodiles, formerly plenty, have nearly disappeared. Mahé, the largest island, is 16 miles long, and 4 miles broad; it is mountainous, but fertile. The chief town is Port Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison of 100 men. A newspaper was established in 1840. (See AMIRANTE ISLES.) The Seychelles were first partially explored

by M. Lazarus Picault in 1743, about which time a few settlers of French origin established themselves on the largest island, Mahé, with the view of taking turtle. To these several families from Bourbon and Mauritius were soon added. In 1794 the British took possession of the islands; and at the peace of 1814, they became a dependency of Mauritius.

SEYDA, sī'dä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1450.

SEYDORF, sī'dorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, near Hirschberg. Pop. 1098.

SEYER (sī'ęr) ISLES, a cluster lying off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 8° 41′ N., and lon. 97° 36′ E. The largest is 5 miles long, and 1 mile broad.

SEYEROE, sī'ęh-rö'ęh (?) an island of Denmark, 7 miles N.W. of Seeland. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

SEY'MONVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

SEYMOUR, see'męr, a township in New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of New Haven. It contains a bank. Pop. 1667.

SEYMOUR, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

SEYMOUR, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, on the river Trent, 30 miles from Belleville. Pop. about 200.

SEYNE, sän, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on the Blanche, 20 miles N.N.E. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 2686. It is fortified, and has a communal college.

SEYNE, a town of France, department of Var, 3 miles S.W. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 7401. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in fishing and navigation. It has a harbor on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon, in the Mediterranean.

SEYNY, sā'nęo, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles N.W. of Grodno, with a Dominican cloister, the confessional of which is in such repute as annually to attract 10,000 penitents. Pop. 516.

SEYPAN, one of the Ladrone Islands. See SAIPAN.

SEYRA, sī'rä, a town of West Hindostan, Guicowar's dominion, in the peninsula of Guzerat, on the Gulf of Cutch.

SEYRAH, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 65 miles E. of Ahmedabad.

SEYSSEL, sās'sęl', a frontier town of France, department of Ain, on the Rhone, which here becomes navigable, 21 miles S.W. of Geneva. Pop. in 1852, 1418.

SEYSSUEL, sās'swęl', a village of France, department of Isère, near Vienne. Pop. 1479.

SEYSUNA, sī-sęo'nä, a town of West Hindostan, dominions, and 24 miles S. of Kotah.

SEYYID EL GHAZI, sī'yęed' ęl ghä'zęe, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 25 miles S.S.E. of Eskee Shehr. It comprises about 600 houses of Mohammedans.

SEZANNE, sā'zänn', a town of France, department of Marne, 25 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. in 1852, 4421. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery.

SEZEMECZ, sā'zā-mäts', or CZÁZEMICZ, a market-town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1532.

SEZKIJAR, a small island of Russia. See SEMKAR.

SEZZA, sāt'sä, or SEZZE, sāt'sä, a town of South Italy, in the Pontifical States, 20 miles S.E. of Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine Marshes. Pop. 8650. It is a bishop's see, and has the remains of a temple of Saturn.

SEZZA, a market-town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Bormida. Pop. 2585.

SFAX, sfäx, or SFAKUS, sfä'kus, a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Cabes, 70 miles N.N.E. of Cabes. Lat. 34° 44′ N., lon. 10° 40′ E. It is enclosed by a high wall, and is one of the best built towns of the regency. It has ship-building yards, and an active trade with Malta and Sicily.

'SGRAVELAND, sgrä'vęh-länt', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 4 miles S.W. of Naarden. Pop. 1215.

'SGRAVENHAAG, a town of the Netherlands. See HAGUE.

SHABATZ, shä'bäts, a town of Servia, on the Save, 44 miles W. of Belgrade. It has several bazaars.

SHAB'BINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SHABO'NA, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Pop. 360.

SHACK'ELFORD'S, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia, 67 miles E. of Richmond.

SHACK'ERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHADADPOOR, shä'däd-poor', a town of Sinde, 23 miles N.W. of Larkhana, on the route to Gundava. Lat. 27° 40′ N., lon. 68° E.

SHADE, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1266.

SHADE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

SHADE CREEK, Pennsylvania, rises in the E. part of Alleghany co., and falls into Stony Creek.

SHADE CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Ohio River in Meigs county.

SHADE FURNACE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 78 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

SHADE GAP, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

SHADEHUR, shä-de-hūr', a village of Beloochistan, on the route from Larkhana to Gundava.

SHADE MILL, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

SHADE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends N.E. from the Juniata, along the S.E. boundary of Mifflin, which it separates from Juniata county, and into Union county, nearly to the Susquehanna River.

SHAD'FORTH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SHAD'INGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHAD'OXHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHADRINSK, SCHADRINSK or CHADRINSK, shä-dreensk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, capital of district, on the N. bank of the Iset, 25 miles E.S.E. of Dolmatov. Pop. 3400. It is enclosed by palisades, and has an active trade.

SHADUAN, shä-doo-än', an island of the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos-Hormos. Lat. 27° 30′ N., and lon. 34° E. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

SHADVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

SHAD'WELL, a parish of England, and suburb of the metropolis, on its E. side, co. of Middlesex, 2½ miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway.

SHADWELL, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

SHA'DY, a post-office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

SHADY DALE, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 117 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches and an academy.

SHADY GROVE, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 60 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Union district, South Carolina.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Copiah co., Mississippi.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Washington parish, Louisiana.

SHADY GROVE, a thriving post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 116 miles W. of Nashville.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky

SHADY GROVE, a small post-village of Dallas co., Missouri.

SHADY HILL, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

SHADY SPRING, a post-office of Raleigh co., Virginia.

SHAEFFERSTOWN, a post-borough of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles E. of Harrisburg. It contains several churches and stores. Pop. in 1850, 618.

SHAFTESBURY, shafts'bęr-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, co. of Dorset, on the border of Wiltshire, 25 miles N.N.E. of Dorchester. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 2508; of parliamentary borough, 9404. The town stands on the summit of a narrow hill, to which water has to be conveyed from adjacent lower grounds. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Ashley Cooper family.

SHAFTSBURY, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 100 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It contains beds of valuable marble. Pop. of township, 1996.

SHAHABAD, shä'hą-bäd', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, having N. the Ganges, S.E. the Sono River, and W. the Caramnassa. Area, 4037 square miles. Pop. 919,300, nearly all Hindoos; 2300 square miles are occupied by cultivated lands, yielding rice, opium, &c. Principal towns, Arrah, Buxar, Rotasgur, and Sasseram.

SHAHABAD, a town of British India, dominion of Oude, 80 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SHAHABAD, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 105 miles N.W. of Delhi.

SHAHBAD, shä'bäd', or SHAHABAD, shä'hą-bäd', a town of Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 miles S.E. of Islamabad, and 5600 feet above the sea. It is famous for fruit, and was formerly a residence of the Mogul emperors.

SHAH BUNDER, (or BANDER,) shäh bun'der, a village of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 12 miles S.E. of Bunder-Vikkar, and formerly the seat of an English factory.

SHAH BUNDER, shäh bun'der, written also SHAH BANDER, a small town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the river of Meenab, 10 miles from its mouth, in the Persian Gulf, opposite Ormus. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 20 tons, and it has a custom-house, and some maritime trade.

SHAHDERAH, shäh-dä'rą, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Jumna, opposite Delhi.

SHAHEY, shä-hī', a rocky peninsula of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 35 miles S.W. of Tabreez, and extending into the Lake Oroomeeyah, to which it sometimes gives name. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a dozen populous villages.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, shä-jä'hän-poor', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Province, having N.E. Nepaul, E. Oude. Area, 1420 square miles. Pop. 668,749.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, the capital town of the above dis-

trict, on an affluent of the Ganges, 43 miles S.S.E. of Bareilly. Lat. 27° 52′ N., lon. 79° 48′ E. It has a citadel and numerous mosques.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a town of Punjab. See TIRA.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 35 miles N.E. of Oujein.

SHAHLEMAR, shâ'le-mar', a fine summer palace and gardens, in the Punjab, 3 miles E. of Lahore. The *Shahlimar gardens*, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering a lake immediately E. of the city of Serinagur.

SHAHNOOR, shâ'noor', or SAVANOOR, sâ'vâ-noor', a decayed town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and 41 miles S.E. of Darwur, lat. 14° 59′ N., lon. 75° 26′ E.

SHAHPOOR, shâ'poor', or SHAHPUR, a small river of Persia, province of Khoozistan, rises about 10 miles N. of the ruins of Sus; flows S.E. in a deep and narrow bed, and after a course of about 60 miles joins the Karoon, 50 miles below Shooster. In its upper part it runs parallel to the Kerah, (anc. *Choaspes*,) and laves the mud building termed Daniel's Tomb, near the remains of Sus. It is conjectured to have been the *Eulæus* of Alexander's historians.

SHAHPOOR, a small town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, 52 miles N. of Shikarpoor.

SHAHRIZOOL, Turkish Koordistan. See SHEHRIZOOR.

SHAH-ROOD or SHAH-RUD, shâ'rood', a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, joins the Kizil-Oozen or Sefeed-rood 40 miles S.S.W. of Reshd, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Ghilan.

SHAH-ROOD or SHAH-RUD, a walled town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 45 miles S.E. of Astrabad. It is about 2 miles in circuit, populous, and surrounded by well cultivated grounds.

SHAHZADABAD shâ zâ'dâ-bâd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles N.W. of Allahabad. It has one of the most spacious serais or palaces in the Upper Provinces.

SHAHZADPOOR, shâ'zâd-poor', a town of Oude, 38 miles S.E. of Fyzabad.

SHAIRGHUR, shîr'gûr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 20 miles N. of Bareilly.

SHAIYA or CHAIYA, shî'â, a maritime town of Siam, on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 100 miles N.N.W. of Ligor. It exports large quantities of rice.

SHAKAPORE, shâ'kâ-pôr', a town of Sinde, on the great route from Cutch to Hyderabad, in lat. 24° 34′ N., lon. 68° 26′ E.

SHAK'ELFORD'S, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

SHAKER VILLAGE, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 12 miles N. by E. of Concord.

SHA-K'PAY, a post-office, Scott co., Minnesota Territory.

SHAL'BOURN, a parish, England, cos. of Berks and Wilts.

SHAL'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHALER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2002.

SHALER'S MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

SHALERSVILLE, a mining village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on Sawmill River, about 2 miles W. of Pittsburg.

SHALERSVILLE, a post-township in the N. central part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by Cuyahoga River. P. 1190.

SHAL'FLEET, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

SHAL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

SHALFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHALKOTE, a town of the Punjab. See SEALKOTE.

SHALLOTTE, post-office, Brunswick co., North Carolina.

SHAL'LOW FORD, post-office, Orange co., North Carolina.

SHAL'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

SHAMAKA, shâ'mâ'kâ, SHAMAKI, SCHAMACHI, shâ-mâ'kee, or SCHEMACHI, a government of Transcaucasian Russia, bordering on the Caspian. Area, 16,895 square miles.

SHAMAKA, shâ-mâ'kâ, SCHAMACHI or SHAMACHI, shâ-mâ'kee, written also CHAMAKA and SCHEMACHI, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, 70 miles W. of Bakoo.

SHAMAKA, OLD, or KOONESHUR, koo'ne shûr', a village of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 15 miles N.E. of the above. It was ruined in 1737 by Nadir Shah, but having been made capital of Shirvan in 1841, it is now thriving, and is celebrated for its silks, which are reckoned equal to French manufacture. Pop. in 1843, 13,500.

SHAMIRAM, the Turkish name of Van. See VAN.

SHAMLEE, shâm'lee', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles N. of Delhi, in lat. 29° 27′ N., lon. 77° 8′ E. It contains many handsome houses, and has a large bazaar.

SHAM'MAR MOUNTAINS, (Arab. *Jebel Sham'mar'*,) sometimes called RAMLEAH MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Arabia, in Nedjed, principally between 28° and 29° N. lat. Height, about 9000 feet. In the vicinity are said to be extensive forests.

SHAMO, ("sea of sand,") a desert of Mongolia. See GOBI.

SHAMOKIN, a creek of Pennsylvania, falls into the Susquehanna near Sunbury.

SHAMOKIN, a flourishing post-village and township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Shamokin Creek, and on the railroad from Sunbury to Pottsville, 18 miles E.S.E. of the former. The Shamokin coalfield (anthracite) is said to be as rich and extensive as any in the state. One of the veins is stated to be about 40 feet in thickness. Iron ore is also abundant in the vicinity, and the manufacture of iron has been commenced. The village contains several hotels, which are doing an excellent business; a new one has recently been erected, at a cost of $14,000. Pop. of the township, 2191.

SHAMOKIN DAM, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

SHAMONY, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

SHAM'ROCK, a new and thriving village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 88 miles above Cincinnati. It has stone quarries, and mills for sawing stone.

SHAMROCK, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 48 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SHAMROCK MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

SHAMSHADIL, shân'shâ-deel'(?) a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, S. of the Koor, and between the provinces of Ganjeh and Kazub; lat. 42° N., lon. 45° to 46° E.

SHAN or *CHAN*, shân, a Chinese word signifying "mountain," forming a part of numerous names in East Asia, as THIAN-SHAN, (the "Celestial Mountains,") &c.

SHAN'AGOLDEN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

SHAN'ANDOAH, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

SHANDAKEN, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 56 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2307.

SHANDRUM, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

SHANE'S (shânz) CROSSINGS, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

SHANESVILLE, shânz'vil, a village of Mercer co., Ohio, on St. Mary's River, 124 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

SHANESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Sugar Creek township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 90 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

SHANG, shâng, a Chinese word signifying "supreme," forming a part of numerous Chinese names, as SHANG-HAI, (*i. e.* "supreme port,"?) &c.

SHANG-HAI (Shang-Hai) or CHANG-HAI, (Chang-Hai,) shang' hî', incorrectly written SHANG-HAE, a seaport city of China, and one of the five now open for European commerce, province of Kiang-soo, on the Woosung River, 14 miles from the sea, and 160 miles E.S.E. of Nankin. Lat. 31° 12′ N., lon. 121° 28′ E. Pop. estimated at about 190,000. It stands on a level and highly-cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall 5 miles in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. The streets are narrow and filthy, and the public buildings inferior to those of Ning-po; tea gardens and vast ice houses are the objects in it chiefly worthy of notice. It has a mint, and flourishing manufactures of flowered silks of a peculiar kind, and of iron wares, glass, paper, and articles of ivory, bone, gold, and silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. provinces of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-tsin in the metropolitan province of Pe-Chee-lee, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, and it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive, and 3000 junks are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hai-nan, Canton, and the Malay Archipelago. In 1853 the value of imports, in 127 British vessels, was $5,225,000; in 57 American vessels, $3,316,000; in 23 vessels, from 21 other European ports, and 2 vessels under Siamese flags, $672,000: total, $9,213,000. The export trade to foreign countries, in the same year, amounted to $16,250,000 in 126 British vessels; $9,500,000 in 52 American vessels; and $1,150,000 in other foreign vessels: total, $26,900,000. The principal shipments in British vessels consisted of 33,247 pieces, valued at $10,265,000; 289 bales of silk piece-goods, valued at $40,000; 24,743,600 pounds of tea, valued at $5,776,000; and 456 piculs of nankeens, worth $21,000. The amount of tea shipped in American vessels, was 8,642,817 pounds, and in other vessels, 2,539,129 pounds. Shang-hai was taken, on the 19th of June, 1843, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores.

SHANG-I-YUEN, shâng'e-yoo'ên', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, about 68 miles W.S.W. of Ning-po. It is a large and important place, containing a population of at least 100,000.

SHANG-SE-CHOO or CHANG-SE-TCHOU, shâng'se-choo', a town of China, province of Quang-tong, on the Chinese frontier, in lat. 22° 10′ 12″ N., lon. 107° 35′ E.

SHANG'TON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHANG-TOO or CHANG-TOU, an old name of PEKING, which see.

SHAN'KILL, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, chiefly in the co. of Armagh.

SHANKILL, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

SHANKILL or SAINT KILL, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

SHANKILL, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

SHANK'LIN, a maritime parish of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast.

SHANKS'VILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 77 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

SHAN'NON, the principal river of Ireland, rises in a pond called the Shannon Pot, close to the base of the Cuilcagh Mountain, in the county of Cavan, 345 feet above the sea. It flows at first S.W., and then generally S., through Loughs Allan, Baffin, Ree, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W., and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 10 miles in width, immediately N. of Tralee Bay. Total course estimated at 224 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable, though its navigation is obstructed in many parts by rapids and shallows, to obviate which large sums have been expended. Its principal affluents from the W. are the Boyle, Suck, and Fergus; from the E. and S. the Inny, Brosna, Mulkerna, and Maig. Its basin is estimated to comprise 3613 square miles. It is tidal for the last third of its course, and may be ascended by vessels of 400 tons to Limerick. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon Harbor, near Banagher, and by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Tarmonbarry, near Longford.

SHANNON, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SHAN'NON, a new county in the S.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is traversed in a S.E. direction by the Current, an affluent of the Big Black River, and also drained by Jack's Fork, and by Big and Sinking Creeks. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Mines of copper are found. Formed out of part of Ripley county, and named in honor of George Shannon, a member of Lewis and Clarke's company to the Columbia River. Capital, Eminence. Pop. 1199, of whom 1190 were free, and 9 slaves.

SHANNON, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

SHANNON BRIDGE, a village and fortified post of Ireland, King's county, on the Shannon, here crossed by a 15-arched bridge, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Banagher. Pop. 300.

SHAN'NONDALE, a post-office, Montgomery co., Indiana.

SHANNONDALE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, Jefferson co., Virginia, on the Shenandoah River, 5 miles from Charlestown, and 160 miles N. of Richmond. This beautiful and fashionable watering-place is more easily accessible from the Atlantic cities than any in Virginia. The water is impregnated with the salts of lime, magnesia, and soda.

SHANNON GROVE, a village of Ireland, on the Shannon.

SHAN'NON HAR'BOR, a village of Ireland, co. of Cavan, on the river Shannon.

SHANNON HILL, a post-village of Goochland co., Virginia, 25 miles W. of Richmond.

SHANNON'S, a village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

SHANNON'S, a post-office of Montgomery co., Texas.

SHAN'NONSVILLE, a village of Perry co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, 90 miles S.W. of Nashville.

SHANNONVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles W. of Norristown.

SHAN'NONVILLE, a flourishing village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, on the Salmon River, 1½ miles from the Bay of Quinté, and 21 miles from Kingston, with which it has communication by steamboat. It contains several large flour, grist, and saw mills, and 2 Protestant churches. Pop. in 1852, 500.

SHANRA'HAN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

SHAN-SEE, SHAN-SI or CHAN-SI, shân-see', (*i. e.* the "mountainous West," or the "mountainous region of the West,") a province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° N., and lon. 110° and 114° 30′ E., having N. Mongolia, or the Desert of Shamo, ("sea of sand,") and on other sides the provinces of Shen-see, Ho-nan, and Pe-chee-lee. Estimated area, 55,268 square miles. Pop. in 1825, 14,004,210. The surface is mountainous. The Hoang-ho forms its W. and a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dyeing-materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, and building-stone, are among its chief products. The principal manufactures are silk goods, carpets, and metallic goods. It is divided into 9 departments. The chief city is Tsi-yuan. Shan-see is celebrated among all the provinces of China for its wines. In the time of Marco Polo, (the latter part of the thirteenth century,) the vine, according to that traveller, was cultivated nowhere in China but in this province, in the department of Tsi-yuan-foo. This department is also remarkable for containing the richest iron-mines in all China; these appear to have been wrought from the earliest times. Its manufactures of iron and steel, in which the inhabitants have acquired extraordinary skill, are very celebrated, and are distributed over the whole of North China and Mongolia.

SHAN-TOONG, SHAN-TUNG, SCHAN-TUNG or CHAN-TOUNG, shân'toong', (*i. e.* the "mountainous region of the East,") a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 115° and 122° 40′ E., having landward the provinces of Pe-chee-lee, Ho-nan, and Kiang-soo, and E. the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Pe-chee-lee. Estimated area, 65,104 square miles. Pop. in 1825, 28,958,764. The surface is mountainous in the E. Its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal. The harbors are numerous, and it comprises many islands off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silk are the principal products. Its manufactures of felt, caps, carpets, and hempen cloths, are extensive. It is subdivided into 10 departments. The chief city is Tseenan. The department of Yen-chow-foo, (or Yen-tcheou fou,) in this province, is celebrated among the Chinese as the birthplace of the immortal Confucius, (Khoong-Tseu-Foo.)

SHAN-WA-NO, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

SHAO-CHOO or CHAO-TCHOU, shâ'o-choo', called also SHAO-CHOO-FOO* and CHAO-TCHEOU-FOU*, shâ'o châ-oo' foo', a city of China, province of Quang-tong, on the Pe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 miles N. of Canton. It is large, enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of nankeen fabrics, &c. Pop. estimated at 10,000 families.

SHAO-CHOO-FOO.* See SHAO-CHOO.

SHAO-HING or CHAO-HING, shâ'o-hing', a city of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, 73 miles W. of Ning-po. Lat. 30° 6′ N., lon. 120° 3′ E. It stands in a fertile plain, and is intersected by canals; it is well paved, clean, and healthy. Near it is a magnificent temple, erected to Yu, the reputed founder of the Chinese Empire.

SHAO-HING-FOO or CHAOU-HING-FOU.* See SHAO-HING.

SHAO-KHING-FOO. See SHAO-KING.

SHAO-KING or CHAO-KHING, shâ'o-king', a fortified city of China, province of Quang-tong, capital of a department, 50 miles W. of Canton. It is well built, and is the residence of the governor of the Quang provinces.

SHAO-NAN or CHAO-NAN, shâ'o-nân', a flourishing seaport town of China, province of Fe-kien, 90 miles S.W. of Amoy. Here junks freight with large quantities of alum and sugar.

SHAOOR, shâ'oor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Coimbatoor, 41 miles N.N.W. of Daraporam.

SHAO-WOO, SCHAO-WU, CHAO-WOU, shâ'o-woo', or CHA-OU-FOU*, shâ-oo-foo', a fortified city of China, province of Fo-kien, in the tea district, 145 miles N.W. of Foo-choo, in lat. 27° 21′ 36″ N., lon. 117° 36′ 54″ E. Its woven fabrics have a high repute.

SHAP, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 12 miles N.N.E. of Kendal. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple, and of an abbey, and 3 miles S.E. of the village, is the bathing establishment of Shap Spa.

SHAP'INSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 4¾ miles W. of Stronsay. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. Pop. in 1851, 899, mostly employed in the cod and herring fishery. The shores are low, level, and fertile; the interior is hilly, and almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat village, on the fine bay of Ellwick; in the island are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

SHAPLEIGH, shap'lee, a post-township in York co., Maine, 77 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1348.

SHAPOOR, SHAPOUR or SHAPUR, shâ-poor', (written *Chapour* in French and *Schapur* in German,) an ancient and ruined city of Persia, province of Fars, in about lat. 29° 50′ N., lon. 51° 40′ E. It is said to have existed before the time of Alexander the Great. It was rebuilt by Sapor, (or Shapoor,) the first of the Sassanian dynasty, about the middle of the third century. Its ruins are among the most interesting in Persia, either of ancient or modern times, and show it to have been a city of great extent and magnificence. Some of the sculptures, in the opinion of competent judges, rank among the very finest specimens of Oriental art.

SHAPOORAH, shâ-poo'râ, a town of North-western Hindostan, in the Odeypoor dominions, 70 miles S.S.E. of Ajmeer.

SHAPUR. See SHAPOOR.

SHAP'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SHAP'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHARABAD, shâ'ra-bâd', a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions of Oude, 70 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SHARAHABAD, shâ'râ-hâ-bâd', a town of Cashmere, 45 miles S.E. of Serinagur.

SHARAPAN, shâ'râ-pân', a town of Russian Transcaucasia, province of Imeritia, on the Phasis, 30 miles E. of Kootaiss.

SHARDLOW, a village and township of England, co., and 7 miles E.S.E. of Derby, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, here crossed by a bridge of five boats. Pop. 1121.

SHARESHILL, shars'hil, a parish, England, co. Stafford.

SHARGHAR, a town of India. See SHAWOOR.

SHA'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHARK RIVER, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

SHARN'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

---

* The affix FOU or FOO merely signifies "city," or a "town of the first class," and is not in any case to be regarded as an essential part of the name. In a similar manner we say NEW YORK, and NEW YORK CITY; WASHINGTON, and WASHINGTON CITY, &c.

SHARNFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHARON, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 35 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 228.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on White River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 28 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1240.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1128.

SHARON, a pleasant post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Housatonic River, about 40 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It has manufactures of carriages, iron and woollen goods, &c. Pop. 2597.

SHARON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Schoharie co., New York. Pop. 2632. See SHARON SPRINGS.

SHARON, a thriving village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Beaver River, about 1 mile from the Ohio River, and 26 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has an iron foundry and several boat-yards.

SHARON, a thriving post-borough of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on Shenango Creek and the Erie Canal, 16 miles W. of Mercer, and very near the boundary of Ohio. It has several stores and mills. Pop. in 1850, 541.

SHARON, a township, Potter co., Pennsylvania. P. 501.

SHARON, a post-village of Wythe co., Virginia, 215 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

SHARON, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 165 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

SHARON, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

SHARON, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, 30 miles N. of Jackson.

SHARON, a small village of Tipton co., Tennessee.

SHARON, a township in the N. part of Franklin co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1025.

SHARON, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1519.

SHARON, a thriving post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 30 miles S.E. of Zanesville.

SHARON, a township in the N.W. part of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroads. P. 1950.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the North Branch of Raisin River, about 50 miles W. by S. of Detroit. Pop. 868.

SHARON, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, 135 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

SHARON, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on Chariton River, 100 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

SHARON, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 65 miles E.S.E. of Madison. Pop. 1169.

SHARON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

SHARON, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

SHARON, a post-office of Tipton co., Tennessee.

SHARON, a post-office of Taliaferro co., Georgia.

SHARON or DAVIDTOWN, a village of Canada West, co. of York, about 40 miles N. of Toronto. It is chiefly remarkable as the adopted residence of a peculiar sect who seceded from the Friends.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 46 miles W. of Albany.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 192 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 112 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The township contains beds of mineral fireproof paint, which is used extensively in the United States and in Europe.

SHARON SPRINGS, a post-village and watering-place of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. of Albany. Here are springs impregnated with sulphur, and a large hotel called the Pavilion House. The scenery in the vicinity is very interesting.

SHARON STATION, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SHARON VALLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SHARONVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

SHARONVILLE, a village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, and Ohio Canal, 56 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

SHARPESVILLE, sharps'vil, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

SHARPLES, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SHARP MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, called also THIRD MOUNTAIN, extends from N.E. to S.W. throughout nearly the whole extent of Schuylkill county. On the sides of this mountain the river Schuylkill has many of its sources; here also are found inexhaustible beds of anthracite coal.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Indiana township, Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, 5 miles above Pittsburg. Boat-building is the principal business of the place. Pop. in 1853, near 2000.

SHARPSBURG, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 11 miles W. by N. of Mercer.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 16 miles S. of Hagerstown.

SHARPSBURG, a thriving post-village of Bath co., Kentucky, 38 miles S. of Maysville, with which it is connected by turnpike. It contains 3 churches, and 2 woollen factories.

SHARPSBURG, a small village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, 90 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

SHARP'S FORK, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

SHARP'S ISLAND, in Chesapeake Bay, off the entrance to Pautuxent River. On the N. end is a light-house showing a fixed light.

SHARP'S MILLS, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

SHARPSVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

SHARPSVILLE, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 48 miles N. of the latter.

SHARP TOP, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

SHARPTOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 10 miles N.E. of Salem, contains a church, 1 mill, and about 50 dwellings.

SHARPTOWN, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

SHARTLESVILLE, shar'tels-vill, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles E. of Harrisburg.

SHARY, shā'rē', a river of Central Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Tchad on its S. side, by several mouths. In some places it is nearly 1 mile across, and filled with low islands.

SHARY, a river of Guinea. See CHADDA.

SHASGO, CHASGO, shās'go, or SHUSHGAO, shoosh-gā'o, a cluster of villages and a fort of Afghanistan, at the highest part of the route between Ghuznee and Cabool, 10 miles N. of Ghuznee, and 8097 feet above the sea.

SHAS'TA, a large county in the N. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory, and separated from Oregon by the new county of Siskiyou, has an area estimated at above 6000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Coast Range of mountains, and partly on the S. by Red Creek, and is drained by the Sacramento and Pitt Rivers, with Cottonwood, Antelope, and Clear Creeks, and several other streams, tributaries of the Sacramento River. The surface is uneven, and in the N. and N.E. parts mountainous. The soil is fertile along the streams. The capital employed in quartz-mining in the county in 1852, amounted to $94,700; in placer-mining, $90,950, and in other mining, $92,800. The whole product of gold was about $2,500,000. There is hardly a river, creek, gulch, or ravine that does not contain gold. Shasta county has many mineral springs. The Soda Springs, the most celebrated, are situated near the Sacramento River, about 60 miles N. of Shasta City. There are twelve or fourteen salt springs, capable of producing sufficient salt to supply the whole state. Capital, Shasta. Pop. 4050.

SHASTA or SHASTA CITY, a post-town, capital of Shasta co., California, is situated on the Sacramento River, about 200 miles above its junction with Feather River, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Klamath, 225 miles nearly N. of San Francisco.

SHASTE, SHAS'TA or SHASTY, shās'te, sometimes written CHASTE, a mountain peak of the Cascade Range, in the N. part of California, in lat. about 41° 20′ N., lon. 122° W. Height, about 14,000 feet.

SHA-TCHOO or CHA-THOU, shā choo, a fortified town of Chinese Toorkistan, 250 miles S.S.E. of Khamil. It has many Chinese inhabitants, and an active trade, and is reported to be a trading post of importance.

*SHAT-EL-ARAB, SHATT-EL-ARAB, shăt-el-ā'răb, SCHAT-UL-ARAB, shăt-ool-ā'răb, or CHAT-EL-ARAB, a river of West Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 48° 30′ W., after a S.E. course of 120 miles. It receives the Kerah River, is connected by the Haffar Canal with the Kerah in Khoozistan, and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

SHATSK, SCHATSK, SHATZK or CHATSK, shăt'sk, a town of Russia, government of Tambov, capital of a district, 38 miles N. of Morshansk. Pop. 6000. It has five churches, and manufactures of hardwares.

SHAUCKS, shawks, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

SHAUGH, shaw, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHAUMBURG, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

SHA'VER'S CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

SHA'VERTOWN, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Popacton River, 15 miles S. by E. of Delhi.

SHAVLI, CHAVLI or SCHAWLI, shăv'lee, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 50 miles S.S.W. of Mitau, on the route to Kovno.

SHAWA'NA, a new county in the E. part of Wisconsin, W. of Shawana Lake. SHAWANA, a village on the outlet of that lake, is the seat of justice.

SHAWANA or SHOWANNO LAKE, Wisconsin, in Oconto co., is about 6 miles long. Its outlet joins Wolf River.

SHAWANGUNK, shong'gŭm, a river which rises in Orange co., New York, and after forming part of the boundary be-

* *Shatt* or *Shat* signifies the "bank of a river subject to inundation."

tween Ulster and Orange counties, enters the Walkill River in Ulster county, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Poughkeepsie. Its whole length is nearly 80 miles.

SHAWANGUNK, a post-township in the S. part of Ulster co., New York, intersected by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 4036.

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS, a portion of the Appalachian system, lying in the S.E. part of New York, and extending through Orange and Sullivan counties into Ulster.

SHAWAT or SCHAWAT, shä'wät, a town of Central Asia, Khanat, and 22 miles N. of Khiva, on a canal of its own name led from the Oxus.

SHAW'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHAW-CUM-DON'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHAW'ELL, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHAWGUR, shaw'gŭr', or SHARGHAR', a town of India, in the Nizam's dominion, on the Godavery, 43 miles S.E. of Aurungabad.

SHAWL, shawl, or QUETTA, kwĕt'tä, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 miles N.W. of the Bholan Pass, 5563 feet above the sea; lat. 30° 8′ N., lon. 66° 56′ E. Pop. 2000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, well supplied with water, has a fort, and, in 1842, was the head-quarters of General England, but was evacuated by the British in October of the same year.

SHAW'NEE', a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 18 miles N. by E. of Buffalo.

SHAWNEE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SHAWNEE, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 716.

SHAWNEE, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. P. 1103.

SHAWNEE INDIANS, a tribe now dwelling W. of the Mississippi, on the S. bank of the Kanzas River.

SHAWNEE MISSION, of Kanzas Territory, is about 1½ miles W. by S. of Westport, Missouri. It is a missionary establishment of considerable extent, and has been built almost entirely by the United States government. It is under the control of the Methodist Church South.

SHAWNEE MOUND, a post-office, Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

SHAWNEE PRAIRIE, a post-office, Fountain co., Indiana.

SHAW'NEETOWN, a thriving post-town of Gallatin co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and 260 miles below Louisville, Kentucky. It derives its name from the Shawnee tribe of Indians, who once occupied this site. The landing is visited by the steamboats which navigate the Ohio and Mississippi, and large quantities of produce are shipped from the place, which is one of the most commercial in the S. part of the state. It was formerly the county seat. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

SHAW'S MILLS, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

SHAW'S POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

SHAWS'VILLE, a post-office, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

SHAWS'WICK, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 2934.

SHAYOOK, SHAYUK, shī'ook', or SHAYOOK, a considerable river of Central Asia, in Little Tubet, after a southward course joins the Indus, N. of the Himalayas, 118 miles N.W. of Leh.

SHAY'UEN' RIVER, in the N. part of Minnesota, rises in a small lake, and flowing first easterly, then southerly, then easterly, and lastly towards the N., it falls into the Red River of the North. Its whole length is estimated at above 300 miles.

SHEAK'LEYVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SHEAR'ERSBURG, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles N. of Greensburg. The post-office is called SHEARER'S CROSS-ROADS.

SHEB'BEAR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHEBEEN, SHEBIN or CHEBYN, sheb-been', a village of Lower Egypt, province of Menoof, with a government school, and a cotton factory, having, some years ago, 70 spinning-jennies and 30 carding machines, set in motion by oxen.

SHEBOY'GAN, formerly written CHEBOYGAN, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the lower peninsula, and flowing nearly N. enters the Strait of Mackinaw, about 12 miles from the town of Mackinaw.

SHEBOYGAN, a river of Wisconsin, rises in Fond du Lac county, near the S. end of Winnebago Lake. After passing through the lake and county of its own name, it enters Lake Michigan at Sheboygan, the county seat. The aboriginal name of this river was *Shawbuna-way-gun*, *i. e.* "the river that comes out of the ground." A fall, six miles from the mouth, affords a fine water-power.

SHEBOYGAN, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Sheboygan, Onion, and Mullet Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. A few years ago the whole county was covered by a dense forest of pine and other timber. The rock which underlies the surface is limestone, of good quality. The county is intersected by a plank-road from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, and by the Milwaukee and Green Bay Railroad. The settlement began in 1836; it was organized in 1839, and named from its principal river. Capital, Sheboygan. Pop. 8379.

SHEBOYGAN, a thriving post-town, capital of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, 62 miles N. of Milwaukee, and 110 miles N.E. of Madison. The Milwaukee and Green Bay Railroad passes through it, and a plank-road about 40 miles in length has been completed to Fond du Lac. Sheboygan was settled in 1836, abandoned in 1840, and in 1845 it had 150 inhabitants. It now contains churches of 7 denominations, 4 newspaper offices, and about 2000 inhabitants: $30,000 have been expended in improving the harbor within the past year. Large quantities of lumber and other articles are shipped here in steamboats.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, a thriving post-village and township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on Sheboygan River, 6 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan, and 56 miles N. of Milwaukee. The plank-road leading from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan passes through the village. The river furnishes abundant water-power, which gives motion to mills of various kinds. Lumber is manufactured here from pine and other timber. The village has 3 churches, 12 stores, 1 foundry, and 200 dwellings. P. in 1853, about 800.

SHEBSHE, a town of Turkey. See JEBEB.

SHECHEM, shee'kem, a town of Palestine.

SHEDIAC, shĕd'e-ăk', a town and parish on an island, and near the mouth of a river of the same name, on the S.E. coast of New Brunswick. It has a tolerable harbor, and some trade. Pop. 2000.

SHEE'LIN, LOUGH, (lŏk.) a lake of Ireland, partly in Leinster, cos. of Meath and Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. of Cavan, 5 miles E. of Granard. Length, from E. to W., about 5 miles; breadth, 2½ miles.

SHEEL'LY, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tanjore, 20 miles N.W. of Tranquebar.

SHEEN, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of England, co of Surrey, adjoining Richmond, (formerly termed Sheen.)

SHEEN, WEST, a hamlet of England, immediately S. of Mortlake.

SHEEP'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SHEEP-HEAD CAPE, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Bantry Bay, 18 miles S.W. of Bantry.

SHEEP ISLANDS, are a cluster of islands in Lake Ooroomeeyah, North Persia, province of Azerbaijan.

SHEEP'SCOTT, a river of Maine, rises in Waldo county, and falls into the Atlantic in Lincoln co. Length, about 60 miles.

SHEEPSCOTT BRIDGE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SHEEPS'HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester. Pop. 3872, chiefly employed in stocking manufactures.

SHEEPS-TOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHEEP'WASH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHEEP'PY MAG'NA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHEE'PY PAR'VA, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SHEERAZ, SHIRAZ or CHIRAZ, she'räz' or shee'raz, sometimes written SCHIRAS, a city, formerly the capital of Persia, now capital of the province of Fars, in a valley famous for its gardens and fertility, 4500 feet above the sea, and 115 miles E.N.E. of Bushire. Lat. 29° 36′ N., lon. 52° 44′ E. Pop. variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 miles in circumference, and entered by six gates, flanked with towers. Until recently, it had an imposing appearance; but many of its best edifices were ruined by an earthquake in 1824, since which time it has been much less healthy than formerly. The houses are mostly small and mean; the streets filthy. The principal buildings comprise the great bazaar constructed by Kerim-khan, the great embellisher of the city in the last century, the citadel, containing a royal palace, the great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, and Mohammedan tombs. About half a mile outside of the walls is the tomb of the renowned Persian poet, Hafiz, a native of Sheeraz, and near it are the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mosella, celebrated in the verses of that author, and the famed garden of Jehan Namæ, to which and to other gardens in the vicinity the inhabitants repair for recreation. Sheeraz has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, soap, and earthenwares, and a wine having a high reputation in Persia. Its commerce is extensive. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, assafœtida, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, orpiment, madder, and tobacco are sent to Bushire, in return for Chinese, Indian, and European manufactures, with spices, metals, and other goods. Salt from adjacent lakes, and other merchandise, is forwarded on mules to most of the inland cities of Persia.

SHEERGOTTY or SHEERGOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Behar, 80 miles S.W. of Patna. Lat. 24° 32′ N., lon. 84° 55′ E. It has about 1000 houses, and an indigo factory.

SHEERING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHEERNESS, a seaport town and naval arsenal of England, co. of Kent, parish of Minster, on the N.W. extremity of the Island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 miles E.N.E. of Chatham. Pop. in 1851, 8549. Of its three quarters, Banks-town, Blue-town, and Mile-town, the two first are enclosed within fortifications. The dockyard, occupying nearly 60 acres, contains a wet dock of 3½ acres, in which ships are fitted, several dry docks, extensive storehouses, handsome official residences, &c. Outside of the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, coast-guard station, and large barracks. Opposite the river and sea is a long wharf, and several hulks ranged off the shore form a breakwater for the harbor. The town, latterly much improved, has a pier, bathing establishment, Gothic chapel of ease, various Dissenting chapels, a synagogue, and numerous schools. Exports corn, seeds, and oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers with London and Chatham. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667. The mutiny of the Nore broke out here in 1798.

SHEERWAN. See SHIRVAN.

SHEE-TSIEN, SHI-TSIEN, CHI-TSIEN, she tsee'ém', or SHEE-TSIEN-FOO, a city of China, province of Keei-choo, capital of a department, and 430 miles N.W. of Canton.

SHEETZ'S MILLS, a post-office, Hampshire co., Virginia.

SHEFEEN, shé-feen', or SHEFEIAN, (?) an island on the S.E. coast of Africa, in Delagoa Bay. It is about 5 miles long, very narrow, low, and sandy.

SHEF'FIELD, a parliamentary borough, celebrated manufacturing town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, capital of the district of Hallamshire, is pleasantly situated on several acclivities, in a natural amphitheatre, enclosed on all sides except towards the N.E. by wooded hills, at the junction of the Sheaf and Don Rivers, on the Sheffield and Don Canal, and on the Sheffield and Manchester and the Sheffield and Rotherham Railways, 141 miles N.N.W. of London. The town is, for the most part, irregularly built, consisting, particularly in its older parts, of steep and narrow streets, and brick houses, often of an antiquated appearance. In the more modern parts the streets are both wide and straight, and many of the shops are remarkable for their elegance, though the clouds of smoke rising from the public works cause every thing to assume a very dingy hue. Almost all the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. The communication across the Don is maintained by four bridges, three of them of stone, and one of iron; there are also several bridges over the Sheaf, including a large spare, forming a part of the Norfolk markets.

The parish, which is coextensive with the borough, contains 20 churches and other places of worship in connection with the Establishment, and about 26 belonging to Dissenters of various denominations, of which the most numerous are the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Among the churches the most deserving of notice are the original parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, erected in the reign of Henry I., surmounted by a central tower and spire, and containing, among other interesting monuments, a bust remarkable as the first production of Chantrey's chisel: St. Paul's, a handsome Grecian edifice; and St. George's, St. Philip's, and St. Mary's, covered externally with a profusion of grotesque heads and other ornaments; notice is also due to the Wesleyan Brunswick chapel, which is a very imposing edifice; and to the Roman Catholic chapel, a cruciform building in the Decorated style, with a tower terminating in an elegant crocketed spire, 200 feet high. The other more important buildings are the town-hall, a substantial stone structure; the Cutlers'-hall, a handsome Grecian edifice; the Music-hall; the corn-exchange, with a portico of 16 massive pillars; new market-hall, assembly rooms, theatre, barracks, public baths, and the Victoria Railway station, with the viaduct immediately adjoining it.

The educational and literary establishments are the free grammar school, the Wesleyan Proprietary grammar school, or Wesley College, occupying a very handsome structure; the collegiate proprietary school, the people's college, the national, British, charity, infant, ragged, and various other schools; the school of design, the mechanics' institution and lyceum, for which complete and even elegant accommodation has been provided; the atheneum, the literary and philosophical society, possessed of a good museum; the medical hall, and the public subscription and mechanics' libraries; the latter comprises above 6000 volumes. The principal benevolent institutions are the general infirmary, the Shrewsbury and Hollis' hospitals, the licensed victuallers' asylum, Deakin's charity, recently founded; and several valuable charities under the management of the cutlers' company. To the other objects of interest already mentioned may be added the cemetery, situated on the slope of a hill about 1 mile from the town; the botanic gardens, finely situated in the same vicinity; and the park, consisting of about 20 acres of pleasure-grounds, which have recently been thrown open to the public by the Duke of Norfolk.

Sheffield has long been famous for its manufactures of cutlery, including knives, scissors, razors, and edge-tools of all kinds, files and reaping instruments. In each of these branches great numbers of workmen are employed, and the articles produced are well known and esteemed in all the commercial emporiums of the world. Steel also is made in vast quantities, not only for the supply of the local demand, but of the general market. Another celebrated branch of manufacture is the plating of articles of copper with silver, and in connection with it the process of electro-plating has recently attracted considerable attention. A great number of hands are also employed on what is called Britannia-metal, which is made to form a cheap substitute for almost all the articles manufactured from the precious metals; and by the operation of what is termed *pressing*, the horns and hoofs of animals are converted into many useful and elegant forms. Other leading articles are optical instruments, including especially the grinding of spectacle-glasses; and in the more cumbrous articles of stoves, grates, and fenders, Sheffield holds a decided pre-eminence both in cheapness of price and elegance of design. In connection with the staple manufactures of the town are numerous extensive iron and brass foundries, grinding, tilting, rolling, and slitting mills, &c. The social condition of the workmen is generally superior. They receive large wages, and live for the most part in separate tenements. Coal is abundant, and some iron is raised near Sheffield; the Don is navigable up to the town, and the canal basin is available for vessels of 50 tons. Cheese, corn, and fruit are staple articles of the trade.

Sheffield is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and is certainly of great antiquity. It existed as a town under the Saxons, and is mentioned in Domesday-book as a manor. In 1296 Edward I. granted it a charter to hold a weekly market and an annual fair; and in the fourteenth century the mention of the Sheffield "thwytel" or whittle by the poet Chaucer, indicates that it had already become noted for its cutlery. In the early part of the fifteenth century the domain passed by marriage to the celebrated soldier, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who built in the vicinity of the town a manor-house, which possesses some historical interest as connected with the custody of Cardinal Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots. A splendid castle, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., was completely demolished by the Parliamentary forces during the civil war. It is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 135,310.

SHEF'FIELD, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 37 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 797.

SHEFFIELD, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. The streams afford motive-power for a paper mill, 3 establishments for sawing marble, 2 plaster mills, 2 grist mills, and 7 saw mills. The village contains 2 churches, a town-hall, an academy, high school, and 5 stores. Pop. of the township, 2769.

SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Burran co., Illinois.

SHEFFIELD, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Pop. 317.

SHEFFIELD, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 65 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Favette co., Alabama.

SHEFFIELD, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 845.

SHEFFIELD, a post-township of Lorain co., Ohio. P. 906.

SHEFFIELD, a mining village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 2 miles below Pomeroy.

SHEFFIELD LAKE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

SHEFFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Bedford.

SHEFFORD, a county in the S.W. central part of Canada East, drained by Yamaska River. Area, 745 square miles. Chief town, Granby. Pop. in 1852, 16,482.

SHEFFORD, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHEFFORD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHEFKATEEL-SOO or SHEFKATIL-SU, shéf'ka-teel'soo, a small river, which enters the Black Sea on its E. side, and forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires at that point. At its mouth is the Russian fort of St. NIKOLAI.

SHEHOLA, a post-office of Pike co., Pennsylvania.

SHEHR, shéh'r or shá'her, a Persian and Turkish word signifying "city" or "town," forming the name or a part of the names of a number of towns in Western Asia.

SHEHR, shéh'r, a maritime town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 32 miles E.N.E. of Mukallah. Lat. 14° 43′ N., lon. 49° 40′ E. Pop. estimated at 6000. It extends for 1 mile along the shore, and is pretty well built. It has manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, &c., and a brisk general trade, the duties on its exports and imports being stated to amount to 8000*l.* annually. Ships anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms water, in its roadstead, about 1 mile from shore.

SHEHR, a town of Arabia, lat. 14° 33′ 30″ N., lon. 49° 27′

45″ E., formerly an important place, but now a village occupied by fishermen's families.

SHEHR, a popular appellation in Mahri dialect of the lofty range of mountains extending from the E. limits of Mahrah to Dhofar and Mirbat. They are named on the maps the MOUNTAINS of SEJER or SEGER.

SHEHR-E-SOOBZ, SHEHR-E-SOUBZ or SHEHR-I-SUBZ, shêh'r ee soobs, a town of Central Asia, khanat of Bokhara, on a river, 40 miles S.S.W. of Samarcand, and occupying the site of Kesh, the birthplace of Timur.

SHEHRIZOOR, SHEHRIZOUR, shêh'r'zoor', or SHEHRIZUR, sheh're-zoor', (written SHEHRZOOR and SHEHREZUR,) or SHAHRIZOOL, shâ're-zool', a town of Turkish Koordistan, near the Persian frontier, 160 miles N.N.E. of Bagdad.

SHEIK ABADEH. See ABADEH.

SHEIKHAN, shê'kân', a village of Persian Koordistan, 16 miles N.W. of Zohab, having many Mohammedan tombs, and ancient sculptures.

SHEIKPOOR, shêk'poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles S.E. of Behar.

SHEIKPOORA, shêk-poo'râ, a town of British India, Upper Provinces, 5 miles S.S.E. of Seharunpoor.

SHEIK SHAIB, an island, Persian Gulf. See BUSHEAB.

SHEIK'S (shêk) ISLANDS, of North-east Africa, in Somauli country, are in the Bay of Zeyla, Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between Zeyla and Tajoorah.

SHEILVILLE, sheel'vill, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

SHEIPOO, shê'poo', a maritime town of China, province of Che-kiang, 40 miles S. of Ning-po. It has a considerable trade, and in the late war was defended by many forts; taken by the British 16th September, 1841.

SHEKHOABAD, shek-ko'â-bâd', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district, and 35 miles S.E. of Agra.

SHEKI or SCHEKI, shê'kee, a town of Transcaucasian Russia, government, and N.W. of Shamaka, capital of a khanat of its own name, on a height above the Seldghilani, in a mountainous and unfertile district. It consists of about 500 houses, and has a mountain fastness.

SHEKIN, shê-keen', a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, lat. 40° N., lon. between 47° and 48° E., having N. the Caucasus, S. the river Koor, W. Georgia, and E. the province of Shirvan. Chief town, Nookha.

SHEKINEH, shê-kee'nch, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, on the Yeshil-Irmak, 72 miles N.N.E. of Amasia.

SHEK-PEI-WAN, shêk'pâ'wân', a maritime village on the S. coast of Hong-Kong, with an excellent anchorage.

SHEKSNA, SCHECSNA or CHEKSNA, shêks'nâ, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Bielo, in the N. of the government of Novgorod, flows S.S.E., and joins the Volga on the left; total course, 150 miles.

SHELBURN, a post-village and township of Chittendan co., Vermont, near Lake Champlain, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. Pop. 1257.

SHELBURN, a post-office of Leo co., Illinois.

SHELBURNE, shêl'bûrn, a post-village and township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 91 miles N.E. of Concord. Pop. 480.

SHELBURNE, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on Deerfield River, 95 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1239.

SHELBURNE, a county in the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic. The coasts are remarkable for their numerous deep indentations, forming excellent harbors, into which flow the Clyde, Jordan, and other considerable rivers. The surface is mountainous along the shores; the interior is mostly level, except in the N.E., where is Blue Mountain. Capital, Shelburne. Pop. in 1851, 10,622.

SHELBURNE, a seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Shelburne county, on the N.E. arm of a capacious harbor of the same name, about 112 miles S.W. of Halifax. Its harbor is generally regarded as the best in all Nova Scotia, from the ease of its entrance and the perfect security of its anchorage. On the S.E. point of Rossneath Island, at its entrance, stands a light-house exhibiting two lights, the higher of which is 125 feet above the sea. Shelburne is a place of considerable trade, and has facilities for the repairing and furnishing of vessels.

SHELBURNE BAY, North-east Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 143° E.

SHELBURNE FALLS, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the N. side of Deerfield River, about 90 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. It contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and extensive manufactories of cutlery. Pop. about 1000.

SHELBY, a county in the N. central part of Alabama, has an area of 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River; the Coosa forms its entire boundary on the E. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is fertile, well supplied with springs, and well adapted to the production of grain, cotton, and pasture. A part of the surface is covered with forests of oak, pine, &c. Extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore are found. The county contains several mineral springs. It is intersected by the route of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad. Capital, Columbiana. Pop. 9536, of whom 7160 were free, and 2376 slaves.

SHELBY, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, contains 850 square miles. Its E. border is washed by the Sabine, and its W. by the Attoyac River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and sweet potatoes are the staples. The county, a few years ago, was mostly covered with forests. Named in honor of the late Judge Shelby, of Texas. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 4239, of whom 3278 were free, and 961 slaves.

SHELBY, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi. Area estimated at 510 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its entire W. boundary, and it is intersected by Wolf and Loosahatchy Rivers and Nanconnah Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile, and is extensively occupied by plantations of cotton and Indian corn. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad (not yet finished) terminates in this county at the city of Memphis. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. 31,157, of whom 16,797 were free, and 14,360 slaves.

SHELBY, a county towards the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 465 square miles. It is drained by Beech, Clear, Brashears, Fox, and Sixmile Creeks. The general surface is undulating, and adorned with forests of fine timber; the soil has a substratum of red clay, and is friable and remarkably fertile. In 1850 this county produced more corn than any other in the state, and more wheat than any other, excepting Jefferson. There were raised in that year 1,731,740 bushels of corn, and 83,961 of wheat. The principal rock which underlies the surface is limestone. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and by several turnpike-roads. Shelby county is among the most populous and wealthy divisions of the state. Organized in 1792, and named in honor of Governor Isaac Shelby. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 17,095, of whom 10,478 were free, and 6617 slaves.

SHELBY, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of 425 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, and also drained by Loramies Creek. The S. part is undulating, and in some places hilly; the N. is flat table-land, forming part of Loramies Summit, 378 feet higher than Lake Erie. The soil has a substratum of clay, and is productive. It is intersected by the Miami Canal, the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. Organized in 1819. Capital, Sidney. Pop. 13,956.

SHELBY, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Blue River and Sugar Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, especially after it has been drained. It contains extensive forests of the oak, beech, ash, walnut, &c., and is amply supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi Railroad, and three short lines meet at Shelbyville, the capital. Organized in 1822. Pop. 15,502.

SHELBY, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 790 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by the Little Wabash, and by the South Fork of Sangamon River. The surface is moderately undulating, and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is fertile, well watered, and easily cultivated. A portion of the Grand Prairie is included in this county. The Illinois Central, and the Alton and Terre Haute Railroads are located through the county. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 7807.

SHELBY, a county in the E.N.E. central part of Missouri, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the South Fabius, Salt, and North Rivers, affluents of the Mississippi. The surface is undulating, and the soil in general is fertile. Rather more than half of the county is occupied by prairies, which are based on limestone, and usually contain no swamp or stagnant water. The deficiency of timber is partly compensated by the abundance of stone coal, which is found here. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. 4253, of whom 3755 were free, and 498 slaves.

SHELBY, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, contains about 550 square miles. The Boyer River, an affluent of the Missouri, flows through the county in a S.W. direction.

SHELBY, a post-village and township of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 16 miles E. of Lockport. The village contains 1 paper and 2 flour mills. Pop. of the township. 3082.

SHELBY, a post-village, capital of Cleveland co., North Carolina, on an affluent of Broad River, 190 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. The seat of justice was established here in 1841.

SHELBY, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SHELBY, a thriving post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Mansfield, at the junction of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 68 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

SHELBY, a township of Macomb co., Michigan. P. 1482.

SHELBY, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 1637.

SHELBY, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. P. 741.

SHELBY COLLEGE. See SHELBYVILLE, Kentucky.

SHELBY'S BASIN, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 15 miles E. of Lockport.

SHELBY'S CREEK, a post-office, Tippah co., Mississippi.

SHELBY'S SPRINGS, a post-office, Shelby co., Alabama.

SHEL'BYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Shelby co., Texas, 325 miles by the usual route E.N.E. of Austin City. It contains a court-house and 6 stores. The situation is high and healthy. Settled about 1836.

SHELBYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bedford co., Tennessee, on Duck River, 59 miles S.S.E. of Nashville, contains a court-house, a bank, newspaper office, and several churches. A branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad terminates here. Pop. estimated at 1000.

SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Shelby co., Kentucky, on Clear Creek, and on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 30 miles E. of the former. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country. Shelby College, of this place, was founded in 1836, and has near 100 students. The village contains a large new court-house, 8 or 9 churches, 3 flourishing seminaries for young ladies, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and several manufactories. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post village, capital of Shelby co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Blue River, 26 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Three railroads meet at this point, viz. the Shelbyville and Knightstown, the Rushville and Shelbyville, and the Shelbyville Lateral. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

SHELBYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia River, at the crossing of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 60 miles S.E. of Springfield. It contains a brick court-house and numerous stores.

SHELBYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Shelby co., Missouri, is pleasantly situated on the border of a beautiful prairie, 90 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. The railroad extending from Hannibal to St. Joseph will probably pass through Shelbyville.

SHELBYVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.

SHEL'DON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHELDON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHEL'DON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, near the Missisquo River, 54 miles N.W. of Montpelier. It contains several churches, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1814.

SHELDON, a post village and township of Wyoming co., New York, 15 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2527.

SHELDON'S GROVE, a post-office of Schuyler co., Illinois.

SHEL'DONVILLE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SHEL'DRAKE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

SHELD'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHELEKHOV. See SHELIGOV.

SHELEKOF. See SHELIGOV.

SHELEMI'AH, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

SHELF, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SHELF'ANGER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHEL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SHELFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHELFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHELGHUR, shêl'gûr', a town of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.E. of Ghuznee. It consists of a fort with a great number of houses clustering around it, and is inhabited by a commercial tribe of Afghans called Lohanis. Pop. 3000.

SHELIF, a river of Algeria. See SHELIFF.

SHELIGOV, shêl e-gov', written also SHELEKOF, SCHELIKOW, CHELEKHOV or CHELIGOFF, shêl'e-goff', a lake of Russian America, intersected by the parallel of 52° N. lat., and the meridian of 156° W. lon. It is about 80 miles long, with a medium breadth of 35 miles, and discharges its waters into Bristol Bay.

SHELIGOV, SCHELIKOW or CHELIGOFF, a strait or channel of Russian America, between the island of Kodiak and the mainland.

SHEL'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHELL BLUFF, a small village of Burke co., Georgia.

SHEL'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHELLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHELLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SHELLIFF, shêl'lîf' or shêl'leef', CHELIF or CHINA LAPIH, che-ná lah', one of the principal rivers of Algeria, rises in Mount Atlas, flows through Lake Titteri, and after a N. and N.W. course of 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean N.E. of Mostaganem.

SHEL'LOW-BOWELLS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHELL POINT, a post office of Wakulla co., Florida.

SHELL RIVER, of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, enters the St. Croix River at the N.W. extremity of the county. The Indian name is KAYESHKANG.

SHELL ROCK CREEK, of Iowa, rises near the N. border of the state, and unites with Lime Creek in Floyd county, to form the English River.

SHELLSBURG, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SHELL'TOWN, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Crosswick's Creek, 10 miles S. by E. of Trenton.

SHELOOTA, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 165 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg.

SHELS'LEY BEAUCHAMP, (bee'cham,) a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SHELSLEY WALSH, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SHELS'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHELTER ISLAND, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York, between Great Peconic and Gardiner's Bays, about 100 miles E. of New York. Pop. 386.

SHEL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SHELTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHELTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SHELTON, a township and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Line. It comprises the village of Etruria and part of Cobridge, and is on the line of the Crewe and Derby Railway, and the Grand Trunk Canal.

SHEL'TON, a township of Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 532.

SHEL'TONVILLE, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

SHELVE, shêlv, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHEMBEGHEWN, shêm'be-gûn', a town of Burmah, in Farther India, on the Irrawaddy, 68 miles N.W. of Patanago. Lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 94° 30' E.

SHEM-DEO, shêm dê'o, a temple of British India, is a sanctuary 8 miles N.E. of Almora, 6760 feet above the sea.

SHEMOGA, a town of India. See SIMOGA.

SHEN'ANDO'AH, a river of Virginia, the largest affluent of the Potomac, is usually described as formed by the North and South Forks, which unite near Front Royal in Warren county. The South Fork, or Shenandoah Proper, rises in Augusta and Rockingham counties by three branches, called North, Middle, and South Rivers, which unite at Port Republic in the county last named. It pursues a northeasterly course, nearly parallel with the Blue Ridge, which is only a few miles distant, and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, just above its passage through the mountain. The distance by the windings of the river, from its mouth to Port Republic, is estimated at 170 miles. This river flows through the great valley of Virginia, an excellent tract for the growth of grain. It affords an ample supply of water-power at numerous points, and also extensive facilities for navigation. Small boats, called condolas, ascend the main stream about 100 miles above Front Royal.

SHENANDOAH, a county in the N.E. central part of Virginia, forming part of the great limestone valley which extends along the W. base of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 500 square miles. It is drained by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, from which the name is derived. The surface is diversified by valleys and ridges. The soil is generally productive. The rocks which underlie the county are blue limestone, slate, and sandstone. Iron ore is abundant, and affords an article of export; lead and copper also are found. A railroad extends from Strasburg in this county to Alexandria. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. 13,768, of whom 12,857 were free, and 911 slaves.

SHENANDOAH, New York. See SHINANDOAH.

SHENANDOAH IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

SHENANGO, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2476.

SHENANGO, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Pop. 1574.

SHENAN'GO CREEK, rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, and after flowing in a S. direction, unites with the Mahoning in Lawrence county, and forms the Beaver River.

SHENDY, SCHENDI or CHENDI, shen'dee', sometimes written CHANDI or SHANDY, a decayed town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 miles N.N.E. of the junction of its two great arms at Khartoom. Lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 33° 15' E. It has been ruined by wars, but markets are held here twice weekly, at which live stock of all kinds, fine wheat, straw, jars, salt, baskets, and cotton cloths are sold. Near it the finest senna is abundant.

SHEN'EVAS, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SHENEVAS CREEK, of Otsego co., near the centre of New York, flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna.

SHEN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Brentwood, with a station on the Colchester and Bury Railway.

SHEN'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHENKOORSK, SCHENKOURSK or SCHENKURSK, shên'koorsk', a town of Russia, government, and 192 miles S.E. of Archangel, on the Waga. Pop. 500.

SHEN'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

SHENLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SHEN-SEE, SHIEN-SI or CHIEN-SI, shên-see', (*i.e.* the "western frontier,") a province of China, between lat. 33° and 40° N., and lon. 106° and 111° E., having N. Mongolia,

and on other sides the provinces of Kan-soo, Se-chuen, Hoo-pe, Ho-nan, and Shan-see. Pop. 10,207,266. The surface is mountainous, and less fertile than the more eastern provinces. The Hoang-ho forms most of its E. boundary, and it is intersected by the Hoei-ho. The products are millet, iron, porphyry, jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginsong, rhubarb, and timber. The principal manufactures are agricultural and military implements, and felt for military clothing. It is divided into 7 departments. Chief city, See-ngan. The name Shen-see signifies "western frontier," and till recently it was the westernmost province in the N. of China.

SHEN'STONE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SHEOO-YANG-SHAN or CHEOU-YANG-CHAN, shā'oo' yăng'shăn', a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo, lat. 34° 42' N., lon. 104° 17' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SHE-PA-KY, shā'pā'kee' (?) a town of China, province of Fo-kien.

SHEPAUG' RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield county, and falls into the Housatonic in New Haven county.

SHEPHERD'S GROVE, post-office, Culpepper co., Virginia.

SHEP'HERDSTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-town of Jefferson co., Virginia, on the Potomac River, near the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 12 miles above Harper's Ferry. It is a place of considerable trade. A small stream, which passes through the town, affords motive-power for several flouring mills. Shepherdstown has 4 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 1600.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 7 miles N.W. of St. Clairsville.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bullitt co., Kentucky, on Salt River, 18 miles S. of Louisville. It has 1 church, and an academy. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad passes through it.

SHEP'LEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SHEP'ODY, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, at the head of Shepody Bay, about 90 miles N.E. of St. John, in lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 64° 30' W.

SHEP'PARDTOWN, a village and steamboat landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior River, below Tuscaloosa.

SHEP'PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

SHEP'PEY, an island of England, co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway and Swale. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. It was formerly much larger, but has been progressively encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets of Elmley and Harty.

SHEP'RETH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHEPS'COMB, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHEP'TON BEAUCHAMP, (bee'cham,) a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHEP'TON-MAL'LET, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 miles S. of Bristol. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3885. It has some good residences, a handsome church, a convent, a market cross, the county bridewell, an almshouse, free school, and manufactures of crape and velvets.

SHEP'TON MONTAGUE, (mon'ta-gū,) a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHEP'WAY, a lath of the co. of Kent, in England, comprising its S. part.

SHERAN'DO, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

SHER'BORN, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S.W. by W. of Boston. The name was changed from Sherburne to Sherborn. Pop. of the township, 1043.

SHERBORNE, sher'born, a market-town of England, co. of Dorset, on both sides of the Ivel, 18 miles N.N.W. of Dorchester. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3873. It is finely situated, partly on a height, compactly built, and has a large church, formerly part of an abbey, which was the see of a bishopric comprising all the S.W. counties from the eighth till the eleventh century, when the see was transferred to Salisbury. It has an old town-hall and market-house, a grammar school with an annual revenue of 1100l., and 4 exhibitions of 60l. to the universities; a blue-coat school, with 3 presentations to Christ Church College, London; almshouses and other charities, with some manufactures of silk twist and buttons. Near it are the remains of a castle, and the mansion of Earl Digby, built by Sir Walter Raleigh.

SHERBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHERBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHERBORNE SAINT JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHER'BORO or SHER'BRO, an island off the Guinea coast, opposite the mouth of Sherboro River, 40 miles S.S.E. of Sierra Leone, in lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 12° 40' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is low and unhealthy, but produces rice and fruits, which the inhabitants export to Sierra Leone in return for manufactured goods.

SHERBORO, a river of Guinea, is navigable for large vessels for 50 miles from its mouth, and those of 70 or 80 tons may ascend it for 230 miles. It joins the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles wide.

SHER'BROOKE, a county of Canada East, bordering on New Hampshire and Maine, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 2785 square miles. Chief town, Sherbrooke. Pop. in 1852, 20,014.

SHERBROOKE, a thriving post-town of Canada East, co. of Sherbrooke, on both sides of the river Magog, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 95 miles E. of Montreal, 90 miles S.S.W. of Quebec, and 175 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains a branch bank, agencies for 2 assurance and 2 insurance companies, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, an academy, about 15 stores, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, &c. It is the seat of the district courts, and returns one member to the Provincial Parliament. Pop. about 1500.

SHERBROOKE, a river port of Nova Scotia, co. of Guysborough, on the estuary of the St. Mary's River, about 12 miles from the Atlantic, and 90 miles E.N.E. of Halifax.

SHER'BURN, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 13 miles S.S.W. of York, on the North Midland Railway. Pop. 656. It has an hospital, and school with 4 scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, and had anciently a palace of King Athelstan. Around it plums, flax, and teasel are extensively raised.

SHERBURN, a township of England, co., and 2¾ miles E. of Durham, parish of Pittington, with a station on the North British Railway.

SHERBURN, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SHER'BURNE, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, 46 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 578.

SHERBURNE, Massachusetts. See SHERBORN.

SHERBURNE, a post-village and township of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango River and Canal, 43 miles S.S.W. of Utica. The village contains Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, an academy, a furnace, and several warehouses. Pop. of the township, 2623.

SHERBURNE, a township of Will co., Illinois. Pop. 453.

SHER'BURN MILLS, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, on Licking River, about 10 miles S.W. of Flemingsburg. It has 200 inhabitants.

SHER'BURNVILLE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

SHER'COCK or KIL'LAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan.

SHERE, sheer, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, with a village 6 miles E.S.E. of Guildford, on the Reading and Reigate Railway.

SHEREEAH-EL-KEBEER. See JORDAN.

SHERE'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHERFIELD, ENG'LISH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHER'FIELD-ON-LO'DON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SHER'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHERIAH-EL-KEBIR, a river of Palestine. See JORDAN.

SHERIBON. See CHERIBON.

SHER'IDAN, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Erie Railroad, 10 miles from Dunkirk. Pop. 2173.

SHERIDAN, a township of Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 972.

SHER'IFF-HALES, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Salop.

SHER'IFF-HUTTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SHER'INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHER'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHERM, shĕrm, an Arabic word signifying "a harbor," the name of several inlets or ports of the E. coast of the Red Sea, as SHERM-BAREKAH, SHERM-REDEGH, &c., which see.

SHER'MAN, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 50 miles S.W. of Hartford. Pop. 984.

SHERMAN, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 10 miles S.W. of Maysville. Pop. 1292.

SHERMAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Grayson co., Texas, about 270 miles N. of Austin City, and 12 miles S. of Red River. It is situated in a large and fertile prairie. Laid out about 1845.

SHERMAN, a post-township in the N.W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad. Pop. 1184.

SHERMAN, a post-township in the S.E. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop. 364.

SHER'MANBURY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SHER'MAN'S CREEK, of Perry co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna River.

SHER'MANSDALE, a post-office, Perry co., Pennsylvania.

SHER'MAN'S HOL'LOW, post-office, Yates co., New York.

SHER'MANSVILLE, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the route of the proposed Woonsocket and Union Railroad, about 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It contains 1 large woollen mill, recently

erected, employing 175 hands, and 1 store. Value of goods manufactured per annum, $300,000. Pop. about 400.

SHERM-ANTAR, a town of Arabia. See ASTABEL.

SHERM-BAREIKAH, shêrm bâ-rā'kâ, an inlet of the Red Sea, 49 miles S.E. of Yembo, and having the ruins of a large town on its border.

SHERM REBEGH, shêrm rē-bêg', a town on the E. coast of the Red Sea, 110 miles S.E. of Yembo, and the place of a large annual fair from July to September, inclusive.

SHERM-WEJ-H, shêrm wēj, a town on the E. coast of the Red Sea, 130 miles N.W. of Yembo.

SHERNBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHERODSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

SHERRILL'S FORD, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 159 miles W. of Raleigh.

SHERRINGTON, a village and township of Canada East, co. of Huntingdon, 23 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 1200.

SHERSHELL, a town of Algeria. See CHERCHELL.

SHERSTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHERSTON PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHERWELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHERWOOD, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

SHERWOOD, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 686.

SHERWOOD'S CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 14 miles S. by W. of Auburn.

SHESEQUIN, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Towanda. Pop. 1455.

SHESHKIYEV or SCHESKEJEW, shês-kęh yêv', a town of Russia, government, and 75 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Kalma. Pop. 1744.

SHETLAND or ZETLAND ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 30 islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 miles S.S.W., it forms a county: it is mostly between lat. 59° 51' and 60° 50' N., and lon. 0° 44' and 1° 44' W., 180 miles S.E. of the Faroe group, and 210 miles W. of Bergen, in Norway. Area, 538 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 31,078. Mainland, in the S.W., comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire population, together with Lerwick and Scalloway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, Bressay, East and West Burra, Papa Stour, Foula, the northernmost, (and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients,) and Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland and Orkney. The coasts are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken into the most rugged and fantastic forms, and though, for the most part, under 500 feet, attaining in the precipice of Foula the height of 1200 feet above the sea. Their deep creeks and sounds form a succession of noble natural harbors. The interior is not very elevated, only one summit, Roeness Hill, in the N. of Mainland, rising 1476 feet, but is extremely wild and rugged; and but for the almost total absence of wood, which is confined to a scanty supply of stunted birches, willows, and mountain-ashes, would furnish scenery not merely of a varied, but a very picturesque description. Gneiss, mica schist, hornblende and other slate, serpentine, and primitive limestone, are the principal rocks. Some copper, iron, and clay are met with, but few mines or quarries are wrought. Chromate of iron, or chrome-yellow, is an important article of export from Unst. The valleys in Mainland, which all extend N. and S., are interspersed with many small lakes. The climate is very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is highly brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, and July. The soil is mostly light, gravelly, and less productive than that of the Orkneys. Unst is the most fertile island. Agriculture is in the most backward condition. The surface is chiefly appropriated to rearing live stock, though some potatoes, turnips, and oats are raised. The cod, ling, and tusk fisheries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabitants. The manufactures are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery and shawls, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports are cattle, fish, &c., sent S. in return for colonial and manufactured goods; besides which, there is some contraband import of tobacco, spirits, &c. from the Dutch vessels that frequent Shetland. Bearmeal, oatmeal, fish, and potatoes constitute most part of the food of the people, who appear to be, as to their condition and education, better off than the population of the N. portion of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the thirteenth century. The islands form a synod of the Scottish Church, and, together with Orkney, they send 1 member to the House of Commons. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands, and on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

SHETTLESTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

SHETUCKET, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

SHETUCKET RIVER, a fine mill stream in the E. part of Connecticut, is formed by the union of several branches in Tolland and Windham counties, and flowing S.E., unites with the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

SHEVAGUNGA, she-vâ-gŭng'ga, a town of India, in Mysore, 26 miles N.W. of Bangalore.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Madura.

SHEVAGURRY, she-vâ-gŭr'ree, a town of India, district of Tinnevelly, 87 miles N. of Cape Comorin.

SHEVINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SHEVTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SHEVLIPATOOR, shêv-le-pa-toor', a town of India, presidency of Madras, district, and 54 miles from Tinnevelly.

SHIASHIKOTAN, she-âsh-ko-tăn', an island of the Kooriles group, in lat. 48° 52' N., lon. 154° 8' E. It is 12 miles long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and lies 8 miles W. of Karamakotan.

SHIAWASSEE, shīa-wŏs'see, a river of Michigan, rises in Oakland county, flows N.W. and then N., and unites with the Flint to form the Saginaw River, near the centre of Saginaw county.

SHIAWASSEE, a county in the central part of Michigan, contains 544 square miles. It is intersected by the Shiawassee River, and also drained by the sources of the Maple and Looking-glass Rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. Dense forests overspread the N. part, and the other portions consist of timbered openings. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. A mine of stone coal has been opened near Corunna, the county seat. Pop. 5230.

SHIAWASSEE, a post-village and township of Shiawassee co., Michigan, on the river of its own name, 30 miles N.E. of Lansing. The village contains a store, and 1 or 2 mills. Pop. of the township, 810.

SHICKSHINNY, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SHIELD, sheeld, a township of Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 554.

SHIELDS, NORTH, England. See TYNEMOUTH.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and township of England, co. of Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, and on the railway, 7 miles N.N.W. of Sunderland. Pop. of borough, in 1851, 28,974. The principal buildings are a town hall and exchange, in a large square; theatre, and church of St. Hilda. The Tyne is here about two-thirds as wide as the Thames at London Bridge. Ship-building, and manufactures of ropes, glass, soap, soda, and beer, are the principal branches of industry. Shields has a thriving Baltic and East Indian trade. The port, by an expansion of the river into a wide bay, capable of containing 2000 merchant vessels, admits ships of 300 tons to load at its quays, but is of very difficult access. In 1851 the registered tonnage was 723 vessels, carrying 165,613 tons. The number of vessels entered was 1628, carrying 220,614 tons; and cleared 2388, carrying 290,651 tons. The port communicates by railway with all parts of the country. It is the seat of courts baron and leet, under the dean and chapter of Durham. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

SHIELDS, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Hancock co., Mississippi, on St. Louis Bay, which opens into Lake Borgne, 212 miles S. by E. of Jackson. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SHIEL, LOCH, lok sheel, a lake in the W. part of Scotland, between the counties of Inverness and Argyle, separating the districts of Moidart and Ardgowan, 16 miles W. of Fort William. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the river Shiel, into the sea at Loch Moidart.

SHIELVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 35 miles N. of Indianapolis.

SHIENNE or CHIENNE (she-ĕnn') RIVER, of Missouri Territory, flows E., and falls into Missouri River in about 44° 20' N. lat. Length, 200 miles.

SHIFFNAL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, with a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1851, 5017, employed in coal and iron mines, and in a paper manufactory.

SHIKAGUA RIVER, Iowa. See SKUNK RIVER.

SHIKARPOOR, skik-ar-poor', the most considerable town of Sinde, in a level tract, 15 miles W. of the Indus, and N.W. of Sukkur, on the high route from India into Afghanistan by the Bolan Pass. Lat. 27° 57' N., lon. 68° 45' E. Estimated population, 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos, comprising many wealthy bankers. It is enclosed by a mud wall, 2½ miles in circuit, outside of which are large groves and gardens. The chief edifices are a bazaar in its centre, nearly half a mile in length, and the mansions of opulent Hindoo merchants. The other dwellings are but mean huts, each, however, having a shop. The transit trade is large. The chief merchants have agents in all the principal cities of South and West Asia.

SHIKATZE, a town of Thibet. See JIKADZE.

SHILBOTTLE, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

SHILDON, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham, with a station on the Wear Valley Railway, 3 miles S.S.E. of Bishop-Auckland.

SHILKA, SCHILKA or CHILKA, shil'kâ, a river of Asia,

forming, by its junction with the Argoon, the Amoor. In the upper part of its course it is called the Onon.

SHILLELAGH, shil-lā/la, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 9 miles E.S.E. of Tullow. Pop. in 1851, 156. It has a handsome church, a school, union work-house, and flour mills.

SHIL/LINGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHILLINGFORD SAINT GEORGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHIL/LINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SHILLOOKS, SHILLOUKS or SHILLUKS, shil'looks', a people dwelling in the E. central part of Africa.

SHILOH, shī/lo, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 5 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeton, contains a church and about 25 dwellings.

SHILOH, a post-office of King George co., Virginia.

SHILOH, a post-village of Camden co., North Carolina, 226 miles N.E. by E. from Raleigh.

SHILOH, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

SHILOH, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SHILOH, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SHILOH, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

SHILOH, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

SHILOH, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

SHILOH, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

SHILTON, a parish of England, cos. of Berks and Oxford.

SHILTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHIMERVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SHIM/PLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHIMPLING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHIN'ANDOAH or SHEN'ANDO'AH, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 12 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie.

SHIN/CLIFF, a chapelry of England, co., and 2 miles S.E. of Durham, on the river Wear, with a station on the North British Railway.

SHIN CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

SHIN/ETON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHIN/FIELD, a parish of England, cos. of Berks and Wilts.

SHIN/GAY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHING-KING, China. See LEAO-TONG.

SHING/LE CREEK, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

SHINGLE SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

SHIN HOLLOW, a railroad station in Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 92 miles from New York city.

SHIN-LIN-LING or CHIN-LIN-LING, sheen'leen'ling', a mountain of China, province of Shan-see, in lat. 37° 36′ N., lon. 112° 44′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SHIN, LOCH, lok shin, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, parish of Lairg, from which village it extends for about 17 miles N.W., by 1 mile in breadth. It discharges its surplus waters southward into the Oikel by the small river Shin, 7 miles in length.

SHIN/NECOCK BAY, Suffolk co., New York, on the S. side of Long Island, is 10 or 12 miles long, and separated from the sea by a narrow sandbeach.

SHINNS/TON or SHINNS/TOWN, a post-village of Harrison co., Virginia, 225 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SHINRONE, shin-rōn', a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's county. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 873. Here are remains of several castles.

SHIN-YANG, a town of Manchooria. See LEAO-TANG.

SHIP/BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHIP/DAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHIP/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SHIP ISLAND, in the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles N. of the Chandeleur Islands.

SHIPKE, ship'kā', a large village of Little Thibet, on the Sutlej, in lat. 31° 49′ N., lon. 78° 45′ E.

SHIP/LAKE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford

SHIP/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SHIPLEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.N.W. of Bradford, on the Midland Counties Railway. Pop. in 1861, 3272, employed in the manufacture of woollens and paper.

SHIPLEY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

SHIPMAN, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

SHIPMEADOW, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHIPPEGAN, ship-peh-gān', an island of New Brunswick, near its N.E. coast at the S.E. entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is of somewhat triangular shape, about 20 miles long, by 10 miles broad.

SHIP/PEN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 369.

SHIPPEN, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. P. 238.

SHIPPEN, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

SHIP/PENBURG, a new post-township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1766.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Carlisle. This is the oldest town in the county, and the largest except Carlisle. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has an active business. A turnpike from Carlisle to Chambersburg passes through the place. A newspaper is published here. Incorporated in 1819. Pop. in 1850, 1568.

SHIP/PENSVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Erie Turnpike, 5 miles N.W. of Clarion. It has 1 church, and several stores.

SHIP/PINGPORT, a village of Jefferson co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville.

SHIPSTON-on-STOUR, a market-town and parish of England, in a detached part of the county of Worcester, enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 1835.

SHIPTON, a township of England, co., and 6 miles N.N.W. of York, on the York and Newcastle Railway. It has a grammar-school.

SHIPTON, a chapelry of England, 2 miles N.E. of Market-Weighton, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Canal.

SHIP/TON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHIP/TON-on-CHER/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHIPTON MOYNE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHIP/TON O'LIFFE, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

SHIP/TON SOL/LARS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHIP/TON-UNDER-WICK/WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SHIRAZ, a city of Persia. See SHEERAZ.

SHIR/BURN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford. The Earl of Macclesfield has a castellated and moated residence in this parish.

SHIREHAMP/TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHIRE/MANTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SHIRE-NEW/TON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

SHIRINKI or SHIRINKY, shee'rin'kee, one of the Koorile Islands, S.W. of Paramoosheer, in lat. 50° 10′ N., lon. 154° 58′ E. It is a conspicuous rock, 25 miles in circuit.

SHIR/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SHIR/LAND, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

SHIRLAND, a township of Winnebago co., Illinois. P. 853.

SHIR/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SHIR/LEY, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 85 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 250.

SHIRLEY, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at the terminus of the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. Pop. 1128.

SHIRLEY, a new post-township of Erie co., New York, 23 miles S. of Buffalo.

SHIRLEY, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1615.

SHIRLEY, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

SHIRLEY MILLS, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SHIRLEYSBURG, a post-village and township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on Aughwick Creek, 85 miles W. of Harrisburg, contains several stores, and has rich iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 500.

SHIRLEY VILLAGE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 41 miles N.W. of Boston.

SHIRLEYVILLE, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

SHIRLEYVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

SHIRVAN, written also SHIRWAN, SCHIRWAN or CHIRVAN, shir'vān' or sheer'vān', a province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° and 41° N., and lon. 48° and 49° 30′ E., having E. the Caspian Sea and the province of Bakoo, S. the river Koor, and N. the Caucasus. A range of high mountains traverses the province from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Koor and the Terek. The N. portion forms a plain, which is well wooded; it is watered by numerous affluents of the Koor, and is highly fertile. The principal town is Shamaka. A line of military forts skirts the shores of the Caspian from Bakoo to Derbend, and another extends from Bakoo to the Black Sea. In 1500 Shirvan was annexed to the Persian Empire by Shah Ishmael, and it remained subject to that power till the fall of the dynasty of Sefi.

SHISDRA, a town of Russia. See ZHIZDRA.

SHISHEWAN, shee'shesh-wān', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the E. shore of Lake Ooroomeeyah. In 1838 an uncle of the reigning Shah of Persia resided here, in a palace which he had built in the European style. He had also founded in the village an experimental farm, glass foundry, pottery, white-wax factory, silk, cotton and worsted looms, and different workshops upon European models.

SHITLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SHITLINGTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SHI-TSIEN, a city of China. See SHEE-TSIEN.

SHKLOV, SCHKLOW or CHKLOV, shklov, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Mohileley, on the Dnieper. It is well built, and contains 8 churches, 3 convents, and a synagogue. Pop. 2500.

SHOA, SCHOA or XOA, sho'â, (See INTRODUCTION, xxiii., 11,) written also SHWA, the most S. of the three principal states of Abyssinia, lying chiefly between the Bahr el Azrek or Blue Nile, and the river Hawash. Lat. 8° 30' to 10° or 11° N., lon. 38° to 40° 30' E. The surface is mostly mountainous, some parts from 8000 to 9000 feet above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys and undulating plains, and the tributary Galla territories, on the frontiers, are exuberantly fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals are among the chief products. Some of these, and gold dust, ivory, hides, civet, and other merchandise from Central Africa; cotton cloths, blankets, water-tight baskets, and mats of superior quality, pelitry, leather, and parchment manufactured in Shoa; and slaves from the countries of the interior, are sent to Zeyla, Berbera, and other ports on the Red Sea and Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in return for European and other manufactured goods and foreign produce. The principal towns are Ankobar, (the capital,) Angolalla, and Tegulet. In 1841, a British embassy was sent from India into Shoa under Major Harris, whose work, *Highlands of Æthiopia*, may be referred to for copious particulars respecting that country.

SHOAL BASIN, a circular bay of North Australia, near Shoal Bay, a little farther up Apsley Strait.

SHOAL (shōl) BAY, of East Australia; lat. 29° 25' S., lon. 153° 20' E., is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port Macquarrie, and receives Clarence River at its W. extremity.

SHOAL BAY, of North Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst Islands. Lat. 11° 48' S., lon. 130° 43' E.

SHOAL CREEK, of Tennessee and Alabama, rises in the former, and flows through Lauderdale co., Alabama, into Tennessee River, a few miles above Florence.

SHOAL CREEK, in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, is formed by the union of two branches called the East and West Forks. It flows southerly into the Kaskaskia.

SHOAL CREEK, of Missouri, flows eastward through Caldwell co., and enters Grand River near the middle of Livingston county.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

SHOAL CREEK, a post office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

SHOAL FORD, a post office of Limestone co., Alabama.

SHOALHAVEN, shōl-hā'vgn, a considerable river of New South Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. 149° 50' E., flows N. and E., separating the co. of St. Vincent from the cos. of Murray, Argyle, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth, 75 miles S.W. of Sydney. Its affluents are the Medbury, Mongarlow, and Werrimungo.

SHOAL NESS, a headland of Russian America, about lat. 69° N., lon. 162° W.

SHOALS-OF-OGEECHEE, a manufacturing post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, on the Ogeechee River, 38 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

SHOAL SPRING, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

SHOAL'WATER BAY, on the W. coast of Washington Territory, forms part of the boundary between Lewis and Pacific counties.

SHOB'DON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SHO'BER'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

SHO'BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

SHOCK'EY'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.

SHOCK'LACH, CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

SHOEBURY, shoo'be-re, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHOEBURY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHOE'MAKER'S, a railroad station of Alleghany co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 362 miles from New York City.

SHOEMAKER'S, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SHOEMAKERTOWN or SHOE'MAKERSTOWN, a pleasant village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Doylestown Turnpike, 9 miles N. of Philadelphia.

SHOENECK, a small village, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SHOGRE or SHOGHER, sho'grâ, a town of North Syria, pashalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes, 25 miles S.S.E. of Antioch.

SHO'KAN, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

SHOKA'PEE, a village, capital of Scott co., Minnesota, on the right bank of St. Peter's River, about 25 miles in a direct line S.W. of St. Paul.

SHOKO'KON, a post office of Henderson co., Illinois.

SHOL'DEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHONA, sho'nâ, a small island of Scotland, on the W. coast, co. of Inverness. Lat. (W. point) 56° 49' N., lon. 5° 48' W. From 3 to 4 miles long, and 1½ miles broad.

SHO'NEAW, a post office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

SHONGALO, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, 15 miles S.E. of Carrollton.

SHON'GO, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SHOOBA'TA, a post-office of Clark co., Mississippi.

SHOOJUABAD, shoo'joo-a-bâd', or SHUJABAD, shoo'ja bad', a town of the Punjab, in its S. part, 4 miles from the E. bank of the Chenaub, and 25 miles S. of Mooltan. Pop. 10,000. It stands in a fine fertile plain, watered by canals, and has a noble appearance, being enclosed by a brick wall 30 feet in height, strengthened by octagonal towers. Its area is entirely filled with buildings, and it has manufactures of cottons and turned wares of superior quality, with excellent gardens, and a vicinity yielding large crops of sugar-cane, cotton, grain, and indigo.

SHOO'LING CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

SHOOMLA, SCHUMLA, SHUMLA or CHOUMLA, shoom'lâ, sometimes written SHUMNA, (anc. *Marcianopolis?*) a fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, pashalic, and 58 miles S.S.W. of Silistria. Lat. 43° 15' N., lon. near 27° E. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a gorge, on the N. declivity of the Balkan Range; and being on the great route from Wallachia to Constantinople, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, and is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel, and strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, and divided into an upper and a lower town, the former chiefly inhabited by Turks, and containing numerous mosques, some new barracks, and a town-clock, having a bell which strikes the hour—a circumstance unique in Turkey. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop; and has flourishing manufactures of tin and copper wares, ready-made clothes, which are sent to Constantinople, silk goods, and leather. The Russians attempted unsuccessfully to take it in 1774, 1810, and 1828.

SHOOS. See SOOS.

SHOOSHA, SHOUSHA or SHUSHA, shoo'shâ, written also SHOOSHI or SCHUSCHI, shoo'shee, and CHOUCHE, a strongly fortified town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, capital of the province of Karabagh, 70 miles S.E. of Ganjeh, and 180 miles S.E. of Tiflis. It was founded under the name of Penah-abad by Nadir Shah, in a very strong position, on a mountain accessible on only one side. It comprises about 2000 houses.

SHOOSTER, SHUSTER or SCHUSTER, shoos'ter, written also CHOUSTER or SCHOUSTER, a city of Persia, province of Khoozistan, on the Karoon, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of 9 arches, 30 miles E.S.E. of Dezfool. Lat. 32° N., lon. 49° E. Estimated pop. 8000. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel, and on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar Canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., separates it from its suburb, and establishes a navigable communication with the Karoon, about 20 miles distant. Houses mostly of stone, and the city possesses many elegant buildings. It remained capital of the province until nearly depopulated by the plague in 1832, and was subsequently much damaged by an inundation in 1840.

SHOO'TER'S HILL, England, co. of Kent, parish of Eltham, 1½ miles S.E. of Woolwich, rises to 446 feet in height, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London. On its summit is Severndroog (Savindroog) Castle, a tower erected by Sir W. James to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress so named, in 1756.

SHOOYA, SHUYA, SCHUJA or CHOUIA, shoo'yâ, a town of Russia, government of Vladimeer, on the Tesa, 50 miles N.W. of Vlaznikt. Pop. 3000. It has thriving linen and cotton weaving and print-works, soap, and various other factories.

SHOPIERE, sho'pe-air', a post-village of Turtle township, Rock co., Wisconsin, 60 miles S.W. by W. of Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 1 hotel, 2 mills, and a plough manufactory. Pop. 200.

SHOP'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SHOP SPRING, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SHOP SPRING, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

SHORE'DITCH, a quarter of the British metropolis, immediately N. of the city of London, and included in the borough of Tower Hamlets.

SHORE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent. Here is Filstone Hall, an old moated edifice.

SHOREHAM, NEW, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 1 mile from the sea, and 6 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 2590. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, which now includes a large portion of the rape of Bramber, 30,553. The town is irregularly built; the principal buildings are the market-house, a fine church, and a suspension bridge over the Adur. The harbor is encumbered by a bar with from 14 to 17 feet water, and was used for some time by the steamers in connection with the above railway. The steamers have been removed to Newhaven, but Shoreham still continues to carry on an important trade, owing chiefly to its being a warehousing port for timber, and for West Indian, Mediterranean, African, Russian, French, Dutch, and other produce. In 1851 the tonnage of the port was 103 vessels, of 10,304 tons; the vessels entered were 1007, of 90,982 tons; and cleared 420 vessels, of 25,946 tons. Shore-

ham has long been noted for its ship-building; and has a productive fishery, and extensive works for making cement. The borough returns two members to Parliament.

SHOREHAM, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SHORE'HAM, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 50 miles S.W. of Montpelier. The village contains an academy. Pop. 1600.

SHORKOTE, shor'kōt', a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Ravee Rivers, 75 miles N. by E. of Moultan.

SHORN'CUTT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHORNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SHORT BEND, a post-office of Dent co., Missouri.

SHORT CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio River in Jefferson county.

SHORT CREEK, a post-office of Brook co., Virginia.

SHORT CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

SHORT CREEK, a small village of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

SHORT CREEK, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. 1490.

SHORT MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

SHORT MOUNTAIN, a small village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

SHORT TRACT, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 10 miles N. of Angelica.

SHOR'WELL, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

SHOSHONEES or SNAKE INDIANS, a large tribe inhabiting the central part of Oregon Territory, on both sides of Snake or Lewis River.

SHOTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

SHOTLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHOTLEY-BRIDGE, a town of England, co. of Durham, in the Vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge, 14 miles S.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SHOTTESBROOK, shots'brook, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SHOTTESHAM, (shots'ăm,) ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHOTTESHAM ST. MARY, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

SHOTTISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SHOTTLE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

SHOTTON, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SHOTTS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark. It has extensive coal and iron-works.

SHOTTS'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHOTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

SHOULDHAM, shōld'ăm, a parish of England, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Downham market. It has mineral springs.

SHOULDHAM, THORPE, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

SHOUSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia. See SHOOSHA.

SHOWSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Moon township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio, 17 miles below Pittsburg. The chief business of the place is steamboat building. Pop. in 1853, 1000.

SHOWY, sho'ee, a town of Central Africa, on the left bank of the Shary, 23 miles S.E. of its mouth in Lake Tchad. Lat. 12° 45' N., lon. 15° 58' E.

SHRAK'LEYVILLE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SHRA'WARDINE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SHRAW'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SHREVE, shreev, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

SHREVEPORT, shreev'pōrt, a thriving post-village, capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, on the right (W.) bank of Red River, about 300 miles by land or 550 miles by water N.W. of Baton Rouge, and about 30 miles below the "Great Raft," which is the limit of navigation for large steamboats. It is advantageously situated for trade, being in the midst of a rich planting region, and the only accessible point on the W. side of the river for more than 100 miles. Five or six steam-packets regularly navigate the river between this town and New Orleans during about 8 months of the year. About 40,000 bales of cotton are received here annually, and immense numbers of cattle from Texas are shipped to the New Orleans market. Shreveport contains 3 churches, 40 stores, 1 newspaper office, and several steam mills. A railroad has been surveyed from Vicksburg to Shreveport. P. about 3000.

SHREWSBURY, shrōz'ber-e or shrōz'ber-e, (anc. *Uriconium,*) a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, capital of the co. of Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, on the railway, 38 miles S. of Chester. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 19,681. It has a handsome external appearance, and many good residences. It has several handsome churches, a large town-hall, county-hall, market-houses, county jail, military depôt, infirmary, theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland, and at one entrance of the town is a Doric column erected in honor of the late Lord Hill. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual revenue of 3000*l.*, and 22 exhibitions to the universities; Millington's hospital has a revenue of 1230*l.*, and other charities are numerous and well endowed. A music hall, literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institution, public library, assembly rooms, and fine public promenades, afford recreation to the inhabitants. It has 12 corporate trading companies, manufactures of linen thread, canvas, iron wares, brawn, and cakes; a salmon fishery in the river, and a trade in coal and corn, facilitated by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, and by the Severn, here navigable for barges of 30 or 40 tons. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 assistants. It is the seat of the county assizes, and of sessions for the county and town. It sends two members to the House of Commons. In the time of Alfred, Shrewsbury ranked as one of the chief cities of England. It suffered severely in 1016, for having espoused the cause of Canute in preference to that of Edmund Ironside. At the time of the Conquest, William bestowed it, with most of the shire, on Roger de Montgomery, who was created Earl of Shrewsbury, and built its strong castle, as well as a wall across the isthmus of its peninsula. Standing on the Welsh frontier, it was often exposed to the incursions of the natives, and became so important as a military station, that Edward I. made it his temporary residence in 1277, removing the courts of king's bench and exchequer to it, and in 1283 assembled a parliament in it. Another parliament met in it under Richard II. in 1397, and in 1403 the famous battle, which resulted in the defeat of Hotspur and the Scotch Earl of Douglas, his ally, by Henry IV., was fought in its vicinity. During the wars of the Roses, Shrewsbury took part with the house of York, and was the asylum of the Queen of Edward IV. when she gave birth to the Princes Richard and George, the former of whom, with his elder brother, was afterwards inhumanly murdered by his uncle, Richard III. During the Parliamentary war it zealously advocated the cause of Charles I.

SHREWS'BURY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, intersected by the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 59 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, and 6 manufactories and mills. Pop. 1268.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 38 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1596.

SHREWSBURY, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Nevisink River, 42 miles E. by N. of Trenton. The village contains 4 churches, 2 stores, an academy, and 30 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3180.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 225.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 195.

SHREWSBURY, a post-village and township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the York and Baltimore Turnpike, 14 miles S. of York. P. of the village, 472; of the township, 1659.

SHREWSBURY, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, in the N.E. part of Monmouth co., New Jersey, is the continuation of Sandy Hook Bay, separated from Nevisink River by a narrow neck.

SHREWTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SHRIVENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles S.W. of Faringdon. It has a handsome Gothic church.

SHROPHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SHROPSHIRE. See SALOP.

SHRUB OAK, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SHRU'EL or SHRULE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, on the Black River.

SHRUEL or SHRULE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

SHRUEL or SHRULE, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's county.

SHTAB. See SISTOVA.

SHTSHIGRY or SCHITSCHIGRY, sh-chig'ree, a town of Russia, government, and 27 miles E.N.E. of Koursk, on a river of the same name. Pop. 3000.

SHU'BENACA'DIE, a principal river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters a bay, 45 miles N. of Halifax, with which city and its harbor it is connected by a canal 30 miles in length.

SHUCK'BURGH, LOWER, a parish, England, co. Warwick.

SHUCKBURGH, UPPER, a parish, England, co. Warwick.

SHU'DY-CAMPS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SHU'FORDVILLE, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SHUGSHUT, shoog'shoot(?) written also SHUGHUT or SHUGHEUD, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the Sakareeyah, 30 miles S.E. of Izneek, stated to comprise 900 houses. On an adjacent hill is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

SHUHHI-BABABEC, shoo'ree bā-bā-bēg', a town of Persia, province, and 95 miles W. of Kerman.

SHUJABAD. See SHOOJAHAD.

SHUJAHWULPOOR, shoo-jā-wūl-poor', a town of India, dominions, and 54 miles W. of Indore.

SHUJANPOOR, shoo-jan-poor', a town of the Punjab, 8 miles E. of Attock, having a splendid serai (palace) built by one of the Mogul emperors; lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 72° 25' E.

SHULLS'BURG, a post-village and township, capital of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, 15 miles N.E. of Galena. The village is a depôt for large quantities of lead mined in the vicinity, and is a place of rapid growth. It contains a brick court-house, 4 or 5 churches, 15 stores, 5 hotels, 4 mineral

warehouses, and several manufactories. Pop. of the township, 1678; of the village, in 1853, about 2500.

SHUMALARI, shōm's-la-ree, written also CHAMALARI, CHOUMALARIE, and TCHAMOULARI, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, in South Asia, between Thibet and Bootan. Lat. 28° 4′ N., lon. 90° E. Elevation, about 27,200 feet.

SHUMLA. See SHOOMLA.

SHUM'SHABAD', a town of India, 6 miles S.E. of Attock.

SHUNA, one of the Inner Hebrides Islands, Scotland, co. of Argyle, parish of Kilbrandon, 4 miles N.W. of Craignish, and separated on the W. from Luing by the narrow Sound of Shuna. Length, 3 miles. Pop. 69. The surface is well-wooded, and generally fertile.

SHUNAR', a town of Hindostan, province, and 22 miles N.E. of Bahar.

SHUNEM, an ancient town of Palestine, a little S. of Nain.

SHUNK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania.

SHUNK, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

SHUN-KING or CHUN-KHING, shun'king', a city of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, 115 miles E. of Ching-too-foo.

SHUN-NING or CHUN-NING, shun'ning', a city of China, capital of a department, province, 170 miles W. of Yunnan.

SHUN-TE or CHUN-TE, shun-tā, a city of China, province of Po-chee-lee, capital of a department, 220 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

SHUPEYON, shoo-pā-yon', a town of Cashmere, on the route from the Pir Panjal Pass to Serinagur, 5550 feet above the sea, and 28 miles S. of Serinagur; lat. 33° 42′ N., lon. 74° 45′ E. Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

SHURDINGTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE. See ALTON, Illinois.

SHURUKHS, shoo'rooks', a fort and Toorkoman settlement of Central Asia, on the frontier between Persia and Khiva, 90 miles S.W. of Merv, and E.N.E. of Meshed. Its vicinity is well watered, and produces fine crops of wheat, melons, and other fruits.

SHUS, a ruined city of Persia. See SOOS.

SHUSAN, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Albany and Rutland Railroad, and on Battenkill River, 43 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

SHUSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia. See SHOOSHA.

SHUSHAN or SUSAN, a ruined city of Persia. See SOOS.

SHUSHUAH, shoo'shoo-a, an island of the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Ainunah, in Arabia, 30 miles N.W. of Moilah, 350 feet high.

SHUSTER, a city of Persia. See SHOOSTER.

SHUSTOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHUTAL (shoo'tāl', SHUTUL, shoo'tūl', or SHATOOL, shā'tool') PASS, across the Hindoo Koosh, between Cabool and Khoondooz, is in lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 69° 8′ E. Elevation, 15,500 feet.

SHUTE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SHUTESBURY, shoots'ber-re, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 76 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 912.

SHUTTER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SHUTUL, a pass of Hindoo. See SHUTAL.

SHUYA, a town of Russia. See SHOOYA.

SHWA, a state in Abyssinia. See SHOA.

SHWAT, SCHWAT or CHUAT, shwāt, a walled town of Central Asia, 16 miles N.E. of Khiva, and inhabited by Ozbeks.

SHY POST, a post-village of Audrain co., Missouri, about 48 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SIAH-KOH, see'a kō', the "Black Mountain.") in Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jelalabad on the N.; lat. 34° 25′ N., lon. 70° E.

SIAK or SIAKH, se-āk', a state of Sumatra, extending along its N.E. coast, opposite Malacca and Singapore, and with a town of the same name on the river Siak, 45 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 101° 55′ E. Surface flat. Exports gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, and silk stuffs; imports opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece-goods.

SIAK RIVER, in Sumatra, flows N.E., and enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

SIAM, si-am' or se-am', (native, T'hai, t'hī; Burmese, Yoodva.) an extensive kingdom in the S.E. of Asia, occupying the centre of Farther India, with all the country surrounding the Gulf of Siam. Lat. from 5° to 21° N., lon. from 95° 20′ to 106° E. Length, from N. to S., about 850 miles; breadth, varying from 70 miles to 250 miles. It is bounded W. by the British Tenasserim provinces and the Indian Ocean, (Bay of Bengal;) N.W. by Burmah; N. by the free Laos country; E. by Anam; and on the S. it has a coast-line of 1470 miles along the Gulf of Siam. The exact boundaries, however, are but imperfectly known; and thus, while Crawfurd, in his "Embassy to Siam," estimates the area at 190,000 square miles, Berghaus extends it to 204,720 square miles, of which he assigns 141,175 to Siam proper; 20,420 to Cambodia; 108,845 to the tributary Laos; and 24,460 to the Malay provinces.

Face of the Country, &c.—The surface is covered with hills and mountains, except in its central part, the valley of the Menam, which is described as a rich alluvial plain. The highlands, bounding Siam E. and W., seem to belong to two mountain-chains running S. from the table-land of Yun-nan in China, and on either side of the Menam Valley. The westernmost of these chains is estimated to reach an elevation of 5000 feet; the height of the E. range is unknown to Europeans. The mountains of Siamese Malacca nowhere exceed 3000 feet in height; and especially S. of the Isthmus of Kraw, the watershed between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam is less than half that altitude. Off the coasts, at a distance of 10 or 15 miles, and separated by pretty deep channels from the mainland, are numerous islands, mostly rocky, and considerably elevated. Of those in the Bay of Bengal, the principal are St. Matthew's, (lat. 10° N.,) Salanga and Pandjanoo, (lat. 8° N.,) and the Lancawi group, (lat. 6° 30′ N.) Of those in the Gulf of Siam, by far the largest is Tantalem, (lat. 7° 30′;) and next to it in size are Bardia and Carnam, on the W. side; Koh-kong, and the other islands on the E. side of the Gulf, are of inconsiderable extent.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite and mountain-limestone are supposed to constitute the chief primary rocks, covered in the lower districts with thick beds of stiff clay and alluvial strata. Tin, which pervades the whole Malay Peninsula down to its extreme S. point, is found within the Siamese territory between lat. 11° and 14° N.; and the mines in the island of Salang, off the W. coast, are perhaps scarcely less productive than those of Banca. Gold, not less extensively, though far less abundantly diffused than tin, is obtained in tolerable purity; but the amount procured is insufficient for the home supply, owing to the great quantities employed in gilding temples and images, and it is accordingly imported from the Malay countries. The most abundant of all the metals in Siam is iron, which is extensively wrought in the lower districts, on and near the upper waters of the Menam; cast-iron has been sold at Bangkok for a dollar and sixty two cents the picul, of 133 pounds. Copper and lead are wrought to some extent, chiefly by the mountain tribes; and both zinc and antimony are found to the E. of the Menam: the last-named metal is raised for the use of the Chinese in smelting iron. The sapphire, Oriental ruby, and Oriental topaz, are found in the hills of Chantibun, (lat. 12° 20′,) on the E. side of the gulf, where they are obtained by digging up and washing the alluvial soil. The mines yielding them are a monopoly of the king.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Siamese territory abounds in small rivers; but there are only three great navigable streams: the Salwin, or river of Martaban, forming a part of the W. boundary; the Menam; and the Mekon of Cambodia, forming part of the E. boundary. Of these, the Menam is most important, as pervading the greater part of the kingdom, and almost monopolizing its trade and navigation; but except the lower 80 miles of its course, it is very little known. It is supposed to rise by two branches, in the S.W. of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, in lat. 23° or 24° N., has an estimated course of about 800 miles, and falls into the Gulf of Siam by three channels, the E. of which, (Paknam,) is the only one navigable by European sea-going vessels. The only other Siamese river worthy of notice is the Bang pa kung, about 240 miles in length, which enters the gulf at Bang-pa-tsne about 60 miles E.S.E. of Bangkok, the modern capital. All the Siamese rivers are flooded between June and September, which partly accounts for the fertility of their basins. A large lake, called Sachado, which communicates with the Menam by the river Talan, is said to be situated about 90 miles N.W. of Bangkok.

Soil and Climate.—The soil of the whole valley of the Menam is of great fertility, consisting of thick beds of alluvium from the yearly inundations of that river. The more mountainous parts are of sand and limestone, arid, uncultivated, or covered with forests. The climate of so extensive a country varies, of course, with the latitude and the elevation of its surface; but, as in other tropical countries, it has two seasons—the wet and the dry; the former beginning in April or May, and continuing till about the commencement of July, when the dry season sets in, and lasts till the following April or May. The temperature at Bangkok is thus stated by Malcolm,—Cool season, (November to February,) 77° Fahrenheit; hot, (March to May,) 85°; wet, (June to October,) 84°. Mean of the year, 82°·6. The mean range of the thermometer is 18°: it seldom sinks lower than 72° Fahrenheit. On the whole, the country is healthy. Ague and cholera are the diseases mostly rife, and are very prevalent in the wet season.

Vegetation.—Rice (called *kao-san*) and maize are the grains most extensively cultivated. The former, sold at about forty cents per hundredweight, is exported in large quantities to China; but none of the latter is exported. Of the tropical farinaceous roots, the Siamese raise the usual va-

rieties, and among others the sweet potato. Cocoa and areca-palms are numerous, especially the former, in the lower districts; and the oil is extensively exported. No part of the East is more celebrated for the abundance and quality of its fruits. The mango, mangosteen, leechee, durian, rambutan, pomegranate, papia-fig, guava, pine-apple, and, in short, all the fruits of South China and Hindostan, of the Indian islands, and tropical America, are luxuriantly abundant, and of exquisite quality. The cultivation of the sugar-cane (a product known here in its natural state from time immemorial) was introduced by the Chinese in 1812; and sugar is now an important article of export to China, British India, &c. Black pepper of good quality, to the extent of about 7000 hundredweights annually, is raised in the province of Chantibun, and mostly exported to China. Tobacco, formerly imported from Java, is now raised throughout the country, and exported to Cochin-China and several of the Malay countries. Cotton of several sorts is grown, and largely exported to the island of Hainan, in the China Sea. Cardamoms are plentifully obtained in royal preserves strictly guarded, and the produce is sent principally to China. A gum, resembling benzoin, grows spontaneously in the forests of Laos, and is cheap and abundant. Gamboge is yielded by a species of *Garcinia* in the forests on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, and in the Siamese portion of Cambodia, (whence its name.) In the same districts also are procured large quantities of scented agila, or aloes-wood, which is both much used by the natives, and sent to the Chinese, who employ it for sacred purposes, and use it in their private and public temples. Sappan-wood is procured extensively from the forests between lat. 10° and 13°, and in point of quantity it forms the most considerable of all the Siamese exports: it is sent principally to China, but also to Bengal and Europe. Excellent teak-timber abounds in the forests of Upper Siam, and is much used in the construction of junks and temples; but very little is exported. Crawfurd also mentions a forest-tree, producing a valuable wood of a red color, fine-grained, admitting a good polish, and called *pao-rosa* by the Portuguese, which is exported and largely employed by the Chinese in cabinet-work.

Animals.—Among carnivorous animals are the tiger and leopard, the bear, the otter, the musk-civet, the cat and the dog, both wild and domestic. Porcupines, squirrels, rats, and mice are common. The pangolin is found in the forests, and its scaly skin is sold to the Chinese, who esteem it for its medicinal qualities. The orang-outang and other species of apes are pretty abundant. Among the ruminating quadrupeds are found seven species of deer, also the sheep, goat, ox, and buffalo. The horses are of small size, (under 13 hands,) and are not much reared by the natives, those in use being principally procured from Yun-nan, in China. The hog exists abundantly in the forests, and is domesticated by the Chinese residents. The single-horned rhinoceros is met with in unusual numbers, and is hunted for his hide and horn, both of which are exported to China. The principal boast of the Siamese, however, is in the high perfection of their elephants, which here attain a size and beauty elsewhere unknown, and are held in high esteem throughout India. They are freely used both for riding and as beasts of burden, except at Bangkok, where their use is expressly limited to persons of high rank. A very great additional value is set on white elephants, evidently albinos, which, when captured, become the property of the king. Albino deer, monkies, and even tortoises, are by no means uncommon in Siam.

Among the birds, the water-birds and waders are by far the most numerous; geese, ducks, boobies, cormorants, king-fishers, storks, and pelicans are frequent; the forests abound with peacocks, pheasants, and pigeons; and in the islands are large flocks of mews and sea-swallows, the latter producing the famed edible birds'-nests. Crocodiles, geekos, and other kinds of lizards, tortoises, and green-turtles are numerous, the last of which, as well as their eggs, are in great repute among the Siamese as an article of food, and from their sale add not inconsiderably to the royal revenue. The boa-constrictor here attains an immense size, and there are many other species of snakes. The fish of the Menam are abundant, but of inferior quality. The only insect in Siam worthy of notice is the *Coccus lacca*, which produces the valuable dye and gum, the *lac* of commerce.

Manufactures.—The Siamese have made but little progress in the useful arts. House-carpentry, canoe and junk-building, manufacturing pottery and coarse cutlery, leather-dressing, and the construction of musical instruments, are their chief mechanical employments. A few rude hand-looms are in operation, chiefly by women; but the fabrics, whether of silk or cotton, are of very coarse quality. Good brass cannon, some of them very large, but seldom with proper carriages, are made, and muskets are imported.

Trade and Navigation.—Siam has a most extensive trade, both inland and coastwise, as well as foreign. Every province of the kingdom produces some article in foreign demand; and Bangkok, from its situation on the Menam, has become the great centre of all its commerce. The principal articles brought down from the higher provinces are rice and paddy, cotton, teak-timber, and sappan-wood, lac, benzoin, ivory, and bees'-wax; while the districts E. and W. of the Menam furnish gamboge, cardamoms, and sugar; the Malay provinces, tin, zinc, cotton, &c. The foreign trade is conducted chiefly with the S. ports of Anam, Java, Singapore, Pulo-Penang, &c., and occasionally with British India, the United States, and Britain. Of these, however, the most important is China, the trade with which employs from 200 to 300 junks annually, having an aggregate burden of about 25,000 tons—mostly built in Siam by Chinese, who also are their exclusive navigators. The junks make one voyage annually, leaving the Menam in June, and returning in December. The exports to Europe and the United States comprise sugar and pepper, lac, benzoin, and gamboge, tin, cardamoms, ivory, horns and hides, with other minor articles; the imports, all kinds of textile fabrics, shawls, cotton umbrellas, iron and steel goods, steel-bars, lead and spelter, earthen and glass ware, all kinds of hardware and cutlery, with fire-arms, musket-flints, &c.—the trade being carried on, of course, in foreign vessels. Nearly the entire trade to Siam is hampered to an incredible extent by vexatious and oppressive duties on all exports and imports, as well as by the trading monopolies of the crown.

Population.—The population includes, besides the native aboriginal Siamese, vast numbers of emigrants from other countries, Laos, Cambodians, Malays, and several half-civilized mountain tribes, with numerous foreign settlers; Chinese, Mohammedans, and Hindoos from West India; Peguans and Portuguese. Crawfurd, in 1822, and Mr. Roberts, American ambassador, ten years later, estimate their numbers as follows:—

Crawfurd, 1822.		Roberts, 1832.	
Siamese	1,280,000	Siamese	1,660,000
Laos	840,000	Laos	1,200,000
Peguans	25,000	Malays	320,000
Cambodians	25,000	Chinese	500,000
Malays	195,000		
Chinese	440,000		
Hindoos, &c.	3,500		
Portuguese	2,000		
Total	2,760,500	Total	3,620,000

By both authorities, however, the numbers of the Chinese settlers are, perhaps, considerably underrated; for, besides 300,000 resident at Bangkok, they are dispersed all over the country, forming almost exclusively the miners, sugar manufacturers, artisans, and merchants of the entire kingdom. In 1850, M. J. Baptiste Pallegoix, Evêque de Mallos, (*Bull. Soc. Geo.* 1852,) estimates the total population of Siam at 6,005,600, of which he claims 5500 as belonging to the Roman Catholic faith.

Physical Character, Manners, &c.—The Siamese, in common with the Laos, Cambodians, and Malays, are members of the great Mongolian family, and of the same race as the people of Burmah and Anam. In stature they do not average more than 5 feet 3 inches in height; and "in personal appearance," says Malcolm, "they come behind any nation I have yet seen, especially the women, among whom (and thousands came under my notice) I never saw one who was comely." They have a lighter-colored skin than the West Asiatics, but darker than the Chinese; and all classes delight in heightening their complexion by the use of turmeric. Their faces are broad and flat, with round, prominent cheek-bones, a small nose obtusely pointed, a large mouth, with rather thick lips, small, black eyes, a low forehead, and very scanty beard. Their hair is always black, thick, coarse, and lank, worn close by both sexes, except from the forehead to the crown, where it is about 2 inches long, and made to stand erect. The costume of the Siamese is very simple, consisting, in both sexes, of a cotton or silk cloth of dark color wrapped around the hips, with the end passed between the thighs, tucked in at both ends, and descending below the knees. They universally stain the teeth with an indelible black dye; and the better classes, like the Chinese, permit the finger-nails to grow to an enormous length. Malcolm describes the Siamese as crafty, ignorant, slothful, and mendacious. But they are temperate and abstemious, by no means revengeful, obedient to the laws, and strongly attached by their domestic ties. The women perform most of the labors of the field, work the boats on the river, act as porters, &c., and are extensively employed as retail traders. Those of the higher classes spend their time in idleness and sleep. Slavery prevails throughout, many of the chiefs having hundreds, some thousands of slaves; a slave-trade is regularly carried on along the Burmese frontier, and the Cambodian provinces are periodically invaded by large bodies of Siamese kidnappers. But of the aggregate number of slaves in Siam it is impossible to form even a conjecture.

Arts.—The domestic architecture of the Siamese is in a very rude and backward state—the houses of the lower orders being formed wholly of wood or bamboo, roofed with palm-leaves, and mostly raised on piles, as in the rest of ultra-Gangetic India. A few only in the capital are built with brick and mortar. Many of their houses, too, are constructed on boats, which abound on the river near Bangkok. Of the

arch they are wholly ignorant. Roads there are none; and wheel-carriages are all but unknown. On their religious edifices, however, the Siamese bestow abundant labor and expense: these are constructed of solid masonry, and covered with tiles, having all the wood-work laboriously carved and gilded, and filled with carved and richly-gilt images of Boudha.

Language, Literature, and Education.—The Siamese language is exceedingly simple in its construction; it forms a connecting link between the Chinese and Malay, and is easily acquired by foreigners. The alphabet consists of 36 consonants and 12 vowels; and the written characters, like the Burmese and Peguan, resemble the Pali and Sanscrit. The roots are few in number—all monosyllabic; and there are no terminations to indicate gender, number, person, mood, or tense. The literature is meagre, uninteresting, and, in point of imagination and force of expression, much below the Arabic, Persian, or Hindostanee; the style is simple and literal, but by no means perspicuous; and the compositions, except epistolary, are wholly metrical, consisting of songs, romances, and a few chronicles; but the Siamese have no written dramas, nor any history, beyond the dry chronologies of their kings. Education is carried to a very limited extent; few can do more than read and write awkwardly, and perhaps cast accounts.

Government, Army, Navy, and Revenue, Laws, &c.—The government of Siam is a thorough despotism, subject to no restraint, except the apprehension of a popular tumult or foreign invasion. The king, therefore, is considered almost, if not altogether, in the light of a deity, and addressed as such; his most common designations being "Sacred lord of lives," "Owner of all," "Most exalted and infallible lord," &c. The sovereign, however, appears to admit some share of dependence on the Emperor of China, to whom a periodical tribute is sent. Next in rank to the king, but immeasurably below him, is the *wang-na*, or viceroy, one of the most exalted princes, chosen by the king at his accession, to assist him in his duties; and under this officer is a supreme council of ministers, undertaking the different departments of government. There is neither hereditary rank nor aristocracy in Siam; and the people generally seem to be mere slaves, subservient in all things to the pride and caprice of the sovereign. Indeed, every adult male Siamese is compelled nominally to give a third of his time to the king's service, though he usually pays in lieu an exemption-tax, or finds a substitute.

There is no standing army, but every able-bodied male is liable to be called into the field by the mere will of his chief. At Bangkok, the capital, there is the semblance of a respectable navy, consisting of scores of war-junks, galleys, and other vessels of various sizes, built on the Cochin-Chinese model, and mounting heavy guns. But the Siamese are no sailors; and when brought into service, these vessels are manned by the promiscuous populace, and officered by Chinese or other foreigners. The government revenue amounted, in Crawfurd's time, to about $15,500,000. The military and civil governors are also judges and magistrates, and decide cases, subject to appeal to the provincial viceroy. There are written laws, which are made, altered, or amended at the sovereign's will, but apparently generally formed on the Chinese model. Offences are punished, as in China, by a very liberal and indiscriminate application of the bamboo. No distinction is made between offenders, even should they be priests; nor are pecuniary considerations for crimes allowable.

Religion.—The Siamese profess Boodhism of a very degraded kind, introduced into the country about the middle of the seventh century. The priests are called *talapoins*; and it is compulsory on every man to devote the early part of his life to the sacred office. The regular priests live together in large monasteries, called *kyoungs*, near the temples, divided into six grades, and acknowledging the direction of a superior; above them all is the San-krat, or high-priest, who is appointed by the king, and ranks next to him in spiritual authority. The priests, unlike the laity, are always respectably dressed in yellow robes, like those of Ceylon and other Boodhist countries. The moral code of the religion is comprised in five negative precepts: 1. Not to kill, (which extends to animals, plants, and even seeds;) 2. Not to steal; 3. To commit no impurity; 4. Not to tell falsehoods; 5. To drink no intoxicating liquors. Little attention, however, is paid to any of these, except by the priests, it being the business of the laity to sin, and of the *talapoins* not only to be holy themselves, but by their holiness to expiate the sins of the people. They have many occasional ceremonials of an impressive character, among which are their funerals or burnings of the dead. A Protestant mission from America was established in Siam, in 1833; and a printing-press, under the superintendence of these missionaries, is in operation.

History.—Siam appears to have no place in history prior to A.D. 638, and the credible records go back only to 1350, the date of the foundation of Ayuthia or Yuthia, the old capital. The first notice of the Siamese by European writers is an account of an overland expedition against Malacca in 1592. In 1612 an English ship ascended the river as far as Yuthia; eight years after which, the Portuguese sent thither their first missionaries. In 1683, Constantine Phaulcon, an enterprising Greek, became prime minister, and (like Bishop Adran in Cochin-China subsequently) introduced a respect for European customs and notions. Mutual embassies were at this period sent between Siam and the court of France. Contests for the throne distracted the country from 1690 till 1709, during which interval, Alompra, the victorious founder of the present Burman dynasty, seized Mergui, Tavoy, and Martaban, and overran the whole valley of the Menam. At the present time the kingdom is stated to be in a more prosperous state than ever. Although the Tenasserim provinces are lost, it has recently become possessed of one of the most valuable and fertile sections of Cambodia, embracing the rich province of Bata-bang; and recently, also, it has acquired dominion over the North Malay states of Kedah, Patani, Ligor, &c.——Adj. and inhab. SIAMESE, sī'a-mēz'.

SIAM, GULF OF, between lat. 7° and 14° N., and lon. 99° and 105° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S., where it opens into the China Sea. Length, 500 miles; breadth at entrance, 300 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

SIAMO, se-ä'mo, SIAO or SIAUW, se-ä'o, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between the N.E. extremity of Celebes and Sangir. Circuit, about 35 miles. Lat. 2° 25' N., lon. 125° 27' E. Surface elevated, and it contains a volcano.

SIAMPA, a country of South-east Asia. See TSIAMPA.

SIAN, a city of China. See SHENGAN.

SIANG-YANG, se-äng' yäng', a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on the Han-kiang; lat. about 32° N., lon. 112° E. SIANG is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

SIANO, se-ä'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2500.

SIAO, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See SIAMO.

SIARA, Brazil. See CEARA.

SIAS, se-äs', a river of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 miles.

SIASCONSET, a village at the S.E. extremity of the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, contains a fine hotel and about 70 houses, usually occupied only in the warm season. It is a place of fashionable resort, celebrated for its fine sea air and ocean scenery.

SIASKOI (se-äs'koi) CANAL, in Russia, 23 miles in length, connects the rivers Sveer and Volkhov.

SI-AS-LAW, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

SIAUGUES-SAINT-ROMAIN, see'ōg' sănº ro'mănº', a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 17 miles S.E. of Brioude. Pop. about 1900.

SIAUW, one of the Sangir Islands. See SIAMO.

SIAWSK, a town of Russia. See SIEVSK.

SIB, seeb, a maritime town of East Arabia, dominions, and 22 miles W. of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea. It has the reputation of being peculiarly healthy.

SIBB, a town of West Beloochistan, 75 miles N.E. of Bunpoor.

SIBBERTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SIBERIA, sī-bee're-a, called also SIBIRI, se-bee'ree, (Fr. *Sibérie*, see'bā'ree'; Ger. *Sibirien*, se-bee're-en,) a large section of the Russian Empire, occupying the whole of North Asia, between lat. 45° and 78° N., and lon. 60° E. and 170° W. It is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean; E. by the Sea of Kamtchatka and the North Pacific Ocean; S. by the Sea of Okhotsk, China, and Independent Tartary; and W. by Russia in Europe. Greatest length, from W. to E., about 3600 miles; greatest breadth, about 2000 miles. Area, 4,812,389 square miles. Its administrative divisions, with their separate areas and population, are exhibited in the following table:—

Divisions, Area, and Population of Siberia.

Governments.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
WEST SIBERIA—		
Tobolsk	564,614	
Tomsk	633,618	
Omsk		
EAST SIBERIA—		
Yeniseisk	1,010,571	2,887,184
Irkootsk	503,250	
Yakootsk	1,428,300	
Okhotsk	151,936	
Kamtchatka	156,730	
Tchookotchee	256,420	
*Total	4,812,389	

* The country S. of Lake Baikal, embracing nearly the whole chain of the Altai, has recently been organized into a government called the Trans Baikalean.

These vast possessions have lately been increased by the acquisition of the entire region extending along the left bank of the river Amoor or Saghalien, from the junction of the Shilka and Argoon, which form the Amoor, to its mouth in the Gulf of Saghalien; comprising an area estimated at 231,875, which, added to the above, gives a total of 5,044,264 square miles.

This immense territory has much less diversity of surface than might be supposed from its extent. Assuming the meridian of 105° as a line of demarcation, two regions will be formed—a W. and an E., exhibiting a very marked difference in the configuration of the surface. Both regions have their greatest altitude in the S., and may be considered as a vast inclined plane, sloping gradually N. to the Arctic Ocean; but the E. region is traversed in different directions by several mountainous tracts; whereas the W. region, with the exception of the chain of the Ural on the W., and that of the Altai on the S. frontiers, forms a vast plain, almost unbroken by any greater heights than a few hills, and the banks of the rivers which wind across it. This plain, towards the S., has a height of about 2000 feet above the sea, but towards the N., is so near its level as often to become extensively inundated. For convenience of description, it has been arranged, according to its productive powers, in four divisions: the steppe or pastoral, the agricultural, the woody, and the moorland or tundra. The steppe, occupying the most elevated part of the plain, extends from the S. frontiers northward to lat. 55°; and from the W. frontiers, within these limits, eastward to the banks of the Irtish. The greater part of it consists of what is called the Steppe of Ishim, and has a bare and almost sterile surface, often incrusted with salt, but occasionally covered with a scanty vegetation, and sometimes even enlivened by tracts of green pasture, over which the nomadic tribes roam with their flocks and herds. The agricultural division extends N. to lat. 60°. In many parts, where it borders on the steppe, it has only occasional tracts which have been or can be advantageously brought under the plough.

The region where agriculture might be successfully prosecuted on a large scale, occupies an extent more than double that of the British Islands, and, under favorable circumstances, might furnish subsistence to a very large population; but, as yet, it is only the more fertile alluvial tracts adjacent to the rivers that have been brought under anything like regular culture. Within this division, though not properly belonging to it, is the Steppe of Baraba, situated between the Irtish and the Obi. The S. portion greatly resembles the Steppe of Ishim, though on the whole it is not so arid, and has a more abundant vegetation. The N. portion, though flat and swampy, is covered with nearly continuous forests of birch and fir, haunted by numerous wild animals, including the beaver. This portion of the Baraba or Barabinza Steppe may therefore be considered as the commencement of the wooded division, which extends N. to lat. 64°, and in parts to 66°, though in the higher latitude the trees are seldom of very vigorous growth. The whole of this division is covered with vast forests of birch and different species of fir and pine. It is not at all adapted to agriculture, but barley and rye are occasionally cultivated, particularly in the vicinity of Berezov, near lat. 64°, where also turnips of great size are grown. The population, few in numbers, are settled principally on the banks of the Obi and Yenisei, and live chiefly on game and fish; the latter, including salmon, sturgeon, and herrings, ascending from the sea as far as the confluence of the Tom. Wild animals, also, are very numerous, and many valuable furs are obtained.

The last division is that of the moorland or tundra, consisting of a low, monotonous flat, covered with moss, and nearly destitute of trees. It extends along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and has so rigorous a climate, that even in summer ice is found a few inches below the surface. Here the reindeer exists in vast herds, both wild and domesticated; white bears and foxes are also numerous, and furnish valuable furs; and the coasts and mouths of the rivers are frequented by immense shoals of fish and flocks of fowl. One remarkable feature in the W. part of the tundra is an isolated mountain mass, which rises with steep sides N. of Obdorsk, about lat. 66°, and forms a kind of range divided into five summits, the loftiest of which attains the height of 4992 feet.

Siberia to the E. of lon. 105°, forming nearly one-half of the whole territory, has a much more diversified surface than the W. region, and owing partly to its general ruggedness and elevation, and partly to the greater severity of the climate, has much less land adapted to agricultural purposes. The Sea of Okhotsk has a bold and rocky shore, and the country behind rises with a steep ascent, till a mountain-range is formed with a general altitude of nearly 3000 feet above sea-level. This range, under the name of the Stanovoi Mountains, runs nearly parallel with the coast till it reaches the frontiers of China, where it takes the name of the Yablonoi Mountains, and proceeding W., continues for a long distance to form the boundary between the two empires. It then takes the name of the Mountains of Daboria, and throws out numerous ramifications, which continuing W., extend their arms round Lake Baikal, and cover almost all the S. part of the government of Irkootsk. Other ramifications proceeding N. form the watersheds of the numerous affluents on the right bank of the Lena. On both sides of this river the surface continues elevated, and forms a table-land, the interior of which is still very imperfectly known.

The best portions of East Siberia occur in the S. part of the government of Irkootsk, where, in the lower and more open valleys in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, cultivation has been attempted with success, and the oak and hazel, unknown in other parts of Siberia, are found growing freely. In almost the whole of the same government, where the configuration of the surface does not present invincible obstacles, all the grains of Europe are grown, and even the mountains and hills are covered during the greater part of the year with good pasture. Still farther N., in the government of Yakootsk, as far as the town of the same name, corn is cultivated in patches in the upper vale of the Lena, though the far greater part of it is covered with fir and pine, with so much intervening space between the trees that a good deal of herbage springs up, and helps to nourish the numerous herds of cattle which are kept by the Yakoots, and grazed chiefly on an immense tract of low land which extends from the Lena E. to the Aldan.

The newly-acquired possessions are represented as being very fertile, and the soil fit for all kinds of culture, but is as yet untouched by the human hand. The whole country is said to be covered with meadows, and bounding with the best kind of timber, including oak, for ship-building. The river Amoor teems with all kinds of fish, the most delicate known, and some said to be strangers to other waters. The forests are full of game, including bears and wolves. Grain and bread were unknown to the natives, who now eagerly seek the latter in their barter with the Russians.

The N. part of East Siberia consists of two distinct portions, the one extending from lon. 105° E. to the lower valley of the Lena, and the other from that valley to Behring's Sea. The former portion is very imperfectly known; but the latter, as far as the Kolyma, is traversed from N. to S. by chains of low hills, separated from each other by wide valleys or open plains, and generally overgrown with stunted larch and birch. In these valleys and plains are numerous lakes, generally well supplied with fish, and bordered by low banks, on which a rich grassy sward is often seen. Another remarkable feature in this locality is the number of *albaty*, or dry lakes, consisting of a kind of wide basins, so far below the general level of the surface as to have become filled with water when the rivers overflowed their banks, and yet so shallow, that the clefts produced by the winter frost form natural drains, through which the water escapes, and leaves the lakes almost dry. The alluvial bottom, owing to the richness of the soil, immediately on the arrival of summer, becomes clothed with the finest turf. When the drainage is less complete, extensive morasses are formed, covered only with moss or stunted larches, and so destitute of proper pasture, that the districts in which they prevail are almost uninhabited. To the E. of the Kolyma, branches from the Stanovoi Mountains stretch N., and form a series of ranges which frequently rise from 2000 to 3000 feet. Some of these penetrate to the N. coast, and are seen forming precipitous cliffs at Shelatskoi Nos, Cape North, and other headlands. Other ramifications from the Stanovoi pursue an opposite course, and traverse the remarkable peninsula of Kamtchatka almost centrally to its S. extremity.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers are both numerous and of great magnitude. From the configuration of the country, they almost all flow in a N. direction, and belong to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. The only exceptions are in the E., where the Anadeer flows E. into Behring's Sea, and a great number of small streams, following the same direction, fall either into the same sea or into the Sea of Okhotsk; and in the S.E., where the Amoor forms the boundary on the side of the Chinese Empire, and consequently belongs to the basin of the North Pacific. The great rivers belonging to the Arctic basin flow for the most part through immense tracts of level country, and hence are remarkable at once for the length of their course, the volume of water which they accumulate from numerous and important affluents, and the few obstacles which they present to a continuous navigation. The advantages which they offer in the latter respect are diminished by the long period during which they are frozen over; but even then they do not cease to be available for traffic, and become, in fact, the great highways of the country. The Obi is one of the largest rivers of the Old World; the length of its course is 2400 miles. Among its important affluents, many of them magnificent rivers, are the Irtish, Ishim, and Tobol, which, by uniting their streams, more than double its volume; the Tom, Tchoolim, and Ket. The estuary of the Obi forms a gulf from 70 miles to 80 miles wide, and above 400 miles long. The quantities of fish taken in it, and along the whole

course of the river, and in its tributaries, are almost incredible. According to Erman, the quantity consumed in the government of Tobolsk alone, and wholly taken from it, cannot be less than 65,000 tons annually.

The Yenisei, the second river in importance, if measured from the commencement of the Selenga, its remotest tributary, exceeds in length that of the Obi by 100 miles. Its most important affluents are the Selenga; the Angara, which receives the discharge of the lake, and, in the lower part of its course, takes the name of Upper Toongooska; the Middle Toongooska, and the Lower Toongooska. The estuary of the Yenisei is about 20 miles wide, and 200 miles long. The Lena has a course of about 2400 miles. It rises scarcely 20 miles W. of Lake Baikal, and becomes navigable at 50 miles from its source. Its principal affluents are the Vilim, which has a course of 700 miles, of which a considerable part is navigable; the Olekma, which flows 500 miles through interminable forests; the Aldan, draining an extensive tract of table-land between lon. 125° and 135° E.; and the Viliooi, which rises in a mountainous district not far from the Lower Toongooska, and flows W. for about 600 miles. The Amoor, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argoon, near lat. 53° N., lon. 122° E., has a length, including its longest affluent, estimated at 2200 miles. It makes three remarkable bends, but flows in a general E. direction, entering the Gulf of Saghalian about lat. 22° 27′ N., lon. 140° E. Its principal affluents from the N., besides those already mentioned, are the Tchoekeeree (Tshikiri) and the Henkon. In 1849 the Amoor was carefully explored by a party of Cossacks, headed by the Russian Governor-General and his staff, in two small iron steamers built at Shilka, a mining settlement on the river of the same name, and was found everywhere navigable, without rapids or any other serious encumbrances. The descent of the river occupied 33 days. At its mouth the party formed a settlement on a deep and extensive harbor, protected from nearly every wind by the island of Kerafter or Saghalien, which the Russians had taken possession of years before. The four large rivers above mentioned far surpass in magnitude all the other rivers of Siberia.

The most important of the minor rivers which send their waters directly to the Arctic Ocean, are the Taz, between the Obi and Yenisei; the Khatanga, the united Anabara and Olem, and the Olenek, between the Yenisei and Lena; and to the E. of the latter, the Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma. The course of the first is 500 miles; that of each of the two last, 700 miles. These minor rivers, like the larger, abound with fish, and at their mouths are frequented by such immense flocks of water fowl, as often to darken the air for miles around.

The only important lakes are those of Baikal, in the government of Irkootsk, and Balkash-Nor or Tengheez, chiefly in the S. of the government of Omsk, but partly within the Chinese frontiers. Numerous other lakes are scattered over the surface, and more especially in the tundras, where whole chains of them, covering extensive tracts, not unfrequently occur.

Geology.—The geology of Siberia is very imperfectly known, and hence, in the best maps of it which have been published, considerable tracts are left absolutely blank. Granite and crystalline schists are found chiefly on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, in the S. among the mountain ranges of the Altai, in the upper part of the basin of the Middle Toongooska, and in the very E. extremity of the country, from lon. 165° to the shores of Behring's Strait. The volcanic rocks belong mostly to the tertiary period, and are found chiefly in the S., in connection with the granite and crystalline schists above described. They compose the great mass of the mountain range which skirts the W. shores of Lake Baikal, and are seen in a still more magnificent and interesting form in the mountains which proceed from N. to S. nearly through the centre of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, where several are active volcanoes. Palæozoic rocks, including under the designation rocks belonging partly to the Silurian, partly to the Devonian, and partly to the carboniferous systems, are developed, chiefly in the S., where they occupy a large space in the form of a triangle, with its apex at the town of Irkootsk, and the base on the parallel of 69°. Another large development of the same rocks is seen on the N.W. and N. of the Sea of Okhotsk, and to a considerable distance inland. Secondary rocks, higher in the series than the carboniferous system, occupy a considerable tract on both sides of the upper valley of the Irtish; a more partial development of the same rocks is seen on the N. side of the Obi. But by far the most extensive formation in Siberia is the tertiary, which stretches almost continuously from the last slopes of the Ural Mountains E., across the Obi to the valley of the Yenisei; and in other quarters, though more intermingled with earlier formations, covers no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface. The shores of the Arctic Ocean, almost throughout the whole extent, and to a considerable distance inland, have a deep alluvial covering, remarkable for containing deposits of fossil elephants and other animals in such quantities, that the ivory obtained from them forms an important article of commerce.

Minerals.—The minerals of Siberia are of immense value, and though the real extent of surface on which they are found is as yet only roughly guessed at, there cannot be a doubt that the most precious of all the metals exists here in greater abundance than in any other part of the Old World. Till recently, the auriferous deposits were supposed to be almost confined to the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, and to occupy a zone extending from 5° to 6° of latitude to the N. and S. of Yekaterinboorg. The gold obtained from this zone never exceeded $2,500,000 in any one year, and had even begun to decrease, in consequence of the exhaustion of the alluvia of certain tracts, when it was discovered that some of the E. regions, particularly in the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, were highly auriferous, and that a tract larger in area than the whole of France contains gold, not in its alluvia, but in the very matrix of its rocks of palæozoic schists and limestone. These regions alone, in 1843, raised gold to the value of $11,250,000, being more than two-thirds of the whole produce of the Russian Empire.

The principal mining districts are those of the Ural Mountains already mentioned, the Altai, and Nertchinsk, in the basin of the Amoor. In the first, besides gold, a good deal of copper and iron, and some silver and platinum, are obtained. The second district extends over a great part of the Altai range, but has its central locality at Barnaul. Its produce in gold, which used to be small, has lately been much increased. It has also extensive veins of copper, though the ore in general is not very rich, and hence, unless very easily smelted, is scarcely worth working. Argentiferous lead also is found, but in less abundance. Iron, remarkable for its natural malleable properties, arsenic, and antimony, exist in the same district. In the district of Nertchinsk, the mines, which are worked over an extent of 160 miles, are particularly rich in lead, tin, zinc, and iron. The lateral valleys of the Yablonoi Mountains running from them into the longitudinal valley of the Shilka, have also been found to be highly auriferous, and are now, as already mentioned, yielding large quantities of gold. In the same district of Nertchinsk, are also celebrated mines of emerald and topaz, found generally in connection with tin lodes.

The other minerals of Siberia deserving of notice are salt, found in natural crystals on the banks of lakes, chiefly in the steppes of Ishim and Baraba; jasper and porphyry of great beauty, quarried especially in the valley of the Charysh, among the Altai Mountains; lapis-lazuli, found among the mountains in the vicinity of Lake Baikal; diamonds, found occasionally on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains; and malachite, obtained in greater or less quantity from all the mining districts.

Climate.—This country is remarkable for the rigor of its climate. The isothermal line which skirts the S. coast of Iceland, in proceeding E., descends rapidly till it reaches St. Petersburg, and then more gradually till it reaches lon. 100° E., where it is found in lat. 52°. From this point it proceeds nearly due E., passing through the S. part of Lake Baikal, the town of Nertchinsk, and the S. extremity of Kamtchatka. It thus appears that the S. coast of Iceland, in lat. 63°, has the same mean temperature as East Siberia in lat. 52°. In like manner, the line of permanent ground-frost descends in parts of Siberia as far S. as lat. 56°, nearly the same as that of Edinburgh; and over the whole country, E. of the Ural Mountains, is as low as lat. 60°. Erman found in Yakootsk, in a well which had been sunk to the depth of 42 feet, that the fine sand and clay were so frozen that the spade was useless, and the miner's pickaxe alone could pierce them; and proceeding on the assumption that the heat of the earth increases in a certain ratio from the surface to the centre, calculates that in this locality the melting point of ice or snow, and consequently the depth to which the well must have been sunk to obtain water, was not less than 630 feet. He found that annually between the 17th of December and 18th of February, and most frequently in the first three weeks of January, cold is experienced exceeding 40° Reaumur or 58° Fahrenheit, in other words, a cold 90° Fahrenheit below the freezing point; and that for two entire months, or one-sixth part of the whole year, mercury is a solid body. This extreme winter is succeeded by an exceedingly warm summer. The thaw usually commences on the first of April, and the temperature increases rapidly till it attains its maximum in July. In this month the average height of the thermometer is about 66° Fahrenheit; but it not unfrequently rises in the shade above 77°. The climate of Yakootsk, however, is admitted to be extreme even in Siberia, for in the W. part of it mercury does not freeze every year except in very high latitudes; and even on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, owing probably to the influence of the sea, Erman did not find the ground frozen. In Yakootsk, notwithstanding its long and extreme winter, there are 128 days in the year without frost; and within that period several kinds of grain, not excluding wheat, have time to attain maturity; and in rich alluvial soils often produce a return of fifteenfold.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are very limited, and are confined for the most part to a few of the larger towns, where government factories have been established. The

more important articles are leather, earthenware, porcelain, glass, and hardware. In some places, as at Telma, large woollen and linen factories employ a considerable number of hands, chiefly exiles, in weaving woollen and linen cloth, and in conducting all the previous processes of preparing the wool, flax, &c. These tissues are generally of a coarse description, and are not in great demand, as almost all the articles of ordinary dress are provided at home, and formed with comparatively little trouble, out of the skins of reindeer, sheep, and various other animals. Among the Ostiaks a clothing made of fish-skin, very impervious to cold, is very commonly worn.

Trade, &c.—The trade is of considerable extent; and in so far as confined to the produce of the country, consists chiefly of cattle, fish, caviar, furs, skins, and metals. A very important transit trade is also carried on across the country between Russia in Europe and China. From the latter country by far the most important article is tea, both in the dried leaf and in the form of cakes or bricks. The greater part of the latter is disposed of to the nomadic tribes, and a very large proportion of the former never passes beyond the limits of Siberia, but is retained for home consumption. Other articles of importance from China are coarse cotton stuffs, rhubarb, silks, satins, &c. The principal mart for this trade is the town of Kiakhta, situated S. of Lake Baikal, close to the Chinese frontier; here it is carried on in a regular and recognised form under the superintendence of both governments, and to such an extent that the annual value of the imports is estimated at not less than $15,000,000. The greater part of the traffic is carried on by the Selenga to Lake Baikal, and thence by large vessels to Irkootsk, from which a continuous communication lies open by the Angara and Upper Toungooska to Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei. A little below Yeniseisk the Kem furnishes a water-communication westward, to a point within 40 miles of the navigable Ket. These 40 miles can only be accomplished by land-carriage, but thereafter the Ket gives immediate access to the Obi, and the Obi, partly by its main stream, and partly by its affluents Irtish and Tobol, affords a continuous conveyance to Tobolsk, the commercial metropolis of Western Asia, &c., from which a highway across the Ural Mountains leads directly to Perm.

Besides this main line of thoroughfare from China, a considerable trade is carried on both with that country and with several independent khanats, by means of caravans which depart from Petropaulovski on the Ishim, or Semipalatinsk on the Irtish, and proceed S. across the mountains to Eslee, Tashkend, Kokan, &c. For the interior traffic the rivers naturally furnish the most important conveyance; but when these become closed with ice, other means of conveyance must be resorted to, among which the most characteristic is that of sledges drawn by reindeer or dogs. In carrying on the trade of a country so vast in extent, and so thinly peopled, it is obviously necessary to select certain central localities, and fix certain stated seasons, for the transaction of business between buyers and sellers; and accordingly the fairs of Siberia are remarkable both for the value and quantity of the goods brought forward, and the vast crowds of dealers whom they attract from the remotest quarters. The most extensive of these fairs are those of Obdorsk, on the Obi; Toorookhansk, on the Yenisei; Oostyansk, (Ustiansk,) on the Yana; and Ostronowo, on an affluent of the Kolyma. The principal towns are Tobolsk, Obdorsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Krasnoiarsk, Irkootsk, and Yakootsk.

People.—It is estimated that three-fourths of the whole population of Siberia are Russian, and consist either of voluntary emigrants, who have found it their interest to settle in the country, or of exiles and their descendants. In the course of the seventeeth century, and more especially of the eighteenth, the czars began to transport thither convicts and criminals. The first colonists of this character were the various dissenters from the Russian Orthodox church. Whole villages or communities were thus transported, receiving in different parts of Siberia vast tracts of land. These colonists formed communities in the same way as they were organized in the mother country, having equal privileges of self-administration with the crown-peasants, on paying a small tribute to the treasury. Their return to European Russia is strongly prohibited; but they enjoy perfect liberty of worship according to their doctrines and usages. When the riches of the Altai Mountains were first discovered, transportation to the mines took the place of capital punishment; this punishment having been abolished in 1740, under the Empress Elizabeth. Disgraced favorites, official defaulters, and, finally, political offenders were sent thither for life, or for the term of their punishment. Among the first in the eighteenth century were Menchikoff and Biron—both of whom had omnipotently ruled the empire and the field—Marshal Münich, and several others.

At present, transportation to Siberia is a penalty administered for all kinds of crimes and offences. For burglary, theft, smuggling and violation of the excise, the punishment is hard labor for life, or for a certain term of years; after which the felon becomes a colonist, receiving land, and a house. Smaller offences are punished with transportation for a less number of years, with the privilege of returning to Russia. Serfs condemned for any offence whatever, never return into bondage; and thus Siberia becomes, to them at least, a land of emancipation. Political offenders are generally incorporated into battalions, forming the corps of the Siberian army. If the verdict does not define the exact number of years of their service, they remain in the army 20 or 25 years, and then resign to become colonists and members of some community. The distinction of the social organization of Siberia is, that no kind of serfdom exists, or can be introduced. Almost the only distinction of classes is that of the government officials. Nobility, with its privileges, is a thing unknown. The whole soil of Siberia belongs to the crown; and it is already a fixed principle with the emperors not to surrender any crown lands to serfdom on any pretense.

The bulk of the Russian population in Siberia, by which the rudiments of civilization have been introduced, consists of merchants trading thither, whose communities extend from the Ural Mountains to the mouth of the Amoor. They are established in boroughs and cities, or in agricultural districts, but perform military duties and those of internal police.

The native races and tribes scattered over the different parts of Siberia are very numerous. Beginning at the Ural Mountains and proceeding E., we find the Samoieds inhabiting the N.W. of Siberia, and immediately S. of them the Ostiaks occupy both sides of the Obi, up to the confluence of the Irtish, the N. part of the steppe of Baraba, and the whole of the woody region E. to the banks of the Yenisei. They live by fishing and hunting, and though their physical structure is by no means robust, they display great dexterity and courage in attacking the larger and fiercer animals, both of the land and water. Some of them have embraced Christianity, but the great majority continue addicted to Shamanism. In the S., among the Altai Mountains, the Calmucks predominate, but have laid aside a number of the usual peculiarities of their race. The Booriats, the most numerous of all the Siberian tribes, dwell chiefly on both sides of Lake Baikal, and E. as far as the Onon. They are of Mongol origin, and closely allied to the natives of the N. provinces of China, both in language and customs. The Toongooses or Tunguzes, the most widely dispersed of all the native tribes, are considered the best formed of the native Siberians. They are very expert horsemen, live chiefly by hunting, possess such skill in the working of iron as enables them to prepare their own firearms, and are generally addicted to Shamanism. The Yakoots, already mentioned, have made considerable progress in civilization, and pay some attention to the education of their children. They are of Tartar origin, and not a few of them are nominal converts to Christianity, though the majority still adhere to Shamanism. The Tchooktchees occupy the peninsula in the N.E of Siberia. They are very jealous of their independence, and can scarcely be said to be nominally subject to Russia. Their language proves them to have a common origin with the Esquimaux. The Mantchoo country, situated on the left side of the Amoor, is occupied by a few nomadic bands of Tartars, no fixed settlement of any kind existing there.

The governments of Siberia are organized and governed like those in European Russia. The capital of Western Siberia is Tobolsk, on the river Irtish. The city of Irkootsk, situated at the confluence of three rivers, of which the Angara forms the principal, is the capital of Eastern Siberia. The site, surrounded by elevated wooded hills, is very picturesque. Irkootsk has about 5000 inhabitants, and the seat of the archbishopric for the whole region. The natives are gradually converted, and, as far as possible, the clergy selected from among them, the rites of the church being performed in their own dialects. Various languages—Greek, Latin, Polish, Russian, Mantchoo, Tartar, &c.—are severally employed for this purpose in Siberia. The army of Siberia consists of 16 battalions of infantry, and a brigade of artillery. A line of fortified posts protects the country on the side of Independent Toorkistan.

History.—Siberia appears to have been partly conquered by Jenghis-Khan and his successors, but did not become known to Europe till 1580, when a Cossack, called Yermak Timofeyew, who had long robbed the vessels which navigated the Volga, finding himself hotly pursued by the Czar of Moscow, crossed over into Asia with his accomplices. Their number sufficed to form a small army, and their courage soon enabled them to acquire extensive settlements. These Yermak offered to the Czar on the condition of obtaining pardon. The offer was accepted, and thus Russia for the first time obtained a footing in Asia. The conquered territories belonged to the Tartar Prince Kutshum-Khan, and included his residence, which, called by the natives Isker, and by the Cossacks Sibir, has given name to the whole country. The conquests of Yermak continued E., and though interrupted for a time by his death in 1584, were gradually extended, till the whole country W. of the Obi was subjected to the Czar. In 1604 the town of Tomsk

was founded, and became a centre from which new expeditions were fitted out and new conquests made. Private adventurers, instigated chiefly by the hope of plunder, proceeded in all directions to the S., where, not without serious reverses, they succeeded in expelling the Kirghecz; and to the E., where they entered the basin of the Jena, subdued the Yakoots, and finally, after passing the Aldan Mountains, reached the Sea of Okhotsk. A further extension of conquests to the S. brought the adventurers into collision with the Chinese, and both governments taking part in the quarrel, a war, threatening the existence of one or other of the empires, became imminent. It was, however, prevented, partly by the intervention of the Jesuits resident at Peking, and a treaty in 1689 definitively fixed the boundaries of the two empires. A second treaty in 1727, confirming the former, regulated the commercial intercourse, and confined it to the two localities of Kiakhta and Maimaitchin.——Adj. and inhab. SIBERIAN, si-bee're-an.

SIBFORD GOWER, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford.

SIBIDULU, se-be-doo-loo', a town of West Africa, in Senegambia, Mandingo country, 45 miles N.N.W. of Bammakoo.

SIBILA, a post-office of Washington parish, Louisiana.

SIBILLA, MONTE DELLA, mon'tá dêl'lá se-beel'lá, one of the chief summits of the Apennines, in Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 26 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height, 7409 feet.

SIBKAH, AL, âl sib'kâh, or LOWDEAH, lów-dee'a, (*i. e.* "El Wateeá, low or marshy ground,") an extensive salt lake of North Africa, regency of Tunis, is intersected by the parallel of 33° 30′ N. lat., and the ninth meridian of E. lon. Length, about 80 miles; breadth, near 20 miles. In summer it is dried up, exhibiting nothing but a crust of salt.

SIBKIM, a state of North Hindostan. See SIKKIM.

SIBLEY, a county in the E.S.E. part of Minnesota, contains about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of Crow River, on the S.E. by the St. Peter's, and intersected by the South Fork of Crow River. Minnetonka Lake, near 30 miles long, extends across the county. The surface is generally undulating, and diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. This county is not named in the census of 1850, having been formed since that year. Capital, Henderson.

SIBLEY, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 16 miles N.E. of Independence. It is a shipping-point for produce.

SIBNIBAS, sib'ne-bâs', (Hindoo, *Sivanivasa*,) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Nuddea, 69 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta, with ruins of a palace, and several pagodas.

SIBSEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Boston. It has a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

SIBSON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SIBSON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SIBTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SIBTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SIBUYAN, see-boo-yân', an island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Philippines, 40 miles N. of Panay, Lat. 12° 14′ N., lon. 122° 46′ E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

SICANIA. See SICILY.

SICASICA, se'kâ-see'ká, a town of South America, in Bolivia, department, and 57 miles S. of La Paz.

SI-CHAN. See SEZ-SEAN.

SICHEM, see-shôn', a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Demer, 3 miles W. of Diest. Pop. 1700.

SICHEM, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 5 miles S.W. of Maestricht.

SICHEM. See NABLOUS.

SICHEN-SUSSEN-ET-BOLRÉ, see'shôn' sus'sôn' á bol'rá', a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 18 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1093.

SICIGNANO, se-cheen-yá'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 12 miles S.E. of Campagna. P. 2200.

SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE TWO. See NAPLES, and SICILY.

SICILY, sis'il-e, (It. *Sicilia*, se-cheeले á: Fr. *Sicile*, see'seel'; Sp. *Sicilia*, se-theeले á; Ger. *Sicilien*, sit-see'le-en: Dutch. *Sicilié*, se-seeले-á; anc. *Trinacria*, *Sicania*, and *Sicilia*,) the largest island of the Mediterranean, forming an important part of the kingdom of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies, extends from lat. 36° 41′ 30″ to 38° 18′ N., and from lon. 12° 25′ to 15° 40′ E., being separated from the S.W. extremity of Italy by the narrow Strait of Messina. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, the three angular points of which are formed by Cape Boeo in the W., Cape Passaro in the S.E., and Cape Faro in the N.E. The longest of the sides, represented by a straight line drawn from Cape Boeo to Cape Faro, is 180 miles; the next longest, from Capo Boeo to Cape Passaro, 171 miles; and the shortest, from Cape Passaro to Cape Faro, 113 miles. Area estimated at 10,556 square miles.

The coast, though presenting numerous small indentations, has few large bays. Of these, the most marked are the Gulfs of Castel-a-Mare, Palermo, and Patti, on the N.; and those of Catania, Augusta, and Syracuse on the E. The most conspicuous headlands are Capes San Vito, Di Gallo, Melazzo, and Faro on the N.; Santa Croce, Morro di Porco, and Passaro on the E.; Current Point, Scalambra, Alicata, and Granitola on the S.; and Boeo on the W.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The interior is finely diversified. A range of mountains, commencing in the N.E. extremity of the island, stretches across it in a W.S.W. direction, taking the name first of the Neptunian, and then of the Madonian Mountains. This range, which gradually becomes less elevated in proceeding W., throws out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, breaking off from near its centre, proceeds somewhat circuitously S.E. towards Syracuse. The whole range bears a strong resemblance to the branch of the Apennines which stretches to the S. extremity of Italy, and strongly countenances the opinion generally entertained, that it was originally continuous with it, and that Sicily consequently must at one time have been not an island, but a part of the European continent. A tradition has always existed, that the separation was effected by some tremendous convulsion of nature; and powers sufficient to accomplish it are still apparent in the tremendous earthquakes by which the island and the adjacent continent have been visited within historic times, and the volcanic agency still active in Stromboli, Lipari, and Etna. The last is undoubtedly the most remarkable natural feature of Sicily, and one of the greatest wonders of the world. Though near the Neptunian range already referred to, it stands completely isolated, forming an immense cone, which at its base has a circuit of 87 miles, and rises gradually from the plain, till it attains the height of 10,874 feet. Compared with this, all the other summits of the island are insignificant, the loftiest of them, Calatabellota, Monte Cuccio, Monte Scuderi, and Dinnamare, having only the respective heights of 3690 feet, 3329 feet, 3190 feet, and 3112 feet. The far greater part of the mountains have a much less average height; their sides are generally covered with magnificent forests, wherever from their loftiness or ruggedness they cannot be brought under regular cultivation. Between the mountains deep and romantic valleys often intervene, and occasionally the ruggedness of the country altogether disappears, giving place to beautiful and fertile plains, stretching out almost as far as the eye can reach. The most important of these plains are those of Catania and Melazzo in the N.E., Syracuse in the S.E., and Terra Nova in the S.

Geology and Minerals.—Etna itself, and the large circular space of which it forms the centre, extending over the whole region that lies between Catania and Taormina, is covered completely with volcanic products. Another tract, of less extent, stretching S. from Canne to Chiaramonte, is similarly composed. Granite, with gneiss and mica schist, has its only large development in the N.E., where it forms Mount San Filippo. The Jura limestone occupies only two small patches: the larger on the N.E. coast, from Taormina to Sanoca, and the less still farther N., to the S. of Melazzo. The series of rocks immediately above the limestone, and belonging to the cretaceous system, cover at least a half of the whole surface of the island. They extend without interruption along the N. coast, from Cape Orlando to Cape Zafarano, occupy the far greater part of the peninsulas between the Gulfs of Palermo and Castel-a-Mare, and between the latter gulf and the town of Trapani form the great mass of the Neptunian and Madonian ranges, and fill up the whole central part of the island, stretching from its N. to its S. shores. The rocks of the tertiary formation occur chiefly in the S.E. and the W. In the former direction they line the whole coast, from Cape Santa Croce S. past Syracuse to Cape Passaro, and then, with a slight interruption, continue along the S.E. coast, past Cape Scalambra to the mouth of the Drillo. The only alluvial tract of any extent is in the E., where it stretches along the S. part of the Gulf of Catania, and thence inland along the left bank of the Giaretta. Similar patches of alluvium occur on the S. coast, at the mouths of the Terra-Nova and the Salso.

The minerals of Sicily are more numerous than valuable. They include argentiferous lead, quicksilver, iron, copper, and antimony, in quantities so limited that few of them are worked; lignite, bitumen, petroleum, and naphtha, asbestos, gypsum, emery, alum, rock-salt, nitre, sulphur, and a great variety of marbles, agates, chalcedonies, and jaspers. The most important of all these is sulphur, which has been worked in mines for more than three centuries, and is extensively exported.

Rivers, &c.—The rivers are very numerous, and not a few of them of classical celebrity, but they are individually insignificant, and in summer are often almost without water. The most deserving of notice are the Giaretta or Simetus, on the E. coast; the Salso, Platani, Calatabellota or Isbura, and Belice, on the S. and S.W.; and the Termini, Fiume Grande, and Pollina, on the N. There are no lakes worthy of the name; the largest is Lentini, not far from the E. coast.

Climate.—The climate is excellent, and, except in some spots where the air becomes tainted by the effluvia of morasses and stagnant pools, very healthy. The thermometer in the hottest days rises to 90° or 92°, and, even in the depth of winter, very seldom falls below 36°; the medium temperature is 62° 5′. The sky in summer is for the most part

beautifully clear and serene, but after the autumnal equinox dews and fogs increase, and rain falls in frequent and heavy showers. The prevailing winds, the N. and W., are dry and salubrious; those from the E. render the atmosphere hazy and dense, and are often accompanied with rain and thunder; the most annoying wind is the S.E. or sirocco, which, blowing from the deserts of Africa, not only is almost intolerable from its stifling heat, but produces oppressive dejection and lassitude. During its continuance, generally from three to four days, the natives confine themselves to their houses, carefully closing every door and window. The quantity of rain that falls yearly is about 26 inches. The regular rains usually commence in November, and continue to fall at intervals, often in very heavy torrents, with vivid lightnings and occasional snow storms, till March, while long droughts prevail from April to November not unfrequently, particularly in the interior, to the serious injury of the harvest and vintage. Another evil from which Sicily suffers is the frequency of earthquakes. These have repeatedly spread fearful devastation over whole tracts of country.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Both the climate and soil of Sicily procure for it a large amount and great variety of vegetable products. The hilly regions, presenting alternately bold crags and undulating slopes, are generally clothed with forests of fine timber, among which the prevailing trees are oak, ash, pine, elm, and chestnuts; or covered with pastures, on which numerous flocks and herds are reared. In the lower grounds cultivation is general, and the crops are often remarkable for their luxuriance, though the mode of culture is for the most part unskilful and careless in the extreme. The implements in use have remained unimproved for centuries; and the grain is still thrashed out by being trodden under the feet of cattle. The most important crops are wheat, maize, barley, and lentils or other pulse. Artificial grasses, consisting partly of grain crops, and partly of permanent meadow, occupy a considerable extent of surface, but are far less productive than they might easily become by the introduction of proper modes of irrigation. Many of the deeper and lower grounds are devoted to the growth of hemp.

Next to grain, the most important objects of culture are the vine and the olive. The produce of the vine is partly dried into raisins, but is much more frequently converted into wines of various kinds, and generally of rich flavor. The produce of the olive is abundant, but from subsequent mismanagement often fails to yield oil of the first quality. Other vegetable products deserving of notice are the mulberry, extensively used in rearing silk-worms; saffron, sumach, and barilla, all of which, in the localities best adapted for them, are regularly cultivated on a large scale; cotton, which has its chief locality near Mazzara; manna, obtained by incisions in the bark of a species of ash, (*Fraxinus ornus,*) and in such quantities in the neighborhood of Castel-a-Mare, Carini, Cefalu, and Caronia, as to yield an annual revenue of above $200,000; various species of fruit, more especially the Indian fig or prickly pear, (*Cactus opuntia,*) on which, when in season, great numbers of the lower orders subsist; the almond, of which numerous groves are scattered over the island; the common fig, extremely delicious when fresh; the date, very common under the Saracens, but now much neglected; the liquorice plant, growing spontaneously on the plains, furnishing a considerable quantity of liquorice for export; and the sugar-cane, which thrives well, and continued to be extensively cultivated till its produce was driven out of the market by that of Brazil. To these might be added a great number of trees and plants valuable for fruit, fibre, medicinal properties, or the essences extracted from them.

Animals.—The domestic animals of Sicily, with the exception of goats, of which there is a good breed, and of mules, to the proper rearing of which a great degree of attention is paid, are of an inferior description. The horses, though descended from those of Barbary, have lost traces of the good qualities for which the parent race are distinguished; and the sheep, with the exception of a few improved merinoes, rank low in respect both of the carcass and wool. The oxen are strong, and tolerably well formed, but the cows are ill adapted for the dairy. Swine are numerous, and where there are tracts of forest thrive vigorously; in general, however, the breed is wretched in the extreme.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The manufactures are of very limited extent, and when not entirely domestic, are confined to a few of the larger towns. They include the ordinary silk, woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, for the most part of a coarser description; oilcloths, leather, cordage, glass, earthenware, &c. The trade suffers much from want of inland communication, but considering the vast extent of sea-coast, and the many valuable products indigenous to the island, would soon become far more important than it is, were the inhabitants more industrious and enterprising. The only branch of trade for which the Sicilians seem to show any particular predilection is that of fishing; the fisheries along the coast are the finest in the Mediterranean. By far the most productive is that of the tunny, for the capture of which at the proper season whole fleets of boats are fitted out. The mullet and anchovy fisheries are also of great value, and numerous varieties of testacea and crustacea, affording delicate food, are taken throughout the year. The coral fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. The most important articles of export are grain, fruit, wines and spirits, sulphur, oil, sumach, barilla, silk, liquorice, and cream-of-tartar; of imports, colonial produce, cotton and woollen yarn, silk, linen, cotton and woollen goods, hides, hardware, &c. Messina, Palermo, Trapani, and Catania are the chief seats of commerce.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Sicily is divided into 7 provinces, the names, areas, and populations of which are given in the following table:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1850.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in 1850.
Caltanisetta	1,192	172,512	Caltanisetta	17,292
Catania	1,765	579,391	Catania	56,100
Girgenti	1,477	233,187	Girgenti	18,569
Messina	1,390	349,344	Messina	97,074
Palermo	1,838	478,798	Palermo	167,277
Syracuse	1,484	237,514	Syracuse	10,946
Trapani	1,360	182,520	Trapani	24,977
Total	10,556	2,041,563		

Government, People, &c.—Sicily, though an integral part of the kingdom of Naples, continued till within recent times to possess its own representative assembly. In 1812, an improved constitution, under the auspices and on the model of that of Great Britain, was established, but the people generally being altogether unprepared for it, expressed little regret when after a short-lived existence of four years it was formally abolished by the crown, and a virtual despotism was substituted in its stead. Each intendency is governed by a prefect, with a council and secretary. Each town has its judicial court; superior courts are in Palermo, Messina, and Catania; and a supreme court sits in Palermo, the capital. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, and the great body of the people nominally belong to it, though a considerable number of Greeks, who profess the worship of their own church, live in different parts of the island, and more especially in the vicinity of Palermo. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, and is said to be better conducted than in South Italy. Palermo and Catania have universities; there are colleges and academies in 21 towns, and a primary and secondary school in each commune. In Catania there are schools of mutual instruction. In all quarters a general listlessness prevails. The nobility, instead of devoting themselves to the duties of their station, spend most of their time in paying and receiving ceremonious visits, or in dissipation and gambling; the common people are effeminate and indolent, and take every means of escaping from hard labor and patient industry. The best specimens of Sicilian manners are found among the peasantry, who, uninfected by the vices of the towns, are sober, and tolerably observant of the duties of domestic life.

History.—According to early tradition, the first inhabitants of Sicily were Cyclops and Lestrygonians, a kind of fabulous beings, who long furnished the poets with ample materials, of which, among others, Virgil has largely availed himself. Sicanians from Iberia afterwards gained such a footing in the island as to change its name from Trinacria, which it had hitherto borne, to that of Sicania. Siculi, driven from Italy, crossed the straits, and having vanquished the Sicanians, gave the island the name which it still bears. After a considerable interval the Greeks began to plant colonies on the coast, and founded a number of towns, of which Syracuse, Agrigentum, and Messina became the most celebrated. The island was conquered first by the Carthaginians, and next by the Romans; and on the decline of their empire, it was overrun by the Goths, who retained possession till Belisarius expelled them. In the beginning of the ninth century the Saracens became masters, and continued so till their expulsion by the Normans, who remained long enough in possession to establish the feudal system in all its rigor. In 1194, the Emperor Henry VI. established the Swabian dynasty, which in its turn made way for that of the French under Charles I., Duke of Anjou, whose government, established in 1266, was suddenly terminated in 1282, by the massacre known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. Princes of Aragon now became its sovereigns, and reigned till 1516, when by the succession of Ferdinand the Catholic, Sicily was annexed to the crown of Spain, whose viceroys governed it till 1708, when a successful popular insurrection bestowed it on Austria. The peace of Utrecht in 1713 gave it to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, who retained it only for four years, and restored it to Austria, receiving Sardinia in exchange. In 1734 the Austrians were driven out by the Spaniards, and in 1736 a peace was concluded, confirming the possession to the infant Don Carlos, who united Naples and Sicily into one kingdom, under the name of the Two Sicilies, though in common parlance that of Naples alone is still commonly used to include both. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, attempts were made by the Sicilians to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was bom-

garded and taken by the Neapolitan troops on the 7th of September, 1848, and Catania on the 6th of April, 1849. See NAPLES.——Adj. and inhab. SICILIAN, se-sil'yun; (It. SICILIANO, se-che-le-ä'no.)

SICILY, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 16 miles W. by S. of Hillsborough.

SICILY ISLAND, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

SICINUS ISLAND. See SIRINO.

SICULIANA, see-kool-yä'nä, a town of Sicily, intendancy, and 8 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 5300. Its situation is unhealthy. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur-mines in Sicily.

SICYON, sis'e-on, a city of ancient Greece, and the capital of one of the earliest founded kingdoms in Europe, government, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Corinth, the remains of which comprise a stadium in good preservation.

SIDAS. See SEEDAS.

SID'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SIDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SIDDEBUREN, sid'deh-boo'ren, a village of Holland, province, and 13 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1335.

SID'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SIDDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

SID'DONSBURG, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

SIDE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SIDE. See ESKEREADALIA.

SIDE'LING HILL, Pennsylvania, a mountain ridge, extending from the Maryland line across Bedford county into Huntingdon, as far as the Juniata River, nearly parallel to Cove or Tuscarora Mountain.

SIDELING HILL CREEK, rises in Bedford co., Pennsylvania, and passes through Maryland into the Potomac River.

SIDENSIÖ, see'den-syö', a town of Sweden, 40 miles N. of Hernosand.

SIDER, see'der, (Fr. *Sierre*, se-air',) a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 10 miles N.E. of Sion.

SIDERNO, se-der'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 3 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 3800.

SIDE'STRANDS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SIDI ABDALLAH, see'dee äb'däl'lä, a small town of North Africa, in Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 28 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

SIDI ABDELMOUMEN, see'dee' äb'del'moo'mĕn', a small town of North Africa, in Algeria, province of Oran, on the Mediterranean.

SIDI BOO-SOURME or SIDI BU-SURME, see'dee boo soor'mä, a small town of North Africa, in Morocco, on the coast, 15 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

SIDI FERUCH, see'dee' fĕ-rüsh'(?) a cape and bay of North Africa, in Algiers, and where the French army disembarked June 14, 1830.

SIDI IBRAHIM, see'dee' es'bre'heem', a small town of North Africa, in Algeria, province, 120 miles S.S.E. of Algiers.

SIDI KHALED, see'dee ĕ'ĕäl', a town of Algerian Sahara, oasis of Ziban, 39 miles W. by S. of Biskra. It is surrounded by a wretched enclosure, and by palm trees, and outside the walls is a mosque. Pop. about 1100.

SIDI SHEHR, see'dee shĕh'r, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 47 miles S.W. of Konieh.

SID'LAW, SEED'LAW or SUD'LOW HILLS, a mountain range of Scotland, extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, eastward to Redhead, and north-eastward to Stonehaven. Many of these hills are isolated, and rise to about 1400 feet. The most remarkable summit is the celebrated Dunsinnan or Dunsinane.

SID'LESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SIDMOUTH, sid'muth, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth, in the British Channel, 13 miles E.S.E. of Exeter. Pop. 3441. It is picturesque, sheltered by hills, and greatly resorted to by visitors.

SIDNEY, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec River, immediately N. of Augusta. It has 6 churches, 4 stores, and a large tannery. The river is here crossed by two ferries. Pop. 1955.

SIDNEY, a post-village of Sidney township, Delaware co., New York, near the Susquehanna River, about 24 miles W. by N. of Delhi. Pop. of the township, 1807.

SIDNEY, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

SIDNEY, a handsome post-village, capital of Shelby co., Ohio, is situated in Clinton township, on the Great Miami River, 72 miles W. by N. of Columbus. The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad intersects the Dayton and Michigan Railroad at this point. The site is an elevated plateau on the W. bank of the river, having a public square in the centre. The river affords a fine water-power, and a navigable feeder of the Miami Canal passes through the place. The village contains about 6 churches, 1 of which is Catholic, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and numerous mills of different kinds. Laid out in 1819. Pop. in 1850, 1302; in 1853 it was estimated at 2000.

SIDNEY, a post-village of Marshall co., Indiana, 115 miles N. of Indianapolis.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign co., Illinois, on the Salt Fork of Vermilion River, about 10 miles S.E. of Urbana.

SIDNEY, a small post-village of Fremont co., Iowa.

SIDNEY, a town and county of Nova Scotia. See SYDNEY.

SIDNEY CENTRE, a post-office, Delaware co., New York.

SIDNEY PLAINS, a small post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

SIDON, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

SIDON, a town of Palestine. See SAIDA.

SIDOURA, se-doo'rä, a town of North-western Hindostan, protected Sikh Territory, 25 miles E. of Umballah.

SIDOUT, se-doot', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 12 miles E. of Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the Pennar.

SIDPOOR, sid-poor', a town of the Guicowar's dominion, 68 miles W. of Ahmednugger.

SIEBELDINGEN, see'bel-ding'en, a village of Bavaria, in Palatinate, near Landau. Pop. 1022.

SIEBENBURGEN, see'ben-boo'gen, ("the seven boroughs,") the German name of Transylvania, so named from 7 towns colonized in the twelfth century by a Saxon race. See TRANSYLVANIA.

SIEBENGEBIRGE, see'ben-gheh-bee'reh, ("the seven mountains,") a collection of heights in Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.E. of Cologne, and N.W. of Coblentz, on the right bank of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the most lofty, rises to 1560 feet above the sea. They are basaltic.

SIEBENLEHN, see'ben-lain', a town of Saxony, 2 miles S.E. of Nossen. Pop. 1486.

SIEBIEZ, a town of Russian Poland. See SIERESZ.

SIECHANOWICE, a town of Russia. See CHECHANOWICE.

SIEDLCE, se-ĕd'lt'sä, a town of Poland, capital of a province, 55 miles E.S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 3000. It has a noble residence, schools, and a town-hall. In 1831 it was repeatedly taken and retaken, during the war between the Russians and Poles.

SIEG, seeg, (anc. *Sigus.*) a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rises 10 miles N.E. of Siegen, flows W., and joins the Rhine 2 miles N. of Bonn, after a course of 80 miles.

SIEGBERG, see'berg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Cologne on the Sieg. Pop. 1950.

SIEGEL'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 180 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

SIEGEN, see'gen, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 38 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 5260. It has manufactures of leather, iron and steel wares, woollens and cottons.

SIEGHARDS or SIEGHARTS, see'harts, a market-town of Lower Austria, 28 miles N.N.W. of Krems. Pop. 1600.

SIEGHARDSKIRCHEN, see'harts-keer'en, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Erlau, 17 miles W.N.W. of Vienna.

SIEGLAHR, see'glär, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, near the Sieg. Pop. 1136.

SIEHEM, see'em, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Demer, 14 miles N.E. of Louvain. Pop. 1997

SIENA, a town of Italy. See SIENNA.

SIENIAWA, se-e-ne-ä'wä, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Przemysl, on the San. It has a castle. Pop. 1000.

SIENNA, se-en'nä, (It. *Siena*, se-ä'nä; anc. *Sena* or *Sena Julia*,) a city of Central Italy, in Tuscany, 1250 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone, 31 miles S.E. of Florence. Lat. 43° 22' N., lon. 11° 10' E. Pop. in 1854, 22,021. It is embosomed in trees, entered by a fine avenue, enclosed by walls with gates, several of which are of striking architecture. Without external grandeur, Sienna has a clean and thriving appearance, a remarkable cathedral of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a city-hall in a wide space in the centre of the city, and a celebrated academy of the fine arts,—all these edifices are richly adorned with paintings of the Siennese school. Sienna has also 32 convents, a citadel, 2 theatres; a university, formerly celebrated, and having, in 1844, 136 students, a library of 50,000 volumes, and upwards of 5000 manuscripts; a school of medicine, of which Mascagni was a professor, and an hospital with 300 beds; public libraries and literary associations; manufactories of woollens, silks, straw hats, paper, and leather, and an active trade in wine, oil, and paper. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of a military governor, and the seat of civil and criminal courts. It is resorted to by many English families. The mountains in its vicinity have rich marble quarries. In the Middle Ages, Sienna was the capital of a powerful republic, and it is said to have had 100,000 inhabitants. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Ombrone. Eight popes, and many other eminent persons, were natives of Sienna. It is connected by railway with Florence and Leghorn. Its province, the N. part of the Tuscan Maremma, comprises 466 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 237,283.——Adj. and inhab. SIENNESE, see'en-eez', (It. SIENESE, se-ä-nä'sä.)

SIENNE, se-ĕnn', a small river of France, department of Manche, enters the English Channel 7 miles W.S.W. of Coutances, after a N.W. course of 40 miles

SIENNO, a town of Russia. See SENNO.

SIEOO-KIO-SHAN or SIEOU-KIO-CHAN, se-ō-oo' koe'o shān, a very high mountain of China, province of Se-chuen. Lat. 30° 23′ N., lon. 103° 44′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIERADZ, syā'rādz, or SIERAJE, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 32 miles E.S.E. of Kalice, on the Warta. Pop. 3240. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

SIERCK, se-airk', a walled town of France, department of Moselle, 11 miles N.E. of Thionville, on the right bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1690. It has an important custom establishment (*bureau de douane*, bü'rō' deh doo-ān') on the frontier of Belgium and Prussia.

SIERNING, seer'ning, a town of Upper Austria, 6 miles W. of Steyer. Pop. 1368.

SIERPĚ, syĕr'pā, a town of Poland, 21 miles N. of Plock, with a castle. Pop. 1230.

SIERRA, se-ĕr'rā, a Spanish word, originally signifying a "saw," applied to a "mountain ridge," which, from its notched appearance, when viewed from a distance not unfrequently bears a striking resemblance to a saw.

SIERRA, se-er'rā, a county toward the N.E. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory. It is drained by the Yuba River, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven, with some considerable elevations, among which may be mentioned Saddle Peak, 7200; Table Mountain, 8030; and Buttes, at the head of the South Fork of Yuba River, 9060 feet in height. The capital employed in quartz-mining in 1852, amounted to $9109, and in placer-mining, $134,051. Gold is abundant in this county, and excellent limestone occurs. Pop. 4655.

SIERRA ACARAI, se-ĕr'rā ā-kā-rī', a mountain range of South America, between the Equator and lat. 2° N., and lon. 57° and 59° W. It is densely wooded. Estimated height, 3000 or 4000 feet.

SIERRA ACHA, se-ĕr'rā a'chā, the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre, a little N. of the city of Mexico.

SIERRA BLANCA, se-ĕr'rā blāng'kā, ("white mountain chain,") a mountain in the S. interior of the territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 50′ N., lon. 105° 40′ W.

SIERRA DE CABALLO, se-ĕr'rā dā kā-bāl'yo, a mountain range in the S. interior of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 10′ N., lon. 106° 40′ W.

SIERRA DE ENGAJERCERAN, se-ĕr'rā dā ĕn-gar-thā-rān', a town of Spain, province, and 17 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana.

SIERRA-DE-FUENTES, se-ĕr'rā dā fwĕn'tĕs, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 7 miles E. of Caceres. Pop. 1260.

SIERRA DE GRADOS, se-ĕr'rā dā grā'does, a mountain range of Spain, separating Old Castile from Estremadura, 36 miles S.W. of Avila, and rising to 10,552 feet.

SIERRA DE GUADALUPE, se-ĕr'rā dā gwā-dā-loo'pā, a mountain range of Spain, in New Castile, S. of Toledo, attains the height of 5110 feet.

SIERRA DE GUADALUPE, (anc. *Carpetani Montes*?) a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces of Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajos.

SIERRA DE GUADARAMA, se-ĕr'rā dā gwā-dā-rā'mā, a chain of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Estrella, on the borders of the provinces of Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Manzanares and the Guadarama, affluents of the Tagus, have their sources in this chain.

SIERRA DE LA LANTERNA, se-ĕr'rā dā lā lān-tĕr'nā, a mountain range in the N. part of New Mexico. Lat. about 36° 20′ N., lon. 112° 15′ W.

SIERRA DE LA PLATTE, se-ĕr'rā dā lā platt, a mountain range extending through E. part of Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 5′ N., and from lon. 107° 30′ to 109° 10′ W.

SIERRA DE LA VINDA, se-ĕr'rā dā lā veen'dā, the W. cordillera of the Andes, in Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 feet above the ocean.

SIERRA DEL CARRIZO, se-ĕr'rā dĕl kā-ree'so, a detached range of mountains of New Mexico, in lat. about 36° N., lon. 111° W.

SIERRA DE LOS JUMANES, se-ĕr'ro dā loes hoo-mā'nās, a portion of the Sierra Madre Range, in the S.E. part of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 50′ N., lon. 106° 20′ W.

SIERRA DE LOS MIMBRES, se-er'rā dā loce meem'brès, (or mim'brès,) the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre, situated W. of the Rio Grande, between 31° and 35° W. lat.

SIERRA DE LOS ORGANOS, se-er'rā dā loce or'gā-noes, a range of mountains in the S.E. part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 32° 5′ N., lon. 106° 25′ W.

SIERRA DE SAN JUAN, se-ĕr'rā dā sān hoo-ān', a mountain range extending through the N. part of the Territory of New Mexico and the S.E. part of Utah, from lat. about 36° 30′ to 38° 30′ N., and from lon. 106° 45′ to 107° 30′ W. Its length, following the curves, is about 150 miles.

SIERRA DE YEGUAS, se-er'rā dā yā'gwās, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 35 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1088.

SIERRA ESTRELLA, mountains of Portugal. See ESTRELLA.

SIERRA LEONE, se-er'ra le-o'nee, (Sp. pron. se-ĕr'rā lā-o'nā,) a colonial settlement of West Africa, belonging to Great Britain, bounded N. by the Mungo River or Little Scarcies; W. by the Atlantic; S. by the Sherboro; and E. by an imperfectly defined line. Lat. 7° 40′ to 8° 50′ N. Area estimated at 25,000 square miles. The coast-line is indented on the S. by the broad estuary of the Sherboro, and near its centre by Yawbry Bay and the estuary of the Sierra Leone, which have between them the peninsula of the latter name, on which is situated Free Town, (the capital,) forming the proper nucleus of the colony, and only connected with the mainland by an isthmus about 1½ miles broad. Besides the peninsula and mainland, the colony includes a great number of islands, which contribute to form several good harbors. The surface near the shore, though in some places rocky, is generally flat; in the interior it is covered by rugged hills and mountains, varying in height from 500 feet to 2500 feet. The only level land is a belt along the shore from ¼ mile to 3 miles wide, and about 24 miles long, and a plain of some extent in the S.E. The principal rivers have courses varying from 200 miles to 300 miles, but have been very imperfectly explored. The best-known names, besides those above mentioned, are the Rokelle, with its large estuary, Karamanka, and Kates.

The soil, of which only a comparatively small portion is under regular cultivation, is very fertile, growing excellent crops of rice, Indian corn, yams, plantains, pumpkins, and cassadas. Many of the West India products have been introduced; and sugar, coffee, indigo, ginger, and cotton thrive well. The principal fruits are those of the baobab, cocoa, banana, pine-apple, orange, lime, guava, papaw, pomegranate, and plum. The forests are extensive, and many of the trees in them are so large, that when converted into canoes they are capable of containing 100 men. The principal live-stock are pigs and goats. Poultry also, particularly guinea-fowls, are very abundant. The fisheries, both on the coast and in the rivers, are productive, and employ about 200 canoes, which occupy from 1000 to 1500 men, and realize an annual value of about 4000*l.* The chief industrial establishments are the factories in which the cocoa-nut is crushed, and the oil from it extracted and prepared. Boat-building is carried on to some extent, and leather is dressed on a small scale.

The trade, carried on chiefly with Great Britain, amounted in 1851 to the value of 103,477*l.* in imports, and 89,360*l.* in exports. The principal articles of import were India goods, cottons, hardware, spirits, &c.; of export, palm-oil, pepper, ginger, ground-nuts, hides, ivory, timber, bees'-wax, &c. Sierra Leone appears to have been discovered by the Portuguese in 1463, but it first became a British colony in 1787, when a company was formed with the humane intention of making it a home for free negroes, and proving by their means that colonial products could be raised without slave-labor. Its affairs are administered by a governor, and a council of several more members, appointed by the crown on his recommendation. One great obstacle to its prosperity is the deadly nature of its climate, particularly to Europeans. In August, 1833, more rain fell at Sierra Leone in two days, than in Great Britain throughout the year. But its progress, though slow, has been steady. Its population consists chiefly of native Africans, many of them liberated from slave-ships. They include people from about 200 different parts of Africa, and being brought under the influence of a religious education, are fitted to become an important lever in promoting the civilization of their native regions. Pop. in 1851, 44,501.

SIERRA LEONE RIVER, an estuary of West Africa, in Senegambia, about 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately N. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokellè, rises about 200 miles inland, and is navigable for its last 60 miles.

SIERRA MADRE, se-ĕr'ra mā'drā, the name of one of the principal mountain-chains of Mexico. It is usually considered to commence a little N. of the city of Mexico, near Queretaro, and to extend northward into the territory of New Mexico. Near Guanajuato it divides into three branches, of which the principal or central chain, called the Cordillera of Anahuac, extends from S.E. to N.W., passing Zacatecas towards Durango, and thence nearly due N. into New Mexico; the eastern branch passes through Cohahuila into Texas; while the western range extends N.W. through Guadalajara to the river Gila, uniting with some spurs of the California Mountains. Between 26° and 32° N. lat. there is a depression which is considered by some to mark the division between the Sierra Madre and Rocky Mountains; the name, however, is continued through New Mexico. This extensive range in different parts is known by different local names, as Sierra Acha, Sierra Verde, and Sierra de los Mimbres. Near Guanajuato, this mountain-range contains some of the richest deposits of silver found in the world.

Much looseness appears to prevail with regard to the application of the name Sierra Madre, some considering it to

include the principal mountain-chain through the entire Republic of Mexico, thus including the highest mountain summits of North America, Popocatapetl, Orizaba, &c. The name, however, is more generally restricted to the limits particularly indicated in the first part of this article.

SIERRA MORENA, se-ĕr'rä mo-rā'nä, a mountain range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 38° 30' N., and between lon. 5° and 4° W. The culminating point, Aracena, is 5500 feet above the sea. It is crossed by two principal passes, from Granada and Jaen to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villa-hermosa and Cuenca. The surface is bare and rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

SIERRA MORINA, se-er'rä mo-rce'nä, or BROWN MOUNTAINS, of California, commence about 10 miles S. of San Francisco, and run through San Francisco county into Santa Clara; the most elevated peaks are stated to be between 2000 and 3000 feet high.

SIERRA NEVADA, se-ĕr'rä nä-vä'dä, a Spanish name signifying the "snow-clad mountain ridge," (see SIERRA, on the preceding page,) applied to various elevated mountain chains, the principal of which are the following:—

SIERRA NEVADA, the highest mountain range in the Spanish Peninsula, in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great water-shed, which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating points, Mulahacen or Mulhacen, 11,658 feet in height, (being not only the highest mountain summit in Spain, but, after the Alps, the most elevated in Europe,) and Veleta, 11,387 feet above the sea, separated by an enormous chasm, the Corral de Veleta. The S. base of this range is clothed with olive and orange groves, and chestnut woods. Perpetual snow commences at the height of 9500 feet.

SIERRA NEVADA, se-ĕr'rä nä-vä'dä, California, an important mountain range, extending from a point a little N. of the town of Los Angeles, northward through the state into Oregon, where it terminates in the Cascade Range, which indeed may be regarded merely as a continuation of the former. The highest summits of the Sierra Nevada have an elevation of near 15,000 feet. The San Joaquin, the Sacramento, and several other smaller rivers, have their sources in this mountain chain.

SIERRA PACARAIMA, se-ĕr'rä pä-kä-rī'mä, a low mountain chain of South America, extending for about 200 miles from W. to E., in lat. 4° N., and between lon. 60° and 63° W., separating the basins of the Carony and Massaroony from that of the Rio Branco, and British and Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.

SIERRA PARIMA or PARIME, a mountain system of South America. See PARIMA.

SIERRA SOLEDAD, se-ĕr'rä so-lä-dädh', a range of mountains in the S. part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 32° 40' N., lon. 106° 30' W.

SIERRA TEJADA, se-ĕr'rä tä-rä'thä, a mountain of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.E. of Malaga. Height, 7677 feet.

SIETE AGUAS, se-ä'tä ä'gwäs, a village of Spain, province, and 32 miles W. of Valencia. In 1808 the French army, under Moncey, here defeated the Spaniards; and the Carlists were defeated in 1836 by Oralle, the Queen's general. P. 924.

SIETI, se-ä'tee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 8 miles N.E. of Salerno.

SIEVERO VOSTOCHNII. See SEVERO VOSTOCHNOI.

SIEVSK or SIEWSK, se-ĕvsk', written also SEVSK and SIAWSK, a town of Russia, government, and 73 miles S.W. of Orel, at the mouth of the Seva in Lake Moritza. P. 4500.

SIEWIERZ, syā've-ĕizh, a town of Poland, 67 miles W.S.W. of Kielce, with a castle, and 1300 inhabitants, employed in important iron-works.

SIGEAN, a town of France. See SIJEAN.

SIGGLESTHORNE, sig'g'l-thorn, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SIGHAJIK, sig'a-jik' or see'ga-jeek', a small maritime town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 miles S.W. of Smyrna, on an inlet of the Gulf of Scala Nova. Lat. 38° 12' N., lon. 26° 48' E.

SIGHILL, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

SIGMARINGEN, sig'mä-ring'en, a town of South Germany, capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the right bank of the Danube, 30 miles N.E. of Constance. P. 1894. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

SIGN, sign or seeñ, a market-town of Dalmatia, 20 miles N.E. of Spalato. Pop. 3900. Its fortress, built by the Turks, crowns a high rock above the town, but it has been allowed to go to decay.

SIGNA, seen'yä, a village of Tuscany, 8 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop., with vicinity, 5500.

SIGNAK, sig'näk', sometimes written SIGNACH, a town of Transcaucasian Russia, government, and 60 miles E.S.E. of Tiflis.

SIGNAU, sig'nów, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2100.

SIGNY L'ABBAYE, seen'yee' läb'bä', a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mézières. Pop. in 1852, 3173. It has extensive iron-works.

SIGNY LE PETIT, seen'yee' leh peh-tee', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 22 miles W.N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 1294.

SIGOURNEY, sig'ur-ne, a thriving post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 45 miles S.W. of Iowa City. It is the largest place in the county, of which it was formerly the capital. It is said that the seat of justice will again be established here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SIGRISWEIL, see'gris-wīl', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles S.E. of Bern, near Lake Thun. Pop. 2516. A coal-mine has been opened in the vicinity.

SIGSTON KIRK'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SIGTUNA, sig too'nä, a town of Sweden, Upsala, and 27 miles N.N.W. of Stockholm, on a branch of Lake Mælar, with 588 inhabitants. In the ninth century it was the capital of a small kingdom of Sweden.

SIGUENZA, se-gwĕn'thä, a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Henares. Pop. 4817. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

SIGUEYA, see-gwä'yä, a village of Spain, province of Leon, district of Astorga. Pop. 1732.

SIGUS. See SIRO.

SIGVA, sig'vä, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, government of Tobolsk, flows S.S.E., and joins the Sosva after a course of about 130 miles.

SIHL, seel, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Schwytz, Zug, and Zurich, joins the Limmat at Zurich, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

SIHON or SEIHUN, (anc. *Sarus*,) a river in the S. part of Asia Minor. See SYHOON.

SIHON, a river of Toorkistan. See JAXARTES.

SIHUN, a river of Asiatic Russia. See SYHOON.

SIHUT, see'hüt', a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 miles E.N.E. of Makallah. Lat. 15° 12' 20" N., lon. 51° 19' E. The population varies from 300 to 2000, according to the trade and season. Its traders own about 30 large and small vessels, employed in coasting-trade and shark-fishing.

SIHUTLA, se-oot'lä, a town of Mexico, in Michoacan, 25 miles W. of Zacatula.

SIJEAN or SIGEAN, see'zhŏxe', a town of France, department of Aude, near the Lagoon of Sijean, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. in 1852, 3297.

SI KAO CHAN. See SEE KAO SHAN.

SIKAR, se-kar', or SECKTUR, sĕk-tūr', a town of North-west Hindostan, 62 miles N.W. of Jeypoor.

SIKHS or SEIKS, seeks, a warlike nation in North-west India, lately the ruling power in that part of the world, first appeared as a sect of Hindoo religionists about the middle of the fifteenth century; but, stung by persecution from the Mohammedans, they turned their thoughts to warlike pursuits, and afterwards became a nation of formidable soldiers. Steel, from being an especial object of attention, was finally converted into one of their gods. Their supreme divinity was denominated by them "All Steel." Owing, however, to their continual dissensions, they were unable to make head against a powerful enemy until the early part of the present century, when Runjeet Singh, having subdued the other Seik chieftains, established an independent kingdom, which he ruled with great energy and wisdom. He maintained an army of 80,000 men, of whom 50,000 were cavalry, disciplined according to the European system. But after his death, in 1839, a period of anarchy occurred; and in 1849 the Sikhs were totally defeated by the English, and their territory annexed to British India. See PUNJAB.

SIKINO, see'ke-no or se-kee'no, (anc. *Sicinos*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Syra, 20 miles N.W. of Santorin. Area, 17 square miles. Pop. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of its own name.

SIK'KIM' or SHIKIM, shik'im, a state of North-east Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 40' and 28° N., lon. 88° E., having N. the Himalayas, W. Nepaul, E. Bootan, and S. the Bengal districts of Rungpoor and Purneah. Area, 2504 square miles. Estimated pop. 92,648, chiefly or wholly Boodhists, and employed in rural industry. Cattle and iron are among the chief exports. The culture of the tea-plant has been introduced here by the British, with success. Principal town, Sikkim, 135 miles N.W. of Dinagepoor.

SIKLOS, see'klosh', a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Baranya, 16 miles S.S.E. of Fünfkirchen, with 3247 inhabitants, and mineral springs.

SIKOKF, see'kokf', SIKOKE, see'kok', or SIFKOKF, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, S. of Niphon, and E. of Kioo-Sioo. Estimated area, 17,200 square miles. The surface is mountainous. Chief towns, Tosa and Ava.

SIL, seel, a river of Spain, rises in Leon, near its N.W. extremity, flows S.W., and joins the Minho after a course of about 100 miles.

SILAH, a town of Hindostan. See SYLAH.

SILAN, se'län', a town of Yucatan.

SILANO, se-lä'no, or SILLANO, sil-lä'no, a village and duchy of Modena. Pop. 1901.

SILANUS, se-lä'noos (?) a village in the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 65 miles N. by E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1502.

SILAO, se-lä'o, a well-built town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 10 miles N.W. of Guanajuato. Pop. 4000.

SILARUS or SILARO. See SELE.

SILBERBACH, sil'ber-bäk', a village of Bohemia, circle of Elbogen. Pop. 2025.

SILBERBERG, sil'ber-bêrg', a town and strong fortress of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1170.

SILBERBERGSTADT, Bohemia. See MIES.

SIL/CHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 6¼ miles N. of Basing Stoke. Here are the remains of the ancient *Segontincum*, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of 1¼ miles in circumference, occupied by a farm and ploughed fields, across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In A. D. 407, the usurper Constantine was here invested with the purple. The city was destroyed by Ælla and the South Saxons in 493.

SILDAL, a river of Sweden. See SKELLEFTEÅ.

SILE, see'lā, (anc. *Silis*,) a river of Austrian Italy, delegations of Treviso and Venice, enters the lagoon 6¼ miles N. Venice, after a S. course of 35 miles, past Treviso.

SILE'BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, on the river Soar, and on the Midland Counties Railway, 3 miles N.W. of Syston.

SILES, see'lès, a walled village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 70 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2202.

SILESIA, si-lee'she-ą, (Fr. *Silesie*, see'lā'zee'; Ger. *Schlesien*, shlā'ze-en,) a province forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, bounded on the E. by Poland, S. by Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, W. by Saxony and Brandenburg, and N. by Prussian Poland. Area, 15,820 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 3,060,593, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catholics, with about 30,000 Jews. The surface in the S. and S.W. is rugged and mountainous; in other parts flat, or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; the other principal rivers are its affluents, the two Neisses, the Bober, Malapane, and Bartsch. The forests are very extensive. Corn, flax, and hemp are produced in very large quantities, and about 2,800,000 sheep are kept in the province, and produce excellent wool, which forms, next to linen, the principal article of export. Beet-root sugar, timber, madder, tobacco, silk in small quantities, &c., are also exported; and valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are wrought. The principal manufactures comprise cotton fabrics, linens, and coarse woollen cloth. The condition of the people has been greatly improved since they became subjects of Prussia. It is subdivided into the three governments of Breslau, Oppeln, and Liegnitz. Capital, Breslau. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great, in 1742.——Adj. and inhab. SILESIAN, si-lee'she-ąn.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, comprises the S. part of the old province of Silesia, still belonging to Austria, and composing the circles of Troppau and Teschen. See MORAVIA.

SILESIE. See SILESIA.

SILHET, a town of Hindostan. See SYLHET.

SILIAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

SILIAN, a town and lake of Sweden. See SILJAN.

SILIGU, se-le-goo', a village and island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 2642.

SILINTY or SELINTI, se-lin'tee, a maritime village and headland of Asia Minor, pashalic of Itch-Elee, on the Mediterranean, 32 miles W.N.W. of Cape Anamoor, around which are remains of the ancient *Selinus*.

SILIQUA, se-lee'kwā, a village of Sardinia, division, and 17 miles W.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2099.

SILIS. See SILE.

SILISTRIA, se-lis'tre-ą, or SILISTRI, se-lis'tree, (Turk. *Dristra*, dris'-tra; Fr. *Silistrie*, see'lees'tree',) a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, capital of a pashalic, on the right bank of the Danube, 57 miles N.N.E. of Shoomla. Lat. about 44° 10' N., lon. 27° 10' E. Pop. 20,000. It stands at the foot of a hill, is of semicircular form, and in general poorly built, consisting of narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty streets, lined by low and gloomy-looking houses. It has five mosques, a large Greek church and convent, capacious barracks, public baths, a custom-house with extensive magazines attached for warehousing flour and grain, a few insignificant manufactures, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wood and cattle. Its fortifications are strongly built of solid masonry, and strengthened by several detached forts of admirable construction, and of the most formidable description; the principal of these forts, Abd-ul-Mejid, occupies the hill of Ackbar, which commands the town, and is esteemed one of the most remarkable military works of the age. Silistria successfully withstood the Russians in 1773 and in 1809, but after a long siege was taken by them in 1829, since which time the fortifications have been immensely strengthened. It also again successfully withstood the Russians in 1854.

SILIVRI or SELIVRI, se-liv'ree, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. 5000.

SILJAN, sil'yąn, or SILIAN, sil'e-ąn, a lake of Sweden, Iceen, and 26 miles N.W. of Falun. Length, 52 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Height above the sea, 520 feet; depth, 1200 feet.

SILK/STONE, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, (wil'lo-be,) a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SILLA, a river of Illyria. See GALL.

SILLA, see'yā, a town of Spain, province, and 9 miles S. of Valencia, on the Albufera Lagoon. Pop. 2670.

SIL/LA, a town of Central Africa, in Senegambia, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 80 miles E.N.E of Sego. Lat. 13° 17' N., lon. 5° 30' W. Here Mungo Park terminated his first expedition, in August, 1796.

SILLA DE CARACAS, see'yā dā kā-rā'kās, a mountain of South America, in Venezuela, near Caracas. Height, 8700 feet.

SILLAH MEW, sil'lā' ma, or CHALAIN MEW, shā'lin' mū, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy. Lat. 20° 50' N., lon. 94° 30' E. It is the capital of a district, and before the British invasion contained 10,000 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall 50 feet high without, and 30 feet within. The walls are said, by the natives, to be 1500 years old.

SIL/LEE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Ramghur, on the Suburnrecka.

SILLEIN, a town of North-west Hungary. See SZOLNA.

SILLEJORD, sil'lā-yōrd, a village and parish of Norway, province of Aggershuus, on the N.W. extremity of a lake of its own name. Pop. 2400.

SILLÉ LE GUILLAUME, see'yā' leh ghee'yōm' or seel'yā' leh gheel'yōm', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 3183. It has manufactures of fine linens.

SILLERY, seel'leh-ree', a village of France, department of Marne, 6 miles S.E. of Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

SILLINGY, see'yàng'zhee' or seel'yàng'zhee', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy. Pop. 1133.

SILL'S CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SILLY, see'yee' or seel'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N. by W. of Mons. Pop. 2602.

SILO'AM, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 110 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SILOAM, a post-village in Surrey co., North Carolina, 141 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

SILOAM, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

SILOS, see'los, a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, at the S. foot of the Montañeta-de-Aregume, about 1 mile from the sea. Pop. 1083.

SILS, sils or seel, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in an angle formed by the confluence of the Albula with the Hinter-Rhein, 12 miles S.S.W. of Chur, (Coire.) Pop. 321. Height above the sea, 5964 feet. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth.

SILS/DEN, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SIL'SOE, a hamlet of England, co. of Bedford.

SILT or SYLT, silt, an island of Denmark, in the North Sea, off the W. coast of Sleswick; greatest length from N. to S., about 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 2600.

SIL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. In the church is a handsome monument to Judge Wyndham.

SILTON, OVER, a parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

SIL/VAN, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, about 60 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 924.

SILVANECTES or SILVANECTÆ. See SENLIS.

SILVANO, sil-vā'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Novi. Pop. 1952.

SIL/VER CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Sunflower River in Washington county.

SILVER CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Clark county, and enters the Ohio River about 1 mile above New Albany.

SILVER CREEK, in the W.S.W. part of Illinois, falls into the Kaskaskia River.

SILVER CREEK, a thriving post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, and on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Buffalo. It has a steamboat landing; also a bank, 2 newspaper offices, as well as several factories. The exports and imports in 1851 were stated at $312,905.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER CREEK, a small village of Lawrence co., Mississippi.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

SILVER CREEK, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 2565.

SILVER CREEK, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Cass co., Michigan. Pop. 491.

SILVER CREEK, a township, Clarke co., Indiana. P. 880.

SILVER CREEK, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 603.

SILVER CREEK, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 1300.

SILVER GLADE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

SILVER HILL, a post-office, Davidson co., North Carolina.

SILVER HILL, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

SILVER ISLAND, China. See KINTANG.

SILVER LAKE, in the E. part of Wyoming co., New York, is connected by an outlet with Genesee River. Length, 3 miles.

SILVER LAKE, a post township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. by W. of Montrose.

SILVER LAKE, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

SILVER LAKE, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

SILVERMINES, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Nenagh. Pop. in 1851, 488, mostly employed in extensive lead-mines.

SILVER RUN, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

SILVER RUN, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

SILVER SPRING, a village and township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, about 10 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 2303.

SILVER SPRING, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER SPRING, a post-office, St. François co., Missouri.

SILVER SPRINGS, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

SILVER SPRINGS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

SILVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SILVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SILVERTON, a post-village in Barnwell district, South Carolina, 96 miles S.W. of Columbia.

SILVER TOP, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

SILVERVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

SILVES, sil'vĕs or see'vĕs, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 19 miles E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 3000.

SILVES, sil'vĕs or see'vĕs, or SANTA ANNA, sân'tâ ân'nâ, a village and parish of Brazilian Guiana, on the Lake Sarace, 20 miles from the left bank of the Amazon.

SILVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SILZ, silts, a village of Tyrol, circle of Inst, on the Inn. Pop. 1113.

SIM, seem, or SIMA, see'mâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenburg, flows circuitously N., then S.E., and joins the Inzer; total course, 100 miles.

SIMABARA, se-mâ-bâ'râ, a vast gulf of Japan, on the W. coast, island of Kioo-Sioo, stretching far inland, and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Simabara and the islands of Amakusa, Kami-Togi, Simo-Tegi, Oho-jano, Nagasima, and a number of other islands and rocks. The peninsula of Simabara is remarkable for the lofty volcano of Wunzen or Wunzendake.

SIMANCAS, se-mân'kâs, (anc. *Septimanca*,) a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by an ancient bridge. Pop. 875. It has a fortress, in which the archives of Castile are kept.

SIMAND, see'mond', a market town of Hungary, co., and 21 miles N.N.E. of Aria. Pop. 4893.

SIMAUL, see'mawl', or SIMAWUL, see'ma-wûl', (anc. *Synaus?*) a town of Asia Minor, 75 miles S. of Brusa.

SIMAUL, LAKE, 5 miles N.W. of the above town, which gives origin to the Simawul-soo, an affluent of the Soosighirlee-soo. (anc. *Marsias.*)

SIMBEERSK or SIMBIRSK, sim-beersk', a government of Russia, between lat. 52° 40' and 55° 50' N., and lon. 45° 10' and 51° 20' E., having N. the governments of Kazan and Orenburg, S. Saratov, and W. Penza and Nizhnee-Novgorod. Area, 27,941 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,024,236. Surface undulating, and very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, Soora, and their affluents. Rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, pease, hemp, flax, tobacco, and poppies are extensively raised. Cattle and horse-breeding is chiefly practised by the Kalmucks. Manufactures of coarse and fine woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas, and coverlets, salt, spirits, glass, soap, and leather, are carried on: and large quantities of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, and millstones, are exported. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Simbeersk, Samara, Stavropol, and Karsoon.

SIMBEERSK, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Volga, 105 miles S.S.W. of Kazan. Pop. 35,174. Its position, on a height above the Volga, is highly picturesque. The houses are partly of wood. Principal edifices, 2 cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, numerous charitable institutions, governor's palace, town-hall, barracks, and an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn and fish.

SIMCOE, sim'kō, a lake of Canada West, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, (an arm of Lake Huron,) nearly 30 miles long, and about 18 miles broad at its widest part, and said to be about 170 feet above Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself through Lake Gengichiu, the Severn, and Georgian Bay. The water in some parts of the lake is of considerable depth, and it is generally frozen completely over in the winter, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs. It contains numerous islands, some of them of large size, but only one of them, Snake Island, inhabited, and that by Indians. The banks are generally clothed with wood down to the water's edge. A steamer has plied on the lake for many years past, and very fine white-fish are taken in it.

SIMCOE, a county of Canada West, chiefly between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Area, 1797 square miles. It is intersected by the Ontario, Simcoe, and Hudson Railway. Pop. in 1852, 27,165.

SIMCOE, a town of Canada West, capital of the county of Norfolk, on Patterson's Creek, about 8 miles N. of Lake Erie, and 70 miles S.W. of Toronto. It has churches for the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists, a branch bank, 1 assurance and 2 insurance agencies, a grammar and several other schools, manufactures of steam engines and mill machinery, about 12 stores, 3 distilleries, 2 tanneries, and several saw and flouring mills. It publishes 3 newspapers. Pop. in 1852, 1452; in 1854, 1700.

SIMCOE FALLS, a village of Canada West, co. Addington, on the Napanee River, 20 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 123.

SIMETO, (anc. *Symethus,*) a river of Sicily. See GIARRETTA.

SIMFERO'POL, or SIMPHERO'POL, (Turk. *Al medshid*, the "white mosque,") a town of South Russia, capital of the government of Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Salghir, 37 miles N.E. of Sevastopol. Lat. about 45° N., lon. 34° 4' E. Pop. 8000, of very various descent. It is finely situated, enclosed by heights, and consists of the old Tartar town of Ak-Metchet, and a new quarter constructed by the Russians, which is regularly built, and has a cathedral, churches, barracks, hospital, and government offices. Here are several mosques, a Tartar school, a vast bazaar, an artesian well, and several fountains. It was founded in A. D. 1500, and became the capital of Tartar sultans. The traveller Pallas resided here for 15 years previously to 1811.

SIMLA or SIMLAH, sim'lâ, a mountainous district of North-west Hindostan, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, with a station, 30 miles S.E. of Belaspoor, 7300 feet above the sea, and resorted to by invalids of the British army. The station has a magnetic observatory, and lately consisted of 100 English-built houses: every article of European manufacture is here procurable. Pop. of the district, 370,000. Exports iron, wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, opium, and cotton and woollen fabrics.

SIMMEN, sim'men, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles joins the Kander, near its mouth in Lake Thun.

SIMMENTHAL, sim'men-tâl', (*i.e.* "the Valley of the Simmen,") a valley of Switzerland, canton of Bern, watered by the Simmen. It contains several villages, and the baths of Leuk.

SIMMERING, sim'mẹh-ring, or SIMONING, se-mo'ning, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering Canal and the Danube, 2 miles S.E. of Vienna, with 2636 inhabitants, who manufacture bronze and chemical products.

SIMMERN, sim'mẹrn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 2700.

SIMMONS, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

SIMMONSVILLE, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

SIMMOZHEIM, sim'mots-hime', a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Calw. Pop. 1020.

SIMMS' PORT, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, 237 miles N.W. of New Orleans.

SIMNAN, sim'nân', SEMNAN, sêm'nân', or SEMNOON, sêm'noon', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 115 miles E. of Teheran. It is stated to be 2½ miles in circumference, and enclosed by a wall.

SIMNITZA, sim-nit'sâ, written also TZIMNITZA, a market-town of Wallachia, on the left bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Sistova.

SIMNO, sim'no, a small town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 19 miles E. of Kalwary. Pop. 1300.

SIMOGA, se-mo'gâ, or SHEMOGA, she-mo'gâ, a fortified town of South India, Mysore dominions, 130 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

SIMONBURN, a former parish of England, Northumberland, now forming a part of Falstone and other parishes.

SIMONDSLEY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

SIMONING, a village of Lower Austria. See SIMMERING.

SIMONOSEKI, se-mo-no-sî'kee, a small town and harbor of Japan, island of Niphon, on the Strait of Kioo Sioo.

SIMONSTHURM, see'mons-tooam', or SIMONTORNYA, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 56 miles S.S.W. of Buda. Pop. 3000.

SIMON'S TOWN, a maritime town of South Africa, colony and district of Cape of Good Hope, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the E. side of False Bay, 23 miles S. of Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of the Cape Mountain, and has a naval arsenal. It is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief of the colony, and the port to which homeward-bound ships from India usually resort for repairs, &c.

SIMONSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 89 miles S. of Montpelier.

SIMOOSEER, SIMOUSIR or SIMUSIR, se-moo-seer', one of the Kooriles Islands, in the North Pacific, belonging to Russia, 80 miles N.W. of Oorup, (Urup.) Lat. of S. point, 46° 49' N., lon. 151° 37' E. Length, from N. to S., 90 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

SIMPANG, sim'pîng', a village of Java, near Soerabaya, of which it forms a kind of suburb.

SIMPANG, a town of Borneo, 13 miles from the S.W. coast, 21 miles N.E. of Succadana, near the confluence of the Matan with the Simpang.

SIM'PLON, (Fr. pron. sǎn'plōnⁿ,) a mountain of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, and across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domo d'Ossola, a distance of nearly 38 miles, is 6592 feet above the sea, and from 25 to 30 feet in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1805. It was greatly injured by storms in 1834, 1839, and 1849, and is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. Under the French, the Simplon gave name to a department now forming the Swiss canton of Valais.

SIM'PRIN, an old parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, now united to that of Swinton.

SIMP'SON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SIMP'SON, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 725 square miles. Pearl River forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by Strong River. The soil is sandy and sterile, mostly covered with pine woods. Named in honor of Judge Simpson. Capital, Westville. Pop. 4734, of whom 3193 were free, and 1541 slaves.

SIMPSON, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee; area estimated, at 375 square miles. It is drained by Drake's Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is highly productive. The rock found next to the surface is generally limestone. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of John Simpson, a member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 7733, of whom 6798 were free, and 1935 slaves.

SIMP'SON ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, in Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. 0° 30' N., lon. 173° 54' E.

SIMPSON'S, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

SIMPSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

SIMPSON'S MILL, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

SIMPSON'S STORE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

SIMP'SONVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

SIMPSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 30 miles W. of the latter. It has 3 churches, several stores, and a steam mill. Pop. 225.

SIMS'BURY, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven Northampton Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Hartford. It was formerly the seat of the Connecticut State Prison. Pop. 2737.

SIMUSIR. See SIMOOSEER.

SIN, sin or seen, a city of China, province of Shen-see, capital of a department, 120 miles S.E. of See-ngan.

SIN, sǎne, or SIN-LE-NOBLE, sǎneˡ leh nob'l, a town of France, department of Nord, 2 miles E. of Douai. P. 1640.

SI'NÆ, (Gr. Σῖναι,) the ancient name of a people inhabiting the south-easternmost part of Asia, supposed to be the same as the Cochin-Chinese.

SINAI, (sī'nâ or sī'nē-ī,) MOUNT, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, famous in Scripture, and generally identified with the Jebel-Moosa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mountains, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end. Lat. of Sinai 28° 30' N., lon. 34° E. Height above the sea, 7497 feet. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 20 Greek monks. Robinson conjectures that Mount Horeb, north-westward, was the original Sinai celebrated in holy writ. Mount St. Catherine is, however, the culminating point of this cluster of mountains.

SINAI, PENINSULA OF, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 miles in length from N. to S., and as much in breadth at its northern end, whence it gradually tapers southward to its extremity, Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea. Lat. 27° 43' N., lon. 34° 18' E. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; in different localities of it are hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions.

SINALOA, a state of Mexico. See CINALOA.

SINALONGA, a town of Tuscany. See ASINALUNGA.

SINARUCO, sa-nâ-roo'ko, a river of South America, in Venezuela, joins the Orinoco after an E. course of 100 miles.

SINAY, see'nâ', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3000.

SINCAPORE, a town of South Asia. See SINGAPORE.

SINCLAIR'S BOTTOM, a post-office, Smyth co., Virginia.

SIN'CLAIRSVILLE, a village of Chautauque co., New York, about 50 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

SIN'CLAIRTOWN or ST. CLAIRTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, parish of Dysart, adjoining Pathhead. Pop. 1511, mostly employed in weaving.

SIND, SINDE, sind, or SINDH, a river of Hindostan, between the Chumbul and Betwah Rivers, rises near Seronge, flows N.E. through the Gwalior dominions, and between it and Bundelcund, and joins the Jumna, 26 miles S.E. of Etawah. Total course, 220 miles. The affluents are the Kobary and Maluvar.

SINDE, SCINDE, sind, called also SINDH or SINDIA, sin'de-ȧ, and SINDY, (from *Sindhoo* or *Sindhu*, "a collection of waters,") an extensive territory of British India, included in the presidency of Bombay, comprising the lower course and delta of the Indus; and situated between lat. 23° 32' and 28° 50' N., and lon. 66° 35' and 71° 18' E.; bounded on the W. and N.W. by Beloochistan and Afghanistan, on the N. by the Punjab, on the E. by the Indian Desert and Rajpootana, and on the S. by the Runn of Cutch and the Indian Ocean. Length from N. to S., about 380 miles; breadth very variable and uncertain. Area, estimated at 52,120 square miles.

Face of the Country, &c.—Its sea-coast stretches in a direction generally W.N.W. from the Koree or E. mouth of the Indus to Cape Monze, a distance of 150 miles; except at the W. extremity it is very low, being composed of mud-banks deposited from the rivers of the delta, or of low hills of sand blown in from the beach, the whole shore being a dreary swamp, destitute of trees or shrubs, and submerged at spring-tides. For several miles inland, also, the delta is frequently overflowed by the tide, and covered with water during the summer-months. In the dry season, the stiff clay-soil, which is strongly impregnated with nitre, bears an abundant crop of gigantic grass, with furze, mimosas, and cacti, and affords pasture to numerous herds of buffaloes. The alluvial tract farther N., which skirts the Indus from 2 to 10 miles on either side, is, like the delta, intersected with canals and water-courses, but very superior to it in soil and cultivation—possessing, indeed, a fertility exceeded by that of no tract of country anywhere known. To the E. stretches a region mostly alluvial, but which, from its having been deserted by the river, has become a desert of indurated clay; it is chiefly level, but traversed by two low ranges of tertiary limestone and flinty chalk, and in some parts covered with shifting sand-hills, affording pasturage throughout its extent for camels, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, and other herbivorous animals. W. of the Indus, the Hala or Brahooic Mountains approach the river at Sehwan, and come close to the sea at Cape Monze; and between the former place and Kurrachee, on the N.W. mouth of the Indus, is a maze of hills, the highest of which reach an elevation of about 1500 feet, terminating abruptly on the W. bank of the stream. N. of Sehwan, (lat. 26° 21' N.,) which is considered to mark the division between Sirra or Lower, and Lar or Upper Sinde, the country improves in its aspect. Proceeding from E. to W., a few limestone and sand ranges are the only heights met with till the valley of the Indus terminates in the mountains of Beloochistan. Iron abounds in the limestone formation, alum and sulphur in the western hills; and numerous fossil shells have been discovered, with some curious specimens of petrified timber.

Climate.—The climate is remarkably dry and sultry; the country is seldom visited by rain, and is not refreshed by the waters of the monsoons, which, though they approach, do not quite reach this territory. The mean temperature of summer, at Sukkur, is about 102·4° Fahrenheit, and even the waters of Indus at that season attain a warmth of 92°; farther N. it is supposed to be even hotter. In the upper districts frost is not unknown, and the heat often varies in the 24 hours from 40° to 84° Fahrenheit. The hot season lasts from March to September, the cold from October to March; and the changes from the one to the other are so rapid, that spring and autumn are not experienced. The exhalations, caused by the evaporation during summer from the stagnant waters, and rank decayed vegetation, are extremely injurious to health; and the winds sweep from the surface clouds of dust, impregnated with salt and nitre; besides which, the unwholesomeness of the waters from the wells produces fatal disorders of the bowels, liver, and other organs. The chief diseases, which prevail most in autumn, are influenza, fever, ague, and spasmodic cholera.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—The husbandry of the Sindians is of the rudest kind; for a plough they use a rough-hewn pole, slightly pointed with iron, and drawn by a camel or two bullocks, a rough beam of heavy wood for a harrow; a primitive kind of hoe or grubber, and an equally clumsy wooden rake; these, with a cart and a few baskets, are all the implements known to the Sinde farmer. The N. districts, not visited by the floods, are artificially irrigated either by the Persian wheel, worked by a camel, or by simply opening drains and canals leading to the lowlands. The grain is trodden from the husks by bullocks, on a mud thrashing-floor; and after the government-collector has taken the tax in kind, the remainder is simply covered with mats, protected by a clay-coating in the open air, or stored in jars of sun-burnt clay within doors. Under proper cultivation, the alluvial districts would become very productive; but large tracts have been kept in a state of nature by the Ameers, so long its rulers, either to form hunting-preserves, or to avoid attracting the cupidity of the surrounding tribes. In those parts that are under tillage the land yields two crops annually; the spring crop consisting of wheat, barley, millet, sesamum and other oil-seeds, hemp, opium, and tobacco; the autumn crop of rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo. Rice, wheat, and maize form the principal staples,

being both extensively used for food and exported. Pulses, with pumpkins and other succulent plants, are raised in either season. The date, mango, plantain, pomegranate, lime, citron, tamarind, fig, mulberry, pistachio, melon, grape, &c., are among the principal fruits. Date-palms are planted in considerable numbers, the produce being employed both for food and distillation. The shores of the delta and Lower Indus are overgrown with mango and tamarisk-trees, both of which supply fodder for cattle, materials for the manufacture of mats and baskets, and wood for carpentry and fuel. The caper-tree, and some others, furnish good timber for building; baubul and peepul-trees are numerous. In moist situations, gigantic grasses abound, and rise to the height of 15 or 18 feet, furnishing materials for thatch, ropes, &c.

Animals. The native animals of Sinde include the tiger, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, fox, antelope and other kinds of deer, wild ass, wild hog, &c. Porcupines, hares, and other game are common in the open and uncultivated districts, and in the salt-marshes are bred vast herds of buffaloes. The camels, of the one-humped species, are strong, hardy, and valuable, both as beasts of burden and as furnishing a rich milk, and hair for shawls and cloths; the buffaloes are prized for their hides, flesh, and milk, of which last is made *ghee*, an important article of traffic in Indian commerce. The horses, though small, are active, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Sheep and goats are numerous in Upper Sinde. The birds comprise the eagle, vulture, and different species of hawks; flamingoes and pelicans of large size, and in great numbers, in the delta; water-fowl in great plenty; the jungle fowl, partridge, quail, and several kinds of parrots. Porpoises and alligators are met with in the Indus and its tributaries. Fish form a chief part of the food of the humbler orders of people; and the taking of them affords employment to many persons. Venomous snakes, scorpions, and centipedes are common, and the pools are capable of supplying great numbers of leeches.

Manufactures.—These are carried on at Hyderabad, Shikarpoor, and some other towns, but the products are chiefly consumed within the limits of the country. The natives are very ingenious as weavers, turners, and artisans, and are specially noted for their skill in the production of wooden lacquer-work, famed throughout India. The leading textile fabrics are coarse silk, cotton, or mixed cloths; a species of the latter, called *tounges*, is highly valued in all the courts of India. The coarse silk goods are woven from silk imported from China and Persia, and colored with indigo, *sakar*, *hennes*, madder, &c.; they are mostly used for sashes and turbans. The manufacture of the many-colored Sindian caps forms also an important branch of industry; and much taste is often displayed in their dyeing and arrangement of colors. The Sindians are likewise renowned for the preparation of very soft and durable leather, tanned chiefly with baubul-bark; it forms an important article of the export trade, and furnishes the material for a pretty extensive manufacture of shoes, sword-belts, and water-bags. Paper, also, is made to some extent, and of fair quality, at Shikarpoor and Roree. Earthenware is produced in all, and gunpowder in most of the towns; the pottery of Halla is remarkable for its tasteful shape and bright colors.

Trade.—Before its submission to British rule in 1844, Sinde had but little trade. It is even yet insignificant. The imports consist chiefly of British piece-goods, velvets, and woollens, sugar, groceries, and spices, mostly from Bombay; cotton and silk fabrics from Narwar, Guzerat, and Moolran; raw silks, drugs and dye-stuffs, dried fruits, gold and gold thread, precious stones, and horses, from Khorassan, Cabool, and Bokhara; and of ivory and wood from the Malabar coast. The exports comprise rice and other grains, ghee, opium, indigo, potash, asafœtida, dried fish, shark fins, and hides, seaward from its ports in the delta; with cotton, silk, and other fabrics, indigo, metals, sugar, and spices to Khorassan and the Punjab. The transit trade between Sinde and Khorassan and Cabool is active, and carried on principally by Lohanna Hindoos, through the Bolan Pass from Kurrachee and Shikarpoor.

People, &c. The Sindians, a mixed race of Juts and Beloochees, are partly of the Hindoo and partly of the Mohammedan faith. They are described as well made, and handsome; tall, inclined to corpulence, and of dark complexion; and the women are particularly noticeable in the East for their beauty. The country swarms with "an idle race of men, alternately soldiers, beggars, and thieves," ready for service under any leader; and there are, besides, vast numbers of *fakeers*, lazy, worthless mendicants, who, under the pretence of religion, subsist on contributions extorted from the other inhabitants. The dress of the male inhabitant consists of a loose shirt, a pair of Turkish trousers, both usually of blue cotton, a scarf round the waist, and a quilted cotton-cap, embroidered with silk or gold; but the men of rank wear, instead of the latter, turbans of enormous size, 20 to 30 inches in diameter. The women dress like the men, with the exception of the cap, for which they substitute a long, loose cloth, thrown over the head, and occasionally drawn over the face. The language is a branch of the Sanscrit, little differing in spelling from the pure Hindee (Hindi) of Upper India, though more regular and complete in the inflexions of its nouns and verbs. It has a character peculiar among its cognate dialects, in being written from left to right. Beloochee is also much spoken, especially in the districts W. of the Indus; and Persian may be considered as the language of the higher orders.

Divisions.—Sinde is at present divided into three collectorates—Hyderabad, the capital; Kurrachee, the chief port, and Khyrpoor. Besides these places, its principal towns are Shikarpoor its leading mart, Halla, Larkhana, and Tattah.

History.—Sinde was governed by Hindoo rajahs at the time of its invasion by Alexander the Great, but subsequently, after many changes, it became an independent state. It was finally subdued by the Emperor Akbar in 1580, since which period it has always been either nominally or really tributary. In 1756, it was presented by the Mogul court as a dowry to Timur Shah Deranee, King of Cabool, to which country it was (down to its late annexation to British India) deemed subordinate. Its final conquest was completed by Sir C. Napier's victory at Meanee, February 17, 1843. It was soon after annexed to the presidency of Bombay. Pop., according to a recent estimate, 1,275,000.

SINDELFINGEN, sin'del-fing'en, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 9 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3869.

SINDH or SINDHU. See INDUS.

SINDHIA. See SINDE.

SINDIA, sin'de-a, a village of Sardinia, division of Sassari, 7 miles N.E. of Bosa. Pop. 1081.

SINDIA. See SINDE.

SINDIM, sin-deen', or SENDIM, sên-deen', a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 13 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1195.

SINDOBSKOE, sin-dob'sko-â, a lake of Russia, government of Vologda, 85 miles N.N.E. of Oost-Sysolsk. Length, 12 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

SIND'WÂH, a fortress and pass of British India, presidency of Bombay, 75 miles N.W. of Boorhanpoor.

SINDY. See SINDE.

SINENDRIJ. See SINNA.

SINEPUXENT BAY, of Worcester co., Maryland, a long, narrow bay, situated on the Atlantic coast, has an inlet of its own name, which is in about 38° 10′ N. lat.

SINES, see'nês, a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 40 miles S.W. of Alcacer do Sal. Pop. 1200. It was the birthplace of Vasco de Gama.

SINEU, se-nêh'oo, a town of the island of Majorca, 20 miles E.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3990.

SIN'EW, a river of British America, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 56° N., flows N.E., and joins the Peace River after a course of about 100 miles.

SINEYA, SINEIA or SINEJA, se-nêyâ, a river of Russia, rises near Liskhova, (Liskow,) government of Vitebsk, flows N. through the government of Pskov, and turning E., joins the Velikai 15 miles above Ostrov. Total course, 100 miles.

SI-NGAN or SINGAN, a city of China. See SEE-NGAN.

SINGAPORE, sing'ga-pore', or SINGAPOOR, formerly written SINCAPORE, (anc. *Singhapura*, "city of the lion,") a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in the S.E. of Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only one-fourth of a mile across, and with a town of the same name on its S. side, in lat. 1° 17′ N., lon. 103° 50′ E., and numerous surrounding islets between Cape Buru and Cape Romania. The principal island is of rhomboidal shape, about 25 miles long from E. to W., and 11 miles average breadth; area, about 275 square miles. Like the adjacent islets, it is mostly covered with a very thick jungle down to the water's edge. Its surface is generally undulating, rising in some parts into round jungle-covered hills, the highest of which (called Bukit-Tima or the Tin-hill) is 580 feet above the sea. Near the coast are some low tracts of a swampy character, flooded daily by the tides. The soil of the hills is chiefly of ironstone resting on sandstone; that of the low ground is generally blackish, from containing a great proportion of decayed vegetable matter. A stiff clay is found in some parts, well suited for the manufacture of kaolin pottery, but it is little employed for burning. Fragments of granite and trap are scattered along the beach; and these formations seem to underlie the sandbeds on the higher parts of the island. Iron is the only metal produced. The island has several rivulets, on one of which stands Singapore, the capital.

The climate resembles that of Malacca in its equability; but from the absence of regular alternations of land and sea breezes, it is considerably hotter. The thermometer annually ranges between 71° and 89° Fahrenheit, the average summer heat (May and June) being 84°; the temperature of the colder months (December and January) 76°. The island is remarkable for salubrity. Its proximity to the equator secures frequent refreshing showers; its foliage is, in consequence, always in the full bloom of summer. The greatest quantity of rain falls in December and January, and the total annual fall averages 102 inches, nearly a half less than that at Rangoon. The soil, where of sufficient

depth, is well adapted for the growth of spices, and all kinds of those products grow readily; but nutmegs, cloves, ginger, and pepper are the only sorts raised for commerce; the last named is dependent on the cultivation of gambier, the leaves of which, after being boiled, are used as manure for the pepper-vines. The sugar-cane and cocoanut have also been cultivated with considerable success. Numerous vegetables are raised by the Chinese settlers, including pumpkins, various kinds of melons, cucumbers, yams, sweet-potatoes, onions, garlic, and others peculiar to the country. Singapore possesses all the fruit-bearing trees of the Malay Archipelago. Agar-agar (a delicate fern-like sea-weed) is plentifully found on the neighboring coral reefs and shoals, and is an important article of commerce for the China and Eastern markets.

Tigers swarm in the jungles, occasionally committing great havoc, and, indeed, according to a recent authority, carry off from 200 to 300 persons annually. The wildcat, otter, flying-squirrel, ferret, porcupine, pangolin, sloth, wild hog, several kinds of monkeys, bats, especially the flying-fox or pteropus, several varieties of rats, two peculiar species of deer, and two small varieties of the ox tribe, are native; the dugong abounds on the shores. The birds comprise falcons, owls, various species of pea-fowl, pheasants, and partridges, pelicans, herons, woodpeckers, paroquets, Java sparrows, &c., with many varieties of wading birds, but web-footed birds are rare. Among reptiles, are turtles, (both plentiful and cheap,) tortoises, crocodiles, the black cobra, and other varieties of serpents. The coast and rivers abound with fish—soles, mullets, rays, sharks, &c., with crabs and prawns; and other crustacea are abundant.

The lands under cultivation are stated to be—gambier-bushes, 24,220 acres; pepper-vines, 2614 acres; cocoanut-trees, 2648 acres; pine-apple, 1460 acres; nutmeg and mace, 1190 acres; fruit, 1038 acres; cloves, ginger, &c., 1780 acres; making a total of 34,950 acres. Of the cocoanuts, 1,080,000 are produced annually, and of the pine-apples about 3,000,000. The field labor is performed mostly by Chinese, but also by Javanese, Boyans, and Malays.

The government of the colony is vested in a governor, (who holds that office also in Malacca and Penang,) assisted by three resident councillors, a police magistrate, &c. The high court of justice has civil, criminal, and admiralty jurisdiction, and is presided over by a recorder appointed by the British crown, or, in his absence, (for he generally resides at Penang,) by the governor and councillors. The military force of Singapore consists of three companies of Madras native infantry, and a small corps of artillery; in all, about 700 men.

The population in 1822 amounted to about 10,000 persons; in 1836 it had increased to 30,000; and, in 1850, the island of Singapore and its dependencies contained a population of 52,891, besides 1548 convicts from India, and 670 troops. The Chinese compose 53 per cent., and the Malays 23·7 per cent. of the entire population. As respects religion, 27,526 are Boodhists, 22,000 Mohammedans, and 1452 Hindoos.

History.—The island of Singapore is celebrated in Malayan history as having been the first place of settlement of the early Malay colonists from Sumatra. Their location here took place towards the middle of the twelfth century; and the lines of the ancient town of Singapoora (Singapura) were still traceable in 1819. The British obtained permission to build a factory on the S. shore of the island in 1819; and by treaty in 1824, purchased the sovereignty and fee simple of the island, as well as of all the seas, straits, and islands to the extent of 10 geographical miles around. In 1826 Singapore was placed under the provincial government of the Straits Settlement, which is fixed at Penang, where the governor usually resides.

SINGAPORE, the capital of the above colony, and one of the principal commercial emporiums in the East, is situated on the S. side of the island, on both banks of a creek or rivulet of the same name, and extends E. for about 1½ miles to another small creek, called the Rocho River. By these rivulets it is separated into three distinct divisions—the W. inhabited by Chinese; the central and best part by the Europeans; and the E. by the Malays, &c. The central part of the town is laid out in regular streets, lined with substantial brick houses; and towards the shore is ample space for parade and carriage drives. Here are the principal public offices, official residences, hotels, exchange, and churches, including an English church and an American chapel. On a hill, N. of the town, is the government-house; and on the shore is the Singapore Institution, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823, for the cultivation of the Chinese and Malay languages. The W. division comprises the warehouses of the English merchants, as well as the dwellings and shops of the Chinese, who have also here a splendid pagoda of grotesque exterior. The E. part of the town (designated the *Kampong glam*) comprises the shops of the Klings and Malays, and is remarkable for its filth and squalor. The higher classes of the European and American merchants generally live in bungalows or garden-houses in the suburbs, and along the beach E. of the town, which commands fine views of the harbor and both its entrances.

The manufactures of Singapore are few, the principal being that of preparing sago, which is imported for this purpose. Some of the Chinese employ themselves actively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, tools, arms, &c., and in making twine from pine-apple fibres, which is exported to China for fabrication into pina cloth.

The commerce of Singapore is immense. It has, in fact, become the great entrepôt of South Asia and the Malay Archipelago, to which the inhabitants of all parts of the Indian Ocean resort with the produce of their farming and manufacturing industry, and in which they find a ready market abundantly stocked with every variety of European goods. The port also has the advantage of being perfectly free to vessels of all kinds and nations, without charges on exports and imports, or anchorage, harbor, and light dues. The imports from Great Britain comprise woollens, piece-goods, cotton-twist, iron, arms, gunpowder, wines, and various manufactures: the exports thither consisting of antimony, tin, and gold-dust, coffee, sugar, cassia, catechu, benzoin, beeswax, raw silk, hides, ivory, tortoise-shells, mother-of-pearl, gutta-percha, and very numerous sundries. The imports from continental Europe consist of wines, spirits, and liqueurs, beer, British and French piece-goods, fire-arms, iron and steel articles, glass wares, salt provisions, &c., for which it sends in return numerous articles of Asiatic produce. The imports from the United States comprise manufactured goods, provisions, tobacco, and sundries, with large consignments of Spanish dollars, in exchange for coffee, sugar, pepper, cassia, tin, tortoise-shells, rice, &c. Singapore also carries on a most extensive trade with Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and vessels come throughout the year, bringing large supplies of raw cotton, India cotton goods, opium, rice, &c.; in return for which they take back gold-dust, tin, pepper, sago, catechu, sappan-wood, and treasure. From China, upwards of 200 junks yearly, ranging from 50 to 500 tons burden, come with the monsoon, and enter the port early in spring with cargoes of tea, camphor, blue and yellow nankeens, coarse earthenware, and various Chinese sundries; for which they take back in return raw and manufactured cottons, opium, trepang, pepper, tin, rattans, pine-apple fibres, edible birds'-nests, deer sinews, shark fins, agar-agar, &c. The Siamese and Cochin-Chinese visit the port during the N.E. monsoon, partly in junks of about 30 tons burden, but also in square-rigged vessels, commanded by Europeans and manned by natives. The Javanese come in vessels ranging from 150 tons to 500 tons burden, with coffee, rice, &c.; and the Boogis from Celebes send 200 lateen-rigged boats or prahoos in autumn, laden with coffee, rice, gold dust, tortoise-shells, and trepang; the Balinese bring large supplies of rice, coarse native cloths, and a few stout ponies; and the Borneans send numerous small prahoos in autumn, with black pepper, gold-dust, rattans, &c. Singapore is an important station for British steamers between India and China. It has regular communication with both those countries, and with the Red Sea once every month.

The following is a comparative abstract statement of the trade of Singapore with the undermentioned places for the years 1851–2, and 1852–3, ending respectively on May 1:—

Names of Places.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1851-2.	1852-3.	1851-2.	1852-3.
Great Britain, &c..	$3,169,000	$3,960,000	$1,435,000	$2,012,000
United States.....	95,000	54,000	362,000	380,000
Australia.....	100,000	138,000	200,000	519,000
Bremen and Hamburg.....	456,000	353,000	235,000	109,000
Borneo.....	598,000	635,000	630,000	726,000
China.....	1,730,000	2,100,000	3,182,000	2,900,000
Cochin-China.....	281,000	326,000	210,000	420,000
Celebes.....	490,000	385,000	487,000	550,000
France.....	138,000	232,000	310,000	395,000
Java, Rhio, Bali, Lombok, and Sumbawa.....	1,125,000	1,300,000	883,000	985,000
Malayan Peninsula..	710,000	870,000	692,000	726,000
Siam.....	45,000	615,000	455,000	589,000
Sumatra.....	390,000	913,000	240,000	796,000
Coast of Malabar...	631,000	416,000	375,000	385,000
Calcutta.....	2,500,000	3,060,000	1,255,000	1,210,000
Malacca & Penang..	1,330,000	1,310,000	1,230,000	1,190,000
Other Countries....	2,296,000	1,603,000	1,500,000	1,818,000
Total.....	$14,970,000	$17,470,000	$13,720,000	$15,290,000

Ships lie in the roads or open harbor, (in 10 or 14 fathoms water,) at the distance of from 1 mile to 2 miles from the town. The river or creek is accessible to the lighters, and the goods are taken in and discharged at convenient quays, at the doors of the principal warehouses. The arrivals and departures of vessels in 1849 to 1853, were as follows:—

Years.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Square-Rigged.		Native.		Square-Rigged.		Native.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Boats.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Boats.	Tons.
1849–50..	707	246,178	1,868	58,590	708	238,683	2,188	60,276
1850–51..	808	284,485	2,114	69,056	811	269,549	2,290	70,259
1851–52..	833	359,351	2,028	59,693	840	319,728	2,237	64,065
1852–53..	885	342,134	2,107	70,194	875	332,195	2,265	73,670

Besides the vessels included in the foregoing statement, in 1852-3, 173 vessels (tonnage, 31,120) arrived from Malacca and Penang, and 193 vessels (tonnage, 40,434) sailed for these ports. In all, 1058 square-rigged vessels (tonnage, 373,965) arrived in 1852-3, of which 733 vessels (tonnage, 271,934) were British. Pop. in 1850, 25,916.

SINGARAPETTAH, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 85 miles W.N.W. of Pondicherry.

SINGBOOM, sing'boom', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Orissa, 110 miles W. of Midnapoor, in lat. 22° 31′ N., lon. 85° 40′ E.

SINGEN, sing'en, a market-town of Baden, circle of Lake, 6 miles W.N.W. of Radolfszell. Pop. 1164.

SINGHALA and *SINGHALESE*. See CEYLON.

SINGHEA, sin'ghe-a, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Gunduck, 17 miles N. of Patna, in lat. 25° 52′ N., lon. 85° 15′ E. Near it are the vestiges of a ruined city.

SINGHUR, sing'gûr', a hill-fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles S.S.W. of Poonah.

SINGILEI or SINGHILET, sin-ghe-lâ'e, written also SINGILIJEW, a town of Russia, government, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Simbeersk, on the Volga. Pop. 3000. It is mostly built of stone.

SINGKEL, sing'kêl', a town of Sumatra, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the Singkel, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Singkel, in lat. 2° 15′ N.

SINGLETARYSVILLE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

SINGLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SINGLETON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

SINGOE, sin'gö'eh, an island of Sweden, len of Stockholm, in the Baltic, 20 miles W. of the Aland Islands. Length, 4 miles.

SINGOLE, sin'gôl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 25 miles N.N.W. of Gurrah.

SINGO-SARIE, sing'go sâ'ree, a village of Java, province of Passoeroean, district of Malang, with the remains of one of the finest heathen temples in Java.

SING SING, a post-village of Mount Pleasant township, Westchester co., New York, on the left or E. bank of the Hudson, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 33 miles N. of New York. The village is situated on an acclivity, which rises to the height of about 230 feet. On its summit is a range of elegant villas, extending in the rear of the village nearly its whole length. The river here reaches its greatest breadth, being nearly 4 miles across, and the scenery in every direction is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Sing Sing is distinguished for its boarding-schools. Mount Pleasant Academy, an incorporated institution, has a fine marble edifice, delightfully situated, and enclosed by spacious and highly-ornamented grounds. The number of students is limited to 50, for whom 6 instructors are employed. Horsemanship and military tactics are taught, in addition to the branches usually pursued in such an institution. There is also another excellent boarding-school for boys, occupying a large brick edifice, and a female seminary of high reputation, besides several other flourishing institutions. Sing Sing contains 4 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. The Croton aqueduct, which passes through the village, is here an object of much interest, being carried over the Sing Sing Kill by an arch of stone masonry 88 feet between the abutments, and 100 feet above the water. Sing Sing is the seat of one of the New York state prisons, which is situated immediately on the bank of the Hudson, about three-fourths of a mile S. of the village. The buildings are of marble or limestone, and form three sides of a square. The main edifice is 484 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 5 stories high, containing 1000 cells for prisoners. In 1852 the number of criminals confined was 869. The greater number of the convicts are engaged in the various mechanic arts, but no inconsiderable portion are employed in working the extensive limestone quarries in the immediate vicinity of the prison. The female convicts occupy a fine building, 30 or 40 rods E. of the male department. These prisons are not enclosed by walls, but are guarded by sentinels. Sing Sing is the centre of an active trade. Steamboats plying between New York and places along the Hudson touch at this point. Pop. about 3000.

SINIGAGLIA, se-ne-gâl'yâ, (anc. *Senia* or *Senia Gallica*,) a fortified seaport town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, legation of Urbino, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 21,930. It has a cathedral, convents, mint, theatre, and a small harbor, but is chiefly celebrated for its large annual fair in July and August, which is attended by traders from all parts of Central and South Europe, North Africa, and the Levant.

SI-NING, a town of China. See SEE-NING.

SINIOOKHA, SINIOOKHA or SINIUKHA, se-ne-oo'kâ, a river of Russia, government of Kiev, and between Kherson and Podolia, after a S.E. and S. course of nearly 150 miles, joins the Bug at Olviopol. Before the peace of 1791, this river formed the boundary between Russia and Turkey.

SINISCOLA, se-nis'ko-lâ, a village of Sardinia, 25 miles N.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2826.

SIN'JAR' or SINGALI, sin-gâ'lee', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 70 miles W. of Mosul. It consists of about 80 houses, with many Mohammedan tombs, and some remains of a much more remote date.

SINJAR HILLS, a range of Asiatic Turkey, about 50 miles in length, by 7 to 9 miles in breadth, between the Khabour and Tigris. They are covered with oak forests and fig and vine plantations, interspersed with numerous villages.

SINJAWKA, a town of Russia. See SINYAVKA.

SINKING CREEK, a post-office of Craig co., Virginia.

SINKING SPRING, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 50 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 364.

SINKING SPRING, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 75 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

SINKING VALLEY MILLS, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SINK'S GROVE, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

SINN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SENN.

SINN, sinn, a river of Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, after a S. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

SINNA, sin'nâ, SENNA, sên'nâ, or SINENDRIJ, se-nên'drij', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, capital of the district of Ardelan, on a declivity below its original site, 80 miles W.N.W. of Hamadan. The population, according to Rich, consists of 4000 or 5000 families. It is of comparatively modern origin, and has an imposing appearance, with the castellated palace of its governor on a height. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

SINNAI, sin-nî', a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division, and 8 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2826.

SINNEMAHONING, post-office, Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

SINNEMAHONING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clinton county.

SINNIE, a river of Guinea. See ANGOBER.

SINNIMARI or SINNAMARY, seen'nâ'mâ'ree', a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 78 miles N.W. of Cayenne, after a N. course of 200 miles. At its mouth is the village of Sinnimari.

SIN'NINGTON, parish, England, co. York, North Riding.

SINNO, sin'no, (anc. *Silris*,) a river of Naples, province of Basilicata, enters the Gulf of Taranto 19 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Bradano, after an E. course of 60 miles.

SINNORE, sin'nôr', a town of India, in the Baroda dominions, on the Nerbudda, 26 miles E.N.E. of Baroach.

SINOPE, sin'o-pe, (Turk. *Sinoob*, *Sinoub* or *Sinub*, see'noob',) a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 75 miles W.N.W. of Samsoon, in lat. 42° 2′ 12″ N., lon. 35° 12′ 30″ E. Pop. about 5000. It is situated on an isthmus connecting a high, rocky peninsula with the mainland, and has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey. Its walls, composed of fragments of Byzantine architecture, are ivy-clad, and overhang deep wooded ravines, crossed by high and narrow bridges. Many of its buildings are surrounded by gardens. Its exports consist of timber, salt, cordage, fish, and oil. Sinope was the birthplace of Diogenes, the famous Cynic philosopher.

SINOPOLI, sin-op'o-le, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 17 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1800.

SINOPOLI INFERIORE, sin-op'o-le in-fê-re-o'rê, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., immediately S.W. of the above.

SINOU, se-noo', a little river of Liberia, falls into the Atlantic, near 5° N. lat., and 9° W. lon.

SINOUB, a town of Asia Minor. See SINOPE.

SINS, sîns, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on a hill in Lower Engadine Valley. Pop. 1122.

SINSHEIM, sins'hime, a town of Baden, 14 miles S.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2869.

SIN'TA BAYOU, (bi'oo',) of Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee near Coffeeville.

SIN-TCHOO' or SIN-TCHEOU, sin'che-oo' or sin'chew', a town of China, province of Quang-see, capital of a department. Lat. 23° 20′ N., lon. 110° E.

SINU or ZINU, see-noo', a river of New Granada, rises in the department of Cauca, about lat. 7° N., flows first N.E., then N.N.W., and after a course of about 200 miles falls into the Gulf of Morrosquillo, in the Caribbean Sea.

SINUB. See SINOPE.

SINUS AMBRACIUS. See ARTA, GULF OF.

SINUS PELASGICUS. See VOLO, GULF OF.

SINUS SARONICUS. See ÆGINA, GULF OF.

SINUS VENEDICUS. See GULF OF RIGA.

SINYAVKA, SINIAVKA or SINJAWKA, sin-yâv'kâ, a market-town of Russia, in the Don-Cossack country, 45 miles W.S.W. of Novo-Tcherkask, at the mouth of the Mertvoi-Donets, in the Sea of Azof.

SINYAVKA, SINIAVKA or SINJAWKA, a market-town of Russia, government, and 34 miles E.N.E. of Tchernigov.

SINYAVKA, SINIAVKA or SINJAWKA, a market-town of Russia, government, and 75 miles S.E. of Vilna.

SINZHEIM, sints'hime, a village of Germany, 3 miles W. of Baden. Pop. 1426.

SINZIG, sint'sig, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.W. of Coblentz, near the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1800.

SION or ZION, a hill or mountain of Palestine, on which Jerusalem was partly built.

SION, see'on', (Ger. *Sitten*, sit'ten; anc. *Sedunum*,) a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Valais, near the Rhone, 59 miles S. of Bern. Pop. in 1850, 3516. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 castles. There are many cretins in its vicinity.

SION, see'on', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of Derval. Pop. in 1852, 2717.

SION, see'on', a town and fort of British India, at the N. end of the island of Bombay, with a causeway communication with the island of Salsette.

SIOOT, SIOUT or SIUT, se-oot', written also OSIOOT or ES-SIOUT, (anc. *Lycopolis*,) the principal town of Upper Egypt, capital of a province, near the Nile, in lat. 27° 11' 14" N., lon. 31° 14' E. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is the largest and best-built town S. of Cairo, and has well-supplied bazaars, handsome mosques, a palace built by Ibraheem Pasha, public baths, a government school, and cotton factory. It was, until lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt, and is still the chief resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfoor. It is also an important military station, and has a large manufacture of pipe-bowls. Around it are traces of the ancient city, and in the adjacent mountains, W. of the Nile, are several remarkable tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

SIOUX, usually pronounced soo, (Fr. pron. se-oo',) called also DAKOTAH, dah-ko'ta, a new county in the W.N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and also drained by the head waters of Floyd's River, an affluent of the first-mentioned stream. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

SIOUX IN'DIANS, a numerous and powerful tribe, inhabiting the territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

SIOUX RIVER, Minnesota Territory, rises in a little lake in about 45° 20' N. lat., and 97° 20' W. lon. Its general course is nearly S. by E. It unites with the Missouri River in about 42° 10' N. lat., and 96° 20' W. lon. The whole length is estimated at 300 miles.

SIPAN DAGH, se-pân' dâg, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 40 miles N.W. of Van, on the N. side of Lake Van. Supposed elevation, 11,000 feet.

SIPESVILLE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

SIPHANTO, sif'an-to or see'fân-to, (anc. *Siphnos*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 25 miles S.W. of Syra. Area, 34 square miles. Pop. 5000. The soil is fertile; the chief products are corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold and silver.

SIPONTUM. See MANFREDONIA.

SIPOTUBA, se-po-too'bâ, an auriferous river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto Grosso, in lat. 13° 50' S., follows the E. slope of the Serra Taperapoan throughout its whole length, receiving the Taperapoan, Juva, and Jaraubahiba. The Sipotuba, after the junction of these streams, becomes navigable, and proceeding S. for about 200 miles in a course nearly parallel to that of the Paraguay, joins that river on the right, about 20 miles above Villa Maria.

SIP'PICAN, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, 55 miles S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of salt.

SIPSEY RIVER, of Alabama, called also NEW RIVER, rises near the E. border of Marion county, and flowing nearly S., and then S.W., enters the Tombigbee at the N. extremity of Sumter county, about 12 miles N. of Gainesville.

SIPSEY RIVER, of Alabama, rises near the N. border of Walker co., and flowing S.E. enters the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior.

SIPSEY TURNPIKE, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

SIR, a mouth of the Indus. See SEER.

SIRANG, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See CERAM.

SIRAULT, see'ro', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 2237.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS. See HARDY.

SIR-DARIA, a name of the river JAXARTES.

SIRDARUD, sir'dâ-rood' (?) a flourishing village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 7 miles S.W. of Tabreez.

SIRDHAR, *N* town of Hindostan. See SURDHAUR.

SIRDHUNA, sir-doo'nâ, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 37 miles N.N.E. of Delhi. It was the capital of the Begum Sumroo.

SIR EVERARD HOME'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, extending about 4 miles from Cape Grenville, in lat. 11° 57' 40" S., lon. 143° 11' E.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S BAY, in California, about 30 miles W.N.W. of San Francisco, lat. 38° N., lon. 122° 50' W.

SIRGOOJAH, sir-goo'ja, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Gundwanah, 75 miles S.W. of Palamow.

SIRHIND, sir-hind', a decayed fortress and town of Northwest Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 27 miles N.W. of Umballah, on the route to Belaspoor

SIRICASA. See SYRACUSE.

SIR-I-KOL, sir'e-kol' or seer'ee-kol', a lake in Bokhara, forming the source of the river Oxus; elevation 15,600 feet.

SIRINAGUR, a city of Cashmere. See SERINAGUR.

SIRI POOL, see'ree pool, a town of Central Asia, on the N. slope of the Huzareh Mountains, 45 miles S.W. of Balkh, in lat. 36° 21' N., lon. 66° 28' E. It is the capital of an independent Oozbek chief.

SIRIS. See SINNO.

SIR-I-SUNGAH, sir-ee-sûn'gâ, a fort of Afghanistan, 22 miles S.W. of Cabool, on the route to Ghuznee.

SIR JAMES SMITH'S ISLANDS, part of the Cumberland group, off the N.E. coast of Australia. The principal island, called Lizne Peak, is in lat. 20° 40' 30" S., lon. 140° 9' 10" E.

SIRJAN. See KERMAN.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S ISLANDS. See BANK.

SIRMIO. See SERMIONE.

SIRMORE, sir-mor', or SURMOOR, sur-moor', one of the protected Sikh states of India, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, on the route between Seharunpoor and Belaspoor. The surface is hilly. It produces wheat, barley, tobacco, opium, cotton, timber, and iron. The principal town is Nahan, 30 miles E.N.E. of Umballah, in lat. 31° N., lon. 77° E.

SIRNACH, seer'nâk, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 17 miles S.W. of Constance. Pop. 2742.

SIROKA-KULA, se-ro'kâ koo'lâ, a village of Austrian Croatia, about 8 miles from Gospich. Pop. 1981.

SIRO'NA, a township of La Salle co., Illinois. Pop. 370.

SIRSAH, sir'se, a town of British India, 20 miles W. of Futtehabad.

SIRSAWA, sir-sâ'wa, a town of British India, district, and 7 miles N.W. of Seharunpoor.

SIRUELA, se-rwâ'lâ, a town of Spain, province, and 92 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3512.

SIRWAN, sir-wân', a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, 65 miles S.W. of Kermanshah. Lat. 33° 30' N., lon. 46° 25' E. It presents the most perfect remains of a Sassanian city to be found in Persia. The buildings are composed of massive stone walls, and some of the dwellings are perfectly preserved, with ancient paintings in some of the vaults appearing quite fresh. It is considered to occupy the site of the more ancient *Celonæ*. Its small plain is well cultivated.

SIS, sis or sees, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 40 miles N.E. of Adana, on the Jyhoon, S. of Mount Taurus, and the see of an Armenian patriarch.

SIS, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 21 miles S.W. of Seevas, on the Kizil-Irmak.

SISAL, se-sâl', a seaport town of Yucatan, on its N.W. coast, 30 miles N.W. of Merida, in lat. 21° 10' 8" N., lon. 90° 2' 45" W. Population mostly Indians.

SISANTE, se-sân'tâ, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3612.

SISAPO or SISAPON. See ALMADEN DE LA PLATA.

SISARGA, se-sar'gâ, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 23 miles W. of Corunna.

SISEBOLI or SIZEBOLI, se-sêb'o-le, (anc. *Apollonia*, afterwards *Sozopolis*,) a maritime town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bourghas, 80 miles N.E. of Adrianople. It has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks, who carry on an active trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

SISKIYOU, usually pronounced sis'e-kew, a county in the N. part of California, bordering on Oregon and Utah. The surface is mountainous, and drained by the Klamath and Pitt Rivers. Area, about 7000 square miles. Pop. 2240.

SIS'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SISLAVICH, sis'lâ-vich', or SISLAWITZ, sis'la-wits', a village of Austria, in Croatia, on the Kulpa, 9 miles from Karlstadt. Pop. 1026.

SISSA, sis'sâ, a town of Italy, duchy, and 4 miles N.W. of Parma, near the Taro. Pop. 4955.

SISSACH, sis'sâk, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 1254.

SISSONNE, sees'sonn', a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles E. of Laon. Pop. 1490.

SIS'SONVILLE, a post-village in Kanawha co., Virginia, 353 miles W. of Richmond.

SISTERDALE, a post-office of Comal co., Tennessee.

SISTERON, sis'teh-rôn', a fortified town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, on the Durance, and Buech, 16 miles W.N.W. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 4576. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by a citadel, which was the prison of Casimir, King of Poland.

SIS'TERS, two islands of the Pacific, N. of Chatham Island, near New Zealand.

SISTERS, two islands in Bass' Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux Island.

SISTERS, two islands in the Indian Ocean, between Great and Little Andaman Islands. Lat. 11° 10' N., lon. 92° 46' E.

SISTERS, two islands in the Tung-shan-ying Bay, S.E. coast of China, province of Quangtong, about lat. 23° 22' N., lon. 117° 47' E.

SISTERS, two low, woody islands in the Philippines, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 13° 50' N., lon. 119° 49' E.

SIS'TER'S CREEK, a small stream of Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie.

SISTER'S FERRY, a post office of Effingham co., Georgia.

SISTERS, THE THREE, three islands of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 9' 30" S.

SIS'TERVILLE, a thriving post-village of Tyler co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, about 35 miles below Wheeling, and 9 miles W. of Middlebourn, the county seat. It has a good landing for steamboats, and it is the terminus of several turnpike-roads extending towards the interior. These advantages, together with the navigation of the Ohio, render this a place of active trade, which is rapidly increasing. Coal and iron ore are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, 1000.

SIS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SISTOVA, sis-to'vâ, or SCHISTAB, shis-tâb', called also SHTAB, shtâb, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 24 miles E.S.E. of Nicopolis. Lat. 43° 38' N., lon. 25° 20' E. Pop. 20,000. It has a citadel. A treaty of peace between Austria and Turkey was signed here in 1791.

SIT, sit, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Tver, flows E., then N., and joins Mologa after a course of about 80 miles. It is famous for a signal victory gained upon its banks in 1237 by the Tartars over the Russians.

SITCHEVKA, SITSCHEWKA or SICHEVKA, sitch-ĕv'kâ, written also SITSHEVSK, SITSCHEVSK, and SITCHEVSK, a town of Russia, government, and 10 miles N.E. of Sinolensk, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 1400.

SITGES, sit'ges, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 18 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 41° 16' N., lon. 1° 54' E. It has a court-house, a large semi-circular clock-tower, built by the Moors, an ancient feudal castle on an eminence in the centre of the old town, and now used as the prison, several schools, a college, a music school, and an hospital, with two churches, one of them on a rock which serves as a bastion, and overhangs the sea. Pop. 3503.

SITH'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SITIA, se-tee'â, or SETTIA, sĕt-tee'â, (anc. *Cythæum?*) a maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, 55 miles E. of Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is directly S. of it, inland.

SITIFIS. See SETEEF.

SITIZZANO, se-tit-sâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 5 miles S.E. of Palma, nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

SIT'KA, improperly written SITCHA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George III. Archipelago, off the W. coast of North America, in lat. 57° 3' N., lon. 135° 18' W. The Russian settlement Sitka or New Archangel, on its W. coast, has a magnetic observatory. Mean temperature of the year, 45°·4; winter, 34°·7; summer, 56°·2 Fahrenheit.

SITKHIN, sit'kin', one of the Aleutian Islands, lat. 52° 4' N., lon. 176° 2' W. It is about 25 miles in circuit, with a volcanic mountain in its centre, 5035 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

SITKOKF. See SITKOKF.

SITSCHEVKA. See SITCHEVKA.

SITTARD, sit'tart, or SITTERT, sit'tert, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 13 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 3400.

SITTARD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1210.

SITTEN, a town of Switzerland. See SION.

SIT'TINGBOURNE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on Milton Creek, 10 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. in 1851, 2897.

SITZENDORF, sit'sen-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Great Schwechela, 5 miles N.E. of Meissau. Pop. 1330.

SIU-AN-HOA, se-oo'an-ho'â, a fortified city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department, on the Yang-ho, near the Great Wall, 90 miles N.W. of Peking. Its inhabitants manufacture superior felt caps and other woollen goods.

SIUE-SHAN or *SIUE CHAN*, see'u-â' or see'wâ' (?) shân', (i. e. "snowy mountain,") the name of many lofty mountains in China, of which the following are the principal:—

SIUE FOONG-SHAN or SIUE-FOUNG-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Fe Kien, lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 119° 5' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE SHAN or SIUE CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Shan-see, lat. 39° N., lon. 111° 30' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or SIUE-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 25° 58' N., lon. 102° 52' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE SHAN, SIUE-CHAN, YULOONG-SHAN or YU-LOUNG-CHAN, yoo'loong'shân', a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 26° 33' N., lon. 99° 26' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or SIUE-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan, lat. 25° 29' N., lon. 98° 22' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or SIUE-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo, lat. 36° 43' N., lon. 104° 41' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or SIUE-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Koei-choo. Lat. 27° 14' N., lon. 105° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or SIUE-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Se-chuen. Lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 105° 52' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUE-SHAN or SIUE-CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Se-chuen. Lat. 32° 27' N., lon. 103° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

SIUT. See SIOOT.

SIVA or SIWA, se-vâ' or see'vâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows S., and joins the Kama 24 miles N. of Sarapool; total course, 100 miles.

SIVANA, se-vâ'nâ, or SAMADURA, sâ-mâ-doo'râ, an island of British India, presidency of Madras, formed by the Cavery, in the district of Coimbatore. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It was the site of the ancient Hindoo city of Ganga Para, and has remains of several temples. The Cavery here forms two fine cataracts.

SIVAS. See SEEVAS.

SIVASH, SIVACHE or SIWASCH, see'vâsh', GHILO MORE, or PUTRID SEA, a lagoon on the N. and E. sides of the Crimea, South Russia, communicating on the N. with the Sea of Azof by the Strait of Genitchi, only a furlong in breadth, and elsewhere separated from the sea by a narrow sandy tongue of land, 70 miles in length. The shores, on its W. side, are extremely irregular; breadth, from 5 to 15 miles; it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an E. wind, the water of the Sea of Azof is forced through the strait, and often covers the surface of the lagoon; at other times it presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud.

SIVEREK, se-vet-rĕk', written also SOUEREK, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Diarbekir, and stated to comprise 2000 houses, seated among orchards.

SIVRY, see'vree', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 22 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 3072.

SIVRY SUR NEUSE, see'vree' sür nuz, a village of France, department of Meuse, arrondissement of Montfaucon. Pop. 1018.

SIWAH, an oasis of North Africa. See SEEWAH.

SIWASCH, a lake of Russia. See SIVASH.

SIX CORNERS, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

SIX-FOURS, seece foor, a market-town of France, department of Var, 3 miles W.S.W. of Toulon. Pop. about 2900.

SIX'HILLS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SIX ISLANDS, Chagos Archipelago. See EGMONT.

SIX'MILE, a post office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, on the Ongarnce, 9 miles N.W. of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 762. It has a court-house, bridewell, and market-house.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a market town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 10 miles S.S.E. of Limerick.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles W.S.W. of Pomeroy.

SIXMILE FALLS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SIX'MILE RUN, a post-village on the line between Somerset and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, contains a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

SIXMILE RUN, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SIX RUNS, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

SIXT, seest, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Faucigny, 3 miles E.S.E. of Samoens. Pop. 1659.

SIZEBOLI, a town of European Turkey. See SISEBOLI.

SIZUN, see'zŭn', a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 17 miles S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3900.

SKAGELSE, skâ'ghĕl-seh, a town of Denmark, stift, and on the island of Seeland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Soröe. Pop. 3200.

SKAGEN, skâ'ghen, (anc. *Scarenia?*) a village of Denmark, province of North Jutland, on the remarkable tongue of land which forms the N. extremity of the province, and terminates in Cape Skaw or Skagen. It consists of three miserable groups of houses, the inhabitants of which are obliged to carry on an incessant and too often unsuccessful war with the sands which threaten to engulf them. The church is already buried, but its tower remains, and is an important landmark for mariners. A little to the N. is an important light-house, 67 feet high, built of stone in 1564, by Frederick II. Pop. 1400.

SKAGEN, CAPE, or the SKAW, skaw, the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of light-house, 57° 43' 5" N., lon. 10° 36' 5" E. Near it is a small town of the same name. Pop. 1400.

SKAGER RACK or SKAGERRAK, (*i. e.* Skagen Rack,* the "crooked strait of Skagen,") a broad arm of the North Sea or German Ocean, between Norway on the N., and the

* *Rack* signifies a "passage difficult to navigate on account of its sudden bending." It is probably from the same root as the Anglo-Saxon *Hraca* or *Haca*, and the German *Rachen*, signifying "throat."

peninsula of Jutland on the S., communicating with the Cattegat, of which it is sometimes considered as the N. portion; length from W.S.W. to E.N.E., about 150 miles; breadth, about 80 miles. N. of the Danish coast the depth varies from 30 to 40, near the centre from 80 to 100, and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 200 fathoms. The stream, when not interrupted in its course by violent storms, sets in E. along the coast of Jutland, and W. along that of Norway. On the former coast there is neither haven nor secure anchorage, but along those of Sweden and Norway, good natural harbors abound.

SKAGTOLS-TIND, skâg'tôls-tind', one of the highest of the Scandinavian Mountains in Norway; lat. 61° 20′ N., lon. 8° E. Elevation, 3390 feet.

SKALHOLT, a town of Iceland, 35 miles E. of Reikiavik.

SKALICZ, skâ'litch, a small town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim. Pop. 892.

SKALITZ, skâ'lits, a frontier town of North-west Hungary, co., and 54 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the left bank of the March. Pop. 3790. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Good wine is raised in its vicinity.

SKALMIERZ, SKALMIERSZ, skâl'me-airsh, or SKALMIRZE, a town of Poland, 27 miles N.E. of Cracow. P. 3000.

SKAMANIA, a county, Washington Territory, having S. the Columbia. Area, 3700 square miles. Capital, Cascades City.

SKANDERBORG, skân'der-borg', a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 13 miles S.W. of Aarhuus. Pop. 900.

SKANE, (Skåne,) a former province of Sweden. See SCANIA.

SKANEATELES, skan-e-at'less, or SKENEAT'ELES, a beautiful post-village and township in the extreme W. part of Onondaga co., New York, 18 miles S.W. of Syracuse. The village is delightfully situated at the outlet (N. end) of Skaneateles Lake, 7 miles E.N.E. of Auburn. A plank-road, about 5 miles long, connects it with the Central Railroad. It contains 4 churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist—4 public schools, 1 lyceum, 1 newspaper office, and many beautiful residences; there are 8 or 10 stores, 2 hotels, 2 groceries, various mechanics' shops, and 1 large stone flouring mill. Skaneateles is the seat of quite a large mercantile and mechanical business. The manufacture of carriages is extensively carried on, and the beautiful vehicles turned out of the various establishments have obtained a wide reputation. The outlet of the lake running N., has a gradual descent of about 500 feet in 7 miles, affording hydraulic power to an almost unlimited extent. One mile from the village is Kellogg's woollen mill, in which about 100 hands are employed. There are also several other woollen mills, flouring mills, saw mills, machine-shops, &c. on the stream. Pop. of the village, about 1600; of the township, 4081.

SKANEATELES LAKE, in the central part of New York, is about 16 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide. The N. portion is included within the limits of Onondaga county; the S. lies between Onondaga and Cayuga counties. The scenery on either side is varied and beautiful. The water, except near the outlet, is very deep, and abounds with fish. Trout are sometimes taken weighing from 5 to 15 and even 20 pounds. A steamboat plies upon its waters in summer.

SKAPTAR-JÖKULL. See ICELAND.

SKARA, skâ'râ, a town of Sweden, læn, and 27 miles S.W. of Mariestad. Pop. 1450. It has a cathedral, a college with botanic gardens, and a veterinary school. Near it is the ruined castle of Skaraborg.

SKARABORG, a læn of Sweden. See MARIESTAD.

SKARO, skâ'ro, a town of Greece, on a remarkable promontory of the same name, projecting from the precipices which form the W. side of the island of Santorini. The houses, mostly ruined by the effects of volcanic agency, form an extraordinary group around a red and black crag, 1000 feet above the gulf, perched one over another in crevices in the sides of the precipices, and in the most frightful positions, the outer wall of the buildings forming a continuation of lofty perpendicular rocks. It was till recently the capital of the island.

SKEEL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office, Jefferson co., Ohio.

SKEEN, skân, or SKIEN, skeen (?) a town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, capital of the bailiwick of Bradsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 miles N. of Porsgrund. Pop. 1900.

SKEF'FINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SKEF'FLING, a parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

SKEG'BY, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SKEGG'S CREEK, a post-office of Barron co., Kentucky.

SKEG'NESS', a village and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the E. coast, 10 miles E.S.E. of Spilsby. It is much resorted to as a summer residence.

SKEI'NAH, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

SKELLEFTEA, (Skellefteå,) skêl-lêf'te-ô, or SILDAL, sil'dâl, a river of Sweden, læn of Umeå, rises in the Stor-Afvan Lake, flows S.E., and after a course of 120 miles enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles N. of Umeå.

SKELLEFTEA, (Skellefteå,) skêl-lêf'te-ô, a village and parish of Sweden, læn, and 70 miles N.N.E. of Umeå, on the above river, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia.

SKEL'LIGS, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 miles S.W. of Brea Head, Valentia Island. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 710 feet in height, and has two light-houses 372 feet in elevation. Lat. 51° 46′ N., lon. 10° 32′ W.

SKEL'LINGTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKEL'MANTHORPE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SKEL'MERSDALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster. It gives the title of baron to the Wilbraham family.

SKEL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SKELTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SKEN'DLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKENE, skeen, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

SKENEATELES. See SKANEATELES.

SKEN'FRETH, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles N.N.W. of Monmouth. The ancient fortress of Skenfreth Castle is in this parish.

SKENNINGE, skên'ning'ghęh, a town of Sweden, læn, and 20 miles W. of Linköping. Pop. 900.

SKEPE, skê'pê, a town of Poland, province of Plock, 18 miles N.E. of Dobrzyn. Pop. 950.

SKERNE, skern, a parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

SKER'RIES, an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a light-house. Lat. 53° 25′ 3″ N., lon. 4° 36′ 5′ W. Elevation, 117 feet.

SKER'RIES, a fishing-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, on a headland, three quarters of a mile E. of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. P. in 1851, 2327. Opposite the town are four islets, called the Skerries.

SKERRIES, THE OUT, three islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 miles S.E. of Fetlar, each about 1 mile in length. Pop. 122.—SKERRIES is a general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girt rocks. See PENTLAND FRITH.

SKER'ROW, LOCH, (lox,) a highly picturesque lake of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, parish of Girthon, 8 miles N. of Gatehouse, 2 miles in circuit, and studded with richly wooded islands.

SKER'RY, a large parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

SKER'RYVORE LIGHT-HOUSE, Hebrides, Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Tiree Island. Lat. 56° 19′ 22″ N., lon. 7° 6′ 32″ W. Elevation, 150 feet; light revolving.

SKER'TON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SKEY'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SKIATHO, skee'â-tho, (anc. *Sciathus*,) one of the North Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 10 miles N. of Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the channel of Trikeri. Lat. 39° 12′ N., lon., 23° 33′ E. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. On its N. side is the village of Skiatho.

SKIB'BEREEN', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 40 miles S.W. of Cork, on the Ilen. Pop. in 1851, 3838. It has a good church, several schools, a bridewell, union work-house, barracks, and several large flour mills. Its port is at Aldcourt, 2 miles lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load and unload. The principal exports are corn, flour, meal, and provisions. In the vicinity are remains of several feudal castles, and of a monastery.

SKID'BROOKE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the North Sea, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Louth. Saltfleet Haven, a hamlet in this parish, was formerly a considerable market-town.

SKID'BY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKID'DAW, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 4 miles N. of Keswick. Elevation, 3022 feet.

SKIELSKOR, skeels'kôr, a town of Denmark, stift, and on the S.W. coast of the island of Seeland, on a deep arm of the Great Belt, 10 miles S. of Skagelse. Pop. 1000.

SKIEN, a town of Norway. See SKEEN.

SKIERNIWICE, skyêr-ne-veet'sâ, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 42 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens. The Russians here defeated the French in 1809.

SKILES'VILLE, a village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, 156 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

SKIL'GATE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SKIL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKILTON, a township of Warwick co., Indiana. Pop. 532.

SKIN'BURNESS', a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, on Solway Frith. It is frequented as a watering-place.

SKIN'NAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKIN'NER'S EDDY, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, 150 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SKINO, skee'no, or SKINOSA, ske-no'sâ, (anc. *Schinu'sa* or *Schinus'sa*,) a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 5 miles S. of Naxos.

SKIN'QUARTER, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

SKIP'NESS', a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Skipness Bay, on the E. side of the peninsula of Kintyre. Skipness Castle, surmounting Skipness Point, is at the S. side of the entrance of Loch Fyne.

SKIPPACK, a township of Pennsylvania. See PERKIOMEN.

SKIP'PACK or SKIP'PACKVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 36 miles E. of Harrisburg.

SKIP'PERVILLE, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SKIPSEA, skip'see, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIP/TON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway, 16 miles N.W. of Bradford. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4962. It has a large church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to both Oxford and Cambridge, and other schools; manufactures of cotton goods, and an active trade in corn and cattle, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

SKIP/WITH, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIR/BECK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SKIR/COAT, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SKIR/LING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

SKIRP/ENBECK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SKIRTS or DERG, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Castle Derg.

SKITT'S MOUN/TAIN, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

SKIVE, skee/vd, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, 17 miles N.W. of Viborg. Pop. 1200.

SKIVRA. See SKYRA.

SKLOV or SKLOW, sklov, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev, on the Dnieper. P. 2500.

SKOFDE, skof/dâ, an ancient town of South Sweden, lan, and 21 miles S.W. of Mariestad, with 880 inhabitants.

SKOKI, a town of Prussian Poland. See SCHOKEN.

SKOLE, sko/lâ, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles S.W. of Stry, on the Opor.

SKOMYWONG, a small river of Marathon co., Wisconsin, flowing S.W. into Wisconsin River.

SKOPELO, sko-pâ/lo, or SCOPELLO, sko-pêl/lo, one of the North Sporades Islands, in Greece, government, and 15 miles N. of Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area, 32 square miles. Pop. 2500. Principal product, wine.

SKOPELO, a town on the S.E. coast of the above island, with an indifferent harbor.

SKOPIA. See USKUP.

SKOPIN, sko-pin/ or sko-peen/, a town of Russia, government, and 52 miles S. of Riazan, on the Werda. Pop. 6000. It has manufactures of Russian leather.

SKOTSCHAU, skot/show, written also SKOTSCHAW, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1800.

SKOWHEGAN, a thriving post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec River, opposite Bloomfield, with which it is connected by a bridge, about 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta. The village contains 2 newspaper offices, several shoe manufactories, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1756.

SKREEN, skreen, or SKRYNE, skrin, a barony, parish, and village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath.

SKREEN or SKRYNE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

SKREEN or SKRYNE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

SKRIPU, a village of Greece. See ORCHOMENUS.

SKROPHA, (skrof/â,) CAPE, a headland of Greece, W. of Hellas, Acarnania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, 15 miles W.S.W. of Missolonghi.

SKRYNE. See SKREEN.

SKULANY, skoo-lâ/nee, a large market-town of South Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 miles N.E. of Yassy, (Jassy.)

SKULL, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

SKUNK RIVER, of Iowa, rises in Risley co., near the centre of the state, and flowing S.E., falls into the Mississippi about 8 miles below Burlington. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through a fertile farming country, and furnishes extensive water-power. The basin of this river is so near to those of the Des Moines and Iowa, that its volume is small compared with its length. It is sometimes called SHIAGUA.

SKUTSCH or SKUCZ, skootch, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 3408.

SKVIRA, SKWIRA, skvee/râ, or SKIVIRA, skiv/râ, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 4100.

SKYE, skî, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, from the mainland of which county it is separated by the narrow strait of Loch Alsh, whence it extends for 46 miles in a N.W. direction. Breadth very irregular, varying from 4½ miles to 23 miles, it being indented N.W. and W. by Lochs Snizort, Follart, Bracadale, &c., and all round the other coasts by smaller inlets. Estimated area, (excluding the islands of Scalpa, Rasay, &c. off its E. coast,) about 547 square miles, or 350,000 acres. The surface is mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea, among which the Cuchullin Hills are conspicuous; its N. part and shores are bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, old red sandstone, and lias. There are some large basaltic pillars, and a curious spar cave. Rivulets and small lakes are numerous. The climate is very moist and variable; rain falls three out of every four days throughout the year, which renders the soil, otherwise good, moist and sterile, except in a few spots: most part of the island is useless for agriculture, and even the pastures are chiefly in heath and coarse grass; the majority of the inhabitants are consequently in a very impoverished state; many have emigrated to the colonies. Arable lands are nearly confined to the sea-coast; cattle, fish, and kelp are the chief exports; and potatoes and fish the chief food of the population. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities; belongs chiefly to Lord Macdonald and the Macleod family; is divided into 7 parishes; and forms, with adjacent Small Isles, a presbytery under the Scottish Church establishment. Principal villages, Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. Pop. in 1851, 21,521.

SKYROS, skee/ros, or SYRA, see/râ, (anc. *Scyros*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, 24 miles N.E. of Cape Kili, in Eubœa. Length, 17 miles; breadth, from 2 to 7 miles. Estimated area, 60 square miles. Pop. 2630. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its S. peninsula rises to 2956 feet above the sea; its N. part is more level, and productive of corn, wine, and madder; wheat and barley are exported, with madder-roots, wax, honey, and oranges. Fir and oak woods are plentiful. Goats are of a very superior breed. The only town, St. George, stands on the N. side of the island; it is poor, but has some remains of antiquity, and contains all the population of the island. Skyros was the place of retirement and death of Theseus. Seven miles W. is SKYRO-POULO, a rocky islet, 617 feet in height.

SLA, a maritime town of Morocco. See SALE.

SLAB/TOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SLABTOWN, a village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S.E. of Danville.

SLABTOWN, a post-village in Anderson district, South Carolina, 130 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

SLACK, a post-office of Mason co., Kentucky.

SLACK WATER, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

SLADE, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.

SLADE, a river of Labrador. See EAST MAIN.

SLADESVILLE, slaids/vill, a post-office of Hyde co., North Carolina.

SLAGELSE, slâ/ghel-seh, a town of Denmark, stift, and island of Seeland, 10 miles N.E. of Corsoer. Pop. 3600.

SLAID/BURN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SLAINS-AND-FOR/VIE, a united maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 4 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has the remains of an old castle, and of an ancient chapel.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish, and 4½ miles W.S.W. of Huddersfield, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway. It has a mineral spring with the same properties as that of Harrogate.

SLA/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

SLAMAN/NAN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Sterling.

SLANE, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, on the Boyne. Pop. 600. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought near Slane, on the E.

SLANES, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Down.

SLAN/EY, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the co. of Wicklow, flows mostly S., through the counties of Carlow and Wexford, and expands into Wexford Harbor. Total course, 60 miles, tidal for 10 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Enniscorthy for laden boats.

SLANKAMENT. See SALANKEMENT.

SLANO, slâ/no, a market-town of Dalmatia, 16 miles N.W. of Ragusa. Pop. 1400.

SLANY, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLAN.

SLAP/TON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SLAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SLASH, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

SLASH COTTAGE, a post-village of Hanover co., Virginia, on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg, about 20 miles N. of the former. The railroad company have machine shops here. The great orator and statesman, Henry Clay, was born near this place, in the "Slashes of Hanover."

SLATE, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

SLATE, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SLATE DOCK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SLATE'FORD, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, parish of Colinton, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 3 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 250.

SLATE/FORD, post-office, Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE HILL, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

SLATE HILL, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE LICK, a post-office, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE MILLS, a post-office, Rappahannock co., Virginia.

SLATE RIDGE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE RIVER, of Virginia, a small stream rising in Buckingham county, and flowing N.E., enters the James River on the N.E. border of that county. It is navigable for boats to Maysville, 27 miles from its mouth.

SLA'TERSVILLE, a manufacturing post-village in Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 13 miles N.W. by N. of Providence. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 3

cotton mills, with 16,000 spindles, and 500 looms, employing 320 hands; also 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, and 1 bank. Value of goods manufactured annually, $288,000. A reservoir has recently been constructed, at a great expense, materially increasing the water-power of this place. Pop. about 1500.

SLATE RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

SLATINA, slä-tee'nä, a town of Wallachia, on the Aiouta, (Aluta,) 90 miles W. of Bucharest.

SLATOUSK, Russia, Ural Mountains. See ZLATOUSK.

SLAUGHAM, slaw'gam, a parish, England, co. of Sussex.

SLAUGHTER, (slaw'ter,) LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SLAUGHTER, UPPER, a parish, England, co. of Gloucester.

SLAUGHTERFORD, slaw'ter-ford, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SLAUGHTER'S CREEK, Texas, enters the Colorado in the lower part of Travis county.

SLAUPNICZ, slówp'nich, (OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ŭn'ter,) a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 2235.

SLAVE COAST, is that portion of the Guinea Coast, West Africa, between the Volta and Lagos Rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the E., and the Gold Coast on the W.

SLAVIANOSERBSK, slä-ve-ä-no-sêrbsk', a town of Russia, government, 180 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Donets. Pop. 2000, who carry on an active trade by the river.

SLAVIANSK, slä-ve-änsk', a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, 29 miles S.E. of Izioom. Pop. 2000.

SLAVONIA, slä-vo'ne-ä, or SCLAVONIA, sklä-vo'ne-ä, called by the natives SLAVONSKA, slä-von'skä, (Ger. *Slavonien*, slä-vo'ne-en; Fr. *Slavonie*, slä'vo'nee',) a territory or province of the Austrian Empire, formerly incorporated with Hungary, but now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia; bounded N. by Hungary, E. by the Banat of Hungary, S. by Turkey, and W. by Croatia. Area, 3656 square miles. It is of a very irregular form, stretching from W. to E. for 190 miles, while its average breadth does not exceed 40 miles. Its natural boundaries, however, are well defined by great rivers—the Drave on the N., Save on the S., and their junction with the Danube on the E. A branch of the Carnian Alps, entering Salavonia from Croatia on the W., traverses it throughout its whole length, forming the watershed between the Drave and the Save, sending down numerous small streams into each, and terminating somewhat abruptly on reaching the banks of the Danube. Mount Papuk, the culminating point of the chain, is not more than 2700 feet above the level of the Danube. On either side the mountains slope rapidly, and give place to a succession first of lower hills and valleys, presenting a beautifully undulating surface, clothed with verdure or covered with orchards; and then of plains, which extend without interruption to the banks of the rivers, in some parts inundated twice and thrice a year. The tracts thus exposed form meadows on which large herds of horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The soil is almost throughout of remarkable fertility. Grain, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquorice, and madder are extensively raised. The minerals include several mines of copper and argentiferous lead, abundance of iron, and exhaustless supplies of beautiful marble. The inhabitants are generally ignorant, and of unsettled habits; the far greater part of their country belonging to the Austrian military frontier, every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier. There are no manufactures deserving the name, but the transit trade along the navigable rivers within which the country is enclosed, is considerable.

Slavonia is the only country which has preserved the name of the great Slavonian stock. The inhabitants call their country *Slavonska*, and themselves *Slavonats*, and speak the so-called Illyrian tongue, which under a great variety of dialects prevails in many counties of Hungary, in the E. and S. parts of Croatia, in Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The country is divided into civil and military Slavonia—the former on the N., subdivided into the three counties of Posega, Veroez, and Syrmia; and the latter on the S.E. and N.E., subdivided into the two regimental districts (*Regiments-bezirk*) of Brod and Peterwardein, and the battalion district (*Bataillons-District*) Csaikista. Pop. 336,000. The Slavonians (L. *Sclavini*; Gr. Σκλάβηνοι) appear to have possessed, during the decline of the Roman Empire, the greater portion of East Europe. The Poles, Bohemians, Illyrians, and Russians are considered to be of Slavonic origin.—Adj. SLAVONIAN, slä-vo'ne-an, SLAVONIC, and SLAV'IC; inhab. SLAVONIAN.

SLAVOOTA, SLAVUTA or SLAWUTA, slä-voo'tä, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Gorin, 13 miles N. of Zaslav.

SLAWATYCE, slä-wä-tit'sa, a market-town of Russian Poland, province, and 54 miles S.E. of Siedlce, on the Bug.

SLAWISZYN, slä-wish'in, a walled town of Poland, province, and 10 miles N. of Kalisz. Pop. 1000.

SLAWKOW, slav'kov', a town of Poland, province of Kielce, 31 miles N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1520.

SLAWKOW, a town of Moravia. See AUSTERLITZ.

SLAW'STON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SLAWUTA. See SLAVOOTA.

SLEAFORD, (slee'ford,) NEW, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Slea, 18 miles S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 3539. It has a fine church with a spire 144 feet in height, a modern town-hall, and free grammar school.

SLEAFORD, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SLEAT, sleat, an insular parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye. Here are the remains of 2 castles.

SLEBECH, slee'bĕk, a parish, South Wales, co. Pembroke.

SLEDGEVILLE, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

SLED'MERE, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

SLEEPY CREEK, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

SLEEPY CREEK, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

SLEEPY CREEK BRIDGE, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SLEMNO, a town of Russia. See GARNSEE.

SLES'WICK, (Ger. *Schleswig*, shlĕs'vic; Dan. *Slesvig*, slĕs'vig,) a duchy of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula of Jutland, separated on the N. by the Konge River from Jutland Proper, and on the S. by the Eyder and the Holstein Canal from the duchy of Holstein, having E. the Baltic and the Little Belt, in which it comprises the island of Alsen, and W. the North Sea, in which are the islands of Romö, Sylt, Föhr, Pelworm, Nordstrand, &c. Area, 3600 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 363,000. The surface is low and flat; the whole of the W. coast is protected by large dykes against irruptions of the sea. The soil is not generally fertile, except in the E. Rye, barley, and other grains are raised more than sufficient for home consumption. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; live stock, butter, and cheese are the principal exports. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the North Sea. Manufactures are nearly confined to the towns, the principal of which are Sleswick, Flensburg, Huizum, Apenrade, Hadersleben, and Christianefeld. The duchy has some peculiar privileges; its annexation to Germany formed the pretext for its invasion by the Prussians and Germans in 1848–9.

SLESWICK, SCHLESWIG or SLESVIG, a seaport town of Denmark, capital of the above duchy, at the W. end of the Sley, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 21 miles from the sea, and 70 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31′ 11″ N., lon. 9° 34′ 45″ E. Pop. 11,600. It comprises a town-proper and several suburbs; is neatly built in the style of a Dutch town, and has a cathedral and two other churches, one on the site of a heathen temple; lunatic, deaf and dumb, and other asylums and institutions; a patriotic union and other associations; manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, and sugar; and 9 annual fairs. Its harbor, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in the duchy, and existed early in the ninth century; it was afterwards a member of the Hanseatic League. Adjacent to it is the castle of Gottorp, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp.

SLEY, THE, or SCHLEI, shlī, or SCHLESWIGER FIORD, shlĕs'We-gher fe-ord', a narrow arm of the sea on the E. coast of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, which it penetrates in a S.W. direction for about 22 miles, to the town of Sleswick. It is very shallow, having only from 6 to 9 feet of water at the entrance.

SLEYDINGE, slī'ding'eh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 7 miles N. by W. of Ghent, with manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, candles, mustard, vinegar, and oil, 2 breweries, 7 flour mills, and dyeworks. Pop. 5795.

SLIDRE, slee'drĕ, a village of Norway, 95 miles N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3100.

SLIEDRECHT, slee'drĕht, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Meuse, 4 miles E. of Dort. Pop. 1856.

SLIEVE, (sleev,) BEG, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Newcastle. Height, 2384 feet.

SLIEVE, CAR, a mountain of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, between Lough Coon and Blacksod Bay. Height, 2368 feet.

SLIEVE, DON'ARD, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 2 miles S.W. of Newcastle. Height, 2796 feet.

SLIGO, slī'go, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connaught, having on the N.W. and N. the bays of Killala, Sligo, and Donegal. Area, 722 square miles, of which three-fourths is arable or in plantations. Pop. in 1851, 128,510. The surface is greatly diversified; mountains and bogs are interspersed with some level tracts and fertile land. Truskmore, in the N.E., is a mountain 2072 feet in height; and Knockalongy (Ox Mountains) rises to 1778 feet. The county comprises Loughs Arrow, Gill, and a part of Gara; principal rivers, the Arrow and Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat. Coarse linens and woollens are manufactured. Principal towns, Sligo, Ballisadare, Dromore, and Tubbercurry. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

SLIGO, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above co., at the head of Sligo Bay, 69 miles S.S.W. of Londonderry, and 131 miles N.W. of Dublin. Lat. 54° 16′ N., lon. 8° 28′ W. Pop. in 1851, 11,209. It contains convenient markets and large stores, and considerable improvements have been made on the streets. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The public buildings are the county court-house, prison, infirmary, fever-hospital, union workhouse, new constabulary barrack, and a lunatic asylum; and it has 2 Protestant churches, a Presbyterian and Independent; 2 Methodist meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 1 friary or abbey church. The manufactures are linen, flour, meal, soap, candles, ropes, whisky, and beer. The harbor admits vessels of 13 feet draught of water to moor at the quays, which have recently been considerably extended and improved. That called the ballast quay is 2249 feet long. Vessels of large draught have to anchor in the pool, which is safe and secure, but inconvenient for discharging or taking in cargoes. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1850 was 34, aggregate tonnage, 4745; steamers, one of 44 tons. In 1850, there entered the port 222 vessels; tonnage, 20,142; and departed 89 vessels, tonnage, 10,739; exclusive of 67 steamers, 23,027 tons, that arrived, and 70 steamers, 23,018 tons, that cleared from the port. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, grain, flour, linen-yarns, &c.; and the imports, colonial produce, timber, coals, iron, and salt. It sends a member to Parliament. It gives the title of marquis to the Brown family.

SLIGO, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, on Caney Fork of Cumberland River, and on the turnpike from Lebanon to Sparta, 70 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

SLIGO, a small post-village of Henry co., Kentucky.

SLIGO, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, 6 miles from Wilmington.

SLIGO, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

SLIGO BAY, of Ireland, co. of Sligo, about 6 miles across at its opening, penetrates the land by various arms; at the head of the two chief ones are Sligo and Ballisadare, both about 12 miles from the mouth of the bay. It has from 3 to 20 fathoms water, and a sandy shore. In 1588 three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

SLIM/BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SLIN/DON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SLIN/FOLD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SLINGS/BY, a parish of England, co. York, North Riding.

SLIPPERY FORD, a post-office of Marshall co., Pennsylvania.

SLIP/PERY ROCK, a post-township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 44 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It includes the borough of Centreville. Total pop. 1763.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1344.

SLIPPERY ROCK CREEK, rises in the W. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Beaver River.

SLIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SLOANSVILLE, slōns/vil, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 35 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SLOATSBURG, slōts/burg, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 36 miles from New York City.

SLOBODSK, slob-dosk′, or SLOBODSKOI, slob-oās-koi′, a town of Russia, government, and 16 miles N.E. of Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 6000. It has numerous churches, and a monastery, and a considerable trade in corn and linseed.

SLOBODZIA, slo-bod′ze-a, a town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, (or Yalomnitza,) 60 miles E. of Bucharest.

SLOCHTEREN, slog′tā-ren, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 10 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1336.

SLOE, HET, hět sloo, that part of the West Scheldt River which separates the island of South Beveland from that of Walcheren.

SLOKUTCHIN, slo-koot′chin, a village of Bulgaria, S.W. of Nicopolis.

SLOLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SLONIM, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 72 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 7500. It has several churches, a synagogue, a district school for nobles, and various factories.

SLOOTCH, SLOUTCH or SLUTSCH, slootch, a river of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, rises near Staro-Konstantinov, flows N., and joins the Gorin in a marshy flat, after a course of 200 miles.

SLOOTCH, SLOUTCH or SLUTSCH, a river of Russian Poland, government of Minsk, flows S. past Slootsk, and joins the Pripets 60 miles E. of Pinsk. Course, 80 miles.

SLOOTEN. See SLOTEN.

SLOOTERDYK, slo′ter-dīk′, a village of the Netherlands, on the Y, 8 miles N.W. of Amsterdam.

SLOOTSK, SLOUTSK, SLUTSK or SLUTZK, slootsk, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 63 miles S.W. of Minsk, capital of a district, on the lesser Slootch, near its source. Pop. 3000. Except its churches, convents, &c., it is built of wood; it has a high school, formerly subordinate to the University of Vilna.

SLOP SPRING, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SLOTEN or SLOOTEN, slō′ten, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee and Lake of Sloten, 12 miles E. of Stavoren. Pop. 864.

SLOTEN or SLOOTEN, a parish of the Netherlands, on the Lake of Haarlem, 4 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. P. 2300.

SLOUGH, slōw, a village of England, co. of Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 2¾ miles N.N.E. of Windsor. It has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel.

SLOVERSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SLOUCZEVO, sloo-ch′vo, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the Prussian frontier, 11 miles S. of Thorn. Pop. 1000.

SLUIS or SLUYS, sloīs, (Fr. *L'Écluse*, lā′klüz′,) a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 10 miles N.E. of Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal. Pop. 1508.

SLUR/MANS, a village in Madison co., Iowa, 135 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

SLUSHER, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

SLUTCH, a river of Russia. See SLOOTCH.

SLUTSK. See SLOOTSK.

SLUTTERSVILLE, a post-office, Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SLUTZK. See SLOOTSK.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands. See SLUIS.

SLY/GUFF or SLI/GUFF, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Carlow.

SLYPE, slī′peh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 17 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1178.

SMACK/OVER, a township, Washita co., Arkansas. P. 612.

SMALAND, (Smäland,) or SMOLAND, smo′länd, a former province occupying the S.E. part of Sweden, now divided into the districts or läns of Calmar, Wexio, and Jönköping.

SMALHOLM, SMALL/HOLM or SMAIL/HOLM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

SMALLBURGH, small′bur-rüh, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SMAL/LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

SMALLHOLM. See SMALHOLM.

SMALL ISLES, an insular parish of Scotland, cos. of Argyle and Inverness, and comprising the islands of Eig, Rum, Canna, and Muck.

SMALL/WOOD, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SMAR/DEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SMEATON, (smee′tŏn,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SMECNA. See SMETSCHNA.

SMEED'S FERRY, a small village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

SMEETH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SMEETON, a township of England, co. of Leicester.

SMEINOGORSK or ZMEINOGORSK, zmā-no-gorsk′, written also SMIEINJORSK, a town of West Siberia, in the mining district of the government of Tomsk. Pop. 4000, employed in silver-mines and smelting works.

SMELT'ZER, a township of Grant co., Wisconsin.

SMELTZER'S GROVE, a post-office, Grant co., Wisconsin.

SMETH'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SMETHPORT, a post-borough of Keating township, capital of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on Potato Creek, an affluent of the Alleghany River, 196 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has some trade in pine lumber, which is floated down the Alleghany. The town contains a brick court-house, an academy, 2 printing offices, and several mills. Large coal-mines have been opened in the county.

SMETH/WICK, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

SMETSCHNA, smĕtch′nā, or SMECNA, smĕts′nā, a village of Bohemia, about 5 miles from Schlan. Pop. 1040.

SMICHEW, smiz′ĕv, or SMIKOW, smee′kov, a village of Bohemia, so near Prague as to be almost its suburb. P. 2500.

SMICKS'BURG, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on Little Mahoning Creek, 174 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

SMIDAR, smee′dar, or SMIDARY, a market-town of Bohemia, 3 miles N. of Neu Bidschow. Pop. 1166.

SMIEINJORSK. See SMEINOGORSK.

SMIERCICZE. See SMIRITZ.

SMIEV, sme-ĕv′, written also SMIJEW, a town of Russia, government, and 22 miles S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donetz. Pop. 3000.

SMIKOW. See SMICHEW.

SMILEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

SMILSOR'S MILLS, a post-office of Bush co., Indiana.

SMIRITZ, smee′rits, or SMIERCICZE, smyĕrt-see′chā (?) a town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Königgrätz, on three little arms of the Elbe. Pop. 1164.

SMITH, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is watered by Leaf River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is sandy, sterile, and covered with pine woods. Named in honor of Major Smith, a soldier of the Revolution. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. 4671, of whom 3073 were free, and 998 slaves.

SMITH, a county towards the N.E. part of Texas, has an

area of about 990 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine River, on the W. by the Neches, and drained by the sources of the Angelina. The county includes a large proportion of prairie land. Named in honor of General James Smith, a resident of the county. Capital, Tyler. Pop. 4292, of whom 3575 were free, and 717 slaves.

SMITH, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, has an area of 360 square miles. It is traversed by the Cumberland River. The surface is uneven and rather rough, but the soil is generally rich. The Cumberland River is navigable by small boats in this part of its course. Capital, Carthage. Pop. 18,412, of whom 13,895 were free, and 4517 slaves.

SMITH, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1462.

SMITH, a township of Bradley co., Arkansas. Pop. 967.

SMITH, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1641.

SMITH, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 313.

SMITH, a township of Posey co., Indiana. Pop. 765.

SMITH, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, being the westernmost island of South Shetlands, in lat. 63° 2′ S., lon. 62° 47′ W.

SMITH'BOROUGH, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 256 miles from New York City. The village is connected with the opposite side of the Susquehanna by a wooden bridge.

SMITH BRIDGE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

SMITH'DALE, a post-village of Amite co., Mississippi, 82 miles S. by W. of Jackson.

SMITH'FIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 25 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 873.

SMITH'FIELD, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, bordering on the Blackstone River, and the Providence and Worcester Railroad, about 12 miles N. of Providence. The manufacture of lime from the extensive limestone quarries of this township affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants. It contains several manufacturing villages, the most important of which are Woonsocket, Slatersville, and Valley Falls. Pop. 11,500.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Madison co., New York. Pop. 1669.

SMITHFIELD, a village and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 1948.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1283.

SMITHFIELD, a handsome post-village, capital of Isle of Wight co., Virginia, is finely situated on a navigable creek, which opens into the James River a few miles from its mouth, 80 miles S.E. of Richmond. It contains 3 churches, and several schools. Pop. from 900 to 1000.

SMITHFIELD, a village of Monongalia co., Virginia, 10 miles N.W. of Morgantown.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., North Carolina, on the left bank of the Neuse River, 27 miles S.E. of Raleigh. The North Carolina Railroad will probably pass through this place.

SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Kentucky.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of Steubenville. Pop. 1882.

SMITHFIELD, a township, De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 661.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on White River, 64 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It contains a church, and 2 mills.

SMITH GROVE, a post-village of Davie co., North Carolina.

SMITH'LAND, a village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Red Bank Creek, 15 miles S. of Clarion.

SMITHLAND, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

SMITHLAND, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Cumberland, 216 miles in a direct line W.S.W. of Frankfort. The trade of this village is said to be declining, on account of the channel changing to the other side of the Ohio River. It contains a bank.

SMITHLAND, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 85 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

SMITHLAND, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

SMITH'PORT, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Pierre Lake, 12 miles N.E. of Mansfield.

SMITHPORT, Pennsylvania. See SMETHPORT.

SMITH'S, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SMITH'S BASIN, a post-office, Washington co., New York.

SMITHSBOROUGH. See SMITHBOROUGH.

SMITHS'BURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 108 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 366.

SMITHS'BY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SMITH'S CORNERS, New York. See POPLAR RIDGE.

SMITH'S CREEK, a post-office, Washington co., Virginia.

SMITH'S CREEK, of Warren co., North Carolina, flows into the Roanoke River a little N. of the line between North Carolina and Virginia.

SMITH'S CROSS-ROADS, post-office, Morgan co., Virginia.

SMITH'S CROSS-ROADS, post-office, Rhea co., Tennessee.

SMITH'S FALLS, a town of Canada West, on the Rideau Canal, co. of Leeds, 32 miles N.W. of Rockville, with manufactures of coarse woollens, iron, and leather; several grist and saw mills, 3 Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public and 2 private schools. Pop. 1000.

SMITH'S FERRY, a station and village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River, and Connecticut River Railroad, 80 miles W. of Boston. A ferry connects it with South Hadley, which is opposite.

SMITH'S FERRY, a post-office, Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S FORD, post-office, York district, South Carolina.

SMITH'S FORD, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S GAP, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

SMITH'S GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S ISLAND, a small island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island of New Hanover co., North Carolina, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The S. extremity is called Cape Fear. It has a light-house, for which see CAPE FEAR.

SMITH'S LANDING, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 4 miles S. of Absecum.

SMITH'S LANDING, a post-office of Clermont co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on the Erie Railroad, 12 miles from Dunkirk.

SMITH'S MILLS, post-office, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Henderson co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

SMITH'S POINT, Chesapeake Bay, the southernmost point of land at the entrance of the Potomac River. On it is a light-house showing a fixed light, 85 feet above the level of the sea.

SMITH'S RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

SMITH'S RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut River.

SMITH'S RIVER, a small stream which rises in Patrick co., in the S. part of Virginia, and flowing S.E. into North Carolina, falls into the Dan River near Leaksville.

SMITH'S STATION, a post-office, York co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S STORE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

SMITH'S TURNOUT, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

SMITHSVILLE. See SMITHVILLE.

SMITH'TOWN, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, 45 miles E. by N. of New York. The township is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound. Pop. 1972.

SMITHTOWN BAY, an inlet of Long Island Sound extending into the above township.

SMITHTOWN BRANCH, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

SMITH'VILLE, a township of Chenango co., New York. Pop. 1771.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the railroad from Sackett's Harbor to Ellisburg, 5 miles S. of the former.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 46 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Powhatan co., Virginia, 39 miles W. of Richmond.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Brunswick co., North Carolina, on the right (W.) bank of Cape Fear River, 1 or 2 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic. It has a safe harbor, and contains several stores. Pop. 500.

SMITHVILLE or SMITHSVILLE, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina, 94 miles W. of Columbia.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, on Bull Mountain Creek, 190 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. Laid out in 1846. It has several stores.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Arkansas, 8 miles N.W. of Black River, and about 125 miles N.N.E. of Little Rock.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Tennessee, 65 miles E. of Nashville. The situation is high and healthy.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Akron, 92 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 260.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Indiana.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Clay co., Missouri, on Smith's Fork of Platte River, 15 miles N.W. of Liberty.

SMITH'VILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Lincoln, pleasantly situated on the Jordan or Twenty Mile Creek, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 450.

SMITHVILLE FLATS, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, on Geneganslet Creek, about 125 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has several mills and factories.

SMOKE'S CREEK, Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie.

SMO'KY BAY, an inlet on the S. coast of Australia, immediately N.W. of Steady Bay, in Eyre Land; lat. 32° 30′ S., lon. 135° 45′ E.

SMOKY HOLLOW, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, about 36 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

SMOKY ORDINARY, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

SMOKY POINT, a headland of East Australia, 35 miles N.E. of Port Macquarie.

SMOLAND. See SMÅLAND, (Småland.)

SMOLEN, smō'lĕn, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway, 3 miles W.S.W. of Hittern; lat. 63° 20′ N., lon. 8° 5′ E. It is tolerably compact. Length, from E.N.E. to W.S.W., 15 miles; central breadth, 10 miles.

SMOLENSK, smo-lĕnsk′, or SMOLENSKO, smo-lĕn′sko, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 20′ and 56° 30′ N., and lon. 30° 30′ and 35° 25′ E., enclosed by the governments of Mohelev, Vitebsk, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kaloga, Orel, and Tchernigov. Area, 21,814 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,060,650. The surface is undulating, and in some parts marshy. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Djat, Oka, and the Ipoot. The soil is fertile, and corn more than sufficient for consumption is raised, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Few cattle are reared, but hogs and bees in great numbers. The forests are very extensive and valuable. Iron, copper, and salt are found. The manufactures comprise leather, glass, and pitch. The raw produce of the government is exported in large quantities to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow. The government is subdivided into 12 circles.

SMOLENSK, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Dnieper, 250 miles W.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by massive walls, and is the see of a Russian archbishop. The principal public edifices are 3 handsome cathedrals, numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, an episcopal palace, and monasteries. It has a diocesan seminary, a college, and military school for nobles, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly-rooms, manufactures of linens, soap, leather, and carpets, and a considerable export of corn and flax. In 1833 the erection of an iron pyramid was commenced, to commemorate the resistance made by the town to the French in 1812.

SMOLIANY, smo-le-ä′nee, a market-town of Russia, government, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Mohelev. In 1708 the Swedish general Kamfa and the corps he commanded were made prisoners here. Pop. 2000.

SMOOTH PRAIRIE, a small village of Madison co., Illinois.

SMORGONI, smor-go′nee, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Vilna. Here, in 1812, Napoleon left his army under the command of Murat, and returned to France.

SMORTRITZA, smor-trit′sä, a town of Russia, government of Podolsk, on a stream of the same name, N. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1700.

SMYRNA, smir′na, (Turk. *Izmeer*, *Izmir* or *Ismir*, is mean′; Fr. *Smyrne*, smeern,) a famous city and seaport of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial emporium of West Asia, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and partly upon the declivity of the ancient *Mons-Pagus*, which is crowned by a citadel, a structure of the thirteenth century. Lat. of Daraghaz point, 38° 29′ 5″ N., lon. 27° 9′ 7″ E. Estimated pop. 150,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5000 Franks. It has a fine appearance from the sea, but is in general wretchedly built; the houses are mostly of wood, and only one story in height; the streets are narrow and filthy. The Frank and Greek quarters extend for about 2½ miles along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; and the Turks occupy all the upper parts of the city, having between them and the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. The principal edifices are the bazaar and market-place, the vizier-khan, constructed of the marble ruins of the ancient theatre, the palace of the governor, new barracks for 3000 men, several synagogues, 5 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Armenian, and 2 Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf E. of the city; and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagus, on which are various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian period mentioned in Scripture. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, and it is the residence of consuls of most of the principal European states.

Smyrna has been for centuries the most important centre of trade in the Levant. This trade has been carried on both by shipping and by the caravans of Asia Minor, Syria, Bagdad, and Persia; and here, as well as in Constantinople and most of the Turkish towns, the Jews have managed to become the principal agents in the purchase and sale of commodities. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, woollen cloths; colonial goods, mostly coffee and sugar; iron, steel, lead, tin, hardware goods, &c. The principal exports are dried fruits, cotton, silk, goats'-hair, sheep and camels'-wool, rabbit and hare-skins, valonia, madder-root, yellow-berries, and opium. In 1852, the total exports amounted to 1,766,652*l.*, of which 882,980*l.* were to Great Britain, and 90,849*l.* to Russia; and the imports to 1,357,339*l.*, of which 482,981*l.* were from Britain; 126,859*l.* from the United States; 285,232*l.* from Austria and the Zollverein; 269,930*l.* from France; and 70,322*l.* from Russia. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, the vessels that entered and cleared were as follows:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849	866	113,790	814	102,993
1850	917	132,256	948	119,241
1851	856	133,547	900	122,115

Nearly a third of the total tonnage entered and cleared was British.

Smyrna is claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. In 1402 it was ruined by Timur, and it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague; but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance. It suffered severely from fire in July, 1845.— Adj. and inhab. SMYRNIOT, smir′ne-ot.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. of Albany. It is the seat of an active and extensive business, and contains 4 churches, including a Friends' meeting-house, 5 stores, and a Union school house, recently erected. A machine, invented by a citizen of the village, for making hoes, is operated by water-power. A piece of rough steel, passing through the machine three times, is converted into a hoe, completely finished except polishing. Pop. in 1854, about 600; of the township in 1850, 1940.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SMYRNA, a rapidly improving post-village of Kent co., Delaware, near Duck Creek, 36 miles S. of Wilmington, and 10 miles W. of Delaware Bay. Next to Wilmington it is the most commercial place in the state. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 large hotels, and several carriage factories. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Carteret co., North Carolina.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 20 miles from Nashville.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 40 miles W.S.W. of Steubenville.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SMYRNA, a township of Jefferson co., Indiana. Pop. 1124.

SMYRNA, a small village of Bureau co., Illinois.

SMYRNA, GULF OF, (anc. *Smyrnæus Sinus*,) an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extends inland for 40 miles; the breadth of its entrance is 22 miles. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna, near its E. extremity. It contains several islands, the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 miles in length.

SMYSER'S DEPOT, a thriving village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad from York to Baltimore, at the junction with the Hanover Branch, 10 miles S. of York.

SMYTH, smith, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 625 square miles. The three branches of Holston River, named the North, Middle, and South Forks, rise near the N.E. border of the county, and flow through it in a S.W. direction. The Iron Mountain range forms the S. boundary, and Walker's Mountain extends along the N.W. border; the surface between these is an elevated valley. The river-bottoms are very fertile. Limestone and gypsum are abundant in the county; and the latter is used to fertilize the land. Extensive manufactories of salt are in operation on the S.W. border. It is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Named in honor of General Alexander Smyth, member of Congress from Virginia. Capital, Marion. Pop. 8162, of whom 7098 were free, and 1064 slaves.

SMYTHFIELD, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny River, where it is crossed by the National Road, 158 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. The post-office is called SOMERFIELD.

SNAILWELL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SNAINTON, chapelry, England, co. York, North Riding.

SNAITH, a market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 6½ miles S. of Selby. Pop. in 1851, 840.

SNAKE ISLAND, West Indies. See ANGUILLA.

SNAKE RIVER, Oregon. See LEWIS RIVER.

SNAPE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SNAPE, a township of England, co. York, North Riding.

SNAPPER ISLAND, off the E. coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 17′ 35″ S., lon. 145° 37′ E.

SNAPPING SHOALS, a post-village, Newton co., Georgia.

SNARES, snairz (?) four small islands belonging to the Kooriles. Lat. 48° 36′ N., lon. 153° 44′ E., discovered by Krusenstern in 1805.

SNARES ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. The easternmost of the group is in lat. 48° 3′ S., lon. 166° 45′ E.

SNARESTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SNAR'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SNAR'GATE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SNAVE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SNAWDON HILL, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

'SNE. See ESNEH.

SNEAD'S FERRY, post-office, Onslow co., North Carolina.

SNEATON, snee'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SNEEDS'BOROUGH, a village of Anson co., North Carolina, on Yadkin River, 110 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

SNEEDS'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Tennessee, 275 miles E. by N. of Nashville, and 1 mile from Clinch River. It became the county seat about the year 1848.

SNEEHAETTEN, SNEEHATTAN, (Sneehättan,) or SNEEHAETTAN, snā'hăt'tan, (*i.e.* "snow-cap,") a mountain of Norway, belonging to the Dovrefield group; lat. 62° 20′ N., lon. 9° 20′ E. It rises to the height of 8115 feet, and is perpetually covered with snow and ice.

SNEEK, snaik, or SNITS, snits, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, in a marshy tract, 13 miles S.S.W. of Leeuwarden. It is traversed by canals, has Reformed, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, several hospitals and schools, numerous boat-building yards, rope-walks, foundries, &c., and a trade in butter and cheese. Pop. in 1850, 7750.

SNEE'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles W.N.W of Wragby, on the Lincoln Railway.

SNEEUWBERGEN, snō'wbĕr'gĕn, range of mountains in South Africa. See CAPE COLONY.

SNEL'LING RANCH, a post-office of California.

SNELS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SNEN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Notts, forming an E. suburb of Nottingham.

SNET'TERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNET'TISHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNEYD, snaid, a parish of England and North Wales, cos. of Salop and Montgomery.

SNIATYN or SNYATIN, sne-ä'tin, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 24 miles E. of Kolomea, on the Pruth. Pop. 6469. It has a castle, united Greek and Armenian churches, and numerous tanneries.

SNICK'ERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Winchester to Washington, 165 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

SNI'DER'S, a post-village of Washington co., Kentucky, 25 miles E.S.E. of Independence.

SNITS, a town of Netherlands. See SNEEK.

SNIT'TERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SNIT'TERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SNI'ZORT, an insular parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising the N. part of the island of Skye.

SNIZORT, LOCH, lox, Scotland, a deep inlet of the sea, extending inland for 12 miles. Breadth at entrance, 6½ miles.

SNOD'DYVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, 226 miles E. of Nashville.

SNOD'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SNOOK'VILLE, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio

SNORE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SNOR'ING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNORING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SNOV or SNOW, snof, a river of Russia, rises in the N. part of the government of Tchernigov, flows S.S.W., and joins the Desna 10 miles above the town of Tchernigov. Total course, 140 miles.

SNOW CAMP, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

SNOWDEN, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1225.

SNOW'DON, the most lofty mountain of Wales and South Britain, co., and 10 miles S.E. of Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddva, rising to 3571 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous, and partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

SNOW FALLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SNOW HILL, a port of entry, capital of Worcester co., Maryland, is situated on the left bank of Pocomoke River, 20 miles from its mouth, and 100 miles S.E. of Annapolis. It is pleasantly situated near the head of navigation, and has an active business. Large quantities of corn, pine lumber, and firewood are shipped at this place. It contains good county buildings, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 large hotels. Tonnage in 1854, 5305; 10 schooners, with a tonnage of 604, were built during the year. Pop. in 1850, 714; in 1853, about 1200.

SNOW HILL, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

SNOW HILL, a post-village, capital of Greene co., North Carolina, on Contentny Creek, an affluent of the Neuse River, 70 miles S.E. of Raleigh. Pop. from 100 to 200.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, 14 miles N. of Lafayette.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama, about 55 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

SNOW HILL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 74 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.

SNOW ISLAND, South Shetland, in the South Atlantic Ocean, S.W. of Livingston's Island, is 25 miles long.

SNOWS'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SNOW'SHOE, snō'shū, a post-village and township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles N.W. of Bellefonte. Pop. 482.

SNOW'S STORE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

SNOW'VILLE, a post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi, 110 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

SNUF'FLETOWN, a small village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 16 miles N.E. of Newton, contains a store, tannery, church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

SNYATIN, a town of Austrian Poland. See SNIATYN.

SNY'BAR, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

SNY'DER, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1090.

SNYDER, a new township of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

SNYDER, a township, Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. P. 306.

SNY'DERSTOWN, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

SNYDERSTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Shamokin Creek, 8 miles E. of Sunbury.

SNYDERSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 112 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SNYDERTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

SO'A or SOAY, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish of Bracadale, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, from N. to S., 3 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 113.

SOA, an island of Scotland, adjacent to the above, and 1 mile in circuit.

SOAJO, so-ä'zho, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles S.E. of Monção. Pop. 1196.

SOANA, so-ä'nä, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Maremma, 3 miles N.W. of Pitigliano.

SOANGHEER, so-ăn-gheer', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles E.S.E. of Kundorbar.

SOAP (sōp) CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Des Moines River from the W., near the S. border of Wapello county.

SOAP CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

SOAP'STONE MOUNT, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SOAR, sōr, a river of England, rises between Hinckley and Lutterworth, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, past Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Loughborough, and joins the Trent about 12 miles E.S.E. of Derby, whence to Leicester it is navigable for barges.

SOAVE, so-ä'vä, a fortified village of Austrian Italy, delegation, and 12 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 2200.

SO'AY, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish, and off the W. coast of Harris, from which they are separated by a sound 1 mile in width.

SOAY, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver.

SOAY. See SOA.

SOBERNHEIM, so'bern-hīme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 2400.

SO'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SOBIESLAU, so-be-ĕs'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 2468.

SOBOTJE, so-bot'ya, or ZOPTAN, (Zöptan,) tsōp'tăn, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1128.

SOBOTKA, so-bot'kä, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 13 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1560.

SOBRADILLO, so-brä-peel'yo, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1104.

SOBRADO, so-brä'do, a town of Spain, province, and about 26 miles S.S.E. of Corunna, on the Tambre. Near it is a lake with the largest eels in Galicia. Pop. 2868.

SOBRADO DE TRIBES, so-brä'do dä tree'nĕs, a town and parish of Spain, province, and about 30 miles from Orense. Pop. 1055.

SOBRAL, so-brăl', a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 23 miles N. of Lisbon.

SOBRAL, a town of Brazil, province, and 130 miles W.N.W. of Ceara.

SOBRAN, so-brän', or VILLAJUAN, veel-yä-hoo-ăn', a town and parish of Spain, in Galicia, province, and 12 miles from Pontevedra, on an elevated plain above the E. shore of the Bay of Arosa, where it has a harbor. Pop. 2273.

SOBRAON, so-brä-on'(?) a town of North-west India, on the Sutlej, 25 miles N.E. of Ferozepore, where the British gained a great victory over the Sikhs, February 10, 1846.

SOBRARBE, so-brar'bä, a district of Spain, in the Aragonian Pyrenees, extending about 48 miles in length, and 40 miles in breadth, bounded N. by France. This was the cradle of the brave Aragonese who first held the Saracen invaders in check, and laid the foundations of the liberties of

Spain. They assembled as early as 812, in the fastnesses of Sobrarbe, where the primitive laws were drawn up. These were called Fueros de Sobrarbe, and became the model of those of many other places.

SOBREIRA FORMOSA, so-brā'e-rā fōr-mo'sā, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 22 miles W.S.W. of Castello Branco, on the Poranama. Pop. 2484.

SOCCATTOO, a town of Africa. See SACCATOO.

SOCCOPATOY. See SOOHAPATOY.

SOCHACZEW, so-kā'chēv, a town of Poland, government, and 28 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2600.

SOCHAPATOY or SOCCOPATOY, a post-village of Coosa co., Alabama, 36 miles N. by E. of Wetumpka.

SOCIAL (so'shal) CIRCLE, a thriving post-village of Walton co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 120 miles W. of Augusta. It is a depôt for the produce of the county. Incorporated in 1831.

SOCIAL HILL, a post-office of Muhlenberg co., Kentucky.

SOCIALITY, so-she-al'e-te, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S. of Buffalo.

SOCIETY HILL, a post-village of Darlington district, South Carolina, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It is near the W. bank of the Great Pedee River, and contains several churches and stores.

SOCIETY HILL, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, 167 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, (Fr. *Archipel de Tahiti*, ar'shee'pēl' deh tā'ee'tee', or *Isles de la Société*, eel deh lā so'se-ā'tā'; Ger. *Societäts Inseln*, so'se-gh-tāts' in'seln,) an important group of the South Pacific, between lat. 16° 11' and 17° 58' S., and lon. 143° 5' and 151° 48' W., and between the Low Islands, which almost join them on the E., and the Friendly Islands, situated at a greater distance on the W. The group consists of the island of Tahiti or Otaheite, about 32 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and divided into two peninsulas by an isthmus 3 miles broad; and a great number of comparatively small islands, of which the most deserving of notice are Eimeo, Osnaburg, (Maitea,) Taponamoa or Saunder's Island, Huaheine, Raiatea or Ulitea, Otaha, Bola-Bola or Bora Bora, Marua or Maupiti, and Tubai. All the islands are elevated, and more or less mountainous. In Tahiti, which consists of an elongated ridge, the loftiest summit, Orohena, is 8500 feet above the level of the sea, and two other summits near it are respectively 7000 and 6979 feet. Among the mountains are many deep valleys and romantic glens, in which a delightful climate and fertile soil maintain a luxuriant vegetation; but it is towards the sea-side and along the foot of the mountains that the land is both most densely wooded and carefully cultivated. Close along the shore, an excellent broad road, overshadowed with trees, affords an agreeable access to the different settlements which have been made around it. A coral reef, encircling the island at the distance of 2 or 3 miles, presents an effectual barrier against the violence of the waves, and at the same time, having several openings in it, forms a number of harbors, where the sea is constantly tranquil, and the largest vessels can ride in safety. The best of these harbors, and the only one much used, is Matavai Bay, on the N. Point Venus, which contributes to form it, and is the N. extremity of Tahiti, is the most accurately determined site in the Pacific, and has been assumed by Lieutenant Raper as a secondary meridian. According to him, the flagstaff on it is in lat. 17° 29' 15" S., and lon. 149° 29' W.

One of the most remarkable features in the vegetation of Tahiti is the extent of ground occupied by the guava shrub. It was introduced from Norfolk Island about 40 years ago, and it now forms miles of woodland and bush entirely composed of it, and bearing a profusion of large and delicious fruit. The scenery of Eimeo is, if possible, still more attractive than that of Tahiti; and almost every island of the group has been described by navigators in rapturous terms, as realizing their ideas of an earthly paradise. Many of the population have been converted to Christianity by missionaries, who have also introduced many of the arts of civilized life. Papeiti, the capital of Tahiti, is resorted to by numerous whalers and other ships for commercial purposes.

The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered in 1606, by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who gave to Tahiti the name of La Sagittaria. It remained unknown to the rest of the world till 1767, when Captain Wallis, sent by George III. to make discoveries in the Pacific, reached Tahiti, and believing himself the first discoverer, gave it the name of King George Island. The year after it was touched at by Bougainville; but by far the most important visit was that of 1769, made by Captain Cook, in company with Sir Joseph Banks and an efficient scientific staff, mainly for the purpose of observing the rare occurrence of the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. The Society Islands have recently come into the possession of the French. The population has, like many of the other groups of the Pacific, remarkably decreased. Cook, in 1774, probably very much overrated it at 200,000. The missionaries in 1797 made it only 16,050. A census taken about 1840 reduced it to 10,000, of which 1000 belonged to Eimeo. In the earlier periods the main causes of decrease were, undoubtedly, infanticide and the licentious society of the Areol.——Inhab. SOCIETY ISLANDER.

SOCK'BURN, a parish of England, cos. of Durham and York, North Riding.

SOCKNA, sok'nā, written also SOKNA and SUKNA, sook-na, a walled town of Central Africa, in Fezzan, midway between Tripoli and Mourzook, and 110 miles S. of the Tripoli frontier. Lat. 29° N., lon. 16° E. Pop. 3000.

SOCOIBOS, so-ko'bos, a town of Spain, in Murcia, province, and 37 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1473.

SOCONUSCO, so-ko-noos'ko, a town of Central America, capital of the West Province of the state of Guatemala. The province of Soconusco consists of a strip of territory having N. the Mexican state of Chiapas, W. that of Oajaca, and S. the Pacific Ocean. Length, 120 miles; average breadth, 40 miles.

SOCORRO, a large county forming the S.W. extremity of New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 60,000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, on the W. and partly on the N. by the Rio Colorado. But little is known of the surface, excepting the portion near the Rio Grande, which is uneven and broken by the Sierra Madre. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county.

SOCORRO, a post-village of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, about 135 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

SOCORRO, so-kor'ro, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, capital of a province, 65 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 12,000. (?)

SOCORRO, LAKE OF, a lake of South America, in New Granada, at the head of the brook of Reventado, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

SOCORRO, an island of Patagonia. See HUANELIN.

SOCORRO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 18° 43' 14" N., lon. 110° 54' 15" W., about 24 miles long, and 9 miles broad. It may be said to consist of one mountain, the summit of which is about 2000 feet above the sea-level, and may be seen at the distance of 60 miles.

SOCOTRA, sok'o-trā, SOCOTORA, sok'o-to-rā, SOKTRA, sok'trā, or SOKOTRAH, so-ko'trā, (anc. *Dioscoridis Insula.*) an island in the Indian Ocean, 120 miles E. of Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, and belonging to Keshin, a petty state of Arabia, about 240 miles distant. Tamarida, its capital, on the N.E. coast of the island, is in lat. 12° 39' N., lon. 54° 1' 2" E. Length, from E. to W., 70 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Area, estimated at 1000 square miles, and the population at from 4000 to 5000, mostly Bedouins, with some settled Arabs, Negroes, and descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains, rising to 6000 feet in height, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 miles across, skirts the sea; in its fertility it presents in some parts a favorable contrast to the adjacent mainlands. The climate is more temperate than on the adjacent continent. The products comprise aloes of the finest quality, dragon's-blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. The domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and civet cats. The trade is mostly with Muscat, and whence most provisions are imported. The British government failed in negotiations to purchase this island from the Sultan of Keshin.——Adj. SOCOTRAN and SOCOTRINE, sok'o-trin; inhab. SOCOTRAN.

SOCUELLAMOS, so-thwā-yā'mose, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Ciudad-Real, 102 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2310.

SODAH, so'dā, an island on the S.E. coast of Arabia, the second largest of Curia-Muria group 3 miles long, by 2 miles broad. Highest peak, 1310 feet.

SODA LAKE, near the N.W. extremity of Louisiana, is connected with Lake Caddo on the W., and with Cross Lake on the S., and communicates with Red River, near Shreveport, by a short outlet. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, above 6 miles. It is navigable by steamboats for about nine months in the year.

SODASHAVAGHUR, British India. See SEDASHOOGUR.

SODBURY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SODBURY, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SODBURY, CHIPPING, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, with a market-town, 25 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester.

SÖDERFORS, sö'der-fors', a village of Sweden, læn, and 37 miles N.W. of Upsal, on an island in the Dal-elf, having a large anchor foundry, employing 500 workmen.

SÖDERHAMN, sö'der-hämn, a maritime town of Sweden, læn, and 42 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1500. It has a royal manufactory of arms, and an export trade in iron and timber.

SÖDERKOPING, sö'der-kö'ping, a maritime town of Sweden, læn, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Linköping, on the Gotha Canal, 16 miles from the Baltic Sea. Pop. 956, who have an export trade in Baltic produce.

SÖDERMANNLAND, sö'der-männ-länd', or SUDERMANIA, soo'der-män'ne-ä, an old province of Sweden, now subdivided among the læns of Nyköping and Stockholm.

SÖDERÖ, sö'deh-rö', an island of Sweden, læn of Stockholm, in the Aland Strait. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

SÖDERTELGE, sö'der-tel'ghĕ, a town of Sweden, læn, and 18 miles S.W. of Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mælar and the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1070.

SOD'OM, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 12 miles from Belvidere, contains 2 mills, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

SODOM, a small village of Burke co., Georgia.

SODOM, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

SO'DUS, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, on the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, about 36 miles E. by N. of Rochester. The village contains an academy. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, which here forms Sodus Bay. Pop. 4598. See SODUS POINT.

SODUS BAY, New York, 35 miles E. by N. of Rochester, extends from Lake Ontario southward into Wayne county. Length, about 5 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. It forms an excellent harbor, the entrance of which has been protected by substantial piers built by the United States.

SODUS CENTRE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 190 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SODUS POINT, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, is situated at the entrance of Sodus Bay, and on Lake Ontario, 30 miles W.S.W. of Oswego, and about 210 miles by railroad from Albany. It has a good harbor, and is favorably situated for trade, being at the terminus of the Sodus Canal, which connects with the Erie Canal, and of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, which joins the Erie Railroad at Elmira.

SODY, a post-office of Autauga co., North Carolina.

SOEBORG or SÖBORG, sö'borg, a decayed town of Denmark, island of Seeland, amt of Frederichstadt, on a small lake, 10 miles N.W. of Elsinore. ☞ For notices of most Scandinavian towns spelt with Sœ refer to Sö.

SOEBY or SÖBY, sö'bü, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, amt, and 17 miles W.N.W. of Aarhuus.

SÖEBY or SÖBY, a village and parish of the island of Aeroe, in Sleswick, on its N. coast, 10 miles S. of Faaborg.

SOEKADANA, a town on the coast of Borneo. See SUCADANA.

SOEPA, soo'pä, or SO'PING, a native state in the island of Celebes, about the middle of the W. coast of the Gulf of Boni. Pop. 18,000.

SOERABAYA, soo'rä-bī'ä, or SOORADAYA, sö-rä-bī'ä, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 970,000.

SOERABAYA, SOORABAYA, SOURABAYA or SURABAYA, soo-rä-bī'ä, a seaport town of Java, capital of one of the three provinces into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its N. coast, opposite the island of Madura, and at the mouth of the Kediri; lat. of Kalemaas Fort, 7° 14′ 5″ S., lon. 112° 44′ 7″ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It has a handsome government house, a mint, and large storehouses. Its harbor is the best in Java, and defended by many forts and batteries; and here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon foundry. It is the seat of a civil court and court-martial, with appeal to the Supreme Court in Batavia. It is garrisoned by 2000 soldiers. In its province are the ruins of Mojopahit, the former capital of Java.

SOERAKARTA, SOORAKARTA, SOURAKARTA, SURAKARTA, soo-rä-kar'tä, written also SOORAKERTA and SOURAKERTA, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, near its centre. Pop. 400,000.

SOERAKARTA or SOLO, the capital of the above residency, on the Solo River, has a garrison and fort. P. 10,000.

SOEROASSO, soo'ro-äs'so, a village of the island of Sumatra, in the uplands, 43 miles N.E. of Padang. It is one of the four old capitals of the kingdom of Menancabow.

SOERŒ, one of the Loffoden Islands. See SÖRŒ.

SOEST or SÖST, söst, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, on the Sösterbach, an affluent of the Lippe. Pop. in 1846, 8658. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and normal school, manufactures of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, and paper, with oil mills, breweries, and a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SOEST or ZOEST, zoost, a village of the Netherlands, province, and 11 miles N.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1866.

SOFAHUN, so-fä-hoon', a small town of Cashmere, at the S.E. extremity of the valley, with iron-mines.

SOFALA, so-fä'lä, a river of East Africa, in the Portuguese captaincy-general of Mozambique, has an eastward course estimated at 200 miles; it is navigable only for small craft.

SOFALA, a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, on a river of its own name, in lat., of fort, 20° 10′ 7″ S., lon. 34° 46′ E., consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor, and garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory, and gold-dust, and imports coarse piece-goods, trinkets, &c.

SOFIGNANO, so-feen-yä'no, or SOFFIGNANO, sof-feen-yä'no, a village and parish of Tuscany, 7 miles from Prato. Pop. 1016.

SOFLINGEN, söf'ling-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, about 2 miles W.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1667.

SOFROO or SOFRU, so'froo, written also SAFROU and SOFORO, a walled town of Morocco, kingdom, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt-mines.

SOGAMA, so-gä'mä, a populous town of Central Africa, in Bornoo, near Affagay, S. of Lake Tchad.

SOGAMOSO, so-gä-mo'so, or SOGAMOZA, so-gä-mo'sä, a small town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, province, and 40 miles N.W. of Tunja, on the Sogamoso River.

SOGDIANA. See BOKHARA.

SOGHANLEE-SOO or SOGHANLI-SU, so-gän'loo soo, a small river of Asia Minor, joins the Filiyas 90 miles N. of Angora.

SOGHD, sogd, the valley of the Zer-afshan or river of Central Asia, Bokhara, is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as *Sogdiana*, N. of the Oxus.

SOGHUT, a town of Asia Minor. See SHUGHUT.

SOGLAH (so'glä) LAKE, in Asia Minor, pashalic, and 63 miles W. of Karaman, is 11 miles in length; breadth, 7 miles. The village of Soglah is on its S.E. side.

SOGNEFIORD, sog'nä-fe-ord', a very long and comparatively narrow creek of Norway, stretching E. from the sea, where the Salen Islands nearly cross its mouth, up to the field of the Sognefield Mountains, a distance of about 90 miles.

SOHAGEPOOR, a town of British India. See SEHAJPOOR.

SOHAGEPOOR, so-häj-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the S.W. territory, capital of a district, intersected by the Sone River, 72 miles N.N.E. of Mundlah.

SO'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 6 miles S.E. of Ely. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2756. It has a conspicuous church, and various dissenting chapels.

SOHAM, EARL'S, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOHAM, MONKE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOHAR, so'har', a town of Arabia, dominion, and 120 miles W.N.W. of Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 24° 24′ N.

SOHAUL, so'hawl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles S.S.E. of Callinger.

SOHL, shol, a county of Hungary, N.E. of the Danube. Pop. 91,499. Capital, Neu-Sohl.

SOHNA, so'nä, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 30 miles S.W. of Delhi.

SO'HO, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where are the extensive iron-works of Messrs. Boulton and Watt. See BIRMINGHAM.

SOHRAU, so'rŏw, written also ZYORY, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3950. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

SOIGNIES, swän'yee', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Senne, and on the railway from Mons to Brussels, 10 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 6350. It has extensive breweries and distilleries, trade in stone and lime, and large annual fairs.

SOIGNIES, FOREST OF, in Belgium, province of South Brabant, S.E. of Brussels, is 15 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mount St. Jean and the field of Waterloo.

SOISSONS, swäs'sŏn', almost swī'sŏn', (anc. *Augusta Suessonum* or *Suessionum*, and *Noviodunum*,) a fortified town of France, department of Aisne, 18 miles S.W. of Laon, on the left bank of the Aisne. Lat. 49° 28′ N., lon. 3° 20′ E. Pop. in 1852, 9477. It has an ancient castle, 2 ruined abbeys, a college, prison, theatre, library of 18,000 volumes, cathedral, manufactures of fine carpets, and an extensive trade in grain. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the capital of a separate kingdom. Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the convent of St. Médard. The Canal of Soissons, 16 miles long, connects the Aisne with the Ourcq and Marne.

SOJ or SOJA, a river of Russia. See SOZH.

SOK, sok, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenbourg, 75 miles N.E. of Sergievsk, flows S.W., and joins the Volga 15 miles N. of Samara. Course, 130 miles.

SOKAL, so'kal, a town of Austrian Galicia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Zolkiew, on the Bug. P. 3100. It has manufactures of silk.

SOKHOUMKALE, a town of Russia. See SOOKHOOM-KALE.

SOKNA, a town of Fezzan. See SOCHNA.

SO'KO, a state and town of Guinea, in North Ashanteo.

SOKOLKA, so-kol'kä, a market-town of Russian Poland, 22 miles N.E. of Bialystok. Pop. 2400.

SOKOLKA, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Poltava.

SOKOLNIK, so-kol'nik, a town of Poland, government, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 780.

SOKOLOVA, so-ko-lo'yä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S. of Kharkov.

SOKOLOVKA, so-ko-lov'kä, a market-town of Russia, government of Kiev, 22 miles N.N.W. of Osman.

SOKOLOW, so-ko'lov, a town of Poland, 17 miles N. of Siedlce. Pop. 3035.

SOKOLOW, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Rzeszow.

SOKOTA, so-ko'tâ, a market-town of Abyssinia, 97 miles W.S.W. of Gondar. It is a place of considerable size, but scattered.

SOKOTRA or SOKTRA. See SOCOTRA.

SOLANA, so-lä'nâ, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4375. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

SOLANDER, CAPE, in East Australia, bounds Botany Bay on the S.

SOLANDER ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.

SOLANO, so-lah'no, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated above 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by Sacramento River, the Strait of Carquinez, and Suisun Bay. It contains several beautiful and fertile valleys, among which may be named Suscol Valley, which is situated W. of the Suscol Hills, and runs from the city of Vallejo to the N. part of the county; length, about 8 miles, and breadth, 3 miles; Napa Bay washes it on the W.; this valley is well adapted to farming; Green Valley, so called because a large portion is always green, lies E. of the Suscol Hills, about 4 miles from Suscol Valley; it is about 6 miles in length by 1½ in breadth; the S. end is the terminus of the Great Sacramento Valley, and is covered with wild oats, evergreen grass, and red clover; Suisun Valley, situated N. of Suisun Bay, and E. of Green Valley, is about 6 miles square; it opens out on the E. into the Sacramento Valley, and is watered by the navigable river Suisun; large quantities of hay, chiefly wild oats and clover, are raised; Vilatis Valley, lying farther to the N.E., is about 5 miles in length by 1½ in width; it runs N.W., and opens into the Sacramento Valley; this valley is a great thoroughfare, and the admiration of all travellers; Sacramento Valley extends as far as the eye can reach; it is covered with wild oats, and is not subject to inundation. The W. part of the county is mountainous, and very interesting; there are many small valleys suitable for stock raising. The principal elevation, which is very conspicuous, is a double peak situated near the head of Green Valley; the next in magnitude is another double peak, between Green Valley and Suscol. Gold is found in this county, but not in great abundance. About 4 miles N. of Vallejo is a large soda spring, the stream from which runs through Suscol Valley to Napa Bay. There are several other valuable mineral springs (some of them warm springs) in different parts of the county. It is intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from Benicia to Marysville. Capital, Benicia. P. 2835.

SOLAPOOR, so-lâ poor', a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions. 56 miles W.N.W. of the Calburga.

SOLARO, so-lâ'ro, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles S.W. of Barlassina. Pop. 1123.

SOLAROLO-RAINERIO, so-lâ-ro'lo ri-nâ're-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona, 9 miles N. of Casal-Maggiore. Pop. 1383.

SOLARUSSA, so-lâ-roos'sâ, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 15 miles W.S.W. of Busachi. Pop. 1611.

SOLDAU, sol'dow, a river of East Prussia, issues from a lake near a town of the same name, and unites with the Mlawka in forming the Wkra. Total course, 60 miles.

SOLDAU or DIZIALDOWO, dit-se-âl-do'vo (?) a town of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, on the Soldau, and on the Polish frontier, 13 miles S.W. of Neidenburg. P. 1800.

SOLDIER (sôl'jer) RIVER, of Iowa, rises towards the W. part of the state, and flowing S.W., enters the Missouri River in Harrison county.

SOLDIN, sol'deen', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government of Frankfort, 25 miles N.E. of Küstrin. Pop. 4960. It has manufactures of woollens, and a mussel pearl fishery in the Lake of Soldin.

SOLDOV, a town of Russia. See SOLVITCHEGODSK.

SOLEC, sol'êts, a town of Poland, government of Radom, near the Vistula, 28 miles N.E. of Opatau. Pop. 1800.

SOLECHNIKI or SOLECZNIKI, so-lêtch-nee'kee, BOLCHOI, bol-choi', a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 27 miles S. of Vilna.

SOL'EDEW, a town of North-west Hindostan, about 35 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

SOL'EMN GROVE, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

SO'LENT, THE, is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England, which extends W. from Fort Monckton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E. with Spithead, and N. with Southampton-water. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 3 miles.

SOLERO, so-lâ'ro, a market-town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 6 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3312.

SOLESBURY, sôls'ber-re, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, contains the borough of New Hope. Pop. 3778.

SOLESINO, so-lâ see'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles S.S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2100.

SOLESMES, so'lâm', a market-town of France, department of Nord, on the Selle, 12 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 5579. It has manufactures of calicoes.

SOLETO, so-lâ'to, a market-town of Naples, province, and 15 miles W. of Otranto, near the ruins of ancient *Salentia*. Pop. 2990.

SOLEURE, so-lüre. (Fr. pron. so'lur'; Ger. *Solothurn*, so'lo-toorn',) a canton of Switzerland, in its N.W. part, enclosed by the cantons of Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area, 255 square miles. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura Mountains. The principal rivers are the Aar, Emmen, and Dunern. The soil is fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is raised, with fruit for exportation. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry, and the horned cattle are among the best in Switzerland. Iron and marble are important products; the principal manufactures are iron goods, calico, hosiery, and paper. The canton is divided into nine districts or bailiwicks. The government, once aristocratic, was considerably modified in 1831 and 1841, by a strong infusion of the democratic principle. The great council or legislative body consists of 150 members, of whom 55 are chosen directly by the people, 45 by electoral delegates, and nine are named by the council itself. Pop. in 1850, 69,613, of whom 61,556 are Roman Catholic, and 8097 Protestants.

SOLEURE, (Ger. *Solothurn*; anc. *Salodurum*,) a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Aar, here crossed by two wooden bridges, at the foot of the Jura, 19 miles N.N.E. of Bern. Lat. 47° 12′ N., lon. 7° 32′ E. Pop. 5370. It has a handsome cathedral, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura; government-house, arsenal, barracks, and theatre. It has a college, a public library, and a botanic garden. Here Kosciusko died, on the 16th of October, 1817. Near it are the château of Waldegy, the hermitage of St. Veren, and the baths of Weissenstein.

SOLFACH, sol'fâk, a small port of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the N. shore of St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles S.E. of St. David's.

SOLFATARA, sol-fâ-tâ'râ, (anc. *Aliquæ Albulæ?*) a small lake of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, 4 miles W. of Tivoli. It is now about 500 feet across, but was anciently much larger; on it are several floating islets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal, 2 miles in length, carries its sulphurous waters into the Teverone.

SOLFERINO, sol-fê-ree'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 18 miles N.W. of Mantua. In 1796 the Austrians were here defeated by the French, prior to the siege of Mantua. Pop. 1995.

SOL-GALISKAIA, sol gâ-le-skî'â, or SOL-GALITZKOI, sol gâ-lit-skoi', a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Kostroma, on the Kostroma River. Pop. 2000. It has 2 annual fairs.

SOLIDAD, a missionary settlement of Monterey co., California.

SOLIGNAC, so'leen'yâk', a small town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Briance, 5 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 3054.

SOLIGNAC SUR LOIRE, so'leen'yâk' sür lwar, a small town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 5 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. 1053.

SOLIGNANO, so-leen-yâ'no, (L. *Soliganus*,) a village of Italy, duchy, and 28 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. 2341.

SOLIGNY, so-leen-yee', a market-town of France, department of Orne, 6 miles N. of Mortagne. Pop. 883. Near it was the convent of La Trappe, suppressed in 1790.

SOLIHULL, a town and parish, England, co. of Warwick.

SOLIKAMSK, so-le-kâmsk', a town of Russia, government, and 115 miles N. of Perm. Pop. 4000.

SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan. See SULEIMAN.

SOLIMOENS, so-le-mo-ênz', a name of the Amazon River, Brazil. See AMAZON. It also gives name to the large river of the province of Para.

SOLINGEN, so'ling-en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 6320, who manufacture swords, bayonets, and cutlery. The celebrity which Solingen enjoys in its particular branch of trade reaches back to the twelfth century, (1147.) when the manufacture of Damascus blades is said to have been introduced from the East by Count Adolphus of Berg.

SO-LING-SHAN or SO-LING-CHAN, so'ling'shân', a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo, in lat. 32° 59′ N., lon. 101° 59′ E., covered with perpetual snow.

SOLIPACA, so-lê-pâ'kâ, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles N.E. of Caserta, near the Calore. P. 3400.

SOLITARY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 21′ S., lon. 176° 35′ W., was discovered by Mendaña in 1595.

SOLITARY ISLAND, Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 59′ S., lon. 68° 5′ E.

SOLITARY ISLAND, on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 30° 13′ S., lon. 153° 13′ E.

SÖLK, GROSS, groce sölk, a village of Austria, in Styria, about 15 miles from Steinach. Pop. 1180.

SOLLER, sol-yaih', a town of the island of Majorca, on its N.W. coast, with a port on the Mediterranean, 14 miles N. of Palma. Pop. 6990. It has considerable exports of oranges and wine.

SOLLIES-LE-PONT, sol'lies' leh pôns', a town of France, department of Var, 8 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1852, 3205.

SOLLINGEN, sol'ling-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles S.E. of Durlach. Pop. 1125.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

SOLMS, solms, an old principality of Germany, situated in the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatized principalities belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are the following:—

SOLMS BARUTH WILDENFELS, solms bâ'rôôt vil'den-fêls', a principality of Germany, in Hessen.

SOLMS-BRAUNFELS, solms brown'fêls, a principality of Germany, with possessions in Prussia, Würtemberg, and Hessen. Capital, Braunfels.

SOLMS LAUBACH, solms lów'bâk, a principality of Germany, in Hessen.

SOLMS LAUBACH BARUTH RODELHEIM, solms lów'bâk bâ'root rö'del-hîme', and ARNHEIM, ahn'hîme, two principalities of Germany, in Hessen.

SOLMS LICH, solms lik, and HOHEN SOLMS, ho'en solms, two principalities of Germany. Capital, Lich.

SOLNITZ, sol'nits, or SOLNICZE, sol-neet'sâ, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1444, who manufacture woollens.

SOLO, a town of Java. See SOERAKARTA.

SO'LO, BENGAWAN, bên-gâ-wân', or SAMBAYA, sâm-bî'â, the largest and most important river of Java, rises in the province of Soerakarta, passes the town of that name, flows E.N.E. in a very zigzag course, and falls into the Java Sea opposite the W. end of the island of Madura. Total course, with windings, about 356 miles. Excepting in the months of August, September, and October, it is navigable for native boats far above Soerakarta.

SOLOFRA, so-lo'frâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 5400. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and jewelry.

SOLOGNE, so'lon', an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Loiret.

SOLOLÁ, so-lo'lâ, a town of Central America, state, and 85 miles N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 5000. (?)

SOLOM'BO, GREAT and LITTLE, two small islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo, 5° 33′ S., lon. 114° 24′ E.

SOLOMESTS, so-lo-mêsts', a market-town of Russia, government, and 93 miles N.N.W. of Vilna.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, (FR. *Iles Salomon*, eel sâ'lo'môns',) a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 5° and 12° S., and lon. 154° and 163° E. The principal islands are Bougainville, Choiseul, St. Isabel, Guadalcana, the Arsacides, Malaita, and St. Cristoval. The surface is elevated, fertile, and well wooded; the shores precipitous, with fringing reefs. The islands are of volcanic origin, and have an active volcano. The population comprises both Malays and Papuan negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendaña in 1567.

SOLOMON or SALOMON ISLANDS, a group of 11 islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Chagos Islands, a dependancy of the Mauritius.

SO'LON, a post-village and township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, about 45 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 1415.

SOLON, a post-township of Cortland co., New York, 35 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 1150.

SOLON, a township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 1034.

SOLON, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

SOLON, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

SOLON MILLS, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 55 miles N.W. by N. of Chicago.

SOLONOTSHA, so-lo-not'shâ, a town of Russia, government, and 112 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on an affluent of the Dnieper.

SOLOR, so'lor', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores, and by another strait from Adenara, in the N. Lat. of the S. point, 8° 47′ S., lon. 123° 8′ E. Length, from E. to W., 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

SOLOTHURN, Switzerland. See SOLEURE.

SOLOTIVINA, so-lo-te-vee'nâ, or SOLOTWINA, so-lot-wee'nâ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Stanislawow. Pop. 2500.

SOLOVETSKOI, so-lo-vêt-skoi', or SOLOVKI, so-lov'kee, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, government of Archangel, 100 miles N.W. of Onega, in lat. 65° N., lon. 35° 50′ E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Talc is a principal product.

SOLRE-LE-CHÂTEAU, sol'r leh shâ'tô', a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles N.E. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 2768.

SOLRE-SAINT-GERY, sol'r sân' zheh-ree', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 870.

SOLRE-SUR-SAMBRE, sol'r sür sôm'b'r, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 13 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1278.

SOLSBERRY, a post-office of Green co., Indiana.

SOLSONA, sol-so'nâ, (anc. *Celsa?*) a walled town of Spain, province, and 55 miles N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 2156. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of iron wares.

SOLS'VILLE, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

SOLT, solt, (Ger. *Solth*, solt,) a town of Central Hungary, co., and 48 miles S. of Pesth, near the Danube. Pop. 6949.

SOLTA, sol'tâ, (anc. *Olynthia?*) an island of Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, in the Adriatic, W. of Brazza. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 1300. On its N. shore is a village of its own name.

SOLTAU, sol'tów, a town of Hanover.

SOLVESBERG, söl'ves-bêrg', or SOLVITSBURG, sol'vits-bôôrg', an ancient, and formerly important maritime town of South Sweden, län, and 37 miles W. of Carlscrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 1050.

SOLVITCHEGODSK, sol-ve-châ-godsk', SOLDOV or SOLDOW, sol-dov', a town of Russia, government, and 268 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Vitchegda. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of linens.

SOL'WAY FRITH, a large marine inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E. between England and Scotland, having S. and E. the county of Cumberland, and N. the counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Breadth at the entrance, between St. Bee's Head and Balcurry Point, 24 miles. It extends inland for about 38 miles, diminishing in breadth to 1½ miles. At its head it receives the Esk; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, and Urr join it from the Scotch, and Derwent and Ellen from the English side. The Coasts are sloping in Cumberland, bold in Galloway, and low in the county of Dumfries. During ebb-tide much of the frith is a naked flat, and may occasionally be crossed in some places; but the tidal wave, especially during spring tides, returns very suddenly, and with great violence, so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive and valuable.

SOLWAY MOSS, a drained area about 7 miles in circumference, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Kirk-Andrew-upon-Eske, adjoining the frith.

SOMA, so'mâ, a small town of Asia Minor, 25 miles E. of Bergama, and about 3 miles from which is the ancient *Germa*. (?)

SOMAGLIA, so-mâl'yâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Lodi, 3 miles S.W. of Codogno. Pop. 2047.

SOMAIN, so'mân', a village of France, department of Nord, on the North Railway, 3½ miles S.E. of Douai. Pop. in 1852, 3065.

SOMARIVA PERNO, so-mâ-ree'vâ pêr'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni. Pop. 1995.

SOMAULI or SOMAULEE, a country of Africa. See ADEL.

SOMBOR, a town of Hungary. See ZOMBOR.

SOMBOURN, KING'S, a parish of England. See KING'S SOMBOURN.

SOMBOURN, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SOMBREFFE, som'bréf'feh, a village of Belgium, province, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Namur. Pop. 2009. It has a castle, and a church built by the Templars.

SOMBRERETE, som-brâ-râ'tâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 85 miles N.W. of Zacatecas. Near it are rich silver-mines.

SOMBRERO, som-brâ'ro, an islet of the British West Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. Lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 63° 27′ W.

SOMBRERO, a village of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 70 miles S.S.W. of Caracas.

SOMEISAT or SUMEISAT, soo-mâ-sât', (anc. *Samosata*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Marash, on the Euphrates, 50 miles N.E. of Bir. It is the birthplace of the Grecian poet Lucian.

SOMERBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SOMERBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.

SOM'ERCOTES, NORTH, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

SOMERCOTES, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SOMEREIN or SOMMEREIN, so'meh-rîne', a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.E. of Presburg, on the island of Great Schütt.

SOM'ERFIELD, a post-office, Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

SOM'ERFORD, a post-township, Madison co., Ohio. P. 616.

SOMERFORD, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 27 miles W. of Columbus, has about 150 inhabitants.

SOM'ERFORD, BROAD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SOMERFORD, KEYNES, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

SOMERFORD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SOMERGEM, som'er-ghêm', a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 7136.

SOM'ERLEYTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ miles N.W. of Lowestoft.

SOMERS, sûm'merz, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 23 miles N.E. of Hartford. The village contains 2 churches and several stores. Pop. of township, 1508.

SOMERS, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, about 110 miles S. of Albany. The village contains several churches, and a bank. P. of the township, 1722.

SOMERS, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 2085.

SOMERS, a township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. P. 680.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a parish of England, co. Derby.

SOMER'S CENTRE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SOMERSET or SOMERSETSHIRE, sŭm'er-set-shir, a maritime county of the West of England, having N. the Bristol Channel, and from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. of Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucester. Area, 1636 square miles, or 1,047,040 acres, of which about 900,000 are supposed to be under culture. Pop. in 1851, 443,916. Coast-line and surface very much diversified, and highly picturesque. The Mendip Hills, and the range of which the Quantock Hills form a part, separate the county into three divisions, the central of which contains the basins of the Parret, Brue, and Axe; in the N. are the Avon and Yeo Rivers, and in the W. the Tone, all of which flow to the Bristol Channel. Along the rivers are many marshes and tracts of high fertility, in which dairy husbandry is pursued with great success; in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1668 feet in height. Wheat and barley come to high perfection around Bridgewater, Taunton, &c., and the industry of the county is chiefly rural, but the agriculture is generally backward. Cheddar and other cheeses, and cider, are the principal products. Sheep are estimated at 500,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,500 packs. Coal, stone, calamine, and fullers'-earth are obtained; woollen goods are manufactured at Frome, Wellington, &c.; and in 1847, 2180 hands were engaged in woollen, and 1648 in silk mills. Gloves are made at Yeovil, linens at Crewkerne; stockings, paper, glass, iron-wares, wool-cards, shoes, leather, and malt are manufactured. The Glastonbury, Kennet and Avon, Bridgewater, Taunton, and other canals are in this county, the N. and W. parts of which are intersected by the Great Western Railway. The county contains the cities of Bath, Wells, and a part of Bristol, the parliamentary boroughs of Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome, the municipal boroughs of Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, Somerton, (whence its name,) and numerous market-towns. The county returns 4 members to the House of Commons. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this county, which was the seat of numerous important military events in Saxon times.

SOM'ERSET, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, mostly between lat. 30° 20' and 33° 25' S., and lon. 25° 12' and 26° 45' E., intersected by the Great Fish River. Area, 4030 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 5200.

SOMERSET, the capital of the above division, 80 miles N.W. of Graham Town, at the base of the Bosch-berg. It has Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches, and Wesleyan schools.

SOMERSET, sŭm'er-set, a county forming the N.N.W. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 4000 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the St. John and Penobscot Rivers, but principally by the Kennebec, above 70 miles of whose course is comprised within this county. The greater part is heavily wooded, and immense quantities of lumber are annually rafted down the Kennebec. The surface is hilly and undulating, with occasional mountain ridges and peaks. The soil is generally fertile. In 1850 this county produced 56,505 bushels of wheat, and 328,680 of oats,—the quantity of each being greater than that produced by any other county in the state. Organized in 1809. Capital, Norridgewock. Pop. 35,581.

SOMERSET, a county in the N. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Raritan River and Bound Brook, on the N.E. by the Passaic River, and on the W. by Lamington River, and is drained by the N. and S. branches of Raritan River, and by Millstone River, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is various; the N.W. portion being mountainous, and the centre and S.E. either level or slightly undulating. The soil of the hills is generally clay or stiff loam, that of the level portions sandy loam formed of shale, and the mountain valleys are of limestone. The range of hills about 2 miles N. of Somerville have been perforated by many mining shafts in search of copper-ore; one of these shafts is 1300 feet in length. The ore is said to contain not only a large proportion of copper, but to be worth working on account of the gold which it yields. The Bridgewater mineral-paint mines are situated near the centre. Somerset county is distinguished as the birthplace of Samuel L. Southard, Peter D. Vroom, Commodore Stockton, William L. Dayton, and Theodore Frelinghuysen. The New Jersey Central Railroad traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Organized in 1688, having previously formed part of Middlesex county. Capital, Somerville. Pop. 19,688, of whom 27 were slaves.

SOMERSET, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, contains 1050 square miles. It is watered by Castleman's River, and by Laurel Hill and Stony Creeks. The surface is diversified, having the Laurel Hill on the W. boundary, and the Alleghany ridge near the E. part. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Beds of excellent coal, which in some places are 8 feet thick, extend over nearly the whole area of the county; iron ore is also abundant. A plank-road connects it with Cumberland, in Maryland. Capital, Somerset. Pop. 24,416.

SOMERSET, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is situated on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay. The Nanticoke River forms its boundary on the N.W., the Pocomoke River and Bay on the S.; the county is also penetrated by two navigable inlets of the Chesapeake, called Wicomico and Manokin Rivers. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, cedar, cypress, &c. The soil in some parts is sandy, and in others clayey, generally fertile. The rivers and bays above named afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Princess Anne. Pop. 22,456, of whom 16,865 were free, and 5588 slaves.

SOMERSET, a township in Windham co., Vermont, 100 miles W. by S. of Concord. Pop. 321.

SOMERSET, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Staunton River and the Fall River Railroad, 50 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1166.

SOMERSET, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2154.

SOMERSET, a post-borough and township, capital of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the plank-road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to West Newton, in Pennsylvania, 70 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. Since the plank-road was opened, the town has rapidly increased in business and population. Mines of excellent coal have been opened near this place, and in many parts of the county. Somerset contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Incorporated in 1804. Pop. in 1850, 886, including the township, 3420.

SOMERSET, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1512.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

SOMERSET, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Kentucky, is situated 6 miles N. of the Cumberland River, and 90 miles S. of Frankfort. The surrounding country contains coal and iron ore. The village has 3 churches, 10 dry-goods' stores, a branch bank, and 1 iron foundry.

SOMERSET, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1943.

SOMERSET, a post-village in Reading township, capital of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati Railroad, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Zanesville. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 1250.

SOMERSET, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 913.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Saline co., Illinois.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri, on Salt River, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

SOMERSET, a county of Van Diemen's Land, in the E. part. The South Esk River forms its N., Macquarie and Lake Rivers its W. boundary, and it is watered by many of their affluents. Principal towns, Campbell Town, Ross, Lincoln, and Auburn.

SOMERSET, NORTH, a tract in the Arctic region of British North America, forming the N. part of Boothia Felix, and mostly between lat. 73° and 74° N., and W. of lon. 90° W., having E. Prince Regent Inlet, and N. Barrow Strait, separating it from Cornwallis Island and North Devon. Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity, opposite which is Prince Leopold Island. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry in 1819.

SOMERSET MILLS, a post-village in Fairfield township, Somerset co., Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec River, about 22 miles above Augusta. A dam has here been built across the river, which affords valuable water-power. Pop. about 100.

SOMERSET RIVER, South Africa. See SWARGE.

SOMERSETSHIRE. See SOMERSET.

SOM'ERSHAM, a town and parish of England, co. of Huntingdon, 10 miles E.N.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1517.

SOMERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOM'ERS POINT, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on Great Egg Harbor Bay, about 12 miles S.E. of May's Landing, is resorted to for bathing in the summer, and gunning in the fall. A mariner's church has been erected near the place.

SOMERSVILLE, sŭm'erz-vil, a post village in Somers township, Tolland co., Connecticut, 22 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains a woollen factory.

SOM'ERSWORTH, a township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, bounded on the E. by Salmon Falls River, 30 miles E.S.E. of Concord. It contains the village of GREAT FALLS, (which see.) The Great Falls Branch Railroad here connects with the Boston and Maine Railroad. Pop. 4943.

SOMERTON, sŭm'mer-ton, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, to which it gave name, on rising ground on the Carey, 5 miles N.N.W. of Ilchester. Pop. in 1851, 2140. The town, built of blue lias-stone, was, during the Heptarchy, fortified, and a residence of the West Saxon kings. Its ancient royal castle is now a county jail.

SOMERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOMERTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SOMERTON, East, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOMERTON, West, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOMERTON, a post-village included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SOMERTON, a post-village of Nansemond co., Virginia, about 100 miles S.E. of Richmond.

SOMERTON, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 107 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

SOMERVILLE, sŭm'mer-vil, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the tide-water of Mystic River and Miller's Creek, (both of which are navigable for vessels of moderate size,) about 3 miles N.W. of Boston. The township is intersected by the Boston and Lowell, the Fitchburg, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, which, with two lines of omnibuses, afford ample and easy travelling facilities for quite a large portion of the citizens, who are engaged in business in Boston. There is an extensive copper-tube manufactory here, employing an incorporated capital of $200,000. There are also an extensive glass factory, a dyeing and bleaching establishment, and a spike factory; brick-making is extensively carried on upon the lowlands, and was formerly a source of great income. Somerville has a flourishing high school, 3 grammar, besides other schools. Tuft's College, a new Universalist institution, said to be the only one in this country, has just been completed on Walnut Hill. This institution, which is liberally endowed, is named from a citizen of the place, who gave a large and beautiful tract of land for the location. The McLean Asylum for the Insane is situated in the S. part of the township, near East Cambridge, and surrounded by highly ornamented grounds. This is one of the most beautiful and well arranged, as well as successful establishment of the kind in the United States.

Prospect and Winter Hills, situated in the vicinity, possess much interest in Revolutionary history. From the former was lighted the *first signal-fire* to apprize the minute-men at Lexington and Concord of the crossing of Charles River from Boston by the British troops, long before daybreak, on the memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775. This and Winter Hill were occupied by the American troops on the night after the battle of Bunker Hill, and substantial entrenchments were at once thrown up, much of which, on Prospect Hill, still remain. Here General Putnam, with a force of about 4000 men, remained for several weeks, until General Washington arrived to take command of the American army. The township was incorporated in 1842. Pop. in 1850, 3540; in 1855, about 5000.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 175 miles N.W. of Albany.

SOMERVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Somerset county, New Jersey, is situated on the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 26 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It is the principal village in the county, and has 14 stores, 5 churches, and 1 bank. It chiefly owes its prosperity to its fine location and its facilities for the disposal of produce. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 1300.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 85 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Alabama, 125 miles N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, and about 5 miles S. of the Tennessee River. It contains a court-house, and several hundred inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the Loosahatchee River, 43 miles E. of Memphis. It is situated in a populous and fertile region. The proposed railroad from Memphis to Nashville will pass through the town. A plank-road has been commenced between Memphis and Somerville. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, and a bank. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Hamilton.

SOMIDOURO, so-me-dō'ro, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mariana. Pop. 2000.

SOMLYO, som'lō', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Kraszna, on the Kraszna, 50 miles N.W. of Klausenburg, with a castle. Pop. 2747.

SOMMA, som'mä, or SOMA, so'mä, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation of Milan, 4 miles S.E. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3890. It has Roman antiquities, and was the place where the Romans under Scipio were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.

SOMMA, a town of Italy, 9 miles E. of Naples, at the foot of Monte Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 7400. It has a castle, a college, and several churches, a public hospital, and a trade in wines and fruits.

SOMMA CAMPAGNA, som'mä kämp-pän'yä, a village of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W.S.W. of Verona. See VESUVIUS.

SOMMA PAZ, som'mä päs, a mountain range of South America, extending E. of the Magdalena to Lake Maracaybo and the city of Valencia, in Venezuela.

SOMMARIVA DEL BOSCO, som-mä-rea'vä dēl bos'ko, a town of Piedmont, division of Coni, 8 miles S.E. of Carmagnola. Pop. 5333.

SOMMARIVA DEL PARNO, som-mä-rea'vä dēl pan'no, a town of Italy, contiguous to the above. Pop. 1995.

SOMME, somm, (anc. *Samara*,) a river of France, rises N.E. of St. Quentin, in the department of Aisne, flows past Ham, Péronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and enters the English Channel between Le Crotoy and St. Valery sur Somme. The chief affluent is the Arve, on the left. Length, 117 miles. It is navigable to Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the Canal of the Somme.

SOMME, a maritime department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Picardy, having W. the English Channel. Area, 2243 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 570,337. The surface is flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. The soil is fertile in corn, hemp, lint, and hops; wine of inferior quality is made to a small extent, but cider is much used. Its marshes furnish abundance of turf. It has numerous manufactures, the chief being velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, beet-root sugar, and paper. The department is traversed by the Northern Railway, and by that from Amiens to Boulogne, and is divided into the arrondissements of Abbeville, Amiens, Doullens, Montdidier, and Péronne. Capital, Amiens.

SOM'MEE', a town of West Hindostan, in the Guicowar's dominions, 9 miles S.E. of Rahdunpoor.

SOMMELSDYK or SOMMELSDIJK, som'mels-dik', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, island of Overflakkee, 10 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2454.

SOM'MEN, a lake of Sweden, lan, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Linköping, 15 miles E. of Lake Wetter. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It discharges its surplus waters N. into Lake Roxen and the Baltic Sea.

SOMMERDA, som-mēr'dä, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.N.E. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 3330. It has manufactures of arms.

SOMMEREIN, a town of Hungary. See SOMBEREIN.

SOMMERFELD, som'mer-fēlt', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Lupa, 44 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort, on the Berlin and Glogau Railway. Pop. 3648. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

SOMMERHAUSEN, som'mer-how'zen, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1229.

SOMMIÈRES, som'me-air', a town of France, department of Gard, 14 miles W.S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 3923. It was formerly fortified, and sustained several sieges while held by the Protestants. It has a chamber of manufactures, and steam factories for woollen yarn and fabrics.

SOMMIÈRES, a village of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles N.N.E. of Civray. Pop. 1000.

SOMNAUTH, som'nawt', or PUTTUN-SOMNAUTH, pŭt'tŭn' som'nawt', a maritime town of West Hindostan, Baroda dominions, in the peninsula of Guzerat, 28 miles N.W. of Dieu Head, in lat. 20° 53' N., lon. 70° 35' E., and famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and celebrated for its vast wealth. The original temple was sacked by Mahmood of Ghuznee in 1024, and its gates carried to Ghuznee, where they were afterwards attached to Mahmood's tomb. The temple now existing at Somnauth is reported to be a modern edifice, on the site of a mosque that succeeded the ancient temple. The celebrated gates of Somnauth, 16½ feet in height, and 13½ feet in width, were removed by the British from Ghuznee, after its capture in 1842, and brought back by them into India.

SOMNO, RIO DO, rea'o do som'no, a river of Brazil, rises on the confines of the province of Pernambuco, and proceeding N.N.W., joins the Tocantins on the right.

SOMNO, RIO DO, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas Geraes, on the frontiers of the province of Goyaz, flows N.E., receiving the Almas on the right, and joins the Paracatu.

SOMOBOR, a town of Croatia. See SZAMOBOR.

SOMONAUK', a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, on Somonauk Creek, and on the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 65 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

SOMONAUK DEPOT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

SOMORROSTRO, so-mor-ros'tro, a village of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.W. of Bilbao, with a fortified harbor on the Bay of Biscay, and iron-mines in its vicinity.

SOMOSIERRA, so-mo-sēr'rä, a village and parish of Spain, province, and 40 miles N.W. of Guadalajara, where, on the 30th of November, 1808, the French routed an army of 12,000 Spaniards, and opened to Napoleon the route to Madrid.

SOMOSTZE, so-mōst'sä, a market-town of Russia, government, and 63 miles N.W. of Kharkov.

SOMPTING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SOMU-SOMU, so'moo so'moo, a town in the Pacific, on the N.W. side of the island of Vuna, (or Tabe-Ouni,) one of the largest of the Feejee group, in lat. 16° 46' S., lon. 179° 58' W., consisting of about 200 houses.

SONAIL, so'nil', a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 56 miles S. of Kotah.

SONCINO, son-chee'no, a market-town of Lombardy, delegation, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Cremona, on the Oglio.

SONDALO, son-dä'lo, a village of Lombardy, 22 miles N.E. of Sondrio.

SONDERBORG, sön'der-borg', or SONDERBURG, son'der-böörg', a seaport town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the

island of Alsen, capital of amt. 13 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 3300.

SONDERSHAUSEN, son'ders-how'zen, a town of Central Germany, capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the confluence of the Wipper and Bibra, 28 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 3500. It has a gymnasium, and a castle, the residence of the prince.

SONDRIO, son'dre-o, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Mallero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4500. Its delegation, between the Grisons and the Tyrol, has an area of 1100 square miles. Pop. 97,000.

SONE or SOANE, sōn, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 miles W. of Patna, after a N.E. course of 440 miles. It rises at Ajooeerghur, in the Berar dominions, flows through the Gurrah-Mundlah table-land and the dominions of Rewah, and separates the provinces of Behar and Allahabad, and the districts of Behar and Patna on the E., from Shahabad on the W., its course lying mostly in the British presidency of Bengal. Its affluents are the Behrun and Coyle, from the S. It is of little use for navigation. Dr. Hooker says: "At Baroon the Soane is 3 miles wide, its nearly dry bed being a desert of sand, resembling a vast arm of the sea when the tide is out; the banks are very barren, with no trees near, and but very few in the distance. The houses are scarcely visible on the opposite side, behind which the Kymore Mountains rise. The Soane* is a classical river, being now satisfactorily identified with the *Erranoboas* of the ancients."

SONEHUT, so'ne-hŭt', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Hustoo, 130 miles S. of Mirzapoor.

SONEJA, so-nā'hā, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province of Castellon de la Plana, 27 miles N. of Valencia, on the Palanca. In 1836 the Carlists burned Soneja, but were overtaken by General Grases, and defeated. Pop. 1049.

SONEKUTCH, so'ne-kŭtch', a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 42 miles E.S.E. of Oojein.

SONEPOOR, so'ne-poor', a town of British India, on the Mahanuddy, 43 miles S. of Sumbhulpoor.

SONEPUT, so-ne-pŭt', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, district, and 27 miles N.W. of Delhi. Here is a fine mausoleum.

SONGARI. See SOONGAREE.

SONG-CA, a large river of Anam. See SANG-KOI.

SONGEONS, sōn'zhōn', a market-town of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1082.

SONG-KIANG, song ke-ăng', a city of China, province of Kiang-soo, capital of a department, 30 miles S.W. of Soochow. It has large manufactures of cotton goods.

SONG'ROOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, 30 miles W. of Pattialah.

SONHO, son'yo, a town of South-west Africa, in Congo, on the S. bank of the Zaire, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 175 miles N.W. of Bamba.

SONICO, son'i-co, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles S.E. of Edolo, on the Oglio. Pop. 1454.

SONMEANEE, son'mā-ā'nee, or SOOMEANEE, (SOUMEANEE,) soo'mā-ā'nee, a seaport town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sonmeanee, near the frontier of Sinde. Lat. 25° 22' N., lon. 66° 35' E. Pop. 2000. It consists of about 500 wretched houses, and its harbor is shallow.

SONNEBERG, son'neh-bĕrg', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 12 miles N.E. of Coburg. Pop. 3782, who manufacture toys, musical instruments, and wooden wares.

SONNENBERG, son'nen-bĕrg', or SONYPERK, son'ne-pĕrk', a mining town of Bohemia, N.W. of Saaz, on the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1643.

SONNENBURG, son'nen-bōōrg', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 19 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3100, who manufacture woollen cloths.

SONNENWALDE, son'nen-vāl'deh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 11 miles S.S.W. of Luckau. Pop. 1000.

SONNING, a parish of England, cos. of Oxford and Berks.

SONOMA, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at about 1200 square miles. It is bounded partly on the S.W. by the Pacific, intersected by the Russian River, and is drained by several small streams flowing into San Pablo Bay, which lies on its S. border. The surface is uneven, having a mountain range passing nearly through the centre. The soil is fertile, especially along the streams, and in the S. portions well cultivated. Capital, Sonoma. Pop. 2337.

SONOMA, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Sonoma co., California, is situated on Sonoma Creek, about 18 miles from its mouth. It is about 31 miles from Vallejo by land, and 50 miles from San Francisco by water. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 640 tons registered, and 703 tons enrolled and licensed; total, 1343 tons. Pop. in 1854, estimated at 1000.

SONOMA CREEK, of Sonoma county, in the W.N.W. part of California, rises among the mountains of the coast range, and falls into San Pablo Bay. It is navigable for small boats to the town of Sonoma.

SONORA, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SONORA, a post-office of Gordon co., Georgia.

SONORA, a post-town, capital of Tuolumne co., California, is situated on Woods Creek, a tributary of Tuolumne River, 120 miles E. of San Francisco. Roads from Sacramento City and San José terminate in this town. In 1849 it was named Stewart by the legislature, but the inhabitants prefer the former appellation, which it still retains. Two newspapers are issued. Pop. in 1854, about 2500.

SONORA, so-no'rā, a small river of Mexico, in a state of its own name, has a S.W. and W. course, and enters an inland lake. Lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 111° W. Length, 300 miles.

SONORA, a state in the N.W. part of the Mexican Republic, bounded on the N. by the United States; on the E. by Chihuahua and Durango; on the S. by Cinaloa; and on the W. by the Gulf of California. Area, 123,486 square miles. The surface in the W. and S. is generally flat, and in the latter direction contains a considerable extent of fruitful land, watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui, and a number of small lakes which are formed on the flats during the rainy season, and are carefully used for irrigation; towards the E. the cordillera begins to rise, and ultimately attains a great height in the Sierra Madre and other massive mountain-chains. In this mountainous district many fine and fertile valleys intervene, and rich mineral deposits have been discovered. The climate is warm throughout the year, the thermometer ranging between 75° and 84° from April to September, but in early spring rapid changes of temperature are common. The chief rivers, besides the Mayo and Yaqui (or Huaqui,) already mentioned, are the Rio Grande de Bavispa, the Oposura, Sonora, and tributaries Dolores, Guaymas, San Ignacio, Gila, and Colorado, the last forming part of the N. boundary. A large portion of the state is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to Roman Catholicism. They subsist partly by agriculture; but the greater portion are wild and nomadic, and generally hostile to the whites. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on at Guaymas, which has one of the best harbors in West Mexico, and at Pitic, a great depôt for the goods imported to Guaymas. For administrative purposes it is divided into the two departments of Arispe and Horcasitas. Its capital is Ures. Pop. in 1854, 147,133.

SONORA, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the river Sonora, 35 miles S. of Arispe. Pop. 8000. Near it are some silver-mines.

SONSBECK, sons'bĕk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Sons. Pop. 1480.

SONSECA, son-sā'kā, a town of Spain, 8 miles S. of Toledo.

SON-SERVERA, son sĕn-vā'rā, a Spanish village at the E. extremity of the island of Majorca, near the sea. Pop. 1925.

SONSON, son sōn', a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Antioquia, on an affluent of the Cauca.

SONSONATE, son-so-nā'tā, a town of Central America, state, and 50 miles W.S.W. of San Salvador. Pop. about 10,000. It is in one of the richest districts of the state, and has some superb churches. Sugar and fancy goods of shell-work are exported from Acajutla to Peru. Near it is the volcano of Izalco.

SONTHEIM, sont'hīme, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Heilbronn. Pop. 1014.

SONTHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, near Heidenheim. Pop. 1167.

SONTHOFEN, sont'ho'fen, a market-town of Bavaria, 4 miles S.E. of Immenstadt, on the Iller, with 1863 inhabitants, and iron-foundries.

SONTIUS. See ISONZO.

SONTRA, son'trā, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 25 miles S.E. of Cassel. P. 1749.

SONYE, so-ni', a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ahmednuggur.

SOOBASHI, SOUBACHI or SUBASCHI, soo-bā'shee, written also SUBASCHO, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, about 90 miles S.E. of Anapa.

SOOBTSOV, ZOUBTZOV, SUBZOW, soobt-sov', or ZOOBTSOV', a town of Russia, government of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 3000.

SOOBUNREKHA or SUBUNREEKA, soo-bŭn-ree'kā, ("the gold line,") a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, enters the Bay of Bengal at Piply, after a S.E. course of 250 miles, for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

SOO-CHOW-FOO,* soo'chōw'foo', or SOO-TCHOO, soo'choo', written also SU-CHEW and SOU-TCHEOU-FOU,* a town of China, province of Kiangsoo, on a lake in the line of the Imperial Canal, and in the fairest, richest, and most populous district of China, 125 miles S.E. of Nanking. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls about 10 miles in circuit, and of four suburbs of great extent. It contains an immense floating population. It is completely intersected by canals, crossed by numerous bridges, several of which

* The etymology of *Erranoboas* is undoubtedly *Hiernnia Vahu*, in Sanskrit the "Golden Arm." *Sona* is also Sanskrit for "gold." The stream is celebrated for its agates ("Sone pebbles,") which are common, but gold is not now obtained from the sand.

* See note on page 1763.

are substantially built of granite. It is celebrated throughout China for the splendor of its buildings, the beauty of its terraces and gardens, and the excellence of its manufactures, including silk goods, said to be superior in variety and richness to those of any other town in the empire; linen and cotton fabrics, glass, lacquered ware, paper, and numerous articles in iron, ivory, wood, horn, &c. The trade in these articles, and in the general produce of the country, is very extensive, and the signs of prosperity are everywhere visible, the whole road to Shanghai, about 40 miles E.S.E., presenting a continuous range of towns and villages, while the environs are covered with orchards, gardens, mulberry-plantations, and highly cultivated fields of cotton, rice, wheat, &c. Pop. said to exceed that of Nanking, and conjectured not to be far short of 2,000,000.

SOODAK, SOUDAK or SUDAK, soo'dăk', a maritime town of the Crimea, in South Russia, 22 miles S.W. of Kaffa.

SOODAN, SOUDAN or SUDAN, soo'dăn', more correctly BELED ES-SOODAN, be-lĕd' ĕs soo'dăn', "the Land of the Blacks," called also NIGRITIA, ne-grish'e-a, (Ger. *Nigritien*, ne-gree'te-en; Fr. *Nigritie*, nee'gree'tee',) a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded on the E. by Kordofan, on the S. by the parallel of lat. 6° N., on the W. by Senegambia, and on the N. by the Desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake Tchad and Lake Fittre, and the N. the course of the Upper Niger. From the meagre accounts of travellers, the greater part of the surface appears to be flat, except in the S., where it is said to be hilly.

SOODEN, sō'den, a town of Hesse-Cassel, Nieder-Hessen, on the Werra, opposite Allendorf, with extensive salt-works, which produce about 3000 tons of salt annually. Pop. 1200.

SOODEN, sō'den, a watering-place of Nassau, 3 miles N.W. of Höchst, in the vicinity of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

SOODOGDA, soo-dog'dă, a town of Russia, government, and 20 miles S.E. of Vladimeer, on the Soodogda. Pop. 1500.

SOODOST, SOUDOST or SUDOST, soo'dost', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orel, flows a southerly course of about 100 miles through the government of Tchernigov, and joins the Desna on the right.

SOOEE or SOUI, soo'ee, a town of China, province of Hoope, capital of a district, 95 miles N.N.W. of Vootchang.

SOOI-CHING-FAO, soo'ee ching fă'o, KOOR-KARA-OOSSON or KOUR-KARA-OUSSON, koor kă-rā-oos-son', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 190 miles W.N.W. of Oorooomtsee.

SOOI-DING-CHING, soo'ee ding ching, a town of China, 20 miles N.E. of Eelee.

SOOI-KOW or SUI-KOW, soo'ee kōw, a town of China, province of Fokien, on the Min, N.W. of Foo-Choo. Pop. 6000.

SOOJA, SOUDJA, soo'jă, or SUDSHA, a town of Russia, government, and 54 miles S. of Koorsk. It is surrounded by numerous orchards and kitchen gardens, in which the inhabitants find their chief employment. Pop. 7000.

SOOKALEENA, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

SOOK-EL-SHOOYOOKH, SOUK-EL-SHOUYOUKH or SUK-EL-SHOUYUKH, sook ĕl shoo'yoos', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 66 miles W.N.W. of Bassorah. Previously to the plague of 1832, it had upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; it is still the seat of an active inland commerce, and has an export trade in horses, esteemed the best in this part of the Turkish dominions.

SOOKERTAL, soo'ker-tăl', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, on the Ganges, 35 miles S.W. of Hurdwar. Lat. 29° 28' N., lon. 78° E.

SOOKGOOM-KALE, SOUKGOUM-KALE or SOKHOUM-KALE, soo'koom' kă-lā', a town and fort of Russia, in Abkasia, on the Black Sea, 18 miles S.E. of Anapa. It was a place of some importance, and is supposed by some to be the ancient *Sebastopolis*, but has been allowed to fall into a very dilapidated state. It was formerly an important Turkish post, taken by the Russians in 1791. It is fortified, and occupied by a Russian garrison.

SOOKHONA, SOUKHONA, SUKHONA or SUCHONA, soo-ko'nă, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, rises in Lake Kooblinsk, flows mostly E., past Totma and Oostioog-Velikee, and near the latter town joins the Yoog to form the Dwina. Total course, 250 miles. The principal affluents are the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, and forms a main route between Vologda and Archangel.

SOO-KOO-L-BASEER or SUKU-L-BASIR, soo'koo'ĕl bă'seer', a town of Arabia, 15 miles N.W. of Shehr, on the S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4500.

SOOKSAGOR, sook-sā-gor', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 31 miles N. of Calcutta.

SOOKULTEERUT, soo-kŭl-tee-rŭt', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 8 miles from Baroach, on the Nerbudda. Lat. 21° 48' N., lon. 78° 12' E.

SOOLA, SOULA or SULA, soo'lă, a river of Russia, governments of Kharkov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper 18 miles N.W. of Krilov, after a S. course of 200 miles.

SOOLIMANA, SOULIMANA or SULIMANA, soo-le-mă'nă, a state of West Africa, in Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° N., and lon. 9° 30' and 11° W., enclosed by Foota-Jallon, Sangara, and Limba. Capital, Falaba. The river Rockelle forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pasturages feed many herds, camels, &c. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, and glasswares into Soolimana in return for other products.

SOOLINA, SOULINA or SULINA, soo-loe'nă, one of the principal branches by which the Danube discharges its waters into the Black Sea, within the Russian government of Bessarabia. It is the most frequented branch, and is used for transporting immense quantities of corn, chiefly for the British market; but the bar at the mouth renders the river very difficult of access, even to vessels of moderate tonnage. Early in 1854 the Russians further impeded the navigation by sinking several vessels full of stones at the mouth of this stream.

SOOLINA, SOULINA or SULINA, a town or village of Russia, in Bessarabia, near the mouth of the river Soolina, with a Russian custom-house. It is composed of a double row of one-storied wooden houses, straggling along the river side, with a dreary marsh behind them. Most of the houses are built upon piles in the midst of pools of putrid water.

SOO'LOO' (or SULUK) ISLANDS, (Sp. *Jolo*, ho'lo) an archipelago of the Indian Ocean, between the Mindoro or Sooloo Sea on the N., the Celebes Sea on the S., the island of Borneo on the S.W., and that of Mindanao on the N.E.; and between lat. 4° 41' and 6° 56' N., and lon. 119° 30' and 122° 30' E.; length from S.W. to N.E., about 200 miles. It consists of nearly 150 islands, most of them very small, and divided into three groups, named respectively after the three principal islands, Baseelan in the N.E., Sooloo in the centre, and Tawee-Tawee in the S.W. Baseelan, situated S. of the fortress of Samboanga, on the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by a strait about 15 miles wide, is of an oblong form, about 42 miles long by 6 miles broad; low towards the coast, but mountainous in the interior; it is well wooded, abounding in picturesque scenery, and very fertile. The only other island of this group deserving of notice is Pilas, situated W. of Baseelan, about 6 miles long from N. to S.; low and narrow in the S., but widening out and rising into mountains in the N. Sooloo, of an elongated form, stretching 35 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of 5 miles to 10 miles, has an elevated surface, rising occasionally into mountains of remarkable appearance, abounds in magnificent scenery, and is well wooded and fertile. Among the valuable timber-trees are teak and sandal woods; and among the fruits, cocoa and areca nuts, bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Wild boars and deer are common; and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are abundant. The fishing along the coast is very productive, and employs a large number of the inhabitants.

The other chief islands of this group are Pala on the S., and a small group called the Tapul Isles on the S.S.W. Tawee-Tawee, the last of three principal islands, is situated near the peninsula of Unsang, forming the N.E. extremity of Borneo, is about 35 miles long from N.E. to S.W.; has a very elevated and mountainous surface, making it visible at the distance of above 30 miles; is densely wooded, and has a large lake, called Boe-dato, (boo-dă'to',) situated near its centre. Another lake, or rather arm of the sea, situated in the S.E., and called Dongon, forms an admirable natural harbor. Very little is known of this island; the oysters on its coasts, and those of several other of its islets, are said to contain excellent pearls. The whole of the Sooloo Archipelago is under the sway of a despotic sultan, and the inhabitants, evidently of Malay origin, of the kind of which the Spaniards of the Philippines apply the common name of Moros, are generally represented as cruel and treacherous. Their aggregate pop. is estimated at 200,000.

SOOLOO, also called SOUNG, the principal town of the Sooloo Archipelago, situated on the N.W. coast of the island of its own name, has a good roadstead, with anchorage in 18 to 20 fathoms on a loose sandy bottom; it is defended by several forts mounted with very defective cannon; and though generally composed of huts, has some houses of more ambitious appearance, among which are the sultan's palace, a small mosque, a tomb called that of Shah-Sujah, and the residences of several datoos or chiefs. The trade of the whole island centres here, and is carried on to some extent with Manila, but one of its most important items is the produce of piratical expeditions, to which the inhabitants are much addicted. Pop. of the town, 6000.

SOOLOO, SEA, or SEA OF MINDORO, extends between lat. 5° and 10° N., and lon. 117° and 123° E.

SOOMSHOO, SOUMSHOO or SUMSHU, soom'shoo, one of the Koorile Islands, about 10 miles S.S.W. of Cape Lopatka, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamtchatka. It is about 10 miles long from N. to S., and from the number of shoals between it and Cape Lopatka is supposed to have been once united to it. Its centre is in lat. 50° 46' N., lon. 156° 26' E.

SOOMY, SOUMY or SUMY, soo'mee, a town of Russia, government, and 83 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on the Psiol. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts and a fosse, and defended by a citadel. Pop. 12,000.

SOOMY, SOUMY or SUMY, soo'mee, a lake of Siberia, in the W. part of the government of Tomsk, near the right

bank of the Irtish. Length from N. to S., about 55 miles; breadth, about 35 miles.

SOONAM, soon'nŭm', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 35 miles S.W. of Pattiaiah.

SOONDA, soon'dă, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 55 miles S.W. of Darwar. Lat. 14° 03' N., lon. 74° 58' E.

SOONDERDROOG, a town of British India. See MALWAH.

SOONDERSEE, soon'der-see', a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, on the Kali-Sinde, 21 miles S.W. of Shujahwulpoor.

SOON'DOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 23 miles W. of Bellary.

SOO'NEE', a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 80 miles N. of Oojein. Lat. 24° 33' N., lon. 75° 56' E.

SOO'NERGONG', a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, district, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Dacca, on the Brahmapootra. It has manufactures of fine cotton cloths. Lat. 23° 39' N., lon. 90° 43' E.

SOONGAREE, SOUNGARI, SUNGARI, soon-gâ-ree' or soon-gâ'ree, written also SONGARI, a river of Mantchooria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. and N.E., and joins the Amoor or Saghalien River 135 miles S.W. of the influx of the Ossoorce, (Usuri.) Total course estimated at 800 miles. It is deep, easily navigated, and has numerous affluents.

SOONGARIA or SOUNGARIA, soong-gâ'rĭ-ă, written also DZOONGARIA or DZOUNGARIA, (Chinese, *Tieun-shan-pelu,*) a country of Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, between lat. 41° 30' and 48° 40' N., and lon. 75° and 90° E.; and bounded on the N. by the Russian governments of Omsk and Tomsk, on the W. by the Booriats and Kirgheez of the Great Horde, on the S. by several ranges of mountains, of which little is known. It is divided into three military divisions—Eelee in the S.W., Koor-Kara-Ossou in the centre, and Tarbagatai in the N.E. The surface consists chiefly of an elevated and almost desert plateau, surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain-chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains, but many of them, before attaining much magnitude, disappear in the sands of the desert, or empty themselves into its lakes. Of these the largest is Balkash-Nor or Tengheez, though only a minor portion of it belongs to this territory. The largest of the others are Touz Gool or Temoortoo-Nor in the S.W., Koorghe-Nor, Kaltaroshké-Nor, and Avar-Nor towards the centre, Kesil-Bachi Nor in the E., and Zaisan in the N.E. Large tracts are altogether or nearly unfit for human habitation, but some of the plains, and many of the valleys, are covered with good pasture, on which numerous nomade tribes feed their herds. In all the three divisions considerable tracts are under cultivation, and produce grain of different kinds, chiefly millet and barley. N. of the Eelee, which flows from W.N.W. to the S. extremity of Lake Tengheez, extensive forests occur; towards the E. are many marshy tracts covered with reeds, furnishing shelter to numerous wild beasts. The domestic animals are principally camels and buffaloes. Among the minerals are gold, copper, iron, and it is said also coal. Salt is obtained in abundance, both from salt-lakes and from mines. Soongaria was originally inhabited by the Oo-sun, who appear to have been completely distinguished from the neighboring nations by having blue eyes and red beards. About the sixth century they were expelled by the Turks, who, after remaining master for several centuries, were obliged to yield to the victorious arms of Jengiz Khan and his Mongols. The Mongols became divided into two great classes—Mongols proper and Eleuthes or Calmucks. The latter were long held in subjection by the former, but at last the Calmucks threw off the yoke, and one of these tribes, called Soongars or Soongarians, having greatly distinguished themselves, gave their name to the country. About the end of the seventeenth century the Emperor of China, after a long and bloody war, effected the subjugation of Soongaria, and, in 1754, riveted his authority more firmly by putting down an insurrection in which 1,000,000 Eleuthes are said to have perished. Since that period Soongaria has been treated as a Chinese province.

SOONGHUR, soon'gŭr', a town of India, in a detached district of the Baroda dominions, 46 miles S. of Surat.

SOONGNUM, soong'nŭm', a large and populous village of Thibet, on the Rushkolang, a tributary of the Sutlej, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 48' N., lon. 78° 28' E.

SOONKAUR, soon'kawr', (Hindoo, *Sancara,*) a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 22 miles S.S.W. of Aurungabad.

SOONTH, soont'h, a town and fort of West Hindostan, dominions of Odeypoor, 40 miles S. of Doongarpoor.

SOONUR, a town of India. See JOONNEER.

SOONWALD, sون'ŏlt, an elevated plateau of Germany, terminating abruptly on the left bank of the Rhine, near Bacharach.

SO-OOJ-BOLAK or SO-UJ-BOLAK, só ooj bo'lăk', a town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, capital of district, 20 miles S. of Lake Oroomeeyah, on a river which loses itself in a marshy lake 12 miles N. It consists of about 1200 houses, inhabited by Jews, Nestorian Christians, and Koords. Its vicinity is carefully cultivated.

SOOPOI, SOUPOI or SUPOI, soo'poi, a river of Russia, traverses Poltava, and flowing S., joins the Dnieper on the left. Total course, 110 miles.

SOO'POOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district, and 62 miles N.E. of Goruckpoor, on the Gunduck.

SOOR, SOUR or SUR, soor, a seaport on the E. coast of Arabia, dominions, and 90 miles S.E. of Muscat, on a deep lagoon, in lat. 22° 37' N., lon. 59° 36' E. It is a mere collection of huts, but its inhabitants have many vessels which trade to India and Africa.

SOOR, SOUR or TSOUR, soor, (anc. *Tyrus* or *Tyre;* Gr. Τυρος,) a seaport town of Syria, pashalic, and 28 miles N.N.E. of Acre, on the E. part of a peninsula, about 1 mile in length, which in antiquity was the insular site of the famous maritime city of Tyre. In 1837 it suffered from a severe earthquake, by which its walls and buildings were greatly dilapidated, and its population reduced to about 5000, of whom one-half are Christians, and the other Turks. It appears to have no remarkable edifice; but on the peninsula are the ruins of a large Greek cathedral, and various traces of ancient structures, with some cisterns, apparently connected with extensive water-works, and an aqueduct at Ras-el-Ain, on the mainland, about 2 miles distant. Its port, on the N. side of the artificial isthmus, (formed by Alexander the Great during his memorable siege of Tyre,) is now so choked as to be unfit for any but small vessels; and the trade of this ancient emporium of the East has now dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, charcoal, and fuel.

SOORA, SOURA or SURA, soo'ră, a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Penza and Simbeersk, after a N. course of 400 miles, joins the Volga at Vasilj, in the government of Nizhnee-Novgood.

SOORABAYA. See SCERABAYA.

SOORAKARTA or SOORAKERTA. See SCERAKARTA.

SOORAZII, SOORAJ, soo-rázh', written also SSURASH, a town of Russia, government, 113 miles N.N.E. of Tchernigov.

SOORAZII, SOURAJ, SURAJ or SSURASH, a town of Russia, government, and 26 miles N.E. of Vitebsk. Pop. 2000.

SOORGOOT, SOURGOUT, SURGUT or SURGHUT, soor-goot', sometimes called SOORGOUTOI or SURGUTOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, government, and 269 miles N.E. of Tobolsk, on the right bank of the Obi. Pop. 1500.

SOORMAH, soor'mă, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, after a W. and S. course of 200 miles joins the Barak, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 20 miles S. of Azmerigunge.

SOOROOGA, SOUROUGA or SURUGA, soo-roo'gă, a populous maritime town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province, on the Bay of Totomina, 90 miles S.W. of Yeddo. It has an imperial palace, and manufactures of colored paper and mats.

SOORUJGHUR, soo-rŭj'-gŭr', a town of Hindostan, in the protected Sikh Territory, 13 miles S.S.E. of Belaspoor.

SOO'RUJPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boolundshahur, 20 miles S.E. of Delhi.

SOO'RY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on an affluent of the Ganges, 53 miles S.W. of Moorshedabad.

SOOS, SOUS or SUS, soos, a river of Africa, in Morocco, rises in Mount Atlas, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic 5 miles S. of Agadir.

SOOS, SOUS or SUS, the southermost province of Morocco, mostly between lat. 28° 30' and 30° 30' N., and lon. 10° and 14° W., having N. the kingdom of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, and W. the Atlantic. Estimated area, 28,686 square miles. Pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tesset into Soos el Adna, which is wholly subordinate to Morocco, and Soos el-Acsa, consisting of only tributary districts. The principal towns are Terodant, Agadir, Messa, and Noon.

SOOS, SOUS, SUS, soos, or SUSAN, soo'săn', (anc. *Susa,*) a ruined city of Persia, province of Khoozistan, (anc. *Susiana,*) the remains of which, on the W. bank of the Choaspes, 50 miles W. of Shooster, comprise numerous mounds.

SOOSA, SOUSA or SUSA, soo'să, a fortified seaport town of North Africa, in Tunis, 40 miles S. of Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. Pop. 10,000. It has a port adapted for large vessels, handsome mosques, good bazaars, and manufactures of woollen cloths, shoes, and linens.

SOOSAM-ADASSI. See SAMOS.

SOOSIGHIRLEE-SOO, SUSIGHIRLI-SU, soo'se-ghir'lee' so', (anc. *Macestus,*) a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, rises in the Lake of Simaul, and joins the Rhyndacus about 12 miles S. of its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

SOOSNEER', a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 41 miles W. of Rajghur.

SOOTCHOO or SOOTCHOO-FOO. See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

SOOTHILL, township of England, co. York, West Riding.

SOOTOOKO or SOUTOUKO, soo'too-ko', a village of West Africa, in Wooli. Lat. 13° 29' N., lon. 13° 55' W.

SOO'TY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.N.W. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 88° 2' E.

SOOY'S INN, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

SOOZDAL, SOUZDAL or SUZDAL, sooz'dăl', a town of Russia, government, and 22 miles N. of Vladimeer, on the

Kamenka. Pop. 2400. Its *kremi*, or fortress, has the residence of its former archbishops, and church of the tenth century.

SOPCHOP'PY, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

SOPETRAN, so-pá-trán', a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 10 miles S. of Antioquia, on the Cauca.

SOPHIA, so-fee'á, (Bulgarian *Triaditza*, tre-á-dit'sá,) a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, capital of a sanjak, on the grand route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 85 miles S.E. of Nissa. Lat. 42° 37′ N., lon. 23° 26′ E. Pop. 50,000. It is meanly built; but it is reported to have 30 mosques and 10 churches, with hot-baths, and manufactures of woollens and silk fabrics, leather and tobacco, and it is the residence of a begler-bay, and the see of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient *Sardica*.

SOPHIA, so-fee'a, or SAINT SOPHIA, a town of Russia, government, and 17 miles S. of St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by railway. It contains a remarkable church, built in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople. Near it is the imperial palace of Tsarkoe-selo. Pop. 700.

SOPING, a state of Celebes. See SOEPA.

SOP'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants, on the Avon.

SOPUR, so-poor' (?) a town of Cashmere, 20 miles W.N.W. of Serinagur.

SOP'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SORA, so'rá, a city of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 15 miles E.N.E. of Frosinone, in the Pontifical States. Pop. 8000. It stands at the foot of a height, on which are the remains of a Gothic castle, and the walls of ancient Sora. It has a cathedral, and various other churches.

SORAGNA, so-rán'yá, (L. *Soranea*,) a town of Italy, duchy, and 18 miles N.W. of Parma, with a parish church, a large and magnificent palace, with marble sculptures. Pop. 5312.

SORANO, so-rá'no, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles N.E. of Pitigliano; it is walled. Pop. 1083.

SORATA, so-rá'tá, a town of Bolivia, in the Andes, department, and 57 miles N.W. of La Paz, province of Larecaja, 8850 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1200. A few miles S. are the two peaks of Sorata, the one 21,043 feet, and the other 21,286 feet high.

SORAU, so'röw, or ZOROWE, tso-ro'wé, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 56 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort, on the railway from Berlin to Silesia. Pop. 6740. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SORAYA, a river of Portugal. See ZATAS.

SORBANO DI ROMAGNA, sor-bá'no dee ro-mán'yá, a village of Tuscany, on the Savio. P. 1014.

SORBAS, sor'bás, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 5422.

SOR'BIE or SOR'BY, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton; the village is well built, and has a damask factory.

SORBOLO, sor'bo-lo, a village of Italy, duchy, and 7 miles N.E. of Parma, on the Enza. Pop. 3397.

SORCY, sor'see', a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 4 miles S.S.E. of Commercy, on the Meuse. P. 1489.

SORDES, sord, a town of France, department of Landes, 12 miles S. of Dax. Pop. 1336.

SORDEVOLO sor-dá-vo'lo, a village of Piedmont, division of Turin, province, and 5 miles W.N.W. of Biella. Pop 2127.

SORDI, sor'dee, or PETALIDHA, pá-tá-leed'há, an island off the W. coast of Crete, 8 miles W.S.W. of Fort Grabusa. Lat. 35° 34′ N., lon. 23° 27′ E.

SORE, sor, a market-town of France, department of Landes, 23 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1740.

SOREL, so-rél', or WILLIAM HENRY, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Richelieu, 45 miles N.E. of Montreal, on the right bank of the mouth of the Richelieu River, at its mouth in Lake St. Peter. It has barracks, docks, an arsenal, a quay, and a small fort. Pop. in 1852, 3424.

SORELL, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Pembroke, on Pitt Water, an inlet of North Bay, 14 miles N.E. of Hobart Town.

SORELL, CAPE, Van Diemen's Land, on the W. side of the entrance into Macquarrie Harbor. Lat. 42° 10′ S., lon. 115° 11′ E.

SORELLI ROCKS, in the Mediterranean. See GAETA.

SORESINA, so-rá-see'ná, a market-town of Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. of Cremona, between the Oglio and Adda. Pop. 5000.

SORÈZE, so'raiz', a town of France, department of Tarn, 14 miles S.W. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2826.

SORGONO, sor-go'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 7 miles E.S.E. of Busachi. Pop. 1188.

SORGOSON, sor-go-sōn', a village of the Philippines, island of Luzon, province, and 30 miles S. by E. of Albay. Lat. 12° 52′ 12″ N., lon. 123° 52′ E. It has a large and good harbor.

SORGUE, sorg, a small river of France, rises in the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in the department of Vaucluse, and joins the Rhone 5 miles N. of Avignon, after a W. course of 20 miles.

SORGUES, sorg, a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron, flows W.N.W., and joins the Dourdon after a course of above 30 miles, of which 18 are used for boating.

SORGUES, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Sorgue, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 5 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3300.

SORI, so'ree, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near Recco, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1969.

SORIA, the Italian name of SYRIA, which see.

SORIA, so're-á, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 5770 square miles. Agriculture employs the greater part of the population. Pop. 140,000.

SORIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Douro, 51 miles S.S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 3372. It has manufactures of silk fabrics, and trade in wool; 3 miles N. are the ruins conjectured to be those of the ancient *Numantia*.

SORIANO, so-re-á'no, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2490.

SORIANO, a market-town of Italy, in Naples, province of Calabria Citra II., 8 miles S.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 3000.

SORIASCO, so-re-ás'ko, a market-town of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 15 miles E. of Voghera, near the Aversa. Pop. 1632.

SORISOLE, so-re-so'lá, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 3 miles N.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1517.

SOR'LEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

SORLINGUES, the French name of the SCILLY ISLES, which see.

SORN, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 3 miles E. of Mauchline. The Castle of SORN is W. of the village.

SORNAC, sor'nák', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles N.N.W. of Ussel. Pop. in 1852, 1083.

SORNAY, sor'ná', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 5 miles W. of Louhans. Pop. 1500.

SOROCABA, so-ro-ká'bá, a town of Brazil, province, and 50 miles W.S.W. of São Paulo, on the river Sorocabo, an affluent of the Tiete. Pop. 12,000. It has a brisk trade in cattle; its district is fertile, and coffee and tobacco are extensively cultivated.

SORÖE, so'rö' or so'rö'eh, almost so'rüh'yeh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the small Lake of Soröe, 18 miles E.N.E. of Corsoer. Pop. 856. It has a celebrated academy.

SORÖE, a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finmark, lat. 70° 40′ N., lon. 22° to 24° E., and separated by Soröe Sound from the island of Seeland.

SOROH, so'rō' (?) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Cuttack, 20 miles S.W. of Balasore.

SOROKA, so-ro'ká, a village of Russia, government, and 170 miles W. of Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig, with a harbor, and about 500 inhabitants, mostly fishers.

SOROKA, a market-town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 78 miles N.N.W. of Kishenev.

SOROKSAR, so'rok'sar', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 18 miles from Pesth. Pop. 8518.

SOROTCHINSKAIA or SOROTCHINSKAJA, so-rotch-in-ski'á, a strong fort of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Samara, 50 miles S.E. of Boozoolook. Pop. 1600. It is the most important fortress on the Samara.

SOR'RAPOOR', a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 75 miles S.E. of Bejapoor.

SORRAYA, a river of Portugal. See ZATAS.

SOR'REL HILL, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4 miles S.E. of Blessington. Height, 1915 feet.

SOR'REL HORSE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SORRENTO, sor-rén'to, (anc. *Surrentum*,) a maritime town of Naples, district, and 7 miles S.W. of Castel-a-mare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. Pop. 10,000. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity, and the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, manufactures of silk, and various Greek and Roman antiquities. Tasso was born here in 1544.

SORRENTO, PIANO DI, pe-á'no dee sor-rén'to, bordering the Bay of Naples, has numerous villages, with orange and lemon groves.

SORRENTO, PROMONTORY OF, between the Bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 miles in length, terminates in Cape Campanello, opposite Capri.

SORSO, sor'so, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division, and 6 miles N. of Sassari. Pop. 4073.

SORTELHA, sor-tél'yá, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, 7 miles E. of Belmonte.

SORVILLAN, sor-veel-yán', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1640.

SOS, sōs, (anc. *Setiaitum Oppidum*,) a walled town of Spain, province, and 56 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2822. In its castle Fredinand, King of Aragon, was born in 1453.

SOSA, so'sá, a market-town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 5 miles W.S.W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1757, engaged in iron-mines, and in manufactures of vitriol and lace.

SOSNA BYSTRAIA, sos'ná bis-trí'á, or THE RAPID, a

river of European Russia, affluent of the Don, government of Orel, after an E. course of 130 miles, joins the Don 18 miles E.N.E. of Yelets.

SOSNA TIKHAYA, sos'nä te-kī'ä, a river of European Russia, government of Voronezh, after an E. course of 100 miles, joins the Don 16 miles N.E. of Ostrogoïsk.

SOSNITSA, sos-nit'sä, a town of Russia, government, and 64 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 5000. It has a cathedral, and 3 large annual markets.

SOSPELLO, sos-pěl'lo, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, division, and 16 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. 4000.

SOST, a town of Prussian Westphalia. See SOEST.

SOSTE, sos'tä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1550.

SOSTEGNO, sos-tên'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, 12 miles, E.N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1421.

SOSVA or SOSWA, sos'vä, a river of Siberia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after a S.E. course of 170 miles, joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.

SOSVA or SOSWA, a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, joins the Obi at Berezov. Length, 350 miles.

SOTBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SOT DE FERRER, sot dä fer-rair', a village of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles from Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1391.

SÖTERN, sö'tern, a village of Oldenburg. Pop. 1033.

SOTHERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOTIATUM OPPIDUM. See SEG.

SOTILLO DE LA ABRADA, so-teel'yo dä lä â-vrä'dä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, S. of Avila. Pop. 1040.

SOTOANNE, so-to-ânn', a group of the Carolines, near lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 153° 30' E. It consists of more than 60 islets.

SOTO DE CAMEROS, so'to dä kä-mä'roce, a village of Spain, Old Castile, 17 miles S. of Logroño, on the Leza. P. 2521.

SOTO DE LA VEGA, so'to dä lä vä'ñä, a village of Spain, province, and about 25 miles from Leon. Pop. 1485.

SOTO LA MARINA, so'to lä mä-ree'nä, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 25 miles W. of its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

SOTO MAYOR. See SAN SALVADOR SOTO MAYOR.

SOTO-Y-AMIO, so'to e a'me-o, a village of Spain, province of Leon, near Murias de Paredes. Pop. 994.

SOTTEGHEM, sot'teh-ghêm', or SOTTEGEM, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. P. 1600. It contains the tomb of Count d'Egmont.

SOTTERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOTTEVILLE-LÈS-ROUEN, sott'veel' or sot'teh-veel' lä roo-ôn', a village of France, department of Seine Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. in 1852, 4960.

SOTTEVILLE, SUR MER, sot'teh-veel' sür main', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near the English Channel, arrondissement of Yvetot. P. 1352, 4960.

SOTTO MARINA, sot'to mä-ree'nä, the southernmost of the islands in the Venetian Lagoon, in North Italy, 15 miles S. of Venice. The town of Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

SOTUTA, so-too'tä, a town of Yucatan, 60 miles S.E. of Merida, and pretty well built.

SOTWELL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SOUBISE, soo'beez', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles S.S.E. of Rochefort. Pop. 678. It has mineral springs in its vicinity.

SOUBTSOV, a town of Russia. See SOOBTSOV.

SOUCHAHATCH'EE, post-office, Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

SOUCHEOU. See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

SOU'COOK RIVER rises in Belknap co., New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack River in Merrimack county, about 3 miles S.E. of Concord.

SOUDAK. See SOODAK.

SOUDAN, a region of Africa. See SOODAN.

SOUDAN, soo'dôn', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles N.E. of Melle. Pop. 834.

SOUDAN, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 3 miles E.N.E. of Châteaubriant. Pop. in 1852, 2339.

SOUDAY, soo'dä', a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 18 miles N.W. of Vendome. Pop. 1438.

SOUDERSBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, 9 miles E. of Lancaster.

SOUDJA, a town of Russia. See SOOJA.

SOUDOGDA, a town of Russia. See SOODOGDA.

SOUDOST, a river of Russia. See SOODOST.

SOUEYRA or SUIRA. See MOGADORE.

SOUEZ or SOUEYS. See SUEZ.

SOUFFLENHEIM, soof'flên'êm', or SOUFFLEN, süf'flôn', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, canton of Bischwiller. Pop. 3635.

SOUFFRIERE, LA, lä soo'fre-air', a volcano of GUADELOUPE, which see.

SOUGÉ, soo'zhä', a village of France, department of Sarthe. Pop. 1450.

SOUGÉ, a village of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 15 miles W. of Vendome. Pop. 1275.

SOUHEGAN RIVER rises in the N. part of Massachusetts, and running first N.E. and then E., falls into the Merrimack in Hillsborough county.

SOUI, a town of China. See SOOEE.

SOUILLAC, soo'yäk' or sool'yäk', a town of France, department of Lot, on the right bank of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 30 miles N. of Cahors. Pop. in 1852, 3248. It has a chamber of commerce, and trade in cattle, leather, wine, salt, and timber.

SOUILLY, soo'yee' or sool'yee', a market-town of France, department of Meuse, 18 miles N.N.E. of Bar-le-Duc. P. 956.

SO-UJ-BOLAK. See SO-OOJ-BOLAK.

SOUKEL-SHOUYOUKH. See SOOKEL SHOOYOOKH.

SOUKGOUM-KALÉ, Russia. See SOOKGOOM-KALÉ.

SOUKHONA, a river of Russia. See SOOKHONA.

SOULAINES, soo'lin', a market-town of France, department of Aube, on the Soulaine, 25 miles N.E. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. in 1852, 907.

SOUL'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SOUL'DERN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SOUL'DORP, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SOULIMANA. See SOOLIMANA.

SOULTZ, soolts, or SOULTZ-LA-VILLE, soolts lä veel, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 15 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 3660.

SOULTZ-LES-BAINS, soolts lä bân', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 11 miles W. of Strasbourg, with mineral baths and 958 inhabitants.

SOULTZMATT, soolts'mätt', a market-town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, in the Vosges, 3 miles W. of Rouffach. Pop. in 1852, 2957.

SOULTZ-SOUS-FORÊTS, soolts soo fo'rä', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 7 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. 1877.

SOUMAGNE, soo'mäñ', a town of Belgium, province, and 7 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2464.

SOUMEANEE. See SONMEANEE.

SOUMSHOU, one of the Kooriles. See SOOMSHOO.

SOUMY, Russia. See SOOMY.

SOUND, THE, or ÖRESUND, a narrow strait between Denmark (island of Sceland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and North Sea. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, at its narrowest point between Elsinore (Helsingör) and Helsingborg, 3 miles; depth, from 4 to 20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the territory on both sides of the strait, and they have ever since continued to maintain the privilege of exacting toll from all foreign vessels passing through it, at Elsinore. The clearest passage is on the Danish side, and by almost immemorial custom, sanctioned by treaties, and finally confirmed and regulated by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, all merchant vessels passing the sound must anchor at Elsinore, and pay duty. The sum paid is not so serious as the delay, which often occasions the loss of a favorable wind. The average amount of tolls annually is $765,000. In 1849, 9601 ships entered the sound from the North Sea, of which 3503 were British; and 9358 cleared from the Baltic, of which 3380 were British.

SOUNG, a river of Russia. See SOOLOO.

SOUNGARI, a river of East Asia. See SOONGAREE.

SOUPOI, a river of Russia. See SOOPOI.

SOUPPES, soop, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 15 miles S. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 1523, who manufacture files and other steel wares.

SOUR. See SOOR.

SOURA, a river of Russia. See SOORA.

SOURABAYA. See SOERABAYA.

SOURAJ, two towns of Russia. See SOORAZH.

SOURAKARTA or SOURAKERTA. See SOERAKARTA.

SOURBOURG, soor'boor', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 9 miles S.E. of Wissembourg. Pop. 2000.

SOURDEVAL or SOURDEVAL-LA-BARRE, soor'deh-väl' lä bar, a market-town of France, department of Manche, 5 miles N.E. of Mortain. Pop. in 1852, 4328.

SOURE, sö'rä, a market-town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 13 miles N.N.W. of Pombal. Pop. 1500.

SOURE, sö'rä, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 40 miles W. of Itepicuru.

SOURE, a town of Brazil, province, and 16 miles from Ceara, on the Ceara. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, with Indian converts. Pop. under 1200.

SOURGOUT. See SOORGOOT.

SOUROUGA, a town of Japan. See SOOROOGA.

SOURRERA, soor-rä'rä, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, near its N. extremity, 50 miles W. of Chilka Lake.

SOUR'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SOUS. See SOOS.

SOUSA. See SOOSA.

SOUSAM or SOOSAM. See SAMOS.

SOUSTONS, soos'tôns', a market-town of France, department of Landes, 14 miles W.N.W. of Dax. Pop. in 1852, 3123.

SOUTCHOU or SOUTCHEOU. See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

SOUTERRAINE, LA, lä soo'têr'nain', a town of France, department of Creuse, 19 miles W.N.W. of Guéret. Pop. in 1852, 3680.

SOUTH ABINGTON, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad,

21 miles S.S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

SOUTH A'CRE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOUTH AC'TON, a post-village of Acton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

SOUTH AC'WORTH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH AD'AMS, a manufacturing post-village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of Pittsfield. Among the articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, machinery, and furniture.

SOUTH AD'DISON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH ALABAM'A, a post-office, Genesee co., New York.

SOUTH AL'BION, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, 22 miles N.E. by E. of Augusta.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

SOUTH AL'DEN, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

SOUTH'ALL, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, parish of Hayes, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9 miles W.N.W. of London.

SOUTH ALTON, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, near the Cocheco Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Concord.

SOUTH'AM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Warwick. Pop. in 1851, 1711. It has a fine Gothic church, and is the head of a poor-law union.

SOUTH AMBOY', a post-village of South Amboy township, Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the S. side of Raritan Bay, at the mouth of Raritan River, 27 miles S.W. of New York. The Camden and Amboy Railroad terminates here, and connects with the New York steamboats. The village contains an academy and a manufactory of stone-ware. Pop. of the township, 2266.

SOUTH AME'NIA, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SOUTH AMERICA. See AMERICA, page 70.

SOUTH AMERICA, a post-village of Saline co., Illinois.

SOUTH AM'HERST, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England. See HANTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, sŭth-hamp'tŭn, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport town of England, co. of Hants, beautifully situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Itchen, near the head of Southampton Water, and on the South-western Railway, 71 miles S.W. of London. Lat. of St. Michael's Spire, 50° 44′ N., lon. 1° 24′ 2″ W. It occupies an acclivity rising gradually from the water, and when approached by the London Road through an avenue of stately elms, has a very striking appearance. It consists of an old and a new town, the former at an early period surrounded by walls flanked with round towers, and entered by several gates, of which three are still standing, and bear the names of West-gate, South-gate, and Bar-gate. The last, a remarkable structure, embattled and machicolated, and large enough to contain the town-hall in the upper part of it, is now, in consequence of the extension of the town, nearly in its centre, and being situated across the principal street running nearly N. and S., divides it into two parts, the part to the N. taking the name of Above-bar, and that to the S. the name of Below-bar. The latter part continues S. for about ¾ mile, and terminates near the pier. The principal street is crossed at right angles by several others, which in the older quarters are very irregular, though generally substantial; while those in the more modern portion Above-bar, present many fine ranges of buildings. Among these the terrace built along the W. shore, and commanding fine views of the surrounding scenery, is conspicuous. The environs are studded with handsome villas.

The ecclesiastical edifices include five parish churches, three chapels of ease, various Dissenting chapels, of which two are Independent, two Baptist, and English Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, Friends', and Roman Catholic, one each. St. Michael's Church, the oldest, situated in the W. part of the town, is a spacious Norman structure, with a roof supported by light octangular columns and sharply-pointed arches, and a tower terminating in a lofty octagonal spire. St. Mary's is also an ancient edifice, but has recently been modernized in its internal arrangements, and by the addition of two wings; it stands in the centre of a large grave-yard, for many years the only repository for the dead for the whole town, but now closed entirely.

The chief educational establishments are the free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; the Southampton College; the national, British, parochial, and infant schools; mechanics' literary and polytechnic institutions; botanic garden; and the surveying department of the ordnance board is now established at Southampton. The charitable endowments include an infirmary, a dispensary, a female penitentiary, several almshouses, an hospital, originally founded as a nunnery in the time of Henry III., and occupying an antique range of buildings, with a chapel, long appropriated to the use of French Protestant refugees, and a royal humane society. Other buildings and objects deserving of notice are the guildhall, custom-house, audit-house, jail, theatre, assembly-rooms, ordnance map office, royal yacht club-house, baths, and public parks, which are now being laid out and planted. The manufactures, with the exception of ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent, are chiefly confined to brewing, coaches, castings, and the refining of sugar.

A tidal-dock, paved with granite, and lined with extensive warehouses, was completed in 1842, at a cost of 140,000*l.*, and having 18 feet water at the lowest tides, is accessible at all times by steamers of 2000 tons burden, and at high water by vessels of almost any tonnage. To the tidal-dock two graving-docks have been added, and a third is (1854) in course of construction, which will accommodate the largest steam-vessels in the world. A very fine new close-dock has also been opened, and is extensively used. The accommodation thus provided has made the port the most important packet-station in the kingdom. Steamers sail every fortnight for India (East and West) and China, weekly for the W. coasts of Spain and Portugal, and for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and daily for the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, and France. Ocean-steamers also sail regularly for the Western World, and furnish regular communication with the more distant and important colonies of Australia.

The imports consist chiefly of stone from the W. and coal from the N.E. maritime counties, corn and provisions from Ireland, timber from the Baltic and America, and wine and brandy from France, Portugal, and Spain. The declared value of exports, only 189,622*l.* in 1815, was was 1,869,947*l.* in 1850, 1,916,737*l.* in 1851, 2,070,270*l.* in 1852, and 2,452,864*l.* in 1853. The number of vessels entered from foreign ports in 1850 was, British, 483, (132,485 tons;) and foreign, 143, (19,632 tons;) and there cleared for foreign ports, British, 464, (128,163 tons;) and foreign, 139, (19,366 tons.) The tonnage employed in the coasting trade was at least equally large. Southampton is now one of the government emigration ports, and during the year 1853 the total number of vessels cleared from the port for the different Australian ports, with government emigrants, was 35, with a tonnage of 27,702, conveying 9551 statute adult emigrants, the aggregate number of souls being 11,191. Besides these, several vessels, with emigrants paying their own passage-money, sailed for Southampton for the different Australian ports during the same year. The importance of Southampton, as a passenger and mail-packet port, is increasing every year; as one proof of which, it may be mentioned that during the year 1853 no less than 26,048 passengers from foreign parts landed in the docks, and 77,905 packages of passengers' baggage, independent of all the commercial goods imported.

Southampton is governed by a town-council, or corporation, consisting of 30 councillors and 10 aldermen, (from which the mayor is annually elected.) Extensive works for supplying the town with water are (1854) in active progress; the water is to be obtained from the springs at Mansbridge, about 3 miles distant from the town.

One of the greatest attractions connected with the town is the Southampton Common, a beautiful tract of land, richly wooded, 365 acres in extent, left to the town for public purposes many centuries ago. On it is situated the race-course, (one of the most picturesque in England,) but the races, which formerly occupied two days annually, have, for some years past, been discontinued. Ten acres of the common, in the S.E. corner, are now appropriated as a cemetery for the town, in which provision is made for the religious feelings of all classes, by the erection of three chapels for the use, respectively, of the Established Church, the Dissenters, and the Jews, who severally bury their dead with their own peculiar rites and ceremonies. On the common is also an Artesian well, from which the inhabitants obtain large supplies of water.

Southampton stands about 1 mile S.W. of the Roman *Clausentum*, the site of which is still indicated by a fosse and vallum. The modern town is attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, and was first called Hantsone, from which the present name is obviously derived. In the tenth century it was repeatedly pillaged by the Danes, and afterwards, when their sovereign had gained the throne, became the occasional residence of Canute. In 1339, during the reign of Edward III., it was sacked by a united French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet, but soon recovered, and receiving additions to its castle and other fortifications, acquired new importance. Since the time of Edward I. it has returned two members to Parliament. Among its natives the only one particularly entitled to notice is Isaac Watts. Pop. in 1851, 35,305.

SOUTHAMPTON, sŭth-hamp'tŭn, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottaway River, bounded on the S.W. by the Meherrin, and on the E. by the Blackwater River. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests of pine and cypress. The soil is alluvial, light, and moderately fertile. In 1850 the county produced 869 bales of cotton, and 235,337 bushels of sweet potatoes, each being the greatest quantities produced in any one county of the state. It is intersected by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. Organized in 1748,

and named from Southampton, a town of England. Capital, Jerusalem. Pop 13,521, of whom 7766 were free, and 5755 slaves.

SOUTHAMPTON, New Hampshire. See SOUTH HAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 96 miles W. by S. of Boston. It contains several churches, and the Sheldon English and classical school. Pop. 1060.

SOUTHAMPTON, New York. See SOUTH HAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1347.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1416.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 1651.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 1795.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1396.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

SOUTHAMPTON or SAUGEEN, saw-gheen', a rapidly rising town of Canada West, co. of Bruce, in a fertile district on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Saugeen River, 60 miles from Goderich. Pop. in 1854, about 600.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Bay, is between lat. 62° and 66° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. The coasts are rugged and mountainous. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, a fine inlet of England, stretching from the Solent and Spithead, N.W. into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 miles. Greatest breadth, about 2 miles. It bounds the New Forest hundreds on the E., and receives the Anton, Itchin, and Hamble Rivers. Its shores are picturesque, and it is usually covered with shipping. Calshot Castle is on the W. side of its entrance, and the ruined Netley Abbey on its E. shore.

SOUTH ANDOVER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH ANNA, a small river in the E. part of Virginia, rises near the N.W. extremity of Louisa co., and flowing E., unites with the North Anna, forming the Pamunkey River. The whole length is probably 75 miles. It affords abundant water-power.

SOUTH ANNA, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 67 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SOUTH ANVILLE, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 887.

SOUTH ARGYLE, post-office, Washington co., New York.

SOUTH ASHBURNHAM, a village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, at the junction of the Fitchburg and the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

SOUTH ASSYRIA, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

SOUTH ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH AUBURN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH AUGUSTA, Iowa. See AUGUSTA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, a British colony, the territory of which comprises all that part of Australia extending from lat. 26° S. to the S. coast of the continent, between lon. 132° and 141° E., having S.E. the colony of Victoria, or Port Philip, (Australia Felix,) and E. the region watered by the Murray and its tributaries. Area, estimated at 300,000 square miles. The coast-line is more indented than in any other part of Australia; Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs, with Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island, being within the limits of this territory. The surface is mostly undulating or level; the hill ranges stretch generally from N. to S. Mount Bryant, the most elevated summit E. of St. Vincent's Gulf, rises to 3012 feet in height; the table-land in Eyre Peninsula, W. of Spencer's Gulf, averages 1300 feet in elevation. The Murray, which has the lower part of its course in this colony, is the only navigable river. There are, however, numerous small streams, and the country is on the whole pretty well watered. The principal lakes are Torrens, Alexandrina, and Albert. Ponds and creeks are numerous, and a chain of lagoons borders the coast along Encounter Bay in the S.E. The climate is healthy, and much warmer than that of England; frosts are rare in the plains in winter; showers are frequent, with S.W. winds between May and October. The highest range of the thermometer in 1852 was 109°, the lowest, 44°; average, 67°; number of rainy days, 115; quantity of rain fell during the year, 27·34 inches. The most part of the settled land is on the E. side of St. Vincent Gulf, where about one-third of the surface is estimated to be adapted to agriculture or grazing, one-third covered with scrub or forest, and the remaining one-third barren. The best tracts are in the level plain extending N. from Adelaide, along the banks of the Murray, and bordering the S.E. coast as far as the river Glenelg. The hills are interspersed with many fertile valleys, and some good lands exist in Eyre Peninsula. Tracts of 80 or 164 acres are sold by the government at the rate of 1*l.* per acre and upwards; and about 400,000 acres had been disposed of early in 1848. The total number of acres of crown lands sold in 1852 was 88,672, being an increase of 4083 acres over the sales of 1851, and 21,723 acres over 1850. In 1847, 36,440 acres were reported to be under cultivation, chiefly for wheat, oats, and barley; besides which grains, maize, potatoes, and some rye are raised, the latter chiefly by German colonists, who inhabit many villages in and adjacent to the plain of Adelaide. In addition to the local consumption, grain and other farm produce was exported to the neighboring gold colony in 1852 to the value of 220,000*l.* The vine, olive, and mulberry, oranges, lemons, peaches, pomegranates, and many other fine fruits, come to perfection, as also tobacco, hops, and indigo. Sarsaparilla, sassafras, and other medicinal plants are indigenous. Timber is plentiful. Sheep and cattle-rearing is less extensively conducted than in New South Wales, and elsewhere in East Australia; yet in 1847 the stock of sheep was estimated at 1,000,000, and that of horned cattle at 50,000. The increase is already so disproportionate to the number of shepherds, that the system of boiling down sheep for their tallow has commenced in this colony.

Mining is highly important. Gold has been discovered in various parts of the colony. It is said that there is an available goldfield within 18 miles of Adelaide, the capital, but no mines, we believe, are yet worked to any great extent within the colony, owing perhaps to the superior richness of the goldfields of Victoria and New South Wales. The total amount of gold received at Adelaide from the time of its discovery up to July 31, 1852, was estimated at 1,000,000*l.*, brought thither chiefly by miners from the Melbourne district. The quantity introduced into the Adelaide Assay Office from February 10, 1852, (the time it was opened,) to February 15, 1853, was 412,066 ounces, which, valued at 3*l.* 11*s.* per ounce, the price at which banks are required to purchase it, would amount to 1,462,836*l.* The gold is transported from the mines by an overland escort of mounted police, established by government. Since 1843 some of the richest known veins of copper and lead have been discovered in South Australia; the latter chiefly contiguous to Adelaide, the former in the hill chains, and in other localities. The Burra-burra copper-mine yields an ore containing 75 per cent. of metal, and in 1847, 4351 tons of ore from it were sold at Swansea, realizing 94,263*l.*; the total exports of copper being estimated at 10,000 tons, valued at 200,000*l.* In 1850, 18,692 tons of copper were raised at the Burra-burra mines. The Kapunda (copper) and Glen Osmond (lead) mines are also very productive. Cobalt, manganese, zinc, quicksilver, and antimony have been discovered, and emery was exported in 1847; but no mines of these metals had been opened then. Iron of excellent quality is plentiful, but the absence of coal makes it necessary to send most part of the ores elsewhere for reduction. Some foundries, and manufactures of barilla, soap, tobacco, leather, and earthenware are established in Adelaide.

The commerce of South Australia is chiefly with Great Britain. The total value of exports in 1852, exclusive of bullion and coin, amounted to 736,267*l.* against 70887*l.* in 1843; and of imports to 538,937*l.*, the amount in 1843 being only 37,486*l.* The total tonnage in 1852, inwards and outwards, was 202,507. Great exertions have been made to open suitable means of communication with the mining districts of the interior. In 1852 a line of road from Wellington, on the river Murray, towards the diggings at Mount Alexandria, in Victoria, was surveyed for a distance of about 261 miles. In 1850 the navigation of the river Murray, by steam, was encouraged by a large public premium, and in the following year it was explored by the governor as far as its junction with the Darling, a distance of 650 miles, being the first exploration made since its discovery by Stuart, in 1830. In 1852 two steamers were built on this river by a couple of enterprising farmers, who intended taking a load of farm produce to Swan Hill, in Victoria, a distance of 1300 miles; the other was expected to reach the village of Albury, in New South Wales, distant from the mouth of the Murray in Encounter Bay, above 1500 miles. It has been recently stated (May 1855) that steamboats have ascended the Murray 2000 miles. A railway, about 6 miles in length, has been constructed from Adelaide to its port, and in 1852 a charter was granted for its extension to North Arm Harbor. Much of the trade of West Australia is conducted in shipping belonging to South Australian colonists. The colony is subdivided into the counties of Hindmarsh, Adelaide, Gawler, Light, Stanley, Eyre, Sturt, Russell, and Grey, on the E. side of St. Vincent Gulf, and Flinders, including Port Lincoln, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf. The government is vested in a governor, an executive council, and a legislature, remodelled in 1851, and established upon a popular basis. Local courts, resembling the English county courts, were established in 1850, and in 1852 the schools of the colony were placed under a board of education. The number of schools in charge of the board in 1853 was 69, attended by 3283 pupils. In 1847 there were 32 Sunday-schools attached to the 53 churches in the colony. The revenue for 1852 amounted to 223,463*l.*, and the expenditures to 172,839*l.* The average amount annually expended on the roads from 1849 to 1852, was 18,524*l.*

The province of South Australia has never at any time, according to Captain Sturt, been thickly inhabited by the aborigines. The number in the settled districts is estimated at 3680. Every attention and kindness is shown by the government to those that remain, but it has been found impossible to induce them to abandon their wild, roving habits, and take to any fixed pursuit. A school has been established by government for the children of the native population, which is attended by 30 or 40 boys and girls. "These children," says Captain Sturt, "read, write, and cipher as well as European children of their own age, but they can advance no further; when their reason is taxed, they fail." Many of the adult aborigines are employed by the inhabitants of Adelaide in carrying burdens, in cutting wood, in drawing water, &c. These are all clothed, and are rapidly acquiring habits of order. The more remote tribes of the colony live, as formerly, by hunting and fishing, but receive assistance from the government in the form of yearly and monthly distributions of blankets and flour. The European population in 1852, exclusive of the military guard at Adelaide, was 68,663. The total emigration in 1852 was 20,396, of whom 12,529 were males, and 7766 females. The number of imigrants who paid their passage was 15,116, 5,279 being sent out by the commissioners of emigration. The total emigration from the colony was 15,976, of whom 11,412 were males.

The colony of South Australia was founded by the South Australian Company in 1834, but was not practically established till 1837. The principal town or capital is Adelaide. South Australia is nearly equidistant from Liverpool and New York, being about 12,000 miles from each; the passage is generally accomplished in about 14 weeks. Besides Adelaide, its chief settlements are Port Adelaide, Albert Town, Gawler Town, and Port Gawler.

SOUTH AV/ON, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on a branch of the Genesee River, 26 miles W. of Canandaigua, and 20 miles S. by W. of Rochester.

SOUTH BAIN/BRIDGE, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, 110 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

SOUTH BAR/RE, a post-village of Washington co., Vermont, 7 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

SOUTH BAR/RE, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, 6 or 7 miles S. of Albion.

SOUTH BAR/RINGTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH BAY, Washington co., New York, is a branch of Lake Champlain. Length, about 4 miles.

SOUTH BEA/VER, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1165.

SOUTH BEL/LINGHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH BEND, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH BEND, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SOUTH BEND, a flourishing post-town of Portage township, and capital of St. Joseph co., Indiana, is finely situated on St. Joseph's River, and on the Northern Indiana Railroad, 85 miles E. by S. of Chicago. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad which connects Chicago with Lake Erie, and it is the N. terminus of the Michigan road, which is one of the greatest thoroughfares of the state. The river is navigable for small steamboats from its mouth to Constantine, which is above South Bend. A dam across the river at this place produces a vast hydraulic power, which is employed in manufactures of various kinds; among which are 2 flouring mills, 1 woollen factory, 1 oil mill, 1 edge-tool factory, and several machine shops. The village contains a bank and 3 newspaper offices. The University of Notre Dame (Roman Catholic) is situated 1 mile from the town, on the border of a small lake. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 2000.

SOUTH BENTONSPORT. See BENTONSPORT.

SOUTH BER/LIN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

SOUTH BERNE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

SOUTH BER/WICK, a post-village and township of York co., Maine, on Salmon Falls River, 15 miles from its mouth, and on the Great Falls Branch Railroad, at the junction of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, 45 miles W.S.W. of Portland. It contains 6 churches, the oldest academy in the state, a bank, an insurance office, about 20 stores, 1 cotton mill employing 250 hands, and 1 woollen mill. The legislature has recently chartered a company for the manufacture of locomotives and railroad cars. Two ships are owned here. Pop. 2595.

SOUTH BLOOM/FIELD, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

SOUTH BLOOM/FIELD, a township in the N.E. part of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1268.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, between the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, about 15 miles S. of Columbus.

SOUTH BOLIV/IA, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SOUTH/BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 17 miles E. of Worcester, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It contains a beautiful town-house, 3 churches, 4 stores, a public library of 1000 volumes, 2 cotton mills, and 3 boot and shoe establishments; the latter employing about 300 hands. Pop. 1347.

SOUTH BOSTON, Massachusetts, a suburb of BOSTON, which see.

SOUTH BOSTON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SOUTH BOSTON, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

SOUTH BRAD/FORD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 22 miles N.W. of Concord.

SOUTH BRADFORD, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH BRADFORD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH BRAIN/TREE, a post-village of Braintree township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the junction of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads, 11½ miles S. by E. of Boston, and 25½ miles N.N.E. of Plymouth. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The Hollis Institute, incorporated in 1851, is located here.

SOUTH BRANCH, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

SOUTH/BRIDGE, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on Quinebaug River, 60 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains 5 churches, a bank, and a savings' institution. At Globe Village, in this township, the Hamilton Woollen Company have a large manufactory of mousselines de laine, the second in the United States. Pop. of Globe Village, in 1854, about 1700; of the township, in 1850, 2824.

SOUTH BRIDGE/TON, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH BRIDGE/WATER, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Fall River.

SOUTH BRIS/TOL, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the W. side of Canandaigua Lake, about 12 miles S. of Canandaigua. Pop. 1129.

SOUTH BRISTOL, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

SOUTH BRITAIN, a term sometimes applied to England and Wales, as contradistinguished from Scotland or North Britain.

SOUTH BRIT/AIN, a post-village of Southbury township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Pamperaug River, (which affords water-power,) 20 miles N.W. of New Haven. It contains 2 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and several manufactories. Dams and races have recently been constructed, with a view to increase the business of the village.

SOUTH BROOK/FIELD, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

SOUTH BROOKS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH BROWN, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. P. 643.

SOUTH BRUNS/WICK, a post-township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 14 miles N.W. of Trenton. Pop. 3368.

SOUTH BUF/FALO, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 1266.

SOUTH/BURY, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 22 miles N.W. by N. of New Haven. The main street of the village is beautifully shaded, and has on it 2 churches, an academy, a hotel, and several fine residences. Pop. of the township, 1434.

SOUTH BUTLER, a thriving post-village in Butler township, Wayne co., New York, about 158 miles N.W. by W. of Albany. It contains 2 stores, 3 churches, 1 steam grist and saw mill, and 1 tannery.

SOUTH BUTLER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1209.

SOUTH BUTLER, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

SOUTH BY/RON, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

SOUTH CAIRO, (kā/ro,) post-office, Greene co., New York.

SOUTH CA/NAAN, a post-office of Essex co., Vermont.

SOUTH CANAAN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 50 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron.

SOUTH CAN/DOR, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the railroad between Owego and Ithaca, 5 miles N. by W. of the former.

SOUTH CAPE, the southernmost point of Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 43° 40′ S.

SOUTH CAROLINA, (kăr-o-lī/na,) one of the original states of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah River. It lies between 32° and 35° 10′ N. lat., and between 78° 35′ and 83° 30′ W. lon. This state is triangular in shape, having a coast line of about 200 miles for its base, with an extreme length and breadth each of about 210 miles, including an area of about 29,385 square miles, or 18,806,400 acres; of which 4,072,651 only were improved in 1850. Governor Seabrook states the area at 30,213 square miles.

Face of the Country, and Geology.—This state is about

equally divided between the alluvial and primitive formations; the former extending along the coast for about 80 to 100 miles inland, is interspersed with extensive swamps. The primitive occupies the central and N.W. parts, with the exception of the alluvion bottoms of the rivers. On leaving the alluvions, we enter upon a sandy tract, called the "Middle country," which is terminated in its turn by a belt called the "Ridge," an abrupt elevation, beyond which the country continues to ascend till it terminates, in the extreme N.W., in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which attain, in Table Mountain, an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. King's Mountain is on the boundary line between North and South Carolina. Along the coast is a chain of low islands, separated from the mainland by a series of lagoons or sounds, through which a coast navigation is carried on, defended from the agitations of the ocean.

Minerals.—The primitive portion affords great abundance of building material, in the granites and sienites of Richland, Kershaw, Lexington, Fairfield, and Abbeville districts, in the marbles of Spartanburg and Laurens, and in the gneiss of Pickens and York. The other earthy minerals are mica slate, soapstone, porcelain clay of a very fine quality, red and yellow ochres, limestone, and talco-micaceous slates suitable for whetstones; but no coal—nor is it likely, from its geological formation, that this valuable fuel will ever be found, if found at all, in any considerable quantity. Of the metallic minerals, gold in considerable abundance, iron of the best quality, and lead, are among the treasures of South Carolina. The mines of Mr. William Derne, in Abbeville and Edgefield districts, yielded gold of the value of $300,000 in the 15 months preceding July, 1853. This precious metal is found in the same belt (reaching from the Rappahannock River, in Virginia, to the Coosa, in Alabama) in which the gold of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia exists. The South Carolina portion of this great belt promises to make the richest returns of any mines in the United States, out of California. Between February, 1852, and February, 1853, the value of $202,000 was mined, at the trifling expense of $1200. A company was formed in 1854, with a capital of $600,000, for working these mines. The entire product of this state between 1828 and September 30, 1854, was $524,527.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—From the mouth of the Great Pedee River to that of the Savannah, the coast of South Carolina is lined with a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons, which, though mostly shallow, have sufficient depth to allow of an extensive coasting navigation. Commencing at the Great Pedee, and proceeding S., we have Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of that river; then, in order, Bull's Bay, Charleston Harbor, St. Helena Sound, and Port Royal Entrance, with a number of smaller inlets. The harbor of Beaufort is much the best of these, admitting vessels drawing 11 feet water; Charleston Harbor is obstructed by a dangerous bar; St. Helena Sound is the most capacious of these inlets, but is beset with shoals. Georgetown, at the head of Winyaw Bay, can only be reached by vessels of small draught; and Stono Inlet, S. of Charleston, has but 10 feet water on the bar. The Santee River, with its main affluents, the Congaree and Wateree, passes almost directly through the middle of the state. It is about 100 miles from the junction of the Congaree and Wateree to the mouth of the Santee, and about 300 miles from their confluence to their sources in North Carolina. The Great Pedee enters the state from North Carolina, (where it bears the name of Yadkin,) and courses through the N.E. part of South Carolina, about 150 miles, into Winyaw Bay; the Saluda and Broad Rivers drain the N.W. of the state, and unite to form the Congaree; the Broad River rises in the W. of North Carolina; the Edisto and Combahee drain the S.W. of the state, and flow into the Atlantic after courses of 150 to 200 miles; Lynch's Creek is a tributary from the W., and Wacamaw and Little Pedee from the E. of the Great Pedee; all have their sources in North Carolina. The larger streams run in a S.E. direction, and furnish an inland navigation of about 2400 miles, apart from the creeks and inlets of the sea. The Savannah River can be navigated by steamboats to Hamburg, and for smaller boats still higher. The Wacamaw may be ascended 12 miles, the Great Pedee 200 miles, the Congaree and the Wateree about the same distance by steamboats. All these rivers are boatable above the distances mentioned, for keel-boats. Greenville is the only district in the state without the advantage of navigation. Watercourses abound in all the districts favorable for mill-sites.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—One of the most interesting objects in South Carolina is Table Mountain, or Table Rock, as it is generally called, an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, which presents, in one direction, a perpendicular face of 1100 feet above the surrounding country. This mountain is a place of great resort in summer, having a house of entertainment at its base. Cæsar's Head, in the same vicinity, is so called from its resemblance to a human cranium; this is also a place of summer resort, and has a hotel on its summit, which is visible at a great distance. Glenn's Spring, in Spartanburg district, is a watering-place of some repute, containing magnesia and sulphur in its waters. Limestone Spring, in the same district, is less frequented than formerly, and its spacious hotel is now converted into a female college, which is said to be in a very flourishing condition. According to Professor Tuomey, the falls of the Saluda, among the mountains, have a descent of from 300 to 400 feet. "They," says the professor, "who imagine that by skipping to the top of Table Rock, and from thence run across to Cæsar's Head, have exhausted the beauties of this region, commit a great mistake."

Climate.—South Carolina, though in the latitude of the Barbary States, has more the climate and productions of Southern Europe. Yet many of the productions peculiar to its latitude on the Eastern Continent flourish here, such as cotton and rice, and some of the tropical fruits; but the irregularity of the seasons, and early and late frosts, render the latter a somewhat precarious crop.

Soil and Productions.—There are, according to Ruffin and Tuomey, (the agricultural surveyors of the state,) 6 varieties of soil in South Carolina:—1. Tide swamp, devoted to the culture of rice. 2. Inland swamp, to rice, cotton, corn, pease, &c. 3. Salt marsh, to long cotton. 4. Oak and pine, to long cotton, corn, potatoes, &c. 5. Oak and hickory, to short cotton, corn, &c.: and, 6. Pine barrens, to fruit, vegetables, &c. The swamps near the coast, covering 2000 square miles, are capable of drainage, and are of inexhaustible fertility. The pine lands, forming a belt across the state next succeeding to the alluvion, have been heretofore considered of but little value, except for timber; but Governor Seabrook is of opinion that its agricultural capabilities have been much underrated, and "that in all its relations it is of immeasurable value to our community." On the islands is produced the largest quantity of the much-valued variety of cotton called sea-island, whose production is in fact limited to the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and perhaps Texas. With the exception of the rich alluvion of the lower region, the best land in the state is in the hilly country, above the Ridge, which is favorable to corn, potatoes, &c. Cotton grows in all the divisions of the state, with different degrees of productiveness, and is the great staple of South Carolina; and though the fourth among the states in the actual amount of this commodity produced, yet, if we regard only area, she stands first in the *relative* amount; while in the product of rice, her other great staple, she is first in *absolute* amount. Indian corn, wheat, butter, sweet and Irish potatoes, and wool are extensively produced; while rye, oats, barley, tobacco, hay, wine, cheese, and sugar are cultivated to some extent. The climate is suited to indigo and hemp, but they are not, at present, profitable crops. In short, South Carolina can produce, side by side, the wheat of the north, and the olive, sugar-cane, and (with care) the orange of the south; and, when she institutes a more careful system of culture, will be able to produce as large an amount, and perhaps a greater *variety* of products, acre for acre, than any of her sister states. Wheat grows as low as 32° 30′ N. lat., and Indian corn everywhere, except in a small district N. of the mountains, which is too bleak for it. The 4,072,651 acres of improved land in South Carolina, at the census of 1850, were divided into 29,269 farms of about 135 acres each, producing 1,068,277 bushels of wheat; 43,790 of rye; 16,271,454 of Indian corn; 2,322,155 of oats; 1,926,980 of pease and beans; 136,494 of Irish, and 4,337,469 of sweet potatoes; 159,930,613 pounds of rice; 74,285 of tobacco; 120,360,400 of cotton; (the cotton product of the years 1851–2 and 1853–4, was 468,203 and 416,754 respectively;) 487,233 pounds of wool; 2,981,850 of butter; 671,000 of cane-sugar; 216,281 of beeswax and honey; and 20,925 tons of hay. Value of live stock, $15,060,015; of market produce, $47,286; of orchard products, $35,108; and of slaughtered animals, $3,502,637.

Forest Trees.—On the islands are found the live-oak, pine, palmetto, and laurel; in the lower and pine-barren district, pitch-pine; and in the middle and upper regions, oak, hickory, and pine. The winter voyager between Charleston and Savannah, on the inlets or sounds of the coast, sails amid foliage as green as that of a summer forest at the North; with here the evergreen live-oak, draped with the gracefully-hanging long moss, and there the white flowers of the laurel, (sometimes a foot in circuit,) while the shores are lined with thousands of water-fowl, and nothing to mar the scene, unless it may be an unsightly alligator basking in the sun.

Manufactures.—South Carolina has not yet become extensively engaged in manufacturing, but her attention is now much turned in that direction, and already she exports to the North cotton-yarns and coarse cotton stuffs. In 1850 there were in the state 1431 establishments, producing each $500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, employing $6,056,865 capital, and 5935 male and 1074 female hands, consuming raw material worth $2,809,534, and yielding products valued at $7,063,513; of which 18 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing capital to the amount of $557,200, and 399 male and 620 female hands, consuming raw material worth $295,971, and producing 6,568,737 yards of stuffs, and 1,848,343 pounds of yarn, valued at $748,338; 6 furnaces, &c., employing $185,700, and 153 male and 2 female hands,

consuming raw material worth $29,128, and producing 1286 tons of castings, &c., valued at $87,583; 91 tanneries, with a capital of $184,335, and producing leather to the amount of $261,382; and $3475 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 33 hands, consuming 18,100 bushels of Indian corn, and producing 43,900 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. The same year, home-made manufactures to the amount of $909,046 were fabricated. South Carolina reports no woollen factories.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1855, South Carolina had 692 miles of completed railroad, built at an expense of $13,447,003, and 382 in course of construction, at a cost of $15,287,093. Those already constructed unite Charleston with Hamburg, (and from thence, by connection with the Georgia Railroads, with various points in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama,) Columbia, Abbeville, Laurensville, Anderson, Greenville, Yorkville, Cheraw, and other intermediate points in South Carolina, and with Charlotte and Wilmington in North Carolina. From the latter place (with a short exception on and near the Potomac, below Washington City) the connection with the great Northern cities is unbroken. When the present lines projected shall have been completed, Charleston will have communication with Richmond through the central counties of North Carolina. The receipts of the South Carolina Railroad for 1853 were $1,215,279, and the expenses, $555,536.

Commerce.—South Carolina exports largely of cotton, rice, (of the latter more than all the other states of the Union together,) lumber, and naval stores. Her exports to foreign ports for the fiscal year 1854, amounted in value to $11,995,016, all, with the exception of a trifling fraction, in domestic products; and the imports to $1,711,385; tonnage entered, 90,703; cleared, 124,626; owned in the state, 42,125, of which 26,459 was engaged in the coasting trade, and 9424 in steam navigation; and 23 vessels built, with an aggregate tonnage of 1161. In the year ending August 31, 1853, there were exported from Charleston 19,976 bales of sea-island, and 446,610 of upland cotton; 126,742 tierces of rice; 363,852 bushels of rough rice; and 20,697,625 feet of lumber; for the same period, in 1854, the exports were, sea-island cotton, 24,761 bales; upland, 408,278 bales; rice, 125,749 tierces; rough rice, 323,064 bushels; and lumber, 23,944,650 feet. Of the cotton, more than half, of the rice, one-third, and of the rough rice, more than two-thirds were exported to foreign countries. See CHARLESTON. The railroad communications opened between Charleston and Tennessee have diverted a large northern trade with the latter state into this channel, to the great advantage of Charleston and Tennessee as well. Soon, Charleston will hold direct communication with Memphis, on the Mississippi, by railroads, which will become one of the great routes between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast, and even with the Ohio Valley.

Education.—South Carolina University is an institution of high reputation, and has among its faculty some distinguished names. The number of colleges in the state, in 1850, according to the census, was 8, with 720 students, and $104,700 income, of which $41,700 was from public funds, and $9650 from endowments; public schools, 724, with 17,838 pupils, and $200,600 income, of which $35,973 was from public funds, $1200 from taxation, and $3000 from endowments; and 202 academies and other schools, with 7487 pupils, and $205,489 income. Attending school, as returned by families, 40,873. Of the free adult population, 16,564 could not read and write, of whom 104 were of foreign birth. According to the American Almanac, there were, in 1854, 2 colleges, with 190 students; 3 theological schools, with 80 students; and 1 medical school, with 158 students. Splendid buildings for a college at Spartanburg Village were being erected by the Methodists in 1854, ample funds having been supplied by the bequest of Benjamin Wofford. The income from the pupils of the South Carolina College is spent in improvements and other contingent expenses, the college being supported by appropriations from the state. Each student, it is said, costs the state $1000. The legislature of 1853 appropriated $21,575 for the support of this college, and $36,188 for free schools. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Sects.—Of the 1182 churches in South Carolina, in 1850, the Baptists owned 413; the Episcopalians, 72; the Lutherans, 41; the Methodists, 484; the Presbyterians, 136; and the Roman Catholics, 14. The remainder were divided among the Congregationalists, Free Church, Friends, Jews, Unitarians, Universalists, and other minor sects—making 1 church to every 566 inhabitants. Value of church property, $2,172,246.

Periodicals.—There were published, in 1850, in South Carolina, 7 daily, 5 tri-weekly, 27 weekly, 5 monthly and semi-monthly, and 2 quarterly reviews and newspapers, with an annual aggregate circulation of 7,145,930 copies, of which 9600 were quarterlies.

Public Institutions.—There is a state lunatic asylum at Columbia, which treated 173 patients in 1852. Of these, 78 were paupers. Of 596 insane received since its opening, 260 have been restored. This institution is richly endowed, and is under the control of the state, which contributed $30,000 for its improvement in 1853. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg district, was founded by the Rev. N. P. Walker, in 1849, but is now under the care of the state, and had 27 pupils in November, 1851. The state contributed $6822 in 1853, for the aid of the deaf, dumb, and blind. New buildings for this institution are in progress of erection. The orphan-house is noticed under CHARLESTON. Public libraries in 1850, 16, with 73,758 volumes; school libraries, 3, with 2750 volumes; and college libraries, 7, with 36,964 volumes.

Population.—Among the original settlers of South Carolina—generally English—were some Scotch, Germans, and French Huguenots, from the latter of whom are descended some of the most respectable families in the state. The people of South Carolina are noted for frankness of speech, courteousness of manner, and especially for that free hospitality which is a general characteristic of the inhabitants of the Southern States. Eloquence is one of the marked attributes of her public men, and she has produced some of the most eminent orators that have shed lustre upon the national councils of our country. In 1790 there were in South Carolina 249,073 inhabitants; 345,591 in 1800; 415,115 in 1810; 502,741 in 1820; 581,185 in 1830; 594,398 in 1840; and 668,607 in 1850; of whom 137,747 were white males; 136,816 white females; 4131 free colored males; 4829 colored females; 187,756 male slaves, and 197,228 female slaves. This population was divided into 52,937 families, occupying 52,642 dwellings. Representative population, 514,513. Pop. to square mile, 22·75. Of the white population, 262,016 were born in the state; 12,743 in other states; 921 in England; 4051 in Ireland; 661 in Wales and Scotland; 57 in British America; 2180 in Germany; 274 in France; 518 in other countries; and 48 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 3¼ per cent. of the white population of foreign birth. Of the entire population, 165 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored, and 29 slaves; 298 blind, of whom 14 were free colored, and 134 slaves; 249 were insane, of whom 4 were free colored, and 21 slaves; and 348 were idiotic, of whom 5 were free colored, and 94 slaves. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, 1642 paupers received aid, of whom 329 were foreigners, at an expense of about $90 for each pauper; and in the same period occurred 8048 deaths, or about 12 in every 1000 persons. Of the entire population, 51 were engaged in mining; 198,363 in agriculture; 1958 in commerce; 10,325 in manufactures; 351 in navigating the ocean; 348 in internal navigation; and 1481 in the learned professions.

Districts.—South Carolina is divided into 29 districts, viz. Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Hurry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlborough, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York. Capital, Columbia.

Cities and Towns.—Charleston is the largest town in the state; pop. 42,985. The other principal towns are Columbia, pop. 6060, (about 12,000 in 1854,) Georgetown, Camden, Hamburg, Spartanburg, Cheraw, Beaufort, and Greenville.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor, lieutenant-governor, and presidential electors are chosen by the legislature. The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for 2 years, the former receiving $3500 per annum. The senate consists of 45 members, chosen by the people for 4 years, one-half being elected every second year. The house of representatives, consisting of 124 members, is chosen in the same manner for 2 years. In those districts having parishes, the representation is by parishes. The legislature meets the fourth Monday in November annually. The present constitution was framed in 1790. The members of both branches receive $3 per day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. Every white male citizen of the state, who is 21 years of age, and who shall have resided 2 years in the state next preceding an election, and who has a freehold of 50 acres, or a town lot, which he has legally possessed at least 6 months before such election, or who, not possessing such town lot or freehold, shall have paid a tax of 3 shillings sterling, and resided 6 months next preceding said election in the district where he offers to vote, shall be entitled to the right of suffrage. The judiciary consists—1. Of courts of equity, presided over by 4 chancellors; 2. Of courts for the correction of errors, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions; 3. Of courts of common pleas and general sessions; 4. Of the city court of Charleston, (an inferior court;) 5. Of an ordinary's court, in each district, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, &c.; and, 6. Of a court of magistrates and freeholders for the trial of slaves and free persons of color. The chancellor, and judges of sessions and common pleas, receive $3000 per annum. South Carolina has 7 members in the national House of Representatives, and 9 electoral votes for President of the United States.

The state debt in 1854 was $2,965,860, of which $1,051,422 was contingent debt; productive property, $5,504,668; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, $115,000.

Appropriations for 1853, more than $500,000; assessed value of property in 1850, $283,867,709. The number of banks on October 1, 1854, was 19, (including 2 branch banks,) with an aggregate capital of $15,603,233; circulation, $9,739,733; and $1,283,284 in coin.

History.—South Carolina was first settled at Port Royal, in 1670, by the English. A constitution for this colony was formed by the celebrated John Locke, somewhat on the plan of Plato's Model Republic, which, however, signally failed. South Carolina was a proprietary government until 1719, when it became a royal colony. In 1690 a number of French Huguenots, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, settled in this state, and subsequently a number of Swiss, Irish, and Germans. South Carolina was engaged with Georgia, under Oglethorpe, in some contests with the Spanish in Florida, and she also suffered much from Indian depredations in the early times of her settlement, particularly from the Yamasses, who were expelled in 1715. This colony took an active part in exciting and carrying on the revolt of the colonies, and furnished above 6000 troops to the federal forces. Many bloody struggles took place within her limits at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Monk's Corner, Camden, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens, with varying success, now the British, and now the Carolinians having the advantage. The state was occupied by the enemy the greater part of 1780 and 1781. South Carolina has taken an active part in the affairs of the national government, and has furnished some of the most distinguished American statesmen, being generally ably represented in the national councils. She has gone farther than any other state in the assertion and vindication of the rights of the sovereign states, as opposed to the powers of the federal government. Among her distinguished statesmen have been Lowndes, Pinckney, Hayne, Legare, Poinsett, and Calhoun.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. See COLUMBIA, South Carolina.

SOUTH CAR/ROLL, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

SOUTH CAR/ROLLTON, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green River, 160 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has several stores and warehouses.

SOUTH CARTHAGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

SOUTH CAR/VER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH CASS, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SOUTH CASS, a township of Orange co., Indiana. P. 1501.

SOUTH CHARLES/TON, a beautiful post village of Madison township, Clarke co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, 35 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. in 1850, 111.

SOUTH CHARLES/TOWN, a post-village of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, and on the Sullivan Railroad, 4 miles from Bellows Falls.

SOUTH CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

SOUTH CHI/NA, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SOUTH/COATES, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SOUTH CODO/RUS, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 14 miles W. by S. of York. Pop. 1135.

SOUTH COLUM/BIA, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

SOUTH CORINTH, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH COR/INTH, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 16 miles N. of Ballston Spa.

SOUTH CORT/LAND, a post-village of Cortland co., New York, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Cortland Village.

SOUTH COV/ENTRY, a post-village in Coventry township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, and on the Willimantic River, about 30 miles E. of Hartford. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are also several foundrys and machine-shops, cotton, woollen, and silk mills, and an establishment for the manufacture of percussion-caps and Sharpe's patent rifle-primers. A large tannery has also recently been established.

SOUTH COVENTRY, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 711.

SOUTH CREEK, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 23 miles N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 709.

SOUTH CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

SOUTH DAN/BY, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SOUTH DANS/VILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 24 miles N.W. of Bath.

SOUTH DAN/VERS, a village at the junction of the Essex, the Salem and Lowell, and the South Reading Branch Railroads, 17 miles N.E. of Boston.

SOUTH DART/MOUTH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 60 miles S. of Boston.

SOUTH/DEAN or CHES/TERS, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Near the village are the remains of British camps and forts.

SOUTH DED/HAM, a post-village in Dedham township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH DEER/FIELD, a post-village of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 15 miles S.E. of Concord.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River Railroad, 80 miles W. by N. of Boston. The famous battle of Bloody Brook was fought here, between the whites and Indians, in 1675.

SOUTH DEER ISLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SOUTH DEN/NIS, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 70 miles S.E. of Boston.

SOUTH DOR/SET, a post-village in Dorset township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 50 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. The inhabitants are principally engaged in quarrying and dressing marble.

SOUTH DO/VER, a post-office of Piscataquis co. Maine.

SOUTH DOVER, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 73 miles N.N.E. of New York.

SOUTH DRES/DEN, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SOUTH DUR/HAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH DURHAM, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

SOUTH/EASE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SOUTH-EAST, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Putnam co., New York, intersected by the Harlem Railroad. Pop. 2079.

SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) 11° 38′ S., lon. 153° 45′ E.; 41 miles long, and 10½ miles broad at its greatest width.

SOUTH EASTON, a post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH EASTON, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH EASTON, a flourishing town of Easton township, Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, at its entrance into the Delaware, 1 mile S. of Easton. It contains manufactures of iron, cotton, flour, and lumber. These are propelled by the water-power furnished by the Lehigh Canal.

SOUTH EATON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH ED/MESTON, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH ED/WARDS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

SOUTH EG/REMONT, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH EL/LIOTT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SOUTHEND/, a hamlet and watering place of England, co. of Essex.

SOUTHEND, a parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, comprising the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, and the island of Sanda.

SOUTH EN/GLISH, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, near the South Fork of English River, 35 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

SOUTH E/RIN, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

SOUTHERLAND, sŭth/ẽr-lȧnd, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

SOUTHERN STATES. See UNITED STATES.

SOUTHERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See COLUMBIA, South Carolina.

SOUTH FAIR/FAX, a flourishing village of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Lamoille River, which affords excellent water-power, 35 miles N.E. by E. of Montpelier. It has several handsome churches, a large flouring mill, and 6 stores. A fine building, 140 feet by 50, has been erected for the New Hampton Academical Institute, removed from New Hampton.

SOUTH FARMS, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

SOUTH FAYETTE, (fā-yĕtt/) a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1118.

SOUTH/FIELD, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHFIELD, a township of Richmond co., New York, on Staten Island, 12 miles S.W. of New York City. P. 2709.

SOUTHFIELD, a post-township in the S.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1658.

SOUTH FITCH/BURG, a village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad, 5 miles from Fitchburg.

SOUTH/FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SOUTH FLOR/ENCE, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama.

SOUTH/FORD, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

SOUTH FORK, a township of Clark co., Arkansas. P. 223.

SOUTH FORK, a township of Fulton co., Arkansas. P. 295.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Owsley co., Kentucky.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

SOUTH FOS/TER, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

SOUTH FRA/MINGHAM, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 21 miles E. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH FRANK'LIN, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH FREE'DOM, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH GAL'WAY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

SOUTH GARDINER, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts. It contains numerous chair factories.

SOUTH'GATE, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles N.N.W. of London.

SOUTH GATE, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

SOUTH GENESEE, (jên-o-see',) a post-village in Genesee township, Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 21 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee.

SOUTH GIBSON, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH GIB'SON, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 15 miles S.E. of Trenton.

SOUTH GILBO'A, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

SOUTH GLAS'TENBURY, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on Connecticut River, about 10 miles S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of mousseline-de-laines.

SOUTH GLENN'S FALLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

SOUTH GRAN'BY, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH GRAN'VILLE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

SOUTH GROTON, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH GROVE, a post-village and township of De Kalb co., Illinois, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 147.

SOUTH GROVE, a post-village in Walworth township, Walworth co., Wisconsin.

SOUTH HADLEY, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 90 miles W. by S. of Boston. The population is about equally divided between the old parish at the N., and South Hadley Falls Village in the S. part of the township. At South Hadley Falls Village there is a large factory for the manufacture of ginghams, with 10,000 spindles, belonging to the "Glasgow Company," employing from 300 to 400 persons, a large paper mill, 2 churches, and 4 or 5 stores; in the other part of the township are another paper mill, a satinette mill, a sash and blind factory, a batting and wick mill, a Congregational church, and 3 stores. Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, situated near the centre of South Hadley, is a very flourishing institution, incorporated in 1836, designed to accommodate 250 young ladies. It was founded by Miss Mary Lyon, with a view to furnish a thorough and useful education, at a very reasonable cost, to such young ladies as are disposed to devote themselves to teaching and other useful occupations. It was the first institution of the kind established in the country, and has ever been regarded as a model school of high order. Pupils are received at 16 years of age and upwards, and the course of study comprises 3 years. Mount Holyoke, the summit of which affords a most beautiful prospect, is situated in the N. part of the township: it is a place of much resort in the warm season. South Hadley Falls are rapids in the Connecticut, extending about 3 miles along the S.W. part of the township, having in all a descent of about 50 feet. Around this fall there is a boat canal of about 3 miles in length, cut most of the way in clay-slate rock; it was constructed by a corporation in 1792, and is said to be the first canal for navigation ever made in this country. In 1848 the Hadley Falls Company constructed a dam, 30 feet high, across the river, near the lower part of the falls. This dam, in a most beautiful location, furnishes one of the largest and finest water privileges in the United States: it can be used on both sides of the river. Several large factories are in operation on the W. side, in Holyoke, while much of the power is yet unoccupied, and for sale. A bridge has been chartered across Connecticut River, to connect South Hadley Falls Village and the town of Holyoke, a little below the great dam. Pop. 2495.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts. See SOUTH HADLEY.

SOUTH HALIFAX, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH HAM'LET, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester.

SOUTH HAM'MOND, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Canton.

SOUTH HAMP'DEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH HAMP'TON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S.E. of Concord. Pop. 472.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, on Long Island, immediately S.E. of Riverhead, about 100 miles E. of New York. The village contains an academy, and 1 or 2 churches. The township is washed by the Atlantic on the S., and Great Peconic Bay on the N. Pop. 6501.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-office of Gallatin co., Illinois.

SOUTH HAN'OVER, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 617.

SOUTH HANOVER, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 6 or 7 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has an institution styled South Hanover College. A plank-road extends from this village to Madison. Pop. 447.

SOUTH HAN'SON, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH HARD'WICK, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont.

SOUTH HAR'PETH, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

SOUTH HAR'RISBURG, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

SOUTH HART'FORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH HARTFORD, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

SOUTH HART'WICK, a post-office, Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH HAR'WICH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 80 miles S.E. of Boston.

SOUTH HA'VEN, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SOUTH HAVEN, a post-township in the W. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop. 220.

SOUTH HAW'LEY, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 105 miles W. by N. of Boston.

SOUTH HENRIETTA, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

SOUTH HER'MITAGE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH HE'RO, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vermont, comprising an island in Lake Champlain of its own name. Length, about 10 miles. Pop. 705.

SOUTH HILL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

SOUTH HILL, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SOUTH HILL, a post-office of Steuben co., New York

SOUTH HILL, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 150 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

SOUTH HILL, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

SOUTH HING'HAM, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 15 miles S.E. of Boston. Boots and shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent.

SOUTH HOL'LOW, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, near Mississippi River, 180 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

SOUTH HOPE, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH HOW'ARD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 562.

SOUTH INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa.

SOUTH'INGTON, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Hartford. It contains 4 or 5 churches, numerous stores, and an academy. Pop. 2135.

SOUTHINGTON, a post-township in the W. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1013.

SOUTH JACK'SON, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH JACKSON, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, 75 miles W. by S. of Detroit.

SOUTH KEENE, a village in Keene township, Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, about 44 miles S.W. of Concord.

SOUTH KENT, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 55 miles W. by S. of Hartford.

SOUTH KIL'LINGLY, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 50 miles E. of Hartford.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a township of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 22 miles S. of Providence. It contains a bank, and has manufactures of cotton goods and other articles. Pop. 3807.

SOUTH KIRT'LAND, a post-office of Lake co., Ohio.

SOUTH KORT'WRIGHT, a post-village of Delaware co., York, 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

SOUTH LANC'ASTER, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH LANDING, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

SOUTH LAN'SING, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SOUTH LEB'ANON, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, contains Lebanon, the county seat. Pop. 3250.

SOUTH LEE, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Berkshire Railroad, 125 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH LEEDS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH LIMA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

SOUTH LINCOLN, (link'on,) a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 100 miles N.E. of Augusta.

SOUTH LIVO'NIA, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo Corning and Rochester Railroad, about 40 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SOUTH LON'DONDER'RY, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH LOW'ELL, a small village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

SOUTH LOWELL, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

SOUTH LYME, a post-village of New London co., Connec-

ticut, on the New Haven and New London Railroad, about 40 miles E. of New Haven.

SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, (lind'bur-ŭh,) a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH LYON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

SOUTH MALDEN, (maw'dĕn,) a post-village in Malden township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Malden River, which is here navigable for vessels of 300 tons, 3¼ miles N. of Boston. It contains a church, a silk-printing and dyeing establishment, and a tide mill, at which large quantities of grain are ground. The inhabitants are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick. Pop. about 1200.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

SOUTH MARCELLUS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

SOUTH MAXFIELD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH MERRIMACK, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Wilton Branch Railroad, about 30 miles S. of Concord.

SOUTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 38 miles S. by E. of Boston.

SOUTH MIDDLETON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2252.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

SOUTH MILFORD, a village of Sussex co., Delaware, on the right bank of Mispillion Creek, opposite Milford, 21 miles S.S.E. of Dover. Ship-building constitutes the chief business of the village. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post office of Cecil co., Maryland.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

SOUTH MILLS, a post-office of Camden co., North Carolina.

SOUTH MILTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH MOLTON, England. See MOLTON, SOUTH.

SOUTH MOLUNCUS, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

SOUTH MONTVILLE, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH NASHVILLE, a flourishing town of Davidson co., Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland River. It may be regarded as a suburb of the city of Nashville, although it was separately incorporated in 1850. Since that time it has rapidly increased in population and importance. It has 3 churches, and several male and female schools; one of these is a free school, supported by a public tax, and attended by 150 pupils of both sexes—probably the only school of the kind in Tennessee. The ground was presented to the public by John Trimble, Esq. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

SOUTH NATICK, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 16 miles S.W. by W. of Boston.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. of Albany.

SOUTH NEWBURG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH NEWBURY, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH NEWBURY, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH NEWCASTLE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SOUTH NEWMARKET, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 4 miles from Exeter. It was incorporated from New Market in 1850. It has a large foundry and machine shop. Pop. about 800.

SOUTH NEWPORT, a small post-village of McIntosh co., Georgia, 40 miles S.W. of Savannah.

SOUTH NEWRY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH NORFOLK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

SOUTH NORTHFIELD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

SOUTH NORWALK, formerly OLD WELL, a seaport and post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Norwalk River, near its mouth, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of felt beaver hats. Steamboats ply between the village and New York. On the 6th of May, 1853, a locomotive and two passenger cars were here precipitated through an open draw-bridge, and 47 lives lost.

SOUTHOE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SOUTHOLD, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 91 miles E. by N. of New York, and on Long Island Sound and Great Peconic Bay. Pop. of the township, 4723.

SOUTH OLIVE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

SOUTHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SOUTH ONONDAGA, (on'on-daw'ga,) a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 6 miles W. of Newark.

SOUTH ORLEANS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH ORRINGTON, a post-village of Orrington township, Penobscot co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot River, 6 or 7 miles below Bangor. It contains a church and 5 stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade and navigation.

SOUTH OTSELIC, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH OWEGO, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

SOUTH OXFORD, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

SOUTH PARIS, a thriving post-village of Paris township, Oxford co., Maine, on the Little Androscoggin River and St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, about 38 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 6 stores, 1 woollen mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills.

SOUTH PARKMAN, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH PARSONFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SOUTH PERRY, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 16 miles S.W. of Logan.

SOUTH PITCHER, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH PITTSBURG, a borough of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the left or S. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburg, and immediately above the confluence of that river with the Alleghany. It is connected with the city by a bridge 1300 feet long. Here are extensive manufactories of iron and glass. Pop. in 1850, 1883; in 1853, about 2500.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

SOUTH POINT, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 177 miles W. of Raleigh.

SOUTH POINT, a village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, 60 miles from its mouth, has a good landing.

SOUTH POMFRET, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont.

SOUTHPORT, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribble, in the Irish Sea. It is resorted to for sea bathing.

SOUTHPORT, formerly TOWNSEND, a township of Lincoln co., Maine. The name was changed in 1850. Pop. 543.

SOUTHPORT, a beautiful post-borough in Fairfield township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the coast, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 1 bank, 1 academy, and a school-house, erected at a cost of about $7000. It has a good harbor (which has been improved by appropriations from Congress) for vessels of 100 tons. The tonnage belonging to this port amounts to 25,000 tons, probably the greatest in proportion to its size owned in any place in the United States. Within the borough limits is a portion of the swamp where the Pequots, in 1637, made their last stand, and were exterminated by the whites, commanded by Mason. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

SOUTHPORT, a post-village and township forming the S.W. extremity of Chemung co., New York, about 190 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The township is intersected by the Erie Railroad, and drained by Chemung River. Pop. 3184.

SOUTHPORT, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the railroad between Madison and Indianapolis, 6 miles S. of the latter, contains 2 or 3 churches.

SOUTHPORT, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

SOUTHPORT, a township, Kenosha co., Wisconsin. P. 363.

SOUTHPORT VILLAGE, Wisconsin. See KENOSHA.

SOUTH PRAIRIE, a village of Boone co., Illinois, 80 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

SOUTH PROSPECT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH PULTNEY, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 210 miles W. by S. of Albany.

SOUTH QUAY, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

SOUTH RANDOLPH, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH RAYMOND, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH READING, (rĕd'ing,) a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, about 60 miles S. of Montpelier.

SOUTH READING, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 11 miles N. of Boston. It contains several churches, an academy, a savings' institution, an insurance office, and numerous boot and shoe factories. Pop. of the township, 2407.

SOUTHREY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOUTH RICHLAND, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH RIDGE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

SOUTH RIVER, New Jersey. See MANALAPAN BROOK.

SOUTH RIVER, of Virginia, a small branch of the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta county, flows in a N.E. course, and unites with the other main branch at Port Republic, in Rockingham county.

SOUTH RIVER, of North Carolina, forms the boundary between Bladen and New Hanover counties, and enters Cape Fear River about 10 miles N.W. of Wilmington.

SOUTH RIVER, of Iowa, enters Des Moines River near the E. line of Polk county.

SOUTH RIVER, a post-office of Middlesex co., New Jersey.
SOUTH RIVER, post-office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.
SOUTH RIVER, a township, Marion co., Missouri. P. 757.
SOUTH'ROP, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
SOUTH ROY'ALSTON, a post-village of Royalston township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on Miller's River, which here affords good water-power, about 35 miles N. of Worcester. It contains 2 churches, a woollen mill, saw and grist mills, and other establishments. Pop estimated at 300.
SOUTH ROYALTON, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central Railroad, 27 miles from Windsor.
SOUTH ROYALTON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.
SOUTH RUT'LAND, a post-office, Jefferson co., New York.
SOUTH RYE'GATE, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.
SOUTH SA'LEM, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 120 miles S. of Albany.
SOUTH SALEM, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 16 miles S.W. of Chillicothe.
SOUTH SALU'DA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.
SOUTH SAND'FORD, a post-office of York co., Maine.
SOUTH SAND LAKE, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.
SOUTH SAND'WICH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston.
SOUTH SAN'GERVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.
SOUTH SCHODAC, (sko-dak',) a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, about 18 miles S. by E. of Albany.
SOUTH SCITUATE, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.E. of Boston. P. of the township, 1770.
SOUTH SCITUATE, a post-village of Scituate township, Providence co., Rhode Island. It has manufactures of cotton goods.
SOUTH SE'BEC, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.
SOUTH SEE'KONK, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 45 miles S.S.W. of Boston.
SOUTH SHAFTS'BURY, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 49 miles S. by W. of Rutland. It has manufactures of woollen goods and leather.
SOUTH SHENAN'GO, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Shenango Creek. Pop. 1664.
SOUTH SHETLAND or NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archipelago, situated in the South Atlantic, 600 miles S. of Cape Horn, between lat. 60° 32′ and 67° 15′ S., and lon. 44° 53′ and 65° 15′ W. As far as is known, these islands are wholly destitute of vegetation, except a species of moss found upon the rocks near the shore. The remote mountainous regions are covered with perpetual ice and snow. Among the principal islands may be mentioned Adelaide, conspicuous for its range of snowy mountains, with a single peak shooting up into the clouds; Bridgeman, consisting chiefly of a volcanic cone, from which smoke is seen issuing, indicating its activity; Smith Island, so called from its first discoverer; Saddle Island, with a peak 1643 feet high; Coronation or Mainland, the largest of the group; Desolation Island, nearly in the form of a horseshoe, and consisting of volcanic precipices, which are evidently the edges of an extinct crater; and Livingston, King George's, and Elephant Islands. The South Shetlands were first discovered by Captain William Smith, of the brig *Williams* of Blythe, in 1819, and were shortly after much frequented by whalers. Owing to the prevalence of fogs and vast accumulations of ice, the navigation here is very dangerous, and hence Sir James Ross, who visited the islands in 1842, gives to one group the name of Danger Islets.
SOUTH SHREWS'BURY, a post-village of Worcester, co., Massachusetts, 35 miles W. by S. of Boston.
SOUTH'SIDE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.
SOUTH SO'DUS, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 190 miles W. by N. of Albany.
SOUTH SO'LON, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.
SOUTH SOLON, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 56 miles W. of Columbus.
SOUTH STES'PHENTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.
SOUTH STER'LING, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.
SOUTH ST. GEORGE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.
SOUTH STOD'DARD, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.
SOUTH STOW, a village of Stow township, Lamoille co., Vermont, about 18 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.
SOUTH STRABANE, (stra-ban',) a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1391.
SOUTH STRAF'FORD, a post-village of Orange co., Vermont, 35 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier.
SOUTH TAM'WORTH, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.
SOUTH THOM'ASTON, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 40 miles S.E. by E. of Augusta. It contains a sash and blind factory, and a public library, just established. Ship-building is extensively carried on; 3 ships, 4 barques, and 3 other vessels were built here in 1853. Pop. in 1850, 1420; in 1854, about 1700.
SOUTH THOMP'SON, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.
SOUTH THURS'TON, a post-office, Steuben co., New York.
SOUTH-TOWN, a hamlet and suburb of Great Yarmouth, England, co. of Norfolk, on the Yare, at the S.W. side of the town.
SOUTH TREN'TON, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.
SOUTH TYR'INGHAM, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston.
SOUTH U'NION, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky, 165 miles S.W. of Frankfort.
SOUTH VAL'LEY, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 12 miles E. of Cooperstown.
SOUTH VAS'SALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.
SOUTH VER'NON, a village of Windham co., Vermont, on Connecticut River, at the junction of the Connecticut River and Brattleborough Branch Railroads, 106 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.
SOUTH'VILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the left bank of Housatonic River, 30 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. about 100.
SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis River, about 220 miles N.N.W. of Albany.
SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, 31 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort.
SOUTH WAL'DEN, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.
SOUTH WALES. See WALES.
SOUTH WALES, a post-village of Erie co., New York, 21 miles S.E. of Buffalo.
SOUTH WAL'LINGFORD, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.
SOUTH WAL'POLE, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 22 miles S.W. of Boston.
SOUTH WARDS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.
SOUTHWARK, sŭth'ark, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, and Blackfriars' bridges. Pop. in 1851, 172,863. It is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. The principal edifices are the churches of St. Saviour and St. George-in-the-Fields, Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, the Magdalen Asylum, Queen's Bench Prison, Surrey Theatre, and Messrs. Barclay & Co.'s immense brewery. Its government is exercised by the corporation of the city of London. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.
SOUTHWARK, sŏwth'wŭrk, a former district of Philadelphia county, on the Delaware River, immediately S. of the old city proper. It is now included within the limits of the city of PHILADELPHIA, which see.
SOUTH WAR'REN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
SOUTH WAR'SAW, a post-office, Wyoming co., New York.
SOUTH WAT'ERFORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.
SOUTH WEARE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.
SOUTH'WELL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Nottingham. It has remains of a palace, which was the favorite residence of Wolsey, the county bridewell, assembly rooms, theatre, and manufactures of silks, stockings, and lace. Pop. in 1851, 3516.
SOUTH WELL'FLEET, a post-village of Wellfleet township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts. It has a wharf. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the fisheries.
SOUTH-WEST, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 390.
SOUTH WES'TERLOO, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 20 miles S.W. of Albany.
SOUTH-WEST HARBOR, a post-village in Hancock co., Maine, 114 miles E. by S. of Augusta.
SOUTH-WEST KEYS. See ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS.
SOUTH-WEST OSWE'GO, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.
SOUTH-WEST'PORT, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.W. of Boston.
SOUTH-WEST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See MARYSVILLE, Tennessee.
SOUTH WEY'MOUTH, a post-village in Weymouth township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony Railroad, 11 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, there being from 15 to 20 establishments in operation.
SOUTH WHITE'HALL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Lehigh River, about 6 miles N.W. of Allentown. Pop. 2913.
SOUTH WHIT'LEY, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana, about 95 miles N. by E. by Indianapolis.
SOUTH'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
SOUTHWICK, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.
SOUTHWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of New Shoreham, having a station on the London and

South Coast Railway. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice.

SOUTHWICK, a chapelry of England, co. of Wilts.

SOUTHWICK, a township of England, co. of Durham. The population are employed in manufactures of glass and earthenware, and in ship-building.

SOUTH'WICK, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1120.

SOUTH WILB'RAHAM, a post-village of Wilbraham township, Hampden co., Massachusetts. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a woollen mill.

SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 130 miles W. by N. of Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches.

SOUTH WILS'ON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

SOUTH WIND'HAM, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-office, Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 26 miles N. of New London.

SOUTH WIND'SOR, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH WIND'SOR, a new post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 8 miles N.E. of Hartford. Pop. 1638.

SOUTH WOBURN, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 3 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

SOUTH'WOLD, a municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, between the river Blythe and Buss Creek. Pop. in 1851, 2109. The principal buildings are the guild-hall, new jail, a handsome church, and some batteries. The harbor has been improved by the erection of 2 piers, and the town has an import trade in coal, herring fishery, and accommodations for visitors as a place of summer resort. It rose on the decline of Dunwich, the ancient capital of East Anglia, progressively submerged by the sea. In Southwold (or Sole) Bay, an obstinate engagement between the English and combined French and Dutch fleets took place on the 6th of May, 1672, in which the Earl of Sandwich was blown up with his ship.

SOUTH WOLF'BOROUGH, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 35 miles N.E. of Concord.

SOUTH'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SOUTH WOOD'BURY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1347.

SOUTH WOOD'STOCK, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 50 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

SOUTH WOR'CESTER, (woos'ter,) a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 60 miles W. by S. of Albany.

SOUTH'WORTH-AND-CROFT, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SOUTH WRENTHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.W. of Boston, contains a bank, and about 500 inhabitants.

SOUTH YADKIN, a small stream of North Carolina, which enters the Yadkin from the right, about 9 miles N. of Salisbury.

SOUTH YAM HILL, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SOUTH YAR'MOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 80 miles S.E. of Boston.

SOUTH YUBA RIVER, California. See DEEP CREEK.

SOUTOUKO. See SOOTOOKO.

SOUVIE'S ISLANDS, a post-office of Clark co., Oregon.

SOUVIGNY, soo'veen'yee', a town of France, department Allier, 6 miles W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 1756.

SOUVILLIER, soo'vee'yā', a village of Switzerland, canton, and 27 miles N.W. of Bern, on the Süss. Pop. 1904.

SOUVRET, soo'vrā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 21 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1144.

SOUZA, soo'zā or sō'zā, a river of Portugal, province of Minho, joins the Douro 8 miles E.S.E. of Oporto, after a S.W. course of 20 miles.

SOUZA, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 8 miles S.S.W. of Aveiro. Pop. 4000.

SOUZDAL, a town of Russia. See SOOZDAL.

SOUZEL, soo-zēl' or sō zēl', a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 8 miles N.W. of Estremoz. Pop. 1700.

SOVANA, a town of Italy. See SOANA.

SOVEL, sō'vēl', an island about 10 miles off the E. coast of Anam. Lat. 18° 8' N., lon. 106° 24' E.

SOVERIA, so-vā're-ā, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., N.E. of Catanzaro, on a hill, near the Simmari. Pop. 1050.

SOVICILLE, so-ve-cheel'lā, or SUICILLE, soo-e-cheel'lā, a village of Tuscany, about 8 miles from Sienna, on a slope above the Spino. Pop. 6506.

SOW, sō, a parish of England, co. of Warwick. Pop. employed in ribbon-weaving.

SOWAUBA, a group of islands. See EIGHT BROTHERS.

SOWERBY, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

SOWERBY, a township of England, co. of York, North Riding, half a mile S. of Thirsk, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

SOWERBY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding.

SOWERBY BRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SOWHATCHEE CREEK, of Early co., Georgia, flows into the Chattahoochee River.

SOW'TON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SOX'VILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 131 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

SOY, swā, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 42 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1003.

SOYLAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding. Pop. employed in cotton and woollen manufactures.

SOZH, SOJ or SOJE, sozh, written also SOZ and SSOSH, a navigable river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows S.S.W., and joins the Dnieper on the left, 40 miles N.N.W. of Tchernigov, after a course of 240 miles.

SPA, spaw, (Fr. and Flem. pron. spā,) a town and watering-place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, province, and 17 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 3000. Over its principal spring, the *Pouhon*, Peter the Great built the pump-room. The waters are chalybeate, and many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented, that *Spa* became a common name for mineral baths. The country around is highly agreeable, but the town is now little resorted to by visitors.

SPACCAFORNO, spāk-kā-for'no, a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.W. of Noto, on a hill near the S. coast. Pop. 8000. It has many churches and convents, but is poor, and has little trade.

SPAD'RA, a township of Johnson co., Arkansas. Pop. 1209.

SPADRA BLUFF, a small post-village of Johnson co., Arkansas.

SPAF'FORD, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on the E. side of Skaneateles Lake, about 150 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1903.

SPAFFORD HOLLOW, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 140 miles W. of Albany.

SPAF'FORDSBURG, a post-office of Benton co., Kentucky.

SPAGNA. See SPAIN.

SPAHAWN, a city of Persia. See ISPAHAN.

SPAICHINGEN, spī'king-en, a town of Würtemberg, 22 miles W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1682.

SPAIN, (Sp. *España*, ĕs-pān'yā; L. *Hispania*, and *Iberia*; Gr. *Ἰσπανία* or *Ἰβηρία*; Fr. *Espagne*, ĕs'pāñ'; It. *Ispagna*, e-spān'yā, or *Spagna*, spān'yā; Port. *Hespanha*, hĕs-pān'yā; Ger. *Spanien*, spān'e-en; Dutch, *Spanjen*, spān'yen,) a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the far greater part of the Spanish Peninsula, and including the Balearic and the Canary Islands. Exclusive of these islands, it lies between lat. 36° and 43° 48' N., lon. 9° 16' W. and 3° 20' E.; connected with the continent on the N.E. by the chain of the Pyrenees separating it from France; and bounded E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, and N.W. by the Bay of Biscay. Measured diagonally, the greatest length is from Cape Creux in the N.E. to Cadiz in the S.W., 656 miles; greatest breadth, from Cape Ortegal in the N.W. to Cape Palos in the S.E., 583 miles; but measured due N. and S. and due E. and W., the greatest length is on the meridian of 5° 45' W., from Cape Peñas to Tarifa, 540 miles; and the greatest breadth on the parallel of 42° 20', from Cape Creux to Cape Hombre, the N. extremity of Vigo Bay, 620 miles. Besides the European territory above indicated, Spain still retains a portion of her magnificent colonies, including the islands of Cuba and Porto-Rico and part of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; the Philippine Islands and part of the Ladrones, in the North Pacific Ocean; the Presidios on the coast of Morocco, namely, Ceuta, Melilla, Peñon, and Albucemas, chiefly used as places of banishment for criminals; and the island of Annobon, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Coasts.—The coast-line, forming about two-thirds of the whole perimeter, has a length of about 1370 miles, of which about 600 miles belong to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and 770 miles to the Mediterranean. It is not much broken, except on the W. coast of Galicia, where it is fully exposed to the billows of the Atlantic. The whole of the coast, from Fontarabia on the frontiers of France, W. to Cape Ortegal, and thence round by Cape Finisterre to the mouth of the Minho, is rocky, but not very elevated, the height never exceeding 300 feet, and often not rising to 40 feet. On the N., though the water is deep close to the shore, there is little sheltered anchorage; but on the N.W. and W. a succession of excellent harbors are found, among which those of Ferrol and Vigo are conspicuous. In the S.W., at the mouth of the Guadiana, a low, sandy, and even swampy shore occurs, skirted in many parts by islands of a similar description, and so shallow that even small coasting-vessels approach it with difficulty; but beyond the mouth of the Guadalquivir the shore rises gradually, and presents the admirable Bay of Cadiz, with its almost unassailable harbor. The same kind of coast is continued to the celebrated Cape of Trafalgar, where cliffs are first seen. These, on proceeding E., become more and more elevated, and in the Bay of Algeciras, rise suddenly into the magnificent rock of Gibraltar. The rocky shore, though at a much lower elevation, is continued almost without interruption along the remainder of the S.

coast, to its termination at Cape Palos, and with the exception of the ports of Malaga and Carthagena, presents scarcely a single spot where the anchorage is not more or less exposed to prevailing winds. From Cape Palos, a low, sandy beach, partly lined with lagoons, stretches N. to within a short distance of Alicante, where the coast again rises, and bold rocky cliffs, terminating the lofty ridges of the interior, are seen as far N. as Denia. Beyond Cape St. Antonio commences a long curve which sweeps round to the mouth of the Ebro, presenting throughout, with the exception of a few ridges in the vicinity of Castellon de la Plana, a low, sandy, shallow shore, lined with lagoons, along which numerous salt-works are established, but unprovided with a single harbor deserving of notice. Beyond the Ebro low and rocky shores alternate in considerable stretches to the French frontiers. The only ports of consequence are those of Barcelona and Rosas, the latter particularly excellent, though the former is by far the most frequented.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The surface of Spain is as much diversified as that of any other country of the same extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast table-land, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elevation of 2300 feet. This plateau occupies about one-half of the superficies of the kingdom; it is nearly surrounded by mountains; N. by those of the Asturias, an obvious continuation of the Pyrenees; W. by a branch of the same mountains stretching S. through Galicia, and along the frontiers of Portugal; S. by the Sierra Morena; S.E. and E. by the mountains of Murcia and Aragon; and N.E. by a range which, commencing in the Sierra Moncayo, stretches N.W. through Old Castile, where it forms the S. boundary of the basin of the Ebro. The table-land itself is not only very rugged in many parts, but is traversed throughout its whole breadth from E. to W. by two mountain-ranges, the loftier of which may be considered as dividing it into two distinct portions: a northern, comprising the kingdoms of Old Castile and Leon, and covering an area of about 44,000 square miles, and a southern, comprehending the kingdoms of New Castile and Estremadura, and covering an area of about 48,000 square miles.

There are in all five principal chains of mountains, called *Sierras*, which traverse the Spanish peninsula from E. to W. These are (from N. to S.)—1. The magnificent chain of the Pyrenees, extending from Cape Creux on the E. to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Nethou, 11,168 feet; and their W. continuation, the Asturian and Cantabrian Mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet.—2. The chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, viz.: the Sierras Guadarama, Gredos, and Gata; the highest point in the Sierra Gredos, is 10,500 feet.—3. The mountains of Toledo, comprising the Sierra Guadalupe, and Sierra San Mamies, between the Tagus and Guadiana.—4. The Sierra Morena, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, and connected westward with the Serra Monchique in Portugal.—5. The Sierra Nevada, extending from Cartagena to Cadiz, and containing the Cerro Mulahacen, the highest point of the peninsula, being 11,678 feet, and the Pic de Veletz, 11,387 feet in elevation.

Geology.—Almost all the mountain-ranges have a nucleus of granite, overlain by crystalline schists. This is particularly the case in the Pyrenees, the mountains which separate the two Castiles, and the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada. In the last the granite and schists often give place to immense masses of serpentine. The mountains of Asturias, however, form an exception to the general rule, and though evidently a continuation of the Pyrenees, differ from them remarkably in geological structure, exhibiting no traces of granite or other eruptive rocks, and consisting almost entirely of carboniferous limestone and sandstone. The same formation is largely developed in the Sierra de Gador, and in the deep valleys of the Alpujarras. Secondary rocks, still higher in the series, consisting of chalk and the accompanying strata, often overlie those of the carboniferous limestone; these have their largest development in the districts which border the E. coast. They also form a great part of the ridges which intervene between the plain of La Mancha and the Mediterranean. Tertiary formations are found partly on the higher table-land in Old Castile, where they consist chiefly of marls and gypsum, and partly on the plains of Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Carthagena, Aguilar, and Granada. They also fill several valleys, among others those of the Segura, Lorca, Lower Ebro, and Guadalquivir.

Minerals.—The minerals are numerous and valuable; but owing to the general decay into which almost all the industrial interests of the kingdom have fallen, they are at present less extensively worked than formerly. They include gold, which was at one time found in considerable quantities in Asturias and Galicia, though no mine is now worked; silver, obtained in numerous quarters, particularly in the Alpujarras, the Sierra de Lujar, and the Sierra de Gador, in all of which the lead, found in the greatest abundance, is highly argentiferous; quicksilver, particularly at Almaden, where the mines, still in operation, are among the richest in the world; copper in the Sierra Morena, the Alpujarras, and Teruel, in Aragon, but at present almost abandoned; iron in almost every quarter, and more especially in the Basque provinces, where it is worked to a considerable extent, and has long been famous for some of the articles produced from it; zinc in more limited quantities; coal in several places, particularly in Asturias and the Sierra Morena, though the extent of the fields is imperfectly known, and the workings are extremely limited; calamine, cobalt, and bismuth, in La Mancha, Aragon, and Granada; and antimony, tin, graphite, alum, sulphur, and saltpetre; mercury is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Almaden. Salt is only very partially worked in mines, but great quantities are manufactured from the lagoons. Several quarries yield excellent marble, alabaster, and jasper; and many precious stones, as rubies, topazes, amethysts, and garnets, are found.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Spain are numerous, and a number of them pursue courses of several hundred miles, draining large tracts of country. In general, however, rising in the table-land, where rain is neither frequent nor copious, their supply of water is comparatively small, and their navigable importance limited. Their basins, lying chiefly in the intervals between the mountain-ranges, are usually bounded by them on the N. and S., and hence all the large rivers flowing through valleys which are open only on the E. or W., necessarily follow one or other of these directions. Those which flow E. belong to the basin of the Mediterranean, and those which flow W. to that of the Atlantic. The most important of the former are the Ebro, which, rising in the mountains of Asturias, has a course of more than 400 miles; the Segura, rising in the W. part of Murcia, in the sierra of the same name, has an E. course of at least 200 miles; the Jucar, which, having its sources between the sierras Molina and Albarracin, flows for the most part through a wide and fertile valley, upwards of 200 miles; and the Guadalaviar, which has a course of about 150 miles. The most important rivers of the Atlantic basin are the Douro and Tagus, which, however, have the lower and more valuable part of their course in Portugal; the Minho and Guadiana, also partly shared by Portugal; and the Guadalquivir, which, flowing between the great ranges of the Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada, has a more regular and constant supply of water than most Spanish rivers, but, notwithstanding its course of above 400 miles, is not navigable by sloops beyond Seville. Considering the number and height of the mountain-ranges, it is remarkable that Spain does not possess a single mountain-lake deserving of notice. Its only expanses of standing water are the lagoons which line part of its S. and W. coasts, and are not only devoid of beauty, but often poison the air with pestilential vapors.

Climate.—This, owing to the physical configuration of the surface, varies greatly in different localities. It is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter. Many of the mountains rise above the snow line, the limit of which, in the Pyrenees, is 8952 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,190 feet. In Madrid, which is situated on table-land, the mean temperature of winter is about 43°, of summer 76° 2′, and of harvest about 68°. In the hottest month the mean temperature sometimes rises above 89°, and in the coldest, falls below 40°. The mean annual temperature is about 60° Fahrenheit. On the table-land, in summer, the sky is generally clear and cloudless, and rain seldom falls, but in winter it both rains and snows frequently. The annual fall of rain on the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. and W. coasts, is from 25 to 35 inches, while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. In the N.W., in Galicia, a piercing wind, which the Castilians call *gallego*, often blows. In these quarters, in severe and rainy winters, the cold is occasionally extreme, and the olive and other southern fruits cannot be successfully grown. In the S.E. districts, particularly in Murcia and Valencia, a kind of perpetual spring prevails; on the contrary, in the S. and S.W., in Granada, and other parts of Andalusia, the climate is almost African, and a wind called *solano*, the sirocco of Italy, which withers up vegetation, enfeebles the animal frame, and spreads epidemic diseases, often blows for two weeks in succession. In the W. the climate is mild but variable; the summer, however, is very hot, and in Estremadura, in particular, withering droughts of nearly six months' duration are not unfrequent. In the E. the climate resembles that of Asia Minor and Syria. Snow is confined chiefly to the more mountainous districts. Storms are not frequent, but shocks of earthquakes are often felt, and many attended with fearful disasters are on record.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few of the mountains are so high as to be beyond the limits of forest vegetation; yet both the mountains and many tracts of the table-land are in general very scantily supplied with trees. The finest forests are on the W. offsets of the Pyrenees, and in the mountains of Asturias, from which the oaks that formerly supplied the docks of Ferrol were obtained. The more remarkable trees are the Spanish chestnut, and several varie-

ties of oak, more particularly the *Quercus ballota*, the acorns of which are edible; the *Quercus suber*, or cork-tree, and the *Quercus coccifera*, from which a crimson dye, resembling the genuine cochineal, is obtained. Orchard and finer fruits are extremely abundant, and include, in addition to apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots, the almond, date, fig, orange, citron, and pomegranate; and in the lower districts of the S., the anana, banana, aloe, and cactus. The culture of the vine is general, and great quantities of wine are made, both for home consumption and exportation. The demand for the latter is chiefly confined to sherry and the sweet wines of Malaga and Alicante; a considerable part of the grapes grown are dried, which furnish one of the principal exports from the port of Malaga. Pistachio nuts, walnuts, and chestnuts, grow in such abundance as to form important articles of trade. In the warm districts the olive, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are partially cultivated.

The extent of land under regular agricultural crops is somewhat limited. Much of the higher part of the central table-land presents a very sterile appearance, having a thin, stony soil, and a covering of heath and scanty pasture; and even extensive tracts, which might be advantageously cultivated, are left almost in a state of nature, to be roamed over by cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. The finest agricultural district is Valencia, where both rice and corn are grown far beyond the wants of the actual population, and furnish large supplies to those parts of the interior which are less favorably situated. After Valencia, Catalonia, Murcia, and some of the N. provinces, raise the largest quantities of grain. The quality is in general so excellent, that the bread of Spain is said to be the finest in Europe; but the system of agriculture is very defective, and the amount of produce is far less than a better system might easily obtain. Considerable improvement, however, is said to have been recently made, and Spain, which used regularly to import grain, has now a small surplus for export. The more important crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley, and legumes. Hemp and flax are extensively grown in Aragon and Galicia; and *esparto* is produced in abundance, more especially in Valencia and Murcia, where it is in extensive demand for making ropes, mats, baskets, &c. The mulberry thrives well, and is largely cultivated, for rearing silk-worms in Valencia, Murcia, and Granada. Saffron and other dye-plants thrive chiefly in the interior; the caper-bush grows wild on many of the Mediterranean shores; and there also, particularly on the E., large quantities of barilla are manufactured. The liquorice-plant is cultivated chiefly near Seville and at the mouth of the Ebro, and the juice prepared from it is in demand in all parts of Europe.

Zoology.—The zoology of Spain includes a vast number of species. Of these, however, the only large animals in a wild state are the wolf, common in all the mountainous districts, and the bear and chamois, found chiefly in the Pyrenees. In Biscay the marten is frequently met with, and lynxes, foxes, wild cats, weasels, &c. are numerous in many quarters. The chameleon is found in the vicinity of Cadiz; and numerous monkeys haunt the rock of Gibraltar. The feathered tribes are very numerous, particularly on the coast and at the mouths of rivers; eagles are not uncommon, and among rare visitors may be mentioned the flamingo, which is sometimes seen near Valencia. The number of rivers and great extent of sea-coast give great scope to the inhabitants of the water; and some important fisheries are carried on, particularly those of sardines, on the coast of Galicia; and of tunnies and anchovies, on the S.W. coast, between Cadiz and Gibraltar. Nothing, however, more strongly indicates a general want of industry and enterprise in Spaniards than the fact that, instead of profiting by the treasures which their own seas spontaneously offer, their main supplies of fish are derived from foreigners.

Among domestic animals the horse, descended from breeds which the Moors had introduced, was long celebrated throughout Europe, but has in recent times declined in reputation, though Andalusia still boasts of many fine animals. The mule is generally preferred to the horse, both for carriage and draught, and is extensively reared in New Castile. This animal, as well as the ass, is generally of a very superior description. The horned cattle are not numerous, and only in a few districts are cows kept for dairy purposes; bulls, in great demand for the national amusement of bull-fights, are reared in the greatest perfection in Andalusia. The favorite stock is sheep, of which about 18,000,000 are kept. A considerable proportion of these belong to the celebrated Merino breed, to which almost all the other breeds of Europe are more or less indebted for improvement. Their exportation has always been prohibited; their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws. Goats also are very numerous, and in their flesh, milk, and cheese, furnish the favorite food of the inhabitants. Swine are kept in large herds in some parts of Estremadura, and in some of the N. provinces, both near the coast and among the mountains of Asturias, where they roam at large in the forests.

Divisions, Area, Population, &c.—The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole monarchy according to the returns of 1849, together with the ancient kingdoms and provinces of the European portion, and the modern division into provinces effected in 1834:—

Kingdoms.	Provinces.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.	Chief Towns.	Pop.
New Castile.	Madrid	2,895	405,737	Madrid	206,714
	Toledo	5,520	330,000	Toledo	18,590
	Guadalajara	5,287	199,746	Guadalajara	5,170
	Cuenca	7,990	252,723	Cuenca	8,037
	Ciudad-Real	7,713	202,593	Ciudad-Real	10,235
		29,506	1,490,799		
Old Castile.	Burgos	5,064	234,022	Burgos	15,824
	Logroño	1,773	185,519	Logroño	9,848
	Santander	2,121	190,000	Santander	16,222
	Soria	3,448	140,000	Soria	5,400
	Segovia	3,061	155,000	Segovia	6,825
	Avila	3,126	132,936	Avila	4,121
	Palencia	2,756	180,000	Palencia	11,470
	Valladolid	2,984	216,000	Valladolid	30,000
		24,262	1,427,477		
Leon	Leon	7,176	288,833	Leon	7,076
	Zamora	3,457	189,000	Zamora	8,877
	Salamanca	4,898	240,000	Salamanca	13,763
		15,531	703,833		
Asturias	Oviedo	4,216	510,000	Oviedo	9,384
Galicia	Coruna	3,220	511,422	Coruna	19,415
	Lugo	3,464	419,537	Lugo	7,769
	Orense	2,585	380,000	Orense	4,840
	Pontevedra	1,625	420,000	Pontevedra	4,141
		10,920	1,730,959		
Estremadura	Badajos	7,724	336,136	Badajos	11,715
	Caceres	7,018	264,988	Caceres	12,051
		14,742	601,124		
Andalusia	Seville	4,620	420,000	Seville	100,498
	Cadiz	2,679	358,446	Cadiz	53,920
	Huelva	3,937	153,462	Huelva	7,416
	Cordova	5,008	348,956	Cordova	41,976
	Jaen	4,892	307,410	Jaen	4,000
	Granada	4,854	427,250	Granada	61,610
	Almeria	3,370	297,334	Almeria	17,600
	Malaga	3,052	438,000	Malaga	68,577
		32,172	2,745,858		
Aragon	Saragossa	6,584	350,000	Saragossa	30,000
	Huesca	6,252	247,105	Huesca	9,200
	Teruel	3,152	250,000	Teruel	7,165
		15,988	847,105		
Murcia	Murcia	5,154	400,000	Murcia	55,000
	Albacete	6,504	195,531	Albacete	13,143
		11,658	595,531		
Valencia	Valencia	3,672	500,000	Valencia	
	Alicante	2,868	363,219	Alicante	19,021
	Castellon de la Plana	3,049	247,741	Castellon de la Plana	16,952
		9,589	1,110,960		
Catalonia	Barcelona	2,616	533,695	Barcelona	121,835
	Tarragona	2,468	290,000	Tarragona	13,014
	Lerida	4,919	197,445	Lerida	12,236
	Gerona	2,613	264,594	Gerona	8,122
		12,636	1,285,734		
Navarre	Navarre	4,069	280,000	Pamplona	15,715
Basque Provs.	Biscay	1,064	150,000	Bilbao	10,234
	Guipuzcoa	891	141,732	Tolosa	8,000
	Alava	1,292	81,397	Vitoria	10,266
		3,247	373,149		
	Balearic Isls.	1,850	253,000		
	Canary Isls.	2,390	257,719	Santa-Cruz	8,070
Total of Spain in Europe		193,244	13,936,218		
America:—Cuba		35,757	1,009,060		
Porto-Rico		3,933	500,000		
Virgin Isls.		89	2,600		
		39,779	1,511,660		
Asia:—Philippine Isls.		52,148	2,619,500		
Africa:—The Presidios		25	11,481		
Guinea Isls.		491	5,590		
Oceanica:—Part of the Ladrone Islands		592			
		1,108	17,071		

SUMMARY.

	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1849.
America, Asia, and Africa	93,035	4,208,291
Europe	193,244	13,936,218
Total of Spanish monarchy	286,279	18,144,509

Manufactures.—In the Middle Ages, the manufactures of Spain, especially along the coast of the Mediterranean, were in a flourishing condition, and found an extensive demand, particularly in the Levant and other parts of the East. With the expulsion of the Moors, the branches which they had specially fostered fell rapidly into decay, and have never been revived. New demands, however, arose in the W., and Spain, as the mother country, reserving to herself the sole supply of the colonies, was able, for that purpose alone, to carry on a number of lucrative manufactures. The loss of her colonies putting a sudden stop to the demand, was followed by the sudden extinction of her manufactures. The circumstances of the country since have been the most unfavorable that can be conceived to the progress of any branch of regular industry; and hence, the only manufactures deserving of notice are to be found in a few of the larger towns. Cotton goods are made to some extent in Catalonia, particularly Barcelona; woollens in Manresa, Tarraza, Guadalajara, and different towns of Valencia and Aragon; leather in Valladolid and several towns of Andalusia; wax-cloths in Barcelona; linen, both ordinary and damask, in Galicia; sailcloth at Corunna and Carthagena; stained paper, jewelry, and porcelain, at Madrid; iron-ware, chiefly of the larger and coarser descriptions, in the Basque provinces, Mondragon, Toledo, Albacete, Guadix, &c., for common and sword cutlery; common earthen and delft-ware, in Andujar, Alcora, Caceres, &c.; paper in Valencia and Catalonia; and tobacco in various towns, but more especially in Malaga and Saville.

Commerce.—From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages, perhaps, than any other country of Europe. Her foreign commerce, once the most valuable in the world, has, however, dwindled down almost to insignificance. The principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods; the imports comprise colonial goods, dried fish, and salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, and building timber. The subjoined table exhibits the commerce of the Spanish monarchy for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Total amount of the Imports and Exports in 1851, *compared with* 1850 *and* 1849:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Europe and Africa	$42,460,000	$16,300,000	$58,760,000
America	13,583,000	10,000,000	24,083,000
Asia	574,000	274,000	848,000
1851	$37,027,000	$26,664,000	$63,691,000
1850	36,285,000	26,360,000	62,645,000
1849	31,705,000	25,520,000	57,225,000

Internal Communication.—The public roads of Spain, except those around the capital, are among the worst in Europe; wheel carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles V., extending along the right bank of the Ebro; the canals of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Albacete, and Guadarama. The first railway in Spain was opened in 1848; it extends from Mataro to Barcelona, a distance of 15½ miles. Other railways opened since: are one from Valencia to Jativa, 34¾ miles; one from Valencia to Grao, 3¼ miles; and one from Madrid to Alcazar.

Government, &c.—The government of Spain is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, regulated by a constitution adopted in 1837, and subsequently modified in 1845. The legislative power is vested in the crown and cortez jointly. The cortez consist of two equally independent bodies—a senate and a house of deputies. The senate has no limit as to numbers, and is appointed solely by the crown, each senator holding his office for life. The deputies are nominated directly by electoral juntas, at the rate of one deputy for every 50,000 of the population. Each deputy is elected for five years, and has full liberty of speech and vote; but the crown may at any time dissolve the house of deputies, subject to the condition that a new house must be elected and summoned to meet within three months. Either of the three powers—the crown, senate, or deputies—may originate bills, with the exception of money-bills, which belong exclusively to the last, but no law can be passed before the consent of each has been obtained. The crown is responsible only by its ministers, composed of a council of six principal secretaries of state, finance, war, justice, marine, and government.

Justice is administered by a supreme court, composed of a president and 15 judges, divided into three halls or courts—a first and second court of justice, and a third court of the Indies. Next in order to this court are the audiencias, or courts of second resort. The whole number of these within the peninsula and the adjacent islands is 15, each having its seat at some principal town, and exercising jurisdiction over two or more provinces. Judges of the first resort (*primera instancia*) are found in all the more important districts.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of regulars and reserve, or of regiments of the line and militia. The whole force is 136,787 men, of whom about 90,000 are regulars. They are in general ill-disciplined and ill-paid, and though once the best troops in Europe, are now among the worst. The only kind of service in which they still possess considerable reputation, is guerilla warfare. The navy, which long contained the finest ships in the world, and almost ruled the seas, was nearly annihilated by the wars carried on with Great Britain, and now musters not more than four ships of the line, 20 frigates, of which 10 are steam frigates; 12 corvettes, of which 5 are steamers; 18 brigs, of which 4 are steamers, and 99 other vessels, besides 240 small craft and gun boats, making a total of 393 vessels, carrying in all 1231 cannon and 258 *pedreros*. The whole number of steamers is 36, with 9972 horse-power.

Religion and Education.—The only religion which the state recognises, and declares itself bound to support, is the Roman Catholic. It is governed by 10 archbishops and 59 bishops, but two of the former and five of the latter have their jurisdiction beyond the sea. The number of parishes is about 21,000. In 1837 all the convents of monks, with a few exceptions, were suppressed, and their revenues, subject to a provision for existing members, confiscated to the state. At the period of extinction the number of convents was 1940, with 30,906 monks; the nunneries still amount to 560, with about 12,000 nuns. Education is very little diffused. A normal school, for training teachers in the Lancasterian system, was established in Madrid in 1839; and recently a royal decree has been promulgated to organize 9 superior and 20 elementary normal schools in the Peninsula, and 2 of the latter grade in the Balearic and Canary Islands. Before the suppression of the monastic orders, education was entirely in the hands of the Jesuits and other clergy. The children of the upper classes are educated in France and other countries. The universities, formerly 24 in number, are now reduced to 14, and these attended only by few.

Revenue.—The ordinary revenue for 1854 was estimated at $122,595,000, and the expenditures at $122,683,000. The debt in 1851 amounted to $914,930,000.

People.—The inhabitants of Spain consist chiefly of Spaniards proper, composed of a mixture of ancient aborigines, Romans, Visigoths, Vandals, and Suevi, but partly also of three other distinct races—Basques, occupying the provinces to which they give their name, and forming about one-twenty-fourth of the whole population; Modejars, a remnant of the Moors who, in the general expulsion of their countrymen, found refuge in several valleys in the kingdom of Granada and the Castiles, and whose descendants, unmingled with the other inhabitants, are still living there to the number of about 50,000; and Zigeuners, Gitanos or gipsies, who are found diffused over all parts of the peninsula, but do not number above 45,000. The Spaniards proper, to whom only it is necessary here to advert, are of middle stature, well formed, of a sallow hue, sharp features, dark hair, and keen black eyes. Their language, a dialect of the Latin with a considerable number of Teutonic and Arabic words, is soft and sonorous, and peculiarly adapted for the lighter kinds of poetry, but has not been enriched by many works in the higher departments of literature. With the exception of Cervantes, there is not a Spanish writer who can be said to have earned for himself a European reputation.

In diet, the Spaniards are frugal and temperate. In their intercourse with strangers they are reserved, taciturn, and stand much upon their dignity, afraid apparently of its being encroached upon by undue familiarity; but on finding what they conceive to be their true place properly recognised, they lay aside their restraint, form strong attachments, and become the most agreeable of companions. With their natural indolence there is a strange mixture of enthusiasm, and when their passions are once roused, there are few extravagances or excesses of which they are not capable. In favorable circumstances, this part of their character has often manifested itself in chivalric exploits; but when accompanied, as it too often is, by ignorance and bigotry, has led to the perpetration of numberless atrocities. In no country has fire and sword been more mercilessly employed in the extirpation of what was called heresy, and even now, under a constitution which professes to guarantee freedom of thought and freedom of the press, no form of dissent from Popery is tolerated. The national character is well pictured in the cruel sport of bull-fighting, cultivated eagerly in every part of the country, and, like horse-racing among the English, established wherever the Spaniard is located.

History.—The peninsula, now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, was first visited by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians, who formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries; they divided it into three great provinces, viz., *Tarraconensis* in the E. centre and N., *Betica* in the S., and *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the fifth century, and were driven from most

of it by the Arabs in 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During eight centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered, under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, in 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial riches of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the New World, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America, as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and some smaller islands in America, the Philippine and Ladrone Islands in the Pacific, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic, Fernando Po and the island of Annabon in the Gulf of Guinea, and Ceuta, Gomera, and Melilla, places used for the transportation of convicts, in Barbary. From the 16th century, Spain was divided into large provinces, having mostly the title of kingdoms, but by a royal decree of April, 1833, it was partitioned into forty-eight smaller provinces, each bearing the name of its capital, except Navarre and the three Basque provinces, which remain unchanged, and possess peculiar privileges.——Adj. SPAN'ISH; (Sp. ESPAÑOL, ès-pan yōl'; Fr. ESPAGNOL, ès'pân'yol'; Ger. SPANISCH, spân'nish; It. SPAGNUOLO, spân-yoo-o'lo; Port. HISPANO, ees-pân'no;) inhab. SPAN'IARD, span'yard; (Ger. SPANIER, spân'neer; Port. HESPANHOL, ès-pân-yol'; in French, Spanish, and Italian, the adjective is also used for the inhabitant.)

SPAITLA, spit'lâ, a ruined town of North Africa, dominions, and 142 miles S.W. of Tunis, with remains of antiquity.

SPALATO, spâ-lâ'to, or SPALATRO, spâ-lâ'tro, a seaport city of Dalmatia, on a small promontory opposite the islands of Brazza, Bua, &c. Lat. 43° 20′ 4″ N., lon. 16° 26′ 7″ E. Pop. 10,000. The E. half of the city is crowded into the area of the vast palace of Diocletian, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect. The streets of the city are all narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches and convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, and an inner and outer harbor, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia. It is especially interesting for the ruins of a magnificent palace, built by the Roman emperor Diocletian, to which he retired after abdicating the imperial throne, (A. D. 305.) This palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, and is said to have covered an area of 9 acres! A large portion of the town of Spalatro has been built out of its ruins.

SPALDING, spawld'ing, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, capital of the division of Holland, on the Welland, and on a railway 15 miles S.S.W. of Boston, of which port it is a member. Pop. in 1851, 8829. It consists chiefly of four streets and a market-place, in which are the town-hall and house of correction for the division; and it has a good church, a grammar school, and many endowed charities, assembly-rooms, a theatre, public library, and warehouses, to the doors of which vessels of 60 tons arrive by the Welland. It has an active trade in corn, wool, flax, and hemp.

SPALDWICK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SPALMADORE (spâl mâ-do'rā) ISLANDS, (anc. *Œnussæ* or *Ænusses?*) a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the islands of Scio and the mainland of Asia Minor. Lat. 38° 22′ N., lon. 26° 12′ E. Length of the largest, 5 miles.

SPALT, spâlt, a town of Bavaria, on the Rezat, 18 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1765.

SPAN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPANDAU, spân'dow, or SPANDOW, spân'dow, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Spree and Havel, 9 miles W. of Berlin, on the Hamburg Railway. Pop. (excluding garrison) in 1846, 6460. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel on an island in the Havel used as the principal state prison of Prussia, and in which Baron Trenck was confined. The streets are clean, airy, and spacious. The principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, and the former residence of the electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, tobacco-pipes, powder, and firearms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806.

SPANDEN, spân'den, a village of East Prussia, 46 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1807.

SPANGENBERG, spâng'en-bêrg', a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2202.

SPANG'S MILLS, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SPANGS'VILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

SPANISH, SPANIARD, SPANISCH or *SPANIER*. See SPAIN.

SPANISH BLUFFS, a village of Bowie co., Texas, on Red River, 12 miles N. of Boston, has a landing for steamboats.

SPAN'ISHBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

SPANISH CREEK, of Pike co., Ohio, flows into the Scioto River.

SPANISH FLAT, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

SPANISH LAKE, of Louisiana, is connected with the right bank of Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches. Length, about 12 miles.

SPANISH OAKS, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

SPAN'ISH PRAI'RIE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, about 48 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

SPAN'ISH RIVER, of British America, flows W.S.W. along the base of La Clocke Mountains, and falls into Lake Huron nearly opposite the central part of the Great Manitoulin.

SPAN'ISH TOWN or SANTIAGO DE LA VEGA, sân-te-â'go dā lā vā'gâ, the capital town of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, parish of St. Catherine, on the W. bank of the river Cobre, 10 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 6000. It is the official residence of the governor of Jamaica, and the seat of the superior courts of the islands; but it is otherwise of little importance, and is ill-built and unhealthy.

SPAN'ISH TOWN, Trinidad. See PORT OF SPAIN.

SPANJEN. See SPAIN.

SPANNBERG, spân'bêrg, or SPANBERG, spân'bêrg, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Sulzbach, 8 miles from Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1149.

SPARANISI, spâ-râ-nee'see, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1580.

SPAR'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SPARK'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SPARONE, spâ-ro'nā, a village of Piedmont, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 2478.

SPARROW BUSH, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

SPARROW SWAMP, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

SPARS'HOLT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SPARSHOLT, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SPARTA, spar'tâ, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, the remains of which, on a hill 3 miles N.W. of Mistra, consists chiefly of a theatre and temple.

SPAR'TA, a post-township in the S. part of Livingston co., New York. Pop. 1372.

SPARTA, a flourishing post-village and township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 66 miles N. by E. of Trenton. The village contains 2 churches, 2 seminaries, 5 stores, 6 iron forges, 6 mills, and 1 shingle manufactory. Pop. of the village, about 500; of the township, 1919.

SPARTA, a township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania. P. 884.

SPARTA, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

SPARTA, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

SPARTA, a post-village of Edgecomb co., North Carolina, 84 miles E. of Raleigh.

SPARTA, post-office, Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

SPARTA, a thriving post-village, capital of Hancock co., Georgia, 24 miles N.E. of Milledgeville. It is distinguished for activity of business, and for its excellent schools. It contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and 1 cotton factory. Pop. about 800.

SPARTA, a post-village, capital of Conecuh co., Alabama, on a small affluent of Conecuh River, 100 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. The railroad projected from Mobile to Columbus in Georgia, will pass through or near this village. It contains a court-house, jail, Masonic hall, 3 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. It became the county seat in 1822.

SPARTA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 140 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

SPARTA, a pleasant and thriving post-village, capital of Bienville parish, Louisiana, is situated on a level plain, having a sandy soil, and watered by never-failing springs. Groves of holly and sweet bay, in the vicinity, present at all seasons a green and spring like appearance. The village contains a flourishing seminary.

SPARTA, a post village, capital of White county, Tennessee, on the route of the South-western Railroad, about 85 miles E. by S. of Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike road. It has a court-house, jail, a bank, 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

SPARTA, a thriving village of Owen co., Kentucky, on Eagle Creek, about 35 miles N. of Frankfort. It has an extensive flouring mill, and a saw mill.

SPARTA, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

SPARTA, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 35 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

SPARTA, a village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Nimikhillen Creek, 68 miles S. of Cleveland.

SPARTA, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

SPARTA, a township in the N.W. part of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 309.

SPARTA, a post-township, Dearborn co., Indiana. P. 1598.

SPARTA, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 590.

SPARTA, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, on the route of the Illinoistown and Massac Railroad, 113 miles S. of Springfield. Several newspapers are issued here.

SPARTA, a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, about 200 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. Since the removal of the county seat to St. Joseph, Sparta has declined.

SPARTA, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

SPARTA CENTRE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

SPAR'TANBURG, a district in the N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 950 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Enoree

River, on the N.E. by Broad River, and intersected by the Tiger and Pacolet Rivers, all of which flow S.E. The surface is hilly. The soil is productive, and well watered. Gold-mines are worked in the district, and yield large profits. Iron ore of the finest quality, and in immense quantities, is found; it also contains extensive quarries of limestone. Glenn Spring, of this district, has become a fashionable watering-place. It is said to contain sulphur and magnesia. A railroad is projected from Spartanburg, the seat of justice, to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Pop. 26,400, of whom 18,361 were free, and 8039 slaves.

SPARTANBURG or SPARTANBURG COURT-HOUSE, a thriving post-village, capital of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 98 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. Splendid buildings for a college, under the direction of the Methodists, are going up at this place; ample provision having been made by the bequest of Benjamin Wofford. The Spartanburg and Union Railroad is in course of construction from this point to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, a distance of 66 miles.

SPARTANBURG, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 20 miles N. of Richmond.

SPARTANSBURG, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

SPARTAPOLIS, a village of Rockingham co., Virginia, 142 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SPARTIVENTO, a cape of Italy. See CAPE SPARTIVENTO.

SPASK, spâsk, a town of Russia, government, and 30 miles S.E. of Riazan, on the Oka. Pop. 5000.

SPASK, a town of Russia, government, and 108 miles N.N.E. of Tambov. Pop. 6000. It has numerous factories.

SPASK, a town of Russia, government, and 54 miles S. of Kazan, on the Beadua, near its junction with the Volga. Pop. 2000. Near it are the ruins of Bulgar.

SPAVA, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

SPAVINAU, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

SPAXTON a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SPEAN, spain, a river of Scotland, co. of Inverness, rises in Loch Laggan, flows mostly W. through Lochaber, and joins the Lochy at Gareloehy, after a course of 20 miles. Principal affluent, the Roy.

SPEAR'S (speerz) STORE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SPECCHIA DEI PRETI, spêk/ke-â dâ/e prâ/tee, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1500.

SPECIA. See SPEZIA.

SPECK'LED MOUN'TAIN, in Oxford co., Maine, near the boundary of New Hampshire, is about 4000 feet high.

SPECTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 6 miles N.W. of Bridlington.

SPEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near West Owego Creek, 10 miles S.E. of Ithaca. It has several factories and stores.

SPERD'WELL, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina, 115 miles S.S.W. of Columbia.

SPEEDWELL, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 210 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

SPEEDWELL, a small village of St. Clair co., Missouri.

SPEEN, (anc. *Spîna*,) a parish of England, co. of Berks, 1½ miles W. of Newbury. The second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1644.

SPEEN'HAMLAND, a tything in the above parish, immediately W. of the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb.

SPEER'S LANDING, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

SPEER'TOWN, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 7 miles N. of Newark.

SPEER'VILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, 83 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

SPEICHER, spî'ker, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N.E. of Appenzell, at the foot of the Vöglinsegg. Pop. 2500.

SPEICHER, spî'ker, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, near Bittberg. Pop. 1673.

SPEIGHT'S (spits) BRIDGE, a post-village of Green co., North Carolina, 79 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh.

SPEIGHTS TOWN, spits'town, a small town on the W. coast of the island of Barbadoes, 10 miles N. of Bridgetown. It has a handsome church, and several forts.

SPEIR'S TURNOUT, a post-village, Jefferson co., Georgia.

SPEKE, speek, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SPELD'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SPELLO, spêl'lo, (anc. *Hispellum*,) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Perugia, 3 miles N.W. of Foligno. Pop. 4220. Its cathedral has fine paintings.

SPELS'BURY, a parish of England, co., of Oxford.

SPENCER, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 280 square miles. It is drained by the Salt River, and by Brashear's Creek. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil fertile. The rock which is commonly found near the surface is limestone. The water-power of the river has recently been improved by the erection of cotton and woollen factories. Organized in 1824, and named in honor of Captain Spear Spencer, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. 6842, of whom 4691 were free, and 2151 slaves.

SPENCER, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, contains 390 square miles. It is drained by Little Pigeon and Crocked Creeks. The surface is level in the S., and hilly in the N. and E. The soil is mostly fertile. The county contains abundance of bituminous coal. Organized in 1818. Capital, Rockport. Pop. 8818.

SPENCER, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It contains several churches, and has manufactures of woollen goods, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 2244.

SPENCER, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, about 20 miles S. of Ithaca. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 1782.

SPENCER, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, 190 miles W. of Raleigh.

SPENCER, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Tennessee, 90 miles S.E. of Nashville.

SPENCER, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

SPENCER, a thriving post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Miami Extension Canal, about 110 miles N.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1845. The canal furnishes extensive water-power. Pop. in 1853, near 500.

SPENCER, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1847.

SPENCER, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio River, and on the Little Miami Railroad. Pop. 1856.

SPENCER, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 273.

SPENCER, a post-township in the W. part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1336.

SPENCER, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Pop. 1390.

SPENCER, a post-village, capital of Owen co., Indiana, on the West Fork of the White River, 54 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Grain and other articles are shipped from this place by the river. Spencer contains a court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and several warehouses.

SPENCER GULF, a large bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 30′ and 35° S., and lon. 136° and 138° E. It stretches inland for upwards of 200 miles. Breadth, 80 miles. In it are Hardwicke Bay and Ports Lincoln and Bolingbroke. It receives no streams of consequence.

SPEN'CERPORT, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad, 18 miles W. of Rochester. It has several mills and stores.

SPEN'CERSBURG, a post-village of Pike co., Missouri, 80 miles N.E. of Jefferson City.

SPENCER'S BUTTE, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

SPEN'CERTOWN, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, 30 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It contains an academy.

SPEN'CERVILLE, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SPEN'CERVILLE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Indiana, on an affluent of the Maumee River, 135 miles N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

SPEN'CERVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Grenville, 11 miles from Prescott. Pop. about 250.

SPENGE, spên'gheh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, near Herford. Pop. 1850.

SPEN'NITHORNE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SPE'ONK, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SPERCHIUS, a river of Greece. See HELLADA.

SPERLINGA, spêr-lin'gâ, a market-town of Sicily, intendency of Catania, near the Madonian Mountains, 3 miles N.W. of Nicosia. Pop. 1600.

SPERLONGA, spêr-lon'gâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, on the coast, 9 miles W.N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 1200.

SPER'NAL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

SPER'RYVILLE, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, about 120 miles N.W. of Richmond. A turnpike extends from this village to the Rappahannock River.

SPESSHARDT, spêss'hart, SPESSART, spês'sart, or SPESSART-WALD, spês'sart-wâlt', a mountain range of Germany, commences in the N.W. of Bavaria, and extends N.N.E., till it becomes linked with the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge.

SPETCH'LEY, a parish of England, co., and 3 miles E.S.E. of Worcester, and having a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway.

SPETTISBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SPEX'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SPEY, spâ, a river of Scotland, cos. of Inverness, Banff, and Moray, rises in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 miles N. of Loch Laggan, and 1200 feet above the sea, flows N.E., and enters Moray Frith 2½ miles W. of Port Gordon, after a course of 110 miles. At Kingussie it is from 80 to 100 feet and at Alvie 150 feet across, but it is innavigable. The affluents are numerous, and being all rapid mountain torrents, frequently cause sudden and destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded,

and in it are valuable salmon fisheries belonging to the Duke of Richmond.

SPEYER or SPEIER, spī'ẹr or spīre, often written SPIRE and SPIRES, (anc. *Noviomagus*, afterwards *Nemetes*,) a city of West Germany, capital of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 16½ miles N.E. of Landau, on a branch railway to Mannheim. Lat. 49° 18′ 55″ N., lon. 8° 26′ 37″ E. Pop. 9240, of whom about one-third are Roman Catholics. It occupies a large space, enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral containing the tombs of many German emperors, the remains of an old palace, in which 49 diets were held; a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manufactures of vinegar and tobacco, sugar refineries, and an extensive commerce and transit trade on the river. At the Diet of Spires, held in 1529, the protest was made to the emperor which originated the religious designation of *Protestants*. Noviomagus, once an important Roman station, and the winter-quarters of Julius Cæsar, was, in the Middle Ages, the residence of many German emperors.

SPEYERBACH, spī'ẹr-bäk', or SPIRE, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine, after an E. course of 40 miles, at Speyer.

SPEY'MOUTH, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, and containing the villages of Garmouth, Kingston, and Boat-of-Bog.

SPEZIA, LA, lä spēd'zẹ-ä, sometimes written SPECIA, a maritime town of Italy, in the Sardinian States, capital of the province of Levante, at the head of its bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ miles W. of Sarzana. Pop. 9796. It is finely situated. The principal edifices are a citadel and an ancient castle of the Visconti.

SPEZIA, BAY or GULF OF, (anc. *Portus Lunæ?*) in Italy, is 7 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 miles wide. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the W. side of its entrance are the islands of Palmaria and Tino.

SPEZZANO-ALBANESE, spēt-sä'no-äl-bä-nā'sä, or SPEZZANELLO, spēt-sä-nēl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 10 miles S.S.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1680.

SPEZZANO, GRANDE, grän'dā, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, E.N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 1540.

SPEZZIA, spēt'se-ä, (anc. *Tiparenus*,) an island of Greece, government of Argolis, off its S. coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hydra. Area, 26 square miles. Pop. 8000. Its inhabitants devote themselves more to commerce and navigation than to rural industry, and in the late revolution they contributed 16 vessels and 2 fire-ships to the Greek navy. Spezzia is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and the beauty of its women. The town of Spezzia is on its N.E. shore. Pop. 3000.

SPEZZIA PULO, ("Little Spezzia,") an islet of Greece, off the S.E. side of the above island.

SPHAGIA, sfä-ghee'ä, (anc. *Sphacteria*,) an island of Greece, government of Messenia, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbor of Navarini. Length, 3 miles; breadth, half a mile. It is now separated into three or four sections by narrow channels, passable by boats.

SPHAKIA, spä-kee'ä, a town of Crete, on its S. coast, 43 miles from its W. extremity. Pop. 1000.

SPIANATE, spe-ä-nä'tä, a village and parish of Tuscany, 4 miles from Monte-Carlo. Pop. 1468.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPICE'LAND, a post-township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 1341.

SPICELAND, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

SPICERVILLE, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Raccoon Creek.

SPICE VAL'LEY, a township of Lawrence co., Indiana. Pop. 946.

SPIELBERG, a state prison of Moravia. See BRUNN.

SPIERÖE, spee'eh-rö'eh, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, in lat. 59° 4′ N., lon. 10° 59′ E.

SPIEZ, speats, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles S.E. of Bern, near the S.W. shore of Lake Thun. Pop. 1810.

SPIG'GOT (or SPICK'ET) RIVER, a small stream, rises in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack River in Massachusetts.

SPIGNO, spean'yo, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province, and 11 miles S.W. of Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. 2667.

SPIGNO, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 10 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1600.

SPIKE ISLAND, an island on the W. side of Cork Harbor, Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, half a mile S. of Queenstown. Pop. 200. Strong fortifications have been erected here since 1791, for the protection of the harbor.

SPIKER-OGE or SPIKER-OOG, spee'kẹr o'gẹh, an island of North-west Germany, in the North Sea, 4 miles W. of Wanger-oge, at the mouth of the Weser.

SPILIMBERGO, spe-lim-bär'go, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, 15 miles W.N.W. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3500.

SPILIMBERTO, spe-lim-bẹr'to, a market-town of Italy, duchy, and 7 miles S.E. of Modena, on the Panaro.

SPILS'BY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 28 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 1461. In its market-place are the town-hall and an octagonal market-cross. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, and free school.

SPINÆ. See SPEEN.

SPINAZZOLA, spe-nät'so-lä, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Bari, 7 miles S. of Minervino. Pop. 5300.

SPINETO, spe-nä'to, a town of Naples, province of Molise, (Samnio.) Pop. 2250.

SPINGES, sping'ẹs or sping'ghes, a village of the Tyrol, circle of Pusterthal, about 12 miles from Brixen. Near it the French troops were defeated, in 1797, by the Tyrolese peasants.

SPINNERSTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 91 miles E. of Harrisburg.

SPINOSO, spe-no'so, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles N.E. of Lagonegro, near the right bank of the Agri. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. 2660.

SPIRANO, spe-rä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, province, and 9 miles S. of Bergamo. It was, in the Middle Ages, defended by a strong castle, which makes a considerable figure in history, and of which fosses, draw-bridges, towers, and other parts still remain. Pop. 1768.

SPIRDING, spēēr'ding, the largest lake of East Prussia, government of Gumbinnen, S.E. of Nikolaiken, 11 miles in length.

SPIRE, a river of Rhenish Bavaria. See SPEYERBACH.

SPIRE or SPIRES. See SPEYER.

SPIRIT CREEK, of Richmond co., Georgia, flows N. into the Savannah River.

SPIRIT LAKE, in Dickinson co., Iowa, is the largest lake in that state. Length, near 10 miles; greatest breadth, about 7 miles.

SPIRIT LAKE or MILLE LACS, meel läk, a lake of Minnesota Territory. It is about 18 miles long and 14 wide. It discharges its waters through Rum River into the Mississippi.

SPIRITO SANCTO. See ESPIRITO SANTO.

SPIRITUS SANCTUS. See ESPIRITO SANTO.

SPITAL, spit'äl, a market-town of Illyria, in Carinthia, 21 miles N.W. of Villach, on the Drave. Pop. 1700.

SPITALFIELDS, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London, and comprising the parish of Christchurch and Bethnal Green. Pop. 37,484. It is a principal seat of the silk manufacture in England, which manufacture was introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685.

SPIT'HEAD, a celebrated roadstead off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, between Portsea Island and the Isle of Wight. It communicates W. with the Solent and Southampton Water. It is so secure from all winds except the S.E., as to have been termed by sailors "the king's bed-chamber," and it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides.

SPITI, spit'tee or spee'tee, a district of Little Thibet, near where the Sutlej breaks through the Himalayas, between lat. 32° and 33° N., lon. 76° E., surrounded by Ladakh, Bussolah, the Chinese territory, &c., and paying tribute to each. Its villages are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the sea. The inhabitants are of the Tartar race, and Boodhists.

SPITI RIVER, in Little Thibet, is the W. branch of the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, and joins the main stream in lat. 31° 43′ N., lon. 78° 38′ E.

SPITTAL, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

SPITTAL GATE, a township of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPITZ, spits, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles S.W. of Stein. Pop. 1051. It has some iron factories, and a trade in timber and vinegar.

SPITZBERGEN, spits-berg'en, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Nova Zembla, the northernmost known land on the globe. Lat. of the northernmost island, 80° 48 N., lon. 20° 29′ E. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually classed among European islands, and claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The islands are visited by English, Dutch, and Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, &c. on the coasts. The archipelago is composed of 3 large, and numerous small islands. Near its N. extremity is the group of 7 islands, or Seven Sisters. The large islands are Spitzbergen proper, North-east Land and South-east Land or New Friesland, the two last taking their name from their position in regard to the first, from which the one is separated on the N.E. by Vaigats Strait, and the other on the S.E. by Walter Tymen's Fiord. Next in size is Charles Island, opposite to the W. coast of Spitzbergen. Very little is known of the interior of these islands, but the coasts have been repeatedly explored, and present immense glaciers and mountain chains bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height. Between the mountains and the shore a narrow belt of low land often intervenes, but frequently

the ridges reach down to the coast, and form precipitous cliffs, which seem to overhang the ocean. The climate is intensely cold. Even during the three warmest months, the mean temperature on the W. coast is only 34°-50; and vegetation is confined to a few plants of rapid growth, which do not rise above three or four inches, and, for the most part, spring up, flower and seed, in a month or six weeks, producing nothing on which human beings could manage to subsist. During winter, which sets in at the end of September, the sun remains for four months below the horizon, but at so short a distance from it that in every 24 hours the darkness is relieved for about 6 hours by a faint twilight. A similar effect is produced by the unusual brightness of the moon and stars, and still more by the remarkable brilliancy of the *aurora borealis*. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer; in pursuit of which, as well as the morses and seals abounding along the coasts, the islands are frequently visited by the Norwegians and Russians. Sea-fowl are so numerous that they literally hide the rocks and darken the air. The minerals are known to include beautiful marble and good coal. The group appears to have been first discovered (in 1553) by Willoughby, the celebrated English navigator. They were again discovered, in 1596, by the Dutch navigator Barentz, in endeavoring to effect a N.E. passage to India. They have since been repeatedly visited, both by whalers and discovery ships. On its W. side there is a small Russian hunting post.

SPIX/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SPLUGEN, splu'ghen, (Ger. pron. splö'ghen) PASS, a route across the Rhetian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy; its summit 6939 feet above the sea, is 23 miles N. of the head of the Lake of Como. The new route was completed by the Austrians in 1823. It is carried through three covered galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splügen in 1800.

SPLUGEN, (Splügen,) a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 miles N. of the summit of the pass, is a halting station on the road between Switzerland and Italy.

SPLUNG, a post-office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

SPOFFORTH, a parish and township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SPOKAINS, or more properly SPOKANS, Indians of Oregon, dwelling near the Spokan River.

SPOLETIUM. See SPOLETO.

SPOLETO, spo-lá'to, (anc. *Spoletium* or *Spoletum*,) a city of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, capital of a delegation and formerly of a Lombard duchy, strongly placed on an isolated rocky hill, 24 miles N. of Rieti. Pop. 6115. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a noble bridge and aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a massive citadel, a cathedral, with interesting works of art; a Roman arch, remains of a theatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, and has manufactures of woollens and hats. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Thrasymene.

SPOLETO, a delegation of the Pontifical States, bounded on the N. by the delegations of Perugia and Camerino. Area, 1228 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 123,765.

SPOLTORE, spol-tó'rá, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 miles E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2800.

SPON/DON, a parish of England, co., and 3½ miles E. of Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

SPONTIN, spon'tin, a village of Belgium, province, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Namur, on the Boeq. Pop. 895.

SPONTORNO, spon-tor'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 3 miles N. of Noli, on the left bank of the Foce, where it falls into the Gulf of Genoa. P. 1278.

SPOON'BED, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.

SPOONER'S CORNERS, a post-office, Otsego co., New York.

SPOON RIVER, Illinois, rises in the W.N.W. part of the state, and flowing S., falls into the Illinois River near Havanna, in Mason county. Its entire length considerably exceeds 100 miles.

SPORADES, spor'a-dēz, (Gr. *Σποράδες*, i. e. the "scattered" islands,) a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. The Turkish Sporades comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey, and are under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Rhodes. The Greek Sporades consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kilidromi, Skyro, Ægina, Salamis, Hydra, Spezzia, &c., comprised in the Greek governments of Eubœa, Attica, Hydra, and Argolis.

SPORLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the railway, 2¾ miles N.E. of Swaffham.

SPORTING HILL, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

SPORTING HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPOTLAND, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, near Rochdale, of which town it forms an extensive suburb.

SPOTT, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

SPOTTEDVILLE, a post-village of Stafford co., Virginia, 79 miles N. of Richmond.

SPOTTS/VILLE, a village of Henderson co., Kentucky, on Green River, 8 miles from its mouth. Tobacco and corn are shipped here.

SPOTTS/WOOD, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on South River, and on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, contains 3 stores, 2 churches, 2 mills, 2 tobacco manufactories, and 60 dwellings.

SPOTTSYLVA/NIA, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Rappahannock forms the boundary on the N.E., the North Anna River on the S.W., and the Mattapony rises within its limits. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil is generally fertile in the vicinity of the streams. Two gold-mines were worked in this county in 1850; granite and freestone are abundant. A canal about 45 miles long has been opened along the Rappahannock, above the falls, and the county is intersected by the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. The Rappahannock affords valuable water-power at Fredericksburg. Organized in 1720, and named in honor of Alexander Spottswood, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Spottsylvania Court-House. Pop. 14,911, of whom 7430 were free, and 7481 slaves.

SPOTTSYLVA/NIA COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, on the Po River, 65 miles N. of Richmond.

SPOUT SPRING, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

SPRAGG'S, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

SPRAGUE'S (spraigs) FALLS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

SPRAGUE'VILLE, a village of Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

SPRAKER'S BASIN, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie Canal, 48 miles W. by N. of Albany.

SPRANG, spräng, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1526.

SPRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SPREA. See SPREE.

SPREAD EAGLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia.

SPREAD OAK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

SPREE, spra, (anc. *Sprea*,) a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, flows N. and N.W. through the Prussian province of Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, and Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, and joins the Havel on the left, at Spandau. Total course, 220 miles. Frederick William's Canal connects it with the Oder.

SPREMBERG, sprém'bérg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an island in the Spree, 15 miles S. of Cottbus. Pop. 4500.

SPREMBERG, (OBER, o'ber, NIEDER, nee'der, and NEU, noi,) a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, near Spolpen. P. 1500.

SPRENDLINGEN, sprén'ling-en, a village of Rhein-Hessen, circle of Bingen. Pop. 2021.

SPRENDLINGEN, a village of Starkenburg, circle of Offenbach. Pop. 1695.

SPREYTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SPRIDLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPRIGG, a township forming the W. extremity of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 2684.

SPRIMONT, spree'mónt', a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Liege, on the right bank of the Ambleve. Pop. 2274.

'SPRINCENHAGE, sprin'sen-há'gheh, or HAAGE, há'gheh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 2 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1250.

SPRING, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 2280.

SPRING, a post-borough and township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the Conneaut Creek, and on the Beaver and Erie Canal, 18 miles N.W. of Meadville. Pop. 1836.

SPRING, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 1282.

SPRING, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

SPRING ARBOR, a post-township in the S.W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1075.

SPRING BANK, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

SPRING BAY, a post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, on the E. shore of Peoria Lake, about 12 miles above Peoria. It has a steamboat landing, and an active business in shipping produce.

SPRING/BOROUGH, a post-village of Clear Creek township, Warren co., Ohio, on Clear Creek, 37 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It contains a woollen factory, and 2 flouring mills. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

SPRINGBROOK, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

SPRINGBROOK, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

SPRING CHURCH, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING COTTAGE, a post-office of Marion co., Mississippi.

SPRING CREEK, of Centre co., Pennsylvania, flows into Bald Eagle Creek.

SPRING CREEK, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. of Harrisburg, has about 200 inhabitants.

SPRING CREEK, a post-township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. of Warren. Pop. 601.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

SPRING CREEK, of Georgia, flows S., and enters Flint River a few miles from its mouth.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Early co., Georgia.

SPRING CREEK, an affluent of San Jacinto River, Texas, forms the boundary between Harris and Montgomery counties.

SPRING CREEK, of Travis co., Texas, flows into the Colorado River opposite Austin City.

SPRING CREEK, township, Philips co., Arkansas. P. 483.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

SPRING CREEK, a township, Yell co., Arkansas. P. 806.

SPRING CREEK, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 137 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, has 3 stores, and about 75 inhabitants.

SPRING CREEK, a township in the N.E. part of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1249.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Cass co., Indiana.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

SPRING CREEK, of Missouri, flows S.E. into Chariton River, in Adair county.

SPRINGDALE, a village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 107 miles N. of Jackson.

SPRINGDALE, Ohio. See SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGDALE, a township, Ottawa co., Michigan. P. 545.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

SPRINGDALE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SPRINGE, springch, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1906.

SPRINGERSVILLE, a village in Fayette co., Indiana, 64 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

SPRING'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Chelmsford. Here are a county jail, wharves, and an iron foundry.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, 9 miles E. of Annan.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

SPRING'FIELD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 115 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 583.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 38 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1270.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, 73 miles S. of Montpelier. It contains an academy, and has manufactures of woollen goods and other articles. Pop. 2762.

SPRINGFIELD, a city and seat of justice of Hampden co., Massachusetts, is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, at the intersection of the Connecticut River, and the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, with the Western Railroad, 98 miles W. by S. of Boston, 58 miles S. of Brattleborough, Vermont, 102 miles E.S.E. of Albany, and 138 miles N.N.E. of New York. Lat. 42° 6′ 4″ N., lon. 72° 35′ 45″ W. This is one of the handsomest and most flourishing inland towns in the state. The various railways centering here bring to it an immense amount of travel; its natural advantages also render it one of the most important commercial depôts on the Connecticut. The city is pleasantly situated in the midst of varied and delightful scenery. The site comprises the level along the river bank, and the W. portion of an elevated plain extending several miles E. Main street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad, handsome avenue, nearly 3 miles in length. This and other streets, parallel, or nearly parallel to it and the river, are intersected by those extending from the Connecticut to the plain above mentioned. In the centre is a beautiful enclosure, adorned with walks and shade-trees. The buildings are generally constructed of brick. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the City Buildings, recently erected, and the churches, of which there are 12 or 13 of the various denominations. The city contains 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,300,000, a savings' institution, and 4 insurance companies. There are a large number of hotels in Springfield, affording excellent accommodation to the traveller. The means of education are liberally provided, and the public schools generally are in a very flourishing condition. The newspapers published here are 2 dailies, 2 weeklies, and 1 semi-monthly.

The United States Arsenal, established at Springfield in 1795, is the most extensive in the Union. It is chiefly situated on an elevation called Arsenal Hill, about half a mile E. of Main street. The buildings are of brick, and arranged around a fine square of about 20 acres, presenting a handsome appearance. A cupola on one of them commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. The machine-shops occupy three different sites on Mill River, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Water Shops. These comprise near 23 water-wheels, and about 30 forges. The entire establishment furnishes employment to from 250 to 300 hands, who annually turn out about 15,000 muskets. About 175,000 stand of arms are constantly stored in the arsenal. The water-power on Mill River is also employed for the manufacture of paper and iron, for various mechanic works, mill-seats, &c. Besides these, there are establishments in the city for the production of locomotives, railroad cars, woollen goods, and various kinds of machinery.

Springfield is rapidly improving, especially the W. section near the railroad depôt. Within a few years gas has been introduced for lighting the streets. Two bridges, one for the Western Railroad, and another, 1321 feet in length, for ordinary travel, span the Connecticut at this point, communicating with West Springfield. Several ferries also ply between the two places, and during the season of navigation a steamboat communicates with Hartford. Settled in 1635, under its Indian name, *Agawam*. In 1640 it received the name of Springfield. Incorporated as a town in 1646, and as a city in 1852. Pop. in 1820, 3979; in 1830, 6784; in 1840, 10,958; in 1850, 11,766; in 1855, 13,780. Since 1840, however, the township of Chickopee, with a population of 8201, has been set off from Springfield. The population of the two places in 1850 amounted to 20,057, thus sustaining a uniform ratio of increase for 30 years.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Lake, 11 miles N.E. of Cooperstown. The village contains an academy. Pop. 2322.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1827.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Rahway River, and the Morris and Essex Railroad, 8 miles W. of Newark. The village contains 10 paper, 1 saw, and 2 grist mills, 2 churches, 5 stores, and a number of hat and shoe manufactories. Pop. about 1400; of the township, 1943.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Towanda. Pop. 2710.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2259.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1033.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Erie. The village is situated on the Ridge Road, about 3 miles from Lake Erie. It is well built, and is surrounded by a rich country. Pop. of the township, 1946.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1080.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 593.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, contains Mercer, the county seat. Entire population, 2279.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village, Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 743.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S. of York, intersected by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Pop. 1345.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Hampshire co., Virginia, 197 miles N.W. of Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Indian Creek, about 245 miles W. of Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Effingham co., Georgia, 27 miles N.W. of Savannah. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, which is well endowed, and 2 stores.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 112 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village, Choctaw co., Mississippi.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Madison co., Mississippi, 40 miles N.E. by N. of Jackson.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on a small lake, about 15 miles N.E. of Mansfield.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Livingston parish, Louisiana, about 50 miles E. of Baton Rouge, and 10 miles N. of Lake Maurepas.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Texas, on the Navasoto River, about 140 miles N.E. of Austin City.

SPRINGFIELD, a thriving post-village, capital of Conway co., Arkansas, about 40 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. Laid out in 1850. It contained, in 1851, a court-house and 2 stores.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Conway co., Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Tennessee, on Sulphur Fork of Red River, 25 miles N. of Nashville, with which it is connected by turnpike. Pop. about 500.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Washington co.,

Kentucky, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has considerable business. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the S. central part of Clarke co., Ohio, contains the city of Springfield. Pop., exclusive of the city, 2206.

SPRINGFIELD, a beautiful city, capital of Clarke co., Ohio, is situated on the National Road, at the confluence of Mad River with Lagonda Creek, 43 miles W. of Columbus, and 84 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is considered one of the most beautiful towns in Ohio, and is surrounded by a rich, populous, and highly cultivated country. Six macadamized roads terminate at this point, and railroads radiating in various directions connect it with the principal towns of the state: the four following lines are completed, viz., the Columbus and Springfield, 65 miles long; the Dayton and Springfield, 24 miles long; the Mad River and Lake Erie, 134 miles long; and the Springfield and Xenia, 20 miles long. Two others are in course of construction, which extend towards Mansfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg. Wittenberg College, of this place, under the direction of the Lutheran Church, is situated a short distance without the town, and is surrounded by spacious grounds. Springfield contains about 10 churches, 2 banks, a flourishing seminary, a lyceum, and 1 or 2 public libraries; 4 or 5 newspapers are published here. The Mad River and Lagonda Creek are excellent streams for propelling machinery, affording permanent water-power here for 36 pair of stones. Within a distance of 3 miles there are more than 20 mill-seats. A charter has been obtained for a hydraulic improvement, which it is estimated will be sufficient for 120 run of stone, besides the 30 which are now in operation. There are in the vicinity manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, and machinery, 1 or 2 iron foundries, besides numerous flouring mills. Laid out in 1803. The famous Indian chief Tecumseh was born about 5 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1840, 2094; in 1850, 5108; and in 1853, about 7000.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1230.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. Pop. 3632.

SPRINGFIELD or SPRINGDALE, a post-village in the above township, on the turnpike from Cincinnati to Hamilton, 15 miles N. of the former.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio. P. 1298.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 782.

SPRINGFIELD, a township, Mahoning co., Ohio. P. 2385.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1592.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad. Pop. 2100.

SPRINGFIELD, a village and township of Ross co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, and on the Scioto River, 4 miles N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 1162.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Summit co., Ohio. P. 1907.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Williams co., Ohio. P. 782.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the N.W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 956.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Allen co., Indiana. P. 702.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 700.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 430.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Whitley co., Indiana, on Eel River, 95 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. The post-office is SOUTH WHITLEY.

SPRINGFIELD, a flourishing post-town, capital of the State of Illinois, and seat of justice of Sangamon county, is situated 3 miles S. of Sangamon River, 96 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, 70 miles S. of Peoria, and 220 miles S.W. of Chicago. Lat. 39° 48′ N., lon. 89° 33′ W. It is regularly planned, with wide, straight streets, having a public square in the centre, on which is situated the statehouse and other public buildings. The town contains a court-house, 3 banks, a United States land-office, churches of various denominations, several academies, and hotels. Five or six newspapers are published here. Since the seat of government was established here in 1840, it has become a flourishing commercial town. At this point the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad intersects the Great Western Central Railroad, which extends from the Mississippi River across the state to Indiana. The western division of this line, extending from Springfield to the Illinois River, 55 miles, has been in operation several years, under the name of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad; the eastern division is now in progress of construction. The Chicago and Mississippi Road is completed for a distance of 130 miles, from Alton to Bloomington, where it intersects the Illinois Central Railroad. This city is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which contain large quantities of bituminous coal. Laid out in 1822. Pop. in 1845, 2579; in 1853, about 8500.

SPRINGFIELD, capital of Greene co., Missouri, on the S.W. branch of the Pacific Railroad, 130 miles S.W. of Jefferson. The situation is high and healthy, and the water excellent. Springfield has a city charter, and is the most important and flourishing town in South-west Missouri. It contains a court-house, a United States land-office, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 415; in 1853, estimated at above 1000.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, near the North Fork of Skunk River, 55 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on Cedar River, 25 miles S.E. of Iowa City.

SPRINGFIELD, a village, capital of Wayne co., Iowa, was laid out in 1851.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the N.W. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 14 miles S. of Fond du Lac.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 19 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 150.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Canada West, co. of Brant, 32 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 200.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SPRINGFIELD CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD MILLS, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, 134 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

SPRING FORGE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING FORK, a post-office of Pettis co., Missouri.

SPRING GARDEN, a former district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, situated on the N. side of the City proper, and extending from Delaware Sixth street westward to the Schuylkill River, and from Vine street northward to a line running between Girard Avenue and Poplar street. It contained the Eastern Penitentiary and the Fairmount Waterworks. It is now included in the limits of the city. Pop. in 1850, 58,894. See PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING GARDEN, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, contains York, the county seat. Entire pop. 9293.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-village in Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 135 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Illinois, 145 miles S. by E. of Springfield.

SPRING GREEN, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SPRING GROVE, a small village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SPRING GROVE, a post-township of Greene co., Wisconsin. Pop. 703.

SPRING HILL, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1685.

SPRING HILL, small village, Lenoir co., North Carolina.

SPRING HILL, a small village of York district, South Carolina.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 71 miles S. by W. of Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of a Catholic college of its own name, with a library of 7000 volumes.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, on the Wolf River, 25 miles N.W. of Ripley.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

SPRING HILL, a township in Drew co., Arkansas. P. 627.

SPRING HILL, a decayed post-village of Hempstead co., Arkansas, 14 miles S. of the county seat.

SPRING HILL, a thriving post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, 30 miles S. of Nashville. It is situated in the midst of a populous and fertile district. Pop. about 500.

SPRING HILL, a small village, Calloway co., Kentucky.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 52 miles N. of Madison.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Whiteside co., Illinois, about 85 miles S.S.E. of Galena.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Livingston co., Missouri.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SPRING HILL FURNACE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING HILLS, a thriving post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 14 miles N. of Urbanna. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

SPRINGHOPE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina.

SPRING HOUSE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING HOUSE, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

SPRING LAKE, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

SPRING LAKE, a small village of Tazewell co., Illinois.

SPRING LAKE, a post-office of Washara co., Wisconsin.

SPRING LEVEL, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

SPRING MILL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, 12 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railroad. It has 2 blast furnaces in active operation.

SPRING MILL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

SPRING MILLS, a post-office of Allegheny co., New York.

SPRING MILLS, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 18 miles S. of Belvidere.

SPRING MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on Penn's Creek, 82 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores and mills.

SPRING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the W. part of Carbon county.

SPRING PLACE, a post-village, capital of Murray co., Georgia, 230 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is situated in the midst of a mountainous country, with grand and beautiful scenery on every side. There are 40 springs of good water in the compass of half a mile. The village contains an academy and several stores.

SPRING PLACE, a post-village in Marshall co., Tennessee, 66 miles S. of Nashville.

SPRING PLACE, a post-office, Washita parish, Louisiana.

SPRING/PORT, a township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 2041.

SPRING PORT, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

SPRING/PORT, a post-township in Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 759.

SPRING PRAIRIE, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 31 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. The village contains 3 stores, 1 hotel, and 1 Baptist church. Pop. 200; of the township, 1344.

SPRING RIDGE, a post-office of Hinds co., Mississippi.

SPRING RIVER, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 966.

SPRING RIVER, a post-village and township of Lawrence co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. by E. of Independence. Pop. 684.

SPRING RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the S. part of the former state, and flowing S.E. into Arkansas, enters Black River near the S.W. border of Randolph county.

SPRING ROCK, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

SPRING ROCK, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

SPRING RUN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated in Path Valley, 106 miles W. of Philadelphia.

SPRING RUN, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa.

SPRING'S, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SPRING/THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SPRING/TOWN, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 45 miles N. of Trenton.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

SPRINGTOWN, a post office of Hendricks co., Indiana, 26 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.

SPRING/VALE, a post-village in York co., Maine, 86 miles S.W. of Augusta.

SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

SPRINGVALE, a township in the E. central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 471.

SPRINGVALE, a township in the N.W. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop. 553.

SPRING VAL/LEY, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Bergen co., New Jersey.

SPRING VALLEY, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 4 miles S.E. of Morristown.

SPRING VALLEY, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING VALLEY, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 58 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 1 woollen factory and a carding mill. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-township in the S.W. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 765.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SPRING/VILLE, a post-village of Concord township, Erie co., New York, on Spring Creek, in a rich farming district, 30 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several factories and mills, and a flourishing female academy. Pop. 1500.

SPRINGVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River and Canal, 33 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It owes its existence to the large iron-works which were established here a few years since. Pop. about 800.

SPRINGVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. of Montrose, the county seat, and 155 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The township is intersected by the Lackawana and Western Railroad. Pop. 1148.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Alabama, 140 miles N. of Montgomery.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Greenup co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, in Ohio. It has a foundry, plough factory, and tannery.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, 12 miles N.W. of Adrian.

SPRINGVILLE, a village of Laporte co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Michigan City to Niles, 10 miles E. of the former.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 11 miles N.W. of Bedford.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Coles co., Illinois, about 10 miles S.W. of Charleston.

SPRINGVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Missouri, about 110 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin, on Bad Axe River.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

SPRING/WATER, a post-village and township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, 50 miles S.E. of Batavia. Pop. 2570.

SPRING WELLS, a village of Wayne co., Michigan, on Detroit River, 3½ miles S.W. of the centre of Detroit. It may properly be regarded as a suburb of that city. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

SPROATLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SPRÖCKHOVEL, Neder, nee'der sprök'ho've'l, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Arnsberg, near Hagen. Pop. 1904.

SPROGOE, sprogö'eh, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, about 7 miles E.N.E. of Nyborg, in Funen. It has a light-house on a hill, 84 feet high. Lat. 55° 20′ N., lon. 10° 57′ E.

SPROTBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SPROTTAU, sprot'tŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, an affluent of the Plaisse, and on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4200. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

SPROUGH'TON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SPROUS'TON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh.

SPROUT BROOK, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

SPROUT CREEK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SPROWS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SPROXTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SPRUCE, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, about 65 miles S.S.E. of Independence.

SPRUCE CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

SPRUCE GROVE, a post office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SPRUCE HILL, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

SPRUCE HILL, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

SPRUCE MILLS, a post office of Jackson co., Iowa.

SPUI, HET, hĕt spoi, a stream of Holland, province of South Holland. It is a branch of the Old Maas, separates the islands of Beijerland and Voorn, and falls into the Haringvliet.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. of York, East Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 miles S.E. of Hull, with two light-houses, one of which, in lat. 53° 34′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 7′ 2″ E., is 100 feet above the sea. Four miles E. of it a vessel is moored, having a light 88 feet above the sea, and where a gong is sounded every ten minutes during fogs.

SPUR/STOW, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SPY spi, a village of Belgium, province, and about 7 miles N.W. of Namur. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 2277.

SPYNIE, spī'nee, NEW, (formerly *Quarrelwood*,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin. Spynie Palace, now a ruin, situated on the S.E. border of a lake, was the former residence of the bishops of Moray.

SQUAM (skwŏm) BAY, of Essex co., Massachusetts, between Cape Ann and Castle Neck, extends inland about 4 miles.

SQUAM GROVE, a township of De Kalb co., Illinois. P. 341.

SQUAM LAKE, New Hampshire, between Grafton and Carroll counties. Extreme length, 7 or 8 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded with picturesque scenery. It contains a number of islands. The outlet, called Squam River, flows into the Pemigewasset.

SQUAMMAGONIC, a post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cocheco Railroad, 2 miles S. of Rochester. It has an extensive flannel manufactory. The name of the post-office is Gonic.

SQUAMSCOT RIVER. See EXETER.

SQUAN, skwŏn, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast, between Manasquan Inlet and Metetecunk Rivers, contains a neat church, 2 stores, and several boarding-houses for the reception of visitors. This place is often visited in the summer months for sea bathing. Pop. about 200.

SQUANKUM, skwŏng'kŭm, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Manasquan River, 38 miles E. by S. of Trenton, contains a church and 2 mills.

SQUANNACOOK, skwŏn'ng-kook', a fine mill-stream of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, falls into the Nashua in the township of Groton.

SQUARE POND, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

SQUATTERVILLE, a town of Contra Costa co., California.

SQUAW GROVE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

SQUILLACE, skwil-lä'chä, (anc. *Scylacium* or *Sylacium*,) an episcopal town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 10 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2600.

SQUILLACE, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Squillacius*,) an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 miles wide.

SQUINZANO, skwin-zä'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2720.

SQUIRREL RIVER, of Marathon co., Wisconsin, flows into the Little Wisconsin River from the right.

SRAVANA BELGULA, srä-vä'nä bĕl-goo'lä, a well-built village of Hindostan, in the Mysore dominions, 33 miles N. by W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 51′ N., lon. 76° 42′ E. There is here a colossal statue, 73 feet high, of Gomuta Raya, cut out of the solid rock.

SREBERNIK, srä'ber-nik' or srä'bĕr-neek', written also SREBERNICZA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, capital of a sanjak, 30 miles N.W. of Zvornik. Pop. 1500.

SREBERNIK, a village of European Turkey, 21 miles S. of the above. Both have silver-mines in their vicinity.

SREDNE KOLYMSK, srĕd'nä ko-limsk', a town and fort of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the W. bank of the Kolyma, 150 miles from its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

SRIMENANTI, sre-mä-nän'tee, a petty state of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 3° N., lon. 103° E., N. of Johole and Rumbowe. Estimated pop. 3000, who send tin, sapan wood, wax, rattans, and rice to the British settlement of Malacca.

SRI MUTTRA, sree mŭt'ra, a town of West Hindostan, 48 miles W.N.W. of Gwalior.

SRI SORREE NARRAIN, sree sor'ree nar'rĭn', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N.W. of Sumbhulpoor.

SSE-NAN-FOU. See SE-NAN.

SSE-TCHOUAN or SSE-TCHUEN. See SE-CHOEN.

*SSOSH, a river of Russia. See SOZH.

SSURAZH, a town of Russia. See SOURAZH.

ST. JOHN. See SAINT JOHN. ST. LOUIS. See SAINT LOUIS, and so for all other names having the prefix of ST. or SAINT.

STAAB, a town of Bohemia. See STAB.

STAAT, a town of Bohemia. See STAB.

STAATSBOYGDEN, stäts'boig-dĕn, a village and parish of Norway, stift, and 12 miles N.W. of Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord. Pop. 3200.

STAATS'BURG, a post-village and station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 60 miles S. of Albany.

STAB or STAAB, stäb, (Bohemian *Stoda*, sto'dä,) a market-town of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1302.

STABIO, stä'be-o, or STABBIO, stäb'be-o, (anc. *Stabulum?*) a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, about 10 miles S.S.E. of Lugano. Pop. 1651.

STABLERVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

STABROEK or STABROECK, stä'brook, a market-town of Belgium, province, and 3 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp. P. 2300.

STABROEK, a town of Guiana. See GEORGE TOWN.

STACHELBERG, stäk'el bĕrg', a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, at the foot of which, in the Linth Valley, is a bathing establishment, which has recently risen into repute.

STACHIR. See GAMBIA.

STAD-AAN-T'HARINGVLIET, stät ŏnt hä'ring-fleet', a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the island of Overflakkee, 12 miles S.S.E. of Briel, on the Haringvliet. Pop. 958.

STADE, stä'dĕh, a fortified town of Hanover, on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 5814. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of flannel and hosiery. Adjacent to the town, on the Elbe, is the castle of Brunshausen, near which a vessel is stationed to receive toll on all vessels passing up the river.

STADT-AM-HOF, stätt ăm höf, (anc. *Riparia?*) a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on an island formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, and opposite Ratisbon, with which it is united by a long stone bridge, and of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 2030.

STADTBERG or STADBERGE, a town of Prussia. See MARSBERG.

STADTEL ENZERSDORF. See ENZERSDORF.

STADTHAGEN, stät'hä-ghĕn, a walled town of Germany, principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, 9 miles N.E. of Bückeburg, on the Hanover and Minden Railway. Pop. 1913. It has a castle, and ducal mausoleum.

STADTHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STADTILM, a town of Germany. See ILM.

STADTL, stät'l, or MIESTECZKO, myĕs-tĕch'ko, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, 12 miles from Beraun. P. 988.

STADTLOHN, stät'lōn, or STADTLOEN, stät'lōn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 30 miles N.W. of Münster, Pop. 2300.

STADTOLDENDORF, stät'ol'dĕn-dorf', a walled town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles N.E. of Holzminden. Pop. 2148. It has manufactures of linen.

STADTSTEINACH, stät-stī'näk, a town of Bavaria, on the Steinach, 16 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1300.

STADT-SULZA, stät sŏlt'sä, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1239.

STAEBEN, stä'dĕn, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4533.

STAFA, (Stäfa,) or STAEFA, stä'fä, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 13 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. Pop. 2500.

STAFFA, staf'fa, a small but celebrated island, one of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, from 6 to 8 miles W. of Mull. Lat. 56° 29′ N., lon. 6° 21′ W. It is of an irregular oval shape, about 1½ miles in circumference, presenting an uneven table-land resting on cliffs of variable height. Greatest elevation, 144 feet. It is composed of a ledge of rocks of conglomerated trap or tufa, to which succeeds a grayish-black, hard, and compact columnar basalt, which is covered by a mass of shapeless basalt of the same description, with small columns interspersed through it. The whole façade of the island, the arches and floorings of the caves, strongly resemble architectural designs, and have been described in terms taken from the works of art. The coast is indented with numerous romantic caverns, of which the most remarkable is Fingal's Cave, the opening into which is a magnificent archway, 66 feet high at mean tide, supporting a massive entablature of 30 feet additional, and receding 227 feet inwards, the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical though somewhat varied forms. A deeply channelled fissure, parallel to the sides, extends along the whole length of the ceiling, which is ornamented by pendant clusters of columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmite. As the sea never entirely ebbs from this cave, it forms its constant flooring. The water at the entrance is 18 feet deep, at the inner extremity about 9 feet. The average diameter of the basaltic columns throughout the island is about 2 feet, but they often extend to 3 feet, and even 4 feet. Their general forms are pentagonal and hexagonal, but the number of sides is sometimes increased to seven and nine, and they are rarely found rhomboidal or triangular. In position they are sometimes erect, sometimes oblique, and not unfrequently horizontal, while they are often curved, and variously jointed and implicated. There are several other caves along the coast of the island, of which the most noteworthy is called Clam-shell Cave, from the peculiar curve in which the basaltic columns recline, giving it somewhat the appearance of a perten-shell. It is 30 feet in height, from 16 to 18 feet broad, and 130 feet long, its lateral dimensions gradually contracting as it recedes from the opening.

STAFFELSTEIN, stäf'fel-stīne', a town of Bavaria, on the Lauter, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg, on the Nuremberg and Hof Railway. Pop. 1181.

STAFFORD or STAFFORDSHIRE, staf'fŏrd-shir, an inland county of England, having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, and S. the counties of Warwick and Worcester. Area, 1138 square miles, or 728,320 acres. Pop. in 1851, 893,716. Its N.E. corner is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1200 and 1500 feet above the sea, and continues N. with the high lands, separating Yorkshire and Lancashire. The centre of the county is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in the county, intersects its centre, and then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary; other rivers are its affluents, the Sow, Tame, Blythe, and Churnet, on the banks of all of which is fertile soil. About 500,000 acres are estimated to be in tillage, but mining and manufactures are more important than agriculture, and this county ranks as the third in England for manufacturing industry. Very productive coalfields exist both in the N. and S., where are the extensive iron manufactures of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilston, and Dudley; and around Stoke, Handley, and Burslem is the district of the potteries. The iron goods made, comprise all articles from nails to steam machinery; the vast establishment of Boulton and Watt, at Soho, being within the county. Copper, lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, and the best pottery clay, are important mineral products; and around Cheadle there are extensive copper and

* As a single *s* in German, not only when occurring between two vowels, but even at the beginning of a word, is usually pronounced like our *z*, some of the best German writers on geography employ *ss*, in order to show that the sound is sharp, as *Seednew* for *Sednew* or *Sednso*, *Sennno* for *Senno*, &c.

brass works. In addition to all kinds of earthenwares, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, and chemical products are made; and in 1847, 3689 hands were employed in cotton and silk mills. Burton-on-Trent is highly celebrated for its ale. Nearly all parts of the county are intersected by canals, and the London and North-western Railway traverses it in two branches. It contains the city of Lichfield, the parliamentary boroughs of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Dudley, besides nearly 20 market-towns, and upwards of 1000 villages and hamlets. Exclusive of boroughs, it sends 4 members to the House of Commons.

STAF'FORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, capital of the above county, on the Sow, and on the London and North-western Railway, 25 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 11,829. It is irregularly but neatly built. In the centre of its main street is the market-square, with the county-hall, and near this are the two parish churches. The other chief edifices are the castle, a striking edifice; the county jail, lunatic asylum, and general infirmary. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual revenue of 335*l*. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It was the birthplace of Isaac Walton.

STAFFORD, West, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STAF'FORD, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, and also drained by Aquia, Potomac, and Accokeek Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil near the Potomac River is a light loam, moderately fertile; other parts are sandy and poor. Quarries of granite and freestone, suitable for building, have been opened, and gold has been found in small quantities. The Rappahannock affords excellent water-power at Falmouth. The county is intersected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad. Organized in 1675, and named from Stafford, a county of England. Capital, Stafford Court-House. Pop. 8044; of whom 4733 were free, and 3311 slaves.

STAFFORD, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, intersected by the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 4 thriving post-villages, viz. Stafford, Staffordville, Stafford Springs, and West Stafford. Stafford Springs, situated on the Willimantic River, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, 50 miles N. by W. of New London, is celebrated for the medicinal properties of its waters, and is visited by persons from all parts of the Union. One of them contains a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas, some earthy substances, and an element called natron. This is regarded by chemists as one of the most efficacious chalybeate springs in the United States. The other, as analyzed by Professor Silliman, contains a large portion of hydrogen gas and sulphur, and a small proportion of iron. A splendid hotel has been erected here for the accommodation of visitors. The village of Stafford Springs has 2 churches, 1 large cotton and 3 woollen manufactories, and several stores. The village of Stafford, 2 miles N. of the above, contains 2 churches, 1 hotel, 2 iron foundries, and several stores and machine shops. Pop. of the township, 2941.

STAFFORD, a post-village and township of Genesee co., New York, on the railroad from Batavia to Corning, 6 miles E. of the former. Pop. 1974.

STAFFORD, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor Bay, about 53 miles S.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1384.

STAFFORD, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

STAFFORD, a township of De Kalb co., Indiana. P. 372.

STAFFORD, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 438.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Stafford co., Virginia, 76 miles N. of Richmond.

STAFFORD POINT, a post-office of Fort Bend co., Texas.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co., England. See STAFFORD.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, a post-village. See STAFFORD, Connecticut.

STAFFORD VIL'LAGE, a post-village of Stafford township, Genesee county, New York.

STAFFORDVILLE, a post-village of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 30 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 2 stores, 2 woollen mills, 1 machine shop, 1 foundry, and 1 church.

STAGE'VILLE, a small village of Orange co., North Carolina.

STAGG'VILLE, a post-village, Orange co., North Carolina.

STAGLIENO, stäl-yä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and about 2 miles E. of Genoa, on the right bank of the Bisagno. Pop. 1984.

STAGNO GRANDE, stän'yo grän'dä, or STOL, stol, a town of Dalmatia, 26 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on the peninsula of Sabioncello. Pop. 5469. It has extensive salt-works.

STAGNONE, stän-yo'nä, a group of islets in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, 13 miles S.S.W. of Trapani. The largest is about 2 miles long.

STAGNO PICCOLO, stän'yo pik'ko-lo, a village of Dalmatia, N.N.E. of Stagno Grande, with a good harbor on the Channel of Narenta.

STAGSDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STAHLS'TOWN, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

STAIN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAIN'DROP, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Durham, 11 miles W.N.W. of Darlington. Pop. in 1851, 2447. The town is well built. Near it are lead-works; and about 1 mile N.W. is Raby Castle, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland.

STAINES, stänz, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, at its S.W. extremity, on the Thames, here crossed by a new stone bridge, at the influx of the Colne, 19 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1851, 2577.

STAIN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAIN'FORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAIN'LAND, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAIN'LEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAIN'MORE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland.

STAIN'TON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STAINTON, a parish of England, co. of Pembroke.

STAINTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STAIN'TON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

STAINTON-BY-LANGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAINTON MARKET, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAINTON-LE-VALE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAIR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

STAIR'WAY BROOK, a little village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 107 miles from New York City.

STAL'BRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on a branch of the Stour, 6½ miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. Pop. in 1851, 1901, partly engaged in the manufacture of stockings. In the town is a curious cross 30 feet high.

STAL'EY BRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry of England, cos. of Lancaster and Chester, on the Manchester and Bury Railway, 7 miles N.E. of Stockport. Pop. in 1851, 20,760, mostly engaged in cotton manufactures.

STAL'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STALIMNI, stä-lim'nee, or LIMNI, lim'nee, written also STALIMENE, (anc. *Lemnos;* Gr. *Λῆμνος, Lêmnos,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 40 miles E.S.E. of Mount Athos. Area, 160 square miles. Pop. 8000. It consists of two peninsulas, separated by the harbors of Paradiso and St. Antonio. The surface is mountainous, with extinct craters; the soil is fertile in corn, oil, wine, fruits, &c. The capital town, LEMNOS, is on the W. coast, with 1000 inhabitants, a citadel, harbor, and ship building docks.

STAL'ISFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STALLA, stäl'lä, or BIVIO, bee've-o, a village of East Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 10 miles N.E. of Chiavenna, at the foot of the Julier Pass, 6774 feet above the sea.

STALLATI, stäl-lä'tee, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., 11 miles S.S.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1260.

STAL'LINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Great Grimsby.

STALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Missouri.

STALLUPŒNEN, stäl'loo-pö'nen, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 3110.

STAL'MINE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

STALY HOLLOW, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

STAMBOOL or STAMBOUL. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

STAM'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAM'BRIDGE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAMBRIDGE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAMBRUGES, stôn'brüzh', or ESTAMBRUGES, ès'tôn'-brüzh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 11 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2083.

STAM'FORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, cos. of Lincoln and Northampton, on the Welland River, here crossed by a 5-arched stone bridge, and on a railway, 11 miles W.N.W. of Peterborough. Pop. in 1851, 8933. The principal buildings are 5 parish churches, the town hall, theatre, and assembly rooms. The Welland is navigable for barges hence to the sea. The malting and retail trade is considerable. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Immediately S. of the town is Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

STAM'FORD, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, 116 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 833.

STAMFORD, a flourishing post-borough and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, near the mouth of Mill River, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of New Haven, and 36 miles N.E. of New York. A canal 180 rods in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 7 feet deep, has been constructed, extending from the borough to the bay, which sets up from Long Island Sound, between Greenwich

and Shipman's Points, affording a fine harbor for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. The borough has entirely changed in appearance during the last ten years. It contains several fine churches, and many of the dwellings are very elegant. During the summer months it is much resorted to as a watering-place. Stamford has some trade with the ports along the coast; and its manufactures, particularly those of iron, are extensive. A bank is established here, and there is also a savings' institution. The Stamford Advocate is published weekly. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3516; in 1850, 5000.

STAMFORD, a post-village and township in the N.E. part of Delaware co., New York, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1708.

STAM'FORD, a village and township of Canada West, co. of Welland, about 3 miles N.W. of the Falls of Niagara. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist churches. Pop. in 1852, 3113.

STAM'FORDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland. Lime and coal are found here in great quantities.

STAMMHEIM, stäm'hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the Nagold. Pop. 1156.

STAMPÆ. See ETAMPES.

STAMPALIA, stăm-pā-lee'ä, or ISTAMPALIA, is-tăm-pā-lee'ä, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government of Thera, 20 miles S.E. of Amorgo. Area, 50 square miles. Pop. 1500. The chief villages are St. Andrea and Livorno.

STAMPEU'S CREEK, a township of Orange co., Indiana. Pop. 777.

STAMP'FEN, stämp'fen, a market-town of West Hungary, co., and 10 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 3374.

STAMPHANE, islets in the Ionian Sea. See STRIVALI.

STAMPING GROUND, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 21 miles N.W. of Lexington, has 2 churches, and several stores. The herds of buffalo which formerly resorted to this place for salt water, *trampad* down the underbrush—hence the origin of its name.

STAN'ARDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Virginia, 92 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 5 miles S.E. of the Blue Ridge. The village has been much improved within a few years. It became the county seat in 1838.

STAN'BRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. of Bedford.

STANBRIDGE, EAST, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 50 miles W. of Stanstead.

STANCHIO or STANCHIO, an island. See COS.

STAN'DARDVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

STAN'DERWICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STAND'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STAND'GROUND, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

STAN'DING ROCK, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

STAN'DINGSTONE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch Canal and the left bank of the Susquehanna River, 7 miles E. of Towanda.

STANDINGSTONE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata in Huntingdon county.

STAN'DISH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANDISH, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Wigan, on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Population employed in manufactures of cotton and linen, and in coal-mines.

STAN'DISH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 58 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 2290.

STAND'LAKE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STAND'LINCH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 5 miles S.S.E of Salisbury. Trafalgar Park, the seat conferred by Parliament on Nelson, is in this parish.

STAN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford, 8 miles N.E. of Hertford. It has a Roman Catholic college.

STANDON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.W. of Eccleshall, on the North Western Railway.

STANE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STAN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STANFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STANFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STAN'FORD, a township in the N. part of Dutchess co., New York. Pop. 2158.

STANFORD, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Kentucky, is situated 50 miles S. of Frankfort, and 1 mile from Logan's Old Fort. The village has a turnpike to Frankford, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 10 stores. Pop. near 800.

STANFORD, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, 60 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

STANFORD, a post-office of Texas co., Missouri.

STANFORD, BISHOPS, a parish, England, co. Hereford.

STANFORD, DING'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STANFORD RIVERS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STANFORD-ON-SOAR, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, a parish of England, co. Berks.

STAN'FORDVILLE, a post-village in Stanford township, Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's Creek, about 20 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

STANFORDVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Georgia, about 22 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

STANGENDORF, stäng'en-dorf', or WANDULA, wän doo'lä, a village of Austria, in Moravia, about 3 miles from Zwittau. Pop. 1272.

STAN'HOE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STAN'HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 6 miles W.N.W. of Wolsingham, and on the Wear Valley Railway. Population partly employed in lead-mines. Roman antiquities have been found here.

STAN'HOPE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Morris Canal and Musconetcong River, and on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 52 miles N. by E. of Trenton, contains a mill, 2 stores, 3 iron forges, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 128 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Nash co., North Carolina, 32 miles E. by N. of Raleigh.

STAN'HOPE, a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens, with a harbor for small craft, in lat. 46° 22′ N., lon. 63° 10′ W.

STAN'ION, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STAN'ISLAUS, a river of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the boundary between Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, and flowing first in a S.W. and then in a W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin River on the border between the county of that name and Tuolumne county, about 26 miles above Stockton.

STANISLAWOW, stän-is-lä'vov, a strongly fortified town of Austrian Galicia, between two arms of the Bistritz, 75 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. with suburbs, 9200. It has a gymnasium.

STANITZ, a town of Moravia. See STEINITZ.

STAN'LEY, a village and ecclesiastical district of England, co. of York, West Riding, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Wakefield. The village stands on the W. bank of the Calder, among scattered hamlets and agreeable villas, and ample means of conveyance are afforded by the Aire and Calder Canal, which here crosses the river by a magnificent aqueduct. The Pauper Lunatic Asylum of the West Riding, with accommodation for 500 patients, is in this district. Pop. in 1851, 7257.

STANLEY, a village and *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the right bank of the Tay, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway, 6½ miles N. of Perth.

STAN'LEY, KING'S, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

STANLEY, PONT'LARGE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANLEY, PORT OF, a town and port of entry of Canada West, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, co. of Elgin, 110 miles from Hamilton. It possesses one of the best harbors on Lake Erie. The Bank of Montreal has an agency here; and there are 2 Protestant churches and 3 schools. Pop. about 1000.

STANLEY, ST. LEONARD'S, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Stroud. It has the ruins of a monastery. The village had formerly a market.

STANLEY-WITH-WREN'THORPE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAN'LY, a county in the S.W. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 280 square miles. The Yadkin River forms the entire boundary on the E., and Rocky River on the S. The surface is mountainous. The soil of the valleys produces wheat and Indian corn. Numerous veins of gold are worked in the N.W. part of the county, yielding sometimes large profits, and a very valuable silver-mine has recently been discovered. The Yadkin affords abundant motive-power in the vicinity of the Narrows. Formed in 1842, from a part of Montgomery. Capital, Albemarle. Pop. 6922, of whom 5486 were free, and 1436 slaves.

STAN'MER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STAN'MORE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

STANMORE, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

STANNERN, stän'nern, (Bohemian, *Stonarzow*, sto-nar'zov,) a market-town of Moravia, 7 miles S.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1040. A great fall of aerolites took place here in 1807.

STAN'NINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STAN'NINGLEY a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles W. by N. of Leeds.

STAN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

STANOVOI stä'no-voi', or STANNOVOI, stän'no-voi', or YABLONOI, (JABLONOI,) yä-blo-noi', MOUNTAINS, a long mountain chain of East Asia, extending between lat. 50° and 57° N., and from lon. 110° E., separating Siberia (Irkootsk, Yakootsk, &c.) from the Chinese dominions of Mongolia and Mantchooria, and afterwards prolonged through the province of Okhotsk and the Tchooktchee country to Behring Strait. Total length estimated at 3000 miles. It is usually called YABLONOI (Jablonoi or Jablonoi) in the W. part, and Stanovoi towards the E. extremity. This chain separates the basins of Lake Baikal and the Lena on the N. from that of the Amoor on the S.E. The principal ramifications are those which cover the government of Irkootsk,

and the mountains of Kamtchatka. As far N. as lat. 55° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests; N. of lat. 65° they are covered with snow, and separate the basins of the Anadiser and Indighirka.

STANSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STANSFIELD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

STAN'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STANSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STAN'STEAD, a county in S.E. part of Canada East. Area, 632 square miles. Lake Marsawippi and part of Lake Memphremagog are in this county. Capital, Stanstead. Pop. in 1852, 13,898.

STANSTEAD, a town of Canada East, capital of the above county, 100 miles from Montreal, and within a few miles of the United States frontier. It is a port of entry, and has a large and increasing business. Pop. about 800.

STAN'STEAD ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Herts, 2½ miles N.N.E. Hoddesden. In this parish are remains of Rye-house, which gave name to the pretended plot in the reign of Charles II.

STAN'STEAD MOUNTFITCH'ET, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3¼ miles N. of Bishops-Stortford.

STANTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STANTON, two chapelries of England, co. of Derby.

STAN'TON, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

STANTON, a post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, 6 miles W. by S. of Wilmington.

STANTON, a post-office of Powell co., Kentucky.

STANTON ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

STANTON on AR'ROW, a parish, England, co. Hereford.

STANTON-by-BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

STANTON BURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STANTON CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

STANTON-by-DALE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

STANTON DREW a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles S. of Bristol. It has Druidical remains.

STANTON FITZWARREN, a parish of England, co. of Wilts. It has an ancient church.

STANTON HAR'COURT, a parish of England, co. Oxford.

STANTON on-HINE-HEATH, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STANTON-LACY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STANTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STANTON PRI'OR, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STANTONSBURG, a post-village of Edgecombe co., North Carolina.

STANTON ST. BER'NARD, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

STANTON ST. GA'BRIEL, a parish of England, co. Dorset.

STANTON ST. JOHN'S, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STANTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STANTON STONEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STANTON ST. QUIN'TIN, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

STANTONVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

STANTONVILLE, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

STANTONVILLE, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

STANT'S STORE, a post office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

STANTZ. See STANZ.

STAN'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STAN'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STAN'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

STAN'WICH, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

STAN'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STANWICK ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STAN'WIX, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

STAN'WIX, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STANZ or STANTZ, stänts, a town of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, capital of its lower division, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lucerne. Pop. 1200. Its town hall, of historic celebrity, contains a series of historic portraits; in its market-place is the statue of Arnold von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; and near the town is a monument to the inhabitants of the town massacred by the French in 1798.

STAPENHILL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

STAP'HORST, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 11 miles N.E. of Zwolle. Pop. of the parish, 4054.

STAPLE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STAPLE, FITZPAYNE, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

STA'PLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 1½ miles E. of Melton Mowbray. Stapleford Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, is here.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

STAPLEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STAPLEFORD, ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. Essex.

STAPLEFORD, TAWNEY, a parish of England, co. Essex.

STA'PLEGROVE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STA'PLEHURST, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Cranbrook, on the South-eastern Railway.

STA'PLES' BRANCH, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

STA'PLETON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 9 miles E.N.E. of Longtown. The ruins of Shank Castle are in this parish.

STAPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STAPLETON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STA'PLETON, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N.E. side of Staten Island, 7 miles S. by W. of New York. It contains the Seaman's Retreat, an hospital for sick or disabled sailors, supported by a tax paid by the masters and crews of vessels. The building is about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 3 stories high, and it said to have cost $100,000.

STAPLETON ISLAND, an island of the middle cluster of the Arzobispo group, in the North Pacific Ocean.

STAPPEN, an island group of Norway. See MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

STAPULÆ. See ETAPLES.

STAR, a post-office of Assumption parish, Louisiana.

STAR, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

STARA-CZESTOCHOWA, stä'rä-ché-to-ko'vä, a town of Russian Poland, 78 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 1696.

STARAIA-ROOSSA or STARAIA-RUSSA, stä-ri'ä roos'sä, written also RUSSA STAROI, a town of Russia, government, and 33 miles S. of Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. Pop. 8700. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has an imperial palace, salt-works, and a large trade in flax, linseed, timber, and flour.

STARASOL, stä'rä sol', or STAROSOL, stä'ro-sol', a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Sambor. Pop. 1066.

STAR'BRUCK ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 155° 56' W., was discovered in 1823.

STAR'CROSS, a chapelry of England, co. of Devon.

STARE MIASTO, stä'rä me-äs'to (or myäs'to,) or ALTE SAMBOR, äl'teh säm'bor, a town of Austrian Gallicia, 12 miles from Sambor. Pop. 2331.

STARE MIESTO, stä'rä me-äs'to (or myäs'to,) or ALL-STADT, äll'stätt, a town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz, at the foot of the Schneeberg. Pop. 1500.

STARESOVA, shtäh'rä'sho'vöh', a village of Hungary, in the banat of Temesvar, 4 miles from Pancsova. Pop. 3200.

STAR'FIELD, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

STAR FUR'NACE, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

STARGARD, stär'gart, a walled town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the left bank of the navigable Ihna, 21 miles E.S.E. of Stettin, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 13,100. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and leather.

STAR'GARD, a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.W. of Dantzic, on the Ferse. Pop. 3600. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

STAR'GARD, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 miles N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1410.

STARIA, stä'ree'ä, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 40 miles S. of Ochrida.

STARI MAIDAN, stä'ree mä'dän', a village of Turkish Croatia, on the Sanna, 32 miles W. of Banialuka.

STARITZA, stä-rit'sä, a town of Russia, government, and 41 miles W.S.W. of Tver, on the Volga, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2400.

STARK, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Tuscarawas River and Nimishillen Creek, and also drained by Sugar and Sandy Creeks. The surface is rolling. The soil is a sandy loam, remarkably fertile, and highly cultivated. Stark county has the distinction of producing more wheat and butter than any other county in the state. The quantity of each produced in 1850 being 590,594 bushels of wheat; butter, 1,211,021 pounds. Limestone underlies a large portion of the surface. Stone coal of good quality abounds in the S.E. part, and fine building-stone is quarried near Massillon. The farmers find a ready market on the Ohio Canal, which runs through the county. It is also intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Nimishillen Creek furnishes excellent water-power. Capital, Canton. P. 39,878.

STARK, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, contains 432 square miles. It is drained by the Yellow and Kankakee Rivers. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by marshes, prairies, and small lakes. A part of the land is adapted to the rearing of cattle. Organized in 1849. Capital, Knox. Pop. 557.

STARK, a county in the N.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 290 square miles. It is intersected by Spoon River, an affluent of the Illinois. The county is divided between prairie and timbered land. The soil is good. Named in honor of General Stark, of the Revolutionary war. Pop. 8710.

STARK, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 90 miles N. from Concord. Pop. 418.

STARK, a township of Herkimer co., New York. P. 1576.

STARK, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1109.

STARKENBACH, star/ken-bäk', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 2056.

STARKENBURG, star/ken-böörg', a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Central Germany, E. of the Rhine. Area 1202 square miles. Pop. 817,093.

STAR/KEY, a post-village and township of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, 32 miles N. from Elmira. Seneca Lake bounds the township on the W. The village contains an academy belonging to the "Christians," with 150 pupils. Pop. of the township, 2675.

STAR-KRUM, (Star-Krüm,) star krüm, (Tartar, *Eskee-Kroom* or *Krüm*,) a town of South Russia, government Taurida, 10 miles W. of Kaffa.

STARK'S, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kennebec and Sandy Rivers, about 33 miles N. by W. from Augusta. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 boot and shoe establishments, 3 starch factories, grist mill, saw mill, &c. Pop. 1447.

STARKS/BOROUGH, a post-village and township of Addison co., Vermont, 24 miles W. by S. from Montpelier. It has manufactures of castings, woollen goods, starch, &c. Pop. 1400.

STARKSTADT, stark/stätt, (Bohemian, *Starkow*, star'-kov,) a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. P. 842.

STARKS/VILLE, a village in the N.E. part of Rensselaer co., New York.

STARKVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

STARKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Georgia, 115 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

STARKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi, 125 miles N.E. of Jackson. It contains a court-house and a few stores.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE. See COLUMBUS, Ohio.

STAR'LINGTON, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

STAROBIELSK, stä-ro-be-ëlsk', a town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 180 miles S. by W. of Voronezh, on the Aidar, with a cathedral and an imperial stud. Pop. 1100.

STARO-CONSTANTINOV. See STARO-KONSTANTINOV.

STARODOOB, STARODOUB, STARODUB, stä-ro-doob', a town of Russia, government, and 100 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a cathedral and monastery.

STAROI-OSKOL, stä-roi'os-kol', a town of Russia, government, and 70 miles E.S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol, here joined by the Oskla. Pop. 5000. It is mostly built of wood.

STARO-KONSTANTINOV, STARO-KONSTANTINOW or CONSTANTINOV, stä/ro kon-stän-te-nov', a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 75 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomeer. P. 4000.

STAROSOL, a town of Austrian Galicia. See STARASOL.

STARR, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 4420 square miles. The Rio Grande forms its entire south-western boundary, separating it from the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. The county contains extensive prairies, which produce pasture, and support large droves of wild horses and cattle. The land is adapted to cotton, sugar-cane, and maize, but it is not cultivated to much extent. Named in honor of James H. Starr, Secretary of the Treasury of the republic of Texas. Capital, Rio Grande City.

STARR, a post-township in the S.E. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 1045.

STARR'S POINT, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

STARSOW, a village of Bohemia. See DITTERSBACH.

STARS'TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STARS'VILLE, a post-village of Newton co., Georgia, about 60 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

START, a point and light-house of Scotland, in the Orkneys, the easternmost extremity of the island of Sanday; lat. 59° 16′ 36″ N., lon. 2° 22′ W.

START'FORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

START POINT, a headland near the S. extremity of the co. of Devon, England, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Dartmouth, with a light-house and revolving light 204 feet above the sea; lat. 50° 13′ 4″ N., lon. 3° 38′ W.

STARUCCA, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on Starucca Creek, 180 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

STARUCCA CREEK, rises in Wayne co., Pennsylvania, and enters the Susquehanna.

STARY SAMBOR. See SAMBOR.

STASSFURT, stäss'föört, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2040. On the opposite side of the river is ALT-STASSFURT, ält stäss'-föört, a village, with 550 inhabitants.

STASZOW, stä/shov, a walled town of Poland, province, and 30 miles W.S.W. of Sandomier, on the Czarna. P. 3935.

STATE BRIDGE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STATE'BURG, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

STATE CENTRE, small village, Marquette co., Wisconsin.

STATE'LAND, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

STATELEY'S RUN, a post-office of Grant co., Kentucky.

STATE LINE, a village and station of Columbia co., New York, on the line between New York and Massachusetts, and on the Western Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Albany.

STATE LINE, a village on Poultney River, Washington co., New York. The railroad from Rutland to Whitehall crosses the river at this village.

STATE LINE, a station on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, 69 miles from Buffalo.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

STATE LINE, a station on the line between New York and Pennsylvania, on the railroad between Elmira and Williamsport, 9 miles from Elmira.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Heard co., Georgia.

STATE LINE, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 15 miles from Dalton.

STATE LINE, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 62 miles from Mobile.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

STATEN ISLAND, in New York Bay, 5 or 6 miles S.W. from the city, is separated from New Jersey by Staten Island Sound, and from Long Island by the Narrows. It is about 14 miles long, and from 4 to 8 miles wide, constitutes the county of Richmond, and forms the southern extremity of the state. (See RICHMOND COUNTY, New York.) The northern portion of it, denominated Richmond Hill, rises from either shore into a beautifully rounded elevation, 307 feet above the level of the sea. This is occupied with many splendid mansions, and surrounded with the most enchanting scenery. A marine telegraph has been erected on a hill, near the Narrows. On a bluff, the E. side of the island, 10 miles N.N.W. of Sandy Hook, stands the Prince's Bay Light-house, exhibiting a fixed light, having 11 lamps 30 feet from its base, and 107 feet above the level of the sea. Steam ferries connect Staten Island with New York, and boats from Newark touch at different landings on the N. side.

STATEN ISLAND, one of the Koorile Islands, Pacific Ocean. See ITOOROOP.

STATEN (stat'en or stah'ten) ISLAND, an island of Terra del Fuego, at the S. extremity of South America, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length, 45 miles. Surface steep, and shores very much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St. John, in lat. 54° 42′ 8″ S., and lon. 63° 43′ 5″ W.

STATE RIGHTS, a post-office of Oglethorp co., Georgia, about 60 miles N. of Milledgeville.

STATE ROAD, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

STATE ROAD, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

STATE ROAD, a post-office of Surrey co., North Carolina.

STATE RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

STATES/BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Bullock co., Georgia, 53 miles N.W. from Savannah. The village contains a court-house, jail, and 2 stores.

STATES/BURG, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, about 35 miles E. by S. of Columbia.

STATES/VILLE, a post-village, capital of Iredell co., North Carolina, on the Western Turnpike, 27 miles W. by N. of Salisbury, and 145 miles W. of Raleigh.

STATESVILLE, a post-village of Wilson co., Tennessee, 17 miles S.E. of Lebanon, has a few stores. Pop. about 500.

STAT'FOLD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

STATH'ERN, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STATI UNITI. See UNITED STATES.

STA'TION, a post-office of Thomas co., Georgia.

STAUBBACH, stöwb'bäk, ("dust-stream,") a magnificent waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 1 mile S. of Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, and after falling for 300 or 900 feet, is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, so as to resemble a vast horse-tail; the most of water being divided into minute particles, (watery dust,) whence the name. It is described in Byron's "Manfred."

STAUFEN, stöw'fen, a town of Baden, 10 miles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1623. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen.

STAUGHTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

STAUGHTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Bedford.

STAUNTON, stän'ton or stän'ton, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

STAUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STAUNTON, stän'ton, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Montgomery county, among the Alleghany Mountains; flowing eastward and south-eastward, it passes through the Blue Ridge, falling nearly 1000 feet in a distance of 20 miles. After a very rapid and tortuous course of about 200 miles, it unites with Dan River, at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, forming the Roanoke, which name is sometimes applied to the whole stream. See ROANOKE RIVER.

STAUNTON, a flourishing town, capital of Augusta co., Virginia, is situated on a small branch of Shenandoah River, near its source, and on the Central Railroad of Vir-

ginia. 120 miles W.N.W. from Richmond. The Central Railroad, which is nearly completed from Richmond to Staunton, and will be extended to the Ohio River, will doubtless bring large accessions to the trade and population of this place. Staunton is the seat of the Western Lunatic Asylum, and of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. The blind are in the same building with the deaf and dumb, but under a separate instructor. The Lunatic Asylum was established here in 1828, and has 377 patients. The town contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, 2 female seminaries, and 2 banks. Three newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is highly productive, and beautifully diversified, forming part of the great Valley of Virginia. In the limestone formation of this region, extensive caverns occur, among which the most remarkable is Weyar's Cave, about 15 miles N.E. of Staunton. Pop. about 2500.

STAUNTON, a post-village, Granville co., North Carolina.

STAUNTON, Ohio. See RIPLEY.

STAUNTON, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, near Sugar Creek, 42 miles S.W. of Columbus. Laid out in 1851.

STAUNTON, a township of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 1475.

STAUNTON, a post-township of Macoupin co., Illinois. Pop. 102.

STAUNTON, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi River, at Alton.

STAUNTON, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

STAUNTON HAROLD, a township of England, co. of Leicester, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Ashby de la Zouch. Staunton Hall is a noble edifice.

STAUNTON'S PRECINCT, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

STAUNTON-ON-WYE, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

STAVANGER, stä-vängʼgher, a seaport town of Norway, stifto Christiansand, capital of an amt, on the Bukke-fiord, an inlet of the N. Sea, 100 miles S. of Bergen. Lat. 58° 58′ N., lon. 5° 55′ E. Pop. 4150. It has an export trade in timber.

STAVEHAGEN. See STAVENHAGEN.

STAVELE, stä′vä-leh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 30 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1193.

STAVELEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Chesterfield.

STAVELEY, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.

STAVELEY, OVER, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, parish of Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kendal and Windermere Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Kendal.

STAVELOT, stä′veh-lot, a town of Belgium, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 3200.

STAVENHAGEN, stä′ven-hä′ghen, or STAVEHAGEN, stä′veh-hä′ghen, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 29 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 1219.

STAVENISSE, stä′vä-nis′seh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the N.W. point of the island of Tholen, about 33 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1257.

STAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon. It has extensive slate quarries.

STAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STAVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STAVOREN, stä′vo-ren, a decayed town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 miles N. of Enkhuysen. Pop. 532.

STAVROPOL or STAWROPOL, stäv-ro′pol, a town of the Russian Empire, Caucasus, in a fertile country, on the Tuchla, 59 miles W.N.W. of Alexandrov. Lat. 44° 43′ N., lon. 41° 38′ E. Pop. 7000. It is well built, strongly fortified, and has manufactures of soap and leather. The government or province of Caucasus, exclusive of the Tchernomorski Cossacks, has, since 1847, been named the government of Stavropol.

STAVROPOL or STAWROPOL, a town of the Russian Empire, government, and 65 miles S.S.E. of Simbeersk, on the Volga. Pop. 3403.

STAYROS, stäv′ros′, (anc. *Stagira*.) a village of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Gulf of Contessa, 38 miles E. of Salonica. It was the birthplace of Aristotle.

STAWISKI, stä′vis′kee, a town of Russian Poland, 39 miles S.W. of Augustowo. Pop. 1200.

STAWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STAWROPOL, two towns of Russia. See STAVROPOL.

STAZZEMA, stät-sä′mä, (*L. Stathiema?*) a village of Tuscany, 19 miles N.N.W. of Pisa. Pop. 1039.

STEADY (stĕd′ee) RUN, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, 45 miles S.W. by S. of Iowa City.

STEAM FACTORY, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

STEAMPORT, a post-village of Henderson co., Kentucky, on Green River, about 20 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has 2 stores, and 1 tobacco factory.

STEAN, steen, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STEARNSVILLE, sternz′vil, a manufacturing village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 115 miles W. of Boston.

STEBBING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STECKBORN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Untersee, 8 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 2205.

STEDE, steed, or STIDD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Ribchester, having a decayed chapel formerly belonging to the Templars.

STEDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STEED'MAN'S, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

STEEL CREEK, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

STEELE, stä′leh, or STEYLE, stī′leh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the railway, 21 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2350. Coal is raised in its vicinity.

STEELE, steel, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. P. 495.

STEELE'S, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

STEELE'S, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

STEELE'S LANDING, a post-office, Ottawa co., Michigan.

STEELE'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

STEEL'S TAVERN, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia, 138 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

STEELSVILLE, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Grand River, 75 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

STEELSVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, near the Maramec River, 90 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a large academy, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 300.

STEELVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Octorara Creek, 20 miles W. by S. of Westchester.

STEENBERGEN, stain′bĕrg-en, a walled town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 20 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 1700.

STEENHUFFEL, stain′hŭf′fel, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 12 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1697.

STEENHUYZE WYNHUYZE, stain′hoi′zeh win′hoi′zeh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

STEENKERKE, stain′kĕrk′eh, or STEENKERQUE, stain-kairk, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles N.N.E. of Mons. The Allies, commanded by William III. of England, were here defeated by the French July 24, 1692.

STEENOCKERZEEL HUMELGHEM, stä′nok-ker-zail′ hŭ′mel-ghem′, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1606.

STEEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

STEENVOORDE or STEENWOORDE, stain′vōrd′, a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.N.E. of Hazebrouck, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 3960.

STEENWERCK, stain′wĕrk, a town of France, department of Nord, 7 miles N. of Hazebrouck, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 4800.

STEENWYK or STEENWIJK, stain′wik, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 9 miles N.E. of Blokzyl. Pop. 3286.

STEENWYKERWOLDE, stain-wī′ker-wäl′deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 3 miles W. of Steenwyk. Pop. 1369.

STEEP, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STEEP BOTTOM, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

STEEP CREEK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

STEEPE'S FALLS, a manufacturing post-village of Cumberland co., Maine, on Saco River, about 22 miles N.W. of Portland. It contains a church, and 3 stores. Pop. 250.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 miles S.S.W. of Cardiff. Circumference, about 1½ miles.

STEEPING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEEPING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STEEPLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STEER CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

STEETON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Midland Counties Railway.

STEFFISBURG, stĕf′fis-bōōrg′, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 4595.

STEGE, stä′gheh, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Moen, on its W. coast, 13 miles S.E. of Præstö. Pop. 1800.

STEGEN, stä′ghen, an island and village of Norway, province of Nordland. Lat. 68° N., lon. 14° 30′ E. Pop. 1700.

STEIERMARK or STEYERMARK. See STYRIA.

STEILACOOM, stī′la-koom′, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Washington Territory, on Puget Sound, 14 miles N.E. of the mouth of Nesqually River, about 120 miles N.E. of Pacific City. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing and the lumber business.

STEIN, stine, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 10 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1240.

STEIN, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and S. of Appenzell. Pop. 1583.

STEIN or KAMNIG, käm′nig, a town of Austria, in Illyria, 14 miles N. of Laybach, on the Feistritz. Pop. 1140.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Schaffhausen, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1270. It has an ancient abbey, and near it is the ruined castle of Hohenklingen.

STEIN, a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautarn, with which it is connected by a bridge 1600 feet in length, 38 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1700. It has manufactures of mustard and vinegar, and an active trade.

STEINACH, stī'nȧk, a town of Germany, in Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig River, and on the railway from Mannheim to Freiburg, 3 miles S.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1400.

STEINACH, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Steinach, an affluent of the Rodach, 4 miles N.N.W. of Sonnenberg. Pop. 2211.

STEINACH, NECKAR, nĕk'kar stī'nȧk, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 15 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1200.

STEIN-AM-ANGER, stīne ȧm ȧng'ẹr, (Hun. *Szombathely*, som'bŏh'lĕl,) a town of West Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Güns, 12 miles E.S.E. of Güns. Pop. 3848. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the ancient *Sabaria*, which, under Claudius, was named CLAUDIA AUGUSTA.

STEINAU, stī'nŏw, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 34 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 2760.

STEINAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province, and 27 miles E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 2734.

STEINAU, a market-town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 24 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1650.

STEINBACH, stīne'bȧk, a small town of Germany, in Baden, 3 miles N.E. of Buhl, on the Mannheim and Basel (Bâle) Railway. Pop. 1882.

STEINBACH, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Fulda, 5 miles E.S.E. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 2666, mostly employed in iron-forges and wire-works.

STEINBACH, a small town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, E. of Schweina. Pop. 1428.

STEINBERGEN, a post-office, San Francisco co., California.

STEIN'BURG, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

STEINEN, stī'nẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles N.W. of Schwytz. Pop. 1411.

STEIN'ERSVILLE, a small village of Belmont co., Ohio.

STEINFELD, stīne'fĕlt, a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, near Rothenfels. Pop. 1044.

STEINFURT, stīne'fŏŏrt, or BURGSTEINFURT, bŏŏrg-stīne'fŏŏrt, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 2666.

STEINHEIM, stīne'hīme, a town of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Minden. Pop. 2082.

STEINHEIM or GROSS STEINHEIM, groce stīne'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1060.

STEINHEIM or STEINHEIM-AM-AALBUCK, stīne'hīme ȧm ȧl'bŏŏk, a market-town of Würtemberg, 4 miles N.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1585.

STEINHEIM, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 2 miles N.E. of Marbach. Pop. 1715.

STEINHUDE, (stīn'hoo dẹh,) LAKE OF, (Ger. *Steinhuder-Meer*, stīn'hoo'dẹr mȧir,) a lake of North Germany, between Hanover and the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 miles N.W. of Hanover. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It has valuable fisheries; in it is an island, with the fortress of Wilhelmstein, belonging to Lippe, and also the village of STEINHUDE. Pop. 1235.

STEINITZ, stī'nits, written also STANITZ and ZDONICE, a market-town of Moravia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Brünn, with a castle and 1840 inhabitants.

STEINMAUERN, stīn'mŏw'ẹrn, a village of Baden, at the confluence of the Murg and Rhine, 8 miles N. of Rastadt. Pop. 1427.

STEIN SCHÖNAU, stīne shō'nŏw, a town of Bohemia, N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2228.

STEINSEIFEN, stīn'sī'fẹn, a village of Prussian Silesia, government, and S.S.W. of Liegnitz. P. 1125.

STEINSEIFERSDORF, stīn'sī'fẹrs-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1276.

STEINWEILER, stīn'wī'lẹr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Kandel. Pop. 1831.

STEINWIESEN, stīn'wē'zẹn, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the left bank of the Rodach. P. 1125.

STEISSLINGEN, stīs'lĭng-ẹn, a village of Baden, Lake circle, N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1027.

STEKBORN, stĕk'born, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Untersee, 8 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1960.

STEKENE, stā'kā-nẹh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 18 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4900.

STELLA, a township of England, co. of Durham, parish of Ryton, on the Tyne, which is here navigable, 6 miles W.N.W. of Gateshead. Stella Hall is a handsome building of the sixteenth century.

STELLA, stĕl'lȧ, a river of North Italy, enters the Adriatic near its head, after a S. course of 35 miles. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

STELLA, stĕl'lȧ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa. Pop. 3400.

STELLANELLO, stĕl-lȧ-nĕl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa. Pop. 1741.

STELLENBOSCH, stĕl'lẹn-bosk', a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, having E. the divisions of Worcester and Swellendam, S. the ocean, and W. the Cape division. Area, 2250 square miles. Pop. 17,130.

STELLENBOSCH, the capital town of a division of its own name, of Cape Colony, 25 miles E. of Cape Town, has 2400 inhabitants, a neat church, free and Wesleyan schools, an agricultural society, and savings' bank.

STEL'LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STELVIO, (stĕl've-o,) Pass of, (Ger. *Stilfserjoch*, stilf'sẹr-yok',) Tyrol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It was opened in 1824, and is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 9100 feet above the sea.

STEM'BERSVILLE, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

STENAY, stĕh-nȧ', a town of France, department of Meuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. Pop. in 1852, 3390.

STENDAL, stĕn'dȧl, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Uchte, 40 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6780. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, and leather, with a brisk trade in linen fabrics.

STEN'IGOT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEN'NESS, a parish of Scotland, co., and comprising a part of the Mainland of Orkney. The "Standing stones of Stenness" form a remarkable Druidic monument.

STENNESS, an isle and a holm on the coast of the parish of Northmaven, Shetland.

STENSZEWO or STENSCHEVO, stĕn-shā'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1165.

STENTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington.

STEPAN, stā pȧn', a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, 35 miles N. of Rowno, on the Gorin. Pop. 2100.

STEPENITZ, stēp'nits, Gross, groce, and KLEIN, klīne, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 8 miles N.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 1843.

STEPHENKIRK. See STONYKIRK.

STEPHENSBURG, stee'vẹns-bŭrg, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, about 80 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

STEPHENS' CHAPEL, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

STEPHEN'S (stee'vẹns) CREEK, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on a small creek of its own name, about 5 miles S. of May's Landing, has 1 church.

STEPHEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

STE'PHENSON, a county in the N.N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 560 square miles. It is intersected by the Pekatonica River, and also drained by Yellow and Richland Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is excellent. Lead is found in the W. part. The Central Railroad joins the Galena and Chicago Railroad at Freeport, the county seat. Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Stephenson, one of the early delegates from Illinois Territory to Congress. Pop. 11,666.

STEPHENSON'S DEPOT, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

STEPHENS' POINT, a thriving post-village and township of Portage co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, about 130 miles N. of Madison, and 5 miles above Plover, the county seat. The surrounding country abounds in pines, and the lumber business is carried on here extensively. Plank-roads are projected from Green Bay and Berlin to this place. The river affords extensive water-power. The village contains 9 stores, 4 hotels, 3 mills, 1 manufactory of harness, 1 of sashes, 1 of wagons, and 2 blacksmiths' shops. Pop. 500.

STE'PHENSPORT, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 110 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

STE'PHENSVILLE, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

STE'PHENTOWN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York. Pop. 2523.

STEP'INGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STEPNAIA or STEPNAJA, stēp-nȧ'ȧ, a fort of Russia, government of Orenburg, circle, and 51 miles E.N.E. of Verkhnee Ooralsk, (Verkhnii Uralsk,) on the Ooi. Pop. 1600. It is mostly built of wood, and has a church and official residences.

STEP'NEY, a parish and E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, included in the borough of Tower Hamlets, 2½ miles E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1851, 80,218. It contains several churches, a grammar school, numerous charitable establishments, the London Hospital, Jews' Hospital, the Thames police station, and a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, besides which a branch communicating with the Eastern Counties Railway intersects the parish.

STEP'NEY, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, about 20 miles W. of New Haven.

STEPNEY DEPOT, a post-office and station of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic Railroad, 10 miles from Bridgeport.

STERLING, a township of Lamoille co., Vermont, about 28 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 233.

STERLING, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad, at its junction with the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of chairs and cabinet-ware. Pop. 1805.

STERLING, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad, 46 miles E. by S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of printed goods. Pop. 1625.

STERLING, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, on Little Sodus Creek, 30 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. 2808.

STERLING, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1033.

STERLING, a post-office of Montgomery co., Georgia.

STERLING, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

STERLING, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 981.

STERLING, a township of Macomb co., Michigan. P. 876.

STERLING, a post-township of Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 896.

STERLING, a post-village, capital of Whiteside co., Illinois, is beautifully situated on the right bank of Rock River, 150 miles N. of Springfield. The river falls 9 feet in about half a mile, and affords abundant water power.

STERLING, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

STERLING BOTTOM, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

STERLING BUSH, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

STERLING GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

STERLING HILL, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

STERLINGVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 155 miles N.W. of Albany.

STERLINGVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

STERLITAMAK, stêr-le-tâ-mâk', or STERLITAMASK, stêr-le-tâ mâsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenbourg, at the confluence of two affluents of the Belaia, 72 miles S. of Ufa. Pop. 3500.

STERMIZZA, stêr'mit-sâ, a village of Dalmatia, district, and 18 miles from Knin. Pop. 1094.

STERNAZIA, stêr-nâd'ze-â, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 1230.

STERN'BERG, (Ger. pron. stêrn'bêrg,) a town of Germany, in Moravia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 8806, who manufacture woollen and linen fabrics and hosiery.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 miles S.W. of Rostock. Pop. 1900.

STERNBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 2½ miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1423.

STERNBERG BÖHMISCH, (bö'mish,) a market-town of Bohemia, 16 miles S. of Kaurzim. Pop. 525.

STERNENBURG, stêrn'nen-bôôrg', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1423.

STERN'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STERREBEEK, stêr'râ-bâk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1041.

STERRETTANIA, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

STER'RETTS GAP, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

STERT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STERZING, stêrt'sing, or STORZING, stôrt'sing, a town of the Tyrol, on the Eisach, 16 miles N.W. of Brixen. P. 1300.

STETCHWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STET'SON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 56 miles N.E. of Augusta. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber business. Pop. 885.

STETTEN-UNTERM-HEUCHELBERG, stêt'ten ôôn'term hoi'kel bêrg', a market-town of Würtemberg, 3 miles N.W. of Brackenheim. Pop. 1000.

STETTEN-AM-KALTEN MARKET, stêt'ten âm kâl'ten mar'ket, a market-town of Baden, Lake circle, about 6 miles N.W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1017.

STETTEN-IM-REMSTHALE, stêt'ten im rêms'tâ'leh, a market town of Würtemberg, on an affluent of the Rems, 7 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1955. It has a royal residence, and vineyards.

STETTIN, stêt-teen', a strongly-fortified town, and, next to Dantzic, the chief port of the Prussian dominions, capital of the province of Pomerania, on the W. or left bank of the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-haff, 79 miles N.N.E. of Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 53° 25' 1" N., lon. 14° 34' E. It communicates with a suburb across the river by two wooden bridges, and has a royal fortress, government-house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, large warehouses, 5 Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools, and literary associations. A statue of Frederick the Great ornaments the royal square. Anchors for the whole Prussian navy are forged, and here are also shipbuilding docks, sugar-refineries, distilleries, beer breweries, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, sail-cloth, tobacco, soap, and paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet of water come up to its quays; others load and unload at Swinemünde. The following table exhibits the arrivals and departures of vessels, (exclusive of steamers,) with their tonnage, at Swinemünde, the port of Stettin, in the years 1848–52:—

Years.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1848	1180	194,065	1009	189,337
1849	1239	217,341	1083	197,398
1850	1531	254,487	1563	275,354
1851	1522	271,982	1575	258,521
1852	1665	290,773	1666	308,568

The value of the imports in 1849 was $8,285,000; of the exports, $3,458,000. The principal articles of import were iron and copper, dye-woods, herrings, salt, coal, train and other oils, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce. The principal exports were grain, wood, oilcake, zinc, and brandy. A large annual fair for wool is held here in June. Two empresses of Russia, Catherine the Great and Maria Feodorowna, wife of the Emperor Paul, and mother of the Emperor Nicholas, were born here. Stettin is a place of great antiquity. It originally belonged to the Sidini, a heathen tribe. In 1121, Boleslas, Duke of Poland, gained possession, and introduced Christianity. The peace of Westphalia gave it to the Swedes. From them it passed to the Prussians, with whom, though not without some interruptions, it has since remained. In 1171 it was besieged by the Danes; in 1677 by the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1713 by the Russians; and from 1806 to 1813 it was occupied by the French. Pop. in 1816, 25,091; in 1849, 47,202.

STETTINER-HAFF, stêt-tee'ner häff, Germany, an enlargement of the Oder, immediately N. of Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 square miles; depth, from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Ückermünde, and it communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets, the Peene, Swiene, and Delvenow.

STETTIN, NEU, noi stêt-teen', a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 49 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 4154.

STEUBEN, stu'ben or stu-ben',* a county in the S.W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Crooked Lake and Seneca Lake, and is drained by the Conhocton, Canisteo, Tioga, and Chemung Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is broken and hilly. The alluvial flats along the rivers are very fertile, and the soil on the uplands generally of a good quality. Bog-iron ore, alum, and building stone are the principal minerals. The Conhocton and Canisteo Rivers, branches of the Chemung River, are navigable for boats respectively to Bath and Hornellsville. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the railroads connecting Corning with Rossburg, Pennsylvania; Canandaigua with Elmira, and Corning with Buffalo. Capital, Bath. Pop. 63,771.

STEUBEN, a county occupying the N.E. corner of Indiana, bordering on Ohio and Michigan, contains 314 square miles. It is drained by the Pigeon and St. Joseph's Rivers. The surface is diversified by woodlands and prairies; the soil is mostly fertile. Organized in 1837. Capital, Angola. Pop. 6164.

STEUBEN, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 110 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1125.

STEUBEN, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 18 miles N. of Utica. Pop. 1744.

STEUBEN, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

STEUBEN, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Sandusky City.

STEUBEN, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 615.

STEUBEN, a township of Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 741.

STEUBEN, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

STEUBENVILLE, stu'ben-vil, a flourishing post-town and river port, capital of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 22 miles above Wheeling, Virginia, 35 miles in a direct line W. by S. of Pittsburg, and 141 miles E. by N. of Columbus. The course of the Ohio is here nearly due S., and the width about one-third of a mile. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is surrounded by a beautiful country. Steubenville is the centre of an extensive trade, and is the seat of flourishing manufactures of various kinds. The latter are supplied with fuel from the inexhaustible mines of coal in the vicinity. The town contains, besides the county buildings, about 13 churches, 2 banks, an academy for boys, and a female seminary, which is highly flourishing, and has a

* This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, Baron *Steuben*, should undoubtedly have the accent on the penultimate.

widely extended reputation. This establishment, which cost $40,000, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and has usually about 150 pupils. Four newspapers are published here. There are 5 manufactories of wool, 2 of cotton, 1 of paper, 2 of glass, several machine-shops, 3 iron foundries, a number of flouring mills, and large manufactories of copperas. About 1000 persons are employed here in manufactures. A railroad is in course of construction from Pittsburg to this place, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Columbus and other towns of Ohio. First settled in 1798. Pop. in 1850, 6139.

STEUBENVILLE, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, about 12 miles N.W. of Winchester.

STEUROWITZ, stoi'ro-witz', Gross, groce, and Klein, kline, two nearly contiguous villages of Austria, in Moravia, near Eisgrub. Pop. 1582.

STEVANAGE, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

STEVENSBURG, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the road from Fairfax to Fredericksburg, about 95 miles N.W. of Richmond, contains 1 or 2 churches, a hotel, and several stores.

STEVENS' CREEK, of Edgefield district, South Carolina, flows into Savannah River several miles above Hamburg.

STEVENS' CREEK, New Jersey. See Stephen's Creek.

STEVENS' MILLS, a post-office, Union co., North Carolina.

STEVENSON'S, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

STEVENS' PLAINS, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

STEVENS' POINT, Wisconsin. See Stephens' Point.

STEVENSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, comprising a part of the town of Saltcoats.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

STEVENSVILLE, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 31 miles N.E. of Richmond.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Carleton, 35 miles N. of Prescott. Pop. about 200.

STEVENSWEERT, stā'vens-wāirt', a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 7 miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 942.

STEVENTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 4 miles S.W. of Abingdon.

STEVENTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STEVINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STEWART, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, contains about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, which separates it from Alabama, and drained by the Hannabatchee, Kinchafoona, and Pataula Creeks. The soil is fertile. Capital, Lumpkin. Pop. 10,027, of whom 3654 were free, and 7373 slaves.

STEWART, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Tennessee. The declivity of the surface is towards the N.W. Capital, Dover. Pop. 9719, of whom 7144 were free, and 2575 slaves.

STEWART, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

STEWART ISLAND, an island of New Zealand, forming the county of New Leinster. See New Zealand.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. See Solomon Islands.

STEWARTON, a thriving manufacturing town and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Annock, here crossed by 3 bridges, 5 miles N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1851, 4572; of the town, 3164. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of tartans, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, and clocks for exportation.

STEWARTSBURG, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the turnpike from Nashville to Murfreesborough, 20 miles S.E. of Nashville.

STEWART'S DRAFT, a post-office, Augusta co., Virginia.

STEWART'S FERRY, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

STEWART'S FORK, Texas, rises in Cook co., and enters the West Fork of Trinity River in Tarrant county.

STEWART'S MILLS, a small village, Crawford co., Illinois.

STEWARTSON, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 58.

STEWART'S RUN, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

STEWART'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

STEWARTSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 miles N.N.E. of Dungannon. P. in 1851, 1022.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, 130 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 747.

STEWARTSTOWN, a flourishing village of Shaler township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, 5 miles above Pittsburg. It contains several rolling mills. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

STEWARTSTOWN, a small post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-village of Richmond co., North Carolina, 137 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

STEWARTSTOWN, a village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 36 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 350.

STEWARTSVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey, is situated on Merritt's Brook, about 10 miles S. of Belvidere. It has 3 stores, an extensive tannery—which, in the perfection and variety of its machinery, is said to be second to none in the state—and a large brick-yard. Besides a large and beautiful Presbyterian church, and a Lutheran church recently erected, it has an academy with a classical department. The Morris Canal passes through this town. Pop. about 600.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Pittsburg to Greensburg, 19 miles E.S.E. of the former.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-village of Richmond co., North Carolina, 107 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

STEWK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STEYER or STEYR, stī'er, a river of Austria, rises on the N. frontier of Styria, flows N.N.E., and joins the Enns on the left, after a course of about 45 miles.

STEYER or STEYR, a town of Upper Austria, in Traun, at the confluence of the Enns and Steyer, 19 miles S.E. of Lintz. Lat. 54° 24′ N., lon. 14° 25′ E. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls. The principal public edifice is a castle of the tenth century. It has large and important manufactures of muskets and other arms, cotton and cotton velvets, and of every variety of steel and iron wares.

STEYEREGG, stī'er-ēk', a town of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. Pop. 408. It is enclosed by old walls.

STEYERMARK. See Styria.

STEYLE, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See Stelle.

STEYNING, stā'ning, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Sussex, 5 miles from the English Channel, and 12½ miles S. of Horsham. Pop. in 1851, 1464.

STEYR. See Steyer.

STEZZANO, stēt-sā'no, (anc. *Statianum?*) a village of Austrian Italy, 3 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 2065.

STIA, stee'ā, a village of Tuscany, province, and 23 miles E. of Florence, on the Upper Arno. Pop. 2400.

STIBBARD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STIBNICZ, Gross, groce stib'nits, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 1225.

STICE'S SHOAL, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

STICK'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STICK'LEYVILLE, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

STICK'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STIDD. See Stede.

STIECHOWITZ, stee'ko-wits, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Beraun, on the left bank of the Moldau, 16 miles S. of Prague.

STIEGE, stee'gheh, a village of Brunswick, district of Blankenburg, on the Hasel, about 2 miles E. of Haselfelde. Pop. 1265.

STIENS, steens, a village of Holland, province of Friesland, 5 miles N. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1617.

STIEPANOW, stee'pā-nov', a market-town of Bohemia, 20 miles S. of Kaurzim.

STIEPANOW, a market-town of Moravia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Brünn, on the Schwarza.

STIERNE ÖERNE, steer'neh ö'er-neh, an island group of Norway, stift of Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke Fiord.

STIERNOR, steer'nö'eh, an island of Norway, stift of Christiansand, in the North Sea, at the entrance of the Skagerrack, 5 miles S.E. of Mandal.

STIERNÖE, an island of Norway, province of Finmark, between Altenguard and Hammerfest.

STIFFKEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STIFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STIGLIANO, steel-yā'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, on a height 27 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 4300.

STIGLIANO, a village of the Pontifical States, comarca, and 25 miles N.W. of Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aquæ Apollinares.*

STIKADA, stee-kā'dā, a village of Austria, in Croatia, about 35 miles from Gospich. There is a silver-mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1055.

STIKOIH, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

STILES, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

STILESBOROUGH, stilz-bur'rūh, a post-office of Cass co., about 150 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

STILLESMEER. See Pacific Ocean.

STILESVILLE, stilz'vil, a pleasant post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the National Road, and on Mill Creek, 27 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

STILLEPICA, a post-office of Madison co., Florida.

STILLINGFLEET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

STILLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STILLORGAN, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 562.

STILL POND, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

STILL RIVER, Massachusetts, a station on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 23 miles from Worcester.

STILL VAL'LEY, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey, near Pohatcong Creek, about 13 miles in a direct line S. by W. of Belvidere.

STILLVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STILLWATER, a village of Orono township, Penobscot co., Maine, near the Oldtown and Piscataquis Railroad, 5 miles N. of Bangor.

STILLWATER, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Champlain Canal and Hudson River, 24 miles above Albany. It is celebrated as the scene of General Burgoyne's defeat by the Americans under General Gates, in 1777. Freeman's Farm and Bemis's Heights, in this township, are also noted battle-grounds; and here is the meadow where General Frazer was mortally wounded. Pop. 2967.

STILLWATER, a post-village and township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 60 miles W. by N. of Trenton. The village, on the Paulinskill River, contains a church, 2 stores, 2 mills, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1742.

STILLWATER, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

STILLWATER, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

STILLWATER, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Minnesota, on the W. bank of Lake St. Croix, 20 miles E. by N. of St. Paul. It is the seat of the penitentiary recently established, and contains a court-house, church, 3 hotels, a land-office, several stores and mills. Large quantities of pine lumber are procured in the vicinity. First settled in 1843. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

STILLWATER CREEK, in the W. part of Ohio, rises in Darke county, flows S.E., and unites with Greenville Creek in Miami county.

STILLWATER CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Tuscarawas River, rises in Belmont county.

STILLWELL, a post-office of Wood co., Virginia.

STILLWELL, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

STILO, st'ee'lo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 20 miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 2200.

STILTON, a parish of England, co of Huntingdon. Stilton gives name to a well-known cheese, now chiefly made in Leicestershire.

STINCHCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STINSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STIPPS' HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, 12 miles W. of Brookville.

STIRCHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STIRIA. See STYRIA.

STIRLING or STIRLINGSHIRE, stir'ling-shir, an inland county of Scotland, extending almost across the isthmus between the Friths of Clyde and Forth. Area, estimated at 489 square miles, or 312,960 acres; 200,000 are returned as arable, 50,000 uncultivated, and 62,960 waste. Pop. in 1851, 88,237. The surface is partly mountainous, especially towards the W. and N.W., including Benlomond; elsewhere are some rich alluvial vales, especially the carse lands, extending 48 miles along the river Forth. Moors and bogs prevail in some parts. The chief rivers are the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, and Avon. The principal crops are wheat, beans, barley, potatoes, and clover in the lowlands, and oats and turnips in the highlands. Many highland cattle are purchased here and fed for the Falkirk cattle-fairs, the largest in Scotland. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are raised; and in this county are the Carron Ironworks. There are manufactures of carpets, tartans, and shalloons at Stirling, Bannockburn, and St. Ninian's; blankets and serges at Alva, chemical products, and paper; and here are some large cotton mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh intersect the E. part of the county. The chief towns are Stirling, Falkirk, and Kilsyth. The county is divided into 25 parishes, and sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

STIRLING, formerly STRYVELYNE or ESTRIVELIN, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh, river-port, town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the W. or right bank of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges, 31 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh, and 26 miles S.W. of Perth. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 12,837; pop. of the town, 9361. In the beauty of its site it rivals the Scottish metropolis. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a view is obtained of the windings of the Forth, unequalled for beauty in Britain. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernized antiquity, being interspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles; the society of the town is highly respectable. The castle, of the origin of which nothing is known, was a favorite residence of James V., and contains the palace and the parliament-house built by him, but now used as barracks. The old Gothic church in which James VI. was crowned, the West church, and numerous other places of worship; the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and of an unfinished palace, begun in 1570 by the Regent, Earl of Mar; Cowan's and other hospitals, the town-hall, athenæum, with a spire 120 feet in height, corn exchange, jail, and office of the Bank of Scotland, and the old walls and bridges, are among the most conspicuous structures. Stirling has a grammar and other endowed schools, several large endowments for the poor, public libraries and reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks. Vessels of 70 tons only can reach its quays; but it has an extensive coasting and export trade in wool sent to England, and in the products of its manufactures, which comprise tartans, shawls, some cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, and soap. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, silks, and other fabrics, is extensive. The imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, and large quantities of corn. It communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. Steamers ply daily to and from Granton Pier, near Edinburgh, and passage-boats to Glasgow. The burgh unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Near Stirling are the remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey; and not far from the town, June 24, 1314, was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn.

STIRLING, a maritime county of West Australia, 50 miles long by 40 miles broad. It is hilly, heavily timbered, and swamps are numerous. The coast is much indented with bays and inlets.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland. See STIRLING

STISTED, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STITCHEL-AND-HUME, two united parishes of Scotland; the former in the co. of Roxburgh; the latter in the co. of Berwick.

STITTNA, stitt'nä, or SOITNA, soit'nä, a village of Austria, in Moravia, near Hradisch. Pop. 1045.

STIVICHALL, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STIXWOULD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 6 miles W.S.W. of Horncastle.

STOBBS, a village of Scotland, co., and 10 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh, parishes of Temple and Borthwick, on an affluent of the South Esk. Pop. about 200, mostly employed in gunpowder mills, which were erected in 1794, and are the oldest and most extensive in Scotland.

STOBNICA, stob neet'sä, a town of Poland, 32 miles S.S.E. of Kielce. Pop. 1578.

STO'BO, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

STOBYCHVA or STOBUCHWA, (Stobüchwa,) sto-bik'vä, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 22 miles N.E. of Kovel.

STOCK, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STOCK, a township in the N. part of Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 888.

STOCKACH, stok'kik, a walled town of South Germany, in Baden, circle of Lake, on the Stockach, 15 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1655. It has manufactures of woollens. In 1799, the Austrians here defeated the French.

STOCK'BRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the river Test and the Andover Canal, 8 miles W.N.W. of Winchester. Pop. in 1851, 1056.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, 36 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1327.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 120 miles W. by S. of Boston. It contains a bank, an insurance office, and an academy. The manufacture of woollen and other goods is carried on here to a considerable extent. Two flourishing villages, viz. Glendale and Housatonicville, have sprung up in the township within a few years. Pop. 1941.

STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Madison co., New York, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Utica. Pop. 2081.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 80 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-village and township of Ingham co., Michigan, about 30 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 657.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township in the S. central part of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

STOCK'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOCK CREEK, a post office of Scott co., Virginia.

STOCKEN or STECKEN, stěk'ken, a market-town of Bohemia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 1369.

STOCKERAU, stok'keh-rów', a market-town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 miles N.W. of Korneuburg, and connected with Vienna by railway. Pop. 3659, who manufacture military uniforms, linen fabrics, and liquors.

STOCK'ERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STOCK'ERTOWN, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STOCK GAYLAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOCKHEIM, stock'hime, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 5 miles S.W. of Maesyck. Pop. 1000.

STOCK HILL, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

STOKHOD, sto-kod', a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Volhynia, flows N.N.E. into the government of

Minsk, and joins the right bank of the Pripets, near the confines of the government of Grodno. Total course, 110 miles.

STOCKHOLM, stok'holm, (*L. Holmia*; Sp. *Estocolmo*, es-tokol'mo; It. *Stocolma*, sto-kol'mâ,) a city of Northern Europe, capital of the Swedish monarchy, beautifully situated between Lake Mælar and the Baltic, 330 miles N.E. of Copenhagen, and 440 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. (observatory) 59° 20″ 36″ N., lon. 18° 3′ 45″ E. Mean temperature of the year, 42°·2; winter, 26°; summer, 60° Fahrenheit. It stands partly on the N. and S. sides of the strait, which communicates between the lake and the sea, and partly on several islands, connected with the mainland and with each other by a number of bridges. The finest of these bridges is the Nyabron or New Bridge, which joins the largest of the islands, called the Staden or City, with the N. side of the strait. When approached from the Baltic, the appearance presented by the city is very grand and imposing; but a still better view is obtained from the Mosebacke, a rugged hill on the S. side of the mainland, from a platform on the summit of which the eye takes in the whole city and its environs. The panorama in many respects resembles that of Venice, but far surpasses it in natural beauty. The whole site covers an area of nearly 5 square miles, and has a circuit of about 9 miles. Till lately Stockholm was unprovided with defences of any kind; but a strong citadel has recently been erected on the small island of Kastellholm, while the works of Waxholm have been so much strengthened as effectually to command the only channel by which a hostile approach by sea could be attempted. The principal part of the city proper is situated on the three islands of Gustavsholm, Riddarsholm, and Helgeandsholm. It consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, though, from its antiquity, many of the most interesting objects which the town possesses are situated within it. Norrmalm on the N., separated from the city proper by the Norrstrom, and Södermalm on the S., separated from it by the Söderstrom, though considered only as its suburbs, far surpasses it both in extent and regularity of structure. The houses in the city are generally of stone, but in the suburbs more frequently of brick, stuccoed, and colored white, yellow, or light-blue.

The public buildings are numerous, but not very remarkable. By far the finest is the palace, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above all the neighboring houses. It was commenced by the eldest Tessin in 1697, on the site of a much older structure, which had recently been burnt down, and was completed on his designs by his son in 1753. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with two wings, and encloses a large court. The basement story is of granite, the rest of brick and stucco. The finest front is the S.E., which is adorned with six Corinthian pillars; the N.W. entrance, rising from the quay at the foot of the new bridge, leads to a spacious platform. The whole structure is chaste, simple, massive, and finely proportioned. Besides the apartments of the royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library of 50,000 volumes, and some rare and curious manuscripts, and a museum possessing many valuable Northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian antiquities, a cabinet of 50,000 coins and medals, considered one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe, and a picture-gallery, with fine specimens of almost all the great masters.

The churches are about 20 in number, including, in addition to those of the national establishment, a French Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an English, a Greek Russian, and a Roman Catholic. There is also a synagogue. Few of the churches possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St. Nicolas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. It was founded in 1260, but has undergone so many changes, that the original building has disappeared. It is surmounted by a lofty tower, and contains the tombs of King Magnus Smeck, and his queen, Blanca. The Riddarsholm Kyrka was originally attached to a monastery, and possesses considerable historical interest, both from the scenes which have taken place in it, and from containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. Its style was originally Gothic, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. Service is performed in this church only once a year. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Norrmalm, is built in the form of a cross, and is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a copper dome. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the Öfver-ståthållershuus, (governor's house,) a handsome structure, by Tessin, facing the quay, on which a granite obelisk, in honor of Gustavus III., has been erected; the Riddarhuus, where the states and also the Academy of Sciences hold their meetings, and which contains the shields of about 3000 Swedish nobles; the exchange, the mint, with a good collection of minerals; the town-house, a large pile, in which the principal courts of justice are accommodated; the post-office, bank, merchant-house, royal theatre, opera-house, arsenal, and barracks.

Among the educational establishments are a medical college, with a general superintendence of all the medical establishments in the kingdom; a technological institute, a navigation school, and a school of design. The principal benevolent institutions are a blind and deaf and dumb asylum, a lunatic asylum, the Seraphim Infirmary, occupying a handsome edifice, with lofty and spacious apartments and 300 beds; Danvik's Hospital, the Burgher Widow's Hospital, and the Garrison Infirmary. The associations, literary, scientific, artistic, &c., are very numerous, and include, among others, the Academy of Sciences, in which the celebrated chemist, Berzelius, long held a distinguished place, and possessing a fine zoological museum; the Swedish Academy, the Academy of History and Antiquities, the Musical Academy, and medical, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Stockholm has also a botanic garden, several clubs and reading-rooms, and publishes 15 newspapers and 11 monthly journals.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, porcelain and stoneware, glass, tobacco, refined sugar, ironware, including large castings and machinery. The harbor, though somewhat difficult of access, from the length and intricacy of the channels which lead to it, is capacious, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels at its quays. The principal exports are iron, copper, tar, and timber; the imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, &c. The inland trade is also of considerable extent, and is facilitated by canals, which traverse a large portion of the country.

Few cities can boast of finer promenades. Of those, the most frequented are the Djurgarden, or deer-park, remarkable for its picturesque beauties, and its magnificent trees and drives; the Ladugards Garde, or review-ground, the Haga Park, the beautiful cemetery adjoining, and the park of Carlberg, finely planted, and connected with the city by a long and beautiful avenue.

Stockholm was founded about 1260, by Birger Jarl. It was fortified at an early period, and stood several sieges. One of the most memorable of these was in 1501, when it was defended against the Swedes, for the crown of Denmark, by the Danish Queen Christina; another still more memorable was in 1520, when an equally heroic female, Christina Gyllenstierna, widow of Sten Sture, held it for the Swedes, against the perfidious and sanguinary Christian II. The capitulation made was shamefully violated by the king, who, after pledging himself to respect the rights of the inhabitants, was guilty of the most atrocious massacres. The indignation which was thus produced in all quarters of the country paved the way for the war of liberation, which, conducted by Gustavus Vasa, at length terminated gloriously, by the expulsion of the Danes, and the establishment of Sweden as an independent kingdom. Pop. in 1851, 93,070.

STOCK'HOLM, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, 18 miles E.N.E. of Canton, intersected by the Northern Railroad. Pop. 3661.

STOCKHOLM, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

STOCKHOLM DEPOT, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, in Stockholm township, on the Northern Railroad, 36 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

STOCK'INGTON, a village of Salem co., New Jersey, about 9 miles E. of Salem.

STOCK'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOCKLAND BRISTOL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOCK'LEY ENGLISH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOCKLEY POMEROY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOCK'LINCH MAGDALEN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOCK'LINCH OTTERSAY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOCKORN or STOCKHORN, stock'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, canton, and 18 miles S. of Bern. It has two conical peaks, one of which rises 7211 feet above the sea.

STOCK'PORT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, manufacturing town, parish, and township of England, co. of Chester, on the border of Lancashire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, and on the railway, 6¼ miles S.E. of Manchester. The Mersey is joined here by the Tame, and crossed by four bridges, one of which is a handsome modern structure of 11 arches. The town occupies an elevated, uneven, and rugged site, on which the houses rise in irregular tiers, giving it at all times a picturesque, and at night, when its various factories are lighted up, a very striking appearance. The streets, though generally steep and narrow, are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the supply of water is abundant. Besides the town proper there are several extensive suburbs, as Heaton-Norris, Edgeley, Portwood, &c. The principal buildings and establishments are the parish church of St. Mary, a handsome modern structure in the later English style, with an ancient chancel, a lofty pinnacled tower, with a peal of 8 bells; St. Thomas' church, an elegant edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by a cupola; St. Peter's church, a neat brick building with a square tower; Christ church in Heaton-Norris, with a fine spire; St. Paul's church in Portwood, recently erected, in the Gothic style; a new church, to be called St. Mathew's, is now (1854) in course of erection in Edgeley; also va-

rious Dissenting chapels, including 4 Independent, 5 Wesleyan Methodist; 2 each of New Connection Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; Wesleyan Association, Unitarian, and New Jerusalem, 1 each; and a Friends' meeting-house; the barracks, court-house, and union-house; the grammar, British, national, and other schools, among which is the Stockport Sunday-school, attended by upwards of 3800 children every Lord's-day, and occupying a large brick building of 4 stories, erected by subscription at an expense of above 10,000*l.*; attached to it are 3 district schools, with an average attendance of 1100 children; the mechanics' institute, the infirmary, occupying a handsome stone building; the new cemetery, covering a large and well laid out plot of ground, with a small but handsome chapel; and the railway viaduct, a magnificent structure, which spans the river Mersey and a great portion of the town by 26 semicircular arches, 22 of which are 63 feet span, and the centre one 110 feet above the bed of the river.

Cotton is the staple manufacture of the town; and, in addition to numerous large factories, employing machinery moved by upwards of 3800 horse-power, there are several print, bleach, and dyeworks. The winding and throwing of silk, at one time the most important branch of industry here, has greatly declined, only a few hands being now employed in it, as well as in the manufacture of silk goods, thread, brushes, &c. Several hands are still employed in hatting. There are also several engine and machine-shops, iron and brass foundries, breweries, and brick-works.

Stockport, being situated at the junction of several Roman roads, is supposed to have been an important Roman station, and to have had a fort on the summit of what is now called the Castle Yard, from the castle which was subsequently erected upon it, but has altogether disappeared. During the last civil war, Stockport was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians, and became the scene of some severe struggles between them and the Royalists. It is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the borough, 53,835.

STOCK/PORT, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 24 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 1655.

STOCKPORT, a thriving post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 159 miles from New York City. It is a depôt for lumber, which is procured in the vicinity.

STOCKPORT, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

STOCKPORT STATION, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 160 miles from New York City.

STOCKS/FIELD HALL, a township of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of Bywell-St.-Andrew, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 2½ miles W. of Prudhoe.

STOCKSTADT, stock/stätt, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, 8 miles W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1394.

STOCK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOCK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOCK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STOCK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STOCK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STOCK/TON, a town of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, on the shores of Port Hunter, opposite Newcastle.

STOCK/TON, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1640.

STOCK/TON, a post-village of Baldwin co., Alabama, on the Tensaw River, 30 miles N.N.E. of Mobile.

STOCK/TON, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 840.

STOCK/TON, the capital of San Joaquin co., California, and the third town in population in the state, is situated on a slough or channel of its own name, about 3 miles from its junction with the San Joaquin River, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, about 130 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It was first settled in 1844 by C. M. Weber, but was abandoned by him in 1846. In 1848 a settlement was successfully established, and since that time its growth has been rapid. The channel is navigable for steamboats and vessels of 400 tons burden at all seasons, affording a ready communication with the Pacific. Stockton is the great point where most of the goods are landed, and trade is carried on for what are called the Southern mines. An hospital, which is an ornament to the state, has been erected at Stockton. Pop. in 1854, about 9000.

STOCK/TON, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

STOCK/TON, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

STOCK/TON-ON-THE-FOR/EST, a parish of England, co. of York, North and East Ridings, with a station on the York and Market-Weighton Railway.

STOCK/TON-ON-TEES, a municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Durham, ward of Stockton, on the N. bank of the Tees, 11 miles E.N.E. of Darlington, with which town and with Middlesborough it communicates by railway. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 10,459. It is one of the best-built towns in the N. of England, and has a town hall, custom-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a subscription library. On the opposite side of the Tees is a spacious race-course. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, rope, linens, and worsted; ship-building yards, iron and brass-works, breweries, and corn mills. The harbor has been improved so as to admit vessels of 300 tons, and having been made a bonding-port for certain goods, has become the centre of a considerable trade, both coastwise chiefly with London, Hull, Leith, &c., and foreign with the Baltic, Netherlands, Hamburg, and the British colonies. The principal foreign exports are lead and coal; and the imports, timber for ship-building and ordinary purposes, tallow, &c. Nearly 1,400,000 tons of coal have been shipped here in a single year. In 1851 the tonnage belonging to the port was 27,730 tons; the vessels entered were 1011, (92,656 tons;) and cleared, 3488, (358,534 tons.)

STOCK/VILLE, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

STOCK/WITH, East, a township of England, co. of Notts

STOCK/WITH, West, a township of England, co. of Notts

STOCK/WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STODA. See STAN.

STOD/DARD, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River, and on the E. by the Castor and Whitewater Rivers. The N. part is hilly, but the greater portion of the surface is level, and extensively occupied by swamps and shallow lakes. The largest among the latter are Lake Stoddard, Lake Castor, Lake Micota, and Lake Nicarmy. The last is represented by the maps to be about 25 miles long, and 4 or 5 miles wide. The earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 injured this county perhaps more than any other in the state. For particulars, see the article NEW MADRID. The county contains extensive prairies and forests of cypress; the soil of the prairies is moderately fertile. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. 4277, of whom 4227 were free and 50 slaves.

STODDARD, a post township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has several tanneries, and rake factories. Pop. 1105.

STODDARD, a small village, Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

STOD/DARTSVILLE, a post-village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Luzerne and Monroe counties, and on the Lehigh River, 18 miles S.E. of Wilkesbarre.

STOD/MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STO/DY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOECHADES MAJORES. See HYERES.

STOG/UMBER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOKE, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

STOKE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOKE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOKE, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Notts, 4 miles S.W. of Newark. A battle was fought here in 1487, between the partisans of Lambert Simnel and of Henry VII.

STOKE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOKE ABBAS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOKE AL/BANY, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

STOKE ASH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOKE BISH/OP'S, a tything of England, co. Gloucester.

STOKE BLISS, a parish of England, cos. of Hereford and Worcester.

STOKE BRUERNE, broo/ern, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STOKE CAN/ON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE CHARITY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STOKE-CLYMES/LAND, a parish, England, co. Cornwall.

STOKE COURCY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE D'AB/ERNON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

STOKE DAM/ERELL, a parish of England, co. of Devon, comprised in the borough of Devonport.

STOKE DOYLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STOKE DRY, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

STOKE E/DITH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STOKE FER/RY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a market-town on the navigable Wissey, 34 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 820.

STOKE FLEM/ING, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE GA/BRIEL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE GIF/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STOKE GOLD/ING, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester.

STOKE GOLD/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

STOKE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

STOKE-UNDER-HAM'DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE HAM'MOND, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STOKE-LACY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STOKE LANE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE-LYNE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STOKE MAN'DEVILLE, a parish of England, co. Bucks.

STO'KENCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STO'KENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE PE'RO, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE PO'GES, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 4 miles N.N.E. of Windsor. It has alms-houses, founded by the Penn family, whose seat is in this parish. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal Elegy.

STOKE PRI'OR, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STOKE PRIOR, a village and parish of England, co. of Worcester, on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Droitwich.

STO'KER, a post-office of Davis co., Utah.

STOKE RIVERS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOKE-ROD'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKES, stōks, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by Dan River and its affluents. The surface is elevated and hilly. Iron-ore is found in large quantities. Formed from Surry in 1789, and named in honor of John Stokes, a colonel in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Germantown. Pop. 9206, of whom 7413 were free, and 1793 slaves.

STOKES, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STOKES, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 489.

STOKES, a township of Madison co., Ohio. Pop. 591.

STOKESAY, stōk'sā, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOKESBURG, stōks'burg, a small village of Stokes co., North Carolina.

STOKESBY, stōks'be, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOKE-on-SEVERN, a parish of England, co. Worcester.

STOKESLEY, stōks'le, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8½ miles S.E. of Stockton. Pop. in 1851, 2446.

STOKE ST. GREG'ORY, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

STOKE ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOKE TAL'MAGE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, a parish of England, co. Devon.

STOKE-on-TERN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOKE-upon-TRENT', a market-town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, co., and 14 miles N. by W. of Stafford. The parliamentary borough, which is of great extent, includes about two-thirds of the populous district of the Potteries, embracing several district parishes and townships, among which are Burslem, Lane-End, Longton, Hanley, and other seats of the pottery manufacture. The town, situated on the Trent, the Great Trunk Trent Canal, and the North Staffordshire Railway, has undergone great improvements within recent years, and may now be considered well built. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; it has a handsome parish church, in the later English style, with a beautifully painted window, and several good monuments; Baptist, Quaker, and Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connection Methodist chapels, a national school, an elegant town-hall; extensive manufactures of china and earthenware; and connected with these, numerous wharves, warehouses, mills, and other buildings. Lightfoot, the eminent Hebrew scholar, was born in Stoke Rectory. The borough sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. in 1851, 84,027.

STOKE TRIS'TER, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STOKE WAKE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOL, a town of Dalmatia. See STAGNO GRANDE.

STOLATZ, stō'lāts, a town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, 17 miles S.E. of Mostar. Pop. 1200.

STOLBERG, stol'bĕrg, or STOLLBERG, stoll'bĕrg', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3592, engaged in manufactures of woven fabrics, and in mining industry.

STOLBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the railway, 7 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. Pop. 2756. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery. Adjoining the town is the Stolbergburg Castle, famous as a hunting rendezvous in the time of Charlemagne.

STOLBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 49 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, in the Harz. Pop. 2710. It has a fine castle, and paper, oil, and gunpowder mills.

STOLBOVOI, stol-bo-voi', an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena and New Siberia.

STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony. See STOLBERG.

STOLNATZ, a town of European Turkey. See KROIZEA.

STOLPE, stol'peh, or STOLP, stolp, a river issuing from a lake on the frontiers of West Prussia, falls into the Baltic after a course of about 80 miles.

STOLPE or STOLP, a walled town of Prussia, Pomerania, government of Cöslin, on the navigable Stolpe, 10 miles S.S.E. of its mouth at the port of Stolpemünde on the Baltic. Pop. 8600. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon fishery, and a trade in amber.

STOLPE, a village of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, government of Potsdam, 5 miles E.S.E. of Angermünde, with a castle of the family of Von Buch.

STOLPEN, stol'pen, a town of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, 15 miles E. of Dresden. Pop. 1253.

STOLWIJK, a village of the Netherlands. See STOLWYK.

STOLWYK, stol'wik, STOLWYCK or STOLWIJK, stol'wik, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles E.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1433.

STOLZ, stolts, a town of Prussian Silesia, government, and S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1224.

STOLZENAU, stolts'eh-nōw', a market-town of Hanover, co. Hoya, on the Weser, 17 miles N.N.E. of Minden. P. 1768.

STOLZENHAHN, stol'zen-hān', a village of Bohemia, 20 miles from Carlsbad. Pop. 1069.

STOMMELEN, stom'meh-len, or STOMMELN, stom'meln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1500.

STO'NAR, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile N.E. of Sandwich. It was the ancient *Lapis Tituli*, (?)

STONARZOW. See STANNERN.

STON'DON MAS'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STONDON MASSEY, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STONE, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.N.W. of Stafford, on the Trent and the Grand Trunk Canal. Pop. in 1851, 3443. The town is well built, has a union workhouse, and various manufactures.

STONE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

STONE, three parishes of England, co. of Kent.

STONE, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

STONE ARA'BIA, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

STONE'BRIDGE or PETERSBURG, a village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the Welland Canal, in the township of Humberstone. Pop. about 250.

STONE CHURCH, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

STONE CHURCH, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STONE COAL, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

STONE CREEK, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

STONE EASTON, ees'ton, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STONEGRAVE, stōn'grave, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

STONEHAM, (stōn'am,) NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STONEHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STONEHAM, stōn'am, a township in Oxford co., Maine, 50 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 484.

STONEHAM, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 8 miles N. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 2085.

STONEHAVEN, stōn-hā'ven, (vulgarly called *Stanehive*,) a burgh of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, capital, co. of Kincardine, on the E. coast, where the Carron and Cowie Rivers enter a rocky bay, 14 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1851, 3240. Lat. 56° 58′ N., lon. 2° 12′ 45″ W. It consists of an old and new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The old town, on the S. bank, is irregularly and ill built; the new town, which has rapidly grown up, has many handsome residences, several banks, and a free school. The harbor has been improved by the erection of piers, but admits only small vessels. The town has thriving haddock and herring fisheries, small manufactures of cottons and linens, a distillery, and brewery; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are in the residence of families possessing property. It is the seat of sheriff courts. Adjacent to the town are the two parish churches, and the fishing village of Cowie. About 2 miles S., on a rock projecting into the sea, are the remains of Dunnottar Castle, formerly residence of the Earls Marischal, feudal superiors of Stonehaven.

STONEHENGE, stōn'hĕnj, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in England, co. of Wilts, on Salisbury Plain, 8½ miles N.N.W. of Salisbury. It consists of 2 circles of vast stones, partially remaining upright, and partially lying prostrate, and which average 14 feet in elevation, 7 feet in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness, generally estimated to weigh from 10 to 12 tons, though some must exceed 30 tons in weight, and the two largest 70 tons each. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench, and separated by an interval, 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone, termed the altar. Near this monument is a raised terrace, with an artificial flat surface termed a *cursus*.

STONE'HOUSE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, with a station on the Cheltenham Branch of the Great Western Railway, 3 miles W. of Stroud.

STONEHOUSE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

STONEHOUSE, EAST, a parish of England, and suburb of Plymouth, co. of Devon, on its W. side, between it and Devonport. Pop. in 1851, 11,573. It is well built, mostly of stone; and has several batteries, extensive barracks, the victualling-office, and the naval hospital of the port.

STONELEIGH, stōn/lee, a village and parish of England, co. of Warwick, on the London and Birmingham Railway, and on the Sowe, which here, a little above its junction with the Avon, is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of eight arches, 4 miles S. of Coventry. Pop. in 1851, 1289.

STONE LICK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

STONE LICK, a township in the central part of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1840.

STONELICK CREEK, of Ohio, enters the East Fork of Little Miami River, in Clermont county.

STONE MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

STONE MOUNTAIN, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

STONE MOUNTAIN, a post-village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, 160 miles W. of Augusta. At this place is an isolated, dome-shaped granite rock, which is visited annually by several thousand persons, and is considered as one of the most magnificent natural objects in the state. The height is near 2200 feet above the sea. A tower, 180 feet high, has been erected on the summit, commanding a prospect of great extent and picturesque beauty. The village contains 4 hotels, and about 200 inhabitants.

STONER, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

STONE RIDGE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

STONER'S CREEK, of Bourbon co., Kentucky, flows in a N.N.W. direction, passes Paris, and enters the South Licking River near the N. boundary of the county.

STONER'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

STONER'S STORE, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

STO'NERSTOWN, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

STONERSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

STONESBY, stōnz/bee, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

STONESFIELD, stonz/feeld, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

STONESPORT, stōnz/port, a village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri River, about 6 miles above Jefferson City.

STONES RIVER, a small stream of Middle Tennessee, rises in Cannon county, and flowing N.W., enters Cumberland River about 6 miles N.E. of Nashville. The length is estimated at 80 miles. It affords native-power to numerous mills and factories.

STONESVILLE, stōnz/vil, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, 97 miles N. of Columbia.

STONE TAVERN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

STONE WALL MILL, a post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, on James River, 108 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

STONEY CREEK, Connecticut. See STONY CREEK.

STONEY CREEK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Wentworth, 7 miles from Hamilton.

STONEYKIRK or STEPHENKIRK, stee'ven-kirk, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigtown.

STONHAM ASPEL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STONHAM EARL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STONHAM PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STONINGTON, a post-borough, township, and port of entry of New London co., Connecticut, on the sea-coast, at the S. terminus of the Stonington Railroad, 63 miles E. of New Haven, and 50 miles S.S.W. of Providence. The borough is built on a peninsula somewhat more than half a mile in length from N. to S., and contains 5 churches of the various denominations, several flourishing schools, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $160,000; a saving's institution with $16,182 on deposit; and about 20 stores. Manufactures have recently been introduced: one large establishment went into operation here in 1853. Stonington is much resorted to during the summer months as a watering place, and a first-class hotel has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. The harbor of Stonington is capacious, and partly protected by a national breakwater, constructed at a cost of $100,000. Previous to 1836 the inhabitants were extensively and profitably engaged in various enterprises of navigation, principally in the sealing and whaling business. Some years, as many as 100,000 seal-skins were brought into port. The fleet of whalers at one time numbered 27 ships and barques. Sealing has of late been discontinued, but the whale fishery is still carried on to advantage. The borough has also an important coast trade. The shipping owned in the district, which includes Stonington borough, Pawcatuck, and Mystic, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 14,109 tons registered, and 9972 tons enrolled and licensed; total, 24,081 tons. Of the registered tonnage, 7558 tons were employed in the whale fishery. During the year 1853, 9 whaling vessels arrived at Stonington, bringing 246 barrels of sperm oil, 4993 of whale oil, and 50,000 pounds of whalebone. The number of vessels built in the district in 1854, was 16, (4 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 3752 tons. The Stonington Railroad, which commenced its operations in 1836, was the first constructed in the state. A railroad is also being constructed to New London. Stonington has steamboat communication with New York, Providence, and other places along the coast. The town is celebrated for the spirited and successful resistance it made against the attack of Sir Thomas Hardy, during the war of 1812. Settled in 1649, and incorporated as a borough in 1801. Pop. of the township in 1840, 3898; in 1850, 5431; and of the borough in 1853, about 2600.

STONINGTON, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

STONINGTON, a small village of Grundy co., Missouri.

STONINGTON LIGHT-HOUSE, exhibiting a fixed light, is at the S. extremity of the Stonington peninsula, New London county, Connecticut.

STON'TON WY'VILLE, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

STO'NY BROOK, a village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a fine mill-stream of the same name, which forms part of the boundary between the townships of Weston and Waltham, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 12 miles from Boston. It contains a machine shop, cabinet shop, and saw mill.

STONY BROOK, a post-village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 50 miles E. by N. of New York. It has a good harbor, and a ship-yard.

STONY BROOK, of New Jersey, rises in Hunterdon co., crosses Mercer county near Princeton, and enters the Millstone River.

STONY CREEK, a small post-village and seaport of Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 11 miles E. by S. of New Haven. A cluster of beautiful islands, called Thimble Islands, lie scattered along between this place and Indian Neck, a narrow belt of land extending W. to Branford Harbor, which it nearly encloses. The New Haven and New London Railroad passes a little N. of the village.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

STONY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Conemaugh near Johnstown.

STONY CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into Susquehanna River.

STONY CREEK, a post-township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. of Somerset. Pop. 1396.

STONY CREEK, in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Dinwiddie county, and falls into Nottaway River in Sussex county.

STONY CREEK, a post-village of Scott co., Virginia, on the Petersburg Railroad, 21 miles from Petersburg.

STONY CREEK, of Clinton co., Michigan, enters Maple River 2 miles from its mouth.

STONY CREEK, of Monroe co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie 6 miles from Monroe.

STONY CREEK, of Oakland co., Michigan, falls into Clinton River.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

STONY CREEK, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, on a creek of its own name, 26 miles N.W. of Detroit. It contains 1 church, and mills of various kinds.

STONY CREEK, a township, Henry co., Indiana. P. 1029.

STONY CREEK, a township, Madison co., Indiana. P. 291.

STONY CREEK, township, Randolph co., Indiana. P. 1153.

STONY CREEK WAREHOUSE, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

STONY FORK, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

STONY FORK, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

STONY HILL, a small village of Madison co., Virginia, on the Blue Ridge Turnpike.

STONY HILL, a post-office of Richmond co., Virginia.

STONY MOUNT, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

STONY POINT, Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson River, at the head of Haverstraw Bay, 42 miles N. of New York. The capture of the fort at this place by General Wayne, on the 16th of July, 1779, is justly considered one of the most brilliant exploits performed during the Revolutionary war.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

STONY POINT, post-office, Alexander co., North Carolina.

STONY POINT, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

STONY POINT, a small post-village of White co., Arkansas.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Bradley co., Tennessee.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Jackson co., Missouri.

STONY POINT MILLS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Virginia, 61 miles W.S.W. of Richmond; it has a flouring mill.

STONY RIDGE, a post-office of Surrey co., North Carolina.

STONY RIDGE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 13 miles from Toledo.

STONY RUN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

STOOD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

STOOKA or STUKA, stoo'kâ, a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 65 miles S.W. of Terodant.

STOP'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOPS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STOR, a Danish and Swedish word signifying "great," prefixed to a number of names, as STORSJÖN, "great lake," the name being given doubtless, by way of distinction, from the numerous lakelets in the vicinity. See STORSJÖN.

STOR, stor, a river of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, joins the Elbe 2¾ miles N. of Glückstadt, after a S.S.W. course of 50 miles.

STOR, a river of Denmark, in Jutland, amt of Ringkiöbing, enters Nissim Fiord, after a W. course past Holstbroe.

STOR-AFVAN, stor åf'vân, a lake of Sweden, læn of Umeå, receives from the N.W. the surplus waters of the Horn-Afvan, and on the S.E. discharges its own by the river Skelefteå, into the Gulf of Bothnia.

STORA-KOPPARBERG, sto'râ kop'par-bêrg', a name of the læn of Falun, Sweden. See FALUN.

STORA LULEA (Luleå) WATTNEN, sto'râ loo'lâ-o wât'nên, Sweden, is a long expansion of the river Luleå, between lat. 67° and 68° N., and lon. 17° and 20° E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 90 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles.

STOR-AN, stor ân, a river of Sweden, læn of Ostersund, tributary to the Ammer.

STORCHNEST, storK'nêst, or OSIECZNO, o-se-êtch'no, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S.S.W. of Posen. P. 1300.

STOREHEDDINGE, sto'reh-hêd'ding-eh, a town of Denmark, in Seeland, 26 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1000.

STOREVILLE, stôr'vil, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 117 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

STORKOW, stor'kov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Storkow Canal, 25 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 1350.

STORM BAY, on the S.E. side of Van Diemen's Land, S. of lat. 43° S., and about lon. 147° 40′ E.

STOR'MONT, a county of Canada West, has an area of 391 square miles. It is watered by several small streams flowing into the river St. Lawrence, which forms its S.E. boundary. Capital, Cornwall. Pop. 14,643.

STORM'VILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

STORMVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

STOR'NOWAY or STORNAWAY, a burgh of barony, seaport town, and parish of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Ross, on the E. side of the island of Lewis, on a fine bay, 38 miles W.N.W. of the nearest point of Cromarty on the mainland. Lat. of the light-house, 58° 11′ 5″ N., lon. 6° 22′ 2″ W. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2291. It is the largest town in the Hebrides, and though not regularly built, has substantial and slated houses, and some good shops, with a church, an endowed female seminary, and other schools, a town-house, news room, public library, custom-house, and a branch bank. The harbor is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep and safe, is sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which a light-house was erected in 1833. Stornoway has some wool-carding, corn, and malt mills, an extensive distillery, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish and kelp. About 1500 fishing-boats belong to its district. Registered burden of shipping in 1848, 2447 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Poll-Ewe, and in summer the port is sometimes visited by steamers from Glasgow. The immediate vicinity is better cultivated than most part of the Hebrides. In the vicinity is Stornoway Castle.

STORO, sto'ro, (anc. *Setaurum?*) a market-town of the Tyrol, circle of Trent, on the Chiese, about 8 miles from Condino. Pop. 1076.

STORÖE, sto'rö'eh, an island of Norway, stift, and 30 miles S. of Bergen. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

STOR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STORR'S, a post-township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 1675.

STORSJÖN or STORSJUN, stor'se-ön or stors'yön, (i. e. "Great Lake,") a lake of Sweden, near lat. 63° 10′ N., lon. 14° 30′ E. Length, from 20 to 30 miles. The town of Ostersund is situated on its E. shore. Another lake of the same name is situated W.S.W. of Gefleborg. Length, 15 miles.

STOR-UMAN, stor oo'mân, a lake of Sweden, læn of Umeå, in lat. 65° N., lon. from 16° 30′ to 17° E.; 25 miles in length, by 6 miles in greatest breadth, and traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umeå.

STOR-UMEÅ, (Umeå,) stôR oo'mâ-o, Sweden, an expansion of the river Umeå. Lat. 65° N., lon. 17° E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 25 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

STORVAND, stôr'vând, a lake of Norway.

STO'RY, a new county near the centre of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Skunk River, an affluent of the Mississippi. The surface is diversified by prairies and groves; the soil is productive, but mostly uncultivated. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county. Extensive beds of stone coal are found.

STORY, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

STORZING, a town of the Tyrol. See STERZING.

STOSEN, sto'zen, or STOSSEN, stos'sen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 652.

STOTFOLD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

STOTTERITZ, stôt'teh-rits, a village of Saxony, 2 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2505.

STOTTERNHEIM, stot'tern-hîme', a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the Stolberg. Pop. 1084.

STOTTESDEN, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOUCH'BURG, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg.

STOUGHSTOWN, stows'town, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

STOUGHTON, sto'ton, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STOUGHTON, sto'ton, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the terminus of the Stoughton Branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, 19 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, fabrics, thread, &c. Pop. of the township, 3494.

STOUGHTON, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, on the Catfish River, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 16 miles S.S. of Madison. Pop. 150.

STOULTON, stôl'ton, a parish of England, co. Worcester.

STOUR, stoor, a river of England, cos. of Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, flows mostly S.E., joins the Avon at Christchurch.

STOUR, a river of England, between Essex and Suffolk, passes Haverhill, after which it expands into an estuary, which joins that of the Orwell, to enter the North Sea at Harwich.

STOUR, a river of England, co. of Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, whence it has mostly a N.E. course, and below Canterbury it divides into two arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver and Pegwell Bay, insulating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.

STOUR, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Worcester, passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and joins the Severn at Stourport.

STOURBRIDGE, stûr'brij, a market-town of England, co., and 20 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour. Pop. in 1851, 7847. It has a theatre, a grammar school with an annual revenue of 460*l.*, large iron-works, and manufactures of glass and earthen-wares.

STOURMOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOUR'PAINE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STOUR'PORT, a market-town of England, co. of Worcester, parish, and 4 miles S.S.W. of Kidderminster, on the Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge, at the influx of the Stour and the Stafford and Worcestershire Canal. Pop. of the township in 1851, 2993. It is wholly of modern origin, and the seat of a busy transit trade. It has a carpet factory, and traffic in corn, coal, and timber.

STOUR'TON, a parish of England, cos. of Somerset and Wilts, 2¼ miles W.N.W. of Mere. The village is beautifully situated and picturesque; adjacent to it is Stourhead, the seat of Sir H. H. Hoare, in the demesne of which is a monument in memory of King Alfred. Here, in 658, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Britons, and in 1010 and 1026 the Danes fought the Saxons.

STOUT'ING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

STOUT'S, stowts, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STOUT'S, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

STOUT'S, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

STOUT'S GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

STOUT'S LANDING, a village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

STOUTS'VILLE, a village of New Jersey, on the boundary between Somerset and Hunterdon counties, 13 miles S.W. of Somerville.

STO'VEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STO'VER, a post-office of Dallas co., Arkansas.

STOVER'S PLACE, a post-office, Centre co., Pennsylvania.

STO'VERTOWN, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

STOW, stō, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STOW, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

STOW, West, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STOW, a parish of Scotland, cos. Selkirk and Edinburgh.

STOW, stō, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 65 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 470.

STOW, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., Vermont, 20 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier. The village contains 3 churches, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and several starch factories. Pop. of the township, 1771.

STOW, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Lancaster and Sterling Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. from Boston. The Assabet River has here two falls, which afford motive power for woollen and carpet factories. Pop. 1456.

STOW, a post-township in the E. part of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 1701.

STOW BARDOLPH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOW-BEDON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STOW CREEK, New Jersey, forms a considerable part of the boundary between Cumberland and Salem counties, and falls into Delaware Bay 4 miles N.W. from the mouth of Cohansey River. It is navigable for sloops 13 miles.

STOW CREEK, a township, Cumberland co., New Jersey.

STOWE, stō, a parish of England, co., and 2½ miles N.N.W. of Buckingham. Here is the celebrated seat of the Duke of Buckingham. Its mansion and grounds rank among the most magnificent in the country.

STOWE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
STOWE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.
STOWEL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOWEL, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
STOWELL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.
STOWE NINE-CHURCHES, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
STOWER, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOWER, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOWER-PROVOST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.
STOWEY, sto'ee, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
STOWEY, NETHER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1851, 833.
STOWFORD, sto'ford, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
STOWICK, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.
STOW, LANGTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
STOW, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.
STOW, MARIES, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
STOWMARKET, sto'mar-ket, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of three rivulets, forming the Gipping, and on the Eastern Union Railway, 13 miles E.S.E. of Bury, and 12 miles N.W. of Ipswich. The town has manufactures of iron, leather, and twine, and an active trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. Pop. in 1851, 3161. The Gipping or Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.
STOW-WITH QUY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.
STOW'S FERRY, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.
STOWSVILLE, stōz'vill, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 180 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.
STOW UPLAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, adjoining Stow Market.
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on a height on the Roman Foss-way, 8½ miles N.E. of Northleach. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1515.
STOW WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
STOYESTOWN, stois'town, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on Stony Creek, and on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Bedford, 70 miles E.S.E. from the former. It has several stores and mills. Coal and iron are abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 321.
STRA, strā, a village of North Italy, 15 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. 1800. It has several fine residences.
STRABANE, stra-ban', a municipal borough and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, on the Mourne, here crossed by a bridge, and near its confluence with the Finn and Foyle, immediately opposite Lifford. Pop. in 1851, 4896. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges of 40 tons. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery.
STRABANE, stra-ban', a post-township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. P. 1188.
STRABANE, a post-office, Washington co., Pennsylvania.
STRABANE, a post village of Lenoir co., North Carolina, 78 miles S.E. of Raleigh.
STRABURK, a town of Prussia. See TRACHENBERG.
STRACHAN, strak'an, (formerly STRATHAEN,) a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine.
STRACHUR (strak'ur) AND STRALACHLANE, stral-ak'lan, two united parishes of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne.
STRADBALLY, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on the Strad, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches, 7 miles E.S.E. of Maryborough. Pop. of town, 1526. Near it is Rockley Park, formerly the residence of the Earls of Roden.
STRADBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.
STRADBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.
STRADBALLY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.
STRAD'BROKE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk. It gives the title of Earl to the Rous family.
STRADBROKE ISLAND, on the E. coast of Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay on the E.
STRADELLA, strā-dāl'lā, a market-town of North Italy, Piedmont, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. 6363. It has silk and cotton manufactures.
STRAD'ISHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
STRADONE, stra-dōn', a village of Ireland, in Ulster co., and 5 miles E.S.E. of Cavan.
STRAD'SET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
STRAFFAN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.
STRAFFORD, a county in the E.S.E. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Salmon Falls River, and is drained by the Cocheco, Lamprey, and Isinglass Rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and the soil, although difficult of cultivation, generally fertile. The Piscataqua River is navigable for sloops to South Berwick, and the Cocheco to Dover. This county is partly intersected by the railroad connecting Alton and Dover, and by that connecting Portland and Boston. Capital, Dover. Pop. 25,574.
STRAFFORD, a post-village and township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, 20 miles E.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1320.
STRAFFORD, a post-village and township in Orange co., Vermont, 33 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1540.
STRAFFORD CORNER, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.
STRAGGLESTHORPE, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.
STRAHLEN, a village of Prussia. See STRALEN.
STRAID or TEMPLEMORE', a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 4 miles S. of Foxford. Here are the remains of an abbey and an old castle.
STRAIGHT CREEK, of Brown co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River, near Ripley.
STRAIGHT CREEK, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio, 105 miles S.S.W. of Columbus.
STRAIGHT FORK, a post-office, Campbell co., Tennessee.
STRAIT CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.
STRAITON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.
STRAIT'S LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.
STRAITS'VILLE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut.
STRAITSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.
STRAKONITZ, strā'ko-nitsh, or STRAKOWITZ, strā'ko-wits', a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, on the Wottawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 27 miles E.S.E. of Kiattau. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.
STRALACHLANE. See STRACHUR.
STRALE, an island of Prussia. See DANHOLM.
STRALEN (strālen) or STRAELEN, strā'len, a village of Prussia, 27 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1720, with manufactures of cotton.
STRALSUND, strāl'sōōnt, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, capital of the province of Pomerania, on the strait which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to be approached only by bridges, 120 miles N. by W. of Berlin. Lat. 54° 18′ 18″ N., lon. 13° 5′ 30″ E. The houses have an old and interesting appearance; and both streets and squares, though irregular and devoid of elegance, are clean and well paved. The principal buildings are the Nicolai church, a brick structure begun in 1311, and surmounted by a lofty tower; four other churches, the government-house, the town-house, a turreted edifice built in 1316; the gymnasium, with a library and cabinet of coins; the mint, arsenal, poor-house, work-house, orphan hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, sugar, syrup, starch, soap, candles, tobacco, leather, mirrors, and playing-cards; and there are numerous distilleries, oil-works, and building-docks, in which a great number of vessels are fitted out. The port, though not large, and somewhat encumbered by shallows, is good, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1852, 209 vessels (tons 28,796) entered, and 377 (tons 30,513) departed. Stralsund is the seat of a superior court of law, and of several public offices. It was founded in 1209 by Prince Jaromar I., of Rügen, and peopled with Saxons. It afterwards became a free imperial and Hanse town, and rose to great commercial importance. It has repeatedly suffered severely from war. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628; but in 1678 Frederick William, the great Elector of Brandenburg, took it, after a bombardment, by which 1300 houses were destroyed. It was also captured in 1713 and 1807. Since 1815, its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia. Pop. in 1849, 19,198.
STRALSUND, a government of Prussia, province of Pomerania, bounded on the N.W., N., and N.E. by the Baltic. Area, 1700 English square miles. It consists partly of the group of islands of which Rügen is by far the largest, and partly of the mainland of Stralsund Proper. Pop. in 1849, 137,058.
STRAMBERG, strām'bĕrg, a town of Moravia, circle of Prerau, 3 miles S.W. of Freyberg. Pop. 2,507.
STRAMBINELLO, strām-be-nĕl'lo, a village of Italy, Sardinian States, province of Ivrea. Pop. 275.
STRAMBINO, strām-bee'no, a market-town of Italy, Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 6 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 3907.
STRANBENZELL, strān'ben-tsĕll', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Sitter. Pop. 1169.
STRANDMUHLE, (Strandmühle,) strand'mü'leh, a village of Denmark, in Seeland, on the Mühlensee; with an extensive paper mill, producing above 100,000 reams annually.
STRANG'FORD, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1851, 620. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries. Adjoining are Castle-ward (Viscount Bangor) and 4 forts. It gives the title of viscount to the Smyth family.
STRANGFORD, LOUGH, (lŏh,) is a large lake, or inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 15 miles in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.
STRANGNAS, (Strängnäs,) or STRÆNGNÆS. See STRENGNAS.

STRANING, strä'ning, two nearly contiguous villages of Lower Austria, on the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 1440.

STRANORLAR, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the N. bank of the Finn, ½ a mile N.E. of Ballybofey. Pop. of the town in 1851, 512.

STRANRAER, stran-rawr', a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Wigton, on level ground, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, and intersected by a small river here crossed by several bridges, 6 miles N.E. of Port-Patrick. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 5738. It is very irregularly laid out. The principal edifices are an old castle, in the centre of the town; the town-hall, jail, and several churches and chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading-room, some hand-loom weaving, tanneries, and nail factories. The harbor is sheltered by a pier, and allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half a mile distant. The exports are cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. Registered shipping, 1232 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven, and many of the population consist of Irish pauper immigrants. The borough unites with Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

STRAN'SELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles N.N.E. of York. Butler, author of "Hudibras," was born here in 1612.

STRAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on Hartlepool Harbor.

STRANY, strä'nee, a village of Austria, in Moravia, and about 20 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 1318.

STRASBOURG, strás'boor' or strás'bürg, (Fr. pron. strás'boor'; Ger. *Strassburg*, strass'bööRG; anc. *Argentoratum*,) a strongly fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, capital and department of Bas Rhin, and formerly capital of the province of Alsace, on the W. bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (in Baden) by a bridge of boats, 72 miles N. of Basel, (Bâle.) Lat. 48° 34′ 56″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 51″ E. Pop. in 1 52, 84,875. Mean temperature of the year, 49°·7; winter, 34°·2; summer, 64°·5, Fahrenheit. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is generally well built, and has lofty houses, spacious squares, and streets intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, with a monument to Kleber; a hippodrome or race-course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded A. D. 504, and the choir built by Charlemagne, is chiefly a modern edifice, begun in the tenth, but not finished till the fifteenth century, with a spire 465 feet in height, being higher even than that of St. Peter's at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture; it has a remarkable astronomical clock, and fine stained glass windows. The other important edifices are the *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St. Thomas, with the fine monument to Marshal Saxe; the new synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court-house, tribunal of commerce, prefecture, public library, said to contain 130,000 volumes, and many manuscripts; academy, common college, corn-hall, public granaries, custom-house for the Rhine departments, arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals and asylums, an exchange, corn, fish, and other markets, and a botanic garden. Strasbourg is a bishop's see, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, &c., a mint, and cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, North Italy, and all the W. of Continental Europe. Its manufactures are in great variety; among the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; canvas, jewelry, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, and other instruments; chemical products; it has copper and iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, and a large bookselling trade. Its *patés de foies gras* have high celebrity. The Basel (Bâle) and Baden Railway, and the canals connecting it with all the great rivers of France with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce, and a railway to Paris is in progress. Steamers ply between Strasbourg and Basel, (Bâle,) Rotterdam, and London.

Strasbourg is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who erected it as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans, who, however, ultimately made themselves masters of it, and retained possession till the reign of Clovis, who again drove them back beyond the Rhine. In the sixth century it changed its ancient name of Argentoratum for that of Strasbourg, and in the beginning of the tenth century became subject to the emperors of Germany. It afterwards acquired great privileges, became a free town, and was governed as a republic. In 1681 it became permanently united to France. Strasbourg is the birthplace of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, and of Pierre Schœffer, who contests with Guttenburg the honor of the invention of printing.

STRASBURG, strás'bööRG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 28 miles N.N.E. of Templin. Pop. 4400. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

STRASBURG or BRODINCZ, bro'dintch, a town of West Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz, and on the Polish frontier. Pop. 3750. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and beer.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 20 miles N. of Klagenfurth, on the Gurk. Pop. 650.

STRAS'BURG, a pleasant post-borough and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 46 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster. The borough contains 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 880; of the township, 2004.

STRASBURG, a thriving post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 650.

STRASBURG, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 110 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 109.

STRASCHITZ, Neu, noi strä'shits, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1793.

STRASNITZ or STRASNIZ, strás'nits, written also STRAZNITZ and STRASSNITZ, a town of Moravia, 13 miles S.S.W. of Hradisch, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 4100. It has a castle.

STRASS, strâss, a market-town of Lower Austria, at the S. foot of the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 1150.

STRASSBERG, strâss'bERG, a village of Germany, principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, capital of a bailiwick. Pop. 977.

STRASSBURG, France. See STRASBOURG.

STRASSNITZ. See STRASNITZ.

STRASSWALCHEN, strâss'wäl'kEn, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Salzach, on the Mühlbach, 15 miles N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 813.

STRASZ, a market-town of Bohemia. See PLATZ.

STRAT'A, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

STRA'TA-FLOR'IDA, a chapelry of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, 5 miles N.E. of Tregaron. Pop. 819. Here are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Strata Florida, in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains. It was founded in 1164 by a prince of South Wales, many of whose family are interred there.

STRAT'FIELD MOR'TIMER, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

STRAT'FIELDSAYE, a parish of England, cos. of Hants and Berks, 6¼ miles N.N.E. of Basingstoke. On the Lodder, in this parish, is the estate of the Duke of Wellington, conferred on him by Parliament for his services in the Peninsular war. This estate formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and William Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 1½ miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. On the estate is the site of the ruined city of Silchester.

STRAT'FIELD TUR'GIS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STRAT'FORD, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, 117 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 552.

STRATFORD, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, at the mouth of Housatonic River, on the Naugatuck Railroad, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 62 miles from New York. Pop. 2040.

STRATFORD, a township forming the N.W. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Pop. 801.

STRATFORD, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, near the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 27 miles N. of Columbus.

STRAT'FORD, a town of Canada West, capital of the co. of Perth, pleasantly situated on the Avon. It has an Episcopal church, Church of Scotland, Free, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a distillery, a brewery, 2 tanneries, and 2 flour mills. Pop. about 900.

STRATFORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Huron, 110 miles W. of Toronto.

STRAT'FORD-UPON-A'VON, a municipal borough, town, and township of England, co. of Warwick, parish of Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 8 miles S.W. of Warwick. Pop. of township in 1851, 3372. It is neatly built in a modern style. Various fires in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries destroyed most of its older buildings, and that in which Shakspeare died was wantonly razed by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice on the margin of the river, surrounded by large elms, contains a bust of Shakspeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters; his statue also adorns the town-hall, in which are pictures of him and of Garrick. The other principal buildings are the ancient chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouses, and

theatre. The grammar school endowment amounts to nearly 700*l.* a year; and here are national and Lancasterian schools, and various other charities. The trade is chiefly in corn and malt. The town is connected by railway with Moreton, 15 miles S., and with Birmingham and Henley by the Stratford Canal.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STRAT'FORD, PEN'NY, a market-town of England, co. of Bucks, on the Bedford branch of the London and North-western Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Bletchley. Pop. of chapelry in 1851, 1092. It has two principal streets, and a manufactory of lace.

STRATFORD, LANG'THORNE, a market-town of Essex, on the E. bank of the Lea, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 4 miles E.N.E. of London. It has a handsome church, many Dissenting chapels and schools, flour mills, chemical and print-works, and distilleries, and is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway and its branches.

STRATFORD LE BOW, a market-town of England, separated from the foregoing by the Lea, and like it on an old Roman highway, whence its name. Pop. in 1851, 6989. It has a church of the time of Henry II., a free school, and another school with an income of 500*l.* annually.

STRATFORD POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, at the entrance to Stratford Harbor, Connecticut, with a revolving light. Lat. 41° 9′ N., lon. 73° 6′ 36″ W.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLA'NEY, a small manufacturing town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow.

STRATFORD ST. AN'DREW, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STRATFORD ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

STRATFORD, STON'Y, a market-town of England, co. of Bucks, 6 miles W.S.W. of Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling Street, it being considered the ancient *Lactodurum*. Pop. in 1851, 1757, mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, and has a neat town-hall, and a manufactory of lace.

STRATFORD TONEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STRATFORD WATER, a parish of England, co. of Buckingham.

STRATH, a Celtic word signifying "valley," forming the prefix to a number of Scottish names, as STRATHAVEN, "the valley of the Avon," &c.

STRATH or STRATH SWOR'DLE, an insular parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, comprising a part of the island of Skye, with the islands of Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa. A cave in the N. of the parish, during several nights in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. Here are ruins of circular towers.

STRATHAEN. See STRACHAN.

STRATHAM, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 39 miles S.E. by E. of Concord, intersected by the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad. Pop. 840.

STRATHAVEN, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Lanark, parish of Avondale, 14 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4274, mostly employed in weaving.

STRATHAVEN, a narrow Highland valley of Scotland, in the S.W. of the co. of Banff.

STRATH'BLANE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 4 miles S.E. of Killearn. It has ruins of various old baronial castles.

STRATHBOGIE, strath-bo'ghee, a district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen. Area, 120 square miles. It is commensurate with the original estate conferred by Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon.

STRATH'DON or INVERNOCHTIE, in-ver-nox'tee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

STRATH'EARN, the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. of Perth, extending from W. to E. 35 miles, from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay. Breadth, from 6 to 8 miles. It has some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

STRATHMIG'LO, a burgh of barony, and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 10 miles W.S.W. of Cupar, on the Miglo. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1504, chiefly employed in weaving. It has an antique appearance, and has a large bleachfield, several corn mills, malt houses and breweries, and freestone quarries in its vicinity. In the parish are numerous cairns and tumuli, on a supposed battle-field.

STRATH'MORE, ("the great valley,") an extensive lowland tract in Scotland, in a wide acceptation extending from the county of Dumbarton to the sea, in the county of Kincardine, and embracing part of Stirlingshire, and of the counties of Perth and Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. In a more limited sense it comprises the tract from Methven, county of Perth, to Brechin, county of Forfar, 40 miles in length, watered by the Tay and its affluents. It gives the title of earl to the Lyon family.

STRATH SWORDLE. See STRATH.

STRATI, strá'tee, an island of Turkey in Europe, 22 miles S.W. of Lemnos. Lat. 39° 30′ N., lon. 25° E. It is about 25 miles long.

STRATONICÆA, Asia Minor. See ESKEE-HISSAR.

STRATTON, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 miles N.N.W. of Launceston. Pop. of parish in 1851, 1696.

STRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

STRATTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRATTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

STRATTON, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 90 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 236.

STRATTON AUD'LEY, a parish of England, cos. of Bucks and Oxford.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset. The village is situated on the ancient Roman Fosseway.

STRATTON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRATTON'S FALL, a post-office, Delaware co., New York.

STRATTON ST. MARGARET'S, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

STRATTON STRAW'LESS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRAT'TONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Erie Turnpike, 3 miles E. of Clarion.

STRATUM, strá'tŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, close by Eindhoven. Pop. 1215.

STRA'TUS, a ruined city of Greece, government of Acarnania. Its remains are on the E. bank of the Achelous, 9 miles N. of Vrachori, in Ætolia.

STRAUBING, strów'bing, (anc. *Castra Augustana?*) a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on an eminence beside the Danube, which here forms a large island, and is crossed by a bridge, 26 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 8825. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, the remains of several convents, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

STRAUSBERG, strów's'bĕrg, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on Lake Stranss, 20 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

STRAUSFURT, strów's'foort, a village of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. 1066.

STRAUSTOWN, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

STRAW, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 5 miles S.E. of Philipsburg.

STRAW'BERRY, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 709.

STRAWBERRY HILL, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, on Holston River, 18 miles N.E. of Knoxville. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad terminates at this village, and connects with another leading to Knoxville.

STRAWBERRY POINT, a post office of Clayton co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in Fulton co., and flows into Black River on the S. line of Lawrence county.

STRAWBRIDGE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

STRAWN'TOWN, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S. by E. of Easton.

STRAWTOWN, a thriving post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, on White River, 28 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

STRAW'TOWN, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the West Fork of White River, 30 miles N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

STRAZ, a town of Bohemia. See PLATZ.

STRAZNITZ. See STRASNITZ.

STREAKY (stree'kee) BAY, South Australia, having at its entrance Cape Banner on the S.E. side, and Point Brown on the N.W. It penetrates inland 12 miles, and is intersected by the 134th meridian E. lon.

STREATHAN, stree'than, a parish of England, co. Surrey.

STREATLEY, street'lee, a parish of England co. Bedford.

STREATLEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

STREIL, strá, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Monsel, 12 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1132.

STREEFKERK, straif'kĕrk, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles N.W. of Gorinchem, on the Leck. Pop. 1337.

STREET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STREET, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

STREET, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, chiefly in co. of Westmeath.

STREETHALL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STREETS'BOROUGH, a post-township in the W. part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1108.

STREET'S RUN, post-office, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

STREETS'VILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of York, township, and 23 miles from Toronto, on the Credit, with Episcopal, Methodist, and Free churches, a town-hall, and several schools. Pop. 1200.

STREHLA, strá'lá, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 17 miles N.W. of Meissen. Pop. 2100.

STREHLEN, strá'lĕn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 4700. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, and leather.

STREHLITZ, strā'lits, or STRELTE, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1076.

STRELITZ, (strā'lits.) GROSS, gross, or GREAT, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, 2 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2400. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and hosiery.

STRELITZ, KLEIN, kline, or LITTLE, a town of Prussian Silesia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 750.

STRELITZ, NEU, a town of North Germany. See NEU STRELITZ.

STRELITZ, ALT, ält, or OLD STRELITZ, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 2 miles S.S.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3089. It was formerly the ducal residence.

STRELITZ, a neat modern village of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Cargill, 4 miles S.W. of Cupar-Angus, built in 1768, as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STREL'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

STRELTE. See STREHLITZ.

STRENGNAS, (Strengnäs,) written also STRAENGNAES, a town of Sweden, läen, and 40 miles N. of Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Maelar. Pop. 1100. It is the see of a bishop.

STRENICZ, strā'nich, or TRENITZ, trā'nits, a village of Bohemia, about 9 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1046.

STREN'SALL, a parish of England, co., and 7 miles N.E. of York, North Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway.

STREPY, strā'pee, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1236.

STRETENSK, strā-tēnsk', a town of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, 50 miles E.N.E. of Nertchinsk.

STRET'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STRETFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster

STRETH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

STRETTO, strā'to, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, about 38 miles from Sebenico, on the island of the same name. Pop. 1237.

STRETTON, a township of England, co. of Derby, 6½ miles S. of Chesterfield, on the South Midland Railway.

STRETTON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

STRETTON-BAS'KERVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STRETTON, CHURCH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 13 miles S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish in 1851, 1676. It has a woollen manufactory, and a trade in malt. Near it is Caer-Caradoc, where Caractacus is supposed to have been defeated by Ostorius.

STRETTON-ON-DUNSMOOR, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 6 miles S.E. of Coventry. It has a nunnery, and a county asylum for juvenile criminals.

STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS, a parish of England, co. Derby.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STRETTON GRAND'SOME, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

STRETTON-SUG'WAS, a parish of England, co. Hereford.

STREVI, strā'vee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and about 2 miles N.N.E. of Acqui. Pop. 1745.

STRIANO, stre-ä'no, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, S.S.E. of Nola. Pop. 1300.

STRICHEN, strik'en, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

STRICK'ATHROW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

STRICK'ERSVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

STRICK'LAND, a post-village of Ware co., Georgia.

STRICKLAND'S DEPOT, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 47 miles N. of the latter.

STRICKLAND'S FERRY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

STRICK'LAND WIN'TERBORNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STRIEGAU, stree'gōw, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles W.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 5100. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1745.

STRIELNA, stre-ēl'nä, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, rises in the circle of Nikolsk, flows N., and, after a course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Sookhona. Vast numbers of barks and barges are constructed on its banks, and sent down unloaded to Oostioog Velikee, to be employed in the navigation of the North Dwina.

STRIGNO, streen'yo, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, circle of Trent, on the Brenta, 6 miles from Borgo. Pop. 1300.

STRIJEN, a village of the Netherlands. See STRUEN.

STRIK'ERSVILLE or STRYK'ERSVILLE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, on Buffalo Creek, 30 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo.

STRILEK, stri'lēk, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 13 miles N.W. of Hradisch. Pop. 1087.

STRIMILOW, a town of Bohemia. See TREMLES.

STRINES'TOWN, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

STRING PRAI'RIE, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

STRING'STON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

STRING'TOWN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.

STRIVALI, stre-vä'lee, or STROFADIA, stro-fä-dee'ä, written also STAM'PHANE ISLANDS, (anc. *Strophades,*) a group of four small Ionian islets, 28 miles S. of Zante. Harpy and Convent Islands are the largest.

STRIX'TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STRODE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

STROGONOV (stro'go-nov') BAY, an inlet of Japan, on the W. coast of Yesso, lat. 43° 30′ N., lon. 141° E.

STRÖHEN, strö'en, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Minden, circle of Lübbecke. Pop. 1344.

STROKESTOWN, strōks'town, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Elphin. Pop. in 1851, 1353. Immediately adjacent is Bawn, the demesne of Lord Hartland.

STRO'MA or STRO'MAY, an island off the N. extremity of Scotland, co. of Caithness, in Pentland Frith, between the mainland and the Orkneys, parish, and 2 miles N. of Canisbay. Length, 2¼ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Shores rocky and precipitous; it has some corn-land, and on it are the remains of an old castle and an ancient chapel.

STROMAY, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

STROMBERG, strom'bēra, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 29 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1500.

STROMBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, with 1020 inhabitants, and manufactures of earthenware and leather.

STROMBOLI, strom'bo-le, (anc. *Stronlgyle,*) the north-easternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round; circuit about 12 miles, Pop. 1200, who raise good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, and figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2500 feet above the sea, and at its W. extremity is an active volcano, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain, about one-third from its summit, and 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island is a small town and battery, and vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

STROM'NESS', (formerly CAIR'STON,) a burgh of barony, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, co., and on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 12 miles W.S.W. of Kirkwall. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2055. Mean temperature of the year, 46°·3; winter, 39°·3; summer, 54°·4, Fahrenheit. The bay or harbor is excellent, and admits vessels of all burdens. Boat and ship-building is carried on, and straw-plaiting employs some females.

STROMOE, the chief of the Faroe Islands. See FAROE.

STROMSUD, ström'sōōh, one of the three small towns of Norway comprised under the name of DRAMMEN.

STRÖMSTAD, ström'städ, a town of Sweden, on the Skagerrack, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. 1100.

STRONA, stro'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 6 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1200.

STRONG, a post-township in Franklin co., Maine, on the E. side of Sandy River, about 35 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1008.

STRONGA, a town of Turkey. See STRUGA.

STRONGOLI, stron'go-le, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 13 miles N.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1200.

STRONG RIVER, of Mississippi, a small stream, which flows through Simpson county into Pearl River.

STRONG'S LAND'ING, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

STRONGS'TOWN, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Turnpike from Ebensburg to Indiana Court-House, about 15 miles S.E. of the latter.

STRONG'VILLE, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 14 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. The village, with the adjoining village of Albion, has 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and 1 woollen factory. Pop. of the township, 1199.

STRONGYLO (?) stronge-lo, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, government, and 8 miles S.W. of Paros.

STRON'SA or STRON'SAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Mont-head, Pomona, about 7½ miles in length by 6½ miles in breadth. Area, about 14 square miles. Pop. 939. Shores deeply indented by bays, and surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the village of Papa-Sound. With Papa-Stronsay, it composes a parish. Pop. 2785.

STRON'TIAN, (called stron-tee'an by the people of the vicinity,) a *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle.

STROOD. See STROUD.

STROPHADES. See STRIVALI.

STROPPIANA, strop-pe-ä'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 2211.

STROPPO, a village of the Sardinian States, province, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Coni.

STROUD, strōwd, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 9 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. of parish in

1851, 5708; of parliamentary borough, 36,535. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade Rivers, is well built, and has many woollen and fulling mills and dying establishments, it being the centre of the Gloucestershire woollen manufactures. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

STROUD or STROOD, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the W. bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester, within the jurisdiction of which city its village is comprised. Here is the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway.

STROUD, strōwd, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles N. by W. of Easton, contains Stroudsburg, the county seat. Pop. 1410.

STROUD, a village of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, on the Karuah, 7 miles from Bourail. It is the headquarters of the Australian Agricultural Company.

STROUDSBURG, strōwds'burg, a post-borough, capital of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on Broadhead's Creek, about 4 miles from the Delaware River, and 118 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and gradually improving. There are several flour mills in the vicinity. The town has an academy, a public library, and 4 or 5 churches; 1 or 2 papers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 811.

STROUD'S GLADES, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

STRON'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STRUB'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STRUGA, stroo'gâ, written also STRONGA, a small town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak, and 6 miles W. of Ochrida.

STRUMA, a river of Turkey. See KARA SOO.

STRUMP'SHAW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STRUPPA, stroop'pâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 3 miles N.E. of Genoa, on the Bisagno, near its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2383.

STRY, stree, a river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and N.E., and, after a course of 110 miles, joins the Dniester 4 miles N.E. of Zydaczow.

STRY, a fortified town of Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Stry, 42 miles S.S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 2582.

STRYEN or STRIJEN, stri'en, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles S. of Dort. Pop. 2515.

STRYKERSVILLE. See STRIKERSVILLE.

STRYKOW, stri'kov, a town of Poland, government, and 64 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1200.

STRYMON. See KARA SOO.

STRYMONIC GULF, (STRYMONICUS SINUS.) See ORFANO.

STRYNÖE and STRYNÖE-KALP, stri'nö'eh kâlp, two islets of Denmark, between the islands of Langeland, Laasinge, and Ærö. Pop. 650.

STRYPEN, stri'pen, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1474.

STRZELNO, strzhêl'no, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg, 13 miles S.S.W. of Inowrazlaw. Pop. 2350.

STRZILEK, strzhee'lêk, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch, 12 miles from Kremsir. Pop. 1087.

STRZYZOW, strzhee'zov, a village of Austrian Galicia, near Jasło, on the Wyslok. Pop. 1068.

STUART, an island in Behring's Sea, in lat. 63° 30′ N., lon. 132° 15′ W., about 20 miles in circuit.

STUBBEKJÖBING, stoob'beh-kj'öbing, a maritime town of Denmark, stift of Falster Laaland, on the N.E. coast of the island of Falster, 15 miles S. of Præstöe. Pop. 1000.

STUBENBACH, stoo'ben-bâh', a village of Bohemia, circle of Prachin. Pop. 1134.

STUB'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

STUDENECZ, stoo'deh-nêch', or STUDANKA, stoo-dân'kâ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the road to Starkenbach. Pop. 1608.

STUDENZE, stoo-dên'zâ, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalato, about 30 miles from Almissa. Pop. 1209.

STUD'HAM, a parish of England, cos. of Herts and Bedford.

STUD'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, in the island of Purbeck, 5 miles E.N.E. of Corfecastle, bounded on the N. by Poole Harbor. Studland Bay, on its E. side, is a fair anchorage; and near it is Brownsea Island, with a castle defending the entrance of Poole Harbor. On Studland Common are some curious Druidic remains.

STUD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

STUHLINGEN, (Stühlingen,) stü'ling-en, a town of Baden, 10 miles N.W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 593.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, stool'vī'sen-bōōrg' (or -bürg,) a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, in a marshy tract, 16 miles N.E. of Lake Balatony. Pop. 21,000. It has some handsome buildings, including the bishop's palace and offices, county hall, the Marienkirche, in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried; a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, Magyar theatre, manufactures of flannels and leather, a trade in wine, and large cattle markets.

STUHM, stoom, a town of West Prussia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Marienwerder, between two lakes. Pop. 1250. It has an old castle. Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1630.

STUKA, a town of Morocco. See STOOKA.

STUKELEY, (stük'lee,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

STUKELEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Huntingdon.

STUKE'LEY, a seaport of British America, at the entrance of Morel River into St. Peter's Bay, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, county of King's, in lat. 46° 26′ N., lon. 62° 47′ W.

STUMP BRIDGE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

STUMP GROUND, a small village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

STUMPSTOWN, a village of Bethel township, Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on Elizabeth Creek, 35 miles N.W. of Reading, has about 80 houses.

STURA, stoo'râ, (anc. *Stura.*) a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, division of Turin, after a S.E. course of 35 miles, joins the Po 3 miles N. of Turin.

STURA, a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, flows for 70 miles N.E., and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

STUR'BRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co., and 1½ miles N.N.E. of Cambridge. A large fair is held during a fortnight from September 28th, annually.

STUR'BRIDGE, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has some manufactures of carriages, cotton goods, and other articles. Pop. 2119.

STURGE, stürj, an island of the Antarctic Ocean, the easternmost of the five which compose the Balleny group, in lat. 66° 44′ S., lon. 163° 11′ W. It is very elevated, the highest peak being about 5000 feet.

STURGEON, stür'jon, a lake of British North America, 27 miles long by 6 miles broad, connected with Pine Island Lake by the river Saskatchewan, in lat. 54° N., lon. 102° W. It receives Sturgeon River, a rapid stream, 30 miles long.

STURGEON BAY, an inlet on the E. side of Green Bay, Lake and State of Michigan.

STUR'GEONVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

STUR'GES RAPIDS, a village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon River, 80 miles N.N.W. of Iowa City.

STURGIS, stür'jis, a thriving post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 115 miles W. of Monroe. The village is situated on a fertile prairie of its own name, and has a steam flouring mill, a furnace, and other factories. Pop. of the township in 1850, 840; of the village in 1853, about 700.

STUR'MER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

STUR'MINSTER-MAR'SHALL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

STUR'MINSTER NEW'TON CASTLE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, 8 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury. Pop. of the parish in 1851, 1916. It has some manufactures of baize.

STUR'RY, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Stour, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on a branch of the South-eastern Railway, 2½ miles N.E. of Canterbury.

STUR'STON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

STURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STURSTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 1 mile E. of Ashbourne. Pop. 661.

STURT, a county of South Australia, bounded on the E. by Murray River, and S. by Lake Alexandrina.

STURT, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Darlingdowns.

STURT MOUN'TAIN, in South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of the Gawler range, W. of Spencer Gulf. Lat. 32° 15′ S., lon. 135° 30′ E.

STURTON, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

STURTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Lincoln Railway, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Horncastle.

STURT RIVER, South Australia, enters the Gulf of St. Vincent at Glenelg, 6 miles S.W. of Adelaide.

STUTT'GART or STUT'GARD, (Ger. pron. stōōt'gart,) the capital city of Würtemberg, Germany, on the Neseubach, a small affluent of the Neckar, 1½ miles from its mouth in that river, 38 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Lat. of the cathedral, 48° 46′ 36″ N., lon. 9° 10′ 52″ E. Pop. about 30,000. Mean temperature of the year, 49°·4; winter, 33°·2; summer, 64°·9 Fahrenheit. It is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is mostly well built, and has some broad and handsome streets and fine squares, in one of which is the royal palace, a freestone edifice, opening on one side into a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings and sculptures by Danneker and Canova. The old palace, and the theatre in the same square, a Gothic church, with tombs of the dukes of Würtemberg, the palace of the princes, parliament-house, city-hall, chancery court, barracks, post-office, gymnasium, city schools, large hospital, work-house, royal stud-house, stables, and riding-school, are the other principal edifices; and here is a public library containing 200,000 volumes and 1800 manuscripts; also a museum of natural history, with

a remarkable series of fossils, royal cabinets of coins and medals, with 17,000 coins, antiquities, and maps; the royal library of 50,000 volumes, and many private libraries. It is connected by railways with Heilbronn on the N., and Geislingen on the S. Printing and book-binding form the chief branches of its industry, and Cotta's printing establishment is one of the largest on the Continent. It has some manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, jewelry, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, gloves, and carpets, with breweries and vinegar-works. In its vicinity some good effervescing wine is made; and near it is Cannstadt, a favorite watering-place, and the solitude where Schiller was educated. Stuttgart is of ancient date, and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1080. In 1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf, Margrave of Baden, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts of Würtemberg. It was much extended and improved about 1449, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital.

STUTTESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

STUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

STUTTON-WITH-HA'ZLEWOOD, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish, and 1½ miles S.W. of Tadcaster, on a branch of the York and North Midland Railway.

STUTZAITZA, a town of European Turkey. See KARATOVA.

STUYVESANT, stī'ves-ant, a post-village and township of Columbia co., New York, on Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 18 miles S. of Albany. The village was formerly called KINDERHOOK LANDING. Pop. 1766.

STUYVESANT FALLS, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on Kinderhook Creek, about 25 miles S. of Albany. It contains several mills.

STYR, steer, a river of Austrian and Russian Poland, in Galicia, and in Volhynia and Minsk, after a N. course of 200 miles, joins the Pripets 22 miles E. of Pinsk.

STYRIA or STIRIA, stīr'e-a, (Ger. *Steyermark*, stī'er-mark', Fr. *Styrie*, stee'ree'; anciently a part of *Noricum*,) a province of the Austrian Empire, with the title of duchy, between lat. 45° 54' and 47° 50' N., and lon. 13° 30' and 16° 25' E., having on the E. Hungary, S. Illyria and Croatia, and N. and W. Upper Austria. Area, 8658 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 950,612, mainly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or basin of the Mur, with portions of those of the Drave and Save in the S., and the Enns in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the Mur by the Noric Alps. The highest point of these, the Hochschwab, is upwards of 7600 feet in elevation. The Styrian Alps, S. of the Mur, rise in the Eisenhut to 7656 feet in height, and a branch of the Carnic Alps separate the Drave and Save. The surface is almost wholly mountainous, except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, &c. are raised; elsewhere, pastoral or mining industry chiefly occupy the population. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, fruits, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. The average annual produce of iron is 616,136 hundredweight; copper, 1047 hundredweight; salt, 160,000 hundredweight; alum, 4145 hundredweight; coal, 404,986 hundredweight; with small quantities of lead, silver, gold, zinc, and vitriol; marble and building stones are abundant, and the country contains many medicinal springs. The manufactures are insignificant, and the trade limited. The conveyance of goods employs many of the population, the province lying in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, and it is now traversed by the railway from Vienna to Trieste. It is divided into the circles of Grätz, (the capital,) and Marburg, Cilley, Judenburg, and Brück, its other chief towns. Nearly all its inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Grätz has a university. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne; it has belonged to Austria since 1192. ——Adj. and inhab. STYRIAN, stīr'e-an.

STYRRUP, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUABIA. See SWABIA.

SUAKIN, swä'kin, or SUAKEM, soo-ä'kem, a seaport town of the Red Sea, on an island off its W. coast, in lat. 19° 7' N., lon. 37° 20' E. Pop. 8000. (?) It has an excellent harbor, and is a station for pilgrims passing to and from Arabia.

SUAPA. See SUATA.

SUAPURE, swä-poo'rä, or SIVAPURE, se-vä-poo'rä, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat. 6° S., flows W.N.W., and joins the Orinoco on the right, after a course of about 100 miles.

SUATA, swä'tä, or SUAPA, swä'pä, a town of New Granada, province of Socorro, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. It consists of about 1000 houses.

SUBATHOO or SUBHATOO, soo'bä-too', a town of North-west Hindostan, capital of one of the protected states, between the Sutlej and Jumna, 28 miles S.E. of Balaspoor. Pop., with Sewah and Burowlee, 5535.

SUBBERMUTTY, sūb'er-mut'tee, written also SUBBERMATTEE and SAUBBERMUTTEE, a river of West Hindostan, rises in the Odeypoor dominions, flows S.W. past Ahmednugger and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 miles W. of Cambay. Total course, 200 miles.

SUBBIANO, soob-be-ä'no, a village of Tuscany, on the Arno, 34 miles E.S.E. of Florence. Pop. 3020.

SUBBULGHUR, sub-bul-gur', a town of Hindostan, 78 miles S.W. of Agra.

SUBBULGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the British Upper Provinces, district of Moradabad, 18 miles S. of Hurdwar.

SUBHATOO, a hill-fort of Hindostan. See SUBATHOO.

SUBIACO, soo-be-ä'ko, (anc. *Sublaqueum*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca, and 31 miles E. of Rome, on the Teverone. Pop. 5840. It is picturesquely situated, and has a castle, long a summer residence of the popes; a famous monastery, founded in the fifth century, and remains of a villa of Nero.

SUBLETTE'S (sūb'lēts) LAKE, in the W. part of Missouri Territory, in lat. about 43° 30' N., lon. 110° W. It is the source of the Yellowstone River.

SUBLETT'S TAVERN, a post-office of Powhatan co., Virginia.

SUBLIG'NA, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

SUBLIM'ITY, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

SUB ROSA, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

SUBROY, sub'roy', a town of West Hindostan, province of Cutch, 22 miles N.W. of Mandavee.

SUBTIAVA, soob-te-ä'vä, a town of Central America, state of Nicaragua, on a small lake near the Pacific, 40 miles S.S.E. of Leon. Pop. 5000.

SUBUNREEKA. See SOOBUNREEKA.

SUBZ, a town of Central Asia. See SHEHR-E-SOBZ.

SUBZAWUR, sub-za-wur', a decayed town and fort of West Afghanistan, on a river, 110 miles S. of Herat; lat. 33° 20' N., lon. 62° 10' E.

SUBZOW. See SOOBTSOV.

SUBZULCOTE, sub'zul-kōt', the N. frontier town of Sinde, 60 miles N.E. of Bukkur; lat. 28° 13' N., lon. 69° 42' E. Pop. 5000.

SUBZWAR, a town of North Prussia. See SABZWAR.

SUCCADANA, sūk-kä-dä'na, written also SOEKADANA, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang River; lat. 1° 20' S. The exports comprise opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold-dust, and tin.

SUCCESS', a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, 115 miles N.E. of Concord.

SUCCESS, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SUCÉ, sü'sā', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 8 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2119.

SUCHEW. See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

SUCHILTEPEC, soo-cheel-te-pēk', a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, capital of a department, 75 miles W. of New Guatemala, on the river Suchiltepec, which enters the Pacific Ocean, and near a volcano of the same name. Indigo and cochineal are cultivated in its vicinity.

SUCHONA, a river of Russia. See SOOKHONA.

SUCHTELN, (Süchtlen,) sūk'tēln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the North Canal. Pop. 1840.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, flows mostly S. between the cos. of Roscommon and Galway, and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

SUCKASUN'NY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, about 22 miles N. by E. of Trenton, contains a church.

SUCKERNOCHEE (called also TUGALOO) CREEK, of Mississippi and Alabama, rises near the W. border of Noxubee co., in the former state, and flowing S.E. into Alabama, falls into the Tombigbee at Moscow. It is navigable by small boats about 35 miles.

SUCK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

SUCRO. See CULLERA.

SUCURIU, soo-koo-re-oo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra de Itiqueira, province of Matto Grosso, and joins the Paraná on the right, 8 miles below the junction of the Tieté.

SUCY-EN-BRIÉ, sü'see'-ōn-bree, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Corbeil. P. 1175.

SUCZAWA, soo-chä'vä, or SUTSCHAWA, a river of Austria, rises in the province of Bukowina, forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Moldavia, and joins the Sereth after a course of about 100 miles.

SUCZAWA, SUCZAVA, soo-chä'vä, or SUTSCHAWA, (anc. *Succidava*,) a fortified town of the Austrian Empire, in Bukowina, near the Suczawa, an affluent of the Sereth, on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 miles E.N.E. of Kimpolung. Pop. 4812. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, a synagogue, and a high school.

SUDA, soo'dä, or SWID, swid, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Olonets, and flowing S.E., joins the Skeksna 9 miles below Cherepovetz. Total course, about 140 miles.

SUDAK. See SOODAK.

SUD-AMERIKA, (South America.) See page 73.

SUDAN. See SOODAN.

SUD'BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SUD'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SUD'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUDBURY, sud'ber-e, a borough-town of England, cos. of Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 19 miles W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1851

of the borough in 1851, 6043. The town, on the N. side of the river, is neat, clean, well built, and has 3 parishes and parish churches, a handsome town-hall, a grammar school, an important manufacture of silks and buntings, an export trade in agricultural produce, and imports of coal.

SUDBURY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SUD'BURY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 45 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 194.

SUD'BURY, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 20 miles W. by N. of Boston. The township has Sudbury River on the E., and Assabet River on the N.W. and N., which streams unite to form Concord River. On Assabet River is the village of Assabet, which has a carpet factory moved by water-power, and is the terminus of a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. Factory Pond furnishes annually about 40,000 tons of ice. A beautiful granite monument was erected, in 1853, over the remains of Captain Samuel Wadsworth and his brave associates, who fell in King Philip's War at Sudbury, April 18, 1675; two-thirds at least of those engaged were slain. The monument is situated a little N. of Mill Village, near the spot where the action took place, and directly over the remains of the dead. Pop. 1578.

SUDBURY RIVER, a small stream of Middlesex co., in the N.E. part of Massachusetts, unites with the Assabet to form Concord River at Concord.

SUDE'LEY MANOR, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Winchcomba. The church is in ruins. Queen Catherine Parr is buried here. It has also the ruins of a castle.

SUDERMANIA, an old province of Sweden. See SODERMANNLAND.

SUDEROE, soo'der-ö or soo'der-ö'gh, almost *soo'der-ühl'-ygh*, one of the Farôe Islands.

SUDETEN-GEBIRGE, soo'deh-ten-gheh-beer'gheh, or SUDETIC MOUNTAINS, (anc. *Sudeti Montes*,) a mountain range of Germany, comprising the Fichtel-gebirge, Erzgebirge, and Riesen-gebirge; they encircle Bohemia, being connected on the E. with the Carpathians, and on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

SUDJUR, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See SEDJOOR.

SUD'LERSVILLE, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, 55 miles E. by N. of Annapolis.

SUDOST, a river of Russia. See SOODOST.

SUDSHA, a town of Russia. See SOOJA.

SUDUD, soo'dûd', (probably the *Zadad* of Scripture,) a large village of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, and E. of the route from that city to Homs, (Emesa.)

SUDUK, soo'dûk'(?) a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 68° 22' E., and, after a S. course of 140 miles, enters the Indian Ocean 60 miles N.W. of Arubah.

SUE, soo'ä, an island of Torres Strait, one of "The Sisters," N.N.E. of Cape York; lat. 10° 12' S., lon. 142° 52' E. At the W. end of the island is a native village.

SUECA, swä'kä, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.E. of Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. 8862.

SUECIA, SUECO, SUEDE and SUEDIA. See SWEDEN.

SUEDIAH, swä'de-a, (anc. *Seleucia*,) a port of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Aleppo, 18 miles S.W. of Antioch.

SUEDOIS. See SWEDEN.

SUEROS, swä'roce, a village of Spain, province of Leon, district of Astorga. Pop. 1084.

SUESSA AURUNCA. See SESSA.

SUESSONES or SUESSIONES. See SOISSONS.

SUEVRES, sü'ev'r', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, near the right bank of the Loir, on the railway to Orleans and Tours, 8 miles N.E. of Blois. Pop. 1957.

SUEZ, soo'ez, written also SOUEZ and SOUEYS, (Arab. pron. soo-ez' or soo-aiz'; anc. *Cleopatris* or *Arsinoë*,) a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suez, (an arm of the Red Sea,) 76 miles E. of Cairo. Lat. 29° 58' 6" N., lon. 32° 34' 2" E. Stationary inhabitants, from 1500 to 2000. It is a station for numerous caravans and travellers. It is a wretched town, with houses of sun-dried bricks, and unpaved streets, having about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom-house, &c.; the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few cannon, and surrounded by entrenchments. The country around it is a perfect desert, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. Its port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons, and steamers must moor 2 miles from the town. From its position on the high road between Egypt and the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. A railway recently constructed from Alexandria to Cairo, is to be extended to Suez. Immediately N. of the town is Kolzim, the site of the ancient *Clysma*.

SUEZ, GULF OF, the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Shores desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands. Two miles from its head, it is supposed by some that the Israelites crossed the bed of the sea during their exodus from Egypt.

SUEZ, ISTHMUS OF, the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean. Breadth, 72 miles. The surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes, (the ancient crocodile lakes,) and land fertilized by inundations of the Nile. On it are traces of the ancient canal connecting the Red and Mediterranean Seas. See RED SEA.

SUFFEED KOH or SUFEID KOH, sûf-feed' kö, (the "white mountain,") in Afghanistan, 100 miles S. of the Hindoo Koosh, bounds the valley of Cabool on the S., extending from W. to E. near 35° 50' S. lat., and between lon. 69° 36' and 71° 15' E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep and rocky, rising in one part to 14,200 feet in height, and covered with perpetual snow.

SUFFEDUN, sûf'fee-dûn', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Delhi, 18 miles W. of Panipat.

SUFFEID RUD, a river of Persia. See SEFEED ROOD.

SUF'FERN'S, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, at the junction with the Union, Ramapo, and Paterson Railroad, 32 miles from New York. Here is an important railroad station at the entrance of a mountain pass.

SUF'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SUFFIELD, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 16 miles N. of Hartford. It is the seat of the Connecticut Literary Institution, founded by the Baptists. The township has some manufactures of carriages, paper, tobacco, &c. Pop. 2962.

SUFFIELD, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1281.

SUFFLEN. See SOUFFLENHEIM.

SUFFOLK, sûf'fok, a maritime county of England, having E. the North Sea; N., Norfolk; W., Cambridgeshire; and S., Essex. Area, 1481 square miles, or 947,840 acres, of which about 820,000 are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 337,215. The Ouse and Waveney Rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which, with the Orwell, expands into an estuary near the sea. The surface is mostly level, and very well tilled. In the N.W. is a tract of hilly and poor soil. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, and hemp are the principal crops; some hops are raised; dairy husbandry is important, and butter is a chief product. The stock of sheep is estimated at 500,000. Stays are manufactured in large numbers at Ipswich. Wool manufactures, formerly important, have declined, but some silk stuffs are made at Hadleigh and Clemsford, and gun-flints at Brandon. The rivers are mostly navigable, and the county is intersected by the Stowmarket Canal, Lowestoft and Norwich Navigation, and branches of the Eastern Counties Railway. Suffolk is in the E. circuit, and chiefly in the diocese of Norwich. Assizes are held at Bury-St-Edmund's and Ipswich; besides which boroughs, it contains Eye and Sudbury, and the market-towns of Woodbridge, Framlingham, Mildenhall, Brandoo, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, &c., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, and Lowestoft on the coast. The county also contains the remains of Dunwich, the ancient capital of East Anglia, but which has been mostly engulfed in the sea. It sends 11 members to the House of Commons, of which 4 are for the county.

SUFFOLK, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 15 square miles, being the smallest county in the state. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Massachusetts Bay. It comprises only 4 townships, viz. Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop; but on account of its containing the chief city of New England, (Boston,) it may be regarded as the most important county in the state. In 1850 there were 47 machine-shops, 3 ship-yards, 10 ship-joiners, 14 ship-smithing, and 15 shipwright establishments, 12 brass foundries, 3 iron foundries, 1 rolling mill, 8 type and stereotype foundries, 9 distilleries, 6 breweries, 33 book binderies, 30 manufactories of stoves and ranges, 4 of lamps, 20 of trunks, 35 of saddles and harness, 18 of coaches, 78 of cabinet-ware, 156 of clothing, 90 of boots and shoes, 3 silver-plating, and 194 carpenter establishments, 3 glass-works, 9 upholsterers, 23 curriers, 5 manufactories of chemicals, 6 of whale-oil, and 23 of piano-fortes. This county is traversed by railroads, radiating from Boston, in almost every direction. Organized in 1643—then comprising the whole of the present county of Norfolk, and a small part of Plymouth, and named from Suffolk, a county in England. Capital, Boston. Pop. 144,517.

SUFFOLK, the easternmost county of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It forms the E. extremity of Long Island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, affording excellent harbors, and great advantages for navigation and for fisheries. It is drained by Peconic River, and other smaller streams, which afford some water-power. The surface in the N. part is hilly and uneven, and along the sea-coast nearly level. The soil is generally sandy; that bordering on the Sound is more fertile than in the interior and S.

portions. The Long Island Railroad passes through this county. Organized in 1683. Capital, Riverhead. Pop. 36,922.

SUFFOLK, a post-village, capital of Nansemond co., Virginia, on the Nansemond River, and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, 85 miles S.E. of Richmond. The river is navigable for small vessels. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Founded in 1742. Pop. estimated at 1500.

SUFFOLK COURT-HOUSE, New York. See RIVERHEAD.

SUGAR (shōōg'ar) CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna near Towanda.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Butler. Pop. 1688.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 875.

SUGAR CREEK, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in Mecklenburg co., and, flowing S., enters Catawba River on the E. border of York district, South Carolina. Little Sugar Creek unites with it near the boundary of these states.

SUGAR CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Telfair co. into the Little Ocmulgee River.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

SUGAR CREEK, of Alabama, flows into Elk River, in Limestone co., about 10 miles N.W. of Athens.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office, Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Benton co., Arkansas. Pop. 580.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

SUGAR CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Portage River, in Ottawa county.

SUGAR CREEK, an affluent of Tuscarawas River, Ohio, rises in Wayne co., and enters the Tuscarawas at Dover.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 756.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 3082.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 550.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 1743.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1400.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 2321.

SUGAR CREEK, Indiana, rises in Clinton co., and enters the Wabash from the E., about 3 miles S.E. of Newport. Its general course is S.W., and its whole length about 100 miles.

SUGAR CREEK, of Indiana, an affluent of Blue River, rises in Henry county, and falls into the river about a mile below Edinburg.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 477.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Indiana, about 15 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 793.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 777.

SUGAR CREEK, a township, Parke co., Indiana. P. 1355.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. P. 743.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Vigo co., Indiana. P. 1180.

SUGAR CREEK, in the N. central part of Illinois, falls into Salt Creek. Another little stream of this name falls into the Sangamon a few miles E. of Springfield.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 965.

SUGAR CREEK, a small post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 41 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

SUGAR GROVE, a thriving post-village and township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N.W. of Warren. The village is pleasantly situated, and has several stores. Pop. of the township, 1523.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office, Watauga co., North Carolina.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley Canal.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-township of Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 734.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. of Iowa City.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office, McDowell co., North Carolina.

SUGAR HILL, post-office, Marion district, South Carolina.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

SUGAR LAKE, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

SUGARLOAF, shōōg'ar-lōf, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 50 miles N.N.W. of New York City.

SUGARLOAF, a village and township in the N.E. extremity of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1316.

SUGARLOAF, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1023.

SUGARLOAF, a township of Carroll co., Arkansas. P. 310.

SUGARLOAF, a township, Crawford co., Arkansas. P. 911.

SUGARLOAF, a township of Marion co., Arkansas. P. 349.

SUGARLOAF, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

SUGARLOAF, a township of Van Buren co., Arkansas. Pop. 260.

SUGAR PLANT, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

SUGAR RIVER, of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, forms the outlet of Sunapee Lake, and falls into the Connecticut River.

SUGAR RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Dane county, and flowing in a S.E. direction through Green county, passes into Illinois, and enters the Pekatonica about 7 miles from its mouth.

SUGAR RUN, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR RUN, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

SUGARTOWN, shōōg'ar-town, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York.

SUGARTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 79 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

SUGAR TREE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SUGARTREE RIDGE, a small post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Hillsborough.

SUGAR VAL'LEY, a post-office, Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 100 miles W. of Columbus.

SUGGSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Alabama, 110 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

SUGHEUD, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SHUGHUT.

SUGHONA. See SOOKHONA.

SUGHRA, soog'rā, a seaport town of South-east Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 15° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 45° 46′ E.

SUGULMESSA. See SEGELMESA.

SUHL, sool, or SUHLA, soo'lā, a town of Central Germany, in a detached district of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 8095, engaged chiefly in iron and steel works, and in manufactures of union fabrics and chemical products.

SUHLAU, soo'lōw, a small town of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, 5 miles S.W. of Militsch. Pop. 800.

SUHR, soor, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1423.

SUICILLE. See SOVICILLE.

SUIÇO. See SWITZERLAND.

SUIGUTOI, a misspelling of SURGUTOI. See SOORGOOT.

SUIKOW. See SOOIKOW.

SUIPPES, sweep', a town of France, department of Marne, on the Suippes, an affluent of the Aisne, 14 miles N.N.E. of Chalons. Pop. in 1852, 2474.

SUIR or SURE, shure, a river of Ireland, in Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, flows S., through the county of Tipperary, and, in conjunction with the Barrow, expands into the estuary of Waterford Harbor, on the S. coast. Total course, about 100 miles.

SUIRA, a name of Mogadore. See MOGADORE.

SUISCIO, swee'sho, or SUISIO, swee'se-o, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 miles S. by W. of Ponte San Pietro, on the Adda. Pop. 1007.

SUISOON, soo'e-soon', a creek of California, falls into Suisoon Bay.

SUISOON or SUISUN, a bay of California, E. of San Pablo Bay, with which it is connected by the Straits of Karquenas (or Carquinez.) Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 6 or 7 miles.

SUISSE. See SWITZERLAND.

SUIZA, *SUIZO.* See SWITZERLAND.

SUJAH KAT, a town of the Punjab. See SHOOJUAHAD.

SUJAR, soo-har', or ZUJAR, thoo-har', a river of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajos, rises near the boundary of the province of Cordova, flows N.E. and N.W., and discharges its waters into the Guadiana about 5 miles E. of Don Benito. Total course, about 100 miles.

SUKEL SHUYUKH. See SOOK-EL-SHOOYOOKH.

SUKHONA. See SOOKHONA.

SUKKUR, sük'kür', a decayed but picturesque town of Sinde, on the W. bank of the Indus, immediately opposite Rorea. Lat. 27° 41′ N., lon. 68° 52′ E.

SUKNA, a town of Fezzan. See SOCKNA.

SUKU-L-BASIR. See SOOKOO-L-BASEER.

SUKUM-KALEH, a town of Abkasia. See SOOKOOM-KALÉ.

SUKYT, soo'kit', a small town of the Punjab, in the British Jullinder-doab, between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, 15 miles N.E. of Belaspoor. Lat. 31° 32′ N., lon. 76° 52′ E. Around it are numerous forts and strongholds.

SUL'ACOE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Coosawattee a few miles from its mouth. It is called also Pine Log Creek.

SULEDAL, soo'lā-dāl', a parish, river, and lake of Norway, stift of Christiansand; and a village, amt. and 48 miles N.E. of Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

SULEIMANEEYAH or SULEIMANIYAH, soo-lā-mā-nee'yā or sül-ā-mā-nee'yā, sometimes written SOULEIMANIEH, a town of Turkish Koordistan, capital of a district, 73 miles E.N.E. of Kerkook. It comprises 1000 houses, with several khans, and a well-supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed from its excellent breed of horses.

SULEIMAN (soo-lā-mān') MOUNTAINS, a range in East Afghanistan, separating Dumaun from the province of Se-

westan, &c., and extending from lat. 29° to 33° 40′ N., lon. 70° E. Culminating point, the Takhti-Suleiman, ("throne of Solomon.") It has an elevation of 11,000 feet. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow line.

SULEN (soo′len) ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Norway, still, and 45 miles N.N.W. of Bergen.

SULGEN, sool′ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 miles N.W. of Bischofszell. P. 1110.

SUL′GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SUL′HAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SULHAM′STEAD AB′BOTS, a parish, England, co. Berks.

SULHAMSTEAD BAN′NISTER, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SULI, SOULI, soo′lee, or SULLI, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Epirus, on the river Suli, saojak, and 31 miles S.W. of Yanina, celebrated during the Greek revolution.

SULIMANA. See SOOLIMANA.

SULINA. See SOOLINA.

SULITELMA, a mountain of Norway. See NORWAY.

SULKEA, sŭl′ke-ą, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Hoogly River, opposite Calcutta.

SUL′LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SUL′LIVAN, a county in the W.S.W. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut, and is drained by the Ashuelot and other smaller streams. It contains several small ponds. Sunapee Lake forms part of its E. border. The surface is generally elevated, with occasional mountain ridges and peaks, of which Croydon Mountain and the Sunapee Mountains are the principal. The soil is fertile, especially along the valleys of its numerous streams. The Connecticut River is navigable for boats along the border of this county. It is intersected by the Sullivan Railroad. Organized in 1827, having previously formed part of Cheshire county. Capital, Newport. Pop. 19,375.

SULLIVAN, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 890 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Shawangunk River, and on the W. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. It is drained by Neversink, Mongaup, and Beaverkill Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. It has several small lakes or ponds. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, although the valleys are sometimes quite extensive. The soil along the streams is fertile; on the more elevated portions better adapted to grazing than tillage. There is a lead-mine at Wartzborough, in the S.E. part. The Delaware and Hudson Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad traverse this county. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 25,088.

SULLIVAN, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is traversed by Loyalsock Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, and drained also by Muncy and Little Loyalsock Creeks. The surface is elevated, and mostly covered with forests. The Alleghany Mountains cross the county in an E. and W. direction, having a very gradual descent towards the N. Lumber is the chief article of export. Formed out of part of Lycoming county, in 1847. Capital, Laporte. Pop. 3694.

SULLIVAN, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the Holston and Watauga Rivers, which unite near its S. border. The surface is diversified by high ridges and valleys connected with the Alleghany chain. The soil is fertile, well timbered, and plentifully supplied with springs. Iron ore is found. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes through this county. Capital, Blountsville. Pop. 11,742, of whom 10,738 were free, and 1004 slaves.

SULLIVAN, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 430 square miles. It is drained by Busseron Creek, and bounded on the W. by the Wabash River. The surface is mostly level, and the soil productive. The county contains extensive beds of bituminous coal. The Wabash is navigable for steamboats in high water. Organized in 1817, and named in honor of Daniel Sullivan, who was killed by Indians while employed in the public service. Capital, Sullivan. Pop. 10,141.

SULLIVAN, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Locust Creek, by the East Fork of Medicine Creek, and by Yellow and Wolf Creeks. The slope of the county is towards the S. Prairies of considerable extent occur in it. Named in honor of John C. Sullivan, member of the convention to form the constitution of Missouri. Pop. 2963, of whom 2895 were free, and 68 slaves.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 90 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 810.

SULLIVAN, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 38 miles W.S.W. of Concord. Pop. 468.

SULLIVAN, a post-village and township of Madison co., New York, on Canaseraga Creek, about 120 miles W. by N. of Albany. The township borders on Oneida Lake. P. 4761.

SULLIVAN, a post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. of Wellsborough. P. 1757.

SULLIVAN, a post-village and township of Ashland co., Ohio, 99 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1099.

SULLIVAN, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Indiana, 100 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1842. It contains a court-house, a county seminary, and 2 churches.

SULLIVAN, a post-village of Moultrie co., Illinois, about 10 miles W. by N. of Auburn.

SULLIVAN, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, 70 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in the S.E. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 872.

SULLIVAN COVE, is a bay of the Derwent River, in Van Diemen's Land, on which Hobart Town is situated.

SULLIVAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SUL′LIVANVILLE, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 10 miles N.E. of Elmira, has 2 stores.

SUL′LY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

SULLY, sül′lee′, a small town of France, department of Loiret, on the left bank of the Loire, 24 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 2500.

SULLY, LA TOUR, a small town of France, department of the Nièvre, 8 miles S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 1598.

SULMIRSCHUTZ, (Sulmirschütz,) sool′meer-shōōts′, written also SULMIERSZYCE, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, 11 miles W.S.W. of Ostrowo. Pop. 1920.

SULMONA, sool-mo′ná, (anc. *Sulmo,*) a fortified town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., in a fertile plain between two head streams of the Aterno, 34 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 6800. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper, shell goods, confectionery, and leather. Ovid was born here, B.C. 43.

SULOOMBER, soo-loom′ber, a town of West Hindostan, 40 miles S.S.E. of Odeypoor.

SULPHUR (sŭl′fur) BLUFF, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

SULPHUR FORK, of Red River, rises in Fannin co., Texas, and flowing eastward into Arkansas, falls into Red River on the boundary between the latter state and Louisiana.

SULPHUR FORK, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 218.

SULPHUR HILL, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

SULPHUR ISLAND, East Sea, N. of the Loo-Choo Islands. Lat. 27° 56′ N., lon. 128° 30′ E. It is 1 mile in length.

SULPHUR ISLAND, North Pacific, Volcano group, S. of the Bonin Islands. Lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 141° 20′ E.

SULPHUR ISLAND, an island of Japan, in Van Diemen's Strait, off the coast of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 30° 43′ N., lon. 130° 17′ E. It has a volcano upon it.

SULPHUR LICK, a post-village of Monroe co., Kentucky.

SULPHUR MILLS, a small village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

SULPHUR ROCK, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

SULPHUR SPRING, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 260 miles W. of Raleigh, is much frequented as a summer resort.

SULPHUR SPRING, a township of Montgomery co., Arkansas. Pop. 552.

SULPHUR SPRING, a township of Polk co., Arkansas. Pop. 247.

SULPHUR SPRING, a small village of Pope co., Arkansas.

SULPHUR SPRING, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Rhea co., Tennessee.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, on the Pacific Railroad, 21 miles W. of St. Louis.

SULPHUR WELL, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

SULPHUR WELL, a post-office, Jessamine co., Kentucky.

SULSIQUE, sŭl′seek′, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1320.

SULTANABAD, sŭl-tą′nä-bąd′, a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, near the Jerahi, 65 miles E.N.E. of Durak.

SULTANEEYAH, SULTANIYAH or SULTANIEH, sool-tą-nee′ą, an ancient city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 115 miles N.N.E. of Hamadan, once the capital of that country under the sovereigns of the race of Jenghis Khan. It is now almost or quite deserted, but its magnificent ruins attest its former glory. Lat. about 36° 30′ N., lon. 48° 20′ E.

SULTANEEYAH (SULTANIYAH or SULTANIEH)-HISSAR, sool-tą-nee′ą his′sar′, an old castle of Asia, in Asia Minor, on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont.

SULTANGUNGE, sŭl-tąn-gŭnj′, a town of India, in Oude, 45 miles W.N.W. of Lucknow.

SULTANGUNGE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province of Bahar, on the Ganges, between Bogilpoor and Monghir

SULTAN-HISSAR, sool'tân his'sar', (anc. *Nysa?* or *Trallesʔ*) a village of Asia Minor, near the Mendere, 48 miles E. of Ayasoolook. It has the remains of a temple and of a theatre.

SULTANIA. See CHANAK-KALESSI.

SULTANIYAH or SULTANIEH. See SULTANEEYAH.

SULTAN-MEIDAN, sûl'tân-mâ'dân', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, is 45 miles N.W. of Nishapoor.

SULTANPOOR, sûl'tan-poor', a town of India, in the Punjab, capital of a rajahship, on the Beas, 23 miles N.W. of Moondi.

SULTANPOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 24 miles N.E. of Naundoorbar.

SULTANPOOR, a town of British India, dominions, and 34 miles S. of Oude.

SULTANPOOR, a town of British India, in Afghanistan, W. of Jelalabad, on the route to Cabool.

SULUK. See SOOLOO ISLANDS.

SULZ, sööits, a market-town of Lower Austria, about 8 miles from Wullersdorf. Pop. 1297.

SULZ, sööits, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 miles N.E. of Oberdorf. Pop. 2319. Near it are springs from which sulphate of magnesia, salammoniac, and vitriol are extracted.

SULZA, sööit/sâ, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 16 miles N.E. of Weimar, with a grand ducal residence, and 1289 inhabitants.

SULZBACH, sööits/bâk, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 7 miles N.W. of Amberg, on the Vils. Pop. 2812. It has a castle, and a Latin school.

SULZBACH, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Murr, 16 miles S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1476.

SULZBACH, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Obernburg. Pop. 1130.

SULZBACH, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Gaildorf, on the Kocher. Pop. 1249.

SULZBURG, sööits/bööRG, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1144.

SULZBURG, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 7 miles S.S.W. of Neumarkt. Pop. 1144.

SULZE, sööit/seh, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Rostock. Pop. 3580.

SULZFELD, sööits/fêlt, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles S.W. of Eppingen. Pop. 1865.

SUMADANG or SOEMADANG, soo'mâ-dâng', a large village in the island of Java, province of Preanger, 87 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SUMANAP or SOEMANAP, soo'mâ'nâp', the easternmost division of the island of Madura, reigned over by its own sultan, but subject to the Dutch. Pop. 132,762.

SUMANAP, capital of the above division, lies on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Maringan, in a large bay, and near it is a Dutch fort, built in 1763.

SUM'ANYTOWN or SUM'NEYTOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Perkiomen Creek, 98 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has several stores, and a newspaper office.

SUMAREIN, soo'mâ-rîne', or SOMEREIN, so'meh-rîne', a market-town of Lower Austria, 12 miles from Fischamend. Pop. 1400.

SUMATRA, soo-mâ'trą, a large island in the Indian Sea, immediately under the equator, and the first (from the W.) of the chain of islands which, extending with a S. curve from the Malayan peninsula to Papua and the Philippine Islands, encloses towards the N. the region known as the Malay Archipelago. Its extreme limits are lat. 5° 45′ N., and 5° 55′ S.; lon. 96° 40′ and 106° 5′ E. Greatest length, about 1000 miles; greatest breadth, 240 miles: average width, 140 miles. Area, 140,000 square miles. It ranks, therefore, in magnitude, as the second of the Malay Islands, Borneo being the first. The N. portion of Sumatra is separated from the Malayan peninsula on the E. by the Strait of Malacca, and its S.E. extremity is separated from Java by the Strait of Sunda.

Mountains.—Sumatra appears to one who sails along its W. coast to be an elevated ridge, the mountains rising abruptly at a distance of 2 miles from the shore, and in many places overhanging the waves with steep cliffs. These coast mountains nearly all reach and disappear in the clouds, at a height of about 2000 feet. In some places they reappear above the clouds, and a few elevated conical peaks rise to a second stratum of fleecy clouds, in which they terminate. This mountain barrier exhibits little variety of form, and the dense forest that clothes it increases its uniformity. The E. side of the island has a totally different character, and spreads out into interminable plains, nearly as level as the sea. The mountains, viewed from the W. sea-shore, appear at first view to form a continuous ridge; but dense mists resting in the valleys indicate at times the breaks in the chain, and enable the eye to distinguish also three or four separate chains all parallel to the coast. The chief of these is named Bookit-Barisan. On the S.W. side of the island the mountains rise abruptly from the shore, and for 300 or 400 miles the average width of the plains between the mountain forests and the sea does not exceed 2 miles. On the N. half of the W. coast, the level maritime tract has a breadth of 6 or 8 miles. In a few places, chiefly at the opening of transverse valleys, the mountains retire so as to allow a greater extension of the alluvial plain, which in a few places has a width of from 12 to 20 miles. The mountains extend for hundreds of miles as uniform ridges, at first (beginning from the S.) 2000 or 3000 feet in height, then from 3° S. to the equator, attaining a general height of 5000 feet. Farther N. they retire from the shore, and sink apparently into mere hills. Some elevated and conspicuous peaks indeed rise at wide intervals above the monotonous ridges, yet in the whole length of 1000 miles there are hardly 20 summits exceeding 8000 feet. The chief of these are as follows:—

	Lat.		Feet.		Lat.		Feet.
Dempo	3° 52′	S.	10,440	Ophir (Gunong-Pasaman)	0° 12′	N.	9,500
Indrapoor	1 34	S.	12,149	Loeza	3 48	N.	11,150
Talang	1 0	S.	8,460	Abong-Abong	4 17	N.	10,850
Merapi	0 24	S.	9,700				
Singallang	0 26	S.	10,150				

The first four of these are volcanoes, the craters being in all, except Talang, at some distance below the summit. The other known volcanoes in the island have generally an elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet, and do not exceed 15 in number. Sumatra is therefore, in respect to subterranean fires, far more quiescent than Java, which, though much smaller, has above 50 active volcanoes. The summits above mentioned, rising abruptly at no great distance from the shore, are grand and conspicuous objects at sea, and hence the estimates heretofore made of their height have been greatly exaggerated.

Valleys.—The lateral valleys of Sumatra, descending to the coast on the W., are so short and steep that they hold out no temptation to the native husbandman. The longitudinal valleys, on the other hand, often 10 miles wide, and in one instance at least 100 miles long, have a moderate fall, allowing irrigation and the cultivation of rice, and consequently they are the chief seats of the indigenous population, and of the characteristic civilization of the island. The valley alluded to extends from the cone of Merapi, lat. 0° 24′ S., to that of Luba-Raja, lat. 1° 25′ N., and is by some regarded as the cradle of the Malayan race. But these valleys of the interior remain as yet but imperfectly known to Europeans.

Islands.—Along the shores of Sumatra are numerous islands, or groups of islands, generally represented as connected with it; but, in fact, no such connection exists between the great and the adjacent small islands, which are naturally and historically quite distinct. These islands are, along the W. coast, (at a general distance of 70 miles,) the groups of Nias, Baloo, Sebeero, Pora, and Pageh. On the E., in the Strait of Malacca, are Padang, Panjore, and other islands opposite the mouths of the rivers Siak and Kamper. Farther S. is the group of Rhio or Lingen, near Singapore, and after these Banca and Billiton.

Geology and Minerals.—The predominant rock is trachyte. With this are found granite, sienite, porphyry, red sandstone and limestone, in many varieties. Basalt occurs along the coast, and at some points colossal basaltic columns form convenient land marks. Gold is collected in all the streams that wash the granitic hills, chiefly at the sources of the rivers Jambi and Indragiri. The amount of gold annually exported has been estimated at 30,000 ounces. The steel of Menancabow is deemed excellent. Copper and tin are exported to China chiefly. To these valuable minerals may be added petroleum, sulphur, and nappal, a steatitic rock resembling soap, and used as a material for carving.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers on the W. coast of Sumatra are very numerous, but are, with few exceptions, little more than mountain torrents. On the E. side are several large rivers, winding sluggishly through level plains, and forming extensive deltas at their mouths; but in the upper part of their course they are unknown to Europeans. The chief of these rivers are the Rawas, or river of Palembang, which falls into the Strait of Banka, and is navigable for a distance of 200 miles; the Jambi, the sources of which are near Talang and Indrapoor and the Indragiri, which springs from the feet of Merapi and Singallang. Of the lakes enclosed in the highland valleys, the best known are the Lakes Sinkara and Dano, (the latter name signifies lake,) the former lying S.E., the latter N.W. of Merapi and Singallang. Sinkara, about 12 miles long, and 4 miles wide, lies at an absolute elevation of 1035 feet; Dano, at a height of 1500 feet, is much smaller. Lake Rik-Dabo, at the sources of the River Singkel, (lat. 2° 30′ N.,) is said to have an elevation of 4000 feet.

Climate.—Lying directly under the equator, Sumatra enjoys great equability of temperature; but as it stretches across the direction of the monsoons, its mountain ranges arrest all the vapors, and consequently rain falls almost incessantly, at least in the S. half of the island. The N. half, owing perhaps to the vicinity of the Malayan peninsula, is less characterized by humidity. The Battahs and tribes farther S. sow fresh land with rice at all seasons of

the year; but for previously cultivated grounds there is in every district a sowing season, adapted to the local climate, and chosen so that the ripening of the rice may take place in the driest months of the year. It is said that the thermometer rarely rises above 93°, and it seldom falls below 76°. Among the Battahs, and on the highlands of Padang and Palembang, the longevity of the natives seems to attest the salubrity of the climate; but in the settlements on the coast, surrounded by marshes, alluvial flats, and mangrove-thickets, the Dutch find the climate deadly.

Animals.—It might be naturally supposed, from the proximity of Sumatra to the Malayan peninsula and to Java, that it would have a fauna in common with those countries. But experience refutes this expectation, and shows that Sumatra, in regard to its zoology, resembles Borneo more closely than the countries with which it is almost in contact. The elephant and the tapir, common in Sumatra, are unknown in Java. The former island has the two-horned, the latter a single-horned, rhinoceros. In the forests of Sumatra are two species of deer (*Cervus russa* and *Cervus hippelaphus*) larger than the European red deer, and the latter of which is peculiar to the island. The orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) inhabits in Sumatra, as in Borneo, the low alluvial tracts and thickly-wooded deltas, and is wanting in Java, where alluvial plains have little extension. Of the genera Hylobates and Semnopithecus, Sumatra has several species peculiar to itself. The *Gymnura Rafflesii*, a singular insectivorous animal, resembling the didelphis of America, is met with only in Borneo and Sumatra. Besides the royal tiger, the natives describe a large carnivorous animal, inhabiting the wild forests, and which is said to have a mane; they also speak of a wild dog of great size, of a deep red color, and with a tufted tail. The only antelope known in the Malay Archipelago is the *kambing-utan*, or wild buck of Sumatra. In this island, the domesticated zebu or hunched cow retains its original characteristics in the greatest purity, and the breeds of kine are collectively smaller than in Java.

The two neighboring islands differ much even in their birds; and when they have a species in common, those of Sumatra are almost always distinguishable by the superior brilliancy of their plumage. In the classes of reptiles, fishes, and even of insects, many species are found in Sumatra which are unknown in Java; on the other hand, one species of crocodile (*C. biporcatus*) is common to these islands, while the great rivers of Borneo nourish several distinct species. Of the domesticated animals in Sumatra, the most important by far are the pigs; by the number of these, is generally estimated the wealth of each community. Next to these rank cows and horses, which are, however, very few in relation to the extent of the island. The buffalo is more frequent in the low country, but is only valued as food, and never yoked for labor as in Java. The horse of the highlands (chiefly Tobah, in the Battah country) is small but vigorous, and capable of enduring much fatigue; it resembles closely the horse of Borneo. The goat is not very common; the sheep and ass are unknown. The dog, though a great favorite with the Battahs and other hill-tribes, is often killed for food. The common fowl is as plentiful here as in the rest of the Malay Archipelago, and cock-fighting is the darling amusement of the people.

Vegetation.—The swampy deposit on the coasts is covered by mangrove, (*Rhizophora*,) the roots of which give consistency to the growing sea-marsh, and promote its transition to the state of dry land. In places exposed to the waves, the casuarina precedes the mangrove. Above, and protected by these plants of gloomy aspect, flourish carnavalia, crotalaria, calophyllum, hibiscus, and many other species, the superb flowers of which form a rich garden close to the sea-side. A little farther in we come to the palms; here the traveller is checked by the creeping species, rottang, (rattans,) plectocomia, &c., which entwining their branches along the ground, and often armed with thorns, form impenetrable thickets. The caryota, areca, and nibon palms, the latter with sharp spikes, grow erect. On the steeper shores, the myrtle, (here a large tree,) and the fig in several varieties, spread in families; the rottang and gomuti-palm flourishing beneath the shade of the larger trees. Above the figs and myrtles, or from 500 to 6000 feet in elevation, oaks of several species form the greater part of the forest. But though decidedly a great tree, and valuable for its timber, the oak is here inferior to the dryobalanops, which produces the precious camphor. This tree prevails N. of Ayerbangis, 0° 20′ N. of the equator. S. of that point it gives place to the gum-yielding dipterocarpus, which is truly the pride of the Indian forests, attaining in height and circumference an incredible magnitude. The bare enumeration of only the more remarkable species in these forests would exceed our limits; we must content ourselves therefore with observing, that the colossal trees of hundreds of forms, are themselves covered by creeping plants still more luxuriant and vivacious; and that the largest flower known, the Rafflesia, which measures a yard in diameter, and has a calyx capable of holding six quarts, is a parasitic ornament of trees of rough bark in these forests.

When Sumatra was first visited by Europeans, pepper was its only cultivated product. This culture was afterwards superseded by that of cotton. But at the present day the tree-cotton exported is of little value, and pepper is again the chief product. Besides this, Sumatra exports camphor, which differs from the Japanese; benzoin, cassia or common cinnamon, rottang, ebony, teak, sandal-wood, and aloes. To these articles of export may be added gambier, edible birds'-nests, wax, rice, and ivory. The Battahs, and other indigenous tribes of the highlands, cultivate for their own consumption besides rice, maize, (which is enormously productive,) batatas, and talas, (*Caladium esculentum*,) another edible tuber. Capsicum, ginger, betel, tobacco, and indigo are reared in their gardens. Their fruit-trees are relatively few, particularly on the S.W. side of the island, yet they have the banana, papaw, mango, durian, and a citron of agreeable flavor.

Divisions.—The political divisions of the island are but imperfectly known. The sultans named on the coasts have often little power. The confederations of villages, which are characteristic of the interior, form in general very unobtrusive states, and there is reason to suspect that the Dutch established on the island, and affecting its sovereignty, purposely overlook and consign as much as possible to oblivion every claim to independence.

The head of the Dutch government of the W. coast, with the title of civil and military governor of Sumatra, resides at Padang. Lat. 0° 59′ S.

The country of the Lampongs, comprising the S. districts of the island on the Strait of Sunda, and extending N. to the Strait of Banka, is under the supervision of a resident, civil and military, whose usual seat is Tarabangi.

Palembang, with a resident in the town of that name, includes the ancient kingdom of Palembang, together with that of Jambi, adjoining the former on the N., and the chiefs of which submitted to the Dutch in 1830.

In all the Dutch possessions the active administration is left to the native chiefs, in conformity with ancient customs, but the Dutch exercise a controlling influence in council. The territorial revenues are unequal to the expenses.

Inhabitants.—Sumatra is possessed, at the present day, by a very mixed population. Even those tribes of the central highlands, who are frequently pointed out as types of a pure race, exhibit such diversity of physical character as can be explained only by supposing some mixture of breeds at a remote period. The Malays round the coast are not all of the indigenous stock, but are collected from every quarter of the archipelago. Hindoos appear to have settled at an early age on the N. coasts of the island, and hence the people of Acheen are taller and more vigorous than Malays in general, though they retain the fierce looks and repulsive features of this race. The Arabs in the island, though few in number, have always formed an important class. Chinese are numerous, particularly on the E. coast. In Palembang, the sultans, dreading the establishment of colonies, would not allow them to live on shore. They built their houses, therefore, on rafts, moored in the river close to the banks, and these floating houses were found to have so many advantages that the Chinese now prefer them, though at liberty to live on land. N.W. of Palembang, the Orang-Kooboo (or Kubu) live in a savage state, and shun intercourse with the Malayan tribes around them. They are taller and stronger than the other native tribes, go nearly naked, and bare no weapon but the spear. It is remarkable that, while everywhere else in the Malay Archipelago the Malays occupy the coasts, a nation of apparently pure Malays should be found here in the interior cultivating the hills, unacquainted with the sea, and with institutions bearing marks of great antiquity. It appears, also, that on the adjacent mainland the Malays in general are called Menancabow, whereas the name Malayu, meaning wanderers, evidently dates from an emigration, and not from the origin of the nation.

The Battahs may be considered as fairly representing, in most respects, the indigenous population of the island. Like the Malays, they fall short of the European stature, rarely exceeding 5 feet 4 inches in height; but they differ from the Malays in having handsome proportions and muscular limbs.

Customs.—The ordinary dress of the Battahs is simple; and consists merely of a *bungus* or head-cloth, worn as a turban; and a *serroor* or loose trousers, reaching down to the knee. The upper part of the body, the neck, and arms, are usually uncovered in both sexes; but in cold weather, or for ornament, they wear a *jellimut* or scarf, about two yards long, over the shoulders. A handsome *jellimut*, with a fringe of beads, is the distinction of a rajah. Their cloth is home-made cotton, very coarse, but strong, and dyed blue or red with indigo or the *Morinda citrifolia*. None but the poorest mountaineers clothe themselves with the bark of trees. Young girls wear rings of wire round the neck, wrist, and ankle. The rajahs alone wear armlets of ivory or of a large shell, (*Tridacna gigas*.) They never tattoo themselves, nor do they, like the Malays, stain their teeth black. The lower part of the Battah's house con-

forms to the prevalent architectural system of the Malay Archipelago. The edifice is raised on four posts or pillars, from 4 to 8 feet above the ground. The dwellings of the poorer classes are made wholly of bamboo; they are large baskets, in short, thatched with the broad-leaved grass called *allang*; but the better kind of houses are framed of good timber, and over the wattled sides are laid plates of bark, 10 feet long and 3 feet wide, peeled from large trees, and then pressed flat with heavy weights as they dry. The structure thus framed is a quadrangle, about 12 feet wide and 24 feet long. In good houses, a partial ceiling forms a second story, which is used as a store-room; and under the projecting peak of the roof, the gables being both open, is a balcony, sufficiently sheltered, yet commanding a view of the village, and reserved by Battah hospitality for the use of casual visitors and strangers. The house is entered by a ladder, through a door little more than 3 feet high in the narrow end, and has no windows. In every village there is a well-built house, reared on six elaborately carved posts, and which seems to serve at once as a temple and a town-hall. In the forest districts it is not unusual to see houses built in the trees, sometimes several in one great tree; the main stem of the tree being cut away, and the horizontal arms remaining.

Industry.—The poor Malays of Palembang build excellent and very beautiful boats; the Battahs construct very solid houses for their chiefs. The agriculture of these people is very slovenly; nature has been bountiful to them, and they require but little. A rude spade and hoe are their only implements. Yet on the highlands of the Battahs are to be seen canals of irrigation, 10 feet wide, and 4 or 5 miles long, carried along embankments, and surpassing in design and execution any thing of the same kind existing in Java. The labors of the field fall chiefly on the women; and in Tobah, indeed, it is customary for the men to stay at home nursing the children, while the women toil in the rice-fields. Unmarried girls, however, are exempt from field-work, except at the time of the rice harvest, when none are spared, young or old, who are capable of assisting. In thus oppressing the weaker sex with an undue share of labor, the Battah men are guided solely by the wisdom of their ancestors, or, as it may be called, perhaps with equal justice, traditional barbarity. When their feelings are appealed to, their treatment of their partners is always generous and kindly. Polygamy is not forbidden by any law, and yet it is unusual; the price of, or perhaps we might say the settlement on a wife, being so high that few can afford to have more than one. The rajahs alone have sometimes six or eight wives.

Government.—Among the Battahs, and indeed all the indigenous tribes of Sumatra, the characteristic political tendency is one that could have originated only in the recesses of the mountains. Every village affects independence; but to obviate the incessant petty wars to which this state of things might be expected to give rise, the villages often confederate, the local chiefs or rajahs forming a council for the regulation of affairs. Thus in Padang we hear of the 16 kottas, (villages,) the 10 kottas, &c. But confederation never changes the temper of the people, and the Sumatran is always refractory against any authority, save that of his village chief.

Religion.—There is no trace of any system of religious opinions among the native tribes of Sumatra. They have no temples, no priests, and perhaps no idea of Divine beneficence. Their Begu seems to be an evil spirit, and demons are supposed to haunt the high mountains. On the coasts, Boodhism appears to have been introduced at an early age, but it has been since completely superseded by Mohammedanism, which among the Malays, however, is everywhere of a very relaxed character. The Arabian doctrine of Islam, though seductive and ordinarily successful among half-civilized men, found, in the interior of this island, an insurmountable obstacle in the popular economy; for the Sumatran prides himself on his droves of swine.

Laws and Learning.—The Battahs have had the art of writing from a date beyond the reach of their traditions. Their characters are peculiar, and also their mode of writing, for they begin at the bottom of the page, at the left-hand side, and place letter above letter in a vertical column till they reach the top, when they return to the bottom, at the right, to begin a second line. Their ancient books are written in a brilliant ink, on paper made of the bark of trees. At the present day, ink has fallen into disuse or been forgotten, and modern Battah writing is scratched with an iron style on slips of flattened bamboo. Their books, of which in truth there is little known, are said to have no value. Their laws or Hadat are not written, but are essentially oral records of custom, and to write them would tend to subvert a custom essentially connected with them, namely, that of wrangling about their meaning. The laws of the Battahs allow the penalty of death to be commuted in most cases for pecuniary fines. But there are exceptions: in case of adultery, if the injured party be a rajah or chief, and the offender a common man, the latter must be eaten. Enemies, also, taken with arms in their hands, outside of a village, become the food of the villagers. If an enemy be taken within the village, his life depends on the generosity of the captor. It appears that their criminal laws are constantly strained for the sake of making sacrifices; that cannibalism claims no great antiquity among them, but was first introduced in the seventeenth century; that some thoughtful rajahs have proposed the abolition of the custom; but their wisdom and moral feeling have not as yet been able to prevail against brute appetite, and in 1840 two Roman Catholic missionaries were killed and eaten by the Battahs. Backed by the authority of the Dutch, the chiefs will probably soon achieve this important reform.

Population.—The population of Sumatra has been often estimated at 7,000,000; but it is not likely that it exceeds 4,500,000, thus distributed:—

Acheen down to Siak	600,000
Battahs	1,200,000
Malays of Padang and Palembang	2,000,000
Rejangs and Pasumans	350,000
Lampongs	150,000
	4,300,000

History.—Sumatra was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509; but it was not till 1600, when the Dutch established a factory at Poelo (Poolo or Pulo) Chingko, on the W. coast, that Europeans obtained a firm footing on the island. In 1666 the Dutch Company took possession of Padang, and soon after enlarged its territories, by treaty with the Sultan of Acheen. Since that time they have gone on continually consolidating and increasing their dominion, much more by negotiation and the management of parties, than by force of arms. In 1824, Bencoolen was ceded to the Netherlands by Great Britain, in exchange for Malacca.——Adj. and inhab. SUMATRAN, soo-mâ'trąn.

SUMAUN, soo'mawn', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 24 miles N. of Etawah.

SUMBA, sŭm'bâ, a town of India, in Deccan, in the Nizam's dominions, 53 miles N.E. of Ahmednugger.

SUMBA, a name of SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

SUMBAWA, soom-baw'wa, or SOEMBAWA, soom-bâ'wâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, bounded on the N. by the Java Sea; S. by the Indian Ocean; W. by the Strait of Allass, separating it from the island of Lombok; and on the E. by the Strait of Sappi, separating it from the islands of Comodo and Flores. Lat. of the S.W. point, 9° 2′ S., lon. 116° 42′ E. It is about 160 miles long from E. to W., by 31 miles extreme breadth, and of irregular form, being deeply indented by arms of the sea. Along the coasts are a number of small islands. It is divided into 6 native states, reigned over by rajahs; Tomboro or Tombura, and Sumbawa on the N. coast, whose inhabitants are the bravest in the island; Bima, on the E., where the Dutch have a resident; Dompo, Sangar, and Papekat: all of them acknowledge subjection to the Dutch. The soil is exceedingly volcanic, in some places fertile, and watered by several streams. Sappan-wood and rice are the chief products, beyond the usual tropical fruits. Beer and swine are plentiful; but cattle, goats, and fowls are not abundant. There are two breeds of horses, that of Tomboro and that of Bima; the latter, the finest in the Malay Archipelago, is extensively bred and exported. Fish are plentiful, and edible bird's-nests are procured on the coasts. Gold is obtained in Sumbawa and Dompo; sulphur and saltpetre in Bima; and pearls on the coast of Papekat. Sumbawa is mountainous, and its heights have such a remarkable appearance, that once seen they are never forgotten, a fact which renders them an excellent landmark for ships passing to and from China. Near the N. coast is the noted volcano of Tomboro, 3940 feet high, of which a dreadful eruption took place in April, 1815, the noise of which was heard in Celebes, the Moluccas, and Sumatra, or over an area with a radius of above 840 miles from the volcano; so near did the explosion appear to be in Java, that many thought there was an eruption of one of the largest volcanoes in that island. The ashes thrown up darkened the air; and on the neighboring island of Lombok many people were buried under them, and many died from the famine caused by the destruction of the vegetation; they fell on the E. end of Java, about 340 miles off, to a depth of several inches; and they reached even to Sumatra, 840 miles off. In the island of Sumbawa itself, the devastation was fearful: in the district of Tomboro alone, 12,000 people were destroyed; the sea also rose, and swept away men and houses, and 16 years afterwards the vegetation had not recovered from the effects of this dire disaster. Another eruption occurred in November and December, 1836, but much less destructive in its effects.

SUMBAWA, a town on the N. coast of the above island, 100 miles W. of Bimah, in lat. 8° 30′ S., lon. 117° 30′ E. It has a good harbor, and is the residence of a chief, subject to the Sultan of Bimah.

SUMBHELPUR. See SOMBUL.

SUMBHUL, sŭm'bŭl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, district, and 50 miles N.W. of Bareilly.

SUMBHULPOOR, sŭm'bŭl-poor', an extensive district of British India, province of Gundwana, divided by the Mahanuddy into two unequal portions. The surface in the E. is

mountainous and wooded; in the N. and W. are extensive plains, yielding wheat, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, &c. It has fallen into the possession of the British since 1849.

SUMBHULPOOR, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on the Mahanuddy, 143 miles W.N.W. of Cuttack, in lat. 21° 8′ N., lon. 83° 37′ E. It is the largest town in a wide extent of country. It is enclosed by walls, and has several Hindoo temples.

SUMBUL, sŭm'bŭl', SIMBUL, sim'bŭl', or SUMDHELPUR, sŭm'bĕl-poor', a village of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, in lat. 34° 11′ N., lon. 74° 30′ E.

SUMEGH, shoo'mĕg', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Keszthely. Pop. 2624.

SUMESAT, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SOMESAT.

SUMÈNE, sü'main', a town of France, department of Gard, 5 miles E. of Le Vigan. Pop. 1977.

SUMIDOURO, soo-me-dō'ro, ("abyss,") a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto Grosso, flows N., and joins the Arinhos about 110 miles below the confluence of the Preto. It plunges, at one part of its course, into a deep pool, pursues its course under ground, and afterwards reappears.

SUMISWALD, soo'mis-wält', or SUMMISWALD, soom'mis-wält', a flourishing village of Switzerland, canton, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1300.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 99 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 100 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-township in the S.W. part of Monroe co., Michigan. Pop. 472.

SUMMERFORD, a post-office of Madison co., Ohio.

SUMMER GROVE, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

SUMMER HILL, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Cayuga co., New York. Ex-President Fillmore is said to have been born in this township. Pop. 1251.

SUMMER HILL, a post-village and township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 23 miles W. by S. of Hollidaysburg. Pop. 1487.

SUMMER HILL, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Meadville. Pop. 1160.

SUMMER ISLANDS, a group of 30 islands at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera-More, about 2 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth, is inhabited.

SUMMER LAKE, in the S. interior of Oregon Territory, in lat. about 42° 40′ N., lon. 120° 40′ W. Length, about 10 miles.

SUMMERS, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

SUMMERS, a township of Saline co., Illinois. Pop. 672.

SUM'MERSET, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, 115 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

SUMMER'S MILL, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

SUMMERSVILLE, post-office, Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

SUMMERSVILLE, a small village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

SUM'MERVILLE, a post-village, Butler co., Pennsylvania.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Nicholas co., Virginia, 286 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 30 miles S. of Raleigh.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village on the line between Charleston and Colleton districts, South Carolina, and on the South Carolina Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Charleston.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chattooga co., Georgia, on Chattooga River, 195 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and contains a handsome court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and 5 or 6 dry-goods stores.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Kentucky, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort.

SUMMERVILLE, a village of Union co., Ohio, about 50 miles N.W. of Columbus.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, on the Dowagiac River, 11 miles W. of Cassopolis.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village in Cook co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 12 miles S.W. of Chicago.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 15 miles S.E. of Janesville. It contains about 20 dwellings.

SUM'MERVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Glengary, situated on the St. Lawrence River, 70 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 80.

SUMMISWALD, Switzerland. See SUMISWALD.

SUM'MIT, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River, and also drained by the head streams of the Tuscarawas River, and by Wolf Creek. It comprises the highest land on the line of the Ohio Canal, which is about 400 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and is sometimes called the *Portage Summit*. The name of the county was derived from this circumstance. The surface is undulating, and in some parts level; the soil is excellent, and in good cultivation. Large beds of stone coal and of mineral fire-proof paint have been discovered, and are exported extensively. It is copiously supplied with water-power. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects with the Ohio Canal at Akron. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and by the Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Akron. Pop. 27,485.

SUMMIT, a railroad station of Broome co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 194 miles from New York City. Near this place the railroad passes through a cut in the rock nearly 200 feet in depth.

SUMMIT, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1800.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Essex co., New Jersey.

SUMMIT or SUM'MITVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, on the Portage Railroad, where it crosses the summit of the Alleghany Mountain by several inclined planes, 104 miles E. of Pittsburg, and about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes near the place. Incorporated in 1850. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SUMMIT, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 10 miles W. by N. of Meadville. Pop. 1074.

SUMMIT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 939.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana, 8 miles W. of Columbia.

SUMMIT, a village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

SUMMIT, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, about 30 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1008.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, a post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, about 30 miles N. by W. from Dover.

SUMMIT HILL, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. Immense quantities of coal are mined here, and conveyed by railroad to the canal at Mauch Chunk.

SUMMIT MILLS, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 150 miles W. of Harrisburg.

SUMMIT POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

SUMMITVILLE, Pennsylvania. See SUMMIT.

SUM'MITVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Indiana.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk.

SUM'NER, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Cumberland River forms its entire boundary on the S., and it is also drained by creeks which flow N. into Big Barren River. The surface is undulating, the soil excellent. The Cumberland River is navigated by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. 22,717, of whom 14,711 were free, and 8006 slaves.

SUMNER, a post-village and township of Oxford co., Maine, 40 miles W. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, and 2 shingle machines. Pop. 1151.

SUMNEYTOWN, Pennsylvania. See SUMANYTOWN.

SUMPTER, a post-office of Trinity co., Texas.

SUMPTION'S PRAIRIES, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

SUMSHU, the northernmost of the Koorile Islands.

SUMSHU. See SOOMSHOO.

SUM'TER, a district towards the S.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Wateree and Santee Rivers, on the S. by the Santee, on the N.E. by Lynch's Creek, and drained by the head streams of Black River. The surface is level or undulating, and partly covered with pine woods. The soil is generally productive. The Santee is navigable by steamboats on the border of the district, which is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Capital, Sumterville. Pop. 33,220, of whom 10,155 were free, and 23,065 slaves.

SUMTER, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of 590 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River, and traversed by Muckalee and Kinchafoonee Creeks, affluents of that river. The surface is level, or rather flat, and partly covered with forests. The soil is productive, especially along the river and creeks. It is contemplated to extend the South-western Railroad through the county. Organized in 1831. Capital, Americus. Pop. 10,322, of whom 6487 were free, and 3835 slaves.

SUMTER, a county in Florida. Organized in 1850.

SUMTER, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering

on the Mississippi, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and N.E. by Tombigbee River, intersected by the Noxubee River, and also drained by Tugaloo Creek. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil fertile, especially near the rivers. The Tombigbee is navigable by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Livingston. Pop. 22,250, of whom 7419 were free, and 14,831 slaves.

SUMTER, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 434.

SUMTER'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, 63 miles E. by S. of Columbia. It contains a bank, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

SUMTERVILLE, a post-village in Lee co., Georgia, 100 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

SUMTERVILLE, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama, near Tombigbee River, 64 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

SUMVIX, soom'vix, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles N.E. of Disentis Mustar. Pop. 1500.

SUMY. See SOOMY.

SUN, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

SUNA, soo'ná, a village of the Sardinian States, 1 mile N.W. of Pallanza, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. P. 1212.

SUNAPEE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

SUN'APEE LAKE, New Hampshire, between Sullivan and Merrimack counties, is near 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles wide. It is said to be elevated more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The outlet discharges its waters through Sugar River into the Merrimack.

SUNART, LOCH, lok soo'nart, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Ardnamurchan on the N., and Morven and the island of Mull on the S. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 4 miles at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, and other islets. On its banks are the villages of Strontian and Ardnamurchan.

SUN'BEAM, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

SUN'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex.

SUNBURY, sŭn'ber-e, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. of Butler.

SUNBURY, a flourishing and beautifully situated town, capital of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the left (E.) bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile below the junction of its branches, 56 miles N. of Harrisburg, and 134 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It contains several churches, and 3 newspaper offices. At this point the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, now in progress, connects with the Susquehanna Railroad, leading from Harrisburg to Elmira, and with the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad. A canal, belonging to the state, crosses the river a little below the town, at the Shamokin Dam, which is 2783 feet long. A bridge across the North Branch connects Sunbury with Northumberland. Stone coal is procured in the county, and shipped here. Pop. in 1850, 1218.

SUNBURY, a post-village of Gates co., North Carolina, about 150 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

SUNBURY, a decayed town of Liberty co., Georgia, on the Medway River, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It was built in 1775, and immediately after the Revolution was a flourishing seaport. It now has only about 6 or 8 families.

SUNBURY, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

SUNBURY, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1237.

SUNBURY, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

SUNBURY, a post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, 110 miles N.E. by N. of Springfield.

SUNBURY, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John, and watered by several other streams. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, and heavily timbered. Steamboats and vessels of 100 tons ascend the St. John's River through the county to Fredericton, 90 miles from its mouth.

SUN'COOK, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, 7 miles from Concord.

SUNCOOK RIVER, of New Hampshire, rises in Strafford co., and flowing through Belknap county, falls into the Merrimack, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Concord.

SUN CREEK, of Mississippi, flows S.E. through Covington co., into Bowie River.

SUNDA (sŭn'dȧ) ISLES, Malay Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other islands of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Malay Archipelago, from the Indian Ocean.

SUNDAL, sŏŏn'dȧl, a river of Norway, issues from a lake at the foot of Sneehaetten, flows E., then N., then W., and falls into the Tingvold-fiord; total course, about 70 miles.

SUNDA, STRAIT OF, a passage between the islands of Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth, from 70 to 90 miles.

SUN'DAY or RAOUL, rȧ-ool', an island of the South Pacific. Lat. (N.W. point) 29° 12' S., lon. 178° 15' W. It is about 12 miles in circuit, lofty and rugged.

SUN'DAY CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Hockhocking River, a few miles above Athens.

SUNDAY CREEK CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

SUN'DAY RIVER, of South Africa, in Cape Colony, divisions of Graaf-Reinet and Uitenhage, rises in the Sneeuwbergen, flows S.E., and enters Algoa Bay 18 miles N.E. of Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles. It receives numerous small affluents. It has a rapid current: the tide rises in it to 15 miles from the sea, but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation.

SUNDEELA, sŭn-deel'ȧ, a town of Hindostan, in Oude, 31 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SUN'DEEP', an island of Hindostan, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megna, E. of Chittagong. Length, about 16 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. About the beginning of the seventeenth century it was taken possession of by Portuguese adventurers who had been expelled from Aracan, and who converted it into an independent principality; they are said to have had a force of 1000 Portuguese, and 2000 native infantry, 200 cavalry, and 80 armed vessels of different sizes. It afterwards fell into the possession of Moghs, who were finally subdued in 1666 by Shaista-Khan, the Mogul governor of Bengal.

SUNDERBUNDS, sŭn'der-bŭnds', a densely wooded tract of British India, extending 170 miles along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouths of the Ganges. Its rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year.

SUN'DERLAND, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, at the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, co., and 13 miles N.E. of Durham, with which city and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and other places in the county, it is connected by a network of railways. Lat. of light, on the N. of two piers which enclose its harbor, 54° 54' 5" N., lon. 1° 22' W. Pop. of parish in 1851, 19,058; of parliamentary borough, which comprises also Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., Monk-Wearmouth and Southwick on the N. bank of the river, 67,394. The town proper of Sunderland occupies a peninsula between the expansion of the Wear and the sea; it has one good and broad street, and a fine new market-place; but elsewhere consists mostly of narrow lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth, on its W. side, is a handsome and increasing quarter; it communicates with Monk-Wearmouth shore by a noble cast-iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low water. The principal edifices are 2 fine parish churches, numerous chapels, the exchange, athenæum founded in 1840, theatre, assembly rooms, barracks, custom-house, excise-office, infirmary, and various almshouses. It has a mechanics' institution, horticultural and polytechnic societies, and several Masonic lodges. The borough is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The harbor is defended by batteries, and connected with it is a large wet dock. This is one of the principal ports of England for the shipment of coal, of which, in 1842, it exported 859,137 tons; it has, besides, a large export of lime to Yorkshire and Scotland, and of glass, earthenwares, rope, chemical products, made in the town and vicinity, in and around which are also flax and saw mills, and grindstone quarries. At the adjacent village of Deptford is a steam rope factory. Mercantile ship-building is more extensive than at almost any other English port. In 1850, the number of vessels built at Sunderland was 158, (51,374 tons,) and in 1853, 153, (68,735 tons.) The imports are timber, iron, flax, tallow from the Baltic, butter, cheese, and flax from Holland, and wine, spirits, flour, grain, and various other articles, from different quarters. In 1851 the number of vessels belonging to the port was 1025 (216,835 tons;) the number of vessels entered was 2747 (1,206,804 tons;) and cleared, 12,884 (1,580,088 tons.) The fishery of Sunderland is important. The borough is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to Parliament. The town is frequented as a bathing-place. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of Marlborough.

SUN'DERLAND, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

SUNDERLAND, NORTH, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

SUN'DERLAND, a post-village and township of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont Railroad, 95 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 479.

SUNDERLAND, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut River, 82 miles W. by N. of Boston. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Pop. 792.

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SUNDERLAND, WICK, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SUNDI, soon'dee, of Africa, a town of Lower Guinea, on the Zaire, 220 miles N.E. of its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

SUND'LEPOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Nerbudda, 6 miles N. of Hindia.

SUNDOCH, sŭn'dotch', one of the small protected Sikh States of North-west Hindostan. Pop. 1200.

SUN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SUNDRABONI, sŭn'drą-bo'nue, a small state of the Malay Archipelago, lying within the bounds of Macassar, on the Island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

SUNDRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUNDSVALL, soonds'vall, a seaport town of Sweden, lan, 28 miles S.W. of Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 1860.

SUNFIELD, a township of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 122.

SUNFISH, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

SUNFISH, a township of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 371.

SUNFISH CREEK, of Monroe co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River.

SUNFLOWER, a county in the W.N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Sunflower River, from which it derives its name, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Yazoo. The surface is a level, alluvial plain or swamp, the soil of which is very fertile. The Yazoo is a deep and sluggish stream, navigable by steamboats in nearly all stages of water. Formed from Bolivar county. Capital, McNutt. Pop. 1102, of whom 348 were free, and 754 slaves.

SUNFLOWER RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, rises in Coahoma county, and flows S. until it enters the Yazoo near the N. border of Warren county.

SUNGARI, a river of East Asia. See SOONGAREE.

SUNGIE-UJONG, soon'ghee-oo-jong', a state of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 3° and 4° N., and lon. 102° and 103° E., having Salangore on the W., and Jompole on the E. Pop. 3600. It contains some of the principal tin-mines of the peninsula, and its chief export is tin.

SUNG-LO, sŭng-lo, or SUNG-LO-SHAN, sŭng-lo-shăn, a mountain of China, province of Che-kiang; lat. 29° 58' N., lon. 118° 15' E. It rises about 3000 feet above the plains, and is famous as the spot where the green tea shrub was first discovered and first manufactured.

SUNGNAM, sŭng'nąm', a town of West Thibet, on the Ruskalan, a tributary of the Sutlej, 9000 feet above sea-level, 90 miles N.E. of Simla.

SUNGORA, sŭn-go'rą, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. of Ligor; lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 101° 10' E.

SUNGUMEER, sun'goo-meer', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 73 miles N. of Poonah.

SUNIUM, CAPE, Greece. See CAPE COLONNA.

SUNJEET, sŭn-jeet', a town of West Hindostan, 65 miles S.W. of Kotah.

SUNKTHAZE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SUNK ISLAND, an islet in the estuary of the Humber, in England, on its E. side, S.W. of Patrington. It belongs to the crown, is increasing in extent, and has now about 6000 acres, let for nearly 920*l.* annually. It is connected by a road with Ottringham, on the N.W.

SUNK LIGHT, in the North Sea, opposite the Naze, in Essex.

SUNN, sŭnn, a town of Sinde, on the W. of the Indus; lat. 28° N., lon. 68° 10' E. Near it is a vast fortress built by the Ameers of Sinde.

SUNNING-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Berks. It has many villas and some mineral springs.

SUNNINGHILL-DALE, a locality of England, in the parish of Old Windsor.

SUNNINGWELL, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SUNNYSIDE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

SUN PRAIRIE, a post-township in the N.E. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SUNRISE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

SUNSET, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

SUNVILLE, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SUNYPERK, a town of Bohemia. See SONNENBERG.

SUPAIWASI (?) soo-pi-wą'see, or HUAYNA POTOSI (hwi'ną po-to-see') PEAK, a mountain peak of the Bolivian Andes. Lat. 16° 17' S., lon. 68° 10' W. Height, 20,200 feet.

SUPERIOR, a township of Williams co., Ohio. Pop. 723.

SUPERIOR, a post-township in the E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1127.

SUPERIOR, CITY OF, a new and thriving village, at the entrance of St. Louis River into the W. extremity of Lake Superior, about 25 miles N.W. of Greene Bay. The St. Louis here forms the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Pop. about 250.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, the most westerly and most elevated of the North American chain of lakes, and the largest expanse of fresh water on the globe. It extends from lat. 46° 35' to 49° N., and from lon. 84° 30' to 92° 20' W. It has Minnesota on the W. and N.W.; Wisconsin and the N. peninsula of Michigan on the S.; and British America in all other directions. Greatest length, measured on a curve through its centre, from E. to W., 420 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; circuit, about 1750 miles. Estimated area, 32,000 square miles. Height above sea-level, 630 feet; depth, varying from 80 to 200 fathoms. It is of very irregular shape, widening towards its centre, and gradually narrowing, partly towards its E., but much more towards its W. extremity, so as to form an irregular crescent, with its convexity on the N., and its concavity on the S. The N. shore is generally bold and elevated, and extends about 12 miles, presenting almost continuous ranges of cliffs, which vary in height from 300 to 1500 feet; the S. shore is low and sandy, though occasionally interrupted by limestone ridges, the most remarkable of which, situated towards the E. extremity, presents a perpendicular wall 300 feet high, broken by numerous caverns and projections, and forming, under the name of the Pictured Rocks, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the United States. The central portion of the lake is clear of islands, which, however, are numerous both towards the S. and the N. sides. In the former direction they are generally small; but in the latter, several, more especially the Isle Royal, are of considerable dimensions, and along with the indentations of the coast, afford good shelter for vessels. The water of the lake is remarkable for its transparency, and derives its supplies from a basin which is estimated at 100,000 square miles, and is drained by more than 200 streams. About 30 of these are of considerable size, but they are almost all impetuous torrents, interrupted by rocks and rapids. The outlet is at the S.E., by the St. Mary's Strait, which communicates with Lake Huron and the other great American lakes whose waters reach the ocean through the St. Lawrence. St. Mary's Strait descends 22 feet in the distance of about three-fourths of a mile, forming a series of rapids, around which a navigable canal has been constructed, forming the last link of the chain of communication between the great lakes, and adding above 1700 miles to our coast trade. See ST. MARY'S STRAIT. Within the lake itself, the only obstruction to its navigation are the violent gales to which it is subject. It is well supplied with fish, principally trout, white-fish, and sturgeon. The two former are of excellent quality, and have led to the establishment of a great number of fishing stations. The other principal export by the lake is copper, of which veins of great richness and extent have been discovered, both on its shores and islands, and yielded, in 1851, about 2500 tons of copper. The boundary line between British America and the United States, in passing through Lake Superior, proceeds from the outlet nearly through its centre, till it approaches Isle Royal, when it bends N., so as to give that island entirely to the United States, and is then carried S.S.W. to its termination at the mouth of Pigeon River, in lat. 48° N.

SUPPIHORA, a town of Bohemia. See GREIFENBERG.

SUPINO, soo-pee'no, a small town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 7 miles W.S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 3300.

SUPINO, a town of Naples. See SKPINO.

SUPOL. See SOOPOL.

SUR, a seaport of Arabia. See SOOR.

SURABAYA, a town of Java. See SOERABAYA.

SURAFEND, soo'rą-fĕnd', (anc. *Sarepta*; Scriptural, *Zarephath*,) a large village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, on a hill-slope near the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.W. of Sidon. Principal edifice, a mosque erected over the reputed spot where Elijah dwelt, and raised the widow's son from the dead. Sarepta was anciently famous for its wine. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see. In the adjacent hills are many excavated tombs.

SURAJ, a town of Russia. See SOORAZH.

SURAJEPOOR, soo-rą'je-poor', a town of British India, province, and district of Allahabad, 14 miles E. of Kurrah.

SURAJIGUR, soo'rą-je-gŭr', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, district of Boglipoor, 68 miles E.S.E. of Patna.

SURAKARTA or SURAKERTA, Java. See SOERAKARTA.

SURAT, soo'rąt', (Fr. *Surate*, su'rąt',) a city of British India, presidency of Bombay, capital of a district, on the S. bank of the Taptee, 20 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay, and 160 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. of castle, 21° 12' N., lon. 72° 47' E. Pop. estimated at 157,000. The town proper, 6 miles in circumference, is enclosed, except facing the river, by a semicircular wall flanked with towers; it is poorly built, but outside the wall are some good European houses. Surat has a fort garrisoned by European troops, an English church and school, a European cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court for the presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant and other authorities. Its manufactures of woven goods, formerly famous, have declined, but it still has an active export trade, and sends large quantities of cotton to Bombay. Among its inhabitants are many Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers expelled from Persia by the Mohammedans. The English factory, founded here about the year 1612, was the first mercantile establishment of the East India Company in the Mogul dominions. The French also have had a factory at Surat since the early part of the 17th century.

SURDAR, sŭr'dar', a village of Persia, province of Irak Ajemee, near Menjil, on the Sefeed-rood, at the frontier of Ghilan. Population partially employed in raising and refining alum from adjacent mines.

SURDHAUR, sŭrd'hawr', a town of West Hindostan, near the centre of Guzerat. Lat. 22° 10' N., lon. 71° 9' E.

SURE, sür or sü'reh, or SAUER, sów'er, a river of Belgium and Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 miles joins the Moselle, 7 miles S.W. of Troves. Affluents, the Alzette and the Erens.

SURENDAL, soo'ren-dăl', a village of Norway, stift, and 78 miles S.W. of Trondhjem. Pop. of the parish, 3700.

SURESNES, sü'rain', a village of France, department of Seine, W. of Paris, at the foot of Mount Valerien. Pop. in 1852, 3175.

SUR'FLEET, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SURGEON'S (sür'jonz) HALL, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

SURGERES, sür'zhair', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of Rochefort. P. 1861.

SURGUT, a town of Siberia. See Soorgoot.

SURIAPET, soo're-a-pět', a town of India, in the Deccan, in Nizam's dominions, on the Mutty, 76 miles E.S.E. of Hyderabad.

SURIGAO, soo-re-gä'o, a town of the Malay Archipelago, in the Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao; lat. 9° 51' N., lon. 125° 25' E., with a fort belonging to the Spaniards. The Suridao Islands are on the N.E., and the Suridao Passage on the N.W.

SURINAM, soo-rin-am', a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and, after a N. course of 300 miles, enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several affluents, and is navigable in the greater part of its course to the foot of the mountains, and for large ships to about 30 miles from the sea. Its banks are in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in thriving plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts of New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

SURINAM, a colony. See Guiana, Dutch.

SURINAM, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

SUR'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SURRENEY'S, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia.

SURRENTUM. See Sorrento.

SUR'REY or SUR'KY, (Saxon, *Suth rice*, "the south kingdom,") an inland county of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex and Bucks; S., Sussex; E., Kent; and W., Hants and Berks. Area, 748 square miles, or 478,720 acres, of which more than four-fifths are under culture. Pop. in 1851, 683,082. The North Downs, of which the Hog's Back and Hazhill form portions, intersect the county from W. to E., dividing it into two parts; the N. of these has a fertile and diversified slope to the Thames; the S. is again partially divided by a steep range of sandy hills, (Hindhead, Hascomb, and Leith Hill,) having the vales of Godalming, Albury, and Dorking on the N., and on the S. the Weald, a rich tract continuous with the Weald of Sussex and Kent. An expanse of wild heath-land covers all the W. of the county, and the S.W. hill chain, where Leith Hill rises to nearly 1000 feet above the sea, and commands a view over parts of 14 counties. In the vales and the N. there is a good deal of fertile soil; the N.E. quarter is wholly occupied by suburbs of the metropolis. A large portion of the soil is under tillage, but agriculture is backward. Hops of the first quality are raised at Farnham; medicinal plants about Mitcham; and in the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. Woods are numerous and extensive; hogs and poultry are plentifully reared. Except in Southwark, Lambeth, and elsewhere near London, manufactures are of little importance. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the Wey and Arundel Canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.W., and the South-eastern, South-western, Brighton, Croydon, and Richmond Railways from London; and the Reading and Reigate Railways traverse the county. Surrey is the home circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester. Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and summer assizes at Croydon and Guildford alternately. It returns 11 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are for the county. Besides Guildford, the capital, it contains the parliamentary boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns of Kingston-on-the-Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, and Chertsey. Under the heptarchy, it chiefly formed a part of the kingdom of Sussex.

SURREY, United States. See Surry.

SURROOL, sür'rool', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles S.W. of Moorshedabad.

SURROUN'DED HILL, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

SURRY, a county of England. See Surrey.

SUR'RY, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 340 square miles. James River forms the boundary on the N.E., and Blackwater River on the S.W. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is generally sandy. Formed in 1652, and named from Surry, a county in England. Capital, Surry Court-House. Pop. 5679, of whom 3200 were free, and 2479 slaves.

SURRY, a county in the N.N.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Yadkin River, and intersected by the Ararat and Fisher's Rivers. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The famous Pilot Mountain of this county is remarkably symmetrical in its form, which resembles a cylinder. The soil is mostly fertile. Iron ore is abundant. Formed in 1770, from Rowan county. Capital, Rockford. Pop. 9206, of whom 7413 were free, and 1793 slaves.

SURRY, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on the W. side of Union River, 65 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 1189.

SURRY, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 46 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 596.

SURRY COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Surry co., Virginia, about 5 miles from James River, and 60 miles S.E. of Richmond.

SURSEE, soor'sé', a town of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne, on the Sar, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 4000. It is enclosed by old walls. Near it are the baths of Knutwyl.

SURUBIA, soo-roo'be-ä, a river of Brazil, province of Para, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem.

SURUHI, soo-roo-hee', a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, about 6 miles W. of Mage, with a harbor in the river of its own name.

SURUHY, soo-roo-hee', a river of Brazil, enters the Bay of Rio Janeiro, and is navigable for some leagues.

SURY-LE-COMTAT, sü'ree'-leh-kŏn'tä', a village of France, department of Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 2701.

SURZUR, sür'zür', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2199.

SUS. See Soos.

SUSA, soo'sä, (anc. *Segusium*,) a town of Italy, in Piedmont, division, and 37 miles W. of Turin, with which it is connected by a railway, opened May 23, 1854. It is capital of a province, and situated on the right bank of the Dora-Ripaira, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Mounts Cenis and Genevre. Pop. 3500. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed among modern edifices, and it has a remarkable arch and a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are extensive ruins of the fortress of La Brunetta, and a steep height, 11,900 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel, to which an annual procession takes place, August 25. Near it are iron-mines and marble-quarries.

SUSA, a province of the Sardinian States, bordering on France. Area, 532 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 82,078.

SU'SA or SHOOSH, an ancient city of Persia, of which only a few ruins now remains. See Shooster.

SUSA, a town of North Africa. See Soosa.

SUSAM. See Samos.

SUSAN. See Soos.

SUSAN'NAH ISLAND, British India, in the Mergui Archipelago, lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 98° E., between Dome and St. Matthew Islands. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

SUSCOL, soos-kol, a town of Napa co., California, 15 miles N.W. of Benicia, is situated on the Napa River, about 6 miles from its mouth.

SUSIANA, soo-se-ä'nä, a province of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khoozistan.

SUSIGHIRLI-SU. See Soosighirlee-soo.

SUSPEN'SION BRIDGE, a flourishing post-village of Niagara co., New York, is situated on the Niagara River, 2 miles below the cataract, of which it commands a fine distant view. At this point the International Railroad Suspension Bridge has been thrown across the river, to connect the Great Western Railroad of Canada with the several railways of New York, viz. the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, (one of the western termini of the Central Railroad,) and the Canandaigua and Suspension Bridge Railroad, which is a branch of the New York and Erie road, diverging from Elmira. Another line extends N. to Youngstown, and S. to Buffalo, connecting with the steam navigation of Lake Ontario and Erie. The width of the Canadian track is different from that of the New York roads, in consequence of which freight is transhipped at this place. The bridge is a single span of 800 feet in length, raised 230 feet above the water, and supported by 4 wire cables 9¾ inches in diameter, with an ultimate capacity of sustaining 10,000 tons. There are two floors, the upper for the railroad track, and the lower for wagons. The E. end of the bridge commands a fine view of the falls and of the rapids under and below the bridge, for ¾ of a mile to the whirlpool. The water of these rapids runs at the rate of 25 miles per hour, with breakers dashing from 10 to 20 feet in height. Viewed from the shore, they present one of the grandest sights of the kind in the world, and the tourist has not seen Niagara, until he has stood on the shore 150 rods below the bridge. During the season of travel, a small steamer makes trips from the village to the foot of the falls, from the deck of which the most magnificent view of the cataract is obtained. The late Hon. Samuel Deveaux bequeathed about $150,000 for the erection and support of a collegiate institute, to be called by his own name. It is to be situated half a mile N. of the village, and to be under the direction of the Episcopalians. The village contained, in 1853, 3 or 4 hotels, a number of stores, and about 800 inhabitants.

SUSQUEHAN/NA, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania and Maryland, is formed by the union of two principal branches which unite at Northumberland, 60 miles above Harrisburg. From this point the river flows nearly S. to the mouth of the Juniata, and turning towards the S.E., it passes Harrisburg, Columbia, and Port Deposit, and falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, at Havre de Grace, in Maryland. The main stream is about 150 miles long, and has very unequal breadth, which in some places exceeds a mile, and at others is less than one-fourth of a mile. It is adorned by numerous beautiful islands, and the channel is frequently obstructed by rocky rapids, which prevent navigation in low stages of water. A canal has been constructed along the river from its mouth to Columbia, 45 miles, and another from Columbia to Northumberland, about 80 miles. This river, which is the largest stream in Pennsylvania, flows through a populous and highly cultivated country, which is diversified by fertile limestone valleys, and by mountain ridges, in which iron is abundant.

Branches.—The East Branch, called also the North Branch, rises in Otsego Lake, in the S.E. central part of New York. Its course is very tortuous, and its general direction is S.W. The whole length of this branch is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through the beautiful valley of Wyoming, and the rich coalfields of Luzerne county. A canal has been opened along this stream, about 124 miles above Northumberland. The West Branch rises in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the W. declivity of the Alleghany Mountains, and has a very serpentine course of more than 200 miles, the general direction of which is E. The navigation of this branch is improved for 75 miles. The region through which it flows abounds in pine timber and stone coal, and large quantities of the former are transported by the canal.

SUSQUEHANNA, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 800 square miles. The North Branch of the Susquehanna crosses the N. border of the county, and then returns to New York, forming what is called the "Great Bend." It is drained also by the Meshopen, Tunkhannock, Choconut, and Wyalusing Creeks. The surface is hilly, and in some places almost mountainous; the hills are generally neither high nor steep. Elk Mountain, in the S.E. part, rises about 2000 feet above the sea. The land is particularly adapted to grazing and the dairy business. Extensive forests of beech, sugar-maple, pine, hemlock, &c. overspread part of the county, and lumber is an article of export. The county is traversed by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and by the Erie Railroad of New York. Organized in 1810, and named from its principal river. Capital, Montrose. Pop. 28,388.

SUSQUEHANNA, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 640.

SUSQUEHANNA, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal and by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and partly by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. It contains Harrisburg, the capital of the state. Total pop. 9479.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 406.

SUSQUEHANNA, a flourishing post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, is finely situated on the river of the same name, and on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has grown up since the opening of the railroad in 1848, and contains an important station, with an engine-house and shops for the repair of engines and cars. The starucca viaduct, which is perhaps the greatest structure on the Erie Railroad, crosses Starucca Creek about 3 miles above this village. It is 1200 feet long, 110 feet high, having 18 arches with spans of 50 feet. The post-office is Susquehanna Depôt. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

SUS/SEX, (anc. *Suth-seaxe*, the "South Saxons,") a maritime county of England, bordering the English Channel from Selsey to Rye, having W. Hampshire, and N. Surrey and Kent. Area, 1468 square miles, or 938,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 336,344. The South Downs, a range of chalk-hills covered by fine turf, continues with the Downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverses the county E. to Beachy Head, where they terminate on the Channel in a lofty cliff. N. of this chain, extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile and richly timbered tract, termed the *Weald*, and which was anciently the forest of Anderida, it having been famous for its woods from time immemorial. Between the Downs and the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. The principal rivers are the Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small, and flowing S. to the Channel. The climate is mild, and the harvests early, but agriculture is rather backward. Wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are the principal crops. In the E. many hops are raised. The black-faced South-down sheep, and the Sussex cattle are breeds in high repute. Hogs, fowl, and rabbits are sent in large numbers to market. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder, manufactured at Battle, potash, bricks, and earthenwares, are the other principal products; and in the small towns along the coast some ship-building is carried on, but the trade is chiefly in rural produce. The Guildford, Arundel, and Chichester Canal intersects the W. and S. of the county, which is also traversed in length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and South-coast Railway. Sussex composes the diocese of Chichester; besides which city, its capital, it contains the parliamentary boroughs of Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye, with the towns of East Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, &c. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to as favorite watering-places in summer. Assizes are held in Lent at Horsham, in summer and winter at Lewes. With its boroughs, it sends 17 members to the House of Commons, 4 of whom are returned for the county. Sussex composed, with a great part of Surrey, the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England; its antiquities are not, however, numerous, and are mostly of the Roman period.

SUS/SEX, the northernmost county of New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware, and partly on the S. by the Musconetong, and is drained by Flatkill, Paulinskill, and Pequest Rivers, flowing into the Delaware, and by several branches of Wallkill River, an affluent of the Hudson. These streams afford valuable water power. Besides Hopatcong Lake, on its S.E. border, which supplies the summit level of the Morris Canal, there are numerous ponds, the chief of which are Swartwout's and Culver's Ponds. The surface is undulating and hilly, with the Blue Mountains in the N.W., and the Hamburg and Wawayanda Mountains in the S.E. part. The soil between the two mountain ranges is very fertile, and everywhere highly cultivated. Hay and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 229,796 bushels of rye, and 1,810,610 pounds of butter, the quantities of each being the greatest produced by any county in the state. Franklinite, (a compound of iron, zinc, and manganese,) red oxide of zinc, and magnetic iron ore are abundant and extensively worked; besides these, the county furnishes a great variety of remarkable and interesting minerals to the mineralogist. Limestone is also found in the N.W. part. The Delaware River is navigable for small boats along the W. border. Formed from Morris county in 1753, and named from Sussex a county of England. Capital, Newton. Pop. 22,989.

SUSSEX, the southernmost of the counties of Delaware, borders on Maryland, the Atlantic, and on Delaware Bay. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Indian Rivers, and by Mispillion, Cedar, and Deep Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally good and well cultivated. In 1850 there were raised 1,189,086 bushels of corn, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It is partly intersected by the Dover and Seaford Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 25,936, of whom 21,387 were free, and 1549 slaves.

SUSSEX, a county in the S.S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottoway River, and bounded on the N.E. by Blackwater River. The surface is moderately uneven. The railroad from Petersburg to Weldon passes through the county. Formed from Surry in 1754. Capital, Sussex Court-House. Pop. 9820, of whom 3828 were free, and 5992 slaves.

SUSSEX, a post-village of Lisbon township, Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 18 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 1 wagon shop, 1 saw mill, 1 school house, and an Episcopal church. Pop. 100.

SUSSEX COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Sussex co., Virginia, 50 miles E. by S. of Richmond.

SUSSEX LAKE, British North America, N. of Lake Aylmer, is the source of Back or Great Fish River.

SUSSICZE, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLTTENHOFEN.

SUS/TEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SUSTEREN, sus'teh-rĕn', a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 18 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1100.

SUSUI, soo-sooee, one of the smaller of the Feejee Islands, about lat. 17° 21′ S., lon. 178° 58′ W.

SUTALERY, soo-ta-lootree, a town of British India, presidency and province of Bengal, 10 miles N.W. of Backergunge.

SUTCHANA, soo-chá'na, a town of West Hindostan, in the Guzerat Peninsula, on the Gulf of Cutch.

SUTCHIOU, a large city of China. See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

SUT/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

SUTERA, soo-tá'rá, a town of Sicily, Intendancy, and 21 miles N. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 4000.

SUTHERLAND, sŭth'er land, a highland maritime county of Scotland, near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between the counties of Ross and Caithness, having N. and W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness and Moray Frith, and S. the Frith of Dornoch, and the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Area, 1751 square miles, or 1,122,560 acres. Pop. in 1851, 25,793. The surface, excepting along the E. shore, is rugged and mountainous, and interspersed with morasses and large deer forests. The principal rivers are the Oikel, Fleet, Brora, and Helmsdale, valuable for their salmon fishings. The principal lakes are Lochs Shin, Hope, Assynt, More, and Naver. The arable soil along the E. coast has been well enclosed and drained, and nowhere in Scotland have

more extensive agricultural improvements been made than in this county. The chief employments are sheep and cattle-breeding, especially the former. The breeds of sheep are excellent, and about 220,000 are annually sent hence to the S. Ptarmigan, grouse, blackcock, Alpine hares, &c. are abundant. Lime and freestone are obtained. Manufactures, except in a very restricted sense, are unknown. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics, and other manufactured goods, and colonial produce. The herring fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts, chiefly at Helmsdale. The principal town is Dornoch. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the Gower family, who own four-fifths of the county.

SUTHERLAND, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

SUTHER'LAND SPRINGS, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

SUTLEJ, SUTLEDGE, sŭt'lĕj, written also SETLEDGE, SUTLUJ, and SUTLEGE, (*Satoodra*, "the hundred channelled," anc. *Hesudrus?*) the easternmost and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Thibet, about lat. 31° 5′ N., lon. 81° 6′ E., near the sources of the San-poo, (Brahmapootra.) Goggra, Ganges, and Indus, and at least 20,000 feet above the sea, flows at first N.W., and having joined the river of Spiti, 8494 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalayas, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Chenaub, 33 miles W. of Bhawlpoor. Total length, nearly 1000 miles. Principal affluent, the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullinder Doab, and after the influx of which it is often termed the Ghara. In the upper part of its course it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is about 100 yards across; at Ropoor, S. of the Himalayas, 90 feet deep, and more than 500 yards across at its greatest fulness; at Filor, near Loodianah, 700 yards wide, depth from 12 to 18 feet, and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of from 10 or 12 tons burden.

SUTRI, soo'tree, (anc. *Sutrium*,) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2000. It has the remains of an ancient amphitheatre.

SUTSCHAWA. See SUCZAWA.

SUTTER, a county towards the N. part of California, has an area estimated at above 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Sacramento River, and on the E. by Feather River, by which it is also intersected. The surface in some parts is uneven and mountainous. Sutter's Buttes are the principal elevations. The soil is generally very fertile. The proposed railroad from Benicia to Marysville intersects the county. Named from Captain Sutter, of Missouri, one of the earliest settlers in California. Pop. 1207.

SUTTERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTER CREEK, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

SUTTERSVILLE, a village of Sacramento co., California, on the right bank of the Sacramento River, below and adjoining the city of that name.

SUTTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Boston, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

SUT'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SUTTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 4 miles W.S.W. of Croydon.

SUTTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

SUTTON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SUTTON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 20 miles W.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1387.

SUTTON, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1001.

SUTTON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River and Canal, and the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and other articles. Pop. 2595.

SUTTON or BRAXTON COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Braxton co., Virginia, on the Elk River, 289 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

SUTTON, a township of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 1596.

SUTTON-IN-ASH'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUTTON BASS'ET, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SUTTON BEN'GER, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SUTTON BINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SUTTON BON'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAI'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SUTTON-COLD'FIELD, a borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Warwick, on a bleak acclivity, (whence its name,) 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham. Pop. of parish in 1851, 4574. The town is neat, and well supplied with water; has a public hall, work-house, a small jail, and a handsome church of the thirteenth century, containing a statue of Vesey, Bishop of Exeter in the time of Henry VIII., a native of the town, who founded and endowed its Latin and Greek school with lands yielding 500*l.* a year, and at whose instance Sutton was incorporated as a borough. Here are also a Roman Catholic college and chapel, alms-houses, a wooded park of 2100 acres, common to the inhabitants for pasture, &c., and some manufactures of hardwares, tools, and gun-barrels. The government is vested in a warden and corporation.

SUTTON COURT'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

SUTTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON FLATS, a village of Canada East, co. of Missisquoi, 12 miles E. of St. Armand.

SUTTON-ON-THE-FOR'EST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

SUTTON-AT-HOME, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON, KINGS, a parish of England, co. Northampton.

SUTTON, LONG, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, 18 miles E.N.E. of Market-Deeping. Pop. in 1851, 6691.

SUTTON-CUM-LOUND, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUTTON MAD'DOCK, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

SUTTON MAN'DEVILLE, a parish of England, co. Wilts.

SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

SUTTON MON'TIS, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SUTTON'S, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

SUTTON'S MILLS, a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Essex Railroad, 1 mile from Lawrence.

SUTTON'S POINT, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois.

SUTTON ST. ED'MUND'S, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTON ST. JAMES, a chapelry of England, co. Lincoln.

SUTTON ST. MI'CHAEL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SUTTON ST. NI'CHOLAS, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS, a chapelry of England, co. of Lincoln.

SUTTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SUTTON VA'LENCE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SUTTON VE'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SUTTON WAL'DRON, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SUWALKI, soo-wäl'kee, a town of Poland, government, and 19 miles N. of Augustowo. Pop. 5000, half of whom are Jews.

SUWANEE, a post-village of Guinnett co., Georgia, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

SUWA'NEE RIVER, rises in the Okefinokee Swamp, Ware co., Georgia, and passing through Florida, enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of Madison county.

SUWANEE SHOALS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

SUWANOOCHEE CREEK, of Ware co., Georgia, flows S.E. into the Suwanee River.

SUWAR'ROW ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 13° 20′ S., lon. 163° 30′ W.

SUWEIK, soo'waik', a maritime village of Arabia, dominions, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Muscat.

SUZDAL, a town of Russia. See SOOZDAL.

SUZE, LA, lä sûz, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles S.W. of Le Mans, on the Sarthe. Pop. 1466.

SUZZARA, soot-sä'rä, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, delegation, and 11 miles S.S.W. of Mantua.

SVANIKE, svä'ne-kĕh, a town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea. P. 900.

SVAPA or SWAPA, svä'pä, a river of Russia, flows S.S.W., and joins the Seim, in the government of Koorsk. Total course, 80 miles.

SVARTSIÖLANDET, svart'syö-lăn'dĕt, or SVARTSJÖLANDE, svart'syö-lăn'dĕh, an island of Sweden, in Lake Mælar, läen, and 10 miles W. of Stockholm.

SVEABORG or SWEABORG, svä'ä-borg', a strongly-fortified maritime town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. of Helsingfors. Pop. 4000. Its quarters are connected by pontoons; it has numerous military works and batteries, a military arsenal, and an excellent harbor. The Russians took it in 1789.

SVEDESE. See SWEDEN.

SVEER, SVIR or SWIR, sveer, a river of Russia, government of Olonets, leaves Lake Onega, near its S.W. extremity, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side, 28 miles W.S.W. of Ladeinoe-Pole. The Canal of Svir or Siaskoi, runs parallel to Lake Ladoga on its S. side.

SVEER, SVIR or SWIR, a market-town of Russian Poland, government, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Vilna.

SVENDBORG, svĕnd'borg, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, opposite the island of Taasinge. Pop. 3900. It has ship-building docks, distilleries, a good harbor, and an active export trade.

SVENIGOROD, svā-ne-go-rod', written also SWEMGOROD, a town of Russia, government, and 35 miles W. of Moscow, on the Moskva. Pop. 1500.

SVENIGORODKA, svā-ne-go-rod'kā, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 19 miles S. of Bogoeslav. Pop. 7000.

SVENSK. See SWEDEN.

SVENTSIANY, a town of Russia. See SVIRCIANY.

SVERIGE, SVERIG and SVEZIA. See SWEDEN.

SVIAGA or SWIAGA, sve-ä'gä, a river of Russia, government of Simbeersk, flows N. into the government of Kazan, and joins the Volga on the right, near Sviazhsk, after a course of about 200 miles.

SVIAJSK, a town of Russia. See SVIAZHSK.

SVIATOI-NOS, sve-ä'toi nos, a headland of Russia, government of Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

SVIAZHSK, SVIASCHSK or SVIAJSK, sve-äzhsk', a town of Russia, government, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Kazan, on the Sviaga, (or Sviaja,) near its confluence with the Volga. It is an old place, has 7 churches, a monastery, and a nunnery. Pop. 4000.

SVIECIANY or SWIECIANY, sve-ēt-se-ä'nee, written also SVENTSIANY, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 45 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 4800.

SVIR, Russia. See SYZER.

SVISLOTCH, (SVISLOTSH or SWISLOTSCH,) a river of Russia, rises in the government of Grodno, a little N.W. of the town of Minsk, flows S.E., and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Beresina at the town of Svislotch.

SVISLOTCH, SVISLOTSH or SWISLOTSCH, svis-lotsh', a town of Russia, government, and 47 miles S. of Grodno, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1200.

SVIZZERA, *SVIZZERO.* See SWITZERLAND.

SWABIA or SUABIA, swä'be-ä, (Ger. *Schwaben*, shwä'ben; Fr. *Souabe*, soo-äb' or swäb,) one of the old circles of South Germany, enclosed by France, Switzerland, and the circles of Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Bavaria. It is now subdivided among the dominions of Würtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Hohenzollern. The Bavarian circle of Swabia (or Upper Danube) is watered by the Mindel, Lech, and Iller. Area, 3858 square miles. Pop. 558,436.——Adj. and inhab. SWABIAN, swä'be-an.

SWABIAN ALPS, mountains of Würtemberg. See ALP.

SWA'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWA'CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWADLIN'BAR, a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan. Pop. 492.

SWAD'LINGCOTE, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

SWAFF'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lynn. Pop. of parish in 1851, 3858. The town, on an eminence, and one of the best built in the county, has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, an elegant church, a handsome market-cross, a town hall and assembly-room, theatre, free school, and county jail. Adjacent to the town are race and cricket grounds.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR, a parish, England, co. of Cambridge.

SWA'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWAIN, a township of Mississippi co., Arkansas. Pop. 198.

SWAINS'BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Emanuel co., Georgia, 98 miles N.W. of Savannah.

SWAIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

SWAINSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWAINSVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SWAINS'WICK, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SWAINVILLE, a village of New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 17 miles from Hornellsville.

SWAKOP, swä'kop', (or SOMERSET) RIVER, in South-west Africa, enters Walvisch Bay, Atlantic, in lat. 22° 45' S.

SWALE, swail, a river of England, co. of York, North Riding, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows E. and S.E. past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Total course, 70 miles.

SWALE, EAST and WEST, in England, are two branches of the Medway River, in Kent, bounding the island of Sheppey; the latter enters the Thames at Whitstable Bay, and is noted for its oyster-beds.

SWALE'CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on a railway, 6½ miles N. of Canterbury.

SWAL'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWALLOW BLUFF, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

SWAL'LOWFIELD, a parish of England, cos. of Berks and Wilts.

SWALLY, swäl'lee, a maritime village of British India, presidency of Bombay, district, and forming the outport of Surat, (from which it is 20 miles W.,) at the mouth of the river Taptee.

SWAL'WELL, a township of England, co. of Durham.

SWAMP'SCOTT, a post township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the coast, about 12 miles N.E. of Boston, set off from Lynn in 1852.

SWAN, a post-township in the N.E. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1154.

SWAN, a post-township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 568.

SWAN, swän, a river of the Punjab, rises in a range of the Himalayas, in lat. 33° 55' N., lon. 73° 10' E., flows S.W., and, after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Indus on the left, 10 miles below Mukkud.

SWANAGE or SWAN'WICK, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the coast of the island of Purbeck, 5 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle. Pop. of town in 1851, 2014. It has a bay for vessels of 200 tons, a herring fishery, and stone quarries. It is resorted to for sea bathing.

SWANBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

SWAN CREEK, of Lucas co., Ohio, falls into the Maumee River near Toledo.

SWAN CREEK, of Michigan, enters St. Joseph's River near the W. line of Branch county.

SWAN CREEK, of Monroe co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie.

SWAN CREEK, of Taney co., Missouri, flows into White River at Forsyth.

SWAN CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

SWAN CREEK, a township of Fulton co., Ohio. P. 621.

SWAN CREEK, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SWAN CREEK, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, about 25 miles S.E. of Quincy.

SWAN'CY'S FERRY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

SWANGS'TOWN, a post-village of Cleveland co., North Carolina. 197 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

SWAN ISLANDS, a group in Bank's Strait, 3½ miles N.E. of Van Diemen's Land.

SWAN LAKE, Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah River, in Columbia county, is 3½ miles long, and half a mile wide. The water is pure, very deep, and abounds in fish.

SWAN LAKE, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SWANNA'NO, a post-office, Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SWAN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWAN'NINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester, parish of Whitwick, 4½ miles E. of Ashby-de-la Zouch, on a branch of the Peterborough and Leicester Railway.

SWAN POND, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

SWAN QUARTER, a post-village, capital of Hyde co., North Carolina, on a bay of its own name, half a mile from Pamlico Sound, and 170 miles E. by S. of Raleigh.

SWAN RIVER or ALT'KIN'S FERRY, a post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, 130 miles by water above St. Paul, is a noted trading post.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river of West Australia, rises, under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. and W. through the counties of Grantham, York, and Perth, and enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville Water, in lat. 32° S., and lon. 115° 42' E. The affluents are numerous; the principal are Dale, Toodyoy, Howick, Ellenbrooke, Helena, and Canning. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land, and the settlements of Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyoy, Northam, York, and Beverley. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in West Australia, founded in 1829. See WEST AUSTRALIA.

SWANS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Onslow co., North Carolina, near the mouth of Whitlock River, which flows through Bogue Inlet into the Atlantic, 160 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

SWANS'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SWANSEA, swon'see, (Welsh, *Aber-Tawy*, ah'ber tow'ee,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Tawy or Towy, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, Bristol Channel, 25 miles W.S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. Lat. of the lighthouse, 51° 37' N., lon. 3° 56' W. Pop. in 1801, 6831; in 1841, 19,115; in 1851, 24,902. It is well built, and has a good market-house, court-house, infirmary, assembly rooms, and a theatre; reading and news-rooms, royal and mechanics' institutions, various chapels, a synagogue, many schools and public endowments, many banks, handsome residences near the sea, a county house of correction, and the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks, a prison, and stores. The harbor, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two handsome piers, on the W. side of which is a light-house. Floating docks have been constructed here, and Swansea communicates by canals with Hengoyad in the county of Brecon, and with Neath and the coal districts, also by tram-roads with Oystermouth and Mumbles Head.

The vicinity of extensive mines of coal of a quality peculiarly adapted for smelting purposes, and the easy access to the town both by sea and inland navigation, have make it the principal seat of the copper trade, almost all the copper ore obtained in Great Britain and Ireland, and more recently in Australia, besides considerable quantities from Cuba and other foreign mines, being smelted at the furnaces, of which there are here 17 within the district, and 8 close to the town. Next to copper-smelting furnaces, the most important industrial establishments are iron-works, including foundries; zinc-works, tinplate-works, breweries, roperies, 2 extensive potteries, and yards for the building

and repairing of ships. Owing to the height to which the tide rises in the Bristol Channel, vessels of large burden easily get close to the town, but at ebb the harbor is left almost dry. In 1851, the vessels registered at the port were 191, carrying 20,475 tons; the vessels entered are stated at 4418, (332,245 tons;) and cleared, 6580, (475,082 tons.) A very large proportion both of the vessels and tonnage is employed in the coasting trade. The chief imports are copper ore, grain, and provisions from Ireland, timber from America and the Baltic, hemp, tallow, and flour; the chief exports, copper, iron, coal, culm, lime, and earthenware. The borough, called into existence by the Reform and Municipal acts, is governed by a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and unites with Neath, Loughor, Aberavon, &c. in sending a member to Parliament.

SWANSEY, Massachusetts. See SWANZEY.

SWAN'S ISLAND, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 423.

SWAN'SONVILLE, a post-office, Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SWAN STATION, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

SWAN'TON, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Misisquo River, and Vermont Central Railroad, near Lake Champlain, about 55 miles N.W. by N. of Montpelier. The village contains several manufactories, 1 church, 1 academy, and 1 bank with a capital of $75,000. Pop. of the township, 2824.

SWANTON, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, 139 miles N.W. by N. of Columbus.

SWANTON ABBOT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWANTON CENTRE, a post-office, Franklin co., Vermont.

SWANTON MORLEY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWANTON-NOVERS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWAN'VILLE, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 41 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 944.

SWANVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

SWAN'ZEY or SWANSEY, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on Ashuelot River and the Ashuelot Branch of the Connecticut River Railroad, about 45 miles S.W. of Concord. The inhabitants manufacture pails, cotton goods, and other articles. Pop. 2106.

SWANZEY or SWANSEY, a post-township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 46 miles S. by W. of Boston. Pop. 1554.

SWAR'BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWARDESTON, swards'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SWARKESTON, swarks'tŏn, a parish of England, co., and 5 miles S.E. of Derby, on the Trent, which, with the adjacent meadows, is here crossed by a bridge nearly a mile in length. The Grand Trunk Canal crosses this parish. Swarkeston House was fortified for the Royalists in the civil war.

SWAR'RATON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

SWARR'S MILLS, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SWARTKA, svart'kâ, written also ZWRATKA, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1088.

SWARTS'WOOD, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

SWARTWOUT, swart'wŏwt, a post-village of Polk co., Texas, on the Trinity River, about 240 miles E. of Austin City. It has several stores, and a steamboat landing.

SWARTZ CREEK, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

SWARTZ MILLS, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SWATARA, swą-tah'ra, a creek of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill county, and, flowing in a S.W. direction, enters the Susquehanna 9 miles below Harrisburg. Length, about 60 miles.

SWATARA, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. by W. of Lebanon, intersected by the Union Canal. Pop. 1843.

SWATARA, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

SWA'TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWATTERAGH, swŏt'te-răh, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry. Pop. 200.

SWAVESEY, swăv'zee, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 3½ miles S.E. of St. Ives, on the Eastern Counties Railway.

SWAY'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWEABORG, a fortress of Russia. See SVEABORG.

SWEA-RIKA. See SWEDEN.

SWEARINGEN'S, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SWE'DEN, (Sw. *Sverige*, svâ're-gheh, or *Sweariika*, swâ'ree'ka; Dan. *Sverig*, svâ'rig; Ger. *Schweden*, shwâ'dĕn; Dutch, *Zweden*, zwâ'dĕn; Fr. *Suède*, swâd or swĕd; Sp. *Suecia*, swâ'the-â; It. *Svezia*, svâ'ze-â; L. *Suedia*,) a kingdom in the N. of Europe, and forming, with Norway, (with which it is now united under one monarchy,) the whole of the peninsula known in ancient times by the name of Scandinavia, situated between lat. 55° 20' and 69° N., and lon. 11° 40' and 24° E.; and bounded N. and W. by Norway; S.W. by the Skager-Rack, Cattegat, and Sound; S. by the Baltic; E. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia; and N.E. by the Torneå and its affluent Muonio, separating it from Finland; greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 975 miles; greatest breadth, about 250 miles. Area, 123,076 square miles. In addition to the mainland, it has a great number of islands, the most of them of very small dimensions, lying close to the coast. The largest and also the most distant is Gottland, in the Baltic.

Coasts.—The coast-line has an extent of above 1400 miles; it is very irregular, all its bays and creeks, though very numerous, have neither the width nor tortuous lengths by which the fiords of Norway are characterized. The W. coast is very rocky, particularly along the len of Gottenburg, but seldom rises so high as 30 feet. Its numerous creeks and the lee of its islands furnish a number of good roadsteads. The S. shores from Cape Falsterbo E., and then N. to Solvitsborg, are low and sandy, and partly encumbered with sandbanks. At Solvitsborg a range of precipitous cliffs begins to appear, and though partly interrupted by low beaches, presents a number of projecting masses, rising steeply to the height of 50 feet. In this stretch is the bay and harbor of Carlscrona, finely sheltered by the islands which lie across its mouth. The shore, separated from the island of Oland by Kalmar Sound, is generally low, and in its S. part presents almost a continuous line, neither broken by indentations nor lined by islands; but towards its N. entrance the configuration changes, and rocky cliffs and islands are seen along the whole coast as far N. as the mouth of the Dal, a little S. of the town of Gefle. The cliffs, however, continue to be of moderate elevation, and nowhere exceed 100 feet. The most remarkable features in this part of the coast are the long and narrow bay of Braviken, and the vast number of islands and islets or scars forming the archipelago of Stockholm, and stretching along the coast N. to the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. The S. part of the Gulf of Bothnia presents a succession of moderately elevated shores, alternately rocky and alluvial, or sandy; the whole of its upper part, from the Strait of Quarken N.W. to Torneå, is of the latter description, consisting of sandy alluvial deposits, which are brought down by the rivers in such quantities that they seem destined at no distant period to convert a large portion of the gulf into dry land. It has been proved also beyond a doubt that the relative positions of sea and land have long been undergoing a gradual change by the elevation of the latter. This elevation is not confined to the Swedish shores along the Gulf of Bothnia or the Baltic generally, but is equally apparent on the W. coast which lies open to the German Ocean, though the whole amount of increase appears to be greater in the N. than towards the S.

Face of the Country, Mountains.—The interior of Sweden is not generally mountainous, and its surface has far less of a highland than of a lowland character. The most elevated portion commences in the W., near the parallel of 62°, and is continued N. along the frontiers of Norway, not so much in a continuous chain as in isolated mountain-masses rising from an elevated table-land, which, where loftiest, is at least 4000 feet, and forms the base of several summits which rise more than 6000 feet above sea level; owing to their high latitude, they are covered with perpetual snow. The two loftiest mountains, both partly within the Norwegian frontier, are Sulitelma, in lat. 67°, 6342 feet, and Sylfjellen, lat. 63°, 6552 feet high. These mountains and their table-land slope E. towards the Gulf of Bothnia, sending down numerous torrents, which in their course often expand and form chains of lakes and dreary swamps. The same slope is continued S. of 62° N., but besides it there is a S. slope which attains its lowest level near lat. 59° N., on the shores of the magnificent lakes which here stretch almost continuously across the country from E. to W. To the S. of 59° N. the country is generally flat, though in many parts finely diversified. Its loftiest height, Mount Taberg, to the S. of Lake Wetter, is about 1129 feet, and a considerable part of what is called the table-land of Småland is 800 feet above sea level, but the far larger portion is under 300 feet. Both its level and latitude point it out as a region which should naturally be well adapted for agriculture, and it has several fertile and well-cultivated tracts; but the soil, generally consisting of disintegrated primitive rocks, in which silex is a principal ingredient, is by no means productive. A considerable portion is covered with sand or stunted heath, but interspersed with forests, green meadows, and cornfields. The finest tracts are the space enclosed between Lake Wetter and the Bay of Braviken on the S., and Lakes Hielmar and Mælar on the N., the plain of Linköping, the len of Carlscrona, and generally what is called the Plain of Scania, occupying the whole of the S. peninsula between the Sound on the W. and the Baltic on the S. and E.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of Sweden, though interesting from the character of its rocks, and the mineral treasures which many of them contain, does not present much variety in its formations. Almost the whole of the country throughout its length and breadth is composed of gneiss, partially penetrated by granite. Patches of porphyry and greenstone, of silurian rocks, of oolite, and of crotaceous rocks, appear in various localities. The minerals include gold, which was once worked on the table-land of Småland, till it ceased to pay the expenses; silver, found in limited quantities in several places, particularly Sala, in the len of Westerås, and the vicinity of Falun; copper, found

chiefly in the læn of Falun, and smelted to a considerable extent at Stora-Kopparberg; rich mines of cobalt, particularly in the læn of Örebro; a little lead, and inexhaustible supplies of iron. The last, indeed, not only occurs in beds of immense thickness, enclosed in a strata of gneiss, but forms the principal mass of whole mountains. In Swedish Lapland, some seams are from 3 to 4 fathoms, others from 14 to 15 fathoms in thickness, while others attain the immense thickness of 34 and 38 fathoms. These Lapland ores, however, have proved of little economical value. The want of fuel renders the smelting of them very expensive, and what is worse, the iron obtained is generally of a brittle and inferior quality. Mount Taberg, to the S. of Lake Wetter, on the table-land of Småland, forms another of the enormous mountain masses of iron; but the ore, though otherwise of good quality, contains only 25 per cent. of metal, and cannot be smelted to advantage with an intermixture of other ores. The most celebrated mines are those of Danemora, in the læn of Upsala, where the iron worked is perhaps the best in the world, and being admirably adapted for steel, is in great demand for that purpose in England and the United States, where it commands a very high price. The quantity annually raised, however, is only about 3000 tons. Much larger quantities, also of excellent quality, are produced in the læns of Falun, Gefle, Westerås, Carlstad, and Örebro. The annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of hardiron; in 1846, 31,411 tons were exported into Great Britain. The richest copper-mines are at Falun; the annual produce in all is about 1000 tons. The mining districts of Sweden extend over 16,000 square miles. The most valuable quarries are those of porphyry, which takes on a fine polish, and is made into a great number of articles of a very ornamental description.

Rivers and Lakes.—These are very numerous, and the latter in particular are on a gigantic scale, giving to the scenery of the country several of its grandest features. The rivers all belong to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The former receives the far larger share. To it belongs the Torneå, which, rising in the Norwegian Mountains, pursues its course S.S.E. for nearly 290 miles, augmented by numerous large affluents, and falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia; the Luleå, Piteå, Skellefteå, and united Windel and Umeå, which flow precipitously S.E. into the same gulf; the Angermann, which flows 230 miles, and in the lower part of its course becomes so wide and deep that vessels of 600 tons can ascend nearly 70 miles from the sea; and the E. and W. Dal, which, uniting their streams, receive the waters of numerous lakes, and pursue a more circuitous course than usual in Swedish rivers. The principal rivers belonging to the basin of the German Ocean are the Klar and the Göta; the former of which, issuing from Lake Fæmund, on the edge of the Dovrefield Mountains, furnishes Lake Wener with its chief supply of water; while the latter, which may be considered only as its continuation, discharges it into the ocean. Most of the rivers have rocky beds and dangerous shallows, and in many places a complete barrier is formed, over which a whole river is precipitated in cascade. The most remarkable of these is Trolhæta, immediately below the outlet of Lake Wener.

The lakes are so numerous and so large, that their united area has been estimated at nearly 22,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the whole area of the country. They not only add to the beauty of the scenery, but yield large supplies of fish, and both by their natural depth, and the canals which have been cut to connect them, are of vast navigable importance, and furnish a long line of internal communication. In this way a direct channel has been opened from Gothenburg on the W. to Söderköping on the E. coast, and communicating with the important towns of Wenersborg, Carlstad, Mariestad, Jönköping, and Linköping. In the same manner the capital has been enabled to extend its connections with the interior. In general, however, the rugged nature of the country has made navigation difficult. Lake Wener, after that of Ladoga, the largest in Europe, is 55 miles long by 20 miles broad, and covers an expanse of 2000 square miles. Lake Wetter, the next in size, is about 80 miles long by 10 miles broad, and has an area of about 900 square miles. It is more alpine in its features than any of the other lakes, and in one place has a depth of 420 feet. Lake Mælar, better known than the other large lakes from having the capital on its shores, is also remarkable for the number of islands, which so crowd its surface, that, though it has a length of 60 miles and a breadth of 25 miles, it is scarcely possible to find a single square mile of open water. The other lakes whose magnitude entitles them to notice are the Hjelmar, which has both a natural and an artificial communication with Lake Mælar; the Siljа, formed by an expansion of the East Dal; the Storsiön, out of which the Indal issues; the Horn-Afran, which discharges itself into the Skellefteå; and the Stora-Luleå-Watten, which originates the Luleå.

Climate.—The N. part of Sweden has naturally a rigorous climate, though several causes concur to modify and mitigate its severity. At Enontekeis, lat. 68° 30′, at the height of 1440 feet above sea-level, the thermometer in January averages 0°·12, or nearly 32° below the freezing point; but in the hottest month, July, averages 59°·10; and for the whole year, 27°·4, or about 5° below freezing. This annual mean, though low, is far above that of places in the same latitude, situated much farther E., as in Siberia. In lower latitudes, the advantage is still more favorable to Sweden, particularly in winter. Thus, at Stockholm, the mean temperature of the six winter months is 29°·4; whereas in St. Petersburg it is only 21°·9. Compared with places farther W., Sweden loses its advantage. Thus, at Wexiö, lat. 56° 53′, the mean annual temperature is 44°·56; and in Edinburgh, in lat. 55° 57′, it is 46°·97; in other words, Edinburgh, though not 1° lower, is nearly 2½° warmer. In summer the advantage is remarkably in favor of Sweden, the thermometer in July averaging 63°·49; whereas in Edinburgh it averages only 59°, and even at London not more than 62°·97. The result of these observations is, that the climate of Sweden, though modified by the proximity of the sea, so as to be milder in all respects than the interior of the N. parts of the European and Asiatic continents, is much more extreme than that of the British Islands, and experiences greater degrees both of cold and heat. Hence, at Stockholm, the thermometer, which never reaches zero at Edinburgh, has been known to descend 26° below it in January, and to rise in July to the almost tropical heat of 96°·8. Spring is almost unknown. The climate, however, is eminently favorable to health, and no country furnishes more numerous instances of longevity. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The prevailing winds are S.W. and W.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—At the N. extremity of Sweden, at least in those parts where the surface is not very elevated, fine trees of pine, fir, and birch are found. These, however, occupy only occasional patches, and the true forest-land must be considered as having its limit near 64°. Below this latitude, and chiefly in the central and S. parts of the kingdom, the forests occupy at least one-fourth of the whole surface, and sometimes stretch continuously for 80 miles in length, by 20 miles in breadth. Many of these, however, consist of trees of stunted growth, available chiefly for domestic fuel, or the supply of the smelting-furnaces, and are seldom of much use as timber. Forests in which oak and beech are the prevailing trees occur only in the S. The far greater part of the available surface not covered with forests remains either in natural pasture, or has been converted into artificial meadows, from which good crops of hay are obtained. The quantity of arable land is very limited, and does not in all exceed 4000 square miles. Much even of this is of indifferent quality, and, till recently, was so poorly farmed, that Sweden was annually obliged to import a considerable part of its whole consumption of grain. But in consequence of the great improvements which have taken place, the deficiency has been supplied, and in ordinary years importation can be dispensed with. The prevailing cereals are rye, barley, and oats. The first is nearly a half more in quantity than the other two, which are nearly equal; the quantity of wheat is nearly ten times less than that of rye. Another crop which is scarcely less important than those of grain, is potatoes. These are grown in almost all parts of the country, and form one of the main articles of food among the lower classes. The most important auxiliary crops are hemp and flax, particularly the latter, which is of excellent quality; on a few favored spots, tobacco, hops, and madder are grown. Cherries, apples, and pears are tolerably abundant in the S. districts.

Animals.—The principal domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and reindeer. The last, necessarily confined to the N., are kept in large herds by the Laplanders, and supply them at once with food and clothing. The cattle are generally of a small breed, without horns, and are not possessed of valuable properties either for the butcher or the dairy. The sheep are also inferior, and yield only coarse wool, though some attempts have been made in the S. to cross the Swedish sheep with the merino. Among the larger wild animals, the wolf and bear abound in the forests, and often commit great ravages. The elk and deer are also found, but in more limited numbers. Of smaller animals, the most destructive is the lemming, which at intervals of years descends in immense numbers into the low country, and lay it waste. Among birds, the most remarkable are eagles, capercailzies, and woodcocks. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with salmon and trout, but the fisheries on the sea-coast have long ceased to be productive. Herrings, which used to visit the coast of the Baltic in large shoals, have almost entirely disappeared, though large numbers of a fish resembling herrings, and called *strömings*, are taken along the E. coast.

Manufactures.—Manufactures in Sweden have not made great progress. The more important articles are woollen cloths, and other woollen stuffs, which are made in large factories, chiefly at Norrköping and Stockholm, and employ a great number of domestic looms in different quarters; cotton, linen, and silk goods, worsted and cotton-twist, to-

bacco, manufactured in many places, and on a large scale at Norrköping; refined sugar, more especially at Gotteburg; paper, chiefly in the lens of Christianstad and Falun; tanneries, carried on to a large extent in all the more important towns, but more especially at Stockholm; glass, made on an extensive scale in the lien of Mariestad; canvas and sailcloth, earthenware, cordage, and various articles in iron. There are also extensive dye-works, soap and oil-works, porter-breweries, distilleries, and building-yards in almost all the ports of the Baltic.

Commerce.—The trade is chiefly in articles of raw produce, among which the most important are iron and timber. Next to these are tar, copper, cobalt, alum, hemp, oil, bark, tobacco and snuff, paper, &c. The chief imports are colonial produce, salt, wines, silk, wool, cotton stuffs and cotton-twist, hemp, hides, skins, butter, bacon, oil, lacquered-ware, dyes, &c. The trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, which takes large quantities of iron; Great Britain, which receives both iron and timber; Denmark, Hamburg, Lubeck, Brazil, Russia, Prussia, France, and Portugal. The following table presents a summary of the maritime commerce from 1842 to 1851:—

Comparative View of the Tonnage of the Vessels that arrived in and cleared from Sweden, in the years from 1842 to 1851, and of the Value of the Imports and Exports in the same years.

Years.	Arrived.	Cleared.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.		
1842	369,995	371,640	$8,125,000	$9,135,000
1843	357,758	370,730	7,100,000	8,100,000
1844	402,004	418,776	7,700,000	9,040,000
1845	493,526	505,114	8,950,000	11,655,000
1846	555,974	545,538	9,550,000	10,955,000
1847	540,904	561,394	11,640,000	12,080,000
1848	450,624	443,628	9,710,000	12,000,000
1849	450,848	508,654	10,630,000	10,875,000
1850	524,058	542,828	9,990,000	10,310,000
1851	636,674	651,874	11,685,000	11,236,000

The total value of imports in 1852, was $11,696,430, and of exports, $11,150,393. Of this commerce, $1,831,535 imports, and $4,047,853 exports, was with the United Kingdom; $2,157,140 imports, and $1,307,973 exports, with the Hanseatic States, Hanover, Mecklenburg, &c.; $377,653 imports, and $1,613,736 exports, with Denmark; $1,365,686 imports, and $410,190 exports, with Russia; $1,095,943 imports, and $100,203 exports, with Brazil; and $775,448 imports, and $755,168 exports, with the United States. The merchant marine, in 1852, comprised 1407 vessels, (tons, 86,757,) not including those under 10 tons. There were also 61 steamers, (tons, 3180.)

The means of internal communication in Sweden are deficient, though, from the comparative narrowness of the country, the distance from the sea is not very great. The canals connecting the different central lakes, and giving a continuous communication from the Cattegat to the Baltic, are the most important works that have yet been constructed for improving and extending the internal communications; and much might yet be done by deepening and removing obstructions from the beds of rivers. In winter, when in most other countries the difficulties of travelling are greatly increased, the Swedes enjoy unusual facilities from the coating of snow which covers the ground, and furnishes an easy means of transport by sledges.

Government, &c.—Sweden and Norway are now united under one sovereign, but each has its own constitution. That of Sweden has at its head an hereditary constitutional sovereign, who possesses the sole executive, but shares the legislative power with a Diet or Parliament, composed of hereditary nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants or landholders not noble. These four orders form four chambers, which meet and vote separately. That of the nobility consists of the head of every noble family in the kingdom, and as these amount to about 2300, the number of members might be nearly the same, though the attendance seldom exceeds 500, and often not 400. The clerical chamber consists of the Archbishop of Upsala, who always presides, 12 bishops, and about 60 deputies from the various dioceses. The burghers are represented by 97 deputies, of whom Stockholm returns 10; and the peasants by 144 deputies, sent from the different rural districts. To effect constitutional changes, the whole four orders must concur; but in ordinary questions the assent of three is sufficient. The king has in all cases an absolute veto, and in the exercise of it or any of his other powers, is responsible only through his ministers. The Diet is assembled every fifth year, and sits for 3 or 4 months, though occasionally much longer. The government is conducted by a council of state, composed of the 2 ministers of justice and foreign affairs, and 8 councillors, of whom 5 are the heads of different departments, and 3 only deliberate. Each lien is presided over by a governor, who has under him *kronofode*, or deputies over several härads or districts, and *lensman*, 1 over each härad.

Justice is administered by three supreme courts, which sit respectively at Stockholm, Jönköping, and Christianstad. To each of these courts a number of secondary tribunals are subordinate; and beneath them, again, are härad-courts, or courts of primary resort, to the number of about 264. The Lutheran religion is professed by the great body of the people, and is the only religion acknowledged by the state; and though a general toleration is professed, dissidents from the state creed are banished the country. The sovereign and all the chief functionaries must be Lutherans. The number of clergy is about 3000. The higher orders are nominated directly by the king; but all ordinary and parochial clergy are elected by the people. The army consists of about 48,700 troops and militia, raised by enlistment, and 95,300 reserve, raised by conscription. They are well disciplined, and, under arms, present a remarkably fine appearance. The navy consists of 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 8 brigs, 12 steamers, 36 smaller craft, and 256 gunboats. This naval force is large, compared with the population, and is well manned by about 8000 men. The total revenue and expenditure, as brought forward in the budget for 1858, were each estimated at $5,029,582. In a special army budget for 1850, the total expenditures for this department were estimated at $2,600,266. About two-fifths of the revenue are derived from the land-tax and other permanent sources, and three-fifths from customs, excises, &c.

	Lens or Districts.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1850.	Chief Towns.
Gottland.	Malmo	1,731	221,679	255,094	Malmo.
	Christianstad	2,432	165,860	189,427	Christianstad.
	Halmstad	1,900	94,934	105,726	Halmstad.
	Carlsrona	1,135	95,807	101,827	Carlsrona.
	Wexio	3,787	121,454	135,803	Wexio.
	Jonkoping	4,292	150,477	153,425	Jonkoping.
	Kalmar	4,268	184,857	202,178	Kalmar.
	Linkoping	4,253	208,625	222,484	Linkoping.
	Mariestad	3,315	181,048	199,897	Mariestad.
	Wenersborg	5,036	218,613	246,126	Wenersborg.
	Gothenburg	1,891	163,974	187,563	Gothenburg.
	Wisby	1,227	41,575	44,572	Wisby.
Svehen Proper.	Stockholm	7,911	194,440	207,713	Stockholm.
	Upsala	2,067	85,284	88,323	Upsala.
	Westeras	2,661	97,494	99,001	Westeras.
	Nykoping	2,518	114,920	120,113	Nykoping.
	Orebro	3,264	125,081	137,663	Orebro.
	Carlstad	6,945	195,546	221,865	Carlstad.
Norrland.	Falun	12,261	138,141	151,497	Falun.
	Gefleborg	7,561	109,794	120,158	Gefle.
	Hernosand	9,501	85,875	99,558	Hernosand.
	Osterasund	10,208	45,769	52,271	Osterasund.
	Umea	28,382	57,164	72,768	Umea.
	Pitea	33,633	46,767	55,761	Pitea.
	The lakes	3,562			
	Total	170,698	3,138,884	3,348,341	

Education and People.—Almost all the inhabitants of Sweden, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finns, are of Teutonic origin, and preserve the original features of the race in great purity, particularly in the central and S. provinces, where they are characterized by a tall, robust stature, light hair, blue eyes, and light complexions. They are active and enterprising, and manifest a marked predilection for scientific pursuits. In point of intelligence and education, they are scarcely surpassed by any country in Europe. This is partly owing to the enlightened spirit of the government, in endeavoring to provide schools in every important locality; but derives great additional aid from the parents, who, in many parts of the country where regular schools, owing to the scantiness of the population, cannot be maintained, are careful to give a substantial education to their children at their own firesides. The system comprises universities at Upsala and Lund, 2 secondary and grammar schools, (classical and practical schools,) and 3 primary schools, or schools for the people, the whole under the inspection of the bishop and chapter of the Cathedral. In 1850 there were 143,526 pupils in the stationary and 128,178 in the ambulatory primary schools, 6223 in the secondary schools, 17,464 in private institutions, 128,996 educated at home, and 25,713 in Sunday-schools. All children between the ages of 9 and 15 must attend school or receive instruction at home. A normal school was established in 1842.

History.—The earliest traditions of Sweden, like those of most other countries, present only a confused mass of fables. Christianity appears to have been first introduced about the beginning of the ninth century. The Swedes and Goths were long ruled by separate sovereigns, but in 1056 they became united under Stenkill. Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, who has been called the Semiramis of the North, having defeated Albert, King of Sweden, and made him prisoner, formed the famous union of Kalmar in 1397, and united the three crowns in her own person. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa, in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1523, and gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. In 1522, the Reformation was introduced by Olaus Petri, a disciple of Luther, and advanced with such rapidity that in 1528, at the Diet of Westerås, the king and people solemnly vowed adherence to the Confession of Augsburg as their standard of faith. The reign of Gustavus was long and

prosperous; and Sweden, enjoying the double blessings of a better government and a purer religion, made more progress in civilization than for centuries before. The celebrated Gustavus Adolphus took peaceable possession of the throne in 1611. The reign of this most distinguished sovereign belongs more to European than to Swedish history. The first years of his reign were devoted to internal improvements, and the consolidation of the valuable conquests which had been made on the continent. By the treaty of Stolbova, in 1617, he obtained from Russia a cession of all her possessions on the Baltic; and by that of Altmark, in 1629, Livonia and Polish Prussia became Swedish provinces. In 1630 he was appointed Captain-General of the Protestant League, and commenced the series of brilliant victories, which at once saved Protestantism, and gave a death-blow to the ambitious aims of Rome. His victory at Lützen, in 1632, cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his daughter Christina, when only six years of age. The evils usually attendant on a minority were avoided by the ability with which the celebrated Chancellor Oxenstiern administered the government; and new laurels were reaped by the Swedish armies under the leadership of captains whom the great Gustavus had trained. At the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, Sweden was formally confirmed in her continental possessions, which gave her a voice in the Germanic Diet, and raised her to the rank of a first-rate European power. The House of Vasa was succeeded by the House of Deux-Ponts, which furnished the famous Charles XII., who took peaceable possession of the throne in 1697. This celebrated prince, then a mere youth, found himself suddenly assailed by an ungenerous coalition on the part of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; but soon rid himself of his opponents by signally defeating each in succession. Unparalleled success, however, working on a mind in which ambition and the love of glory were ruling passions, ruined all. At his death, in 1718, he left his kingdom greatly curtailed in its dimensions, and exhausted by ruinous wars. Internal dissensions were now added to foreign disasters; and two violent factions, known by the name of the Hats and Caps—the former favoring a French, and the latter a Russian alliance—kept the nation in a state of ferment for more than half a century. Charles XII. had been succeeded by his sister Ulrica Eleonora, who shortly after abdicated in favor of her husband, Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, during whose reign Sweden was obliged to submit to two most disadvantageous treaties with Russia—that of Nystad, in 1721, and that of Abo, in 1743; the effect of which was to degrade her from the commanding position she had previously occupied, and sink her again to the rank of a second-rate power. In 1751, Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp succeeded, and was followed, in 1771, by his son Gustavus III., who, by the support of the army and body of the people, succeeded in re-establishing the government nearly as it existed in 1680. In 1810, Bernadotte, who had been a Marshal under Napoleon, was chosen crown prince, and ascended the throne as Charles John XIV., in 1818. He showed himself throughout an able, enlightened, and patriotic prince; and at his death, in 1844, left the kingdom in a far more prosperous state than he found it, to his son, who now (1855) reigns under the title of Oscar I. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814, retaining its own laws. The united kingdoms, enjoying the blessings of peace and good government, continue to make rapid advances in prosperity.——Adj. SWEDISH; (Sw. SVENSK; Fr. SUÉDOIS, swá'dwá'; Ger. SCHWEDISH, shwá'dish; Sp. SUECO, swá'ko; It. SVEDESE, svá-dá'sá;) inhab. SWEDE. (In Swedish, French, Spanish, and Italian, the inhab. is the same as the adj.; Ger. SCHWEDE, shwá'dęh.)

SWEDEN, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 55 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 696.

SWEDEN, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 18 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the Erie Canal and Central Railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1855: in 1860, 3623.

SWEDEN, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. of Coudersport. Pop. 254.

SWEDESBOROUGH, sweedz'bŭr-ruh, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, situated at the head of Sloop Navigation on Racoon Creek, about 12 miles S.W. of Woodbury. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, an extensive woollen factory, and about 100 dwellings.

SWEEDLINHILL, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

SWEEPSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SWEERA or SUIRA. See MOGADORE.

SWEET AIR, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

SWEET HOME, a post-office of Lavaca co., Texas.

SWEET HOME, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

SWEET LAND, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

SWEET SPRINGS, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated near the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, 204 miles W. of Richmond. This is one of the oldest and most fashionable watering-places of the state.

SWEET VALLEY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SWEETVILLE, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Wautauga co., North Carolina.

SWEETWATER, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 96 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

SWEETWATER CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee River a few miles N.E. of Campbellton.

SWEETWATER FACTORY, a post-office of Campbell co., Georgia.

SWEFLING, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SWEIDEEYAH or SWEIDIYAH, swá-dee'yâ, written also SUADIAH or SUADEIAH, a large village of North Syria, pashalic of Aleppo, in a valley, 14 miles W. of Antioch.

SWELL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

SWELL, LOWER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SWELL, UPPER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SWENIGOROD, a town of Russia. See SVENIGOROD.

SWERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWERIGE or SWERIGE. See SWEDEN.

SWERZENDZ, a town of Poland. See SCHWERSENZ.

SWETTENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

SWEVEGHEM, swá'veh-ghêm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 27 miles S. by E. of Bruges. P. 5242.

SWEVEZEELE, swá'veh-zá'lęh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 10 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1829.

SWIAGA, a river of Russia. See SVIAGA.

SWIECIANY, a town of Russia. See SVIECIANY.

SWIENEMUNDE, a town of Prussia. See SWINEMUNDE.

SWIENTA-SIERKA, a town of Prussia. See HEILIGENBERG.

SWIETLA-OBER-DER-SAZAWA, svá-ĕt'lâ ŏ'ber der sâ-zâ'vâ (?) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Czaslau, on the Sazawa. Pop. 1472.

SWIFT CREEK, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows through Chesterfield county, and unites with the Appomattox River a few miles below Petersburg.

SWIFT CREEK, of North Carolina, an affluent of Tar River, which it joins a few miles N. of Tarborough.

SWIFT CREEK, of Craven co, North Carolina, enters the Neuse River from the left, about 5 miles above Newbern.

SWIFT CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree River, near the N.W. extremity of Sumter district.

SWIFT CREEK, of Hardin co., Tennessee, flows into the Tennessee River.

SWIFT CREEK, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

SWIFT CREEK BRIDGE, a post-office of Craven co., North Carolina.

SWIFT ISLAND, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

SWIFT RIVER, of New Hampshire, rises in Grafton county, and falls into the Saco River in Carroll county. It is, as its name implies, a very rapid stream.

SWIFT RIVER, a small stream of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, formed by the junction of the East and Middle Branches of the Chickopee River, itself uniting with the West Branch to form that river.

SWIFTVILLE, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

SWILLAND, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SWILLINGTON, a parish of England co. of York, West Riding.

SWILLY, LOUGH, loh, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, extends inland 25 miles S., where it receives the river Swilly. On Tannet Point, at the W. side of its entrance, is a light-house, in lat. 55° 16' 33" N., lon. 7° 38' W., and it is there 3½ miles across.

SWIMBRIDGE, a parish of England co. of Devon.

SWINBROOK, a parish of England, co of Oxford.

SWINCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SWINDERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWINDON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, and a principal station of the Great Western Railway, 29 miles E.N.E. of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 4876. The town, neatly built on an eminence, has a free school, and several charities.

SWINDON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

SWINDON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SWINE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SWINEFORD, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 154 miles E.N.E. of Castlebar. P. in 1851, 991.

SWINEFORDSTOWN, Pennsylvania. See MIDDLEBURG.

SWINEHART, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

SWINEMUNDE (Swinemünde) or SWIENEMUNDE, (Swienemünde,) swee'ngh-mün'dęh, a maritime town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 36 miles N.N.W. of Stettin, in the island of Usedom, on the Swine, the outlet of the Frische Haff in the Baltic. Pop. 4600. Since 1817 its harbor has been much improved by the erection of piers, on one of which is a lighthouse. It has a pilot-board, and here large vessels unload cargoes for Stettin, of which it is the outport.

SWINESHEAD, swīnz'hĕd, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

SWINESHEAD, a market-town and parish of England.

co. of Lincoln, in the fens, 6 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. in 1851, 2044. The sea formerly reached this town, which had a harbor near its present market-place.

SWINESTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWINESUND, swee'neh-soond', is an inlet of the Skagerrack, between Norway and Sweden.

SWINE'YARD, a post-office of Charles City co., Virginia.

SWIN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SWINFORD, Old, a parish of England, cos. of Stafford and Worcester, including the town of Stourbridge. The Blue Coat Hospital, founded in 1677, educates 70 boys.

SWIN'FORD-REGIS or KING'S SWIN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 3 miles N.N.W. of Stourbridge. The village is neat, and the parish has a massive church, coal, iron, glass, brick and tile works, and numerous potteries. Near it are the vestiges of a large Roman camp, and Holbaach, where several gunpowder-plot conspirators were taken in 1605.

SWING'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

SWINGLEVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

SWIN'HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SWIN'NERTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

SWIN'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Wath-on-Dearne, 6 miles N.N.E. of Rotherham, on the North Branch of the Midland Railway.

SWIN'TON, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

SWINTON-AND-SIM'PRIN, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

SWIR, a river of Russia. See SVEER.

SWITH'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SWIT'ZERLAND, (Ger. *Schweiz* or *Schweitz*, shwits; It. *Svizzera*, svit'sâ-râ; Fr. *Suisse*, sweess; Sp. *Suiza*, swee'thâ; Port. *A Terra dos Suiços*, â têr'râ dooz swee'sooe, "the land of the Swiss;" L. *Helvetia*,) a federal republic of Central Europe, situated between lat. 45° 50′ and 47° 50′ N., and lon. 6° and 10° 25′ E., and bounded on the N. by Baden, from which it is separated for the most part by the Rhine; N.E. by Würtemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance; E. by the principality of Liechtenstein and the Tyrol, from the former of which it is separated by the Rhine, and from the latter partly by the Rhine, but chiefly by ranges of the Grison Alps; S. by Austrian Italy, Piedmont, and Savoy, from the two first of which it is separated also by the Alps, and from the latter partly by the Alps and the Lake of Geneva; and W. and N.W. by France, from which it is separated in part by the Jura Mountains and the river Doubs. The greatest length of Switzerland, from W. to E., near the parallel of 46° 35′ N., is 216 miles; the greatest breadth, measured a little W. of the meridian of 9° E., is 140 miles.

Physical Features.—These are on the grandest scale, and furnish scenery which, if equalled, is not surpassed by any other part of the globe: lofty mountain ranges towering above the clouds and beyond the limits of perpetual snow; enormous glaciers descending from their sides, and blocking up the higher valleys; magnificent lakes, embosomed among mountains which often rise here from the water's edge for many thousand feet; and wild romantic valleys forming the channels of impetuous streams, fed by numerous torrents and cascades. The loftiest mountain chains belong to the Alps, and are situated chiefly in the S. The immense mass of Mount St. Gothard forms the centre or nucleus of a system of mountains, covered with perpetual snow and glaciers, the peaks of which are from 9000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps cover all the central, S., and S.E. portion of the country, and occupy more than one-half of its superficies. (See ALPS.) The Jura Mountains extend along the N.W. borders; the culminating points are the Dôle and Mont Tendre, (see JURA,) and between these is an undulating plain or table-land 135 miles in length, from the Lake of Geneva in the S.W. to the Lake of Constance in the N.E. Its extreme breadth is 50 miles. Next the Alps it is 2000 feet above the sea, sloping towards the Jura, where it is 1350 feet. It has numerous valleys, some of which are of considerable extent.

Geology and Minerals.—All the loftiest Alpine ranges have a nucleus of granite, on which gneiss and mica slate recline, generally at a high angle. These rocks are particularly developed in St. Bernard, St. Gothard, the Faulhorn, &c., and contain a great number of beautiful minerals, particularly garnets and various kinds of rock-crystals. Sienite is not of frequent occurrence, but is found on the S. side of St. Gothard, and on the Finster-Aarhorn. Diallage rock, or gabbro, is seen exposed in steep precipices near Saaz, in the upper part of the canton of Valais, and forms whole mountains in various parts of the canton of Grisons. In the same locality, serpentine is largely developed. Granular limestone is widely diffused throughout the Alps, and is more particularly exposed on the Great and Little St. Bernard, and the S. side of St. Gothard. It usually rests on mica-slate, and often alternates with clay-slate and primitive gypsum. Mountain limestone composes the great masses of the Dent-du-Midi, the Diablerets, the Wetterhorn, Dodi, &c. It is also seen in large masses on the E. shore of the Lake of Geneva, on the Molesson, Stockhorn, Pilat, and Sanis. The proper carboniferous rocks are very sparingly developed, but regular coal-bearing strata are found in the Simmenthal, the Kanderthal, and on the S. shore of Lake Thun. In the Jura, limestone equivalent to the oolita, often resting on muschelkalk, is so largely developed, that the name of Jura limestone is now often applied to the whole oolitic formation. Above the Jura limestone is the molasse, a soft green sandstone, belonging to the lower series of the tertiary formation, and covering an extensive area in the lower parts of Switzerland.

As in almost all mountainous countries, particles of gold are here found in the sands of many of the rivers, and more especially in those of the Rhine, in the canton of Grisons, in the Reuss, the Emmen, and the Luttern, but in none of them in such quantities as to repay the search. Lead and copper, both argentiferous, are found in the canton of Grisons, and were once worked, though they are now abandoned. Iron is more widely diffused, and is worked to advantage in several quarters, particularly among the strata connected with the Jura limestone. Rock-salt is worked to some extent in the canton of Vaud, and saline springs occur in many places, but have not been turned to much account. The other minerals deserving of notice are alabaster and marble, widely diffused; sulphur, near Lake Thun; gypsum, particularly in the canton of Freyburg; and asphalte in the Val de Travers, in the canton of Valais. Mineral springs occur in many quarters. As the most celebrated, we may mention those of Leuk in the Valais, Baden and Schinznach in Aargau, Pfeffers in St. Gall, and St. Moritz in the Grisons.

Rivers.—The Rhone and Rhine both have their sources in the glaciers of Switzerland, and the Danube and the Po are indebted to it for important tributaries; but owing to the mountainous nature and inland position of the country, none of the rivers acquire so much development within its limits as to become of great navigable importance. The Rhine, formed in the canton of Grisons by the junction of the Vorder and Hinter Rhein, flows N. into the Lake of Constance, and then, on emerging from the lake, flows W. to Schaffhausen, where it forms the celebrated falls of that name. Below these falls its navigation properly begins, and is continued W. along the frontier to Basel, where a sudden turn N. carries it into Germany. Its principal affluents in Switzerland are the Thur, Töss, Birs, and Aar, which all join it on the left. By far the most important is the Aar, which not only traverses a large part of the country circuitously from the S. of Bern to the N. frontier, but is augmented by a great number of important affluents, of which the largest are the Limmat, Reuss, and Emmen on the right, and the Saane and Thiele on the left. The Rhone, rising in the glacier of St. Gothard, on the N.E. confines of the canton of Valais, receives all the drainage of that canton, flowing through it centrally, first W.S.W. and then N.N.W., till it falls into the Lake of Geneva. Immediately after issuing from the lake at the town of Genova, it receives the Arve, and about 10 miles below quits the Swiss frontier. The waters which the Po receives from Switzerland are carried to it by the Tkino, which drains the canton of that name; those which the Danube receives are carried to it by the Ina, which rises and has a considerable part of its upper course in the E. of the canton of Grisons. The whole drainage of Switzerland is thus divided among the three basins of the North Sea, the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, which is properly only a branch of it, and the Black Sea. The proportions received by each are in the order now stated, but the far largest share belongs to the first.

Lakes.—No country in Europe, except Scandinavia, has, in proportion to its size, so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They vary in depth from 500 to 1900 feet, and are situated at an elevation of from 1200 to 1800 feet above the sea. The chief of these are Lake Leman or the Lake of Geneva, Brienz, Thun, Weldstätten or Lucerne, Zug, Wallenstadt, Zurich, Constance or the Boden See; and, on the S. of the Alps, Lugano and Maggiore. Most of these are traversed by steamboats. The table-land contains Lakes Morat, Sempach, Baldeck, Hallwyl, Greiffensee, and Pfeffikon. In the Jura are the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne, the former traversed by steamboats.

Climate.—The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation, and other causes, is much more severe than might be expected from its position, nearly in mid-distance between the Equator and the North Pole. It presents the greatest extremes and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1230 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches; the range of the thermometer between the mean of winter and summer is from 34° to 66° Fahrenheit, and the average annual amount of rain is 29 inches. On Mount St. Bernard, barometer, 21 inches; thermometer, from 18° to 43° Fahrenheit, and amount of rain, 65 inches. While winter is reigning in all its rigor on the lofty summits or slopes of the mountains, it is only necessary to descend into the lower valleys to find that spring is far advanced. In

making this descent, we may direct our course not only S., where, in the lower valleys of the canton of Ticino a truly Italian climate is enjoyed, but even N., and find in the plains of Basel that winter has long departed. For the purpose of comparison, we may mention that the winter temperature of London is 38°·22, and the summer temperature 61°·74; and that the mean annual temperature of the hospice of St. Gothard is nearly two degrees lower than that of the North Cape. The elevation of the lower summit of snow in the mountains is 8900 feet. On the table-land and in the lower mountains snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same latitude in Europe. On St. Gothard, snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura, winter lasts six months; it is longer in those of the Alps. The same causes which diversify the climate tend also to make it extremely variable, even in the same localities; and hence days of almost insupportable heat are not unfrequently preceded by cold mornings, and succeeded by equally cold evenings. These sudden changes are very trying to weak constitutions, and sometimes make epidemic diseases generally prevalent; but, with the exception of a few swampy spots from which deleterious miasma is diffused, the air is clear and bracing, and eminently favorable to health. The S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N.E. wind, which blows on the table-land in spring, is cold and dry. The warm S. wind greatly favors the climate of the canton of Ticino: under the name of *Föhn*, the sirocco of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, and causes great damage on the lakes.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few countries in Europe, even of larger extent, can boast of a more varied vegetation than Switzerland. It has been divided into 7 regions. The characteristic product of the first is the vine, which grows up to 1700 feet, and in some districts of Zurich and the Lake of Thun, to 1800 feet above the sea-level. The next in ascent is the hilly, or lower mountain region. It rises to the height of 2800 feet, and is characterized by the luxuriance of its walnut-trees. Though not well adapted for wheat, it produces good crops of spelt; and has excellent meadows, from which two cuttings of hay are annually obtained. The third, or upper mountain region, has its limit at 4100 feet. Its principal product is forest timber, consisting of all varieties of hard wood, but more especially beech. The walnut grows in it, though not vigorously, up to 3500 feet, and good crops are obtained of barley and oats. The pastures, too, are excellent. Above this, and up to the height of 5900 feet, is the fourth or subalpine region, distinguished by its pine forests. Here winter lasts from 8 to 9 months; no regular crops are grown, but some kinds of kitchen vegetables are raised, and a few potatoes, generally of small size. Many of the heights are covered with a rich grassy sward. The next two regions are sometimes included under the common name of alpine, though it evidently admits of two distinct divisions; the one, lower alpine, terminating at 6500 feet, and the other, upper alpine, ascending to the limit of perpetual snow. The former is the proper region of alpine pastures; the latter as it ascends becomes more and more stunted in its vegetation, and the variation of the seasons is lost, spring and autumn being altogether excluded, and a winter of rigorous severity following close upon a short summer of only five or six weeks. In the lower parts of these regions some trees are occasionally seen; but many of the valleys are filled with enormous glaciers, and in many spots and ravines which the sun cannot reach, the snow never entirely melts. The seventh and last region is that of perpetual snow. Even here vegetation is not utterly extinct, and several varieties of lichens are found clinging to the rocks.

Many parts, even of the lower regions of Switzerland, are of a stony, sterile nature, but on every side the effects of persevering industry are apparent, and no spot that can be turned to good account is left unoccupied. Still, so unfavorable is the soil and climate, that on dividing the whole area of the country into three parts, it will be found that only one of these produces grain sufficient for its own consumption; the second raises not more than eight, and the third barely six months' supply. The deficiency is supplemented partly by importation, and partly by the general cultivation of potatoes; in the more mountainous districts, dairy produce forms the chief article of subsistence. The best cultivated cantons are Basel, Aargau, Thurgau, Vaud, and Geneva. The principal grain crops are, in the flatter districts, spelt, wheat, rye, summer and winter barley, and Turkish corn; in the higher districts, summer barley and oats. Hemp and flax are extensively grown on all lands suitable for them, and nearly supply the whole of the home consumption; oil and poppy-seed are also generally cultivated, and in some of the higher districts caraway forms a favorite crop. Tobacco is chiefly confined to the flatter parts of Freyburg, Ticino, and Vaud. In the same cantons, occasional patches of saffron are seen. Fruit is produced in abundance in all the N. cantons, where apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees are seen in almost every quarter, growing either singly or in orchards; they are met with less frequently in the E. and W., and become somewhat rare in the S. In many of the warmer spots, with a S. exposure and N. shelter, apricots, peaches, almonds, and figs thrive well in the open air. More delicate fruits, as oranges, citrons, lemons, and pomegranates, are almost confined to the S. side of the Alps, in the canton of Ticino. Here, too, the olive thrives, and a good deal of silk is obtained by the cultivation of the mulberry. With the exception of Uri and Glarus, there is not a canton in which the vine is not grown to a greater or less extent. Many of the cantons yield more wine than they require, but the quality in general is inferior, and fails to create a foreign demand. Timber of all kinds is abundant in most of the cantons, but great waste has been committed, and several of the most accessible forests have been so much thinned, that the prospect of an ultimate scarcity in several quarters has begun to cause serious apprehension.

Animals.—Among domestic animals, the first place belongs to the horned cattle, which are both remarkable for their numbers and the superiority of their breeds. Swiss cows can scarcely be surpassed, either in beauty or in the amount of their dairy produce; and the demand for them in other countries has given rise to a very lucrative branch of trade. There were, in 1841, 853,000 horned cattle, about one-fourth of which were milch cows; 105,000 horses, 489,000 sheep, 347,000 goats, and 313,000 swine. The horses are generally of rather diminutive size, though strong and hardy. Where used merely as pack-horses to transport burdens across the mountains, they are generally well adapted for the purpose. The mules used in the same way are only tolerable: the ass, also occasionally used, is very inferior. Sheep are very much confined to the lower districts, and have not yet attracted much attention, except in the cantons of Vaud and Geneva, where the merino, regularly imported from Spain, is kept pure, both for the purpose of supplying a foreign demand and improving the native breeds; on the higher grounds, goats manage to pick up their subsistence where no other domestic animal could live, and contribute greatly to the comfort if not to the wealth of their possessors.

In winter the population of the Alps inhabit villages scattered over the lower valleys. In May, the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July, they ascend the regions 6000 feet above the sea; and about the 10th of August they pasture on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about the 10th of October. Among wild animals are bears and wolves, found both in the Alps and Jura; chamois, found chiefly among the loftiest mountains of the Alps; wild boars, not uncommon in the cantons of Bern, Vaud, and Aargau; stags, in the canton of Bern, and occasionally in the Grisons; badgers, foxes, hares, otters, birds of prey of large dimensions, and many varieties of winged game. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, among which are several varieties of salmon, found chiefly in the Rhine and the waters connected with it; salmon-trout of large size, chiefly in the lakes of Constance and Geneva; and common trout in almost all the rivers and lakes. The only insects deserving of notice are bees, the rearing of which forms an important occupation in several cantons; and silk-worms, almost confined to the canton of Ticino. In the last canton, too, are found vipers, the only venomous reptiles of the serpent kind known to Switzerland, and some scorpions.

Manufactures.—Manufactures of various kinds were established in Switzerland at a very early period, and have extended rapidly in recent times, in face of the formidable competition to which they are subjected. The factory system, however, is little known, and the far greater part of the tissues are produced by domestic looms not kept in regular operation throughout the year, but chiefly during the winter, and in the evenings when the ordinary labors of the field have ceased. The quantities of goods thus made are great, but the exact amount is not easily ascertained. Among the staple articles of Swiss manufacture are silk goods, chiefly in Zurich and Basel; cotton goods, also chiefly in Zurich, and to a considerable extent likewise in St. Gall and Appenzell; linen and hempen cloth in Aargau, Thurgau, and St. Gall; jewelry and watches in Geneva, Vaud, Neufchâtel, and Bern; cutlery and various articles of hardware in Schaffhausen; writing and stained paper at Basel; leather and skins chiefly in Bern, Vaud, Zurich, Geneva, Basel, and Aargau; lace at Lausanne, Couvet, Motiers, and various other places; straw-hats, and various articles in straw, in Aargau and Lucerne. Neufchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewelry, and musical boxes are the principal manufactures of the W. cantons; here 230,000 watches are made every year. The number of individuals employed in the different branches of industry in 1846, were—Silks, 40,000; cottons, 90,000; watches and jewelry, 30,000; woollens, paper, leather, ironwares, &c., 40,000; in all, 200,000.

Commerce, &c.—The above articles furnish themselves the materials of a considerable export trade, and to these must be added cattle, butter, cheese, cherry-brandy, timber, charcoal, medicinal plants, &c.; the more important imports are corn, rice, salt, salt-fish, wine, colonial produce, fine

woollens, and various articles in iron and copper. In addition to this ordinary trade, Switzerland shares in the very important transit which is carried on between France, Germany, and Italy. The nature of the country throws extraordinary difficulties in the way of this traffic, but the means which have been employed to lessen or remove them are almost as extraordinary as the difficulties, and the great roads which now lead across some of the loftiest passes of the Alps will long be pointed to as among the most remarkable of engineering achievements. Nor have the ordinary communications of the interior been neglected. In almost every canton, as far as the nature of the surface will admit, the roads are both well made and carefully kept, and though the impetuosity of the rivers greatly limits their navigable importance, and leaves little scope for the construction of extensive canals, many hydraulic works have been executed on a scale of no mean extent, considering the limited resources of the country and the obstacles to be overcome. Among others may be mentioned the two canals of the Linth, one connecting it with the Lake of Wallenstadt, and the other connecting it through that lake with the Lake of Zurich. By the Strasbourg and Basel, (Bâle,) and the Baden and Freiburg Railways, terminating at Basel, Switzerland is connected with the railway systems of France, Germany, and the other European states.

Divisions, Population, &c.—Switzerland is divided into 22 cantons, which, with their separate areas and populations, are exhibited in the following table:—

Cantons.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in 1850.	Chief Towns.	Pop. 1850.
Aargau or Argovia	503	199,720	Aarau or Arau	4,627
Appenzell, Rhodes, outer	153	43,589	Trogen	2,611
" " inner		11,270	Appenzell	2,900
Basel, city	185	99,555	Basel	27,313
" country		47,830	Liesthal	3,032
Bern	2,567	457,921	Bern	27,758
Freyburg	555	98,605	Freyburg	9,065
Geneva	91	63,972	Geneva	29,108
Glarus	280	30,197	Glarus	4,082
Grisons	2,875	89,8 0	Chur or Coire	5,943
Lucerne	588	132,769	Lucerne	10,068
Neufchâtel	281	70,679	Neufchâtel	7,747
St. Gall	749	169,508	St. Gall	11,284
Schaffhausen	116	35,278	Schaffhausen	7,710
Schwytz	339	44,159	Schwytz	2,414
Soleure	255	65,512	Soleure	5,350
Ticino	1,037	117,397	Bellinzona	1,976
			Locarno	2,876
			Lugano	5,142
Thurgau	270	88,619	Frauenfeld	3,544
Unterwalden, Upper	260	13,798	Sarnen	1,299
" Lower		11,347	Stans	2,817
Uri	429	14,500	Altorf	2,112
Valais	1,663	81,527	Sion	3,516
Vaud	1,185	199,438	Lausanne	20,000
Zug	85	17,456	Zug	3,392
Zurich	687	250,134	Zurich	17,040
Total	15,261	2,390,116		

Government, Religion, &c.—The cantons of Switzerland are united together as a federal republic for mutual defence, but retain their individual independence in regard to all matters of internal administration. According to the constitution adopted by the Federal Diet, September 12, 1848, the Federal Assembly is composed of two divisions—the National Council, and the Council of the States, or the Senate. The National Council is named by the cantons, one member to each 20,000; but when a surplus of above 10,000 exists, an additional member is elected. The members are chosen for three years. Each canton, and when divided, each half canton, is entitled to send at least one member. The Senate consists of 44 members, two for each canton; the half cantons sending one each. The Federal Council, composed of seven members, elected for three years, is chosen by the National Council from among the Swiss citizens eligible to the National Council. Only the Confederation, represented by the two councils, has the right to declare war, make peace, and to conclude treaties and alliances. The Confederation alone is charged with the official relations between the cantons and with foreign governments. The Federal Tribunal, of 11 members and 11 substitutes, is named by the Federal Assembly for three years. This tribunal judges in civil causes between the cantons, or between them and the Confederation; also between the Confederation or cantons on the one part, and individuals on the other. For cases of discipline it is divided into two sections, which constitute the chamber of accusation, the jury, and the court of cassation. November 28, 1848, Bern was chosen to be the federal city.

The only forms of religion generally professed are the Protestant Presbyterian, as modelled by Calvin and Zwinglius, and the Roman Catholic. The former numbered, in 1850, 1,417,754, and the latter 971,750 adherents. Switzerland has three universities, viz. at Basel, Bern, and Zurich. Public instruction dates from 1833, but is now widely disseminated; and in the whole of Switzerland it would be difficult to meet with a boy or girl unable to read or write. In 1844 there were in all 5500 primary schools, attended by 35,000 pupils.

Revenue, Army, &c.—The revenue of the Swiss Confederation for 1851, amounted to $2,753,000, and the expenditures to $2,618,000. Of the revenue, $1,100,000 was derived from frontier tolls. The revenue for 1855, as estimated in the budget brought forward, December, 1855, amounted to $3,210,000, and the expenditures to $2,943,000. The debt amounts to $2,943,000. The Confederation has no standing army, but every Swiss is a soldier, and each canton contributes a fixed contingent when called on. The armed force in 1851, amounted to 72,000 men, between the ages of 20 and 34; besides which there was a reserve of 36,000 men, between the ages of 34 and 44.

People.—The different languages spoken in Switzerland evidently show that the people have not a common origin, but belong to different races. In the W., where French is spoken, they are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Burgundians, whose territories included both sides of the Jura; in the N., where German is spoken, a common origin is indicated with the Germans of Swabia and the Tyrol; and in the S., both the language and physical features are Italian, though those on the S. of the Alps indicate this more strongly than the inhabitants of the Grisons, who exhibit several peculiarities, and speak a corrupt Latin, called Romansh. But apart from these peculiarities of origin and language, the Swiss have lived so long in a state of confederation, that they have acquired a decided national character, and may now be considered as forming a single people.

History.—The Swiss first become known to us B. C. 105, when part of them, under the name of Tigurini, in alliance with the Cimbri, defeated a Roman army, and slew the consul, Lucius Cassius, who headed it. About 50 years after we find them, under the name of Helvetii, attempting to migrate in a body into Gaul, but driven back after a signal defeat by Julius Cæsar. This proved the commencement of their subjection to the Roman yoke, and after vainly struggling for independence, the whole country appears to have become resigned to its fate about A. D. 70. Near the beginning of the fifth century, the northern hordes burst in and formed permanent settlements: the Alemanni making themselves masters of the N., and the Burgundians of the S.W. districts, while at a later period the Goths gained possession of the S.E. All these nations were ultimately subdued by the Franks, whose empire, about the middle of the sixth century, extended over many countries, and included, among others, the whole of Helvetia. On the disruption of the Frankish Empire, shortly after the death of Charlemagne, Helvetia was divided into two portions; an E. or German portion, which, falling to the share of Louis of Bavaria, was incorporated with the duchy of Swabia; and a W. or Burgundian, allotted to Lotharius, who held the title of Emperor and King of Italy. This latter portion was afterwards incorporated with the kingdom of Upper Burgundy, which was formed by Rudolf in 889, and lasted till 1016, when it came into the possession of Henry II., Emperor of Germany, who having previously been in possession of the E. part, or Swabian Helvetia, was now master of the whole country. In the early part of the thirteenth century the country was subdivided into a number of lordships, free cantons, and imperial towns, all invested with peculiar rights and privileges. Among the lordships, that of Hapsburg, by a series of fortunate events, gradually attained such pre-eminence that in 1273, Rudolf, one of its members, was elected Emperor of Germany, and became founder of the house of Austria. The great victory of Morgarten in 1315, led to the establishment of a federal compact between the three cantons of Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, which formed the nucleus of the existing Confederation. In 1353, it numbered 8 cantons; and in 1513, it was composed of 13 cantons. In 1518, the preaching of indulgences provoked opposition, as in Germany, and Zwinglius appeared as the pioneer of a series of distinguished reformers, who ultimately succeeded in gaining over a majority of the cantons to their principles. Since then Switzerland has long distinguished herself by the asylum afforded to refugees from other countries, when driven from their homes by the tyranny or bigotry of their rulers. In 1802 Switzerland was reduced, by what is called the Act of Mediation, to a kind of French protectorate, 19 cantons retaining a nominal independence, while 3, Geneva, Neufchâtel, and the Valais, were incorporated with France. A Confederation, composed of 22 independent cantons, was re-established by the congress of Vienna in 1815.——Adj. SWISS; (Fr. SUISSE, sweess; Ger. SCHWEIZERISCH, shwîtser-ish; It. SVIZZERO, svit'sâ-ro; Sp. SUIZO, swee'tho; Port. SUIÇO, swee'so.) Inhab. SWISS, sometimes SWITZER. (In French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the inhab. is the same as the adj.: Ger. SCHWEIZER, shwît'ser.)

SWITZERLAND, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 220 square miles. The Ohio River washes its E. and S. borders. The surface is diversified by a range of hills about 400 feet high, which are separated from the river by a strip of flat land, near 3 miles wide. The soil is good, both on the hills and bottoms. The blue or Trenton limestone underlies part of the county. A company of Swiss settled here in 1802, and the county was organized in 1814. Capital, Vevay. Pop. 12,932.

SWITZERLAND, a township forming the N.E. extremity of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1216.

SWOJANOW, swoy'â-nov' or svo-yâ'nov, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 600.

SWORDS, sords, a market-town and parish of Ireland, co., and 5 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, on the Swords River, 5 miles from the Irish Sea. Pop. in 1851, 2965. Its principal buildings, a modern Gothic church, a ruined abbey, and pillar tower, 73 feet in height, are clustered together on rising ground in the midst of a low plain. It has barracks, and an endowed school. The town is in decay, but was formerly of importance. Here the first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled in 1641, preparatory to the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

SWRATAUCH, swrâ'tŏwk, or ZWRATAUCH, zwrâ'tŏwk, a village of Bohemia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1334.

SWRATKA, swrât'kâ, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1328.

SWYNAERDE, swi'nar'deh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1905.

SWYRE, swir, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SYANG, si'âng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, 35 miles N.W. of Waigeoo. Lat. 0° 20' N., lon. 125° 54' E.

SYBERTSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SYCAMORE, a post office of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 226 miles from Nashville.

SYCAMORE, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 3731.

SYCAMORE, a post-village and township of Wyandott co., Ohio, about 45 miles S.W. of Sandusky City. Pop. 880.

SYCAMORE, a post village and township, capital of De Kalb co., Illinois, 208 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It is situated in a fertile prairie, near Sycamore Creek. Pop. 975.

SYCAMORE ALLEY, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, 85 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

SYCAMORE CREEK, in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, flows into the Cumberland River in Davidson county.

SYCAMORE CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Ingham co., and enters Red Cedar River at its confluence with Grand River.

SYCAMORE CREEK or SLOUGH, of California, rises in Colusi county, and falls into the Sacramento River about 60 miles below Shasta City.

SYCAMORE MILLS, a post-office, Davidson co., Tennessee.

SYCHTYN, sih'tin, a township of North Wales, co., of Flint.

SYDENHAM, sid'en-âm, a chapelry of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway, 8 miles S.S.E. of London Bridge.

SYDENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

SYDENHAM, a village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 12 miles S.E. of Woodstock.

SYDENHAM DAMAREL, a parish of England, co. Devon.

SYDENHAM ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See NANOUL.

SYDERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

SYDNEY, sid'nee, a seaport city of Australia, capital of New South Wales, beautifully situated on Sydney Cove, on the S. side of Port Jackson, 7 miles from the Heads. Lat. (Fort Macquarie) 33° 51' 42" S., lon. 151° 14' E. It stands partly on a small freestone promontory, having Darling Harbor on the W., and partly in a narrow valley, and viewed either from the sea or adjoining heights on the mainland, presents a very pleasing and even imposing appearance. During the first years of its existence it consisted of a number of paltry houses, huddled together, or scattered irregularly without any preconceived arrangement, and that part of the town, notwithstanding numerous alterations and improvements, is still its least inviting quarter; but elsewhere the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are so spacious that not fewer than 34 of them have carriage ways of not less than 36 feet, and foot-ways of not less than 12 feet wide. All these streets are well paved or macadamized, and lighted with gas. The houses seldom exhibit much taste in their external appearance, but are substantially built of brick or stone, many of them with small but neatly laid-out gardens; several of the streets, among which George street and Pitt street deserve special notice, present ranges of handsome edifices and elegant shops, which may vie with those in some of the great capitals of Europe. It has extensive and increasing suburbs —W. Pyrmont and Balmain, across Darling Harbor; E. Woolcomooloo or Henrietta Town; S.E. Paddington and Surrey Hills; S. Redfern and Chippendal; and S.W. Camperdown, Newton, and the Glebe. The most important public buildings are the churches, which include 5 Protestant Episcopalian, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Roman Catholic, 6 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Quaker. The other buildings and institutions most deserving of notice are the government-house, a very handsome structure of white freestone, in the Elizabethan style, and finely situated among well-wooded grounds, on a height overhanging Sydney Cove; Sydney University, inaugurated in October, 1852, occupying a commodious building, and furnishing a good education in classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy; a Roman Catholic college, a normal, and several other superior schools; the new court-house, and adjoining it the new jail, built on an extensive scale, with a due regard to the classification of prisoners; a theatre, a museum, the legislative and executive council chambers, consisting of a handsome range of stone buildings, with a noble colonnade, forming a verandah and balcony; the new barracks, a large but plain series of buildings; the custom house, public library, public markets, the benevolent asylum, and two hospitals; society for the promotion of the fine arts, and floral and horticultural societies.

The trade of Sydney is very extensive, and enjoys facilities of which few other ports can boast. Its haven, about 15 miles long, and in some parts 3 miles broad, is completely land-locked, and indented by numerous creeks, with a depth of water sufficient to allow the largest vessels to enter and lie close to the warehouses which line the shore. To make the accommodation more complete, a circular quay has been erected at a cost of more than 27,000*l.* Nor have the means of defence been altogether overlooked. On the highest ground within the N. portion of the town, an admirable site for a citadel has been selected, and partly constructed. Several other forts occupy commanding positions within the cove, and were the defences made complete by erection of batteries on the two lofty headlands, about 1½ miles apart, that form the entrance of Port Jackson and George's Head, which immediately fronts it, a hostile approach by sea might justly be regarded as all but impossible.

The principal exports of Sydney are gold, wool, tallow, and hides, and the produce of the southern whale fishery, particularly whale-oil and whalebone; the principal imports are grain and provisions, including tea, coffee, sugar, &c., wine and spirits, soap and candles, wearing apparel, furniture, carriages, and various articles of ordinary manufacture, as tissues, hardware, agricultural implements, &c. In carrying on this important trade, the number of vessels which entered the port of Sydney in 1848, was 527, with tonnage, 131,666. The value of the exports during the same year was estimated at 963,590*l.*; that of the imports at 1,152,874*l.* The following table shows the extent of the exports of wool, hides, and tallow, from 1846-7 to 1851-2:—

Exports from Sydney of Wool, Tallow, and Hides, from 1846–7 to 1851–2.

Season, From Nov. 1 to Oct. 31, each Year.	Total Exports from Sydney.			Total Product of Sydney District.		
	Wool.	Tallow.	Hides.	Wool.	Tallow.	Hides.
	Bales.	Casks.	No.	Bales.	Casks.	No.
1846–47	43,565	7,928	65,150	44,355	7,741	66,501
1847–48	46,135	10,600	45,686	42,689	10,277	45,686
1848–49	52,844	13,465	50,065	48,692	12,577	50,966
1849–50	52,095	16,236	72,842	48,291	15,328	72,592
1850–51	48,185	16,094	69,897	45,795	9,196	68,841
1851–52	52,225	20,151	71,110	49,151	18,914	73,104

The discovery of gold in the colony (see NEW SOUTH WALES) has given an immense impetus to the trade of Sydney, and added another most important article of export. The total amount of gold exported in 1853, was estimated at 6,000,000*l.*

In regard to the means of transport within the town itself and in its environs, Sydney is by no means deficient. Omnibuses, hackney coaches, and cabs are as numerous as in the larger cities of the United States. Stage-coaches run regularly to all the most important towns; and steamers ply daily between Sydney and Paramatta, and at longer intervals to Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, &c. For ordinary recreation, a large area, about 2 miles in circuit, called Hyde Park, has been judiciously reserved, and already forms one of the chief attractions of the place. One side of it is appropriated to a botanical garden; the other, extending along the shore, and raised a few feet above the rippling waves, is laid out in winding walks and terraces, arbors, shrubberies, and verdant slopes. The management of the city is vested in a corporation, which has the power of meeting its expenditure by levying a police-rate.

Sydney was founded in 1788, and named in honor of Viscount Sydney, the colonial secretary of state. It made comparatively little progress till the time of Governor Macquarie, who caused a survey to be made of the whole locality, marked out a regular plan for future buildings, and made many other important improvements. It received its charter of incorporation in 1842. A railway has been projected to connect Sydney with Melbourne. Pop. in 1846, 38,368; in 1854, estimated at above 100,000.

SYDNEY or SIDNEY, a county occupying the E. extremity of Nova Scotia. Capital, Antigonish. Pop. in 1851, 13,467.

SYDNEY or SIDNEY, an important seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Cape Breton, situated in the E. part of the island of Cape Breton, at the head of an excellent harbor, having a safe and secure entrance, about 200 miles N.E. of Halifax. Lat. 46° 18' N., lon. 60° 9' W. A lighthouse has been erected on a low point of land at the S. side of the entrance to the harbor, showing a fixed light 160 feet above the sea. Three miles above the light-house are the famous Sydney coal mines, which are estimated to con-

tain 250 miles of workable coal. The thickness of the bed worked is six feet. The coal is transported 3 miles by railway to a wharf, where it is taken on board of vessels. At the distance of 15 miles are the Bridgeport mines, where the coal seam is 9 feet in thickness. In 1850, 508 vessels (tons, 47,561) arrived at Sydney, bringing cargoes valued at $50,530; 330 vessels, (tons, 39,591,) with cargoes valued at $184,530, cleared at the port for foreign countries. The above includes coal to the value of $13,300 shipped to the United States.

SYD'NORSVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Virginia, 160 miles S.W. by W. of Richmond.

SYENE, a town of Egypt. See ASSWAN.

SY'KESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

SYHOON, si-hoon', or SEIHOUN, sā-hoon', (anc. *Sarus*,) a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises among the mountains of Taurus, flows S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean. Total course, about 130 miles.

SYKEHOUSE, sik'hōws, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

SYKESVILLE, siks'vil, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 32 miles W. of Baltimore.

SYKHARITZA, se-kā-rit'sā, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 20 miles S.E. of Arta, 5908 feet in height.

SYLACAU'GA, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama, about 65 miles N. of Montgomery.

SYL'AH or SIJ'AR, a fortified town of North-west Hindoston, in the Baroda dominions, on the Guzerat Peninsula, 65 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad.

SYL'CO, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

SYLE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

SYLHET or SILHET, sil'hēt', a frontier district of British India, presidency of Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra, having N. the Cossyah Hills, E. Munnipoor, S. and W. the districts of Tiperah and Mymunsingh. Area, comprising the territory of Jynteah, estimated at 5550 square miles. Pop. 1,083,720, this being one of the most densely peopled portions of the British dominion in the East.

SYLHET, the chief town of the above district, and the residence of the principal authorities, is on the Soormah, 120 miles N.E. of Dacca. Lat. 24° 55′ N., lon. 91° 59′ E.

SYLL or SYL, a river of Europe. See SCHYL.

SYL'LAMORE, a township in Izard co., Arkansas. P. 257.

SYLT, an island of Denmark. See SILT.

SYLTÖE, sil'tö or sül'tö-gh, an island of Denmark, duchy Sleswick, off its W. coast. Length, from N. to S., 22 miles. It consists of 3 narrow limbs uniting in a centre. Pop. 2600, chiefly occupied in fishing and navigation.

SYLVA, sil'vā, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm. Lat. 57° 30′ N. It flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of nearly 300 miles, joins the Tchysovaia 24 miles N.E. of Perm.

SYL'VA, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

SYL'VAN, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

SYLVAN, a post-township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 924.

SYLVAN DALE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

SYLVAN GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Georgia, 54 miles E. by N. of Milledgeville.

SYLVAN GROVE, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana.

SYLVAN GROVE, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

SYLVA'NIA, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SYLVANIA, a post-village, capital of Scriven co., Georgia, 60 miles S. by E. of Augusta.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

SYLVANIA, a township in the N. part of Lucas co., Ohio, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Pop. 751.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

SYLVAN'US, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

SYLVES'TER, a post-village and township of Greene co., Wisconsin, 35 miles S.W. of Madison. The village contains 70 dwellings, 1 store, and 1 hotel. Pop. 300; of the township, 712.

SYL'VIA, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio.

SYMÆTHUS. See GIARRETTA.

SYME. See SYMI.

SYMI, see'mee, (anc. *Syme*,) an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 miles N.W. of Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30′ N., lon. 27° 54′ E. Length and breadth, about 6 miles each. Pop. estimated at 7000. The outline is very irregular, and the island is a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1000 feet above the sea. The soil is mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, and the inhabitants are distinguished for industry and commercial enterprise. Symi exports large quantities of sponge and wood from the shores of its gulf. It has three harbors, and a small but thriving town of the same name on its N. side, with about 1000 inhabitants, and some remains of antiquity. Symi is subordinate to the Pasha of Rhodes.

SYMI, see'mee, the capital and only town on the island of Symi, is a thriving place at the head of a bay, on the N.E. angle of the island. Pop. about 1000.

SYMI, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Doridis*,) an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by two long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promontorium*) separates it from the Gulf of Cos. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance, about 27 miles each. On its E. side are three subordinate bays, (the anc. *Thymnias*, *Schœnus*, and *Bubassus*.) The shores are very picturesque, and on them are various Cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

SYM'INGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

SYMINGTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 33 miles S.E. of Glasgow, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles S.S.E. of Carstairs Junction.

SYMMES, simz, a township of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 1115.

SYM'MES, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 487.

SYMMES' CORNERS, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of Hamilton.

SYMMES' CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Jackson county, and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Burlington.

SYMMES' CREEK, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SYM'ONDSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

SYMOND'S HARBOR. See MANAKOO.

SYMPHEROPOL, a town of Russia. See SIMFEROPOL.

SYMPLEGADES, sim-plēg'ą-dēz, a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, immediately off the point of Room-Elee, at the entrance of the Bosporus.

SYMSO'NIA, a post-village of Graves co., Kentucky.

SYNGHEM or SYNGEM, sin'ghĕm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2400.

SYNTEKHNO, sin-tĕk'no, a mountain of Greece, contiguous to the above.

SYNTEKHNO, a river of Greece, an affluent of the Aspropotamo.

SYRA, see'rā, (anc. *Syros*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, among the Cyclades, 20 miles N.W. of Paros. Area, about 55 square miles. Pop. estimated at 29,972. The surface is mountainous, and near its N. extremity is a peak rising to 4300 feet above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs, and cotton. It forms, with the islands of Zea, Mycona, Thermia, Serpho, Siphanto, Argentiera, Milo, and Sikino, a government of Greece.

SYRA or HERMOP'OLIS, the capital of the above island, is a maritime town on the E. shore. Pop. about 20,000. It is built around its harbor, at the foot of a conical-shaped hill, which formed the site of the older town. Since the Greek revolution many new streets and houses have been laid out; and Syra has attained a rank for commercial importance in Greece next to Athens. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, and is a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. In 1841, 1050 vessels, mostly Greek, Turkish, British, Austrian, and Ionian, aggregate burden 104,880 tons, entered its port.

SYRACUSE, sir'ą-kūz, (It. *Siracusa*, se-re-kō'sā; anc. *Syracusa*; Gr. Συρακοῦσαι,) a fortified city of Sicily, capital of an intendancy, on its E. coast, in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity, viz., the island of Ortygia, between the sea and the great harbor, 30 miles S.S.E. of Catania. Lat. of light-house 37° 3′ N., lon. 15° 17′ 5″ E. Pop., which in ancient times was said to have amounted to 200,000, is now only 10,919. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, is of Doric architecture, and has been a place of worship continuously for 2500 years. The Church of St. Marcian claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The catacombs and the *latomiæ*, or ancient prisons, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken. In connection with the *latomiæ* of Neapolis, may be mentioned the famous cavern known by the name of the "Ear of Dionysius," along which, by means of grooves carefully cut and polished, the slightest whisper is supposed to have been audibly conveyed. Besides the above, the famous fountain of Arethusa, now used for a washing-trough; the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a Temple of Diana, and Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls gates, and the Palace of Sixty Beds, constructed by Agathocles, are the chief vestiges of antiquity. The Middle Age citadel of Maniaces, barracks, a college, royal academy, museum of antiquities, and public library, with numerous churches, may be chiefly noticed as belonging to the modern city. The noble harbor is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium; but its trade is now nearly confined to a few exports of salt, wine, oil, and fish. Syracuse was founded B.C. 736, by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings: unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 414, and taken by the Romans B.C. 212; and, after a lengthened siege in 878, by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it; but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero; the place where Hicetas is said to have first propounded the true revolution of the earth; and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the

capture of the city by the Romans.——Adj. and inhab. SYRACUSAN, sir'a-kū'zan.

SYRACUSE, sir'a-kūz, a flourishing city of Central New York, and capital of Onondaga county, is situated on the S. end of Onondaga Lake, and on a creek of that name, 148 miles by railroad W. by N. of Albany, 80 miles E. by S. of Rochester, and 35 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. Lat. 43° 4' N., lon. 76° 12' W. The site is nearly level. The city is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal avenues of business are lined with handsome blocks of brick and stone buildings. The city contains a public hall, which will seat 2500 persons, and is one of the best in the state. The situation being more central than that of any other large town in New York, nearly all the state conventions of the political and other associations are held here. The principal hotels are the Globe Hotel, the Syracuse House, and the Onondaga House. There are 4 Roman Catholic, and 19 Protestant churches, among which are 4 remarkable for architectural beauty, erected at a cost of $125,000. Eight handsome buildings have been erected for the public schools, at an aggregate expense of $30,000. The city contained, July, 1852, 8 banks, with an aggregate capital of $885,000. The public press consists of 4 daily and 6 weekly newspapers, besides several monthly periodicals. Some of these are devoted to religious and literary subjects.

From its position, Syracuse enjoys great facilities for trade. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, passes through the central part of the city, E. and W., and is intersected at right angles by the Oswego Canal, extending N. to Lake Ontario. The Central Railroad of New York, forming the great thoroughfare from Albany to Buffalo, here divides into two branches, one leading directly to Rochester, and the other pursuing a more circuitous route *via* Auburn and Geneva. The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, and the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, also terminate at this place, connecting it with the towns indicated by their names. Two other railroads are projected to Sackett's Harbor and to Newburg. Plank-roads diverge to various points in Onondaga, and in the adjoining counties. Here terminates the long level of the Erie Canal, 69¼ miles in length.

Syracuse is remarkable as the seat of the most extensive and valuable salt manufactures in the United States. The land containing the saline springs is owned by the state, and is leased free of rent, to be used only for this manufacture. The wells are dug, and the water pumped at the expense of the state, and the manufacturer pays a duty of 1 cent per bushel. Originally the duty was 12½ cents; then for many years prior to 1846, it was 6 cents per bushel. Some of the wells are sunk to the depth of 400 feet. Fine salt is prepared by boiling, and coarse by solar evaporation. In 1850 the number of manufactures of salt in this vicinity was 192. The whole quantity produced in 1849, was stated at 5,083,269 bushels; in 1852 the aggregate amounted to 4,404,453 bushels. An experiment has recently been made, by the order of the secretary of war, for the purpose of testing the relative value of the Onondaga and Turk's Island salt, the result of which proved that the salt of home manufacture was fully equal to the foreign. Syracuse also contains a variety of other manufactures, the most valuable productions of which are machinery, steam-engines, farming implements, stoves, woollen goods, paper, leather, and flour.

History.—The township of Salina, in which Syracuse was situated, was formed in 1809. A post-office was established here in 1820, prior to which time the place was called COSSIT'S CORNERS, and then CORINTH. In 1820, the village contained 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 250 inhabitants. On April 13th, 1825, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1848 as the city of Syracuse, including the contiguous village of Salina, situated on the margin of Onondaga Lake, about 1 mile N. of the centre of the city. Salina Village was incorporated in 1824. It appears that the growth of this town was never more rapid than at the present time. Pop. of Salina township in 1840, 11,013, of whom 6500 were in Syracuse; in 1850, 22,271; in 1855, 25,226.

SYRACUSE, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, at the outlet of Turkey Lake, 128 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.

SYRACUSE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. of Chicago.

SYRESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SYRIA, sir'e-a, (Turk. *Sham Vilayeti*, shām va-li-*ā'tee*; Arab. *Es Sham*, ès-shām; It. *Soria*, so-ree'ā; Fr. *Syrie*, see'ree'; Ger. *Syrien*, see're-en,) a country of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 31° and 37° N., lon. 33° 30' and 39° E.; and bounded W. by the Mediterranean; N. by the Taurus range, separating it from Asia Minor; N.E. by the Euphrates; E. by the Syrian Desert; S.E. and S. by Arabia, and S.W. by Egypt. Greatest length, from N. to S., about 420 miles; greatest breadth, about 190 miles. Area, nearly 50,000 square miles. The coast has some low, sandy tracts; but is in general, though not deeply indented, lofty and precipitous, rising, particularly in Mount Carmel, to the height of 3000 feet. It has few good harbors, and is often lined with shelves, which make its navigation dangerous. The most remarkable feature of the interior is a mountain chain, which, continued from the Sinai Peninsula in the S., stretches over the whole length of the country, till it becomes linked with the Taurus in the N. The S. part of this chain, where it enters Palestine, consists of two parallel ranges. The W. range, becoming less elevated as it proceeds N., assumes the form of a plateau, which has an average height of about 2500 feet in the vicinity of Jerusalem, but afterwards sinking rapidly, has at the N. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon, near the foot of Mount Tabor, a height of rather less than 480 feet. At this point, however, it assumes a new elevation, and, taking the name of Lebanon or Libanus, attains in its culminating point the height of near 12,000 feet. The E. range forms a continuation of the great chain of West Arabia, pursues the same direction as the W. range, and though it also rests on a plateau which, towards Damascus, has a height of above 2000 feet, is in general of moderate elevation. On approaching Libanus it takes the name of Anti-Libanus, the only space between them being occupied by a longitudinal valley, known by the name of Cœle-Syria. Notwithstanding its much lower average elevation, the culminating point of the whole chain occurs in Anti-Libanus, which, in Jel-el-Sheik, about 30 miles W. of Damascus, attains a height variously estimated, by some at 10,000 feet, and by others at more than 12,000 feet. This mountain is visible from almost all parts of Syria, and forms an important landmark for the guidance of its caravans.

The above mountain chain divides Syria into three regions: a Western region, consisting of a narrow belt of lowland, extending between the sea and the mountains, in some places sandy, but generally fertile; a central, occupied by the principal mountains of the chain; and an Eastern, consisting for the most part of a bare, arid, sandy plateau, occasionally relieved by a few oases.

The principal rivers are the Euphrates, confined to a part of the N.E. frontier; and the Jordan or Ghor, which, rising on the N. of Jebel-el-Sheik, continues its course almost due S. through a valley remarkable, particularly in its S. part, for its great depth below the level of the sea. In the course of the Jordan are the lakes of Merom and Tiberias, the latter celebrated as the scene of some of our Saviour's miracles; and at its mouth is the far larger lake of the Dead Sea, which also occupies a memorable place in Scripture History, and still attests, in the volcanic rocks lining its shores, and the mineral ingredients of its waters, the fearful catastrophe which overthrew and buried the cities of the plain.

The surface being very uneven, the climate and products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts the heat is great, and the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N., and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder; but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is nearly ripe early in May; and from June to September summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W. by sea breezes. The *samiel*, a wind like the *simoom* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquakes are frequent. Heavy rains occur in spring and autumn, and the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Syria comprises a large extent of very productive soil. What is called the "desert" is not a sandy waste, but a region destitute of settled inhabitants and villages, yet with a surface of fine black mould, covered with rank grass and herbs, affording cover for numerous wild animals, and pasturage for many flocks and herds, fed there by wandering Bedouins. It is stated that the country is capable of producing sufficient to maintain ten times its present population; yet such is the rude method of agriculture, the depressed condition and insecurity of the rural population, and the uncertainty of taxation and government regulations, that in bad years corn must frequently be imported from Egypt and elsewhere. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum are raised in the plains, principally in the Hauran, (Haurau,) which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. The cotton annually raised in the S. is estimated to amount in value to $1,750,000; and about 1700 cantars of silk, 10,700 cantars of tobacco, from 8000 to 10,000 cantars of galls-nuts, and 300 cantars of madder-roots, are annually produced. The other chief products are sheeps'-wool, olive-oil, sugar, indigo, scammony and other gums, safflower, dates, timber, hides and skins. Sheep and other live stock form, as in antiquity, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabitants. The forests are extensive, and include among their trees, though now only to a limited extent, the famous cedars of Lebanon. The chief domestic animals are camels, oxen, goats, sheep, mules, asses, and horses. Game is plentiful; and the bees yield honey in such abundance, and of such excellent quality, as to form an important branch of rural economy. The minerals, as well as the general geology of the country, have been imperfectly explored; the only metal of any consequence appears to be iron.

Manufactures are in a very languishing condition. Da-

mascus has about 4000 looms engaged in the manufacture of silks, and the same manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo. Cotton and some woollen fabrics, shawls, gold and silver thread stuffs, are also woven there and elsewhere, and the total produce of the looms of Aleppo is estimated at $1,250,000 in annual value. Glass, earthenware, leather, and soap are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine great numbers of religious ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule or camel tracts; also by the deficiency of good harbors. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzroom, to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, and other Indian manufactures; also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufactures and cochineal. The annual value of the exports by sea amounts to about $1,500,000; of imports, to $2,500,000. In 1847, the imports from Great Britain comprised 14,735,054 yards of cotton fabrics, worth $1,589,500; cotton-twist to the value of $364,400; the total value of British and Irish produce imported being $2,076,400. All merchandise being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts, and about 30,000 drivers. About 3500 okes of sponge, fished on the coast, are sent to the ports of the Mediterranean annually; the other fisheries are comparatively unimportant. Latakeea, Tripoli, Beyroot, Cæsarea, and Jaffa are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians.

The population of Syria is estimated at 2,000,000. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns and in the rural districts. The Druses are an interesting and peculiar tribe among them, chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving and other manufactures, and inhabiting a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir or prince of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, dwelling in their vicinity, and having a patriarch, 12 bishops, and numerous convents. The Metualis are Mohammedans of the Persian or Sheeah (Shiah) sect; and the Yezidis, and some other tribes, are adherents of idolatrous or heretical creeds. For administrative purposes, Syria, formerly composing the four pashalics of Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli, is now divided into three governments or *eyalets*: Haleb, subdivided into four provinces or *livas*, of which Aleppo or Haleb is the capital; Saida, subdivided into eight livas, capital, Saida or Sidon; and Syria proper, subdivided into four livas, capital, Damascus. The government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provinces of Turkey. The public revenue derived from taxation of every kind is estimated at $2,200,000. The chief cities and towns are Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, Acre, Antioch, Hamah, Homs, Jerusalem, Nabloos, Saida, (Sidon,) and Gaza.

Syria, at an early period, became part of the Assyrian Empire, and afterwards passed to the Persians under Cyrus, and the Greeks under Alexander. It subsequently became the centre of the empire of the Seleucides, from whom it was conquered by the Romans, during whose domination Odenath and his celebrated queen, Zenobia, established a short-lived kingdom at Palmyra. On the division of the Roman Empire into a Western and Eastern Empire, Syria fell to the latter, but was taken by the Arabs in 636. It was governed by caliphs till 833, and then passed under various masters, till it was conquered by the Seljook Turks in 1078. It was partly wrested from them by the Crusaders, who founded in it the kingdom of Jerusalem, which lasted till 1293, when it was taken by the Memlooks, (Mamlukes,) who united it with Egypt, and retained possession of it till 1517, when the Ottoman Turks added it to their empire. The most important events in the modern history of Syria are its conquest by Mohammed Alee in 1833, and its restoration to Turkey in 1840, by the intervention of the great European powers.——Adj. SYRIAN, sîr'e-an; SYRIAC, sîr'e-ac; inhab. SYRIAN.

SYRIAM, sîr're-âm', a town of the Burmese Empire, in Farther India, province of Pegu, 15 miles E. of Rangoon, on a branch of the Irrawaddy, in its delta.

SYRIE and SYRIEN. See SYRIA.

SYRMIA, sîr'me-â, or SYRMIEN, sûr'me-en, the easternmost county of Slavonia, in the Austrian Empire, between the Danube and Drave. Pop. 108,500. It gives title to a bishop. Capital, Vukovar.

SYROS. See SYRA.

SYRTIS, MAJOR and MINOR, two gulfs of the Mediterranean, in Africa. See CABES.

SYSOLA, sis-so'lâ, a river of Russia, rises in the N.E. of the government of Viatka, flows circuitously N.N.W., and joins the Vitchegda after a course of about 200 miles.

SYSONBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

SYSSEELE, sîs'sâ'leh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 40 miles E. of Bruges. Pop. 1754.

SYSTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, on a branch of the Midland Counties Railway.

SYSTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

SYTCHEWSK, a town of Russia. See SITCHEVKA.

SYWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

SYZRAN, siz-rân', a town of Russia, government, and 76 miles S. of Simbeersk, on the Syzran, near its confluence with the Volga. Pop. 8000. It has various factories, numerous churches, and 4 public schools.

SZABADSZALLAS, sôh'bôd'sâl'lâsh', a village of Hungary, district of Great Cumania, 22 miles S.W. of Kecskemet. Pop. 4220.

SZABATKA, a name of THERESIENSTADT.

SZABOLCS, sôh'boltch', a county of North Hungary; the capital of which is Nagy Kallo.

SZALAD, sôh'lôd', a county of West Hungary, N.W. of Lake Balatony, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Capital town, Szala-Egerszeg. See EGERSZEG.

SZALATNA, NAGY, nôdj sôh'lôt'nôh', or VELKA-SLATINA, vêl'kôh' slôh'tee'nôh', a town of North Hungary, co. of Sohl, 8 miles E. of Altsohl. Pop. 1491.

SZALONTA, sôh'lon'tôh', a market-town of East Hungary, co. of Bihar, in a marshy tract, 22 miles S.S.W. of Gross-Wardein. Pop. 7210, mostly Protestants.

SZALT, sâlt or s'sâlt, (anc. *Amathus?*) a town of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, at the S. foot of Mount Gilead, 42 miles N.E. of Jerusalem. It stands on the declivity of a height crowned by a fortress, and exports raisins, sumach, and woven fabrics to the towns of Palestine. It has about 600 houses.

SZAMOBOR, sôh'mo'bor', or SOMOBOR, so'mo'bor', a market-town of Croatia, co., and 12 miles W. of Agram. Pop. 2268.

SZAMOS, sôh'mosh', a river of Transylvania and Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 miles N. of Szamos-Ujvar, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olesva. Total course, 200 miles.

SZAMOS-UJVAR, sôh'mosh' oo'e-vâr', or ARMENIERSTADT, ar'meh-neer'stâtt, a town of Transylvania, co. of Inner Szolnok, on the Szamos, 22 miles N.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 3400. It has a castle, and salt springs and mines in its vicinity.

SZANTO, sôn'to, a market-town of North-east Hungary, co. of Aba-uj-var, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 4895.

SZANY, sôn, a town of West Hungary, co. of Œdenburg, 23 miles S.W. of Raab. Pop. 2150.

SZAROGROD, shâ'ro-grod', a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 80 miles E.N.E. of Kamieniec, on the Maraña, with a Roman Catholic and several Greek churches, and a Basilian monastery and school. Pop. 6744.

SZARVAS, sôr'vôsh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 22 miles N.E. of Csongrad. Pop. 1750. It has a Lutheran church, and a high school.

SZASZKA, sâs'kôh', a market-town of Hungary, in the Banat, co. of Krasso, 9 miles N. of Moldova. Pop. 1600. Near it are copper and lead-mines.

SZASZ-REGEN, sâs-râ'ghên', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Thorad, on the right bank of the Maros, 19 miles N.N.E. of Maros-Vasarhely. Pop. 5000.

SZASZ-SEBES, Transylvania. See MUHLENBACH.

SZASZVAROS, sâs'vâ'rôsh', (Ger. *Broos*, brôs.) a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, on an affluent of the Maros, 24 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 3517.

SZATHMAR, sât'mâr', or SZATHMAR-VARMEGYE, sât'mâr' var'mêd'yA', a county in the E. and S.E. of Hungary. Area, 2258 square miles. Pop. 235,821.

SZATHMAR, NEMETH, nâ'mêt' sât'mâr', a town of East Hungary, co. of Szathmar, on the Szamos, 60 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 14,021. It consists of Nemethi on the right or N. bank, and Szathmar on an island in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic college, Protestant and Greek churches, and a trade in wine and woollen fabrics.

SZAVA. See SAVA.

SZCZUZIN, shchoo'zin (?) a town of Poland, government, and 35 miles S.W. of Augustowo. Pop. 3200.

SZE-CHUEN, a province of China. See SECHUEN.

SZECSENY, sâ'chêh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, on the Ipoly, 2 miles from Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 3380.

SZEGEDIN, sêg'êd-in' or sêg'êd'een', or ZEGEDIN, a town of South-east Hungary, capital of the co. of Csongrad, in a marsh, on both banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 53 miles W.N.W. of Arad. Lat. 46° 17′ N., lon. 20° 10′ E. Pop. 34,000. It is divided into the Palanka or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress, the upper and lower towns, and New Szegedin, on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. It is unpaved and badly lighted. Here are built the neatest boats and best floating mills in Hungary. Szegedin has many soap factories, manufactures of woollens, leather, and tobacco, a large export trade in corn, rapeseed, and tallow, and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods from Vienna, Bohemia, &c.

SZEGHIALOM, sêg'êh'lom', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 80 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5700.

SZEGVAR, sĕg'vär', a village of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, 80 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4000.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, sā'kĕl' kā'rĕs'toor', a market-town of Transylvania, on the Great Kukel, 12 miles N.E. of Segesvar. Pop. 4600.

SZEKLER-LAND, a subdivision of TRANSYLVANIA.

SZEKTSO, sĕkt'shö', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 9 miles N. of Mohacs, on the right bank of the Danube. Pop. 3247.

SZEMPITZ, a town of Hungary. See WARTBERG.

SZENICZ, sā'nits', a market-town of Hungary, co., and 44 miles N.N.W. of Neutra. Pop. 3000.

SZENTA, a town of Hungary. See ZENTA.

SZENT ANDRAS, sĕnt ŏn'drŏsh', or SAINT AN'DREW, sĕnt ăn'drū, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 10 miles N. of Pesth, on the N. bank of the Danube. Pop. 2980. It has a Roman Catholic and numerous Greek churches. Opposite it, is the island of Szent Andras, formed by two arms of the Danube at its great S. bend, 15 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth, and of high fertility.

SZENT ANNA, (sĕnt ŏn'nŏh',) O and UJ, oo'ee, two nearly contiguous market-towns of Hungary, co. of Arad. P. 7020.

SZENT ELEK, sĕnt ā'lĕk', or STEGERSHACH, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Eisenburg, on the borders of Styria, 23 miles S.W. of Güns. Pop. 1725.

SZENTES, sĕn'tĕsh', a town of East Hungary, co. of Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 miles N. of Szegedin. Pop. 15,800.

SZENT GYORGY, sĕnt dyŏrdj, a royal free town of Hungary, co., and 8 miles N.N.E. of Presburg, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Pop. 3709. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, and sulphur baths.

SZENT GYÖRGY, a village of Hungary, district of Jazygia, on the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss, 12 miles S.E. of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 2740.

SZENT ISTVAN, sĕnt eest'vän', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, near Baja. Pop. 2389.

SZENT ISTVAN, a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Beeskerek. Pop. 1663.

SZENT ISTVANY, sĕnt eest'vän', a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, in a plain, 4 miles from Mezö-Kövezsd. P. 2221.

SZENT JANOS, sĕnt yä'nosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the White Körös, 4 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 1167.

SZENT LASZLO MAGYAR, sĕnt läs'lo mŏd'yŏr', and SZENT LASZLO NEMETH, sĕnt läs'lo nä-mĕt', two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Veszprim, 13 miles from Papa. Pop. 1200.

SZENT LELEK, sĕnt lā'lĕk', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, about 45 miles from Kronstadt. It is the head station of a military district. Pop. 2750.

SZENT LORINCZ, sĕnt lo'rints', a village of Hungary, 20 miles from Tolna. Pop. 1718.

SZENT MARIA, sĕnt möh'reeöh', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, on the high road from Csaktornya to Also-Vidovecz. Pop. 1618.

SZENT MARTON, sĕnt mär'ton', a village of Hungary, co. of Thurocz, on an affluent of the Waag, 23 miles N. of Kremnitz. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and 6 large annual fairs.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.W. of Oedenburg.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, co., and 37 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 2304.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, 5 miles from Sinend. Pop. 1307.

SZENT MARTON, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, on the left bank of the Theiss, 62 miles N.E. of Debreczin.

SZENT MARTON or MARTINSBERG, mar'tins-bĕrg', a village of Hungary, co., and 12 miles S.E. of Raab.

SZENT MARTON SZALK, sĕnt mär'ton' sälk, a market-town of Hungary, circle of Hither Danube, 36 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 2304.

SZENT MARTON TAPIO, sĕnt mär'ton' töh'pe-o, a village of Hungary, 35 miles E.S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2118.

SZENT MIHALY, sĕnt mee'hälĭ', a village of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Szabolcs, 12 miles from Tokay, with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4892.

SZENT MIHALY NEMET, sĕnt mee'hälĭ' nä'mĕt', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 35 miles S.S.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1784.

SZENT MIHALY, O, ö sĕnt mee'hälĭ', a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Bega Canal, E.N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2201.

SZENT MIKLOS, sĕnt mee'klosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, on the Sarvez, 12 miles from Foldvar. Pop. 1187.

SZENT MIKLOS, a village of Hungary, in Thither Theiss, co., and 50 miles E.N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2386.

SZENT MIKLOS, a town of Hungary, capital of Liptau, on the Waag, 34 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1700. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and salt refineries.

SZENT MIKLOS BAR, sĕnt mee'klosh' bär, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co., and 32 miles N. of Presburg, on the Mieva. Pop. 2137.

SZENT MIKLOS FERTO, sĕnt mee'klosh' fĕr'to', a market-town of Hungary, Thither Danube, co., and 22 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1746.

SZENT MIKLOS KIS, sĕnt mee'klosh' kish, a market-town of Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of Temes, 30 miles W.S.W. of Arad. Pop. 1472.

SZENT MIKLOS KUN, Hungary. See KUN SZENT MIKLOS.

SZENT MIKLOS LAITA, sĕnt mee'klosh' lĭ'töh', a village of Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of Oldenburg, near the Leyta or Laitha. Pop. 1259.

SZENT MIKLOS, NAGY, nŏdj sĕnt mee'klosh', a market-town of Hungary, in Thither Danube, co. of Torontal, 35 miles W.S.W. of Arad, on the Maros. It contains a Roman Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church, and a practico-economical industrial school. Pop. 14,222.

SZENT MIKLOS SZIGET, sĕnt mee'klŏsh' sig'ĕt', a village of Hungary, 4 miles S. of Pesth., on an island formed by the left arm of the Danube. Pop. 1803.

SZENT MIKLOS TÖRÖK, sĕnt mee'klosh' tö'rŏk', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 58 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 9101.

SZENT RATZ MARTONY, sĕnt räts mär'tonĭ', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 25 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2066.

SZENT VACZ LASZLO, sĕnt väts läs'lo', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co., and 20 miles from Pesth. P. 1050.

SZERED, sā'rĕd', a town of North-west Hungary, co. of Presburg, on the Waag, 40 miles E.N.E. of Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. It has a castle of the Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 2900.

SZESZUPPE, shā-shoop'pā, a river of Poland and East Prussia, joins the Niemen 6 miles E. of Ragnit, after a N.W. course of 140 miles. Principal affluent, the Schirwind.

SZEXARD, sĕx'ŏrd', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Tolna, on the Sarviz, near the Danube, 50 miles S.E. of Lake Balatony. Pop. 8150.

SZIABAK, a town of European Turkey. See TCHABLIAK.

SZIGET-GYORY, see'ghĕt' dyö'ree', is a village of Hungary, co., and 6 miles N.W. of Raab. Pop. 2700.

SZIGETH, see'ghĕt', (sometimes written ZIGET,) a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 16 miles E.S.E. of Tecso. Pop. 7000. Near it are salt mines.

SZIGETVAR, see'ghĕt'vär', a village of South-west Hungary, co. of Sumeg, (Schumeg,) 21 miles W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3520.

SZIVACZ, see'väts', two united villages of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 14 miles E.S.E. of Zombor. Pop. 6865.

SZMYGIEL, a town of Prussian Poland. See SCHMIEGEL.

SZOBOSZLO, so'bos'slo', or HAIDUCKENSTADT, hī'dook-ken-stätt, a free town of East Hungary, in the Haiduck district, 12 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 13,806.

SZÖLLOS GYÖRÖK, sö'lŏsh' dyö'rŏk', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Sumegh, near Lake Balatony, 103 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 1660.

SZÖLLOS, NAGY, nodj sö'lösh', a market-town of North-east Hungary, 42 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 2052.

SZOLNA, sol'nöh', or ZSOLNA, (Ger. *Silein*, sil'line,) a walled town of North-west Hungary, co., and 35 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2400.

SZOLNOK, sol'nok', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 64 miles E.S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 11,600.

SZOLNOK, INNER and MIDDLE, two counties of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos and its affluents.

SZOMOLNOK, a town of Hungary. See SCHMOLNITZ.

SZONY, sŏn, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 3 miles S.E. of Comorn. Pop. 1702.

SZORGOM, a town of Russian Poland. See SMORGONI.

SZRENSK, shrĕnsk, a town of Poland, government, and 35 miles N.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 1000.

SZRODA, a town of Prussia. See SCHRODA.

SZTANICSICS, stä'nee'chitch', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 11 miles N.N.E. of Zambor. Pop. 4572.

SZTAPAR, stöh'pär' (?) is a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 8 miles S.S.E. of Zombor. Pop. 3040.

SZUBIN, a town of Prussian Poland. See SCHUBIN.

SZURUL, soo'rool', the highest mountain of the Lower Carpathians, between Transylvania and Wallachia, near the Rothenthurm Pass. Height, 7547 feet.

SZWABENICZE, a town of Moravia. See SCHWADENITZ.

SZYDLOW, shid'lov, a small town of Poland, province, and 24 miles S.E. of Kielce.

SZYDLOWIEC, shid-lo've-ĕts, a small town of Poland, government, and 18 miles S.W. of Radom. Pop. 1500.

T

TAAS, TAES or TAEZ, tāz or tīs, a fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles E.N.E. of Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

TAASINGE, to'sing'ghgh, written also THORSENGE, an island of Denmark, immediately S. of Funen. Area, 27 square miles. Pop. 4300. Surface undulating, and highly fertile. On its W. side is the village of TAGENSE. Pop. 700.

TAB, tāb, called also ZOHREH and ZORETH, (anc. *Oroatis?* or *Arotsis?*) a river of Persia, separates the provinces of Fars and Khoozistan, and, after a W. course of 150 miles, enters the Persian Gulf near its N. extremity.

TABÆ. See TABAS.

TABARCA, tā-bar/kā, or NUEVA TABARCA, nwā/va tā-bar/kā, or ISLA PLANA, ees/lā plā/nā, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, coast of Spain, province, and 6 miles S. of Alicante. Lat. 38° 9′ N., lon. 0° 30′ W., about 1½ miles in length, and 5 furlongs in breadth. Pop. 500.

TABAREEYAH or TABARIYEH, tāb'a-ree/ya, written also TABARIA, (anc. *Tiberias,*) a town of Palestine, pashalic, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is seated on a narrow strip of undulating land, between the lake and a mountain knot connected with Mount Tabor, (or Tobar;) and it is enclosed landward by a strong wall flanked with towers. Previous to a disastrous earthquake, in 1837, it had about 2000 inhabitants; when visited soon afterwards by Messrs. Robinson and Smith, it was found partially ruined, filthy, and miserable. The principal edifice is a castle at its N.W. extremity. Near it are some hot baths, adjacent to which is a palace, erected in 1833 by Ibraheem Pasha, during the Egyptian occupation of Syria.

TABAREEYEH, TABARIYEH, TABARIA or GENNESARETH, LAKE or SEA OF, (called in Scripture, *the Sea of Galilee*, or of *Tiberias,*) a famous lake of Palestine, forming part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45′ and 32° 56′ N., and in lon. 35° 35′ E. Shape, somewhat oval. Length, 14 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; depression below the Mediterranean, 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous; this lake has neither the imposing scenery which characterizes the Dead Sea, nor any remarkable picturesque beauty. But its surface and environs derive considerable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of the Founder of Christianity; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents numerous traces of volcanic action; and its waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

TABAS, tā/bās', or TURBUS, tūr'būs', (anc. *Tabæ,*) a fortified town of East Persia, province, and 155 miles N.E. of Yezd. Its interior is a mass of ruinous huts, inhabited by 100 families.

TABASCO, tā-ras/ko, or GRIJALDO, gre-hāl/nā, a river of the Mexican Confederation, departments of Chiapas and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 92° 37′ W. Affluents, the Usumasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, and Tabasquillo. At San Juan, its arm, the Chiltepec, proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is said to be navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.

TABASCO, tā-rās/ko, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico; E. by Yucatan; S. by Chiapas; S.W. by Oajaca; and N.W. by Vera Cruz. It extends from lat. 17° to 18° 40′ N., lon. 91° 20′ to 94° 40′ W. Length, from W. to E., measured on the parallel of 18° N., about 200 miles; mean breadth, about 60 miles. Area, 15,609 square miles, being one of the smallest states of the Confederation. In proportion to its area it has a long extent of coast line, containing among other remarkable indentations that of the large lagoon of Terminos on the N.E., with its beautiful islands of Laguna, Carmen, and Puerto-Real. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts so low as to be subject to inundations, which often isolate its villages, and leave no means of communication except by canoes. The streams, though numerous, are short and shallow, and generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usumasinta and Tabasco, which, entering from opposite sides of the Chiapas, gradually converge and have a common outlet; the Chiltepec, Das Bocas, Tupilco, Santa Anna, remarkable for the size of its estuary, the Tonala, Uspapan, and the Guachapa or Paso, forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera Cruz. The climate is excessively hot, particularly along the coast, and, owing to the flatness and swampiness of the surface, very unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with primeval forests of oak, cedar, mahogany, and ironwood, with occasional open spaces in which indigo and vanilla are found growing spontaneously. The soil is very fertile. The products comprise maize, excellent sugar-cane and cocoa, timber, and dyewoods of superior quality; coffee and cotton have been found to thrive. The principal exports are logwood and cocoa, chiefly sent to Campeachy. The imports come mostly from the United States and Havana. The streams abound with fish, and the beas of the forests yield large supplies of honey and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians of the Mije, Zoque, and Caudal tribes. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista and Frontera de Tabasco. Pop. in 1854, 63,580.

TABASQUILLO, tā-rās-kel/yo, (the "Little Tabasco,") a river of the Mexican Confederation, joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 miles S.W. of Frontera. Its banks are lined with fine timber trees.

TABATINGA, tā-bā-tin/gā, a town of Brazil, on the left bank of the Amazon, near lat. 4° 36′ S., lon. 70° 20′ W.

TABB'S CREEK, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

TABERG, tā/berg, a mountain of Sweden, 10 miles S.S.W. of Jönköping. Height, 1129 feet.

TA/BERG, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Fish Creek, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Utica. It has several mills, and a plank-road to Rome.

TAB/ERNACLE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 12 miles S.E. of Mount Holly, contains a church and 10 or 12 houses.

TABERNACLE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

TABERNAS, tā-nēr/nās, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.E. of Almeria, with 4920 inhabitants; has coal, lead, and iron mines in its vicinity.

TABERNAS-DE-VALLDIGNA, tā-nēr/nās dā val-deeg/nā, a town of Spain, province, and about 22 miles from Valencia. Pop. 5104.

TABLAS, tā/blās (?) one of the Philippine Islands, 30 miles S.E. of Mindoro. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Lat. 12° 34′ N., lon. 122° 18′ E.

TABLAT, tā/blāt or tā'blā', called also SANCT FIDEN, sānkt fee/dēn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and within 1 mile of St. Gall. Pop. 4160.

TA/BLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, Green Point being in lat. 33° 53′ 12″ S., lon. 18° 24′ 30″ E. Breadth of entrance, about 6 miles. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has a light-house near its W. extremity.

TABLE CAPE. See CAPE TABLE.

TABLE CREEK, a post-office of Nebraska Territory.

TABLE GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, between the rivers Ovoca and Slaney. Height, 2,312 feet.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, in Pickens district, South Carolina, regarded as one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the state, has an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. In one part of it there is a precipice of near 1100 feet perpendicular.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable mountain of South Africa, Cape Colony and district, immediately S. of Cape Town and Table Bay. Height, 3816 feet. It is of primitive formation, owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud, named the "Table-cloth."

TABLE ROCK, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

TAB'LEY, NETHER, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TABLEY, OVER, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TA/BO, a post-village of Lafayette co., Missouri, about 36 miles E. by S. from Independence.

TABOA, tā-bo/ā, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, on the Mondego, 12 miles S.S.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1920.

TABOAÇO, tā-bo-ā/so, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 15 miles E. of Lamego. Pop. 840.

TABOGA, tā-bo'gā, an islet of South America, in New Granada, in the Gulf of Panama, 10 miles S. of Panama.

TABOGUILLA, tā-bo-gheel/yā, an island of the Bay of Panama, 1½ miles N.E. of the island of Taboga. It is about 1 mile long.

TABON, tā-bōn', an island of Chili, off the N.E. coast of the island of Chiloe, about lat. 42° S., lon. 73° 10′ W.

TABOR, tā/bor, (Bohemian, *Chamow,* ko/mov,) a walled town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, on the Luschnitz, an affluent of the Moldau, 49 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 4043. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and paper-hangings. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom derive from the name of this town the appellation of Taborists.

TA/BOR, a post-office of Rome co., Tennessee.

TABOR, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

TABOR, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

TA'BOR, MOUNT, a mountain of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 8 miles E. of Nazareth. Elevation, 1000 feet above the adjacent plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, and commanding noble views. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek and Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

TABREEZ, TABRIZ, tä'breez', written also TAURIS and TEBRIZ, (anc. *Gazaca*,) a city of North Persia, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, in a fine plain, on a river flowing into Lake Oroomeeyah. Lat. 38° 2' N., lon. 46° 12' E. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is beautifully situated among forests, and is about 3½ miles in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, and entered by 7 gates, outside of which are large suburbs and fine gardens, said to occupy 30 miles in circuit. The town is miserably built, and except its citadel and the fine remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars and caravanserais are extensive, and it is an important entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. In 1840, the European goods sold in its bazaars were estimated at 1,400,000*l.* in value, and Turkish goods at 40,000*l.* It is also the seat of some manufactures of silk stuffs. It was long supposed to be identical with the *Canzaca* or SHIZ of antiquity, but the site of that city has been clearly identified with TEKHT-SULEIMAN, 125 miles S.S.E. Tabreez is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

TABRIA, tä-bree'ä, a town of West Africa, in Nyffé, 80 miles N. by E. of Katunga. (Pop. about 18,000.

TABRIZ. See TABREEZ.

TACALOA, tä-kä-lo'ä, a village of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena, 24 miles N.W. of Mompox.

TACALUCHE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

TACAMES, a seaport of Ecuador. See ATACAMES.

TACANOVA, Feejee Archipelago. See FAOO.

TACAPE or TACAPA. See CAPES.

TACARIGUA, LAKE OF. See VALENCIA.

TACARONTE, tä-kä-ron'tä, a village of the Canary Islands, in Teneriffe, 3 miles from Laguna. Pop. 3011.

TACAZZE, TAKAZZE, tä-kä'zä, written also TAKATSE, TAKATSY and TECAZZE, a river of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 39° 30' E., flows N.W., and near lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 36° E., receives the Atbara, which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile, as its chief tributary at Ed-dahmer.

TACHAU, tä'kow, written also TASCHOW or TACHOW, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 2932. It has iron forges, and the oldest glass-works in Bohemia.

TACHBROOK, BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

TACHO'RA, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

TACHOW, a town of Bohemia. See TACHAU.

TACKETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

TACK'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TACLAGUR, tăk'la-gŭr', a town of Central Asia, in the Himalayas, about 110 miles S.S.E. of Gardokh, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 30° 24' N., lon. 81° 5' E. It is a mart for wax, borax, wool, cloth, gold, and tea, and the seat of a large fair in October and November.

TACLOBAN, tä-klo-bän', a town of the Philippines, capital of a province, and on the N.E. coast of the island of Leyte, at the S.E. entrance of the Straits of San Juanico. Pop. 2505.

TACNA, täk'nä, a thriving town of Peru, department of Arequipa, on the river Tacna, 1700 feet above the ocean, 40 miles N. of Arica, near the mouth of the river in the Pacific. Lat. 18° 0' S., 72° 10' W. Pop. 10,000. Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert tracts all around. The government has undertaken the construction of a railway between Tacna and Arica.

TACO, tä'ko, an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in Port Snettisham, on the coast of Russian America, opposite to Admiralty Island. Lat. 57° 54' N., lon. 133° 37' W. The river is ascended by canoes for 100 miles, and pursues a serpentine course between lofty mountains.

TACO'AH, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TACOARY, a river of Brazil. See TAQUARI.

TACOLNESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TACO'NY, Pennsylvania, a village included within the incorporated limits of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, 10 miles above the State-House. It contains a depôt of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, at which passengers going eastward are transferred from the steamboat to the cars.

TACONY CREEK, also called FRANKFORD CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Montgomery county, flows southward, and passing the borough of Frankford, enters the Delaware River at Bridesburg. It is an excellent mill stream.

TACORA, tä-ko'rä, a mountain of Bolivia, department of La Paz, in the West Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 17° 10' S., lon. 70° W., and rising 18,890 feet above the ocean. The village of Tacora, 13,690 feet in elevation, is at the S.W. base of the Nevado-de-Chipicani.

TACORONTE, a small town of Teneriffe. See TACARONTE.

TACUBA, tä-koo'bä, or TACUHAYA, tä-koo-ni'ä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 7 miles N.E. of Mexico. Pop. 2500.

TACUNGA, tä-koong'gä, or LACTACUNGA, läk-tä-koong'gä, a town of South America, in Ecuador, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 55 miles S. of Quito. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is built of pumice stone, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

TACUTU, tä-koo-too', a river in South America, rises in the N.E. of Brazilian Guiana, flows first N., then S.W., and after a course of about 150 miles joins the Parima at Fort St. Joaquim.

TAD'CASTER, (anc. *Calaria?*) a market-town and parish of England, co. and ainsty of York, on the Wharfe, which is navigable to the town, and here spanned by a bridge of 9 arches, and on the Harrogate and Kirkfenton Railway, 9 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1851, 2527. It is neatly built, and has a church with a handsome tower, on the site of an ancient fortress, several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, alms-house, and numerous daily schools. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

TADJIKS. See TAJIKS.

TADJURAH, a seaport in Africa. See TAJOORAH.

TAD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TAD'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TAD'MARTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TADMOR, a ruined city of Syria. See PALMYRA.

TADVAN, tăd-văn', a village of Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

TAE-CHOW-FOO, a city of China. See TAI-CHOW-FOO.

TAE-SHAN or TAI-CHAN. See TAI-SHAN.

TAEZ or TAES, a town of Arabia. See TAAS.

TAF or TAFF, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, rises in the co. and mountains of Brecon, near Brecon Beacon, by two branches which unite near Merthyr Tydvil; it thence flows S.E. between Llantrissant and Caerphilly, and past Llandaff, to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters a little S.W. of Cardiff. Total course, 40 miles. Affluents, the Cynon, Rhondda, Rhondafescan, and Elwy. The Taffvale Railway accompanies it throughout the co. of Glamorgan.

TAFALLA, tä-fäl'yä (anc. *Tubalia?*) a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 22 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2912. It has a ruined palace of the kings of Navarre. The town is celebrated for its salubrity, and has distilleries, tanneries, and a large fair in February. In 1813 the French, after a vigorous defence, surrendered this place to Mina.

TAFELNEH, tä-fel'neh, written also TAFELANE or TEFELNEH, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, 30 miles S. of Mogadore. Pop. 3000.

TAFELNEH, CAPE, of Morocco, 5 miles N.W., is a headland, 780 feet above the sea.

TAFF. See TAF.

TAF'FECHAN, the "village of the Taf," a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TAFFOERI, täf-foo'ree (?) an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° N., lon. 126° 10' E.

TAFILET, tä-fe-lĕt', or TAFILELT, tä-fe-lĕlt', written also TAFILLELT, tä-fe-lĕlt', one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The town of Tafilet, near lat. 31° 49' N., lon. 4° 3' W., appears to comprise the villages of Ressant and Gourland. The governor of the province resides at Ressant. See MOROCCO.

TAFT, täft, a town of Persia, province, and 55 miles W.N.W. of Yezd. Pop. 6000, who manufacture carpets which have a high repute.

TAF'TON, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, 175 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

TAFTS'VILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 54 miles S. of Montpelier.

TAFYLÉ, tä-fa-lä', is a village of Arabia Petræa, 30 miles S.E. of the Dead Sea.

TAGAI, tä-ghi', a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles W. of Simbeersk. Pop. 2000.

TAGAI, tä-ghi', (or SOUVAROV, soo-vä-rov',) ISLES, are in the Pacific Ocean, Radack Group. Lat. 11° 5' N., lon. 169° 46 E.

TAGAL, tä-säl', or TEGAL, teh-säl', a Dutch residency of the island of Java. Pop. 240,000. It has iron forges, and 1900 of its population are employed in fishing.

TAGAL, a small town and seaport of the island of Java, capital of a province of the same name, 168 miles E. by S. of Batavia. Lat. 6° 56' S., lon. 109° 12' E. Pop. 7000.

TAGANROG, tä-gän-rog', or TAGAN-ROCK, tä-gän-rok', a seaport town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 65 miles W.S.W. of Novo Tcherkask, opposite the mouth of the Don. Lat. 47° 12' N., lon. 38° 57' E. Pop. 16,000. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow, filled up by the sands of the Don, and its commerce much reduced since 1833, when Kertch was declared the only quarantine port of the Sea of Azof. The

Emperor Alexander died here in 1825. The district of Taganrog has a pop. of 76,900.

TAGAVOST, tä-gä-vost', a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 25 miles S.E. of Terodant, on the left bank of the Tessot or Messa.

TAGERWEILEN, tä'gher-vī'len, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Constance. Pop. 1020.

TAGGIA, tädʼjä, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, province, and 4 miles N.N.E. of San Remo. It is an ancient place, supposed by some to be the Roman *Tubia*. Taggia and the vicinity suffered much by an earthquake in 1831. Pop. 3880.

TAGHANIC, tą-gan'ik, a post-town of Columbia co., New York, 10 miles S.E. of Hudson. Pop. 1539.

TAGHANIC or TAGKHAN'NUC MOUNTAINS, a range extending from the Green Mountains, along the eastern border of New York, to the Highlands.

TAGH'BOY or TAUGH'BOY, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TAGHEEN or TAUGHEEN, tä-neen', a parish of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo.

TAGHMACON'NELL, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TAGHMON, tăh'mun, a disfranchised parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster co., 7½ miles W.S.W. of Wexford. P. 1100. It is poor and decayed.

TAGH'MON, parish of Ireland, in Leinster co., Westmeath.

TAGIL, tä-ghil', a river of Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 36 miles N.N.W. of Yekaterinboorg, flows first N., then E.N.E., and, after a very winding course of nearly 200 miles, joins the Toora on the right.

TAGIL'SK, tä-ghilsk', a town of Russia, government, and E. of Perm, on a river of its name.

TAGKHANNUC MOUNTAINS. See TAGHANIC.

TAGLIACOZZO, tăl-yä-kot'so, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., capital of a canton, on the Ismele, 20 miles S.S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 3600. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, son of the Emperor Conrad IV., and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstauffen dynasty in Italy.

TAGLIAMENTO, tăl-yä-mĕn'to, (anc. *Tilavementus*,) a river of Austrian Italy, delegations of Udine and Venice, rises in the Alps, and after an E. and S. course of 100 miles past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Treviso was capital.

TAGLIUNO, tăl-yoo'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 12 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. P. 1913.

TAGODAST, tä-go-dăst', a town of Morocco, on the W. border of Mount Atlas, 93 miles N.E. of Morocco. Pop. 7000.

TAGOLANDA, tä-go-lăn'dä, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles from the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Lat. 2° 23′ N., lon. 125° 36′ E.

TAGOMAGO, tä-go-mä'go, an islet of the Balearic Group, in the Mediterranean, immediately E. of the island of Iviça.

TA'GUS, called also TAYO, tī'o or tī'yo, (Sp. *Tajo*, tä'ho; Port. *Tejo*, tā'zho; anc. *Tagus*,) a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N., and the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, in lat. 40° 38′ N., lon. 1° 35′ W.; it flows W.S.W. in Spain, through New Castile and Estremadura, and in Portugal between the provinces of Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 miles below Lisbon. Total estimated length, 540 miles. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere from the N., and the Rio del Monte and Salor from the S. At Punhete, 100 miles above its mouth, it is upwards of 300 yards across, and just above Lisbon it expands to a breadth of about 5 miles, but opposite that city it contracts again to less than 2 miles across. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, and flows mostly through an arid country. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, it being navigable only to Abrantes, though attempts have been made to extend the navigation to Toledo.

TAHAL, tä-äl', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1607.

TAHATE, tä-hä'tä, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, and a beautiful valley, 9 miles from Zebeed.

TAHITI, tä-hee'tee, formerly written OTAHEITE, a beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean, being the principal of the Society Islands. Lat. 17° 29′ 12″ S., lon. 149° 29′ W. It is about 32 miles long from N.W. to S.E., is an elongated range of highland, which being interrupted in one part, forms an isthmus about 3 miles broad, connecting the two peninsulas; the larger, Tahiti proper, and the smaller named Tairabou. From a low margin of the sea-coast, the land rises to a very considerable height on both extremities of the island, while some highly fertile plains or valleys intersect the ranges in different parts. The highest summit in the island is 8500 feet above sea-level; another attains 6979 feet. From these two peaks ridges diverge to all parts of the coast, throwing off spurs as they descend. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys, which are of small extent, and in the plain which stretches from the sea-shore to the spurs of the mountains. These produce tropical plants in great abundance and luxuriance. The climate is warm, but not enervating. The cottages of the natives, who seem fully to appreciate the beautiful scenes around them, are found in retired and lovely spots, and are usually surrounded by neatly-fenced enclosures. In these are to be seen growing the bread-fruit, vi-apple, and orange, and sometimes extensive groves of tall cocoanut-trees. The cottages are of an oval form, usually about 50 or 60 feet long, and 20 feet broad; the walls formed of bamboos; the floor of natural earth. There are no partitions, but tapa or matting is employed as an occasional screen. The natives are a good-humored, gay, happy, and cheerful people, and are further described as honest, well-behaved, and obliging. They have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries; and there are now few of them who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty, is divided into seven districts, and is the seat of a supreme court. Several vessels of about 130 tons have been built here; these have been employed in the trade to New South Wales, whither they carry sugar, cocoanut-oil, and arrow-root, the principal productions of the island, bringing back in return hardware, cloths, calicoes, &c. Most of the vessels that visit Tahiti are whalers, averaging under 100 annually. Tahiti was discovered in 1606 by the Spaniard Quiros, and afterwards visited by Wallis, Bougainville, and Cook. Estimated pop. 9000. It was taken possession of by the French in 1846.——Adj. and inhab. TAHITIAN, tä-hee'te-an.

TAH'LEQUAH', a post-office, of Cherokee co., Arkansas.

TAHNA, tä'nä or tăn'nä, a town of the Punjab, 125 miles N. of Lahore, on the route into Cashmere, with a large serai, built for travellers by the Emperor Akbar. Among its inhabitants are many shawl-weavers.

TAHOORA or TAHURA, tä-hoo'rä, written also KAULA, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Nihau. Lat. 21° 39′ N., lon. 160° 35′ E.

TAHOOROWA or TAHUROA, tä-hoo-ro'wa, written also KADOOLAWE, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Mowee, lat. 20° 35′ N., lon. 156° 50′ E.

TAHRAH, tä'rä, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Cutch, 30 miles S.E. of Luckput Dunder. Lat. 23° 20′ N., lon. 69° 20′ E.

TAHTA or TAHTAH, tä'tä, a town of Central Egypt, province, and 25 miles S.S.E. of Sioot, on the left bank of the Nile. It has several mosques, a government primary school, and many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Hieropis*.

TAHUACANO (tah-wa-kah'no) CREEK, of Freestone co., Texas, flows into the Trinity River from the W.

TAHUATA, tä-wä'tä, or SANTA CHRISTINA, sän'tä kris-tee'nä, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Dominica. Pop. 1400. Coast abrupt, and the soil very fertile.

TAHURA, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See TAHOORA.

TAHUROA, an island in the Pacific. See TAHOOROWA.

TAI, tī, the name of several towns of China.

TAIABANA, tī-ä-bä'nä, a village and parish of Brazil, province, and 50 miles W. of Parahiba, on the right bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 1400.

TAI-CHOO or TAI-TCHOU, tī'choo', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Che-kiang, 75 miles S.W. of Ningpo.

TAI-CHOW-FOO or TAE-CHOW-FOO, tī'chō'foo', a city of China, province of Chekiang, on a river of the same name, about 25 miles from its entrance into the sea. Lat. 28° 42′ N., lon. 121° 26′ E.

TAILLEBOURG, tăh'yĕh-boorg' or tăl'boor', a market-town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Charente, 10 miles S.W. of St. Jean d'Angély. Pop. 1116.

TAILS CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TAIMYR or TAIMUR CAPE. See CAPE TAIMOOR.

TAIN, tān, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Frith of Dornoch, 24 miles N.N.E. of Inverness. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2588. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar school, and a public reading-room; various mills, an iron foundry, brewery, and a considerable retail trade. The burgh unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall in sending one member to the House of Commons.

TAIN, tăn', a town of France, department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Tournon, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 2647. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

TAINTEIGNES, tăn'teeh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 3 miles S. by W. of Tournay. Pop. 2191.

TAI-OUAN, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

TAI-PE-SHAN or TAI-PE-CHAN, tī-pä-shän, the name of several mountains of China, in the N. provinces, and rising above the snow line.

TAI-PING, tī'ping', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Ngan-hoei, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 30 miles S.W. of Nanking.

TAI-PING, a city of China, capital of a department, province of Quang-see, lat. 22° 26′ 12″ N., lon. 107° E. There are other cities of the same name in the provinces of Se-chuen and Shan-see.

TAI-PING-SHAN, tī'ping'shân', or TY-PINSAN, tī'pin'sân', the principal of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea.

TAIRO or TAIARA. See KING'S ISLAND.

TAI-SHAN, TAE-SHAN or TAI-CHAN, tī'shân', an island of China, in the Chusan Archipelago. The centre is a densely-peopled plain, with many villages.

TAI-TING, tī'ting', a city of China, province of Koei-choo, capital of a department, 80 miles W.N.W. of Kwei-yang.

TAI-TONG, tī'tong', a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of the department, near the Great Wall, 175 miles W. of Peking.

TAI-WAN, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

TAI-WAN or TAI-OUAN, tī'wân', the capital town of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea, on its W. coast, capital of a department, province of Fo-kien, lat. 27° 5′ N., lon. 120° 22′ E. It has two famous temples, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade and of a Dutch factory, but its harbor is now choked with sand, and only fit for vessels of light draught.

TAI-YUAN, tī-yoo-ân', written also TAI-YUEN, or TAY-YUEN, a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 250 miles S.W. of Peking. It is stated to be 3 leagues in circumference, fortified, and populous, and it has a decayed palace which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty; also manufactures of fine porcelain, ironwares, and carpets. On a neighboring height is a cemetery of its princes.

TAJAMULCO or TAXAMULOO, tâ-hâ-mool'ko, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, at the foot of the volcano of Tajamulco. Pop. 2000.

TAJARDI, tâ-jar'dee, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on a river, 20 miles N.N.E. of its mouth at Lagos.

TAJO, the Spanish name of the river TAGUS, which see.

TAJOORAH, TAJURRAH, tâ-joo'râ, written also TADJURAH, a seaport town of North-east Africa, in Adel, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, N.W. of Zeyla, lat. 11° 56′ 35″ N., lon. 43° 9′ 20″ E. Pop. from 1200 to 1500. It consists of about 300 wooden huts, with 2 mosques, and it has an anchorage adapted for large ships, but insecure.

TAJUÑA, tâ-hoon'yâ, a river of Spain, rises in the province of Guadalajara, flows about 94 miles, and discharges its waters into the Jarama about 7 miles N. by E. of Aranjuez.

TAJURRAH, a seaport of Adel. See TAJOORAH.

TAK or TUK, a town of Afghanistan, district of Damaun, 35 miles N.W. of Dera-Ismacel-Khan. Lat. 32° 14′ N., lon. 70° 50′ E. It is enclosed by walls, has a citadel mounting artillery, and some transit trade, and it is famous for its fine fruits. With its district, it is stated to yield an annual revenue of 15,000*l*.

TAK, tâk, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 140 miles S.E. of Khoten.

TAKA, tī'kâ, the name of two towns of Japan, island of Sikokf.

TAKATZ, TAKATZE or TAKAZZE. See TACAZZE.

TAKELEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TAKHTI SULEIMAN (or SOULEIMAN.) See TUKHTI SULEIMAN.

TA-KIANG, tâ-ke-âng', a river in the island of Hai-nan, enters the sea on its N. coast.

TA-KIANG, a river of Southern China. See HONG KIANG, and CANTON RIVER.

TA-KIANG. See YANG TSE-KIANG.

TA-KIEN-LEON, tâ ke-ên' lê'on', a fortified town of China, province of Se-chuen, on the Toong-po-ho, 150 miles W.S.W. of Ching-too-foo.

TAKINOS (tâ'ke-nos') LAKE, (anc. *Cercine?*) a lake of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 5 miles S. of Seres, and N. of the Gulf of Contessa. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. It receives the river Aughissa, and is traversed throughout by the Struma, (anc. *Strymon.*) The shores are abrupt, except in the N. On its W. side is the village of Takinos.

TAKUTU, tâ-koo-too', a river of Brazilian Guiana, rises near lat. 1° 30′ N., flows N., then S.W., and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joaquim, in lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N. Total course estimated at 170 miles. The chief affluents are the Mahu and Zuruma. Its banks are densely wooded.

TAL, tâl, a river in the N. part of Afghanistan, rises in lat. 36° 14′ N., lon. 73° 6′ E., flows S.W., and after a course of 120 miles joins the Panj-kora or Lundye.

TALABAN, tâ-lâ-bân', a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 22 miles N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1862.

TALACH DDU, tâ'lak thee, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TALACRE, tal'â'ker, a small port of North Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee estuary, within 1½ miles from the Point of Ayr, and adjoining the grounds of Talacre Hall. A harbor and quay have been erected here for the export of coal and sandstone.

TALAHATCHAI, a small village of Newton co., Mississippi.

TALAK, tâ'lâk', a village of British India, province, and 68 miles S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 20° N., lon. 93° 33′ E.

TALAMAN (tâ-lâ-mân') BAY, an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. of the Gulf of Makree, (Makri.) It receives the Talaman River, (anc. *Indus?*) and on its shores are extensive Middle Age remains.

TALAMONA, tâ-lâ-mo'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, 2 miles E. of Morbegno, on the Adda. Pop. 2193.

TALANDA, tâ-lân'dâ, a village of Greece, government of Bœotia, 7 miles N. of Mount Talanda. Near it are the ruins of *Opus*.

TALANDA, CHANNEL OF, TALANTI, tâ-lân'tee, or ATALANTA, â-tâ-lân'tâ, (anc. *Euripus,*) an arm of the sea in Greece, between the government of Bœotia and the N. half of the island of Eubœa. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 12 miles. At its W. extremity it communicates with the Gulf of Molo or Zeitoun, and at its S.E. end with the Channel of Eubœa.

TALANDA, GULF OF, an inlet on the S. side of the above channel, 11 miles in breadth at its entrance. It contains the Island of Talanda.

TALANDA, MOUNT, in the government of Bœotia, 4 miles N. of the Lake Topolias. Height, 3547 feet. It is also called MOUNT KHLOMO.

TALARRUBIAS or TALLARRUBIAS, tâ-lar-roo'be-âs, (anc. *Lacipea?*) a town of Spain, 85 miles E. of Badajos. P. 2690.

TALASIPA, a village of Newton co., Mississippi.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, tâ-lâ-vâ'râ dâ lâ râ-ey'nâ, a city of Spain, province, and 37 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, on the right bank of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of 36 arches. Pop. 6363. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numerous churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy, manufactures of silks, earthenwares, leather, and soap, and two large annual fairs. Here, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, the English and Spanish troops under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Jourdain and Victor.

TALAVERA LA REAL, tâ-lâ-vâ'râ lâ râ-âl', a town of Spain, 9 miles E. of Badajos, on the left bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 2712, who manufacture silks and leather.

TALAVERA LA VIEJA, tâ lâ vâ'râ lâ ve-â'hâ, a market-town of Spain, province, and 72 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, on the left bank of the Tagus.

TALBENNY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

TALBOT, an island of the United States, off the N.E. coast of Florida, between the mouths of the St. John and the Nassau. It is about 9 miles long by 2 miles broad, and produces much cotton.

TALBOT, tawl'bût, a county of Maryland, situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, contains 250 square miles. The Choptank River washes the E. border, and several navigable creeks extend from the bay inland. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Capital, Easton. Pop. 13,811, of whom 9677 were free, and 4134 slaves.

TALBOT, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 524 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Flint River, and drained by the Parchelaga, Beaverdam, and Upatoi Creeks. The surface is very broken; the highlands in the N. part are called the Oak Mountains. The soil is partly derived from primary rocks, and is moderately productive. Capital, Talbotton. Pop. 16,534, of whom 7811 were free, and 8723 slaves.

TALBOTTON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Talbot co., Georgia, 32 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a brick court-house, 2 academies, 3 churches, and a Masonic hall. The Episcopal church of this place is a fine specimen of the Gothic style.

TALCA, tâl'kâ, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Maule, on the river Maule, 40 miles N.E. of Chillan. It was founded in 1742, and is now one of the largest and most thriving towns in Chili. It possesses a literary institute, and other educational and charitable establishments. P. 14,500.

TALCAGUANA, tâl-kâ gwâ'na, or TALCAHUANA, tâl-kâ-wâ'nâ, a village and small seaport of Chili, on the peninsula which forms the S.W. side of Concepcion Bay. The anchorage is the best on the coast. Coal of an inferior quality has been found in the vicinity.

TALCAN, tâl-kân', an island of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, and between it and the island of Chiloe. Lat. 42° 47′ S., lon. 72° 58′ W. Length, 9 miles.

TA-LEE or TA-LI, tâ'lee', a city of China, province of Yunnan, capital of a department, on the bank of a lake, 80 miles E. of the Burmese frontier. It is large and populous.

TALE-LAMA. See THIBET, page 1913.

TALENT, tâ-lênt', a fortified town of Morocco, province of Soos-el-Acsa, capital of a partially independent district, on the river Tesset, 40 miles S.E. of Mesna.

TALGARTH, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TA-LI, a city of China. See TA-LEE.

TALFARO. See CAPE TALFARO.

TALIABO or TALYABO, tä-le-ä'bo, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Celebes, lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 125° E., separated by a narrow strait on the E. from the Island of Mangola. Length, 100 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

TALIAFERRO, (pronounced tol'e-ver,) a small county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 185 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Ogeechee and Little Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts productive. Granite and gneiss are among the rocks which underlie the county. Sulphuret of iron and magnetic ore are found in several places, and some gold is said to have been discovered. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of Benjamin Taliaferro, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop. 5146, of whom 2102 were free, and 3044 slaves.

TALIBENELA, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TALICHAH or TALICHIN. See TALISU.

TALICOTA, tä-le-ko'tä, or TALIKOTE, tä-le-kō'tē, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Darwar, on an affluent of the Kistnah, 48 miles S.E. of Bejapoor. Pop. 5300. The outer town, enclosed by stone walls, contains many shops of Jain traders, and a Jain temple; it encircles an inner fort and palace. It is famous for calico-printers and dyers, and has a trade in brasswares and saddlery.

TALISH, tä-lish', TALISHIN or TALICHIN, tä-le-shin', written also TALICHAH, a province of Russian Transcaucasia, between lat. 38° and 39° N., and lon. 48° and 49° E., having E. the Caspian Sea, N. the rivers Koor and Aras, separating it from the provinces of Shirvan and Karabagh, and on other sides the Persian provinces of Azerbaijan and Ghilan. The principal products are silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, tobacco, and wine.

TALKING ROCK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ellijay.

TALKING ROCK CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Coosawattee, from the left, at the N.E. extremity of Cass county.

TALK-O'-THE-HILL, a chapelry of England, co. of Stafford.

TALLA, tä'llä, a village of Tuscany, province of Florence, on a hill, 16 miles N.N.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 2800. Guido Aretino, inventor of musical notation, was born here, and it has a monument to his memory.

TALLADEGA, tal'la-dee'gä, a county in the N.E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1260 square miles. The Coosa River washes the W. border for a distance of 50 miles, exclusive of the windings; the county is drained also by the Chocolocco and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil in some parts is fertile. Marble of fine quality, and other valuable minerals, are abundant. The railroad which is in progress from Selma to the Tennessee River, will pass through the county. Capital, Talladega. Pop. 18,621, of whom 11,653 were free, and 6971 slaves.

TALLADEGA, a post-village, capital of Talladega county, Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, about 95 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. The plank-road extending from Montgomery to the Tennessee River passes through this place. It contains a court-house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of stores.

TALLADEGA, a township, Jefferson co., Arkansas. P. 440.

TAL'LAGHT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 5 miles S.W. of Dublin. Until 1803, the archbishops of Dublin had a palace here; and in the vicinity are handsome mansions and villas.

TAL'LAHALA CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Bayou Pierre from the N.E., near the N.W. corner of Copiah county.

TAL'LAHASSEE, a city, capital of Florida, and seat of justice of Leon county, 194 miles E. of Mobile, 130 miles from Pensacola, and about 25 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30° 28′ N., lon. 84° 36′ W. The site is comparatively elevated. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, with several public squares. It contains the state-house, court-house, jail, a United States land-office, and churches of the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Episcopalians; 2 newspaper offices, and several seminaries. Springs of good water abound in the vicinity. The adjacent country is very productive, and is the most populous part of the state. Tallahassee is connected by a railroad, about 28 miles long, with the seaport of St. Marks.

TAL'LAHATCHIE, a river in the N. part of Mississippi, the principal branch of the Yazoo, rises near the boundary between Tippah and Pontotoc counties, and flows in a circuitous course, the general direction of which is S.W., to the mouth of Coldwater Creek. Below this point it pursues a S. course, until it unites with the Yallabusha River to form the Yazoo at Lafiore, on the W. border of Carroll county. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. In ordinary stages, steamboats ascend to the mouth of Coldwater Creek, about 100 miles, and in high water (about four months of the year) they extend their trips to Wyatt, in Lafayette county.

TALLAHATCHIE, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchie River, (navigable by steamboats,) from which it derives its name. The surface is a level and alluvial plain, sometimes called swamp-land. The soil is fertile, but the greater part is uncultivated. Capital, Tillatoba. Pop. 4643, of whom 2096 were free, and 2547 slaves.

TALLAHOMA, a small river of Mississippi, enters Leaf River from the N., near the centre of Perry county.

TALLAHOMA, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

TALLALOO'SA, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, 8 miles S.W. of Holly Springs.

TAL'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TAL'LAPOO'SA, a river of Georgia and Alabama, a branch of the Alabama River, rises in Paulding co., Georgia, and unites with the Coosa about 10 miles N. of Montgomery, in Alabama, after a very tortuous course of about 250 miles. Its general direction is S.W. Small steamboats ascend 40 miles from its junction with the Coosa. The Little Tallapoosa rises in Georgia, and flowing S.W., enters the main stream near the middle of Randolph county, in Alabama.

TALLAPOOSA, a county in the E. part of Alabama, contains about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River, from which the name is derived, and drained also by Hillesbee and Sawkehatchee Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil in some parts is productive. The Tallapoosa is navigable in the lower part of the county, and the Montgomery and West Point Railroad passes along the S. border. Capital, Dadeville. Pop. 15,584, of whom 11,511 were free, and 4073 slaves.

TALLAPOOSA, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, on the river of the same name, 160 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

TALLAPOOSA, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

TALLARD, tä'lär', a town of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 7 miles S. of Gap. Pop. 1181.

TALLARRUBIAS, a village of Spain. See TALARRUBIAS.

TAL'LASAHATCHEE CREEK, of Benton co., Alabama, enters the Coosa River from the left, near the Ten Islands.

TALLASSEE, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 134 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

TAL'LASSEE' CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Coosa in Talladega county.

TAL'LATON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAL'LEY, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

TAL'LEYVILLE, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

TAL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TALL'MADGE, a post-township in the S.E. part of Summit co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2456.

TALLMADGE, a post-township in the E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 534.

TALLMADGE CENTRE, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 129 miles N.E. of Columbus.

TALLOKAS, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

TAL'LOW, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, on the road from Cork to Waterford, 12 miles N.N.W. of Youghal. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3884. It has a handsome modern church, and a large Roman Catholic chapel.

TALLOW BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, half a mile N.N.E. of Tallow.

TALLULAH, a post-village, capital of Issaquena county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles N.W. of Jackson. The county seat was located here only a few years since.

TALLU'LAH CREEK, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Rabun and Habersham counties, and enters the Tugaloo River.

TALLYA, tä'lyä', a market-town of North-east Hungary, co., and 30 miles S.W. of Zamplin. Pop. 5710. It has an ancient castle, and Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

TAL'LYHO', a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 43 miles N. of Raleigh.

TALMAGE, a post-office of Baldwin co., Georgia.

TALMAS, tä'mä', a village of France, department of Somme, 8 miles S. of Doullens. Pop. 1900.

TALMAY, tä'mä', a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. 1156.

TALMIS. See KALABSHEH.

TALMONT, tä'mōn', a market-town of France, department of Vendée, 8 miles E.S.E. of Sables. Pop. in 1852, 3123.

TALNAIR or TALNER, tä'när', a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 130 miles E. of Surat. It was taken by the British in 1818.

TALOON or TALOUN, tä-loon', a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, province, and 37 miles W.N.W. of Erivan.

TAL'RIG, a small seaport and parish of Norway, province of Finmark, on a circular bay in the fiord of Alten, 43 miles E.N.E. of Tromsöe. Pop. 3156.

TALYABO. See TALIABO.

TALYLLYN, tal-yth'lin, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesea.

TALYLLYN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

TAMA, tah'ma, a new county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The S. part is intersected by the Iowa River, and the N. part by Wolf Creek; it is also drained by Salt and Deep Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is mostly fertile. The name is derived from an Indian chief.

TAMALAMEQUE, tä-mä-lä-mä'kā, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Magdalena, 50 miles S.E. of Mompox.

TAMAMES, tä-mä'mās, a village of Spain, in Leon, province, and 32 miles S.W. of Salamanca. In 1809 the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parque, here defeated the French under General Marchand. Pop. 915.

TAMAN, tä-män', written also TMUTARAKAN, (anc. *Phanagoria*?) a fortified town of South Russia, government of Caucasus, on an island between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, 13 miles S.S.E. of Yenikale. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison, but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, &c., and some import trade.

TAMANDARÉ, tä-man-dä-rā', a bay of Brazil, on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 miles S.S.W. of Cape Santo Agostinho, in lat. 8° 43' S., lon. 35° 5' W.

TAMANDUA, tä-man'doo-ä, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 100 miles W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 8000.

TAMAQUA, tam-aw'qua, a thriving post borough of Schuylkill township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill River, 15 miles E.N.E. of Pottsville, and 73 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. A branch railroad connects it with the Pottsville and Reading Railroad at Port Clinton. It is beautifully situated in a hilly region, which contains abundance of excellent coal. It is an important point on the Catawissa Railroad, now in progress from Milton to Easton. Tamaqua contains 6 or 7 churches, and a newspaper office. Laid out in 1829. Pop. in 1850, 3030; in January, 1854, it was about 6000.

TA'MAR, (anc. *Tamarus*,) a river of West England, between the counties of Cornwall and Devon, rises in a mountainous district near Moorwinstow, and, receiving numerous accessions, flows S.S.E. by Launceston, to which town, and to Calstock and Saltash, it is navigable; and after widening to form the harbor of Hamoaze, Devonport, enters Plymouth Sound 2 miles W.S.W. of Plymouth. The principal affluents are the Tavy from the E., and Linher from the W. Total course, 69 miles.

TAMAR, a principal river of Van Diemen's Land, formed by the union of the North and South Esk at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 30 miles N., and enters Bass's Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 miles from Georgetown, which is on its E. bank. Its valley is narrow and wooded.

TAMARA, tä-mä'rä, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, in lat. 9° 25' N., lon. 3° 48' W.

TAMARA or TAMARIS. See TAMBRE.

TAMARAWA, tam-a-raw'wa, a village of Monroe co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 120 miles S. of Springfield.

TAMARIDA, tä-mä-ree'dä, the capital town of the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

TAMARITE or TAMARITE DE LITERA, tä-mä-ree'tä dä le-tā'rä, a town of Spain, province, and 47 miles S.E. of Huesca. Pop. 3612.

TAMARO, tä-mä'ro, a river of Naples and Pontifical States, joins the Calore 3 miles N.E. of Benevento, after a S. course of 45 miles.

TAMAROVKA or TAMAROWKA, tä-mä-rov'kä, a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, on the Verskla, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bielgorod. Pop. 1500.

TAMARUS. See TAMAR.

TAMATAM, tä-mä-tam', a group of three low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 7° 32' N., lon. 149° 30' E.

TAMATAV, tä-mä'täv', or TAMATIVE, tä'mä'teev', a seaport town of Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. 18° 10' S., lon. 49° 25' 5" E. It has a fort. The French formerly had a settlement here.

TAMAULIPAS, tä-möw lee'päs, formerly NEW SANTANDER, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded on the N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande; N.W. by Cohahuila; W. by Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi; S. by San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz; and E. by the Gulf of Mexico. Greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 400 miles; medium breadth, about 130 miles; area, 30,334 square miles. The coast is low, and fringed with lagoons varying from 4 to 18 miles in width, and separated from the sea by belts of sand: and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars as to make their navigation difficult and dangerous. In the N. part of the state the flatness of the coast is continued to some distance inland, and then rises into elevated, though still comparatively level plains. To the S. the surface is finely diversified by mountain, hill, and valley. The most remarkable summits are the *cerros* of Martinez, Xeres, and Coronel, and the sierras of Palma and Carico. Many fine valleys extend in the intervals between the mountains. The most important streams are the Rio Grande, already mentioned; the Fernando or Tigre, which, besides reaching the coast, also communicates by a branch with the Laguna del Madre; the Borbon, falling into the N. part of the same lagoon; the Santander, and the Tampico, which forms the chief boundary between the state and the S. of San Luis Potosi. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy, but on the coast, especially in the hot season, is unhealthy. The soil is generally fertile; the vegetable products include most of the grains, woods, fruits, and flowers both of the temperate and the torrid zones. Cattle in vast numbers—horses, mules, sheep, and goats to a less extent—are reared on the pastures; and a considerable trade, both in them and in other articles, is carried on, chiefly with the states of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Queretaro. The foreign trade is carried on principally at the ports of Tampico de Tamaulipas and Matamoras, and includes in its imports large quantities of manufactures both from Europe and the United States. Iron, and some silver, with salt from a chain of lagoons along the coast, are the chief mineral products. Its capital is Victoria. Pop. in 1854, 100,064.

TAMAULIPAS PUEBLO VIEJO, tä-möw-lee'päs pwāb'lo ve-ä'no, (or the "Old Town of Tamaulipas,") a decayed town at the S. extremity of the above, on the river Tampico, from which town it is distant 18 miles N. Pop. 1500. See TAMPICO.

TAMAZULA, tä-mä-soo'lä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department of Cinaloa, on the river Tamazula or Culiacan, 110 miles E. of Culiacan. Pop. 1000.

TAMBACH, tām'bäk, a market-town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Coburg, principality, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 1351, employed in iron-forges, wire-works, paper mills, and potash factories.

TAMBACHERRY, tām-bä-chēr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 20 miles N.E. of Calicut.

TAMBELAN (tām-bā-lān') ISLANDS, in the China Sea, between Borneo and Singapore. Great Tambelan, the largest in the group, is in lat. 1° N., lon. 107° 35' E.

TAMBO, tām'bo, a town of Peru, department, and 50 miles N.W. of Cuzco, on the Quilibamba.

TAMBO, a village of Peru, department of Arequipa, province of Moquehua, at the mouth of the Tambo River, which, after a W. course of 90 miles, enters the Pacific 20 miles N.N.W. of Ylo.

TAMBOBAMBA, tām-bo-bām'bä, a town of Peru, department, and 40 miles S.W. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

TAMBOV, TAMBOW, tām-bov', or TAMBOF, tām-bof', a government of Russia, between lat. 51° 20' and 53° N., and lon. 38° 30' and 43° 30' E., enclosed by the governments of Riazan, Vladimeer, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronezh. Area, 25,542 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,666,505. The surface is level or undulating. The principal rivers are the Zna and Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, and the Vorona and Voronezh, affluents of the Don. The soil in the N. is sandy and marshy, in the E. and elsewhere fertile, and the government is almost wholly agricultural. More than one-sixth part of the surface is covered with forests, and upwards of one-fourth with meadows and pasture land, and one-third arable lands. The chief crops are rye, oats, and buckwheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship and boat building. Extensive herds of cattle are fattened for the Moscow and St. Petersburg markets. The stock of sheep has been estimated at 1,140,000, and of hogs at 700,000. Horses of a good breed are reared, but the stock is mostly very inferior. At a large woollen factory established by Peter the Great at Budari, a few years ago upwards of 3000 hands were employed, and 1,926,670 yards of woollen cloth for the army was stated to be made. Here are also many forges, distilleries, tallow factories, mills, &c. The government is subdivided into 12 circles. The chief towns are Tambov, Lipetsk, Morshansk, Yelatom, Shatsk, and Oosman.

TAMBOV, TAMBOW or TAMBOF, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Tsna, 125 miles N.E. of Voronezh. Pop. 29,147. It was founded and strongly fortified in 1636, as a defence against the incursions of the Nogai Tartars. The houses are mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, founded in 1834, and manufactures of woollen cloth, alum, vitriol, and an active general trade.

TAMBRE, tām'brä, (anc. *Tam'ara* or *Tam'aris*,) a river of Spain, Galicia, flows W.S.W., and enters the Bay of Noya on the Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

TAMBRO, a lake of Thibet. See PALTE.

TAME, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., and after a course of 38 miles joins the Trent 7 miles N. of Tamworth. Affluents, the Rea and Anker, from the S. and W. It supplies water to the Birmingham and Fazeley, the Coventry, and the Trent and Mersey Canals.

TAME, a small river of England, rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course, 18 miles. See THAME.

TAMEER or TAMIR, tä-meer', a river of Central Asia, in Mongolia, flows E.N.E., and joins the Orkhon. Total course, 90 miles.

TAMEGA, tä-mä'gä, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises near Monterey, in Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provinces of Tras os Montes and Minho, and joins the Douro 30 miles E. of Oporto. Total course, 90 miles.

TAM'ERACK CREEK, of Necosta co., Michigan, flows into the Maskegon River.

TAMERFORS or TAMERSFORT, a town of Finland. See TAMMERFORS.

TAM'ERTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TAM'ERTON FOL'LIOTT, a parish of England, co. Devon.

TAMESIS. See THAMES.

TAMIAGUA, tä-me-ä'gwä, a petty seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles S.E. of Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the Lake of Tamiagua and the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 21° 18' N. Lon. 97° 17' E.

TAMIAGUA, LAKE OF, Mexican Confederation, state of Tampico, 60 miles in length, 25 miles in greatest breadth, is separated, at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus, from the Lake of Tampico.

TAMIATHIS. See DAMIETTA.

TAMIEH, tä-mee'yeh (?) a small town of Egypt, province of Fayoom, 15 miles N.E. of Medinet-el-Fayoom, on a canal 20 miles W. of the Nile.

TAMIR, a river of Asia. See TAMEER.

TAMISE, tä'meez', (Flemish, *Temsche*, tem'sheh; anc. *Temsica?*) a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 22 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, with a pretty church, chapel, communal house, hospital, a fine château, several schools, and a musical society; manufactures of sail-cloth, cotton goods, hats, pottery, tobacco, leather, chiccory, oil, &c. Pop. 7653.

TAMISE, the French name of the river THAMES, which see.

TAMLAGHT, tăm'lănt, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, with a village 3¼ miles S.S.E. of Moneymore. Pop. in 1851, 6647, who manufacture linens. Here is a large Druidical altar.

TAMLAGHT FINLAG'AN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

TAMLAGHT, O'CRIL'LY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

TAMLINGTAR, tăm'-ling-tar', a town of Nepaul, in North Hindostan, district of Cheyenpoor, 115 miles N.N.W. of Purneah; lat. 27° 17' N., lon. 86° 52' E. Pop. 5000. (?)

TAMMERFORS, tăm'mer-fors', written also TAMERFORS or TAMERSFORT, a town of Finland, len, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Abo, capital of the district of Satakunda, between two lakes. Pop. 1800.

TAMOOK, tä-mook', one of the smaller Sooloo Islands; lat. 6° 28' N., lon. 121° 56' E.

TAM'PA, a post-village, capital of Hillsborough co., Florida, at the head of Tampa Bay, (navigable by large vessels,) about 40 miles E. from the Gulf of Mexico.

TAM'PA BAY, formerly ESPIR'ITU SANTO BAY, of Florida, is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, and opens into the Gulf of Mexico about 27° 45' N. lat. Towards the interior it divides into two branches, one of which is called Little Tampa, and the other Hillsborough Bay. It is about 40 miles long, and forms a good harbor for large vessels.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

TAMPICO, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana.

TAMPICO, tăm-pee'ko, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, after an E. course enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 22° 15' N., lon. 97° 46' W. Total length, 200 miles.

TAMPICO, PUEBLO NUEVO, pwĕb'lo nwä'vo, ("New-town,") or SANTA ANA DE TAMAULIPAS, sän'tä ä'nä dä tä-mow-lee'päs, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 215 miles N.N.W. of Vera Cruz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Tampico. Pop. 7000. It is regularly laid out on a slope, and has some good dwellings in the old Spanish style, with military and naval hospitals, some public monuments, and well-supplied markets. It is better drained and less unhealthy than formerly. It has an important and increasing trade with the United States and Great Britain. The principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, bones, and jerked beef. The tonnage arrived here in 1852 was 7704; among the arrivals were 4 steamers: the number of passengers arrived, 178; left, 126.

TAMPICO-EL-ALTO, tăm-pee'ko ăl ăl'to, ("High Tampico,") a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, on a height, S.E. of Pueblo-Viejo.

TAMPICO, LAKE OF, a shallow lagoon of the Mexican Confederation, at the N. extremity of the state of Vera Cruz, 20 miles in length by 10 miles across. It communicates northward with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico rivers, and eastward with the Lake of Tamiagua. Large quantities of prawns, caught in it, are salted for exporting into the interior.

TAMSWEG, tăms'wäg, a market town of Upper Austria, 60 miles S.S.E. of Salzburg, on the Mur. Pop. 2300. It is a considerable entrepôt for iron.

TAM'WORTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, in the cos. of Stafford and Warwick, on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, and on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-western Railway, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of 18 arches, 6½ miles S.W. of Lichfield. Pop. in 1851, 8555. The town, in a tract of rich meadow-land, has a large and handsome parish church on the site of an ancient nunnery, and containing some fine monuments; various dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, with a scholarship and fellowship at Cambridge University; two other free schools; almshouses, a town-hall, market-house, assembly and reading-rooms, a horticultural society, some cotton spinning, calico printing, and wool-stapling dying houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet factory, and small manufactures of lace. The trade is greatly facilitated by the railway, and Fazeley and Coventry Canal. It sends two members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Ferrers. Tamworth stands on the ancient Watling Street, and was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. of the town is a castle reputed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and modernized by its proprietors, of the Townshend family. About 1½ miles S. is Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel.

TAM'WORTH, a town of New South Wales, in East Australia, district of Liverpool Plains, on the Peel, 154 miles from Maitland. It is the seat of petty sessions.

TAM'WORTH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 52 miles N.N.E. from Concord. Pop. 1766.

TAM'WORTH, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Addington, situated on the Salmon River, 36 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. about 125.

TAM'WORTH IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

TANA-ELF, tä'nä ĕlf, the most N. river in Europe, forms in most part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark) and Russian Lapland, and enters the Tana-fiord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 30' N., lon. 28° E., after a northward course of 150 miles. At its mouth is the hamlet of Tana.

TANAGA, tä-nä'gä, one of the Aleutian Islands, in North Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. of Kanaga; lat. 51° 59' N., lon. 178° 10' W. Surface mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

TANAH, tä'nä, a town of Lower Egypt, near the centre of the Delta of the Nile, celebrated for its festival held twice a year in honor of a famous Moslem saint, called Sayd Ahmed el Bedawee, who is buried in it.

TANAH-PILEH, tä'nä pee'lĕh, a town in the island of Sumatra, state, and 30 miles from Jambi. Pop. 4000.

TANAIS. See DON.

TANAKEKE (tä-nä-kä'kä) or TANEKAKE ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 miles in circuit; lat. 5° 25' S., lon. 119° 17' E.

TANANARIVOO or TANANARIVOU, tä-nä-nä're-roo', sometimes written TANANARIVO, TARNANARUVO, and ANTANANARIVO, the capital town of the Ovahs, in Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 190 miles W. of Tamatave. It is reported to be large, and to have manufactures of exquisite gold and silver chains, silk stuffs, &c., but it is little known by Europeans.

TANARO, tä-nä'ro, (anc. *Tanarus.*) a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Col de Tenda, flows N. and N.E. past Garessio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 miles N.E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 miles, for the last forty miles of which, to Asti, it is navigable for barges. Principal affluents, the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia, from the W., and the Belbo and Bormida, from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Asti was the capital.

TANASSERIM. See TENASSERIM.

TANCITARO, tăn-se-tä'ro, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michoacan, 100 miles S.W. of Valladolid.

TAN'COCK GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 30 miles S.W. of Halifax.

TAN'COCK PRAI'RIE, a post-office of Winn parish, Louisiana.

TANCOS, tăn'koce, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Baixa, 10 miles S.S.E. of Thomar. Pop. 530.

TANDAH, tăn'dä, or TANDEH, tăn'dĕh, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Oude, on the S bank of the Goggra; lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 83° 35' E.

TANDERAGEE, tan'der-a-ghee', a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh, 3 miles S.W. of Gilford. Pop. in 1851, 1498. It has a handsome church, several schools, flour and flax mills, and a brisk trade in flax, linens, and agricultural produce. Tanderagee Castle is a seat of the Duke of Manchester.

TANDI, tăn'dee, a village of the Punjab, on the Chenaub; lat. 32° 32' N., lon. 77° 3' E., about 8000 feet above sea-level.

TANDJEH, a town of Morocco. See TANGIER.

TAND'RIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

TANDSHA. See TANGIER.

TANEGA-SIMA, tä-nä'gä-see'mä, an island of Japan, S. of Kioo-Sico. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles; average breadth, 12 miles.

TANEKAKE, Malay Archipelago. See TANAKEKE.

TANEY, taw'nee. TAW'NEY, or CHURCH-TOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster co. of Dublin.

TANEY, taw'nee, a county in the S.S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 1540 square miles.

it is intersected by White River, and also drained by James Fork, and Bull, Swan, Beaver, and Long Creeks, affluents of the White River. The surface is uneven and broken; the soil of the valleys is fertile. The county was named in honor of Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. 4373; of whom 4274 were free, and 99 slaves.

TANEY, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

TANEYTOWN, taw'ne-town, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 71 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 279.

TAN'FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

TAN'FIELD, WEST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

TANGERMUNDE, tăng'er-mŭn'dĕh, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 33 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. Pop. 4250. It has a strong castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, breweries, and distilleries.

TANGIER, tăn-jeer', called TANJEH or TANDJEH, tăn'jĕh, by the Moors, sometimes written TANDSHA, (anc. *Tingis* or *Traducta Julia?*) a fortified seaport town of Morocco, near the W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, S.E. of Cape Spartel; lat. (consul's house) 35° 47′ 12″ N., lon. 5° 48′ 30″ W. It stands on a height near a spacious bay, and rising in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle and several forts; with the exception of the main street, which traverses it from E. to W., it consists of wretched houses, huddled together in narrow, dirty lanes. The only exceptions to the general wretchedness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls, and those of a few wealthy merchants. The principal buildings are the castle, or *alcassaba*, occupying a commanding height, but in a very dilapidated state; several mosques, one of which is handsome; several Jewish synagogues, and a Roman Catholic church. The harbor, which was once capacious, and protected by a mole, was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all the maritime countries of Europe, but is now much neglected. The trade, confined chiefly to Gibraltar, and a few places on the Spanish coast, is very limited; the internal traffic is chiefly with Tetooan and Fez. Tangier is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, from whom it passed to the Romans, and afterwards successively to the Goths and Arabs. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded by them, in 1662, to the British, as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catherine. The British erected a mole which gave protection to the largest vessels, and kept possession of it for 22 years. It declined rapidly on falling into the hands of the Moors. It was bombarded by the French in 1844. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge; 3 miles S.E. are the remains of ancient *Tingis*. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

TANGIER'S (tan-jeerz') ISLANDS, of Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac River.

TANGIPAHA, tan'je-pa haw', a small river of Louisiana, flows southward along the boundary between Tammany and Livingston parishes, and enters Lake Pontchartrain.

TANGIPAHA, a post-office of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

TANG'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TANG'MERE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TANGNOO or TANGNOU (tăng'noo') MOUNTAINS, in the Chinese Empire, Khalkas country, in lat. 50° N., lon. from 90° to 100° E., are connected westward with the Little Altai, and separate the basins of the Tobol and Yenisei Rivers, and these again form the basins of several rivers which enter the lakes of Central Asia.

TANGUN. See ALTAI.

TANINGE, TANNINGE, or TANNINGES, (tăn'năNz', a market-town of Savoy, province of Faucigny, on the Guire, 3 miles N. of Cluses. Pop. 3020.

TANIS. See SAN.

TANJORE, tan'jōr', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the ocean, and landward the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot; lat. 9° 50′ to 11° 25′ N., lon. 78° 45′ to 79° 55′ E. Area 3900 square miles. Pop. 1,676,086. It comprises the delta of the Cavery River, and is one of the most fertile and valuable portions of British India. The population is chiefly Hindoos, whose customs are here perpetuated in great purity. In almost every village are a pagoda and a Brahmin establishment, and the district is famous for good roads, on which are choultries for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers. The principal towns are Tanjore, Combaconum, and Negapatam.

TANJORE, a city of British India, capital of the above district, presidency, and 170 miles S.S.W. of Madras, on an arm of the Cavery. Lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 79° 15′ E. Pop. from 35,000 to 40,000. It is nearly 6 miles in circumference, and regularly built. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, in which is a sculptured group by Flaxman, and the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 200 feet in height, and a black granite bull, one of the finest specimens of Hindoo sculpture, and close to which is an English church. The British residency is in the S., outside of the walls. Tanjore was taken by the British in 1749, and again from the French in 1773.

TANJORE, a town of Java, 72 miles S.S.E. of Batavia.

TANK, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

TANK'ARDSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, Kildare and Queen's counties.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Limerick.

TANK'ERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TANN, a town of Bavaria. See THANN.

TANNA, tăn'nă, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss, 6 miles S.S.E. of Schleitz. Pop. 1487.

TAN'NA, a town and fort of British India, presidency, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Bombay, on the island of Salsette, and having many Christian inhabitants, and some Portuguese churches.

TAN'NA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30′ S., lon. 169° 28′ E. Length, 18 miles, by 8 miles in breadth.

TAN'NADICE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar.

TANNAY, tăn'nā', a town of France, department of Nièvre, 7 miles S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1396.

TAN'NER'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Dearborn county into the Ohio River, near Lawrenceburg.

TANNER'S STORE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

TAN'NERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

TANNERSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 118 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

TANNINGE or TANNINGES, town of Savoy. See TANINGE.

TAN'NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TANNRODA, tăn-ro'dă, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 9 miles S.S.W. of Weimar. P. 925.

TANORE, tă-nōr', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 20 miles S. of Calicut.

TANS, tăns, DESERT OF, a dreary waste of South Africa, in the Damaras country, between lat. 23° and 24° S., bounded on the N.E. by the mountains of Tans, which rise to 4000 feet above the sea.

TAN'S BAY, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

TANS'BOROUGH, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey about 35 miles S. by W. of Trenton, contains 3 or 4 houses.

TANS'HELF, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TANS'LEY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

TAN'SOR, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TANTAH, tăn'tâ, a town of Lower Egypt, in the Delta, province, and 5 miles S.S.W. of Menoof, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a government school.

TANTALEM, tăn'tâ-lĕm', a considerable island of Farther India, in the Gulf of Siam, 25 miles E. of Ligor, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 8° N., lon. 101° E. Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. The soil is highly fertile.

TANUIRATH DOORA (or DURA,) tă-nwe-răth' doo'rā (?) (the *Adoraim* of Scripture, 2 Chron. xi. 9, and *Adora* of Josephus,) a large village of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, 5 miles W.S.W. of Hebron, on the E. slope of a hill, enclosed by olive-grounds. It is the residence of a sheikh. It has no remains of antiquity.

TAN'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

TAN-YANG, tăn'yăng', a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Imperial Canal, 60 miles E. of Nanking.

TAO, tă'o, a town of China, province of Hoo-nan, near lat. 25° 30′ N., and lon. 112° E.

TAO-HING-TENG-SHAN (or CHAN,) tă'o hing tĕng shăn, a mountain of China, province of Koei-Chee. Lat. 28° 4′ N., lon. 108° 27′ E. It it is covered with perpetual snow.

TAONEROA, a bay of New Zealand. See TURANGA.

TAOOK, TAOUK, tă'ook', or TOAK, to'ăk, a town of Turkish Koordistan, on an affluent of the Tigris, 30 miles S. of Kerkook. It was formerly important, with an ancient arch, and a Moslem tomb.

TAORMINA, tă-or-mee'nă, (anc. *Tauromenium*,) a town of Sicily, intendancy, and 30 miles S.W. of Messina, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 37° 46′ N., lon. 15° 18′ E. Pop. 3300. It is enclosed by an irregular wall and lines, surmounted by old Saracenic walls, and still higher by the town and military post of Mola. It has many large churches and convents, an hospital, and some trade in wine and hemp, the former of excellent quality. But its chief celebrity is due to its splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre, capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, and one of the finest ancient structures extant, commanding a magnificent prospect. It has also remains of the aqueduct and reservoir which supplied the ancient city with water, sepulchres, cenotaphs, tesselated pavements, and ruined edifices.

TAOS, tă'oce, almost towns, a county forming the N.E. extremity of New Mexico, drained by the Rio Grande and Canadian Rivers, and by several tributaries of the Arkansas. The surface in the W. part is mountainous, being traversed by several ranges, continuations of the Rocky Mountains. In

1850 there were raised 72,049 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the territory. Named from the Taosa Indians, a tribe who formerly inhabited this part of the country. Capital, Taos. Pop. 9507.

TAOS, a post-village of Navarro co., Texas, on the W. bank of Trinity River, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff, and contains 2 dry-goods stores.

TAOS, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.

TAOS, a post-village, capital of Taos co., New Mexico, is about 12 miles E. of the Rio Grande, and 66 miles nearly due N. of Santa Fe. It is situated in a valley of the same name, one of the most romantic and fertile spots in the territory, being finely watered by several small affluents of the Rio Grande, and surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains. Taos is more properly a collection of small hamlets contiguous to one another than a small village; of these Don Fernandez de Taos is the largest; it contains a church and a school. The place was first settled by a white population about the middle of the last century.

TAO-THSEU-SHAN or TAO-THSEU-CHAN, tä'o tsē-oo' shän', a mountain of China, province of Pe-chee-lee. Lat. 39° 52' N., lon. 114° 45' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TAOUDINY or TAOUDYNY. See TAUDENY.

TAOUKA, tä-oo'kä, one of the Society Islands.

TAPAGIPE, tä-pä-zhee'pä, or ITAPAGIPE, ee-tä-pä-zhee' pä, a village and parish of Brazil, about 10 miles N. of Bahia, on a peninsula in the Bay of All-Saints. It has extensive building-docks, and is a summer residence of the archbishop of Brazil.

TAPAJOS, tä-pä'zhoos, or TOPAYOS, to-pī'yoos, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, after a N. course of 500 miles joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. It is formed by the union of the Preto and the Juruena, and is navigable from the Amazon, along the Preto, to within 20 miles of the head of navigation of the Cuyaba, an affluent of the Plata.

TA-PA-LING, tä'pä'ling', a mountain of China, province of Shen-see. Lat. 32° 42' N., lon. 106° 8' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TAPANHUACANGA, tä-pän-yoo-ä-käng'gä, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 20 miles S.W. of Minas Novas.

TAPEANTANA, tä-pä-än-tä'nä, one of the Sooloo Islands, S. of Basselan. Lat. 6° 14' N., lon. 122° 3' E.

TAPERA, tä-pä'rä, a village of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, 22 miles S.W. of Serro.

TAPIAU, tä'pe-ōw', a town of East Prussia, 22 miles E.S.E. of Königsberg, on the Pregel. Pop. 2700.

TAPISI, tä-pe-see', or TAPICHE, tä-pee'chä, a river of South America, rises in the N.E. of Peru, flows N.N.W., expanding into a lake of its own name, enters Ecuador, and, after a course of above 200 miles, joins the Ucayalo, a branch of the Amazon.

TAP'LEYVILLE, a post-village, Essex co., Massachusetts.

TAP'LOW, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TAPOLCSANY, tŏh'pol'chŏh', KIS (kish) or LITTLE, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bars, 30 miles S.W. of Kremnitz. Pop. 1061.

TAPOLCSANY, NAGY (nŏdj) or GREAT, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 18 miles N.N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 2475.

TAPOOL, tä'pool', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo group, 15 miles S.W. of Sooloo. Lat. 5° 40' N., lon. 120° 50' E.

TAP'PAHAN'NOCK, a port of entry and capital of Essex co., Virginia, on the right bank of the Rappahannock River, 50 miles N.E. of Richmond. It contains a custom-house, 1 church, 2 flourishing seminaries, and 5 stores. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 6295 tons, of which 5681 were employed in the coasting trade. Pop. about 350.

TAP'PAN, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

TAP'PAN BAY, called also TAPPAN SEA, New York, an expansion of the Hudson River, between Rockland and Westchester counties. Length, nearly 12 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles. The lower end is 24 miles N. of New York.

TAPPANOOLY, täp-pä-noo'lee, a district of Sumatra, on the W. coast, with a fine bay; lat. 1° 43' N., lon. 98° 45' E.

TAP'PANTOWN, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, about 130 miles S. of Albany. Major Andre was executed here in October, 1780.

TAPROBANE. See CEYLON.

TAP'TEE', TUP'TEE or TAP'TY, a river of India, rises in the centre of the peninsula, near Baitool, flows W. through the S. part of the Gwalior dominions, and the districts of Candeish and Surat, in the British presidency of Bombay, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 20 miles W. of Surat. The principal affluent is the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable only a short distance above Surat.

TAQUARI, tä-kwä-ree', written also TACOARY, a river of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, flows N.W. and S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20' S., lon. 58° W. Total course, 400 miles.

TAQUARI, tä-kwä-ree', or TEDICUARI, tä-be-kwä-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in the province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, in lat. 18° S., flows S., and after course of about 140 miles joins the Jacuhi. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 miles.

TARA, tah'rä, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 2 miles W. of Skreen. The hill of Tara was in remote antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish kings at Scone. It is now in the chair of Edward the Confessor, at Westminster.

TARA, tä'rä, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol 25 miles S.E. of the town of Tara, after a W. course of 200 miles.

TARA, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on the Irtish, 135 miles N. of Omsk. Pop. 4400. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height, and a suburb on the river bank, inhabited by Tartars, who carry on some trade with Chinese and Independant Toorkistan. The principal manufactures are of leather, hats, and vitriol.

TARABESOON. See TREBIZOND.

TARABLOOS, TARABLOUS or TARABLUS. See TRIPOLI.

TARACHTCHA, a town of Russia. The TARASHCHA.

TARAKAI. See TARRAKAI, BAY OF.

TARAKAI or KRAPTO. See SAGHALIEN.

TARAKLI, a town of Turkey. See TEREKLI.

TARANCON, tä-rän-kōn', a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. 4790.

TARANEH, a town of Egypt. See TERRANEH.

TARANOVKA or TARANOWKA, tä-rä-noo'kä, a market-town of Russia, government of Podolsk, and 27 miles S.S.W. of Kharkov Pop. 1500.

TARANSAY, an island of Scotland. See TARRINSAY.

TARANTA, tä-räu'tä, a market-town of Naples, provin of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 1500.

TARANTAISE, tä'rōn'tāz', or TARANTASIA, tä-rän-tä'se-ä, a province of Savoy, having E. the Alps, N. the province of Faucigny, and S. that of Maurienne. Pop. in 1852, 45,841. It is watered by the Upper Isère, and derives its name from the ancient city of *Darentasia*, which is situated near its capital, Moutiers.

TARANTASCA, tä-rän-täs'kä, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 6 miles N. of Coni. Pop. 1869.

TARANTASIA, a province of Savoy. See TARANTAISE.

TARANTO, tä'rän-to,* (Gr. Τάρας, Τάραντος; L. *Tarentum*,) a fortified city and seaport of Naples, capital of the province of Otranto, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the *Mare Piccolo*, (mä'rä pik'ko-lo; "Little Sea,") its inner harbor, from the Gulf of Taranto, or *Mare Grande*, (mä'rä grän'dä; "Great Sea,") 44 miles W.S.W. of Brindisi. Lat. 40° 27' N., lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 15,000. The city, on the site of the ancient citadel, is of an oval shape, and has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a diocesan school, orphan asylum, and other hospitals; manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics and velvets, and a considerable trade in olive-oil, fruits, cotton, and shell-fish, which last, as in antiquity, abound here in great variety. The inner harbor is excellent as respects both depth and security, but the entrance has become so choked that it is accessible only by boats. The outer harbor, or *Mare Grande*, is safe, extensive, and defended by the islands of St. Peter and St. Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 miles distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre, and a few other antiquities. Tarentum, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about B.C. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, and science; but it was taken by the Romans under Fabius Maximus B.C. 209, after which it never resumed its previous importance.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Neapolitan provinces of Calabria, Basilicata, and Otranto. Length, 70 miles; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria de Leuca, 70 miles; average breadth, 60 miles. It receives all the rivers of Basilicata, and the Crati and Neto from Calabria.

TARAPACA, tä-rä-pä'kä, a town of Peru, department of Arequipa, on a river 10 miles from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, and 190 miles N. of Atacama.

TARAPIA, a town of Turkey. See THERAPIA.

TARARE, tä'rar', a manufacturing town of France, department of Rhone, 21 miles W.N.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 10,834. It has a chamber of commerce, and is the centre of an extensive manufacture of plain and figured muslins, mostly conducted in the homes of the weavers, whose condition is among the best of any in France.

TARASCON, tä'rās'kōs', (anc. *Turuscon* or *Tarascon*,) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the railway from Avignon to Marseilles, and on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, 12 miles S. of Avignon. Lat.

* TARANTO furnishes a striking instance of the tendency of the Italian tongue to adopt the Greek accent instead of conforming to the Latin quantity, as we do, in accentuating Greek and Latin names. See ST. HELENA, *Note*.

43° 45′ N., lon. 4° 40′ E. Pop. in 1852, 12,539. It has a communal college, a church of the eleventh century, theatre, town-hall, court-house, barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy and vinegar, some boat-building, and an active general trade. Near it are large nursery grounds. Teasles, madder, and almonds are raised extensively in the vicinity.

TARASCON-SUR-ARIÈGE, tȧ′rȧs′kŏn′ sür ȧ′re-aizh′, a commune and town of France, department of Ariége, 8 miles S. of Foix, on the right bank of Ariége. Pop. in 1852, 1500. It has iron forges and tanneries.

TARASHCHA, TARACHTCHA or TARASCHTSCHA, tȧ-rash′chȧ, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 2100.

TARASP, tȧ′rȧsp′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Engadine, on the right bank of the Inn, 8 miles N.E. of Suss, 4265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring, with hotels and lodging-houses.

TARAWAY, tȧ′rȧ-wȧ′, written also KNOY, an island in the North Pacific, in the Gilbert Archipelago. Lat. 1° 29′ N., lon. 173° 5′ E. It is 20 miles long.

TARAZ, tȧ′rȧz′, a town of Central Asia, Khanat, and 220 miles N.N.W. of Khokan, on an affluent of the Jaxartes. It has greatly declined from its former importance.

TARAZONA, tȧ-rȧ-tho′nȧ, (anc. *Turiaso* or *Turiasso*,) a town of Spain, province, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa, on the Queiles, here crossed by three bridges. Lat. 41° 55′ N., lon. 1° 43′ W. Pop. 5966. It has a cathedral, 4 parish churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and poor-house, with manufactures of coarse woollens, caps, and leather.

TARAZONA DE LA MANCHA, tȧ-rȧ-tho′nȧ dȧ lȧ mȧn′chȧ, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles N. of Albacete, with 6025 inhabitants, and manufactures of printed cottons and handkerchiefs.

TARBAGATAI, tar-bȧ-gȧ-tī′, or TARBAGTAI, tan-bȧg-tī′, (Chinese, *Soui-ting-ching*, soo′ee-tsing-ching,) a frontier town of Chinese Tourkistan, capital of a province, 180 miles N. of Eelee. Lat. 46° 8′ N., lon. 82° 38′ E. Is enclosed by stone walls flanked with towers, and traversed by several canals. Pop. very variable, consisting partly of Chinese garrisons frequently changed, exiles and merchants, who resort to it for commerce with the Calmuck tribes, from whom they receive cattle, &c. in exchange for cotton and silk fabrics.

TARBAGATAI OOLA, tar-ba-gȧ-tī′ oo′lȧ, Central Asia, a mountain chain between the Lakes Zaisan and Balkash.

TARBAN, a locality of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on Paramatta River, 8 miles W. of Sydney. Here is the colonial lunatic asylum.

TARBAT, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, 11 miles E.N.E. of Tain. Here are remains of several old baronial castles, and the maritime village of Portmahomack.

TARBELLICÆ. See TARBES.

TARBENA, tar-bȧ′nȧ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province, and about 36 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1973.

TARBERT or TARBERT, EAST AND WEST, two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. peninsula of Argyleshire, approaching each other within 1 mile, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. The West Loch extends for 10 miles N.E., by about 1 mile in breadth; the East Loch 1 mile in length, from Loch Fyne, has at its head the fishing village of Tarbert, with a pop. of about 500.

TARBERT, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon, near its mouth, 4 miles W.N.W. of Glin. Pop. 1024.

TARBES, tarb,′ (anc. *Turba* or *Tarbellicæ*,) a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the left bank of the Adour, 21 miles E.S.E. of Pau. Pop. in 1852, 14,004. It is situated in a fine plain, and separated into three nearly equal parts by two large open spaces. Tarbes has a communal college, chamber of commerce, a forest board, schools of design and architecture, manufactures of copper-wares, cutlery, and paper, a national stud, an active trade in horses, and extensive markets every fortnight, to which the inhabitants of the adjacent mountainous districts bring their wool and flax, taking back colonial produce and manufactures of all kinds.

TARBET or TARBERT, EAST AND WEST, two lochs or inlets of the sea, on the opposite coasts of the island of Harris, Outer Hebrides, nearly approaching each other, and being each about 6 miles in length, and 4½ miles in greatest breadth.

TARBET, East and West, Argyleshire. See TARBERT.

TARBET ISLAND, Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, is off the W. coast, 3 miles S.E. of Achris Head. Circumference, 1½ miles.

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony and parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Faile, 8 miles S. of Kilmarnock. Pop. of the burgh about 1150. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Here Burns resided from his 17th to his 24th year.

TARBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Edgecombe co., North Carolina, on the Tar River, 76 miles E. of Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation, and has a considerable trade by means of small boats. Turpentine and lumber are among the exports. The village contains 1 bank, and an academy. Two newspapers are published here. P. estimated at 1600.

TARCZAL, tȧrt′sȧl′, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 2 miles W. of Tokay. Pop. 3410.

TARDAJOS or TARDAXOS, tar-dȧ′hoce, a town of Spain, province, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Burgos. Pop. 548.

TARDEBIGG, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TARDENOIS, tar′deh-nwȧ′, an old district of France, capital of Fere-en-Tardenois, now included in the department of Aisne.

TARDES, tard, a river of France, department of Creuse, flows circuitously N.N.E., and joins the Cher on the left. Total course, 40 miles.

TARDOIRE, tar′dwar′, or TARDOUÈRE, tar′doo-air′, a river of France, departments of Haute-Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Bandiat 3 miles N.W. of La Rochefoucault. It turns many mills, and along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

TARDYVILLE, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TAREM, a town of Persia. See TAROM.

TARENTUM. See TARANTO.

TAREN′TUM, a post-village of East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Allegheny River, 20 miles above Pittsburg. Boat-building is carried on here. It contains also large manufactures of salt and soda. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

TARF or TARFF, several small rivers of Scotland; the principal in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, flowing S. into the Bee, 2 miles above Kirkcudbright.

TARGON, tar′gŏn′, a market-town of France, department of Gironde, 17 miles E.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 954.

TARIFA, tȧ-ree′fȧ, (anc. *Julia Joba?*) a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, province of Seville, 15 miles W.S.W. of Gibraltar, with a light-house and modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 36′ W. Pop. 8116. The town has a Moorish appearance; it is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, and has large barracks and storehouses, tanneries and potteries, and one of the most active tunny and anchovy fisheries in Spain. Its harbor is unfit for large vessels, but frequented by numerous coasters. Tarifa was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards. It was successfully defended by the British against the troops of Victor and Laval, in 1811, on which occasion Colonel (now Lord) Gough greatly distinguished himself.

TARIFA, tȧ-ree′fȧ, a village of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexican Confederation, on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Coatzacoalco.

TARIFF, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

TARIFFVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Simsbury township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Farmington River, and near the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It is celebrated for the manufacture of carpets: one establishment here cost $900,000, and employs from 650 to 800 operatives. In 1840 this village contained less than 400 inhabitants; in 1853, the population was near 2000.

TARIJA or TARIXA, tȧ-ree′hȧ, a frontier department of Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 22° S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having S. the Argentine Republic, and N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the departments of Sucre and Santa Cruz. Estimated area, 12,000 square miles. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, *yerba maté*, cocoa, and flax.

TARIJA or TARIXA, a town of Bolivia, capital of the above department, on the river Tarija, an affluent of the Vermejo, 80 miles S.E. of Cinti. Estimated pop. 2000.

TARKEO CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N.W. extremity of the state, and flowing S., enters the Missouri in Holt county. Little Tarkeo Creek traverses Holt county, and enters the Missouri at the S.E. extremity of the same.

TARKI, tar′kee, written also TARKHON and TSCHANCHALOVA, a considerable town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, province of Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 70 miles N.W. of Derbend. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by hills. The Russians have built a citadel on its highest point.

TARKILN CREEK, near the S.E. extremity of Cumberland co., New Jersey, falls into Delaware Bay.

TARKINTON'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

TARKOE, tar′kō′, a post-village of Holt co., Missouri, about 110 miles N.W. of Independence.

TARLAND-AND-MIGVIE, a burgh of barony and united parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 9 miles N.E. of Ballater. Pop. 350.

TARLETON, tarl′ton, a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster.

TARLOW, tar′lov, a town of Poland, government of Radom, 22 miles N. of Sandomier. Pop. 1500.

TARLTON, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 35 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

TARMA, tar′mȧ, a town of North Peru, department, and 25 miles S. of Junin, in a healthy valley of the Andes. Pop.

8000. It is resorted to for the sake of its bracing air and medicinal springs.

TAR'MONBAR'RY or TER'MONBAR'RY, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TARN, tarn, (anc. *Tarnis*,) a river of France, rises in Mount Lozère, flows W. through the departments of Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne on the right, 3 miles W. of Moissac. Length, 220 miles. Affluents, on the left, the Agout; on the right, the Aveyron.

TARN, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the departments of Hérault, Aude, Haute-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Area, 2185 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 363,073. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cévennes Mountains, in the S.E.; the rest has undulating hills and fine plains. Chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, and Aveyron. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests; soil fertile in grain and fruits; wine is made of good quality; cattle and sheep are extensively reared; the horses are celebrated; and coal is worked. Chief manufactures, woollens and cottons. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur. Capital, Albi.

TARNANARUVO, Madagascar. See TANANARIVOO.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, tarn à gâ'rونn', a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, and surrounded by the departments of Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area, 1405 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 237,563. Surface undulating, and watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The vine succeeds well. Horses and mules are extensively reared. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Montauban, Caussade, Castel-Sarrasin, and Moissac. Capital, Montauban.

TARNOGROD, tar-no-grod', a town of Poland, government of Lublin, near the Austrian frontier, 34 miles S.W. of Zamosz. Pop. 4200.

TARNOPOL, tar-no'pol, a town of Austrian Gallicia, on the Sered, 80 miles E.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 10,420. It has a gymnasium, and Roman Catholic and Greek united churches.

TARNOW, tar'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Biala, 135 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop., exclusive of the suburbs, 2250. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of linen and leather.

TARNOWITZ, tar'no-witz', or TARNOWSKY-GURA, tar-now'skee goo'ra, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3620. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Near it are various mines.

TARO, tâ'ro, (anc. *Tarus*,) a river of North Italy, dominions of Sardinia and Parma, joins the Po 7 miles W. of Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 miles. Affluents, the Zeno and Stirone. Under the French it gave name to a department, the capital of which was Parma.

TAROM, tâ'rom', written also TAUREM, TAREM, and TAROUN, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 93 miles S.S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, and entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

TAROODANT, a town of Morocco. See TERODANT.

TAROOSA, TAROUSA or TARUSA, tâ-roo'sâ, a town of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.N.W. of Toola, on the Oka. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and hats.

TAROUCA, tâ-rô'kâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 7 miles S. of Lumgo, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1690.

TAROUDANT, a town of Morocco. See TERODANT.

TAROUN, a town of Persia. See TAROM.

TARPAULIN COVE LIGHT-HOUSE, at the entrance of the harbor, on the E. side of Naushon Island, the largest of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts. It shows a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 28′ 10″ N., lon. 70° 40′ 5″ W.

TAR'PORLEY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 10 miles E.S.E. of Chester. Pop. in 1851, 2632. The town is pleasantly situated, and has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities. The ruins of Beeston Castle, a fortress erected in the thirteenth century, and taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, are on an isolated height, 2 miles S. of the town.

TARRAGONA, târ-râ-go'nâ, (anc. *Tarraco*,) a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province, on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 52 miles W.S.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,014. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper and lower town, on a hill sloping to the sea; is enclosed by walls and ramparts, entered by 6 gates, and defended by two castles. It has a cathedral, very richly adorned internally; an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, academies of design and naval architecture, barracks, theatre, and manufactures of coarse cloth and hats, barrels, soap, and spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, and cork, though its harbor is inaccessible except by small coasting vessels. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, sepulchres, &c., testify the importance of *Tarraco* in the time of the Romans. It was taken by the French in 1810.

TARRAGONA, a province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean Sea, along which it stretches about 90 miles. Area, 2488 square miles. Pop. 299,000.

TARRAKAI, tar'ra-ki,' or TARAKAI, Bay of, the N. part of the Sea of Japan, in East Asia, dividing the island of Saghalien (or Tarrakai) from Mantchooria. Length, 400 miles; breadth, varies from 50 to 200 miles.

TARRAKAI, an island in the Gulf of Tartary. See SAGHALIEN.

TAR'RANT, a county in the N.N.W. part of Texas, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Trinity River, and also drained by the Clear Fork and by Mary's Creek. The surface consists partly of prairies, the soil of which is productive. Indian corn, grass, cattle, and horses, are the staples. Capital, Birdsville. Pop. in 1850, 664.

TARRANT, a thriving post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Texas, on the road from Austin City to Clarksville, 300 miles N.E. from the former. It is situated in a fertile farming country. It has been built since 1845.

TARRANT COURT-HOUSE. See BIRDSVILLE.

TARRASA, tar-râ'sâ, (anc. *Egara?*) a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 5118. It has manufactures of kerseymeres, broad-cloths, and flannels.

TARREGA, tar-râ'gâ, a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Lerida, with an active trade. Pop. 3975.

TAR'RING, West, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 1½ miles N.W. of Worthing. At Salvington, in this parish, the learned Selden was born in 1584.

TAR'RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TAR'RINSAY or TAR'ANSAY, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, parish and island of Harris, off the entrance of the West Loch Tarbert. Length, 4½ miles. Pop. 55, mostly employed in fishing and kelp making. Surface mountainous and sterile.

TAR RIVER, of North Carolina. See PAMLICO RIVER.

TAR RIVER, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

TAR'RYTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, 27 miles N. of New York. It contains several churches, and one or two academies or boarding schools. It is beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, here called Tappan Bay. Near this place Major Andre was captured in 1780. A beautiful monument was erected here in 1853, to commemorate the fidelity of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wert, who made his arrest. The scene of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle is laid in this vicinity. Pop. from 4000 to 5000.

TARSIA, tar'se-â, a walled town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 13 miles S.S.E. of Castrovillari. Severini, a celebrated anatomist of the seventeenth century, was born here. Pop. 1600.

TAR'SUS, (Turk. *Tarsoos* or *Tarsous*, tar'soos',) a city of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Adana, on the W. side of the river Cydnus, (which anciently flowed through its centre,) 12 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 56′ 20″ N., lon. 34° 58′ 45″ E. Permanent pop. estimated at 7000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants. The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. The houses are low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, and built of the materials of ancient structures. Principal edifices, a castle, built by Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) several mosques, caravanserais, public baths, and an ancient church. Various remains of antiquity exist in and around the city. The Cydnus is now navigable only for small boats, and large vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersin, 8 miles W. of its mouth. Its vicinity is highly productive in corn and cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall-nuts, wax, goats'-hair, skins, hides, and hair sacks, form the chief exports of Tarsus; the principal imports being rice, sugar, coffee, and hardwares, from Arabia and the Mediterranean. According to some ancient authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander, and was subsequently famous in Roman history. It was the birthplace and residence of St. Paul; besides whom, the stoic Antipater, and the philosopher Athenodorus, were among its natives.

TAR'TARVAGHAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

TARTARO, tar-tâ'ro, a river of Austrian Italy, flows S., and then E., and unites with the Castagnaro in forming the Blanco Canal; total course, 60 miles.

TARTARY, GULF OF. See TARRAKAI, BAY OF.

TAR'TARY, a vast region of Asia and Europe, in its widest acceptation extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dnieper, and thus comprising Mantchooria, Mongolia, Soongaria, and Thian-Shan, in the Chinese Empire; the states of Bokhara, Khoondooz, Bokhara, and Khiva; the Kirgheez Territory, a large part of South Siberia, and the Russian governments N. of the Caspian and Black Seas. It also comprises part of the ancient *Sarmatia*. See the several articles relating to those territories; also CHINESE and INDEPENDENT TOORKISTAN.

TARTARY, CRIM, a part of the Russian government of Taurida. See CRIMEA.

TARTAS, tar'tä', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Midouze, 10 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1862, 3023. It has large saffron-grounds in its vicinity, and an active trade.

TARTLAU, tart'löw, or TORTILLON, a market-town of Transylvania, in Saxenland, 10 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4000.

TARUDANT, a town of Morocco. See TEROUDANT.

TARUMAN, a town of Sumatra. See TROOMON.

TARUS. See TARO.

TARUSA, a town of Russia. See TAROOSA.

TARUSCON. See TARASCON.

TARUT, an island in the Gulf of Bahrein. See THIRHOOT.

TARVERS CROSS-ROADS, a small village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

TARVERSVILLE, a post office of Twiggs co., Georgia, about 30 miles S.E. of Macon.

TARVES, tar'vès, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, with a village, 5 miles N.E. of Old Meldrum. It has 5 annual fairs.

TARVIN, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

TARVIS, tar'vis, a market-town of Illyria, in Carinthia, near the Italian frontier, 16 miles S.W. of Villach. Pop. 1090. Near it are some iron-works, mines of lead and zinc, and the Tarvis Pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French, under Massena, defeated the Austrians on the 25th of March, 1797.

TARVISIUM. See TREVISO.

TASBURGH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TASCHKEND. See TASHKEND.

TASCHOW, a town of Bohemia. See TACHAU.

TASCO, tàs'ko, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 70 miles S.W. of Mexico.

TASCO, tàs'ko, a village of New Granada, department of Boyacá, province of Tunja.

TASH (or TASCH AJAK, tàsh ä'jäk' (?) a town of Central Asia, khanate, and so close to Khiva as to be almost its suburb. It is an old place, and was once of considerable importance, but a large part of it has been buried by shifting sands. It consists of 150 houses.

TASHBALIK, tash'bä-leek', a frontier town of Chinese Toorkistan, 25 miles S.W. of Kashgar.

TASHEKA, a town of Russia. See KOLYVAN.

TASH (or TASCH) HAUS, tàsh höws, a town of Central Asia, khanat, and 42 miles N.W. of Khiva, on a canal led from the Oxus. It lies high, has about 300 earthen huts, a castle of the khan, and a fortress.

TASHINNY or TAGHSHINNY, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

TASHKEND, tàsh'kend', written also TASHKENT and TASCHKEND, a town of Independent Toorkistan, khanat, and 90 miles N.W. of Khokan, on an affluent of the Jaxartes. Pop. 40,000.(?) It is reported to be enclosed by a high brick wall, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by canals. It has a garrison, many mosques, and other public buildings.

TASH-KUPREE, tash ku'pree', (the "stone bridge,") written also TASH KUPRI or KUPRI, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 52 miles S.W. of Sinope. It is reported to have 1500 houses, several baths and khans, manufactures of leather and iron-wares, and some remains of the ancient *Pompeiopolis*.

TASHLIDJE, tàsh'lee-jä', written also TOSHLIDSCHA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 66 miles S.E. of Bosna-Seraï, and N.W. of Novibazar. Pop. 4000. It is the see of a Greek bishopric.

TASHTAPSK, tàsh'täpsk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on an affluent of the Yenisei, 100 miles S.W. of Abakansk.

TASHUN, tä'shoon' (?) a town of Persia, province of Khoozistan, 18 miles N.N.W. of Behbehan. It was once of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

TA SIUE SHAN or TA SIUE CHAN, tä see'wä' (?) shän, (*i.e.* "Great Snow Mountain,") a mountain of China, province of Se-chuen. Lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 102° 24' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TASMANIA, in Australasia. See VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

TASMAN'S BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Middle Island, in New Zealand.

TASMAN'S PENINSULA, in Van Diemen's Land, co. of Pembroke, is connected N. with Forester's Peninsula. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 18 miles. On its N. and W. sides are Norfolk and Storm Bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar form its S.W. and S.E. extremities.

TASNAD, tösh'näd', or TRESTENBURG, très'ten-bèrg', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, 15 miles S.E. of Nagy-Karoly. Pop. 5070.

TASSIN, tàs'sin or tàs'seen', a town of West Africa, on a small but deep and rapid river, 80 miles N.E. of Free Town. It is a large place, fenced with mud walls about 9 feet high, and pierced at intervals of 2 or 3 feet with holes for musketry.

TASSINONG' GROVE, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

TASSISUDON, tàs'see-soo-don', the capital town of Bootan, in North Hindostan, in a valley of the Himalayas, near the Thibet frontier. Lat. 27° 45' N., lon. 89° 40' E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-rajah.

TASSWITZ, tàss'wits, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 32 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1143.

TATA, a town of Hungary. See DOTIS.

TATAR BAZARDJIK, tä'tar' bä'zar-jeek', a town of European Turkey, in Roum-Elee, 23 miles W.N.W. of Philippopoli, on the Maritza, between Belgrade and Constantinople.

TATAY, tä-tï', a seaport town of the Philippines, capital of the province of Calamianes, on the N.E. shore of the island of Palawan. Pop. 2925.

TATE, a township in the S.E. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 2901.

TATENHILL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

TATESVILLE, tàits'vill, a post-village of De Soto co., Mississippi, 14 miles S. of Hernando.

TATESVILLE, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

TATEVILLE, a village of Washita co., Arkansas, at the junction of the Little Missouri and Washita Rivers, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock.

TATHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

TA-THSING-SHAN or TA-THSING-CHAN, tä-tsing-shän, (the "Great Blue Mountain,") a mountain of China, province of Shan-See, lat. 41° 50' N., lon. 109° 37' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TATHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TATIHOU, tä'tee'öw', an island of France, off the N.E. coast, department of Manche, strongly fortified, and forming one of the defences of the roadstead of Hague.

TATLIN. See REVEL.

TATNALL, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, contains about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Altamaha, on the N.E. by the Cannouchee, and intersected by the Ohoopee River. The surface is nearly level, the soil sandy and rather sterile, excepting in the vicinity of the rivers. Capital, Reidsville. Pop. 3227, of whom 2396 were free, and 831 slaves.

TATRA MOUNTAINS, Hungary. See CARPATHIANS.

TATRANG, tä'träng', or TIRLUNSCHIEN, teer'löönsheen', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, S.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1951.

TAT-SEEN-LOO or TA-TSIEN-LU, tät'seen'loo, a fortified town of China, province of Se-chuen, 125 miles W.S.W. of Ching-too. Lat. 30° 3' N., lon. 102° E. It has an extensive trade with Thibet. Pop. about 500,000.

TATSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

TATTA or TATTAH, tät'tä, a considerable town of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, and 48 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 46' N., lon. 68° E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It is supposed to be the *Pattala* of Alexander's historians: its antiquity is unquestioned, ruins of successive towns surrounding it on all sides. Its outward appearance is imposing. The principal edifice is the brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. It has some manufactures of silk and cotton.

TATTA, tät'tä, a town and caravan station of Morocco, on the Draha, and on the borders of the desert, 200 miles S. of Morocco.

TATTARAN, tät'tä-rän', one of the Sooloo Islands, between the Baseelan and Belawn Islands. Lat. 6° 10' N., lon. 122° E.

TATTENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester, on the Chester Branch of the London and North-western Railway, 4 miles W. of Beeston.

TATTENHOE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TATTERFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TATTERSET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TATTERSHALL, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Horncastle, on the Great North Lincoln Railway. Pop. in 1851, 987. It has a beautiful cruciform church, and in the vicinity are the ruins of Tattershall Castle.

TATTINGSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TAUAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See ATAUAI.

TAUBATE, töw-bä'tä, a modern town of Brazil, province, and 80 miles N. of São Paulo. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

TAUBER, töw'ber, a river of South Germany, in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim and Bischofsheim, and joins the Main at Wertheim. Course, 70 miles.

TAUCHA, töw'kä, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E.N.E. of Leipsic, on an affluent of the Elster. Pop. 2095.

TAUDENY, TOUDENY or TAOUDYNY, töw'de-nee', a town of Africa, on the Great Desert, noted for its salt-mines. Lat. about 22° N., lon. 4° W.

TAUGHBOY. See TAGHBOY.

TAUGHBOYNE, tawb'boin', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, with the village of St. John's Town.

TAUGHBOYNE, a parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon.

TAUGHEEN. See TAGHEEN.

TAUGON-LA-RONDE, tö'gönz' lä rönd, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of La Rochelle. Pop. 1490.

TAUISK or TAOUISK, töw-isk' or töw-eesk', a petty town of East Siberia, province, and 190 miles E. of Okhotsk, on the Tani, a river which enters the Gulf of Tanisk, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

TAUJGAON, a town of Hindostan. See TAZGAON.

TAUJIKS, taw'jeeks', or TADJIKS, tăjeeks', a people of Persia and Afghanistan. They constitute the principal part of the present population of Persia. They are distinct from the Parsees or Guebas. (Baldi.)

TAULÉ, tō'lā' a market-town of France, department of Finistère, 4 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. in 1852, 3037.

TAULIGNAN, tō'leen'yŏn', a market-town of France, department of Drome, 15 miles E.S.E. of Montélimart, with manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 1318.

TAUN, a district of West Africa, in Upper Guinea.

TAUNDA, tawn'dă, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 34 miles S.E. of Oude. Lat. 26° 33' N., lon. 82° 32' E.

TAUNDA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, on the Aonas River. Lat. 22° 58' N., lon. 74° 25' E.

TAUNDLA, tawnd'lă, a town of Hindostan, a few miles E. of Tauuda.

TAUNGU, a town of the Burmese dominions. See TONGHO.

TAUNSK, a town of East Siberia. See TAUISK.

TAUNTON, tawn'tŭn, a parliamentary (and formerly municipal) borough and town of England, co. of Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the Great Western Railway between Bristol and Exeter, 12 miles S.S.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1851, 14,176. In an open space in the centre of the town is the fine church of St. Mary Magdalen. The other principal edifices are St. James' church, a handsome Roman Catholic and other chapels, several of which are elegant buildings, the market-house, with the town-hall and assembly-rooms, the Taunton and Somerset Institution, with news-rooms and a valuable library, the theatre, and at the W. end of the town the castle, built in the time of Henry I., where the county assizes are held. Here are grammar and other schools, almshouses and other charities, the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, a lying-in hospital, and an eye infirmary. Manufactures of silks and woollens have declined, but are still carried on to some extent. Imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural and dairy produce, are made by the Bridgewater Canal.

Taunton is of great antiquity, and appears, from the discovery of urns with Roman coins, to have been a Roman station. About A.D. 700, Ina, King of the West Saxons, built a castle here. Near its site another castle was built by William the Conqueror. It figures in English history, and during the civil war, when held by the Parliamentarians, made a celebrated defence against the Royalists. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the inhabitants, in consequence, suffered much from the cruelties of the notorious Jeffreys during his "bloody assize." Taunton has returned 2 members to Parliament since 1265.

TAUNTON, tawn'tŏn, a flourishing post-town, semi capital of Bristol co., Massachusetts, is situated at the head of navigation on Taunton River, and on the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, 35 miles S. of Boston, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Providence. Lat. 41° 54' 11" N., lon. 71° 5' 55" W. It is handsomely built, and lighted with gas. In the centre is a beautiful enclosure, called "Taunton Green." Many of the residences are very tasteful, and enclosed with highly ornamented grounds. The town contains a court-house, jail, 9 or 10 churches, a first-class hotel, 3 banks, a savings' institution, a new academy, liberally endowed, a high school, and a social library with several thousand volumes. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Among the churches, the Trinitarian Congregational church may be mentioned as a handsome specimen of architecture, costing about $30,000. The Second State Lunatic Hospital, a splendid structure with 3 domes, is beautifully situated about a mile N. by W. of the Green; it was opened in 1854, and has 250 patients.

The manufactures of Taunton are extensive and various, consisting of locomotives, steam-engines, cotton and other machinery, nails, tacks, brads, cotton goods, and numerous other articles. The Taunton Locomotive Company is of long standing, and turns out about 35 locomotives annually. Messrs. Mason & Co. manufacture locomotives and cotton machinery very extensively. Their works have recently been extended, and are said to have a capacity for turning out 1 locomotive a week throughout the year. The establishment of Messrs. Field & Son, for the manufacture of tacks and other small nails, is one of the most extensive and best known in the United States, producing goods to the value of nearly $1,000,000 annually. There are also several other establishments for the manufacture of small nails. The Old Colony Iron Company employ a large capital, producing manufactured articles to the value of about $900,000 a year. Taunton has 5 large cotton mills, 1 crucible factory, and 2 or 3 manufactories of Britannia-ware. Copper, zinc, brass kettles, and jewelry, are extensively produced; as are also garden-rakes, hoes, shovels, enamelled cloth-paper, &c. Large quantities of brick are made and exported to Rhode Island. Ship-building, formerly an important branch of business here, is again being restored. Taunton has considerable coast trade, and in the importation of breadstuffs ranks as the third town in New England. About 300,000 bushels of corn, and 30,000 barrels of flour, were received here in 1853.

A beautiful cemetery, called the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, has been laid out a short distance from the Green, upon the Mount Auburn plan. In it a monument has been erected to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Poel, who, with others, came from Taunton in England, in 1639, with the view to establish a church here among the Indians. This was the first settlement made at Taunton. Pop. in 1840, 7645; in 1850, 10,431; in 1855, about 12,000.

TAUNTON RIVER rises in Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, and, flowing through Bristol co., falls into Mount Hope Bay, in Rhode Island. This river is remarkable for its valuable water-power; and formerly a great number of alewives (a kind of fish resembling herring) were taken in its waters. It is navigable to Taunton, about 17 miles from its mouth.

TAUNUS, tŏw'nŏŏs, or HOHE, hō'ĕh, a mountain range of West Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau, extends for about 40 miles W.N.W. of the Rhine, and is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Height of the Gross-Feldberg, 2848 feet.

TAUPO LAKE, in New Zealand, in the centre of North Island; 30 miles in length, average breadth, 15 miles.

TAUPONT, tō'pŏn', a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Ploërmel. Pop. 2161.

TAUR, tŏwr, a village of Tyrol, circle of Schwartz, near Hall. Pop. 1250.

TAURANGA, a harbor of New Zealand, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Plenty, in the North Island, or New Ulster. Lat. 37° 37' S., lon. 176° 11' E.

TAURANO, tŏw-rä'no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, E.S.E. of Nola. Pop. 1280.

TAURASI, tŏw-rä'see, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, N.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, near the bank of the Calore.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS. See CRIMEA.

TAURIDA, tŏw're-dă, (from the Gr. Ταυρίς,) or KRIM, krim, a government of South Russia, between lat. 44° 25' and 47° 40' N., and lon. 31° 30' and 36° 30' E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the governments of Kherson and Yekaterinoslav by the Dnieper, and its affluent, the Kouska. Area, 25,856 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 608,832, mostly Nogais Tartars on the mainland, and Russians, Jews, and Greeks in the Crimea. In the Crimea the climate resembles that of Italy. N. of the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, and interspersed with salt lakes; and on the mainland the country is mostly a desert steppe, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep and horses. The corn raised is inadequate to home consumption. The Tartars live chiefly on millet and the produce of their herds. Capital, Simferopol. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, a town of Persia. See TABREEZ.

TAURISANO, tŏw-re-sä'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1300.

TAUROMENIUM. See TAORMINA.

TAURUS, taw'rŭs, a mountain chain of Asiatic Turkey, usually considered as commencing in the E., on the Euphrates, at the Nushara Cataract, pashalic of Marash, whence it stretches W., nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, for about 400 miles, terminating to the N. of the Gulf of Adalia. In the E. it takes the name of Jebel-Kurim; in the W. that of Ramadan Ogloo Balakav. It sends off several branches, of which the most remarkable are Alma-Dagh, which proceeds S. into Syria, and becomes linked with the chain of Lebanon, and the Anti-Taurus, which extends N.E., sending out ramifications which become linked with Ararat, Elbrooz, and Caucasus.

TAUSS, tŏws, or FUSTA, foos'tă, (Bohemian, *Domažlice*, do-máz-lee'chă, or *Drastow*, drăs'tov,) a walled town of Bohemia, 17 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 6530. It has manufactures of tape.

TAUSTE, tŏws'tă, a town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3513. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, nitre, and soap.

TAUVES, tōv, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles S.W. of Clermont. Pop. in 1851, 2547.

TAUXIGNY, tox'een'yee', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, arrondissement of Loches. Pop. 1311.

TAVAI, a river of Farther India. See TAVOY.

TAVAI-POENAMOO, tă'vi poon-nă-moo', the native name of New Munster, (Middle Island.) See NEW ZEALAND.

TAVANNES, tă'vän', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 6 miles N.W. of Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis, in the Jura Mountains. Pop. 1400.

TAVASTEHUUS, tä-vŏs'tä-hoos, written also TAWASTHUUS, a town of Russian Finland, capital of a lan, 78 miles N.E. of Abo. Pop. 1700. It has a government-house, and an ancient castle, with an arsenal and imperial magazines.

TAVAY, a town of British India. See TAVOY.

TAVDA, taw'dă, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol, 50 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 miles.

TAVEL, a village of Switzerland. See TAVERS.

TAVENNA, tä-vĕn'nä, a town of Naples, province of Molise, N.W. of Larino. Near it is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 1500.

TAVERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TAVERNA, tä-vĕr'nä, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 11 miles N. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1900.

TAVERN CREEK, of Miller co., Missouri, flows N. into the Osage River.

TAVERNES, tä'vĕrn', a market-town of France, department of Var, 13 miles N. of Brignolles. Pop. 1404.

TAVERNY, tä'vĕr'nee', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 1229.

TAVERS, tä'vairz, or TAVEL, tä'vĕl, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 2 miles E.N.E. of Freyburg. Near it are the remains of the old castle of Muggenberg, the ancient *Montmacum*. Pop. 2448.

TAVIANO, tä-ve-ä'no, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles S.E. of Gallipoli, not far from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 1500.

TAVIGNANO, tä-veen-yä'no. (anc. *Sulcrum Flumen.*) the principal river of Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 miles. It gives name to a canton.

TAVINSK, tä-vinsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenburg, on the Belaia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Ufa. Pop. 2000.

TAVIRA, tä-vee'rä, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, capital of a comarca, 21 miles E.N.E. of Faro, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Seca. Pop. 8600. It has a handsome governor's palace, a brisk river traffic with the interior, and an active fishery.

TAVISTOCK, a parliamentary borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Tavy, here crossed by three bridges, 13 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1852, 8147. The town, partly on an acclivity, is well built, especially in its upper part; it has a church, built in the cemetery of an ancient abbey, dissenting chapels, a guildhall, market-house, almshouses, a lying-in hospital, and a dispensary. Some serges and coarse linens are made; mining and iron-works employ a few hands; but the population is chiefly agricultural. The borough returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Sir Francis Drake was born here in 1545, and the poet William Browne, in 1590. Tavistock was the manor and residence of Orgar, Earl of Devon-shire, and gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Bedford, to whom much territorial property there belongs.

TAVOLARA, tä-vo lä'rä, an islet of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia.

TAVOOS or TAVOUS, tä'voos', written also UNGI, (anc. *Calbis?*) a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, rises in Mount Babadagh, flows S.S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean N.E. of the island of Rhodes, after a course of about 80 miles.

TAVOY, tä'voi', written also TAVAI, a river of Farther India, has a very intricate navigation, the depth, which in many places varies from 6 to 12 fathoms, becoming in others not more than 2 or 2½ fathoms.

TAVOY or TAVAY, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Farther India, on the Tenasserim coast, capital of a province, on the Tavoy River, 90 miles S. of Ye, and 25 miles from the sea. It has a bazaar, and barracks for European troops.

TAVROV, TAWROW, tä'vrov', TAVROVSKAIA or TAWROWSKAIA, tä'v-rov-ski'a, a town of Russia, government, and 13 miles S. of Voronezh, at the confluence of the Don and the Voronezh. Pop. 2000. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth factories, &c., and had numerous vessels of war built here; but in 1744 it was nearly destroyed by fire.

TAVY, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar 2 miles N.E. of Saltash. Total course, 26 miles.

TAW, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, and expands into an estuary, which, after being joined by the Torridge from the S., enters Bideford Bay. Total course, 50 miles. The affluents are the Little Dart, the Yeo, and the Moule.

TAWALLY, tä-wäl'lee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 25 miles S.W. of Gilolo; lat. 0° 30' S., lon. 127° 2' E.

TAWASTHUUS, a town of Russia. See TAVASTEHUS.

TAWAT. See TOOAT.

TAWAWA, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

TAWEE, tä'wee', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and continuous with the Sooloo Island chain. Lat. of W. point, 5° 18' N., lon. 119° 25' E. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

TAWNE, taun, a village of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal.

TAWROW, a town of Russia. See TAVROV.

TAWSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAWTAW, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

TAWTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAWTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TAXAHAW', a village, Lancaster district, South Carolina.

TAX'ALL, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

TAXILA, a fort and town of Hindostan. See ATTOCK.

TAY, tä, a principal river and estuary of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of the county of Perth, with a part of the county of Forfarshire, rises by two main heads, one in Loch Tay and the other on the borders of Argyle. Both streams unite a few miles N. of Loch Tay, and then pursue a very tortuous course E. and S. past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, and Perth; after which it expands into a noble estuary from 1 to 3 miles in width, and joins the Frith of Forth, North Sea, between Ferry-port-on-Craig on the S., and Buttonness on the N. Total course, from 120 to 160 miles. It receives the Garry and Ericht Rivers from the N., and the Bran, Isla, Almond, Earn, &c. from the W. It is supposed to discharge more water than any other river in Scotland, and its basin has been estimated to comprise from 2400 to 2750 square miles. It winds through a country of great picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errol are on the N. side, and Newburgh on the S. side of its estuary; extensive sand banks clog its entrance, but it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 15 miles from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 feet of water.

TAYA, tä'ä, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, S.E. of Lingen, in lat. 0° 45' N., lon. 104° 55' E.

TAYA, tä'ä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and about 7 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1207.

TAYABAS, tä-ä'bas, a town of the Philippines, near the S. coast of the island of Luzon, capital of a province of the same name, 62 miles S.E. of Manila. It is a large place, with spacious and well-paved streets. Pop. 21,418.

TAYABAS, a province of the Philippines, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Lampon or Lamon, and S. by the Mindoro Sea. Pop. 83,049.

TAYCHEEDA, a flourishing post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, at the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago. The village is situated 3 miles E. of Fond du Lac, has a steamboat landing, and a plank-road extending to Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan. Pop. of the township, 798.

TAYF, tif, or TAYEF, tä'ĕf', a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, 65 miles E.S.E. of Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold, and resisted his arms during a siege of 23 days.

TAYGETUS, a mountain of Greece. See MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

TAY, LOCH, Scotland, in Breadalbane, is 15 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and from 100 to 600 feet in depth, surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers, 4015 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy Rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally subject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

TAYLOR, a county in the N.N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 130 square miles. It is intersected by the Tygart's Valley River, a branch of the Monongahela, and also drained by Sandy and Elk Creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts fertile. The county contains iron-ore and stone coal. It is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the North-western Railroad has its E. terminus near the county-seat. Formed in 1844, out of parts of Harrison, Barbour, and Marion, and named in honor of John Taylor, of Caroline county. Capital, Williamsport, sometimes called Pruntytown. Pop. 5367, of whom 5199 were free, and 168 slaves.

TAYLOR, a new county in the central part of Georgia, formed since the census of 1850 was taken.

TAYLOR, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky. It is drained by several small affluents of Green River. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is fertile. A railroad is projected through the county from Danville to Nashville. Formed a few years ago, out of the N. part of Greene county. Capital, Campbellsville. Pop. 7250, of whom 5610 were free, and 1640 slaves.

TAYLOR, a new county in the S.S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 560 square miles. The river One Hundred and Two rises in the county, and the West Fork of Grand River drains the E. part. The land is said to be fertile, but not heavily timbered. Pop. 631.

TAYLOR, a new post-township of Cortland co., New York. Pop. 1232.

TAYLOR, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. P. 349.

TAYLOR, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

TAYLOR, a post-office of St. Charles parish, Louisiana.

TAYLOR, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 531.

TAYLOR, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 400.

TAYLOR, a township of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop. 308.

TAYLOR, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 1255.

TAYLOR, a township of Howard co., Indiana. Pop. 572.

TAYLOR, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 535.

TAYLOR, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, 172 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

TAYLOR, a township of Greene co., Missouri. Pop. 1380.

TAYLOR, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

TAYLOR'S, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

TAYLOR'S, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

TAYLOR'S, or TAYLORSVILLE, a township of Hardin co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 531.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina, 106 miles S.S.E. of Raleigh.

TAYLORSBURG, a post-office, Bartholomew co., Indiana.

TAYLOR'S CORNERS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Cennouchee near Bryan Court-House.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

TAYLOR'S FALLS, a village of Chisago co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the St. Croix River, 30 miles above Stillwater, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It has several mills, and is engaged in the lumber trade.

TAYLOR'S GROVE, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

TAYLOR'S ISLAND, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

TAY'LORSPORT, a village of Boone co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Cincinnati. It has a good landing.

TAYLOR'S STAND, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

TAY'LORSTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

TAY'LORSVILLE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 116 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has a bridge across the river.

TAYLORSVILLE, a village of Anne Arundel co., Maryland, on South River, an arm of the Chesapeake, 5 miles S.W. of Annapolis. The river here is crossed by a bridge.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Hanover co., Virginia, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 20 miles N. of Richmond.

TAYLORSVILLE, Virginia. See PATRICK COURT-HOUSE.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Alexander co., North Carolina, 160 miles W. of Raleigh. Pop. about 300.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Georgia.

TAYLORSVILLE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Tennessee, 350 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It stands at the W. base of the Stone or Iron Mountain, which contains inexhaustible mines of iron ore. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity, and there are several iron-works in operation.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Spencer co., Kentucky, is situated in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of Salt River and Brashear's Creek, 30 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It possesses a valuable water-power, which is used in manufactures of cotton and wool, and contains 4 churches and a seminary. Pop. estimated at 800.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ohio. See TAYLOR'S.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Muskingum River, 9 miles below Zanesville. There is a dam across the river here, by which large water-power is applied to mills for grinding and carding. The village of Duncan's Falls is on the opposite bank of the river. Laid out in 1832. Pop. near 1000.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Christian co., Illinois, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River, 26 miles S.E. of Springfield. The adjacent country is fertile, and contains extensive beds of coal. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

TAYLORTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Mississippi.

TAYLORVILLE, a village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 25 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

TAY'MOUTH, a township of Saginaw co., Michigan. P. 58.

TAY'MOUTH CASTLE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Scotland, co. of Perth, on the right bank of the Tay, 1 mile N.N.E. of Kenmore.

TAYNTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TAYNTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TAYO, a river of Spain. See TAGUS.

TAYWAN, an island of the China Sea. See FORMOSA.

TAY-YUEN, a city of China. See TAI-YUAN.

TAZ, tăz, a river of Siberia, rises on the frontiers of the government of Tobolsk and Yenesei, flows N.N.E., and after a course of nearly 300 miles falls into the Bay of Tazovsk, which communicates with the Gulf of Obi.

TAZEEN, tăzeen', a village of Afghanistan, at the E. foot of the pass of the Huft-Kotul, 26 miles from Cabool, in lat. 34° 21′ N., lon. 69° 28′ E. It was one of the scenes of the massacre of the British troops, in their attempted retreat from Cabool, in January, 1842. Here, subsequently, the British entirely defeated a superior force of Afghans.

TAZEWELL, taz'wel, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, is 60 miles in length, and has an area of 1300 square miles. The Clinch and Bluestone Rivers rise in the county; the Tug Fork of Sandy River forms part of its N. boundary, and it is also drained by the Dry Fork of the latter stream, and by Wolf Creek. Clinch Mountain extends along the S.E. border, and other mountain ridges pass across the county. The highlands produce good timber and pasture; the soil of the valleys is highly productive. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are abundant in the county; the mines of the latter are thought to be inexhaustible. The county is plentifully supplied with water-power. Formed in 1799, and named in honor of Henry Tazewell, who represented Virginia in the United States Senate about that period. Capital, Jeffersonville. Pop. 9242, of whom 8382 were free, and 1060 slaves.

TAZEWELL, a county of Illinois, is situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state, and has an area of 560 square miles. The Mackinaw Creek flows through it from E. to W. until it enters the Illinois River, which forms the entire N.W. boundary. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. The county contains large prairies, which are mostly under cultivation. A railroad is projected through the county, from Peoria to Bloomington. Capital, Tremont. Pop. 12,052.

TAZEWELL, a decayed post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 35 miles E. of Columbus, was formerly the county seat. Pop. near 100.

TAZEWELL, a thriving post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 250 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It is situated in a hilly region, which abounds in iron, zinc, and lead ores, the first of which only is worked.

TAZEWELL COURT-HOUSE. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

TAZGAON, tăz'gâ-on', or TAUJGAON, tăwzh'gâ-on', a fortified town of India, dominions, and 58 miles S.S.E. of Sattarah, with a remarkable temple of Ganesa.

TCHIABKAN, chăb'kăn', written also DJABKAN, a river of the Chinese dominions, in the Khalkas country, after a generally W. course, estimated at 600 miles, enters Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

TCHIABLIAK, chăb'le-ăk', ZABLIAK, zăb-le-ăk', SZIABAK, see'ă-băk', or TCHIABAK, chee'ă-băk', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, pashalic, and 18 miles N. of Scutari, at the entrance of the Moratsha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

TCHAD, chăd, written also TSAD or CHAD, a lake of Central Africa, between Bornoo on the W., Kanem on the N.E., and Begharmi on the S.E. The lake was first distinctly pointed out by Leo Africanus, in the sixteenth century; the name Scu, which he seems to have given it, being a misreading of his unpointed Arabic for Shâwi, the name of the Arab tribe inhabiting the S.E. shores of the lake—the Showy of Denham, and Shuah of Dr. Barth. The name Tsad does not appear to be known on the shores of the lake itself, and the travellers who first brought it into use have omitted to state whence they derived it. It probably belongs to some dialect of the Houssa language.

The N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, where it reaches farthest W., and not far from its N. limit, lies in about lat. 14° 15′ N., lon. 12° 50′ E. From N. to S. it has probably an extent of 120 or 150 miles. It width, from E. to W., was estimated by Major Denham to be 130 miles; but Dr. Overweg, relying chiefly on native information, reduces this to 60 or 80 miles. The last-named traveller embarked on the lake at Maduari, a boat harbor a little to the E. of Kooka. For seven hours he made his way through narrow channels between small islands covered with stately reeds, in which numerous hippopotami find shelter, and at last entered the Inkibul or open water. Steering N.E. for two days—the boat being fastened at night to a floating island of reeds, illuminated by fire-flies—he reached a labyrinth of islands, the largest of which did not exceed 5 miles in length. On one of these islands (Belarigo) he spent four days, being treated with the greatest kindness by the natives. He then sailed farther E., still among islands, with now and then a view of the open sea; but he does not appear to have seen the shore N., E., or S.; and was dissuaded by the islanders from attempting to land on the E. side of the lake, where wars in which they were implicated were then raging. Having touched at several islands, he returned to Maduari, after six weeks spent with the very interesting and hospitable insular population.

The inhabitants of the islands in the middle and on the N.E. side of the lake are the Bidduma, an independent and pagan nation, but by no means savages, as hitherto reported. They seem to be of mixed origin, their islands having afforded a refuge, probably in the course of ages, to the persecuted of all surrounding nations. They are well made and active, with jet-black or dark-brown complexions, and regular features. At the present day there are many Kanemboo and Shuah (Shâwi or Arab shepherds) living among them. The Bidduma of both sexes are decently clothed in cotton, generally black. They wear sandals also, and a profusion of ornaments. Some of the islands are densely peopled, having a large village to nearly every square mile. Cattle and goats are abundant; corn and cotton are the chief objects of cultivation. The Bidduma know how to build boats with plank; and Dr. Overweg saw one thus constructed which measured 43 feet in length, and 6 feet in breadth. The boats are propelled with long poles, the use of oars, as well as of sails, being unknown. The people also habitually swim from island to island, aided by small boards or hand-floats.

The absolute elevation of Lake Tchad would appear, from Dr. Vogel's observations, to be 860 feet. The country around it is everywhere low, and, on its W. and S. shores at least, extremely fertile. This great fresh water lake is comparatively shallow, its depth being found to vary from 8 to 15 feet. At different seasons, however, it undergoes great changes; falling at times so low that the channels between the islands are laid dry, while at other times it inundates all the lower grounds, and forces the people to retire to the hillocks. It is well stocked with fish and water-fowl. Turtle of enormous size, and crocodiles also, are said to share unmolested with the hippopotami these islets and the creeks among them. Lake Tchad receives, besides many small streams, the Yeou, which flows into it from the hills of Houssa in the W., with a course of perhaps 400 miles. It descends rapidly, and is dry at its mouth during five months of the year. Its chief tributary is the Shary, a great and navigable river, descending through Begharmi.

TCHADDA, a river of Central Africa. See CHADDA.

TCHADOBETS or TCHADOBETZ, châ-do bêts', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, not far from the N.W. frontiers of Irkootsk. It flows very circuitously, describing almost a semicircle, and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Verkhnee Toongooska about 60 miles above Begootchansk, (Begutschansk.)

TCHAHAN, châ'hân', called also TCHAHAN-SOUBARKAN-KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Peking. Lat. 41° 55' N., lon. 119° 5' E. It has a summer palace of the Chinese emperor.

TCHALATDERE, châ-lât-dâ'rê, or SALATDERE, sâ'lât-dâ-rê', (anc. *Granicus.*) a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises on the E. side of Mount Ida, flows N.N.E., and falls in the Sea of Marmora after a course of about 45 miles.

TCHALBAK, châl'bâk', or TCHELBASIE, chêl'bâ'see, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Caucasus, enters the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, flows W., expanding into several lakes, and falls in the Sea of Azof. Total course, 150 miles.

TCHAMOULARI, a mountain of Asia. See SHUMALARI.

TCHANG, châng, a prefix to the names of numerous cities and towns of China.

TCHANG-CHA, a town of China. See CHANG-SHA.

TCHANG-LOO, a town of Japan. See FITAYS.

TCHANG-TCHOO or TCHANG-TCHOU, châng' choo', a town of China, province of Kiang Soo, on the Grand Canal, 70 miles E.S.E. of Nanking.

TCHANG-TE, châng' tê, a town of China, province of Hoonan, capital of a department, situated on or near the S.W. extremity of Lake Tong ting. Lat. 29° N., lon. 112° E.

TCHANI. See TCHANY.

TCHAN-KIANG, a city of China. See CHING-KIANG-FOO.

TCHANTAK, chân'tâk', or SHANTAK', an island in the Sea of Okhotsk.

TCHANY, TCHANI or CHANY, châ'ne, a lake of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, near lat. 55° N., lon. 78° E. Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles.

TCHAO-KHING, a city of China. See SHAO-KING.

TCHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME, châ'o nî'mân' soo'mâ, or CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME, called also DOLENNOR, DOLON-NOOR or DOLON FOOR, a city of Mongolia, in the Kartchin territory, 165 miles N. by W. of Peking, in lat. 42° 25' N., lon. 116° 18' E. It is a vast extent, consisting of a collection of houses without any regard to regularity; the streets are narrow and crooked; there is an indifferent footpath on each side for pedestrians, but carriages and beasts of burden must force their way through a black, deep, and disgusting mass of mud. The principal edifices are the Boodhist temples, which are numerous. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and the most remote parts of Thibet for the statues in iron and brass which they turn out from their foundries; and all countries addicted to the worship of Boodha are furnished by them with idols, bells, and the different vessels employed in their idolatrous ceremonies. The commerce of the place is also extensive. Russian merchandise is brought to it from Kiakhta. The Tartars bring numerous herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth, and tea. Merchants from the province of Shan-see are extremely numerous, but invariably return to their own country after improving their circumstances: indeed, it is remarked that the Chinese, in this commercial place, always end by making a fortune, and the Tartars by ruining themselves. The population, though not easily estimated, is said to be very great.

TCHAOOSSY, TCHAOUSSY or TCHAUSSY, châ-oos'see, written also CHAOUSSY and TCHAOUZY, a town of Russia, government, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Mohecley. Pop. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek united churches, a synagogue, and a Carmelite convent. A great market is held here annually.

TCHARDAH, char'dâ, a small town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 40 miles N.W. of Sophia.

TCHARDAK, char'dâk', a small town of Bulgaria, 27 miles N.N.E. of Hirschova.

TCHARTORISK or CZARTORYSK, char-to-risk', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, on the Styr, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lootsk, (Lutzk,) with an ancient castle and 1600 inhabitants.

TCHARYTCH, châ-ritch', a river of Siberia, rises in the Altai Mountains, in the S. of the government of Tomsk, and joins the Obi near Biysk, after a very rapid and winding course of about 220 miles.

TCHATAL-BOORGAS (BURGAS,) châ'tâl' boor'gâs', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 23 miles S.W. of Viza.

TCHATALCHA, châ tâl'châ, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, 30 miles N.W. of Constantinople.

TCHATIR-DAGH, a mountain of Russia. See CRIMEA.

TCHEBOKSARI, châ-bok-sâ'ree, or TCHEBOKSAR, châ-bok-sar', a town of Russia, government, and 75 miles W.N.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. 5000. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1699 and 1733, and is rebuilt mostly of wood. It has a cathedral, a monastery, town-hall, vast salt magazines, and some manufactures.

TCHE-FANG, a town of China. See CHAY-FANG.

TCHE-KIANG. See CHE-KIANG.

TCHELBASIE, a river of Russia. See TCHALBAK.

TCHELEBI-BAZAR, chêl'ê-bee bâ zar', a market-town of Bosnia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Bosna-Serai.

TCHELIABINSK, châ lê-binsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenboorg, 70 miles N.N.W. of Troitsk. Pop. 3500. It is enclosed by a stockade, and was formerly an important military post.

TCHEM, chêm, or TCHEM-PIRA, chêm pee'râ, a river of the Chinese Empire, rises near the centre of Mantchooria, flows N.N.E., then W., and joins the Amoor after a course of about 100 miles.

TCHEMBAR, chêm-bar', a town of Russia, government, and 63 miles W.S.W. of Penza. Pop. 2700.

TCHEM-PIRA, a river of the Chinese Empire. See TCHEM.

TCHENG-TE, chêng' tê', an island off the S. extremity of the Corea, 45 miles W. of the island of Tsoosima, (Tsus-sima.)

TCHOO, TCHEOU, chê-oo', written also *TCHOO, CHOO* or *TCHOU* and *CHOW*, a Chinese word, signifying properly a "town of the second class," but very frequently joined with *FOO*, (a "city of the first class,") in the same name as HANG-CHOW FOO.

TCHEPTSA or TSCHEPTZA, chêp'tsâ, a river of Russia, government of Wiatka, joins the river Viatka near the city of the same name, after a W. course of 250 miles.

TCHERCHEMBA, Asiatic Turkey. See CHARSHUMBA.

TCHERDYN, chêr-din', a town of Russia, government, and 162 miles N. of Perm, on the Kolva, near its confluence with the Vishera. Pop. 3000.

TCHEREMISHIM, chê-rêm-shim', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenboorg, flows N.W. into the government of Simbeersk, and joins the Volga, after a course of about 180 miles.

TCHEREPOVETZ. See CHEREPOVETZ.

TCHERIKOV or TSCHERIKOW, chêr-e-kov', written also TCHIHRIKOV, a town of Russia, government, and 40 miles S.E. of Smolensk, on the Sozh. Here Charles XII. was repulsed by the Russians in 1708.

TCHERKASI, chêr kâ'see, a town of Russia, government, and 95 miles S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 6000.

TCHERKASK or TSCHERKASK, STAROI, stâ-roi' chêr-kâsk', (i. e. OLD TCHERKASK,) a town of the Russian Empire, formerly the capital of the Don Cossack country, N. of the Don, near its mouth, and on an island formed between it and the Aksai, 15 miles E.N.E. of Azof. Pop. 15,000. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chancery, academy, town-hall, prisons, &c. are constructed of timber. The stationary population are mostly of Greek descent, but its streets present a curious intermixture of nations. It maintains an active export trade in fish, iron, caviar, and wine raised in its vicinity.

TCHERKASK or TSCHERKASK, NOWO or NOVO. See NOVO TCHERKASK.

TCHERKESSIA, a country of Asia. See CIRCASSIA.

TCHERKIN, chêr'kin', a town of Abyssinia, state, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Goudar. It has large markets for cattle.

TCHERN, chêrn, a town of Russia, government, and 61 miles S.S.W. of Toola. Pop. 2200. It was formerly fortified.

TCHERNAYA or CHERNAYA, chêr-ni'â, a small stream of Russia, in the Crimea, flowing N.W. into the head of the principal bay on which Sevastopol is situated.

TCHERNETZ, chêr-nets', a town of Wallachia, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Tirmes* (?) and near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

TCHERNIANKA, a town of Russia. See NOVO EVANOVKA.

TCHERNIGOV, TCHERNIGOF, TSCHERNIGOW, or CZERNIGOW, chêr-ne-gov', a government of Russia, in the S., between lat. 50° 20' and 53° 10' N., and lon. 30° 20' and 34° 40' E., having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments of Minsk and Kiev, (Russian Poland,) and on other sides the governments of Mohecley, Orlov, Koursk, and Poltava. Area, 21,396 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,374,746. The surface is mostly level, and well watered. The soil is fertile, and the climate dry, healthy, and comparatively mild. The principal rivers are the Desna, with its affluents, the Ipool, Selim, Snov, and Oster, all of which have a W. or

S.W. direction. The chief crops are rye, barley, and oats, with large quantities of flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops. Cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are numerously reared. Distilling and weaving are somewhat important. The principal exports are cattle, tallow, corn, hides, spirits, honey, wax, potash, and hemp-seed. The government is divided into 16 circles. The principal towns are Tchernigov, Nezheen, Glookhov, Starodoob, Mgleen, and Novgorod-Severskoia.

TCHERNIGOV, TSCHERNIGOW, TCHERNIGOF or CZERNIGOW, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Desna, 80 miles N.N.E. of Kiev. Lat. 51° 27′ N., lon. 31° 18′ E. Pop. 7500. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, built in 1024, a strong citadel, an episcopal palace, several monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a college. It is the seat of military and civil governors. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken and almost razed by the Tartars, in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617.

TCHERNOVITZ, a town of Poland. See CZERNOWITZ.

TCHERNOYARSK, chêr-no-yarsk′, or TCHERNOJAR, chêr-no-yar′, a fortified town of Russia, government, and 150 miles N.N.W. of Astrakhan, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 3500.

TCHERSHENBEK, Asia Minor. See CHARSHUMBA.

TCHERVLENSKAIA, chêr-vlên-ski′â, a fortified town of Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Terek, 70 miles E. of Mozdok.

TCHESKAYA or TCHESKAIA, ches-ki′â, a gulf in the N. of Russia, government of Archangel.

TCHESME, chês′mê. TCHISME, chis′mêh, written also TCHESHMEH, (anc. *Cyssus*,) a maritime village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, opposite the island of Scio, 40 miles W.S.W. of Smyrna. Pop. 6000 or 7000. It has a large citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, and near it are sulphur and saline springs. In its bay the Roman fleet defeated that of Antiochus, and in 1770 the Russians burnt the navy of the Turks. Seven miles N.E. are the ruins of *Erythræa*.

TCHETCHEN, châ-chên′, an island of the Caspian Sea, off its W. coast, near Cape Agrakhan.

TCHETCHENTSI or TCHETCHENTZI (châ-chênt′see) COUNTRY, THE, forms the E. part of Circassia, mostly between lat. 42° 30′ and 43° 40′ N., and lon. 44° 30′ and 46° 30′ E., having N. the river Terek, separating it from the Russian government of Caucasus, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardah, and S. the Caucasus chain, dividing it from Georgia. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The population is mostly Mohammedan, and living under numerous chiefs, at the head of whom is the hereditary Ashau Bey. The towns are small, and mostly seated on the banks of the rivers, all of which are affluents of the Terek.

TCHETCHERSK, châ-chêrsk′, a market-town of Russia, government, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Mohaelev. Pop. 3500.

TCHE-TCHING, chê′ching′, several towns of China, provinces of Ho-nan, Kiang-See, and Pe-chee-lee.

TCHIABAK or SZIABAK. See TCHABAK.

TCHIFOOD (or TCHIFOUD) KALE, chee-food′ kâ-lê, a walled town of the Crimea, 2 miles from Bakhtchissarai, on a limestone height, inhabited by a remarkable tribe of Karaite Jews.

TCHIFTLIK, chift′leek′, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 85 miles N.W. of Erzroom. Stone cannon balls are hewn in an adjacent quarry.

TCHIGRIN, che-grin′, written also TCHIGR and TCHIGUIRIN, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, on the Tiasmin, 21 miles W. of Krilov. Pop. 3400. It was formerly the capital of the Cossacks of the Dnieper.

TCHIKIRI, a river of Mantchooria. See CHIKIRI.

TCHIKOTAN, chee-ko-tân′, or SPANBERG, spân′bêrg, the southernmost of the Koorile Isles. Lat. (centre) 43° 53′ N., lon. 146° 43′ 30″ E. It is 6 miles long, by as many broad.

TCHIN, chin, and *TCHING*, ching, for names of Chinese cities with these prefixes, not under-mentioned, see CHIN and CHING.

TCHING-AN, ching ân, a remarkable cape on the N.E. coast of Siberia, in Behring's Sea, about lat. 64° 40′ N., lon. 173° 40′ W. It rises almost vertically from the sea, to a great height, and is rendered conspicuous by a red band intersecting it from its summit to its base.

TCHING-KIANG, ching′ke âng′, a town of China, province of Kiang Soo, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 40 miles E. by N. of Nanking.

TCHING-TING, ching′ting′, a town of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department, 150 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

TCHING-TOU-FOO, a city of China. See CHING-TOO-FOO.

TCHIN-NGAN, chin n′gân′, a city of China, province of Quang-See, capital of a department, near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. 23° 20′ N., lon. 106° 12′ E.

TCHIN-SAN, chin′sân′, two small islands of China, in the Chusan group, S.E. of Chusan, about lat. 30° 29′ N., lon. 122° 56′ E.

TCHIN-TCHOO or TCHIN-TCHOU, chin′choo′, a city of China, province of Ho-nan, capital of a department, 80 miles S.S.E. of Kai-fong.

TCHIN-TCHOO or TCHIN-TCHOU, a city of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of a department, on the Yuen-kiang, 100 miles W.S.W. of the Great Lake Tong-ting-hoo

TCHIN-TCHOU, a river of India. See GADDADA.

TCHIN-TOO or TCHING-TOU. See CHING-TOO FOO.

TCHIN-YUEN, chin′ yoo-ên′, a city of China, province of Kooi-choo, capital of a department. Lat. 27° 1′ 12″ N., lon. 108° 10′ E.

TCHIN-YUNG, chin′ yüng′, a city of China, province of Kooi choo, capital of a department. Lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 105° E.

TCHIN-YUNG, a city of China, province of Quang-See, 53 miles E. of Tchin-ngan.

TCHIPROVATZ, chee′pro-vâts′, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, sanjak, and 56 miles N.W. of Sophia. Its Greek bishop has the rank of primate of Bulgaria.

TCHIR, cheer, a river of Russia, rises in the W. part of the government of the Don Cossacks, flows S.E., and joins the Don. Length, 150 miles.

TCHIRIKOV, a town of Russia. See TCHERIKOV.

TCHIRIKOV, TCHIRIKOFF or TSCHIRIKOW, che-rekov′, one of the Aleutian Islands, W. of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. (N.E. point) 55° 56′ N., lon. 155° W. It is about 30 miles in circuit.

TCHIRKIS, chir′kish′, or CHERKESH, chêr-kêsh′, a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, sanjak, 60 miles E. of Boli.

TCHIRMEN, chêêr-mên′ or chir′mên′, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, capital of sanjak, 20 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2000.

TCHISME, a town of Asia Minor. See TCHESME.

TCHISTOPOL, chis-to′pol, a town of Russia, government, and 65 miles E.S.E. of Kazan, on the Kama. Pop. 6800.

TCHU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China. See CHEO-CHOO.

TCHITINSK, chee′tinsk′, a fortified town of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, on the Ingoda, 125 miles W. of Nertchinsk.

TCHOL, chol, or TCHOLA, cho′lâ, a river of the Chinese Empire, descends from the E. slope of the Hingan Mountains, in the S.W. of Mantchooria, and after a course of about 160 miles joins the Nonni, an affluent of the Soongaree.

TCHONG-KIANG, chong′ ke-ang′, a town of China, province of Se-chuen, 50 miles N.E. of Ching-loo-foo.

TCHONG-KING, chong′ king′, a city of China, province of Se-chuen, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-kiang. Lat. 29° 45′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E. It has sugar refineries, and a large trade in fish.

TCHOO. See TCHEOO.

TCHOOGOOEV or TCHOUGOUEV, choo-goo-êv′, written also TCHUGUJEV, a fortified town of Russia, government, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov, on the Severnoi-Donets. Pop. 9000. It has a garrison of lancers.

TCHOOI, TCHOUI, TCHUI or CHUI, choo′ee, a river of Central Asia, issues from a small lake near the W. frontiers of the Chinese Empire, about lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 77° E., flows circuitously W.N.W. through the country of Kirgheez and Independent Tartary, and, after a course of from 600 to 700 miles, empties itself into Lake Kaban Koolak, in lat. 45° 20′ N., lon. 67° 30′ E. It receives several large affluents. In spring its current is very impetuous, and in the end of autumn broad and saltish lakes are formed in the vicinity by the heavy rains.

TCHOOKHLOMA, choo-klo′mâ, written also TCHOUKHLOMA, TCHUGLOMA, and TCHUCHLOMA, a town of Russia, government, 83 miles N.E. of Kostroma. Pop. 1800.

TCHOOKTCHEES, TCHOUKTCHIS, TCHUKTCHIS or TSCHUKTSCHIS, chook′chees′, a people inhabiting a country in East Siberia, between lat. 60° and 70° N., and lon. 160° and 190° E., having S.W. and W. the provinces of Kamtchatka, Okhotsk, and Yakootsk, N. the Arctic Ocean, E. Behring Strait separating it from Russian America, and S. the Gulf of Anadeer and the Pacific Ocean. This region is traversed W. to E. by the Anadeer River, but it has been very little explored. The Tchooktchees live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and profess a rude idolatry.

TCHOOLIM, TCHOULIM or TSCHULIM, choo-lim′, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obi 100 miles N.W. of Tomsk, after a N.W. course of 500 miles.

TCHOOROOM, choo′room′, written also TCHORUM, CHORUM, and CHURUM, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 28 miles S.W. of Osmanjik. Pop. about 7600, mostly Mohammedans. It has a castle, 16 mosques, manufactures of earthenwares and leather, and a large trade in wheat.

TCHOOSOVSKOI, TCHOUSOVSKOI, TCHUSSOVSKOI or TSCHUSOWSKOI, choo-sov-skoi′, NIZHNEE and VERKHNEE, two contiguous market-towns of Russia, government, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Perm. United pop. 5700, partly employed in salt-works.

TCHOOSSOVA, TCHOUSSOVA, choos-so′vâ, or TCHYSOVAIA, chis-o-vi′â, a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W., and, after a course of 250 miles, joins the Kama 11 miles N.N.E. of Perm.

TCHOO-TCHEOO or TCHOU-TCHEOU, choo chê′oo′, written also CHU CHOW, choo-chôw, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, 130 miles S. of Hang-chow-foo.

TCHOO-TCHOO or TCHU-TCHOU, choo′ choo′, a city of China, province Che-kiang, capital of a department, 130 miles S. of Hang-chow-foo, on the Tocn, 80 miles from the coast.

TCHOO-YUNG or TCHOU-YUNG, choo yŭng, a city of China, province, and 76 miles W. of Yun-nan. It is capital of a department.

TCHORGOUN, CHORGOON, TCHORGOUN or TCHORGUN, chor-goon', a locality of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Tchernaya, E. of Sevastopol. Here, May, 1855, the French established a camp.

TCHORLOO, TCHORLOU or TCHORLU, chor'loo, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the River Tchorloo, 20 miles N.E. of Rodosto. Pop. 4000.

TCHORUK, cho'rŭk', written also TCHORAK, JORUK, JORAK, and BATOOMI, (anc. *Acampsis?*) a river of Turkish Armenia, flows N.E. and N. through a part of the pashalic of Erzroom, and enters the Black Sea between Goonieh and Batoom. Length, 200 miles.

TCHOUDSKOE or TSCHUDSKOE. See PEIPUS.

TCHUGUCEV, a town of Russia. See TCHUGUCHEV.

TCHUI, a river of Asia. See TCHOOI.

TCHUKHLOMA. See TCHOOKHLOMA.

TCHUKTCHIS, a people of Asia. See TCHOOKTCHEES.

TCHUSOVSKOI, Russia. See TCHUSSOVSKOI.

TCHUSSOVA, a river of Russia. See TCHUSSOVA.

TCHU-YUNG, a city of China. See TCHOO-YUNG.

TCHOW or TSCHOU, chŏw, a populous walled town of West Africa, in Yarriba, 40 miles N.W. of Katunga. Lat. 9° 15' N., lon. 5° 50' E.

TCHTCHELINSKOE or CHTCHELINSKOE, chĕ-leen'skō-ĕ, a lake of Russia, government of Kiazan, near the Oka, to which its waters flow by two small rivers.

TCHUI, a river of Central Asia. See TCHOOI.

TCHUKTCHIS, a people of Asia. See TCHOOKTCHEES.

TCHULA, a post village of Holmes co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, 70 miles N. of Jackson.

TCHULIM, a river of Siberia. See TCHOOLIM.

TCHUSAN, an island of China. See CHUSAN.

TCHUSSOVSKOI, Russia. See TCHUSSOVSKOI.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China. See TCHOO-TCHOO.

TCHYSOVAIA. See TCHUSSOVA.

TE, tĕ, a city of China, province of Shan-tung, on the Imperial Canal, 65 miles N.W. of Tsee-nan.

TEACHE'Y'S, a village of Duplin co, North Carolina, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 38 miles from Wilmington.

TEALBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TEALING, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 4 miles E. of Auchterhouse, on the Dundee and Newbyle Railway.

TEAN, tēn, UPPER and NETHER, two hamlets of England, co. of Stafford, parish of Chisbley, on the Tean. Population chiefly employed in bleach works and a manufactory of tape.

TE-AN, tĕ'ăn', a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, 50 miles N.W. of Han-yang.

TEANA, tā-ā'nā, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 18 miles W.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1600.

TEANO, tā-ā'no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 7800. It has a cathedral and two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in corn and oil.

TEAPY, an island in the Pacific. See EASTER ISLAND.

TEARQUE, tā-ar'kā, a village in the territory of New Mexico, about 70 miles S. of Santa Fe.

TEARY or TEHREE, tee'ree (?) a town of India, in Bundelcund, 51 miles S.S.E. of Chatterpoor.

TEATE. See CHETI.

TEAZE'S VALLEY, a post office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

TEBALEH, tā-bā'lĕh, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, about 170 miles S.E. of Mecca.

TEBAR, tā-bar', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 42 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1432.

TEBAS-Y-TENARUBIA, tā'bas ee tā-nā-roo'bē-ā, a town of Spain, province, and 38 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3316.

TEBESSA, tā-bĕs'sā, (anc. *Theveste?*) a town of Algeria, about 75 miles S.E. of Constantine, with extensive Roman remains. It is entered by two gates, one of them of Roman construction, in the form of a triumphal arch. Pop. from 12,000 to 15,000.

TEBIQUARY or TEBICUARI, tā-be-kwā-ree', written also TIBIQUARI, a river in the S. of Paraguay, falls into the Paraguay above Neembucu.

TEBO, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

TEBO CREEK, Missouri, enters Osage River in Benton co.

TEBRIZ, a city of Persia. See TABREEZ.

TECALI, tā-kā-lee' (?) a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 15 miles S.E. of La Puebla.

TECH, tĕsh, a river in France, descends from the N. slope of the Pyrenees, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, flows E.N.E., and near Céret falls into the Mediterranean. Total course, 45 miles.

TECHE, tĕsh, a bayou of Louisiana, commences in St. Landry parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing S.E. in a very tortuous course of about 200 miles, unites with Atchafalaya Bayou near the S.E. extremity of Lake Chetimaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinsville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water, steamboats ascend this bayou for a distance of near 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

TECKENDORF, a town of Austria. See TEKE.

TECKLENBURG, tĕk'klen-boorg', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1250.

TECOLOTA, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

TECUMSEH, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., Michigan, on Raisin River, 10 miles N.E. of Adrian. It has an excellent water-power, on which a number of mills have been erected. A newspaper is published here. This place was the county-seat previous to 1838. The township is connected with the Michigan Southern Railroad by the Tecumseh Branch. Pop. in 1850, 2673; of the village in 1851, about 1000.

TECUMSEH, a post-office of Kansas Territory.

TEDAVNET or TEDONAGH, te-don'ah, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster.

TED'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEDDINGTON, a parish of England, co of Middlesex.

TEDESCO. See GERMANY.

TEDLA, tĕd'lā, or TEFSA, tĕf'sā, a province of Morocco, immediately W. of Mount Atlas, and watered by affluents of the river Tensift. Chief town, Telsa.

TEDNEST, tĕd'nĕst', a town in the dominions, and 73 miles W. of Morocco, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Tensift. Estimated pop. 4000, of whom 1800 are Jews.

TED'ROW, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

TEDSI, tĕd'see, a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 25 miles E.N.E. of Terodiant. Pop. 14,000. Its vicinity is highly productive.

TED'STONE DELAMERE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TEDZEN, tĕd zĕn', or TEJEND, tā'jĕnd', (anc. *Oxus?*) a river rising in the Persian province of Khorassan, N.E. of Meshed, flows through the N.E. corner of the province, and is lost in the sands of the desert after a course of 250 miles.

TEE, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 1220.

TEEMBOO' or TIMBO, teem'boo', a town of West Africa, Senegambia, capital of the state of Foota Jallon, in lat. 10° 20' N., lon. 10° 30' W. It has a mosque and several forts.

TEEN-TSIN or TIN-TSIN, teent'seen', a town of China, province of Pe chee-lee, on the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 miles S.E. of Peking. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and a great depôt for salt.

TEERA, tee'rā, a town and fort of West Hindostan, in Cutch, 52 miles W. of Bhooj.

TEERA or TEEREE, tee'ree, a petty town of Afghanistan, capital of a chiefship, S. of Peshawer.

TEEREE, tee'ree', a town of Beloochistan, province of Sarawan, 70 miles N.N.E. of Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

TEES, teez, a river of England, between the cos. of Durham and York, after an E. course of 90 miles joins the North Sea by an estuary nearly 3 miles across, 10 miles E.N.E. of Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 feet water at low, and from 26 to 28 feet at high-tide; the river is tidal to Yarm, and navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons burden. In it is a salmon fishery.

TEESTA, a river of Hindostan. See ATTRI.

TEEZ or TIZ, teez, a town or village of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the E. side of the Bay of Charbar, 130 miles S.W. of Kodje.

TEFELNEH, a town of Morocco. See TAFELNEH.

TEFFE, tĕf'fā, a river of Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 miles joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 64° 45' W.

TEFFONT EVIAS, a parish of England, co of Wilts.

TEFFONT MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TEFLIS, a city of Georgia. See TIFLIS.

TEFSA, tĕf'sā, or TEFZA, tĕf'zā, a town of Morocco, capital of the province of Tedla. Lat. 32° 20' N., lon. 5° 45' W. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of Efza. United pop. about 10,500, partly employed in manufactures of woollen mantles.

TEFSA, a province of Morocco. See TEDLA.

TEGAL-SARI, tā'gāl' sā'ree, a town of Java, province of Madioen, with a school for ecclesiastics, where about 3000 youths are educated.

TEGERA, tā-ge'rā, a village in New Mexico, near the S. extremity of the Sandia Mountains; 50 miles S. of Santa Fe.

TEGERHIY, tĕg'er-hee', a town of Central Africa, in Fezzan, on the main route to Soodan, 120 miles S.E. of Moorzook. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a citadel.

TEGERNSEE, tā'ghern-sā', a village and lake of Upper Bavaria, 31 miles S. of Munich. Length of lake, 4 miles.

TEGLIO, tāl'yo, or TELLIO, tĕl'le-o, written also TOGLIO, tōl'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of Adda. Pop. 5475.

TEGUCIGALPA, tā-goo-se-gāl'pā, a town of Central America, state of Honduras, capital of a department, on a tableland, 40 miles S.W. of Comayagua. Pop. 10,000.(?) In its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines.

TEGUESTE, tā-ghĕs'tā, a village of the Canaries, on the N.W. of the island of Teneriffe. Pop. 1162.

TEGUISE, tā-ghee'sā, a town of the Canary Islands, capital of the island of Lanzarote, near its centre. Pop. 3736.

TEGULET, tĕg-oo-lĕt', a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, of which it was formerly the capital, 18 miles W. of Ankober.

TEHAL'LON or TYHAL'LON, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

TEHAMA, tä-hä'mä, (*i. e.* "Low land,") a maritime plain of Arabia, extending along its W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 miles.

TEHAMA, tä-hä'mä, or BATNA, bät'nä, a maritime plain of Arabia, in Muscat dominions, bordering on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, and from 20 to 40 miles in width.

TEHA'MA, a post-town of Colusi co., California.

TEHERAN, tèh'her-än', or TEHRAN, tèh-hrän', written also TEHRAUN, the capital city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 70 miles S. of the Caspian Sea, and 210 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 51° 20′ 50″ E. Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter, it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 miles in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. The external appearance is picturesque; its mosques, colleges, and caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well-furnished shops and bazaars, with some large palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth; the streets are mean and wretchedly paved; and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultaneeyah, about 150 miles N.W. The ark or royal citadel is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a magnificent grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace with fine grounds. Teheran has manufactures of carpets and iron goods; its vicinity is fertile, and covered with villages. It became the Persian capital towards the end of the last century. On its S. side, and about 25 miles E., are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhagæ*.

TEHEROOT or TEHRUT, tèh-h'root', a town of Persia, province, 80 miles E.S.E. of Kerman. Its vicinity is stated to be productive of corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and fruits.

TEHOPEKE, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

TEHRAN or TEHRAUN, a city of Russia. See TEHERAN.

TEHREE, a town of Hindostan. See TEHRY.

TEHRUT, a town of Persia. See TEHEROOT.

TEHUACAN, tä-wä-kän', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 65 miles S.E. of La Puebla. Pop. 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, tä-wän-tä-pèk', a river-port town of the Mexican Confederation, on the river Tehuantepec, 150 miles E.S.E. of Oajaca. Pop. 8000,(?) who export indigo and salt, and have some fisheries and a coasting trade.

TEHUANTEPEC, a recently-organized territory of the Mexican Confederation, occupying the isthmus of its own name. Pop. in 1854, 82,395.

TEHUANTEPEC, ISTHMUS OF, in the Mexican Confederation, is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific, distance across about 120 miles. It is traversed almost throughout by the river Coatzacoalco. It has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at this point by a canal, of which the river and some lakes would form a part. But a more recent project is the construction of a railway to connect Minatitlan, on the Coatzacoalco, 12 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, with La Ventosa, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

TEHUANTEPEC, GULF OF. See GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TEIFY or TIVY, (both pronounced tī'vee,) a river of North Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. and W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan, separating that county on the N. from Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and enters Cardigan Bay after a course of about 70 miles.

TEIGH, tee, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TEIGHSHINOD, te-shin'od, or TAGHSHEE'NOD, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Longford.

TEIGN, tain, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E., S., and again E., between the Dart and the Exe, and enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Total course, 45 miles. It flows past Chagford, Chudleigh, and Newton-Bushel, to which last its estuary is navigable from the sea.

TEIGNGRACE, tin'grace, a parish of England, co. Devon.

TEIGNMOUTH, tān'mūth, a maritime town of England, co. of Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12½ miles S.S.E. of Exeter, on the South Devon Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5018. The two parts of the town are connected by a wooden bridge of 34 arches, with a swing, which admits vessels of 400 tons burden. The town being a place of resort for sea-bathing, has greatly improved of late years. The principal buildings are the modern octangular church of West Teignmouth, other places of worship, a bathing establishment, library, spacious assembly-rooms, and a small theatre. Here is a dock-yard, at which sloops-of-war have been built, with a quay, from which granite and pipe-clay are exported. The chief imports are coal and culm. Teignmouth gives title of baron to the Shore family.

TEIGNTON, (tain'ton,) BISHOP'S, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEIGNTON, DREW'S, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEIL, LE, leh tāl, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 2394.

TEILLEUL, LE, leh tā'yul' or tall'yul', a market-town of France, department of Manche, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mortain. Pop. 2904.

TEINITZ, tī'nits, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles S.E. of Beraun, on the railway from Prague to Olmutz. Pop. 2403.

TEISSHOLZ, tīss'holts, or TISZOLCZ, tees'solts', a market-town of Hungary, co., 21 miles N.W. of Gömör. P. 3170.

TEITH, teeth, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, is formed by two heads which unite near Callander, whence it has a S.E. course of about 15 miles past Doune, and joins the Forth 2½ miles N.W. of Stirling.

TEJA, a town of Morocco. See TEZA.

TEJEDA or TEXEDA, tā-hā'dä, a sierra of Spain, in Andalusia, separating the province of Granada from the province of Malaga; it abounds with mines.

TEJEDA, a village of the Canaries, on the Grand Canary.

TEJO, a river of Spain. See TAGUS.

TEJUCO, a city of Brazil. See DIAMANTINA.

TEJUTLA or TEXUTLA, tā-hoo'tlä, a town of Central America, state, and 105 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

TEKAX, tā-käh' (?) a town of Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well built.

TEKE, tā'kä, or TECKENDORF, tēk'en-dorf', a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, co., and 50 miles E.N.E. of Klausenburg, on the right bank of the Sajo, ("Salt River,") with a salt lake, from which much salt is made. Pop. 1611.

TEKE DERE, tā'kä dā'rä, a river of European Turkey, joins the Erkene on the right, 82 miles S.E. of Adrianople; total course, about 70 miles.

TEKEER (or TEKIR) DAGH, te-keer' däg, a mountain range of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name among the Turks.

TEK NAAF, a navigable river of Arracan. See NAAF.

TEKONSHA, a post-township in the S. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Pop. 651.

TEKRIT, tā-krit', (anc. *Birtha*,) a poor town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 97 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris. It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the ancient city.

TEKROVA, tā-kro'vä, or FIONDA, fee-on'dä, (anc. *Phaselis*,) a maritime village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Adalia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Adalia, with remains of the ancient city.

TELAV or TELAW, tā-läv', a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, 35 miles N.E. of Tiflis. Pop. 3000.

TELCHA, a town of Russian Poland. See TELSK.

TELDE, tāl'dä, a city of the Canaries, island of Grand Canary, E. of Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor, about 2 miles from the sea. The streets are broad and straight. There are three squares, in one of which are the town-house and prisons, the parish church, an elegant structure, and the Alameda. It has some manufactures of plain linens, 11 flour mills, and an hospital. On the sea-shore, to the E. of the town, there is a mineral spring, resorted to from all parts of the island. Grain is exported to Las Palmas and the neighboring islands, and cochineal to Cadiz, Marseilles, and London; also a considerable quantity of blue paving flags, half a yard square, to Cadiz and America. Pop. 12,027.

TELEMBI, tā-lèm-bee', a river of Ecuador, rises in the W. slope of the Andes, flows N., and joins the Patia, a little above its mouth in the Pacific, after a course of 80 miles.

TELESE, tā-lā'sä, (anc. *Telesia*,) a decayed episcopal town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. of Caserta, on the Calore.

TELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia. See ALTIN.

TEL'FAIR, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 925 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River, and also drained by the Little Ocmulgee, and Sugar and Hurricane Creeks. The surface is level, and covered with extensive forests of pine. The soil is sandy, but productive in the vicinity of the streams. It was laid out in 1807, and named in honor of Edward Telfair, Governor of Georgia in 1786. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. 3026, of whom 2096 were free, and 930 slaves.

TELFS, tèlfs, a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst, on the left bank of the Inn. Pop. 2000.

TELGTE, tèlg'teh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 2186.

TELIGOOL, TELIGOUL, or TELIGUL, tā-le-gool', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, falls into a bay of its own name 25 miles N.E. of Odessa; its stream is continuous only in the wet season.

TELIORMAN, tā'le-o'mān', a river of Turkey, in European Wallachia, rises in a mountain slope 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest, flows circuitously S.S.E., and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Vede (Vede) about 20 miles above its mouth in the Danube.

TELISCOF, tēl'is-kof', or TELKIF, tēl-kif', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Mosul, in a large and fertile plain celebrated for the passage of Xenophon over it with the 10,000 Greeks, and the battle of Arbela fought upon it, and gained by Alexander the Great. Pop. about 4000.

TELKI-BANYA, tĕl'kee' bän'yŏh', a village of Hungary, in Hither Theiss, co. of Aba-uj-var, 14 miles S.S.E. of Kaschau, with chalybeate baths. Pop. 1180. Rich gold mines once existed in the vicinity, but the shafts were destroyed by an earthquake; new mines are now in operation.

TELL, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 983.

TELLAIR CREEK, Georgia. See HURRICANE CREEK.

TELLICHERY, tĕl-le-chĕr'rce, a fortified seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 43 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. It has a good harbor, and an active export trade in spices, sandal-wood, &c.

TEL'LICO, a small river which rises in Cherokee co., North Carolina, and flowing into Tennessee, enters the Little Tennessee River on the N. border of Monroe county.

TELLICO PLAINS, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

TELLIO, a village of Italy. See TRELIO.

TEL'LISFORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TELMA, tĕl'mä, a town of Siberia, government, and N.W. of Irkootsk, with considerable manufactures of cloth, linen, glass, and paper; the operatives are all convicts. Pop. 2000.

TELMESSUS. See MAKREE.

TELOGA SPRINGS, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

TELO MARTIUS. See TOULON.

TELS'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TELSH or TELSEH, tĕlsh, written also TELSCHA or TELCHA, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 150 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 2000.

TELTOW, tĕl'tov, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 9 miles E. of Potsdam. Pop. 1380.

TELTSCH, tĕltch, a walled town of Moravia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Iglau. Pop. 3406.

TEMACHIN, tĕ'mä cheen', or EL-GUECER, ĕl-gĕ'sair', a town of North Africa, in the Algerian Sahara, capital of an independent district of same name, 12 miles S.S.W. of Tooggoort; lat. 33° 20' N.; lon. 0° 50' E. It is surrounded by a loopholed wall, and a ditch filled with water in the winter, but dry in summer.

TEMASCALTEPEC, tĕ-mäs-käl-tä-pĕk', a town of Mexico, state, and 68 miles S.W. of Mexico, in a deep valley. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity. Pop. 6000.

TEMBLEQUE, tĕm-blä'kä, a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3720.

TEMBUCTOO, a town of Africa. See TIMBUCTOO.

TEMBY, tĕm'bee, the most S. of three rivers which enter English River, in Delagoa Bay, East Africa, and whence it has been navigated upwards for 46 miles.

TEME, tĕm, a river of South Wales, rises 5 miles S.E. of Newtown, in Montgomery, flows E. between the cos. of Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn near Powick, 3 miles S. of Worcester. Total course, 60 miles. Is celebrated for trout and graylings.

TEMERIN, tĕ'mĕ'rin', a market-town of South Hungary, co. and 34 miles E. of Bacs. Pop. 6033.

TEMES tĕm'ĕsh', written also TEMESCH, a river of South-East Hungary, in the Banat, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Danube 6 miles E. of Belgrade. Total course, 180 miles. The principal affluents are the Bistra, Begovitz, and Berzava. It gives name to a county of which Temesvar is the capital.

TEMESVAR or TEMESWAR, tĕm'ĕsh vär', written also TEMESCHWAR, a fortified city of South Hungary, capital of a county of its own name, on the Alt-Bega and the Bega Canal, 72 miles N.N.E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45° 42' N., lon. 21° 20' E. Pop. 19,130, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachs, and Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by three gates, beyond each of which there is a suburb. The houses are of solid construction, the streets spacious, and there are a number of regularly formed and handsome squares. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which is a handsome Gothic structure; the Greek church, the Roman Catholic church, synagogue, palace of the government, town-house, theatre, two convents, Piarist college, gymnasium, high school, normal school, arsenal, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollens, oil, paper, tobacco, and wire. There are also several silk-mills. The transit trade, consisting chiefly of corn, is of great importance, and is much facilitated by the Bega Canal, which communicates with the Danube. Temesvar is the seat of a Greek bishop, the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, and seat of a high court, with jurisdiction over three counties of the Banat. According to D'Anville, Temesvar is the ancient *Thybiscus* to which the poet Ovid was banished. In 1552 it was taken and sacked by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was taken from them by Prince Eugene, almost entirely rebuilt, and fortified so strongly as to be now one of the principal Austrian fortresses. In 1849 it stood a siege of 107 days by the insurgents, and was relieved by Haynau, but not before nearly every house had been damaged by the bombardment, and fever and cholera had made fearful havoc among the garrison.

TEMISCAMING LAKE, between Canada East and West. Lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 80° W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It discharges its surplus water into the Ottawa River. TEMISCAMING HOUSE, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, is on its E. side.

TEMISCOUATA, tem'is-koo-ä'tä or tĕm'is-kwä'ta, a beautiful lake in Canada East, 130 miles N.E. of Quebec, 22 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles in breadth, and sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burden.

TEMNIKOV or TEMNIKOW, tĕm-ne kov', a town of Russia, government, and 150 miles N.N.E. of Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. 3200.

TEMOURTOU-NOR, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan. See TOOZ-GOOL.

TEMPE, tĕm'pä, a valley of European Turkey, in the N.E. of Thessaly, between the mountains of Olympus on the N., and Ossa on the S. The beauties of its scenery are much celebrated by ancient writers.

TEMPELBURG, tĕm'pel-bŏŏrg', a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, 44 miles S. of Cöslin. Pop. 3400.

TEM'PERANCE, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

TEMPERANCE, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, about 90 miles S. of Milledgeville.

TEMPERANCE HALL, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

TEMPERANCE HILL, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

TEM'PERANCEVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Chartier township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left or S. bank of the Ohio River, 1½ miles below Pittsburg. It has a great variety of manufactures, including glass, iron, edge-tools, &c., and has an active trade in coal. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a post-village, Belmont co., Ohio.

TEM'PERANCEVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 140 miles S.W of Toronto. Pop. about 50.

TEMPESCA, tĕm-pĕs'kä, a river in Turkey, rises in the N. slope of Mount Argentaro or Egrisoo-Tagh, in the S.E. of Servia, flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of 60 miles, joins the Morava on the right, 6 miles below Perekop.

TEM'PE VALE, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, 2 miles W. of Portsmouth.

TEMPIO, tĕm'pe-o, a town of the island of Sardinia, on a mountain, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 9406.

TEMPISQUE, tem-pees'kä, a considerable river of Central America, in the W. part of the state of Costa Rica, after a S. course enters the Gulf of Nicoya, 8 miles N. of Nicoya.

TEM'PLE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TEMPLE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh.

TEM'PLE, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 150 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 785.

TEMPLE, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 33 miles S.S.W. from Concord. Pop. 579.

TEMPLEBOY, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo.

TEM'PLEBREAD'Y, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

TEM'PLEBRED'IN, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Tipperary and Limerick.

TEMPLECARNE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Fermanagh and Donegal.

TEM'PLECOR'RAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, 4½ miles N.E. of Carrickfergus. The church of Templecorran, now ruined, was the first benefice to which Dean Swift was appointed.

TEMPLECRONE, tĕm'pel-krŏn', a maritime parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, comprising the town of Dunglo. Pop. in 1851, 9592.

TEM'PLEDER'RY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLEKEL'LY or TEMPLI KEHAL'LY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, comprising the town of Ballina.

TEM'PLEMAR'TIN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

TEMPLEMARTIN or ST. MARTIN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

TEM'PLEMI'CHAEL, a parish of Ireland, and comprising the town of Longford.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Waterford.

TEM'PLEMICHAEL, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, DEDU'AGH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

TEMPLE MILLS, a post office of Franklin co., Maine.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish of Ireland. See STRAID.

TEM'PLEMORE', a town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, near the E. foot of the Devil's Bit Mountains, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 8 miles N. of Thurles. Pop. of the town in 1851, 9592. It chiefly consists of one long and well-built street, has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and large infantry barracks.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co., and comprising the chief part of the city of Londonderry. Pop. in 1851, 5968.

TEMPLENEW'RY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary. The Galtee Mountains rise here to 2588 feet above the sea.

TEMPLE-NEWS'HAM, also written NEWHUSUM, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TEM'PLENOE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry.

TEMPLENOE or LISNAVIL'LA, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TEM'PLE OF HEALTH, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, tĕm'pel-oo'trăh, or UPPER-CHURCH, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TEM'PLEPAT'RICK, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim.

TEMPLEPORT', a parish of Ireland, co. of Cavan.

TEM'PLEROBIN, a parish of Ireland, co., and in the harbor of Cork, consists of Spike and Hawlbowline Islands, and a part of Great Island, with the chief part of Queenstown.

TEM'PLESHAM'BO or TEMPLESHAN'BOUGH, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

TEM'PLESHAN'NON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford, comprising a part of the town of Enniscorthy.

TEMPLETEN'NY, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TEMPLETOGHER, tĕm'pel-tŏh'her, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway.

TEMP'LETON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TEMP'LETON, a village of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, parish of Narbeth.

TEMP'LETON, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has manufactures of chairs, woollen goods, &c. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad crosses the N.E. part of the township. Pop. 2173.

TEMPLETON, a post-village of Prince George co., Virginia, 36 miles S.E. of Richmond.

TEMP'LETOWN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

TEM'PLETOWN, a village of Ireland, co. of Louth, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Carlingford.

TEM'PLETRIN'E, a parish of Ireland, co. of Cork.

TEM'PLETUOHNY or BAL'LINSIN', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary. Adjoining it are the ruins of Lisdallen Castle.

TEMPLEUDIGAN or ST. PETER'S, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

TEMPLEUVE, tŏm'pleuv', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the French frontier, 5 miles N.W. of Tournay, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 2500.

TEMP'LEUVE, a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3143.

TEMP'LEVILLE, post-village, Queen Anne co., Maryland.

TEMPLIN, tĕm'plin, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the lake of Dolgen, 24 miles S.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3380.

TEM'PO, a neat village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, on the Tempo, on the road from Enniskillen to Clogher, 8 miles E.N.E. of the former. Pop. 422.

TEMPS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TEMROOK, TEMROUK or TEMRUK, tĕm-rook', a fortified town of South Russia, government of the Caucasus, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azof, about 30 miles E. of the Strait of Yenikale; lat. 45° 15′ N., lon. 37° 10′ E. Under the Turks it was an important fortress.

TEMSCHE or TEMSICA. See TAMISE.

TENAL'LYTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., District of Columbia.

TENANCINGO, tā-năn-sing'go, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Mexico, celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts 10 days, and at which immense quantities of foreign manufactures are sold.

TENANT'S HARBOR, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

TENASSERIM, tĕn-as'seh-rim, or TANAS'SEREM, a river of Farther India, provinces of Tavoy and Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30′ N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town of Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Indian Ocean, in lat. 12°, by three principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which the town of Mergui is seated. Total course, 220 miles. It is navigable by vessels drawing 14 feet water for 30 miles, and for boats 60 miles.

TENASSERIM, a town in the southernmost part of the Tenasserim provinces, taken from the Burmese in 1826, on the S. bank of the river, 50 miles E.S.E. of Mergui. Lat. 11° 49′ N., lon. 99° 10′ E.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, in British India, consists of a long and narrow slip of territory in Farther India, between lat. 11° and 17° 40′ N., lon. 97° 30′ and 99° 20′ E., having E. a mountain chain separating them from Siam, and W. the Indian Ocean and Salwin River. Length, from N. to S., 500 miles; breadth, from 40 to 80 miles. Area, about 32,500 square miles. Estimated pop. 118,000, partly Siamese or Malays, but comprising many Karean or wild tribes. The surface is mostly mountainous, and covered with fine forests; there are, however, some extensive and very rich alluvial plains, broken only by isolated peaks of limestone, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, indigo, and tobacco, which, with rice, sugar-cane, numerous fruits, excellent teak and sapan-wood in the N., bamboos, rattans, various drugs and gums, betel, cocoanuts, balachang, tortoise-shell, horns, and coal at Mergui, are the chief products. The principal rivers are the Gyen, the Attaram, the Ye, the Tavoy, and the Tenasserim, most of which are navigable to some distance inland. Along the whole extent of this territory islands of various magnitude occur within a short distance from the shore, of which from seaward they appear to form parts. The island of Balu, (Balu-gyun,) opposite Maulmain, by far the most important of all, has alluvial lands of surprising fertility, and a greater number of inhabitants, in proportion, than any other part of these provinces. The climate is healthy, the thermometer ranging from 75° to 92°. The annual fall of rain is 108 inches. The rainy season continues from May to October, after a dry season of 6 months. Iron and tin are plentiful in the provinces of Tavoy and Mergui, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, the wild hog, and great numbers of deer, abound in the forests. The population are mostly Boodhists, except the Kareans; they manufacture cotton and some silk fabrics, but the use of these has been almost superseded of late years by the importation of India and British piece-goods. The ports are entirely free, and many vessels are built on the coast. This territory is under the presidency of Bengal, and was formerly divided into the provinces of Ye, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim, so named from their chief towns; at present it is subdivided into the provinces of Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, which, with Moulmein, are the principal seats of foreign trade. The Tenasserim provinces appear to have been visited by the Portuguese early in the seventeenth century. The country passed into the hands of the British by the peace of Yandabo, which terminated the Burmese war, in 1826. It has been used as a penal colony from Hindostan; and 2000 Thugs transported to it have become, it is said, respectable settlers. The military force consists of two Anglo-Indian regiments.

TENBOUTO. See TIMBUCTOO.

TENBURY, tĕn'bere, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 18 miles W.N.W. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Teme, here joined by the Kyre. Pop. in 1851, 1786. It is indifferently built, and, from being in a low position, is liable to sudden inundations. It has various schools, some trade in hops and cider, tanning, and glove-making. In 1829 a salt spring was discovered.

TEN'BY, (Welsh, *Dinbych-y-Pysgod*, din'bik e pis'god,) a municipal borough and seaport town of South Wales, co., and 9 miles E. of Pembroke, on a promontory on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay. Area of the borough, 322 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2982. The town, partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, and defended by some batteries on the shore, consists chiefly of a long and spacious street. St. Mary's church, enriched by many ancient monuments, and a finely carved roof, has a spire 152 feet in height, painted white to form a conspicuous landmark. Here are various Dissenters' chapels, national and other schools and charities, a town-hall, market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, remains of a castle, and several ecclesiastical and collegiate edifices, several good hotels, and spacious bathing-houses – the town being resorted to as a watering place. The harbor, commodious and well sheltered, is a creek of the port of Milford, and frequented by Devonshire fishing vessels: opposite it are Caldy and St. Margaret Islands. The exports comprise oysters, butter, corn, and coal. The vicinity is highly beautiful, and fine sands extend W. and S. of the town. It contributes with Pembroke, Wiston, and Milford, to send 1 member to the House of Commons.

TEN'BY, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Pembroke, 49 miles E. of Hobart Town.

TENCE, tĕnss, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Lignon, 9 miles E.S.E. of Yssingeaux. P. 1277.

TENDA, tĕn'dă, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division and province of Nice, 3 miles S. of the Col de Tende, a pass of the Maritime Alps, to which it gives name. Pop. 2441.

TENDA-MAIE, tĕn'dă mī'ă, a district of West Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 11° 50′ N., and by the meridian of 13° W. Iron of fine quality, and salt, are obtained in some localities.

TENDE, COL DE, kol deh tĕnd, a pass in the Maritime Alps, a little W. of the point where they become linked with the Apennines, on the frontiers of the Sardinian divisions of Nice and Coni. Height, 6160 feet above sea-level. It is traversed by an excellent carriage-road, constructed by Victor Amedeo III. The summit is enclosed by higher mountains on all sides, except the S., in which direction the Mediterranean may be seen.

TENDRA, tĕn'drā, or TEN'TER, a long and narrow island in the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Odessa. Length, from E. to W., 33 miles. Lat. of light-house, which is 92 feet above the sea, 46° 22′ N., lon. 31° 29′ E.

TENDRE, MONT, one of the Jura Mountains. See MONT TENDRE.

TEN'DRING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEN'EDOS, (Gr. Τένεδος,) an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 5 miles N.W. of Alexandria Troas. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Surface mostly rugged: it produces superior wine, corn, cotton, and fruits. On its N.E. side is a town which was anciently a depôt of the trade between Egypt and Europe.

TENEMBER ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago. See TENIMBER.

TENERIFFE, tá-ná-ree'fé, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cauca, province of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena, 50 miles N.W. of Mompox.

TENERIFFE, tén'er-if', (Sp. *Tenerife*, tá-ná-ree'fá; Fr. *Ténériffe*, tá'ná'ree'f.) the largest of the seven principal Canary Islands, between Grand Canary on the E., and Gomera on the W., 90 miles N.W. of Cape Bojador, on the African coast. Lat. from 28° to 28° 35′ 20″ N., lon. from 16° 5′ to 16° 55′ W. It is of an irregularly triangular form, 60 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and varying in breadth from 35 miles in the S.W., where widest, to 20 miles near the centre, and about 6 miles in the N.E. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and is composed principally of enormous masses and cones of trachyte, lava, and basalt, which, in their culminating point, (the Peak of Teyde,) attain the height of 12,182 feet above sea-level. The coast, which is very irregular, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow, precipitous fissures or ravines, with very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The Bay of Oratava, on the N.W., once the best and most frequented anchorage of the island, was almost filled up by torrents of lava from an eruption in 1706; and the only good harbor now existing is that of Santa Cruz, on the N.E., where two rocky arms, stretching round N.E. and S.E., enclose a beautiful semicircular bay. The most remarkable feature of the interior is in the breadest part of the island, towards the N.W., where the enormous Peak of Teyde is seen piercing the clouds, and surrounded by a girdle, which gives it the appearance of a fortified town encircled by its fosse and bastion. The view from the summit is one of the most magnificent in the world. It extends over the whole of the Canary Archipelago, while, from the transparency of the atmosphere, even minute objects are perceptible at the greatest distance. The crater is about half a league in circuit, and slopes, by an easy descent, to a depth of not more than 106 feet. Though it seems to have been the original vent of the whole volcanic archipelago, it appears to have been for ages only a solfatara—all the eruptions of the last 3000 or 4000 years having been made by openings through its sides. Below this crater, and immediately W. of it, is another of much larger dimensions, forming the summit of Mount Chahorra, which, though isolated from the Peak of Teyde, is connected with it for a great part of its height; and still farther on the W., at the foot of Chahorra, are other four cones, from which the last eruption took place in 1798. The only other eruption since the occupation of the island by the Spaniards in 1496, was that of 1706. At all times, however, the internal activity of the volcano is indicated by frequent streams of hot vapor.

Teneriffe, taken as a whole, bears a considerable resemblance to Mount Etna. Towns and villages, with their fields, gardens, and vineyards, stretch along its base, and for some way up its sides; next succeeds a woody region, composed of trees, chiefly chestnuts and oaks, with undergrowth of arborescent heaths at a lower, and ferns at a higher elevation; beyond, and still higher, is a wide, barren plain, covered with pumice-stone and blocks of lava, and inhabited only by a few rabbits and wild goats. The portion of the surface available for cultivation has been estimated at about one-seventh of the whole. Where the surface in many parts is more hilly than mountainous, both the valleys and adjacent hills are generally cultivated, and the finest fruits of the island are produced. The principal productions of Teneriffe are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse, almonds, oranges, apples, guavas, honey, wax, silk, cochineal, and wine. The last, which forms the staple, furnishes an annual export of from 25,000 to 30,000 pipes, which formerly found its principal market in the Spanish colonies of South America, but is now sent chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The manufactures are very insignificant, but include, in addition to some coarse linen, woollen, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches, the original inhabitants of the islands, almost all perished in vain endeavors to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants, consisting of a mixed race, in which Spanish features predominate, are estimated at about 85,000. Capital, Santa Cruz.

TENERIFFE, (TENERIFE) PEAK OF, or PICO DE TEYDE, pee'ko dá tá-dá, a famous volcanic mountain on the N.W. of the above island. Lat. 28° 16′ 5″ N., lon. 16° 39′ W. Height above the ocean, 12,182 feet.

TENEZ, tá'nez, or TENNIS, tén'nis, a maritime town of Algeria, province, and 120 miles E.N.E. of Oran. Pop. 950. Near it is Cape Tenez, on the Mediterranean.

TE-NGAN, tá'ngán', a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang; lat. 31° 18′ N., lon. 113° 30′ E.

TENGAPATNAM, téng-ga-pat-nám', a maritime town of South India, dominions of Cochin, 24 miles N.W. of Cape Comor'n.

TENG-FUNG, téng'fúng' or téng'foong', a town of China, province of Ho-nan, capital of a district; lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

TENGHIEZ or TENGHIZ, a lake of Central Asia. See BALKASH.

TENGHISTOON or TENGHISTOUN, tén'ghis-toon', a town of Persia, province of Fars, about 2 miles from the Persian Gulf, on the road from Bushire to Ferozabad. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and by walls flanked with towers. Pop. about 2500.

TENGRI-NOR, tén'gree' nor, a large lake of Thibet, about 120 miles N.W. of Lassa. Lat. about 31° 30′ N., lon. 90° E. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 40 miles.

TENG-TCHOO or TENG-TCHOU, téng' choo', a city of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department, on the coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Po-chee-lee, opposite the peninsula of Regent's Sword.

TENG-TCHOO or TENG-TCHOU, a city of China, province of Fo-kien, capital of a department, 140 miles N.W. of Amoy.

TENG-YE, téng'yé', a town of China, province of Yun-nan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 miles N.E. of Tsanta.

TENIAN, tá-ne-án', one of the Ladrone Isles, in the North Pacific; lat. 15° 2′ N., lon. 145° 47′ E. It abounds with limes and lemons, and has some cattle.

TENIM'BER (written also TENEM'BER) ISLANDS, a group of isles in the Malay Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor-laut. They extend from lat. 6° 40′ to 8° 25′ S., lon. from 130° 40′ to 132° E., and are mostly coral islands, surrounded by coral reefs. They are sometimes visited by whalers. The natives are distinguished from those of the surrounding islands by their language, and also by their form; they are tall, well made, and have regular features. The men of the lower classes go entirely naked, and the women have only a small piece of cloth around their loins.

TEN'MILE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

TENMILE, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

TENMILE CREEK, of Greene co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela River.

TENMILE HOUSE, a post-office, Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

TENMILE SPRING, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

TENMILE STAND, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

TENMILE VALLEY, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

TEN'NESSEE', a river, the largest affluent of the Ohio, is formed by two branches, the Clinch and the Holston, which rise among the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia, and unite at Kingston, in Tennessee. It flows first S.W. to Chattanooga, near the S. boundary of the state, where it turns towards the N.W. and W.; but its progress being opposed by the Cumberland Mountains, it changes its course to the S.W., makes an extensive circuit of near 300 miles through North Alabama, and touches the state of Mississippi at its N.E. extremity. Here it again enters the state of Tennessee, traverses its whole breadth from S. to N., and gradually curving towards the W., crosses Kentucky, and enters the Ohio River at Paducah, 48 miles from its mouth, near 37° N. lat., and 88° 35′ W. lon. The length of the Tennessee proper is estimated at 800 miles, and if we include the Holston, its longest branch, it will measure about 1100 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Knoxville and Chattanooga, in Tennessee; Tuscumbia and Florence, in Alabama; and Paducah, in Kentucky. The whole descent of the river and branches is computed to be about 2300 feet. The channel is obstructed by no considerable falls or rapids, excepting the Muscle Shoals, in Alabama, where the river runs over flint and limestone rocks for more than 20 miles, affording immense motive-power. (See MUSCLE SHOALS.) Steamboats ascend the river from its mouth to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, about 250 miles. Above these rapids it is also navigable by steamboats at all seasons, as far as Knoxville, on the Holston, a distance of near 500 miles. The navigable portions of the river are connected by a railroad. The region through which this river flows is generally fertile, and in the upper part of its course is beautifully diversified with mountains and valleys. The Little Tennessee, which by some writers is described as the main stream, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, near the frontier of North Carolina and Georgia, and flowing N.W. into Tennessee, unites with the Holston about 25 miles S.W. of Knoxville, after a tortuous course of more than 150 miles. The area drained by this system of rivers is estimated by Darby at 41,000 square miles. In the winter of 1831-2 this river was frozen over, even in the state of Alabama—an event of very rare occurrence.

TENNESSEE, one of the Western States of the American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina, from which it is separated by the Alleghany Mountains; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by Arkansas and Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. It lies between 35° and 36° 36′ N. lat., and between 81° 40′ and 90° 15′ W. lon.—being about 430 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and 110 in breadth, including an area of about 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres, of which only 5,175,173 were improved in 1850. The state is commonly divided into three sections:

the part E. of the Cumberland Mountains is called East Tennessee; between the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River, it takes the name of Middle Tennessee; and W. of the river just named, that of West Tennessee.

Face of the Country.—Tennessee is very agreeably diversified with mountain, hill, and plain, containing within its limits fertility of soil, beauty of scenery, and a delightfully temperate climate. In the E. it is separated from North Carolina by different ridges of the Appalachian chain, passing under the various local names of Stone, Iron, Bald, and Unaka Mountains. Then follow the valleys of the Holston and other rivers, forming the head-waters of the Tennessee. Next succeed the Cumberland Mountains, an outlying ridge of the Alleghanies, which enters the state from Kentucky, and crosses it in a S.W. direction, into Alabama. The height of these mountains, which spread over about 50 miles, is variously estimated at from 1000 to 2000 feet. They are wooded to the tops, and embosom delightful and fertile valleys. Their summits are often rounded and cultivated, while others are too rugged for tillage. Middle Tennessee, lying between these mountains and the Tennessee River, is moderately hilly, while the section between the river last named and the Mississippi, called West Tennessee, is either level or gently undulating.

Minerals, Mineral Springs, &c.—Gold has been found in the S.E. part of the state. Among the other metallic minerals are iron in abundance, and in East and Middle Tennessee some lead, especially in Carter county, silver, zinc, manganese, and magnetic iron ore. Of the earthy minerals, coal, the most abundant and valuable, is found in large quantities in the counties among the Cumberland Mountains, and covering an area, according to Taylor, of 4300 square miles. There is also gypsum of a fine quality, beautiful varieties of marble, nitre, slate, (suitable for roofing,) alum, burrstones, and limestone, which forms the bed of a large portion of the state. Salt springs exist, but not of a very rich quality; there are also some valuable mineral springs. The iron business is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists. According to a recent statement, there were on the Cumberland River, in the early part of 1853, 21 furnaces, 9 forges, and 2 rolling mills, employing $1,216,000 capital, and manufacturing 44,500 tons of metal, and 1400 kettles, valued together at $1,678,000. Rich deposits of copper are found in the S.E. part of Tennessee, in Polk and Monroe counties, which are now extensively worked. A plank-road is nearly finished from the Hiawassee mines to the Chattanooga Railroad. This must add greatly to the value of the mines, which will thus be made readily accessible from a shipping port. In 1854, in Polk county, 12 different mines were in operation, 5 of which shipped 840 tons in one month.

Rivers.—Tennessee is bounded on the W. by the great Mississippi, and twice crossed by the river whose name it bears. The Cumberland makes a bend into the N. of the state, through which it courses for about 150 miles before it returns to Kentucky, thus giving that portion of the state water communication with the other parts of the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The Tennessee enters the S.E. of the state from North Carolina, receives the Holston and its tributaries from Virginia, and the Hiawassee from Georgia, then turns to the S.W. into Alabama at its N.E. angle, and leaves it at its N.W. to re-enter Tennessee, which it crosses in a course almost directly N. into Kentucky. The Hatchee, a tributary of the Mississippi; Duck River, of the Tennessee, from Middle Tennessee, and the Holston, Powell's, and Clinch, tributaries of the same rivers in East Tennessee, are the other principal streams. The Tennessee has a total course of nearly 900 miles, about 400 of which are within the state, and 700 navigable for steamboats (with the exception of that portion in Alabama called the Muscle Shoals) to its junction with the Holston, in East Tennessee. The Cumberland is navigable 400 miles for steamboats to Carthage, about 50 miles above Nashville, in a direct line. The tributary streams are all more or less navigable, either for steam or keel boats, during high water. All the waters of this state ultimately reach the Mississippi, though generally by a circuitous course. The Forked Deer River is navigable 150, the Big Hatchee above 100, and the Obion 60 miles, for steamboats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—In common with other limestone regions, Tennessee has numerous caves, several of which are at least 100 feet below the surface, and a mile in extent. Some are several miles in length. One has been descended for about 400 feet below the surface, where was found a stream of sufficient force to turn a mill. Another, on the top of Cumberland Mountain, has a cave of perpendicular descent, whose bottom has never been sounded. Big Bone Cave is so called from the bones of the mastodon found within it. These caves are all in the Cumberland Mountains. In a spur of the same mountains, called the Enchanted Mountain, are found the impressions of the feet of men and animals in the hard limestone rock, whose appearance has never been accounted for. Near Manchester, in Coffee county, is an old stone fort, situated between two rivers, and including 47 acres, enclosed by a wall, on which trees are growing believed to be 500 years old. In Franklin county is a railway tunnel through a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, 2200 feet long.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Tennessee is mild; considerable snow sometimes falls in the winters, which, however, are generally short. The summers are free from the intense heat of the Gulf States. The temperature of that portion of the state among the Cumberland Mountains is particularly agreeable. Most parts of the state are healthy, except on the alluvions of the great rivers. The soil of Tennessee is generally arable, and of a good quality. In East Tennessee, much of the land among the mountains is poor and ill adapted to cultivation, but even here the valleys are very fertile. This section is favorable to grazing, and great numbers of live stock are exported from thence to the Atlantic States. A greater number of mules (75,303 in 1850, including asses) are raised in Tennessee than in any other state in the Union. Middle Tennessee has much good land. Western Tennessee has a rich black mould, and on the shores of the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers are extensive brakes of gigantic cane. Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton are the great staples. In 1850, Tennessee produced more hogs than any state in the Union, was fifth in the amount of Indian corn produced, fourth in that of tobacco, and fifth in cotton. The other articles cultivated are wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, wool, maple-sugar, flax, hemp, hay, cheese, butter, wine, whiskey, and fruits; of the latter, apples, pears, and plums. According to the census of 1850, there were in Tennessee 72,735 farms, occupying 5,175,173 acres of improved land, (about 71 acres to each farm,) producing 52,276,223 bushels of Indian corn; 7,703,086 of oats; 1,610,386 of wheat; 89,137 of rye; 2737 of barley; 19,427 of buckwheat; 1,067,844 of Irish, and 2,777,716 of sweet potatoes; 369,321 of peas and beans; 14,214 of grass-seed, and 18,904 of flaxseed; 20,148,932 pounds of tobacco; 8,139,585 of butter; 77,812,600 of cotton; 1,364,378 of wool; 1,036,572 of beeswax and honey; 177,831 of cheese; 363,131 of flax; 3000 of cane, and 158,557 of maple-sugar; 258,854 of rice, and 74,091 tons of hay; live stock valued at $29,678,016; market goods, $97,153; orchard products, $62,894, and slaughtered animals, $6,401,765.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees are pine, (in East Tennessee,) sugar-maple, juniper, red cedar, and savin, (on the mountains,) poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beech, sycamore, locust, cherry, &c.

The animals are the same as are found in the adjacent states of Kentucky and Virginia, viz. deer, racoons, foxes, squirrels, and sometimes, although rarely, bears, in the wilder sections of the state.

Manufactures.—The natural water-power, especially of East Tennessee, combined with its abundance of coal and other fuel, must, as soon as the railway connections with the Atlantic States are completed, make this a great manufacturing section; for in addition to the advantages mentioned, she has in her neighborhood the staple raw materials cotton, wool, and hemp. There were in Tennessee in 1850, 2861 establishments, each producing $500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, employing $6,975,279 capital, and 11,154 male and 878 female hands; consuming raw material worth $4,900,952, and yielding products valued at $9,728,438. Among these were 33 cotton factories, employing $669,000 of capital, and 310 male and 551 female hands, consuming raw material worth $297,500, and manufacturing 363,250 yards of stuffs, and 2,326,250 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of $510,624; 4 woollen establishments, employing $10,000 of capital, and 15 male and 2 female hands, consuming raw material worth $1675, and manufacturing 2220 hats, worth $9310; 81 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $1,915,950 capital, and 2705 male and 172 female hands, consuming raw material worth $730,551, and manufacturing 44,152 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, worth a total value of $1,611,043; 30 in manufacturing spirituous and malt liquors, employing $66,125 capital, and 79 hands, consuming 3000 bushels of barley, 258,400 of corn, and 5480 of rye, and producing 174,925 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 364 tanneries, employing $490,320 capital, consuming raw material worth $398,152, and producing leather valued at $746,434. Home-made manufactures also were produced of the value of $3,137,790, and family goods worth $2,886,661.

Internal Improvements.—There were in Tennessee, January 1, 1855, 517 miles of completed railroad, built at a cost of $10,436,610, and 946 miles in course of construction. A railroad, (already finished to Nashville,) connecting Savannah and Charleston with Louisville and other points on the Ohio River, will pass through Tennessee. Another, in a great state of forwardness, will connect the same points with Memphis; and others with New Orleans and Mobile; thus opening a complete communication between the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and with Charleston and Savannah. The last-named places are now (1855) more or less directly connected with Knoxville, where the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, now rapidly approaching completion, will also terminate.

Commerce.—Tennessee has but little foreign commerce, though very favorably located for domestic trade, being

washed on the W. by the Mississippi River, twice crossed by the Tennessee River, and its northern portion traversed for more than 100 miles by the Cumberland, all of which are navigable for steamboats. The exports are mainly live stock, pork, bacon, lard, butter, ginseng, cotton bagging, flour, Indian corn, fruits, tobacco, cotton, hemp, feathers, and saltpetre, which find their way mostly to New Orleans, and thence either to Northern or foreign parts; but new exits are about being opened for the products of East and Middle Tennessee, the one through Virginia, and the other through Georgia and South Carolina, both by railroad. Tennessee has no direct foreign trade; tonnage owned, 7631, in 1854; built the same year, 2 vessels, tonnage only 208.

Education.—Tennessee had, according to the census of 1850, 8 colleges, with 570 students; 1 theological school, with 24, and 1 medical school, with 158 students; and a total income of $65,037, of which $9300 was from endowments, and $782 from public funds; 2680 public schools, with 104,117 pupils, and $138,518 income, of which $9912 was from endowments, $98,548 from public funds, and $4500 from taxation; 264 academies and other schools, with 9028 pupils, and $155,902 income, of which $6153 was from endowments, and $10,008 from public funds; and attending schools as returned by families, 146,200. Of the free adult population, 78,619, of whom 505 were foreigners, could not read or write.

Religious Denominations.—There were in Tennessee, in 1850, 2027 churches, of which the Baptists owned 648; the Christians, 63; Episcopalians, 17; Free Church, 20; Friends, 4; Lutherans, 12; Methodists, 567; Presbyterians, 363; Roman Catholics, 4; Tunkers, 1; Union Church, 15; and minor sects, 3; giving one church to every 500 persons. Value of church property, $1,216,201.

Periodicals.—According to the census, there were published in 1850, in this state, 8 daily, 2 tri-weekly, and 36 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate annual circulation of 2,139,044 copies.

Public Institutions.—Tennessee has a state penitentiary, at Nashville, conducted on the silent system, which had 196 convicts confined in 1850, of whom 9 were of foreign birth, and 7 colored persons. There is also a deaf and dumb asylum at Knoxville. Tennessee had 9 public libraries in 1850, with 5373 volumes; 20 school and Sunday-school, with 7598 volumes; and 5 college libraries, with 9225 volumes.

Population.—Though not the largest in area, Tennessee is the second state in point of population in the great Mississippi Valley. Her sons partake of the same parentage as those of Kentucky, her original settlers having been mostly from North Carolina and Virginia; and they share with the Kentuckians a manly frankness of character, courage, and loyalty to the federal constitution. At the first national census, in 1790, her inhabitants numbered 35,791; 105,602 in 1800; 261,727 in 1810; 422,813 in 1820; 681,904 in 1830; 829,210 in 1840; and 1,002,717 in 1850: of whom 382,225 were white males, 374,601 white females; 3117 free colored males, 3305 colored females; 118,780 male, and 120,679 female slaves. This population was divided into 130,004 families, occupying 129,419 dwellings. Representative pop., 906,830. Pop. to square mile, 21·90. Of the free population, 985,084 were born in the state; 170,571 in other states of the Union; 706 in England; 2640 in Ireland; 344 in Scotland and Wales; 1168 in Germany; 245 in France; 76 in British America; 561 in other countries, and 1750 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about one per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 11,874 deaths, or nearly 12 persons in every thousand. In the same period, 1095 paupers, of whom 11 were of foreign birth, received aid, at an expense of about $20 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 377 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored, and 41 slaves; 474 were blind, of whom 9 were free colored, and 82 slaves; 407 were insane, of whom 5 were free colored, and 22 slaves; and 846 idiotic, of whom 5 were free colored, and 85 slaves. Of the entire pop., 163 were engaged in mining; 227,739 in agriculture; 2217 in commerce; 17,515 in manufactures; 55 in navigating the ocean; 362 in internal navigation; and 2042 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Tennessee is divided into 79 counties, viz., Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Coffee, Davidson, Decatur, De Kalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Granger, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, McNairy, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Obion, Overton, Perry, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, and Wilson. Capital, Nashville.

Cities and Towns.—Nashville is the capital, and largest city. Pop. in 1850, 10,165, (15,000 in 1853;) the other principal towns are, Memphis, pop. 8841, (12,000 in 1853;) Chattanooga, 3500 in 1850; Columbia, 2977; Knoxville, 2076, (4000 in 1853;) Murfreesborough, Jackson, Lebanon, Edgefield, Pulaski, and Shelbyville, between 1000 and 2000 each.

Government, Finances, &c.—The Governor of Tennessee is elected by popular suffrage for two years, and receives $3000 per annum. The Senate consists of 25, and the House of Representatives of 75 members, elected for two years by the people. The legislature meets biennially on the first Monday in October. Every free white man of the age of 21 years, a citizen of the United States, and six months a citizen of the county in which he may offer to vote, next preceding an election, is a qualified voter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a Supreme Court, presided over by 3 judges. 2. Of a court of chancery, presided over by 6 chancellors; and 3. Of 14 circuit courts, with one judge to each circuit. All the judges are elected by the people for 8 years. Davidson county, in which is the city of Nashville, has a special criminal court, and a common law and chancery court. Memphis has also a special criminal court. Salaries of the judges, from $1500 to $2500. Public debt in 1854, $5,746,850, and $1,353,209 contingent debt. Total, $7,100,063. School fund, $1,500,000; other productive property, $3,654,456; property not productive, $1,101,390. Annual expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about $165,000. In January, 1855, Tennessee had 32 banks, including 19 branches, with an aggregate capital of $6,717,848, a circulation of $5,850,262, and $1,473,040 in coin.

History.—Tennessee was the first state settled by Anglo-Americans west of the Alleghanies, emigrants from North Carolina having built Fort Loudon, in East Tennessee, as early as 1757. But this settlement was attacked by the savages, and the inhabitants either murdered or driven off. Colonization, however, was recommenced in a few years afterwards in the same section of the state. This colony was also harassed by the Indians till after the Revolutionary war. Originally, Tennessee formed a part of the possessions of North Carolina, which state ceded it to the general government in 1784, but afterwards revoked the grant, when the inhabitants attempted to form an independent state under the name of Franklinia. It was finally ceded to the United States government, and formed a part of the South-Western Territory till its admission as a sovereign state in 1796, forming the sixteenth member of the confederacy. Tennessee took an active part in the war of 1812, and sent several distinguished leaders to its armies; prominent among whom was General Andrew Jackson, since so celebrated for his administration of the affairs of the central government during his presidency. James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was also a citizen of this state.——Inhab. TENNESSEEAN.

TENNESSEE COLONY, a post-office, Anderson co., Texas.

TENNESSEE LANDING, a village of Issaquena co., Mississippi.

TENNESSEE RIVER, a post-office of Macon co., North Carolina, 341 miles W. of Raleigh.

TENNILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 136 miles N.W. of Savannah.

TENNIS, a seaport town of Algeria. See TENEZ.

TENNSTEDT, tĕnn'stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 2984.

TENOCHTITLAN, tā-noch-tit-lăn', the ancient name of the city of Mexico, and of the table-land on which it stands, elevation averaging 7500 feet.

TENOS. See TINO.

TEN POUND ISLAND, in Ann Harbor, Massachusetts, seven-eighths of a mile S. of Gloucester, contains a fixed light 45 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 70° 40′ W.

TENRIU, tĕn're-oo', a river of Japan, in the island of Niphon, which it traverses N. to S., and falls into the Pacific a little W. of the Bay of Totomina. Total course, about 100 miles.

TENSAS or TENSAW, a river of Louisiana, rises in Carroll parish, near the W. bank of the Mississippi, and pursues a tortuous course, the general direction of which is nearly parallel with that river, until it unites with the Washita at Trinity. The river thus formed is usually called Black River. Steamboats can ascend about 150 miles from its mouth, during at least 6 months of the year. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles.

TENSAS, a parish in the E.N.E. part of Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, has an area of 680 square miles. It is drained by the Tensas River and Macon Bayou. The surface is level and low; the soil fertile. In 1850 there were raised 21,665 bales of cotton, the greatest quantity produced in any parish of the state. The Tensas River is navigable by steamboats through this parish. Formed since 1840, from the N. part of Concordia. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. 9040, of whom 902 were free, and 8138 slaves.

TENSAW, a river of Louisiana. See TENSAS.

TENSAW, a post-office of Baldwin co., Alabama.

TENSIFT, tĕn'sift' or tĕn'seaft', a principal river of Morocco, which kingdom it divides into two nearly equal parts; after a W. course of 190 miles, enters the Atlantic 45 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

TENTER, an island of Russia. See TENDRA.

TEN'TERDEN, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, the town on an eminence, environed by hop-grounds, 17 miles S.E. of Maidstone. Pop. of the borough in 1851, 3901, chiefly agricultural, or occupied in cattle-grazing on Romney marshes. The church has a tower conspicuous as a landmark.

TENTH LEGION, a post-office, Rockingham co., Virginia.

TENTUGAL, tĕn-too-gäl', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 10 miles N.W. of Coimbra, near the right bank of the Mondego. Pop. 1200.

TENTYRA. See DENDERAH.

TEOGE, tā-o'gā (?) a considerable river of South Africa, an affluent from the N. of Lake Ngami.

TEOLO-IN-MONTE, tā-o'lo in mon'tā, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province, and 10 miles S.W. of Padua, near the Bacchiglione. Pop. 2700.

TEONISTA, TEONESTA or TIONESTA CREEK, rises in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, and falls into Alleghany River in Venango county.

TEONISTA or TIONESTA, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of Teonista Creek with Alleghany River, about 29 miles N.E. of Franklin. See TIONESTA.

TEOPIXCA, tā-o-pix'kā, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 18 miles from Ciudad-Real.

TEORA, tā-o'rā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, about 6 miles S.S.E. of Sant' Angelo-dei-Lombardi, between the Ofanto and Sele. Pop. 3800.

TEOTIHUACAN, tā-o-te-wā-kän', a plateau of Mexico, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Texcoco, surrounded on all sides, except the E., by ridges and mountain spurs, and celebrated for two remarkable pyramids which stand near its centre. The one measures 682 feet at its base, and terminates in a level platform 121 feet high. The other is of less dimensions. Both are composed of stone pottery and cement, covered with the remains of obsidian and terra cotta images, and are in a very dilapidated state.

TEOTSA, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, on Rock River, 30 miles S.E. of Madison.

TEPALEEN or TEPALEN. See TEPELENI.

TEPEACA, tā-pā-ä'kä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 20 miles S.E. of La Puebla. It has a Franciscan convent, founded in the time of Cortez, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

TEPEJE or TEPEXE, tā-pā'hā, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 50 miles S. of La Puebla.

TEPEL, a town of Bohemia. See TEPL.

TEPELENI, tā-pā-lā'nee, written also TEP'ALEEN' and TEP'ALEN', a town of Albania, sanjak, and 32 miles E.S.E. of Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. The principal edifice is the palace of Ali Pasha of Yanina, born here about A.D. 1750.

TEPETITAN, tā-pā-te-tän', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, on the river Tepetitan, an affluent of the Chilapilla, 60 miles N.W. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1000. It is irregularly built of mud and sun-dried bricks. Along the banks of the river are large cattle farms, and maize, sugar, and rum are produced in the vicinity.

TEPEXE. See TEPEJE.

TEPIC, tĕp-ik' or tā-peek', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Jalisco, on a height, 25 miles E. of San Blas. Pop. 10,000. It is the principal town in the state after Guadalajara, and is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas.

TEPIKINSKAJA or TEPIKINSKAJA, tā-pe-kin-skī'ä, a market-town of Russia, in Don Cossack Territory, on the Khoper, 65 miles E. of Pavlovsk. Pop. 2000.

TEPITITAN, tā-pe-te-tän', a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, on the left bank of the river of its own name, it extends along the river for nearly 1 mile. Pop. about 1200.

TEPL, TEPEL, tĕp'l, or TEPLA, tĕp'lä, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1734. Near it is the abbey of Tepl or Töpl, with a fine library, and a cabinet of minerals and coins.

TEPLIK, tĕp'lik, a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 32 miles N.N.E. of Olgopol. Pop. 1500.

TEPLITZ, tĕp'lits, TEPLITZ, or TOPLITZ, several market-towns of Hungary, the principal, (Hun. *Teplicz-kis*, kish tĕp'lits',) co. of Liptau, on a mountain, 20 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1221.

TEPLITZ or TŒPLITZ, a town of Bohemia. See TÖPLITZ.

TEPOSCOLULA or TEPOZCOLULA, tā-pos-ko-loo'lä, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 45 miles N.W. of Oajaca.

TEQUENDAMA FALLS, in South America. See BOGOTA.

TEQUIA, tā-kee'ä, a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Boyaca, province of Tunja, 45 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona.

TER, tĕr, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths, S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course, 90 miles. It is almost everywhere fordable, and its waters near the sea are mostly diverted for irrigation.

TERA-KAKO, tĕr'ä kä'ko, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, North Island, bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay on the N.E.

TERAMO, tĕr'ä-mo, (anc. *Interamnia*,) a city of Naples, capital, of the province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 27 miles N.E. of Aquila. Lat. 42° 40' N., lon. 13° 48' E. Pop. 10,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, foundling and other asylums. Its neighborhood is remarkably fertile in corn, wine, and oil.

TERANEH, a town of Egypt. See TERRANEH.

TERA-WERA (tä'rä wä'rä) LAKE, of New Zealand, North Island, 40 miles in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by Tera-wera River.

TERCEIRA, tĕr-sä'e-rä, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. of Fayal and São Jorge. Lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 27° 10' W., about 70 miles N.W. of St. Michael, (São Miguel:) greatest length, 20 miles: average breadth, 13 miles; circuit, 60 miles. The coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs. The interior rises by gentle slopes towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and then descends abruptly towards the N.W. The whole surface bears the impress of volcanic agency; and many enormous masses, composing heights and precipices, look as if they had recently been under the influence of fire. Many of these masses are composed of soft pumice and tuff. The soil, composed of decomposed lava and other volcanic matters, possesses the greatest natural fertility. Heavy crops of yams, grain, and pulse of all sorts are raised. Fruit also of exquisite flavor is very abundant, and oranges and lemons are now raised to such an extent as to furnish nearly a fifth of the whole of these fruits exported from the Azores. Some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, of which rather a superior breed exists on the island. The sheep are wretched-looking animals, of little value in respect of carcass, but with fleeces of tolerable wool. Pumice is the only mineral which seems capable of being turned to any account. There are no manufactures worthy of the name. Licentiousness prevails to a great extent among the inhabitants, and domestic virtue is in little repute. The capital of the island is Angra, which gives its name to a department including the three islands of Terceira, St. George, and Graciosa. During the usurpation of Don Miguel, this island was the seat of the regency acting for the present Queen of Portugal. Pop. 40,000. Terceira signifies "third" island, it being the third in length of the whole group.

TERCERO, tĕr-sä'ro, a river of the Plata Confederation, states of Cordova and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Parand at the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Fereira, 100 miles S.E. of Cordova.

TERCHOVA, tĕr'ko'vō'vä', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 12 miles from Silleia. Pop. 3457.

TERDOPPIO, tĕr-dop'pe-o, a river of the Sardinian States, rises N. of the province of Novara, a little S. of Lago Maggiore, flows S.S.E., and joins the Po after a course of about 53 miles.

TEREK, tä-rĕk', a river of South Russia, after an E. course of 350 miles enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon. 46° to 48° E. It is rapid, and has numerous affluents.

TEREKLI, tĕr'e-klee', written also TARAKLI, a small town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Ismeed.

TERESHKA, tä-rĕsh'kä, a river of Russia, rises on the N. frontiers of the government of Saratov, flows nearly parallel to the Volga, which it joins 30 miles N.N.E. of Saratov; total course, about 180 miles.

TERESPOL, tä'rĕs-pol' (?) a town of Poland, government of Radom, 60 miles E.S.E. of Siedlce, on the Bug. Pop. 1600.

TERETTE, tä-rĕt'tä, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, S.E. of Sora, on the summit of an almost inaccessible height. Pop. 1820.

TERGA, tĕr'gä, a town of Morocco, kingdom, and 70 miles N.N.E. of Fez, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3000.

TERGESTE. See TRIEST.

TERGESTINUS SINUS. See TRIEST, GULF OF.

TER-GOUW, a town of the Netherlands. See GOUDA.

TERGOVIST, tĕr'go-vist, or TERGOVITZ, tĕr'go-vits', a town, formerly capital of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, 48 miles N.W. of Bucharest. Pop. 5000. It has glass-works.

TERK, tĕrk, a pretty little town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 70 miles S.E. of Tabreez.

TER'LING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TERLIZZI, tĕr-lit'see, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 17 miles S.E. of Barletta, and 7 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral and parish church, and 8 convents.

TERMINI, tĕr'me-ne, (anc. *Thermæ*,) a seaport town of Sicily, on the N. coast, intendancy of Palermo, near the mouth of the river Termini, 20 miles E.S.E. of Palermo. Lat. 37° 57' N., lon. 13° 42' E. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a lofty rock; it has warm mineral baths—whence its name; a *carricatore* or depôt for grain,

and an active anchovy fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the ancient *Himera*.

TERMINOS, (têr/me-noce.) LAKE OF, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, dividing the Mexican state of Tabasco from Yucatan, and between lat. 18° and 19° N., lon. 91° and 92° W. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

TERMINOS, LAGUNA DE, lâ-goo'nâ dâ têr/me-noce, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Yucatan. Lat. 18° 38' 24" N., lon. 91° 50' 42" W. It is little more at present than a large village, about a third of it, including all the principal merchants' stores and houses, having been destroyed by fire in April, 1850. It has two small churches, but no other public buildings. Almost the only article exported is logwood, of which upwards of 26,000 tons were exported in 1849. Pop. about 2000.

TERMOLI, têr/mo-le, a maritime town of Naples, province of Molise, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 18 miles S.E. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2000.

TERMONAMUNG'AN, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tyrone.

TERMONBARRY, a parish of Ireland. See TARMONBARRY.

TERMONDE, Belgium. See DENDERMONDE.

TERMONEENY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry.

TERMONFECK'AN or TORFECK'AN, a parish and village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Louth, on the E. coast, 2 miles S.S.W. of Clogher. Pop. of the village, about 400; it is a place of summer resort for sea-bathing.

TERMONMAGURK', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

TERNATE, ter'nâ'tê or ter-nâ'tê, an island group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, E. of Celebes, and N. of Ceram, comprising Gilolo, Morty, Riao or Row, Ternate, Tidor, Marhee or Pottebakker, Mortir, Makian, Kajjo, and the Batshian or Batsian, group, and the Obi and the Xulla Islands. The group is named from Ternata, a small island on the W. coast of Gilolo; lat. (summit) 0° 48' N., lon. 127° 18' E.; the residence of the Sultan of Ternate, once the most powerful prince in the Moluccas, whose sway extended not only over the greater part of the group, but also over a large part of Celebes. The island of Ternate is nearly circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and composed almost exclusively of a conical volcano, 5484 feet high, thickly wooded to a considerable height, and of which frequent and destructive eruptions have taken place. One of the most recent occurred in 1846. Cocoa-nuts, sago, and other tropical products are plentiful, and tobacco and cotton are grown to some extent. Sulphur, saltpetre, pumice-stone, and lime are the chief minerals. A little trade is carried on with the Sooloo Islands, China, Java, Amboina, &c.

TERNATE, a government or province of the Dutch possessions in the East, including the Ternate Islands, and part of Celebes, the N. coast of Papua, and the adjoining islands of Waigeo, Salawatty, Mysole, &c.

TERNATE, a town situated on the E. coast of the island of Ternate. It is neatly built, has broad, paved streets, a large, well-frequented market-place, a mosque, and a Protestant church; and hard by, the Dutch fort of Oranje, built in 1607, and the sultan's palace.

TERNEUSE, têr'nuz', a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 6 miles W.N.W. of Axel. Pop. 1103.

TERNI, têr/nee, (anc. *Interamna*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Spoleto, picturesquely seated near the Nera, 5 miles below the falls of the Velino, 49 miles N.N.E. of Rome. About 4 miles to the E., on the Velino, (vâ lee'no,) a stream which flows into the Nera, is a celebrated cascade, called the CASCATA DEL MARMORE, (kâs-kâ'tâ dêl mar/mo-râ.) The water falls, by three leaps, about 760 feet, (some say 750 feet,) producing one of the most beautiful and romantic cataracts in the world.* Pop. 9250. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has been much improved within the last few years by the erection of modern mansions for its numerous visitors. It has a noble cathedral with some fine paintings, a theatre, a bath establishment, and active manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. Among its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre.

TERNOVA, in European Turkey. See TIRNOVA.

TERODANT, têr-o-dânt', written also TAROODANT, TARODANT, and TARUDANT, a town of Morocco, capital, province of Soos, on the river Soos, 125 miles S.W. of Morocco. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing.

TEROR, têr-ror', a town of the Canaries, Island of Grand Canary, with a large and handsome church, an episcopal palace, and a primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 5988.

TERRACINA, têr-râ-chee'nâ, (anc. *Anxur*, afterwards *Tarracina*,) a seaport town of the Pontifical States, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes, and on the Gulf of Terracina in the Mediterranean, 58 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 4240. On the height above it are the cathedral and ruins of the ancient Anxur, and above these, on a bold height, the remains of the palace of Galba, commanding fine views. The harbor is accessible only to small coasting vessels, and there is little trade. The celebrated Appian Way, between Rome and Terracina, is still traceable. The town was taken by the French in 1798.

TERRA DEI GRECI, têr'râ dâ grâ'chee, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, W. of Bovino, on a steep hill. P. 1600.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, or TIERRA DEL FUEGO, te-âe'râ dêl fwâ'go, the "land of fire," (Port. *Terra do Fogo*, têr'râ do fô'go; Fr. *Terre de Feu*, tair deh fuh: Ger. *Feuerland*, foi'er-lânt',) a large group of islands at the S. extremity of South America, between lat. 52° 40' and 56° S., and lon. 62° 40' and 75° W. On the N. it is separated from the mainland of America by the long and intricate Strait of Magellan, while its other sides are washed by three great oceans—the Atlantic on the E., Pacific on the W., and Antarctic on the S. Besides numberless small islands, of which that of Cape Horn, at its S. extremity, may be mentioned as one of the most remarkable, it consists of one very large island, East Terra del Fuego, or King Charles South Land, measuring from E. to W., near its S. shore, 285 miles, with an extreme breadth, from N. to S., of above 200 miles; and of four much smaller, but still very considerable islands—Navarino and Hoste on the S., separated from East Terra del Fuego by Beagle Channel; and Clarence and Land of Desolation on the W. The whole of the islands are deeply penetrated by arms of the sea, which give them the most irregular shapes: they are almost entirely composed of mountains of clay-slate, greenstone, and granite. These mountains are either covered with perpetual ice and snow, which has here its limit at about 4000 feet, (many of their summits exceed 5000 feet, and Mount Sarmiento in the S., supposed to be the culminating point, is estimated at 6800 feet,) or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of beech, growing out of a swampy peat, apparently almost the only kind of soil here; and which, beyond 1000 or 1500 feet, where the trees cease to grow, becomes covered with minute alpine plants.

The term Land of Desolation, which Cook applied to the large W. island, is strictly applicable to the whole group; and yet the scenery, with mountain rising behind mountain, and deep intervening valleys, all covered by one thick, dusky mass of forest, is not without a degree of mysterious grandeur. At times, too, magnificent glaciers of a beryl like hue, in fine contrast with the white expanse of snow, are seen descending from the mountain side to the water's edge. The climate is one of the most wretched which it is possible to imagine; mist, rain, and snow, accompanied either with continued storms, or violent and sudden gusts of wind, follow each other in constant succession. Dublin, in the North Hemisphere, is nearly in the same latitude as Port Famine, near the centre of the Strait of Magellan, in the South Hemisphere; the former being in lat. 53° 21' N., and the latter in lat. 53° 38' S. Their respective climates are as follows:—

	Summer Temp'ture.	Winter Temp'ture.	Difference of Summer and Winter.	Mean of Summer and Winter.
Dublin.....	59°·54	39°·2	20°·34	49°·37
Port Famine....	50°·0	33°·08	16°·92	41°·54
Difference...	9°·54	6°·12	3°·42	7°·83

This kind of climate, not more inhospitable to European feelings than uncongenial to most European plants of warmer regions, is far from being unfavorable to native vegetation; and hence in some places large woody-stemmed trees of fuschia and veronica, which in England are treated as tender plants, have here been seen in full flower not far from the base of a mountain with two-thirds of its height covered with snow, and with the temperature at 36°. Another vegetable production deserving of notice is a globular fungus of a bright yellow color, and the size of a small apple. It adheres in vast numbers to the bark of the beech-trees. When young, it is elastic and turgid with moisture, but after fructification, shrinking and growing tough, acquires a mucilaginous and slightly sweet taste. In this state it is eaten by the natives uncooked, and forms a staple article of food, being, with the addition of a few berries of dwarf arbutus, the only vegetable of which they partake. Another remarkable vegetable product is the sea-weed called *Fucus giganteus*, which, though not confined to this group, is here particularly abundant, forming great aquatic forests, and furnishing the haunts of innumerable shell-fish, but for which the race of Fuegians could scarcely continue to exist.

The zoology of the group is very scanty. Besides cetacea and phocæ, the only mammalia are a bat, three species of mice, the fox, sea-otter, guanaco, and deer. Birds, however, particularly sea-fowl, are numerous; and even humming-birds have been seen sipping the sweets of flowers after two or three days of constant rain, snow, and sleet, during which the thermometer had been at the freezing-point.

* See Childe Harold, Canto IV., stanzas 69, 70, and 71. Also the accompanying note.

The natives of the N.E. part of Terra del Fuego resemble the Patagonians in color, stature, and clothing; those of the S.E. portion are low in stature, ill-looking, and badly proportioned. Their color is that of very old mahogany, or rather between dark copper and bronze. The trunk of the body is large in proportion to their cramp and rather crooked limbs. Their rough, coarse, and extremely dirty black hair half hides yet heightens a villainous expression of the worst description of savage features. The women are short, about 4 feet some inches, with bodies also largely out of proportion to their height; and their features, especially those of the old, are most repulsive. Their only clothing is a scanty covering of guanaco or seal-skin. Their habits are extremely filthy, and their feeding gross and uncleanly, the most offensive substance being eaten in a state of putridity. They are, like many other savages, extraordinary mimics, imitating all sorts of sounds and motions with a marvellous and most amusing fidelity. Their huts are generally found built close to the shore, at the head of some small bay, in a secluded spot, and sheltered from the prevailing winds. They are built of boughs or small trees stuck in the earth, and brought together at the top, where they are firmly bound by bark, sedge, and twigs. The usual dimensions of these huts are seven or eight feet in diameter, and about four or five feet in height. They have an oval hole to creep in at. The fire is built in a small excavation in the middle of the hut. The floor is of clay, which has the appearance of having been well kneaded. Terra del Fuego was discovered by Magellan in 1520, and named "Land of Fire," from the fires he saw on its coast during the night. Those fires are supposed to have been volcanic. The doubt thrown upon this opinion, by the circumstance that no volcanoes had been observed by more recent travellers, has been, in a great measure, removed by Captain Hall, who himself witnessed a volcanic eruption on one of these islands, in November, 1820. (See HALL'S *South America*, vol. i., pp. 14, 15.)——Inhab. FUEGIAN, fu-eejan.

TERRA DEL SOLE, têr/râd dêl so/lâ, a town of Tuscany, 46 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Montone. Pop. 3543.

TERRA DI LAVORO, têr/râd dee lâ-vo/ro, a province of Naples, nearly corresponding in limits to the *Campania* of the ancient Romans, is situated mostly between lat. 40° 48′ and 41° 48′ N., and lon. 13° and 15° E., having S.E. the Mediterranean, and landward the provinces of Naples, Principato Ultra, Molise, and the Abruzzi, and N.W. the Pontifical States. Area, 2505 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 752,012. The surface in the E. is covered with ramifications of the Apennines; elsewhere are many fertile plains; this is indeed one of the richest parts of the Italian peninsula, though along the coast are marshy and unhealthy tracts. The principal rivers are the Volturno and the Garigliano; the principal inlet of the sea is the Gulf of Gaeta. The products comprise wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and full-bodied wines. The chief cities and towns are Capua, the capital, Gaeta, Sora, Arpino, Maddaloni, and Nola.

TERRA DI OTRANTO, Naples. See OTRANTO, TERRA DI.

TER/RA FIR/MA, an obsolete name formerly applied to the Spanish Main, South America, afterwards called Colombia. See VENEZUELA, and NEW GRANADA.

TERRALBA, têr-râl/bâ, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, on a very unhealthy plain, near a lagoon, 12 miles S.S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2500.

TERRAN, a town of European Turkey. See TIRANA.

TERRANEH, têr-râ/nêh, TERANEH or TARANEH, tar-râ/neh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 mile W. of Menoof.

TERRANOVA, têr-râ-no/vâ, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra I., district, and 9 miles E.S.E. of Palmi. It was founded at a very early period, and had risen to be one of the finest places in the province, when it was in great part destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

TERRANOVA, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles S. of Cassano. Pop. 2490.

TERRANOVA, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 23 miles S.S.W. of Tursi.

TERRANOVA, têr-râ-no/vâ, a seaport town on the S. coast of Sicily, intendancy of Caltanisetta, near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 miles E. of Alicata. Pop. 10,000. It has a castle, several churches and convents, a good public hospital, and a handsome palace of the Duke de Montelesone. Coarse cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatore* or corn magazine, and an export trade in corn, wine, sulphur, and soda.

TERRANOVA, (anc. *Olbia.*) a town of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 26 miles S.E. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1960.

TERRANOVA. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

TERRANOVA FOSSASECA, têr-râ-no/vâ fos-sâ-sâ/kâ, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, N.N.W. of Avellino, with 3 churches, and an almshouse. Pop. 1120.

TERRANUOVA, têr/râ-noo-o/vâ, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 7 miles S.E. of Figline. Pop. 2000.

TERRA-ROSSA, têr/râ ros/sâ, a town of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 4 miles S. of Villafranca. Pop. 1768.

TERRASSON, têr'râs'sôn', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Sarlat. Pop. 2302.

TERRAUBE, têr'rôb', a small town of France, department of Gers, 4 miles S.W. of Lectoure. Pop. 1062.

TERRE AUX BŒUFS, têr ô buf, a post-village of St. Bernard parish, Louisiana, on the Mexican Gulf Railroad, 15 miles from New Orleans.

TERRE BONNE, têr' bonn', usually pronounced tar bŏn, a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through the parish of the same name into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for small boats.

TERRE BONNE, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1640 square miles. It is drained by the Terre Bonne, Black, and Caillou Bayous, which are navigable. The surface is low and level, subject to inundation. A large part of it is occupied by "floating prairies," or shallow lakes. The numerous water-courses are bordered with rich plantations of sugar-cane, and tracts of good timber, including the live-oak and cypress. The New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad will pass through the parish. Capital, Houma. Pop. 7724, of whom 3396 were free, and 4328 slaves.

TERRE BONNE, a county in the S.W. part of Canada East, has an area of 545 square miles. It is drained by the North River, which flows into the Ottawa, and other small streams. Capital, Terre Bonne. Pop. 26,791.

TERRE BONNE, a county-town of Canada East, capital of the above county, on the river Des Prairies, 20 miles N. of Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic college, with 9 professors and 2 masters, a large Roman Catholic and an Episcopal church, a public and 2 private schools, manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, and several grist and saw mills. Pop. in 1852, 1129; in 1854, 1400.

TERRE COUPÉE, têr'rgh koo'pee/(?) a post-village of St. Joseph co., Indiana, 160 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

TERRE COUPÉE STATION, a post-village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Central Railroad, 11 miles W. of Niles.

TERRE-DE-FEU. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRE-DE-HAUT, tair deh hō, and TERRE-DE-BAS, tair deh bâ, two islets of the French West Indies, together forming the group of Petit-Terre, 26 miles E. of Guadeloupe.

TERREG'LES, parish, Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright.

TERRE HAUTE, (for pron. see next article,) a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 50 miles W. of Columbus.

TERRE HAUTE, usually pronounced tê/rgh hōt, (Fr. pron. tair' hōt',) a flourishing town of Harrison township, capital of Vigo county, Indiana, on the E. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 73 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis, and 69 miles N. of Vincennes. The bank on which the town is built is elevated about 30 feet above the river, and the situation is remarkably beautiful. The plan of the town is rectangular; the streets are wide, and bordered with numerous shade-trees and gardens. About half of the houses are built of brick, and the others of wood. The public buildings include a fine court-house, a town-hall, 3 banks, a large academy, and about 12 churches, some of which are spacious and ornamental edifices. Six newspapers are published here. The opposite banks of the river are connected by a fine bridge, over which the National Road passes. Fort Harrison Prairie, on the W. border of which the town stands, is noted for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its landscapes. Terre Haute is the centre of an active, increasing trade, and one of the principal shipping points on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Large quantities of pork, grain, and flour are exported from this place. It is the terminus of the following railroads: the Terre Haute and Indianapolis; the Alton and Terre Haute; the Evansville and Illinois, the Terre Haute and Joliet, and the Atlantic and Mississippi, (unfinished.) Pop. in 1853, 7000.

TERRE HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TERRENEUVE. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

TERRE NOIR, (Fr. pron. tair nwâr, *i. e.* "Black Land,") a post-township of Clarke co., Arkansas. Pop. 220.

TERRESSA, têr-râs/sâ, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, in lat. 8° 20′ N., lon. 93° 15′ E.

TERRICCIOLA, têr-rit-cho/lâ, a village of Tuscany, province, and 19 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2800.

TER/RING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TER/RINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

TERRINGTON, NORTH, a parish, England, co. Norfolk.

TERRINGTON ST. JOHN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TER/RY, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

TER/RYGLASS, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TER/RYSVILLE, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

TER/RYTOWN, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 149 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

TER/RYVILLE, a post-village of Plymouth township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles S.W. of Hartford. The manufacture of wooden clocks in the United States was first commenced at this place, by Mr. Terry, about 35 years ago.

TERSCHELLING, ter-skêl'ling, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, province of Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length, 16 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. Pop. 2522.

TERTENIA, têr-tê'ne-â, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 15 miles S.S.E. of Lanusei. Pop. 1150.

TERUEL, tê-roo-el', a town of Spain, capital of a province, on a hill, near the Guadalaviar, 72 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 6702. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a handsome seminary.

TERUEL, a province of Spain, in Aragon. Area, 3152 square miles. Pop. 250,000.

TERVUEREN, têr-vü'rên, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 7 miles E. of Brussels, with a royal residence.

TERWOLDE, têr'wol'deh, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 22 miles N.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1343.

TESCHEN, têsh'en, a town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a circle and duchy, on the Olsa, a tributary of the Oder, 23 miles E.S.E. of Troppau. Pop. 6400. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 ducal castles, a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 volumes, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, linen, leather, liqueurs, and fire-arms. A treaty between Austria and Prussia was concluded here in 1779.

TESERDELT, tê'sêg-del', a town of Morocco, 30 miles S.E. of Mogadore. It has a handsome mosque.

TESHA, TECHA, têsh'â, or TIASHA, te-âsh'â, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Nizhnee Novgorod, flows N., then W. to the frontiers of Vladimeer, and joins the Oka on the right, above Murom. Total course, 110 miles.

TESHOO LOOMBOO, têsh'oo' loom'boo', frequently written CHASHI-LO-UM-BOO, a town of Thibet, 130 miles W. by S. of Lassa or L'Hassa, in lat. 29° 4' 40" N., lon. 89° 7' 8" E., on a plain, surrounded by high, sterile mountains. It is properly a large monastery, consisting of 300 to 400 houses, the habitations of the Boodhist monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Teshoo Lama. Above 4000 friars and nuns perform daily their devotions here. A large manufacture of idols is here established, at which the most skilful workmen are employed; but there are few laymen except the servants of the Lama.

TESINO. See Ticino.

TESORA, a town of Celebes. See Wajo.

TESOURAS, tê-sô'rês, a river of Brazil, rises among the mountains of Tesouras, receives the Peixa, and after a course of about 200 miles joins the Araguay.

TESOURAS, a town of Brazil, province, and 80 miles N.N.W. of Goyaz. It owes its existence to the great quantities of gold which were furnished for a time by the small stream of the same name, and which attracted a considerable population: but since the washings ceased to be productive many of the inhabitants have emigrated, and their houses have either been pulled down or left tenantless.

TESSARAGH, têss'â-râh, or TAUGHSKARA, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TESSAURAN or KILGALLY, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, King's county.

TESSÉ, a river of Russia. See Teza.

TESSEL. See Texel.

TESSENDERLOO, têss-sên'der-lo', a village of Belgium Limbourg, 15 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2590.

TESSIN, têss-seen', a town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, duchy, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Güstrow, on the Recknitz. Pop. 2925. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

TESSIN, a canton and river of Switzerland. See Ticino.

TESTACCIO, têss-tât'-cho, a village of Naples, in a beautiful valley in the S. part of the Isle of Ischia. Pop. 1128.

TESTE DE-BUCH, LA, lâ tâst deh bûsh, a town of France, department of Gironde, in the landes, (heaths,) on the S. side of the Bassin d'Arcachon, and 30 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3399.

TESTERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TESTIGOS, têss-tee'goce, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 miles N.W. of Margarita, in lat. 11° 23' N., lon. 63° 12' W.

TESTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TET, têt or tâ, a river of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, after an E.N.E. course, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E. of Perpignan. Total course, 55 miles.

TET or TETT, têt, a decayed town of Morocco, near Blanco, 8 miles S.W. of Mazagan. Pop. 1000.

TETBURY, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 17 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 3325. The town, near the source of the Avon, has 2 market-houses, a handsome church, and various chapels and schools. Some manufactures of woollen are carried on, and it has a trade in yarn, cheese and butter. The ancient Britons had a castle here.

TETCOTT, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TETE, tê'tâ, or TETTE, tê'tâ, a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambeze, 100 miles N. of Senna. It is large, well built, and healthy from occupying an elevated site.

TETE-NOIRE, têt nwâr or têt nwar', ("Black-head,") a pass of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy, 7 miles S.W. of Martigny.

TETE-NOIRE, a mountain of the Alps. See Morcles, Dent de.

TETEREV or TETEREW, tê-tê-râv', a river of Russian Poland, governments of Volhynia and Kiev, joins the Dnieper 36 miles N. of Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 miles.

TETEROW, tê'teh-rov', a walled town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy, and 18 miles E. of Güstrow. Pop. 3769. It has tobacco and woollen cloth factories, and bleaching establishments.

TETERSBURG, a post-office of Tipton co., Indiana.

TETFORD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TETIOOSHI, TETIOUSHI or TETIUSHI, tê-te-oo'she, a town of Russia, government, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Lat. 54° 52' N., lon. 48° 37' E. Pop. 1709.

TETIR, tê-teen', or VEGA DE TETIR, vâ'gâ dê tê-teen', a town of the Canaries, island of Fuerteventura, in a fertile valley. Pop. 1387.

TETIUSHI, a town of Russia. See Tetioushi.

TET'NEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TETOOAN, TETOUAN, TETUAN, têt'oo-ân', or TET'WAN', (anc. *Jagadh?*) a maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ceuta. Lat. 35° 57' N., lon. 5° 18' E. Pop. 16,000, of whom upwards of 4000 are Jews. It is crowned by a castle, and is enclosed by walls. Some of the mosques are handsome. The harbor, protected by a fort at the mouth of the river, 4 miles distant, is adapted only for small vessels, but Tetooan retains an active export trade.

TETSCHEN, têt'shên, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1423. It has mineral springs, and an ancient castle.

TETSWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TETTENHALL-REGIS, a parish, England, co. Stafford.

TETTNANG, têt'nâng, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Mühlenbach. Pop. 1361.

TETUAN or TETWAN. See Tetooan.

TEUCHERN, toik'ern, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S. of Merseburg. Pop. 1558.

TEUFFEN or TEUFEN, toif'fen, a market-town of Switzerland, canton, and 4 miles N. of Appenzell. Pop. of parish, 4000.

TEULADA, tê'oo-lâ'dâ, a market-town of Spain, province of Alicante, near the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Denia. Pop. 1638.

TEULADA, tê'oo-lâ'dâ, a village of Sardinia, 24 miles S.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1654.

TEULADA, CAPE. See Cape Teulada.

TEUPITZ, toi'pits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 31 miles S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 563.

TEUSCHNITZ, toish'nits, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles N. of Kronach, with a castle. Pop. 800.

TEUTOBURGER-WALD, toi'to-boor'gher wâlt, (anc. *Teutoburgiensis Saltus,*) a mountain range of little elevation in North Germany, extending from the Erzgebirge in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnaburg in Hanover, a distance of about 100 miles.

TEUTONIA, a village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

TEUTOPOLIS, a thriving post-village of Effingham co., Illinois, on the National Road, and on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 88 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a Catholic chapel and a wind-mill.

TEUTSCHBROD, a town of Bohemia. See Brod.

TEVA, tê'vâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 37 miles N.W. of Malaga, in a valley. It has a town-house, abattoir, hospital, a small and insecure prison, and 2 academies for girls. Pop. 3859.

TEVERE. See Tiber.

TEVERONE, tê-vê-ro'nê, or ANIENE, â-ne-â'nê, (anc. *Anio,*) a river of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, delegation of Frosinone, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows N.W. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 miles N. of Rome. Total course, 65 miles. In ancient times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 miles long.

TEVERSALL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

TEVERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TEVIOT, tiv'e-ot, a river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, through the centre of which it flows, and joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 miles. Hawick is the only town on its banks.

TEVIOTDALE, a name applied to the most part of Roxburgh, Scotland.

TEW, Great, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TEW, Little, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

TEWIN, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

TEWKESBURY or TEWKSBURY, tüks'ber-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co., and 10 miles N.N.E. of Gloucester, in the vale of Evesham, on the bank of the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, and at the influx of the Carron and Swilgate into the Avon, connected with the Birmingham and Gloucestershire Railway by a branch 2 miles in length. Pop.

of the borough in 1351, 5878. The town, picturesquely situated, has a magnificent abbey church, a new church, town-hall, market-house, jail, penitentiary, various Dissenting chapels, quays along the river, a handsome stone bridge across the Avon, and an iron bridge 170 feet span over the Severn. It has a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, dispensary and lying-in charity, a blue-coat school, free grammar school, and numerous other schools; almshouses and other charities. Its woollen manufacture has ceased; but it has manufactures of stockings, bobbinet-lace, nails, and leather. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought in the "Bloody Meadow" immediately S. of the town.

TEWKESBURY, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey. Pop. 2800.

TEWKSBURY, England. See TEWKESBURY.

TEWKSBURY, tūks'ber-o, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, about 22 miles N. by W. of Boston. The township is bounded on the N. by the Merrimack River, and intersected by the Boston and Lawrence, and the Salem and Lowell Railroads. It contains 2 churches, a furniture factory moved by steam-power, and a state pauper establishment with accommodations for 500 inmates: cost, about $70,000. Pop. of the village, about 200; of the township, 1044.

TEWOCKONY SPRINGS, a post-office of Limestone co., Texas.

TEXANA, tĕx-ăh'nạ, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Texas, on the Lavacca River, near its junction with the Navidad, 150 miles S.E. of Austin City. It is the head of steam navigation, and is increasing in trade and population.

TEXAS, tĕx'ăs, (Sp. pron. tā'hās,) formerly, in conjunction with Cohahuila, a territory of Mexico, now forms (with the exception of Florida) the southernmost portion of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Arkansas; on the E. by Arkansas and Louisiana; on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the S.W. and W. by Mexico and New Mexico. The Red River separates it in part from Indian Territory and Arkansas, the Sabine from Louisiana, and the Rio Grande from Mexico. This state lies between 25° 50' and 36° 30' N. lat., and between 93° 30' and 107° W. lon. Its shape is very irregular, but its extreme length from S.E. to N.W. is more than 800 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 750 miles, including an area of 237,504 square miles: an amount of territory nearly six times that of the state of Pennsylvania, the greater part of which is composed of soil of great agricultural capabilities.

Face of the Country.—This great state embraces every variety of surface, mountain, plain, hill, and desert within its limits. In the S.E., along the coast is a level belt of land from 30 to 60 miles in breadth, which is succeeded by an undulating and prairie country, occupying another belt of from 150 to 200 miles in width, which is followed in the W. and N.W. by the mountainous region and the table-land. The extreme N. is invaded by the Great American Desert, which extends perhaps about 60 miles within the boundary of Texas. According to Mr. Bartlett, the plateau of Texas, including part of New Mexico, extends from 30° to 34° N. lat., and from the Rio Grande E. for 300 miles. The N. portion, called Llano Estacado or "Staked Plain," is 2500 feet above the sea. This broad district is destitute of forest trees and shrubbery, except along the margins of the streams, and even there never extending 100 yards from the banks. Just after rains a short stunted grass springs up, but speedily becomes dry, affording little nourishment. In this region rise the Red, Brazos, and Colorado Rivers. About 29° 30' N. lat. the table-land breaks off into spurs, which descend to the prairies. The rivers have generally alluvial bottoms of from 3 to 20 miles in width, which are of great fertility, and heavily timbered. The belts referred to above run across the state in a direction nearly N.E. and S.W., so that almost all the N. part of Eastern Texas is included in the second division, or the undulating country. Little is known of the elevated lands of the W. and N.W., as they are yet the home of few white men except the hunters, who pursue its buffaloes and other wild animals. It is, however, represented as being a well-watered and fertile region. A low range of mountains, called the Colorado Hills, runs in a N. and S. direction, E. of the Colorado River; indeed, the whole section of the state in the same parallel, between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers, is broken with low mountains. Between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, and N. of the sources of the Nueces and San Antonio, the country is crossed by broken ranges of mountains running in various directions, but of whose altitude and character we have little reliable information. They appear, however, to be outlying ridges of the great Rocky Mountain chain. Of these the Organ, Hueco or Waco, and Guadalupe Mountains extend from the N.W. extremity of Texas, where they terminate, in a N. direction into New Mexico. According to Bartlett, the first are about 3000 feet above the Rio Grande, and the last the same altitude above the plain.

Geology.—That part of Texas which lies within about 200 miles of the coast, and perhaps further inland, appears, says Mr. Bollaert, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, to have been gradually uplifted from the bed of an ancient sea, into which the great rivers of that period poured their waters, charged with the detritus of the secondary rocks. This detritus was gradually deposited in sedimentary beds at the bottom of the sea, and these deltas at length uniting, form the superficial accumulations of the level and undulating lands. This appears to be confirmed by the fact that the soils in the vicinity of the great rivers are distinguished by the peculiar ingredients brought down by the freshets of the present day. A vast belt of gypsum, (sometimes 100 miles in width,) extending from the Arkansas to the Rio Grande, passes across the N.W. portion of the state. In the mountains and hills of the N.W. we have primitive formations of granites, porphyries, &c. Middle and Southern Texas seem to be composed of rich surface soils, overlaid in the tertiary strata with its peculiar fossils; then follow the oolitic systems, sandstone, and perhaps the new red sandstone. A series of measurements give the following elevations:—Galveston, 10 feet; Houston, 60 feet; San Felipe de Austin, 200 feet; Columbus, 250 feet; Gonzales, 270 feet; San Antonio de Bejar, 350 feet; head-waters of the San Antonio, 400 feet; Rio Frio, 450 to 500 feet; Chelo River and head-waters of the Leona River, 550 feet; 1st Sabinas, 700 feet; 2d Sabinas, 800 feet; Guadalupe River, 1000 feet; Llano Estacado 2450 feet; and Guadalupe Mountains, 3000 feet.

Minerals.—Texas abounds in minerals. Lying as she does in close proximity to the gold and silver regions of Mexico and New Mexico, it is probable that she may develop in future rich supplies of the precious metals. This, however, is not left entirely to conjecture, as silver-mines are known to have been worked at San Saba, and recent discoveries of the same metal have been made upon the Bidais River. In the spring of 1853 the country was agitated by the report of the discovery of gold-mines W. of the Colorado River, between it and the San Saba Mountains, and N. of the Llano River, but these reports have not been confirmed, at least as to its existence in any considerable quantities. According to Haldeman's revised edition of Taylor's work on the Coal Regions of the United States, coal exists on the Trinity River, 200 miles above Galveston, in the vicinity of Nagadoches, on the Brazos, (in abundance,) near the city of Austin, and on the Rio Grande S.W. of Bexar. It is believed that a belt, distant about 200 miles from the coast, extending S.W. from Trinity River to the Rio Grande, contains this valuable mineral in various places. Iron is found in many parts of the state; there are also salt lakes and salt springs, copper, copperas, alum, lime, agates, chalcedony, jasper, and a white and red sandstone. A pitch lake, 20 miles from Beaumont, deposits of nitre and sulphur, and fire clay are among the minerals. "Formations of secondary limestone, with others of carboniferous sandstones, shales, argillaceous iron ore and bituminous coal beds, are said to occupy a large portion of the interior of Texas. Westward of these occur the inferior and silurian strata, trilobite limestone, and transition slates. Beyond all the basaltic and primary rocks of the Rocky Mountains arise; while N. is the great salt lake of the Brazos, and a vast red saliferous region. An immense bed of gypsum, the largest known in North America, reaching from the Arkansas to the Rio Grande River, traverses the N.W. portion of Texas. Mineral springs abound; among the most important are the Salinilla Springs, (both white and salt sulphur,) near the Trinity River in Walker county, a spring similar to White Sulphur in Virginia, near the Bidais River; a blue sulphur spring, also in Walker county; a mineral spring near the Chilo, 30 miles from Bexar, formerly of great repute among the Mexicans for its medical properties; and a white sulphur spring near Carolina, in Montgomery county.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds.—The coast of Texas is lined with a chain of low islands, which form a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons; the most important of which are Galveston, Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, Aransas, and Corpus Christi Bays, and Laguna del Madre. Commencing at Galveston Bay in the N.E., they lie along the Gulf of Mexico in the order in which they are named. Galveston Bay, the largest of these, extends about 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, in a direction nearly N. Matagorda Bay, 60 miles long by 6 to 10 wide, and Laguna del Madre, 90 miles long by 3 to 6 wide, are sounds rather than bays, and run nearly parallel with the shore. The inlets to these are much obstructed by bars; Galveston Inlet, the best, is said to have but 12 feet water, the entrance of Matagorda Bay 11 feet, and that of San Luis but 10 feet. Aransas Bay extends in a N.E. and S.W. direction about 25 miles, by about 12 miles in width; Corpus Christi Bay, 40 miles from N. to S., by 20 miles from E. to W.; and Espiritu Santo is 20 miles long by 10 wide; Copano Bay, opening into Aransas, is 20 miles long by 3 wide. A writer in "De Row's Resources in the South and West," however, says—"Steamships of 1200 to 1500 tons, and sail vessels of 1000 tons, can enter the port of Galveston." Texas is crossed by several long rivers, generally rising in the table-lands of the W. and N.W., and

pursuing a S.E. course, discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Commencing with the Rio Grande, the largest river in Texas, 1800 miles long, and which forms its S.W. boundary, and proceeding along the coast, we have the Nueces, San Antonio, Guadalupe, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, Neches, and Sabine, whose lengths in the order named are about 300, 250, 275, 800, 500, 400, 300, and 350 miles, as estimated by measurements on the map. The Red River rises in the N.W. of the state, and forms a large part of the N. boundary line. The Canadian, a branch of the Arkansas, crosses the N. projection of the state. All of these are navigable to a greater or less extent, (depending on the wetness or dryness of the season, and on local obstructions,) the Sabine for about 150 miles; the Trinity, to Porter's Bluffs, lat. 32° 20'; the San Jacinto, 50 miles; the Brazos, to Sullivan's Shoals, near lat. 31° N.; the Nueces, 100 miles; the Rio Grande, 400 miles; and the Red River, to Preston, lat. 34° N., and lon. 96° 20' W., (during high water.) The Colorado is obstructed by a raft 10 miles from its mouth; but when this is removed, which it doubtless will be ere long, it will give a navigation of several hundred miles. There are a number of small rivers or tributaries, navigable to some extent, and besides their value as channels of commerce, they afford in many instances excellent sites for mill seats. There are no known lakes of importance in Texas. Sabine Lake, an expansion of the river of that name, near its mouth, 20 miles long, is on the boundary of Texas and Louisiana. There is a salt lake near the Rio Grande, from which large quantities of salt are annually taken.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among the most remarkable known natural wonders of Texas is the Pass of the Guadalupe Mountains, in the N.W. of the state, thus described by Mr. Bartlett: "We followed the intricacies of the pass for 6 hours, winding and turning in every direction, now plunging into some deep abyss, now rising upon some little castellated spur, and again passing along the brink of a deep gorge, whose bottom, filled with trees, is concealed from our view. In one place the road runs along a rocky shelf not wide enough for two wagons to pass, and the next, passes down through an immense gorge, walled in by regularly terraced mountains of limestone."

The Castle Mountain Pass is scarcely less wild and interesting. The Waco Mountain Pass, on the borders of Texas and New Mexico, is on the same grand scale. Deep barancas, cañons or gullies, either worn by water or rent asunder by earthquakes, yawn to a depth of many hundred feet, in its high table-lands. Captain Marcy represents the Red River, near its source, as cutting its way through the solid rock in the N. of Texas, in a cañon or gorge of 800 feet in depth. A fall of 120 feet in perpendicular pitch is reported to have been recently discovered in one of the branches of the Colorado River, which falls in one unbroken sheet of 100 feet in width. Very large bones, (apparently of the mastodon,) immense horns, vertebræ, teeth, silicified wood, oysters, mussels, ammonites, (nearly 2 feet in diameter,) fish, encrinites, trilobites, and other fossils are found near San Eclipé de Austin, Columbus, Bastrop, Webber's Prairie, Austin, Peach Creek, Brazoria, and many other places, but not all in any one locality. Silicified trees are particularly numerous in Houston county, mostly nearly perpendicular, inclining to the N., but some horizontal.

Climate.—Texas seems to partake of a climate free from the extremes of both the torrid and temperate zones, producing in the N. many of the products of the temperate, and in the S. many of those of the torrid zone. While it shares the genial climate of Louisiana, it is free from its unhealthy swamp exhalations. The heats of summer are much mitigated by the refreshing breezes from the Gulf, which blow with great steadiness during that season. In November, however, the N. winds set in and sweep down the plains, with but little variation, during the months of December and January. These winds have doubtless a purifying effect on the atmosphere, by sweeping off the exhalations of the river-bottoms and the newly-broken soil; the settler on the prairies of the interior is thus freed from the miasma that exerts usually so pestilential an influence on the "clearings" of new countries and in marshy districts. Ice is seldom seen in the S. part; and during the summer months the thermometer averages about 80°, and in winter from 60° to 75°.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is equally favorable with the climate; for while every variety is found, from the cheerless desert to the exuberantly fertile river-bottoms, the general character is that of great fertility. The mesquit grass in West Texas yields a fine soft sward, which is green even in winter, and affords, beyond all comparison, the best natural pasture in the world. Cotton, the great staple, grows well in almost every part of the state, and that grown near the Gulf is considered equal to the celebrated sea-island. Indian corn, the other great staple, is also readily raised in almost every part. Two crops a year are planted, one in February, and the other about the middle of June, yielding often 75 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. In the undulating country, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and the other small grains flourish. The level country is well adapted to the production of sugar, though it is not yet extensively cultivated. Tobacco, of a quality claimed to be equal to that of Cuba, flourishes with little care, and is doubtless destined to form one of the staples of Texas. Indigo, of a superior kind, is indigenous to the state. Rice can be cultivated to any extent, and the soil is well adapted to flax and hemp. According to the census of 1850, there were in Texas 12,198 farms, occupying 643,976 acres of improved land, and producing 41,729 bushels of wheat; 3108 of rye; 199,017 of oats; 6,028,876 of Indian corn; 94,645 of Irish, and 1,832,158 of sweet potatoes; 4776 of barley, and 179,350 of peas and beans; 8354 tons of hay; 2,314,900 pounds of butter; 95,209 of cheese; 350,825 of beeswax and honey; 7,351,000 pounds of cane-sugar; 23,228,800 of cotton; 88,203 of rice; 66,897 of tobacco; 131,917 of wool; and 441,578 gallons of molasses. Live stock, valued at $10,412,927; slaughtered animals at $1,116,137; market products at $12,354; and orchard products at $12,505; besides some buckwheat, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and silk. The grape, mulberry, and the delicious vanilla are indigenous and abundant. The nopal, (famous for the production of the cochineal insect,) the mesquit-tree, (a species of locust, very valuable for fencing and building,) and the tea-tree, (a good substitute for the Chinese shrub,) are all native to Texas. The cacti and agave are abundant W. of the Nueces. Cayenne pepper is grown in vast quantities. The fruits are no less abundant and various than its other products: here we have a peach superior to that of the North, the nectarine, the quince, the fig, the plum, the crab apple, and a great variety of berries. Oranges, lemons, limes, and melons grow well, as do all the garden vegetables. Hickory, walnut, and pecan-nuts are plentiful. Shrubs and flowers are in profusion, and of great beauty and variety, and many of our N. exotics and hothouse plants are indigenous to Texas; such, for example, as the gaudy dahlia. Here bloom asters of every variety, geraniums, lilies, trumpet-flowers, cardinal-flowers, wax-plants, mimosas, &c. In short, a Texas prairie in spring is the very paradise of a botanist, or indeed of any lover of the beauties of nature.

The forest-trees are live-oak and other varieties of that noble tree, cedar, pine, palmetto, ash, walnut, hickory, pecan, mulberry, cypress, elm, and sycamore. The E. portion and the river-bottoms are the most densely timbered. "Cross Timbers" is a wooded section, stretching, says Marcy, from the Arkansas River in a S.W. direction through some 400 miles, with a width varying from 5 to 30 miles. The limits of this forest are very abrupt, and form, as it were, a wall against the further progress of the arid prairies. The trees in this consist principally of post oak and black-jack, standing at such distances that wagons can pass between them in any direction.

Animals. Texas abounds in wild animals of different kinds. The buffalo still roams in the N.W. of the state, and the wild horse or mustang feeds in vast herds on its undulating prairies. Here, too, are deer, pumas, jaguars, ocelots, and wild cats, black bears, wolves, foxes, some peccaries, racoons, opossums, rabbits, hares, and abundance of squirrels. The prairie dog, a species of marmot, burrows in the ground, and their communities extend for many miles. Mr. Bartlett mentions journeying for three days without for once being out of sight of them. Wild cattle are in abundance. Among the mountains of the West are found the graceful antelope, the mountain goat, and the moose, (the largest of the deer kind.) Of the feathered tribes there are many varieties to tempt the cupidity of the hunter, such as prairie hens, wild geese, wild turkeys, brant, teal, canvas-back and common duck, pheasants, quails, grouse, partridges, woodcock, pigeons, turtle-doves, snipes, plovers, and rice-birds. Of birds of prey are the baldheaded and Mexican eagles, vultures, hawks, and owls. Of waterfowl, besides those mentioned above, are cranes, swans, pelicans, kingfishers, and water-turkeys. Of small birds, crows, blackbirds, starlings, bluejays, woodpeckers, redbirds, martens, swallows, and wrens. Of the birds noted for beauty of plumage are the paroquet, the oriole, the whippoorwill, the cardinal, and the sweet-toned mocking-bird. Of fish and reptiles there are also a great variety, and of excellent quality; among the former are the red fish, (a delicious fish, weighing 50 pounds,) the yellow, white, and blue codfish, sheepshead, mullet, flounders, perch, pike, suckers, and trout; and of the latter, alligators, gareels, rattle, water, moccasin, coachwhip, copperhead, chicken, and garter snakes, and horned frogs and lizards. Of shell-fish are crabs, oysters, clams, mussels, crayfish, shrimps, and hard and soft shelled turtles. Among the insects are the gadfly gnat, the cantharides or Spanish fly, the honey-bee, (in a wild state,) centipedes, and a large poisonous spider called the tarantula.

Manufactures.—Texas, as a new state, has but few manufactures; nor till her rich and beautiful prairies and fertile bottoms are occupied, will capitalists be likely to turn their attention much to this branch of industry. According to the census of 1850, there were 309 establishments engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, producing each $500 and upwards annually, employing $539,290 capi-

tal, and 1042 male, and 24 female hands, consuming raw material worth $394,642, and yielding products valued at $1,165,538. The home-made manufactures produced the same year were valued at $266,984. There were in 1850 no cotton factories, and but one woollen establishment, employing only $5000 capital, and 4 male and 4 female hands, and producing $15,000 worth of cloth and yarn; and 2 furnaces, employing $16,000 capital, and 35 male hands, and producing $55,000 worth of castings, pig-iron, &c.

Internal Improvements.—In so recently settled a state, little advance can be expected to have been made in this respect, beyond opening ordinary roads; however, Texas, young as she is, has begun to turn her attention in that direction, and in January, 1855, 72 miles of railroad, to connect Harrisburg with Brazos, were in course of construction. Railroads are in contemplation from Galveston to Henderson, from Galveston to Austin, from San Antonio to Salina, from Henderson to Vicksburg in Mississippi, from Houston to Austin, and from Henderson to Fulton.

Commerce.—This state has facilities for both internal and foreign commerce. Her most fertile districts are crossed by large rivers more or less navigable by steamboats and by smaller boats, while her numerous bays form harbors for transacting her foreign commerce. It is true her rivers are obstructed by sandbars and rafts in some instances; but these admit of removal. Although bars obstruct the inlets of her harbors, vessels of from 1000 to 1500 tons may enter the port of Galveston. The principal article of export from this state is cotton. The value of exports to foreign countries for the fiscal year 1854, was $1,314,449; of imports, $231,423; tonnage entered, 5249; cleared, 9708; and owned in the state, 9898, of which 2815 was steam tonnage; vessels built, 1. In the year ending August 31, 1853, there had been brought to the shipping ports of the state, 85,790 bales of cotton, of which 16,346 were exported to European ports; and in 1854, 110,325 bales, of which 18,467 was exported to foreign ports. Trains frequently leave San Antonio for Mexico, loaded with merchandise suitable for the demands of Chihuahua, Parras, and other North Mexican cities.

Education.—According to the census of 1850, there were in Texas 2 colleges with 165 students, and $1000 income; 319 public schools, with 7946 pupils and $44,008 income; and 97 academies and other schools, with 3339 pupils and $38,389 income. Attending school as returned by families, 19,399. Of the free adult population, 10,563 could not read and write, of whom 2488 were of foreign birth.

Religious Denominations.—Of 328 churches in Texas, in 1850, the Baptists owned 70, the Christians 5, Episcopalians 5, Free Church 7, Methodists 173, Presbyterians 47, Roman Catholics 13, Union Church 2, and minor sects, 6—giving one church to every 649 persons. Value of church property $206,930.

Public Institutions.—The state penitentiary is located at Huntsville. Texas had in 1850, 3 public libraries with 2100 vols.; 8 school and Sunday-school libraries with 2030 vols.; and 1 college library with 100 vols.

Periodicals.—According to the census, there were published in 1850, in this state, 5 tri-weekly and 29 weekly newspapers, with an aggregate annual circulation of 1,296,924 copies.

Population.—Texas had, according to the late census, 212,592 inhabitants in 1850, of whom 84,369 were white males; 69,165 females; 211 free colored males; 186 females; and 28,700 male and 29,461 female slaves. This population was divided into 28,377 families, occupying 27,988 dwellings; representative population, 189,327. Population to the square mile, 89. There were 3096 deaths, or more than 14 in every 1000 persons, in the year ending June 1, 1850. In the same period, only 7 paupers received aid from the public funds. Of the free population, 43,281 were born in the state; 92,657 in other states; 1002 in England; 1403 in Ireland; 278 in Scotland and Wales; 137 in British America; 8191 in Germany; 647 in France; 5117 in other countries; and 604 whose places of birth were unknown—making more than 11 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Of the entire population, 59 were deaf and dumb, of whom 10 were slaves; 73 blind, of whom 1 was free colored, and 11 were slaves; 37 were insane, of whom none were slaves; and 104 idiotic, of whom 11 were slaves. Of the entire population, 4 were engaged in mining; 31,299 in agricultural operations; 4785 in manufactures and mechanics; 1737 in commerce, trade, and dealing; 198 in navigating the ocean; 115 in internal navigation; and 3246 in the learned professions and higher arts. The influx of population into Texas, both from other states and from foreign countries, is very great.

Counties.—Texas is divided into eighty-eight counties: Anderson, Angelina, Austin, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Cherokee, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Cook, Dallas, Denton, De Witt, El Paso, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Guadalupe, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Grimes, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Kaufman, Lamar, Lavacca, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Madison, Matagorda, McLennan, Medina, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Polk, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustin, San Patricio, Shelby, Smith, Starr, Titus, Travis, Tyler, Upshur, Uvalde, Vauzandt, Victoria, Walker, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Williamson, and Wood. Capital, Austin.

Cities and Towns.—Texas has no very large towns; the principal are Galveston, the commercial depôt of the state, population in 1850, 4177, (7000 in 1858;) Houston, 2398; San Antonio, 3488, (6000 in 1853;) Marshall, 1189; Brownsville, 4500 in 1853; and New Braunfels, 1298.

Government.—The executive power of Texas is intrusted to a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people, each for two years, the former receiving $2000 per annum salary, and the latter, who is *ex officio* president of the Senate, $5 per day during the session of the Legislature. The latter body is constituted, as usual in the United States, of a Senate, composed of 21 members elected for 4, and a House of Representatives, of 66 members elected for 2 years—both chosen by popular vote. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet in December. Every male citizen of the United States (untaxed Indians and negroes excepted) who is over 21 years of age, and shall have resided in the state 1 year next preceding an election, or in the county, town, or district in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector, except United States soldiers, marines, and seamen. The judiciary consists—1. Of a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and 2 associate judges; and 2. Of 14 District Courts, held twice a year in each county. There is also a county court in each county. All the judges of Texas are elected by the people for 6 years, but the governor can, on address from two-thirds of each house, remove the judges of both courts. The judges of the Supreme Court receives $2000, and the district judges each $1750 per annum. The state debt of Texas, in March, 1855, was $11,055,694; to defray part of which, Congress appropriated $7,750,000 as an indemnity for certain territory relinquished by Texas to New Mexico on the formation of the latter territory, and also for Indian depredations. Ordinary expenditures, exclusive of debt and schools, $100,000. Taxable property in 1853, $99,155,114. In November, 1851, Texas had but one bank, capital, $322,000; circulation, $300,000; coin, $100,000.

History.—The present state of Texas formed, previous to the revolution of 1836, the whole of the Mexican province of Texas, together with portions of the states of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico. In consequence of the inducements held out to settlers, an extensive emigration to this region from the United States commenced in 1821, which had swelled to sufficient amount in 1832 to induce the inhabitants to demand admission as an independent member of the Mexican confederacy; which being refused, resulted in a declaration of independence, that, after various contests in arms, was completely achieved by the defeat and capture of the Mexican president, Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, in 1836. Up to 1845, Texas remained an independent republic, modelled after the government of the United States. In 1846 it was admitted a member of the North American confederacy, reserving the right to be divided into five states, with the institution of negro slavery. Disputes arising with Mexico as to the boundary, (Mexico claiming to the Nueces, and the United States to the Rio Grande del Norte,) war ensued, in which General Taylor gained two battles within the limits of the present state of Texas. The treaty with Mexico, at the close of this war, assigned to Texas the Rio Grande as its S.W. boundary. By the Compromise Act of 1850, the boundaries of Texas were somewhat modified, she conceding to New Mexico a portion of her Northern territory, in consideration of $10,000,000, to be paid by the United States government.

The inhabitants of the W. and N.W. portions of Texas are subject to frequent inroads from the Camanches, Apaches, and other warlike tribes, who destroy property, murder, or carry into captivity their defenceless victims, and drive off their horses, sheep, and cattle.—Adj. and inhab. TEXAN.

TEXAS, a new county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 1250 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Big Piney and Robidoux Forks, affluents of Gasconade River, and also drained by the sources of Current, an affluent of the Big Black River. The surface is hilly, and covered with extensive forests of yellow pine, which here grows to a great size; the soil is said to be generally good. Capital, Houston. Pop. 2312, of whom 2270 were free, and 42 slaves.

TEXAS, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Salmon Creek, near its entrance into Lake Ontario, above 38 miles N. of Syracuse. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

TEXAS, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster.

TEXAS, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

TEXAS, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawaxen Creek, contains Honesdale, the county seat, which is the E. terminus of the Carbondale and Honesdale Railroad. Pop. 2843.

TEXAS, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia, about 14 miles N.E. of Greenville.

TEXAS, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

TEXAS, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Urbana to Columbus.

TEXAS, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 545.

TEXAS, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

TEXAS, a township of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 410.

TEXAS, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

TEXAS, a small village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois River.

TEXAS, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

TEXAS, a small village of Washington co., Iowa.

TEXAS HILL, a post-office of Sacramento co., California.

TEXAS VALLEY, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

TEXEL, tĕx'ĕl, or TES'SEL, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, and separated from the mainland by Marsdiep, 2¼ miles across. Length, 13 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 4924, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat-building, and as pilots. Surface low, and chiefly in pasturage, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is formed Eyerland, ("Eggland,") from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Its W. coast is sheltered by dykes, which were broken through, with great damage to the island, by a tremendous storm in February, 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel, on the 21st of July, 1653, the English fleet, under Monk, defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action.

TEXUTLA, a town of Central America. See TEJUTLA.

TEY, tā, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEYDE, PEAK OF. See TENERIFFE, PEAK OF.

TEY, MARKS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TEYNGA, tain'gā, the northernmost of the Scoloo Islands, lat. 6° 52' N., lon. 121° 43' E.

TEYN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TEZA, tā'za, or TESSE, tĕs'sā, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Kostroma, flows circuitously S. into the government of Vladimeer, and joins the Kliasma, after a course of about 100 miles.

TEZA, tā'zā, written also TEJA, a town of Morocco, kingdom, 65 miles E. of Fez, on an affluent of the Sebou. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine mosque, and well-supplied markets.

TEZCOCO or TEZCUCO, tĕs-koo'ko, a lake of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 2½ miles E. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by a canal, is the largest and lowest of the five lakes in the same vicinity; greatest length, from N. to S., about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. Its depth nowhere exceeds 10 feet, and in some parts is not more than 2 or 3 feet, while its shores, little raised above its level, are swampy. Its waters are so strongly impregnated with salt as to leave a white deposit on its banks, and supply a number of salt-works which have been erected. The lake was once much more extensive than at present, and contained several islands, on which the Mexico of the Incas was built.

TEZCOCO or TEZCUCO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 16 miles E.N.E. of Mexico, on the E. shore of the lake of its own name. In ancient times it was the second city in the kingdom, and though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity. In the N.W. quarter is a shapeless mass of pottery, bricks, and some large neatly-squared slabs of basalt, thickly overgrown with aloes, said to be one of the palaces of Montezuma; and in the S. quarter are the massive remains of three vast pyramids, each measuring 400 feet along the base of their fronts. They appear to have been *teocalli* or temples, devoted, like those of the capital, to human sacrifices and other impious rites. The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private; has considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and carries on an active trade chiefly with Mexico. Pop. about 5000.

THAI, the prefixed name of several cities of China. See TAI.

THAILFINGEN, tīl'fing-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 9 miles E. of Bahlingen. Pop. 1607.

THAI PE SHAN (or CHAN,) tī pā shān, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 32° 46' N., lon. 105° 3' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THAI PE SHAN (or CHAN,) a mountain of China, province of Shan-See. Lat. 39° 20' N., lon. 111° 59' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THAI PE SHAN (or CHAN,) a mountain of China, province of Shen-See. Lat. 38° 59' N., lon. 107° 42' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THAKE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

THAL, tāl, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and E.N.E. of St. Gall. Near it is a mineral spring, over which a bath has been erected, and a castle belonging to the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Pop. 2666.

THALE, tā'lĕh, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, government, and S.W. of Magdeburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Pop. 1388.

THALBAIN. See SALWIN.

THALHEIM, tāl'hīme, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, and bailiwick of Stollberg. Pop. 1866.

THALHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, and bailiwick of Heilbronn, with an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1514.

THALHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles N.N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 1261.

THALHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, and bailiwick of Rottenburg, with the ruins of an old feudal castle. Pop. 1083.

THALMASSING, (Thalmässing,) tāl-mĕs'sing, or THALMESSINGEN, a market-town of Bavaria, 25 miles S. by E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1169.

THALWEIL, tāl'wīle, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on a height above the W. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It consists chiefly of a number of houses clustering around the church, whose twisted tower, rising up among them, produces a strange appearance. Pop. 1736.

THAME or TAME, a river of England, cos. of Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 miles past Thame, Stadhampton, &c., at Dorchester joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. See TAME.

THAME or TAME, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 12 miles E.S.E. of Oxford, on the border of Bucks, on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Pop. in 1861, 3253. It has a large and handsome church, near which are the ruins of an ancient prebendal house, a work-house, numerous schools, and a manufactory of lace.

THAMES, tĕmz, (anc. *Tam'esis;* Fr. *Tamise*, tā'meez',) the principal, though not the longest river of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises under the name of the Isis, about 2 miles S. of Cirencester, and 376 feet above the sea, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. past Lechlade to near Oxford, and S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few miles beyond this it expands into an estuary which, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 miles across, and has on its opposite banks the towns of Sheerness and Southend. Total course estimated at 215 miles. At Dorchester, it receives the Thame from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name; other principal affluents are the Churnet, Coln, Wainrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding, from the N., and the Cole, Kennett, (its chief affluent,) Wey, Mole, and some smaller rivers from the S. The Mersey joins its estuary at Sheerness. Thames-head Bridge is 376 feet above sea-level; at the junction of the Colne above Lechlade, this height has diminished to 243 feet, showing on the whole distance of 22 miles an average fall per mile of 6 feet. Below this the average fall nowhere exceeds 2 feet 3 inches. At London Bridge, where the height above sea-level is 4 feet 3 inches, the average fall per mile is only 9 inches; from London Bridge to the Nore, it does not exceed 1 inch. At London Bridge, the width of the river is 290 yards: at Woolwich, 490 yards; at Gravesend, 800 yards; and 3 miles below, 1290 yards. The basin of the Thames has an area of 6160 square miles. It thus occupies nearly one-eighth of the whole area of England, but belonging entirely to the upper part of the secondary and to the tertiary formation, is destitute of coal, and hence possesses no manufactures of importance except those of the metropolis itself. It comprehends, however, some of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom, and surpasses all others in point of wealth, derived partly from its containing the seat of government, and still more from its vast commercial importance. Its depth, in the fair way above Greenwich to London Bridge, is 12 to 13 feet, while its tides have a mean range of 17 feet, and an extreme rise of 22 feet. Up to St. Katherine's Docks, adjoining the Tower, it is navigable by vessels of 800 tons, and to Blackwall by vessels of 1400 tons. As far as Deptford it safely floats vessels of any burden, though sandbanks beyond its estuary and at the Nore make the navigation rather intricate. At London and below, the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description. Nor has the navigation of its upper channel, and the importance of navigable feeders, been overlooked. By means of numerous canals, as the Thames and Severn, the Oxford, the Wilts and Berks, the Kennet and Avon, the Wey and Arun, the Basingstoke, and the Regent and Paddington, communicating with the Grand Junction, immediate access is given from its basin to those of all the great rivers of the kingdom.

Under the Romans the Thames formed the N. boundary of the province of *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon heptarchy, it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent, from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the counties of Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex on the N., from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

THAMES, commonly pronounced thāms, a river of Connecticut, is formed by the junction of the Quinebaug

Shetucket, and Yantic Rivers, near Norwich, in New London county, and flows S. about 14 miles into the E. end of Long Island Sound. It is navigable throughout its whole length, and forms an excellent harbor at its mouth.

THAMES, têmz, a river of Canada West, flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and, after a S.W. course of 160 miles, enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London and Oxford are on its banks.

THAMES or WAI-HO, wî'ho, a river of New Zealand, North Island, after a northward course joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles in breadth, termed the Frith of the Thames, (or Waikahourounga,) and on the S.W. shore of which is the town of Auckland.

THAMES (têmz) DITTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

THAMES'FORD, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Oxford, 102 miles W.S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 175.

THANA, tä'nä or thä'na, a small town of the North Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Cashmere. Lat. 33° 26′ N., lon. 74° 16′ E. Most of the inhabitants are shawl-weavers.

THANASUR, thä'nä-sûr' (?) a town of North-west Hindostan, capital of a rajahship, 94 miles N.W. of Delhi, on the route to Umballah.

THANET, ISLE OF, the N.E. extremity of the co. of Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, and S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch, the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Area, 26,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 31,798. The surface is level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. The soil is fertile, and produces, among other products, large quantities of canary-seed. Its N.E. point, the North Foreland, lat. 51° 22′ 25″ N., lon. 1° 26′ 47″ E., has a light-house 340 feet above the sea, and visible for 22 miles. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in A.D. 853. The town of Reculver, on the N.W., marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium;* and Richborough, on its S. side, was the ancient *Rhutupium.* Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favorite watering-places Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs, and it is intersected by a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, between the two former towns.

THAN HEE SHAN or THAN HI CHAN, thän hä shän, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 100° 22′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THANINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

THANK'ERTON, a parish of Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway. See COVINGTON.

THAN-LYENG or THAN-LWENG. See SALWIN.

THANN, tänn, a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, on the Thur, 22 miles S.S.W. of Colmar, with which place it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 5864. It has a fine Gothic church, with a spire 325 feet in height, and manufactures of cotton handkerchiefs and twist, hosiery, starch, and salt.

THANNHAUSEN, tän'how'zen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the Mindel, here crossed by a bridge, 26 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1580.

THARANADT, tä'rä-nädt', a town of Saxony, 9 miles S.W. of Dresden, N. of the forest of its own name. It has a bathing establishment, and several mills. Pop. 1733.

THARP, a post-office of Bibb co., Georgia.

THARSTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THARTHAR, tar'tar' or thar'thar', a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, after a S. course parallel to the Tigris, is lost in a salt lake 70 miles N.W. of Bagdad.

THASO, thä'so, or THA'SOS, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to European Turkey, off the S. coast of Roum-Elee, 30 miles N.N.E. of Mount Athos. The shape is nearly circular. Area, 85 square miles. Pop. 6000. The surface is generally fertile and well wooded; the products comprise corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. In its interior is the small town of Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the village of Thaso.

THASO PULO or POULO, thä'so poo'lo, ("Little Thaso,") a small island about 3 miles N. of Thaso.

THATCHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 3 miles E. of Newbury, on the Great Western Railway.

THATCH'ER, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

THAU, ÉTANG DE, ä'tông' deh tō, a lagoon of South France, department of Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette; it communicates N.E. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length, 13 miles; average breadth, 3 miles. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

THAUMACO, (modern Greek pron. thōw'mä-ko,) a small town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 35 miles S.S.W. of Larissa, on a castellated height on which are remains of the ancient *Thaumaci.*

THAXTED, a decayed borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Essex, 17 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 2566. The town, on the Chelmer, near its source, is of great antiquity; but its borough privileges were suffered to lapse in the time of James II. The church, erected about the time of Edward II., is a fine edifice.

THAYA, tï'ä, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, after an E. course of 130 miles, joins the March 39 miles N.E. of Vienna. It receives the Iglawa, with the Zwittawa, from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

THEAKI or THIAKI. See ITHACA.

THEALE, thēel, a chapelry of England, co. of Berks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Reading.

THEBÆ. See THEBES.

THE'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THEBES, theebz, (anc. *Diospolis Magna;* Gr. *Διόσπολις μεγάλη, i. e.* "the great city of Jove;" the *No* or *No-Ammon,* of scripture,) a famous city in antiquity, long the capital of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 32° 38′ E., and present, in every respect, the finest collection of ancient monuments existing in the world. Its foundation is lost in antiquity; but it had long been one of the most distinguished cities of Egypt, and attained to almost unexampled prosperity at a period considered coeval with the reigns of David and Solomon in Judea, when it began to suffer by the rise of its rival Memphis, and lost much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to the latter. It sustained a still severer blow during the invasion of the Persians under Cambyses, who captured and pillaged it. Its destruction was completed, it is said, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, who, in the second century B.C., after a three years' siege, left it a heap of ruins. These ruins, however, bear ample testimony to its original grandeur; and some of them, considering their antiquity and the usage to which they have been subjected, are still in wondrous preservation.

The most ancient and splendid is the temple of Karnak, which covered an area of about 1½ miles in circuit, and received its embellishments from a succession of monarchs who vied with each other in the lavishness of their expenditure upon it. Its principal front, forming its N.W. side, faces the river, and is approached by an avenue of Criosphinxes, which terminated at two colossal statues of granite, standing like towers. One of these, though it has lost its summit and cornice, still retains a great part of its original height. Beyond the towers is a large open court, 329 by 275 feet, with a double line of columns in its centre, and a covered corridor on either side; and beyond the court is the grand hall of assembly, 329 by 170 feet, with a central avenue of 12 enormous columns, 66 feet in height, and 36 feet in circuit; and 7 side rows of columns, 122 in number, less than those of the centre, but still of gigantic dimensions—their height being 41 feet 9 inches, and their circuit 27 feet 6 inches. Other courts and halls are continued inward for an additional length of 800 feet, containing numerous columns and occasional obelisks, one of which, still standing, is 92 feet high by 8 feet square, and is surrounded by a peristyle of figures. Numerous historical sculptures are carved on various parts of the temple, and more especially on the interior of its great hall, and furnish vivid representations of the events to which they refer.

Next in importance to the ruins of Karnak are those of the palace of Luxor, rather more than 1 mile above the temple, but connected with it by a *dromos* or street, commencing at two obelisks of red granite, covered with a profusion of hieroglyphics admirably executed. One of these obelisks now forms the principal ornament of the Place de Concorde at Paris. The dimensions of the palace are less than those of the temple, but the style of architecture is considered superior, and the state of preservation is more complete. On the left bank of the Nile, which bore the name of the Libyan Suburb, was situated the quarter called Memnonia, and a very extensive necropolis, still containing many magnificent monumental structures. The Memnonia is so called from containing the palace temple of Memnonium or Rameseum, (?) which, for symmetry of architecture and elegance of sculpture, is not surpassed by any monument of Egyptian art. One of its most remarkable objects, now unhappily reduced to fragments by the fury of the invader, was a stupendous sienite statue, which, when entire, must have weighed 887 tons. Another remarkable colossus, once the wonder of the ancients, still exists in a dilapidated state. It is called the Vocal Memnon, from a sound which is emitted at sunrise, long variously explained, but now known to have been due to expansion resulting from the heat of the morning sun. The statue possesses great interest, both from the skill displayed in its formation, and the number of the hieroglyphics engraved on it. The necropolis, on the same side of the river, is rich in antiquities, and contains numerous catacombs, from one of which the famous tomb of Belzoni was excavated.——Adj. and inhab. THEBAN.

THEBES, (Gr. *Θῆβαι, Thēbai,* pronounced thee'vä by the modern Greeks; Turkish, *Tsera,*) a town of Greece, government of Bœotia, on a height occupied in antiquity by its Cadmeian citadel, 26 miles E.S.E. of Livadia. Pop. 9000.

Thebes, founded by Cadmus about B.C. 1549, (?) the birthplace of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance; but it was almost wholly ruined during the Greek revolutionary struggle.——Adj. and inhab. THEBAN.

THEBES, thebz, a post-village, capital of Alexandria co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 144 miles below St. Louis.

THEBO, thē'bo, a town of Burmah, in Farther India, 105 miles E. of Ava.

THE CORNER, a post office of Ulster co., New York.

THEDINGHAUSEN, tā'ding-how'zen, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 13 miles S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1917.

THEDINGWORTH, a parish of England, cos. of Leicester and Northampton.

THEDLETHORPE, EAST, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

THEDLETHORPE, WEST, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

THE FORK, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

THE GLADES, a post-office of Carroll co., Virginia.

THE GLEN, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

THE GULF, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

THEISS, tice, (Hun. *Tisza*, tee'sōh'; anc. *Tibiscus*,) a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss, 20 miles E.N.E. of Szigeth. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on the left between the Banat and Slavonia, 22 miles E. of Peterwardein. Total length, 500 miles, for the greater part of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, the Szamos, the Kraszna, the Körös, the Maros, and the Alt-Bega. Its course is sluggish, and in its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, and with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, and rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The Theiss gives name to two great divisions of Hungary.

THELBRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THELNETHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THELVETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THEMAR, tā'mar, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 10 miles S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

THEMELTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THEMSCHE, tēm'sehgh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 miles N.E. of Dendermonde. Pop. 6150. It has manufactures of linens, printed cottons, and lace.

THE NARROWS, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

THENEZAY, teh-neh-zā', a market-town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles E.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. in 1852, 2249.

THENFORD, a parish of England co. of Northampton.

THENINGEN, tā'ning-en, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. of Emmendingen, near the left bank of the Elz. Pop. 1326.

THENON, theh-nōx', a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 18 miles E.S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. in 1852, 1880.

THEOBALD, a hamlet of England, co. of Hertford, with a fine seat on the site of a palace erected in 1559 by the celebrated Burleigh, who here entertained Queen Elizabeth.

THEODOSIA. See KAFFA.

THEODURIA, the-o-doo're-ä, a small town of European Turkey, in Epirus, pashalic, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Yanina.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

THE PLAINS, a post office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

THE PURCHASE, a post village of Westchester co., New York, about 130 miles S. of Albany.

THERA. See SANTORINI.

THERAIN, teh-rāx', a river of France, rises near the E. frontiers of Seine-Inférieure, enters the department of Oise, flows S.E. past Beauvais, and joins the Oise near Creil. Total course, 50 miles.

THERAPIA, tēr-a-pee'a, written also TARAPIA, a village of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the W. shore of the Bosphorus, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Constantinople, with numerous country-houses, and residences of the French and English ambassadors.

THERAUD, ther'awd', a town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, capital of a district, 150 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor. In 1809 it was a place of considerable importance, containing 2700 houses. The district suffers much from the scarcity or brackishness of the water, though it is remarkable that the best and freshest water is in that part of the district nearest the salt-morass of the Runn.

THERESA, te-ree'sa, a post-village of Theresa township, Jefferson co., New York, on Indian River, 18 or 20 miles N.N.E. of Watertown. Pop. of the township, 2342.

THERESA, a post-township in the N.E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 764.

THERESIENOPEL. See THERESIENSTADT.

THERESIENSTADT, tēr-ā'ze-en stāt', a town of the Austrian Empire, in Bohemia, 2 miles S.E. of Leitmeritz, on the Eger, near its confluence with the Elbe. Pop. 1323. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.

THERESIENSTADT or THERESIENOPEL, tēr-ā'ze-en-o'pel, (Hun. *Szabadka*, sōh'bod'kōh',) a town of the Austrian Empire, in South-east Hungary, co. of Bacs, 25 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 40,000. It has several churches, a college, large barracks, and town-hall, with manufactures of linen, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool.

THERESIOPOLIS, tēr-ā'ze-o'po-lis, a town of the Austrian Empire, co., and 18 miles E. of Temesvar. Pop. 3891.

THERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

THERMÆ. See TERMINI.

THERMAICUS SINUS. See SALONICA, GULF OF.

THERMEH or TERMEH, tēr'mēh, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises N.N.W. of Kara-Hissar, flows W., and then N. Total course, about 100 miles.

THERMEH or TERMEH, (anc. *Thermodon*,) a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Seevas, 130 miles W. by N. of Trebizond, near the mouth of the Thermeh, in the Black Sea.

THERMIA, thēr-mee'ä, (anc. *Cythnos*; Gr. Κύθνος or Κύθνος,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Cyclades, government, and 22 miles W. of Syra, midway between Zea and Serpho. Area, 48 square miles. Pop. 6000. It produces wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk, and derives its name from the hot springs on its E. side, near the principal village of Thermia.

THERMIGNON, tēr'meen'yōx', a market-town of Savoy, province of Maurienne, on the route leading across Mont Cenis, 3 miles W. of Lans-le Bourg. Pop. 1254.

THERMOPYLÆ, ther-mope-le, or PYLÆ, pī'lee, (Gr. Θερμοπύλαι or Πύλαι, i.e. the "hot gates," or the "gates,") a famous pass of Greece, in Hellas, government of Phthiotis, between Mount Æta and the Gulf of Zeitoun, 9 miles S.S.W. of Lamia. The pass, about 5 miles long, is hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks of from 400 to 600 feet in height, and on the other side by the sea and an impassable morass. The width of the pass was anciently only from 50 to 60 yards, but has since been nearly doubled by the retreat of the sea and additional alluvial deposits. It was here that Leonidas and his 300 Spartans died in defending Greece against the invasion of Xerxes, B.C. 489. The Polyandrium, an ancient tumulus, with the remains of a square pedestal, built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. The thermal or hot springs, to which the pass owes its name, are in the vicinity, about halfway between Thermopylæ and Vodonitza. They have a temperature of 111°, and are impregnated with carbonic acid, lime, salt, and sulphur.

THE ROCK, a post-office of Upson co., Georgia.

THÉRONDELS, tā'rōx'dēl', a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Mur-de-Barrez. P. 1000.

THÉROUANNE, tā'roo-ānn', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles S. of St. Omer. Pop. 935. It was formerly a fortress, taken by the English in 1380 and 1513, and in 1553 by the Emperor Charles V.

THE SQUARE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

THESSALONICA, European Turkey. See SALONICA.

THESSALY or THESSALIA, (modern Gr. pron. thēs-sā-lee'a; Fr. *Thessalie*, tēs'sā'lee'; Ger. *Thessalien*, tā-sā'le-en,) or TRIKHALA, tre-kā'lä, (anc. *Thessalia*,) one of the S. provinces of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° 30′ N., lon. 21° 30′ and 23° 25′ E., having S., Greece, (Hellas;) W., the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus and Albania; N., Macedonia; and E., the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. It is traversed by the ramifications of Mount Pindus, and contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salambria, (anc. *Peneus*,) with some plains, as those of Larissa, Trikbala, and Pharsalia, the last memorable for the decisive action between the forces of Cæsar and Pompey. Near the coast are Mounts Kissovo and Zagora, (anc. *Ossa* and *Pelion*,) and on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal products, cotton, olives, and silk. Principal towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, and Ambelakia.

THETFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28½ miles W.S.W. of Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area of borough, comprising three parishes, 8270 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4075. The town is irregularly but well built. The principal structures are St. Peter's, or the "black church," built mostly of flint; the guildhall, market-house, jail, bridewell, theatre, and a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. St. Mary's, the only church on the Suffolk side, is a large thatched fabric, with a lofty square tower. Here are a grammar school, almshouses, and other charities. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It is a polling-place for the W. division of Norfolk, and head of a poor-law union. Thetford is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Sitomagus*, and was for a brief period the capital kingdom of East Anglia, and in the seventh century the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and

Suffolk. So late as the time of Edward III. it was stated to have 20 churches and 8 monasteries; some remains of the latter still exist.

THETFORD, a chapelry of England, co. of Cambridge.

THET'FORD, a post-village and township of Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 33 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It contains several churches, an academy, and manufactures of woollens, furniture, carriages, &c. Pop. 2016.

THETFORD, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

THE UNION, ûn'yon, a post-office, Powhatan co., Virginia.

THEUSING, toi'zing, written also THEYSING and DEUSING, a town of Bohemia, about 15 miles S.E. of Bilbogen. Pop. 1904.

THEUX, tuh, a town of Belgium, province, and 13 miles S.E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix la Chapelle. Pop. 3000.

THE VILLAGE, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

THEW-EE-CHOH. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

THEYS, tá, a market-town of France, department of Isere, 16 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2445.

THEYSING, a town of Bohemia. See THEUSING.

THIAGUR, tee'â-gûr' or t'he-a-gûr', a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 52 miles W.S.W. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 42′ N., lon. 79° 8′ E. During the Carnatic wars of the last century this was a strong place, and sustained several sieges.

THIAKI, one of the Ionian islands. See ITHACA.

THIAN-CHAN. See THIAN-SHAN.

THIAN-MEN-SHAN or CHAN, tee'ân' mên shân, a mountain of China, province of Kan-soo. Lat. 38° 32′ N., lon. 104° 32′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THIAN-SHAN, tee'ân'shân, (or "celestial mountains,") a lofty mountain chain of Chinese Toorkistan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending from lat. 42° to 43° N., and lon. 80° to 90° E. It separates the region of *Thian-Shan-Nan-loo* or Toorkistan proper, on the S. from *Thian-Shan-Pe-loo* or Soongaria, on the N. In many parts it abounds with volcanic products, and rises far above the limits of perpetual snow.

THIAN-SHAN PELU. See SOONGARIA.

THIAN-THSANG-SHAN (or CHAN,) tee'ân' tsâng shân, a mountain of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. 100° 15′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

THIAUCOURT, tee'ô'koor', a town of France, department of Meurthe, 8 miles N.W. of Pont-a-Mousson. Pop. in 1852, 1660.

THIBERVILLE, tee'bêr'veel', a market-town of France, department of Eure, 7 miles N.W. of Bernay. Pop. 1334.

THIBET or TIBET, tib'et or tib-êt', (native, *Pue-loochin*, poo-â ko-â-cheen' (?) "Snowy Region of the North:" Chinese, *Tsang;* Hindoo, *Bhot;* the name *Tibet* or *Thibet* being of Mohammedan origin,) an extensive region, occupying all the S. portion of the great table-land of Central Asia, extending in its widest sense, between lat 27° and 36° N., and lon. 73° and 101° E.; bounded on the N. by the Kuenlun Mountains, and their continuations, which separate it from Chinese Toorkistan, the desert of Gobi, and the Koko-Nor (Blue Sea) Territory; E. by the Chinese provinces of Se-chuen and Yun-nan; S. by the latter, the N. provinces of Burmah, and the Himalaya Mountains, which separate it from Assam, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepaul, and the N.W. territories of British India; W. by the Himalayas, separating it from Cashmere, Punjab, Kafiristan, &c. The most part of this region, about 1300 miles in length from W. to E., belongs to the Chinese Empire; but its extreme W. portion, called Little Thibet or Bultistan, is included in the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere; Ladak, adjoining this, is not under the Chinese rule, its inhabitants recognising only the *spiritual* authority of the Talé Lama; and Sifan or Sefan, bordering on China, is excluded by the Chinese from the jurisdiction of the Thibetan authorities. Thibet Proper, thus limited, extends between lon. 78° and 98° E., and is divided into Wei-Tsang (anterior or eastern,) and Hoo-Tsang (ulterior or western,) Thibet; capital of the former, Lassa, the residence of the Grand or Talé Lama, and the metropolis of the Boodhic religion; capital of the latter, Tesboo-Loomboo, the seat of the Bautchin-Remboutchi.

Face of the Country, Rivers, &c.—Thibet, as a whole, is probably the most elevated country on the surface of the globe. Its plains average from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height, and many of its mountains rise to more than twice that elevation. The latter generally extend in ranges parallel to those of the Himalayas, leaving between them numerous narrow valleys and deep ravines. In the E., however, the mountains run N. and S., enclosing the upper courses of the rivers of India beyond the Ganges. Within the boundaries of Thibet rise nearly all the great rivers of South and East Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmapootra, Irrawaddy, Salwin, Menam, Me-kong, Yang-tse-kiang, and Hoang-ho, besides the Goggra, and many other affluents of the Ganges. Lakes are numerous. The Tengri Nor and Booka Nor are remarkable for their size; Lake Palte surrounds like a ring a large island of its own shape; Manasarowar and Ravanahrada, near lat. 31° N., lon. 81° E., are regarded as "sacred lakes," being situated nearly 15,000 feet above the sea, in the tract of Kailas—the mythological Olympus of the Hindoos, where the greatest rivers of India have their sources. The principal passes connecting Thibet with India are the Ghangtang Ghaut, (10,150 feet in height,) and the Niti Ghaut, (16,814 feet,) at both heads of the Ganges; the Dura Ghaut, (17,790 feet,) and the Mustang Pass from Nepaul; and at the head of the Konki River, between Nepaul and Sikkim, to which ingress into Thibet from the S. is said to be easy. (*Gutzlaff.*) Several of these routes are practicable for horses.

Climate.—The climate of Thibet is chiefly remarkable for its extreme dryness and clearness of the atmosphere during most of the year. In the spring, from March to May, the weather is variable, and thunder-storms, with occasional showers, are frequent. Near Lassa the trees bud in April. From June to September heavy rains prevail, and swell the rivers which help to inundate the countries of South Asia. But from October to March, so little moisture exists in the air that vegetation is almost wholly dried up; meats and fish may be kept for all that period unchanged; and so intense is the cold, that M. Huc, in travelling from the Koko Nor to Lassa, over one of the loftiest portions of Central Asia, states that he found cakes of barley continually frozen, though kept close to his person under three garments of skins and one of woollen. It is remarkable, however, that the line of perpetual snow is considerably higher in Thibet than on the S. declivity of the Himalayan chain, a phenomenon supposed to be owing mainly to the radiation of the sun's heat from the lofty plains. About lat. 31° N., the snow-line on the N. side of the Himalayas has been found not to reach below 16,626 feet, while on the S. slope (the Indian side) it descended to less than 13,000 feet above the ocean; and it has since been discovered that the difference varies elsewhere between 20,000 and 15,000 feet. Accordingly, one kind of barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*) is seen growing 14,700 feet above the sea, and another species at a still greater elevation. Wheat succeeds well to 12,000 feet, birch-woods ascend to above 14,000 feet, and small bushes, which serve for fuel, grow, near lat. 31°, to 17,000 feet above the sea, or nearly 1300 feet higher than the limit of perpetual snow under the equator. Goitre, syphilis, rheumatism, ophthalmia, lepra, hydrophobia, and small pox are among the most prevalent diseases. The horror of the Thibetans for the last-named is excessive, and the benefits of vaccination being unknown, those affected with small-pox are commonly left exposed, and abandoned to their fate.

Vegetation.—M. Huc remarks that Thibet is "at the same time the richest and the poorest country in the world"—rich as regards its minerals, poor in all tending to the well-being of the people. The vegetable productions are very few. Little wheat, and much less rice is seen. At Deba, indeed, near the W. frontier, corn is said to be raised for exportation; but such a circumstance is rare in the country, and can only take place in a very limited district. Some buckwheat is cultivated; the potato has not been introduced. Black barley forms the basis of all Thibetan diet, and except it, and beans, turnips, radishes, white cabbage, ferns, and nettles, which are used as culinary herbs, all vegetable products for food are brought from the countries on the S. or W. Unless in a few sheltered valleys, as that of Lassa—where peach and some other fruit-trees flourish, and timber of unusual size for Thibet is met with—wood of all kinds is very scarce; and argol, or the dung of animals pounded and mixed with earth, is the fuel chiefly used, and with which even metals are smelted.

Animals.—With such a paucity of vegetable products, it is very remarkable that animals, both wild and domestic, should be numerous. Large droves of sheep and cattle exist in Thibet, especially in its E. part, where the herbage is richer than elsewhere. Sefan and Koko Nor territory are inhabited by nomadic and pastoral tribes, whose sole wealth is in their herds and flocks. The sheep are reared with care; dried mutton is an important article of food; and the skins, which are of great fineness, both constitute the clothing of the people, and are exported in considerable quantities to China. The bhoral (*Ovis ammon*) is a large sheep, from 3 to 3½ feet in height, from 5½ to 6 feet in length, exclusive of the tail, and like all or most of the native quadrupeds of Thibet, covered with long hair or fur. It is the principal animal used as a beast of burden in the transit of merchandise across the Himalayas. The yak (*Bos grunniens*) furnishes excellent milk and butter; its flesh is an important article of food, and its tail forms the chowry or fan in such general use in India. Large herds of wild oxen, of a formidable character, pasture alternately in the valleys and on the hills. The shawl-goat (*Capra hircus*) is an important source of national wealth, its woolly hair being used for the manufacture of the finest shawls, for which purpose large quantities of it are sent into Cashmere, together with hair of the yak, and of some breeds of dogs. This goat is of a

* "And spicy rods, such as illume at night
The bowers of TIBET, send forth odorous light,
Like Peris' wands when pointing out the road
For some pure spirit to its blest abode."
MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh.*

small species, straight horned, and of various colors. Attempts have been made to naturalize it in other countries, but hitherto, as we believe, wholly without success, for the fineness of its coat declines where the cold is less excessive. The Thibetan horse is small, spirited, and handsome; and what are called wild mules have a well-shaped body and good carriage, though a large and ungainly head spoils their appearance. Thibet is the native country of the musk-deer, and of the *Cervus Tibetanus*, a creature rivalling in magnitude the wapiti of the American continent. Several other kinds of deer, antelopes, wild goats, lynxes, badgers, bears, &c. are met with, as are numerous species of wild fowl and other birds; the tiger, elephant, and other formidable animals of the S. slope of the Himalaya, are not met with in Thibet.

Minerals.—In mineral products Thibet is extremely rich. Gold is found in lumps, in veins, and in the sands of the rivers; W. of Lassa are several highly productive mines of this metal, and the quantity obtained, and used in gilding the temples, or deposited in their treasuries as religious offerings, must be enormous. Government permits companies, engaging to pay in advance 400 pounds of pure bullion, to open mines; there are, however, many restrictions upon mining. At Lithang is a silver-mine, at Kywulse an iron mine; and at Bathang, mercury and native cinnabar are found. In many spots there exists rock-salt; in Lhorundsong and Giamalbo, the lapis-lazuli, so highly prized in China; and in Draga, the turquoise. Nearly all the lakes are brackish; and fincal, nitre, &c., in immense quantities, effloresce on the soil in many places. The tribute to China is partly paid in bullion, but as the presents in return from the emperor to the lamas surpass in value its amount, a large quantity of gold finds its way back again to Thibet, the laborious carriage of which might be conveniently obviated by bills of exchange. The reduction of iron and other ores is pursued domestically, even by the shepherds; but the scarcity of fuel is an insuperable obstacle to the progress of mining as well as manufacturing industry; coal has not yet been discovered in Thibet.

Manufactures.—The latest traveller in Thibet, M. Huc, reports that at Lassa, woollen cloths, formed *poulon* or poolon, incense-sticks, formed of aromatic woods, and wooden porringers, out of which the Thibetans uniformly take their meals, are made with acknowledged skill; but that all the other manufactures are ill-conducted. The porringers, one of which is always carried about the person, are of various prices. Their character and quality are held to indicate the rank or taste of their possessors, much as jewelry would in Europe. Moorcroft, who gives a detailed account of the method of wearing at Piti, in Little Thibet, reports that very good sacking is made from the hair of the yak. Gutzlaff adds, "The inhabitants (of the capital) are good goldsmiths, and excel in the art of sculpture. Their idols are full of expression, and wherever the grotesque and colossal form is not required by the tenets of their creed, the Thibetans imitate nature very well. They are, moreover, good jewellers. Their woollen manufactures resemble felt more than our cloth, and are in demand in China, and even introduced into India. The velvet made at the capital is celebrated for beauty of color. In dyeing they excel; there is a peculiar gloss and freshness in their tints. Their rosaries are exquisitely made; the stones are taken from the sacred river near Lassa, and are beautifully cut. Coral, cornelians, &c., imported from India, are most carefully cut, and then again exported."

Commerce.—Thibet is a country of extensive traffic, and has several marts of commercial importance. The principal trade is with China; this is conducted at Lassa and at Sining, a city of the Chinese province of Kan-Soo, from which place caravans, consisting of several hundred persons, go at fixed periods to the metropolis of Thibet with cattle, mules, horses, and camels, carrying tea, silver, bullion, *khatas* or presentation scarfs, brocades, and other silk goods, some cottons, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, together with European cutlery and other manufactures; these goods are exchanged in Thibet for gold dust, fine and coarse woollens, wax candles, incense, idols, fleeces, and Indian and European goods. The whole trade with China is estimated to amount in value to 2,000,000 taels (about $3,500,000) yearly, and is said to be increasing. The caravans going from China into Thibet are often surprised and plundered by the kolo or brigands, who invest the Koko Nor territory and Sefan. A route exists through the latter country, from Lassa to the capital of the Chinese province of Se-chuen, but it does not appear to be made use of for much trading intercourse. Chinese silks, musk, yak-tails, sable furs, and gold are sent into Nepaul, in exchange for sugar and other natural produce, with manufactured goods from India.

Bootan, as well as Nepaul, derives all its imports from China by way of Thibet. From 2000 to 3000 Nepaulese are located in Lassa, as jewellers and traders; and Huc states that the *Pe-boun*, (or Pe-boon,) or Bootanese there, are the sole metallurgists, and also chemists and physicians. From Bootan and Bengal, Thibet receives piece-goods, tobacco, rice, indigo, paper, skins, sandal-wood, spices, gums, &c.; from Assam, some rice, coarse silk, gums, and iron. Other imports from India come by way of Cashmere and Leh, (in Ladakh,) the trade with which is considerable at three large annual fairs. To Cashmere Thibet sends nearly all its shawl-wool, also bullion, tea, borax, rock-salt, turquoises, musk, goat and lamb skins, &c., in return for dried fruits, provisions, shawls, gamboge, saffron, red woollens, and Russian goods; some of which last also reach Thibet from Chinese Toorkistan, along with horses, wool, &c. Some of the *Katchi* or Mussulmen from Cashmere, who have settled in Thibet, make annual journeys to Calcutta, whence they bring back ribbons, lace, British scissors, knives, some hardwares, and cotton goods; but such is the fear and jealousy entertained by the Chinese authorities of their powerful British neighbors, that, except in the foregoing manner, all intercourse between British India and Thibet is strictly shut out. Several English travellers, including Capt. Gerard and Dr. Hooker, have been stopped on the highlands of the Himalayas at Chinese garrison stations, and precluded from entering the Thibetan territory; and Moorcroft, who resided at Lassa for some years, was only able to penetrate it from the south by the circuitous route of Ladakh, disguised as a Mussulman trader, and favored by his fluent knowledge of the Persian language. Except with the countries on the W. and N.W., the foreign trade of Thibet is mostly monopolized by the Chinese officials. The Mongols, in return for skins, wool, and live stock, take back idols, rosaries, and teas. The commerce with the Calmucks is of a similar nature, but on a more extensive scale.

The currency is rude; it consists of silver ingots, and coins about the size of a shilling, with Persian, Indian, or Thibetan inscriptions, and which are often broken in pieces of different fractional values.

People.—The Thibetans belong to the widely-spread Mongolian family, and have a flattened face, salient jaw-bones, small black eyes, a short nose, black hair, and little beard. They are of middle height, square built, and join much of the agility of the Chinese to the bodily vigor of the Tartars; gymnastic exercises and dancing are their favorite amusements. Their color is in general somewhat swarthy, but among the upper classes are individuals as white as Europeans. In disposition they are reported to be mild, generous, and friendly; religious, but less credulous and bigoted in matters of faith than the Tartars. Want of cleanliness is a common failing. Their diet consists chiefly of *tsamba*, or cakes made of barley, tea, with butter or milk, mutton, horse-flesh, and yak-beef; wheaten bread is used only by the wealthy. Pork is sold in the capital, but it is dear. The peasantry are mostly clothed in sheep, goat, or jackal skins, and boots of great thickness. In the towns, woollens, chiefly of a red or yellow color, replace the garment of skins; a wide robe, fastened at the right side and bound around the loins with a red girdle; boots of red or violet cloth; a blue cap, with a large border of black velvet, and a red ribbon; a bag of yellow taffeta, for holding the porringer; and two purses, which, whether full or empty, are worn in the girdle, constitute the dress of the laity. The higher classes use silks and cloaks lined with fur. They do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, and their hair is usually allowed to hang over their shoulders, but, within the last few years, Huc informs us that the dandies of Lassa have adopted the Chinese mode of wearing the hair in a queue, and adorning it with gold trinkets. In the left ear a gold ornament is often worn.

The women use a costume very like that of the men, with a short tunic under the robe, and the hair divided into two tresses. The lower classes adopt a yellow covering for the head, similar in shape to a "cap of liberty," for which females of the upper ranks substitute a kind of coronet, set off with pearls and jewelry. In accordance with a singular usage, most of them, when appearing in public, have the face smeared over with a black varnish, and those who most disfigure themselves in such a manner are held to be the most pious and correct in conduct. It is stated that this custom is the consequence of an order promulgated by a former ruler of Thibet, with the view of correcting public morals, and strange to say, it was immediately acquiesced in by the female population without a murmur. The women are not secluded as in Mohammedan countries, but, as in China, they engage actively in commercial life, and all the stall-keepers and small shop-keepers are females. The practice of polyandry, by which one woman becomes the wife of several brothers, is common in Thibet, as in Nepaul and Bootan, though it is said to have been suppressed by the Chinese in certain districts.

Customs.—A remarkable custom (though not peculiar to Thibet, since it prevails in most other parts of the Chinese Empire,) is universal—the presentation of the khata. The khata is an oblong white silk scarf of very fine texture, thrice as long as wide, and with a mystic sentence inwoven at both ends; one is invariably exchanged at every visit of ceremony, is sent with every present, and accompanies every letter passing between persons in any rank of life, with the hearty good-will that characterizes the act of shaking hands

in the United States. The mode of salutation in Thibet is grotesque; it consists in uncovering the head, thrusting out the tongue, and scratching the right ear. The methods of sepulture are various: the bodies of the sovereign lamas are preserved, by being dried and then enshrined; those of inferior lamas are commonly burned, and the ashes, or portions of the body, such as a nail, hair, or tooth, are carefully enclosed in idols, which are sold by the priests to the devout at a high price. Burial is unknown. The bodies of the laity are exposed on heights, as is customary among the Parsees, or are committed to the rivers. Lastly, is a mode, said by Huc to be the most common of all: the corpse is cut into pieces, which are given to dogs, and in some lamaseries sacred dogs are reared for the express purpose. Some other customs, however, evince much more elevated feelings. In the city of Lassa, as Huc relates, when the sun is about to set, the inhabitants meet in the principal quarters and public places, and chant hymns, joining in a solemn religious concert of a very impressive character. The practice of public meeting at sunset also prevails amongst the Parsees of India, and it may be incidentally mentioned that it is common in some parts of Switzerland, where, likewise, it assumes a religious character.

Arts, Sciences, and Laws.—The great scarcity of fuel and of timber has prevented the Thibetans from excelling in architecture. At Lassa and elsewhere are some magnificent and richly-ornamented stone-temples; and the houses here, built with terraces on the summit, are neatly whitened, and painted externally; but their interior is filthy as well as comfortless, the floors being only of stone or marble. In the W., the houses are built of pebbles cemented with clay or earth; many of the dwellings of the peasantry consist merely of hewn stone, piled on each other without cement, and are like brick-kilns in shape; and a large number of the population live in caverns hewn in the mountain sides. Some suspension-bridges of iron and ropes are laid across the rivers, but these are reported to be very inferior to similar works in China; an iron bridge of 13 arches, over a branch of the Yaroo-dzang-bo, near Teshoo-Loomboo, is the finest public work of its kind of which we have any account in Thibet. The boats employed are commonly built of hides alone, and merchandise is conveyed by land wholly on the backs of domestic animals.

Most of the chief lamaseries, or Boodhist monasteries, have a printing-office attached, from which religious works are issued, and sold for the benefit of the establishment. Movable types are not employed; the books are printed with wooden blocks, and the leaves, which are separate, resembling a pack of cards, stamped on both sides, are held together between wooden covers. Manuscripts are well executed; the lamas write with bamboo pens, on paper glazed with milk. The Thibetan sacred character bears a resemblance to the Sanscrit; it is read, however, from left to right. The arithmetical figures in use are almost identical with the so-called Arabic numerals used by ourselves. The lamas have some knowledge of astronomy. Turner found them acquainted with the signs of the zodiac, the satellites of Jupiter, and the ring of Saturn. Their historical records are obscure, in consequence of their indifference to precise dates, and a complicated chronology. Of their jurisprudence we have but an imperfect knowledge; their written laws are of high antiquity; their actual code is said to have been modified by the Chinese, since the political connection with China has existed. In Thibet, as in Mongolia, robbery and murder are severely punished, but it would seem that retribution for offences is by no means certain. According to M. Huc, the individual who has been injured, or his immediate relatives, must cite the criminal before the judicial authorities, or he goes unpunished.

Religion.—Thibet may be called the popedom of Asia, it being the head, seat, and centre of the Boodhist religion, which numbers among its votaries by far the greater portion of the inhabitants of all the great table-land of Central and Eastern Asia, India-beyond-the-Ganges, Ceylon, China, Japan, Corea, Mantchooria, and the S. part of the Russian Empire in Asia, together with a portion of its dominions in Europe—the whole comprising certainly more than one-third of the entire human race. The country of Thibet is accordingly regarded as a sacred land by nearly all the Mongolian family of mankind, and it is resorted to in pilgrimage by vast numbers of devotees, whose offerings to the numerous priesthood compensate the Thibetans for the poverty of their land. It is believed that Boodhism and Brahminism are but two offsets from a primitive religion which once prevailed over the whole of Asia beyond the Indus, and the heights of Pameer, (Pamir,) but which became debased in Hindostan by the introduction of monstrous allegories, a polytheistic worship, and institutions, such as those of caste and relative degrees of purity, which were foreign to the original faith. Boodh is considered in Thibet as the necessary independent Being of the universe, and the beginning and end of all things; like Brahma, he is worshipped under a triune form, and the Boodhists join with the Brahmins in acknowledging the four earliest incarnations or *avatars* of the same deity. Sakya, whom they consider his fifth incarnation, is regarded by the Brahmins as the ninth avatar of Vishnu, the intermediate manifestations of which divinity are rejected by the Boodhists. Sakya is said to have been born at Kapila, in Oude, in the 6th century before Christ, and appears to have been a reformer of Brahminism, whose doctrines, about B.C. 309, were actively spread by Asoka, a powerful king of Magadha, (Behar in Hindostan,) contemporary with Antiochus the Great. Gaya, the capital of Magadha, is accordingly viewed as holy by Boodhists, who occasionally resort to it in pilgrimage from across the Himalayas; and in its vicinity is Boodha Gaya, the supposed place of residence and apotheosis of Sakya, a gigantic image of whom, in the usual cross-legged sitting posture, is still extant there.

From the time of Asoka, Boodhism extended rapidly in Hindostan; it appears to have reached Cashmere about B.C. 241; Ceylon, quite early in the second century B.C.; and China, about B.C. 65. Khoten (Chinese Tsorkistan) received it in the first century of the Christian era; and Burmah, about A.D. 238. From Ceylon, subsequently to the latter epoch, the faith of the new Boodh was conveyed into the other countries of India beyond the Ganges, where Sakya, or one of his followers, is worshipped under the names of Gautama, Somona Kodom, &c.; but the Boodhism of those countries is of a degraded kind, and exhibits none of the intellectual superiority that characterizes it in Thibet, in which country, however, it is stated not to have been established till A.D. 367. The Boodhists, while they reject the multitudinous pantheon of the Hindoos, admit an indefinite number of incarnations of Boodh, who is supposed to animate in succession the bodies of their chief lamas or priests; and this tenet, the repudiation of caste, the use of animal food, the practice of a contemplative life as the highest pursuit of humanity, and the belief of a final absorption into the deity, constitute the chief points of difference between them and the followers of the Brahminical religion.

The ceremonies, costume, and devotional exercises now prevailing in most of the monasteries of Thibet, "the cross, mitre, dalmatica, cope, two choirs, psalmody, exorcisms, censer, benediction by laying the hand on the head, chaplet, ecclesiastical celibacy, spiritual retirement, worship of saints, fasts, processions, litanies, holy-water," &c., bearing so great a similarity to those of the Roman Catholic Church, are believed to have been introduced into the ritual and discipline of Thibetan Boodhism by Tsong Kaba, born in the Koko Nor territory about A.D. 1357. The lamas of the sect of Tsong Kaba wear a yellow mitre; those adhering to the older ritual, &c., retain one of a red color; the latter prevail throughout the S.E. part of Asia, while the reforms of Tsong Kaba "have triumphed in all the countries between the Himalaya, the Russian frontiers, and the Wall of China." As respects the general character of the Boodhist religion, Mr. Malcolm, a Protestant missionary, makes the following observation: "It has no mythology of obscene and ferocious deities; no sanguinary or impure observances; no self-inflicted tortures; no tyrannizing priesthood; no confounding of right and wrong, by making certain iniquities laudable in worship. . . . In almost every respect it seems to be the best religion *man* ever invented."

The lamas of Thibet (*lama*, "one who shows the way") form a very large proportion of the population, and reside in monasteries, many of which accommodate from 2000 to 4000 persons. In the single district of Lassa, there are reputed to be more than thirty great Boodhic establishments, each with nearly 15,000 lamas! (?) They are supported partly from the revenues of the establishment to which they belong, and partly from their private resources. The revenues of the monasteries are derived from lands, endowments of the Chinese sovereigns, and other eminent persons, and offerings of pilgrims, which last are formally announced after the daily prayers, and the proceeds are divided among the inmates in proportions corresponding to their rank. The place of each lama in his monastery is fixed by the number of sacred books he has studied. The lamas are divided into four faculties—those of mysticism, liturgy, medicine, and prayers, which last has the largest number of members, and is also stated to be most esteemed. Those of the first-named faculty devote themselves to a life of contemplation, and are perpetually repeating the mystic sentence, *Aum mani padme, Aum*, which is inscribed on all temples, banners, khatas, &c., and is believed to have a kind of talismanic power. The translation of this sentence is stated to be, "O! the jewel in the lotus, Amen;" and the first word is an invocation to Brahma, Vishnu, and Seeva, formed of the initial letters of the Thibetan names of that triad. Convents exist in Thibet for women as well as men, and most families have some member belonging to the clergy.

The Grand Lama or Talé Lama, (tâ-lé' lâ'mâ;—improperly *Dalai-lama*,) "sea of wisdom," who is at the head of the hierarchy, resides at the Boodha La, a vast palace near Lassa; he is deemed to be the principal living incarnation of Boodh, and as such he receives actual worship. Like the Pope, in his temporal dominions he is the sole religious and political head of the state, and he has nominally vested in him all the administrative and executive authority, with

powers uncircumscribed by any charter or rules except those binding on him by the institutions of Teong Kaba. When he dies, or in the Boodhist language *transmigrates*, he is sought for as animating some other living form, commonly the body of an infant who is an only child. Prayers and fasts are ordered in all the lamaseries; the lamas of the capital go in solemn procession around the Boodha La, and the city of Lassa; the *mani* or mystic sentence is repeated night and day, perfumes are burned, and meanwhile the chief authority devolves upon the *hootooktoos*, (houtouktous,) or high college of lamas, whose collective sacerdotal dignity is not inferior to that of the Talé Lama himself. Those families who assume to believe that the deity is incarnated in the person of their infant, send notice of the same to the conclave; this body chooses from the number three children, who are brought to the capital. After other ceremonies, the names of the candidates are written on slips of paper, which are placed in an urn, when the name first drawn out indicates the future Grand Lama, who is then carried in pomp around the capital, and installed for the rest of his life in the palace of Boodha La.

All the hootooktoos, or spiritual governors of provinces, who receive their investitures from the Talé Lama, are, like him, believed to be incarnations of the deity; and the lamas who are heads of monasteries are also deemed to be "living Boodhas." The chief of the supposed incarnations, next to the Talé Lama, are the Bantchin Rembouteh, the Guison Tamba, the Tehang-kia-fo, or grand almoner of the Imperial court at Peking, and the Sa Dcha-fo, whose peculiar function it is, by continual prayer, to prevent the melting of the snows on the Himalayas, so as to avert a hostile invasion of Thibet from that quarter. The Bantchin Rembouteh is scarcely inferior in sanctity to the Talé Lama.

Government.—Although the supreme authority nominally rests with the Talé Lama, he is in reality supposed to be occupied wholly in divine contemplation, and the civil government is exercised by the nuib or nomekhan, who is chosen from among the lamas, and holds his office for life, or during the pleasure of the Chinese emperor. Under him are four kalons or ministers, not belonging to the sacerdotal tribe, and who may retain their offices for an unlimited period, unless dismissed by the Talé Lama. The two provinces of Thibet are subdivided into cantons, each under the superintendance of a hootooktoo. In each of the capitals is a Chinese governor, with command over the military force. The total number of troops maintained by the Chinese government in Thibet has been stated at no more than 6,000, most of whom are cavalry; but in addition the Chinese authorities have power to call in troops, ammunition, and supplies from the adjacent province of Se-chuen, between which and Lassa several detached garrisons are stationed. Near Lassa a large body of Mongolian horse is maintained; but the armed force kept within that city, and at Teshoo Loomboo, is insignificant. Other principal posts for Chinese troops are at Turkepoona, towards the Lacs frontier; Phari, on the frontier of Bootan; a station of considerable strength, lately established at the head of the Konki River, opposite Sikkim; several posts to check the incursions of the Gorkhas of Nepaul; a camp at Gorlope, and some strong garrisons in the W., bordering on the Ladak territory. The Chinese troops and mandarins are paid by the government at Peking; they commonly stay but three years in Thibet, unless on special permission from the emperor; and if they form matrimonial alliances there, on their return into China they almost uniformly leave their wives and families behind. In consequence of the rooted jealousy entertained of the Chinese by the Thibetans, they are prohibited from remaining in the country, except in a military or official capacity.

History.—No conqueror from the S. ever yet possessed himself of Thibet proper; Shah Jehangire, in 1640, attempted the conquest of Hoo-tsang; but the advance to Lèh was disastrous, and his troops retraced their steps. Jenghis Khan brought Thibet under his rule, but he afterwards established the Talé Lama in the sovereignty; Timor also conquered the country, but he interfered little in its internal regulations. The Thibetans remained, with few intermissions, subject to their own sovereigns till the time of the Chinese emperor Kang-he, whose supremacy they finally acknowledged in 1727. Keen-lung, about 1790, after successfully repelling an invasion of the Gorkhas, who had plundered Teshoo Loomboo, further extended the imperial rule in Thibet, which the Chinese sovereigns have ever since with much solicitude preserved, since their wielding the religious influence exercised by the Talé Lama over the Tartar and Mongolian tribes is of such vital importance to them that without it they could no longer hope to maintain their dominion in Central Asia.—Adj. and inhab. THIBETAN, tib'e-tan.

THIBODEAUX, tib'o-dō', or THIBODEAUXVILLE, tib'o-dō'vil, a post-village, capital of La Fourche Interior parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche, on the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, about 100 miles W.S.W. of New Orleans. Steamers navigate the bayou from this village to New Orleans. A newspaper is published here.

THICKETY CREEK, of South Carolina, flows through Union district into Broad River, a few miles above the mouth of Pacolet River.

THICKETY FORK, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

THIEL or TIEL, teel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 5166.

THIELE, teo'lgh, THIL, teel, or ZHIL, tseel, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Vaud and Bern, joins the Aar 5 miles E. of Bienne, after a N.E. course of 65 miles, in which it traverses the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne. The village of Thiele is situated between the lakes.

THIELRODE, teo'ro-dgh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1830.

THIELT, teelt, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Motbeek, 24 miles E.N.E. of Brussels. It has a brewery, a distillery, and 4 flour mills. Pop. 1636.

THIELT, (anc. *Tielum?*) a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.E. of Bruges, in lat. 51° N., lon. 3° 23' E. It has a town-house, surmounted by a Gothic tower, a college, a school of design, a musical society, several boarding and primary schools, and benevolent institutions; manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats, leather, lace, cards, tobacco, glue, oil, soap, and Prussian blue; a distillery, breweries, roperies, brick-works, dye-works, and bleach-fields; and an important trade in grain, and particularly in linen. Of the latter, 80,000 pieces are annually sold in the weekly market. Thielt, supposed to take its name from *tilia*, "a lime-tree," had attained a high degree of prosperity by its woollen and linen manufactures, when, in 1383, it was almost destroyed by fire. It never recovered the shock. Oliver Le Dain, surnamed "the Devil," barber to Louis XI. of France, by whom he was ennobled, and ultimately hung for his crimes, was born here. Pop. 12,634.

THIENEN. See TIELEMONT.

THIERACHE, tee'ph-rash', an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Guise was its capital. It is now comprised in the department of Aisne.

THIERACHERN, tee'rāk-grn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 2525.

THIERS, te-air', (anc. *Castrum Thigerionum?*) a manufacturing town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Durolle, 23 miles E.N.E. of Clermont, in lat. 45° 51' N., lon. 3° 32' E. Pop. in 1862, 12,964. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, a commercial college, and extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, and candles.

THIEULAIN, tee'uh'lāx', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 24 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1134.

THIEUSIES, tee'uh'see', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N.E. of Mons, with manufactures of chicory, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1161.

THIÈZAC, te-ā'zāk', a village of France, department of Cantal, 11 miles N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 2060.

THIMBLEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THIMISTER, tee'mees'tair', a town of Belgium, province, and 14 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2342.

THIONVILLE, te-ōn'veel', a fortified town in the N.E. of France, department of Moselle, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles N. of Metz, on the left bank of the Moselle. Pop. in 1852, 8361. It has a communal college, manufactures of hosiery, gloves, and oil, and a botanic garden. It was a residence of the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings, and repeatedly besieged during the wars between France and Austria. Near it are the mineral baths of Chaudes-Eaux.

THIRD CROSSING, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

THIRD LAKE, Wisconsin. See FOUR LAKES.

THIRKLEBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THIRLMERE or LEATHER-WATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of Crosthwaite, 4 miles S.E. of Keswick, skirts the base of Mount Helvellyn for about 4 miles. The shores are greatly indented, and towards the centre becomes so contracted that it is spanned by a narrow bridge of 3 arches. Estimated height above the level of the sea, 530 feet.

THIRSK, a parliamentary borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the York and Newcastle Railway, 9 miles S.S.E. of Northallerton. Pop. in 1851, 5318. The town, on both banks of the Codbeck, an affluent of the Swale, has a fine old church, various Dissenters' chapels, and numerous schools. Manufactures of coarse linens and sacking are carried on, and here are markets for corn and fruit. Thirsk sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

THISNES, tees, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 13 miles N.W. of Huy, with 2 breweries, and a sandstone quarry. Pop. 1351.

THISSELT, tis'sait, a village of Belgium, province, and 14 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1741.

THISTED or TISTED, tis'tēd, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, stift of Aalborg, on the Vilsford, an arm of the Lymfiord, capital of an amt, 12 miles N.W. of Nykjöbing. Pop. 2200.

THISTLE ISLAND, South Australia, at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6′ S., lon. 136° 11′ E. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

THISTLETON, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

THIVA, a town of Greece. See THEBES.

THIVENER, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

THIVERVAL, tee'vêr'vâl', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, canton of Poissy. Pop. 558. Here are the château and park of Grignon, with an agricultural institute having 300 pupils, and a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

THIVIERS, tee've-ê', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on a height, 18 miles N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1400. It has manufactures of earthenwares and iron goods, and large cattle and sheep markets.

THIZY, tee'zee', a town of France, department of Rhône, 30 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1429.

THLONOTO CREEK, of Dooly co., Georgia, flows W. into Flint River.

THOCKRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

THOGJI-CHUMO, thog'jee choo'mo, a salt lake of Ladak, among the West Himalayas, 15,500 feet above sea-level, 60 miles S.E. of Leh. It is about 3 miles long from E. to W., and has swampy shores, intensely saline, and covered with saline plants, especially the *Chenopodiaceæ*. From a water-mark, distinctly visible, about 150 feet above the present level of the water, it appears to have covered a much larger space than at present, and to have been then fresh, as the whole of the surrounding plain consists of clay-beds, containing prodigious numbers of fresh-water shells.

THOIRY, twâ'ree', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Savoy Proper, 6 miles E.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1354.

THOISSEY, twâs'see', a town of France, department of Ain, on the Chalaronne, near its confluence with the Saône, 9 miles S. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 1763.

THOISY-LA-BERCHÈRE, twâ'zee' lâ bêr'shâir', a commune of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 5 miles E. of Saulieu. Pop. 1110.

THOLEN or TOLEN, to'len, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, on the island of Tholen, between the Scheldt and the Meuse, 4 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2304.

THOLLENBEEK, tol'len-baik', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Marcq, about 19 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2533.

THOLLON, tol'lôn', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Upper Savoy, province of Chablais, 29 miles E.N.E. of Geneva, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1216.

THOMAR, to-mar', a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of a comarca, 16 miles N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 3800. It has a vast convent, and manufactures of cotton thread and silk fabrics.

THOMAS, tom'ûs, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains 920 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Ocklockonee River. The surface is level; the soil sandy and productive. It is intersected by the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1825, and named in honor of General Jett Thomas, of Georgia. Capital, Thomasville. Pop. 10,103, of whom 4947 were free, and 5156 slaves.

THOMAS, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

THOMAS' POINT, on the N. side of the entrance to South River, Chesapeake Bay, contains a fixed light in a tower 30 feet high, and aids vessels bound to Annapolis.

THOMAS' RUN, a post-office of Hartford co., Maryland.

THOMASTON, tom'ûs-tûn, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, bounded on the W. by St. George's River, 80 miles E.N.E. of Portland. It contains extensive beds of limestone, from which a superior quality of lime is manufactured and exported in large quantities. The Maine state prison is situated in this township on the bank of the river, and is enclosed by a tract of 10 acres. The plan of the building and system of discipline are similar to those of the Auburn prison. The convicts are principally employed in cutting granite, which is extensively quarried on the banks of the river, a few miles below. When wrought into various forms for buildings, it is exported to different parts of the United States. The village of Thomaston, situated on the E. bank of St. George's River, 12 miles from the ocean, contains 2 banks and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2723.

THOMASTON, a neat post-village, capital of Upson co., Georgia, 75 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville. It has a handsome brick court-house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and 5 stores. There is a cotton factory on Potato Creek, one mile from the village, which employs 50 operatives. Incorporated in 1825.

THOMASTOWN or BALLYMACANDON, a disfranchised parliamentary borough, town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co., and 8¾ miles S.S.E. of Kilkenny, on the Nore. Pop. in 1851, 2180. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has beautiful remains of an abbey, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a branch bank, and flour mills. Near it are the imposing remains of Abbey Jerpoint, and of Mount Juliet Castle.

THOMASTOWN or BALLYMACANDON, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

THOMASTOWN, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Jackson.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

THOMASVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Thomas co., Georgia, on the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, 200 miles S. by W. of Milledgeville. It contains a court-house which is creditable to the county, and a school called the Fletcher Institute, under the direction of the Methodists. Pop. about 500.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

THOMASVILLE, a village of Washington co., Tennessee, 290 miles E. of Nashville.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

THOMASWALDAU, to'mâs-wâl'dów, OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'der, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Buntzlau. P. 1350.

THOMERY, to'meh-ree', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement of Fontainebleau, on the left bank of the Seine, 3½ miles from Fontainebleau, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 364. It is celebrated for its grapes.

THOMIGSDORF, to'mics-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Ohrudim. Pop. 1348.

THOMP'SON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THOMP'SON, a post-village and township of Windham co., Connecticut, 35 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The township is intersected by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and drained by the Quinebaug and French Rivers, which furnish abundant water-power. It contains several manufacturing villages, the principal of which are Masonville, Fishersville, and Wilsonsville, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and New Boston, in the N.W. corner of the township. The manufactures comprise muslins and other cotton goods, woollen goods, forks, &c. The thriving village of Thompson is situated centrally on elevated ground, and has communication with the above railroad. It contains several churches, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 4638.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, contains Monticello, the county seat. Pop. 3198.

THOMPSON, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 672.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. of Montrose. Pop. 500.

THOMPSON, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, about 60 miles N.E. by E. of Milledgeville.

THOMPSON, a township of Pike co., Arkansas. Pop. 548.

THOMPSON, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 732.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Geauga co., Ohio. P. 1211.

THOMPSON, a township of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1068.

THOMPSON'S, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, rises a few miles N.W. of Chesterfield Court-House, and flowing S.E., enters Great Pedee River about 5 miles below Cheraw.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Leaf River from the N., in Perry county.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of Louisiana, forms the boundary between East and West Feliciana parishes, and enters the Mississippi about 2 miles above Port Hudson.

THOMPSON'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 45 miles N.W. of Richmond.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a post-office of Coahoma co., Mississippi.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a small village of Hancock co., Kentucky.

THOMPSON'S RIVER, of Missouri Territory, falls into the Missouri River in about 105° 20′ W. lon.

THOMPSON'S STAND, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

THOMPSON'S STORE, a small village of Guilford co., North Carolina.

THOMPSONTOWN, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, 27 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

THOMPSONVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Enfield township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on Freshwater River, near its confluence with the Connecticut, and on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It contains a bank, and a carpet factory employing about 500 hands. Pop. in 1840, 800; in 1853, about 2000.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

THOMPSONVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 104 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

THOMPSONVILLE, a village of Racine co., Wisconsin, 92 miles S.E. of Madison. It contains 1 store and 2 hotels.

THOMPSON WINTERBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

THONE, ton, or THONEX, to'nă', a town of Savoy, province of Genevese, on the Fier, at the junction of three valleys, 9 miles E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 2806.

THONG, NETHER, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THONG, UPPER, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THONON, to'nŏnă', a town of Savoy, capital of the province of Chablais, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 20 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 4128. Near it is the farm-house (formerly château) of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOR, LE, leh tor, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 8 miles E. of Avignon. Pop. in 1852, 3869.

THORDA, tor'dă, or THORENBURG, to'rgn-bŏŏrg', (Hun. *Torda* or *Thórda*, tor'dŏh.) a market-town of Transylvania, capital of a county, 17 miles S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 8112. Near it are extensive salt-mines, and the ruins of the Roman fortress *Salinæ*, a station of the 7th legion, who have left various inscriptions there.

THORENS, to'rŏnă', a market-town of Savoy, province of Genevese, 9 miles N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 2447.

THORESBY, thōrs'bee, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Louth, on the Lincolnshire Railway.

THORESBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORESWAY, thors'wă, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THOR'GANBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORGANBY, a parish, England, co. York, East Riding.

THORIGNY, a town of France. See TORIGNI.

THOR'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THOR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

THORLEY, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

THOR'MANBY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORN, torn, a strongly-fortified town of West Prussia, 52 miles S.S.W. of Marienwerder, capital of a circle, on the right bank of the Vistula, in lat. 53° N., lon. 3° 33′ E. Pop. 12,657. It is a place of great strength, surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by two forts. It is entered by 4 gates, and consists of an old and new town. It has a court of law, and several public offices, 2 Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic churches, one of them containing a statue of Copernicus; a Protestant gymnasium, a nunnery, several schools, 4 hospitals, and a work-house; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, soap, and famous gingerbread; some shipping, and a trade in corn, wood, linen, hides, bark, and ashes. It was taken by Charles XII. on the 13th of October, 1703, after a siege of four months by the Poles; it derives, however, its chief celebrity from Copernicus having been born here in 1473.

THORN, torn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 8 miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1162.

THORN, a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1890.

THORN'ABY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORN'AGE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORNAPPLE, a river of Michigan, rises in Eaton co., and flows W. through Barry co., where it turns towards the N., and enters Grand River in Kent co., about 10 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Its length exceeds 80 miles.

THORNAPPLE, a township, Barry co., Michigan. P. 336.

THORN'BOROUGH, a parish, England, co. Buckingham.

THORN'BURG, a post-village of Spotsylvania co., Virginia, on the Po River, 69 miles N. of Richmond.

THORN'BURY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale, 3½ miles E. of the estuary of the Severn, and 11 miles N.E. of Bristol. Pop. in 1851, 4614. The town has an elegant church, several Dissenting chapels, numerous daily endowed schools, almshouses and other charities, and the remains of a magnificent palatial castle.

THORNBURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THORNBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

THORNBURY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. of Philadelphia.

THORNBURY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 876.

THORN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORN'COMBE, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles E.N.E. of Axminster. Pop. in 1851, 1325.

THORN CREEK, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana.

THORN'DIKE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 38 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1029.

THORNDIKE, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

THORN'DON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORNE, thorn, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, in a marshy but fertile tract near the Don, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 miles S.W. of Goole. Pop. in 1851, 2484. The town has a neat church, several chapels, two free schools, and an active trade in corn and other goods. At Hangman Hill, 1 mile distant, coasting vessels are built.

THORNE, COFFIN, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THORNE FALCON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THORNER, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORNE, ST. MARGARET, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

THOR'NEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Cambridge, 10 miles W.N.W. of March. Pop. in 1851, 2174, chiefly descendants of French Protestants.

THORNEY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

THORNEY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Chichester, consisting of Thorney Island, between Hayling Island and the Sussex mainland.

THOR'NEYBURN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

THORN'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

THORN'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

THORNHAM, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

THORNHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORNHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORNHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORN'HAUGH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORN'HILL, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles W.S.W. of Wakefield, on the Calder. Pop. in 1851, 6851. Here are 4 woollen mills, places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, and 18 daily schools.

THORNHILL, a burgh of barony, in Scotland, co., and 13 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, near the Nith, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 1658. It has a neat parish church, and a handsome market-cross, with manufactures of stockings, leather, &c.

THORNHILL, a small village of Scotland, co. of Perth.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

THORN HILL, a small village of Marion co., Alabama.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Walker co., Alabama.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

THORN HILL, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, on the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad, 14 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 500.

THORN'LEY, a township of England, co. of Durham.

THORNLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

THORN'LEYSVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 7 miles S.E. of Lebanon.

THORNLIEBANK, thorn'le-bank', a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 1½ miles S. of Pollockshaws. Pop. 1700.

THORN'SET, a township of England, co. of Derby.

THORN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

THORNTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

THORNTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THORNTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORNTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

THORNTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORN'TON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 51 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1011.

THORNTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 87 miles E. by S. of Harrisburg.

THORNTON, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles S. of Chicago.

THORNTON, BISHOP, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles W.S.W. of Skipton, on the North Midland Railway. The cataract of Thornton-Force is in this parish; it has a fall of 90 feet.

THORN'TON CURTIS, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORNTON DALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding. The celebrated "Yorda's Cave" is in this parish, and near it is a quarry of black marble.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Caistor.

THORNTON-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

THORN'TON'S FERRY, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Concord Railroad, 6 miles from Concord.

THORNTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

THORNTON'S RIVER, in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises from the Blue Ridge, near the W. border of Rappahannock co., and flowing S.E. through Culpepper co., unites with Hedgman's River, forming the North Fork of the Rappahannock.

THORNTON STATION, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

THORNTON STEWARD, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTON-IN-THE-STREET, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORNTON WATLAS, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

THORN'TOWN, a pleasant post-village of Boone co., Indiana, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, and on Sugar Creek, 36 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It contains 4 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

THORN'VILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, about 33 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

THORÖE, to'rö'eh, an island of Denmark, off the island of Funen, from which it is separated by a narrow and shallow channel. It is about 3 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Many vessels are built here. On the coast, in the Thorße Strait, is a winter haven of the third class, admitting vessels which draw 17 feet of water.

THOROLD, a town of Canada West, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 4 miles from St. Catherines. It has several very extensive flouring mills, saw and planing mills, manufactures of leather and agricultural implements, 3 churches, a Roman Catholic church, a public and three private schools. Pop. in 1852, 1094; in 1854, 1250.

THOROTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

THOROUGHFARE, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, 124 miles N. of Richmond.

THORPE, thorp, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles N.N.W. of Ashborne. It has an ancient church. In its vicinity is the beautiful Vale of Dovedale.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

THORPE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

THORPE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THORPE-ABBOTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORPE-A CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 3 miles N.N.E. of Thrapston, on the London and North-Western Railway.

THORPE ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THORPE ARCH, a parish of England, co. of York.

THORPE ARNOLD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

THORPE BASSET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

THORPE BOCHART, thorp bo'kart, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

THORPE CONSTANTINE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co., and 6 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln, on the Midland Counties Railway.

THORPE MALSOR, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORPE MANDEVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

THORPE MARKET, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THORPE MORIEUX, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THORPE-UNDER-THE-MOUNTAIN, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH or THORPE ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 2¼ miles E. of Norwich. Here are many handsome villas, and the county lunatic asylum.

THORPE SALVIN, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THORPE-LE-SOKEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THORSENGE, an island of Denmark. See TASSINGE.

THORSHALLA, (Thorshälla,) or TORSHÆLLA, tor-shäl'lä, a town of Sweden, læn of Nyköping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mælar, 3 miles N.W. of Eskilstuna. P. 600. Its church steeple is 300 feet in height.

THORSHAVN, tors-höwn', the capital town of the Færöe Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island of Strömöe, consists of about 100 wooden huts, with an hospital, a Latin school, and a fortified harbor. Pop. 720.

THORVERTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

THOUARCÉ, too'ar-sä', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 1600.

THOUARÉ, too'ä'rä', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N.E. of Nantes, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 892.

THOUARS, too'ar', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thoué, 22 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. in 1852, 2287. It has a communal college, a castle on a rock, and trade in grain and cattle.

THOUARSAIS or TOUARSOIS, too'ar'swä, a village of France, department of Vendée, 10 miles N.N.W. of Fontenay. Pop. 1812.

THOUÉ, too'ä', a river of France, departments of Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, after a N. course of 70 miles, past Parthenay and Thouars, joins the Loire near Saumur. It is navigable for its last 12 miles. Chief affluent, the Dive, on the right bank, from the S.

THOUIN BAY, Van Diemen's Land, Freycinet's Peninsula. Lat. 42° 16′ S.

THOULOUSE. See TOULOUSE.

THOUROUT, too'roo', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges, on the railway to Courtrai. Pop. 8406, who manufacture hats, starch, mustard, and wooden shoes.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, of New York, are situated in the St. Lawrence River, near Lake Ontario, and opposite Jefferson county. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

THOUSAND ISLES, the most numerous collection of river islands in the world, between the United States and Upper Canada, consist of about 1500 rocky islets, in an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at its emergence from Lake Ontario, hence called the Lake of the Thousand Isles.

THOYDON BOIS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THOYDON GARNON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THOYDON MOUNT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

THRACE or THRACIA, a name which appears in very ancient times to have been applied generally to the almost unexplored countries in the S.E. of Europe, was afterwards employed more definitely to designate that portion of Turkey in Europe, bounded N. by the Danube; E. by the Euxine or Black Sea; S. by the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean Sea or Archipelago; and W. by the mountains separating it from Macedonia and Thessaly. At a later period it was used in a still more restricted sense, as nearly identical with Room-Elee proper, or that part of Turkey lying between Bulgaria on the N., and the Archipelago on the S.

THRACIUS CHERSONESUS. See GALLIPOLI, PENINSULA OF.

THRANDESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

THRAPSTON, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 18¼ miles N.N.E. of Northampton, on the railway to Peterborough, and on the Nen. Pop. in 1851, 1183. Here are a church, Baptist chapel, and various schools. Drayton House, in the vicinity, is a fine mansion, on the site of an ancient castle.

THRASIMENUS LACUS. See PERUGIA, LAKE OF.

THREKINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

THREE BROTHERS, a group of mountains of East Australia, 22 miles S.W. of Port Macquarie.

THREE CREEKS, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

THREE HUMMOCK ISLANDS. See HUNTER ISLANDS.

THREE KINGS or MANAWA-TAWI, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the N. island of New Zealand. Lat. 34° 13′ S., lon. 172° 10′ E. They are high enough to become visible in clear weather at the distance of 25 miles, but have a barren aspect, and do not altogether extend over a space of about 8 miles each way. The E. island, which is the largest, is scarcely 1 mile long.

THREE MILE BAY, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the bay of Lake Ontario, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Watertown.

THREE RIVER POINTS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

THREE RIVERS, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on Chickopee River, and the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad, 65 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

THREE RIVERS, a thriving post-village of Lockport township, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the St. Joseph River, near the mouths of Portage and Stoney Creeks, 86 miles S.W. of Lansing. The creeks furnish extensive water-power, which is improved. Pop. in 1853, about 900.

THREE RIVERS, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

THREE RIVERS or TROIS RIVIÈRES, trwä re're-aïr', a town of Canada East, capital and district of Three Rivers, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 90 miles from Quebec, with which it is connected by electric telegraph, and on the line of the proposed railway thence to Montreal. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and was long stationary as regarded enterprise or improvement; but recently it has become one of the most prosperous places in the province—a change produced principally by the commencement of an extensive trade in lumber on the river St. Maurice and its tributaries, which had heretofore been neglected, and also by increased energy in the manufacture of iron-ware, for which the St. Maurice forges, about 3 miles distant from the town, have always been celebrated in Canada. Three Rivers is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, whose diocese bears the same name; and contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, a church of England, a Scotch kirk, and a Wesleyan chapel, an Ursuline convent, with a school attached, where over 200 young females are educated; two public, and several private schools, a mechanics' institute, a Canadian institute, and a Young Men's Improvement, and several other societies. It sends a member to the provincial parliament. Pop. in 1852, 4936; in 1854, 6500. The district of Three Rivers embraces both sides of the St. Lawrence, and is subdivided into four counties.

THREE ROADS, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

THREE RUNS, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

THREXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THRICKBY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THRINGSTONE, a township of England, co. of Leicester.
THRIPLOW, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.
THROCKING, a parish of England, co. of Herts.
THROG'S POINT LIGHT-HOUSE, on the S.E. point of Throg's Neck, Long Island, near Hell Gate. It contains a fixed light.
THRONATERESKA RIVER. See FLINT RIVER.
THROOPSVILLE, troops'vil, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the Owasco outlet, 5 miles N.N.W. of Auburn.
THROOPSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.
THROWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
THROWLEY, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
THRUMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.
THRUSHELTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
THRUSSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
THRUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
THRUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.
THRYBERGH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.
THSIEOO SHAN or THSIEOU-CHAN, thse'oo'shân', a mountain of China, province of Shen-see, lat. 32° 12′ N., lon. 109° 32′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.
THSOONGLING, THSOUNGLING or THSUNGLING, tsoong'ling', mountains of Chinese Tartary.
THUA-THIEN, a city of Anam. See HUÉ.
THUEYTS, tü'ê', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. 3071.
THUILLIES, tweel'yee' or tü-eel'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Biemele, 24 miles E.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1324.
THUIN, tü'ăn', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 9 miles S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 4123. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.
THUIR, tweer', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1852, 2633.
THULAIN, tü'lăn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Quiévrain. Pop. 1600.
THUM, toom, a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2100. It has manufactures of lace.
THUN, toon, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Bern, on the Aar, 1 mile W.N.W. of the Lake of Thun. Pop. 5090. It is highly picturesque, has a venerable church, a feudal castle 700 years old, a town-hall, and manufactures of silk stuffs. Being the principal starting-place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors.
THUN'DER BAY, in the N.E. part of Michigan, on the coast of Alpena co., is an arm of Lake Huron. Length, near 13 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.
THUNDER BAY RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing E., enters the upper part of Thunder Bay.
THUN'DERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.
THUN'DERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
THUNER-SEE. See THUN, LAKE OF.
THUNGERSHEIM, tông'ers-hime', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1475.
THUN, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Thuner See*, toon'er sā',) in Switzerland, 10 miles in length; average breadth, 2 miles. Height above the sea, 1890 feet. It is traversed by the river Aar from Lake Brienz, and at its W. end it receives the Simmen. The shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens; farther E. they are precipitous, and strikingly picturesque. Two steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and Niesen.
THUNNINGEN, toon'ning-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Tuttlingen. Pop. 1844.
THUR, toor, a river of Switzerland, cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zurich, after a N. and W. course of 70 miles, joins the Rhine 7½ miles S.S.W. of Schaffhausen. Affluents, the Sitter and the Murg.
THUR'CASTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, 3½ miles S.W. of Mount Sorrel. Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1470.
THURE, tü'rê', a village of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Chatellerault. Pop. 1600.
THURET, tü'rê', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N.E. of Riom. Pop. 2050.
THUR'GARTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THURGARTON, a parish of England, co., and 9½ miles N.E. of Nottingham, on the Midland Counties Railway.
THURGAU, toor'gow, (Fr. *Thurgovie*, tür'go'vee',) called also THURGOVIA, a canton of Switzerland, in its N.E. part, having N. the Lake of Constance, the Untersee, and the Rhine, separating it from Baden, and on the other sides the cantons of St. Gall, Zurich, and Schaffhausen. Area, 270 square miles. Pop. 88,519, of whom four-fifths are Protestants. The surface is undulating and fertile. Principal rivers, the Thur, the Sitter, and the Murg. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Nearly one-third of the population is partially engaged in cotton and linen spinning and weaving. Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the capital, Bischofszell, Arbon, and Stekborn.
THUR'GOLAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
THURGOVIE. See THURGAU.
THURIA, thu-re-a, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, the remains of which, now called Palæocastro, government of Messenia, 5 miles N.W. of Kalamata, comprise considerable traces of Cyclopean architecture.
THURINGER-WALD. See THURINGIAN FOREST.
THURINGIA, thu-rin'je-a, (Ger. *Thüringen*, tü'ring-en,) the name of an extensive tract in the central part of Germany, watered by the rivers Saale and Werra, and including the Thuringian Forest. Its limits have varied at different times, and the name is now but little used, the original Thuringia having become incorporated with the territories of different states. Its capital was Erfurt.——Adj. THURINGIAN, thoo-rin'je-an.
THURINGIAN FOREST, (Ger. *Thüringer-wald*, tü'ring-er-wält',) a mountain range of Central Germany, in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald N.W., along the right bank of the Werra, as far as the mouth of the Horsel, near Eisenach, a distance of about 60 miles. Its culminating points, situated to the N. of Zelle, are the Behrberg and the Schneekopf, which have each a height of about 3286 feet. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry, granite, and clay-slate, and are clothed chiefly with pine. The minerals include iron, copper, lead, cobalt, &c. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, the Main, and the Weser.
THURINGISCHE, Saale. See SAALE.
THURLASTON, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
THURLBY, two parishes of England, co. of Lincoln.
THURLEBERE, thûrle-beer, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
THURLEIGH, thûr'lee, a parish of England, co. Bedford.
THURLES, thûrlz, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co., and 21 miles N.E. of Tipperary, on the Suir, and on the Great Southern and Western Railway. Pop. of town in 1851, 5903. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of several ecclesiastical and castellated edifices, a Roman Catholic and episcopal palace, college, and school, 2 nunneries, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, 2 branch banks, and an extensive retail trade.
THURLESTONE, thûrl'stone, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
THUR'LOW, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
THURLOW, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
THUR'LONTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
THURLSTONE, thûrl'stone, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
THURLTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THURM, toorm, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles S. of Chemnitz, with paper and flour mills. P. 1118.
THUR'MAN, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.
THUR'MASTON, a township of England, co. of Leicester.
THURNAU, toor'now, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 9 miles N.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 1425.
THURN'BY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.
THURNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THURNEN, toor'nen, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 8 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 3945.
THURN'HAM, a township of England, co., and 4½ miles S.S.W. of Lancaster. Near it are the ruins of Cockerstand Abbey.
THUR'NING, a parish of England, cos. of Huntingdon and Northampton.
THURNING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THURNS'COE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.
THURR, thûr or tûr, or IN'DIAN DES'ERT, a region occupying the W. part of Hindostan, between lat. 24° 30′ and 30° N., and lon. 70° and 76° E., extending from the Runn of Cutch to the British Upper Provinces and the Sutlej. It is a succession of sand-hills, interspersed with valleys from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, and on which scanty crops of grain are raised. It comprises the dominions of Jessulmere, Joodpoor, Bickaneer, &c., and is inhabited by Rajpoots and Bheels, who are permanently settled on the soil, besides a number of wandering predatory tribes.
THUR'ROCK, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
THURROCK, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
THURS'BY, ("Thorstown,") a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6½ miles S.W. of Carlisle. The foundation of a temple to the god Thor, from whom the parish was named, were discovered here near 70 years ago.
THURS'CROSS, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.
THURS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
THURS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.
THURSO, a burgh of barony, parish, and seaport town on the N. coast of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of Thurso Water, 21 miles N.W. of Wick. Pop. in 1851, 5096; of the burgh, 2908. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a handsome parish church, a

Masonic lodge, public hall-room, banks, and manufactures of linen and woollen goods, straw-plait, leather, and netting, thriving fisheries, and exports of corn. The harbor in the bay is safe, and steamers ply regularly to Leith. A pier has been erected at Scrabster, on the W. side of Thurso Bay.

THURSTASTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

THURSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, on the East Union Railway.

THURSTON, a county of Washington Territory, partly bounded on the N. by Hood's Canal, formed at the head of the Straits of Juan Fuca, and separated from Pierce co., on the E., by a branch of Puget Sound and Nisqually River. The Chehalis River forms part of its S. boundary. Area estimated at 1270 square miles. County town, Olympia, the capital of the territory.

THURSTON, a county of Oregon.

THURSTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

THURSTON, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon Territory.

THURSTONLAND, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

THURTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THURZOFALVA, tooR/zo'fäl'vôh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on the borders of Galicia, with mineral springs. Pop. 6669.

THUSIS, tü'see', a market-town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chur, (Coire.) Pop. 530.

THUXTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

THWAITE, two parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

THWAITE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TIBWING, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

THYATIRA, an ancient city of Asia Minor, the seat of one of the "seven churches." See AK-HISSAR.

TIAGUANUCO. See TIAHUANUCO.

TIAGUR, te-ä-gŭr', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 52 miles W.S.W. of Pondicherry. It was taken by the English in 1761.

TIAHUANUCO, te-ä-wä-noo'ko, or TIAGUANUCO, te-ä-gwä-noo'ko, a village of Bolivia, department, and 38 miles W.N.W. of La Paz, on the S. shore of Lake Titicaca. It is now greatly deserted, but is remarkable for the ruins and gigantic monuments that are found in great numbers in the vicinity.

TIASHA, a river of Russia. See TESHA.

TIBAGI, te-bä-zhee', a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Parapanema after a N.W. course of 200 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable.

TIBBATT'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

TIBBERMORE or TIPPERMUIR, a parish of Scotland, co., and immediately N.E. of Perth. Here are the remains of Ruthven Castle.

TIBBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TIBBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TIBBOO (or TIBBOU, tib'boo') COUNTRY, a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara S.E. of Fezzan, and between that country and Lake Tchad.

TIBENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TIBER, tī'ber, (anc. *Tiberis*, *Tibris* or *Tybris*; It. *Tevere*, tā'vā-rā,) a celebrated river of Central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 miles N. of Pieve Santo Stefano, and flows S.S.E. as far as Barberini, within 20 miles of Rome, where it turns S.W., and, after a course of 188 miles, enters the Mediterranean, 17 miles below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Insula Sacra* (now *Isola Sacra*, ee'so-lä sä'krä.) It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 miles N. of Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, the Nera, (anc. *Nar*,) and the Teverone, (anc. *Anio*,) from the E.; and the Nestore, the Chiana, and the Nepi, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a colored, muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet across.

TIBERIAS, a town and lake of Palestine. See TABAREEYAH.

TIBERIS. See TIBER.

TIBERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TIBESA, a town of Algeria. See TIPSA.

TIBESTI or TIBESTY, tee'bes'tee', a subdivision of the Tibboo country, in Central Africa.

TIBET. See THIBET.

TIBET, LITTLE, Central Asia. See LADAKH.

TIBI, te-bee', a town of Spain, province, and 16 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the left bank of the river Ibi. Pop. 1577.

TIBISCUS. See THEISS.

TIBOHINE or TAUGHBOYNE, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TIBORE, te-bōr (?) a native state of the Malay Archipelago, on the N. coast of the island of Pangansane, once a famed robber-nest.

TIBRIS. See TIBER.

TIBSHELF, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TIBUR. See TIVOLI.

TIBURON, te-boo-rōn', ("Shark" Island,) an island in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 112° 26′ W. Length, 30 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Near its N. shore is a pearl bank.

TIBURON, a maritime town of Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 miles W.N.W. of Cayes.

TIBURON, CAPE, in Hayti. See CAPE TIBURON.

TICAO, te-kä'o, one of the Philippine Islands, off the S.E. point of the island of Luzon, between it and the island of Masbate: lat. (N. point) 12° 41′ N., lon. 123° 39′ E., about 28 miles long, by 7 miles broad.

TICCARY, tik'ka-ree, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, province, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Bahar.

TICEHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TICHAU, tē'kŏw, or TYCHUW, tē'kŏōv, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and 60 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2214.

TICHBOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TICHFIELD-WITH-CROFTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, 2½ miles W. of Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton Water, with which it communicates by a navigable canal, at the mouth of which is a small roadstead. Pop. 4030. The town has a spacious church, formerly a part of an abbey in which Henry VI. espoused Margaret of Anjou. Close to the town are the ruins of Tichfield House, in which Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647. Tichfield gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Portland.

TICHMARSH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TICHVIN, a town of Russia. See TIKHVIN.

TICINETTO, te-che-nĕt'to, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division of Piedmont, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Casale. Pop. 1117.

TICINO, te-chee'no, (Fr. *Tessin*, tĕs'sänⁿ'; anc. *Ticinus*,) a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mount St. Gothard, flows S.E., and having traversed Lago Maggiore, and subsequently formed the boundary between Lombardy and the Sardinian States, (Piedmont,) joins the Po on the left, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Pavia. Total course, 125 miles. It is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower part it forms many islands, and supplies the Canal of Naviglio Grande.

TICINO, (Fr. *Tessin*,) improperly written TESINO or TECINO, the southernmost canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Uri and Grisons: having S. and E. Austrian Italy, Grisons, and the Val di Misocco, and S. and W. Piedmont. Area, 1037 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 117,397, all Roman Catholics, and mostly speaking Italian. It is wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. The climate and products are similar to those of North Italy. The principal crops are wheat, maize, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk; cheese, calves, sheep, and hogs are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. The manufactures are insignificant; the transit trade between Italy and Switzerland is considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighboring countries to the number of 10,000 annually. The government is vested in a legislative council of 114 members, and an executive council of 9 members. The principal towns are Bellinzona, the capital, Lugano, Locarno, and Faido. Ticino formed part of the ancient duchy of Milan; it holds the 18th place in the Swiss Confederation.

TICINUM. See PAVIA.

TICKENCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TICKENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TICKFAW RIVER, of Louisiana, rises near the N. border of St. Helena parish, and flows S. through Livingston parish into Lake Maurepas.

TICKHILL, a parish, and formerly a market-town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4½ miles W. of Bawtry. The town has the remains of a castle. The church is spacious.

TICKMACREVAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, comprising the town of Glenarm.

TICKNALL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TICONDEROGA, a post-village and township at the S.E. extremity of Essex co., New York, 95 miles N. by E. of Albany. The township extends from Lake Champlain to Lake George. The village is situated on the outlet of Lake George, at the Lower Falls, which here have a descent of about 30 feet, affording an extensive hydraulic power; it has a steamboat landing, and considerable trade. Two or three miles below this village are the ruins of the old Fort Ticonderoga, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, at the entrance of the above outlet. The fort was surprised by Colonel Ethan Allen in the Revolutionary war. Pop. of the township, 2669.

TICOO (tee'koo') ISLANDS, on the W. coast of Sumatra, 3 in number, small and woody, about 1½ miles apart. The outermost island is in lat. 0° 28′ S., lon. 99° 50′ E.

TICOPIA ISLAND. See TIKOPIA.

TICUL, te-kool', a town of Yucatan, 44 miles S. of Merida. It is large, and interspersed with gardens. It has a fine square, in which is a domed church, a convent, and manufactures of earthenwares, and of hats for exportation.

Most of its inhabitants are *mestizos*. Near it are the ruins, and extensive mounds and sepulchral caverns of Jehmul.

TID-AN, (Tid-ân,) tid on, a river of Sweden, issues from the N. extremity of a lake on the frontier of the len of Jönköping, about 15 miles N.W. of the town of that name, flows N., then W., expanding into Lake Osten, and, after a winding course of nearly 80 miles, falls into the E. side of Lake Wener near Mariestad.

TID'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TID'ENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TIDESWELL, tidz'wel, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 29 miles N.N.W. of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 2411. It has a large and handsome church, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, and numerous other schools.

TIDIOUTE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny River, 20 miles below Warren.

TID'MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

TID'MINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TIDOR or TIDORE, te-dor', an island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, W. of the island of Gilolo, and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 0° 40' N., lon. 127° 25' E. Circumference, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous, with an active volcano; it is densely wooded, and productive in spices. The inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magellan, (Magalhaens,) and successively belonged to the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch.

TID'WORTH, North, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 2 miles W.S.W. of Ludgershall. Here is Chidbury Camp, with a causeway, numerous barrows, excavations, and other antiquities of British origin.

TIDWORTH, South, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TIEDRA VIEJA, te-ê'thrâ ve-ê'hâ, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 9 miles N.E. of Toro. Pop. 1695.

TIEFENBRUNN, tee'fen-brونn', a village of Baden, 7 miles S.E. of Pforzheim. Pop. 850. Gall, the founder of the science of phrenology, was born here in 1758.

TIEFENORT, tee'fen-ort', a village of Saxe-Weimar, S.W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kreyenberg. Pop. 1237.

TIEFHARTMANNSDORF, tee'fhart'mânns-dorf', a manufacturing village of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1350.

TIEGENHOF, tee'ghen-hof', a market-town of West Prussia, 22 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the Tiege. Pop. 2070.

TIEL, Switzerland. See THIELE.

TIEL, a town of the Netherlands. See THIEL.

TIEMBLO, EL, el te-êm'blo, a town of Spain, province of Avila, on the Alberche River. Pop. 1573.

TIEN, te-ên', a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the S. provinces.

TIÈNE, tee'neh, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. of the district, 8800. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hats, and linens.

TIENEN. See THIELEMONT.

TIEN-PE, te-ên'pê', a town of China, province of Quangtong, on the coast of the China Sea, 74 miles N.E. of Loochoo, in lat. 21° 29' N., lon. 111° 17' E., and having a spacious though shallow harbor, defended by several forts.

TIEN-TSIN, te-ên'tseen', a large commercial city of China, province of Pe-cheo-lee, and the port of Peking, from which capital it is nearly 70 miles S.E., at the confluence of the Yuen ling and the Peking River. It is a great entrepôt for salt; it also imports grain, woollen stuffs, and furs, in large quantities.

TIERMAS, te-êr'mâs, (anc. *Tiarium*,) a town of Spain, province, and 65 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Aragon, with numerous hot springs, whence its name.

TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, te-ê'rrâ ôws-trâl' dêl ês-pee'ree-too sân'to, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides. See NEW HEBRIDES.

TIERRA BOMBA, te-ê'rrâ bom'bâ, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of New Granada, protects the harbor of Carthagena, from which city it is 10 miles W.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

TIESI, te-ê'see, or TIEZI, a town of the island of Sardinia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2700.

TIETAR, te-ê-tar', a river of Spain, rises in New Castile, province of Avila, flows S.W., and joins the Tagus near Villareal de San Carlos. Total course, 90 miles.

TIETE, te-ê'tê, ANHEMBY or ANHEMBI, ân-yêm-bee', a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, after a W. course of 500 miles, joins the Paraná near lat. 20° 45' S., lon. 52° W. Its principal affluents are the Pipira, Piracicaba, and Jundiahy. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

TIETZ, teets, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.W. of Deutsch Krone. Pop. 1600.

TIEZI, a village of Sardinia. See TIESI.

TIFERNO, a river of Naples. See BIFERNO.

TIFESH, tee'fêsh', a town of Algeria, province, and 70 miles E. of Constantine, on the Hamise.

TIFFAUGES, tee'fozh', a town of France, department of Vendée, on the Sevre-Nantaise, 10 miles E.N.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 916.

TIF'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TIF'FIN, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1523.

TIFFIN, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 709.

TIFFIN, a thriving town of Clinton township, capital of Seneca co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Sandusky River, and at the junction of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad with the Sandusky and Indiana Railroad, 180 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 33 miles S.W. of Sandusky City. It is situated on level ground, and is compactly built. Besides the county buildings, it contains 8 churches, 1 bank, and 1 iron foundry. Four newspapers are published here. Tiffin is surrounded by a rich and well-cultivated district. Laid out in 1821. Pop. in 1853, about 4000.

TIFFIN'S RIVER, of Michigan and Ohio, rises in the former state, and flowing southward into Ohio enters the Maumee at Defiance. It is sometimes called BEAN CREEK.

TIFLIS, tiflis', or TEF'LIS, (native pron. tif-leess' or tef-leess',) the capital city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, and of all Russian Transcaucasia, on the Koor, lat. 41° 41' 4" N., lon. 44° 50' 20" E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. Mean temperature of year, 57°·4; winter, 31°·8; summer, 75°·9, Fahrenheit. It stands in a narrow valley, and is defended by walls and several forts. The old quarter, on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches and large caravanserais; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets and open squares, the government offices, military quarters, &c., and presents to the other quarter all the contrasts of a European town. The Armenian cathedral is a large and striking edifice. Tiflis has also several mosques, a German Protestant chapel, French and German hotels, elegant shops, and a flourishing hot-bath establishment, from which the Russian government realizes a considerable revenue. The Russians have established various schools in the city, the commerce of which has greatly augmented since it fell under their dominion.

TIGER, a post-office of Rabun co., Georgia.

TIGER CREEK, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

TIGER ISLAND, an islet in the Canton River, China, N. of Tycocktow Island, in the Bocca Tigris. It is situated on a lofty and conspicuous rock, on which is a formidable battery.

TIGER RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream rising in Greenville district, near the N.W. frontier of the state; it flows southeastward, and enters Broad River at the S.E. extremity of Union district.

TIGERVILLE, a post-village of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Black. It has a steamboat landing, and is a shipping point for the parish.

TIGHT SQUEEZE, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

TIGIL, te-ghil', or TIGHILSK, te-ghilsk', a fortified town of Kamtchatka, near its W. coast, on the Tighil, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° N., lon. 158° 15' E.

TIGLIOLE, teel-yo'lâ, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 5 miles W.S.W. of Asti. Pop. 2469.

TIGNALE, teen-yâ'lâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and N.E. of Brescia, on the heights which flank the W. side of the Lake of Garda. Pop. 1153.

TIGNES, teen, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Tarantaise, about 12 miles S.E. of St. Maurice, on the left bank of the Isère. Pop. 1077.

TIGRANOCERTA. See SERT.

TIGRE, tee'grâ', one of the three principal states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° and 17° 30' N., and lon. 37° and 41° E., having N.E. the Danakil country, S.W. Amhara, and on other sides various Galla territories. The surface is mostly mountainous; and here are the sources of the Tacazze and Mareb Rivers. The principal towns are Antalo, Axoom, Sirê, Adowah, and Dixam. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkeeko, on the Red Sea. See ABYSSINIA.

TIGRE, tee'grâ, or PEQUEÑA, pâ-kân'yâ, a river of Ecuador, joins the Amazon 40 miles W. of the influx of the Ucayale, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalics of Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad, rises near Arghana-Maden, flows S.E., and at Korna joins the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. Total course estimated at 1150 miles. At Bagdad the Tigris and Euphrates approach within 30 miles of each other, and hold a parallel course for about 80 miles, when they diverge, being distant from 80 to 100 miles from each other, till they unite at Korna. The region between the Tigris and the Euphrates is the ancient *Mesopotamia*. From Mosul to Bagdad, a distance of about 220 miles, the Tigris may be considered as having an average width of 200 yards, with a current in March of 4½ miles per hour. Its principal affluents are the Great and Little Zab, Khaboor, and Diala, all from the N.E. Below Diarbekir it contains several islands. Its banks, in the upper part of its course, are thinly peopled, and the country about them is only partially cultivated; but the pasture-grounds are rich, and well suited for the visits of the nomadic tribes which come occasionally to the river from

the neighboring countries. For about 24 miles below Mosul, the country is highly cultivated on both sides; but between that and Tekrit all cultivation nearly ceases, and is but partially found between the latter place and Bagdad. Between Bagdad and Korna the banks are steep, and overgrown for the most part with brushwood, the resort of lions and other wild animals. A considerable increase of the river takes place during the rains of November; subsequently it decreases, and swells irregularly at intervals. It attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May, when its velocity is 7·33 feet per second, and the discharge at Bagdad, in the same time, is about 164,103 cubic feet. After this time the river falls, with more or less regularity and inequality, till the middle of June. It brings down vast quantities of deposit, and in the upper part of its course is very rapid. The Tigris is navigable for rafts at certain seasons, from Diarbekir to Mosul, a distance of about 296 miles. Below the latter place it is more or less so throughout the year, and the descent to Bagdad is performed with great ease and speed. Large rafts, supported by 200 or even 300 inflated skins, are much in use for the transport of goods. During the flood-season the voyage is performed in three or four days, whereas at another time it requires fourteen days. The ruins of *Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, Opis,* &c. are on its banks.

TI-HOA, a city of Chinese Toorkistan. See OOROOMTSEE.

TIJARAFE, te-rä-rä'fä, a town of the Canaries, on the N. coast of the island of Palmas. Pop. 2216.

TIJOLA or TIXOLA, te-ho'lä, a market-town of Spain, province, and 27 miles N. of Almeria, with a celebrated fair. Pop. 4920.

TIKAN-TEPPEH, tee'kän' tep'peh, a village of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 15 miles S.W. of Tukhti-Suleiman, and the usual halting-place for caravans going between Tabreez and Hamadan. Near it are some ancient excavations.

TIKHVESH, tik'vesh', a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on an affluent of the Vardar, 65 miles N.W. of Salonica.

TIKHVIN or TICHWIN, tik'vin', a town of Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tikhvinka, 108 miles N.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3600. The CANAL OF TIKHVIN, 105 miles in length, unites the Tikhvinka and Sias with the Mologa and Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

TIKHVINKA or TICHWINKA, tik-vink'ä, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Ozerskoie, in the government of Novgorod, and joins the Sias 15 miles below the town of Tikhvin. Total course, 80 miles.

TIKSA, tik'sä, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel. Lat. 66° 26' N., lon. 31° 30' E. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 16 miles. It is of very irregular shape, contains several small islands, and discharges itself by the Chadra into Lake Pija.

TIKU, te-koo, a town on the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku Islands, a wooded group, on which the English and Dutch formerly had settlements.

TIL A'FAR, til ä-far', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 35 miles W. of Mosul, between the Tigris and Khaboor Rivers. It consists of four divisions, situated on as many limestone hills, rising to about 200 feet above the adjacent plain, and intersected by a large rivulet. One of its quarters is enclosed by ruined walls, and the whole comprises about 1000 stone houses, of which 700 are inhabited. Pop. mostly Arab and Koord Mohammedans, engaged in rural industry and the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics.

TILANAVI, te-lä-nä'vee, or LISCA-NERA, lis'kä nä'rä, one of the Lipari Islands.

TILAPA, te-lä'pä, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, on the Pacific coast. Lat. 16° N., lon. 97° 10' W.

TILAVEMPTUS. See TAGHAMENTO.

TIL'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TILBURG, til'bürg, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Lat. 51° 33' N., lon. 5° 4' E. Pop. 13,348. It has a royal palace, extensive manufactures of woollen goods, print-works, and breweries.

TILBURY, East, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 14 miles E.S.E. of Romford, on a creek of the Thames. At this place the Emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.

TILBURY, West, a parish of England, co. of Essex, adjoining East Tilbury. In early Saxon times it was an episcopal see. Here are some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1588.

TIL'BURY-JUX'TA-CLARE, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TIL'BURY FORT, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected by Henry VIII.

TILDEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

TILDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TILE'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

TILES'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TILFF, tilf, a village of Belgium, province, and 3 miles S. of Liege, on the right bank of the Ourthe; near it is a very remarkable stalactitic grotto. Pop. 1166.

TILISCH, tee'lish, or TILISKA, tee'lish'kä, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 15 miles W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 3395.

TILL, a river of England, co. of Northumberland, rises S. of the Cheviot Hills, flows N., and joins the Tweed 4½ miles N.E. of Coldstream. Course, 30 miles. Affluents, the Beamish and Beaumont, from the W.

TILLANCHONG, til-län-chong', one of the Nicobar Isles, N. group. Lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 93° 35' E. It is a high, oblong, rugged mountain, in many parts covered with trees, and inhabited only by such persons as have been banished from the other islands.

TILLE, teel, a river of France, joins the Saône on the right, 4 miles N.E. of St. Jean-de-Losne, after a course of about 50 miles.

TILLEDA, til'lä-dä, or TULLEDA, (Tülleda,) tül'eh-dä, a village of Prussian Saxony, government, and 39 miles W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1614.

TIL'LER'S FERRY, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

TILLICOULTRY, til-te-kool'tree, a parish of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Alloa. The village has a neat church, branch banks, and manufactures of shawls and paidings. Near it are remains of a Druidic circle.

TILLIÈRES, tee'yair' or teel'yair', a market-town of France, department of Eure, 6 miles E. of Verneuil. P. 1394.

TILLIÈRES, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Beaupreau. Pop. 1457.

TIL'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TIL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TILLY-SUR-SEULLES, tee'yee (or teel'yee') sür sül, a village of France, department of Calvados, 12 miles W. of Caen. Pop. 1174.

TIL'MANSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TIL'NEY ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TILNEY-WITH-IS'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TILS'HEAD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TILSIT, til'sit, a town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Niemen or Memel, here joined by the Tilse, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Lat. 55° 4' N., lon. 21° 56' E. Pop. 13,800. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, and flax. A treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia, was signed here on a raft in the river, on the 7th July, 1807.

TIL'STON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

TIL'TON, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia, on the Western Atlantic Railroad, 9 miles from Dalton.

TIL'TON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. Leicester.

TILTONSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 16 miles S. by W. of Steubenville.

TIL'TY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TIM, teem, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obi near Timsk, 90 miles N.W. of Narym, after a westward course of 250 miles.

TIM, a town of Russia, government, and 38 miles E. of Koorsk, on the Tim. Pop. 2000.

TIMACHUS. See TIMOK.

TIMANA, te-mä-nä' (i) a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 82 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on the Upper Magdalena.

TIMAN MOUNTAINS. See URAL.

TIMBALIER (tim-ba-leer') BAY, of Louisiana, situated at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, is partially separated from the Gulf of Mexico by long and narrow islands.

TIM'BER, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Peoria.

TIMBER CREEK, a small stream of Gloucester co., New Jersey, falling into the Delaware below Gloucester.

TIMBER CREEK, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

TIMBER CREEK, a post-village in Marshall co., Iowa, on a small creek of its own name, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City.

TIMBERED BRANCH, a post-office of Adair co., Illinois.

TIMBER GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

TIM'BERLAND, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co. Tennessee.

TIM'BERSCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TIM'BERVILLE, a post-village in Rockingham co., Virginia, about 150 miles N.W. of Richmond.

TIMBO, TIMBOO or TIMBOU. See TEMBOO.

TIMBUCTOO, TOMBUCTOO or TOMBOOCTO; written also TOMBUKTU and TEN BOCTOO, a town of Central Africa, in Soodan, near the border of the Desert of Sahara, 8

miles N. of the Joliba, (Niger,) lat. 18° 4′ N., lon. 1° 45′ W. Permanent pop. about 12,000, principally Negroes, with some Moors. It is a very poor town, in a wretched country, situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwams of straw and earth. Among its mosques are 2 with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenné, on the Niger, about 300 miles S.W.; and the sole importance of Timbuctoo is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and North Africa. Caravans from Morocco and the other Barbary states here exchange dates, European manufactures, fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper, for slaves, gold-dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, and palm-oil. It was twice taken and held by the Moors, but is now governed by a native chieftain.

TIME, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

TIM'ERYCOTTA, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 70 miles W. of Guntoor, on the S. bank of the river Kistnah, a cataract of which here enters a basin lined with numerous Hindoo temples.

TIMIMOON or TIMIMOUN, tee'me-moon', a town of North Africa, in Sahara, capital of the district of Goorara, (Gourara,) oasis of Toont. Lat. 27° 50′ N., lon. 1° 40′ E. It occupies a large space, consisting of from 500 to 600 houses, separated from each other by gardens, surrounded by loop-holed walls, and defended by a fortress. It is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara. It nominally belongs to the Emperor of Morocco, but has lately declared itself independent.

TIM'MONSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

TIMOK, tee'mok', (anc. *Timachus*,) a river of European Turkey, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube 18 miles N.N.W. of Widin, after a N.E. course of 100 miles.

TIMOK, a town of Servia, 43 miles N.W. of Nissa.

TIMOLEAGUE, tim-o-lāg', a decayed market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bandon. Pop. about 600. It has a neat church, and remains of an abbey.

TIMOR, te-mōr', an island of the Malay Archipelago, separated on the W. from the island of Ombai by Ombai Strait; washed N. by the Banda Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean. Lat. (S. point) 10° 24′ S., lon. 123° 32′ E. Length, about 300 miles; breadth, 40 miles. The N.E. and S.W. extremities end in promontories. It is surrounded by banks and rocks, but has two safe harbors—Coepang on the S., the head-quarters of the Dutch; and Delli on the N., the chief place of the small portion still held by the Portuguese. In the N. is a lofty mountain, (elevation, 6000 feet;) and high mountain chains traverse the whole island. These hills are chiefly formed of limestone, with red chalk in the lower parts also, clay-slate, greenstone, sienite, and porphyry; they are generally bare and rocky, destitute of timber and underwood, though in some places there are forests of considerable extent. Iron, gold, and copper are found. Everywhere are traces of volcanic origin, and the whole island has frequently suffered from earthquakes. The streams are small, and mostly dry in summer. Around the coasts every spot of ground, admitting of cultivation, appears to be occupied, and the country is covered with dwellings and plantations. Various kinds of bamboos, maize, toddy-palms, cotton, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, indigo, bread-fruits, pine-apples, melons, cocoanuts, sago, mango, lemons, papaw, sandal-wood, &c., are among the most valuable vegetable products of this island. The domestic animals are buffaloes, oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and fowls: and in the woods are deer and a great many apes. Among birds, may be mentioned the rhinoceros-bird, lories, and cockatoos. The animals found on the N.W. side of the central mountain chain resemble those of the rest of the archipelago; but those on the S.E. are closely allied to the fauna of Australia. Near the river mouths crocodiles abound, and on the shores various kinds of turtles are found. Dangerous serpents and scorpions are numerous, and insects of the most various hues, and a sort of small bee are met with in great quantities. Pearl-oysters are obtained on the coasts; on the reefs trepang is caught, and they yield besides cellepore, madrepore, &c., and above all a kind of coral called isis, much prized by the Japanese. The Timorese eat the young bees and the honey, but export the wax. Agriculture is little attended to. The females, as in other parts of the archipelago, weave what cloth is required; the men engage in no sort of handicraft except the constructing of proas, the hammering of gold-plates, and the casting of rings and bells for decorating their horses. The principal exports are sandal-wood sent to China, beeswax to Java, and cattle, horses, maize, and sago to the Australian colonies, Mauritius, and Singapore, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardwares, calicoes, and other British manufactures, which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java and Macassar. British ships frequently visit Timor, chiefly homeward-bound whalers, as also Dutch ships and native vessels. The natives are divided into the Timorese, inhabiting the W. part of the island, originally from Ceram, and subject to the Dutch; the Belonese, inhabiting the E. coast, originally from Gilolo, and subject to the Portuguese, and the independent tribes of the interior. Only princes are permitted to have more than one wife, for whom a price in gold or buffaloes is paid to the father. Smallpox visits the island every 10 or 12 years, and leprosy is endemic. The Dutch possess the settlement of Coepang, in the S.W., which is a free port. Dilli, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, and is surrounded by a very fertile territory, but unhealthy for Europeans. In these settlements the natives are said to be Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters. Pop. 200,000.——Adj. and inhab. TIMORESE. tee'mo-reez'.

TIMOR LAUT, te-mōr' lowt, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 7° 10′ and 8° 30′ S., lon. 131° and 131° 40′ E., 260 miles E. of Timor. Length, 90 miles; greatest breadth, about 40 miles. The surface is mountainous and wooded.

TIMPANAGOS (frequently written TIMPANOGOS) LAKE called now the GREAT SALT LAKE, which see.

TIM'PERLY, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Bowdon, on the Altringham and Manchester Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Altringham.

TIMS'BURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TIMSBURY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TIM'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TINACORO, te-nā-ko'ro, or VOLCA'NO ISLAND, an uninhabited island of the South Pacific. Lat. 16° 23′ S., lon. 165° 49′ E. It consists of a cone of about 2000 feet high, falling towards the sea by a rapid slope. Smoke and flame have been seen issuing from its summit, and on its S.W. side incandescent lava has been observed flowing down.

TINAJO or TINAXO, te-nā'ho, a town of the Canaries, island of Lanzarote, and consists chiefly of scattered houses, with a church and primary school. Pop. 1261.

TINCHEBRAI, tānsh'brā', a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles N.N.W. of Domfront. Pop. in 1852, 4174. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of paper and jewelry. Here, in 1106, Henry I. of England finally defeated his brother Robert of Normandy.

TIN'DALEWARD, the largest of the six wards of the county of Northumberland, in England, in the W. of the county, bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Area, 511,660 acres. Pop. 44,233. Its centre and E. parts are highly cultivated; elsewhere it consists chiefly of mountainous wilds, rich in minerals. It is traversed by the Tyne and its affluents, the great Roman wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; it contains many small lakes, and the towns Hexham, Haltwhistle, Allendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, and Stamfordham.

TINDARE, tin'dā-rā, or TINDARO, tin'dā-ro, a promontory on the N. coast of Sicily, 4 miles N.E. of Patti; a little S.E. of it is a church, standing among the ruins of the ancient *Tyndaris*, the walls of which, as well as the theatre, can still be traced.

TINDFIELD or TINDFJELD, tind'fyēld, a mountain range of Norway, lat. 60° N., lon. 8° E., 4871 feet in height.

TIND-SOE, tind'so'ph, a narrow lake of Norway, at the S.E. foot of the above mountain range, 18 miles in length; at its N. end is the village of Tind.

TINEHELY, tin-hee'lee, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 6½ miles S.W. of Aghrim. Pop. 600. Since its destruction, in 1798, it has been rebuilt by Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat (Coolattin Park) is in the vicinity.

TINEO, SAN PEDRO, Spain. See SAN PEDRO TINEO.

TING-CHOO or TING TCHOU, ting'choo', a city of China, province of Shan-tcong, capital of a department, on the Yellow Sea, with a commodious harbor; lat. 37° 48′ N., lon. 120° 50′ E.

TING-CHOO, a city of China, province of Fokien, capital of a department, 140 miles N.W. of Amoy.

TING'EWICK, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TING-HAI or TING-HAE, ting'hī', the capital city of the island of Chusan, off the E. coast of China, province of Chekiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 miles E.N.E. of Ningpo. Lat. 30° 0′ 1″ N., lon. 122° 6′ E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by four double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbor, three-fourths of a mile distant. The streets are narrow and irregular, flagged, clean, and well drained; the houses are mostly of one story; the shops are well supplied, and the silversmiths and tailors of the town enjoy some repute. The chief edifice is a fine Boodhic temple, and outside of the walls are several barracks, formerly in occupation by British troops. The harbor is sheltered by numerous islets, and has deep water, but it is difficult of approach. Neighboring rice-grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy to Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINGIS. See TANGIER.

TIN'GRITH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TING'WALL, WHITE'NESS, AND WEES'DALE, a united parish of Scotland, comprising a part of Shetland Mainland, with the village of Scalloway, and the islands of Oxnor, Trousa, Hildessie, and Linga. Pop. in 1851, 2874.

TINIAN, tee-no-ăn', in the Pacific Ocean, one of the LADRONE ISLANDS.

TINICUM, tin'e-kŭm, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2407.

TINICUM, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 178.

TINICUM ISLAND, a small island in the Delaware River, belonging to the above township.

TINISCHT, tee'nisht, a town of Bohemia, about 11 miles S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1688.

TINKER KNOB, a post-office of Botecourt co., Virginia.

TINKER RUN, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

TINKER'S CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Cuyahoga River about 12 miles from Cleveland.

TINKER'S CREEK, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

TIN'MOUTH, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 70 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 717.

TINNEVELLY, tin-ne-vĕl'lee, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian Peninsula, having N. and N.W. the district of Madura; W., Travancore; and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar, separating it from Ceylon. Area, 5700 square miles. Pop. 1,269,216. Principal towns, Palamcotta, the chief seat of trade, Tinnevelly, and Manapar.

TINNEVELLY, a town in the above district, immediately N.W. of Palamcotta, and 88 miles S.S.W. of Madura. It is unhealthy, from surrounding rice-grounds.

TIN'NEY'S GROVE, a post office of Ray co., Missouri.

TINO, tee'no, or TINOS, tee'nos, (anc. *Tênos*,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, immediately S.E. of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Bocca-Piccola. Greatest length, about 18 miles; mean breadth, 5 miles. It is one of the most agreeable and fertile of the Cyclades, is well watered by springs, has an excellent climate, and produces much barley, silk, wine, figs, oranges, and honey. The domestic animals are numerous, and consist of cattle, mules, asses, sheep, and goats. The mountains furnish fine marble of various colors, and silver-mines were once worked to some extent. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stockings and gloves; and the trade in wine, oil, and brandy is extensive. The inhabitants are very industrious, but extremely superstitious. They have both a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop; and since 1820 have built a cathedral, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Principal towns, San Nicolo, Panormos, and Oxomeria. Pop. 22,000.

TINS'LEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TINTA, teen'tä, a small town of South Peru, department, and 60 miles S.E. of Cuzco, capital of a province, on the Upper Urubamba.

TINTAGEL (tin-taj'el)-AND-BOS'SINEY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on its N. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Camelford. Tintagel is the reputed birthplace of King Arthur, and remains of a castle bearing his name still exist here.

TINTÉNIAC, teen'tä'ne-äk', a market-town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 2156.

TIN'TERN or KINNEAGH, kin'nä', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford. Here are remains of an abbey.

TIN'TERN ABBEY, a celebrated ruin in England, co. of Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Wye, 4½ miles N. of Chepstow. The abbey was founded by the Cistercian monks in 1131.

TIN'TERNE PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TIN'TINHUL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TINTO, ("The Hill of Fire,") a mountain of Scotland, co. of Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, and between the parishes of Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington. Height, 2316 feet above the sea.

TIN'TON FALLS, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on a branch of Neversink River, 48 miles E. of Trenton, contains a church, a furnace, 2 stores, 2 grist mills, and about 25 dwellings.

TIN-TSIN, a town of China. See TEEN-TSIN.

TINTWISTLE, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, 9 miles E.N.E. of Stockport. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway is here carried through a tunnel 3 miles in length.

TIN'WALD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TIN'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TIORN or TJORN, te-ŏrn' or tyŏrn, an island of Sweden, 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, in the Cattegat. Length and breadth, about 10 miles each. Its shores are greatly indented, and its fishery is important. The surface is mostly in pasturage; and on it are three villages.

TIOGA, ti-o'ga, a river which rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing in a N. direction, unites with the Conhocton, to form the Chemung, in Steuben co., New York.

TIOGA, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is drained by Owego and Cayuta Creeks, and some smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is hilly, uneven, and sometimes mountainous. The soil is generally good, and a large portion is excellent farming land. The North Branch of the Susquehanna is navigable through this county, and large quantities of lumber are annually rafted down it. The New York and Erie Railroad traverses the county, and the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad terminates at Owego, the capital. P. 24,880.

TIOGA, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Tioga River, from which the name is derived, and by Pine and Cowanesque Creeks. The surface is uneven and hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The water-courses flow in deep channels, bounded by steep acclivities. The soil is mostly of slate and sandstone formation, and is better adapted for pasturage than tillage. Extensive mines of bituminous coal are worked near Blossburg, in the S.E. part. The creeks afford valuable motive-power. The county is partly traversed by the Corning and Blossburg Railroad. Organized in 1804. Capital, Wellsborough. Pop. 23,987.

TIOGA, a post-village and township of Tioga co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, below Owego, 252 miles W.N.W. of New York City. The township is intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad. It contains several manufactories. Pop. 2839.

TIOGA, a post-village and township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. of Corning. The village is situated on the river of its own name, at the mouth of Crooked Creek, and on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad, about 150 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township, 1157.

TIOGA CENTRE, a post-village of Tioga township and county, on the Susquehanna River and the Erie Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Owego.

TIOKALINSK, te-o-kä-linsk', a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, 80 miles N.W. of Omsk.

TIONESTA, a creek of Pennsylvania. See TEONISTA.

TIONESTA, a new township of Forest co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 106.

TIONESTA, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Allegheny River. Pop. 1186.

TIOOMEN, TIOUMEN or TIUMEN, te-oo'mĕn', a town of Siberia, government, and 120 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, on both sides of the Thura, here crossed by a floating bridge. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is the most pleasant and prosperous town in West Siberia. The streets are regular, and it has numerous churches, a public school, and upwards of 100 factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, and soap; and around it much coarse carpeting, carriages, mats, and wooden articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow and bristles into Russia, and of Russian and other goods to the Kirghiez territory and Bokhara. It is also a depôt for the commerce between Russia and China. Tioomen is the oldest town in Siberia, and was founded in 1586.

TIOTÖE, te-o'tö'ĕh, an island of Norway, district of Nordland, in the Atlantic, immediately S.W. of the island of Alven.

TIOUGHNIOGA (pronounced te-ŏh'ne-aw'gg,) a river in the central part of New York, rises in Madison co., and flowing in a S. course through Cortland and Chenango counties, enters the Chenango River at Chenango Forks, in Broome county.

TIOUMEN, a town of Siberia. See TIOOMEN.

TIPARENUS. See SPEZZIA.

TIP'ERAH, TIP'PERAH or TIP'RA, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra, having E. an independent Khyen territory, and enclosed elsewhere by the districts of Dacca, Mymunsingh, Sylhet, and Chittagong. Area, 6830 square miles. Pop. 1,372,260. Principal town, Odeypoor.

TIPITAPA, te-pe-tä'pä, a river of Central America, state of Nicaragua, by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into the Lake of Nicaragua. Length, from 16 to 20 miles, for the latter 12 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable; but in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tipitapa.

TIP'PAH, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 1050 square miles. The Wolf and Tallahatchie Rivers, and Tippah Creek, rise in the county; and the Hatchie River washes nearly the whole of the E. border. The surface is agreeably diversified with small elevations; the soil is fertile, especially along the river-bottoms. The rivers afford valuable motive-power, which is used in flouring mills. The route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes through the county. This part of the state was ceded by the Chickasaw Indians to the whites, and divided into counties in 1836, since which it has been settled rapidly, and this county is now among the most populous in the state. Capital, Ripley. Pop. 20,741, of whom 15,813 were free, and 4928 slaves.

TIPPAH CREEK, of Mississippi, rises in Tippah co., and

flowing S.W., enters the Tallahatchie river at Milton, in Lafayette county.

TIPPECANOE, tip'pe-ka-*noo'*, a river of Indiana, rises in a lake of its own name in Kosciusko co., and enters the Wabash River 9 miles above Lafayette, after a very tortuous course of about 200 miles. Its general direction is S.W. For more than 100 miles from its mouth the stream is 60 feet wide and 3 feet deep at all seasons. The aboriginal name is *Keth-tip pe-ce-munk.*

TIPPECANOE, a county in the W.N.W. part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers, from the latter of which it derives its name. The surface is nearly level, excepting numerous hills which occur along the rivers. About half of the county is occupied by prairies, which have a rich, black soil, 2 or 3 feet deep, with a substratum of clay. Some of them are beautifully undulating. In 1850 this county yielded 1,833,311 bushels of corn—the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. The public improvements are the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Lafayette and Indianapolis, the New Albany and Salem, the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis, and the Lafayette and Warsaw Railroads, the two last being unfinished. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 19,377.

TIPPECANOE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

TIPPECANOE, a post office of Ohio co., Kentucky.

TIPPECANOE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 17 miles W. of Cadiz.

TIPPECANOE, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. P. 657.

TIPPECANOE, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 620.

TIPPECANOE, a village of Marshall co., Indiana, 15 miles S.E. of Plymouth.

TIPPECANOE, a township of Pulaski co., Indiana. P. 412.

TIPPECANOE, a post-township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 1273.

TIPPERARY, tip-pe-*râ'ree*, an inland county of Ireland, in Munster, extending along nearly the whole W. boundary of Leinster, and King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny counties, having N. and W. the Shannon and Lough Derg, separating it from Connaught, the county of Galway, and the county of Clare; and on other sides the counties of Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area, 1659 square miles, or 1,061,730 acres, of which 843,887 are estimated to be arable; 23,779 in plantations; 178,183 uncultivated; and 13,523 under water. Pop. in 1841, 435,553; in 1851, 331,487. On the S. it is separated from the county of Waterford by Knockmeledown Mountains and the river Suir, which traverses the centre of its lower two-thirds; its N. third is separated from the rest of the county by the Devil's Bit and other mountains. This portion contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is of extraordinary fertility, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture has improved of late, but farms are generally small, and the population is very much depressed, and has long had a reputation for turbulence. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The woollen trade of Carrick is now nearly extinct; the principal exports are the rural produce. Principal towns, Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, and Carrick-on-Suir. It is intersected by the Great Southern and Western Railway, and several branches. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the Arra, an affluent of the Suir, and on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 25 miles S.E. of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 8227. It is beautifully situated in an undulating and fertile tract. It has a large and handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, bridewell, work-house, hospital, barracks, savings' bank, large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

TIPPERMUIR. See THEBERMORE.

TIPRA. See TIPERAH.

TIPSA, tip'sâ, or TIBESA, tib'e-sâ, a town of Algeria, province, and 115 miles E.S.E. of Constantine.

TIPTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, which has here many branches, 8 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 24,872, engaged in coal and iron-mines, iron forges, rolling and slitting mills, engine, soap, and red-lead factories. It has a new and handsome church, numerous Dissenting chapels, and schools; and at Tipton Green, one of its largest villages, are extensive wharfs.

TIPTON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi River. Area estimated at 370 square miles. The Hatchie River, navigable by steamboats, forms its entire N. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil productive. Capital, Covington. Pop. 8887, of whom 4695 were free, and 4192 slaves.

TIPTON, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, containing 280 square miles. It is drained by Cicero and Buck Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. This county, which formed part of the Miami Reservation, was organized in 1844, and is settling rapidly. It is traversed by the Peru and Indianapolis, and by the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroads. Named in honor of General John Tipton, United States senator from Indiana. Capital, Tipton. Pop. 3532.

TIPTON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

TIPTON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Pop. 2883.

TIPTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Tipton co., Indiana, on a branch of Cicero Creek, and on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, 40 miles N. of Indianapolis. Laid out in 1845. Pop. in 1850, 197.

TIPTON, a post-village, capital of Cedar co., Iowa, 25 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated on an undulating upland prairie, having groves of timber in the vicinity. Tipton is a place of active business, containing 6 stores and 1 steam mill. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

TIPTONSPORT, a village of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 6 miles above Delphi.

TIPTREE, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex, 3 miles E. of Witham, and formerly having a priory of Black Canons.

TIPUANI, te-poo-â-*nee'*, a village of Bolivia, near La Paz, on a stream of its own name. It consists of 150 houses, formed of the trunks of palm trees, and is a dirty, unhealthy place. It rose in consequence of important mines in its vicinity, which being wrought out, the place has sunk into obscurity.

TIPUTINI, te-poo-te-*nee'*, a river of Ecuador, which rises about lat. 1° 30′ S., lon. 75° 30′ W., flows E., and joins the Napo after a course of about 80 miles.

TIRA, tee'râ, or SHAH JEHANPOOR, shâh je-hân'poor', a town and fort of the Punjab, in British India, on the Beas, 75 miles N.N.E. of Loodianah. Pop. about 5000.

TIRADE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

TIRAJANA or TIRAXANA, te-râ-*hâ'na*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the S. coast of the Grand Canary. P. 3056.

TIRAN, tee'rân', a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55′ 2″ N., lon. 34° 34′ E.

TIRANA, tee-râ'nâ, or TERBAN, têr'bân', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjak of Scutari, 12 miles S.S.W. of Kroya. Pop. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha. The vicinity produces large quantities of corn, wine, and olives.

TIRANO, te-*râ'no*, a town of Austrian Italy, province, and 16 miles E. by N. of Sondrio, capital of a district, in the Valtellone, on the Adda. It is a handsome place, with a number of elegant mansions, and superior courts of justice, a sanctuary of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Pop. 4828.

TIRASPOL, te-râs'pol, a fortified town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the left bank of the Dniester, 53 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 5100. About half a mile distant is a fort, commanding the passage of the river.

TIREBOLI or TIREHBOLI, te-rêb'o-le, (anc. *Triploïs.*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic, and 50 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 miles W. of the mouth of the Tireboli-soo. It has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.

TIREBOLI-SOO or TIREBOLI-SU, te-rêb'o-le soo, a deep and rapid river of Asiatic Turkey, passes W.N.W. of Goomish-Khaneh, has, at its mouth, some silver and copper mines, (anc. *Argyria.*) which were highly productive until ruined by the influx of water about 40 years ago.

TIREE, tir-*ee'.** TIRREE, also written TIRREY, TIRY, and TYREE, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyle, of which it is the westernmost portion, 20 miles W.N.W. of Iona. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 7° W. Pop. in 1851, 3709. The shores are greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 feet above the sea; and it is quite destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, and a plain of 1500 acres of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are raised, but agriculture is in the most backward condition. Cattle-rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry and eggs, are the chief resources of the population. Tiree and Coll, including the intermediate islet of Gunna, form a parish.

TIREH, Asia Minor. See TYRIA.

TIRGOSHYL or TIRGUSCHIL, têr'go-shil', a town of Wallachia, on the Schyl, a tributary of the Danube, 54 miles N.W. of Krajova.

TIRGU-FORMOS, têr'goo' for'mos', a small town of Moldavia, 30 miles N.W. of Yassy.

TIRHALA. See THEBALA.

TIRHEE, tir'hee', or OORUCHA, a rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 2100 square miles. Pop. 192,000. Annual revenue, 100,000*l.* Armed force, 4000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry. Principal town, Oorcha.

TIR'HOOT', a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, between lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 84° and 86° E., having E. the district of Purneah; S., Hoglipoor and the Ganges, which separates it from Behar and Patna; W., Sarun,

* "They left Loch-Tua on their lee,
And they wakened the men of the wild TIREE."
SCOTT'S *Lord of the Isles*, canto iv.

from which it is partly divided by the river Gunduck; and N., Nepaul. Estimated area, 10,236 square miles. Pop. about 2,400,000, of whom 2,000,000 are Hindoos. Principal town, Muzufferpoor.

TIRHOOT, tir'hoot', or TARUT, tä-root', an island in the Gulf of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, opposite El-Katif.

TIRIOLO, te-re-o'lo, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, district, and N.W. of Catanzaro, between the Corsci and the Lamato.

TIRLEMONT, teerl'mông', (Flemish, *Thienen* or *Tienen*, tee'nen; L. *Thenæ*,) a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Grande-Geeto, and the railway from Louvain to Liege, 25 miles E. of Brussels. It is surrounded by walls which are above 4 miles in circuit, but a large part of the space enclosed by them is occupied by gardens. It is entered by six gates, and has generally well-laid-out streets, several squares, including the market-square, near the centre of the town, in which are the town-house, a modern edifice, and the Gothic church of Nôtre Dame, founded at the end of the thirteenth century, and rebuilt in the fifteenth century. On the top of a little hill stands the parish church of St. Germain, with a Romanesque tower. There are also an hospital and asylum for the aged, and excellent cavalry barracks. Tirlemont possesses a college, an academy of design, communal and private schools, a reading and musical society, an orphan society, and several religious confraternities; it has manufactures of woollen stuffs and blankets, flannel and hosiery, salt, beet-root sugar, soap, leather; also malt, oil, and flour mills, gin-distilleries, and breweries, in which an esteemed white beer is made; and a trade in corn, wool, horned cattle, and swine, for which seven annual fairs are held. Pop. 8362. It was taken by the French in 1635, in 1792, and in 1794, and its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

TIR'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, 4¾ miles S.W. of Tewkesbury.

TIRLUNSCHIEN, a village of Austria. See TATRANG.

TIRMEZ, tir'mêz', or TURMUZ, tür'müz', a town of Central Asia, in Bokhara, on the Oxus, 30 miles N. of Balkh.

TIRNOVA, teär'no-vä, written also TERNOVA or TIRNAVA, teär'nä-vä, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 miles S.E. of Sistova. Pop. 8000. It is enclosed by a wall and trench; has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues; and is the see of a Greek bishop.

TI'RO, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

TIRO, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

TIRO, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

TIROL, a province of Austria. See TYROL.

TIRREE. See TIREE.

TIRSCHENREUTH, tir'shen-roit', a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, 15 miles S. of Eger. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

TIRSCHTIEGEL, teärsh'tee-ghel, written also TRZIEL, a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles W. of Posen. Pop. 1376.

TIRSI, tir'see or teer'see, or ORISTANO, o-ris-tä'no, (anc. *Tigris?*) the largest river in the island of Sardinia. It rises in the division of Sassari, province of Ozieri, flows S.W., and after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the gulf about 3 miles below the town of Oristano. It becomes fordable near its mouth in very dry summers, but in winter often causes great damage by its inundations, from which large tracts are protected by means of expensive embankments.

TIRY, an island of the Hebrides. See TIREE.

TIRYNS or TIRYNTHUS, a ruined city of Greece, in the Morea; its remains, 2 miles S.E. of Argos, comprise fine specimens of Cyclopean architecture.

TIRZA, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

TISBURY, a township of Duke's co., Massachusetts, on Martha's Vineyard, about 70 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1803.

TISCHNOWITZ, tish'no-vits', a town of Moravia, 15 miles N.W. of Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 1500.

TISHEET, tee'sheet', written also TYSCHYT, a town of Central Africa, in Sahara, about lat. 18° 15' N., lon. 8° 40' W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan station between North Africa and Nigritia.

TISHEMINGO, tish-e-ming'go, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, has an area of about 1400 square miles. The Tombigbee River rises in the county, the Tennessee flows along its N.E. border, and it is drained by Tuscumbia Creek. The surface is diversified by small hills; the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys, and generally has a substratum of sand. A large part of the county is covered with forests of oak, hickory, walnut, and pine. The head streams of the Tombigbee furnish valuable motive-power. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad intersects the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Jacinto, the capital. Organized in 1836. Pop. 15,490, of whom 13,529 were free, and 1961 slaves.

TISKILWA, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 45 miles N. by E. of Peoria, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

TISMANA, tis-mä'nä, a town of Little Wallachia, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tirgoshyl.

TISSINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TIS'TED, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TISTED, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TISTED, a town of Denmark. See THISTED.

TISZA. See THEISS.

TISZOLCZ, a town of Hungary. See TEISSHOLZ.

TITCHBORNE. See TICHBORNE.

TITCHFIELD. See TICHFIELD.

TITCHWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TITICACA, (te-te-kä'kä,) LAKE, the most elevated and one of the largest lakes of South America, forming a part of the boundary between South Peru and Bolivia, in the centre of an alpine valley, between two great cordilleras of the Andes. Lat. 15° 15' to 16° 35' S., and lon. 68° 40' to 70° W.; greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 170 miles; greatest breadth, about 70 miles. Area estimated at about 4000 square miles. Height above sea-level, 12,800 feet. It is of very irregular shape, having numerous large bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. Two of these, towards the S., stretch so far across the lake, from opposite directions, as to leave only a very narrow channel, and thus divide it into two unequal portions, of which the N. is by far the larger. Lake Titicaca contains several islands, of which the largest bears its own name, and lies near the S.W. shore. It contains many ruins, and is celebrated in Peruvian history as the spot where Manco-Capac, the first Incas of the last Peruvian dynasty, miraculously appeared. The depth has not been accurately ascertained. No soundings deeper than 120 fathoms have been taken, but these were near the shore; it is believed that towards the centre the depth is much greater. The chief feeders of the lake are the Asangaro and Lagunillas, both of which enter it on its N. shore. Its only outlet is the Desaguadero, which issues from its S. extremity, and continues its course S.W. through the great alpine valley between the cordilleras. On its W. shore are the towns of Puno and Chucuito.

TITIRIBI, te-te-re-bee', a town of South America, in New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Antioquia, on an affluent of the Magdalena, nearly 4000 feet above the level of the ocean.

TIT'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TITO, Et., ēl tee'to, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, district, and 7 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3400.

TITSCHEIN, NEU, in Moravia. See NEU-TITSCHEIN.

TIT'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

TITTEL, tit'tēl', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, near the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, 18 miles E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 2840. It is a steamboat station, and has ship-building docks, magazines, and arsenals.

TITTERI or TITERY, tit'eh-ree', a marshy lake of Algeria, 80 miles S.S.W. of Algiers, and traversed by the river Shelliff. It gave name to a province now comprised in that of Algiers.

TITTIBAWAS'SEE, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing S.E., falls into the Saginaw River (of which it is the largest affluent) 2 or 3 miles above Saginaw City. It is navigable for boats perhaps 70 or 80 miles, and flows through a region which is covered with dense forests.

TITTIBAWASSEE, a township of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop. 341.

TIT'TLESHALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TITTLIS, tit'lis, one of the Swiss Alps, on the limits of the cantons of Bern, Unterwalden, and Uri, 18 miles N.E. of the Wetterhorn, 10,613 feet above the sea.

TITTMONING, titt'mo-ning', a town of Upper Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.W. of Burghausen. Pop. 1200.

TIT'UROY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

TITUS, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, contains about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou, and is drained by White Oak Bayou. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests of good timber; and the soil is highly productive. Titus county was established in 1846, and is settling rapidly. Named in honor of James Titus, of Texas, a prominent man in his section of the state. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. 3536, of whom 3169 were free, and 467 slaves.

TITUSVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, 10 miles above Trenton, has a church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

TITUSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, 28 miles E. of Meadville. It is well supplied with water-power, and has an active trade. Pop. in 1850, 243.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia. See TIOOMEN.

TIVERNO, a river of Naples. See BIFERNO.

TIV'ERTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on both sides of the Exe and Lomen, at their confluence, and on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 13½ miles N.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 11,144. The town has the finest church in the county, after Exeter Cathedral, with a tower 116 feet in height; the re-

mains of a castle, forming a conspicuous object; a magnificent chapel, founded in the sixteenth century; a grammar school, the revenue of which supports 6 students at the universities, sends one to Baliol College, Oxford, and has two exhibitions of 30*l.* a-year each; other grammar and endowed schools, various almshouses and other charities, aggregate annual revenue, 2600*l.*; a town-hall, market-house, corn-market, theatre, assembly and reading-room. It has manufactures of lace, which employs many hands, and there is a small manufacture of woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, &c. by a navigable canal. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

TIVERTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TIVERTON, a post-village and township of Newport co., Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay, 28 miles S.E. by S. of Providence. It contains a bank, and several cotton and other mills. Pop. 4039.

TIVERTON, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River. Pop. 812.

TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Newport co., Rhode Island, 18 miles S.E. of Providence.

TIVISA, te-vee'sâ, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3000.

TIVOLI, tiv'o-le* or tee'vo-le, (anc. *Tibur*,) a town of Central Italy, in the Pontifical States, comarca, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Rome, on the left bank of the Teverone, which here forms a fine cascade of 80 feet. Pop. 6200. The town is situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a picturesque and beautiful situation, but it is dirty and ill-built, and unhealthy. It has a cathedral and convents, and in the court-yard of an inn, on a rock overhanging the river, are the celebrated remains of a circular temple of the Tiburtine Sybil, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, and of numerous Roman villas, among which is that of Cassius; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a vast palace built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

TIVOLI, tiv-o-lee, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River, and on the railroad of that name, 100 miles N. of New York. It has a ferry across the river, and contains several mills.

TIVO'LI, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 20 miles W. by N. of Dubuque.

TIVY, a river of North Wales. See TEIFY.

TIX'ALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

TIXOCOO, tix-ko'ko, an Indian town of Yucatan, 20 miles S.E. of Merida, with a large church.

TIX'OVER, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

TIZ, a town of Beloochistan. See TEEZ.

TIZZANA, tit-zâ'nâ, a town of Tuscany, department of Florence, on a hill forming the N. base of Mount Albano, about 7 miles from Pistoja. It has a trade in corn, silk, and especially wine, some of which ranks as the best in Tuscany. Pop. 7714.

TIZZANO, tit-zâ'no, (L. *Titianum*,) a village of Tuscany, duchy, and 25 miles S. of Parma, near the right bank of the torrent of Parma. Pop. 2978.

TJANJOR, tyân'yor', a town of Java, capital of the province of Preanger, 53 miles S.E. of Batavia. It is a neat place, with straight, broad streets; and suffered from an eruption of the volcano of Gedeh, and from an earthquake in 1834.

TJAYA, tyî'â, a town of Thibet, 370 miles E. by N. of Lassa. Lat. 31° 45′ N., lon. 97° 45′ E.

TJIDANI, Dz, dâ tje-dâ'nee, a river of Java, province of Buitenzorg, rises at the foot of Mount Pangerango, and falls into the Java Sea, after receiving numerous affluents.

TJILATJAP, tyee'lît-yâp', a town of Java, province of Bangoemas, on the S. coast, 111 miles S.W. of Samarang, on the bay of its own name, with a good haven, presenting facilities for the shipping of produce.

TJILATJAP BAY, on the S. coast of Java, is formed by the island of Kembangan, on which two forts are erected.

TJIMANOK, tyee'mâ-nok', a river of Java, province of Preanger, flows N., and near Cape Indramayo joins the Java Sea by two arms. It is of great advantage to the inland navigation of the province, and for sending coffee, &c. to the coast for exportation.

TJIRINGIN, tyee'rin-gîn', a maritime village of Java, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Bantam, on the Strait of Sunda. It is the most flourishing place in the province. Pop. 1800.

TJORN, an island of Sweden. See THERN.

TLACOTALPAN, tlâ-ko-tâl-pân', a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz.

TLALISCOYAN, tlâ lis-ko-yân', a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles S. of Vera Cruz.

TLALPAN, tlâl-pân', or SAN AUGUSTIN DE LAS CUEVAS, sân ôw-goos-teen' dâ lâs kwâ'vâs, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 12 miles from Mexico. It contains a number of beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm season; and is celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts three days, and attracts numerous visitors.

TLAMSEN. See TLEMCEN.

TLAPA, tlâ'pâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of La Puebla, on the Yopez, 60 miles N.N.E. of its mouth in the Pacific. The population are mostly engaged in raising cotton and sugar.

TLAPUJAHUA or TLAPUXAHUA, tlâl-poo-hâ'wâ, a mining town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michoacan, 50 miles E. of Valladolid.

TLASCALA, tlâs-kâ'lâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 10 miles N. of La Puebla. When the Spaniards took possession of the country, it was a place of great size and importance. Pop. now, 4000.

TLEMCEN, tlêm-sên', or TLEMECEN, tlêm'eh-sên', written also TLAMSEN, TLEMSAN, and TREMECEN, (anc. *Tremisa* or *Tremici Colonia?*) a town of Algeria, province of Oran, in a commanding position, 68 miles S.W. of Oran. It is a place of considerable antiquity, is enclosed by walls, and separated into 4 quarters. It has narrow streets, refreshed by numerous fountains, with houses generally of one story, built of brick, stone, or clay. It contains several mosques, with an extensive citadel; in the neighborhood are numerous interesting remains of antiquity. It has manufactures of iron, morocco-leather, carpets, and various fabrics in woollen, cotton, and linen; and is the seat of considerable trade, being, from its vicinity to Morocco and the desert, the natural entrepôt of the caravans coming from Fez, the desert furnishing ostrich feathers, wool, and ivory, in exchange for groceries and manufactured articles. Tlemcen was occupied by the French in 1836, but was evacuated in 1837 in consequence of a treaty between General Bugeaud and Abd el-Kader. It was again occupied by the French in 1842. Pop. in 1850, 9443.

TLEMCEN, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Algeria, 20 miles N.N.W. of Tlemcen, opposite Cape Gata, (in Andalusia.) It is 35 miles in width at its entrance.

TLOS, tlos, a ruined city in the S. part of Asia Minor; its remains are 15 miles S.E. of Makree.

TLUMATSCHAU, tloo'mât-shôw', written also TLUMAÇOW, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch, near the left bank of the March, 6 miles S.E. of Kremsir. Pop. 1253.

TMOLUS, MOUNT, (Turk. *Kizildjah Musa Tagh*, kîz'il-jâl' mû'sâ tâg,) a mountain range of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.S. of Smyrna, extending E. for about 70 miles, separating the basins of the rivers Kodus (anc. *Hermus*) and Cayster. It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

TMUTARAKAN, a town of Russia. See TAMAN.

TNILAIA, tne-lî'â, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Don Cossacks, flows very circuitously E.S.E., after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Donets.

TOÁ, ALTA, âl'tâ to'â, ("Upper Toa,") a village of Cuba, near Bayamo, with 3000 inhabitants.

TOA, BAXA, bâ'shâ, to'â, ("Lower Toa,") a village of Cuba, near Bayamo, with 2000 inhabitants.

TOAK, a town of Turkish Koordistan. See TAOOK.

TOBACCO PORT, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on Cumberland River, 85 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

TOBACCO ROW, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

TOBACCO STICK, a post-office, Dorchester co., Maryland.

TOBAGO, to-bâ'go, an island of the British West Indies, Windward group. Lat. (N. point) 11° 25′ N., lon. 60° 32′ W. It is 24 miles N.E. of Trinidad; 32 miles long, by 12 miles broad. Area, 97 square miles, or 62,084 acres. It is one entire mass of rocks, rising with a steep ascent on the N.E., and descending gradually towards the S.W., with some small but picturesque valleys intervening. The highest part of the rock is towards the N.E. extremity, where it attains an elevation of about 900 feet. The N.W. part is the least mountainous; on the S. it terminates in broken plains and lowlands. It is well watered by rivulets and streams, rising in the interior, and passing over the lowlands to the sea. It has several good harbors along the N. coast for vessels of 150 tons, and a few also on the S. coast. Tobago is beyond the range of hurricanes, but is extremely unhealthy to Europeans. The produce of the island consists exclusively of sugar, molasses, and rum. Value of exports in 1852, 56,831*l.*; of imports, 53,519*l.*; 53,503*l.* of the exports, and 17,441*l.* of the latter, was with Great Britain. Shipping, outwards, 9296 tons; inwards, 8172 tons.

Tobago has a local legislature, consisting of a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council, and a house of assembly of 16 elected members. There are 7 Episcopal churches, 5 Wesleyan, and 2 Moravian places of worship; 9 Church of England schools, 6 Wesleyan, and 3 Moravian. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Principal town, Scarborough, on the S.W. side of the island, along the sea-shore. Pop. in 1852, 14,794.

TOBARRA, to-bâr'râ, a town of Spain, province, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Albacete, with remains of fortifications, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 6490.

TOB'BER, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin.

* "Awake, ye Muses of Etrurian shades,
Or sacred TIVOLI's romantic glades."—HEMANS.

TOBBER, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 2¼ miles S.W. of Clonmel, near the Suir. Pop. 149.

TOBBER, a hamlet of Ireland, in Munster, King's county, 8 miles N.W. of Clare.

TOB'BERAHEE'NA, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 2¼ miles S.W. of Clonmel. Pop. 400.

TOB'BERCURR'Y, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo, on the road from Boyle to Ballina, 19 miles E.S.E. of the latter. Pop. 700.

TOB'BERMORE', a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine, 5 miles N.W. of Magherafelt. Pop. 450.

TO'BERMO'RY, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the N.E. coast of the island of Mull, 8 miles N.N.W. of Torosay. Pop. in 1851, 1647. It has a custom-house, a land locked harbor with 2 quays, some boat-building and general trade, steam and other communication with Skye, Lewis, Inverness, and the Clyde. It is the seat of a monthly judicial court, and the polling-place for the North Argyleshire Hebrides.

TOBESOFKA CREEK. See CHUPEE.

TO'BINSPORT, a village and township of Perry co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 11 miles below Rome. Pop. 1725.

TOBITSCHAU, to'bit-shów', a town of Moravia, on the March, 8 miles W.S.W. of Prerau. Pop. 1916.

TOBLACH, to'blăk, a village of Tyrol, circle of Bruneck, district of Welsburg, with a church and an almshouse. Pop. 1529.

TOBOL, to-bol', a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural Mountain chain, and after a N.E. course of 500 miles, joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. Affluents, the Ooi, Mias, Toora, and Tavda, all from the W.; and from the influx of the Ooi downwards it is navigable throughout three-fourths of its course.

TOBOLSK, to-bolsk', the westernmost government of Siberia, embracing all its width from the Kirgheez Territory to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 55° and 73° N., and lon. 60° and 80° E., having W. the Ural Mountains, and the governments of Perm and Orenboorg, and E. the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk. Area estimated at 1,000,000 square miles, and pop. at 585,000. The surface is mountainous in the S. and W.; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Obi and its large tributaries, the Irtish, Ishim, Tobol, &c. N. of lat. 65° or 66°, the whole country is a mere sterile moor, the soil of which is frozen during 9 months of the year. A wide forest region of firs and birch extends between lat. 65° and 58° N.; S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the government; this being succeeded S. by the steppe of Ishim, a salt plain comprising that part of the old government of Omsk, now included in Tobolsk. Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat are produced, and with other necessaries are conveyed down the Obi and other rivers to the villages in the N., in return for large quantities of furs and skins, which are sent to the fair of Nizhnee-Novgorod, and to the Kirgheez country and Kiakhta, in return for Bokhara and Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum are raised in the Ural chain; and at Tioomen, and some other places are thriving leather, soap, woollen, and other factories. Transit and general commerce is, however, much more important than manufacturing industry. Population most thickly collected between Omsk and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirgheez, and Russian villages, with the towns Ishim and Tiookalinsk. Other principal towns are Tioomen, Yalootrovsk, Petropaulovski, Tara, Tooinsk, Demiansk, Samarova, and Berezov, all on the Tobol, Obi, and their tributaries.

TOBOLSK, the capital city of West Siberia, and of the above government, at the junction of the Irtish and Tobol Rivers, in lat. 58° 12′ 39″ N., lon. 68° 16′ 39″ E. Pop. 20,000. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, is enclosed by a strong brick wall, and has externally a fine appearance. The streets are regular, and mostly paved with wood. The principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas, nearly 20 other churches, the archbishop's and governor's palaces, prison, public offices, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. Along the river are suburbs enclosed by a ditch and palisade, and inhabited chiefly by Tartars. The climate is so severe in winter, that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is, however, well supplied with provisions and means of public entertainment and education, and its society is stated to be of a superior order. Tobolsk was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and archbishop of West Siberia, and of a civil governor.

TOBOSO, to-bo'so, a decayed town of Spain, in La Mancha, 60 miles S.E. of Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote."

TOBOYNE, to-boin', a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 707.

TO'BY, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. P. 2234.

TOBYHANNA, a creek of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Lehigh River.

TOBYHANNA, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 550.

TOBY'S RIVER, of Pennsylvania. See CLARION RIVER.

TOCAIMA. See TOCAYMA.

TOCANTINS, to-kăn-tens', a large river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, formed by the union of the Almas and Maranhão, nearly in lat. 14° S.; it flows almost due N., receiving the Paranatinga, the Manoel-Alves, the Rio do Somno, and the Manoel-Alves-Septentrional on the right, and the Taboca and numerous small streams on the left. On reaching the N. confines of Goyaz, it makes a large and circuitous bend to the W., till it reaches the town of São-João-das-duas-Barras, in lat. 6° S. Here it is joined and doubled in volume by the Araguay, after which it flows almost due N. across the province of Para, receiving in succession the Sandé on the left, and the Moju and Guama on the right, and falls into the Para about 70 miles S.W. of the town of Belem or Para. Its course, under its own proper name, is about 1000 miles, and at the town of Cometa, where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 miles wide. The tide ascends to Fort Alcobaca, 300 miles from the sea.

TOCANTINS, a town of Brazil, province, and 210 miles N.E. of Goyaz, on the left bank of the Bucalhão, here crossed by a handsome bridge. The mines to which it owes its existence, were at first remarkably rich, but have long ceased to be productive, though many of the inhabitants still persist in working them.

TOCAT. See TOKAT.

TOCAYMA or TOCAIMA, to-kī'mâ, a small town of South America, in New Granada, 35 miles S.W. of Bogota.

TOCCIA, a river of North Italy. See TOCE.

TOCCO, tok'ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 17 miles S.W. of Chieti, near the Pescara. Pop. 3300.

TOCCO, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 17 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1300.

TOCCOA FALLS, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

TOCCOPO'LA, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TOCE, to'chā, TOCCIA, tot'chā, or TOSA, to'sā, a river of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Simplon, and after a S. course of 50 miles, enters Lago Maggiore on its W. side, 3 miles E. of Gravellona, where it receives the surplus waters of Lake Orta. Chief affluent, the Anzasca. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the GULF OF TOCE. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps, having an aggregate descent of 1000 feet.

TOCHOCUNO CREEK. See ECHACONNEE.

TOCINA, to-thee'nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 20 miles from Seville. Pop. 1030.

TOCKENBURG, a valley of Switzerland. See TOGGENBURG.

TOCK'HOLES, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOCO'A, a small river of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Union county of the former state, and flowing N.W. through Polk county of Tennessee, enters the Hiawassee. It is sometimes called the ACCOKEE.

TOCOA, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TOCUYO, to-koo'yo, a river of South America, in Venezuela, department of Caracas, rises E. of Trujillo, flows N. and N.E., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 miles, for the latter half of which it is navigable. The principal affluent, the Carora. Its banks are well wooded.

TOCUYO, a town of South America, on the above river, near its source, 31 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo. It has several churches and convents, a college, manufactures of woollen fabrics and leather, and a trade in wheat and wool of superior quality.

TOD'BERE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TODD, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains about 550 square miles. It is drained by Pond River, and by Elk, Whippoorwill, and Clifty Creeks. The surface is generally undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts is of limestone formation, and is fertile. Stone coal abounds in the county. A railroad is projected from Nashville to Elkton, the county seat. Named in honor of Colonel John Todd, of Kentucky. Pop. 12,268, of whom 7458 were free, and 4810 slaves.

TODD, a post-township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles S. by W. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1222.

TODD, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 578.

TOD'DENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TOD'DINGTON, a small market-town and parish of England, co. of Bedford, 5 miles N.N.W. of Dunstable. Pop. in 1851, 2438, extensively employed in the straw-plait manufacture.

TODDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 2¼ miles N.N.E. of Winchcombe. Here is Toddington Park.

TODD'S, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

TODD'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Clinton county, and enters the Little Miami in Warren county.

TODDS'VILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

TODI, to'dee, (anc. *Tuder*,) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 24 miles S. of Perugia. Pop. 2925. It is of high antiquity, and has Etruscan walls, and a cathedral. Here, in 552, Narses defeated and killed the Gothic king Totila.

TODIBERG, a summit of the Swiss Alps. See DŒDIBERG.

TOD'MORDEN-WITH-WAFS'DEN, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, parish, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Rochdale, on the Rochdale Canal, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4532, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures. The town is in the picturesque valley of the Calder. On an eminence near its centre is an old and abandoned church. It has a new chapel, various Dissenters' meeting-houses, and a mechanics' institute. Coal is abundant in its vicinity.

TODOS OS SANTOS, BAY OF. See ALL-SAINTS' BAY.

TODT'MOOS, tŏtt'mōs, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, bailiwick, and near Sanct Blasien. Pop. 1719.

TODTNAU, tŏtt'nŏw, a town of Baden, on the Wiesen, 4 miles N.E. of Schönau, 2070 feet above the sea. Pop. 1377.

TOD'WICK, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TOEBAN, too'bân', a maritime village of Java, province, and 55 miles E. by S. of Rembang. It is large and busy, lies on an excellent bay, and has some boat-building.

TOEKOEKEMOU, too-koo'ka-moo', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, Carimata Passage. Lat. 2° 31' S., lon. 108° 36' 30" E.

TŒNNINGEN, a town of Denmark. See TÖNNINGEN.

TŒPLITZ, a town of Bohemia. See TÖPLITZ.

TOFT, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TOFT, MONKS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOFT-NEXT-NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOFTS or TOFT-TREES, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOGAS SPRINGS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

TOGGENBURG, tog'gnen-bŏŏrg', the upper valley of the river Thur, in Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Length, 30 miles. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery.

TOGIA (to'ghe-â) ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, are an extensive group of islets in the Gulf of Tominie, on the E. coast of Celebes.

TOGLIO, a village of Austrian Italy. See TEGLIO.

TOHICK'ON CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware.

TOIRANO, to-e-rä'no, a village of the Sardinian States, 5 miles N. of Albenga, on the right bank of the Barascione, with a remarkable stalactitic grotto. Pop 1416.

TOIROS, to'e-roce, a town and seaport of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, at the mouth of a small river which falls into the bay of the same name, 15 miles N. of Natal. It contains a church and a primary school, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, leather, hides, salt pork, and, above all, cotton of excellent quality. The Bay of Toiros furnishes an excellent roadstead, in which vessels can lie in from 4 to 5 fathoms, sheltered both from the S. and S.W. winds. Pop. of the district, 4000.

TOK, tok, a river of Russia, rises about 50 miles N.N.W. of Orenboorg, flows circuitously W., and joins the right bank of the Samara a little above Boozoolook. Length, 120 miles.

TOKA, to'kâ, a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions, 25 miles S.W. of Aurungabad, and a good deal resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

TOKAT or TOCAT, to'kât', a city of Asia Minor, pashalic, and 53 miles N.W. of Seevas, on the Yeshil Irmak. Pop. estimated at 6700 families, of which 5000 are Turkish, 1500 Armenian, and 150 Greek. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, and has externally a handsome appearance, being interspersed with trees and orchards, but it is meanly built. Its commercial importance has of late greatly declined; still it is a considerable depôt for agricultural produce, and it has manufactures of silk fabrics and calico, dyeing works, and a large government establishment, at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arghana-Maden, near Diarbekir, the annual average produce of which is 1000 tons.

TOKAY, to-kâ', (Hun. pron. to-koi',) a town of North-east Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the right bank of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Lat. 48° 7' N., lon. 21° 24' E. Pop. 5712. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, Lutheran, Reformed, and Greek united churches, and Piarist and Capuchin convents. It is celebrated as being the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the hilly tract called the Hegyalla, between the Bodrog and Hernad Rivers. The wine of premier quality is bought up for the imperial cellars, and only the secondary and inferior growths are exported. See HEGYALLA.

TO'KEN-BES'SEYS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, 40 miles W. of Bootan. Lat. 6° 5' S., lon. 123° 56' E.

TO'KENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TOKMAH, a branch of the Euphrates. See KARA SOO.

TOLA. See TOOLA.

TO'LAND'S PRAI'RIE, a post-village in Erie township, Washington co., Wisconsin, 50 miles E. by N. of Madison.

TOLAPALCA, to-lâ-pâl'kâ, a mountain pass of South America. Lat. 18° S. Height, 14,190 feet.

TOLBIACUM. See ZULPICH.

TOLCSVA, (NAGY,) nŏdj tolch'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 24 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3629.

TOLEDO, to-lee'do, (Sp. pron. to-lâ'no; anc. *Toletum*,) a famous city of Spain, and its capital under the Goths and Moors, now capital of the province of Toledo, in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula, on the Tagus, here crossed by two noble bridges, and by which it is nearly surrounded, 41 miles S.S.W. of Madrid. Lat. 39° 52' 24" N., lon. 4° 49' W. Pop., said to have amounted formerly to 200,000, was, in 1849, 13,580. It is situated on a rocky height, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples. The streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, and dull. It is, however, clean, being supplied with plenty of cisterns. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, 204 feet in width, with a lofty tower and spire. Many of its paintings have been transferred to the national gallery at Madrid, and much of the wealth of the cathedral, in gold, silver, and jewels, has been applied to secular uses. The *Alcazar*, the former residence both of Moorish and Castilian monarchs, is an extensive pile of three stories, surmounted by a balustrade. Outside of the city is a public walk, adorned with statues. Toledo has a university, 4 colleges, numerous hospitals and asylums, including two for foundlings and lunatics, a handsome town-hall, and a mint. Toledo has long been famous for its manufacture of sword-blades; and though it now employs only about 70 hands, great skill is still shown in tempering the blade. It has also manufactures of coarse woollens, paper, guitar strings, coarse glass, and leather. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castile. Between the fifth and ninth centuries, it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.——Inhab. TOLEDAN, to-lee'dan.

TOLEDO, a province of Spain, in New Castile, bounded N. by the provinces of Madrid and Avila, E. by Cuenca, S. by Ciudad Real, and W. by Caceres. Area, 5620 square miles. Pop. 330,000.

TOLEDO, a flourishing city and port of entry of Lucas county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River, 4 miles from its mouth, 134 miles N.N.W. of Columbus, and 66 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. Lat. 41° 39' 30" N., lon. 83° 32' W. It is the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the longest in the Union, and is one of the most flourishing and important entrepôts in the commerce of the great lakes. The river flows through Maumee Bay into the W. end of Lake Erie, and forms an excellent harbor, which admits the largest class of steamboats. Toledo is connected by railroad with Chicago on the one hand, and with Cleveland, Buffalo, and the Atlantic cities on the other. The railroads which meet here are the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo, the Erie and Kalamazoo, and the Dayton and Michigan. Several others are in progress, viz. the Air-line to Chicago, the Toledo and Illinois, extending to Danville, the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern, and the Junction road to Cleveland. Toledo is one of the principal thoroughfares of the emigration passing from New York to the Western States. It communicates daily by steamboat with Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, &c. The city extends along the river more than a mile, and has two principal centres of business, called the upper and lower landings. The upper presents a fine view of the harbor and river for a distance of several miles. There were originally two distinct settlements, called Port Lawrence and Vistula. Within a few years, nearly $100,000 have been expended in grading the streets, and in other permanent improvements. In 1853 it contained 8 churches and 3 banks. It has a Union school, with 5 male and 11 female teachers. Great attention is paid to the subject of education. Several newspapers are published here, two of which are issued daily.

The commerce of Toledo is immense and rapidly increasing. The Wabash and Erie Canal, completed in 1852, extends to the Ohio River at Evansville, traversing the entire Wabash Valley, and thereby rendering the richest portion of the state of Indiana tributary to its traffic. The Miami and Erie Canal, also connecting Toledo with the Ohio at Cincinnati, attracts to it the rich products of the Miami Valley. The receipts of the principal articles of commerce in 1852 were as follows:—Flour, 383,877 barrels; wheat, 2,812,616 bushels; corn, 4,107,883 bushels; railroad iron, 32,605 tons, (value, $1,793,275;) locomotives, cars, car wheels, &c., $442,961; hardware, $465,000; leather, $441,600; salt, (181,172 barrels,) $235,523; pine lumber and shingles, $242,954; and unwrought marble, $636,480. The annexed table shows the total value of the imports and exports for the years 1847, 1851, and 1852:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1847	$4,633,395	$4,434,824	$9,068,809
1851	23,501,741	7,985,724	31,487,465
1852	37,583,091	19,786,875	57,369,966

Of the commerce of 1852, $18,082 imports, and $118,852 exports was with Canada. The commerce of 1853 and 1854, in tons, is represented as follows:—Arrived in 1853, 231,200 tons; cleared, 103,278 tons. Arrived in 1854, 426,508 tons: cleared, 89,057 tons. Its value we are unable to give. In articles of corn it is stated that the receipts of 1854 show an increase over those of 1853, amounting to 1,698,070 bushels, while the falling off in wheat (flour being reduced to bushels) has been 1,952,765 bushels. The following are the arrivals and departures at Toledo for the year 1854, cleared:—

Arrived.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American steam vessels	611	340,335	594	338,570
British	6	1,202	6	1,373
American sail vessels	1,131	147,666	1,133	146,896
British	20	3,499	19	6,356
Total	1,768	492,702	1,662	493,195

The enrolled and licensed tonnage of Miami district, June 30th, 1854, amounted to 584, of which 178 tons were employed in steam navigation. The number of vessels built during the year was 5; tons, 1117. Toledo was incorporated as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1840, 1322; in 1850, 3829; January 1, 1853, 8497; and in 1854, 11,473—being an increase in five years of 7544. Assessed value of property in 1840, $578,129; in 1853, $1,547,194.

TOLEDO, a post-village of Union co., Illinois, 144 miles S. of Springfield.

TOLEDO, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

TOLEDO, MOUNTAINS OF. See SPAIN.

TOLEN, a town of the Netherlands. See THOLEN.

TOLENTINO, to-lên-tee'no, (anc. *Tolentinum,*) a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles S.W. of Macerata, on the left bank of the Chienti. Pop. 9437. It has a cathedral, with memorials of its builders, the Visconti. Tolentino has acquired some celebrity from the humiliating treaty which was dictated to Pope Pius VI., in 1797, by the French, headed by Bonaparte. In 1815 a sanguinary battle, fought in the neighborhood, sealed the fate of Murat, who, at the head of the Neapolitans, was defeated by the Austrians under Bianchi.

TOLER'S, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

TO'LERSVILLE, a post-village of Louisa county, Virginia, on the Virginia Central Railroad, 45 miles N.W. by N. from Virginia.

TOLESBOROUGH, tolz'bŭr-rŭb, a post-office of Lewis county, Kentucky.

TOLETUM. See TOLEDO.

TOLFA, tol'fâ, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, 10 miles N.E. of Civita Vecchia. It has the most important alum-works in Italy.

TOLIMA, to-lee'mâ, a volcano of South America, in New Granada. Lat. 4° 46′ N., lon. 75° 37′ W. Height, 18,270 feet.

TO'LING', a town of Thibet, near the Upper Sutlej, 13 miles S.E. of Chaprung. It has a magnificent temple.

TOLKEMIT, tol'kĕh-mit', a town of West Prussia, 37 miles E. of Dantzic, on the Frische Haff. Pop. 2180.

TOL'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TOL'LAND, a county in the N.N.E. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Willimantic and Hop Rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface in the W. part is level or slightly uneven, and the soil fertile; while in the E. portions the surface is hilly and mountainous, and the soil of inferior quality. The E. part is generally well wooded. The New London Willimantic and Palmer, and the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroads traverse this county. Organized in 1786, having been formed from portions of Hartford and Windham counties. Capital, Tolland. Pop. 20,091.

TOLLAND, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 112 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. 694.

TOLLAND, a post-village and township, seat of justice of Tolland co., Connecticut, near the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 45 miles N.N.W. of New London. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, and contains, besides the county buildings, churches of the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist denominations, a bank, a savings' institution, and an insurance company. Pop. of the township, 1410.

TOL'LARD-ROYAL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TOLLEN, tol'lĕn, a lake and river of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the lake 6 miles in length, and the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg, and joining the Peene at Demmin, after a N.W. course of 45 miles.

TOL'LER FRATRUM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TOL'LER PORCORUM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TOL'LERTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

TOLLERTON, a township of England, co., and 10 miles (by railway) N.N.W. of York, North Riding.

TOLLESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOL'LESHUNT D'ARCY, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TOLLESHUNT-KNIGHTS, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TOLLESHUNT-MAJOR, a parish of England, co. Essex.

TOLL GATE, a post-office of Marion co., Alabama.

TOLLO, tol'lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 7 miles N.N.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2100.

TOLL'S CREEK, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, flows into Indiana Creek about 1 mile from its mouth. Gold is found on this stream.

TOLMEZZO, tol-mĕt'so, a small town of Austrian Italy, 26 miles N.N.W. of Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1000 feet above the sea. Pop. 3500. Its vicinity is perhaps the most rainy district in Europe, the result of 30 years' observation giving an annual fall of 100 inches.

TOLNA, tol'nŏh', or TOLNAU, tol'nŏw, a market-town of South Hungary, capital of a county, on the Danube, 11 miles S.W. of Kalocsa. Pop. 5771, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco warehouses and potash-works.

TOLOAR, to-lo-ar', the largest of the Sahibabo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Giloto and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28′ N., lon. 126° 55′ E. Circuit, about 80 miles. Surface very varied. It is populous, and pretty well cultivated.

TOLOCZYN, a town of Russia. See TOLOTSHIN.

TOLOJ or TOLOX, to-loh', a town of Spain, province, and 29 miles W. of Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra de Toloj. Pop. 2151.

TOLOMETA, to-lo-mâ'tâ, (anc. *Ptolemaïs,*) a maritime town of North Africa, in Barca, on the Mediterranean, 65 miles N.E. of Bengazi. Its extensive remains of antiquity comprise portions of theatres, a temple, and sepulchral grottoes.

TOLON-NOOR. See TCHAO-NAIMAN SOOME.

TOLOSA, to-lo'sâ, (anc. *Iturisa?*) a town of Spain, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oria and the Araxes, 15 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 4718. It stands in a narrow defile, enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates, and has two squares, (one used for a bull-ring.) 2 parish churches, a town-hall, hospital, prison, several fountains, and 2 bridges. It has manufactures of copper and earthenwares, woollen cloth, paper, hats, leather, and a large factory of arms.

TOLOSA. See TOULOUSE.

TOLOTCHIN, to-lo-chin', written also TOLOCZYN, a market-town of Russia, government, and 43 miles N.W. of Mohelev. Pop. 3000.

TOLOX, a town of Spain. See TOLOJ.

TOL'PUDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TOLTEN, tol-tĕn', a river of Chili, in Araucania, flows from the Lake of Villarica W. for 100 miles, and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 miles N. of Valdivia.

TOLUCA, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

TOLUCA, to-loo'kâ, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, 40 miles S.W. of Mexico, near a volcanic mountain. Lat. 19° 16′ N., lon. 99° 21′ W. Pop. 12,000.

TOLU, SANTIAGO DE, sân-te-â'go dâ to-loo', a seaport town of New Granada, department of Magdalena, province, and 65 miles S. of Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbor, and its vicinity produces large quantities of corn, with dye-woods and the aromatic balsam of Tolu.

TOLVE, tol'vâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 12 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3800.

TOLVISCON, tol-vees-kŏn', a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2400.

TOLZ, tolts, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 26 miles S. of Munich. Pop. 3092. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and iron forges.

TOM, tom, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 miles, joins the Obi 40 miles N.W. of Tomsk.

TOM'AHAWK, a post-township of Searcy co., Arkansas. Pop. 296.

TOMAHAWK SPRING, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

TOMANTOUL, to-man-tool', a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 11 miles S.E. of Grantown. Pop. 919.

TOMASZOW, to-mâ'shov, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Pilica, 20 miles S.S.W. of Rawa. Pop. 5000. It was founded only in 1822, but its advantageous position for commerce has attracted to it many enterprising settlers; and it has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and iron foundries.

TOMASZOW, a town of Poland, government, and 66 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2900.

TOMBIGBEE or TOMBECKBEE, a river of Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Tishemingo co., which forms the N.E. extremity of Mississippi, and flows S. to Columbus. It then inclines to the E., and passing into Alabama, its general direction is S.S.E., until it is joined by the Black Warrior at Demopolis. Below this point it flows nearly S., and passing through fertile, alluvial plains and savannas, which are mostly occupied by plantations of cotton, it unites with the Alabama about 45 miles above Mobile. The river thus formed is called the Mobile. The length of the Tombigbee is estimated at 450 miles. The largest towns on its banks are Aberdeen, Columbus, Pickensville, Gainesville, and Demopolis. It is navigable for large steamboats to Columbus, which is about 366 miles from the mouth of Mobile River, and smaller boats can ascend 40 or 50 miles farther, to Aberdeen. It is familiarly called the *Bigbee River.*

TOMBOOCTOO or TOMBUCTOO. See TIMBUCTOO.

TOMBS, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 20 miles S.S.W. of the island of Kishim. The one is from 4 to 5 miles, and the other from 2 to 3 miles in circuit. They are both low and flat, uncultivated, and uninhabited. The larger one, at which Nearchus anchored during his celebrated voyage, is partly covered with grass, and abounds with antelopes.

TOMBS' RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

TOMBUKTU, Central Africa. See TIMBUCTOO.

TOME, to'mā, a village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, about 75 miles S.W. of Santa Fé.

TOMELLOSO, to-mêl-yo'so, a town of Spain, province, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4476.

TOMFINLOUGH, tom-fin'lah, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

TOMGRANEY or TOMGRENY, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare.

TOMHANNOCK, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, 15 miles N.N.E. of Troy.

TOM-HO, tom'hō', a river of China, descends from the mountains near the S. frontiers of the province of Shensee, enters the province of Se-chuen, flows S.S.W., and joins the Kialing a little below Paoning, after a course of about 100 miles.

TOMINA, to-mee'nā, a town of Bolivia, department, and 30 miles E. of Chuquisaca, capital of a province, on the Guapey.

TOMINIE BAY. See GOONONG-TELLA.

TOMLINSONVILLE, a small village of Scott co., Missouri.

TOMOKA CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Muskingum River at Dresden.

TOMOTLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TOMPKINS, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake; Cayuga Lake extends nearly to its centre, and it is drained by Fall Creek and several smaller streams, affording abundant water-power. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil is fertile, and under good cultivation. By means of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes this county has a water communication with the Erie Canal. The Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad is intended to connect with the proposed Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca Railroad at Ithaca. Organized in 1817, having been formed from portions of Cayuga and Seneca counties, and named in honor of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York. Capital, Ithaca. Pop. 38,746.

TOMPKINS, a township in the S.W. part of Delaware co., New York, intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop. 3022.

TOMPKINS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

TOMPKINS, a post-village and township of Jackson co., Michigan, 90 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. 623.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-village of Castleton township, Richmond co., New York, on New York Harbor, and on the N.E. side of Staten Island, 6 miles S. by W. of New York. It contains a marine hospital belonging to the United States, and the quarantine buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Kentucky.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Kentucky, 110 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort, and about 10 miles from Cumberland River. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and near 200 inhabitants.

TOMREGAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, cos. of Cavan and Fermanagh.

TOM'S BROOK, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

TOM'S CREEK, a post-village of Surry co., North Carolina.

TOMSK, tomsk, a government of West Siberia, between lat. 49° and 61° N., and lon. 75° and 90° E., having S. Chinese Tourkistan and the Kirghiz territory, and on other sides the governments of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk. Pop. estimated at nearly 1,000,000. Principal rivers, the Obi and the Ishim. In the S. it includes the larger part of the Lake Tenghiz, (Balkash;) on the S.E. it extends to the Little Altai, in which part, and in the district of Barnaul, are some important mining establishments.

TOMSK, a city of West Siberia, capital of the above government, on the Tom, a tributary of the Obi. Lat. 56° 29′ 26″ N., lon. 84° 57′ 57″ E. Pop. in winter, about 24,000, but in summer it is reduced to 18,000, many of the population being then elsewhere engaged in gold-washings. Mean temperature of the year, 31°·9; summer, 60°·8; winter, minus 4°·8 Fahrenheit. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, fur magazines, barracks, hospitals, and an orphan asylum. It is the residence of the Bishop of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, of a civil governor, and of the superintendent of the Altai mines. Its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks in cattle and furs.

TOM'S RIVER, in the eastern part of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and flows S.E. through Ocean co., into Barnegat Bay. Sloops ascend to the village of Tom's River, about 10 miles. A creek called the South Branch, unites with the main stream 10 miles from its mouth.

TOM'S RIVER, a post-village, capital of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the river of its own name, at the head of navigation, about 40 miles S.E. of Trenton. It contains a brick court-house, 2 churches, a bank, 2 large hotels, 7 stores, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. A bridge crosses the river here. About 25 sloops, loaded with firewood and lumber, ply to New York. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

TOMSTOWN, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S.E. of Chambersburg. It has about 150 inhabitants.

TOMSVILLE, a post-village of Chester district, South Carolina, 74 miles N. of Columbia.

TOMYSL, ALT, ält to'misl, a village of Prussian Poland, 33 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 400.

TOMYSL, NEU, noi to'misl, a town of Prussian Poland, 33 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 800.

TONARA, to-nä'rä, a market-town of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 12 miles E. of Busachi. P. 2255.

TONAWANDA, TONNEWANDA or TONEWANTO, a creek, in the W. part of New York, after forming the boundary between Erie and Niagara counties, falls into Niagara River about 12 miles N. of Buffalo. The Erie Canal enters this creek 10 miles above its mouth, and leaves it again about 100 rods from Niagara River.

TONAWANDA or TONNEWANDA, a port and post-village, (chiefly included in Tonawanda township, Erie co., New York; a part, however, extends into Niagara co.,) at the intersection of Tonawanda Creek with the Niagara River, opposite Grand Island, and on the Erie Canal, where it is crossed by the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, 12 miles N. of Buffalo. It is a place of considerable business, and contains 8 or 10 spacious warehouses, recently erected; 6 or 7 stores, and 2 churches. Many of the lake craft deposit their cargoes here, to be forwarded by the canal. Among the articles received at this port by lake in 1852, were flour, 188,523 barrels; wheat, 235,888 bushels; corn, 257,720 bushels; lumber, 4,310,000 feet; staves, 4,077,000. The total value of property arriving for the year ending December 31, 1852, was $1,988,079. Pop. 1500; of township, 2072.

TONBRIDGE, TONBRIDGE WELLS. See TUNBRIDGE.

TONCO, ton'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, 22 miles W.N.W. of Alexandria. Pop. 1552.

TONDELLA, ton-dêl'lä, or BESTIEROS, bes-te-â'rees, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 10 miles S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 2100.

TONDERN, ton'dern, or TONDERE, ton'der-eh, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 25 miles W.N.W. of Flensborg. Pop. 6500. It has manufactures of fringe, lace, and woollen and linen fabrics.

TONDI, ton'dee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 64 miles E. of Madura, on Palk Strait.

TONDJA, tond'jä, or TOUNDJA, toon'jä, a river of European Turkey, rises on the S. slope of the Balkan, and joins the Maritza on the left, after a course of 150 miles.

TONDO, ton'do, a province of the Philippine Islands, is one of the smallest, and has only a circuit of about 80 miles. Pop. 215,640.

TONDO, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of a province of its own name, on the Pasig, nearly opposite to Manila. It has a governor's house, a handsome church, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, a valuable fishery, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of Metis and Chinese. Pop. 17,490.

TON'DON', a town of Mantchooria, on the Amoor, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 49° 30′ N., lon. 136° E.

TONE, a river of England, co. of Somerset, rises S. of Brendon Hill, flows S.E. and N.E., and joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course, 30 miles, for the last 10 of which it is navigable.—TAUNTON is on its S. bank.

TONEDAGANA, a county of Michigan. See EMMETT.

TONEWANTO. See TONAWANDA.

TONG, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TONG, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

TONG, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TONGA (tong'ga) ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 20° S., lon. 175° W., and comprising at least 150 islands, the principal of which are—Tongataboo, Boscawen, and Keppel Islands; Vavao, Hapai, and Eoa, with a pop. estimated at 18,000 united under one sovereignty.

TONGATABOO, TONGATABU, tong'a-tä'boo, written also TONGA, or AMSTERDAM ISLAND, one of the southernmost of the above islands, and the residence of their sovereign, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 4′ S., lon. 175° 28′ W. Circuit upwards of 50 miles. Estimated pop. 8000. Surface low; soil very fertile; products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugarcane, fine timber, coir, exported to New South Wales, and abundant supplies of hogs and other provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabitants have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who retain important depôts in the island. Principal towns, Moa and Nakualo. This island was discovered by Tasman, in 1643.

TONGAY, tong-ghī', a town and bay of South America,

in Chili, about 200 miles N. of Valparaiso. The town exports copper to the United States.

TONG-CHANG, tong'chăng', a town of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department, on a river flowing into the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, 55 miles S.W. of Tsee-nan.

TONG-CHOW, tong'chŏw', a town of China, province of Pe-chee lee, on the Pei-ho, 25 miles E.S.E. of Peking.

TONGE-WITH-HAULGH, township, England, co. Lancaster.

TONGERLOO, tong'er-lō' or tong'ger-lo', a village of Belgium, province, and 23 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Wimpe and Steenloop, near a large forest of its own name, and entered by a magnificent avenue of lime-trees, some of which are 20 feet in circumference. Near it is the Abbey of Tongerloo, founded in the twelfth, and suppressed in the eighteenth century, but recently again established. Pop. 1599.

TONGERN. See TONGRES.

TONG-GIN, tong'ghin' or tong'gheen', a town of China, province of Koei-choo. Lat. 27° 40′ N., lon. 108° 55′ E.

TONGHO, tong'hō', written also TAUNGOO and TAUNGU, a town of the Burmese dominions, province, 120 miles N. of Pegu, on the Setang River. Near it are numerous temples.

TONG'KOO' BAY or URMSTON HARBOR, an anchorage in the estuary of the Canton River, China, on its E. side, 6 miles N. of the island of Lantao, and between the island of Tongkoo and the mainland.

TONGLAND or TONGUELAND, tŭng'land, a parish of Scotland, stewartry, and N.W. of Kirkcudbright, on the Dee. Here are remains of several old ecclesiastical edifices, ancient encampments, and cairns.

TONGOOSES. See TOONGOOSES.

TONGRES, tŏngr, (Flemish, *Tongern*, tong'ern, or tong'gern; anc. *Tungri?*) a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Jaar, 13 miles S.S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 6180. It has breweries, tanneries, manufactures of hats and chicory, and an active trade in hogs and corn. It was ruined by Attila in his retreat from Châlons.

TONGSAN, toug'sân', or TUNG-SHAN, tŭng'shân', a harbor on the S.E. coast of China, province of Fokien, lat. 23° 40′ N., lon. 117° 30′ E. It is one of the best harbors in China. Water is readily obtained here, even during the dry season.

TONG-TCHOO or TONG-TCHOU, tong'choo', a town of China, province of Shen-see, 60 miles N.E. of See-ngan.

TONG-TCHUEN, tong'choo-ên', a town of China, province of Se-chuen, near its S. boundary, and the Yang-tse-kiang. It is important as a military post.

TONG-TING-HOO or TONG-TING-HOU, tong'ting'hoo', a large lake of China, province of Hoo-pe, near the limit of Hoo-nan. It receives several large rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tse-kiang.

TONGUE, tŭng, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, with a village, 8 miles S.W. of Farr-Kirk. The parish extends for 10 miles along the N. coast, indented by the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet 8½ miles in length, and contains Ben-Hope and Meir Mountains, with many mineral springs, and much fertile soil.

TONGUELAND, a parish of Scotland. See TONGLAND.

TONGUE (tŭng) RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in lat. about 42° 30′ N., lon. 106° 30′ W. Flowing at first N.E. and then nearly N., it falls into the Yellowstone River, after a course of about 300 miles.

TONICA STATION, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois Railroad, 9 miles from La Salle.

TONK, tonk, a town of Hindostan, dominions, and 48 miles S. of Jeypoor, near the Banass. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall.

TONKIN, a province of Anam. See TONQUIN.

TONNAY-BOUTONNE, ton'nā' boo'tonn', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Boutonne, 25 miles S.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1416.

TONNAY-CHARENTE, ton'nā' shā'rŏnt', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochefort. Pop. in 1852, 3533. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

TONNEINS, ton'nănz', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cete, 10 miles S.E. of Marmande. Pop. in 1852, 7349. It has a national manufacture of tobacco, and manufactures of cordage. It is the birthplace of Madame Cottin.

TONNERRE, ton'nair', a town of France, department of Yonne, on the left bank of the Armançon, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 19 miles E.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 4672. It has a communal college, a fine hospital, with a monument to Margaret of Burgundy, Queen of Sicily, and manufactures of agricultural implements, mill-works, and stained paper.

TONNEWANDA. See TONAWANDA.

TONNINGEN or TOENNINGEN, tŏn'ning-en, a fortified town of Denmark, duchy, and 29 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick, on the Eider, 11 miles from its mouth, in the North Sea. Pop. 2400.

TONQUIN or TONKIN, ton'keen', the northernmost province of Anam, South-east Asia, between lat. 19° and 23° N., and lon. 102° and 108° 30′ E., having N. the Chinese provinces Quang-tong, Quang-see, and Yun-nan; W., the Laos country; S., Cochin-China; and E., the Gulf of Tonquin. Area and population uncertain. The surface near the sea is a rich alluvial plain, and the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers, and of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gums, varnishes, the precious metals, and many of the other most valuable articles of commerce. Elephants are numerous, and other wild animals are in great variety. The inhabitants are mostly Boodhists. Ketcho, the capital, and Hean, on the Sang-koi River, are the principal towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. Tonquin was conquered by the Chinese in 1496, and by the Anamese in 1790.

TONQUIN, a river of Asia. See SANG-KOI.

TONQUIN, GULF OF, an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese province of Quang-tong, and the island of Hainan. Length, 300 miles; average breadth, 150 miles. It receives the Sang-koi and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

TONS, tons, a village of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.W. of Valencia, on the left bank of the Jucar. Pop. 1259.

TÖNSBERG, tönsbĕrg, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Christiania Fiord, 47 miles S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 2200. It has tobacco factories, distilleries, a good harbor, and exports of timber and fish.

TONSBERG, GULF OF, an inlet of the Skager-rack, on the W. side of the Christiania Fiord.

TONTOLI, ton-tō'lee, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.W. coast of the island of Celebes, on a bay, capital and state of its name. Near it are gold-mines.

TONYN (tō'nin) ISLANDS, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 35′ S., lon. 118° 34′ E.

TOOAREEKS, TUARIKS, TOUARIKS or TOUARYKS, too-â-reeks' or too-â-riks', a people of Central Africa.

TOOAT, TOUAT, TUAT, too'ât', or TAWAT, tâ-wat', an oasis of Central Africa, in Sahara, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan. AGABLY is its chief town.

TOOBONAI, too'bo-nī', an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 23° 23′ S., lon. 149° 24′ W.; S. of the Society Islands, and 5 miles in circumference. It was discovered by Cook in 1777, and resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty," in 1789.

TOOELE, a county in the W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Salt Lake, and is drained by Humboldt or Mary's River, with a number of smaller streams. Several lakes, of which Pyramid Lake is the most remarkable, are included within its limits. Pop. 152.

TOOELE, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah Territory.

TOOGGOORT, TOUGGOURT or TUGGURT, toog'goort', a town of North Africa. Lat. 32° 46′ N., lon. 6° 40′ E.

TOOLA, TOULA or TULA, too'lâ, a government of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E., having E., Riazan; S., Orlov; W., Kaloopa; and N., the government of Moscow. Area, 11,875 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,092,473. It is densely peopled. The surface is undulating. The Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary. The Don and Oopa rise in this government. The chief crops are corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, and potatoes. Sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. About one-sixth part of the surface is in forests. Some inferior coal is met with, and iron-mines extend over an area of 10 square miles near the capital, but iron is a chief import for the manufactures of Toola. The government has extensive breweries and distilleries, leather and beet-root sugar factories, and exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardwares, and jewelry. The chief towns are Toola, Venev, Odoiev, and Novosil.

TOOLA, TOULA or TULA, capital of the above government, is an important manufacturing town on the Oopa, 105 miles S. of Moscow. Pop. in 1850, 54,626. It is the "Sheffield and Birmingham" of Russia, and has a fine appearance. It is well built, and has several convents, about 20 churches, one of which is a very handsome structure, adorned with marble columns, and a free school and gymnasium; trades, foundling, and other hospitals; a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, and a vast manufactory of arms, which owed its origin to Peter the Great, but has risen to its present importance by the efforts of an Englishman since 1817. In this factory, about 70,000 muskets and 60,000 swords are made annually, besides carabines, pistols, bayonets, &c.; 7000 men and 9600 women are employed, exclusive of 3500 other hands in subsidiary occupations. The articles produced are of good quality, and the work-people enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities. Toola has also manufactures of mathematical and scientific instruments, jewelry, platina wares, silks, hats, and leather. It is the residence of a military governor, a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of manufactures. In its vicinity are many gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds.

TOOLA, TOULA or TULA, too'lâ, a river of the Chinese Empire, in Khalkas country, joins the Orkhon 110 miles S.S.W. of Kiakhta, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 miles.

TOOLA, too'lâ, or TOLA, tō'lâ, an island on the coast of

Zanguebar. Lat. 1° 3′ S., lon. 42° 3′ 30″ E., belonging to the Juba group, is long and narrow, and has on its shores ruins of chapels, castellated buildings, and factorial residences, connected with the early Portuguese settlements. The Soallese who inhabit it, feed their cattle and sheep on its low bushes and stunted grass.

TOOLA or TOLA, a river on the above island, is shallow at the entrance, but deep within.

TOOLCHA, TOULTCHA or TULTCHA, tool'chä, written also TULDJA, a town of European Turkey, near the N. extremity of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 40 miles from its mouth. Its fortifications, and immediate proximity to the Russian frontier, make it a place of great importance.

TOO'LEY'S, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

TOOLS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 8 miles S.E. of Wapello. It has several stores.

TOOM or TOOMVERIG, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TOOMAT, TOUMAT or TUMAT, too'mät', written also MALEG, a river of Central Africa, in South Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrak, near lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 34° 45′ E.

TOOMAVARRA, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.S.E. of Nenagh. Pop. 885.

TOOMB or TOOME, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford.

TOOMBS, a post-office of Richland co., Georgia.

TOOMBUDDRA, toom-bŭd'drä, or TOONGABUDDRA, toon-gä-bŭd'drä, a river of India, is formed by the junction of the Toonga and Buddra in Mysore, flows N. and E., and after a course of 490 miles, joins the Kistnah 15 miles N.E. of Kurnool. Principal affluent, the Hindry from the S. In parts of its course it separates the presidency of Madras from the Bombay presidency and territory of the Nizam.

TOOMCOOR, toom'koor', a town of South India, in Mysore, 70 miles N.N.E. of Seringapatam.

TOOMEN, TOUMEN or TUMEN, too-mĕn', a river of Corea, forms a part of the boundary between it and Mantchooria, and enters the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30′ N., after a N.E. and S.E. course of 200 miles.

TOOMS'BOROUGH, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

TOON, toon, a town of Persia, province of Yezd, 45 miles E.N.E. of Tabas.

TOONGABUDDRA, a river of India. See TOOMBUDDRA.

TOONG HAI. See CHINA SEA.

TOONG (TOUNG or TUNG)-KIANG, toong'ke-äng', ("East River,") a river of China, rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontiers of the province of Kiang-See, enters the province of Quangtong, flows S.W. to Hoei-choo, then nearly W., and dividing into several branches, falls into the bay 21 miles E.S.E. of the town of Canton, after a course of about 250 miles.

TOONGOOSES, TOUNGOUSES or TUNGUSES, toong-goo'sez, or TOONGOOS TARTARS, a wandering people of Siberia, chiefly in the government of Yeniseisk.

TOONGOOSKA, TOUNGOUSKA or TUNGUSKA, toong-goos'kä, three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, and all flowing to it from the E.

TOONKAT, TOUNKAT or TUNKAT, toon'kät', a town of Independent Toorkistan, khanat of Khokan, 50 miles N. of Tashkend.

TOONKINSK, TOUNKINSK or TUNKINSK, toon'kinsk', a town of Siberia, government, 110 miles S.W. of Irkootsk.

TOO-PING-LING or TOU-PING-LING, too ping ling, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 35° 23′ N., lon. 103° 55′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

TOORA, TOURA or TURA, too'rä, a river of West Siberia, governments of Perm and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol 70 miles S.S.W. of Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles.

TOORAVAKAIRA, too-rä-vä kī'rä, a fortified town of South India, in Mysore, on an affluent of the Cavery, 50 miles N. of Seringapatam.

TOORBOOT, TOURBOUT or TURBUT, toor'boot', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 60 miles S. of Meshed.

TOORCOMANS. See TOORKOMANS.

TOORETS, TOURETS or TURETZ, too-rĕts', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 22 miles E.S.E. of Novogrodek. Pop. 1550.

TOORFAN, TOURFAN or TURFAN, toor'fän', an active volcano in a mountain chain N. of the town of Toorfan.

TOORFAN, TOURFAN or TURFAN, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 180 miles W. of Khamil. It is the residence of a native prince with authority from the Chinese over Toorfan and five adjacent towns.

TOORINSK, TOURINSK or TURINSK, too-rinsk', a town of Siberia, government, and 140 miles W.S.W. of Tobolsk, on the Toora, an affluent of the Obi. Pop. 4000. It has iron works in its vicinity.

TOORINSK, TOURINSK or TURINSK, NIZHNEE, nizh'-nee too-rinsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, immediately E. of the Ural Mountains, 50 miles S.W. of Verkhotoorie, with valuable iron-mines.

TOORINSK, TOURINSK or TURINSK, VERKHNEE, vĕrk'-nee too-rinsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, contiguous to the above.

TOORISK, TOURISK or TURISK, too-risk' or too-reask', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 10 miles S.W. of Kovel.

TOORKHAL, TOURKHAL, TURKHAL, toor'käl', or TURKHALL, (anc. *Sebastopolis,*) a town of Asia Minor, about 35 miles S.E. of Amasia, on the Yeshil-Irmak, at the foot of an almost perpendicular rock, surmounted by an old castle. It consists of 800 or 900 houses, and its environs, as in the time of Strabo, are covered by fine vineyards cultivated by Armenians and Greeks. Lat. 39° 58′ N., lon. 36° 48′ E.

TOORKISTAN or TURKESTAN, toor'kis-tän', a wide region of Central Asia, partly included in the Chinese Empire, and partly subdivided among several independent states and hordes; its two portions being separated chiefly by the table-land of Pameer, the Boior-tagh, and the Muztagh. In maps it is sometimes called Bucharia—GREAT BUCHARIA being a name applied to Independent or West Toorkistan, and LITTLE BUCHARIA to Chinese or East Toorkistan.

CHINESE TOORKISTAN. (Chinese, *Thian-shan-nan-loo; i.e.* the "country S. of the Thian-shan.") is between lat. 35° and 42° N., and lon. 72° and 96° E.; bounded N. by the Thian-shan Mountains, which separate it from Soongaria or Thian-shan-peloo, W. by the table-land of Pameer, S. by the Kuenlun Mountains, dividing it from West Thibet, S.E. and S. by the desert of Gobi, of which it includes a portion. Length, from W. to E., about 1250 miles; breadth, estimated at from 300 to 550 miles. Area, 500,000 square miles. It is enclosed on three sides by lofty mountain ranges, and on the E. by a less abruptly elevated plateau. The centre of the country forms the basin of the Lop-nor, a lake 70 miles in length, fed from the W. by the Tarim and its five great tributaries, the Karakool, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khoten, and Aksoo Rivers. The Tarim, traced from the head of the Yarkand River, its farthest source, has a total length of 1500 miles; and at its influx into the Lop-nor is supposed to be more than 1280 feet above the level of the sea. Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste. It is estimated that three-fourths of Chinese Toorkistan are covered with deserts, and the very small proportion of the surface adapted to culture is entirely situated around the declivities and bases of the mountains in the N., W., and S. The lands here are, in some districts, very fertile; from the conformation of the country, its climate and products approximate to those of much lower latitudes. The heat in summer is great; in winter, frost and snow, though common in the W., are rare at Khamil, (Hami,) near the E. border. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country, where water for irrigation is carefully preserved in reservoirs. In the desert violent storms of wind are common, and very destructive to caravans, which, accordingly, in their transit from China, traverse only its narrowest part on the route from Kansoo across to Khamil.

On the declivities and borders of the mountains, rice, wheat, millet, pulses, and grains common in South Europe, with sesamum and other oil-seeds, cotton, &c. are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp, flax, and dye-plants. Grapes, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits of southern climates, come to great perfection; mulberry plantations are numerous, and much silk is produced. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Most of the surface, where it is rendered verdant by sufficient irrigation, is employed in pasturing horses, yak and other cattle, camels, and sheep; the horses of this region are in high repute, and are sent in large numbers to China, Thibet, and several adjacent countries. Wild horses, camels, and asses abound in herds on the stony steppes of the Lop desert. The Argali or wild sheep, some antelopes, the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx, and fox are among the other wild animals; the ranges of the Thian shan are the native country of the two-humped or Bactrian camel. Two large species of eagles are conspicuous among native birds, the number of which is not great.

Gold is found in the Thian-shan, and in the affluents of the Yurungkash (Khoten River); copper, iron, nitre, asbestos, and agate are also met with; sal-ammoniac and sulphur in great quantities in the volcanic districts of Bogdo-oola and around Toorfan. The most remarkable mineral product is the *yu* or jasper, in which there is an imperial monopoly; it is raised from the bed of the Yurungkash (Khoten River,) and Karakash, in the Yarkand province; and about 70 miles S.E. of Yarkand is a rock stated to be wholly composed of this stone. At all these localities Chinese soldiers are stationed to supervise the operations for procuring the jasper, and prevent, so far as they can, any of it from passing into private hands; the whole of the produce being officially sent to Pekin, where it is employed in the manufacture of vases and other articles of furniture for the imperial palace.

Chinese Toorkistan has an extensive trade, chiefly with Cashmere, Independent Toorkistan, the Russian Empire, China, and Thibet. The caravans from Peking to Yarkand employ from three to six months on their route, and bring tea, silver, porcelain, and numerous other manufactured goods, taking back silk, horses, cattle, and dyes. From Cashmere, by way of Yarkand, are brought shawls, kincobs, and

white cloth, in return for Russian goods, tanned leather, gold and silver, embroidery, rice, China wares, and Thibet shawl-wool; from Fyzabad, in Budukhshan, slaves and gems, in return for silver and tea. From Andad-khan, in Khokan, woollens and other manufactured goods are brought on horses, mules, and camels to Kashgar, where they are exchanged for Chinese produce; the routes from the two latter countries respectively traverse the two main passes across the lofty table-land of Pameer. Many merchants of Chinese Toorkistan go to Tobolsk with cotton-stuffs, tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac, and return with broadcloth, brocades, bullion, gold coin, copper, iron, steel, and furs; and the same kinds of merchandise come, by way of Eslee, to Aksoo, the exports from which town are chiefly cotton, silk, cotton fabrics, leather, pottery, and fruit. Yarkand is the chief emporium of trade, and is a large mart for Chinese goods. The other principal cities and towns are Khamil or Hami, Pidjan, Toorfan, Karachar, Kutche, Aksoo, and Useh, along the N. route, below the Thian-shan; Kashgar, the city second in importance, towards the W. frontier; and Karakash, Khoten, Kiria, and Peim, in the S.

The great bulk of the inhabitants are of the Turkish race, or Oozbeks; they are superior in civilization to the Oozbeks of Bokhara, and speak the purest of Turkish dialects. Taujiks or Persians, Eleuths, Cashmerians, Tungani, &c., all Mohammedans, are among the population; the Taujiks carry on most of the foreign trade. In the N.W. are some Kirgheez settlers; at Khamil, (Hami,) many Eleuth Calmucks; and on the banks of the Lop-Nor are a few people who, although they speak Turkish, are not Mohammedans; they are occupied in fishing, trading in furs and swans'-down, and weaving flax and wild hemp. Chinese merchants in the towns, a few Hindoos, Jews, and Christians, Mongols in the E., and Mantchoos in the Chinese army, make up nearly the rest of the inhabitants. The civil government is vested in the hakim-beys of the districts, whose appointment rests with the court of Peking; and the Mohammedans maintain, with much astuteness, their freedom from interference by the Chinese in their internal affairs. The Chinese troops which garrison the principal cities amount in all to between 20,000 and 30,000 men, under Mantchoo officers. At all the custom-house stations the officials are half Mantchoos and half Oozbeks. Europeans are interdicted from entering the country.

This region formed anciently a part of the territory of the Hiong-nu; it was subjected by the Chinese in the first century A.D., and from the fifth to the seventeenth centuries it was successively under the dominion of Thibet, Tangoot, (Tangut,) Jenghis-Khan, Timur, the Eleuths, and the Soongarians. It was conquered by the Chinese Emperor Kien-lung, in 1756–8. In 1826-7, a great insurrection took place under Jehangire, one of its khodjas or princes, who, with aid from Khokan, defeated an army of 60,000 Chinese in three battles; but the latter finally prevailed, and the chief authorities of the province were transferred from Kashgar to Yarkand.

TOORKISTAN, TURKESTAN, INDEPENDENT, or INDEPENDENT TARTARY, is between lat. 35° and 51° N., and lon. 51° and 77° E., bounded E. by the Pameer table-land, W. by the Caspian Sea, N. by the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and S. by the Huzareh Mountains and the Hindoo-Koosh, separating it respectively from East Persia and Afghanistan. Estimated area, 720,800 square miles. Pop. supposed to be about 4,000,000. In the E. it is mountainous, elsewhere generally level, with a slope towards the W., and in that direction the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers flow through it to the Aral Sea, which is wholly comprised within its limits.

TOORKISTAN or TURKESTAN, a town of Central Asia, khanat, and 220 miles N.N.W. of Khokan.

TOORKOMANS or TURCOMANS, toor'ko-mänz', a nation of Tartars, originally inhabiting the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, but who are now spread not only over Toorkistan, but Persia, Afghanistan, and a considerable portion of Asiatic Turkey. They lead a wandering life, and live in tents. They are said to be excellent horsemen, and to make hardy and brave soldiers.——Adj. TOORK or TOORC; and TOOR'KOMAN'.

TOORON, TOURON or TURON, too'ron', a town of Anam, in Farther India, capital of a province, on a river, near its mouth in a fine bay. Lat. 16° 7′ 3″ N., lon. 108° 13′ E. Its harbor is defended by two forts of European construction, and it formerly exported cotton to China.

TOOROOKHANSK, TOUROUKHANSK or TURUKHANSK, too-roo-känsk', a town of North Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the Toorookha River. Lat. 61° N., lon. 90° 30′ E.

TOOROVO, TOUROVO or TUROVO, too-ro'vo, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 60 miles W. of Pinsk, at the confluence of the Slootch with the Pripets. Pop. 2000.

TOORSHEEZ, TOURUHIZ or TURSHIZ, toor'sheez', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 76 miles S.S.W. of Meshed, on the route from Herat to Astrabad.

TOO'TING-GRA'VENEY, a parish of England, co. Surrey.

TOOTOO-ILLAH. See MAGONA.

TOO-YAN or TOU-YAN, too'yän', a city of China, province of Kool-choo, capital of a department, lat. 26° 10′ N., lon. 107° 22′ E.

TOOZ-GOLEE or TUZ-GOLI, tooz go'lee', written also TUZGHEUL, (anc. *Palus Tuzæus?*) a large salt lake of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, its centre in lat. 38° 40′ N., lon. 33° 30′ E. Length, 45 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. Height above the sea, 2500 feet. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry.

TOOZ-GOOL, TOUZ-GOUL, TUZ-GUL, tooz gool, (*i. e.* "salt-lake,") or TEMOURTOU-NOR, tä-moor-too' nor, a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Soongaria. Lat. 42° 30′ N., and between lon. 77° and 79° E., 100 miles S. of Balkash. Length, from E. to W., 90 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

TOOZKOORMATY, TOUZKOURMATY or TUZKURMATY, tooz-koor-mä'tee, a large village of Turkish Koordistan, 67 miles N.E. of Samarrah.

TOOZLA or TUZLA, tooz'lä, a river of Asiatic Turkey, descends from the S.W. slope of Mount Ida, and falls into the Archipelago at Nessurak, after a course of 50 miles.

TOOZLA or TUZLA, a river of Asiatic Turkey, joins the Morad Branch of the Euphrates. Length, 50 miles.

TOPAYOS, a river of Brazil. See TAPAJOS.

TOP'CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles S.S.W. of Thirsk, on the Swale, and Great Northern Railway. Here are the ruins of the "Maiden Bower," a former residence of the Percies, in which Charles I. was confined before his delivery to the Scots.

TOP'CROFT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOPDALS, top'dälz, a river of Norway, falls into the Topdals-Fiord E. of Christiansand. Total course, 80 miles.

TOPE'KAH, a rapidly improving town of Kanzas Territory, beautifully situated, on the S. side of Kanzas River, about 50 miles W. of Westport, Missouri, and 25 W. of Lawrence. It is handsomely laid out with streets 130 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles; it has in constant operation a first-class steam saw-mill; several large blocks of buildings are being erected for stores. Topekah is regarded as one of the most promising points in the whole territory.

TOPESFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOPHANÉ, to'fä-nä', ("an arsenal,") a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden Horn, and immediately N.E. of Galata. It comprises an arsenal and cannon foundry, (whence its name,) extensive artillery barracks, dock-yards for building *caïques*, a fine public fountain, and a quay, which is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari.

TOPINO, to-pee'no, a river of the Pontifical States, joins the Tiber from the E., 7 miles S. of Perugia. Course, 30 miles.

TOPL or TOPLA, a river of Hungary. See TOPOLY.

TOPLICZA or TOPLITZA, to-plit'sä, a river of Servia, joins the East Morava, 10 miles N.E. of the village of Toplieza.

TOPLIKA, to-plee'kä, a market-town of Austrian Croatia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 808. Here are hot springs.

TOPLITZ, TOEPLITZ, töp'lits, or TEPLITZ, töp'lits, a town and famous watering-place of Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, 16 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erzgebirge. Stationary pop. 2794; but in autumn it is often visited by 10,000 strangers. It is neatly built, and consists mostly of inns, lodging-houses, and bathing-establishments. The chief buildings are the town-house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. The principal bathing establishments are the Stadtbad, Fürstenbad, Fürstlich, Frauenzimmerbad, and Herrnhaus, all in the *Baade-platz* or Great Square—the first open gratuitously to the public; the second comprising superior private baths; and the last royal and *élite* baths, Töplitz being a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 90 public bathing-houses; and in the suburb of Schönau are Steinbad, Tempelbad, Schangenbad, Neubad, &c., with buildings equal if not superior in elegance to the town baths. The waters are saline; temperature in Töplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schönau from 101° to 104° Fahrenheit. Here are Austrian and Prussian military hospitals, a civil hospital, and one supported by Prince Clary, the grounds of whose château are open to the public. Here are also a theatre, and other appliances of a highly fashionable watering-place.

TOPLITZ, Hungary. See TEPLITZ.

TOPLITZA, a river of Servia. See TOPLICZA.

TOPOLIAS, to-po-lee'äs? (anc. *Copais,*) a lake of Greece, in Hellas, government, and in the centre of Bœotia, 5 miles E. of Livadia. Length in winter, 16 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; but in summer much of it is a mere reedy marsh. Height above the sea, about 1000 feet. At Orchomenus, (Skripu,) on its W. side, it receives the river Gavrios. (anc. *Cephissus.*) It contains many islands, and is famous for its eels, large quantities of which are salted and exported.

TOPOLOVECZ, to-po'lo-vätz', a village of Croatia, generalship of Warasdin, on several hills, about 12 miles from Bellovar. It is the head-quarters of a frontier regiment. P. 932.

TOPOLY, to'pol', written also TOPL and TOPLA, a river of North Hungary, after a S.S.E. course of 65 miles, joins the Ondava 13 miles S. of Varano.

TOPOLYA, to'pol'yäh', a post-village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 8 miles N. of Hegyes. Pop. 5615.

TOPOZERO, to-po-zā'ro, a large lake of Russian Lapland, government of Archangel, W. of the White Sea. Length, 60 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It contains several islands.

TOPRAK-KULAH, to'prāk' koo'lā, or KALEH, kā'leh, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic, and 75 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom. Pop. 200 Turkish, and 100 Armenian families.

TOPSAIL SOUND, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

TOPSFIELD, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 132 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 268.

TOPSFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 20 miles N.E. by N. of Boston. The village contains several churches, and an academy. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 1179.

TOPSHAM, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary and the confluence of the Clist, 4 miles S.E. of Exeter, and N.W. of Exmouth. Pop. in 1851, 3377; of the town, 2717. The town is pleasantly situated, and has spacious wharves, quays, and bonding warehouses; ship-building, and manufactures of ropes and chain-cables. Steamers ply regularly to London. Near it is Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon.

TOPSHAM, a post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin River, and on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, 32 miles S. by W. of Augusta. The village contains 3 churches, a bank, and half a dozen stores. Ship-building and the lumber trade are carried on here. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2010.

TOPSHAM, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1618.

TOR, a petty seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19' N., lon. 33° 38' E., near the Tor Mountains. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, and has an old fort, and a harbor sheltered by a coral bank, on which is a light-house.

TORA, to'rā, a small town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 24 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1200.

TORA, to'rā, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 10 miles S.S.W. of Solsona.

TORAL DE LA VEGA, to-rāl' dā la vā'gā, or TORAL DE LAS GUZMANES, to-rāl' dā loes gooth-mā'nās, a town of Spain, province, and 22 miles S. of Leon, on the right bank of the Esla. Pop. 2128.

TORANO, to-rā'no, or TURANO, too-rā'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1136.

TORANO or TURANO, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, N.N.E. of Cosenza, with a convent, hospital, and almshouse.

TORAT' BAY, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of Middle Island. Lat. 43° 37' S., lon. 169° 30' E.

TOR'BAY, a fine and highly picturesque bay of England, an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the county of Devon, between the headlands Bob's-nose and Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24' N., lon. 3° 28' W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by limestone and sienite cliffs, abounding in fine marble quarries, and containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N. shore is Torquay, and on its W. side are Brixham and Paington. Here William III. landed in England, 5th of November, 1688.

TORBAY, a bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Cape Canso.

TORBAY, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland, 8 miles N. of St. John's.

TORBISCON, tor bees-kōn', (anc. *Turaniona?*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 43 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2303.

TOR'BIT'S STORE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

TOR'BOCK, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOR BRY'AN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TORCELLO, tor-chāl'lo, an island in the lagoon, N.E. of Venice. It was a town, with cathedral and bishops, in the seventh century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, and a cathedral of the eleventh century. The climate is very unhealthy.

TORCH, a post office of Athens co., Ohio.

TORDA, tor'dā, a market-town of Transylvania, on the Aranyes, 19 miles S.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 7000.

TORDEHUMOS, tor-dā-oo'moes, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 29 miles N.W. of Valladolid, with 3 churches, a nunnery, a handsome court house, and the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1200.

TORDERA, tor-dā'rā, a town of Spain, province, and 40 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 1856.

TORDESILLAS, tor-dā-seel'yās, (anc. *Turbris Sillicæ?*) a town of Spain, 24 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the Douro. P. 2319.

TORDINEZE, tor-de-nā'zā (?) a village of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, with a Catholic church. Pop. 1272.

TOREE, to'ree', a rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 36 square miles. Pop. 6000. Armed force, 375 men.

TORELLA, to-rāl'lā, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles N.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3000.

TORELLA, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 8 miles N.W. of Campobasso, with an almshouse. Pop. 1200.

TORENO, to-rā'no, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on both sides of the Sil, 21 miles N.E. of Villafranca. Pop. 1341.

TORFECKAN, a parish of Ireland. See TERMONFECKAN.

TORGAU, tor'gow, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 70 miles S.S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 4425. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. Frederick the Great took it after defeating the Austrians on the 23d of November, 1760.

TORGELOW, tor'gheh-lov', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, N.W. of Stettin, on the Ueker. Pop. 1055.

TORGET, tor'ghet, a small island of Norway, off the S.W. coast of Nordland, about lat. 65° 30' N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torghattan, which seems to rise almost perpendicularly from the water to a height estimated by Von Buch at more than 2000 feet, terminates in a deep cleft, forming the basin of a small lake, and is completely perforated, not far from the centre, by an immense cavern 6000 feet long, and 600 feet high. It appears to have been formed by a series of convulsions, evidences of which is furnished by numerous fissures which have shattered the mountain, and cleft it in one place almost from top to bottom. According to tradition common in the North, the ancient kings of Norway, when crowned, used to visit this cavern, and prove the vigor of their arm by hurling a javelin through it. Torghattan owes its name to the resemblance which it bears at a distance to a three-cornered hat.

TORIGNI or THORIGNY, to'reen'yee', (anc. *Torignenum.*) a town of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.E. of St. Lô. Pop. 2206.

TORINO. See TURIN.

TORINO, to-ree'no, or TURINO, too-ree'no, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 10 miles N.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2150.

TORITTO, to-rit'to, a town of Naples, province of Bari, 15 miles N.N.E. of Altamura. Pop. 2900.

TORJOK, a town of Russia. See TORZHOK.

TORK'SEY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOR'MARTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TORMES, tor'mās, a river of Spain, rises in the Santa Gredos, flows N., past Alba-de Tormes and Salamanca, and joins the Douro on the left. Length, 150 miles. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French and Spaniards, from 1808 to 1814.

TOR MOR'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TORNA, tor'nōh', written also TURNYA, the smallest county in Hungary, bounded N. by Zips. Area, 229 square miles. Pop. 27,562.

TORNA, a market-town of North Hungary, capital of the above county, 18 miles W.S.W. of Kaschau. Pop. 2190.

TORNACO, tor'nā-ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara. Pop. 1309.

TORNACUS. See TOURNAY.

TORNARECCIO, tor-nā-rāt'cho, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, W.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1240.

TORNAVACAS, tor-nā-vā'kās, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 23 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. P. 1424.

TORNEA, (Torneå,) tor'ne-ō, sometimes written TORNEO,* a river of Scandinavia, separates the Swedish and Russian dominions, and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Torneå, after a S.S.E. course of 230 miles. It is rapid, and in it is the fine cataract of Julbac. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lappmark.

TORNEA, (Torneå,) a town of Finland, on the Tornea, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 65° 50' 3" N., lon. 24° 14' E. Pop. 700. It has an active trade in stockfish, reindeer, skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, and pickled salmon. Here, in 1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Torneå was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810.

TORNEA, ÖFVER, öf'vêr tor'ne-ō, (*i.e.* "Upper Torneå,") a place on the Swedish side of the Torneå River, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Torneå.

TORNIMPARTE, tor-nim-par'tā, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 7 miles W. by S. of Aquila, with 2 almshouses. Pop. 1545.

TORNOLO, tor-no'lo, a village of Naples, duchy, and 48 miles S.W. of Parma, on the right bank of the Taro. P. 3246.

TORO, to'ro, a town of Spain, province of Zamora, on the Douro, 23 miles N.N.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 6897. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old palace or alcazar, and another formerly belonging to the Dukes of Berwick; and manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloths, brandy, and leather.

TO'RO, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, district, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2400.

TO'RO, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

* "Cold as the rocks on TORNEO's hoary brow."—CAMPBELL.

TO'RO', a river of Mongolia, joins the Nonni an affluent of the Seongoree, after an E. course of 250 miles.

TO'RO, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

TORO, BOCA DEL, bo'kä dél to'ro, or "Bull's Mouth," in Central America, one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

TÖRÖK BECSE, tö'rök' bá'chä', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the left bank of the Theiss, 47 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 4920.

TÖRÖK KANISÁ, tö'rök' köh'nee'shäh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the left bank of the Theiss, 15 miles S. of Szegedin.

TÖRÖK KOPPANY, tö'rük' kop'pän', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Schümeg, 18 miles S.E. of Lake Balatony.

TÖRÖK, SZENT MIKLOS. See SZENT MIKLOS TÖRÖK.

TORONAICUS SINUS. See CASSANDRA.

TORONTAL, to'ron'tä'l', a county of Hungary, bounded E. by Temesvar. Area, 2808 square miles. Pop. 322,246.

TORONTO, a post-village of Vermilion co., Indiana. It has an iron foundry.

TORONTO, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

TORONTO, formerly YORK, the capital of Canada West, and the most flourishing city in British America, is situated on a beautiful circular bay on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, in York county, about 390 miles W.S.W. of Montreal, 165 miles from Kingston, 45 miles N. by E. of Hamilton, and 500 miles N.W. of Washington, (United States.) Lat. 43° 39' N., lon. 79° 21' W. Mean temperature of the year 44°·4; winter, 26°·4; summer, 63°·8 Fahrenheit. The bay is entered by a narrow opening, and is separated from the lake by a low peninsula about 6 miles long, enclosing a beautiful basin 1½ miles in diameter, forming a safe and well-sheltered harbor, capable of containing a large number of vessels. The peninsula is called Gibraltar Point. The site of the town is low, but rises gently from the water's edge—the observatory being 108 feet above the sea. The streets generally cross each other at right angles, some running almost parallel with the bay, and intersected by others which have a N. and S. direction, inclining slightly to the W., the whole forming nearly a parallelogram. The principal streets running E. and W. in the denser portions of the city, are Front, King, Richmond, Adelaide, and Queen streets; and of the cross streets, Yonge, Church, Bay, and York streets. King and Queen streets start from the Don bridge, in the E. part of the city, and slightly diverge as they proceed W., till two or three streets intervene. King and Yonge streets are the thoroughfares, and contain the largest number of shops. The city generally is built of light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

Public Buildings.—Prominent among the public edifices are the old Parliament Houses, built of brick—soon to be superseded by new buildings; the Government House, also an old, plain building, of unpretending appearance, lately used for government offices; the St. Lawrence Hall, of stone, in the Italian style, with a dome, and containing a public hall, news-room, &c.; Osgood Hall, of the Grecian Ionic order, containing the law courts and an excellent law library; Trinity College University, built in the form of a quadrangle, of which only two sides are yet completed, in the latest phase of domestic Gothic; the University of Toronto, in the Doric order, at the head of College avenue—a spacious avenue about half a mile in length; Upper Canada College, with the masters' residences on each side, of red brick, erected in 1830; the General Hospital, a new building in the form of an open quadrangle, with a massive central tower upwards of 100 feet high, and with smaller towers at the extreme angles, which are roofed in a manner peculiar to the French—the general style is the old English; the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the principal façade of which is in the Italian style, with accommodations for but 200 patients, although containing, in 1855, more than 300; the city-hall, devoted to city offices, in the Italian style; the mechanics' institute; the music hall, a fine building, just erected, and the Toronto Exchange, now being built, both of the Italian order; the normal school, and model schools, both in plain Italian style, grouped so as to produce a picturesque effect; the post-office, a new stone building of the Ionic order; several new public school-houses, just erected, in a species of Italian architecture; and three markets, the principal of which is the St. Lawrence, always well supplied. Many of the principal private buildings and mercantile houses are faced with cut stone, in a style highly creditable to the place. Among the churches, those most deserving notice for their architectural merits, are the cathedral church of St. James, (Episcopal,) in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, with a nave and aisles, an unfinished tower, clerestory, chancel, and elaborate open roof, of the perpendicular style; the Roman Catholic cathedral, in the decorated Gothic style, with nave and aisles under a continuous roof; the church of the Holy Trinity, (Free,) St. George's church, and Trinity church, (all Episcopal,) are of the perpendicular Gothic order of architecture; Knox's (Presbyterian) church, in the decorated Gothic style, with a fine tapered spire covered with tin, enriched at the base with clusters of pinnacles, and pierced with traceried spire-lights. Among the other public buildings are the custom-house, theatre, court-house, on Church street, and the city and county jail, a quarter of a mile W. of the Don River, the E. limit of the city. The avenues leading to the university are wide and spacious, and planted with trees, which, when fully grown, will prove a fine shaded promenade.

Cemeteries.—Toronto has in its vicinity four burying-grounds, viz. Potter's Field, containing 6 acres; the Toronto Necropolis, with 15 acres; St. James' Cemetery, with 65 acres—the latter two at the N.E. extremity of the city, and the former W. of Yonge street; and the Roman Catholic cemetery, in Power street.

Hospitals and Public Charities.—The Provincial Lunatic Asylum has accommodation for 200 patients; the hospital on King street usually contains 100 patients, and is endowed with land within the city limits, besides an annual parliamentary grant of 750*l.*; the Eye Dispensary, the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying in Hospital, the Provincial Lying-in Hospital and Vaccine Institution, Maternity Lying-in Hospital, an emigration society, a house of industry, the Church Society, Methodists' Dorcas Society, Toronto City Mission, Ladies' Bible Association, Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the Elgin Association for the Improvement of Colored People; besides various Freemasons', temperance, Bible, Odd Fellows', St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and other associations of a benevolent character.

Scientific, Educational, and Literary Institutions.—Toronto has a royal magnetic observatory, a Canadian Institute, an athenæum, a news-room, a philharmonic society, a mechanics' institute, and a society of arts. Among the educational institutions are several schools of medicine; Trinity College, in connection with the Established Church, with 6 professors of law and art, and 7 of medicine; the university, with an endowment of 225,944 acres of land, and with 10 professors; Upper Canada College, with an endowment of 63,642 acres, and with a principal and 13 masters; St. Michael's (Roman Catholic) College, Knox's College, the Congregational Institute, the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, the Provincial Normal and Model Schools, Toronto Academy, and a county grammar school.

Newspapers.—In 1855 there were published in Toronto 31 newspapers and periodicals, viz. 4 daily, 6 semi-weekly, 12 weekly, 8 monthly, and 1 quarterly.

Churches.—In the same year there were more than 30 churches, of which 5 were Episcopal, 3 Roman Catholic, 4 Presbyterian, and the remainder divided among the Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and other Dissenters.

Manufactures.—Among the manufactures may be found iron and other foundries, distilleries, breweries, candle, glue, axe, starch, soap, oil-cloth, paper, and planing-machine manufactories, besides grist mills, rope-walks, &c.

Commerce.—As before stated, the harbor of Toronto is capacious and well protected, admitting the largest lake vessels, and affording great facilities for extensive traffic. Lines of steamers run daily during the summer to all the lake ports and ports in the river St. Lawrence; and during the winter a daily communication is kept up between Niagara and Wellington's Square. A railroad communication is already opened from Toronto to Lake Huron, *viâ* the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad; and a road connecting Toronto with Hamilton, (and thence, through the Great Western Railroad, with Detroit,) is expected to be opened in the autumn of 1855. The Grand Trunk, connecting Toronto with Montreal, and Portland in the United States, on the E., and with Sarnia and Goderich on the W., it is confidently believed will be opened throughout its whole extent in 2 or 3 years at most. If, as has been the fact, Toronto has increased more rapidly than any Canadian town previous to the opening of railroads, what may we expect her progress to be with these additional advantages? The exports for 1850 amounted in value to 77,829*l.*, or nearly $350,000; in 1851, to $327,368; in 1852, to 221,490*l.*; in 1853, to about $1,000,000; and in 1854, to 273,049*l.*, or about $1,300,000; consisting mostly of flour, wheat, wool, furs, and skins, with some pot and pearl ashes, lumber, butter, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, malt, and flax-seed. The value of the imports was $2,536,892 for 1850; $2,601,928 for 1851, of which $1,525,620 was from the United States; 639,817*l.*, or about $3,000,000, in 1852; 1,165,356*l.*, or about $5,600,000, in 1853; and to 1,368,350*l.*, or about $6,600,000, in 1854. The leading articles imported were cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures, hardware and other goods, tea, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and leather, besides some molasses, brandy, wine, salt, fruits, spices, fur, glass, rice, seeds, coal, dye-stuffs, hides, fish, &c. The tonnage of Toronto, in 1851, exhibited a total entered of 161,439, of which 143,603 was steam, and 5345 United States tonnage; and cleared, of 124,543 tons, of which 108,347 was steam, and 5345 United States tonnage. In the year ending December 31, 1854, there arrived—

Steamers	1420	Tonnage	632,114
Sailing vessels	267	"	41,574
Total	1687		673,688

For the protection of the harbor against the encroachments of the peninsula, embankments are in course of construction. There is a light-house on the extremity of the peninsula. The city has a board of trade.

Government, Finances, Banks, Police, &c.—Toronto is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen. Each of the 7 wards elect annually 2 aldermen and 2 councilmen, who choose one of their number as mayor. The expenses for 1850 were 17,323*l.*, or about $80,000; and the debt, 84,727*l.*, or about $400,000. The assessment for the same year yielded about 100,059*l.*, or $480,000; but this assessment being under an old law, is far below the real value. The Bank of Upper Canada, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, has its head office at Toronto; and the Bank of Montreal, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of British North America, the City Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank, and the Banque du Peuple, all have branches or agencies here. There are also 2 savings banks, besides several building societies which receive money on deposit, and allow from 4 to 6 per cent. interest. There are 3 fire and marine insurance companies, besides a great many agencies of other Canadian as well as British and American companies. The Canada Company, which has about 2,000,000 acres of land in West Canada for disposal, has also its office here. The city has about 100 streets, generally wide, and with good pavements, well lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The Toronto Fire Brigade, in 1850, consisted of 4 engine companies, 2 hook and ladder, and 1 hose company. The city has telegraphic communication with Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catherine's, Montreal, and with different parts of the United States.

History, Population, &c.—This thriving and beautiful city was founded as lately as 1794, and though its progress was not very rapid at first—having only 4000 inhabitants in 1832—it has amply compensated by its recent advancement, for its earlier and slower growth. In 1817 the population was 1200; in 1831, 1677; in 1842, 15,336; in 1845, 19,706; in 1852, 30,763; and it had an estimated population of 50,000 in 1855—a rate of increase unequalled in British America, and only surpassed by some of the western cities of the United States. With a more southern latitude than any other large Canadian town, and remote from the keen winds from the ocean, Toronto has more to invite a residence, all things considered, perhaps, than any other Canadian city, though it lacks the picturesqueness of Quebec and Montreal. Mr. Chambers, the Edinburgh author and publisher, gives it the preference, as a residence, over all its sister provincial cities.

TOROPA, to-ro'pâ, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake among the Valdai Hills, in the N.E. part of the government of Pskov, flows S.S.W., forming several lakes by its expansion, and joins the Dwina on the frontier of the government of Vitebsk. Total course, 70 miles.

TOROPETZ, to'ro-pêts', a town of Russia, government of Pskov, at the influx of the Toropa into Lake Solomino, 50 miles S.S.E. of Cholm. Pop. 8000. It is mostly built of wood, and paved with planks; it has a cathedral, several schools, a dilapidated fort on an island in the Toropa, by which river it communicates with Riga.

TOR-ORSAJA, tor or-sâ'yâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Citra, 15 miles S.E. of Il Vasto.

TOR'OSAY, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, comprising a part of Mull Island, and a petty village on the Sound of Mull.

TOR'PENHOW, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

TORPHICHEN, tor-fik'en, a parish of Scotland, co., and 4 miles S.S.W. of Linlithgow. The village was formerly a place of importance, and has the remains of a preceptory of Knights Templars.

TOR'POINT, a chapelry of England, co. of Cornwall.

TOR'QUAY, a market-town, chapelry, and favorite watering-place of England, co. of Devon, most picturesquely seated on the steep shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with a station on the South Devon Railway, 18½ miles S. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 7903. It consists chiefly of handsome villas and terraces, interspersed with plantations and lodging-houses for visitors, occupying successive ranges on a steep slope down to its quay, besides which is a portion of the town on the strand. It has excellent hotels, a news-room, library, and other appliances of a watering place, with some very superior schools, a mechanics' institute, bank, &c. Having a S. aspect, sheltered on all other sides by heights, and a mild climate, it is peculiarly adapted for delicate invalids. It has a good harbor, some timber trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and well-supplied markets. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the refectory of an ancient abbey.

TORQUEMADA, tor-kâ-mâ'dâ, a town of Spain, province, and 12 miles N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. Pop. 2700. It has brandy distilleries, and manufactures of wine-skins. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born here in 1420. TORQUEMADA appears to be a corruption of TORREQUEMADA, which see.

TORRALBA DE CALATRAVA, tor-râl'bâ dâ kâ-la-trâ'vâ, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real, with manufactures of blonde and thread-lace. P. 3016.

TORRÃO, tor-rôwn', a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 26 miles N.W. of Beja. Pop. 1800.

TORRÃO, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 1180.

TORRAZZA-COSTE, tor-râtt'sâ kos'tâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Voghera. Pop. 1369.

TORRE, tor'râ, an Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese word, signifying "tower," (from the Latin *Turris*,) and forming a part of many names in Southern Europe.

TORRE, tor'râ, a river of Italy, government of Venice, joins the Isonzo 5 miles N.E. of Aquileja, after a S.S.E. course of nearly 40 miles.

TORRE, tor'râ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., S.S.W. of Catanzaro. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1600.

TORREBLANCA, tor'râ-blân'kâ, ("White Tower,") a village of Spain, in Valencia, province, and 24 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1791.

TORRE CAMPO, tor'râ kâm'po, a town of Spain, province, and 45 miles N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2518.

TORRECILLA DE ALCANIZ, tor-râ-theel'yâ dâ âl-kân-yeeth', a town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel, 70 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1031.

TORRECILLA DE CAMEROS, tor-râ theel'yâ dâ kâ-mâ'ros, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 2027.

TORRECILLA DE LA ORDEN, tor-râ-theel'yâ dâ lâ or-dên, a town of Spain, in Leon, province, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1327.

TORRECUSO, tor-râ-koo'so, a market-town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1900.

TORRE DE DON MIGUEL, tor'râ dâ don me-ghêl', a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 37 miles from Caceres. P. 1472.

TORRE DE EMBARRA, tor'râ dâ êm-bar'râ, a town of Spain, province, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1868.

TORRE DE ESTEBAN AMBRAN, tor'râ dâ ês-tâ bân' âm brân', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 30 miles N.W. of Toledo, with a handsome church, a court-house with a fine colonnade, and a palace. Pop. 1121.

TORRE DEI BUSI, tor'râ dâ boo'see, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 2 miles N.E. of Caprino. P. 1736.

TORRE DEI PASSERI, tor'râ dâ pâs-sâ'ree, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., on the Pescara, 13 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1400.

TORRE DE JUAN ABAD, tor'râ dâ hoo-ân' â-bâd', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 45 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1140.

TORRE DEL CAMPO, tor'râ dêl kâm'po, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 4 miles W. of Jaen. It has broad and paved streets, a square, in which stands a strong old castle, the ruins of an ancient castle, several old watch-towers, and abundant quarries of gypsum. Pop. 3742.

TORRE DEL GRECO, tor'râ dêl grâ'ko, a town of Naples, 7 miles S.E. of Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the railway from Naples to Nocera. Pop. 13,000. It is well built of the lava which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius on the 15th of June, 1794. It has many handsome villas with gardens, a collegiate church, convents, and an extensive hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits.

TORRE DELL' ANNUNZIATA, tor'râ dêl lân-noon-zê-â'tâ, a town of Naples, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Naples, at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the railway from Nocera to Naples. Pop. 10,000. It is fortified, and has barracks, a royal manufacture of arms, other manufactures of paper and woollen fabrics, a fishery, and an active coasting trade.

TORRE DELLE NOCELLE, tor'râ dêl'lâ no chêl'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 4 miles E.S.E. of Montefusco. Pop. 1600.

TORREDEMBARRA, tor'râ-dêm bar'râ, a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean, lat. 41° 11' N., lon. 1° 34' E. It has an ancient castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1860.

TORRE DE MIGUEL SEXMERO, tor'râ dâ me-ghêl' sêx-mâ'ro, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 20 miles from Badajos, with a church which originally belonged to the Templars. Pop. 970.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, tor'râ dâ mon-kor'vo, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, capital of a comarca, between the Sabor and Douro, 11 miles E. of Anciaens. Pop. 2000. It has a square citadel, a handsome church, a Latin school, and manufactures of silks and woollens. Its vicinity, among the most fertile in the kingdom, yields much corn, oil, hemp, and flax.

TORRE DE PEROGIL, tor'râ dâ pâ-ro-heel', a town of Spain, province, and 28 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 3444.

TORRE DE SANTA MARIA, tor'râ dâ sân'tâ mâ-ree'â,

a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and about 20 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1095.

TORRE DI ANNIBALE, tor'rà dee ân-ne-bâl'là, ("Tower of Hannibal,") a small port of Naples, on the E. coast of Calabria Citra. Here Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.

TORRE DI LUSERNA, tor'rà dee loo-sâr'nà, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles S. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2894.

TORRE DI MARE, tor'rà dee mâ'rà, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, district, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Matera, near the mouth of the Basento in the Gulf of Taranto. It is supposed to be near the site of the ancient *Metapontus*, which was founded many centuries before the Christian era, and in which Pythagoras taught and died.

TORRE DI MONDOVI, tor'rà dee mon-do-vee', a market-town of Piedmont, 4 miles S.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1675.

TORRE DON JIMENO (or XIMENO,) tor'rà don he-mâ'no, or TORRE DON GIMENO TOSIRIA, tor'rà don he-mâ'no to-see're-â, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 12 miles S.W. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir; tolerably regularly built, with paved and generally broad streets, and several squares, an ancient dilapidated castle, 7 flour and 20 oil mills, an excellent and productive salt-works, 5 manufactories of soft soap, and more than 500 hand-looms for fine linens, worked by women. Pop. 5787.

TORREJONCILLO, tor-rà-hon-theel'yo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 21 miles from Caceres. It has a square with arcades, in which stands the prison and town-house, and manufactures of brown cloths, hats, &c. Pop. 6873.

TORREJONCILLO DEL REY, tor-rà-hon-theel'yo dêl rà, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 20 miles S.W. of Cuenca, on the right bank of the Giguela. It has a prison and town-house, in one handsome edifice. This is the birthplace of Alphonso de Ojeda, who was the first to follow in the track of Columbus, and who, accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci, discovered a portion of the continent of South America. Pop. 2034.

TORREJON DE ARDOZ, tor-rà-hôn' dà ar-doth', a village of Spain, province, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. P. 2016.

TORREJON DE VELASCO, tor-rà-hôn' dà vâ-lâs'ko, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 16 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1640.

TORRE LAGUNA, tor'rà lâ-goo'nà, a town of Spain, province, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2049.

TORRELLA, tor-rêl'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 3 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 3500.

TORRE MAGGIORE, tor'rà mâd-jo'rê, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 5 miles W. of San Severo. Pop. 4000.

TORREMANZANAS, tor'rà-mân-thâ'nâs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 30 miles from Alicante, on the left bank of the Torre. Pop. 1106.

TORREMILANO, tor'rà-me-lâ'no, now called DOS TORRES, dose tor'rês, ("Two Towers,") a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Cordova. P. 3008.

TORRE MOCHA, tor'rà mo'chà, a town of Spain, province, and 13 miles S.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1690.

TORREN'S LAKE, a large salt lake of South Australia, between lat. 28° and 32° S., and lon. 136° 30' and 140° 30' E., bending in a remarkable horseshoe direction around an arid and mountainous peninsula. Its inner shore was, in 1840, traced for 400 miles by Mr. Eyre, and found to consist of quicksands, which prevented a close approach to the lake. It is from 15 to 20 miles across, and shallow: its E. and W. sides are bounded by highlands. Its level is 800 feet above the sea.

TORRENTE, tor-rên'tà, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles N.W. of Valencia, situated on a small eminence beside a mountain torrent. The houses are large, and in general two stories, and are laid out into broad and comfortable streets and regular squares, in one of which stands a large tower, apparently of Saracenic construction. On a hill, near the town, is a suppressed convent. In the vicinity are some quarries of yellow marble, which a moderate heat changes into red, adorned with beautiful clouds. It has 2 flour mills, and 70 oil mills. The natives of Torrente are remarkably thrifty and laborious, and besides supplying Valencia with bread and other articles, many of them visit the principal towns in Spain, selling oil, lace, and various fabrics. Pop. 6022.

TORRENUEVA, tor'rà-nwâ'vâ, (*i. e.* "New Tower,") a town of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 32 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1390.

TORRE PALLAVICINA, tor'rà pâl-lâ-ve-chee'nà, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo, 7 miles E.S.E. of Romano, near the right bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1334.

TORREQUEMADA, tor'rà-kà-mâ'dà, (*i. e.* "Burnt Tower,") a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province, and 12 miles from Caceres; it has a very ancient tower, and an important annual cattle fair. Pop. 4040.

TORRES, tor'rês, a town of Spain, province, and 16 miles S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 2292.

TORRE SANTA SUSANNA, tor'rà sân'tà soo-sân'nà, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 17 miles S.W. of Brindisi, with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1500.

TOR'RESDALE, a village included within the limits of Philadelphia City, on the Delaware River, 14 miles above the State-house. Here is a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

TORRES NOVAS, tor'rês no'vâs, (*i. e.* "New Towers,") a walled town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, comarca, and 15 miles N.E. of Santarem. Pop. 4250. It is defended by a castle.

TOR'RES STRAIT, in the East Seas, between Papua and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 20' to 10° 40' N., and lon. 142° 30' E., is about 80 miles across, and one maze of shoals, reefs, and islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales's, Mulgrave, and Banks's Islands. In its narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water, but its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Captain King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. Torres discovered it in 1606, and Cook sailed through it in 1770.

TORRES VEDRAS, tor'rês vâ'drâs, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, capital of the comarca, on the Sizandro, 27 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2300. It was celebrated in the Peninsular war for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810, to resist the approach of the French.

TORRETTA, tor-rêt'tà, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, near Levenzo, with an hospital and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1288.

TORREVIEJA, tor'rà-ve-â'tà, (*i. e.* "Old Tower,") a seaport town of Spain, in Valencia, province, 23 miles S.S.W. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, W. of Cape Cervera, lat. 37° 59' N., lon. 0° 40' W. It has straight, broad streets, and three squares, but the cluster of hovels at the skirts of the town detract much from its beauty and symmetry. The anchorage is good, but much exposed. There is an extensive and very productive salt lake in the neighborhood, the produce of which constitutes the chief export. About 380 vessels, of 27,622 tons, annually clear from this port. P. 3876.

TORRI, tor'ree, a village of N. Austria, government of Venice, 18 miles N.W. of Verona, on the E. side of Lake Garda.

TORRICE, tor're-chà, a market-town, of the Pontifical States, 3 miles E.S.E. of Frosinone.

TORRICELLA, tor-re-chêl'lâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 22 miles E.S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3500.

TORRICELLA-DEL-PIZZO, tor-re-chêl'lâ dêl pit'so, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and S.E. of Cremona, near the left bank of the Po. Pop. 1528.

TOR'RIDGE, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in the N.W. part of the county, flows S.E. to its confluence with the Oke, and thence N.W. past Torrington, and near Appledore joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Course 40 miles, for the last 15 of which it is tidal, and it is navigable for large vessels to Bideford.

TOR'RIDON, LOCH, lok tor're-don, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch peninsulas, 12 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. Its herring fishery, in 1840, employed about 3000 hands.

TORRIGLIA, tor-reel'yà, a town of the Sardinian States, division, and N.E. of Genoa, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills among the Apennines. It has a handsome church with a lofty spire, a small convent, and an ancient tower, forming the only remains of a very strong castle which it once possessed. Pop. 4672.

TORRIGO, tor-ree'go, a village of Spain, in Aragon, province of Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above the Mannbles. Pop. 1275.

TORRIJOS, tor-ree'hoce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province, and 16 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, in a damp valley between the Tagus and a small range of hills. This much-frequented place was once a walled town, and is still entered by two ancient gates, and surrounded by portions of earthen ramparts. It has a spacious and ancient palace of Count Altamira, a small hospital for the sick poor, a nunnery, and 17 oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1824.

TOR'RINGFORD, a post-village in Lichfield county, Connecticut, 25 miles W. by N. from Hartford.

TORRINGTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, a municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on a declivity on the right bank of the Torridge, 5½ miles S.S.E. of Bideford, and 30 miles N.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 3303. It is united by a bridge to the hamlet of Taddyport. It has two parish churches, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. A bowling-green occupies the site of its ancient castle. The inhabitants are principally employed in glove-making, agriculture, and retail trade. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces were defeated here, and in 1646 the Royalists by the troops of Fairfax. Torrington gives the title of viscount to the Byng family. Near it is Steventson, late the seat of Lord Rolle.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TORRINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TORRINGTON, a post-township of Lichfield county, Connecticut, intersected by the Naugatuck Railroad, about 22 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford. It has some manufactures of woollen goods, prints, locks, buttons, and musical instruments. Pop. 1916.

TORRINGTON, BLACK, a parish of England, co. Devon.

TORRISI, tor-ree'see, a village of Sicily, province, and 17 miles W.S.W. of Catania. Fluor-spar is found here.

TORRITA, tor-ree'ta, a market-town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 4 miles N.N.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3800.

TORROELLA-DE-MONTGRI, tor-ro-êl'yâ dâ mont-gree', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 16 miles E.N.E. of Gerona, on the Ter, 4 miles from the Mediterranean, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. Pop. 3500.

TORROX or TORROJ, tor-roo', (anc. *Cavilicum?*) a town of Spain, province, and 25 miles E. of Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3337.

TORRUBIA-DEL-CAMPO, tor-roo'be-â dêl kâm'po, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Cuenca, and 50 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1750.

TORRY, a fishing village on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the right bank of the Dee, immediately opposite Aberdeen. Pop. 290.

TORRYBURN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife.

TORSA, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, E. of the islands of Seil and Luing. Length, 2 miles.

TORSHÆLLA, a town of Sweden. See THORSHALLA.

TORSHOK, a town of Russia. See TORZHOK.

TORTHORWALD, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TORTILLON, a town of Austria. See TARTLAU.

TORTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TORTOLA, tor-to'la, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 18° 24' N., and lon. 64° 32' W., between Virgin Gorda and St. John's. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 4 miles. Pop. 8506. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation, and in its N. part encircling a harbor, on the W. side of which is the town of Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Its exports comprise sugar, molasses, rum, gulls, and copper ore. Tortola has its governor, council, and legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

TORTOLI, tor-to'lee, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, province, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Lanusei, near the gulf of same name, on the E. coast. It is the see of a bishop, has an Augustine convent, and a considerable trade in wine and cheese, chiefly with Genoa. Pop. 1458.

TORTONA, tor-to'nâ, (anc. *Dertona,*) a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Alessandria, capital of a province, on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined fortress. Pop. 10,821. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active trade in corn, wine, &c.

TORTORA, tor-to'râ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, and 45 miles N.N.W. of Paola, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1580.

TORTORELLA, tor-to-rêl'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, E.S.E. of Il Vallo, on a rugged hill near the left bank of the Bucento. Pop. 1060.

TORTORICI, tor-to're-chee, a market-town of Sicily, intendency of Messina, 12 miles S.W. of Patti. Pop. 4600.

TORTOSA, tor-to'sâ, (anc. *Dertosa,*) a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles S.W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 miles from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is strongly fortified by walls and several outworks, is entered by 7 gates, and has a large cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, a handsome college, and a palace of the Vall Cabra family. Its manufactures comprise oil, flour, soap, fine delft, cottons, leather, brandy, common earthenware, cordage, linens, wax-chandlery, plain glass, starch, and baskets, ropes, &c. of palm and esparto. It has an important trade through its two ports, El Fangar and Los Alfaques, at the mouth of the Ebro, as well as directly—the river being navigable by vessels of 100 tons—in the wheat of Aragon, timber from the Pyrenees, Aragon, and Catalonia; wine from Galera and other places in the vicinity, as well as that of the country; oil, wool, alum, silk, barilla, soda, charcoal, liquorice, tares, pitch, tar, firewood, jasper, fruits, &c. This city was wrested from the Moors by Louis le Debonnaire, in 811, but was soon recovered by them, and became a nest of pirates, and a thorn to Italian commerce. Eugenius III. therefore proclaimed a crusade against it, and it was taken in 1148. In 1149 the Moors made a desperate effort to regain possession of the city, but were defeated, partly through the bravery of the women, who mounted the battlements, while the men sallied forth and routed the Moors. Tortosa was taken in 1798 by the French, under the Duke of Orleans. This bulwark of Valencia and Catalonia was shamefully surrendered in 1811, by General Lilli, who was afterward tried for cowardice and condemned to death, but received pardon from Ferdinand VII. Pop. 20,573. Near the town are jasper quarries. Here, in 1836, Nogueras put to death the mother of Cabrera.

TORTO'SA, (anc. *Orthosia?*) a seaport town of Syria, pashalic, and 30 miles N. of Tripoli. In the Middle Ages it was a fortress of importance, but its walls are now in ruins.

TORTSVAR, tôats'vâr', or TORZBURG, torts'bôôrg, a village of Transylvania, with a castle near the Torzburg Pass into Wallachia, 20 miles S.W. of Kronstadt. Pop. 6600.

TORTUGA, tor-too'ga, an island of the West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 55 miles W. of Margarita, and belonging to Venezuela. Length, from E. to W., 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

TORTUGA, an island off the N.W. coast of Hayti. Lat. 20° N., lon. 72° 36' W. Length, E. to W., 22 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

TORTUGA, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 miles S. of the island of Tiburon.

TORTUGAS, tor-too'gâs, (*i. e.* the "Tortoises,") a group of islets or keys at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 miles W.S.W. of Cape Tancha, the S. extremity of Florida; about lat. 24° 37' N., and lon. 83° W. They are 10 in number, very low, and partly covered with mangrove-bushes. On one of them, called Bush or Garden Key, a light-house has been erected.

TORTUGAS, an island of the West Indies, off the N.E. coast of Cuba, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel called El Saviral. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 26 miles; breadth, about 6 miles. It forms the entrance to the harbor of Nuevitas.

TORTURA, tor-too'râ, (the *Naphtah* of Scripture,) a maritime village of Palestine, pashalic, 20 miles S.S.W. of Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the W. foot of Mount Carmel.

TORTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TO'RY or TOR'RY ISLAND, an island off the N.W. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5 miles N.N.W. of Innisboffin, with a light-house in lat. 55° 5' N., lon. 8° 15' W. Length, 3 miles.

TORZBURG, a village of Transylvania. See TÔRTSVAR.

TORZHOK, TORSHOK or TORJOK, tor-zhok', a town of Russia, government, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Tver, on the Tvertsa. Lat. 57° 2' N., lon. 35° 3' E. Pop. 15,500. Since its partial destruction by fire, in 1767, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. Public edifices comprise a cathedral and many other churches, two convents, a government-house, normal school, and orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims from all directions. Its position on a navigable river, and on the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance; and it has 3 large annual fairs, and extensive manufactures of colored Russia leather, from which shoes, gloves, and various articles are made, and being embroidered with gold and silver, are exported in large quantities.

TOSA, a river and gulf, Sardinian States. See TOLE.

TOSA, a populous town of Japan, island of Sikokf.

TOSCANA, a country of Italy. See TUSCANY.

TOSCANELLA, tos-kâ-nêl'lâ, (anc. *Tuscania,*) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 23 miles N.N.E. of Civita Vecchia, on the right bank of the Marta. Pop. 3000. It is highly picturesque, surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral of the eighth century. It was anciently a city of Etruria; in and around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

TOSCOLANO, tos-ko-lê'no, a village of Austrian Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the W. side of the Lake of Garda. Pop. 3000. It has paper and oil mills.

TOSEFLAND, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

TOSIA, to'see-â, (anc. *Dorcea?*) a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 100 miles N.E. of Angora. It is stated to comprise 3000 Turkish, and 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets, and old Christian edifices. It has a trade in green morocco leather.

TOSNA, tos'nâ, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Novgorod, enters the government of Petersburg, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 60 miles, joins the Neva. It is much used for floating timber to the capital.

TOSS, tôss, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. It contains the remains of a celebrated Dominican convent, now used as a corn and salt magazine. The Zurichers were defeated here in 1292, by Duke Albrecht of Austria. Pop. 1446.

TOSSA, tos'sâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 20 miles S. of Gerona, near a cape of the same name in the Mediterranean, at the foot of steep, lofty, and almost inaccessible heights. Pop. 1683.

TOST, tost, or TOSZEK, tos'sêk', a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles W. of Tarnowitz. Pop. 1035.

TOSTAKH, tos-tâg', a river of East Siberia, province of Yakoutsk, joins the Yana after a N.N.W. course of 200 miles.

TOSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TOSZEK, a town of Prussian Silesia. See TOST.

TOTALAN, to-tâ-lân', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. It sends provisions to Malaga. Pop. 1068.

TOTANA, to-tâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 19 miles N.E. of Lorca. Pop. 8506. It has a handsome public fountain, and manufactures of linen, wax candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre.

TOTERNHOE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Dunstable. Here are ruins of Toternhoe Castle.

TOTHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOTHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TOTHILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOTHILL FIELDS, a district of England, within the city of Westminster, and containing a large county prison.

TOTMA, tot'mä, a town of Russia, government, and 110 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Sookhona. Pop. 2800. It has a monastery which attracts many pilgrims. Near are extensive salt-works.

TOT'NESS or TOT'NES, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the right bank of the Dart, 10 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, and across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, and on the South Devon Railway, 22 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. in 1851, 4419. It consists chiefly of a long street, extending up a hill to its ruined castle. It is one of the most ancient towns in England, and many houses are ornamented with colonnades. Bridgetown is more modern. It has a handsome church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, an endowed grammar school, endowed blue-coat school, a guildhall, council-house, assembly-rooms, and theatre. It has an important trade in coal. It returns two members to the House of Commons.

TOTOIA, one of the Feejee Islands. See TOTOUA.

TOTONICAPAN, to-to-ne-kä-pan', a town of Central America, state, and 100 miles N.W. of Guatemala, capital of a department, in a rich plain. Pop. 12,000. (?) It covers a large space with its flat-roofed houses, and has mineral springs, and a few manufactures of woollen stuffs, woollen articles, and hardware.

TOTORKAN, European Turkey. See TURTUKAI.

TOTOUA, to-too'ä, or TOTOIA, to-toi'ä, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific. Lat. 18° 56′ S., lon. 179° 57′ W.

TOT'TENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 5½ miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's, London, and intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. The village, extending along the road from London to Ware, is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old and ornamented church, an Episcopal church, various Dissenting chapels, a grammar school, blue-coat school, green-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. In the parish are several mills and potteries. Near it are an old cross, and Bruce Castle, an edifice of the seventeenth century.

TOTTENHILL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOT'TEN'S WELLS, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

TOTTERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

TOTTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOTTINGTON, HIGHER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOTTINGTON, LOWER, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster.

TOTTY'S BEND, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

TOUARIKS or TOUARYKS. See TOUAREEKS.

TOUARSOIS, a village of France. See THOUARSAIS.

TOUAT, an oasis of Central Africa. See TOUAT.

TOUBOUAI, too-boo-ī', or AUS'TRAL, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands and Low's Archipelago. Lat. 21° 50′ to 23° 42′ S., lon. 147° W. to 155° W. The principal islands of the group are Vavitaõ, the largest; Toubouai proper, which is not more than 5 miles in extent; and Oheteroa or Rouruuton, which rises to the height of 1300 feet, and has a numerous and inoffensive population.

TOUCQUES, took, a river of France, departments of Orne and Calvados, rises near Merlersault, and, after a N. course of 55 miles, enters the English Channel 8 miles N.W. of Honfleur. Chief affluents, the Orbec and Calone.

TOUCY, too'see', a village of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2975.

TOUDENY, a town of Africa. See TAUDENY.

TOUGH, tŭf, a parish of Scotland, county, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Here are various Druidic remains.

TOUGH, two parishes of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick.

TOUL, tool, (anc. *Tullum,*) a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe, capital of an arrondissement, on the left bank of the Moselle, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 12 miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48° 40′ 32″ N., lon. 5° 5′ 3″ E. Pop. in 1852, 8506. It has a Gothic cathedral of the fifteenth century, cavalry and infantry barracks, an arsenal, and manufactures of lace, calicoes, and hardwares. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

TOULA, a town and government of Russia. See TOOLA.

TOULON, too'lŏn', or TOULON-SUR-MER, too'lŏn' sür mair, (anc. *Tylo-Martius,*) a seaport city, and, after Brest, the most important naval station of France, in the department of Var, is admirably situated at the bottom of a deep double bay formed by the Mediterranean, 30 miles S.E. of Marseilles. Lat. of the observatory, 43° 7′ 30″ N., lon. 5° 56′ E. Mean temperature of the year, 62°·2; winter, 48°·5; summer, 75°·2 Fahrenheit. Pop. in 1846, 39,243; in 1852, 69,474. It is built on an acclivity which rises gradually from the sea, and terminates towards the N. in a range of lofty hills. These extend around the bay, and nearly land-lock it, forming a roadstead and harbor, with anchorage for the largest fleet, completely protected, except on the S. and E., which are somewhat exposed. In front of the bay is a projecting tongue of land, which nearly closes its entrance; along it, as well as the adjacent points, numerous forts and redoubts have been erected, making a successful attack by sea nearly impossible. In like manner, on the land side, the fortifications are of the most complete description. It is enclosed by a double line of bastioned fortifications, and strong forts and outworks occupy all the important heights. The French consider it impregnable.

In the town itself, if we except the arsenal and other marine establishments, which are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence, there is not much to excite interest. The houses are generally well built, but the space occupied by them is small compared with the extent of the population. They are closely crowded together, without regularity, in narrow streets or on small, insignificant squares. The only edifices not connected with the marine deserving of notice, are the cathedral, possessed of little architectural merit; the church of Notre-Dame, with a fine façade; the church of St. Louis, adorned with an elegant colonnade; and the Hôtel de Ville, a handsome structure facing the harbor. The port is separated from the roadstead by moles, which are hollow and bomb-proof, and lined by batteries *à-fleur-d'eau.* It consists of two divisions—the Port-Marchand or Darse-Vieille, on the E., appropriated to merchant vessels, lined with a fine quay and handsome edifices; and the Port-Militaire or Darse-Neuve, on the W., where are immense magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope and sail works, and the *bagne* or convict prison, usually occupied by 4000 or 5000 culprits. The trade, which is chiefly in corn, flour, salt provisions, wine, brandy, oil, capers, and fruit, has increased considerably since the occupation of Algiers. There are two annual fairs, one of which lasts eight days. Toulon is the seat of a maritime prefecture, and a court of first resort and commerce; and possesses a second-class school of hydrography, a medical naval school, academy, communal college, botanical garden, museum of natural history, marine museum, and public library. Toulon was originally a Roman colony; it was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Charles V. in 1536. The most memorable and disastrous event connected with it took place in 1793, when the British, to whom the Royalists had surrendered it, having been forced to retire after a siege in which Bonaparte gave the first decided proofs of his military genius, the Republicans revenged themselves by giving up the town to pillage, and the inhabitants to almost indiscriminate massacre. At Toulon, Bonaparte embarked in 1798, previous to his memorable campaign in Egypt; and here assembled, in 1830, the French armament destined for the conquest of Algiers.

TOULON, too'lon, a post-village, capital of Stark co., Illinois, about 35 miles N.W. of Peoria.

TOULON-SUR-ARROUX, too'lŏn' sür ar'roo', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. in 1852, 2183.

TOULOUSAIN, too'loo'zänc', an ancient district of France, belonged to the province of Languedoc, and is now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne. Toulouse was its capital.

TOULOUSE or THOULOUSE, too'looz', (anc. *Tolosa,*) a city of France, capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, the Canal du Midi, and the railway in progress from Marseilles to Paris, 130 miles S.E. of Bordeaux, and 200 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Lat. of new observatory, 43° 36′ 47″ N., lon. 1° 27′ 55″ E. Pop. in 1846, 71,895; in 1852, 93,379. It is beautifully situated, chiefly on the right bank of the river, but partly also on an island in its channel; a handsome bridge across the river communicates with the large suburb of St. Cyprien. Its old walls have almost entirely disappeared to make way for extensive modern improvements. The town is mostly composed of clumsy antiquated houses of red brick, badly cemented with clay, and of a very gloomy aspect; the streets are narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. Several parts of the city, however, are gradually assuming a modern and handsome appearance. Among others may be mentioned the Place-du-Capitole, a large and well-built square, adorned with four fountains, one at each angle, and the chief place of bustle and traffic; and the Place-la-Fayette, a circus lined with regular mansions, and opening on the E. into a fine promenade, composed of three parallel alleys. The principal edifices are the *hôtel-de-ville* or capitol, near the centre of the town, in the square to which it gives its name, a large structure, adorned in front with eight columns of red marble, and including, in addition to the municipal buildings, a theatre in the left wing; the cathedral, originally built about the beginning of the 13th century; the church of St. Sernin, the oldest and most perfect of the ecclesiastical edifices, constructed of brick and stone, in the Romanesque style, and rendered conspicuous by a lofty octagonal tower, formed by five tiers of arches; the church of St. Taur, with a remarkable belfry; the church of the Jacobins, surmounted by a lofty brick tower, and now converted into barracks; the picture-gallery, with many bad and two or three good paint-

ings; the museum, with a good collection of Gallic, Roman, and Gothic antiquities; the Convent de l'Inquisition, an obscure edifice, remarkable only for the atrocities which the tribunal to which it owes its name perpetrated within its precincts; and the *palais-de-justice*, in which the parliament of Toulouse used to hold its sittings, and said to have been founded in the time of Galba, but now so completely modernized as to have lost all its ancient features. Toulouse is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an appeal court for the departments of Haute-Garonne, Ariége, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a Protestant divinity-hall, a diocesan seminary, faculties of law, science, and literature, a secondary school of medicine, veterinary school, and school of artillery, an academy of "floral games," the most ancient in Europe, a national college, seminary, and normal school, 2 libraries of 54,000 and 38,000 volumes, and an observatory, an excellent botanic garden, agricultural society, antiquarian society, and a national academy of science, inscriptions, and *belles-lettres*.

The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloth and woollen covers, silk and printed cotton goods, vermicelli, *pâtés de-fois-de-canards*, (duck liver pies,) starch, wax-candles, cutlery, stoneware, and porcelain. There are also numerous tanneries, both for common and morocco leather; a cannon-foundry, gunpowder and tobacco factories, dye-works, distilleries, and cotton mills. Toulouse is the entrepôt for the commerce between the interior of France and Spain. Its trade is greatly favored by the situation of the city, and facilitated both by water and railway communication. The chief articles are corn and flour, wine, brandy, colonial produce, iron and ironwares, oil, soap, and feathers. Toulouse is a place of great antiquity, and rose to eminence under the Romans, who embellished it with a capitol, amphitheatre, and other edifices, of which vestiges still remain. In the beginning of the fifth century the Visigoths became its masters, and made it the capital of their kingdom, which it continued to be till 508, when Clovis gained possession of it. In 732 it was taken by the Saracens. Subsequently under Charlemagne it became the capital of Aquitaine. It was afterwards governed by independent counts, and in the eleventh century fell a prey to the cruel bigots of the Inquisition, who here established their infamous tribunal, and consigned multitudes of Albigenses and Vaudois to the flames. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on the 10th of April, 1814. Toulouse is the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII., the jurist Cujas, and the engineer Riquet.

TOULTCHA, a town of Turkey. See TOOLCHA.

TOUMAT, a town of Africa. See TOOMAT.

TOUMEN, a river of Corea. See TOOMEN.

TOUMEN, a town of Siberia. See TOOMEN.

TOUNDJA, a river of Turkey. See TONDJA.

TOUNG, a river of China. See TOONG.

TOUNG-HAI. See CHINA SEA.

TOUNG-KIANG, a river of China. See TOONG-KIANG.

TOUNGOUSES, a people of Siberia. See TOONGOOSES.

TOUNGOUSKA, three rivers of Siberia. See TOONGOOSKA.

TOUNG-TAO, an island of Japan. See FIGAN-SIMA.

TOUNKAT, a town of Toorkistan. See TOONKAT.

TOUNKINSK, a town of Siberia. See TOONKINSK.

TOU-PING-LING, a mountain of China. See TOO-PING-LING.

TOURA. See TOORA.

TOURAINE, too'rân', an old province of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienna Rivers, and now forming most part of the department of Indre-et-Loire.

TOURBOUT. See TOORBOOT.

TOURCHIIZ, a town of Persia. See TOORSHEEZ.

TOURCOING, toor'kwân^a', a town of France, department of Nord, on the railway from Mouscron to Lisle, arrondissement, and 7½ miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 27,615. It has a town-hall, remains of an old château of the dukes of Havre, a communal college, and extensive manufactures of cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, muslins, and other varieties of goods.

TOUR-D'AIGUES, LA, lâ toor daig, a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 3 miles N.E. of Pertuis. Pop. 1163.

TOUR-D'AUVERGNE, LA, la toor dō'vairñ', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2242.

TOUR-DE-FRANCE, LA, lâ toor dęh frôns, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 13 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 1259.

TOUR-DE PEIL, LA, lâ toor dęh pâĭ, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 mile S.E. of Vevay.

TOUR-DU-PIN, LA, lâ toor dü pân^e, a village of France, department of Isère, 31 miles E.S.E. of Lyons. Pop. 2572.

TOURFAN. See TOORFAN.

TOURINNES-LA-GROSSE, too'reen' lâ gross, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Nethe, (or Nethen,) 21 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1174.

TOURINNES-LES-OURDONS-SAINT-LAMBERT-LIBERSART, too'reen' lâz oor'dôn^d' sân^e lôm'bair' leo'bêr'sar', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Nil, 21 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1702.

TOURINSK. See TOORINSK.

TOURLAVILLE, toor'lâ'veel', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 4877. It has stone quarries and glass-works.

TOURMENTE, (toor'mônt',) CAPE, a headland of Canada East, on the N.W. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 33 miles N.E. of Quebec, and rising nearly 2000 feet above the level of the river.

TOURNAISIS, toor'nâ'zeel', an ancient district of Belgium, having Tournay for its capital. With the exception of a part belonging to West Flanders, it is now included in the province of Hainaut.

TOURNAN, toor'nôn^d', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 23 miles E.S.E. of Paris. P. 1765.

TOURNAY, toor'nâ', (Flem. *Doornik*, dor'nik; anc. *Civitas Nerviorum*,) a strongly fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Scheldt. Here crossed by several flying bridges, and which divides it into an old and a new town, 27 miles N.W. of Mons, at the terminus of the Brussels Ghent and Tournay Railway. It is entered by seven gates, and consists in general of spacious streets and squares, lined by well-built houses. It has superb quays, finely planted so as to form excellent promenades. The principal edifices are an admirably constructed citadel by Vauban, the cathedral, a very ancient structure, of Romanesque and Ogival architecture, with five pointed towers, a majestic interior, of which the choir is particularly admired, many interesting remains of antiquity, and some good paintings, among which is one of the Souls in Purgatory by Rubens; seven other churches, of which that of St. Brice, with the tomb of King Childeric adjoining, is the most deserving of notice; the ancient convent of St. Martin, and its Gothic church, now used partly as a town-house and partly as a museum, with a park and botanic garden adjoining; the belfry, a lofty tower in the market-place, of unknown date, but supposed to have formed, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the donjon of a castle; a large and imposing building in the Renaissance style, originally a cloth-hall, and now converted into the principal guard-house; and a concert-room, with a columnar façade supporting a dome. Tournay possesses courts of first resort and commerce, superior, primary, and other schools, a school of arts, an academy of design, painting, sculpture, and architecture; an episcopal seminary, a picture-gallery, a public library, an atheneum, a theatre, a deaf and dumb asylum, literary and musical societies, and several hospitals and similar benevolent institutions. The manufactures, which are extensive, employing about three-fourths of the inhabitants, consist principally of woollen and cotton hosiery, carpets, which have long been celebrated; porcelain, on a very large scale; linen and cotton tissues, leather, and liqueurs. The trade, favored both by the railway and the navigation of the Scheldt, includes, in addition to the manufactures, a large export of lime from quarries in the vicinity; and besides a daily market for provisions, a weekly market for corn, flax, and linen thread, and three weekly markets for cattle, there are a number of important cattle and linen annual fairs, two of which last 10 days. Pop. 33,000.

TOURNAY, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 9 miles S.S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1316.

TOURNEPPE, toor'nępp', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, with paper mills, on an affluent of the Senne, 7 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 2200.

TOURNON, toor'nôn^d', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the right bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge, 9 miles N.N.W. of Valence. Pop. in 1852, 4801. It has a good quay on the Rhone, an old castle on a neighboring height, and a national college. It has a brisk trade in Hermitage wines, woollen and silk fabrics, organzine, and timber.

TOURNON, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baudusson, 23 miles N.E. of Agen. P. 1402.

TOURNUS, toor'nüce', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right of the Saône, 17 miles N. of Macon, on the railway from Paris to Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 5324. It has a chamber of commerce, manufactures of hats, silks, and beet-root sugar.

TOURON, a town of Anam. See TOORON.

TOUROUKHANSK, a town of Siberia. See TOOROOKHANSK.

TOUROVO, a town of Russia. See TOOROVO.

TOURPES, toorp, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Little Dendre, 15 miles N.W. of Mons. P. 1325.

TOURS, toor, (anc. *Cæsarodunum*, afterwards *Turones*,) a city of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, between the left bank of the Loire and right bank of the Cher, and at the termini of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes, 65 miles S.W. of Orleans. Lat. 47° 24' N., lon. 0° 42' E. Pop. in 1852, 33,539. Tours is situated at the extremity of a fine plain. The principal entrance is by a magnificent bridge (one of the finest in Europe) across the Loire. It is 1423 feet long, and consists of 15 arches. The bridge is continued by a fine street, which traverses the town throughout its whole length, and constitutes its principal thoroughfare. The

banks of the river are enclosed by a quay, lined with handsome houses and finely-planted promenades. A great part of the town is new, and many of the streets are spacious and elegant; but the older quarters are very indifferently built, and generally consist of narrow, irregular, dull, and dirty streets. The principal edifice is the cathedral. Its W. front consists of three lofty portals covered with florid ornaments, surmounted by a window of astonishing dimensions, and flanked by two domed towers 295 feet high. The interior, which is of the purest Gothic, and lighted by beautifully stained glass, is 256 feet in length, and 85 feet in height; among other objects of interest, it contains a fine marble monument of the two only children of Charles VIII. and Anne of Bretagne, by whose early deaths the succession to the crown was changed. The other buildings deserving of notice are two towers, forming conspicuous objects from every part of the town, the one called the tower of St. Martin or Horloge, from containing the principal clock; the other the tower of Charlemagne, because his Queen Luitgarde was buried below it; and both remarkable as the only relics which the revolutions of 1793 have left of the vast cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, after it had flourished for twelve centuries; the church of St. Julian, degraded into a coach-house, but still a fine pointed edifice of the thirteenth century; two circular and machicolated towers, enclosed within the cavalry-barracks, forming part of the castle built by Henry II. of England; the church of St. Clement, a chaste and beautiful structure, with a fine portal, but now used as a corn-market; the archiepiscopal palace, regarded as one of the handsomest in the kingdom; the prefecture, with a public library of 40,000 volumes, and several remarkable manuscripts; a picture-gallery and museum of natural history, the town-house, court-house, general hospital, and an elegant fountain of white marble, occupying the centre of the market-place.

The manufactures consist of silk stuffs, introduced by Louis XI., ribbons, broad-cloth, serge, rugs, starch, and wax-candles; the trade is in corn, wine, brandy, dried fruits, wax, hemp, wool, &c. Tours is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, a society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*; a diocesan seminary, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a communal college. It early acquired considerable importance, and under the Romans became the capital of Lugdunensis III. In more modern times it had become famous for its silk manufactures, and had so extended as to have a population of 50,000, when the revocation of the edict of Nantes deprived it of nearly half its inhabitants, and almost all its industry, and inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it has never recovered. Tours has become a favorite residence of the English, whose numbers within it have been estimated at 8000. In the neighborhood, about 1 mile W. of the town, is the castellated den of Plessis-les-Tours, of which an admirable description is given by Scott in his *Quentin Durward*. Louis XI. died here in 1483; the national powder mills are in the vicinity.

TOURTOIRAC, toor'twä'rāk', a village of France, department of Dordogne, arrondissement of Périgueux. Pop. 1239.

TOURTOUSE, toor'tooz', a village of France, department of Ariége, 7 miles N.N.W. of St. Girons. Pop. 1500.

TOURVES, toorv, a market-town of France, department of Var, 19 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. in 1852, 2567.

TOURVILLE, toor'veel', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. It was the birthplace of Admiral Tourville. Pop. 933.

TOURY, too'ree', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 27 miles S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1250.

TOUSSAINT CREEK, of Ohio, flows through Ottawa county into Lake Erie.

TOUTOUILA, an island, Pacific Ocean. See MADONA.

TOUVET, LE, leh too'vä', a village of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 1683.

TOU-YAN, a city of China. See TOO-YAN.

TOUZ GOUL, a lake, Chinese Empire. See TOOZ GOOL.

TOUZKOURMATY, Koordistan. See TOOZKOORMATY.

TOVARNIK, to-var-neek', a market and post-town of Slavonia, co., and 12 miles S.S.E. of Vukovar. Pop. 2889.

TOWALIGA, a creek of Georgia, rises in Henry county, and flowing S.E., enters the Ocmulgee 12 miles N.E. of Forsyth. It furnishes excellent water-power in Monroe county.

TOWALIGA, a post-office of Butts co., Georgia.

TOWAMEN'SING, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 904.

TOWAN'DA, a creek of Pennsylvania, joins the North Branch of the Susquehanna near the borough of Towanda.

TOWAN'DA, a post-borough in Towanda township, and capital of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, is situated on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Towanda Creek, about 120 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. The North Branch Canal passes through it. The houses are mostly of wood, and painted white. The town has an academy, several churches, a bank, and 3 newspaper offices. Incorporated in 1828. Pop. in 1850, 1171; of the township, 2309.

TOWCESTER, tows'ter, (anc. *Lactodurum*,) a market-town and parish of England, co., and 8 miles S.S.W. of Northampton, on the ancient Watling Street. Pop. in 1851, 2665. It has a church of the eleventh century, with a monument to Archbishop Sponne, who founded the grammar school; manufactures of silks, and bobbin-lace.

TOWEDNACK, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TOWEE FALLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

TOWER HAM'LETS, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. of the city of London and Finsbury, extending S. to the Thames, and consisting of the parishes of Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, &c. Pop. in 1851, 539,111. The borough contains the London and St. Katharine's docks, the mint, Trinity-house, the London hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, with the terminus of the East and North-east Counties Railways. The Tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. See LONDON.

TOWER HILL, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, near Narragansett Bay, 25 miles S. by W. of Providence.

TOWERSEY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TOWERSVILLE, a post-office, Chautauque co., New York.

TOWERTOWN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Illinois.

TOWIE, tow'ee, or TOWIE KINBAT'TOCH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 8 miles W.S.W. of Alford. It has a ruined castle.

TOWLESVILLE, towlz'vill, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

TOWMORE' or TUOMORE, a parish of Ireland, co. Mayo

TOWN BLUFF, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

TOWN COVE, a small village of Walker co., Georgia.

TOWN CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Lawrence county into Tennessee River.

TOWN'ERS, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, about 90 miles S. of Albany.

TOWN'GREEN, a township of England, co. of Norfolk.

TOWN HILL, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TOWN HOUSE, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

TOWN LINE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 15 miles E. of Buffalo.

TOWN LINE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TOWNS'BURY, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

TOWNSEND, a town of Maine. See SOUTHPORT.

TOWN'SEND, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 40 miles N.W. by W. of Boston, on the Squanticook River, and the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. Pop. 1947.

TOWNSEND, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

TOWNSEND, a township of Huron co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 7 miles from Norwalk. Pop. 1333.

TOWNSEND, a post-township in the E. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 969.

TOWN'SEND BAY, the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, in British North America. Breadth of entrance, 11 miles.

TOWN'SEND HAR'BOR, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Boston, contains a number of mills.

TOWN'SEND'S INLET, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

TOWN'SENDVILLE, a post village of Lodi township, in the S. part of Seneca co., New York. It contains 2 meeting-houses and 2 stores. Pop. about 200.

TOWNS'HEND, a post-village and township of Windham co., Vermont, on West River, 90 miles S. of Montpelier. The village contains several churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1354.

TOWN'SHIP, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

TOWN'STALL, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TOWN'VILLE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

TOWN-YETH'OLM, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the left bank of Beaumont Water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. See YETHOLM.

TOW'SONTOWN, a post-village and capital of Baltimore co., Maryland, 7 miles N. of Baltimore.

TOW'TON, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2¾ miles S. of Tadcaster. Here a great battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1461.

TOWY, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. of Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthenshire, nearly in its centre, and joins Carmarthen Bay by a wide mouth, 8 miles S. of Carmarthen. Total course, 60 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 200 tons burden.

TOWYN or TY'WYN, a parish and maritime village of North Wales, on its W. coast, co. of Merioneth, near Cardigan Bay, 10 miles S.S.W. of Barmouth. Pop. in 1851, 2769, engaged in woollen mills, slate quarries, and lead and copper-mines.

TOX'AWAY, a river of Pickens district, South Carolina, is a small branch of the Keowee.

TOXTETH PARK, an extensive parochial district of England, co. of Lancaster, formerly the N.E. quarter of the town of Liverpool. See LIVERPOOL.

TOYNTON, High, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOYNTON, Low, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TOYNTON ALL-SAINTS, a parish, England, co. Lincoln.

TOYNTON ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. Lincoln.

TOZER, a town of North Africa, dominions of Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Sibka, (Lowdeah.) It has a large trade in dates.

TRABEN, trä'ben, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government, and 39 miles S.W. of Coblentz, at the foot of the Trabenberg, on the left bank of the Moselle, opposite to Trarbach. Pop. 1226.

TRABEZH or TRABEJ, trä-bèzh', written also TRABESCH, a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. of the government of Tchernigov, enters the government of Poltava, flows first S.S.W. to Pereslavl, where it receives the Alta, then S.W., and joins the Dnieper on the left, after a course of about 90 miles.

TRACADIE, trăk'ä-dee', a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Sydney, at the head of Pomket Harbor, formed by St. George's Bay, about 115 miles N.E. of Halifax. The harbor is capable of receiving vessels of any size, and considerable quantities of timber and gypsum are annually exported.

TRACHENBERG, trăz'en-bûrg', or STRAHURER, strä'hoo-rêk', a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Breslau, capital of a principality, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2400.

TRACHSELWALD, trăk'sel-wält, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1628.

TRACHYS. See ZETOUN.

TRACTON, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

TRACY, trä'see', several villages of France, the principal in the department of Oise, arrondissement of Compiègne. Pop. 1427.

TRA'CY, a post-village of Huntington co., Indiana, on the Wabash River, 10 miles S.E. of Huntington.

TRACY'S LANDING, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

TRACYVILLE, a flourishing village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Honesdale and Delaware Plank-road. 1 mile E. of Honesdale. It contains 1 glass manufactory, the first in which anthracite coal was successfully used.

TRADATE, trä-dä'tä, a market-town of Lombardy, 11 miles S.W. of Como, near the Olona.

TRADE, a post office of Johnson co., Tennessee.

TRADER'S HILL, a post-office of Camden co., Georgia.

TRA'DERSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles N. of London.

TRADE'S HILL, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

TRADETOWN, a maritime settlement of Liberia, in West Africa, near the S. extremity of the colony.

TRADE'WATER CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows N.W., and forms the boundary between the counties of Hopkins and Union on the right, and Caldwell and Crittenden on the left, until it enters the Ohio River.

TRADING POINT, a post-village of Potawatamie co., Iowa, on the Missouri River.

TRADOK, a village, island of Borneo. See MONTRADOK.

TRAFALGAR', a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

TRAGHAN, trä'gän', a walled town of North Africa, in Fezzan, 40 miles E. of Moorzook, formerly capital of East Fezzan.

TRAGURIUM. See TRAU.

TRAHIRAS, trä-ee'räs, a town of Brazil, province of Goyas, on the river Trahiras, 15 miles from its confluence with the Maranhão. Pop. 2000.

TRAIGUERA, trī-gä'rä, a town of Spain, province of Castellon de la Plana, 9 miles N.E. of San Mateo. Pop. 1916.

TRAILINSKAIA or TRAILINSKAJA, trī-lin-skī'ä, a market-town of Russia, in Don-Cossack Territory, on the Don, 55 miles E.N.E. of Novo Tcherkask. Pop. 2000.

TRAINA, trī'nä, a town of Sicily, intendency of Catania, 15 miles W. of Bronte. Pop. 7400. It has the oldest monastery on the island.

TRAINEL, trä'nèl', a market-town of France, department of Aube, 6 miles S.S.W. of Nogent. Pop. 1261.

TRAISKIRCHEN, trīs'keûx'en, a market town of Lower Austria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1115.

TRAITOR'S (or VERRADER'S, fer-rä'ders,) ISLAND, one of the Navigators' group, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 57' S., lon. 173° 58' W. It has an elevated surface, a fertile soil, and appears to be densely peopled.

TRAJAN, trä'jän', a market-town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Osma, 23 miles S. of Loftscha.

TRAJANOPOLIS, European Turkey. See ORIKHOVA.

TRAJECTUS AD MOSAM. See MAESTRICHT.

TRAJECTUS AD RHENUM. See UTRECHT.

TRAJETTO, trä-yet'to, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district, and 8 miles N.E. of Gaeta, with 5 churches, a convent, and 5630 inhabitants.

TRALEE, trä-lee', a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Ireland, in Munster, capital of the co. of Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 mile above the head of Tralee Bay, 59 miles W.N.W. of Cork. Pop. in 1851, 13,759. It is regularly and well built, lighted and cleaned, and is a rapidly increasing and thriving town. The principal public edifices are a handsome church, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery with a female school attached, several other schools, a new county court-house, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, county infirmary, county jail, infantry barracks, union work-house, club-house, news-rooms, custom-house, and market-house. The port, a dependency of that of Limerick, is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge cargoes at the town by means of a ship canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1 mile below, and at Samphire Islands, 6 miles W. It is the seat of county assizes and quarter sessions. Registered shipping, 247 tons. It is the head of a poor-law union. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Tralee Castle, the seat of Sir E. Denny, who owns the town, and whose pleasure-grounds have been thrown open to the inhabitants. In the vicinity is also a spa, a good deal resorted to by invalids.

TRALEE BAY, in Ireland, immediately S. of the estuary of the Shannon, 15 miles in length, and 7 miles in breadth at its entrance. On its N. side are the bay and town of Ballybeigh.

TRALLONG, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

TRAMAYE, trä'mä', a market-town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1852, 2630.

TRAMELAN, trä'meh-län', or TREMLINGEN, trem'ling-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and 25 miles N.W. of Bern, near the source of the Birse. It is well built, consists of Upper and Lower Tramelan, and has manufactures of clocks, and particularly of a kind of horse-hair plait, much used by the female peasantry of the canton in their headdress. Pop. 2317.

TRAMMEL'S CREEK rises in Sumner co., Tennessee, and flowing N.W. into Kentucky, enters Big Barren River in Warren co., a few miles above Bowling Green.

TRAMONTI, trä-mon'tee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 7 miles W. of Salerno. It consists of several scattered hamlets, and contains 14 churches, a monastery and nunnery, and several charitable establishments. A great deal of charcoal is prepared here for the supply of Naples. Pop. 3300.

TRAMORE, a maritime town and bathing-place of Ireland, co., and 6 miles S.S.W. of Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore Bay, an inlet between two bold headlands, dangerous to shipping. Pop. in 1851, 1882.

TRAM'PAS, a village in the E. part of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, about 40 miles N. by E. of Santa Fé.

TRAMUTOLA, tra-moo'to-lä, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 23 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 4600.

TRAN, trän, TRANHAC, trän'häk', and TRANHANG, trän'häng', towns of Anam, in Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier.

TRANA, trä'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Susa. Pop. 1528.

TRANCOSO, trän-ko'so, a walled town of Portugal, province of Beira, capital of a comarca, 26 miles E.N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1300.

TRANCOSO, trän-ko'so, a maritime town of Brazil, province, and 20 miles S. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 1500.

TRANEKJAR, (Tranekjär,) trä'nêk-yair', a village and parish of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with the ruins of an old castle, once a strong fortress, on an isolated height.

TRAN'ENT, a parish and small town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the North British Railway, 9½ miles E. of Edinburgh, and near the Frith of Forth. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2096, partly engaged in collieries and sandstone quarries. The parish contains the villages of Port Seaton, Cockenzie, and Seaton, with Stiell's endowed hospital.

TRANHAC or TRANHANG, a town of Anam. See TRAN.

TRANI, trä'nee, (anc. *Turenum*, or *Tranium?*) a seaport town of Naples, province of Bari, on the Adriatic, 25 miles W.N.W. of Bari. Lat. 41° 17' N., lon. 16° 26' E. Pop. 14,000. It is surrounded by a fosse and a wall flanked with bastions, and is entered by three gates. The houses are tolerably well built, but the streets, with some exceptions, are narrow, winding, and badly paved. The principal edifices are the cathedral and the castle. The former is an ancient and spacious structure, but its style of architecture is indifferent. There are, besides, 20 parish churches, 6 monasteries, 2 nunneries, a large diocesan seminary, a theatre, and a female orphan asylum. The harbor, which is almost encircled by the town, once contained great depth of water, but has so much silted up that small vessels only can enter. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in oil, silk, wine, and fruit. Trani suffers much from excessive summer heats, and a great want of spring water. The only alternative is the collection of rain-water by cisterns, almost every house being provided with one. Cotton is grown in the district, and partly manufactured into coarse goods.

The town is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court.

TRANMERE, a township of England, co. of Chester.

TRANQUE, trăn'ka, an island of South America, forming the entrance to a bay on the E. coast of the island of Chilce. A range of hills, nowhere exceeding 300 feet in height, run through it from N.W. to S.E. The inhabitants appear to be few in number.

TRANQUEBAR, tran-kwe-bar', a fortified seaport town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, in the delta of the Cavery, 140 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° N., lon. 81° 54' E. It stands between two arms of the river Cavery, and is surrounded by ramparts faced with masonry, and having, at the S.E. angle, the castle of Dansborg, with a light-house and the government offices. The town is neatly built, and the houses are wholly of European architecture, with Grecian portices, and windows of rattan-lattices. There are 2 Protestant churches, a Portuguese chapel, and Danish, English, and Portuguese schools. The territory, 6 miles in length, with an area of 15 square miles, is sandy or marshy, and partly under cultivation for rice, dry grains, and fruit-trees, including vines. The temperature commonly ranges between 70° and 100° Fahrenheit; but the heat is moderated by sea breezes. The bay at the mouth of the Cavery is always safe for small vessels, and the surf is less violent than at Madras or Pondicherry. Some manufactures of coarse cottons and handkerchiefs, oil, soap, leather, and salt, are carried on; and these goods, with rice, paddy, and skins, are shipped for Madras, Ceylon and occasionally the Mauritius and Bourbon. The trade with the adjacent British territory is small, owing to heavy import dues on all goods but grain at the British frontier. Pop. of the territory, about 250,000; of the town, about 2000, of whom about 1500 are Lutherans, and 500 Roman Catholics, of Portuguese descent. Tranquebar belonged to Denmark till 1846, when it was ceded by purchase to England.

TRANQUILLIA, a post-village of Jones co., Georgia.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 29 miles N. of Raleigh.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

TRANS, trŏnz, a village of France, department of Var, 3 miles S.S.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 1317.

TRANSCAUCASIA, trans-kaw-kā'she-a, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, extending between lat. 38° and 43° N., and lon. 41° 40' and 49° 40' E., having E. the Caspian Sea; S., Turkish and Persian Armenia; and W., the Black Sea. Area estimated at 86,300 square miles. Pop. 1,625,000. It is now divided into two unequal portions: 1. The E., comprising the old Mohammedan provinces on the Caspian Sea, namely, Karabagh, Talish, Shirvan, Bakoo, Kooba, Derbend, and Sheki; 2. The W., comprising Grusia or Georgia, with the provinces of Gooriel, Imeritia, and Russian Armenia, divided into 10 circles and 2 independent lordships, Mingrelia and Abkasia. The former provinces are generally retained in the new divisions, and their chief towns are made capitals of circles. The government is chiefly military, but great religious toleration exists, and the Russians have established schools in the principal towns. The direct taxes, payable to the Russian government, amount to 326,000 silver rubles annually.

TRANSIT, a post-village of Genesee co., New York.

TRANSIT BRIDGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

TRANSOXIANA. See BOKHARA.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon, in 1796, of part of Lombardy and Venetia; in 1797, it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSPARENT LAKE, towards the N.E. part of New York, between Hamilton and Herkimer counties, is about 7 miles long, and 3 miles wide. It is the principal source of West Canada Creek.

TRANSYLVANIA, tran-sil-vā'ne-a, (Ger. *Siebenbürgen*, see'ben-bür'ge'en, "the seven towns;" Hun. *Erdély Ország*, ĕr'dāil' ŏn'sâg'; Fr. *Transylvanie*, trŏnz'sil'vā'nee',) a grand principality, (*Grossfürstenthum*,) forming the S.E. province of the Austrian Empire; bounded N. and W. by Hungary, S. and E. by the Danubian Turkish principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains; and N.E. by the Bukowina. Lat. 45° 12' to 47° 43' N., lon. 22° 15' to 26° 20' E. It is very compact. Greatest length from E. to W., 194 miles; greatest breadth, 165 miles. Area, 23,078 square miles. The surface is very much diversified, but generally mountainous; the Carpathian chain not only covers its S. and E. frontier, but sends out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, proceeding from E. to W., give more or less of that direction to its principal streams. The culminating points of the mountains are situated near the S. frontier, where Negoi, not far from Hermannstadt, has a height exceeding 8000 feet; and Butschetsch, near Kronstadt, is scarcely 100 feet lower. Many of the summits present scenery remarkable for its grandeur. The mountains in the S., along the whole of the frontier E. to the Burcza, (Bouzaï) are entirely composed of primitive rocks, of which granite usually forms the basis. These rocks are succeeded by grauwacke, which stretches almost without interruption across the country, and N. to the sources of the Theiss. Still farther E., a great trachytic chain extends from the banks of the Aluta, (Aloota,) at the point where it flows S.W., and thence upward to the frontiers of Bukowina. To the W. of the primitive and trachytic rocks now mentioned, the sand-stones of the carboniferous system make their appearance, and occupy a considerable proportion of the province.

The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives a great part of its waters by very circuitous channels. A little to the N. of the centre of the province, a branch of the Carpathians stretches across it from E. to W., and forms a secondary watershed. All the country S. of it is drained by rivers which have a S.W. or W.S.W. direction, and thus reach the Danube without many windings. The chief of these are the Aluta (Aloota) and the Maros, with its tributaries the Great and Little Kokel. But to the N. of the above watershed the rivers, being barred by it, take first a W. and then a N. direction towards the Theiss, and hence the waters of the N. part of Transylvania do not reach the Danube before they have made the circuit of a great part of Hungary. The principal rivers by which the drainage is thus effected are the Szamos, by far the largest; the Krasna, and the Körös.

The climate is very much modified by the diversity of surface: the higher districts having a severe winter, which not only covers the rivers with ice, but often extends far into spring, causing serious injury to vegetation; while, on the other hand, the summerheat of the lower grounds is at times extreme. But, on the whole, the air is healthy, the sky clear, and the temperature well adapted to bring all the more valuable plants of Central Europe to maturity.

In some of the loftier districts which almost border on the limits of perpetual snow, vegetation is necessarily confined within very narrow limits, but the lower altitudes are clothed with magnificent forests, which furnish valuable timber. Among the trees are several of economical value, including the almond and chestnut, which are found thriving in the vicinity of Kronstadt at the height of 1900 feet above sea level. In all quarters, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, and peaches are to be had in abundance, and the culture of the vine is general all over the country. The mulberry would thrive well, but little attention, however, appears to be paid to it. Notwithstanding the general ruggedness of the surface, there are many wide valleys and extensive plains, admirably adapted to the ordinary operations of agriculture, and on these, though much more in consequence of their natural fertility than the skill displayed in managing them, rich harvests are reaped. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption. The rearing of horses, sheep, and other live stock, is important. In the Szekler country is a breed of hardy ponies, similar to the Welsh, and the horses elsewhere have been much improved. Buffaloes are used for field labor; the bear, wolf, and an abundance of game roam in the forests, in which also great numbers of hogs are fed. The rivers are remarkably well supplied with fish. Bees do not receive much attention, but are very numerous, in a wild state, yielding large quantities of honey and wax.

The most remarkable mineral product is rock-salt, a bed of which extends from Wallachia, through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 miles in breadth; 1,500,000 cwt. of salt are procured annually from mines; there are, besides, 120 salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, and marble, are among the chief mineral products. Twenty-two gold mines are wrought, and nearly every stream in the country is auriferous. The annual produce of gold is 2,500 merks, of which 1800 is obtained from washings. Silver yields annually 6000 merks. Crystals and fine pebbles, including garnets, chrysolites, amethysts, chalcedonies, agates, carnelians, and jaspers, are found in many quarters.

Manufactures have made but little progress, and are chiefly in the hands of the German portion of the inhabitants. They consist principally of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen, particularly the last, which is made to some extent, though scarcely in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. Other manufactures, besides those connected with the working of the various metals and minerals, are paper, gunpowder, leather, porcelain and earthenware, glass, iron and copper-ware, furniture, and a great variety of articles in wood.

The trade is in a great measure confined to the natural produce of the country. The most important exports are salt, to the amount of 70,000 tons annually; corn, cattle, horses, wax, honey, tobacco, wood, wool, swine, hides, skins, iron, and antimony. The imports, introduced chiefly by native merchants, who make their purchases at Vienna and Leipsic, consist of all kinds of manufactured tissues, millinery, colonial produce, hats,

glass, &c. The transit and commission trade is very limited in extent, and is entirely carried on by Armenians and Greeks. The Maros and Szamos Rivers serve as the chief routes for the conveyance of goods. Roads are almost impassable; and except in a few towns, inns are unknown.

The constitution of Transylvania is somewhat complicated. Its powers were defined by a decree or charter issued by the Emperor Leopold I., in 1691. According to this charter, Transylvania is a grand principality. The sovereign of Austria, as grand prince, possesses all the usual powers of the executive, such as to confer titles, honors, and privileges, levy troops, declare peace and war, call and dissolve diets, coin money, &c. To the states or diet, (*Dieta,*) belongs the right of making and repealing laws relating to internal management, voting sums of money and taxes, &c. They form two chambers, (*Tafeln,*) and hold their sittings in Klausenburg, which accordingly is considered to be the capital. Besides the general rights belonging to the diet, composed of the three principal nations, Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons, each nation has its peculiar territory, privileges, and municipal constitution. In these respects the Hungarians and Szeklers, though differing in some points, are nearly identical. They are both subdivided into the three classes of nobles, burghers, and peasants, the last being, with few exceptions, mere serfs. The Saxons, on the contrary, have no political distinction of classes.

No country in the world has, within so small a compass, so great a variety of inhabitants. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons; the others are Wallachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Gipsies, and Moravians. The proportion comprised in each of these are estimated as follows:—Wallachians, 1,169,000; Szeklers, 262,000; Magyars or Hungarians, 255,000; Saxons, 237,000; Zigueners or Gipsies, 60,000; Armenians, 9000; and Jews, 7000. Arranged according to the forms of religion which they profess, there are 760,000 Non-united Greeks; 580,000 United Greeks; 290,000 Calvinists; 274,000 Lutherans; and 120,000 Unitarians, leaving 50,000 for other denominations and persons belonging to no creed. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek Church, are more depressed and ignorant than those of Hungary, except in the Saxon land in the S.

The chief territorial division is into the land of the Hungarians, the land of the Szeklers, and the land of the Saxons. Another division is into 3 counties, 3 districts, 17 stuhls, 5 filial stuhls, and 115 minor districts, (*Bezirken.*) The inhabitants along the E. and S. frontiers are subject to a kind of military feudalism, holding their land under the tenure of providing for the defence of the country against foreign aggression. With this view the land occupied by them has been divided into frontier regimental districts, defended by 4 regiments of infantry, two of them Szekler, and two Wallachian, and one regiment of Szekler hussars.

The Roman Catholics have a lyceum at Klausenburg, and 9 gymnasia; and the Protestants have 4 colleges or large gymnasia, the chief of which is at Nagy-Enyed, and 9 smaller gymnasia; the Unitarians, a college at Klausenburg, 2 gymnasia, and several schools. Transylvania was known to the Romans under the name of *Dacia Cassularis Mediterranea*, and was conquered by Trajan, who established a colony in it. Its name of Transylvania is said to be derived from the Latin words *trans sylvas*, and was probably given it by the people who lived beyond its W. frontiers, and to whom it was rendered almost inaccessible by a border of dense forests. Its German name of Siebenburgen or Seven Castles, (Mediasch, Mühlenbach, Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Schenerstadt, Reussmark, and Broos or Szasvaras,) is derived from its seven walled towns, which are supposed to have been originally built, and are still chiefly occupied by Saxons. The Hungarian name Erdely is a derivative of Erdö, (wood,) and is equivalent to Woodland. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the country was occupied successively by Goths, Huns, Alans, Slaves, Avars, and Hungarians. The last long retained possession of it, and governed it by princes or woiwodes. It has formed part of the Austrian dominions since 1699, and though, from its proximity to Turkey and internal dissensions, its tranquillity has been repeatedly disturbed, it has made considerable advances in population, civilization, and general prosperity. The country, in 1848 and 1849, was the seat of protracted warfare, during which it is estimated that 200 towns and villages were burned, and 10,000 of the population perished. Transylvania lately sent members to the Hungarian Diet. The population of Transylvania in 1854 amounted to 2,074,202.——Adj. and inhab. TRANSYLVANIAN, tran-sil-vā'ne-an. See HUNGARY.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. See LEXINGTON, Kentucky.

TRANTER'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows along the E. border of Pitt co., and enters the Tar River a little above Washington.

TRAONA, trā ō'nā, a village of Austrian Italy, 15 miles W. of Sondrio, near the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 1109.

TRAP, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast, 42 miles E. of Trenton, contains 10 or 12 houses.

TRAP, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

TRAPANI, trā'pā-ne, (anc. *Drepanum*; Gr. Δρέπανον,) a fortified seaport town of Sicily, on the W. side of the island, 46 miles W. of Palermo. Lat. 38° 2′ N., lon. 12° 31′ E. It has a castle, senatorial palace, cathedral, and several convents, two hospitals, a college, and two seminaries. The harbor is good, and accessible to vessels of 300 tons. It is defended by two forts, which cross their fire—one on the mainland, and another on the island of Columbara, on which also a light-house has been erected. The trade is considerable. The exports comprise salt, coral from the coast of Africa, which is cut and polished by the inhabitants; soda, alabaster vases, statues, and gems. The principal manufactures are shell-work, and articles in coral, ivory, and alabaster. Fishing, particularly the tunny fishery, is actively carried on. Trapani being the capital of the province, is the residence of its chief authorities, and the seat of a high criminal and civil court. A short distance E.N.E. of the town is Mount San Giuliano, the ancient Eryx, one of the loftiest in Sicily, much celebrated by the poets, particularly Virgil, who represents Anchises, the father of his hero, as having died here. Pop. in 1850, 24,928. The ancient town was early occupied by the Carthaginians, and was the scene of a celebrated sea fight (B. C. 257) between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets. Drepanum (Gr. Δρέπανον) signifies a "scythe," or "sickle," and was given in allusion to the shape of the tongue of land on which the town is built.

TRAPANO. See CAPE DREPANO.

TRAPEZUS or TRAPEZUNT. See TREBIZOND.

TRAP HILL, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

TRAPPE, LA, lä trápp, a Benedictine convent of France, department of Orne, near Soligny, 6 miles N. of Mortagne, was famous for the austerity of its monks. It was founded in 1140, suppressed at the revolution of 1789, but restored to the order in 1815.

TRAPPE, trap, a post-village of Upper Providence township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W.N.W. of Norristown. It contains a German Lutheran church, built in 1743, by the Rev. H. M. Muhlenburg.

TRAPPE, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, 9 miles S. of Easton. Pop. about 300.

TRAPPE TOWN, a thriving village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the Pocomoke River, 107 miles S.W. of Annapolis. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

TRAQUAIR, a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles.

TRARBACH, trär'bäk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 36 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the right bank of the Moselle, across which is a bridge of boats. Pop. 1345.

TRASARTS, trás'arts', a people of Western Africa.

TRASEN, trä'zen, a river of Lower Austria, descends from the N. slope of the Trasenberg, near the frontiers of Styria, and joins the Danube after a very circuitous course of nearly 55 miles.

TRASIMENUS LACUS or TRASIMENO LAGO. See PERUGIA, LAKE OF.

TRASK, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, trás sce montès, ("beyond the mountains,") a province of Portugal, in the N., having N. and E. Spain, S. the province of Beira, and W. Minho. Area, 4028 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 309,331. The Douro forms all its S., and most part of its E. border; the other principal rivers are its affluents, the Tamega and Sabor. Surface mostly mountainous, but it contains many fertile valleys, and the banks of the Douro are famous for the production of port-wines. Cattle rearing is important. Silk and woollen fabrics, and linen thread, are the chief manufactured products. Principal towns, Bragança, Villa Real, Torre de Moncorvo, and Miranda.

TRASSILICO, trás-see'le-ko, (L. *Trans Silicum.*) a town and duchy of Modena, near Massa Ducale, with a court of justice. Pop. 2100.

TRASTEVERE. See ROME.

TRAU, trów, (anc. *Tragurium,*) a seaport town of Dalmatia, 10 miles W. of Spalato, on an islet in the Adriatic, between the island of Bua and the mainland, and connected with both by bridges. Pop. 3800, who cultivate the vine, olives, and figs.

TRAUN, trówn, a river of Upper Austria, after a N.W. course of 100 miles, joins the Danube 4 miles S.E. of Linta. It flows through the small lakes of Hallstadt and Traun, and gives name to a circle of Austria. It is celebrated for its trout.

TRAUNKIRCHEN, trówn'kēēRK'en, a village of Upper Austria, on the W. bank of Lake Traun.

TRAUN, LAKE OF, or GMUNDEN SEE, g'mündʼen zā, an expansion of the river Traun, in Upper Austria, is 8 miles long, and 2 miles broad. It is traversed by a steamboat.

TRAUNSTEIN, trówn'stīne, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, 19 miles W.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 2230.

TRAUNSTEINBERG, trówn-stīn'bēēRG', in Upper Austria, on the E. side of the lake Traun, is 5470 feet in elevation.

TRAUTENAU, trów'tęh-nów', written also TRUTNOW,

a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Königgrätz, on the right bank of the Aupa. Pop. 2405. It is the centre of the linen manufacture of the Riesengebirge.

TRAVAGLIATO, trâ-vâl-yâ'to, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and W.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3174.

TRAVANCORE, trav'an-kôr', a state at the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. and S. the Indian Ocean, and landward the Madras districts, Malabar, Coimbatoor, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Area, including Cochin, 6710 square miles. Pop. 1,300,000. Surface mountainous in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill and dale, and well watered, but only about two-thirds are capable of cultivation. The products comprise rice, almonds, cardamons, pepper and other spices, betel and cocoanuts, tobacco, ivory, and bees'-wax. Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but here are estimated to be 100,000 Syrian Christians, and in some communes Christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. Principal towns, Trivandrum, (the capital,) Anjenga, and Quilon.

TRAVANCORE, a town of the above state, 50 miles N.N.W. of Cape Comorin, but now in decay.

TRAVE, trâ'veh, (anc. *Chalusus*, ?) a river of North Germany, in Holstein and Lubeck territory, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Lubeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnen-see. Total course, 50 miles.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, about 50 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a village in Dooley co., Georgia, near Flint River, 80 miles S.W. by S. of Milledgeville.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office, Owsley co., Kentucky.

TRAVEMUNDE, (Travemünde,) trâ'veh-mün'deh, (i. e. "Travemouth,") a fortified town of North Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, in the Baltic Sea, territory of, and 9 miles N.E. from Lubeck, of which it is the port. Pop. 1476. It has a light-house, and public baths.

TRAVENTHAL, trâ'ven-tâl', a hamlet of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Trave, 18 miles W. of Lubeck. Here the treaty of 1700, between Sweden and Denmark, was concluded.

TRAVERS, trâ'vair', a village of Switzerland, 13 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâtel. The Val-Travers, in which it stands, is highly picturesque.

TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, (Fr. pron. trâ'vairs' dâ se-oo',) a post-village, capital of Nicollet co., Minnesota, on the left bank of the St. Peter's River, 50 miles in a direct line S.W. of St. Paul.

TRAVERSELLO, trâ-vêr-sêl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea. The district is rich in mines of iron. Pop. 1447.

TRAVERSETOLO, trâ-vêr-sâ-to'lo, a village of Italy, duchy, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Parma, on the left bank of the Termina. Pop. 3428.

TRAVI, trâ'vee, a village of Parma, duchy, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Piacenza, on the left bank of the Trebia. It has the remains of an old castle, and a quarry which produces good whetstones. Pop. 5343.

TRAVIS, a county in the central part of Texas. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River. A considerable part of the surface is hilly. The soil is very fertile, excepting the northern portion. It is liberally supplied with water-power. Steamboats ascend the river as far as Austin City during high water. Named in honor of Colonel Travis, massacred at Fort Alamo in 1836. Austin City is the county seat and capital of the state. Pop. 3138, of whom 2347 were free, and 791 slaves.

TRAVIS, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

TRAVNIK, trâv'nik' or trâv'neek', a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, capital of a sanjak, on an affluent of the Bosna, 45 miles N.W. of Bosna-Serai. Pop. 8500, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. The town is ill built; chief edifice, an old citadel. It has a manufacture of sword-blades.

TRAW'DEN FOR'EST, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, trôws fin'jith, a parish of North Wales, co. of Merioneth.

TRAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

TRAZEGNIES, trâ'zên'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19½ miles E. by N. of Mons. The Castle of Trazegnies, in the vicinity, is a noble structure of the ninth century. Pop. 1521.

TREADHA'VEN CREEK, in the E. part of Maryland, flows through Talbot county, and communicates with the mouth or estuary of Choptank River. It is navigable at high tide to Easton, about 12 miles.

TREALES, treels. ROSE'ACRE, and WHARLES, hwarlz, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

TREATY or PETTY'S ISLAND, vulgarly called PADDY'S ISLAND, an island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, belonging to New Jersey. Length, about 2 miles. It contains 3 ship-yards, 1 saw mill, and 50 inhabitants.

TREBBIA, a river of North Italy. See TREBIA.

TREBBIN, trêb-been', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 16 miles S.S.E. of Potsdam, on the Berlin and Leipsic Railway. Pop. 1080.

TREBSE, trêb or trâb, a market-town of France, department of Aude, 4 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the Aude. P. 1271.

TREBIA, trâ'be-â, or TREBBIA, trêb'bê-â, a river of North Italy, rises on the N. side of the Apennines, 10 miles N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio and Travo, and, after a rapid course of 55 miles, joins the Po on the right bank, 3 miles N.W. of Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal conquered the Romans, B. C. 218; and on June 19, 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.

TREBIGNE, trâ-been'yâ, or TREBINJE, trâ-bin'yâ, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, capital of a district, 52 miles S.S.E. of Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and stated to have 10,000 inhabitants.

TREBISACCIA, trâ-be sâ'châ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 17 miles E.N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1200.

TREBISOND, a pashalic of Armenia. See TREBIZOND.

TREBITSCH, trâ'bitch, written also TRZEBICZKE, a walled town of Moravia, 18 miles S.E. of Iglau, on the Iglawa. Pop. 5000. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens.

TREBITSCH, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 4 miles S.W. of Driesen. Pop. 660.

TREBIZOND, trêb'e-zond', written also TARABOZAN, (called by the Turks *Tarabesom*, tâ-râ'be-soon'; anc. *Trapezus*; Fr. *Trebizonde*, trâ'bee'zôn'd'; Ger. *Trapezunt*, trâ-pêt-sôônt',) an important fortified seaport city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of pashalic of its own name, on S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles N.W. of Erzroom. Lat. 41° 1' N., lon. 39° 46' E. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by a lofty castellated barrier, and further defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are deep ravines, filled with gardens and crossed by long bridges; besides several suburbs, in which are most of the Christian dwellings, with the principal bazaars and khans. The houses are mostly of one story, built of stone and lime, roofed with red tiles, and so much interspersed with gardens and plantations that scarcely a house is visible from the sea. It has 18 mosques, and about 20 Greek churches, but possesses neither inns nor lodging-houses. Nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship; that of St. Sophia, about 1 mile distant, is a handsome edifice. Trebizond has a fort on either side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea.

The principal articles of trade in the bazaar are alum and copper, brought from the mines in the interior. The shops are well supplied with English cotton and printed goods. The copper comes in a rough state, and is here manufactured into different articles for domestic or culinary purposes. From its position, Trebizond is the natural entrepôt of the trade of Armenia, North Persia, and Georgia, with Europe; and owing to the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, and between Trebizond and Constantinople, its trade has recently received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium, and other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia Minor, and silk fabrics; Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, camel-skins from Persia, and specie forwarded to the Turkish capital. The imports comprise cotton goods, colonial produce, spices, and iron from Great Britain; hardwares and glass from Germany; wines from France; corn from Russia; fire-arms, tin, and salt, three-fourths of all which are destined for Persia. In 1852, there entered the port 88 steamers and 180 sailing vessels; of the former 17, and of the latter 3, were British; and of the former 20, and of the latter 1, were Austrian; the remainder of the steamers, 51, and 120 of the sailing vessels, being Ottoman. The total imports amounted to $11,200,000. In the same year, 219 steamers and vessels sailed, the total exports amounting to $5,250,000. At this city, Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203, until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizond was the capital of an independent dominion, extending from the Phasis to the Halys. Pop. estimated at 40,000, of whom about 30,000 are Mohammedans inhabiting the walled city.

TREBIZOND or TREBISOND, PASHALIC OF, a subdivision of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 30' and 41° 30' N., and lon. 38° and 42° E., having landward the district of Gorriel and the pashalics of Akhalzikh, Kars, Erzroom, and Seevas. The surface is mostly mountainous, and the coast-line, clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile and well cultivated; and it produces large quantities of wheat, barley, and maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal and timber, which, with some linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, and leeches, form the chief exports. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, from being inhabited by Lazes, a rude people, numbering about 50,000. The principal towns are Trebi-

zond, Keresoon, Tirboli, Rozik, and Balcom, all on its coast.

TREBNITZ, trêb'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2420. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and linens, breweries, and a trade in fruits.

TREBNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles S.W. of Leitmeritz.

TREBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TREBOWA, a town of Austria. See TRIEBAU.

TREBOWICE, a village of Bohemia. See TRIEBITZ.

TREBSCHEN, trêb'shen, or trêp'shen, a small town of Prussia, government of Brandenburg, 56 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 4.8.

TREBSEN, trêb'sen, a town of Saxony, 15 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 989.

TREBUJENA or TREBUXENA, trâ-boo-hâ'nâ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz, surrounded by small streams. Pop. 2888.

TREBUR, trâ-boor' (?) or TRIBUR, tree'boor' (?) (anc. *Triburicum*,) a market-town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 miles W.N.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1397. It was a frequent residence of the German emperors, and the seat of an ecclesiastical council in 822.

TRE-CASALI, trâ kâ-sâ'lee, (the "three villages,") a village of Italy, duchy, and 12 miles N.N.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. 3182.

TRE-CASTAGNE, trâ kâs tân'yâ, a market-town of Sicily, 8 miles N.N.E. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2500.

TRECASTLE, a district and hamlet of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

TRECATE, trâ-kâ'tâ, a market-town of Piedmont, province, 6 miles E.S.E. of Novara, near the Ticino. Pop. 5071.

TRECCHINA, trêk kee'nâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 7 miles S. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2266.

TRECENTA, trâ-chên'tâ, a market town of Austrian Italy, on the Tartaro, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2630.

TREDDYN, trêth'in, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

TRED'EGAR, a market-town of England, co. of Monmouth, 19 miles N.W. of Newport; it is the capital of a populous district, famous for extensive coal mines and iron-works. It has risen within 40 years from an insignificant hamlet to a town with a population (in 1851 of 17,625. It has a new church, Independent, Baptist, and Methodist chapels and schools; and its district is intersected by numerous branches of the Sirhowy Railway, 28 miles in length, by which, and by the Monmouthshire Canal, its iron and coal are exported.

TREDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TREDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

TREDNOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TREDOZIO, trâ-dod'ze-o, (L. *Tredaiacum*,) a village of Tuscany, department of Florence, in a valley, on the Tremazzo, about 6 miles from Modigliana, with a court of justice and a castle. Pop. 2502.

TREDYFFRIN, Welsh, "town in a valley;" a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N.W. by W. of Philadelphia, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1727.

TREENE, trê'neh, a river of Denmark, rises in Sleswick, in the marshes, 3 miles S. of Flensburg, flows S.S.W., then W., and joins the Eider at Frederickstadt. Total course, about 40 miles.

TREEFTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

TREF'DRAETH, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

TREFFGLWYS, trêf-êg'loo-is or êgl'wis, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

TREFFOR, trêf'fôr, a town of France, department of Ain, 8 miles N.E. of Bourg. Pop. in 1852, 2154.

TREFFURT, trêf'foort, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles W.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2981, who manufacture woollen and cotton fabrics.

TREFGARN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

TREF'ILAN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

TREFLYS, trêf'lis, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

TREFRHIW, trêf hree'oo, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

TREF-Y CLAWDD, a town of Wales. See KNIGHTON.

TREGARE, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TREGAETON, a market-town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, on an affluent of the Teify, 19 miles N.E. of Lampeter.

TREGIANA, a village of Italy. See TRESANA.

TREGONEY or TREGO'NY, a market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, parish of Cuby, on the Fal, 11 miles N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. in 1851, 846. It has endowed almshouses, and exports of copper and tin; but it declined with the rise of Truro.

TREGOYAN, a parish of North Wales, co. of Anglesey.

TREGUIER, trâ'ghe-â', a town of France, department of Côtes du Nord, at the confluence of the Jaudy and Guindy, 5 miles from the English Channel. Pop. 3302. The port is well sheltered and deep.

TREGYNON, trêg-in'on, a parish of North Wales, co. of Montgomery.

TREHBLEVILLE, a post-office, Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

TREHCHLERSVILLE, trik'lers-vill (?) a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the road leading from Allentown to Mauch Chunk.

TREIGNAC, trân'yâk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Vezère, 18 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 3359. It has manufactures of fire-arms.

TREIGNY, trân'yee', a market-town of France, department of Yonne, 24 miles S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. in 1852, 2520.

TREIS, trice, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle, here joined by the Diemen. Pop. 1330.

TREISAM, trî'sâm, a river of Baden, after a N.W. course of nearly 30 miles, joins the Eltz 3 miles S. of Kenzingen. The old Baden circle of Treisam and Weisen is now comprised in that of the Upper Rhine.

TREIS-AN-DER-LUMBDE, trice ân dêr lôôm'dêh, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Ober Hessen, on a peninsula formed by the Lumbde, with the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1159.

TREISHNISH (treesh'nish) ISLANDS, a cluster of small islets on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between the N.W. part of the island of Mull and the island of Coll, about lat. 56° 34' N., lon. 6° 24' W.

TREJA, a small river of Italy, delegation of Civita Vecchia, joins the Tiber from the W.

TREJA, trâ'yâ, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. 7910.

TRELAWN'NY or LOOE, loo, a river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows S., between the towns of East and West Looe, and enters the English Channel, after a course of 16 miles, for the last 2 of which it is tidal. See LOOE.

TRELAZÉ, trêh lâ'zâ', a village of France, 5½ miles from Angers, with which it is connected by railway.

TRE'LOCK, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TRELOCK-AR-BETTWS, (ar bêt'toos,) a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen.

TRÉLON, trâ'lôn', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. in 1852, 2212.

TREMADOC, a small market-town of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay, 4 miles E.N.E. of Criccieth. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harbor, Port Madoc, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, and has a thriving trade.

TREMAEN, almost tre-min', a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

TREMAYNE, tre-main', a parish of England, co. Cornwall.

TREMBLADE, La, lâ trân'blâd', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 5 miles from the sea, and 4 miles S.S.W. of Marennes. It exports oysters to Bordeaux. Pop. in 1852, 2712.

TREMBLEUR, trôn'bleu', a village of Belgium, province, and 9 miles N.E. of Liege, on the Bolland. Pop. 1821.

TREMBOWLA, trêm-bov'lâ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3030. It was formerly the capital of an independent principality.

TREMECEN, a town of Algiers. See TLEMCEN.

TREMELOO, trê'meh-lo', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1658.

TRÉMENTINES, trâ'môn'teen', a market town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 11 miles S.E. of Beaupreau. Pop. 1098.

TREMISTIERI, trâ mis-te-â'ree, a village of Sicily, province, and N. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 1142.

TREMITI (trêm'le-te or trâ'me-te) ISLES, (anc. *Diomedeæ Insulæ*,) a group of five islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Naples, province of Capitanata. Lat. 48° 2' N., lon. 15° 39' E. The largest, San Domenico, is 4 miles in circumference; San Nicolo, 3 miles in circumference, has a town with a monastery. The best port is in the island of Caprara.

TREMLES, trem'lês, written also TREMLITZ and STRIMILOW, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles S.E. of Tabor. P. 2895.

TREMLINGAN, a village of Switzerland. See TRAMELAN.

TREMONT, a thriving post-village and township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles W.S.W. of Portsville. The village is surrounded by a hilly region which contains abundance of anthracite coal, and the inhabitants are mostly employed in the coal business. Tremont has grown up since 1844. The Mine Hill Railroad connects it with the Reading Railroad at Schuykill Haven. Pop. in 1853, about 1000; of the township in 1850, 1191.

TREMONT, a post office of Union co., Arkansas.

TREMONT, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 50 miles W. of Columbus.

TREMONT, a thriving post-village, capital of Tazewell co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on a prairie, 57 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It contains a court house and several churches.

TREMONT, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. P. 882.

TREMOSINE, trâ-mo-see'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 2080.

TREMP, trêmp, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, province, and 38 miles N.W. of Lerida, on the Noguera Pallaresa. Pop. 1600.

TREMPALEAU, trêm'pa-lō', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in La Crosse county, and flows into the Mississippi.

TRENEGLOS, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TRENITZ, a village of Bohemia. See STRENICZ.

TRENT, a river of England, through the centre of which it flows, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames and Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, about 500 feet above the sea, flows at first S.E. through the centre of the county of Stafford to Cropaxall, and thence mostly N.E. or N. through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and, a little N. of Burton-on-Stather, joins the Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course, 140 miles. Its affluents are the Dove, Derwent, Idle, and Tarn from the N. and W.; the Tame, Soar, and Devon from the S. From its source to Burton-on-Trent it descends 376 feet, and it is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of Central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Trent is of high importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts, coal from Derbyshire, and agricultural produce.

TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TRENT, (It. *Trento;* Ger. *Trient*, tre-ênt'; Fr. *Trente*, trônt; anc. *Tridentum*,) a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, capital of a circle, on the left bank of the Adige, 13 miles N.N.E. of Roveredo. Lat. 46° 8′ N., lon. 15° 30′ E. Pop. 13,195. It has manufactures of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco, a traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce, and a large transit trade between Germany and Italy. It is surrounded by embattled walls, which, with its church-towers, palaces, and ruined castle, give it, when seen from a distance, a very imposing appearance. The city is well built. The houses are all in the Italian style, and the streets are for the most part wide and commodious, with good side and centre pavements. It is traversed by canals in which streams of pure water constantly circulate, and contribute both to health and cleanliness. It contains a handsome square, its centre ornamented by a beautiful marble fountain; an old Gothic castle of vast extent and picturesque appearance, but almost in ruins; a cathedral, a noble structure entirely of marble, finished in 1212, in the round or Byzantine style; three other churches, one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, a modernized building of red marble, is historically interesting as the place where the celebrated Council of Trent held its sittings, (assembled A.D. 1545, concluded A.D. 1563;) two episcopal palaces, a fine court-house, a large town-house, a capacious theatre, a number of elegant private palaces, three convents and a nunnery, an ecclesiastical seminary, a high school and a school of design, a gymnasium, an orphan and a foundling hospital, an ordinary hospital richly endowed, a poor-house, and a house of correction. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1797, and was afterwards capital of the department of Adige. Trent is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said by Pliny to have been founded by the Rhætians of Etruria. It afterwards became a Roman colony, and on the decline of the empire, was successively seized by the Cenomanni, Goths, Lombards, and dukes of Bavaria. In the Middle Ages its bishops made themselves independent, and sat in the Germanic diet as princes of the empire.

TRENT, a small river of North Carolina, rises in Lenoir county, flows E. and falls into the Neuse at Newbern.

TRENT, a river of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, rises in Trent Lake, in lat. 45° N., lon. 78° W., and after a tortuous S. and E. course enters the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, 10 miles N.E. of Newcastle. Total length, 100 miles.

TRENTE. See TRENT.

TRENTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a village on the Trent, and on the Derby and North Staffordshire Railway, 3¼ miles S.S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Trentham Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this parish.

TRENTISHOE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TRENTO. See TRENT.

TRENTOLA, trên-to'lä, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, 9 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2600.

TRENTON, a township of Hancock co., Maine, at the head of Frenchman's Bay, 75 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 1205.

TRENTON, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles N. of Utica. It contains Trenton Falls, on West Canada Creek. Pop. 3540.

TRENTON, a city, capital of New Jersey, and seat of justice of Mercer co., is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, at the head of steamboat navigation, 30 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 57 miles S.W. of New York. Lat. 40° 14′ N., lon. 74° 46′ 30″ W. The Assunpink Creek separates the city proper from South Trenton, which has several thousand inhabitants. The city is regularly planned, and well built, on a moderately uneven surface. Many of the finest residences are situated on State street, which runs parallel with the river, and is crossed at right angles by Main street, the principal thoroughfare of business. The capital, fronting State street, is a handsome stone building, 100 feet by 60, commanding a fine view of the river in both directions. The county court-house, in South Trenton, is built of brick and stuccoed, with a portico in the Grecian style. Trenton is the seat of the State Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1848, and of the State Penitentiary. The former is a well-conducted institution, situated 2 or 3 miles above the city, and has about 200 patients. The number of prisoners in the penitentiary, January 1, 1852, was 207. The city is lighted with gas. It contains a town hall, a state library, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of $510,000, and 17 churches, viz. 4 Presbyterian, 4 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Lutheran, and 2 Roman Catholic. Four newspapers are published here, two of which are issued daily.

A substantial covered bridge, 1100 feet in length, crosses the Delaware at this place. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the town, connecting it with New York and Philadelphia. The following railroads meet at this point:—The Philadelphia and Trenton; the Camden and Amboy branch, leading to New York; and the Belvidere and Delaware, which, when finished, will extend N. along the river, about 60 miles, to Belvidere. The Trenton Branch Railroad, 6 miles long, connects with the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Bordentown. Trenton possesses abundant water-power, and is becoming one of the first manufacturing towns of the state. It contains 4 paper mills, several iron foundries, a large manufactory of locomotives, 1 axe factory, 2 wire factories, 2 rolling mills, one of which carries on more extensive operations than any other in the state, a number of flouring mills and saw mills, and various other establishments. The former villages of Bloomsbury, Lamberton, and Mill Hill have been incorporated with the borough of South Trenton. The vicinity of Trenton was settled by Phineas Pemberton and others about the year 1680, and the present name was given about 1720, in honor of Colonel William Trent, Speaker of the House of Assembly. The place was selected as the capital of New Jersey in 1790, and incorporated in 1792. On December 26, 1777, was fought the battle of Trenton, at which General Washington defeated the enemy, and took 1000 Hessians prisoners. Pop. in 1840, 4035; in 1850, 6460.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Jones co., North Carolina, on the Trent River, 100 miles S.E. of Raleigh. It is situated in a level and sandy region, in which tar and turpentine are procured.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Georgia, 230 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. Pop. about 200.

TRENTON, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, 177 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

TRENTON, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

TRENTON, a thriving post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of Washita River, 2 miles above Monroe. It is a depôt for cotton, and contains 8 stores, 4 warehouses, and a steam saw and grist mill.

TRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Gibson co., Tennessee, on Forked Deer River, and on the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 120 miles W. of Nashville. It has a bank, 5 churches, 12 stores, a newspaper office, and a large cotton factory. Large quantities of lumber are exported from this place.

TRENTON, a post-village of Todd co., Kentucky, 190 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It contains 1 church, and several stores.

TRENTON, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton.

TRENTON, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1238.

TRENTON, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 98 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

TRENTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. bank of Detroit River, 17 miles below Detroit.

TRENTON, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

TRENTON, a small village of Knox co., Illinois, on Spoon River, 90 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

TRENTON, a post-office of Clinton co., Illinois.

TRENTON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Pop. 240.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Missouri, near the Crooked Fork of Grand River, about 150 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

TRENTON, a post-village in Henry co., Iowa, 45 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

TRENTON, a township in Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop. 997.

TRENTON, a post-village and township in Washington co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 75.

TRENTON, an incorporated town of Canada West, co. of Northumberland, on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinté, 62 miles W. of Kingston. It has several churches, a grammar school, and three or four private schools; manufactures of cloth, leather, and iron; several flour and saw-mills, and a distillery; and a considerable trade in exporting square and sawed timber to the United States and Great Britain. Pop. 1500.

TRENTON FALLS, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on West Canada Creek, 15 miles N. by E. of Utica. Here are 6 falls within a course of 2 miles, with an aggregate descent of 312 feet. The creek flows through a narrow ravine, between perpendicular walls of fine, compact limestone, which in some places are nearly 150 feet high. These cascades

are more remarkable for the wildness and variety of scenery than for the volume of water which they present. The height of the precipice fall is estimated at 100 feet. There is a good hotel in the vicinity. The Utica and Black River Railroad passes very near the village.

TRENTON POINT, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

TRENT-PORT, a village of Canada West, partly in a cedar swamp on the Trent, which is here crossed by a swing-bridge, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Kingston. It has an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic church, a tannery, a distillery, and a large trade in lumber, immense quantities of which are floated down the river. Pop. about 950.

TRENTSCHIN, trĕn'-chĕen', written also TRENTSEN and TRENTSIN, (Hun. *Trencsin*, trĕn'cheen',) a walled town of North-west Hungary, capital of a county, on a castle-crowned height, on the left bank of the Waag, 40 miles N. of Neutra. Pop. 2898.

TRENZANO, trĕn-zä'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Brescia, 5 miles S.W. of Ospedaletto, on the Seriola Trenzana Canal. Pop. 1287.

TRÉPORT, Le, leh trĕ'por', a seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the department of Seine Inférieure, 16 miles E.N.E. of Dieppe, at the mouth of the Brêle in the English Channel. Pop. in 1852, 3131. Its harbor was much improved by the late king of the French while at the Château d'Eu, 2 miles W.N.W.

TREPPIO-DI-CANTAGALLO, trĕp'pe-o dee kän-tä-gäl'lo, a village and parish of Tuscany, province of Florence, 6 miles from Cantagallo. Pop. 1190.

TREPTOW, Alt, ält trĕp'tov, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 17 miles S.S.E. of Demmin, on the Tollense. Pop. 3825. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens, tanneries, and distilleries.

TREPTOW, Neu, noi trĕp'tov, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the Rega, 16 miles W.S.W. of Colberg. Pop. 5350, partly employed in manufactures of woollen cloth.

TREPUZZI, trä-poot'see, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2068.

TREQUANDA, trä kän'dä, a village of Tuscany, 25 miles from Sienna. Pop. 2989.

TRESANA, trä sä'nä, also written TREGJANA, a village of Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Magra, with the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2373.

TRES-BARRAS or RIO-DE-TRES-BARRAS, ree' dä trĕs bär'räs, (*i. e.* the "river with three bars,") a river of Brazil, falls into the Tapajos near lat. 8° S., lon. 57° W.

TRESCO or TRESCAW, one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. of Annet Island. Pop. 430. It has about 800 acres of fertile land, a village named Dolphin, a Christian knowledge society school, and some decayed batteries.

TRESCORRE, trĕs kor'ä, a market-town of Lombardy, 8 miles E. of Bergamo, with 2060 inhabitants, and sulphur baths and marble quarries.

TRESCOTT, a township in Washington co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 80 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 782.

TRESKOWITZ, trĕs'ko-wits', or TROSKOTOWICE, tros-ko to-wee'tsä, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, circle of Brünn, near Dürnholz. Pop. 1155.

TRESMERE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TRES-MONTES, trĕs mon'tĕs, (*i. e.* the "three mountains,") a large peninsula of South America, W. of Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

TRES-NURAGHES, trĕs noo-rä'ghĕs, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1324.

TRES-PONTES, trĕs pon'tĕs, ("Three Bridges,") a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, between the Rio Grande and the Rio das Mortes, 25 miles E. of Lavras de Funil. Pop. 3000.

TRESTENBURG, a town of Transylvania. See TASNAD.

TRESWELL, a parish of England, co. of Notts.

TRETIRE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TRETS, trä, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the slope of Mount Regaignas, 12 miles E.S.E. of Aix. Pop. in 1852, 2656.

TRETTO, trĕt'to, a village of Austrian Italy, 17 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 2300.

TREUCHTLINGEN, troikt'ling-en, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 13 miles W.N.W. of Eichstadt. Pop. 1582.

TREUEN, troi'en, a town of Saxony, 9 miles E.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 4443, mostly employed in linen-weaving and cotton-spinning.

TREUENBRIETZEN, troi'en-breet'sen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 4960. It has numerous manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and leather.

TREVALGA, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TREVANDRUM, India. See TRIVANDRUM.

TREVANION, trĕ vä'nee on, or GUERTA, ghĕr'tä, an island in the South Pacific, Queen Charlotte's Archipelago. Lat. 10° 40' S., lon. 165° 45' 30" E., in a lagoon of its own name, in the N.W. part of the island of Nitendi or Santa Cruz. It is nearly 10 miles in circuit.

TREVELEZ, trä-vä'lĕth, or ENTREVELEZ, ĕn-trä-vä'lĕth, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and about 35 miles from Granada, S. side of Nevada, and not far from its culminating peak Mulahacen. Pop. 1580.

TREVENNEN, one of the Marquesas Islands. See ROAPOA.

TREVES, treevz, (anc. *Augusta Trevirorum*; Fr. *Trèves*, traiv or trĕv; Ger. *Trier*, treer,) a city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, in a luxuriant valley, surrounded by low vine-clad hills, on the right bank of Moselle, here crossed by an ancient Roman bridge 690 feet long, 57 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Lat. 49° 47' N., lon. 6° 38' E. It is considered the oldest city in Germany, and is by far the richest of its cities in Roman remains, though these are more remarkable for vastness than beauty, and are far outstripped by the remains both of Italy and France. Modern Treves consists of the town proper and of nine suburbs. It is surrounded by walls with eight gates, and is indifferently built, having few good public squares, and a great number of irregular and narrow streets. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, an irregular structure in the earliest Romanesque style, supposed to be partly of Roman construction under the orders of the Empress Helena, who, moreover, is the reputed depositor of the Holy Coat, the exhibition of which, in 1844, attracted 1,000,000 pilgrims, and brought large sums into the treasury of the citadel; adjoining the cathedral, and far superior to it in architectural merit, the Liebfrauenkirche, ("church of [our] dear Lady,") one of the earliest and most elegant specimens of pure pointed Gothic; the palace of the electors and bishops, a handsome and extensive edifice, now converted into a barrack, and partly occupying the site of a vast Roman structure, of which a colossal fragment still exists, under the name of the Heidenthurm ("Heathen's tower;") at the extremity of an open space in front of this structure, the ancient remains of the Roman baths, in a very shattered state; to the E. of the baths, and outside the walls, the Roman amphitheatre, scooped out of the hill of the Marsberg, where the solidity of the rock has preserved entire the form of the arena, but no buildings remain except two vaulted passages and the Schwarzes Thor or Porta Nigra, (Black Gate,) one of the most interesting monuments of the town, decorated in front with rows of Tuscan columns, and presenting the massive simplicity of Roman structure, but thought to be of more recent origin. Other buildings and establishments worthy of notice are the town library of 60,000 volumes, which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794; the museum, gymnasium, theatre, two nunneries, episcopal seminary, provincial, industrial, and numerous other schools, the school of design, savings' banks, burgher hospital, poor-house, house of correction, &c. Its manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, worsted, carpets, hats, porcelain, soap, glue, leather, tobacco, and refined wax; the trade, for which the Moselle affords great facilities, is chiefly in the above articles of manufacture, and in fruit and wine. It has docks for building small vessels, and a steamboat company. Treves is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial council, and tribunal of commerce. When Julius Cæsar led his armies into the district, it was the capital of a powerful people, whom he calls the Treviri. Under Augustus it was made a Roman colony, called Augusta Trevirorum; it subsequently became the capital of Gallia Belgica. It was the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors, and attained to such magnificence that the poet Ausonius calls it the second metropolis of the empire. During the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it was almost annihilated, but revived and rose to great splendor under the archbishop-electors, who possessed extensive domains, often maintained large armies, and managed by their union of temporal and ecclesiastical sovereignty to exercise great political influence in Germany. St. Ambrose, one of the fathers of the church, was born, and St. Jerome, another of its fathers, studied here. In the Middle Ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, and in the eighteenth century it was five times taken by the French, under whom it became the capital of a department of Sarre. Pop. 19,639.

TREVETHIN, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TREVIANA, trä-ve ä'nä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 33 miles W.N.W. of Logroño. Pop. 1234.

TREVICO, trä-vee'ko, (anc. *Tricicum*,) a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, 10 miles S.S.E. of Ariano, with a cathedral, convents, hospital, and 3000 inhabitants.

TREVIGLIO, trä-veel'yo, or TRIVIGLIO, tre-veel'yo, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation of Bergamo, 18½ miles E.N.E. of Milan, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6440. It stands in a rich plain between the Adda and Serio; and has a large trade in raw silk collected from the surrounding districts.

TREVIGNO, a town of Illyria. See ROVIGNO.

TREVILLIAN'S DEPOT, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, on the Central Railroad, 67 miles from Richmond.

TREVISO, trĕv-ee'zo or trä-vee'so, (Fr. *Trévise*, trä'veez'; anc. *Tervisium*,) a walled city of Austrian Italy, government, 16 miles N. of Venice, capital of a delegation, on the Sile, and on the railway from Venice to Treviso. It is surrounded by strong walls and bastions, and enclosed by a wet-ditch, sup-

plied with water from the Sile. It is entered by three gates, has spacious streets and large squares, and a great number of handsome houses, generally lined by arcades, and often possessed of small but well-planted gardens, which give the town a very pleasing appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a fine but unfinished structure of the Lombards; the church of San Nicolo, a large Gothic edifice; the court-house and new prison, town-house, register-office, hospital, library of 30,000 volumes, a *monte-de-pietà*, two theatres, both handsome buildings; and the civil hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, and cutlery; the trade is in corn, cattle, and fruit, and there is an important annual fair of 15 days. Treviso is the see of a bishop, the seat of provincial and city courts and offices; and possesses a botanic garden, agricultural society, diocesan seminary, and athenæum of science and literature. It was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a municipal free town under the Romans. On the decline of the Empire, it was taken possession of by the Huns, then by the Ostrogoths, and afterwards by the Lombards, who made it the capital of their two margraviates, under the name of Marca Trevigniana. During the feuds between the Guelfs and Ghibellines it formed part of the Lombardic league, and became independent. In 1344 it voluntarily placed itself under the government of Venice, whose fortunes it has since followed. Totila, King of the Goths, and Pope Benedict XI., were born in Treviso. Pop. in 1846, 19,484. Under the French it was the capital of the department of Tagliamento. Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Treviso on Marshal Mortier.

TREVI-TIBERANA, trā/vee tē-bā/nā, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 16 miles N.N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1660.

TREVI-TREBIA, trā/vee trā/be-a, a market-town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 10 miles N. of Spoleto, picturesquely situated on the Flaminian way. Pop. 4600.

TREVOES, trā-vo/ēns, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 18 miles S.S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 812.

TREVORTON, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

TREVOUX, trā/voo/, (anc. *Trivium?*) a town of France, department of Ain, on the left bank of the Sâone, 12 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 2895. It has a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I.; a mint, an hospital, and manufactures of woollens.

TREWEN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TREXLERSTOWN, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W.S.W. of Allentown.

TREYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TREYSA or TREISA, trī/sä, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, 20 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 2549.

TREZZANO, trēt-sä/no, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, district, and 2 miles S.W. of Corsico, on both sides of the Naviglio Grande. Pop. 1057.

TREZZO, trēt/so, a market-town of Lombardy, 19 miles N.E. of Milan, on the Adda, with manufactures of silks. It was formerly fortified.

TRIADELPHIA, a manufacturing post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, on the Patuxent River, 50 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

TRIADELPHIA, a post-office of Ohio co., Virginia.

TRIADELPHIA, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

TRIADELPHIA IRON-WORKS, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TRIADITZA. See SOPHIA.

TRIANA, tre-ä/nä, a suburb of the city of Seville, Spain, on the opposite side or W. bank of the Guadalquivir. It is the residence of the gypsies, horse-dealers, and most fluctuating population of the city.

TRIANA, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, on the right bank of Tennessee River, 15 miles S.W. of Huntsville.

TRIANGLE, a post-township of Broome co., New York, 15 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. 1728.

TRIANGLES, THE, a group of islets in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, immediately between Celebes and Borneo.

TRIANGLES, THE, a group of islets off the E. coast of Yucatan, in Central America, in the Gulf of Mexico.

TRIBAU, a town of Austria. See TRUBAU.

TRIBE'S HILL, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Central Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Albany.

TRIBITZ, tree/bits, or TREBOWICE, trā-bo-vee/tsä, a village of Bohemia, on the Trebowka, and on the Bohemian Railway, 6 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1069.

TRIBSEES, a town of Prussia. See TRIEBSEES.

TRIBUR, a town of Germany. See TREBUR.

TRIBURIUM. See TREBUR.

TRICALA, a town of Thessaly. See TRIKHALA.

TRICALOOR', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 44 miles W. of Pondicherry. Here Tippoo Saib was defeated by the British in 1790.

TRICARICO, tre-kä/re-ko, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 17 miles E. of Potenza, between the Basiento and the Bradano. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by old walls, has a cathedral, and manufactures of silks, woollen cloths, caps, leather, and tobacco.

TRICASE, tre-kä/sä, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 23 miles E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2200.

TRICASSE. See TROYES.

TRICATOOR, tre-kä-toor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Madura, with a fine tank and pagoda.

TRICATOOR, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Tanjore, 4 miles W. of Tranquebar, also with a fine pagoda.

TRICCA, a town of Thessaly. See TRIKHALA.

TRICERRO, tre-chär/no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Vercelli. Pop. 1227.

TRICESIMO, tre-chā/se-mo, a market-town of Italy, government of Venice, 7 miles N. of Udine. Pop. 2700.

TRICE'S STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

TRICHINOPOLY or TRICHINOPOLI, tritch-in-op/o-le, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presidency of Madras. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 709,196. The river Cavery traverses it from W. to E.

TRICHINOPOLY or TRICHINOPOLI, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, capital of the above district, and the only town of consequence in it, situated on the Cavery, 30 miles W. of Tanjore. Pop. (including garrison) 100,000. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments. The markets are well supplied, and communication with Madras is facilitated by good roads. The fortifications are in decay; but a citadel is seated on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, a powder magazine, and in one of its angles a cave temple. The arsenal contains many thousand stand of arms. The population manufacture jewelry, cotton cloths, and horse equipments, for which, and other goods, Trichinopoly is a flourishing emporium. In 1849 a vast number of Hindoos were here trampled to death, at the celebration of a religious festival.

TRICHOOR, tre-choor', a walled town of Hindostan, Cochin dominions, under presidency of Madras, 40 miles N. by W. of Cochin. It contains a citadel and palace, a college for 100 Brahmins, numerous pagodas, one of which has four turrets erected by as many Indian princes, good barracks, an hospital, magazine, and storehouses. It is celebrated throughout Malabar for its sanctity, and is the place of a large annual festival; it is also the most important trading emporium in Cochin, and the station of a regimental company of the Anglo-Indian army.

TRICKUM, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia.

TRICOT, tree/ko', a village of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1045, who weave fabrics, which have hence derived their name.

TRIDENTUM. See TRENT.

TRIE, tree, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles E.N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1328.

TRIEBEL, tree/bel, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 52 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1560.

TRIERES, tree/bès, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz. Pop. 1254.

TRIEBSEES, treeb/sès, or TRIBSEES, trib/sès, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 20 miles S.W. of Stralsund. Pop. 2703.

TRIEL, tre-el', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Seine, 4 miles N.N.W. of Poissy, on the Havre Railway. Pop. in 1852, 1880.

TRIE-LE-CHATEAU, tree leh shä'tō', a market-town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S.W. of Beauvais. It was formerly of importance.

TRIENGEN, treen/gen, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 16 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2700.

TRIENT. See TRENT.

TRIER, the German name of TREVES, which see.

TRIESCH, treesh, a market-town of Moravia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Iglau, with 3200 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

TRIEST, tre-est', (Fr. *Trieste*, tre-est'; It. *Trieste*, tre-es/tā; anc. *Tergeste*,) the principal seaport city of the Austrian Empire, in Illyria, capital of a government and circle, on the Gulf of Triest, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Lat. of light-house, 45° 38′ 6″ N., lon. 13° 46′ 5″ E. Mean temperature of the year, 55°·3; winter, 39°·4; summer, 71°·4 Fahrenheit. A railway has been completed from Venice to Laybach, and is to be extended to Triest. The city consists of an old town, built on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a nearly ruined castle, and enclosed by old walls; and the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and the Franzenvorstadt, bordering the sea on a plain at its foot. It has altogether a thriving appearance, and its streets are crowded with men of all European nations. The new town especially is well built, and few cities on the Continent can vie with it in the solidity and comfort of its private dwellings. A broad canal, deep enough to float vessels of large burden, runs up from the harbor through this part of the town, and enables the merchants to receive or

deliver cargoes at their doors. Between the old and new town winds the *Corso*, a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several handsome squares, in the principal of which are a fine public fountain, the chief hotel, and the column and statue of the Emperor Charles VI., to whom Triest owes its modern importance. The principal public buildings are the exchange, the finest edifice in Triest, situated in the above square, and adorned with a Doric colonnade, and a fine spacious portal leading to a noble merchants' hall, while the story immediately above is employed as a casino; the Dom or cathedral, of great antiquity, in the Byzantine style, somewhat resembling St. Mark's at Venice, and surmounted by a tower which is said to stand on a temple of Jupiter; the church of St. Peter; the Jesuit church, with a fine Corinthian colonnade; the Protestant church, synagogue, custom-house, post-office, and old and new theatres. Outside the town, on the sea-shore, is the new lazaretto, one of the largest and best-arranged in Europe.

The harbor is of easy access, and completely sheltered except to the N.W., from which, though accidents seldom occur, a heavy sea is sometimes thrown in. It is deep enough to admit vessels of 300 tons to its quays, and vessels of any size to anchor safely at a short distance off in the roads. It is in the form of a crescent, one side of which is formed by the Theresien mole, which projects N.W. into the sea, and terminates in a broad platform, occupied partly by a fort, and partly by an intermittent light 106 feet above the sea. On its N. side is a quarantine dock, surrounded with hotels and every other convenience. Close to the harbor are extensive building-docks.

Triest is the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire by the Adriatic. It is a depôt for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt, and of late the route through it has been successfully employed for the transit of the overland mails between England and India. The trade began rapidly to increase about the middle of the last century, when the Empress Maria Theresa made great improvements on the harbor, constructed the Maria Theresa Canal, and declared it a free port. The principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, wax, flax, hemp, tobacco, silk, wood, hides, marble, iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, alum, vitriol, silk stuffs, printed cottons, coarse and fine linens, soap, leather, glass, and liqueurs. The principal imports are colonial produce, raw and spun cotton, cotton goods, dried fruits, hides, salt fish, camels-hair, &c. Triest possesses a large mercantile navy, and is the head-quarters of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam-packet Company, which own from 40 to 50 steamers trading to Venice, Alexandria, Varna, Constantinople, &c. The following tables give a good idea of the extent of the trade of this rising port:—

Number of Vessels, and Amount of Tonnage entered and cleared at Triest, 1849–1852.

Year.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849	1,992	436,000	1,971	438,033
1850	2,057	454,261	2,061	457,210
1851	2,607	589,372	2,297	502,981
1852	2,958	445,948	3,111	540,9[illegible]0

Imports and Exports, 1846–1851.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1846	6,789,500	1,879,100	8,669,600	4,816,900	2,295,600	7,112,400
1847	7,134,500	1,880,500	9,015,000	4,890,700	2,399,600	7,290,300
1848	5,168,720	1,475,280	6,644,000	3,437,400	2,003,700	5,441,100
1849	7,283,000	2,040,000	9,323,000	4,953,000	2,810,000	7,793,000
1850	7,865,000	2,199,700	10,064,700	5,037,300	3,456,200	8,493,500
1851	9,700,000	2,500,000	12,200,000	5,863,000	3,740,000	9,600,000

Triest is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, and many other schools and learned associations. It has many banking establishments, insurance offices, newspapers, &c., and is the residence of consuls of most commercial nations. Its manufactures are numerous, and in some branches extensive. The principal articles are white-lead, wax-candles, soap, rosoglio, spirits, earthenware, and morocco-leather. A great number of vessels also are built, and an active shipping is carried on in the bay. Triest existed under the Romans, but never rose to much importance till about the middle of the last century, when it attracted the attention and shared largely in the enlightened policy of the Empress Maria Theresa, who laid the foundation of a prosperity which has ever since continued to advance, and converted a comparatively insignificant town into the first port of the Austrian Empire. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of an independent republic. The French took it in 1797 and 1805. Pop. in 1850, 63,001.

TRIEST, a government of the Austrian Empire, forming the S. and W. parts of Illyria, comprises the peninsula of Istria, and the islands of Veglia, Cherso, Lossini, &c. in the Adriatic, and the valley of the Isonzo. It is divided into the circles of Triest, Rovigno, and Goritz. Principal towns Triest, Goritz, and Pirano.

TRIEST, GULF OF, (anc. *Tergestinus Sinus*,) the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvatore, (Istria,) and the mouth of the river Tagliamento, 20 miles in length and in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo, the Stella, and other rivers, and contains the islands of Grado, &c.

TRIGG, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains an area estimated at 530 square miles. The Tennessee River touches its W. border, and it is also drained by the Cumberland and Little Rivers. The surface is hilly and undulating; a part of the soil is fertile. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are found. Formed in 1820, and named in honor of Colonel Stephen Trigg, who was slain by the Indians at the battle of Blue Licks. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. 10,129, of whom 7332 were free, and 2797 slaves.

TRIGGIANO, trid-jä'no, a market-town of Naples, province, and 5 miles S.S.E. of Bari, and 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 8900.

TRIGNO, troen'yo, (anc. *Trinius*,) a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines about 9 miles W. of Campobasso, flows N.W. and N.E. past Trivento and Celenza, and after a course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic 5 miles S.E. of Il Vasto.

TRIGOLO, *tre-go'lo*, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Cremona, 6 miles S. of Soncino. Pop. 2087.

TRIGUEROS, tre-*gwä'ros*, a town of Spain, province, and 10 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3534.

TRIKERI, tree-*kä'ree*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula forming the E. entrance of the Gulf of Volo, 20 miles E.N.E. of Zeitoun. It has one of the best-frequented harbors in this part of the archipelago, and building-yards at which a great number of vessels are fitted out. Pop. about 5000.

TRIKERI, a channel leading off from the above archipelago. It communicates with the Gulf of Volo on the N., and the Channel of Talanda on the S.W.

TRIKHALA or TRICALA, tree-*kä'lä*, in European Turkey, a small affluent of the Salembria, immediately N.W. of Trikhala.

TRIKHALA, TRICALA, written also TIRHALA, (anc. *Tricca* or *Trikka*,) a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 37 miles W.N.W. of Larissa. Lat. 39° 31′ N., lon. 21° 43′ E. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It covers a large space, and has several Greek churches and synagogues; manufactures of blankets, coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, and an active transit trade in corn, &c., sent through it into Albania and Epirus.

TRIKHALA, a province, European Turkey. See THESSALY.

TRIKKA. See TRIKHALA.

TRILLFINGEN, trill'fing-en, a village of Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on a very bleak and elevated site. Pop. 1049.

TRILLO, tree-*l'yo*, a small town of Spain, province, and 30 miles E. of Guadalajara, on the Tagus. Pop. 791. It has well-frequented mineral baths.

TRILPORT, tree-*l'por*, a village of France, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 28 miles from Paris.

TRIM, a disfranchised parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, capital of the co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 25 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6226. It is old, and was formerly enclosed by walls. The principal edifices are Trim Castle, founded in the reign of Henry II., the ruins of which attest its former grandeur; the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, a handsome parish church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, various charitable institutions, a county court-house, jail, infantry barracks, union work-house, and a handsome pillar to the Duke of Wellington. It has a brisk trade in agricultural products. Three miles S. of the town is the demesne of Dangan, memorable as the birthplace of the Duke of Wellington. Several Irish parliaments have been held in this town, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

TRIM'BLE, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, contains about 150 square miles. The surface is mostly hilly, and the soil fertile. Organized in 1836. Capital Bedford. Pop. 5963, of whom 5022 were free, and 941 slaves.

TRIMBLE, a post-township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 924.

TRIM'BUCK', a strong fortress, in British India, province of Aurungabad, near the source of the Godavery, 80 miles N.E. of Bombay.

TRIM'DON, a parish of England, co., and 9 miles S.E. of Durham, on the Hartlepool Branch of the York and Berwick Railroad.

TRIM'LEY ST. MARTIN, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

TRIMLEY ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

TRIM'MINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TRIMMIS, trim'mee', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3 miles from Chur (Coire.) Pop. 1105.

TRINACIA. See SICILY.

TRINCOMALEE, tring'ko-ma-lee', a seaport town of Cey-

lon, on its N.E. coast, in lat. 5° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 81° 14′ 7″ E. The small town is at the foot of a rock crowned by Fort Frederick, at the entrance of a bay termed by Nelson "the finest harbor in the world," and on the W. shore of which is Fort Osterburgh, protecting an inner harbor, and having extensive barracks for European troops; but the station is decidedly unhealthy. Mean temperature of the year 80°·7; winter, 77°·3; summer, 83°·5, Fahrenheit. At a distance of 7 miles are the thermal springs of Canuia.

TRINE MILLS, a post-office, Guilford co., North Carolina.

TRING, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the London and North-western Railway, 32 miles N.W. of London. P. in 1851, 4746, many of whom are employed in manfactures of silk, canvas, and straw-plait. The town is neat, and has a market-house, a Lancasterian free school, and various small charities. The parish is intersected by the Roman Icknild Street, and the Grand Junction Canal. Tring Park House is a fine mansion built by Charles II. for Nell Gwynne.

TRINGANY, trin-gā′nee, called also TRINGANO, tring-gā′no, a maritime state of the Malay peninsula, extending along the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 5° and 6° N., and lon. 102° and 103° E.; having N. Kalantan, and S. Kemaman. Pop. estimated at 30,000. The products are ivory, pepper, camphor, gambier, gold, and about 7000 piculs of tin annually.

TRINGANY, a town of the Malay peninsula, on a river of the same name, lat. 5° 25′ N., lon. 103° E. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000,(?) including many Chinese.

TRINIDAD, trin′e-dad′, or TRINIDAD CITY, a post-town of Klamath co., in the N.N.W. part of California, at the head of Trinidad Bay, is situated on the road from Renicia to Klamath, 270 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

TRINIDAD, trin′e-dad′, (Sp. pron. tre-ne-dah′; Fr. *La Trinité*, lā tree′nee′tā′,) the largest and most valuable of the British West India Islands, excepting Jamaica. It is the southernmost of the Windward group, and lies immediately off the N.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, opposite the N. mouths of the Orinoco. It is of an oblong form, with considerable projections at all its angles except the S.E. Point Galera, the N.E. extremity, is in lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 60° 54′ W. Length, from N. to S., 50 miles; average breadth, about 30 miles, exclusive of its projections. Area, about 1,536,000 acres. Approached from the N., Trinidad appears like an immense ridge of rocks; its E. and S. shores are also rocky and high; but on the S. side, or the side next the Gulf of Paria, it presents one of the most beautiful and magnificent panoramas imaginable—hills, valleys, and plains being covered with a verdure that knows no decay. The mountain chains run from W. to E. In the N., near the sea, they attain an elevation of about 3000 feet, and are broken and rugged. In the centre of the island is a less elevated group of mountains, and in the S. a series of beautiful hills and knolls, among which occur numerous delightful valleys. In the intervals between the ranges of mountains above described are several extensive plains, stretching nearly across the entire island from E. to W.: they contain some natural meadows or savannas, and are watered by numerous streams, but generally terminate towards the Gulf of Paria in extensive swamps. Some of them, also, still continue in their natural state, covered with trees. The principal rivers are the Caroni, the Oropuche, and the Ortoire; the first two are navigable to a considerable distance inland by small craft.

The nucleus of the mountains is a very dense argillaceous schist, becoming laminated and friable when exposed to the atmosphere, and changing to a micaceous schist in the inferior layers and near the beds of rivers; in the interstices of the latter, particularly to the N., are found great quantities of sulphureous pyrites in cubic crystals. There is no granite on the island; but blocks of milky quartz of different sizes are found in every valley. Gypsum and limestone are rare. Near Point Icaque, forming the S.W. extremity of the island, are several mud-volcanoes, the largest, about 150 feet in diameter, has boiling mud constantly bubbling, but never overflowing. Some of these volcanoes throw out salt water, heavily loaded with argillaceous earth. Submarine volcanoes also occur on both sides of the island; one on the W. coast, near Cape Brea, occasionally boils up, and discharges a quantity of petroleum; the other, on the W. coast, near Cape Mayero, gives, in March and June, several detonations resembling thunder, succeeded by flames and smoke, afterwards ejecting pieces of bitumen as black and brilliant as jet. The most remarkable phenomenon of this kind is the Asphaltum or Pitch Lake, situated on the leeward side of the island, on a small peninsula jutting into the sea, a little N.E. of Guapo Bay. It is about 1½ miles in circumference, and elevated 80 feet above the level of the sea. The headland on which it is situated consists of bituminous scoriæ, vitrified sand, and earth cemented together. In some places beds of cinders are found; and a strong sulphureous smell pervades the ground to the distance of 8 or 10 miles from the lake. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but towards the middle the heat gradually increases, and the pitch becomes softer and softer, until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the depth of the lake, but no bottom has been ever found.

The climate of Trinidad is apparently less unhealthy than that of many of the other West India islands, and is not subject to droughts. The beneficial and abundant dews, arising from the numerous rivers of the island and surrounding ocean, cool and invigorate the atmosphere, and give an unusual luxuriance to its vegetation. The soil is in general extremely fertile, and the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests, which contain the finest wood for ship-building and for ornamental purposes, among which the red cedar and a great variety of palms are conspicuous. The principal animals inhabiting the island are a species of small deer, the mangrove-stag, the paca or lapo, about the size of a hare; opossums, armadilloes, porcupines, lizards, ant-bears, sloths, tiger-cats, peccaries, water-dogs, monkeys in great variety, land-tortoises, &c. Birds—partridges, water-hens, flamingoes, white woodcocks, wild ducks, pelicans, vultures, vampires and other bats, parrots, parroquets, and humming-birds. Only one-thirtieth of the land is estimated to be under culture. The settled portions are chiefly confined to the N.W. and S.W. of the island.

The following table exhibits the average annual exports from Trinidad for the periods specified:—

	From 1826 to 1830.	From 1839 to 1843.	From 1844 to 1848.	From 1849 to 1852.
Sugar.....lbs....	37,566,008	26,708,572	38,226,490	40,708,273
Cocoa	2,487,949	2,519,010	3,134,751	5,165,871
Coffee.....	272,698	255,229	217,287	237,241
Cotton.....	236,129	120,378	126,478	7,349
Molasses.....gals....	955,372	754,970	877,759	771,161
Rum	46,418	11,152	41,893	51,316
Sundries.....	£ 7,315	3,498	4,192	4,078
Total exports.....	£406,535	431,150	210,196	367,336
Total imports.....	£404,501	460,288	463,734	500,358

The exports in 1852, amounted in value to 458,851*l.*, and the imports to 493,274*l.*

The revenue amounted to 107,310*l.*, and the expenditure to 110,944*l.*

Trinidad is a crown-colony, the public affairs being administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by an executive and a legislative committee. The laws are a mixture of Spanish and English; and neither coroners' inquests nor trial by jury are established. The island was discovered by Columbus in July, 1498. It successively belonged to the Spaniards and the French, and capitulated to the British under Abercromble in 1797. Port of Spain, on the N.W. side of the island, is the capital, and one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Trinidad has numerous good harbors on its W. and S. coasts, particularly on the former; but few, and those indifferent, on its E. and N. shores. Pop. in 1851, 68,645, thus classified—Roman Catholics, 43,605; Episcopalians, 16,246; Wesleyans, 2596; Presbyterians, 1017; Independents, 133; Baptists, 448; Mohammedans, Gentoos, heathens, &c., 4688.

TRINIDAD, Brazil. See TRINIDADE.

TRINIDAD, tre-ne-dah′, a river of New Granada, isthmus of Panama, which joins the Chagres about 25 miles from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. It is navigable for canoes from the sea to Capua, S.W. of Chorrera. Its harbor is fitted only for small craft.

TRINIDADE, tre-ne-dā′dā, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 degrees E. of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of the S. point 20° 31′ S., lon. 29° 19′ W.

TRINIDADE, tre-ne-dā′dā, a market-town of Brazil, province, and 18 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4000.

TRINITA, tre-ne-tā′, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Coni, province, and 9 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 2805.

TRINITA, a village of Naples, district of Castel-a-Mare, 3 miles E. of Sorrento, with 2 churches, an abbey, and 1500 inhabitants.

TRINITA VITTORIO, tre-ne-tā′ vit-to′re-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division, and 5 miles N.E. of Nice, on the Paglione. Pop. 1393.

TRINITÉ, LA, lā tree′nee′tā′, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 32 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 527.

TRINITÉ, LA, lā tree′nee′tā′, a market-town of Martinique, capital of an arrondissement, on its E. coast, 16 miles E. of St. Pierre. Pop. 5667.

TRINITÉ, LA, an island of the West Indies. See TRINIDAD.

TRINITY, a county in the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 3500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and on the E. by the Coast Range, and is drained by Eel Creek and several other smaller streams. The surface in the E. and W. portions is uneven or mountainous. Mount Linn, in the S.E. part, is the principal elevation; soil fertile, especially along the streams. But little attention has yet been paid to agriculture—mining and trading being the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Pop. 1764.

TRINITY, a thriving post-village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Black River, at the confluence of the Tensas and Washita Rivers, 12 miles below Harrisonburg. It contains 1 church, 4 stores besides groceries, 1 steam mill, and a Masonic lodge. Incorporated in 1850. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

TRINITY, a small village of Alexander co., Illinois, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Cash River.

TRINITY COLLEGE. See HARTFORD, Connecticut.

TRINITY GASK or TARN'LY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth.

TRINITY RIVER, of Texas, is formed by two main branches, the Elm Fork and the West Fork, which unite a few miles above Dallas Court-House. It flows in a general S.E. direction, nearly parallel with the Brazos, and falls into the N. extremity of Galveston Bay about 40 miles N. of Galveston City. The length of the main stream is estimated at 550 miles. It is a fine, navigable river, affording more extensive facilities for that purpose than any other in the state. The navigation is always good for steamboats to Liberty, about 60 miles from the Gulf; during the rainy season, *i. e.* from February to May, inclusive, they make regular passages to the upper part of Houston county, a distance of about 350 miles, and in some cases they have ascended as far as 500 miles. This river flows through an alluvial plain, which has but a slight declivity towards the Gulf of Mexico, and presents no great inequalities of surface. The valley of the Trinity is especially fertile, and is occupied by plantations of cotton, maize, sugar, and rice. Timber is found here in greater variety and abundance than in the W. parts of the state. *Branches.*—The Elm Fork rises in the N. part of Cook county, within a few miles of Red River, and pursues a S.E. course of about 150 miles. The West Fork rises in Cook county, flows S.E. through the Cross Timbers to Tarrant county, and thence E. till it unites with the other branch, after a course of nearly equal length.

TRINITY RIVER, rises in the E. part of Klamath co., California, near the foot of the Coast Range, and running first S.W., and then N.W., falls into the Klamath River in about lat. 41° 20′ N. Gold is found in abundance on this river, miners averaging $7 per day.

TRINITY SPRINGS, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

TRINIUS. See TRENO.

TRINKSEIFEN, trink'sifen, a village of Bohemia, 14 miles from Carlsbad. Pop. 1511.

TRINO, tree'no, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Novara, 11 miles S.W. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. 8217. It is well built, and has a large trade in cattle.

TRIN'OMALEE', a large and populous town of British India, presidency, and 100 miles S.W. of Madras, district of South Arcot, with a large pagoda, numerous other temples, and a gateway of 12 stories, and 222 feet in elevation.

TRINS, HOHEN, ho'en trens, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 4 miles W. of Reichenau, near the Vorder-Rhein. It has the ruins of 2 old castles. The TRINSER-SEE, ("Lake of Trins,") in the vicinity, contains good pike. Pop. 1072.

TRION, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

TRION, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

TRION FACTORY, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

TRIORA, tre-o'rá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Nice, 13 miles N. by W. of San Remo. It was anciently surrounded by walls, and defended by two castles, of which portions still remain; and has an ancient collegiate church, an Augustine monastery, a public school, an hospital, and several other charitable endowments. Pop. 4846.

TRIP'ATOOR', several towns of British India, presidency of Madras, districts of Salem, Madura, and Chingleput; the last about 27 miles S.W. of Madras, and having some remarkable Hindoo temples.

TRIPETTY, a celebrated Hindoo temple, S. of the Kistnah, in South India, presidency, and 65 miles N.W. of Madras.

TRIPLETT, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

TRIPOLE, tre-po'lá, a market town of Russia, government, and 27 miles S.S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. P. 1500.

TRIPOLI, trip'o-le, called by the natives TARABLOOS or TARABLUS, ta-rá'blos, (anc. *Tripolis*,*) a country in the N. of Africa, forming one of the Barbary States, and, in name at least, a dependency of the Turkish Empire. It is often understood in an enlarged sense to include both Barca and Fezzan, but as these are described under their own heads, the present article is confined to Tripoli proper, which lies between lat. 29° and 33° 30′ N., and lon. 10° and 20° E.; it is bounded, N. by the Mediterranean, W. by Tunis, S. by Fezzan and the Libyan Desert, and E. by the Libyan Desert and Barca. Length, from W. to E., about 700 miles; breadth varies from 100 miles near the centre, to 200 miles near the extremities. Area, estimated at 105,000 square miles. The coast line stretches in an irregular but almost unbroken course for about 800 miles, and presents so few bays and protecting headlands as not to furnish more than one good harbor—that on which the capital is situated; the E. half forms the very remarkable indentation anciently known as the Greater Syrtis, and now called the Gulf of Sidra. The W. half, extending from the Gulf of Cabes or Lesser Syrtis E. to Mesurata Point, is low and sandy; the other half is more diversified, and interrupts the monotony of its sandy beaches by numerous rocky points, which were the terror of ancient mariners, though modern survey has proved that their imaginations had greatly exaggerated the real danger.

The interior of the country is very imperfectly known. The E. part being mostly a continuation of the desert, partakes of its inhospitable character, and contains large tracts of almost barren sands. In the S., however, it is partly traversed by the Black Mountains, an E. offset of the Atlas, which, descending in successive terraces, enclose many valleys and plains of considerable fertility. Farther W. the surface becomes still more diversified. Two mountain ranges stretch from W. to E., in directions nearly parallel to the coast: the one in the S. called the Suara, and the other in the N. called the Gharian Mountains. The latter range has a width of from 12 to 15 miles, and attains a height of about 4000 feet; it is not more than 20 miles from the coast, and becomes visible at sea. It is composed for the most part of volcanic rocks, and many of its summits assume the form of isolated conical peaks. The space between these is often occupied by a kind of plateau. The soil upon them, produced by the decomposition of lava and basalt, is very fertile, and being in many parts under careful cultivation, produces heavy crops of grain, more especially where the natural deficiency of moisture is supplied by irrigation from large tanks, in which, in the absence of running streams, the rain-water is collected for that purpose.

Abundant rains fall from November to March, and are collected in numerous tanks and cisterns, to provide against the succeeding droughts which prevail throughout the remainder of the year, more especially from May to September, when sometimes for months not a single shower falls. At this time the heat is intense, the sirocco often blows, and the thermometer rises from 90° to 92°. During the rainy season the fluctuations of temperature are often very great, the thermometer frequently falling during the night to 40°, or to the freezing point, and rising during the day to above 70°. The prevailing winds of summer are E.; those of winter W. and N.W.

On the sides of hills too steep to be arable, vines, olives, almonds, figs, and other fruits are often seen growing in profusion. In these hilly tracts much of the surface is left in natural pastures, which, more especially after the heavy rains, become extremely luxuriant, and rear cattle in such numbers as to become an important article of export. But by far the richest and most fertile tract of Tripoli is that of the Mesheea, which stretches about 15 miles along the coast, with a width not exceeding 5 miles, and has the capital nearly in its centre. The whole of this favored district is occupied with fertile fields, on which rich crops of wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown; plantations of productive palm-trees, arranged in regular rows, olive-yards, vineyards, orchards, and gardens yielding in abundance, among other fruits, oranges, pomegranates, lemons, figs, apricots, plums, and watermelons. The other principal products of the coast are cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor oil; in the interior, senna, dates, and galls are the chief sources of wealth, and the cassob and lotus are indigenous.

The surplus produce of the date and olive plantations, with straw mats, earthen jars, and other domestic manufactures, are partly exported by sea, and partly disposed of to Bedouin traders. Wine of superior quality might be produced. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are sent to Malta. Rock-salt is an important article of export. The principal manufactures are carpets, thick cloaks, and other articles of clothing; camlets, articles of goats'-hair, sacking, prepared skins, morocco leather, earthenwares, and potash. The foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant; the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Central Africa, whence several caravans arrive annually with slaves, gold-dust, ivory, senna, and natron.

The rural population consists chiefly of Arabs, and the town population of Moors, but both with a considerable intermixture of Jews. Neither Turks, Memlooks, (Mamelukes,) nor Christians are numerous. The state religion is Mohammedan. The government is an unmitigated and barbarous despotism. The pasha, generally chosen from among the Turkish officers resident in the capital, and confirmed by a firman of the sultan, sets an example of tyranny and extortion which is naturally and eagerly imitated by his subordinates. A large portion of the revenues was at one time derived from piracy, since the extirpation of which the deficiency has been in a great measure supplied not by developing the resources of the country, but by establishing monopolies, tampering with the currency, and imposing grinding taxes. The more regular and legitimate sources of income are direct tribute from the Arabs and district-governors, a land-tax, a tax on

* Under the Romans, the three flourishing cities of Œa, Leptis, and Sabrata constituted a kind of federal union, under the name of Tripolis, or the "three cities."

Jews and merchants, and export and import duties. Pop. about 1,500,000.——Adj. and inhab. TRIPOLINE, trip-o-leen', and TRIPOLITAN, tre-pol'e-tan.

TRIPOLI, (anc. *Oea*,) a seaport town on the N. coast of Africa, capital of the above state, 300 miles S. of the coast of Sicily, and 800 miles S.E. of Algiers. Lat. (pasha's castle) 32° 52′ 54″ N., lon. 13° 11′ E. It stands on a rocky promontory washed by the sea on the N. and E., and connected with the mainland on the S. and W. by a sandy plain, partly under cultivation; it is enclosed on the land-side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and on the sea-front defended by a formidable line of batteries, terminating at the S.E. angle in a strong castle, in which the pasha resides. The town, enclosing an area about 1300 yards long, by 1000 yards broad, is entered by two gates; it consists of a great number of narrow and uneven lanes, lined for the most part with mean houses huddled together without any order, and from the absence of front-windows, looking more like dead walls than inhabited dwellings. The pasha's castle, already mentioned, consists of an ancient pile of vast extent, built at different times, and so irregularly, that all appearance of symmetry is lost. The great mosque, situated in the main street, is a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof, formed by a number of small cupolas, is supported by 16 Doric marble columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The other buildings most deserving of notice are 6 principal and many smaller mosques, 2 or more Christian churches, a Franciscan convent, 3 synagogues, a number of public baths, each crowned with a dome, and extensive bazaars and caravansaries. There are several ancient remains, among which the most remarkable is a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in 164, to the Roman emperors Aurelius Antoninus, and Lucius Verus, consisting of huge blocks of marble, beautifully sculptured on the sides and ceiling, and now used as a storehouse. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets, which have long been celebrated; mantles and other woollen stuffs, ordinary and morocco leather, and potash. The trade has the advantage of the only good harbor for several hundred miles along the coast. It is formed by the E. side of the promontory on which the town stands, and two long lines of reefs on the E. and N.E., furnishing tolerably good shelter. Where deepest it has not more than 5 or 6 fathoms, but has capacity sufficient to admit whole fleets of merchant vessels; ships-of-war anchor in the outer roads, which have good holding-ground in from 16 to 18 fathoms, with indifferent shelter. A great part of the trade of the state, and even of the more distant interior as far as Timbuctoo and Bornoo, has its emporium at Tripoli, to which the goods are conveyed across the desert in caravans. Pop. estimated at 20,000, comprising about 15,000 of Turkish descent, 3000 Jews, and 2000 Christians.

TRIPOLI, trip'o-le, TARABLOOS, TARABLOUS or TARABLUS, tä-rä'bloos, (anc. *Tripolis*,) a seaport town of Syria, capital of a pashalic, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kadisha, 46 miles N.E. of Beyroot. Lat. 34° 26′ 4″ N., lon. 35° 49′ E. Pop. 15,000. It is neatly built, and surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. The houses are chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of Medieval architecture; in and around it are numerous granite columns and traces of antiquity, and an old castle stands on an adjacent height. Tripoli doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct towns, while the Marina or El Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W., on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbor is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe, but the town retains some export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap. Tripoli is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames.

TRIPOLI, a ruined city of Asia Minor, near the Mender, 36 miles S.E. of Ak-Shehr.

TRIPOLI, a town of Turkish Armenia. See TREBOLI.

TRIPOLI, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

TRIPOLITZA or TRIPOLIZZA, tre-po-lit'sä, a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the government of Mantinea, in a plain 3000 feet above the sea, 22 miles S.W. of Argos. Previously to the revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, and had 20,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, and again in 1828 by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who razed it to the ground. It has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities of *Mantinea*, *Tegea*, and *Pallantium*, traces of all which exist in its vicinity.

TRIPOLI VECCHIA, trip'o-le vek'ke-ä, or OLD TRIPOLI, a small maritime town of the state of Tripoli, in North Africa, 45 miles W. of the capital.

TRIPPSTADT, tripp'stätt, a village of Bavaria, in Palatinate, 18 miles E.N.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1576.

TRIPTIS, trip'tis, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 5 miles E. of Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. 1490.

TRISOBBIO, tre-sob'be-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province, and 6 miles S.E. of Acqui, with the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1324.

TRISSINO, tris-see'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3000.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, tris-tän' dä-koon'yä, the principal of a group of islets in the South Atlantic, lat. 37° 6′ S., lon. 12° 2′ W. The surface is mountainous, and one peak rises to 8236 feet above the ocean. The other islands are named Nightingale, and Inaccessible Island. They are claimed by Great Britain, and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena.

TRISTE, tris'tä, an island of Central America, in the Gulf of Terminos, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan.

TRISTE or POOLO MEGO, poo'lo mä'go, an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S., lon. 101° 10′ E.

TRISTE, GULF OF, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in South America, on the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. 10° 30′ N., and between lon. 67° 30′ and 68° 30′ W.

TRITH SAINT LÉGER, treet sän° lä'zhä', a village of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, (Escaut,) arrondissement of Valenciennes, with iron forges. Pop. 1799.

TRITON ISLAND, the southernmost of the Paracels, in the China Sea.

TRIUGGIO, tre-ood'jo, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, on the Lambro, 7 miles from Carate. Pop. 1100.

TRIUMPHO, tre-oom'fo, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro, 30 miles W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 3462.

TRIUMPHO DE LA CRUZ, tre-oom'fo dä lä kroos, a bay and group of islets of Central America, on the N. coast of the state of Honduras, district of Comayagua.

TRIUNE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

TRIVALOOR, triv's-loor', a populous town of British India, presidency of Madras, district, 34 miles E. of Tandore.

TRIVANDRUM, tre-vän'drům, written also TRIVANDERUM or TREVANDRUM, a town of South Hindostan, capital of the Travancore dominions, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin, with a fine palace and an extensive garrison. Mean temperature of the year, 79°·2 Fahrenheit.

TRIVENTO, tre-vĕn'to, a walled town of Naples, province of Molise, on the Trigno, 15 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4000. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths.

TRIVERO, tre-vä'ro, a market-town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, division of Turin, 9 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 3500.

TRIVICARY, tre-ve-kä'ree, a village of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, 16 miles N.W. of Pondicherry.

TRIVIGNO, tre-veen'yo, a village of Naples, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2600.

TRIVOLI, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 17 miles W. of Peoria.

TRNAWA, a town of Bohemia. See TURNAU.

TROAD, the plain around ancient *Troy*. See TROY.

TROARN, tro'arn', a market-town of France, department of Calvados, 8 miles E. of Caen. Pop. 960.

TROBRIAND, tro'bre-änd', a group of islands in the Louisiade Archipelago, in the South Pacific, extends from lat. 6° 47′ 45″ to 8° 52′ 30″ S., lon. 147° 24′ to 151° 10′ E. The islands are generally low, and of considerable extent, apparently fertile, producing abundance of the finest yams, and maintaining a dense population.

TROCHTELFINGEN, trok'tel fing'en, a village of Würtemburg, circle of Jaxt. Pop. 1020.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a petty town of South Germany, in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 15 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1136.

TROEDYRAUR, *tro-ĕd-e-rŏwr*, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

TRØENSE, trö'en-seh, a village of Denmark, in the island of Taasinge, on the Thorösund. Pop. 700.

TREZEN. See DAMALA.

TROFA, tro'fä, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 9 miles E.N.E. of Aveiro, near the Vouga. Pop. 860.

TROGEN, tro'ghen, a town of Switzerland, canton, and 6 miles N.E. of Appenzell, capital of Outer-Rhodes. Pop. 2400. It has an arsenal, and a trade in muslin and linens.

TROIA or TROJA, tro'yä, (anc. *Vernabria*,) an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, province of Pisa, 14 miles S.E. of Piombino, about 2 square miles in extent, and rising from the sea like a truncated cone.

TROIA or TROJA, tro'yä, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 15 miles S.W. of Foggia. Pop. 5000. It has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, and a large annual fair in August.

TROIS-MOUTIERS, LES, lä trwä moo'te-ä', a market-town of France, department of Vienne, 5 miles N.W. of Loudun. Pop. in 1852, 1664.

TROIS RIVIÈRES, a town and district of Canada. See THREE RIVERS.

TROIS RIVIÈRES, trwä ree've-zir', a market-town on the S. coast of the island of Guadeloupe, 7 miles S.E. of Basse-Terre. Pop. 8206.

TROITSK, troitsk, a town of Russia, government, and 87 miles N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 3500.

TROITSK or ZEMNINKI, zĕm-nin'kee, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenbourg, on the Ooi, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 miles S.S.E. of Tcheliabinsk. Pop. 5000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, and an active traffic with Bokhara. Two thousand Kirghiez are said to frequent it annually with their goods.

TROITZKOI, troit'skoi, a market-town of Russia, government, and 42 miles N.N.E. of Moscow. Pop. 7000. On a height immediately above it is a vast ecclesiastical establishment, founded in 1337, and the richest in the empire, after that of Kiev. Within its fortified enclosures are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palaces, an ecclesiastical seminary, with a library of 6000 volumes and a bell of 70 tons weight.

TROJA and *TROJAN*. Asia Minor. See TROY.

TROJA, an island of the Mediterranean. See TROIA.

TROJA, Italy. See TROIA.

TROKI, tro'kee, or NOVO TROKI, no'vo tro'kee, a town of Russian Poland, government, and 15 miles S.W. of Vilna, on Lake Troki. Pop. 2000.

TROLHÆTTA, trol-hĕt'ta, a market-town of Sweden, læn, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Wenersborg. Pop. 1000. It is situated on the Gotha River, which here forms the Trolhætta Falls, obviated for the navigation of the Gotha Canal by the *Trolhætta Canal*, a cut 3 miles in length, and having 12 sluices.

TROMBETAS, trom-bā'tăs, or ORIXIMINA, o-re-she-mee'nā, a river of Brazilian Guiana, rises near the frontiers of British Guiana, flows S., and passes the town of Obidos, and falls into the Amazon by two unequal mouths at a short distance from each other.

TROMOE, tro'mö'ĕh, an island of Norway, amt of Nedenaes, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length, 8 miles.

TROMSOE, trom'sö'ĕh, a town of Norway, in Finmark, on the island of Tromsöe, opposite the island of Hvalöe. Pop. 738. It has a wooden quay and a custom-house, and is an outport of Hammerfest.

TRONCHIENNES, trŏn'she-ĕnn', or DRONGEN, drong'ĕn, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 2 miles W. of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. 4634.

TRONDHJEM, trond'yĕm, (anc. *Nidaros?* L. *Nidrosia*; Ger. *Drontheim*, dront'hime,) a seaport town of Norway, capital of South Trondhjem, beautifully situated on a circular bay at the mouth of the Nid, in the S. side of the Trondhjem Fiord. Lat. (cathedral) 63° 25′ 45″ N., lon. 10° 23′ 45″ E. On the land side it is commanded by a series of heights which make it incapable of defence in that direction, but towards the sea it possesses strong fortifications, both on the mainland and more especially on the small rocky island of Munkholm. It has spacious, regularly-formed, and remarkably clean streets, with water-cisterns at their intersections. It was once built almost entirely of wood, which, in consequence of the ravages of repeated fires, has chiefly given place to houses of stone or brick. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, the great object of interest, much dilapidated by the ravages of early barbarians, and defaced by the bad taste displayed in more modern renovations, but still venerable from the antiquity of some of its parts, which are as old as 1033, and entitled to rank, as a whole, as the most remarkable ecclesiastical structure in the kingdom; the palace of the old Norwegian kings, of whom Trondhjem was the capital, now converted into a military and naval arsenal; a museum, including a picture-gallery and a library with some rare manuscripts; a work-house, asylums for the aged and deaf-mutes, grammar, Lancasterian and other schools, exchange, bank, a court-house, custom-house, handsome theatre, &c. The manufactures include excellent capes, hat-covers, &c. of goat-skin, trinkets, and rifles, said to be the best in Norway. The breweries are famous for a beer which is largely exported. The building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for their sailing properties. The harbor is indifferent, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet, and the roadstead is exposed to a heavy swell from the N. and E. The trade consists chiefly in exports of timber, dried and salted fish, tar, and copper. The beauty of the women of Trondhjem is much celebrated, and the elegance of its society gives it much more the appearance of a capital than Christiana, which supplanted it in this respect on the union of Norway to Denmark. Pop. 13,818.

TRONDHJEM, a stift or province of Norway, comprises the amts of North and South Trondhjem, and Romsdal. Area, 16,042 square miles. Pop. in 1845, 155,899.

TRONDHJEM FIORD, Norway, extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 miles, and at its N. extremity communicates with Beitstad Fiord. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, Siaker, and Stordal Rivers.

TRONS, trŏns', or TRUNS, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hanz. P. 800.

TRONTANO, tron-tā'no, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, 2 miles N.N.E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1195.

TRONTO, tron'to, (anc. *Truentus*,) a river of Central Italy, rises N.E. of Monte Reale, flows N. and W., and enters the Adriatic 17 miles E. of Ascoli. Course, 54 miles.

TRONZANO, tron-zā'no, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, province, and 13 miles W. of Vercelli. P. 3300.

TROOBTCHEVSK, TROUBTCHEVSK or TRUBTSCHEVSK, troob-chĕvsk', a town of Russia, government, and 88 miles W.S.W. of Orel, on the Desna. Pop. 4000. It has large salt magazines, a manufactory of verdigris, and a trade in corn and flax.

TROO'MON' or TARUMAN, tā-roo'mān', a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 50′ N., lon. 107° 20′ E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1840.

TROON, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a small bay in the Irish Channel, and on the Troon and Kilmarnock Railway, 7½ miles S.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1851, 2404. It is well built, and much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a good harbor, with a pier, ship-building and wet docks, and a light-house.

TROPEA, tro-pā'ā, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 12 miles W.S.W. of Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop. 4500. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of counterpanes and blankets, with an active tunny and anchovy fishery.

TROPPAU, trop'pŏw, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 36 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. with suburbs, 11,651. It has a cathedral, castle, town-hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, and liqueurs. The diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held here from the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1820.

TROQUEER', a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprising the burgh of Maxwelltown.

TRO'RY or SAINT MICHAEL'S TRORY, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh.

TROSA, tro'sā, a town of Sweden, læn, and 22 miles N.E. of Nyköping, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 500.

TROSACHS, tros'aks, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, between Lochs Achray and Katrine. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

TROSBERG, tros'bĕrg, or TROSTBERG, tros'bĕrg, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, with a picturesque fortress, 15 miles E.S.E. of Wasserburg. Pop. 910.

TROSKOTOWICE, a town of Austria. See TRESKOWITZ.

TROSSINGEN, tros'sing-en, a market town of Würtemburg, circle of Black Forest, 10 miles N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 2367.

TROSTBERG, a town of Bavaria. See TROSBERG.

TROSTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TROS'TREY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

TROTTERSCLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TROTTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 3¼ miles W.N.W. of Midhurst. The poet Otway was born here in 1651.

TROUBLE HILL, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

TROUBLESOME, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

TROUBLESOME, a post-office of Clinch co., Georgia.

TROUBTCHEVSK, a town of Russia. See TROOBTCHEVSK.

TROUP, troop, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains about 370 square miles. It is drained by the Chattahoochee River and its affluents. The surface is broken; the soil is generally fertile, but in some parts much worn. Troup county is remarkable for the general diffusion of education. Granite and other rocks suitable for building are abundant. It is intersected by the Atlanta and La Grange Railroad. Organized in 1826, and named in honor of George M. Troup, United States Senator from Georgia. Capital, La Grange. Pop. 16,879, of whom 7831 were free, and 9048 slaves.

TROUP FACTORY, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, about 32 miles N. of Columbus.

TROUPSBURG, troops'burg, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bath. Pop. 1754.

TROUP'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Georgia, on the Withlacoochee River, 180 miles S. of Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and 3 hotels.

TROUSDALE, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

TROUT (trowt) CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, in Elk county.

TROUT CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

TROUT CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

TROUTMAN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

TROUT RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

TROUT RUN, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 15 miles N. of Williamsport.

TROUT RUN, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

TROUVILLE, troo'veel', or TROUVILLE-SUR-MER, troo'veel' sür mair, a small seaport town of France, department of Calvados, 7 miles N.E. of Pont-l'Evêque. Pop. 2118.

TROWAY, a township of England, co. of Derby.

TROW'BRIDGE, a market-town and parish, England, co. of Wilts, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western Railway. Pop. in 1861, 11,148. The

town stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, beside the Wene, here crossed by a stone bridge. The parish church is a large, striking edifice, and Trinity Church, at the W. end of the town, is also a fine building. Dissenters are numerous, and have many chapels in Trowbridge, which also comprises many elementary schools, almshouses, and other charities. The woollen manufacture has been established here from a very early period; and some years ago there were about 19 woollen mills and 1650 looms employed in the town and vicinity. Cassimeres, kerseys, and tweeds are among the chief fabrics manufactured. The Kennet and Avon Canal runs 1 mile N. of the town. Trowbridge had formerly a castle, but no traces of it remain. The poet Crabbe, 18 years rector of the parish, died here in 1832.

TROW'BRIDGE, a township in the S.E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 313.

TROWBRIDGE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

TROW'ELL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

TROWSE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1½ miles S.S.E. of Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway.

TROY, (anc. *Troja* or *Troia;* Gr. Τροια,) a ruined city of Asia Minor, rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to have been on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 miles S.S.E. of the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea, close to the modern village of Boonarbashi. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls and cisterns, and around it are numerous artificial mounds.——Adj. and inhab. TRO'JAN.

TROY, PLAIN OF, between the above site and the Hellespont, about 10 miles in length, by 3 miles in greatest width, is watered by three rivers, two of which are the Simois and Scamander of antiquity.

TROY, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 38 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1484.

TROY, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 759.

TROY, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 50 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1008.

TROY, a city, and capital of Rensselaer co., New York, is situated on both sides of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Poestenkill Creek, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany, and 151 miles N. of New York. Lat. 42° 44′ N., lon. 73° 40′ W. The principal portion of the city is on the E. bank of the river, over which communication is kept up by a bridge and ferry-boats. The site is an alluvial plain, terminated on the E. side by an eminence named Mount Ida, which rises directly in the rear of the S. part, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city and the Hudson River, and of the neighboring towns. Mount Olympus, in the N. part of the city, is a bare mass of rock, about 200 feet high. The limits of the city extend about 3 miles along the river, and 1 mile from E. to W. It is laid out with much regularity, and is handsomely built. The streets are 60 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles, excepting River street, which follows the curve of the river, and is the principal thoroughfare of business. A number of those streets which extend parallel with the general direction of the river, terminate at their N. extremity in River street—a circumstance which imparts variety to the perspective, and increases the facilities of intercourse between that street and other parts of the city. The streets are generally well paved, lighted with gas, and bordered with shade-trees. River street is lined with large warehouses and hotels. Congress and Ferry streets are also appropriated to business purposes. The finest residences are situated on First, Second, and Third streets, and around Seminary and Washington Parks. The latter park was recently laid out in the S. part of the city. Among the public buildings, the court-house, the Episcopal churches of St. Paul and St. John's, and one of the Presbyterian churches, deserve particular mention. St. Paul's, of blue limestone, and St. John's, of brown sandstone, are Gothic structures of different styles, each beautiful in its order. The Presbyterian church is of brick, stuccoed in imitation of granite, in the Grecian style, massive, and of a noble appearance. The court-house is a fine marble edifice in the Doric style. Among the principal hotels are the American, the Mansion House, the Troy House, the Northern Hotel, the National Temperance, Washington Hall, Union Hall, and St. Charles, all of which rank high. There are 2 substantial brick market-houses; the Troy Academy, a classical institution in high repute, with a small but increasing library; the Rensselaer Instituto, a scientific and practical school, affording an education to young men in the exact sciences attainable at few other institutions in our country to the extent here available, with a most complete and extensive apparatus; and the Troy Female Seminary, with a valuable library and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The last is among the most celebrated institutions of the kind in the country; average number of pupils about 275; it was established here by Mrs. Emma Willard in 1821. The city contains a Lyceum, with a valuable collection of natural history and a good library attached. The "Young Men's Association" annually affords a course of lectures, and has a library of several thousand volumes. Under the free school system of the state each ward has two or more public schools, as the density of population requires, and the Board of Education have established night-schools for the benefit of such as are precluded the advantage of the day-schools. The various denominations have over 30 churches in the city. Four daily and 4 weekly newspapers are issued. The city has 11 banks, (aggregate capital, $3,500,000,) and some 4 savings' banks. It is supplied with water from a stream in the vicinity.

Troy is favorably situated for commerce. It has 3 lines of tow-boats to New York city, a line of propellers and barges to Philadelphia, and a line of sail-packets to Boston. Many of the boats which arrive by the Erie and Champlain Canals here discharge their cargoes on board of large barges, to be towed down the river, and receive in exchange cargoes of merchandise passing N. or W. This transhipment constitutes the principal commercial business of the place. There are 2 public hospitals, several church asylums, and several infirmaries. A college is about to be erected, its foundation or endowment being already secured by the Methodist Church; the structure itself is soon to be commenced. Manufactures have recently received an impulse which bids fair to give Troy no mean rank in that class of productions. Four railroads meet at this point, viz. the Hudson River, the Troy and Boston, the Schenectady and Troy, and the Rensselaer Railroads, which, with their several extensions, connect it with New York, Boston, Montreal, Buffalo, &c. Among the recent improvements is the Union Railroad, connecting the four lines above named, and passing through the back part of the city, with a large passenger station, common to the four, on Sixth street. A dam across the river renders it navigable for sloops to Lansingburg. Steamboats of the first class ply daily between Troy and New York. The Hudson River and the Poestenkill and Wynantskill furnish an ample supply of water power, which is used in manufactories of various kinds. The city contains numerous flouring mills, paper mills, cotton factories, woollen factories, tanneries, breweries, iron foundries, machine-shops, rolling mills, and forges. Nails, stoves, railway cars, brushes, leather, stoneware, and other articles are produced in very large quantities. There are no less than 3 car-wheel foundries in Troy, each making from 8 to 60 wheels daily; also, 2 large paper mills, on the latest improved plans; 2 malleable iron-works; 2 extensive nail and rolling mills, and large railroad iron-works, besides woollen mills, carpet factories, (which turn out a beautiful article,) bleaching-works, &c., giving employment to hundreds of mechanics. West Troy, on the W. bank of the river, is situated in Albany county, on the Albany Northern Railroad. It contains a bank and a large arsenal of the United States. Pop. in 1850, 7564; in 1853, about 9000. The tonnage arriving and departing from Troy during the season of navigation, amounts to about 150,000 tons; and its manufactures reach all parts of the Union. Green Island Village, on an island of that name above West Troy, and also in Albany county, is properly a suburb of Troy, and mainly dependent upon it, with a population of about 3000 souls. It contains the largest railroad car and stage-coach factory in the state, and contributes its quota to equip all the railroads in the Union. Troy was incorporated as a village in 1801; as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1820, 5264; in 1830, 11,405; in 1850, 28,785, or, including the W. suburb, 36,349; in 1855, 33,271, or, including West Troy and Green Island, about 45,000.

TROY, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Parcipany River, 8 miles N.E. of Morristown, contains a forge and 2 mills.

TROY, a village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, 1 mile N. of Pittsburg. It is pleasantly situated on a high hill, and is composed chiefly of country seats.

TROY, a post-borough and township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on Sugar Creek, and on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, about 18 miles W. of Towanda. It has several stores and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 480; of the township, 1418.

TROY, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 740.

TROY, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on the Redbank Creek, 5 miles below Brookville. Pop. near 200.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., North Carolina, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, and 1 or 2 hotels.

TROY, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia, about 12 miles S.E. of Canton.

TROY, a village of Harris co., Georgia, on Mulberry Creek, about 120 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville. It contains a manufactory of wooden ware, and several mills.

TROY, a thriving post-village, capital of Pike co., Alabama, near the Conecuh River, 50 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

TROY, a post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, on the Yallobusha River, 119 miles N. of Jackson.

TROY, a post-office of Freestone co., TEXAS.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Obion co., Tennessee, on a small affluent of Obion River, 150 miles W. of Nashville.

TROY, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 648.

TROY, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1421.

TROY or HOCKINGSPORT, a village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Hocking, about 25 miles below Marietta, has about 200 inhabitants.

TROY, a township of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 976.

TROY, a township of Geauga co., Ohio, intersected by Cuyahoga River. Pop. 1163.

TROY, a beautiful and flourishing post-village, capital of Miami co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River, and on the Miami Canal, 68 miles W. of Columbus. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad passes through it. The village is regularly built with broad and straight streets. It contains a court-house, town-hall, 6 churches, 1 bank, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. The Miami River, which affords an extensive hydraulic power at this place, is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a very fertile and highly cultivated valley. There are 9 or 10 large warehouses on the bank of the canal, for receiving and forwarding produce. Pop. in 1850, 1956.

TROY, a township of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 649.

TROY, a township of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1542.

TROY, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 555.

TROY, a post-township in the S.E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1426.

TROY, a township of De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 392.

TROY, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1181.

TROY, a post-village and township of Perry co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of Anderson River, 63 miles above Evansville. First settled in 1811. Pop. of the township, 1570; of the village in 1851, about 500.

TROY, a village of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River, 44 miles W. of Peoria. It has an improved water-power.

TROY, a small post-village of Madison co., Illinois, about 22 miles S.E. of Alton.

TROY, a small village of Daviess co., Missouri.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Missouri, near Cuivre River, about 60 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a brick court-house, a jail, and several hundred inhabitants.

TROY, a small village of Madison co., Missouri.

TROY, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

TROY, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Janesville, 34 miles S.W. of the former.

TROY CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 37 miles N.E. of Augusta.

TROY CENTRE, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, about 32 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

TROYES, trwâ, (anc. *Augustobona*, afterwards *Tricassæ*,) a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, 90 miles E.S.E. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway, on the left bank of the Seine. Lat. 48° 19′ N., lon. 4° 5′ E. Pop. in 1852, 27,376. Troyes was the capital of the old province of Champagne. It is partly surrounded by the Seine, which, being drawn off by numerous channels, both supplies it with water-power and contributes to its cleanliness. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular, and lined with antiquated houses, but these are gradually giving way to others of modern construction, and some quarters have already assumed a handsome appearance. The old ramparts have been almost completely thrown down, and their site is now occupied by fine promenades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a splendid specimen of florid Gothic, 374 feet long and 96 feet high, with a nave composed of five aisles, and beautiful patterns of the richest stained glass; the church of St. Urbain, somewhat dilapidated, but still regarded as a model of light, airy Gothic; the church of St. John, of some historical interest, as the place where the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catharine of France was celebrated; the church of St. Madeline, with a stone rood-loft, richly decorated, and of great beauty; the Hôtel de Ville, with an elegant façade, the prefecture, occupying part of the buildings of an ancient abbey; the hospital, museum, *palais de justice*, and public library, containing 56,000 printed volumes and nearly 5000 manuscripts. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, *conseil-de-prud'hommes*, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, communal college, and society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*. It is the seat of extensive manufactures, consisting of cotton hosiery, cotton cloths, bombazines, moleskin, calico, ticks, woollen cloth, woollen covers, prints, lace, strings, soap, bone-combs, starch, &c. There are also numerous worsted and cotton mills, oil-works, breweries, tanneries, wax-refineries, bleachfields, tan, fulling, and paper mills. It carries on an important trade, chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, colonial produce, famous sausages, hemp, wax, wool, wood, iron, lead, zinc, &c. In 889 Troyes was burned down by the Normans; and in 1415 it was seized by the Duke of Burgundy. In 1420 the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catharine of France, by which the former was ultimately to have united both crowns in his own person, was celebrated here. Nine years after, the English were finally expelled from it, by the heroism of Joan of Arc. In 1814, during the last struggles of Napoleon previous to his abdication, it was his head-quarters, and suffered severely, having been twice taken by the allies, and once retaken by the French. Pope Urbain IV. was the son of a tailor in Troyes. Our troy weight takes its name from this town.

TROY GROVE, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

TROY LAKE, a post-village of East Troy township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, 54 miles S.E. of Madison.

TROY MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

TROY'S STORE, a post-office, Randolph co., North Carolina.

TRSCHEMESNO, tr'shá-mésh'no, written also TRZEMESZNO, tzhá-mézh'no, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg, between two lakes, 42 miles E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 3182.

TRSZTENNA, trshtèn'ná, a market-town of North Hungary, with a Franciscan convent, on the Black Arva, co., and 18 miles N.E. of Arva. Pop. 2350.

TRUAGO, a village of Wayne co., Michigan, on Detroit River, 15 miles S.S.W. of Detroit.

TRUB, trööb, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 20 miles E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2700.

TRUBAU, (Trübau,) trü'bów, or BOHMISCH TRIBAU, bö'mish trí'bow, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on the railway, 7 miles N.E. of Leitomischel. Pop. 2600.

TRUBAU, a town of Austria. See MAHRISCH TRUBAU.

TRUBAU (or TRIEBAU) MAHRISCH. See MAHRISCH TRUBAU.

TRUBTCHEVSK, a town of Russia. See TROOBTCHEVSK.

TRUCCAZZANO, troo-kât-sá'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 10 miles from Milan, with the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1526.

TRUCHAS, troo'chás, a village of Spain, province, and 45 miles from Leon. Pop. 1368.

TRUCKSVILLE, a post-office, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TRUENTUS. See TRONTO.

TRUEYRE or TRUYÈRE, trü'yair', a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Lozère, and joins the Lot at Entraigues. Total course, 81 miles.

TRUITSVILLE, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

TRUJILLO or TRUXILLO troo-heel'yo, (anc. *Turris Julia*,) a city of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Caceres, 130 miles S.W. of Madrid. It is a dull, miserable place. The streets are narrow and ill paved, yet some of the dilapidated houses mark the former opulence of those adventurers who returned here laden with the spoil of Peruvian conquest. The city is divided into two portions; the Villa—the acropolis—is the upper and more ancient, where the streets are cut out of granite, and once the seat of the aristocracy and the garrison; it is now abandoned, and used as a burying-place, the people of Trujillo preferring the lower and more convenient site of the under town or Ciudad. The Villa is bounded by a wall which crests the ridge; at the N. end stands a fortress, originally Roman, with flanking towers of granite; this castle has been much added to in modern times. Trujillo possesses a town-house, archives, granary, hospital, a small theatre, a bull-ring, several schools, and five parish churches, the most remarkable of which is St. Mary's, a solid Gothic edifice, with three naves, which contains the tomb of the brave Garcia-de-Paredes, the Spanish Samson. Almost all the conventual establishments of Trujillo are totally or partially ruinous. In the neighborhood is a mine of argentiferous lead, which does not, however, repay the expense of working. It has potteries of glazed and unglazed delft, chocolate-making, and flour-mills. Fairs are held yearly, June 2, and December 8. At the former, one of the most frequented in the kingdom, the usual number of animals is about 50,000 head of sheep, 30,000 swine, and 10,000 horned cattle, besides horses and mules. Trujillo was wrested in 1233 from the Saracens, by whom it was greatly prized. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was born here in 1480. Pop. 6026.

TRUJILLO or TRUXILLO, troo-heel'yo, a town of North Peru, capital of the department of Libertad, in the midst of the valley of Chimu, about 1½ miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 7′ 30″ S., lon. 78° 9′ W. It occupies the S.W. side of a granite mountain; is surrounded by a kind of mud-wall, flanked with bastions; consists of regular streets, containing a number of good houses, built of brick, but generally low; is the see of a bishop; and has a cathedral and several other large churches, a college, hospital, and theatre. At Huanchaco, which, though 8 or 9 miles N.W., is the port of Trujillo, a considerable export takes place, chiefly of rice and spice. In the vicinity of the town a vast space is covered by tumuli and other ancient Peruvian remains. Trujillo was founded in 1535, by Pizarro, who gave it the name of his native town in Spain. Pop. about 8000.

TRUJILLO or TRUXILLO, a former department of Peru, divided into the departments of Amazones and Libertad.

TRUJILLO or TRUXILLO, a city of Venezuela, department of Zulia, capital of a province, 90 miles S.W. of Barquesimeto, and N.E. of Merida. Pop. 4000. It was formerly the handsomest town in this part of South America, and early in the present century it had 12,000 inhabitants.

TRUJILLO or TRUXILLO, a seaport town of Central

America, state of Honduras, capital of a department, on the Caribbean Sea, and the Mosquito frontier. Lat. (of port) 15° 56′ N., lon. 85° 59′ W. Pop., with adjacent hamlets, 4000. Its harbor, on the bay of Trujillo, is defended by several forts. Principal exports, mahogany.

TRULL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

TRÜLLIKON, (Trüllikon,) trül'le-kon', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton, and N.N.E. of Zurich. In 1799 the French were here defeated by the Austrians. P. 1253.

TRU'MANSBURG, a thriving post-village of Ulysses township, Tompkins co., New York, 11 miles N.W. of Ithaca. It is pleasantly situated 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, and contains about 12 stores, 3 churches, a large union school-house, 2 furnaces, and 2 grist mills. Pop. about 1000.

TRUM/BAURSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

TRUMBULL, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains about 625 square miles. It is intersected by Mahoning and Grand Rivers, and also drained by the Mosquito, Pymatuning, and Meander Creeks. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests. The soil is good, well watered, and adapted to dairy farming. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in the S. part. The streams afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and by the Cleveland and Mahoning (projected) Railroad. Capital, Warren. Pop. 30,490.

TRUMBULL, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 25 miles W. by S. of New Haven. Pop. 1303.

TRUMBULL, a post-township in the W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 805.

TRUM/BULL, a post-office of Monroe co., Alabama.

TRUMBULL CORNER, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

TRUMBULL LONG HILL, a post-village of Trumbull township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, 18 miles W. by S. of New Haven, very conspicuous from the ocean.

TRUMELLO, troo-mêl'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, on the Terdoppio, with an oratory, a *monte-de-piété*, and a small hospital. Pop. 3675.

TRUMP/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge

TRUNCH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk

TRUN/DLE'S CROSS-ROADS, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

TRUNS, a village of Switzerland. See Thons.

TRU'RO, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, 8 miles N.N.E. of Falmouth, on the rivers Allen and Kenwin, which are here crossed by stone bridges, and unite to form the creek or river Truro, that opens into Falmouth Harbor. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 10,733. The town, in a hollow surrounded by hills, is the largest in the county. Its increase and prosperity are partly owing to its being the centre of an important manufacturing district, and a principal stannary town. Chief edifices, St. Mary's church, of the time of Henry VII., various dissenting chapels, a town-hall, coinage-hall, custom-house, county infirmary, lying-in institution, barracks, the theatre, and union workhouse. The grammar school has two exhibitions of 30*l.* to Exeter College, Oxford, and here Sir Humphry Davy received his early education. Truro has a mining college, royal institution for science and literature, a Dorcas society and other charities, and a public subscription library. Vessels of 100 tons come up to its quays. Imports, chiefly coal, timber, and articles required in mining operations. Exports, tin, copper, paper, carpeting, pottery-ware, and pilchard-oil. Registered shipping in 1848, 3016 tons. The borough is divided into three wards. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

TRURO, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, occupying the northern part of Cape Cod, about 110 miles by land, and 55 by water, S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the fisheries. In 1852, 52 vessels (tons 3626) and 581 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery. The mackerel inspected for the year amounted to 2541 barrels. In the great gale of 1841, this town lost 57 men whose homes were within a circuit of 2 miles; 27 of them were married, and only 8 were more than 30 years of age. The population at that time was about 1900; the number of widows, 105. Pop. in 1850, 2051.

TRURO, a township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 2158.

TRURO, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

TRU'RO, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Colchester, at the head of Cobequid Bay, the waters of which flow W. through Minas Bay to the Bay of Fundy.

TRUSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TRUSLEY, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

TRUSS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

TRUSTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TRUTNOW, a town of Bohemia. See Trautenau.

TRUXILLO, a city of Spain. See Trujillo.

TRUXILLO, several towns, Spanish America. See Trujillo.

TRUX/TUN, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, on Tioughnioga River, 23 miles S. of Syracuse. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 3623.

TRUXTUN, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 70 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

TRUYÈRE, a river of France. See Tarentre.

TRY/BERG, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 7 miles S. of Hornberg. Pop. 1114.

TRYON, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

TRYON, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens, on the S. coast, at the head of a small bay, in lat. 46° 17′ N., lon. 63° 38′ W.

TRYON FACTORY. See Tryon Factory.

TRY/SULL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

TRZCIANKA, a town of Prussian Poland. See Schönlanke.

TRZEBOCHOWICE, Bohemia. See Hohenbruck.

TRZEMESZNO, a town of Prussia. See Tarchemesno.

TRZIANKA, a town of Poland. See Schönlanke.

TRZIEL, a town of Prussian Poland. See Tirschtiegel.

TSAD, a town of Central Africa. See Tchad.

TSADDA, a river of Central Africa. See Chadda.

TSAMPAYNAGO, tsăm-pī-nā'go, a town of Burmah, at the confluence of a small stream with the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava. It has a custom-house, and is the limit N., beyond which even native Burmese cannot pass without special permission from the government.

TSANA, a lake of Abyssinia. See Dembea.

TSANTA, tsăn'tä', a fortified city of China, province of Yunnan, capital of a department on the Burmese frontier, 50 miles N.E. of Bhamo.

TSAO-TCHOO or TSAO-TCHOU, tsä'o choo', a town of China, province of Shang-toong, capital of a department, 140 miles S.W. of Tsea-nan.

TSAREVOKOKSHAISK or TZAREVOKOKSHAISK, tsä-rä-vo-kok-shisk', a town of Russia, government, and 72 miles N.W. of Kazan.

TSAREVOSANTCHOORSK or TZAREVOSANTCHURSK, tsä-rä-vo-sänt-choorsk', a town of Russia, government of Viatka, 33 miles S.W. of Yaransk.

TSARITSIN, TZARITZIN or ZARITZYN, tsä-rit-sin', a fortified town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the Volga, 110 miles S.S.W. of Kamishin. Pop. 4600. It was formerly an important station on the line of defence between the Don and Volga, and is celebrated for its mineral waters.

TSARITSINO or TZARITZINO, tsä-rit-see'no, a village of Russia, government, and 7 miles S. of Moscow, with a palace built by Catherine II., and fine gardens in the Arabian style.

TSARSKOE-SELO or TZARSKOE-SELO, tsars'ko-ä sä'lo, a town of Russia, government, and 17 miles S. of St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by a railway, capital of a circle. Pop. 10,233. It has a college with 14 professors, a military school, and manufactures of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor; founded by Peter the Great, in 1710, and the favorite abode of Catherine II. Since its destruction by fire, in 1822, it has been rebuilt and furnished in a style of great magnificence; it is surrounded by a large park, in which is another imperial summer residence. Near it is the imperial palace of Pavlovsk.

TSATSAK, a town of Servia. See Csatsak.

TSA-YUEN, tsä-yon-ĕn', a town of China, province of Chekiang, S.W. of Hang-chow-foo. It is a large and important place; and has opposite to it a curiously shaped hill, composed chiefly of granite of a beautiful green colour, which being much prized by the Chinese, is extensively quarried, and largely exported. It is employed for various ornamental purposes, and more especially for building tombs.

TSCHANCHALOVA, a town of Prussia. See Tarki.

TSCHARTORISK, a town of Russia. See Tchartorisk.

TSCHEBEN, a village of Hungary. See Czeben.

TSCHEBOKSARY, a town of Russia. See Tchebokshari.

TSCHELJABINSK, Russia. See Tchelyabinsk.

TSCHENKOWITZ, tshĕn'ko-wĭts, a village of Bohemia, E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1456.

TSCHERIKOW, a town, European Russia. See Tcherikov.

TSCHERKASSY, a town of Russia. See Tcherkask.

TSCHERNEMBEL, tshĕn'-nem-bĕl, a town of Illyria, in Carniola, 16 miles S. of Neustadtl. Pop. 1000. (For other names sometimes spelt with *Tsch*, refer to Tch or Cz.

TSCHERNIGOFF or TSCHERNIGOW, a government and town of Russia. See Tchernigov.

TSCHERNOWITZ, in Austrian Galicia. See Czernowitz.

TSCHETSCHERSK, a town of Russia. See Tchetchersk.

TSCHIRIKOFF or TSCHIRIKOW. See Tchirikov.

TSCHIRMEN, a town of Turkey. See Tchirmen.

TSCHIRNAU, tshēēr'nŏw, Gross, groce, and Nieder, nee'der, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1319.

TSCHIRNE, tshēēr'neh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Buntzlau. P. 1049.

TSCHISTA, tshis'tä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, capital of a district. Pop. 1388.

TSCHISTAY, chis-tī', or SISTAY, a market-town of Bohemia, near Rakonitz. Pop. 1428.

TSCHOU, a town of West Africa. See TUHOW.

TSCHUKTSCHIS, a people of Asia. See TCHOOKTCHEES.

TSEE-NAN or TSI-NAN, tsee'nân', a city of China, capital of the province of Shan-tung, on the left bank of the Ta-tsin River, 100 miles from the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee. It is large, populous, and venerated as the residence of a former dynasty; has manufactures of gray silks and glass wares.

TSE-KEE or TSE-KI, tsâ'kee', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, W. of Ning-po, taken by the British, March, 1842.

TSEKINOVKA or TZEKINOVKA, tsâ-ke-nov'kâ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the left bank of the Dniester, 28 miles E.S.E. of Mohecleiov.

TSEPAL, a river-island of Hungary. See CSEPEL.

TSE-TCHOO or TSE-TCHOU, tsâ'choo', a city of China, province of Shan-see, capital of a department, 40 miles N. of the Hoang-ho.

TSIAMPA, tse-âm'pâ, or CHAMPA, a small state of South-east Asia, partly situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, now subject to Anam, (Cochin-China,) of which it forms the most southern province. Chief town, Nha-trang. Inhabitants partly Mohammedans.

TSIEKHANOVETS. See CIECHANOWIEC.

TSIEN-KIANG, tse-ên'ke-âng', a river of China, province of Se-chuen, tributary to the Kia-ling.

TSIEN-TANG-KIANG, a river, province of Che-kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. of the city of Hang-chow oo.

TSIKUGO-GAWA, tse-koo'go gaw'wâ, (?) a river of Japan, the largest in the island of Kioo-Sioo. It rises in the mountains on the W. side of Bungo, flows through the province of Tsikugo, and after receiving the waters of a great number of rivulets, forms two mouths as it falls into the Gulf of Simabara, between the towns of Saga and Jana-gawa, in lat. 33° 10' N.

TSIKUZEN, tse-koo-zên', (?) a province of Japan, occupying the N.E. portion of the island of Kioo-Sioo, and comprising about 56 islands and islets.

TSI-NAN, a city of China. See TSEE-NAN.

TSINGHAI, Chinese Empire. See KOKO-NOR.

TSIN-TCHOO or TSIN-TCHOU, tsin'choo', a city of China, capital of a department, province of Shen-toong, 80 miles E. of Tsee-nan.

TSIN-TCHOO or TSIN-CHOU, a city of China, province of Quang-tong, 65 miles W. of Oo-tchoo, on a tributary of the Hong-kiang.

TSITSIKAR, tsit-se-kar', a town of Mantchooria, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nonni River, 240 miles S.W. of Saghalien-Oola.

TSIUEN-TCHOO or TSIUEN-TCHOU, tse-oo-ên'choo', a maritime city of China, province of Fokien, 30 miles N.E. of Amoy.

TSKHINVALI, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, Georgia, 55 miles N.W. of Tiflis.

TSNA or TZNA, tsnâ, written also ZNA, a river of Russia, government of Tver, after a N.E. course, joins the Msta, which it connects with the Tvertsa and Volga by the Vishnee-Volotchok Canal.

TSNA or TZNA, written also ZNA, a river of Russia, government of Tambov, joins the Moksha 38 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N. course of 200 miles.

TSO, a river of Africa. See NGAMI.

TSO-MAPHARA. See MANASARDWAR.

TSONG-GAN-HIEN, tsong'gân'he-ên', a town of China, province of Fokien, on an affluent of the Min. Lat. 27° 47' 38" N., lon. 118° 15' E. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ramparts, partly ruinous, and overgrown with weeds. Its staple trade is black tea. Throughout the town are large tea-hongs, where the teas are sorted and packed for foreign markets, and numerous tea merchants from Canton and all parts of China come here to make their purchases. Pop. about 10,000.

TSONG-MING, an island of China. See TSUNG-MING.

TSOOKASAKI or TSUKASAKI, tsoo'kâ sâ'kee, a small town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, near Uresino, from which it is separated by three high mountains called Sansaka. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot baths of the temperature of 121° Fahrenheit.

TSOOROOKHAITOO, TZURUKHAITU or TZURUKHAISHEVSK, a town of East Siberia, government of Irkootsk, on the Argoon, and on the Chinese frontier, (Mantchooria.) 140 miles S.E. of Nertchinsk.

TSOOSIMA or TSUSIMA, tsoo-see'mâ, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea. Lat. of N. extremity, 34° 40' N., lon. 129° 29' E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged.

TSOOTSI-YAMMA or TSUTSI-YAMMA, tsoot'see-yâm'mâ, and TSOOVA, (TSUVA,) tsoo'vâ, are other islands of Japan, of much less size.

TSOO-YUNG or TSU-YUNG, tsoo'yung', a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of a department, 70 miles W. of Yun-nan.

TSOUR, a town of Syria. See SOOR.

TSUGAR, a strait of Niphon. See SANGAR.

TSUKASAKI, a town of Japan. See TSOOKASAKI.

TSUNG-LING, Asia. See KARAKORUM.

TSUNG-MING, tsung'ming', an island of China, province of Kiang-soo, off the W. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. Its E. extremity is in lat. 31° 28' N., lon. 121° 51' E. Length, 36 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On its S. coast is a town of the same name.

TSUN-HOA, tsûn-ho-â', a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a district, 80 miles E.N.E. of Peking.

TSUN-Y, tsûn ee, a city of China, province of Koei-choo, capital of a department, 70 miles N. of Koei-yang.

TSU-YUNG, a city of China. See TSOO-YUNG.

TSYPA or TZIPA, tsip'â, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, joins the Vitim after a N.E. course of 230 miles.

TUA, too'â, a river of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, joins the Douro after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

TUALATIN, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

TU'AM, an episcopal town and parish of Ireland, co., and 19 miles N.N.E. of Galway, on the Clare, here crossed by a bridge. Lat. 53° 30' N., lon. 8° 50' W. Pop. of town 1819. The town consists of five principal streets, market-place, and some squalid, straggling thoroughfares; but it has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, 2 episcopal palaces, the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, diocesan and other public schools, a court-house, bridewell, union work house, barracks, market-house, reading and assembly-rooms, ruins of a castle, some manufactures of linen and canvas, and a large retail trade. It was the see of a Protestant archbishop until 1839. Nineteen-twentieths of the population are Roman Catholics.

TUARIKS, a people of Africa. See TOOAREEKS.

TUAT, an oasis of Central Africa. See TOOAT.

TUBAC, too-bâk', a town in the N. of Mexico.

TUBAI, too-bî', and TUBUAI-MANU, too-boo-î' mâ-noo', two of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. See SOCIETY ISLANDS.

TUBAL, too-bâl', a river of Chili, which has its mouth in the Pacific, close to the Bay of Arauco. Lat. 37° 14' 25" S., lon. 73° 27' 30" W. It once had depth of water sufficient to allow vessels of 200 tons to pass up nearly 1 mile: but an earthquake in 1835 so raised the bar, that it is now accessible only to boats.

TUBARIYEH, a town of Palestine. See TABARIYEH.

TUBBERAN, a town of Persia, province, and 400 miles N.N.E. of Kirman.

TUB'BRID, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

TUBBRID, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

TUBBUS, a town of Persia. See TABAS.

TUBINGEN, (Tübingen,) tü'bing-en, a walled town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48° 31' N., lon. 9° 4' E. Pop. 7500. Its celebrated university, which had among its earliest professors the Reformers Melanchton and Reuchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the counts palatine, and has belonging to it an observatory, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 70,000 volumes. In 1846 it was attended by 863 students. The town has manufactures of woollen cloth and gunpowder.

TUBIZE, tü'beez', a market-town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the railway, 13 miles S.S.W. of Brussels.

TUBNAH, toob'na, (anc *Tubuna*,) a town of Algeria, province, and 120 miles S.W. of Constantine.

TUBNEY, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

TUBUNA. See TUBNAH.

TUCANO, too-kâ'no, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 8 miles from the river of Itapicuru. Pop. 1200.

TUCAPEL, a river of Chili. See LAXA.

TUCHAN, tü'shân', a market-town of France, department of Aude, 25 miles S.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 1220.

TUCHEL, too'kel, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Conitz. Pop. 1885.

TUCK, a town of Afghanistan. See TAK.

TUCKAHOE, tuk'a-hô', a creek of New Jersey, forms the boundary between Atlantic county on the right, and Cumberland and Cape May counties on the left, and falls into Great Egg Harbor Bay.

TUCKAHOE, a small river in the E. part of Maryland, rises in Queen Anne county, and flows S., forming the boundary between Caroline and Talbot counties, until it enters the Choptank River.

TUCKAHOE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

TUCKAHOE, a flourishing post-village of New Jersey, on the line between Atlantic and Cape May counties, and on both sides of Tuckahoe Creek. 16 miles in a straight line N. by E. of Cape May Court-House. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 600.

TUCKAHOE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

TUCK'ALEE'CHE COVE, post-office, Blount co., Tennessee.

TUCKASAGA, tuk'a-saw'ga, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 169 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

TUCK'ASAW' CREEK, of Georgia, called also TUS'CAHATCH'EE, enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski county.

TUCK'ER, a township of Clark co., Arkansas. Pop. 265.

TUCKER'S CABIN, a village of Henry co., Georgia, 80 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

TUCKER'S ISLAND, a low coral island covered with cocoanut-trees, in the North Pacific. Lat 7° 22' N., lon. 146° 48' E. Pop. 350.

TUCKER'S ISLAND LIGHT, near Absecum Inlet, Jersey Shore.

TUCKERTON, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor Bay, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Trenton. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores. The shipping of the district, June, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 7562 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which were employed in the coasting trade. During the same year 5 schooners were built here.

TUCKERTON, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

TUCOPIA, too-ko'pe-â, or TICOPIA, te-ko'pe-â, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 12° 21′ 10″ S., lon. 168° 43′ 30″ E., about 7 miles in circuit. Near its N.E. end it attains the height of 3000 feet, and becomes visible, in clear weather, at the distance of 40 miles. It produces yams, cocoanuts, &c., and has from 400 to 500 inhabitants. It was on this island that the sword-hilt and other remains of the expedition of La Pérouse were found, and led to the discovery of the exact site of the wreck.

TUCOVIA, too-ko've-â, an island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 16′ S., lon. 168° 42′ E.

TUCUMAN, too-koo-mân', a province of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) mostly between lat. 28° and 27° 30′ S., and lon. 62° and 66° W., having E. the Gran Chaco, one of the vast interior plains of South America, and on other sides the departments of Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Estimated pop. 44,000. The surface in the W. is mountainous, and alternately covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the republic, yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The province contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; the other products are cocoa, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dyewoods, salt from mines and lakes, and a little wine. The principal manufactures are leather, cotton and woollen fabrics, and cheese. Principal towns, Tucuman and Pitos.

TUCUMAN or SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN, sân meghel' dâ too-koo-mân', a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) capital of the above province, on a tributary of the Medinas, 94 miles N.W. of Santiago del Estero. Pop. from 8000 to 12,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the Plata Provinces was first promulgated, and the first Congress of the republic was held in 1816.

TUDÆ. See TUY.

TUDDENHAM, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

TUDDENHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUDDENHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUDELA, too-dâ'lâ, (anc. *Tutella*,) a city of Spain, province of Navarre, on the right bank of the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches, 52 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 8790. It is neat, but dull. It has remains of ancient fortifications. Its cathedral contains the tomb of Blanche of Castile, queen of Peter the Cruel; and it has many other churches, convents, and hospitals, a work-house, prison, Latin and medical schools, manufactures of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenwares. The celebrated rabbi Benjamin Ben Jonah (Benjamin of Tudela) was born here in the twelfth century. On November 23, 1808, the French here gained a complete victory over the Spaniards.

TUDELA DE DUERO, too-dâ'lâ dâ dwâ'ro, a town of Spain, province, and 6 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid.

TUDELEY, tood'lee, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TUDER. See TODI.

TUDOR HALL, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

TUEDA. See TWEED.

TUEJAR or TUEXAR, too-â-hâr', a town of Spain, province, and 43 miles N.W. of Valencia, on a slope above the Chelva. Pop. 1346.

TUERTO, twêr'to, a village in the interior of New Mexico, near the S. base of the Placer Mountain, 30 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

TUFARA, too-fâ'râ, a town of Naples, province of Molise, E.S.E. of Campobasso, on the Fortore. Pop. 2360.

TUFFÉ, tüf'fâ', a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 1818.

TUFINO, too-fee'no, a village of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, N.E. of Nola, with a church and 2 chapels. Pop. 1000.

TUFTON, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 45 miles N.N.E. of Concord. Pop. 1305.

TUGALOO', a river, one of the branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and flowing first S.W. and then S.E. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, unites with the Kiowee near Andersonville. The name of Chattooga is applied to the upper part of this river.

TUGALOO CREEK, Alabama. See SUCKERNOCHEE.

TUGBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TUGFORT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

TUGGURT. See TOOGGOORT.

TUGHLICKABAD, tûg'lik-â-bâd', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the Upper Provinces, 12 miles S. of Delhi, with some extensive ruins, and the massive mausoleum of Tughlick Shah, an edifice of the fourteenth century.

TUGLIE, tool'yâ, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 7 miles E.N.E. of Gallipoli, at the foot of a mountain. P. 1000.

TUG RIVER, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

TUINEJE, a town in the Canary Islands, in Fuertoventura, on a mountain slope. Pop. 1377.

TUITUIM. See DEUTZ.

TUKHTI SULEIMAN, tûkht'e soo-lê-mân', or TAKHTI SULEIMAN, tâkht'ee soo-lê-mân', written also TAKHTI SOULIMAN, (*i. e.* "Throne of Solomon,") a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 115 miles S.S.E. of Tabreez, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenian Ecbatana, the *Phraata*, *Gaza*, and *Canaaca* of classic authors, and the *Shiz* of the Arabians. Lat. 36° 30′ N., lon. 47° 10′ E.

TUKHTI SULEIMAN, a mountain of the Suleiman Range, E. of Afghanistan. Lat. 31° 39′ N., lon. about 70° E., and 11,000 feet above the sea. It is the name of several other mountains in Central and West Asia.

TUKHTI SULEIMAN or USCH, oosh, a town of Independent Toorkistan. See OOSH.

TUKUM, too'kûm or too-koom', a town of Russia, government of Courland, near the Gulf of Riga, on the Slok, 38 miles W. of Riga. Pop. 2800. It has a ruined castle, and a female seminary.

TULA, a government and town of Russia. See TOOLA.

TULA, a river of the Chinese Empire. See TOOLA.

TULA, too'lâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, the ancient capital of the Toltecs, state, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Mexico. It is upwards of 6000 feet above the sea on the banks of the Tula or Montezuma, a river which, after a N.E. course of 200 miles past Valles and Panuco, joins the Tampico River near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

TULANG-BAVANG, too-lâng' bâ-vâng', a river and town of Sumatra. The river enters the Sea of Java after an E. course of 100 miles; the town is 70 miles S.S.E. of Palembang.

TULARE, too-lâ'ree or too-lâ'râ, a large county in the E.S.E. part of California, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range, and is drained by King's River and several smaller streams flowing into Tule Lake, and by Kern River flowing into Kern Lake. The surface in the central part is broken by the mountain range of the Sierra Nevada, but between this and the Coast Range lies the beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. The soil of this valley is very productive, though but little attention has yet been paid to agriculture. The county derived its name from the Tule Lake, which lies chiefly within its border. County seat not yet established. Pop. in 1852, 8575, of whom 8400 were Indians.

TULBAGH, a village of the Cape Colony, in South Africa, division, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Worcester.

TULDJA, a town of Turkey. See TOOLCHA.

TULE, too'lee or too'lâ, (*i.e.* "a bulrush,") a lake in California, is included within the limits of Tulare co., about midway between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Length, from 30 to 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 22 miles. The outlet joins San Joaquin River. Kern Lake, perhaps 20 miles farther S., is sometimes called the Upper or Smaller Bulrush Lake. The valley in which these two lakes are situated is said to be one of the most fertile and beautiful to be found on the globe.

TULE LAKE, a small lake of Yolo co., towards the N.W. part of California, is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide.

TULIJA or TULIXA, too-lee'hâ, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta. At their junction it is about a quarter of a mile in breadth.

TULIP, a creek of Arkansas, enters the Washita River a few miles above Camden.

TULIP, a post-township of Dallas co., Arkansas. Pop. 514.

TULIXA, a river, Mexican Confederation. See TULIJA.

TULLA or TULLOH, tûl'lûh, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, 9½ miles N.E. of Ennis. Pop. 1000.

TULLA, tûl'lâ, a town of Arabia, district of Yemen, 30 miles W.N.W. of Sana.

TULLAGH, tûl'lah, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, comprising the port of Baltimore and the island of Innisherkin.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, tûl'lah-an-brôg', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

TULLAGHANOGE, tûl'la-nôg', a parish of Ireland, co. of Meath.

TULLAGHLEASE, tûl'lah-lees', or TULLILEASE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork.

TULLAGHNISKEN, tûl-lah-nis'ken, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

TULLAGHOBIGLY, tûl-lah-o-big'lee, or RYETULLAGHOBIGLY, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 6 miles S.W. of Dunfanaghy, including several islands.

TULLAGHORTON, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary.

TULLAGHOUGHT, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

TUL'LAHOMA, a post-village and important railroad station of Coffee co., Tennessee, on Rock Creek, 70 miles S.E. of Nashville. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad here intersects the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, which will probably render it a place of much business. Laid out in 1851.

TULLAMORE, tŭl'la-mōr', an inland town of Ireland, in Leinster, capital of King's co., on an affluent of the Clodagh, and on the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, 50 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 4630. It has risen since 1790 from a small village. It is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. Charleville Forest, adjacent, is the seat of Earl Charleville, who owns the town.

TULLAROAN, tŭl'la-rōn', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, 5 miles S.S.W. of Freshford. Here are the remains of Courtstown Castle.

TULLE, tül, a town of France, capital of the department of Corrèze, on the Corrèze, at its confluence with the Soulane, 45 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 11,895. It has a communal college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, and hospital; with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax-candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. Three miles N. are the ruins of Tintignac.

TULLIALLAN, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, comprising the town of Kincardine.

TULLIBODY, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 2½ miles N.W. of Alloa.

TULLINS, tül'lăx', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 13 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 4618, engaged in steel and copper-works.

TULLN, tööln, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 miles N.W. of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, here joined by the Tulner. Pop. 1788. It has manufactures of woollens and tape. Here Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna in 1683.

TULLOCH, tŭl'lox, a village of Scotland co., and 2 miles N. of Perth. Pop. about 300.

TULLOW, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, 8 miles E.S.E. of Carlow. Pop. of town, 3097. It has a castle of the twelfth century.

TULLS CREEK, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

TULLUM. See TOUL.

TUL/LY or TULLYFERNE', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton.

TUL/LY or COG'LANSTOWN, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare.

TUL/LY, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin.

TUL/LY, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., New York, about 20 miles S. from Syracuse. A plank-road extends from the village to Syracuse. Pop. of the township, 1559.

TULLY, a township of Marion co., Ohio. Pop. 736.

TULLY, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 242.

TULLY, a thriving post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the Mississippi River, 192 miles above St. Louis. A large quantity of pork and other produce is shipped at this point. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and 2 steam mills. Laid out in 1833. Pop. about 600.

TULLYCORBET, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Monaghan.

TUL'LYLISH', a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down.

TULLYNESS/LE-AND-FORBES, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

TUL/LYTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S.W. of Trenton. Pop. 234.

TUL/LY VAL/LEY, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 130 miles W. of Albany.

TUL/LYVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

TULMARO, tool-mä'ro, or TULMERO, tool-mä'ro, a town of South America, in Venezuela, department, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Caracas, near the Lake of Valencia. Pop. 3000. It has an active trade in tobacco, raised in its vicinity.

TULOLA, too-lo'lä, a small island of Russia, in Finland, near the N. shore of Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Laskila, which here forms a fine cascade. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and contains fine granite quarries, the stone of which is much used for building in the capital.

TULOS or TOULOS, too'los, a lake of Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Olonets, about 24 miles long from N.W. to S.E., by 6 miles broad. Its banks are very steep, and it contains several islands. It has no apparent outlet, though several small lakes send their waters into it.

TULOUR ISLANDS, Malay Archipelago. See SALIBABO.

TULPEHOCK/EN, a creek, of Pennsylvania, rises in Lebanon co., and flows into the Schuylkill River near Reading. Its general course is E.S.E.

TULPEHOCKEN, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. by W. of Pottsville. Pop. 1803.

TULSK, tulsk, a borough and village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TULTCHA or TULDJA, European Turkey. See TOOLCHA.

TULUM/BA, a large and populous town of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 50 miles N.E. of Moultan, with the remains of a fort ruined by Timur.

TUMACO, too-mä'ko, or GORGONILLA, gor-go-neel'yä, an island of South America, off the W. coast of Ecuador, 88 miles N.E. of Esmeraldas.

TUMAT or MALEG, a river, Central Africa. See TOOMAT.

TUMBALA, toom-bä'lä, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, 70 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real, and picturesquely seated on rocky precipices.

TUM'BELAN' ISLANDS, a group of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. Lat. of Great Island, 1° N., lon. 107° 34' E. Principal island, Tumbelan, 5 miles in length.

TUMBEZ, toom'bĕs or toom'bäth, a small town of South America, in Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Peruvian frontier, and on the Tumbez River, near the Pacific, and 70 miles N.W. of Loja. Here the Spaniards first disembarked. In 1526.

TUM/BLING CREEK, in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows S.W., and enters Duck River on its right bank, in Humphreys county.

TUMBLING CREEK, a post-office, Tazewell co., Virginia.

TUMBLING SHOALS, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

TUM/BO ISLAND, one of the Isles de Los, West Africa.

TUM/LINSON, a township of Scott co., Arkansas. P. 350.

TUM/LINSONVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

TUM'LOOK', a town of British India, presidency, and province of Bengal, district of Hoogly, on an affluent of the Ganges, 35 miles S.W. of Calcutta.

TUM/NA or TOEMON/NIA, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon.

TUMORE', a parish of Ireland, co. of Sligo.

TUNA, too'nä, a village and parish of Sweden, Iæn, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Falun, near the Dal-Elf, with a castle and cinnabar-works.

TUNA, New York. See TUNUNGWANT.

TUNAMA, a river of Brazil. See ITUNAMA.

TUNAMAGUONT, too-nam'ä-gwont' (?) a thriving village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on a creek of its own name, about 220 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has an active trade, principally in lumber.

TUN/BRIDGE or TON/BRIDGE, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, and on the South-eastern Railway, on which it has a principal station, 27 miles S.E. of London. Pop. in 1851, 16,648, of the town, 4559. It is a quiet old town, with 5 stone bridges over so many arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun. Principal edifices, the grammar school, which has 16 exhibitions of 100*l.* each at the universities, 12 minor exhibitions, a scholarship and a fellowship at Oxford, the town hall, union work-house, market-house, church, chapels, &c., and fine remains of a Norman castle and of a priory. Tunbridge has been long noted for a manufactory of toys and turned wares, and it has some exports of timber.

TUNBRIDGE, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 28 miles S. by E. of Montpelier, intersected by a branch of White River. It contains 3 small villages, the principal of which is at the centre. The others are called the Upper and Lower Villages. Pop. 1786.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market-town and watering-place of England, cos. of Kent and Surrey, with a station on the Hastings Branch of the South-eastern Railway, 5 miles S.S.W. of Tunbridge. Pop. in 1851, 10,587. The springs are chalybeate. The pump-room and baths, public parade, ball-rooms, libraries, theatre, and market-house, are in a small valley, enclosed by sloping hills. Mounts Ephraim, Pleasant, and Sion, on which are excellent hotels, and many elegant villas. It has a church and elegant chapel, numerous dissenting chapels, an infirmary, dispensary, many schools, and literary institutions.

TUNCHIA, tŭn'chä', a town of China, province of Nganhoei, about 20 miles from Hoai-choo-foo, to which it forms a kind of port. Lat. 29° 48' N., lon. 118° 20' E. It is a large, busy, and thriving place, and carries on a very extensive trade, especially in green tea, the greater part of which is sent down the river, and thence onward to Shanghai, being shipped here. Pop. about 150,000.

TUN'DERGARTH, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TUNETUM or TUNETA. See TUNIS.

TUNG, several cities of China. See TENG.

TUNG. See TOONG.

TUNG-CHANG, toung'chäng' or tŭng'chäng', a city of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department on the river Ta-tsin, near the Grand Canal, 50 miles S.W. of Tsee-nan. It is large, populous, and has a flourishing trade. Among its public edifices is an octagon tower of 8 stories, faced with porcelain.—TUNG-CHING, TUNG-CHAW, TUNG-YANG, &c., are the names of Chinese cities and towns of minor importance.

TUNG-KIANG, a river of China. See TOONG-KIANG.

TUNGRI. See TONGRES.

TUNGURAGUA, toong-goo-rä'gwä or toon-goo-rä'wä, the river Amazon, in the upper part of its course in North Peru, is called the Tungaragua or Lauricocha. See AMAZON.

TUNGURAGUA, a volcano of South America, in Ecuador. Lat. 1° 29' S., lon. 79° 29' W. Height, 16,424 feet.

TUNGUSES. See TOONGOOSES.

TUNGUSKA, three rivers of Siberia. See TOONGOOSKA.

TUNICA, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Tunica and Coldwater Rivers. The surface is flat, and some parts subject to be overflowed. Capital, Austin. Pop. 1313, of whom 397 were free, and 917 slaves.

TUNIS, tu'niss or too'niss, one of the States of North Africa, and nominally dependent on Turkey, is situated between lat. 31° and 37° N., and lon. 8° and 11° E. It is bounded N. and N.E. by the Mediterranean, S.E. by Tripoli, S. and S.W. by the Great Desert or Sahara, and W. by Algeria; greatest length, from N. to S., about 440 miles; mean breadth, measured on the parallel of 35°, 160 miles; area, estimated at 70,000 square miles. The coast-line is very irregular, and much broken; it presents three remarkable indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and the bays of Hammamet and Cabes, or the Lesser Syrtis, on the E. On the N.W., as far as the Cape of Farina, it is bold and rocky, and presents in Cape Blanco the most N. point of the African continent. The shores of the Bay of Tunis are low and generally swampy, but rise towards its extremity, and terminate in Cape Bon. Beyond this cape, and S., the shore is generally low, but is occasionally diversified by rocky headlands of moderate elevation.

The interior of Tunis is very imperfectly known. The N.W. portion, lying between the frontiers of Algeria on the W., and the valley of Mejerdah on the S. and E., is traversed by a range of mountains which, entering from the W., spread over the whole district. These mountains are estimated to have an elevation of from 4000 feet to 5000 feet; they are covered with fine timber, and on their lower slopes have many fertile tracts, partly under culture and partly under olive-plantations. Among the mountains rich veins of lead are said to exist. Between these mountains and the Gulf of Hammamet on the E., stretches the extensive plain or plateau of Kairwan, which is about 100 miles long, by 30 wide; and though elevated, is almost an unbroken flat, nearly destitute of trees, and, except in the vicinity of the town of Kairwan, uncultivated. Over this plain the Arabs roam, pasturing their horses and camels. Little is known of the country to the S. Its fertility was celebrated by the ancients, but it is understood to be at present little better than a desert.

The only river of any consequence is the Mejerdah, (anc. *Bagradas*,) already mentioned; both at its mouth, and considerably to the W. of it, near the Gulf of Bisorta, are numerous large lagoons abounding with several kinds of fish. The only other remarkable expanse of water is the great lake of Al-Sibkah, situated far to the S., on the borders of the Sahara. It is about 70 miles long, by 25 broad; but with the exception of its S. part becomes dry in summer, when a layer of salt is found deposited on its bed. The climate is one of the best in the Barbary States, the atmosphere being generally pure and wholesome, and the excessive summer-heats moderated by sea breezes. In the town of Tunis, the thermometer, on an average of three years, showed a mean of 55°·9 in winter, 71° in spring, 83°·9 in summer, and 64° in autumn—the mean of the whole year being 69°·2. Rains fall at intervals from November to April, but long-continued and almost uninterrupted droughts prevail during the rest of the year. Most part of the surface is of high fertility, and in ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome; but owing to the extortions of the government, and the uncertain tenure by which property is held, agriculture is very much neglected, and large tracts, capable of yielding productive returns, remain in a state of nature. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize; olives also are extensively raised, and date-plantations are so numerous as to furnish the principal subsistence of the inhabitants. Tobacco is largely cultivated, and cotton, indigo, saffron, and opium are partially grown. Almost all the fruits of Southern Europe abound, and in various quarters drugs and dyes form special objects of culture. Copper, lead, silver, and salt, from Sibkah, are amongst the mineral products, and near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver-mine; but mining, like agriculture, is very backward. The principal domestic animals are mules, oxen, and camels; on several parts of the coast the fisheries, including that of coral, are valuable.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, more especially the *berettí* or red caps, known all over the Mediterranean; soap, both soft and hard, made on an extensive scale at Soosa; dyed skins, and ordinary and morocco leather; the trade, both with the interior and with different parts of Europe, is of considerable extent. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich-feathers, gold dust, gum, and ivory, which are exchanged for manufactured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others from Constantinople bring wax, dried skins, cattle, and sheep, in return for muslins and other woven fabrics, Tunis mantles, colonial produce, essences, &c. The principal imports by sea are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, sugar, Spanish woollen cloths, wines, and coin. The inhabitants, amounting to about 2,500,000, consist of a mixture of Moors, Arabs, Turks, and Jews, the two first principally, with a few Christians; they rank as the most civilized in Barbary, though, as compared with the least advanced of European nations, they are lamentably deficient in every thing that constitutes true civilization. The state religion is Mohammedanism. The government is exercised by an hereditary bey, nominally tributary to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, and assisted by a divan of 37 members. His revenue is estimated at $8,000,000 annually, but double this sum is yearly raised by taxation, customs, &c., the residue being retained by the collectors. The armed force amounts to about 50,000 men. The naval force consists of a corvette, some smaller vessels, and about 32 gun-boats. Besides Tunis the capital, the chief towns are Soosa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Cabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairwan, Zoughwan, and Beja. (For adj. and inhab., see end of next article.)

TUNIS, (anc. *Tunetum* or *Tunes*; Gr. Τουνις or Τουνης,) a seaport town of North Africa, capital of the above state. At the mouth of the Mejerdah, on the W. side of an oval lagoon connected by a narrow strait with a bay of the same name, and on a large and beautiful plain bounded in the distance by lofty mountains, 400 miles E. by N. of Algiers. Lat. (Fendoue) 36° 48' N., lon. 10° 24' 15" E. It is surrounded by a double wall—the exterior being about 5 miles in circuit, enclosing the suburbs, and pierced by four gates, and the interior still more lofty, enclosing the city proper, and pierced by six gates. It is also defended by a strong castle completely commanding the Goletta, or narrow strait already mentioned, and by several detached forts in other directions. When approached, whether by land or sea, it becomes visible at a considerable distance, and rising in long ranges of buildings of dazzling whiteness, presents a very striking and picturesque appearance. The impression thus made is not confirmed by a nearer inspection. The streets are narrow, uneven, unpaved, and filthy in the extreme; the houses are of stone or brick, generally of very mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. The interior, however, in the form of a court, with the apartments ranged round it, is often fitted up with Oriental magnificence. Water is abundantly supplied, partly from cisterns placed on the flat roof of each to collect the rain, and partly by an aqueduct carried from a neighbouring spring. The public buildings include a great number of mosques, several of them handsome, and one a magnificent structure, adorned with columns and marbles brought at an immense expense from ruins in the interior of the country; the bey's palace, a handsome modern building in the Saracenic style, adorned with courts and galleries of marble; several large and well-arranged barracks, one of which is fitted to accommodate 4000 men; a Moorish college for theology and jurisprudence, many other superior and elementary schools, several synagogues, a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, a Roman Catholic convent, a theatre, several elegant public baths, and extensive and well-furnished bazaars.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths, red woollen caps, in such extensive demand that 50,000 persons are said to have been at one time employed on them; embroidery, ordinary and morocco leather, and various celebrated essences both of musk, rose, and jasmine. The trade is very extensive, and includes among its principal exports oil, *berettí* or Tunis caps, soap, grain and pulse, wool, hides, cattle, tunny-fish, sponges, senna, wax, gold-dust, elephants'-teeth, &c.; among the principal imports, cotton, linen, and woollen goods, tin, lead, and iron, raw and manufactured; coffee, sugar, spices, &c. In carrying on this trade, notwithstanding the admirable situation of the town, considerable disadvantages are experienced. The depth of water within the lagoon is not more than 6 or 7 feet, and hence even merchant vessels are obliged to lie outside the Goletta, and can only load or unload by means of lighters. The place of anchorage, however, formed by an inner bay off that of Tunis, has in its centre a depth of from 10 to 20 fathoms, and is so capacious, that the largest fleet may ride in it with perfect shelter from all winds except those from the N.E.

Tunis is situated about 3 miles to the S.W. of the ruins of ancient Carthage, and it is itself a place of great antiquity, and has been the scene of many important historical events. During the Punic wars it was repeatedly taken and retaken. In 439 it fell into the hands of the Vandals, but having been wrested from them about a century thereafter by Belisarius, it continued to be subject to the Greek Empire till the end of the seventh century, when Northern Africa was overrun by the victorious arms, and became a dependency of the caliphs of Bagdad. In 1206, Tunis became an absolute sovereignty under Aboo-Ferez, (Abu-Ferez,) who soon added to it the greater part of Algiers and Tripoli. About this time it became notorious for its piracies, and in

1270, Louis IX. of France, in a chivalrous attempt to suppress them, lost both his army and his life. The last of the Tunisian kings, Muley Hassem, having been deprived of his throne by the celebrated pirate chief called Barbarossa II., in 1531, had recourse to the Emperor Charles V., who restored him, but made his kingdom tributary to Spain. It so continued till 1574, when it was subjugated by the Turks, who at first governed it by a Turkish pasha and divan, with a body of Janissaries sent from Constantinople, but were ultimately obliged to allow the Moors to elect their own bey, only reserving to themselves the power of confirming the election and exacting a tribute. The piracies of the Tunisians subjected them to severe chastisement, first from the British under Admiral Blake, and afterwards from France and Holland. In 1816, under threat of the same punishment which had just been inflicted by Lord Exmouth on the Algerines, they engaged forever to renounce piracy and Christian slavery. Pop. variously estimated at from 130,000 to 200,000; of whom about 25,000 are Jews, and 5000 Christians, the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and Negroes.—Adj. and inhab. TUNISIAN, too-nee'she-an, and TUNISINE, too'ne-seen'. These terms perhaps, more properly applied to the city of Tunis, may also be extended to the state or regency.

TUNIS, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 miles, between Capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance, 45 miles. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms of water, receives the river Mejerdah, and has on its S.W. side the Goletta, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, and the ruins of Carthage.

TUNIS, LAGOON OF, a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 6 miles. In it is a fortified island, opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

TUNJA, toong'gä, a town of South America, New Granada, capital of the department of Boyaca, on a high table-land, 70 miles N.N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 7000. It has several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufactures of woven fabrics, and a large trade in tobacco. On its N.N.W. side are mineral springs, and near it, in 1819, was fought the battle of Boyaca, in which the Spaniards were routed by Bolivar.

TUNKAT, a town of Toorkistan. See TOONKAT.

TUNKHAN'NOCK, a creek in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Tunkhannock.

TUNKHANNOCK, a thriving post borough, capital of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the surveyed route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek, 145 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The North Branch Canal passes through the place, by means of which lumber, grain, &c. are exported. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and mills of different kinds. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 561.

TUNKHAN'NOCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, occupies the N.E. part of Wyoming county.

TUNKINSK, a town of Siberia. See TOONKINSK.

TUNNELL, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

TUNNELL HILL, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

TUNNELL HILL, a post-village of Whitfield co., Georgia.

TUNNELL'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

TUNNELLTON, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

TUNS'TALL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It has an ancient church. Thurland Castle here is a moated residence.

TUNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

TUNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUNSTALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

TUNSTALL, a parish, England, co. of York, East Riding.

TUNSTALL-COURT, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1851, 9566. The church is a handsome edifice, and here is a neat court-house. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, extensive potteries, large chemical works, and productive veins of clay and iron ore.

TUNS'TEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TONUNGWANT or TUNA, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Alleghany River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 416 miles from New York City.

TUNUYAN, too-noo-yän', a river of South America, in La Plata Confederation, department of Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 miles, is lost in a lake of the Llanos, a great plain. Lat. 34° S., lon. 66° 30' W.

TUN'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TUOLUMNE, twol'lum-ne, a river of California, rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Tuolumne co., and flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the San Joaquin about 40 miles above Stockton. It is navigable for small steamboats to Empire City, near 30 miles from its mouth.

TUOLUMNE, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 3000 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range, on the N.E. by the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the N.W. by the Stanislaus River, and is drained by the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Rivers, which afford some water-power. The surface in the E. and W. parts is rough and mountainous; the middle section comprises the beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. The amount of capital employed in placer-mining in 1852, was $76,085; in quartz-mining, $49,900; and in other mining operations, $1900. The San Joaquin River is navigable for moderate-sized steamboats through the county. Named from the Tuolumne River, whose whole course lies within it. Capital, Sonora. Pop. 17,037.

TUOLUMNE, a town of Tuolumne co., California, on the right bank of the Tuolumne River, about 7 miles above its entrance into the San Joaquin.

TUOSIST, KILMACALOGUE or KILMICHAELOGUE, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry.

TUPARRO, too-pär'ro, a river of South America, in New Granada, joins the Orinoco after an E. course of 200 miles.

TUPISÄ or TUPIZA, too-pee'sä, a town of Bolivia, department, and 140 miles S. of Chuquisaca, (Sucre.) Pop. 5000. Near it are silver-mines.

TUPOA URRY or NEW ALDERRY, an Island of the Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz Archipelago.

TUPPER'S PLAINS, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

TUPS'LEY, a township of England, co. of Hereford.

TUPTEE, a river of India. See TAPTEE.

TUPUNGATO, too-poong-gä'to, one of the Chilian Andes, 45 miles E. of Santiago. Lat. 33° 10' S. Height, 15,000 feet.

TURA, too'rä, a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Neutra, district of Freistadtl. Pop. 1488. It has a trade in cheese with Vienna and Pesth.

TURA, a river of West Siberia. See TOORA.

TUR'ABOO', one of the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Estimated pop. 2000.

TURANGA or POVERTY BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 38° 47' S., lon. 178° 7' E., extending inland for 10 miles, with a circular basin. Breadth, at entrance, 8 miles.

TURATE, too-rä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S. of Appiano. Pop. 2261.

TURBA. See TARBES.

TURBACO, toor-bä'ko, an Indian village of South America, in New Grenada, department of Magdalena, province, and 12 miles S.E. of Cartagena. Here Humboldt resided in 1801.

TURBENTHAL, toor'ben-täl', a village and parish of Switzerland, 10 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Töss. Pop. 2250. Near it is the Castle of Landenberg.

TURBETT, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Mifflintown.

TURBIGO, toor'be-go, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles from Cuggiono, on the Ticino. Pop. 1236.

TUR'BOT, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, about 13 miles N. of Sunbury. Pop., including Milton, 2693.

TUR'BOTVILLE, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

TURBUT, a town of Persia. See TOORBOOT.

TURCHIA and *TURC*. See TURKEY.

TURCKHEIM, türk'hīm', a town of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1852, 2879. It has a trade in wine of superior quality. The Imperialists were here defeated by the French, under Turenne, in 1675.

TURCO. See TURKEY.

TURCOING, a town of France. See TOURCOING.

TURCOMANS. See TOORKOMANS.

TUREAUD, tu'rō', a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

TUREGANO, too-rä-gä'no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Segovia, in a valley watered by the Valseco and Mulas. It has a palace which belonged to the bishop of Segovia. Pop. 1140.

TURENNE, tü'rènn', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 7 miles S.S.E. of Brive, with ruins of the ancient castle of the family of Turenne. Pop. 1800.

TURENUM. See TRANI.

TURETZ, a town of Russian Poland. See TOORETS.

TURFAN, a town of Chinese Toorkistan. See TOORFAN.

TURI, too'ree, a town of Naples, province of Bari, 18 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 3600.

TURI, too-ree', a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 40 miles N.N.W. of Guimaraens. Pop. of district, 5000.

TURIA, a river of Spain. See GUADALAVIAR.

TURIASO. See TARAZONA.

TURICUM. See ZURICH.

TURIJA, too-ree'yä, (?) a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. of government of Volhynia, flows N.N.E. through extensive morasses, and joins the Pripets after a course of about 100 miles.

TURIN, tu'rin. (Fr. pron. tü'rān'; It. *Torino*, to-ree'no; anc. *Taurasia*, afterwards *Augustia Taurinorum*,) a large city, capital of the Sardinian States, beautifully situated in an

extensive and fertile plain surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora-Susina with the Po. 79 miles W.S.W. of Milan. Mean temperature of the year, 53°·1; winter, 32°·1; summer, 71°·5, Fahrenheit. Each river is here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, the former of five elliptic arches, and the latter of a single arch, with a span of 150 feet. The approach from the W. is by a noble avenue, one of the longest in Europe; and the general appearance of the city and its environs is scarcely surpassed in grandeur. Turin was at one time surrounded by walls and bastions, and ranked as a place of considerable strength. Its large and imposing citadel still remains, but all the other fortifications have been removed, and the site occupied by them covered partly with finely-planted walks, and partly with magnificent houses. The older quarters are closely built, and the streets are somewhat narrow and irregular; but all the modern portions have been built on a uniform plan, in wide streets which intersect each other at right angles, and thus form a series of square blocks and piles of building, the effect of which would be unpleasing were not the monotony relieved by the loftiness of the houses, their endless variety of sculptured fronts and rich decorations, and the fine bursts of scenery which are ever opening on the view. Several of the principal streets are lined with arcades. The finest squares are the Piazza-del-Castello, which is of great extent, and surrounded by splendid and lofty palaces; the Piazza-di-San-Carlo, almost entirely surrounded by arcades, and adorned with a fine statue of Emmanuel Filiberto, by Marochetti; the Piazza-di-San-Giovanni, and the Piazza-dell'-Erbe.

Few cities in Italy are so poor in ancient buildings and historical recollections as Turin, but its modern edifices are numerous, and several of them magnificent. The ecclesiastical edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral or *duomo*, completed in the beginning of the sixteenth century, of small dimensions, but having an interior which has recently been richly and elaborately decorated with frescoes: it contains some good paintings, and a remarkable chapel of marble, called Santo Sudario, regarded as the masterpiece of Guarini; the church of San Maurizio, surmounted by a handsome dome; San Filippo Neri, one of the finest edifices of the city, though with an unfinished façade; Santa Christina, with a façade considered to be one of the best productions of Juvara; Corpus Christi, remarkable for the richness of its marbles, gilding, and other decorations; La Consolata, formed of a combination of three contiguous churches, and remarkable for the number, variety, and richness of its furnishings; Sant' Andrea, of an oval form, with numerous frescoes, sculptures in bronze and marble, and some fine wood-carvings; San Rocco, in the form of an octagon, with a concave façade and a well-constructed dome; and La Gran-Madre-di-Dio, a new unfinished church, on which vast sums have been expended, erected in commemoration of the restoration of the royal family, but merely a servile and meagre imitation of the Pantheon. In addition to these, a remarkably handsome church, in the old Lombard style, for the accommodation of the Waldenses, and forming one of the chief ornaments of Turin, was consecrated on December 16, 1853. The cathedral was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon sold, and applied the proceeds to embank and build the bridge over the Po.

Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous is the royal palace, built, like most of the other structures of Turin, of brick, and remarkable only for its magnitude. Under the roof of the palace are the King's private library, with some curious manuscripts and letters; and the royal armory, a large and curious collection, considered one of the principal sights in Turin. The old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, or Palace of Carignano, situated in the square of the same name, is a large and rather imposing structure, in an extravagant style. It has recently been converted into government offices. Other conspicuous buildings are the register-office, or Palazzo-degli-Archivi-Reali, a vast edifice by Juvara; and adjoining it the custom-house, or Palazzo-delle-Dogane; the town-house, or Palazzo-di-Città, with a lofty but unfinished tower; the court-houses, or Palazzi-di-Guistizia; the university, or Universita-Reale, a large and magnificent building, by a Genoese architect; the large library, now attached to the university, and originally formed by the ancient Dukes of Savoy, containing 110,000 volumes; the picture-gallery, with an extensive and valuable collection; the Palazzo-dell'-Academia-Reale, under the roof of which are several museums—an Egyptian, with many curious antiquities; a museum of natural history, particularly rich in minerals; and a cabinet of 15,000 coins and medals; and several theatres, one of them among the largest and most splendid in Italy.

Among the educational establishments, in addition to the university, which comprises five faculties, and in 1842 had 42 professors, and was attended by 1120 students, are the episcopal seminary, occupying an elegant structure, the royal military academy, two colleges, and various superior and inferior schools. Turin, as the residence of the court and seat of government, concentrates all the principal offices of the state, is the see of an archbishop, and has numerous societies—economical, literary, scientific, and artistic. The charitable establishments include numerous rich endowments, of which the most interesting and important are the Retiro-delle-Rosine, a kind of religious community, in which 400 girls are maintained, chiefly by their own labor; the general hospital or infirmary, Spedal-Maggiore; the Ospizio-di-Carità, which receives about 1600 inmates; the Reale-Albergo-di-Virtù, a kind of industrial school; the Regio-Manicomio, or lunatic asylum; the Spedale-di-San-Luigi, a large and well-managed establishment, supported chiefly by voluntary contribution, and giving relief not only to numerous inmates, but to an annual average of 120,000 out-patients; and the Compagnia-di-San-Paolo, embracing a great number of objects—education, marriage-portions, and relief to the *poveri-vergognosi*, or bashful poor suffering in secret.

The manufactures of Turin consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods; wax, cloth, stained paper, ironmongery, leather, glass, carriages, printing-types, philosophical and musical instruments; and there are numerous dye-works, and silk and other mills, distilleries, and a royal gunpowder manufactory. The staple trade is in silk, which has here its chief entrepôt, employs a vast number of hands, and forms the principal source of wealth. Other articles of trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, fruit, and liqueurs.

The foundation of Turin is generally attributed to a colony of Transalpine origin, called Taurini or Taurisci. Shortly after Hannibal crossed the Alps, he made himself master of the territory in which it is situated; but after his expulsion from Italy, the Romans resumed possession, and converted Turin into a Roman colony, which took the name of Colonia Julia. This name was afterwards changed, in honor of Augustus, into that of Augusta Taurinorum. It was taken and sacked by the Goths under Alaric. To ward off similar disasters, it was shortly after surrounded by walls, but did not escape the ravages of the Longobards. Charlemagne, into whose hands it subsequently passed, bestowed it as a feudal tenure on its bishops, several of whom ruled it with tyrannical sway. It was afterwards governed by the Marquises of Susa, with whom it remained till the heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the Counts of Savoy. In 1418 it was declared by Amadeo V. the capital of the states of Savoy, and, following the fates of his family, ultimately rose to be the capital of the whole Sardinian States. The environs of Turin are very beautiful, and present many objects of interest, among which the church of Superga, on the top of the lofty Mount Collina, immediately overlooking the city, is conspicuous. The terrace in its front commands one of the best views of the plains of Lombardy. Under the French, Turin was the capital of the department of the Po. Pop. in 1852, 143,157.——Adj. and inhab., (It. TORINESE, to-re-nā'sā; Fr. TURINOIS, tü'ree'nwā'.)

TURIN, a post-village and township of the S. central part of Lewis co., New York. The township is intersected by Black River. Pop. 1826.

TURINO, a town of Naples. See TORINO.

TURINSK. See TOORINSK.

TURIS, too-reece, or TURRIS, toor-reece', a village of Spain, province, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3900. Marble and jasper are procured in its vicinity.

TURISK, a town of Russian Poland. See TOORISK.

TURIVICARY or TURAVACARA, a fortified town of South India, in Mysore, 52 miles N. of Seringapatam.

TURKA, toor'kā, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles S.S.W. of Sambor, with a trade in tobacco, which is largely grown in the district.

TURK-DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TURKESTAN INDEPENDENT, a region in the centre of Asia. See TOORKISTAN, INDEPENDENT.

TURKESTAN, a town of Central Asia. See TOORKISTAN.

TURKESTAN, CHINESE, a region of the Chinese Empire. See TOORKISTAN

TUR-KEVI, toor-kā'vee', a village of Hungary, district of Great Kumania, on the Beretyo, 15 miles S.W. of Kardzag. Pop. 9400.

TURKEY, (Turk. *Osmanli Vilaieti*, os-mān'lee' ve-lā yēt'-ee; *L. Turcicum Imperium*; Fr. *Turquie*, tür'kee'; Ger. *Türkei*, tür'kī; Dutch, *Turkije*, tür-kī'eh; It. *Turchia*, toor-kee'ā; Sp. and Port. *Turquia*, toor-kee'ā,) or THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, comprehending all the countries in which Turkish supremacy is directly or indirectly recognised, includes some of the fairest portions of the world, and several of its earliest and most celebrated seats of civilization. It is not so much a continuous dominion, as a mere aggregate of governments, often widely separated both by position and interest, and only accidentally united by having been the subjects of a common conquest. Its vast territories, consisting partly of mainland, and partly of islands scattered over the bosom or along the shores of inland seas, are situated in three different quarters of the globe, viz., in the S.E. of Europe, the W. of Asia, and the N.E. of Africa; they extend over 37 degrees of lat. (from 11° to 48° N.,) and 41 degrees of lon. (from 8° to 49° E.,) and, though scarcely admitting of being geographically defined as a common whole, may be considered as bounded, N. by the Black Sea, Russia, and Aus-

tria; W. by Austria, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, Algeria, and the African Desert; S. by the desert, Soodan, Abyssinia, and the Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb; E. by Independent Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Persia; and N.E. by Transcaucasian Russia. The total area of the empire is estimated at 1,895,194 square miles, and the population at 35,369,000.

As the leading divisions of the empire form the subjects of separate articles, in which the more important details are given, the sketch here introduced will be only of a general description. To prevent confusion, the territories of each continent are presented under the separate heads of Turkey in Africa, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Europe.

1. TURKEY IN AFRICA may be considered as an immense triangle, one side of which, facing the N., is formed by the S. shore of the Mediterranean, and another, facing the E., by the W. shore of the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, while the base or third side is represented by an indefinite line drawn across the desert in a S.E. direction, from the frontiers of Algeria to those of Abyssinia. It originally included Algeria, which, though now a French colony, has never been formally dissevered from it, and still includes the three separate governments of Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, the last comprising not only Egypt proper, but also Nubia or Dongola, and Sennar. The aggregate area, estimated at 959,058 square miles, amounts to more than one-half, but the population, only 3,810,000, falls short of one-ninth of that of the whole empire. This great disproportion indicates the nature of the territory, a large part of which is composed of sandy deserts in the partial occupation of wandering Arabs, though there are not wanting other regions which strikingly contrast with the general barrenness. Tunis, belonging principally to the plateau of the Atlas, is intersected by many fertile valleys, and, owing partly to its natural resources and its maritime advantages, became the seat of an empire (the Carthaginian) which long contended for mastery with that of Rome; and Egypt, enriched by the periodical overflowings of the Nile, continues, in spite of all that barbarism has done to mar its fertility, to be one of the principal granaries of the world.

The remoteness from the seat of government, renders it difficult for the Turkish authorities to maintain a firm hold of their possessions in Africa, and at one period this portion of the empire not only came near establishing its independence, but it seemed as if the Ottoman rule, both in Asia and Africa, were about to be transferred from Constantinople to Cairo. More recently, however, the Porte has unexpectedly regained her ascendency. Tunis, indeed, is ruled by a bey, who holds his appointment for life, and has even been expressly relieved from the payment of tribute; but Tripoli, which had long possessed its own hereditary chief of the Caramanli family, has been compelled, by a violent stretch of power, to accept of a pasha arbitrarily nominated by the sultan, and maintained in his position by Turkish troops; and Egypt, after maintaining open and successful war against the Porte, has been made, by the direct interference of the great European powers, so completely to succumb, that instead of being the most arrogant, it is now, at least in profession, the humblest and most submissive of vassals. The hereditary sovereignty is in the family of the late Mohammed Alee, but the Porte claims the right, as each vacancy occurs, of selecting the particular member of the family who is to fill it, draws a fourth of the gross revenue in the name of tribute, and has the uncontrolled nomination of all the higher offices of the government. The connection of the Turkish Empire with Africa is, therefore, by no means so nominal as it is often represented to be. Its possessions on this continent not only exceed all the others in area, but in consequence of the almost universal prevalence of Mohammedanism, have a stronger bond of union with the central government than many other territories, which, from their greater proximity, might seem to be more closely connected with it. See EGYPT, NUBIA, SENNAR, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, FEZZAN, and BARCA.

2. TURKEY IN ASIA, taken in its widest sense, includes within its geographical limits the long belt of Arabia which lines the E. shore of the Red Sea, and consisting of the two provinces of Hejaz and Yemen, now forms the eyalet of Jidda, which has an area of 194,400 square miles. This eyalet, however, being politically attached to Egypt, is seldom considered as forming part of Turkey in Asia, which is usually confined to that part of the Asiatic continent lying between lat. 31° and 42° N., and lon. 26° and 48° E., and bounded N. by the Black Sea, the Bosporus or Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont or the Straits of the Dardanelles; W. by the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; S. by Arabia, and E. by the Persian Gulf, Persia, and Transcaucasian Russia. The space defined by these boundaries has an area of 538,068, or including Jidda, 732,468 square miles, and a population of 16,050,000. When viewed in regard either to its physical features or to the wonderful events of which several of its regions have at different periods been the theatre, this portion of the Turkish Empire possesses an almost unrivalled interest. It may properly be described as consisting of two plateaus and of an extensive plain. The larger and more elevated of these plateaus occupies the whole of its N. portion, stretching across it from the shores of the Archipelago to the frontiers of Persia and Transcaucasia, and comprising within its limits the peninsula of Asia Minor, and the high lands of Armenia and Koordistan. It has an average elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet, and forms the base of two parallel mountain chains, the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, which increase in height as they proceed towards the E., presenting many remarkable cones and peaks, several of which rise beyond the line of perpetual snow. The other plateau, that of Syria and Palestine, is also traversed by two parallel ranges, which, breaking off nearly at right angles to the Taurus, proceed S. at no great distance from the shores of the Mediterranean, and are continued almost without interruption across Arabia Petræa and the peninsula of Sinai to the Red Sea. This plateau is less remarkable for its height than for the depression of one of its valleys, which, in the line of the Jordan, is more than 1300 feet beneath the level of the sea.

The extensive plain of Irak and Mesopotamia, forming the lower basin of the Euphrates and Tigris, is bounded on the N. by the Armenian, and on the W. by the Syrian plateau, and, though now little better than a steppe, oftener covered with sand than verdure, originally possessed attractions which marked it out for the cradle of the human race, and made it the earliest seat of empire. The drainage of this vast territory, divided into numerous basins by the mountains which traverse it, is carried to four different seas, of which the Persian Gulf receives the largest share by means of the Euphrates and Tigris already mentioned. The Black Sea receives its portion chiefly by the Yeshil and Kizil-Irmak, and the Sakareeyah, while the streams which flow into the Archipelago and the Mediterranean are, for the most part, only mountain torrents. The only lake deserving of notice for its magnitude is that of Van, in the E. of Koordistan, though, for other reasons, a far greater interest attaches to those of Tiberias and the Dead Sea in Palestine. The principal islands Mitylene, Scio, Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, and Scarpanto, with Cyprus in the Mediterranean.

The soil and climate present many varieties: in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river banks and in the valleys of Lebanon, the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, and their flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold and temperate countries, while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of South Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contains all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall-nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats'-hair, leeches, and sponges. See ANATOLIA, ARMENIA, SYRIA, PALESTINE, BAGDAD, DIOOBEKIR, &c.

3. TURKEY IN EUROPE, the remaining portion of the Turkish Empire, is of very limited extent in comparison with its African and Asiatic possessions; but, from containing the seat of government, and being more closely allied to great European interests, is the most important of the whole. It occupies the far greater part (and before the kingdom of Greece was dissevered from it, comprised nearly the whole) of the S.E. extremity of the continent, consisting of an extensive peninsula in the form of an irregular triangle, with Cape Matapan for its apex; the E. shores of the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic for one side; the W. shores of the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea for the other side; and the Save, the Danube, and the East Carpathian Mountains for its base. The only part of European Turkey not contained within this triangle is Moldavia, which forms an almost isolated projection, stretching N. between the Austrian territories of Transylvania and Bukowina, from which it is separated by the Carpathians on the W., and the Russian government of Bessarabia on the E. Thus defined, European Turkey lies between lat. 39° and 48° N., and lon. 16° and 29° 30′ E.; it is washed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas on the W., the Archipelago on the S.E., the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea on the E., and borders N.W. and N. on Austria, N.E. on Russia, and S. on Greece. Its greatest length, from E. to W., measured nearly on the parallel of 45°, is 570 miles; greatest breadth, from N. to S., from the Pruth, on the Moldavian frontier, to the vicinity of Gallipoli, 540 miles; area, 2,036,231 square miles. Pop. 15,500,000.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—In respect to physical configuration, European Turkey has been not inaptly compared to a truncated triangular pyramid, which, rising with more or less rapidity from a very extensive base, forms at its termination the lofty plateau of Mœsia. This central plateau, forming a kind of common nucleus for the high lands of Bosnia, Servia, Macedonia, and Albania, is of a quadrilateral shape, and sends off several mountain ranges in different directions. One of these, proceeding N.W. between Bosnia and Herzegovina, becomes linked with a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and thus connects the mountains of Turkey with the Alpine system. Another range,

branching off nearly due S., attains, near its commencement in Tchar Dagh, the culminating height of 10,000 feet, traverses the frontiers of Macedonia and Albania, and under the name of Pindus, is continued through Thessaly into Greece. A third range proceeding E., forks on reaching the common junction of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Room-Elee, and forms two distinct branches, one of which, under the name of Balkan, Hæmus, or Emineh Dagh, extends E.N.E. towards the Black Sea, while the other proceeds S.E., under the name of Rhodope or Despoto-Dagh. Besides these principal chains, which form the great watersheds, and furnish the sources of the most important rivers of the country, there are numerous minor ramifications which often, maintaining a parallelism to the central axis, form a series of descending terraces with intervening valleys, while in other directions the mountainous districts are succeeded first by hills, and then by wide and open plains. Of these plains by far the largest is that of the lower basin of the Danube, embracing the greater part of Wallachia, and considerable portions of Moldavia and Bulgaria, and finally sinking down in the latter into the lagoons and pestilential swamps of the Dobrudja, the tract comprised within the last great bend of the Danube, and stretching S. from that river to Trajan's Wall, which strikes the shore of the Black Sea at Kustendji. Other plains, far less extensive than the former, though equalling it in fertility, and surpassing it in beauty, occur in the S. of Macedonia, the S.E. of Thessaly, and the S.W. of Albania.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of the country has not been fully or accurately explored. Primary fossiliferous strata occur only in isolated spots, and that part of the secondary formation in which the coal measures are usually found, is believed to be altogether wanting. The upper part of the secondary formation, including the cretaceous system, is very largely developed; the limestones, sandstones, and other rocks belonging to it, compose almost the entire stratification of extensive tracts, particularly in the W. Tertiary formations also prevail both in the E. and in the basin of the Danube, and along almost all the larger rivers, and at the mouths, alluvial deposits of more or less thickness are usually found. Crystalline schists, composed of gneiss and mica, and chlorite slates are, if not the most largely, the most conspicuously developed of all the rocks, inasmuch as they form the great bulk of the loftiest mountain chains. In connection with the schists, granite also is of frequent occurrence, and is sometimes seen piercing the gneiss at high elevations. No evidence of active volcanic agency anywhere appears, but the important part which it must have performed in giving the country its final configuration is indicated, both by the existence of thermal springs, and by the masses of trachyte and other volcanic products, which cap some of the summits both of the Despoto and the Tchar-Dagh. Many of the veins which traverse the crystalline schists have been ascertained to be highly metalliferous; and lead, yielding a considerable percentage of silver, has at different periods been actually worked. Iron also, of the best quality, is very abundant; but neither the government or people seem as yet inclined to turn their mineral treasures to good account.

Rivers.—The number and irregularity of the greater and minor mountain ranges render the system of drainage very complicated, dividing it into four principal, together with a great number of subordinate, basins. By far the most important is that of the Black Sea, into which the Danube, augmented on the right by the Save, with its tributaries Upna, Verbas, and Drin; by the Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, and Osma; and on the left by the Schyl, Alcota, (Aluta,) Argish, Jalomnitza, Serath, and Pruth, pours the accumulated waters of more than half of the whole country. Next in importance is the basin of the Archipelago, which receives the Salembria from Thessaly, the Indje Kara-soo, Vardar, and Struma (Kara-soo) from Macedonia, and the Maritza from Room-Elee. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas, properly regarded as only one basin, wash a large extent of the Turkish coast, but owing to the proximity of the mountain chains, receive from it no rivers deserving of notice, except the comparatively insignificant Albanian Drin, Scombi, and Vogatza. The fourth basin, the Sea of Marmora, receives only a few mountain torrents. Considering the mountainous character of the country, and its numerous perennial streams fed from snowy heights, it is remarkable that Turkey in Europe does not possess a single lake worthy of the name, with the exception of those of Ochrida in the E., and of Scutari in the N.W. of Albania.

Climate.—The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of the country. The Danube regularly freezes, and in the recesses of the highest mountains snow lies during the greater part of the year. It is excessively cold in winter during N.E. winds, which are then prevalent, and in the plains of Walachia and Moldavia the sledge is used as in Russia. The olive will not grow in the latitudes which in Spain and Italy are found to be most congenial to it, and much hardier plants are often nipped by keen frosts after the season has considerably advanced. On the other hand, a great portion of Albania, protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious climate. Even in the more exposed districts the vintage becomes general before the end of July. No part of the world is better adapted to the production of the ordinary cereals; and the grain at present raised clearly indicates the immense quantities which, under better circumstances, might easily be produced. In the rocky districts of the interior, and in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Devastating storms are frequent in the S. Albania is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. The only exceptions to the general salubrity of the climate are produced by the miasma of some low, swampy tracts of no great extent, and by occasional visitations of the plague. The latter, however, are attributable not so much to the climate as to the complete neglect of sanitary arrangements.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—In an empire where the number of the inhabitants bears no proportion to the extent of the countries nominally occupied by them, the natural products form, both in amount and value, no inconsiderable part of the returns yielded by the soil. The two great classes of *artificial* products are furnished by agriculture and manufactures. Both of these, owing to the insecurity of every kind of property, the natural indolence of the Orientals, their pertinacious adherence to antiquated customs, the absence of means of communication, and various other causes, are in a very neglected condition, and yield a mere fraction of the profitable returns which, under more favorable circumstances, might easily be obtained from them. In many districts, however, the natural capabilities of the soil, and the excellence of the climate, seem to surmount all obstacles, and cotton, tobacco, olives, sesame, rice, maize, wheat, and other crops are raised in immense quantities. The vine, cultivated extensively, especially by Christians, produces the finest wines; both the common and finer kinds of fruit are grown in almost every quarter; the poppy is raised on a large scale for the manufacture of opium; immense numbers of silk worms are reared on the leaves of the mulberry, and whole gardens are employed in producing flowers for the preparation of the celebrated atar of roses.

A large portion of Turkey is covered with forests: the best oak grows in Servia and Lower Bosnia; the largest forests of fir and pine occur in Bosnia and Upper Croatia.

Animals.—The principal wild animals are the brown bear, found in the wooded mountains between Albania and Macedonia, Bosnia, and the Lower Rhodope, but seldom in the Balkan; the wolf is common; the wild boar, chamois, and stag, abound in the forests; the hare is numerous in Walachia: these are mostly hunted for their skins. The domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, and hog; sheep form the principal riches of the Walachian provinces, whence an immense quantity of wool is exported. Goats are more abundant in Turkey than in any other country of Europe. Cattle are extensively reared in Wallachia, Servia, and Bosnia; and the buffalo is common in Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Thrace. The horse of Turkey is small but active; the ass and mule are chiefly employed in Thrace. Trout, &c. are plentiful in the rivers; and leeches, which abound in the marshes, form an important article of export.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper and tin utensils, fire arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen and cotton spinning. Silks are manufactured chiefly at Salonika, Seres, and Larissa. Carpets wrought by hand, in the style of the *Gobelins* tapestry, are extensively manufactured in Bulgaria and in Servia. Cotton, at one time the staple branch of industry, carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet, has nearly ceased to exist, from its inability to compete with the products of the power-looms of Great Britain, and shows symptoms of revival only at Beyroot, (in Asiatic Turkey,) where British capital has been employed with some success in introducing the factory system. Of the red dye, formerly an important industrial branch, scarcely a vestige now remains. Embroidery is carried on by females in the S. provinces. Tanneries are numerous; and distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing is done only at Bucharest, Belgrade, Constantinople, Cettigne, and Montenegro; filigree work is made in the large towns, and there are powder mills near Constantinople.

Having thus cursorily surveyed the different territories more or less subject to Turkish sway, on the three great continents of the Old World, each separately, the remaining observations will be applicable to the empire considered as a whole.

Commerce, &c.—In regard to commerce, the most enlightened states have only recently began to furnish full and correct statistics, and hence, in Turkey, as might be expected, it is impossible to make even a distant approximation to accuracy. It is evident, however, that a country possessed of so many valuable products, and, in consequence both of its position and the extent of its coasts and inland seas, accessible at so many points either from the W. or E., must, under any circumstances, command a very extensive traffic, both direct and transit. The commerce of the country

is, however, very much cramped by the impolitic restriction of the heavy duty of 12 per cent. rigidly exacted on all exports, with the important exception of wheat, which by a firman, in 1837, was declared free; while the manufactures have been annihilated by the unlimited admission of all imports on the payment of a duty never exceeding 5 per cent. The commercial emporiums, in which the home and foreign trade is chiefly concentrated, are Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica, in Europe; Smyrna, Aleppo, Beyroot, Bassora, Trebizond, Samsoon, Bagdad, Brusa, and Damascus in Asia; and Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, and Tunis in Africa. The exports of 1852, consisting chiefly of olive-oil, atar of roses, silk and silk goods, cotton, sheeps' and goats' wool, grain, tobacco, drugs, opium, leeches, &c., were estimated at $52,863,000; and the imports, consisting chiefly of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, metals, iron, steel, and glassware, colonial produce, coals, cordage, Indian and Chinese goods, fancy goods, &c., at $59,099,000. The following table exhibits the share which Great Britain and other countries have in the trade of Turkey:—

Foreign Trade in 1852.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain, Malta, and the Ionian Islands	$12,616,000	6,325,000
Transit to Persia	10,875,000	10,875,000
France	5,435,000	11,145,000
Austria	5,685,000	9,205,000
Russia	4,862,000	3,700,000
Holland	1,321,000	450,000
Belgium	232,000	103,000
Sardinia	182,000	521,000
Greece	87,000	935,000
Persia (direct trade)	5,375,000	346,000
Switzerland, United States, &c.	4,560,000	2,975,000
Egypt	4,565,000	4,020,000
Wallachia	1,939,000	1,260,000
Moldavia	945,000	630,000
Servia	380,000	105,000
Total	59,099,000	52,866,000

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into Turkey from the United Kingdom in 1831, was $4,440,000; in 1841, $8,235,000; in 1845, $12,210,000; in 1848, $15,580,000; in 1849, $14,650,000, and in 1850, $15,565,000. The commerce with the United States in 1852, comprised imports amounting to $316,196, and exports to $556,109; in 1853, imports to $287,339, and exports to $737,516; and, in 1854, imports to $325,198, and exports to $803,114.

In regard to means of internal transport, Turkey is still in the rudest state possible, and only a few of the principal roads are constructed so as to admit of wheel-carriages. The different races of the population are thus kept aloof from each other, cooped up within their natural barriers, and the products of one district are often perishing from want of consumers, while the inhabitants of another district may be suffering severely from inability to obtain them. Nothing seems better calculated to develope the internal resources of Turkey, and even further the cause of good government, by favoring the amalgamation of its hostile races, than the establishment of a system of good roads. In travelling, the distance is commonly estimated by the hour.

Government.—This bears throughout, the characteristic features of an Asiatic despotism, in which the arbitrary will of the sovereign has the absolute force of law, and is subject to no restraint, except that which may arise from the precepts of the Koran, from ancient traditions and customs, and still more, perhaps, from actual national prejudices, which must be consulted in order to avert rebellion. In such a government, the existence of a constitution, in the usual sense of the term, is impossible, though something of the kind was attempted to be introduced in 1839, when, in the presence of the great officers of the empire and the representatives of the European powers, the sultan issued the celebrated edict known by the name of the Hatti-scheriff of Gulhane. This edict appears to have been issued in perfect good faith, but owing partly to the opposition of the more fanatical Turks, and partly to the corruption of the officials who ought to have carried it into effect, has remained in a great measure a dead letter, though it is not to be denied that important improvements have taken place, and that the general tendency of the government is towards more enlightened views and a higher civilization. The monarch, usually designated by the titles of sultan or grand-seignior, khan, and padishah, is regarded by the Turks as the caliph or head of Islam, and is addressed by European courts as majesty or highness. His edicts bear the name of Hatti-scheriff, and his government is generally designated as the Sublime Porte. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.) The sovereignty is hereditary in the family of Osman, the presumptive heir being the eldest son who is born to the sultan after his accession to the throne. On a new succession, the sultan is not crowned, but is girded with the sword of Osman in the mosque of Ejub, at Constantinople, after swearing to defend Islam. His dignity is conceived to be too transcedent to allow him to enter into the married relation, and he has, therefore, no proper wives. Among the females of his harem, however, there is a gradation of rank. From four to seven, bearing the title of *kadin*, take precedence of all the others; while a still higher place and influence are assigned both to the mother of the sultan and to the mother of his presumptive heir.

The public officers who conduct the administration under the sultan, are divided into three classes. The first class is that of law, which, being founded entirely on the Koran, makes no distinction between religious and civil, and, accordingly, includes all persons who discharge either ecclesiastical or judicial functions. At their head is the sheikh-ul-Islam, usually called mufti; and subordinate to him are mollahs, cadis, imams, and ulemas. The second class consists of the officials of the pen, or the members of the administration, properly so called. At their head is the grand-vizier or sadr azam, who is regarded as the centre of all administrative functions, domestic and foreign. Subordinate to him are his vicegerent or deputy, (kaimakan,) the reis effendi, or minister of foreign affairs, the president of the council, the grand-master of artillery, the minister of police, the minister of trade, agriculture, and public works, the muteschar of the grand-vizier, who acts as minister of the home department, the superintendent of the civil list, the inspector of revenue, and the minister of pious endowments. The third class includes all the officials of the sword, or those who preside over the army and navy, the head of the former being the seraskier, or minister of war, and of the latter, the capudan pasha, or high admiral and minister of marine. The sheikh-ul-Islam and the above ministers of the second class, together with the seraskier and capudan pasha, constitute the divan, or highest deliberative council in the empire.

Army and Navy.—The regular army, composed entirely of Mohammedan troops, organized on European principles, consists of six *ordus* or divisions, each equally divided into active or *nizamie*, and reserve or *redif*; and commanded by a field-marshal or *mushir*. The strength of the division is from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and accordingly, previous to the commencement of the war with Russia in 1853, the regular active army amounted to 138,650, of whom 100,800 were infantry, 17,280 cavalry, and 9100 field artillery. Adding the army of reserve, also 138,680, irregulars to the number of 61,500, composed partly of Tartars of the Dobrudja, Cossacks of Asia Minor, and soldiers employed as urban and rural police, but chiefly of 50,000 Mussulman volunteers, the entire Ottoman force is increased to 448,860 men. The qualities of the troops thus variously composed, differ necessarily, according to the physical and moral characteristics of the nations from whom they are raised, and the kind and degree of discipline which they have received; but in regard to all those of Turkish origin, it may be affirmed generally that they are distinguished by great natural courage, and manifest a remarkable degree of coolness in the most trying circumstances. This coolness, amounting to a kind of stoical indifference, is chiefly the result of fatalistic views inculcated by the Koran, and instilled into them from their earliest years, and has often enabled them, especially when placed under any kind of shelter, however indifferent, to defend themselves with the greatest obstinacy and heroism. The navy, previous to 1853, consisted of 16 ships of the line, 14 frigates, 6 steamers, 12 corvettes, 4 brigs, and about 20 smaller craft, carrying about 4000 cannon, and manned by 25,000 sailors, chiefly Greeks, on whose fidelity little confidence can be placed. The only naval arsenal is at Constantinople, and the principal dockyards are at Sinope and Erekli, in the Black Sea, and at the islands of Mitylene and Rhodes.

Justice.—Justice is administered according to a code derived chiefly from the Koran, but partly also from tradition and custom, by a series of courts which descend by regular gradations from the arz odassi, or most supreme court, divided into two presidencies, a European and an Asiatic, to the meylevlets, or high courts, each with jurisdiction over one or more eyalets; and numerous subordinate inferior courts, presided over by a mollah or kadi as proper judge, or by a naib or deputy. In these courts the forms of process are simple, and the decision is seldom long delayed; but the judges are notoriously venal, and perjury is everywhere practised almost openly. As one means of obtaining redress, the people have the right of naming certain officers, who, in cases of grievance, are authorized to call together the principal inhabitants of a place, to make representations to the higher powers, and even to the sultan.

Religion.—Islamism, professed by about 20,000,000, is in every sense the dominant religion, inasmuch as it is not merely the only one established by the state, but affects to regard all others with contempt. The leading sect is the Sunnite, which is adhered to by the Turks proper, Turcomans, Arabs, Africans proper, Albanians, and a considerable number of Slaves in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The Shecite sect has its adherents chiefly among the tribes E. of the Tigris; while different modifications of Mohammedanism are professed by the Ishmaelites, Wahabis,

Motualis, and Ansarieh. The Druses and Yezidis have forms peculiar to themselves. Christianity, under the Greek form, is professed by a large majority of the Greeks, Wallachians, Bulgarians, and Serbs, and more partially by Bosnians and Albanians. The Roman Catholic Church claims a considerable number of the last two, and also the whole of the Maronites, part of the Armenians, and a few Greeks. According to the usual estimate, the Christians exceed, in European Turkey, three-fourths, and in Asia a fifth, while in Africa they fall short of a fiftieth of the whole population. Notwithstanding the strong support and encouragement given by the government to Mohammedanism, it is continually losing, while Christianity is adding to its adherents. One of the most hopeful signs in this respect is exhibited in the fact that, within a comparatively recent period, 10 Protestant communities, counting nearly 2000 members, have been formed, chiefly by the labors of American missionaries in Armenia.

Education.—According to a system which had long been established, the Turkish educational institutions, until recently, were only of two sorts, mekteb or elementary, and medresseh or high schools, the latter intended to prepare for the higher ecclesiastical and judicial functions. This system was greatly improved in 1847, by the introduction of a class of schools intermediate between the mekteb and the medresseh, and intended chiefly for the commercial classes. The present educational system, accordingly, now includes elementary schools, attendance at which is compulsory on all Mohammedan children who have attained their sixth year; middle schools, in which, among other branches, geography, history, geometry, and composition are taught; and colleges, arranged under the different heads of military, naval, medical, veterinary, agricultural, &c. Most of the medressehs and colleges have libraries attached to them, containing a respectable list of works in various branches of literature. Those in Turkish are, like the language itself, derived in a great measure from Arabian and Persian sources.

Revenue.—The whole revenue is estimated at $36,540,000. The sources from which it is derived, and the modes in which it is expended, may be gathered from the following table, containing the budget of 1852:—

Income.		Expenditure.	
Tithes	$11,000,000	Civil list of the sultan	$3,750,000
Land taxes	10,000,000	Do. sultana-mother, &c.	420,000
Poll tax	2,000,000	Army, navy, and ordnance	16,370,000
Customs	4,300,000	Pay of the functionaries	9,750,000
Indirect taxes	7,500,000	Foreign department	500,000
Tribute of Egypt	6,500,000	Public works	500,000
" of Wallachia	95,000	Charitable institutions	600,000
" of Moldavia	50,000	Interest of treasury bonds	445,000
" of Servia	95,000	Life annuities	2,200,000
Total	$36,540,000	Total	$36,535,000

People.—These, consisting of various races accidentally brought into juxtaposition or political relationship by immigration and conquest, present none of the kindred features which combine to form a national character. First in order are the Osmanlee Turks, who, as the dominant race, are diffused over the empire, though most numerously in Asia Minor, Armenia, and the S.E. of European Turkey. By right of conquest they are the proprietors of the greater part of the soil, and fill all the civil and military offices. They live generally in towns, employed in various trades, and are never found as agriculturists, except in districts where they have settled in great numbers. Accustomed to obtain their wives and supply their harems from other races, they now constitute a very heterogeneous mixture, retaining few of the leading features of their ancient national character, though the masses are still distinguished by fanaticism, ferocity, and Asiatic indolence, as well as by a certain degree of good-nature, frankness, and hospitality. Their temper is essentially phlegmatic, and hence, except on very extraordinary occasions, they never give way to violent bursts of passion. Their highest enjoyment is to allow the time to pass indolently and luxuriously away, and their great places of resort are baths and coffee-rooms. The former, usually handsome, and often magnificent structures, are used universally by both sexes, and all classes; the latter, placed often in the vicinity of natural or artificial fountains, shaded by trees, and open to the sky, may be seen crowded at all times by visitors, in all forms of listless attitudes, apparently enjoying the highest happiness of which their nature seems capable from such simple indulgences as a cup of coffee, or a tobacco or opium pipe. The only striking contrast to such phlegmatic manifestations is presented by the general fondness for children, and the strong attachment of children to their parents, particularly to their mothers. Both of these affections are exemplified in numerous ways, but nowhere more affectingly than in the deep grief produced by family bereavements, the care bestowed on their cemeteries, and the numerous mourners who are constantly resorting to their cypress shades to bewail their loss.

The personal appearance of the Turks is in general prepossessing; they have dark eyes, an aquiline nose, limbs in general well proportioned, and set off to advantage by a dress which forms a medium between the straight clothing of Europe, and the flowing drapery of Asia. Their gait is slow and stately, and their mode of speaking, clear and deliberate. The number of the Turks proper is nearly 12,000,000, or about a third of the whole population. To the Turkish stock belong also the Toorcomans, who lead a nomadic life in Armenia and the centre of Asia Minor.

Among the Semitic races the first place is due to the Arabs, who, not confined to their native Arabia, form a considerable element in the population of Syria, Palestine, and the lower basin of the Euphrates, and constitute a great majority in Egypt. More or less allied to them are the Maronites and Druses in Lebanon, and the Jebel-Haouran, (Hauran,) the Motualis in Cœlo-Syria, the Ansarieh or Nessairi in North Syria, the Nestorians or Chaldeans in the highlands of Koordistan and Mesopotamia, and the Jews who are scattered over all parts of the empire, but have their favorite seats in Syria and Palestine.

To the Caucasian stock belong the Armenians, who, besides forming at least a third of the population in their native Armenia, are diffused as traders throughout all the larger towns; the Mohammedan Koords, apparently Persian, though their language bespeaks a very mixed origin; the Yezidis, chiefly inhabiting the Sindjar Mountains, in the N. of Mesopotamia; the Greeks, forming the bulk of the population in Asia Minor, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the islands, and constituting, to a very considerable extent, the mercantile and trading community of Turkey, more especially in the seaports; the Arnauts in the S., and towards the coasts of Albania: the Wallachians or Roumains, computed at about 4,000,000, who not only occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, but are found under different names in most provinces of European Turkey; and lastly, the races of Slavonic origin, confined exclusively to the European part of the empire, but so numerous as to form almost the entire population of the territories between the Balkan and the Danube, amounting, under the name of Bulgarian Slaves, to about 4,000,000 in Bulgaria and the N. of Macedonia and Thrace, and under the name of Serbs, to upwards of 3,000,000, principally in Servia, but partly also in Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the adjacent parts of Albania. To complete this long list of races, it is necessary to add the Gipsies, widely diffused, and especially numerous in Moldavia and Wallachia, where their condition is one of complete slavery; the Berbers, abounding in Tripoli, Tunis, and part of Nubia; and the negro tribes of Kordofan, Senaar, and Darfoor. The following tables exhibit a summary of the population of the Ottoman Empire, classified in the first according to religion, and in the second according to race:—

Population according to Religions.

Creeds.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Total.
Mohammedan	3,800,000	12,950,000	3,800,000	20,550,000
Greeks and Armenians	11,370,000	2,360,000	....	13,730,000
Roman Catholics	260,000	640,000	....	900,000
Jews	70,000	100,000	10,000	180,000
	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,810,000	35,360,000

Population according to Races.

Races or Tribes.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Total.
Osmans	1,100,000	10,700,000	....	11,800,000
Slavonians	7,200,000	....	....	7,200,000
Rumanians	4,000,000	....	....	4,000,000
Arnauts	1,500,000	....	....	1,500,000
Greeks	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	2,000,000
Armenians	400,000	2,000,000	....	2,400,000
Jews	70,000	100,000	10,000	180,000
Tartars	230,000	....	....	230,000
Arabs	....	900,000	3,800,000	4,700,000
Syrians and Chaldeans	....	235,000	....	235,000
Druses	....	25,000	....	25,000
Koords	....	1,030,000	....	1,000,000
Toorkomans	....	90,000	....	90,000
	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,810,000	35,360,000

Divisions.—The administrative division is into *eyalets* or governments, and *sanjaks* or provinces, but these have been so often arbitrarily and even capriciously changed, that it is difficult to speak with certainty of those actually subsisting. In the subjoined table, extracted from Dieterici's *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Bureaus in Berlin*, (1853,) the territories of which European Turkey consists are classified as *immediate* and *mediate*, the former term denoting those in which all the rights of sovereignty are exercised directly by the sultan, and the latter those in which the sovereign rights are not only modified and restricted by others legally secured to the local governments, but are also shared to a large and not well-defined extent by Russia, under a name of a Protectorate.

Eyalets and Sanjaks of the Turkish Empire.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.
I. IMMEDIATE POSSESSIONS.

1. *Eyalet of Room-Eli:*
Sanjak of Scutari.
" Yanina.
" Salonika or Saloniki.
" Trikkala.
" Scutari.
" Montenegro.
" Ochrida.
" Avlona or Valona.
" Gelunscowlli.
" Ikeirop.
" Wolschacrin (?)
" Menastir or Vitolia.
" Perserin or Priverend.
" Akhissar, or Croja Ilhessan or Elhessap.
Total area of the eyalet of Room-Eli, 62,492 square miles.

2. *Eyalet of Bosnia:*
Sanjak of Banialuka.
" Travnik.
" Zvornik.
" Sreberniik.
" Herzegovina or Hertzek.
Total area of the eyalet of Bosnia, 27,012 square miles.

3. *Eyalet of Silistria:*
Sanjak of Widin.
" Nikopolis.
" Silistria.
" Tekirmen.
" Kirkkilissch.
" Vizi.
Territory of Constantinople.
Total area of Silistria, 36,625 square miles.

4. *Eyalet of Jezayr, (Dschesair,)* or the "Islands:"
Sanjak of Gallipoli.
The islands of Caralia, Gozza Stundie, and the other small islands in the vicinity.
The islands of Thasos.
" Samothraki.
" Imbro.
" Stalimni or Lemnos.
" Simidi.
Total area of the eyalet of Jezayr, 18,106 square miles.

II. MEDIATE POSSESSIONS.

1. *Wallachia:*
Great Wallachia.
Little Wallachia.
Total area of Wallachia, 28,378 square miles.

2. *Servia:*
Sanjak of Semendria.
" Novibazar.
" Kruschovatz.
" Pristina.
Total area of Servia, 21,269 square miles.

3. *Moldavia*, 15,694 square miles.

TURKEY IN ASIA.
I. ASIA MINOR.

1. Eyalet of Anatolia.
2. " Karamania.
3. " Itcheleo or Adana.
4. " Sivas.
5. " Marash.
6. " Trebizond.
7. " Jetayr, or the islands in the Ægean Sea.
8. " Cyprus.
Total area of Asia Minor, 270,000 square miles.

II. ARMENIA AND KOORDISTAN.

1. Eyalet of Erzroom.
2. " Kars.
3. " Van.
4. " Bayazeed.
5. " Mosul.
Total area of Armenia and Koordistan, 40,095 square miles.

III. SYRIA OR SHAM.

1. Eyalet of Haleb or Aleppo.
2. " Damascus.
3. " Acre. (with Boyroot.)
4. " Tripoli.
5. " Jerusalem.
6. The territory of the Druses and Maroonites.
Total area of Syria, 53,225 square miles.

IV. IRAK AND MESOPOTAMIA.

1. Eyalet of Ourfa.
2. " Diarbekir.
3. " Bagdad and Shehrizoor or Tereemania.
4. " Bessora.
5. " Mosul.
Total area of Irak and Mesopotamia, 165,745 square miles.

V. ARABIA.

Eyalet of Jidda, 194,400 square miles.

TURKEY IN AFRICA.
TRIBUTARY STATES.
I. EGYPT.

1. Eyalet of Egypt, with the Oasis in the Libyan Desert.
2. Nubia or Dongola, with Sellmeh, and other oases.
3. Eyalet of Sennar, and Meroe.
Total area of Egypt, 579,560 square miles.

II. TRIPOLI.

1. Barca.
2. Fezzan.
Total area of Tripoli, 200,394 square miles.

III. TUNIS.

Tunis has an area of 79,144 square miles.

SUMMARY.

I. TURKEY IN EUROPE.

1. Immediate possessions	138,236
2. Mediate possessions	65,362
Total	203,598

II. TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. Asia Minor	270,000
2. Armenia and Koordistan	40,095
3. Syria or Sham	53,225
4. Irak and Mesopotamia	165,745
5. Arabia	194,400
Total	732,465

III. TURKEY IN AFRICA.

1. Egypt	579,560
2. Tripoli	200,394
3. Tunis	79,144
Total	859,098
Total area of the Turkish Empire	2,095,191

History.—The Turks appear, in the remotest periods, to have been thinly scattered over extensive Asiatic tracts, from the desert of Gobi to the Mediterranean, and from the N. of Siberia to the Persian Gulf. Among the most powerful tribes were the Oghoozes, (Oghuzes,) supposed to have been the parent race; the Seljooks, who, by their extensive conquests, long ranked as the dominant race; and the Osmanlees. (Osmanlis,) who, though at one time threatened with extinction, suddenly rose to importance, and became the founders of the present Ottoman Empire. In 1224, when Soliman Shah was obliged to flee before the Mongols, they formed part of a body of 50,000 men, who quitted Khorassan, and emigrated westward. After Soliman's death they became again scattered; but about 400 families attached themselves to Ertoghral, Soliman's youngest son, who entered the service of Aladdin, the Seljook sultan of Konieh. In reward for their services against the Mongols and the Byzantine Greeks, a considerable tract of Phrygia, which had been wrested from the Byzantines, was distributed among them as Seljook vassals. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, they found themselves strong enough to throw off the vassalage, and in 1289, headed by Othman, greatly extended their possessions by brilliant successes against the Greeks. Othman was succeeded by Orchan, who in 1326 took Brusa, which he made his capital; in 1327, Nicomedia; and in 1330, Nicæa, the strongest of the Byzantine frontier fortresses, and was soon master of Asia Minor as far as the Hellespont. He assumed the title of padishah, a term of Persian origin, equivalent to *king* or *prince*, and called the gate of his palace the "High or Sublime Porte," which has since become a common name of the empire which he founded. His son Soliman, in 1357, obtained a footing in Europe by crossing over and fortifying Gallipoli and Sestos, thereby securing the command of the Dardanelles. Orchan died in 1359, and was succeeded by his younger son, Murad I., who, in 1362, made Adrianople his capital, and, continuing his conquests, was soon master of a large part of what now forms European Turkey. The great victory gained in 1389 over the united Albanians and Slavonic nations of the Danube, confirmed his dominion, but cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his son Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) who, in 1396, struck a blow at Western Christendom, by the defeat of King Sigismund at Nicopolis, in Bulgaria, and reduced the Greek emperor to the degradation of paying him tribute. Shortly after, Bayazeed's career was suddenly stopped by Timur, who completely defeated him at Angora, in 1402, and afterwards kept him prisoner for life.

Timur divided the Osmanli territories among Bayazeed's sons, but they again became united, in 1413, under Mahommed I., who, after making the empire more extensive than in the prosperous days of Bayazeed, left it to his son, Murad II., whose numerous conquests and exploits were crowned by the annihilation of the Hungarian host in 1444. The most remarkable event in the reign of his successor, Mohammed II., was the taking of Constantinople in 1453. His grandson, Selim I., by driving back the Persians to the Tigris, conquering Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, and making himself master of Mecca, gave still further extent and rigor to the empire, which, under his son and successor, Soliman II., surnamed the Magnificent, who succeeded in 1519, attained the summit of its prosperity. Even before his death, however, symptoms of decline became apparent, and, under a series of successors generally as deficient as his predecessors had been superior in talent, the downward progress has been very rapid. Unable to support its own weight, torn by internal dissensions, and continually preyed upon by formidable neighbors, it has lost province after province, and is mainly indebted for its prolonged existence to the interference of foreign powers. The first sultan who, after a long series of disasters, endeavored to arrest the progress of decline, was Selim III. This prince introduced the European system into the army, and commenced many internal reforms, which, however, he was never able to complete. Mohammed II., the last of the race of Osman, ascended the throne in 1808. He possessed talents not unworthy of the earlier princes of his line, and endeavored to carry on the work of reform; but, as if disease were too deeply seated to admit of cure, his reign ranks as one of the most unfortunate in Turkish annals. His successor, Abdul Medjid, who ascended the throne in 1839, in his sixteenth year, has hitherto only been enabled to preserve his empire through aid derived from foreign powers. By their direct interference, the Pasha of Egypt, when on the eve of dismembering the empire, was driven from his Syrian conquest, and again reduced to vassalage; and at present (1855) the power of Russia is kept at bay by the armed intervention of England and France.——Adj. TURKISH; (Fr. TURC, tunk; feminine, TURQUE, tünk; It. Sp. and Port. TURCO, toorko; Ger. TÜRKISCH, tünk'ish.) Inhab. TURK; (the same as the adjective, in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; Ger. TÜRKE, tünk'eh.)

TUR/KEY, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

TURKEY COVE, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

TURKEY CREEK, of South Carolina, flows through Chester district into Broad River.

TURKEY CREEK, of Louisiana, rises on the W. border of Madison parish, and flowing S.W., unites with Bœuf Bayou at the S. extremity of Franklin parish.

TURKEY CREEK, of Henry co., Ohio, flows into Maumee River.

TURKEY CREEK, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 590.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, about 75 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

TUR/KEYFOOT, a former township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, now divided into UPPER and LOWER TURKEYFOOT, which see.

TURKEYFOOT, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

TURKEYFOOT, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles N. of Lexington.

TURKEY GROVE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

TURKEY HILL, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TURKEY ISLANDS, in the Java Sea. See KALIXOON.

TURKEY LAKE, in the N.E. part of Kosciusko co., Indiana, is about 12 miles in length.

TUR'KEY RIVER, of Iowa, is formed by two forks which unite in Fayette county, and after a S.E. course, falls into the Mississippi in Clinton county. The two forks are called the North and the Middle. Another stream, called the South Fork, enters the river from the W., 18 miles from its mouth.

TURKEYTOWN, a post-village of Cherokee co., Alabama, near the Coosa River, 128 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

TUR'KEYTOWN CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Coosa River from the right, in Cherokee county.

TURKHAL, a town of Asia Minor. See TOORKHAL.

TURKHEIM, tüörk'hime, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 25 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg, with a castle and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 1494.

TURKHEIM, (OBER, o'bor, and UNTER, oon'tor,) two contiguous villages of Würtemberg, 3 miles E. of Stuttgart, on the Neckar. United population, 3000.

TURKIJE. See TURKEY.

TURK ISLANDS or TURK'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands among the BAHAMAS, the largest (called TURK'S ISLAND) about 110 miles N. of Hayti. Lat. 21° 20' N., lon. 71° W. They are famous for the manufacture of salt.

TURKISTAN. See TOORKISTAN.

TURKOMANS. See TOORKOMANS.

TURK'S ISLAND. See TURK ISLANDS.

TUR'LOUGH, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Mayo, 3¼ miles N.E. of Castlebar. In the village are the remains of an abbey, and a very perfect pillar-tower.

TURMAN, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. Pop. 1396.

TURMAN'S CREEK, Indiana, flows through Sullivan county into Wabash River, 6 miles above Merom.

TURMAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.

TURMUZ, a town of Central Asia. See TIRMEZ.

TURNA, toor'nâ, a fortified town of Wallachia, on the Danube, opposite Nicopolis.

TURN'AGAIN, an island off Russian America, at the head of the more extensive part of Cook's Inlet; lat. 61° 3' N., lon. 150° 30' W. It is about 3½ miles long, and scarcely half that in width. The branch in which the island lies diverges in a N.E. direction from the main inlet, and was called by Captain Cook Turnagain River, under the idea that it would prove to be a river. Its true character was ascertained by Vancouver, who called it Turnagain Arm.

TUR'NASTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

TURNAU, tüör'now, TURNOW, tüör-nov, or TURNAWA, toor-nâ'vâ, a walled town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 15 miles N.N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 4500.

TURN'BACK, a post-village and township of Dade co., Missouri, 140 miles S.W. of Jefferson. P. of township, 312.

TURN'BULL, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama, 80 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

TUR'NEFF, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of British Honduras; lat. 17° 35' N., lon. 87° 46' W.

TUR'NER, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., Maine, on the W. side of the Androscoggin, which here receives Twenty Mile River, and about 27 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. The village is situated on Twenty Mile River, which here affords a fine water-power, improved for a saw mill, grist mill, oil mill, chair factory, woollen factory, machinery for making boxes, besides lath, shingle, and clapboard machinery. It has also a church, 3 stores, a tannery, and numerous boot and shoe factories. Besides the above, there are in the township 6 saw mills, 3 grist mills, an iron foundry, machinery for carriages and sleighs; also for lath, shingles, and clapboards, for sawing sash, door, and banister stuff, turning wooden bowls, carding, &c. The Androscoggin, in this part of its course, is crossed by two toll-bridges. Pop. in 1850, 2536.

TURNER CREEK, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

TUR'NER'S, formerly CEN'TREVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 57 miles from New York City.

TURNER'S PUDDLE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TURNER'S STORE, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

TURNER'S STORE, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

TURN'ERSVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

TURNERSVILLE, a post-village of Robertson co., Tennessee, 35 miles N.W. of Nashville.

TURN'HAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It has a new church, and many villas.

TURNHOUT, türn'howt', a town of Belgium, province, and 25 miles E. of Antwerp, in a wide heath. Pop. 13,250. It has manufactures of sacking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, and oil, with bleaching, dyeing, brick, and tile-works.

TURNITZ, tüör'nits, or TWORDONICZE, tvor-do-neet'sâ, a market-town of Moravia, 35 miles S.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1255.

TURN'OUT, a station, Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 444 miles from New York City.

TURNOW, a town of Bohemia. See TURNAU.

TURNPIKE CREEK, of Telfair co., Georgia, unites with Sugar Creek, near its mouth.

TURNS, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

TURNWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TURON, too-rôn', (anc. *Turobriga*,) a village of Spain, province, and 54 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2855.

TURON, a town of Anam. See TOORON.

TURONES. See TOURS.

TUROVO, a town of Russia. See TOOROVO.

TUR'PENTINE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 1 mile E. of Mount Holly.

TURQUIA, TURQUIE and *TURQUE*. See TURKEY.

TURQUINO, toor-kee'no, called also PICO TURQUINO, pee'ko toor-kee'no, the highest mountain summit of Cuba, in the S.E. part of the island, 50 miles W. of Santiago de Cuba. Elevation, about 8000 feet.

TUR'RAH, a town of West Hindostan, in the Baroda dominions, 20 miles N. of Rahdunpoor, comprising 2500 houses.

TURRE, toor'râ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province, and 37 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 3300.

TURRI, toor'see, a village of the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, province, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Isili.

TURRI, a village of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, near the Pescara, district, and 10 miles S.W. of Chieti.

TUR'RIFF, a burgh of barony, town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 8½ miles S.S.E. of Banff. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1693. It has manufactures of linens and thread, and a bleachfield.

TURRITANO, toor-ree-tâ'no, a river of the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 miles, enters the Mediterranean on the N. coast of the island, 11 miles N.N.W. of Sassari.

TURSHIZ, a town of Persia. See TOORSHEEZ.

TURSI, toor'see, an episcopal city of Naples, province of Basilicata, 39 miles E.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3900.

TURTLE, a township of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 966.

TURTLE BAY, on the W. coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, in Benguela, N. of Little Fish Bay.

TURTLE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Monongahela in Alleghany county.

TURTLE CREEK, of Wisconsin, rises in Walworth county, and flows into Rock River near Beloit, in Rock county.

TURTLE CREEK, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on a stream of its own name, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. A plank-road extends from this place, through Braddock's Field, to Pittsburg.

TURTLE CREEK, a township of Shelby co., Ohio. P. 792.

TURTLE CREEK, a township of Warren co., Ohio. P. 3342.

TURTLE ISLAND, one of the Feejee group, in the Pacific.

TURTLE ISLANDS, in West Africa, W. of the island of Sherboro'.

TURTLE ISLANDS, a group of islets in the Sea of Banda.

TURTLE POINT, a headland of North Australia, on the W. side of Port Essington.

TUR'TLETOWN, post-office, Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TUR'TON, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Great Bolton. A Roman road passed here.

TURTUKAI, toor'too-kî', a town and fort of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, pashalic, and 28 miles W.S.W. of Silistria, on the Danube.

TURUKHANSK, a town, North Siberia. See TOOROOKHANSK.

TURUKHA RIVER, a river of Siberia. See TOOROOKHANSK.

TUR'VEY, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

TURVILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TURWESTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TURWICK, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TURYASSU, too-re-âs-soo', a river of Brazil, separates the provinces of Maranhão and Pará, and enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu, after a N.W. course of 350 miles. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns of Tury and Arcos.

TUSA, too'sâ, a town of Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 miles W.N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 4000.

TUSAPAN, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation. See TUSPAN.

TUSCAHATCHEE. See TUCKASAW.

TUS'CAHOMA, a post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

TUSCAHOMA, a post-village of Tallahatchee co., Mississippi, on Yallobusha River, 105 miles N. by E. of Jackson.

TUSCALAMETA CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Pearl River from the E., in Scott county.

TUSCALOOSA, (RIVER.) See BLACK WARRIOR.

TUS'CALOOSA, a county in the N.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1620 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also by Sipsey or New River. The surface is hilly or uneven; the soil is remarkably fertile. In 1850 there were raised 73,561 bales of cotton—the greatest quantity produced in any county in the United States. Extensive beds of iron ore, stone coal, and carboniferous limestone are found in it. Steamboats navigate the Black Warrior River from its mouth to Tuscaloosa, the county seat. A plank-road extends to Montgomery. Pop. 15,056, of whom 10,679 were free, and 4477 slaves.

TUSCALOOSA, a thriving town, capital of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, on the left bank of the Black Warrior River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 125 miles N.W. of Montgomery, and 818 miles from Washington. Lat. 33° 12′ N., lon. 87° 42′ W. It was formerly the capital of Alabama, and is still one of the principal towns of the state, remarkable for its literary institutions as well as its active trade. It is the seat of the University of Alabama, founded in 1831, having 9 instructors, 135 under-graduates, and a library of 8000 volumes. The buildings of the university, which are beautifully situated half a mile from the river, cost not less than $150,000. The president's residence cost $35,000. The State Lunatic Asylum is established at Tuscaloosa, which also contains a handsome court-house, a number of churches, a United States land-office, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and several academies or seminaries. The manufacture of cotton and iron is carried on in the vicinity. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here by steamboats to Mobile. A plank-road connects this town with Montgomery, and a branch railroad is projected to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3500.

TUSCANIA. See TOSCANELLA.

TUSCANY, (It. *Toscana*, tos-kä′nä; Fr. *Toscane*, tos′kän′; anc. *Etruria* or *Tuscia*,) a grand duchy in North Italy, lat. 42° 13′ to 44° 30′ N., lon. 9° 12′ to 12° 20′ E. It is bounded N. by the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States; E. and S. by the Papal States; W. by that part of the Mediterranean which takes the name of the Tyrrhene or Tyrrhenian Sea; and N.W. by isolated parts of Modena, and the division of Genoa in the Sardinian States. In the boundaries here described is included the duchy of Lucca, situated in the N.W., and declared, October 11, 1847, to form an integral part of the grand duchy. Tuscany also possesses several islands, of which by far the most important is Elba. In the S. the country terminates nearly in a point, from which it gradually widens out both on the E. and W., till it attains its greatest breadth in the N., thus assuming a triangular form. Greatest length, from N. to S., 130 miles; central breadth, 100 miles; estimated area, 8586 square miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The coast has a length of about 150 miles, and in the N. consists of a long and nearly continuous sweep, terminating in one of its most conspicuous promontories, called Piombino. The S. part, continued from Piombino to its termination in the still more conspicuous promontory formed by Monte Argentaro, is broken into a number of small bays, of which the largest are those of Piombino, Grossatto, Orbitello, and Porto-Ercole. The shore, though sometimes bold, is generally low, and lined by extensive swamps or Maremma. The interior of the country is finely diversified. The chain of the North Apennines forms a considerable part of its N. boundary, and then turning S.S.E., traverses its N.E. portion. This chain sends out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions over the country, and leave in the intervals between them valleys of greater or less extent, distinguished alike by their fertility and their beauty. The Arno, the largest and richest of these valleys, occupies nearly a sixth of the whole surface. None of the principal heights of the Apennines are situated in Tuscany, which has its culminating point of about 4200 feet in Bosco-Lungo, on the borders of Modena, S. of Mount Cimone. The other summits are generally so much lower, that the average height has been estimated not to exceed 1900 feet.

Geology.—The far greater portion of the strata belong to the upper part of the secondary formation, and are usually classed as cretaceous, being composed of limestones with nummulites and hippurites, and of intervening sandstones containing numerous fucoids. These cretaceous strata are very largely developed both in the N. and S., but are separated or rather partially overlain by a broad belt composed chiefly of marls, travertine, and sandstone, belonging to the tertiary formation. An earlier tertiary appears to the S. and W. of Volterra, and is penetrated in numerous places by plutonic rocks, consisting for the most part of serpentine, and apparently forming the great mass or nucleus on which the other strata lie. The most remarkable development of volcanic rocks is in Mount Amiata, and a portion of the country immediately surrounding it. Here trachyte, basalt, and volcanic tufas are common. The oldest formation which occurs is near the W. coast, between Grossetto and Castiglione, where a space nearly of an oval form is occupied by silurian rocks; and the most recent formation is in the plains extending along the shore from Leghorn to Pisa, and to some distance inland; it consists of deep beds of diluvial gravel and alluvium.

Minerals.—The minerals are more varied than valuable. They include copper, cinnabar, argentiferous lead, generally in too small quantities to be worked to much advantage; iron of excellent quality, found partly on the mainland, but to a much larger extent in the Isle of Elba, where it has been advantageously worked for ages; borax, obtained in large quantities from a remarkable series of lagoons to the S. of Volterra; salt, the produce chiefly of brine-springs in the same locality; sulphur, alum, nitre, and several varieties of beautiful marble, among others that of Sienna, well known throughout Europe.

Rivers.—The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Tyrrhene Sea, with the exception of the small corner on the N.E. side of the Apennine chain, belonging to the Adriatic. In the latter the streams are very numerous, but so small as never to lose their character of mountain-torrents within the Tuscan territory; they have all a N.E. direction; in the former, a secondary water-shed formed by a ramification of the Apennines, which crosses the country from E. to W., sends the waters on each side of it in opposite directions. The N. side is almost wholly drained by the Arno, which, commencing its course very circuitously, flows, though not without considerable deviations, nearly W.; the waters on the other side are received by several independent streams, all of which, with the exception of the Cecina, whose course is nearly parallel to that of the Arno, flow S. Of these latter streams, the most important are the Tiber, (which, however, only commences its course in Tuscany,) the Fiora and Albegno, which drain the S.; and the Ombrone, second only to the Arno; it rises near the centre, deriving its supplies from numerous tributaries.

Climate.—The climate is on the whole one of the best in Italy. So far as the principal chain of the Apennines extends, the cold in winter is often severe, and in the low flats along the shore and near it a worse evil is felt, where in summer the air becomes charged with the pestilential vapors of the Maremma; but with these exceptions, there are few if any countries which can boast of a milder temperature, and a more salubrious atmosphere. In January the thermometer marks 37°, and in August 90° Fahrenheit. Cases of longevity are of frequent occurrence, and the annual mortality, never so high as 1 in 36, often does not exceed 1 in 40 of the population.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—In such circumstances, vegetation has most of the advantages which climate is able to bestow. The lofty barriers of the Apennines exclude the keen blasts of the north, and when heat and drought become excessive, the numerous streams afford an easy means of compensating for any deficiency of natural moisture, by means of irrigation. To these advantages, Tuscany adds that of a generally fertile soil. Some of the loftier summits, indeed, have a bare and arid appearance, but in general all the land, which, from its elevation or ruggedness, cannot be brought under cultivation, is covered with forests or natural pasture. These, nearly equal to each other in extent, share between them rather more than a half of the whole surface. Of the remainder, nearly one-half of the available land is arable, one-third in vineyards, and one-sixth in olive-yards, orchards, gardens, and meadows. On the arable land the favorite crops are maize and wheat. Of the latter, a peculiar species is cultivated solely for the straw. In the low flats a good deal of rice is grown. The principal subsidiary crops are barley, rye, and pulse.

The grain produced falls considerably short of the consumption, and is supplemented partly by chestnuts, which, among the lower classes, are much used for food, and partly by importation, chiefly from the Black Sea. This deficiency of produce, where climate and soil are so favorable, is mainly the result of the small proportion of the land under grain-crops, and of the vicious system of agriculture carried on, keeping the produce greatly lower than it might otherwise be. Each occupant has only a minute portion, seldom exceeding a few acres. This he cultivates on what is called the *metayer* system, under which he gives little more than his labor, and shares the produce with his landlord. The inevitable tendency of such a system is to perpetuate old routine. Accordingly, in Tuscany, as in other countries where the same system is pursued, the implements are of the most imperfect description, the rotations generally proceed on the principle of deriving the largest amount of present produce, without reference to future productiveness, and the farmer, in regard to all his views, feelings, and habits, is merely a peasant. All that persevering industry can accomplish in farming is to be seen in every part of Tuscany, but the skill necessary to guide industry, and secure its most valuable results, is very seldom witnessed.

The culture of the vine is the next in importance to that of grain, and displays the same combination of remarkable industry and defective skill. In many parts where the hills are naturally too steep, they have been laid out in artificial terraces, on which the vines thrive admirably, and yield abundant produce. Oil is also more plentiful than excellent, though that of Pisa and one or two other towns is well known in commerce. The rearing of silk-worms occupies far less attention than it deserves, though the annual produce of silk is estimated at not less than 250,000 pounds. The grass-husbandry is not carried to much perfection in Tuscany. Artificial meadows are not extensive, and the number of cattle kept is comparatively small.

Animals.—Oxen and buffaloes are almost the only animals used for draught, and horses are of a very inferior description. Asses, on the other hand, which are kept in great numbers, are considered the best in Italy. Sheep and goats are also numerous, the former very indifferent, with

a coarse wool, fit only for inferior purposes; the latter superior, and yielding a milk which is much used in making a highly-prized cheese. Large herds of swine roam at will, and feed on the mast of the forests. In the neighborhood of Pisa an extensive establishment and breeding-stud of camels is kept.

Manufactures.—The manufactures employ few large establishments in which machinery is employed, but are for the most part the produce of manual labor, carried on by individuals in their own homes. They consist chiefly of silks, in which Tuscany maintains its celebrity; woollens, which at one time employed 30,000 persons in Florence alone, but which are now confined to coarse cloths; paper of excellent quality is extensively manufactured. The making of straw-hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of the capital, where large numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. The other branches of industry comprise the manufacture of glass and crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, wax, carpet-making, and typography.

Trade.—The trade is almost wholly centered in Leghorn, but is also shared to a small extent by Piombino and Porto-Ferrajo. The export of manufactured goods forms a chief branch of the trade of Leghorn, whence 40 or 50 barges, with 10 or 12 men each, are annually sent to the coral-fishery. The other principal exports are olive-oil, hides, straw-hats, borax, rags, wool, hemp, potash, coral, marble, tallow, cork-building timber, and paper. The imports comprise British manufactures, grain, colonial goods, French, Swiss, and German manufactures, and salt-fish. The commercial shipping in 1853 comprised 126 square-rigged vessels, and 911 smaller craft. Of these more than one-half belonged to Leghorn, and above a third to Elba.

The divisions of Tuscany, with their areas, population, &c. are exhibited in the following table:—

Divisions, Area, and Population of Tuscany.

Provs. or Deps.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1853.	Chief towns.
Florence	2,270	700,015	Florence.
Lucca	516	260,748	Lucca.
Pisa	1,186	227,719	Pisa.
Sienna	1,470	156,253	Sienna.
Arezzo	1,278	218,293	Arezzo.
Grosseto	1,128	77,691	Grosseto.
Leghorn, with island of Gorgona	40	85,834	Leghorn.
Island of Elba and adjacent islands	98	21,271	Porto-Ferrajo.
Total	8,586	1,778,021	

Government.—The government is an absolute monarchy. It is divided into the five departments of the interior, justice, foreign affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, public instruction, and war, each presided over by a minister of state, who owes his appointment, and is accountable only to the grand duke. Justice is administered by 14 courts of first resort, who judge in all cases where the value exceeds $64, and have a power of reviewing all the decisions of inferior judges, who are competent only in cases of smaller amount. The supreme court or Corte-Regia sits in Florence, and has a general equitable jurisdiction over the whole grand duchy, as well as a direct power of review in all cases exceeding $800. It consists of a president, four vice-presidents, and 16 councillors, and five of these, including a president or vice-president, are necessary to form a quorum. Trial by jury is unknown, and in penal sentences there is no appeal. Punishments, however, are generally mild, and crimes are neither numerous nor of an aggravated character.

Religion.—Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, who are governed by 3 archbishops and 17 bishops, and form the established church; but the principles of religious toleration are well understood, and till lately, (1852–4,) when the spirit of persecution appears to have regained its ascendency, Tuscany had greatly honored herself, and added to her prosperity, by giving effect to them in the case of Jews and others, long before they were recognised in other countries.

Education, &c.—Elementary schools are very generally established, but a large proportion of the population still remain uneducated. Superior schools exist in all the larger towns, and both Sienna and Pisa have universities. The latter, once celebrated over Europe, is still in high reputation, though the number of students is under 600. There are numerous learned societies and literary establishments, whose labors are well known, and have procured Tuscany an honorable place in the annals of literature. The Italian spoken by the educated classes has long been admitted to be the standard of purity, though Rome claims superiority in pronunciation. The people generally have fine physical forms, and bear a high name for industry, sobriety, and honesty. The revenue, amounting in 1853 to $5,649,184, is derived chiefly from customs, and the monopolies of salt and tobacco. Nearly one-sixth is obtained by a land-tax, and the lottery furnishes a considerable item. The expenditure exceeds the revenue, but the amount of debt is not accurately known. The army amounts to 15,376 men.

History.—Tuscany embraces the far greater part of ancient Etruria, and was inhabited by a people who had early made great advances in civilization. They were divided into 12 tribes, each headed by a king or *Lucumon*, (*Lucumo*,) and all confederated together for mutual defence. The most celebrated of these kings was Porsena, who entered into a league with the Tarquins, and in order to restore them laid siege to Rome. Etruria at last shared the common fate of all the other Italian states, and fell under the Romans about 280 B. C. From the Romans it passed first to the Goths, next to the Lombards, and then to Charlemagne, who governed it by counts. These, under Louis-le-Debonnaire, took the name of marquis, and continued to govern as vassals of the empire till 1160, when the last of them, Guelf VI., sold his marquisate to the emperor Frederick I. His successors portioned it out into a number of small fiefs. Meanwhile the cities of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna acquired importance, and became each the nucleus of a celebrated republic. After numerous vicissitudes, the whole of Tuscany became united, in 1557, under the Medici family, the second of whom, Cosmo I., assumed the title of grand duke. Under the Medici, who greatly distinguished themselves by their patronage of literature and art, it rose to great celebrity, and possessed one of the most brilliant courts of Europe. In 1737 the Medici became extinct, and the grand duchy passed to the Duke of Lorraine, who, by his marriage with Maria Theresa, succeeded, in 1745, to the throne of Austria. His successors, among whom the Grand Duke Leopold deserves special notice for the ability and wisdom with which he governed, retained uninterrupted possession till 1801, when Bonaparte, to compensate the Prince of Parma for territories of which he had deprived him, erected Tuscany in his favor, into the kingdom of Etruria, but shortly after incorporated it with his kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it returned, with its old title of grand duchy, to the Archduke Ferdinand, a brother of the Emperor of Austria.——Adj. and inhab. TUS'CAN; (It. TOSCANO, tos-kä'no; Fr. TOSCANE, tos'kän'.)

TUSCARAWAS, tŭs-ka-raw'wŭss, a small river of Ohio, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and uniting with the Walhonding River at Coshocton, forms the Muskingum.

TUSCARAWAS, a county in the E. part of Ohio, contains about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River, and also drained by Sugar and Stillwater Creeks. The surface is generally undulating, except some level land in the vicinity of the larger streams. The soil is excellent, and in many parts under high cultivation. The county contains deposits of stone coal and iron, which are thought to be inexhaustible, but have not yet been worked to much extent. The coal is of good quality, and easily accessible by means of the Ohio Canal. The streams furnish abundant water-power. The county is intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad, unfinished. Capital, New Philadelphia. Pop. 31,761.

TUSCARAWAS, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum River and Ohio Canal. Pop. 741.

TUSCARAWAS, a township of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 2041.

TUSCARAWAS, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 108 miles E. of Columbus.

TUSCARO'RA, a creek of Niagara co., New York, falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

TUSCARORA, a creek of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River a little below Mifflintown.

TUSCARORA, a creek in the N.N.E. part of Virginia, flows through Berkeley county, passes by Martinsburg, and falls into the Potomac, or into some small affluent of that river. It affords fine water-power.

TUSCARORA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

TUSCARORA, an Indian village of Niagara co., New York, 2½ miles E. of Lewistown.

TUSCARORA, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1175.

TUSCARORA, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, 73 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is connected with Pottsville by a branch railroad, on which coal is transported. Pop. in 1853, about 650.

TUSCARORA, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 70 miles S. of Iowa City.

TUSCARORA MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Juniata River S.W. along the N.W. border of Perry county, and thence S., under the name of Cove Mountain, into Maryland.

TUSCHKAU-OB-DER-MIES, tŏŏsh'kŏw op dĕr mees, or TAUSSKOW, tŏwss'kov, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen, on the Mies or Missa. Pop. 1000.

TUSCIA. See TUSCANY.

TUSCO'LA, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Saginaw Bay, and is intersected by Cass River, an affluent of the Saginaw. Pop. 291.

TUSCOLA, a post-village and township of Livingston co., Michigan, about 30 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 544.

TUSCULUM. See FRASCATI.

TUSCULUM COLLEGE. See TABLE OF COLLEGES, Appendix.

TUSCUM'BIA, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Alabama, is situated 1 mile S. of the Tennessee River, and 111 miles N. of Tuscaloosa. Steamboats from the Ohio River can ascend to this place in the higher stages of water. Two newspapers are published here. A railroad about 45 miles long extends E. to Decatur, and forms part of the route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which is here intersected by the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad, not yet finished. At Tuscumbia, there is a spring issuing from a huge fissure in the limestone rock. It is said to discharge 20,000 cubic feet per minute, forming a large stream, which joins Tennessee River between 2 and 3 miles below.

TUSCUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Miller co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Osage River, 35 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

TUSKAR, toos'kar', or KURA, koo'ra, a river of Russia, joins the Seim a little below Koorsk. Total course, 90 miles.

TUSKE'GEE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macon co., Alabama, 40 miles E. by N. of Montgomery. It has several flourishing seminaries, and 3 newspaper offices.

TUSMORE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

TUSPAN, toos-pän', or TUSAPAN, too-sä-pän', a small maritime town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and 145 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz, on a river, 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1000. It has some trade with Tampico and Campeachy.

TUSQUITA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TUSSEKIAK, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

TUSSEY'S MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, one of the smaller ridges of the Appalachian chain, traverses Bedford county in its whole length from S.W. to N.E., forms the greater part of the boundary between Blair and Huntingdon, and may be traced through Centre county towards the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

TUSTEN, a township of Sullivan co., New York, organized since 1850. Pop. in 1855, 900.

TUSTEREN, toos'ter-en, an island off the W. coast of Norway, E. of Christiansund. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

TUTBURY, a parish and village, formerly a market-town, of England, co. of Stafford, on the Dove, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, on a railway. Pop. 1798. The church, a large edifice, is a part of an ancient priory, erected in 1080. Wool-stapling was formerly the chief trade of the town; it now has a cotton factory and glass-works, and large fairs for cattle. In the ruined castle, once a seat of the Mercian kings, and afterwards of the earls and dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1569-70, and from 1584 to 1586.

TUTELA. See TUDELA.

TUTHILL, a small post-village in the S. part of Ulster co., New York.

TUTICORIN, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 65 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, with a share in the pearl fishery of the Gulf of Manaar.

TUTNEL-WITH-COB'LEY, a hamlet, England, co. Warwick.

TUTOYA, too-to'vä, a town of Brazil, province, and 160 miles from Maranhão, on the Tutoya, which forms the westernmost branch of the Parnahiba. It contains an old parish church, and is well situated for trade, having a harbor in which small vessels are completely sheltered, lying on the deepest and most frequented of all the entrances to the Parnahiba.

TUTSCHAP, toot'shap, or TUCAP, a village of Bohemia, circle of Tabor, with a castle. Pop. 1123.

TUTSCHKOW, tootch-kov', a modern town of South Russia, Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 miles E. of Ismail.

TUTTINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TUTTLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 miles W.S.W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 5160. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, and paper.

TUTUILA, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See MACONA.

TUTZ, tütz, or TUCZNO, tööts'no, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, government of Marienwerder, on three lakes, 26 miles S.S.E. of Dramburg. Pop. 1278.

TUTZIS, a village of Nubia. See GRYRCHE.

TUX'FORD, a market-town and parish of England, co., and 22 miles N.N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 1211. It has a free grammar-school, and trade in hops, raised in the neighborhood.

TUXTLA, tooxt'lä, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Chiapas, near the Tabasco, 37 miles W. of Ciudad-Real, with a trade in tobacco and cocoa. Pop. 5000.

TUY, twee, (anc. *Tuïdæ* or *Tuïdæ ad Fines*,) a walled frontier town of Spain, province, and 27 miles S.S.E. of Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town of Valença. Pop. 4212. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of table linens, hats, leather, and liqueurs. The country around it is of high fertility, but unhealthy from marshes.

TUY, twee, a river of South America, in Venezuela, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea 60 miles E. of Caracas. Total course, 90 miles.

TUZ-GHIEUL, GOL or GHOLI, a large salt-lake of Asia Minor. See TOOZ-GOLEE.

TUZ-GUL, a lake of the Chinese Empire. See TOOZ-GOOL.

TUZKURMATY, a village of Turkish Toorkistan. See TOOZKOORMATY.

TUZLA, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See TOOZLA.

TVER or TWER, tvêr or twair, a government of Russia, between lat. 56° and 59° N., lon. 32° and 39° 20′ E., having E. Yaroslav, S. Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimeer, W. Pskov, and N. the government of Novgorod. Area, 26,176 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,359,920. Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affluents, the Tvertsa, Mologa, and Medvieditsa, rise. The N. of the government is hilly; elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. The soil is generally poor; but sufficient corn is produced for home consumption. Large quantities of hemp, flax, and beans are raised. Forests are extensive, particularly in the N. Cattle for consumption are mostly imported. The manufactures comprise bricks, glassware, woollen cloths, leather, dyeing materials, and spirits. Commerce active. Principal towns, Tver, the capital, Rshev, Torzhok, Ostashkov, and Vishneo-Volotchok.

TVER or TWER, a city of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Volga, here crossed by a wooden bridge 550 feet in length, and joined by the Tvertsa, 90 miles N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 24,000. Since its almost total destruction by fire, in 1763, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. It comprises the town-proper, several suburbs, and a citadel; an imperial palace, a cathedral, numerous other churches, and a seminary. Here are also numerous government offices, barracks, inns, a theatre, a college, and various schools. The trade is considerable, and facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic and Caspian Seas. Tver being on the high road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S. destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to and from Riga. It was founded in 1182, and was capital of a principality from 1240 to 1490.

TVERTSA, TVERTZA or TWERTZA, twêrt'sä, a river of Russia, government of Tver, after a S.E. course of 110 miles, joins the Volga on the left, at Tver. A canal joins the Tvertsa to the Msta, an affluent of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic.

TWALITY PLAINS, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

TWARDAGORA, a town of Prussia. See FESTENBERG.

TWEED, (anc. *Tuïda*,) a river of Scotland and England, draining almost all the E. portion of the Scottish Lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S. extremity of Peebles shire, 1500 feet above the sea; flows N.E. and E. through the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; and then between Berwickshire on the N., and the English counties of Northumberland and Durham on the S.; and finally enters the North Sea at Berwick, after a course of 95 miles, in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1870 square miles, which is larger than that of any other Scottish river except the Tay. Principal affluents, the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, and Till, from the S.; Biggar, Gala, Leader, and Adder, from the N. Before reaching Peebles, it has completed 1000 feet of descent, and in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Norham Castle, 10 miles from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 miles for boats of 30 tons burden, and the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick. The Tweed and Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range, and flow for a considerable way very near each other. The Biggar, an affluent of the Tweed, is separated from the Clyde only by a level boggy tract, 6 miles across; they could be easily connected by a canal. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present.

TWEED, a river of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Rous, enters the Pacific near lat. 28° 10′ S., lon. 153° 30′ E.

TWEED, a village of Canada West, co. of Hastings, 33 miles from Belleville. Pop. about 100.

TWEEDDALE, the popular name of PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TWEED'MOUTH, a parish and village of England, co. of Durham, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a handsome suburb, connected with it by a stone bridge, and on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5714. It has a neat Gothic church, a large iron foundry, and a thriving salmon fishery.

TWEEDSMUIR, tweeds'mür', a parish of Scotland, co. of Peebles, at its S.W. extremity. Here are the remains of several old baronial castles.

TWELLO, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Deventer. Pop. 1000.

TWELVE MILE, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

TWELVE MILE, a post-office of Cass co., Indiana.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River in Lexington district, 12 miles above Columbia.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, of Pickens district, South Carolina, flows into Keowee River 12 miles S. of the court-house.

TWELVE MILE PRAIRIE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, about 38 miles S.S.E. of Alton.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, a maritime district of

British India, presidency of Bengal, having S. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Calcutta, Hoogly, and Midnapoor. The surface is a dead level, intersected by arms of the Ganges, and it comprises a part of the jungly tract termed the Sunderbunds.

TWENTY-SIX MILE CREEK, of Anderson district, South Carolina, flows S.W. into Kiowee River.

TWER. See TVER.

TWICK'ENHAM, a village and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge, and on the railway between London and Staines, 11½ miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 6254. The village is antiquated and dull, but along the river are many beautiful villas and grounds. Here was the residence of Pope, the poet, also Strawberry Hill, the residence of Horace Walpole. Twickenham Ait, or Eel-pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favorite resort of holiday visitors from the metropolis.

TWIGGS, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ocmulgee River forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by Big Sandy, Turkey, and other creeks. The surface in the upper or northern part is broken. It contains extensive beds of limestone, and burr-stone is found. The Ocmulgee River is navigable by steamboats, and the Central Railroad passes along the northern border. Organized in 1809, and named in honor of General John Twiggs. Capital, Marion. Pop. 8179, of whom 3559 were free, and 4620 slaves.

TWIGGSVILLE, a post-office of Twiggs co., Georgia.

TWIN, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1400.

TWIN, a township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1950.

TWIN, a township of Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 2230.

TWINEHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

TWINING, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TWIN RIVERS, of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, are two small streams which rise in the E. part of the state, and enter Lake Michigan at the same point.

TWINSBURG, a post-village and township of Summit co., Ohio, 143 miles N.E. of Columbus. The village has 4 churches, and a flourishing seminary, with 150 pupils. The township is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1281.

TWINSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

TWISEL, a township of England, co. (detached from) Durham, 10 miles S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The vanguard of the English army crossed the river Till at this place on their march to Flodden-field.

TWISS, a county of West Australia, having N. the cos. of Melbourne and Glenelg, E. Victoria, S. Perth, and W. the Indian Ocean. It is intersected by the Moore and Northcote Rivers, and by affluents of the Swan River; it contains some good soil, forest land, and several fresh and salt lakes.

TWITCH'EN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

TWIV'ERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by an iron bridge, and on the Great Western Railway, 2 miles W. of Bath.

TWOFOLD BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, co. of Auckland, 30 miles N. of Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6′ 2″ S., lon. 149° 58′ 2″ E. It receives the Towamba River, affords good anchorage, is surrounded by much fertile land, and is conveniently situated for commerce, about midway between Sydney and Melbourne, Launceston, and Hobart Town. On the N. side is the village of Eden, and on the S. shore the new and thriving port of Boydtown, which has a good jetty, a lighthouse, Gothic church, hotel, and an active export trade, and is resorted to by numerous whaling vessels, steamers, and emigrant ships. It communicates with Maneroo Plains by a good road, 45 miles in length.

TWO LICK CREEK, of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, flows into Yellow Creek.

TWO MILE BRANCH, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

TWO MILE CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Kentucky.

TWO MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

TWO MOUN'TAINS, a county of Canada East, having the Ottawa River for its S. boundary. Area, 1404 square miles. It is watered by the North River, Rivière du Chêne, and River Range, which flow into the Ottawa. Capital, St. Eustache. Pop. in 1852, 30,470.

TWO RIVERS, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, near the junction of the Lackawaxen with the Delaware.

TWO RIVERS, a post-village of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Michigan, 15 miles E. by N. of Manitoowoc. This place has a large trade in lumber, fish, and leather. Pop. 927.

TWORKAU, twor'kow, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government, and S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1071.

TWO SICILIES, KINGDOM OF. See NAPLES and SICILY.

TWO TAV'ERNS, a post-office of Adams co., Pennsylvania.

TWY'CROSS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

TWYFORD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

TWYFORD, a chapelry, cos. of Berks and Wilts, with an important station on the Great Western Railway, 6 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

TWY'MAN'S STORE, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

TWYN'HOLM or TWINE'HAM, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TWYWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

TYBAIN, a town of Austria. See TYBEIN.

TYBEE' ISLAND, in Tybee Bay, the S. side of the entrance to Savannah River, Georgia. At its N. end is a fixed light, 80 feet high. Lat. 32° N., lon. 80° 52′ W.

TYBEIN or TYBAIN, te-bin', (It. *Duino*, doo-ee'no,) a seaport town of Austria, in Illyria, 2 miles from Trieste, with a small harbor. It was once walled and otherwise fortified.

TYBOHINE. See TAUGHMONNE.

TYBRIS. See TYBER.

TYCOCKTOW ISLAND, in the Canton River, China, 8 miles long, 6 miles broad, bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigris. Its forts were taken by the British in 1841.

TYDD, ST. GILES, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

TYDD, ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

TYDWEILIOG, tid-wile-og, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

TYE RIVER, a small stream in the S.E. central part of Virginia, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, flows S.E. through Nelson co., and enters James River. It furnishes motive-power for mills.

TYE RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 128 miles W. of Richmond.

TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

TYGART'S CREEK, a post-office, Greenup co., Kentucky.

TYGART'S VAL'LEY RIVER, in the N.W. part of Virginia, rises in Randolph county, among the Greenbrier Mountains, passes through Barbour and Taylor counties, and unites with the West Fork of the Monongahela 1 mile S. of Fairmont, in Marion county. Its general direction is N.; its whole length is estimated at 150 miles. It is navigable by small boats in the lower part of its course.

TY-HO. See LANTAO.

TYKOCZYN, te-kotch'in, a frontier town of Poland, government of Augustow, on the Narew, 17 miles W.N.W. of Bialystok. Pop. 1000. It has an ancient castle, and a trade in corn. The Russians and Poles fought here in 1831.

TYLER, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, is situated on the Ohio River, some 50 miles below Wheeling. Area, 390 square miles. The Ohio River forms its N.W. boundary, separating it from the state of Ohio, and it is intersected by Middle Island Creek. The surface is hilly and broken, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is excellent, well watered, and adapted to wool growing. The county contains abundance of stone-coal, iron-ore, and good building-stone; limestone is one of the principal rocks. Large quantities of ore resembling zinc are found. Middle Island Creek is a fine mill stream. The county is intersected by three good turnpike-roads. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of John Tyler, governor of Virginia in 1810. Capital, Middlebourn. Pop. 5498, of whom 5460 were free, and 38 slaves.

TYLER, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. The Neches River forms its boundary on the N. and E., and the Big Sandy Creek on the S. The surface has but little elevation. Capital, Woodville. Pop. 1884, of whom 1476 were free, and 418 slaves.

TYLER, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Texas, about 220 miles N. of Galveston.

TYLER, a post-village of Winnebago co., Illinois, about 65 miles E. of Galena.

TYLER MOUNTAIN, a post-office, Kanawha co., Virginia.

TYLERSBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

TYLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

TYLERSPORT, post-office, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

TYLERSVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

TYLERSVILLE, a village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. by E. of Lock Haven.

TYLERSVILLE, post-office, Laurens district, S. Carolina.

TYLOS. See BAHREIN.

TYMOCHTE, a creek of Ohio, enters the Sandusky River in Wyandot county.

TYMOCHTE, a post-village and township of Wyandot co., Ohio, on Tymochte Creek, 75 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. 1818.

TYNAGH, tī'nah, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, 7½ miles N.W. of Portumna, with the remains of 4 castles.

TYNAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Armagh.

TYNDARIS. See TINDARE.

TYNE, tīn, an important river of England, co. of Northumberland, the W. and S. parts of which it drains, is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne near Hexham, from which town it has mostly an E. course, past Corbridge, Prudhoe, Newcastle, and Gateshead, to the

North Sea, separating the boroughs of North and South Shields. Total course from Hexham, 35 miles, for the last 18 miles of which it forms the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Durham; but from the head of the North Tyne, the length of its course is at least 80 miles. Principal affluent, the Derwent, from the S. Its banks are steep, and it is navigable from the sea to Newcastle for vessels of 300 to 400 tons burden, and for several miles farther by keel-boats. Spring tides rise at its mouth 18 feet, and at Newcastle 11½ feet. It is of great commercial importance. Its salmon fisheries, formerly of consequence, have been mostly destroyed by the erection of locks at Bywell.

TYNE, NORTH, rises on the border of Scotland, and runs S.E. and S. past Bellingham and Chelterford. It receives the Reed, from the N.

TYNE, SOUTH, rises in Cumberland, flows N. and E. past Aldstone and Haltwhistle, and with the Tyne is accompanied in its whole course by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

TYNE, a small river of Scotland, rises in the parish of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters the North Sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ miles N.W. of Dunbar, after a course of 28 miles.

TYNEHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

TYNE'MOUTH-with-NORTH SHIELDS, a parliamentary borough, parish, and two contiguous towns of England, co. of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Tyne, at its mouth in the North Sea, opposite South Shields, and on a railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 30,524; of parliamentary borough, comprising five townships, 29,170; of township of Tynemouth, 14,493; of township of North Shields, 8882. Tynemouth, at the E. angle of the borough, facing the sea, is well built, has many inns and lodging-houses for visitors, who resort to it for bathing, and a castle of the eleventh century, on a lofty rock, now used for barracks and military magazines, and a light-house in lat. 55° 1′ 3″ N., lon. 1° 25′ W. North Shields, which has risen up chiefly within the present century, is a flourishing and well-built seaport, having a spacious market-place, gas and water-works, a stone church, numerous chapels, a market-house, jail, theatre, mechanics' institution, master mariners' asylum, public libraries, a Lancasterian endowed school, and other schools and charities. It is extending itself rapidly into Chirton township, on the W. Its harbor, bordered with quays, is capable of containing 2000 vessels of 500 tons burden. It belongs to the port of Newcastle and North Shields, and has a large share in the coal trade, ship-building, manufactures of rope and naval stores, and chemical products, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Tynemouth and included townships sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

TYNGSBOROUGH, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Merrimack River, and the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Boston. The village contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 799.

TY'NISH, an islet off the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 2 miles W. of Lettermore. Pop. 150, mostly employed in fishing.

TYNRON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries.

TYPINSAN, ti-pin-sän', the most E., and largest of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 43′ N., lon. 125° 28′ E. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles at its W. end. A dangerous reef is on the N. side, on which the "Providence" was lost in 1797.

TYRANA, te-rä'nä, a city of European Turkey, in Albania, 15 miles N. by E. of El-Bassan. It is a wretched place, but is noted for its beautiful mosques and spacious market-places.

TYRAS. See DNIESTER.

TYRE, a maritime city of antiquity. See SOOR.

TYRE, tir, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Seneca co., New York, on the Seneca River and the Erie Canal. Pop. 1356.

TYREE or TYRY. See TIREE.

TYREE'S MILLS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

TYREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

TYR'ELL'S BAY, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island of St. Vincent, in the British West Indies. On it is the village of Calliaqua, 2½ miles S.E. of Kingstown.

TYRIA, tir'e-ä, or TIREH, tee'rĕh, a town of Asia Minor, near the Little Mender River, (anc. *Caystier*,) 44 miles S.E. of Smyrna, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. It has numerous mosques.

TYRIE, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

TYRI-FIORD, tü're fe-ordʹ, a lake of Norway, stift, and 16 miles W. of Christiona. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 7 miles. On the N. it receives the Beina-elf, and on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen River.

TYRINGHAM, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 126 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 821.

TYRNAU, tĕrn'now, (Hun. *Nagy Szombath*, nŏdj som'bot',) or TERNAVA, a town of West Hungary, co., and 27 miles N.E. of Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 5330. It has numerous fine churches, a Roman Catholic college, military and other schools, a public library, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, a considerable general trade, and 8 important annual fairs.

TYRNAU, a village of Moravia, circle, and N.W. of Olmutz.

TYROL, tir'rol, (Ger. pron. te-rōl',) and VORARLBERG, for-ar'bĕrg, (anc. *Rhætia*, and a part of *Noricum*,) a province of the Austrian dominions, on the S.W. frontiers of Germany. Lat. 45° 40′ to 47° 41′ N., lon. 9° 30′ to 12° 30′ E.; the W. portion, to the sources of the Stanz, forming Vorarlberg, and the E. portion Tyrol proper. It is bounded N. by Lake Constance and Bavaria, E. by Salzburg and Illyria, S.E. and S. by Austrian Italy, and W. by Switzerland and the principality of Lichtenstein; greatest length, from Lake Constance to the extremity of the Pusterthal, 165 miles; greatest breadth, from S.W. to N.E., 157 miles; area, 11,084 square miles. It is mountainous throughout, and in regard to scenery is second only to Switzerland, of which it may be regarded as a continuation. The Alps, entering it from Switzerland, stretch across it from W. to E. in three nearly parallel chains. The loftiest of these is the Rhetian Alps, which, occupying the centre, divide the country into a N. and S. portion. In this chain are situated Mount Ortler, the culminating point of the Austrian Empire, 12,852 feet; and the Gross-Glockner, 12,560 feet. The second parallel chain, situated in the N., not far from the frontier, forms the Tyrolese or German Alps; and the third chain, to which the name of the Trent Alps is sometimes given, bends round from the Lake of Garda, and continues E. till it becomes linked with the Carnic Alps. All these chains descend very abruptly on the S. side, and form short lateral valleys, but on their N. sides generally slope gradually by parallel terraces, the spaces between which are occupied by long longitudinal valleys. Many of the summits are capped with perpetual snow; and glaciers, to the number of 80, covering in all a space of about 170 square miles, descend into the valleys to the level of about 4000 feet. The most remarkable of these glaciers are the Oesthal, Sulden, Floiten, and Dux. Notwithstanding the height of the chains, the Tyrol has several of the lowest passes in the Alps. The celebrated Brenner Pass is little more than 4000 feet above sea-level. The other principal passes are the Malserheide, Timbljoch, Arlberg, Schlossberg, Achen Pass, and the pass near San Pellegrino. The loftiest of all the passes is the Stilfser or Worunserjoch.

The prevailing rock in these mountains is granite, which usually forms the crest of the chain. On the S. slopes primitive schists and limestones overlie the granite; on the N. slope the rocks are almost entirely calcareous. At lower elevations a greater variety of rocks appears, and in some localities, of which the Fassathal is the most remarkable example, almost all the great formations of Europe may be seen in miniature. The principal chains mentioned above form three principal valleys—the Innthal, Etschthal or Adige Valley, and Pusterthal. Into these a vast number of minor valleys open, and thus, though no proper plains occur, large portions of the surface become flat enough to be placed under regular culture.

The drainage is divided between the basins of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po. The first, forming part of the N.W. boundary, is confined to that locality, and receives only the waters of the Vorarlberg, in part directly, and in part by the Ill and the Bregenz; the latter, through the medium of the Lake of Constance. A much larger share of drainage is received by the Danube, whose important tributary the Inn, traversing the celebrated valley of that name, enclosed on the S. by the Rhetian, and on the N. by the Tyrolese Alps, receives from both chains, but especially from the former, numerous torrents and streams fed by perpetual snow and glaciers. Another large supply sent to the Danube proceeds from the S. side of the Rhetian Alps, where the waters of the E. part of the Pusterthal, and of a number of lateral valleys, go to augment the Drave. The Adriatic receives its share chiefly through the Etsch or Adige. None of these rivers, except the Inn, are of navigable importance; but their effect on the scenery may be estimated from the fact that they form above 150 large waterfalls.

The largest lakes, the Idrio, Garda, and Constance, being situated on the frontiers, belong less to the Tyrol than to other countries. The others, though very numerous and picturesque, are small.

The climate is generally healthy, but differs much on the opposite sides of the Alps. In the N., and more especially in the lateral valleys, it is severe, but still not so much so as in the W., where the greatest degree of cold is felt; in the S. it becomes much milder, and almost Italian. At Innspruck, 1700 feet above sea-level, the mean annual temperature is 48°; at Botzen, 690 feet above sea-level, it is 55° 20′. The annual fall of rain is very nearly equal both in the N. and S., and averages about 26 inches.

About one-third of the whole surface is unavailable for any economical purpose, being occupied by perpetual snows, glaciers, and inaccessible barren rocks. Rather more than another third is covered with forests. The remaining portion includes large tracts of commons—mostly in a state of nature, though capable of cultivation—meadows, gardens, vineyards, and arable lands. The commons and meadows are employed in rearing cattle, which in all the higher dis

tricts forms the principal occupation. The most numerous stock are sheep and goats. In the gardens and orchards vast quantities of the finest fruits are grown. The vine also succeeds well, particularly in the circles of Botzen, Trent, and Roveredo, where it occupies a large extent of surface, and produces several wines of excellent quality. Other objects of subsidiary culture are olives and mulberries; the former to a very limited extent, but the latter so generally in the circle of Roveredo, as to form one of the most common and lucrative sources of employment. After deducting all the land appropriated as above described, there still remains nearly 500,000 acres under ordinary culture. From the minute subdivision of property, farms are generally small, and the operations of husbandry are conducted with little skill; but the spirit of industry is untiring, and a large amount of produce is obtained, though it fails to meet the consumption. The principal crops are maize, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and sumach are also largely grown. The rearing of canary-birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing birds from the Tyrol. Wolves, bears, wild boars, marmots, chamois, &c. inhabit the mountain districts. The minerals, which once formed the chief source of wealth, are less productive than formerly, but are still worked extensively. The most important are iron and salt; but both gold and silver are obtained in small quantities, and also copper and lead.

The manufactures of the Tyrol are more numerous than important. The first place belongs to the spinning and weaving of silk, which has its principal localities in Roveredo, Botzen, and Trent. The next in order is metal-ware, which is made in a variety of forms: the most deserving of notice are the brass manufactures of Achenrain and Lientz, largely exported; articles in copper, iron, shovels, wire, nails, and scythes. Another manufacture in which the Tyrolese display considerable ingenuity, is that of articles in wood, many of which are carried into other countries by the makers or their children, and form a lucrative branch of traffic. Lace and embroidery and glove-making employ a great many persons regularly, and fill up the spare hours of many others. The transit trade, owing to the many easy passes through the Alps which the Tyrol presents, is of considerable importance.

There are few countries in which the devotional feeling is so strong; and though it may be often disfigured by superstition, it has doubtless mainly contributed to the formation of that simple, pure, manly, and independent character for which the Tyrolese are remarkably distinguished. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under 10 bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as labourers into the neighbouring countries. The Tyrol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, deputies of the towns and of the rural districts, who meet in one chamber. It is divided into the 7 circles of Roveredo, Trent, Etsch, Pusterthal and Eisach, Lower Inn and Wipperthal, Upper Inn and Vintschgau, and Vorarlberg, also named from their chief towns; capital, Innspruck.

Tyrol formed part of ancient *Rhætia*, and, after a long and noble struggle to maintain its independence, was converted into a Roman province. It suffered much from the inroads of the northern barbarians, and at a later period was governed by counts, who continued in possession till 1254, when the line becoming extinct, the Count of Goritz succeeded. His heirs governed till 1363, when the succession opened to a female, who ceded it to the Archduke of Austria. It has since remained in the possession of that family, with the exception of a short period in the beginning of the present century, when Napoleon gave it to the Bavarians. Pop. in 1850, 859,706.——Adj. and inhab. TYROLESE, tĭr'o-lēsz'.

TYRONE, tĭ-rōn', an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster, having N. the co. of Londonderry, E. Armagh, S. Monaghan, and W. Donegal. Area 1260 square miles, or 806,640 acres, of which 450,295 are arable, 311,867 uncultivated, and 11,981 in plantations. Pop. 255,819. Surface hilly and ill wooded, rising into mountains in the N. and S. Principal rivers, the Blackwater and Foyle, with their tributaries. Lough Neagh forms part of the E. boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, but agriculture generally very backward. Principal crops, potatoes and oats, with a little barley, flax, and clover. A considerable quantity of good coal is raised. The principal manufactures are those of linens, coarse woollens, blankets, whisky, beer, flour, meal, and coarse earthenwares. The Enniskillen and Londonderry Railway intersects the county; and the navigation of the Tyrone Canal is wholly within its E. district. Principal towns, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, and Omagh. Tyrone sends two members to the House of Commons. The O'Neils were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity, and were chiefs of Tyrone when the memorable rebellion of 1597 broke out under their auspices.

TYRONE, tĭ-rōn', a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, 18 miles E.N.E. of Bath. The village contains several churches and stores. Pop. of the township, 1894.

TYRONE, a thriving post-village and township of Blair co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Juniata River, and on the Central Railroad, 117 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. The village, which was commenced in 1849, is an important depôt on the railroad, and is improving rapidly. The trade and travel of Centre and Clearfield counties meet the railroad at this point, from which a plank-road, about 30 miles long, has been laid to the Bald Eagle Navigation. There is a large iron forge in operation here. Pop. of the township, 1068.

TYRONE, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 789.

TYRONE, a township, Fayette co., Pennsylvania. P. 1410.

TYRONE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. P. 1069.

TYRONE, a village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Milledgeville.

TYRONE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

TYRONE, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop. 867.

TYRONE, a village of Canada West, co. of Durham, 7 miles from Bowmanville. Pop. about 80.

TYRONE MILLS, a post-office, Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

TYROS. See BAHAMA.

TYRREL, tĭr'rel, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Area estimated at 320 square miles. It is intersected by Alligator River. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. A large part of it is covered with swamps, and forests of cypress, red-cedar, and pine. This county, one of the original precincts, was formed in 1729, and named in honor of Sir John Tyrrel, the proprietor of this part of the province. Capital, Columbia. Pop. 5133, of whom 3431 were free, and 1702 slaves.

TYRRELL, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

TYRREL'S PASS, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 600. It was the scene of some bloody contests in the time of Elizabeth.

TYRRHENE, tĭr'reen or tĭr-reen', or TYRRHENIAN SEA, (anc. *Tyrrhenum Mare*,) is a name given by the ancients, and retained by many modern geographers, to that part of the Mediterranean which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

TYRRINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

TYRSILD, a river of Norway. See KLAR.

TYRUS. See SOOR.

TYRY. See THEE.

TYSMIENICA, tis-myèn-eet'sä, a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 miles E.S.E. of Stanislawow, between the Vorona and Bistritza. Pop. 2900. It has Catholic, Greek United, and Armenian churches; and a trade in wax, leather, and cattle.

TYSNÖSÖE, tis'nö-sö'ĕh, an island of Norway, still, and 25 miles S. of Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger-fiord. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

TYSOE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

TYSON'S FURNACE, a post-office, Windsor co., Vermont.

TYSONVILLE, a village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 15 miles N. of Trenton.

TYSSA, tis'sä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, about 9 miles from Tetschen. Pop. 1456.

TYSSOWICE, tis'so-eet'sä, a town of Poland, government, and 68 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2420.

TYTHBY, tĭth'bee, a parish of England, co. Nottingham.

TYTHEGSTON, a parish of South Wales, co. Glamorgan.

TYTH'ERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

TYTHERINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

TYTH'ERLY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

TYTHERLY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 6½ miles S.W. of Stockbridge. Here is the establishment of "Harmony," founded on the social principles of Robert Owen.

TYTHERTON-KELL'AWAYS, a Moravian hamlet of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles N.E. of Chippenham, on the Avon, and the Great Western Railway.

TYTHERTON-STANLEY, a chapelry, England, co. Wilts.

TY-WAN-FOO, the capital of Formosa. See TAIWAN.

TYWARD'RETH, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

TZAGLAIK, tsäg-lik' (?) a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, sanjak, and 54 miles E. of Seres, on the Karasoo, near its mouth in the Ægean Sea.

TZANA or ZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

TZAREVOKOKSHAISK. See TSAREVOKOKSHAISK.

TZAREVOSANTCHURSK. See TSAREVOSANTCHOORSK.

TZARITZIN, a town of Russia. See TSARITSIN.

TZATALZE, a town of Thessaly. See SATALGE.

TZERINOVKA, Russian Poland. See TSERINOVKA.

TZERINA, a town of Cyprus. See CERINA.

TZIMOVA, tse-mo'vä, a large village of Greece, in the Morea, district, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Koron, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

TZINTZOUTZAN, tsint-soo-tsän', a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 20 miles S.W. of Valladolid, with some remains of ancient architecture, and originally capital of the Indian kingdom of Michoacan. Pop. 2000.

TZIPA, a river of Siberia. See TSYPA.

TZIVILSK or TSIVILSK, a town of Russia, government, and 62 miles W. of Kazan.

TZNA, a river of Russia. See TSNA.

TZURUKHAITU, Siberia. See TSOOROOKHAITOO.

U

UANAPU, oo-â-nâ-poo', or ANAPU, â-nâ-poo', a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Pará, S. of the island of Marajo, after a N. course of 400 miles.

UATUMA, oo-â too'má, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Amazon, 60 miles E.N.E. of Silves, after a S.S.E. course estimated at 350 miles.

UAUPES, wów'pês, a river of South America, in Brazil, joins the Rio Negro on the right, near the equator. Lon. 67° 40′ W.

UBA, oo'bâ, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near an affluent of the Parahiba do Sul.

UBA, oo'bâ, a post-office of Piatt co., Illinois.

UBACH, oo'bâk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 12 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1316.

UBAHI, a river of Brazil. See IVAHI.

UBAHY, a lake and river of Bolivia. See MAGDALENA.

UBATUBA, oo-bâ-too'bâ, a town of Brazil, province of San Paulo, 100 miles N.E. of Santos. Pop. with district, 6000.

UBAYE, ü'bâ', a river of France, department of Basses-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Durance on the left.

UBBESTON, üb'ston, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

UBEDA, oo-â'dâ, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 13,809. It has remains of ancient walls, a cathedral, formerly a mosque; manufactures of woollens and earthenwares, and a trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, and horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

UBES, SAINT, a city of Portugal. See SETUBAL.

UBERAVA, oo-bâ-râ'vâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. Pop. of the district, 6000.

UBERSDORF, a village of Switzerland. See UEBERSDORF.

UBERLINGEN, a town of Baden. See UEBERLINGEN.

UBIGAU, oo'be-gów, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 13 miles E.N.E. of Torgau. Pop. 1250.

UBLEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

UBOLDO, oo-bol'do, a village of Austrian Italy, province of Milan, 3 miles from Saronno. Pop. 1778.

UBRIQUE, oo-bree'ká, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles E.N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 5439. It has manufactures of woollens.

UBSTADT, üp'stâtt, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1140.

UCAYALE, oo-ki-â'lâ, UCAYALI, oo-ki-â'lee, or PARO, pâ'ro, a large river of Peru, E. of the Andes, and one of the principal head streams of the Amazon. It unites with the Tungurugua, after a N. course of 500(?) miles, near lat. 4° 25′ S., lon. 72° 30′ E., to form the Amazon. It receives numerous and considerable affluents, the chief being the Apurimac. It is navigable from the Amazon, for large vessels, to Sarayacu, lat. 7° S.

UCCLE, ük'l, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, capital of a canton, 2 miles S. of Brussels.

UCEDA, oo-thâ'dâ, a decayed city of Spain, province and 25 miles W. of Soria. Pop. 750. In its castle Ximenes was once confined. Near it a small Christian population lived independent and undisturbed throughout the Moorish dominion.

UCHAUD, ü'shô', a village of France, department of Gard, on the railway between Nimes and Montpellier. Pop. 907.

UCHEE, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, about 68 miles E. of Montgomery.

UCHEE ANNA or EUCHEE ANNA, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Florida, about 120 miles W. of Tallahassee. It contains a court-house, and several stores.

UCHEE CREEK, of Columbia co., Georgia, flows into the Savannah River.

UCHIZY, ü'shee'zae', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Mâcon. Pop. 1500.

UCH-KELEESEH, Armenia. See UTCH-KILISSA.

UCHTE, ook'teh, a village of North Germany, Hanover, county of Hoya, 16 miles S.W. of Nienburg. Pop. 1200.

UCHTE, a river of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

UCKER, ook'ker, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff, at Uckermünde, and formerly gave name to the district of Uckermark.

UCKERMUNDE, (Uckermünde,) ook'ker-mün'deh, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 32 miles N.W. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Ucker in the Kleine-Haff. Pop. 2310.

UCKFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

UCLES, oo-klês', (anc. *Ulcesa?*) a fortified town of Spain, province and 32 miles W. of Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery, founded in the 12th century, on the site of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1602. It was taken by the French in 1809.

UDDEVALLA, ood'deh-vâl'lâ, a town of South Sweden, lan and 45 miles N. of Gothenburg, on a deep inlet of the Cattegat. Pop. 3920. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, and leather.

UDDINGSTON, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the right bank of the Clyde, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow.

UDEM, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See UEDEM.

UDEN, ü'den, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 14 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1710.

UDENHOUT, ü'den-howt', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2064.

UDEPOOR, a town of India. See GOODEEPOOR.

UDINE, a town of Italy. See UDINE.

UDIMORE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

UDINA, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

UDINE, oo'de-nâ, or UDIGE, (anc. *Vetinium*; L. *Utinum*,) a town of Austrian Italy, capital of the delegation of Friuli, government and 60 miles N.E. of Venice, in an extensive plain on the Canal of La Roja, between the Torre and Cormare. It forms a kind of double town—an outer, surrounded by walls, and an inner, also surrounded by walls and ditches. It was once defended by a castle occupying a commanding height near its centre, but now converted into a house of correction. It is entered by six gates, and consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets lined with arcades. Its principal square is spacious, and adorned with a fine pillar by Camolli, intended to commemorate the peace of Campo-Formio, a village in the neighborhood. Immediately below the castle is a fine promenade, laid out in planted alleys, and containing a large pond with an island; and in the vicinity, approached by an avenue of stately plane trees, is the Campo-Santo, which, from the taste displayed in its arrangements, and the number and elegance of its monuments, ranks as one of the finest cemeteries in Europe. The ecclesiastical edifices include twelve parish churches, and numerous chapels, but the only one particularly deserving of notice is the Cathedral, distinguished by its marble pillars, carvings, and pictures. The other public buildings and establishments are the Episcopal Palace, Theatre, Court-house, the Guard-house, surmounted by a tower; the Lyceum, Gymnasium, and several elementary schools. The manufactures consist of linen, silk, and woollen goods, copper and earthenware, hats, and paper; and there are several liqueur-distilleries, and numerous flour-mills. Udine is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of justice and several important public offices. Pop. 25,700.

UDINSK, a town of Siberia. See OODINSK.

UDIPU, a town of Hindostan. See OODAYPEE.

UDNY, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen.

UDVARHELY, ood'vâr'hêl, SZEKELY, sâ'kêl', (Ger. *Oberhellyen*, o'ber-hêl'yen,) a market-town of Transylvania, Szekler-land, capital of a county, on the Great Kokel, 90 miles E.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 2999. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches and colleges, and a monastery.

UEBERLINGEN or UBERLINGEN, ü'ber-ling'en, a town of Baden, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Ueberlingen-See, 8 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco.

UEBERSDORF, ü'bers-dorf', or UEBERSTORFF, ü'bers-torf', a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.E. of Freyburg. Pop. 1633.

UEBERWASSER, ü'ber-vâs'ser, a village and parish of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and near Münster. Pop. 1612.

UECKERMUNDE, a town of Prussia. See UCKERMUNDE.

UEDEM or UDEM, ü'dêm, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1700.

UEHLFELD, ül'fêlt, or UHLFELD, a market-town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1012.

UELMEN, ül'men, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles W.S.W. of Coblentz, on a lake called the Uelmen-See. P. 783.

UELZEN or ULZEN, ült'sen, a town of Hanover, 20 miles S.S.E. of Lüneburg, on the railway to Celle. Pop. 3081.

UERDINGEN, ür'ding-en, or ÖERDINGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of silks and cottons.

UERSPRINGEN, ür'spring-en, or ÜRSPRINGEN, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Remlingen. Pop. 1059.

UESSLINGEN, üss'ling-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 4 miles N.W. of Frauenfeld, on the Thur. Pop. 1198.

UETERSEN or UTERSEN, ü'ter-sen, a market-town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 3313. It has an asylum for noble ladies, sugar refineries, starch factories, and potteries.

UETIKON, ü'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1100.

UETLIBERG, üt'le-berg', a summit of Mount Albis, W. of the lake, 2844 feet in height.

UFA, a river of European Russia. See OOFA.

UFFCULME, ŭf'kŏm, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UFFENHEIM, ŏŏf'fen-hīme', a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 miles N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1846. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

UFFHOLTZ, ŏŏf'holts, (Fr. pron. ŭf'holts',) a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. 1852.

UFFHOVEN, ŏŏf-ho'ven, a village of Prussian Saxony, 1 mile W. of Langensalza. Pop. 1093.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks. Here is the Vale of the White-horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, on the railway, 2¼ miles E.N.E. of Stamford. The church has a fine tower.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

UFFINGTON, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

UFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

UFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

UFOI'KEE, a creek of Alabama, flows through Macon co. into Tallapoosa River, about 10 miles W. by N. of Tuskegee.

UFTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

UFTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

UG'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UGEIN, a city of Central Hindostan. See OUJEIN.

UGENTO, oo-jĕn'to, (anc. *Uxentum*,) a small town of Naples, province of Otranto, 14 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1500.

UGGESHALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

UGGIANO-DELLA-CHIESA, ood-jä'no dĕl'lä ke-ä'sä, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 23 miles S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 1517.

UGGIANO-MONTE-FUSCOLI, oo-jä'no mon'tä foos'ko-le, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, E.S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 500.

UGIE, oo'ghee, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises at the village of Aberdour, 2¾ miles from the N. coast, flows S.E., and enters the North Sea, 2 miles N.W. of Peterhead, after a course of 21 miles. Principal affluent, the Deer. It is navigable for about 1½ miles.

UGIJAR, UXIXAR or UJIJAR, oo-he-har', a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 50 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Ugijar. It has a town-house, prison, college, a school, academy, and a hospital. Pop. 3002.

UGINE, ŏŏje-nā, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, on the Arley, 18 miles S.E. of Annecy. It has several interesting antiquities, the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 2944.

UG'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

UGLIANO, ool-yä'no, or UGLIAN, ool-yän', an island of Dalmatia, Adriatic, opposite the city of Zara, from which it is separated by a channel 3 miles across. Length 14 miles, breadth 2 miles.

UGLITCH, a town of Russia. See OOGLITCH.

UGOOS, oo'goosh', a county in the N.E. part of Hungary, bounded N. and N.W. by the county of Beregh, S.W. and S. by Szathmar, and E. and N.E. by Marmaros. Area 479 square miles. Nagy-Szöllös is the capital. Pop. 48,170.

UGRA, a river of Russia. See OOGRA.

UGRINOVEZE, oo'gre-no-vĕt'seh,(?) a village of Austria, Slavonia, 32 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1647.

UHAREE or UWHARIE, yu-hăr'ree, a small river of North Carolina, which flows through Randolph and Montgomery counties, and enters the Yadkin a few miles below the Narrows.

UHLERSVILLE, u'lers-vil, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

UHLERVILLE, a small village in the N. part of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River.

UHLFELD, a town of Bavaria. See UEHLFELD.

UHRFAHR, oor'fan, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Drave, opposite to Lientz. Pop. 2589.

UHRICKSVILLE, u'rik-a-vil, a thriving post-village of Mill township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, about 100 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is at the head of slackwater navigation, a few miles from the Ohio Canal. Pop. in 1853, about 900.

UI, a river of West Siberia. See OOI.

UIG, ŭg, a district comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and, with the islands of Bernera, Vuiavore, and Pabbay, forming a parish of the county of Ross. Area 275 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 3209.

UIST, (wist or ŭst,) NORTH, an island and parish of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 2¼ miles N. of the island of Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 miles across. Shape very irregular. Length 17 miles, breadth from 3 to 12 miles. Pop. in 1851, 3302. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Evort, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of very fertile land, on which oats, barley, and potatoes are raised. It contains Ben-Croghan, a mountain 1500 feet above the sea, and several bold headlands, with some remarkable caves. With Balishare, Gramesay, Illery, Ronay, and other adjacent islands, it forms a parish. Pop. in 1851, 3988.

UIST, SOUTH, a parish and the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait, 1 mile across. Length 22 miles, greatest breadth 8 miles. Estimated area, 110 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 4006. Like North Uist, its E. coast is indented by lochs, and it contains several lakes; a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial plain of peat, interspersed with mountains, among which Mount Hecla rises to 2500 or 3000 feet above the sea. With the islands of Benbecula, Eriskay, and Rona, it forms a parish, pop. in 1851, 5173; of whom about five-sevenths are Roman Catholics. The population of both North and South Uist are in general miserably poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labor. Many go annually to Skye and other parts of West Scotland, and they have emigrated largely to America and Australia.

UITENHAGE, oi'ten-hä'ghgh, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 23° 30' and 26° 30' E., having S. the ocean. Area 8960 square miles. Pop. 11,000. It is watered by the Camtoos and Sunday Rivers. Coal, iron, argentiferous lead, and copper are procurable, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Principal towns, Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

UITENHAGE, South Africa, Cape Colony, the capital of the above district, is situated on the Zwartkops River, 18 miles N.W. of Port Elizabeth, with which, and with Graham's Town, Albany, it has an active trade. It has a Reformed church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and a free school.

UITGEEST, oit-haist', a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1200.

UITHUIZEN, oit-hoi'zen, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 3238.

UITHUIZERMEEDEN, oit-hoi'zer-mä'den, or UITHUISTERMEEDEN, oit-hois'ter-mä'den, a village of Holland, province and 16 miles N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 2202.

UJ, oo'e, a Hungarian word signifying "new," prefixed to many places in Hungary; as UJ VAR, (i. e. "new fort,") &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

UJEST, oo'yĕst, a village of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles S.E. of Oppeln, on the railway to Kosel. Pop. 433.

UJHELY-SATORALJA, oo'e-hĕl' sä'to'rŏl'yŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles W.S.W. of Zemplin, on the Rongyva. Pop. 6548.

UJHELY VAGH, oo'e-hĕl' vâg, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 5417.

UJIJAR, a town of Spain. See UGIJAR.

UJLAK, a town of Slavonia. See ILLOK.

UJVAROS, oo'e-vä'rosh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 15 miles N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 5719.

UJVIDEK, a town of Hungary. See NEUSATZ.

UKRAINE, u'krane or oo-krane', (Polish *Ukraina*, oo-krä-co'nä, "a frontier,") an old subdivision of Russia and South-East Poland, comprising the country now subdivided among the governments of Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkov, and traversed by the rivers Dnieper and Donets, with their affluents. Its capital city was Kiev.

ULAI. See KARDON.

ULA'O, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin.

ULASH, a village of Asia Minor. See GOLASH.

ULCEBY, ŭls'bee, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

ULCEBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Alford. A lofty hill in this parish, called the Bull's Head, serves as a landmark to navigators.

UL'COFAUHACH'EE or AL'COFAUHATCH'EE, a small river in the N. central part of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co., flows southward, and enters the Ocmulgee River, on the boundary between Butts and Jasper counties. It is sometimes called the Alcovy.

UL'COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

UL'DALE, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

ULEA, oo-lä'ä, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Murcia, near the Segura. Pop. 1181.

ULEA, (Uleå,) oo'le-o, or ULEO, a river of Russia, Finland, issues from the N.W. extremity of a lake of same name, flows N.W., and after a course of about 180 miles falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near Uleåborg. Before it reaches its mouth it divides into four branches and forms several cataracts.

ULEABORG, (Uleåborg,) oo'le-o-borg', a seaport town of Finland, capital of a lan, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Uleå in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 miles S.S.E. of Torneå. Pop. 5000. Mean temperature of year, 31°.8; winter 8°.4, summer 55°.4 Fahrenheit. Since its destruction by fire, in 1825, it has been rebuilt in a regular style, and it is, after Abo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Chief exports, pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610, and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the Castle of Uleåborg, built in 1590.

ULEÅ-TRASK, oo'le-o träsk, a lake of Finland, government and 50 miles S.E. of Uleåborg, of very irregular shape, 35 miles in length by 10 miles in average breadth. It re-

ceives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Uleå, 75 miles in length.

ULEO, a river of Russia. See ULEA.

ULEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

ULIA. See MONTEMAYOR.

ULIARUS. See ORÉXON.

ULIE (oo'lee) ISLANDS, a group of 13 islands in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Caroline.

ULITEA or ULIETA. See RAIATEA.

ULLA, ool'yâ, a river of Spain, Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

UL'LAH-BUND, a mound in Sinde, 20 miles N. of Luckput, thrown up by an earthquake, in 1819, across the Poorana, or E. branch of the Indus, which, however, in 1826, burst through it, forming a channel 35 yards wide, and 30 feet deep.

UL'LAPOOL', a maritime village of Scotland, counties of Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. of Loch Broom, 35 miles N.W. of Dingwall. Pop. 790, mostly employed in fishing. The village was built in 1788, by the British Fishery Society, but the failure of the herring fishery has reduced it to insignificance. Its harbor is good, and steamers ply to Portree and Stornoway.

UL'LARD, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Graigue. It has remains of a castle and some ecclesiastical edifices.

ULLDECONA, ool-dâ-ko'nâ, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 15 miles S.S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 4617.

ULLERSDORF, GROSS, groce ool'lers-dorf', a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 2114.

ULLERSDORF, NEU, (noi.) or LOSINA-NOWA, lo-zee'nâ no'vâ, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz. P. 819.

ULLERSDORF, NIEDER, (nee'der,) a village of Bohemia, circle of Königsgrätz. Pop. 1067.

ULLESKELFE, ils'kelf, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 9 miles S.W. of York.

ULLESTHORPE, ils'thorp, a hamlet of England, co. of Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Lutterworth. Pop. in 1851, 592. It has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

ULLESWATER. See ULLSWATER.

UL'LID, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kilkenny.

ULLIN, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 20 miles from Cairo.

UL'LINGSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

ULLOA, ool-yo'â, or ULUA, oo-loo'â, a river of Central America, Honduras, flows first N.W., then N., and after a course of about 160 miles falls into the Gulf of Honduras. It is partly navigable by vessels of 200 tons.

ULLOA, SAN JUAN DE. See SAN JUAN DE ULUA.

ULLSWATER or ULLESWATER, ils'wâ-ter, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 miles N., between the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 miles S.W. of Penrith. Length 9 miles; average breadth 1 mile; depth 210 feet. Near its S.W. extremity it is bordered by the mountain Helvellyn; and its scenery, though not equal to that of Windermere in picturesque beauty, far surpasses it in grandeur.

ULM, ilm, (Ger. pron. oolm.) a frontier town of Würtemberg, capital of the circle of Danube, 46 miles S.E. of Stuttgart, on the left bank of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and a station on the Augsburg and Ulm Railway, 56½ miles from Augsburg. Pop. 13,408. Mean temperature of year 47°; winter 29°.3, summer 63°.6, Fahrenheit. It is antiquated and dull, but has a fine Gothic cathedral, a town-hall, government and custom-house, a corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre; and manufactures of tobacco, pipe-bowls, playing cards, leather, vinegar, and linen fabrics; building docks, and an active transit trade. Ulm was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars. Here, on the 17th October, 1805, General Mack, with near 30,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon, without firing a shot. As a Germanic fortress it is garrisoned during peace by Würtemberg and Bavarian troops, and a body of Austrian artillery. In time of war one-third of the force is Austrian.

ULM, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 10 miles N.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 558.

ULM, NEU, (noi.) a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite Ulm, being a suburb of that town.

ULMBACH, oolm'bâk, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Hanau, near Salmünster, on a stream of same name. Pop. 1282.

ULRICEHAMN, ool-ree'kâ-hâm, formerly BEGESUND, bâ'ghêh-soond', a town of South Sweden, läen and 54 miles S.E. of Wenersborg, on Lake Asunda. Pop. 1645.

UL'STER, the most N. province of Ireland, between lat. 53° 46' and 55° 26' N., and lon. 5° 24' and 8° 45' W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. and N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea and the North Channel, in one part separated only by 13 miles from the Mull of Kintyre, Scotland. Area 3928 square miles, or 5,457,820 acres; of which 3,407,539 are estimated to be arable, 1,764,370 uncultivated, and 214,856 under water. Pop. in 1841, 2,286,622, and in 1851, 2,011,786, the majority being Protestants. Shores mostly bold and rocky, and on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Head, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; and here are the large inlets, Donegal Bay on the W., Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N., Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay in the E. Surface very much diversified; mountainous in the W., where several summits rise to upwards of 2000 feet; the province is more free from bogs and plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lakes called Loughs Neagh, Strangford, and Erne; principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It is traversed by the Ulster Canal, 24 miles in length, and connecting Loughs Neagh and Erne; and the Ulster Railway, between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballyjamesduff. This province is the head-quarters of the Irish linen manufacture, and of other branches of manufacturing industry in Ireland, which have their chief seat at Belfast; the annual value of the linens made is estimated at 5,000,000*l.*, and the manufactures employ 170,000 hands. The province is divided into the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

ULSTER, ool'ster, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Rhöngebirge, Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, flows N. for 30 miles past Thann and Geysa, and joins the Werra, 2 miles W. of Vach. It partly forms the frontier between Saxe-Weimar and Hesse-Cassel.

UL'STER, a county in the E.S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is drained by Rondout, Walkill, Neversink, and Shawangunk Rivers, and by Esopus Creek, which supply motive power. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, the Catskill and Shawangunk Ridges traversing the county. The soil is usually productive where not too rugged for cultivation. Iron ore, limestone, slate, and marl are abundant, and lead, plumbago, coal, and alum have been found. The Hudson River is navigable for ships along its entire eastern border. The county is intersected by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Named from Ulster, a province of Ireland. Capital, Kingston. Pop. 59,354.

ULSTER, New York. See SAUGERTIES.

ULSTER, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the North Branch Canal. Pop. 1082.

ULSTER, NEW, the N. Island of NEW ZEALAND, which see.

UL'STERVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

ULTIMA THULE, ül'te-mâ thu'lee, a post office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

UL'TING, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

ULUA, a river of Central America. See ULLOA.

ULUBAD, oo-loo-bâd'.(?) a village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the W. end of Abullionte, 32 miles W. of Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

ULULA-DEL-CAMPO, oo-loo'lâ dêl kâm'po, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 30 miles from Almeria, on a gentle height. Pop. 1600.

UL'VA, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyle, separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull, and the E. of Gometra Island. Length 5 miles; breadth 2 miles. Pop. 500. Surface mountainous and basaltic, rising in terraces to 1400 feet in height.

UL'VERSTONE, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe Bay. Pop. of the town in 1851, 6423. The town has various churches, dissenting chapels, and minor schools, two libraries, assembly rooms, theatre, and savings bank. Besides the parish church, there are six other perpetual curacies. Conishead Priory is 2 miles S. A canal, 1½ miles in length, connects the town with Morecambe Bay, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Manufactures of coarse cottons and linens, rope, hats, and woollen yarn are carried on, with some ship-building, and a coasting trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, slates, and corn. Port subordinate to that of Lancaster.

ULYSSES, u-lis'sêz, a township of Tompkins co., New York, on the W. side of Cayuga Lake, 9 miles N.W. of Ithaca. Pop. 3122.

ULYSSES, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N.E. by E. of Coudersport. Pop. 699.

ULYSSES CENTRE, a post-office, Potter co., Pennsylvania.

ULZEN, a town of Hanover. See UELZEN.

UMAN, a town of Russia. See OOMAN.

UM'BAGOG LAKE, of New England, is situated partly in Oxford county, Maine, and partly in Coos county, New Hampshire. Its length is about 12 miles, and its breadth varies from 1 to 5 miles. The outlet unites with the Magallaway River to form the Androscoggin.

UMBAL'LAH, a town of Hindostan, and an important station of British subsidiary troops, capital of a small chieftaincy, in the Sikh territory, province and 120 miles N.N.W of Delhi, on the route to Lahore.

UM'BER, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 35 miles S.E. of Aurungabad.

UMBKE or UMBREH, oom/brā or oom/brēh, a river of Africa, an affluent of the Congo.

UMBRETE, oom-brā/tā, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 9 miles S.W. of Seville, with a beautiful palace and garden belonging to the Archbishop of Seville. P. 1835.

UMBRIATICO, oom-bre-ā/te-ko, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 22 miles N.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1200.

UMBRO. See OMBRONE.

UMICOL/CUS, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

UMEA, (Umeå,) oo/me-o, a river of Sweden, rises on the E. slope of the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, in lat. 66° N., flows S.E., forming several lakes by its expansion, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure, a little below the town of Umeå, after a course of above 250 miles. The water, which at its mouth is about 15 feet deep, is only 8 feet at Umeå.

UMEA, (Umeå,), a seaport town of North Sweden, capital of a læn near the mouth of the Umeå River, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 miles N.E. of Hernösand. Lat. 63° 49′ 5″ N., lon. 20° 18′ E. Pop. 1410. It is mostly built of wood, and has been twice destroyed by fire by the Russians. It has two safe harbors.

UM'EERGHUR' or AM'EERGHUR', a considerable town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dominion and 128 miles S.E. of Joodpoor, with several temples, and a manufactory of chintz. Near it is a strong fort.

UMMENDORF, öom/men-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1015.

UMMERAPOORA, Burmah. See AMARAPOORA.

UMM-ER-R'BIEH, a river of Morocco. See MORBEYA.

UMMERSTADT, öom/mer-stādt', a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 12 miles S.E. of Hildburghausen. Pop. 726.

UMPQUA, ump/quaw, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and is drained by the Umpqua River, from which it derives its name. This county was formed since 1850.

UMPQUA CITY, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, a short distance above its mouth, about 100 miles S.S.W. of Salem.

UMRITSIR, a city of the Punjab. See AMRITSEER.

UMSTADT, öom/stādt, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, capital of a district in the Odenwald, 13 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2899.

UMZINYATI, ŭm-zin-yā/tee, or BUFFALO RIVER, a river of South East Africa, forming the N.E. boundary of the British territory of Natal, rises in the Drakenburg Mountains, flows E.S.E., and joins the Tugela, 50 miles from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

UMZIMKULU, oom'zim-koo-loo', OM'ZIMKOLO' or UMZIMKULWANA, oom-zim-kool-wā/nā, a river of South-east Africa, forming the S.W. frontier of Natal.

UNA, oo/nā, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, flows E. for 60 miles, and falls into the sea by a large mouth 40 miles N. of the mouth of the Iguape.

UNA, a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the provinces of Alagoas and Pernambuco, falls into the ocean about 12 miles N. of the Barra-Grand, after a course of 150 miles. Its mouth is wide, and admits barges, which ascend to the forests on its banks and those of the Jacuhipe, and take in cargoes of excellent timber.

UNA, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, flows E., passing the town of Olivença, and about 4 miles below falls into the ocean.

UNA, a small river of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, falls into the sea between Cape Buzios and the mouth of the São João.

UN'ADIL/LA, a small river near the centre of New York, forms the boundary between Otsego county on the left, and Madison and Chenango counties on the right. It flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna River.

UNADILLA, a post-village and township at the S.W. extremity of Otsego co., New York, on the E. side of Unadilla River, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Albany. The village, on the Susquehanna River, contains a bank, and several mills and stores. Pop. of the township, 2463.

UNADILLA, a post-village and township of Livingston co., Michigan, on Portage River, about 33 miles S.E. of Lansing. Pop. 1027.

UNADILLA CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 30 miles S.W. of Cooperstown.

UNADILLA FORKS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Unadilla River, at the junction of its branches, about 85 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains several mills and factories.

UNAKA or UNIKA MOUNTAINS, a name given to a portion of the Appalachian Mountains, dividing North Carolina from Tennessee, and situated S.W. from the Tennessee River.

UNALASCHKA. See OONALASKA.

UNARE, oo-nā/rā, a river of South America, Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles W. of Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 miles. Near its source is the village of Unare.

UNCASTILLO, oon-kās-teel/yo, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2113. It has an old castle, and remains of an ancient aqueduct.

UN'DERBARROW, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland.

UN'DERCLIFF, a maritime tract of the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton, 5 miles eastward to Bonchurch. It averages three-fourths of a mile in width, and has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs, which bound it on the land side, where they form an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height. It is highly picturesque.

UN'CASVILLE, a post-village of Montville township, New London co., Connecticut, near the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, about 6 miles N. of New London. It contains a cotton-mill, dyeing establishment, &c. Name derived from Uncas, a celebrated Indian chief.

UN'DERHILL, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, 23 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1599.

UN'DERHILL CENTRE, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

UN'DERMILL/BECK, a township of England, co. of Westmoreland.

UN'DEROOT' or ANDEROT, Indian Ocean, the largest of the LACCADIVE ISLANDS, which see.

UN'DER-SKID/DAW, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

UNDERWALDEN. See UNTERWALDEN.

UN'DERWOOD, a post-office of Hopkins co., Kentucky.

UNDERWOODS, a post-office of Marion co., Ohio.

UN'DY, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

UNGARN, a country of Europe. See HUNGARY.

UNGAVA, ŭng-gah/va, or SOUTH BAY, a bay in the N. part of Labrador, extending southward from Hudson's Strait. It receives the Kokseak River.

UNGHERIA. See HUNGARY.

UNGHVAR or UNGVAR, oong'vär', a market-town of North-East Hungary, capital of a county, on the Ungh, 80 miles N.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek United churches, and a trade in wines.

UNGI, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See TAVOOS.

UNGRIA. See HUNGARY.

UNIE, oon/yā, an island in the Adriatic, 16 miles S.E. of Istria. Length 6 miles, breadth 2 miles. Pop. 300.

UNIEH, a town of Asia Minor. See UNYEH.

UNIEJOW, oon-yā/yoo, a town of Poland, on the Warta, 34 miles N.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 800.

UNION, yoon/yŭn, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 550 square miles. The entire eastern boundary is formed by the Susquehanna River, together with its West Branch. Penn's Creek flows through the middle of the county, which is drained also by Buffalo, White Deer, and Middle Creeks. The surface is diversified by minor ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, the names of which are Buffalo, Nittany, Shade, and Jack's Mountains. The soil of the valleys, especially that of Buffalo Creek, is extremely fertile. Iron and limestone are the most valuable minerals. The creek affords motive power for numerous mills and factories. The Susquehanna Canal passes along the E. border. Formed in 1813. Capital, New Berlin. Pop. 26,083.

UNION, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 350 square miles. It is drained by Richardson's and Warsaw Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; a portion of the soil is productive. Granite underlies a part of the surface, and extensive beds of slate suitable for building are found in other parts. Several rich gold-mines are worked, and it is stated that lumps have been found worth from $2000 to $3000 each. Hones or whetstones of fine quality are found 8 miles from Monroe. According to some accounts, General Andrew Jackson was born in this county, about a quarter of a mile from the border of South Carolina. Formed in the year 1842, from parts of Anson and Mecklenburg counties. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 10,051; of whom 8069 were free, and 1982 slaves.

UNION, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, contains about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Broad River, on the S. by the Ennoree, and intersected by the Pacolet and Tyger Rivers. The surface is hilly, the soil productive, and well watered. This district is remarkable for mineral wealth: one gold-mine is worked with profit; iron ore of fine quality is found in immense quantities; and granite is one of the principal rocks. It is intersected by the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. The streams furnish motive power for mills, &c. Capital, Unionville. Pop. 19,852; of whom 9460 were free, and 10,392 slaves.

UNION, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 630 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Hiawassee, Nottey, and Tocoa Rivers, which flow north-westward to the Tennessee River.

The county is traversed by the Blue Ridge, several peaks of which are distinguished by the names of Ivy Log, Cooper's, Track Rock, and Round Top Mountains. Pilot Mountain, situated in the N.E. part, is said to be very difficult of ascent; the N.W. side, according to White's Statistics, is 400 yards perpendicular. Union county abounds in valuable minerals, particularly iron, granite, marble, and gold. Several mines of gold are worked, which are said to be rich; and a few diamonds have been found. Organized in 1832. Capital, Blairsville. Pop. 7234; of whom 6956 were free, and 278 slaves.

UNION, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Washita River, and intersected by its affluents, the D'Arbonne and Lutre Bayous. The surface is diversified by pine-clad hills of moderate height. The soil is sandy and fertile. Extensive forests of pine, oak, and hickory are found here. The Washita is navigated by steamboats on the border of the parish, and the D'Arbonne is navigable to Farmersville, the seat of justice. Pop. 8203; of whom 4778 were free, and 3425 slaves.

UNION, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana: area about 1230 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Washita River, and drained by Sulphur Creek and the North Fork of the Bayou D'Arbonne. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil is sandy and productive. In 1850 it produced 7037 bales of cotton; 93,660 bushels of sweet potatoes. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced in any county of the state; and the quantity of cotton greater than in any except Chicot county. The Washita River is navigable by steamboats. In 1850. Union was the most populous county in the state. Capital, El Dorado. Pop. 10,298; of whom 5531 were free, and 4767 slaves.

UNION, a county in the N.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Indiana and Illinois, has an area estimated at 360 square miles. The Ohio River washes the whole western and part of the northern border: Tradewater Creek forms its boundary on the S.W., and Highland Creek on the N.E. The surface is level, undulating, and hilly; the soil is good. Extensive beds of bituminous coal, and several sulphur and chalybeate springs are found in it. Formed in 1811. Capital, Morganfield. Pop. 9012; of whom 6720 were free, and 2292 slaves.

UNION, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, contains about 415 square miles. It is drained by Darby, Mill, Rush, and Boques Creeks, affluents of the Scioto River. The surface is generally level, and heavily timbered, except some prairies of small extent: the soil is very fertile. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the eastern part. Three railroads traverse the county, the Springfield and Mansfield, (unfinished,) the Columbus and Urbanna, and the Marysville and Bellefontaine. Capital, Marysville. Pop. 12,204.

UNION, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 168 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of Whitewater River. The surface is level in the E., and undulating in the W., and the soil is uniformly good. The underlying rock is the blue or Trenton limestone. Union county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by 1 or 2 railroads leading to Cincinnati. Capital, Liberty. Pop. 6944.

UNION, a county near the S. extremity of Illinois, has an area of about 320 square miles. The Mississippi River forms its western boundary, and the county is drained by Clear Creek. The surface is diversified, and in some parts hilly; the soil is fertile. This county is rich in minerals, among which are iron, lead, stone-coal, chalk, porcelain clay, alum, and copperas. Saltpetre caves are numerous. The lead-mines have not been much explored; the beds of coal and porcelain are extensive. The route of the Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Jonesborough. Pop. 7015.

UNION, a county in the S.S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and several of its affluents. The soil is said to be fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. The census gives us no information respecting this county, which has but few inhabitants.

UNION, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 28 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1274.

UNION, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

UNION, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, 33 miles N.E. of Hartford. Pop. 729.

UNION, a small village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 15 miles N. by W. of Providence.

UNION, a thriving post-village and township of Broome co., New York, in the valley of Nanticoke Creek, the village half a mile from the Union Station of the New York and Erie Railroad, 223 miles from New York City. Settled in 1789, by Judge Merserean. Pop. of the village, about 1200; of the township, 2143.

UNION, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 1095.

UNION, a post-township of Essex co., New Jersey, about 46 miles N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1662.

UNION or CONNECTICUT FARMS, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles N.E. of Trenton.

UNION, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. P. 952.

UNION, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. P. 1291.

UNION, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1665.

UNION, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. P. 262.

UNION, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1076.

UNION, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, contains the county seat. Pop. 5200.

UNION, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. from Huntingdon. Pop. 631.

UNION, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. P. 597.

UNION, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. P. 1590.

UNION, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. P. 1308.

UNION, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania. P. 1284.

UNION, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Catawissa Railroad. Pop. 1064.

UNION, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 825.

UNION, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania, contains New Berlin, the county seat. Pop. 1452.

UNION, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

UNION, a village and township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1192.

UNION, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

UNION, a handsome post-village, capital of Monroe co., Virginia, 208 miles W. of Richmond. It contains 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

UNION, a thriving village of Randolph co., North Carolina, on Deep River, a few miles from Ashborough. It has a fine water-power and a cotton factory.

UNION, a post-office of Washington co., North Carolina.

UNION, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 33 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

UNION, a small village of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

UNION, a post-village of Newton co., Mississippi, 75 miles E. of Jackson.

UNION, a township of Ashley co., Arkansas. Pop. 192.

UNION, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 319.

UNION, a post-township of Fulton co., Arkansas. P. 363.

UNION, a township of Greene co., Arkansas. Pop. 473.

UNION, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 256.

UNION, a township of Izard co., Arkansas. Pop. 440.

UNION, a township of Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop. 550.

UNION, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 530.

UNION, a township of Marion co., Arkansas. Pop. 543.

UNION, a township of Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 163.

UNION, a township of Van Buren co., Arkansas. P. 258.

UNION, a township of White co., Arkansas. Pop. 244.

UNION, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

UNION, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1872.

UNION, a township of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River. Pop. 4379.

UNION, a township of Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. It contains the village of Ripley. Pop. 2173.

UNION, a township of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. 804.

UNION, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1646.

UNION, a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 1800.

UNION, a township of Clinton co., Ohio, contains Wilmington, the county seat. Pop. 3558.

UNION, a township of Fayette co., Ohio, contains the county seat. Pop. 2392.

UNION, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop. 1150.

UNION, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1408.

UNION, a township of Knox co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Walhonding and Vernon Rivers. Pop. 1192.

UNION, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. 1318.

UNION, a township of Licking co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2368.

UNION, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 804.

UNION, a township of Madison co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad. Pop. 2160.

UNION, a township of Mercer co., Ohio, intersected by St. Mary's River. Pop. 746.

UNION, a township of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by Miami River. Pop. 2227.

UNION, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1930.

UNION, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

UNION, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1795.

UNION, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1559.

UNION, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Pop. 564.

UNION, a township in Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 515.

UNION, a township in Ross co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2666.

UNION, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 605.

UNION, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 944.

UNION, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 1205.

UNION, a township in Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 84.

UNION, a township in Warren co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Miami Railroad and the Miami Canal. Pop. 1394.

UNION or UNION VILLAGE, a Shaker village in the above township, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. P. 548.

UNION, a township in Washington co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum River. Pop. 1165.

UNION, a township in Branch co., Michigan. Pop. 1271.
UNION, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, 160 miles W.S.W. of Detroit.
UNION, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 412.
UNION, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. P. 588.
UNION, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 622.
UNION, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Pop. 778.
UNION, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 1011.
UNION, a township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Pop. 632.
UNION, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 734.
UNION, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 544.
UNION, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 522.
UNION, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Pop. 1227.
UNION, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Pop. 808.
UNION, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Pop. 623.
UNION, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Pop. 812.
UNION, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Pop. 5627.
UNION, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Pop. 1168.
UNION, a township in Perry co., Indiana. Pop. 747.
UNION, a post-office of Pike co., Indiana.
UNION, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 487.
UNION, a village and important railroad station of Randolph co., Indiana, on the eastern boundary of the state, 85 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Six or seven railroads meet at this point, viz. the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine and the Bellefontaine and Indiana; the Columbus Piqua and Indiana; the Greenville and Miami, the Marion and Missisinnewa, and the Cincinnati Union and Fort Wayne. The post-office is Union City. Laid out in 1849.
UNION, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1179.
UNION, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Pop. 608.
UNION, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Pop. 1071.
UNION, a township in Union co., Indiana. Pop. 1153.
UNION, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. P. 673.
UNION, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Pop. 567.
UNION, a post-village of Champaign co., Illinois, 105 miles E. by N. of Springfield.
UNION, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Pop. 916.
UNION, a village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Chicago.
UNION, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Pacific Railroad, (unfinished,) 55 miles W. of St. Louis. The Bourbeuse River, which passes near the village, affords fine water-power. Rich mines of copper, iron, and lead are worked in the county. Union has one newspaper office.
UNION, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Pop. 988.
UNION, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Pop. 504.
UNION, a township in St. Genevieve co., Missouri. P. 898.
UNION, a township in Washington co., Missouri. P. 1761.
UNION, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.
UNION, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.
UNION, a post-village and township at the N.W. extremity of Rock co., Wisconsin, 22 miles S. by E. of Madison. P. 1050.
UNION, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah Territory.
UNION, a seaport town of Central America, state and 70 miles E.S.E. of St. Salvador, on the W. coast of Conchagua Gulf.
UNION BRIDGE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.
UNION BRIDGE, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.
UNION CENTRE, a post-village of Broome co., New York.
UNION CITY, a post-village of Branch co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's River, at the mouth of Coldwater River, at the head of navigation, 115 miles W. by S. of Detroit. It contains an iron foundry and several mills.
UNION CITY, Randolph co., Indiana. See UNION.
UNION CHURCH, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mississippi.
UNION COLLEGE. See SCHENECTADY, New York.
UNION COLLEGE. See MURFREESBOROUGH, Tennessee.
UNION CORNERS, a post-office, Livingston co., New York.
UNION CORNERS, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, on St. Fox River, 90 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.
UNION CROSS ROADS, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 4 miles S.E. of Woodbury.
UNION CROSS ROADS, a post-office in Union parish, Louisiana.
UNIONDALE, post-office, Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.
UNION DEPOT, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles N. of Harrisburg.
UNION DISTRICT, a post-office, Washtenaw co., Michigan.
UNION FALLS, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac River, about 160 miles N. of Albany.
UNION FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.
UNION GROVE, a post-office of Prince George co., Virginia.
UNION GROVE, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.
UNION GROVE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.
UNION HALL, a post-village of Franklin co, Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.
UNION ISLAND, Grenadines, British West Indies, 5 miles N. of Carriacou.
UNION LEVEL, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.
UNION MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.
UNION MILLS, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 40 miles N.N.W. of Albany.
UNION MILLS, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Erie.
UNION MILLS, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 60 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis.
UNION MILLS, a post-village of Rivanna co., Virginia, on the Rivanna River, 75 miles N.W. of Richmond. The river affords water-power, which is used in a cotton factory and several mills.
UNION MILLS, a post-office of Heard co., Georgia.
UNION MILLS, a flourishing post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, 11 miles S.S.W. of La Porte.
UNION MILLS, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 10 miles W. of Oskaloosa.
UNION PLAIN, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.
UNION POINT, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, at its junction with the Athens Branch, 43 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.
UNION POINT, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.
UNION POINT, a post-office of Union co., Illinois, on the Ohio, about 60 miles W. by S. of Shawneetown.
UNION PRAIRIE, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.
UNION RIVER, of Hancock co., Maine, falls into the Atlantic Ocean opposite Mount Desert Island. It has numerous tributaries, and in some parts is rapid, affording fine mill-seats.
UNION SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.
UNION SOCIETY, a post-office of Greene co., New York.
UNION SPRINGS, a post-village in Springport township, Cayuga co., New York, is beautifully situated on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, 10 miles S.W. of Auburn. It contains 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, 9 dry goods stores, 2 flouring-mills, 2 steam saw and planing mills, 2 lumber-yards, 1 machine shop, 1 foundry, and 1 manufactory of farming and other articles. There are within the limits of the village several springs, supplying motive power to 2 mills, the waters of which never fail to any great extent in seasons of the greatest drought; hence it has been supposed that they issue from a subterraneous channel communicating with Owasco Lake, 10 miles distant, the surface of which is said to be some 200 feet above the level of the springs. Quarries of limestone and gypsum are worked at this place. Plank-roads connect it with Auburn and Levanna, and a steam ferry-boat plies across the lake. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.
UNION SPRINGS, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the Girard and Mobile Railroad, about 40 miles S.E. of Montgomery.
UNION SPRINGS, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.
UNION SQUARE, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Salmon Creek, 12 miles E. of Oswego.
UNION SQUARE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 92 miles E. of Harrisburg.
UNION STAR, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See NEW YORK.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. See PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, Virginia.
UNIONTOWN, a flourishing post-borough of Union township, capital of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the National Road, about 55 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. It is compactly built, and contains a neat court-house, 7 brick churches, 1 academy, 1 female seminary, and Madison College. Three or four newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile and populous. The abundance of stone-coal in this vicinity renders it an advantageous site for manufactories, of which there are several in operation. P. in 1850, 2303; in 1853, about 2700.
UNIONTOWN, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, 12 miles S. of Williamsport. It contained in 1851, 4 stores, and near 200 inhabitants.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 40 miles N.W. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1850, 356.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village in Perry co., Alabama, on the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, 60 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. estimated at 600.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 244 miles below Louisville, has several stores.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 114 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 132 miles N.E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 245.
UNIONTOWN, Ohio. See FULTONHAM.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Wells co., Indiana, 112 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.
UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, 26 miles W. of Peoria.
UNIONTOWN, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.
UNIONTOWN, a post-town of Trinity co., in the N.N.W. part of California, is situated on Humboldt Harbor and on the main road from Benicia to Klamath, 250 miles in a straight line N.N.W. of San Francisco.

UNION VALE, a township of Dutchess co., New York, 12 miles E. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1552.

UNION VALLEY, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village in Orange co., Vermont, 46 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 26 miles N. by W. of Binghamton.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Battenkill River, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and has manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, and other articles.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village in Northumberland co., Virginia, 88 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

UNION VILLAGE, Warren co., Ohio. See UNION.

UNIONVILLE, yoon'yŭn-vil, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Collinsville branch of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 17 miles S.W. by W. of Hartford. It contains 1 church, and 2 stores.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 120 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

UNIONVILLE, formerly WRANGLEBOROUGH, a small village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, is situated on Nacoto Creek, about 13 miles E.N.E. of May's Landing.

UNIONVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, is situated in Bald Eagle Valley, 6 miles W. of Bellefonte. A plank-road connects it with the Central Railroad at Tyrone. It contained in 1851, 3 stores, 1 flour-mill, and 1 tannery. The name of the post-office is FLEMING.

UNIONVILLE, a handsome and thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It is well built, and surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated country. It contains 3 churches, 2 boarding-schools of respectable patronage, 5 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

UNIONVILLE, a small village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles from Allentown.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 67 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Union district, South Carolina, 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. The surrounding country is hilly, and contains an abundance of granite and iron ore. The Spartanburg and Union Railroad passes through it, connecting it with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Georgia, 55 miles W. by N. of Milledgeville.

UNIONVILLE, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Bedford co., Tennessee, 46 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, near the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 184 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is one of the largest villages in the county. Pop. estimated at 700.

UNIONVILLE, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

UNIONVILLE, a village of Ohio, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 23 miles from Columbus.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles N.E. of Bloomington.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 120 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 19 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

UNIONVILLE CENTRE, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Big Darby Creek, 25 miles N.W. of Columbus.

UNIOPOLIS, a post-office of Auglaize co., Ohio.

UNISON, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 16 miles S.W. of Leedsburg, contains 3 churches, and several stores.

UNISON, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

UNITARIA, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UNITED STATES, THE, (Fr. *Etats-Unis*, ä'tăz'ü'nee'; Port. and Sp. *Estados Unidos*, ĕs-tăd'dos oo-nee'dos or ĕs-tăd'doce oo-nee'doce; It. *Stati Uniti*, stä'tee oo-nee'tee; Ger. *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America*, fer-i'nic-tgh stä'ten fon nort ä-mĕr'e-kä, less correctly *Vereinigte Staaten* simply; Dutch *Vereenigde Staaten*, fer-ā'nic-dgh stä'ten,) a federal republic in the Western Continent, occupying more than half the territory of the temperate zone in North America, lies between 24° 30′ and 49° N. lat., and between 66° 50′ and 124° 30′ W. lon. It is bounded on the N. by British America, from which it is partly separated by the Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, and by the river St. Lawrence; E. and N.E. by the British province of New Brunswick and by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Republic, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The territory of the United States now forms nearly a parallelogram of about 2400 miles in mean length from E. to W., and about 1300 miles in average breadth from N. to S. The extreme length, however, is nearly 2700 miles, and its greatest breadth about 1600 miles, the whole presenting a frontier line exceeding 10,000 miles. The domain of the United States has been more than doubled since the formation of the confederacy, by the acquisition, in 1803, of the Territory of Louisiana; by the purchase of Florida, in 1819; by the annexation of Texas in 1846, by the conquest of California and New Mexico in 1848, and by the purchase of a portion of Northern Mexico in 1854. The whole forms an area, according to the estimate made by the Topographical Bureau, at Washington, of 2,936,166 square miles, nearly equalling in extent that of the continent of Europe. The same authority assigns 766,002 square miles of this area to the Pacific slope, 1,217,562 to the Mississippi Valley, 514,416 to the Atlantic slope proper, 112,649 to the northern lake region, and 325,537 to the Gulf region.

Face of the Country.—In an extent of country reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and through 24° of latitude, we find, as might be expected, every variety of surface—mountain, plain, and valley. Topographically considered, the United States are divided by the Alleghany Mountains in the E., and the Rocky Mountains in the W., into three grand sections: 1. The Atlantic or Alleghany Slope; 2. The Pacific or Rocky Mountain Slope; and, 3. The Mississippi Valley. The first, lying between the Alleghany Range and the Atlantic Ocean, commences in the E. part of Maine, and extends (with a breadth varying from 80 to about 300 miles) to Alabama. This region, near the sea, is generally bordered by a belt of alluvial sand, and, where uncultivated, usually covered with a growth of pine and cedar. Farther inland the country becomes hilly, and gradually merges into the Appalachian chain of mountains. The rivers of this section mostly run in a S. or S.E. direction, with lengths varying from 100 to 600 miles, and are ascended by the tide to the hilly country, a distance of from 50 to 150 miles, to which points they are generally navigated by the smaller ocean craft and steamboats. In some south-eastern States, steamboats ascend above tide-water, when the rivers are full, in spring and fall. The second section includes all the country lying W. of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific, occupying a tract varying from 600 to 1000 miles in breadth, intersected by several mountain ranges of great elevation. The third and largest section, called the Mississippi Valley, comprises that vast region lying between the Alleghany Mountains on the E., and the Rocky Mountains on the W., extending through 18° of latitude, with a breadth of from about 800 to 1600 miles. A high table-land terminates this valley on the N. From its highest points, about 1900 feet, or an average of 1450 feet in elevation, the streams descend towards every point of the compass, some seeking the ocean through Hudson's Bay and the great lakes, and others through the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico. This plateau covers Minnesota, and parts of Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Iowa. The middle sections of the state of Ohio have an elevation of 1000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Outlying ridges of the Alleghany chain extend into Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The western slope of the valley ascends by an almost imperceptible rise to the height of 7500 feet, forming the elevated base of the more rugged prominences of the Rocky Mountains. A low range, or rather belt, called the Ozark Mountains, traverses portions of the Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Missouri, and extends even into Wisconsin. Another low range, called the Black Hills, runs through the E. and S. parts of the Territory of Nebraska, forming the dividing ridge between the head-waters of the Missouri and its great tributary, the Yellowstone. The country adjacent to the shores of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, is mostly low and level, and a large portion of it is overflowed on every great rise of that river. Immediately adjoining the Gulf of Mexico it is one great marsh.

Mountains.—The Rocky Mountains are the most extensive and important in the United States. They are, in reality, a part of the great chain which extends from the Polar Sea, under various names, to the Straits of Magellan, in South America. Commencing at the Pacific coast and journeying eastward, we come upon a chain of mountains stretching from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to about the 34th degree of N. latitude, where it joins the Sierra Nevada in the S. part of California. These mountains are in some places broken into scattered groups, some of which extend at right angles to the coast, but as a range they run parallel to the Pacific. They do not generally rise to an elevation of more than 2000 or 2500 feet. Mount Olympus, however, in the N.W. part of Washington Territory, is said to attain a height of 8197 feet; Mount St. John's 8000, Mount Ripley 7500, and Mount Diablo 3780 feet, all in California. Proceeding east, we come upon a lofty chain, bearing the name of Cascade Range, in Washington and Oregon Territories, and Sierra Nevada in California. The greatest *ascertained* heights in the United States are in this chain. Mount Shasta, Mount St. Helen's, Mount Hood, and Mount Rainier, rear their snowy summits to heights varying from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and some parts of the Sierra Nevada are said to attain about the height of Mount Blanc, in Savoy, (15,500 feet.) This chain may be said to extend from Russian America to the southern extremity of Old California, at an average distance from the sea of from 100 to 150 miles, and to have a mean elevation of 5000 or 6000 feet. As we extend our journey towards the Atlantic Coast, we pass irregular groups of mountains, some reaching the snow-

line, and having various appellations, such as Blue, Humboldt, and Wahsatch Mountains, and occupying the great basin between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. The latter run also parallel to the Pacific, at distances varying from 450 to 850 miles, within the territory of the United States, and attain, in Fremont's Peak, (the highest known summit,) an elevation of 13,570 feet. Having crossed this, (the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Pacific and those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico,) we descend a long slope of nearly 1000 miles, by an inclination of about 6000 feet from South Pass, (on the great route to California and Oregon,) to the Mississippi River, the grand recipient of the streams between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains. The sources of the Missouri are at about 6000 feet elevation above the sea, those of the Platte at about 7500, of the Arkansas about 8800, and the Rio Grande 11,150 feet. Ascending from the left bank of the Mississippi, we come first, in Kentucky and Tennessee, upon outlying ridges of the great Appalachian Range, which extends, with various interruptions, from Maine to Alabama. This is not a high range, though Mount Katahdin, in Maine, Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, and Mount Tahawus or Mount Marcy, in New York, reach severally the heights of 5000, 6234, 4280, and 5400 feet. South of New York this chain and its outlying ridges are mostly within an elevation of 2000 feet, though the peaks of Otter and White Top, in the S. part of Virginia, and Black Mountain, (the highest land E. of the Mississippi,) range from 4000 to 6476 feet, but in no case do the summits reach the line of perpetual snow. (For descriptions of the various ridges, bearing different local names, see the several states, also the articles under their respective heads.) The head waters of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers, which drain the western slope of the Alleghany range, are at elevations of from 1600 to 2500 feet above the sea.

Minerals.—The United States contains within its limits almost every variety of mineral wealth, from the gold of California to the coal of the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi Valley. The gold deposits in California are among the richest existing on the globe; the metal is found in every form and position, sometimes in large isolated masses, sometimes imbedded in the solid quartz rock, and sometimes diffused through the layers (placers) of alluvial strata. (For further particulars see CALIFORNIA, page 337.) Gold is also believed to exist in large quantities in New Mexico, and mines are said to have been worked there extensively by the Spaniards, but the natives guard the secret of their locality with jealous silence. This precious metal occurs in a narrow belt of schistose rocks, near the base of the Alleghany Range, extending from Maryland to Alabama. Small quantities of the ore have even been found as far N. as New Hampshire and Maine, and even in Vermont; but the richest mines, and those which have been most extensively wrought, are in North and South Carolina and Georgia. The total gold product of the United States, from other sources than California, (*i. e.* mostly from the region extending from Maryland to Alabama,) deposited at the different mints of the United States, between 1804 and September 30, 1854, amounted to $9,015,116, according to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, December, 1854. The invention of the quartz-crusher seems likely to give additional value to the Alleghany mining region, by diminishing the expense of extracting the ore. The gold deposited at the various mints, the product of the United States since the discovery of that metal in California, amounted (according to a tabular statement of Mr. Whitney) to $898,675 in 1848, of which $45,301 was from California; $7,079,144 in 1849, of which $6,151,360 was from California; $36,938,314 in 1850, of which $36,273,097 was from California; $56,540,612 in 1851, of which $55,933,232 was from California; 54,506,963 in 1852, of which $53,794,709 was from California; and $55,622,051 in 1853, of which $55,113,487 was from California. Total product of gold from mines in the United States between 1804 and 1853, (inclusive,) $224,392,334, of which $207,316,177 was from California. But as considerable sums of gold were carried from California to foreign countries by passengers without being manifested, the entire product is computed at $250,000,000 from that state alone since 1847. The amount manifested at San Francisco in 1854, according to Hunt's Magazine, was $51,282,595, but in addition to this $5,225,040 was deposited at the mint in that city for coinage, and $1,208,357 for bars and gold yet unrefined, making for the year $57,715,992, and a total, since the discovery of gold in California, of $298,213,538, including an estimate of $40,000,000 for unmanifested gold in the hands of passengers. The product of gold from the Alleghany region amounts to about $9,000,000, making a total from the gold regions of the United States, in the half century between 1804 and 1854, in round numbers, of $307,000,000.

Silver has not yet been extensively produced within the limits of the United States, but it has been found in considerable quantities, in connexion with the copper, in the Lake Superior mines, and in the lead ore of Middletown, Connecticut, and of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in Stanley county, North Carolina. There is reason to believe, however, that it will be found more abundantly in New Mexico than any other portion of the United States. Deposits of that metal exist near Donna (Doña) Ana, in New Mexico, and on the San Saba, in Texas. Silver is also reported to exist abundantly near Fort Fillmore, and on the S. side of the Gila, towards its mouth. The native product of silver in 1854, amounted to only $352,000. Rich mines of quicksilver are now worked at New Almaden, in California, and products of these mines, to the value of $750,000, were exported in 1854. Traces of platina have been discovered in California, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in North Carolina.

Probably the richest and purest copper-mines in the world are to be found in Michigan, on the shores of Lake Superior, where the native metal has been chiselled out in masses, weighing 150 tons of almost unadulterated copper. These mines are only in their infancy, and yet they have produced 2000 tons of copper in a single year. Mines of this metal, of great richness, are worked in the S.E. of Tennessee, on the Hiwassee River, in North Carolina, and Connecticut, while it exists in greater or less abundance in New Mexico, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and various other parts of the United States. The product of copper, for 1854, was nearly 4,000,000 pounds.

The great lead district, occupying the north-western portion of Illinois, and the adjoining counties in Wisconsin and Iowa, is for richness perhaps unsurpassed on the globe. The shipments from this region in the twelve years preceding 1854, averaged more than 43,000,000 pounds annually. Mines rich in the same mineral are worked also in Missouri, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. But the existence of lead is not limited to the localities named, being more or less abundant in other parts of the Union. The entire product of the different lead regions of the United States, in 1853, has been estimated at 33,600,000 pounds, but in 1845 the yield reached 59,360,000 pounds. It is estimated that the Galena mines are capable of yielding from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds of lead annually. Very rich mines of zinc are worked in New Jersey; the same mineral is also found largely mixed with the lead ore of the Galena district, in Arkansas, in Pennsylvania, and other states. The product of the zinc-mines of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for 1854, is estimated at from 5000 to 6000 tons. Bismuth, antimony, nickel, and cobalt are all found in Connecticut; cobalt is abundant; it is found also in Maryland. Tin has been discovered in small quantities in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The only mines of quicksilver which are known to exist in the United States are situated in Santa Clara county, California, about 12 miles from San José. The quicksilver is found in ferruginous clay, forming part of a hill, which rises 1360 feet above the sea. The deposit is large, and the mine is being systematically worked.

Iron, the most important of all the American minerals, is the most widely diffused. Whitney estimates the entire produce of the mines of the country, in 1854, at 1,000,000 tons. In the census of 1850 it is stated at 563,755 tons. Pennsylvania produces nearly one-half of the whole. Ohio, which holds the second rank, yields less than one-tenth. The states next in importance are Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. Missouri, from the rich deposits of Pilot and Iron Mountains, is, in all probability, capable of furnishing as much iron as any other country in the world. Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina possess inexhaustible supplies of ore, which are mostly the hydrous peroxides of iron. The iron-mines of northern New York are of great extent and remarkable richness. The Sandford Lake mine is between 600 and 700 feet thick, and one cubic yard of the ore weighs four tons. The iron mountains of Lake Superior, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, are equally rich as the mines of northern New York. The brown ores of East Tennessee and the hematites of Vermont are very extensive, especially the former. The largest sections or formations destitute of iron ores are the cretaceous and tertiary, skirting the Atlantic coast and forming our great basins and valleys. So, also, the silurian and devonian systems are in a great measure destitute of iron ores, with the exception of the argillaceous and oolitic ores of the Clinton group. The great centres of the iron interest are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and St. Louis. The total value of bar, pig, and scrap iron imported into the United States in 1854 was $18,517,000; in 1821 the value of imported iron was only $1,213,000.

Of the other minerals, coal, the most useful, is also the most abundant. The great anthracite bed in Eastern Pennsylvania already mines and sends to market more than 5,000,000 tons annually, and is capable of increasing that amount to any conceivable demand. Small quantities of this species of coal have been found in some of the New England States and in New York, and a larger deposit in North Carolina. A great bed of bituminous coal, commencing on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, extends in a wide belt through the western part of that state, through Ohio, Western Virginia, Ken

tucky, Tennessee, and into North Alabama. Insulated bituminous coal-fields exist in the counties around and W. of Richmond, Virginia, and in some of the central counties of North Carolina. In the latter state the coal sometimes assumes a semi-bituminous, and in others an anthracite character. The great bituminous coal-field of the Western States occupies a large portion of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, where it exists in inexhaustible abundance.

Professor Hitchcock is of opinion that a vast coal-field extends from 28° 45′ to 43° N. lat., and between 94° 30′ and 103° W. lon. It is not meant by this, that the coal exists everywhere, but, in the words of the professor, "that a large part of this vast region may be underlaid by coal. The greater part may be, and undoubtedly is, covered by newer deposits, but, if coal does actually exist, it may be reached beneath the newer rocks, as it has been in like instances in Europe, although no trace of it exists at the surface." This mineral has also been found in extensive deposites, near Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory, and also in different parts of Oregon. The product of anthracite coal in East Pennsylvania, in 1854, was 5,847,369 tons; of the Cumberland (bituminous) coal district in Maryland, 721,871 tons; of the Pittsburg district, about 30,000,000 bushels bituminous coal; and of the state of Ohio, about 23,800,000 bushels. But owing to the abundant supply of wood in most parts of the United States, the coal trade is yet in its infancy. Mr. Taylor, in his excellent work on the coal regions, estimates the coal areas of the United States, at 44,000 square miles for Illinois; 21,195 for Virginia; 15,437 for Pennsylvania; 13,500 for Kentucky; 11,900 for Ohio; 7700 for Indiana; 6000 for Missouri; 5000 for Michigan; 4300 for Tennessee; 3100 for Alabama; 550 for Maryland; and 150 for Georgia: total, 133,132; exclusive of the coal-fields of Iowa, Missouri, and the extensive region referred to above.

Copious salt springs abound in various localities in the United States; in 1850 there were produced in New York, chiefly in Onondaga county, 4,500,000 bushels; 3,479,880 in Virginia, about the waters of the Kanahwa; 919,100 in Pennsylvania, mostly in the region about the Kiskeminetas; 550,350 in Ohio; 246,500 in Kentucky; and small quantities in several other states; making a total product in the United States, according to the census, of 9,763,840 bushels. Saline springs, or lakes, are abundant in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Utah. Medicinal mineral springs exist in many places, but those of the greatest repute are the Saratoga, Sharon, New Lebanon, and Avon Springs, in New York; the Bedford Springs, in Pennsylvania; the different sulphur springs, in Virginia; and the Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky. Extensive beds of gypsum are found in New York, Maine, Virginia, and other states; but the largest bed of this mineral in North America extends from the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory, to the Rio Grande, in Texas, through a space of 400 miles. Building materials of an ornamental character are abundant, viz., marble, fine granite, sandstone, and breccia, or conglomerates. Porphyry is found in the vicinity of Boston and on the St. Croix River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Professor Owens says: "I caused a piece of the St. Croix porphyry to be cut and polished; it cuts easily, and its colors show beautifully;" it differs, he says, but little from the Norway porphyry, but that it polishes unequally. Professor Silliman informs us, that he found walls of porphyry bounding a dyke of iron several yards wide, among the Iron Mountains of Missouri, near a place called Arcadia.

Gulfs, Bays, Rivers, and *Lakes.*—In our articles on the states, we have so fully described the great waters of the United States, that we shall confine ourselves here to such as have a national importance. Perhaps no portion of the globe is more favored with navigable waters, both external and internal, than the United States. Washed on the E. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the great Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, it presents, according to the report of the officers of the Coast Survey, and of the Topographical Department, 12,609 miles of shore line, exclusive of bays, sounds, islands, and lakes; of which 6861 are on the Atlantic; 2281 on the Pacific; 316 on the Gulf; besides 3620 miles of shore line on the northern lakes, (including bays, sounds, and islands,) and 49,065 miles of river shore line, (including both banks,) to the head of navigation in the interior, or to the head of tide in coast rivers; ocean line in steps of ten miles, 5107 miles, of which 2059 are on the Atlantic, 1405 on the Pacific, and 1643 on the Gulf of Mexico.

The most important bays on the Atlantic coast are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Buzzard, Raritan, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bays; and on the Pacific, the Bay of San Francisco and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading into Puget's Sound, and having one of the best harbors in the world. Long Island, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds, varying from 60 to 120 miles in length, are all on the Atlantic coast, the first washing the shores of Connecticut, and the last two that of North Carolina.

The interior of the United States is veined by some of the grandest rivers on the globe. Almost exactly through its middle, from the summit of the great table-land of Minnesota, runs the Mississippi for 3000 miles, like the trunk of a great tree, with its roots in the Gulf of Mexico, and its branches extending E. to the Alleghanies, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, receiving the tribute of perhaps 100 important affluents, some of them, such as the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers from the W., and the Ohio from the E., streams of the first class in point of magnitude, and the volume of water rolled down their channels. These rivers are severally, in the order named, about 2900, 2000, 2000, and 1000 miles in length; while many of the secondary tributaries have courses of from 300 to 1000 miles. The country drained by the Mississippi reaches from Western New York and Pennsylvania on the E., to the summits of the Rocky Mountains on the W., and from the 49th parallel of latitude to the Gulf of Mexico. The rivers of the Alleghany slope of the most importance are, beginning in Maine, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico (or Tar River,) Neuse, Cape Fear, Great Pedee, Santee, Savannah, and Altamaha, all rivers of at least 300, and some 600 miles in length, and all more or less navigable, some for vessels of the largest class, 100 miles or more, and all emptying themselves directly into the Atlantic, or into bays opening into that ocean. The southern slope, tending to the Gulf of Mexico, has also several large rivers independent of the Mississippi, viz., the Appalachicola, Mobile, and their large tributaries on the E. of the Mississippi, and the Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Rio Grande del Norte on the W. of that river. These streams vary in length, including their main affluents, from 300 to 1800 miles, and are navigable by steamboats to various points within 500 miles. The Rio Grande forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The Pacific slope has but one great river breaking through the Cascade Mountains into the ocean. This is the Columbia, a stream of 1500 miles in length, and with several important affluents having courses of from 300 to 800 miles. If we except the Straits of Juan de Fuca, there is but one other great opening into the territory of the United States on the Pacific border, viz., the Channel or Strait, from 1 to 2 miles in width, leading into the Bay of San Francisco, which receives the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, each about 300 miles in length. The Colorado of the West, entering the Gulf of California, drains the E. and S.E. and S. portions of the great plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The whole of the United States N. of the 42d parallel of latitude is dotted over with beautifully transparent sheets of water of varying sizes, from a few miles in circuit, to those majestic inland seas which separate British America from the United States, and which chiefly merit notice in a national point of view. There are five of these, viz., Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan; the latter only being wholly within the limits of the United States. These vast lakes are navigated by steamers of the highest tonnage, and by sailing vessels of large capacity, affording a continuous navigation of 1100 miles, and, by aid of the Welland Canal around the Falls of Niagara, and that around the Sault St. Mary, (recently completed,) furnish an inland ship navigation of 1600 miles. These lakes cover areas of from 6300 to 32,000 square miles each, or a total of 90,000 square miles.

Climate.—A region so vast as that of the United States must necessarily include almost every variety of climate, from the long and frigid winters of the North, to the almost tropical regions of the South. It is a well-known fact that the temperature of Western Europe is about 10 degrees milder than in the same latitudes in Eastern North America; while California has a climate as mild as that of Italy, indeed partaking rather of the character of the tropical regions, especially in the S., with its wet and dry seasons. Again, on the plateaus of Utah and New Mexico, we find a climate similar to that of the plains of Tartary. The summers of the northern part of the United States are as warm as those of Italy, while the winters are scarcely less frigid than those of Sweden and Norway. N. of 42° the climate is especially suited to the winter grains; that of the states between 36° and 42° favors the winter grains and Indian corn as staples; and that S. of 36° produces cotton, rice, sugar, Indian corn, and some of the tropical fruits. The temperature of the North-Eastern States is rendered disagreeable by the chilling winds from the Atlantic in the spring months, causing pulmonary diseases, which swell the bills of mortality in that region beyond those of any section of the Union except Louisiana. Being shielded by no great chain of mountains towards the N., the great ice-plains of British America pour upon the United States, upon every considerable augmentation of heat in the regions S. of them, their cold blasts, causing sudden variations to be the unpleasant characteristic of the climate of the Northern and Central United States. Nor are the Southern States entirely free from these sudden changes, when periods of unusually cold weather and unseasonable frosts not unfrequently destroy the orange-buds of Florida, and the cotton-blossoms of the other Southern States. The Central States have fre-

quently in the same winter a mixture of the mildness of an Italian with the frigidity of a Russian winter. The great reservoir of cold winds at the North acts particularly unfavorably on the fruits of the Middle and Western States, as, tempted by the early springs belonging to the latitude, they put forth their blossoms in March or April, only too often to have them nipped by these ice-blasts that, in the same latitude of Europe, would be warded off by the great mountain barrier between them and the frigid regions.

There are local causes affecting the climate of particular districts that must always be taken into consideration. The lakes, for example, mitigate to some degree the temperature of the regions bordering on them, while the elevated tablelands of New Mexico, Utah, and Eastern Oregon are rendered cooler and drier than the same parallels elsewhere. In connexion with climate, it will be proper to speak of the diseases incident to the different sections of the United States. In the settling of all new countries, the breaking up of the sod leads to miasmatic exhalations, producing agues and fevers that are not to be considered climatic, as they rapidly diminish as the country becomes settled. The old Romans dreaded, it would appear, the agues of Spain as much as we do those of the Western States:—"He had a fever when he was in Spain, and I did mark how he did shake." At present we may say the prevailing diseases of the West are intermittent and bilious fevers and dysenteries; of the South, bilious fevers, with occasional desolating visitations of the yellow fever in the Gulf States. The cholera has generally been more fatal in the Mississippi Valley than in other parts of the Union. The most fatal diseases in the New England and some of the Northern and Middle States are consumption and other affections of the lungs. The census tables show the greatest ratio of deaths in the year ending June 1, 1850, to have been in Louisiana, (about 23 to each 1000 persons,) and the least in Wisconsin, (about 9 to each 1000 persons.) In Vermont, Iowa, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maine, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Arkansas, the ratio of deaths was the lowest, and in the order in which they are named, viz. from Vermont, about 10 to the 1000, to Arkansas, about 14¼ to 1000 persons. The ratio of deaths was highest in the order named, in the following states, viz. Massachusetts, Missouri, Maryland, Connecticut, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Ohio, Mississippi, Texas, and New York; being from about 19¼ in Massachusetts, to about 14½ to the 1000 in New York. It is proper to remark in regard to Florida, which is in winter a great resort for invalids from the North, the catalogue of deaths may not have fairly represented the character of the state. It is estimated by competent judges to be equal in healthfulness to any of the United States.

Soil and Productions.—The diversity in respect to soil is, perhaps, even more striking than that of climate, the extreme on the one hand being found in the rich alluvions of the great Mississippi Valley, (where the mould is often many, and sometimes 25 feet deep,) and on the other, in the barren plains of New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Indian Territories. The agricultural capabilities of the Mississippi Valley are believed to be unequalled on the globe, if perhaps we except the valley of the Amazon, in South America. A belt of land of tertiary formation coasts the Atlantic from Long Island to the Gulf of Mexico, (inclusive of both,) which is about 60 miles in width, and mostly covered with pine and cedar, not very productive in its natural state, but easily improved by marl and other manures. The coasts of Massachusetts and Maine are rough and unproductive, and New England generally, and North-Eastern New York, are rough and difficult of tillage, being better adapted to grazing than culture. The slopes of the Alleghany and the hilly region at their feet are generally productive, especially in the valleys; while the Pacific watershed has comparatively but a small portion of cultivable land; but in that portion W. of the Cascade Mountains, as in the valleys of the Willamette, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other smaller rivers near the coast, the fertility is great; but the slopes of the Rocky Mountains are generally a barren lava, through which the rivers cut their way to great depths, without fertile valleys to border them. The census tables for 1850 report for the whole United States 1,449,075 farms and plantations, with 113,032,614 acres of improved land, and 180,528,000 acres of unimproved land. By improved land is here meant only such as produces crops, or in some way adds to the productions of the farmer. The average quantity to each inhabitant of the whole population is about 7½ acres. In New England the average to each person is a little more than 4 acres; in New York and Pennsylvania, 3.9 acres; in Virginia about 7 acres; in South Carolina 6 acres; in Kentucky 12 acres; and in Tennessee 5 acres. The average number of acres to each farm was 203; and the total value of farms, $3,270,733,093, or about $600,000,000 less than the debt of Great Britain.

Agriculture being the great interest of our country, it is deemed proper, in this article, to speak of its great staples somewhat more fully than has been done under the heads of the respective states.

Maize or Indian Corn.—Among the objects of culture in the United States, maize or Indian corn takes precedence in the scale of crops, as it is best adapted to the soil and climate, and furnishes the largest amount of nutritive food. When due regard is paid to the selection of varieties and its cultivation in a proper soil, it may be regarded as a sure crop in almost every portion of the habitable globe, between the 44th degree of north latitude, and a corresponding parallel south. The first successful attempt of the English to cultivate this grain in the present territory of the United States, was made in the valley of James River, Virginia, in 1608. The mode adopted was that practised by the Indians; and this, with some modifications, has been preserved ever since. The yield at that time is represented to have been from 200 to more than 1000 fold. The present yield varies from 20 to 135 bushels to the acre.

Wheat.—Wheat, when the soil and climate are adapted to its growth, is preferred to all other grains, and next to maize is the most important crop in the United States, not only on account of its general use for bread, but for its safety and convenience for exportation.

The wheat region of the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains, lies chiefly between the 30th and 50th parallels of N. latitude. W. of that barrier it extends one or more degrees further N. At the London Exhibition very little wheat was exhibited equal to that from the United States, especially that from the Genesee country of New York—a soft white variety—to the exhibitor of which, a prize medal was awarded by the Royal Commissioners. The wheat crop of the United States, according to the census of 1850, amounted to 100,503,899 bushels, against 84,823,272 bushels as returned by the census of 1840; although in some of the largest wheat growing states the crop of 1849 fell far below the average. In the state of Ohio especially there was a great deficiency, the crop of 1849 being at least 30 per cent. below that of either the previous or succeeding years. The crop of New England, during the 10 years from 1840 to 1850, decreased from 2,014,000 to 1,090,000 bushels, indicating that the attention of farmers had been much withdrawn from its culture. The produce of the states lying between the Hudson and the Potomac, (including the District of Columbia,) was 35,085,000 bushels in 1849, against 29,936,000 in 1839. In Virginia there was an increase of 1,123,000 bushels, and in North Carolina of 170,000 bushels, but in the Southern States generally there was a considerable decrease. In 1839, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin added to the general aggregate only 9,800,000 bushels; in 1849 these states produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, being an increase of more than 15,200,000 bushels, while the increase of the whole crop of the United States for the same period, amounted to only 15,645,378 bushels.

The quantities of wheat and flour exported from the United States at different periods since 1791, are shown in the subjoined Table:—

Years.	Wheat.	Flour.
	bushels	barrels
1791	1,018,339	619,691
1800	76,853	853,052
1810	325,924	788,431
1820-1	25,821	1,056,179
1830-1	408,010	1,306,539
1840-1	858,545	1,515,817
1846-7*	4,399,951	4,382,496
1850-1	1,028,125	2,202,335

Rye.—The culture of this grain is principally restricted to the Eastern and Middle States, but it is giving place to more profitable crops. The yield varies from 10 to 30, or more, bushels per acre, weighing from 48 to 56 pounds per bushel.

The production of rye in the United States, between the years 1840 and 1850, decreased from 18,645,567 to 14,188,637 bushels, though in New York there was an increase of 40 per cent. Pennsylvania, which is the largest producer, fell off from 6,613,373 to 4,805,160 bushels. The decrease is no doubt to be attributed, in a great measure, to the decline in the demand for distilling purposes, to which a large part of the crop is applied. The quantity consumed in the United States, during the year ending June, 1850, in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, was about 2,144,000 bushels.

This grain has never entered largely into our foreign commerce. The exports have been as follows:—

Years.	Flour, barrels.	Years.	Flour, barrels.
1820-1 . .	23,323	1840-1 . .	44,031
1830-1 . .	19,100	1850-1 . .	44,152

Barley.—In the Atlantic States the growth of this product is confined to the tract lying between the 30th and 50th parallels of N. latitude; on the Pacific side its range is principally between the 20th and 52d degrees of N. latitude.

* Famine year in Ireland.

The barley chiefly cultivated is the two-rowed kind, which is preferred for the fulness of its berry and its freedom from smut. The yield usually varies from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, weighing from 45 to 55 pounds to the bushel. The quantity raised in the United States, as returned by the census of 1840, was 4,161,504 bushels; of 1850, 5,167,016 bushels. Barley has never been much exported from this country, but it is largely used in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors; the consumption for this purpose, in 1850, being 3,750,000 bushels.

Buckwheat.—This grain appears not to have been much cultivated in this country prior to the last century. It is chiefly raised in the Middle and New England States. From 30 to 45 bushels per acre is considered an average yield in favorable seasons and on suitable soils, but 60 bushels are not unfrequently obtained. The quantity raised in the United States, according to the census of 1850, was 8,956,916 bushels, against 7,291,743 bushels in 1840. Hitherto this grain has not entered into our foreign commerce.

Oats.—This grain may be regarded as constituting one of the most important crops in the United States. It is so hardy as to be suited to climates too hot and too cold either for wheat or rye. Its growth in this country is confined principally to the Northern, Middle, and Western States. The yield varies from 40 to 90 bushels per acre, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds per bushel. According to the census of 1840, the total produce of the United States was 123,071,341 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushels. The oat, like rye, has never entered largely into our foreign commerce. The average of the annual exports for several years preceding 1817, was 70,000 bushels. Its consumption for the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors does not exceed 60,000 bushels annually.

Peas and Beans.—The kidney bean is said to have been extensively cultivated by the Indians of New York and New England long before the whites established themselves here, and both beans and peas of various hues were extensively cultivated by the natives of Virginia prior to the first landing of Captain John Smith. The cultivation of the pea as a field crop is chiefly confined to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. The usual yield is from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, weighing about 64 pounds to the bushel. The quantity annually exported from the United States, during 20 years preceding 1817, amounted to about 90,000 bushels of beans, and from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of peas.

Rice.—This grain, the chief food of perhaps one-third of the human race, is cultivated throughout the torrid zone wherever there is a plentiful supply of water, and will mature under favorable circumstances in the Eastern Continent as high as the forty-fifth parallel of N. latitude. It was first introduced into Virginia by Sir William Berkeley, in 1647, and into the Carolinas in 1694. Its culture in Louisiana was commenced in 1718 by the "Company of the West." This grain in the United States is chiefly confined to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The yield per acre varies from 20 to 60 bushels, weighing from 45 to 48 pounds, when cleaned. Under favorable circumstances, as many as 90 bushels to an acre have been raised. Another variety is cultivated to a limited extent, called Cochin-China, or dry mountain rice, from its adaptation to a dry soil without irrigation. It will grow several degrees farther N. than the South Carolina rice, but yields only 15 or 20 bushels to the acre. At the Industrial Exhibition in London, the Carolina rice was awarded a prize medal. The total crop of the United States, according to the census of 1840, was 80,841,422 pounds; of 1850, 215,312,710 pounds. The following shows the quantities of rice exported from the United States at different periods:—

Years.	Tierces.	Years.	Tierces.
1800 . . .	112,056	1830–1 . .	136,517
1810 . . .	133,341	1840–1 . .	101,617
1820–1 . . .	88,221	1850–1 . .	105,509

Potatoes.—The common English or Irish potato is regarded as of but little less importance in our national economy than maize, wheat, or rice. It has been found, in an indigenous state, in Chili, Paraguay, Equador, as well as in Santa Fé de Bogota, and more recently in Mexico, on the banks of the Orizaba. It was not until near the middle of the seventeenth century that it became generally known either in Britain or North America. In the United States it is chiefly confined to the Northern, Middle, and Western States. Its perfection, however, depends as much upon the soil as the climate in which it grows: for in the red loam on the banks of Bayou Bœuf, in Louisiana, where the land is new, it is stated that potatoes are produced as large, savory, and as free from water, as any raised in other parts of the world. The yield varies from 50 to 400 bushels per acre, but generally it is below 200 bushels. This is one of the four crops which, in the census of 1850, appears smaller than in that of 1840. The decrease is, without doubt, owing to the "rot," which, during the last ten years, has prevailed to such an alarming extent, not only in our own country, but in Great Britain and Ireland, and has been felt more or less seriously in every quarter of the globe. The quantity of potatoes exported from the United States in 1820–1 was 90,889 bushels; in 1830–1, 112,875 bushels; in 1840–1, 136,095 bushels; and in 1850–1, 106,342 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes.—This vegetable, a native of the East Indies and of intertropical America, appears to have been introduced into Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia soon after their settlement by Europeans, being mentioned as one of the cultivated products of those colonies as early as 1648. It grows in excessive abundance throughout the Southern States, and as far N. as New Jersey and South Michigan. According to the census of 1840 the potato crop of the United States, (including all sorts,) was 108,298,060 bushels; of 1850, 104,055,989 bushels, of which 38,259,196 bushels were sweet potatoes.

The subjoined Table exhibits the quantities of the foregoing objects of culture produced by each state in the Union, as returned in the census of 1850.

PRODUCTIONS of AGRICULTURE in the UNITED STATES during the YEAR ending JUNE 1, 1850.—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buckwheat, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Peas and Beans, bushels of.	Rice, pounds of.	Irish Potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes, bushels of.
Maine	1,750,059	286,239	102,916	151,731	104,523	2,181,037	205,541	.....	3,436,040	.....
New Hampshire . .	1,573,510	185,656	183,117	70,256	65,265	913,361	70,856	.....	4,804,919	.....
Vermont	2,032,396	555,955	176,235	42,150	209,819	2,307,534	104,649	.....	4,951,014	.....
Massachusetts . .	2,345,490	31,211	443,021	112,385	105,895	1,165,146	43,709	.....	3,585,384	.....
Rhode Island . . .	539,203	49	26,409	18,875	1,245	215,232	6,840	.....	651,029	.....
Connecticut . . .	1,635,943	41,732	600,893	19,689	229,297	1,236,738	19,060	.....	2,889,725	80
New York	17,858,400	12,121,398	4,146,182	3,585,059	3,183,955	26,552,814	741,636	.....	15,398,562	5,623
New Jersey . . .	8,759,704	1,601,193	1,355,578	6,492	878,934	3,378,083	14,174	.....	3,207,236	508,015
Pennsylvania . . .	19,835,214	15,367,591	4,805,149	165,584	2,193,882	21,539,156	55,231	.....	5,989,782	52,177
Delaware	3,145,542	483,511	8,066	56	8,615	604,516	4,120	.....	240,542	65,443
Maryland	11,104,631	4,494,880	226,047	745	103,671	2,242,151	12,616	.....	764,949	295,993
District of Columbia	65,290	17,370	5,599	75	378	8,134	7,754	.....	28,292	8,487
Virginia	35,254,319	11,233,618	458,930	25,437	214,898	10,179,045	521,581	17,151	1,316,923	1,818,671
North Carolina . .	27,847,051	2,130,102	229,563	2,135	16,704	4,032,078	1,584,252	5,485,868	620,318	5,045,709
South Carolina . .	16,271,454	1,066,277	43,789	4,538	283	2,322,155	1,026,900	159,930,613	136,494	4,337,659
Georgia	30,080,099	1,088,554	53,750	11,531	250	3,820,044	1,142,011	38,850,691	227,379	6,986,428
Florida	1,996,899	1,027	1,152	.....	55	66,386	136,459	1,075,000	7,838	557,716
Alabama	28,754,648	294,044	17,261	3,958	342	2,965,697	802,701	2,311,952	246,601	5,473,204
Mississippi . . .	22,446,552	137,990	9,605	229	1,121	1,503,288	1,012,157	2,719,656	261,422	4,741,795
Louisiana	10,266,878	417	475	.....	3	89,637	161,732	4,428,349	95,632	1,426,455
Texas	5,926,611	41,689	3,108	4,776	59	178,863	179,332	57,916	83,548	1,328,170
Arkansas	8,593,939	199,633	8,047	177	175	656,183	285,138	63,179	153,832	783,149
Tennessee	52,276,223	1,619,381	89,163	2,731	19,427	7,703,086	369,321	258,854	1,061,344	2,777,716
Kentucky	58,675,591	2,140,829	415,073	95,343	16,091	8,201,311	292,574	5,638	1,492,487	993,184
Ohio	59,075,695	14,487,451	425,718	234,358	638,064	13,472,742	60,158	.....	5,037,769	187,991
Michigan	5,641,420	4,925,889	105,871	75,229	473,917	2,856,056	74,754	.....	2,539,897	1,177
Indiana	52,964,363	8,214,458	58,792	45,483	140,740	5,655,014	35,773	.....	2,085,337	201,711
Illinois	57,646,984	9,414,575	83,364	110,795	134,504	10,087,241	82,314	.....	7,514,861	157,438
Missouri	36,214,537	2,981,652	24,258	9,631	23,641	5,278,079	46,017	700	939,006	335,505
Iowa	8,656,799	1,530,381	19,916	25,093	52,516	1,524,345	4,775	500	276,120	6,243
Wisconsin	1,968,979	4,286,183	81,253	209,692	79,823	3,414,672	20,657	.....	1,402,077	879
California	12,236	17,329	.....	9,712	.....	.....	2,292	.....	9,292	1,000
Minnesota Territory	16,725	1,401	125	1,216	515	30,532	10,002	.....	21,145	200
Oregon Territory .	2,946	211,493	106	.....	.....	65,146	6,566	.....	91,526	.....
Utah Territory . .	9,899	107,702	210	1,799	332	10,000	289	.....	43,968	80
New Mexico Territory	365,411	196,516	.....	5	180	5	15,888	.....	3	.....
Aggregate .	592,326,612	100,503,899	14,188,639		8,956,916	146,567,879	9,219,375	215,312,710	65,796,792	38,259,196

Hay and Fodder.—The hay and fodder crops, including the dried blades, shucks, and tops of Indian corn, as well as of the succulent corn plants, chopped straw, the haulm of beans, peas, potatoes, &c., are among the most valuable in the United States. The culture of hay is principally confined to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, from which the southern markets are mainly supplied, in the form of pressed packages or bales. According to the census of 1840 the hay crop of the United States amounted to 10,248,108¾ tons; of 1850, 13,838,579 tons, being an increase of 3,590,470 tons.

The amount of clover-seed raised in 1850 was 468,979 bushels; and of other grass-seeds, 416,811 bushels. Of the clover-seed, Pennsylvania and Ohio produced nearly one-half of the whole.

Hops.—In the production of these the census of 1850 shows a gain of nearly 200 per cent. Almost the whole of the increment, however, was in the state of New York, which, from less than half a million pounds in 1840, yielded in 1850 more than two and a half millions. This exceeds five-sevenths of the whole crop of the United States. New York also stood foremost in the production of ale, beer, and porter, the quantity in 1850 being 645,000 barrels, or more than a third returned for the whole Union.

Tobacco.—This plant is indigenous to Central America, and was cultivated by the aborigines in various parts of the continent, previous to its discovery by Europeans. Columbus found it on the island of Cuba in 1492, when he was invited by a chief to take a cigar. Sir Richard Greenville found it in Virginia in 1585, when the English, for the first time, saw it smoked by the natives in pipes made of clay. So early as 1616 it was extensively cultivated in Virginia. Previous to the war of Independence, nearly all Europe was supplied from this country; but at present most of the sovereigns of the Old World derive a considerable part of their revenues from the cultivation of tobacco. According to the census of 1840 the entire crop in the United States amounted to 219,163,319 pounds; of 1850, 199,752,646 pounds, being a decrease of 19,410,673. The following shows the quantity of tobacco and snuff exported at different periods.

Years.	Raw Tobacco.	Manufactured.	Snuff.
	hhds.	lbs.	lbs.
1800	78,630	457,713	41,452
1810	84,134	495,427	46,640
1820–1	66,858	1,832,919	44,552
1830–1	86,728	3,030,866	27,997
1840–1	147,828	7,503,844	68,553
1850–1	95,945	7,225,533	37,422

Sugar.—The introduction of the sugar cane into Florida, Texas, and Louisiana is supposed to date back to their earliest settlement by the Spaniards or French. A perennial plant, very sensitive to cold, it is necessarily restricted to regions bordering on the tropics. On the Atlantic side of this continent it does not thrive beyond the 33d degree of N. latitude, and the 35th parallel S. In most parts of Louisiana the cane yields three crops from one planting: the first season is denominated "plant cane," and each of the subsequent growths "ratoons." Within the tropics, as in the West Indies and elsewhere, the ratoons frequently continue to yield abundantly from the same roots for twelve, fifteen, and even twenty-four years. The quantity of sugar produced on an acre varies from 500 to 3000 pounds, averaging perhaps from 800 to 1000 pounds. In 1815 it was estimated that the sugar made on the banks of the Mississippi alone amounted to 10,000,000 pounds. In 1818, the entire crop of Louisiana was only 25,000,000 pounds. In 1850 it had reached the enormous quantity of 226,001,000 pounds, besides about 12,000,000 gallons of molasses. According to the census of 1840, the amount of cane and maple sugar made in the United States was 155,101,809 pounds, of which 119,947,720 pounds were raised in Louisiana. The census of 1850 reports the cane sugar made in the country at 247,581,000 pounds, besides 9,700,606 gallons of molasses; maple sugar, 34,249,886 pounds, the whole amounting to 281,830,386 pounds, being an increase of 126,730,077 pounds in ten years.

Butter and *Cheese.*—New York is far in advance of any other state in the productiveness of its dairies, which yield one-fourth of all the butter, and nearly one-half of the cheese produced in the Union. With regard to the latter article, Ohio is before all other competitors except New York. Pennsylvania makes 40,000,000 pounds of butter, but produces less cheese than several smaller states. The total quantity of butter produced in the United States, according to the census of 1850, was 313,266,962 pounds, and of cheese, 105,535,219 pounds. The following is the quantity exported at different periods since 1820–1:—

Years.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.	Years.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.
1820–1	1,069,924	766,481	1840–1	3,785,003	1,748,471
1830–1	1,728,212	1,131,817	1850–1	3,904,542	10,381,189

The Vine.—As yet this is one of the least prominent among the different objects of culture in the United States. The census returns of 1850 give the entire produce of wine in the United States at only 221,240 gallons. The states producing the greatest amount are California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and North Carolina. The annual consumption of foreign wines in the United States averages only about one-fourth of a gallon to each person. This is almost precisely the rate of consumption in Great Britain; but in France, according to official returns, there is produced and retained for consumption 900,000,000 gallons of wine, allowing 25¾ gallons to each person.

In the subjoined Table is shown the quantities of the above commodities produced in the United States, as returned in the census of 1850.

PRODUCTIONS of AGRICULTURE in the UNITED STATES during the YEAR ending JUNE 1, 1850.—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	Hay, tons of.	Hops, pounds of.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Maple Sugar, pounds of	Cane Sugar, hhds. of 1000 pounds.	Molasses, gallons of.	Honey and Beeswax, pounds of	Butter, pounds of.	Cheese, pounds of.	Wine, gallons of.
Maine	755,889	40,120	.....	99,842	.....	3,167	189,618	9,243,811	2,434,454	724
New Hampshire	596,834	257,174	50	1,294,883	.....	9,811	117,140	6,977,056	3,196,565	344
Vermont	866,153	288,024	.....	6,340,357	.....	5,997	249,422	12,137,990	8,720,834	659
Massachusetts	851,807	121,565	138,246	195,525	.....	4,693	59,508	6,071,370	7,066,142	4,688
Rhode Island	74,818	377	.....	28	.....	4	6,347	995,670	516,508	1,013
Connecticut	516,131	564	1,267,624	50,796	.....	865	93,304	6,458,119	5,363,277	4,269
New York	3,726,797	2,536,209	83,189	10,357,484	.....	56,520	1,756,190	79,766,094	49,741,413	9,172
New Jersey	435,850	2,133	310	2,197	.....	354	156,681	9,457,710	355,756	1,811
Pennsylvania	1,842,970	22,088	912,651	2,825,525	.....	60,652	839,509	39,878,418	2,503,034	28,890
Delaware	80,159	348	.....	.....	.....	56	41,248	1,055,308	3,187	145
Maryland	157,856	1,870	21,407,497	47,743	.....	1,430	74,802	3,806,160	3,975	1,431
District of Columbia	2,279	15	7,800	.....	.....	.....	550	14,872	1,500	863
Virginia	889,098	11,506	56,803,218	1,227,625	.....	40,322	830,767	11,089,359	436,284	5,409
North Carolina	145,662	9,246	11,984,785	27,832	.....	704	512,289	4,146,290	93,921	11,058
South Carolina	20,995	20	74,285	200	611	15,904	215,281	2,981,550	4,970	5,880
Georgia	23,449	261	423,924	50	1,044	216,150	732,514	4,640,559	46,976	796
Florida	2,519	14	993,614	.....	2,752	352,393	18,971	371,498	18,045	10
Alabama	32,625	276	164,999	543	8,342	83,428	897,021	4,006,811	31,412	220
Mississippi	12,505	473	49,960	.....	983	18,318	397,460	4,846,734	21,191	407
Louisiana	25,752	125	26,878	235	226,001	10,931,177	95,701	683,063	1,857	13
Texas	8,229	7	68,857	.....	1,351	441,838	380,532	2,324,556	84,615	99
Arkansas	3,977	137	213,386	9,330	.....	18	192,338	1,854,239	39,088	35
Tennessee	74,092	1,032	20,143,932	158,357	248	7,223	1,036,572	8,139,585	177,681	92
Kentucky	113,747	4,309	55,561,196	437,405	284	30,079	1,158,019	9,887,523	218,954	8,093
Ohio	1,448,142	63,731	10,544,449	4,588,209	.....	197,368	804,275	34,449,379	20,319,542	48,207
Michigan	404,984	10,863	1,245	2,439,704	.....	19,828	359,283	7,065,828	1,011,492	1,654
Indiana	403,230	92,786	1,044,620	2,921,642	.....	180,325	835,329	12,881,535	624,564	14,055
Illinois	601,952	3,551	841,391	248,904	.....	8,354	869,444	12,526,543	1,278,222	2,997
Missouri	116,925	3,130	17,113,784	178,910	.....	5,636	1,328,972	7,834,359	289,572	10,568
Iowa	89,055	8,242	6,041	18,407	.....	3,162	321,711	2,171,188	209,840	420
Wisconsin	275,682	15,930	2,268	620,978	.....	9,374	131,006	5,623,750	400,268	113
California	2,038	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	793	150	58,035
Minnesota Territory	2,019	.....	.....	2,950	.....	.....	50	1,100	.....	.....
Oregon Territory	375	8	925	.....	.....	24	.....	211,464	86,990	.....
Utah Territory	4,805	50	70	.....	.....	58	10	58,309	30,998	.....
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	8,467	.....	.....	4,236	2	111	5,848	2,848
Aggregate	13,838,579	9,492,029	199,752,646	34,249,886	247,561	12,700,606	14,853,857	313,266,962	105,535,219	221,240

Cotton.—This plant, which administers so bountifully to the wants of man, and to the wealth and economy of countries producing it, stands pre-eminent in the United States, both as regards its superior staple and the degree of perfection it has attained. One or more of its species is found growing wild throughout the Torrid Zone, and in several countries adjacent to it. It has been an important object of culture from time immemorial. Columbus found it used by the American Indians of Cuba in 1492; Cortez by those of Mexico in 1519; Pizarro and Almagro by the Incas of Peru in 1532; and Cabeça de Vaca by the natives of Texas and California in 1536.

The precise time of its introduction as an object of culture by the American colonists is not known. The seed of the Sea Island cotton was introduced from the Bahama Islands about the year 1785. It was first cultivated on Skidaway Island, near Savannah, and subsequently on St. Simon's Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha, and on Jekyl Island. Previous to 1794—the year after the invention of Whitney's saw gin—the amount of cotton produced in North America was comparatively inconsiderable; but since that period, there is probably nothing recorded in the history of industry (including its manufacture in this country and Europe) that would compare with its subsequent increase. The chief varieties cultivated in the United States are the black seed, or Sea Island, (*Gossypium arboreum*—a tree cotton, indigenous to India,) known also by the name of "long staple," from its fine, white, silky appearance, and long fibres; the green seed, (*Gossypium herbaceum*,) called "short staple," from its shorter, white staple, with green seeds, and commercially known by the name of "upland cotton;" and two kinds of Nankin or yellow, (*Gossypium barbadense*;) the Mexican, and Petit Gulf. The average yield is about 500 pounds to the acre. Alabama now occupies the first place as a cotton-planting state, having doubled its production since 1840. In Virginia and North Carolina the cotton crop is rapidly diminishing. There has also been a heavy falling off in Louisiana, and no appreciable increase in Mississippi. According to the census of 1840, the amount cultivated in the United States was 790,479,275 pounds; of 1850, 987,449,600 pounds, being an increase of 196,970,325 pounds.

The following Table shows the quantities of cotton exported at different periods since 1791:—

Years.	pounds.	Years.	pounds.
1791 . . .	189,316	1820-1 . .	124,893,405
1795 . . .	6,276,309	1830-1 . .	276,879,874
1800 . . .	17,182,303	1840-1 . .	530,204,100
1810 . . .	93,261,462	1850-1 . .	921,237,089

Wool.—Analogous in its uses to cotton, wool is destined, undoubtedly, to become a scarcely less important object of national industry than that great staple. In no object of culture has there been a more decided improvement during the past ten years than in this; for while the number of sheep in the United States has increased but 12 per cent., the aggregate weight of their fleeces has augmented 46 per cent. In 1840 the average weight of the fleece was 1.84 pounds; in 1850 it had risen to 2.43 pounds. The greatest attention has been paid to sheep breeding in Vermont, where especial efforts have been directed towards obtaining a breed combining the greatest weight and fineness of fleece. Although the number of sheep in that state declined nearly one-half in the period from the sixth to the seventh census, the yield of wool remained nearly the same. The average weight of the fleece in 1840 was 2.2 pounds; in 1850, 3.71 pounds, the gain being almost equal to 70 per cent. In Massachusetts the weight of the fleece rose from 2.5 pounds to 3.1. The state of New York produced 225,000 pounds more wool from 3,453,000 sheep in 1850 than from 5,118,000 sheep in 1840, showing that the weight of the fleece had increased from less than two to nearly three pounds.

The imports of wool into the United States from 1844 to 1851, inclusive, were as follows:—

Years.	Wool in lbs.	Years.	Wool in lbs.
1844 . . .	14,008,000	1848 . . .	11,341,429
1845 . . .	22,833,040	1849 . . .	17,869,032
1846 . . .	16,538,247	1850 . . .	18,869,794
1847 . . .	8,460,169	1851 . . .	32,548,693

The greater part of this imported wool came from Buenos Ayres and the neighboring states on the Rio de la Plata, and is of a coarse and cheap variety, costing only from 6 to 8 cents per pound.

Flax and Hemp.—During the last half century, great efforts have been made in Europe, and to some extent of late in the United States, to increase and improve the production and manufacture of flax and hemp. Formerly they were considered as indispensable crops among our planters and farmers; but their use has in a measure been superseded by the cotton of the South. Common flax is a native of Britain, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. Hemp is supposed to be a native of India. Both these products are mentioned as growing in New England prior to 1632. According to the census of 1840, there were raised in the United States 95,251¾ tons of flax and hemp; of 1850, 35,093 tons of hemp, and 7,715,961 pounds of flax. The fibre of these plants has never been produced in this country in sufficient abundance to form an important article of foreign commerce, but flaxseed was formerly shipped to Europe in large quantities.

Silk.—Silk appears to have been first known in Asia, where it was called *Serica*, from the name of the country (probably China) in which its use is supposed to have been discovered. The Chinese claim to have manufactured it 2700 years before the Christian era. The silk culture was agitated in the Virginia colony as early as 1622; introduced into Louisiana in 1718; into Georgia in 1732; and into Connecticut in 1760. Its introduction into the latter state was effected by Dr. Aspinwall of Mansfield, who succeeded in forming extensive nurseries of the mulberry at New Haven, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and other places. Connecticut is the only state in the Union that has continued the business without interruption, and has probably produced more silk than all the other states together. Mansfield is still the chief seat of the silk interest. In 1844 the amount raised in Connecticut was 176,210 pounds, and in the United States 396,790 pounds. According to the census of 1840, the amount of silk cocoons produced in the United States was 61,552½ pounds; of 1850, 10,843 pounds, from which it would appear that the production of silk cocoons has decreased 46,789 pounds since 1840, and 382,027 pounds since 1844.

The quantities of each of the foregoing objects of culture, as returned by the census of 1850, are exhibited in the subjoined Table:—

PRODUCTIONS *of* AGRICULTURE *in the* UNITED STATES *during the* YEAR *ending* JUNE 1, 1850.—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	Gin'd Cotton, bales of 400 pounds each.	Wool, pounds of.	Hemp, tons of.	Flax, pounds of.	Silk cocoons, pounds of.
Maine	.....	1,364,034	....	17,081	252
New Hampshire . .	.....	1,108,476	....	7,652	191
Vermont	.....	3,403,717	....	20,632	268
Massachusetts . .	.....	655,136	....	1,187	7
Rhode Island . . .	.....	129,692	....	36	....
Connecticut . . .	.....	497,434	....	17,928	328
New York	.....	10,071,201	4	910,577	1,774
New Jersey . . .	.....	375,396	....	182,965	23
Pennsylvania . . .	.....	4,481,570	44	536,207	285
Delaware	.....	57,768	....	11,176	....
Maryland	.....	450,226	....	35,866	39
District of Columbia	.....	525	....	.....	....
Virginia	3,247	2,860,765	141	999,450	517
North Carolina . .	73,848	970,738	89	593,796	229
South Carolina . .	300,901	487,233	....	333	125
Georgia	489,091	990,019	....	5,387	813
Florida	45,731	22,247	....	50	6
Alabama	564,429	637,118	....	3,921	167
Mississippi	484,293	549,519	7	665	2
Louisiana	178,737	109,637	....	.....	29
Texas	57,898	131,374	....	1,048	22
Arkansas	65,346	182,595	15	13,291	33
Tennessee	194,532	1,364,173	597	368,181	1,932
Kentucky	758	2,297,403	17,788	2,101,261	1,261
Ohio	.....	10,196,371	150	446,932	1,552
Michigan	.....	2,043,283	....	7,153	106
Indiana	14	2,610,287	129	584,609	387
Illinois	.....	2,156,119	149	160,068	47
Missouri	.....	1,622,164	16,098	527,160	186
Iowa	.....	373,893	....	62,660	246
Wisconsin	.....	253,963	2	68,395	....
California	.....	5,523	....	.....	....
Minnesota Territory	.....	85	....	.....	....
Oregon Territory .	.....	29,688	....	640	....
Utah Territory . .	.....	9,229	....	560	....
New Mexico Territory	.....	32,901	....	.....	....
Aggregate .	2,468,624	52,789,174	35,093	7,715,961	10,843

Farming Implements.—In no country of the world has such an amount of ingenuity been exercised in the production of labor-saving machinery as in the United States, and nowhere has it been so successfully applied to the commonest operations of agriculture. According to the census of 1850, $151,569,675 were invested in implements and machines for aiding and abridging the work of the hands in cultivating the earth, and in preparing its produce for consumption. Of this amount New York had invested $22,084,926; Pennsylvania, $14,722,511; Ohio, $12,750,585; Louisiana, $11,576,938, (probably the greater part being in machinery for crushing sugar cane;) Virginia, $7,021,772; Indiana, $6,704,444; Illinois, $6,405,561; and Georgia, $5,894,150.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—For the sake of convenience it may be proper to treat of these under four principal heads.

Horses, Asses, and Mules.—In the tables of 1840, horses, asses, and mules were given in one column; in those of the last census the number of horses is given in one column, and asses and mules in another. The increase in the aggregate number of these three classes of animals during the ten years was 559,053. It is presumed the greatest increase has taken place in the number of mules. In the enumera-

tion of 1850, the horses in all the cities were omitted, a circumstance which accounts in a measure for the apparent small increase in their number; though it is no doubt owing in part to the superseding of horse power, by the rapid extension of railroads. In the state of New York, where there were less than 1000 mules, there was a decrease in the number of horses and mules together of 26,000; in Pennsylvania, of about 1800; and in New England, of 77,000, or more than 25 per cent. In Ohio and the new states of the N.W., the increase of horses kept pace with that of the population. The number of asses and mules in the Union was 559,070, of which all but 30,000 were in the Southern States. Tennessee is the largest producer of mules, having 75,303; Kentucky, with 65,809, stands next. In New Mexico, the number was 8654, being greater by nearly four-fifths, than horses returned for that territory.

The following Table shows the numbers of horses and mules exported at different periods since 1820–1.

Years.	Horses.	Mules.	Years.	Horses.	Mules.
1820-1	853	94	1840-1	2930	1418
1830-1	2184	1340	1850-1	1364	2918

Horned Cattle.—Under the general term "neat cattle" were embraced, in the census of 1840, the three descriptions of animals designated in that of 1850 as milch cows, working oxen, and other cattle. The aggregate of the three classes in 1840 was 14,971,580; in 1850, 18,355,287; showing an increase between the two periods of 3,383,701, or about 20 per cent. They appear to be distributed pretty equally over the Union. The states containing the greatest number were (in the order named) New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Illinois. Among the various races of cattle, a preference is given, when a strict regard is paid to breeding, to the Durhams or short-horns, the Herefords, the Ayrshires, and the Devons. The *Durhams*, from their rapid growth and early maturity, are adapted only to the richest pastures of the Northern, Middle, and Western States. The cows, when judiciously crossed with other breeds, are regarded as the best milkers. The Herefords, on the contrary, are better adapted to poor or indifferent pastures, and regions subject to continued drought; and for this reason they are well suited for California, New Mexico, Texas, and other parts of the South. The oxen are good in the yoke, and the cows, when properly fed, give an abundance of milk. The *Devons* are beautifully formed, possess good tempers, and make the best teams. The cows are fair milkers, and their flesh very good beef. They also possess great aptitude for taking on fat. The number of horned cattle exported from the United States was, in 1820–1, 5018; in 1830–31, 5881; in 1840–1, 7801; and in 1850–1, 1350.

Sheep.—There was an increase in the total number of sheep in the United States, during the ten years ending June 1, 1850, of 2,309,108. In New England, however, and in the five Atlantic States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland—there was a remarkable decline. In New England the number decreased from 3,811,307 in 1840 to 2,164,456 in 1850, or about 45 per cent., and in the states named, from 7,402,851 to 5,641,391, or about 22½ per cent. In Pennsylvania, however, there was a gain of 155,000 sheep. While, as it will be seen that the diminution in the above states was 3,408,000, there was an increase in those S. of Maryland and W. of New York, of 6,717,608. Ohio has gained the most largely, having returned, in 1840, 2,028,401, and in 1850, 3,942,929; an increase of 1,914,528, or nearly 100 per cent. The number of sheep returned from New Mexico in 1850 was 377,271, or more than 6 to each inhabitant, proving the soil and climate of that territory to be well adapted to the raising of this kind of stock. The kinds of sheep most sought for are the pure-blooded Merinoes, the Saxons, the Cotswolds, the Leicestershires, the Oxfordshires, and the South Downs. The last-named are especially esteemed for their flesh, but their wool is considered inferior to the others mentioned.

The total number of sheep in the United States, according to the census of 1840, was 19,412,904; of 1850, 21,721,812. The following were the numbers exported:—

Years.	Sheep.	Years.	Sheep.
1820-1	11,117	1840-1	14,689
1830-1	8,262	1850-1	4,357

Swine.—The whole number of swine in the United States, as shown by the census of 1850, was 30,316,608. Tennessee returned the largest number, after which came Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, and Alabama. The number of swine exported from the United States in 1820–1 was 7885; in 1830–1, 14,690; in 1840–1, 7901; and in 1850–1, 1030.

The annexed Table exhibits the number of acres of improved and unimproved land, also the number and value of the live stock in each state in the Union.

PRODUCTIONS *of* AGRICULTURE *in the* UNITED STATES *during the* YEAR *ending* JUNE 1, 1850.—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	Acres of Land in Farms.		Live Stock.							Value of Live Stock.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
Maine	2,039,596	2,515,797	41,721	56	133,556	83,893	125,890	451,577	64,598	$9,705,728
New Hampshire	2,251,438	1,140,996	34,233	19	94,227	59,027	114,606	384,756	63,487	8,871,891
Vermont	2,601,409	1,524,413	61,051	218	146,128	48,677	154,743	1,014,122	68,296	12,643,228
Massachusetts	2,133,436	1,222,576	42,216	34	130,099	46,611	83,984	188,651	81,113	9,647,710
Rhode Island	356,457	197,451	6,168	1	28,688	8,189	9,375	44,796	19,369	1,532,637
Connecticut	1,768,116	615,700	28,879	49	85,461	46,898	80,235	174,181	56,472	7,467,490
New York	12,408,953	6,710,120	447,014	968	931,324	178,909	767,406	3,453,241	1,018,252	73,570,499
New Jersey	1,767,991	984,935	83,955	4,089	118,136	12,070	80,455	160,468	250,376	10,679,291
Pennsylvania	8,628,619	6,794,728	350,396	2,259	530,324	61,827	662,195	1,847,357	1,040,366	41,590,653
Delaware	580,862	375,782	13,852	791	19,248	9,707	24,366	27,503	56,267	1,849,281
Maryland	2,197,905	1,836,445	75,664	5,614	86,859	34,135	93,595	377,982	352,911	7,997,634
District of Columbia	16,267	13,187	824	57	318	104	123	150	1,635	71,643
Virginia	10,360,135	15,792,175	272,403	21,490	317,619	89,513	689,137	1,310,604	1,880,743	33,656,639
North Carolina	5,453,277	15,548,010	148,893	25,359	221,792	47,309	434,402	695,740	1,812,818	17,717,687
South Carolina	4,072,551	12,145,019	97,171	37,483	123,244	20,507	563,905	285,551	1,065,598	15,080,015
Georgia	6,378,479	16,447,909	151,831	57,372	324,228	93,256	690,019	660,435	2,168,617	25,728,416
Florida	249,949	1,226,240	10,648	5,002	12,876	5,194	152,425	23,311	209,453	2,880,548
Alabama	4,433,614	7,707,087	128,001	59,895	227,731	66,961	453,263	871,680	1,904,540	21,590,112
Mississippi	3,444,458	7,046,061	115,460	54,547	214,231	88,485	436,254	304,929	1,562,734	19,403,662
Louisiana	1,590,045	3,839,018	88,514	44,849	105,576	61,968	414,793	110,333	597,301	11,152,275
Texas	639,107	14,454,669	75,419	12,364	214,758	49,982	836,805	99,098	683,614	10,266,880
Arkansas	781,531	1,816,684	60,797	11,559	93,151	35,239	165,370	91,236	838,727	6,647,969
Tennessee	5,175,173	13,808,849	270,636	75,303	250,456	86,255	414,051	811,591	3,704,803	29,978,015
Kentucky	11,368,270	16,972,478	315,682	65,809	247,475	62,074	442,763	1,102,121	2,861,153	29,591,337
Ohio	9,851,493	8,146,035	463,597	3,423	544,499	65,381	749,067	3,942,929	1,961,770	44,122,742
Michigan	1,929,110	2,434,780	58,506	70	99,676	55,350	119,471	746,435	205,847	8,006,734
Indiana	5,946,243	7,746,579	314,799	6,999	284,534	40,221	389,491	1,122,493	2,353,716	27,478,535
Illinois	5,038,548	6,897,867	267,653	10,513	294,671	76,156	541,209	894,043	1,915,910	24,209,258
Missouri	2,938,425	6,794,245	225,799	41,667	230,169	112,768	449,173	762,511	1,702,675	19,892,560
Iowa	824,682	1,911,382	38,535	754	45,704	21,892	69,023	149,980	323,247	3,689,275
Wisconsin	1,045,499	1,931,159	30,179	158	84,339	42,801	76,293	124,892	159,276	4,897,385
California	62,324	3,531,571	21,719	1,665	4,250	4,780	253,599	17,574	2,776	3,351,056
Minnesota Territory	5,035	23,845	863	14	807	655	740	80	734	92,859
Oregon Territory	132,857	299,951	8,046	420	9,427	8,114	24,138	15,382	30,235	1,676,189
Utah Territory	16,335	30,516	2,479	325	4,861	5,266	2,489	5,262	914	546,963
New Mexico Territory	166,290	124,370	5,019	8,654	10,535	12,257	10,035	377,271	7,314	1,494,679
Aggregate	118,457,622	184,621,348	4,335,358	559,229	6,392,044	1,699,241	19,268,858	21,721,812	30,316,608	$343,969,420

Forest Trees.—No country on the globe can boast of so many species of noble forest trees as are found within the territory of the United States. East of the Rocky Mountains we meet with the various species of oak, including the white and black oak, the chestnut oak, the live oak, and post oak; the white and yellow pine, the former sometimes attaining a height of over 200 feet; the chestnut; the black walnut; the tulip tree or poplar, one of the noblest in the American forests, not unfrequently attaining a height of from 120 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from 5 to 7 or 8 feet; the different kinds of maple, among which is the sugar maple, from the sap of which is obtained, by boiling, a sugar of a peculiar character

and most delicious taste; the elm, one species of which, (the *ulmus Americana,*) Michaux regarded as the most magnificent tree of the American *sylva*; the magnolia, which, when in flower, gives to the forests of the South the appearance of a gigantic and magnificent flower garden; the red cedar, remarkable for its durability; the huge cypress, growing in the swampy and low lands of the Southern States.

The forests of California and Oregon surpass those of every other region in the prodigious magnitude of their trees. The red-wood (a species of cypress) of California, is *sometimes* found 40 and *often* 20 feet in diameter, and of a proportionate height. The pine trees growing on the mountain slopes of Oregon are said not unfrequently to attain a height of near 300 feet, with diameters varying from 8 to 20 feet. For a more particular enumeration of the different trees, the reader is referred to the articles on the several states.

Wild Animals.—These comprise the moose and caribou or reindeer, (rare,) the black bear, panther or cougar, deer, wolf, and wildcat in the N.; grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, sheep, and antelope on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; buffalo, (once general on the plains of the Mississippi Valley, now W. of the Mississippi,) prairie-dog, (a burrowing animal,) fox, beaver, muskrat, marmot, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, skunk, opossum, racoon, and wolverine. Among birds there are turkey-buzzards, golden and bald eagle, black vulture, wild turkey, grouse, canvassback and other wild ducks, flamingoes, cranes, spoonbills, pheasants, partridges or quails, hawks, owls, pelicans, &c. Among reptiles, alligators, (in the South,) rattlesnakes and various other snakes, salamanders, tortoises, lizards, &c. Among fish, the shark, codfish, salmon, salmon trout, whitefish, (the latter two in the great lakes,) mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, sheepshead, trout, rockfish, bass, maskelonge, &c.; and among shell fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, terrapins, and turtles. In the zoological department, of those peculiar to America, are, the moose, grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat and sheep, bison, prairie dog, wild turkey, canvassback duck, rattlesnake, salmon trout, white-fish, shad, and terrapin.

Manufactures.—Manufactures, in this country, compared with the other two great divisions of industrial employment, viz., agriculture and commerce, are fast taking the relative stand they occupy in Europe. Even the South now regularly *exports* to the North coarse cotton stuffs and yarns. According to the census, there were in the United States, in 1850, 121,855 establishments, producing more than $500 each, engaged in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, employing an aggregate capital of $527,209,193, and 717,479 male and 225,512 female hands, consuming raw material worth $554,655,038, and producing manufactured articles valued at $1,013,336,453.

In the subjoined Table are exhibited the number of establishments producing goods to the value of $500 and upwards, number of hands employed, raw material consumed, and the value of articles produced in each state and territory of the Union, as returned in the census of 1850.

PRODUCT *of* MANUFACTURES, MINING, *and the* MECHANIC ARTS.—1850.

States and Territories.	Establishments.	Hands Employ'd.		Raw Material Used, in Dollars.	Annual Product, in Dollars.
		Male.	Female.		
Maine	3,977	21,856	6,222	13,555,806	24,664,195
New Hampshire	3,241	14,101	12,983	12,745,466	23,164,503
Vermont	1,849	6,994	1,175	4,173,523	8,570,920
Massachusetts	8,258	93,261	69,677	85,858,771	151,187,145
Rhode Island	853	12,837	8,044	18,163,369	23,050,556
Connecticut	3,432	31,257	16,483	23,553,997	45,110,102
New York	23,553	147,737	51,612	134,655,674	237,587,219
New Jersey	4,108	28,549	8,782	21,992,166	39,712,566
Pennsylvania	21,605	124,683	22,073	87,203,977	155,044,910
Delaware	551	3,237	651	2,854,667	4,644,796
Maryland	3,706	22,511	7,483	17,328,734	32,477,702
Dist. of Columbia	395	1,973	493	1,539,146	2,493,002
Virginia	4,741	25,789	3,340	18,103,423	23,705,387
North Carolina	2,604	10,693	1,751	4,805,453	9,117,245
South Carolina	1,431	5,935	1,074	2,809,534	7,083,512
Georgia	1,527	6,609	1,716	3,404,917	7,036,525
Florida	103	876	315	220,011	658,335
Alabama	1,026	4,349	539	2,224,960	5,528,878
Mississippi	671	3,065	103	1,292,271	2,872,098
Louisiana	1,017	5,531	858	2,958,988	7,320,948
Texas	309	1,043	24	384,042	1,165,538
Arkansas	772	3,864	.....	1,201,154	12,869,522
Tennessee	2,801	11,154	878	4,900,852	9,728,436
Kentucky	3,609	22,415	1,940	12,170,225	24,566,459
Ohio	10,622	47,034	4,435	34,677,931	62,847,259
Michigan	1,963	8,840	360	6,105,561	10,976,894
Indiana	4,238	13,677	865	10,214,387	18,922,851
Illinois	3,764	11,632	422	8,915,173	17,220,073
Missouri	3,029	13,977	873	12,446,738	23,749,705
Iowa	522	1,687	20	2,356,831	3,551,783
Wisconsin	1,261	5,795	291	5,414,931	9,293,068
California	1,003	3,961	.....	1,201,154	12,862,522
Minnesota Terr.	5	63	.....	24,000	57,500
New Mexico Terr.	23	81	.....	110,220	249,010
Utah Territory	14	51	.....	337,391	291,329
Oregon Territory	52	285	32	809,560	2,236,840
Aggregate	121,855	719,479	225,512	554,655,038	1,013,336,453

The value of articles produced exceeds the raw materials consumed by $458,681,425, being a profit of 82 per cent; but if we add to the cost of raw material the $229,730,377 paid to operatives, the clear profit will be $228,945,045, or 29½ per cent. The states most extensively engaged in manufacturing are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Connecticut. Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, has the greatest number of persons employed in manufactures in proportion to its population; and Connecticut stands next.

The three great staple manufactures are cottons, woollens, and iron. In the production of cotton goods this country is only surpassed by Great Britain. These are manufactured in 25 states, but have their chief seats in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York. The capital invested in 1850 was $74,500,931; number of establishments in operation, 1094; hands employed, 33,150 males and 59,136 females, who consumed raw material (including 641,240 bales of cotton and 121,099 tons of coal) to the value of $34,835,058, producing 763,678,407 yards of sheetings, &c., and nearly 30,000,000 pounds of yarn and batting, the whole valued at $61,869,184. Of this amount, $19,712,461, or nearly one-third, were produced in Massachusetts. The value of cotton goods made in the United States in 1840 was $40,350,000; the increase since having been $15,519,000, or 33½ per cent.

With the exception of the products of the domestic loom, woollen manufactures in the United States are of comparatively recent origin, the first large factories having been established only about 20 years ago. They have nearly doubled their capital, and more than doubled their products since 1840. According to the census of 1850, woollen goods were manufactured in 24 states, but to a considerable extent only in 6, viz., Massachusetts, (nearly one-third of the whole,) New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. The amount of capital invested was $28,118,650; number of establishments in operation, 1659; hands employed, 22,678 males and 16,574 females, who consumed raw material (including 70,862,829 pounds of wool and 46,370 tons of coal) valued at $25,755,991, in the production of 82,206,652 yards of cloth, 4,294,336 pounds of yarn, besides blankets, hats, &c., the whole valued at $43,207,545.

The iron manufactures, including pig, cast, and wrought iron, next to those of cotton, are the most important in the United States. In 1850 they employed a capital of $51,790,140 and 60,177 hands, who consumed raw material to the value of $30,876,331, in the production of pig iron, bar iron, castings, machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, &c., to the value of $60,486,153. According to the late census returns, 21 states had furnaces for smelting iron, which absorbed a capital of $17,246,425, and employed 20,448 operatives, who consumed 1,579,318 tons of iron ore, 645,242 tons of mineral coal, and 54,165,236 bushels of charcoal, the whole valued at $7,005,289, in the production of 563,755 tons of pig iron, valued at $12,748,727. Of this amount, Pennsylvania produced $6,071,513, or nearly one-half.

Castings are manufactured in all the states except Arkansas and Florida; and, in 1850, employed $17,416,361 capital, and 23,589 operatives; who consumed 345,553 tons of pig iron, 11,416 tons of old metal, 9850 tons of iron ore, 190,591 tons of mineral coal, and 2,413,750 bushels of charcoal, the whole valued at $10,346,265; in the production of 322,745 tons of castings, worth $25,108,155. The states most extensively engaged in this branch of iron manufacture were New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts, which produce nearly two-thirds of the whole. Wrought iron is manufactured in 19 states, but to a large extent only in Pennsylvania, (nearly one-half of the whole,) Massachusetts, and New York. In 1850 there were 552 establishments in operation, employing a capital of $17,033,279 and 16,248 operatives, who consumed raw material worth $13,524,777, producing manufactured articles to the value of $22,629,271. The almost entire substitution of stoves, grates, and ranges for the common fire-place, the unexampled extent to which machinery is applied to the various operations of labor, its substitution for horse-power in land-carriage, and for wind in river, lake, and ocean navigation, have combined with numerous other causes to render the iron manufacture of the United States more important than in any other country in the world except England. Besides supplying the home demand, locomotives, steam-engines, machinery, and numerous other articles are extensively exported. The principal seats of the iron manufacture are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis.

There was invested, in 1850, in the manufacture of malt and of spirituous liquors, in 25 states and 2 territories, but chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, a capital of $8,607,574, employing 6140 hands, and consuming 3,737,195 bushels of barley, 11,067,781 of corn, 2,143,927 of rye, 56,617 of oats, 526,840 of apples, 61,675 hogsheads of molasses, and 1294 tons of hops, producing 1,175,495 barrels of ale, &c., 41,364,224 gallons of whiskey and high wines, and 6,500,500 gallons of rum. There were also 6263 tanneries, employing $18,900,557 capital, and 20,909 male and 102 female hands, consuming raw material worth $19,613,237, and producing 12,557,940 sides of leather, and 2,653,865 tanned skins, valued

at $32,861,796. There were also 340 salt works in 11 states, employing a capital of $2,640,885 and 2746 hands, producing 9,763,840 bushels of salt, valued at $2,222,745. New York produced nearly one-half, and Virginia one-third of the whole.

The above are all the manufactures of which the census furnishes detailed statistics. They include, however, but a small portion of the articles produced, of which, among other things, may be specified boots and shoes, made in all the states, but most extensively in Massachusetts; carriages, manufactured extensively in New England and the Middle States; cabinet ware, hollow ware, and numerous other articles in wood; farming implements to the value of $151,569,675; and family goods amounting to $27,493,644; paper, made extensively in the Middle and New England States; silk, linen, mixed tissues, and carpets; hats and caps, extensively manufactured in Connecticut and Massachusetts; and jewellery, at Providence, (Rhode Island,) Newark, (New Jersey,) Attleborough, (Massachusetts,) and in numerous other localities; glass of every description, from the smallest trinket to the most splendid chandelier, and the finest plate glass 20 feet long by 10 feet wide, made at Williamsburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and elsewhere; great numbers of wooden and brass clocks, manufactured principally in Connecticut; saddles, harness, and trunks, produced most extensively in New England and the Middle States; horn, ivory, and wooden combs, made chiefly in Massachusetts and Connecticut; India rubber goods, chemicals, dyestuffs, &c., and the products of numerous oil-mills, potteries, soap and candle works, sugar-houses and sugar-refineries, rope-walks, brick works, powder-mills, &c. One of the most important branches of industry in the United States is the manufacture of flour, which has its principal seats at Rochester, Buffalo, Oswego, Lockport, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Richmond, St. Louis, and Chicago. A vast amount of capital is also employed in the production of lumber, staves, shingles, &c., and in procuring ship and other timber from the forest.

In the business of ship-building, the United States surpasses every other country on the globe, the tonnage built here in 1853 being more than double that constructed the same year in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In the subjoined Table is exhibited the number and class of vessels built in the United States at different periods, their tonnage, and the tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom the same years, as shown in the returns presented to Parliament in 1854.

Years.	Ships and Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and Canal Boats.	Steamers.	Total No. of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	United Kingdom, Total Ton.
1815	136	224	681	274	....	1314	154,624	.....
1820	21	60	301	152	....	534	47,784	.....
1825	56	197	538	168	35	994	115,897	.....
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094	.....
1835	25	50	301	100	30	507	48,229	.....
1840	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309	211,289
1845	124	97	322	342	163	1038	146,018	143,230
1850	247	117	547	290	159	1360	272,219	153,635
1851	211	65	522	346	223	1367	293,204	149,537
1852	255	79	584	267	259	1444	351,483	167,491
1853	269	95	681	394	271	1710	425,072	203,171
1854	334	112	651	356	221	1774	533,916	.....

Of the 1774 vessels built in the United States in 1854, Maine constructed 348—tons 168,632; New York 300—tons 117,167; and Massachusetts 180—tons 92,570, from which it will be perceived that these three states produce nearly three fourths of the entire tonnage built in the Union. The decided superiority which Maine holds in respect to this great branch of national industry, is chiefly owing to the enterprise of her inhabitants, aided by the great number of deep and secure bays scattered along the coasts; for it is not upon her forests that she mainly depends for her supplies of building materials, but upon Virginia and North Carolina, whither she sends, every autumn, vessels with men, oxen, provisions, and other things requisite for cutting and hauling timber, which they return with in the spring.

Among the many other branches of mechanical industry pursued in the United States, our limits will permit us to mention only one, viz., book-publishing. This business, though not yet a century and a half old, has already become, under our system of free government and free schools, more extensive in the United States than in the wealthiest and most civilized countries of the Old World. Including type-founding, printing, and book-binding, it absorbs a vast amount of capital, and furnishes employment to a great number of persons. The number of books published in 1853 was about 730, of which 278 were reprints of English works, 35 translations of foreign authors, and 417 of native production. Classified as follows: History 46; Fiction 59; Theology 97; Poetry 28; Travels 29; Juvenile 49; Educational 21; Scientific 45; Law 14; Geography 6; Philology 5; Ethnology 5; and Miscellaneous 180. The number of publishing houses in the United States is about 375, some of which are among the largest in the world. The number of American books reprinted in England, in 1853, was 119; and in 1854, 185. The three great seats of the publishing business are Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The amount of printed matter annually issued in either one of these cities probably equals, if it does not exceed, that published either in London or Paris.

Internal Improvements—Railways, Canals, &c.—In a new and sparsely-peopled country the highways of communication are apt to be poor, and the inhabitants, for a time, settle on the great rivers, and other navigable waters, extending their rough roads (often little more than paths) as occasion demands; and such is still the condition of the more recently and more thinly inhabited portions of the United States. The first great internal improvement in this country was the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike, completed near the close of the last century. Previous to the introduction of railways or the anticipation of their introduction, Congress commenced a great National Road from Washington to St. Louis, which has been completed to Springfield, Ohio, and partially undertaken in Indiana and Illinois; but, railways having superseded its necessity, this great work will probably never be finished. Washington early urged the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac and the James Rivers, and had his plans been vigorously seconded by his native state, possibly Norfolk would have been the commercial emporium of the United States, for which it has probably greater natural advantages than any other city in the Union; but the genius of De Witt Clinton, by the opening of the Erie and Hudson Canal in 1824, has secured that advantage for the metropolis of his native state. Pennsylvania and Maryland were little behind New York in their zeal in the construction of canals, though not with equally favorable results. Ohio and Indiana led the way in the West, but the introduction of railways seems likely to supersede canals as a means of transport, and few new enterprises of that kind are, we believe, now undertaken. The total length of canals in the United States in 1854 was about 4798 miles.

The first railroads constructed in the United States were the Quincy Railroad, for the transportation of granite from the quarries at Quincy to Neponset River, Massachusetts, and the Mauch Chunk Railroad, extending from the coal-mines to Lehigh River, in Pennsylvania; the former opened in 1826, and the latter in 1827. The wonderful rapidity with which the system of internal improvements, thus commenced, has been extended, is perhaps the most striking feature in the progress of the United States in power and civilization. The number of miles of railway completed, up to 1848, was stated at about 6000 miles, and, according to Hunt's Magazine, there were 21,528 miles in operation, January 1, 1855, and 16,738 in course of construction; or, according to the American Railway Times, 21,310 miles in operation, and 16,975 in course of construction. Cost, according to the first authority just cited, $616,766,333, or, according to the last, $621,316,303. That young and vigorous giant of the West, Ohio, which had no political existence till about the commencement of the present century, now has the greatest number (2927 miles) of completed railway of any of the 31 confederated states of North America; Illinois, a still more youthful member, ranks next, having 2667 miles in operation; then New York, with 2625; Pennsylvania, with 1992; Indiana 1453, and Massachusetts 1293. If we consider area only, Massachusetts has much the largest amount; or population only, Illinois stands first, and then Indiana and Michigan.

With the exception of a few miles in Virginia, there are connected lines of railway from Waterville in Maine to Montgomery in Alabama, and roads are projected or in course of construction that will probably ere long continue the connexion from Calais, on the E. frontier of the United States, to New Orleans, the southern commercial metropolis of the Union. Lines of completed railroad also now connect, more or less directly, the four great cities of the Atlantic seaboard,—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore,—as well as the National Capital, with the large cities and towns of the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley—Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukie, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and all important intermediate places. The towns mentioned all now hold uninterrupted intercourse by railway with six points on the Mississippi River, viz., at Galena, Rock Island, Burlington, Alton, St. Louis, and Cairo.

Charleston and Savannah are now nearly connected by railway with the Mississippi at Memphis; while they have extended another of these iron arms to Nashville, eagerly stretching to seize the trade of La Belle Rivière, (the Ohio;) and roads are projected and partly completed that will unite the Gulf of Mexico with the great lakes, and soon the inhabitants of the South may exchange their grateful and pleasant fruits for the pure and cooling ices of the lake streams of the North, and the people of New England pass in two days from the middle of the temperate to the verge of the torrid zone. Prominent among these roads now in course of construction, are one from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio, and one through Nashville to New Orleans, which will intersect other roads leading to different points. From the share it

occupies in the minds of the leading men of the nation, it seems highly probable that the period is not distant when the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by railway. The prominent lines of communication between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi Valley, now are first, by the Hudson River and Central New York Railroads to Buffalo, through Canada West and South Michigan to Chicago and Galena; 2, by the New York and Erie Railroad through the S. counties of New York, and by the Lake Shore Railroads—through Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo to the points named above, or to the more southern towns: 3, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad through Pittsburg, thence either to Cleveland, to Cincinnati, or Terre Haute, (and soon to St. Louis direct;) and, 4, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Wheeling, and thence W. to Cincinnati, &c. As an evidence of the comparative importance of these four roads, we give below a Table of Receipts, for 1853 and 1854, of the following roads:—

Railroads.	Length in miles.	Receipts. 1853.	Receipts. 1854.
New York and Erie . . .	460	$3,632,015	$5,359,958
New York Central . . .	510	4,516,146	6,918,334
Pennsylvania Central . .	250	2,576,290	3,319,193
Baltimore and Ohio . . .	330	1,941,822	3,645,609
Total		$12,665,373	$18,212,994

Showing an increase of 1854 over 1853, in these four railways, of nearly $5,000,000. The greatest receipts for passengers, in 1854, was $3,131,313 on the New York Central Rail road. The receipts for freight were the highest—and nearly equal—on the New York and Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, viz., something more than $3,000,000 each.

In the southern portion of the confederacy, are, 1, A line through Richmond and Lynchburg to Knoxville, (where it connects with other lines leading south and west,) in a great state of forwardness, being already completed to near Evansham, Virginia; and, 2, The rapidly approaching union of Charleston and Savannah with Memphis, by railroad through Tennessee and North Alabama. Two roads, one across Iowa and the other across Missouri to the Missouri River, have been commenced, and the latter is in operation for a portion of the distance, while three others are *projected* across the same states. No great route has yet been decided upon for the Pacific Railroad; but United States exploring parties are constantly out, surveying the passes of the mountains, and the results of their labors thus far indicate that the most eligible points to cross the Rocky Mountain Range would be, 1, for a northern railroad, starting at some point on Lake Michigan, or Lake Superior, and traversing the summit of the watershed between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay, across the mountains among the sources of the Missouri, at an elevation of about 6000 feet; 2, for a central route, starting from St. Louis, and traversing the plains between the Arkansas and Kansas Rivers, over the Sangre de Christo Pass, in about 38° N. latitude, and 105° W. longitude, and the Coochatope Pass, in 39° N. latitude, and 107½ W. longitude, the former at an elevation of 8800, and the latter of 11,158 feet; 3, the Albuquerque route; and, 4, the southern route, through the N. of Texas, crossing the mountains near El Paso, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, and thence through that portion of New Mexico S. of the Gila.

Telegraphs.—About the year 1832, Professor S. F. B. Morse first conceived the idea of an electro-magnetic telegraph, and in 1844, he erected, between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of about 40 miles, the first line established in the United States or in the world. This line was extended northward through Philadelphia and New York to Boston in 1845. The telegraphic wires now in operation form a network over the length and breadth of the land, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the far west, and will doubtless soon be extended to the shores of the Pacific. They also connect with the telegraph wires in the British Provinces, where they have received a remarkable development, and are now (July, 1855) being extended from Prince Edward's Island to St. John, in Newfoundland, the most eastern point of America. It is also proposed to effect a telegraphic communication, by means of a submarine cable or otherwise, between this country and Europe. The number of miles of telegraphic wire in operation in the United States in 1852 was stated at 23,381, of which about 18,769 was upon Morse's plan, 2400 upon that of House, and 2012 upon that of Bain. At the commencement of 1854, the number of miles of telegraphic wire in operation amounted to 41,392, erected at a cost of $6,671,800, or about $160 per mile.

Commerce.—The commercial progress of the United States has been scarcely less surprising than the increase of its population, and the growth of its hundred cities. The official reports for the year ending June 30, 1854, give the tonnage of the United States at 2,303,819 registered, and 2,469,083 enrolled tonnage; total 4,802,902. Of the registered tonnage, 181,901 was engaged in the whale fisheries, and 95,036 in steam navigation; of the enrolled tonnage, 2,273,900 was engaged in the coasting trade, 102,194 in the cod, 35,041 in the mackerel fisheries, and 581,570 in steam navigation, showing an increase in the total tonnage from 1842, when it was 2,092,390, to 1854, when it was 4,802,902, of 2,710,512 tons, and considerably more than trebled since 1815, when it was 1,368,127 tons. In 1854 there entered from foreign ports, 19,103 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,884,339 tons, of which 2,132,224 was foreign; the whole manned by 236,170 men and 1938 boys; cleared in the same period, 19,073 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,019,194, of which 2,107,802 was foreign tonnage, manned by 230,645 men and 1993 boys.

The tonnage *entered* from foreign ports increased from 973,581 in 1825, to 5,884,339 in 1854; and the tonnage cleared for foreign ports, from 1,055,446 to 5,019,194 between the same years. The tonnage owned increased from 1,298,958 in 1821, to 4,802,902 in 1854; and the tonnage of vessels built between the same periods, from 55,856 to 535,636 tons. The tonnage (registered) employed in whale fishing, from 26,070 to 181,901, (but the greatest amount—193,858—belonged to 1847;) the enrolled tonnage in the cod fisheries, from 51,351 to 102,914 tons, (but the greatest—109,227—belonged to 1853;) the tonnage engaged in the mackerel fisheries varied, between 1830 and 1854, from 11,321 to 73,853, (but the greatest belonged to 1849;) and the tonnage engaged in the coasting trade increased from 559,435 to 2,273,900 tons between 1821 and 1854.

The total value of imports for the fiscal years 1852 3–4, was respectively, $212,945,442; $267,978,647; and $304,562,384; exports for the same periods, $209,658,366; $230,976,157; and $278,241,064: of the exports for 1854, $253,390,870 were domestic products; of which $41,197,300 were gold and silver.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of the foreign import and export trade of the United States with each foreign country, during the year ending June 30, 1854:—

Countries.	Foreign Imports.	Domestic Exports.
Russia	$1,514,235	$335,521
Prussia	47,773	. . . . .
Sweden and Norway	515,178	1,085,602
Swedish and West Indies	22,590	12,741
Denmark	8,097	87,870
Danish West Indies	286,044	938,924
Bremen	14,643,927	9,386,077
Hamburg	2,312,971	2,255,519
Holland	1,695,910	2,299,710
Dutch East Indies	1,041,609	109,203
Dutch West Indies	531,978	371,380
Dutch Guiana	104,236	53,745
Belgium	3,462,241	3,848,890
England	140,388,733	135,111,708
Scotland	5,820,489	3,097,862
Ireland	249,355	1,006,017
Gibraltar	69,673	446,445
Malta	83,695	148,528
British East Indies	5,379,721	567,193
British West Indies	1,126,417	4,756,398
British Honduras	258,954	203,318
British Guiana	47,489	718,095
Cape of Good Hope	448,903	292,629
British American Colonies	2,206,021	4,693,771
Other British Colonies	4,344	. . . . .
Canada	6,721,539	10,510,378
Australia	314,202	2,939,645
France on the Atlantic	32,882,971	23,745,466
France on the Mediterranean	2,889,372	1,218,786
French Guiana	29,618	100,148
French West Indies	161,065	551,526
Spain on the Atlantic	539,504	1,390,348
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,579,074	3,212,368
Teneriffe and other Canaries	39,598	19,613
Manilla and other Philippine Islands	2,265,282	27,852
Cuba	17,124,339	8,229,116
Other Spanish West Indies	2,850,952	990,886
Portugal	243,592	127,150
Madeira	30,007	47,768
Fayal and other Azores	21,584	10,030
Cape de Verdes	8,985	30,037
Italy	971,718	1,566,327
Sicily	959,300	246,151
Sardinia	85,676	188,305
Tuscany	1,152,717	11,735
Trieste and other Austrian ports	741,919	1,697,318
Turkey, Levant, &c.	803,114	219,496
Hayti	2,337,382	1,868,167
Mexico	3,463,190	2,091,870
Central Republic of America	2,360,422	250,539
New Granada	1,478,920	855,234
Venezuela	3,072,649	1,131,604
Brazil	14,110,387	4,046,937
Oriental Republic of Uruguay	457,179	450,955
Argentine Republic	2,144,871	658,720
Chili	8,832,167	1,942,330
Peru	1,605,406	651,707
Ecuador	51,334	. . . . .
China	10,506,329	1,293,925
Asia generally	60,730	. . . . .
Africa generally	1,386,568	1,716,924
South America generally	235,698	47,241
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	10,163	886,779
Sandwich Islands	119,130	. . . . .
Atlantic Ocean and uncertain places	60	. . . . .
Total	$301,494,094	$252,047,806

The above statement of exports only includes domestic merchandise shipped to the places designated. The value of foreign merchandise re-exported, during the year ending June 30, 1854, was $23,748,514; making the total exports for the year $275,796,320. This includes the gold and silver coin and bullion.

Of the leading articles imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1854, were, free of duty:—

	Value.
Gold and Silver Bullion	$1,810,344
Gold and Silver Coin	4,048,243
Teas	6,715,726
Coffee	14,536,945
Copper, in plates and ore	1,410,063
Sheathing metal	748,701
Guano	692,072
Articles not specified, more than	2,000,000

And paying duties:—

Manufactures of Wool:	
Cloths and cassimeres	$18,159,583
Worsted stuff goods	10,375,879
Blankets	1,790,590
Merino shawls of wool	1,476,072
Hosiery and articles on frames	1,272,857
Carpeting	2,468,815
Manufactures of Cotton:	Value.
Printed, stained, or colored	$17,473,249
White or uncolored	2,191,217
Tamboured or embroidered	4,045,476
Hosiery and articles made on frames	3,018,664
Twist yarn and thread	1,078,937
Articles not specified above	6,000,000
Manufactures of Silk:	
Piece goods	$25,796,519
Articles tamboured or embroidered	1,185,299
Hosiery and articles made on frames	1,031,299
Articles not specified, nearly	9,000,000
Silk and worsted	1,594,038
Manufactures of Flax:	
Linens, bleached and unbleached	$9,437,848
Not specified, nearly	1,500,000
Manufactures of hemp, more than	$500,000
Clothing ready made and articles of wear	3,927,141
Laces, trimmings, braids, &c.	1,221,951
Manufactures of Iron, and Iron and Steel:	
Fire-arms	$889,684
Cutlery of various kinds	2,489,248
Chain cables	429,958
Sheet iron	1,155,663
Various articles of iron, more than	6,050,000
Bar iron	15,278,208
Pig and scrap iron	3,238,852
Steel	2,477,709
Copper and manufactures of copper	2,020,560
Brass and manufactures of brass	337,800
Tin and manufactures of tin	4,822,736
Lead and manufactures of lead	2,102,487
Manufactures of gold, silver, jewelry, &c.	991,763
Watches and parts of watches	4,256,849
Clocks	99,709
Glass and manufactures of glass	2,193,452
Paper and manufactures of paper	757,829
Printed books, magazines, &c.	917,064
Leather and manufactures of leather	3,661,194
China, porcelain, stone, and other ware	4,632,873
Furs and manufactures of fur	1,862,222
Wood and manufactures of wood and cork	2,882,168
Raw hides and skins	1,620,272
Wool	2,872,185
Wine, nearly	3,500,000
Brandy and distilled spirits	2,930,272
Molasses	3,126,293
Linseed oil	175,058
Sugar	13,706,502
Fruits	1,524,531
Spices	1,079,824
Saltpetre	1,037,640
Indigo	1,151,516
Segars	3,384,036
Other tobacco	808,912
Manilla and other hemp	1,905,575
Rags of all kinds	1,010,443
Salt	1,310,435
Wheat	2,164,091
Wheat flour	2,443,568
Fish	1,061,207

The leading articles of export of domestic produce for the same period were:—

Products of fisheries	$3,044,301
Products of the forest	11,646,571
Products of Agriculture:	
Of animals	$15,325,618
Wheat	12,420,172
Flour	27,701,444
Indian corn	6,074,277
Indian meal	1,907,976
Rice	2,884,127
And other articles of vegetable food, making a total of	$61,190,680
Cotton	$93,396,220
Tobacco	10,016,046
Cotton manufactures	5,535,518
Iron manufactures	4,210,290
Gold and silver leaf	1,331,513
Snuff and tobacco	1,550,327
Spirits of turpentine	1,055,720
Leather, boots, and shoes	893,723
Tallow candles and soap	888,557
Spirits from molasses	809,985
Refined sugar	870,488
Ice	202,118
Coaches and other carriages	$702,559
Coal	441,596
Gold and silver coin and bullion	41,197,909

The exports of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1854, comprised 2,319,148 bales, of which 1,693,750 bales were sent to Great Britain, 374,058 to France; 165,172 to the North of Europe, and 176,168 bales to other foreign ports; the total being 290,252 bales less than in 1853. The growth of cotton in the United States increased from 509,158 bales in 1823–4, to 2,930,027 bales in 1853–4; but the crop a little exceeded 3,000,000 bales in the two years preceding the last date. The quantity consumed by manufacturers N. of Virginia, increased from 103,438 bales in 1826–7, to 610,571 bales in 1853–4, (it reached 671,009 in 1852–3.) The quantity consumed in the states S. and W. of Virginia was estimated at 105,000 bales for 1854.

The value of cotton exported varied between the years 1821 and 1854, from $20,157,484 to $112,315,317, (the highest in 1852;) of tobacco, from $4,855,566 to $12,576,703, (the lowest having been in 1824, and the highest in 1841;) of rice, from $1,494,307 to $3,005,896, (the highest having been in 1847;) of flour, from $3,753,075 to $27,701,444, (the highest having been in 1854;)* of pork, hogs, lard, &c., from $1,291,232 to $11,051,016, (the least having been in 1823;) of beef, cattle, tallow, hides, &c., from $371,646 to $2,757,022, (the least in 1839:) of butter and cheese, from $98,176 to $1,741,770, (the least in 1837, and the highest in 1847;) of skins and furs, from $441,690 to $1,248,355, (the least in 1827, and the greatest in 1845;) of fish, from $453,910 to $1,136,704, (the least in 1852, and the greatest in 1824;) and of lumber, from $1,307,070 to $5,246,797, (the least in 1822, and the greatest in 1852.) Total domestic exports, from $43,671,894 to $275,796,320.

Great as is the foreign commerce, and rapidly as it is increasing, it is but a fraction of the internal trade, of which, however, unfortunately the statistics are imperfect, but still sufficient data are given to enable us to form some idea of its immense amount. Mr. Andrews, in his invaluable Report on the Lake and Colonial Trade, estimates the net and gross value of merchandise *moved* in 1851 and 1852 on the lakes, rivers, canals, railways, and between the seaports of the several states along the coast as follows:

1851.	Net.		Gross.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Lake commerce	1,935,588	$157,236,729	3,971,126	$314,473,455
River commerce	2,083,963	169,751,372	4,066,800	339,502,744
Aggregate	4,019,526	$326,988,101	8,037,926	$653,976,202
1852.				
Coasting trade	20,397,490	$1,659,519,686	40,794,980	$3,319,039,372
Canal commerce	9,000,000	594,000,000	18,000,000	1,188,000,000
Railway com.	5,407,500	540,750,000	10,815,000	1,081,500,000
Aggregate	34,804,990	$2,794,269,686	69,609,980	$5,588,539,372

Allowing 20 per cent. for the increase in the lake and river commerce during the year 1851, the internal trade of the country in 1852 would amount to $6,373,310,214.

Most of the railway reports show a great increase of freight carried in the years 1853 and 1854, as do the returns of lake and river commerce, so far as we have them. The combined canal tonnage, and that of the three trunk railways of New York alone show an increase in 1854 over 1853 of 234,461 tons. The tonnage carried both ways in the New York canals for 1854 amounted to 4,165,862 tons, 81,991 less than in 1853. The value of merchandise left at tidewater in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, respectively, by the Erie and Champlain Canals, was $66,893,102, $73,638,044, and $73,797,064; and at New Orleans, from the interior, $108,051,708, $134,233,785, and $115,336,793 in the same years, but each terminating September 1. At Cincinnati, for the same periods, the river imports were respectively $41,265,199, $51,230,644, and $65,730,029; and the exports $33,234,890, $36,266,108, and $45,482,780. A writer in Hunt's Magazine estimates the carrying capacity of the steamers registered at the Custom-house at Pittsburg at 113,257 tons. The Board of Trade of that city estimate the average annual number of arrivals at 8576, and the tonnage of merchandise arriving at and departing from Pittsburg at 1,638,160 tons. The arrivals and departures at Buffalo, in 1853, were 8298 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 3,252,978 tons; tonnage owned in the port, 72,967; value of lake imports, $38,881,230; value of property cleared from Buffalo by canal, $22,652,408; value of property left (going west) by Erie Canal, $64,612,102; value of imports by lake, canal, and railroad, in 1854, summed up a total of $149,184,219;

* Bread stuffs and provisions of all kinds, from $9,588,359 to $66,701,921—the highest in 1847, the lowest in 1837.

and of exports, $124,204,078; making a total trade for this frontier town, which had not a name at the beginning of the present century, of more than $273,000,000, of which nearly $120,000,000 was lake trade. The trade of Cleveland, by lake, canal, and railroad, is given at $101,969,512 for 1853, and $200,639,066 in 1854; of the latter amount, $93,438,428 was lake trade. The imports of Chicago, for 1854, amounted to $30,000,000, and the exports to $24,703,191. The amount of grain shipped from that port alone, in 1854, was 12,902,329 bushels, and the amount received, 15,011,540 bushels, exclusive of flour equivalent to 792,875 bushels, a trade in grain exceeding that of any other port in the world. The shipments from the lake ports alone of Wisconsin, the same year, amounted to 6,933,150 bushels of grain. The trade of Toledo, by canal, amounted (in tons) to 334,483 for 1853, and 514,565 in 1854; and the lake trade to 492,802 tons arrived, and 490,095 cleared in the latter year. Property going westward, in 1852, from tide-water on the Hudson, $118,890,444, and $38,874,782 up the Mississippi.

Among the items of domestic trade, lumber and coal form a large fraction. The great sources of the former article are the pineries about the head waters of the Mississippi River, in Maine, in Southern New York, in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Oregon and Washington Territories. The lumber trade of Bangor, Albany, the lake ports, and from the upper waters of the Mississippi and Susquehanna Rivers, sums up an annual total exceeding 1,000,000,000 feet, besides great quantities of staves, shingles, laths, &c.

The steam marine of the United States is immense, amounting, in 1852, according to Andrews' Report, to 1390 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 417,226, of which 96 (tonnage 91,175) were ocean steamers; 529 were coast steamers, (tonnage 121,025;) 765 were interior steamers, (tonnage 204,725;) of which 631 (tonnage 135,559) were on the rivers. The whole steam marine was manned by 29,377 men, boys, &c.; and 39,294,691 passengers were transported, of whom 32,418,107 were carried in ferry-boats, 6,788,584 in other steam vessels, and 190,993 were ocean passengers.

The lake commerce employed, in 1854, 110 steamers, 99 propellers, 33 barques, 103 brigs, 620 schooners, and 217 other craft, with an aggregate tonnage of 238,455. Total number of vessels, 1179; while in 1849 the number was only 914, tonnage 153,454. Of the tonnage of 1854, 151,584 belonged to ports on Lake Erie; 41,831 on Lake Michigan; 37,563 on Lake Ontario; and on Lake Champlain 7477. Some of the steamers were from 1400 to 2000 tons burthen. In the same year 381 vessels met with accidents, involving a loss of $2,186,921. Of these 60 were wrecked or sunk, 2 stranded, and 6 burnt.

Such is the outline of the commerce of the United States, which has elements of increase unknown in any former period, or in any other nation. A new country, a virgin soil, the precious metals in unprecedented abundance, coal, iron, copper, zinc, gypsum, lime, and most of the useful minerals in profusion, her coasts indented with bays, her northern border washed by nearly 2000 miles of inland seas, navigable by vessels of any tonnage, her great interior traversed from N. to S. by the Mississippi, receiving tributaries from 1000 miles to the E. and to the W.; with nearly 5000 miles of canal, and soon to have 30,000 miles of railway; with an emigration now approaching half a million annually; with schools and a teeming press to spread intelligence and quicken enterprise; with unbounded liberty of action to stimulate exertion; with new regions opened daily to market by iron roads, what is there to set a limit to the extension of a commerce as far beyond present, as the present has gone beyond past conception? The acquisition of California, too, has opened a new field to commerce on the greatest ocean of the globe, on one of whose bays a city, with twice the population of Philadelphia or New York at the era of the Revolution, has sprung into existence in the short space of five years, and a place that, previous to 1848, was known only as a refreshing station for ships, has become a commercial town of the first rank—holding regular intercourse with China, Australia, the different ports of South America, of Europe, and the isles of the Pacific, and, as we have elsewhere remarked, seems destined to become a second Alexandria in the overland commerce of the East to Europe. By a recent treaty with the Argentine Republic, the Rio de la Plata has been opened to the commerce of the United States.

There are in the United States 129 districts for the collection of the revenue on foreign merchandise; of which 78 are on the Atlantic coast, 8 on the Pacific, 12 on the Gulf, 17 on the lake coast, and 19 in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the United States are of great value, and, in 1850, employed a capital of $8,966,044. The total number of fisheries was 1334, distributed among the following states, (named in the order of their importance:) Massachusetts, (considerably more than one-half of the whole,) Connecticut, (about one-fifth,) Maine, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Ohio, Florida, and Wisconsin. The number of hands employed was 21,133, and the estimated annual product $10,990,185. The whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries are by far the most important, and, in 1854, employed 181,901, 102,194, and 35,042 tons of shipping respectively. The produce of the fisheries of Massachusetts, according to the census returns, comprised 187,157 barrels of oil, 215,170 quintals of codfish, 12,681 barrels of mackerel, and 29,685 boxes of herrings; of Connecticut, 70,357 barrels of whale oil, 324 of sperm oil, 271 tons of bone, 36,946,000 white fish, (for manuring land,) 243,448 shad, and 825 barrels of other fish; of Maine, 215 barrels of oil, 173,094 quintals of codfish, 12,681 of mackerel, and 29,685 boxes of herrings; and of Virginia, 177,930 bushels of oysters, and 75 barrels of fish.

Education—Colleges, Academies, Public Schools, &c.—The general system of education in the United States may be arranged under three heads, as follows: 1. Elementary or Primary Education, taught in the public schools; 2. Academic or Secondary Education, pursued in academies, high schools, private seminaries, &c.; and 3. Collegiate or Superior Education, acquired in such institutions as embrace a course of study usually made the condition of granting the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In addition to the above, the Hon. Henry Barnard extends the classification as follows:—

4. Professional or Special Education.
   a. Theology. b. Law. c. Medicine. d. Engineering. e. Agriculture. f. Mechanics. g. Commerce. h. Teaching. i. Fine Arts. j. Deaf-mutes. k. Blind. l. Idiots.
5. Supplementary Education.
   a. Evening Schools. b. Lyceums. c. Courses of Lectures. d. Libraries of Circulation. e. Libraries of Reference. f. Adult Schools. g. Mechanic Societies.
6. Reformatory Schools.
7. Orphan Houses.
8. Societies for the encouragement and advancement of science, the arts, and education.

The general system of public instruction in the United States originated with the pilgrim fathers of New England; where, as early as 1628, provision was made for the education of "every child" in the settlements. In 1637, a school was ordered to be provided for every neighborhood of 50 families, and another for a higher grade of instruction for every 100 families. A sum sufficient to maintain these schools was annually raised by a town tax, voluntarily imposed, and each school district drew its proportion of the whole sum for its own school or schools. Thus the property of the town was made liable for the education of the children.

The same system, with various modifications, has gradually extended itself to most of the states in the Union, and in part has been acted upon by the general government. Chancellor Kent says, "It has been uniformly a part of the land system of the United States to provide for public schools. The Articles of Confederation, 1787, the acts admitting into the Union, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, &c., all provide for the appropriation of lands in each township for the use of public schools." The amount of lands thus appropriated by the Federal Government, up to January 1, 1854, is exhibited in the subjoined Table.

States.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Florida	969,530	Missouri	1,199,139
Alabama	962,174	Iowa	965,144
Mississippi	837,534	Wisconsin	838,648
Louisiana	786,044	California	5,719,324
Arkansas	886,460	Minnesota	5,059,224
Ohio	704,468	Oregon	12,140,907
Michigan	1,067,391	New Mexico	7,493,120
Indiana	650,311	Utah	6,681,707
Illinois	976,755		
		Total	48,909,535

The general government has also appropriated 4,060,707 acres of land, in the above states and territories, for the support of universities. Of this amount 3,553,824 acres are in Tennessee. In many of the states lands have been set apart for educational purposes by their respective legislatures. A great portion of the states have also a permanent school fund; derived from the sale of public lands, donations, &c. In Connecticut this fund amounts to above $2,000,000, being larger in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in any state in the Union, and nearly sufficient to defray the expenses of her public schools. In Indiana, which ranks next, it amounts to $4,988,088; in New York, to above $6,700,000; in Ohio, to $1,754,322, &c. The chief dependency, however, for defraying the costs of popular education in the United States, is on direct taxation. The total expenditures for public school education in the United States, in 1850, was $9,529,542; of which $4,653,096 was derived from direct taxation, $2,562,402 from public funds, $182,594 from endowments, and $2,141,450 from other sources.

The following Table exhibits the number of public schools and academies, the average attendance of pupils, and the yearly income in each state of the Union, as returned in the census of 1850:—

SCHOOLS *and* COLLEGES *in the* UNITED STATES, 1850.

States and Territories.	Public Schools.			Academies and Private Schools.			Colleges and Professional Schools.								Total Number of Pupils and Students.
	Number.	Pupils.	Expenses, in Dollars.	Number.	Pupils.	Expenses, in Dollars.	Colleges.	Students.	Theological Schools.	Students.	Medical Schools.	Students.	Law Schools.	Students.	
Maine	4,042	122,815	315,436	131	5,648	51,187	2	241	1	37	1	51	...	...	129,792
New Hampshire	2,381	75,043	166,944	107	5,321	43,202	1	257	3	69	1	45	...	...	82,345
Vermont	2,731	98,457	175,111	118	6,864	43,935	3	222	...	....	1	104	...	...	100,647
Massachusetts	3,079	176,475	1,096,785	403	13,498	310,177	4	844	3	147	2	280	1	158	191,203
Rhode Island	418	29,130	100,481	46	1,601	32,748	1	243	...	....	...	....	...	...	24,974
Connecticut	1,636	71,269	231,229	203	6,996	146,867	3	631	2	55	1	35	1	38	79,024
New York	11,560	676,221	1,472,657	887	49,328	810,832	8	834	7	256	4	692	1	50	726,281
New Jersey	1,479	77,830	216,677	225	9,814	237,588	3	428	2	178	...	....	1	8	88,389
Pennsylvania	9,061	413,706	1,358,249	524	23,751	467,843	9	1064	7	207	4	1198	1	9	439,968
Delaware	194	6,970	43,661	65	2,011	47,832	1	45	...	....	...	....	...	...	11,025
Maryland	896	33,111	218,836	228	10,737	232,341	5	433	...	....	2	125	...	...	44,436
District of Columbia	22	2,169	14,232	47	2,323	81,040	2	215	...	....	1	40	...	...	4,747
Virginia	2,930	67,854	314,522	317	9,098	234,372	10	1197	8	119	3	164	2	116	78,939
North Carolina	2,657	104,095	158,361	272	7,822	187,648	8	427	...	....	...	....	1	10	112,354
South Carolina	724	17,838	260,509	204	7,467	205,488	2	190	3	72	1	168	...	...	25,725
Georgia	1,251	34,705	182,231	219	9,059	108,983	5	632	1	6	1	115	...	...	42,518
Florida	69	1,878	27,386	34	1,251	47,832	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	3,129
Alabama	1,152	28,380	315,602	166	6,290	164,165	4	380	1	13	...	....	1	(?)	37,043
Mississippi	782	18,746	254,159	171	6,628	73,717	3	220	...	....	...	....	...	...	25,594
Louisiana	664	23,046	349,678	143	5,328	153,077	5	320	...	....	1	188	1	50	30,912
Texas	349	7,916	44,086	97	3,389	39,394	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	11,305
Arkansas	833	8,493	43,783	90	2,407	37,937	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	10,900
Tennessee	2,680	104,117	198,518	264	9,928	156,902	8	579	1	24	1	152	1	72	144,666
Kentucky	2,234	71,439	211,852	330	12,712	262,617	8	761	1	18	1	188	1	50	85,168
Ohio	11,661	484,153	743,074	206	15,632	143,292	11	865	7	105	4	513	1	(?)	500,493
Michigan	2,714	110,455	167,806	87	1,619	24,947	2	94	...	....	1	95	...	...	112,263
Indiana	4,822	161,500	316,355	131	6,185	63,520	4	795	1	18	2	154	2	18	168,167
Illinois	4,052	125,729	349,712	83	4,244	40,483	4	223	1	(?)	1	70	...	...	130,162
Missouri	1,570	51,754	100,770	304	8,829	143,171	6	548	...	....	2	210	...	...	61,331
Iowa	740	29,566	51,492	33	1,111	7,931	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	30,667
Wisconsin	1,423	58,817	113,133	58	2,723	18,798	3	63	...	....	...	....	...	...	61,593
California	2	49	3,000	6	170	14,276	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	219
Minnesota Territory	.....	.....	.....	1	12	140	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	12
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	.....
Utah Territory	13	.....	11,413	12	.....	2,051	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	932
Oregon Territory	3	80	3,927	29	842	20,388	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	40
Aggregate	80,373	3,354,011	9,529,542	6,085	283,096	4,644,214									

Maine has 1 pupil at school to every 3.1 of the whole population; being a greater proportion than in any other state or country. In the whole United States the proportion at school is 1 to 4.9, not including slaves, or 1 to 5.6, including slaves, either of which is greater than in any other country in the world except Denmark, where the proportion is 1 to 4.6. Massachusetts and Vermont have the least number of persons of native birth unable to read or write of any of the states, in proportion to the whole native population—the proportion being only 0.22 per cent. Next follows New Hampshire, 0.31 per cent.; Connecticut and Maine, 0.39 per cent. The proportion in North Carolina, (not including slaves,) where it is the greatest, is 13.86 per cent.; in Delaware, 11.64 per cent.; Arkansas, 10.53; and in the District of Columbia, 10.11 per cent.

In New England, so excellent is the system of common school education, that only 1 person over 20 years of age, in every 400 native white inhabitants, is incapable of reading and writing. In the Southern and South-Western States, the proportion is 1 in about 12. The proportion of free colored, unable to read and write, is about 24 per cent. in the slave-holding states, and 16 per cent. in the non-slave-holding states. In 1840 the proportion of pupils to the whole population was 13.89; in 1850, 20.14; and yet, notwithstanding this large increase, the proportion of persons over 20 years of age, unable to read and write, rose from 3.77 per cent. the former year, to 5.03 the latter. This is chiefly to be accounted for from the influx of foreign emigrants. The proportion of the foreign illiterate in the United States is about twice that of the native.

A greatly increased interest in the subject of popular education has been manifested within the last ten years; especially in the Northern and Western States. Public sentiment has demanded a higher standard of qualification in the teachers; and, as a consequence, normal schools, expressly designed for their instruction and training, have been established in several states; besides which, teachers meet regularly in convention, to interchange views upon the best methods of teaching; thus opening a larger field of comparison, and stimulating through emulation to far greater efforts for improvement. These conventions, we believe, are now held in every free state in the Union, and in some states they assemble twice annually in each county; the sessions generally continuing a week. The classification of schools is also undergoing a thorough revision. Union Schools, or what is termed the "graded system," which comprises high, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, are being established in all the principal cities, towns, and villages. By placing the classes in the intermediate and primary schools, in charge of competent female instructors, school committees are enabled to secure the services of male teachers of the highest qualifications for the more advanced pupils, without increasing the aggregate cost of tuition.

The education bestowed in many of the high schools, especially in the Free Academy of New York, and the Philadelphia High School, is, in the opinion of competent judges, equal if not superior, in all that relates to the practical pursuits of life, to that of any other institution, of whatever class, in this or any other country.

For further information respecting public schools, the reader is referred to the new work of the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., entitled "NATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES; or Contributions to the History and Improvement of Common or Public Schools, and other means of Popular Education in the United States." It is to the efforts of Mr. Barnard, and to those of the Hon. Horace Mann, that we are mainly indebted for the late improvement in our schools.

For information respecting colleges and professional schools, see Table of Colleges in the APPENDIX to this work.

Scientific Institutions.—The government of the United States has in various ways shown a disposition to promote the cause of science. The National Observatory at Washington is advancing not only the cause of astronomical knowledge, but its active head, Lieutenant Maury, is gaining a world-wide reputation by his study of the laws that govern the tides, currents, and winds of the different oceans and seas, on which subjects he from time to time publishes the results of his investigations. An exploring expedition was fitted out by the general government under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, which sailed in August, 1838, visiting the coasts of South America, the coast of North America, the islands of the Pacific, and the coasts of Asia and Africa, surveying harbors, determining latitudes and longitudes, and the altitudes of mountains, making geological researches, collecting specimens of natural history in every department, &c. The collections of natural history form an extensive and valuable museum, which is to be deposited in the Smithsonian Institute. The exploring expedition added a new continent to the geography of the world, by the discovery of an Antarctic mainland. An expedition, sent out by the United States government, under Commodore Perry, entered the bay of Yeddo, in Japan, in the summer of 1853, was favorably received, and a treaty concluded in 1854, opening an entirely new field to American commerce and enterprise. The Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, (see WASHINGTON,) though founded by the private munificence of a foreigner, is a national institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," which is under the direction of the government of the United States. The Library of Congress, now numbering 50,000 volumes, the Military Academy at West Point, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are the other principal institutions of this class that are of a national

character. For a notice of the last two institutions the reader is referred to the heads of their respective localities. Coast surveys on the shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and military, topographical, and geological surveys, especially of the new territories, have been and are being made under the direction of the competent heads of their respective bureaux. The names of Professor A. D. Bache, at the head of the coast survey, and of Colonel J. J. Abert, of the topographical bureau, are well known to the scientific world; as are those also of Colonels Fremont, Johnston, Sitgreaves, Lieutenants Emory, Simpson, Marcy, Stansbury, Herndon, Gibbon, and that of Captain Wilkes of the exploring expedition; all of whom have published valuable journals of their proceedings. Professor David Dale Owens's report on the geology of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, under the direction of the commissioner of the land-office, is also an invaluable contribution to science. It accords with the genius of the people of this great republic to rely rather on individual enterprise, than on governmental action; and the reliance has been justly placed, as scarcely a week passes but its journals inform us of some wealthy individual endowing a college or professorship, or founding a library; or, at least, making liberal bequests for scientific and literary objects.

When it is considered that the United States have been a nation scarcely beyond the period of an ordinary life, and have not yet finished cutting down their forests and clearing their lands, and that almost the entire energies of the people have hitherto been directed to procuring a subsistence and erecting habitations; they surely have no cause to blush if their literature has not equalled that which has grown up in Europe under the fostering care of a wealthy aristocracy, amid institutions which had been enriched with all the choicest productions extant of ancient and modern learning, long before the white man had fixed his dwelling on any part of the vast domain of the United States. This country has indeed just ground to glory, that in spite of all the disadvantages alluded to, it has produced so many names illustrious in science, literature, and art—names which posterity, whether in the Old or New World, will not willingly let die.

The Press.—Closely connected with the literary institutions of the United States is the public press, the most efficient instrument for the diffusion of general intelligence, and the most powerful engine, whether to promote or undermine the great interests of morality or religion. The following Table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues:—

	Number.	Number of Copies printed annually.
Dailies	254	235,119,966
Tri-weeklies	115	11,811,140
Semi weeklies	31	5,565,176
Weeklies	1,302	153,123,708
Semi-monthlies	95	11,703,480
Monthlies	100	8,887,802
Quarterlies	19	103,506
Total	2,526	426,409,978

Of these, 1630, with a circulation of 1,907,794, were political; 191, with a circulation of 1,071,657, religious; 568, with a circulation of 1,692,403, literary and miscellaneous; 83, with a circulation of 308,702, neutral and independent; and 53, with a circulation of 207,041, scientific. The number of post-offices, December 1, 1854, was 23,925; aggregate length of post-roads, 219,395 miles; annual transportation, 63,387,005 miles, at a cost of $4,630,676; of which 15,433,389 was by railroad, at a cost of $1,758,610; 20,890,530 miles by coach, at a cost of $1,290,095; 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at a cost of $1,092,833; 5,795,483 by steamboats, at a cost of $439,138; total receipts, $6,955,586; and expenditures, $8,577,424 for the fiscal year 1854, leaving a deficiency of $1,621,837. During the three years ending June 30, 1854, the department issued 166,126,417 postage stamps, and 25,076,656 stamped envelopes. The number of letters exchanged between the United States and Europe by ocean mail lines, was 5,500,956, of which 4,336,704 were with Great Britain; and of newspapers, 2,536,548, of which 2,472,776 were with Great Britain. Of the letters, 2,327,651 (less than half) were carried by American steamers, and 937,996 newspapers. By the West India and California steamers, 3,060,221 letters, and 3,510,006 newspapers. The total cost of the ocean mail was $2,023,010, of which the Collins line received $858,000; while the gross revenue from all the foreign lines was but $624,943; and from the American alone only $357,417; and deducting commissions and inland postage, but $237,688. The total amount collected in the United States on British mails was $639,785; and in Great Britain, $239,863; total, $879,648.

Religious Denominations.—There is no state religion in the United States, all denominations being regarded equally by the government. The ministers depend for subsistence upon the voluntary contributions of their congregations, or upon funds appropriated for this purpose. The following Table gives the number of churches, with the accommodations, in 1850:—

Denominations.	Number of Churches.	Accommodations.	Value of Church Property.
Baptist	9,860	3,208,580	$11,001,127
Christian	668	304,030	867,066
Congregational	1,706	861,435	7,870,195
Dutch Reformed	330	182,636	4,596,880
Episcopal	1,461	644,598	11,484,210
Free	269	115,480	263,005
Friends	726	267,073	1,713,767
German Reformed	344	159,358	975,080
Jewish	37	19,568	415,600
Lutheran	1,221	535,180	2,804,286
Menonite	112	28,860	92,345
Methodist	13,828	4,351,101	14,826,148
Moravian	331	109,617	411,667
Orthodox Congregational	10	3,100	17,250
Presbyterian	4,368	2,079,564	14,557,089
Roman Catholic	1,227	675,721	9,256,758
Swedenborgian	20	5,475	113,600
Tunker	52	22,450	87,635
Union	530	201,864	614,315
Unitarian	242	136,477	3,173,822
Universalist	532	214,965	1,756,816
Minor Sects	422	141,177	1,017,130
Total	38,183	14,270,139	$87,446,371

Public Institutions, Dock-Yards, &c.—The United States government have a Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, (which sec,) and Marine Hospitals at Chelsea, near Boston, Brooklyn,(?) Norfolk, Ocracoke, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburg, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, Mobile, Key West, Napoleon, (Arkansas,) and San Francisco. Arrangements are either made with local hospitals, as at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, and Cincinnati; or invalids are placed at private boarding. Marine hospitals are about to be erected by government at Portland, Detroit, Burlington, (Iowa,) Cincinnati, St. Marks, Pensacola, Vicksburg, and Paducah. There are navy yards at Kittery in Maine, (opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, of which it is a suburb,) at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Benicia. There is a mother Mint at Philadelphia, and branches at Charlotte, (in North Carolina,) Dahlonega, (in Georgia,) and San Francisco, and an assaying-house in New York City. The other principal erections are custom houses, (many of them of great architectural merit,) forts, arsenals, armories, post-offices, treasury and sub-treasury offices, lighthouses, &c.; the offices of state, war, navy, treasury, general post-office, patent office, and other national buildings, at Washington City, will be described under that head. There were, in 1854, 24 arsenals, besides national armories, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and more than 100 forts and barracks scattered over different parts of the Union. The navy contained, in 1854, 11 ships of the line, mounting from 84 to 120 guns each; 13 frigates, mounting from 50 to 56 guns each; 20 sloops of war, mounting from 16 to 22 guns each; 4 brigs, mounting from 4 to 6 guns each; 1 schooner, mounting 3 guns; 6 steam frigates, mounting from 6 to 51 guns each; 4 first class steamers, mounting from 1 to 10 guns each; 5 less than first class steamers, 7 store-ships, and 2 permanent receiving vessels. The Mississippi steam frigate carries Paixhan guns.

The navy list contains 6 commodores, and 1 commander, who commands squadrons; 1 commander to each of the navy yards; a governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; a superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland; 68 captains; 97 commanders; 327 lieutenants; 149 surgeons, of every grade; 64 pursers; 24 chaplains; 12 professors of mathematics; 31 masters; 194 past midshipmen; 205 midshipmen, &c., &c. The captains' pay varies from $2500 to $4500; the commanders' from $1800 to $2500; lieutenants' from $1200 to $1500; surgeons' from $1000 to $2700; assistant surgeons' from $650 to $1200; pursers' from $1500 to $3500; chaplains' from $1000 to $1500; professors of mathematics' $1500; midshipmen's from $300 to $750; engineers' from $400 to $2000; masters', boatswains', gunners', &c., from $300 to $1100. The marine corps has its head-quarters at Washington, and is composed of 13 captains, 40 lieutenants, and about 1100 men, commissioned officers and privates. According to the American Almanac, there are 758 general officers, 2407 general and staff officers, 13,787 field officers, 49,337 company officers, and 2,054,740 non-commissioned officers, privates, &c., in the militia force of the United States. The regular army, on the 1st of January, 1854, was composed of 952 commissioned officers and 9377 non-commissioned officers, privates, &c., making a total of 10,329 in the effective army of the United States. The whole directed (subject to the president) by a general-in-chief,—at present Lieutenant-General Scott, who resides in New York,—whose head-quarters are generally at Washington. The pay for major-general is equivalent to $4512 per

* There is no doubt that this is much below the actual number of the members of the Catholic churches, as they mostly have more communicants attending church on the days of public worship than can be accommodated at any one time.

annum; of a brigadier or quartermaster-general $2958; of a paymaster or surgeon-general $2500; of an adjutant, inspector, or assistant quartermaster-general, and of a commissary-general of subsistence, or a colonel, $2196, (but a colonel of artillery and infantry receives only $1192;) the pay of the inferior officers varies from $774 to $1924 per annum.

Divisions.—There are in the confederacy 31 states, and (including the District of Columbia) 9 organized territories. These have been hitherto grouped as follows:—6 New England States, viz., Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, containing 63,272 square miles; 5 Middle States, viz., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, containing 111,796 square miles; 9 Southern States, viz., Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, containing about 529,760 square miles; and 11 Western States, viz., Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and California, containing 423,117 square miles. Besides these there are the 8 organized territories, viz., Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington. The last three lying west of the Rocky Mountains, which intersect New Mexico. The District of Columbia is a small territory set apart as the seat of the national government.

The above is the usual, but not very philosophical classification of the states. The following arrangement, (being essentially the same as that suggested by Mr. Kennedy,) based on the climate and productions of the different states, and on the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, is, in our judgment, far preferable to the old classification:—1. The six New England States; 2. Six Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio; 3. Seven Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; 4. Six Central Slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas; 5. Five North-Western Agricultural States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa; California.

"There are points of agreement in the general characteristics of the states combined in the foregoing groups, which warrant the mode of arrangement adopted. Maryland is classed, as heretofore, with the Middle States, because its leading interests appear to connect it rather with the commercial and manufacturing section to which it is here assigned, than with the purely agricultural states. Ohio is placed in the same connexion for nearly similar reasons.

"The central range of states south of the line of the Potomac are obviously distinguished from that division to which we have given the appellation of the Coast Planting States. In the latter, cotton, sugar, and rice, are the great staples, the cultivation of which is so absorbing as to stamp its impress on the character of the people. The industry of the central states is more diversified." As a state, California stands by herself; by climate and position, she is associated with the territories of the Pacific slope.

Population.—In no region of the globe, ancient or modern, under one government, and intermingling among each other in the daily offices of public and private life, was there ever a population composed of such varied elements as in the United States—English, Irish, German, Scotch, French, and Welsh, besides a small admixture from every other state in Europe, from the West Indies and South America, from Africa, Asia, and even from the isles of the Pacific. Though the English or Anglo-Saxon is undoubtedly the stem, and that race founded the principal colonies, and gives tone to the customs, manners, and laws of the country, yet, so large is the infusion from other stocks, (estimated at 5,000,000 by the honorable Edward Everett,) as to make the national characteristics, both of physiognomy and manners, essentially distinct from the English, though still bearing a strong resemblance to them.

The area of the several states and territories, and their population at different periods, are exhibited in the following Table:—

AREA and POPULATION of the several STATES and TERRITORIES of the UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1850.				Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1830.	Pop. in 1820.	Pop. in 1810.	Pop. in 1800.
		Whites.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total.					
Maine	31,766	581,813	1,356	.....	583,169	501,793	399,455	298,335	228,705	151,719
New Hampshire	9,280	317,456	520	.....	317,976	284,574	269,328	244,161	214,369	183,762
Vermont	10,212	313,402	718	.....	314,120	291,948	280,652	235,764	217,713	154,465
Massachusetts	7,800	985,450	9,064	.....	994,514	737,699	610,408	523,287	472,040	423,245
Rhode Island	1,306	143,875	3,670	.....	147,545	108,830	97,199	83,059	77,031	69,122
Connecticut	4,674	369,099	7,693	.....	370,792	309,978	297,615	275,202	262,042	251,002
New York	47,000	3,048,325	49,069	.....	3,097,394	2,428,921	1,918,608	1,372,812	959,049	586,756
New Jersey	8,320	465,509	23,810	236	489,555	373,306	320,823	277,575	245,555	211,949
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,258,160	53,626	.....	2,311,786	1,724,033	1,348,233	1,049,458	810,091	602,365
Delaware	2,120	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	78,085	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273
Maryland	11,124	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	470,019	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,548
District of Columbia	60	37,241	10,059	3,687	51,027	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093
Virginia	61,352	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	1,239,797	1,211,405	1,065,379	974,622	880,200
North Carolina	50,704	553,028	27,463	288,548	869,039	753,419	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103
South Carolina	28,385	274,563	8,960	384,984	668,507	594,398	581,185	502,741	415,115	345,591
Georgia	58,000	521,572	2,931	381,682	906,185	691,392	516,823	340,987	252,433	162,101
Florida	69,268	47,203	932	39,310	87,445	54,477	34,730	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	50,722	426,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	590,756	309,527	127,901	.....	.....
Mississippi	47,156	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	375,651	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850
Louisiana	41,255	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	352,411	215,739	153,407	76,556	.....
Texas	257,594	154,034	397	58,161	212,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	52,198	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	97,574	30,388	14,273	.....	.....
Tennessee	45,600	756,836	6,422	239,459	1,002,717	829,210	681,904	422,813	261,727	105,602
Kentucky	37,680	761,413	10,011	210,981	982,405	779,828	687,917	564,317	406,511	220,955
Ohio	39,964	1,955,050	25,279	.....	1,980,329	1,519,467	937,903	581,434	230,760	45,365
Michigan	58,243	395,071	2,553	.....	397,654	212,267	31,639	8,896	4,762	.....
Indiana	33,809	977,154	11,262	.....	988,416	685,866	343,031	147,178	24,520	4,875
Illinois	55,405	846,034	5,436	.....	851,470	476,183	157,445	55,211	12,282	.....
Missouri	67,380	592,004	2,619	87,422	682,044	383,702	140,455	66,586	20,845	.....
Iowa	50,914	192,881	333	.....	192,214	43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	53,924	304,756	635	.....	305,391	30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	155,980	91,635	952	.....	92,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas Territory*	114,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory*	335,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Territory	166,025	6,038	39	.....	6,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	207,037	61,525	22	.....	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory	298,170	11,380	24	26	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory	185,030	13,087	207	.....	13,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory	123,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	2,936,166	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,131	7,239,814	5,305,925

The total population of the United States, in 1790, was 3,929,827, of whom 697,897 were slaves. The population of the thirteen colonies, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War in 1775, was 2,803,000, (including 500,000 slaves;) in 1749, 1,046,000; and in 1701, 262,000.

The ratio of increase in the population is very remarkable for its uniformity, being an average of about 35 per cent. for each of the six decennial periods that have occurred since 1790. For the first period, to 1800, it was 35.016 per cent.; and for the last, from 1840 to 1850, 35.867 per cent. According to this last ratio, the population of the United States in 1855 is 27,350,000.

* Organized in 1854.

The states and territories, at the present time, have about an equal area. The territory of Nebraska constitutes one-tenth, Utah one-eleventh, and Texas one-twelfth of the whole; while Massachusetts forms only one one-hundred-and-eightieth, and Rhode Island but one twenty-three-hundredth part of the national domain.

The slave-holding states have an area of 851,593 square miles, with 9,664,656 inhabitants; and the non-slave holding states an area of 612,597 square miles, with 13,434,922 inhabitants. The population of the same territory in 1790 was 1,961,372 in the former, and 1,968,419 in the latter. The white population of the slave-holding states rose from 1,271,483 in 1790, to 6,222,418 in 1850; and of the non-slave-holding states, from 1,900,976 to 13,330,650. The number

of free colored persons in the slave-holding states increased from 52,597 at the former period, to 228,187 at the latter; and in the non slave-holding states, from 27,109 to 196,860. Maryland and Virginia have the greatest number, and New Hampshire and Arkansas the least. The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 was 697,897; in 1800, 893,041; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 1,538,038; in 1830, 2,009,043; in 1840, 2,487,455; and in 1850, 3,204,313. Of the last number, 2,957,657 were black or of unmixed African descent, and 246,656 mulatto. Virginia has the greatest number of slaves, and Delaware the least. In South Carolina and Mississippi the slaves considerably outnumber the whites. The number of slave-holders in the United States is 347,525, of whom 63,820 own only one slave; 105,683, 1 and under 5; 80,765, 5 and under 10; 54,595, 10 and under 20; 29,733, 20 and under 50; 6396, 50 and under 100; 1479, 100 and under 200; 243, 200 and under 500; 9, 500 and under 1000; and in South Carolina two persons owned 1000 or more.

The population of the several geographical divisions, at different periods, is shown in the following Table:—

	Population in 1790.	Population in 1830.	Population in 1850.
Pacific Slope	.....	.....	117,271
Mississippi Valley	205,280	2,412,369	8,541,754
Atlantic Slope	3,708,116	7,043,154	12,799,859
Gulf, East of the Mississippi	16,431	201,596	1,414,598
Gulf, West of the Mississippi	.....	4,022	286,394

The states, exclusive of the territories, have a population of about 16 to the square mile. The Middle States are the densest portion of the Union, being 57.79 to the square mile; next come the New England States, (41.94;) then the North Western, (16.13;) then the Southern, (15.27;) and lastly the South-Western, (7 to the square mile.) The non-slave-holding states (21.91 to the square mile) are nearly twice as densely populated as the slave-holding states, (11.35 to the square mile.) The territories have only one inhabitant to every 16 square miles.

Of the white population in 1850, 17,737,578 were born in the United States, and 2,210,839 in foreign countries, viz., 961,719 in Ireland; 573,225 in Germany; 278,675 in England; 141,711 in British America; 70,550 in Scotland; 54,069 in France; 29,863 in Wales; 13,358 in Switzerland; 12,327 in Mexico; 12,678 in Norway; 10,549 in Prussia, and 9848 in Holland. According to estimates given by Mr. Kennedy, in his census reports, the total number of foreigners, and descendants of foreigners, since 1790, (living in 1850,) was 4,304,416. De Bow, however, in his Compendium, thinks the number overstated, and that it did not, in 1853, exceed 3,200,000. Of the entire population 9803 were deaf and dumb, of whom 136 were free colored, and 531 slaves; 9794 blind, of whom 429 were free colored, and 1387 slaves; 15,610 insane, 311 of whom were free colored, and 327 slaves; and 15,787 idiotic, of whom 348 were free colored, and 1182 slaves. A remarkable coincidence will be observed between the number affected in the senses of hearing and seeing, and those afflicted in the intellect; the difference between the deaf and dumb and the blind being only 9, and between the insane and idiotic only 177, in the whole United States. The number of births, in the year ending June 1, 1850, was 548,837, being 2.75 per cent. of the whole population; of marriages 197,029, or .99 per cent., and of deaths 270,706, or 1.35 per cent. of the entire population. In June, 1850, the total number of convicts in the state prisons was 5645, of whom 1499 were of foreign birth, and 388 colored persons. Of 134,972 paupers, who received public aid in the year ending June 1, 1850, more than half, viz., 68,538 were of foreign birth. These were supported at an average expense of nearly $22 for each pauper. In addition to the civilized population, about 400,000 Indians or aborigines wander over the wilds of the West. Of these, (according to the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in November, 1853,) 18,000 yet linger east of the Mississippi; 110,000 are found along the frontiers of the Western States; 63,000 on the plains and the Rocky Mountains; 39,000 in Texas; 45,000 in New Mexico; 100,000 in California; 12,000 in Utah, and 23,000 in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Immigration. The number of foreigners arriving in the United States in 1820 was 5993; in 1830, 23,074; in 1840, 83,501; in 1850, 279,980; and in 1853, 368,643. In the following Table is shown the different countries in which passengers arriving in the United States in 1852 were born.

Where Born.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
United States	23,063	2,474	.....	25,537
Ireland	86,715	71,808	25	165,548
Great Britain and Ireland . .	109,258	88,937	.....	198,290
Germany	61,205	56,624	2,600	143,429
Prussia, Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands . .	86,495	58,942	2,600	147,537
All other countries	15,434	9,761	2,953	27,294

Cities and Towns.—The progress of the cities of the United States, as a mass, has been without a parallel in the history of the world. Some cities in the old world, favored by imperial caprice and power, may have had, for a short period, a more rapid rise than those of the American Confederacy, but in the aggregate, we have no example of such an amazing extension and growth of towns as this republic exhibits. At the first census, in 1790, there was but one city (Philadelphia) numbering 40,000 inhabitants in the Union. St. Louis and New Orleans were mere villages. Pittsburg was but a frontier fort; the site of Cincinnati had merely been chosen, and the name of Buffalo did not exist. In 1850 there were considerably more than 100 cities and towns with populations exceeding 5000 each, viz., New York, 650,000, including its suburbs; Philadelphia, 410,000; Boston, 212,000; Baltimore, 170,000; New Orleans, 130,000; Cincinnati, 115,000; Pittsburg, 84,000; St. Louis, 78,000; Albany, 51,000; Louisville, Charleston, Buffalo, Providence, and Washington, between 40,000 and 45,000; Newark, Rochester, Troy, and Lowell, between 30,000 and 40,000; Chicago, Richmond, San Francisco, Syracuse, Norfolk, (including Portsmouth,) Detroit, Cleveland, (including Ohio City,) Portland, Salem, New Haven, Milwaukee, and Mobile, between 20,000 and 30,000; Columbus, (Ohio,) Utica, Worcester, New Bedford, Hartford, Savannah, and Reading, between 15,000 and 20,000; Bangor, Manchester, Poughkeepsie, Petersburg, Lynn, Wilmington, (Delaware,) Springfield, (Massachusetts,) Oswego, Lockport, Lancaster, Newburg, Paterson, Wheeling, Dayton, Nashville, Kingston, (New York,) Norwich, (Connecticut,) Fall River, Taunton, Smithfield, New Brunswick, between 10,000 and 15,000; and Augusta, (Maine,) Bath, Gardiner, Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Concord, (New Hampshire,) Dover, (New Hampshire, Nashua, Burlington, (Vermont,) Newburyport, Andover, Gloucester, Lawrence, Marblehead, Danvers, Middleborough, Nantucket, Northampton, Fitchburg, Plymouth, Newport, (Rhode Island,) Pawtucket, New London, Bridgeport, Middletown, (Connecticut,) Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Schenectady, Rome, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Ithaca, Owego, Hudson, Catskill, Fishkill, Johnstown, Whitestown, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Trenton, (New Jersey,) Camden, (New Jersey,) Easton, (Pennsylvania,) Pottsville, Norristown, Harrisburg, York, Erie, Cumberland, Fredericktown, Lynchburg, Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Columbia, (South Carolina, Augusta, (Georgia,) Columbus, (Georgia,) Montgomery, Sacramento City, Stockton, Racine, Quincy, Peoria, New Albany, Indianapolis, Madison, Terre Haute, Sandusky, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Springfield, (Ohio,) Xenia, Covington, Newport, (Kentucky,) Lexington, (Kentucky, Memphis, and Georgetown, (District of Columbia,) between 5000 and 10,000. This relation is now considerably altered, but as we have no official reports, and only partial and local census, we have taken the only one which could give a just comparison as to the populousness and importance of the different towns.

Some twenty of the above towns might be named as being distinguished even in this country for their amazing progress, but our limits compel us to pass the greater part in silence. We will, however, cite three or four as striking examples of that rapid increase which, as we have before observed, is without parallel in the history of the world. Cincinnati had, in 1840, 46,338 inhabitants; in 1850, 115,438; and in 1853, 160,186—the population doubling itself about every 7 or 8 years—a rate of increase which, if continued, would in about 30 years from the present time, give the city a population of above 2,000,000. St. Louis had in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 77,850; and in 1853, about 100,000, the population doubling itself about every 5 years; so that, increasing in the same ratio, it would amount in 25 years to above 3,000,000. Chicago had, in 1840, a population of 4853; in 1850, 29,963; in 1853, 60,625, doubling itself about every 4 years; at which ratio of increase it would have, in 28 years, a population of more than 6,000,000. Although there is but little probability that the same ratio of increase will continue beyond a few years, we may observe, that in the case of Cincinnati certainly, and probably of Chicago, the ratio of increase was less between 1840 and 1850 than between 1850 and 1853; and no one would be justified in asserting that the annual ratio of increase may not be greater for the next 10 than for the last 3 years. The progress of Cleveland and Detroit has been scarcely less rapid.

Government.—The government of the United States is a confederation of independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their power to a central government, whose edicts and laws, so far as granted constitutionally, are always paramount to state authority; but all powers not expressly conceded by that constitution are tacitly reserved to the states. The governmental power of the American Confederacy is divided into legislative, judicial, and executive. The executive power is lodged in a president and vice-president, elected for four years by electors chosen by popular vote in each state; the electors being equal to the number of senators and members of the House of Representatives for each state at the time of said election. For example, Pennsylvania, having at the present time (1855)

25 members in the national House of Representatives, and each state having 2 senators, is entitled to 27 electoral votes for president and vice-president. A majority of the whole number of electoral votes is necessary to a choice, and if no person has a majority, then, from the three highest on the list, the House of Representatives, voting by states, (each state having but one vote, and a majority of all the states being necessary to an election,) shall proceed to choose a president; but if no candidate receives a majority before the 4th of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president. If no candidate for vice-president has a majority of all the electoral votes, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall proceed to choose the vice-president; but a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and has power of reprieve and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power (provided two-thirds of the Senate concur) to make treaties, and to nominate the members of his cabinet, foreign ministers, and other officers of the United States, to the Senate for its approval or disapproval. Of some inferior officers he has the absolute appointment. The president may also remove any officer subject to his appointment, at his pleasure.

The legislative power is exercised by a Congress composed of two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, so that one-third shall retire at the close of every second year. The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the state legislature. A senator must be at least 30 years of age, and must have been 9 years a citizen of the United States, and a representative be 25 years of age, have been 7 years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and electoral votes for president are apportioned according to the whole number of free persons (except Indians) and three-fifths of all others. The population necessary to form a constituency for a member of the House of Representatives, is determined by act of Congress, and is usually increased after the taking of each census, being a little over 30,000 between 1790 and 1800; but had risen to 70,680 between 1840 and 1850, and is about 90,000 under the 7th or last census. These states, however, that have fractions of population of more than half the requisite number, send an additional member; but each state, whatever its population, must have at least 1 member. The number of representatives in the 34th Congress is 234, and of senators, 62; besides delegates from each territory to the House of Representatives, who speak, but do not vote. The Senate represents the states in their sovereign capacity, and the House of Representatives (as its name implies) the people.

Congress has power to lay and collect taxes and imposts, to borrow money, to pay debts, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indians, to coin money and regulate its value, to fix a standard of weights and measures, to punish counterfeiting, to establish post-offices and post-roads, to grant patents for inventions and copyrights for books, &c., to punish piracies, &c., on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, to declare war, and to provide and maintain an army and navy, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, and to suppress invasions and rebellions, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, and over all places where forts, arsenals, magazines, dock-yards, &c., have been legally established. All bills for raising revenue and for taxation must originate in the House of Representatives. A bill must have received a majority of the votes necessary to form a quorum in each house, and have received the signature of the president before it can become a law; but if the president objects to a bill, or part of its provisions, he must send his objections in writing to the house in which it originated, when that house proceeds to vote on it, and if two-thirds of both houses sustain the bill, it is a law, without the approbation of the president; or if the president does not return it in ten days, exclusive of Sabbaths, it is a law in like manner, provided Congress remain in session so long after the bill has been sent to the president. A census of the people, products, &c., of the several states is taken by order of Congress every tenth year; the seventh having been taken in 1850. The vice-president is ex-officio president of the Senate, and, in case of the death or disability of the president, becomes president of the United States. In case of the death or disability of both, the speaker (pro tempore) of the Senate, who is usually elected towards the close of each session, with reference to such a contingency, shall be the president. In the event of the death, refusal to serve, or any other disability, of all the three named above, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall be president. The last officer presides in the popular branch, and on the assembling of every new Congress, (a Congress continuing two years, or the period for which the members of the House of Representatives are elected,) a new speaker is elected. The Senate is a high court for the trial of impeachments; on the trial of the President of the United States, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside, but its decisions only extend to removals from office. The territories are ruled by a governor appointed by the president, but they elect their own legislature.

Judiciary.—The United States judiciary consists at present of 1 supreme court, 9 circuit, and 37 district courts. The supreme court is presided over by a chief and 8 associate justices, who hold their appointments during life or good behavior. The supreme court holds one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December. A circuit court is held twice a year in each state, by one judge of the supreme court, and the district judge of the state or district in which the court is held. The district courts are held by special judges, mostly one for each district, but sometimes one judge may have two or even three districts under his charge. In most cases each state constitutes a district, but New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California are divided into two, and Alabama, Tennessee, and Iowa into three districts each. The United States Courts have jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, in all cases concerning foreign ministers and agents; in all cases of marine jurisdiction; in all controversies in which the United States shall be a party; in controversies between states, or between a state and citizen of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state and citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. A court of 3 judges to adjudicate claims against the United States was established in 1855. In each district of the United States courts there is a prosecuting attorney and a marshal.

Salaries.—The President of the United States receives $25,000 a year, and has the use of the executive mansion at Washington. The vice-president receives $8000; the judges of the supreme court $6000, except the chief justice, who receives $6500; members of Congress $8 a day; the secretaries of state, treasury, war, navy, interior, the post-master-general and attorney-general, each $8000 per annum. The various grades of foreign envoys and ministers plenipotentiary receive from $6000 to $17,500 per annum. Of these the envoy to Great Britain receives $17,500; the ministers to France and China $15,000 each; those to Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, and Mexico $12,000 each; the envoy to Peru $10,000; and to Turkey and Chili each $9000. Ministers of the second grade receive $7500 per annum; and secretaries of legation from $1500 to $2500. The commissioner to the Sandwich Islands receives $6000 per annum.

Revenue, Finances, &c.—The revenue of the United States has been mostly derived from imposts on foreign merchandise, and from the sale of public lands, but direct taxes have occasionally been levied. The revenue has increased (with occasional depressions) with considerable regularity, from $3,652,014 in 1792, to $73,549,705 in 1855. Of the revenue for the last year, $64,224,190 were derived from the customs, and $8,470,798 from the sale of public lands. The expenditures during the same period varied from $1,877,904 to $75,354,630, of which last $4,049,384 was for the civil list; $7,726,677 for foreign intercourse; $2,609,054 for the interior department; $11,733,629 for the war department; $10,768,192 for the navy department; $24,736,380 for the redemption of public debt; and miscellaneous $12,531,210. The smallest revenue was in 1792, and the largest in 1855; the greatest expenditures (exclusive of the payment of the public debt) were in 1847 and 1849, during, and at the close of the Mexican war; and the least in 1793. The smallest expenditure for the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous was $472,450, in 1793, and the greatest, $28,516,427, in 1854; the least expenditure for the military establishment was $944,958, in 1803; the greatest, (in the Mexican war,) $41,281,606, in 1847; the least expenditure for the navy was $53, in 1792, and the greatest, $10,891,639, in 1853. The public debt has varied from $75,463,476, in 1791, to $41,878,861, January 1, 1855. The smallest debt was $37,513, in 1836; the greatest, $127,334,934, in 1816. Total individual debt of the states, (independent of the United States debt,) $221,804,503, of which $30,133,112 was contingent debt.

The assessed value of the real and personal property of the United States, in 1850, was $5,983,149,407; true or estimated value, $7,088,137,779; estimated value in 1852, $7,846,706,897. The coinage of the United States Mint, since its establishment in 1792 up to October 1, 1864, was: gold, $350,092,954.46; silver, $100,290,026.90; aggregate, $450,382,981.36. Of the gold, $247,076,977.83 was domestic product; $238,061,861.88 from California; $1,420,181 from Virginia; $4,366,611 from North Carolina; $540.744 from South Carolina; $2,412,628 from Georgia; $38,287

from Tennessee; $131,671 from Alabama; $44,299 from New Mexico; and $13,330 from Oregon. Total amount of coin and bullion imported between September 30, 1821, and the same date in 1854, $285,438,792, and exported $331,355,370. According to the returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury, at different dates between April and December, 1854, there were in the United States 1183 banks and 144 branches, with an aggregate capital of $302,177,253; circulation, $186,952,223; coin, $53,944,546; and specie funds, $21,045,738. The amount of gold and silver in the United States (according to estimates accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report for 1854) varied from $22,000,000, in 1816, to $241,000,000 in 1854. According to estimates made by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1853, United States, state, railroad, canal, bank, and other stocks were held by foreigners, amounting to $184,184,714, or, according to another estimate also furnished to the secretary, in June, 1853, to $222,225,315.

History. The earliest settled portion of the present territory of the United States was Florida, about the year 1565; but as this state was not acquired till 1819, and was, moreover, not an English settlement, it is usual to date the commencement of the settlement of the colonies which formed the nucleus of the present confederation, from the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. The order of the settlement of the other original states (*i. e.* states of the Revolution) was, New York, by the Dutch, at Fort Orange, (now Albany,) in 1614; Massachusetts, at Plymouth, in 1620; New Hampshire and Maine, in 1623; New Jersey, about 1624; Delaware, about 1627; Connecticut, in 1633; Maryland, in 1634-5; Rhode Island, in 1636; North Carolina, (permanently,) between 1640-50; South Carolina, about 1670; Pennsylvania, 1682, and Georgia, in 1733. These were all English settlements, (though with admixtures from Germany, Ireland, and Scotland,) except New Jersey and Delaware; the former by Dutch, Swedes, and English, and the latter by Swedes.

For an account of the wars with the Indians, and of separate colonial matters, see histories of each state. The first contest in which the colonies unitedly and generally took part was the Old French and Indian War, as it was called, which commenced so disastrously with the defeat of General Braddock, in 1755, near the present city of Pittsburg, and in which Washington, by his prudence and bravery, saved the army from utter destruction. But the contest raged most severely in New York (which see) and in Canada. This war was concluded by the Peace of Paris, in 1763; the interval between which and the skirmish at Lexington, April 19, 1775, (the actual commencement of the Revolution,) was little else than a contest with the mother country concerning disputed rights, in which the colonies contended for representation in Parliament as the only terms on which they would consent to taxation by that body; while the imperial government maintained the absolute right to impose taxes without consulting the colonies. A series of events followed the skirmish mentioned above, in many of which the colonial chief was frequently brought almost to the verge of despair. The battle of Lexington taught the British it was no mere sedition they had attempted to put down, but that they had to contend with men animated by a firm purpose, whom one defeat, or a series of defeats, was not likely to divert from a course not undertaken without a full estimate of its difficulties. The taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by the Americans, in May; the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, in June, in which the Americans retreated for want of ammunition; the investment of Boston by Washington, and the unsuccessful expeditions of Arnold and Schuyler to Quebec, in the autumn, the former by way of the Kennebec River, and the latter by way of Lake Champlain were the principal events of the opening campaign of 1775. That of 1776 commenced with the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, and was followed by their repulse from Sullivan's Island, before Charleston, in June; by the Declaration of Independence, at Philadelphia, July 4; by the disastrous battle of Flatbush, on Long Island, in August; by the skirmish at Whiteplains, north of New York, in September; by the loss of Forts Washington and Lee, and of 2000 prisoners; by Washington's retreat across New Jersey, and by the successful passage of the Delaware, and the surprise and capture of 900 Hessians, at Trenton, on the morning of December 26. The latter event revived the drooping spirits of the Americans, and, following up their success, Washington, in the early part of January, opened the campaign in 1777, by driving the British from Princeton, New Jersey; after which he took up his winter quarters at Morristown, in the same state. In April, Governor Tryon took and burnt Danbury, in Connecticut; Burgoyne invaded New York, from Canada, and took Fort Ticonderoga in July; Colonel Baum is defeated by General Stark, near Bennington, in August; the Americans are defeated by Cornwallis, at Brandywine, September 11, and the British take possession of Philadelphia; Gates defeats Burgoyne at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, September 19 and October 7, and on the 16th, Burgoyne surrenders with 5790 men; Washington is repulsed by Howe, at Germantown, and soon after retires to winter-quarters, at Valley Forge, where the army suffer greatly from cold, hunger, want of clothing, and suitable barracks, and from consequent disease. The successful defence, by the Americans, of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, 6 miles below Philadelphia, and the opening of the navigation by the British, at Philadelphia, closed the campaign of 1777. February 6, 1778, France formed a treaty of alliance with the United States the British army evacuates Philadelphia June 18, and is defeated at Monmouth the 28th of (the same month; Sullivan besieges Newport August 15, but raises the siege on the 28th, and has a skirmish with Pigot, whom he routs on the following day; the massacre of Wyoming takes place in July; Savannah is taken by the British December 29; in the same month Washington goes into winter-quarters at Middlebrook, and terminates the campaign of 1778; about one-fourth of Lincoln's army in the South destroyed by the British, in March, 1779; in May, Charleston is invested by the British, who retire on the approach of Lincoln; skirmish at Stono Ferry, June 20; Stony Point taken by the British, June 1, and retaken by Wayne, July 15; in the same month Tryon invades Connecticut, burns the shipping at New Haven, and the villages of Fairfield and Norwalk; August 29, Sullivan defeats the tories and savages in New York; September 24, the French fleet and the American army invest Savannah, but are repulsed, October 9. Paul Jones gains, in the autumn of this year, a splendid naval victory in the British seas. The army goes into winter-quarters at West Point and Morristown, and thus closes the campaign of 1779. Charleston besieged by Sir H. Clinton, in April, 1780, surrenders May 12, and Clinton becomes master of the greater part of the South; August 6, Sumter defeats the British at Hanging Rock; but the Americans are defeated at Camden, August 16, and at Fishing Creek on the 18th; Arnold attempts to betray West Point September 21, but is discovered, and flies; the British defeated at King's Mountain in South Carolina October 7, and Cornwallis retreats. The campaign of 1781 is opened by the defeat of the British at Cowpens, January 17, and is followed by the rout of the Americans at Guilford Court-house in March, and at Hobkirk's Hill in April; Forts Marion and Lee surrender in May to the Americans, and Augusta in June; General Greene routs the British at Eutaw Springs; an indecisive engagement takes place between the British and French fleets off Cape Henry, in March; Forts Trumbull and Griswold taken, (the garrison of the latter slaughtered,) and New London burned by Arnold in September; and finally the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, puts an end to the active operations of the war, and leads to an acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, in 1783. A political event of more importance perhaps never took place on our globe, or one more truly revolutionary in its effects upon systems of government throughout the world, or more pregnant with promises of future benefit to the human race.

The government that carried the nation through the trying scenes of the Revolution was a simple confederation of states, represented by members elected by the legislature of each of the 13 separate sovereignties. This, but for the patriotism and virtue of the people, would have been wholly inefficient, and depended for its effectiveness on the willing obedience of the great mass of the population. This government endured from 1777 to 1787, when a convention of delegates, representing all the states, framed the present Constitution, which went into operation March 4, 1789, by the inauguration of Washington as President. An experience of more than 60 years, under this Constitution, has more than realized the favorable predictions of its most zealous supporters. It has proved itself the best adapted to the ruling of an extensive region of any government ever framed, inasmuch as its action is confined to matters of general interest, while each region governs itself in local affairs. Indeed, its wide extent has in some instances proved an especial safeguard, and prevented wars and rebellion from sectional excitement. While different localities have been several times agitated to the point of rebellion or warfare, the rest of the nation, remote from the disturbed region, have remained calm and determined in the support of the central authority.

The disturbed state of Europe, consequent upon the breaking out of the French Revolution, acted favorably for the development of the resources of the United States, exhausted by a long war, as it not only created a market for her agricultural products, but gave her a large portion of the carrying trade of the world. The principal events following the establishment of the government of 1789, were the treaty with the Creek Indians, in 1790; the admission of Vermont into the Confederacy in 1791; and of Kentucky in 1792; the insurrection in Pennsylvania to resist the duty on distilled spirits, and the defeat of the North-West Indians by General Wayne, in 1794; Tennessee admitted in 1796; the death of Washington in 1799; the seat of government removed to the District of Columbia in 1800; Ohio admitted in 1802; Louisiana purchased in 1803; Tripoli bom-

barded by Commodore Preble, and Hamilton shot by Burr, in 1804; Burr tried for conspiracy in 1807; Harrison defeats the Indians in Indiana in 1811; war declared against Great Britain in 1812, on account of violations of neutrality, and the search of our ships for British subjects; capitol at Washington burned by the British, 1814; peace concluded, February, 1815; and war with Algiers the same year; Indiana admitted in 1816; Seminole war in 1817; Illinois admitted in 1818; Alabama admitted, and Florida ceded by Spain in 1819; Maine admitted in 1820, and Missouri in 1821; General Lafayette visits America, and is received with great marks of respect, in 1824; cholera breaks out, and Black Hawk's war occurs, in 1832; Arkansas admitted, Wisconsin becomes a territory, and great fire in New York, in 1835; Texas achieves her independence of Mexico in 1836; Michigan admitted in 1837; Texas admitted, and war breaks out in consequence with Mexico, and Iowa admitted, in 1846; peace with Mexico, acquisition of Upper California and New Mexico, and admission of Wisconsin, in 1848; admission of California, and creation of the territories of New Mexico and Utah, in 1850; the reclamation by the United States of Martin Kosta—formerly an Austrian subject—from that power, which had seized him at Smyrna; the repeal of the Missouri compromise line, (which had restricted slavery below 36° 30′ N. lat.;) and the destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua or Greytown by a United States naval force—all in 1854. Such is a brief chronicle of the principal events of a nation's history, now one of the first powers on the globe; whose friendship is sought, and enmity avoided, by the most potent rulers of Europe. The fourteenth president now peaceably directs the national affairs of a confederacy of thirty-one states, reaching from the middle of the temperate to the torrid zone, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Our government has been tried under all circumstances, (but that of famine,) rebellion, pestilence, war, strong party dissensions, and jarring sectional interests, and has come out stronger than ever through them all. Presidents have died, and the legal substitutes have succeeded to their power, without the slightest breath of commotion. Disappointed aspirants have sometimes endeavored to create dissension, but have only sunk themselves into contempt and neglect. The forests fall beneath the settler's axe, the bowels of the earth are searched for mineral wealth, railways are laid down, canals opened, rivers deepened, commerce extended, schools and colleges founded, books disseminated, cities built, populations, invited by our free institutions, swarm from other lands in sufficient numbers to form a state for each cycle of the earth, and thus expand and extend the area of freedom, truth, and light; and, with the blessing of Him without whom no increase is given, seem destined to revolutionize the world.

UNITIA, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

UNITY, yoo/ne-te, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 33 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1557.

UNITY, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 40 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. 961.

UNITY, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

UNITY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2527.

UNITY, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 30 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

UNITY, a post-village and township of Columbiana co., Ohio, 35 miles N. of Steubenville. The township is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 2096.

UNITY, a post-village of Alexander co., Illinois, on Cash River, 225 miles S. of Springfield.

UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG. See LEWISBURG, Pennsylvania.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. See TUSCALOOSA, Alabama.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. See NEW ORLEANS.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. See ANN ARBOR, Michigan.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. See OXFORD, Mississippi.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE. See NASHVILLE, Tennessee.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. See NEW YORK CITY.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. See CHAPEL HILL.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. See PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. LOUIS. See ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT. See BURLINGTON, Vermont.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia. See CHARLOTTESVILLE.

UNKEL, ŏŏnk/ĕl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz, on the right bank of the Rhine. P. 627.

UNKIAR-SKELESSI, (*i. e.* "landing-place of the Emperor,") a village of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 8 miles N.N.E. of Constantinople, with a large paper factory, but chiefly known for the treaty signed here June 26, 1833, between Russia and Turkey.

UNLINGEN, ŏŏng/ling-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, bailiwick of Riedlingen. Pop. 1003.

UNNA, ŏŏn/nä, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 19 miles N.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 5360. It has manufactures of cottons, and extensive salt-works. It was formerly one of the Hanse Towns.

UNNA, ŏŏn/nä, a river of Turkish Croatia, after a tortuous N. course of 110 miles, joins the Save 65 miles S.E. of Agram. Its chief affluents are the Unnatz and Senon, on the former of which is the village of Unnatz.

UNRUHSTADT, ŏŏn/roo-stätt', (Polish *Karge,*) a town of Prussian Poland, 50 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1879.

UNSCHA, a town and river of Russia. See ONEGA.

UNST, ŭnst, the most N. of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, separated from Yell on the S.W. by Blumol Sound, 1 mile across. Length 11 miles, average breadth 3½ miles. Area 36 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 2977. Its shores in the W. and N. are steep, but elsewhere are several low sandy bays. The population are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. Unst has a village on Uyea Sound, at its S. side; it contains some country mansions, and is skirted all round by Scandinavian towers.

UNSTONE, a township of England, co. of Derby.

UNSTRUT, ŏŏn/ströŏt, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 110 miles, joins the Saxon Saale near Naumburg. Its principal affluents are the Wipper and Helme.

UNTER, (a German word signifying "Lower," prefixed to numerous names in Central Europe.) For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

UNTER-BEUREN, ŏŏn/tĕr boi/rĕn, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, near Baden. Pop. 1148.

UNTER-GROMBACH, ŏŏn/tĕr grom/bäk, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bruchsal. Pop. 1600.

UNTERJESSINGEN, ŏŏn/tĕr-yĕs/sing-ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near the Ammer. Pop. 1328.

UNTERKOCHEN, ŏŏn/tĕr-ko'kĕn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Kocher, with gunpowder, paper, and other mills, and extensive iron-works.

UNTERMEMMINGEN, ŏŏn/tĕr-mee/ming-ĕn, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Imst. Pop. 1607.

UNTERMUNSTERTHAL, (Untermünsterthal,) ŏŏn/tĕr-mün/stĕr-täl', a village and parish of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1920.

UNTERSACHSENSBERG, ŏŏn/tĕr-säk/sĕn-bĕrg', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Voitsberg. P. 1078.

UNTER-SEE, ŏŏn/tĕr-sä', the W. and detached portion of the Lake of Constance, between Baden and Switzerland. Length 10 miles.

UNTERSEEN, ŏŏn/tĕr-sä/ĕn, a small town of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles S.E. of Bern, in the Interlacken Valley, between the lakes Thun and Brienz. Pop. 1000.

UNTERTÜRKHEIM, ŏŏn/tĕr-türk/hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, S.E. of Cannstadt, with which it is connected by railway, on the Neckar. Pop. 2040.

UNTERWALDEN, (Ger. pron. ŏŏn/tĕr-väl/dĕn,) UPPER AND LOWER; two contiguous cantons of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the Lake of Lucerne. United area 263 square miles. Pop. of Unterwalden Upper in 1850, 13,798; of Unterwalden Lower, 11,337. It consists of 4 valleys, in which pasturage and dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Corn is imported from Lucerne; cheese, timber, and fuel are the principal exports. It formed, with Uri and Schwytz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in which it holds the 6th place. After Sarnen, the principal villages are Engelberg and Stanz.

UNTERWIESENTHAL, ŏŏn/tĕr-vee/zĕn-täl', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Wiesenthal. Pop. 1778.

UNVERRE, ŭn'vair', a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 12 miles N.W. of Châteaudun. P. in 1852, 2442.

UNYEH, UNIEH or EUNIEH, yoo/ne-ĕh or yoo-nee/ĕh, a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Seevas, on the Black Sea, 50 miles E.S.E. of Samsoon. Near it are some Greek remains, and the only iron-mines in Asia Minor.

UPA, a town of Russia. See OOFA.

UP'ADRANG', a town of Nepaul, North Hindostan, 35 miles S.W. of Khatmandoo.

UP'ARAH, an important fishing village of Hindostan, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam.

UPATOI' CREEK, of Georgia, flows south-westward and enters Chattahoochee River 9 miles S. of Columbus.

UPATOI or UPATOIE, a post-village of Muscogee co., Georgia, on the Muscogee Railroad, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

UPAVON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

UP'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 5½ miles E. of Chatham. The church spire serves as a landmark.

UPDEGRAFF'S, (commonly pronounced ŭp/tĕh-gräffs,) a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

UPERNAVIK, oo/per-nä'vik, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 56° W.

UPHA, a town and river of Russia. See OOFA.

UP'HALL, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

UP'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Bishop's Waltham. It is the birth-place of Young, author of "Night Thoughts."

UPHAU'PEE, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

UP'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

UP-HOLLAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 4 miles W.S.W. of Wigan.

UP/LAND, a thriving village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

UPLAND, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

UPLAND, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Chester Creek, about 92 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has several mills or factories moved by water-power. Pop. 500.

UPLEA/DON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

UPLEATH/AM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

UPLOW/MAN, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UP/LYME, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UP/MINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

UPOLU, oo'po-loo', or O'AHTOOAH', one of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2' S., lon. 171° 21' W. Estimated area 60 square miles, and pop. 25,000.(?) It is a missionary station, and four-fifths of the population are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables, and is visited annually by English and American whalers.

UP-OTTERY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UPPER. For names of places not mentioned below, see the additional names.

UPPER, a township of Cape May co., New Jersey. Pop. 1341.

UPPER, a township of Crawford co., Arkansas. Pop. 524.

UPPER, a township of Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 2464.

UP/PER AL/LEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1220.

UP/PER AL/LOWAY'S CREEK, a post-township of Salem co., New Jersey, 72 miles S. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 2530.

UPPER ALPS. See HAUTES-ALPES.

UP/PER AL/TON, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 2½ miles E. of Alton. It is the seat of Shurtleff College.

UP/PER AQUEBOGUE, (ak'we-bōg',) a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, 75 miles E. by N. of New York City.

UP/PER AUGUS/TA, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop., including Sunbury the co. seat, 2080.

UPPER BERN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad. Pop. 1747.

UPPER BLACK EDDY, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

UPPER or NEW CALIFOR/NIA, (Sp. *Alta California*, äl'ta kä-le-fore'nē-ä, or *Nueva (nwā'vä) California*,) the name formerly applied to the Spanish province or territory lying immediately N. of Lower or Old California. From it has been formed the whole of the present state of California, and portions of the territories of Utah and New Mexico.

UP/PER CHICH/ESTER, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 531.

UP/PERCO, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UPPER CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

UP/PER DAR/BY, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2044.

UP/PER DICK/INSON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2219.

UP/PER DUB/LIN, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1320.

UP/PER EMBAR/RAS, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

UPPER FALLS, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

UPPER FALLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UPPER FALLS OF COAL, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

UPPER FOURCHE, (foorsh,) a township of Yell co., Arkansas. Pop. 530.

UP/PER FREE/HOLD, a township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Pop. 2566.

UP/PER GIL/MANTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

UPPER GLOUCESTER, (glos'ter,) a post-office of Cumberland co., Maryland.

UP/PER HAM/BURG, a thriving post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, 130 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has several warehouses.

UP/PER HAN/OVER, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1741.

UP/PER HUNT/ING CREEK, a post-village of Caroline co., Maryland, 57 miles E. of Annapolis.

UP/PER IOWA, a small river which rises in the S.E. part of Minnesota, and passing into Iowa, flows first S.E., then N.E., and enters the Mississippi in Allomakee county.

UPPER JAY, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

UPPER KEECHI CREEK, Texas. See KEECHI.

UP/PER LEA/COCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1886.

UPPER LISLE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UPPER LOIRE. See HAUTE-LOIRE.

UP/PER MACUN/GIE, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. by S. of Allentown. Pop. 2035.

UP/PER MAHANTAN/GO, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1654.

UP/PER MAHON/OY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1268.

UP/PER MAKE/FIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Delaware Canal. Pop. 1701.

UPPERMARK, ŭp'per-mark', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, on the Dinkel. Pop. 1100.

UP/PER MARL/BOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Maryland, 17 miles E.S.E. of Washington. A newspaper is published here.

UP/PER MID/DLETOWN, a village, Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Connecticut River, immediately N. of Middletown.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, a post-village, Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on Redstone Creek, 40 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

UP/PER MIL/FORD, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3259.

UP/PER MOUNT BETH/EL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2855.

UP/PER NAZ/ARETH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 708.

UP/PER OR/KAW, a township in Coles co., Illinois. P. 657.

UP/PER OX/FORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1021.

UP/PER PAX/TON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1650.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, New Jersey. See PENN'S NECK.

UP/PER PROV/IDENCE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 778.

UP/PER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2157.

UPPER RED HOOK, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 15 miles S. of Catskill.

UPPER ST. CLAIR, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. P. 1626.

UP/PER SAL/FORD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1430.

UP/PER SANDUS/KY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Wyandot county, Ohio, on the left bank of Sandusky River, and on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 63 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It was formerly the chief town of the Wyandot Indians, who ceded their land to the United States in 1843. Three miles N. is the battle-ground, where Colonel Crawford was defeated by the Indians in 1782. The village is beautifully situated, and is rapidly improving. Pop. in 1850, 780.

UP/PER SAU/CON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2372.

UP/PER STILL/WATER, a post-village in Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot River, and on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, 9 miles N. of Bangor.

UP/PER STRAS/BURG, a post-village in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Chambersburg.

UP/PER SWATARA, (swä-tä'rä,) a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal, and by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. Pop. 1239.

UPPER THREE CREEK, of Barnwell district, South Carolina, flows S.W. into the Savannah River.

UP/PER TOWAMEN/SING, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1628.

UPPER TRACT, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

UPPER TRAPPE, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

UP/PER TULPEHOCK/EN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1953.

UP/PER TUR/KEYFOOT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 952.

UP/PER TY/GART, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

UP/PERVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge, 135 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It is surrounded by a fine farming district, and contains 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

UP/PER YAR/MOUTH, a village in Cumberland co., Maine, 35 miles S.W. by S. of Augusta.

UP/PINGHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Rutland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Stamford. P. in 1851, 2068.

UP/PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

UPSAL, ŭp'sal, or UPSALA, up-sä'lä, a lan or province of Sweden, having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and S. the Lake of Mælar. Area 2067 square miles. Pop. 89,323. It extends from Lake Mælar in the S., to the Gulf of Bothnia, and its centre is traversed by the river Sala. It contains the iron-mines of Dannemora, and several important smelting-works. Principal towns, Upsal and Enköping.

UPSAL, a city of Sweden, capital of a lsen, on the Sala, 45 miles N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 5000. It is one of the finest old-fashioned cities in Europe. Principal edifices, governor's palace, new buildings of the university, and a venerable cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, and in which are many of their tombs, including those of Gustavus Vasa and of Linnæus. The university, founded in 1478, has a library of 100,000 volumes, and numerous ancient manuscripts, a botanic garden, observatory, and good museums; in 1843, it was attended by 1367 students. Upsal has also an ecclesiastical school, cosmographic, and other learned societies, manufactures of silk and tobacco, and a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of the archbishop-primate of Sweden.

UPSALA, GAMLA, or OLD UPSALA, a town of Sweden, about 3 miles N. of the present Upsal. It is, next to Sigtuna, the most ancient residence of the Swedish kings, but

is now reduced to a small village. The church has been built out of the ruins of old heathen temples, and its tower is understood to have formed part of the temple of Odin. Among the tumuli in the vicinity are the graves of Odin, Freya, and Thor.

UPSHIRE, ŭp'shĭr, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex, parish of Waltham, 12 miles N.E. of London. Pop. 800.

UP'SHUR, a new county in the N.W. central part of Virginia, on the W. fork of the Monongahela River.

UPSHUR, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. The Sabine River bounds it on the S., and the Big Cypress Bayou on the N. The soil is generally rich. Formed in 1846, from part of Harrison county. An active immigration is directed to this section of Texas. Named in honor of Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state under President Tyler. Capital, Gilmer. Pop. 8394; of whom 2712 were free, and 682 slaves.

UPSHUR, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Western Turnpike, about 50 miles N. by W. of Cincinnati.

UP'SON, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, contains 384 square miles. The Flint River bounds it on the S.W., and it is drained by Potato Creek. The surface is diversified by hills, some of which rise about 800 feet above the level of Flint River. The soil is mostly fertile, especially near the river. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1824, and named in honor of Stephen Upson, an eminent lawyer of Georgia. Capital, Thomaston. Pop. 9424; of whom 4720 were free, and 4704 slaves.

UP'SONVILLE, a post-village in Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 180 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

UP'TON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

UPTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

UPTON, a tything of England, co. of Gloucester.

UP'TON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 33 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. 2023.

UPTON, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S.W. of Chambersburg.

UPTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

UP'TON, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Drummond, 43 miles N.E. of Montreal.

UPTON BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

UPTON CRESSETT, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

UPTON GRAY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

UP'TON HELIONS, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UPTON ST. LEONARD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

UPTON LOVEL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

UPTON MAGNA, a parish of England, co. of Salop, on the railway, 4 miles E. of Shrewsbury.

UPTON NOBLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

UPTON PYNE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

UPTON SCUDAMORE, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

UPTON SNODSBURY, a parish of England, co. Worcester.

UP'TON-UPON-SEV'ERN, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 9 miles S. of Worcester, on a cliff beside the Severn, here crossed by a six-arched stone bridge. Pop. in 1851, 2693. The town has a harbor for river barges, and an export trade in Herefordshire cider.

UPTON WARREN, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

UPTON WATERS, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

UP'WAY, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

UP'WELL, parish of England, cos. Norfolk and Cambridge.

UP'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Hunts.

UR, or THE CHALDEES. See OORFA.

URACH, oo'rak, a walled town of Würtemberg, on the Ems and Elsach, 22 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2053. It has a castle and a theological seminary; it is a depôt for linen goods, and has also bleaching and dyeing establishments, gunpowder and paper mills. Near it are the ruined monastery of Güterstein, and the decayed fortress of Hohen-Urach.

URAGO-D'OGLIO, oo-rä'go dŏl'yo, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 20 miles W. of Brescia. P. 1560.

URAK, a river of Turkey. See VIN.

URAL, yoo'ral, OURAL, oo-räl', YAIK or JAIK, yik, (anc. *Rhymnus?*) a large river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, in the N. of the government of Orenboorg, near lat. 55° N.; flows S. past Verkhnee-Ooralsk to Orsk, then W. through an opening in the Ural chain to Orenboorg, where it turns S.W., and then S., retaining the latter direction till it reaches the N. shore of the Caspian, which it enters by several mouths, the largest passing close to Gooriev. Its whole length is estimated at 1800 miles. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Kizil, Tanalik, and Sakmara; and on the left, the Sunduk, Or, Ilek, and Gratchi. In the upper part of its course it flows along a channel bristling with steep and lofty rocks; its lower portion is through extensive steppes and saline marshes. It abounds with fish, particularly towards its mouth, where the Ural Cossacks have extensive fisheries. Its delta, already extensive, is rapidly increasing, and several of its branches, which were navigable a few years ago, are now dry and overgrown with reeds.

URAL or OURAL MOUNTAINS, a great mountain system of the Russian Empire, forming a vast undulating region, consisting of various round-backed, plateau-shaped masses of land, mostly of small elevation. Its central ridge is generally considered as separating Europe from Asia, about lon. 60° E.; it divides the governments of Vologda and Archangel from Tobolsk, covering with its ramifications portions of the governments of Perm and Orenboorg, and separating the basins of the Volga and Obi in the middle and S. The Urals extend, in a limited sense, from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to Orenboorg in the S., through 18° of latitude, but considered as traversing the islands of Nova Zembla, and terminating in the high grounds between the Aral and Caspian Seas, they cover an extent of 30 degrees of latitude. The Obdorsk Mountains leave the middle chain in latitude 62°, and trend N.N.W. 500 miles to the promontory of Kamen Nos. The chief part of this chain is called the *Timan Mountains*, (first known in Europe only in 1843.) The highest points are Konjakofski-Kamen, lat. 59° 45′ N., lon. 59° 20′ E., 5397 feet; Obdorsk Mountain, lat. 67° N., 5286 feet; Taganai, lat. 55° 20′ N., 3592 feet; Iremel, lat. 54° 30′ N., 5075 feet. In lat. 65° N., a contrefort stretches N.N.E. and joins the Obdorsk Mountains and the promontory which separates the gulfs of Obi and Kara. Highest point 5286 feet.

The W. flank of the Ural chain is approached across a low undulating region, occupied by that immense development of the youngest rocks of the palæozoic era to which Murchison has given the name of the Permian system. Rising from beneath the Permian system, and hence geologically beneath, though here locally above it, occur in descending series, carboniferous, old red or Devonian, and silurian rocks, all occasionally full of fossils. The crest of the chain consists chiefly of chloritic, quartzose, and metamorphic palæozoic rocks, which are immediately succeeded towards the E. by rocks of igneous origin. In these igneous rocks, and the metamorphic strata in contact with them, occur all the richest mines of gold, platinum, copper, and magnetic iron, for which the chain is renowned. On the E. flank the Permian deposits are altogether wanting. Their place is occupied by low hills of older granite and other eruptive rocks, palæozoic and metamorphic deposits, covered towards their E. edges by tertiary accumulation, and detritus, in which mammoth and rhinoceros bones are mixed up with the sand and shingle of the gold-washings. The vegetable production which may be regarded as the type of the whole chain is the *Pinus cembra*, accompanied in the North Ural by firs and birch only, but in the S. by numerous trees and plants of warmer latitudes. In the S. also are many broad valleys of remarkable fertility, with occasional belts of deep black loam, covered with splendid natural crops, and rank vegetation. The Petchora, Kama, Oofa, Ural, and numerous other rivers rise in the chain, but it is nowhere crossed by any stream, and the only good carriage-road across it is that from Perm to Yekaterinboorg.

URALSK VERKHNII, two towns of Russia. See OORALSK.

URAS, oo'räs, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, near the centre of the island. Pop. 1847.

URATEPE, a town of Toorkistan. See OORATEPE.

URBANA, ŭr-ban'na, a village of Monroe co., Iowa, 10 miles S.E. of Altia, the county seat.

URBANE, ŭr-bain', a village of Jackson co., Illinois, about 50 miles S.S.E. of Kaskaskia.

URBANIA, oor-bä'ne-ä, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 7 miles S.W. of Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. 3716. It was founded under the name of Castel-Durante, in the 13th century, near the site of the ancient *Urbinum Metaurense*. Bramante was born near it in 1444.

URBAN'NA, township, Steuben co., New York. P. 2079.

URBANNA, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 76 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

URBANNA, a post-village, capital of Middlesex co., Virginia, on Urbanna Creek, 84 miles E. by N. of Richmond.

URBANNA, a beautiful post-village and township, capital of Champaign county, Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 42 miles W. of Columbus. The new Swedenborgian College, situated at this place, has about 100 students. Urbanna also contains a union school, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, 1 foundry, and 1 woollen factory. The Columbus and Piqua Railroad intersects the above-named road at this point. The first house was built in 1806. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3414: of the village, 2020; in 1853, about 3000.

URBANNA, a post-village, capital of Champaign co., Illinois, on the Salt Fork of Vermilion River, and on the Chicago Branch of the Central Railroad, 92 miles E. by N. of Springfield, near the border of a large and fertile prairie.

URBANNA, a small post-village of Hickory co., Missouri, about 80 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

URBAU, oor'bów, or WEBOWEC, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Znaim. Pop. 1069.

URBENTHAL, a town of Austria. See WÜRBENTHAL.

URBERACH, oor'ber-ak', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt province of Starkenbach, near Offenbach. Pop. 1213.

URBINO, oor-bee'no, (anc. *Urbinum Hortense,*) a city of Italy, Pontifical States, capital of the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, formerly capital of a duchy, 20 miles S.W. of Pesaro. Pop. 7099. It has an old ducal palace and a cathedral, adorned with fine works of art, a college, diocesan seminary, an extensive manufactory of pins, 4 annual fairs, and the house of Raphael, who was born here in 1483. It is also the native place of Baroccio, Baldi, and Pope Clement XI. In the 15th century it was the seat of a splendid ducal court.

URBINO-E-PESARO, oor-bee'no á pá'sá-ro, a delegation of the Pontifical States, bounded on the N.E. by the Adriatic. Area 1477 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 241,612.

URBINUM HORTENSE. See URBINO.

URBS VETUS. See ORVIETO.

URCH'FONT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

URCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea. See ORCHILLA.

URCOS, oor'kose, a town of South America, Peru, department and 29 miles S.E. of Cuzco.

URDA, oor'dá, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2676.

URDENBACH, oor'den-bâk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1077.

URE, a river of England. See YORE.

URESINO, oo-rá-see'no, a town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, celebrated for its thermal medicinal springs, which are used both internally and as baths in cutaneous disorders, gout, paralysis, rheumatism, &c. The waters are pellucid, have a slight taste of sulphur, contain sulphuric and muriatic salts, and have a temperature of 209° Fahrenheit. The environs bear striking marks of violent volcanic action.

URFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See OORFA.

URFAHR, oor'fâr, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Mühl, on the Danube, opposite Lintz, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2989.

URGA, a city of Mongolia. See OORGA.

URGANTZ. See OORGHENJ.

URGEL, SEO DE, a city of Spain. See SEO DE URGEL.

URGHENJ, URGHENDJE, or URGHENZ. See OORGHENJ.

URGHUNDAUB, ûr'gûn-dawb', written also IRGHENDAB, and URGHUNDAB, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Helmund, 80 miles W. of Candahar, after a S.W. course of about 230 miles.

URGHUNDAUB, IRGHENDAB, or URGHUMDAB, a village on the above river, 66 miles N.E. of Candahar.

URGNANO, oorn-yá'no, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 9 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 3563.

URI, oo'ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 7 miles S.W. of Sassari. Pop. 1039.

URI, u'ree, (Ger. pron. oo'ree,) a canton in the E. of Switzerland, consisting of the valley of the Reuss and its affluents, and having on its S. frontier Mount St. Gothard, and westward the Gellenstock, and Sustenhorn, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Area 422 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 14,500, all Roman Catholics. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwytz, early in the 14th century, to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the 4th place. It was the theatre of war between the French and the Austrians and Russians in 1799.

URIA, a town of Naples. See ORIA.

URIAS SINUS. See MANFREDONIA, GULF OF.

URIEVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Maryland.

URI, LAKE OF, of Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. See LUCERNE LAKE.

URITANA, a town of Naples. See ORIA.

URIUPINSKAIA, a town of Russia. See OORIOOPINSKAIA.

URJUM, a town of Russia. See OORZHOOM.

URK, ûrk, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles S.S.E. of Enkhuysen. Pop. 1130.

URLINGFORD, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Leinster, county and 15 miles W.N.W. of Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1168.

URLOFFEN, oor-lof'fen, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the railway, 7 miles N. of Offenburg. Pop. 1996.

URLUJAH, a city of Asia Minor. See OORLOOJAE.

URMIAH, a town of Persia. See OOROOMSEYAE.

URMSTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

URMSTON HARBOR. See TONGKOO BAY.

URN, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

URNASCHEN, (Urnäschen,) oor-nâ'shen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 2500.

URNEN, oor'nen, (OBER and NIEDER,) two villages of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.N.W. of Glarus. The former possesses much frequented baths. Pop. 1500.

URNEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone.

URNEY, a parish of Ireland, Ulster, county of Cavan.

URNIETA, oor-ne-á'tá, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 9 miles S. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1209.

UR'PETH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

URQUHART, ûrk'hart, a parish of Scotland, co. of Elgin, on Moray Frith, with a village 4 miles E. of Elgin.

URQUHART AND GLEN-MOR'RISTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, with a village on the W. side of Loch Ness, 13 miles S.W. of Inverness. Here are extensive remains of a famous castle, and several Druidic antiquities.

URQUHART AND LOG'GIE-WESTER, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Nain, on Cromarty Frith, 2 miles E.N.E. of Dingwall.

URR, a lake, river, village, and parish of Scotland; the lake, between the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 4 miles S. of Minihive, and 2 miles in circuit. The river, or Urr-water, issues from it, and after a S.S.E. course of 26 miles, through the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, joins Solway Frith by an estuary, 2 miles across, 10 miles E. of Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for 7 miles from the frith; and on its E. banks, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Castle-Douglas, is the village of Urr. Pop. of the village, 900.

URRAY, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Inverness, 6 miles S.W. of Urquhart. Here are the ruins of Fairburn Tower, and various mansions.

URREA-DE-GAEN, oor-ré'á dá gá-en', a village of Spain, Aragon, province of Teruel, on the Martin, 60 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1072.

URSA, a small post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 114 miles W. of Springfield.

URSEL, ûr'sel, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 11½ miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2510.

URSEL, OBER, o'ber oor'sel, a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Ursel, 8 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. P. 1952.

URSEREN- (oor'se-ren) or URSERN-THAL, oor'sern-tâl, a valley of Switzerland, composing the S. part of the canton of Uri.

URSHUM, a town of Russia. See OORZHOOM.

URSPRINGEN, a village of Bavaria. See UERSPRINGEN.

URSWICK, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.S.W. of Ulverstone. Fox, the founder of the society of Friends, resided at Swartmoor hall, in this parish.

UR'TICK, a post-office of Whiteside co., Illinois.

URUBAMBA, oo-roo-bâm'bâ, a town of South Peru, department and 40 miles N.W. of Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Pop. 4000.

URUBU, oo-roo-boo', or URUBU-DE-CIMA, oo-roo-boo' dá see'má, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco, 120 miles N.W. of Rio de Contas.

URURU, a river of Brazil, province of Para, joins the Amazon nearly opposite to the junction of the Madeira.

URUBUCUARA or URUBUQUARA, oo-roo-boo-kwâ'rá, a river of Brazil, province of Para, rises in the Serra Velha, flows S., and expands into a lake of its own name, and 20 miles below joins the Amazon.

URUCAHI, oo-roo-ká ee', a river of Brazil, province of Piauhi, rises in the Serra Gurguea, flows N., and joins the Parnahiba, nearly opposite to the junction of the Balcas.

URUCAIA, oo-roo-ki'á, a river of Brazil, joins the São Francisco 16 miles N. of São Romão, after a course of 200 miles.

URUCANGA, oo-roo-kang'gá, a river of Brazil, rises in the W. of the province of Santa Catharina, and flows E. after passing a lake with which it communicates. It has a depth of from 3 to 4 fathoms, but unfortunately its mouth is almost blocked up with a sandbank, on which the waves break with such violence as to prevent the entrance of vessels.

URUGUAY, oo-roo-gwî', a river of South America, rises in Brazil, on the W. slope of a cordillera, in the N. of the province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, lat. 28° S.; and flows N.W. for about 100 miles, entering the plains of Vicaria, where it is joined on the right by the Pelotas, and on the left by the Pepiri-Guaçu; here turning W. it receives on the left the Uruguay-Puita and the Albueni, and shortly after, on the right, the Repiri, which forms the N. boundary of the state of Entre-Rios. It now proceeds S.S.W., and is augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the Ibicui, and the Arapihi, which separates Brazil from the Banda Oriental. In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 miles, it forms the boundary between the Banda Oriental and Entre-Rios, receiving on the right, from the latter state, the Aguapihi, Mirinai, Gualeguaichu, together with numberless small streams; and on the left, from the former state, the Daiman, and last of all, the most important of its tributaries, the Negro. About 60 miles below, in lat. 34° S., and lon. 61° 40' W., it unites with the Parana in forming the Rio de la Plata. The whole course of the Uruguay is about 800 miles. It is navigated by sailing barks up to a great fall 40 miles below the Ibicui; after the fall is passed, large canoes ascend as far as the confluence of the Pelotas, and small canoes almost to the sources both of this affluent and of the main stream. The banks of the Uruguay are fertile but ill cultivated. The principal products are cotton and *maté*, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. The articles exported by it are chiefly hides, tallow, and honey.

URUGUAY or BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY, bân'dá o-re-en-tâl' dél oo-roo-gwî', a republic of South America, bounded N. and N.E. by Brazil; E. by the Atlantic; S. by the Rio de la Plata; and W. by the Uruguay, separating it from the Argentine Republic. It is of a compact shape, somewhat in the form of a cone, with a convex and almost circular base in the S. and S.E., and its apex in the N.W.; greatest length, measured from the centre of the

base near Maldonado, to the apex at the mouth of the Guaray, 350 miles; greatest breadth from S.W. to N.E., 320 miles; area estimated at 75,000 square miles. Viewed as a whole, it may be regarded as a vast undulating plain, generally flat towards the Uruguay, the Rio de la Plata, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of moderate elevation, which are composed for the most part of clay-slate, gneiss, and granite, and from the watersheds of the more important rivers; these are, the Negro, by far the largest, which, rising on the N.E. frontier, in the Sierra Tecla, flows S.W. to its junction with the Uruguay, and divides the state into two nearly equal portions; the Guaray on the N. frontier, the Arapey, Daiman, and Queguay, also tributaries of the Uruguay; the San Lucia, and San José, which unite their streams and fall into the Rio de la Plata; the Sebollati, with its numerous affluents; and the Yaguaron, the two most important feeders of the large Lake of Merin, which is situated in the N.E., partly in Brazil, and, after the rivers, forms the most important hydrographical feature of the country. The climate is generally humid but temperate and healthy; in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent, but in the lowlands frost is said to be unknown. Natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. The extensive plains, covered with rich turf, and almost destitute of trees, seem admirably adapted to agriculture; but remain for the most part in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense herds of horses and cattle. These form the chief sources of wealth to the inhabitants, supplying large exports of hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef and tallow. Wheat, maize, beans, and melons, are produced, and the country is adapted to the culture of most of the fruits of temperate climates. Agricultural processes are of the rudest kind, and at present no more produce is raised than is required for home consumption. Monte Video, the capital, on the Rio de la Plata, is the centre of all the foreign trade, the total value of exports thence in 1812, was estimated at $6,560,000, and of imports at $8,000,000. In 1848 the value of exports amounted to $5,573,218, of which hides stood for $4,124,203. The value of exports to the United States in 1851 is stated at $457,179, and the imports from this country at $512,957.

The constitution of the republic gives great facilities for naturalization, and encourages foreign emigration. The principal towns, besides Montevideo, are Maldonado, La Colonia, Santa Lucia, San José, and San Carlos; Cameloncs, Soriana, and Cerro Largo.

After years of struggle between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, a treaty was concluded under the mediation of England, in 1825, by which the debatable territory was erected into an independent republic, termed Cisplatina, on account of its lying this side of the La Plata, (with respect to Europe.) The Spaniards called the country *Banda Oriental*, (*i. e.* E. bank of the river, or E. frontier,) because it separated them to the eastward from Brazil. Of late years it has had ceaselessly to contend against the intrigues and hostility of Buenos Ayres, who, taking an ungenerous advantage of its possession of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, prohibited all communication between the countries bordering on this river and the ocean. In 1852, however, its navigation was declared open to the commerce of the world, from which it is supposed the material prosperity of Uruguay will be greatly increased.

URUMIYAH, a town and lake of Persia. See OOROOMEEYAH.

URUMPTSI, a city of the Chinese Empire. See OOROOMTSEE.

URUP, one of the Kooriles Islands. See OOROOP.

URURAHI, oo-roo-rá-hee', or SANTA RITA, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the river or channel of same name, forming the outlet of Lake Cima, 16 miles from Campos. Pop. 2900.

URVOLGY, a village of Hungary. See HERRENGRUND.

URZEDOW, oor'ze-dov, a town of Poland, government and 20 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 1900.

USA, a river of Russia. See OOSA.

USAGRE, oo-sá'grē, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and 50 miles S.E. of Badajos, with mines of quicksilver, three of which are worked. Pop. 1410.

USAN, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, parish of Craig, 3 miles S.S.E. of Montrose. Pop. 150.

USBEKISTAN or OOZBEKISTAN. See BOKHARA.

USCH, a town of Turkestan. See OOSH.

USCHUTZ, (Uschütz,) ōōsh'ütz, a town of Prussian Poland, 54 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 1290.

USCIO, oo'sho, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, near Recco. Pop. 1902.

USCUP, a town of Turkey. See USKUP.

USEDOM, oo'zeh-dom', an island of Prussian Pomerania, near the S. coast of the Baltic, between two outlets of the Haff, 9 miles S.E. of the island of Rügen. Shape very irregular. Length 30 miles, greatest breadth 14 miles. Surface not very fertile. The population is chiefly occupied in cattle-rearing and fishing.

USEDOM, a town on the S.W. shore of the above island, on the Kleine Haff. Pop. 1415. Remains of the ancient town of *Vineta*, built *a. D.* 778, are said to have been seen beneath the water on the N. coast.

USERAS, oo-sá'rás, a village of Spain, Valencia, province and 17 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1900.

USH or USCH, a river of Russia. See OOSH.

USHAK, hoo-shák', or HUSHAK, hoo-shák', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 138 miles E. by N. of Smyrna, and 64 miles S.W. of Kutaieh. It is built of sun-dried bricks, and is noted as the place where the largest and finest Turkey carpets are made; the weaving, dyeing, &c., of which occupy the most of the inhabitants.

USHANT, ush'ant, (Fr. *Ouessant*, wès'sôn', anc. *Uxantis*,) the most W. of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, department of Finistère, 26 miles W.N.W. of Brest. Length 4½ miles. Lat. of lighthouse, 48° 28′ 5″ N., lon. 5° 3′ 2″ W. Pop. in 1852, 2271. It has some villages, and a small port, with an active fishery of pilchards. Off its coast, in 1759, the French, under Admiral Conflans, were totally defeated by the British fleet under Sir Edward Hawkes; and an indecisive action took place 27th July, 1778, between the English fleet under Admiral Keppel, and the French under Count d'Orvilliers.

USHITZA or USICZA, oo-sheet'sá, a town of Servia, on an affluent of the Morava, 87 miles S.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 4000, mostly Turks. Principal edifices, a rock fortress, several mosques, and a Greek church.

USHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, on the Dniester, 25 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. P. 750.

USHNEI, a town of Persia. See OOSHNEI.

USHRUFF, a town of Persia. See ASHRUFF.

USICZA, a town of Servia. See USHITZA.

USINGEN, oo'zing-en, a town of Nassau, on the Usbach, 17 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1953.

USK, a river of South Wales, enters the estuary of the Severn, 3½ miles S. of Newport. Course 60 miles.

USKE, ūsk, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Kildare.

USKEANE, ūs-kain', a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary.

USKUP, oos'kūp, or USKIUP, oos'ke-oop', written also USKUB and USCUP; called also SKOPIA, sko'pi-a, (anc. *Scupi*,) a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, capital of a sanjak, on the Uskup River, an affluent of the Vardar, 100 miles N.W. of Salonica. Estimated population, 10,000. It has many handsome mosques, Greek churches, a citadel, with a Turkish garrison, and important manufactures of leather.

USLAR, ōōs'lar, a walled town of Hanover, 16 miles N.W. of Göttingen, on the Ahle. Pop. 2118.

USMAN, a town of Russia. See OOSMAN.

USMASTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

USMATE, oos-má'tē, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles from Milan. Pop. 1045.

USOP, a river of Siberia. See PAELA.

USPALLATA, oos-pāl-yá'tá, a table-land, with silver-mines, Plata Confederation, 40 miles N.W. of Mendoza.

USPANAPAN, oos-pá-ná-pán', a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Coatzacoalco.

USQUEBAUGH, ūs'kwe-baw', a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

USSAC, ūs'sák', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 3 miles N.N.E. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 2100.

USSANA, oos-sá'ná, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 12 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1136.

USSEAUX, ūs'sō', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, near Fenestrelle. Pop. 1468.

USSEGLIO, oos-sál'yo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin. Pop. 2360.

USSEL, ūs'sél', a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Sarsonne, 32 miles N.E. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 4306. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls.

USSELBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

USSON, ūs'sōn', a village of France, department of Loire, 10 miles S.S.W. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1852, 3736.

USSON, a village of France, department of Vienne, 22 miles S.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 2130.

USSON, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles W. of Issoire, with 840 inhabitants, and a ruined castle, the residence, during twenty years, of Margaret, the first queen of Henry IV. of France.

USSOVA, a river of Turkey in Europe, joins the Bosna, a little above Doboi, after a course of about 45 miles.

USTARITS, ūs'tá'reets', a market-town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 7 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1852, 2259, who manufacture woollen cloths and leather.

USTER, oos'ter, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.E. of Zurich, with an old castle. P. 4500.

USTICA, oos'te-ká, (anc. *Fumina* and *Osteoides*,) an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 miles N.N.W. of Palermo. Length 3 miles, breadth 2 miles. Soil volcanic, and highly fertile. The town of Santa Maria, on its S.W. side, has 1800 inhabitants, and a harbor defended by strong batteries.

USTIUG VILIKI, Russia. See OOSTIOOG VELIKEE.

USTIUSCHINA, a town of Russia. See OOSTIOOZHNA.

USTON, ūs'tōn', a town of France, department of Ariége, on the Aleth, 13 miles S.E. of St. Girons. Pop. 1135.

USTROM, a village of Austrian Silesia. See OOSTROM.

UST-SYSOLSK, a town of Russia. See OOST-SYSOLSK.

UST-UISKAIA, Asiatic Russia. See OOST-OOSKAIA.

UST-VILIUSK, a town of Siberia. See VILIOOISK, OOST.

USUMASINTA, oo-soo-ma sin'tâ or oo-soo-ma seen'tâ, a considerable river of Central America, rises in Guatemala, department of Vera Paz, flows N.W. through Chiapas and Tabasco, and after a course of 400 miles, joins the Tabasco, near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake of Terminos.

USUNCHOBI, European Turkey. See UZUNDJA-OVA.

USURBIL, oo-soor-beel', a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 9 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1263.

USURI, a river of Mantchooria. See OOSOOREE.

USWORTH, a township of England, co. of Durham.

UTA, oo'tâ, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 12 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1214.

UTAH, yoo'taw or yoo'tâ, a territory of the United States of North America, originally a part of the territory of Upper California, ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico in 1848, was erected into a separate territory in 1850. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, E. by Indian Territory and New Mexico, S. by New Mexico, and on the W. by California. The Rocky Mountains separate it from Indian Territory, and the Sierra Nevada partly from California. It lies between 37° and 42° N. lat., and between 105° 30′ and 120° W. lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 347 miles broad from N. to S., and including an area of 269,170 square miles, or 172,268,800 acres, of which only 16,333 were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country, Geology, &c.—This extensive region is generally an elevated and barren table-land, divided into unequal portions by the Sierra Madre Mountains, but having the larger to the W. of them. The western section, known as the Great or Fremont Basin, is hemmed in by mountains on all sides, having the Blue Mountains of Oregon on the N., the Wahsatch Mountains on the E., the Sierra Nevada on the W., and transverse spurs of the Rocky Mountains on the S. This basin has an extent of about 500 miles from E. to W., by 350 miles from N. to S., and a general elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea, "with its own system of lakes and rivers, but having no communication with the ocean." The eastern portion is covered with a white incrustation of saline and alkaline matter, and the western with a mixture of salt, sand, and clay, in which animals sink to their knees. Several detached mountains traverse this basin, the principal of which are the Humboldt River Mountains, which run from N. to S. near the centre of the basin, having an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet above the surrounding country. The Wahsatch Mountains rise from 4000 to 7000 feet above the neighboring valleys, and some reach the height of perpetual snow. Some of the valleys in the southern part of the settled country have an elevation of about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. A great valley, more sterile even than the western section, occupies the region between the Wahsatch and the Rocky Mountains.

Of the geology of Utah as yet very little is known. It appears, however, that volcanic rocks are found in various parts. Basalt occurs on the slopes of the mountains in many places. "The Boiling Springs" referred to on the next page, and the hot springs in the valley of Bear River, and in other sections, indicate the proximity of volcanic fires. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Lakes and Rivers.—Great Salt Lake is the prominent object to be considered in treating of the waters of Utah. This extensive and peculiar sheet of water, lying N.E. from the centre of the territory, is about 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, with no visible outlet. The water is so highly saline that no living thing can exist in it, and by the evaporation in hot weather, leaves on its shores a thick incrustation of salt. According to Fremont's analysis of some of the salt of this lake, there were in 100 parts, 97.80 of chloride of sodium, or common salt; sulphate of lime, 1.12; chloride of magnesium, 0.24; and sulphate of soda, 0.23. About 25 miles S. of this, and communicating with it by the river Jordan, is Utah Lake, a body of fresh water about 35 miles in length. It is stored with trout and other fish. These lakes are elevated from 4200 to 4500 feet above the sea. Pyramid Lake, on the slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is, according to Fremont, about 700 feet higher than Great Salt Lake, and receives its name from a pyramidal rock which rises from the midst of its waters. In the interior are several small lakes, which are the recipients of the streams of the interior basin, and are often mere sinks or sloughs. The most important of these known are Nicollet Lake, about the middle of the territory, and Lake Ashley, perhaps 70 miles S. of it. Near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are also several lakes, which receive the waters of the eastern slope of these mountains. The principal of these are Mud, Pyramid, Carson's, and Walker's Lakes. About 50 miles E. of Pyramid Lake is Humboldt's Lake, formed by the waters of Humboldt River. These lakes have evidently no outlet but by evaporation, which in some instances, in hot weather, reduces them to mere marshes or sinks.

As before stated, the rivers of the Great Basin have no apparent connexion with the ocean, but all either discharge themselves into the interior lakes, or are absorbed by the sands of the deserts. The largest of these streams is the Humboldt River, having its sources in the western declivities of the mountain of that name, and flows S.W. about 300 miles into the lake above described. One of the overland routes to California is along this river, whose shores afford a precarious pasturage for the animals of the caravans. The Nicollet River rises in the S. part of the territory, flows N., and then W. for nearly the same distance as the Humboldt, and empties itself into Nicollet Lake. In the N.E. part of the basin Bear River enters the territory from Oregon, and is the principal tributary of Great Salt Lake. The Green and Grand Rivers traverse the eastern basin or valley, and thence flow S.W. into New Mexico. The Grand River, the most eastern branch, rising in the Rocky Mountains, flows S.W. to meet Green River, which is the larger tributary, and has its sources in the S.E. part of Oregon. These streams and their affluents drain the entire eastern division of Utah. The former has a course of about 300, and the latter of about 400 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Of these there is no scarcity in this widely extended territory. Among the most remarkable objects of this region is the Great Salt Lake. In the saltness of its waters, in the circumstance of its having no outlet, and being fed from another smaller and fresh-water lake, (with which it is connected by a stream called the "Jordan,") and in the rugged and repulsive character of some portions of the surrounding region, it bears a remarkable resemblance to the Dead Sea of Palestine. Instead, however, of lying 1000 feet below, it is more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea; its waters, moreover, being an almost pure solution of common salt, are free from that pungency and nauseous taste which characterize those of the Dead Sea. The Pyramid Lake, already referred to, embosomed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with the singular pyramidal mount rising from its transparent waters to the height of perhaps 600 feet, and walled in by almost perpendicular precipices, in some places 3000 feet high, has nothing, we believe, similar to it within the borders of the United States. The Boiling Springs, in about 117° 30′ W. lon., and 38° N. lat., are described by Fremont as boiling up at irregular intervals with much noise. The largest basin he represents as being several hundred feet in circumference and having a circular space at one end 15 feet in diameter, entirely filled with boiling water. A pole 16 feet in length was entirely submerged on thrusting it down near the centre. The temperature of the water near the edge was 206°. The same authority describes an appearance similar to the mirages of the great deserts of the Old World. In travelling over the salt deserts of the Fremont Basin, they saw their party reflected in the air, probably, as Fremont suggests, from saline particles floating in the atmosphere. Near Brown's Hole, in the neighborhood of Green River, in about lat. 41° N., lon. 109° W., are a number of narrow cañons or gorges, with nearly perpendicular walls from 600 to 800, and even 1500 feet in height, presenting scenes of great wildness and grandeur.

Climate.—As elsewhere remarked, the climate of the great plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains seems to partake of the characteristics of the great Tartar plains of Asia. According to Orson Pratt, the midsummer is dry and hot, the heat ranging at midday from 90° to 105°, but with cool mornings and evenings, refreshed with mountain breezes. The winters are mild, snow seldom falling more than a few inches deep in the valleys, nor does it lie long. Spring and autumn, though mild, are subject to sudden changes, and the wind is very variable, shifting, almost every day, to every point of the compass. Rain seldom falls between April and October; but when heavy showers do come, they are generally accompanied by thunder and hail, and sometimes with strong winds. Dr. Bernhisel and Mr. Snow say that the climate of Great Salt Lake City, in lat. 40° 45′ N., is milder and drier than the same parallel on the Atlantic coast, and the temperature more uniform, the thermometer rarely descending to zero. During three years, according to observation, the highest point attained by the thermometer was 100° above, and the lowest 5° below zero. The variation between the temperature of day and night, in midsummer, is from 20° to 40°. Frosts in Utah Valley fall as late as the last of May, and as early as the first of September.

Soil and Productions.—A very small portion, comparatively speaking, of Utah, can ever be made available in producing food for man or beast. The few fertile spots are found in the valleys watered by the pure streams flowing from the neighboring mountains, and at the bases of most of the mountains is a strip of fertile land. The line of Mormon settlements occupy the valleys from N. to S., lying near the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains. These are highly fertile. Irrigation, however, is necessary even here to successful husbandry; but large portions of the valleys themselves are too remote from streams to profit by irrigation.

Bear, Great Salt Lake, Utah, South, Sevier, and Land Pitch Valleys, are the principal agricultural districts. The upper portion of the valleys of the Green and Grand Rivers

is represented as "incapable of supporting any population whatever. The Unitah and Green River Valleys, lying lower down on the tributaries of the Colorado, are, however, not so sterile."

Wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, and the garden vegetables of the Middle States, are the products of Utah. There is a fine bunch-grass, which, owing to the dryness of the climate, does not decay, but furnishes fodder for the cattle during winter, without being cured. The Indian corn and vines are liable to be blighted by early and late frosts. The experiments in rearing fruits do not appear yet to have been sufficiently tested to pronounce definitely as to the congeniality of the climate with their healthful production; peaches and other fruits have, however, been raised. In 1850, there were in Utah 16,333 acres of improved land, divided into 926 farms, producing 107,702 bushels of wheat; 210 of rye; 9899 of Indian corn; 10,900 of oats; 269 of pees and beans; 43,068 of Irish potatoes; 60 of sweet potatoes; 1799 of barley, and 332 of buckwheat; 70 pounds of tobacco; 9222 of wool; 83,309 of butter; and 30,998 of cheese; live stock valued at $546,968; market produce at $23,368; slaughtered animals at $67,065; and 4805 tons of hay; besides small quantities of grass-seeds, hops, flax, molasses, beeswax, and honey.

Forest Trees.—Timber is scarce throughout this territory, except on the mountains, and is principally composed of pine and fir trees. There are some groves of cottonwood and box-elder in the bottoms of the principal streams, and a scrub cedar also in some of the valleys. Wood, both for building and fuel, is scarce.

Animals.—This region is scarcely more fruitful in animal than vegetable life, but elk, deer, antelopes, grizzly bears, mountain sheep, foxes, and wolves are found. Water-fowl are abundant in the lakes, and trout and very fine salmon in the mountain streams.

Manufactures.—Much progress in manufactures is hardly to be expected in so youthful a settlement; but Mr. Pratt represents them as starting up with vigor, particularly the manufacture of flour, and the more necessary implements of husbandry and housewifery, and the cheaper stuffs for clothing. The great distance from supplies from abroad, and the great cost of transport, must perforce encourage home manufactures. The census of 1850 reports only 14 establishments engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, producing each $500 and upwards annually, employing $44,400 capital and 51 male hands, consuming raw material worth $337,381, and yielding products valued at $291,225. Homemade manufactures were produced in the same year to the value of $1391.

Commerce.—The trade of Utah is pretty much confined to traffic with the overland emigrants to California. They find also a ready sale for their live stock in the same state. It is possible that a trade down the Colorado River with California may be opened at some future day, as recent explorers report that river navigable for steamers of light draft above the Rio Virgen in New Mexico.

Education.—The American spirit seems to pervade the people of Utah on the all-important subject of education. According to Mr. Pratt, "great attention is being paid to the erection of school-houses, and the education of youth. It is in contemplation to erect a magnificent university, in which the higher departments of science will be extensively taught."

Religion.—According to the census report, there were 9 churches in Utah in 1850—it is presumed all Mormon, though they are reported under the heading of minor sects. Number of individuals to each church, 1264; value of church property, $51,000. One-tenth of their property is required by their canons to be given to the church. Measures have been taken for the erection of a vast temple at Salt Lake City.

Counties.—Utah is divided into 13 counties, viz., Box-Elder, Carson, Davis, Green River, Iron, Juab, Millard, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Pete, Tooele, Utah, and Weber. Capital, Fillmore City.

Cities and Towns.—The principal town is Great Salt Lake City, population about 10,000. The other principal places are Brownsville, Ogden City, Provo City, Manti City, Fillmore City, and Parovan. These towns are mostly built of adobes or unburnt bricks, and are named (with the exception of Salt Lake City) in order, proceeding from N. to S., and scattered over a space of nearly 300 miles, mostly near the base of the Wahsatch Mountains. Buildings are being erected for the state capitol and state prison at Fillmore City.

Population.—The population is principally composed of Mormons, who settled here in 1847, after their expulsion from Missouri and Illinois. Continual accessions of this new sect are arriving from all parts of the Union, and from Europe. According to the national census of 1850, there were 11,380 inhabitants; of whom 6020 were white males; 5310 white females; 14 colored males; 10 colored females, and 26 slaves. This population was divided into 2322 families, occupying the same number of dwellings. According to an enumeration made in 1853, by the Mormons themselves, the total population was 18,206, exclusive of Indians, of whom there are several tribes in a very degraded state, subsisting mostly on roots, berries, fish, &c., and living generally in caves or bushes, but sometimes in wigwams or tents, and going nearly naked. Of the white population, in 1850, 1159 were born in the territory; 8117 in other parts of the Union; 3056 in England; 106 in Ireland; 232 in Scotland; 125 in Wales, and 471 in other countries. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 239 deaths, or more than 21 in every 1000 persons. Of the entire population 2 were blind, 5 insane, and 1 idiotic.

Government.—The government of Utah is similar to that of other territories. See MINNESOTA.

History.—The materials for a history of Utah are very meagre. As has elsewhere been stated, it was a part of the territory of Upper California, acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848, after the conclusion of the late war with that country. Previous to 1847, when the Mormons commenced directing their steps thither, it had been in possession of the miserable tribes that gained a most precarious living from its churlish soil—undisturbed, except by the occasional visits of exploring parties or roaming trappers and hunters.

UTAH, a county in the E. part of Utah territory, has an area estimated at above 6000 square miles. It is drained by Grand and White Rivers, and by Green River, which also intersects it. Utah Lake is situated in the W. part. The soil in the western portion is very fertile. Capital, Provo City. Pop. 2026; of whom 2000 were free.

UTAH, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

UTAH, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

UTAH, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

UTAH or YOUTA (yoo'tä or yoo'taw) INDIANS; often written EUTAW, a numerous tribe of Indians dwelling in Utah territory.

UTAH LAKE, in the N. central part of Utah territory, in about lat. 40° 20′ N., lon. 112° W. It is the source of the Jordan River. Length about 30 miles, greatest breadth 10 miles. The water is said to be fresh.

UTAWAS. See OTTAWA.

UTCH-KILISSA, ootch-ke-lis'sa, (*i. e.* the "three churches,") a famous convent in Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 110 miles S.E. of Erzroom, on the Moorad-chai, or E. arm of the Upper Euphrates. Here is a remarkable church, said to have stood nearly 1550 years, and greatly noted in Armenian church history.

UTCH-KILISSA, a name of ECHMIEDZIN, which see.

UTELLE, oo-tel'lä, a market-town of the Sardinian States, province and 15 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2136.

UTERSEN, a village of Denmark. See UETERSEN.

UTICA, yoo'te-ka, a handsome city of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk River, Erie Canal, and Central Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany, 56 E. of Syracuse, and 383 from Washington. Lat. 43° 6′ 49″ N., lon. 75° 13′ W. It is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, and is regularly laid out. The site is nearly level, with a gentle declivity towards the N. The streets are wide, and the houses mostly well built, of brick or stone. The greater part of the public buildings and mercantile houses are situated on Genesee Street. Among the principal hotels are Bagg's Hotel, the National, the Franklin, the Central, the Eagle, and the Broad-street House. A new City Hall, of Milwaukee brick, has recently been erected on Genesee Street. The city contains about 20 churches, of the various denominations, 2 flourishing academies, with about 150 pupils each, 1 or 2 public libraries, and a mechanics' association. Several daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here, besides several monthly periodicals. There are 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,610,000, and several insurance offices. The State Lunatic Asylum, situated 1 mile W. of the centre of the city, consists of several large and expensive buildings of stone. The number of patients on January 1, 1851, was 449; of whom 226 were males, and 223 females. The streets, stores, &c., are lighted with gas. The Erie Canal, here 70 feet wide, and the Central Railroad, pass through the centre of the city, connecting it with Albany and Buffalo. The Chenango Canal, 97 miles long, extends from Utica to Binghamton, and a railroad has also recently been completed between the same places. Plank-roads and turnpike-roads radiate towards all parts of the surrounding country. Handsome bridges cross the canal at several points in the city. Utica is surrounded by a highly productive and populous country, and is a place of extensive trade. The manufactures of the city are also important and flourishing. There are 2 cotton factories, several woollen factories, 1 rolling-mill, 1 large manufactory of locks, employing about 200 hands, several iron foundries and tanneries, and a manufactory of railway cars. In 1794 there were only 3 or 4 houses in the place. It was built upon the site of old Fort Schuyler, was incorporated as a village in 1817, and as a city in 1832. Pop. in 1820, 2972; in 1830, 8323; in 1840, 12,732; in 1850, 17,565; and in 1855, 22,183.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on French Creek, and on the Franklin Canal, 75 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of iron and wool.

UTICA, a post-village of Hinds co., Mississippi, 38 miles W. of Jackson.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Newark, 12 miles N. of the latter. It contains several churches and a union school. Pop. about 1000.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Macomb co., Michigan, on Clinton River, 20 miles N. of Detroit. The river furnishes excellent water-power for flouring and other mills. Utica is situated in a rich farming region, and has an active trade. Pop. about 1000.

UTICA, a pleasant post-village and township of Clarke co., Indiana, on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Louisville, in Kentucky, and 114 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. P. 1538.

UTICA, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 20 miles S.W. of Peoria.

UTICA, a village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois River and Canal, 9 or 10 miles W. of Ottawa, and on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 5 miles from La Salle. About $50,000 worth of produce was shipped here in 1852.

UTICA, a post-village of Livingston co., Missouri, on the right bank of Grand River, 70 miles N.E. of Independence.

UTICA, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

UTICA, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

UTICA, a township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. P. 630.

UTICA MILLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

UTIEL, oo-te-èl', a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 9 miles N.W. of Requena. Pop. 5780, who manufacture hempen, linen, and silken fabrics, leather, and soap.

UTILLA, oo-teel'yâ, or UTILLE, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay, lat. 16° 5′ N., lon. 86° 50′ W., about 7 miles long, and 2½ miles broad in the widest part.

UTIS. See MONTONE.

UTKINTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

UTOE, u'tö'â, or Ö'oo-tö'eh, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 25 miles S.E. of Stockholm. Lat. 58° 55′ N., lon. 18° 12′ E.

UTOE, an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse, in lat. 59° 46′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 22′ E.

UTOY, a post-office of De Kalb co., Georgia.

UTRECHT, yoo'trêkt, (Dutch pron. ü'trêkt; anc. *Ultraiectum* or *Trajectum ad Rhenum*,) an important town of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, 38 miles S.E. of Amsterdam, with which it is connected by railway. It is situated in a pleasant district, on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it. It is traversed by two canals, across which are 28 stone bridges. The old walls have been levelled and planted, and now form pleasant walks; besides which, outside the walls, is the Maliebaan, a promenade planted with eight rows of lime trees, bordered with fine gardens, and having four foot and three carriage ways. Utrecht is the seat of the provincial government, and of superior courts, civil and military; and possesses a government-house, court-house, prison, and house of correction, a mint, a town-hall, a fine building, with a small library, a gallery of paintings chiefly by native artists, and a rich collection of drawings of old Utrecht houses; the buildings of the society of art and science, several barracks, an arsenal, and numerous remains of antiquity. Besides the Cathedral, which has a tower 388 feet high, Utrecht has 11 Protestant churches, and 8 Roman Catholic churches, of which 3 belong to the Jansenists, this being the head-quarters of that body; a synagogue, town hospital, several orphan hospitals, and numerous other benevolent institutions, besides many benevolent, religious, and literary and scientific societies, a university, with a botanical garden, anatomical hall, laboratory, observatory, library of 50,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history attached; a veterinary school, schools for drawing and architecture, and numerous other educational establishments. The University in 1847 was attended by 340 students.

Utrecht is well situated for trade, which is chiefly in grain and cattle; a considerable amount of shipping business is done. The manufactures of the town include cotton and woollen spinning, cloth-dyeing, silk twisting and weaving, and the kind of plush called Utrecht velvet, carpets, and floor-cloth, metal and bone buttons, metal castings, snuff and cigars, soap, leather, ropes, salt, brandy, fluid coffee, boat-building, &c. Utrecht is the birth-place of Adrian Floriszoon, tutor to Charles V., Bishop of Utrecht, and afterwards Pope Adrian VI. In the audience-hall of the University, in 1579, was signed the act of confederation, declaring the seven United Provinces independent of Spain; and in the British minister's house, now replaced by a barrack, the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, which ended the war of the Spanish succession. Pop. in 1849, 49,176.

UTRECHT, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuyder-Zee. Area 532 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 155,324. The Leck or Rhine forms its S. boundary; its other rivers are the Vecht and Eem. The surface is less flat and marshy than in the adjacent provinces. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, Montfoort, and Wyk-by-Durstede.

UTRERA, oo-trâ'rä, (anc. *Illiturge?*) a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 12,712, mostly agriculturists, who rear the most ferocious bulls in Andalusia. It stands around a fortified enclosure, has a Moorish castle, and is important as a military post. Its streets are wide, and kept clean by running streams; and here are some remarkable churches, one resorted to by a great concourse of devotees in September; various convents and hospitals, a town-hall, prison, cavalry barracks, some manufactures of soap, starch, and leather; and near it are productive salt springs.

UTTENWEILER, ööt'ten-wî'ler, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, Riedlingen, on the Rentibach. Pop. 1126.

UTTERBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

UTTER'S CORNERS, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 46 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a Methodist church, 1 store, and a hotel.

UTTOXETER, ŭx'e-ter, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 12 miles N.E. of Stafford, on the railway, and beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the county of Derby by a bridge of six arches. Pop. in 1851, 4990. It stands on a hill, and has three well-built streets meeting in a market-place, and has a church with an ancient tower and spire, 179 feet in height. Roman Catholic and other chapels, a free school, almshouses, numerous iron forges and hardware factories, and a large trade in agricultural produce, facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation.

UTTRIGSHAUSEN, ööt'trics-höw'zen, a village in the S. part of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Hanau. P. 1045.

UTUS. See VID.

UTWEIL, oot'wîl, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on Lake Constance, 9 miles S.E. of Constance.

UVALDE, (Sp. pron. oo-vâl'dâ,) a county in the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of 1480 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Frio, and bounded on the W. by the Nueces River. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

UVELKA, a river of Russia. See OUVELKA.

UWCHLAN, yook'lan, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N.N.W. of West Chester. P. 1528.

UWHARIE, a river of North Carolina. See UHARIE.

UXANTIS. See USHANT.

UX'BRIDGE, a market-town of England, co. of Middlesex, parish of Hillingdon, on the W. verge of the county, 17 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1851, 3235. It is well built, and has a convenient market-place, Lancasterian and other schools, and the largest corn market in the kingdom. Here are numerous flour-mills, malt-works, and a brick-field. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction Canal and branch.

UX'BRIDGE, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Worcester. It contains several woollen factories and a bank. Pop. 2457.

UXBRIDGE, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 42 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 125.

UXENTUM. See UGENTO.

UXIXAR or UJIJAR, oo-he-hâr', a market-town of Spain, province of Granada, 24 miles N.W. of Almeria.

UXMAL, oox-mâl', a ruined city of Yucatan, 45 miles S.S.W. of Merida, and presenting some of the most remarkable architectural remains in America. These comprise several large edifices, the largest building occupying a space of 640 feet in length by 410 feet in width, and all being adorned with elaborate sculptures.

UXUE, oo-hwâ', a market-town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Pamplona.

UXUE, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Pyrenees, 27 miles S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1203.

UYEA, oo-yâ', (?) one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish of and immediately S. of Unst. It is a chief rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea fishing.

UYEA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4½ miles from the N. extremity of Shetland Mainland, and about 2 miles in circumference.

UYTBERGEN, oit'bèrg'en, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1073.

UZBECKS, a people of Tartary. See OOZBEKS.

UZBECKISTAN. See BOKHARA.

UZEL, ü'zèl', a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Oust, 9 miles N.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. in 1852, 2090. It has 2 market-halls for linen cloths, in which it has a large trade.

UZEN, two rivers of European Russia. See OOZEN.

UZERCHE, ü'zairksh', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. in 1852, 3428.

UZÈS, ü'zèse', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Auzon, 13 miles N.N.E. of Nimes. Pop. in 1852, 6934. It has a communal college, an old episcopal palace, and a turreted castle of its former dukes, with manufactures of silk hosiery, common woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard, and a brisk trade in silk, corn, wine, and brandy.

UZNACH, oots'nahk, a petty town of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1472.

UZUNDJA-OVA, u-zŭn'jâ o'vâ, written also USUNCHOBI, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, near the Maritza, 56 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople, and having a large fair in October.

UZZANO, oot-sâ'no, a town of Tuscany, province of Florence, 1 mile from Pescia, with a church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 1064.

V

VAAG, a river of Hungary. See WAAG.

VAAGEN, vâ'ghen, (EAST and WEST,) two of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, W. of Hindöen, each about 30 miles in length by 15 miles across; the former having 1600 and the latter 2400 inhabitants.

VAAGOE, one of the Faroe Islands. See FAROE.

VAAL, vâl, a river of South Africa, after a W. course from the Quathlamba Mountains, joins the Orange River about lat. 29° 5' S., lon. 25° 20' E., and forms the N. boundary of a territory, partly occupied by Dutch farmers, and annexed in 1848 to the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

VAALS or VAELS, vâls, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 16 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2897.

VAAS, vâs, a market-town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 miles E. of La Flèche. Pop. 1872. It was formerly fortified.

VABRE, vâb'r, a village of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles E. of Castres. Pop. in 1852, 2726.

VACAS'SAR, a small bay on the W. side of the peninsula of Florida, in Levy county.

VACCHRIUCE, vâk-kâ-loo'châ, or BASILUZZO, bâ-seloot'so, one of the smaller Lipari Islands, Mediterranean, 4 miles E. of Panaria.

VACHA, vâ'kâ, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, principality and 16 miles S.W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 2239.

VACHE (vâsh) ISLAND, in the West Indies, is off the S. coast of Hayti, 8 miles S.E. of Cayes, 10 miles in length by 3 miles across. It has some good anchorages.

VACHKA. See VASHKA.

VACZ, a town of Central Hungary. See WARTZEN.

VADAGHERY, vâ-dâ-ghêr'ree, a town of South India, presidency of Madras, district and 85 miles N.W. of Tinnevelly.

VADAGHERY, a town of South India, district of Malabar, on the coast, 25 miles N.W. of Calicut.

VADAVATE, vâ-dâ-vâ'tâ, a river of South Hindostan, rises in the West Ghauts, flows N.N.E., and after a course of about 200 miles joins the Toombuddra.

VADISCO, vâ-dis'ko, a small seaport of Naples, province of Otranto. It has often been used for shelter by the Barbary corsairs.

VADKERT, vôd'kaint', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 26 miles S.S.E. of Karpfen. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2484.

VADKERT, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, about 16 miles from Kaloesa. Pop. 3315.

VADO, vâ'do, a seaport town of the Sardinian States, on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles S.W. of Savona. Pop. 1468.

VADSTENA, vâd-stâ'nâ, a town of Sweden, læn and 28 miles W.N.W. of Linköping, on a bay of Lake Wetter. Pop. 2188, with the ancient castle of Wettersborg.

VADUZ or VADUTZ, vâ'dôots, a town, capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, in the valley of the Rhine, on the frontiers of the Swiss canton of Grisons, 21 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall. It contains an old castle seated on a height which overhangs the town. Pop. 876.

VAELS, a village of the Netherlands. See VAALS.

VÆRDAL, vâr'dâl, a parish and village of Norway, 45 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, at the head of its fiord. Pop. 1930.

VAG. See WAAG.

VAGA or WAGA, vâ'gâ, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dwina after a N. course of 250 miles. Principal affluents, the Uste and Kokshenga from the E.

VAGAI, vâ'ghi, or WAGAI, a river in Siberia, government of Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 miles, joins the Irtish, 34 miles S.E. of Tobolsk.

VAGH-BESZTERCZE, vâg bês'têrt'sâ', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag, here crossed by a bridge. It has a handsome church, a synagogue, two castles, and extensive manufactures of earthenware. On the opposite side of the river stands the castle of Podhragy. Pop. 2146.

VAGLIO, vâl'yo, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 7 miles E. of Potenza. Pop. 3000.

VAGNEY, vân'yâ', a market-town of France, department of Vosges. Pop. in 1852, 3419.

VAGOS, vâ'gos, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 6 miles S.S.W. of Aveiro.

VAGOS, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 6 miles S. of Aveiro. Pop. 3390.

VAHALIS. See RHINE, page 1664.

VAIGATS, WAIGATZ, or VAIGATZ, vi-gâts', or VAIGATCH, vi'gâtch', an island of Russia, Arctic Ocean, between the N.E. coast of the government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the Straits of Vaigats, and the Island of Nova Zembla, from which it is separated by the Straits of Karsky; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 60 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. The interior is said to be mountainous, and the S. and S.E. shores present deep rocky cliffs not exceeding 200 feet in height. The cliffs are partly composed of clay-slate, which contains cubical crystals of pyrites, and yielding very rapidly to the action of the frost, the air, and the water, crumbles down, and is soon worn by the sea into balls of an inch in diameter, which are known by the name of *oreshniki*, or nut-stones. All the streams of the island have bars across their mouths, formed by banks of these stones; which, in the case of a strong wind towards the shore, sometimes accumulate so rapidly, as to choke up the streams, and convert them for a time into lakes. The inhabitants are chiefly Samoieds, by whom the island is called Khayodeya. Part of them, who own reindeer, remain throughout the year; but others, as well as Russians, only go over in summer to fish and hunt.

VAIGES, vâzh or vêzh, a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, 14 miles E.S.E. of Laval. Pop. 1592.

VAIHINGEN, vi'hing-en, a town of South Germany, Würtemberg, on the Enz, 15 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3072.

VAI'LA, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish of Walls, in Vaila Sound, on the W. side of the mainland, 4 miles N.W. of Skeldaness. Pop. 29.

VAILATE, vi-lâ'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, 9 miles from Lodi, with the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 2307.

VAILLY, vâh'yee' or vâl'yee', a village of France, department of Cher, on the Saudre, 12 miles N.W. of Sancerre. Pop. in 1852, 720.

VAILLY SUR AISNE, vâh'yee' sür ân, a village of France, department of Aisne, 9 miles E. of Soissons. Pop. 1700.

VAIL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

VAIL'S MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

VAIMUGA, vi-moo'gâ, a river of Russia, government of Archangel, after a course of about 70 miles joins the North Dwina near the town of Emetzoa. Its banks are covered with fine timber, large quantities of which are cut and transported to Archangel.

VAIRANO, vi-râ'no, a town of Naples, province of Lavoro, 7 miles N.E. of Teano. Pop. 1766.

VAIRO, vi'ro, a village of Italy, duchy and 32 miles S. of Parma. Pop. 3474.

VAISE, vâz or vêz, a town of France, department of Rhône, forming a N.W. suburb of Lyons, on the Saône. Pop. 7277. See LYONS.

VAISON, vâ'zôNG', (anc. *Vaison*,) a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 15 miles N.E. of Orange, on the Ouvèze. Pop. in 1852, 3059. Near it are the ruins of a fine quay, circus, and aqueduct, belonging to *Vasio*, the capital city of the ancient *Vocontii*, an important Roman colony.

VAISSAC, vâs'sâk', a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne.

VAITURANI, a river of Hindostan. See BYTURNEY.

VAJCA or VAJKA. See VASHKA.

VAJDA-HUNYAD, vî'dâh' hoon'yôd', a market-town of Transylvania, on the Czerna, 40 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 2000. It has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Greek churches. In its environs are the largest iron-mines in Transylvania.

VAKH, vâk, a river of Siberia, governments of Yenisei and Tobolsk, joins the Obi, 100 miles E. of Soorgoot. Course westward, estimated at 350 miles.

VAL, an Italian word signifying "valley," and forming the prefix to many names in Italy, Sicily, &c. VAL is also a prefix to the names of old divisions of Sicily, as VAL DEMONE, (vâl dâ-mo'nâ,) comprising the N.E. quarter, with Mount Etna; the VAL DI MAZZARA, (vâl dee mât-sâ'râ,) in the W., and the VAL DI NOTO, (vâl dee no'to,) the S. parts of the island.

VAL, LE, leh vâl, a village of France, department of Var, 3 miles N. of Brignolles. Pop. 1734.

VALACHIE. See WALLACHIA.

VALAIS, vâ'lâ', (Ger. *Wallis*, vâl'lis,) a canton of Switzerland, in its S.E. part, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off N. and S. by two primary Alpine chains from the canton of Bern and from Savoy. Area 1665 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 81,527, all Roman Catholics, two-thirds of whom speak French. It has been described as an immense trough, 70 miles in length, 1½ miles in depth, and 2 miles wide at the bottom; the mountains on each side are among the highest in Europe, and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Its transit trade is pretty active. Chief towns, Sion, the capital, Martigny, and Vispach. It holds the twentieth place in the Swiss Confederation. Under the French it formed the department of Simplon.——Adj and inhab. VALAISAN,* vâl'â-zân'.

* "There did she blossom till a VALAISAN,
A townsman of Martigny, won her heart."
ROGERS'S *Italy*, part i. canto v.

VAL ALTA, vál ál'tá, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, 10 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1100.

VALANGIN, a village of Switzerland. See VALLENGIN.

VALAQUIE, VALAQUIA, *VILLAQUE*. See WALLACHIA.

VALASZKA, vál'ás'ká'k', or BÉLA, bá'lóh', a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra, 12 miles from Baimocz. It has several saw and four mills. Pop. 5027.

VALATIE, val-á-tee', a post-village of Columbia co., New York, in Kinderhook township, at the junction of the Valatie and Kinderhook Creeks, about 23 miles S. by E. of Albany. It contains manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, and other articles.

VALBENOITE, vál'beh-nwáh', a village of France, department of Loire, 1 mile W. of St. Etienne, of which it forms an industrious suburb. Pop. in 1852, 6040.

VALBONNAIS, vál'bon'náí', a village of France, department of Isère, 20 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1327.

VAL BREGAGLIA, vál brá-gál'yá, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. and W. of Mount Septimer, and traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

VALCARES, ÉTANG DE, áh'tóng' deh vál'kar', a salt lagoon of South France, in the island of Camargue, delta of the Rhone.

VALCARLOS, val-kar'loce, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, in a valley of the same name, 35 miles from Pamplona, with manufactures of iron. Pop. 962.

VALCOUR (val-koor') ISLAND, New York, situated in Lake Champlain, about 6 miles S. of Plattsburg.

VALDAGNO, vál-dán'yo, a market town of Austrian Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Vicenza, at the foot of Mount Castello, on the Agno. Pop. 3100.

VALDAI or WALDAI, vál'dí, a walled town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.E. of Novgorod, on the small Lake Valdai, and on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Pop. 3000.

VALDAI HILLS, in the government of Novgorod, consist of a series of plateaux which extend between the S. end of Lake Peipus and the river Düna, with an average height of about 1000 feet, forming a dome shaped elevation in the centre of Russia, and the watershed between rivers flowing to the Baltic and Caspian Seas.

VAL-D'AJOL, LE, leh vál dá'zhol', or LAITRE, láh'r, a village of France, department of Vosges, 15 miles from Remiremont. Pop. 1081.

VALDARACETE, vál dá-rá-thá'th, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Madrid, 21 miles from Ocaña. Pop. 1098.

VAL D'ARNO, vál-dár'no, ("Vale of the Arno,") a valley of Tuscany, greatly renowned for rural beauty. See ARNO.

VALDEALGORFA, vál-dá ál-gor'fá, a town of Spain, Aragon, province of Teruel, 9 miles from Alcañiz, near the Guadalupe. Pop. 1400.

VALDEBIMBRE, vál dá beem'bré, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles from Leon. Pop. 1314.

VALDEFUENTES, vál-dá-fwén'téa, a scattered village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 17 miles S.E. of Caceres. It has many mills. Pop. 1917.

VALDEGANGA, vál-dá gán'gá, a town of Spain, Murcia, province and 18 miles from Albacete, on a lofty height above the Jucar. Pop. 1154.

VALDELASCA, vál dá-lás'ká, a village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 70 miles from Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 1095.

VAL-DEMONE, vál dá-mo'ná, an ancient division in the E. of Sicily. Its capital was Messina. See VAL.

VALDEMORILLO, vál-dá-mo-reel'yo, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Madrid. It has manufactures of superior stoneware. Pop. 1223.

VALDEMORO, vál-dá mo'ro, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1712.

VALDENGO, vál-dén'go, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Biella. Pop. 1203.

VALDEOBISPO, vál dá-o-bees'po, a village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 45 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1235.

VAL DE OLIVA, vál dá o-lee'vá, a town of Spain, province, and 24 miles N. of Cuenca. Pop. 2690.

VALDEPEÑAS, vál-dá-pain'yás, (*i. e.* "valley of rocks,") a town of Spain, province, and 30 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. Pop. 9870. The town has no object of interest, but is celebrated for its excellent wines.

VAL DE PEÑAS, a town of Spain, province, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 4269.

VALDEPIELAGO, vál-dá-pe-áh'lá-go, a town of Spain, province, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Leon. Pop. 1016.

VALDERADUEY, vál-dá-rá-dwá', a river of Spain, province of Leon, enters the Douro 2 miles E. of Zamora. Length, about 100 miles.

VALDERAS, vál-dá'rás, a town of Spain, province, and 80 miles S.S.E. of Leon. It has four squares and several schools, a bull ring, theatre, a substantially built hospital, and a Carmelite convent. Pop. 3433.

VALDERROBRES, vál-dére-ro'brés, a village of Spain, Aragon, province, and 62 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2276.

VALDES, vál'dès, an island on the N.W. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia, lat. 50° N., lon. 126° 2' W. It is the largest of all the islands in the vicinity, and, along with Vancouver's, forms the continuation of the gulf, which is also called DISCOVERY PASSAGE. There is a village upon it, seated on the summit of a steep, sandy cliff, about 100 feet high.

VAL DE SANTO DOMINGO, vál dá sán'to do-ming'go, a town of Spain, 13 miles N.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1869.

VALDEVERDEJA or VALDEVERDEXA. See VALVERDEJA.

VALDIBLORA, vál-de-blo'rá, a village of the Sardinian States, about 12 miles N. of Nice. It has a church and an old castle. Pop. 1179.

VAL DI CHIANA, vál dee ke-á'ná, formerly a swampy tract in the E. part of Tuscany, in the province of Arezzo. It has been drained and converted into one of the most productive parts of Italy.

VALDIERI, vál-de-á'ree, written also VANDIER, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division and province of Cuneo, on the Gesso, and on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 17 miles from the latter. Pop. 2357.

VAL DI MAZZARA. See VAL.

VAL DI NOTO. See VAL.

VALDIVIA, vál-dee've-á, a river of Chili, traversing a department of its own name, from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a westward course of 120 miles.

VALDIVIA, the most S. department of Chili, on the mainland of South America, about lat. 40° S., and lon. 73° W., enclosed, except on the W., by Independent Araucania. Estimated area 740 square miles. Pop. 6800.

VALDIVIA, a seaport town or village of Chili, on the Valdivia or Calcutta River, 16 miles from its mouth. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1837.

VALDIVIA, PORT, at the mouth of the river Valdivia, Chili, lat. 39° 49' S., lon. 73° 19' 35" W. It was formerly one of the best and most strongly fortified harbors on the Pacific.

VALDOBBIADENE, vál-dob-be-á-dá'ná, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Treviso. P. 2400.

VALDUGGIA, vál-dood'já, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 22 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3100.

VALEENE, va-leen', a small post-village of Orange co., Indiana, 104 miles S. of Indianapolis.

VALEGGIO, vá-léd'jo, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 miles S. of Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lake of Garda. Pop., including 4 adjoining hamlets, 4000. It has a fortified bridge or causeway, upwards of 600 yards long, defended by several lofty towers.

VALE MILLS, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

VALENÇA, vá-lén'sá, a town of Brazil, province and 90 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. It is the seat of an electoral college, and the head-quarters of a body of the National Guards. Pop. of the district, 5000.

VALENÇA, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, capital of a comarca, 10 miles N. of Cayru, on the right bank of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

VALENÇA or CATINGUINHA, ká-teen-gheen'yá, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhi, on the Catinguinha, 56 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

VALENÇA-DO-DOURO, vá-lén'sá do dó'ro, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 9 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 635.

VALENÇA-DO-MINHO, vá-lén'sá do meen'yo, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, province of Minho, capital of a comarca, on the left bank of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy. Pop. 1100.

VALENÇAY, vá'lóng'sá', a town of France, department of Indre, agreeably situated on the Nahon, 25 miles N. of Châteauroux, and chiefly remarkable for a fine palace, with gardens, where Napoleon retained Ferdinand VII. during his own usurpation in Spain. Pop. in 1852, 3627.

VALENCE, vá'lónss', (anc. *Valentia.*) a town of France, capital of the department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 57 miles S. of Lyons. lat. 44° 56' N., lon. 4° 53' E. Pop. in 1852, 16,122. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods, and enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with the tomb of Pope Pius VI., barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, and theatre. It has a communal college, with a public library of 10,000 volumes, school of artillery, chamber of manufactures, school of design, docks for building river craft, cotton printing and dyeing establishments, and manufactures of silk goods.

VALENCE, vá'lónss', a small town of France, department of Gers, on the Baise, 5 miles S. of Condom. Pop. in 1852, 1625.

VALENCE D'AGEN, vá'lónss' dá'zhóng', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W. of Moissac. Pop. in 1852, 3088.

VALENCIA, vá-lén'she a, (Sp. pron. vá-len'the-á,) an old province or kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provinces of Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon-de-la-Plana. United area 9512 square miles. Pop. 1,110,960. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains, but the centre presents a fertile and well-watered plain, and around Lake Albufera are extensive rice grounds. The soil is well cultivated. The chief products comprise wine, figs,

almonds, olives, and excellent oranges. The sugar-cane, hemp, lint, and silk, yield valuable returns. The principal mineral riches are salt, marble, and potters' clay. It was first colonized by the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, who had established many flourishing settlements in it, when it was wrested from them by the Romans. Under them it made great progress in civilization, and was one of the most tranquil provinces of the empire, when it fell a prey to the Goths. About the beginning of the 8th century, the Saracens became its masters. In the 11th century it was erected into a separate Moorish kingdom, under the dynasty of the Ahmerides, and retained its independence till 1238, when Don Jaime I., availing himself of its civil dissensions, completely subdued it, and incorporated it with his kingdom of Aragon. It afterwards passed to the crown of Castile, and has since followed its fortunes.——Adj. and inhab. VALENCIAN, vâ-lên/she-ăn, (Sp. *Valenciano*, vâ-lên-the-ē/no.)

VALENCIA, (anc. *Valentia-Edetanorum*; Fr. *Valence*, vâ'lênss'; It. *Valenza*, vâ-lên/zâ,) a city of Spain, capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of the same name, in a fine plain on the Turia, here crossed by 5 wide bridges, about 2 miles from the sea, and 190 miles E.S.E. of Madrid; lat. 39° 25′ 45″ N., lon. 0° 24′ 23″ W. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and has a supreme court of justice. The city is of a circular shape, and enclosed by walls, built in 1356 by Pedro IV. There are 8 gates, some of which, with their towers and machicolations, are very picturesque. The houses are lofty and gloomy-looking, and, with few exceptions, the streets are tortuous, and so narrow, that when one looks down from the cathedral-tower, the openings are scarcely to be seen, amid the irregular, close-packed roofs. Of the public buildings and institutions the following may be mentioned: a new theatre, various hospitals, among them the General Hospital, which has baths; the Poorhouse, a fine edifice; the Foundling Hospital, &c.; a University, founded in 1500, with chairs of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, for which there are 70 professors; the library numbers 40,000 volumes, and the University was attended in 1841 by 1600 students; a museum of natural history, chemistry, and physics; a botanic garden in the environs of the city, a theatre, and chapel; the *seminario-conciliar*, where theology, Greek, and Latin are taught; the College of Corpus Christi, founded in 1586, which contains many fine paintings by Ribalta; a national museum in one of the suppressed convents, containing six or seven hundred pictures, and in which the great Valencian school may be studied to advantage, especially Vicente Juanes, the Spanish Raphael, Ribalta, and Ribera, (Spagnoletto.)

The Cathedral, built on the site of a temple of Diana, and a Moorish mosque, was raised to metropolitan rank in 1492; it is uninteresting in point of architecture, but is rich in paintings by the great masters of the Valencian school. There are, besides 14 parish churches, numerous suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which was St. Dominic's; 21 nunneries, a Magdalen asylum, 22 hermitages; a handsome custom-house, a college for orphans of both sexes, a normal school, an academy of fine arts, a school of commerce, a chair of agriculture, a college of advocates, a medical institute, with various other educational establishments; an episcopal palace, containing a library of 12,000 volumes; the silk-hall or chamber of commerce, a beautiful Gothic building; a noble Doric court-house, a bull-ring, a casino, a hippodrome, fine *paseos* and gardens, good baths, prisons, and penitentiaries. There is only one fountain in the town, that in the great square. The citadel was built by Charles V., to defend Valencia against Barbarossa. The Glorieta, with its fountains and statues, is a delicious promenade, and frequented by the fashion and beauty of the place. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, and the city is resorted to by invalids.

Valencia is celebrated for its manufactures, the most important of which is spinning and weaving silk, in which great numbers are employed; the rest comprise sackcloth—the exportation of rice alone requiring about 50,000 sacks annually—cordage, hats of wool, hair, silk, and straw; gloves, fans, glass, painted tiles, which are very celebrated; ordinary and fine woollens, soap, combs, and leather. There are also two foundries, a nail-work, and a tobacco-manufactory, which gives employment to more than 3000 women. The harbor of Valencia is very imperfect, and its foreign commerce has greatly declined. The principal articles of import are linens, ironmongery, drugs, bar-iron, planks, and colonial produce; and the chief articles exported comprise corn, rice, silk, saffron, almonds, and oranges.

For its opposition to the French, in the war of succession, it was despoiled of its liberties and wealth by Philip V. It was taken in 1812 by the French under Suchet, who held it till June 1813. Pop. 70,000; including the suburbs, above 100,000.

VALENCIA, vâ-lên/she-ă, a county in the S.E. part of New Mexico, bordering on Texas. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and drained by several small affluents of that stream. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. In 1850, this county produced more corn, peas, beans, and wine than any other in the territory. It yielded in that year 157,796 bushels of corn; 8115 of peas and beans; and 1973 gallons of wine. Capital, Valencia. Pop. 14,189.

VALENCIA, a village and capital of Valencia co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, 80 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fe.

VALENCIA, vâ-lên/she-ă, (Sp. pron. vâ-lên/the-ē,) a city of South America, Venezuela, capital of a province, department of Caracas, with which it communicates by a good road. Lat. 10° 12′ N., lon. 67° 55′ W. Estimated population, 17,000. It is finely situated, covers a large surface, and has an active commerce with Caracas and Puerto Cabello.

VALENCIA, a seaport town and island of Ireland. See VALENTIA.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, vâ-lên/the-ē dā ăl-kăn'tā-rā, a fortified town of Spain, on a height, near the frontier of Portugal, province of Caceres, 25 miles S.W. of Alcantara. Pop. 4760. It has a citadel, barracks, and manufactures of hats, linens, and leather, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Contrata*.

VALENCIA DE DON JUAN, vâ-lên/the-ē dā don noo-ăn', (anc. *Caisca?*) a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Leon, on the left bank of the Elsa. Pop. 1698. Near it are copper-mines and marble quarries.

VALENCIA-DE-LAS-TORRES, vâ-lên/the-ē dā lăs tor/rĕs, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and about 40 miles from Badajos. Pop. 1230.

VALENCIA DEL VENTOSO, va-lên/the-ē dĕl vĕn-to'so, or VALENCIA DEL BARRIAL, va-lên/the-ē dĕl bar-re-ăl', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2960. It has manufactures of linens and sacking, and some Roman antiquities.

VALENCIA (vâ-lên/she-ă) LAKE OF, or TACARIGUA tā-kā-ree/gwā, is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 miles E. of the above city. Length 22 miles, average breadth 6 miles. Mean depth from 12 to 16 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. It contains many islands, and receives the river Aragua.

VALENCIANA, vâ-lên-se-ă/nâ, a famous silver-mine and small town of the Mexican Confederation, state and a few miles N. of Guanajuato. From 1771 to 1804 the mine yielded an annual produce of 600,000*l.*, but the works have been subsequently destroyed.

VALENCIENNES, vâ'lôns'se-ĕnn', (anc. *Valentianæ*,) a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, (Escaut,) and on the railway from Paris to Mons, 27 miles S.E. of Lille. Lat. 50° 21′ N., lon. 3° 31′ E. Pop. in 1852, 23,263. It has a citadel on an island in the Scheldt; a fine town-hall and belfry; several churches, a general and two military hospitals; asylums, barracks, an arsenal, a public library and museum, and a theatre. Its industry is very various, comprising manufactures of lace, linen and lawn, printed muslins, beet-root sugar, gold and silver tissues, toys, earthenware, and leather, being the principal; and it has numerous bleaching and dye works, with a brisk trade in timber, coal, and agricultural produce. It was taken in 1793 by the English and Austrians after a siege of six weeks. The historian Froissart was born here in 1337.

VALENS, vâ'lôns', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 32 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall.

VALENSOLE, vâ'lôns'sol', (anc. *Valens Solatrium?*) a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 30 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 3151.

VALENSOLLE, vâ'lôns'sol', a market-town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 22 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. in 1852, 3151.

VALENTANO, vâ-lên-tâ/no, (anc. *Ferentum*,) a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 18 miles N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 10[illegible].

VALENTIA, France. See VALENCE.

VALENTIA EDETANORUM. See VALENCIA.

VALENTIA, VALENCIA, vâ-lên/she-ă, or KENMORE', an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, 3 miles S.W. of Cahirciveen, and separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ miles in breadth, and which forms the most W. harbor in the British Islands; lat. 51° 55′ 8″ N.; lon. 10° 10′ W. Length of island 7 miles, breadth 2 miles. It gives the title of Viscount to the Annesley family.

VALENTIA or VALENCIA, a town or village at the S.E. extremity of the island of Valentia, Ireland, is beautifully enclosed among brown mountain slopes. Pop. of town and parish, 2482. The harbor is deep, capacious, and completely land-locked, and being the most W. port of Europe, has lately attracted considerable attention in consequence of a proposal to make it the W. terminus of railway communication, and a principal station for Atlantic steamers.

VALENTIA, an island in the Red Sea. See DISSEE.

VALENTIA, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

VALENTIANA. See VALENCIENNES.

VALENTINE, vâ'lôn'teen', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 1 mile S.W. of St. Gaudens, on the Garonne. Pop. 1560, who manufacture woollens.

VALENZA, vâ-lên/zâ, (anc. *Fulvii Forum*; *Valentinum?*) a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Alessandria, on the Po. Pop. 7477. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, and leather.

VALENZANO, vä-lèn-zä'no, a town of Naples, province and S. of Bari. Pop. 2480.

VALENZUELA, vä-lèn-thwä'lä, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 10 miles from Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1240.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2224.

VALERA-DE-ABAJO, vä-lä'rä-dä-ä-bä'no, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 29 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1090.

VALERA-DE-ARRIBA, vä-lä'rä-dä-ar-ree'bä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1157.

VALESPIR, vä'lès'peer', an ancient district of France, which belonged to the former province of Roussillon, and is now included in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales.

VALETTA, vä-lèt'tä, or LA VALETTA, lä vä-lèt'tä, a seaport city, capital of the island of Malta, on the N.E. coast, lat. (of palace,) 35° 53′ 48″ N., lon. 14° 31′ 15″ E. It is picturesquely situated on a long neck of land called Mount Xiberras, which, with the mainland on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbors, one on the E., called the Great Harbor, and the other on the W. called Marsa Musceit, or the Quarantine Harbor. The view, on approaching it from the sea, is singularly magnificent. Attention is first attracted by the massiveness and strength of its fortifications. These consist principally of forts St. Elmo and Ricasoli, guarding the grand harbor, the former an enormous work of granite, with barracks sunk in its lower bastions for 2000 men; Fort St. Angelo, Forts Tigne and Manuel, guarding the quarantine harbor, and the lines of Floriana, extending from harbor to harbor, across the isthmus. The unevenness of the site makes it necessary to keep up the communication between the different streets by flights of steps, forming one of the peculiar features of the place. The principal street, called Strada Reale, stretches across the crest of the hill, and the other leading streets run parallel to it at lower elevations. All these streets are wide, and well paved with lava. There are also spacious and handsome squares in different parts of the town; and in the lower part, or Marina, the splendid quays, with the elegant edifices which line them, are especially deserving of notice. Besides the town proper, Valetta comprises a number of suburbs, of which the most important are Floriana, immediately beyond the lines already mentioned; and Sanglea, Burinola, and Vittoriosa, on the E. side of the great harbor.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 20 churches, of which the cathedral, built in 1580, is, though not externally attractive, by far the most interesting. Along its mosaic pavement are numerous tombs of the knights of Malta, represented in white marble, and in full costume; other more gorgeous monuments stand around in marble and bronze; and among other pictures, the "Beheading of St. John," regarded as one of the finest works of Caravaggio; in a chapel are deposited the keys of Jerusalem, Acre, and Rhodes. The other more remarkable buildings and establishments are the Palace of the Grand Master, now the governor's residence, with a corridor hung with portraits of the knights, and an armory, which, besides containing 10,000 muskets for actual service, is rich in trophies and ancient armor; the Library and Museum adjoining the Palace, the University, founded towards the close of the last century, and furnishing at a very moderate expense a regular education in divinity, law, medicine, and arts; the English Collegiate Church of St. Paul, founded by Queen Adelaide at a cost of 15,000*l.*; the Exchange, theatre, the Military Hospital, occupying a noble edifice erected by the knights; the Naval Hospital, two civil hospitals, one for males occupying the old monastery of Maddalena, and another for females founded by a lady of Sienna; several auberges, or separate knights' palaces, some of them remarkable for their magnificence, and the beauty of their architecture; the dockyard, capable of admitting the largest man-of-war; the House of Industry, the extensive barracks, the burial-grounds, formed out of the bastions of the fortifications around Valetta; the great aqueduct, extending from Citta-Vecchia; and the Botanic Garden, in the suburb Floriana.

The only manufactures of any consequence are carried on at the Creek of Sanglea, where many excellent merchant vessels are built, and fitted out at private building-yards; the trade is always important in time of war, when the strong and central position of Malta makes it a great emporium for the traffic of the Mediterranean; when the more natural channels are open, it becomes insignificant in time of peace. Having scarcely any resources within itself, Valetta depends on other countries for the chief necessaries of life, importing corn, oil, and wine from Italy and Sicily, and cattle and horses, chiefly from Barbary, and partly also from Greece and Albania. The mail-steamers for Alexandria, Constantinople, &c., call here regularly. It was founded by the Grand Master, Valette, in 1566, occupied by the French in 1798, and taken by the English in 1801. Pop. about 80,000.

VALETTE, LA, lä vä'lèt'tè, a village of France, department of Var, 4 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1800.

VALFENERA, vä-fi-nè'rä, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Asti, near Villanueva. Pop. 1672.

VALGANA, vä-gä'nä, a village of Austrian Italy, province and about 22 miles N.W. of Como. Near it are quarries of alabaster, and red marble and iron-mines. Pop. 1010.

VALGORGE, vä'gorzh', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 9 miles W.N.W. of Largentière. Pop. 1400.

VALGRANA, vä-grä'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 8 miles W. of Coni, near the Grana. Pop. 2131.

VALGREGHENTINO, vä-grä-ghèn-tee'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 18 miles E.N.E. of Como, on the Adda. Pop. 1040.

VALGUARNERA, vä-gwar-nä'rä, a town of Sicily, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Noto. Pop. 5500.

VALK or WALK, välk, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, 90 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 1800.

VALKENBURG, vä'lken-boorg', (*Fr. Fauquemont*, fō'kehmōx',) a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Geul, and on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle, 7 miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 717.

VALKI or WALKI, vä'kee, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Donets. Pop. 8937. It has 5 large annual fairs.

VALL, völl, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, about 16 miles from Martonvasar. Pop. 2197.

VALLABRÈGUES, vä'lä'braig', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Rhone, 13 miles E. of Nîmes. P. 1600.

VALLADA, vä-lä'dä, a village of Spain, province and 40 miles S.W. of Valencia, on the Cañolas. Pop. 1973.

VALLADOLID, val'la-do-lid', (Sp. pron. vä-yä-po-leep'.) (anc. *Pintia*,) a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 27 miles S.S.W. of Palencia; lat. 41° 40′ N., lon. 4° 42′ W. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 6 gates, and has many large and decayed dwellings, having been the residence of the court, prior to its removal to Madrid, at the end of the 16th century. Valladolid is subdivided into 16 parishes; principal edifices, an unfinished and half-ruined cathedral, and the Palace of Philip III.; hospitals, asylums, barracks, a museum containing paintings, sculptures, and a library of 14,000 volumes. The University, one of the best in Spain, is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence, and was attended in 1841 by 1300 students. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; jewellery, hats, linen, and cotton yarn; paper, perfumery, earthenwares, and leather; and the city has a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives, raised in its vicinity. It is the residence of a captain-general, a military intendant, and other authorities, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Belad Waleed, (or Belad-Walid,) as it was called by the Moors, was wrested from them by Ordoño II., in 920. At the beginning of the 15th century, when it became the residence of Juan II., it was already considered the finest town in Castile; under Charles V. it was adorned with splendid edifices, and his son Philip II. favored his native place; he gave it the title of City in 1596, having induced Clement VIII. to elevate it to a bishopric in the preceding year. On the removal of the court to Madrid, it began to decline. Columbus died here in 1506, and Hernandes the great artist in 1636. Philip II. was born here in 1527. Pop. 30,000.

VALLADOLID, a province of Spain, Old Castile; area 2984 square miles. Pop. 210,000.

VAL'LADOLID, (Sp. pron. vä-yä-po-leep',) a city of the Mexican Confederation, capital(?) of the state of Michoacan, in a fine valley, 115 miles W.N.W. of Mexico; lat. 19° 42′ N., lon. 100° 52′ E. Estimated population 18,000. It has a magnificent cathedral, and numerous other rich churches. It was the birth-place of Iturbide, the short-lived Emperor of Mexico.

VALLADOLID, the second city of Yucatan, capital of a department of its own name, 90 miles E.S.E. of Merida. Its appearance from a distance is very pretty, each house having a little garden in front, filled with trees and flowers. The streets are well laid out and clean, but grass grows in the centre of the most frequented. The houses are principally of one story, with flat roofs, large doors, and barred windows, with court-yards and stone and mortar floors. It has some good public buildings; a fine square, a handsome stone church, a town-house, elegant aqueduct, which supplies the town with water; and a pretty large cotton factory, built of stone. The sellers in the market-place are principally Indians, squatted about upon the ground, with small pieces of meat laid out in piles, and vegetables displayed in the same manner upon benches beside them in the public square. Valladolid is noted throughout the peninsula for the salubrity of its climate, and is much resorted to on this account by invalids from other parts of the province. P. about 15,000.

VALLADOLID DE COMAYAGUA. See COMAYAGUA.

VALLAMARTIN, vä'lä-mar-teen', a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 44 miles N.E. of Cadiz, at the confluence of the Sarracin with the Guadalete. Pop. 3176.

VALLATA, vä'lä'tä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district and 13 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 4400.

VALLAURIS, vä'lo'rees', (anc. *Vallis Aurea?*) a village of France, department of Var, 10 miles S.E. of Grasse. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. 2282.

VAL'LAY, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. of Inverness, parish and on the N.W. coast of North Uist,

from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 2 miles. Pop. 59.

VALL-DE-UXO, a town of Spain. See VALLE-DE-UJO.

VALLDORF, vâl'dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 1113.

VALLECITO, a mining town of Calaveras co., California, about 5 miles N. of the Stanislaus River. Pop. in 1853, about 1600.

VALLECORSA, vâl-lâ-kor'sâ, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 14 miles S.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 3230.

VAL'LE-CRUCIS, a ruined abbey of Wales, co. of Denbigh, parish of Llangollen. It was founded by a prince of Powys for Cistercian monks.

VAL'LE CRUCIS, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

VALLE DE ABDALAJIS, vâl'yâ dâ âb-dâ-lâ-hees', a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N.N.W. of Malaga. P. 3211.

VALLE-DE-GUERRA, vâl'yâ dâ ghêr'râ, a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe. Pop. 1258.

VALLE-DE-SANTA-ANNA, vâl'yâ dâ sân'tâ ân'nâ, a village of Spain, Estremadura, province and about 40 miles from Badajos. Pop. 1406.

VALLE-DE-UJO, (or -UXO,) vâl'yâ dâ oo'ho, or VALL-DE-UJO, vâl dâ oo'ho, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 5847. It has potteries and distilleries.

VALLE DI FIANONA. See FIANONA.

VALLEDULMO, vâl-lâ-dool'mo, or VAL-DELL'-OLMO, vâl-dêl-ol'mo, a town of Sicily, province and 40 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 3800.

VALLEGIO, vâl-lâ'jo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 15 miles S.W. of Verona, near the Mincio. It has an old castle, with a lofty dungeon, and a remarkable bridge or causeway, about 600 yards long, battlemented on either side, and defended by several lofty towers. Pop., including four adjacent villages, 4000.

VALLE-HERMOSO, vâl'yâ êr-mo'so, a town of the Canaries, N. end of the island of Gomera. It consists of 500 houses, including several hamlets. Pop. 2557.

VALLEJO, val-yâ'ho or val-lâ'ho, the former capital of California, is situated on the N. side of the entrance of the strait connecting San Pablo and Suisun Bays. It was named in honor of General Vallejo, who agreed to give to the state a quantity of land and a large sum of money towards the erection of the public buildings, on condition of its being made the capital. The steamboats running between San Francisco and Sacramento pass Vallejo on their route.

VALLE-LAGARINA, vâl'lâ lâ-gâ-ree'nâ, is a town of the Tyrol, circle of Roveredo. Pop. 2400.

VALLELONGA, vâl-lâ-lon'gâ, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra II., E. of Monteleone. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Nicephora*.

VALLELUNGA, vâl-lâ-loon'gâ, a town of Sicily, intendency and 18 miles N.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 3500.

VALLENDAR, vâl'len-dar', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2910. It has an ancient castle.

VALLENGIN, vâl'lôn'zhân', or VALANGIN, vâ'lôn'zhân', a small town of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles N.W. of Neufchâtel, in the fertile Val de Ruz, with a castle and a Gothic church. Pop. 6300.

VAL'ENS, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

VALLERAUGUE, vâl'leh-rôg', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Hérault, 39 miles N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 4190.

VALLE-ROTONDA, vâl'lâ ro-ton'dâ, a market-town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Sora, 8 miles N.W. of Venafro. Pop. 2200.

VALLES, vâl'yês, a town of Mexico, state and 135 miles E. by S. of San Luis Potosi, on the Montezuma. Pop. 3500.

VALLET, vâl'lâ', a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles E.S.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 6288.

VAL'LEY, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 760.

VALLEY, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

VALLEY, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

VALLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa.

VALLEY, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

VALLEY, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

VALLEY FALLS, a manufacturing post-village in Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, 7 miles N. by E. of Providence. It contains 5 large cotton-mills, 3 of which are owned by H. & S. B. Chase. Pop. about 1600.

VALLEY FALLS, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

VALLEY FARM, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

VALLEY FORGE, a post-village on the line between Chester and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill River, and on the Reading Railroad, 6 miles above Norristown. It is situated at the mouth of Valley Creek, and contains a cotton factory. It is memorable for the sufferings of Washington's army, during the winter of 1777–8.

VALLEY FORGE, a post-office of Jaspar co., Missouri.

VALLEY FORGE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Illinois.

VALLEY GROVE, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

VALLEY HEAD, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama, about 200 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

VALLEY HEAD, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

VALLEY PLACE, a village of Harris co., Georgia, 32 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

VALLEY POINT, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

VALLEY PRAIRIE, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri.

VAL'LEYTOWN, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

VALLIEVO or VALLJEVO, vâl-le-â'vo, a town of Servia, 56 miles S.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 4500. It is reported to have numerous mosques and well frequented markets.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, vâl'lee'ke-air'veel', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles W. of Yvetot. Pop. 1600.

VALLO, It. sol vâl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 41 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2400.

VALLOIRE, vâl'lwâr', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, 9 miles S.S.E. of St. Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 1826.

VALLON, vâl'lôn', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 10 miles S.S.E. of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 2766. Near it is a cataract of the Ardèche above a natural bridge.

VALLON, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 12 miles W.S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1600.

VALLON, a town of France, department of Allier, 14 miles N. of Montluçon. Pop. 1500.

VALLONGO, a village of Portugal. See VALONGO.

VALLO'NIA, a post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, 74 miles S. of Indianapolis.

VALLONIA SPRINGS, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

VALLORBE, vâl'lorb', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 miles W. of Orbe. Pop. 1500.

VALLOUISE, vâ'loo-zee', a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 8 miles W.S.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1200.

VALLS, vâls, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Tarragona, in a plain watered by the Francoli. Pop. 11,064, who spin cotton and woollen yarn, distil brandy, and manufacture leather and soap. The French under St. Cyr defeated the Spaniards here in 1809, but were in their turn defeated in 1811.

VALLY, vâl'lee', (anc. *Ad Vallies?*) a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Chablais, near Thonon. It has fine marble quarries. Pop. 1165.

VALMACCA, vâl-mâk'kâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Casale, near Frassinetto. Pop. 1309.

VALMADRERA, vâl-mâ-drâ'râ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and about 15 miles from Como. Pop. 2848.

VALMASEDA, vâl-mâ-sâ'dâ, a walled town of Spain, province of Biscay, 22 miles W.S.W. of Bilbao, on the Salcedon. Pop. 1384. It has a custom-house, copper and iron works, tanneries, and coal-mines.

VALMONT, vâl'môn', a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles N.W. of Yvetot. P. 1100.

VALMONTONE, vâl-mon-to'ná, a village of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation of Frosinone, 25 miles S.E. of Rome.

VALMOZZOLA, vâl-mot'so-lá, or PIEVE-DI-VALMOZZOLA, pe-â'vâ dee vâl-mot'so-lá, a village of Italy, duchy and 30 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Mozzola. Pop. 1869.

VALMY, vâl'mee', a village of France, department of Marne, arrondissement of Ste. Menehould. Here, in 1792, the Prussians were defeated by Kellerman.

VALOGNES, vâ'lon', a town of France, department of Manche, on the Merderet, 11 miles S.E. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 6072. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hats, lace, and gloves.

VALOIS, vâ'lwâ', an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Oise and Aisne.

VALONA, a town of European Turkey. See AVLONA.

VALONGO, vâ-long'go, or VALLONGO, a large village of Portugal, province of Minho, 7 miles E.N.E. of Oporto, and where most of the bread consumed in that city is made. Here are some productive antimony and other mines, known and wrought during the Roman dominion.

VALONGO or VALLONGO-DO-VOUCA, vâl-long'go do vô'gâ, a village of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Vouga, about 10 miles from Aveiro. Pop. 2160.

VALOR, vâ-lor', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 55 miles from Granada, S. side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1641.

VALPARAISO, vâl-pâ-rî'so, (*i. e.* Val de Paraiso, "Vale of Paradise"—so named from its delightful situation.) the capital of a province of its own name, and the principal port of Chili, is situated on a large bay in the Pacific. 90 miles W.N.W. of Santiago; lat. 33° 1′ 56″ S., lon. 71° 41′ 45″ W. The Bay of Valparaiso is of a semicircular form, and capable of accommodating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the E., S., and W., but is entirely open towards the N.; and during the prevalence of winds from this quarter in the winter season, accompanied as they always are by a heavy rolling sea, the shipping is much exposed, and

serious accidents often take place. The town has a very picturesque situation. The part properly called the Port is built on the lower slopes of a range of lofty heights which encircle the bay, and on a narrow beach, widened here and there by deep cuttings into these steep acclivities. The Almendral, formerly a rural suburb, is gradually becoming the principal part of the town. Here the base of the hills is further removed from the sea than it is in the W. part or Port, and the intervening space being quite level, forms excellent building-ground. Valparaiso cannot boast of fertile environs; the hilly nature of the country, but especially the want of water, restrict agricultural operations to very narrow limits, consequently it is chiefly indebted to other parts of the country for its supplies of provisions; thus Santiago furnishes cattle; Aconcagua and Quillota, fruit, vegetables, and brandy; flour is obtained from different points, principally from the S. A fine carriage-road, the best in the country, connects this place with the capital. But the railway to Santiago, passing through the rich valleys of Quillota and Aconcagua, a work of great magnitude, cannot fail to be of the highest benefit in a country so mountainous and so deficient in good roads.

Valparaiso is ill paved; the houses have nothing remarkable; few can be called handsome. Of the public buildings, the Custom-house, situated near the landing-place, is the only one worthy of notice. It has an extended façade, surmounted by a tower of elegant design; the stores attached to it are extensive. The merchants have an exchange and reading-room, where they meet to transact business, and read foreign journals, with which it is plentifully supplied. The theatre is one of the best in South America, and is generally well attended. Valparaiso has two parish churches, La-Matriz in the Port, and Los Santos-Apostoles in the Almendral, besides chapels in different parts of the town; also several convents for males, and one of French nuns, chiefly intended for the education of poor children. The Protestants have two places of worship, one British Episcopalian and one Independent; they have also a cemetery of their own. There are in Valparaiso a British naval hospital, two hospitals for other foreigners, and one for natives. Valparaiso possesses no public library or scientific institution; the inhabitants generally are not much given to reading or study. There are, however, numerous schools for both sexes, in most of which the English language is freely taught, this being considered by the Valparaisians to be an essential branch of education. Valparaiso has 3 printing-presses, and 2 daily papers. There are also 2 clubs, chiefly frequented by foreigners. Hotels and *cafés* are numerous, and are chiefly kept by Frenchmen. The foreigners in Valparaiso constitute no slight proportion of the population. The English are the most numerous, then the Germans, French, and Americans; they live in perfect harmony with the natives, who here more than anywhere else in Chili have experienced the benefit, and appreciated the value of such an element of civilization. Many of the artisans are European; so are the principal houses of business, together with their numerous retinues of clerks; and this gives to the foreign body a standing and influence it possesses in no other part of the country or the coast.

From the moment that Chili attained the rank of an independent state, and was left free to hold out the hand of fellowship to the nations of the earth, Valparaiso began rapidly to advance in commercial importance; indeed, with the single exception of San Francisco in California, no place is to be found on the W. side of the continent that can be compared with it in the rapidity of its growth. In 1845 the value of the imports of the whole country (nine-tenths at least being through Valparaiso) was $3,100,000; that of the exports, $7,600,000. In 1851, after the gold discoveries in California, the former rose to $15,830,000, and the latter to $9,000,000; whereof $4,280,000, and $4,542,000 respectively were from and to Great Britain. The above figures do not include the value of goods introduced *in transitu*, and which is of considerable magnitude. In 1845 the number of vessels that entered the harbor was 869; in 1851 it increased to 1561. In the first of these years the income derived from customs in Valparaiso was $1,605,000; in the second $2,435,000. Valparaiso, as a seat of commerce, possesses advantages of no ordinary kind. It is the first port of any note in the South Pacific. It lies opposite the Australian colonies, and stands on the direct route of vessels proceeding to California and the other countries bordering on the Pacific. It is, moreover, the port of the capital, and the natural outlet of large tracts of fertile land. Thus, independently of being the centre of a very extensive local trade, it is the general rendezvous of ships entering the Pacific; besides being the emporium from which Bolivia, the South Sea Islands, and a variety of other states draw their supplies of foreign commodities, and the port which chiefly provides the maritime provinces of Peru with flour, wheat, and other articles of subsistence. The discovery of the gold-fields in California has added much to the importance of Valparaiso, by giving rise to a large trade in cereals, carried on almost exclusively through this place; to say nothing of the many vessels that call here for supplies on the way to and from that country. A similar intercourse has sprung up lately with Australia in consequence of like discoveries there. That portion of the Argentine Provinces situated along the E. base of the Andes, is chiefly dependent on Valparaiso for European fabrics and all articles not produced by its own soil; this branch of trade has become more important since the expulsion of Rosas from Buenos-Ayres. This also is the head-quarters of the foreign ships-of-war stationed in the Pacific. During the Spanish domination, Valparaiso was a place of very little note, and was scarcely known to the world. In 1819 the population barely amounted to 5000 souls; in 1847, 40,000; and in 1854 (estimated at) 50,000.

VALPARAISO, a maritime province of Chili, formerly included in that of Santiago, but erected into a separate territorial division by the law of October 27th, 1842. Its W. border is the Pacific Ocean. Pop. in 1847, 75,962.

VALPARAISO, val'pa-rä'zo, a post-village, capital of Porter co., Indiana, on the Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad, and on Salt Creek, 50 miles S.E. of Chicago. It contains a court-house, 2 or 3 churches, and a newspaper office.

VALPERGA, vält-pêr'gä, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 13 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 3500.

VALPO, vält'po, a town of Slavonia, with a castle, near the Drave, 16 miles W.N.W. of Eszek.

VALRÉAS, vält'rä'ä', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 19 miles N.E. of Orange. Pop. in 1852, 4713.

VALS, vält, a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles W.S.W. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 2875. Close to it are 6 chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

VALSEQUILLO, vält-sä-keel'yo, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of Grand Canary Island. Pop. 2788.

VALSTAGNA, vält-stän'yä, a village of Austrian Italy, 23 miles N.E. of Vicenza, on the Brenta. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of Tyrolese hats, and trade in charcoal.

VALSUGANA, vält-soo-gä'nä, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Brenta, and the road from Trent to the Venetian frontiers. Pop. 2600.

VALTANAS, a town of Spain. See BALTANAS.

VALTELLINA, vält-têl-lee'nä, or VALTELLINE, vält-têl-leen', a circle of the Austrian dominions, consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, and forming the Austro-Italian delegation of Sondrio, which, with Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are its chief towns.

VALTIERRA, vält-te-ê'rä. a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Ebro, 42 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 1181.

VALTOURNANCHE, vält'toor'nänsh', a village of the Sardinian States, division and 18 miles N.E. of Aosta. P. 1437.

VALOOIKI, VALOUIKI or WALUIKI, vä-loo-ee'kee, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh, on the Oskol, here joined by the Valooi. Pop. 3200.

VALVA, LA, lä vält'vä, a small town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 10 miles N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1300.

VALVERDE, vält-vêR'dä, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, near the Guadiana, 10 miles E. of Merida. Pop. 1500.

VALVERDE, (Sp. pron. vält-vêR'dä,) a village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte.

VALVERDE, the capital town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. Pop. 4880.

VALVERDE DE JUCAR, vält-vêR'dä dä hoo'kar, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Cuenca, near the Jucar, with a palace of its counts.

VALVERDE-DE-LA-VERA, vält-vêR'dä dä lä vä'rä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province of Caceres, 12 miles from Jarandilla. Pop. 1314.

VALVERDE DEL CAMINO, vält-vêR'dä dêl kä-mee'no, a town of Spain, province of Huelva, 38 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 5239.

VALVERDE DE LEGANES, vält-vêR'dä dä lä-gä'nês, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Badajos.

VALVERDE-DEL-FRESNO, vält-vêR'dä dêl frês'no, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 55 miles from Caceres, in a valley. Pop. 1008.

VALVERDE-DE-LLERENA, vält-vêR'dä dä lä-rä'nä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province of Badajos, 10 miles from Llerena. Pop. 1120.

VALVERDE-DEL-MAJONA, vält-vêR'dä dêl mä-ho'nä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 6 miles from Segovia. Pop. 929.

VALVERDEJA or VALVERDEXA, vält-vêR-dä'hä, a market-town of Spain, province and 50 miles W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2687.

VAN, vän, or WAN, wän, (anc. *Artemita?*) capital of a pashalic of its own name, is a fortified city, on the E. shore of the Lake of Van, 145 miles S.E. of Erzroom; lat. 38° 30′ N., lon. 43° 40′ E. Pop. variously estimated at 12,000 and 40,000. It stands enclosed by a double line of ramparts, at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel; it is ill-built, but has several large Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, &c.; bazaars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, and some massive and remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. About 500 looms here are reported to be employed in manufacturing fabrics from cotton imported from Persia, and these goods, with rural produce, constitute its chief exports.

VAN, or WAN, PASHALIC OF, (anc. *Armenia?*) a territory of Turkish Armenia, between lat. 37° and 39° 30′ N., and lon. 41° and 44° 30′ E., having E. Persia, and on the other sides the pashalics of Kars, Erzroom, Diarbekir, and Mosul. It consists chiefly of a lofty basin surrounded by steep mountains, and the centre of which is occupied by the Lake of Van, the estimated area of which is 2000 square miles. The corn raised is not sufficient for home consumption; fruits, wine, flax, tobacco, cotton, timber, gall-nuts, manna, and honey are the chief products. Great numbers of live stock are reared. Pop. chiefly Armenian Christians in the N., elsewhere Mohammedans; Turks occupying the centre, and Koord tribes the S. part of the pashalic.

VAN, LAKE, (anc. *Arsissa?* or *Thoinis?*) a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey, intersected by the parallel 38° 30′ N. lat., and the 43d meridian of E. lon. Greatest length near 70 miles, greatest breadth about 50 miles. Area about 2000 square miles. It receives the waters of a few small streams, but has no outlet. The town of Van is on its E. shore.

VANA, VAN or the BRECK/NOCK-BEA/CON, the loftiest mountain of South Wales, county and 5 miles S.W. of Brecon. Height above the sea, 2862 feet.

VAN BUREN, (bū/ren,) a county in the N. central part of Arkansas, contains 1250 square miles. It is drained by Little Red River. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile, and adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and wheat. Capital, Clinton. Pop. 2864; of whom 2761 were free, and 103 slaves.

VAN BUREN, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee: area estimated at 350 square miles. It is drained by the Caney Fork of Cumberland River. The surface is mountainous. The county is well timbered, and contains stone-coal. A railroad is projected through the county. Capital, Spencer. Pop. 2674; of whom 2499 were free, and 175 slaves.

VAN BUREN, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 633 square miles. It is traversed by the Pawpaw River and its branches, and also drained by Dowagiac River, and the South Branch of Black River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. About half of the county is heavily timbered, and the remainder consists of plains, with a sparse growth of oaks. Water-power is abundant on the streams, and the Pawpaw is navigable from its mouth to the county seat. The county is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Capital, Pawpaw. Pop. 5800.

VAN BUREN COUNTY, Missouri. See CASS.

VAN BUREN, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 468 square miles. The Des Moines River flows diagonally through the county in a south-east direction, dividing it into nearly equal parts. It is also drained by Fox River, and by Indian, Chequest, and Lick Creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests. The soil is exceedingly rich and well watered. In 1850, Van Buren county produced a greater quantity of oats and wool than any other of the state. There were raised 166,603 bushels of oats, and 40,868 pounds of wool. Valuable mines of stone-coal have been opened in the county. The streams afford water-power. Public works are in progress for improving the navigation of the Des Moines. The county is traversed by a plank-road leading to Keokuk. In respect to population, Van Buren is the third county in the state. Capital, Keosauqua. Pop. 12,270.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

VAN BUREN, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on the S. side of Seneca River, intersected by the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, about 140 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 3873.

VAN BUREN, a post-office, Washington co., Pennsylvania.

VAN BUREN, a post-village of De Kalb co., Alabama, 150 miles N. of Montgomery.

VAN BUREN, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi, near Tombigbee River, about 200 miles N.E. of Jackson.

VAN BUREN, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Crawford co., Arkansas, 160 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock, and 5 miles E. of the Indian Territory. The village is finely situated on the left (N.) bank of Arkansas River. It is one of the most commercial places in the whole state—the annual sales amounting to more than a million dollars. An extensive jobbing business is done here, in supplying the smaller places of the surrounding country. It has a cotton factory in successful operation, with an engine of 65 horse-power, and a steam flouring-mill making 50 barrels per day of the finest flour. The village contains 4 churches, including 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, both fine brick edifices. Two newspapers are published here. Stone-coal is found in the vicinity. Laid out about 1841. Pop. in 1853, about 1600.

VAN BUREN, a township, Newton co., Arkansas. P. 319.

VAN BUREN, a township, Union co., Arkansas. P. 1242.

VAN BUREN, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, 172 miles from Nashville.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of Anderson co., Kentucky.

VAN BUREN, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 780.

VAN BUREN, a post-village and township of Hancock co., Ohio, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 536.

VAN BUREN, a township, Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1345.

VAN BUREN, a township forming the N.E. extremity of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 172.

VAN BUREN, a township in the N.W. part of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 629.

VAN BUREN, a township, Wayne co., Michigan. P. 1470.

VAN BUREN, a township of Brown co., Indiana. P. 717.

VAN BUREN, a post-township, Clay co., Indiana. P. 807.

VAN BUREN, a township of Daviess co., Indiana. P. 653.

VAN BUREN, a township, Fountain co., Indiana. P. 1296.

VAN BUREN, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Pop. 525.

VAN BUREN, a township, Kosciusko co., Indiana. P. 822.

VAN BUREN, a township, Madison co., Indiana. P. 407.

VAN BUREN, a township, Monroe co., Indiana. P. 1026.

VAN BUREN, a township, Pulaski co., Indiana. Pop. 336.

VAN BUREN, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. P. 817.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

VAN BUREN, a post-village, capital of Ripley co., Missouri, on Current River, 140 miles S.E. by S. of Jefferson City.

VAN BUREN CENTRE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 150 miles W. by N. of Albany.

VAN BUREN FURNACE, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

VAN BUREN HARBOR, a post-village of Chautauqua co., New York, on Lake Erie, 5 miles S.W. of Dunkirk.

VAN BU/RENSBURG, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois.

VANCE, vŏnss, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 5 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1125.

VANCE/BURG, a post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Maysville, contains several stores, and about 200 inhabitants. There is a quarry of slate and of limestone in the vicinity.

VANCEBURG, a post-village of Winnebago co., Illinois, near the Chicago and Galena Railroad, about 15 miles W. of Rockford.

VANCE'S FERRY, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

VANCE/VILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

VAN CLEVESVILLE, a post-office, Berkeley co., Virginia.

VANCOUVER'S, van-koo/vers, or QUADRA (kwŏd/ra) AND VANCOUVER'S, an island off the W. coast of British North America; lat. 48° 19′ to 50° 33′ N., lon. 123° 17′ to 128° 28′ W.; length, from N.W. to S.E., 278 miles; breadth, varying from 50 to 65 miles. On the E. and N.E. it is separated from the mainland of British America by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on the S. from that of the United States by the Strait of Juan-de-Fuca, on the N. and W. it lies open to the North Pacific. The interior, of which scarcely anything is known, is said to be fertile, well-timbered, and finely diversified by intersecting mountain-ranges and extensive prairies; the shores, most of which have been carefully explored, are generally high, steep, and rocky, nearly unbroken on the N.E., but presenting in other directions numerous indentations, many of which are so completely land-locked, either by projecting promontories, or minor islands, stretching across their mouths, as to form excellent natural harbors. Among them may be mentioned Nootka Sound on the W., and Camosack or Victoria Harbor in the S. The only navigable river at present known is that of Nimkis, in the N.E. In the same part of the coast, and it is believed to a considerable extent inland, a field of excellent coal exists, and lies so near the surface, that by the aid of the natives, 60 tons were obtained at an average cost of about $1 per ton; the seams, however, are only from 10 inches to 18 inches thick. Fogs, remarkable both for density and duration, are of frequent occurrence. The winter is very stormy, and heavy rains fall, particularly in November and December. Frost occurs on the lowlands in January, but seldom continues long, and can scarcely be said to interrupt agricultural operations. Vegetation begins to advance in February, makes rapid progress in March, and continues to be fostered by alternating warm showers and sunshine in April and May. The summer heats of June and July are excessive, and by the end of August, or beginning of September, the long grass has become so thoroughly parched as to be easily ignited.

The agricultural capabilities of the island are unquestionably great, and the farming operations, carried on chiefly at Victoria, near the harbor of that name, are said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The principal products, in addition to those of the soil, are furs, obtained chiefly from the beaver, racoon, land otter, and sea otter; and fish of the most valuable species abound on all parts of the coasts. The natives, belonging to twelve tribes, of which the Kawitchin, Quaquidts, and Nootka are the most numerous, are estimated at 11,000. They appear to be industrious and friendly, though much addicted to thieving. The property of the whole island was granted in 1849 to the Hudson's Bay Company, under the express condition of colonizing it. Attempts with this view have accordingly been made, but have not met with much success, partly in consequence of the greater attractions offered by the gold-fields of California and Australia. Vancouver's

Island was supposed to form part of the mainland till 1789, when the captain of an American vessel sailed through the E. channel which separates it. In 1792 it was visited by Vancouver, who gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver; the former name, given in compliment to the Spanish commandant of Nootka Sound, is now generally dropped. The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company had long been accustomed to visit it regularly for the furs and other commodities provided by the natives, but it attracted little attention till recently, when the discussion of the Oregon question brought it prominently into view. By the boundary treaty, the entire possession of it has been formally fixed in Great Britain, and there seems no reason to doubt that its position, its agricultural capabilities, its excellent harbors, and its coal, destine it ere long to occupy a prominent place among their colonial possessions.

VANCOUVER, FORT, is the principal settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, W. of the Rocky Mountains, in the United States, Washington Territory, on the N. side of Columbia River, here 1 mile across, 96 miles from the sea, and at the head of its navigation for sea-going vessels. It consists of an oblong picketed enclosure, 600 feet in length by 200 feet in breadth, containing dwellings, workshops, and an elementary school; here are granaries, an open village, large farms, fine prairies, and woods belonging to the Company.

VANDALIA, van-dā'le-a, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 228.

VANDALIA, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, has grown up since 1850.

VANDALIA, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

VANDALIA, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Illinois, and the former capital of the state, is situated on the Kaskaskia River, where it is crossed by the National Road, 80 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It was laid out in 1818, and remained the seat of government till 1836, during which period it continued to flourish, and the population increased to 2000. After the removal of the seat of government to Springfield, the prosperity of Vandalia declined, and the number of inhabitants was reduced to 500, or less. Within 3 or 4 years, however, an improvement has taken place in the condition and prospects of the village, and property has risen in value nearly 50 per cent. At this point the Central Railroad intersects the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, now in progress. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

VANDALUSIA, Spain. See ANDALUSIA.

VANDELLOS, van-dēl'yoce, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 24 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1175.

VANDERBURG, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, contains 216 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Kentucky. The surface is mostly undulating, except the river bottoms, which occupy about one-fifth of its area, and are highly productive. An abundance of bituminous coal is found. The Wabash and Erie Canal, 459 miles in length, terminates at Evansville, and the county is traversed by the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, and the Evansville Straight Line Railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Henry Vanderburg, who was a judge of the first court formed in Indiana. Capital, Evansville. Pop. 11,414.

VANDERGRIFF'S, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

VAN DEUSENVILLE, van dū'zen-vill, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, 115 miles W. by S. of Boston. The Albany Branch Railroad terminates at this place.

VAN DIEMEN'S (van dee'menz) GULF, North-West Australia, between Coburg Peninsula and Cape Hotham, and Melville Island. It is about 100 miles in length from E. to W., and 50 miles in breadth.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND or TASMANIA, taz-mā'ne-a, an island about 100 miles off the S.E. extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait; between lat. 40° 45′ and 43° 35′ S., and lon. 144° 50′ and 148° 20′ E. It is of the shape of a heart, or an irregular triangle, with its base stretching in a concave curve between Cape Grim in the N.W., and Cape Portland in the N.E., its sides tapering gradually from these points, the one in a S.S.E., and the other in a S.S.W. direction, till they meet in the apex at South Cape; greatest length, from N. to S., measured on the meridian of 147°, 186 miles; medium breadth, measured on the parallel of 42°, 165 miles; estimated area 24,000 square miles. The shores are generally bold and rocky, particularly on the W., which present long ranges of barren cliffs of columnar basalt, with scarcely an opening in which a vessel can find shelter, except those of Macquarie Harbor and Port Davey. The N.E. shores are almost equally bold and unprovided, but in the N., where several low sandy beaches occur, we have, among other harbors, the fine estuary of the Tamar, and in the S.E. and S. an almost uninterrupted series of anchorages, which, for shelter, bottom, and depth, are scarcely surpassed in any other part of the world. In particular D'Entrecasteaux Channel, which stretches for about 30 miles between the S. coast and the Island of Bruni, with a breadth varying from 2 to 8 miles, is a continuous line of land locked harbors in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Face of the Country.—The interior is remarkably rugged and mountainous. The main chain, commencing in the N.E. at Cape Portland, where its continuity with the great E. chain of Australia is made apparent by peaked islands extending across the strait, pursues a very irregular course, first nearly due S., at no great distance from the E. coast, till it reaches Oyster Bay, where it turns W.N.W., and continues in that direction more than half-way through the centre of the island. It then suddenly resumes its original direction, curving gradually round to the S.E., and finally terminating at South Cape. This tortuous range, forming the water-shed of the island, has a mean height of about 3750 feet, and attains its culminating point of 5520 feet in the S.W., in Mount Humboldt; lat. 43° 25′ S., lon. 146° 7′ E. The other most remarkable summits occur, not in the main-chain, but in two lofty branches which it throws off. The one of these, stretching between St. Patrick's Head on the E., and Port Dalrymple on the N. coast, presents in succession the remarkable summits of Ben Lomond, 5030 feet; Ben Nevis, 3910 feet; and Mount Arthur, 3900 feet in height; the other, breaking off at Mount Humboldt, proceeds E., and terminates a little W. of Hobart-Town, in Mount Wellington, 4195 feet high. A line drawn from the Huon in the S., to Clarence Lake in the interior, and continued N.W. to Cape Grim, would divide the island into two nearly equal parts. The section to the E. and N. has been minutely surveyed, and comprises the inhabited portion of the island; that to the W. and S. is not only uninhabited, but, from the impenetrable nature of the vegetation, and the alpine character of the region, which have baffled the most intrepid explorers, but very little of it is known. From the highlands in the interior snow-capped peaks are seen in the summer, skirting the horizon to the westward, and it is conjectured that these mountain ranges are between 7000 feet and 8000 feet high.

Geology.—In all the mountain ranges, and generally throughout the island, the prevailing rocks are crystalline, consisting of basalt, granite, gneiss, quartz, &c., either produced directly by volcanic action, or changed and moulded by it, and hence, as might be expected in such circumstances, the scenery is often of the wildest description. Enormous peaks, of the most fantastic shapes, tower into the clouds, or overhang profound and tortuous abysses, evidently formed by rending whole mountains asunder. In these the most frightful precipices occur, among others one in Ben Lomond, with a perpendicular depth of 3900 feet. Beyond the range of these convulsions, however, regular sedimentary strata, chiefly of sandstone and limestone, are largely developed, and form gentle hills or undulating valleys, equally remarkable for beauty and fertility, and usually watered by copious streams.

Minerals.—Among minerals, freestone, limestone, roofing-slate, and coal have already been turned to good account. The coal occurs in two fields, one in the S.E., at Port Arthur, of an inferior quality, requiring to be burned along with wood to assist its combustion; and the other in the N.E., near the Douglas, of better quality; and, though much disturbed by irruptions of trap, contains seams of great aggregate thickness, and has been successfully worked by pits, one of which is 50 fathoms deep. Among metals which may yet be made available, are mentioned both gold and silver; lead, of which a vein has been found in a mountain-limestone ridge; copper, believed to exist in the same quarter; and iron, both excellent and abundant. Silicified wood is found here in great abundance, much of it of opaline texture, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

Rivers and Lakes.—The river system radiates from the central portions of the island towards the coast, and issues from lakes and springs, at an average altitude of 2000 feet above the sea. Of these streams by far the largest is the Derwent, which, issuing from the beautiful mountain-lake of St. Clair, in lat. 42° S., flows S.E., augmented by the Dee, Ouse, Clyde, Jordan, &c., and, after forming a broad estuary, pours its waters into two main channels, that of D'Entrecasteaux on the W., and that of Storm Bay on the E. side of Bruni Island. Another river of much shorter length, but, from the width and depth of its channel, of scarcely less navigable importance, is the Tamar, which, formed by the junction of the N. and S. Esk Rivers at the town of Launceston, flows N.N.W. into Port Dalrymple. The other principal streams are the Huon in the S.; the Gordon, which has its mouth in Macquarie Harbor, in the W.; and the Arthur in the N.W. The two last, flowing through districts of the most inhospitable character, are very little known. Great or Clarence Lake, the largest in the island, situated near its centre, about 90 miles N.W. of Hobart-Town, is 15 miles long, by 5 miles broad, but owing to the numerous creeks and windings of its shores, measures nearly 100 miles in circuit.

Climate.—The climate is colder and more humid than that of Australia, and in respect both of vegetative power and salubrity, is, on the whole, superior to it. The spring months, those of September, October, and November, are usually bright and clear, with occasional rain and high winds; the summer heat, which averages about 70°, sometimes rises

suddenly to 100° or 110°, partly in consequence of a stifling and blighting N. or N.W. wind, but is almost always tempered by alleviating land and sea breezes; autumn, by far the pleasantest season, comprehending March, April, and May, is generally clear and bright, and free from clouds and mists; winter is never severe, except in high or exposed situations, where frost is frequent, and snow often falls, while in the lower grounds its moderate and genial showers rather assist than obstruct the husbandman's labors.

Zoology, Agriculture, &c.—The indigenous herbivorous animals are mostly of the pouched kind, common to Australia, but exist in greater numbers than on the mainland; so much so, that the kangaroo leather for boots and shoes, and opossum furs, constitute articles of export. Here also is found a unique animal of its kind, called the "native tiger" by the colonists, being the largest carnivorous animal in Australasia, though not larger than a wolf. The principal natural productions are extensive native forests, chiefly of the eucalyptus pine and acacia, several of which furnish timber for ship-building and cabinet work; and large tracts of rich and verdant pasture, well adapted for cattle, but more especially for sheep, which form by far the most important source of wealth. The arable lands lie mostly in the valleys, in quality resembling the alluvial lands of Scotland, and in about the same proportions to unavailable land; 45 bushels to the acre is considered an average crop of wheat. In agriculture considerable progress has been made, and all the ordinary cereals are successfully cultivated. The wheat, in particular, is so superior in quality, that when brought to the London market it commanded a higher price than any other grain. In 1828, the whole acres under crop were only 34,033, but 20 years later, in 1848, amounted to 171,510. Of these, 64,700 were under wheat, 14,042 under barley, 29,463 under oats, 3916 under potatoes, and 49,318 under hay. In live stock, particularly horses and sheep, the progress has been equally rapid, the former having increased in the same period from 2034 to 17,196, and the latter from 568,698 to 1,752,963. In 1848 the exports, consisting chiefly of wool, wheat and flour, oil, and timber, amounted to 490,283*l.*; the imports, of which spirits and tobacco seem unfortunately to form the largest items, to 594,154*l.*

Population, Government, &c.—The population of Van Diemen's Land, in 1848, amounted to 74,741, of whom 28,459, considerably more than a third of the whole, were convicts. This is unquestionably the worst feature in the social system of the island. Neither the religious nor educational institutions have been able to provide in any adequate degree for the evils which it entails, but a more effectual remedy will probably be found in the recent enactments of the British Parliament abolishing transportation. To their labor, however, must be attributed the construction of the many excellent public works throughout the island; especially the turnpike road from Hobart-Town to Launceston, a distance of 130 miles, which cost 5000*l.* per mile, without taxing the colonists for the outlay. The aboriginal population, once sufficiently numerous and powerful to contest the superiority of the colonists, is now all but extinct. The government consists of a governor and executive council, nominated by the Crown, and of a legislative council of at least 24 members, of whom a third is nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds obtain their seats by election. Capital, Hobart-Town.

History.—Van Diemen's Land was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Abel Janz Tasman, who, believing it to be a part of the Australian continent, gave it the name of the then Dutch governor of the East Indies. Its other name of Tasmania has been given it in honor of the navigator himself. Its next visitor was Captain Cook, who sailed along the coast in 1769. The fact of its separation from Australia was first made known in 1797, by Mr. Bass, a surgeon of the British navy. The first settlement on it was made in 1803, by a guard of soldiers with a body of convicts. The natives, after having been reduced from a comparatively dense population of several thousands to a mere remnant, were removed first to Flinders Island, and then to Maria Island on the S.E. coast. There, at the beginning of 1849, 12 men, 23 women, and one male child, were the only survivors of the unmixed aboriginal race. They have since been removed to comfortable dwellings near Hobart-Town. They are now reduced (1854) to 28 individuals. The convict stations are now almost wholly confined to Maria Island and Tasman Peninsula.

VANDIER, a village of the Sardinian States. See VALDIERI.

VANDOLA, LA, lä vän-do'lä, the most E. of the Admiralty Islands; lat. (centre) 2° 14′ S., lon. 148° 10′ 16″ E., under 3 miles in circumference, densely inhabited.

VANDSBURG, fänds'bōōrg, a town of West Prussia, 13 miles S. of Cummin, bordering a lake, upon an island in which is a castle. Pop. 915.

VAN-DYKE, van-dīk, (LITTLE,) an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, near Tortola, of which it is a dependency.

VAN-DYKE, (JOST,) an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, 3 miles N.W. of Tortola, of which it is a dependency, is 3 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth.

VANDYKE'S MILL, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

VANETTENVILLE, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 15 miles E.N.E. of Elmira.

VANGE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

VAN HILL, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

VAN HISE'VILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

VAN HOOK'S STORE, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

VAN HORNESVILLE, van horne'vil, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

VANIAMBADDY, vä-ne-äm-bäd'dee, a town of British India, presidency and 105 miles W.S.W. of Madras, on an island in the Palaur. It has temples of Seeva and Vishnu.

VANIKORO, vä-ne-ko'ro, VANICOLO, MANNICOLO or PITT'S ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, lat. (Mount Kapogo) 11° 36′ 30″ S., lon. 166° 53′ 24″ E. It is 30 miles in circuit, lofty, and covered with trees to the water's edge, and remarkable as the scene of the disastrous shipwreck of La Pérouse, in 1788. Pop. 1500.

VANKLEEK' HILL, a town of Canada West, co. of Prescott, 60 miles from Montreal, with 2 churches and 3 schools. It has manufactures of pot and pearl ashes, iron, and cloth, and steam flour and saw mills. Pop. 750.

VANLU, van-loo', a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Findlay Branch Railroad, about 90 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

VAN METER'S, a small village of White co., Arkansas.

VANNES, vänn, formerly VENNES, vènn, (anc. *Dariorigum*, afterwards *Veneti*,) a seaport town of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, near the lagoon of Morbihan, on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 miles N.W. of Nantes; lat. 47° 39′ 26″ N., lon. 2° 45′ W. Pop. in 1852, 13,585. It has a massive cathedral, an ancient castle, now the prefecture, a theatre, and several other public edifices, formerly monastic institutions; 3 hospitals, and other charities; a school of navigation, communal college, public library of 8000 volumes, manufactures of woollens, linens, cottons, lace, and leather, some ship-building, and a brisk coasting trade, though its port is adapted only for vessels of small burden. In the vicinity are traces of the ancient *Dariorigum*, which opposed an obstinate resistance to the Romans.

VANNOY'S MILL, a small post-village, Pike co., Missouri.

VANN'S VAL'LEY, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia, about 15 miles S.W. of Rome.

VANN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

VANOSC, vä'nosk', a village of France, department of Ardèche, 16 miles N.W. of Tournon. Pop. 1667.

VAN RENSSELAER, (rens'sel-ler,) a township of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 186.

VANS, LES, lā vōns', a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 13 miles S.W. of Largentière. Pop. in 1852, 2875.

VANSITTART BAY, North-West Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf; lat. 14° S., lon. 126° 20′ E.

VANSITTART HILLS, East Australia, are N. of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 15′ S., lon. 149° 50′ E.

VANSITTART ISLAND, British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula; lat. 65° 40′ N., lon. 84° W.

VANUA-VALAVO, vä-noo'ä vä-lä'vo, or SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, belonging to the Feejee group; lat. (N.W. point) 17° 10′ S., 179° 2′ 50″ W. It has on its W. side a spacious harbor, with a village at its head, and a large stream of water. Pop. about 1000.

VANVES, vōnv, or VANVRES, vōnv'r, a village of France, department of Seine, with a detached fort for the defence of Paris, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1852, 3862.

VAN WERT, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains about 390 square miles. It is drained by the St. Mary's and Little Auglaize Rivers. The surface is level, and covered with a great variety of timber. The soil is a fertile loam, with a substratum of blue marl, impervious to water. The land requires draining in some parts. The Miami Canal passes along the eastern border of the county, which is intersected by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Isaac Van Wert, one of the militiamen who captured Major André. Capital, Van Wert. Pop. 4813.

VAN WERT, a post-village, capital of Paulding co., Georgia, on the Euharlee Creek, 150 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has 1 church, 1 academy, and 2 or 3 stores.

VAN WERT, a post-village, capital of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 136 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on a sandy ridge extending E. and W. This ridge is raised about 20 feet above the plain, and forms an excellent road. Van Wert contains several stores and mills, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1837. Pop. estimated at 1000.

VANZAGHELLO, vän-zä-ghel'lo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and about 22 miles N.W. of Milan. P. 1064.

VANZAGO, vän-zä'go, or VENZAGO, vèn-zä'go, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 1259.

VAN ZANDT, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas,

has an area of about 620 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Neches, and bounded on the N.E. by the Sabine River. Named in honor of Isaac Van Zandt, member of the Texan Congress. Capital, Jordan's. Pop. 1348, of whom 1308 were free and 40 slaves.

VAPRIO, vä'pre-o, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province and 13 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3000, partly engaged in paper-mills.

VAPRIO, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 18 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

VAR, var, (It. *Varo*, vä'ro; anc. *Varus*,) a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. and S., and after a course of 60 miles enters the Mediterranean at St. Laurent, 6 miles N.E. of Antibes. For the last 15 miles it forms the boundary between the French department of Var on the W., and the Sardinian division of Nice.

VAR, the most S.E. department of France, bordering on the Mediterranean and the Sardinian States. Area 2773 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 357,967. The surface is mountainous. Chief rivers, the Var, Argens, and Verdon. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, and silk, are among its principal exports; the corn raised is greatly below the quantity required for home consumption. The principal manufactures are of perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble goods. Var is divided into the four arrondissements of Draguignan, Toulon, Brignolles, and Grasse. Capital, Draguignan.

VARADES, vä'räd', a market-town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Tours, 27 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 3401.

VARAGES, vä'räzh', a village of France, department of Var, 13 miles N.W. of Brignolles. Pop. 1500.

VARAGGIO, a town of Italy. See VARAZZE.

VARAITA, a river of the Sardinian States. See VRAITA.

VARALLO, vä-räl'lo, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division and 30 miles N.W. of Novara, on the left bank of the Sesia. Pop. 2807. It has manufactures of iron and copper wares, and adjoining it a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte*, on which are a handsome church, and about 50 oratories.

VARANGER-FIORD, vä'räng'gher fe-ord', a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway, (Finmark,) lat. 70° N., and lon. 28° 40' to 31° E. It receives the surplus waters of the Lake Enare.

VARANO, vä-rä'no, (anc. *Lacus Uriolnus?*) a lagoon of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the Peninsula of Gargano. Length 5 miles, breadth 4 miles. On its E. side is the village of Varano.

VARANO, vä'rä'no', (Slavonian *Varanov*, vä-rä-nov'?) a village of North Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 12 miles S.E. of Hanusfalva.

VARAPODIO, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra I., 10 miles S.E. of Gioja. Pop. 1200.

VARANO-DE-MELEGARI, vä-rä'no dä mä-lä-gä'ree, a village of Italy, duchy and 16 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Geno. Pop. 1975.

VARASDIN, a fortified town of Austria, in Croatia. See WARASDIN.

VARAZZE, vä-räl'sä, or VARAGGIO, vä-räd'jo, a market-town of the Sardinian dominions, division and 18 miles S.W. of Genoa, with a harbor on the Gulf of Genoa, and some ship-building. Pop. 7779.

VARBERG, var'berg, a seaport town of Sweden, läen and 37 miles N.N.W. of Halmstad, on the Cattegat. Pop. 1699.

VARDAR, vär'där', (anc. *Axius*,) a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a S. course of 170 miles, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 12 miles W.S.W. of Salonica.

VARDE or WARDE, var'deh, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, amt and 23 miles N.N.W. of Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. 1400. It has manufactures of tobacco.

VARDOE (Vardöe) or WARDOE (Wardöe,) var'dö'eh, an island of Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, off Finmark, with VARDOEHUUS, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20' 30" N., lon. 31° 10' E.

VAREDO, vä-rä'do, or VARÈ, vä-rä', a village of Austrian Italy, about 5 miles N. of Milan, on the Seveso. Pop. 1618.

VAREL, fä'rel, a market-town of North Germany, Oldenburg, near the mouth of the Jahde, in the German Ocean, 35 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 3161. It has a harbor defended by the fort Christiansburg.

VARELA, vä-rä'lä, an islet in the Strait of Malacca, 60 miles E. of Delli, Sumatra.

VARELLA, vä-räl'lä, or AVARELLA, ä-vä-räl'lä, CAPE, Anam, is the most E. headland of Cochin-China, 75 miles S.S.E. of Quinhone.—The False Cape Avarella is another headland, 90 miles further S.

VARENNA, vä-rén'nä, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Como, on the E. side of the Lake of Como. Pop. 2000.

VARENNES, va-rän', a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, about 100 miles N.W. by W. of Columbia.

VARENNES, vä'rénn', a village and parish of Canada East, co. of Verchères, 15 miles from Montreal.

VARENNES-EN-ARGONNE, vä'rénn' zän ar'gonn', a village of France, department of Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles W.N.W. of Verdun. Pop. in 1852, 1607. Here Louis XVI. and his family were detected and seized in their attempted flight, 20th June, 1791.

VARENNES-SAINT-SAUVEUR, vä'rénn' sänc sö'vurr', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Seveen, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. in 1852, 2287.

VARENNES-SOUS-DUN, vä'rénn' soo dünc', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Charolles. Pop. 1435.

VARENNES-SOUS-MONTSOREAU, vä'rénn' soo mönc'-so'ro', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours and Nantes Railway, arrondissement of Saumur. Pop. in 1852, 2536.

VARENNES-SUR-ALLIER, vä'rénn' sür äl'le-ä', a town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. P. 2461.

VARESE, vä-rä'sä, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 miles W. of Como, E. of the Lake of Varese. Pop. 8360. It has thriving silk manufactures.

VARESE, a market-town of the Sardinian dominions, division of Genoa, province and 14 miles N.E. of Chiavari, near the Apennines. Pop. of commune, 6600.

VARESE, LAKE OF, Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. of Como, 4 miles E. of Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length 5 miles, greatest breadth 2 miles.

VARGULA, van'goo-lä, (GROSS, grove, and KLEIN, klīne.) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, circle of Langensalza. Pop. 1120.

VARHELY, var'hely', (Wallack *Gradistje*, grä-dist'yä, a village of Transylvania, county of Hunyad, 17 miles S.W. of Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and named *Ulpia Trajana*, of which some vestiges exist, consisting of defensive works, &c. See UDVARHELY.

VARIA, a town of European Turkey. See VERIA.

VARICK, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, extending from Cayuga Lake on the E. to Seneca Lake on the W., about 165 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1872.

VARIETY MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 112 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

VARIGNANA, vä-reen-yä'nä, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 11 miles S.E. of Bologna. Pop. 3000.

VARILLES or VARILHES, vä'reel', a market-town of France, department of Ariége, 5 miles N. of Foix, on the Ariége. Pop. 1700.

VARINAS, vä-ree'näs, or BARINAS, bä-ree'näs, a town of Venezuela, capital of a province of its own name, on the San Domingo, 80 miles S.E. of Merida; lat. about 7° 40' N., lon. 70° 20' W. The river becomes navigable at Toruno, about 14 miles below the town; so that Toruno may be considered the port of Varinas. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

VARIOU-BÉ, an island of Madagascar. See NOS-BEE.

VARKHAN, var'kän', a large village of Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Van, 22 miles W.S.W. of Bitlis, on route to Sert.

VARL, varl, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden, near Lübbecke. Pop. 1863.

VARMINTOWN, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 15 miles S.E. of Trenton.

VARNA or WARNA, var'nä, (anc. *Odes'sus?*) a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the S.W. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Pravadi, 47 miles E. of Shoomla. Lat. of the tower 43° 12' 2" N., lon. 27° 50' E. It occupies a gentle height on the N.W. side of a semicircular bay, formed by two rocky promontories; is surrounded by a stone wall, 10 feet high, which is loop-holed, and defended by several batteries and other outworks. It is wretchedly built, and the whole place has an appearance of decay; the only public buildings of any note are a few mosques with tall minarets. There is no proper harbor, but the bay, though open to the E. and S.E., affords good anchorage, it being sheltered on the N. and N.E., from which blow the most dangerous winds of the Black Sea. Immediately W. of the town is the Lake Denna, formed by the Pravadi and other streams from the neighboring hills. It has been proposed to make a navigable cut connecting this lake with the bay. Were this effected, Varna would have one of the best harbors in the Black Sea, and might soon rival Odessa as a seaport. Even at present it has a considerable trade. In 1847 its exports, chiefly of grain, poultry, and eggs, amounted to about $2,000,000. The Hungarian army of Ladislaus and John Hunlades was totally defeated at Varna by the Turks under Amurath II., November 10, 1444. The town was taken by the Russians in 1828. A great fire, August 10, 1854, destroyed about one-fourth of the houses, and vast quantities of military stores prepared for the expedition to the Crimea. There has recently been established a submarine telegraph from Varna to Balaclava, a distance of about 300 miles. Pop. about 14,000.

VARNA, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on Fall Creek, 5 miles E. of Ithaca. It contains several mills.

VARNAVIN or WARNABIN, var-nä-veen', a town of Russia, government, and 165 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Vetlooga. Pop. 1600.

VARNELL'S, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. of Dalton, Georgia.

VARO, a river of France. See VAR.

VAROQUA, a post-village, capital of Badaxe co., Wisconsin, about 109 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It was chosen as the county seat in 1852.

VARS, vaz, a market-town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles N. of Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. in 1852, 2075.

VARSAND, FAZEKAS, fä'zä'kŏsh' vŏn'shŏnd', a village of Hungary, co. of Arad, 3 miles from Simand. Pop. 4069.

VARSI, a village of Italy. See VARZI.

VARSOVIE or VARSOVIA, a city of Poland. See WARSAW.

VARTA. See WARTA.

VARUS. See VAR.

VA'RYSBURG, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, on Tonewanda Creek, 30 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills.

VARZI, vard'zee, or VARSI, vard'see, a village of Italy, duchy and 25 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 1500.

VARZI or VARSI, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, on an affluent of the Po, 10 miles N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 2045.

VARZO, vard'zo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Pallanza. Pop. 2846.

VARZY, var'zee', a market-town of France, department of Nièvre, at the foot of a vine-clad hill, 27 miles N.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1852, 3302.

VASA or WASA, vä'sä, a seaport town of Finland, capital of a lan, on a small bay of the Baltic, 56 miles N.E. of Christianstadt. Lat. 63° 4' 3" N., lon. 21° 43' E. Pop. 3340. It was founded in 1611, by Charles XII. of Sweden. Its port has become much obstructed by sand.

VASA-BARRIS, vä'zä-bar-rees', or IRAPIRANG, ee-rä-pe-rang', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Ituba, province of Bahia, flows E. and unites with the Sergipe. The united stream continues its course 8 miles further, and falls into the Atlantic.

VASARHELY, a town of Transylvania. See MAROS VASARHELY.

VASARHELY, HOLD-MEZO, hold-mä'zo' vä'shär'hel', a large market-town of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, on Lake Hodos, 14 miles N.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 26,166, employed in raising wine and tobacco. It has several well-frequented fairs.

VASARHELY, KEZDI, käz'dee' vä'shär'hel', a large market-town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, co. of Haromszek, 34 miles N.E. of Kronstadt.

VASARHELY, SOMLYO, shom'lio' vä'shär'hel', a large market-town of Hungary, co. and 25 miles W. of Veszprim, on the Torna, and at the foot of the Somlyo Mountain. Pop. 25,000, who raise wine and tobacco.

VASHKA, VACHKA, VASCHKA or BASHKA,* vä'shk'kä, written also VAJCA or VAJKA, vä'shk'kä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vologda, lat. 62° 20' N., flows N.N.W., and, after a course of above 200 miles, joins the Mezen.

VASILISHKI or VASILICHKI, vä-se-lish'kee, town, Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 20 miles W.S.W. of Lida. Pop. 1560.

VASILKOV or WASILKOW, vä-sil-kov', a town of Russia, government and 18 miles S.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 8000, among whom are many Jews.

VASIO. See VAISON.

VASIOUGAN or VASIOUGAN, vä'se-oo-gän', written also WASIUGAN and WASSIOUGAN, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the E. of the government of Tobolsk, flows E.N.E., and joins the Obi on the left, about 30 miles below Narim, after a course of about 170 miles.

VASKUT, vä'sh'koot, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 4 miles from Baja. Pop. 3388.

VASSALBOROUGH, vas'sal-bur-rŭh, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, 14 miles N. by E. of Augusta. The village is the centre of an active trade, and by means of a lock and a dam across the Kennebec at Augusta, vessels are enabled to ascend the river to this place. Leather and cotton goods are manufactured here. Pop. of the township, 3029.

VAS'SAR, a post-office of Tuscola co., Michigan.

VASSOURAS, vä-so'räs, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 4000.

VASSY, vä'see', a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, on the Blaise, 28 miles N.N.W. of Chaumont. Pop. in 1852, 2867. It is celebrated in history for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants by order of the Duke de Guise in 1562.

VASSY, a town of France, department of Calvados, 10 miles E. of Vire. Pop. in 1852, 3250.

VAST, Le, leh väst, a village of France, department of Manche, 11 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1852, 1521.

VASTAN, vä'stän', a village and castle of Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Van, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Van, on which it has a small port.

VASTO, Le, eel vä'sto, (anc. *Istonium?*) a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 31 miles S.E. of Chieti, and 1½ miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 9000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious market square, two churches, one erected on the ruins of a temple of Ceres, 8 convents, hospitals, asylums, a handsome palace, and manufactures of woollen cloth, silks, and coarse earthenware, with an active fishery, and a large annual fair.

VASTO-GERARDO, vä'sto jä-rar'do, a market-town of Naples, province of Molise, 14 miles N.N.E. of Isernia, on the Trigno. Pop. 1600.

VATAN, vä'tŏn', a town of France, department of Indre, 12 miles N.W. of Issoudun. Pop. in 1852, 3212.

VATERSA, vä'ter-sa, or WATERSA, wä'ter-sa, a little island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, immediately S. of Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Pop. 64.

VATHI or BATHI, vä'thee, the capital town of the Ionian island of Ithaca, on the S. side of its gulf or harbor. P. 2500.

VATHI, a town, on the N.E. shore of the island of Samos, with 2400 inhabitants.

VATRENUS. See SANTERNO.

VATU-LELE, vä'too lä'lä, one of the Feejee Islands, S. of Viti-Levu; lat. (N. point) 18° 31' S., lon. 177° 35' W. It is surrounded by dangerous reefs.

VATZ, OBER, o'ber vätz, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine, 11 miles S. of Chur.

VATZ, UNTER, ŏŏn'ter vätz, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles N. of Chur (Coire.) Pop. 1150.

VAUBECOURT, vō'bkoor', a market-town of France, department of Meuse, on the Aisne, 10 miles N. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1100.

VAUCLIN, Le, leh vō'klăn', a town of the French West India island of Martinique, on its E. coast. Pop. 4878.

VAUCLUSE, vō'klüz', (L. *Vallis Clausa*; It. *Val Chiusa*, väl ke-coo'sä,) a department in the S.E. of France, having S. and W. the Durance and Rhone Rivers. Area 1328 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 264,618. Surface hilly in the E., where it is traversed by ranges of the Alps, highest point Mount Ventoux; and the soil is not generally fertile. Less corn is raised than is required for home consumption; principal products wine, silk, almonds, and other fruits; madder, saffron, and aromatic seeds. Chief manufactures are of silk stuffs at Avignon and Orange; woollen fabrics, perfumery, confectionery, printing types, and glass wares. Vaucluse is divided into the arrondissements of Apt, Avignon, Carpentras, and Orange. Capital, Avignon. The name of VAUCLUSE ("enclosed valley") is derived from the fountain of Vaucluse, the source of the little river Sorgues, issuing from an immense cavern overhung and surrounded by rocks and mountains. This fountain is celebrated for the loves of Petrarch and Laura.

VAUCLUSE, FONTAINE DE, fŏne'tän' deh vo'klüz', a village and remarkable fountain of France, department of Vaucluse, 15 miles E. of Avignon. Its scenery is most picturesque, but it derives its chief celebrity from having been the residence of Petrarch. (See preceding article.)

VAUCLUSE, a small village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

VAUCOULEURS, vō'koo'lur', a town of France, department of Meuse, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Commercy. Pop. in 1852, 2055. It is the birth-place of the geographer Claude de Lisle.

VAUD, vō, or PAYS-DE-VAUD, pä'e-deh-vō', (Ger. *Waadt*, wät,) a canton of West Switzerland, having S. the Lake of Geneva, W. France, and on the other sides Savoy and the cantons of Valais, Bern, Freybourg, Neufchâtel, and Geneva. Area 1185 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 199,453, nearly all Protestants. The surface in the S.E. is covered by ramparts of the Alps, and in the N.W. by those of the Jura; elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, the Upper Rhone, Orbe, and Broye; it comprises the Lake Joux and part of the Lakes Neufchâtel and Morat. The raising of corn and wine, and the rearing of live stock, are the chief branches of industry; and the best vineyards of Switzerland are in this canton. Salt from the springs of Bex, marble, coal, sulphur, and a few metals are produced; manufactures unimportant; transit trade into France and Germany active. The government is more aristocratic than in most of the Swiss cantons. Chief towns, Lausanne the capital, Vevay, Morges, Nyon, and Avenches. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation. Previously to 1798 it was subordinate to Bern, under the name of the Pays-de-Vaud.

VAUDÉMONT, vō'dā'mŏne', a village of France, department of Meurthe, 6 miles S. of Vézelize, formerly fortified. Pop. 400.

VAUDREUIL, (Fr. pron. vō'drül',) a county of Canada East, situated in the S.W. part of the province, bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence River, and on the N. by the Lake of the Mountains. It is watered by the river De l'Isle, and numerous other streams. Area 330 square miles. Capital, Vaudreuil. Pop. 21,429.

VAUGHANSVILLE, vawnz'vill, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

VAUGHNSVILLE, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

VAUGINE, a township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. P. 1122.

VAUGIRARD, vō'zheo'rar', a commune of France, depart-

* See note to Sevastopol, page 1757.

ment of Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the S.W., within its fortifications. Pop. in 1852, 15,515.

VAULION, vō'le-ôn^se', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the foot of Dent-de-Vaulion. Pop. 950.

VAULION, DENT DE, dänˢ dęh vō'le ôn^se', a mountain of Switzerland, Jura chain, canton of Vaud, 4898 feet above the sea.

VAUL'TERSHOLME, a tything of England, co. of Devon.

VAUNKS, a river of Central America. See CAPE RIVER.

VAU'SIM' or BAU'SIM', a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 85 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor.

VAUVERT, vō'vair', a market-town of France, department of Gard, 11 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 4187.

VAUVILLERS, vō'vee'yā', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 29 miles N. of Vesoul. Pop. 1240.

VAUX, vo, a village of France, department of Rhône. Pop. in 1852, 2280.

VAUX, a village of France, department of Aisne, 22 miles W.N.W. of Vervins. Pop. 1000.

VAUXHALL', a suburb of the British metropolis, in Surrey, W. of Kennington, 2¼ miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's, London, comprised in the borough of Lambeth, and connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames, 950 feet in length. Here are Vauxhall Gardens, numerous distilleries, factories, and gas works, chiefly along the low shore of the river. It has a station on the South Western Railway.

VAUXHALL, a suburb and gardens of Birmingham, England, at its N.E. extremity.

VAUXHALL, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. of Newark.

VAUX-SOUS-CHÈVREMONT, vō soo shāv'r'mônˢ', a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2386.

VAVAO, vä-vä'o, or VAVAU, vä-vōw', an island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands; lat. 18° 39′ 2″ S., lon. 174° 1′ W. Length 10 miles. Estimated population 6000. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, and has a good harbor.

VAVITOU, vä-ve-too', one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 23° 42′ S., lon. 147° 50′ W., discovered in 1791. Surface elevated.

VAVRZENCZYCI. See WAWRZENCZYCE.

VAY'NOR, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

VAYRAC, vā'rāk', a village of France, department of Lot, 21 miles N.E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1700.

VAYRES, vāz, a village of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne. Pop. 1000.

VAZABARRIS, vä-zä'bär-reesˢ', a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic near lat. 11° S. Length, about 300 miles.

VAZEERABAD, vä-zee'rä-bäd', VAZIRABAD or WAZEERABAD', a town of the Punjab, near the Chenaub, 64 miles N.W. of Lahore. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in European style, and possessing a good bazaar and a palace, erected by Runjeet-Singh.

VEALTOWN, veel'town, a small village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 10 miles N. of Somerville.

VEASEY, vee'se, a township in Drew co., Arkansas. P. 576.

VEAZIE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine; incorporated March 26, 1853.

VECHELDE, fĕk'ĕl'dęh, a village of Germany, duchy and 6 miles W. of Brunswick, on the Hanover Railway.

VECHINGEN, vĕk'ing-ęn, or VECHIGEN, vĕk'ig-ęn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Worblen. Pop. 2507.

VECHT, vĕkt, or WECHT, wĕkt, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, branches from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a northward and navigable course of 18 miles enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.

VECHT or WECHT, a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, Overyssel, after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

VECHTA, vĕk'tä, a walled town of North-West Germany, duchy and 28 miles S. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1976. It has manufactures of linens.

VECKENSTADT, fĕk'ken-stätt', a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg, S.S.E. of Osterwick, on the Ilse. Pop. 1052.

VECKERHAGEN, fĕk'ker kä'ghęn, a market-town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Weser, 14 miles N.N.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1888. It has a castle.

VECTIS or VECTA. See ISLE OF WIGHT.

VEDANO, vä-dä'no, a village of Austria, province and 12 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1192.

VEDANO or VEDANO-D'OLONA, vä-dä'no do-lo'nä, a village of Austrian Italy, on a hill above the Olona. Pop. 1547.

VEDE, a river of Turkey. See VODE.

VEDINUM. See UDINE.

VEDRIN, vä'drânˢ', a village of Belgium, province, and N. of Namur, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 1355.

VEEN, vān, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 10 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 871.

VEENDAM, vān'dăm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles S.E. of Groningen.

VEENENDAAL, vā'nęn-dāl', a village of the Netherlands, province and 19 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht, on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway. In the spring of 1855, it suffered greatly from an inundation of the Rhine. Pop. 2997.

VEFSEN, vĕf'sęn, a river rising in Sweden, and traversing Norway, enters the Atlantic. Length, 90 miles.

VEERAN-SHEHR or VIRAN-SHEHR, ve-rän'shĕh'r, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 58 miles E. of Kaisareeyeh. It has some remains, and excavations in the adjacent rocks.

VEGA, vä'gä, a village of Spain, province of Leon, 9 miles from Ponferrada. Pop. 1090.

VEER, vair, formerly KAMPVEER, kämp'vair, a maritime town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the island of Walcheren. Pop. 1082.

VEGA, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

VEGA, LA, lä vä'gä, a town of Hayti, 78 miles N.W. of St. Domingo, in an elevated region, on the site of a city of same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGACERVERA, vä-gä-thĕr-vä'rä, a village of Spain, province of Leon, on the Torio. Pop. 1458.

VEGA-DEL-VALARCE, vä'gä dĕl vä-lär'thä, a village of Spain, province and about 70 miles from Leon. Pop. 1080.

VEGA-DE RIVADEO, vä'gä dä re-vä-dä'o, a village of Spain, Asturias, province and 60 miles W. of Oviedo, at the confluence of the Suaron and Eo. Pop. 1947.

VEGA-DE-SANTA-BRIGIDA, vä'gä dä sän'tä bre-hee'dä, a village of the Canary Islands, on the Grand Canary, in the centre of the island. Pop. 3382.

VEGAS-DEL-CONDADO, vä'gäs dĕl kon-dä'do, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles from Leon. Pop. 1071.

VEGEN, vä'ghęn, an island of Norway, province of Tromsö, 15 miles off the coast, lat. 65° 44′ N., lon. 12° E., about 30 miles in circumference.

VEGESACK, vä'ghęh-säk', a market-town of Germany, territory and 10 miles N.W. of Bremen, on the Weser. Pop. 2000. It has ship-building docks.

VEGLIA, vä'yä or vāl'yä, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, government of Triest, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. of Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littorale and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, and having S.W. the island of Cherso, 3 miles distant. Length 23 miles, greatest breadth 12 miles. Pop. 15,000. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. and E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, and many live stock. Corn is imported from Croatia. The fisheries are important.

VEGLIA, the capital town of the above, on its S.W. side, has a small harbor, defended by a castle. Pop. 3600.

VEGLIE, vāl'yä, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, 21 miles S.S.E. of Brindisi. Pop. 1350.

VEILE or WEILE, vī'lęh,(?) a town of Denmark, Jutland, capital of an amt, on the Veile, at the head of the Veilefiord, 13 miles N.W. of Fredericia. Pop. 2000.

VEILEFIORD, vī'lęh fe-ord', is an inlet on the E. coast of Jutland, 15 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth at its entrance.

VEIGY-FONCENNEX, vā'zhee' fônˢ'sĕn'nd', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Faucigny, near the Hermance. Pop. 1125.

VEITSHOCHEIM, (Veitshöchheim,) vit'shö-kīme', a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1346.

VEJER, vä-hair', or BEJER DE LA FRONTERA, bä-hair' dä lä fron-tä'rä, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Cadiz, on the Barbate. Pop. 8360. It has manufactures of woollens and sacking.

VEKA SLATINA, a town of Hungary. See SZALATNA.

VELA, LA, lä vä'lä, a seaport town of Venezuela, in the Gulf of Coro, lat. 11° 25′ N., lon. 69° 40′ W.

VELAINE, vęh-lăn', a village of Belgium, province and 1 mile S. of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 1527.

VELAINES, vęh-lain', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N.E. of Tournai. Pop. 2528.

VELASCO, (Sp. pron. vä-läs'ko,) a village of Brazoria co., Texas, at the mouth of the Brazos River, about 45 miles S.W. of Galveston, and 30 miles by water S.E. of Brazoria. It has a landing for steamboats, but is said to be not improving.

VELATE, vä lä'tä, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1086.

VELAUR, ve-lawr', a river of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, rises in lat. 10° 28′ N., lon. 78° 21′ E., flows E. through Madura and Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, at lat. 10° 6′ N., lon. 79° 17′ E.

VELAUR, a river of Hindostan, rises in the East Ghauts, in South Arcot, flows E. and falls into the Bay of Bengal, near Porto Novo; lat. 11° 29′ N., lon. 79° 50′ E.

VELAY, vęh-lā', an old province of France, now comprised in the department of Haute-Loire. Its capital was Le Puy.

VELAZGHERD, vä-läz-gherd', a town of Persia, province of Kirman, 55 miles N.E. of Gombroon.

VELBERG, fĕl'bööręo, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 944.

VELDEN, fĕl'dęn, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles N.E. of Nuremberg.

VELDEN, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 12 miles S.S.E. of Landshut.

VELDEN, a village of Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Villach.

VELDWEZELT, vĕld'wĕ-zĕlt, a village of Belgium, province of Limburg, 12 miles E.S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1076.

VELE, a river of France. See VESLE.

VELEIA. See VELLEIA.

VELESTINA, vĕ-lĕs-teenĕ', a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 10 miles W. of Volo.

VELEZ, vĕ'lĕs or vĕ'lĕth, a town of New Granada, province and 60 miles N. of Tunja, lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 73° 50' W., on the Suarez. The waters are bad and unwholesome. Pop. 7546.

VELEZ BLANCO, vĕ'lĕth blăn'ko, a town of Spain, province and 60 miles N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 7543. It has oil-mills, tile-works, manufactures of woollens, linens, hats, and soap, and a trade in excellent wool.

VELEZ DE BENAUDALLA, vĕ'lĕth dā bā-nŏw-dăl'yā, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 3150.

VELEZ MALAGA, vĕ'lĕth mă'lā-gā, (anc. *Menola,*) a town of Spain, province and 14 miles E.N.E. of Malaga, on the river Velez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 16,000. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of steep mountains, and its spires and convents are clustered around a Moorish castle, now in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, and its roadstead, defended by a castle, is indifferent.

VELEZ RUBIO, vĕ'lĕth roo'be-o, a town of Spain, province and 54 miles N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 12,342, who manufacture woollen fabrics. It is clustered around a castle, and near it are chalybeate springs.

VELHA, vĕl'yā, a lofty and extensive serra in Brazilian Guiana, between the Pará and the Amazon.

VELHAS, RIO DAS, ree'o dăs vĕl'yăs, or GUAIGUHI, gwi-koo-ee', a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, rises in the N. slope of the Serra Paraupeba, flows E., and joins the São Francisco on the left.

VELIJ, a town of Russia. See VELIZH.

VELIKAIA, vĕ-le-ki'ā, a river of Russia, chiefly in the government of Pskov, flows N. past Opotchna, Ostrov, and Pskov, and enters the Lake of Pskov at its S.E. extremity, after a course of 160 miles. It is large and rapid.

VELIKEE LOOKI or VELIKI-LOUKI, vĕ'lee'kee loo'kee, ("the *Large Meadow,*") a town of Russia, government and 132 miles S.E. of Pskov, on the Lovat. Pop. 4000. It has 7 churches, several schools, and upwards of 32 factories, chiefly for leather.

VELIKI-NOVGOROD. See NOVGOROD.

VELIKI-USTIUG, a town of Russia. See OUSTIOUG.

VELILLA DE EBRO, vĕ-leel'yā dā ā'bro, a market-town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Saragossa.

VELILLE, vĕ-leel'yā, a town of South Peru, department and 70 miles S. of Cuzco.

VELINO, vĕ-lee'no, (anc. *Velinus,*) a river of Italy, rising on the N. declivity of Monte Velino, flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the Nera, in the Pontifical States, 4 miles E. of Terni. Length 54 miles, in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Velino, called the CASCATA DEL MARMORE, (kăs-kă'tă dĕl mar'mo-rĕ,) near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated as amongst the finest cascades in the world, and the more curious as being artificial for drainage. They consist of 3 separated leaps. Total height 850 feet.

VELINO, MONTE, mon'tā vĕ-lee'no, a mountain of Central Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra II., N.W. of Lake Fucino, is 8174 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.

VELITRÆ. See VELLETRI.

VELIZH or VELIJ, vĕ-lizh' or vĕ-leezh', or VELISH, (Pol. *Wielix,* we-ĕ'lish,) a town of Russian Poland, government and 47 miles N.E. of Vitebsk, on the Dwina. Pop. 6800. It has a citadel, and considerable exports of corn, hemp, and linseed, to Riga. It was founded by the Russians in 1536, and taken by the Poles in 1580, but it reverted to Russia in 1722.

VELLANO, vĕl-lā'no, a village of Tuscany, in the Val di Nievole, 4 miles N.N.E. of Pescia. Pop. 2500.

VELLAUNODUNUM. See BEAUNE.

VELLAUR, vĕl-lawr', a river of British India, presidency of Madras, enters the Indian Ocean 30 miles S. of Pondicherry, after an eastward course of 100 miles.

VELLEBITZ or VELLEBITH, a mountain range in the Austrian Empire. See MORLACCA.

VELLEIA, vĕl-lā'yā, or VELEIA, vĕ-lā'yā, a buried city of antiquity, "the Pompeii of Northern Italy," duchy of Parma, on the Nura, 18 miles S. of Piacenza. It is supposed to have been submerged by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the end of the 3d century, and it remained concealed till the year 1760, when, and subsequently, an amphitheatre, temples, a forum, and many dwellings were discovered.

VELLETRI, vĕl-lā'tree, (anc. *Velitræ,*) a walled town of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 21 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 10,000, mostly agricultural. It stands on a height, commanding fine views of the Campagna di Roma and Pontine Marshes, and has a town-hall, constructed by Bramante. The Borgian Museum, now in Naples, was originally formed in the Borgian Palace here. *Velitræ* was an important city of the Volsci, and the original residence of the Octavian family. Augustus is believed to have been born here B. C. 63.

VELLORE, vĕl'lōr', a town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 15 miles W. of Arcot. The fort is large, and contains spacious barracks, handsome quarters, and a curious pagoda. The town, immediately southward, and connected to the fort by outworks, is also large and populous. Vellore was the residence of Tippoo Saib's family from 1799 to 1806, when a native revolt here caused their removal to Calcutta.

VELSEN, vĕl'sen, a village of Holland, province of North Holland, 5 miles N. of Haarlem. Pop. 862.

VELSIQUE-RUDDERSHOVEN, vĕl'se-kĕh rood'ders-ho'-vĕn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10½ miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2661.

VELSK, vĕlsk, or VIATLSK, ve-ă'tlsk', a town of Russia, government and 130 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Vaga, here joined by the Vel. Pop. 1800. It has a cathedral, and trade in corn, tallow, and pitch.

VELTHEM-BEYSSEM, vĕl'them bois'sem, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 10 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1202.

VELTSPURG, a town of Lower Austria. See FELDSBERG.

VELUCHI, vĕ-loo'kee, (anc. *Tymphrestus,*) the principal summit of Mount Œta, North Greece, N.E. of the village of Karpenisi, and 7657 feet in elevation.

VELUWE, vĕ-loo'vĕ, a district of Holland, forming the N.W. part of the province of Gelderland, and comprised between the Zuider-Zee, the Yssel, and the Rhine.

VELZEN, vĕlt'sen, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the Y, 13 miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2089.

VEMENTRY, one of the small Shetland Islands, Scotland, 5½ miles E. of Papa-Stour, on the S. side of St. Magnus Bay. It has good pasture land.

VENACHOIR or VENNACHAR, LOCH, lok vĕn-nā-kar', of Scotland, co. of Perth, is an expansion of the Teith, 2½ miles S.W. of Callander, 3½ miles in length by 1 mile in width, and having wooded shores.

VENADO, vĕ-nā'do, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department and 45 miles N. of San Luis Potosi. Pop. 8000.

VENAFRO, vĕ-nā'fro, (anc. *Venafrum,*) a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Piedimonte, 27 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 2800. It has a cathedral.

VENAISSIN, vĕh-nĕs'sĕ̆n', an old county of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, formerly belonging to the Pope, and now comprised in the department of Vaucluse.

VENANGO, ve-nang'go, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania; area 850 square miles. Alleghany River flows through the middle of the county in a S.W. direction; French Creek (called by the Indians Venango Creek) enters that river near the county seat; it is also drained by Oil, Teonista, and Raccon Creeks. The surface is broken; the streams flow through narrow valleys, which are separated from the uplands by steep and rugged hills. The soil of the uplands is moderately fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Iron ore, stone-coal, and limestone are the most valuable mineral products. The creeks furnish copious and permanent motive power. Alleghany River is navigable for steamboats, and a branch of the State Canal extends from the county seat to Meadville. Organized in 1800, and named from Venango Creek. Capital, Franklin. Pop. 18,310.

VENANGO, a village and township forming the N.E. extremity of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1473.

VENANGO, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by French Creek, 12 miles N. by E. of Meadville. Pop. 1607.

VENANGO, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. P. 1919.

VENANGO CREEK, of Pennsylvania. See FRENCH CREEK.

VENANS, vĕh-nŏns', a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Turin, 2 miles W.N.W. of Susa. Pop. 1423.

VENASCA, vĕ-năs'kā, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Coni, 8 miles S.W. of Saluzzo, on the Varaita. Pop. 2650.

VENASQUE, vĕ-năs'kā, a town of Spain, province and 54 miles N.E. of Huesca, near the Pyrenees and the French frontier. It has a fort, a custom-house, and medicinal springs.

VENASQUE, a market-town of France, department of Vaucluse, 6 miles S.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 980.

VENCATIGHERRY, vĕn-kā-to-ghĕr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of South Arcot, on the Mysore frontier, 43 miles W. of Vellore.

VENCE, vŏnss, (anc. *Vintium?*) a town of France, department of Var, 11 miles N.E. of Grasse. Pop. in 1852, 3612. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

VENDA, GRANDE, grăn'dā vĕn'dā, a village on the coast of Brazil, province and 8 miles from Rio de Janeiro.

VENDÉE or LA VENDÉE, lā vŏn'dā', a river of France, giving name to a department, the S.E. part of which it traverses, rises in the Forest of Chantemarle, department of Deux-Sèvres, flows S.W. past Fontenay-le-Comte, and, after a course of 46 miles, joins the Sèvre-Niortaise, a little above Marans.

VENDÉE or LA VENDÉE, a maritime department in the W. of France, having N. the Atlantic. Area 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 383,734. The surface is level in the N. and W.

portions, and marshy toward the coast, elsewhere undulating and wooded. More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are hemp, flax, wool, fatted cattle for the Paris markets, coal, and a few metals. The manufactures are paper, woven fabrics, leather, and beet-root sugar, but unimportant. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bourbon-Vendée, Fontenay, and Les sables d'Olonne. Capital, Bourbon-Vendée.——Adj. and inhab. VENDÉAN, vên-dee'an.

VENDEN or WENDEN, vên'dên (Russ. *Kess*, kêss,) a town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Aa, 50 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 2000. It was founded in 1206, and once contained the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, now a ruin.

VENDEUVRE, vôse'dehv'r', a town of France, department of Aube, at the source of the Barse, 13 miles W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. in 1852, 1946.

VENDEUVRE, a commune of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 2152.

VENDÔME, vose'dome', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, 39 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1852, 9326. It has a ruined, but once strongly fortified castle of the Dukes of Vendome; a communal college and public library, hospital, cavalry barracks, theatre, public baths, and manufactures of leather gloves, coarse cotton fabrics, cotton hosiery, and paper. It was formerly capital of a district called the *Vendômois*, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

VENDOTENA, vên-do-tê'nâ, (anc. *Pandataria*,) an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 23 miles W.N.W. of Ischia. It is 8 miles in circumference; fertile, well cultivated, and having a small town and fishing port. Pop. 600. It was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners.

VENDRELL, vên-drêl', (anc. *Palfariana?*) a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.E. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. Pop. 3982.

VENECIA. See VENICE.

VENEDIG, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

VENERIA, vâ-nâ-ree'â, a town of Italy, Sardinian States, 6 miles N.W. of Turin, with a royal palace and gardens. P. 3000.

VENERIS PORTUS. See PORTO VENERE.

VENETIA. See VENICE.

VENEV or WENEW, vâ-nêv', a town of Russia, government, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Toola, on the Venevka. Pop. 3400. It has a cathedral, and woollen and linen manufactures.

VENEZIA, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

VENEZUELA, vên'êz-wee'lâ, (Sp. pron. vâ-nâth-wâ'lâ or vên-ês-wâ'lâ,) a republic occupying the N.E. portion of South America, between lat. 1° 8' and 12° 16' N., and lon. 53° 15' and 73° 17' W. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, E. by British Guiana, S. by Brazil, and W. by New Granada. The western boundary, according to the treaty between the two republics, begins on the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, lon. 72° 24' W., runs to the sources of the Maimachi, an affluent of the Rio Negro, and is determined throughout chiefly by the junctions and courses of rivers, its whole length being 1100 miles. The S. and E. boundaries running through countries but little known, are imperfectly determined. The former of these, towards Brazil, from the source of the Maimachi in the W., to the junction of the Rupununi and Essequibo in the E., follows the water-bounds or ridges separating the basins of rivers which, in the present state of our geographical knowledge, can only be represented hypothetically. On the E. the republic assumes that its boundary extends from the river Cuyuni to the mouth of the Moroco on the coast, while the British government claims for Guiana a territory N. of this line, and all the coast between the Essequibo and Orinoco. The area of the republic is about 400,000 square miles, or double that of France.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—In Venezuela, the mountains hold a secondary importance, and occupy but a third of the whole territory. The E. cordillera of the Andes divides into two branches before it leaves New Granada. The W. branch, which incloses the Lake of Maracaibo, bears in its different portions the names of Sierra de Ocaña, Sierra de Perija, (in the middle,) and where it reaches the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, Montes de Oca. It has but a moderate elevation, rarely exceeding 4000 feet, and is nowhere cultivated. The thick forests which cover it in its whole extent shelter the independent Indian tribes, the Cucinas and the Goajiros. The E. branch enters Venezuela much farther S., and stretches N.E. for about 300 miles, with a general breadth of about 60 miles. It is an immense pile of rocks, forming ridges narrow at the summit, and rising to the limits of Alpine vegetation. The *paramos*, or summit-plains, have generally an elevation of 12,000 feet. The Nevado de Merida, the loftiest of the summits which rise above them, is 15,300 feet in height, and always covered with snow. Where cultivation has obtained a footing on the slopes of these mountains, it succeeds to a height of 8000 or 9000 feet, the line which separates the cereal crops of temperate climates, wheat, barley, &c., from tropical productions, maize, coffee, the yuca, &c., being at an elevation of about 4000 feet. Breaking off from these mountains near Trujillo, the coast-chain runs N.E. towards the Gulf of Tacarigua or Valencia, which, enclosed by mountains, presents the most diversified and beautiful scenery; the chain then continues onwards parallel to the sea-coast. Its N. branch, known as the Sierra de Mariara, terminates at Cape Codera. It rises in the Silla de Caracas to an elevation of 8000 feet, forming a conspicuous object from the sea. The S. branch, known as the Mountains of Guacimo and Yuama, sends a winding chain, Sierra de Alta Gracia S. to the Orinoco; while towards the E. and S.E., it forms the chains of the Bergantin and Cocollar. The valleys and table-lands of these coast-chains, which have collectively a moderate elevation, are the chief seats of cultivation in Venezuela, and form together the most populous region of the torrid zone in the New World. In the southern part of the state, on the frontiers of Guiana, rises an insulated group of mountains, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, divisible into several chains, extending for the most part E. and W., and called collectively the Mountains of Parima. This extensive mountain region still remains unexplored, a wilderness overgrown with superb forests. It is known, however, that the Mountains of Parima nowhere attain the elevation of paramos, (12,000 feet,) so that their summits, when cleared of trees, would be capable of yielding the grains of Europe.

Llanos.—From the Mountains of Parima to the coast-chain at Caracas, and from the mouths of the Orinoco to the foot of the Andes, extends an immense plain, with an area of above 150,000 square miles, having in some places on its margin an elevation of 1300 feet, though a great portion of it is little above the level of the sea, and in the rainy season it is flooded by the rivers to an extent equal to the surface of the British Isles. Such are the llanos, lä'noce, ("plains") of Venezuela. They are generally destitute of trees, which in the most favored spots occur only in small clusters. The *moriche* (Mauritia) palm is scattered thinly over the waste, which is often quite treeless. The change of level is rarely discernible by the eye, though in some places, patches of rock, showing horizontal stratification, and occasionally some square miles in extent, rise a few feet above the surrounding plain. In the dry season, the greater part of the llanos presents to the view a bare sunburnt desert, over which the least agitation of the air whirls clouds of dust. The intense heat reverberated from the naked ground, the want of landmarks, with the frequency of extensive mirage, and the difficulty of finding water, then render a journey through the llanos a dangerous undertaking. But no sooner does the rain fall—and it pours down with the violence peculiar to the tropics—than the scene changes totally; vegetation springs forth and spreads itself abroad with surprising rapidity, the arid waste becomes a rich garden, the moistened earth is seen to heave and open, and forth come the crocodile and the boa-constrictor, shaking off their lethargy, and releasing themselves from their temporary imprisonment. The rivers, hitherto dry, are now quickly filled, and their banks being low, the waters spread over the llanos, forming great seas, which, towards the foot of the Andes, penetrate even into the majestic forests. The plains above the level of the inundation feed cattle and horses in great numbers.

Rivers.—The great river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, which holds the third rank among the great rivers of South America. The exuberantly fertile valley of this noble river, into which flow above 400 other rivers reputed navigable, watering a territory of 150,000 square miles, offers to advancing civilization all the natural conditions of an opulent and populous state. (See ORINOCO.) Within the limits of the Venezuelan Republic, the rivers that have a course of at least 100 miles, are about 60 in number; the chief of these belong to the basin of the Orinoco; of the remainder, few call for especial notice. The Cuyuni runs E. from the Mountains of Parima, S. of the Orinoco, to join the Essequibo in British Guiana. Further W. the Guainia or Rio Negro crosses the territory of Venezuela, on its way from the foot of the Andes in New Granada, to the Amazon in Brazil. The rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea are much inferior in magnitude to those already mentioned; the most important are the Zulia, Catatumba, and Motatan, falling into Lake Maracaybo; the Tocuyo, running N.E. between the provinces of Coro and Carabobo; the Tuy, flowing E. through the plains S. of Caracas; the Unare, 50 miles further E.; and the Guarapiche, which enters the Gulf of Paria.

Lakes and Harbors.—Above 200 lakes or lagoons are enumerated within the territory of Venezuela, but most of these are the results of inundation, being only marshes more or less permanently covered. Only two of the whole number, namely, Lakes Maracaybo and Tacarigua, are deserving of notice for their extent or beauty. The chief harbors are those of Cumana, at the S. side of the Gulf of Cariaco, and capacious enough to receive and shelter all the fleets of Europe; and Puerto Cabello, which is also roomy and secure. La Guayra owes its importance chiefly to its vicinity to Caracas, and to the populousness of the neighboring country.

Minerals.—The attention of the first Spanish settlers in this country was forcibly attracted by the gold ornaments worn by the Indians, and their search for mines of the precious metals was not wholly fruitless. The towns of Barquesimeto and Nirgua owed their origin to the discovery of gold-mines in the mountains lying between them. In 1560 were discovered the mines of Los Teques. In 1584 the city of San Juan de la Paz was founded on the Tuy, and for some years derived wealth and prosperity from the neighboring gold-mines of Apa and Carapa. Several other mines enjoyed a transient reputation. But owing to the rapid exhaustion of the supposed treasures, and the ravages of climate, these mines seem to have been all abandoned early in the 17th century, and were soon forgotten. Silver-mines were also discovered at Guanita between Aroa and Nirgua; and in the present century, silver ores have been found in the Mountains of Merida, S. of Lake Maracaybo, and Caraccuno, all of which are very rich, but have not as yet been fully developed. But the copper of Aroa has proved more valuable than its silver. These copper-mines, situated in the hills of San Felipe, about 70 miles W. of Puerto Cabello, are extremely productive. The tin-mines of Barquesimeto were worked for many years on account of the Crown, their whole produce being used in casting brass guns; they were at length sold to a private speculator, who abandoned them. Coal is said to be excellent and abundant in many of the coast-districts, but chiefly in Coro. Extensive deposits of coal exist on the margin of the Barcelona River, and only 9 miles from the port of the same name. It is bituminous coal, and is said to be equal to the best English cannel. Among the mineral resources of Venezuela, salt is not the least important. The salt-mines of Araya, facing the sea, on the peninsula N. of Cumana, were discovered by the followers of Columbus in 1499, and as they offered an inexhaustible supply of the purest salt, they continued for some years to attract adventurers of all nations. Asphalte and petroleum are abundant round Lake Maracaybo. At Lagunillas, in Merida, is a lagoon, which, in the dry season, yields a large quantity of the sesqui-carbonate of soda, known to druggists by the African name of *trona*. The Indians use it to mix with their tobacco. At the present time vessels may be laden from the immense salt deposits in the neighborhood of La Guayra at the smallest possible cost.

Climate.—The climate of Venezuela exhibits in the highest degree the equatorial character. The change of seasons is scarcely perceptible, and vegetation goes on perpetually. On the coast, the thermometer ranges from 80° to 90° Fahrenheit the year round. But, notwithstanding the continuous heat that prevails along the coast, epidemic diseases are rare, and the climate is comparatively healthy. To those unacclimated, however, a due amount of care is necessary, as a too great exposure and inattention to diet are often followed by violent fevers. The table-land bordering the coast has an almost uniform range of temperature throughout the year, the thermometer varying only about ten degrees, from 70° to 80°. In the llanos, especially those portions subject to inundation, the climate is not very salubrious.

Botany.—Owing to the equatorial position of Venezuela, the variety of its surface, and its humid climate, the flora of that country is one of the richest on the earth; but our limited space will only permit us to cast a rapid glance at the several gradations of vegetable forms from the sea-side to the snows of the Andes. From the level of the sea to the height of 3300 feet, extends the region of palms. Only 3 species flourish above these limits, one being the wax-palm, which often attains an elevation of 9000 feet; another is the royal palm, remarkable for its great size and beauty. Of the palms in the lower plains, the most important is the moriche, (*Cocus Mauritia,*) called by the missionaries the bread of life, or the Indian sago. This tree thrives best on marshy ground; it is thinly scattered even over the llanos. Every part of it is serviceable; its farinaceous pith, called *yuruma,* is made into bread. The berries, leaves, cortical fibres of the root, and the wood itself, are all converted to use by the Caribs and Guaranis. The chiquichiqui yields the fibrous tufts of which the natives make their strong and elastic ropes. The yaqui supplies the place of the olive; two kinds of oil, one of them extremely fine, being made from its fruit. The chaguarama, a palm of most elegant and majestic appearance, produces, in immense clusters, a fruit equally palatable and nutritious. Mingled with the palms are the cardones and cacti of candelabra forms, sensitive mimosæ, pine-apple or bromelia; nor must we forget the milk-tree, called also *palo de vaca* or cow-tree, which yields on incision a nutritious fluid resembling milk.

Among the large timber trees may be mentioned the bauhinia, of colossal size, the *Bombax Ceiba,* and mahogany. Sarsaparilla, copaiba, dragon's-blood, and other drugs, besides *caucho* or caoutchouc from several trees of different kinds, are all produced in the region of palms. In the forests thus richly stored with useful products, the plants which chiefly engross the stranger's attention and admiration, are the arborescent grasses, (bombusa,) and tree-ferns. Beginning at an absolute elevation of 600 (generally of 2000) feet, and extending up to 9000 feet, are the febrifuge plants, (cinchona,) sometimes forming great forests by themselves. This is the native zone of many flowering plants now introduced into foreign conservatories. Here also grow wild the aromatic vanilla, the plantain, the strychnos or poison plant of the Indians, and the nicpo, an acacia, of the bruised seeds of which the natives make snuff. Trees grow stunted and rare at the elevation of 8000 feet, where all the grains of temperate regions attain perfection. Alpine plants show themselves at a height of 6500 feet, increasing upwards till they approach their upper limit, between 13,000 and 14,000 feet. Above 11,000 feet bushes cease, and only humble plants remain. At the height of 13,700 feet, phanerogamous vegetation disappears altogether, and only lichens and hepaticas cover the rocks as far as the limits of perpetual snow, about 1300 feet higher up.

Of the cultivated plants, subservient to the wants of the country, or to the demands of commerce, the first rank is due to the cacao. Owing to the remissness of the colonists, however, the coasts of Venezuela, which are particularly adapted for its culture, were long unable to supply the demand of the mother-country, and in the middle of the 17th century, chocolate was even imported into Caracas from the Dutch colony of Curaçoa. It was about 1728 that the cacao of Caracas began to attract notice, and towards the end of the century, the exportation of cocoa was very large. At present it is supposed to attract less attention. Cotton, coffee, sugar, and indigo are extensively cultivated, and, with cocoa, form the chief articles of export. The quantity of coffee exported alone amounts to about 800,000 bags annually. The plantain* supplies the staple food of the great majority of the population. The species are numerous, and some of them thrive at an elevation of 5000 feet; but lower down the tree is more prolific, and continues bearing for 80 years, loaded with fruit at all seasons. Maize, which at a height of 6000 or 8000 feet ripens slowly, is gathered in four months near the coast, and thus two crops of it are easily taken in the year, each producing 240 fold. The yuca is cultivated chiefly by the Indians, who prepare from the root the farinaceous meal called manioca. The cocoa-nut is now very generally cultivated along the coasts of Venezuela for the sake of its oil, and is found to be more remunerative, in suitable situations, than the cacao. In 1779 the *estanco* or emporium of the royal monopoly of tobacco was established in Venezuela. The privileges thus conferred were abolished, however, in 1832, by the congress. The tobacco of Varinas in Merida is much esteemed in Europe.

Animals.—The forests of Venezuela are amply stocked with the feathered tribes and with monkeys. Of the species peculiar to this country, it will be sufficient to mention the titi, a diminutive monkey only 6 inches in length, the most elegant varieties of which are found only on the banks of the Cassiquiare. While the monkeys occupy in families the upper region of the remote forest, the tapir, the largest of the American pachyderms, wanders below in solitude along the banks of the rivers. The vaquira, a kind of wild hog, though much smaller than the tapir, is more formidable, and when in large herds, fearlessly attacks the hunter. The jaguar or American tiger, being hunted for the sake of its highly prized skin, is growing rare. The puma or lion, prefers the hills and mountain-sides to the deep forests. Immense herds of wild cattle roam over the plains. They are slaughtered in vast numbers for their hides and tallow. The chiguire is an amphibious animal resembling a large otter; it is often domesticated in ponds for the sake of its flesh. Besides dolphins of great size which ascend the rivers, the manati, often weighing 800 pounds, is found in the Orinoco and its affluents at the foot of the Andes, as well as in Lake Maracaybo.

Islands, &c.—Within the jurisdiction of Venezuela are numerous islands, of greater and less extent, on the northern coast, in the Caribbean Sea. The chief of these is Margarita, which constitutes a province in itself. The other islands are mostly uninhabited, and are the resort of innumerable sea-fowl. Some of the uninhabited islands, among which are the Rocas, the Orchillas, the Monks, and the Isle of Aves, (Birds Island,) in lat. 15° N., lon. 64° W., contain valuable deposits of guano. The exclusive privilege of removing the guano has been granted by the government of Venezuela to a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia. The guano is of excellent quality.

Divisions, Government, &c.—The republic is divided into the following 16 provinces, namely, Aragua, Guarico, Portuguesa, Caracas, Carabobo, Barquesimeto, Coro, Maracaybo, Trujillo, Merida, Barinas, Apure, Barcelona, Cumana, Margarita, (the island,) and Guayana. The last nearly equals in extent all the others. In Carabobo, Apure, Margarita, and Guayana, the capitals are respectively Valencia, Achaguas, Asuncion, and Ciudad Bolivar. The other provinces all bear the names of their capitals. The constitution de-

* The plantain tree belongs to the same species as the banana. The fruit has a farinaceous flesh, in color resembling the finest yellow butter. It sometimes attains the weight of 60 and even 80 pounds. Some varieties have an exquisite flavor, surpassing it is said, that of the finest kinds of pear.

volved on Venezuela by the parent republic of Colombia, is a slightly modified copy of that of the United States. The government is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives; the executive power being in the hands of a president and vice-president. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state, but other creeds are tolerated. The clergy are held to be strictly subordinate to the civil power. The papal sanction, when required, is transmitted through the government, which also administers the patronage of the church. The revenue for 1852-3 amounted to about $7,000,000, and the expenditures to $8,248,031. At the close of the revolution, the debt contracted by loans in England alone, amounted to $33,500,000.

There are very few manufactures carried on in the republic. The land attracts all the industry; still, hardly a tenth of the fertile territory has been reached by cultivation. The commerce is mostly with France, Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and Spain. The total value of exports in 1852 amounted to about $9,000,000, and the imports to $7,000,000. Besides coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo, and cotton, before mentioned, the exports comprise annually about 750,000 hides, and large quantities of live stock, tallow, horns, &c.; sarsaparilla, dye-woods, and timber. The imports comprise woven fabrics, chiefly cottons and linens, flour and provisions, hardwares, wines, and specie. In this, as in most of the South American countries, the development of the internal resources of the country is much hindered by the want of good roads. A railway, however, has been surveyed, and is about being put under contract from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, a distance of 50 miles. An American company, with exclusive privileges of navigating the Orinoco, has 3 steamers plying regularly, carrying large quantities of produce from the interior. The Lake of Valencia (40 miles long) is likewise navigated by steam. Steamers run along the coast, carrying the mail and produce from La Guayra to Maracaybo, touching at intermediate ports.

Population, Race, &c.—The population of Venezuela, like that of the other Spanish American colonies, exhibits a singular mixture of the Spanish, Indian, and African races. More than one-third of the population are people of color, that is to say, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, Zambos, and other mixed breeds. The Creoles, or people of European descent, amount at the utmost to a fourth. The domesticated Indians make about a sixth. The population, as shown by a census taken in 1854, amounts to 1,418,259. Of the population, about 50,000 are independent Indians, who add nothing to the strength or resources of the state. These are divided into at least 100 different nations or tribes, some of them numbering but 100 people, and speaking apparently different languages, which are doubtless but dialects derived from a comparatively few tongues. Among the nations which may be regarded as parent stems of this various and alienated progeny, that of the Caribs holds the first rank. These are tall, strong, courageous, and intelligent. It is not believed that cannibalism was ever an established custom with those on the continent, though it certainly existed among their brethren in the Antilles. The surviving remnants of their nation in the present day inhabit a few villages in Guiana, on the rivers Caroni, Cuyuni, and Mazaruni, and about the lower part of the Orinoco. The delta of this river and the mouths of the rivers entering the sea from the Sierra Imataca, are inhabited by the Guaranis, who are all boatmen trading with Trinidad, and subsisting chiefly on the moriche-palm. Some of them, quitting their woods and marshes, have settled in villages near Piacoa in Guiana. The Guaicos, also in the neighborhood of Piacoa, are remarkable for their fair complexion and diminutive stature. Their language resembles that of the Guahariboes, a savage tribe dwelling near the upper falls of the Orinoco. The Maquiritares, another light-colored tribe, dwell on the banks of the Ventuari and Cunucanuma, and trade with Demerara. The Ottomacs, (Ottomaques,) in the plains of the Apure, are a wretched tribe, remarkable for their extreme addiction to the savage habit of eating clay. The Guajiros, on the peninsula W. of Lake Maracaybo, are still a considerable nation; they cultivate maize, yucs, and sugar-cane, and breed horses, mules, and goats. By a decree dated March 10, 1854, passed by the Congress of Venezuela, and sanctioned by José Gregorio Monagas, the President of the Republic, slavery was totally abolished; so that there does not exist a single slave in the country.

History.—When Ojeda and Vespucci entered the Lake of Maracaybo, in 1499, they were surprised to find there an Indian village, constructed on piles over the water, the banks of the lake being thought unhealthy. They called the insular village Venezuela (the diminutive of Venezia or Venice), a name subsequently given to the lake, and ultimately to the surrounding country. It was at first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of Tierra Firma, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. The vice-royalty included, besides the territories of the present republic, and those of New Granada, the kingdom of Quito, which now forms the Republic of Ecuador. The first settlement was made in 1510, at Santa Maria la Antiqua, on the Gulf of Darien. It was not till near the middle of the 16th century, that the interior was conquered by Benalcazar and Ximenes de Quesneda. The country continued subject to Spain till 1811, when it became independent. In 1819 New Granada and Venezuela, being united into one republic, adopted a constitution at the Congress of Rosario de Cúcuta, in 1821, and received into the union Quito and Panama, in 1823. This union was dissolved in 1831, and the Republic of Colombia divided into the three republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito or Ecuador.——Adj. and inhab. VENEZUELAN, vĕn-ez-wee'lan, (Sp. VENEZOLANO, vā-nā-thō-lā'no.)

VENICARLO, a town of Spain. See BENICARLO.

VENICE, vĕn'iss, (It. *Venezia*, vā-nĕd'ze-ä; Fr. *Venise*, vĕh-neez'; Ger. *Venedig*, vā-nā'dig; Sp. *Venecia*, vā-nā'the-ä; anc. *Venetia*,) a fortified city of Austrian Italy, capital of the government and delegation of its own name, and one of the two capitals of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, is situated in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake, separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land, and 2 miles from the continent, with which it is connected by a stupendous bridge of 222 arches, forming part of the railway to Padua; lat. of St. Mark 45° 25′ 9″ N., lon. 12° 20′ 2″ E. Pop. 110,000, besides the garrison. Mean temperature of year, 55°.3; winter 38°; summer 73° Fahrenheit. It is the see of a Roman Catholic primate, Greek and Armenian bishops, and the residence of the viceroy during part of the winter; the centre of the maritime establishments of Austria, and the residence of the commander-general of the imperial marine. This city, one of the finest in Europe, and formerly for many centuries the first maritime and commercial city in the world, is unique, both as regards position and construction, being built entirely on piles and occupying 82 small islands, separated by 150 canals, which are crossed by 360 bridges. On the land side it is defended by the water, and on the sea side it is defended by the land, the only approach to it being through narrow openings, commanded by powerful batteries crossing their fire with each other, and making a successful attack on the town impossible, till these formidable batteries are silenced. Among the canals, the first that claims attention is the Canalazo or Grand Canal, which has a varying breadth of from 100 feet to 180 feet, and pursues a series of serpentine windings through the heart of the city, dividing it into two distinct and nearly equal portions. Both sides of this canal are lined by buildings, many of them marble palaces of great magnificence, and so close to the water's edge as to be entered from the gondolas or water-coaches which are constantly plying in all directions, and give wondrous animation to the scene. The only bridge across this canal is the Rialto, which spans it by a single arch. It is built of white marble, and has no rival in Venice. The other canals branching off from the Canalazo and from each other, are much narrower and shorter. The numerous bridges across them, to give a free passage to the gondolas, have a considerable elevation, and having been erected long before horizontal bridges were known, are very steep, rising rapidly from both extremities towards the centre. To make the ascent more easy or less dangerous, it has been formed into steps, and hence, the person who attempts to thread his way on foot, has no alternative but to submit to the most fatiguing of all operations—a continued walk up and down stairs. Most of the houses, in addition to their main entrance by water, have a land side communicating with a *calle* or lane for foot-passengers. These streets or lanes are so narrow and intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth. Most of them are only 4 feet, and but a few as much as 6 feet in width. There are, however, two exceptions. The first is the street called the Merceria, (mĕr-chä-reeä,) situated near the centre of the city, lined with handsome shops, and so wide, that by careful driving two carriages meeting might manage to pass. The other is the Piazza of St. Mark, and the Piazzetta leading to it. These form two main branches at right angles to each other, and united by the Basilica of St. Mark and the Ducal Palace. The Piazzetta, the shorter of the two, opens upon the sea, where in front of it stand two magnificent granite obelisks, each formed out of a single block, and crowned with a bronze figure, the one the winged lion of St. Mark, and the other a statue of St. Theodore.

Among its many squares, the most remarkable for extent, regularity, and beauty of situation, is the *Piazza di San Marco*, on the S. side of the city, at the entrance of the Grand Canal. It is about 200 feet long, by 100 feet broad, and is by far the finest part of the city. It contains some of the most remarkable public buildings, and is lined by arcades with handsome shops and *cafés*. Along with the Piazzetta, on its E. side, it is the centre of concourse, and at all times presents a very gay and animated scene. In some other places, where the islands are large enough to admit of them, there are a few small squares, and in similar localities successive rows of narrow streets occur, where the houses have the disadvantage of not being accessible by the gondola. The ordinary houses are built of brick, and have generally 3 or 4 stories. They are seldom lined by arcades, but are

for the most part provided with balconies, and have a very showy appearance. The larger are generally of a square form, with an interior court, in which a cistern for containing rain-water is never wanting. This water forms the main supply of the city, and in addition to the private cisterns is collected by 160 public cisterns.

Venice contains a vast number of magnificent churches and palaces, adorned with the paintings of Titian and the frescoes of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. The first which claims attention is the ancient palace of the doge, the Palazzo di San Marco, which dates from the 10th century, but was reconstructed in 1354 by the Doge Marino Faliero, and has since received many important additions, among others the beautiful entrance called the Porta della Carta. The style of its architecture is Gothic, of a kind to which the name of Oriental or Venetian has been not improperly applied, but in many of the repairs and alterations there is a mixture of Italian, introduced in such a manner as not to impair the unity of the whole. It is in the form of an irregular square, two of its sides resting on double ranges of arches, the columns and tracery of which, though necessarily massive, have been so skilfully worked, as to have an appearance of airy lightness, particularly around the capitals, which are covered over with numerous groups and figures of an allegorical description. In the interior are a number of beautiful halls, among which the most remarkable are the Sala delle Quatro Porte, so called from its four symmetrical doors designed by Palladio; it has a richly ornamented ceiling and walls covered with frescoes by Tintoretto, and paintings by distinguished masters, among others Titian; the Sala del Collegio or presence-chamber, where the doge held his court, adorned by national and historical allegories by Paul Veronese; the Sala del Consiglio dei Dieci, (sälä dāl kon-seel'yo dā'e de-ē'chee—"hall of the Council of Ten") where the fearful tribunal of that name held its sittings; and the Sala del Maggior Consiglio, a vast apartment, 154 feet long by 74 feet broad, occupying the greater part of the upper story, adorned with splendid paintings, said to be the earliest specimens of oil painting upon canvas, but much injured in its appearance and general effect, from having been converted into a museum and a library. The celebrated Ponte de' Sospiri (Bridge of Sighs) connects the palace with the public prisons, a long and gloomy range on the side of a narrow canal.

The edifice next entitled to notice is the church of San Marco, originally the ducal chapel, and not raised to the dignity of a cathedral till 1817, but justly regarded as one of the grandest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Christendom. Its style is mainly Byzantine, with an intermixture of Gothic and modern Italian, and its form that of a Greek cross, the nave 245 feet, and the transept 201 feet. It is surmounted by five domes, the one in the centre 90 feet, and each of the others 80 feet in height. The principal front, 170 feet wide, has 500 splendid columns of black, white, and veined marble, bronze, alabaster, verd antique, and serpentine, several of them being covered with deeply cut Syrian inscriptions; it terminates in pointed arches surmounted by numerous crosses, statues, pinnacles, and spires. Over the portal of this magnificent temple were replaced, in 1815, the four celebrated bronze horses which were founded at Corinth, and successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris. In the interior, everything is gorgeous almost beyond description, resplendent cupolas above, rich and variegated jasper and porphyry pavement below, gold-grounded mosaics spread over roof and wall in such profusion as to make the whole look as if it were lined with gold. Among the multitude of precious objects claiming attention is the celebrated Palla d'Oro, a species of mosaic in gold, silver, and enamel, made at Constantinople in the 10th century. In front of St. Mark are three bronze pedestals, with masts, now bearing the Austrian standards, and near it the Campanile Tower, where astronomical observations were made by Galileo.

Among the many other edifices deserving of notice, either for their architecture or the historical associations, is the church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, a lofty and venerable Gothic structure, built in the 13th century, filled with magnificent monuments, among which the plain slab which marks the grave of Titian is not to be forgotten, and adorned with paintings by Titian and Tintoretto; the church of San Giovanni e Paolo, a solemn and majestic structure, remarkable for its fine painted glass, and the monuments of numerous doges; the church of La Madonna dell' Orto, once the richest in Venice, but in a dilapidated state; the church of San Pietro di Castello, with a fine campanile, and some good paintings and mosaics; the church of San Francesco della Vigna, on a magnificent plan, but only partly finished; the church of the Jesuits, in the theatrical and luxurious style not uncommon in churches of the order; the church of Il Santissimo Redentore, built as a votive offering after the staying of the plague in 1576, and regarded as the finest of Palladio's structures; the church of Santa Maria della Salute, another votive offering, erected in 1632, after the cessation of a still greater plague, particularly distinguished by the boldness of its principal cupola, and decorated within with many admirable works of art; the Palazzo Reale, originally the Procuratie Vecchie, standing on 50 arches, and occupying one entire side of the piazza of San Marco; the Orologio, a lofty tower with a very curious clock, and a number of gigantic figures in bronze; the Palazzo dei Camerlenghi, close to the Rialto Bridge, and now converted into the Tribunale d'Appello; the Dogana or Custom-house, a massive structure of the early part of the 16th century, with coupled arches and arched porticoes; the Arsenal, a vast range of buildings nearly two miles in circuit, surrounded by battlemented walls and towers, and containing an armory in which are many remarkable curiosities; the Palazzo Foscari, Casa d'Oro, Palazzo Grimani, now the post-office; Palazzo Pisani, Palazzo Trevisano, Palazzo Manirini with one of the best private collections of paintings in Venice; various other palaces, the Convento della Carità, now occupied by the Academy of Painting; and six theatres, the seventh and finest having been destroyed by the great fire of 1836. The old library of St. Mark occupies a magnificent hall, and in the same building is the Zecca or Mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated *ducat* of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck.

The chief scientific and literary institutions of Venice, are the Lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history, and a botanic garden, 2 royal gymnasia, and the Seminary of the Salute, occupying the former convent of this name, with valuable scientific collections, and a rich library; Normal High School, Marine College, Academy and School of the Fine Arts, the oldest of its kind in existence. The Library of St. Mark, comprising 90,000 volumes, with a fine cabinet of antiquities and medals, is one of the richest in Italy, and among the largest in Europe. One of the most remarkable institutions in Venice, is that of the Archivio Generale, which contains an immense mass of documents relative to the history of Venice. There are also various establishments of a charitable nature, under the name of Scuole, of which the most deserving of notice, both for the elegance of their buildings, the beautiful paintings which adorn them, and the rich endowments which they once possessed, are those of San Marco and San Rocco.

In the middle ages, Venice had a monopoly of the manufacture of glass, but this has greatly declined. The principal at present produced are woollen cloth, serge, canvas, cordage, cloth of gold and silver, velvet, silk hosiery, lace, pearls, counterfeit gems, mirrors, colored glass, jewelry, wax-work, &c. The printing-presses of Venice, which in early times became celebrated over Europe for the beautiful editions of the classics which issued from them, are still active, and send out more works than any other town in Italy.

During the middle ages, before the western nations of Europe had devoted themselves to maritime enterprise, Venice naturally became the great mart for the commerce between the East and West. The progress of discovery having opened new channels, and other causes concurring, the trade rapidly sunk, and has at last dwindled down to a mere shadow. Even in its own neighborhood it is outstripped by Triest, and the utmost which it can now claim is a share in the trade of the neighboring seas, and particularly in the Levant. Its harbor is ample beyond all possible requirement, being nearly co-extensive with its lagoons; but the very deepest of the openings in the belt of land which follows them does not exceed 16 feet at the highest rise; and at Malmocco, the most frequented of them, there is a bar outside on which the water is never more than 10 feet. The great vessels by which the foreign commerce of modern times is principally carried on are consequently excluded, and though it has been a free port since 1829, both the exports and imports are very insignificant. In 1853 there cleared 816 vessels, tonnage 129,811, half of them in ballast, besides 3094 coasters, tonnage 299,883; and there arrived 876 vessels, tonnage 134,444, besides 3908 coasters, tonnage 285,651. The imports include colonial wares, dye-woods, wool, skins, grain, oil, liqueurs, tallow, coals, iron, salt fish, &c.; and the exports, timber, rice, linen, glass, coral, white-lead, &c.

The history of Venice extends over many centuries, and derives great interest from its intimate connexion with many of the most important events of which Europe has been the theatre, both in early and in more modern times. Its origin dates from the period of the invasion of Attila in 452, when a number of the inhabitants of Venetia, and other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the islands of the Adriatic, formed a confederation to oppose the barbarians. In 697 they elected, as the head of their government, a doge or duke. (in Latin *dux*, *i. e.* "leader or general.") A republic was established in 809. In 997 the Venetians took possession of the town of Narenta, a nest of pirates, and thus commenced their maritime power; they afterwards subjugated all the towns of Dalmatia. The crusades were a source of aggrandizement for the Venetians, giving lucrative employment to their shipping in the conveyance of troops and the munitions of war. At the end of the 12th century, the Venetians made themselves masters of part of the Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Crete. During two centuries they monopolized the commerce of India by the route of Egypt; but they lost this on the discovery of

the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. About the middle of the 15th century was established the Council of Ten, who were selected from the grand council, and subsequently, in 1454, three state inquisitors were selected from the Council of Ten. These inquisitors, in whom all the powers of the state were absolutely vested, formed a court whose atrocious proceedings have probably never been equalled by those of any other tribunal. This rigid despotism had, however, the effect of giving a stern unity of purpose to the proceedings of government, and doubtless contributed in some degree to consolidate the various accessions of territory which had been made into one whole. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the 15th century. It began to decline at the beginning of the 16th century, and its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the provinces of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, and was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848, the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, and held the city for several months. Pop. in 1846, 127,925.—Adj. and inhab. VENETIAN, ven ee'shŭn; (It. VENEZIANO, vănĕ'dzĕ-ä'no; Fr. VÉNITIEN, vā'nee'te-ăn'; Ger. adj. VENEDISCH, vā-nā'dish, inhab. VENETIANER, vā-nāt sā-ä'nur.)

VENICE, vĕn'iss, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, intersected by the route of the projected Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, 16 miles S. of Auburn. P. 2028.

VENICE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

VENICE, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Sandusky Bay, and on the Junction Railroad, 2 miles W. of Sandusky City. It has water-power and large flouring-mills.

VENICE, a township of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 1830.

VENICE, a township of Shiawassee co., Michigan. P. 183.

VENICE, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 6 miles above St. Louis.

VENICE, GOVERNMENT OF, one of the two great divisions of the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, (which see.)

VENICE, GULF OF. See ADRIATIC.

VENISE, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

VENISSIEUX, vĕh nees'se-uh', a town of France, department of Isère, 60 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2040.

VENLOO, vĕn-lō', or VENLO, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, 15 miles N.N.E. of Roermond; lat. 51° 22' N., lon. 6° 10' E. Pop. 7179, employed in brewing, tile-making, tanning, and in tin, lead, tobacco, and vinegar factories.

VENNES, a town of France. See VANNES.

VENOSA, vā-no'sä. (anc. *Venusia.*) a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 23 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6000. It has a noble cathedral, 5 parish churches, a market-hall, and various Roman remains. It is the birth-place of the poet Horace.

VEN-OTTERY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

VENRAY or VENRAIJ, vĕn-rī', a village of Holland, province of Limburg, 22 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 1695.

VENTABREN, vŏns'tä'brŏn', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on a branch of the railway from Avignon to Marseilles. Pop. 1030.

VENTA DEL MORO, vĕn'tä dĕl mo'ro, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and about 60 miles from Cuenca, on the Cabriel. Pop. 1482.

VENTANA, SIERRA, se-ĕr'rä vĕn-tä'nä, a mountain of La Plata, province and 320 miles S.W. of Buenos Ayres; lat. 38° 5' S. It is of quartz formation, bare and jagged, and attains a height of 3500 feet.

VENTAS CON PEÑA AGUILERA, vĕn'tăs con pĕn'yä ä-ghe-lā'rä, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and 18 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1200.

VENTIMIGLIA, a town of the Sardinian States. See VINTIMIGLIA.

VENTIPOOR, vĕn-te-poor', a village of Cashmere, near the Jhylum, 19 miles S.E. of Serinagur, and having some remarkable Hindoo remains.

VENTNOR, a rapidly increasing town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, between the villages of Bonchurch and St. Laurance, and about 4 miles E. of Niton, with which and with Newport, Cowes, and Ryde, it communicates by coaches daily. It stands sheltered by high land on the N. and E., and it has risen since 1830 from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has a chapel of ease, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and schools, handsome terraces, and many detached villas.

VENTOUX, MONT, mŏns vŏns'too', France, department of Vaucluse, is near the frontier of the department of Drôme. Height 6263 feet.

VENTRY, a maritime parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry. Pop. 2426. The harbor of Ventry, which affords excellent anchorage, is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus, on which are several Danish intrenchments, said to have been the last Danish post in Ireland.

VENUSIA. See VENOSA.

VE'NUS, POINT, the most N. point of the island of Tahiti; lat. (flag-staff) 17° 29' 12" S., lon. 149° 29' W. Upon the situation of this point depend most of the geographical positions of islands in the South Sea.

VENZONE, vĕn-zo'nä, a market-town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, delegation and 18 miles N.N.W. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3300.

VEPRITT or WEPRIT, vā-prit', a town of Russia, government of Poltava, 10 miles E. of Gadjatsch. Pop. 1800.

VERA, vā'rä, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Bidassoa, 40 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 1764.

VERA, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles N.E. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 8470. It has a small harbor, manufactures of nitre, an active fishery, and some export and import trade. Near it are traces of the ancient *Urci.*

VERA CRUZ, vā'rä kroos, a maritime state of the Mexican Confederation, consisting of a long and somewhat narrow belt of territory, stretching along the S.W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded N. and N.W. by the states of San Luis Potosi and Queretaro; W. by Mexico and Puebla; S. by Oajaca; and E. by Tabasco. It extends from lat. 17° 30' to 22° 15' N., lon. 91° 30' and 99° W. Greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., nearly 500 miles; breadth only about 60 miles. Area 27,595 square miles. The coasts are generally low, level, and sandy, and the streams which fall into the Gulf are either obstructed by bars at their mouths, or else are navigable for only a short distance. The most important are the Tampico, the San Juan or Alvarado, and the Huasacualco, separating Vera Cruz from Oajaca and Tabasco. Another characteristic feature of the coast is the number of its lagoons. One of these, the Tamiagua, in the N., is about 55 miles long by 20 miles broad, and communicates with the Gulf by two mouths, which here form the island of Tuspan. Within the lagoon are the two islands of Juan-Ramirez and El-Toro. The lagoon next in size and still farther N. is Tampico, 12 miles long by 9 miles broad; the largest in the S. is that of Alvarado, subdivided into eight smaller lagoons. The interior, after the low sandy belt of sea-shore is passed, rises gradually, and becomes either clothed with magnificent forests, or covered with verdant pasture, and cultivated fields of cane and corn. Its most mountainous region is near the centre, to the W. of the capital, where the volcanic peak of Orizaba rises to the height of 17,374 feet. The climate is almost pestilential on the coast, where from May to November yellow fever always more or less prevails, but becomes genial and healthy in the higher and more inland districts. The products embrace numerous varieties both of the temperate and torrid zone, including, among others, maize, barley, and wheat, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, sarsaparilla, vanilla, pine-apples, oranges, bananas, and similar fruits, dye-woods, and many valuable species of cabinet-timber. The domestic animals, consisting chiefly of horned cattle, and to some extent also of horses and sheep, are so numerous that their value has been estimated at above $20,000,000. Through this state lies the main route to Mexico from the Atlantic. Vera Cruz is divided into 4 departments, Jalapa, Orizaba, Acayucam, and Vera Cruz, subdivided into 12 districts. Capital, Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1854, composed of mixed races, chiefly Creoles and Indians, with some Havanese, foreigners, negroes, and on the coasts a considerable number of Zambos, 274,686.

VERA CRUZ or VILLA RICA DE LA VERA CRUZ, veel'yä ree'kä dä lä vä'rä krooss, (the "rich city of the true cross,") a seaport town of Mexico, capital of the above state, in a sandy, marshy, and unhealthy plain on the S.W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 185 miles E. of Mexico; lat. (San Juan de Ulua light) 19° 11' 54" N., lon. 96° 8' 36" W. It presents an imposing appearance from the sea, is defended by the strong castle of San Juan de Ulua, built upon an island about half a mile from the shore; and consists of several squares and regular streets, with houses of coral-limestone, sometimes three stories high, flat-roofed, and generally provided with wooden balconies. The principal buildings are 16 churches, of which, however, only 6 are in use, though the cupolas of all still remain, and form very conspicuous objects; the Government House, which is tolerably handsome, and some dilapidated monasteries. The harbor, a mere roadstead between the town and the castle, is very insecure, having neither good anchorage nor sufficient protection from N. winds. It is provided, however, with a good stone mole, and on the island of San Juan de Ulua there is a lighthouse showing a brilliant revolving light, 39 feet above the sea. The tide ebbs and flows here only once in twenty-four hours; the highest rise observed is 24 feet. The trade, though considerable, is rather declining, in consequence both of the unhealthiness of the climate, the scarcity of good water, and the superior attractions of the rising port of Tampico. It ranks, however, as the fourth port in the Confederation, being surpassed in the extent of its commerce only by Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Blas. The aggregate tonnage of the arrivals in 1852 (including 7 steamers) was 28,203; number of passengers arrived, 1429; number left, 1346. In 1845, 268 ships, aggregate burden 30,416 tons, chiefly Mexican, United States, French, British, and Spanish, entered, with cargoes to the value of $2,341,000; and 271 vessels, burden 31,229 tons, cleared from the port. The exports consist principally of bullion, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood and pimento

and imports woven fabrics, cocoa, paper, brandy, wines, and metals. Vera Cruz was founded in the latter part of the 16th century, near the spot where Cortez first landed, and obtained the rank and privileges of a city in 1615. Its castle, which completely commands it, was taken by the French in 1829. Vera Cruz was bombarded and taken by the army of the United States under General Scott, in 1847. Pop., once about 20,000, in 1854 was only 8228.

VERA CRUZ, OLD, a village of the Mexican Confederation, 15 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz. Here Cortez disembarked in 1518.

VERA CRUZ, a post-office of Wells co., Indiana.

VERAGUA, ve-rah'gwa, (Sp. pron. và-rà'gwâ.) or SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA, sàn-te-à'go dà và-rà'gwâ, a town of Central America, but belonging, with its province, to the republic of New Granada, department of Istmo, 22 miles N. of Montijo Bay, Pacific Ocean, and 125 miles W.S.W. of Panama. Pop. 5000. It is well built, and has some trade in gold-dust, copper, cotton, and dyes.

VERAGUA, the most western province of the state of New Grenada, between lat. 7° 15′ and 9° 40′ N., and lon. 80° 20′ and 82° 50′ W., extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea, and has on its N. side the lagoon of Chiriqui, and W. the state of Costa Rica, in Central America. Most of the surface is covered with mountains and forests. The rivers have short courses, but frequently inundate the country after heavy rains. Veragua is its only town of importance.

VERANO, và-rà'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 16 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1373.

VER'A PAZ, (Sp. pron. và'rà pàss or pàth.) a province of Central America, state of Guatemala, mostly between lat. 15° and 18° N., and lon. 89° 30′ and 91° 40′ W. Besides the city of Coban, the principal places are Tactic, Salama, and Rabinal.

VERAPOLI, và-ràp'o-le,(?) a town of Hindostan, Malabar Coast, 7 miles N.E. of Cochin.

VERAWOW, vêr'a-wów', the principal town in the district of Parkur, Sinde, on a fresh-water lake, 3 miles in circuit, lat. 24° 33′ N., lon. 70° 46′ E. It comprises 350 houses, and near it are extensive remains of the ruined city Pareenugger.

VERBANK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

VERBANUS. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

VERBAS, vêr'bàs', or VERBITZA, vêr-bit'sà, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, joins the Save 13 miles E. of Gradiska, after a N. course of 100 miles.

VERBENICO, vêr-bà'ne-ko, a village and seaport of Austria, Illyria, on the island of Veglia. Pop. 1290.

VERBERIE, vêr'bêh-ree', a market-town of France, department of Oise, 10 miles N.E. of Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. in 1852, 1450.

VERBICARO, vêr-be-kà'ro, a market-town of Naples, province of Calabria Citra, 28 miles N. of Paola, and 5 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 4000.

VERBICZ, vêr'bits', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 1 mile S.S.E. of Szent Miklos. Pop. 2010.

VERBINUM. See VERVINS.

VERBITZA, a river of Turkey. See VERBAS.

VERBOVSZKO, vêr-bovs'sko, a market-town of Austria, Croatia, on the Dobra, 23 miles W.S.W. of Carlstadt. P. 1000.

VERCANA, vêr-kà'nà, a village of Italy, province and 27 miles N.E. of Como, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Como. Pop. 1032.

VERCEL, vêr'sêll', a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 17 miles E. of Besançon. Pop. 1200.

VERCELLI, vêr-chêl'lee, (anc. *Vercellæ,*) a city of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Novara, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Sesia, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 miles N. of Casale. Pop. 18,253. It is enclosed by boulevards, replacing its old fortifications, is well built, and has an appearance of prosperity. Its cathedral, one of the finest in Piedmont, contains the tomb of St. Amadeus of Savoy, and a valuable library of old manuscripts; including a copy of the laws of the Lombards, and a manuscript of the gospels, written by St. Eusebius, the founder of the see, in the 4th century. It has a large hospital, a royal palace, clerical seminary, manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, and a large trade in rice, raised in its vicinity. A canal connects it with Ivrea.

VERCELLI-BORGO, vêr-chêl'lee bor'go, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province and 4 miles N.E. of Vercelli, near the Sesia. It has a palace occupying the site of an old castle. Pop. 2588.

VERCHÈRES, vêr'shaire', a town of Canada East, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 23 miles below Montreal, with a church, 2 schools, a grist and saw mill, and several tanneries. Pop. 1000.

VERDACHELLUM, vêr-dà-chêl'lùm, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 96 miles S. of Arcot, and formerly the seat of the British courts for the S. division of its collectorate.

VERD, CAPE, West Africa. See CAPE VERD.

VERDE, RIO, ree'o vêr'dà, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, rises S.W. of the town of Ajuruoca, flows circuitously first N. and then W., and after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Sapucahi.

VERDE, RIO, an auriferous river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, rises in the marshes to the W. of Serra Grão Mogor, flows N. then N.W. and then W., and joins the São Francisco on the right, nearly opposite to the mouths of the Japoré and Carinhanha.

VERDE, RIO, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, flows N., and joins the São Francisco, nearly opposite to the town of Pilão Arcado.

VERDE, RIO, a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, rises in the N. slope of the Serra dos Pirenneos, flows N., and joins the Maranhão.

VERDE, RIO, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso. It takes a northerly direction, and after a course nearly parallel with that of the Guapore, joins that river about 100 miles from the town of Matto-Grosso.

VERDELLO, vêr-dèl'lo, or VERDELLO-MAGGIORE, vêr-dèl'lo mâd-jo'rà, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 1760.

VERDEN, (Ger. pron. fêa'den,) a town of Germany, Hanover, capital of a duchy, on the right bank of the Aller, and on the railway to Hanover, 21 miles S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 4670. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient cathedral, manufactures of tobacco, breweries, distilleries, and an export trade in corn and cattle.

VERDIERVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

VERDON, vêr'dòw', a river of France, department of Basses-Alpes, rises near Colmar, flows S. to near Castellane, and thence W. between the departments of Basses-Alpes and Var, and joins the Durance after a course of 100 miles.

VERDON, a post-village of Hanover co., Virginia, on Little River, 30 miles N. of Richmond. It has a cotton factory.

VERDU, vêr-doo', a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and 21 miles E. of Lerida. Pop. 1514.

VERDUN, vêr'dùn', (anc. *Verodunum,*) a town of France, department of Meuse, 28 miles N. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Lat. 49° 9′ 31″ N., lon. 5° 22′ E. Pop. in 1852, 13,941. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a Protestant chapel, military and civil hospitals, a bishop's palace, clerical seminary, communal college, and public library of 14,000 volumes; distilleries, breweries, manufactures of wooden wares, nails, leather, woven fabrics, liqueurs, and confectionary. In 1792, it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.

VERDUN-SUR-GARONNE, vêr'dùn' sür gà'ronn', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 14 miles S.S.E. of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. in 1852, 4140, who manufacture leather. It was formerly the capital of the district of Verdunois.

VERDUN-SUR-SAONE, vêr'dùn' sür sōn, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 miles N.E. of Châlons. Pop. 2032.

VERDUNOIS, vêr'dü'nwà', an old district or division of France, now comprised in the departments of Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne. Its capital was Verdun.

VERE, a town of the Netherlands. See VEERE.

VEREINIGTE STAATEN. See UNITED STATES.

VERENTUM. See VALENTIANO.

VEREYA, VEREIA, or VEREJA, và-rà'yà, a town of Russia, government, and 62 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, on both sides of the Protva. Pop. 6000. It is enclosed by high ramparts, and has a cathedral. Its inhabitants carry on an active trade with the Don Cossacks.

VERFEIL, vêr'fàl', a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2342.

VERGARA, vêr-gà'rà, a town of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, 20 miles S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 3480. A convention concluded here in 1839, put an end to the war in Biscay.

VERGENNES, ver-jènz', a city of Addison co., Vermont, on the Otter Creek, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Champlain, and on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 22 miles S. of Burlington. The creek is here about 500 feet wide, and navigable for the largest vessels on the lake. Two islands opposite the city divide the stream into three channels, which have three distinct sets of falls, affording an hydraulic power equal to the best in the state. During the war and non-intercourse with Great Britain, extensive iron manufactories were put in operation at these falls, and among other things produced was 177 tons of cannon-shot. In 1816 most of the iron works were suspended, and have since only in part been resumed. Vergennes enjoys admirable advantages for ship-building. The flotilla, commanded by Commodore McDonough, at the battle in which the British fleet on Lake Champlain were captured, September 11, 1814, was fitted out at this place. The city is beautifully situated, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 18 or 20 stores. A United States arsenal, the only military establishment in the state belonging to the general government, was erected here in 1828. The principal edifice (of stone) is 80 feet by 36, and 3 stories high, and with the others is enclosed by about 28 acres of ground. Arms and other munitions of war to the value of about $85,000, belonging to the United States, and of upwards of $30,000 to the state of Vermont, are constantly stored in the buildings. Settled in 1766, by Donald McIntosh, who was a native of Scotland,

and had been in the battle of Culloden. Incorporated as a city October 23, 1783. Pop. 1378.

VERGENNES, a post-township in the E. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Flat River. Pop. 876.

VERGENNES, a post-village of Jackson co., Illinois, about 10 miles N. of Murphysborough.

VERGÈZE, vêr'zhaz', a village of France, department of Gard, 8 miles S.W. of Nîmes, on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1300.

VERGHERETO, vêr-gâ rê'to, a village of Florence, on a spur of the Apennines, 5 miles from Bagno. Pop. 2246.

VERGINIUM MARE. See ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

VERGILIA. See MURCIA.

VERIA, ve-reo'â, or KARA VERIA, kâ'râ ve-reo'â, (anc. *Berœa*; Gr. Βεροια, *Beroia*,) a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 35 miles W. of Salonica. Pop. 8000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton weaving, dyeing, and raising fruit. The ancient town of Berœa is alluded to in Acts xvii. 11.

VERKHNEE or *VERKHNII*, vêrk'nee or vêrk'nee, (meaning "Upper,") a prefixed name of many towns of Russia.

VERKHNEE DNIEPROVSK, vêre'nee dne-â-provsk', a town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 2800.

VERKHNEE KOLYMSK, vêrk'nee ko-limsk', a town of Russia, East Siberia, government of Yakootsk, on the left bank of the Kolyma, 165 miles S.W. of Sredne-Kolymsk.

VERKHNEE SALTOV or VERKHNII SALTOW, vêrk'nee sâl-tov', a market town of European Russia, government of Kharkov, 20 miles S.S.W. of Voltchansk. Pop. 1500.

VERKHNEE VILIOOSK, vêrk'nee ve-le-oosk', a town of Russia, province of Yakootsk, on the Viliooi, 175 miles N. of Olekminsk.

VERKHNEE YANSK or VERKHNII JANSK, vêre'nee yânsk', a town of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the Yana; lat. 66° 45' N., lon. 133° 10' E.

VERKHOLENSK, vêr-ko-lênsk', a town of East Siberia, government and 140 miles N.N.E. of Irkootsk, on the Lena.

VERKHOTOORIE or VERKHOTURIE, vêr-ko-too're-â, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, capital of a circle, on the Toora, 85 miles N. of Alapaevsk. Pop. 2800. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an exchange, and vast corn magazines.

VERKHOVASHKOI, vêr-ko-vâsh-koi', a town of Russia, government of Vologda, on the Vaga, and on the road from Vologda to Archangel, 18 miles S. of Velsk. Pop. 1540.

VERLAINE, vêr'lain', a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles W.S.W. of Liege, on the Yerne. Pop. 1291.

VER'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

VERMAND, vêr'mônd', a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 6 miles N.W. of St. Quentin. P. in 1852, 1278.

VERMANDOIS, vêr'mônd'dwâ', (anc. *Veromandui*,) an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Its capital was St. Quentin.

VERMEJO,* vêr-mâ'ho; called also RIO GRANDE, reo'o grân'dâ, a considerable river of the Plata Confederacy, South America, rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows S.E. and joins the Paraguay, 14 miles S.W. of Neembuen. Total course estimated at 750 miles. Affluents, the Jujuy and Tarija.

VERMELHO,* vêr-mêl'yo, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains S.E. of the town of Goyaz, and, after a N.W. course of about 240 miles, joins the Araguay.

VERMENTON, vêr'mônt'tônz', a town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 2171.

VERMILION, ver-mil'yun, a parish in the S.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1850 square miles. It is drained by Vermilion and Mermenteau Rivers. The surface is flat, and partly occupied by prairies and marshes. The soil is adapted to sugar and Indian corn. The Vermilion is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Vermilion Court House. Pop. 3409; of whom 2342 were free, and 1067 slaves.

VERMILION, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and drained by the Vermilion River. The surface is mostly level: the soil varies from sandy to clayey; and is very fertile. About one-third of its area is a beautiful prairie. Extensive mines of coal and iron ore are found. On the border of a prairie in Helt township there is a conical mound, which is 60 feet high, and about 600 yards in circuit at the base. The county is intersected by the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Newport. Pop. 8661.

VERMILION, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 1200 square miles. It is drained by the Vermilion River (affluent of the Wabash) and by its branches the Salt Fork, Middle Fork, and North Fork, which unite near the middle of the county; the Little Vermilion River flows through the S. part. The surface is generally level; the soil is deep, fertile, and durable. The county contains a large portion of prairie, with plenty of timber distributed along the streams. A plank-road connects Danville with the Wabash River and Canal. A railroad is in progress through the county, leading to Springfield and Lafayette. Vermilion River affords valuable water-power. Stone-coal abounds on the banks of the river. Capital, Danville. Pop. 11,492.

VERMILION, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

VERMILION, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. P. 2018.

VERMILION, a thriving post-village, township and shipping port of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Vermilion River, and on the Junction Railroad, 21 miles E. of Sandusky City. The value of imports in 1851 was $150,000; of exports, $207,200; total, $357,200. Pop. 1516.

VERMILION, a township, Vermilion co., Indiana. P. 1351.

VERMILION BAY, in the S. part of Louisiana, communicates through Cote Blanche Bay with the Gulf of Mexico. Length about 20 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, of Louisiana, rises near Opelousas, and flows southward through Lafayette and Vermilion parishes, into the bay of its own name. It is bordered by fertile prairies, and plantations of sugar and cotton, and is navigable by small steamboats for about 50 miles from its mouth.

VERMILION RIVER, of Ohio, a small stream which flows into Lake Erie, near the N.E. extremity of Erie county.

VERMILION RIVER, in the N. central part of Illinois, falls into the Illinois River, 3 or 4 miles above Peru.

VERMILION RIVER, of Illinois and Indiana, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South, which unite near Danville, Illinois. It then flows south-eastward, and enters the Wabash, about 8 miles below Perryville, in Indiana. It is navigable to Danville, a distance of 30 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash, 4 or 5 miles below.

VERMILION RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, falls into the Missouri, about 30 miles in a straight line N.W. of the mouth of Sioux River.

VERMILIONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lafayette parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Vermilion, about 60 miles W. by S. of Baton Rouge. The bayou is navigable by small steamers. A newspaper is issued here.

VERMILIONVILLE, a township of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 324.

VERMILIONVILLE, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

VERMONT', (named from the French, *Monts Verts*, or *Verts Monts*, *i. e.*, "Green Mountains," the principal mountain range in the state,) one of the United States of North America, the most north-western of the New England States. It lies between about 42° 44' and 45° N. lat., and 71° 25' and 73° 26' W. lon., and is bounded N. by Canada East; E. by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River; S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York and Lake Champlain. Length from N. to S., about 150 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. about 85, or about 35 in its narrowest part at the south, including an area of about 10,212 square miles, or 6,535,680 acres, of which 2,601,409 were improved, in 1850.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The Green Mountain Range traverses the whole extent of this state from N. to S., dividing it into nearly equal portions. These mountains, which give name to the state, attain their greatest elevation (4359 feet) in Mount Mansfield, 20 miles N.W. of Montpelier. South of the capital the range separates into two ridges, the higher but more broken taking a nearly N. direction, and the other extending N.E., almost parallel with the Connecticut, but at some distance from it. This ridge, though lower and of easier ascent than the western, is continuous, while the western is broken by the passage of the Onion, Lamoille, and Missisquo Rivers. From the point of separation southward, the mountains are not divided by the passage of any considerable stream. They approach the western boundary in this direction. Ascutney Mountain, (3320 feet,) near the Connecticut River, in Windsor county, is famous for its picturesque views. The other principal peaks are Killington's, near Rutland, 3675 feet high; the Camel's Rump, 17 miles W. of Montpelier, 4185 feet, and the Nose and Chin, (a few feet higher than the last,) in Mansfield Mountain, the highest peaks in the state, or in the Green Mountain Range. The mountains are generally clothed with the evergreen fir, spruce, and hemlock, and hence their name. The southern part of the range divides the rivers flowing into the Hudson from those emptying into the Connecticut; a portion of the triangle between the northern ridges is drained by Lake Memphremagog, and the W. and N.W. portion by Lake Champlain.

Geology.—The greater portion of the state is of primary formation, though the valleys of the rivers are mostly alluvion, and the shores of Lake Champlain transition formation. On the western side of the mountains the rocks are principally old red sandstone, graywacke, limestone, calcareous sandstone, and granular quartz, containing iron ore and manganese; hornblende, mica slate, granite, and gneiss form the body of the mountains; serpentine occurs both in the southern and northern part of the state. Along the Connecticut is a continuous bed of clay slate. A bed of granite crosses the Connecticut at Bellows Falls, and also forms Ascutney Mountain. There is an extensive deposit

* *Vermelho* in Portuguese, and *Vermejo* in Spanish, signify the same—"Vermilion."

of primitive limestone in Caledonia county. The eastern slope of the mountains is composed mostly of hornblende rock, gneiss, granite, and clay slate.

Minerals.—Iron is found in abundance—"bog ore throughout the state, but the best ores of the tertiary age are found along the western base of the Green Mountains." A bed of brown coal, in connexion with iron, exists in Brandon. Vast quantities of copperas are made from iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, in Strafford. Of other metals there are found titanium, oxide of manganese, lead, magnetic iron ore, plumbago, copper, and zinc. A lump of gold was discovered in Newfane, in 1826, weighing 8¼ ounces: this precious ore also occurs in the towns of Bridgewater and Stowe. Granite suitable for building-stone in abundance, and vast beds of fine marble, are found. The marble quarries at Middlebury are particularly celebrated. A black variety of this beautiful building material is extensively quarried at Swanton, on Lake Champlain. A fine oilstone is manufactured into hones, from a small island in Lake Memphremagog. Slate quarries are worked on the Connecticut. Kaolin (porcelain clay) of excellent quality, limestone, steatite, (in great abundance in Grafton, where it is largely quarried,) talc, and marl, all exist in this state. Fine white marble is found all along the base of the Green Mountains, for 50 miles above and below Rutland, at which town an extensive trade is carried on in this article. Manganese and slate are mined and quarried in the same vicinity.

Rivers, Lakes, and Islands.—The large and beautiful Lake Champlain, so famous in the brief history of our country, from the naval events that have taken place on it, and the battles on its shores, bounds the state on the W. for 105 miles, (its entire length being about 115, and breadth from 1 to 15 miles,) separating it for that distance from New York. Its shores are bold and picturesque, though inferior to Lake George, whose waters it receives. It is navigable for steamboats of the largest class, and is in the main line of travel from Montreal to New York. Lake Memphremagog is the next in size on the N. boundary, but lies mostly in Canada; it is about 30 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in width. There are several smaller lakes, and among them Dunmore, in the W., Austin and Bombazine in the S.W., and Long Pond in the N.W. The latter is somewhat celebrated for an irruption of its banks, in 1810, by which a large extent of country was devastated, and trees and dwellings swept away. An attempt had been made to tap the lake when this disaster occurred. Vermont, though well watered, has no large rivers with their courses entirely within the state; the Connecticut, however, washes its eastern boundary for its whole extent. The mountains dividing the state nearly through the middle, the Connecticut River receives the streams from the eastern, and Lake Champlain and the Hudson those of the western slope, after short and for the most part rapid courses. The Otter Creek, Onion, Lamoille, and Missisquoi, (or -quoi,) all empty into Lake Champlain, after courses of from 70 to 100 miles each, and are the largest rivers whose courses are within the state. The rivers, abounding in falls and rapids, are well adapted for mill sites; but are, on the same account, navigable for but short distances; even the Connecticut itself is only available for traffic by means of canals and locks, by which boats ascend 250 miles above Hartford. This river was once famous for its abundance of salmon, but they have disappeared; shad are, however, still taken. The islands of North and South Hero, and Lamoille Island, in Lake Champlain, with several smaller islands and a small peninsula, constitute the county of Grand Island.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Vermont abounds in picturesque and sublime scenery, and will well reward the lover of nature for the toil and expense of perambulating its mountains and valleys. Among the more striking objects, in addition to the principal mountain summits already referred to, are the Falls of the Clyde in Charleston, descent 100 feet in 40 rods; Falls of the Winooski, Falls of the Missisquoi or Missisco, in Highgate; McConnell's Falls, in the Lamoille River, in Johnson; Falls of the Passumsic in Lyndon; the Great Falls also on the Lamoille, in Milton, descent 150 feet in 50 rods; Bellow's Falls in the Connecticut, in the S.E. part of the state, is the grandest object of the kind in Vermont; Black River Falls, in Springfield; the Falls of the Missisco, in Troy, 70 feet perpendicular, and the Falls of Otter Creek, in Vergennes, are all picturesque objects. We question if any city in the Union, at least E. of the Rocky Mountains, can present a grander or more beautiful panorama than is to be witnessed from the cupola of the Vermont University at Burlington. If you look towards the W. you have beneath you the beautiful town of Burlington, with the no less beautiful Lake Champlain, stretching N. and S. as far as the eye can reach, and laving on the W. the blue Adirondack Mountains of New York, which stretch, ridge after ridge, beyond the reach of vision. Turning to the E., you have the Mansfield Mountain (the highest in Vermont) on the N.E., and Camel's Hump to the S.E., all in clear perspective, while the whole mountain range, of which they form a part, shuts out the eastern horizon. Lake Willoughby, N. of St. Johnsbury, is becoming a fashionable resort for its picturesque scenery.

Climate.—The climate of Vermont is severe, and the winters long; yet it is one of the healthiest states in the Union. The extremes of temperature ranged, in 1851, from 17° below zero to 92° above. The cold of winter is, however, more steady than in the other New England States, and the springs are not chilled by the raw winds from the ocean, especially W. of the mountains. Frosts fall early in September, though the winters do not regularly begin till December; but when they do set in, they generally continue to April without much thaw. According to observations made by J. B. Wheeler, at Montpelier, in 1851, there were 115 clear, 221 cloudy, 18 rainy, and 11 snowy days. During the year there fell 7.75 feet of snow. For two years, the most that fell in any one month was 50 inches in December, 1850, and 30 inches in November, 1851. Mean noon temperature of January, 21°; February, 24°.2; March, 32°.4; April, 41°.3; May, 51°.2; June, 57°.5; July, 63°.4; August, 60°.9; September, 57°; October, 48°.4; November, 30°.3; and December, 17°.9; mean for the year, 42°.1; greatest average heat in July, 73°; least, 22°.6, in December; lowest average at sunrise in December, 11°.7; warmest noon, June 30 and September 10, 91°; coldest noon, January 30, 8°.

Soil and Productions.—Though a mountainous state, Vermont has a large portion of cultivable soil, and the valleys of the rivers have a rich, fertile, alluvial deposit. The rougher and mountainous portions afford excellent pasture for cattle, and especially for sheep, and Vermont produced more wool, live stock, maple sugar, butter, cheese, hay, hops, and Irish potatoes, in 1850, (in proportion to population,) than any state in the Union. It also produced large quantities of Indian corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, beans, fruits, grass-seeds, beeswax, and honey, besides considerable barley, market products, and wine, molasses, and silk cocoons. According to the census of 1850, there were in Vermont 29,763 farms, containing 2,601,409 acres of improved land, or about 88 acres to each farm. On these were produced 535,955 bushels of wheat; 176,273 of rye; 2,032,396 of Indian corn; 2,307,734 of oats; 104,649 of peas and beans; 4,951,014 of Irish potatoes; 42,150 of barley; 209,819 of buckwheat; 15,696 of grass-seeds; 3,400,717 pounds of wool; 12,137,980 of butter; 5,720,834 of cheese; 288,023 of hops; 6,349,357 of maple sugar; 249,422 of beeswax and honey; 866,152 tons of hay; value of slaughtered animals, $1,861,336; of live stock, $12,643,228; of market products, $18,383, and of orchard products, $315,255.

Forest Trees.—The principal forest trees on the mountains are hemlock, fir, and spruce; on the lower tracts, oak, pine, hickory, sugar maple, elm, butternut, beech, basswood, and birch; and in the swamps, cedar.

Manufactures.—Though Vermont is not so extensively engaged in manufactures as most of the other New England States, it has water-power enough to supply the Union. In 1850 there were in the state 1349 establishments engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, producing each $500 and upwards annually, employing in the aggregate $3,001,377 capital, and 6391 male and 1551 female hands, consuming raw material worth $4,172,552, and yielding products valued at $8,370,920. Nine of these were cotton factories, employing $202,500 capital, and 94 male and 147 female hands, consuming $114,415 worth of raw material, and producing 1,651,000 yards of stuffs, 53,050 pounds of yarn, valued at $196,100; 72 woollen, employing $886,300 capital, and 683 male and 710 female hands, consuming $530,654 worth of raw material, and producing 2,830,400 yards of stuffs, valued at $1,579,161; 39 forges, furnaces, &c., employing $430,420 capital, and 530 male hands, consuming raw material worth $283,872, and producing wrought, cast, and pig iron, valued at $656,717; $7000 were invested in the manufacture of malt liquors, consuming 2500 bushels of barley, and producing 800 barrels of ale; and 152 tanneries, employing $346,256 capital, consuming raw material worth $357,946, and producing leather valued at $587,466. St. Johnsbury is one of the most extensive manufactures of patent weighing-scales in the United States. Homemade manufactures of the value of $267,710, and of family goods $674,548 were fabricated in 1850.

Commerce.—All the commerce connected with navigation in this state is carried on by way of Lake Champlain. The foreign exports of Vermont for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, amounted in value to $1,445,244, imports to $337,279; tonage entered, 44,748; cleared, 39,957; owned in the state, 7374; number of vessels built, 4, tonnage 227. According to Andrews' invaluable report, the Canadian trade of the Vermont district amounted, in 1851, to $1,033,989, employing 695 vessels, with a tonnage of 91,967. There were 3956 vessels entered in 1851 in both foreign and coasting trade. The enrolled tonnage was 3240 tons of steam, and 622 tons of sailing vessels. The aggregate value of the trade on both shores of the lake amounted to $25,390,895, and the tonnage to 197,500. As the tonnage of the vessels entering on the New York side was 4208 to 3932 on the Vermont side, the inference is, that the greater moiety of the trade was in the Champlain or New York district. The lumber trade forms a large portion of the commerce with Canada, but this probably passes mostly down to the Hudson River. The

number of vessels belonging to Vermont on Lake Champlain in 1854, was 52, tonnage 6141.

Internal Improvements.—Vermont is crossed by two lines of railway from Boston to Burlington; one, entering the state at the mouth of the White River, and traversing its valley with that of the Onion, meets the more southern road, (which enters the state at Bellow's Falls, and coasts the shores of Otter Creek River,) about 6 miles E. of Burlington, when the united roads pass on to Rouse's Point, at the head of Lake Champlain, from whence other roads lead to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Branch roads connect Troy, Schenectady, Bennington, Saratoga, and Whiteball, with the Rutland Road, at the village of Rutland; and the latter point also is united to the towns in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut. A railroad from Portland to Montreal passes through the N.E. of Vermont for about 35 miles; which will soon be united to St. Johnsbury by a road now building. Other roads, coasting the Connecticut River below the mouth of the Passumsic, connect St. Johnsbury and all the lower towns on the Connecticut with Hartford, New Haven, and New York. In January, 1855, this state had 410 miles of completed railway, and 59 in course of construction. Two fine railroad bridges cross the two arms at the head of Lake Champlain.

Education.—According to the American Almanac, Vermont had in 1851, 90,110 pupils attending her public schools, at a cost of $217,402; of which $90,893 was from the public funds; the office of Public School Superintendent having been discontinued in consequence of the abolition of the school fund in 1845, there have been no state returns since 1851. The census of 1850, however, gave 5 colleges, (including medical schools,) with 464 students, and $21,558 income, of which $4700 was from endowments; 2731 public schools, with 93,457 pupils, and $176,111 income, of which $6737 was from endowments, $91,984 from taxation, and $56,693 from public funds; 118 academies and other schools, with 6864 pupils, and $43,935 income, of which $4727 was from endowments, $5865 from taxation, and $13989 from public funds; attending school, as returned by families, 92,242, of whom 3496 were of foreign birth; of the adult population 6240 could not read and write, of whom 5624 were of foreign birth.

Public Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions, stands conspicuous the Asylum for the Insane at Brattleborough. Since the opening of the Asylum to August 1, 1854, there have been admitted 2229 patients, of whom 1048 have recovered. The number of patients treated during the year, was 535; remaining in the institution at the end of the year, 389. The State Prison at Windsor had, September 1, 1854, 68 inmates. The services of the convicts are let out to contractors, notwithstanding which, the expenditures exceed the income by $351. Vermont had, in 1850, 30 public libraries, with 21,061 volumes; 54 school and Sunday school, with 19,720; 9 college, with 23,260; and 3 church libraries, with 580 volumes. Vermont has a Historical Society at Montpelier.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 599 churches in Vermont in 1850, the Baptists owned 102, Christians 9, Congregationalists 175, Episcopalians 26, Free Church 1, Friends 7, Methodists 140, Presbyterians 11, Roman Catholics 8, Union Church 76, Unitarians 2, Universalists 38, and minor sects 4, giving 1 church to every 524 of the inhabitants. Value of church property, $1,216,125.

Periodicals. There were published in Vermont in 1850, 2 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 30 weekly, and 2 monthly newspapers and magazines, with an annual circulation of 2,567,662 copies.

Population.—The population, like that of the other New England States, is mainly composed of the descendants of the English race. Though the figures do not show a very rapid increase in Vermont, her population has had a steady growth; while, at the same time, it has contributed in a large ratio to peopling other states with a portion of their most intelligent, virtuous, and enterprising citizens. In 1790, Vermont had 85,416 inhabitants; 150,465 in 1800; 217,713 in 1810; 235,764 in 1820; 280,652 in 1830; 291,948 in 1840; 314,120 in 1850, of whom 159,658 were white males, 153,741 white females; 375 colored males, and 346 colored females. This population was divided into 58,578 families, occupying 56,421 dwellings. Pop. to the square mile, 30.76. Of the entire population, 232,806 were born in the state; 43,880 in other states of the Union; 1546 in England; 15,377 in Ireland; 1102 in Scotland and Wales; 14,470 in British America; 218 in Germany; 40 in France; 78 in other countries, and 323 whose places of birth were unknown—giving a ratio of about 10½ per cent. of foreign birth, while Vermont contributed about 63,000 inhabitants to other states. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred in this state 3129 deaths, or less than 10 in every thousand persons—the smallest ratio in the United States. In the same period, 3654 paupers received aid, of whom 1611 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly $33 for each pauper. Of 148 deaf and dumb, 1 was colored; of 140 blind, 2 were colored; of 560 insane, none were colored; and of 299 idiotic, 2 were colored. Of the entire population 77 were engaged in mining; 73,150 in agriculture; 1303 in commerce; 13,174 in manufactures; 41 in navigating the ocean; 146 in internal navigation; and 1583 in the learned professions.

Counties.—The state is divided into 14 counties, viz., Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Montpelier is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—Vermont has no very large towns; the principal are Burlington, with 6110 population; Bennington, 3923; Brattleborough, 3816; Montpelier, 3757; Middlebury, 3517; besides Rutland, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Vergennes, Windsor, Newbury, Norwich, and many others, with from 2000 to 3000 population.

Government, Finances, &c.—A governor, lieutenant-governor, senate, and house of representatives, are each elected annually by popular vote. The governor receives a salary of $750 per annum, and the lieutenant-governor, who is ex-officio president of the senate, $4 per diem during the sessions of the legislature. There are 30 senators and 230 representatives, who each receive $2 per diem during the sessions of the legislature, which meets annually on the second Thursday in October. Vermont is entitled to 3 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 5 electoral votes for President of the United States. Every male citizen of the United States, who shall have been a year next preceding an election an inhabitant of the state, is entitled to a vote—if of quiet and peaceable behavior. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges, which holds a session in each county annually; 2. Of county courts, which are held in 4 circuits; and 3. Of a court of chancery, which holds two stated sessions annually in each county. An appeal from the chancellor's court lies to the supreme court. The circuit judges are appointed by the legislature, but 2 associate judges in each county are elected by the people. Salaries of judges, $1375. The assessed value of real estate in 1854 was $77,001,697; estimated value, $92,205,049 in 1850, and $101,425,553 in 1852. Public debt, none. Ordinary expenses, about $80,000. In August, 1854, Vermont had 40 banks, with an aggregate capital of $3,275,650; a circulation of $3,986,709, and $196,650 in specie.

History.—Vermont was first settled by some emigrants from Massachusetts, at Fort Dummer, now Brattleborough, in 1724. The French erected a fort on the E. side of the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, in 1731, but soon deserted and destroyed it. Vermont was long claimed both by New York and New Hampshire, which, though decided by the king as belonging to New York, created difficulties and troubles for the settlers until the breaking out of the Revolution, which event gave Vermont an opportunity to assume her place as an independent state, though even then Congress had considerable difficulty in inducing New York to relinquish her claims and acquiesce in the admission of Vermont into the confederacy as an independent state; this, however, was consummated March 4, 1791. In this state occurred the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, in which the British were defeated in two engagements. The soldiers of Vermont were known in the Revolution as the Green Mountain Boys. Vermont was the first new member of the American confederacy added to the original thirteen.

VERMONT, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

VERMONT, a post-village of Howard co., Indiana, on Wildcat River, 6 miles E. of Kokomo.

VERMONT, a thriving post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, about 60 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 1564.

VERMONT, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

VERMONT MEDICAL COLLEGE. See WOODSTOCK.

VERMONT SETTLEMENT, a village of Will co., Illinois, 36 miles S.W. of Chicago.

VERMONTVILLE, a post-village of Eaton co., Michigan, on the Thornapple River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Lansing.

VERN, vaïrn, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1700.

VERN, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. in 1852, 2079.

VERNAISON, vêr'nâ'zôn', a village of France, department of Rhône, on the railway to St. Etienne. Pop. 1000.

VER'NAL, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, 38 miles E. of Buffalo.

VER'NAL, a post-village of Greene co., Mississippi.

VERNANTE, vêr-nân'tâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 10 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3171.

VERNANTES, vêr'nônt', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles S.E. of Baugé. Pop. 2060. It has the remains of a Cistercian abbey.

VERNAZZA, vêr-nât'sâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Levante, on the side of a ragged rock jutting into the sea. It has the ruins of an old castle. The antiquary Quirino Visconti was born here. Pop. 1078.

VERNE, fêrn'eh, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden, circle of Büren. Pop. 1053.

VERNEUIL, vêr'neu', a town of France, department of Eure, on the Avre, 22 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. in 1852, 3904. It was formerly fortified, has a church with

a lofty tower, and manufactures of druggets, flannels, merinos, and cotton hosiery.

VERNEUIL, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 8 miles W.N.W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1852, 2216.

VERNHAM-DEAN, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

VERNIO, vêr'ne-o, a village of Tuscany, about 24 miles from Florence, with an old castle. Pop. 3998.

VERNON, vêr'nôn', a town of France, department of Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, here crossed by a fine bridge, and on the Paris and Havre Railway, 13 miles N.W. of Mantes. Pop. in 1852, 6463. It was formerly fortified, has an antique church, a college founded by Henry IV., and manufactures of cotton-cloth and velvet. Near it is the forest of Vernon.

VERNON, a new county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian Territory. It is intersected by the Osage and South Grand Rivers, and also drained by the Deepwater and the Miami Creeks. This county is not included in the census of 1850. The soil and productions are similar to those of Cass and Bates counties, out of which it was formed.

VERNON, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut River, 65 miles S. by W. of Concord, intersected by the Connecticut River Railroad. P. 821.

VERNON, a post-village and township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Hartford. The township is drained by the Hockanum and the Sankeroonson, which afford water-power. Besides the village at the centre, it contains the manufacturing village of Rockville, which employs an aggregate capital of $500,000, in the production of woollen and cotton goods.

VERNON, a post-village and township in the S.W. part of Oneida co., New York, 111 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village contains 4 churches, a bank, an incorporated academy, boys' boarding-school, newspaper office, 4 stores, a large tannery, and a fulling-mill. A plank-road connects it with Utica. In the township are also the villages of Vernon Centre, and Oneida Castle. Between Oneida Castle and Vernon, are the remains of what was once a beautiful grove, known as Butternut Orchard. It was the Council Ground of the Oneida Indians, whose settlements were in this township. Only about 200 of the Indians are now left. Pop. of the village, about 650; of the township, 3093.

VERNON, a post-village and township of Sussex co., New Jersey, 40 miles N.N.W. of Trenton; the village contains 2 stores, 2 mills, and a church. Pop. of the township, 2619.

VERNON, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 570.

VERNON, a post-village of Kent co., Delaware, 32 miles S.S.W. of Dover.

VERNON, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, 8 miles W. of La Grange.

VERNON, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Florida, on Holmes' Creek, which flows through a fertile valley of the same name, 110 miles W. of Tallahassee.

VERNON, a village of Autauga co., Alabama, on the Alabama River, 25 miles W. of Montgomery.

VERNON, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, on the Big Black River, 25 miles N.N.W. of Jackson.

VERNON, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

VERNON, a post-village of Hickman co., Tennessee, on Piney Creek, 50 miles S.W. of Nashville. The creek affords extensive water-power.

VERNON, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1468.

VERNON, a township of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 1276.

VERNON, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1105.

VERNON, a post-township in the N.E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 828.

VERNON, a post-township in the S.E. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Shiawassee River. Pop. 674.

VERNON, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 908.

VERNON, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Pop. 604.

VERNON, a post-village and township, capital of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, where it is crossed by the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, 66 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. The village is beautifully situated on the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuc River, by which it is almost entirely encircled. A newspaper is published here. Pop. estimated at 1000; of the township, 3023.

VERNON, a township, Washington co., Indiana. P. 1792.

VERNON, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, about 16 miles N. by W. of Vincennes, in Indiana.

VERNON, a township of Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 959.

VERNON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

VERNON, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, about 24 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. The village contains 1 hotel and a wagon shop. Pop. of the township, 889.

VERNON, a small town of Sutter co., California, is situated at the confluence of Sacramento and Feather Rivers, on the main road from Sacramento city to Shasta, about 105 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco.

VERNON, a county of New South Wales; lat. 31° S., lon. 132° E. It is traversed by the Apsley River, and the Macleay forms its N.E. boundary.

VERNON CENTRE, a post-village in Vernon township, Oneida co., New York, 108 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains 2 churches, 8 stores, and a distillery. P. about 125.

VERNON DEPOT, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

VERNON ISLES, three islands lying in the centre of the W. entrance of Clarence Straits, N.W. of Australia; lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 131° E.

VERNON RIVER, a small stream of Ohio, which rises in N. central part of the state, and flowing through Knox co., enters the Walhonding River in Coshocton co. It is also called OWL CREEK.

VERNOU, vêr'noo', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 9 miles E. of Tours. Pop. 1900.

VERNOUX, vêr'noo', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 11 miles N. of Privas. Pop. in 1852, 3251.

VERNOUX-EN-GÂTINE, vêr'noo' ôn' gâ'teen', a commune of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles W. of Parthenay. Pop. 1490.

VEROCZ, vâ'rots', or VEROCZE, (Verötze,) vâ'rötsch, (Ger. *Werowitz*, vâ'ro-wits,) a town of the Austrian Empire, Slavonia, capital of a county, near the boundary of Croatia, 65 miles W.N.W. of Eszek. Pop. 3200. It has a castle. Its county comprises 1772 square miles. Pop. 223,500.

VERODUNUM. See VERDUN.

VEROLA NUOVA, vâ-ro'lâ nwo'vâ, a market-town of Italy, Lombardy, 16 miles S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 4200.

VEROLA VECCHIA, vâ-ro'lâ vêk'ke-â, a market-town of Italy, 1 mile W. of Verola-Nuova. Pop. 2000.

VEROLENGO, vâ-ro-lên'go, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 17 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 4761.

VEROLI, vâ'rô-lee, (anc. *Verbula*,) a town and bishop's see of the Pontifical States, delegation and 5 miles N.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 3590.

VEROMANDUI. See VERMANDOIS.

VERONA, vâ-ro'nâ, (Fr. *Vérone*, vâ'ron', anc. *Verona*,) a fortified city of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, capital of a delegation, on the Adige, here crossed by 4 bridges, and on the railway (in progress) from Milan to Venice, 22 miles N.N.E. of Mantua; lat. 45° 26′ N., lon. 11° 1′ E. Pop. 48,000. Situated near the gorges of the Tyrol, and surrounded by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnano, Verona has always been considered an important position for the defence of Upper Italy. It is enclosed by a series of turreted walls, and its fortifications have, since 1822, been much improved. From its fine situation, rich historical remains, and literary institutions, it is one of the most interesting cities in Italy. The principal public edifices are the church of St. Zeno, supposed to date from the 7th century; the cathedral, built in the 9th century; the church of St. Anastasia, remarkable for its great size and its monuments; and that of St. George, for its fine paintings: two magnificent gates; the palace of the *Grand Guardia*, a modern edifice; the palace of *consiglio*, and the custom-house. It has many noble private palaces. Its Roman antiquities comprise the celebrated amphitheatre, a building of imposing grandeur, the most perfect of its kind, and the only one still used for public spectacles; traces of a Roman theatre and two Roman arches. The tombs of the *Scaligers*, a curious monument of the Middle Ages, are a series of Gothic pyramids surmounted by an equestrian statue of each prince. The literary institutions of Verona comprise a lyceum with fine scientific collections, episcopal seminary, the royal school for the education of ladies, 3 gymnasia, a school of painting and design, academy of agriculture, commerce and arts, a botanic garden, a philharmonic academy, 2 valuable public libraries, and the museum of the *lapidario*, with remarkable Etruscan inscriptions. Verona is renowned for its dye-works. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons; numerous silk-mills moved by water-power, and an extensive trade in silk and rural produce. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several superior courts and public offices. It is supposed to have been founded in the 4th, and to have been subjected to the Romans in the 2d century before the Christian era. It afterwards rose to great importance, and was adorned with numerous magnificent structures, of which the amphitheatre still presents a distinguished specimen. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was taken by the Goths, and made by Theoderic the capital of his empire. In 774 it was taken by Charlemagne, and so long as the power of the emperors in Italy lasted, took a lead among the Italian cities. It afterwards became an independent republic, lost its liberty under lords of its name who ruled it with despotic sway, passed through the hands of various masters, and at length, weary of the vicissitudes to which it had been subjected, voluntarily ceded itself to Venice, under which it remained till 1797. A congress was held here in 1822. It was the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the elder Pliny, Paul Veronese, Bianchini, the Marquis Maffei, and many other distinguished men. Verona is celebrated for the beauty of its environs.——Adj. and inhab. VERONESE, vêr'o-neez'; (It. VERONESE, vâ-ro-nâ'sâ.)

VERONA, a post-village and township of Oneida co., New

York, on the Erie Canal, 13 miles W. by S. of Rome. Oneida Lake bounds the township on the W., and the New York Central Railroad passes along its southern border. P. 5670.

VERONA, a post-village in Boone co., Kentucky, 53 miles N. of Frankfort.

VERONA, a village in Vanderburg co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Ohio, 165 miles S.W. by S. of Indianapolis.

VERONA, a post-township in the N. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 984.

VERONA DEPOT, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida co., New York, on the Central Railroad, 30 miles E. of Syracuse.

VERONA MILLS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

VEROQUA, Wisconsin. See VAROQUA.

VERPLANCK'S, a post village and station of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River Railroad, about 40 miles from New York.

VERRÈS, vêr'rès, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 19 miles E. of Aosta. Pop. 1122.

VERRET LAKE, Louisiana, situated in Assumption parish, is connected by a short outlet with Grand River and Lake Chetimaches. Length about 10 miles.

VERRIÈRES, vêr're-aïr', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1100.

VERRIÈRES, vêr-re-aïr', a village of Switzerland, canton of Neufchâtel, on the French frontier, 8 miles E. of Pontarlier. Pop. 3000.

VERRO or WERRO, vêr'ro, a town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Verro and Tuda, and on Lake Tamsula, 44 miles S.S.E. of Dorpat. Pop. 1500. The Canal of Verro unites the Gulfs of Finland and Livonia.

VERRUA, vêr'roo-â, a formerly fortified, but now dismantled, town of Piedmont, province and 23 miles E.N.E. of Turin, on the right bank of the Po, opposite Crescentino. Pop. 2603.

VERRUCHIO, vêr-roo'ke-o, a village of the Pontifical States, legation of Forlì, 3 miles N.W. of San Marino.

VERSAILLES, ver-sâïz', (Fr. pron. vêr'sâ'ï, or vêr'sâ'yę, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.W. of Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of railway; lat. 48° 48' N., lon. 2° 8' E. Pop. in 1852, 35,367. It is divided into the quarters of St. Louis and Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, and is remarkable for the elegance and regularity of its construction. Versailles is justly regarded as one of the handsomest towns in Europe. The *Place Hoche* has a statue of General Hoche, and from the *Place du Chateau* diverge the three grand avenues of Paris, St. Cloud, and Sceaux, finely planted with trees. The chief edifices are the Church of St. Louis, the Prefecture, and the Chancery. The magnificent Palace of Versailles was restored during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum: the immense galleries, freshly decorated, contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order from Clovis downwards. Connected with the palace are a superbly decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, spacious flower-gardens, and a park, in which are numerous statues and splendid fountains, supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the Park the two palaces called the Great and Little Trianon. Versailles is a bishop's see, and has a national college, a normal school, many scientific and literary societies, a public library of 48,000 volumes, and a Chamber of Commerce. The Palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., was from 1672 to 1790 the residence of the Kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1783, England recognised the independence of the United States of America; and here, on the 20th of June, 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the National Assembly, and took the famous oath of the *Jeu-de-Paume*. From 1790 to 1837, Versailles was nearly deserted, but since the opening of the Museum in the latter year it has regained much of its former importance. It was the birth-place of Philip V. of Spain; Louis XV., XVI., and XVIII., and Charles X. of France; the Abbé de l'Epée, Duels, and General Hoche.

VERSAILLES, ver-sailz', a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

VERSAILLES, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1659.

VERSAILLES, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

VERSAILLES, a beautiful post-village, capital of Woodford co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Lexington, 13 miles S.E. of the former. It is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated region, and contains a handsome brick court house, a bank, 4 churches, a large seminary, a woollen factory, and several bagging factories. It is supplied with pure water issuing from a cave or natural conduit, which extends under the foundations of the houses.

VERSAILLES, a village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, about 90 miles N. of Cincinnati.

VERSAILLES, a thriving post-village, capital of Ripley co., Indiana, on Laughery Creek, and on the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, (in progress,) 70 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich farming region, and has considerable trade, which is facilitated by a plank-road leading from Madison to Greensburg. A weekly newspaper is published here.

VERSAILLES, a post-village in Brown co., Illinois, 60 miles W. by N. of Springfield.

VERSAILLES, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Missouri, 40 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. Laid out in 1836. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, on one of the proposed routes of the Pacific Railroad.

VERSCHITZ, a town of Hungary. See VERSECZ.

VERSECZ, VERSETZ, WERSCHETZ, vêr'shêts', or VERSCHITZ, vêr'shits', a fortified town of the Hungarian Banat, co. and 41 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 15,756. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a college and cavalry barracks. In its vicinity large quantities of wine, silk, and rice are raised.

VER'SHIRE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 25 miles S.E. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 1071.

VERSMOLD, fêrs'molt, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1420.

VERSOIX or VERSOY, vêr'swâ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N. of Geneva, on the W. shore of its lake. Pop. 800. It belonged to France previous to 1815.

VERSOVAH, vêr-so'vę, a maritime town of British India, presidency and 14 miles N. of Bombay, on the W. coast of the island of Salsette.

VERSOY, a village of Switzerland. See VERSOIX.

VERTAISON, vêr'tâ'sôn', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2450.

VERTEILLAC, vêr'tâ'yâk' or vêr'tâ'yâk', a market-town of France, department of Dordogne, 7 miles N. of Ribérac. Pop. 1100.

VERTEUIL, vêr'tu'ï', a village of France, department of Charente, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, on the left bank of the Charente, 4 miles S.E. of Ruffec. Pop. 1400.

VERTEUIL, a market-town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles E. of Marmande. Pop. 1200.

VERTEUIL, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Pauillac. Pop. 1010.

VERTOU, vêr'too', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, near the Sèvre-Nantaise, 5 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. in 1852, 5,949.

VERTOVA, vêr-to'vâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1748.

VERTUS, Les, lâ vêr'tü', a town of France, department of Marne, 16 miles W.S.W. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2432.

VERULE. See VEROLI.

VERVICK or WERWICQ, vêr'vik, a frontier town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles S.S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 5657.

VERVIERS, vêr've-â', a town of Belgium, province and 14 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Cologne, and on the Vesdre. Pop. 20,000. It has celebrated manufactories of woollen cloth and yarn, for which various steam and water mills are employed; it has also dyeing and soap works, breweries, &c.

VERVINS, vêr'vâns', (anc. *Verdinum* or *Verbinum*,) a town of France, department of Aisne, 22 miles N.N.E. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 2707. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, and manufactures of hosiery and umbrellas. In 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henry IV. and Philip II. of Spain.

VER'WICK, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, hundred of Troedyraur.

VERYAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

VERZENAY, vêr'zeh-nâ', a village of France, department of Marne, 5 of Reims. Pop. 1300.

VERZUOLO, ver-zwo'lo, a town of Piedmont, province and 3 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 3901.

VERZY, vêr'zee', a market-town of France, department of Marne, 8 miles S.S.E. of Reims. Pop. in 1852, 1034.

VESCOVANA, vês-ko-vâ'na, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation of Padua, 8 miles S.E. of Este. Pop. 3300.

VESCOVATO, vês-ko-vâ'to, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Cremona. Pop. 2400.

VESCOVATO, vês-ko-vâ'to, a market-town of Corsica, 16 miles S. of Bastia. Pop. 1025.

VESDRE, vêsd'r, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian province of Liege, joins the Ourthe, 3 miles S.E. of Liege, after a W. course of 45 miles, past Limbourg and Verviers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

VESEGONSK, vâ-sâ-gônsk', written also WESSJEGONSK, a town of Russia, government and 134 miles N.E. of Tver. Pop. 2800. It has two annual fairs, attended by merchants from every part of the empire.

VESIME, vâ-see'mâ, a village of the Sardinian States, province of Acqui, near Bobbio, on the Bormida. It has the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1156.

VESINS, vêh-zâns', a village of France, department and 14 miles N.W. of Aveyron. Pop. in 1852, 2040.

VESLE or VELE, vail or vêl, a river of France, departments of Marne and Aisne, after a N.E. course of 65 miles, past Rheims, joins the Aisne 8 miles E. of Soissons.

VESONTII. See BESANÇON.

VESOUL, veh-zool', a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motte-de-Vesoul, near the Durgeon, an affluent of the Saône, 27 miles N. of Besançon. Lat. 47° 38' N., lon. 6° 10' E. Pop. in 1852, 6621. It has a communal college, a normal school, and manufactures of calicoes, caps, and lace.

VES'PER, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

VES'PERA, a small village, Tallahatchee co., Mississippi.

VESPOLATE, ves-po-lâ'tâ, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 1840.

VESPRIM. See VESZPRIM.

VES'TAL, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna River, about 145 miles W.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2054.

VESTAL CENTRE, a post-village in the above township.

VESTAL FURNACE, a post-office, Broome co., New York.

VESTERÅS, a town of Sweden. See WESTERÅS.

VESTERVIK, a seaport town of Sweden. See WESTERVIK.

VESTIGNE, vês'teen'yâ', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, near Borgomasino. Pop. 1340.

VESTONE, vês-to'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province, and 20 miles N.E. of Brescia, with a ruined castle, noted in the early Italian wars, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1272.

VESUNNA. See PÉRIGUEUX.

VESUVIUS, (MOUNT,) ve-su'vi-us, (It. *Vesuvio*, vâ-soo've-o,) a celebrated mountain of South Italy, and the only active volcano of any consequence on the continent of Europe, on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. Lat. of crater 40° 49' N., lon. 14° 26' E. It rises out of a fertile and luxuriant plain to the height of 3948 feet above the sea; the diameter of the circular area occupied by it and Monte Somma being about 8 miles. Its lower part is a sloping plain, covered with stones and scoriæ, 3 miles in length, and rising to 2000 feet, above which a cone of black stones extends to 3500 feet. It is flanked on the land side by Monte Somma, an abrupt circular precipice. The summit of its cone is 2000 feet in diameter, and after the irruption of 1839, had in its centre a crater 1500 feet in diameter, and 500 feet deep. Somma and Vesuvius are very different in their geological formation; the former consists of leucite porphyry, tufa, and rocks containing shells; Vesuvius is almost wholly composed of lava and scoriæ. Around it a larger number of simple minerals have been discovered than on any other area of like dimensions; and the vegetable products on its flanks comprise euphorbias and many other plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine, *lagrima christi*, is raised on its sides. The earliest eruptions of Vesuvius are lost in remote antiquity, and no symptoms of its activity had been evinced within the memory of man, till A.D. 63, when an earthquake damaged many of the surrounding cities. In 79 it again began to show symptoms of activity, and immediately thereafter, sent forth the terrible irruption which buried the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ. In this irruption the elder Pliny perished. A graphical description of it is extant in a letter by the younger Pliny to Tacitus. A succession of eruptions followed, more especially in 203, 472, 512, and 993, but were not attended with any flow of lava, the ejected matter consisting apparently only of stones, ashes, or volcanic sand, and fragments of older lava. The first recorded discharge of liquid lava took place in 1036. Since then various eruptions, some of them exttremely violent, have occurred. Among others may be specified those of 1779, 1793, 1834, 1838, 1847, and 1850. Adj. VESUVIAN, ve-su've-an.

VESU'VIUS FUR'NACE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

VESZPRIM, VESPRIM, vês'prim', or WESPRIM, wês'prim', a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, on the Sed, 60 miles S.W. of Buda. Pop. 9079. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges, and a brisk trade in salt, corn, wine, potash, and glass.

VESZPRIM or WESPRIM, a county in the S.W. part of Hungary. It is occupied in the S. by part of Lake Balatony. Pop. 185,167.

VET'ERAN, a township of Chemung co., New York, 10 miles N.E. by E. of Elmira, intersected by the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad. Pop. 2698.

VETKA or WETKA, vêt'kâ, a village of Russia, government of Moheslev, district and 15 miles N.E. of Novo-Bielitza, on the Sozh. It was formerly a considerable town.

VETLOOGA, VETLOUGA or VETLUGA, vêt-loo'gâ, written also BETLUGA and WETLUGA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Kostroma and Nizhnee-Novgorod, flows S., past Vetlooga, and joins the Volga after a course of 800 miles.

VETLOOGA, VETLOUGA, VETLUGA or BETLUGA, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the right bank of the Vetlooga, 75 miles E. of Makariev. Pop. 1800.

VETO, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

VETRALLA, vâ-trâl'lâ, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 7 miles S.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 4460.

VETSCHAU, fêt'shôw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 44 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1700.

VEULES, vul, a market-town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dieppe. Pop. 1500.

VEURDRE, LE, leh vurd'r, a town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles N.W. of Moulins. Pop. 1300.

VEURNE, a town of Belgium. See FURNES.

VEVAY, ve-vâ' or veh-vâ', (Ger. *Vivis*, vee'vis,) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 11 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. of the commune, 4800. The church of St. Martin contains the tombs of the regicides Ludlow and Broughton, who died here in exile. It has manufactures of leather, woollens, and jewellery, and a trade in wine.

VEVAY', a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Switzerland co., Indiana, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 70 miles below Cincinnati. It was settled in 1813 by a company of Swiss emigrants, who formerly cultivated the grape extensively, but this branch of business is but little attended to at present. The navigation of the river and the fertility of the adjoining country render it a place of active business. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1800.

VEVAY, a township of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 781.

VEYLE, vâl, a river of France, rises in the department of Ain, flows first N. and then W., and joins the Saône, a little below Mâcon, after a course of about 65 miles.

VEYNES, vain, a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 13 miles W. of Gap. Pop. 1900.

VEYRAC, vâ'râk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of Limoges. Pop. 1550.

VEYRE, vair, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1852, 2796.

VEZEER (or VEZIR)-KOPRI, vâ-zeer' ko'pree, or KEDI-KALAH, kâ'dee kâ'lâ, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 42 miles W.S.W. of Samsoon. Pop. 1000 Mohammedan, 50 Armenian, and 20 Greek families. It is divided into quarters by intersecting walls, and has a tolerable bazaar.

VEZELAY, veh-zeh-lâ', a town of France, department of Yonne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Avallon. Pop. in 1852, 1139. It was the birth-place of Theodore de Beza and Vauban. St. Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezelay in 1145.

VÉZELIZE, vâ'zeh-leez', a town of France, department of Meurthe, at the confluence of the Brenon and Uvry, 15 miles S.S.W. of Nancy. Pop. 1600.

VÉZENOBRES, vâ'zeh-nob'r', a village of France, department of Gard, 5 miles S.S.E. of Alais, on the railway to Nîmes. Pop. 1066.

VÉZÈRE, vâ'zair', a river of France, departments of Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Dordogne, 20 miles E. of Bergerac, after a S.W. course of 100 miles.

VÉZÈRE, HAUTE, hôt vâ'zair', a river of France, departments of Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Isle, 6 miles E. of Périgueux, after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

VEZIN, veh-zân', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E.N.E. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. 1186.

VEZIR-KOPRI. See VEZEER-KOPRI.

VEZON, veh-zôn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainault, 24 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1359.

VEZOUZE, veh-zooz', a river of France, department of Meurthe, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows W., and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Total course 45 miles.

VEZZA, vêt'sâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 66 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Val-Grande. Pop. 1400.

VEZZA, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province of Alba. Pop. 2125.

VEZZANO, vêt-sâ'no, a market-town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 12 miles E. of Levante. Pop. 2838.

VIADANA, ve-â dâ'nâ, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 21 miles S.W. of Mantua, on the left bank of the Po.

VIADEIROS, ve-â-dâ'e-roce, a mountain range of Brazil, province of Goyaz.

VIAGRANDE, ve-â-grân'dâ, a town of Sicily, 7 miles N.E. of Catania, on the E. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3100.

VIA-MALA, ve-â-mâ'lâ, ("bad or difficult way,") a deep defile of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, along the Upper Rhine, between Chur (Coire) and the Spligen, about 4 miles in length, and walled in by precipices, in some places 1600 feet in height.

VIAMAO, ve-â-mônw', (?) a lake of Brazil, province of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. It stretches from N. to S. over a large space between the mouth of the Jacuhi and the Lake of Patos, and receives, besides the Jacuhi, a great number of other streams.

VIAMAO, a village and parish of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the E. shore of the above lake, about 12 miles E.S.E. of Porto-Alegre. Pop. 2816.

VIANA, ve-â'nâ, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, province of Minho, capital of a comarca, at the mouth of the Lima, 40 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 8110. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has a harbor defended by batteries; an active coasting trade, fishery, and a large annual fair in August. It surrendered to Admiral Sir C. Napier in the revolution which dethroned Don Miguel.

VIANA, ve-â'nâ, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, near the Ebro, 45 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 3146. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and hats.

VIANDEN, ve-ân'den, a town of the Netherlands, province and 24 miles N. of Luxemburg. Pop. 800.

VIANEN, ve-â'nen, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Leck, 7 miles S.S.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2455.

VIANNA, ve-ân'nâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 20 miles S.S.W. of Evora, near the Jarama. Pop. 1360.

VIANOS, ve-â'noce, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 45 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1895.

VIAR, ve-ar', a river of Spain, rises in the mountains of Monasterio, near Montemolino, province of Badajos, flows about 50 miles S.E. and joins the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 16 miles N.E. of Seville.

VIAREGGIO, ve-â-red'jo, a seaport town of Central Italy, Tuscany, duchy and 13 miles W. of Lucca, on the Mediterranean, with 5850 inhabitants, a harbor defended by a fort, and export trade in statuary marble.

VIARIGGI, ve-â-rid'jee, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Alessandria, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Casale. Pop. 1779.

VIASMA. See VIAZMA.

VIATKA or WJATKA, ve-ât'kâ, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the government, to which it gives name, rises 17 N. of Glazov, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Kama in the government of Kazan, after a course of 500 miles.

VIATKA or WJATKA, a large government of European Russia, in its E. part, between lat. 55° 30' and 60° N., and lon. 46° and 54° E., having N. Vologda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma, and S. Nizhnee-Novgorod, Kazan, and Orenboorg, from which last it is separated by the Kama. Area 53,493 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,818,752, comprising many Tartar tribes, and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural Mountains; surface elsewhere undulating or level. A surplus of corn over home consumption is raised. Principal crops, rye, barley, and oats, with some wheat, and peas, lentils, flax, and hemp. The climate is too severe for fruits to ripen, and potatoes are grown only in gardens. Forests of fir, oak, elm, and birch, are very extensive. Cattle rearing is of less importance than agriculture. Furs, tar, iron, and copper, are the chief products. Manufactures are increasing; there lately were about 60 woollen, linen, and other factories for woven goods in the government. Paper, soap, potash, leather, and copper-wares are made; fire-arms are manufactured at Sarapool, and, at Viatka, anchors, gun-carriages, and iron machinery on a large scale. The exports are corn, timber, and manufactured goods. The imports comprise salt, tea, and other Asiatic produce.

VIATKA or WJATKA, a city of European Russia, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Viatka, near the influx of the Tcheptsa, lat. 58° 24' N., lon. 50° E. Pop. 6890. It has 2 convents, diocesan and high schools, gymnasium, extensive distilleries, and iron works, and it is the great centre of the commerce of the government.

VIATISK, a town of Russia. See VELSK.

VIAUR, ve-or', a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron, flows circuitously S.W., forms part of the boundary between the departments of Tarn and Aveyron, and joins the Aveyron after a course of about 60 miles.

VIAZMA or VIASMA, ve-âz'mâ, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles E.N.E. of Smolensk, on the Viazma, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,000. It has 22 churches and convents, several schools, and a trade in linen, hemp, linseed, and hempseed. The French were defeated here, October 22, 1812, by the troops of Miloradovitch.

VIAZNIKI or WIASNIKI, ve-âs-nee'kee, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles E. of Vladimeer, on the Kliazma. Pop. 1900. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

VIBOLDONE, ve-bol-do'nâ, or VICOBOLDONE, ve-ko-bol-do'nâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles from Milan, between the Lambro and the Olona. It figures much in early Italian history. Pop. 1297.

VIBORG, WIBORG or WYBORG, vee'borg, VIBOURG, vee'boorg, written also WIBURG and VYBORG, (Finnish *Wiburi*, Wê-poo'ree,) a seaport town of Finland, capital of a Læn, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 3500. It consists of the town proper, and the St. Petersburg and Viborg suburbs. The citadel is built on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1293. Viborg has a college and a female school, and an active export trade. In its vicinity is the park Monropos, a favorite holiday resort of the inhabitants.

VIBORG or WIBORG, vee'borg, a town of Denmark, capital of a stift and amt, on the small lake of Viborg, 36 miles N.W. of Aarhuus. Pop. 5500. It has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen fabrics, cards, leather, and tobacco, and a large fair in June.

VIBRAYE, vee'brâ', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 25 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1852, 3005.

VIC, veek, a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Seille, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nancy. Pop. in 1852, 2984. It has quarries of Paris plaster and rock salt, and a trade in corn and wine.

VICALVARO, ve-kâl-vâ'ro, a village of Spain, New Castile, province and about 4 miles from Madrid, with fine alabaster quarries. Pop. 1503.

VICARELLO, ve-kâ-rêl'lo, (anc. *Vicus Aurelii?*) a village of Central Italy, near the N. side of the Lake of Bracciano, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral waters, (the ancient *Thermæ Aurelianæ?*)

VICARI, ve-kâ'ree, a town of Sicily, province and S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4500.

VICCHIO-DEL-MUGELLO, vik'ke-o dêl moo-jêl'lo, a walled town of Tuscany, about 18 miles from Florence. Pop. 1197.

VIC DESSOS, veek dâs'sos', a town of France, department of Ariége, 14 miles S.W. of Foix. Pop. 1142.

VIC EN BIGORRE, veek ôn bee'gor', a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1852, 3663.

VICENZA, ve-sên'za, or ve-chên'zâ, (anc. *Vicentia,*) a city of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation, on the Bacchiglione, 40 miles W. of Venice, with which it communicates by railway; lat. 45° 32' N., lon. 11° 33' E. Pop. 33,100. It is enclosed by dry moats and decaying walls, but it has many handsome edifices, built by Palladio, a native of the city. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral and several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, a city-hall, Olympic theatre, built in imitation of the ancient theatres; a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marzo, lyceum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. It has a public library, two gymnasia, and a society of agriculture. Manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper, porcelain, and earthenware, leather, gold, and silver articles, &c., with a brisk trade in its manufactures of timber, corn, and other agricultural produce. Vicentia, after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the Emperor Frederic II., came early in the 15th century into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfall of their republic in 1796.——Adj. and inhab. VICENTINE, vee'sên-teen', (it. VICENTINO, ve-chên-tee'no.)

VIC FEZENSAC, veek fê'zon'sâk', a town of France, department of Gers, on the Losse, 16 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. in 1852, 4157.

VICH, vik, or VIQUE, veek, (anc. *Ausona*, afterwards *Vicus?*) a city of Spain, province and 37 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 10,667. It has a cathedral, with some curious architecture, and which in the 10th century was the metropolitan see of Catalonia; and manufactures of linen, hempen, printed cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics. It is famous for its sausages.

VICHADA, ve-châ'dâ, a river of New Granada, flows E. through the great N. plain of South America, and joins the Orinoco, after a course of 280 miles.

VICHERA, a river of Russia. See VISHERA.

VICHTE, vik'tê, a river of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 22 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1359.

VICHY, vee'shee', or MOUTIERS-LES-BAINS, moo'te-â' lâ bânc, (anc. *Aquæ Calidæ,*) a town of France, department of Allier, 1 mile W. of Cusset, on the right bank of the Allier. Pop. 1360. It has mineral springs, and well frequented baths, hotels, and lodging-houses. The baths were known to the Romans.

VICKERY'S CREEK, Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee in the N.E. part of Cobb county.

VICKERY'S CREEK, a post-village of Forsyth county, Georgia, 115 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

VICKSBURG, a city and port of entry, capital of Warren county, Mississippi, is situated on the Mississippi River, 400 miles above New Orleans, and 50 miles W. of Jackson, with which it is connected by the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad. The situation is elevated, the ground uneven, and the city is not compactly built. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 5 churches, and several academies for both sexes. Three newspapers are published here. Vicksburg is the most commercial place on the river between Natchez and Memphis, and is an important mart for cotton; of which article about 100,000 bales are annually exported. The greater part of this is received by railroad. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and New Orleans. The Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad is to be extended eastward to Selma, in Alabama. Another railroad has been surveyed from Vicksburg to Marshall, in Texas, via Shreveport. The tonnage of this port, June, 1852, was 215; tons enrolled and licensed and employed in steam navigation. The receipts of cotton by railroad for 3 years were as follows: in 1850, 49,722 bales; in 1851, 62,134; and in 1852, 88,732. Pop. in 1840, 3104; in 1850, 3678.

VICKSVILLE, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

VIC-LE-COMTE, veek leh kônt, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. in 1852, 3151.

VICO, vee'ko, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district of Nola. Pop. 1130.

VICO, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Ivrea, in the valley of Brosso. Pop. 1058.

VICO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, delegation and 9 miles N. of Frosinone. Pop. 3000.

VICO, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 14 miles W. of Viesti. Pop. 2580. It has manufactures of woollens and wax candles, and a trade in wine, olives, and saffron.

VICO, a town of Corsica, 17 miles N. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1589.

VICO DI MONDOVI, vee/ko dee mon/do-vee, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Coni, province and 2 miles S.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 2584.

VICO EQUENSE, vee/ko á-kwĕn/sá, (anc. *Æqua'*) a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S.E. of Naples, on a rocky headland in the Bay of Naples. Pop. 9700. It is a bishop's see.

VICO, LAKE OF, a lake of the Pontifical States, delegation and 8 miles S. of Viterbo, immediately W. of Ronciglione, is 2½ miles in length, and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods, and is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano.

VICOMARINO, vee/ko-má-ree/no, a village of Parma, duchy and 17 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 4508.

VICONAGO, ve-ko-ná/go, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 27 miles from Como, with mines of argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony. Pop. 1170.

VICO PISANO, vee/ko pe-sá/no, a town of Tuscany, province and 9 miles E. of Pisa. Pop. 1200.

VIÇOSA, ve-so/zá, or COMETA, ko-má/tá, a town of Brazil, province and 140 miles W. of Ceara, in the Serra-Hibiapaba. The greater part of the inhabitants are Indians. Pop. of the district, 5000.

VICOVARO, ve-ko-vá/ro, (anc. *Vu'ria'*,) a small town of the Pontifical States, 6 miles N.E. of Tivoli, with 1010 inhabitants, and a fine old castle.

VICQ, veek, a village of France, the chief in the department of Haute-Vienne, arrondissement of St. Yrieix. P. 2200.

VIC-SUR-AISNE, veek sür ĕn', a village of France, department of Aisne, 10 miles W. of Soissons. Pop. in 1852, 800. It has an active traffic by the river.

VIC-SUR-CÈRE, veek sür sair, a village of France, department of Cantal, on the Cère, 9 miles E.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. in 1852, 1976.

VIC'TOR, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on a branch of the Central Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 2230.

VICTOR, a post-township in the E. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 277.

VICTORIA, vik-to/re-a, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 775 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, bounded on the S.W. by Coleto Creek, and also drained by Garcitas Creek. The surface has but little elevation above the sea; the soil is represented to be fertile. A portion of the county is prairie. Capital, Victoria. Pop. 2019; of whom 1448 were free, and 571 slaves.

VICTORIA, a post-village in Bolivar co., Mississippi.

VICTORIA, a post-village, capital of Victoria co., Texas, on the left bank of Guadalupe River, about 120 miles S.S.E. of Austin. It contains 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

VICTORIA, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, about 45 miles N.W. of Peoria.

VICTORIA, a post-office of Daviess co., Missouri.

VICTORIA, a county of Nova Scotia, island of Cape Breton. Capital, Bedeque. Pop. in 1851, 10,000.

VICTORIA, a heavily-timbered county in the N. part of New Brunswick. Capital, Perth. Pop. in 1851, 5408.

VICTO'RIA, CAMOSACKI or CAM'MUSAN', a harbor at the S.E. extremity of Vancouver's Island; lat. 48° 24′ 46″ N., lon. 123° 23′ W. The Hudson Bay Company's settlement Victoria, with the fort of that name, is in the vicinity.

VICTORIA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, capital of the state of Tamaulipas, 300 miles N. by E. of Mexico. Pop. 5500.

VICTORIA, veek-to/re-á, or CONQUISTA, kon-keez'tá, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 80 miles S.E. of Urubu. It suffers from the aggression of the wild Indians, who live in the recesses of the forests.

VICTORIA, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of the province of Espirito-Santo, in the Bay of Espirito-Santo, 270 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 5000. It stands on the W. side of an island about 15 miles in circuit, is neatly built in the old Portuguese style, and has a governor's residence, and a harbor defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces rice, manioc, sugar, and bananas, in which goods it has an active coasting trade. Frigates can sail up to the town.

VICTORIA, a town of the Argentine Republic, (La Plata,) province of Entre Rios, on the right bank of the Uruguay.

VICTO'RIA, formerly AUSTRA'LIA FELIX and PORT PHIL'LIP, a British colony in the S.E. of Australia; between lat. 34° and 39° S., and lon. 141° and 150° E.; bounded N.E. and N. by New South Wales, from which it is separated in the latter direction by the river Murray; W. by South Australia; and S. by the ocean and Bass Strait, separating it from Van Diemen's Land; length, from E. to W., 500 miles; mean breadth, measured on the meridian of 144°, about 200 miles; area about 90,000 square miles, nearly the same as that of Great Britain. The coast is generally low and unbroken in the W., from the mouth of the Glenelg to Cape Otway, between which are situated the available harbors of Portland, Port Fairy, and Warnambool; and in the E., from the harbor of Port Albert, in lon. 147°, to Cape Howe, between which latter points almost the only features which tend to diversify its monotonous appearance are a series of lagoons, of which Lake King is the largest. From Wilson Promontory to Cape Otway the coast becomes skirted with perpendicular cliffs, rising from 500 feet to 1000 feet above the sea, and indented by numerous bays. Of these the most remarkable is Port Phillip, which, scarcely 2 miles wide at its entrance, forms a kind of inland sea, stretching from N. to S. for about 35 miles, and expanding from E. to W., near its centre, to 60 miles, though its average width may not exceed 18 miles. Within this capacious basin, covering an area of 875 square miles, the largest fleet that ever went to sea might ride in perfect safety. Separated from Port Phillip by a low promontory, is the well-formed but shallow harbor of Western Port, effectually protected by Phillip or Grant Island at its mouth, and divided into an E. and a W. arm by French Island near its centre. Still farther E. the most remarkable feature of the coast is Wilson Promontory, connected with the mainland by a low sandy isthmus; it consists of a lofty mass of granite, with summits rising to the height of 3000 feet, and usually enveloped in mist. On the N. of this promontory is the last great indentation of the coast, Corner Basin, protected S. and E. by several low sandy islands, of which the largest is La Trobe. The entire seaboard faces the S., and has an extent of about 600 miles.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The interior is finely diversified, both by mountains and plains, but is chiefly characterized by the latter, which are often of great extent, and so sparingly wooded and free from other obstructions, that it has been said the plough could in some parts be drawn continuously for 100 miles across tracts well suited to agricultural purposes. The mountains form two principal ranges near the opposite extremities of the colony. The E. range is a continuation of the long chain which stretches from N. to S. through New South Wales, at no great distance from the coast, and nearly parallel to it. Shortly after attaining its culminating point of 6500 feet in Mount Kosciusko or Wellington, this chain, under the name of the Australian Alps, enters Victoria, and proceeds S.W., with a bold outline but gradually diminishing height, to the coast at Wilson Promontory, from which it is continued almost visibly by the islands of Bass Strait to Portland Cape, and thence circuitously to the S. extremity of Van Diemen's Land. This range sends out numerous ramifications, chiefly N. and W., and covers an area estimated at 7000 square miles. The W. range, called the Grampians, commences in Mount Zero, lat. 36° 52′ S., lon. 142° 20′ E., and stretches S. for 54 miles, with a breadth of 20 miles, to its termination at Mount Sturgeon, which rises abruptly 1070 feet above the level of the plain, in lat. 37° 38′ S. It forms three distinct masses or ridges—a N., S., and W., called respectively the Grampians Proper, the Serra, and the Western or Victoria Range—which have their common nucleus and culminating point near the centre in Mount William, the height of which above sea-level is 4500 feet. The other loftiest summits which occur in the N. are generally bare and rocky, but have some fine timber on their slopes; in the S. one of the most remarkable summits is Mount Abrupt, a few miles N.W. of Mount Sturgeon. It is 1700 feet in perpendicular height; contains a crater 446 feet in breadth, and 80 feet in average depth.

Geology.—The Grampians and the Australian Alps, notwithstanding their position at opposite extremities of the colony, are visibly connected by these ramifications, so as to form parts of the same mountain system, and thus constitute a continuous water-shed, sending the whole drainage of the colony either N. to the Murray River or S. to the ocean. It may be considered as a vast region of primary and transition formations, extending E. to W. for about 300 miles, with breadths varying from 100 to 150 miles, exhibiting numerous cones and extinct craters, apparently submarine, and composed chiefly of metamorphic rocks of granite, sienite, quartz, gneiss, &c., overlain on their slopes by more recent secondary and tertiary formations. Within this region lie all the gold-fields which have recently been discovered in Victoria, and have added so suddenly and extensively both to its wealth and population, making it the great centre of attraction for emigrants, not only from the United Kingdom, but from various other quarters of the world.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers which descend from this water-shed are more numerous than important. In the rainy season they fill their channels, overflow their banks, and have all the appearance of magnificent streams; but as the summer advances they shrink rapidly in their dimensions, and ultimately, for the most part, become either altogether dry, or leave only a chain of large and deep, but often unconnected pools. By far the most important river is the Murray, which, as already mentioned, forms the N. frontier, and receives the whole of the drainage of the N. side of the water-shed. The magnitude of its volume is small in proportion to its length. It was explored in 1851 by the governor of the colony as far as the junction of the river Darling, being the first exploration made since its

discovery by Stuart, in 1830. Three steamers were constructed in 1853 to ply on the waters of this river, one with the view of reaching Swan Hill, a distance of 1300 miles, and the other the village of Albury, in New South Wales, upwards of 1500 miles from the mouth of the Murray, in Encounter Bay. Its chief feeders come from New South Wales, while Victoria sends it only a few small streams, as the Mitta-Mitta and Ovens towards the E., and the Goulburn, Campaspé, and the Loddon or Yarrayne, towards the centre. On the south side of the water-shed the principal rivers are, proceeding from the E., the Snowy River or Margalong, the Tumbo, Nicholson, Mitchell, Avon, Macalister, and La Trobe, which contribute to form a chain of lagoons; the Yarra-Yarra, important from having on its banks the capital, Melbourne, to which it is navigable by vessels of 200 tons; and along with it the Marribyrnong or Salt-Water River, Werribee, and Little River, all falling into Port Phillip; the Moorabool and Barwon, at the entrance of Port Phillip; and the Glenelg, which forms part of the W. boundary, its mouth being variously laid down on the maps by the colonial surveyors. The lakes are so numerous as to form one of the principal physical features of the interior. Few of them, however, are fed by perennial streams, and hence many, which at one season cover large areas, dwindle away at another, or become altogether dry. By far the largest is Lake Corangamite, situated 50 miles W. of Geelong; it is of very irregular and serpentine form, about 90 miles in circuit, and, though fed by several fresh-water streams, is perfectly salt. Lake Colac, about 8 miles E. of this, though only 10 miles in circuit, is, however, the most important, from the fact of its being fresh, and affording water to upwards of 200,000 sheep that feed in its vicinity.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria, though liable to great and sudden fluctuations, is on the whole temperate and eminently salubrious. Its worst feature is its hot winds, which commence in November, and recur at intervals throughout the summer till near the end of February. The days, however, during which these winds prevail average annually not more than 20, and of these only a third are oppressively hot. At Port Phillip the maximum and minimum summer temperatures are respectively 80°.6 and 48°.8; the maximum and minimum winter temperatures, 69°.8 and 39°.6; the mean annual is 61°.3, nearly that of Naples. The annual fall of rain at Melbourne is about 27 inches, but this is very unequally divided over the year, about a fifth of the whole falling in July.

Agriculture, Mines, &c.—The agricultural capabilities of Victoria have been very partially tested, but there cannot be a doubt that though much of the soil is of light texture, it possesses great natural fertility, and is capable of raising cereals of the best quality, and in quantity sufficient to maintain a large if not dense population. The vine also thrives well, and both the ordinary and many of the finer fruits and vegetables of the N. temperate zone have already become acclimatized and abundant. The number of acres under crop, with the produce in the year ending March 31, 1853, was as follows:—Wheat, 16,823 acres, 498,704¼ bushels; maize, 1 acre, 61 bushels; barley, 411¼ acres, 9431 bushels; oats, 294¼ acres, 20,980 bushels; potatoes, 1978¼ acres, 45124½ bushels; sown grasses, 14,101¼ acres; green food for cattle, 401¾ acres; hay, 21,286¾ tons. Total, 36,663¾ acres. The same year there were 107¼ acres in vineyards, yielding 4500 gallons of wine, and 500 gallons of brandy. In the year ending December 31, 1852, the live stock numbered 34,021 horses, 431,360 horned cattle, and 6,551,906 sheep.

This last item proves the vast progress which Victoria has made in the production of what was, previous to the gold discoveries, its only great staple. It now furnishes one-half of the whole wool imported into Great Britain. Its first export of wool took place in 1836, but the quantity, probably trifling, is unknown. The following year, (1837,) it amounted to 175,000 pounds, valued at 14,000*l.*; in 1844 to 4,826,000 pounds; in 1848 to 10,525,000 pounds; and in 1853 to 20,843,591 pounds, valued at 1,651,871*l.* These results, which might of themselves establish the pre-eminent claims of Victoria as a field for enterprise, have recently been in a great measure eclipsed by her mineral treasures. The conformity of the geological structure of the mountain ranges with that of the Urals, had led Murchison to predict, with confidence, that gold would be found among them, and its actual existence had repeatedly been rumored, on grounds more or less authentic. Its discovery, however, within the colony, dates only from 1851. Since then the number of its known localities have greatly increased, and multitudes of diggers have been successfully at work, partly in the E. among the Australian Alps, where, among other valuable diggings, notice is due to those on the banks of Lake Omeo, at Mount Gibbon, near the sources of the Mitta-Mitta, and on the banks of the Ovens; but chiefly in the W., among the E. ramifications of the Grampians, from 50 to 100 miles N.W. of Melbourne. By far the largest continuous field yet explored is that which has Mount Alexander for its centre, and occupies an extensive area between the sources and along the banks of the Campaspé and Loddon. Besides these, the diggings which have hitherto acquired most celebrity are those of Ballarat, at the sources of the Yarrowee or Leo, 45 miles N.N.W. of Geelong, and those of Mount Fresth, among the range of the Pyrenees, at the sources of the Avoca; but there are doubtless many others of equal value only remaining to be brought to light. In July, 1854, the number of gold-fields then being worked was 10, extending over no less than 5 degrees of longitude. The quantity of gold which passes by private hands, and of which no public return can be made, makes it difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the gross produce. The total quantity of gold obtained within Victoria up to the end of 1852, has been estimated at 4,891,000 ounces, which, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per ounce, gives a value of 18,341,250*l.* The quantity exported in the same year was 4,263,042 ounces, valued at 15,986,407*l.* In 1853 the ascertained and estimated quantity exported was 3,090,342 ounces, which, valued at 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, the current rate of the colony, gives 12,284,110*l.*, or upwards of 30,500,000*l.* as the produce of less than 2½ years. The following Table gives a detailed account of the gold export on the customs list for that year, (1853):

Exported.	Ounces.	Value.
To London	1,718,318	£6,443,692
" Liverpool	453,258	1,699,717
" Southampton	202,042	757,657
" Glasgow	450	1,687
" Sydney	25,033	93,873
" Calcutta	3,892	14,595
" Singapore	44,758	167,842
" Ceylon	82,710	321,603
" New York	10,500	39,315
" Callao	6,700	25,126
" Havre	61	228
Total	2,493,722	£9,365,418

The immense addition thus suddenly made to the wealth of the colony has necessarily produced a complete revolution in its circumstances. The necessity of entering into detail on this subject is saved by the following Table, which exhibits a summary of the most remarkable changes:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1850–1853.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Revenue, general	124,469	180,004	845,834	1,648,423
Revenue, territorial	136,852	199,820	730,967	1,553,825
Total revenue	261,321	379,824	1,576,801	3,202,248
Imports	744,925	1,656,437	4,048,896	15,842,631
Exports	1,041,796	1,428,909	7,451,549	11,061,543
Shipping { Number	555	669	1,657	...
Shipping { Tonnage	168,030	126,411	403,216	...
Bank deposits, 4th quarter	...	822,254	4,334,241	6,959,297
Circulation, do.	...	150,958	1,327,311	1,919,088
Coin and gold do.	...	310,721	3,034,538	4,335,089
Number of Banks	2	3	5	5
Population, 31st December	75,000	95,000	200,000	235,000

It ought to be observed that gold is not the only source of mineral wealth possessed by Victoria. The copper found so abundantly in South Australia, doubtless exists here also; limestone, granite, and sandstone are already worked in quarries apparently inexhaustible; and an extensive field of coal has been traced along the coast, though no mine has yet been opened in it. The want of proper means of communication has been much felt, but a railway was opened, extending from Melbourne to the shipping in its harbor, in 1854, and others which will bring the principal diggings into connexion with Melbourne, Geelong, and Hobson's Bay, are in course of construction. Efforts are also being made to establish a system of telegraphs.

Government, Education, &c.—For administrative purposes the squatting districts of Gipps Land, Western Port, and Portland Bay are divided into 24 counties, of which that of Bourke contains the capital, Melbourne. The government, similar to that of the other Australian colonies, consists of a governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly, of which a third is nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds are chosen by qualified electors. The number of schools in the colony, in 1853, was 115, attended by 7841 pupils, and supported at a cost of 13,495*l.*, 7763*l.* being derived from the government, and 5732*l.*, the amount paid for school fees. The number of churches was 49, of which 13 belonged to the Church of England, 7 to the Presbyterians, 17 to the Wesleyans, 3 to the Independents, 2 to the Baptists, 6 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to the Jews. Whole number of accommodations or seats, 16,060.

History.—Port Phillip was first discovered in 1802, and became the general name of the whole colony, which, after it had been partially settled by emigrants, chiefly from Van Diemen's Land, was formally recognised in 1835, when the first sale of crown-lands took place. It formed the S. division of New South Wales till 1851, when it was erected into a separate colony, and assumed its new name in honor of Queen Victoria. The rapid progress of Victoria in its material prosperity is unparalleled in the annals of British coloniza-

tion. Without government aid, and in spite of local jealousies, it has become by far the most flourishing shoot from the parent stem in the British colonial empire.

VICTORIA, a county of West Australia, mostly between 13° lat. and 31° 30′ S., and lon. 116° and 117° E., having N. the county of Glenelg, E. Durham, S. York, and W. Twiss. Principal settlements are Bejoordong and Toodyoy, on the Toodyoy River. Numerous heights and other localities in the Austrian colonies have this name.

VICTORIA, a newly erected district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, composed of what was, before the late Kaffre war, deemed neutral territory, on the E. frontier of the colony, between the Great Fish and Keiskamma Rivers, by which latter it is separated from British Kaffraria. In it are Alice Town, and Forts Peddie, Fitzroy, and Albert.

VICTORIA, a town of the British colony of Hong Kong, stretching for 4 miles along its N. coast, and having Roman Catholic and other chapels, Chinese schools, and numerous storehouses and European dwellings.

VICTORIA, a fort in British India, presidency and 70 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.

VICTORIA, a Dutch fort on the island of Amboyna.

VICTORIA, the modern appellation of Mahé, the capital town of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean.

VICTORIA, of North Australia. See PORT ESSINGTON.

VICTORIA, a river of North-East Australia, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell, and found flowing westward in lat. 24° 14′ S., lon. 144° 34′ E.

VICTORIA, a county in the N.W. part of Canada West, near Lake Simcoe. Area 749 square miles. It contains several small lakes. Capital, Metcalf. Pop. 11,657.

VICTORIA or LA VICTORIA, a town of Venezuela, province and 35 miles S.W. of Caracas.

VICTORIA (or ALEXANDRI'NA) LAKE, in South Australia, is on the S.E. side of the settled part of that colony, between lat. 35° 6′ and 35° 35′ S., and lon. 139° and 139° 45′ E., enclosed by the counties of Hindmarsh, Sturt, and Russell, and opening south-westward by a short passage into Encounter Bay. Length and breadth about 30 miles each. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray River, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer, Angus, and Finnis Rivers, is connected south-eastward with Lake Albert, by a strait 5 miles in length, and contains Hindmarsh and some other islands. Its N. and W. banks are low, and skirted with plains like those around Adelaide; E. and S. shores mostly undulating, interspersed with bold headlands. Its navigation is safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.

VICTORIA LAKE, a lake of Central Asia, in the table-land of Pameer, 15,600 feet above the sea.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic Continent discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen and partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. extremity, in lon. 168° 12′ E., is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,400 feet; and Mount Terror, 10,900 feet. The position of the S. magnetic pole was also ascertained by Ross to be in lat. 75° 5′ S., lon. 154° 8′ E.

VICTORIA LAND, an insular tract of British North America, N. of lat. 68° N., and extending from about lon. 103° to 110° W. It is separated from the North American continent on the S. by Dease Strait, and from Boothia-Felix on the E. by Victoria Strait. It was discovered and named by Simpson; and explored by Dr. Rae in 1851.

VICTORIA RIVER, of North Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary Queen's Channel, East Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 46′ S., lon. 129° 21′ E.; the estuary between Turtle and Pearce Points being 26 miles in width. It has been traced inland to lat. 15° 9′ S., lon. 130° 52′ E., where it was found still flowing from S.E. to N.W. Opposite its mouth are several islands; its banks are bold and often steep; and 50 miles inland it rushes rapidly between rocky ranges from 500 to 600 feet in height; but it is said to be navigable for vessels of large burden for at least 60 miles from its mouth. Eighty miles from its mouth it traverses a valley 16 miles wide, and of alluvial soil. The country along its banks is alternately fertile and barren.

VICTORIA STRAIT, a broad arm of the sea, Arctic regions, separating Victoria Land and Prince of Wales Land on the W., from Boothia-Felix and North Somerset on the E. It communicates N. by Ommanney Inlet with Barrow's Strait W. of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

VICTORY, a township of Essex co., Vermont, about 45 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 168.

VICTORY, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., New York, near the route of the Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca Railroad, 22 miles N. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 2298.

VICTORY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

VICTORY MILLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

VICUS SPACORUM. See VIGO.

VID, veed, or URAK, oo-räk′,(?) (anc. *Utus*, or *Aius?*) a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan near the sources of the Isker and Maritza, flows N.N.E. and joins the Danube, 8 miles W. of Nicopolis. Total course 130 miles.

VIDA'LIA, a post-village, capital of Concordia parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Natchez, and about 150 miles above Baton Rouge. During the Spanish dominion it was called the Post of Concordia. It contains 1 tavern, and 1 newspaper office.

VIDASOA, a river of Spain. See BIDASSOA.

VIDAUBAN, vee'dō'bŏn′, (anc. *Forum Voconii?*) a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.S.W. of Dragulgnan. Pop. in 1852, 2150.

VIDIGUEIRA, ve-de-gā′e-rā, a market-town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 13 miles N.E. of Beja. Pop. 2600.

VIDIGULFO, ve-de-gool′fo, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 7 miles N. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 1491.

VIDIN. See WIDIN.

VIDOMBAK, vee′dom′bŏk′, or WEIDENBACH, wī′den-bäk′, a village of Transylvania, 4 miles from Kronstadt, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1100.

VIDOURLE, vee′doorl′, a river of France, departments of Gard and Hérault, enters the lagoon de Maugio, 11 miles E. of Montpellier, after a S. and W. course of 46 miles.

VIDZY or WIDZY, vid′zee, a town of Russian Poland, government and 72 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 4000.

VIE, vee, a river of France, department of Vendée, rises S. of Bellevile, and flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters at St. Gilles, after a course of 30 miles.

VIE, a river of France, departments of Orne and Calvados, flows 30 miles N.W., and joins the Dives near Corbon.

VIECHTACH, feek′täk, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 44 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1469.

VIEILLE-VIGNE, ve-ēl′ veeñ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles S.S.E. of Nantes, on the left bank of the Ognon. Pop. in 1852, 5422. It has 3 annual fairs.

VIELLA, ve-ēl′yä, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, in the Pyrenees, on the Garonne, near its source. Pop. 738.

VIELLA, ve-ēl′lä′, a village of France, department of Gers, 26 miles N.W. of Mirande. Pop. 1811.

VIELMUR, ve-ēl′mür′, a village of France, department of Tarn, on the Agout, 7 miles W. of Castres. Pop. 1035.

VIEL SALM, ve-ēl′sälm, a market-town of Belgian Luxembourg, 12 miles N.N.E. of Houffalize.

VIENNA, vē-en′na, (Ger. *Wien*, Veen; Fr. *Vienne*, ve-ěnn′; Sp. *Viena*, ve-ā′nä; Dutch *Weenen*, *Wēnen*; L. and It. *Vienna*, ve-ěn′nä; anc. *Vindobona*,) a celebrated city of Europe, capital of the Austrian Empire, and of the archduchy of Austria, is situated about 2 miles from the main stream of the Danube, but traversed partly by an arm or branch, which bears the name of the Viennese Danube, serving the purpose of a canal, and partly by an insignificant stream, called the Wien or Vienna, which empties itself into this arm of the river, 390 miles W.N.W. of Milan, 137 miles N.W. of Pesth, 340 miles S.S.E. of Berlin, 380 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and 650 miles E. by S. of Paris. The site is 480 feet above sea-level, lat. 48° 12′ 32″ N., lon. 16° 23′ E. Like Paris, Vienna stands near the centre of a tertiary basin rich in fossil shells, but of less extent, as the secondary and transition rocks form conspicuous mountain boundaries to the N.W., W., and S., at average distances of 10 and 12 miles. With the exception of two suburbs, the whole of the buildings are on the right bank of this branch of the Danube, rising from it in terraces, which give a considerable declivity to many of the streets.

Vienna consists of the town proper, or Innere-Stadt, and of upwards of 30 suburbs. Its whole circuit, about 16 miles, is traced for the far greater part by walls, or, as they are called, lines, 12 feet in height, provided with a ditch and 12 gates or barriers. The Innere-Stadt, the original nucleus of the town, forms a kind of circle near its centre, and except on the N.E. side, where it reaches the river, is surrounded by ramparts from 30 to 50 feet high, flanked with 11 regular bastions, and lined by a deep fosse; it is separated from the suburbs, partly by the river, but to a much greater extent by a glacis or esplanade, about 600 yards wide, furnishing ample space for relaxation. The Innere-Stadt does not cover a tenth of the whole area occupied by the city, but being more compactly built than the suburbs, contains more than a seventh of the whole population. It is entered by 12 gates, is divided into 4 quarters, and consists of 127 streets, generally narrow, but well paved with granite, and kept clean by a very complete system of subterranean drainage. It has 20 squares, the largest of which, called the Hof, is 420 feet long, by 230 broad. The others most deserving of notice are the Hohemarkt, the Josephsplatz, the Burgplatz, the Neumarkt, and the Stephensplatz, all situated within the inner town, which is the court-end and centre of gayety and fashion. This marks the social aspect of Vienna from all the other great cities of Europe, where the nobility shun the confined, old-fashioned streets; but in Vienna, although there is no *trottoir*, ladies of the highest order, and princely nobles, may be seen at all times of the day walking along the streets of the Innere-Stadt. In the inner town also, and nearly in the very heart of it, is the Graben, which is sometimes considered as a square, but is more properly a street, 540 feet long, by 160 feet broad, constituting the greatest thoroughfare, and containing some of the finest shops. The other principal streets in the inner town are the Herrengasse and Wallnergasse, where the finest mansions

of the nobility are situated; the Kohlmarkt and the Bischoffgasse, continued by the Kärnthnerstrasse on the S., and terminated by the Rotenthurmstrasse on the N. There are also many elegant streets in the suburbs, particularly in those of Schottenfeld and Breitenfeld on the W., Mariahilf on the S.W., and Leopoldstadt and Jägerzeil on the N.E. In the last in particular, the street of its own name is one of the most showy and animated in Vienna.

The dwellings are usually from four to five stories high, and of very large dimensions, occupied by a number of families, who obtain access by a common stair. Some of the houses, built round courts, and hence designated by the name of Hofen, are of enormous extent. Among others may be specified the Schotten-Hof or Scotch Court, so called from having been originally attached to the church of the Scotch Benedictines, who settled here in 1158; the Mölker-Hof, belonging to the monastery of Mölk; and the Trattner-Hof, situated in the Graben, tenanted by 400 persons. From its altitude and inland position, Vienna is one of the most salubrious cities in Europe; the atmosphere is remarkably pure and balmy, and the inhabitants enjoy robust health, without being much attacked with colds or pulmonary affections, while epidemic diseases pass over the city lightly. Few cities are better provided with the means of relaxation in the open air. The broad glacis encircling the inner town has been already mentioned, the Augarten in the N., and the Belvedere gardens in the E., are equally commodious, but are all eclipsed by the Prater in the N.E., about 4 miles long by 2 miles broad, situated between two arms of the Danube, and so beautifully planted, laid out, and otherwise decorated, that it is regarded as the finest public park in Europe.

Churches.—The first in order is the *Dom-Kirche* or the Cathedral of St. Stephen, a lofty, cruciform, Gothic structure, 350 feet long, 235 feet broad, and 90 feet high. It stands in the centre of Stephensplatz, and is built of large blocks of hewn limestone. The W. façade, 213 feet high, is adorned with rich tracery and sculpture, and flanked by 2 octagonal towers. From the centre of the S. façade rises a magnificent tower, diminishing gradually from its base in regularly retreating arches and buttresses, till it terminates in a point 465 feet in height, the loftiest in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Strasbourg. Within it is a great bell of nearly 18 tons weight, cast of cannon taken from the Turks in 1711. Besides the tower there is a dome covered with several remarkable statues, carvings, and sculptures. The interior, supported by 12 pillars, remarkable for their size, is somewhat gloomy, but very imposing. It has 38 marble altars, and various monuments, of which that of the Emperor Frederick IV., with a "Passion," by Sandvart, placed over it, is the most gorgeous, and that of the celebrated Prince Eugene the most interesting. Near the Josephsplatz is the court parish church (*Hofpfarr-Kirche*) of the Augustines, a finely proportioned edifice, founded by Frederick the Fair in 1330, in fulfilment of a vow made during his imprisonment in the castle of Trausnitz; it contains a beautiful monument to the Archduchess Christina by Canova; in the chapel are preserved the hearts of the imperial family. The Capuchin church is remarkable only as containing the imperial burying-vault; and the Barnabite or St. Michael's Church, for being the most ancient in the city; the Church of St. Peter is built on a model of the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Of the numerous other churches, notice is due to the Castle-Chapel, where the music of the greatest composers is regularly performed in the best style; and the University Church, with 16 richly decorated marble columns. The Lutheran Church, in the suppressed monastery of St. Dorothea, has an excellent organ; and the Calvinists or members of the Helvetic Confession, have a handsome church after designs by Nigelli. The Jews have 3 synagogues, one of them with a magnificent interior.

Palaces and Government or Municipal Edifices.—The imperial palace, (*Kaiserliche-Burg.*) on the S.W. side of the inner town, near the glacis, is an ancient and irregular structure of little merit, consisting of three courts or quadrangles, one in the centre called the Burgplatz, another on the E. side called the Amalien-Hof, and a third on the W. side called the Schweitzer-Hof. The apartments of the imperial family are in the last. Immediately adjoining, and on the bastion, is the palace of the Archduke Charles, a splendid structure by Fischer-d'Erlach. The other principal palaces are the Belvedere, consisting of two buildings, one at the foot and another at the summit of a gentle eminence, with a fine garden between them; the palace was built by Prince Eugene, who spent the latter years of his life in it; the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, conspicuous both by its architecture and its enormous extent; the palaces of Count Schönborn, Prince Schwarzenburg, Prince Auersperg, Prince Esterhazy, &c. The principal government buildings are the hotels of the ministry, the majestic structure in which the states of Lower Austria sit, the Town-house, the National Bank, the Mint, the Imperial and the Civil Arsenal, both with collections of ancient armor, and the former with 150,000 stand of arms.

Public Monuments.—These are neither numerous nor very remarkable. Among the finest are the equestrian and colossal statue of Joseph II., by Zauner, in the Josephsplatz; the handsome monument of the late emperor Francis I., by Marchesi, in the Burgplatz; and above all the marble statue of Theseus, executed by Canova, and set up in the temple of Theseus in the Volksgarten.

Educational Establishments and Libraries.—Among the former, the first place is due to the University, founded in 1237, but re-organized by Maria Theresa under the direction of Van Swieten. Its average attendance of students is the largest in Europe, being about 5250. It has about 85 professors, who are all paid by the government. It is celebrated for its school of medicine, which has a most valuable anatomical museum, and botanic garden. The University occupies a large isolated building in the form of a parallelogram, with a façade opening upon a public square. The Josephinum, a medico-chirurgical academy for army surgeons, has a very extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax. The Polytechnic Institute, occupying a handsome structure facing the glacis, instructs 500 pupils in the arts and practical sciences, as well as trade and manufactures. In the normal school, established by Maria Theresa, originated that most important class of institutions, which in Austria practically exemplified their utility almost half a century before they were thought of in Great Britain. Other important educational establishments are the Seminarium or Roman Catholic Institute, in which the greater part of the best educated priests of the empire finish their education; a Hungarian theological institute or Pazmaerum, a similar Protestant institute; the Theresianum, specially intended for the education of young nobility; the Academy of Oriental Languages, to qualify persons for diplomatic appointments in the East; the Military Geographical Institute, 3 gymnasia, attended by 1560 scholars; 14 schools of design, an agricultural, a veterinary, and a riding school; 29 Volks or common schools, 7 high, and 19 girls' schools, at which the average attendance amounts in all to at least 30,000.

The Imperial Library, occupying a handsome edifice which forms one side of Josephsplatz, and immediately adjoins the imperial palace, is one of the largest and most valuable in Europe, containing 300,000 printed volumes, and 16,000 manuscripts, many of the latter being either unique or of extreme rarity. Annexed to the library is an almost unrivalled collection of engravings, originally commenced by Prince Eugene, and now containing 300,000 of the finest prints. The University Library has 120,000 volumes, that of the Theresianum 30,000, and that of military archives 24,000. Besides these are several valuable private libraries, to which access can easily be had, among others the emperor's private library, 50,000 volumes; that of the Archduke Charles, 20,000; of Prince Liechtenstein, 50,000; of Prince Schwarzenburg, 40,000; of Prince Esterhazy, 36,000; and of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, 20,000.

Museums, Picture-Galleries, and other Collections.—The Museum of Natural History, adjoining the Imperial Library, has one of the largest herbariums in existence, and is particularly rich in ornithology. The Cabinet of Minerals consists of five divisions—mineralogy, geognosy, fossils, aerolitus, and pictures in mosaic—all excellent and some unrivalled. The Cabinet of Antiquities contains about 80,000 coins and medals, 12,000 Greek vases, several celebrated cameos and intaglios, and an enormous onyx, 26½ inches in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emperor Maximilian. The Schatzkammer or treasury, contains the imperial jewels, and among other remarkable curiosities the regalia of Charlemagne, taken out of his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities is particularly rich in mummies, and the Collection of Ambras, so called from a castle in the Tyrol where it was commenced, includes a remarkable assemblage of ancient and modern armor, together with a series of antique sculptures, and a museum of natural objects and works of art. Among the latter is the celebrated salt cellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I. The Imperial Picture Gallery, in the Upper Belvedere, contains above 1200 pictures, among which are excellent specimens of almost all the different schools of painting. The other principal galleries are those of Prince Esterhazy, Prince Liechtenstein, Count Czernin, and Count Schönborn-Buchheim. The Sculpture Gallery owes its chief attractions to modern artists, Canova, Thorwaldsen, &c.

Societies, &c.—The most important are the Vienna Academy of Sciences, the Geological Institute of the Austrian Empire, the Imperial Geographical Society, the Polytechnic Institute or Society of Arts, with a valuable collection of implements, models, and designs; the Academy of the Fine Arts, including four schools—one for painters and sculptors, another for architecture, a third for engravers, and a fourth for manufacturing designs; the Imperial Agricultural Society, the Philharmonic Society of the Austrian Empire, and Conservatory of Music, and various other musical associations.

Sanatory, Correctional, and Charitable Establishments.—These are very numerous, and include, a general hospital, (*Allgemeine-Krankenhaus,*) an enormous pile composed of

seven quadrangles, containing 2000 beds, and annually receiving 16,000 patients; connected with it is a general lying-in and foundling hospital, greatly needed in a city in which, according to the statistics of 1849, above one-half of the births are illegitimate; a lunatic asylum, recently completed on a new plan, and regarded as a model of its class; a humane society for the recovery of persons only apparently dead by drowning or otherwise; a deaf and dumb institute, a Jewish and various other hospitals, particularly those of the Brothers and Sisters of Charity; a large bridewell, a penitentiary and house of correction for the province, and an imperial penitentiary and workhouse; a blind asylum, an orphan hospital, and various establishments of a similar description; a savings' bank, a *mont-de-piété*, a society for the relief of widows and orphans, and numerous almshouses and charitable foundations, both public and private.

Amusements.—Of these the citizens of Vienna are extravagantly fond, and the demand thus created has not failed to call forth a corresponding supply. In all quarters gardens, *cafés*, and similar establishments, are open, where excellent music, much harmless and not a little vicious pleasure, are easily obtained. The more systematic establishments for amusements are an opera-house, where operas and ballets are performed in a style not surpassed elsewhere; and four theatres, one called the Hof or Burg Theatre, attached to the palace, and appropriated to the regular drama; another, the Vienna Theatre, the largest and handsomest in the city, and celebrated for melodramas and spectacles; the third, in the Josephstadt, of an intermediate description; and the fourth, in the Leopoldstadt, which is the favorite resort of the middle and lower classes, and furnishes, in the humor and rather coarse jokes of the pieces performed, an accurate idea of the popular taste and character.

Manufactures and Trade.—Vienna is unquestionably the first manufacturing town in the empire. The most important articles are cotton and silk goods, particularly shawls, saddlery, shoes, and other articles in leather; porcelain, made chiefly at the government factory, and distinguished equally by the fineness of the ware, the beauty of its designs, and the brilliancy of its colors; sword-cutlery, firearms, and cannon, the latter made chiefly at the government foundry; tobacco, a government monopoly; meerschaum-pipes, and musical and optical instruments, cuttery, hardware, white-lead, bronze and other metallic goods; paper, liqueurs, chemical products, watches, and jewelry. In the arts of letter-press and lithographic printing, and in the adaptation of the electrotype process to printing, the imperial office has produced specimens not surpassed anywhere.

The trade, notwithstanding the disadvantage of an inland position, is also very extensive, Vienna being a central depôt not only for its own provinces N. of the Alps, but for the traffic between the E. and the W. of Europe. The number of wealthy mercantile houses, many of them in the hands of Greeks, is great, and money transactions to a very large amount are carried on. The National Bank, established during the Seven Years' War, and well managed, has contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity, and its shares bear a high premium.

Vienna is the centre of an extensive system of railways, connecting it with Triest on the Adriatic, Pesth in Hungary, and in other directions with Breslau, Warsaw, Berlin, Paris, and the other principal cities of the continent.

History.—Vienna appears to have been a Roman station in the 1st century, and to have borne the name of Fabiana. It was afterwards included in Upper Pannonia, and received the name of Vindobona. On the decline of the Roman Empire it experienced the common fate, and was pillaged by the Goths and Huns. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, who erected it into a bishopric, and contributed much to its prosperity. Under him it became the capital of a margraviate, and the surrounding territory received the name of Austria, or Oester-reich, the Eastern Kingdom. Its first margraves were princes of the Babenberg family, who afterwards changed their title to that of Dukes, and continued to rule till the 13th century, when the line became extinct. Vienna then came into the possession of Ottokar of Bohemia. By him it was greatly increased in extent, and improved in appearance; but in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge the election of the Emperor Rudolph, was subjected to a six weeks' siege. Not long after it passed, with Austria itself, to the house of Hapsburg. In 1484, Matthias, King of Hungary, gained possession of it, and made it the seat of his court. Under the Emperor Maximilian I. it became the capital, and has ever since been the habitual residence of the head of the Austrian family. Under Ferdinand I. a host of Turks, mustering 120,000 men, and 300 pieces of cannon, appeared before the walls, burned the suburbs, and battered down a great part of the city; but the defence, though conducted by only 16,000 regular troops, and 4000 citizens, was so valiant that the Turks were forced to retire. Before the disasters which they had caused were repaired, the plague visited the city in 1676, and carried off 120,000 persons in 11 months. In 1685 the Turks re-appeared, with a still more formidable host than before, headed by the grand-vizier Kara-Mustapha. The defence was most valiantly conducted for two months by Count Rudiger, of Starhemberg, but had become almost hopeless, when the celebrated John Sobieski suddenly appeared with his Poles, and the Turkish host was almost annihilated. A long period of rest and prosperity followed. The French took it in 1806 and in 1809. The Congress of Vienna, which fixed the present limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from November, 1814, to June, 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on 6th October, but it surrendered to the imperial troops on 30th of same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment. Pop. in 1846, 407,980.——Adj. and inhab. VIENNESE, vee'en-neez', (Fr. VIENNAIS, ve-en'nai'; It. VIENNESE, ve-en-nai'sai; Ger. adj. WIENERISCH, wee'ner-ish; inhab. WIENER, wee'ner.)

VIENNA, France. See VIENNE.

VIENNA, vi-en'na, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 22 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 851.

VIENNA, a post-village and township in the N.W. part of Oneida co., New York, on Oneida Lake, 120 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 3393.

VIENNA, a thriving village of Phelps township, Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua Outlet, at its junction with Flint Creek, and on a branch of the Central Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of Geneva. It is divided into East and West Vienna, and has 3 or 4 churches, numerous stores, and manufactures of flour, iron, and other articles. Pop. estimated at 1600.

VIENNA, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, on Pequest River, about 48 miles N. by W. of Trenton.

VIENNA, a post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland, on Nanticoke River, 68 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

VIENNA, a village in Forsyth co., North Carolina, 115 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

VIENNA, a post-village, capital of Dooley co., Georgia, 95 miles S.W. of Milledgeville, is situated in a level region, containing extensive pine forests. Pop. about 100.

VIENNA, a post-village in Pickens co., Alabama, on Tombigbee River, near the mouth of Sipsey River, 135 miles N.W. by W. of Montgomery.

VIENNA, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

VIENNA, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 34 miles W. of Columbus. The post-office is called VIENNA CROSS ROADS.

VIENNA, a post-township in the S.E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1007.

VIENNA, a township in the N.W. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 390.

VIENNA, a post-village in Macomb co., Michigan.

VIENNA, a post-township in Scott co., Indiana. P. 1654.

VIENNA, a post-village of Scott co., Indiana, on the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, 8 miles W. of Lexington.

VIENNA, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Pop. 258.

VIENNA, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Illinois, 190 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1853, about 200.

VIENNA, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 253.

VIENNA, a post-village in Spring Prairie township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, 55 miles S.E. of Madison.

VIENNA, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 134 miles S.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

VIENNA CROSS ROADS, Ohio. See VIENNA.

VIENNE, ve-ênn', (anc. *Vienna?*) a river of France, rises in the N. part of the department of Corrèze, passes St. Leonard, Limoges, Confolens, Châtellerault, (where it becomes navigable,) Chinon, and joins the Loire on the left at Candes, after a N. and N.W. course of 220 miles.

VIENNE, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old province of Poitou, surrounded by the departments of Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Maine-et-Loire, and Loire. Area 2574 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 317,306. The surface is generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne and its affluent the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe and Creuse in the N.E., and the Dive in the N.W. Soil very unequal in fertility; chief crops, all kinds of cereals, chestnuts, lint, hemp, and maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones, and the principal manufacture is that of arms and cutlery at Châtellerault. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Poitiers, Châtellerault, Civray, Loudun, and Montmorillon. Capital, Poitiers.

VIENNE, (anc. *Vienna,*) a town of France, the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Isère, 45 miles W.N.W. of Grenoble, on the left bank of the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon; lat. 45° 33′ N., lon. 4° 54′ E. Pop. in 1852, 20,753. The town is situated between the Rhone and the mountains, and is traversed by the river Gère. It has a Gothic cathedral and numerous ancient remains, a communal college, a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine, called Côte-Rotie, is made. Vienna was the capital of the Allobroges; it became afterwards the

metropolis of Viennois. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

VIENNOIS, ve-ên'nwâ', an ancient district of France, which belonged to the former province of Dauphiné, and had Vienne for its capital. It is now included in the departments of Drôme and Isère.

VIEQUE, ve-â'kâ, BIEQUE, be-â'kâ, or CRAB ISLAND, a British West India island, 9 miles E. of Porto Rico, and S. of Culebra. Lat. of E. point, 18° 7' N., lon. 65° 34' W. Length from W. to E., 18 miles; breadth, 4 miles. On its S. side are several small harbors.

VIERLANDE, feen'lân'deh, a small territory of North Germany, between the Elbe and Bille, S.E. of Hamburg, which city shares its sovereignty with Lubeck. It comprises the four villages of Altengam, Curslack, Kirchwärder, and Neuengam. United pop. 6445.

VERLINGSBEEK, vêr'lings-bâk', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc, near the Meuse. Pop. 806.

VIERNHEIM, feern'hime', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles S.S.W. of Heppenheim. Pop. 2463.

VIERRADEN, feer'râ'den, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 25 miles S.S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1646.

VIERSEN, feer'sen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 3700.

VIERWALDSTÄTTERSEE. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.

VIERZON, ve-êr'zônⁿ', a town of France, department of Cher, on the Yevre, near its junction with the Cher, on a railway, 19 miles N.W. of Bourges. Pop. in 1852, 6730. It has blast-furnaces and forges, steel refineries, manufactures of porcelain and earthenware.

VIESLY, ve-ês'leeⁿ', a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2715.

VIESTI, ve-ês'tee, (anc. *Apenesta?*) a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 miles N.E. of Manfredonia. Pop. 5900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, convents, and bishop's palace.

VIETRI, ve-â'tree, a market-town of Naples, Principato Citra, 1½ miles W. of Salerno. Pop. 2400.

VIETRI, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 15 miles W.S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2800.

VIETTA, a post-office of Grundy co., Illinois.

VIETZ, feets, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1525.

VIEUX-CONDÉ, ve-uh' kôⁿ'dâ', a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 4336.

VIEUX-GENAPPE or VIEUX GENAPP, ve-uh' zheh-nâpp', ("Old Genappe,") a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1199.

VIF, veef, a market-town of France, department of Isère, 8 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2435.

VIG, veeg, a river of Russia, rises in the N. of the government of Olonets, expands into a lake of the same name, flows about 170 miles, and falls into the White Sea. Its current is broken by several cataracts.

VIGAN, ve-gân', a seaport town of the Philippines, on the N.W. coast of the island of Luzon, capital of a province, at the mouth of an arm of the Abra, with an important trade chiefly in the hands of the Chinese. Pop. 17,225.

VIGAN, a commune of France, department of Lot, on the Blone, 3 miles E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1700.

VIGAN, LE, leh vee'gânⁿ', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Arre, an affluent of the Hérault, 40 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1852, 4993. It has a communal college, and manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton yarn, leather, paper, and glass.

VIGATTO, ve-gât'to, (anc. *Vicatulo?*) a village of Italy, duchy and 6 miles S. of Parma. Pop. 4488.

VIGEAN, LE, leh vee'zhônⁿ', a village of France, department of Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1300.

VIGEOIS, vee'zhwâ', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, near the Vézère, 14 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 2388.

VIGEVANO, vee-jâ'vâ-no, a town of the Sardinian States, province of Lomellina, on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 15,221. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufactures of silk-stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni.

VIGGIANELLO, vid-jâ-nêl'lo, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 20 miles S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 4800.

VIGGIANO, vid-jâ'no, a market-town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 9 miles S.E. of Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 5800. It has manufactures of woollens, soap, and wax candles.

VIGGIU, vid-jooⁿ', or VIGIU, vee-jooⁿ', a village of Austrian Italy, province and 21 miles W. of Como, with fine marble quarries. Pop. 2100.

VIGIA, ve-zhee'â, or SÃO-JORJE-DOS-ALAMOS, sôwⁿ zhor'zhâ dosz âl'â-mosz, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles N. of Pará, on the estuary of the Pará River. Pop. of the district, 10,000. It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

VIGIPARA. See BIJBAHAR.

VIGNACOURT, veen'yâ'koorⁿ', a village of France, department of Somme, 11 miles from Amiens. Pop. 3351.

VIGNALE, veen-yâ'lâ, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 2189.

VIGNANELLO, veen-yâ-nêl'lo, a town of the Papal States, 8 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo, near Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1060.

VIGNEMALE, a mountain of France. See PYRENEES.

VIGNOLA, veen-yo'lâ, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata, 5 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 4200.

VIGNOLA, a village of the duchy of Modena, on the Panaro, 11 miles S.S.E. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

VIGNOLO, veen-yo'lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division and 5 miles S.W. of Coni, with a parish, an oratory, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1309.

VIGNONE, veen-yo'nâ, a village of Tuscany, province of Sienna, 5 miles S.W. of Pienza, with chalybeate and sulphurous baths.

VIGO, vee'go, (anc. *Vicus Spacorum,*) a seaport town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Pontevedra. Pop. 4167. It is enclosed by walls and a trench, and has an excellent harbor, with deep water, close in shore. It has a lazaretto, a fortress, and export trade in wine, bacon, and maize; and an active pilchard fishery. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1585 and 1589, and in 1719 under Lord Cobham.

VIGO, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash River. The surface is level or gently undulating, and is mostly occupied by majestic forests and beautiful prairies. The land, with small exceptions, is highly fertile and well cultivated. The county contains rich mines of coal, and quarries of limestone and freestone. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, and Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, meet at the county seat. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo, a native of Sardinia, and a citizen of Vincennes. Capital, Terre Haute. Pop. 15,289.

VIGO, BAY OF, Spain, in Galicia, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 miles in length by 5 miles across at its mouth, and contains the islands of Bayona and Estelas.

VIGÓ, (vee'go,) LAKE, Russia, government of Olonets, 45 miles N. of Lake Onega. Length, from S. to N., 45 miles; greatest breadth 35 miles. It is traversed throughout by the river Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White sea.

VIGOLENO, ve-go-lâ'no, a village of Italy, Parma, 22 miles S.E. of Piacenza. Pop. 4267.

VIGOLZONE, ve-gol-zo'nâ, a village of Italy, Parma, 10 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 3038.

VIGONE, ve-go'nâ, a market-town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province and 9 miles E.S.E. of Pinerolo. P. 6283.

VIGTEN, vig'ten, IND, ind, MEL, mêl, and YT, it, three parallel islands lying close to each other in a S.W. and N.E. direction off the W. coast of Norway; lat. (W. extremity) 64° 46' N., lon. 10° 24' E.

VIGUERA, ve-gâ'râ, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 13 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1366.

VIGUZZOLO, ve-goot'so-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 3 miles N.E. of Tortona. Pop. 2165.

VIHAR, a principality of Hindostan. See COOCH-BAHAR.

VIHIERS, vee'e-â', a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 23 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1505.

VIJAPARA, a town of Cashmere. See BIJBAHAR.

VIJAYANAGARA, a city of Hindostan. See BIJANAGUR.

VIJAYAPOOR, ve-ji-â-poor', a town of Nepaul, 132 miles S.E. of Khatmandoo.

VIJAYAPURA. See BEJAPOOR.

VIKKUR, a town of Sinde. See BONDER VIKKAR.

VILAFAFELA, ve-lâ-fâ-fâ'lâ, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1158.

VILAFAMES, ve-lâ-fâ'mês, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N.N.E. of Castellon de la Plana.

VILAGOS, vee'lô'gosh', a town of S.E. Hungary, county and 15 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 6186.

VILAINE, vee'lainⁿ', (anc. *Herius, Vicinonia?*) a river of France, rises in the department of Mayenne, flows W., past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon and La Roche Bernard, to the Atlantic at Penerf, department of Morbihan. Total course 130 miles, for the last 80 of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. Principal affluents, the Ille and Oust from the N. and W.; the Cher, Don, and Isac from the E. With the Ille, it gives name to the department in which its upper course chiefly lies.

VILALLONGA, ve-lâl-yonⁿ'gâ, a village of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 7 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1121.

VILASECA, ve-lâ-sâ'kâ, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles S.W. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. P. 3364.

VILBEL, fil'bel, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 5 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2042.

VILCABAMBA, veel-kâ-bâm'bâ, YUCAY, yoo-kîⁿ', or QUILABAMBA, ke-lâ-bâm'bâ, a river of Peru, flows N.E., and joins the Apurimac to form the Ucayale.

VILCAÑOTA, veel-kân-yo'tâ, a river of Peru, tributary to the Ucayale.

VILCAÑOTA, a great mountain knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30' S., on which perpetual snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 feet.

VILCHES, veel'cinès, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1837. It has an ancient castle. There are mines and quarries in its vicinity.

VILEIKA, ve-lâ'kâ, or VILEIKI, ve-lâ'kee, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.N.W. of Minsk, on the Vilna. Pop. 1800, mostly Jews. In 1831, the Poles were defeated here by the Russians.

VILIA or WILIA, vee'le-â, a river of Russian Poland, governments of Minsk and Vilna, flows W., and joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course 250 miles.

VILIOOI, VILIOUI or VILIUI, vil'e-oo'e, written also BILIUI, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, flows easterly, and falls into the Lena at Oost Viliooisk. Length about 700 miles.

VILIOOISK, OOST, or OUST VILIOUISK, oost ve-le-oo'isk, a town of East Siberia, government and 180 miles N.N.W. of Yakootsk, at the junction of the Viliooi with the Lena; lat. 63° 25' N., lon. 125° 36' E.

VILIUI, a river of Siberia. See VILIOOI.

VILJEVO, vil-yâ'vo, a village of Austrian Slavonia, co. of Verucze, about 16 miles from Sikles.

VILKOMEER, VILKOMIR, vil'ko-meer', or WILKOMIERZ, vil-kom'e-aiazh, a town of Russian Poland, government and 50 miles N.N.W. of Vilna, on the Svitsa. Pop. 5000. It has several churches and schools.

VILLA-ALBESE, vil'lâ al-bâ'sâ, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1489.

VILLA ALFONSINA, vil'lâ âl-fon-see'nâ, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 8 miles N.W. of Il-Vasto.

VILLA ALPANDO, veel'yâ âl-pân'do, a town of Spain, 31 miles N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 2460.

VILLA BANEZ, veel'yâ bâ-nêth', a town of Spain, province and 8 miles E.N.E. of Valladolid.

VILLA BARTOLOMEA, vil'lâ bar-to-lo-mâ'â, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, on the right bank of the Adige, 3½ miles S.E. of Legnago. Pop. 2300, chiefly engaged in the culture of rice.

VILLA BASILICA, vil'lâ bâ-sil'e-kâ, a village of Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, about 4 miles from Pescia. Pop. 6851.

VILLA-BELLA, a town of Brazil. See MATTO-GROSSO.

VILLA-BELLA-DA-PRINCEZA, veel'lâ bêl'lâ dâ preen-sâ'zâ, (or PRINCESSA, preen-sês'sâ,) a town of Brazil, on the N. part of the island of São Sebastão, province and 85 miles E. of São Paulo, with a commodious and secure harbor. P. 3000.

VILLA-BIANCA, vil'lâ be-ân'kâ, a town of Sicily, 13 miles W.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 2500.

VILLA-BOA, a town of Brazil. See GOYAZ.

VILLA-BOA-DE-RODA, veel'lâ bo'â dâ ro'dâ, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Minho, comarca of Guimarães. Pop. 1108.

VILLA-CAÑAS, veel'yâ kân'yâs, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3745.

VILLA-CAPELLO, vil'lâ kâ-pêl'lo, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 2 miles S.W. of Il-Vasto. Pop. 1500.

VILLA-CARILLO, veel'yâ kâ-reel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles N.E. of Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. 4660.

VILLA-CASTIN, veel'yâ kâs-teen', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles W.S.W. of Segovia. Pop. 802.

VILLACE, veel-yâ'thâ, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles from Leon. Pop. 1350.

VILLACH, vil'lâk', (Illyrian *Belak*, bâ'lâk,) a town of Illyria, Carinthia, 52 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. Pop. 2487. It is defended by a strong castle, and is the principal entrepôt for the products of the Carinthian mining districts, and has numerous forges, marble quarries, copper and lead mines, and a brisk transit trade between Germany and Italy.

VILLA-CIDRO, vil'lâ chee'dro, a town of Sardinia, division and 26 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 5944.

VILLADA, veel-yâ'dâ, a market-town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Palencia, on the Sequilla. Pop. 2950.

VILLA-D'ADDA, vil'lâ dâd'dâ, a village of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, with a parish church and a trade in silk and wine. Pop. 2081.

VILLADEATI, vil-lâ-dâ-â'tee, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province and 12 miles W. of Casale. Pop. 2149.

VILLADECANES, veel-yâ-dâ-kâ'nês, a village of Spain, province and 60 miles from Leon. Pop. 1071.

VILLA-DE-FRADES, veel'lâ dâ frâ'dès, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 18 miles N.N.E. of Beja. Pop. 1340.

VILLA-DE IGREJA, veel'lâ de-grâ'zhâ, a village of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, 12 miles S.S.W. of Viseu. P. 1260.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, veel'yâ dêl fwêr'tâ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 75 miles N. of Cinaloa, on the Rio del Fuerte. Pop. 5000. Though badly situated, it is a commercial depôt for goods passing to and from Guaymas, and it is the seat of most of the chief authorities of the state.

VILLA, veel'yâ, (or SANTA MARIA,) DEL PRINCIPE, sân'tâ mâ-ree'â dêl preen'se-pâ, a considerable town of Cuba, 140 miles N.W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 30,000?

VILLA DEL RIO, veel'yâ dêl ree'o, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3368.

VILLA DIEGO, veel'yâ de-â'go, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Burgos. Pop. 896.

VILLA-DI-TIRANO, vil'lâ dee to-râ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Sondrio, at the confluence of the Poschiavino with the Adda, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a parish church, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 3468.

VILLA DI VILLA, vil'lâ dee vil'lâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, delegation of Padua, 4 miles S.E. of Este. Pop. 2200.

VILLA-DO-BISPO, veel'lâ do bees'po, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles from Oporto. P. 1380.

VILLA DO CONDE, veel'lâ do kon'dâ, a maritime town of Portugal, province of Minho, at the mouth of the Rio d'Este, 15 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 3100. Many coasting and larger vessels are built here, and it has a fishing and coasting trade.

VILLA DO FORTE, a town of Brazil. See FORTALEZA.

VILLA DO PRINCIPE, veel'lâ do preen'se-pâ, now called SERRO, sêr'ro, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, capital of a comarca, 130 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. P. 4000.

VILLA DO PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 60 miles S.W. of Curitiba.

VILLA DO RIO PARDO, veel'lâ do ree'o pan'do, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Sul, on the Jacuhy, at the influx of the Pardo, 80 miles W. of Porto-Alegre. Pop., with district, 5000.

VILLA DOSE, vil'lâ do'sâ, a town of Northern Italy, 5 miles E. of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2000.

VILLAESCUSA-DE-HARO, veel-yâ-ês-koo'sâ dâ hâ'ro, a town of Spain, New Castile, 35 miles from Cuenca. P. 1356.

VILLA FALETTO, vil'lâ fâ-lêt'to, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 10 miles N. of Coni, on the Maria. P. 3790.

VILLAFAMES, veel-yâ-fâ'mês, a walled town of Spain, Valencia, province and 10 miles from Castellon de la Plana, on the Monleon. Pop. 1973.

VILLA FELICHE, veel'yâ fê-leech'â, a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 16 miles S.E. of Calatayud. It has manufactures of gunpowder and porcelain.

VILLA-FLOR, veel'lâ flor, a market-town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 11 miles N.W. of Torre-de-Moncorvo. It is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and encircled by almond groves.

VILLA-FLOR, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 30 miles S.E. of Natal. Pop. 2500.

VILLAFRANCA. See VILLEFRANCHE.

VILLA-FRANCA, vil'lâ frân'kâ, or VILLA LEALE, vil'lâ lâ-â'lâ, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena, in a plain near the Magra, about 9 miles from Pontremoli. Pop. 3212.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Verona, on the left bank of the Tartaro. It has a fine castle of the 14th century.

VILLAFRANCA, a seaport town of the Sardinian States, province and 2 miles E. of Nice, with a good harbor on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2974. Its ports and dockyards are in a good condition; and it has an active tunny fishery, and a trade in oranges, lemons, silk, wine, corn and hemp.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 2500.

VILLAFRANCA, vil-lâ-frâng'kâ, a town of Spain, Navarre, province and 36 miles S.W. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 2762.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, on the Jiloca, 32 miles S. of Daroca.

VILLAFRANCA, a market-town of Spain, province and 29 miles W. of Avila.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 20 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. It is walled, and entered by 4 gates, and has a large annual fair.

VILLA FRANCA, veel'lâ frâng'kâ, a town on the S. coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores, 14 miles E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3000.

VILLA FRANCA, veel'lâ frâng'kâ, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, near the Amazon, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem. Pop. 4000.

VILLA-FRANCA, veel'yâ frâng'kâ, a small town of Paraguay, on the left bank of the Paraguay, 30 miles below Assumption.

VILLAFRANCA DE LA BARISMA, veel'yâ-frâng'kâ dâ lâ mâ-rees'mâ, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 3527.

VILLAFRANCA DE LAS ABUJAS, veel-yâ-frâng'kâ dâ lâs â-boo'hâs, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3596.

VILLAFRANCA-DE-LA-SIERRA, veel-yâ-frâng'kâ dâ lâ se-êr'râ, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 22 miles W. of Avila. Pop. 1119.

VILLAFRANCA-DEL-CID, veel-yâ-frâng'kâ dêl theed, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 38 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1189.

VILLAFRANCA DE LOS BARROS, veel'yâ-frâng'kâ dâ loes

ban'roce, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, 20 miles S.W. of Merida. Pop. 5887.

VILLAFRANCA DE LOS CABALLEROS, veel-yä-fräng'kä dä loce kä-väl-yä'roce, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 8 miles N.W. of Alcazar de San Juan.

VILLAFRANCA DEL VIERZO, veel-yä-fräng'kä dél ve-ér'tho, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 9 miles W.N.W. of Ponferrada, on the Burbia. Pop. 2996. It has a Franciscan convent, superior school, and a trade in wine.

VILLAFRANCA DE MONTES DE OCA, veel-yä-fräng'kä dä mon'tés dä o'kä, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E. of Burgos, at the N.E. foot of the Sierra-Oca.

VILLAFRANCA DE PANADES, veel-yä-fräng'kä dä pä-nä'dès, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.E. of Tarragona, and W. of Barcelona. Pop. 5516. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of cottons, leather, and brandy.

VILLAFRANCA DE XIRA, veel lä-fräng'kä dä shee'rä, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 4900. It is the residence of a military governor, and has salt works, and an active general trade. It was founded and named Cornualle (or Cornwall) by the English settlers in 1150.

VILLAFRANCA DI PIEMONTE, vil-lä-fräng'kä dee pe-ä-mon'té, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 20 miles S.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 5572.

VILLAFRANCA-DO-IMPERADOR, Brazil. See FRANCA.

VILLA FRATI, vil'lä frä'tee, a town of Sicily, 16 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 2000.

VILLAFRECHOS, veel-yä-frä'choce, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 33 miles N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1314.

VILLAGARCIA, veel yä-gar-thee'ä, a market-town of Spain, province of Badajos, 3 miles N. of Llerena. Pop. 2000.

VILLAGARCIA, a market-town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, 20 miles N. of Vigo, on the S. coast of the bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbor. Pop. 1443.

VILLAGARCIA, a market-town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 7 miles E.N.E. of Tarazona.

VILLAGARCIA, a market-town of Spain, province and 30 miles W.N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1859.

VILLAGE, a township in Jackson co., Arkansas. P. 782.

VILLAGE, a village in Wapello co., Iowa, 80 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

VILLAGE GREEN, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles W.N.W. of Chester.

VILLAGE SPRINGS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

VILLAGONZALO, veel-yä-gon-thä'lo, a town of Spain, Estremadura, about 36 miles from Badajos, near the Guadiana. Pop. 1120.

VILLAGORDA DE GABRIEL, veel-yä-gor'dä dä gä-bre-él', a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.E. of Cuenca.

VILLAGORDA DE JUCAR, veel-yä-gor'dä dä hoo-kar', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Jucar, 5 miles S.W. of Tarazona. Pop. 1422.

VILLAGRASA, veel yä-grä'sä, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 7 miles W. of Cervera.

VILLAHERMOSA, veel-yä ér-mo'sä, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2800.

VILLAHERMOSA, veel-yä ér-mo'sä, (*i. e.* "beautiful town,") a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Tabasco, on the Grijalva, 50 miles N. of Chiapas.

VILLAINE-LA-JUHEL, vee'yän' lä zhü'él', a market-town of France, department of Mayenne, 29 miles N.E. of Laval. Pop. in 1852, 2623.

VILLAJOYOSA, veel yä-ho-yo'sä, a maritime town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbor, and some docks for building vessels. Pop. 3687.

VILLAJUAN, a town of Spain. See SOBRAN.

VILLALBA, ve-l-yäl'bä, numerous market-towns of Spain, the principal being in the province and 35 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1630.

VILLALBA, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and 45 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1323.

VILLALBA, vil-läl'bä, a town of Sicily, and not far from Caltanisetta. Pop. 1400.

VILLALON, veel-yä-lon', a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.W. of Valladolid, having 3 parish churches. Pop. 4674, partly employed as muleteers, or engaged in making cheeses, highly esteemed at Madrid.

VILLALONGA, veel yä long'gä, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 40 miles N. of Alicante, on the Alcoy. P. 1598.

VILLALPANDO, veel-yäl-pän'do, a village of Spain, Old Castile, province and 42 miles N.N.W. of Valladolid, on the Valderaduey. Pop. 2500.

VILLALPANDOS, veel yäl pän'doce, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 2460. It was formerly an important city.

VILLALPANDOS, veel-yäl-pän'doce, a rich mine of Mexico, adjacent to Guanajuato.

VILLALUENGA DE-LA-SAGRA, veel-yä-lwän'gä dä lä sä'grä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and about 14 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 1000.

VILLALUENGA-DEL-ROSARIO, veel-yä-lwän'gä dél ro-sä're-o, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 60 miles from Cadiz. Pop. 1622.

VILLALVA-DEL-ACOR, veel-yäl'vä dél ä-kor', a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Huelva, with a Gothic parish church, which formerly belonged to the Templars, and was erected on the site of an ancient temple of Juno. Pop. 2362.

VILLALVA-DEL-REY, veel-yäl'vä dél rä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 26 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1149.

VILLA MAGNA, vil'lä män'yä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, on a steep height, 3 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 2000.

VILLAMALEA, veel-yä-mä-lä'ä, a town of Spain, Murcia, 28 miles from Albacete, near the Cabriel. Pop. 1848.

VILLAMANAN, veel-yä-män-yän', a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S. of Leon, near the Esla. Pop. 1951.

VILLAMANRIQUE, veel-yä-män-ree'kä, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.W. of Seville. Pop. 2280.

VILLAMANRIQUE, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad Real, 13 miles S. of Villanueva de los Infantes. Pop. 1100.

VILLAMANRIQUE-DE-TAJO, veel-yä-män-ree'kä dä tä'ho, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, on the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. of Ocaña.

VILLAMAR, a village of Sardinia. See MARA-ARUAREI.

VILLA MARIA, veel'lä mä-ree'ä, a small town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 miles W.S.W. of Cuyaba. Pop. 1000.

VILLA-MARTIN, veel'yä man-teen', a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalete. P. 2740.

VILLA MASSARGIA, vil'lä mäs-sär'jä,(?) a town on the island of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 5 miles S.E. of Iglesias. Pop. 1496.

VILLAMAYOR-DE-CAMPOS, veel-yä-mi-or' dä kämp'poce, a town of Spain, Leon, province and about 40 miles N.W. of Valladolid, near the Valderaduey. Pop. 1304.

VILLAMAYOR DE SANTIAGO, veel yä-mi-or' dä sän-te-ä'go, a town of Spain, 46 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2512.

VILLAMAYOR-DE-CALATRAVA, veel-yä-mi-or' dee kä-lä-trä'vä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1115.

VILLAMEDIANA, veel-yä-mä-be-ä'nä, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 9 miles S. of Palencia. Pop. 1219.

VILLAMIEL, veel-yä-me-él', a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and 55 miles from Caceres.

VIL'LAMONT', a township of Arkansas co., Arkansas. Pop. 162.

VILLAMOR-DE-LOS-ESCUDEROS, veel yä-mor' dä loco ès-koo-dä'roce, a town of Spain, Leon, province and 21 miles S.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1008.

VILLANOVA, vil-lä-no'vä, a village of Sardinia, division and 15 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3676.

VIL'LANO'VA, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 15 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1536.

VILLA-NOVA, veel'lä no'vä, or VILLA-VISTOSA-DA-MADRE-DE-DIOS, veel'lä vees-to'sä dä mä'drä dä dee'oce, a town of Brazil, province and 200 miles W.N.W. of Pará.

VILLANOVA, veel-lä no'vä, a village of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on the N. shore of La Laguna, (a lagoon near 20 miles long,) 60 miles S. of Desterro. It has a harbor, and is advantageously situated for trade and manufactures of linen, from flax extensively cultivated on a large scale in the vicinity.

VILLANOVA, a town of Brazil, province and 12 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, near the Macacu. The inhabitants are partly *brancos* ("whites") and partly Indians. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA DA CERVEIRA, veel-lä-no'vä dä sär vä'e-rä, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 5 miles S.W. of Valença. Pop. 1100. It is a frontier fortress opposite Galicia.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, veel-lä-no'vä dä rä-een'yä, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the Tagus, 5 miles E. of Alemquer.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, veel-lä-no'vä dä rä een'yä, a town of Brazil, in the interior of the province of Bahia, 120 miles N. of Jacobina. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, at the confluence of the Maubé and Canoma with the Amazon, in a rich district.

VILLANOVA DA RAINHA, a town of Brazil. See CAHETE.

VILLA-NOVA-DE-FOZ-COA, veel'lä no'vä dä foz ko'ä, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, near the Coa, where it joins the Douro, 8 miles S.S.W. of Torre-de-Moncorvo. Pop. 2700.

VILLANOVA DE MILFONTES, veel-lä-no'vä dä meel-fon'tès, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Barra de Odemira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 32 miles W. of Ourique.

VILLANOVA DE PORTIMAO, veel-lä-no'vä dä por-te-mówn', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, with a harbour at the mouth of the Silves, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 3500.

VILLANOVA DE PORTO, veel lä-no'vä dä por'to, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has active ship-building; and Oporto wines, destined for England, are warehoused here.

VILLANOVA DE SAN ANTONIO, veel lä-no'vä dä sän än-to'ne-o, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the right

bank of the San Francisco, 20 miles N. of the Atlantic. Pop. 4000.

VILLANOVA DE SÃO LUIS, Brazil. See GUARATUBA.

VILLANOVA DE SOUZA, veel-lá-no'vá dá só'zá, a town of Brazil, province and 280 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. 5000.

VILLANOVA DO PRINCIPE, veel-lá-no'vá do preen'se-pá, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 50 miles W.S.W. of Rio de Contas. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA DO PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Serido, 150 miles W.S.W. of Natal. Pop. 3000.

VILLANOVA SOLARO, vil-lá-no'vá so-lá'ro, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Coni, province and 8 miles N.N.E. of Saluzzo, on the Vraita. Pop. 1676.

VIL'LANOW, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia, 205 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

VILLANTERIO, vil-lán-tá're-o, a market-town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Pavia. Pop. 2000.

VILLANUEVA DE ALCOLEA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá ál-ko-lá'á, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 17 miles from Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1071.

VILLANUEVA DE ALGAIDAS, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá ál-ghi'-nás, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 35 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. 2162.

VILLANUEVA DE CARDENAS, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá kar-dá-nás, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 35 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1388.

VILLANUEVA DE CORDOVA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá kor'-do-vá, (or DE LA JARA, dá lá há'rá,) a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.N.E. of Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6572, who trade in cattle and hogs.

VILLANUEVA DE GALLEGO, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá gál-yá'-go, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Gallego. Servetus was born here in 1509.

VILLANUEVA DE LA FUENTE, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá lá fwén'tá, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2070.

VILLANUEVA DE LA JARA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá lá há'rá, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2502.

VILLANUEVA DE LA REINA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá lá rá-ee'ná, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 1743. It has a trade in fruit and grain.

VILLANUEVA DEL ARISCAL, veel-yá-nwá'vá dél á-rees-kál', a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 7 miles from Seville. Pop. 1370.

VILLANUEVA DEL ARZOBISPO, veel-yá-nwá'vá dél ar-tho-bees'po, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3624.

VILLANUEVA DE LA SERENA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá lá sá-rá'ná, a town of Spain, near the Guadiana, province and 58 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 8980.

VILLANUEVA DE LA SIERRA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá lá se-ér'rá, a town of Spain, province and 68 miles N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1500.

VILLANUEVA DE LA VERA, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá lá vá'rá, a town of Spain, province of Cáceres, 42 miles E. of Plasencia. Pop. 1750.

VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO, veel-yá-nwá'vá dél kám'po, a market-town of Spain, province and 8 miles W. of Leon, with a large annual fair.

VILLANUEVA DEL CARDETE, veel-yá-nwá'vá dél kar-dá'té, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2156.

VILLANUEVA DEL FRESNO, veel-yá-nwá'vá dél frés'no, a town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Badajos. Pop. 2122.

VILLANUEVA DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá loce kás-teel-yá'hoce, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Huelva. P. 2996, engaged in a trade with Portugal.

VILLANUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá loce in-fán'tés, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad-Real, near the Jabalon. Pop. 4975. It is agreeably situated. It has several fountains and an hospital; in the neighborhood are several springs and copper-mines.

VILLANUEVA DEL RIO, veel-yá-nwá'vá dél ree'o, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles from Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 1499.

VILLANUEVA DEL ROSARIO, veel'yá-nwá'vá dél ro-sá're-o, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 20 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1547.

VILLANUEVA DE SAN JUAN, veel-yá-nwá'vá dá sán hoo-án', a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1320.

VILLANUEVA Y LA GELTRU, veel-yá-nwá'vá e lá sél-troo', a town and seaport of Spain, province and 25 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. with Geltru, 10,309. It has manufactures of hats, lace, paper, and soap, and brandy distilleries.

VILLANOVA, vil-lá-noo-o'vá, a town of Italy, Naples, province of Otranto, on the Adriatic, 4 miles N. of Ostuni.

VILLANOVA, a village of Italy, duchy and 29 miles N.W. of Parma, on the Arda. Pop. 2905.

VILLANOVA, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province and 3 miles N. of Casale. P. 2582.

VILLANUOVA, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 4 miles W. of Albenga. Pop. 1148.

VILLANUOVA D'ASTI, vil-lá-noo-o'vá dás'tee, a town of Italy, Piedmont, province and 13 miles W.N.W. of Asti. Pop. 3121.

VILLANUOVA DI MONDOVI, vil-lá-nwo'vá dee mon-do-vee', a town of Italy, Piedmont, province and 5 miles S.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 3623.

VILLA PIEDIMONTE, LA, lá vil'lá pe-á-dee-mon'tá, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 1350.

VILLA PONCA DE AGUIAR, veel'lá pon'ká dá á-ghe-ar', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 33 miles E. by N. of Braga. Pop. 1360.

VILLA PUZZU, vil'lá poot-soo', a market-town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2151.

VILLAR ALMESE, vil-lar' ál-má'sá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Susa. P. 1261.

VILLARAMIEL, veel-yá-rá-me-él', a market-town of Spain, province of Palencia, near the Sequillo, 27 miles N. of Valladolid.

VILLARASA, veel-yá-rá'sá, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 20 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2011.

VILLARBASSA, vil-lar'bás'sá, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, near Rivoli. Pop. 1116.

VILLAR BOBBIO, vil-lar' bob'be-o, a village of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, province and 11 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2393.

VILLARD, veel'yar', a village of the Sardinian States, province of Upper Savoy, 3 miles W. of Beaufort. Pop. 1140.

VILLAR DE CANAS, veel-yar' dá ká'nás, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 24 miles from Cuenca, near the Zancara. Pop. 1439.

VILLAR DE CIERVOS, veel-yar' dá the-ér'voce, a town of Spain, Leon, province and N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1020.

VILLARD DE LANS, vee'yar' deh lóNs', a market-town of France, department of Isère, near the Bourne, 11 miles S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2597.

VILLAR DEL ARZOBISPO, veel-yar' dél ár-tho-bees'po, or VILLAR DE BENADUF, veel-yar' dá bé-ná-doof', a village of Spain, province and 24 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2191.

VILLAR DEL REY, veel-yar' dél rá, a market-town of Spain, province and 21 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 2000.

VILLAR DE SAN ANTONIO, veel-yar' dá sán án-to'ne-o, a town of Spain, province of Algarve, 11 miles N.E. of Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is fortified seaward, and has 1750 inhabitants.

VILLA REAL, veel'yá rá-ál', (*i. e.*, "Royal Town,") a town of Spain, province and 5 miles S.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Mijares, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 8207. It is enclosed by ruined walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics and tape, and brandy distilleries.

VILLAREAL, veel'lá-rá-ál', a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, capital of a comarca, on the Corgo, 14 miles N. of Lamego. Pop. 4500.

VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION, veel'yá rá-ál' dá kon-thép-the-ón', a town of South America, republic of Paraguay, on the river Paraguay, 130 miles N.N.E. of Assumption. Pop. 4000. It is the depôt to which the *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, is brought from the forests eastward in transit to Asumption.

VILLAREGGIA, vil-lá-réd'já, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 1377.

VILLAREJO DE FUENTES, veel-yá-rá'ho dá fwén'tás, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2600.

VILLAREJO DE SALVANES, veel-yá-rá'ho dá sál-vá'nés, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Madrid, between the Tagus and Tajuña. Pop. 2700, who manufacture rush wares, and trade in wines.

VILLARES, Los, loce veel-yá'rés, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 5 miles S. of Jaen. Near it are quarries of limestone and gypsum. Pop. 1968.

VILLARES DE ORBIGO, veel-yá'rés dá or-bee'go, a village of Spain, province and 18 miles from Leon. Pop. 1075.

VILLAR FOCCHIARDO, vil-lar' fok-ke-ar'do, a village of the Sardinian States, province and 9 miles E. of Susa, on the Dora-Ripaira. Pop. 2120.

VILLARGORDO, veel-yar-gor'do, a village of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir.

VILLARGORDO DE JUCAR, veel-yar-gor'do dá hoo-kar', a village of Spain, province of Cuenca, on the right bank of the Jucar, 6 miles W.S.W. of Tarazona.

VIL'LA RI'CA, a pleasant post-village of Carroll county, Georgia, 147 miles W.N.W of Milledgeville. It is a place of some importance, on account of its gold-mines, and has several pounding-mills in operation. The amount of business done here in a year exceeds $100,000.

VILLA RICA or VILLA REAL, a town of Brazil. See OURO-PRETO.

VILLA RICA. See VERA CRUZ.

VILLARINO, veel-yá-ree'no, a village of Spain, province and 40 miles W.N.W. of Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes and Douro.

VILLAR LUENGO, veel-yar' lwĕn'go, a market-town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Teruel.

VILLAROJONA, veel-yä ro-ho'nä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 16 miles N.E. of Tarragona, on the Gaya. Pop. 1679.

VILLA ROSA, vil'lä ro'sä, a town of Sicily, intendancy and 12 miles N.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 2800.

VILLAROYA DE LA SIERRA, veel-yä-ro'yä dä lä se-ĕn'rä, a town of Spain, province and 53 miles W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1130, who manufacture woollens.

VILLAROYA DE LOS PINARES, veel-yä-ro'yä dä loce pe-nä'rĕs, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1251.

VILLAR PEROSA, vil-lar' pä-ro'sä, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 1152.

VILLARROBLEDA, veel-yär-ro-blä'dä, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2070. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and earthenwares.

VILLARRUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE GUADIANA, veel-yar-roo'be-ä dä loce o'hoce dä gwä-de-ä'nä, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4710. It has a palace of the Dukes of Ixar, and a trade in wines of fine quality.

VILLARRUBIA DE OCAÑA, veel-yar-roo'be-ä dä o-kän'yä, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E.N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2000.

VILLARUBIA DE SANTIAGO, veel-yä-roo'be-ä dä sän-te-ä'go, a village of Spain, New Castile, province of Toledo, 32 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1946.

VILLAR SAN COSTANZO, vil-lar' sän ko-stän'zo, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 2067.

VILLASABARIEGO, veel-yä-sä-bä-re-ä'go, a village of Spain, province and about 8 miles from Leon, on a height. Pop. 1377.

VILLA SALTU, vil'lä säl-too', a village of the island of Sardinia, 32 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1537.

VILLASANDINO, veel-yä-sän-dee'no, (anc. *Desobriga?*) a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and 21 miles W. of Burgos. Pop. 1050.

VILLA SAN GIOVANNI, vil'lä sän jo-vän'nee, a village of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles N. of Reggio, on the Strait of Messina, with manufactures of fine silks. Pop. 1250.

VILLA SANTA MARIA, vil'lä sän'tä mä-ree'ä, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano, on the Sangro. Pop. 1700.

VILLASARRACINO, veel-yä-sär-rä-thee'no, a town of Spain, Old Castile, province and about 30 miles from Palencia. Pop. 1096.

VILLASAVARY, vee'yä'sä'vä'ree', a market-town of France, department of Aude, on the Mezuran, 8 miles S.S.E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1800.

VILLASECA DE LA SAGRA, veel-yä-sä'kä dä lä sä'grä, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 12 miles N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1034.

VILLASOR, vil-lä-sor', a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 14 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1893.

VILLASTELLONE, vil-lä-stäl-lo'nä, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, not far from Caramagnola, on the Stellone. It was once walled. Pop. 2492.

VILLATA, vil-lä'tä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province and near Vercelli. Pop. 1715.

VILLATORAS, veel-yä-to'räs, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2443.

VILLAVEJA, veel-yä-vä'hä, a town of Spain, Leon, province of Salamanca, 18 miles N. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 1290.

VILLAVELASCO, veel-yä-vä-läs'ko, a village of Spain, 35 miles from Leon, on the Valderuduey. Pop. 1147.

VILLA VELHA, a town of Brazil. See ESPIRITO-SANTO.

VILLAVERDE, veel-lä-vĕr'dä, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Buranhon, 20 miles W. of Porto Seguro. It exports timber and cotton.

VILLAVERDE, a market-town of Ferro, Canary Islands, on its N.E. coast.

VILLAVERDE DE LEGANES, veel-yä-vĕr'dä dä lä-gä'nĕs, a town of Spain, 16 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 2040.

VILLAVICIOSA, veel-yä-ve-the-o'sä, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 1800.

VILLAVICIOSA, a village of Spain, Asturias, province and 27 miles N.E. of Oviedo, on the Linares, with a custom-house. Pop. 1341.

VILLAVICIOSA DE ODON, veel-yä-ve-the-o'sä dä o-don', a town of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 58 miles N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 856. Here was fought in 1710 the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession," and seated Philip V. on the Spanish throne.

VILLA VIÇOSA, veel'lä ve-so'sä, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, capital of a comarca, 15 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by a ditch, and defended by an old castle. It has a brisk trade in oil and wine. In the neighborhood is a royal hunting palace, with a large park.

VILLA VIÇOSA, veel'lä ve-so'sä, a town of Brazil, province and 150 miles W. of Ceara, amongst groves of ocoon palms. Pop. 5000.

VILLAVIEJA, veel-yä-ve-ä'hä, a village of Spain, Valencia, province and 10 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana, chiefly remarkable for its thermal springs. Pop. 1839.

VILLAVIEJA, veel-yä-ve-ä'hä, a town of Central America, state of Costa Rica, 7 miles W. of San José.

VILLA Y LOS PALACIOS, veel'yä e loce pä-lä'the-oce, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 12 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 3187.

VILLÉ, vee'yä', or WEILER, vä'lair', a market-town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 26 miles S.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 1126.

VILLEBRUMIER, veel'brü'me-ä', a village of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, 18 miles S.E. of Montauban. Pop. 789.

VILLECOMTAL, voel'kŏn'tä', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 9 miles W. of Espalion. Pop. 1758.

VILLEDIEU-LES-POELES, (Poêles,) veel'de-uh' lä po'ail', a market-town of France, department of Manche, on the Sienne, 12 miles N.E. of Avranches. Pop. 3848. It has iron, copper, and bell foundries, and manufactures of hardwares, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, and clocks.

VILLEFAGNAN, veel'fän'yŏn', a small town of France, department of Charente, 5 miles W. of Ruffec, with 1604 inhabitants, and 12 annual fairs.

VILLEFORT, veel'fŏr', a small town of France, department of Lozère, 23 miles E.S.E. of Mende. Pop. 1625. Near it are argentiferous lead-mines.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-BELVÈS, veel'frŏnsh' deh bĕl'vä', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 20 miles S.S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1712.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-CONFLENT, veel'frŏnsh' deh kŏn'flŏn', a fortified town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles S.W. of Prades. Pop. 914.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-LAURAGAIS, veel'frŏnsh' deh lo'rä'gä', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, near the Canal-du-Midi, 20 miles S.E. of Toulouse. P. 2769.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-ROUERGUE, veel'frŏnsh' deh roo'aing', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 26 miles W. of Rhodez, on the right bank of the Aveyron; lat. 44° 23′ N., lon. 2° 2′ E. Pop. in 1852, 9513. It has a communal college, public library, town-hall, museum, and club-rooms, with numerous copper, iron, and brass works, and tanneries.

VILLEFRANCHE-DU-QUERYRAN, veel'frŏnsh' dü kä'rŏn', a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 14 miles N.N.W. of Nérac. Pop. 875.

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAONE, (Saône,) veel'frŏnsh' sür sŏn, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the right bank of the Saône, and on the railway to Paris, 17 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1852, 8019. It has a chamber of commerce, communal college, normal school, and manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics.

VILLEJUIF, veel'zhweef', (*i. e.* "Jew-town,") a village of France, department of Seine, 4 miles S. of Paris. Pop. 1503.

VILLEMUR, veel'müre', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, 19 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1852, 5314.

VILLENA, veel-yä'nä, (anc. *Turbula?*) a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 8224. It stands near the foot of Mount St. Cristoval, which is crowned with a castle now in ruins. It has an extensive modern suburb, town-hall, palace, hospital, barracks, soap factory, and brandy distilleries.

VILLENAUXE, veel'nox' or veel'leh-nŏx'. a town of France, department of Aube, 7 miles N.N.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2553.

VILLENAVE, veel'nav', a village of France, department of Gironde, 6 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1535.

VILLENEUVE, veel'nuv' or veel'leh-nuv', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 6 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 3723.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of Landes, 10 miles E. of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou. Pop. 1604.

VILLENEUVE, veel'nuv', (Ger. *Neustadt*, noi'städt, signifying, as well as the French name *Villeneuve*, "new town,") a small walled town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1096.

VILLENEUVE D'AGEN. See VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, veel'nuv' deh bair, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 14 miles S.S.W. of Privas. Pop. 2607.

VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVEQUE, (Archevêque,) veel'nuv' lar'sheh-vaik', a town of France, department of Yonne, 12 miles E. of Sens, on the Vannes. Pop. 1925.

VILLENEUVE-LE-ROI, veel'nuv' leh rwä, a town of France, department of Yonne, 7 miles N.N.W. of Joigny, on the right bank of the Yonne. Pop. in 1852, 5206.

VILLENEUVE-LES-AVIGNON, veel'nuv' lez ä'veen'yŏn', a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 3723.

VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, veel'nuv' sür lo, or VILLENEUVE D'AGEN, veel'nuv' dä'zhänn', (L. *Villa Nova.*) a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles N.

of Agen, on both sides of the Lot. Part of its old fortifications still remain. It has courts of first resort and commerce, and the buildings of an old abbey, used as a house of correction for 11 departments, capable of receiving 1200 convicts, and an extensive trade in prunes. Pop. in 1852, 13,212.

VILLE PLATTE, veel plat, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

VILLERS, veel'yâ' or vee'yâ', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles S.S.E. of Brussels, with the magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147.

VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, vee'yâ' breh-ton'nuh', a town of France, department of Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens, with manufactures of woollens and flannels. Pop. 3284.

VILLERS-COTTERETS, vee'yâ' kot'teh-râ', a town of France, department of Aisne, 14 miles S.W. of Soissons. Pop. in 1852, 3602. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a depôt of mendicity for the department of Seine, and manufactures of wooden utensils.

VILLERS GUILAIN, vee'yâ' ghee'lâNs', a town of France, department of Nord, 11 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 2073.

VILLERS-OUTREAU, vee'yâ' oo'trô', a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2701.

VILLETTE, La, lâ veel'lĕtt', a village of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of St. Denis, included within the fortifications of Paris on the N.E. Pop. in 1852, 13,651. It contains the great terminal basins of the Canals de l'Ourcq, St. Denis, and St. Martin. It has potteries, vinegar works, soap-boiling houses, sugar-refineries, and numerous warehouses.

VILLEURBANNE, veel'lur'bânn', a village of France, department of Isère, 15 miles N. of Vienne. Pop. 4000?

VILLEVÊQUE, (Villévêque,) veel'lâ'vaik', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles N.E. of Angers. Pop. 1743.

VILLEVEYRAC, veel'vâ'rĕk', a village of France, department of Hérault, 17 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2137.

VILLIERS, vil'yers, a county in the British colony of Victoria, Australia. It contains several small lakes, and the maritime inlet of Port-Fairy.

VILLIERS-LE-BEL, vee'yâ' leh bêl, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 1 mile S.E. of Ecouen. P. 1883.

VILLIERSTOWN, vil'yers-town, a chapelry and village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 9½ miles N. of Youghal. P. 300.

VILLIMPENTA, vil-lim-pĕn'tâ, or VILLIMPINTA, vil-lim-pin'tâ, a village of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, province and 6 miles S.E. of Mantua. In 1796, after a severe contest, a body of French were here almost cut to pieces by the Austrians. Pop. 1400.

VILLINGEN, fil'ling-en, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, capital of a district, in the Black Forest, 42 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 3870. It was formerly strongly fortified.

VILLMAR, fil'mar, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, near the Lahn, 8 miles S.W. of Weilburg. Pop. 1646.

VILLMERGEN, vill'mâr'gheo, formerly VILLMARINGEN, vill'mar-ing-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles E.S.E. of Aargau. Pop. 1372.

VILLOQUILAMBRE, veel-yo-kee-lâm'brâ, a village of Spain, province and 4 miles from Leon. Pop. 1201.

VILLOSLADA, veel-yo-slâ'nâ, a market-town of Spain, province and 29 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1512, who manufacture woollens.

VILLULA, a small post-village of Russell co., Alabama. It contains 2 stores.

VILMANSTRAND or WILMANSTRAND, vil'mân-strând', (Finlandish *Lapperanda*, lâp-pâ-rân'dâ,) a town of Finland, lat. 60 and 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, capital of a district, on the S. shore of Lake Saima. Pop. 308. The Russians defeated the Swedes near it in 1741, when the town was taken by the Russians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

VILNA or WILNA, vil'nâ, a government of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 53° 40' and 56° 20' N., and lon. 21° 10' and 27° E., having on the S. the government of Grodno, E. Minsk, N. Courland, W. East Prussia, and on the S.W. the kingdom of Poland, from which it is separated by the river Niemen. Area 16,434 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 787,609. The surface is a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand-hills, and numerous marshes and lakes. Principal rivers, the Vilia, and other affluents of the Niemen in the S., Windau and Alaas in the N. Rather more corn (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption. Large quantities of hemp and flax are produced; hops and pulse to a less extent. The forests are very extensive, and tar, potash, deals, &c., are important products, also honey, and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, and squirrels. The urus, or wild bull, is here met with. Manufactures have increased of late, but they are not yet of much consequence. The raw produce is exported down the Duna to Riga, or overland to the Baltic by way of Prussia. The trade is mostly in the hands of Jews. This government retains many of its old privileges. It is divided into 11 circles. Principal towns, Vilna, the capital, Kovno, Troki, Rossienna, and Kieydani.

VILNA or WILNA, a city of Russian Poland, capital of the government of same name, and formerly capital of Lithuania, is situated at the confluence of the Vilelka and Vilia, 90 miles N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 52,286, of whom 20,000 are Jews. It stands on hilly ground, enclosed by a wall, and is built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the 14th century, containing good paintings, and the marble chapel and tomb of St. Casimir; numerous other Roman Catholic, and Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, 2 synagogues, a mosque, a fine town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, a governor's palace, and some noble residences, which are handsome buildings, and remains of the royal castle of the Jagellons, kings of Poland. Vilna is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Greco-Russian archbishop, and a Roman Catholic bishop, and the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia, and other high schools, and an academy, replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832, and the library and museums of which were chiefly removed to Kiev. It has a few manufactures and a considerable trade. Vilna was founded in the beginning of the 14th century. Many of the nobility still continue to reside in it. It repeatedly suffered from fire in the last century.

VILS, fils, a river of Bavaria, circles of Upper and Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 miles.

VILS, a river of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, after a S. course of 50 miles, joins the Nab, 21 miles S. of Amberg.

VILS, a town of the Tyrol, on the Bavarian frontier, and on the Vils, a small affluent of the Lech, 4 miles S.W. of Füssen. Pop. 583.

VILSBIBURG, fils'be-bôôrg', a walled town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a district, on the Vils, 11 miles S.E. of Landshut. Pop. 1246. It has nitre factories and breweries.

VILSECK, fil'sĕk, a small town of Lower Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatine, on the Vils, 11 miles N.N.W. of Amberg. Pop. 1218.

VILSHOFEN, fils'ho'fen, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a district, on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 miles W.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 2150.

VILTERS, vil'ters, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 28 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1700.

VILVESTRE, veel-vĕs'trâ, several market-towns of Spain; the principal 45 miles W.N.W. of Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1400.

VILVOORDEN, vil-vôr'den, (Fr. *Vilvorde*, veel'vord',) a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 6 miles N.N.E. of Brussels, on the railway to Antwerp. Pop. 5200. Its large old castle now serves for a penitentiary. Here Tindal, who first translated the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom as a heretic in 1536.

VIMEIRA, ve-mâ'e-râ, a petty town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the coast, 7 miles N. of Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the Duke of Wellington, August 21, 1808.

VIMERCATE, ve-mĕr-kâ'tâ, (anc. *Vicus Martius?*) a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 14 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2300.

VIMEIRO, ve-me-â'e-ro, a village of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 20 miles N. of Evora.

VIMIOSO, ve-me-o'so, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 miles S.E. of Braganza. Pop. 1000.

VIMOUTIER, vee'moo'te-â', a market-town of France, department of Orne, on the Vire, 17 miles N.E. of Argentan. Pop. in 1852, 4078. Linen fabrics are extensively made here and in the vicinity.

VINADIO, ve-nâ'de-o, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, 21 miles W.S.W. of Coni, on the Stura. Pop. 3114.

VINALHA'VEN, a township of Waldo co., Maine, comprising the South Island and several smaller islands in Penobscot Bay, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. The inhabitants have 2000 tons of shipping employed in the fisheries. The island has about half its surface covered with granite. Pop. 1252.

VINALMONT, vee'nâl'môNs', a village of Belgium, province and 18 miles W.S.W. of Liege, on the Mehaigne. Pop. 1144.

VINAROZ, ve-nâ-roth', a town of Spain, province and 46 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, and close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,600. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls, ill built, but has a fine parish church, hospital, ship-building yard, a coasting trade, and active fisheries.

VINAY, vee'nâ', a town of France, department of Isère, 15 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 3429.

VINÇA, vâNs'sâ', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Tet, 19 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2021. It is enclosed by walls. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

VINCENNES, vin-sĕnz', (Fr. pron. vâNs'sĕnn',) a town and castle of France, department of Seine, 4 miles E. of the Barriere du Trone, Paris. Pop. in 1852, 5451. The castle, erected in 1339, in the midst of a forest, was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. It was afterwards made a state prison, and has a square turreted keep, is enclosed

by dry ditches, and entered by two drawbridges. The great Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, and many other distinguished persons have been confined in this fortress, outside of which the Duke D'Enghien was shot, March 21, 1804. It contains a fine armory, depôt of artillery, and the tomb of the Duke D'Enghien. The wood of Vincennes is a favorite holiday resort of the Parisians.

VINCENNES, vin-sênz', a pleasant town, capital of Knox co., Indiana, is situated on the left bank of the Wabash River, 120 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 58 miles N. of Evansville. Lat. 38° 43' N., lon. 87° 26' W. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state, and possesses more historical interest than any other place in Indiana. It was settled by a colony of French emigrants from Canada, about the year 1735. For several generations they were the only tenants of these vast solitudes, excepting the tribes of savages, with whom they lived on friendly terms. It was the seat of the territorial government until 1813, when it was removed to Corydon. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The situation is very pleasant, having a large prairie in the vicinity, the soil of which is highly productive. The river is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. The Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad here intersects the Evansville and Illinois Railroad. Vincennes is the seat of a Catholic bishopric, and has a large cathedral, and 6 or 8 Protestant churches. It contains 2 banks, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2070.

VIN'CENT, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

VINCENT, ST., an island. See SAINT VINCENT.

VIN'CENTTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, 5 miles S.S.E. of Mount Holly. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 mills, several stores, and about 100 dwellings, which are chiefly on a single street.

VINCHIATURO, vin-ke-â-too'ro, a town of Naples, province of Molise, district and 8 miles S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3000.

VINCHIO, vin'ke-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province of Asti. Pop. 1078.

VINCI, vin'chee, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 17 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 5300.

VINDAU, WINDAU, vin'dów, or VINDAVA, vin-dâ'vâ, a river of Russia, rises near Shavli, government of Vilna, flows N.N.W. past Goldingen, and enters the Baltic at Vindau after a course of 160 miles.

VINDAU, WINDAU or VINDAVA, a seaport town of Russia, government of Courland, at the mouth of the Vindau, in the Baltic, 100 miles N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 2000. It has a considerable export trade in corn, timber, linseed, flax, and salted provisions.

VINDHYA (vind'yâ.) or VINDHYAN, (vind'yân) MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Hindostan, extending from E. to W. across the peninsula of India, from the basin of the Ganges to Guzerat. It forms the N. boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda, unites the N. extremities of the East and West Ghauts, and extends from lat. 22° to 25° N. It is of granitic formation, overlain with sandstone. All S. of this range was called the Deccan under the Moguls, while all N. of it was named Hindostan.

VINDICARI, vin-de-kâ'ree, (anc. *Naustathmus?*) a small town and port of Sicily, 7 miles S.S.E. of Noto.

VINDO. See WERTACH.

VINDOBONA. See VIENNA.

VINDONISSA. See WINDISCH.

VIN'EGAR HILL, Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford, immediately E. of Enniscorthy, was in 1798 the head-quarters and scenes of many of the atrocities of the Irish insurgent forces.

VINEGAR HILL, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

VINE GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

VINEYARD, Vermont. See LA MOTTE.

VINE'YARD, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

VINEYARD, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Pop. 711.

VINEYARD MILLS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

VINEYARD SOUND, Massachusetts, separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands; length about 20 miles, average breadth from 4 to 5 miles.

VI'NEY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

VINGA SOUND, Sweden. See WINGA.

VINGORLA, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of South Concan, on the W. coast, 30 miles N.N.W. of Goa; lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 69° 35' E. It has a fort, and about 25 miles distant are the Vingorla Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

VINHAES, veen-yâ'ês, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 14 miles W. of Braganza. It is walled, entered by two gates, and has an old fort.

VINICZA or VINITZA, ve-nit'sâ, a town of Austrian Croatia, co. and 6 miles N.W. of Warasdin, with a castle.

VINKEVEEN, vin'keh-vain', a village of the Netherlands, province and 27 miles N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 903.

VINKOVCZE, vin-kov'tsch, or VINKOWITZ, a market-town of Military Slavonia, capital of the co. of Broos, in a picturesque situation on the Bosnut, (bo'soot',) 20 miles S.E. of Essek. Pop. 2200. It has Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a Roman Catholic college, a high school, and a German normal school.

VINKOVITTS or WINKOWITZ, vink-o-vits', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 28 miles N. of Oushitsa. Pop. 1500.

VIN'LAND, a post-village and township in the N. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop. 750.

VINNINGEN, vin'ning-en, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Pirmasens. Pop. 1076.

VINNIT'SA, WINNITZA or WINNICA, vin-nit'sâ or vin-neet'sâ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, capital of a circle, on the Bug, 80 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 7500. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and has a citadel, Roman Catholic churches, a college, and a synagogue.

VINOVO, ve-no'vo, a village of North Italy, Piedmont, province and 8 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 3007.

VINSOBRES, vâse'sob'r', a market-town of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles S.E. of Valreas. Pop. 1576.

VINTIMIGLIA, vin-te-meel'yâ, or VENTIMIGLIA, vên-te-meel'yâ, (anc. *Albium Intimelium,*) a fortified town of the Sardinian dominions, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. Pop. 3000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, 2 convents, a clerical seminary, hospital, and castle. The surrounding district is productive in wine, oil, and fruit.

VINTON, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 414 square miles. It is intersected by Salt and Raccoon Creeks, which flow nearly southward. The surfaces is undulating and well timbered; the soil is highly productive. Vinton county contains large deposits of iron and stone-coal, which have not been worked hitherto, but have now become easily accessible by means of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which passes through them, and is nearly completed. Formed in 1850, by a division of five adjoining counties. Capital, McArthurstown. Pop. 9353.

VINTON, a village of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

VINTON, a post-village in Gallia co., Ohio, on a branch of Racoon Creek, about 60 miles S.W. of Marietta.

VINTON, a township of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 460.

VINTON, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Iowa, about 55 miles N.W. of Iowa City. Its origin is very recent.

VINUESA, ve-nwe'sâ, (anc. *Visontium?*) a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Soria, on the Vinuesa and Lacrar, at the foot of the Sierra Ameros. Pop. 722. Here are traces of a Roman highway.

VINZAGLIO, vin-zâl'yo, a market-town of North Italy, Piedmont, 4 miles E. of Vercelli. Pop. 1123.

VIOLA, ve-o'lâ, a village of the Sardinian States, about 10 miles S.E. of Mondovi, on both sides of the Monza. P. 1365.

VIO'LA, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

VIO'LET, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 1344.

VIO'LY, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

VIONE, ve-o'nê, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 68 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1163.

VIQUE, a city of Spain. See VICH.

VIRANCHIPOORA, VIRANCHIPURA, ve-rân-che-poo'râ, or BRINJEVERAM, brin-je-ve-râm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of North Arcot, near Vellore, and formerly important.

VIRAN SHEHR, Asia Minor. See VERRAN SHEHR.

VIRAPELLY, ve-râ-pêl'lee, a town of British India, territory and 9 miles N.E. of Cochin.

VIR'DEN, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Alton.

VIRE, veer, (anc. *Viria?*) a river of France, departments of Manche and Calvados, after a N. course of 70 miles enters the English Channel, 15 miles N. of St. Lô. It is navigable for its last 20 miles.

VIRE, (anc. *Viria?*) a town of France, department of Calvados, on the right bank of the Vire, 34 miles S.W. of Caen. Lat. 48° 51' N., lon. 0° 55' W. Pop. in 1852, 7266. It has a handsome church, communal college, public library, chamber of manufactures, tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths and paper, needles, and other steel goods, horn work and leather; and in its vicinity are iron-mines and forges.

VIREY, vee'rê', a village of France, department of Manche, 9 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 1485.

VIRGEN RIVER. See RIO VIRGEN.

VIR'GIL, a post-village and township of Cortland co., New York, 40 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. of the township, 2410.

VIRGIL, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 60 miles W. by S. of Peoria.

VIR'GIN GORDA, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in the W. part of the group, lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 64° 14' W., is of a very irregular shape. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 9 miles; greatest breadth 4 miles. It has many inlets affording anchorage. It suffered from an earthquake in 1830.

VIRGIL, a township in Kane co., Illinois. Pop. 634.

VIRGINIA, ver-jin'e-a, a small market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Cavan.

VIRGINIA, (Fr. *Virginie,* veer'zhee'nee',) one of the

original states of the North American Confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; and W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It is separated from Ohio by the river of the same name; from Maryland by the Potomac River; and from Kentucky partly by the Cumberland Mountains and the Big Sandy River. Virginia is very irregular in outline, with a narrow projection extending N. between the Ohio River and the W. boundary of Pennsylvania. It lies between 36° 30' and 40° 38' N. lat., and between 75° 10' and 83° 30' W. lon., being about 425 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., (but a line through the middle would extend about 350 miles,) and 210 in breadth, exclusive of the projection mentioned above, or 280 miles with it, including an area of about 61,352 square miles, or 39,265,280 acres, only 10,360,135 of which were improved in 1850.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—No state in the confederacy presents a greater variety of surface than Virginia, from the mountains of the interior, and the rugged hills E. and W. of them, to the rich alluvions of the rivers, and the sandy flats on the seacoast. This state has probably a greater extent of mountainous country within its limits than any one E. of the Rocky Mountains, though they do not attain so great an elevation as in New Hampshire and North Carolina. White Top, in Grayson county, the highest land in Virginia, is elevated about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The state is usually divided into four sections. 1. The tide-water district, containing 37 counties, bordering on the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay, is generally level, not more than 60 feet above tide, even in its highest parts. 2. Passing W., we come to a more elevated tract, called by some the Piedmont (foot of the mountain) district, containing 32 counties. This is more varied, as well as more elevated in surface than the district we have just left. 3. The valley district, containing 19 counties, is entered by ascending the Blue Ridge, (the outlier of the great Alleghany chain on the E.,) which passes from Maryland into Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, about 50 miles N.W. of Washington. This district is crossed by the different ridges of the great Appalachian chain, known by various local names, and including extensive valleys of fertile land between them; and 4, The trans-Alleghany district, containing 49 counties, and (as its name implies) lying W. of the mountains. This portion is mostly hilly and broken, or occupied with outlying spurs of the Alleghanies.

The mountains extend across the middle of the state, in a S.W. and N.E. direction, and occupy a belt of perhaps from 80 to 100 miles in width. As before stated, the Blue Ridge forms the eastern barrier of the mountainous region, and the Laurel, Greenbrier, and Great Flat Top Mountains the western. Between these last and the Blue Ridge lie the Great North, Short, Mill, Jackson's, Peters', Potts', Walker's, Iron, North Branch, and Cheat Mountains. Next to White Top, the highest known summit is the Peaks of Otter, between Bedford and Botetourt counties, about 4260 feet above the level of the sea. The Cumberland Mountains are on the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia. The valley district is in fact a table-land, elevated from 1200 to 1500 feet above tide-water.

Geology.—A tract of the tertiary formation occupies the S.E. part of Virginia, from the sea and bay coast to a line slightly diverging S.W. from the N.W. angle of King George county, on the Potomac, passing near Richmond, and leaving the state near the S.W. angle of Brunswick county. This is succeeded by a wide belt of primary formation, reaching to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Two narrow belts of new red sandstone, having the same S.W. trend, come to the surface in several parts of this great primary bed. West of the Blue Ridge, a narrow rim of Potsdam sandstone crops out, succeeded by a zone of Black River, Birdseye, and Trenton limestone, having near the middle of it the towns of Winchester, Staunton, and Lexington. This in turn is followed by various groups, (extending in the same direction to the western mountain ridge,) viz., of gray sandstone, Hamilton Group, including Tully limestone, (this group contains shales of various colors, greywacke, pyrites, producing rock and limestone shales,) Helderberg limestone, Portage and Chemung Groups, (flag-stones, shales, and thin bedded sandstones,) Medina sandstone, (consisting of variegated sandstones and marl, and giving origin to brine springs,) and the carboniferous limestone. The great Pennsylvania and Ohio bituminous coalfield occupies the space between the western slope of the mountains and the Ohio River, and the state of Kentucky.

Minerals.—Virginia is rich in minerals of the more useful sort, and some of the precious metals. Her list of mineral treasures includes gold, copper, iron, lead, plumbago, coal, salt, gypsum, (in vast beds,) porcelain clay, fine granite, slate, marble, soapstone, lime, water-lime, and fire-clay. The most productive gold-mines are in Fluvanna, Orange, Spottsylvania, Goochland, and Buckingham counties, and have proved rather expensive working hitherto, but recent reports from that district say that by the aid of the quartz-crusher, at the Wyckoff Mine, 102¼ pennyweights of fine metal was extracted from about a ton of earth and rock. The Marshall Mine, in Spottsylvania county, is said to have yielded $300,000. This gold is extracted from a portion of an auriferous region reaching from the Rappahannock River to the Coosa, in Alabama. According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1854, the gold received at the different mints of the United States, the product of Virginia since 1792, was $1,420,131. The copper mines of Virginia, in the same district, are also beginning to attract attention, and the ore of the Manassas Gap Mine, Fauquier county, 70 miles from Alexandria, is said to yield 75 per cent. of pure copper. Carroll and Floyd counties are also reported as abounding in this ore; but the greatest sources of wealth of Virginia, as well as elsewhere, are her homelier minerals, coal and iron, which exist in inexhaustible quantities. In the valley of Virginia hematites occur in abundance, and specular and magnetic ores throughout the South-West Mountains. Vast fields of bituminous coal abound around Richmond, on the North Potomac and W. of the Alleghany Mountains. Large beds of anthracite are found also beyond the Great Valley. An inexhaustible supply of coal exists on the Kanawha and its tributaries, and a vein of cannel coal has recently been discovered near Charleston, of considerable extent. Taylor computes the area of the coal regions of Virginia at 21,195 square miles, which is probably below the truth. A great variety of mineral springs, sulphur, warm and chalybeate, are found in the Valley district, about the middle of the state. Copious salt-springs abound in the Kanawha and in the S.W. counties, and the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad must greatly enhance the value of these. From 100 to 150 barrels of petroleum are annually collected from a spring on Hew's River, 6 miles from its mouth, in the Little Kanawha. Extensive salt-mines occur in the same region, and are doubtless the source of the saline springs, spoken of above. A deposit of this valuable culinary mineral, situated near the source of the Holston River, is encased in a bed of gypsum, 220 feet beneath the surface.

Bays, Rivers, and Islands.—There are no large lakes in Virginia. Chesapeake Bay, which has its outlet in this state, though more than half its length is in Maryland, receives the waters of most of the rivers on the Atlantic slope of Virginia, viz., the Potomac, navigable for the largest ships to Alexandria, 100 miles from the Bay; the Rappahannock, navigable to Fredericksburg for vessels of 140 tons; the York and its branches, navigable to Yorktown, 40 miles, for large ships; the James and its principal affluent, the Appomattox, the former navigable to Richmond, and the latter to Petersburg, for vessels of 100 tons. The Chowan and Roanoke, with their numerous affluents, rise in the S. of the state, and find an outlet in Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina. The Shenandoah, South and North Branch, (affluents of the Potomac,) drain the northern portion of the valleys of the Alleghanies, and the head waters of the James, the central. The Monongahela, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, navigable 65 miles, Guyandot, and Big Sandy Rivers, navigable 50 miles, drain the N.W. slope of the state, and empty into the Ohio. The Great Kanawha is navigable 60 miles for steamboats. The Holston and Clinch, with their smaller branches, have their sources in the S.W. of Virginia, and pass off into Tennessee, to join the river of that name. There are a few small but unimportant islands off the S.E. coast of Virginia.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Virginia abounds in objects of this class. Among the mountains of her central counties, between the Blue Ridge on the E. and the Alleghany on the W., are found the noted medicinal springs of Virginia, the most celebrated of which are Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county; Capon, in Hampshire; Shannondale, in Jefferson; White Sulphur, in Fauquier; Rawley's, in Rockingham; Augusta, in Augusta; Bath, Alum, Warm, and Hot Springs, in Bath; Alum, in Rockbridge; Dibbrell's, in Botetourt; White Sulphur and Blue Sulphur, in Greenbrier; Red, Sweet, Salt Sulphur, and Red Sulphur, in Monroe, and White Sulphur Springs, in Grayson, county. The White Sulphur Spring, of Greenbrier county, the most celebrated, is strongly impregnated with carbonic and nitrogen gases, and with sulphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime; the principal ingredients of the Salt Sulphur Springs are sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and of gaseous matter, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; the Red Sweet Springs, sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and carbonates of lime and magnesium, and of gaseous matter, carbonic acid and nitrogen; and warm sulphur, muriate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime; of gaseous matter, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature about 100°; temperature of the hot springs, 100° to 107°. In all cases we only give the prominent ingredients. There are also to be found in this region, commencing at the north, the far-famed passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, so eulogized by Jefferson; Wyers' or Wier's Cave, Madison Cave, and the Chimneys, in Augusta county; the celebrated Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county; Peaks

of Otter, in Bedford, and White Top Mountain, in Grayson county; the Buffalo Knob, in Floyd county; the Natural Tunnel, in Scott county, through which a stream passes under an arch of 70 feet in elevation, with twice that thickness of superincumbent earth; Peak Knob and Glass Windows, (elevations of peculiar formation,) in Pulaski county; the Hawk's Nest, on New River, in Fayette county, and the Falls of the Potomac, a few miles above Georgetown, District of Columbia. When Virginia's railroads shall have been sufficiently completed to make her springs, her mountains, her caves, water-falls, natural bridges, &c., as accessible as those of New York, she can scarcely fail to share largely with that state the prosperity that attends extensive travel of wealthy pleasure-seekers and valetudinarians. Though Virginia has no Niagara, yet her springs are situated among mountains abounding in picturesque scenery, and are good resting-places from whence to make excursions among the mountains, or to visit the caves and other objects of interest. Wier's Cave, one of these objects, 17 miles N.E. of Staunton, extends about 2500 feet beneath the earth, and is hung with sparkling stalactites. Madison, in the same neighborhood, and Blowing and Saltpetre Caves, 40 miles N.W. of them, are smaller, but interesting objects. But the great natural lions of Virginia are the Hawk's Nest, 9 miles from White Sulphur Springs, on New River, where there is a perpendicular cliff of 1000 feet above the river, declared by Miss Martineau to have produced a greater effect on her mind than Niagara itself; and the world-renowned Natural Bridge, over Cedar Creek, in Rockbridge county, formed probably either by the action of water during the long course of ages on the subjacent rock, or by some convulsion of the earth. The fissure is about 90 feet wide; the height of the under side of the arch 200, and of the upper side 240 feet above the water. High up, on this rock, carved by his own hand, the lofty name of Washington stands engraved. Though less noted, the Peaks of Otter are spoken of by Jefferson as affording one of the grandest views in our country. Looking from its summit (4268 feet) to the E. and S.E., you have before you the whole extent of the country to the shores of the Atlantic. In Alleghany county is the highest cataract in the state, but the body of water is not great. In Giles county is a small lake, elevated 3700 feet, which is 600 feet deep. But we can only afford space to say, that of the numerous springs the White Sulphur, in Greenbrier county, is the most in repute, and of course the most visited. The waters of the different springs contain lime, sulphur, soda, magnesia, iron, iodine, and phosphorus.

Climate.—There is necessarily, from its topography, great variety in the climate of Virginia. In the low country, near the coast, it is hot and unhealthy in summer, and bilious and intermittent fevers prevail in autumn. It is mild, however, in winter, but liable to be visited by long droughts in summer. The central or mountain counties have a cool and salubrious temperature, with warm days, it is true, but the nights are cool and refreshing. West of the mountains, though some degrees cooler than on the coast in winter, the summers in parts are very hot.

Soil and Productions.—Washington pronounced the central counties of Virginia to be the finest agricultural district in the United States, (of course, as he knew it,) and Daniel Webster declared, in a public speech in the Shenandoah Valley, that he had seen no finer farming land in his European travel, than in that valley. Virginia, with a better system of culture, has every element of industrial greatness; a climate equally removed from the extremes of the north and the south; a soil with every variety, from the light sands of the south-east, (favorable to the peach, sweet potato, melon, and other fruits,) to the rich alluvions of the river bottoms and mountain valleys, favorable to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and even, in some parts, to cotton and rice; mountain pastures, capable of supporting large flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle and swine; the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast; navigable rivers, abounding in shell and fin fish, furrowing her plains and valleys on the east and on the west, and affording, besides, immense water-power; and with the most useful minerals in abundance, what needs she but for her people to will it, to make her the leading state of the confederacy, and one of the most desirable to reside in? The emigration that has commenced from the North to the worn-out lands of Virginia, is a proof of her advantages in agriculture. According to an address of E. Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, the tide-water lands of that state have increased in value $17,000,000 in 12 years. In the culture of tobacco, Virginia has always surpassed every other state in the Union, and was also the first state in which its culture was practised by civilized men to any considerable extent. It was even used for a time as the currency of the country. Virginia is the second state in the Union in amount of flax produced. The other great staples are Indian corn, wheat, (in which it stands fourth in amount,) oats, live stock, and butter. She also produces largely rye, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, buckwheat, fruits, market products, cheese, hay, grass-seeds, flax, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey, besides some rice, cotton, barley, wine, hops, hemp, silk, and molasses. In 1850, Virginia had 77,013 farms, occupying 10,360,135 acres of improved land, (about 130 to each farm,) producing 11,212,616 bushels of wheat; 458,930 of rye; 25,254,319 of Indian corn; 10,179,144 of oats; 521,579 of peas and beans; 1,316,933 of Irish potatoes; 1,813,634 of sweet potatoes; 214,898 of buckwheat; 53,155 of grass-seeds; 52,318 of flaxseed, 56,803,227 pounds of tobacco; 2,860,765 of wool; 11,089,359 of butter; 436,282 of cheese; 1,000,450 of flax; 1,227,665 of maple sugar; 880,767 of beeswax and honey; 360,098 tons of hay; live stock, valued at $33,656,659, (fourth in the Union;) slaughtered animals, $7,502,986; orchard products, $177,137; and produce of market gardens, $183,047. According to a state census in 1851, there were produced 14,516,960 bushels of wheat; 35,538,582 of Indian corn; 53,533 of flaxseed; 66,516,492 pounds of tobacco; 11,126,755 of butter; 2,850,909 of wool; 1,223,905 of maple sugar; 370,117 tons of hay; 4599 of hemp; and wood, oysters, fish, peas, beans, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, &c., worth $5,000,000, making a total value of $86,000,000.

Manufactures.—As is generally the case in the Southern States, Virginia is less engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, though the former branch of industry is yearly claiming more attention and enlisting more capital; and Virginia, if true to herself in applying her vast natural resources of coal, iron, copper, and abundant water-power, must soon range herself among the manufacturing states. There were in 1850, in this state, 4741 establishments producing each $500 and upwards annually, engaged in mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts; employing an aggregate capital of $18,109,993, and 25,789 male and 3320 female hands, consuming raw material valued at $18,103,433, and yielding products valued at $20,705,387. Of these 27 were cotton factories, employing $1,908,900 capital, and 1275 male and 1688 female hands, consuming raw material worth $828,375, and producing stuffs of the value of $1,486,384; 121 woollen establishments, employing $392,640 capital, and 478 male and 190 female hands, consuming $488,899 worth of raw material, and producing stuffs valued at $841,013; 122 furnaces, forges, &c., employing $1,732,771 capital, and 3056 male and 236 female hands, consuming raw material worth $986,646, and producing castings, pig iron, &c., valued at $2,294,592; $100,915 capital were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 131 hands, and producing 5500 barrels of ale, beer, &c., and 879,440 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. There were 341 tanneries, employing $676,933 capital, consuming raw material worth $498,926, and producing leather valued at $594,877; home-made manufactures were produced, valued at $2,156,312; and family goods at $2,441,872.

Internal Improvements.—Though Virginia has not kept pace with the older and larger sister states in works of internal improvement, she has at length become fully impressed with their importance, and railroads have been projected in every direction. In January, 1855, she had 845 miles of railroad completed, and 1104 in course of construction, according to Hunt's Magazine; or 837 completed, and 1095 in progress, according to the American Railway Times. Cost of construction, according to the first authority, $16,666,250; or $16,466,250, according to the latter. The Great Southern Line, passing from Aquia Creek, through Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, has about 150 miles of its track in this state. Roads are completed which unite Winchester to Harper's Ferry; Alexandria to Strasburg and Staunton; Petersburg to City Point, Lynchburg, and Newbern, Virginia; Richmond to Keesville, Gordonville, Charlottesville, Staunton, Danville, Lynchburg, and other points. Most of these form parts of one or other of the great lines crossing the state, the principal of which are the Virginia Central, intended to unite Richmond with some point on the Ohio, at or near Guyandotte; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to connect Lynchburg (and indirectly Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk) with Knoxville, in Tennessee, and (by uniting with other lines) to Memphis and intermediate points; and the Southside Railroad, to connect with Charlotte, North Carolina, and from thence with Charleston, South Carolina. A line connects Norfolk with the Great Southern Railroad, at Weldon, North Carolina. The Baltimore and Ohio has a large portion of its track in this state, not only after it leaves the Maryland boundary on the N.W., but it often takes the Virginia side of the Potomac before reaching Cumberland. It has its terminus at Wheeling, in this state; but another branch at Parkersburg, much lower down on the Ohio, is in progress, and a portion of it completed. Virginia was, we believe, among the very first to propose opening a communication with the West by canal, a project in which Washington took great interest, if he was not the projector. In 1834 was commenced the James River and Kanawha Canal, designed to connect Richmond with the navigable waters of the Great Kanawha. This work is now completed from Richmond through Lynchburg to Buchanan, a distance of 196½ miles, and is in progress to Covington, 30 miles farther west. This canal has already cost $10,714,306. Dismal Swamp Canal is partly in this state. The legislature had, in 1853, appropriated $4,000,000 and upwards for railroad purposes,

and invested $9,430,159.43 in works of internal improvement not completed, and $1,409,985.94 in works which yield no income.

Commerce.—Compared with her advantages, both as to harbors and rivers, as well as to products, Virginia's direct foreign trade is small, her commerce being mainly carried on through the ports and the shipping of the North. Her foreign imports for the fiscal year 1854 amounted to $1,276,216, and her exports to $4,754,148; tonnage entered for the same year was 96,742, and cleared 83,330; tonnage owned, 84,840, of which 22,388 was registered tonnage; vessels built 19, aggregate tonnage 2227, of which 6 were steamers. In the years 1852–3 and '4 respectively, there were inspected, in Virginia, 51,806, 50,567, and 47,802 hogsheads of tobacco; and exported, 13,771, 10,081, and 14,420 hogsheads; and of flour, from Richmond and Petersburg, 74,920, 114,766, and 167,331 barrels, in the years and in the order named above. But the great trade of Virginia is the coasting trade, which consists in the export of her tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, coal, flour, wood, oysters, &c. In 1852 there were delivered at Richmond by the different public works, property valued at $10,660,422, of which more than $7,000,000 were transported by the James River and Kanawha Canal. There were inspected at Richmond 450,000 barrels of flour in 1853, of which 114,766 were exported to foreign ports.

Education.—Virginia has no general free school system, but makes an appropriation for the instruction of the poor. The appropriation for primary schools in 1854 was $75,000, and the annuity to the University of Virginia is $15,000. According to the census of 1850, Virginia had 12 colleges, (including medical and theological, and all schools granting degrees,) with 1343 students, and $159,790 income, of which $30,550 was from endowments, and $60,000 from public funds; 2930 public schools, with 67,353 pupils, and $314,625 income, of which $12,235 was from endowments, $43,470 from taxation, and $60,828 from public funds; 317 academies and other schools, with 9068 pupils, and $234,372 income, of which $6740 was from endowments. Attending schools, as reported by families, 109,775. Of the free adult population, 88,520 could not read and write, of whom 1137 were of foreign birth. Of the colleges, the most flourishing and most numerously attended is the University, which had in 1854, more than 500 students. There were in Virginia, in 1854, according to the American Almanac, 10 colleges, with 1168 students; 3 theological schools, with 119; 2 law schools, with 110; and 3 medical schools, two of which had 211 students.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 2386 churches in Virginia in 1850, there belonged to the different sects of the Baptists, 650; to the Christians, 16; to the Episcopalians, 173; to the Free Church, 108; to the Friends, 15; to the German Reformed, 9; to the Lutherans, 50; to the Methodists, 1025; to the Presbyterians, 241; to the Roman Catholics, 17; and to the Union Church, 52. The rest were divided among the Jews, Mennonites, Moravians, New Church, Swedenborgian, Tunkers, Universalists, and minor sects—making 1 church to every 596 inhabitants. Total value of church property, $2,860,876.

Periodicals.—In 1850, Virginia had 15 daily, 12 tri-weekly, 55 weekly, and 3 semi-monthly newspapers, and 1 monthly and 1 quarterly review, with an aggregate annual circulation of 9,223,058 copies.

Public Institutions.—At Staunton are the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and the Western Insane Asylum, both state institutions. The Eastern Insane Asylum is at Williamsburg, and the State Penitentiary at Richmond. The latter had 199 inmates in 1850, of whom 11 were of foreign birth, and 69 slaves. This state had in the same year, 21 public libraries, with 32,695 volumes; 17 school and Sunday school, with 4681; 14 college, with 50,856; and 2 church libraries with 330 volumes. The Virginia Historical Society, founded in 1832, had Chief Justice Marshall for its president for some years.

Population.—The white population of Virginia is mainly of British origin, and until a recent period was very slightly affected by admixture from other sources. The Virginians have always prided themselves on their purity of descent, and "one of the first families of Virginia," has become a proverb. In 1790, this state numbered 748,308 inhabitants; 880,200 in 1800; 974,622 in 1810; 1,065,379 in 1820; 1,211,405 in 1830; 1,239,797 in 1840, and 1,421,661 in 1850; of whom 451,300 were white males; 443,500 white females; 26,002 free colored males, and 28,331 females; 240,562 male, and 231,966 female slaves. Pop. to square mile, 23.17. This population was divided into 167,520 families, occupying 165,815 dwellings. Of the free population, 872,923 were born in the state; 53,231 in other states; 2998 in England; 11,643 in Ireland; 1120 in Scotland and Wales; 235 in British America; 5511 in Germany; 321 in France; 566 in other countries, and 585 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 2½ per cent. of foreign births of the whole white population. In the year ending June 1, 1850, occurred 19,059 deaths, or about 13 persons in every 1000; and in the same period, 5118 paupers received aid, of whom 185 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly $30 for each pauper. Of 642 deaf and dumb, 13 were free colored, and 80 slaves; of 881 blind, 85 were free colored, and 299 slaves; of 970 insane, 47 were free colored, and 59 slaves, and of 1182 idiotic, 90 were free colored, and 201 slaves. Of the entire population, 1995 were engaged in mining; 318,771 in agriculture; 6361 in commerce; 54,147 in manufactures; 682 in navigating the ocean; 2952 in internal navigation, and 2566 in the learned professions.

Counties.—Virginia is divided into 140 counties, viz. Accomac, Alexandria, Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Amelia, Appomattox, Augusta, Barbour, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Boone, Botetourt, Braxton, Brooke, Brunswick, Buckingham, Cabell, Carroll, Campbell, Caroline, Charlotte, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Craig, Culpepper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Doddridge, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fauquier, Fairfax, Fayette, Fluvanna, Floyd, Franklin, Frederic, Giles, Gilmer, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hampshire, Hancock, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henry, Henrico, Highland, Isle of Wight, Jackson, James City, Jefferson, Kanawha, King George, King William, King and Queen, Lancaster, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Loudon, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Mercer, Middlesex, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Nicholas, Northumberland, Northampton, Norfolk, Nottaway, Ohio, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Powhatan, Preston, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Prince George, Prince William, Pulaski, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Rappahannock, Richmond, Ritchie, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Southampton, Spottsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Taylor, Tazewell, Tyler, Upshur, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, Wyoming, Wythe, York. Capital, Richmond.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns of Virginia are Richmond, pop. 27,570, (32,338 in 1855;) Norfolk, 14,326, (including Portsmouth and Gosport, more than 23,000;) Petersburg, 14,010; Wheeling, 11,435; Alexandria, 8734; Portsmouth, 8626; Lynchburg, 8071; and Fredericksburg, 4061.

Government, Finances, &c.—The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the people for 4 years, and receiving a salary of $5000 per annum. The governor cannot be elected for two terms successively. A lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the Senate, is elected in like manner and for the same period, and receives $8 per day during the sessions of the legislature. The secretary of the commonwealth, the treasurer, and auditor, are each elected for two years by the legislature on joint ballot. Three commissioners of public works, from as many districts, are elected for 6 years, so that one shall go out every second year. The Senate, apportioned on the basis of property and taxation combined, consists of 50 members, elected for 4 years, so that one-half shall go out every second year. The House of Representatives, apportioned on the basis of *white* population, consists of 152 members, chosen for two years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial, and meet on the second Monday in January. The legislature may not continue in session more than 90 days without the consent of three-fifths of the members, and then but for 30 days longer. A re-apportionment must take place in 1865, and every 10 years thereafter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court of appeals, composed of 5 judges, elected by the voters of each of the 5 sections into which the state is divided, for 12 years; 2. Of 10 district courts, composed of the judges of the circuits for each section, and the judge of the supreme court for that section; 3. Of 21 circuit courts, held twice a year, each presided over by a judge, elected by the people of his particular circuit, for 8 years. Every white male citizen, 21 years old, a resident of the state for 2 years, and of the county, city, or town in which he votes for 12 months next preceding an election, is a qualified voter, excepting paupers, criminals, insane persons, and officers of the United States government, temporarily stationed in the state. Virginia is entitled to 13 members in the national House of Representatives, and to 15 electoral votes for President. The state debt of Virginia was $22,389,477, October 1, 1854, besides $3,779,782 contingent debt, consisting of guarantees to corporations for purposes of internal improvement; school fund, $1,153,606; productive property, $6,011,668; unproductive property, $5,899,988; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and school, $800,000; income for 1853–4, $1,397,047; assessed value of property in 1850, $381,376,660; true valuation, $391,846,438; true or estimated value in 1852, $473,771,190. There were in Virginia, January 1, 1855, 26 banks and 38 branches, with an aggregate capital of $14,033,838; a circulation of $10,834,863; and $2,728,482 in coin.

History.—Virginia is the oldest of the permanent settlements made by the English, and the oldest of the thirteen states that confederated at the Revolution. It was settled by a party of English, led by the celebrated Captain John Smith, in 1607, and had in its earlier career great difficulties

to contend with, in the shape of famine, disease, and the hostilities of the natives, often incited to depredations by worthless settlers. Bacon's rebellion, the most serious of these disturbances, broke out in the autumn of 1676. A party who were discontented with Berkeley for refusing to commission Bacon to lead them against the savages who had invaded the white settlements, slaughtering and burning, as was their custom, chose Bacon for their commander, despite the governor, who, on Bacon's return from a successful foray against the Indians, declared him a rebel. The people rose again, put Bacon at their head, and commenced a civil war against the governor, in which Jamestown was burnt, and the total defeat of the governor's party was only prevented by the death of Bacon. Berkeley put to death many of the adherents of Bacon's party. In 1677, Virginia obtained a new charter, depriving her of some of her former privileges, as a punishment for the rebellion. It was, however, soon after annulled by Charles II. on account of the discontents of the people. In 1752, Washington, then a young man, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie as an envoy to the French commander at Fort Du Quesne, (Pittsburg,) and two years after, at the head of 400 men, defeated the French party at the Great Meadows, but was obliged to capitulate shortly after to nearly a quadruple force. In 1755, Washington served as a colonel in Braddock's army, and saved it from utter ruin. Virginia took an active part in the events leading to, and in the conduct of the war of the Revolution, and gave to the army and to the nation that illustrious chief whose wisdom and firmness not only conducted us through the perils of a seven years' war, but also contributed so greatly to establish our government on a firm basis. Besides Washington, several eminent statesmen and officers were natives of Virginia; among them were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the two Lees, Patrick Henry, Chief Justice Marshall, Henry Clay, and a number of others. On her soil occurred several events of the Revolution; prominent among them, the surrender at Yorktown in October, 1781, which in reality put an end to the war. Washington died December 14, 1799. Alexandria capitulated to the British, August 27, 1814. Nat Turner headed a negro insurrection in 1831, in which a number of whites were massacred. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler, all presidents of the United States, were citizens of Virginia; and President Harrison was also a native of this state, though not a citizen at the period of his election. A constitution was formed in 1776, suited to the changed circumstances of the state as a republic, which was remodelled in 1830, and again in 1851.

VIRGINIA, a township of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1226.

VIRGINIA, a post-village of Cass co., Illinois, 13 miles E. by S. of Beardstown.

VIRGINIA GROVE, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. See LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA MILLS, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

VIRGINIA MINES, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Marsuee River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

VIRGINIA SETTLEMENT, a small village of Wayne co., Missouri.

VIRGINIE. See VIRGINIA.

VIRGIN (vir'jin) ISLANDS, a group of about 100 small islands in the West Indies, between lat. 18° 5′ and 18° 50′ N., and lon. 64° 10′ and 65° 40′ W., occupying a space of about 100 miles long by 20 miles wide. Not above a fourth are inhabited and cultivated. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, and salt, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, pimento, and indigo. Vegetables and fruits are abundant. The climate is subject to much fluctuation, and slight shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt. The islands are exposed to a heavy swell, and the obstacles opposed to the tidal wave between them produce some extraordinary phenomena; the waves sometimes breaking against the shore with great violence, without there being any indication of a previous gale. The Virgin Islands are shared by Great Britain, which has about 50, the principal of which are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost van Dykes, Guano Isle, Beef and Thatch Islands, Prickly Pear, Camanus, Cooper's, Salt, St. Peter's, and several smaller islands; Denmark, which has St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, with a considerable number of islets; and Spain, which has Culebra, and several islets. Bicque or Crab Island forms a sort of joint possession of the three powers. The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494.

VIR'GINSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

VIR'GINSVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E. of Harrisburg.

VIRIEU, vee're-uh', a market-town of France, department of Isère, 23 miles N.N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1285.

VIRIEUX-LE-GRAND, vee're-uh' leh grôve', a market-town of France, department of Ain, 6 miles N.N.W. of Belley. Pop. 794.

VIRIVILLE, vee're'veel', a village of France, department of Isère, 13 miles N.N.W. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 2078.

VIRLE, veer'lâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo. Pop. 1747.

VIRLE or WIRLE, veer'leh, a market-town of Austria, Croatia, about 10 miles from Koprelnitz, and near the Drave. It is the head-quarters of a frontier regiment. Pop. 3694.

VIROFLAY, vee're'flâ', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1057.

VIROQUA, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin.

VIRTON, veer'tôn', the most S. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 miles S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 2000.

VIRTZERV (veert'zêrv') LAKE, or WURZSEE, (Würzsee,) würt'sâ', Russia, government of Livonia, between Dorpat and Fellin, is 26 miles in length, breadth 3 miles. It is an expansion of the Embach, which leaves its N.E. extremity to enter Lake Peipus.

VIRY, vee're', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Genevese, 3 miles S.W. of St. Julien, with a ruined castle. Pop. 1844.

VISAN, vee'zôn', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 16 miles N.E. of Orange. Pop. in 1852, 2136.

VISCARDO, CAPE. See CAPE VISCARDO.

VISCARI, a town of Sicily. See BISCARI.

VISCAYA. See BISCAY.

VISCHE, vis'kâ, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and 10 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. It has an old castle. Pop. 2154.

VISCHEGRAD, vish'eh-grâd', a village of Bosnia, on the Drin, 40 miles E.S.E. of Bosna Serai.

VISCHERA, a river of Russia. See VISHERA.

VISCHER'S (vish'erz) FERRY, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 16 miles N. by W. of Albany.

VISCHNII-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia. See VISHNEE VOLOTCHOK.

VISCIANO, ve-shâ'no, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro, district and E. of Nola. Pop. 1367.

VISE, vee'zâ', (Ger. *Wesel*, vâ'zel,) a town of Belgium, province and 8 miles N.E. of Liege, on the right bank of the Mense. Pop. 2075.

VISEU, vee'sâ-oo, a city of Portugal, province of Beira, capital of a comarca, 46 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 9160. It is ill built and dirty, but its cathedral contains some good works of art, and it has a college, preparatory to the University of Coimbra, a large hospital, many Moorish and Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, and a large annual fair.

VISHERA, VISCHERA, VICHERA or WISCHERA, ve-shâ'râ or vish-ä-rä', a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W. and S., and after receiving some large affluents, joins the Kama, 24 miles N.W. of Solikamsk. Course 260 miles. It is navigable, and traverses a densely wooded country.

VISHNEE (or VISHNII) VOLOTCHOK, vish'nee or vish'nyee vo-lo-chok', written also VISCHNII VOLOTCHOK and WISCHNEI WOLOTSCHOK, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Tver, on the Tsna, at the commencement of the canal which unites it with the Tvertsa, and on the great route between Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. 9115. It has a cathedral, bazaar, and 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Tsna and Tvertsa, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic and Caspian Seas, and is frequented by upwards of 2000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepôt for corn, malt, chiccory, seeds, butter, tallow, and soap.

VISHNU PRAYAGA, vish'noo prä-yä'gä, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in North Hindostan, at the junction of two heads of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 34′ N., lon. 79° 4′ E.

VISIAPOUR. See BEJAPOOR.

VISINGSO, (Vislingsö,) vee'sings-ö', an island of Sweden, in the S. of Lake Wetter. It is a narrow strip little more than 1 mile wide, stretching about 6 miles N. to S., with the remains of two old castles of great historical interest.

VISIOOGAN or VISIUGAN, ve-se-oo-gän', a river of Siberia, rises in the E. of the government of Tobolsk, lat. 58° 30′ N., flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 170 miles joins the Obi, about 30 miles below Narym.

VISO, EL, êl vee'so, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 40 miles N. of Cordova. Pop. 2704.

VISO DEL ALCOR, vee'so dêl âl-kor', a town of Spain, province and 14 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 2991.

VISO DEL MARQUES, vee'so dêl mar'kês, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2010.

VISO DE LOS PEDROCHES, vee'so dä loce pä-dro'chês, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2596.

VISOKA, ve-so'kâ, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 17 miles N.W. of Bosna Serai. Pop. 2000. Near it are iron-mines and medicinal springs.

VISO, MONTE, mon'tä vee'so, a principal summit of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 miles S.W. of Turin, and 13,599 feet in elevation.

VISONE, ve-so'nä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, province and near Acqui. Pop. 1360.

VISP, visp, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Visp, 6 miles W.S.W. of Brieg.

VISSEGRAD, vish'ĭ'grŏd', (Ger. *Plintenburg*, plin'tĕn-bōōrk',) a market-town of Hungary, county and 21 miles N.N.W. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube. It has a ruined castle, formerly the residence of Matthias Corvinus.

VISTA, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 120 miles S. by E. of Albany.

VISTABELLA DEL MAESTRAZGO, vees-tä-bĕl'yä dĕl mä-ĕs-trä'th'go, a town of Spain, Valencia, province and 27 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1239.

VISTA RIDGE, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

VISTORIO, vis-to're-o, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles W.N.W. of Ivrea, on the Chiusella. Pop. 1651.

VISTRE, vees'tr, a river of France, department of Gard, after a S.W. course of 30 miles joins the canal connecting Beaucaire with the Mediterranean, near Aigues-Mortes.

VISTRITZ, vis'trits, or VISTRITZA, vis-trit'sä, (anc. *Ebigon*,) a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a N.E. and S.E. course of 80 miles, joins the Vardar near its mouth in the Gulf of Salonica.

VISTULA, vis'tu-lä, (Ger. *Weichsel*, vīk'sĕl; Polish, *Wisła*, vees'lä; anc. *Vistula*,) a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows in Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland and East Prussia, forming the main channel of trade in these countries, past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E., called the Nogat, enters the Frische-Haff, N.W. of Elbing. The W. branch again divides into 2 arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Dantzic, and the other by a new channel which it forced for itself in 1840. Total course, including windings, 530 miles. Principal affluents, on the right, the Wisloka, San, Wieprz, and Bug; and on the left, the Pilica and Bzura.

VISTULA, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

VISURGUS. See WESER.

VITA, vee'tä, a town of Sicily, near the source of the Birgi, S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 2800.

VITA, an island on the east coast of Africa. See MOMBAS.

VITCHEGDA, VYTCHEGDA, VYCHEGDA, ve-chĕg'dä, or WITSCHEGDA, a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the government of Vologda, chiefly in a W. direction, and joins the Dvina, 12 miles W. of Solvitchegodsk. Total course 380 miles, mostly navigable. Affluents, the Volva, Yarenga, and Sysola.

VITEBSK or WITEPSK, ve-tĕbsk', a government of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 54° 58' and 57° 20' N., and lon. 25° 30' E., surrounded by the governments of Mohcelev, Minsk, Courland, Livonia, Pskov, and Smolensk. Area 17,336 square miles. Pop. in 1861 ,742,811, mostly Roman Catholics. Surface generally level; soil, though interspersed with sandy and marshy tracts, is pretty fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, as well as large quantities of hemp and flax, pease, beans, hops, and fruits. Principal river, the Düna, which traverses its S. part, and by which and the canals uniting it with the Berezina and Lovat, its trade is greatly facilitated. Forests and pasture-lands are extensive, and in the latter many cattle and coarse-woolled sheep are reared. The manufactures comprise those of woollen cloth, leather, glass, and earthenwares. The exports are mostly confined to agricultural produce, timber and masts, hides, wool, tallow, honey, and wax. The government is divided into 12 circles. Principal towns, Vitebsk, the capital, Velizh, Dünaburg, and Polotzk.

VITEBSK or WITEPSK, a town of Russian Poland, the capital of a government of its own name, is situated on both sides of the Düna, here joined by the Vitoba, 95 miles N. of Mohcelev. Pop. 29,832. It is enclosed by old walls, and built mostly of wood; but has numerous Greek-United and Roman Catholic churches, convents, and synagogues, an old castle, a bazaar, college of nobles, a medical direction, and several hospitals, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the residence of a civil governor, and a military governor, with authority over the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, and Mohcelev. Here the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia died on the 27th of June, 1832.

VITERBO, ve-tĕr'bo, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, capital of a delegation, at the foot of Monte Cimino, in the Campagna di Roma, 42 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 13,850. It is enclosed by turreted walls, chiefly constructed by Desiderius, the last Lombard king of Italy, is generally well built of volcanic tufa, and has many handsome residences and public fountains. In its cathedral, which contains the tombs of four popes, Prince Henry of England, nephew of Henry III., was assassinated by Guy of Montfort; and it was in its public square that the emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, humiliated himself before the English pope, Adrian IV. Several of the churches are rich in works of art, and in one is a masterpiece of Sebastian-del-Piombo. The Bishop's Palace and City-hall are fine buildings, and the latter, as well as the Museum of the Academy, contains various Etruscan antiquities. The manufactures are unimportant; alum, vitriol, and sulphur abound in its vicinity, in which are also many medicinal springs. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league; and it was, in the middle ages, the capital of the Patrimony of St. Peter, bestowed in the 12th century upon the papal see.

VITH, fĕt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 30 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Our. Pop. 868.

VITI or FIDJI ISLANDS. See FEEJEE ISLANDS.

VITIGUDINO, ve-te-goo-dee'no, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 928.

VITIM, vit'im' or ve-teem', a river of East Siberia, rises in the Vitim-Steppe, S.E. of Lake Baikal, government of Irkootsk, flows N.E. and N. for nearly 900 miles, forming the boundary between that government and the province of Yakootsk, and joins the Lena, opposite Vitimsk. It has several large affluents.

VITIMSK, ve-timsk', a village of East Siberia, with 300 inhabitants, and a mine yielding the largest sheets of talc; lat. 59° 15' N., lon. 112° E.

VITORIA, ve-to're-ä, or VITTORIA, vit-to're-ä, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, 29 miles S. of Bilbao, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne. Pop. 10,266. It consists of an old and a new town, which contrast strongly with each other; it has a spacious market-square, several churches, a town-hall, custom-house, orphan asylum, general hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. The manufactures comprise brass and iron wares, earthenware, ebony wares, candles, table linen, and leather; and it is an important entrepôt between the interior of Spain, Navarre, and Bilbao, especially for crude and manufactured iron, chocolate, confectionery, woollen and silk fabrics, shoes, and hats. Vitoria is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular War as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French, on the 21st of June, 1813.

VITRÉ, vee'trā', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 21 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. in 1852, 8800. It has a communal college, manufactures of cotton hosiery and leather, trade in wax, honey, and cantharides, and 22 annual fairs. One mile S. is the Château des Rochers, (shä'tō' dä ro'shā',) celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sevigné. Nicholas Savary, the French traveller and author, was born here, in 1750.

VITRY, vee'tree', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, with a station on the North Railway, 10 miles E.N.E. of Arras. Pop. in 1852, 2437.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS, vee'tree' lĕh frŏn'swä', a fortified town of France, department of Marne, on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 19 miles S.S.E. of Châlons, on the right bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1852, 8253. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hosiery, cotton yarn, and leather, with a brisk trade in corn.

VITRY-SUR-SEINE, vee'tree' sür sän, a town of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux, 5 miles S.E. of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 2559.

VITTEAUX, veet'tō', a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Brenne, 24 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. P. 1888.

VITTEFLEUR, vee'teh-flŭr', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles N.N.W. of Yvetot, on the Dourdon. Pop. 1255.

VITTEL, veet'tĕl', a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 23 miles W. of Epinal. Pop. 1426.

VITTORIA, vit-to're-a, a town of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles from Simcoe, with three Protestant churches, two schools, several grist and saw mills, two distilleries, and manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather. Pop. about 600.

VITTORIA, vit-to're-ä, a town of Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, district and 14 miles W.N.W. of Modica. Pop. 11,000, who trade in honey and silk.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain. See VITORIA.

VITTORIOSA, vit-to-re-o'sä, a strongly fortified town and suburb of Valetta, Malta, on the S.E. side of its great harbor. See VALETTA.

VITULANO, ve-too-lä'no, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district and 20 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, silks, and leather, and quarries of fine colored marbles.

VIU, vee-oo', a village of North Italy, Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Turin, on the Chiara. Pop. 3745.

VIUZ-EN-SALLAZ, ve-üz' ŏn sä'lä', a village of the Sardinian States, division of Savoy, province of Faucigny. It was nearly buried by a landslip in 1715. Pop. 2480.

VIVARA, ve-vä'rä, an islet of South Italy, between Procida and Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

VIVARAIS. See VIVAROIS.

VIVAROIS or VIVARAIS, vee'vä'rä', an old district of France, in Languedoc, of which Viviers was the capital. It is now comprised in the departments of Ardèche and Haute-Loire.

VIVEL, ve-vĕl', a village of Spain, Valencia, province and 27 miles W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Palancia. P. 2087.

VIVERO, ve-vä'ro, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N. of Lugo, at the mouth of the Landrova in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 4606. It has a seminary and a hospital, a government factory of arms, and manufactures of linens,

quilings, and earthenware. The port has a bar at its mouth.

VIVEROLS, vee'vęh-rol', a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles S.E. of Ambert. Pop. 1325.

VIVERONE, ve-vā-ro'nā, a village of the Sardinian States, 10 miles S. of Biella, on a lake of same name. Pop. 1826.

VIVIERS, vee've-ā', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 17 miles S.S.E. of Privas. Pop. 2714.

VIVONNE, vee'vonu', a town of France, department of Vienne, at the confluence of the Clain and Vonne, 11 miles S.S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. in 1852, 3488.

VIX, veex, a village of France, department of Vendée, 8 miles S.S.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 2010.

VIZA, VISA or WISA, vee'zā, (anc. *Byzia?*) a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, capital of a sanjak, 74 miles N.W. of Constantinople, on the route to Kirk-kilisseh. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ruined fortress.

VIZAGAPATAM, ve-zā'ga-pa-tām', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the districts of Rajahmundry, Ganjam, and the Bergal, S. ceded districts. Area, 15,300 square miles. Pop. 1,254,272.

VIZAGAPATAM, a city of British India, capital of the above district, on the Coromandel coast, 57 miles E. of Golconda; lat. 17° 42′ N., lon. 83° 24′ E. It has a court-house, barracks, and many good European buildings; but its unhealthiness has driven most of the British authorities to reside in the adjacent village of Waltier.

VIZCAYA, a province of Spain. See BISCAY.

VIZELLA, ve-zāl'lā, a village of Portugal, province of Minho, 5 miles S.E. of Guimaraens, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths, known to the Romans, whose tesselated pavements, and bathing sites, have been discovered here.

VIZIANAGRUM, vee'ze-a-na-grūm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 25 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam. Though large, it is meanly built. Principal edifice, a stone fort, with the rajah's palace. Near it are British military cantonments.

VIZIADROOG, vee'ze-a-droog', a seaport town of British India, presidency and 165 miles S. of Bombay, with one of the best harbors on the Malabar coast.

VIZILLE, vee'zeel', a market-town of France, department of Isère, on the Romanche, 8 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 2115. It has a castle, in which the states of Dauphiné assembled in 1788.

VIZZINI, vit-see'nee, a town of Sicily, province and 29 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 9000.

VLAANDEREN. See FLANDERS.

VLAARDINGEN, vlär'ding-en, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, capital of a district, with a port on the Meuse, (Maas,) 6 miles W.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 7234, mostly employed in the herring fishery.

VLADI-KAVKAS, vlä'dee käv-käs', a town and fort of Circassia, N. of the Caucasus Range, on the great route southward into Georgia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Mozdok.

VLADIMEER or VLADIMIR, vlä'de-meer', written also WLADIMIR, a government of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° and 57° N., and lon. 37° 40′ and 43° 20′ E., surrounded by the governments of Moscow, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Tambov, and Riazan. Area 18,445 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,168,303. Surface level; the Kliasma River intersects its centre, and the Oka its S.E. part. Soil not fertile, and the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, some wheat, hemp, flax, millet, pease, apples, cherries, hops, and cucumbers. Cattle rearing is of inferior importance. Forests are very extensive; in that of Murom are valuable iron-mines, and some of the most extensive iron works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufactures, which from 1830 to 1840 had doubled in extent, and in the latter year employed nearly 84,000 hands. Cotton goods are made at Shooya (Shuya) and Ivanova, woollens and linens are next in importance; and several years ago 4000 persons were employed in iron foundries, and 1300 in glass and crystal works, besides others in manufactures of leather, earthenwares, &c. Exports of these products are mostly sent down the Volga, or W. overland to Moscow. The principal imports are corn, cotton-twist, and flax, from the N. and N.E. The government is divided into 18 districts. Principal towns, Vladimeer (the capital,) Murom, Shooya, Pereslavl, Suzdal, and Viaznikov.

VLADIMEER, VLADIMIR or WLADIMIR, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Kliasma, 120 miles E.N.E. of Moscow; lat. 56° 10′ N., lon. 40° 20′ E. The road to Moscow is through a succession of populous villages. Pop. 7400, comprising many Jews. It has a cathedral with 5 domes, an archbishop's palace, court-house, governor's residence, college, and other schools, manufactures of linens and leather, and a trade in fruit. It was capital of the grand duchy of Russia from 1157 to 1328.

VLADIMEER or VLADIMIR, (Pol. *Włodzimierz*, vlod-zee-ime-aizh',) a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, capital of a district, 27 miles S.S.W. of Kovel. Pop. 5500, mostly Jews, who trade in silks and salt, and have 4 annual fairs.

VLADSLOO, vlăd-slō', a village of Belgium, West Flanders, on the Zydelink-Vaert, 16 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2397.

VLAMERTINGHE, vlä'mur-ting'gh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 29 miles S.W. by S. of Bruges, on the Kemmelbeke. Pop. 2730.

VLASKIM, a town of Bohemia. See WLASCHIM.

VLEDENY, vlä'dĕn', or VLADEN, vlä'dĕn', a village of Austria, Transylvania, district of Kronstadt. Pop. 1300.

VLIESENBEEK, vlē'zen-bāk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1178.

VLIE, HET, hĕt vlee, or DE VLIESTROOM, dęh vlees'-trōm, the name given to the current that flows from the North Sea towards the Zuyder-Zee, through the entrance between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

VLIELAND, vlee'lănt, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, between the islands of Texel and Schelling. Length 10 miles, greatest breadth 1½ miles. Pop. 800.

VLIERMAEL, vlees'mēl, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 7 miles N. of Tongres. Pop. 1922.

VLIERZELE, vlees'zā'leh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1918.

VLISSINGEN, a town of the Netherlands. See FLUSHING.

VLOTHO, flo'to, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2260. It is enclosed with walls, and has manufactures of chiccory, colors, soap, tobacco, and paper.

VLYMEN, vlī'men, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 8 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2408.

VOAK, vok, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

VOBARNO, vo-bar'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 20 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 1800.

VOCKLABRUCK, (Vöcklabrück,) vŏk'klä-brük', a town of Upper Austria, circle of Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vöckle, 20 miles S.W. of Wels. Pop. 1500.

VOCKLAMARKT, vŏk'klä-markt', a market-town of Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Vöcklabrück.

VODE, vo'dā, or VEDE, vā'dā, a river of Turkey in Europe, rises in a mountainous district in Upper Wallachia, flows S.S.E., and after a course of about 120 miles joins the Danube on the left, about 7 miles below Sistova.

VODINA, vo dee'nā, or VODEVNA, (anc. *Eteeiza,*) a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 46 miles N.W. of Salonica, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at 12,000, who weave cotton and woollen fabrics.

VODLA, vod'lā, a lake and river of Russia, government of Olonetz; the lake, 25 miles N.E. of Poodosh, 30 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the river, which enters Lake Onega, on its E. side, after a course of 120 miles.

VOEL, LOCH, (lok,) a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, parish of Balquhidder, and the source of the Balvaig, principal affluent of the Teith. Length 3 miles, breadth 1 mile.

VOGANSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

VOGELBERG, vōg'el-berg, (Ger. pron. fo'ghel-bĕrg',) a mountain range of Germany, Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt, between the Main and Weser. Highest point, 2130 feet.

VOGESUS MONS. See VOSGES.

VOGHERA, vo-gā'rā, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, division and 19 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria, capital of a province on the Staffora; lat. 44° 59′ N., lon. 83° 24′ E. Pop. 10,706. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

VOGOGNA, vo-gōn'yā, a market-town of North Italy, Piedmont, division of Novara, province of Pallanza, on the Tosa, 8 miles S. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1586.

VOHBURG, vo'bōōrg, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, district and 9 miles E. of Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. 1195. On a rock in the vicinity is the ruined castle of Vohburg.

VOHEMAR, VOHEMARE, vo'he-mar', or VOHEMARO, vo-hā-mā'ro, a river and bay of Madagascar.

VOHENSTRAUSS, fo'en-ströws', a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 26 miles E.N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1355.

VOHL, (Vöhl,) fōl, a market-town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, near the Eder, 29 miles N.N.E. of Marburg, with a castle. Pop. 520.

VOHRENBACH, (Vöhrenbach,) fō'ren-bäk', a town of Germany, Baden, circle of Lake, 8 miles W. of Villingen. Pop. 940.

VOHRINGEN, (Vöhringen,) fō'ring-en, a town of South Germany, principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with the ruins of a castle, 7 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 700.

VOHRINGEN, a village of Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 2 miles S.E. of Sulz. Pop. 1567.

VOID, vwä, a market-town of France, department of Meuse, arrondissement of Commercy. Pop. 1561.

VOIGTLAND, foigt'lănt, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau.

VOIRON, vwä'rōn', a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1852, 8480. It

has extensive manufactures of hempen cloth, (called *toiles de Voiron*,) and of iron and steel goods, chip-hats, and paper.

VOISEY, vwȧ'zȧ', a village of France, department of Haute-Marne, 21 miles E. of Langres. Pop. 1873.

VOITSBERG, voits'bĕrg, a town of Styria, 13 miles W. of Gratz. Pop. 1000. Near it are coal-mines and metallic works.

VOKHAN, vo'kȧn', or WACHAN, wȧ'kȧn', a town of Central Asia, in the Bolor-Tagh, on an affluent of the Budukhshan River. Lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 70° 34′ E.

VOLANO, vo-lȧ'no, a market-town of Italy, Pontifical States, 8 miles N.N.E. of Commachio, on the Po-di-Volano, at its mouth in the Adriatic.

VOLCAN DE AGUA, vol-kȧn' dȧ ȧ'gwȧ, (*i. e.* "water volcano,") a remarkable volcano of Central America, state and from 25 to 30 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Old Guatemala, (Guatemala la Viega,) in 1541 was destroyed, it is said, by the irruption of enormous masses of water from this volcano, whence its name. There is also a fire volcano, (VOLCAN DE FUEGO, vol-kȧn' dȧ fwȧ'go,) in the vicinity.

VOLCANO, a post-village of Calaveras co., California, 50 miles E.N.E. of Stockton.

VOLCANO, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 5° 3′ S., lon. 145° 30′ E. It has the form of a truncated cone, about 2500 feet high, with a diameter of 3700 feet at the base, and looks as if it had risen directly from the depths of the ocean. When discovered by Dampier, March 4, 1700, it was in a state of activity, venting fire and smoke; but when passed by D'Urville, in August, 1827, was extinct, and clothed with an agreeable verdure on the E. face.

VOLCANO, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean. The central one, Sulphur Island, lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 141° 13′ E., is about 5 miles long, and evidently volcanic.

VOLCANO, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, S.E. of Japan; lat. 34° 5′ N., lon. 139° 35′ E.

VOLCANO, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Japan Islands; lat. 30° 43′ N., lon. 136° 17′ E.

VOLCANO or BARREN ISLAND, an island in the Bay of Bengal, one of the Andamans; lat. 12° 16′ N., lon. 93° 54′ E.

VOLCANO, an island of the Mediterranean. See VULCANO.

VOLCIANO, vol-chȧ'no, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 17 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 1000.

VOLCONDA, vol-kon'dȧ, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 36 miles N.E. of Trichinopoly.

VOLGA or WOLGA, vol'gȧ, (anc. *Rha*,) a river of the Russian Empire, and the largest in Europe, rises in Lake Seligher, on the plateau of Valdai, government of Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 33° 10′ E., at an elevation of 550 feet above the sea, flows E.N.E., E.S.E., S.S.W., and S.E., past Kiev, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbeersk, Saratov, and Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths, 83 feet below the level of the ocean. The extent of its basin is estimated at 409,000 square miles, and including windings, its course is 2600 miles, during which its entire fall is only 633 feet. The principal affluents on the right are the Oka and the Soora; on the left, the Tvertza, Mologa, Sheksna, and Kama. Its affluents, which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication between the Caspian and the Baltic, White, and Black Seas. It contains an abundance of fish; and salmon, sturgeon, &c., are extensively exported. The Volga forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable by barges of 1200 tons, but its navigation is frequently interrupted by sand-banks and the changes of its channel, and it is frozen over for 170 days in the year. In its lower course small steamboats for goods attempted the navigation in 1820. In 1846, a splendid iron steamer, called the "Volga," 400 feet long, 31 feet broad, carrying 1250 tons, and drawing 5 feet water, was launched on its stream, and performed, in 16½ days, the voyage from Rybinsk to Samara, which formerly required from 3 to 4 months.

VOLGA CITY, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

VOLGSK, a town of Russia. See VOLSK.

VOLHYNIA or WOLHYNIA, vol-hin'e-ȧ, (Polish *Wołynsk*, wo-leensk',) government of Russian Poland, between lat. 49° 27′ and 52° 10′ N., and lon. 23° 30′ and 29° 12′ E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, and on other sides the governments of Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, and Podolia. Area 27,742 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,469,442, mostly of the Greek United Church. The surface is undulating or flat, in the N. marshy. The Bug forms the W. boundary. The other principal rivers are the Styr and Gorin. The soil is fertile, and this is one of the most valuable agricultural provinces of Russia: a considerable surplus of corn over home consumption is usually produced, besides large quantities of hemp and flax. The pastures are good, live stock numerous, and forests extensive. The fishing is of some importance. The mineral products comprise bog iron, millstones, potters' clay, nitre, and flint. Leather, glass, earthenwares, paper, potash, tar, and charcoal, are made in many places. The principal exports are corn, cattle, and hides. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Jews, of whom there are about 40,000. The government is subdivided into 12 districts. The chief towns are Zhitomeer, the capital, Kremenets, Rowno, Staro-Konstantinov, Dubno, Radziviloy, and Berditchev, which last is the seat of a large annual fair.

VOLINIA, vo-lin'e-ȧ, a post-township of Cass co., Michigan, 10 miles N. by E. of Cassopolis. Pop. 667.

VOLKACH, fol'kȧk, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1984.

VOLKERAK, vol'kĕh-rȧk', or VOLKRAK, vol'krȧk, Netherlands, the stream coming out of Hollands Diep, between the islands of Overflakke and Schouwen, and separating the province of South Holland from Zealand.

VOLKERMARKT, (Völkermarkt,) fol'kĕr-markt', a town of Austria, Carinthia, government of Laybach, 15 miles E.N.E. of Klagenfurth, on the Drave. It has large cattle markets.

VOLKERSHAUSEN, (Volkershausen,) fol'kĕrs-how'zĕn, a village of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, principality of Eisenach, 5 miles S.E. of Vacha. Pop. 552.

VOLKHOV or WOLKHOW, vol-kov', a river of Russia, governments of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen, on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 130 miles, and enters Lake Ladoga at Novaia-Ladoga on its S. side. It is deep and navigable, but its navigation is impeded by its rapidity and by falls.

VOLKMARSEN, folk'mar'sĕn, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, capital of a district, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2818. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and leather, and 4 annual fairs.

VOLKOVISK or WOLKOWISK, vol-ko-visk', a town of Russian Poland, government and 42 miles S.S.E. of Grodno, on a small affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 3000.

VOLLENHOVE, vol'lĕn-ho'vĕh, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 miles N.N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1318.

VOLLEZEELE, vol'lĕh-zȧ'lĕh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1775.

VOLLORE, vol'lŏr', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S.S.E. of Thiers. Pop. 3332. It had formerly a fortress of importance.

VOLMAR or WOLMAR, vol-mar', a town of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Aa, 65 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 1700, mostly of German descent. It has a church, which was formerly fortified. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, who conferred it on his celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern.

VOLMERDINGSEN, vol'mĕr-dings'ĕn, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 1258

VOLNAY, vol'nȧ', a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 4 miles S.W. of Beaune. Pop. 605. Some of the finest champagne wines are produced in this vicinity.

VOLNEY, a township of Oswego co., New York, on Oswego River, intersected by the Oswego Canal, 24 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop., exclusive of Fulton Village, 2966.

VOLNEY, a post-office of Logan co., Kentucky.

VOLNEY, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

VOLO, vo'lo, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf, lat. 39° 24′ N., lon. 22° 56′ 30″ E. Pop. 2000, comprising many Jews.

VOLO, GULF OF, (anc. *Sinus Pelasgicus*,) an inlet of the Ægean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula of Zagorda, and opening southward into the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth about 18 miles each. In it is the island of Trikeri.

VOLOGDA or WOLOGDA, vo-log'dȧ, a vast government of European Russia, and its largest next to Archangel, immediately S. of which it lies, mostly between lat. 58° and 64° 30′ N., and lon. 38° and 60° E., having W. the governments of Olonets and Novgorod, S. Yaroslav, Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm, and E. the Ural Mountains, separating it from Siberia. Estimated area 148,674 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 864 208. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural Mountains, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Dwina, and its affluents, the Sookhona, &c., by which it is almost wholly drained, and the Upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the principal is that of Roobinsk in the W. In the S. and S.W. some of the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered with pine, oak, and beech woods. Climate very severe; rye and barley are the only grains raised, and scarcely in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Other crops are hemp, flax, hops, and pulses. Horses and cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, and great quantities of game afford an abundance of objects of chase. Copper, iron, marble, granite, salt, and flint are the chief mineral products. The government has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, &c., with iron foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries, and salt-works; and it sends furs, tallow, pitch, wooden-wares, timber, masts, turpentine, and other raw products into the governments of Archangel and Tobolsk. Population mostly Russians, with some Finns, and in the N. wandering Samoied tribes. Vologda is divided into ten districts. Chief towns, Vologda, the capital, Totma, Kadinkov, Solvitchegodsk, and Oostioog-Velikee.

VOLOGDA or WOLOGDA, a city of North Russia, capital of a government, near its W. extremity, on the Vologda, an affluent of the Sookhona, 110 miles N. of Yaroslav, lat. 59° 13′ N., lon. 40° 10′ E. Pop. 14,000. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and is chiefly built of stone; it has 2 cathedrals, and is the residence of the archbishop and governor. It has manufactures of candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, and spirits. Its trade is large, and facilitated by the Dwina, which connects it with the White Sea; it has also an active trade overland with Siberia, and a large annual fair in January and February. Near it is a famous convent founded in the 14th century.

VOLOGESIA. See MUSIO HOSSEIN.

VOLOKOLAMSK or WOLOKOLAMSK, vo-lo-ko-lämsk′, a town of Russia, government and 64 miles W.N.W. of Moscow, capital of a circle, on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorodenka. Pop. 3000. It has sustained many misfortunes, having been burned in 1177, ruined by the Tartars in 1237 and 1293, and taken by the Poles in 1613.

VOLOTCHOK, Russia. See VISHNEE VOLOTCHOK.

VOLPEDO, vol-pā′do, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Alessandria, 6 miles E. of Tortona. Pop. 1970.

VOLPIANO, vol-pe-ä′no, a town of the Sardinian States, division and 11 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3063.

VOLSINIUM. See BOLSENA.

VOLSK or WOLSK, volsk, written also WOLGSK and VOLGSK, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. 3000. Previous to 1730, it was a mere village; it has now an exchange, 4 churches, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

VOLTA, vol′tä, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 12 miles N.N.W. of Mantua, near the Mincio. Pop. 4000.

VOLTA, vol′tä, ASWADA, äs-wä′dä, or ADIRRI, ä-deer′-ree, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong Mountains, flows S.E. and S. through the E. part of the Ashantee territory, and enters the ocean at Adda, in lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 0° 40′ E., after a course estimated at 360 miles.

VOLTAGGIO, vol-tädʼjo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Novi, at the foot of the Bocchetta. Pop. 2180.

VOLTAS, vol′täs, a cape of South Africa, at the S. entrance of the Gariep or Orange River, lat. 28° 44′ S., lon. 16° 32′ E.

VOLTCHANSK, VOLTSCHANSK or WOLTSCHANSK, vol-chänsk′, a town of Russia, government and 42 miles N.E. of Kharkov, capital of a circle, on the Voltcha. Pop. 7000. It has 2 annual fairs.

VOLTERRA, vol-tĕr′rä, (anc. *Volaterræ,*) a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, province and 32 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 4500. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, and has 2 ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel, divided into an old and new portion, the former of which is now converted into a criminal house of industry; a cathedral, and several churches with fine paintings; a Piarist college, classical seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and some handsome private palaces. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, warm baths, amphitheatre, and Etruscan Museum in the town hall. Some alabaster manufactories are supplied from the quarries at Ulignano and St. Anastasio; there are copper-mines at Monte Catini in the vicinity; on the banks of the Cecina are salt-works and brine springs.

VOLTORINO, vol-to-ree′no, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, district of Foggia. Pop. 1560.

VOLTOYA, vol-toʼyä, a river of Spain, rises in the S.W. part of Old Castile, flows N.W., then N.E., and joins the Eresma, 15 miles below Segovia, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

VOLTRI, vol′tree, a town of North Italy, Sardinian dominions, 9 miles W. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3000.

VOLTSCHANSK, a town of Russia. See VOLTCHANSK.

VOLTURARA, vol-too rä′rä, a town of Naples, province of Principato Ultra, district and 14 miles W.S.W. of Sant′ Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1900.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, district and 25 miles W. of Foggia, in the Apennines. P. 2600.

VOLTURNO, vol-toor′no, (anc. *Vulturnus,*) a river of Naples, rises in the province of Molise, flows mostly S.E., separating that province from Terra di Lavoro, to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W. past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles S.E. of Gaeta. Course 96 miles. By its chief affluent, the Calore, it drains almost all the province of Principato Ultra.

VOLUNTOWN, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, E.S.E. of Hartford. Pop. 1064.

VOLUSIA, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about 340 miles W. by S. of Albany.

VOLUSIA, a village of Marion co., Florida, on St. John's River, a little above Lake George, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

VOLVERA, vol-vä′rä, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, near None. P. 1939.

VOLVIC, vol′veek′, a market-town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles W.S.W. of Riom. Pop. 3408. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built, and which is sent in large quantities to Paris for flagging.

VOMANO, vo-mä′no, (anc. *Vomanus,*) a river of Central Italy, Naples, province of Abruzzo Ultra I., after an E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea, 17 miles N.N.W. of Pescara.

VOMO, vo′mo, the south-easternmost of the Asaua group belonging to the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 17° 29′ S., lon. 177° 12′ E. It is 2 miles in circuit.

VONITZA or VONIZZA, vo-nitʼsä, a town of Greece, government of Acarnania, on the Bay or Vonitza, an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 miles S.E. of Prevesa. Pop. 2500.

VOORBURG, vōrʼbürg, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 2 miles E.S.E. of the Hague, with 2307 inhabitants.

VOORDE, vōrʼdĕh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 24 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1109.

VOORMEZEELE, vorʼmeh-zaʼleh, a village of West Flanders, 27 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1165.

VOORN, vorn, an island of South Holland, between the Meuse, (Maas,) and Haring-vliet, in the North Sea. Length 13 miles, breadth 6 miles. On it are the towns of Helvoetsluis and Brielle.

VOORSCHOTEN, vorʼsko′ten, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the railway between Leyden and the Hague, 3 miles S.S.W. of Leyden. Pop. 1432.

VOOTCHANG, VOUTCHANG or YOUCHANG, voo′changʼ, a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-kiang, at the influx of the Han-Yang.

VOO-TCHING or VOU-TCHING, voo′chingʼ, a city of China, province of Kiang-see.

VOO-TING or VOU-TING, voo′tingʼ, a city of China, province of Yun-nan.

VORARLBERG, fōrʼärlʼbĕrg, a circle of the Austrian Empire, at the W. extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included. See TYROL.

VORAU, vo′rōw, a market-town of Styria, 32 miles N.E. of Grätz, with iron-mines. Pop. 630.

VORCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria. See FORCHHEIM.

VORDATE, vor-dä′tä, the northernmost island of the Timor-Laut group, in the Malay Archipelago.

VORDEN, vorʼden, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen, on the Vorden, an affluent of the Yssel.

VORDEN, forʼden, a market-town of Hanover, in a marshy tract, and 14 miles N.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 762.

VORDEN, a village of Prussia Westphalia, circle of Minden, 8 miles N.W. of Hoxter. Pop. 750.

VORDERNBERG, vorʼdĕrn-bĕrgʼ, a market-town of Styria, 14 miles W.N.W. of Brück, with iron-mines.

VORDINGBORG or WORDINGBORG, vorʼding-borgʼ, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Seeland, opposite Falster. It has a ruined castle, and 1000 inhabitants.

VOREPPE, vo′rĕppʼ, a town of France, department of Isère, 9 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2907.

VOREY, vo′rāʼ, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, 10 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 2115.

VORIA or WORIA, vo′re-ä, a river of Russia, rises near Gzhatsk, government of Smolensk, flows S.S.W. and joins the Ugra; total course 60 miles.

VORMS or WORMS, vorms, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, government of Revel, between the island of Dago and the mainland. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles. Population of Swedish descent.

VORONA or WORONA, vo-ro′nä, a river of Russia, governments of Penza, Tambov, and Voronezh, flows S.W., and after a course of 229 miles, joins the Khoper 6 miles S.S.E. of Novo-Khopersk.

VORONEZH or VORONEJ, vo-ro-nĕzhʼ, written also VORONIEJ, VORONEJE, VORONETZ, WORONETZ and WORONESCH, a government of South Russia, mostly between lat. 48° 40′ and 53° N., and lon. 37° 40′ and 43° E., surrounded by the governments of Tambov, Orel, Koorsk, Kharkov, and Yekaterinoslav, Saratov, and the Don-Cossack country. Area 25,578 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,620,741. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don and its affluents, which drain nearly the whole; the Oskol in the W., and the Donets, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, and most of the products of temperate countries are raised, including large quantities of melons, which are sent to the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg; tobacco, poppies, hemp, flax, cucumbers, onions, pulses, &c. The vine is cultivated in some parts, and the surplus produce of corn in good years, is estimated at 2,200,000 quarters. Honey, iron, limestone, and nitre, are important products. The cattle are estimated at 550,000, sheep upwards of 1,000,000; and horses are numerous, and of good breeds, hunting being a favorite pursuit. Manufactures of coarse woollens, soap, &c., have increased very rapidly. Principal exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, and iron wares. The government is subdivided into 12 circles. Principal towns, Voronezh, (the capital,) Ostrogoisk, Pavlovsk, Bogcotchar, Korotaiak, and Novo-Khopersk. The crown revenue from this government amounts to about 15 millions of rubles annually.

VORONEZH or VORONEJ, written also VORONIEJ, VO

RONEJE, VORONETZ, WORONETZ and WORONESCH, a city of South Russia, capital of the above government, situated on the Vorona, near its confluence with the Don. 130 miles E. of Koorsk. Lat. 51° 40′ N., lon. 39° 22′ E. Pop. 43,800. It stands on a steep height, and is naturally strong. It consists of an upper and lower town, and suburbs. The latter are black and gloomy; but the town has many spacious thoroughfares, and its principal street is lined by noble edifices, including the governor's and vice-governor's residences, the tribunals, post-office, commissariat, academy, &c. In Moscow street are the cathedral and bishop's palace, and there are about 20 churches, several convents, a bazaar, and many good shops, numerous superior schools, a hospital, military orphan asylum, manufactures of soap, tallow, leather, and vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dockyards and arsenals, and here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the Sea of Azof; but most of the naval establishments have been removed to Tavrov and Rostov. Since his time, however, Voronezh has become one of the chief commercial towns in South Russia. It exports iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woollens, lime, &c., and carries on a considerable trade with the Black Sea, the Crimea, and Turkey; and some of its merchants travel annually to Tobolsk for furs, which they afterwards sell at the German fairs.

VOROSPATAK, (Vörösپatak,) vö'rösh'pŏh'tŏk', a village of Austria, Transylvania, on both sides of the Vörös, 25 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. It consists of about 600 well-built houses, and is famous for its gold-mines, which have been wrought from very early times and are still valuable.

VORSELAER, von'seh-lär', a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 2 miles W.S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 1500.

VORSFELDE, fors'fĕl-dĕh, a market-town of Germany, duchy and 19 miles N.E. of Brunswick, capital of a circle, on the Aller, with 1300 inhabitants, distilleries, tanneries, and an active trade in tobacco, flax, and hops.

VORSKLA, vorsk'lä, a river of Russia, government of Kharkov and Poltava, flows S.W. past Poltava and Kobiliaki, and after a course of 150 miles, joins the Dnieper, 40 miles N.W. of Yekaterinoslav.

VORST, forst, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 6 miles S.S.E. of Kempen. Pop. 1070.

VORST, vorst, a village of Belgium, province and E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1894.

VOSGES, vōzh, (anc. *Vogesus Mons;* Ger. *Vogesen, fo'ghĕh-zĕn,* or *Wasgaugebirge,* wäs-gŏw-ga-bēēs'gĕ,) a chain of mountains in the N.E. of France, the S.E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences in France, on the limits of the departments of Haute-Saône, Haut-Rhin, and Doubs, and terminates in Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, near Mentz. It is connected on the S.W. with the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cévennes; on the S. with the Jura Mountains, and in the N.W. with the Ardennes. The mountains often assume a rounded form, and are hence called *ballons;* the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4688 feet, and the Ballon de Gwebwiller, 4300 feet in elevation. Their summits are covered with vast forests, and they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt. The Vosges give rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, and Aube.

VOSGES, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of the S. part of the old province of Lorraine. Area 2230 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 427,409. Surface generally mountainous, having the Vosges in the E., and the Faucille Mountains in the S. Chief rivers, the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, and Meuse. One-third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. and N.W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, and excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *kirschenwasser,* (kēēsh'ĕn-wäs'sĕr, i. e. "cherry-water.") Many cattle are reared, and butter and cheese are important products. The department is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, and marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains. It is divided into the arrondissements of Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and St. Dié. Capital, Epinal.

VOSKRESENSK or WOSKRESENSK, vos-krä-sĕnsk', a town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 1500. Here is a famous monastery termed the New Jerusalem.

VOSMAERSBAAI, Dz, dĕh vos'mär-bī', a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the Island of Celebes, in the Gulf of Tamsiki or Tolo, with a small fort on its N. side.

VOSNESENSK or WOSNESENSK, vos-nä-sĕnsk', a large market-town, the chief of the military colonies of South Russia, government of Kherson, on the Bug, 85 miles N.W. of Kherson.

VOSTANI, vos-tä'nee, or WUSTANEE, wŭs-tä'nee, sometimes called MIDDLE EGYPT, a region of Egypt, generally understood to extend from the neighborhood of Cairo southward to near 27° 30′ N. lat.

VOSTIZZA, vos-tit'sä, (anc. *Ægium,*) a maritime town of Greece, Moren, government of Achaia, on the Corinthian Gulf, 13 miles E.S.E. of Patras. Pop. 2500. It is ill built and unhealthy, but has a good harbor, and an active commerce in currants and pine timber.

VOSTOCHNII NOS, vos-tox'nee nos, one of the Russian names of East Cape, at the E. extremity of Siberia. See CAPE, EAST.

VOTKA or WOTKA, vot'kä, a town and important manufacturing district of Russia, government of Viatka, on the Izh, (Ij.) 12 miles from its influx into the Kama. Pop. 9000. Here are extensive imperial iron-works, anchor forges, and musket factories; also an arsenal and hospital.

VOTTEM, vot'tĕm, a town of Belgium, province, and 2 miles N. of Liege, on an affluent of the Meuse. Pop. 1746.

VOU-CHANG, a town of China. See VOO-TCHANG.

VOUCHING, a town of China. See VOOCHING.

VOUGA, vō'gä, a river of Portugal, province of Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic 5 miles N. of Aveiro, after a W.S.W. course of 60 miles.

VOUILLÉ, voo'yā' or vool'yā', a market-town of France, department of Vienne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. P. 1435.

VOULTE, LA, lä voolt, (anc. *Voltæ?*) a market-town of France, department of Ardèche, 10 miles E.N.E. of Privas, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1552, 3153.

VOUNEUIL-SUR-VIENNE, voo'nŭl' sür ve-ĕnn', a village of France, department of Vienne, 8 miles S. of Chatellerault. Pop. 1326.

VOUTEZAC, voo'tĕh-zäk', a market-town of France, department of Corrèze, 11 miles N.N.W. of Brives. Pop. 2537.

VOU-TING, a town of China. See VOO-TING.

VOUVRAY, voo'vrä', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Orleans, 7 miles E. of Tours. Pop. 2418.

VOUZIERS, voo'ze-ä', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the left bank of the Aisne, 25 miles S. of Mézières. Pop. 2862.

VOUZON, voo'zŏn', a market-town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 27 miles N.E. of Romorantin. Pop. 1213.

VOVES, vov, a market-town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 12 miles S.S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1256.

VOW'CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

VOYAVAD. See BOJABAD.

VOYUSSA, vo-yoos'sä, (anc. *Aoüs,*) a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises near Mezzovo, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N. of Avlona. Its affluents are the Deropuli and Desvitza.

VOZH or VOJ, vozh, written also VOSCH and VOJE, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the government of Novgorod. 40 miles N.E. of Lake Bielo. Length 25 miles, breadth 10 miles. It receives the river Vozhda, and discharges its surplus waters northward by the Srid into Lake Latcha.

VRACENE, vrä'sä'nĕh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 25 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 5300.

VRACHORI, vrä-ko'ree, a town of Greece, capital of the government of Ætolia, 25 miles N.W. of Lepanto. Five miles S.E. is the Lake Vrachori, ancient *Trichonis,* 6 miles in length, from E. to W., by 4 miles in breadth.

VRAITA, vri'tä, or VARAITA, vä-ri'tä, a river of the Sardinian States, rises on the E. slope of the Maritime Alps, and joins the Po, about 3 miles above the confluence of the Maira.

VRANA, vrä'nä, a town of Turkey, formerly a dependency of Servia, 43 miles E. of Pristina. Pop. 3,000. (?) Near it are some iron-mines.

VRANA, a village and ruined fortress of Dalmatia, circle and 20 miles S.E. of Zara, on the Lake of Vrana, which is 8 miles in length and nearly the same in breadth. Here was formerly a residence of the Grand Master of the Templars.

VRANA, a village and convent of Greece, government of Attica, on the plain of Marathon, 20 miles N.E. of Athens.

VRANDUK or VRANDOUK, vrän'dook', a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Bosna, 28 miles N.E. of Travnik.

VRÉCOURT, vrä'koor', a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles S. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 931.

VREDEN, vrä'dĕn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 85 miles W.N.W. of Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 2600.

VREESWYK or VREESWIJK, vrais'wĭk', a village of the Netherlands, province and 6 miles S.W. of Utrecht, on the Leck. Pop. 1078.

VRIES, vrees, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 5 miles N. of Assen, with 1697 inhabitants.

VRIESEVEEN, vree'sĕh-vain', a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 23 miles E.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2893.

VRIESLAND, a province of Holland. See FRIESLAND.

VRIGNE-AUX-BOIS, vreeñ ō bwä, a village of France, department of Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 miles N.W. of Sedan. Pop. 1155, engaged in iron works.

VUGHT or VUGT, vŭst, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 2 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1018.

VUKOVAR, voo'ko-var', a town of the Austrian Empire, Slavonia, capital of the county of Syrmia, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuko, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 miles S.E. of Essek. Pop 5670. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has several Greek churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a Roman Catholic high school.

VULCANIÆ INSULÆ. See LIPARI ISLANDS.

VULCANO, vool-kä'no, or VOLCANO, vol-kä'no, (anc. *Vulcania*,) the most S. of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, and 12 miles N. of the coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 22' N., lon. 14° 55' 15" E. It is about 7 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, mountainous, and has near its centre a crater about one fourth of a mile in circumference and one-fourth of a mile deep, which constantly emits vapour charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and ammonia. The island has two ports; its interior is almost wholly sterile, but the S. shore yields grapes, flax, fruit, and excellent corn. Off its N. coast is the islet of VULCANELLO, vool-kä-nel'lo, ("Little Vulcano,") joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, and in which are two small craters, one frequently emitting smoke.

VULSINII or VOLSINII. See BOLSENA.

VULTERNUS. See VOLTERNO.

VUNA, voo'nä, one of the principal of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean; lat. 17° 2' S., lon. 179° 56' E., 25 miles long and 5 miles broad. Pop. 7000.

VUOXEN, voo-ox'en, a river of Finland, flows S.S.W. through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand Cataract of Imatri; after a northward turn it enters Lake Ladoga at Kexholm, on its W. side. Total course estimated at from 300 to 350 miles.

VUPABUÇU, voo-pä-boo-soo', a lake of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near the frontiers of the province of Bahia. It was once celebrated for its gold and emeralds.

VUREN, voo'ren, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 23 miles W.S.W. of Tiel, on the Waal-dyke. Pop. 962.

VUSITRIN, voo-se-trin', written also VELTCHISTERN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the S.W. part of Servia, on the Ibar, 25 miles S.E. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3000.

VYBORG. See VIBORG.

VYNCKT, vinkt, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 2219.

VYSERT. See BISERT.

VYTCHEGDA, a river of Russia. See VITCHEGDA.

VYTEGRA or WYTEGRA, ve-tä'grä, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, capital of a circle, on the Vytegra, 12 miles from Lake Onega, and 73 miles S.E. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 2000. It has manufactures of linen and candles, with ship-building docks; and is connected by its river with the Lakes Onega and Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St. Petersburg and Archangel.

W

WAADT. See VAUD.

WAAG, wäg, or VAAG, a river of West Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and after a course of 200 miles joins the Danube at Comorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Course S.W. and S. Chief affluent, the Arva.

WAAGO or VAAGO, one of the Faroe Islands, which see.

WAAL or WAHL, wäl, (anc. *Vahalis*,) a river of the Netherlands, being one of the principal arms of the Rhine. (See RHINE.)

WAALHEM, a town of Belgium. See WAELHEM.

WAALWYK, wäl'wik, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2750.

WAARD, THE, an island of the Netherlands. See JAN REBELLEN.

WAARMAARDE, a town of Belgium. See WAERMAERDE.

WAARTZEN, a town of Central Hungary. See WALTZEN.

WABASH, waw'bash, an important river of Indiana and Illinois, rises in Mercer county, Ohio, near the W. boundary of the state. It flows north-westward to Huntington, in Indiana, then pursues a westerly course to Carroll county; from this point it flows south-westward, passing by Lafayette and Attica, until it approaches within 8 or 10 miles from the W. border of Indiana; here it turns towards the south, and passing by Covington and Terre Haute, strikes the boundary of Indiana and Illinois, a few miles below the latter town. From this point its general direction is S.S.W., and it continues to form the boundary between the two states until it enters the Ohio, about 140 miles above the mouth of the latter, in lat. 37° 59' N., and lon. 88° W. It is the largest river which intersects the state of Indiana, and the principal affluent of the Ohio from the N. The whole length is estimated at 550 miles, for more than 300 of which it is navigable by steamboats in high water. The Wabash and Erie Canal follows the course of this river from Huntington to Terre Haute, a distance of 180 miles. Stone-coal is found nearly everywhere along its banks, below Lafayette.

WABASH, a county towards the N.E. part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash, Salamonie, and Eel Rivers. The surface is pleasantly diversified and the soil fertile. A large portion is covered with heavy timber. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and by the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, (unfinished.) The streams furnish an extensive water-power. Capital, Wabash. Pop. 12,133.

WABASH, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, is among the smallest counties of the state: area 110 square miles. The Wabash River, from which its name is derived, forms its boundary on the E. and S., and Bonpas Creek flows along the western border until it enters that river. The county contains some prairie, and is partly covered with forests; the soil is good. The rapids of Wabash River afford abundant water-power, near Mount Carmel, the county seat. Pop. 4690.

WABASH, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 309.

WABASH, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Pop. 410.

WABASH, a township of Fountain co., Indiana. Pop. 1309.

WABASH, a township of Gibson co., Indiana. Pop. 311.

WABASH, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. P. 1196.

WABASH, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Wabash county, Indiana, on the river of its own name, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 90 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. The village is situated in a rich farming country, which is rapidly improving. The Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad will pass through it, and the Cincinnati Western Railroad is extending in this direction. Two newspapers are published here. Settled in 1835. Pop. of the township, 1196; of the village in 1853, about 1200.

WABASH, a township of Coles co., Illinois. Pop. 746.

WABASH, a township of Cumberland co., Illinois. P. 123.

WABASH, a post-village of Wayne co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash River, about 70 miles S.E. of Vandalia.

WABASHAW, waw'ba-shaw, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, contains nearly a thousand square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi, on the S.W. by the Miniski River, and drained by the Waxi Oju. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Capital, Wabashaw. Pop. 243.

WABASHAW, a post-village, capital of Wabashaw co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River, 90 miles below St. Paul.

WABASH COLLEGE. See CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana.

WABASH VALLEY, a post-village of Clark co., Illinois.

WABERN, wä'bern, a village of Hesse-Cassel, province of Niederhessen, on the railway from Frankfort to Cassel, 4 miles E.S.E. of Fritzlar. Pop. 1035.

WA'BERTHWAIT, a parish of England, co. Cumberland.

WACAHOO'TIE, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

WAC'CAMAW, a river which rises in the S. part of North Carolina, and flowing S.W. through Horry district, in South Carolina, unites with the Great Pedee at Georgetown. These rivers here form an estuary called Winyaw Bay.

WACHAN, a town of Central Asia. See VOKHAN.

WACHBACH, wäk'bäk, a village of Würtemburg, 3 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1201.

WACHENHEIM, wäk'en-hīme', a market-town of Rhenish Bavaria, 14 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2920.

WACHOKO, wä-ko'ko, a town of Poland, government and 24 miles S.S.W. of Radom, on the Kamienna, an affluent of the Vistula.

WACHSTEDT, wäk'stätt, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles N.W. of Mühlhausen. P. 1155.

WACHTENDONK, wäk'ten-donk', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Neers. Pop. 2000, employed in manufactures of velvet ribbons.

WACHTERSBACH, wäk'ters-bäk', a town of Hesse-Cassel, province and E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1363.

WACHUSETT (waw-chu'set) MOUNTAIN, in Princeton township, Worcester co., Massachusetts, has an elevation of above 2000 feet. The view from its summit is extensive, and exceedingly picturesque.

WACHUSETT VILLAGE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

WACKEN, wäk'ken, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 2800.

WA'CO, a post-village, capital of McLennan co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos River.

WACOOCHEE, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, 65 miles E. by N. of Montgomery.

WACOUSTA, wa-koos'tä, a post-village of Clinton co., Michigan, on the Looking-glass River, about 11 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 mills and 2 stores.

WACO VILLAGE, a post-office of Milam co., Texas.

WACTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WACTON, MAG'NA AND PARVA, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAD, an Arabic prefix. See WADY.

WAD AL-KEBIR. See GUADALQUIVIR.

WADAY or WADY, wä'di, (written in French, *Ouaday*,) a country in the interior of Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and E. of Darfoor. It is called Waday in Fezzan, in Barbary, and Morocco; but the natives themselves, though they

often use the name Wadây, or Wadéday, prefer that of Dar-Saleyh; while their neighbors in Darfoor, Kordofan, and Bornoo, call it Bargû or Borgoo.

The country has not been yet visited by any European, and consequently very little is known of it with any degree of certainty.

It is said to be a larger territory than Darfoor, which it excels also in fertility and in abundance of water. The hills which diversify its surface run chiefly in chains E. to W., thus forming two hollows, the more southerly of which is styled Batha—that is, the valley or lowland; the more northerly, Boteyha, the diminutive of Batha. Through these valleys flow, from the highland on the E. confines of Wadây, two streams, so copious in the rainy season as to overflow the adjoining plains, and in the dry season they are never wholly exhausted. They unite, lower down, to form the river (Bahr-el-Gazal) which periodically converts into a lake the hollow plain of Fittre, about 200 miles W. of Wadây. According to the Sheikh-el-Toonsy, another river, the Bahr-Iro, far exceeding in magnitude those already mentioned, flows N.W. through Wadây from the mountains of Marrah, S. of Darfoor.

The strip of desert on the E. side of Wadây, separating it from Darfoor, is by no means utterly inhospitable, but lying within the limits of occasional rains, it affords pasture, and has in many places trees; yet it is wholly uninhabited. On the N., Wadây has the mountainous and rocky desert of the Tibboos. The plains on the W., towards Fittre and Begharmi, with an extent of eight or ten days' journey, resemble the desert, but are not quite arid. Towards the S., the country improves continually in luxuriance of vegetation, and copiousness of water, till at last the forests of baobab and ebony, and numerous communities of pagan negroes, mark the limits of the horse and camel-keeping Mohammedans of Wadây.

The country produces in abundance durra, dokhn, maize, and the other grains as well as the fruits of the torrid zone. It is often visited by violent hurricanes during the rains. The cold N. winds in the winter diminish the evaporation, so that the rivers in general never wholly dry up. The banks of the Batha and Boteyha are lined with a broad seam of trees, behind which spread well cultivated plains. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers, and the various tribes and races inhabiting the country find each a suitable spot for its peculiar husbandry, whether pastoral or agricultural. There is little manufacturing industry in Wadây. The people know how to spin and weave cotton, and can dye their webs; they can work iron, and can make coarse implements for their own use; but the manufactured articles chiefly in demand, and most prized by them, are imported from Egypt or Barbary. In return they export gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, tamarinds, senna, skins to make water-bags, and slaves.

In manners, dress, and mode of life, the Mohammedan inhabitants of Wadây resemble those of Darfoor. Their houses, however, are said to be superior, being often of good masonry; whereas in Darfoor they are constructed wholly of straw. It is said that the sultan's body-guard, the Ozbâu, amounts to 4000 men; and that 1000 of them, in cloaks and round iron helmets, and armed with clubs, keep watch every night round his palace in Wara, the population of which town does not exceed 40,000.

Sultan Abd-el-Kereem, surnamed Saboon, subdued the mountaineers of El Tamah, a rocky district N.E. of Wadây, and leading an army S.W. into Begharmi, he deposed the profligate sultan of that country in 1803. Sensible of the disadvantages attending his secluded position, the road on one side being commanded by Darfoor, on the other by Begharmi and Bornoo, or by the powerful tribes seated round Fittre, and Kanem, he resolved on exploring new and more direct routes across the desert. With this view he sent an envoy to Mohammed Alee, the pasha of Egypt, who met his wishes, and despatched in return a caravan to Wadây. This, however, never reached its destination, being seized and plundered by the Darfoorians. The experiment, however, has since been frequently repeated, with tolerable success.

WAD'BOROUGH, a hamlet of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Worcester.

WAD'DAM'S GROVE, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois.

WAD'DELL'S STORE, a post-office of Charles City co., of Virginia.

WAD'DESON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WAD'DINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WAD'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WADDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WAD'DINGTON, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence River, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. Opposite the village is Ogden's Island, separated from the mainland by a channel, which has a fall of about 11 feet in the distance of 3 miles. By the construction of a dam across to the island, and a canal extending parallel with the river in front of the village, an hydraulic power has been obtained, of unlimited extent. There are in operation here a large stone flouring-mill, a grist-mill, wool and carding machines, furnace and machine shop, trip-hammer, saw-mill, shingle, sash, and steam machines, paper-mills, and other establishments. The manufacture of lime is carried on to a limited extent. Previous to 1818 the village bore the name of Hamilton, in honor of General Alexander Hamilton, who was associated in business with the Ogdens of the place. Pop. in 1855, 632.

WAD'DINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WA'DEBRIDGE, a market-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the navigable Alan, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, 5 miles E.S.E. of Padstow. Pop. in 1851, 800.

WAD-EL-HABID or OUAD-EL-HABID, wâd' êl hâ-beed', a river of Morocco, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Morboya on the left.

WADELIMS, wâd'e-lims', a people of Africa, occupying the W. part of the Great Desert.

WA'DENHOE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WADENSCHWYL, (Wädenschwyl,) wâ'den-shwîl', or WADENSWEIL, (Wädenswil,) wa'dens-wil', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Zurich, on the S. side of the Lake of Zurich. It has a castle, and 5100 inhabitants.

WADER, a town of Afghanistan. See WADOR.

WADE'S, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

WADESBOROUGH, waids'bûr-rûh, a flourishing post-village, capital of Anson county, North Carolina, 120 miles S.W. of Raleigh, and 14 miles W. of the Yadkin River. It is surrounded by a productive cotton region, and is the centre of an active trade. A company has been formed to construct a plank-road from this place to Cheraw, in South Carolina, 24 miles distant. The Bank of Wadesborough was chartered in 1850–1, capital $200,000. Two newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1825. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

WADESBOROUGH, a post-village of Calloway co., Kentucky, about 250 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, was formerly the county seat.

WADESBOROUGH, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

WADESTOWN, waids'town, a post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia, 200 miles N.W. of Richmond.

WADESVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Virginia, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, 9 miles from Winchester.

WADETZ, a town of Austria. See WADOWICE.

WADGIER, one of the Arroo Islands. See WADJIER.

WAD'HAM'S MILLS, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on Boquet River, 9 or 10 miles E. of Elizabethtown.

WAD'HURST, a parish and market-town of England, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge-Wells. Pop. in 1851, 2802.

WADI-ASH. See GUADIX.

WA'DING RIVER, a small stream of Burlington co., New Jersey, flows southward into Little Egg Harbor River.

WADING RIVER, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near Long Island Sound.

WADINOON, wâ'de-noon', (written in French OUADI-NOUN or OUADY-NOUN,) a town of Soos, in Africa, near the river Noon, which is called by the Arabs and Moors WADI-NOON.

WADJIER or WADGIER, wâd'jeer', one of the smaller Arroo islands, with a village of the same name, on its W. side. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, with a smaller number of Mohammedans.

WADJOE, wâd'joo',(?) a native state near the middle of the island of Celebes, Malay Archipelago, on the Bay or Gulf of Boni.

WAD'LEY'S FALLS, a post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, 36 miles E. of Concord.

WAD-MEDINA or OUAD-MEDINA, wâd mâ-dee'nâ, a town of the Egyptian dominions, in the S. of Nubia, on the left bank of the Blue River, (Nile,) about 80 miles S.S.E. of Khartoom. It is of considerable importance, and was once regarded as the capital of East Soodan, having for that purpose been substituted for Sennaar, though it was itself afterwards supplanted by Khartoom. Pop., including the garrison, nearly 4000.

WADOR, wâ'dor', a town of Afghanistan, 17 miles W. of Dera-Ghazee-Khan, on the route to Candahar.

WADOWICE, wâ-do-veet sâ, or WADETZ, wâ'dêts, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Skawa, 23 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3090.

WADS'WORTH, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WADS'WORTH, a post-village and township of Medina co., Ohio, 12 miles S.E. of Medina. Pop. 1622.

WAD'WORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WADI, wâd'ee, or *WAD*, wâd, an Arabic word signifying "valley" or "river," forming a part of many names in North Africa and Western Asia. This root furnishes also the prefix in such Spanish names as Guadalquivir, Guadiana, and Guadaleta.

WADY-MOOSA or WADY-MOUSA, wȧd'e moo'sȧ, a valley of Arabia Petræa, opening on the W. into El-Ghor, the great depression between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba. At its S.E. extremity are the ruins of Petra.

WADY NOON. See WINNOON.

WAELHEM or WAALHEM, wȧl'hĕm, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Nethe. Pop. 1075.

WAEPING, a town of China. See WAIPING.

WAEREGHEM, wȧ'reh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Brussels and Tournay Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 5000.

WAERMAERDE or WAARMAARDE, wȧr'mȧr'deh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1368.

WAERSCHOOT, wȧ'r'skot', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1200.

WAERTEN, a town of Belgium. See WARNETON.

WAERTOWN, New Jersey. See WARRETOWN.

WAESMUNSTER, wȧs'mŭn'ster, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles E. by N. of Ghent, on the Durme. Pop. 5393.

WAES, PAYS-DE-, pȧ'eś deh vȧ'W, an ancient district of Belgium, province of East Flanders. It is one of the most fertile tracts in Europe, and was formerly called the "pleasure-garden of Flanders."

WAETOUE, vȧ'ŭ'too', a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 12 miles S. of Furnes. Pop. 2735.

WAGENFELD, wȧ'ghen felt', a village of Hanover, S.E. of Diepholz. Pop. 2794.

WAGENINGEN, wȧ'ghen'ing'en, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Arnhem. Pop. 2000, who trade in corn and cattle.

WAGEOO, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See WAIGEOO.

WAGER (wȧ'jer) RIVER, a large estuary or inlet of British North America, W. of Southampton Island, its centre near lat. 66° N., lon. 90° W.

WAGHEN or WAWN, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a village, 4 miles E.S.E. of Beverley. Here are remains of Melsa Abbey, founded in the 12th century.

WAGONER'S REST, a post-office of Mobile co., Alabama.

WAGONER'S RIPPLE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

WAGONTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 62 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

WAGRAM, wȧ'gram or wȧ'grȧm, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Rossbach, 11 miles N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, 6th July, 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrunn.

WAGRAM, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

WAGROWIEC, a town of Prussian Poland. See WOXGROWITZ.

WAGSTADT, wȧg'stȧtt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles S.E. of Troppau, on the Waag. Pop. 433. It has a castle, and manufactures of linens and woollens.

WAHAGHBOUSY, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa.

WAHAL. See WAAL.

WAHALACK or WAHOLOCK, a post-village of Kemper co., Mississippi.

WAHA-TOY-A or SPANISH PEAKS, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in the eastern part of Utah Territory. Lat. about 37° 25′ N., lon. 105° 10′ W.

WAHKIACUM or WAKIACUM, a county of Washington Territory, bounded on the S. by the Columbia River, and separated from the Pacific Ocean by Pacific county. Area estimated at 250 square miles. Capital, Cherbook City.

WAHKON, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 760 square miles. Missouri River forms its boundary on the W., and the Little Sioux River flows through the S.E. part. This county is not included in the census of 1850.

WAHLAHUGAS, a river in the N. part of Maine, has its origin in a chain of small lakes in Piscataquis county, and flowing in a general northerly course, falls into the Walloostock River, near its union with the St. François.

WAHLEREN, wȧ'lȧ-ren, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 4915.

WAHLERSHAUSEN, wȧ'lers-how'zen, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of Cassel, with two castles, one of them a fine old ruin. Pop. 1478.

WAHLSTATT, wȧl'stȧtt, a village and monastery of Prussian Silesia, 4 miles S.E. of Liegnitz. Here, in 1241, Henry of Liegnitz was defeated by the Mongols; and here, 26th August, 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians under Blücher, who thence derived his title of Prince of Wahlstadt.

WAHOLOCK. See WAHALACK.

WAHOO', a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

WAHRENBRUCK, (Wahrenbrück,) wȧ'ren-brük', a small town of Prussian Saxony, on the Black Elster, 15 miles E. of Torgau. Pop. 574.

WAHRING (Währing) or WARING, (Wäring,) wȧ'ring, a village of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. Pop. 1300. It gives name to a circle of Lower Austria.

WAHTSATCH MOUNTAINS, a range in the E. central part of Utah Territory, extending nearly N. and S., immediately W. of Green River. The highest summits vary from 8000 to 11,000 feet in height.

WAH-TA-WAH, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

WAHUNGEN, wȧ'hoong-en, or WASUNGEN, wȧ'soong-en, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 2400. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and cutlery, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WAIA, wī'ȧ, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, lat. (peak) 17° 7′ 20″ S., lon. 177° 4′ 35″ E. Pop. about 3000.

WAIBLINGEN, wī'bling-en, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Rems, 7 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3100. The emperors of the Hohenstauffen family received their name of *Ghibellines* from this town, formerly called *Wibelingen*. (See page 747, *note*.)

WAIBSTADT, wīb'stȧtt, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 24 miles S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1854.

WAIDHOFEN, wīd'ho-fen, a town of Lower Austria, on the Ips, 43 miles W.S.W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 3000. It is the centre of the iron manufacture of Lower Austria.

WAIDHOFEN, BOHMISCH (Böhmisch,) bō'mish, or BOHEMIAN, bo-hee'me-an, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 32 miles N.W. of Krems. Pop. 1400.

WAIGATS or WAIGATZ, an island of Russia. See VAIGATS.

WAIGEOO, WAIGIOU, WAYGEOU or WAYGIOU, wī-ghe-coo', written also WAGEOO ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea, forms part of the region called Papualand. Lat. of the Bay of Offak 0° 1′ 5″ S., lon. 130° 43′ E. It is mountainous in the centre, and covered with vast marshes on the shores.

WAI-HO and WAIKAHOUROUNGA, a river and estuary of New Zealand, New Ulster. See THAMES.

WAIKATO, wī-kȧ'to, the principal river of New Zealand, North Island, (New Ulster,) rises in Lake Taupo, flows N., and enters the ocean at Waikato Harbor, on the W. coast, 36 miles S. of Auckland. Total course estimated at 250 miles. Principal affluent, the Waipa.

WAILSBOROUGH, a post-office, Bartholomew co., Indiana.

WAIN-FLEET, a market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, 15 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. in 1851, 2082.

WAIN-GUNGA, a river of Hindostan. See PAIN-GANGA.

WAIPING or WAEPING, wī'ping', a walled town of China, province of Che-kiang, near the frontiers of Kiang-soo, S.W. of Hang-Chow. Pop. about 150,000.

WAIRAU, wī'raw, a river of New Zealand, Middle Island, enters Cloudy Bay. It is navigable to some distance above its mouth. A massacre of English settlers took place on its banks, in April, 1843.

WAIROA, wī-ro'ȧ, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters Kaipara Harbor, 55 miles N.W. of Auckland.

WAIROA, a bay of New Zealand. See HAWKE BAY.

WAIT, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

WAITHE, wȧth, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WAITRA, a town of Lower Austria. See WEITRA.

WAITSBURG, a village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 98 miles S. of Frankfort.

WAITSFIELD, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 12 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1021.

WAIT'S RIVER, a mill-stream of Orange co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut River.

WAITZEN, wīt'sen, or WAATZEN, wȧt'sen, (Hun. *Vacz*, vȧts,) a town of Central Hungary, co. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube, 20 miles N. of Pesth, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 11,271. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, Piarist college, a military school, seminary, a deaf and dumb asylum, paper-mills, large cattle fairs, and a trade in wine.

WAJEREZY, a town of Prussia. See HOYERSWERDA.

WAJO, wȧ'yo, a kingdom of Celebes on its W. arm, N. of the state of Boni, on the Gulf of Boni. Its capital is TESORA, (tȧ-so'rȧ,) a large straggling town with extensive ruins. Pop. now reduced to about 6000.

WAKASASSA, a post-office of Levy co., Florida.

WAK'ATOMIKA, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio, 65 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WAKE, a county in the central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse and Little Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. The rocks which underlie the surface are primary, including granite and plumbago. The county is intersected by the North Carolina Central Railroad, and in part by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Wake county is the most populous in the state. It was formed in 1770, and derived its name from the maiden name of Governor Tryon's wife. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. 24,888; of whom 15,479 were free, and 9409 slaves.

WAKEFIELD, a parliamentary borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 9 miles S. of Leeds. Pop. of parish, in 1851, 33,117; of parliamentary borough, comprising the township of Wakefield, with parts of some

others, 22,057. The town is on the sloping N. bank of the Calder, here crossed by a stone bridge of 8 arches. It is well built, and has several handsome churches, an elegant chapel, projecting over the E. side of the bridge, supposed to date from 1340, but to have been redecorated by Edward IV., grammar and proprietary schools, library, and news rooms, corn exchange and saloon, court-house, prison, dissenting chapels, and a Doric market-cross. The grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has a large revenue, and 6 exhibitions to the universities; in it Archbishop Potter, a native of Wakefield, Dr. Radcliffe, and Dr. Bentley, were educated. Here are many charitable endowments, the West Riding lunatic asylum, a fever hospital, masonic lodge for the West Riding, literary, philosophical and horticultural societies, a mechanics' institution, and theatre. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, but these have declined. The chief trade at present is in corn, wool, and cattle. It has also coal-mines, and an active export of coal. The town is governed by an officer popularly elected. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WAKEFIELD, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 35 miles N.E. of Concord, intersected by the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, contains Lovwell's or Lovell's Pond, celebrated in the early Indian wars. Pop. 1405.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. of Providence, contains 1 or 2 churches, and 2 banks.

WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 66 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 25 miles N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

WAKE'MAN, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Vermilion River, and the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroad. Pop. 704.

WAKERING, (wăk'ring,) GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Rochford. It has a small harbor at the mouth of the Thames.

WAKERING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WA'KERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WAKESHI'MA, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop. 128.

WAKIACUM, a county of Washington Territory. See WAHKIACUM.

WAKUL'LA, a small river of Florida, flowing into an arm of Appalachee Bay.

WAKULLA, a county of Florida, bordering on Appalachee Bay, contains 576 square miles. The Ocklockonnee River forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by the Wakulla and St. Mark's Rivers, branches of the Appalachee. The surface is somewhat uneven, and partly covered with pine timber. The county is traversed by a railroad connecting Tallahassee with St. Mark's, the county seat. Pop. 1955; of whom 1165 were free, and 790 slaves.

WALACHIA. See WALLACHIA.

WALADIA, EL, êl wâ-lâ'de-â, a maritime town of Morocco, with a harbor at the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 100 miles N.W. of Marocco.

WALAHMUTTE. See WILLAMETTE.

WALAJANAGUR, wâ-lâ-jâ-nâ-gûr', a considerable town of British India, presidency and 65 miles W.S.W. of Madras, district of North Arcot, on the Palaur.

WALBECK, wâl'bĕk, a village of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Aller. P. 1325.

WAL'BERSWICK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WAL'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WAL'BRIDGEVILLE, a village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 4 miles N.W. of Bennington Centre, on the Walloomscoik River. Besides other manufactories, it has 2 or 3 extensive paper-mills.

WALCHEN-SEE, wâlk'en zê, a lake of Upper Bavaria, S. of the Kochel-see, near the Tyrol. Length 4 miles, breadth 3 miles. It has a productive fishery.

WALCHEREN, wâl'ker-en, the most W. of the islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, between the East and West Scheldt, and having W. the North Sea. Length 11 miles, breadth 10 miles; lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 3° 30′ E. Pop. 45,000. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by extensive dunes and dykes. Chief town, Middelburg. The English, under the Earl of Chatham, occupied it in 1809.

WAL'COT, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WALCOT, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, partly included in the city of Bath. Pop. in 1851, 27,471.

WALCOT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALCOT, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 617.

WAL'COTT, a post-office of Greene co., Arkansas.

WALCOURT, wâl'koor', a town of Belgium, province and 27 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Sambre and Meuse Railway. Pop. 800. It has a church, with an image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous devotees.

WALCZ, a town of Prussia. See DEUTSCH-KRONE.

WALD, wâlt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Solingen. Pop. 5278.

WALD, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles E.N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 1489.

WALD, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 4000, partly employed in cotton spinning, and in iron works.

WALDASCHIAFF, wâld'âsh'âff, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, at the source of the Aschaff. Pop. 1324.

WALDAU, wâl'dow, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 2233.

WALDBOCKELHEIM, (Waldböckelheim,) wâl'bŏk'el-hîme', a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, 6 miles W. of Kreutznach. Pop. 1270.

WALDCAPPEL, a town, Hesse-Cassel. See WALDKAPPEL.

WALDE'BOROUGH, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

WALDECK, wol'dek or wâl'dĕk, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, on the Eder, 10 miles S.E. of Corbach. Pop. 1000.

WALDECK, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Baireuth.

WALDECK, a town of Lower Austria, 25 miles S.S.W. of Vienna.

WALDECK-PYRMONT, wôl'dĕk pêêr'mont, (Ger. pron. wâl'dĕk pêêr'mont,) a principality of Germany, consisting of two detached portions; first, of Waldeck, lying between lat. 51° and 51° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 11′ E., enclosed by Prussian Westphalia and Hesse-Cassel; secondly, of Pyrmont, 30 miles northward, surrounded by the territories of Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, and Brunswick. United area, 461 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 59,587, of whom 53,074 were in Waldeck. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The surface is hilly. Both portions of territory are situated in the basin of the Weser, and are watered by its tributaries the Eder, Diemel, and Emmer. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, with potatoes, fruits, and flax. Cattle rearing, and the production of timber, are highly important; nearly one-third of the surface is in forests. The mineral products comprise iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates, and a considerable portion of the prince's revenue is derived from the export of the waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany. Manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, paper, iron, leather, and cotton hosiery, are carried on, but the principal articles of commerce are corn, cattle, fine wool, honey, iron, mineral waters, &c. The government is a limited monarchy, with a diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, and the rural districts. The territory is subdivided into 5 circles. The chief towns are Arolsen, (the capital,) in Waldeck; and Pyrmont. The public revenue in 1854 was estimated at $266,813; public debt, $80,000.

WALDEGRAVE ISLAND, South Australia, on the S. side of Anxious Bay, Eyre Land, and N.E. of Flinders Island; lat. 33° 35′ S., lon. 134° 37′ E.

WAL'DEN, township of England, co. York, North Riding.

WAL'DEN, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 22 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 910.

WALDEN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on Wallkill River, about 90 miles S. by W. of Albany. It contains several mills and stores.

WALDEN, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. P. 1160.

WALDENBACH, wâld'en-bâk', a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1952.

WALDENBURG, wâld'en-boorg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Polsnitz. Pop. 2750. It has manufactures of linens and porcelain. Near it are extensive coal-mines.

WALDENBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 14 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2253. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle.

WALDENBURG, a town of Würtemberg, 23 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1060.

WALDENBURG, a town of Switzerland, canton of Basel, 6½ miles S. of Liesthal. Pop. 600.

WALDEN SAFFRON. See SAFFRON WALDEN.

WAL'DEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

WALDENSES, wôl-dĕn'sêz, a people inhabiting a sequestered district of Piedmont, called the Four Valleys. They are remarkable for having been the first community in the West of Europe that separated from the Church of Rome, and for the great persecutions and hardships which they have suffered. They still exist as a distinct people, inhabiting three of the Four Valleys, namely, Perousa, Lucerna, and St. Martin; Agrogna no longer belonging to them. The district of the Waldenses is situated on the French frontier, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Saluzzo. Length about 20 miles, breadth 10 miles.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

WALDEN ST. PAUL'S, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WAL'DENSVILLE, a post-village, Schoharie co., New York.

WAL'DERSHARE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WALDHEIM, wâlt'hime, a town of Saxony, 33 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3872. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

WALDHEIM, a village of Bohemia, 41 miles W. of Pilsen.

WALD'INGFIELD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALDINGFIELD, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALDITZ, wält'dits, (Gross, groce, and Klein, kline,) two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1397.

WALDKAPPEL or WALDCAPPEL, wält'käp'pel, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1304.

WALDKIRCH, wält'keërk, a walled town of Baden, on the Elz, 8 miles N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 2576.

WALDKIRCH, wält'keërk, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and W. of St. Gall, on the Sitter. Pop. 2681.

WALDKIRCHEN, wält'keërk'en, a village of Saxony, 7 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1182.

WALDKIRCHEN, a village of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Passau.

WALDMICHELBACH, wält'mik'el-bäk', a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 23 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1694.

WALDMOHR, wält'mör, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1101.

WALDMUNCHEN, (Waldmünchen,) wält'münk'en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach, 38 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2132. It has manufactures of linens and glass, with a trade in flax and yarn.

WALDNEEL, wält'neel, or BURGWALDNEEL, böörg-wält'neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1175.

WALDO, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 812 square miles. The navigable river Penobscot, and the bay of this name, form the greater part of its eastern boundary, affording a great number of excellent harbors, and invaluable advantages for navigation and for fisheries. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil moderately fertile. In 1850 there were 47 cod and mackerel fisheries. Capital, Belfast. Pop. 47,230.

WALDO, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 35 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 812.

WALDO, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Olentangy River, 36 miles N. of Columbus.

WALDO, a post-village and township of Marion co., Ohio, 36 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. of the village, about 300; of the township, 773.

WALDO, a small post-village of Wright co., Missouri.

WALDOBOROUGH, wol'do-bur-rüh, a post-town and port of entry of Lincoln county, Maine, at the entrance of Muscongus River into Muscongus Bay, about 55 miles N.E. by E. of Portland. The shipping of this district, (which comprises several ports,) June 30, 1854, amounted to 53,825 tons registered; and enrolled and licensed to 69,911 tons. Of the latter, 60,944 tons were employed in the coast trade; 5045 in the cod fishery; 1094 in the mackerel fishery; and 399 in steam navigation. The ship-building of the district the same year, both in regard to the number of vessels admeasured, and their aggregate burthen, with the exception of New York, Boston, and Bath, exceeded that of every other district in the United States. This branch of business comprised 64 vessels, viz., 26 ships, 11 brigs, 22 schooners, 2 sloops, and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burthen of 31,476 tons. The town contains 3 or 4 churches, from 20 to 30 stores, and 2 banks. Pop. of the township in 1820, 3115; in 1840, 3661; in 1850, 4199; and in 1855, 4500.

WALDRINGFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALDRON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WALDRON, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

WALDSASSEN, wält'säs'sen, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Eger, 32 miles E.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1522.

WALDSEE, wält'sä', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, circle of Speyer. Pop. 1173.

WALDSEE, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1570. It has a church resorted to in pilgrimage, and a castle of the princes of Waldburg.

WALDSHUT, wälts'hoot', a walled town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 23 miles W.S.W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1364.

WALDSTATT, wält'stätt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles W.N.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 957.

WALDSTATTER, (Waldstätter,) Die Vier, dee feer wält'stät'ter, ("the four forest towns or cantons,") a name anciently and still sometimes given to the four Swiss cantons—Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne—probably from the extensive forests with which they were once covered.

WALDSTATTER-SEE. See Lucerne, Lake of.

WALDTHURN, wält'toorn, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 27 miles N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 874.

WALDURN, (Waldürn,) wält'dürn, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 30 miles W.S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2138. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage, a castle, convent, and three annual fairs.

WALD'WIC, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

WALDWIMMERSBACH, wält-wim'mers-bäk', a village of Baden, 8 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 621.

WALENI or VALENI, vä-lä'noe, a small town of Wallachia, 50 miles N. of Bucharest. Near it are beds of salt.

WALES, wailz, (Welsh, *Cymry*, kim'ree; Fr. *Galles*, gäll, or *Pays des Galles*, päe dé gäll; Sp. *Gales*, gä'lès; L. *Cambria* or *Wallia*; anc. *Britannia Secunda*,) a principality in the S.W. part of Great Britain, giving the title of Prince of Wales to the heir apparent of the British crown: it is divided into North and South Wales, each comprising six counties. Those of North Wales are Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; of South Wales, Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. (See England, page 634.) As part of the British Empire, Wales has been generally described under that head, but its comparatively isolated position, and its very marked physical features, demand for it a short additional notice.

Wales is composed of a peninsula, with the island of Anglesey situated at its N.W. extremity, and separated from it by the Menai Strait, now crossed by two very remarkable bridges, and with a number of smaller islands chiefly at a short distance from the S.W. coast. The peninsula, washed N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and S. by Bristol Channel, and bounded W. by the four English counties, Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth, is 135 miles long; where widest 95 miles, and where narrowest only 35 miles broad; and has an area of 7398 square miles. It is very mountainous, particularly in North Wales, where Snowden, the culminating point of South Britain, rises to the height of 3571 feet; it is intersected by beautiful valleys, traversed by numerous streams, including among others the Severn, which has its source within it; and is rich in minerals, particularly copper in the N., and coal and iron partially here also, but much more extensively in the S. The Silurian formation, so called after the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of the principality, covers more than two-thirds of the whole surface, extending continuously from the mouth of the Conway to the vicinity of St. David's Head: but is succeeded in the S. by the old red sandstone, above which lies, first the mountain-limestone, and then the large and valuable coal-field already mentioned.

Besides the Severn, before alluded to, the principal rivers are the Dee, which has part of its lower course in Cheshire; the Clwyd, in Denbigh and Flint; the Conway, forming the boundary between Denbigh and Carnarvon; the Dovey, and the united Rheidiol and Ystwith, which have their mouths near the centre of Cardigan Bay; the Teify, separating Cardigan on the N. from Carmarthen and Pembroke on the S.; the Cleddy and Cleddeu, remarkable chiefly from contributing, by their junction, to form the splendid estuary of Milford Haven; the Towy and Bury, which both fall into Carmarthen Bay; the Ebry and Taf, which have a common estuary in Bristol Channel; the Romney, which forms part of the boundary between Wales and England; and the Usk and Wye, which, though rising in the principality, have only the earlier part of their course within it. The lakes are numerous, but the largest, that of Bala, is only 4 miles long, and scarcely 1 mile broad. The climate is on the whole moderate and equable, though somewhat keen in the loftier districts. In all the counties, but more especially in the maritime, humidity is in excess, the average fall of rain in the principality being 34 inches, while that in England is only 22. Hence both climate and surface concur in rendering Wales much better adapted to pasture than agriculture. The soil seldom possesses great natural fertility, except in some of the vales, of which those of the Clwyd in the N., and of Glamorgan in the S., are celebrated for productiveness. The latter, rather a plain than a vale, is of great extent, and produces excellent wheat. The system of agriculture, however, notwithstanding recent improvements, continues in a very backward state. The minerals, as already observed, are very valuable; the S. portion of Wales contains some of the largest coal and iron works in the kingdom, as well as the smelting-works of Swansea, probably the most extensive in the world. Manufactures of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel and hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in North Wales, where Welshpool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton manufacture has extended into some of the N. counties; and in 1847, 1860 hands were employed in woollen, cotton, flax, and silk factories. A manufactory of slate articles exists at Bangor. The trade consists principally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, and woollen goods. The principal ports are Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, and Beaumaris, besides which Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, and Milford is a naval port, and the seat of a government dock-yard. The roads through the principality are now generally good; and in the S. are several short railways, and a part of the Ellesmere Canal. Wales is in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, and divided into the 4 bishoprics of Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph. It contains 13 boroughs, besides contributory boroughs, each of which sends 1 member to the House of Commons, as does each of its counties.

Wales was entitled *Britannia Secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads and stations in the country. The inhabitants long struggled manfully, first against the Romans, and afterwards against the Anglo-Saxons. They became tributary to England in the 10th century, and after various vicissitudes, in which their attempts to throw off the yoke only riveted it more firmly, were finally and completely incorporated with the English monarchy in the reign of Henry VIII. Both in language and manners, however, they continue to be a distinct people, and give undeniable evidence of a Celtic origin. Their dialect bears a marked affinity to the Gaelic or Erse, but is much more closely allied to the ancient Cornish dialect, and that which is still exclusively used by the peasantry in the W. of the French province of Bretagne. There is strong reason to believe that the Welsh are the descendants of the ancient *Cimbri*, whence *Cymry*, the name by which they call themselves at the present day. The Cimbri, though called a German nation, appear to have been of Celtic origin, and quite a distinct people from the Teutones, with whom they invaded Italy, about 100 years B. C. It is supposed that after their great defeat by Marius, many fled into the mountains, and that from a portion of these have sprung the Waldenses. Another remnant established themselves in Brittany, (Bretagne;) this will account for the very close resemblance between the provincial dialect of this part of France and the Welsh language.

The Welsh is one of the most ancient languages now spoken in Europe, and has also a literature, composed chiefly of the poetical effusions of bards, some of whom flourished as early as the 6th century, but partly also of prose, of which the translation of the Bible, completed in 1588, is considered one of the best specimens. Among the peculiarities which characterize the people, one of the most striking, at least to a stranger, is the female dress, consisting generally of a plain or checked gown, a mantle, a napkin of gay flaunting colors around the neck and shoulders, and a black beaver hat, either cylindrical, like that worn elsewhere by men, or broad-brimmed and tapering to the form of a truncated cone. All classes are distinguished by civility and hospitality. Many curious superstitions, handed down by immemorial custom, still retain their hold, and even the gross imposture of Mormonism has found many followers, particularly in the mining districts; but in addition to the labors of the Established clergy, those of the Methodists have been signally successful in diffusing a knowledge of religion, and the great body of the people belonging to what are called the Calvinistic Methodists, find one of their principal sources of enjoyment either as teachers or taught in the primitive services of their church, or in the Sunday school almost invariably attached to it. Pop. in 1841, 911,705; in 1851, 1,005,721.——Adj. WELSH; inhab. WELSHMAN. (See BRITAIN.)

WALES, a parish of England, co. of York, East and West Riding.

WALES, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 17 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 612.

WALES, a post-village and township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. of the township, 711.

WALES, a post-township of Erie co., New York, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 2124.

WALES, a post-township in St. Clair co., Michigan. P. 189.

WALES, a small post-village of Ogle co., Illinois.

WALESBOROUGH, a village of Indiana, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, 46 miles from Indianapolis.

WALESBY, wailz'be, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WALESBY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WALES CENTRE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WALESVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Oneida co., New York.

WALET, wä'lĕt', a town of Central Africa, 260 miles W.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

WAL'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WAL'GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WALHAIN-SAINT-PAUL-SARTLEZ-WALHAIN, vàl'hăn' săn' pōl sart'lā' vàl'hăn', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Nil, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1745.

WALHALLA, post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

WAL'HAM GREEN or ST. JOHN'S, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, 5 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London.

WALHONDING, a river of Ohio, also called the MOHICAN, and WHITE WOMAN RIVER, is formed by several forks, which unite near Loudonville. It then flows southeasterly, and joins the Tuscarawas at Coshocton to form the Muskingum.

WALHONDING, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WALINCOURT, vä'lăn'koor', a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. in 1852, 2127.

WALIUKI, a town of Russia. See VALIOOKI.

WALKENRIED, wäl'ken-reet', a market-town of Brunswick, district and 20 miles S.W. of Blankenburg, on the Wieda, with 570 inhabitants, and an ancient abbey.

WALKER, waw'ker, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, has an area of 606 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Chickamauga River, an affluent of the Tennessee, and by the Chattooga River, an affluent of the Coosa; also by Peavine, Rocky, and other creeks. The surface is traversed by several mountain ridges, abounding in magnificent scenery. The most considerable of these are called Taylor's Ridge, Pigeon, White-oak, and Lookout Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. It abounds in mineral springs and valuable minerals, including stone-coal, fine marble, limestone, gypsum, and lead. The Red Sulphur Springs and Gordon's Springs are watering-places of some celebrity. The county is intersected by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It was named in honor of Freeman Walker, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. 13,109, of whom 11,445 were free, and 1664 slaves.

WALKER, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is traversed by the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River. The surface is mountainous, presenting many wild and picturesque gorges: the highlands afford excellent pasturage, and are separated by beautiful and fertile valleys. A large part of the county is covered with forests of pine, oak, and other timber. A natural bridge has been found in this county, which is said to rival that of Rockbridge, Virginia. Capital, Jasper. Pop. 5124; of whom 4855 were free, and 269 slaves.

WALKER, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. The Trinity River bounds it on the N., and the San Jacinto rises within its limits. The surface is an alluvial plain. Much of the soil is very fertile. The Trinity River is navigable when the water is high, and the produce of the county is exported by steamboats. Named in honor of Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury under President Polk. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. 3964; of whom 2663 were free, and 1301 slaves.

WALKER, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. of Bellefonte. Pop. 1221.

WALKER, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata River, opposite Huntingdon. Pop. 1108.

WALKER, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata River, intersected by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and by the Pennsylvania Canal.

WALKER, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

WALKER, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

WALKER, a township in Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Grand River. Pop. 823.

WALKER, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Pop. 1030.

WALKERINGHAM, waw'ker-ing-am, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WALKERN, waw'kern, a parish of England, co. Hertford.

WALK'ER'S, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

WALKER'S, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

WALKER'S BRANCH, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

WALKER'S CHURCH, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

WALKER'S CREEK, in the S.W. part of Virginia, rises in Wythe co., flows north-eastward, and enters New River in Giles county.

WALKER'S FORD, a small village, Randolph co., Georgia.

WALKER'S GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

WALKER'S IRONWORKS, a small village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

WALKER'S LAKE, in the south-western part of Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 45' N., lon. 115° 20' W., receives the waters of Walker's River, but has no outlet. Length, above 30 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

WALKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania.

WALKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Coffee co., Tennessee.

WALKER'S NECK, a post-office of Brown co., Illinois, about 75 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

WALKER'S RIVER rises in Calaveras co., California, and flows first north-easterly, passing into Utah Territory, then taking a S.E. course, it falls into Walker's Lake.

WALKERSVILLE, waw'kerz-vil, a thriving post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Half-moon Valley, 190 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, contains 4 stores.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 81 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 194 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

WALK'ERTON, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia, on the Mattapony River, 30 miles N.E. of Richmond.

WALK'ERTOWN, a small village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 29 miles W. of Philadelphia.

WALKERTOWN, a post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WALK'ERVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WALKHAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WALKI, a town of Russia. See VALKI.

WALKINGTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WALKRINGEN, wälk'ring-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1859.

WALLABOUT BAY, of King's co., Long Island, New York, is a semicircular bay setting up from the East River, on the E. side of Brooklyn. See BROOKLYN.

WALLABY ISLANDS, two small islands of the Abrolhos, off the S.W. coast of Australia.

WALLACE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WALLACE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

WALLACE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

WALLACE, a post-village in Jones co., Georgia, 20 miles S.W. of Milledgeville.

WALLACE, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 480.

WALLACE, a post-village in Fountain co., Indiana.

WALLACE, a post-office of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

WALLACE, a county of New South Wales, East Australia, bordering Victoria Colony, and surrounded by the counties of Wellesley, Beresford, Cowley, and Buceleugh. The surface is mountainous, covered by the Australian Alps, and watered by head streams of the Murray.

WALLACEBURG, a town and port of entry of Canada West, on Big Bear Creek, 26 miles from Chatham. Pop. about 500.

WALLACE CREEK, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

WALLACE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

WALLACE'S FACTORY, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WALLACE-TOWN, a modern and populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland, immediately W. of Newton, and separated from the royal burgh by the river Ayr.

WALLACEVILLE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACEVILLE, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACHIA or WALACHIA, wä-lä'ke-a, (Ger. *Walachei*, wä-lä-kī'; Fr. *Valachie* or *Valaquie*, vä-lä'kee'; Sp. *Valaquia*, vä-lä-kee'ä; L. *Valachia* or *Walachia*,) a principality of Turkey in Europe, between lat. 43° 40' and 45° 40' N., and lon. 22° 30' and 28° E., and bounded N. and N.W. by the Carpathians, separating it from Transylvania and the Banat of Hungary; W., S., and E. by the Danube, separating it in the first direction from Servia, and in the last two from Bulgaria; and N.E. by Moldavia, from which it is chiefly separated by the Sereth, and its tributary the Milkov. Area about 27,000 square miles. Its surface may be regarded as a vast inclined plane, sloping from the Carpathians towards the Danube. Among the mountains of the N. and W. the elevation averages from 3000 to 4000 feet, but rises in particular summits to 7000 feet, and in Mount Butschetesch, N. of Kimpolung, exceeds 8000 feet; but this elevation is soon succeeded by a region of hills and undulating plains, and finally sinks down into extensive flats, often swampy, and fringed near the banks of the Danube by a chain of shallow lakes. Many of the loftier summits are composed of gneiss and mica-schist; in the hilly region, though the lower part of the secondary formation appears to be wanting, the cretaceous system is largely developed, and is overlain by tertiary conglomerates, clays, marls, and sandstones. In the S. and E. diluvial gravels, and alluvial deposits of great depth, form large and fertile plains. The most valuable mineral of Wallachia is salt, the mines of which seem almost inexhaustible. Petroleum and asphaltum are also abundant; sulphur is found in more limited quantities. The only metal of consequence is copper, which has been worked to some extent; gold is washed from the sands of several streams. The drainage belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives it on its left bank, both directly and by numerous affluents, particularly the Schyl, Aluta, united Vede and Telleorman, Argisch or Ardjish, Jalomitza, and Sereth.

The climate, in the more mountainous districts, is severe, and even on the plains the winter continues long. The Danube and its tributaries are regularly frozen over for about six weeks. The soil is remarkable for its fertility, and with few exceptions the whole principality admits of being cultivated like a garden. With very imperfect culture, wheat, barley, and maize are everywhere raised in abundance. Tobacco, hops, and flax are also extensively grown; the vine thrives well, and there is a profusion of all the ordinary fruits. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in vast numbers. The manufactures are insignificant; the trade is principally in raw produce, exchanged for coffee, sugar, pepper, foreign wines, furs, and various manufactures, principally from Germany, Russia, and Great Britain. The inhabitants, chiefly pure Wallachians, who are believed to have descended without much intermixture from the ancient Dacians, have lost almost all their better qualities during long misgovernment, and have now few virtues to compensate for their prevailing indolence, sottishness, cunning, and revenge. They belong generally to the Greek church, which provides very imperfectly either for the religious or moral education of its adherents. Wallachia, with the adjoining principality of Moldavia, is nominally a dependency of Turkey, to which it pays an annual tribute, and till recently was under an undefined kind of Russian protectorate. The prince or *hospodar* is elected for life by the *boyards* or nobles, who hold a kind of legislative diet, by which the sovereign power is modified. Administratively the principality is divided into 18 districts, 13 in Great and 5 in Little Wallachia. The inhabitants speak a corrupt dialect of the Latin language. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman Empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths and Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1290; in 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, and afterwards formed a province of the Ottoman Empire till 1829. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830, it was placed under the protection of Russia.

In 1853, Wallachia, as well as the other northern provinces of European Turkey, was occupied by the armies of Russia, a circumstance constituting one of the principal causes of the present war. After their unsuccessful siege of Silistria, in 1854, the Russians evacuated all the Turkish provinces. Pop. about 2,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. WALLACHIAN, wŏl-lä'ke-an, and WALLACH, wŏl'läk, (Fr. VALAQUE, vä'läk'; Ger. adj. WALLACHISCH, wäl'lä-kish; inhab. WALLACH, wäl'läk.)

WALLAJABAD, wäl-lä-jä-bäd', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 14 miles N.W. of Chingleput, with some extensive military cantonments.

WALLAMETTE, a river of Oregon. See WILLAMETTE.

WALLAMETTE, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Oregon.

WALLANCHOON, wŏl'lăn-choon', or WALLOONG, wŏl'loong', a large village of Eastern Nepaul, on the Wallanchoon or Tambur River, 10,385 feet above sea-level. It has some transit trade with Thibet through the Wallanchoon Pass, 16,756 feet high, and about two days' journey to the N.

WALLAROBBA, a village of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Durham, 12 miles N.W. of Clarence, in a fine grazing district, between Paterson and William Rivers.

WALLA WALLA, wŏl'la wŏl'la, a river which rises in the N. part of Oregon, and, flowing in a W.N.W. direction, falls into the Columbia at Fort Walla Walla, in Washington Territory. The emigrants' route to Oregon City follows this river for nearly its whole course.

WALLA WALLA, a county of Washington Territory, intersected by the Columbia River, which, with the Walla Walla, forms the greater part of the southern boundary. The Yakima, flowing from the N.W., and Snake River from the E., join the Columbia in this county. Area estimated at 9500 square miles. Capital, Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA or FORT WALLA WALLA, the capital of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, on the left bank of Columbia River, near the junction of the Walla Walla River, 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about 280 miles E. by S. of Pacific City.

WALLAZEY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WALL-BOTTLE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

WALLDITCH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WALLDORF, wäll'dorf, a village of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 4 miles N. of Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 1500.

WALLDURN, a town of Baden. See WALDDURN.

WALLED LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

WALLENDORF, wäl'len-dorf', (Hun. *Olassi*, o'lŏs'see',) a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernad, 12 miles S.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 3000.

WALLENFELS, wäl'len-fĕls', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 miles E.N.E. of Kronach. Pop. 1121.

WALLENPAUPACK CREEK, in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, enters the Lackawaxen a few miles below Honesdale.

WALLENSTADT, wäl'len-stätt', a lake and small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall: the lake (in German WALLENSTEDTER-SEE, wäl'len-stĕt'ter-zä',) is 11 miles in length, by 2 miles across, 9 miles S.E. of the Lake of Zurich, with which it is connected by the Linth Canal. Height above the sea, 1385 feet; average depth, 500 feet. Shores mountainous and grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2000 to 3000 feet in height. It receives the rivers Linth and Seez. The town Wallenstadt, at its E. extremity, population 1800, is a depôt for the transit trade between Germany and Italy.

WALLENSTADTER-SEE. See preceding article.

WALLER, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 6 miles from Chillicothe.

WALLERFANGEN, wäl'ler-fäng'en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 1051.

WALLERN, wäl'lern, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, 30 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 2069.

WALLERS, väl'lair', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes, on the railway from

Calais to Paris, 1 mile from Valenciennes. Pop. in 1852, 3301.

WALLERSTEIN, wäl'ler-stine', a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1950. It has a castle, the residence of the Princes Oettingen-Wallerstein.

WALLHAUSEN, wäl'how'zen, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Helme, 4 miles W. of Sangershausen. Pop. 1055.

WAL'LINGFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, chiefly in the county of Berks, on the right bank of the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 arches, with 4 drawbridges, 12¼ miles N.W. of Reading. Pop. of municipal borough in 1851, 2819; of parliamentary borough, comprising also some parishes in the county of Oxford, 8064. The town has 3 churches, a town-hall, market-house, small jail, various dissenting chapels, several schools, almshouses, and on its N. side are the traces of a castle demolished in 1653. It has some trade in malt, corn, and flour, and communicates by canals with Bath, Bristol, and the central parts of England. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Banbury. The Wallingford-Road Station of the Great Western Railway, 3 miles from the town, is 47½ miles N.W. of London.

WAL'LINGFORD, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, intersected by the Western Vermont Railroad, 62 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It contains 4 churches, 6 stores, and 11 mills and manufactories. Pop. 1688.

WALLINGFORD, a post-village and township of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, 11 miles N. by E. of New Haven. The village has a beautiful situation on elevated ground, with broad and straight streets, finely shaded. It contains 4 churches, several stores, and several flourishing schools. Manufactures have recently been introduced, and are now in a very thriving condition. Pop. of the township, 2595.

WALLINGFORD, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, about 160 miles N.E. of Springfield.

WAL'LING'S FERRY, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

WAL'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Herts.

WALLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey.

WALLIS, a canton of Switzerland. See VALAIS.

WALLISCHBIRKEN, (Walischbirken,) wäl'lish-beer'ken, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, about 60 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2142.

WAL'LIS CREEK, of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, flows N., dividing the boroughs of East and West Maitland, and joins the river Hunter.

WAL'LIS ISLAND, of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, in Port-Hunter, opposite Fullarton Cove. lat. 10° 51′ S., lon. 142° 4′ E.

WALLIS ISLAND, (native *Uea*, oo-ä'ä,) the principal of a group in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 24′ S., lon. 176° 10′ W.

WALLIS LAKE, of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, bordering the coast near Cape Hawke. Length 10 miles, breadth 5 miles.

WALL'KILL RIVER, rises in the northern part of New Jersey, flows in a N.N.E. course, and after receiving the Shawangunk, falls into the Rondout, in the E. part of Ulster co. The name Wallkill is sometimes applied to the main stream below the junction with the Rondout.

WALLKILL, a township in the N.W. part of Orange co., New York, intersected by the New York and Erie Railroad. Pop. 4242.

WALLO'NIA, a post-village of Trigg co., Kentucky, on Muddy Creek, 8 miles N. of Cadiz.

WALLOOM'SCOIK RIVER, rises in Bennington co., Vermont, and falls into the Hoosack River, in New York.

WALLOOSTOOK' RIVER, Maine, is formed by two small branches, called the North-West and the South-West branches, in Somerset co., and, flowing in a general northeasterly course, unites with the St. François to form the St. John's River.

WAL'LOP, NETHER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WALLOP, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WALLPACK CENTRE. See WALPACK CENTRE.

WALLS and FLOTTA, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising the S. half of the island of Hoy, with the islands of Flota, Fara, Cava, and Gransay.

WALLS and SAND'NESS', a united parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising the most W. part of the Shetland Mainland, and the islands of Foula, Linga, Papa-Stour, and Vaila.

WALL'SEND, a parish and village of England, co. of Northumberland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle, and intersected by the Newcastle and Shields Railway. Pop. in 1851, 5721, chiefly engaged in collieries, but partly in lime-kilns, manufactures of copperas and earthenwares, and in shipbuilding. The village is large and well-built. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, and upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.

WALL'S STORE, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

WALLSTADT, wäl'stätt, (Gross, groce, and KLEIN, kline,) two contiguous market-towns of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. of the former, 1317; of the latter, 1805.

WALLS'VILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WALL-TOWN, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Vindolana*.

WAL'LUM POND, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N.W. of Providence. It contained 1 cotton-mill, with 33 looms.

WAL'MER, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast, 1 mile S.S.W. of Deal, in the borough of which it is comprised. The village of Upper Walmer adjoins Deal; and separated from it on the S.E. is Lower Walmer, on rising ground near the shore, containing the church, partly of Norman architecture, some good residences, and marine villages, resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer Castle, built by Henry VIII., now fitted up for the use of the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-ports, and was the frequent residence of the Duke of Wellington in that official capacity.

WAL'MERSLEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WALMESGATE, wôlms'gate, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WALMS'LEY, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on Pictou Harbor, opening into Northumberland Strait, about 90 miles N.E. of Halifax.

WAL'NEY ISLAND, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon. Length of the island from N. to S., 9 miles, average breadth 1 mile. At its S. extremity is a lighthouse, rising 70 feet above the sea, in lat. 54° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 3° 10′ 5″ W.; and near this the "Pile of Fowdrey," a castle formerly of great strength, erected in 1327 for the protection of the harbor.

WALN'FORD, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

WAL'NUT, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

WALNUT, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Pop. 541.

WALNUT, a township of Fairfield co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2130.

WALNUT, a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 905.

WALNUT, a township in Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. 1340.

WALNUT, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. P. 1059.

WALNUT, a post-village in Jefferson co., Iowa, 55 miles S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

WALNUT BEND, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

WALNUT BOT'TOM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WALNUT BOTTOM, a post-office of Henderson co., Kentucky.

WALNUT CAMP, a small post-village of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

WALNUT COVE, a post-village, Stokes co., North Carolina.

WALNUT CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward from Jones co., and enters the Ocmulgee River at Macon.

WALNUT CREEK, of Bastrop co., Texas, enters the Colorado from the right, a few miles below the county seat.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-township in the E. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop. 1077.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Copiah co., Nebraska Territory.

WALNUT FIELD, a small village, Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WALNUT FLAT, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, has 1 church, and about 100 inhabitants.

WALNUT FOR'EST, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, about 115 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

WALNUT FORK, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia, 330 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

WALNUT GROVE, post-office, Orange co., North Carolina.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Walton co., Georgia.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

WALNUT GROVE, post-office, Independence co., Arkansas.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Caldwell co., Kentucky.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois, about 45 miles N.W. of Peoria.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Green co., Missouri.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

WALNUT GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Rapides co., Louisiana.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Kentucky.

WALNUT HILL, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. It has a union school.

WALNUT HILL, a post-village of Marion co., Illinois, on

the road from Salem to Chester, 12 miles from the former, has about 200 inhabitants.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri.

WALNUT LAKE, a post-office of Tunica co., Mississippi.

WALNUT LANE, a post-village of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

WALNUT PEAK, a post-office, Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

WALNUT POST, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

WALNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

WALNUT SPRINGS, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office, Warren co., New Jersey.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

WALPACK, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey. P. 783.

WALPACK CENTRE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

WALPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALPOLE, a post-village and township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the Cheshire Railroad, 44 miles W.S.W. of Concord. The river is here crossed by a bridge. There are also 2 other villages in this township. Pop. 2034.

WALPOLE, a post-village and township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 17 miles S.W. by S. of Boston. The township is watered by Neponset River. It contains 5 cotton and 3 woollen mills. Pop. 1929.

WALPOLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

WALPOLE EAST, a post-office, Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

WALPOLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia; lat. 22° 40′ S., lon. 169° 2′ E.

WALPOLE ST. ANDREW, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALPOLE ST. PETER, a parish, England, co. of Norfolk.

WALSALL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Stafford, on an eminence beside the Tame, and on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of parliamentary and municipal borough, 25,680; of the town, 8761. The town has a handsome new church in a commanding situation; St. Paul's chapel; two Roman Catholic and various other chapels; an old town-hall and jail; a grammar school, annual revenue 800*l.*; almshouses, national blue-coat and other schools; subscription and news-rooms. Saddlers' and coachmakers' ironmongery and domestic iron utensils are the staple articles of trade; it has also several brass and iron foundries, extensive coal and lime works, and a considerable trade in malt. The town was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and was a royal demesne at the Conquest. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WALSALL FOREIGN, a township of England, co. of Stafford. Pop. in 1851, 18,061.

WALSCHEID, wäl'shite, (Fr. pron. vàls'shâ' or vâl'shâd',) a village of France, department of Meurthe, 7 miles S.E. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 1783.

WALSCHEIDT, wäl'shite, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, 8 miles N. of Sarrebrück.

WALSCHLAND. See WELSCHLAND.

WALSCHLEBEN, wälsh'lä'ben, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Erfurt. Pop. 1230.

WALSDEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 10 miles E. of Haslingden, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

WALSER'S MILL, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

WALSHAM IN THE WILLOWS, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Walsham, 6 miles from the E. coast, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 2911. The town has a grammar school, in which Lord Nelson received a part of his education, several minor charities, a theatre, &c. In the parish are extensive water-mills; and 1 mile S. of the town is a stone cross erected to commemorate a victory of Bishop Spencer and others over a band of rebels in 1381.

WALSHAM, SOUTH, a village and district of England, co. of Norfolk, 11 miles W.N.W. of Yarmouth.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT or OLD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE or NEW, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Stiffkey, 5 miles S.E. of Wells. Pop. in 1851, 1207.

WALSOKEN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Wisbeach, with a station on a branch of the East Anglian Railway.

WALSRODE, wäls'ro'deh, a town of Hanover, 45 miles S.W. of Lüneburg, on the Böhme. Pop. 2061.

WALSRODE, a village of Hanover, government and S.W. of Lüneburg, near the above. Pop. 1528.

WALSTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

WALTENBERG, wäl'ten-bèrg', a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szolcok, 39 miles N.W. of Klausenburg. Pop. 8450, mostly agricultural.

WALTERBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Colleton district, South Carolina, 99 miles S. by E. of Columbia. It is situated in a level and fertile district.

WALTERSDORF, wäl'ters-dorf', a village of Germany, Saxony, circle of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 miles W. of Zittau. Pop. 1470.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Zwickau, S. of Freiburg.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1380.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 38 miles S. of Berlin.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Germany, East Prussia, government of Königsberg.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles E.S.E. of Weida.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, about 30 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1037.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on a small stream 10 miles from Landskron. Pop. 1569.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Austria, Moravia, about 24 miles from Olmutz. Pop. 1400.

WALTERSDORF, (ALT, ält,) a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Halberschwerdt. Pop. 1042.

WALTERSDORF, (WEST, vès'teh,) a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 1365.

WALTERSDORF, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1039.

WALTERSHAUSEN, wäl'ters-how'zen, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 7 miles W.S.W. of Gotha, on the Bodewasser. A railway connects it with Frottstedt. Pop. 3148.

WALTERSHOF, wäl'ters-hof', a market-town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 20 miles E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1200.

WALTERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WALTERSVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Missouri.

WALTHAM, wôl'tam, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.S.W. of Great Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway.

WALTHAM, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 25 miles S.E. of Bangor. Pop. 324.

WALTHAM, a township in Addison co., Vermont, on the E. side of Otter Creek, 33 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. P. 270.

WALTHAM, a beautiful and flourishing post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Charles River, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 10 miles W. by N. of Boston. The village is built principally on one extended street, upwards of a mile in length, and contains several fine churches, a bank, a savings institution, and a gaslight company, incorporated in 1853. Many of the inhabitants do business in Boston. Waltham has the first cotton establishment in Massachusetts. It was the great leader in this work; 500 hands are employed here in mills. Boots and shoes are also manufactured to a considerable extent. Prospect Hill, nearly 500 feet in height, a short distance from the village, affords an extensive view of the surrounding country, with Boston and its harbor seen in the distance. Pop. of the township in 1830, 1357; in 1840, 2504, and in 1850, 4464.

WALTHAM, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

WALTHAM-ABBEY or HOLY CROSS, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, amidst fine pastures, 13 miles N.N.E. of London. Pop. of town in 1851, 2329. The church, partly a portion of a famous abbey, founded in the time of Canute, and restored by Harold II., is one of the earliest specimens of Norman architecture in England. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning 4 powder-mills belonging to the government. Waltham has also corn and silk mills, a pin factory, and malt kilns. At Enfield-lock, 2 miles S., the government has a factory supplying annually about 40,000 percussion muskets.

WALTHAM, BISHOP'S, a market-town and parish of England, county and 10 miles E.N.E. of Southampton, on the road between Portsmouth and Winchester. Pop. in 1851, 2266. It is neatly built, and on its S. side are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Winchester.

WALTHAM, BRIGHT, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WALTHAM, COLD. See COLD WALTHAM.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. of Herts, on the W. side of the river Lea, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Waltham Abbey, and deriving its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting-places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., on its way to London.

WALTHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WALTHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WALTHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WALTHAM ON THE WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, with a village formerly a market-town.

WALTHAM ST. LAURENCE, a parish of England, co. of Berks, 5 miles S.W. of Maidenhead. The Romans had a station on Castleacre in the neighborhood.

WALTHAMSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, which is here navigable, 7 miles N.N.E. of London. The village is chiefly inhabited by wealthy merchants of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping Forest.

WALTHAM TEMPLE a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WALTHAM, UP'PER, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WALTHAM, WEST, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex.

WALTHAM, WHITE or ABBAS, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WALTHOURVILLE, wal-thoor'vil, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia, about 44 miles S.W. of Savannah, is the largest place in the county. It has 2 flourishing academies, 2 churches, and 2 stores.

WALTIER, wâl'teer', a maritime village of British India, presidency of Madras, 3½ miles from Vizagapatam, and the actual residence of the British authorities of that station.

WAL'TON, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Brampton, and containing the townships of High and Low Walton. The parish contains Castlesteads, or Cambeckfort, a ruin surrounded by a grove of oaks.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the coast. Here was formerly a castle of Roman origin.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WALTON, a parish of England, county and ainsty of York.

WALTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WALTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby.

WALTON, a hamlet of England, co. of Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Lutterworth. Pop. 647.

WAL'TON, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 390 square miles. The Appalachee River flows along its N.E. border; it is intersected by the Alcovy, (Ulcofauhachee,) a branch of the Ocmulgee, and also drained by Cornish, Bay, and other creeks. The surface is elevated and uneven; the soil is derived from primary rocks, and is moderately fertile, excepting the higher ridges. The county contains an abundance of granite and iron, and small quantities of gold have been found in it. It is intersected in the southern part by the Georgia Railroad. Named in honor of George Walton, who was governor of Georgia in 1780. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 10,321, of whom 6912 were free, and 3909 slaves.

WALTON, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Choctawhatchee River, and intersected by the Yellow-water; the southern border is washed by Choctawhatchee Bay, navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine; the soil is generally poor. Capital, Uchee Anna. Pop. 1817, of whom 1481 were free, and 336 slaves.

WALTON, a post-village and township of Delaware co., New York, on the Delaware River, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains an academy. Pop. 2271.

WALTON, a post-office of Hanawha co., Virginia.

WALTON, a post-office, Newberry district, South Carolina.

WALTON, a post-village of Boone co., Kentucky, 20 miles S.W. of Covington. It contains 2 tobacco factories, and about 200 inhabitants.

WALTON, a post-township in the S.W. part of Eaton co., Michigan. Pop. 464.

WALTON CAR'DIFF, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WALTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALTON, EAST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WAL'TONHAM, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 12 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

WALTON, INFERIOR and SUPERIOR, two townships of England, co. of Chester, on the Mersey and Irwell Canal.

WALTON-IN-GORDA'NO, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WALTON LE DALE, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, on a height beside the Derwent, near the Wyre and Preston Railway, 2 miles S.S.E. of Preston. Population chiefly engaged in cotton manufactures.

WALTON-ON-SO'KEN, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the coast, 12 miles S.E. of Manningtree. Pop. 721. The village is resorted to as a watering-place, and has a handsome terrace, hotel, and jetty. On the Naze is a brick tower, 80 feet in height, forming a sea-mark. The ancient church was submerged in the sea.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. 79,212, partly engaged in cotton manufactures. It has several endowed schools and mansions, belonging to Liverpool merchants.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WALTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WALTON S FORD, a post-office, Habersham co., Georgia.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 17 miles W.S.W. of London. The church has some fine monuments; and in the parish are many elegant villas and seats, including Apps-Court, on the site of a mansion of Cardinal Wolsey; Pain's Hill, with fine grounds; Oatlands, the seat of the late Duke of York. At the village of Hersham, Lilly the astrologer died in 1681. On St. George's Hill are traces of an ancient camp.

WALTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WALTON, WEST, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, on St. Bride's Bay.

WALTON WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WALT'S HILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

WALTZ, a township of Wabash co., Indiana. Pop. 1856.

WALUIKI, a town of Russia. See VALUIKI.

WALVISCH, wâl'vish, (*i. e.* "Whale,") or WALFISCH (wôl'fish) BAY, a harbor of South Africa, extending along its W. coast for 20 miles, terminated southward by Pelican Point, in lat. 22° 52′ 5″ S., lon. 14° 27′ E., and frequented by whaling vessels, (whence its name.)

WAL'WORTH, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, a suburb of the metropolis, 2½ miles S. of St. Paul's, London.

WAL'WORTH, a county in the S.S.E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Honey, Sugar, and Geneva Creeks, affluents of Pishtaka River, and by Turtle and Whitewater Creeks, affluents of Rock River. Lake Geneva, in the S. part of the county, is 8 miles long, besides which there are 23 smaller lakes. The surface is undulating and diversified with forests, prairies, and "oak openings." There are no steep hills, and but little waste land in the county. The soil is of limestone formation, highly productive, and well watered. By the census of 1850, Walworth county produced more hay than any other county in the state, and more wheat, corn, and butter than any other excepting Rock county, and more barley than any county in the United States except Waukesha county, Wisconsin. There were raised in that year 655,704 bushels of wheat; 215,242 of corn; 31,599 of barley; 27,193 tons of hay; and 333,012 pounds of butter. It is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, by the Racine and Janesville Railroad, and has plank-roads leading to Milwaukee and Racine. Capital, Elkhorn. Pop 17,862.

WALWORTH, a post-village and township of Wayne co., New York, 18 miles E. of Rochester. It contains an academy. Pop. 1981.

WALWORTH, a post-village and township in the S. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 53 miles S.E. of Madison. Pop. 987.

WÂL'WYN'S-CASTLE, a parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WALZENHAUSEN, wâlt'sen-how'zen, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, on a hill at the extremity of the Rheinthal, with a church so commandingly situated that the Tyrolese mountains are seen, and 92 churches counted from it. Pop. 1604.

WAMBEEK, wâm'bâk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1481.

WAMBERG, wâm'bêrg, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1965.

WAMBOOL, a river of East Australia. See MACQUARIE.

WAMBRECHIES, vôm'breh-shes', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 4 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 3575.

WAM'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WAMEL, wâ'mel, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite Tiel. Pop. 1453.

WAMPHRAY, wam'frâ, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Wamphray, an affluent of the Annan, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Beattock.

WAMPS'VILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on the Central Railroad, 23 miles E. of Syracuse.

WANAS, wâ'nâs, a town of Sweden, lèn of Linköpling, with an important fortress at the mouth of the Canal of Gotha, in Lake Wettern.

WAN'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WANCHOW, wân-chôw', or TUNGOW-CHING, tûn'gôw'ching', written also WEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a large seaport town of China, province of Che-kiang, 150 miles S. of Ningpo, at the mouth of a river of its own name; lat. 28° N. Its streets are intersected by canals, and exposed to frequent inundation, and it is esteemed very unhealthy for Europeans. It has manufactures of silk, shamsoo, and soy. Pop. 200,000.

WANCON'DA, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WANDERSLEBEN, wân'ders-lâ'ben, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1025.

WANDIPOOR, wân'de-poor', a town of Bootan, 18 miles E. of Tassisudon, on an isolated rock, and having many ecclesiastical establishments.

WANDIWASH, wân'de-wâsh', a town of British India, presidency and 58 miles S.W. of Madras. Here, in 1760, the French were defeated by the British.

WANDORF, wân'dorf, a town of Hungary, co. and about 2 miles from Ödenburg. In the vicinity are the extensive coal-mines of Brennberg.

WANDRÉ, vôn'drâ', a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 2090.

WANDSBEK, wânds'bêk, a market-town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 3 miles N.E. of Hamburg, on the Wands. Pop. 4200. It has a royal castle and park, and 4 well-frequented annual fairs. It is a favorite summer resort of the merchants of Hamburg.

WANDSWORTH, wonz'würth, a parish and large village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wandle, near its mouth

in the Thames, on the South-Western Railway, 5 miles S.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 9611. The village, on and between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bolting cloths, vinegar, white lead, and other chemical products, distilleries, calico printing, and iron works, linseed oil, flour and other mills, wrought by water-power. A tram-road, formed between it and Croydon at the commencement of this century, at a cost of 60,000*l.*, has long proved totally useless. Around the village are many handsome detached mansions.

WANFERCEE-BAULET, vŏns'fĕr'sē' bō'lā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 8 miles N.N.E. of Charleroi. Pop. 2538.

WANFRIED, wän'freet, a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Werra, 5 miles E. of Eschwege. Pop. 2045.

WANGANUI, wäng-gä-noo'ee, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters the ocean on its W. coast, 60 miles S.E. of New Plymouth. On it is the village of Petre.

WANGARI, wän-gä'ree, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of the North Island, 65 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

WANGARURU, wäng-gä-roo'roo, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of the North Island, 110 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

WANGAROA, wäng-gä-ro'ä, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North Island, 140 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

WANGAROA, a harbor and river of New Zealand, North Island, 53 miles S. of Auckland.

WANGEN, wäng'en, a town of Würtemburg, circle of Danube, on the Ober-Argen, 30 miles S.W. of Ulm. P. 1456.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of Bern, on the Aar, 5 miles W. of Aarwangen. Pop. 1710.

WANGEN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Cannstadt, on the Neckar. Pop. 1339.

WANGEN, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Buckberg. Pop. 1914.

WANGERIN, wäng-eh-reen', town of Prussian Pomeranie, 24 miles N.E. of Stargard. Pop. 1450.

WANGEROOG, wäng'er-ōg', or WANGEROGE, wäng'er-o'ghĕh, an island of North Germany, grand-duchy of Oldenburg, in the North Sea, off the estuary of the Jahde and Weser. Lat. of lighthouse 53° 47′ 6″ N., lon. 7° 51′ 5″ E. Pop. 250. It has extensive oyster beds.

WANGFORD, two parishes of England, co. of Suffolk.

WANGHTOWN, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WANGI, (Wängi,) wäng'ghee, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Murg, 5 miles S.E. of Frauenfeld. Pop. 1586.

WANKANEER', a town of India, Baroda dominions, peninsula of Guzerat, 70 miles N.N.E. of Joonaghur.

WANLIN, wän'leen', written also OUANLIN and OOANLIN, a town of Mantchooria, on the Soongaree; lat. 47½° N.

WANLIP, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a mining village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock Rivulet, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Sanquhar, and 1380 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1851, 872, employed in mines belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which yields chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The neat village, on a hill-side amidst fine mountain scenery, has a new church, and a miners' library of a superior character.

WANNEBECQ, wän'neh-baik', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on an affluent of the Dendre, 24 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1098.

WANNEGEM-LEDE, wän'neh-ghĕm' lā'dĕh, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1468.

WANSEN, wän'sen, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 1570.

WANSFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 7 miles W. of Peterborough.

WANSTEAD, a parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Roding, 6 miles N.E. of London. It has an orphan asylum, founded in 1841.

WANSTROW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WANTAGE, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Berks, in the vale of the White-horse, on a branch of the Ock, and of the Wilts and Berks Canal, 3 miles S. of the Great Western Railway, 21 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2951. It has a handsome cruciform church, almshouses, and other charities, some manufactures of sacking, twine, and coarse cloths, and an active trade in malt and corn. Here, in 849, Alfred the Great was born, and a festival commemorating the 1000th year since his birth, was held 25th October, 1849.

WANTAGE, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey, intersected by the Walkill River. Pop. 3934.

WANTISDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WANTOONG or WANTUNG, wän'toong', NORTH and SOUTH, two islets in the Canton River, China, between the islands of Anunghoy and Ty-cook-tow, the former strongly fortified by the Chinese, and the latter temporarily by the British in the late war.

WANTZENAU, LA, lä vŏnt'zeh-nō', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2501.

WANYANEE or WANYANI, wän-yä'nee, one of the principal arms or channels by which the waters of the Indus enter the sea. Its length is near 20 miles. It is said not to be navigable.

WANZLEBEN, wänts'lā'bĕn, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3010.

WAPAHKONETTA, wop'a-ko-nĕt'ta, a post-village of Duchouquet township, capital of Auglaize county, Ohio, on the Auglaize River, and on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. The river is navigable for keel-boats as high as this point. The Society of Friends had a mission here for many years, among the Shawnee Indians. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WAPANSEE, a township of Grundy co., Illinois. P. 217.

WAPATOO, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

WAPELLAH, of Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 75 miles from La Salle.

WAPELLO, a county in the S.S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. The River des Moines flows diagonally through the middle of the county, in a S.E. direction; it is also drained by Cedar and Avery's Creeks. The surface is slightly undulating; the soil is highly productive. Stone-coal is found along Des Moines River, and limestone underlies a part of the surface. The river affords valuable water-power at the county seat. Organized in 1842–3. Capital, Ottumawa. Pop. 8471.

WAPELLO, a post-village, capital of Louisa county, Iowa, on the right bank of the Iowa River, about 12 miles from its mouth, 42 miles S.S.E. of Iowa City, and 5 miles W. of the Mississippi River. The Iowa River is navigable for steamboats during three months in the year, and affords motive power at this place to a large flouring-mill, saw-mill, and carding machine. A weekly newspaper is published here. Laid out in 1839. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

WAPENBURY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WAPLEY, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WAPPANOOCA, a township of Crittenden co., Arkansas. Pop. 462.

WAPPENHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WAPPING, wäp'ping, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 2 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and forming a suburb of the metropolis, bordering the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, and the entrances from the Thames to the London Docks. It is comprised in the metropolitan borough of Tower-Hamlets.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, of Dutchess co., in the E.S.E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson River, 8 miles below Poughkeepsie.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

WAPSIPINICON, a river of Iowa; rising near the N. boundary of the state, it flows south-eastward, and enters the Mississippi about 25 miles above Davenport. Length estimated at 200 miles.

WAPWALLOPEN, a creek of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

WAPWALLOPEN, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WAQUOIT, a post office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

WARA, wä'rä, a town of Central Africa, state of Bergoo, 250 miles W.S.W. of Kobbe.

WARABEIN. See GROSS WARDEIN.

WAR'AJU' RIVER, in the southern part of Minnesota Territory, falls into St. Peter's River, W. of Marrah Tankah Lake. Length about 80 miles.

WARANGOL, wä-rän-gōl', or WARANGUL, wä rän-gūl', a city of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 87 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

WARASDIN or VARASDIN, vä'räs-din', (Hun. *Varasd*, vŏh'rŏshd',) a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, capital of the county, on the Drave, 28 miles N.N.E. of Agram. Pop. 9151. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manufactures of stonewares, silks, tobacco, and vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths, and extensive vineyards.

WARBERG, wär'bĕrg, a seaport town of South Sweden, lan and 36 miles N.W. of Halmstad, on the Cattegat. Pop. 1691. Its harbor is safe and convenient. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

WARBLETON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARBLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 7 miles S.E. of Havant. It has an ancient church, and picturesque ruins of a castle.

WARBLOW, a village of St. Clair co., Missouri, about 90 miles S.E. of Independence.

WARBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WARBOYS, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WARBSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WARBURG, wär'bŏŏrg, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 37 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Diemel. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of linens and tobacco.

WARBURTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WARCOP, a parish of England, co. of Westmoreland.

WARD, a township in Yell co., Arkansas. Pop. 124.

WARD, a township of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 823.

WARD, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1369.

WARD/BOROUGH, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

WARDE, a town of Denmark. See VARDE.

WARDEIN, GROSS, a town of Hungary. See GROSS WARDEIN.

WARDEIN, KLEIN, kline ȣar'dine, (Hun. *Kis Varad*, kish vȧ'rȣd\) a village of North Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 15 miles N.E. of Batka.

WARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WARDEN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WARDEN, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WAR/DENSVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

WARDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

WARD/LEWORTH, a township of England, co. of Lancashire.

WARD/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

WARDOE, (Wardöe,) an island of Norway. See VARDÖE.

WARDS/BOROUGH, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, 93 miles S. by W. of Montpelier, drained by branches of West River. Pop. 1125.

WARD'S GROVE, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 140 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

WARDS/VILLE, a town of Canada West, co. of Middlesex, 36 miles from London, with two Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic church, a public and two private schools, and manufactures of cloth, iron, &c. Pop. about 750.

WARE, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 2¼ miles E.N.E. of Hertford, on the Enfield Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4882. The town, on the left bank of the Lea, which here flows with great rapidity, is well built, has a large cruciform church, and an active trade in grain, sent to London down the Lea in barges, which return with coals. In the town is preserved the "great bed of Ware," 12 feet square, and of uncertain origin and use. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a weir or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, and here are some remains of an ancient priory, and the head springs of the New River, by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of the metropolis.

WARE (or WEAR)-GIFFORD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WARE, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains about 1600 square miles. It is traversed in the northern part by Santilla River, and also drained by the Little Santilla River and Hurricane Creek. The surface is level or flat, and extensively occupied by swamps. The Okefonokee Swamp, in the S.E. part, is 30 miles long and 17 broad. The soil is sandy and light. Cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, oranges, and figs flourish, and the palmetto is indigenous in this region. Capital, Waresborough. Pop. 8882; of whom 3600 were free, and 288 slaves.

WARE, a flourishing post-village and township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 80 miles W. by S. of Boston. The township is drained by Ware River and branches, which afford good water-power. It contains 4 cotton and 2 woollen mills. The former are owned by the Otis Company, who employ 650 hands, and run 20,000 spindles. About 240 persons are employed in the woollen mills, consuming annually about 425,000 pounds of wool. There are two establishments for the manufacture of straw bonnets, employing from 400 to 500 persons. Considerable business is also done in working tin, copper, and sheet iron. The village is delightfully situated in the midst of varied and picturesque scenery, and contains a bank, 4 churches, a savings institution, a high school, and a gaslight company, incorporated in 1853. Pop. of the township in 1840, 1890; in 1850, 3785.

WAR EAGLE, a post-township in Madison co., Arkansas. Pop. 985.

WARE/HAM, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, each here crossed by a bridge, about 1 mile from their mouths in Poole Harbor, and with a station on the South-Western Railway, 15½ miles E.S.E. of Dorchester. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 7218; of the municipal borough, 3078. The town is laid out with great regularity, and surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, and traces of ancient buildings. It has a church, a very old structure, an independent free school, other endowed schools, almshouses, and various minor charities, and a union workhouse. Some manufactures of stockings, shirt-buttons, and straw plait, are carried on. About 10,000 tons of pipe-clay are annually exported, and large quantities of garden produce are sent to Poole; but its trade has declined with the shallowing of its harbor, which is now only accessible by small craft. Its salmon fishery, formerly important, is at present all but abandoned. With Corfe-Castle it sends one member to the House of Commons.

WAREHAM, a post-village and township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay and on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 40 miles S.E. by S. of Boston. It contains a bank, a savings institution, and the Tremont Ironworks. Pop. 3186.

WARE/HORNE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WARE/HOUSE POINT, a thriving manufacturing post-village in East Windsor township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Hartford.

WAREMME, written also WAREM, vȧ'rĕm', a small town of Belgium, province and 13 miles W. of Liege, on the railway between Brussels and Cologne. Pop. 1560.

WAREN, ȣȧ'ren, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 54 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin, on Lake Müritz. Pop. 4861.

WARENDORF, ȣȧ'ren-dorf, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 4250.

WARE RIVER, rises near the centre of Massachusetts, in Worcester co., and falls into the Connecticut River, in Hampden co.

WARESBOROUGH, wairs'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Ware co., Georgia, 163 miles S.E. of Milledgeville, is situated on the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, and contains a court-house, tavern, and a store.

WARES/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WARE/TOWN or WAER/TOWN, a village of Stafford township, Ocean co., New Jersey, is situated on the shore of Barnegat Bay, nearly opposite the inlet of that name, about 12 miles S. by E. of Tom's River. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and several elegant dwellings. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation.

WARFUM, warf'foom, a village of Holland, province of Groningen, 14 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 1853.

WAR/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WAR/FIELDBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 55 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WAR/FORDSBURG, a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, 85 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

WAR GAP, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

WAR/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WAR/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WARHEM, var'ĕm', a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 2571.

WARIN, ȣȧ-reen', a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a small lake, 12 miles S.E. of Wismar. Pop. 1383.

WAR HILL, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

WAR/INGSTOWN, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 6½ miles E. of Portedown. Pop. in 1851, 956, employed in extensive cambric and linen manufactures.

WARK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WARK/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WARK/TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WARK/WORTH, a parish and village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it, 1 mile from the North Sea, and here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, with a station on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, 6½ miles S.E. of Alnwick. Warkworth Castle, on the S. bank of the Coquet, is much dilapidated, but commands a magnificent view. About 1 mile distant is Warkworth Hermitage, on the richly-wooded bank of the Coquet.

WARKWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WARLEG/GAN, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WAR/LEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WARLEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WARLEY WIGORN, a township of England, co. of Worcester.

WAR/LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WARLOY-BAILLON, var'lwȧ' bȧh'yŏnG', a village of France, department of Somme, 13 miles N.E. of Amiens. Pop. in 1852, 2018.

WARMBRUNN, ȣarm'broon', a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2506. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of linens.

WARM/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WARM/FORK, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.

WARMIA and WARMIE. See ERMELAND.

WARM/INGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WARM/INGHURST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARM/INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WARMINGTON ARLESCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WAR/MINSTER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Wilts, at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain, on the Willey, 21 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. of the town in 1851, 4220. Its woollen manufacture, formerly important, has declined; hair-cloth weaving and malting are the principal branches of industry, and it has an active trade in corn. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and a tesselated pavement, found at Pitmead, 2 miles E., is now deposited at Longleat, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bath, lord of the manor, 4½ miles distant, on the border of Somersetshire.

WAR/MINSTER, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1907.

WARMINSTER, a post-village of Nelson co., Virginia, on the James River, 100 miles W. of Richmond.

WARM SPRINGS, called also BATH COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Bath county, Virginia, 170 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, is situated in a narrow valley, between two mountain ridges. The springs are much frequented during the summer season by invalids and others. The temperature of the water at all seasons is 98°, without the slightest change. The largest spring is 40 feet in diameter. Fine buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. These improvements, together with the salubrity of the air, and the romantic character of the scenery, render this one of the most attractive watering-places in the state. The water contains muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia.

WARM SPRINGS, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, on the French Broad River, about 290 miles W. of Raleigh, and near the E. base of the Iron Mountain. This is a popular and delightful place of resort, and worthy the attention of the tourist. A turnpike extends from the village toward Greenville, South Carolina, passing along the margin of the river, which is enclosed by steep and lofty eminences.

WARM SPRINGS, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 35 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. The spring at this place is one of the greatest wonders in Georgia. It has a temperature of 90°, and discharges 1400 gallons per minute. Fine bathing-houses have been erected here.

WARMS/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WARM/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WARNA. See VARNA.

WARNABIN or WARNAVIN. See VARNAVIN.

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH. See OBIHAM.

WARN/BOROUGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WARN/DON, a parish of England, co., of Worcester.

WARNEMUNDEH, (Warnemünde,) wär/neh-mün'deh, a seaport town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rostock, of which it is the outport. Pop. 1150.

WAR/NER, a post-village and township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Warner River and the Connecticut and Merrimack River Railroad, 16 miles W. by N. of Concord. The village contains 5 or 6 stores, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 2038.

WARNER'S LANDING, a post-office of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

WAR/NERSVILLE, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

WARNERSVILLE, a post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

WARNERVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office, Livingston co., Michigan.

WARNETON, wärn'ton', or WARETEN, wär'ten, a frontier town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 5983, engaged in manufactures of chocolate and starch, breweries and salt refineries.

WARN/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WARN/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARNING, MOUNT, New South Wales, East Australia, on the Tweed; lat. 28° 24′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E.; 3300 feet in elevation.

WARNOW, wär/now or war/nov, a river of Germany, rises S. of Sternberg, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows first W., then N.E., then N., and falls into the Baltic at Warnemünde. Total course 70 miles.

WARNSDORF, Alt, ält warns/dorf, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles S.E. of Rumburg. Pop. 3328.

WARNSDORF or WERMIROWICE, wär-me-ro-veet'sä, a village of Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1160.

WARNSFELD, warns/fält, or WARNSVELD, warns/fält, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 22 miles S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 1900.

WARP, Alt, ält warp, a village of Prussia, province of Pomerania, government and N.N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1064.

WARP, Neu, noi warp, a walled town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, government and 25 miles N.N.W. of Stettin, on a lake of its own name. Pop. 1821.

WAR/POLE, a post-office of Wyandott co., Ohio.

WARPSGROVE, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WARREE, wär'ree', a town of Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 miles S. of Benin. Lat. 5° 32′ N., lon. 5° 28′ E.

WAR/REN, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WAR/REN, a county in the E.N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Lake George, (the southern portion of which extends into it,) intersected by the Hudson River, which forms part of the southern boundary, and also drained by Schroon River. These streams furnish valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, and usually covered with a heavy growth of timber. The soil is generally of an inferior quality. The county abounds in excellent iron ore; limestone, black-lead, and marl are also found. Organized in 1813, having previously formed part of Washington county, and named in honor of General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. 17,199.

WARREN, a county in the N.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Delaware, and on the S.E. by the Musconetcong River, and is drained by Paulinskill and Pequest Rivers, and Pohatcong Creek, affluents of the Delaware. The streams of this county afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven and mountainous, with Scott's Mountain and Jenny Jump Mountain in the S.E., and the Blue Mountain in the N.W. The soil is various; that of the valley is fertilized by the decomposition of limestone rock, mingling with sand, loam, and clay, washed from the mountains, and is usually highly productive. In 1850 this county produced 193,760 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. Magnetic iron ore, brown hematite, bog iron ore, zinc, manganese, marble, soapstone, and roofing slate are abundant. The Delaware is navigable for small boats along the W. border. The New Jersey Central Railroad and the Morris Canal intersect this county. Organized in 1824, having been formed from part of Sussex county. Capital, Belvidere. Pop. 22,358.

WARREN, a county in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Allegheny River, and drained also by the Conewango, Brokenstraw, Teonesta, and Kenjua Creeks. The surface is hilly, and in some parts broken and rocky; the soil is generally good in the N. part of the county, and along the large streams. Lumber is the chief article of export. The creeks afford abundant motive power. Small boats navigate the Allegheny River. The routes of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad and the Alleghany Valley Railroad pass through the county. Organized in 1819. Capital, Warren. Pop. 13,671.

WARREN, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River, and also drained by the N. fork of the same. The county occupies part of the great valley bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is hilly; the soil mostly good and well watered. Limestone, copper, iron, and manganese are abundant. It is amply supplied with water-power. The wealth of the county has recently been increased by several public works, viz., the Manassa's Gap Railroad, extending to Alexandria; a plank-road from the county seat to Winchester, and two or three turnpikes. Organized in 1836. Capital, Front Royal. Pop. 6607; of whom 4859 were free, and 1748 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, area estimated at 480 square miles. Warren River forms its boundary on the N.W.; Roanoke River flows through the N.E. part. It is also drained by Fishing Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. Tobacco is the chief article of export. It is intersected by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and the Roanoke Valley Railroad. The county contains valuable mineral springs. Formed in 1779. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 13,912; of whom 5045 were free, and 8867 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ogeechee River forms its S.W. boundary, and it is also drained by Rocky Comfort Creek. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Granite and soapstone are abundant. The Ogeechee furnishes motive power for mills. The county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 12,425; of whom 6317 were free, and 6108 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, on the S.E. by the Big Black, and intersected by the Yazoo River. The surface is generally level and low, except in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the Walnut Hills rise several hundred feet above the river. The soil is alluvial and very fertile. The county is intersected by the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad. Capital, Vicksburg. Pop. 18,120; of whom 6024 were free, and 12,096 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S.E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 560 square miles. Collins River flows through the county into the Caney fork of Cumberland River, and the Caney fork washes its N.E. border. The surface is hilly or mountainous. A railroad is in progress which will connect the county with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, McMinnville. Pop. 10,179; of whom 8469 were free, and 1710 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S.S.W. part of Kentucky, contains 560 square miles. It is drained by Big Barren River, an affluent of Green River, which flows along the northern border. The surface is undulating; the soil, resting on a substratum of clay and limestone, is well adapted to farming. The river has lately been improved by the construction of dams and locks which render it navigable at all times. The limestone formation of this region presents several extensive caverns; and the county contains numerous monumental mounds. It is traversed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. 15,123; of whom 10,806 were free, and 4317 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 446 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Miami River, and also drained by Caesar's, Todd's, and Clear Creeks. The Great Miami touches the N.W. extremity of the county. The surface is rolling; the soil is of limestone formation, remarkably fertile, and highly cultivated. The rock which underlies this part of the state is the blue limestone. The streams furnish extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, by the Little Miami Railroad, and in part by the Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. 25,561.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains about 364 square miles. The Wabash River forms the S.E. boundary. The surface is mostly undulating, and nearly half of the county is occupied by the Grand Prairie, the soil of which is a sandy loam and highly productive. The river is bordered by a strip of timber land about 6 miles wide, and by bluffs which vary from 60 to 200 feet in height. Public improvements—Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, and the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1828. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. 7387.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed by Henderson River, and also drained by Ellison's and Swan Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil highly productive. The county contains extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Stone-coal and limestone are the most valuable minerals of the county. It is intersected by the Military Tract Railroad, and by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. Capital, Monmouth. Pop. 8176.

WARREN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, contains about 400 square miles. The Missouri River forms the boundary on the S.S.W., and the county is drained by Peruque, Massics, Smith's, Charette, and Bear Creeks. A range of bluffs extends along the river, leaving a fertile bottom, from 1 to 5 miles in width. Limestone and sandstone, suitable for building, are abundant. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. 5860; of whom 4925 were free, and 935 slaves.

WARREN, a new county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is traversed by South River, an affluent of the Des Moines, and by the Prairie branch of Middle River, and also drained by Squaw, Otter, and other creeks. The surface is divided between prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. Stone-coal is said to be abundant. Capital, Indianola. Pop. 961.

WARREN, a post-village and township, one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Maine, on the W. side of St. George's River, 20 miles from its mouth, and about 40 miles S.E. by E. of Augusta. It is situated on a bed of limestone. The St. George, which is navigable to the village for vessels of a large class, has here a perpendicular fall of about 15 feet, affording a very valuable water-power. Warren contains an academy, a public library, a bank, 1 woollen-mill, 2 tanneries, and several saw and grist mills. Three ships and 4 or 5 brigs were built here in 1854. The inhabitants are also largely engaged in navigation, and own considerable shipping. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2428; in 1855, about 4500.

WARREN, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, watered by the N. branch of Baker's River, and intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad. Pop. 872.

WARREN, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 16 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier, drained by Mud River. Pop. 982.

WARREN, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on Chicopee River, and on the Western Railroad, 73 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1776.

WARREN, a post-village and township in Bristol co., Rhode Island, on the E. side of Narragansett Bay, 10 miles S. by E. of Providence. It has a good harbor, and contains several churches, 2 banks, an academy, and 1 newspaper office. It has manufactures of oil, machinery, paper-hangings, and other articles. Pop. of the township, 3103.

WARREN, a pleasant post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W. of Hartford. The village contains a church and a boarding-school for boys. The Ranmang Pond, partly in this township, is a beautiful sheet of water, furnishing at and below its outlet a valuable water-power. Pop. of the township, 831.

WARREN, a post-township in Herkimer co., New York, about 70 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 1756.

WARREN, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey. Pop. 2148.

WARREN, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1573.

WARREN, a township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania. P. 616.

WARREN, a thriving post-borough of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, at the junction of the Conewango Creek, and on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, about 120 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It is handsomely situated on a small plain 40 feet above the level of the river. The streets are wide, straight, and rectangular, and the houses are generally of wood. The streams above named are navigable for boats, and afford extensive water-power. It contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous mills. The Alleghany Valley Railroad, when finished, will connect it with Pittsburg. Pop. in 1850, 1013.

WARREN, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland, 45 miles N. of Annapolis.

WARREN, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, on James River, about 88 miles above Richmond.

WARREN, a post-village of Fannin co., Texas, on Red River, about 12 miles N.W. of Bonham.

WARREN, a post-village and township, capital of Bradley co., Arkansas, 3 miles W. of Saline River, and about 100 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. 679.

WARREN, a township of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Railroad. Pop. 1917.

WARREN, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Wellsville and Wheeling Railroad. Pop. 1918.

WARREN, a handsome post-village and township, capital of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, 160 miles miles N.E. of Columbus, and 60 miles from Cleveland. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects the village with Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant in the vicinity, and immense quantities of cheese are exported from the county. The village contained in 1851, 6 churches, 1 bank, 3 newspaper offices, 20 stores, 2 foundries, 2 machine shops, 1 oil-mill, 1 fulling-mill, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 2957; of the village, in 1853, about 3600.

WARREN, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. P. 1140.

WARREN, a township of Washington co., Ohio. P. 1461.

WARREN, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 700.

WARREN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Pop. 779.

WARREN, a thriving post-village of Huntingdon co., Indiana, on the Salamonie River, 85 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1853, 300.

WARREN, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 1610.

WARREN, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 1084.

WARREN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. P. 561.

WARREN, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Pop. 1553.

WARREN, a thriving post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, about 120 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is the terminus of a plank-road leading to Burlington, Iowa.

WARREN, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 145 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

WARREN, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 1007.

WARREN, a post-village and township in Marion co., Missouri, 95 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 1720.

WARREN, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

WARREN, a small post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin.

WARREN, a township in Waushara co., Wisconsin.

WARREN CENTRE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENHAM, a post-office, Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WARREN RIVER, a small stream, rises in Bristol co., Massachusetts, and falls into Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village and township of Warren co., New York, about 65 miles N. of Albany. The township is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and intersected by Schroon River, on which the village is situated. Pop. of the township, 1874.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village in Greene co., Tennessee, on Nolichucky River, 235 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Missouri, on the Black River, near the mouth of Post Oak Creek, 98 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City. P. in 1850, 241.

WARRENSPOINT or WARRENPOINT, a market-town and parish of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, at the mouth of the Newry in Lough Carlingford, 6 miles S.E. of Newry. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 1769. It is well built, clean, and resorted to for sea-bathing.

WARREN'S RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which forms the boundary between Warren and Granville counties, and enters the Roanoke River from the S., near the N. border of the state.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 154 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village in Du Page co., Illinois, 30 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 80 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

WARREN TAVERN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENTON, a beautiful town, capital of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Alexandria to Charlottesville, 100 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It is surrounded by a beautiful and productive country, and has an active business. A branch railroad connects the town with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 10 miles distant. Warrenton contains a handsome court-house, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 1500.

WARRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren

co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Gaston, and 63 miles by railroad N.N.E. of Raleigh. It is situated near the source of Fishing Creek, a branch of Tar River. It has, besides the county buildings, 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Pop. in 1850, 1242.

WARRENTON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 103 miles W. of Columbia.

WARRENTON, a pleasant and flourishing post-village, capital of Warren co., Georgia, on Goulden's Creek, 42 miles W. of Augusta, and 3 miles S. of the Georgia Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. The court-house is built of brick, and the jail of granite. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, and 5 dry-goods stores.

WARRENTON, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Alabama, a few miles S. of Tennessee River, and 135 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa. It contains a court-house and several stores.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, 8 miles below Vicksburg. It contains 4 stores. Pop. about 250.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Warren co., Kentucky, on Barren River, about 150 miles S.W. of Frankfort. The river has been rendered navigable to this point.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 11 miles below Steubenville.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, 14 miles S. of Princeton.

WARRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren co., Missouri, 75 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City, and 14 miles N. of the Missouri River. It contains a steam flouring-mill and saw-mill, a manufactory of tobacco, and several stores.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

WARRENTOWN, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas River and Pennsylvania Canal, 47 miles by water E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

WARRENTOWN, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WARRENVILLE, a post-office, Somerset co., New Jersey.

WARRENVILLE, a post-township in Cuyahoga co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. P. 1410.

WARRICK, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio River, contains 336 square miles. It is drained by Big Pigeon and Little Pigeon Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil productive. In the vicinity of the Ohio especially the land is very rich. Coal is abundant, but not much used as yet. The county is traversed by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Organized in 1813, and named in honor of Captain Jacob Warrick, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Booneville. Pop. 8811.

WARRINGTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Newton, on the Mersey, here crossed by a bridge, and equidistant between Liverpool and Stockport, with which towns, and with Manchester and Preston, it is connected by the North-Western Railway and branches. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, in 1851, 23,263. The principal edifices are a massive church of Saxon origin, numerous dissenting chapels, the Town-Hall, Sessions-House, Market-House, with assembly rooms, several cloth halls, the Theatre, Infirmary, School for Orphan Daughters of the Clergy, several conspicuous ancient buildings around the market-place, besides the cotton and other mills and factories which employ most of the population. Its grammar school has an annual revenue of between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, and is free to natives of Lancashire or Cheshire; the Bluecoat School has an annual revenue of 450*l.*; and here in 1757 was founded the Academy out of which grew the Central Unitarian College, afterwards transferred to York, and now seated at Manchester. A subscription library was established in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire, and first stage coach in England, were started. The principal manufactures are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sacking, glasswares, hardwares, files, and other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, leather, and ale, for which last Warrington is famous. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons burden. Warrington sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The town is of high antiquity. In the civil wars it was the place of many actions between the royal and parliamentary forces.

WARRINGTON, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N.W. of Doylestown. Pop. 761.

WARRINGTON, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1510.

WARRINGTON, a post-office of Escambia co., Florida.

WARRINGTON, a small post-village of Hancock co., Indiana, about 12 miles N.E. of Greenfield.

WARRIOR CREEK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

WARRIOR'S BRIDGE, a small village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

WARRIOR'S LANDING, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

WARRIOR'S MARK, a post-village and township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 105 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1188.

WARRIOR STAND, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

WARSAW, (Polish *Warszawa*, van-shä'vä or wär-shä'vä; Ger. *Warschau*, var'show; Fr. *Varsovie*, var'so'vee'; It. and Sp. *Varsovia*, var-so'vee-a; L. *Warsovia*,) the capital of the Kingdom of Poland, is on the left bank of the Vistula, across which it communicates by a bridge of boats with its fortified suburb of Praga. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 2′ 9″ E. Pop. in 1844, 154,078, of whom 35,000 were Jews. Pop. in 1851, 164,115. Mean temperature of year, 44°.1; winter, 24°.9; summer, 63°.2 Fahrenheit. The city, surrounded by ramparts and trenches, and several suburbs, has a fine appearance from the N. and E., but internally it presents striking contrasts of magnificence and misery, its streets being ill-paved and lighted, and its stone buildings interspersed with hovels of timber. The principal edifices are the *Zamek*, a vast palace of the former kings of Poland, now an imperial residence, and containing the hall of the Polish diet, and archives of the kingdom; the Saxon Palace, having attached to it fine gardens open to the public; the Government Palace, containing the National Theatre, custom-house, high tribunals, and government offices, and also having attached to it gardens, which are a fashionable place of resort; the Casimir Palace, with a statue of Copernicus; modern palace of the minister of finance; new exchange, Brühl and Radzivil Palaces; many colossal churches, including the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John, Church of the Holy Cross, Augustine, and Alexander Churches, the Church of St. Borromeo, a Lutheran church, and the Citadel. The Marieville Bazaar is a large square, surrounded by arcades. Warsaw has a Greek United cathedral, Armenian and English chapels, many synagogues, 6 hospitals, 5 theatres, barracks, a mint, school of artillery, 2 colleges replacing its university, (suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 volumes removed to St. Petersburg,) a theological seminary, rabbinical college, observatory, botanic garden, musical conservatory, 2 gymnasia, schools of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, and learned associations. Its public places abound with statues; the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III., and the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It is furnished with some of the finest promenades of any European city, and in the immediate vicinity is a villa, formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings, and surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski.

Warsaw has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold and silver wares, saddlery, paper, and tobacco, chemical and cotton-printing works, numerous breweries, &c. It is the centre of industry, commerce, and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; it is the seat of the national bank, and has large fairs in May and September, frequented by merchants of both Europe and Asia. It communicates by railway S.W. past Czenstochau with Cracow and the Austrian lines of railway. A railway is also in course of construction from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of 668 miles. Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland in 1586. In 1807, it was made capital of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. Since 1815, it has been capital of the Kingdom of Poland, a dependency of Russia. In 1830, the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831.

WARSAW, a post-village and township, capital of Wyoming co., New York, on Allen's Creek, and on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 48 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. The public buildings in the village are neat and commodious. It contains 4 churches, a bank, 2 hotels, a large Union school-house, a woollen factory, a carpet factory, and a flouring-mill. Two newspapers are published here. Settled in 1803. Pop. of the township, 2624.

WARSAW, a township of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

WARSAW, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N.E. of Brookville. Pop. 870.

WARSAW, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., Virginia, 70 miles N.E. of Richmond, and about 3 miles from the Rappahannock River. It contains several stores, and about 80 dwellings.

WARSAW, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 55 miles N. of the latter.

WARSAW, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia, near Chattahoochee River, 90 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

WARSAW, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

WARSAW, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

WARSAW, a pleasant post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 50 miles below Cincinnati. It has a large flouring-mill and several tobacco factories; also 2 or 3 churches, and 1 newspaper office. It was formerly called Fredericksburg. Pop. estimated at 1000.

WARSAW, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River and Canal, 83 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

WARSAW, a thriving post-village, capital of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, 110 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. A plank-road extends to Fort Wayne. The village is also in the route of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Two newspapers are published here. P. in 1853, 500.

WARSAW, a flourishing river-port of Hancock county, Illinois, is finely situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, 115 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The site of the town is high and beautiful, and its position is favorable for trade. The largest steamers ascend the river to the Lower Rapids. Warsaw does a large exporting and importing business, and is rapidly increasing in population. It is the W. terminus of the Lafayette and Warsaw Railroad, not yet finished. Plank-roads are being extended into various parts of the country. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

WARSAW, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Missouri, on the left or N. bank of Osage River, 80 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, jail, a number of stores, and 2 newspaper offices.

WARSAW, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Peterboro, 14 miles from Peterboro. Pop. about 100.

WARSAW PRAIRIE, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

WARSCHAU, a city of Poland. See WARSAW.

WAR/SOP, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WARSOVIA. See WARSAW.

WARSTEIN, wär/stīne, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles E. of Arnsberg, on the Westerbach. Pop. 2100.

WARSZAWA, a city of Poland. See WARSAW.

WARTA or WARTHA, wär/tä, (anc. *Varta*,) a river of Poland and Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 miles N.W. of Cracow, flows N. and W. through a level, and in many parts marshy country, in Russia and Prussian Poland, and joins the Oder at Kustrin, province of Brandenburg, after a course of 450 miles. Chief affluent, the Netze, from the E., by a canal from which it is connected with the Vistula; other tributaries are the Widawka and Ner from the E., Obra and Prosna from the S., which last forms the boundary between Poland and Prussian Silesia.

WARTA, a town of Poland, province and 24 miles E. of Kalisz, capital of a county, on the Warta. Pop. 2000.

WARTA, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. 1110. It has a church greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

WARTAU, wär/tŏw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1757.

WARTBERG, wärt/bĕrg, or SZEMPTZ, sĕmpts, a market-town of Hungary, co., and 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1781.

WARTBURG, a castle of Germany. See EISENACH.

WARTENBERG, OBER, ō/bĕr wär/ten-bĕrg', a town of Bohemia, 22 miles N.N.W. of Bunzlau. Pop. 1300.

WARTENBERG, POLNISCH, pol/nish wär/ten-bĕrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. in 1852, 2542.

WARTENBURG, wär/ten-bōōrg', a town of East Prussia, 60 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 3100. It has a castle, 3 Roman Catholic churches, and a hospital. ALT-WARTENBURG (ält) is a village adjacent to the above, on the W.

WARTENBURG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles E.S.E. of Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here, in 1813, Blücher defeated the French.

WARTENFELS, war/ten-fĕls', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 20 miles N. of Baireuth.

WARTER, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WARTHA. See WARTA.

WARTHEN'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Georgia, 134 miles N.W. of Savannah.

WART/HILL, a parish of England, co. of York, North and East Ridings.

WARTLING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WARTO/LA, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

WAR/TON, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster.

WARTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WAR/TRACE DEPOT, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 65 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

WARTS/BURG, a small village of Morgan co., Tennessee.

WARUNGUL, wä-rŭn-gŭl', a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 86 miles N.E. of Hyderabad, the ancient town capital of Telingana, of which now little remains but four gateways of the temple of Seeva.

WARWICK or WARWICKSHIRE, wŏr/rik-shir, a county in the centre of England, enclosed by the counties of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Area 881 square miles, or 574,080 acres, of which above 563,840 are arable, or in meadows and pastures. Pop. in 1851, 476,013. Surface elevated; its N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, and is still interspersed with woods, heaths, and moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, and the county generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers, the Avon and its affluents in the S. and E.; the Tame in the N. The usual grain crops are raised. The county is noted for its grazing and dairy husbandry. Stock of sheep estimated at 350,000, and produce of wool between 8000 and 9600 packs annually. Coal, stone, lime, and marl, are procured. Manufactures are important; Birmingham is the seat of hardware manufactures, and famous for those of arms, and others in great variety; Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, and jewellery; fish-hooks and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; horn goods at Kenilworth. In 1847, 1300 hands were employed in silk, and 100 hands in cotton-mills. The county is intersected by numerous canals, and by the North-Western Railway and branches of the Midland and Great Western Railways, also by the Romen Foss-way and Watling and Icknield Streets. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon. Excluding its boroughs, it sends 4 members to the House of Commons.

WARWICK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and town of England, capital of a county, near its centre, on the right bank of the Avon, here crossed by a single-arched stone bridge, and on canals connecting it with Birmingham and Napton, 24 miles W. of Leamington, and 20 miles S.E. of Birmingham. Pop. of borough in 1851, 10,973. It is regularly laid out, and well built. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel. Warwick has 2 parish churches, one with a tower 130 feet in height, places of worship for Independents, Friends, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists; several remarkable monuments; a court-house, county hall, jail and bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire natural history and archæological society; public library, a grammar school, with 2 exhibitions at Oxford University, and occasionally others at Cambridge; Leicester's Hospital for aged brethren, annual revenue 2000*l.*; almshouses and numerous other charities, aggregate revenue nearly 4500*l.* annually. Between the town and river, on a steep acclivity beside the Avon, is Warwick Castle, seat of the Earl of Warwick, and perhaps the most perfect and magnificent feudal fortress in England, still used as a residence. It is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, has some conspicuous portions named Guy's and Cæsar's Towers, contains a fine collection of pictures, and is surrounded on both sides of the river by grounds, in a part of which is kept the noble Warwick vase, found in a lake near Tivoli. Around Warwick are many remains of monastic establishments. The town has several banks, a manufactory of hats, a worsted and silk mill, and iron foundry. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

WARWICK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WAR/WICK, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, containing about 50 square miles, is situated on a peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the mouth of James River, the latter of which washes its W. border. The surface is slightly diversified; the soil is alluvial. Oysters and firewood (oak and pine) are important articles of export. Capital, Warwick. Pop. 1546, of whom 641 were free, and 905 slaves.

WARWICK, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 72 miles W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1021.

WARWICK, a large and populous post-township of Kent co., Rhode Island, bordering on Narragansett Bay, and intersected by the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 10 miles S. by W. of Providence. It contains several manufacturing villages, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. The flourishing village of Apponaug is situated at the head of an arm of the Narragansett, which sets up nearly 5 miles from the bay, and affords facilities for navigation. About a mile from this village is a huge rock, so nicely balanced upon another, that a boy can set it in motion, producing a noise heard sometimes to the distance of 6 and even 8 miles. From the resemblance which the noise thus produced has to a drum, the rock has been denominated "Drum Rock." Pop. of the township in 1830, 5529; in 1840, 6726; and in 1850, 7740.

WARWICK, a post-village of Warwick township, Orange co., New York, about 110 miles S. by W. of Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Warwick Institute, and about 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 4902.

WARWICK, a township, Bucks co., Pennsylvania. P. 1234.

WARWICK, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1391.

WARWICK, a village and township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on Conestoga Creek, about 9 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. Pop. 2252.

WARWICK, a small post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 73 miles N.E. of Annapolis.

WARWICK, a handsome post-village, capital of Warwick co., Virginia, is situated near the mouth of James River, about 80 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

WARWICK, a post-office of Dooly co., Georgia.

WARWICK, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1195.

WARWICK, a village of Canada West, co. of Lambton.

WARWICK NECK, a point of land projecting into Narragansett Bay from Kent co., Rhode Island. Near its southern extremity, at the entrance to East Greenwich Harbor, is a lighthouse showing a fixed light. Lat. 41° 34′ 12″ N., lon. 71° 27′ W.

WARWICK NECK, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England. See WARWICK.

WARYE, wä'ri', a small protected state of Hindostan, in

the N.W. of the province of Guzerat. Pop. about 20,000, chiefly Juts. The town of its name is in lat. 23° 47′ N., lon. 71° 29′ E.

WASA, a town of Russia. See VASA.

WASCOPUM, a post-office of Clackemas co., Oregon territory.

WASELONNE, a town of France. See WASSELONNE.

WASGAU, the German name of the VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth, and receiving the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. Its shores are everywhere low and marshy, and it contains many shoals which are left dry at low water; measures for embanking and draining have lately been put in force. Its two principal channels are called the "deeps" of Boston and Lynn.

WASH or GWASH, a river of England, chiefly in the county of Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

WASH'A, a lake of Louisiana, about 12 miles S.W. of New Orleans, is connected by several bayous with the Gulf of Mexico. Length 12 miles.

WASH'BOURNE, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WASHBOURNE, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, parish of Overbury.

WASH'BOURNE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri, about 185 miles S. by E. of Independence.

WASH'BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WASH'BURN, a township of Scott co., Arkansas. Pop. 377.

WASHBURN, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

WASH'FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WASH'FORD-PYNE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WASH'INGBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. and 3 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway.

WASH'INGLEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WASH'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Durham, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 5¾ miles S.S.E. of Gateshead.

WASHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WASH'INGTON, a territory occupying the extreme N.W. portion of the domain of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca (which separate it from Vancouver's Island) and British America, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by Oregon, (the Columbia River forming about half the boundary line,) and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It lies (with the exception of a small bend in the Columbia River) between 46° and 49° N. lat., and between 110° and 125° W. lon.; being about 600 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and about 209 in width from N. to S., forming nearly a parallelogram, with an area of perhaps 123,022 square miles.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—The same general description of the surface as given in Oregon will apply to Washington, except that the Blue Mountain Range is more broken and scattered N. of the Columbia River. The principal peaks of the Cascade Range in this division are Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker. Mount Olympus, the highest peak of the Coast Range, has an elevation of 8197 feet. Most of these peaks are clothed with perpetual snow. Mount St. Helen's and Mount Rainier have been respectively estimated at 13,300 and 12,000 feet elevation.

Minerals.—There has been little opportunity as yet to develop the mineral resources of this new territory. Coal has, however, been discovered on or near Bellingham Bay, accompanied by the new red sandstone, which furnishes a fine building material; 20 or 30 miles up the Cowlitz River, and in the region about Puget's Sound, in abundance. Fossil copal exists on the shores of the Pacific, N. of the Columbia River.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds, and Islands.—The Columbia River enters the territory from British America, and crosses it first in a S.W., and then in a S. direction, till it arrives a little below 46° N. lat., when it turns westwardly and forms the S. boundary from the point just named to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. This river divides Washington Territory into two parts, having the larger portion on the E. The Okanagan from British America is its principal branch on the N., and Yakima in the southern part of the territory: both of these rivers enter the Columbia from the W. On the E., proceeding in order southwardly, its tributaries are the Flathead or Clarke's, Spokane, Saptin or Lewis, and Walla Walla Rivers. The Clarke's and Lewis are large rivers, having their sources in the Rocky Mountains; all run in a N.W. direction. The Lewis and Walla Walla have the principal part of their courses in Oregon. The Spokane drains the middle of the E. division; McGillivray's or Flathow drains the N.E. part of Washington, and joins the Columbia in British America. The Cowlitz, the principal branch of the Columbia W. of the Cascade Range, has a course of perhaps 100 miles. Chekalis or Chickalees, about 130 miles long, is the only river of importance discharging its waters directly into the Pacific from this territory, except the Columbia. The Straits of Juan de Fuca, between Washington and Vancouver's Island, connect the Pacific Ocean with Admiralty Inlet, Puget's Sound, and Hood's Canal, all arms of a great bay extending about 60 or 70 miles in a S. direction from the Gulf of Georgia, and all navigable for the largest ships, which may moor to the very banks, such is the precipitousness of its shores. Gray's Harbor, an expansion at the mouth of the Chekalis River, in about 47° N. lat., has capacity for only a small amount of shipping. The Columbia, though navigable for ocean craft to the Cascades, is much obstructed near its mouth by sandbars and shallows, which make the navigation difficult, and have caused the loss of many vessels. The rest of this, as well as other rivers in Washington, are only navigable by boats and canoes, being much obstructed by rapids and falls. The principal of these are Kettle Falls in the Columbia River, just below the mouth of Clarke's River. Shoalwater Bay, S. of Gray's Harbor, opens into the Pacific by a narrow inlet. Bellingham Bay is an arm of the Gulf of Georgia near the N.W. extremity of Washington. A large lake, surrounded by extensive prairies, is reported to have been found some 10 or 20 miles back from the bay. Elliott Bay is on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet. There are several lakes in Washington, mostly in the eastern portion, near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, among which is Flathead Lake, one of the sources of Clarke's River, and Lake Kullespelm, an expansion of the same river. The rivers of Washington, particularly W. of the Cascade Mountains, having their sources in those snowy summits, are liable to sudden floods, which inundate the lowlands on their shores. The rapids and falls abound in splendid sites for mill-seats. Cape Flattery, the entrance of Juan de Fuca Straits, and Cape Disappointment, within the entrance of the Columbia River, are the principal capes. There are no large islands on this coast. The most important is Destruction or Isle of Grief, about 40 miles S. of Cape Flattery. In Admiralty Inlet is Whidby's Island, about 40 miles long, covered with fertile prairies, and noted for its deer. It has sufficient timber, but a scarcity of water. North-west of it are the Arroo Islands, so valuable for their fisheries.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Washington shares with Oregon the grand scenery on the Columbia, the Cascades, the Dalles, and other interesting points. Here the lofty summits of Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker rear their snowy peaks from the Cascade Range, and Mount Olympus from the Coast Mountains. According to Rev. G. Hines, "Mount St. Helen's, in the month of October, 1842, was observed to be covered with a dense cloud of smoke, which continued to enlarge and move off to the eastward, filling the heavens in that direction, and presenting an appearance like that occasioned by a tremendous conflagration, viewed at a vast distance. When the first volumes of smoke had passed away, it could be distinctly seen from various parts of the country that an eruption had taken place on the N. side of St. Helen's, a little below the summit; and, from the smoke that continued to issue from the chasm or crater, it was pronounced to be a volcano in active operation. When the explosion took place, the wind was N.W., and on the same day, and extending from 30 to 50 miles to the S.E., there fell showers of ashes or dust, which covered the ground in some places so as to admit of its being collected in quantities. This last phenomenon has been of frequent occurrence, and has led many to suppose that volcanic eruptions are not uncommon in this country."

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is very similar to that of Oregon, with some variations caused by difference of latitude and local peculiarities. The same may be said of the soil. The Cowlitz Valley is the most fertile portion of this territory, in which agriculture has been attempted. The Chekalis Valley on the W. is said to have 400,000 acres of excellent prairie and heavily timbered land. The country immediately around Puget's Sound is represented as sandy and unfertile, but producing large fir and cedar trees. On going, however, some distance back from the sound, you come upon fine prairies and forests, and small lakes filled with fine fish and skirted with timber. Whidby's Island is also very fertile, but deficient in water. There are reported to be rich valleys on the streams flowing into Bellingham Bay. The valley of the Duwamish River, which flows into Elliott Bay, is very fertile, and is rapidly settling. The lowlands bordering on the streams are very productive, and covered densely with timber. Mr. T. Winthrop, of New York, who left that region in September, 1853, speaks of the country between Puget's Sound and the Cascade Mountains as heavily timbered, chiefly with fir, with some scattered prairies and dry barrens, the latter covered with pebbles of trap-rock, and sparsely wooded with oak. Across the mountains, the land is open prairie, well watered, with small and thinly-wooded valleys. The country to the N. of this, belonging to the Flatheads, Mr. W. reports as more abundant in timber and well adapted to settlements. The arable land in Washington Territory, W. of the Columbia River, is estimated at 22,000 square miles. Its governor thus spoke of its resources

in January, 1854:—"You are unquestionably rightly informed as to the maritime advantages of Puget Sound, in affording a series of harbors almost unequalled in the world for capacity, safety, and facility of access; nor need you be told of their neighborhood to what are now the best whaling grounds of the Pacific. It is, however, only recently that the settlement of this part of our country has commenced to develop its resources, or to show the advantage which may be derived from its position, and it is these points which I desire to bring to your notice. That portion of Washington Territory lying between the Cascade Mountains and the ocean, although equalling in richness of soil and ease of transportation the best portion of Oregon, is heavily timbered, and time and labor are required for clearing its forests and opening the earth to the production of its fruits. The great body of the country on the other hand, stretching eastward from that range to the Rocky Mountains, while it contains many fertile valleys and much good land suited to the farmer, is yet more especially a grazing country, one which, as population increases, promises in its cattle, its horses, and above all its wool, to open a new and vast field to American enterprise. But in the mean time the staple of the land must continue to be the one which nature herself has planted, in the inexhaustible forests of fir, of spruce, and of cedar. Either in furnishing manufactured timber or spars of the first description for vessels, Washington Territory is unsurpassed by any portion of the Pacific coast."

Forest Trees.—Washington abounds in fine timber. Here is the same species of gigantic fir tree which is found in Oregon and California, attaining a height of nearly 300 feet, and from 8 to 12 feet in diameter. The hills and valleys in the E. part of the territory, immediately W. of the Rocky Mountains, are stated to be covered with a heavy growth of the finest timber. The forest trees around Puget's Sound are especially large, and comprise yellow fir, cedar, maple, oak, ash, spruce, hemlock, and alder. A recent correspondent states that there are at least 12 saw-mills at work, and 18 more in course of construction, and that there is lumber enough ready to freight a dozen ships. The cedar tree of this region is represented as differing in some respects from either the red or white cedar of New England, though resembling both.

Animals.—The forests abound in game and wild animals; among the latter are the elk, deer, bear, fox, otter, beaver, muskrat, and rabbit; and among birds, swans, geese, brant, gulls, ducks, eagles, grouse, pheasants, partridges, woodcock, hawks, ravens, and robins. Perhaps no region on the globe more abounds in fish than Washington. This is especially true of Puget's Sound and the adjoining waters. Cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, and flounders; and of shell-fish, the oyster, crab, clam, lobster, and many other species are found. The salmon resort to the Columbia and its tributaries in immense shoals.

Internal Improvements.—A road is now being opened from Puget's Sound to Walla Walla on the Columbia River, and from thence by the Cœur d'Alene Mission to St. Mary's Valley. The emigrants, says Mr. Winthrop, partially succeeded in 1853 in cutting a road through the pass of the Cascade Mountains N. of Mount Rainier. The exploring party under Governor Stevens have recently found, near the sources of Maria's River, a pass suitable for a railroad, estimated to be 2500 feet lower than the South Pass of Fremont. The same party state that they found on the W. side of the Rocky Mountains, beautiful rivers, and valleys of extraordinary fertility, covered with a luxuriant growth of magnificent forest trees. Captain McClelland has discovered two passes through the Cascade Range practicable for a railroad.

Population.—Of its population we have no separate statistics. There are several tribes of Indians, among which are the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Nez Perces, most of whom are friendly, and those on Puget's Sound partially civilized. They are in constant intercourse with the whites, farming and raising potatoes, which, with the salmon, constitute their food.

Counties.—Washington is divided into 15 counties, which, with their county towns, are exhibited in the following Table:—

County.	*County Seat.*
1. Chehalis	Bruceville.
2. Clallam	Port Discovery.
3. Clark	Columbia City.
4. Cowlitz or Cowelitz	Monticello.
5. Island	Pennscove.
6. Jefferson	Port Townsend.
7. King	Seattle.
8. Lewis	Cowlitz' Landing.
9. Pacific	Pacific City.
10. Pierce	Steilacoom.
11. Skamania	Cascades.
12. Thurston	Olympia.
13. Wahkiacum	Cleanook.
14. Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
15. Whatcom	Bellingham Bay.

Towns.—Olympia, the capital, is situated at the head of Puget's Sound. The other more important towns or settlements are Nesqually, Steilacoom, New York, Seattle, Port Townsend, and New Dungeness on Puget's Sound and Admiralty Inlet; Pacific City, Cathlamet, Monticello, Fort Vancouver, and Cascade City on the Columbia River; Cowlitz Farms and Wahassport, on or near the Cowlitz River, and Pennscove on Whiddy's Island.

Government.—The government is in all respects similar to that of Oregon, which see. Its history is also identical with that of Oregon, from which it was separated and formed into a distinct territory in 1853.

WASHINGTON, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 2700 square miles. It is separated from New Brunswick on the E. and N.E. by the St. Croix River, and bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. It is drained by the Schoodic and East and West Machias Rivers, and contains numerous lakes, the most important of which are Schoodic and Bascankegun Lakes. The sea-coast of about 50 miles extent abounds in bays and inlets, which afford excellent harbors. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile, especially in the interior. The Calais and Barring and the Franklin Railroads are within the county; the St. Croix is navigable along its border to Calais, 28 miles from the mouth of the river. Named in honor of General George Washington, "the father of his country." Capital, Machias. Pop. 38,811.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is watered chiefly by Onion River and its branches, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and in some parts mountainous. It lies chiefly between the E. and W. ranges of the Green Mountains. The soil is generally fertile. The railroad connecting Concord and Burlington passes through this county. Organized in 1810 under the name of Jefferson, which in 1814 was exchanged for that which it now bears. Capital, Montpelier. Pop. 24,654.

WASHINGTON, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained chiefly by the Pawcatuck River (forming part of its western border) and its branches, which furnish valuable water-power. It has several good harbors, which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part hilly. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to grazing. The railroad connecting Stonington and Boston traverses the county. Capital, South Kingston. Pop. 16,430.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Lake Champlain, contains about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and on the N.W. by Lake George. It is drained by the Hoosick, Pawlet, and Poultney Rivers, with Batten Kill and Wood Creek, which all afford valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part, around Lake George, is rough and mountainous; in the southern portions, moderately uneven. The soil in the more level parts is generally fertile; in the N. well adapted to grazing. In 1850 this county produced 457,053 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced in any county of the state except Ontario. Iron ore, slate, marble, water limestone, marl, and some lead and copper, are among its mineral treasures. Lake Champlain is navigable along part of its border. The county is intersected by the Champlain Canal, by the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, and the Rutland and Washington Railroad. Washington county received its present name in 1784, having previously been called Charlotte. Capitals, Salem and Sandy Hill. Pop. 44,750.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 850 square miles. The Monongahela forms its E. boundary; Chartier's and Racoon Creeks rise in the county and flow into the Ohio River; the S. part is drained also by branches of Wheeling and Tenmile Creeks. The surface is elevated and traversed by deep ravines, formed by the watercourses; the uplands are generally undulating. The soil is well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 933,167 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the United States. Bituminous coal is abundant; limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. The Monongahela is navigable by steamboats along the border. It is intersected by the National Road, and by the Hempfield Railroad. Organized in 1781. Capital, Washington. Pop. 44,939.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Potomac forms its S.W. boundary, and separates it from Virginia, and it is intersected by Antietam, Conococheague, and Licking Creeks. The surface is broken by hills of moderate height, the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, extending along the eastern border. The soils are of limestone and slate formation; the former is highly productive. In 1850 the county produced 809,092 bushels of wheat, a greater quantity than any other county in the state. Limestone and iron are the most valuable minerals. The river and creeks furnish abundant water-power, which is

used in several cotton factories, erected since 1850. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes along the border, and the Franklin Railroad terminates at Hagerstown, the county seat. Pop. 30,848; of whom 28,758 were free, and 2090 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county, co-extensive with the District of Columbia, which see.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 484 square miles. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of Holston River, dividing it into three fertile valleys, branches of the great valley of Virginia. The Clinch Mountain forms the N.W. boundary, and the county is traversed by Walker's Mountain. This county is remarkable for its valuable minerals, its fertile soil, and excellent pastures. Limestone, gypsum, iron, and stone-coal are abundant, and large quantities of salt are procured on the N.E. border. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is now in progress through the county. Capital, Abingdon. Pop. 14,612; of whom 12,481 were free, and 2131 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, at the mouth of Roanoke River; area estimated at 400 square miles. Albemarle Sound washes its N. border. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps, which produce cypress and red cedar. Formed from Tyrrell in 1799. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 5664; of whom 3449 were free, and 2215 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. central part of Georgia, contains about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Oconee River; the Ogeechee washes its north-eastern border, and it is drained by the Ohoopee River and Buffalo Creek. The surface in some parts is hilly, in others level. The soil is calcareous, and generally fertile. Extensive caves occur near the county seat, containing the remains of huge animals, and fossils in endless variety: opal, jasper, agate, and chalcedony have been found near this locality, and the county contains an abundance of limestone and burrstone. It is intersected by the Central Railroad. Capital, Saundersville. Pop. 11,766; of whom 6028 were free, and 5738 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Appalachicola River, on the W. by the Choctawhatchee, and intersected by the Chipola River, and by Holmes' Creek. The Bay of St. Andrew's, on the southern coast, forms a good harbor. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil not very productive. Capital, Vernon. Pop. 1950; of whom 1446 were free, and 504 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W.S.W. part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Tombigbee River forms its entire E. boundary. The surface is uneven. The soil is sandy, and rather poor. The Tombigbee is navigated by steamboats on the E. border, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passes near the W. border. Capital, Old Washington. Pop. 2718; of whom 1217 were free, and 1498 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi, which separates it from Arkansas, has an area of about 1520 square miles. Sundower River flows through the county. The surface is a level plain; the soil is alluvial and fertile, but a part of it is subject to inundation. Capital, Greensville. Pop. 8380; of whom 553 were free, and 7836 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, contains about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and intersected by Bogue Chitto. The surface is nearly level, or undulating. The soil is sandy, and produces the pine. Capital, Franklinton. Pop. 3468; of whom 2571 were free, and 1037 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 825 square miles. The Brazos River bounds it on the E. and the Yegua Creek on the N. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam. The live-oak and red cedar are abundant along the Brazos River. Produce is exported by the river in steamboats, which ascend to Washington. This county is one of the oldest and most thickly settled in Texas. The independence of the republic was declared here in 1836. Capital, Brenham. P. 5973; of whom 3156 were free, and 2817 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, bordering on the territory of the Cherokee Nation, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the branches or head streams of the White River, and by the Illinois, an affluent of the Arkansas. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. Many cattle and swine are exported. In 1850 there were raised 557,757 bushels of corn; 34,472 of wheat; 136,086 of oats, and 703 490 pounds of butter. The produce of corn, oats, and wheat was greater than of any other county in the state, and that of butter the greatest, with the exception of Pope county. An active emigration is directed to this county, which is already among the most populous of the state. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. 9849; of whom 8650 were free, and 1199 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Nolichucky River, and the Watauga River forms its N.E. boundary. The surface is finely diversified by mountains and valleys; the soil of the latter is highly productive, well watered, and much improved. Iron is exported from the mines of the county, which are very extensive. The streams furnish abundant water-power. It is traversed by the route of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Washington county is among the oldest in the state, having been settled before the Revolution. Capital, Jonesborough. Pop. 13,861; of whom 12,931 were free, and 930 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. Chapinin's Fork of Salt River flows through the N. part of the county, and also forms its boundary on the N.W. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil is calcareous and fertile. The underlying rock is a fine limestone, valuable for building. Organized in 1792. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 12,194; of whom 9149 were free, and 3045 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskingum and Little Muskingum Rivers. The surface is finely diversified; the soil is productive. Bituminous coal is abundant, and iron ore is found. Several railroads will intersect the county, or terminate in it, viz., the Cincinnati and Marietta, the Hillsborough and Belpre, and the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad. The streams afford motive power, which is used extensively in manufactories. This county has the distinction of being the oldest in the state: it was settled in 1786, by natives of New England. Capital, Marietta. Pop. 29,540.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains 540 square miles. It is drained by the Blue River and Lost River, and bounded on the N. by the Muscakituck, and the E. fork of White River. A range of hills, called the "Knobs," extend near the E. border. The other portions of it are undulating, and have a fertile soil. Cavernous limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. The Lost River of this county enters a subterranean channel, and after flowing a considerable distance, returns to the surface. In 1850 this county produced 215,595 bushels of oats, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Railroad. Organized in 1813. Capital, Salem. Pop. 17,040.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 525 square miles. The Kaskaskia River washes its N.W. border, and the county is drained by Elk, Beaucoup, and Crooked Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and consists partly of prairie, and partly of timber land. The soil in some parts is productive. The route of the Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Nashville. P. 6953.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 1000 square miles. The Maramec River washes its N.W. border. The Big River rises in the county, and forms part of the N.E. boundary; it is also drained by the head streams of the Big Black River, and by Courtois and Indian Creeks. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and covered with forests. The county is chiefly remarkable for its mineral resources. Iron and lead are the most abundant. The Iron Mountain, on the S.E. border, is described as "literally a mountain of magnetic iron ore," rising about 300 feet above the plain, and measuring a mile and a half across the summit. Numerous lead-mines have been opened near Potosi. Silver, copper, plumbago, copperas, chalk, and limestone are also found. A railroad is progressing from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain. Capital, Potosi. Pop. 8811; of whom 7736 were free, and 1075 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 570 square miles. The Iowa River washes the N.E. border, the Skunk River intersects the S.W. part, and the English River flows through the northern part into the Iowa. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and groves of timber, which are generally distributed along the large streams; the soil is good and well watered. The streams of this county afford motive power for mills. A railroad is now nearly or quite completed through the county from Keokuk to Dubuque. Capital, Washington. Pop. 4957.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E.S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Milwaukee River, and also drained by Ossin and Rubicon Rivers, small affluents of Rock River, and by Cedar and Sauk Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is based on limestone, and is very productive. The limestone which underlies the surface is a good material for building. A mine of iron ore has been opened in the township of Hartford. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Public Works, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Railroad. Settled in 1836. In 1850 the population of the county was 19,485, but since that time the limits have been reduced by the formation of Ozaukee county. Capital, West Bend.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, contains about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River, and on the E. by the St. Croix,

which separates it from Wisconsin. The surface is somewhat diversified, and the soil fertile. In 1850 the county produced 11,830 bushels of corn; 23,262 of oats; 1196 of barley; 9340 of potatoes; and 755 tons of hay; the quantities of corn, oats, barley, and potatoes being the greatest produced by any one county in the territory. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. 1056.

WASHINGTON, the most southern county of Utah Territory, bordering on New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 10,000 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Colorado, and by the Rio San Juan and others of its tributaries. This county was formed from part of Iron county since 1850, and consequently the census gives us no information respecting it.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and drained by a small affluent of the latter. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 2651.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, 22 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 1756.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 29 miles W. by S. of Concord, drained by Ashuelot and Contoocook Rivers. Pop. 1054.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 18 miles S.E. by S. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of castings, machinery, and cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 1848.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 138 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 953.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 33 miles W. by S. of Hartford. Much of the scenery of this township is picturesque and beautiful. The Shepaug River passes through it, and furnishes water-power for a puddling forge at Woodville, and a woollen-mill, foundry, and machine shop near the centre. In the N.W. corner of the township is the romantic village of New Preston, on the outlet of Ranmang Pond. A blast-furnace and several other manufacturing establishments are here located. The principal business on this stream is the sawing into slabs of the pure white marble quarried from the neighboring hills. Pop. of the township, 1802.

WASHINGTON, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 70 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 2805.

WASHINGTON, a township of Bergen co., New Jersey, bordering on the Passaic River. Pop. 1804.

WASHINGTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, Pop. 2019.

WASHINGTON, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 2114.

WASHINGTON, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the left bank of South River, 10 miles S.W. of Perth Amboy, contains 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. Steamboats ply between this place and New York during the summer.

WASHINGTON, a township of Morris co., New Jersey. Pop. 2502.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey. See GERMAN VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about half a mile N. of the Morris Canal, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

WASHINGTON, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1154.

WASHINGTON, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1003.

WASHINGTON, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Pop. 1691.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1227.

WASHINGTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 839.

WASHINGTON, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1700.

WASHINGTON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1276.

WASHINGTON, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2477.

WASHINGTON, a village and township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. of Waynesburg. Pop. 914.

WASHINGTON, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1111.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

WASHINGTON, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Columbia. It has 2 churches, and several stores. Incorporated in 1827. Pop. in 1850, 582.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lehigh River. Pop. 1493.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Pop. 2138.

WASHINGTON, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1238.

WASHINGTON, a pleasant and flourishing town, capital of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, and on the Hempfield Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. The Hempfield Railroad (not yet finished) extends from Wheeling to the Central Railroad at Greensburg. The town is distinguished for its literary institutions, and the elegance of its public buildings, among which are the court-house, a number of well-built churches, a female seminary, a bank, and the edifice of Washington College. The latter is a flourishing institution, founded in 1806. Three newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1810. P. in 1850, 2662.

WASHINGTON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2076.

WASHINGTON, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1675.

WASHINGTON, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1339.

WASHINGTON, a city, the political metropolis of the United States, is finely located between the Potomac River and a tributary called the East Branch. The Observatory lies in 38° 53′ 39″ N. lat., and 77° 2′ 48″ W. lon. from Greenwich; it is itself a meridian, and many of our maps reckon their longitude from this city. Its distances from the principal cities of the United States are, on the N. and N.E., from Baltimore, 38 miles; Philadelphia, 136; New York, 226; Albany, 376; Boston, 432; and Portland, 542 miles: on the N.W. and W., from Buffalo, 376; Detroit, 526; Milwaukee, 700; Chicago, 763; San Francisco, about 2000, (in an air line;) St. Louis, 856; Louisville, 590; Cincinnati, 497; and Pittsburg, 223 miles; and on the S. and S.W., from Richmond, 122; Wilmington, (North Carolina,) 416; Charleston, 644; Mobile, 1033; New Orleans, 1203; and Nashville, 714 miles.

General Aspect.—Though not a seven-hilled city, Washington has, as well as Rome, its Capitoline Hill, commanding views scarcely less striking than those of the Eternal City. It is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River, between two small tributaries, the one on the E., called the East Branch, and the one on the W., called Rock Creek. The latter separates it from Georgetown. The general altitude of the city plot is 40 feet above the river, but this is diversified by irregular elevations, which serve to give variety and commanding sites for the public buildings. The plot is slightly amphitheatrical, the President's House on the W. standing on one of the sides, and the Capitol on the other, while the space between, verges towards a point near the river. The President's House and the Capitol stand centrally with regard to the whole, though situated at the distance of 1 mile from each other, the former 44 feet above the Potomac, and the latter 72 feet. The summit of the hill on which the Capitol stands is the commencement of a plain, stretching E., while that to the N. of the President's House tends westward. Perhaps no better commendation can be given to the locality of Washington than that of its having been chosen by him whose name it bears. When the streets shall have been lined with buildings, few cities can ever have presented a grander view than that which will be offered to the spectator from the western steps of the Capitol, looking towards the President's House, with Pennsylvania Avenue stretching before him for more than a mile, with a breadth of 160 feet, the view terminated on the west by the colonnade of the Treasury buildings and the palatial residence of the nation's chief magistrate. On his left, towards the river, (itself more than a mile in width,) is an extensive park, enclosing the Smithsonian Institute, with its picturesque towers, and the lofty column reared to the memory of Washington. On the right he will have beneath him the General Post-Office, the Patent-Office, the City Hall, and doubtless still more splendid public and many sumptuous private dwellings, which may have been erected ere another generation passes away. Nor would Washington lack commercial facilities, but for the still greater advantages possessed by its older sister cities. The natural commercial advantages of Washington are probably not surpassed by any capital in Europe; but our country so abounds in fine localities for commercial towns that those of Washington are thrown into the background. The plan of the city is unique, and everything is laid out on a scale that shows an anticipation of a great metropolis; and though these anticipations have not yet been realized, they are entirely within the probabilities of the future. The city plot, which lies on the W. border of the 69 square miles which now constitute the District of Columbia, extends 4½ miles in a N.W. and S.E., and about 2½ in a N.E. and S.W. direction, covering an area of nearly 11 square miles. A very small portion of this, however, is as yet built upon. The whole site is traversed by streets running E. and W. and N. and S., crossing each other at right angles. The streets that run N. and S. are numbered E. and W. from North and South Capitol Street, (whose name will indicate its position,) and are called, for example, East and West Second or Third Streets; while those running E. and W. are numbered from East Capitol Street, and are named alphabetically.

N. or S., A, B, or C Street, &c. The plot is again subdivided by wide avenues, named from the 15 states existing when the site of the capital was chosen. These avenues run in a S.E. and N.W., or in a S.W. and N.E. direction, often, but not always parallel to each other, and their points of section forming large open spaces. Four of these avenues and North and South and East and West Capitol Streets, intersect each other at the Capitol grounds, and 5 avenues and a number of streets at the Park around the President's House. It will be readily seen, if this plan should be filled up, that, combined with its undulating grounds, surrounding hills, public buildings, park, monuments, &c., it will give a *coup d'œil* unequalled for magnificence in modern times. Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol and President's House, is the only one that is densely built upon for any considerable extent. The streets are from 70 to 110 feet in width, and the avenues from 130 to 160 feet.

Public Buildings.—In this respect alone does Washington at present fulfil the ideas entertained of a great metropolis. The Capitol, President's House, Treasury Buildings, Patent-Office, Post-Office, and Smithsonian Institute, are structures that would grace any city. First of these, in architectural merit and in point of interest, is the Capitol, containing the halls of the national legislature, supreme court room, &c. This building is situated on an eminence (looking towards the W.) of 72 feet above tide-water, and consists at present of a centre building and two wings, making a total length of 352 feet, and of 121 feet depth at the wings. The central building contains a rotunda 96 feet in diameter, and the same in height, crowned by a magnificent dome 145 feet from the ground. The wings are also surmounted by flat domes. The eastern front, including steps, projects 65 feet, and is graced by a portico of 22 Corinthian columns, 30 feet in height, and forming a colonnade 180 feet in length, presenting one of the most commanding fronts in the United States. The western front projects 83 feet, including the steps, and is embellished with a recessed portico of 10 columns. This front, though not so imposing in itself as the eastern, commands the finest view anywhere to be had in Washington, overlooking all the central and western portion of the city, and all the principal public buildings.

Near the western entrance to the Capitol stands a monument, erected by the officers of the navy to the memory of their brother officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. It is of marble, rising out of a pool or basin of water, and is 40 feet high. On the steps of the E. front of the Capital, among other works of art, is a noble statue of Columbus, supporting a globe in his outstretched arm. The interior of the western projection contains the library of Congress, which in 1854 numbered 50,000 volumes. On entering the rotunda, the first objects that strike the attention are the paintings which adorn the walls. Of these, at present seven in number, four are by Trumbull, the subjects of which are: 1. The Declaration of Independence. 2. The Surrender of General Burgoyne. 3. The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. 4. General Washington resigning his commission at Annapolis. The subjects of the remaining pictures are the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden, by Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn, and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. Surrounding the rotunda are a number of chambers, passages, committee rooms, rooms for the President, members of cabinet, &c. The Senate Chamber is on the second floor of the N. wing, of which, however, it occupies less than half the area, and is of a semicircular form, 75 feet long and 45 high. A gallery for spectators, supported by iron or bronze pillars, surrounds the semicircle, and fronting the president's chair, which stands in the middle of the chord of the semicircle. In the rear of the president's chair is a loggia, under a gallery supported by Ionic columns of conglomerate or Potomac marble. In this gallery sit the reporters, in front of the senators, while the spectators' gallery is at their backs. The Hall of Representatives is on the second floor of the S. wing, and is also semicircular, but much larger than the Senate Chamber, being 96 feet long, 60 high, and surrounded by 24 Corinthian columns of Potomac marble, with capitals of Italian marble. The galleries are similar in their arrangement to those of the Senate Chamber. Over the speaker's chair is placed a statue of Liberty, supported by an eagle with spread wings. In front of the chair, and immediately above the main entrance, is a figure representing History Recording the Events of the Nation. The Supreme Court Room is under the Senate Chamber. The whole cost of the building, as it now stands, (1855,) was $1,800,000, but the extension will cost several millions more. The original structure was commenced in 1793, and had not been completed, when, by an act of Vandalism, it was burnt in 1814, and was not entirely finished till 1828. The grounds around the Capitol are handsomely laid out, and planted with trees and shrubbery, presenting, during the spring and summer, a scene of exquisite beauty.

The Capitol is now (1855) being enlarged to more than double its original size, the foundation stone of the extension having been laid by President Fillmore, July 4, 1851. The extensions comprehend two wings, 238 by 140 feet, which are to be surrounded on three sides by colonnades, and to communicate on the fourth by corridors 44 feet long, and 50 wide, with the main building. The whole will be 751 feet long, and cover an area of 3½ acres. The grounds around the Capitol embrace from 23 to 30 acres, forming an oblong on three sides, and a semicircle on the W. About the centre of the grounds, on the eastern front, is a colossal statue of Washington, by Greenough. The material of the present Capitol is a porous stone, of a light yellow, painted white; but the extensions are of pure white marble.

On a beautiful lawn of 20 acres, gently sloping towards the Potomac, and elevated 44 feet above it, stands the President's House. The grounds belonging to this residence interrupt Pennsylvania Avenue at a distance of about 1 mile N.W. of the Capitol. The President's Mansion has a front of 170 feet by 80 feet deep, is 2 stories high, and built of freestone, painted white. The N. front has a portico ornamented with 4 Ionic columns facing Pennsylvania Avenue, and 3 at the sides; under this, carriages drive to deposit their visitors. The Potomac front has a circular colonnade of 6 Ionic columns. In the centre of the N. lawn is a statue of Jefferson, and across Pennsylvania Avenue, also on the N. side of the building, in the centre of Lafayette Square, is a bronze equestrian statue to General Jackson, placed there in January, 1853. In the same enclosure with the Executive Mansion are the edifices appropriated to the State, Treasury, War, and Navy departments. The State and Treasury buildings are directly E. of the President's House, and those of War and Navy W. of it. The State Department is a plain brick structure, 160 feet long, 55 wide, and 2 stories high, which contains a large library of books, maps, charts, &c., and in the copyright bureau are deposited from 10,000 to 12,000 volumes of works copyrighted in the United States. Immediately S. of the State Department is the Treasury Department, occupying an imposing edifice of stone, 340 feet long, and 170 wide, and, when completed, will be 457 in length. The E. front (on the N. bend of Pennsylvania Avenue, caused by the interruption from the park around the President's House) has a colonnade of Ionic columns, 300 feet long, and, when the N. and S. ends are added, will number 42 columns. The N. and S. ends of the building will also have projecting porticos. This edifice has about 150 apartments. The building of the War Department is precisely similar to that of the State, and is the head-quarters of the army officers. The Navy Department is in the rear of the War Department, and contains the Indian bureau also. The Pension-Office is a very large but plain structure, immediately W. of the Navy Department.

About halfway between the Capitol and President's House, N. of Pennsylvania Avenue, fronting E Street, is the structure occupied by the General Post-Office, one of the finest edifices in Washington. It is of white marble, 204 feet long and 102 deep, and contains over 80 rooms. It is about to be enlarged. Occupying the square between 8th, 9th, and F and G Streets, is the building of the Department of the Interior, or Home Department, generally called (from one of its bureaus) the Patent-Office. This edifice is not yet finished; but, when completed, it will form an entire square, and will not be surpassed by any structure in Washington for extent or elegance, if we except the Capitol. Here are deposited models of every machine or invention that is patented; here also are at present the cabinets of natural history collected by the exploring expedition, relics of Washington and Franklin, presents from foreign potentates, &c. Two sides of the square are completed, and the 3d nearly so. This building, which is partly of freestone and partly of marble, has a central portico of 8 Doric columns. Two blocks E. of the Patent-Office is the City Hall, a stuccoed building, 200 feet long, on Judiciary Square, devoted to city councils, mayor's office, courts, &c.

South of Pennsylvania Avenue, and W. of the Capitol, on a gently rising ground, in the midst of the new park now being laid out, stands the Smithsonian Institute, one of the noblest institutions and finest structures in Washington. The edifice is 450 feet long by 140 wide, is built of red sandstone, in the Romanesque or Norman style, embellished by 9 towers of from 75 to 150 feet in height, and which viewed from Capitol Hill, has an imposing effect. In the building is a lecture room, sufficiently capacious to seat from 1200 to 2000 persons, a museum for objects of natural history 200 feet long, one of the best supplied laboratories in the United States, a gallery for paintings and statuary 120 feet long, and a room capable of containing a library of 100,000 volumes, and actually numbering 21,701, in 1853; of which 4539 were copyright works. This institution was endowed by James Smithson, Esq., an Englishman, who left to the United States $515,169, "to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The structure, which was commenced in 1846, has been built by the interest accumulating up to that time, and still leaves a surplus (in 1855) of $139,159. The fund yields an annual income of more than $30,000. Works on ethnology and antiquities have already been published by the institution. The cabinets collected by the exploring expedition will be transferred thither. The officers of the institution are the President and Vice-Presi-

dent of the United States, members of the cabinet, chief justice, commissioners of the Patent-Office, and the mayor of Washington, besides a board of regents, who elect a chancellor, secretary, and executive committee. The active literary and scientific duties of the institution fall upon the secretary and his assistant secretaries. On the proposed new park, about halfway between the President's House and the Capitol, has also been commenced a colossal monument to Washington, to be erected by voluntary contributions of the people. The plan contemplates, as a base, a circular temple, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high; from the centre of which is to rise a shaft 70 feet square, to the height of 600 feet above the ground, and to be cased in marble. The temple at the base, intended to be the Westminster Abbey of the United States, to contain the statues of the Revolutionary worthies, and the remains of Washington, will be entirely surrounded by a colonnade of 30 pillars in the Doric style, 45 feet high and 12 in diameter, surmounted by an entablature of 20 feet, which is in turn to be surmounted by a balustrade of 15 feet in height. Each state furnishes a block of native stone or other material, (Michigan, copper,) with an inscription, which is inserted in the interior. A triumphal car, with a statue of Washington, is to stand over the grand entrance. The column, in 1855, had not reached the height of 200 feet.

The National Observatory, one of the institutions most creditable to the government, occupies a commanding site on the banks of the Potomac, S.W. of the President's House, and is under the direction of Lieutenant Maury, of the navy. Besides the astronomical observations constantly made here, chronometers, for the use of the navy, are thoroughly tested, researches made as to tides, currents, &c., and longitudes determined with greater accuracy by the aid of the electric telegraph. The largest telescope is a 14 feet refractor; smaller telescopes are constantly employed searching the heavens for comets. Precisely at 12 o'clock mean time, each day, a black ball is let fall from the flagstaff of the Observatory, by which the inhabitants of Washington may regulate their time. The Arsenal, on Greenleaf's Point, at the junction of the East Branch with the Potomac, is one of the principal arsenals of construction in the United States.

About 1½ miles N.E. from the arsenal, and the same distance S.E. of the Capitol, on the East Branch, is the Navy-Yard, which covers about 20 acres, enclosed by a wall. This is one of the most extensive yards in the Union, and employs more than 400 hands in the manufacture of anchors, chain-cables, steam-engines and boilers, pyrotechnics, in brass and iron foundries, &c., &c. The National Cemetery, or Congressional burying-ground, is situated about 1 mile E. of the Capitol, on an elevation commanding fine views of the surrounding country, which is beautified with trees and shrubbery. Here have been deposited, for a short time at least, the remains of some of the most distinguished men in the nation, and here are erected cenotaphs to all members of Congress dying while in office.

The buildings of the Coast Survey do not in themselves deserve any notice, but the operations carried on here under the superintendence of Professor A. D. Bache, a name well known to science, are of the most important nature. Here are transacted the computing, drawing, engraving, electrotyping, printing, instrument-making, &c., connected with the coast surveys, and the construction of standard weights and measures, &c.

Hotels.—In a city thronged as Washington is with visitors and a floating population, hotels and boarding-houses must be numerous, and the inducements are to make them of the first class. The most prominent are Brown's, (which is very capacious, being the largest in Washington, with a front of white marble,) the National, Willard's, Gadsby's, the United States, Potomac, Irving, and Tyler's hotels, all of which are on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Libraries and Educational Institutions.—The National Institute holds its meetings at the Patent-Office, and has for its object the culture of science generally. It has a library of 4000 volumes, which is open to the public, besides a cabinet of medals and coins. Peter Force, Esq., has a private library of 50,000 volumes: a rare, if not the only, instance of so large a private collection of books in our country. Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, has a fine gallery of paintings, which is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The National Medical College, established in 1823, is a flourishing institution, with a faculty of 7 professors. The Columbia College is located on high ground, just without the city limits, and directly N. of the President's House, commanding a magnificent view of the city, the Potomac, and the surrounding country. This college was incorporated in 1821, and had in 1850 for its faculty, besides the president, 12 professors and tutors, and 100 students on its lists. There were in Washington in 1850, 20 public schools, with 1989 pupils and $13,082 income; 35 academies, &c., with 1494 pupils and $41,620 income.

Churches.—There were, in 1852, about 40 churches in Washington, of which 4 were Baptist, 4 Catholic, 5 Episcopalian, 1 Friends' meeting-house, 2 Lutheran, 7 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Unitarian, and about 6 colored churches. Among the finest of the churches is Trinity; which is of mixed Gothic and Eastern orders, with a front of red sandstone, situated on West Third Street.

Charitable Institutions.—On the same grounds with the City Hall is the Hospital. A hospital for the insane has also lately been commenced.

Public Squares and Parks.—We condense the following from Miss Lynch's description of Washington:—The open waste lying between the Capitol, the President's House, and the Potomac, is about to be converted into a national park, upon a plan proposed by the lamented A. J. Downing. The area contains about 150 acres, and the principal entrance is to be through a superb marble gateway, in the form of a triumphal arch, which is to stand at the western side of Pennsylvania Avenue. From this gateway a series of carriage drives, forty feet wide, crossing the canal by a suspension bridge, will lead in gracefully curved lines beneath lofty shade-trees, forming a carriage drive between 5 and 6 miles in circuit. The grounds will include the Smithsonian Institute and Washington's monument. The parks round the President's House and the Capitol have already been mentioned. Lafayette Park, on the N. side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the executive mansion, is laid out and planted with shrubbery, &c., and contains, as we have elsewhere stated, a bronze equestrian statue of President Jackson. To avoid the unpleasant angularity, caused by the peculiar intersection of the streets, open spaces are to be left at these points, which are to be laid out and planted with trees, &c. There are extensive grounds around the City Hall, called Judiciary Square.

Railroads, &c.—Washington communicates with the S. and S.W. by steamboat to Acquia Creek, 55 miles below Washington, and thence by the Fredericksburg Richmond and Potomac Railroad. A branch road running N. to Baltimore connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Objects of Interest in the Vicinity.—Fifteen miles S. of Washington, on the Potomac, is Mount Vernon, once the home, and now the tomb of Washington. Thirteen miles above Georgetown are the Great Falls of the Potomac, thought by many to equal, in wildness and picturesque interest, any in the country. The Little Falls, which have in all a descent of 15 feet, are only 3 miles above Georgetown. An aqueduct is now being constructed to supply Washington with water from the Falls of the Potomac.

Washington contains 6 banks, and about 14 newspaper offices, 5 or 6 of which issue dailies. For manufactures and commerce, see DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Population.—The resident population of Washington in 1850, was 40,001; in 1855, about 55,000; and including Georgetown, 65,000. But this number is greatly increased during the sessions of Congress, by the accession not only of the members and their families, but of visitors and persons spending the winter or a portion of it here, for the purpose of enjoying the society and gayety of the capital. Though the growth of Washington has not been rapid, it has been steady, and the city has increased within the past few years in a considerably greater ratio than heretofore.

History.—The site for the capital was selected at the original suggestion of President Washington, and by an act of Congress, July 16, 1790, the District of Columbia was formed. The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by General Washington himself, September 18, 1793, and in 1800 the seat of government was removed hither from Philadelphia. The census of 1800 gave the population at 3210, which had increased to 8208, in 1810. In 1814, the city was taken by the British, when the Capitol, President's House, and the library of Congress were either wholly destroyed or greatly injured by fire, and other public works defaced. In 1820 the population was 13,247; 18,827 in 1830, and 23,364 in 1840. In 1846 was passed the act establishing the Smithsonian Institute; in 1850 the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia; and in 1851 the foundations were laid for the extension of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Rappahannock co., Virginia, 120 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is beautifully situated at the S.E. foot of the Blue Ridge, and on one of the branches of the Rappahannock River. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 academy, and several stores. Pop. about 400.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Beaufort co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Tar River, 127 miles E. by S. of Raleigh, and about 40 miles from Pamlico Sound. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water ascend to this village, and smaller boats to Tarborough. It has 2 banks, capital $300,000, several stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. estimated at 1400.

WASHINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Wilkes co., Georgia, is situated on the dividing ridge between the Broad and Little Rivers, 53 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has an active business, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, 1 bank, and a newspaper office. A branch railroad about 20 miles long extends southward to the Georgia Railroad.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in Autauga co., Alabama, on Alabama River, 12 miles W. by N. of Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Adams co., Mississippi, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Jackson. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several seminaries.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, on the Courtableau Bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the New Orleans Opelousas and Western Railroad, 7 miles N. of Opelousas.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing post-village of Washington co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos River, at the mouth of the Navasoto, 65 miles N.W. of Houston, and 120 miles E. of Austin City. The Independence of Texas was proclaimed in 1836, at this place, which was the capital of the republic at the time of annexation to the United States, and for several years previous. It is favorably situated for trade, being at the head of steamboat navigation on the Brazos. The river flows through a fertile planting region, in which cotton, maize, and rice are produced, and the live-oak and red cedar are abundant. It contained, in 1851, 1 academy, 2 female schools, 20 stores, and 3 newspaper offices.

WASHINGTON, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 325.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Hempstead co., Arkansas, 125 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a court-house, a jail, a United States land-office, a male and female seminary, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 469.

WASHINGTON, a township of Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 465.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 519.

WASHINGTON, a township, Sevier co., Arkansas. P. 465.

WASHINGTON, a township of Washitaw co., Arkansas. Pop. 469.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Rhea co., Tennessee, on the right bank of the Tennessee River, 134 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 3½ miles S.W. of the former. It is beautifully situated in a rich and well-improved country. It contains 3 churches. Pop. about 700.

WASHINGTON, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. P. 688.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S.E. part of Belmont co., Ohio, has 1 bank. Pop. 1582.

WASHINGTON, a township of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 987.

WASHINGTON, a township of Carroll co., Ohio, intersected by the Carrollton Branch Railroad. Pop. 1020.

WASHINGTON, a township, Clermont co., Ohio. P. 2540.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. P. 1216.

WASHINGTON, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. P. 1201.

WASHINGTON, a township, Coshocton co., Ohio. P. 998.

WASHINGTON, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1250.

WASHINGTON, a township of Defiance co., Ohio. P. 428.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ohio, on Paint Creek, and on the Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has several churches, 1 academy, a newspaper office, 2 woollen factories, and several mills. Laid out in 1811. Pop. 569.

WASHINGTON, a township, Franklin co., Ohio. P. 1270.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the National Road, 32 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. The village is situated in a fertile country, and has an active business. It contains 1 Catholic and 4 Protestant churches, 1 bank, and a woollen factory. Pop. estimated at 1200; of the township, 2216.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hancock co., Ohio. P. 1222.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 391.

WASHINGTON, a township, Harrison co., Ohio. P. 1255.

WASHINGTON, a township of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 532.

WASHINGTON, a township, Hocking co., Ohio. P. 1640.

WASHINGTON, a township of Holmes co., Ohio. P. 1468.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jackson co., Ohio. P. 756.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Ohio. P. 646.

WASHINGTON, a township of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 1783.

WASHINGTON, a township of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 668.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 1161.

WASHINGTON, a township of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 456.

WASHINGTON, a township of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. It contains the village of Piqua. Pop. 4158.

WASHINGTON, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. P. 865.

WASHINGTON, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1825.

WASHINGTON, a township of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1137.

WASHINGTON, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1380.

WASHINGTON, a township of Paulding co., Ohio. P. 155.

WASHINGTON, a township, Pickaway co., Ohio. P. 1099.

WASHINGTON, a township of Preble co., Ohio. P. 3080.

WASHINGTON, a village and township of Richland co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad. Pop. 2003.

WASHINGTON, a township of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroad. Pop. 1499.

WASHINGTON, a township of Scioto co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 706.

WASHINGTON, a township of Shelby co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 1261.

WASHINGTON, a township of Stark co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 2066.

WASHINGTON, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1091.

WASHINGTON, a township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 333.

WASHINGTON, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 355.

WASHINGTON, a township of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 504.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in the N.W. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop. 1452.

WASHINGTON, a township, Adams co., Indiana. P. 548.

WASHINGTON, a township, Allen co., Indiana. P. 1305.

WASHINGTON, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. Pop. 470.

WASHINGTON, a township, Brown co., Indiana. P. 1249.

WASHINGTON, a township, Carroll co., Indiana. P. 1302.

WASHINGTON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. P. 799.

WASHINGTON, a township, Clarke co., Indiana. P. 1101.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clay co., Indiana. P. 1426.

WASHINGTON, a township, Clinton co., Indiana. P. 770.

WASHINGTON, a post-village and township, capital of Daviess co., Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 106 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 3 miles E. of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The village is the principal place of business in the county, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a land office. Pop. in 1852, estimated at 1200; of the township in 1850, 2578.

WASHINGTON, a township of Decatur co., Indiana. Pop. 1994.

WASHINGTON, a township of Delaware co., Indiana. Pop. 757.

WASHINGTON, a township, Elkhart co., Indiana. P. 810.

WASHINGTON, a township, Gibson co., Indiana. P. 754.

WASHINGTON, a township, Grant co., Indiana. P. 1007.

WASHINGTON, a township, Greene co., Indiana. P. 420.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 1840.

WASHINGTON, a township of Hendricks co., Indiana. Pop. 1438.

WASHINGTON, a township, Jackson co., Indiana. P. 856.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 345.

WASHINGTON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 738.

WASHINGTON, a township, Marion co., Indiana. P. 1830.

WASHINGTON, a township, Miami co., Indiana. P. 966.

WASHINGTON, a township, Monroe co., Indiana. P. 740.

WASHINGTON, a township, Morgan co., Indiana. P. 2427.

WASHINGTON, a township, Noble co., Indiana. P. 645.

WASHINGTON, a township of Owen co., Indiana. P. 1768.

WASHINGTON, a township, Parke co., Indiana. P. 1198.

WASHINGTON, a township of Pike co., Indiana.

WASHINGTON, a township, Porter co., Indiana. P. 429.

WASHINGTON, a township of Putnam co., Indiana. Pop. 2129.

WASHINGTON, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1558.

WASHINGTON, a township, Ripley co., Indiana. P. 1195.

WASHINGTON, a township, Rush co., Indiana. P. 1075.

WASHINGTON, a township, Shelby co., Indiana. P. 1143.

WASHINGTON, a township, Starke co., Indiana. P. 88.

WASHINGTON, a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Pop. 861.

WASHINGTON, a township, Warren co., Indiana. P. 796.

WASHINGTON, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Pop. 2093.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village and township of Wayne co., Indiana, on the railroad from Richmond to Newcastle, about 12 miles N.W. of the former. Pop. in 1850, 283; of the township, 1540.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, 71 miles N. of Springfield.

WASHINGTON, a village of Woodford co., Illinois, about 10 miles E. by N. of Peoria.

WASHINGTON, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 4301.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, is situated on the Missouri River, 60 miles by the road W. of St. Louis. It is the principal depôt for the produce which is exported from the county.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Missouri. Pop. 1641.

WASHINGTON, a township, Osage co., Missouri. P. 1098.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 60 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Iowa, is situated on a prairie, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City, and 7 miles N. of Skunk River. The Dubuque and Keokuk railroad passes through the place. It contains a court-house, and several stores.

WASHINGTON, a township of Greene co., Wisconsin. Pop. 317.

WASHINGTON, a town of Yolo co., California, has 4 hotels, 2 stores, and 3 laundries.

WASH/INGTON or UAHUGA, oo-â-hoo'ga, one of the Marquesas Islands, South Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 56′ S., lon. 139° 33′ W. It is about 9 miles long and of striking appearance, forming in the middle a mountain 2430 feet high.

WASHINGTON BUTTE, (bûte,) a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. See CHESTERTOWN, Maryland.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. See LEXINGTON, Virginia.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a post-office of New York co., New York.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 14 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

WASHINGTON LAKE, of Yolo county, towards the N.W. part of California, is about 3 miles long by half a mile wide.

WASHINGTON MILLS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

WASHINGTON SOUTH YUBA, a post-office of Nevada co., California.

WASH/INGTONVILLE, a village of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Newburg.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village in the N. part of Oswego co., New York.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a post-village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 75 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 162 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WASHITA, formerly OUACHITA, wosh'e-taw', a river of Arkansas and Louisiana, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite in Montgomery county, in the W. part of the state. It flows in a general south-easterly course until it crosses the N. boundary of Louisiana. Below this its direction is nearly southward, and it falls into Red River by three channels, about 30 miles from its mouth. Its length is estimated at above 500 miles. The portion of this river below the mouth of the Tensas is sometimes called Black River. It is regularly navigated by large steamboats to Camden, in Arkansas, about 300 miles from its mouth, and smaller boats sometimes ascend as far as Rockport. The chief towns on its banks are Camden, on the right, and Monroe, on the left bank. *Branches.*—The Middle, or Main Branch, rises in Polk county and flows eastward. The North, or Muddy Fork, rises in Yell county and flows S.E. The South, or Brushy Fork, rises near the E. border of Polk county and flows eastward.

WASHITA, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, contains 735 square miles. It is intersected by Washita River, and is drained by Bœuf and Bartholomew Bayous. The surface is diversified by pine-clad hills. The soil in some parts is fertile, especially along the river. The parish contains extensive forests of pine, oak, and hickory. All of the streams above named are navigable by steamboats. A railroad is projected through the parish from Vicksburg to Shreveport. Capital, Monroe. Pop. 5068; of whom 2300 were free, and 2768 slaves.

WASHITA, a county in the S. central part of Arkansas, is intersected by the Washita River, navigable by large steamboats. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is mostly sandy and fertile. Washita county is among the most populous of the state, and is rapidly filling up with emigrants. Capital, Camden. Pop. 9591; of whom 6289 were free, and 3302 slaves.

WASHITA CITY. See OUACHITA CITY.

WASHOUGAL, wâ/shoo-gal', a post-office of Clark co., Washington Territory.

WASH/TENAW', a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Huron River, and by the North Branch of the Raisin; the East Branch of Grand River (called by the Indians Washtenong) rises in the county, which is also drained by the sources of Macon River, and by Saline and Stony Creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified with prairies, oak-openings, (plains producing a scattered growth of oaks free from underbrush,) and dense forests. The soil is a deep and fertile sandy loam. In 1850 it produced 528,042 bushels of wheat, 40,337 tons of hay, and 250,775 pounds of wool. The produce of wheat, hay, and wool was greater than that of any other county in the state excepting Oakland. The streams afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Capital, Ann Arbor. P. 28,567.

WASIGNY, vâ'seen'yee', a market-town of France, department of Ardennes, 8 miles N. of Rethel. Pop. 1000.

WA/SING, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WASIUGAN. See VASIOOGAN.

WASLUI or VASLUI, vâs-loo'ee, a town of Moldavia, on the Birlat, 40 miles S.S.E. of Yassy.

WASMES, vâm, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 6064.

WASMES-ANDEMETZ-BRIFFŒIL, vâm ônd'mâ' breef'fûl', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles E.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1090.

WAS'PERTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WASPIK, vâs'pik, a village and parish of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles N.E. of Breda. Pop. 2413.

WAS/SAIC, a post-village and station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 85 miles from New York.

WASSAU. See WAUSAU.

WASSEIGES, vâs'saizh', a village of Belgium, province and 35 miles W. of Liege. Pop. 1920.

WASSELA, wâs'se-lâ', or, more properly, WASSOOLO, (Wâssoolo,) written OUASSOULO in French, a country of West Africa.

WASSELONNE, vâs'seh-lonn', a town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles W.N.W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 4731, who manufacture woollen and cotton yarn and hosiery.

WASSELY, a town of Austria. See WESSELI.

WASSEMON RIVER, Wisconsin. See PESATONICA.

WASSENAAR, wâs'seh-nar', a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 5 miles W. of Leyden, and 2 miles from the North Sea. Pop. 1292.

WASSERBURG, wâs'ser-boorg', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 31 miles E.S.E. of Munich. Pop. 2238.

WASSERLEBEN, wâs'ser-lâ'ben, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and 12 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ilse. Pop. 1150.

WASSEROLS, a village of Prussia. See KRUMMENOLS.

WASSERTRÜDINGEN, (Wassertrüdingen,) wâs'ser-trü'ding-en, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, and on the railway, 19 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 2017.

WASSIGNY, wâs'seen'yee', a village of France, department of Aisne, 31 miles N. of Laon. Pop. in 1852, 1224.

WAS/SONVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Washington co., Iowa, situated on or near the English River.

WASSOOLO. See WASSELA.

WASSOTAH, was-so'tâ, a strong hill-fort of South India, 20 miles W. of Sattarah, and taken by the British in 1818.

WAST/WATER, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of St. Bees. It is the deepest of the Cumberland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the S. shore. Its banks are precipitous on that side, but elsewhere they present little variety.

WASUNGEN, wâ/soong-en, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 5 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 2497.

WASUNGEN, a town of Central Germany. See WAHUNGEN.

WATAB, wâ/tab, a post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles above St. Anthony. It was laid out in 1850, and has some trade with the Indians.

WATAUGA, (wâ-taw'ga,) a river of North Carolina and Tennessee, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Watauga co., North Carolina. After passing through a mountain range, which forms the W. boundary of that state, it flows in a W.N.W. direction, and enters the Holston River in Tennessee, about 12 miles N. of Jonesborough. It is navigable by small boats from its mouth to Elizabethtown, and 6 miles higher. The motive power which it affords is very abundant, and is employed in the manufacture of iron.

WATAUGA, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee: Area, estimated at 550 square miles. It is drained by Watauga River, from which it derives its name. The county is a mountainous region, having the Stone or Yellow Mountain on the N.W. border. Organized in 1849. Capital, Boone. Pop. 3400, of whom 3271 were free, and 129 slaves.

WATAUGA BEND, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WATCH/ET, a maritime town of England, co. of Somerset, with a pier on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 5 miles E. of Dunster. Pop. 960.

WATCH HILL POINT, the E. side of the entrance to Fisher's Island Sound, about 2 miles S.E. of Stonington, Connecticut. On it is a revolving light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 18′ 12″ N., lon. 71° 52′ W.

WATEE'O, one of the Harvey Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 58′ S., lon. 158° 6′ W. Length 8 miles, breadth 5 miles. Surface hilly and fertile, and the inhabitants were partially converted to Christianity by the missionary Williams in 1823.

WÂT'ENSAW', a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

WATERBEACH, wâ'ter-beech, a parish of England, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge, with a station on the East Counties Railway.

WATERBOROUGH, wâ'ter-bur-rûh, a post-township in York co., Maine, 65 miles S.E. of Augusta. It is intersected by the York and Cumberland Railroad, and drained by the head branches of the Monsum and Little Ossipee Rivers. Pop. 1989.

WATERBOROUGH, a post-village of Chautauque co.,

New York, on Conowango Creek, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Jamestown.

WATERBOROUGH CENTRE, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WATERBURG, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

WATERBURY, wâ'ter-bêr-ro, a thriving post-village and township of Washington co., Vermont, near Onion River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. A plank-road here intersects with the railroad, securing to the place the trade of the back country. The village contains 4 churches and 10 stores. Pop. of the township, 2352.

WATERBURY, a beautiful and flourishing city of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck Railroad, and on the route of the Hartford Providence and Fishkill Railroad, about 28 miles S.W. of Hartford, 21 miles N.W. by N. of New Haven, and 82 miles N.E. of New York. It is delightfully situated in the Naugatuck Valley, the site extending eastward from the stream, up a graceful slope occupied with numerous tasteful residences. The dwellings generally are remarkable for their neatness, and are usually adorned with shade-trees, flower-gardens, and shrubbery. In the centre is a beautiful public square. There are now 7 churches in the city, several of which are elegant structures. St. John's, (Episcopal,) situated on the principal street, near the upper part of Centre square, is one of the most splendid church edifices in New England. It is built of granite, in the Norman style, and was dedicated in 1848. A new Methodist Episcopal church erected in 1853, has two towers, and makes a very fine appearance. The Second Congregational Society also completed in the early part of 1854 is a splendid brick edifice. Among the other buildings deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Scovil House, a hotel of the first class, fronting Centre square; Hotchkiss Block, an elegant brick row, in which are seven fine stores; and several of the factory buildings. There are 2 banks, the Waterbury Bank, with a capital of over half a million, and the City Bank, recently established, also a savings institution, and 2 building associations. Great attention has of late been paid to the subject of education; and by a vote of the inhabitants, the public schools are now free. A commodious brick building has been erected for a high school, with arrangements to accommodate over 200 pupils. The whole number of pupils in attendance upon the various schools of the city, is about 1100. A flourishing institution, called the Young Men's Institute, now numbers 400 members, and is provided with regular courses of lectures, and a library of 600 volumes. There are also several benevolent and other societies in the place. Two newspapers are published here, one of which, the Waterbury American, is of 9 years' standing.

Waterbury has long been distinguished for its varied and extensive manufactures. The business of making gilt buttons was commenced here as early as 1802, by Abel Porter, Daniel Clark, and others. It was not carried on to any considerable extent, however, till after the war of 1812, when the proprietors, having procured suitable machinery from England, extended their operations—rolling brass and copper, and making copper and brass wire, not only for their own consumption but for the general market. The second rolling-mill and button factory was erected in 1824. At that time, the whole amount of capital employed in manufactures in the town was less than $100,000. There are now in operation 7 rolling-mills, each employing a capital of from $100,000 to $300,000. There are also about 40 joint-stock associations in the place, 8 of which have each a capital of over $150,000, the others from $125,000 down to $10,000, making in the aggregate a capital of $4,400,000. The raw copper annually used in the mills for manufacturing rolled copper and brass, brass and copper wire, tubing, German silver, plate brass, &c., is estimated at 2300 tons, and a third of that amount of spelter. The number of persons employed in the factories is estimated at 5000. A vast amount of metal is worked up into daguerreotype plates, brass butts, gilt and brass buttons, brass kettles, hooks and eyes, pins, umbrella trimmings, rings, &c. The pin factory here is one of the most extensive in the country. There are also manufactories of India-rubber suspenders and webbing, Florentine or covered buttons, felt cloth, pocket-cutlery, porcelain ware, cotton gins, machinery, files, castings, &c. The business prospects of Waterbury are very promising. Over 200 houses were erected in 1853. Pop. in 1830, 3071; in 1840, 3668; in 1850, 5137; in 1853, estimated at 7000.

WATERDEN, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WATERDOWN, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Halton, 7 miles N. of Hamilton.

WATEREE, a river of South Carolina: rising in the W. part of North Carolina, it flows first eastward and then southward, under the name of Catawba, which it retains until it passes Rocky Mount, near the S.E. extremity of Chester district, South Carolina; then flowing S.E. and S., it passes by Camden, and unites with the Congaree at the S.E. extremity of Richland district. The river formed is called the Santee. Steamboats can ascend to Camden, more than 200 miles from the sea.

WATEREE, a creek of Fairfield district, South Carolina, enters the Wateree River from the right, near the S. extremity of Lancaster district.

WATEREE, a post-village of Richland district, South Carolina, at the junction of the South Carolina Railroad with the Columbia Branch Railroad, 9 miles from Kingsville.

WATERFALL, a parish of England, co. of Stafford. It is nearly surrounded by the river Hamps, which here flows for 3 miles underground.

WATERFORD, a maritime county of Ireland, Munster, on its S. coast, having E. Waterford Harbor, separating it from the county of Wexford, W. the county of Cork, and N. the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, from both of which it is separated by the Suir. Area 721 square miles, or 461,553 acres, of which 325,345 are arable, 24,048 in plantations, and 105,496 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 164,051. The Knockmeledon and Cummeragh Mountains intersect the county from W. to E., rising in some places to 2600 feet above the sea; and most part of the surface is mountainous, though there is much undulating and fine level land along the Suir in the N. and E., the Blackwater and Bride in the W., and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore, Dungarvon, and Youghal Harbors. This is the principal dairy county of Ireland. Tillage is increasing, and agriculture improving on the larger properties. Bacon and butter are the principal exports. Lead, iron, and copper, are met with, but few if any mines are now wrought. Limestone and marble are the chief mineral products. The fisheries are important. Some glass wares are manufactured, and in 1847, 1223 persons were employed in cotton, and 135 in silk factories. Waterford, Lismore, Dungarvon, Portlaw, Tallow, and Cappoquin, are the principal towns. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

WATERFORD, a city and county, parliamentary borough, and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county, on the right bank of the Suir, which forms its harbor, and is lined by a fine quay about 1 mile in length, and crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, connecting it with its suburb Ferrybank, 9 miles from the sea, 29 miles S.S.E. of Kilkenny, and 65 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of the city, in 1851, 25,267. It has some handsome but many miserable streets; its quay and harbor are the finest in Ireland. The principal edifices are the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, Deanery House, several parish churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, 5 other churches, and College of St. John; many dissenting chapels, the Town-Hall, Chamber of Commerce, County and City Prisons, and Court-Houses; Artillery Barracks, Custom-House, St. Reginald's Tower on the quay, an ancient fortress, now a police barrack; the Bluecoat Schools, several hospitals, the District Lunatic Asylum, Glynn's Poor-House, and the Savings Bank. Here are several remains of ancient fortifications and monasteries; also various endowed schools, one with an income of 1300l. a year; among the public establishments, are a house of industry, mendicity institution, several orphan societies; the Waterford Institution, with a library and museum; literary, scientific, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Waterford is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which are valued at 2 millions sterling annually, chiefly consisting of dairy produce, bacon, live stock, agricultural produce, salmon, and cotton goods. Vessels of 800 tons can load and unload at the quay. In 1851 there entered 1052 sailing vessels, tonnage 110,556; and cleared, 737 vessels, tonnage 80,232. The same year there entered 240 steamers, tonnage 59,775; and cleared, 252, tonnage 68,818. Registered shipping in 1847, 204 vessels; aggregate burden, 27,386 tons. Steamers afford the city continual communication with Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol. Waterford has a yard for ship-building, and some manufactures of glass, starch, and blue, with distilleries and breweries. The city sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Marquis to the head of the Beresford family, whose magnificent seat, Curraghmore, is in the vicinity, the demesne comprising 4000 acres, traversed by the Clyde, and finely wooded.

WATERFORD, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 54 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Crooked River flows through its N.E. border. Pop. 1418.

WATERFORD, a post township in Caledonia co., Vermont, bounded on the S.E. by Connecticut River, and intersected by the Connecticut and Passumsic Rivers Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1412.

WATERFORD, a post-village and township in New London county, Connecticut, near the coast, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 44 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. 2259.

WATERFORD, a post-village and township of Saratoga county, New York, is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, a little above the mouth of the Mohawk, and 10 miles above Albany. A bridge across the Hudson connects it with Lansingburg. The river is navigable by means of lockage to this point. The Albany Northern Railroad and the Champlain Canal pass through it. Waterford contains several churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, numerous stores, several flouring-mills, and a variety of

manufactures, including cotton goods, machinery, and other articles. Pop. of the township, 2683; of the village, about 2000.

WATERFORD, a township of Camden co., New Jersey. Pop. 1638.

WATERFORD, a flourishing post-borough and township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and on Le Bœuf Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Erie. It is surrounded by a fine grazing country, and has considerable trade in lumber and the products of the dairy. The creek furnishes water-power for several mills. A plank-road connects the town with Erie and Meadville. Pop. of the borough in 1850, 498; of the township, 1545.

WATERFORD, a post-village in Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora Creek, 60 miles W. of Harrisburg.

WATERFORD, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg.

WATERFORD, a thriving post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on Kittoctan Creek, 156 miles N. of Richmond, contains 2 churches and several mills. Pop. estimated at 500.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, near the route of the Central Railroad, and 9 miles S. of Holly Springs.

WATERFORD, a post-village in Gibson co., Tennessee, 121 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

WATERFORD, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

WATERFORD, a village of Knox co., Ohio, on a branch of Vernon River, 12 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 mills and 1 church.

WATERFORD, a post-township, forming the N.N.W. extremity of Washington co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum River. Pop. 1690.

WATERFORD, a village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Pawpaw River, 10 miles E. of Lake Michigan.

WATERFORD, a post-township in the central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 1086.

WATERFORD, a thriving village of Elkhart co., Indiana, on the Elkhart River, 2¼ miles S. of Goshen. The water-power of the river is used in a flouring-mill, saw-mill, and carding machine.

WATERFORD, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana, 6 miles S. by E. of Michigan City.

WATERFORD, a post-village and township of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon River, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 265.

WATERFORD, a thriving post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox River, 25 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has valuable water-power, and contains 2 flouring-mills, 3 saw-mills, a woollen factory, 4 stores, and several hotels. Pop. in 1853, about 550.

WATERFORD, wâ'ter-ford, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Norfolk, 40 miles S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 500.

WATERFORD, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, at the head of Pugwash Bay, 30 miles N. of Halifax.

WATERFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

WATERFORD MILLS, post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

WATERFORDVILLE, a village of Camden co., New Jersey, about 5 miles E. of Camden, on Waterford Creek, contains a glass factory.

WATERFORD WORKS, a post-office of Camden co., New Jersey.

WÂ'TERGRASS' HILL, a market-town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 miles N.E. of Cork. Pop. in 1851, 651.

WATERINGBURY, wâ'ter-ing-ber'e, a parish and formerly a market-town of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Maidstone. It is surrounded by hop and fruit plantations, and its vicinity has been styled "the garden of Kent."

WATERINGEN, a village of Holland, province of South Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1260.

WATERLAND, wâ'ter-lânt', a district of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, between Amsterdam and Alkmaar, which suffered a destructive inundation in 1825.

WATERLAND, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon Archipelago and Australia.

WATERLOO, wâ'ter-loo', (Dutch pron. wâ'ter-lō',) a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 9 miles S.S.E. of Brussels, famous for the victory of the allied armies, commanded by the Duke of Wellington over the French commanded by Napoleon, June 18, 1815. On the field of battle, an artificial mound, 425 feet in diameter at its base, and about 160 feet high, and surmounted by a colossal Belgic lion of cast-iron, has been raised, from which the best view of the scene of the action is obtained. On either side of the road to Genappe, and not far from the mound referred to, two other monuments have been erected—one a pillar to the memory of Colonel Gordon, and the other an obelisk in honor of the Hanoverian officers of the German legion, who fell on the spot. Pop. 2756.

WÂ'TERLOO', (wâ'ter-loo',) a post-village of Waterloo township, and semi-capital of Seneca co., New York, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca Lake, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua Branch of the Central Railroad, 20 miles W. of Auburn. It contains a beautiful court-house, an academy, 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, a bank, a public hall, 1 newspaper office, about 30 stores, 9 hotels, 3 foundries with machine shops, 6 flouring and grist mills, 1 steam cotton-mill, 2 large manufactories of shawls and woollen goods, 1 of morocco, and a dry-dock and boat-yard. The outlet furnishes water-power, and is used as part of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Incorporated in 1824. P. in 1853, about 3500; of the township in 1850, 3795.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

WATERLOO, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 58 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, has about 150 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles W. of Harrisburg.

WATERLOO, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, 63 miles W.S.W. of Washington. It contains 2 stores and 1 mill.

WATERLOO, a small village, Guilford co., North Carolina.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Granville co., North Carolina, 50 miles N. of Raleigh.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina, 65 miles N.W. by W. of Columbia.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, on the right bank of Tennessee River, 26 miles W. of Florence.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of Mississippi River, 20 miles N.W. by W. of Baton Rouge.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

WATERLOO, a township in the W. part of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1016.

WATERLOO, a village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, about 18 miles S.E. of Columbus.

WATERLOO, a village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Deer Creek, 100 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

WATERLOO, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop. 1090.

WATERLOO, a post-village and township of Fayette co., Indiana, on the W. fork of Whitewater River, 7 miles N.E. of Connersville. Pop. 833.

WATERLOO, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Illinois, about 22 miles S. of St. Louis. It contains a court-house, and a newspaper office.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Clark co., Missouri, about 12 miles N.W. of Alexandria, was formerly the capital of the county.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

WATERLOO, a township in Grand co., Wisconsin.

WATERLOO, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 20 miles E. by N. of Madison, contains 1 church, 2 hotels, 4 stores, 1 manufactory of pumps, 1 of fanning-mills, and 1 of ploughs. P. about 300; of the township, 831.

WATERLOO, a small village of Rock co., Wisconsin.

WÂ'TERLOO', a county of Canada West, situated in the W. central part of the province. Area 513 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River. Pop. 26,537. Capital, Berlin.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 2 miles W. of Berlin.

WATERLOO, a village and township of Canada East, district of Montreal, about 60 miles from the city of Montreal. Pop. 2500.

WATERLOO or FORT ERIE, a thriving post-village of Canada West, co. of Welland, situated on the Niagara River, and on the Buffalo Brentford and Goderich Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Buffalo. A wharf 2000 feet long, and a fine brick depôt, have been constructed here for the accommodation of the business on the Railroad.

WATERLOO, a village situated in the township of Kingston, Canada West, 2 miles from the city of Kingston. Pop. about 250.

WATERLOO, a town or township of West Australia, co. of Wellington, on Collier River, S.E. of Australind.

WATERLOO MILLS, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WATERMELON, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Penrith. The scenery is very picturesque, and here is the cataract of Airy-Force.

WATER-O'VERTON or ORTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Warwick, on the West Midland Railway, 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham.

WATERPERRY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WATERPORT, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WÂ'TERPROOF, a flourishing post-village of Tensas parish, Louisiana, on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River, 17 miles S. of St. Joseph. It has a good landing.

WATERSA, an island of the Hebrides. See VATERSA.

WATERSIDE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the Foyle, opposite Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 600.

WÂ'TERSTOCK, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WATER STREET, a village of Morris co., New Jersey,

on the Whippany River, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

WATER STREET, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, 100 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Fitchburg Railroad, 8 miles W. by N. of Boston. Charles River, which washes its southern border, affords water-power, and is navigable for vessels of six feet draught. Watertown contains various manufactories, a United States arsenal, and Mr. Cushing's beautiful garden, comprising 60 acres. The arsenal is situated on the N. bank of the river, near the village, and covers 40 acres of ground. The village is very pleasant, and connected with the Fitchburg Railroad at West Cambridge by the Watertown Branch Railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1810; in 1850, 2837.

WATERTOWN, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. The manufactures of silk thread, umbrella trimmings, sewing machines, hooks and eyes, &c., are carried on to some extent. Pop. 1533.

WATERTOWN, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Jefferson county, New York, is situated in Watertown township, on the left or S. bank of Black River, and on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, about 160 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 86 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Utica. It is the southern terminus of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, 75 miles long, which connects with the Northern Railroad at Stockholm. It contains a stone court house and jail, a state arsenal of brick, 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $600,000, 9 or 10 churches, and several academies. Several newspapers are published in the borough. The river, which is here 60 yards wide, is crossed by a bridge. There is a fall of about 24 feet opposite the town, and rapids for 3 or 4 miles below, from which almost unlimited water power may be derived with facility. The manufactories of this place are various and extensive, producing woollen and cotton goods, paper, flour, machinery, iron-ware, farming implements, leather, lumber, and other articles. Laid out in 1805. Pop. of the township in 1840, 5027; in 1850, 7201; in 1855, 7737.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in the W. part of Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 1373.

WATERTOWN, a township of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 315.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in the N. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1850.

WATERTOWN, a city of Wisconsin, on the line between Dodge and Jefferson counties, on Rock River, and on the Fond-du-Lac and Rock River Railroad, 40 miles E. by N. of Madison. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, at the Great Bend, where its course is changed from N.W. to nearly due S. The rapids above the town have a fall of 24 feet, from which abundant water-power may be derived. Watertown is the largest place in the county. It contains several churches, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, 1 bank, 2 select schools, 6 dry-good stores, about 20 other stores, and a variety of manufactories, among which are 3 flouring-mills, 4 saw-mills, 1 iron foundry with a machine shop, 1 pottery, 1 woollen factory, 4 manufactories of farming implements, 6 of wagons, and 5 of cabinet-ware. A plank-road extends to Milwaukee, and railroads are in progress to Milwaukee and Madison. Settled in 1836. Pop. in 1850, 1451; in 1853, about 4000.

WATERVALE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 13 miles S.E. of Syracuse.

WATER VALLEY, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WATER VALLEY, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

WATER VILLAGE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, 48 miles N.E. of Concord.

WATERVILLE, a flourishing post-village and township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the right bank of the Kennebec River, at the Ticonic Falls, (18 feet in height,) and at the northern terminus of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 82 miles N.N.E. of Portland. The Kennebec and Penobscot Railroad connect it with Bangor, and it is also the terminus of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. The water-power afforded by the Ticonic Falls and others in the vicinity is very great, and might easily be made available to almost any extent; only a small part of it is at present employed. There are here in operation numerous mills for grinding grain and plaster, sawing lumber, carding, &c. There are also various manufactories, principally of machinery, castings, and farming implements. An important trade is carried on with the surrounding country and through the Kennebec River, which, by means of a dam and locks at Augusta, is navigable to the foot of the falls opposite. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and about 30 stores. It is the seat of Waterville College, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists. Pop. of the township in 1840, 2971; in 1850, 3965.

WATERVILLE, a township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 54 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 42.

WATERVILLE, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.W. by N. of Montpelier. The village contains 1 church, 1 academy, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and a number of shops. Pop. of the township, 753.

WATERVILLE, a thriving post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, 28 miles N.N.W. of New Haven. It is chiefly noted for the manufacture of pocket cutlery.

WATERVILLE, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida co., New York, on a branch of Oriskany Creek, 45 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and manufactories of woollen goods, flour, machinery, and other articles.

WATERVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Ridley Creek, about 4 miles S. by E. of Media.

WATERVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WATERVILLE, a post-township in the S.W. part of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 953.

WATERVILLE, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 14 miles above Toledo.

WATERVILLE, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 18 miles W. of Milwaukee.

WATERVLIET, wâ'ter-vleet', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the frontiers of Holland, 16 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 1831.

WATERVLIET, wâ'ter-vleet', a township forming the N.E. extremity of Albany co., New York, on the W. side of the Hudson River, opposite Troy. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by three railroads which terminate at Albany or Troy. Pop., including West Troy, 12,445.

WATERVLIET, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

WATERVLIET CENTRE, a post-village of Watervliet township, Albany co., New York.

WATFORD, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Herts, on the ancient Watling Street, close to a ford over the Colne, (whence its name,) and with a station on the North-Western Railway, 15 miles N.W. of London. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 2800. The town has a spacious church, several chapels, free schools, almshouses, and other charities. The manufactures of straw-plait and malting are important; and the town is a large mart for corn and live stock. The Grand Junction Canal runs on its W. side, and the railway here passes through a tunnel upwards of 1 mile in length.

WATFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton. In the vicinity are strong chalybeate springs. 6 miles N.N.E. of Daventry. It is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway.

WATH, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WATH ON DEARNE, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the railway, 52 miles N. of Rotherham.

WATKINS, New York. See JEFFERSON.

WATKINSVILLE, a village of Goochland co., Virginia, 36 miles W. of Richmond.

WATKINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Georgia, 64 miles N. by W. of Milledgeville. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 2 schools, and 2 stores.

WATKINSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 9 miles from Marysville.

WAT'LING-STREET, a famous Roman highway extending across South Britain, in a direction from S.E. to N.W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford, to the city of London, a street in which it retains the name; thence it proceeds through the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, and W. through North Wales to Caer-Seiont, in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cockermouth, and thence into Scotland. It is supposed to have been named in honor of Vitellius, the *Via* (or *Strata*) *Vitellina*, of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption. It is in some parts still an important highway.

WAT'LING'S ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, 50 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador, lat. 23° 56′ 7″ N., lon. 74° 28′ W. Length 18 miles. Soil fertile; a lake occupies its centre. It contests with San Salvador the distinction of having been the first land in the New World seen by Columbus.

WAT'LINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Oxford, between two roads from Oxford to London, and near the Roman Ikenild Street, 5 miles S. of Tetsworth. Pop. in 1851, 1884. The town has in its centre a curious market cross.

WATLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAT'ONWAN' RIVER has its source in a small lake in the S. part of Minnesota Territory, and running first N.E. and then easterly, empties itself into Blue Earth River, near 44° N. lat., and 94° 12′ W. lon. Length estimated at 80 miles.

WATOU, vâ'too', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 35 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2975.

WAT'SON, a post-township in the E. part of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 1138.

WATSON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 270.

WATSON, a township of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop. 313.
WATSON, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.
WATSON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.
WATSON'S STATION, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.
WATSONTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 18 miles above Sunbury.
WATSONVILLE, a post-office of Santa Cruz, co. of California.
WATTEN, wät'tôn', a village of France, department of Nord, on the Aa, and on a railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of St. Omer. Pop. 1106.
WATTEN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 9 miles N.W. of Wick. In it are Toftingall and Watten Lochs, and many Scandinavian antiquities.
WATTENHEIM, wät'ten-hīme', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, 9 miles S.S.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 1215.
WATTENSCHEIDT or WATTENSCHEID, wät'ten-shīte', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 41 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1150.
WATTENWEIL, wät'ten-vīle', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1915.
WATTESFIELD, wŏts'feeld, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WATTISHAM, wŏt'tis-ạm, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WATTIGNIES, a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. 2183. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793.
WATTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the border of the open tract of Filand, 21 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 1353. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) Forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad of the "Babes in the Wood."
WATTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 6 miles S.S.W. of Great Driffield. It has spacious and imposing remains of an abbey and adjoining nunnery, founded in 1148, rebuilt in the Tudor era, and still in part habitable.
WATTON-AT-STONE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.
WATTRELOS, wät'trē-lō', a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 9432. It has extensive manufactures of cotton and oil-mills.
WATTS, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 460.
WATTSBOROUGH, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 97 miles S.W. of Richmond.
WATTSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Erie. It has several saw-mills and grist-mills. A plank-road connects it with Erie. Pop. 221.
WATTS MILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.
WATTSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.
WATTWILLER, wät'veel'lair', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 24 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. 1854.
WATTWYL, wät'vīl, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of parish, 4541, employed in manufactures of muslins and calico.
WAU'BESEPIN'ICON or WAP'SEPIN'ICON, a village of Scott co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon River, 60 miles E. by N. of Iowa City.
WAUCON'DA, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.
WAUCOUSTA, wä-koos'tạ, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.
WAUHATCH'EE, a post-village of Dade co., Georgia, 240 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.
WAUKAU', a post-village and township of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on the outlet of Rush Lake, about 60 miles N.E. of Madison. The village contains 3 hotels, 7 stores, and 5 mills. Pop. in 1853, 500.
WAUHOO', a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.
WAUKEE'NAH, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.
WAUKE'GAN, formerly LITTLEFORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Lake county, Illinois, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of Chicago, and 50 miles S. of Milwaukee. The lake is about 80 miles wide opposite this place. The principal part of the village is built on a bluff which rises rather abruptly to the height of 50 feet, from which extensive views of water scenery may be obtained. Between the bluff and the shore there is a flat tract of ground about 400 yards wide, which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, and warehouses. Waukegan is a place of active trade, and is rapidly increasing in extent and business. Steamboats make frequent and regular passages from this town to Chicago, and other ports on the lake. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1850 was 1095. The exports in 1851 were valued at $283,107, and the imports at $69,081; total, $352,188. It contained in that year 6 churches, 1 academy, 2 book stores, 27 dry-goods stores, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flouring-mills, and one bank. Pop. in 1850, 2949; in 1853 about 4500.
WAUKESHA, wä'keh-shä', a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Pishtaka or Fox River, and by the Bark River, both of which rise within its borders; and it is interspersed with numerous small lakes, none of which exceed 4 miles in length. The surface is undulating; the soil is calcareous and highly productive. The greater part of the county consists of prairies and oak openings. By the census of 1850, this county produced 52,369 bushels of barley—the greatest quantity raised in any county in the United States. The rock which is found near the surface is the blue limestone, an excellent building material. The county is traversed by the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroads, and by numerous plank-roads. Capital, Waukesha. Pop. 19,258.
WAUKESHA, formerly PRAIRIEVILLE, a flourishing post-village and township, capital of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox River, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 18 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 60 miles E. of Madison. Plank-roads have been laid in several directions from the village. These facilities for trade, together with the water-power of the river, and the fertility of the adjacent land, render this a place of active business. It is situated at the extremity of a beautiful prairie. The Court-house and Jail are built of Waukesha limestone, a superior article, quarried in the immediate vicinity. There are 6 churches, an academy, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and an institution styled Carroll College, incorporated in 1846. The village contains 8 dry-goods stores, above 12 other stores, an iron foundry, a machine shop and car factory, 4 hotels, a flouring-mill, a carding-mill, and 4 saddle and harness shops. Incorporated in 1852. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 4000; of the township in 1850, 2314.
WAUPAC'CA, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Wolf River in Waupacca county.
WAUPACCA, a county in the N. central part of Wisconsin, contains 720 square miles. It is drained by Waupacca, Wolf, and Embarras Rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied with forests. Organized in 1851, and therefore not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Mukwa.
WAUPACCA, a post-township near the central part of Waupacca co., Wisconsin.
WAU'PUN, a thriving post-village township, on the line between Fond-du-Lac and Dodge counties, and on the Fond-du-Lac and Madison Railroad,) unfinished,) 74 miles N.E. of Madison, is a place of importance, as the site of the State Prison. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, and 2 mills. Pop. in 1853, about 500; of the township in 1850, 882.
WAOREKAURI, waw-re-kaw'rea, the largest of the Chatham Islands, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Zealand.
WAU'SAU or WAS'SAU, formerly BIG BULL FALLS, a post-village, capital of Marathon co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River, 175 miles N. of Madison. Large quantities of lumber are procured here annually, and sent down the river by rafts. It contains 5 stores, 4 flour-mills, and 9 saw-mills. It has a migratory population, estimated at from 200 to 600.
WAUSHAR'A, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, contains about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Neenah, White, and Pine Rivers. Organized in 1852. Capital, Sacramento.
WAUSHARA, a township of Waushara co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah River. It contains the county seat.
WAUSHARA, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, 43 miles N.N.E. of Madison, contains 2 churches, 3 hotels, 6 stores, and 2 mills. Pop. 400.
WAUTHIER-BRAINE, vō'te-ā' brān, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Haine, 12 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1219.
WAUTOMA, a post-township near the central part of Waushara co., Wisconsin.
WAU'WATO'SA, a post-village and township of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 5 miles W. of Milwaukee. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 hotels, 1 flour and 1 saw mill, and 4 stores. Pop. of the township 2500.
WAVELAND, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, about 15 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. Pop. about 300.
WAVENDON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
WAVENEY, a river of England, rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, flows E. and N.E., past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, and joins the expansion of the Yare, 4 miles S.W. of Yarmouth, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable in the latter half of its course to Bungay, and by a short cut it is joined to the Lothing, 2 miles W. of Lowestoft.
WAVERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, parish of Farnham, with the remains of a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128.
WAVERLY, a thriving post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 17 miles E.S.E. of Elmira. It is an important railroad station, with several hotels and stores. The route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad terminates here.
WAVERLY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
WAVERLY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. See ABINGTON CENTRE.

WAVERLY, a small village of Troup co., Georgia.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

WAVERLY, a post-village, capital of Humphreys co., Tennessee, 66 miles W. of Nashville. It has several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

WAVERLY, a thriving post-village of Peepee township, Pike co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, and on the W. bank of the Scioto River, 61 miles S. of Columbus. P. in 1850, 643.

WAVERLY, a post-township in the N.E. central part of Van Buren co., Michigan, intersected by the N. branch of Pawpaw River. Pop. 186.

WAVERLY, a village of Morgan co., Indiana, on the West Fork of White River, 18 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

WAVERLY, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, about 30 miles S.W. of Springfield.

WAVERLY, a thriving village of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri River, 23 miles below Lexington. Laid out in 1843. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

WAVERLY HALL, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia, about 10 miles S.E. of Hamilton.

WAVERLY STATION, a post-office, La Salle co., Illinois.

WA'VERTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WAVERTON, a township of England, co. of Cumberland.

WA'VERTREE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WAVRE, vȧv'r, a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 5241, who manufacture hats, leather, beer, and cotton yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, June 18, 1815.

WAVRE-NOTRE-DAME, vȧv'r not'r dȧm, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2172.

WAVRE-SAINT-CATHERINE, vȧv'r sȧne ka'teh-reen', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3174.

WAVRIN, vȧv'rȧne', a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1852, 2818.

WA'WARSING, a post-township in the S.W. part of Ulster co., New York, intersected by Rondout Creek, and by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Pop. 6459.

WAWBINCK (waw'bink) RIVER, Wisconsin, rises near the centre of Waupaca county, and flowing S.E. enters Wolf River.

WA'WEWÂN'TET RIVER, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into Buttermilk Bay.

WAWKOW, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

WAW-PE-CONG, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

WAWRZENCZYCE, wȧv'zhen-cheot'sæb, a market-town of Poland, province of Kielce, 18 miles E.N.E. of Cracow. Pop. 2000.

WAX'AHACH'IE, a creek of Texas, flows S.E. through the middle of Ellis co., and unites with Pecan Creek, in Navarro county.

WAXAHACHIE, a thriving post-village, capital of Ellis co., Texas, about 20 miles W. of Trinity River, and 190 miles N. by E. of Austin City. It contained, in 1851, a church, a flourishing school, a Masonic hall, and 2 dry-goods stores. Laid out in 1850.

WAX'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAX'HAW CREEK rises in North Carolina, and flows S.W. through Lancaster district of South Carolina, into Catawba River.

WAXHAW or WAX'SAW, a settlement in the S.W. part of Union co., North Carolina, on a creek of its own name. It is the oldest and most wealthy settlement in the county, and is noted as the birth-place of General Andrew Jackson, who is said to have been born one-quarter of a mile from the boundary between North and South Carolina.

WAXHAW, post-office, Lancaster district, South Carolina.

WAXHOLM, wȧx'holm, (improperly written VAXHOLM,) a strongly fortified town of Sweden, læn and 15 miles E. of Stockholm, on the island of Waxö, (vȧx'ö,) in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1000.

WAX'WAY, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes; lat. 3° 33' S., lon. 123° 17' E.

WAY, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

WAY'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WAY'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WAYGEOU or WAYGIOU. See WAIGEOO.

WAY'LAND, a post-village and township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 16 miles W. by N. of Boston. Cochituate Lake, from which Boston is supplied with water, lies partly on its southern boundary. Pop. 1116.

WAYLAND, a township in Steuben co., New York, intersected by the Buffalo and Corning Railroad. Pop. 2067.

WAYLAND, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

WAYLAND, a post-office of Schuyler co., Illinois.

WAYLAND CENTRE, a post-office, Allegan co., Michigan.

WAYLAND DEPOT, a post-village of Steuben co., New York.

WAY'LANDSBURG, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, on Crooked Creek, 102 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It contains 2 mills.

WAYLAND'S SPRINGS, a thriving village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 95 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. The medicinal springs at this place have lately attracted public attention.

WAY'MANSVILLE, a village of Upson co., Georgia, 58 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville. It has 2 cotton factories, which employ above 100 operatives.

WAY'MART, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Easton to Belmont, 9 or 10 miles W. by N. of Honesdale. Incorporated in 1851. Pop. 300.

WAYNE, wȧn, a county in the N.W. central part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is drained by Clyde River, with its two principal branches, Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, and by several smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Iron ore, water limestone, and gypsum are found; also sulphur and weak salt springs. It has a lake coast of about 25 miles, and comprises Sodus, East, and Port Bays, which afford facilities for the lake trade. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, and by the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, and the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad. Organized in 1823, having been formed out of portions of Ontario and Seneca counties, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne. Capital, Lyons. Pop. 44,953.

WAYNE, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 700 square miles. The Delaware River forms its boundary on the E. and N.E. It is also drained by Lackawaxen, Dyberry, Starucca, and Equinunk Creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly, having a high ridge, named Moosic Mountain, near the W. border. Lumber is the chief article of export, a large part of the county being covered with forests. The surface rocks are sandstone and red shale. The New York and Erie Railroad passes along the E. border. The canal and railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company traverse the county. Organized in 1798. Capital, Honesdale. Pop. 21,890.

WAYNE, a county in the W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N., separating it from Ohio, and the Sandy River separates it from Kentucky on the W.; it is also drained by Twelvepole Creek. The surface is broken by numerous hills or ridges, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is productive. The highlands abound in stone-coal. Ginseng is one of the articles of export. Formed in 1842, out of part of Cabell county. Capital, Wayne Court House. Pop. 4760; of whom 4571 were free, and 189 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the Neuse River, navigable for steamboats, and bounded on the N.N.E. by the Contentny Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy, and fertile near the river. It is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and the North Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Goldsborough. Pop. 13,486; of whom 8466 were free, and 5020 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Altamaha, navigable by steamboats, and intersected in the southern part by Santilla River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with pine woods. The soil is sandy and generally sterile. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. 1499; of whom 1093 were free, and 406 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the E.S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawhay River. The surface is uneven; the soil is sandy, and is said to be rather inferior. The county contains forests of pine. It is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Capital, Winchester. Pop. 2392; of whom 1499 were free, and 1393 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S.S.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama: area estimated at 750 square miles. The Tennessee River washes the N.W. border; it is also drained by Cypress and Reinses Creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil productive. The surplus produce of the county is exported by steamboats on the Tennessee River. The Nashville and South-Western Railroad is projected through the county. Iron ore is found. Capital, Waynesborough. Pop. 8170; of whom 7240 were free, and 930 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by Beaver and Otter Creeks, and South Fork, affluents of Cumberland River, which forms its northern boundary. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys; the latter of which have a fertile soil, based on limestone. Extensive beds of coal and iron ore are found. The Cumberland River is navigable for about 8 months in the year, and the county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1800. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 8692; of whom 7862 were free, and 830 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 550 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Killbuck Creek, and the Muddy Fork of the Walhonding River, and also drained by Chippewa River and Sugar Creek. The surface is generally rolling. The soil is a deep clayey

loam, remarkably fertile, and under good cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, and live stock are the staples. By the census of 1850 this county yielded more oats than any other county in the state, and more wheat and butter than any other county excepting Stark. There were produced in that year 571,377 bushels of wheat; 427,319 of oats; and 1,027,923 pounds of butter. Large mines of stone-coal have been opened in the eastern, and quarries of limestone in the southern part of the county. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Cleveland and Zanesville, and the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Railroads. Capital, Wooster. Pop. 32,981.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and on Detroit River, which separates it from Canada West; area about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Huron River, and also drained by Rouge River, and its North, Middle, and South Branches, and by Campbell's and Brownstown Creeks. The general surface is level, excepting the western part, which is rather undulating. The soil contains a large proportion of clay, and is very productive. Nearly all the surface was originally covered with dense forests. Limestone of fine quality is procured in the S.E. part, near Detroit River; sulphur springs are also found in the same vicinity. The Rouge River and its branches furnish motive power for mills. The county is intersected by the Central Railroad, by the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad, and by several plank-roads. Wayne county is the most populous and important in the state. Capital, Detroit. Pop. 42,756.

WAYNE, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the several forks of Whitewater River. The surface is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations. The soil is mostly a rich loam based on clay and limestone, and is so highly cultivated that this is regarded the model county of the state. Blue limestone underlies the surface. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power, which is extensively used in manufactures. The Whitewater Canal extends from this county to the Ohio River. The other public improvements are the Indiana Central, the Richmond and Newcastle, and the Hamilton Eaton and Richmond Railroads, and the National Road. Wayne county is the most populous and wealthy in the state. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 25,320.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 670 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by the Little Wabash River, in the S.W. part by the Skillett Fork of that river, and also drained by Elm Creek. The county is extensively covered with forests, and contains prairies of moderate size. The soil is productive. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. 6825.

WAYNE, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Francis, Big Black, and Castor Rivers, all of which flow south-eastward, and also drained by Beaver, Brushy, and Big Creeks. The soil in some parts is fertile. Capital, Greenville. Pop. 4518; of whom 4158 were free, and 360 slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by the S. fork of Chariton River, and by the sources of Medicine and Locust Creeks, which flow southward. This county is said to be fertile and well watered, but deficient in timber. The S. fork of the Chariton affords motive power for mills. Organized about the year 1850. Capital, Springfield. Pop. 340.

WAYNE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 12 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. 1367.

WAYNE, a post-village and township of Steuben co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of Bath. The township borders on Crooked Lake. Pop. 1347.

WAYNE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1348.

WAYNE, a township, Clinton co., Pennsylvania. P. 396.

WAYNE, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 882.

WAYNE, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, about 27 miles S.E. by S. of Erie. Pop. 1122.

WAYNE, a township, Greene co., Pennsylvania. P. 1258.

WAYNE, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, 14 miles N. of Beaver. Pop. 756.

WAYNE, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 18 miles S.W. of Lewistown. Pop. 1201.

WAYNE, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1968.

WAYNE, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

WAYNE, a township of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1682.

WAYNE, a township of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 899.

WAYNE, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop. 671.

WAYNE, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1918.

WAYNE, a township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1502.

WAYNE, a township of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1429.

WAYNE, a township of Clermont co., Ohio, intersected by the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1394.

WAYNE, a township of Clinton co., Ohio. Pop. 1436.

WAYNE, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 977.

WAYNE, a township of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1162.

WAYNE, a township of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 1248.

WAYNE, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1801.

WAYNE, a township of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1152.

WAYNE, a township of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1177

WAYNE, a township of Montgomery co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami Canal. Pop. 1080.

WAYNE, a township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 1440.

WAYNE, a township of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Scioto River, intersected by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 614.

WAYNE, a township of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 219.

WAYNE, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad. P. 2342.

WAYNE, a township of Warren co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Miami Railroad. It contains the villages of Waynesville and Corwin. Pop. 4081.

WAYNE, a township of Wayne co., Ohio, bordering on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 2079.

WAYNE, a township of Cass co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 682.

WAYNE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

WAYNE, a township of Allen co., Indiana, intersected by several railroads. It contains Fort Wayne, the county seat. Pop. 5282.

WAYNE, a township, Bartholomew co., Indiana. P. 789.

WAYNE, a township of Fulton co., Indiana. Pop. 590.

WAYNE, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. Pop. 955.

WAYNE, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Pop. 2075.

WAYNE, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Pop. 513.

WAYNE, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Pop. 734.

WAYNE, a township of Marion co., Indiana. Pop. 2323.

WAYNE, a township, Montgomery co., Indiana. P. 1249.

WAYNE, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 624.

WAYNE, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Pop. 1138.

WAYNE, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. P. 1136.

WAYNE, a township of Wayne co., Indiana, intersected by the Central Railroad and others. It contains the village of Richmond. Pop. 4959.

WAYNE CENTRE, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

WAYNE, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop. 444.

WAYNE, a township of Buchanan co., Missouri. Pop. 336.

WAYNE, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

WAYNE, township of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop. 336.

WAYNE, a township, Washington co., Wisconsin. P. 714.

WAYNE, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

WAYNE CITY, a village of Jackson co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri River. It is the landing-place for Independence, from which it is 4 or 5 miles distant.

WAYNE COURT HOUSE, capital of Wayne co., Virginia, 275 miles in a direct line W. of Richmond. Laid out in 1842.

WAYNE FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WAYNESBOROUGH, wānz'bŭr-ŭh, a pleasant post-borough of Washington township, Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to Baltimore, 57 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It is one of the principal towns of the county, containing a number of fine churches, and a newspaper office. The houses are chiefly built of stone. The surrounding country is of limestone formation, fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1850, 1019.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on or near the Central Railroad, and on the South River, at the W. base of the Blue Ridge, 108 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy. Pop. estimated at 600.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the left bank of the Neuse River, below the mouth of Little River, and on the North Carolina Railroad, 51 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and about 1 mile W. of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. It was formerly the county seat. Two or three newspapers are issued here.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Burke county, Georgia, 30 miles S. of Augusta. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. A railroad extends from this village to the Central Railroad at Millen, and in the opposite direction to Augusta.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Wayne county, Tennessee, 90 miles S.W. of Nashville, is situated in a hilly and fertile country, and has several stores.

WAYNESBURG, wānz'bŭrg, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by a turnpike.

WAYNESBURG, a thriving town of Franklin township, and capital of Greene county, Pennsylvania, 45 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. It is situated in a pleasant valley, which has a fertile soil. It contains a handsome court-house, 5 or 6 churches, 1 seminary, 1 bank, and a college under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 352; in 1853, about 1200.

WAYNESBURG, a small village, Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

WAYNESBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 64 miles S. of Frankfort, has 3 stores.

WAYNESBURG, a post-village of Sandy township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, 12 miles S.E. of Canton. It is surrounded by a rich country, from which large quantities of wheat are exported. Pop. estimated at 800.

WAYNESBURG, a thriving village in Congress township, Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles N.W. of Wooster.

WAYNESBURG, a village of Decatur co., Indiana, 14 miles S.W. of Greenfield.

WAYNESFIELD, wainz'feeld, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

WAYNESFIELD, a township of Lucas co., Ohio, intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. It contains Maumee City, the county seat. Pop. 2371.

WAYNESVILLE, wainz'vil, a post-village, capital of Haywood county, North Carolina, on the Western Turnpike, 286 miles of Raleigh. It is situated between the Blue Ridge and Iron Mountain, in an elevated and hilly region.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wayne county, Georgia, 176 miles S.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church, academy, and 1 store.

WAYNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Wayne township, Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, and near the railroad of that name, 37 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It is a place of active trade, and has a newspaper office, a woollen factory, and several mills in operation. Laid out in 1802. Pop. in 1850, 756.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village of De Witt co., Illinois, near the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Clinton. It has 3 or 10 stores, and about 450 inhabitants.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Missouri, on a fork of the Gasconade River, 80 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has an active trade in pine lumber.

WAYNETOWN, wain'town, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 10 miles W.N.W. of Crawfordsville.

WAYNMANVILLE, a post office of Upson co., Georgia.

WAY, Poolo, poolo wá, an island in the Gulf of Siam, lat. 9° 53' N., lon. 102° 48' E.

WAY'PORT, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, 8 miles N. of Bloomington.

WAZCIORZ, a town of Prussian Silesia. See HERBNSTADT.

WAZEERABAD, a town of the Punjab. See VAZEERABAD.

WAZEMMES, vá'zémm', a town of France, department of Nord, and an important suburb of the city of Lille, on the S.W. Pop. in 1852, 13,086.

WEA, wee, or WEATON, wee'ton, a village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, near the Wabash River, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 70 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

WEA CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash River from the S., 4 miles below Lafayette.

WEAKLEY, a county in the N.N.W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky. Area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by several forks of Obion River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. The Nashville and Mississippi Railroad will pass through the county, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near the western border. Capital, Dresden. Pop. 14,608; of whom 11,538 were free, and 3170 slaves.

WEALD, weeld, a chapelry of England, co. of Kent.

WEALD, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEALD, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEALD, THE, of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon *Andredswald*, (or *Anderida Sylvaunder* of the Romans,) long a dense forest, between the North and South Downs, from near Farnham and Petersfield, (Hants,) eastward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, and Eastbourne. It is still in a great part richly wooded with oak and beech, and is a highly fertile agricultural region, interspersed only with a few small towns, the principal of which are Horsham, East Grinstead, Cuckfield, Cranbrook, and Tunbridge-Wells.

WEAR, weer, a river of England, co. of Durham, the centre of which it traverses, rises at the W. extremity of the county; flows E.S.E., past Stanhope and Wolsingham to Bishop-Auckland, and thence mostly N.E. past Durham and Chester-le-Street to Sunderland, where it is crossed by a magnificent one-arched iron bridge; and enters the North Sea at Wearmouth, after a course of 67 miles.

WEAR'DALE-ST.-JOHN, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, parish and 6½ miles W. of Stanhope. Pop. chiefly employed in lead-mines, and included in the parish.

WEARE, wair, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WEARE, wair, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 14 miles S.W. of Concord, intersected by the Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad. It contains the villages of East Ware and North Ware, both on the railroad, and various manufactories. Pop. 2135.

WEARE'S COVE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

WEAR-GIFFORD, England. See WARE-GIFFORD.

WEARMOUTH, (weer'máth,) BISHOP, a parish of England, co. of Durham, included in the borough of Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, MONK, a parish of England, co. of Durham, comprised in the borough of Sunderland. The monastery formerly here, and from which the parish derives its name, was long the residence of the venerable Bede.

WEASEL, wee'zel, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic River, 60 miles N.E. of Trenton, contains about 40 dwellings.

WEASENHAM (wee'zen-ám) ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEASENHAM ST. PETER, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEATHERLY, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

WEATHERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 65 miles S. by E. of Montpelier, on Connecticut River, intersected by the Black River, which affords water-power. It contains the manufacturing village of Perkinsville and 2 or 3 others. Ascutney Mountain is situated on its northern boundary. Pop. 1851.

WEATHERSFIELD, a township in Trumbull co., Ohio, intersected by the Mahoning River. Pop. 1717.

WEATHERSFIELD, a thriving village of Henry co., Illinois, 55 miles N.N.W. of Peoria.

WEATHERSFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WEAUBLEU, wo-bloo', a post-office, St. Clair co., Missouri.

WEA'VER or WEE'VER, a river of England, co. of Chester, joins the estuary of the Mersey at Winton, after a course of 45 miles, for 20 of which it has been made navigable. Principal affluents, the Dane and Peover.

WEA'VERHAM, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WEA'VERSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

WEAVERSVILLE, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia, 114 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

WEA'VERTHORPE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WEA'VERVILLE or WEAVERSVILLE, a post-town of Trinity co., California, near one of the branches of Trinity River. Pop. in 1853, about 2500. The votes polled September 7th of that year amounted to 545.

WEBB, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Rio del Norte River, which separates it from Mexico, has an area of about 3135 square miles. The Nueces River forms its boundary on the N. The land is adapted to cotton, sugar-cane, and corn, but its cultivation is hindered by frequent inroads of the Indians. The chief business of the inhabitants is the raising of horses and cattle. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Judge James Webb, formerly of Florida. Capital, Laredo.

WEBBER'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Travis co., Texas, 18 miles E. by S. of Austin.

WEBB'S FORD, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

WEBB'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

WEBBSVILLE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

WE'BER, a county in the N.W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at about 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, and on the W. by California, and is drained by Bear River, and other smaller streams. A large portion of the Great Salt Lake lies within its borders. Capital not yet established. Pop. 1186.

WEBER RIVER rises in Salt Lake co., Utah, and flowing first N.W. and then S.W., falls into the Great Salt Lake. It forms part of the boundary between Davis and Weber counties.

WEBSTER, a new county of Iowa, comprising the late counties of Risley and Yell. It lies a little N. and W. of the central part of the state, and is 48 miles long and 24 wide, with an area of 1150 square miles. It is drained by the Des Moines River, and the Ligard and Boone branches of the same stream. The centre of the county is about 145 miles N.W. of Iowa City. The population is unknown, the county having been formed since the census of 1850.

WEBSTER, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Maine, 20 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1110.

WEBSTER, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Boston. The principal villages are Webster and North Webster, both on the railroad. The streams afford excellent water-power, which is largely employed in manufactures. Pop. of the township in 1840, 1043; in 1850, 2371.

WEBSTER, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2446.

WEBSTER, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, 20 miles S.W. of Greensburg.

WEBSTER, a post-village of Jackson co., North Carolina, on a small branch of the Tennessee River.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

WEBSTER, a small post-village of Darke co., Ohio.
WEBSTER, a township in Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 237.
WEBSTER, a post-township in the N. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Huron River. P. 924.
WEBSTER, a village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, about 120 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri.
WEBSTER, a village of Washington co., Missouri, about 75 miles S.W. of St. Louis.
WEBSTER, a small town of Sacramento co., California, on the right bank of the Sacramento River, about 20 miles below Sacramento City.
WEBSTER, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.
WEBSTER'S MILLS, a small post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.
WECHSELBURG, ẅĕk/sel-bōōrg', a town of Saxony, at the confluence of the Zwickau with the Mulde, 13 miles N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1192.
WECHT. See VECHT.
WECKELSDORF, ẅĕk/kĕle-dorf', (OBER, o'bĕr, and UNTER, ōōn'tĕr,) two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 1894.
WECKERSDORF, ẅĕk/kĕrs-dorf', or SKRINICE, skrenee'sĕh, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, 4 miles from Braunau. Pop. 1435.
WEDDINGEN, ẅĕd/ding-ĕn, three contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. United population 3030, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, and stone-quarries.
WEDDINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
WEDEL, ẅā/dĕl, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 1800.
WEDGE ISLANDS, South Australia, Spencer's Gulf. See GAMBIER ISLANDS.
WEDMORE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
WEDNESBURY, wĕnz'bĕr-e, or WODENSBURY, (vulgarly called *Wedgebury*,) a market-town and parish of England, co. of Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, and on the North-West Railway, 7½ miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of town in 1851, 11,914, employed in coal and iron mines, iron-rolling mills, and manufactures of muskets, coach and saddlers' ironmongery, nails, tools, and grates. The church has curious monuments.
WEDNESFIELD, wĕnz'feeld, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.N.E. of Wolverhampton. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes in 910.
WEEDON-BECK or WEEDON-ON-THE-STREET, (so called from its position on the ancient Watling Street,) a parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a principal station on the North West Railway, 6½ miles N.W. of Blisworth. Here is the central depôt in England for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks. Weedon was the royal residence of Wulfhere, king of Mercia.
WEEDON-LOYS or PINKNEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WEEDOW'WEE, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Alabama, at the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa Rivers, about 150 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. The county seat was located here quite recently.
WEED'S CORNERS, a post-office, Walworth co., Wisconsin.
WEEDSPORT, a post-village in Brutus township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Erie Canal, and the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, 24 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a number of stores and warehouses.
WEEFORD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
WEEK, a parish of England, co. of Hants.
WEEK ST. LAWRENCE, a parish, England, co. Somerset.
WEEK ST. MARY, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.
WEEKLEY, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WEEKS' MILLS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.
WEELAUNEE, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.
WEELDE, wā/dĕh, a village of Belgium, province and 30 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the Aa. Pop. 1174.
WEELEY, a parish of England, co. of Essex.
WEEM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, consisting of several detached districts between Eochs Tummel and Earn. Near the church, in Strath-Tay, is Castle-Menzies.
WEEN or WEENEN. See VIENNA.
WEENDAM, a village of Netherlands. See VEENDAM.
WEENDE, wain/dĕh, a village of Hanover, government of Hildesheim, near Göttingen, on the Leine. Pop. 1110.
WEENER, ẅā/nĕr, a village of Hanover, 21 miles S.S.W. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. 2600. It has a small harbor, and a trade in horses and cattle.
WEEPING WILLOW, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.
WEERBERG, ẅaie/bĕrg, a village of Austria, Tyrol, near Schwatz. Pop. 1024.
WEERDT or WEERT, ẅairt, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Bree and the Canal of Weerdt, 13 miles W.N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 6285. It is the birth-place of the Austrian general John Von Weerdt.
WEERDT, NEDER, nā/dĕr ẅaint, a village of Dutch Limburg, 3 miles N.E. of the above.
WEERE, wā/rĕh, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. P. 1600.
WEERSELO, wair'sĕh-lō', a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 7 miles E. of Almelo. Pop. 5135.
WEESP, wāisp, a town of North Holland, 8 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2945.
WEE'SAW, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.
WEETHLEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
WEE'TING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.
WEETON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.
WEEVER, a river of England. See WEAVER.
WEEWAKAT'KEE CREEK, Alabama, flows south-westward through Coosa county into Coosa River.
WEEWA'KAVILLE, a post-village in Talladega co., Alabama, 107 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.
WEEZE, ẅā/zĕh, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Neers, 10 miles N.N.W. of Gelders. Pop. 860.
WEFERLINGEN, wā/fĕr-ling'ĕn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1935.
WEGATCHIE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.
WEGELEBEN, wā/ghĕh-lā'bĕn, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2470. It has manufactures of woollens.
WEGGIS, ẅĕg/ghis, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Righi Mountain, which is generally ascended from hence.
WEGROW, wā-grov', a town of Poland, province and 19 miles N.W. of Siedlce. Pop. 3380. It has two monasteries, and an ecclesiastical seminary.
WEGSCHEID, ẅaie/shite, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier, 15 miles E.N.E. of Passau. P. 980.
WEGSTADT, ẅaie/stätt, or WEGSTADTEL, (Wegstädtel,) ẅĕg/stĕtt'ĕl, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 27 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1042.
WEHAD'KEE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.
WEHDEN, ẅā/dĕn, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and 21 miles N.N.W. of Minden. P. 1410.
WEHE, ẅā/ĕh, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 2067.
WEHINGEN, ẅā/ing-ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, S.S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 1220.
WEHLAU or WELAU, ẅā/lōw, a walled town of East Prussia, 28 miles E. of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. Pop. 3380. It has numerous tanneries, steam-engine factories, and a copper foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognised as a kingdom, was concluded here in 1657.
WEHLEN, ẅā/lĕn, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 932.
WEHO'GA, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.
WEHR, ẅair, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Münster. Pop. 1000.
WEHR, a market-town of Baden, on the Wehr, an affluent of the Rhine, 26 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1517.
WEIHRAU, ẅā/rōw, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Queiss, 11 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 590. It has a castle, iron-forges, and paper-mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.
WEHRHEIM, ẅair/hime, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, 3 miles S.S.E. of Usingen. Pop. 1429.
WEHRSDORF, ẅairs/dorf, a village of Saxony, circle and not far from Bautzen. Pop. 1539.
WEICHSEL, ẅik/sĕl, or WISLA, ẅis/lā, a village of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles S.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 2600.
WEICHSEL, a river of Germany. See VISTULA.
WEICHSELBURG, ẅik/sĕl-bōōrg', or WEIXELBURG, ẅik/sĕl-bürg, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 25 miles W.N.W. of Neustädtl. Pop. 4000. It has iron-forges, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. The ruined castle Weichselburg is on an adjacent height.
WEICHSELMUNDE, (Weichselmünde,) ẅik/sĕl-mün'dĕh, a fortress of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, in the Baltic.
WEICKERSHEIM, ẅik/kĕrs-hime', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Mergentheim. Pop. 1923.
WEIDA, ẅi/dā, or WEYDA, ẅi/dā, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 14 miles E. of Neustadt, on the Auma and Weyda. Pop. 3765.
WEIDEN, ẅi/dĕn, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 32 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 2280. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle.
WEIDEN, (Hun. *Vedeny*, vā'dĕĕñ) a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the N.E. bank of Lake Neusiedl.
WEIDENAU, ẅi/dĕh-nōw', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 45 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1862.
WEIDENBACH, a village of Austria. See VIDEMBACH.
WEIDENBERG, ẅi/dĕn-bĕrg', a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 7 miles E. of Baireuth, on the Steinach, with 2 castles, and 1384 inhabitants.
WEIDENTHAL, ẅi/dĕn-tāl', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton of Neustadt. Pop. 1028.

WEIGELSDORF, ✠ī'ghels-dorf', several places of Prussia, particularly a village, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Reichenbach. Pop. 1217.

WEIGHTON (wā'ṭon) MARKET, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 19 miles on the railway, E.S.E. of York, East Riding, at the W. foot of the Wolds, and connected by a canal with the Humber. Pop. of the parish, in 1851, 2427. The town is small; it has in its centre a handsome church.

WEIKERSHEIM, ✠ī'kęre-hīme', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Tauber, 38 miles N.N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 2090. It has a residence of the Princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen.

WEIL, ✠īle, or SCHLOSSWYL, shloss'✠il, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles E.S.E. of Bern, famous for its castle, which is seated on a height, and has a very ancient tower, supposed to be of Roman construction. Pop. 888.

WEIL, a village of Baden, circle of Rhine, bailiwick of Lörrach, with a parish church. Pop. 1137.

WEIL-DIE-STADT, ✠īle dee stȧtt, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 13 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1775. It has manufactures of woollens and tobacco, and is the birth-place of Kepler.

WEILAR, ✠ī'lar, a village of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, S.E. of Lengefeld. Pop. 1125.

WEILBACH, ✠ī'bȧk, a watering-place of Nassau, E.S.E. of Wiesbaden, with a mineral spring, from which about 70,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 581.

WEILBURG, ✠ī'bōōrg, a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Lahn, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 28 miles N.N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2081. It has a castle, and manufactures of paper.

WEILD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WEILE, a town of Denmark. See WELLE.

WEILE-FIORD, an inlet near Fünen. See VEILE-FIORD.

WEILERBACH, ✠ī'ler-bȧr', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton and near Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1286.

WEILHEIM, ✠ī'hīme, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, on the Amper, 29 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1910. It has a castle, and manufactures of leather.

WEILHEIM-AN-DER-TECK, ✠ī'hīme ȧn dĕr tĕk, a town of South Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Lindach, 26 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3460.

WEILMUNSTER, (Weilmünster,) wī'mün-stęr, a village of Nassau, on the Weilbach, an affluent of the Lahn, 6 miles S.E. of Weilburg. Pop. 1124.

WEIL-IM-DORF, ✠īle im dorf', a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles from Leonberg. Pop. 1346.

WEIL-IM-SCHÖNBUCH, (Weil-im-Schönbuch,) ✠īle im-shœn'bōōx, a village of Würtemberg, bailiwick of Boblingen. Pop. 2234.

WEIMAR, ✠ī'mar, the capital city of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Central Germany, on the left bank of the Ilm, and on the railway from Gotha to Halle, 13 miles E. of Erfurt; lat. 50° 59′ N., lon. 11° 21′ E. Pop. 11,144. Mean temperature of year 51°.1; winter 37°.6; summer 66°.3 Fahrenheit. It is surrounded by hills, and is handsomely though irregularly built, and no city in Germany of its size has so many good public buildings and excellent public establishments, or is a more agreeable place of residence. The grand-ducal palace is in a simple but elegant style, and has an extensive park which forms the favorite public promenade. The principal church, with tombs of the grand-dukes, has a large organ, and an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand-ducal library comprises 140,000 volumes, manuscripts, medals, and coins, and is open to the public, who have the privilege of borrowing the books. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller, who are buried in the new cemetery, and besides whom, Herder and Wieland made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-comptoir* is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical and statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps, and the Weimar Almanac has a great circulation. Weimar has manufactures of metallic goods, cards, gloves, and woven fabrics, and a trade in corn and wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court and visitors. Kotzebue was born here in 1761. About 2 miles S.E. is the Belvedere, a summer residence of the grand-duke; and on the road thither is the village of Ober-Weimar, with 550 inhabitants. The circle of Weimar, comprising more than two-thirds of the grand-duchy, has an area of 973 square miles. Pop. 175,598.

WEINFELDEN, ✠īn'fĕl'den, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 7 miles S.S.W. of Constance. Pop. 2140.

WEINGARTEN, ✠īn'gar'ten, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 7 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3097.

WEINGUNGA. See WYNE GUNGA.

WEINHEIM, ✠īne'hīme, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Weschnitz, and on the Baden Railway, 10 miles N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 5346. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

WEINSBERG, ✠īns'bĕrg, a town of Würtemberg, on the Sulm, 3 miles E.N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1875.

WEIPERSDORF, ✠ī'pęrs-dorf', or WEIPERTSDORF, ✠ī'pęrts-dorf', a village of Bohemia, about 28 miles from Leitomischel. Pop. 1990.

WEIPERT or WEYPERT, ✠ī'pęrt, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.E. of Elbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2600, employed in manufactures of lace and fire-arms.

WEIR'S BRIDGE, a post-village and watering-place of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Lake Winnipiseogee, on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Concord.

WEISCHENFELD, ✠ish'en-fĕlt', a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 12 miles S.W. of Baireuth. P. 700.

WEISENBURG, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. of Allentown. Pop. 1762.

WEISENHEIM-AM-SAND, ✠ī'zen-hīme ȧm sȧnt, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton of Dürkheim. Pop. 1760.

WEISESBURG, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland, 50 miles N. by W. of Annapolis.

WEISSBACH, ✠īss'bȧx, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1550.

WEISSBACH or OBER-WEISSBACH, o'ber ✠īss'bȧx, a village of Bohemia, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, bailiwick of Rudolstadt. Pop. 1718.

WEISSBAD, ✠īss'bȧt, a village and watering-place of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Appenzell. The bathing establishment attracts numerous visitors.

WEISSENBERG, ✠īs'sen-bĕrg', (Wendish *Wospork*, ✠os'pork,) a town of Saxony, 10 miles E. of Bautzen. Pop. 990.

WEISSENBURG, ✠ī'sen-bōōrg', a fortified town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 27 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 4194. It is enclosed by walls, flanked by towers, and was formerly a free city of the Empire.

WEISSENBURG, a town of France. See WISSEMBOURG.

WEISSENFELS, ✠īs'sen-fĕls', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles S. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Saale, and on the railway from Halle to Gotha. Pop. 8290. It is well built, and has 4 suburbs, 2 churches, one containing the remains of Gustavus Adolphus; 2 hospitals, almshouses, a normal school, with manufactures of porcelain, merinoes, and other woollen fabrics, leather, and gold and silver articles. In the vicinity are the castle of Augustusburg and numerous vineyards.

WEISSENFELS, a market-town of Carniola, 52 miles W.N.W. of Laybach.

WEISSENHORN, ✠īs'sen-hōrn', a town of Bavaria, on the Roth, an affluent of the Danube, 10 miles S.E. of Ulm. P. 1605.

WEISSENSEE, ✠īs'sen-sȧ', a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. 2634.

WEISSENSTADT, ✠ī'sen-stȧtt', a walled town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 miles N.E. of Baireuth. It has nail factories. Pop. 1488.

WEISSENSTEIN, ✠īs'sen-stīne', a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, 50 miles S.E. of Revel. Pop. 3000. It has a ruined castle and a district school.

WEISSENSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 23 miles N.N.W. of Ulm.

WEISSENSULZ, ✠īs'sen-sōōlts', or BIELA, be-ȧ'lȧ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Klattau. Pop. 1449.

WEISSES MEER. See WHITE SEA.

WEISSKIRCH, ✠īss'kĕĕrk, or WEISSKIRCHEN, ✠īss'kĕĕrk'en, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. P. 1203.

WEISSKIRCHEN, ✠īss'kĕĕrk-en, (Hun. *Fehértemplom*, fȧ'hair'tĕm'plom',) a town of the Austrian dominions, Hungarian Banat, co. of Temes, on the Nera, 53 miles S.S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 5585. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, manufactures of silk and leather, and extensive vineyards in its vicinity.

WEISSKIRCHEN, (Bohemian *Hranitze*, hran-it'sęh!) a town of the Austrian dominions, Moravia, on the railway to Kösel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 5380. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

WEISSMAIN, ✠īss'min, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 18 miles N.W. of Baireuth, with a castle. Pop. 1014, who manufacture leather and woollen cloths.

WEISS'PORT, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 3 or 4 miles below Mauch Chunk.

WEISSSTEIN, ✠īss'stine, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1143.

WEISSWASSER, ✠īs'✠ȧs'ser, or NEU-PÖZIG, noi pœt'sig, (Bohemian *Biela*, be-ȧ'lȧ,) a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1624. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

WEISSWASSER, a market-town of Austrian Silesia, 57 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 494.

WEISSWEIL, ✠īss'✠īle, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near the right bank of the Rhine, 16 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1611.

WEISSWEILER, ✠īse'✠ī'ler, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government, and E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde. Pop. 1058.

WEISTRITZ, wīs'trits, a town and river of Prussian Silesia.

WEI-TCHOU, a city of China. See HOEI-CHOO.

WEITRA or WAITRA, wī'trā, a town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 miles S.W. of Krems. It has double massive walls. Pop. 1800.

WEIXELBURG, a town of Illyria. See WEICHSELBURG.

WEIZ, wits, a village of Styria, 13 miles N.E. of Grätz, with 826 inhabitants, who manufacture arms.

WELAKA, a post-village of Putnam co., Florida, on St. John's River.

WELAU, a town of Prussia. See WEHLAU.

WEL/BORN or WEL/BOURN, a township in Conway co., Arkansas. Pop. 644.

WEL/BORNE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEL/BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WEL/BURY, a parish, England, co. of York, North Riding.

WEL/BY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELCH'ER'S MILL, a post-office of Bean co., Tennessee.

WELCH'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

WELCH/VILLE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine.

WEL/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WELD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 44 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 995.

WELDEN, wĕl'den, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1613.

WEL/DON, a thriving post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, on the right bank of Roanoke River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 95 miles N.E. of Raleigh. Four railroads meet here, viz., the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Petersburg Railroad. Two newspapers are published. A canal has been made around the falls, by which batteaux can ascend to Danville.

WEL/DON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WELDON, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton.

WEL/DON RIVER, rising in the S. part of Iowa, flows southward through Decatur co., into Missouri, and enters the Crooked Fork of Grand River, in Grundy co., near Trenton.

WELD'S FERRY or WELD'S LANDING, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the W. bank of Mississippi River, 12 miles N. by W. of Dubuque.

WEL/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WELFORD, a parish of England, counties of Gloucester and Warwick.

WELFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WEL/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WELKA, wĕl'kā, a market-town of Austria, Moravia, 12 miles S.S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1597.

WELKERSDORF, wĕl'kers-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1438.

WELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles S.S.W. of Alford. There are three Celtic barrows in this parish, and in the vicinity 500 Roman coins were found, (1725.)

WELL, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WEL/LAND, a river of England, rises near the heads of the Nen and Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to near Croyland, where it turns N., and divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wisbeach, and the other enters the Wash at Fossdyke. Total course 70 miles, for the latter half of which it has been made navigable by means of locks.

WELLAND, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WELLAND or CHIPPEWAY, a river of Canada West, district of Niagara, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above its Falls, after a course of 60 miles, in progress of which it forms a part of the Welland Canal. It is deep, 300 feet wide at its mouth, and fringed by fine woods. The WELLAND CANAL, 35 miles long, connects the Lakes Erie and Ontario, avoiding the Falls of the Niagara River.

WELLAND, a county of Canada West, situated at the E. end of Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the S. It is drained by the Welland River. Area 356 square miles. Pop. 20,141. Capital, Chippewa.

WELL/BORN, a post-village, capital of Coffee county, Alabama, about 70 miles in a direct line S. by E. of Montgomery. It is a new place, and contains but few dwellings.

WELLBORN'S MILLS, a post-office, Houston co., Georgia.

WELLE, wĕl'leh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Dendre, 17 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1258.

WELLE, wĕl'leh, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of Papua; lat. 9° 41′ S., lon. 150° 58′ E.

WELLEN, wĕl'len, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 6 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 2044.

WELLENDINGEN, wĕl'len-ding'en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Rottweil. Pop. 1367.

WEL/LER, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 1296.

WEL/LERSBURG, a thriving post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the plank-road from Cumberland to West Newton, 128 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 250.

WEL/LERVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS, wĕlz'burn hās'tingz, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WELLESBOURNE MONTFORD, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. in 1851, 728.

WELLESLEY, wĕlz'lee, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Waterloo, 92 miles W. of Toronto.

WELLESLEY, wĕlz'lee, a county of New South Wales, having S.W. the British colony of Victoria, and on other sides the counties of Auckland, Beresford, and Wallace. The surface is mountainous, and covered by ramifications of the Australian Alps. Principal station, Bomballo.

WELLESLEY ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. Mornington Island, the most N. and largest, is 49 miles in length by 15 in breadth; lat. of N. point 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E. The other islands are Bentinck, Sweers, Bountiful, and Pisonea.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE, British territory of the Malay Peninsula. See PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

WELL/FLEET, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the northern part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, about 70 miles by water and 100 by land S.E. from Boston. The village is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, at the head of Wellfleet Bay, which affords good anchorage for vessels, being protected from the sea by several islands. The mackerel fishery is more extensively carried on here than at any other port of Massachusetts, Gloucester only excepted. In 1851, 79 vessels (tons 5411) and 852 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery alone; the inspections for the year amounted to 11,367½ barrels. In 1855 about 105 vessels were owned here, employing some 1200 men and boys. During the year 1853, 5 vessels (tons 1310) were built. Wellfleet has 4 churches, 22 stores, and 4 wharves where fish are put up for market. Pop. of the township, 2411.

WELLINGBOROUGH, wĕl'ling-bŭr-ŭh, a market town and parish of England, co. and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Northampton, on a branch of the North-Western Railway. The town has a central market-place, a handsome church, and an endowed free school. Pop. in 1851, 5061.

WEL/LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEL/LINGORE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WEL/LINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Shrewsbury and Shropshire Canal, and with a station on the Shrewsbury and Stafford Railway, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 4601. The town, near the ancient Watling Street, is well built, and has an elegant church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, free and national schools, a prison, almshouses, and a union workhouse. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in coal and iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, nail and glassworks. Some malting and a timber trade are carried on. Near the town are a chalybeate and sulphureous springs, resorted to by visitors.

WELLINGTON, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter (Great Western) Railway, 7 miles W.S.W. of Taunton. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3926. The town, built in modern style, has a market-house in its centre, a handsome church, with the magnificent tomb of Sir J. Popham, the founder of almshouses here; an elegant chapel of ease, many dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, woollen mills, and a manufactory of earthenwares. This town successively gave the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke to Arthur Wellesley; and on a lofty hill, 3 miles S., is an obelisk 120 feet in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

WELLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WELLINGTON, a township of England, co. of Northumberland.

WEL/LINGTON, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 50 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 600.

WELLINGTON, a post-village of Morgan co., Georgia, about 110 miles W. of Augusta.

WELLINGTON, a post-village and township of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 1556.

WELLINGTON, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

WELLINGTON, a post-village of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the S. bank of Missouri River, 115 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

WEL/LINGTON, a county of Canada West, centrally situated in the western part of the province. Area 1237 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River and its branches. Pop. 23,796. Capital, Guelph.

WELLINGTON, a post-village of Canada West, county of Prince Edward, situated on West Lake, 10 miles from Picton. Pop. about 500.

WEL/LINGTON, a county of New South Wales, East Australia, bounded everywhere by affluents of the Macquarie River, which traverses its centre in a N.W. direction. Area 1656 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 2000.(?) Two mountain ranges diversify the county, which has a fine dale called Wellington Valley, and soil well adapted for grazing. Prin-

cipal villages, Mudgee, the capital, Wellington, Carroll, Summerhill, and Molong, where are valuable copper-mines and smelting works. With the county of Roxburgh it returns one member to the Legislative Assembly.

WELLINGTON, a county of West Australia, having W. the ocean. The Darling Mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers, the Brunswick, Collier, Preston, and Capel. A line of lagoons borders the coast, on which are Leschenault Inlet and Koombanah Bay. Principal townships, Waterloo, Picton, Bunbury, and Australind.

WELLINGTON, a parish of Tasmania, (Van Diemen's Land,) co. of Buckingham, on the Derwent.

WELLINGTON, a settlement of New Zealand, Ulster or North Island, on Cook's Strait, and on the W. shore of Port Nicholson. The houses are picturesquely situated in tiers around and above the margin of the bay. The town has Episcopal, Scotch, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a mechanics' institute, savings bank, custom-house, exchange, barracks, jail, and hospital; a brewery, steam flour and sawing mills, &c. Pop. of township and suburbs, in 1848, 2649.

WELLINGTON, an island of South America, the largest of the chain which stretches along the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 30′ and 50° 20′ S., and in lon. 75° W.; greatest length, measured along the coast from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 138 miles; medium breadth 35 miles. It is separated from the mainland by Messier and Wide Channels, and from Madre-de-Dios on the S. by the Gulf of Trinidad, and on the N. forms the S. side of the Gulf of Penas. Its N. extremity is Cape San Roman.

WELLINGTON LAKE, Victoria, South-East Australia, co. of Bruce, in Gipps Land. Length 20 miles, breadth 6 miles. It receives La Trobe, Maconochie, Barney, Dunlop, and Perry Rivers.

WELLINGTON MOUNT, Tasmania, co. of Buckingham, 4 miles W. of Hobart-Town, and 4000 feet in height.

WELLINGTON STATION, South Australia, near the head of Lake Victoria, 45 miles S.E. of Adelaide.

WELLINGTON SQUARE, a post-village of Canada West, county of Halton, situated on Lake Ontario, 35 miles S.W. of Toronto.

WEL/LOW, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WELLOW, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WELLOW, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WELLS, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, co. of Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, and 19 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. of the city, in 1851, 4736. The town is small but handsome, from its numerous ecclesiastical buildings. On its E. side is a spacious market-place, with the town-hall, city and county jail, and a conduit that supplies the city with water, communicating through an ancient gateway, with the close, in which are the fine Cathedral and bishop's palace. The Cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, and has the tomb of Ina, King of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the Episcopal Palace, chapter house, deanery, St. Cuthbert's parish, dissenters' chapels, and almshouses. Here are a collegiate school, and many other schools. The trade is chiefly retail, the former silk and other manufactures have ceased, and the corn market has greatly declined, but the market for cheese is extensive. It has quarter sessions, and a court of record, and is the seat of county assizes, alternately with Taunton. Wells sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Its bishop's see, erected in 905, and annexed to that of Bath at the end of the next century, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud.

WELLS, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on a creek, 1 mile from the North Sea, and 4½ miles N.N.W. of Walsingham. Pop. of town in 1851, 3633. The town has a spacious church, built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town. The principal trade is in the shipment of corn, malt, and oysters, and the import of coal and timber. About 3 miles distant is Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

WELLS, a county in the E.N.E. part of Indiana, contains 330 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and the soil is fertile. There are a few small prairies in the county: the other parts produce the oak, hickory, beech, ash, and sugar-maple. It is traversed by the Fort Wayne and Muncie Railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Bluffton. Pop. 6152.

WELLS, a post-township of York co., Maine, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and intersected by the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Portland. The inhabitants are engaged to a considerable extent in navigation, ship-building, and manufactures. Pop. 2945.

WELLS, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 68 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 804.

WELLS, a post-township of Hamilton co., New York, about 84 miles N.N.W. of Albany. Pop. 486.

WELLS, a village and township in the N.E. extremity of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1113.

WELLS, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. P. 420.

WELLS, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Central Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and several other railroads. Pop. 1822.

WELLS, a township of Laporte co., Indiana. Pop. 638.

WELLSBOROUGH, welz/bur-rŭh, a post-borough, capital of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 146 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It is neatly built, and contains a stone court-house, several churches, and an academy. Two or three newspapers are issued here. Laid out in 1806, and incorporated in 1830. Pop. in 1850, 820.

WELLSBURG, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 276 miles from New York City.

WELLSBURG, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles S.W. of Erie.

WELLSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Brooke co., Virginia, is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Wheeling. It contains 5 churches, 2 academies, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, 1 manufactory of cotton, 2 of glass, 1 of woollen goods, 2 of stoneware, 6 flour-mills, and 1 paper-mill. Rich mines of coal are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

WELLSBURG, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, about 38 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

WELLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

WELLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

WELLSCOTT, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

WELLS' DEPOT, a post-office of York co., Maine, on the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroads, 28 miles S.W. of Portland.

WELLS' MILLS, a thriving post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chariton River, several miles S.E. of Centreville.

WELLS' RIVER, in the W. central part of Vermont, rises in Caledonia county, and falls into the Connecticut River in Orange county. It affords some fine mill-seats.

WELLS' RIVER, a thriving post-village of Orange co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut, at the mouth of Wells' River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, 30 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. The Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad will here cross the Connecticut. It is a place of active trade, and contains a bank and various manufactories, for which Wells' River affords good water-power.

WELLSVILLE, a post-village of Scio township, Alleghany co., New York, on the E. bank of the Genesee River, and on the New York and Erie Railroad, 367 miles from New York City. A plank-road connects it with Coudersport in Pennsylvania. The railroad station is called Genesee. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Pop. about 600.

WELLSVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

WELLSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Yellow Creek township, Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 52 miles below Pittsburg. It is at the terminus of the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, which is to be extended southward to Wheeling. It has an active trade, and contains several steam-mills. A newspaper is issued here. P. in 1850, 1546.

WELL/VILLE, a post-village of Nottoway co., Virginia, on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, 31 miles from Petersburg.

WEL/NETHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

WELNETHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. Suffolk.

WEL/NEY, a chapelry of England, cos. of Norfolk and Cambridge.

WELS, wels, a town of Upper Austria, capital of the circle of Hausrück, on the Traun, and the Budweis and Gmunden Railway, 16 miles S.W. of Lintz. Pop. 4300. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, a vast hospital, a military, high, and other schools, cotton manufactures, copper foundries, and an active transit trade. The Emperor Maximilian I., and Charles V., Duke of Lorraine, died here.

WELSCHLAND or *WALSCHLAND*, wĕlsh/lănt, a German word originally signifying any foreign country, but usually applied to Italy.

WELSH/FIELD, a post office of Geauga co., Ohio.

WELSH/POOL or WELCH/POOL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, parish, and township of North Wales, of which it is regarded as the capital, co. of Montgomery, immediately W. of the Ellesmere Canal and the Severn, 18½ miles W.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of township in 1851, 2432. The town leads up, on the S., to Powys Castle and Park, (seat of Earl Powys and included in the borough,) and consists of a long main street, having in its centre the County-hall. It is built with great regularity, neat, and cheerful; it has a spacious modern Gothic church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, Baptists, &c.; national and free schools, and almshouses. Its flannel trade, formerly important, has declined; it has some woollen-mills, tanneries, and malt-houses. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Newtown, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

WELSH RUN, a post-office of Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

WELSLEBEN, wĕls/lā′bĕn, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, circle of Wanzleben. Pop. 1291.

WELTEN, wĕl/ten, a village of Dutch Limburg, 11 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 3304.

WEL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WELTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WELTON, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELTON-LE-WOLD, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WELTONVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WELWARN, wĕl/wärn, a walled town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, on the Rothenbach, 19 miles N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1449.

WEL/WICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WEL/WYN, a parish of England, co. and 7 miles W.N.W. of Hertford. The endowed school, revenue 58*l.*, was founded by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who was long rector of the parish, and is buried in the church.

WELZHEIM, wĕlts/hīme, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Leine, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. P. 1674.

WEM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 11 miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish in 1851, 3747. The town, near the Roden, has a handsome church, grammar school, manufactures of leather, and a malting trade. It gave the title of Baron to the notorious Judge Jefferies.

WEMB/DON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WEM/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WEMB/WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WEMDING, wĕm/ding, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 31 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 2171. It has an ancient castle and manufactures of fire-arms.

WEMELDINGE, wĕm/el-ding'eh, a village of Holland, province of Zealand, 6 miles E. of Goes. Pop. 810.

WEMMEL, wĕm/mel, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Molenbeek, 4 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1353.

WEMSEN, a town of Bohemia. See MEMO.

WEMYSS, a maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Frith of Forth, N.E. of Dysart. On the rocky shore is Wemyss Castle, the proprietor of which is the 29th in lineal descent from Macduff, the famous lord of Fife.

WEN-CHANG or WEN-TCHANG, the N.E. district of the island of Hainan.

WENDEL, wĕn/del, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.E. of Treves, on the Blies. Pop. in 1852, 2436.

WEN/DELBURY, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WEN/DELL, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 33 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. 769.

WENDELL, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, about 40 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 920.

WENDELL'S DEPOT, a post-village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Fitchburg.

WENDELSTEIN, wĕn/del-stīne', a market-town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, near the Ludwig Canal, S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1197.

WENDEN, a town of Russia. See VENDEN.

WEN/DLING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the East Anglian Railway, 4 miles W. of East Dereham.

WEN/DON-LOFTS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEN/DONS-AMBO, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WEN/DOVER, a market-town, parish, and disfranchised borough of England, co. of Bucks, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 miles S.E. of Buckingham. P. of parish in 1851, 1937. The town is small, and near a reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal; lace making occupies part of its female population. Hampden, in five successive parliaments, represented the borough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WEN/DY, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WENER, wā/ner, or WENNER, wĕn/ner, a lake in the S.W. part of Sweden, and the largest in Europe after those of Ladoga and Onega, between lat. 58° 22′ and 59° 25′ N., and lon. 12° 20′ and 14° 12′ E., enclosed by the lens of Wenersborg, Marlestad, and Carlstad. Length 94 miles, breadth from 15 to 50 miles near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. and S., and, with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E. and Dalbo Lake S.W. Estimated area 2120 square miles; average height above the sea 147 feet, but its level varies at different times as much as 10 feet. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N.; and it discharges its surplus waters by the Gœta-elf S.W. into the Cattegat. Though deep in some parts, it is in others too shallow for navigation; it is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Gotha Canal, Lake Roxen, &c., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea.

WEN/ERSBORG or ELFSBORG, ĕlfs/borg, a læn of Sweden, has an area of 5036 square miles. Pop. 246,136. Principal towns, Wenersborg, Allingsaes, Borås, Ulricehamn, and Amal.

WENERSBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a læn, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the Gœta-elf, has been regularly laid out since its destruction by fire in 1834, and is the seat of the principal government establishments for the province. Pop. 2950. Near it are brick-kilns and large military magazines.

WENEW, a town of Russia. See VENEV.

WEN/FOE, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

WEN/HAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEN/HAM, a thriving post-village and township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes is an important branch of business, furnishing employment to some 200 persons. Four ships are owned here and employed in foreign trade. In the township is a beautiful sheet of water called Wenham Lake, from which about 30,000 tons of ice are taken annually. The village contains a town-house, just completed, with accommodations for a high school; a church, and 2 stores. Pop. about 500; of the township in 1850, 977.

WEN/HASTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEN/LOCK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and two parishes of England, co. of Salop, the borough crossed by the Severn, and the town 12 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 20,583, chiefly engaged in coal-mining and manufactures. The town, Much-Wenlock, has a spacious church, a free school, and minor charities, and on its S. side are the remains of a famous abbey founded in the 7th century. Wenlock, which received its franchise from Edward IV., was the first borough that acquired the right of representation by charter from the sovereign. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

WEN/LOCK, a township in Essex co., Vermont, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 55 miles N.E. of Montpelier. P. 26.

WENNECONNE, wĕn'ne-konn',(?) a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WENNER. See WENER.

WEN/NINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WENONA STATION, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

WENS/LEY, a parish and township of England, co. of York, North Riding. In Wensley-Dale, an extensive tract on the Ure, are Bolton-hall, and the remains of Bolton Castle, which for a time was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.

WENSLEY AND SNITTERTON, a township of England, co. of Derby.

WEN/SUM, a river of England, co. of Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, and after a S.E. course of 15 miles, joins the Yare, 2 miles below Norwich.

WEN-TCHOO or WEN-TCHOU, wĕn-choo', a maritime city of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, 145 miles S. of Ningpo.

WENT/NOR, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WENTWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WENTWORTH, a township and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding. The church contains monuments of the Fitzwilliam family, whose seat, Wentworth-hall, is in the vicinity.

WENTWORTH, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Concord. Pop. 1197.

WENTWORTH, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., North Carolina, 106 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. about 300.

WENTWORTH, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, on Des Plaines River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

WENTWORTH, a county of Canada West, situated at the head of Lake Ontario, which forms its eastern boundary. Area 426 square miles. It is drained by the head branches of Welland River, and other small streams. Pop. 42,619. Capital, Hamilton.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire. Pop. 55.

WEOBLEY or WEOBLY, weo/blee, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles N.W. of Hereford. Pop. in 1851, 908. It has a free grammar school, and remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the Empress Matilda. The borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WEOGUTKA, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

WEPRIT, a town of Russia. See VEPRITZ.

WEQUIOC, a post-office of Jasper co., Louisiana.

WERBEN, wĕr/ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, at the confluence of the Havel with the Elbe. Pop. 1790.

WERBACH, wĕr/bäk, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 3 miles N. of Bischofsheim. P. 1157.

WERCHTER, wĕrk/ter, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, at the junction of the Demer with the Dyle, 17 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1992.

WERCKEN, wĕrk/ken, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1576.

WERDAU, wĕr/dow, a town of Saxony, 5 miles W.N.W. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse, and on the Saxon Bavarian Railway. Pop. 6218. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-printing works, and dyeing establishments.

WERDEN, wĕr/den, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1852, 5605. It has

manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, cotton yarn, cutlery, soap, machinery, and leather, with iron foundries and coal-mines in its vicinity.

WERDENBERG, wêr'den-bêrg', a town of East Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Rhine, 7 miles N.E. of Wallenstadt, with a castle and 850 inhabitants.

WERDER, wêr'der, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 5 miles W. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. in 1852, 2555.

WEREHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEREJA, a town of Russia. See VEREYA.

WERKHOTURIE, a town of Russia. See VERKHOTOURIE.

WERL, wêrl, a town of Prussian Westphalia, government of Arnsberg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Soest. Pop. in 1852, 4109. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt-works.

WERMELSKIRCHEN, wêr'mels-kêêrk'en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1126.

WERMSDORF, wêrms'dorf, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1206.

WERMSDORF, wêrms'dorf, a village of Saxony, 23 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1609.

WERNE, wêr'neh, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles S. of Munster, on the right bank of the Lippe. Pop. 1850, mostly employed in linen weaving.

WERNERSREUTH, wêr'ners-roit', a village of Bohemia, on the Eister, 3 miles from Asch. Pop. 1046.

WER/NERSVILLE, a post-office, Berks co., Pennsylvania.

WER/NETH, a township of England, co. of Chester. The inhabitants are mostly employed in coal-mines and freestone quarries.

WERNIGERODE, wêr'ne-ga-ro'deh, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Holzemme. Pop. 5600. It consists of an old and a new town, and the suburb Nöschenrode. It has a castle, the residence of the Counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 volumes; a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, &c.

WERNITZ, wêr'nits, or WÖRNITZ, wêr'nits, a river of Bavaria, circles of Middle Franconia and Swabia, after a S. course of 60 miles joins the Danube at Donauwörth. Its affluents are the Sulz and Eger.

WERNSTADTEL, (Wernstädtel,) wêrn'stêt'tel, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1453.

WEROWITZ, a town of Slavonia. See VEROCZE.

WERRA, wêr'rä, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian Forest, 16 miles N. of Coburg, flows N.W. through the territories of Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Weimar, (Eisenach,) Hesse-Cassel, and Hanover, and at Münden joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Total course, 150 miles, for 120 of which it is navigable. Its affluents are the Schleuse, Schwarze, and Hörsel from the E., the Ulster and Sontra from the S.

WERRE, wêr'reh, a river of Germany, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles, joins the Weser, 6 miles S.W. of Minden.

WER/RIBEE', a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, flows S.E. for 50 miles, between the counties of Grant and Bourke, and enters Port Phillip, 16 miles S.W. of Melbourne.

WERRINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WERRINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Northampton.

WERRO, Russia. See VERRO.

WERSCHETZ, a town of Hungary. See VERSECZ.

WERTACH, wêr'tâk, a river of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, rises on the frontier of the Tyrol, flows N.E. past Kaufbeuren and Turkheim, and, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Lech, immediately beyond Augsburg. Its affluents are the Gennach and Singold from the S.E.

WERTACH, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on a river of the same name, near its source. Pop. 650.

WERTEMBERG, Pennsylvania. See WURTEMBERG.

WERTHEIM, wêrt'hime, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Tauber with the Main, 20 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3434. It has 3 castles, 2 of which are residences of the Princes Löwenstein-Wertheim; a church, which serves for both Roman Catholics and Lutherans; a synagogue, gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics.

WERTHER, wêr'ter, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 26 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1915.

WERTINGEN, wêu'ting-en, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1590.

WERTSVILLE, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

WERWICQ, a town of Belgium. See VERVICK.

WE/SAW, a township of Berrien co., Michigan.

WES/COSVILLE, a post office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

WESEL, NIEDER, nee'der wâ'zel, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, circle of Rees, on the right bank of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. Pop. in 1852, 12,289, besides the garrison, mostly employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco, in distilleries, breweries, and an active trade on the rivers. Its port is convenient, and packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, and the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. Since 1815, its defences have been strengthened by the erection of Fort Blücher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

WESEL, OBER, o'ber wâ'zel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1852, 2586.

WESELY, wâ-zâ'lee (?) a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 1168.

WESELY, a town of Bohemia. See HOCH-WESELY.

WESEMAEL, wâ'zeh-mâl', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 4 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1362.

WESEN, wâ'zen, a village of Switzerland, canton, and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. Pop. 598.

WESENBERG, wâ'zen-bêrg', a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Woblitz, 8 miles S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. P. 1370.

WESENBERG, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, 60 miles E. by S. of Revel. Pop. 1500.

WESER, (Ger. pron. wâ'zer; anc. *Visurgis,*) a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe on the E., and those of the Ems, Rhine, and Main on the W. and S., it is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Minden, (Hanover,) whence it has a N. course through Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, Bremen, and Oldenburg, and enters the North Sea in conjunction with the Jahde, by an estuary 24 miles across at its entrance. It drains nearly all of the dominions above named, with the W. part of the Saxon duchies, its affluents comprising the Leine, with the Aller and Wumme from the E., the Aue and Hunte from the W. Total course 250 miles. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source, for vessels drawing 7 feet water to Bremen, and for those drawing from 13 to 14 feet from the sea to Vegesack, but ships of large size ascend if no further than Bremershafen near its mouth.

WESET, a town of Belgium. See VISÉ.

WESIJEGONSK, a town of Russia. See VESEGONSK.

WES/LEY, a post-office of Washington co., Maine, 120 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 329.

WESLEY, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles N. of Pittsburg.

WESLEY, a village of Haywood co., Tennessee, 190 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

WESLEY, a small village of Tipton co., Tennessee.

WESLEY, a post-village of Hickman co., Kentucky.

WESLEY, a post-village and township of Washington co., Ohio, 16 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 1560.

WESLEY, a village of Fulton co., Indiana, 107 miles N. of Indianapolis.

WESLEY, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE. See MACON, Georgia.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. See MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.

WESLEY CITY, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois River, 4 miles below Peoria. The produce shipped here in 1852, was estimated at $150,000.

WES/LEYVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Ridge Road, 5 miles E. of Erie, and 2 miles from the lake. Pop. about 200.

WESLINGBUREN. See WESSELBUREN.

WESOBULGA, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

WESPRIM, a town of Hungary. See VESZPRIM.

WESSELBUREN, wês'sel-bü'ren, or WESLINGBÜREN, wês'ling-boo'ren, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, in North Ditmarsch. It was anciently walled. Pop. 1300.

WES/SEL ISLANDS, a group off North Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 miles from S.W. to N.E.; the principal and northernmost island being 30 miles in length, by 6 or 7 miles across. Lat. of Cape Wessel, at its N. extremity, 10° 59′ S., lon. 136° 45′ E.

WESSELI or WESSELY, wês-sâ'lee,(?) a town of Moravia, 8 miles S.W. of Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2543. It has a castle, and sturgeon fisheries.

WESSEM, wês'sêm, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Meuse, (Maese,) 5½ miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1050.

WES/SINGTON, a township of England, co. of Derby.

WESSJEGONSK, a town of Russia. See VESSGONSK.

WEST, for names with this prefix not below, see additional word.

WEST, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. of Huntingdon, intersected by the Pennsylvania or Central Railroad. Pop. 1464.

WEST, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 2110.

WEST-ACRE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 5 miles N.N.W. of Swaffham. It has some remains of a priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus.

WEST ACTON, a post-village of Acton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Boston.

WEST ADDISON, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 230 miles W. by S. of Albany.

WEST AL/BANY, a village of Orleans co., Vermont, about 36 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

WEST AL/BURG, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite Rouse's Point, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 77 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

WEST ALEXAN/DER, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Dayton Turnpike, and on Twin Creek, 90 miles W. of Columbus. It has some water-power.

WEST ALEXAN/DRIA, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National Road, 17 miles W.S.W. of Washington.

WEST/ALL POINT, South Australia, Eyre-Land. Lat. 32° 52′ S., lon. 133° 69′ E. A mountain named Westall, East Australia, near Shoal Bay, is an important landmark.

WEST AL/MOND, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 78 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 976.

WEST AL/TON, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire, near the Cocheco Railroad, 25 miles N.E. by N. of Concord.

WEST AMBOY′, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

WEST AMESBURY, (aimz/ber-e,) a post-village of Amesbury township, Essex co., Massachusetts, near the Merrimack River, 41 miles N.N.E. of Boston.

WEST AM/WELL, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

WEST AN/DOVER, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 33 miles N.W. by N. of Concord.

WEST ANDOVER, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST AN/SON, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST AR/LINGTON, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, 100 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier.

WEST ASH/FORD, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E.N.E. of Hartford.

WEST AU/BURN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

WEST AV/ON, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut.

WEST BAIN/BRIDGE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

WEST BALD/WIN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST BAL/TIMORE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

WEST BAR/NET, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

WEST BARN/STABLE, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 65 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST BAR/RE, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WEST BARRE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

WEST BARRE, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

WEST BATA/VIA, a post-village in Batavia township, Genesee co. New York.

WEST BATH, a township of Sagadahock co., Maine.

WEST BATON ROUGE, (bat/on roozh,) a parish in the S.E. central part of Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River: area about 240 square miles. The surface is a level plain, which is partly subject to be overflowed. The arable land is mostly confined to the margin of the river, which is elevated a few feet above the general surface. Pop. 6270; of whom 1920 were free, and 4350 slaves.

WEST BEA/VER, a village and township in the S.W. extremity of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1192.

WEST BEAVER, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

WEST BECK/ET, a post-village in Becket township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

WEST BED/FORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 73 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains an academy.

WEST BEDFORD, a post-village of White co., Indiana, 95 miles N.W. by N. of Indianapolis.

WEST BEND, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

WEST BEND, a thriving post-village and township, capital of Washington county, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee River, and on the Milwaukee and Fond-du-Lac Plank-road, about 20 miles W. from Lake Michigan, and 35 miles N.N.W. from Milwaukee City. The river affords fine water-power. The village is situated in a rich farming district, which is improving rapidly, and is on the Milwaukee and Fond-du-Lac Railroad, (unfinished;) it contains 1 or 2 churches, 2 mills, and numerous stores. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 672; of the village, in 1853, about 600.

WEST/BERE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WEST BER/GEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Rochester and Buffalo Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

WEST BERK/SHIRE, a post-office, Franklin co., Vermont.

WEST BERLIN′, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

WEST BERLIN, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

WEST BETH/ANY, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

WEST BETH/EL, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 74 miles N.W. by N. of Portland.

WEST BETH/LEHEM, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 32 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. P. 2114.

WEST BLOOM/FIELD, a post-village and township of Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, 16 miles W. of Canandaigua. Pop. 1698.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.W. of Newark.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, a post-township in the S. central part of Oakland co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 1056.

WEST BOL/TON, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

WEST/BOROUGH, a parish of England. co. of Lincoln.

WESTBOROUGH, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 32 miles W. by S. of Boston. The village is pleasantly situated on the railroad, and contains 3 churches and several stores. It is noted for the manufacture of sleighs; boots and shoes are also manufactured to some extent. A State Reform School is located in the township, on the borders of a beautiful sheet of water, about 2 miles W. of the village. The building of the institution is a spacious brick edifice, standing in the midst of extensive and highly cultivated grounds. The garden comprises the slope between the building and the water's edge. During the year 1852, the capacity of the institution was greatly increased by extensive additions made to the main building. (See MASSACHUSETTS.—*Public Institutions.*) A capacious water-cure establishment is at present being fitted up about half a mile E. of the Reform School, between it and the village. A handsome building for a high school is now in course of erection here. Pop. 2371.

WESTBOROUGH, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad.

WEST BOS/CAWEN, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

WEST BOX/FORD, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

WEST BOYLS/TON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by N. of Boston, intersected by the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad. It has some manufactures of carriages and other articles. Pop. 1749.

WEST BRAD/FORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1585.

WEST BRAIN/TREE, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WEST BRANCH, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on a branch of the Mohawk River, 10 or 11 miles N. of Rome.

WEST BRANCH, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 92.

WEST BRAN/DYWINE, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WEST BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, 115 miles S. of Montpelier. It is the seat of Brattleborough Academy and of Melrose Institute.

WEST BREW/STER, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

WEST BRIDGE/TON, a post-office, Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST BRIDGE/WATER, a post-township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River Railroad, 26 miles S. of Boston. It has several foundries, and boot, shoe, and carriage factories. Pop. 1447.

WEST BRIGHTON, brit/on, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST/BROOK, a township in Cumberland co., Maine, intersected by the Presumpscot River, which affords extensive water-power, employed in manufacturing. It contains several villages, the principal of which is Sacarappa, on the York and Cumberland Railroad, 7 miles N. by W. of Portland. The township contains a bank and several cotton-mills. Pop. 4852.

WESTBROOK, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New Haven and New London Railroad, 28 miles E. of New Haven. It contains 4 churches, 3 stores, and an academy. Pop. 1202.

WESTBROOK, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

WESTBROOK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WEST BROOK/FIELD, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 69 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. 1344.

WEST BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

WEST BROOK/VILLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine, 52 miles E. of Augusta.

WEST BROOKVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

WEST BROWNS/VILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, opposite Brownsville. Pop. 477.

WEST BRUNS/WICK, a township in Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Reading Railroad. Pop. 1693.

WEST BUF/FALO, a post-village and township of Union co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles S. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. 1007.

WEST BUFFALO, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

WEST-BURDWAN, British India. See BANCOORAH.

WEST BURKE, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

WEST BUR/LINGTON, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST BURLINGTON, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST BURLINGTON, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

WESTBURY, wêst/ber-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough, hundred, town, parish, and township of England,

co. of Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury Plain, with a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway, 4¼ miles S.S.E. of Trowbridge. Pop. of borough in 1851, 7029. The town is irregularly built; chief edifice, a handsome town-hall. The church is an old cruciform structure. In the parish are 2 chapels of ease, dissenting chapels, and a national school endowed with 1000l. Westbury returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

WESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WESTBURY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WEST/BURY, a town and parish of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Westmoreland, 18 miles S.W. of Launceston.

WEST/BURY, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST/BURY-ON-SEV/ERN, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WESTBURY-ON-TRIM, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WESTBUSH, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

WEST BUT/LER, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST BUX/TON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST/BY with PLUMP/TONS, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WEST CA/RO, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

WEST CA/LN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1508.

WEST CAM/BRIDGE, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg Railroad, from which here diverges the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 1363, in 1850, 2202.

WEST CAM/DEN, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

WEST CAMDEN, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Rome.

WEST CAM/ERON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST CAMP, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 42 miles below Albany.

WEST CAMP/TON, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N. by W. of Concord.

WEST CA/NAAN, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Concord.

WEST CANAAN, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 22 miles W. by N. of Columbus.

WEST CAN/ADA CREEK, of Herkimer co., in the N.E. central part of New York; after forming a small part of the boundary between Oneida and Herkimer counties, falls into the Mohawk River at Herkimer. The noted Trenton Falls are on this stream.

WEST CAN/DOR, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WESTCAPELLE, a village of Belgium. See West Kapelle.

WEST CAR/LISLE, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 64 miles E.N.E. from Columbus. It has several hundred inhabitants.

WEST CARL/TON, a post-village in the N. part of Orleans co., New York.

WEST CASTLETON, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

WEST CAYUTA, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 15 miles N.N.E. of Elmira.

WEST CHAR/LEMONT, a post-village of Charlemont township, Franklin co., Massachusetts. It contains 3 churches.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, 70 miles N.E. by N. of Augusta.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Orleans co., Vermont, near Clyde River, 55 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, about 11 miles S. by E. of Troy.

WEST CHARLTON, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

WEST CHA/ZY, a post-village of Champlain township, Clinton co., New York, on the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, 10 miles N. of Plattsburg.

WEST CHELMS/FORD, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N.W. of Boston.

WEST CHESH/IRE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 17 miles N. of New Haven.

WEST/CHESTER, a county in the S.E. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut and Long Island Sound, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by Croton, Bronx, and Harlem Rivers, which turn numerous mills. The surface is hilly, and in the N.W. broken by the highlands. The soil is generally very fertile. Large quantities of marble are found in Mount Pleasant, and some copper has been discovered. The Hudson River is navigable for ships along the entire border. The Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, and the New York and New Haven Railroad, all pass through this county, and the aqueduct which supplies the city of New York with water from the Croton River, partly intersects it. Organized in 1788. Seats of justice, White Plains and Bedford. Pop. 58,263.

WESTCHESTER, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 25 miles S.E. of Hartford.

WESTCHESTER, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, 12 miles N.E. of the City Hall of New York. The township is bounded on the E. and S. by Long Island Sound or East River, and sloops ascend Westchester Creek to the village. Pop. 2492.

WEST CHES/TER, a post-borough, capital of Chester co., Pennsylvania, is finely situated on elevated ground, 22¼ miles W. of Philadelphia. This place is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the excellence of its schools, and the elegance of its public buildings. The private houses are nearly all built of brick, and much taste is displayed in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The court-house is a beautiful and substantial edifice, recently erected, in the Corinthian style, with six noble columns in front. Opposite to this is the Chester County Bank, a Doric structure of white marble, which would be creditable to any city in the Union. The town also contains several fine churches, a cabinet of natural sciences, and a horticultural hall. Some of these are built of a kind of stone found in the vicinity, which has a greenish tint, and is admirably adapted to the Gothic style of architecture. The bank has a capital of $225,000. The educational institutions include an academy and a number of boarding schools, which are generally well conducted and flourishing. Bolmar's boarding-school for boys is a very large and extensively patronized institution. The buildings and other improvements probably cost $50,000. The town is supplied with good water from a spring in the vicinity, and is lighted with gas. Three newspapers are published here. A branch railroad connects West Chester with the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and a more direct railroad with Philadelphia. Pop. in 1850, 3172; in 1853, about 4500.

WEST CHESTER, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 106 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

WEST CHESTER, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Pop. 360.

WEST CHESTERFIELD, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

WEST CLARE/MONT, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

WEST CLARKS/VILLE, a post-village of Allegheny co., New York.

WEST-CLIFFE, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WEST CLI/MAX, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

WEST COLESVILLE, kolz/vil, a post-village of Broome co., New York.

WEST COLUM/BIA, a thriving post-village of Mason co., Virginia, on the Ohio River, 160 miles below Wheeling. It owes its growth and importance to the valuable salt springs recently found here: 5 or 6 wells have been sunk, and several furnaces put in operation. Laid out about 1850.

WEST CON/CORD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern Railroad, with a station on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Concord. It contains manufactories of cottons, flannels, and other articles.

WEST CONCORD, a post-village in Concord township, Essex co., Vermont, on Moose River, about 37 miles N.E. by E. of Montpelier, and 7 miles E. of the depôt at St. Johnsbury. The Moose River affords excellent water-power. This village has risen out of the woods within the last 6 years, and is now the largest and most flourishing in the county. It contains an iron foundry, an extensive machine shop, a pail factory, shingle and clap-board machines, large grain and lumber mills, a church, and 2 stores.

WEST CONEQUENES/SING, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1376.

WEST CONE/SUS, a post-village of Livingston co., New York.

WEST CON/STABLE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

WEST CORIN/NA, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST CORN/WALL, a post-office, Addison co., Vermont.

WEST CORNWALL, a thriving post-village in Cornwall township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River and Railroad, about 37 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains 1 or 2 churches, a blast furnace and a number of manufactories.

WEST/COTE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WEST CREEK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

WEST CREEK, a post-township in Lake co., Indiana. Pop. 411.

WEST CUM/BERLAND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DALE, a village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Crum Creek, and on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

WEST DAN/BY, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York.

WEST DAN/VILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DAV/ENPORT, a post-village of Delaware co., New York.

WEST DAY, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on Sacondaga River, about 50 miles N. by W. of Albany.

WEST DED/HAM, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massa-

chusetts, on the Norfolk County Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Boston.

WEST DEER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1716.

WEST DEN'NIS, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, near the western shore of Cape Cod peninsula, about 75 miles S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in mackerel fisheries.

WEST DER'BY, a post-village of Derby township, Orleans co., Vermont, on the E. shore of Momphremagog Lake, and Banks of Clyde River, about 55 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

WEST DONEGAL, don-e-gawl', a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad. Pop. 1156.

WESTDORPE, wĕst'dor-pĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 15 miles S. of Goes. Pop. 1410.

WEST DO'VER, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

WEST DOVER, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST DRES'DEN, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

WEST DRY'DEN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 170 miles W. by N. of Albany.

WEST DUB'LIN, a small village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.

WEST DUM'MERSTON, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST DUR'HAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DUX'BURY, a post-village in Duxbury township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 40 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST EARL, (ûrl,) a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Conestoga Creek, about 11 miles N.E. of Lancaster. Pop. 1672.

WEST EATON, (es'tŏn,) a post-office of Madison co., New York.

WEST EATON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

WESTECUNK, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor Bay, 50 miles S.E. of Trenton, contains 2 stores.

WEST E'DEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST ED'MESTON, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 28 miles S. of Utica.

WEST ELIZ'ABETH, a post-village of Jefferson township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela River, 20 miles by water S. of Pittsburg, and opposite Elizabeth borough. Glass is manufactured here. Pop. in 1851, about 500.

WEST ELK'TON, a small post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Elk Creek.

WEST EL'LERY, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

WEST E'LY, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

WEST EMB'DEN, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST END, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST EN'FIELD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST ENFIELD, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

WEST'ENHAN'GER, a former parish of England, co. of Kent, now included in the parish of Stouting, and having a station on the South-East Railway, 3¼ miles N.W. of Hythe.

WESTENHOLZ, wĕs'tĕn-hŏlts', a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden, circle of Paderborn. Pop. 1693.

WEST E'NOSBURG, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WESTERÅS, (Westerås,) wĕs'tĕr-ōs', written also WESTERAS, a town of Sweden, capital of a læn, 60 miles W.N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 3345. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an ancient castle, and a town-hall. Its college, the most ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, and is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, &c., sent to Stockholm. It has an important annual fair on 16th September. The læn or province of Westerås has an area of 2655 square miles. Pop. 92,494.

WESTERBURG, wĕs'tĕr-bŏŏrg', a village of Germany, Nassau, capital of a lordship of the Counts of Leiningen-Westerburg, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hadamar. Pop. 1367. It has a castle, several tanneries, and large coal-mines.

WEST'ERDALE, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WEST'ERFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST'ERHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 19½ miles W. of Maidstone, on the Darent. Pop. of town, in 1851, 1247. The town has a handsome church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, and whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this parish. Bishop Hoadley was born here in 1676.

WESTERHAUSEN, wĕs'tĕr-hŏw'zĕn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles N.N.W. of Quedlinburg. Pop. 1630.

WESTERHEIM, wĕs'tĕr-hime', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Rauhe-Alp Mountains, near Geislingen. Pop. 879.

WEST'ERKIRK, a parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, in Eskdale, N.W. of Langholm. Here are several Roman and Druidic remains.

WESTERLEIGH, wĕs'tĕr-le, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 2½ miles S.W. of Chipping-Sodbury. It has a handsome church. A railway 9 miles in length connects Coalpit Heath in this parish with Bristol.

WESTERLOO, wĕs'tĕr-lō', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 2800.

WEST'ERLOO, a post-township of Albany co., New York, about 20 miles S.W. of Albany. Pop. 2800.

WEST'ERLY, a thriving post-village and township of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Pawcatuck River, the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and on the Stonington and Providence Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Providence. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in cotton and other manufactures. Ship-building and the coast trade is also carried on, for which the river affords facilities, being navigable for vessels of from 40 to 50 tons burden. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 banks, and about 15 stores. Pop. of the township, in 1840, 1912; in 1850, 2763.

WEST'ERMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WES'TERN, a township of Oneida co., New York, intersected by the Black River Canal. Pop. 2516.

WESTERN AUSTRA'LIA, (formerly SWAN RIVER COLONY,) a British colony occupying the S.W. angle of Australia, between lat. 28° 15′ and 35° 10′ S., and lon. 114° 45′ and 119° 35′ E.; length, from N. to S., about 485 miles, greatest breadth 240 miles; extent of coast-line 800 miles. Its first appearance is not very inviting, the coast being bordered by dull green-looking downs. The interior is traversed from N. to S. by three parallel mountain ranges, which increase in height inland. The elevation of Tulbanop, the culminating point, is about 5000 feet. The prevailing rocks are granitic, with claystone and limestone. Columnar basalt is met with around Géographe Bay, and other localities. A band of coal extends parallel with the coast from Géographe Bay northward to Shark Bay, a distance of above 600 miles. The other minerals include iron, lead, copper, mercury, and zinc. A cargo of lead was procured from the Geraldine mine, about 40 miles from Port Gregory, and sent to Singapore in 1853. This was the first lead exported to the East. Copper is also exported.

The principal stream is Swan River, which, like all the other rivers of Australia, is subject to sudden floods, inundating a large extent of country. In the interior are several salt lakes and pools, but in general the colony is not well watered. The climate is arid, but comparatively healthy; mean winter temperature 58°, summer 76° Fahrenheit.

The soil is light and dry, both on the coast and in the interior, but in general it is not remarkable for fertility. The land on which sheep have been folded yields on an average about 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Barley is extensively grown, but oats do not thrive, and the climate is unsuited to flax. The vine, fig, and olive, however, are cultivated with success. The extent of vineyards already planted exceeds 300 acres. Grapes and currants of every species also thrive well. In 1849, the number of acres of land under cultivation was 6700. The year 1852 shows a large increase in the sale of land over 1851, during which the quantity of land sold was nearly double that of any previous year. Agriculture, however, receives but comparatively little attention, and is by no means prosperous. The governor's report for 1852 contains the folowing observation: "It is somewhat difficult to assign any very satisfactory reason for this apparent supineness, in the midst of an increasing population and a certain market, where breadstuffs have reached a price more than double that realized previous to this having been made a penal settlement." The rearing of sheep has been tolerably successful, and horses and cattle thrive well. The total number of live stock in 1848 was 157,618, against 87,938 in 1843. According to the report referred to, the live stock in the colony had continued to increase up to 1852; "but," says the governor, "to look forward to any very large addition to our present numbers in sheep or horned cattle, unless some new and extensive pastures be discovered, is, I am aware, in the opinion of many, nearly hopeless."

The commerce of Western Australia is carried on chiefly with Singapore and other places in the East, and with the mother country. The principal exports are wool, live stock, especially horses, and the products of the whale fishery. Lead and copper are also beginning to be exported. The export of sandal wood was recently important, (amounting in 1847 to 370¼ tons,) but in 1852 had entirely ceased. The total value of exports rose from 7088*l.* in 1843, to 29,598*l.* in 1848. Their value for 1852 is not given, but the governor states that there had been a falling off of 2688*l.* as compared with 1851. The value of imports increased from 37,486*l.* in 1843, to 45,411*l.* in 1848; 56,598*l.* in 1851, and 97,303*l.* in 1852. Tonnage entered in 1852, 25,326; being an increase of 3786 over 1851. The colony has an available supply of ship-building timber, which grows quite close to the sea: it is analogous to Honduras mahogany, is of great size, and possesses

the peculiar property of resisting sea-worms. It also forms a very valuable material for house-building, being impervious to the white ant. It is confidently expected that when the value of this timber—the *jarrah* of the inhabitants—becomes more widely known, it will materially promote the prosperity of the colony. It is more easily worked than any other timber in Australia.

The colony of Western Australia is divided into about 30 counties, and ruled by a Governor and Legislative Council. Liberal means are provided for the promotion of the religious instruction and intellectual culture both of the immigrant and native population. School-houses capable of accommodating 400 pupils were in course of erection in 1852 at Perth and Freemantle. The estimated cost of these houses was 1400*l.* In Perth there are no less than 5 public schools receiving government aid; also several private ones. There are also 2 public and several private schools in Freemantle. In Guilford, the school is under the charge of a clergyman of the Church of England, receiving government aid. There are also schools at York, Bunbury, and Albany, under lay masters paid by government. The revenue of the colony in 1852 was 37,021*l.*, and the expenditures 34,777*l.*

The colony of Western Australia was founded in 1829 by Captain Stirling, who was appointed the first governor. The European population in 1832 was 1540; in 1848, 4622; and in 1852, 8711; of whom 5645 were males, and 3066 females. Of the population 6574 were free, 1432 bond, and 705 military. The number of the aborigional population is estimated at 1700. The capital of the colony is Perth, situated on the estuary of Swan River. The principal port is Freemantle. British mail-steamers touch at Albany, at the S. extremity of the colony.

WESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. See COVINGTON, Kentucky.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE. See CLEVELAND, Ohio.

WESTERN FORD, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia, 240 miles N.W. of Richmond.

WESTERN ISLANDS, Scotland. See HEBRIDES.

WESTERN ISLES, a name sometimes given to the Azores.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE. See DRENNON SPRINGS, Kentucky.

WESTER NORRLAND, a læn of Sweden. See HERNOSAND.

WESTERN-PORT, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, co. of Mornington, 12 miles S.E. of the inlet of Port Phillip, and separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length and breadth about 20 miles each, but it is nearly filled up by French and Grant Islands, and only the entrance on their W. side is adapted for large vessels. It forms a secure harbor. Lat. of the N.E. point of Phillip Island, 38° 26′ 42″ S., lon. 145° 18′ 15″ E.

WESTERNPORT, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the Potomac River, 24 miles S.W. of Cumberland.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE. See HUDSON, Ohio.

WESTERN SARATOGA, a post-village of Union co., Illinois, 142 miles S. of Springfield, owes its rise to a medicinal spring, which attracts numerous visitors in the warm season.

WESTERN STAR, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio, 122 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL. See MEADVILLE, Pennsylvania.

WESTERNVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk River, and on the Black River Canal, 8 or 9 miles N.N.E. of Rome.

WESTERVIK, wĕs′ter-vik′, sometimes written VESTERVIK, a town of South Sweden, læn and 75 miles N. of Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 3025. It has a fine church, safe and convenient harbor, ship-building docks, manufactures of linen fabrics, and a trade in iron, wooden wares, tar, and pitch.

WESTERVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 14 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WESTERWALD, wĕs′ter-wält′, a hill-chain of West Germany, forming the boundary between Westphalia and the duchy of Nassau, stretches N.E. from Coblentz for about 70 miles. Its principal summit, the Salzburgerkopf, is 2847 feet in elevation. The mountains are well wooded.

WEST EXETER, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 125 miles W. of Harrisburg.

WEST FAIRLEE, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 29 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 596.

WEST FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WEST FALL, a post-township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, about 68 miles E. by N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 567.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2290.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal. Pop. 654.

WEST FALLS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST FALMOUTH, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST FALMOUTH, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 62 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

WEST FARMINGTON, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

WEST FARMS, a post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, 11 miles N.N.E. of New York City. The township borders on the East River or Long Island Sound, and is intersected by the Harlem Railroad. The village is situated on Bronx River, at the head of sloop navigation. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and numerous stores and factories. Pop. of the township, 4436.

WEST FAYETTE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

WEST FELICIANA, (fe-lis-e-an′a,) a parish of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, and on the E. bank of Mississippi River, contains 480 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Sarah. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile. The parish is intersected by a railroad from Woodville to the Mississippi River. Capital, St. Francisville. Pop. 13,245, of whom 2579 were free, and 10,666 slaves.

WESTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WESTFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WESTFIELD, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 44 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 502.

WESTFIELD, a flourishing post-village and township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Westfield River, and on the Western Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The village is delightfully situated in a plain bordered with beautiful hills. In the centre is a fine public square, around which are situated the principal stores. The village contains several churches, a town-house, 2 banks, a savings institution, an insurance company, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the seat of the Westfield Academy, incorporated in 1793, and of one of the state normal schools. The inhabitants are engaged in various kinds of manufactures, the principal of which are whips, for which there are here about 20 establishments. Pop. in 1840, 3526; in 1850, 4181.

WESTFIELD, a post-village and township of Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque Creek, and on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, 57 miles W.S.W. of Buffalo. The township borders on Lake Erie. The village contains several churches, an academy, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and several mills and factories. Pop. of the township, 3100.

WESTFIELD, a township of Richmond co., New York, forms the S.W. extremity of Staten Island, and contains Richmond, the county seat. Pop. 2943.

WESTFIELD, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 22 miles S.W. of Trenton.

WESTFIELD, a post-village and township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, 36 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 1575.

WESTFIELD, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N.W. of Wellsborough. Pop. 1348.

WESTFIELD, a township in Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1122.

WESTFIELD, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the E. branch of Whetstone River, and by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 1414.

WESTFIELD, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., Indiana, 6 miles W. of Noblesville. Pop. 215.

WESTFIELD, a small post-village of Clarke co., Illinois.

WESTFIELD, a post-township in the N.E. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

WESTFIELD, a small village of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

WESTFIELD RIVER is formed by the junction of its North, Middle, and West branches, which unite in Hampden county, in the W. part of Massachusetts, and falls into the Connecticut near Springfield. The railroad from Springfield to Albany passes along this stream for about 20 miles. *Branches.*—The North Branch rises in Hampshire county, as also does the Middle Branch, which flows into it; the West Branch rises in Berkshire; the North Branch, after uniting with the Middle, joins the West Branch in Hampden county.

WEST FINDLEY, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1213.

WEST FITCHBURG, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

WEST FLORENCE, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Four Mile Creek, 100 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

WESTFORD, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, 31 miles N.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1458.

WESTFORD, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Stony Brook Railroad, 27 miles N.W. by W. of Boston. The village contains several churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1473.

WESTFORD, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, on Mount Hope River, 30 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford.

WESTFORD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 8 miles S.E. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1423.

WEST FORK, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

WEST FORT ANN, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

WEST FOWLER, a post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York

WEST FOX/BOROUGH, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

WEST FRANKFORT, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

WEST FRANK/LIN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST FRANKLIN, a post-village in Posey co., Indiana, on the N. bank of Ohio River, 170 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

WEST FREE/DOM, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

WEST FREE/MAN, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

WEST FRIESLAND, frees/lănt, a former district of Holland, province of North Holland, being the sea-board of the Zuyder-Zee, N. of Edam. It comprehended the towns of Enkhuyzen, Hoorn, and Medemblik.

WEST FULTON, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST FULTON, a post-village, Itawamba co., Mississippi.

WEST FURNACE, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia.

WEST GAINES, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WEST GAL/WAY, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

WEST GARDINER, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, incorporated August 8, 1850.

WEST GAR/LAND, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST/GATE, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, parish and forming the N.W. suburb of the town of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 16,477.

WEST GENESEE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo.

WEST GENESEE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Pop. 232.

WEST GEORGIA, jor/jă, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WEST GILBO/A, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST GIL/EAD, a village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 42 miles N. of the latter. It was laid out in 1851, and contains several warehouses.

WEST GIRARD, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Elk Creek, 17 miles S.W. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie.

WEST GLEN/BURN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GLOUCESTER, (glos/ter,) a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST GLOUCESTER, a manufacturing post-village of Gloucester township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the route of the proposed Woonsocket Union Railroad, about 22 miles N.W. of Providence.

WEST GLOVER, (glŭv/er,) a recently sprung up village in Glover township, Orleans co., Vermont, about 85 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. It contains a church, an unusually fine school-house, and several mills.

WEST GORHAM, (go/răm,) a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST GO/SHEN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains a Methodist church and several mills and factories.

WEST GO/SHEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, contains West Chester, the county seat. The Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad terminates in it. Pop. 4112.

WEST GOULDSBOROUGH, west goolds/bŭr-rŏh, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 95 miles E. of Augusta.

WEST GRAN/BY, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hartford.

WEST GRAN/VILLE, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WEST GREAT WORKS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST GREEN/FIELD, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 86 miles N. by W. of Albany.

WEST GREENFIELD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 457.

WEST GREEN/VILLE, sometimes called GREENVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Shenango Creek, on the Erie Extension Canal, and on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, (unfinished,) 75 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It contains several churches and manufactories, in which steam and water power are used. Pop. in 1850, 1036.

WEST GREENWICH, a township in Kent co., Rhode Island, 22 miles W.N.W. of Newport. The streams afford water-power, employed for cotton and other mills. Pop. 1350.

WEST GREENWICH CENTRE, a post-village of Kent co., Rhode Island, situated in the above township.

WEST GREEN/WOOD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST GROTON, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 39 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

WEST GROTON, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, 55 miles W. of Albany.

WEST GROVE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HADLEY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

WEST HALIFAX, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST/HALL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Hailsham.

WESTHAM, a parish of England. See HAM, WEST.

WEST HAM/ILTON, a village of La Porte co., Indiana, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.E. of La Porte.

WESTHAM LOCKS, a post-office of Henrico co., Virginia.

WEST HAMP/DEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST HAMP/NETT, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WEST HAMP/TON, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 602.

WEST HAN/OVER, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 897.

WEST HAR/PETH, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WEST HARPS/WELL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST HART/FORD, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the White River, which affords water-power, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 66 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Manufacturing is carried on here to some extent.

WEST HARTFORD, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 5 miles W. of Hartford. Pop. 4,411.

WEST HART/LAND, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST HARTLAND, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, 25 miles N.W. of Hartford.

WEST HAR/WICK, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 75 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST HA/VEN, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 60 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. Pop. 718.

WEST HAVEN, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains a church and an academy.

WEST HAV/ERFORD, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HAW/LEY, a post-village of Hawley township, Franklin co., Massachusetts; contains a church and a store.

WEST HE/BRON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 22 miles S. of Whitehall.

WEST HEBRON, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 70 miles N.W. by N. of Chicago.

WEST HEM/LOCK, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 193.

WEST HEMPFIELD, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, traversed by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Pop. 2724.

WEST HEN/NEPIN, a small village of Bureau co., Illinois, on the Illinois River, nearly opposite Hennepin.

WEST HENRIET/TA, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST HILL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HILLS, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

WEST HINSDALE, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 50 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo.

WEST HO/BOKEN, a post-village of Hudson co., New Jersey, 2 miles N. of Hoboken Landing.

WESTHOFEN, west/hof/ĕn, a market-town of West Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhenish Hessen, on the Seebach, 20 miles S. of Mentz, (Maynz.) Pop. 1338.

WESTHOFEN, a market-town of West Germany, Prussian Westphalia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1025.

WESTHOFEN, vĕst'o'fŏnⁿ', a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 14 miles W. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2054, engaged in woollen-weaving.

WEST/HORPE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST HUR/LEY, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WEST INDIES, wĕst in/dēz, ANTILLES, ăn'teel', or COLUMBIAN ARCHIPEL/AGO, (L. *Antillæ, Indiæ occidentales*; Fr. *Iles Antilles*, eel ŏⁿ'teel'; Sp. *Antillas*, ăn-teel'yăs; Ger. *Antillen*, ăn-til/ĕn, *West Indien*, wĕst in/de-en; Dutch, *West Indien*, wĕst in/de-en,) an extensive system of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, stretching from the N.W. of Cape Florida in North America, to the Gulf of Paria, on the N. coast of South America, and comprised between lat. 10° and 27° 30′ N., and lon. 59° and 85° W.; having N. and E. the Atlantic, and S. the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from Central and South America. They are mostly disposed in three distinct groups, called, respectively, the *Lesser Antilles* or Caribbean Islands, the *Greater Antilles*, and the *Bahama* or Lucayos Islands. The islands that compose the first-named division form the most southerly of these groups; they are disposed in the form of a crescent, with the convex side facing the E., and are divided into the *Windward* or Southern Caribbee Islands; and the *Leeward* Islands; the latter terminating with the Virgin Islands. The Greater Antilles comprise the four largest and finest islands in the Archipelago—Cuba, Hayti or San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, with the small islands along their coasts. The Bahama Islands form the most N. portion of the system, of which they are also the most numerous, but the least valuable and interesting. Besides the three great groups named, there are several small islands dispersed along the coast of South and Central America. The surface of all the Archipelago does not exceed 95,000 square miles;

and of this area the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 83,000 square miles. In the following table is given a list of the principal islands, arranged in the groups to which they respectively belong; the area and population are also shown, and the power under whose sway they are held:—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Dominion.
GREATER ANTILLES.			
Caymanbrack	.....	200	British.
Cayman (Little)			
Cayman (Great)			
Cuba	34,800	1,009,069	Spanish.
Hayti	27,600	943,003	Independent.
Isle of Pines	600	1,400	Spanish.
Jamaica	4,256	377,433	British.
Porto Rico	8,600	500,000	Spanish.
LESSER ANTILLES.			
Windward Islands, or South Caribbee Islands:—			
Barbadoes	166	122,198	British.
Grenada	125	28,000	
Grenadines			
Martinique	380	121,478	French.
St. Lucia	270	24,316	British.
St. Vincent	132	30,128	
Trinidad	2,400	60,319	
Tobago	970	18,208	
Leeward Islands, or North Caribbee Islands:—			
Anguilla	35	2,934	British.
Antigua	103	36,405	
Barbuda	75	1,620	
Deseada			French.
Dominica	275	22,900	British.
Guadeloupe	631	123,050	French.
Marie Galante	60	12,749	French.
Montserrat	47	7,365	British.
Nevis	20	10,200	
Saba	15	1,617	British.
St. Bartholomew	35	1,500	Swedish.
St. Christopher	68	23,183	British.
Saintes (Les)	5	1,100	French.
St. Eustatius	120	1,903	British.
St. Martin	30	7,773	French & Dutch.
Santa Cruz	110	25,600	British.
Virgin Islands:—			
Anegada	13	..	British.
Culebra	18	300	Spanish.
St. Jan	42	2,560	Danish.
St. Thomas	46	12,800	Danish.
Tortola	..	8,500	British.
Vieque (Bieque)	..	211	British.
Virgin Gorda	20	..	British.
BAHAMA ISLANDS.			
Abaco (Great and Little)	United area estimated between 4000 and 5000 square miles.	Pop. estimated at 25,500.	British.
Andros			
Crooked Islands			
Eleuthera			
Exuma (Great and Little)			
Great Bahama			
Inagua (Great and Little)			
Key or Cayco (Great)			
Long Island			
Mariguana			
New Providence			
Providenciales			
St. Salvador			
Watling Islands			
SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.			
Buen Ayre	80	1,955	Dutch.
Coche	..	..	Venezuela.
Cuagua or Cubagua	..	..	Venezuela.
Curaçoa	250	15,184	Dutch.
Margarita	540	15,000	Venezuela.
Oruba	..	..	Dutch.
Tortuga	..	..	Dutch.

Besides the islands above named, there are a vast number of barren rocky islets scattered over the surface of the archipelago, which it is unnecessary and impossible to enumerate; the Bahama group alone amounting, altogether, to 500 in number, and the Virgin Islands to at least 50 more than those given in the table.

The Antilles are generally considered to be the remains of a mountain range, which, at some remote period, united the continents of North and South America. Some of the Lesser Antilles are flat, but the general character of the West Indian Islands is bold, with a single mountain or group of mountains in the centre, which slopes to the sea all round, more precipitously on the E. side, which is exposed to the force of the Atlantic current. Volcanic action is confined in this archipelago to the smaller islands, which, forming a line in a meridional direction, extend from 12° to 18° N. lat.; commencing with Grenada, and ceasing with St. Eustatius. Most of the intervening islands, which rise to great elevations, possess craters recently extinct, that have vomited ashes and lava within historical periods, while those which are low, are composed of either calcareous or coral rocks. The most considerable eruptions in modern times have been those of St. Vincent; but more remotely, San Domingo and Jamaica have been the scenes of some of the most tremendous earthquakes on record.

The climate in the Antilles is extremely hot, but the length of the night, the sea-breezes, and, in many of them, the elevation of the land, tend to modify the sun's influence. Hurricanes of great violence are of frequent occurrence, the West Indies being the focus of the most desolating on record. These hurricanes commence near the Leeward Islands, travel to the W.N.W., and then round the shores or across the Gulf of Mexico, and following the Gulf Stream, are lost in the Atlantic, between the Bermudas and Halifax. They are most frequent between June and October. Navigation within these islands, from W. to E., is attended with great difficulty, on account of the opposition of the passage-winds and the currents. From this cause, a voyage from W. to E. requires almost as many weeks as days in an opposite direction.

The rich and varied productions of the West Indian Islands give them an important place in the commercial world. The principal of these are sugar and coffee, both introduced by man. The first West India sugar was produced in the island of Hayti. As early as 1518, the Spaniards had here numerous sugar-presses in operation. From Hayti the manufacture subsequently spread to the other islands. Coffee found its way to the West Indies from Ceylon and the Isle of Bourbon, about the middle or towards the latter end of the 16th century. The other more important productions are molasses, rum, pimento, tobacco, cotton, logwood, indigo, cochineal, mahogany, lignumvitæ, various dye-woods, copper, and an immense variety of tropical fruits. At the time of their discovery, the S. islands of this Archipelago were inhabited by a fierce and warlike race, called Caribs; the more N. by a gentler race, the Arrowauks. Both, with the exception of a few hundreds in Trinidad, are now extinct. San Salvador was the first land discovered in America, on which Columbus landed in October, 1492. Under the erroneous impression that the archipelago formed part of Asia, it was called *West Indies*. (Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.)——*Adj.* and inhab. WEST INDIAN.

WEST ISLES, a group of islands belonging to New Brunswick, Charlotte county, in the Atlantic Ocean, near Eastport, Maine. They are noted for their fisheries, which, in 1850, employed 691 men. The yield was 20,800 quintals of pollock and hake; 3750 quintals of cod; 3500 barrels of herrings; 800 barrels of pickled cod and haddock; 450 barrels of oil; and 5000 boxes of smoked herrings.

WEST JASPER, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST JEFFERSON, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine, 16 miles S.E. of Augusta.

WEST JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village of Madison county, Ohio, on the National Road, and on the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, 15 miles W. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches, and 1 academy. Pop. 430.

WEST JERSEY, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

WEST JUNIUS, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

WEST KAPELLE, wĕst-kä-pĕl′lĕh, or WEST KAPELLEN, wĕst kä-pĕl′lĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 7 miles W.N.W. of Middelburg, on the most W. point of the island of Walcheren. Pop. 1800.

WEST KAPELLEN, wĕst kä-pĕl′lĕn, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1500.

WEST KAPELLEN, a town of the Netherlands. See WEST KAPELLE.

WEST KENDALL, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, about 260 miles W. by N. of Albany.

WESTKERKE, wĕst′kĕr-kĕh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the canal of Bourgogne, 10 miles W. of Bruges. Pop. 1228.

WEST KILL, a post-village of Greene co., New York, about 60 miles S.W. of Albany. It contains several mills.

WEST KILLINGLY or DANIELSONVILLE, a flourishing post-village in Killingly township, Windham co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 32 miles N.E. by N. of Norwich. It contains 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 bank, with a capital of $100,000, 5 cotton-mills, 1 woollen-mill, 1 batting-mill, 1 iron-foundry, 1 planing-mill, 16 dry-goods and grocery stores, and 3 drug stores. Pop. about 2500.

WEST KINDERHOOK, a post-office, Tipton co., Indiana.

WEST LACKAWANNOCK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1128.

WEST LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WEST LANCASTER, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, near Rattlesnake Creek, 12 miles N.W. of Washington, the county seat.

WESTLAND, a post-village in Halifax co., North Carolina, 86 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

WESTLAND, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1126.

WESTLAND, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

WEST LAWRENS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 84 miles W. of Albany.

WEST LEBANON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village and important railway station of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut, 69 miles N.W. of Concord. The Northern

Railroad connects at this point with the Vermont Central and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles in a direct line E. by N. of Pittsburg.

WEST LEBANON, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village in Warren co., Indiana, 80 miles N.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

WEST LE ROY, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

WEST/LETON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST LEVANT, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST LEX/INGTON, a post-village in the W. part of Greene co., New York.

WEST LEY/DEN, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, 35 miles N. by W. of Utica.

WESTLEY WA/TERLESS, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WEST LIB/ERTY, a post-village in Ohio co., Virginia, about 10 miles N.E. of Wheeling.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Kentucky, on Licking River, 107 miles E. by S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and several stores.

WEST LIBERTY, a village of Crawford co., Ohio, 66 miles N. of Columbus.

WEST LIBERTY, a thriving post-village and station in Liberty township, Logan co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 48 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has a valuable water-power furnished by Mad River, and contains a newspaper office. Pop. in 1851, 600.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

WEST LIMA, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 306.

WEST LITTLETON, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

WEST LOCUST, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

WEST LO/DI, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

WEST LOW/VILLE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 140 miles N.W. of Albany.

WEST LUBEC, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

WEST/LY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEST-LIN/TON, a township, England, co. of Cumberland.

WEST MACEDON, mas/se-don, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST MADAWAS/KA, a post-office, Aroostook co., Maine.

WEST MAHO/NING, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1030.

WESTMALE, wêst/mâl-leh, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp, on the Tapelbeek or Hanckbeek. Pop. 1064.

WEST MAN/CHESTER, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. See MANCHESTER.

WEST MANCHESTER, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1361.

WESTMAN/NA, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited. Lat. of S. point 63° 20′ N., lon. 20° 23′ W.

WEST MARL/BOROUGH, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S.W. of West Chester. Pop. 1130.

WEST MAR/TINSBURG, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Oswego.

WESTMEATH, west/meerh, an inland county of Ireland, Leinster, surrounded by the counties of Longford, Meath, King's county, and Roscommon. Area 709 square miles, or 453,760 acres, of which 365,318 are arable, 8803 in plantations, and 56,392 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 111,409. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, and bogs, comprising, however, much fertile soil and agreeable scenery. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon; the Inny flows through its N. part and the Brosna through its centre, and connected with these rivers here are lakes Dereversgh, Ennel, Owbel, Lane, Iron, Sheelin, &c. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations, and cattle and sheep are of superior breeds; agriculture is increasing. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat; flour and meal are made in large quantities. The Royal Canal intersects the county, and a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kilbeggan. Principal towns, Mullingar the capital, Moate, and a part of Athlone. Excluding its boroughs, it sends 2 members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Marquis to the Nugent family.

WEST MED/FORD, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

WEST MED/WAY, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 28 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WEST MEN/DON, a village of Monroe co., New York, on Honeoye Creek, 15 miles S. of Rochester.

WEST MER/EDITH, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 75 miles W. by S. of Albany.

WEST MER/IDEN, a flourishing post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Quinepiack River, and on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of New Haven, and half a mile W. of the old village. It contains a large and beautiful church, a high school, with a handsome building delightfully situated, the State Reform School, established in 1851, and a newspaper office. In the village and vicinity are numerous manufactories, among which may be mentioned a large establishment for making ivory combs, a foundry, and a machine shop. Tinware and various kinds of hardware are extensively manufactured. Pop. in 1858, about 1500.

WESTMESTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WEST MID/DLEBOROUGH, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles from South Boston.

WEST MID/DLEBURG, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 56 miles N.W. by N. of Columbus.

WEST MID/DLESEX, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MID/DLETOWN, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N.W. of Washington, the county town. It contains several stores. Pop. in 1850, 326.

WEST MI/LAN, New Hampshire, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 40 miles from Island Pond.

WEST MIL/FORD, a post-township of Passaic co., New Jersey, 40 miles N.W. of Jersey City. Pop. 2624.

WEST MILFORD, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

WEST/MILL, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WEST MILL/BURY, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WEST MILL CREEK, a post-office, Erie co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MILL GROVE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

WEST MIL/TON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

WEST MILTON, a post-village, Chittenden co., Vermont.

WEST MILTON, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 31 miles N. of Albany.

WEST MILTON, a small village, Union co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MILTON, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

WEST MINOT, a post-village in Minot township, Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST/MINSTER, CITY AND LIBERTY OF, England, co. of Middlesex, is the W. part of the British metropolis, having on the S. and W. the parishes of Chelsea and Kensington; N. the borough of Marylebone, from which it is separated by Oxford Street; E. the Thames separating it from the borough of Lambeth, (with which it communicates by Vauxhall, Westminster, Hungerford, and Waterloo bridges;) and on the E. also the Strand. Pop. in 1851, 241,611. Its different parts present a great contrast. In the vicinity of its Abbey is one of the worst parts of the metropolis, but in the other parts of Westminster are the finest quarters of the capital, the principal government offices, and by far the larger number of the town residences of the nobility. Principal structures, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the new and magnificent Houses of Parliament, Privy Council Office, Treasury, and Board of Trade, in Whitehall; St. James's, Buckingham, and Kensington Palaces; Somerset House, with King's College; Westminster, St. George's, and Charing-cross Hospitals. Westminster sends 2 members to the House of Commons. See LONDON.

WEST/MINSTER, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut River, 82 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. The principal village is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Connecticut, and on the Vermont Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bellows' Falls. The main street, which is perfectly level, crosses a table-land about a mile in diameter, considerably elevated above the river. In early times the courts of justice and several sessions of the legislature were held here. Pop. 1721.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 48 miles W. by N. of Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1914.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, near Little River, 40 miles E. by S. of Hartford.

WESTMINSTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Maryland, is situated near the source of Patapsco River, 58 miles N.N.W. of Annapolis. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, 2 banks, and a number of stores. The Westminster Branch Railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Pop. in 1850, 826.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 98 miles W. by N. of Raleigh.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, 92 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

WESTMINSTER, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

WESTMINSTER WEST, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, 95 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

WEST MONROE, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Oneida Lake, 20 miles N. by E. of Syracuse.

WESTMORE, a township of Orleans co., Vermont, about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 152.

WEST/MORELAND, a county of England, in its N. part; bordering on Yorkshire. Area 758 square miles, or 480,420 acres, of which only 40,000 are estimated to be in tillage, and 140,000 in pasturage. Pop. in 1851, 58,287. It is, as its name implies, a country of mountains and moors, interspersed with lakes and highly picturesque. Helvellyn, on the border of Cumberland, rises to 3313 feet above the sea

other mountains are Rydal Mount, Bowfell, Crossfell, and a mountain-range mostly separates it from Yorkshire. The principal lakes are Windermere on its W., and Ullswater on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., and Eden in the N., along which are the chief fertile lands. The wool produced is used in the manufactures of Kendal and Broadford, (in Yorkshire,) or in hosiery manufactures at Kirby-Stephen, and Orton. Geese are reared in large numbers on the mountains for exportation. The lake fish are extensively exported. Slate is quarried in large quantities; granite, marble, copper, lead, and coal, are procurable, and near Dufton are copper-mines. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal, and Kendal and Windermere Railway intersect the S. part, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway traverse the county throughout from S. to N. Principal towns, Appleby the capital, Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby, Shap, and Orton. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the Kingdom of Northumbria. It contains Roman and other ancient remains.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Allegheny River, and intersected by the Youghiogheny River. The surface in the S.E. is mountainous, and in the other parts diversified by hills of moderate height. A high ridge called Laurel Hill, forms the S.E. boundary, and Chestnut Ridge extends across the county in a N.E. and S.W. direction. Excepting these ridges, the soil is nearly all arable, fertile, and well watered, producing wheat of superior quality. Beds of stone-coal, from 3 to 9 feet in thickness, extend over nearly the whole area. Iron ore is procured in the S.E., and salt in the N. part. Limestone and slate are among the principal rocks. The Central Railroad passes through the county, and the Hempfield Railroad has its eastern terminus at the county seat. The Pennsylvania Canal passes along the northern border. Organized in 1773, and named from Westmoreland, a county of England. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 51,728.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac River, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of about 170 square miles. It occupies part of the Northern Neck, a peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, the former of which washes the county on the N.E., and the latter on the S.W. It is penetrated by inlets from the Potomac, named Nomini Bay, and Pope's and Monroe Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified by hills, and partly covered with forests of pine and cedar. The soil near the river is fertile. Westmoreland county is distinguished as the birth-place of two presidents of the republic, Washington and Monroe, and also of Richard Henry Lee. The spot on which Washington was born, half a mile from the Potomac, is marked with a stone bearing this inscription, "Here, on the 11th of February, (O. S.) 1732, George Washington was born." Capital, Westmoreland Court House. Pop. 8080; of whom 4523 were free, and 3557 slaves.

WESTMORELAND, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, with a station on the Cheshire Railroad, about 52 miles S.W. by W. of Concord. Pop. 1678.

WESTMORELAND, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles W. of Utica. Pop. 3291.

WESTMORELAND, a maritime county in the E. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, and connected with Nova Scotia by a narrow isthmus. It is drained by the Petcoudiac River, which is navigable for vessels of the largest class for 25 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy. The surface of Westmoreland county is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and is heavily timbered. Shediac Harbor, on its coast, is one of the finest in New Brunswick, and a large amount of timber is shipped here annually for England. The railway from St. John to Halifax will touch the Bay of Shediac. Capital, Dorchester. Pop. in 1851, 17,814.

WESTMORELAND, a county of New South Wales, East Australia. Area, 1592 square miles. Pop. 1575. The Blue Mountains here rise to nearly 4000 feet in height. The Wollondilly bounds the county on the S., and Cox's River on the E. Principal town, O'Connel. With the counties of Georgiana and King, it sends 1 member to the Legislative Council.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Van Diemen's Land, comprising the S. part of what were formerly Norfolk Plains. The Mersey and West Rivers, South Esk and Lake Rivers, Shannon and Great Lake, form respectively its N.E. and S. boundaries. Quambay's Bluff rises to 3500 feet. Lakes are numerous in the S. and E. Principal towns, Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, and Westbury.

WESTMORELAND COURT HOUSE, a village, capital of Westmoreland co., Virginia, 65 miles N.E. of Richmond.

WESTMORELAND DEPOT, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

WESTMORELANDVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

WEST NANTICOKE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WEST NANT/MEAL, usually pronounced nant/mill, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1803.

WEST NEED/HAM, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 15 miles S.W. by W. of Boston.

WEST NEW/ARK, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WEST NEW/BURY, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack River, about 34 miles N. by E. of Boston. Pop. 1746.

WEST NEW/FIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST NEW/PORT, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

WEST NEW/STEAD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST NEW/TON, a thriving post-village in Newton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 9 miles W. of Boston. It contains 2 churches and the West Newton English and Classical School. Pop. 1300.

WEST NEWTON, a thriving post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, and on the Hempfield Railroad, about 25 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It is at the terminus of a plank-road leading to Cumberland, in Maryland.

WEST NEWTON, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

WEST NILES, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

WEST NOR/FOLK, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles N.W. by W. of Hartford.

WEST NORTH/FIELD, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

WEST NORTH/FIELD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

WEST NORTH/WOOD, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

WEST NOT/TINGHAM, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 721.

WESTOE, a township and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, parish of Jarrow, forming a large suburb of South Shields. Pop. in 1851, 19,349.

WEST OG/DEN, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

WES/TON, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WESTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WESTON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WESTON, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, 135 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 293.

WESTON, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

WESTON, a post-village and township of Windsor co., Vermont, 68 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 950.

WESTON, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 13 miles W. of Boston. The township is also intersected by the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It has Stony Brook on the E., and Charles River on the S.E. It contains 3 churches, a high school, 3 machine shops, and several factories. Pop. 1205.

WESTON, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 55 miles S.W. of Hartford. The village contains several churches and an academy. Pop. 1056.

WESTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WESTON, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the left side of Millstone River, 22 miles N.N.E. of Trenton.

WESTON, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Virginia, on the W. fork of Monongahela River, 278 miles N.W. of Richmond. The hills in this vicinity abound in coal. The village has 1 bank. Pop. about 300.

WESTON, a post-township in the W. part of Wood co., Ohio, on the W. side of Maumee River. Pop. 546.

WESTON, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, on Apple Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Galena. It has lead-mines.

WESTON, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

WESTON, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WESTON, a flourishing city and river port of Platte co., Missouri, picturesquely situated on the Missouri River, 200 miles by the road W.N.W. of Jefferson City, and 5 miles above Fort Leavenworth. It is the most commercial town on the Missouri River, or in the state, with the single exception of St. Louis. Its frontier position renders it a favorable starting-point for the emigrants to California, &c.; and the vast extent of this emigration, for a few years past, has opened a ready market for cattle, provisions, &c., at excessively high prices. A constant and heavy trade is carried on with Salt Lake City and Valley. It also furnishes the private and governmental supplies to Fort Leavenworth. A railroad has been chartered, extending from Weston to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; and another from St. Joseph, via Weston and Parkville, to Kansas, on the S. side of the Missouri River. A company has also been formed to construct a railroad connecting Weston with St. Louis. Several newspapers are published here. First settled in 1838. Pop. in 1855, about 3000.

WESTON, a post-village of Canada West, co. of York, 12 miles N.W. of Toronto. Pop. about 500.

WESTON BAM/FLYDE, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

WESTON BEG/GARD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WESTON BIRT, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.
WESTON COLD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.
WESTON COL/VILLE, a parish of England, co. Cambridge.
WESTON CO/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WESTON COY/NEY, a township of England, co. Stafford.
WEST ONEON/TA, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.
WESTON FA/VELL, a parish, England, co. Northampton.
WESTON-IN-GORDA/NO, a parish of England, co. Somerset.
WESTON MAR/KET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.
WESTON, OLD, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.
WESTON-ON-AVON, a parish of England, counties of Warwick and Gloucester.
WEST ONONDA/GA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.
WEST/ONING, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.
WESTON-ON-THE-CLAY, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
WESTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Derby.
WESTON-ON-TRENT, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
WES/TON-ON-WEL/LAND, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WESTON PAT/RICK, a parish of England, co. of Southampton.
WESTON PRONG, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.
WESTON RHEN, a township of England, co. of Salop.
WESTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.
WESTON-SUB-EDGE, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.
WESTON-SU/PER-MA/RE, a maritime town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter (Great Western) Railway, 8¼ miles N.W. of Axbridge. Pop. in 1851, 4084. From an insignificant village it has recently risen into a favorite watering-place, of which it has all the appliances, with good sands, bathing establishments, many new villa-residences, and a view of the opposite coast of Wales.
WESTON TUR/VILLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.
WESTON-UNDER-LIZ/ARD, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.
WESTON-UNDER-PEN/YARD, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.
WESTON-UNDER-WETH/ELE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.
WESTON UN/DERWOOD, a parish of England, co. Bucks.
WESTON-WITH-AL/CONBURY, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.
WESTON ZOY/LAND, a parish of England, co. Somerset.
WEST OS/SIPEE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the right bank of a small stream falling into Ossipee Lake, 42 miles N. by E. of Concord.
WEST OTIS, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by S. of Boston.
WESTOUTRE, vĕs'toot'r', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the frontiers of France, 33 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1228.
WES/TOW, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.
WEST PARIS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.
WEST PAR/SONFIELD, a post-village of York co., Maine, 80 miles S.W. by W. of Augusta.
WEST PAW/LET, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, about 30 miles S.W. of Rutland. It contains a Baptist and an Episcopal church.
WEST PENN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2411.
WEST PENNS/BOROUGH, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Pop. 2040.
WEST PER/RYSBURG, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.
WEST PERTH, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.
WEST PERU, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.
WESTPHALIA, wĕst-fā/le-ę, (Ger. *Westphalen*, vĕst-fā/lęn; Fr. *Westphalie*, vĕst'fā'lee',) a province of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, W. of the Weser, S. of Hanover, E. of the Netherlands, and N. of Rhenish Prussia. Estimated area, 7848 square miles. Pop. in 1849, 1,464,921, comprising 817,240 Roman Catholics, 632,597 Protestants. The surface is hilly in the S.W. but level in the centre and N.W. part of the province. Chief rivers, the Ems, Weser, Werra, and Lippe. Climate healthy, soil generally very fertile, but interspersed with some extensive marshes and heaths. Large quantities of corn, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous, and the last-named furnish the celebrated Westphalian hams. The minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, and it has numerous salt-springs. The province has manufactures of cottons, hardwares, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupies many of the population, and cutlery is a chief article of manufacture. The province is subdivided into 3 governments, and these again into 37 circles. Principal towns, Münster, (the capital,) Minden, Arnsberg, Paderborn, and Hamm. The Old Circle of Westphalia, in the German Empire, situated between the Rhine and the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the Kingdom of Westphalia, created by Napoleon for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813. The Duchy of Westphalia, of which Arnsberg was the capital, was a small territory belonging successively to the Archbishops of Cologne and Hesse-Darmstadt, and ceded to Prussia in 1816.——Adj. and inhab., Westphalian, wĕst-fā/le-ąn.
WESTPHA/LIA, a post-township in the W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop. 618.
WESTPHALIA, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, on Marais Creek, about 15 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.
WEST PHILADEL/PHIA, a former post-borough or district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, with which it is connected by three bridges. The corporate limits included nearly two miles of river front, and extended westward a mile or more. It is now comprised within the chartered limits of Philadelphia. The ground is high and undulating, and affords good sites for buildings. Washington or Market Street extends E. and W. through the middle of the town, and meets the river at Market Street Bridge. About a quarter of a mile from the river the Lancaster Turnpike and the Darby Road diverge obliquely from Market Street, the former tending towards the W.N.W., and the latter towards the S.W. Parallel with Market Street on the S. are Chestnut or James Street, Walnut or Andrew Street, Locust, Spruce, and Pine Streets. The new Town-hall on Washington Street is a five-storied brick building, with an iron front. Numerous elegant residences have been erected within a few years. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with good water from the Schuylkill, raised by 2 steam-engines to the top of an iron stand-pipe, situated on Blockley or Sixth Street, in the N. part of the district. The pipe is 5 feet in diameter, and 130 feet high, or 230 feet above the level of the river, and is composed of thick boiler plates of wrought iron. The works are capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons daily, and can raise the water 100 feet above the highest ground in the district, and more than 200 feet above the lowest. The tower is surrounded by a spiral stairway of iron, in order that the public may enjoy the delightful view which the summit commands. See Philadelphia, page 1475. The depôt of the West Chester Railroad is established here. A variety of manufactures are produced in West Philadelphia, of which the following are the principal articles: locomotives, iron castings, white lead, chemicals, glass, and cotton goods. Pop. in 1850, 5577.
WEST PIERPONT, (peer'pont,) a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.
WEST PIKE, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.
WEST PIKE/LAND, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 881.
WEST PIKE RUN, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1166.
WEST PITTS/FIELD, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield.
WEST PLAINS, a post-village of Oregon co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. by E. of Jefferson City.
WEST PLATTS/BURG, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.
WEST PLYM/OUTH, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 40 miles N. by W. of Concord.
WEST POINT, the site of the United States Military Academy, is situated in Cornwall township, Orange co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, 52 miles N. of the city of New York. The natural strength of the place led to its selection for a fortress in the Revolution, and Fort Putnam, erected at that period, crowns a hill of 598 feet elevation above the river, commanding a view probably equal in picturesqueness to any in the highlands. The buildings of the academy occupy a plateau elevated 188 feet above the Hudson, and covering an area of about 1 mile in circuit, with ample room for the necessary structures, for military evolutions, and the practice of gunnery. The approach from the river on the E. is interrupted by a nearly perpendicular bank or wall, while on the W. and S.W. the place is defended by a rampart of high and rugged hills. The same causes that render it so strong as a fortress make this place in point of scenery, second to none in the country. As the visitor sits in the piazza of the hotel which stands on the brow of the third terrace, he has before him towards the N. the finest known pass in any river in the world; while the whole N.W. and S.W. horizon is shut out from the view by highlands and mountains of from 600 to 1500 feet in height. Towards the E. are beautiful promenades on the summit of the rocks that overlook the river. The view from the ruins of old Fort Putnam is perhaps unequalled in its peculiar beauties. The Catskill and other mountains may command more extensive prospects, but none have such a river as the Hudson immediately at their feet, or such a pass as that through the highlands within the scope of distinct vision. Fort Putnam is on a spur of the highlands, extending towards the S. or S.W., and surrounded on three sides by deep ravines and steep descents. On the plateau named above, were Fort Clinton and the

other works that constituted the fortress at the period of the Revolution, defended by redoubts on the summits of the hills, of which Fort Putnam was the chief. Arnold was in command of this fortress when, in 1780, he entered into a base conspiracy with Major André to surrender it into the hands of the British. Here, too, the patriot Kosciusko held a command, and a small plateau or ledge on the side of the precipice leading down to the river is known as Kosciusko's Garden. At the top of the stairs descending to this garden is a cenotaph to his memory, (a conspicuous object ascending the river,) erected by the cadets of 1828, at an expense of $5000. The Military Academy was established by Congress in 1802, and is wholly supported by the general government. The education given is gratuitous, so far as money is concerned; but each cadet must give 8 years' service to the government, unless sooner released. The corps of cadets must not exceed 250 at any one time, and the candidates for admission must not be under 14 or over 21 years of age. The corps must spend three months of each year in encampment. The course of study, which is full and thorough in the mathematics and all that pertains to the military art, embraces 4 years. During the Revolution, a heavy chain was stretched across the river, which is here very narrow, to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Troup co., Georgia, on both sides of the Chattahoochee River, at the junction of the La Grange Railroad with the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, 87 miles S.W. of Atlanta, and about 40 miles above Columbus. It has an active business, and is a depôt for the cotton which is exported from the vicinity.

WEST POINT, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

WEST POINT, a post-office of White co., Arkansas.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 95 miles S.W. of Nashville.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Salt River, 20 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has an extensive boat-yard and several stores.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 158 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 10 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It is pleasantly situated on the border of Wea Prairie. Pop. estimated at 500.

WEST POINT, a township of Stephenson co., Illinois, intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Pop. 250.

WEST POINT, a post-village in the above township, 135 miles N.W. by W. of Chicago.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Cass co., Missouri, about 24 miles S.W. of Harrisonville. It has some trade with the Indians.

WEST POINT, a beautiful post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad, 24 miles N. of Keokuk. It is pleasantly situated in a populous and fertile farming district, and contains an academy and 6 stores. Pop. about 1000.

WEST POINT, a township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop. 197.

WEST PO/LAND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST/PORT, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. of Mayo, on a rivulet, near its mouth in Clew Bay, 10 miles S.W. of Castlebar. Pop. in 1851, 4120. It is one of the neatest towns in Ireland, having been regularly laid out by the first Marquis of Sligo. In its centre is a handsome space termed the Mall, from which the principal streets diverge at right angles. It has a parish church, large Roman Catholic chapel, a linen hall, court and market houses, barracks, a bridewell, and work-house. The linen trade, formerly more important, is still thriving, and it has an active export trade in rural produce. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Sligo, whose beautiful domain adjoins the town on the W.; and besides which, the Reek, a mountain celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland, is in its vicinity. WESTPORT QUAY, its port, 1 mile W., is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, termed Westport Bay. It has a fishery of some importance, and several coast-guard stations. Pop. 694.

WEST/PORT, a township of Lincoln co., Maine, occupying an island at the mouth of the Sheepscott River, 28 miles S. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 761.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot Railroad, 50 miles S.W. by W. of Concord.

WESTPORT, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, 55 miles S. of Boston. The village is situated on both sides of the Acoasett River, near its entrance into the mouth of Buzzard's Bay. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whaling business. Pop. 2795.

WESTPORT, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, intersected by the Connecticut River New York and New Haven Railroads, 28 miles S.W. of New Haven. The village is situated on the railroad, and on both sides of the Saugatuck River, about 2½ miles from its mouth. It is the seat of an active and rapidly increasing business, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 bank, and about 15 stores. Pop. 2651.

WESTPORT, a post-village and township of Essex co., New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain, about 110 miles N. by E. of Albany. It contains several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2352.

WESTPORT, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Oldham co., Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 43 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort, was formerly the county seat.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 60 miles S.E. by S. of Indianapolis.

WESTPORT, a small village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash River and Canal, 75 miles W. of Indianapolis.

WESTPORT, a thriving city of Jackson co., Missouri, touching the line of Kansas Territory, 4 miles S. of the Missouri River, and 175 miles W. by N. of Jefferson City. It is on the road from Independence to Santa Fé and California, 12 miles W. of Independence, of which it is the rival. Should its present rapid increase continue, it is thought that this place will be made the terminus of the railroad extending westward from St. Louis. Pop. about 1500.

WESTPORT, a township of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop. 202.

WESTPORT POINT, post-office, Bristol co., Massachusetts.

WESTPORT RIVER, a small stream of Bristol co., in the S.S.E. part of Massachusetts, discharges its waters into the Atlantic, a few miles E. of the Rhode Island boundary.

WEST POTSDAM, post-office, St. Lawrence co., New York.

WEST POULTNEY, (pōlt/nee,) a thriving post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, about 60 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It contains a bank, 4 or 5 stores, and a flourishing institution called the Troy Conference Academy, founded in 1834. The buildings are of brick, 4 stories high, and arranged to accommodate 200 pupils in the boarding department, and an additional 200 in the department of instruction. The institution enjoys a high reputation. Cost of the buildings and grounds, about $40,000.

WEST POWNAL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST PRAIRIE, a post-village of Stoddard co., Missouri, about 28 miles W.N.W. of New Madrid.

WEST PROVIDENCE, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1410.

WEST QUODDY HEAD, Maine, a point at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

WEST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Pomona, from which it is separated by Westray Frith. Length, 9 miles: breadth, 4 miles. Pop. in 1851, 2083. The coast is rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbor Pierowell, near which is the ruined Gothic castle of Northland. With Papa Island it forms a parish. Pop. in 1851, 2459.

WEST REDDING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

WEST RICH/MOND, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, about 220 miles W. of Albany.

WEST RICHMONDVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST RIP/LEY, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST RIV/ER rises in Windsor co., in the S.S.E. part of Vermont, and running in a S.E. course, falls into the Connecticut River.

WEST RIVER, a small stream in New Haven co., in the S. part of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

WEST RIVER, a post-office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

WEST RIVER, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

WEST RIVER, a township of Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 1192.

WESTROCH/ESTER, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WESTROOSEBEKE, wĕst-rō'zĕh-bā'kĕh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 21 miles S. of Bruges. In 1382, a great battle was fought here between the united French and Flemings, under their Count Louis-de-Maele, and the revolted men of Ghent under Philip Van Artevelde, when the latter lost their leader and above 20,000 men. Pop. 1938.

WEST RO/SENDALE, a post-office of Fond-du-Lac co., Wisconsin.

WEST ROX/BURY, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Dedham Branch Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Boston. It was taken from Roxbury in 1852, and contains the villages of West Roxbury and Jamaica Plains.

WEST RUM/NEY, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the right bank of Baker's River, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, 59 miles N.W. by W. of Concord.

WEST RU/PERT, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 38 miles S.W. of Rutland.

WEST RUSH, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, 31 miles E. of Batavia.

WEST RUSH/VILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, about 148 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

WEST/RUTHER, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, with a village, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lauder.

WEST RUT/LAND, a thriving post-village in Rutland co., Vermont, on Otter Creek, and on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Rutland. In the vicinity are extensive marble quarries of the finest quality, the working of which affords employment to about 500 persons. The annual product amounts in value to about $300,000.

WEST RUTLAND, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles W. of Boston.

WEST SA/LEM, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie Canal, about 15 miles N.W. of Mercer. Pop. 2571.

WEST SALEM, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

WEST SALEM, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

WEST SAL/ISBURY, (sawlz/ber-e,) a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEST SAND LAKE, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, about 10 miles E. of Albany.

WEST SAND/WICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, 55 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST SCHUYLER, skifer, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

WEST SCIT/UATE, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST SEDGE/WICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST SENE/CA, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST SENECA CENTRE, a post-office, Erie co., New York.

WEST SHANDA/KEN, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WEST SHEFFIELD, post-office, Warren co., Pennsylvania.

WEST SHONGO, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WEST SIDNEY, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, 7 miles N. by W. of Augusta.

WEST'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

WEST SOM/ERS, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 115 miles S. of Albany.

WEST SOM/ERSET, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

WEST SOUTH/OLD, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

WEST SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

WEST SPRING/FIELD, a thriving post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western Railroad, 100 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 100 miles S.E. of Albany. It is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut, opposite Springfield, with which it is connected by 2 bridges, (one for the Western Railroad,) and several steam-ferries. The streets are broad, and finely shaded with lofty elms. Westfield River, which enters the Connecticut a short distance below, affords water-power. Pop. of the township, 2979.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Conneaut Creek, 26 miles S.W. of Erie.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

WEST STAF/FORD, a post-village of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 25 miles N.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of shoe-thread, machinery, &c.

WEST'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WEST STEPHEN/TOWN, (stee/ven-town,) a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

WEST STER/LING, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

WEST STEW/ARTSTOWN, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

WEST STOCK/BRIDGE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, bordering on New York, 160 miles by railroad W. of Boston. Three railroads meet at the State-line Station, viz., the West Stockbridge, the Western, and the Hudson and Berkshire Railroads. The principal village is on the Stockbridge Railroad; it contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants. In the township are extensive beds of iron ore and inexhaustible quarries of marble. Pop. 1713.

WEST STOCK/HOLM, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 30 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

WEST SUFFIELD, a post-office, Hartford co., Connecticut.

WEST SUM/NER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WEST SUT/TON, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 45 miles S.W. by W. of Boston; it contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WEST SWAN/ZEY, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

WEST TAGHKANIC, (ta-gan/ik,) a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

WEST THERE/SA, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WEST THORN/TON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

WEST TIS/BURY, a post-village in Duke's co., Massachusetts, 75 miles S.S.E. of Boston, contains several churches and stores.

WEST TOPS/HAM, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WEST/TOWN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 60 miles N.W. of New York.

WEST/TOWN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 23 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains a large and flourishing boarding-school for pupils of both sexes, under the direction of the Society of Friends. The buildings are surrounded by grounds in the highest state of improvement, and covering an area of about 600 acres. The view from the summit of the principal building is remarkably beautiful and picturesque. There are in the institution accommodations for about 250 scholars. Pop. of the township, 789.

WEST TOWN/SEND, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a branch of Nashua River, and on the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Boston. It is the seat of a flourishing female seminary.

WEST TOWNSEND, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

WEST TOWNSHEND, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, about 30 miles N.E. of Bennington.

WEST TOWN/SHIP, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

WEST TRENTON, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine, 70 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

WEST TROUPS/BURG, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 28 miles S.W. from Bath.

WEST TROY, a post-village of Albany co., New York. See Troy.

WEST TU/RIN, a township of Lewis co., New York. Pop. 3793.

WEST U/NION, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST UNION, a post-village, capital of Doddridge co., Virginia, on Middle Island Creek, and on the turnpike from Winchester to Parkersburg, 300 miles N.W. of Richmond. Lumber is exported from this vicinity by flat-boats and rafts.

WEST UNION, a village of Marshall co., Virginia, 12 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

WEST UNION, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Ohio, on the Maysville and Zanesville Turnpike, 84 miles in a direct line S.S.W. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on a ridge, several hundred feet above the level of the Ohio. The court-house is a substantial stone edifice, built by ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, who bears the *sobriquet* of "Stone Hammer," from the occupation of his early life. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1804. Pop. in 1850, 462.

WEST UNION, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 85 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a post-village of Knox co., Indiana, 110 miles S.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a small village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 68 miles W. of Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a thriving post-village, capital of Fayette co., Iowa, 60 miles N.W. of Dubuque, and 40 miles W. of Clayton, the nearest landing on the Mississippi.

WEST U/NITY, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

WEST VAN BU/REN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

WEST VAN BUREN, a township of La Grange co., Indiana. Pop. 434.

WEST VIEN/NA, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 125 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

WEST VIEW, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 6 miles W. of Staunton. It has 2 stores.

WEST VIEW, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

WEST/VILLE, a thriving post-village of New Haven township and county, Connecticut, about 2½ miles N. of the State House. It is surrounded with varied and romantic scenery, being situated at the southern base of West Rock, which presents a steep and rugged precipice nearly 400 feet in height. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures of various kinds, chiefly of hardware. Pop. in 1850, 871; in 1853, about 1100.

WESTVILLE, a township of Franklin co., New York. Pop. 1301.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 65 miles W. of Albany. It has several mills and stores.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

WESTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Mississippi, 40 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 51 miles W. by N.W. of Columbus.

WESTVILLE, a small village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 165 miles N.E. of Columbus.

WESTVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Western Turnpike, 104 miles W. by S. of Columbus. The post-office is New Westville.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Laporte co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 18 miles S. of Michigan City.

WEST VIN/CENT, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. of West Chester. Pop. 1350.

WEST/VLETEREN, west-vlā/teh-ren, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Vleterbeke, 27 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1472.

WEST WAL/WORTH, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST/WARD, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WEST WARDS/BOROUGH, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST WARE/HAM, a post-village in Plymouth co., Mas-

sachusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, near Buzzard's Bay, 45 miles S.S.E. of Boston. In the village and vicinity are numerous manufactories of ironware.

WEST WARREN, a small village of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WEST WARREN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST WASHINGTON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

WEST WATERVILLE, a post-village in Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, 14 miles N. of Augusta.

WEST WEBSTER, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST'WELL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WESTWELL, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WEST WHEELING, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling. Several railroads meet at this point. Pop. in 1850, 438.

WEST WHEELING, a post-office of Rock co., Illinois.

WEST WHITELAND, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and by the Chester Valley Railroad, about 5 miles N. of West Chester. Pop. 1141.

WESTWICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEST WILLIAMSBURG or MOUNTRISBURG, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Dundas, situated on the Williamsburg Canal, 23 miles N.E. of Prescott. Pop. about 200.

WEST WILLIAMSFIELD, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST WILLINGTON, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

WEST WILTON, a village of Franklin co., Maine, about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta.

WEST WINCHESTER, a manufacturing village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot Railroad, near Ashuelot River, 50 miles S.W. of Concord.

WEST WINDHAM, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

WEST WINDHAM, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 152 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 130 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

WEST WINDSOR, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey. Pop. 1596.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 67 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

WEST WINFIELD, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 15 miles S. by E. of Utica. It has an academy.

WEST WINSTEAD, Connecticut. See WINSTEAD.

WEST'WOOD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WEST'WOOD, a small post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, about 33 miles E. of Peoria.

WEST WOOD'STOCK, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Connecticut, about 44 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford. It contains 1 church.

WEST WOOD'VILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 39 miles S.W. of Columbus.

WEST WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, about 100 miles W. of Boston.

WEST WRENTHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 30 miles S.W. by S. of Boston.

WEST WYNTON, a post-office of Calhoun co., Florida.

WEST YARMOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S.E. of Boston.

WEST YORK, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

WEST YORKSHIRE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

WESTZAAN, wĕst'zān, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Haarlem, on the Y. Pop. 2252.

WEST ZANESVILLE. See ZANESVILLE.

WET GLAIZE, a post-office of Camden co., Missouri, about 52 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson.

WETHERAL, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the railway, 5 miles E.S.E. of Carlisle. The church is a handsome edifice, built in the reign of Henry VIII.

WETHERBY, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Spofforth, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York and Harrogate Railway, 7½ miles S.E. of Harrogate. Pop. in 1851, 1494. The town has a market-place, in which is the old court-house of the lord of the manor; and an old church.

WETHERDEN, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WETHERDVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WETHERINGSET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, about 3½ miles S. of Hartford. Large quantities of onions and some tobacco are raised here for exportation. The village stands in a beautiful plain bordering the river, and has broad streets finely shaded with elms. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a female seminary, and a number of handsome dwellings. Wethersfield is the seat of the Connecticut State Prison. See CONNECTICUT, page 491.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 8 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1489.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, near the Central Military Tract Railroad, 110 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

WETHERSFIELD SPRINGS, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 250 miles W. from Albany. It has several churches and stores.

WETTA, wĕt'tā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Timor. Lat. of the town of Sau, on the S.E. side, 8° 5′ S., lon. 126° 12′ E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 60 miles, breadth 30 miles.

WETTER, wĕt'ter, a river of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, after a S.W. and S. course of 35 miles, joins the Nidda.

WETTER, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, on an affluent of the Ohm, 7 miles N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1400.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, is between lat. 57° 50′ and 58° 55′ N., and lon. 14° and 15° E., 25 miles S.E. of Lake Wener, and enclosed by the lens of Marlestad, Jönköping, Linköping, and Örebro. Length 80 miles, average breadth 10 miles. Height above the sea, 295 feet. In some places it is 70 fathoms deep, and it is often agitated by storms and sudden variations in its level, but it is of high utility for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala River, serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E., it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat.

WETTEREN, wĕt'teh-ren, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Ghent, on the railway to Mechlin. Pop. 8302. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons.

WETTERHORN, wĕt'ter-horn', ("peak of tempests,") one of the Alpine Mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald, N. of the Schreckhorn. Height 12,162 feet. It was ascended to its summit for the first time in 1845.

WETTIN, wĕt-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 10 miles N.W. of Halle. Pop. 3300. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of chiccory, tobacco, and oil.

WETTINGEN, wĕt'ting-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, in a beautiful plain, 1 mile S.E. of Baden. Pop. 2112.

WETTOLSHEIM, wĕt'tols-hime', a village of France, department of Haut-Rhin, 3 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1392.

WETTON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Ashbourne, near the place where the rivers Hamp and Manyfold become subterranean. Near it are lead and copper mines, and excellent quarries of marble.

WETUMP'KA, a flourishing city and river-port of Coosa co., Alabama, is situated on the Coosa River, at the head of navigation, 14 miles N. of Montgomery, and about 10 miles from the Alabama River. The situation is advantageous both for trade and for manufactures. The Alabama is one of the best streams in the Union for steamboat navigation; it is never closed by ice like the northern rivers, nor obstructed by snags and sawyers like those of the south-west. The fall of the Coosa is sufficient to afford an abundant water-power, which, however, has not been improved to much extent. Wetumpka is the principal market for the cotton produced in Coosa and several adjoining counties. About 30,000 bales were shipped here in 1851. The city has 4 or 5 churches, several flourishing seminaries, a newspaper office, and is the seat of the State Penitentiary. A plank-road extends from this place to the Tennessee River, near Gunter's Landing, which is about 150 miles distant. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

WETUMPKA CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Euchee Creek in Russell co.

WETWANG, a parish of England, co. York, East Riding.

WET'ZEL, a new county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio: area about 250 square miles. It is drained by Fishing Creek and branches. The surface is exceedingly hilly; the soil of the river bottoms is excellent, and of the uplands moderately fertile. The county contains stone-coal. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Formed a few years ago out of part of Tyler county. Capital, New Martinsville. Pop. 4284, of whom 4267 were free, and 17 slaves.

WETZLAR, wĕts'lar, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles E.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Lahn. Pop. in 1852, 5153. It has a gymnasium, and was formerly a free city of the empire.

WETZWALDE, wĕts'wăl'deh, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 3 miles from Grafenstein. Pop. 1285.

WEVELGHEM, wā'vel-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles E.N.E. of Menin. Pop. 3709.

WEVELINGHOFEN, wā'veh-ling-ho'fen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1810.

WEVERTON, a flourishing post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, is situated on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 80 miles W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles from Harper's Ferry. It stands near the foot of the Blue Ridge, and is surrounded by highly picturesque scenery. The abundant water-power of the river is em-

ployed in manufactories of cotton, wool, nails, and files. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through the place. It originated about 1848. Pop. in 1852, about 2500.

WEX'FORD, a maritime county of Ireland, in the S. part of Leinster, having on the E. and S. the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Area 901 square miles, or 576,640 acres, of which 510,702 are estimated to be arable, 14,640 in plantation, and 45,500 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 179,790. The surface hilly or mountainous in the N.W., declines to a level plain along the coast. The Slaney intersects the county in its centre. Several lagoons skirt the S. shores. Soil generally fertile, and property in considerable estates. The land is less subdivided, and the farmers in a better condition than in most other Irish counties. The barony of Forth, in the S.W., is occupied by descendants of a Welsh colony, and peculiarly well cultivated. Limestone is the chief mineral product. The fisheries are of importance. The South-Eastern Railway is prolonged throughout the valley of the Slaney, past Wexford and Enniscorthy, which, with New Ross, Gorey, and Newtownbarry, are the principal towns. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

WEXFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the right bank of the Slaney, where it expands into Wexford Harbor, and is crossed by a bridge 733 feet in length, 12 miles S.S.E. of Enniscorthy, and 64 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. of town in 1851, 12,819. Much of the town consists of narrow, crooked, and dirty lanes; but the quay, and one or two other streets, are lined with good houses. Here are some remains of ancient walls, of an abbey, and other ecclesiastical edifices; and outside of the town is a fine granite column, in memory of the exploits in Egypt by the army under Abercrombie. Wexford has Protestant diocesan, and other schools, a chamber of commerce, several banks, some malting establishments, ship-building docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy, and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton yarn and wool, tobacco, provisions, British manufactures, and colonial goods. Registered shipping in 1847, 113 vessels; aggregate burden, 9036 tons. Wexford sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WEX'FORD, a new unorganized county in the N.W. part of Michigan, contains about 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Manistee River. The surface has but little elevation above Lake Michigan. This county is not named in the census of 1850.

WEXFORD, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WEXFORD, a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

WEX'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WEXIO, (Wexiö,) wĕk'she-ö, or VEXIO, (Vexiö,) a town of Sweden, capital of a lan, on Lake Sodre, 60 miles W.N.W. of Kalmar. Pop. 2200. It has a fine cathedral, a college with a library of 15,000 volumes, and cabinets of medals; manufactures of carpets, and several important annual fairs.—The lan or province of WEXIÖ has an area of 3787 square miles. Pop. 136,623.

WEY, wā, a river of England, counties of Hants and Surrey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E. past Godalming, Guildford, and Weybridge, and joins the Thames 2 miles S.E. of Chertsey, after a course of 40 miles. It is navigable from Godalming, and from Guildford it forms part of the Wey and Arun Navigation, or canal to Arundel and Chichester.

WEY, a river of England, co. of Dorset, after a S.E. course, enters the English Channel between Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.

WEYAUWEGO, a township in the S. part of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, contains a post-village of the same name.

WEYBOURNE, wā'bŭrn, a parish, England, co. of Norfolk.

WEY'BREAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WEY'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 11 miles N.N.E. of Guildford. Oatlands, the seat of the late Duke of York, and the ancient mansion of Ham, are in this parish.

WEYBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. of Norfolk.

WEY'BRIDGE, a post township of Addison co., Vermont, on the S. side of Otter Creek, about 35 miles S.W. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 804.

WEYBRIDGE LOWER FALLS, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEYER, wī'er or wire, a market-town of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1230.

WEYER, a village of Austria, Styria, circle of Bruck. Pop. 1200.

WEYER, (OBER, o'ber,) a market-town of Lower Austria, circle of Traun, near the Ens. Pop. 1350.

WEYERSHEIM, wī'ers-hīme', (Fr. pron. vā'yĕrs'ĕm',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 10 miles N. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 2190.

WEY'HILL, a parish of England, N.W. extremity of the county of Hants, 3 miles W.N.W. of Andover. Pop. in 1851, 419. For six days, from October 9, annually, it is the place of the largest fair in South England for sheep, cattle, hops, cheese, and leather, attended by dealers from all parts of England.

WEYMOUTH, wā'mŭth, (WITH MEL'COMBE-RE'GIS,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport of England, co. of Dorset, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth, and tow. and parish of Melcombe, the former on the S., the latter on the N. side of the mouth of the Wey, which forms the port, 8 miles N. of the isle of Portland, and 8 miles S. of Dorchester. Lat. of Weymouth jetty-fort, 50° 36′ 6″ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. Pop. of Weymouth in 1851, 2957; of Melcombe, 5273. Weymouth is old and indifferently built; Melcombe, on a low peninsula between the sea and a wide shallow backwater, formed by the Wey, is more regularly laid out, better built, and has facing the sea a fine terrace and esplanade, nearly 1 mile in length; a spacious assembly room, neat theatre, libraries, good hotels and lodging-houses for visitors, and bathing establishments on an excellent beach. The towns communicate by a stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the centre to admit shipping; and Melcombe is connected by a branch with the London and South-Western Railway. An equestrian statue of George III. stands at the N. extremity of Melcombe. About half a mile S.W. of Weymouth is the decayed, but formerly important fortress, Sandsfoot Castle, erected by Henry VIII., on a cliff facing the castle of Portland. The harbor has about 14 feet of water at high tides; small vessels only can lie close to the quays, but there is good anchorage in the bay in 7 or 8 fathoms water. Some ship-building, and rope and sail-making are carried on. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement, are exported. Weymouth is the station of the mail packets for Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port, 70 miles distant. The markets are well supplied, and the climate is very suitable for invalids, being equable, and sufficiently mild for geraniums and myrtles to flourish in the open air. Registered shipping in 1847, 6817 tons. Weymouth is the seat of a medico-chirurgical society. It has races and a regatta annually. The united boroughs send 2 members to the House of Commons.

WEYMOUTH, wā'mŭth, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, bordering on Boston harbor, and intersected by the South Shore branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Boston. Two estuaries or arms of Boston harbor, called Fore and Back Rivers, afford facilities for navigation. There are several pleasant villages in the township, the principal of which are Weymouth Landing, or Washington Square, and South Weymouth. The former, at the head of Fore River, is a place of active trade, having several hundred tons of shipping, and a bank with a capital of $100,000. The manufacture of boots and shoes is extensively carried on. The township has a savings institution, an insurance company, and a loan and fund association. Pop. in 1840, 3738; in 1850, 5369.

WEYMOUTH, a post-township of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S. of Trenton. Pop. 1032.

WEYMOUTH, a thriving post-village in Hamilton township, Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N.W. of May's Landing. It has a church, 2 mills, and about 40 houses.

WEYMOUTH, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

WEYMOUTH, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, at the entrance of Sissebou River into St. Mary's Bay, opposite New Edenborough, W. of Halifax. The inhabitants, mostly of French origin, are principally engaged in the fisheries, for which the neighboring waters are celebrated.

WEY'MOUTH CAPE, of North East Australia, is in lat. 12° 37′ 30″ S., lon. 143° 27′ 5″ E. Height 360 feet.

WEYPERT, a town of Bohemia. See WEIPERT.

WEYRE, wir or wār, a fortified town of Hindostan, dominions and 25 miles S.W. of Bhurtpoor, having a large fort, some sculptures, and a Hindoo college.

WEZENBERG, wā'tsen-bĕrg, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, capital of a circle, 60 miles E.S.E. of Revel. Pop. 1500.

WEZIKON, wĕt'se-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. of parish, 3289, mostly weavers.

WHAD'DON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WHADDON, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WHADDON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHADDON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WHADDON WHAD'LEY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHALE'S BACK, a small island at the E. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire. On it is a lighthouse 68 feet high, containing two fixed lights, one 10 feet above the other. Lat. 43° 2′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 42′ 45″ W.

WHA'LEYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the Pocomoke River, 115 miles S.E. by E. of Annapolis. It is a place of active business, and contains 3 stores.

WHAL'LEY, an extensive parish of England, counties of Lancaster, Chester, and York, on the Manchester and Clitheroe Railway, contains the borough of Clitheroe and 3 market-towns in the county of Lancaster. Pop. in 1851, 134,196. The parish is 30 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. It is intersected by the Liverpool and Leeds Canal. The church, a spacious building, with fine internal decoration, formerly belonged to an abbey, established here in 1296.

WHAL'LONSBURG, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

WHAL'SAY, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, parish

of Nesting. Length from N.E. to S.W. 5½ miles; breadth 2 miles. Pop. 628. The shores are rock and deeply indented. The soil is among the most productive in Shetland.

WHAL/TON, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHAP/LODE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WHAP/LODE DROVE, a chapelry of England, co. Lincoln.

WHARRAM-IN-THE-STREET, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WHAR/RAM PERCY, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WHAR/TON, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHAR/TON, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, bounded on the N.E. by the San Bernard, and drained by Mustang and Sandy Creeks. Named in honor of the Wharton family of Texas. Capital, Wharton. Pop. 1752, of whom 510 were free, and 1242 slaves.

WHARTON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. The National Road intersects the township. Pop. 1853.

WHARTON, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Pop. 232.

WHARTON, a post-village, capital of Wharton co., Texas, on the Colorado River, 56 miles N. of Matagorda.

WHART[illegible]N, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

WHAP[illegible]ONSBURG, a post-village of Wyandott co., Ohio, on the [illegible]ad River and Lake Erie Railroad, about 60 miles S. [illegible] Sandusky.

[illegible]ATCOM, a co. forming the N.W. extremity of Wash[illegible] Territory, having N. British America, E. Mount [illegible]er, a peak of the Cascade Mountains, and W. the Gulf [illegible] Georgia, in which are numerous islands comprised within he county. Capital, Billingham Bay.

WHAT/COTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHATE/LY, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on Connecticut River, and intersected by Connecticut River Railroad, 88 miles W. by N. of Boston. P. 1101.

WHAT/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHAT/LEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHAT/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WHATTON or WHATTON-ON-SMITE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WHAT/TON, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WHAY/PAW, a small river of Marathon co., Wisconsin, which flows into Wisconsin River, on its right bank.

WHEATACRE (hweet/ä-ker) ALL-SAINTS, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHEAT/ENHURST, a parish of England, co. Gloucester.

WHEAT/FIELD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WHEAT/FIELD, a township of Niagara co., New York, intersected by the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, and the Buffalo and Niagara Railroad, 12 miles N. of Buffalo. Pop. 2659.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 2387.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, 6 miles E. of Bloomfield. Pop. 678.

WHEATFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 231.

WHEATHAMP/STEAD, parish, England, co. of Hertford.

WHEAT/HILL, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WHEATHILL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHEAT/LAND, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on the Genesee River, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It is traversed by the Genesee Canal. Pop. 2916.

WHEATLAND, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

WHEATLAND, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 1358.

WHEATLAND, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

WHEATLAND, a post-township in the N.W. part of Will co., Illinois, intersected by Des Plaines River and the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Pop. 749.

WHEATLAND, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, about 70 miles S.E. of Madison. Pop. 1193.

WHEATLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

WHEAT/LEY, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WHEATLEY, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WHEATLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Oxford.

WHEATLEY, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

WHEA/TON, a post-village of Dupage co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Railroad, 25 miles W. of Chicago.

WHEAT RIDGE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

WHEAT/VILLE, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

WHEAT/VILLE, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

WHEE/LER, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WHEE/LERSBURG, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, 9 miles E. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

WHEE/LING, a city and port of entry of Virginia, and capital of Ohio county, is finely situated on the E. bank of the Ohio River, and on both sides of Wheeling Creek, 92 miles below Pittsburg, 365 miles above Cincinnati, 350 miles N.W. of Richmond, and about 630 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 7′ N., lon. 80° 42′ W. The site is a narrow alluvial tract, overlooked by precipitous hills, and extending about 2 miles along the river. Wheeling is the most important place on the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and in respect to trade, manufactures, and population, the most considerable town of Western Virginia. It contains a fine court-house, about 14 churches, 2 academies, 3 banks, aggregate capital above $1,400,000, and a savings institution. Four or five newspapers are published here. The town is supplied with water raised from the river by machinery. The National Road crosses the river at Zano's Island, opposite the city, by a beautiful wire suspension bridge, the span of which is one of the longest in the world, measuring 1010 feet. The height of the towers is 153 feet above low-water mark, and 60 feet above the abutments. The bridge is supported by 12 wire cables, each 1350 feet in length, and 4 inches in diameter. The cost of this structure is estimated at $240,000. Wheeling is the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 380 miles long, finished in 1853, and of the Hempfield Railroad, which joins the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greensburg, and the eastern terminus of the Central Ohio Railroad. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is to be extended from Wellsville to this city. In 1852, 38 steamboats were owned in this place, with an aggregate tonnage of 6843 tons. During the same year, 10 steamboats and 2 other vessels were built, with a burthen of 1746 tons. The hills which rise in the immediate vicinity contain inexhaustible beds of coal, which supply fuel at a small expense to the numerous manufactories of Wheeling. In 1850 it contained 4 iron foundries, 3 forges, 3 manufactories of nails; 5 of glassware, 2 or 3 of cotton goods, 3 of paper, 1 of steam-engines, 1 of silk goods, and 2 of wire. Flour, woollen goods, white-lead, and other articles are also produced here. Wheeling became the capital of the county in 1797. It 1802 it contained about 70 houses. Pop. in 1820, 1567; in 1830, 5221; in 1840, 7885; and in 1850, 11,391, exclusive of West Wheeling, which had 488 inhabitants.

WHEELING, a post-village in Holmes co., Mississippi, near Big Black River, 75 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

WHEELING, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1218.

WHEELING, a township of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1759.

WHEELING, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa River, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Muncie.

WHEELING, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines River, about 25 miles N.W. of Chicago.

WHEELING, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

WHEELING CREEK rises by two branches, the North and South Forks, in Pennsylvania, and falls into the Ohio River at Wheeling, Virginia.

WHEELING'S FORD, a village in Cass co., Iowa, on Nishnabotona River, about 200 miles W. by S. of Iowa City.

WHEELING VAL/LEY, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

WHEE/LOCK, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHEE/LOCK, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 29 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 855.

WHEELOCK, a post-office of Robertson co., Texas.

WHEELOCK, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

WHEEL/TON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WHEL/DRAKE, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WHEL/PINGTON-KIRK, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHEN/BY, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WHEP/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHER/STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHER/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 3¾ miles S.S.E. of Andover. A stone cross in this parish commemorates the death of Earl Athewold, slain by King Edgar. Queen Elfrida founded a nunnery here in which she died.

WHET/STONE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WHETSTONE, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby.

WHETSTONE, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex.

WHET/STONE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

WHETSTONE, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. P. 1657.

WHETSTONE, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

WHETSTONE RIVER, Ohio. See OLENTANGY RIVER.

WHICH/AM, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WHICH/BURY, a parish of England, counties of Wilts and Hants.

WHICH/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHICK/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WHIDAH, a town of West Africa. See WHYDAH.

WHID/BY'S ISLAND or WHID/BEY ISLAND, a large island at the N.W. extremity of Washington Territory, E. of Vancouver's Island. It is near 50 miles long, and from 3 to 10 miles wide. It contains a number of extensive and fertile prairies, and is becoming settled rapidly. Whidby's Island is included in Island county, of which the seat of justice is at Penn's Cove, a thriving settlement near the middle of the island.

WHID/DY ISLAND, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, opposite Bantry, is 3 miles long,

miles N. by E. of [illegible]
ing, 5 cotton, and 3 paper [illegible]
mated at 800.

WHIP/PINGHAM, a parish of the Isle of Wight.

WHIP/PY SWAMP, a post-village of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

WHIPS/NADE, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WHIPS/TOWN, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

WHIS/KEY RUN, a township of Crawford co., Indiana. Pop. 930.

WHIS/SENDINE, a parish of England, co. of Rutland, on a railway, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Oakham.

WHIS/SONSETT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHIS/TON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WHISTON, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WHISTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WHISTONS, a tything of England, co., of Worcester, forming a part of the city of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 2998.

WHITACRE, NETH/ER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITACRE, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITAKER'S BLUFF, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

WHIT/BECK, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland.

WHIT/BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WHIT/BURN, a parish of England, co. of Durham, on the coast, 3 miles N. of Sunderland. Population employed in fisheries and coal and lime works. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has several chalybeate springs in great repute.

WHIT/BURN or WHITE/BURN, a parish of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow.

WHIT/BY, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, parish, and township of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Esk, here bordered by fine piers, and crossed by a swing iron bridge, 17 miles N.N.W. of Scarborough, at the termination of a railway from York. Lat. of lighthouse at the head of the W. pier, 54° 29′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 36′ 7″ E. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1851, 10,989; of township, 8040. The older parts of the town have narrow streets along the river banks; the newer parts extend up steep acclivities; that on the E. is crowned by the church, and the remains of an abbey, founded in the 7th century. The principal edifices are baths, a public library, literary and philosophical society, with museum; seamen's hospital, town-hall, custom-house, and large warehouses. It has dry-docks and some ship-building, and manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage, an active export trade, especially in alum manufactured in the vicinity; and imports of American, Baltic, and East India produce, and coal. Registered shipping 1015 vessels, aggregate burden 54,590 tons. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

WHIT/BY, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WHIT/CHURCH, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Hants, on the Test, 12 miles N. of Winchester. Pop. of parish in 1851, 1911. The inhabitants are partly engaged in a silk manufactory, and a mill for the fabrication of most of the bank-note paper used by the Bank of England.

WHITCHURCH or BLANC/MINSTER, a market-town and parish of England, counties of Salop and Chester, 19 miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of town in 1851, 3619. The town stands on an eminence crowned by its church. Here are numerous dissenting chapels and schools, a public lending library, some cotton manufactures, and a trade in corn and malt.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, South Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

WHITCHURCH, two parishes of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WHIT/COMB, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

WHIT/COMBE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WHITCOMBE, MAG/NA, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHITE, a county situated in the N.E. central part of Arkansas, contains 1050 square miles. It is intersected by Little Red River and Bayou des Arc, affluents of White River, which affords [illegible] about [illegible] is nearly level, and the soil highly produ[illegible] thirds of the area is occupied by prairies [illegible] by the New Albany and Salem Railroa[illegible] 1854. Capital, Monticello. Pop. 4761.

WHITE, a county in the S.E. part of Illi[illegible] on Indiana, has an area of about 500 square [illegible] bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, in[illegible] the Little Wabash, and also drained by the Skill[illegible] the Little Wabash. The county is well timbered, [illegible] several small prairies. The soil is excellent. The [illegible] River is navigable by steamboats on the border. T[illegible] Wabash affords valuable water-power at Carmi. [illegible] versed by the Wabash Valley Railroad, (unfinishe[illegible] plank-road extends from Graysville to Albion. Nam[illegible] honor of Colonel White, who formerly resided in this [illegible] tion of the state. Capital, Carmi. Pop. 8925.

WHITE, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. P. 667.

WHITE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. It contains Indiana, the county seat. Pop. 2251.

WHITE, a township of Ashley co., Arkansas. Pop. 648.

WHITE, a township of Newton co., Arkansas. Pop. 242.

WHITE, a township of Pike co., Arkansas. Pop. 205.

WHITE, a township of Polk co., Arkansas. Pop. 326.

WHITEASH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEBREAST RIVER, a small stream of Marion co., Iowa, falls into the Des Moines River.

WHITEBREAST, a post-office of Clark co., Iowa.

WHITE CHAP/EL, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, and comprised in the borough of Tower Hamlets. Pop. in 1851, 37,848.

WHITE CHIM/NEYS, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Waterford.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork.

WHITECHURCH GLYNN, a parish of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wexford.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Wexford.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Dublin.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, Munster, co. of Tipperary.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

WHITECHURCH, a parish of Ireland, co. of Kildare.

WHITE/CLAY CREEK, a branch of Christiana Creek, rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and unites with the other branches about 6 miles W. of Wilmington.

WHITE COLLEGE, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

WHITE COTTAGE, a post-office of Shelby co., Texas.

WHITE COTTAGE, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

WHITE COTTAGE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE CREEK, of Missouri, flows southward into the river One Hundred and Two, near the S. border of Nodaway county.

WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, situated in White Creek township, and on a creek of that name, 33 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 2904.

WHITE/CROSS, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

WHITE/DAY, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WHITEDAY GLADES, a post-office, Marion co., Virginia.

WHITE/DEER, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 78 miles N. of Harrisburg.

WHITEDEER, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1537.

WHITEDEER MILLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE EARTH RIVER, of Missouri territory, rises in British America, and crossing the N. boundary of the United States, joins the Missouri in about 103° 10′ W. lon. Length about 200 miles.

WHITE EYE PLAINS, a post-office, Coshocton co., Ohio.

WHITE EYES, a township in the E. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 1132.

WHITE/FIELD, a township of England, co. of Gloucester.

WHITE/FIELD, a township of Lincoln co., Maine, intersected by Sheepscott River, which affords good water-power, 12 miles S.E. of Augusta. Pop. 2158.

WHITEFIELD, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 88 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 857.

[illegible] village of Washington [illegible] is beautifully situated in Whitehall [illegible] head or S. extremity of Lake Champlain, [illegible] ga and Washington Railroad, 77 miles N. [illegible] The Champlain Canal terminates here, [illegible] village with Troy. Five steamboats ply [illegible] orts on the lake during the summer. Pawlet [illegible] ood Creek enter the lake at this place, and fur- [illegible] sive water-power. It contains 5 churches, [illegible] y, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and has an exten- [illegible] e with Canada. Machinery, woollen goods, flour, [illegible] and other articles are manufactured. A railroad is [illegible] from this place to Plattsburg. Pop. of the town- [illegible] 26; of the village, about 4000.

WHITEHALL, Pennsylvania, a station on the Philadel- [illegible] and Columbia Railroad, 10 miles W. of Philadelphia.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

WHITEHALL, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Montour co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a post-office and station of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 26 miles N. of Baltimore.

WHITEHALL, a small post-village, Frederick co., Virginia.

WHITEHALL, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 166 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh.

WHITEHALL, a thriving village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Neuse River. Turpentine is shipped here in steamboats.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

WHITEHALL, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie of its own name, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Springfield.

WHITE'HALLVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE HARE, a post-village of Cedar co., Missouri, about 110 miles S.S.E. of Independence.

WHITEHA'VEN, a parliamentary borough, and seaport town and township of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Frith, 3 miles N.E. of St. Bees' Head, and 36 miles S.W. of Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. of lighthouse, 54° 33′ 11″ N., lon. 3° 35′ 49″ W. Pop. of the borough, including the township, and a part of Preston Quarter, in 1851, 18,916. The town, on a creek at the mouth of the Poebeck, is surrounded by heights which approach close to the buildings; the streets are spacious and regularly laid out. The public buildings comprise the churches of St. Nicholas, St. James, and Trinity, and many places of worship for dissenters, the West Cumberland Infirmary, Town-Hall, market-house, Custom-house, Library, News-room, baths, a neat theatre, Mechanics' Institute, and a county House of Correction. The town has good shops, a convenient market place, and beautiful environs. Immediately S.E. is the Castle, the seat of Viscount Lowther. The harbor is formed by two piers, on each of which is a lighthouse, and from it are exported great quantities of coal, raised from the deepest known coal-mines, which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. Here are also iron-smelting works, iron and brass foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry docks, and slips for building and repairing vessels; manufactures of sail cloth, cordage, soap, copperas, and tobacco pipes. The exports consist chiefly of coal and iron ore; the imports, West Indian, American, and Baltic produce; flax and linen from Ireland, and pig-iron from Wales. Steamers maintain continual communication between Whitehaven and Dublin, Dumfries, and the Isle of Man. Registered shipping, in 1847–8, 39,462 tons. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

WHITE HAVEN, a flourishing post-borough of Denison township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, 25 miles above Mauch Chunk. A railroad 20 miles long connects it with Wilkesbarre. The town carries on an active trade in coal and lumber. In 1850, 10,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped at this place.

WHITE HAVEN, a post-village of Somerset co., Maryland, on the Wicomico River, 70 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

[illegible] Choctaw co., Mississippi.

[illegible] thing-village of Scotland, co. of Banff, [illegible] miles E. of Portsoy. Pop. 650.

WHITEHORSE, New Jersey, a station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 10 miles from Camden.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on Rockaway Creek, and on the New Jersey Central Railroad, about 30 miles N. by E. of Trenton, contains a church, a mill, 2 stores, and an academy.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 7 miles N.E. of McDonough.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WHITE'HOUSE ABBEY, a village of Ireland, Ulster co., Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3¼ miles N.E. of Belfast. Pop. in 1851, 852, mostly employed in a large cotton-mill.

WHITE ISLAND, off New Zealand, North Island, in the Bay of Plenty, is in lat. 37° 33′ S., lon. 177° 14′ E. It consists of an active volcano, rising to between 1000 and 1500 feet in height.

WHITE'KIRK AND TYN'NINGHAME, a united maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

WHITE-LADY-ASTON, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WHITE LAKE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

WHITE LAKE, a post-township in the W. central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop. 904.

WHITE'LETS, a village of Scotland, co. and 1¼ miles N.E. of Ayr, on the road to Galston. Pop. in 1851, about 900, mostly employed in raising coal, conveyed by a railway to Newton-upon Ayr.

WHITE'LEY, a post-township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles S.E. of Waynesburg.

WHITELEY, a small post-village, Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WHITELEY'S, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

WHITE'LEYSBURG, a village of Kent co., Delaware, 16 miles S.W. of Dover.

WHITE'LICK CREEK, Indiana, rises in Boone co., and flowing southward, enters the W. fork of White River, 7 miles above Martinsville.

WHITE'MARSH, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Norristown. Pop. 2408.

WHITEMARSH, a post-office of Columbus co., North Carolina.

WHITE MILLS, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the name of a group in the N. central part of New Hampshire, being included chiefly within the limits of Coos and Grafton counties. The principal summit, Mount Washington, rises 6226 feet above the level of the sea. The other summits are, Mount Adams, having an elevation of about 5759 feet; Mount Jefferson, 5657 feet; Mount Madison, 5415 feet; Mount Monroe, 5349 feet; Mount Franklin, 4850 feet; and Mount Lafayette, 5500 feet. For a more particular description, see NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WHITENESS, a parish of Scotland. See TINGWALL.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

WHITE OAK, a small village of Polk co., North Carolina.

WHITE OAK, a village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, 46 miles N. of Columbia.

WHITE OAK, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 28 miles W. of Augusta.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

WHITE OAK, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Pop. 1052.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tennessee.

WHITE OAK, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

WHITE OAK, a township of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1012.

WHITE OAK, a post-township in the E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop. 508.

WHITE OAK, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 512.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WHITE OAK BAYOU, of Texas, flows eastward through Titus co., and enters Sulphur Fork of Red River, at the N.E. extremity of that county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Meriwether county into Flint River.

WHITE OAK [illegible]

WHITE OAK POINT, a post-[illegible]

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a small village of [illegible] Tennessee.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a small post-village of Brown co., Illinois.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a post-village and township in the S. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, about 60 miles S.W. of Madison. The village contains 1 hotel, 4 stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Lead ore abounds in its vicinity. Pop. of the township, 482.

WHITE OAK VALLEY, a post-office of Brown co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEPAR/ISH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WHITE PATH, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

WHITE PIGEON, (pij'ún,) a thriving post-village and township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the creek of its own name, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 120 miles E. of Chicago. It is surrounded by a productive farming region, and has an active business. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village, semi-capital of Westchester co., New York, situated in White Plains township, on the Harlem Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches and several seminaries. A noted battle of the Revolution was fought in the vicinity, October 28, 1776. Pop. of the township, 1414.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

WHITE PLAINS, a small village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church and several stores.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, in Chocolocco Valley, 7 miles E. by S. of Jacksonville.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

WHITE POND, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

WHITE POST, a post-village of Clarke co., Virginia, 12 miles S.E. of Winchester, is pleasantly situated a few miles from the Blue Ridge.

WHITE POST, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. P. 168.

WHITE RIVER. See NILE.

WHITE RIVER rises in Addison co., Vermont, and flowing in a winding course through Windsor county, falls into the Connecticut River. On the N. it receives three tributaries, called the First, Second, and Third Branches, which afford some fine mill-seats.

WHITE RIVER, of Arkansas and Missouri, is formed by three small branches which rise among the Ozark Mountains, and unite a few miles E. of Fayetteville, Arkansas. It flows first north-easterly into Missouri, and after making a circuit of about 100 miles, returns into Arkansas, and pursues a south-easterly course to the mouth of Black River, which is its largest affluent. From this point its direction is nearly southward, until it enters the Mississippi, 15 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas. The whole length probably exceeds 600 miles. It is navigable by steamboats, in all stages of water, to the mouth of Black River, 350 miles, and during a large portion of the year they can ascend to Batesville, about 50 miles higher. The navigation is not obstructed by ice in ordinary seasons. Below Batesville the channel is about 4 feet deep throughout the year. The country through which it flows is generally fertile, and adapted to Indian corn and cotton. Pine forests are found on its banks above Batesville, and cypress swamps along the lower part of its course.

Branches.—James Fork rises near the E. border of Green county, Missouri, and flowing south-westerly, enters the White River in Taney county. Big North Fork rises in the S. part of Missouri, and flows southward through Fulton county, Arkansas, into the main stream. Bryant's Fork enters the Big North Fork in Ozark county, Missouri. Little North Fork rises in Ozark county, Missouri, and enters White River in Marion county, Arkansas. Buffalo Fork rises in Newton county, Arkansas, and enters White River from the right at the S.E. extremity of Marion county. All of these are more properly affluents than branches.

WHITE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Newaygo county, and flows south-westward through Oceana county into Lake Michigan.

WHITE RIVER, of Indiana, is formed by two branches, [illegible] der- [illegible] ows [illegible] h is [illegible] ascend [illegible] mouth [illegible] d Fork, [illegible] of [illegible] rid River. The [illegible] rise [illegible] henry county, and flowing south-westward, passes by Yosselle, Shelbyville, Columbus, and Rockford. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is navigable by flat-boat [illegible] Rockford during a few months of the year. This stream is commonly called Blue River, until it passes the mouth of Sugar Creek, near Edinburg.

WITE RIVER, of Utah, rises in San Pete co., and flowing westward, falls into Green River, in Utah county.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Pop. 335.

WHITE RIVER, a post-office of [illegible]cha co., Arkansas.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 1098.

WHITE RIVER, a township, Izard co., Arkansas.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Marion co., Ar. Pop. 261.

WHITE RIVER, a township, Prairie co., Arkansas.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Washington co., Arka[illegible] Pop. 695.

WHITE RIVER, a township, Gibson co., Indiana. P. 7[illegible]

WHITE RIVER, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana Pop. 1492.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Pop. 1547.

WHITE RIVER, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Pop. 2260.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the junction of the Vermont Central, the Connecticut and Passumpsic, and the Northern New Hampshire Railroads; contains a large iron foundry, machine shop, &c.

WHITE ROAD, a post-office, Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office, Alamance co., North Carolina.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office of Hill co., Texas.

WHITE ROCK, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Pop. 159.

WHITE ROCK, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

WHITE ROCK CREEK, of Texas, rises in Houston co., and flows into the Trinity River from the left in Trinity county.

WHITE ROCK CREEK, of Dallas co., Texas, enters the Trinity River from the left, a few miles below Dallas Court House.

WHITES/BOROUGH, a handsome post-village in Whitestown township, and semi-capital of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk River, the Erie Canal, and on the Central Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Utica. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 1 or 2 academies, a bank, and several factories. Incorporated in 1829. Pop. of the village estimated at 2200; of the township, 6810.

WHITES/BURG, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Tennessee River, 11 miles S. of Huntsville.

WHITESBURG, a post-village, capital of Letcher co., Kentucky, on the N. fork of the Kentucky River, 150 miles S.E. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, and 2 churches.

WHITESBURG, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

WHITE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WHITE'S CORNERS, post-office, Potter co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE'S CREEK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WHITE SEA, (Russ. *Bieloe More*, be-ä/lo-ä mo/rä; Fr. *Mer-Blanche*, mair blŏnsh; Ger. *Weisses Meer*, vis/ses mair,) called also the GULF OF ARCHANGEL, a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Svjatoi, lat. 68° 10′ N., lon. 39° 47′ E.; and Cape Kanin, lat. 68° 39′ 2″ N., lon. 43° 32′ 5″ E. It extends S. and S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel, 330 miles; breadth from 30 to 150 miles. Area estimated at 45,000 square miles. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalaska, and on the S. the Gulfs of Onega and Archangel. The chief affluents are, the Mezen, Dwina, Onega, and Vigo. It is deep and navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sandbanks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains the Solovetskoi Islands, and abounds in herrings and codfish.

and n
distin
Capit
Wil.
New Y
WHI[illegible] [illegible]amilton co., Flo[illegible]a.
WHITE'S SALINES, a post-office of White co., Tenn[illegible]co.
WHITE'S STORE, a post-office of Chenango co., New [illegible]rk.
WHITE'S STORE, a post-office of Anson co., North [illegible]rolina.
WHITE'S STORE, a small village of York district, South Carolina.
WHITE-STAUNTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.
WHITESTONE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.
WHITE STONE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.
WHITESTOWN, Oneida co., New York. See WHITESBORO.
WHITESTOWN, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.
[illegible]STOWN, a post-office of Boone co., Indiana.
[illegible]E SULPHUR, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.
[illegible]E SULPHUR, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.
[illegible]TE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Greenbrier [illegible]rginia, on the route of the Covington and Ohio Rail-[illegible] (unfinished,) 205 miles W. of Richmond, and 9 miles [illegible] of Lewisburg. This is the most celebrated watering-place [illegible] Virginia, or perhaps in any of the Southern States. It is [illegible]tuated in a valley 6 or 8 miles W. of the top of the Alle-[illegible]hany Mountains, and is surrounded by highlands and charming scenery. The principal stream discharges about 18 gallons per minute, at a uniform temperature. According to the analysis of Professor Rogers, 100 cubic inches of water contains 65.54 grains of solid matter, composed of several salts in the following proportions:—

Sulphate of lime	31.680
Sulphate of magnesia	8.241
Sulphate of soda	4.060
Carbonate of lime	1.880
Carbonate of magnesia	0.506
Chloride of magnesium	0.671
Chloride of calcium	0.010
Chloride of sodium	0.226
Protosulphate of iron	0.069
Sulphate of alumina	0.012
Earthy phosphates, a trace.	
Azotized organic matter, blended with a large proportion of sulphur, about	5 grains.

The village contains several fine hotels and rows of cottages, among which are Virginia Row, Baltimore Row, South Carolina Row, Alabama Row, Louisiana Row, &c. The accommodations are sufficient for 1200 or 1500 persons.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 118 miles W. by S. of Milledgeville.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It is a place of resort for invalids, and contains 2 large boarding-houses, 1 church, and 2 stores. First settled in 1846.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Union co., Kentucky.
WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Allegheny co., New York, 25 miles S.S.E. of Angelica.
WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.
WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.
WHITESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Columbus co., North Carolina, 100 miles S. by W. of Raleigh. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad passes through it 44 miles from Wilmington.
WHITESVILLE, a small village of Effingham co., Georgia, on the Central Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Savannah.
WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Harris co., Georgia, 25 miles N. of Columbus, has 150 inhabitants.
WHITESVILLE, a village in Duval co., Florida, 155 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee.
WHITESVILLE, a village in Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 125 miles S.W. by S. of Jackson.
WHITESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, about 6 miles from Hatchee River, and 12 miles N.W. of Bolivar.
WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Daviess co., Kentucky.
WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.
WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.
WHITE SWAN, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

[illegible] Wayne co., Indiana.
[illegible], a small post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.
WHITEWATER, a thriving post-village and township of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, where it is crossed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Madison, and 50 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. An affluent of Rock River furnishes water-power here, which is employed in flouring and saw mills. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active business. It contains 5 churches, an iron foundry, and a pottery. Laid out in 1840. Pop. of the township, in 1850, 1252; of the village, in 1853, about 1200.
WHITEWATER CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward and enters Flint River on the W. border of Pike co.
WHITEWATER RIVER, of Indiana and Ohio, is formed by two branches, the East Fork and the West Fork, which rise in the E. part of Indiana, and flowing nearly S., unite at Brookville. After a south-easterly course of a few miles it enters Ohio, and falls into the Miami 6 miles from its mouth. The main stream is about 100 yards wide, and the whole length, including the longest branch, near 100 miles.
WHITEWATER RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the N. part of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, and flowing first south-easterly and then southerly, divides itself into two arms, called East and West Whitewater; then mingling its waters with those of Lake St. Mary, it receives the Castor River, and after being joined by the outlet of Lake Pemisco, it falls into Big Lake communicating with the St. Francis by Little River. The entire length is estimated at above 250 miles. See CASTOR RIVER.
WHITEWOMAN RIVER, Ohio. See WALHONDING.
WHITFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.
WHITFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.
WHITFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.
WHITFIELD, a township of England, co. of Derby.
WHITFIELD or WHITEFIELD, a new county in the N.W. part of Georgia. It is drained by the Connasauga River, a branch of the Coosawatta. The surface is mountainous. Formed about the year 1852, by a division of Murray and Walker counties and named in honor of the celebrated George Whitefield. It is intersected by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and in part by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Capital, Dalton.
WHITFIELD, a post-village of Lincoln co., Maine.
WHITFIELD, a post-office of Kansas Territory.
WHITFORD, a township forming the S.W. extremity of Monroe co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Pop. 696.
WHITGIFT, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.
WHITHORN, (*Leucophibia*, Ptolemy; *Candida Casa*, Bede,) a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce and Wigtown Bays, the town about 4 miles N. of Burrow-head, and 3 miles N.W. of its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Pop. of parliamentary borough, in 1851, 1652. The town has a town-hall and jail surmounted by a tower and spire with a set of bells, several churches, schools, a subscription library, branch banks, and remains of a priory, probably one of the earliest Christian churches in North Britain. The borough, with Wigtown, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends 1 member to the House of Commons. The ISLE OF WHITHORN, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Burrow-head, connected to the mainland by a causeway, has an area of 30 or 40 acres; a small harbor and some ship-building and trade, and a village with a population of 550.
WHITING, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, on Machias Bay, 130 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. 470.
WHITING, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on Otter Creek, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Pop. 629.
WHITINGHAM, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 112 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. It contains a mineral spring discovered in 1822, and extensive beds of limestone, the burning of which affords employment to a large number of persons. Pop. 1380.
WHITINGS, a post-office of Baldwin co., Georgia.
WHITINSVILLE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. of Boston.
WHITKIRK, a parish of England, co. York, West Riding.
WHITLEY, a hamlet of England, co. of Berks, 2 miles S. of Reading. Pop. in 1851, 639.
WHITLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland.

...ana, con-
... Eel River, an
...es from level to
sandy loam. The
... It is traversed by
the Auburn and Eel
Capital, Columbia.

...AMSBURG.
...BIA.
... England, ... of York,
... small village of Cumberla... co.,
..., a post-office of Moultrie co., Illinois.
... ...ER, a township of England, co. of York,
...t Riding, Whitley-Hall, (Beaumont family,) and Denby-...ange, (Kaye family,) are in this township.

WHITLEYVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

WHIT/LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHIT/LOCKVILLE, a village of Westchester co., New York, near the Croton River and Harlem Railroad, 44 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. about 200.

WHIT/MELL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

WHIT/MIRE'S, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

WHIT/MORE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, with a station on the London and North West Railway, 10 miles S.S.E. of Crewe.

WHIT/NASH, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WHIT/NEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WHIT/NEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WHITNEY'S POINT, a post-office, Broome co., New York.

WHITNEY'S VALLEY, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, 78 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo.

WHITNEYVILLE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the lumber trade. Pop. 514.

WHITNEYVILLE, a pleasant village of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 3 miles N. of New Haven. A stream flowing through the village affords water-power, which is extensively employed for the manufacture of rifles, and other fire-arms for the United States government.

WHITNEYVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

WHIT/PAINE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles E.N.E. of Norristown. Pop. 1361.

WHIT/SOME AND HILTON, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick.

WHIT/SONTOWN, a small village, Franklin co., Arkansas.

WHIT/STABLE, a maritime village and parish of England, county of Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3086. The town and harbor are protected by substantial embankments from land-floods, and incursions of the sea. It has 2 churches, one forming an important landmark. From an insignificant fishing-place, it is rapidly rising into some importance through the repute of its oyster beds and its vicinity to Canterbury, of which it may be regarded as the port; about 90,000 tons annually of coal from the N., and the principal heavy goods from London, destined for Canterbury, &c., being landed here. The extensive oyster grounds are dredged by an incorporated company of working fishermen, whose gross returns are sometimes 40,000*l.* per annum. Coasting and fruit trade, and collecting cement-stone at low water, employ others of the population. In the vicinity is Tankerton Castle. Whitstable was the principal scene of the exploits of the religious impostor Thom, shot in 1838; and here was first brought into operation the diving apparatus, invented by Charles Deane.

WHIT/STON, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

WHIT/STONE, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WHIT/SUNDAY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 138° 36′ W.

WHITTERING, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WHITTINGHAM, a township, England, co. of Lancaster.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 5 miles E. of Haddington. Near the village are Whittingham Castle and Whittingham House.

I...
W...
W...
WH...
Kansas, a...
WHITT...
WHITTLL...
WHITTLE...
Lancaster.
WHITTLESEY
market-town of Engla...
the Eastern Counties ...
borough. Pop. of the tow...
a handsome structure, and
Wesleyans, Independents, Bap...
WHITTLESEA MERE, a lak...
...ngdon, 44 miles S. of Peterboro...
... miles in breadth.

WHITTLESEY, a post-village in ... co., O... miles N.E. by N. of Columbus. It contains 1 steam ...ing-mill, and several saw-mills.

WHITTLESFORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambr... on the North and East Counties Railway, 6½ miles ... Cambridge.

WHIT/TLE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mecklenburg c... Virginia.

WHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WHITTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHITTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Radnor.

WHIT/TON'S FERRY, a small village, Cole co., Missouri.

WHIT/WELL, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, co. of Rutland.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

WHIT/WICK, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WHIT/WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WHIX/HALL, a chapelry of England, co. of Salop.

WHIX/LEY, a parish, England, co. of York, West Riding.

WHIX/OE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WHORL/TON, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WHYDAH or WHIDAH, hwid/da, a district of Africa, forming a province of Dahomey, on the Slave Coast of Guinea, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 6° 30′ N., lon. 2° to 2° 30′ E. It is highly fertile, and the inhabitants manufacture and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory, and slaves, they exchange to American and Portuguese traders for European manufactures and other produce.

WHYDAH or WHIDAH, sometimes written JUDAH, a town of West Africa, in the above district, Dahomey, on the Atlantic, 100 miles W. of Lagos; lat. of flagstaff, 6° 18′ 9″ N., lon. 2° 5′ E. It was one of the largest on this part of the coast, but was burned down in 1852. In the ruins were found the charred remains of 150 slaves, who had been chained together by the neck, ready for shipping, and had been unable to escape. Palm-oil, ivory, and salt, the last of which is made here, are the principal articles of trade. It is one of the most notorious slave-ports of ... ...ast of Africa.

WHYBOO, hwib/oo, a large town of West Africa, on the route inland to Abomey, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Whydah.

WHY NOT, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

WIASMA, a town of Russia. See VIAZMA.

WIASNIKI, a town of Russia. See VIAZNIKI.

WIBLINGWERDE, wib/ling-wêr'dęh, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1239.

WIBORG, a town of Denmark. See VIBORG.

WIBORG, a town of Russia. See VIBORG.

WIBRIN, ves'brăg'ăf, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 35 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1194.

WIB/SEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding.

WICHELEN, wik/ęh-lęn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin, 6 miles W.S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. 3965.

WICH/ENFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WICHFORD, GREAT, England. See WISHFORD.

WICK, a royal parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the county of Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick, in a deep bay, 16 miles S.W. of Duncansby-head. Pop. of parish in 1851, 11,851. Wick-proper, on the N. bank of the river, communicates N. with Louisburgh, and S. with Pulteney Town, a new and well-built suburb. The principal edifices are, a Gothic parish church, town-hall, banking office,

KFORD, a village, post-village of Washington co., Island, on an arm of Narragansett Bay, about 10 miles the ocean, 20 miles S. by W. of Providence, and 3 miles the Stonington and Providence Railroad. It has a good bor, and considerable shipping is employed in the coast West India trade. The village contains several churches, banks, and between 30 and 40 stores. It has manufactures of muslin de laines, sash and blinds, &c.

WICK'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WICKHAM BISH'OPS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WICKHAM BREAUX, bro, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WICKHAM BROOK, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WICKHAM, CHILDS, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WICKHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WICKHAM MARKET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WICKHAM ST. PAUL, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WICKHAM SKEYTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WICK'HAMFORD, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WICK-HAMPTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WICK'LEWOOD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WICK'LIFFE, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, 14 miles from Cleveland.

WICKLIFFE, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

WICKLIFFE, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

WICKLOW, wik'lo, a co. of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N.W. and S. the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Area 781 square miles or 499,840 acres, of which 280,393 are reported to be arable, 17,600 in plantation, and 200,745 uncultivated. Pop. in 1851, 98,978. The coast is mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, and presenting only the indifferent harbors of Wicklow and Arklow; the centre of the county is a maze of mountains. Principal rivers, the Liffey and Slany in the W., the Ovoca and Vartrey in the E., all of which rise in the county. The soil is fertile in the low lands; the county is in many parts well wooded and extremely picturesque. The estates are generally large. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains, grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore, and from 1400 to 3800 tons of lead annually are produced; and large quantities of sulphurat of iron, and some gold, are met with. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. At Glandalagh or Glandalough, formerly an episcopal see in this county, is one of the finest collections of ruins in the United Kingdom, termed the "seven churches."

WICKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above co., at the mouth of the Vartrey, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, and at the head of a small bay, 27 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 3141. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has some import trade, and exports copper ore and corn. The harbor admits only vessels drawing 9 feet water at high tides. Races are held annually on the coast. It gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the Howard family. WICKLOW HEAD, about 2½ miles E.S.E., is surmounted by two lighthouses, respectively 540 and 250 feet in height, in lat. 52° 57′ 9″ N., lon. 6° W.

WICK'LOW, a county of West Australia, surrounded by the counties of Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, and Nelson. The William traverses its N. part; the other rivers are the Arthur, Buchanan, and Beaufort; and it contains

WIDCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WID'DECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WIDDERN, ŵid'dern, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 8 miles N.N.W. of Oehringen.

WID'DIAL, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WIDDIN, a town of Turkey. See WIDIN.

WID'DINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WID'DRINGTON or WID'RINGTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Northumberland, on the York and Berwick Railway, 7½ miles N.E. of Morpeth.

WIDE-BAY, an inlet of East Australia, lat. 26° S. It receives the Mary River, and has opposite to it Great Sandy Island.

WIDE'MAN'S, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WID'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WIDFORD, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WIDIN, WIDDIN, ŵid'din', or VID'IN, (L. *Vida*,) a strongly fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian Frontier, 46 miles S. of Gladova. Pop. 25,000. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop, has numerous mosques, and some trade in rock-salt, corn, and wine; but its only good building is the office of the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

WID'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WID'MERE-POOLE, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WIDNAU, ŵid'nów, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Rhine. Pop. 2052.

WID'NESS-WITH-AP'PLETON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WID'WORTHY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WIDZY, a town of Russian Poland. See VIDZY.

WIEBELSHEIM, ŵee'bels-hime', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves. Pop. 1277.

WIED or WIED-NEW-WIED. See NEW-WIED.

WIEDA, ŵee'dä, a village of Brunswick, circle of Blankenburg, 4 miles N.N.W. of Walkenried. Pop. 1129.

WIEDENBRUCK, (Wiedenbrück,) ŵee'den-brük', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 40 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2710.

WIEDIKON, ŵee'de-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and close to the Botanical Garden of Zurich. Pop. 1341.

WIEGSTADTL, (Wiegstädtl,) ŵeeg'stätt'l, or WICHSTADEL, (Wichstädel,) ŵik'stä'el, a town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles S.S.W. of Troppau. Pop. 3195.

WIEGSTADTL, a market-town of Bohemia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 848.

WIEHE, ŵee'eh, or WEGHE, ŵek'eh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, capital of the circle of Eckartsberge. Pop. 1850.

WIEKEVORST, wee'keh-vorst', a village of Belgium, province and 22 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp, on the Wimpe. Pop. 1030.

WIELBARK, a town of Prussia. See WILLENBERG.

WIELD, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WIELICHOWO, ŵe-lé'le-ko'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1070.

WIELICZKA, ŵe-litch'ka or vyä-litch'kä, a mining town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 18 miles W. of Bochnia. Pop. 4500. It is celebrated for its salt-mine, probably the largest and most productive in the world, yielding annually upwards of 700,000 cwts. of rock-salt. Within this mine are a fresh-water lake, a rivulet, and a chapel hewn out of rock-salt.

WIELIZ, a town of Russia. See VELIZH.

WIELSBEKE, weels'bä'keh, a village of Belgium, pro-

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

MISSING
PAGE

least, a year in each county; and 3. Of county courts and justices of the peace. (Except to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, &c., the supreme court is only an appeal court, and has no jury trials.) All judges are elected by the people, the supreme and circuit judges for 6 years, and the county judges for 4. The supreme judges receive salaries of $2000, and the circuit judges $1500 per annum each. The assessed value of property in Wisconsin in 1850 was $26,715,525; and $64,285,714 in 1864. State debt in 1854, $100,000. Annual expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, $40,000. There were 23 banks in the state January 1, 1855, with a capital of $1,400,000, a circulation of $740,764 and $334,383 in coin.

History.—Wisconsin was visited at a very early period by the French missionaries and discoverers, and a settlement made by the French in the latter part of the seventeenth century. There was no considerable influx of emigration, however, till quite recently; but it is likely to repay amply for its tardiness, by the unexampled rapidity with which emigration flows thither, invited by its rich soil, valuable minerals, beautiful lakes, and rolling prairies. Wisconsin was formed into a territory in 1836, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1848.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY. See MADISON, Wisconsin.

WIS'COY, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WISE'MAN, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

WISENBURG, Pennsylvania. See WEISENBURG.

WI'SHAW, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WISHAW, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 5 miles N.W. of Carluke, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw and Coltness Railway, in one of the most extensive coalfields.

WISH'FORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WISINGSOE, wee'sing-so'eh, an island in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Grenna. Length 10 miles, breadth 1 mile. On it are the village and harbor of Wisingen.

WISKONSIN. See WISCONSIN.

WISKOW, a town of Moravia. See WISCHAU.

WISLA, a river of Europe. See VISTULA.

WISLA, a village of Austrian Silesia. See WEICHSEL.

WIS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WISLICA, wis-leet'sä, a walled town of Poland, province and 34 miles S. of Kielce, on the Nida. Pop. 2000.

WISLOK, wis'lok, a river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N. to Rzeszow, and thence E., and joins the San near Sienawa. Length 112 miles.

WISLOKA, wis-lo'kä, a river of Austrian Galicia, joins the Vistula 10 miles S.W. of Baranow. Length 100 miles.

WISMAR, wis'mar, a fortified seaport town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, capital of a lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, and the terminus of a branch railway to Hamburg and Rostok, 18 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Lat. 53° 53′ 5″ N., and lon. 11° 27′ 7″ E. Pop. 11,389. It has 6 churches, 3 hospitals, several schools, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of tobacco, playing-cards, sail-cloth, and important breweries and distilleries. Its harbor is commodious, and nearly land-locked by the islands of Poel and Wallfisch. It has large ship-building docks. In 1849, 338 vessels, aggregate burden 16,473 tons, entered, and 343 vessels, burden 17,031 tons, cleared from its port. It was founded in 1229, and for some time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WISNICZ, wis'nitch, or WISCHNITZ, wish'nits, a town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Bochnia, 26 miles S.E. of Cracow.

WISNITZ, a town of Austrian Poland. See WISCHNITZA.

WISOWITZ, wee'so-wits', a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.E. of Bradisch. Pop. 2713, who manufacture coarse woollen cloths and paper.

WISOWKA, a town of Bohemia. See HOCHSTADT.

WIS'PINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WISSAHIC'KON or WISSAHICCON CREEK, of Montgomery and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill River about 5 miles above Fair Mount Water Works. The scenery along the banks of this stream is exceedingly wild and romantic. It is a favorite place of resort of the citizens of Philadelphia, who wish to breath the pure air and enjoy the beauties of the country.

WISSANT, wees'sänt, a maritime village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles W.S.W. of Calais, and conjectured to be the *Portus Itius* of the Romans. P. 1012.

WISSEHRAD, a village of Bohemia. See PRAGUE.

WISSEK, wis'sek, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, government of Bromberg. Pop. 1146.

WISSEKERKE, wis'seh-ker'keh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, island of North Beveland, 9 miles N.W. of Goes. Pop. 1871.

WISSEMBOURG, wees'sän'boor', (Ger. *Weissenburg*, wis'sen-boorh; L. *Alba-Lelistafna* or *Lelistam*,) a fortified town of France, department of Bas-Rhin, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, 34 miles N.N.E. of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1852, 5913. It has a collegiate church of the 13th century, a Protestant church containing a bust of Luther, a synagogue, town-hall, barracks, a large old tower, now forming a prison, manufactures of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper hangings, and vinegar, and a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, and agricultural produce. In addition to its strong fortifications, works, termed the "lines of Wissembourg," extend from it along the Lauter to Lauterburg, 9 miles S.E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

WIS'SET, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WIS'TANSTOW, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WIS'TASTON, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WISTERNITZ, wis'ter-nits', a market town of Moravia, 4 miles E. of Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 1408.

WISTITTEN or WYSZTYTTEN, wis-tit'ten, a town of Poland, on the Prussian frontiers, 28 miles N.N.W. of Suwalki. Pop. 1679.

WIS'TON, a borough, village, and parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6 miles E.N.E. of Haverford-West. Pop. of borough and parish in 1851, 774. Chief edifices, the Church, and a ruined castle. It unites with Pembroke, Milford, and Tenby, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

WISTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WISTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WISTON AND ROBERTON, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde.

WIS'TOW, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WISTOW, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WISTOW, a parish of England, co. of York, East and West Riding.

WISWALL or WISWELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITCH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WITCH'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WITCH'INGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WITCHINGHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WITCH'LING, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WITEPSK, government and town, Prussia. See VITEBSK.

WITH'AM, a river of England, co. of Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham and Long-Bennington to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall and Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. of the mouth of Welland River. Total length 80 miles, for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln, it is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels, and for 33 miles to Tattershall, for vessels of much larger burden, it having been deepened and embanked in the lower part of its course. Its principal affluents, the Bain and Slea, have been made navigable to Horncastle and Sleaford.

WITHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Malden Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1851, 3303. The town, near the confluence of the Braine with the Blackwater, has an endowed school, almshouses, and other charities. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Canonium*, and a Danish camp is traceable in the vicinity.

WITH'AM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHAM, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITHAM FRIARY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WITH'AMSVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 16 miles E. of Cincinnati.

WITH'CALL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITH'COTE, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WITH'ERIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WITH'ERLEY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester, on the ancient Watling street.

WITH'ERNE-WITH-STAIR, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WITH'ERNWICK, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WITH'ERSDALE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WITH'ERSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WITH'ERSTONE, a tything of England, co. of Dorset.

WITHIEL, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall.

WITH'IELL-FLOREY, a parish of England, co. Somerset.

WITH'INGTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WITHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WITHINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WITHINGTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITHINGTON, LOWER, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WITHLACOOCHEE, a small river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co., Georgia, and flowing southward into Florida, enters the Suwanee at the S.W. extremity of Hamilton co.

WITHLACOOCHEE, a small river in the peninsula of Florida, forms the boundary between Marion and Levy counties on the right, and Benton county on the left, until it flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

WITH'NELL, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITH'YBROOK, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WITH'YCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WITHYCOMBE RAWLEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WITH'YHAM, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WITH'YPOOLE, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WITKOWITZ, ✠it-ko'✠its, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, in a mountain valley, about 35 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 2000.

WITKOWO, ✠it-ko'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 10 miles S.E. of Gnesen. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

WIT'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WITLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Worcester.

WITLINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WITMARSUM, wit'mar-sûm', a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, district and 15 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 800. It is the birth-place of Menno-Simon, founder of the sect of Mennonites.

WITNESHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WITNEY, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3099. The town has a town-hall, with an area serving for a market-place, a market-cross, and a handsome blanket-hall. The church is a spacious cruciform structure. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Friends; a grammar school, a free school for the sons of journeymen weavers of Witney and Hailey, and endowed almshouses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves, malt, and blankets, and various woollen goods, the celebrity of Witney for which is in part due to the detersive quality of the waters of the Windrush. The average annual number of blanket-pieces, including pilot-cloths, manufactured, is about 10,000; average value 90,000*l.*

WITSCHE, ✠it'shgh, written also WICZE, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1250.

WITSCHEGDA. See VITCHEGDA.

WITSCHEIN, ✠it'shîne, or SWITSCHINA, s✠it-shee'nâ, a village of Austria, Styria, circle of Marburg. Pop. 1632.

WITTEN, ✠it'ten, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr, and on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. Pop. 2335.

WITTENBACH, ✠it'ten-bâk', a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Pop. 1284.

WITTENBERG, wit'ten-bêrg', a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, capital of a circle, 46 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, and on the railway from Berlin to Leipsic; lat. 51° 53' N., lon. 12° 46' E. Pop. 8750, besides the garrison. Its University was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of woollens. Here the Reformation commenced in 1517, and the garrison church contains the graves of Luther and Melancthon, and their portraits by Lewis Cranach. Luther's cell in the Augustine Convent, and Melancthon's house, are still preserved. The town was taken by assault by the Prussians in 1814.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE. See SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.

WITTENBERG, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

WITTENBERGE, ✠it'ten-bêrg'eh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenberg, 65 miles N.W. of Potsdam, at the confluence of the Stepenitz with the Elbe, and on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Perleberg. Pop. in 1852, 4676.

WITTENBERG'S, a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.

WITTENBURG, ✠it'ten-bôôrg', a town of North Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the railway to Berlin, 27 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 2705.

WITTENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WITTENHAM, LONG, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WITTENS, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

WITTERING, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WITTERING, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WITTERING, WEST, a parish of England, on Chichester harbor, opposite Hayling Island.

WITTERSHAM, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WITTGENSTEIN (witt'ghen-stine) ISLAND, Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 16° 11' S., lon. 149° 22' W.

WITTICHENAU, ✠it'tik-eh-nów', a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Black (Schwarz) Elster. Pop. 2100. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery.

WITTINGAU, ✠it'ûn-gów', a town of Bohemia, 14 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 2319.

WITTINGEN, ✠it'ting-en, a town of Hanover, landdrostei of Lüneburg, 19 miles S.S.E. of Uelzen. Pop. 1225.

WITTLICH, ✠itt'lik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Treves, on an affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 2000.

WITTMUND, ✠it'mônt, a village of Hanover, 14 miles N.E. of Aurich. Pop. 1800.

WITTON, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WITTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WITTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 2 miles S.S.E. of Middleham. Here are the ruins of Jerveaux-abbey.

WITTON GILBERT, a parish of England, co. of Durham.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 5 miles W.N.W. of Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear Valley Railway. Coal abounds in this parish.

WITTON, NETH'ER, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WITTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WITTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. of Chester.

WITTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WITTS'BURG, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

WITTSTOCK, ✠it'stok, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Dosse, 60 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 6400. It has a large hospital for military invalids, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

WITZENHAUSEN, ✠it'zen-how'zen, a town of Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, capital of a district, on the Werra, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Pop. 3235. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, vinegar, and leather.

WIVELISCOMBE, commonly pron. wils-kûm, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 28½ miles W. of Somerton. Pop. in 1851, 2861, partly engaged in woollen manufactures. The town has a handsome church, and an infirmary for sick poor.

WIVELSFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WIVENHOE, a maritime town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, 4½ miles S.E. of Colchester. Pop. in 1851, 1672. Here is a custom-house, subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Large quantities of oysters are here shipped for the London and other markets.

WIVETON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WIX, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WIXFORD, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WIZNA, ✠iz'nâ, a town of Poland, government and 50 miles S.S.W. of Augustowo, on the Narew. Pop. 2015.

WJATKA, a city of Russia. See VIATKA.

WKRA, ✠krâ, or WRA, ✠râ, a river of Poland, rises in East Prussia, near Niedenburg, flows S.W. and then generally S.E., through the government of Plock, and joins the Bug, 15 miles N.N.W. of Warsaw. Total course 120 miles.

WLADIMIR, a town and government of Russia. See VLADIMIR.

WLADISLAWOW, ✠lâ'dis-lâ'✠ov, formerly NOVE-MIASTO, no'vê myâs'to, (Ger. *Rosterschütz*, ros'ter-shütz',) a town of Poland, government of Augustowo, 25 miles N.W. of Mariampol, on the Szezuppe. Pop. 4506.

WLADISLAWOW, a town of Poland, province and 28 miles N.E. of Kalisz, with Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of linen fabrics.

WLABATICK, a town of Moravia. See WOSTITZ.

WLASCHIM, vlâ'shim, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 2236. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

WLOCLAWEK, ✠lots-lâ'✠êk, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 miles N.W. of Plock. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of chicoory, and a trade in corn.

WLODAWA, ✠lo-dâ'✠â, a town of Poland, government of Lublin, province and 72 miles S.E. of Siedlce, at the confluence of the Wlodawka with the Bug. Pop. 3660.

WLODZIMIERZ, a town of Russia. See VLADIMIER.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands. See OAHU.

WÖBBELIN, ✠êb'bgh-leen', a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. The poet Körner, who fell at the battle of Rosenberg, is buried under a great oak in front of this village.

WO'BURN or OLD WOBURN, a market-town and parish of England, county co. 13 miles S.W. of Bedford, near the branch between that town and the London and North-Western Railway. Pop. in 1851, 2049. The church is a spacious edifice, having a tower detached from its main body; and here are a handsome market-house, a free school, endowed almshouses, and other minor charities. Population partly employed in agriculture, and partly in the manufacture of straw-plait and thread-lace.—*Woburn Abbey*, E. of the town, is the principal seat of the Duke of Bedford, and derives its name from its being erected on the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded here in 1145.

WOBURN, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOBURN, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Lowell Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Boston, and by the Middlesex Canal, which, by means of locks, overcomes a rise in this part of its course of 45 feet. This, with the outlet of several ponds in the vicinity, affords an abundant and well-improved water-power. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, leather, carriages, &c. The principal village, called Woburn Centre, is delightfully situated on elevated ground, and contains several churches, a bank, and Warren Academy, a flourishing institution, founded in 1828. A branch railroad communicates with the Boston and Lowell Railroad, at Winchester, 2 miles distant. Pop. of the township, in 1840, 2693; in 1850, 3956.

WODA, wo'dâ, a village of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, pro

vince of Fizen, with a celebrated idol placed in a large camphor tree at its entrance.

WODNLAN, wod'ne-ăn', a fortified town of Bohemia, on the Blanitz, 12 miles S. of Pisek. Pop. 2241.

WODZISLAW, wod-zis'lăv, a town of Poland, province and 31 miles S.W. of Kielce, on the Wodzislawa. Pop. 2000.

WOENSDRECHT, woons'drĕxt, a parish of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 5 miles S. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1300.

WOENSEL, woon'sel, a parish of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 2 miles N. of Eindhoven. Pop. 3100.

WOERDEN, woor'den, a walled town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 18 miles E.S.E. of Leyden. Pop. of district, 4117.

WOERTH-SUR-SAUER, vo-rahr' sür sō'air', (Ger. *Wörth.* wŭrt',) a village of France, department of Bas-Rhin, 12 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. in 1852, 1240.

WOESTEN, woos'ten, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Kemmelbeke, 28 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1204.

WOGNOMIESTETZ, wog-no-myĕs'tĕts, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 1084.

WOHLAU, wo'lŏw, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles N.W. of Breslau, surrounded by small lakes. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

WOHLEN, wo'len, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 11 miles E.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 2124.

WOHLEN, a village and parish of Switzerland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. 2577.

WOHRDEN, wŏr'den, a village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, South Ditmarsch, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Rendsburg. Pop. 800.

WOKAN, wo-kăn', one of the Arroo Islands, with a village of the same name.

WOKEFIELD, wŏk'feeld, a tything, England, co. of Berks.

WOKING, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Basingstoke Canal, and with a station on the South-Western Railway, 6 miles N.N.E. of Guildford.

WOKINGHAM or OAKINGHAM, a market-town of England, counties of Berks and Wilts, on the border of Windsor Forest, and on the Reading and Reigate Railway, 7 miles S.E. of Reading. Pop. in 1851, 2272, who manufacture shoes, gauze, silks, malt, and flour. The town has a market-house and town-hall. The church is a fine old edifice.

WOLBECK, wŏl'bĕk, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 6 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. 921.

WOLCOTT, a post-village and township in Lamoille co., Vermont, on Lamoille River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. The village contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist-mill, and a number of other establishments. Pop. of the township, 969.

WOLCOTT, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 22 miles S.W. of Hartford, intersected by Mad River. Pop. 603.

WOLCOTT, a post-township forming the N.E extremity of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2751.

WOLCOTT or WOLCOTT VILLAGE, a flourishing village in the above township, about 160 miles W. by N. of Albany, on a small stream emptying into Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, 7 stores, 2 taverns, 2 saw-mills, 1 woollen factory, and 1 tannery.

WOLCOTT'S MILLS, a post-office, La Grange co., Indiana.

WOLCOTTVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River and Railroad, 26 miles W. of Hartford, and 110 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains a Congregational, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, 7 stores, and numerous manufacturing establishments, among which may be mentioned a brass foundry, rolling-mill and battery, a large woollen-mill, a knitting factory, a papier-mache factory, 2 manufactories of musical instruments, 1 of locks, and 1 of carriages. The mill of the Union Manufacturing Company is a fine building, five stories high. Wolcottville was founded about the year 1810, by the late Honorable Frederick Wolcott. Its growth for the last few years has been very rapid. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

WOLCOTTVILLE, a thriving village of La Grange co., Indiana, on the North Fork of Elkhart River.

WOLDEGK, wŏl'dĕk, a walled town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 miles N.E. of Strelitz. Pop. 2186.

WOLDENBERG, wŏl'den-bĕrg', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the railway from Stettin to Posen, 66 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3000.

WOLDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WOLD-NEWTON, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WOLF, a township, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. P. 982.

WOLF, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

WOLFACH, wŏl'făk, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 miles S.S.W. of Baden. Pop. 1653.

WOLF BAYOU, a post-office, Independence co., Arkansas.

WOLFBOROUGH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 30 miles N.E. by E. of Concord. It is intersected by Smith's River, which falls into Winnipiseogee Lake, bordering the township on the S.W. The village is situated near the bridge, across the river, and contains a hotel. Pop. of the township, 2038.

WOLF CREEK, in the S.W. part of Virginia, rises in Tazewell county, flows north-eastward, and forms the boundary between Giles and Mercer counties, until it enters the Kanawha or New River.

WOLF CREEK, in the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Fentress county, and enters Obed's River near the N. border of Overton county. It furnishes valuable motive power.

WOLF CREEK, of Montgomery co., Ohio, flows into the Miami River, near Dayton.

WOLF CREEK, of Summit co., Ohio, is an affluent of Tuscarawas River.

WOLF CREEK, of Missouri, rises in Sullivan county, and flowing southward falls into the Chariton River from the right, a few miles S.E. of Keytesville.

WOLF CREEK, of Iowa, flows into the Cedar River from the right, in Black Hawk county.

WOLF CREEK, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2038.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office, Pickens district, South Carolina.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

WOLFEGG, wŏl'fĕk, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 9 miles S.S.E. of Waldsee. Pop. 1714.

WOLFELSDORF, wŏl'fels-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government and S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1530.

WOLFENBUTTEL, (Wolfenbüttel,) wŏl'fen-büt'tel, a town of Germany, duchy and 8 miles S. of Brunswick, on the railway to Hanover, and on the Ocker. Lat. 52° 9′ N., lon. 10° 32′ E. Pop. 9003. It consists of a citadel, town proper, and two suburbs, and has several fine churches, two old castles, an arsenal, a large workhouse, a hospital, orphan asylum, college, and various other schools, and a library containing nearly 150,000 volumes, with relics and manuscripts of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck, and Lippe, and has manufactures of lacquered wares, paper-hangings, leather and tobacco, a trade in corn and linen yarn, and five annual fairs.

WOLFENSCHIESS, wŏl'fen-sheess', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, 7 miles E.N.E. of Sarnen. Pop. 1118.

WOLFERLOW, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WOLFHAGEN, wŏlf'hā'chen, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 14 miles W. of Cassel. Pop. 3187. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

WOLFHALDEN, wŏlf'hăl'den, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, on the borders of the Rheinthal, 9 miles E.N.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 2124.

WOLFINGHAM, a parish of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Durham, N. of the river Hunter.

WOLF ISLANDS, a group of British North America, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, N. of Grand Manan Island. The most northern is in lat. 44° 59′ N., lon. 66° 41′ W.

WOLF ISLAND, a post-office of Mississippi co., Missouri.

WOLF LAKE, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

WOLF POND, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

WOLFRATSHAUSEN, wŏl'frăts-how'zen, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, 17 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1200.

WOLF RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, flows through Hancock and Harrison counties into the Gulf of Mexico.

WOLF RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi and Tennessee, rises in Tippah county of the former state, and enters the Mississippi River at the city of Memphis. Its general course is W.N.W. Length near 100 miles.

WOLF RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Oconto county for about 100 miles, and enters Neenah or Fox River in Winnebago county. A little above its mouth it expands into Pewaugan Lake, several miles in diameter. The Indian name of the river is Pewaugonee. This river is navigable by steamboats about 150 miles from its mouth.

WOLF RIVER, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

WOLF RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WOLFSBERG, wŏlfs'bĕrg, a town of Illyria, Carinthia, 30 miles N.E. of Klagenfurth, with a castle. Pop. 1465.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a parish of England, co. Monmouth.

WOLFSTEIN, wŏlf'stine, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Lauter, 11 miles N.N.W. of Kaiserslautern, with mines of coal and mercury. Pop. 918.

WOLFSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

WOLFSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 178 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

WOLGA, a river of Russia. See VOLGA.

WOLGAST, wŏl'găst, a seaport town of Prussia, Pomerania, 33 miles S.E. of Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene in the Baltic. Pop. 5200. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco.

WOLGSK, a town of Russia. See VOLSK.

WOLHOL'LA, a small village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

WOL'HOPE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WOLHYNIA, a government of Russia. See VOLHYNIA.

WOLIN, wō'lin, a market-town of Bohemia, 16 miles S.W. of Pisek, on the Wolinka. Pop. 1570.

WOLKENSTEIN, wōl'ken-stīne', a town of Saxony, with a castle, 14 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1901.

WOLKERSDORF, wōl'kers-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, 9 miles E.N.E. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1110.

WOLKHOW, a river of Russia. See VOLKHOV.

WOL'LAND, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WOL'LASTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WOL'LASTON-LAND, British North America, Arctic Ocean, W. of Victoria Land; the E. point is in lat. 68° 45′ N., lon. 113° 53′ W., and separated from the mainland by Dolphin and Union Strait.

WOL'LATON, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WOLLERAU, wōl'leh-rōw', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.N.E. of Schwyiz. Pop. 2397.

WOLLESCHNITZ, wōl'lesh-nits', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1263.

WOL'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOLLHAUSEN-WIGGERN, wōl'how'zen wig'ghern, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N. of Lucerne, on the Emmen, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Wollhausen-im-Markt. Pop. 1381.

WOLLIN, wōl-leen', a small seaport town of Prussia, Pomerania, 29 miles N. of Stettin, on the Divenow, and on an island formed by the latter, at its mouth in the Baltic, connected by bridges with the mainland. Pop. in 1852, 4591. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and ship-building docks.

WOLLIN, an island of Prussia, one of those on the N. side of the Great Haff, between it and the Baltic, is of irregular shape, bounded E. by the Divenow, and W. by the Ost-Swine. Length 20 miles, breadth from 3 to 10 miles.

WOLLISHOFEN, wōl'lis-hō'fen, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.S.W. of Zurich, on the W. bank of the lake. A fierce struggle took place here in 1799 between the French and Prussians. Pop. 1047.

WOLLMIRSTADT, (Wolmirstadt,) wōl'mir-stēt', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Ohre, and 8 miles N. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1852, 3652. It has a castle, manufactures of linens and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WOLLOMBA, wōl'lom'bā, a river of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, flows S.E., and enters Wallis Lake.

WOLLONDILLY, wol'lon-dil'lee, a river of New South Wales, flows N. through the centre of the county of Argyle, and between the counties of Camden and Westmoreland, and joins the Warragamba, after a course of 130 miles.

WOLLONGONG, wol'long-gong', a maritime town of New South Wales, co. of Camden, 7 miles N. of Lake Illawarra. Pop. 515. It stands in a fine district, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

WOLLSTEIN, wōl'stine, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S.W. of Posen, between two lakes. Pop. 2650.

WOLLSTEIN, a town of N.W. Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, capital of a county on the Appelbach, 6 miles S.E. of Kreutznach. P. 1470.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia. See VOLMAR.

WOLNZACH or WOLLNZACH, wōln'zāk, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, district and N.E. of Pfaffenhofen. Pop. 1623.

WOLOGDA, a government of Russia. See VOLOGDA.

WOLOM'BI, a village and parish of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Northumberland, capital of a district on the Wolumbi, an affluent of the Hunter, 25 miles S.W. of Maitland.

WOLPH'AMCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WOLSDORF, wōls'dorf, or WELSDORF, wēls'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1118.

WOL'SINGHAM or WAL'SINGHAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 13½ miles W.S.W. of Durham, on the Wear Valley Railway. Pop. in 1851, 4535, employed in manufactures of woollens, linens, and hardwares, in iron-blast furnaces, and in coal, lime, and lead-works.

WOLSK, a town of Russia. See VOLSK.

WOL'STAN, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WOLSTAN'TON, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a new Gothic church, and a union workhouse. The Grand Trunk Canal here passes through a tunnel 1½ miles in length.

WOL'TERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOLTSCHANSK. See VOLTCHANSK.

WOLUWE-SAINT-LAMBERT, vo'lüv' sănⁿ lŏx'bair', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Woluwe, 4 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1111.

WOLUWE-SAINT-PIERRE, vo'lüv' sănⁿ pe-air', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, near the above. Pop. 1164.

WOLVERCOTE, wool'ver-kŏt, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WOL'VERHAMP'TON, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Stafford, 12 miles N.W. by W. of Birmingham. It is beautifully situated on the summit of an eminence commanding a picturesque view; it is substantially but very irregularly built. During the last ten years, it has made extraordinary progress, and many public buildings have been erected, and works of general utility carried on. The more important edifices and objects of note are 8 churches, of which the principal is the collegiate church of St. Peter, a fine stately structure, with lofty embattled tower, and many features of great interest; several dissenting chapels, an exchange, a capacious market-hall, a public subscription library of about 10,000 volumes, a very elegant school of practical art, opened in 1854; a noble hospital, a town-hall, a large orphan asylum, mainly founded by Mr. John Lees, an inhabitant and merchant; a theatre, a mechanics' institute, a free grammar school, in which Sir William Congreve and Abernethy were educated, a blue-coat, ragged, national, and other schools, various charitable institutions, a union poorhouse, a cemetery, race-course, cattle-market, subscription baths, &c.

Situated in the heart of the great midland mining district, Wolverhampton derives its wealth from the extensive beds of coal and ironstone which abound in its vicinity, and the working of which gives occupation to large numbers of its population. The smelting of iron ore and its conversion into pig, railway, sheet, hoop, rod, and nail iron, boiler-plates, iron castings, &c., constitute its staple manufacture and trade; but it has from an early period obtained a high name for the skill and ingenuity displayed by its artisans in the manufacture of locks and keys. Almost every article produced from steel, brass, and tin is made here to a greater or less extent. Among other articles may be enumerated hinges, latches, bolts, axes, spades, and garden-tools, vices, anvils, coffee and malt-mills, fire-irons, grates, &c. Papier-maché and japanned and tin wares are very extensively made, and notice is also due to the manufactures of tin-plates, enamelled culinary utensils, chemicals, varnishes, &c. All the goods thus produced are justly celebrated for the beauty and sterling character of their workmanship. The facilities enjoyed in carrying on this important trade are very ample. The advantage of canal communication has long been possessed, and latterly the town has become the focus of the London and North-Western, Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton and other railways, for which two handsome and commodious stations have been provided. An annual fair, granted by Henry III., in 1258, is still held during three days.

Wolverhampton is of considerable antiquity, although little can be ascertained of its history till 996, when Wulfrune or Wulfruna, sister of Ethelred II., and relict of Alfheim, Duke of Northampton, founded and endowed here the church and college of St. Mary, afterwards re-dedicated to St. Peter. Originally Hampton, afterwards Wolfrune's Hampton, it has long since been corrupted to its present name.

The municipal borough was incorporated in 1847, and is divided into eight wards, bearing the names of its eight churches. The parliamentary borough, which includes Bilston, appoints 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 92,287; of the municipal borough, 49,985.

WOLVERLEY, wōōl'ver-le, a village and parish of England, co. of Worcester, pleasantly situated on the Stour, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kidderminster; with some curious houses cut out of the natural sandstone rock, a parish and a district church, a Wesleyan chapel, and one of the principal depôts of the engines and goods of the London and Birmingham Railway, consisting of a quadrangular enclosure surrounded by several streets of houses for the numerous workmen. P. 2441.

WOLVERTHEM, wol'ver-tĕm', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 8 miles N.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 3301.

WOLVERTON, wool'ver-tŏn, or WOLVERSTON, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 1 mile E.N.E. of Stony-Stratford, on the London and North-Western Railway. Here is the central station, depôt, and factory of the railway company, attached to which are a church, school, library, reading-room, market-place, and numerous small streets of dwellings for servants.

WOLVERTON or WOLFERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wash.

WOLVERTON or WOOL'VERTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOLVERTON or WOOL'VERDING'TON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WOL'VEY, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WOL'VISTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Durham.

WOLYNSK. See VOLHYNIA.

WOM'BOURNE, a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

WOM'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WOMB'WELL, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WOM'ELSDORF, a post-borough of Heidelberg township, Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Reading to Lebanon, 14 miles W. of the former. It is surrounded by

fertile and well-cultivated farms, and is one of the largest towns of the county. It contains an academy and a number of stores. Pop. in 1850, 947.

WOMENSWOLD, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOM/ERSLEY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5½ miles S.E. of Pontefract, on the railway between Wakefield and Goole.

WOMMELGHEM, wom'mel-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Grand Schyn, and the Canal of Herrenthals. Pop. 1534.

WONANSQUATOCK/ET RIVER, a mill-stream of Providence co., Rhode Island, falls into Narragansett Bay.

WON/ASTOW, a parish of England, co. of Monmouth.

WONCK, wŏnk, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Geer or Jaar, 16 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1525.

WONDA or OUONDA, won/dâ, a river of North Africa, rises in the S.E. part of Senegambia, flows N.N.W., and joins the Kokoro, after a course of about 130 miles.

WONDELGHEM, won/del-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Canal of Terneuzen, and on the Lieve, and the Caele, 2 miles N. of Ghent. P. 1172.

WONE, wŏn, a ruined town of Hindostan, province of Candeish, with 8 large and 4 small pagodas of hewn granite, and a pyramidical form, with numerous carvings, decorations, and colossal statues.

WON/ERSH, a parish of England, co. of Surrey. Ironstone abounds, and there is much fine scenery, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Guildford. WONERSH PARK is a seat of Earl Grantley.

WONGROWITZ, won/gro-ĭts', (Polish *Wongrowiec*, won-gro've-ĕts,) or written WAGROWIEC, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles N.E. of Posen, on the Welna, with a Cistercian monastery.

WON/STON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WONTERGHEM, wŏn'ter-ghĕm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on an affluent of the Lys, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1075.

WOOD, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio River, which forms its boundary on the N. and W., separating it from the State of Ohio: area about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha, and also drained by Hughes River and French and Lee's Creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil generally fertile. Extensive beds of stone-coal are found. It is intersected by two turnpike-roads, and by the North-Western Virginia Railroad, (not yet finished.) Capital, Parkersburg. Pop. 9450; of whom 9077 were free, and 373 slaves.

WOOD, a new county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 775 square miles. The Sabine River forms its S.W. boundary, and it is intersected by the Lake Fork of that river. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. It is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Colonel Wood, second governor of the state. Capital, Quitman.

WOOD, a county in the N.N.W. part of Ohio, contains about 600 square miles. The Maumee River, navigable by steamboats, forms its N.W. boundary; it is intersected by Portage River, and also drained by Beaver and Toussaint Creeks. The surface is nearly level, with a slight declivity towards the N.E. The land when properly drained is very productive. The county is heavily timbered. It is intersected by Dayton and Michigan Railroad, the Junction or Lake Shore Railroad, and by several plank-roads which terminate at Perrysburg, the capital. The salubrity of this region has been improved by the clearing and cultivation of the land. Pop. 9157.

WOOD, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Pop. 1447.

WOOD-BAST/WICK, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD/BERRY, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bedford, contains several stores.

WOODBERRY, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1460.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Butler co., Kentucky.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WOOD/BINE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

WOODBINE, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

WOOD/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WOODBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WOOD/BOROUGH, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.

WOOD/BOURNE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on Neversink River, about 100 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

WOODBOURNE, a post-village in Knox co., Tennessee, 202 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

WOOD/BRIDGE, a market-town, river port, and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Deben, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 5161. The town has a spacious church of black flint and freestone. Here are various dissenting chapels, many schools, almshouses, sessions and market-houses, a custom-house, bonding warehouses, a theatre, and a house of correction. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, and is navigable 3 miles up to the town, for vessels of 120 tons burden. Exports of corn, flour, and malt; imports of coal, timber, and articles for domestic purposes. Registered shipping, 4172 tons.

WOOD/BRIDGE, a township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 8 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 912.

WOODBRIDGE, a post-township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on Staten Island Sound, about 38 miles N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 5141.

WOODBRIDGE, a village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg.

WOODBRIDGE, a township in Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop. 404.

WOODBRIDGE, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, near Cedar River, 16 miles N.E. of Iowa City.

WOOD/BURN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

WOODBURN, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

WOODBURN, a thriving post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the road from Alton to Springfield, 15 miles from Alton.

WOOD/BURY, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOOD/BURY, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 14 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 1070.

WOODBURY, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles N.N.W. of New Haven. It is drained by Pomperaug River and branches, which afford water-power. The village in the centre is more than a mile in length, abounding in elegant residences, and surrounded with beautiful scenery. It has 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and a bank recently established. Hardware, woollen, and India-rubber goods are manufactured in the township, which also contains the village of Hotchkissville. Pop. in 1840, 1948; in 1850, 2150.

WOODBURY, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Woodbury Creek, 9 miles S. of Philadelphia. It contains 3 churches, 2 public libraries, a newspaper office, and an academy. The creek is navigable by small boats to this place. A railroad formerly connected it with Camden, but the track has been taken up. Pop. estimated at 1000.

WOODBURY, a former township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, now divided into South, Middle, and North Woodbury.

WOODBURY, a post-village, capital of Cannon co., Tennessee, 50 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

WOODBURY, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 105 miles N.W. of Columbus.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 22 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

WOODBURY, a post-township of Cumberland co., Illinois. Pop. 656.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Cumberland co., Illinois, on one of the head branches of Embarras River, and on the National Road, about 100 miles S.E. by E. of Springfield.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Wright co., Missouri, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

WOODCHESTER, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WOOD/CHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WOODCHURCH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOOD/COCK, a post-township in the N. central part of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2288.

WOODCOCK, a post-borough in the above township, and 8 miles N.E. of Meadville. Pop. in 1851, 300.

WOOD/COTE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOOD CREEK, of Oneida co., New York, empties itself into the E. end of Oneida Lake.

WOOD CREEK, of Washington co., New York, falls into the head of Lake Champlain, at Whitehall.

WOOD-DALYING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD-EATON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WOOD/FORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WOODFORD, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 2½ miles S.W. of Thrapston. Here are several tumuli and Roman remains.

WOODFORD, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 5 miles N.N.W. of Salisbury. Charles II. was concealed here after the battle of Worcester.

WOODFORD, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WOOD/FORD, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 280 square miles. The Kentucky River forms its entire boundary on the S.W., and the South Fork of Elkhorn washes its N.E. border. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is calcareous, deep, and exceedingly fertile. The Lexington and Frankfort Railroad passes through the county, and the Kentucky River is navigable by steamboats on the border. The surface rock is Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The county is heavily timbered with hickory, ash, sugar-maple, and black walnut, which here attain a large size. Formed in 1788, and named in honor of General William Woodford, who was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, in 1780. Capital, Versailles. Pop. 12,423; of whom 6947 were free, and 6376 slaves.

WOODFORD, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Peoria Lake, an expansion of Illinois River, and drained by Mackinaw and Crow Creeks. The surface pre-

sents no great inequalities; the soil is fertile. The prairies are said to be more extensive than the forests. Stone-coal is found. The Illinois River is navigable along the border. The Central Railroad passes through the county. Capital, Metamora. Pop. 4416.

WOODFORD, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, about 115 miles S.W. by S. of Montpelier. It contains extensive deposits of iron ore and yellow paint or ochre. P. 423.

WOODFORD, a village of Woodford co., Illinois, 80 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

WOODFORD, a post-office of Clay co., Missouri.

WOOD'FORD, ST. MARY'S, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOOD'GROVE, a small village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

WOODGROVE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

WOOD'HALL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WOOD'HAM FER'RERS, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOOD'HAM MOR'TIMER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOOD'HAM WAL'TER, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WOOD'HAY, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOOD'HAY, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WOOD'HEAD, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, 16 miles E. of Manchester, on the railway.

WOOD'HORN, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland.

WOOD'HOUSE, a township of England, co. of Leicester.

WOOD'HOUSE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia, 102 miles W. of Milledgeville.

WOOD'HULL, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bath. Pop. 1769.

WOODHULL, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop. 249.

WOOD'HURST, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WOOD'INGTON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

WOOD ISLAND, at the entrance of Saco River, Maine. On the E. side is a revolving light, 45 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 43° 27' N., lon. 70° 15' W.

WOOD'LAND, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

WOODLAND, a post-township forming the N.E. extremity of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 377.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

WOODLAND, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Schuyler co., Illinois.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WOODLAND, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. P. 395.

WOODLANDS, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

WOODLANDS, a locality in England, co. of Dorset, parish of Horton, near which the Duke of Monmouth was seized in 1685.

WOODLANDS, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

WOOD'LAWN, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 173 miles S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 98 miles W. by S. of Columbia.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Washita co., Arkansas, 15 miles W. of Camden.

WOODLAWN, a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri, about 70 miles N. of Jefferson City.

WOOD'LEIGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOO'DLE ISLAND, of Gilbert Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat 0° 17' N., lon. 173° 27' E.

WOOD'MANCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WOOD'MANSEY, a township of England, co. of York, East Riding.

WOOD'MANSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WOOD'NESBOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOOD'PORT, a post-office of Victoria co., Texas.

WOOD'RIDGE'S STORE, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

WOOD RI'SING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD RIVER, a mill-stream of Rhode Island, rises in Kent county, and unites with Charles River, in Washington county, to form the Pawcatuck River.

WOODRUFF'S, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WOODRUFF'S CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Oakland co. and flows south-westward into Portage Lake, the water of which is discharged through the Huron River.

WOODS, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

WOODS, a post-office of Perry co., Tennessee.

WOODS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WOODSBOROUGH, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 64 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

WOODSBOROUGH, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 66 miles S. of Springfield.

WOOD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

WOOD'S CREEK, a small stream of Tuolumne co., California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general south-west course, falls into the Tuolumne River.

WOOD'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

WOODS'DALE, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina, 62 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh.

WOODS'FIELD, a post-village of Centre township, and capital of Monroe co., Ohio, 120 miles E. of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and is surrounded by a hilly region. It contains 1 academy and a printing-office. On the border of the village is a natural circular mound, 60 feet high. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

WOODS'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WOOD'S HILL, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

WOOD'S HOLE, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, at the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cape Cod, about 70 miles S. by E. of Boston. The harbor is well protected by islands, and is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest class. It is much frequented by vessels in tempestuous weather. Wood's Hole is a favorite place of resort to invalids and persons in quest of sea air. It contains a church and a good hotel.

WOOD SHOP, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

WOOD'SIDE, a township of England, co. of Salop. Others are in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

WOOD'SONVILLE, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky, on Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, the county seat. It has 1 church and several stores.

WOOD'S STA'TION, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia.

WOOD'STOCK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and chapelry of England, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Oxford, on the Glynn, and on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Pop. of town in 1851, 1262. It has a handsome church, Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels, a good town-hall and market-place, two endowed schools, almshouses, charities, and a manufactory of doe-skin gloves. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. See BLENHEIM.—OLD WOODSTOCK, a locality a little N. of the town. Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties, Woodstock was a royal residence, and here King Alfred resided while translating Boetius.

WOOD'STOCK, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 45 miles W. of Augusta. A village is springing up on the railroad, which promises to be a place of considerable business. The first settlement in the township was made in 1815. Pop. 1012.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village and township, capital of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 418.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village and township, capital of Windsor co., Vermont, 55 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. The village is situated on both sides of the Quechee or Otta Quechee River, near the junction of the North Branch with the main stream. It is surrounded with one of the finest agricultural regions of the state, for which it is the chief centre of trade. Its manufactures are also extensive and varied. By the construction of dams across the Quechee, the stream has been made to furnish an extensive hydraulic power. The public buildings are a court-house, adorned with a portico, and surmounted by a lofty tower, a jail, the Vermont Medical College, and churches of 5 denominations. The Medical Institution was founded by Dr. Joseph A. Gallup, in 1827, under the name of the "Clinical School of Medicine," but not incorporated until 1835, at which time it received the title it now bears. In 1852, 90 students attended its lectures. In the centre of the village is a beautiful park, around which are situated the finest buildings. Two newspapers are published in Woodstock, which also contains a bank and about 20 stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1500; of the township, 3041.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N.E. by E. of Hartford. It is drained by a branch of Quinnebaug River, called Muddy Brook, which affords water-power, employed for cotton, woollen, and other manufactures. There are 3 pleasant villages in the township, viz., Old Woodstock, North Woodstock, and West Woodstock. Old Woodstock has a handsome green in the centre, and contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and a bank. Pop. 3381.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village and township of Ulster co., New York, 50 miles S.S.W. of Albany. Pop. 1650.

WOODSTOCK, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Howard co., Maryland, 50 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

WOODSTOCK, a beautiful post-village, capital of Shenandoah co., Virginia, is situated on the Valley Turnpike, one mile from the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and 160 miles N.W. of Richmond. The surrounding country is fertile, and finely diversified. The village contains 3 or 4

churches, a newspaper office, 1 academy, a Masonic hall, and numerous stores. Pop. about 1200.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Cherokee co., Georgia, 115 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

WOODSTOCK, a beautiful village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, about 55 miles N.N.E. of Milledgeville. It contains 1 church, a high school, and a steam-mill.

WOODSTOCK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 300.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop. 949.

WOODSTOCK, a small village of Cass co., Illinois.

WOODSTOCK, a thriving post-village, capital of McHenry co., Illinois, on the railroad connecting Chicago with Janesville and Fond-du-Lac, 68 miles N.W. of Chicago. It is the largest village of the county. Pop. in 1851, about 600.

WOODSTOCK, a township of Schuyler co., Illinois. P. 698.

WOODSTOCK, a thriving town, capital of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the left bank of the river St. John, about 60 miles in a direct line N.W. of Fredericton. Extensive deposits of red hæmatite iron ore are found a short distance above the town, along the banks of the Meduxnekeag, at its entrance into the St. John. The ore is of a very superior quality, and though so highly charged with manganese as to make white and brittle cast-iron resembling antimony in its fractured surface, also furnishes the very toughest bar-iron, suited to the manufacture of the finest cast-steel. It had been extensively wrought and exported to England for many years previous to the glut of the European market, but in 1850 the furnace fires at Woodstock ceased. It was thought, however, that from the probable rise in the price of iron, they would soon go into blast again. Ores of manganese are also found in the vicinity of the town. A railroad about 80 miles in length is in course of construction, connecting Woodstock with St. Andrews.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Canada West, capital of the co. of Oxford, is situated in the townships of Blandford and East Oxford, on the Great Western Railroad, 98 miles from Toronto. It contains 2 banks, several churches, and numerous stores and mills. Pop. 2000.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, a village of Camden co., Georgia.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, a post-office of Nassau co., Florida.

WOOD/STONE, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

WOOD/STOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 55 miles S.W. by S. of Trenton. It contains 5 churches, 6 stores, 3 schools, and about 150 dwellings.

WOODSVILLE, Massachusetts. See WOODVILLE.

WOODS/VILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 13 miles N. of Trenton.

WOODSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

WOOD/TON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOD/VALE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

WOOD/VIEW, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

WOOD/VILLE or WOODSVILLE, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, near the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W. of Hartford.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Sandy Creek, about 50 miles N. of Syracuse.

WOODVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Pittsburg.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Sperryville to Fairfax, 115 miles N.W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1858, about 300.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Bertie co., North Carolina.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Perquimans co., North Carolina, 205 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of Milledgeville.

WOODVILLE, a village of Henry co., Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River. It has 2 stores. The post-office is called "OPEN POND."

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, near Paint Rock River, about 160 miles N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

WOODVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, 35 miles S. of Natchez, and 15 miles E. of the Mississippi River. It is connected by railroad with St. Francisville, on the river, 29 miles S., and has considerable trade. There is a cotton factory in successful operation here. Woodville contains 3 churches, 2 academies, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices.

WOODVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tyler county, Texas, 108 miles in a direct line N. by E. of Galveston.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

WOODVILLE, a post-village and township of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Portage River, and on the Western Reserve and Maumee Turnpike, 120 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It contains 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1257.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, about 9 miles W.S.W. of Brownstown.

WOODVILLE, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, 10 miles S. of Bedford.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 95 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. of Peoria.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Jackson co., Illinois.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Macon co., Missouri, on the South Fork of Salt River, 80 miles N. by W. of Jefferson City.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Tulare co., California.

WOODVILLE DEPOT, (Depôt,) a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

WOOD/WARD, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

WOODWARD, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 390.

WOODWARD, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 476.

WOODWARD, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

WOODWARD'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WOOD/WARDSVILLE, a post-village of Essex co., New York, about 100 miles N. of Albany.

WOODWARDSVILLE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 4 mills, and about 70 dwellings.

WOOD/WORTH'S, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 61 miles N. of Raleigh.

WOOD/YARDS, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

WOOK/EY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOOL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the South-Western Railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Wareham.

WOOL/ASTON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WOOLAVING/TON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOOLAVINGTON, EAST AND WEST, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WOOL/BEDDING, a parish of England, co. of Sussex.

WOOL/BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOOL/DALE, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WOOL/ER, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on a small affluent of the Till, 46 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1851, 1911. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot Hills. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone pillar commemorative of the victory of the Percies over the Scots in the reign of Henry IV.

WOOLEY, a parish of England, co. of Huntington.

WOOLFARD/ISWORTHY, two parishes of England, co. of Devon.

WOOL/FORD, GREAT, a parish of England, co. Warwick.

WOOLFORD, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Warwick.

WOOLHAMP/TON, a parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles E. of Newbury.

WOOLIMA, wool/e-mä', written also VOULIMA, a river of West Africa, Mandingo country, falls into the Ba Fing or Senegal.

WOO LING SHAN or WOU LING CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Pe-chee-lee; lat. 40° 43' N., lon. 117° 27' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

WOOL/LAM, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

WOOLL/YA, a native settlement of South America, Terra-del-Fuego, on the N.W. shore of Navarin Island, lat. 55° S., lon. 68° W. It is of pleasing appearance, rising gently from the waterside into moderate hills, clothed with the finest timber in the country, is well watered, and has rich grass.

WOOL/PIT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WOOLSTASTON, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WOOLSTHORP, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WOOLS/TON, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WOOLSTON, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOOLSTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOOLSTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WOOL/TON, LITTLE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WOOLTON, MUCH, a chapelry, England, co. of Lancaster.

WOOL/VERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WOOL/VERTON, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOOLWICH, wool/ich or wool/ij, a town, parish, and naval port of England, county of Kent, 9 miles E.S.E. of London, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1851, 32,367, chiefly dependent on the government establishments. The town, about one mile in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dock-yard; it has a conspicuous old church, a new church, and several chapels; a Scotch church, dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, and a small theatre. The dock-yard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has been enlarged of late years, and has some very fine new docks. Here were built the Royal George, which was lost at Spithead, the Nelson, Trafalgar, and other first-rate ships; but from the comparative shallowness of the water in the

river, such ships are mostly built at the other naval ports, and this yard is chiefly employed for constructing steamers. Woolwich has the largest arsenal in Britain, covering more than 100 acres, and containing nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike materials for the army and navy, a royal laboratory, &c. It is the head-quarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, and royal sappers and miners, for whom, and other corps, here are extensive barracks; on a fine parade ground, S. of the town, are a repository for military models, and an observatory. It is the seat of a royal military academy for engineering and artillery. Woolwich joins with Deptford and Greenwich in returning 2 members to the House of Commons. Monthly petty sessions are held by the county magistrates.

WOOLWICH, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec River, 25 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. 1420.

WOOLWICH, a township of Gloucester co., New Jersey. Pop. 3265.

WOONSOCK'ET, a flourishing post-village of Smithfield and Cumberland townships, Providence county, Rhode Island, on both sides of the Blackstone River, and on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, at the north-eastern terminus of the proposed Woonsocket Union Railroad, 16 miles N. by W. of Providence. At present it comprises one principal and several smaller villages, viz., Woonsocket, Heron, Hamlet, Jenksville, Globe, and Union villages, all included under the general name of Woonsocket. There were in operation at this point, in 1853, 19 cotton-mills, in which were 78,304 spindles, and 1641 looms, annually consuming 6185 bales of cotton, and 11,300 gallons of oil, producing 276,588 yards of cloth per week; also 5 woollen-mills, with 9770 spindles, 227 looms, and 22 sets of cards, turning out 33,000 yards of cloth per week, and consuming annually 600,000 bales of wool, and 10,000 gallons of oil; preparations were being made to increase the above to the extent of 288 looms, and 10,000 spindles; also 8 machine shops, 2 iron foundries, 1 gas manufactory, sash, blind, and planing works, 1 spool-thread factory, 1 manufactory of sewing-silk and silk fringes, 1 of gold pencils and jewellery, 1 of musical instruments, 4 of tin-plate and stoves, 3 of scythe-stones, connected with an extensive quarry in the immediate vicinity, and 2 marble-yards, besides numerous other establishments.

There are in Woonsocket 7 churches, 1 high school, 1 newspaper office, 6 banks, 1 savings institution, 80 stores, 3 hotels, and 6 livery stables, containing about 50 horses. Annual amount of freight, 19,631 tons; value of goods manufactured and merchandise sold, $2,292,670. An eminence in the rear of Heron affords a beautiful view of the village. Many of the most elegant dwellings occupy, in groups, the extensive swells of highland which extend in every direction above the valley of the river. Patriot Buildings (printing) is a fine specimen of architectural beauty. Woonsocket has telegraphic communication with Pawtucket and Providence. Its position on the route of the New York and Boston Air-Line Railroad is favorable to a rapid increase of business, and before many years the village will, without doubt, contain a large population. Pop. in 1853, about 6600.

WOOSTER, a flourishing post-town, capital of Wayne county, Ohio, situated on Killbuck Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 90 miles N.E. of Columbus, and 52 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. It is well built, and surrounded by a beautiful and undulating country, of which it commands an extensive view. Wooster is the centre of an active trade, and is improving rapidly since the construction of the railroad, which forms part of a continuous line from Philadelphia to Indiana, &c. It contains 8 churches, 1 bank, 1 female seminary, and 2 newspaper offices. Carriage making is carried on here extensively. Laid out in 1808. Pop. in 1840, 1913; in 1850, 2797; in 1853, about 4000; of the township, in 1850, 4122.

WOOSTER, a flourishing village of Scott co., Indiana, about 50 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1853, 300.

WOOSTER, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

WOOSUNG, a small maritime town of China, province of Kiang-see, 80 miles N.W. of Chusan, and strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles W.S.W. of Dorking. The church stands in a picturesque valley, and here is the demesne of the Evelyn family

WOOTTON, a parish of England, Isle of Wight.

WOOTTON. See WORTON.

WOOTTON-BAS'SET, a disfranchised borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Great Western Railway, 6 miles W. of Swindon. Pop. in 1851, 2123. The town has a market-house in its centre. The church is an ancient structure. Here are also a chapel for Independents, and an endowed grammar school.

WOOTTON GLANVILLE, a parish, England, co. of Dorset.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOOTTON RIVERS, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WOOTTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOOTTON WAWEN, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 2½ miles S. of Henley-in-Arden. It has a handsome church. Petty sessions are held here.

WORB, worp, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles E.S.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2900.

WORBIS, wor'bis, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. in 1852, 2044.

WORBIS-BREITEN, wor'bis bri'ten, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles E.S.E. of Worbis, on the Wipper.

WORCESTER, woos'ter, WORCESTERSHIRE, woos'tershir, an inland county of England, with a very irregular outline, and many detached portions, but mostly bounded by the counties of Warwick on the E., Gloucester on the S., Hereford on the W., Salop and Stafford on the N. Area, 738 square miles, or 472,320 acres, of which about 400,000 are estimated to be arable or in meadows and pastures. Pop. in 1851, 276,926. It is fertile, well watered, and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Severn, and its affluents the Avon and Teme, all having a S. course. The Malvern Hills in the S.W. separate it from Herefordshire. The Bredon Hills in the S.E. rise to 900 feet in height. Wheat is extensively raised; hops are an important crop in some parts; orchards are numerous, and a great deal of cider and perry is made. Cattle and sheep are fattened here. Coal is found at Dudley; in a N. detached district at Droitwich are brine springs; building stone and clay are other chief minerals. Carpets are made at Kidderminster, glass and iron wares at Dudley and Stourbridge, gloves and porcelain at Worcester, needles and fish-hooks at Redditch and Feckenham; and in 1847, 673 persons were employed in woollen, and 500 in silk mills. Numerous canals, and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, intersect the county. Worcestershire is divided into 10 divisions, in the diocese of Worcester, and Oxford circuit. After Worcester, the capital, the principal towns are the boroughs of Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Bewdley, and Dudley. The county with boroughs sends 8 members to the House of Commons.

WORCESTER, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, a county of itself, and capital of the county of Worcester, on the left bank of the Severn, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, 3½ miles N.W. of the Spetchley station of the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 23 miles N. of Gloucester, and 25 miles S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 27,528. It stands chiefly between the Severn and the Worcester or Birmingham Canal, just above their junction, and sheltered on the E. by a finely wooded hill. It is one of the best built and handsomest cities in the kingdom. The streets are regular, wide, and well paved. In the tything of Whinstones, on its N., are many detached villa-residences. On the S. the cathedral and college precincts occupy an extensive area. The city was formerly enclosed by a wall, some vestiges of which remain; and the college precincts were, in early Saxon times, surrounded by separate fortifications, of which the Edgar tower is the chief relic.

The Cathedral was founded in 680; the present edifice, with its appendages, dating from the 14th century, is an elegant plain Gothic building, with a fine central tower 200 feet in height. Its interior is very tastefully decorated, and it contains the tomb and effigy of King John, monumental chapel of Arthur, son of Henry VII., monuments to Judge Littleton, Bishop Stillingfleet, &c. Adjoining it are the cloisters, with residences of the cathedral dignitaries, the chapter house, with a valuable library, a large ancient hall, now occupied by the King's school, and the bishop's palace, on a commanding site facing the Severn. The see of Worcester now comprises the counties of Worcester and Warwick, with portions of adjacent counties. The tower and octagonal spire of St. Andrews Church, 245½ feet in height, form one of the most conspicuous objects in the city. The churches of St. Clement and St. Nicholas are handsome buildings, and there are chapels for Roman Catholics, Independents, Calvinists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Huntingdon and Friends' meeting-houses. Other principal public buildings are, the Guildhall, new county courts, county and city jails, market-house, house of industry, county infirmary, buildings of various schools and charity institutions, public subscription library, and theatre; and here are several remains of monastic establishments, including a commandery of the Hospital of St. John. The royal grammar school or "King's school," founded for 40 scholars by Henry VIII., affords the privilege of competition for 2 exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford. The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has 14 exhibitions of 30*l.* to the universities and scholarships at Worcester College, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford; and at this school Butler the author of "Hudibras," and the

great Lord Somers, were educated. Here are national, Lancasterian, and several other endowed schools; St. Oswald's Hospital for 28 old persons; Nash's Charity for aged citizens; Berkeley's Hospital; Worfield's Charity; Shewring's Hospital; Jarvis's Charity. There are also a female penitentiary, lying-in, ophthalmic, and other medical institutions, a dispensary, humane and other societies; and Worcester is the head-quarters of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, and, with Gloucester and Hereford, the place of a triennial musical festival, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy.

The principal manufactures are china wares of the first quality, and gloves, of which latter about 250,000 pairs are annually produced. Lace, spirits, leather, nails, and turned wares, are made; there are extensive iron works on the canal and river banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Good warehouses and quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges. Worcester is the entrepôt for a large and populous district. It has several banks, and 4 weekly newspapers.

The borough is divided into 5 wards, and governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 36 councillors. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Under the name of *Caer Guorangon*, it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bisboric in Mercia. The troops of Cromwell here obtained a decisive victory over those of Charles II., September 3, 1651. Lord Somers was born at Worcester in 1652.

WORCESTER, wōōs'ter, the largest county in Massachusetts, occupies the central part of the state, extending across the entire breadth from N. to S., and has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Miller's, Chickopee, Thames, Blackstone, Nashua, and other smaller rivers, which afford motive power to a great number of mills. The surface is undulating, with some hills. The soil is strong and productive. In 1850 this county produced 476,167 bushels of corn; 732,261 of potatoes; 145,094 tons of hay; 1,881,823 pounds of butter; and 2,584,245 of cheese. The quantity of hay was the greatest produced by any county in the United States, except Oneida county, New York, and that of corn, potatoes, butter, and cheese, was each the greatest produced by any county in the state. The Blackstone Canal has been converted into the track of the Worcester and Providence Railroad. The county is traversed by numerous railroads, among the principal of which are the Western, the Providence and Worcester, the Norwich and Worcester, the Worcester and Nashua, and the Fitchburg Railroads. Organized in 1731, and named from Worcester, a county in England. Capital, Worcester. Pop. 130,789.

WORCESTER, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, and on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of about 700 square miles. It forms part of the peninsula extending into the sea, between Chesapeake and Delaware Bay. Sinepuxent Sound washes the S.E. border of the county, which is drained by Pocomoke and St. Martin's Rivers. The surface is level. The soil is moderately fertile. The Pocomoke is navigable by sloops to the county seat and St. Martin's River for a distance of 12 miles. Organized in 1742. Capital, Snow Hill. Pop. 18,859; of whom 15,415 were free, and 3444 slaves.

WORCESTER, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 11 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. 702.

WORCESTER, a city and seat of justice of Worcester county, Massachusetts, is delightfully situated in the centre of one of the richest and most productive agricultural regions of the state, 45 miles W.S.W. of Boston, 43 miles N.N.W. of Providence, 45 miles S.S.W. of Nashua, and 53 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. Lat. 42° 16′ 17″ N., lon. 71° 48′ 13″ W. From this point diverge five important railroads, viz., the Western Railroad, which connects with the railway system of the South and West; the Worcester and Nashua, communicating through other railroads with the valley of the St. Lawrence; the Boston and Worcester Road, one of the first constructed in the state, having been opened in 1835; the Providence and Worcester, and the Norwich and Worcester Railroads, both of which have steamboat communication with New York. To this network of railroads Worcester is chiefly indebted for her late rapid increase in wealth and population. The city is situated partly in a valley environed by beautiful hills, and partly on an elevation which rises suddenly towards the W., affording delightful sites for residences. It is handsomely laid out with streets of convenient breadth, usually intersecting each other at right angles. Main Street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad straight avenue, nearly two miles in length, and beautifully shaded. On it are several of the churches, the banks, court-house, city hall, and the largest hotels. On the E. side of the southern part of this street is a spacious green, fronting which are two handsome churches, and a third, the Old South Church, stands within the enclosure. The town is well built, principally of brick, and contains some of the finest residences in New England.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the American Antiquarian Society, founded in 1812, by the munificence of the late Isaiah Thomas, LL.D., the editor of the first folio Bible published in the United States. The hall consists of a centre building, about 50 feet by 40, adorned with a neat Doric portico and two wings, each 28 feet long and 21 wide. In it is deposited the society's library, of above 12,000 volumes, an extensive cabinet of antiquities, and numerous specimens of early printing. The State Lunatic Asylum, established here in 1832, occupies an elevation E. of the city. It comprises several buildings, the principal of which is 76 feet long, 40 wide, and 4 stories high, with two wings, each 96 feet by 36, and 3 stories high. Other wings are joined to these, the whole forming a complete square, enclosed by spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds. This institution is considered as one of the best in the country for the treatment of lunatics. Of the 2300 insane persons admitted during 13 years, over 1000 were discharged cured. The number of inmates, November, 1851, was 466, of whom 208 were paupers. The Roman Catholic College located here was partially destroyed by fire, July, 1852, but has since been restored. On a commanding elevation, about three-fourths of a mile from the centre of the town, stands the Oread Institute, a seminary of a high character for young ladies. The building, an elegant structure, is in a peculiar and striking style of architecture, and surrounded by delightful rural scenery. The public schools of Worcester are usually referred to as the model schools of New England. The citizens of this town were among the first to adopt what is commonly known as the graded system, comprising high schools, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. In the high schools of Worcester, the pupils are instructed in all the branches usually pursued in colleges. Three daily and five weekly newspapers are published here.

The manufactures of Worcester are various and extensive. Among the leading articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, carpeting, hollow-ware, castings, pistols, wire, railroad cars, agricultural implements, tin ware, sash and door blinds, paper, saddles, harness, trunks, locks, sieves, card presses, musical instruments, mechanics' tools, plated ware. One establishment for the manufacture of wire, turns out about 500 tons of the various sizes, including card, reed, cotton-flyer, annealed, broom, buckle, and spring wire, also all kinds of round, flat, or oval, adapted to various machine purposes. The telegraph wire manufactured at this establishment is made from foreign extra-refined iron, and is of a very superior quality. At the extensive factory of Messrs. Allen & Thurber, about 100 men are employed in the manufacture of pistols, each of which goes through some 25 hands before it is finished. About 15,000 pistols are turned out annually. The commercial facilities of Worcester have been immensely increased by the construction of the numerous railways conducting to it. Previous to the opening of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, the cost of transporting merchandise from the seaboard to Worcester was $10 a ton, and the time required two days. Since that event, freight has been reduced to $2 a ton, and the time to less than three hours.

Worcester has 5 banks, a savings institution, 5 insurance companies, and a gas-light company. The assessed value of real and personal property in Worcester, since the year 1800, has been as follows, viz. in 1800, $296,542; 1820, $2,015,750; 1840, $4,288,950; 1851, $11,925,055, and in 1852, $12,575,568. Stephen Salisbury paid the heaviest tax, which amounted to $3880, and his property was assessed at $589,000. By the assessment of 1849, 91 persons in Worcester owned property, each to the value of $20,000 and upwards, and 99 persons to the value of $10,000 and upwards. The amount of appropriations by the city for all purposes in 1851, was $75,500, and in 1852, $85,700. Worcester was settled in 1713, and incorporated a city in 1848. Its Indian name was Quinisigamond. Pop. in 1800, 2411; 1820, 2962; 1830, 4172; 1840, 7492; 1850, 17,059, and by a local census in 1853, 20,771.

WORCESTER, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, in Worcester township, about 55 miles W. by S. of Albany. It contains several stores and mills. P. of the township, 2047.

WORCESTER, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 1452.

WORCESTER, a village in McDonough co., Illinois, 90 miles N.W. of Springfield.

WORCESTERSHIRE. See WORCESTER.

WORDINGBORG, a town of Denmark. See VORDINGBORG.

WORDL, wōrd'l, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1572.

WORDWELL, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORFIELD, a parish of England, co. of Salop.

WORKINGTON, a seaport town, parish, and township of England, co. of Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on the railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1851, 7159. The lower part of the town is old, with narrow streets, but in the upper part are many good residences, and a square, in which the corn market is held; it has a handsome church and chapel, several dissenting chapels, assembly and news room, a small theatre, a harbor, with good quays and a breakwater, some ship-building, manufactures of sail-cloth and

cordage, a valuable salmon fishery, and coal-mines in the vicinity, which employ many of the population, large quantities of coal being shipped to Ireland and the Isle of Man. It is a creek of the port of Whitehaven. Registered shipping in 1848, 14,002 tons. At Workington Hall, the fine castellated mansion of the Curwen family, on a wooded height above the town, was a refuge of Mary Queen of Scots after her flight from Langside.

WORK'SOP, a market-town and parish of England, county and 25 miles N. of Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, and with a station on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. Pop. in 1851, 7215. The church formed part of an ancient priory, and is one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Norman style in England. Worksop is celebrated for its malt. The town may be regarded as the capital of the district, popularly called the "dukery," from comprising Worksop-Manor, Clumber Park, and Wolbeck-Abbey, respectively the seats of the Dukes of Norfolk, Newcastle, and Portland.

WORKUM, wor'kům, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 21 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 3193.

WORKWAY, one of the Arroo Islands, containing the villages of Nieuw-Affara, Oud-Affara, Goor, Longar, and Tree. It is noted for the productiveness of its trepang fisheries.

WOR'LABY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WORLD'HAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORLDHAM, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORLE, wŭrl, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOR'LINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WOR'LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORLINGTON, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles E. of Chumleigh. Here are remains of an ancient cross.

WORLINGTON, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

WOR'LINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORLITSCHKA, wŏr-litch'kä, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, district of and near Landskron, on the Adlerbach, at the foot of the Adlerberg and Buchberg. P. 1205.

WORLITZ, wŏr'lits, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, capital of a district, near the Elbe, and on a small lake 9 miles E. of Dessau. Pop. 1867. It has a ducal summer palace, with fine parks and gardens.

WORMATIA. See WORMS.

WORM'BRIDGE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WORMDITT, wŏrm'dit, a town of East Prussia, 49 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. 3470. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

WORMELDINGEN, wŏr'mel-ding'en, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 1400.

WORM'ENHALL, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WORMER, wŏr'mer, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 18 miles S.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 1059.

WORMERVEER, wŏr'mer-vair', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Haarlem. Pop. 2088.

WORM'GAY, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WORMHOUDT, vŏr'moo', a village of France, department of Nord, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. in 1852, 3869.

WORM'INGFORD, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WORM'INGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester.

WORM'LEIGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WORM'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WORM'LEYSBURG, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of Susquehanna River, about 1 mile S.W. of Harrisburg.

WORMS, a town of Austrian Italy. See BORMIO.

WORMS, (anc. *Borbetomlagus*; L. *Wormatia*,) a city of West Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, 26 miles S.E. of Mentz, on the left bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 9400. It was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. It had a palace in which Charlemagne often resided. In the 13th century its population is said to have amounted to 60,000. In 1689 it was taken and burned by the French, the Cathedral and a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, and trade in agricultural produce, and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated was that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I.; and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

WORMS'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WORMS'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

WORNITZ, a river of Bavaria. See WERNITZ.

WORONEJ, WORONETZ or WORONESCH. See VORONEJH.

WOR'PLESDON, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

WORRINGEN, wŏr'ring-en, (anc. *Burunetum?*) a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine, formerly fortified. Pop. 1905.

WORRSTADT, vŏr'stätt, a market-town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rhein-Hessen, capital of a county, 13 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1030.

WORS'BOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WORS'LEY, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 6 miles S.S.E. of Great Bolton. Pop. in 1851, 10,189. It is intersected by the Wigan and Leigh Canal, and has extensive coal-mines, with subterranean canals and tunnels, the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

WOR'STEAD, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WORST'HORN, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WORTEGHEM, wŏr'te-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S.W. of Ghent.

WORTEL, (wŏr'tel,) a village of Belgium, province and 21 miles N.E. of Antwerp.

WORTH, wŏrt, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Main, 34 miles W. of Würzburg, with a castle.

WORTH, a market-town of Bavaria, 14 miles E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1115.

WORTH, a village of Bavaria, on the Isar, 11 miles N.E. of Landshut.

WORTH, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WORTH, a township of England, co. of Chester.

WORTH, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by Lime and Shell Rock Creeks, branches of English River, which rise in two small lakes in the northern part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850.

WORTH, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. P. 326.

WORTH, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1015.

WORTH, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

WORTH, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

WORTH, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

WORTH, a post-office of Tuscola co., Michigan.

WORTH, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

WORTH, a township of Hancock co., Indiana. Pop. 718.

WORTH, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

WORTH'AM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WORTH'EM, a parish of England, counties of Salop and Montgomery, 8 miles N.E. of Montgomery. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old boundary between England and Wales; and lead-mines were wrought here during the Roman dominion.

WORTH'ENBURY, a parish of North Wales, co. of Flint.

WORTH'IN, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

WORTH'ING, a maritime town and chapelry of England, co. of Sussex, parish of Broadwater, on the English Channel, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. in 1851, 5370. Its rise from an insignificant village into a favorite watering-place, was due to the visits of George III. Its climate is mild and salubrious, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on either side.

WORTHING, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WORTH'INGTON, a chapelry of England, co. of Leicester, 4½ miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with which it is connected by railway.

WORTHINGTON, (wŭr'thing-tŭn,) a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 1134.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. of Kittanning, is situated in an iron region, and has 1 or 2 furnaces in the vicinity.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia. Pop. about 200.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, near Greene River, 155 miles S.W. by W. of Frankfort.

WORTHINGTON, a neat post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Worthington Plank-road, 9 miles N. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and a seminary for girls. Pop. about 500.

WORTHINGTON, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 2003.

WORTHINGTON, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

WORTHINGTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Illinois.

WORTH MATRAV'ERS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WORTHS'VILLE, a post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, 12 miles S.S.E. of the latter.

WORTH'VILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York.

WORTH'VILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

WORTH'VILLE, a post-village of Butts co., Georgia.

WORTHVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Kentucky.

WORTHY, KINGS, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WOR'THY MAR'TYR, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORT'ING, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WORT'LEY, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sheffield. Pop. in 1851, 7896, extensively employed in the manufacture of woollens.

WORTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Burnesley. Here are Wortley Hall and Wharncliffe Lodge, (Lord Wharncliffe.)

WORTON, NETH'ER, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WORTON, OVER, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WORT'WELL, a hamlet of England, co. of Norfolk.

WOSCHITZ, JUNG, yŭng wo/shits, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1820. Southward is the village of Alt-Woschitz.

WOSCHNIK, wosh/nik, written also WOISCHNIK or WOZNIK, a market-town of Prussia, government and 48 miles E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1083.

WOSSINGEN, a market-town of Baden, 2 miles E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1597.

WOSTITZ, wos/titt, or WLASATICE, a town of the Austrian Empire, Moravia, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brunn. Pop. 1100.

WOTAWA, wo-tä/wä, a river of Bohemia, after a N.E. course of 60 miles, joins the Moldau, 11 miles N.E. of Pisek.

WOTITZ, wo/tits, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles, S.E. of Prague, with a castle and 1400 inhabitants.

WOTTON, COURTNEY, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WOTTON FITZ-PAINE, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, woot'on ŭnd'rij, a market-town and parish of England, county and 17½ miles S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1851, 4224, chiefly employed in woollen mills and hand-loom weaving.

WOUBRUGGE, wŏw-brŭg/gheh, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 8 miles N.E. of Leyden. Pop. 932.

WOUDENBERG, wŏw/den-bêrg', a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1723.

WOUDRICHEM, wŏw/drik-êm, or WORKUM, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, at the junction of the Maas and Waal, 16 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1220.

WOUGHTON (wŏ'ton) ON THE GREEN, a parish of England, co. of Bucks.

WOULDHAM, wŏld'ăm, a parish of England, co. of Kent.

WOU LING CHAN. See WOO LING SHAN.

WOUMEN, wŏw/men, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 20 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3157.

WOUW, wŏw or wŏwŭ, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 8 miles N.E. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2500.

WOW, wŏw, a town of Hindostan, province of Guzerat, capital of a district E. of the Runn, and 157 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor. It is fortified, but has suffered much by incessant ravages. Since 1820, when it was placed under British protection, it has somewhat recovered.

WOYNELOW, woi/neh-lov', a village of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Stry, on a small affluent of the Dniester.

WOYNITZ, woi/nits, a town of Austrian Galicia, 41 miles E.S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 1116.

WOYSLAWICE, woi-slä-veet/sä, a town of Poland, government and 50 miles E.S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 2000.

WOZNIK, a town of Prussia. See WOSCHNIK.

WRA, a river of Poland. See WERA.

WRABNESS, rab-nêss', a parish of England, co. of Essex.

WRAGBY, rag/bee, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1851, 610, chiefly agricultural. The village is neat, and in a fertile district.

WRAGBY, a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding.

WRAKLAWEK. See WROCLAWEK.

WRAMPLINGHAM, ramp/ling-ăm, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRANGEL, vrăng/ĕl, or VRANGEL, vrang/gel, (GREAT and LITTLE,) two small islands of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles N.E. of Revel.

WRANGEL, an island of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 miles N.E. of Revel. Pop. 1100.

WRANGLE, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WRANGLEBOROUGH, a village of New Jersey. See UNIONVILLE.

WRATH, CAPE. See CAPE WRATH.

WRATTLING, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WRATTLING, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WRATTLING, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Cambridge.

WRAWBY, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WRAXALL, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WRAXALL, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WRAXALL, NORTH, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WRAYSBURY, a parish of England. See WYRARDISBURY.

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WREAK or WREKE, reek, a river of England, co. of Leicester, rises in the N.E. part of the county, flows S.W. past Melton-Mowbray, Rotherby, &c., and joins the Soar near Rothley, near which junction it is united with Leicester Canal, and joined by its principal tributary streams from the S.E. Total course, 25 miles.

WRECKLESHAM, rĕk/kel'z-ăm, a tything of England, co. of Surrey.

WREDENHAGEN, vrä/den-hä'ghen, a village of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 38 miles S.S.E. of Gustrow. Pop. 538.

WRENBURY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WREN/INGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WREN/THAM, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WREN/THAM, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Norfolk County Railroad, 23 miles S.W. by S. of Boston. It is drained by branches of Charles and Neponset Rivers, which afford excellent water-power. It has manufactures of straw bonnets and cotton goods. The principal villages are Eagle Factory village, Sheppardsville, one near the centre of the township, and another in the N. part. Pop. in 1840, 2915; in 1850, 3037.

WRESCHEN, vrĕsh/en, or WRYSCZYNA, vrish-tri/ä, (Polish *Wreszmio*, vrĕsh'ne-o,) a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles E.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3040. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

WRESSEL, rĕs'sel, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Derwent, across which the Hull and Selby Railway is here carried by an iron bridge, 3¼ miles N. of Howden. Here are the ruins of Wressel Castle, a baronial residence of the Earls of Northumberland, built in the reign of Richard II.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WRESZNIO. See WRESCHEN.

WRET/HAM, GREAT and WEST, two contiguous parishes of England, co. of Norfolk.

WRETTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WREX/HAM, a parliamentary borough, town, parish, and two townships of North Wales, chiefly in the county of Denbigh, but the parish partly in the county of Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 12 miles S.W. of Chester. Pop. of parish in 1851, 15,520; of borough, 6714. The town, consisting of several spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, has some substantial houses. The church, formerly collegiate, is a fine edifice of the time of Henry VII., 178 feet in length, 72 feet in width, with a highly decorated tower, 135 feet in height, a fine altar-piece, and several good monuments, including two by Roubilliac. Here are iron works, paper-mills, and an active trade in flannel, coal, and lead from adjacent mines. The borough, with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

WRIETZEN, vreet/sen, WRIEZEN or BRIETZEN, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an arm of the Oder, 33 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5930. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, and leather.

WRIGHT, a county in the S. part of Missouri, contains about 950 square miles. The Gasconade River and the Osage fork of the same rise in the county and flow northward; it is also drained by the sources of the James, Bryant's, Finley, and North Forks of White River. The surface is uneven; a portion of the soil is productive. The county is amply supplied with water-power. Lead, copper, and iron ore are said to be abundant in the vicinity of Hartsville, the county seat. Pop. 3387; of whom 3305 were free, and 82 slaves.

WRIGHT, a new county towards the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected in the E. by the Iowa River, and in the W. by Boone River. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Silas Wright, of New York.

WRIGHT, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 1030.

WRIGHT, a township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. P. 574.

WRIGHT, a post-township in the E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan. Pop. 521.

WRIGHT, a post-township, Greene co., Indiana. Pop. 793.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township, England, co. of Lancaster.

WRIGHT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

WRIGHTS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, on Town Creek, 40 miles W. of Augusta.

WRIGHT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 60 miles W. of Rochester.

WRIGHT'S CORNERS, a post-office, Dearborn co., Indiana.

WRIGHTS'TOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Trenton.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-township in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S.E. of Doylestown. Pop. 821.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Brown co., Wisconsin.

WRIGHTS'VILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., New York.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 5 miles from Allentown.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Brokenstraw Creek, 225 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a flourishing post-borough of Hellam township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the right (W.) bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, and 11 miles E.N.E. of York. A branch railroad extends from this place to York. A fine bridge, about 1 mile long, upon which the railroad is laid, crosses the river at this point. A good turnpike leads to York and Chambersburg; and the Tidewater Canal extends from Wrightsville to Havre de Grace, Maryland. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber are annually brought here and seasoned for the Philadelphia market, and for other towns along the railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1310.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a small village, Monroe co., Tennessee.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Roane co., Tennessee, 154 miles E. by S. of Nashville.

WRING/TON, a town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.N.E. of Axbridge. Pop. in 1851, 1620. The philosopher Locke was born here in 1632.

WRITH/LINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

WRITTLE, a town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. 2520.

WRKA, a river of Poland. See WERA.

WROCKWARDINE, rok/war-din, a village and parish of England, co. of Salop, picturesquely situated, 2 miles W. by N. of Wellington, with an ancient church of red stone. Pop. in 1851, 3197.

WROCLAWEK, vrots-lä/věk, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula, 8 miles N.E. of Brzesc. Pop. 1400.

WRONKE, vron/keh, or WRONKI, vronk/ee, a town of Prussian Poland, 30 miles N.W. of Posen, on the Warta, and on the Stettin and Posen Railway. Pop. in 1852, 2338. It has woollen cloth factories.

WROOT, root, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WROTHAM, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, 11 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. It has two churches, the one ancient and spacious, the remains of an archbishop's palace. Pop. in 1851, 3184.

WROUGHTON, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

WROXETER, a parish of England, co. of Salop, 5½ miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. Here was the Roman station, *Uriconium*, many relics and traces of which remain.

WROX/HALL, a parish of England, co. and 5¼ miles N.N.W. of Warwick. Wroxhall Abbey is the seat of the descendants of Sir Christopher Wren.

WROX/HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

WROX/TON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

WRYSCZYNA. See WRESCHEN.

WSCHERAU, vshä/rŏw, or SCHERAU, shä/rŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Pilsen. Pop. 1164.

WSCHOWA, a town of Prussia. See FRAUSTADT.

WSETIN or WSZETIN, vsa-teen/ or vsä/tin, a town of Moravia, 33 miles N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 3170.

WUDD, wŭd, a small town of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, in the plain of Wudd, 110 miles S. of Kelat; lat. 27° 19′ N., lon. 66° 31′ E.

WUD'WAN', a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, 54 miles W.S.W. of Ahmedabad; lat. 22° 42′ N., lon. 71° 47′ E.

WU'ERDALE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WUKUMOTO, woo-ko-mo/to, a town of Japan, province of Fizen, island of Kioo-Sioo; lat. 32° 50′ N., lon. 130° E. At this place there is a coal-pit entered by an easy staircase of 120 steps, and containing seams of bituminous coal.

WULFLINGEN, (Wülflingen,) wülf/ling-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. It is overhung by an old castle, and has a church with interesting tombs. Pop. 1950.

WULFRATH, (Wülfrath,) wülf/rät, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 6 miles W.N.W. of Elberfeld. Pop. in 1852, 1096.

WULLERSDORF, wöl/lers-dorf', a market-town of Lower Austria, on the Schmieda, 22 miles N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1700.

WUL/UR or WUL/LER, a lake of Cashmere, formed by an expansion of the Jhylum, 18 miles N.W. of Seringagur; greatest length from W. to E., 21 miles, breadth about 8 miles. It produces singara or water-nuts so abundantly as to yield a rent of 12,000*l.* to the government, and subsist a large part of the population. These nuts, the roots of the *Trapa bispinosa*, are obtained by dredging between two boats, as for oysters on our coasts. On a small island in the lake are extensive ruins of a very old Boodhist temple.

WULVERINGHEM, wül/ver-ing-hêm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the canals from Loo and Bergues to Furnes, 3 miles S. of Furnes. Pop. 1077.

WUMME, (Wümme,) wüm/meh, a river in the N.W. part of Germany, Hanover, after a westward course of upwards of 75 miles, past Rothenburg and Ottersberg, joins the Weser 10 miles N.W. of Bremen, the territory of which it bounds on the N. Chief affluents, the Humme and Worpe from the N., and Lesum from the E.

WUN/GA, a small town of Sinde, on the E. branch of the Indus, 75 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

WUNNENBERG, (Wünnenberg,) wün/nen-bêrg', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 miles S. of Paderborn. P. 1300.

WUNNEWYL, (Wünnewyl,) wün/neh-wil', a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.E. of Freyburg. P. 2000.

WUNSCHELBERG, (Wünschelberg,) a town of Prussian Silesia. See HRADEK.

WUNSDORF, wöns/dorf, or WUNSTORF, wöns/torf, a town of Hanover, principality of Kalenberg, on a railway, between Hanover and Minden, 13 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1954.

WUNSIEDEL, wön/see'del, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rössla, 20 miles E.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 3900. It has manufactures of woollen yarn and woven fabrics, and a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who was born here.

WUNZEN, woon/zen,(?) or WUNZENDAKE, woon/zen-dä'kä,(?) an active volcano of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo. It rises 4110 feet above sea-level, nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Simabara. A terrible eruption from this mountain took place in 1792, when the northern peak of the mountain was blown into the air, and a stream of boiling water issued from the gap and poured down to the sea, which at the same time overflowed its banks. The whole face of the country was changed, and 60,000 persons are said to have perished.

WUPPER, three rivers of Germany. See WIPPER.

WURBENTHAL, (Würbenthal,) wür/ben-täl', or URBENTHAL, ür/ben-täl', a town of Austrian Silesia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1359.

WUR/DAH or WUR/DA, a river of India, flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Godavery, 12 miles E. of Chinnoor. Total course 300 miles, throughout nearly all which it separates the dominions of Berar and Hyderabad, receiving from the former its affluent the Wyne-gunga, and from the latter on the W. the Payn-gunga. Sirpoor is the only town of consequence on the Wurdah.

WURELINGEN, (Würelingen,) wü/rel-ling-en, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 6 miles N.W. of Baden. Pop. 1003.

WURENLOS, (Würenlos,) wü/ren-los', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S.E. of Baden, on an impetuous torrent which joins the Limmat, and is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 763.

WURMLINGEN, (Würmlingen,) wöorm/ling-en, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, bailiwick and N.E. of Rothenburg. On a neighboring height is a chapel visited by numerous pilgrims. Pop. 1061.

WURMLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, bailiwick of Tuttlingen, on the Elta. P. 1293.

WURM-SEE, wöorm/ sä', a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Length from S. to N., 12 miles, breadth 4 miles. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer, by the Würm, 20 miles in length.

WUR/NA, a river of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, rises in the West Ghauts, lat. 17° 18′ N., lon. 73° 46′ E., and falls into the Kistnah, total course 80 miles.

WUR/NO, a town of Central Africa, about 17 miles N.E. of Sacoatoo, on the Rima. It is the residence of the Foolah Emperor, and was founded by Bello in 1831. Pop. in 1853, from 12,000 to 18,000.

WURTEMBERG, (Würtemberg,) (Ger. pron. wür/têm-bêrg; Fr. *Wurtemberg*, vür'tăm'bair'; Sp. *Virtemberg*, veer-têm-bêrg'; It. *Virtemberga*, veer-têm-bêr/gä,) a kingdom in the S.W. of Germany, ranking as the sixth state in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded, S.E., E., and N. by Bavaria; N.W., W., and S.W. by Baden; and S. by Baden, Hohenzollern, (which it nearly encloses,) and the Lake of Constance, which separates it from Switzerland; greatest length from N. to S., 140 miles; central breadth, 100 miles; area, 7554 square miles.

Except a few level tracts in the S., the surface is throughout hilly and mountainous. In the W., the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, forms part of the boundary with some of its loftiest ridges, and sends ramifications far into the interior. In Würtemberg, however, it is neither so high nor so steep as on the side of Baden. Its ridges are generally clothed with forests. Much steeper and more inhospitable are the mountains of the centre and the E., where the Alb or Rauhe Alp, forming part of the Franconian Jura, covers an extensive tract. This mountain mass, when at its greatest height, spreads out into an elevated desolate plateau. Towards the N. its descent is rapid and abrupt, but towards the S. it slopes very gradually. Beyond the N. slope other heights begin to rise, and link at last with outliers of the Odenwald.

The drainage is shared between the basins of the Danube and the Rhine, and hence, part of the great watershed of the European continent is found in Würtemberg; here it is formed by the Alb and its plateau, the N. and W. sides of which give rise to several tributaries of the Rhine, while those of the E. and S.E. send a much smaller portion to the Danube, which in the latter direction is the only river of importance. The Rhine carries off part of the S. drainage by the Lake of Constance, and receives that of the S.W., W., and N., by a number of important streams, more especially the Neckar and its tributaries, Lauter, Fils, Reins, Murr, Kocher, Jaxt, and Enz. Besides these, a small portion of the N. is drained by the Tauber, a tributary of the Main. The Lake of Constance, of which only a small portion belongs to Würtemberg, is the only lake worthy of the name.

Notwithstanding the general ruggedness and elevation of the surface, the climate is decidedly temperate, though it necessarily varies much with locality, and cannot be the same on the ridges of the Schwarzwald and the plateau of the Alb as in the lower valley of the Neckar. The thermometer ranges from 77° to 86° Fahrenheit in summer, and 5° to 10° in winter.

In respect of vegetation, the country has been divided into three regions—from the lowest level up to 1000 feet,

from 1000 feet to 2600 feet, and from 2000 feet upwards. All of these divisions produce grain, but the characteristic products are—in the third, forest timber; in the second, the hardier fruits; and in the first, the more delicate fruits and the vine. This last region is almost confined to the northern circles of the Jaxt and the Neckar, where the fig and melon ripen perfectly in the open air, and the vine, cultivated on an extensive scale, produces several first-class wines. Here the soil is generally of great fertility, and both maize and wheat are raised in great abundance, hops and tobacco more partially, and fruit in such quantities as to be extensively employed in making cider. In the second region, the largest of the three, the soil is seldom alluvial, but generally contains a considerable proportion of vegetable mould and disintegrated trap and limestone. Occasionally, however, it degenerates into clays, sands, and gravels, which yield profitable returns only when managed with equal industry and skill. In both these qualities the inhabitants of Würtemberg are by no means deficient, and their agriculture, even under untoward circumstances, equals that of any other part of Germany. In ordinary seasons the grain produced leaves a considerable surplus for export. Besides grain, potatoes are grown in almost every district, and hemp and flax on the spots best suited for them. Potatoes were introduced in 1710, and now form the principal food to one-fourth of the population. Artificial meadows yield luxuriant crops of hay for feeding or dairy purposes, and considerable attention is also paid to the rearing of stock. The third region, though under partial cultivation, derives its chief value from its natural pastures and forests; the latter, both of pine and hardwood, climbing the loftiest ridges of the Schwarzwald, and giving valuable returns, not only in their timber, but the herds of swine which they feed. In bleak, moorish districts, bees are often reared on an extensive scale.

The principal mineral products are iron and coal, which are abundant, and the working of which employs about 350 miners. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead are found in small quantities; and there are quarries of excellent building stones and marble. Würtemberg has a great many mineral springs; the best frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. Salt is an important product, and turf is very abundant.

Manufactures have made considerable progress in recent years; they comprise linens, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron and steel goods, and tobacco; breweries and distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. A line of railway has been opened from Stuttgart N. to Heilbronn, and another S.E. to Geislingen; and thence S. by Ulm, Biberach, and Ravensburg, to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance, the latter portion of which is only in progress.

For administrative purposes Würtemberg is divided into four circles, of which the names, area, and population are given in the following Table:—

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1858.	Pop. to the sq. m.
Neckar	1,289	501,034	388
Schwarzwald, or Black Forest	1,850	443,812	239
Danube	2,425	413,444	170
Jaxt	1,990	374,913	130
Total	7,554	1,733,203	226

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is lodged in the sovereign; the legislative, jointly in the sovereign and a parliament, composed of an upper and a lower chamber—the former hereditary, the latter representative, consisting of 94 members, mostly elected every six years by the principal towns and rural districts. Justice is administered by a supreme tribunal, which sits in Stuttgart, and has jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, and by inferior courts attached to each circle and district. There is no properly established religion, but the three great bodies of Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, are recognised and partly paid by the state.

Würtemberg has long been favorably distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune and even hamlet has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of 6 and 14, and the number at school is in the proportion of 1 in 6 of the population. The University of Tübingen is one of the most celebrated in Germany; there are infant schools in the capital and several of the larger towns, and an institution for young ladies founded by Queen Catherine; normal schools, polytechnic and military schools. The population is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews and some colonies of French Protestants; the majority belong to the evangelical church formed by the union of the Lutherans and Reformers in 1823, and only about one-third are Roman Catholics—all sects are tolerated. The army consists of 19,170 men in time of war, and 8020 in time of peace; every male subject is liable to serve from the age of 25 to 31. The citadel of Hohenzollern is the only fortress. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Würtemberg holds the sixth place, and has four votes in the plenum. Its contingent of men is 13,955. The revenue, obtained in nearly equal proportions by direct and indirect taxation, was estimated in 1854, at $5,090,946; expenditures, $4,859,452; public debt, $10,369,487. Besides Stuttgart, the capital, the chief towns are Tübingen, Heilbronn, Ellwangen, and Rottweil.

Würtemberg is composed of a number of separate territories, which once belonged to the Alemanni and Franks, and afterwards formed various independencies. The first inhabitants, said to have been Celtic, were gradually encroached upon by the Germans, and finally fell with them under the Roman yoke. After the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the country was incorporated with the kingdom of the Franks, who governed it by dukes. The dukedom thus established existed till the end of the 11th century, when it was broken up, and partitioned among counts, who declared themselves independent. Among these was the Count of Beutelsbach-Würtemberg, whose family gradually gained the ascendant. One of its members built a castle at Stuttgart, and another built the Castle of Würtemberg, which has given its name to the whole kingdom. In this family, towards the end of the 15th century, the dukedom was restored. During the French revolution Würtemberg became the theatre of war, and was overrun by the French armies. Ultimately, however, the duke gained the favor of Napoleon, and with it a great accession of territory, as well as the title of King. In the subsequent arrangement of the European states, the territorial accessions were confirmed, and the kingly title formally recognised.——Adj. (Ger.) WÜRTEMBERGISCH, wür'tĕm-bĕrg'ish; inhab. WÜRTEMBERGER, wür'tĕm-bĕrg'er.

WUR'TEMBERG, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

WURTS'BOROUGH, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has several churches and stores.

WURTZBURG. See WÜRZBURG.

WURZACH, wŏŏrt'sȧk, a town of Würtemberg, 35 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 1052.

WURZBACH, wŏŏrts'bȧk, a village of Reuss-Schleitz, 4 miles W. of Lobenstein. Pop. 1460.

WURZBURG, (Würzburg,) or WURTZBURG, wŏŏrts'bŏŏrg, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Franconia, at the terminus of the railway to Bamberg, 140 miles N.W. of Munich, on the right bank of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge with its citadel on the other side. Pop. 26,814, including 4563 military. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the 8th century, the *Marienkirche*, and the Royal Palace, formerly residence of the bishops, built on the plan of the Palace of Versailles, with fine gardens. Its University, founded 1403, has a library of 100,000 volumes, and had in 1847, 521 students. It has also a synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, and several hospitals. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, surgical and mathematical instruments, boat-building, and an active river trade. Würzburg, one of the most ancient cities of Germany, was formerly capital of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularized, and the town with its territory ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1803. In 1815 it was united to Bavaria.

WURZEN, wŏŏrt'sĕn, a walled town of Saxony, 15 miles E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde, and on the Leipsic and Dresden Railway. Pop. 4145. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery, breweries, and bleaching establishments.

WURZSEE, (Würzsee,) a lake of Russia. See VIRTZERY.

WUSHU'TEE' or MUCH, a mountain range of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, stretching from E. to W. about lat. 28° N., and between lon. 62° and 64° E. Its name of Much or "date" is owing to the great quantities of excellent dates produced in its valleys.

WUSTANEE. See VOSTANI.

WUSTEN, (Wüsten,) wŭs'tĕn, OBER and NIEDER, nee'der, two nearly contiguous villages of Lippe-Detmold. Pop. 2069.

WUSTENSACHSEN, (Wüstensachsen,) wŭs'tĕn-sȧk'sĕn, a market-town of Bavaria, near the N. extremity of the circle of Lower Franconia. Pop. 1160.

WUSTERHAUSEN, wŏŏs'tĕr-how'zĕn, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an island in the Dosse, 14 miles W.S.W. of New Ruppin. Pop. 2800.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a market-town of Prussia, on the Notte, 18 miles S.E. of Berlin, with a hunting seat built by Frederick William I. The articles of peace between Prussia and Austria were concluded here in 1728.

WUSTROW, wŏŏs'trow, a town of Germany, Hanover, on the Jetze, 2½ miles S.W. of Luchow. Pop. 763.

WUSTROW, a parish of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 miles N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 164.

WUSTWEZEL, wŭst'wȧ'zĕl, or WESTWEZEL, wĕst'wȧ'zĕl, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1730.

WUTACH, woo'tȧx, a river of Baden, rises in the Feld-

berg, flows N.E. to Neustadt, then E.S.E., and joins the Rhine on the right, after a course of about 45 miles.

WYACE'NA, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

WY'ACONDA, a small river, which rises in the S. part of Iowa, and flowing S.E. through Scotland, Clark, and Lewis counties of Missouri, enters the Mississippi at La Grange.

WYACONDA, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

WYACONDA CREEK, of Missouri, flows eastward through Carroll county, into the Missouri.

WY'ALUSING, a creek of Pennsylvania, enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Bradford co.

WYALUSING, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S.W. of Towanda. Pop. 1275.

WYALUSING, a post-village of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles W. of Madison, has an excellent steamboat landing, and contains 1 hotel and 2 stores.

WY'ANDOT', a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Sandusky River, and also drained by the Tymochte and Brokensword Creeks. The surface is level. About one-third of the county is prairie, and the remainder well timbered. The soil is uniformly productive, and adapted to corn or grass. Many cattle and sheep are raised. It is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, the latter of which is not finished. The Findlay Branch Railroad also terminates in this county. This part of the state was possessed by the Wyandot Indians, from whom the name is derived. Formed in 1845, by a division of Hardin, Crawford, Hancock, and Marion counties. Capital, Upper Sandusky. Pop. 11,292.

WYANDOT, an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan, area estimated at 576 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Cheboygan River, an affluent of Lake Huron, and contains Long and Crooked Lakes. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

WYANDOT, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, about 60 miles N. of Columbus.

WYANDOT, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

WYANDOT, a post-office of Linn co., Missouri.

WY'ATT, a post-village of Lafayette county, Mississippi, on the Tallabatchie River, 14 miles N.N.W. of Oxford. Wyatt is the largest place in the county except Oxford, and has an active business. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats during high water.

WY'BERTON, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WY'BUNBURY, a parish of England, co. of Chester.

WYCHEN or WIJCHEN, wi'ken, a village of the Netherlands, Gelderland, 6 miles S.W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 930.

WYCLIFFE, wik'liff, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Barnard Castle. In the rectory house is a fine portrait of Wycliffe, the reformer, who is believed to have been born here in 1325.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMBE, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish of England, county of Buckingham, 30 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1851, 7179. The town consists principally of one street, extending 1½ miles along an affluent of the Thames. The church is a large, venerable, and handsome structure. The principal manufactures are of chairs and paper; that of lace has declined. Wycombe returns two members to the House of Commons. It gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Marquis of Lansdowne; and immediately S.W. of the town is Wycombe Abbey, the seat of the Lord Carington.

WYCOMBE, WEST, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 2½ miles N.W. of High Wycombe. Here are a handsome church in the Grecian style, and ruins of Desborough Castle.

WYDDIALL, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WYE, wi, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, county of Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly S.E., and after separating the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, enters the estuary of the Severn, 2 miles S. of Chepstow. Principal affluents, the Luff and Ithon from the N., Caerwen and Irfon from the W. Total course 130 miles, for 70 of which, to Hereford, it is frequently navigable for vessels of 40 tons burthen, and to Hay, 100 miles from the Severn, for small craft; but its navigation is often interrupted by its shallowness or rapidity. In the upper and lower parts of its course, its banks are precipitous; in Herefordshire it has a very tortuous course through a fertile country. It is renowned for picturesque beauty beyond every other river in South Britain. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, and has a valuable salmon fishery.

WYE, a small river of England, co. of Derby, after a S.E. course joins the Derwent, 4 miles S.E. of Bakewell.

WYE, a river of Van Diemen's Land, tributary to the Great Swan-port River, co. of Glamorgan.

WYE, a parish and village, formerly a market-town of England, co. of Kent, on the Canterbury Branch of the South Eastern Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Ashford. Pop. in 1851, 1724. The village has a bridge of five arches over the Stour.

WYE, Netherlands. See Y.

WYE, a river of Maryland, an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, forming part of the boundary between Queen Anne and Talbot counties.

WYE MILLS, a post-office of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

WY'ERSDALE, NETHER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WYERSDALE, OVER, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

WYFORDBY, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WY'HAM, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WYHE, wi'eh, or WIJHE, wi'eh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 9 miles N. of Deventer, on the Yssel. It has considerable manufactures of Bologna sausages, and a good general trade. Pop. 11,840.(?)

WYK, WIJK, wik, or WIJK-BIJ-HEUSDEN, wik bi hois'den, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 11 miles W.N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1229.

WYK, wik, a seaport village of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on the S.E. coast of the island of Föhr, 16 miles N.W. of Bredsted. Pop. 800.

WYK or WIJK, De, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 30 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 640.

WYK BEI DUURSTEDE, wik bi dürstä'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles S.E. of Utrecht, on the Rhine, where it gives off the Leck. Pop. 2413.

WYKE'HAM, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding.

WYKEHAM, EAST, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WYKEN, a parish of England, co. of Warwick.

WYKE-REGIS, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

WYKERTOWN, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

WYKLA, wik'lä, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.N.E. of Zurich. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1161.

WYL, wil, or WEIL, wile, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W. of St. Gall, on the Thur, with 2126 inhabitants, mostly linen and cotton weavers.

WY'LAM, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Avingham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 8½ miles W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WY'LIESBURG, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 18 miles S. of Marysville.

WY'MERING, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

WYMINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

WY'MONDHAM or WYND'HAM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Eastern Counties Railway, at the divergence of the Fakenham Branch, 10 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 5177, partly employed in manufactures of bombazines and crapes for Norwich houses. The church formed part of an ancient abbey. The grammar school has a considerable endowment, and two exhibitions to Cambridge University. North of the town is Kimberley Hall (Lord Wodhouse).

WYMONDHAM, a parish of England, co. of Leicester.

WY'MONDLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

WYMONDLEY, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Hertford, contiguous to the above.

WYNAAD, wi'nad', or PANAMBURTY-COTTA, (Hindoo *Wynada*,) a small district of British India, presidency of Bombay, in lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 76° 20′ E., comprised in the collectorate of Malabar. It produces the best cardamoms in India. The village of Wynaad is 50 miles S.W. of Mysore.

WY'NANT, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

WYNANT'S KILL, of Rensselaer co., New York, falls into the Hudson 2 miles below Troy.

WY'NANTSKILL, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on a creek of the same name, 7 miles E.N.E. of Albany.

WY'NANTSVILLE, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York.

WYNCOOP (wine'koop) CREEK, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

WYNDHAM. See WYMONDHAM.

WYNEGHEM, wi'neh-ghêm', a village of Belgium, province and 6 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Great and Little Schyn. Pop. 1045.

WYNE-GUNGA, WAINGUNGA or WEINGUNGA, win'gung-ga, a river of India, in the Deccan, in the S.E. district of Bengal presidency and the Berar dominions, joins the Wurdah 20 miles S. of Chamoory. Total course 230 miles. Principal affluent, the Khahaun from the N.W. It is in many places half a mile across, but generally fordable during the dry season.

WYNGENE, wing'hä-neh, (Fr. pron vänc'zhain',) a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 8½ miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 7086.

WYNIGEN, wee'ne-gheu, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 4 miles N.E. of Berthoud, on the Oeschbach, in a narrow valley hemmed in by wooded hills. Pop. 2451.

WYNKEL, win'kel, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2059.

WYNKEL-SANT-ELOI, win'ken-sänt-ä-loi', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 21 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2930.

WYNKOOPSBAAI or WIJNKOOPSBAAI, De, de win-

kŏps bā'T, a bay on the S. coast of the island of Java, on the W. side of the province of Preanger, between the mouth of the Tjibarenok and Point Sodong-parat. Off it is an island of the same name.

WYNN, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

WYOCENA, a post-village and township in the central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 406.

WYOMING, wī-ō'ming, (see Introduction, page 11, Obs., and accompanying *note*,) a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Genesee River, and drained by the head waters of Allen's, Tonnewanda, Buffalo, and Cattaraugus Creeks, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is undulating; the soil is generally a moist sandy or gravelly loam, adapted to either grain or grass. It is intersected by the Genesee Valley Canal, and by the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and in part by the Batavia and Attica Branch of the Central and the Attica and Alleghany Railroad. Organized in 1841, having been formed from part of Genesee county. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 31,981.

WYOMING, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of Susquehanna, and also drained by the Mahoopeny, Bowman's, and Tunkhannock Creeks. The surface is broken by spurs of the Alleghany Mountains, forming bluffs along the river near 1000 feet in height. The most considerable ridges are called Mahoopeny, Bowman's, Tunkhannock, and Knob Mountains. The soil in general is moderately fertile. It is traversed by the North Branch Canal, by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and by the route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Formed in 1842, out of part of Luzerne, and named from the Wyoming Valley. Capital, Tunkhannock. Pop. 10,655.

WYOMING, a new county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of 880 square miles. The Guyandotte River and the Tug Fork of Sandy River rise in the county, and flow westward, the latter forming its boundary on the S.W. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. A ridge, called the Great Flat-top Mountain, extends along the south-eastern border. The soil is said to be good, and adapted to wool-growing. Wyoming was formed out of part of Logan county. Capital, Wyoming Court House. Pop. 1645; of whom 1584 were free, and 61 slaves.

WYOMING, a post-village of Middlebury township, Wyoming co., New York, on Allen's Creek, 44 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains 3 churches, a flourishing academy, 4 stores, a flouring-mill, a furnace, and a water-cure establishment.

WYOMING, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, 4 miles above Wilkesbarre, is situated in the fertile valley of its own name. Several new buildings have been erected within a few years.

WYOMING, a post-village in Dinwiddie co., Virginia, near Nottaway River, 50 miles S. by W. of Richmond.

WYOMING, a post-village of Bath co., Kentucky, on Licking River, at the mouth of Slate Creek, has 2 stores and 2 mills.

WYOMING, a township of Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 543.

WYOMING, a village of White co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe River, about 12 miles N. by E. of Monticello.

WYOMING, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 808.

WYOMING, a post-village in Stark co., Illinois, on Spoon River, 25 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

WYOMING, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 40 miles S.E. by E. of Iowa City.

WYOMING, a post-township in the N. part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop. 206.

WYOMING COURT HOUSE, capital of Wyoming co., Virginia, about 250 miles W. of Richmond. It is a small place, of recent origin.

WYOMING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, extends 15 or 20 miles along the S.E. bank of the Susquehanna. Its height is somewhat above 1000 feet.

WYOTA, Wisconsin. See WIOTA.

WYRAGHUR', a town of India, in the Deccan, dominions and 80 miles S.E. of Nagpoor, on an affluent of the Wyne-gunga. Pop. 2000.

WYRAB'DISBURY or WRAYSBURY, rā'ber-e, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Windsor branch of the South-Western Railway, 2½ miles S.E. of Datchet.

WYRBALLEN, a town of Poland. See WIERZBOLOW.

WYRE, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. and N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, a new port connected with Preston south-east-ward by a railway 20 miles in length. See FLEETWOOD.

WYREKA, a post-office of Putnam co., Missouri.

WYRLEY, GREAT, a township of England, co. of Stafford.

WY'SALL, a parish of England, co. of Nottingham.

WYSOKE-MEYTO, a town of Bohemia. See HOHENMAUTH.

WY'SOX, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 3 miles N.E. of Towanda. Pop. 1167.

WYSOX, a township of Carroll co., Illinois. Pop. 636.

WYSSEBROD, a market-town, Bohemia. See HOHENFURT.

WYSTYTEN, a town of Poland. See WISTITTEN.

WYSZKOW, wish'kov, a small town of Poland, government of Plock, on the Bug, S. of Pultusk. Pop. 2000.

WYSZGOROD, wish-go'rod, a town of Poland, 27 miles E.S.E. of Plock, on the right bank of the Vistula, with an old convent. Pop. 1844.

WYSZTYNJE, wish-tin'yā, or WYZAYNY, wiz-ī'nee, a town of Russia, government of Augustowo, county and 30 miles N.W. of Seyny, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1600, mostly Jews.

WYSZTYTTEN. See WISTITTEN.

WYTEGRA, a town of Russia. See VYTEGRA.

WYTHAM, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

WYTHE, with, (rhyming with *smith*,) a county in the S.S.W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New River, and also drained by Reed, Cripple, and Walker's Creeks, and by the sources of Holston River. The greater part of the county is an elevated valley or plateau between the Iron Mountain on the S. and Walker's Mountain on the N.W. Walker's Mountain is a sublime feature in the scenery of this region. The soil is good, well watered, and particularly adapted to grazing. The most abundant minerals are iron ore, lead, stone-coal, limestone, and gypsum. Some silver is found in connexion with the lead. The county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Formed in 1790, and named in honor of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Wytheville. Pop. 12,024; of whom 9839 were free, and 2185 slaves.

WYTHE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

WYTHEVILLE, with'vil, formerly EVANSHAM, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Wythe co., Virginia, on the main road from Baltimore to Nashville, 248 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It is situated in an elevated valley or plateau, among the Alleghany Mountains. It has considerable trade, and contains 5 or 6 churches, 1 bank, with a capital of $130,000, and 2 newspaper offices. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad passes through the place. Pop. estimated at 900.

WYTIKON, wes'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S.E. of Zurich. The French and Austrians fought here in June, 1799.

WYTOONEE, one of the Disappointment Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; length 5 miles. Lat. of S.E. point, 14° 12′ S., lon. 141° 12′ W.

WYTSCHAETE, wit'shā'teh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres. Pop. 3195.

WYVELL, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

WYVERSTONE, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

WYZAYNY, a town of Poland. See WYSZTYNJE.

X

XABARY, a river of South America. See JABARY.

XABEA, a town of Spain. See JABEA.

XABUGO, a town of Spain. See JABUGO.

XACA, a town of Spain. See JACA.

XADRAQUE, a town of Spain. See JADRAQUE.

XAEN, a city of Spain. See JAEN.

XAGUA, a river of Central America. See JAGUA.

XAGUA, a bay of Cuba. See JAGUA.

XALACHO, a village of Yucatan. See JALACHO.

XALAME, a town of Spain. See JALAME.

XALAPA, a city of Mexico. See JALAPA.

XALISCO, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

XALON, a river and village of Spain. See JALON.

XAMILENA, a town of Spain. See JAMILENA.

XAMILTEPEC or JAMILTEPEC, hā-meel-tā-pĕk', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 70 miles S.S.W. of Oajaca, capital of a department of its own name, on the Chicometepec. Pop. about 4000.

XANA, LA, a town of Spain. See JANA, LA.

XANTEN, ksăn'ten, SANTEN or SANCTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 15 miles S.E. of Cleves, near the Rhine. Pop. 3080. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimeres, velvets, and cotton; distilleries, breweries, and vinegar factories. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trajana*.

XANTHI, zan'thee or zăn'tee, a mountain of European Turkey, Roum-Elee, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, Ægean Sea, and rising to 3800 feet in elevation.

XANTHUS, zan'thus, (Gr. Ξανθος; Turkish, *Etchen-chai*, ĕ'chĕn-chī',) a small river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean near Patara. It is navigable for a considerable part of its course.

XANTHUS, a river of Asia Minor. See SCAMANDER.

XANTHUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, on the E. bank of a river of its own name, 20 miles S.E. of Makreu, (Makri,) lat. 36° 21′ N., lon. 29° 23′ E., consist of temples and tombs, having elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been recently deposited in the British Museum.

XAPECO or CHAPECO, shâ-pê′ko, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Pelotas to form the Uruguay.

XARAFUEL, a town of Spain. See JARAFUEL.

XARAICEJO, a town of Spain. See JARAICEJO.

XARAMA or JARAMA, hâ-râ′mâ, a river of Spain, province of Guadalajara, joins the Henares 16 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, after a S. course of 60 miles.

XARAYES, shâ-rî′ês, (Sp. pron. hâ-rî′ês,) the name originally given to certain low tracts of Brazil, situated to the S. of the town of Matto-Grosso or Villa Bella, and annually inundated for three months, over a space of about 240 miles. Much of the water never retires, but forms extensive lakes, abounding in fish, frequented by immense flights of water-fowl, and tenanted by the *jacaré*, a species of crocodile, of less size than that of Egypt. The grounds not reached by the water are inhabited by the Parecis Indians, from whom the plains and lakes sometimes receive the name of Parecis.

XATIVA or JATIVA, Spain. See SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA.

XAUXA, a river and town of Peru. See JAUJA.

XAVALI, a village of Spain. See JAVALI NUEVO.

XAVALQUINTO, a town of Spain. See JAVALQUINTO.

XAVIER, an island of Patagonia. See SAINT XAVIER.

XENDAY, shên-dî′, or SENDAY, sên-dî′, a maritime town of Japan, on a bay of its own name, E. coast of Niphon. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

XENIA, zee′ne-a, a handsome and flourishing town of Xenia township, capital of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, 65 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 61 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. The town is regularly planned and well built, and contains many handsome residences. The court-house is one of the finest buildings of its class in the state. The surrounding country has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil, and is liberally supplied with water-power, and with excellent limestone. Xenia has an active trade, and the prosperity of the place has been much augmented by the construction of railroads in various directions. Besides the line above named, the following railroads connect at this place:—the Columbus and Xenia; the Lebanon and Xenia; and the Delaware and Xenia; the last two being unfinished. The Dayton Xenia and Belpre Railroad will connect it with Dayton and Chillicothe. It contains several churches, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township in 1850, 7055; of the village in 1853, estimated at 3500.

XENIA, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois.

XENIL, a river of Spain. See GENIL.

XERES, a city of Spain. See JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

XERES, a town of Spain. See JEREZ.

XERES or JEREZ, hâ-rês′, a town of Central America, state of Honduras, S. of Comayagua.

XERES-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS. See JEREZ-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS.

XEROS, GULF OF. See SAROS, GULF OF.

XERTE, a town and river of Spain. See JERTE.

XERTIGNY, zêr′teen′yee′, a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. in 1852, 3837, partly employed in forges and blast-furnaces.

XEXUI, a river of Paraguay. See JEJUY.

XILO-CASTRON, zee′lo-kâs′tron or xe-lo′-kâs-tron, (anc. *Λεχαιον*,) a maritime village of Greece, government and 24 miles W.N.W. of Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castron, in the Gulf of Corinth. It has an active trade in currants.

XILOCO, a river of Spain. See JILOCO.

XILON, a river of Spain. See JILON.

XIMENA, a town of Spain. See JIMENA.

XIMENA, a town of Spain. See JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA.

XIMERA DE LIVAR. See JIMERA DE LIVAR.

XIMO, one of the Japanese islands. See KIOO-SIOO.

XINGU or CHINGU, shing-goo′, a river of Brazil, provinces of Matto-Grosso and Pará, and one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon, rises near lat. 15° S., lon. 59° W., and after a N. course of 1300 miles, joins the Amazon, 240 miles W. of Para.

XIONZ, zee′onts, a town, Prussian Poland, 28 miles S.E. of Posen, with manufactures of linens and leather. Pop. 1140.

XIXIMANI, a suburb of the city of Cartagena, New Grenada. See CARTAGENA.

XIXONA, a town of Spain. See JIJONA.

XIZ, sheez, or SHIZ, Arabian name of the fire-temple and city of Atropatenian Ecbatana, identified by Major Rawlinson with TUKHTI SOLEIMAN.

XOA, a state of Abyssinia. See SHOA.

XOCHICALCO, so-che-kâl′ko, a ruined pyramid, 60 miles S. by W. of the city of Mexico.

XOCHIMILCO, so-che-meel′ko, a village of the confederacy and department of Mexico, on the Lake of Xochimilco, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mexico, and once an Aztec town of importance.

XOCHITEPEC, so-che-tâ-pêk′, a village of the confederacy and state of Mexico, nearly 60 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico.

XODAR, a town of Spain. See JODAR.

XORELLA ISLANDS. See XOLLA.

XORQUERA, a town of Spain. See JORQUERA.

XORULLO or XURULLO, a volcano of the Mexican Confederation. See JORULLO.

XUANDAI, shoo-ân-dî′, a fine harbor of Anam, Further India, province and 20 miles N.E. of Phu-yen, on the Cochin Chinese coast. Lat. 13° 22′ N.

XUBERA, a town of Spain. See JUBERA.

XUBRIQUE LA NUEVA. See JUBRIQUE LA NUEVA.

XUCAR, a river of Spain. See JUCAR.

XUCARAY, soo-kâ-rî′, a river of South America, Ecuador, tributary to the Amazon.

XUCHITAN, a town of Mexico. See JUCHITAN.

XULLA, zool′lâ, ZULLA or ZOREL'LA ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, 70 miles E. of Celebes, and comprising Talyabo, Mangola, and Zulla-Bessey, which last is about 35 miles in length.

XUMILLA, a town of Spain. See JUMILLA.

XYNARA, xin′â-râ,(?) a village of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, and is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Y

Y, (Dutch, *Het 'y*,) a branch of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, extending inland 16 miles W. to Beverwyk; average breadth 2 miles. On its S. side is the city of Amsterdam, W. of which it communicates with the Haarlem Lake and the Leyden Canal.

YABLONEV, IABLONEV or JABLONEW, yâ-blo-nêv′, a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the Orghitsa, 20 miles W.S.W. of Loobny. Pop. 1000.

YABLONOI, IABLONOI or JABLONOI (yâ-blo-noi′) MOUNTAINS, a chain in East Asia, forming a part of the boundary line between Siberia and Mantchooria, continuous E. with the STANOVOI MOUNTAINS, which see.

YACHIL IRMAK or YACHIL ERMAK. See YESHIL IRMAK.

YAD'KIN, a large river of North Carolina, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge in Caldwell county. Its direction at first is E.N.E. until it approaches the E. border of Surry county, below which it flows in a south south-easterly course, and, entering the state of South Carolina about 10 miles above Cheraw, takes the name of the Great Pedee, (which see.) The Yadkin is a beautiful and rapid stream, and rolls down a large volume of water, but the current is obstructed by numerous shoals and rocky rapids. The Narrows of the Yadkin, near the mouth of Ukaree River, is one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state, and worthy of the attention of tourists. The waters, which a little above were spread over a channel from 400 to 600 yards wide, are here compressed within a mountain gorge, which varies from 60 to 100 feet in width, and is about 1 mile long, and 40 or 50 feet deep. Gold-mines are worked in several places along this river.

YADKIN, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina: area estimated at 810 square miles. The Yadkin River, from which it derives its name, forms its northern boundary, and Deep Creek flows through it. The surface is diversified; the soil produces Indian corn, oats, and pastures. Iron ore is found in the county. Formed from Surry in 1850–51. Capital, Wilson.

YAD'KINVILLE, a post-office, Yadkin co., North Carolina.

YADRIN, IADRIN or JADRIN, yâ-dreen′, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W. of Kazan. Pop. 1750.

YAFA or YAFFA, a town of Palestine. See JAFFA.

YAFA or YAFFA, yâ′fâ, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 2 miles S.E. of Nazareth, probably the *Japhia* of Scripture.

YAGOTIN, IAGOTIN or JAGOTIN, yâ-go-teen′, a large market-town of Russia, government and 138 miles W.N.W. of Poltava.

YAGUA, yâ′gwâ, a village of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, province and 70 miles S. of Neyva.

YAGUACHE, yâ-gwâ′châ, a village of South America, Ecuador, department and 18 miles N.E. of Guayaquil.

YAGUANIQUE, yâ-gwâ-nee′kâ, a port of Cuba, on its N coast, 40 miles N.E. of Baracoa.

YAGUI. See YAQUI.

YAIK, a river of Russia. See URAL.

YAKHVA, IAKHVA or JAKHWA, yăk'vȧ, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, lat. 61° N., lon. 67° E., and, flowing nearly due S., joins the Konda at Markoul, after a course of about 130 miles.

YAKOONO SEEMA or YAKOUNO SIMA, yȧ-koo'no see'mȧ, also written JAKUNO SIMA, an island of Japan, 40 miles S. of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 130° 30' E. Length 20 miles, breadth 8 miles. The surface is level and wooded.

YAKOOTSK, YAKOUTSK, IAKOUTSK or YAKUTSK, and JAKUTSK, yȧ'kootsk', a vast province of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N., and between lon. 105° and 164° E., having W. the government of Yeniseisk, S. Irkootsk, and the Yablonoi Mountains separating it from Manichooria, E. the province of Okhotsk and the Tchooktchee country, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Pop. estimated at 248,000 Yakoots, with 5000 Russians and Cossacks, half of whom reside in the capital town. The surface is mountainous in the S., and watered by the Upper Lena and its affluents the Aldan and Vitim, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkootsk. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma Rivers. In some parts, rye, barley, and small quantities of other grains are raised, and large herds of cattle are reared near Yakootsk; but in most of its extent this province is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle and game, salmon and other fish, iron, salt, and talc, are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. The principal trade is in furs and walrus teeth. The government revenue, which does not equal the expenditure, consists chiefly of $432,000 of *yassack*, and $158,400 as duty on the sale of native spirits. After Yakootsk, the capital, the principal villages are Amginsk, Olekminsk, Viliouisk, and Ijansk.

YAKOOTSK, YAKOUTSK, YAKUTSK or JAKUTSK, a town, and the great commercial emporium of East Siberia, capital of the above province, on the Lena. Lat. 62° N., lon. 129° 44' E. Mean annual temperature 13°.5; winter, 36°.3; summer, 61°.7 Fahrenheit. Estimated population 7000, half of whom are Russians, and the rest native Yakoots and others. It stands on a plain surrounded by lofty heights. The streets present a singular aspect, being composed of houses of European structure, standing apart, while the intervening spaces are occupied by winter *yoorts* or huts of the northern nomades, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice. The principal buildings are a large stone cathedral, another church, a great stone market-place, and a wooden fort with four half-sunk towers. The trade is of great importance. Caravans with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkootsk by the boats on the Lena, proceed every year over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of 70° and 74°, from the mouth of the Lena to the farthest point inhabited by the Tchooktchees. One of the principal articles of this latter trade are the skins of the polar fox. The Yookajoos (Yukajus) and Tchooktchees also dispose of the skins of the wild reindeer which they kill in summer. Another important article is the fossil ivory, obtained from the numerous antediluvian animals which are found buried in the deep alluvium of the Lena and its tributaries, and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Much of the trade is in the hands of the American Trade Company, who have here one of their most important factories. Important fairs are held four times a year. In some years, furs to the value of $1,800,000 have been collected at a single annual fair.

YAKOVA, IACOVA or JAKOVA, yȧ-ko'vȧ, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pashalic and 67 miles E.N.E. of Scutari, on the White Drin. Pop. 18,000.

YALDING, yawl'ding, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, and on a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, 5½ miles S.W. of Maidstone.

YALE COLLEGE. See NEW HAVEN.

YALE, a post-office of Jasper co., Illinois.

YALI, yȧ'lee, (anc. *Istros?*) a small island off the S.E. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, 7 miles S. of Kos.

YALLOBUSHA or YALABUSHA, yal'a-boo'sha, a river in the N. part of Mississippi, rising in Chickasaw county, flows first nearly westward and then south-westerly to Leflore, on the W. border of Carroll county, where it unites with the Tallahatchee River to form the Yazoo. During high water, *i.e.*, in winter, it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada, a distance of 90 miles.

YALLOBUSHA, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 940 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable river Yallobusha, from which it derives its name, and also drained by its affluent the Loosascoona. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile, especially in the swamp lands near the W. border. In 1850 this county produced 65,824 bushels of beans and peas, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States except Hinds county, Mississippi. It is intersected by the Mississippi Central Railroad, now in progress. This county is a part of the tract called the Chickasaw Cession, which was ceded by the Indians to the state, and settled by the whites about 1836. Capital, Coffeeville. Pop. 17,258; of whom 8661 were free, and 8597 slaves.

YALO, yȧ'lo, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Gaza, on a hill 12 miles N.W. of Jerusalem, and supposed by Robinson to occupy the site of the ancient *Ajalon*.

YA-LONG-KIANG, yȧ long ke-ăng', a river of the Chinese Empire, East Thibet and China, province of Se-chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 miles joins the Yang-tse-kiang, near lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 102° E.

YA-LONG-KIANG, a river of the Chinese Empire, Corea, flows W. and enters the Yellow Sea. Course, 130 miles.

YALOO-KIANG or YA-LOU-KIANG, yȧ loo ke-ăng', a river of the Chinese Empire, flows S.W., separating Corea from the province of Leao-tong, and enters the Yellow Sea, after a course estimated at 300 miles.

YALOOTROVOSK, IALOUTROVOSK or JALUTROWOSK, yȧ-loo-tro-vosk', written also IALOUTOROVSK, JALUTOROWSK and JALUTOROVSK, a town of Siberia, government and 120 miles S.S.W. of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Iaut and Tobol Rivers. Pop. 2000.

YALPOOKH, IALPOUKH or JALPUCH, yȧl-pook', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Bessarabia, flows S., and after a course of 80 miles, expands into a lake of the same name. Principal affluent, the Lunge.

YALPOOKH, IALPOUKH or JALPUCH, a lake of Russia, formed by the expansion of the above river, in the S. of the government of Bessarabia; about 36 miles long by 6 miles broad, and communicating with the Danube by several mouths.

YALTA, IALTA or JALTA, yȧl'tȧ, a small seaport town of the Crimea, South Russia, circle of Simferopol. It was large and prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the 15th century. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, post-office, good harbor, and small quay. It is a chief station for the Odessa steamers, and is improving.

YAMA, IAMA or JAMA, yȧ'mȧ, a river of Siberia, rises in the E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, government of Okhotsk, flows E.S.E. and falls into the Gulf of Yamsk, a part of the Sea of Okhotsk. Length 80 miles.

YAMASKA, yȧ-mȧs'kȧ, a county of Canada East, has an area of 283 square miles. It is centrally situated, and drained by the Nicolet, St. Francis, and Yamaska Rivers, entering Lake St. Peter, which bounds it on the N.W. Pop. 14,743. Capital, Yamaska.

YAMAS'KA, a post-village of Canada East, co. of Yamaska, on the Yamaska River, 56 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

YAMBIRI, a river of Peru. See PAUCARTAMBO.

YAMBO, a port of Arabia. See YEMBO.

YAMBOLI, IAMBOLI or JAMBOLI, yȧm'bo-le, a town of European Turkey, Room-Elee, 56 miles N. of Adrianople, on the Tondja. It has several mosques, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

YAMBOORG, IAMBOURG or JAMBURG, yȧm'bŏŏrg, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Luoga. Pop. 1500.

YAM HILL, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The soil in the E. part is fertile. In 1850 the county produced 33,101 pounds of wool; the greatest quantity produced by any county in the territory. P. 1513.

YAMINA, yȧ-mee'nȧ or yȧ'me-nȧ, a town of Central Africa, state of Bambarra, of the Joliba River. Lat. 12° 40' N., lon. 6° 50' W.

YAM'MIE or YAM'MY, a town of Central Africa, Ashantee dominion, 70 miles N.W. of Coomassie.

YAMPARAES, a town of Bolivia, department and 70 miles N.W. of Chuquisaca, capital of a province, on an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

YAMPOL, IAMPOL or JAMPOL, yăm'pol, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia, 75 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec, on the Dniester. Pop. 2457.

YAMSK, IAMSK or JAMSK, yȧmsk, a maritime town of East Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Jijiginsk, 230 miles E. of Okhotsk.

YANA, IANA or JANA, yȧ'nȧ, a river of Siberia, which rises in the government of Yakootsk, in the N. slope of the Tukalan Mountains, near lat. 65° N., and after a course of nearly 600 miles, falls by several mouths into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 72° N., lon. 137° E. Its principal affluents are the Adiga, Dulgalak, Shemanova, and Bootaktai, (Butaktai.)

YANAON, yȧ'nȧ'on', a village, and one of the French colonial possessions in India, on its E. or Coromandel Coast, at the Delta of the Godavery River, and accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons burden, 22 miles N.N.E. of Pondicherry. Its district, extending for 6 miles along the Godavery, has an area of 8147 acres, about half being under cultivation. Pop. 6829.

YANBO. See YEMBO.

YANCEY, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 360 square miles. It is intersected by Nolachucky River. The county is a mountainous region between the Blue Ridge on the E., and

the Iron Mountain on the N.W. Mount Mitchell, near the S.E. border, is ascertained to be 6470 feet above the sea. The soil of the lower parts is fertile. Capital, Burnsville. Pop. 8205; of whom 7859 were free, and 346 slaves.

YANCEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

YANCEYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Caswell co., North Carolina, on County Line Creek, 75 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It contains, besides the county buildings, a bank and several stores. Pop. in 1861, about 600.

YANDABO or YANDABOO, yăn'da-boo', a town of Burmah, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 60 miles W.S.W. of Ava, and where the treaty of peace between the British and Burmese was ratified, February 26, 1826.

YANGAIN-CHAIN-YA, yăng-ghin' chin yä, a town of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy, 45 miles N.W. of Rangoon.

YANGERO, a town of North-East Africa. See JANJERO.

YANGESPAHO, a post-office of St. Helena co., Arkansas.

YANG-HO, yăng'ho', a river of China, province of Pe-cheeleo, passes by the city of Sin-an-hoa, and unites with the Sang-kan-ho, 25 miles S.E., to form the Hoan-ho River, which traverses the province S.W. of Peking.

YANG LING or IANG LING, yăng ling, a mountain of China, province of Kosi-Choo; lat. 26° 34' N., lon. 105° 27' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

YANG-TCHOO or YANG-TCHOU, yăng'choo', written also YANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, province of Kiang-soo, capital of a department, on the Imperial Canal, near the Yang-tse-kiang River, and 50 miles N.E. of Nanking. It is stated to be 5 miles in circumference, and to have a large trade in salt. Near it is an imperial residence.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, yăng' tse ke-ăng', or YANG-TSEU-KIANG, (*i. e.* the "Son of the great water," or the "Son of the sea,") more commonly called by the Chinese TA-KIANG, tä'-ke-ăng', or "Great River," and sometimes written on old maps KIANG-KU or KIAN-KU, a large river of China, its course lying S. of that of another great river, the Hoang-ho. It is formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang and Kin-sha-kiang Rivers, which have their sources in East Thibet, near those of the Me-kong and Irrawaddy, and which unite on the boundary between the provinces of Se-chuen and Yun-nan, near lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 102° E. Thenceforth, the Yang-tse-kiang has a very tortuous E.N.E. course, through the provinces of Se-chuen, Hoo-pe, Ngan-hoei, and Kiang-soo; and it joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles across, in lat. 32° N., lon. 121° E. Total course estimated at from 2500 to 3000 miles. Its principal branch, the KIN-SHA-KIANG, (or KIN-CHA-KIANG, keen shä-ke-ăng', *i. e.* the "River of golden sands,") is estimated to have a length of near 1000 miles. The Yang-tse-kiang receives numerous large affluents, drains all the central provinces of China, and brings down great quantity of mud, which has formed several low islands at its mouth. It is crossed by the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho River, and with most parts of China proper. The tide ascends it to the Lake of Po-yang, 450 miles from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 miles, and it may be navigated to 200 miles from its mouth, by ships of the largest class. Coal is said to be plentiful in many places along its banks.

YANHANNA, a post-office of Georgetown district, South Carolina.

YANI, yä'nee or NYANI, ne-ä'nee, a state of West Africa, Senegambia, on the N. bank of the Gambia River, between lat. 13° and 14° N., and lon. 14° and 15° W. The principal towns are Pisania, Yannemaroo, Kartabar, and Kontans.

YANIK, yä'neek', a fertile district of Asia Minor, pashalic of Trebizond, immediately around Samsoon. Leeches are exported from it in large quantities to the markets of Europe.

YANINA, IANINA or JANNINA, yăn'ne-nä,* (improperly *Joannina*, probably the ancient *Ἰωάννινα*,) a city of European Turkey, capital of the province of Epirus, on the W. side of the Lake of Yanina, 44 miles N. of Aria; lat. 39° 48' N., lon. 21° E. Pop. estimated at 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and from 6000 to 7000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when it was burnt down by order of Ali Pasha. The town, on a peninsula stretching into the lake, is meanly built. Its principal edifice is the fortress, containing the palace of the pasha. Yanina is the residence of the head collector of customs for Epirus, and of British and other consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania. Room-Elee, &c., and an important annual fair, to which Italian produce, with French and German manufactures, were brought, but its commerce has greatly declined. The Lake of Yanina is 6 miles in length, by 3 miles in greatest breadth. In it, opposite the city, is a small island, to which Ali Pasha retired from the sultan's troops, before being put to death in February, 1822.

YANKEE GROVE, a post-office of Cedar co., Indiana.

YANKEE HILL, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

YANKEE JIM'S, a post-village of Placer co., California.

YANKEE SETTLEMENT, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, about 80 miles N. by E. of Iowa City.

YANKEE SPRINGS, a post-township in the W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop. 292.

* "Unseen is YANINA, though not remote."
Childe Harold, Canto II.

YANKEETOWN, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

YANKEETOWN, a post-office of Warwick co., Indiana.

YANNEMAROO, YANNAMAROO or YANNEMARU, yăn'ne-mä-roo', a town of Senegambia, West Africa, state of Yani, near the river Gambia; lat. 13° 45' N., lon. 15° W.

YANOOSIPOL or YANOUCHPOL, yä-noosh-pol', written also IANOUCHPOL, IANUTZPOL and JANUTZPOL, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, district and 36 miles S. of Zhitomeer. Pop. about 1600.

YANOPOL, IANOPOL or JANOPOL, ya-no'pol, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 148 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

YANOV, IANOV, JANOW or JANOV, yä'nov, several market-towns of Russian Poland, the principal in the government of Podolia, on the Bug, 14 miles N.E. of Litin. P. 1300.

YAN-PHING or YEN-PING, a city of China, province of Fo-kien, capital of a department, on the Min River, 90 miles N.W. of Foo-choo, and stated to be one of the handsomest cities in the empire.

YAN-TCHOO or YAN-TCHOU, yăn'choo', a city of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department, 75 miles S. of Tsee-nan, (Tsi-nan.)

YAN-TCHOO or YAN-TCHOU, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, capital of a department, on the Tsien-tang-kiang River, 115 miles S.W. of Ning-po.

YANTELES, yăn-tä'lĕs, a mountain peak of the Andes, in Patagonia, lat. 43° 30' S. Height 8030 feet.

YANTIC, a river of New London co., Connecticut, unites with the Shetucket at Norwich to form the Thames. It affords valuable water-power.

YANTIC, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on the Yantic River, at the falls, and on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, 16 miles N. of New London.

YAO-NAN, yä'o-năn', a city of China, province of Yun-nan, capital of a department, 95 miles W.N.W. of Yun-nan. It is stated to have a large trade in musk, and in salt produced from a lake in its vicinity.

YAOORI, YAOURI or YAURI, yä'oo-ree or yŏw'ree, a large town of Central Africa, capital of a state, on the left bank of the Quorra, (Niger,) 65 miles N. of Boossa. It is enclosed by a high and strong clay wall, and entered by eight gates. Its inhabitants manufacture coarse gunpowder, saddlery, and clothing, raise indigo and tobacco, and rear large herds of live stock. The state of Yaoori is reported to be extensive, flourishing, and enclosed by the dominions of Houssa, Borgoo, Cubbie, and Nuffie.

YAO-TCHOO or YAO-TCHOU, yä'o-choo', a city of China, province of Kiang-see, capital of a department, on a river near its mouth, in the Lake Po-yang.

YAP, yăp, OUAP, wăp, or GOUAP, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean, its S. extremity in lat. 9° 25' N., lon. 138° 1' E. Length 9 miles.

YAPHANK', a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island Railroad, 60 miles E. of Brooklyn.

YAPPAR, a river of North Australia, flowing into the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in lon. 140° 45' E. W. of it is a tract of undulating and hilly forest land.

YAPTON, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, on the Arundel and Chichester Canal, and on the South Coast Railway, 3½ miles S.W. of Arundel.

YAPURÁ, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

YAQUE, yä'kä, or YAQUI, yä-kee', a mountain peak and two rivers of Hayti. The mountain belongs to the Cibao Chain, in the centre of the island. The Grand-Yaque River flows from it N.W. through the plain of Santiago, and enters the Bays of Monte Christo and Manzanilla by several mouths, after a total course of 100 miles. The other Yaque River flows S. and joins the Neiva.

YAQUESILA, yä-ka-see'lä, or JAQUESILA, hä-ka-see'lä, a river of New Mexico, falls into the Colorado from the left near 36° N. lat.

YAQUI, yä-kee', or HUAQUI, hwä-kee', a river of the Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora, rises N. of lat. 32° N., flows S. and S.W., and enters the Gulf of California, 25 miles S.E. of Guaymas, after a course of 400 miles.

YAQUIMA or YAKIMA (yä'ke-mä) RIVER, in the W. central part of Washington Territory, rises on the slope of the Cascade Range, and falls into the Columbia River, about 15 miles above the mouth of Lewis River.

YAQUIMA BAY, on the Pacific, in Polk co., Oregon.

YAR, a river of England, in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth, after a short N. course.

YARACUY, yä-ra-kwee', a navigable river of South America, Venezuela, department of Caracas, after a N.W. course of 80 miles, enters the Gulf of Triste, 25 miles W. of Puerto-Cabello. At its mouth is the village of Yaracuy.

YARA-DZANG-BO-TSOO. See YARGO-DZANG-BO-TSOO.

YARANSK, JARANSK, yä-ränsk', or YARENSK, yä-rĕnsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles S.S.W. of Viatka, on the Yaran. Pop. 4750. It is mostly built of wood, and has several churches, and a flourishing trade in furs, honey, wax, and hops.

YARAPASON, yä'rä-pä-sōn', a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, on the Kizil-Irmak, 40 miles N.W. of Mount Argeus, and apparently the ancient *Osiana*.

YAR'BOROUGH, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln.

YARBOROUGH, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

YARCOMBE, yar'kům, a village and parish of England, co. of Devon, 5 miles W. of Chard.

YARD'LEY, a parish of England, co. of Hertford.

YARDLEY, a parish of England, co. of Worcester. Population partly employed in extensive tile-works.

YARD'LEY GOBIONS, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Stony Stratford. Pop. 689.

YARD'LEY-HA'STINGS, a village and parish of England, co. and 8 miles E.S.E. of Northampton. It has a very ancient Norman church, with a square tower. Pop. 1210.

YARD'LEYSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, 128 miles E. of Harrisburg. It contains several stores.

YARD'VILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

YARE, (anc. *Garienis?*) a river of England, co. of Norfolk, passes Norwich where it becomes navigable, and enters the North Sea 2½ miles S. of Great Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredonwater, which receives the rivers Bure and Waveney.

YARENGA, IARENGA or JARENGA, yä-rěn'gä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vologda, flows S. past the town of Yarensk, and, after a course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Vitshegda.

YARENSK, a town of Russia. See YARANSK.

YARENSK, IARENSK, JARENSK, yä-rěnsk', or YARANSK, a town of Russia, government and 355 miles E.N.E. of Vologda. Pop. 1000.

YARKAND, yar'kănd', or YARKUND, yar'kŭnd', a flourishing city, and the present capital of Chinese Toorkistan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkand River, 140 miles S.E. of Kashgar, in lat. 38° 19′ N., lon. 76° 7′ 45″ E. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and entered by five gates, outside of which are some very straggling suburbs, and a stone citadel on the S. Another and much larger citadel within the walls is now all but abandoned. Its houses are built of stone and clay, and mostly of one story; its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has two large bazaars, besides inferior ones, many caravansaries and mosques, and 10 or 12 large Mohammedan colleges. It is said to be more extensive than Kashgar, and is now the chief emporium of the trade between the Chinese Empire and the countries beyond its W. frontier. The native merchants are not permitted to pass beyond its province, either toward Thibet or Independent Toorkistan; and strict vigilance is maintained by the Chinese to prevent Europeans from entering the territory; but traders from Bokhara, Budukshan, Kokan, &c., pass the mountains to Yarkand with the produce of those countries, slaves, Kirgheez horses, and European goods; these they exchange for tea, silks, and other China produce, fruits, and shawl-wool, great quantities of which last are sent to the W. and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks or Oozbeks, and Mohammedans; among them are, however, some Eimauks or Persians, Calmucks, Armenian Christians, and about 200 Chinese traders; the Mohammedans bear the character of being peculiarly tolerant. About 7000 Chinese troops, partly Mantchoos and Mongols, under two commandants, garrison Yarkand, which is the principal military post of the Chinese on the W.; they are located both in the citadel and in detached cantonments outside of the city; and are partially recruited from the Tungani, a race of people in the vicinity, who enter the service, while youths, for a period of 14 or 15 years. The civil government is vested in a Mohammedan hakim-beg or *vang*, who is always a native Oozbek. Yarkand is a great mart for horses, and horse-flesh is sold in its markets at the same price as mutton. The vicinity is thickly interspersed with villages and mulberry plantations, and it feeds large flocks of fat-tailed sheep and Cashmere goats. The population of the city is probably about 100,000, exclusive of troops.

YARKAND RIVER or YARKIANG, yar'ke-ăng', a river which rises on the N. side of the Karakorum Mountains, flows mostly N. E., and near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30′ E., unites with the Kashgar, Aksoo, and Yu-rung-kash, to form the Tarim, which finally enters a lake of the desert of Gobi. Total course 500 miles.

YARK'HILL, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

YARKIANG. See YARKAND RIVER.

YARKUND, a town of Toorkistan. See YARKAND.

YARLSIDE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

YARLINGTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

YARM, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 9 miles E.S.E. of Darlington. Pop. in 1851, 572. Its commerce has declined with the rise of Stockton, but it exports salmon and other provisions to London.

YARMOUTH, GREAT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on its E. coast, on the Norfolk Railway, 19 miles E. of Norwich. Lat. of church, 52° 36′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 43′ 7″ E. It stands on a narrow slip of land between the sea and the river Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with South-Town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorlestone. The town was formerly enclosed by an ancient wall. It consists chiefly of 4 parallel streets, and a number of cross-lanes. The quay, considered one of the finest in Britain, extends along the river for about 1 mile, and here are the best private dwellings, with the Town-hall, Council Chamber, and the Star Inn, once the residence of the regicide Bradshaw. The parish church of St. Nicholas, founded in the reign of William Rufus, is one of the largest in the kingdom, and contains many monuments of distinguished families; St. Peter's is a new church in the Tudor style; St. George's is also a fine church. Some remains exist of convents, suppressed at the Reformation; and here are chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Friends, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and Jews' synagogue. The borough jail, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, the Nelson Column, 144 feet in height, are among the other principal structures. The charities comprise a hospital for children, and grammar school, Warren's general relief fund, &c. On the coast are several batteries, barracks for 1000 men, a pier, and Victoria Suburb, with several public gardens and promenade, and a suspension bridge has been constructed over the North Water. The harbor is in the Yare, and is accessible by vessels of about 200 tons. The exports are agricultural produce, malt, herrings, and other fish, to the Mediterranean and West Indies. Yarmouth is the great seat of the English herring fishery, in which about 250 vessels, and 3000 hands belonging to the port, are employed; many hands are likewise engaged in the deep-sea fishing, the produce of which is forwarded daily to London by railway. In 1851 there were registered at Yarmouth 329 sailing vessels under 50 tons burden, aggregate tonnage 8305; 325 vessels above 50 tons, aggregate tonnage 35,605; and 13 steamers, tonnage 1920. The same year there entered 2642 coasters, tonnage 198,218; and 192 steamers, tonnage 28,091; and cleared 1017, tonnage 64,884, and 189 steamers, tonnage 27,677. In the colonial and foreign trade there entered 209 vessels, tonnage 24,977; and cleared 82, tonnage 8240. Yarmouth sends two members to Parliament. At a remote period, the ground on which Yarmouth stands formed part of the bed of a great estuary, which extended as far as Norwich. It first became firm and habitable ground about the year 1008. The mouth of the Yare has been, within the last five centuries, diverted about 4 miles to the S. Immediately off Yarmouth, and parallel to the shore, is a great range of sandbanks, the shape of which varies slowly from year to year, and often suddenly after great storms. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and a manufactory of crepes and silk goods employs about 500 persons. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets with London, Hull, and many ports of less consequence on the E. coast. Near it are the ruins of Caister Castle, and the Roman station *Garianonum*. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 30,872.—The YARMOUTH ROADS are between the coast and a line of outer sandbanks, marked by buoys and floating-lights.

YARMOUTH, a maritime and market-town and parish of England, Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 miles W. of Newport, and opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Pop. 572. The town is well built, and has at its W. extremity a fort built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient monastery. The trade is mostly confined to the export of fine sand for glass-making, and the import of coals, timber, and provisions.

YAR'MOUTH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 12 miles from Augusta. The Grand Trunk Railway is here intersected by the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. P. 2144.

YARMOUTH, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, extends across Cape Cod, 70 miles S.S.E. of Boston. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of salt and in the fisheries. In 1851, 14 vessels and 189 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery. The quantity of mackerel inspected during the year was 3235 barrels. Pop. 2595.

YARMOUTH, a county at the western extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic, and intersected by Tusket River. The coasts are deeply indented, and the surface is extremely diversified with mountains, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Yarmouth. Pop. in 1851, 11,142.

YARMOUTH, a seaport town near the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, capital of the above county, on a small bay setting up from the Atlantic, about 130 miles S.W. of Halifax. The surrounding country is fertile, and well cultivated. On Cape Fourchet, a short distance to the W. of the entrance to the harbor, is a lighthouse, containing a revolving light, 135 feet above the sea.

YARMOUTH PORT, a post-village in Yarmouth township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, situated on the N. shore of the peninsula. It contains several churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

YARNESCOMBE, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

YARNTON, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

YAROO-DZANG-BO-TSOO or YARU-DZANG-BO-TSU, yä-roo' dzăng bo tsoo, ("Clear River of the West,") the principal river of Thibet Proper, which it traverses in nearly its entire length from W. to E. It rises about lon. 82° E., and between lat. 30° and 31° N., flows E., receiving in another Thibet five considerable affluents from the N. and as many from the S., on the last of which, near its mouth,

in the San-poo, (Dzang-bo,) stands Teshoo Loomboo. Near the town of Sangri, in lon. 92° 30′ E., the San-poo begins to trend to the S.E., and we soon afterwards lose all trace of it in Chinese maps, which are our only authorities for the E. part of its course. It has been supposed continuous with either the Irrawaddy or the Brahmapootra; on the whole, the latter supposition is the more generally believed. The principal town on its banks is Jigagoungar or Shigatzounger, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Lassa.

YAROSLAV, IAROSLAV, yä-ro-slăv′, YAROSLAVL, JAROSLAW or JAROSLAVL, a government of European Russia, near its centre, mostly between lat. 57° and 59° N., and lon. 38° and 41° 30′ E., enclosed by the governments of Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimcer, and Tver. Area 14,120 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 943,426. Surface level, and in many parts marshy. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the rivers Mologa and Sheksna, and in the S. is the Lake Nero, occupying upwards of 20 square miles. Soil not very fertile, and the annual produce of corn, estimated at 2 million quarters, is insufficient for the population. Rye, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, and fruits are the principal crops. Timber is scarce; live stock inferior. The fisheries in the Volga are important. The government is chiefly noted for manufacturing industry; linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, silks, hardwares, and tobacco, are wrought in the towns, and the peasants are almost everywhere partially engaged in domestic manufactures. Principal towns, Yaroslav, Rostov, and Ooglitch.

YAROSLAV, IAROSLAV, JAROSLAW, YAROSLAVL or JAROSLAVL, a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on the Volga, at the influx of the Kotorost, 160 miles N.E. of Moscow. Pop. 34,913. It is enclosed by a palisade, and pretty well built, though mostly of wood. It has some good stone houses, and numerous churches, which give it, externally, an imposing appearance, several convents, a citadel at the confluence of the rivers, the Demidoff Lyceum, founded in 1803, and ranking immediately after the universities of the empire, an ecclesiastical seminary, a large exchange, various hospitals and asylums, manufactures of cotton, silk, linens, leather, tobacco, &c., with iron, copper, and bell foundries, and two large annual fairs, at which, and at the fair of Makariev, large quantities of its manufactured goods are sold. It is the see of an archbishop, and its foundation dates from the 11th century.

YARPOLE, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

YARRA-YARRA, a river of the British Australian colony Victoria, and the principal stream entering Port Phillip, which it reaches at Hobson's Bay, 7 or 8 miles (following the windings of the channel) below Melbourne. It is not navigable above Melbourne on account of falls, and that city can usually be reached only by vessels of 60 tons burden, the mouth of the river having a bar with only 9 feet of water at high tide. Vessels of large burden load and unload at Williamstown, near its mouth. At Melbourne it is commonly from 40 to 50 yards across, but greatly augmented by floods in winter and spring. Its total direct course nearly due E. is about 100 miles.

YARRIBA, a state of Central Africa, Guinea, near the Niger, (Quorra,) in lat. 9° N., lon. 3° to 6° E. Principal towns, Katunga, or Eyeo, and Rakka. It has been little explored by Europeans.

YARROW, yar′rō, a river of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-cleugh, 1½ miles E. of Loch Skene, flows mostly eastward, through Lochs Lowes and St. Mary, and joins the Ettrick, 1½ miles above Selkirk, after a course of 25 miles. Its tributaries are at least 40, but are small. Along its banks are the ruined Newark Castle, the ducal seat of Bowhill, and many places celebrated in Scottish poetry.

YARROW, a parish of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, of which county it comprises more than a third, containing Ettrick Forest and several petty villages. Sir Walter Scott resided in the Ettrick Forest for 10 years; and Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," lived and died in this parish.

YARU-DZANG-BO. See YARCO DZANDO-TSOO.

YARWELL, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

YASELDA, IASELDA, yä-sĕl′dä, or JASOLDA, yä-sol′dä, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Grodno, flows E.S.E., expanding into Lake Sporovskee, and after a course of about 130 miles, joins the Pripets, a little E. of Pinsk.

YASI-KOI, yä′see koi, a large village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near Zafaran-Boli, and containing 300 houses of Mohammedans, and 75 houses of Greek Christians, which latter people manufacture wine and opium. A good deal of saffron is raised in the vicinity.

YASOR, a parish of England, co. of Hereford.

YASS, a town of New South Wales, East Australia, counties of King and Murray, capital of a district, on Yass River, an affluent of the Murrumbidgee, 46 miles W.S.W. of Goulburn. Pop. 274. The YASS-PLAINS, surrounded on every side by forests, are from 9 to 12 miles across.

YASSY or JASSY, yäs′see, written also JASCH, the capital town of Moldavia, is situated on an affluent of the Pruth, in a plain surrounded by low hills, 200 miles N.N.E. of Bucharest. Its houses cover a large space, being interspersed with gardens. Pop. 20,000.(?) The modern part is well built and clean, but the older part is a collection of ruins and huts, having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1822. It has several remarkable churches, a college, a superior school, 3 printing establishments, a society of natural history and medicine, and an active commerce in agricultural produce. Its fortified palace was burned in 1827.

YATE, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 1 mile W. of Chipping-Sodbury, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 10¼ miles N.E. of Bristol.

YATE, a township of England, co. of Lancaster.

YATELEY, a parish of England, co. of Hants.

YATES, yaits, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and partly on the W. by Canandaigua and Crooked Lakes, the latter of which extends into it, and is principally drained by the outlet of Crooked Lake and Flint Creek, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is generally a fertile sandy loam. It is traversed by the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, and in part by the Crooked Lake Canal. Organized in 1823, having been formed from part of Ontario county, and named in honor of Governor Yates, of New York. Capital, Penn Yan. Pop. 20,590.

YATES, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Orleans co., New York. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N. Pop. 2242.

YATESBURY, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

YATESVILLE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, about 190 miles W. of Albany.

YATESVILLE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

YATII KYED, yath kide, (a corruption of THEYEH KYE, thi′yeh or the′e-yeh ki,(?) i. e. "white stone" lake,) a lake of British America.

YAT′ON or YAT′TON, a post-village in Washington co., Iowa, near English River, 16 miles S. by W. of Iowa City.

YATOVA, yä-to′vä, a village of Spain, province and about 25 miles from Valencia, on the Juanes. Pop. 1110.

YAT′TAYAB′BEE CREEK, of Henry co., Alabama, flows into the Chattahoochee River.

YAT′TENDON, a parish of England, co. of Berks.

YAT′TON, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, co. of Somerset. Here is the Clevedon junction station of the Great Western Railway, 12 miles W.S.W. of Bristol.

YAT′TON KEYNELL, a parish of England, co. of Wilts.

YAUCO, yōw′ko, a small town of Porto Rico, near the S. coast of the island. Pop. 2850.

YAUTEPEC, yōw-tä-pĕk′, a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 40 miles S.S.E. of Mexico.

YAVARI, a river of South America. See JAVARY.

YAV′ERLAND, a parish of the Isle of Wight, 8 miles E.S.E. of Newport.

YAX′HAM, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 2¼ miles S.S.E. of East Dereham, with a station on a branch of the East Counties Railway.

YAX′LEY, a village and parish of England, county and 13 miles N. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1445. A little E. of the village is Whittlesea-mere, a sheet of water 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, abounding in fish.

YAXLEY, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

YAZOO, yä-zoo′, a river of Mississippi, is formed by the Tallabatchie and Yallobusha Rivers, which unite at Leflore, in Carroll county. It then pursues a very serpentine course, the general direction of which is S. by W., and empties itself into the Mississippi, 12 miles above Vicksburg. The length of the main stream is stated to be about 290 miles. It is a deep, narrow, and sluggish stream, traversing an alluvial plain of extreme fertility, which is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton. It is probably not surpassed in navigable qualities by any river of equal size. Steamboats navigate it from its mouth to its origin in all stages of water, and in all seasons of the year. The Tallabatchie, the largest branch, is perhaps as long as the Yazoo itself, and is navigable by steamboats more than 100 miles.

YAZOO, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 760 square miles. The Big Black River forms its boundary on the S.E., and the Yazoo River, from which the name is derived, bounds it on the W. and N.W. The surface is a level, alluvial plain, the soil of which is exceedingly fertile. The Yazoo River is navigable by steamboats at all seasons, with few exceptions, through its whole extent. The Mississippi Central Railroad passes near the E. border. Capital, Yazoo City. Pop. 14,418, of whom 4069 were free, and 10,349 slaves.

YAZOO CITY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Yazoo co., Mississippi, on the river of the same name, 50 miles N.N.W. of Jackson. It is situated in a rich cotton-growing region, and has considerable business. About 50,000 bales of cotton are received here annually and shipped to New Orleans by steamboats, which navigate the river in all stages of water. The village contains several churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

YAZVA, IAZVA or JASWA, yäs′vä, a river of Russia, rises on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, government of Perm, flows generally W., and after a course of nearly 120 miles, joins the Vishera about 15 miles E. of Tcherdyn.

YBA, ee'bä, a maritime village of the Island of Luzon, Philippines, 80 miles N.W. of Manila.

YBBS, a town and river of Lower Austria. See IPS.

YBBSITZ, a market-town of Austria. See IPSITZ.

YBERA, a lake of South America. See IBERA.

YBERG, IBERG, ee'bërg, or IBRIG, ee'brig, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.E. of Schwytz, with medicinal springs. Pop. 1500.

YBICUY, e-be-kwee', a river of South America, Uruguay, rises on the Brazilian frontier, and joins the Paraguay River opposite Yapegu, after a W. course of 200 miles.

YCA, a town and province of Peru. See ICA.

YCACOS, e-kä'koce, CAPE, a headland on the N. coast of Cuba, bounding the Bay of Matanzas on the N.E. Lat. 23° 9′ N., lon. 81° 10′ W.

YE, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, formerly capital of a province, on the Tenasserim Coast, Further India, on the river Ye, near its mouth, in the Indian Ocean, 90 miles S.E. of Maulmain.

YE, a river of British India, has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

YEA'DON, a township, England, co. of York, West Riding.

YEALMPTON, yèlump'ton, a village and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Yealm, here navigable and crossed by a bridge. It has a ruin, said to have been a palace of the Saxon kings. Pop. 1155.

YEBENES, yä'bä-nes, a market-town of Spain, province and 21 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 3053.

YEBLERON, yä'bleh-rôn', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N.W. of Yvetot. P. 1187.

YEBUAH, a small and lofty island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, 15 miles N.W. of Moilah.

YECLA, yä'klä, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N. of Murcia. Pop. 9333. It stands at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined Moorish castle. It has many brandy distilleries.

YEDDINGHAM, a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding.

YEDDO, YEDO or JEDDO, yèd'do, written also IEDO, a city and the second capital of Japan, it being the residence of the *Sio-gun*, or military emperor, on the Gulf of Yeddo, S.E. coast of the island of Niphon. Lat. 35° 40′ N., lon. 139° 49′ E. Pop. 1,500,000. It is stated to be enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of moderate burden. It has a fortified palace with very extensive grounds, many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures and painting, some large temples and other public edifices, and numerous conventual establishments; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. The Imperial Library is said to contain 150,000 volumes. The Dutch have long had a commercial mission here, and both the Americans and British have recently concluded treaties, from which important results may be expected. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.

YEDDO, GULF OF, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S.E. coast of the island of Niphon, Japan. Length, S. to N., 70 miles, breadth at entrance 40 miles. At its N. extremity are the city of Yeddo and the mouths of several rivers.

YEE-TCHANG or YI-TCHANG, a town of China, province of Hoo-pe.

YEE-TCHOO or YI-TCHOU, yee'choo', a town of China, province of Shan-toong, capital of a department, on the Y-ho, 140 miles S.E. of Tsee-nan.

YEFREMOV, IEFREMOV or JEFREMOW, yĕf'rä-mov', a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.E. of Toola. Pop. 7366. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several suburbs, numerous churches, and 4 annual fairs.

YEFTEREVSKAIA, IEFTEREVSKAIA or JEFTEREWSKAJA, yĕf-tä-rĕv-skī'ä, a market-town of South Russia, in the Don Cossack country, on the Medvieditsa, 225 miles N.E. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. about 1000.

YEGEN or YEXEN, yä-hĕn', a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and about 45 miles from Granada, on the S. side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1013.

YEGORLYK or JEGORLYK, yä-gor-lik', a river of Russia, rises in a N. branch of the mountains of Caucasus, near the frontiers of Circassia, and joins the Manitch about 80 miles W. of Manitch or Lake Bol-Ilmen, after a course of about 190 miles.

YEGORYEVSK or JEGORJEVSK, yä-gor-yĕvsk', or JEGORIWEVSK, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles N.W. of Riazan. Pop. 1106.

YEGUA (yĕg'wa or yä'wä) CREEK, an affluent of the Brazos, is formed by three branches, the First, Second, and Third Yegua, which unite on the N. boundary of Washington county. It follows that boundary until it enters the river, about 5 miles N.E. of Independence.

YEIA, IEIA or JEIA, yä'yä, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Caucasus, near Dmitrievsk, flows first N.W. and then W., and falls into a bay on the N.E. side of the Sea of Azof, after a course of about 140 miles.

YEJUBBI, ye-jub'bee, a large commercial town of South Abyssinia, Amhara, district of Gojam, N. of the Abai River.

YEKATERINBOORG', IEKATERINBOURG, JEKATERINENBURG, yä-kä-tä-re-nĕn-boorg', or EKATERINBURG, (i. e. "Catherine's borough,") a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the Ural mining district, on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, government and 170 miles S.E. of Perm; lat. 56° 50′ 14″ N., lon. 60° 34′ 44″ E., on both banks of the Iset, at an elevation of about 860 feet above sea-level. The streets are long and straight but unpaved, having, however, planks or logs laid on each side for foot-passengers. The principal street runs parallel with the river, and is crossed by numerous smaller streets, leading directly to the bank of the Iset. A number of the houses are of wood, but there are also a great many of stone, built in a handsome and substantial style, and possessing as much internal comfort as exterior elegance. On the S.E. bank of the river, the buildings are spread over an extensive plain, which is connected with the city by a handsome bridge; these buildings include the Government magazines, mills, factories, &c., and enclose an extensive square or market-place. On the opposite side the streets are spacious and elegant, and the stone edifices, the habitations of merchants and mine proprietors, exceedingly handsome. The cutting, polishing, and engraving of precious stones, forms a principal branch of industry in Yekaterinboorg, and the art is here brought to the greatest perfection. Parties of exiles frequently pass through the town, amounting in number yearly, it is stated, to 5000. Pop. 15,000.

YEKATERININSKOI or JEKATERININSKOI, yä-kä-tä-re-nin-skoi', a market-town of Russia, government and N.E. of Viatka.

YEKATERINODAR, IEKATERINODAR or JEKATERINODAR, yä-kä-tä-re-no-dar', written also EKATERINODAR, a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Black Sea or Tschernomorski Cossacks, on the left bank of the Kuban, about 100 miles above its mouth, and 135 miles S. of Azof. Yekaterinodar is the seat of the Cossack Hetman, and other authorities for the district. On every side is swamp and morass, forming a mud defence to the town, in which carriage, horse, and traveller often stick fast for many hours. P. 5000.

YEKATERINOGRAD, IEKATERINOGRAD or JEKATERINOGRAD, yä kä-tä-re-no-gräd', written also EKATERINOGRAD, a town and fortress of Russia, government of Caucasus, 20 miles W. of Mozdok, on the left bank of the Terek, lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 43° 55′ E. This is the most important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded in 1777 by Prince Potemkin, to whose memory a stone triumphal arch was here erected by the Empress Catherine II. Pop. about 5000.

YEKATERINO'POL, a market-town of Russia, government and 103 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1000.

YEKATERINOSLAV, IEKATERINOSLAV or JEKATERINOSLAV, yä kä-tä-re-no-slav', written also EKATERINOSLAV and EKATERINOSLAW, a government of South Russia; lat. 47° to 49° 20′ N., lon. 33° 30′ to 39° 40′ E.; having a separate portion in Don Cossacks, at the mouth of the Don; area 25,810 square miles. It is divided into two sections by the Dnieper, about three-fourths lying E., and one-fourth W. of that river. The E. portion belongs to the steppe country of South Russia, being flat, monotonous, without trees, often without water, and with a lean saliferous soil. The W. portion is more undulating, and more fruitful. The minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. Wheat, spelt, barley, and oats are raised in quantity sufficient for local consumption; and hemp, flax, poppies, peas, vegetables, and fruits are also cultivated. The chief wealth of the government consists in its innumerable herds of horses, oxen, sheep, many of them merinos, goats, and swine. Bees yield a large return; and the silk culture is carried on by the Greeks at Mariopol, and the Armenians at Nakhchivan. Some cloth, leather, candles, and beer are made, and some tallow-smelting carried on; and there are no less than 225 distilleries. The government is divided into 7 districts. Capital, Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 902,363.

YEKATERINOSLAV, IEKATERINOSLAV, JEKATERINOSLAV, EKATERINOSLAV or EKATERINOSLAW, a fortified town of South Russia, capital of the government of its own name, 820 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, near the right bank of the Dnieper; lat. 48° 27′ 50″ N., lon. 35° 5′ 51″ E. Pop. 13,500. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary and manufactures of cloths and silks. It was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1784.

YEKATERINSKAIA, IEKATERINSKAIA or JEKATERINSKAJA, yä-kä-tä-rin-skī'ä, a market-town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on the Donets, 58 miles N.N.E. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 1000.

YEKATERINSKAIA, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 20 miles N.W. of Novoi Oskol.

YEKATERINSTADT, JEKATERINSTADT, yä-kä-tä-reen-stätt', or YEKATERINOGRAD, a village of Russia, government and 45 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga.

YELABOOGA, IELABOUGA or JELABUGA, yä-lä-boo'gä, a town of Russia, government and 210 miles S.S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama, near a small lake. Near it are the

ruins of a Shaman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. Pop. 3500.

YELAGOOI, IELAGOUI or JELAGUI, yā-lā-goo'ee, or ELAGUI, ā-lā-goo'ee, a river of Siberia, rises in lat. 63° N. and lon. 83° E., in the government of Yeniesisk, flows E., and dividing into several arms, joins the Yenisei on the left, in lat. 63° N. and lon. 90° E., after a course of above 200 miles.

YELATOM, IELATOM or JELATOM, yā-lā-tom', or JELATMA, a town of Russia, government and 158 miles N. of Tambov, on the Oka. Pop. 5000. It has churches, manufactures of vitriol and copper wares, and a flourishing export trade.

YELDHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

YELDHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, co. of Essex.

YELETS, IELETS, JELETZ, yā-lēts', a town of Russia, government and 102 miles E.S.E. of Orel, on the Sosna. It is old, but regularly built; has paved streets, 12 stone and 2 wooden churches, 3 poor-houses, and manufactures of soap, leather, ironware, and jewelry; a bell foundry, numerous locksmiths, and an extensive trade in corn. Iron abounds in the vicinity. Pop. 16,500.

YELFORD, a parish of England, co. of Oxford.

YELISAVETGRAD, IELISABETGRAD or JELISABETGRAD, yā-le-sā-vět'grăd', written also ELISABETGRAD and ELISAVETGRAD, a fortified town of South Russia, government and 130 miles N. of Kherson, on the Ingool, (Ingul.) Pop. 10,000. It it regularly built, has several suburbs, military magazines, and a large hospital.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and the most N. except Unst, is separated on the S. from Mainland by Yell Sound. Length from N. to S. 17 miles, extreme breadth 7½ miles. Area 94 square miles. Pop., including the island of Fetlar, in 1851, 2596. The surface is mountainous, and agriculture almost neglected, whale and other fishing being the chief employment.

YELL, a county situated in the W. central part of Arkansas, contains 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Fourche La Fave and Petit Jean Rivers, and the Arkansas washes its N.E. border. The surface is diversified; the soil mostly productive. Magazine Mountain, of this county, is estimated at 2000 feet high. Capital, Danville. Pop. 3341, of whom 2917 were free, and 424 slaves.

YELL, a county of Iowa. See WEBSTER.

YEL'LING, a parish of England, co. of Huntingdon.

YEL'LOW BRANCH, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

YELLOW BREECHES CREEK, in the S. part of Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between York and Cumberland counties, and enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles below Harrisburg. It affords permanent motive power.

YELLOW BUD, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

YELLOW BUSH, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

YELLOW CREEK, of Pennsylvania, unites with Black Lick Creek, in Indiana county.

YELLOW CREEK, of Alabama and Mississippi, flows south-westward and enters Luxapatilla Creek, in Lowndes co., Mississippi.

YELLOW CREEK, in the E. part of Ohio, flows through Jefferson county, and enters the Ohio River 2 or 3 miles below Wellsville.

YELLOW CREEK, of Missouri, rises in Sullivan co., and flowing southward enters Grand River from the left, on the W. border of Chariton county.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Kentucky.

YELLOW CREEK, a township of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Ohio River, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Pop., including Wellsville, 2359.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

YELLOW CREEK, a village of Chariton co., Missouri, about 85 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

YELLOW CREEK, of Allamakee co., Iowa, falls into the Mississippi River.

YELLOW CREEK FURNACE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

YELLOW HEAD GROVE, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

YELLOW JACKET CREEK, of Troup co., Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee River, several miles W. of La Grange.

YELLOW-KNIFE, a river of British North America, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a southward course of at least 130 miles.

YELLOW LAKE, of Alexandria township, Jefferson co., New York, is about 3 miles long.

YELLOW MEDICINE RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, rises in about 44° 30′ N. lat., and 96° 40′ W. lon.; flowing at first easterly, and afterwards north-easterly, it falls into St. Peter's River, in about 44° 44′ N. lat., and 95° 29′ W. lon. Length about 100 miles.

YELLOW MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

YELLOW RIVER, Georgia, a branch of the Ocmulgee, rises in Gwinnett co., and flowing southward, unites with the other branch a few miles S. of Covington.

YELLOW RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing south-westward, falls into Chippewa River, near the middle of Chippewa county.

YELLOW RIVER, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 21 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta.

YELLOW RIVER, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

YELLOW RIVER, a large river of China. See HOANG-HO.

YELLOW RIVER, the name of several streams in Ireland, tributaries to the Moy and Boyne.

YEL'LOW SEA, (Chinese *Whang-hai*, hwăng'hī',) an extensive inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. coast of China; between lat. 33° and 41° N., lon. 117° 22′ and 127° 10′ E.; having W. the Chinese provinces Kiangsoo, Shantung and Pechelee, N. Leaotong, and E. the peninsula of Corea; length about 620 miles; greatest breadth about 400 miles. N. and N.W. it terminates in the Gulfs of Leaotong and Pechelee, into the latter of which flow numerous large and important rivers. Two peninsulas project into the Yellow Sea, one in the province of Leaotong, terminating in the narrow point called the "Regent's Sword;" the other in Shantung, terminating in the promontory of the same name. On the E. coast are numerous groups of islets, part of which are included in the Corean Archipelago. The Yellow Sea is very shallow, and obtains its name from the muddy lemon-yellow color of its water near the land, arising from the nature of the bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating the sea. The large quantity of alluvium continually brought into it by the rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, causes it gradually to decrease in depth. No cities of importance are on its shores.

YELLOW SPRING, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

YELLOW SPRING, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

YELLOW SPRING, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Pennsylvania. See CHAZRAR SPRINGS.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 233 miles from Nashville.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a flourishing post-village in Miami township, Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami Railroad, about midway between Xenia and Springfield, being 9 miles from either, and 74 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati; lat. 39° 45′ N., lon. 84° 15′ W. It is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, the healthfulness of its climate, and the medicinal and restorative character of the waters from which it takes its name. It contains 3 churches, viz. Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian; 10 stores, including 2 bookstores; 2 hotels, 3 school-houses, and Antioch College, a flourishing institution incorporated in 1852. In some particulars of its aim and scope, this college differs from most of the higher literary institutions of the country. It recognises the claims of the female sex to equal opportunities of education with the male, and these opportunities it designs to confer. Its founders believe that labors and expenditures for the higher education of men will tend indirectly to elevate the character of women; but they are certain that all wise efforts for the improved education of women will speed the elevation of the whole human family. The president of the institution is the Hon. Horace Mann, LL.D. It has 9 professors, besides other instructors. During the first two terms of the collegiate year 1854–5, it was attended by 397 students; of whom 238 were males, and 141 females. The library numbers 2000 volumes, and is constantly increasing.

The college edifices consist of one main building, a large and handsome structure, and two dormitory buildings. The former is in the form of a cross, 170 feet long and 110 feet wide, designed for chapel, library, lecture-room, laboratory, recitation-rooms, &c. The two dormitory buildings stand back from the main building about 70 feet, one on the N., the other on the S. side, the distance between the two being about 350 feet. Their dimensions are 39 feet by 160 feet, and 4 stories high. They are situated in a beautiful enclosure, 20 acres in extent, and are surrounded by a street 75 feet in width. Adjoining the college plat on the E. is a highly romantic and picturesque ravine, affording all the scenic variety of overhanging cliffs, waterfalls, isolated rocks, numerous gushing springs, deeply embowered amid climbing vines and clustering evergreens, threaded with varied walks, inviting the pedestrian by their cooling shade and graceful bowers.

Yellow Spring is situated about half a mile N.E. of Antioch College. It discharges, from a crevice in a limestone rock, above 100 gallons of water per minute. A large and well-regulated water-cure establishment has been opened from half to three-quarters of a mile southward of the spring. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the vicinity. The population has doubled in the past 18 months, being in 1855 about 1500.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 15 miles N. by W. of Burlington.

YEL'LOWSTONE RIVER, the largest, though not the

longest, affluent of the Missouri, has its source in Sublette's Lake, in about 43° 40′ N. lat., and 110° W. lon. Flowing in a general north-easterly course, it falls into the Missouri, in about 48° 5′ N. lat., and 104° W. lon. At its mouth it is about 800 yards wide. Length estimated at 1000 miles, for 700 or 800 of which it is said to be navigable.

YELLOWSTONE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

YELLOWSTONE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

YELLOWSTONE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

YELLOW-WATER, a small river of Alabama and Florida, rises in Covington co., Alabama, and flows south-westward through Florida into Pensacola Bay.

YELL'VILLE, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Arkansas, about 125 miles N. by W. of Little Rock.

YELNIA, IELNIA, JELNIA, yĕl'ne-ä, or YELNA, yĕl'nä, a town of Russia, government and 43 miles E.S.E. of Smolensk, on the Desna. Pop. 2016.

YEL'VERTOFT, a parish of England, co. of Northampton.

YEL'VERTON, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk.

YEL'VINGTON, a post-village in Daviess co., Kentucky, 156 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort.

YEMAMAH or YEMAMEH, yĕm-ä'mą, a district of Nedjed, with a valley (wady) of its own name, regarded as the garden of Arabia. Lat. about 24° N., lon. 47° 30′ E.

YEM'BO or YAMBO, yăm'bo, a maritime town of Arabia, Hejaz, on a low, sandy, and bare tract, near the Red Sea, 130 miles S.W. of Medina, of which city it is the port. It consists of about 1500 houses, enclosed by a wall. It has a sheltered harbor, and is garrisoned by Egyptian troops; but it is in decay. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

YEMEN, yĕm'en, a principal division of Arabia, occupies the S.W. angle of the peninsula, adjacent to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The name originally signified the country *on the right hand*, but the same term was also used to convey the idea of good fortune, and hence, in the prosperous days of this country, the secondary sense of its name seems to have been that most generally accepted, and Yemen was known to the Romans as *Arabia Felix*, the "Happy or Fortunate Arabia." Yemen, in the widest sense, is bounded W. by the Red Sea, S. by the Gulf of Aden, N. by Hejaz and Nejd, and E. by Hadramaut. A chain of mountains runs along the W. side of the Arabian peninsula, and terminates at the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, dividing the country into two regions physically distant, namely, a Tehâma or lowland between the mountains and sea-shore, and an elevated mountainous tract to the eastward of the former. The Tehâma of Yemen varies in width from 10 miles to 30 miles, and is a barren desert wherever it is not irrigated by streams from the mountains. These streams are perennial in the highlands, but in the low country they flow only during the rains, and it sometimes happens that after a succession of three or four dry seasons, their beds become overgrown with brushwood so as to be nearly obliterated. Banks of coral line the sea-shore, and wherever they leave an opening, afford secure anchorage within.

The mountains rise abruptly from the desert plain, enclosing valleys of great luxuriance. The table-land in the interior of Yemen has an estimated elevation of 4000 feet, and some of its mountain groups, as Sâber, (sä'ber,) S. of Taas, is supposed to attain a height of 7000 or 8000 feet. Granite is probably the basis of all these mountains, but on the road from Mocha by Zebeed to Sana, the rock which first occurs is porphyry, fractured so regularly into columns, that the steep cliffs sometimes present the appearance of organ-pipes; trap-rocks with basalt succeed, and at Sana the common building-stone is a lava. Mount Sâber, likewise, is an immense mass of trachyte and other volcanic rocks. It is said by the Arabs to nourish on its slopes all the plants of the earth. It is clothed with superb forests to the summit. On the almost inaccessible ledges of its rocky sides are perched numerous villages, the inhabitants of which enrich themselves by the cultivation of coffee and of *khat*. Within the precincts of Sâber are said to be 100 sheikhs or petty chieftains, who are virtually independent. Kusumma, too, is a high mountain covered to its summit with coffee plantations. In all these mountainous districts there are numerous ancient families, dwelling in their almost inaccessible castles, and scarcely acknowledging a political superior.

The country has long ceased to be combined under one government. The frontier provinces have in several instances become independent, and the Yemen proper of the present day, or the dominion of the Imâm of Sana, does not probably embrace above two-thirds of the territory formerly included under the same general title.

The capital of Yemen is Sana. Aden, on the sea-shore to the S., is now a British emporium. Shahr is a seaport on the Red Sea, W. of Makallah; the seaport of Jisân or Gasim, as it is sometimes called in Aboo-Arish, has a considerable trade in senna and coffee. Mocha on the Red Sea is also a place of considerable trade. The N. limit of Yemen on this sea is generally assumed to be at Halee, (Hâli,) in 18° 36′ N.

Yemen, taken collectively, still bears unmistakeable traces of its ancient superiority in wealth and civilization, the natural causes of which must be sought in its great extent of elevated table-land, with temperate valleys and copious springs, and in its position on the route of the caravans that conveyed the Indian merchandise from the shores of Hadramaut to Phœnicia. Besides its numerous towns, which are large and well built, it is characterized by the great number of castles, many of them strong and capacious, scattered over its hills, and in which petty chiefs with their families and retainers, like the barons of Europe in the middle ages, live in absolute independence. The dialects spoken by the mountain ers are very numerous, and the language of the Tehâma is quite unintelligible on the highland. Hamyaritic inscriptions have been found at Dhofar, (the Saphara of Ptolemy,) 12 miles S.E. of Yerim, and at Hisn-Ghorâb, (the site of the ancient Cane,) on the sea-coast, at Sana, and at Mareb. Yemen has two great schools or universities, one at Zebeed for Sunnites, and another at Damar for the Zeidee. (Zeidi.) The latter is the prevailing sect in Yemen, as well as among the mountains N., the Bedowin round Mecca, and even the Sherif of Mecca himself, belonging to the heretical Zeidee. Our knowledge of this extensive country is too imperfect to justify any attempt at an estimate of its population.

YEMTSA, IEMTSA, JEMTZA, yĕm'tsä, or EMTZA, a river of Russia, government of Archangel, joins the North Dwina on the left, after a course of about 95 miles.

YEN-CHOW-FOO, yĕn-chŏw'foo', or YEN-TCHEOU-FOU, yĕn'chĕ-oo'foo', a town of China, province of Che-kiang, at the confluence of the Hoei-choo or Green River with the Tchen-tang-kiang, about 75 miles S.W. of Hang-chow, lat. 29° 37′ 12″ N., lon. 119° 32′ 47″ E. It has walls fully 4 miles in circuit, and is otherwise fortified after the Chinese manner. It has manufactures of rough lacquered ware, which is sold much cheaper than in places nearer the sea. A little below the town are 2 handsome pagodas, one of them called Hoo-lung-ta, situated on a curious conical hill. Pop. about 200,000.

YENDOVICHITSKA, JENDOVICHTSKA, jĕn-do-veecht'ska, or ENDOVICHITCHA, a market-town of Russia, government and 8 miles W.N.W. of Voronezh, near the Don. Pop. 1000.

YENDUA, yĕn-doo'ä, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, W. of Sandalwood Bay; lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 178° 14′ 41″ W. It is about 12 miles in circuit, and properly forms two islands, with a narrow channel allowing a boat to pass between them. On the S. of it is Porpoise Harbor.

YENGAN, a town of China. See YEN-NGAN-FOO.

YENGI-HISSAR, yĕng'ee his'sar', or YENGISHAR, yĕng'is-har', ("New Castle,") a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 85 miles W.N.W. of Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar, and famous for its dancing girls and musicians.

YENI, yĕn'ee', or *YENGI*, yĕng'ee', a Turkish word signifying "new," forming the prefix of various names; as

YENI-BAZAR, yĕn'ee' bä-zar', a market-town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 14 miles N.E. of Shoomla.

YENI-BAZAR, a town of Bosnia. See NOVI-BAZAR.

YENIDGE, YENIDJE, yĕ'nee-ja or yĕn'ij-ĕ, or YENIDGE-VARDAR, yĕ'nee-jä var'dar', a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 25 miles W.N.W. of Salonica, with numerous mosques and schools. Near it are the ruins of the town of Pella, the birth-place of Alexander the Great.

YENIDGE or JENIDJE, LAKE, of European Turkey, is situated a few miles S. of Yenidja. Length, 3 miles.

YENIDGE (or JENIDGE-) KIZILAGHADJ, yĕ'nee-jä kizil-ä-gädj', a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, on the Tondja, 32 miles N. by W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2300.

YENIDJE KARA-SOO, (SOU or SU,) yĕ'nee-jä kä'rä soo, a town of European Turkey, in Room-Elee, sanjak, and 98 miles W.N.W. of Gallipoli, near the Gulf of Lagos. Pop. 2500.

YENIJAH, yĕn'e-jä', a village of West Asia, Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 18 miles E. of Takhti Suleiman.

YENIJAH, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic and 25 miles N.E. of Seevas.

YENIKALE, IENIKALE or JENIKALE, yĕn'e-kä'lĕ, written also JANIKUL, JENIKAL or ENIKÂLE, a fortified town of South Russia, government of Taurida, Crimea, on the N.W. point of the peninsula of Kertch, 65 miles E.S.E. of Kaffa. Pop. 1700. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has remains of the ancient *Orthanion*.

YENIKALÉ, JENIKALE or ENIKALE, STRAIT OF, known to the ancients as the CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS, (*Cimmerius Bosporus*,) the strait connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea. Length 20 miles, breadth 8 to 10 miles. Where shallowest it is stated to be only 13 feet in depth. The town of Yenikale is on its W. side. See BLACK SEA; AZOF.

YENISEI, IENISEI or JENISEI, yĕn'e-sä'e or yĕn'e-say', JENISEI, en-e-sä'e, written also JENISEY, one of the great rivers of North Asia, Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Obi and Lena, and estimated to comprise an area of 1,046,000 square miles. It rises in Mongolia, Chinese Empire, about lat. 51° N., lon. 98° E., flows at first W. to the Russian frontier, and afterwards holds a northward course to its wide estuary in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 72° 30′ N., lon. 85° E., 200 miles E. of the mouth of the Obi. Total course

estimated at 2500 miles. It traverses the centre of the government of Yeniseisk, nearly the whole of which is drained by it, as is the S. half of the government of Irkootsk by its principal tributary the Angara, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Baikal. On its banks are the towns of Salansk, Abakansk, Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseisk, Toorookhansk, and Kantaisk. It is of great breadth, and from Toorookhansk to the ocean its depth has been found to vary from 2 to 8 fathoms; but as it flows mostly through a frozen desert, its navigation is of little service.

YENISEI, BAY OF, the estuary formed by the river Yenisei, at its junction with the Arctic Ocean, extends between lat. 69° 30′ and 73° N., and lon. 85° and 89° E. Breadth at entrance 30 miles. It abounds with islands, and on its E. shore is the village of Kantaisk.

YENISEISK, IENISEISK or JENISEISK, yĕn'e-sĕsk' or yeu'e-sĕ'isk, a vast government of Asiatic Russia, comprised in East Siberia, between lon. 80° and 107° E., and extending from lat. 51° northward, having W. the governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, E. Irkootsk and the province of Yakootsk, and S. the Khalkas country, (Chinese dominions,) from which last it is separated by a lofty mountain chain connected with the Altai. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei, which traverses its centre; but besides which it comprises the courses of several minor rivers. Population has been estimated at 210,000.(?) Surface mountainous in the S., where are most of its towns and settled tracts, with some extensive forests; it progressively declines northward into a desert region, peopled only by scattered Toongooses, Ostiaks, Yakoots, and Samoieds. According to Sir George Simpson, it has the reputation of being the worst governed district in all Siberia; its principal wealth is in the precious metals, the country between the Yenesei and Angara being the richest gold-washing tract in the E. part of Russian Asia. Principal towns, Krasnoyarsk, the capital, Abakansk, Atchinsk, and Yeniseisk.

YENISEISK, IENISEISK or JENISIESK, a city of Asiatic Russia, the capital of a district, on the Yenesei, in lat. 58° 27′ 17″ N., lon. 92° 16′ 48″ E. Pop. 6000. It is stated to be 3 miles in circumference, and has several churches and convents, a custom-house, and arsenal, with an active export trade in furs, and in Chinese produce. It has an annual fair, attended by persons from the most distant quarters.

YENI-SHEHR, ("New City,") several villages of Asia Minor, two occupying the site of the ancient *Antiochia* and *Magnesia ad Meandrum*. Also a name of LARISSA, which see.

YENNE, yĕnn, (anc. *Ebnina?*) a market-town of Savoy, on the Rhone, 12 miles N.W. of Chambéry. Pop. 3227.

YEN-NGAN-FOO, yĕn'ngăn-foo', or YEN'GAN', a town of China, province of Shen-see, capital of a department.

YEN-TCHEOU-FOU. See YEN-CHOW-FOO.

YEO, a river of England. See IVEL.

YEOMANDONG or ANOO-PIETOO-MOO MOUNTAINS. See YOOMADONG.

YEOO, YEOU or YEU, yā-oo', a considerable river of Central Africa, flows N. by E. near 300 miles, and falls into the W. side of Lake Tchad. Where seen by Denham and Clapperton, it was above 50 yards wide, with nearly perpendicular banks, a fine sandy bottom, and a strong current of 3 or 3½ miles per hour.

YEOO or YEOU, a walled town of Central Africa, at the mouth of the above river. It is of considerable size, and neatly built of huts.

YEOO-LIU or YEOU-LIU, yā-oo' lyoo, and YEOO-LUN or YEOU-LUN, yā-oo' lŭn, two islands between Kioo-Sioo and the Loo-Choo Islands, respectively belong to China and Japan.

YEOVIL, yō'vil, a market and manufacturing town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Yeo, an affluent of the Parret, here crossed by a bridge, near the borders of Dorsetshire, 6 miles W. of Sherborne. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 5985. It has some good houses, a church with an ancient crypt, and a union workhouse. Before thread gloves came into extensive use, it was estimated that 20,000 persons in Yeovil and its vicinity were employed in the manufacture of leather gloves, of which 300,000 dozens were made annually. Leather-dressing and some small woollen manufactures are also carried on.

YEO'VILTON, a parish of England, co. of Somerset.

YEPES, yā'pĕs, (anc. *Ispiturum?*) a town of Spain, province and 22 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 3055. The wines of Yepes are in much request. This is the site of the ancient Hippo, where the Celtiberians defeated the Roman prætors C. Calpurnius and L. Quintus, who had 5000 men slain.

YEPIFAN, JEPIFAN, yĕp-e-făn', or JEPITAN, yĕp-e-tăn', a town of Russia, government and 49 miles S.E. of Toola, on the Don. Pop. 1900.

YERABGLOOS or YERABOLUS, yĕr-ā'bo-loos, a site in North Syria, pashalic and 60 miles N.E. of Aleppo, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, where various ruins are scattered over a mound supposed to indicate the ancient *Hierapolis*.

YERBA-BUENA, yĕr'bā bwā'nā, or SAN FRANCISCO. See SAN FRANCISCO, *History*, page 1596.

YERBESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. of Pembroke.

YERES, yair, a river of France, departments of Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve, 10 miles S.S.E. of Paris, after a W. course of 60 miles.

YERES, a river of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, enters the English Channel near Dieppe, after a N. course of 20 miles.

YERES, a village of France, on a river of its own name, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Corbeil. Pop. 978.

YERIM, yā'rim', a small town of Arabia, district of Yemen, 75 miles S.E. of Sana. It has a strong hill-fort.

YER'MA, (anc. *Germa?*) a market-town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affluent of the Sakareeyah, (anc. *Sangarius*,) 65 miles S.W. of Angora. It was anciently a Roman colony, and it has numerous remains of antiquity, with some mineral baths.

YERMALOFF, an island of the Pacific. See HOLE.

YEROSLAN, IEROSLAN or JEROSLAN, yā-ro-slăn', written also ERUSLAN and JERASLON, a river of Russia, rises in the government and about 70 miles E.N.E. of Saratov, and after a course of nearly 180 miles, joins the Volga 18 miles above Kamyshin. Its principal affluent is the Torgun.

YERVILLE, yĕr'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Yvetôt. P. in 1852, 1869.

YESHIL-IRMAK or YECHIL-IRMAK, yĕsh'il ir'măk, or ir'măk', written also JESCHIL-ERMAK and JEKIL-IRMAK, i. e. "Green River," (anc. *Iris*,) a river of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, after a tortuous N. course of 200 miles enters the Black Sea, 12 miles E. of Samsoon. On its banks are the towns of Tokat, Amasia, and Charshumba. Chief affluent, the Kelki, (anc. *Lycus*,) from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

YESHIL-KOOL or YESCHIL-KUL, (the "Green Lake,") a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, 20 miles N.E. of Kiria; lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 83° 50′ E. Length, from E. to W., 30 miles. It receives several rivers, and disposes of its surplus waters by evaporation.

YESSO or JESSO, yĕs'so, written also IESO and YEZO; and sometimes called MATSMAI, mĭts-mī', one of the largest of the Japanese Islands, lat. 41° 24′ N., lon. 140° 9′ E.; separated on the S. from Niphon by the Strait of Sangar, and N. from the Island of Saghalien by La Pérouse Channel. Estimated area 62,500 square miles. A rugged mountain chain traverses it from N. to S., and it contains active and extinct volcanoes, is well watered, and has coasts indented by numerous bays and harbors, the best of which are Volcano Bay and Edermo. Its N. part is very fertile. The products comprise wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, fruits, oak, elm, and birch timber, and large quantities of dried salmon and other fish, which are mostly exchanged with the Japanese for summer clothing. There are said to be some valuable mines of gold and silver. Yesso is not considered an integral part of Japan, but a dependency of which the Japanese took possession in consequence of the extension of the Russian dominions into the Koorile Archipelago. Its inhabitants preserve their own religion, laws, customs, and public offices, though the election to the last has to be confirmed in Japan. The principal city is Matsmai, near the S. coast. The STRAIT OF YESSO, between this island and Koonasheer, is 12 miles across.

YESTE, yĕs'tā, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 5900. It has remains of a castle and fortifications, and manufactures of woollens. Near it are medicinal baths.

YESTER, a village of Scotland. See GIFFORD.

YETHAN, a river of Scotland. See YTHAN.

YETHOLM, yĕth'om, a parish of Scotland, in the N.E. part of the co. of Roxburgh, with two contiguous villages, Kirk and Town-Yetholm, connected by a bridge across the Beaumont, near the border of England, 8 miles S.E. of Kelso. Pop. in 1851, 1352, of whom about 1000 are in the villages, many in Kirk-Yetholm being gipsies. Yetholm is governed by a baron-bailie, and has a good school-house, several benevolent societies, and 2 annual fairs for live stock.

YETHOLM, a parish of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Roxburgh, E. of Melrose.

YETMINSTER, a parish of England, co. of Dorset.

YEU, an island of France. See ILE D'YEU.

YEVST, IEVST, JEVST, JEWST, yĕvst, or EVST, a river of Russia, which rises in the E. of the government of Livonia, flows S.S.W., and after a course of nearly 60 miles joins the right bank of the South Dwina, at the N.W. extremity of the government of Vitebsk. Its chief affluent is the Pedez.

YEWNDOUN, yūn'doon', a town of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 16 miles N.N.W. of Prome.

YEWNGBENZA, a town of Burmah. See YOUNGBENZA.

YEZD, yĕzd, a city of Persia, capital of a province, near the E. foot of a mountain range in the Persian desert, lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 56° E. Its walls are, exclusive of a citadel, separately fortified, and surrounded by a deep trench. Its bazaars are spacious, and it has flourishing manufactures of velvets and other silk fabrics, cotton and woollen goods, arms, and loaf-sugar. Provisions are dear, owing to the sterility of the country everywhere around it, and the corn

consumed has mostly to be brought from Ispahan. Among the population are many Parsees or *Ghebers*, (fire-worshippers,) this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit.

YEZDABAD, yĕz'dâ-bâd', a small town of Persia, province of Fars.

YEZDIDI, yez'de-dee', a fort and village in Persian Kohistan.

YEZDIKHAST or YEZDIKAST, yĕz'de-kâst', written also JESDICHUAST or JESDIKAST, a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the border of Irak-Ajemee, 75 miles S.S.E. of Ispahan. Pop. 2000. It stands on a rocky height, enclosed by a brick wall. A good deal of cotton and rice is raised in its neighborhood.

YEZO, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

YFFINIAC, ecf'fee'ne-âk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles E.S.E. of St. Brieuc. P. in 1852, 2263.

YGRANDE, ee'grŏnd', a market-town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles W. of Moulins. Pop. 1663.

YIO, a river of South America, Uruguay, flows W. and joins the Rio Negro after a course of 120 miles.

YIELDEN, a parish of England, co. of Bedford.

YIMMONG, a river of Australia. See PATERSON.

YIN-LIN-KAN, yin'lin'kân', a large bay on the S. side of the island of Hainan, China Sea, and affording the best anchorage on the coast of that island.

YKI, ik'ee, an island of Japan, in the strait of Corea, 15 miles N.W. of Kioo-Sioo. Length 15 miles, breadth 8 miles.

YKIMA, ik'ee'mâ, one of the Madjicosima Islands, China Sea, 22 miles S. of Typinsan.

YLO or ILO, ee'lo, a town of South Peru, department of Arequipa, province and 35 miles W.S.W. of Moquehua, at the mouth of the Ylo in the Pacific Ocean.

YLO or ILO, a small seaport town of Bolivia, at the mouth of a stream of its own name; lat. 17° 37′ S., lon. 71° 23′ 45″ W. It is a poor place, with but 300 inhabitants, but the roadstead is the best on the coast. The trade is chiefly in guano. One of the peaks of the Andes behind Ylo is estimated by Meyen at from 19,000 feet to 20,000 feet in height.

YLOE or ILOE, e-lo-â', one of the Calamianes Islands Group, Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Palawan. Area 65 square miles.

YLOPANGO, e-lo-pâng'go, a lake of Central America, state and 6 miles E. of San Salvador, about 9 miles long from E. to W., by 3 miles broad. It is very steep and rugged on its N. and S. sides, of great depth, and with all the appearance of an extinct crater. The water when at rest is of an azure hue, but when agitated assumes a parrot-green color, and exhales a sulphurous odor.

YLOYLO, e-lo'e-lo, a town on the S.E. coast of the Philippine Island of Panay, opposite the island of Guimaris; lat. 10° 41′ N., lon. 122° 36′ E.

YLST or IJLST, ilst, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Sneek. Pop. 1250.

YNGAREN, ling'gâ-ren, a lake of Sweden, lên of Nyköping, 20 miles long by 5 miles broad. It discharges its surplus waters into the Baltic.

YNIESTA, a town of Spain. See HINIESTA.

YNOUSKI, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, inis kin-hi'arn, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

YOCALLA, yo-kâl'yâ, a small town of Bolivia, department and 15 miles W.N.W. of Potosi.

YOCKNAPATALFA, a creek of Mississippi, rising near the E. border of Lafayette county, flows westward and enters the Tallahatchie River, near the S. boundary of Panola county.

YOCONY, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

YOCUM STATION, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

YOCUMTOWN, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles S. of Harrisburg.

YODO, a town of Japan, island of Niphon, 5 miles S.W. of Misako.

YOHOGANY. See YOUGHIOGHENY.

YOKAITZ, yo-kits', a town of Japan, island of Niphon, on Ovari Bay. Pop. 4000.

YOLA, yo'lâ, a city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adamaua or Fumbina, 232 miles S. by W. of Kooka, in a swampy plain, inundated during the rainy season by an inlet of the Benué or Benuel. It covers a large area about 2½ miles from E. to W. by 1½ miles from N. to S.

YOLO, a county towards the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 1400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento River, partly on the S.W. by Puta River, and on the W. by the Coast Range Mountains, and is drained by Cache Creek, which flows into Clear Lake. The surface in the E. part is generally level, or but slightly uneven, and in the W. rough and mountainous. The soil in the level portions, especially in the valley of the Sacramento, is very fertile. Gold is found in this county, but is not very abundant; it is principally embedded in quartz rock. The Sacramento River is navigable along the E. border. Capital, Fremont. Pop. 1307.

YOLOMBO, a town of New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, N.N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 1000.

YOMBER ISLAND, one of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 30 miles S. of Bulama, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel, 15 miles across.

YONCALLA, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

YONGE MILLS, a post-village of Canada West, county of Leeds, 10 miles S.W. of Brockville. Pop. about 175.

YONG-TCHANG, a town of China. See YUNG-TCHANG.

YONI, yo'nee, a village of West Africa, on Sherborough Island, 85 miles S.E. of Sierra-Leone, and where a treaty between the British and some native chiefs was concluded in 1826.

YONKERS, a thriving post-village and township of Westchester co., New York, on the E. bank of Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of New York. The village contains churches of 6 or 7 denominations, several seminaries, a good hotel, and numerous stores. It has a landing for steamboats and vessels sailing on the river. Many merchants and others engaged in New York have fine country-seats in the village and vicinity. Pop. in 1855, estimated at 4000; of the township, in 1850, 4160.

YORMA, a town of Saxe-Coburg. See GREFENTHONNA.

YONNE, yonn', (anc. *Icauna*,?) a river of France, rises in the E. of the department of Nièvre, flows N. past Clamecy, department of Auxerre, (where it becomes navigable,) Joigny, Villeneuve-le-Roi, Sens, Pont-sur-Yonne, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Length 155 miles. Chief affluent, the Armançon on the right. It is connected with the Seine by the Canal of Burgundy, (Bourgogne,) and the Loire by that of Nivernais.

YONNE, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy, between the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Aube. Area 2781 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 380,856. Surface undulating, with rich pasture lands. Chief rivers, the Yonne, with its affluents, the Cure, Armançon, and Vannes. The soil is rich in grain, and produces excellent wine. The chief mineral products are iron, lithographic stones, and ochre. The department is traversed by the railway from Paris to Lyons. The manufactures comprise woollen and cotton cloths, and beet-root sugar. The principal exports are timber, corn, and wine. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Sens, and Tonnere. Capital, Auxerre.

YOODOMA, IOUDOMA or JUDOMA, yoo-do'mâ, a river of Siberia, rises in the Mountains of Okhotsk, in lat. 60° 30′ N., and lon. 140° E., flows S.S.W. and joins the Maia, after an impetuous course of about 170 miles.

YOOG, IOUG, JOUG or JUG, yoog, a river of Russia, after a N.N.E. course of about 220 miles, joins the Sookhona a little below the town of Oosticog-Velikce.

YOOGAN (IOUGAN or YUGAN) BOLSHOI, yoo-gân' bol-shoi', a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, lat. 68° N., and lon. 75° E., flows N.N.W., and joins the Obi, 20 miles S.W. of Soorgoot. Length about 228 miles.

YOOKHNOV, IOUKHNOV or JUCHNOW, yook-nov', a town of Russia, government of Smolensk, on the Ogra, 45 miles S.E. of Viazma. Pop. 1500.

YOOKHNOVKA, IOUKHNOVKA or JUCHNOWKA, yook-now'kâ, a town of Russia, government and N.E. of Minsk.

YOOLOONG-SHAN, a mountain of China. See SIUS SHAN.

YOOMADUNG', a mountain range of Further India, stretching nearly due N. from Cape Negrais, in lat. 16°, through British Pegu, and between Aracan and Ava to lat. 22° N. It is the S. continuation of a great mountain chain, which commences in the S. of Assam. Its highest summit has an elevation of about 8000 feet.

YOONASKA or YOUNASKA, yoo-nâs'kâ, one of the Aleutian islands, lat. 52° 40′ N., lon. 170° 15′ W., about 15 miles long from N.E. to S.W., with a high mountain in the centre.

YOORBOORG, IOURBOURG, JURBURG or YURBURG, yoor'boorg', or GEORGENBOURG, gâ-or'ghen-boorg', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W.N.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen.

YOORIEVETS POVOLSKOI or JURIEVETZ POVOLSKOI, yoo-re-âv-ĕts' po-vol'skoi, written also JURJEVETZ-POWOLSKOI, a town of Russia, government, and 84 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 2500.

YOORIEV-POLSKOI or JURIEV-POLSKOI, yoo-re-âv' pol'-skoi, written also JURJEV-POLSKIJ.) a town of Russia, government, and 26 miles N.W. of Vladimeer. Pop. 2225. It was founded in 1155, and has a kremlin or citadel, and a trade in furs.

YOOT-SIMA, yoot-see'mâ, a small island of Japan, N.W. of Cape Noto, Niphon, in lat. 37° 51′ N., lon. 136° 40′ E.

YOOZGAT, YUZGAT, yooz'gât', YUZKAT, USCAT or OOS'CAT', a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, in a narrow valley, 65 miles S. of Tchorum. It is neat, clean, and enclosed by walls. Under the patronage of the Chapan-Ogloo family it rose into importance during the last century, previous to which it had been only an insignificant village. Principal edifices, the Citadel, and a mosque built in imitation of St. Sophia's at Constantinople.

YORE, yōr, or URE, yoor, a river of England, rises among the mountains, between the counties of Westmoreland and York, flows S.E. through the latter county, forming part of

the boundary between its North and West Ridings, and at Aldborough unites with the Swale in forming the Ouse.

YORGAN-LADIK. See LADIK.

YORK or YORKSHIRE, yorkshir, the largest county of England, is situated in its N. part, between lat. 53° 18′ and 54° 40′ N., and lon. 0° 10′ E. and 2° 37′ W., having E. the North Sea, and landward the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Notts. and Lincoln, from which last it is mostly separated by the estuary of the Humber. Area 5979 square miles, or 3,826,560 acres, of which about 2,500,000 are estimated to be productive. Pop. in 1851, 1,797,995. The surface is very much diversified; in the N.W. are some of the highest mountains in England; elsewhere barren moors are alternated with some of the richest tracts in the kingdom. In the W. are limestone and coal strata, succeeded towards the E. by lias, oolite, and chalk. The rivers, including the Don, Wharfe, Aire, Yore, Swale, Derwent, and Hull, are all tributaries of the Ouse and Humber, except the Tees, forming the N. boundary, and the Ribble in the extreme W. Yorkshire is both an agricultural and grazing, and a manufacturing county of the first rank. Large numbers of horses are bred; and the county supplies many of the cows used in the London dairies. The sheep have been estimated at 1,200,000, and the annual produce of wool at 2800 packs. Hogs are numerous, and York is famous for its hams. The W. division of the county is the chief seat of mining and manufacturing industry.

The following Table shows the number of factories in operation in the county of York, in 1850, with the number of spindles and power-looms they contained:—

	Factories.	Spindles.	Power-looms.
Cotton	227	1,943,897	8,102
Woollen	820	925,449	3,849
Worsted	418	746,281	30,856
Flax	60	82,764	991
Silk	16	128,803	...
Total . . .	1,691	3,827,203	43,798

The county is divided into North, East, and West Ridings, (a name said to be derived from a Saxon word signifying thirds,) each of which sends 2 members to the House of Commons; and into the Ainsty of the city of York. It contains one archiepiscopal city, in the see of which, and that of Ripon, it is mostly comprised; it has 17 parliamentary boroughs and 59 market-towns. It sends with its boroughs 39 members to the House of Commons.

The AINSTY OF YORK, immediately S.W. of the city of York, comprises an area of 86 square miles, or 55,040 acres. Pop. in 1851, 36,303. Except so far as the city is concerned, it is included in the West Riding.

The EAST RIDING; area 1201 square miles, or 768,640 acres; pop. in 1851, 220,983; comprising the hilly district termed the Wolds, and much moorland. It is watered by the Derwent and Hull Rivers, and is traversed along its S. extremity by the Hull and Selby Railway. It contains the towns of Hull, Beverley, Great Driffield, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, and Bridlington.

The NORTH RIDING; area 2109 square miles, or 1,349,760 acres; pop. in 1851, 215,214; is chiefly famous as a grazing country. It contains the rich agricultural districts of Cleveland and Ryedale, and has mines of alum and lead, with freestone and marble quarries. Principal rivers, the Yore, Swale, and Tees; it is traversed by the Great North of England Railway, and the lines from York to Whitby and Scarborough. Within it are the towns of Northallerton, (which may be considered its capital,) Boroughbridge, Richmond, Thirsk, Stokesley, Kirkby-Moorside, Pickering, Scarborough, and Whitby.

The WEST RIDING comprises all the S. and W. parts of Yorkshire, and borders on six other counties. Area, excluding Ainsty, 2583 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,325,495. The surface is very irregular; it contains some of the best land and most picturesque scenery in England. Principal rivers, the Wharfe, Calder, Aire, Don, and Ribble; it is intersected by numerous canals and by railways between all of its large towns. About 12,000 acres of common land have been enclosed and rendered arable. The principal crop is wheat. Timber is plentiful, and a large part of the surface is in pasture; though less attention has been paid to cattle breeding than in the other Ridings. The valuable coal-beds around Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Wakefield, have been a main source of the prosperity of those towns; iron, stone, and lead, at Grassington and Pateley-bridge, are also abundant. In manufacturing industry, this Riding has importance equal to that of South Lancashire. Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and Dewsbury, are the great seats of the English woollen manufacture; flax-spinning is extensively carried on at Leeds; Sheffield has manufactures of the best cutlery and hardwares; and Rotherham possesses large iron works. Cotton manufactures have been established at Eastingwold. Besides the above-named towns, Pontefract, Barnsley, Doncaster, Bawtrey, Thorne, Goole, Selby, Wetherby, Otley, Knaresborough, Ripley, Ripon, and Skepton, are in this Riding.

YORK, (British, *Caer Efloc*; L. *Eboracum*,) the second city of England in point of rank, though not in size or commercial importance, a parliamentary and municipal borough and county of itself, capital of the county of York, near the centre of which it stands, at the junction of the three Ridings and Ainsty, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, and at the meeting of the railways from Berwick, London, and the central counties, 22 miles N.E. of Leeds; lat. 53° 57′ 45″ N., lon. 1° 4′ 34″ W. Pop. of the city in 1851, 36,303; of the borough, 40,369. It consists of the city proper, and of suburbs, situated chiefly across the Foss, and communicating with it by several bridges. The city, embracing a circuit of nearly 3 miles, is enclosed by ancient walls, originally Roman, but restored by Edward I., and partly repaired in recent times, and is entered by four principal gates of imposing structure; it is built for the most part in narrow irregular streets, often lined with houses of very antique appearance. The work of improvement, however, has been rapidly carried on, and while many of the older parts of the city have been modernized, many handsome ranges of buildings have risen up, both within it and the suburbs. By far the finest quarter is near the centre, where a spacious thoroughfare, called Parliament Street, is terminated at one extremity by Sampson Square, and at the other by the Pavement, in which the markets are held.

Among the public edifices, the great object of attraction is the Minster or Cathedral, which dates from the 7th century, but did not begin to assume its present form till 1171, and was not completed till 1472. It is built in the form of a cross, with a square massive tower rising from the intersection to the height of 235 feet, and two other lofty towers of graceful proportion, 196 feet, flanking a gorgeous and richly decorated western front. This front is divided by panelled buttresses into three compartments, of which that in the centre is chiefly occupied by a beautiful window and a splendid portal, forming the principal entrance. Measured without the walls, the whole length, from E. to W., is 524 feet, and the width across the transepts, from N. to S., 222 feet; length, from the W. door to the choir, 264 feet; length of choir, 162 feet; breadth of body and side-aisles, 109 feet. The impression produced by the exterior of the building is fully sustained by the interior, which consists chiefly of a lofty nave, separated from its aisles by long ranges of finely clustered columns, a still loftier choir, lighted by a magnificent and beautifully-painted window, and a lady-chapel containing some beautiful monuments. This noble ecclesiastical edifice, the largest and finest of which England can boast, recently sustained serious damage, and narrowly escaped total destruction from fire, caused in 1829 by an incendiary lunatic, and in 1840 by the negligence of a workman. The Chapter-house, entered from the N. transept of the cathedral, is in the form of a richly decorated octagon, and near it is a fine old chapel, originally forming part of the old archiepiscopal palace, and now appropriated to the library. The see of York comprises the East and West Ridings of the county and the archdeaconry of Cleveland; the authority of the archbishop extends over the province of York, the archbishopric consisting of the bishoprics of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man.

Many of the other churches are handsome edifices; St. Michael-le-Belfry and St. Martin's are built in the late perpendicular style; All-Saints, St. Mary's, Castlegate, St. Denis, St. Lawrence, St. Margaret, and St. Mary Bishop-hill the Elder, are all fine structures; All-Saints is in part built of the ruins of the ancient *Eboracum*. The Mansion-house, with an Ionic colonnade and a fine state-room; the Guild-hall, a noble Gothic structure of the 15th century; the Assembly-rooms, Concert-hall, Theatre, buildings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, Museum, Subscription Library with 17,000 volumes, City Jail, Roman Catholic and several other dissenting chapels, and the chief railway station, are among the numerous public buildings deserving of notice. Outside of the city are the County Hospital; a lunatic asylum, independent of the Retreat, another and famous institution for the insane, about 1 mile distant, managed by the Society of Friends; the Cavalry Barracks, and Bishopsthorpe Palace, the residence of the archbishop. A fine planted walk extends along the Ouse, and near it are excellent baths. York has several Roman antiquities, the remains of an abbey founded by William Rufus, and of a college founded by Henry VI. Charities are very numerous, and have an aggregate revenue of about 4500*l.* annually. The city was until lately the seat of the principal Unitarian college, now removed to Manchester. Courts of assize for the city and county are held in it twice annually. It has quarter sessions, a court of pleas, and petty sessions twice a week. Several commercial corporations exist in the city; it has also 2 important banking companies. Glass and iron wares, carpets, white and red lead, linens, woollens, paper hangings, and many articles of luxury are manufactured. York has an active trade in the import of coal, but its chief prosperity is due to its being resorted to

by the gentry of North England, as a kind of northern metropolis. It communicates by the Great North of England Railway with Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle; by the York and North Midland Railway with Sheffield and Derby; and by other railways with Whitby, Hull, and Scarborough, &c. Races are held three times annually, about 1 mile south of the city.

The origin of York is so ancient as to be almost lost in fable. Under the Romans it was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and other emperors, and the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died here A. D. 212, are supposed to have been performed on Sivers Hill, W. of the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the capital of the kingdoms of Northumbria and Deira. Edwin, King of Northumbria, decreed it an archiepiscopal see in 624. In the 8th century its diocesan school attracted students not only from all parts of the kingdom, but from France and Germany, and sent out scholars who afterwards acquired a European fame. In after-times it makes a distinguished figure in almost all the great epochs and events of English history. It suffered greatly for opposing William the Conqueror. In the civil wars it sided actively with the king, but it was equally noted for its opposition to the arbitrary decrees of James II. As a borough it is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors; and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Among its distinguished natives were Alcuin, the pupil of Bede, and tutor to the family of Charlemagne; Dr. Porteous, Bishop of London; Sir T. Herbert, the Oriental traveller; Flaxman, the sculptor; and William Etty, the painter.

YORK, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Saco and Ossipee Rivers, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Salmon Falls River runs along its S.W. border, separating it from New Hampshire. The sea-coast has many good harbors, and ship-building is extensively carried on. This county has several streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and the soil on the sea-coast rocky, but in some portions of the interior it is more fertile. In 1850 the county produced 511,773 bushels of potatoes, the greatest quantity produced in any county in the state. It is intersected by the Portland Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, and by the route of the York and Cumberland Railroad, unfinished. Named from York, a county in England. Capital, Alfred. Pop. 60,098.

YORK, a county in the S.S.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 925 square miles. The Susquehanna River forms its entire boundary on the N.E.; it is also intersected by Conewago and Codorus Creeks, and bounded on the N.W. by Yellow Breeches Creek. The surface is diversified by minor mountain ridges, called South Mountain, Conewago, and Pigeon Hills. The soil is generally good, and part of it is excellent, and highly cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 418,555 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the state. The creeks furnish extensive motive power. Quarries of limestone, slate, and sandstone, suitable for building, are worked. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad connects at York with the York and Cumberland Railroad. The York and Wrightsville and the Hanover Branch Railroads are included in the county. Organized in 1749. Capital, York. Pop. 57,450.

YORK, a county of Virginia, is situated in the S.E. part, at the entrance of York River into Chesapeake Bay, which together forms its N.E. boundary. The area is 70 square miles. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and much of the soil is fertile. Large quantities of oysters are taken in York River, and exported to the Northern cities. Capital, Yorktown. Pop. 4460, of whom 2279 were free, and 2181 slaves.

YORK, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Catawba forms its boundary on the E. and N.E., the Broad River on the W., and it is drained by Buffalo, Allison's, King's, and Fishing Creeks. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The most remarkable elevation is King's Mountain, on the northern border, near which a victory was gained by the American troops over the British in 1780. The soil in some parts is productive. The district contains iron ore of fine quality and in great abundance; gold is found in one or two localities; a rich deposit of manganese has recently been discovered at the foot of King's Mountain, and limestone underlies a considerable part of the surface. It is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and in part by the King's Mountain Railroad. Capital, Yorkville. Pop. 19,533, of whom 11,426 were free, and 8007 slaves.

YORK, a post-village, township, and port of entry of York county, Maine, on the N. or left bank of York River, about 45 miles S.W. of Portland, and 9 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. The village is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, it has considerable commercial advantages, the harbor being commodious, and the river navigable to this point, (1½ miles from the ocean,) for vessels of 250 tons burden. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 1835 tons enrolled and licensed. York was incorporated in 1653, and for many years was the capital of the county. Pop. 2980.

YORK, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee River, 6 miles N.W. of Geneseo. Pop. 2785.

YORK, a wealthy post-borough of York township, capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Codorus Creek, 10 miles S.W. of the Susquehanna River, 28 miles S.S.E. of Harrisburg, 24 miles W. by S. of Lancaster, 48 miles N. of Baltimore, and 92 miles from Philadelphia, with all which towns it is connected by railways. Numerous turnpikes, extending in various directions, connect this place with the principal towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad joins here with the York and Cumberland and the York and Wrightsville Railroad. The town is neatly and substantially built, and contains many fine residences and public buildings. The most remarkable among the latter is the court-house, a large edifice of granite, resembling a Grecian temple; it cost $150,000. Several of the churches are adorned with lofty spires. It contains 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of $320,000. Four newspapers are published here. York is surrounded by a populous and fertile farming region, which is well watered and highly cultivated. The Codorus Creek has been made navigable from this place to its mouth by a number of dams and side-cuts. In 1777 the Continental Congress met at this place, while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army. Laid out in 1741. Pop. of the borough in 1860, 6863; of the township, exclusive of the borough, 1960.

YORK, a post-village in Fayette co., Georgia, 87 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

YORK, a small post-village of Walker co., Alabama.

YORK, a township of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 1391.

YORK, a township of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 1312.

YORK, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 499.

YORK, a township of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. 1211.

YORK, a township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1207.

YORK, a township forming the S.E. extremity of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky and Indiana and the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo Railroads. P. 1811.

YORK, a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. 1303.

YORK, a post-township of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 831.

YORK, a township of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 375.

YORK, a post-township in the S.E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop. 1860.

YORK, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

YORK, a township of Noble co., Indiana. Pop. 565.

YORK, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Pop. 489.

YORK, a township in Switzerland co., Indiana. Pop. 1522.

YORK, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

YORK, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, on the Wabash River, 142 miles E.S.E. of Springfield.

YORK, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

YORK, a county of Canada West, centrally situated, and drained by the Humber, Rouge, and Don Rivers, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the S., and several small streams entering Lake Simcoe, which forms part of its northern boundary. Area 808 square miles. Pop. in 1852, 79,719. Capital, Toronto.

YORK, an extensive county in the S.W. part of New Brunswick, bordering on Maine. It is intersected by the St. Johns, and is bounded on the W.S.W. by the St. Croix River and Grand Lake. There are also a great number of other lakes in the county. Besides these sheets of water, the surface is agreeably diversified with mountains and valleys. The soil is fertile, and some advancement has been made in agriculture, although the county is chiefly occupied by immense forests.

YORK, a post-village of Canada West, co. of Haldimand, on the Grand River, 19 miles S. of Hamilton. P. about 250.

YORK, the former name of TORONTO, Canada West.

YORK, a fort of British North America, on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes River, lat. 57° N., lon. 92° 26' W.

YORK, a village of West Africa, on the coast of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, 15 miles S. of Freetown.

YORK, a county of West Australia, having N. the county of Victoria, E. Howick, S. Grantham, and W. Perth. The river Avon traverses it from S. to N., and on its banks are the townships of Beverley, York, and Northam. The township of York is about 60 miles E. of Perth.

YORK, a town of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Devon, on a creek of the Tamar, 8 miles S. of Port Dalrymple.

YORK, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, co. of Monmouth, W. of the river Jordan.

YORKA, a post-office of Leake co., Mississippi.

YORK, CAPE, Australia. See CAPE YORK.

YORK CENTRE, a post-office of Du Page co., Illinois.

YORKE PENINSULA, a tongue of land of South Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, N.W. of Adelaide. Length 100 miles, greatest breadth 30 miles. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity.

YORK HAVEN, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, about 16 miles below Harrisburg.

It is situated at the foot of the Conewago Falls or rapids, which afford some water-power.

YORK MILLS, a village in the western part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Flemington.

YORK, MOUNT, of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Cook, 60 miles N.W. of Sydney. Estimated height 3300 feet.

YORK NORTH RIDGE, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

YORK RIVER, the name given to an inlet or arm of the sea, in York co., Maine. Length about 7 miles.

YORK RIVER, in the E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, at the S.E. extremity of King William county, and, flowing in a south easterly direction, falls into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles. It is so broad through its whole course as to present rather the appearance of a bay than of a river. Its whole length is about 40 miles, and at its mouth it is probably not less than 3 miles in width. This river divides New Kent, James City, and York counties on the right, from King and Queen and Gloucester counties on the left.

YORKSHIRE, an inland county of England. See YORK.

YORKSHIRE, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., New York, on Cattaraugus Creek, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 2010.

YORK SOUND, an inlet of British North America, in Frobisher Strait. Lat. 63° N., lon. 70° W.

YORK SOUND, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Montague Sound and Prince Regent River. Lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 23 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. This is an agreeable summer retreat.

YORK/TOWN, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, on Croton River, 45 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. 2273.

YORKTOWN, a port of entry, capital of York co., Virginia, is situated on the right bank of York River, 11 miles from its mouth, and 70 miles E.S.E. of Richmond. It was settled in 1705, and was once flourishing. There are now about 40 houses. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1854, amounted to an aggregate of 5911 tons enrolled and licensed, and all employed in the coast trade. During the year, 2 vessels of 246 tons burden were built. This locality was the theatre of one of the most important events in American history—the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, which occurred on the 19th of October, 1781.

YORKTOWN, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

YORKTOWN, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, at the junction of White River and Buck Creek, and on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, 52 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It contains 2 churches and several mills.

YORKTOWN, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

YORK/VILLE, a flourishing post-village of New York co., New York, on the Harlem Railroad, 6 miles N. of the City Hall, is a suburb of New York City.

YORKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of York district, South Carolina, 86 miles N. of Columbia. It is the northern terminus of the King's Mountain Railroad, which connects with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad at Chesterville. The surrounding country abounds in valuable minerals. Yorkville contains a court-house, several churches, 1 or 2 academies, and a newspaper office.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, 136 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

YORKVILLE, a thriving post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 145 miles W. of Nashville. It contains several stores.

YORKVILLE, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, about 84 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1851, 300.

YORKVILLE, a village of Kendall co., Illinois, on Fox River, opposite Bristol, and 52 miles S.W. of Chicago.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road between Racine City and Elkhorn, 10 miles W. of the former.

YORKVILLE, a village of Canada West, co. of York, about 2 miles N. of Toronto, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has many good brick houses, Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist churches, and several schools. Pop. about 1750.

YOSIDA, yo-see'dä, a town of Japan, island of Niphon, 160 miles S.W. of Yeddo, and reported to contain 1400 houses.

YOSYVARA, yo-se-vä'rä, a small town of Japan, island of Niphon, 60 miles S.W. of Yeddo.

YO-TCHOU, YOO-TCHOO, YOTCHEOO, yo'choo', or YO-TCHEOU, yo'che-oo', a city of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-kiang where it leaves the lake Tong-ting. Lat. 29° 23' N., lon. 112° 35' E.

YOU-AN-TCHEOU. See YUEN-TCHOO.

YOUGAN. See YOOGAN.

YOUGHAL or YOUGHALL, (pronounced yôh'hil or yawl,) a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. and 27 miles E. of Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, which forms its harbor, and is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 7372. It stands at the foot of a steep height on the W., and was formerly enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, parts of which remain, and outside of which some poor suburbs extend up the acclivity. The town is antiquated; its main street is crossed near the centre by an old archway, besides which its chief structures are the large Gothic parish church, containing the tomb of the great Earl of Cork, and near it the ruins of an abbey; a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the town-house, assembly rooms, court-house, custom-house, savings' bank, fever and lying-in hospitals, prison, several almshouses, the barracks, and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is preserved nearly entire. The harbor, a dependency of that of Cork, admits at highest tides vessels drawing 12 feet water. Youghal is the seat of an active export trade in corn, live stock, and other rural produce, and imports coal, timber, tallow, herrings, salt, and colonial produce. It has some potteries, brick-works, and a valuable salmon fishery. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Here it is believed Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potato into Ireland.

YOUGHALARRA, yôh'hal-ar'ra, a parish of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 5 miles W.N.W. of Nenah. It contains a hamlet named Youghal, and several remains of feudal and ecclesiastical edifices.

YOUGHIOGHENY, yôh'ho-gä'nee, a river which rises in Preston co., Virginia, flows through Maryland into Pennsylvania, and enters the Monongahela 18 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It is made navigable by dams from its mouth to the Ohiopyle Falls, a distance of 60 miles. Here the river has a perpendicular descent of 20 feet. Entire length about 150 miles.

YOUGHIOGHENY, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

YOUL/GRAVE, a parish of England, co. of Derby.

YOUNASKA. See YOONASKA.

YOUNG, yŭng, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1400.

YOUNG, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1513.

YOUNG, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

YOUNGBENZA or YEWNGBENZA, yoong-bên'zä, a town of the Burmese dominions, Pegu, on the main arm of the Irrawaddy, in its delta, 20 miles S.S.E. of Henzadah.

YOUNG CANE, a post-office of Union co., Georgia, 172 miles N. by W. of Milledgeville.

YOUNGER'S, a post-office of Boone co., Missouri.

YOUNG HICK/ORY, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

YOUNG HICKORY, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

YOUNG HICKORY, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

YOUNG HICKORY, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

YOUNGMANSTOWN, Pennsylvania. See MIFFLINSBURG.

YOUNG'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 68 miles from Raleigh.

YOUNG'S POINT, a post-office of Madison parish, Louisiana.

YOUNG'S SETTLEMENT, post-office of Bastrop co., Texas.

YOUNG'S STORE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

YOUNGS/TOWN, a post-village in Porter township, Niagara county, New York, on Niagara River, near its mouth, about 30 miles N.W. by N. of Buffalo. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and 1 steam flouring-mill. It possesses the advantages of a very fine natural harbor, (the mouth of Niagara River,) which is open at all seasons of the year. The several lines of steamboats on Lake Ontario touch here, and a considerable foreign and coasting trade is carried on at this point. It is the northern terminus of the Lake Ontario and Niagara Falls Railroad. Pop. in 1853, 800.

YOUNGSTOWN, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles E. of Greensburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. estimated at 500.

YOUNGSTOWN, a village of Adams co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Locust Grove to Ripley, 21 miles from the latter.

YOUNGSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Youngstown township, Mahoning county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Mahoning River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 175 miles N.E. of Columbus. It is the largest village in the county, having several churches and a bank. Coal and iron ore are abundant in the vicinity. There are 3 iron furnaces and 1 or 2 rolling-mills in operation here. The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad will pass through or near it. Pop. of the township, 2802.

YOUNGS/VILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York.

YOUNGSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the Brokenstraw Creek, and on the route of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 10 miles W. of Warren.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post-village in Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 50 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post-office of Box Elder co., Utah.

YOUNG-WILLIAM, an island group in the South Pacific,

belonging to the Caroline Islands. See MORTLOCK ISLES and LEOGOOSOR.

YOUNGWOMANSTOWN, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna River, 18 miles N.W. of Lock Haven, the county seat.

YOUNTS'VILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, near Sugar Creek, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

YOUN-ZERAY, yoon-ze-rā', a town of Burmah, British province of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy, 18 miles S. by W. of Prome.

YOURI or YOURY, a town and state of Central Africa. See YAOORI.

YOUTA. See UTAH.

YOU-YEOU. See YU-YEOU.

YOWRY. See YAOORI.

YOX'FORD, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk.

YOXHALL', a parish of England, co. of Stafford.

YPANE-GUAZU, e-pā'nā gwā-zoo', a river of Paraguay, South America, joins the Paraguay at Villa Real, after a westward course of more than 100 miles.

YPEREN or YPERN. See YPRES.

YPERLEE, ī'per-lā', (Fr. pron. ee'pĕR'lā',) a river of Belgium, province of West Flanders, rises at Zillebek, flows N. past Ypres, (where it becomes navigable,) and enters the North Sea at Nieuwport. Length 35 miles.

YPRES, ee'p'r, (Flemish *Yperen* or *Ypern*, ī'pern,) a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, capital of an arrondissement, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bruges, on the Yperlée. It is well built, but the marshes around made it so unhealthy, that a "Ypres hue" became proverbial for sallowness. A great improvement in this respect has been effected by draining. Ypres was early one of the most important manufacturing towns of Flanders, and in the 14th century had 200,000 inhabitants and employed 4000 looms. Its name d'Ypres is said to be the origin of our word *diaper*. Its manufacturing prosperity has long departed, but a striking monument of it remains in its cloth-hall, an immense pile erected in the 13th century, in the public square, in the form of an irregular trapezium, and surmounted by a square tower or belfry, with a clock and chimes. One of its wings is now used as the *hôtel-de-ville*, and other parts are occupied by different public establishments and concert-rooms; other buildings of note are the Gothic church of St. Martin, one of the most remarkable religious edifices in Belgium, with an altar of Carrara marble, a finely carved pulpit, a painting by Van Eyck, and several interesting monuments; the churches of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Nicolas, all elegant and well proportioned buildings; and the old Castle-ward, (*Châtellenie*,) with a richly ornamented façade; two colleges, a school of design and architecture, boarding and numerous other schools, several hospitals, fine infantry and cavalry barracks, &c. The manufactures are lace, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, ribbons, hats, leather, oil, soap, and tobacco. There are also salt-works, dye-works, breweries, and distilleries. Ypres in the 9th century, when only a strong castle, was destroyed by the Normans. It was rebuilt in 901; and was first walled in 1388. On different occasions it has been dreadfully ravaged by the plague. Louis XIV., in 1683, made it one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. In the great European wars it seldom escaped a siege or bombardment. Jansen or Jansenius, whose work *Augustinus* originated the controversy in which Pascal's *Provincial Letters* appeared, was Bishop of Ypres, and is buried in the church of St. Martin. Pop. 15,752.

YPSILANTI, ip-se-lan'tee, a thriving post-village and township of Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the Huron River and the Central Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Detroit. The village is one of the largest in the county; it is situated in a rich and populous farming district, has extensive water-power, and contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, the state normal school, and manufactories of wool, iron, flour, &c. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500; of the township, 3051.

YPSILI, ip'se-le, an island of Greece, government of Argos, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 12 miles S.E. of Nauplia. Length, from W. to E., 2 miles, breadth 1 mile.

YREKA, a post-town of Siskiyou county, California, on an affluent of the Shasta River, about 300 miles N. of San Francisco. Pop. in 1853 estimated at 2500.

YRONDE, ee'rŏnd', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1301.

YSALCO, a town of Central America. See IZALCO.

YSCEIFIOG, is-kī'fe-og, a parish of Wales, co. of Flint.

YSER, ee'zair', a river of France and Belgium, rises in the department of Nord, E. of St. Omer, and joins the Yperlée, 4½ miles S.W. of Dixmude, after a N.E. course of 32 miles.

YSPYTTY CYNFYN, is-pit'tee kin'vin, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

YSPYTTY (is-pit'tee) EVAN, a parish of Wales, counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon.

YSPYTTY RHIW-YSTWYTH, is-pit'tee h'ree'oo ist'with, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan.

YSSCHE, ISK or is'keh, a village of Belgiu South Brabant, 10 miles S.E. of Brussels. P.

YSSEL, IJSSEL, ī'sel, or OVER YSSEL, (o river of the Netherlands, formed at Doesburg of the Old Yssel, which rises in Rhenish Pru New Yssel, a branch of the Rhine, which sepa near Arnhem. It flows N. past Zutphen, De Kampen, and enters the Zuyder-Zee after a co miles.

YSSEL, NEDER, nā'der ī'sel, a branch of the Le passes Ysselstein, Oudewater, and Gouda, and j Maas or Meuse opposite Ysselmonde. Length 30 m

YSSELMONDE, ("Yssel Mouth,") or IJSSEL ī'sel-mŏn'deh, an island and district of South H formed by two branches of the Maas or Meuse, opposit terdam and the mouth of the Yssel. Length 15 breadth 5 miles.

YSSELMONDE or IJSSELMONDE, a town of the Ne lands, province of South Holland, on the above island on the left bank of the Maas, opposite the mouth o Yssel, whence its name. Pop. 1291.

YSSELMUIDEN or IJSSELMUIDEN, ī'sel-moi'den, a lage of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 1 mile W. Kampen. Pop. 520.

YSSELSTEIN or IJSSELSTEIN, ī'sel-stīn', a town the Netherlands, 6 miles S.W. of Utrecht, on the Yssel. is walled, surrounded by ditches, and traversed by a can called the Haven. Pop. 2249.

YSSINGEAUX, ees'sănz'o', sometimes written YSSE GEAUX, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, ca tal of a arrondissement, on a rocky height, 13 miles N. Le Puy. Pop. in 1852, 7628. It has manufactures of and ribands, and a trade in cattle and timber.

YSTAD, is'tăd or ūs'tăd, (L. *Istadium*,) a seaport t South Sweden, lan and 36 miles E.S.E. of Malmö, on Baltic. Pop. 4118. It has manufactures of tobacco snuff, chicory, soap, woollen cloths, and leather, and som ship-building. Its new harbor is safe and spacious, and it has a regular steam communication with Stralsund.

YSTRAD-DYFODWG, is'trad de-vo'doog, a parish of Sou Wales, co. of Glamorgan.

YSTRADFELLTE, is'trad-vĕth'lĕh, a parish of Sou Wales, co. of Brecon.

YSTRAD GYNLAIS, is'trad ghin'lis, a parish of South Wales, co. of Brecon.

YSTRAD MER'IC, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan.

YSTRAD O'WEN, a parish, South Wales, co. of Glamorgan

YST'WITH, a river of Wales, co. of Cardigan, after a W course of 23 miles past Ystpytty-Rhiw-Ystwith and Llanafa enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

YTAPUA, a town of Paraguay. See ITAPUA.

YTH'AN, ITH'AN or YETH'AN, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, flows tortuously E. past Fyvie, Methlick, Tarve and Ellon, and enters the North Sea at Newburgh, after course of 20 miles. It has some salmon fisheries, and is navigable for river craft from the sea to Ellon, and for vessels of 100 tons burden to 1 mile from its mouth.

YTON, a river of France. See ITON.

YTU or HYTU, a town of Brazil. See ITU.

YU'AB or JU'AB, a new county in the W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is drained by the Carson and Nicollet Rivers, flowing into lakes of their own names, which are included within the county. The surface is broken by the Humboldt River Mountains near the centre, and by the Wahsatch Mountains in the E. part. The census of 1850 gives us no information respecting this county, which was formed since that year. Capital, Nephi City.

YUAN THEE SHAN or YUAN THI CHAN, yoo-ăn' t'hee shăn, a mountain of China, province of Hoope; lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 109° 4' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

YUBA, a river of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, is formed by the union of three branches, viz. the North, Middle, and South Yuba, which rise among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. It flows in a general S.W. course nearly through the centre of the county, and falls into Feather River near Marysville. The principal minin operations of the county are on this river.

YUBA, a county towards the N. part of Californi dering on Utah Territory, has an area of about 600 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Feather R partly on the S. by Bear River, and is drained b River with its North Branch and several afford valuable water-power. The surface mountainous, being crossed by the Sier the W. portion it is level, or slightly the more level portions, especially alo fertile. Gold is abundant in this also found, and about one ounc tained from a pound of rock. from the Yuba River, whos Capital, Marysville. Pop.

YUBA, a post-office of

YUBA CITY, a post

bank of Feather River, nearly opposite the River, 140 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco.) several mining localities renders it a depôt

yoo-kâ-tân', sometimes called MERIDA, mêr'- RA'CHY, a state of the Mexican Confederation, a peninsula, washed E. by the Caribbean Sea; Channel of Yucatan, about 65 miles wide, sepa- m the W. extremity of Cuba; and N. and W. by Mexico; and bounded on the S. by British Hon- Guatemala, and S.W. by Tabasco, between lat. 18° ' N., and lon. 87° 25' and 90° 30' W. Length, from bout 250 miles; mean breadth 200 miles. Estimated 17 square miles. The coast is very little broken, on the S.W., where it is indented by the extensive of Terminos; and on the S.E., where the three bays to-de-Culenturas, Bahia-del-Espiritu-Santo, and Bahia- secension occur. It has in general a very bleak and appearance, being not only destitute of any important but presenting long tracts where not a spring or fresh r can be found. Campeachy, the only harbor of im- nce, is both shallow and insecure. The interior, in its ral parts, is occupied by a lofty ridge, which has the acter of a desert, and often, when the rain fails, leaving natives who inhabit it almost destitute of the means of sistence, produces fearful mortality. Nearer the coast, at some elevation above its sands, the appearance of country greatly improves, being interspersed with forests, and containing many hilly and gently undu- tracts, on which maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, ar-cane are produced, and cattle raised in such num- to furnish a considerable export of hides and salted Havana. After these the chief exports are salt-fish, , straw hats, wax and honey, cocoa-nuts and other , and a kind of hemp called *jenequen*, obtained from fibres of the agave, and much used in making cordage, cking, and hammocks.

About five-sixths of the inhabitants are of pure Indian , who speak the Maya language, and appear to be the descendants of the Tulteks. Their present civili- on is very imperfect, and has greatly degenerated from at it must have been when the numerous towns and vil- ges, now scattered in ruins over different parts of the untry, were built and occupied. These ruins have excited uch antiquarian research. Many of them display great chitectural skill, and exhibit in their ornaments a tolera- y advanced state of art. The chief towns are Merida, e capital, Campeachy, and Bacalar. After ceasing to be a anish colony in 1821, Yucatan remained independent till 24, when she joined the Mexican Confederation, to which continued to adhere more or less closely till 1840, when e proclaimed herself to be an independent republic. She ccessfully resisted the attempts of Mexico to coerce her; , in 1843, again joined the Confederation, having secured ce on her own terms. In 1846 she declared herself inde- endent a second time, but five or six years afterwards she resumed her place in the Mexican Confederation. Pop. in 854, 668,623.

YUCATAN, BAY OF, a name sometimes given to the sea immediately N. of the Bay of Honduras.

YUCATAN, CHANNEL OF, between Yucatan and Cuba, is 120 miles across.

YUE FOONG SHAN or YUE FOUNG CHAN, a mountain of China, province of Hoo-nan, lat. 26° 56' N., lon. 109° 32' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

YUEN-CHAN. See YUEN-SHAN.

YUEN-CHOO. See YUEN-TCHOO.

YUEN-KIANG, yoo-ên' ke-âng', a river of China, province of Hoo-nan, enters the Lake Tong-ting on its W. side, after a N.E. course estimated at 400 miles.

YUEN-SHAN or YUEN-CHAN, yoo-ên' shân, a town of China, province of Kiang-see, in a valley 230 miles S.W. of Ningpo. It is advantageously situated on the highway from the black tea country of Fokien.

YUEN-TCHOO, YUEN-TCHOU, yoo-ên'-choo', or YOU-AN-TCHEOU, yoo'ân' che-oo', a town of China, province of Hoo- nan, capital of a department, on the above river, lat. 27° ' N., lon. 109° 40' E.

UEN-TCHOO or YOU-AN-TCHEOU, a town of China, e of Kiang-see, capital of a department, lat. 27° 45' 14° 10' E.

YERTA, Java. See DJOEJOKARTA.

-HO, yoo'-ho', or YUN-LIANG, yün le-âng', a China, which rises in the south-eastern part of Shansee, from which it flows N.E., and of Pe-chee-lee, in lat. 38° 59' N., lon. 117° se is about 140 miles.

al of China. See CHINA.

TAN, yük shân, a town of China, the source of the Kin-kiang, stone bridge; lat. 28° 40' N., portant transit trade, the ins, and of the countries to be carried across to

YULOONG SHAN or YULOUNG CHAN. See SIEU-SHAN

YUMA, yoo'mâ, or YUNA, a river of Hayti, rises in the mountains of Cibao; flows N.N.E., then E.S.E., and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary. Length about 70 miles.

YUMA, one of the Bahama Islands. See LONG ISLAND.

YUNGEE-KISH-LAK, a town of North Thibet, of uncertain position, but stated to comprise 1000 houses.

YUNG-NING, yüng'ning', a city of China, province and 230 miles N.N.W. of Yun-nan.

YUNG-PE, yüng'pê', a city of China, capital of a department, 160 miles N.W. of Yun-nan.

YUNG-PING, yüng'ping', a city of China, province of Pe-chee-lee, capital of a department, on the Lan-ho, 130 miles E. of Peking.

YUNG-TCHANG or YONG-TCHANG, yüng'châng', a city of China, province and 210 miles W. of Yun-nan, capital of a department, 130 miles N.E. of Bhamo in the Burmese territory.

YUNG-TCHOO or YUNG-TCHOU, yüng'choo', a city of China, province of Hoo-nan, capital of a department, in lat. 26° 10' N., lon. 111° 30' E.

YUN-HING, yün'hing', a city of China, province of Honan, capital of a department, lat. 32° N., lon. 114° E.

YUN-LIANG, a river of China. See Yu-no.

YUN-NAN, yün'nân', the most S.W. province of China, mostly between lat. 22° and 28° N., and lon. 98° and 106° E., having on the N. and E. the provinces of Se-tchuen, Kozi-choo, and Quang-si, and on other sides Thibet, and the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese dominions. Area 107,969 square miles. Pop. 5,561,320.(?) The surface is broken with numerous mountains, (several of which rise above the line of perpetual snow,) causing those abundant rains to which the name Yunnan ("the Cloudy Region of the South") appears to refer. This province contains the sources of many important rivers, as the Salwin, Menam, the Hong-Kiang, and the Sang-koi; and furnishes important contributions to the Yang-tse-kiang and the Me-kong, by both of which it is traversed. It is one of the richest provinces of China in mineral products, yielding gold, copper, tin, rubies, sapphires and other gems, besides a variety of gums, varnishes, ivory, musk, flax, and horses. It is divided into 20 departments.

There is in the province of Yunnan a remarkable iron chain suspension bridge, thrown across a frightful mountain gorge, at a height (if we may credit the Chinese geographers) of not less than 3000 or 4000 feet. It was constructed about the middle of the 1st century of the Christian Era, and is probably the oldest structure of the kind in the world. Several other bridges of the same class are found in different parts of China. They appear to have been originally constructed, like the Simplon Road of our own time, in order to furnish a short route for the passage of the imperial armies. (PAUTHIER'S *Chine Moderne*, pages 125–6.)

YUN-NAN, a city of China, capital of the above province, situated on the N. side of a lake, lat. 25° 10' N., and lon. 102° 40' E. It is intersected by canals, and is reported to have a flourishing trade in metals, with manufactures of silk fabrics, and of the finest carpets woven in China.

YUNQUERA, yoong-kâ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles W.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2726. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and brandy distilleries.

YUN-YANG, yün'yâng', a city of China, province of Hoo-pe, capital of a department, on a tributary of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 32° 50' N., lon. 110° 40' E.

YUPURA. See JAPURA.

YURBURG. See YOORBOORG.

YURUNG-KASH, yoo'rüng' kâsh', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, E. of Khoten, and stated to comprise 1000 houses.

YURUNG-KASH or KHOTEN (ko'tên') RIVER, Chinese Toorkistan, after a northward course joins the Yarkand and Aksu Rivers, to form the Tarim, near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30' E. Khoten is the principal town on its banks, and the river on arriving here is said to separate into three arms, each named after the color of the jasper (*yu*) found in its bed. Total length estimated at 250 miles.

YUSTE, yoos'tê, a convent of Spain, province of Caceres, near Placencia, and celebrated as the place of retirement chosen by the Emperor Charles V., who died here 21st September, 1558.

YUTHIA, yoo'thee'â, the old capital of Siam, Further India, on the Menam, 40 miles N. of Bang-kok. It is large, wholly enclosed by the river, intersected by canals, and has a vast royal palace with several temples, but it was mostly ruined by the Burmese in 1767, when it ceased to be of importance.

YUTTA, (the *Juttah* of Scripture,) a town of Palestine, 4 miles S. of Hebron. "It has the appearance of a large Mohammedan town, on a low eminence, with trees around it." Reland supposes it to be the Juda alluded to in Luke i. 39, as the birthplace of John the Baptist.

YU-YEOO, YU-YEOU or YOU-YEOU, yoo'-ye-oo', a walled town of China, province of Che-kiang, N.W. of Ningpo, on the river of that name. It encloses a large hilly stronghold with many Boodhist temples.

YUZGAT or YUZKAT. See YOOZGAT.

YVERDUN, ee'vĕr'dŭn', or YVERDON, (Ger. *Ifferten*; ef-fer-ten; anc. *Ebrodunum*,) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 18 miles N. of Lausanne, near the mouth of the Orbe, (here called the Thiele,) in the Lake of Neufchâtel. Pop. in 1850, 3619. It has an old castle, built by Conrad, Duke of Zähringen, in 1135; in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805.

YVES-GOMEZÉE, eev go'meh-zā', a village of Belgium, province and 24 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Yves. Pop. 1586.

YVETOT, eev'to', (anc. *Ivetot*) a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N.W. of Rouen, on the railway to Havre. Pop. in 1852, 9922. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of linen, cotton, and mixed goods, printed cottons, velvets, hosiery, and hats.

YVIAS, ee've-ā', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles N.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 2400.

YVIGNAC, ee'veen'yăk', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 11 miles S.W. of Dinan. Pop. 1784.

YVOIR, eev'wär', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles S. of Namur, on the right bank of the Meuse. Pop. 700.

YVOIRE, eev'wär', a village of Savoy, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Thonon.

YVONAND, ee'vo'nŏn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 6 miles N.E. of Yverdun.

YVORNE, ee'vorn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1 mile N. of Aigle, with vineyards which yield a wine in high repute.

YVRE-LE-POLIN, ee'vrĕ leh po'lăn', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. P. 1602.

YVRÉ-L'ÉVÊQUE, ee'vrā' lā'vaik', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 3 miles E. of Le Mans, on the right bank of the Huisne. Pop. in 1852, 2265.

YZABAL, a village of Central America. See IZABAL.

YZALCO, a town and volcano of Central America. See IZALCO.

YZENDYKE, YZENDYK or IJZENDIJK, ī'zĕn-dīk', a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Cadsand, 10 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. Pop. 2341.

YZERNAY, ee'zĕr'nā', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupreau. Pop. 1601.

YZEURES, ee'zur', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Creuse, 24 miles S.S.W. of Loches. Pop. in 1852, 2988.

Z

ZAAB, zăb, a district of Algeria, S. of the Great Atlas Mountains, and watered by the Adjedi and Abiad Rivers, which flow into Lake Melgig.

ZAAB, two rivers of Koordistan. See ZAB.

ZAAMSLAG, zăms'lăg, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 18 miles S.E. of Middelburg. Pop. 1780.

ZAANDAM, zān-dăm', (written also ZAARDAM, ZARDAM and SAARDAM,) a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the Zaan, an affluent of the Y, which divides it into East and West Zaandam, 6½ miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 11,139, chiefly engaged in ship-building and seafaring occupations. In its vicinity are numerous wind-mills. The house in which Peter the Great resided, while he wrought as an artisan in the dock-yard, is still preserved.

ZAANDYK, a village on the Zaan, 8 miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2144.

ZAANEN or ZANEN, (zā'nen,) OOST or EAST, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 5 miles N. of Amsterdam.

ZAANEN, WEST, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 7 miles N.E. of Haarlem, near the Y.

ZAARDAM, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

ZAB or ZAAB, zăb, commonly called the GREATER ZAB, (anc. *Zabatus* and *Lycus*, *Zaba*, or *Zabis*,) a river of Turkish Koordistan, a tributary to the Tigris, rises W. of Lake Oorooomeeyah, near lat. 38° N., lon. 44° 30′ E., flows very tortuously S.S.W. through a mountainous region, and after having entered the plain of the pashalic of Bagdad, joins the Tigris about 25 miles S. of Mosul. The total course may be estimated at 200 miles. It passes through many precipitous ravines; it is rapid, deeper than the Tigris, and when lowest is nearly as broad. Joolamerk is the principal town on its banks.

ZAB, the LESSER ZAB, or ASFAL, ăs'făl, (anc. *Gyrus?*) a river of Turkish Koordistan, tributary to the Tigris, has its course S.E. of the Great Zab, and joins the Tigris 78 miles S.E. of Mosul. The country between these rivers is undulating; and near its centre is the town of Arbil, ancient *Arbela*.

ZABAKANO, zā-bā-kā'no, a town of West Africa, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 2° 5′ E., 250 miles N. by E. of Abomey, beautifully situated on a commanding height. It is clean and open. Pop. about 9000.

ZABATUS. See ZAB.

ZABBANAGO, zăb'bā-nā'go, a town of Burmah, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 55 miles N. of Amerapoora. Near it are some ruby mines.

ZABID, a town and river of Arabia. See ZEBEID.

ZABIS. See ZAB.

ZABLATOV or ZABLATOW, zăb'blā-tov', (?) a market-town of Austrian Galicia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 1500.

ZABLIAK or ZSABLIAK, a town of European Turkey. See TCHABLIAK.

ZABLOODOV, ZABLOUDOV or SABLUDOW, zā-bloo-dov', a market-town of Russian Poland, province and 10 miles S.E. of Bialystok. Pop. 1700.

ZABOROWO, zā-bo-ro'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 830.

ZABRISKI, a post-office of De Witt co., Illinois.

ZACAPA, sā-kā'pā, a town of Central America, state and 70 miles N.E. of Guatemala, near the river Motagua. Estimated pop. 5000. It is regularly built. The principal edifices are a handsome church and a court-house.

ZACATA, sā-kā'tā, a village of South Peru, department of Cuzco, province and 30 miles S.W. of Chuquito.

ZACATAPEQUES, a town, Central America. See SACATEPEC.

ZACATECAS, zăk-ā-tā'kas or sā-kā-tā'kās, a state of the Mexican Confederation, mostly between lat. 21° 30′ and 24° 50′ N., and lon. 100° 10′ and 103° 40′ W., surrounded by the states of Jalisco, Durango, Cohahuila, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi. Area 30,507 square miles. Pop. in 1854, 305,551, who live mostly by mining and agriculture. It belongs to the central table-land of the confederacy, and is for the most part inhospitably arid, though it has a valuable agricultural tract in the district of Agnas-Callentes, and extensive pastures, on which vast herds of cattle are raised. It is one of the richest mining provinces in America, having 3 extensive veins of silver, upon all which nearly 3000 shafts have been opened, and it has been estimated that its mines have produced silver to the value of 200 millions sterling. Chief cities and towns, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, and Fresnillo. N. and E. of Zacatecas, the country is divided into large breeding estates, and is very thinly peopled.

ZACATECAS, the principal mining city and capital of the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, is in a narrow valley, 150 miles N.N.W. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1854, 25,005. It is built over a vein of silver, has externally a noble appearance, and it contains some good residences, with various religious edifices, a gunpowder-mill, and a mint, at which, in 1840, 4,066,310 dollars were coined.

ZACATLAN, sā-kāt-lăn', or XICOTLAN, he-ko-tlăn', a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 40 miles N.N.E. of La Puebla.

ZACATULA, sā-ka-too'lā, a market-town, confederation and state of Mexico, on the Bolsas (or Zacatula) River, near its mouth, in the Pacific, 180 miles W.N.W. of Acapulco.

ZACHAN, tsā'kăn, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 11 miles E.S.E. of Stargard. Pop. 1080.

ZACH'ARY, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

ZACK'VILLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Virginia.

ZACUALPAN, sā-kwăl-păn', a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 65 miles S.S.W. of Mexico, with some silver-mines.

ZACUALTIPAN, sā-kwăl-te-păn', a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 100 miles N.E. of Mexico, on the route to Tampico.

ZACYNTHUS. See ZANTE.

ZADONSK, zā-donsk', a town of Russia, government and 53 miles N.N.W. of Voronezh, on the left bank of the Don. Pop. 2000. It is mostly built of wood.

ZAFAR, a town of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

ZAFARAN-BOLI, zā-fā-răn' bo'lee, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the junction of two small affluents of the Chatisoo, (anc. *Parthenius*,) about 60 miles E.N.E. of Boli, and 90 miles N. of Angora. Pop. 15,000, (?) mostly Mohammedans. It has a tolerable market, 4 handsome mosques, 2 large khans, several public baths, a large trade in saffron, (whence its name,) and some Byzantine antiquities, from which it is supposed to have been the *Theodoxopolis* adorned by the Empress Theodora, the wife of Justinian.

ZAFFARANA, (dzăf-fā-răn',) CAPE, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 11 miles E. of Palermo, on the E. side of its bay, E. point in lat. 38° 6′ 5″ N., lon. 13° 34′ E.

ZAFFARANO, dzăf-fā-rā'no, a market-town of Sicily, intendancy and 12 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna.

ZAFFARIN, ZAFARINE, zā-fā-reen', or ZAPHRAN (zā-frăn') ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, off the coast of Morocco, near the frontier of Algeria, and opposite the mouth of the river Mahala, W. extremity lat. 35° 11′ N., lon. 2° 27′ 7″ W.

ZAFFERABAD, zäf'fer-ä-bäd', a considerable town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Upper Provinces, district and 14 miles N. of Juanpoor.

ZAFFRAN, zäf'frän', or ZAFFERAN, zäf'fer-än', a maritime town of North Africa, dominions and 240 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12′ 10″ N., lon. 17° E.

ZAFRA, thä'frä, (anc. *Segeda?* and *Restituda?*) a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4894. Its manufactures, once important, are now confined to hats, earthenware, and leather. It has some remains of its ancient walls and an Arab citadel, in good preservation, in the centre of which is the *Alcazar*, erected in 1437, and long inhabited by the Dukes of Feria. This town is full of buildings, begun in better times, and on a grand scale, but they have either remained unfinished, or were gutted and destroyed by the French under Drouet, in 1811.

ZAGARISE, dzä-gä-ree'sä, a town of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, district and N.N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1100.

ZAGAROLO, dzä-gä-rolo, a small town of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 19 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 490. It is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient imperial villa; and it has a palace of Prince Rospigliosi.

ZAGERN, a village of Austria. See ZAGRA.

ZAGORA, zä-go'rä, a market-town of Albania, on the boundary of Epirus, 15 miles S.E. of Piramiti.

ZAGORA, a village of European Turkey, Thessaly, near the coast, 9 miles N.E. of Volo.—CAPE ZAGORA is a headland, 2 miles N.E. of this village; and MOUNT ZAGORA is the modern name of Mount Pelion, (immediately W.,) also of the ancient Mount Helicon. See HELICON.

ZAGRA, zög'röh', or ZAGERN, tsä'ghern, a village of Austria, Transylvania, co. of Dobeka, about 24 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1000.

ZAGRAB, a city of Austria. See AGRAM.

ZAGROS, MONS. See TAURUS.

ZAGROS, (zä'gros',) MOUNT, a mountain range of Asia, forming a part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pashalic of Bagdad, lon. 46° E., and between lat. 33° and 35° N.

ZAGYVA, zöh'ghee'vöh', a river of Central Hungary, flows S. past Paszta, Hatvan, and Jasz-Bereny, and joins the Theiss at Szolnok, after a course of 90 miles.

ZAHARA (Great Desert). See SAHARA.

ZAHARA, thä'ä'rä, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province of Cadiz, on a lofty hill, crowned by an old castle. P. 1151.

ZAHNA, tsä'nä, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Berlin and Leipsic Railway, 7 miles E.N.E. of Wittenberg. Pop. 2140. It has manufactures of linen fabrics.

ZAHOO or ZAHU, zä-hoo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles N.N.W. of Mosul, on the Khaboor, an affluent of the Tigris.

ZÄHRINGEN, (Zähringen,) tsä'ring-en, a village of Baden, 2 miles N. of Freiburg, with the ruined castle of its former dukes. Pop. 797.

ZAHU, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ZAHOO.

ZAI or SAI, zi, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Orenboorg, flows N.N.W. and joins the Kama on the left, near the junction of the governments of Orenburg, Viatka, and Kazan, after a course of 120 miles.

ZAIKANY, zi'kä'ni', a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Deva. Here Trajan gained his third victory over Decebalus, a part of whose treasure is believed to have been discovered here in 1543.

ZAINAH, zi'nä', a town of Algeria, province and 70 miles S.S.W. of Constantine, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zama*.

ZAINSK, a town of Russia. See SAINSK.

ZAIRE or ZAHIR, a river of South Africa. See CONGO.

ZAISAN or ZAIZAN, zi-zän', written also DZAISANG, dzi-zäng', (Chinese *Kong-ko-to*,) a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, Soongaria, lat. 47° 30′ N., and between lon. 83° 15′ and 84° 40′ E., near the frontier of the Russian government of Tomsk. Length from E. to W. 50 miles, breadth 20 miles. It receives numerous rivers; the principal of which, the Irtish, enters it at its E. extremity, and emerges from it on its N. side.

ZAISENHAUSEN, tsi'zen-how'zen, a market-town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bretten. P. 1008.

ZAIZAN, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan. See ZAISAN.

ZAKALIA. See ZABA.

ZAKLIKOV or ZAKLIKOW, zä-klee'kov, a town of Poland, government and 39 miles S.W. of Lublin, on the Sanna. Pop. 1600.

ZAKLUCZYN, zä-kloo'chin, a village of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles S.E. of Bochnia. On the opposite side of the river, on a rocky height, are the extensive ruins of the Castle of Melstyn.

ZAKOPANA, zä-ko-pä'nä, a village of Austrian Galicia, in the Valley of the Bialka, about 7 miles S.E. of Neumark, on the frontiers of Hungary. It has iron-mines, which are extensively worked.

ZAKOTNAJA or ZAKOTNAJA, zä-kot-ni'ä, a market-town of Russia, government of Voronezh, 15 miles N.N.E. of Starobielsk. Pop. 1500.

ZALAMEA, thä-lä-mä'ä, (anc. *Ilipa?*) a town of Spain province and 74 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3980. Near it is a parish church, with a tower which is the most remarkable object in the place, having belonged originally to a monument erected in A.D. 103, in honor of the Emperor Trajan. An ancient mine of argentiferous lead is in operation; iron ore is also found in abundance, and heaps of scoriæ, near old mines, are frequently met with. Zalamea was taken from the Moors by Pedro Yañez, sixth grand-master of Alcantara.

ZALAMEA LA REAL, thä-lä-mä'ä lä rä-äl', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 4180, who manufacture woollens, leather, and cordage. Near it are the famous copper-mines of Rio Tinto.

ZALATINA, zöh'löt'nöh, or ZLAKNA, (Ger. *Kleinschlatten*, klin-shlä'tten,) a market-town of Transylvania, on an affluent of the Maros, 18 miles W. of Karlsburg. It has a mining tribunal, and rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and mercury.

ZALDIVIA, thäl-dee've-ä, a town of Spain, Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, on the side of Mount Aralar, about 13 miles from Tolosa. Pop. 1102.

ZALESCZYKY or ZALESZCZYKY, zä-lesh-chik'ee, a town of Austrian Galicia, 26 miles S. of Czortkow, on the Dniester. Pop. 5000.

ZALINAF', a group of islets, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 118° 30′ E.

ZALOSZE, zä-losh'ä, or ZALOSCE, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sered, 23 miles S.S.E. of Brody. It has an ancient castle, a convent, and manufactures of fine woollen cloths.

ZALT-BOMMEL, a town of the Netherlands. See BOMMEL.

ZAMBALES, säm-bä'lès, a province of the Philippines, on the W. of the island of Luzon, forming a long and narrow belt stretching about 90 miles, between the Bay of Lingayen on the N. and that of Subic or Suba on the S. Capital, Iba. Pop. 37,035.

ZAMBERG, a town of Germany. See SENFTENBERG.

ZAMBEZE or ZAMBEZI, zäm-bä'zee, called also CUAMA, kwä'mä, a river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean by numerous mouths, between Inambo and Quilimane, lat. from 18° to 19° S., lon. from 36° to 37° E., after an E. course of uncertain length. Only its principal branch, the Quilimane, has been ascertained to be fit for navigation.

ZAMORA, thä-mo'rä, (anc. *Ocellodurum?*) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Zamora, on the Douro, 31 miles N.N.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 8877. It is enclosed by decayed walls, and has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, a court-house, public granary, bishop's palace, the remains of an ancient castle in the suburbs, and manufactures of serges, hats, leather, liqueurs, and gunpowder. The town is entered by 7 gates. In early history, Zamora was an important frontier town against Moorish invasions. It was recovered from the infidel in 748 by Alonzo El Catolico. In July, 939, it was besieged by Abdu-r-Rahman, when a desperate battle was fought for its relief by Ramiro II., and the Moslems were defeated. Zamora was then enclosed by 7 lines of walls, and the spaces between were defended by moats: 40,000 Moors are said to have been killed in these trenches. But in 985 it was taken and destroyed by the great Al-Mansoor. It was rebuilt by Ferdinand I.

ZAMORA, a province of Spain, Leon, bounded W. by Portugal. Area 3467 square miles. Pop. 180,000.

ZAMORA, zä-mo'rä, a town of South America, Ecuador, department of Asuay, province and 25 miles E. of Loja, on the Zamora River, an affluent of the Amazon.

ZAMORA, zä-mo'rä, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Michoacan, 75 miles W.N.W. of Valladolid.

ZAMORA, sä-mo'rä, or CALCA, käl'kä, a town of South Peru, department and 20 miles N. of Cuzco.

ZAMORA, zä-roo'rä, or COMORA, a market-town of Portugal, Estremadura, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon.

ZAMORA, zä-mo'rä or zä'mo'rä', (anc. *Horirea Cellia*,) a small town of Algeria, 105 miles S.E. of Algiers.

ZAMOSZ, zä'mosh, or ZAMOSC, zä'mosts, a strongly fortified town of Poland, government and 45 miles S.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop., excluding garrison, 5000. It has an extensive arsenal, which has been fortified since 1807, as a bulwark on the line of the Vistula.

ZAMOSZ, STARI, stä'ree zä'mosh, a town of Poland, 13 miles N.N.W. of Zamosz, with a lyceum and 1000 inhabitants.

ZAMOTA, zä-mo'tä, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 47 miles W. of Disna. Pop. 1550.

ZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

ZANCARA, thän-kä'rä, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana. Total course, exclusive of windings, 114 miles.

ZANCLE. See MESSINA.

ZANDOBBIO, dzän-dob'bo-o, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 11 miles E. of Bergamo. Pop. 929.

ZANDVLIET, zänd'vleet', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 10 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp, near the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1200.

ZANEN. See ZAANEN.

ZANESFIELD, zains'feld, a post-village of Logan county.

Ohio, on Mad River, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has good water-power. Pop. in 1851, 300.

ZANESVILLE, zainz'vil, a handsome and flourishing city of Ohio, and seat of justice of Muskingum county, is situated on the National Road, and on the Muskingum River, 80 miles from its mouth, and opposite the mouth of the Licking River. It is 54 miles E. of Columbus, and 179 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. Lat. 39° 57′ N., lon. 81° 57′ W. It is situated on the left bank of the river, which is a fine navigable stream, flowing through a beautiful, populous, and highly productive valley. The plan of the town is regular, the streets are wide, adorned with many fine buildings, and lighted with gas. The position is naturally advantageous for trade, and in respect to improved means of communication, Zanesville is not behind the progress of the age. Steamboats can ascend from the Ohio to this point, and several of them make regular passages between Zanesville and Cincinnati. The Central Ohio Railroad connects it with Columbus on one hand and Wheeling on the other, the western division being now in operation; the Zanesville Wilmington and Cincinnati Railroad, about 130 miles long, terminates here, and connects with the Cleveland Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, which is about 100 miles long, and is in course of construction. The second line is nearly or quite finished. Since the commencement of these works, the value of real estate has been much increased, and the city exhibits an aspect of new prosperity. The attention of capitalists is attracted to the advantages for manufacturing which are presented here in the abundant water-power of the river, and the rich coal-mines of the adjacent hills. The water of the river is distributed through the town from a reservoir, which contains nearly a million gallons. The Central Ohio Railroad Company have erected an iron bridge over the Muskingum. It is 538 feet in length, and contains 67 tons of wrought, and 130 tons of cast iron. The city is connected by bridges with three suburbs on the W. bank of the river, namely, Putnam, South Zanesville, and West Zanesville. The former has a flourishing female seminary, an academy, and above 2000 inhabitants. Five or six newspapers and periodicals are published here. Zanesville contains 14 churches, and a number of well organized public schools. It has also a free school, supported by a fund of from $300,000 to $500,000—John McIntire, one of the first settlers of the place, having bequeathed nearly all his estate for the education of the poorer children of Zanesville for ever. A suitable building has been erected, and the school is numerously attended. The town contained, in 1851, 2 banks, capital, $200,000; 1 cotton factory, 2 woollen factories, 1 nail factory, 2 glass works, 5 iron foundries, 1 paper-mill, 5 flouring-mills, 2 oil-mills, and 5 newspaper offices. Zanesville was laid out in 1799. The seat of the state government was removed from Chillicothe to this place in 1810, and remained about two years, when Columbus was selected as the permanent capital. Pop. in 1850, 10,355.

ZANESVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 25 miles S. of Springfield.

ZANG, a town of Thibet. See JIHADZE.

ZANGEIA, zäng-gä'yä, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 50 miles S.E. of Kano, and formerly of much greater extent and importance than at present.

ZANGNOMANG, zäng'no-mäng', a prosperous town of the Burmese dominions, province and on the river of Pegu, immediately opposite the city of Pegu. See PEGU.

ZANGUEBAR, zäng'ghä-bar', a name frequently given by geographers to a long tract on the E. coast of Africa. The word Zanguebar, (properly Zangebar, with *g* hard,) is equivalent to the Arab expression Ber ez-Zing or Zinj, the land of the Zinj or Zing, being derived from Zinj or Zing, the ancient Arabic name of the East African negro, and the Persian or Indian word Bar, "country." The name Zinguebar or Zanguebar belongs therefore to the language of the foreign traders from India and the Persian Gulf, and is still further modified by the Banyans of Bombay, who pronounce it Zanzibar. Zanguebar commences where the indigenous black population takes the place of the swarthy Somali of Semitic race, that is, at the S. side of the river Juba, near the equator; it originally extended S., doubtless as far as those who used the appellation were acquainted with the coasts, probably to Sofala, or perhaps Cape Corrientes; but the Portuguese, drawing a distinction between Zanguebar and the coasts which they claimed or occupied, fixed its S. limit at Cape Delgado, so that the Zanguebar of European geographers had an extent of about 11° from the equator S. The name is now obsolete, the Ber Zing being known as Es-sawáhil, or the coasts, and the semi-civilized natives, who have embraced Mohammedanism, repel the appellation of Zenug, or negroes, and call themselves Sawáhili, (or as they pronounce it, so-wHee,) that is, "coast-people." In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Portuguese had many settlements on the coast. See ZANZIBAR.

ZANICA, dzä-nee'kä, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 5 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. It has the remains of an ancient tower which figured much during the factions of the Guelfs and Ghibellines. Pop. 1853.

ZANIEMYSCHL, tsä'nee-mish'l' or zän'yä-mish'l, a town of Prussian Silesia, government and S.E. of Posen. P. 1520.

ZANNONE, the most N. of the Ponza Islands.

ZANOW, zä'nov, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 7 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 1540. It has breweries and distilleries.

ZANSHAUSEN, tsäns'how'zen, a village of Prussian Pomerania, province of Brandenburg, 9 miles N.E. of Landsberg, with iron works.

ZANS'KAR', a river of Ladakh or Middle Thibet, rises near lat. 32° 40′ N., and lon. 78° E., flows N.W. then N.N.E. to its junction with the Indus, near lat. 34° 10′ N., and lon. 77° 25′ E., after a total course of about 140 miles. Where it joins the Indus the elevation above sea-level is about 12,000 feet.

ZANSKAR, an elevated region of Ladakh or Middle Thibet, between lat. 33° and 34° N., and lon. 76° 20′ and 77° 30′ E. It is traversed from S.E. to N.W., near its S. frontier, by a mountain chain, about 18,000 feet high, here forming the watershed between the Chenaub and the Indus. Padum is considered the capital.

ZANTE, zän'te or zän'tä, or ZACYNTHUS, zä-sin'thus (Gr. Ζακυνθος, *Zakunthos*,) one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, between 8 and 10 miles S. of Cephalonia, and 15 miles from the nearest point of the Morea. Lat. of N. point 37° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 20° 41′ 6″ E. It is about 24 miles long, 12 miles broad, and 60 miles in circuit; has the form of an irregular oval, indented with a deep bay at its S.E. extremity. The W. coast exhibits steep limestone cliffs. The E. coast has a harbor, within which is situated the town of Zante. The greater part of the interior consists of an extensive plain, which is extremely fertile, having the appearance of one continued vineyard, with a few patches under tillage or pasture. The sides of the hills bounding the plain are finely diversified. The prevailing rocks are calcareous; gypsum appears in various parts, but the most remarkable mineral feature of Zante is its pitch-wells, situated about 10 miles from the town, and celebrated since the time of Herodotus. Earthquakes frequently occur. The most destructive on record took place on the night of December 29, 1820, when several houses were destroyed, and many persons killed or wounded. The staple exports of Zante are currants, to the culture of which 6440 acres are appropriated. The other chief exports are oil, soap, and a little wine; pomegranates, melons, peaches, citrons, and other fruits are grown; but the corn raised scarcely supplies three months' consumption. The pasturage is trifling, and goats are the only live stock. Pop. in 1851, 39,103.

ZANTE, a town of the Ionian Islands, capital of the above island, on its E. side, at the head of a bay or harbor, on which it occupies a declivity sloping gently to the sea. It is built chiefly in the Italian style; the houses, which are white, and seldom more than one story high, have iron bars and lattices of wooden framework attached to each window, giving them the appearance of prisons, but are somewhat enlivened by the gay green and vermilion painting of the shutters. The principal street is broad and handsome, having a piazza on each side, with long ranges of shops, chiefly of jewellers; all the other streets are narrow, but tolerably clean. The market-place is spacious, and serves both for an exchange and a public promenade. The churches are numerous, generally substantial, and richly decorated within, but not otherwise remarkable. A Lancasterian school is supported by voluntary contributions. Zante has a monument to Sir T. Maitland; its port is protected by a wall, and has a lighthouse. It is the see of a Greek protopapas and a Roman Catholic bishop. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on October 30, 1841. Pop. 20,000.

ZAN'VILLE, a post-office of Daviess co., Indiana.

ZANZIBAR, zän'ze-bar', or ZANGUEBAR, zäng'ghe-bar', (anc. *Menuthias Sinus*,) an island on the E. coast of Africa, belonging to the Sultan of Muscat. It is about 52 miles in length, from Point Nangöi, lat. 5° 43′ S., to Ras-Kizimkäze, lat. 6° 28′ S.; and with a general breadth of 15 or 18 miles; the chief town on the W. side, in lat. 6° 10′ S., and lon. 39° 14′ E. The island is separated from the mainland by a strait about 25 miles wide, thinly beset with coral reefs and islets, and lies opposite to a wide bay, into which are discharged the waters of the Ruvu, said to be a great river, the principal mouth of which is near the village of Kingani, (that is, "at the bar.") The name Zanzibar has been learned by Europeans from the Banyans of Bombay, and is a modification of Zingebar, which, in the mercantile language of Malabar and the Persian Gulf, means Negro-land, and was formerly applied to the coasts of the mainland. (See ZANGUEBAR.) But at the present day the shores of the continent generally are called by the Arabic name Es-sawáhil or Es Sowily, (which means "the coasts,") and the modified name Zanzibar is given only to the principal island adjacent to them, and is applied to it only by foreigners, for the native name is Uguja, (the *j* very soft,) or, as it is vulgarly pronounced, Uguya.

The island of Zanzibar, like all the islands on this coast, is of coral formation, and comparatively low. It has, however, been raised above its original level, and in some places attains a height of perhaps 250 feet. Its E. side presents a

continuous and tolerably uniform wall of coral rock, often 30 feet or more above the sea, and overhanging the waves. Coral reefs to a distance of 1 or 2 miles protect the island. The great swell of the N.E. monsoon breaks on them with a tremendous surf; a little beyond the reefs the sea is unfathomable. On the W. side the shores are much lower and much more irregular, presenting many inlets and creeks, in which the mangrove grows luxuriantly, while the sheltered sea in front is dotted with small islands. The surface of Zanzibar is undulating, and the soil extremely rich, a stratum of guano probably lying between the coral rock and the subsequent accumulations resulting from decomposed vegetation. It presents therefore an agreeable scene, the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation compensating for the monotony of the ground. It is sufficiently watered, though the rivulets are small.

The greater part of this fine island is still in a state of nature, the mango, banana, papaw, plantain, and various Indian fruits, growing wild, with several species of palm and the stately bombax or cotton tree. The natives cultivate rice, millet, which grows to a height of 10 feet; maniac, batatas, &c., but the cultivated fields and gardens occupy only a small area. The labor of the fields is left chiefly to the women, who also make the pottery, are the stone-masons' laborers, and do all other drudgery. But the rural industry is destined to make rapid progress. Zanzibar is now become a garden of the fine spices, the sultan's plantations containing not less perhaps at present than 500,000 clove trees, the produce of which is excellent. He has also planted nutmeg and cinnamon trees, and has directed his attention to the manufacture of sugar, obtaining workmen from Mauritius and Bourbon.

The animals of Zanzibar are few in number; wild hogs occupy unmolested the thickets in the middle of the island, and a few civet-cats, escaped from captivity, lurk about the villages; wild birds also, with the exception of guinea-fowl, are few, as well as insects; fish and poultry abound. The cattle of the island are small, and of the hunched or Indian breed; the ass, here the chief beast of burden, is strong and handsome. Horses and camels are to be found in small number. The sultan prides himself on his stud, but his horses, though well bred, are generally in bad condition, owing to the imperfect husbandry of the island and the want of good green food.

The climate of Zanzibar has been always dreaded by Europeans, and not a few experienced seamen have denounced the water as loaded with the seeds of fever. This accusation of insalubrity it shares with many coral islands. Being low and generally level, its drainage is imperfect, and, as yet, art has done nothing to supply this natural defect. The causes which have conduced to the great fertility of the island—the decomposing animal matter within and upon the coral, the extreme rankness of a vegetation that falls to decay in heaps—are still in active operation, while the careless habits of the people all favor the generation of malaria. The hyenas, which on the mainland cleanse the villages of all offal, are here wanting, and it is not uncommon to see the dead bodies of slaves or poor people lying unburied on the sea-side in front of the town. In short, pestilence is easily generated in such a place as Zanzibar, where no step whatever has been taken to prevent it. The principal towns are Zanzibar and Uzi, otherwise called Uguja-ucú, (Great Uguja. In travelling through the country between these towns, the stranger is agreeably surprised at finding the narrow roads everywhere neatly fenced, like garden-walks, with hedges of palma-Christi, the croton shrub, or of a creeper called *nipira*, which yields elastic gum. A considerable trade is carried on with Arabia, and the ports in the Red Sea. The island is the metropolis of the Sultan of Muscat's possessions on the E. coast of Africa. Pop. about 150,000; consisting of Arabs, Sowily Africans, and negro slaves.

ZAPADNAIA-KOLIMA. See INDIGHIRKA.

ZAPARA, sä-pä'rä, an island and castle of South America, Venezuela, 18 miles N.E. of Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. Length of the island, 12 miles.

ZAPATERA, sä-pä-tä'rä, one of the largest islands of Lake Nicaragua, Central America. It has a mountainous surface nearly 2000 feet high.

ZAPATOSA or ZAPATOZA, (zä-pä-to'sä or sä-pä-to'sä; Sp. pron. thä-pä-to'thä.) LAKE, of South America, New Granada, 35 miles S.E. of Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sasar before it joins the Magdalena. Length about 25 miles, breadth 22 miles.

ZAPHRAN, a group of islands in the Mediterranean. See ZAFFARIN.

ZARA, zä'rä, (It. pron. dzä'rä; anc. *Jadera*,) the capital city of Dalmatia, occupies an oval peninsula about 1½ miles in circuit, joined by a narrow neck to the mainland, opposite the island of Ugliano, in the Adriatic, 73 miles N.W. of Spalato, and 170 miles S.E. of Venice. Lat. (St. Simeon's Church) 44° 0' 8" N., lon. 15° 14' E. Pop. 6350, mostly of Italian descent; and the villages of its immediate vicinity have from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief public promenade, and is strongly fortified. The city is ill-drained, and deficient in water. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, the chief of which is that of St. Simeon; many convents and monasteries; a naval and military arsenal; a theatre; barracks occupying a Roman edifice; a lyceum; a gymnasium, and an episcopal seminary; a museum, and several handsome arches, columns, and other Roman remains. Its harbor is small, but the inhabitants own upwards of 240 vessels, employed in fisheries and coasting trade. The principal manufactures are of maraschino and leather, and a few of silk and linen fabrics. Zara is the see of an archbishop. Near it are remains of a fine aqueduct, built by Trajan. See ZARA-VECCHIA.

ZARA, zä'rä', a village of Asia Minor, pashalic and 40 miles N.E. of Seevas. Pop. about 300 families. It has a large mosque and a neat Armenian church.

ZARA, zä'rä', (or ZERAH,) ZAKALIA, the most S. of the Kerkenna Islands, off the E. coast of Tunis, North Africa.

ZARAGOZA, a town of Spain. See SARAGOSSA.

ZARAISK, a town of Russia. See SARAISK.

ZARANSK. See SARANSK.

ZARAUZ, a town of Spain, Biscay, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles W. of St. Sebastian. P. 1369.

ZARA-VECCHIA, zä'rä (or dzä'rä) vek'ke-ä, "Old Zara," (Illyrian *Stari Zadar* or *Biograd*; anc. *Blandona* or *Aëda Maritima*,) a village of Dalmatia, 17 miles S.E. of Zara. It was once an important place, and the residence of the Croat kings, but was ruined during the wars of the Venetians with the kings of Hungary. Pop. about 500.

ZARDAM, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

ZAREVOKOKSHAISK or ZAREWOKOKSCHAISK, zä-rä'vo-ko-shisk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Kazan. Pop. 5000, mostly agricultural.

ZAREVOSANTSCHURSK or ZAREWO-SANTSCHURSK, zä-rä'vo zän-choorsk,' a town of Russia, government and 145 miles S.W. of Viatka. Pop. 2000.

ZARGOON, ZARGOUN or ZARGUN, zär'goon', a small town of Persia, province of Fars, 14 miles N.E. of Sheeraz.

ZARIA or ZARIYA, zä'ree'yah, capital of *Zeg-Zeg*, a country of Central Africa, near 13° N. lat., and 8° E. lon. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

ZARIASPA. See BALKH.

ZARITZYN, a town of Russia. See TSARITSIN.

ZARIYA. See ZARIA.

ZARIZYN, a town of Russia. See TSARITSIN.

ZARKI, zar'kee, a town of Poland, government of Kielce, 26 miles N.N.W. of Olkusz. Pop. 1980.

ZAR'NAH, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, in Mount Zagros, 65 miles S.W. of Kermanshah, and conjectured by Major Rawlinson to have been the capital of Elymais, and the *Hara* of the Captivity.

ZARNO, dzar'no, a market-town of Austrian Gallicia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Tarnow. Pop. 1600.

ZARNOW, zar'nov, a town of Poland, province of Sandomier, 12 miles W.N.W. of Konskie.

ZARNOWICE, zar-no-veet'sä, a town of Poland, government and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce, with a ruined castle, near the Pilica. Pop. 1638.

ZARRENTIN, tsar-rên-teen', a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the S.W. shore of Lake Schaal, 20 miles W.S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 1067.

ZARSKOE-SELO. See TSARKOE-SELO.

ZARZA CAPILLA, thar'thä kä-peel'yä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and 80 miles from Badajos, on the Sujar. Pop. 1329.

ZARZA DE ALANGE, thar'thä dä ä-läng'hä, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, on the Guadiana, 11 miles S.E. of Merida. Pop. 3127.

ZARZA DE GRANADILLA, thar'thä dä grä-nä-neel'yä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province of Caceres, on a low plain. Pop. 1252.

ZARZA DE MONTANCHES, thar'thä dä mon-tän'chês, a town of Spain, Estremadura, province and about 20 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1315.

ZARZA LA MAYOR, thar'thä lä mi-on', a town of Spain, 13 miles N.E. of Alcantara. This place is commonly called ZARZA-QUEMADA, thar'thä kä-mä'dä, on account of its having been burned twice by the Portuguese at the end of the 15th century, and again in 1705, when it remained uninhabited till 1713. Pop. 2313.

ZARZIS, zar'zis', a maritime town and castle of North Africa, Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli, 16 miles S.E. of the island of Jerba.

ZASHIVERSK, zä-she-vairsk', a town or village of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the right bank of the Indighirka, lat 66° 30' N., lon. 142° E.

ZASLAV, ZASLAW, zäs-läv', or IZIASLAV, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, capital of a district, on the Gorin, 20 miles S.E. of Ostrog. Pop. 8200, comprising many Jews. It has 6 large annual fairs.

ZASMUK, tsäs'mook or zäs'mook, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles S.E. of Kaurzim, with two castles, a Franciscan convent, and some breweries and distilleries. Pop. 1587.

ZATAS, zä'täs, or SORAYA, so-rä'ä, a river of Portugal, formed by the junction of the rivers Sora and Erva, joins

the Tagus 26 miles N.E. of Lisbon, after having formed the boundary between the provinces of Alemtejo and Portuguese Estremadura.

ZATOR, tsä'tor, a town of Austrian Galicia, 9 miles N.N.W. of Wadowice, on the Vistula, at its confluence with the Skawa. Pop. 1466.

ZAUDITZ, tsów'dits, or SAUDICE, sów-dee'tsä, written also SUDZICE, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, 7 miles S.W. of Ratibor. Pop. 1235.

ZAVALLA, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

ZAVANASCO, dzä-vä-näs'ko, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 9 miles N. of Pavia, on the Pavia Canal. Pop. 1186.

ZAVATARELLO, dzä-vä-tä-rel'lo, a town of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province and 10 miles N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 1729.

ZAVELSTEIN, tsä'vel-stīne', a town of Würtemburg, 2½ miles S.W. of Calw. Pop. 357.

ZAWILA. See ZUEELA.

ZAYI, zä'yee, a ruined city of Yucatan, 70 miles S. of Merida, finely situated amongst a range of hills, its remains comprising a vast building.

ZBARASZ, zbä'rash, or ZBARAZ, zbä'razh, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles N.E. of Tarnopol, on the Ikva. Pop. 5542. It has an ancient castle, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and Bernardine monastery.

ZBO'RO', a town and two castles of North Hungary, co. of Saros, 27 miles N.N.E. of Eperies.

ZBRAZLAWITZ, zhbräz-lä'witz, a market-town of Bohemia, 13 miles S.W. of Czaslau. Pop. 1058.

ZDONICE, a town of Moravia. See STEINITZ.

ZDUNY, (Zdüny,) zhdü'nee,(?) a town of Prussian Poland, 57 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3200.

ZEA or ZIA, zee'ä, (anc. *Ceos*; Gr. Κεως,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the group of the North Cyclades, 13 miles E. of Cape Colonna; greatest length from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 13 miles; central breadth 8 miles; lat. (Mount St. Elias) 37° 37′ 18″ N., lon. 24° 21′ 45″ E. It is of a very compact and somewhat oval form. Beyond the coasts, which are generally low, the ground rises in fine terraces towards the centre, where it culminates in Mount St. Elias. The prevailing rock is limestone. The climate is salubrious, and the soil fertile and well cultivated, producing in abundance barley, cotton, wine, and figs. The pastures also feed great numbers of cattle, and much attention is paid to the rearing of silk worms. Pop. 9000.

ZEA, a town of the Grecian Archipelago, capital of the above island, occupies the site of the ancient Carthea, on a small stream, about 3 miles from the N.W. shore. It is built on an eminence, in the form of terraces, the roofs of one range of houses forming the street of the above range. It is entered by a narrow pass completely commanded by the citadel. Many of the houses are of massive structure, but the streets are very dirty. The harbor, 3 miles distant from the town, admits the largest vessels, and is much frequented.

ZEALAND, zee'lənd, (Dutch *Zeeland*, zä'länt,) the most S. province of the Netherlands, between lat. 51° 14′ and 51° 45′ N., and lon. 3° 30′ and 4° 7′ E., having E. the province of North Brabant, S. and S.W. the Belgian provinces of Antwerp and West Flanders, W. the North Sea, and N. the province of North Holland. Area 664 square miles. Pop. in 1853, 165,075. Zealand proper, comprises the islands of Walcheren, Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schowen, between the mouths of the Scheldt and Maas, (or Meuse.) The surface is little above the level of the sea, and protected against its irruption by dams and dykes; besides the islands, the province comprises a portion of the continent S. of the Scheldt. The soil is fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. The other principal products are cattle, reared in large numbers in the *polders*, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, and turnips, which compose the principal exports. Linen weaving, distilling, brewing, salt-refining, tile-making, and ship-building, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. The principal towns are Middelburg, (the capital,) Flushing, Zierikzee, and St. Goes. Under the French it formed the department of Bouches-d'Escaut. It suffered severely from an inundation of the sea in 1825.

ZEALAND or ZEELAND, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 17 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. P. 1650.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark. See SEELAND.

ZEALAND, NEW. See NEW ZEALAND.

ZEAL-MONACHO'RUM, a parish of England, co. of Devon.

ZEALS, a tything of England, co. of Wilts.

ZEBAYER, ze-bī'er, a group of islands in the Red Sea; about lat. 15° N., and lon. 42° E. It consists of Jibbel-Zebayer, the most E. and largest, about 3 miles long from N. to S., 8 miles in circuit, and 800 feet high, having three remarkable hills, one of them in the form of a cone; Saba, N.W. by W. of the former, about half a mile in diameter, and nearly round, consisting of a sandy plain, with two remarkable hills, both of which have craters; Connected Island, a most extraordinary high rugged-topped rock, joined to Saba by a reef; Saddle, Table Peak, Rugged, and Haycock Islands, each about half a mile long, and of moderate height; and Jibbel-Teer, 34 miles N.N.W. of Jibbel-Zebayer, nearly of a circular shape, about 1½ miles in diameter, rising gradually from the shore, and terminating in a range of volcanic peaks. Saddle Island was in eruption on 14th August, 1840.

ZEBEED or ZEBID, zeb'eed' or ze-beed', (anc. *Sabat*,) a fortified town of Arabia, district of Yemen, on the river Zebeed, 15 miles from its mouth in the Red Sea, and 110 miles S.W. of Sana. Pop. 7000, excluding an Egyptian garrison of about 700 men. It is enclosed by high walls flanked with numerous towers, and is of great antiquity. It has a handsome mosque, and was formerly a place of much commercial importance; but it has declined into comparative insignificance, owing to accumulations of sand at the mouth of its river. The river, stated to be almost the only stream in Arabia which continues to the coast, flows N. through a fertile valley for about 80 miles.

ZEBENY, a town of Hungary. See SEBEN.

ZEBRAK, zhä'brăk, sometimes written SCHEBRAK, or BETTLERN, bĕt'lĕrn, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 1278.

ZEBU, ze-boo', or CEBU, se-boo', (Sp. pron. thä-boo',) an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippine Isles, separated on the W. from the Isle of Negros by the Strait of Tañon, and having on the E. the dependent isles of Matan, and Bohol, between lat. 9° 20′ and 11° N., and lon. 123° and 124° E. It forms a long and comparatively narrow belt, with a sandy and somewhat stony soil, not so well adapted to culture as most of the other Philippine Islands. It suffers much from want of water, as rain seldom falls, and when it does fall is quickly absorbed. It has, notwithstanding, many fertile valleys, which yield good crops of rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, millet, and the best cocoa in the Philippines; and extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are fed. The climate is remarkably pleasant, the excessive heat being tempered by an evening and morning breeze. The Town, situated near the centre of the E. shore, opposite to the island of Matan, is divided by a stream into two parts, and has a fine cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, a leper's hospital, and an important trade, chiefly with Manila. Pop., including pueblo, 8805. The capital town, Zebu, is on its E. side, and on the island of Matan opposite the town, Magellan (Magelhaens) was killed in a skirmish in 1521. Pop. 8805.

ZEBU or CEBU, a province of the Philippines, which includes, in addition to Zebu, the isles of Matan, Bataysn, Siaijon, Bohol, and Camotes, forms 41 pueblos. Pop. 256,593.

ZEB'ULON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Pike county, Georgia, 60 miles N.W. of Macon, was selected as the seat of justice in 1825. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, and 2 academies.

ZEBULON, a post-village of Pike co., Arkansas, about 90 miles S.W. by W. of Little Rock.

ZEDELGHEM, zä'dęl-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2650.

ZEDENICK or ZEHDENIK, tsä'dęn-nik', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Havel, 11 miles S.S.W. of Templin. Pop. 2870.

ZEDIK, zed'eek',(?) a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 20 miles W. of Reshd. It consists of about 500 houses, built on a steep mountain side.

ZEDLITZ, ALT, ält tsĕd'lits, or ALT-CZETLICZE, ält chĕt-lee'chä, a market-town of Bohemia, 3 miles N.W. of Hayd, with a castle, and a trade in cotton stuffs.

ZEELAND, an island of Denmark. See SEELAND.

ZEELAND, Netherlands. See ZEALAND.

ZEGEDIN, a town of Hungary. See SZEGEDIN.

ZEGGERS CAPPEL, zĕg'ghers käp'pĕl, (Fr. pron. zä'zheir' käp'pĕl',) a village of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S. of Dunkerque. Pop. 1700.

ZEGHEN, zä-ghĕn',(?) or ZEGHAN,(?) a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Moorzook, enclosed by palm groves.

ZEGOZHEE, zĕg'o-zhee', (written also ZAGOSHI,) Guinea, an island in the Niger (Quorra) River, opposite the town of Rabba.

ZEGWAARD, zĕo'wärt', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 8 miles E. by S. of the Hague. Pop. 1232.

ZEG-ZEG, zĕg'zĕg', a kingdom or country of Soodan, intersected by the 12th parallel of N. latitude, and the 10th meridian of E. longitude.

ZEHOL, a palace of Peking. See ZEHOL.

ZEHDEN, tsä'dęn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 1600.

ZEHDENIK, a town of Prussia. See ZEDENICK.

ZEHREE, zä'ree' or zĕr'ee, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Jhalawan, 35 miles S.E. of Kelat, in a fertile district of its own name, and reported to be of some importance. Lat. 28° 22′ N., lon. 66° 34′ E.

ZEIDEN, tsī'dęn, or FEKETEHALON, fā'kā'tā'hä'lon', a market-town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, at the foot of a mountain, county and 8 miles N.W. of Kronstadt. Pop. 3546, many of whom are occupied in cotton weaving.

ZEIJST, a village of the Netherlands. See ZEIST.

ZEIL, tsile, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia,

near the Main, 4 miles S.S.E. of Hassfurt. Pop. 1310. In its market-place is a monument to the Emperor Maximilian.

ZEIL, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, S.E. of Würrach.

ZEILA or ZEILEH, a maritime town of East Africa. See ZEYLA.

ZEISKAM, tsīs'kăm, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton of Germersheim. Pop. 1703.

ZEIST, ZEYST or ZEIJST, zist, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles E. of Utrecht. Pop. 3017, with a colony of Moravian Christians, who manufacture lacquered wares, jewellery, gloves, and soap.

ZEITOON, ZEITOUN or ZEITUN, zā'toon', a place of Asia Minor, on the route from Arabgeer to Aleppo, with mines from which excellent iron ore is obtained.

ZEITOON, ZEITOUN or ZEITUN, zā'toon', a district of Persia, province of Fars, E. of Behbehan, and highly fertile and populous. Its village, Zeitoon, or Cham, is in ruins.

ZEITOUN, GULF OF. See LAMIA, GULF OF.

ZEITOUN or ZEITUN, a town of Greece. See LAMIA.

ZEITZ, tsits, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the White Elster, 23 miles S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 12,296. It has a cathedral, a Protestant gymnasium, two castles, one of which, formerly the residence of its princes, now serves as a house of correction, and manufactures of cotton goods, earthenware, leather, and shoes, with breweries, distilleries, and several cotton-printing establishments.

ZEKANOVETS or ZEKANOVETZ, written also TSIEKHANOVETS or CIECHANOWICE, a market-town of Russian Poland. See CIECHANOWIEC.

ZEKINOVKA, a town of Russian Poland. See TSEKINOVKA.

ZELA. See ZILLEH.

ZELADA, dzā-lā'dā, a village of Austrian Italy, province and 8 miles N.W. of Pavia, on the Ticino. Pop. 1135.

ZELANDIA, (Dutch pron. zā-lā'n/de-ā,) a fort of Dutch Guiana, and the residence of its governor, immediately N. of the town of Parimaribo, in lat. 6° 47′ N., lon. 58° 32′ W.

ZELANIA. See ZEELANIA.

ZELANZ, a town of Illyria. See KLAGENFURTH.

ZELAYA or CELAYA, sā-lā'yā, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 35 miles S.E. of Guanajuato, on the route to Queretaro and Mexico. Estimated population from 10,000 to 11,000. It has a fine square, several convents rich in works of art, two possessing magnificent churches. It is the seat of some cotton manufactures.

ZELE, zā'leh, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles N.W. of Dendermonde, (Termonde,) on the Scheldt and Durme. Pop. 10,484. It has a hospital, several schools, and manufactures of cotton cloths.

ZELECHOW, zā-lā'kov, a town of Poland, province and 30 miles S.W. of Siedlce. Pop. 2300.

ZELHEM, zēl'hĕm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 20 miles E. of Arnhem. P. of the parish, 2600.

ZELIENO'PLE, a pleasant post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvia, on Consquenessing Creek, 220 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. It has several stores. Pop. about 500.

ZELL, a town of Hanover. See CELLE.

ZELL, tsĕll, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle. Pop. 2200.

ZELL, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, 2½ miles E. of Offenburg. Pop. 880.

ZELL, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Wiesen, 20 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1207.

ZELL, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1102.

ZELL, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Toce. Pop. of the parish, 1300.

ZELL-AM-HARMERSBACK, tsĕll am has'mers-bāk', a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 880.

ZELLA ST. BLASII. See BLASIEN-ZELLE.

ZELLE, a town of Hanover. See CELLE.

ZELLERFELD or CELLERFELD, tsĕll'er-fĕlt', a town of Hanover, district and opposite Klausthal, from which town it is separated by the Zellerbach. Pop. 4545. It has a gymnasium and a mint.

ZELL, GROSS, grose tsĕll, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 3 miles W.N.W. of Willisau. Pop. 1400.

ZELLIN, tsĕl-leen', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 23 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort, on the Oder. Pop. 1820.

ZELLINE, dzĕl-lee'nā, or ZELLINA, dzĕl-lee'nā, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in Mount Mauro, in the N. part of the province of Friuli, flows S.E., and a little below the town of Monreale is lost in extensive swamps.

ZELLINGEN, tsĕl'ling-en, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 9 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1985.

ZELL, LAKE OF, between the Swiss canton of Thurgau and the S. part of the grand-duchy of Baden, is 12 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance, 2 miles eastward. Shores undulating and fertile. In it is the island of Reichenau, with a monastery, where the Emperor Charles the Fat died in 888; and on the shores of the lake are the towns of Radolfszell and Steckborn.

ZELTINGEN, tsĕlt'ing-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1450.

ZELVA, zĕl'vā, or ZELWIA, zĕl've-ā, a river of Russia, government of Grodno, after a course of 70 miles joins the Niemen.

ZELVA or ZELWIA, a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S.E. of Grodno, on the above river.

ZELZAETE, zĕl-zā'tā, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 3194.

ZEMBIN, zĕm-bin' or zĕm-been', a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 22 miles N.W. of Borisov. Pop. about 1500.

ZEME, dzā'mā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, about 6 miles from Mortara. It is an ancient place. Pop. 1821.

ZEMLIN, a town of Austria. See SEMLIN.

ZEMPELBURG, tsĕm'pel-boorg', or ZEMPLEN, tsĕmp'len, a town of West Prussia, 61 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3450. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

ZEMPLIN, (Hun. pron. zĕm'plin' or zĕm'pleen',) a county of Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded N. by Galicia: length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 100 miles, mean breadth 30 miles. Ujhely is the capital. Pop. 277,494.

ZEMPLIN, a market-town of North-East Hungary, on the Bodrog, 8 miles E.N.E. of Ujhely-Satoralja.

ZENAS, a post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, 45 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

ZENASCO, dzā-nās'ko, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, near Cava, and on the left bank of the Po, from whose inundations it often suffers. It consists of an old and a new quarter. Pop. 3367.

ZENDAROOD, ZENDARUD or ZENDAH-RUD, zĕn'dā-rood', (i. e. "living stream,") written also ZAYENDEH-ROOD, a large river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, rises in the Zardalikuh Mountains, near the sources of the Karoon, flows E. past Ispahan, and is lost in the sands of the Persian Desert, about 150 miles E. of that city.

ZENGG or ZENG, zĕng or zĕnk, written also SENY and SZENY, (It. *Segna*, sĕn'yā; anc. *Senia*,) a fortified seaport town of Military Croatia, 48 miles S.W. of Carlstadt, on the Adriatic, at the termination of the Josephine Road, and opposite the island of Veglia. Pop. 5000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a Franciscan convent. Its harbor is unsafe, but it has a considerable export of corn from Hungary.

ZENGHI, zĕng'ghee, or ZENGUE, zĕng'gĕh, a river of Georgia, Russian Transcaucasia, province of Erivan, conveys the surplus waters of Lake Sevan into the Aras, after a S. course of 60 miles.

ZENGHIAN or ZENGAN, Persia. See ZENJAN.

ZENIT'ZA or SIENITZA, se-ā-nit'sā, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 30 miles N.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2000.

ZENJAN, zĕn jān', a river of Persia, joins the Kizil-Oozen, (Sefeed-Rood,) after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

ZENJAN or ZENGAN, zĕn-gān', written also ZENGHIAN, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, on the river Zenjan, and the route from Tabreez to Hamadan, about 133 miles N. of Hamadan. Pop. 15,000.(?) It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome palace, and is the seat of an active trade in carpets, woollen cloths, arms, lead, and gunpowder.

ZENKOV, a town of Russia. See SENKOV.

ZEN'NOR, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 4½ miles W.S.W. of St. Ives. Population partly engaged in tin-mines.

ZENO, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

ZEN'TA or SZENTA, sĕn'tŏh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, on the right bank of the Theiss, 24 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 13,653. It is celebrated for the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1696.

ZEN'TA or ZET'TA, a river of Albania, Montenegrin Confederacy, flows through the Berda districts, and joins the Moratsha at Spuss.

ZEPITA or SEPITA, sā-pee'tā, a town of Bolivia, department and 74 miles N.W. of La Paz, on a headland in the Lake of Vinamarca, a branch of the Lake Titicaca.

ZEPPEREN, zĕp'per-en, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 9 miles S.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1332.

ZER-AFSHAN or ZER-AFCHAN, zĕr ăf-shān', a river of Independent Toorkistan, Bokhara, rises in the highlands E. of Samarcand, flows westward past that city and Bokhara, and enters Lake Denghiz, after a total course estimated at 400 miles. It supplies many canals, and is the great fertilizer of the country it traverses. See SOGDI.

ZERAIN, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See ZEREEN.

ZERAM, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See CERAM.

ZERBA, dzĕr'bā, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Genoa, province of Bobbio, near Oltone, on the Trebbia. Pop. 1275.

ZERBA, an island of North Africa. See JERBA.

ZERBOLO, dzĕr'bo-lo, a village of the Sardinian States, division of Novara, province of Lomellina, near the Ticino, from the inundations of which it often suffers. Pop. 1985.

ZERBST, tsĕrpst, a town of North Germany, principality

of Anhalt-Dessau, on an affluent of the Elbe, 22 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 8449. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient castle; the fine church of St. Nicholas, a high school, a public library, an orphan asylum, a house of correction, manufactures of jewellery and earthenwares, and breweries. Catherine II. of Russia, born in 1729 at Stettin, of which her father was governor, was a princess of Zerbst.

ZEREEN or ZERIN, zę-reen', written also ZERAIN, (anc. *Jezreel,*) a small village of Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, pashalic of Damascus, about 52 miles N. of Jerusalem, on the road to Nazareth.

ZEREH or ZERREH. See ZURRAH.

ZERERE, zâ-râ'râ, a small river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rises in the Serra de Santa Barbara, flows N.E. and joins the Embotetiu or Mondego.

ZERI, dzâ'ree, or CERRI, chârree, a village of Tuscany, on a height about 7 miles from Pontremoli, with a ruined castle. Pop. 4598.

ZERIN, a town of Palestine. See ZEREEN.

ZERKA, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See JABOK.

ZERKOWO, zêr-ko'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1405.

ZERMATT, tsêr-mât', or zêr'mât', a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in a remote situation at the head of the Visp Valley, 9 miles N.E. of Mount Cervin, (Matterhorn,) of which it commands a magnificent view.

ZERNAGORA, dzêr-nâ-go'râ, (Turkish *Kara-tagh*, kâ'râ'tâg, "black mountains,") a mountain region of Turkey, chiefly in North Albania, between lat. 42° and 43° N., and lon. 19° and 19° 30′ E., and nearly commensurate with the independent territory of Montenegro.

ZERNAGORA or CERNOGORA. See MONTENEGRO.

ZERNETZ or ZERNEZ, a village of Switzerland. See CERNEZ.

ZERNYLOW, tsêr/ne-lov', a village of Bohemia, about 4 miles from Smiritz. Pop. 1314.

ZERNITZ, DEUTSCH, doitch tsêr/nits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1032.

ZERO, a post-office of Jasper co., Illinois.

ZERO, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

ZERRAH. See ZURRAH.

ZERSKA, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See JABOK.

ZETHAN, tsê'tân, a village of Saxony, 25 miles S.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1311.

ZETLAND ISLANDS, Scotland. See SHETLAND.

ZETRUD-LUMAY-AUTGAERDEN, zê'trüd lü-mî' öwt-gar/dęn,(?) a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Grande Geete, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1488.

ZETTA, a river of Albania. See ZENTA.

ZEULA, tsoi'lâ, or MARKT-ZEULA, markt tsoi'lâ, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Main, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lichtenfels. P. 1000.

ZEULENRODA, tsoi'lęn-ro'dą, or ZEULLNRODE, tsoil'nro'deh, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss-Greitz, lordship and 9 miles S.W. of Greitz. Pop. 4881. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and watches.

ZEUTERN, tsoi'tern, a village of Baden, 6 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1499.

ZEVEN, tsâ'vęn, a town of Hanover, 24 miles S.W. of Stade, on an affluent of the Oste. Pop. 2098.

ZEVENAAR, zâ'vęn-âr', a small town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, capital of a canton, 8 miles S.E. of Arnhem.

ZEVENBERGEN, zâ'vęn-bêr'ghęn, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 9 miles N.W. of Breda, intersected by a canal of its own name. Pop. 2467.

ZEVENBEKEN, a village of Belgium. See SEVENBEKEN.

ZEVENHUIZEN, zâ'vęn-hoi'zęn, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 9 miles N.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1693.

ZEVIO, dzâ've-o, a market-town of Austrian Italy, delegation and 7 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2400.

ZEYLA, ZEYLAH, ZEILA or ZEILEH, zâ'lâ or zâ'leh, a seaport town of Adel, North-East Africa, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, near the frontier of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 17′ N., lon. 43° E. Pop. 500. It stands on a low sandy cape, bounding E. a harbor which has 15 feet of water at low tide. It is enclosed by ruined walls mounting a few guns, and is garrisoned and governed by a chief, subject to the Pasha of Egypt.

ZEYRING, OBER, o'ber tsî'ring, and ZEYRING PROBSTEI, tsî'ring prop'stî, two nearly contiguous places of Austria, Styria, 9 miles N.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 3300.

ZEYST, a village of the Netherlands. See ZEIST.

ZEZERE, zâ-zâ'râ, a river of Portugal, provinces of Beira and Alemtejo, joins the Tagus at Punhete, after a S.W. course of 100 miles. Affluents, the Meimoa, Nabao, and Pera, from the E.

ZHEHOL, GEHOL, JEHOL or ZEHOL, zhâ'hol', (written also JEHO or GEHO, zhâ'ho', a celebrated imperial palace 120 miles N.E. of Peking, China.

ZHELANIA or JELANIA, zhâ-lâ'ne-â, or JELANII, zhâlâ'ye, a cape forming the N. extremity of Nova Zemlila, near lat 77° N., lon. 78° 40′ E.

ZHITOMEER, JITOMIR, JYTOMIR, ZYTOMIR, zhit-o-meer', or ZYTOMIERS, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Volhynia, on an affluent of the Dnieper, 80 miles S.W. of Kiev, on the left bank of the Tcherev. Pop. 28,000. It has Russo-Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, theological seminary, government library, manufactures of hats and leather, and a flourishing trade in woollens, silk, and linen fabrics, salt, and agricultural produce.

ZHIZDRA or JIZDRA, zhis'drâ, written also SCHISDRA, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.W. of Kalooga, capital of a circle, on the Zhizdra, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. 8000. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and glass and iron works.

ZIA. See ZEA.

ZIANDOWITZ, tsee-ân'do-wits', or ZANCHWITZ, tsânk'wits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government and 24 miles from Oppeln. Pop. 1192.

ZIBELLO, dze-bêl'lo, or GIBELLO, je-bêl'lo, a village of Italy, duchy and 27 miles N.W. of Parma, near the Po. Pop. 4035.

ZIBKOV or ZIBKOW, NOVO, no'vo zib-kov', a town of Russia, government and 77 miles N.N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 1500.

ZICAVO, dze-kâ'vo, a market-town of Corsica, 19 miles E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1249.

ZIEGELHAUSEN, tsee'ghęl-how'zęn, a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 2 miles E.N.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1471.

ZIEGENHAIN, tsee'ghęn-hîn', a fortified town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Schwalm, 23 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1727. It has an ancient castle.

ZIEGENHALS, tsee'ghęn-hâls', a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.W. of Oppeln, on the Biela. Pop. 3500.

ZIEGENORT, tsee'ghęn-ort', (Gross, gross, and KLEIN, klin,) two contiguous villages of Prussian Pomerania, 15 miles N. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder, in the Great Haff. Pop. 1140.

ZIEGENRUCK, (Ziegenrück,) tsee'gęn-rük', a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt, capital of a detached circle, on the Saale, enclosed by the Saxon duchies, 7 miles W.N.W. of Schleitz. Pop. 950.

ZIELENZIG, tsee'lęn-tsig', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 4400. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, leather, hats, and gloves. There are coal-mines in its vicinity.

ZIEMETSHAUSEN, tsee'mêts-how'zęn, a market-town of Bavaria, 18 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 849.

ZIERENBERG, tsee'ręn-bêrg', a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Warme, an affluent of the Diemel, 10 miles W.N.W. of Cassel. P. 1601.

ZIERIKZEE, zee'rik-zâ', a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Schouwen, near the East Scheldt. Lat. 51° 38′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 58′ E. Pop. 6890. It has salt refineries, and a large oyster fishery. It is the oldest town in Zealand, and formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. Its fine old cathedral was burnt down in October, 1832.

ZIESAR, tsee'zar, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 miles E.N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2750. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and hosiery.

ZIEZA, a town of Spain. See CIEZA.

ZIGET, a town of Hungary. See SZIGETH.

ZIGNAGO, dzeen-yâ'go, a village of Northern Italy, Sardinian States, division of Genoa, 10 miles N.E. of Levante. Pop. 1287.

ZIHL, a river of Switzerland. See THIELE.

ZIHLSCHLACHT, tseel'shlâzt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, near Bischofszell. Pop. 1423.

ZILAH. See WALTENBERG.

ZILITEN, zil'ę-tên', or ZLITOUN, zles'toon', a maritime town of North Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 86 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli.

ZILLEBEKE, zil'lęh-bâ'kęh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. P. 1494.

ZILLEH, (anc. *Zella* or *Ziela,*) a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 36 miles W.S.W. of Tokat. Pop. 2000 families,(?) who manufacture coarse cotton cloths, &c. It has a fortress on the site of an ancient temple, large khans, good shops, and an annual fair. This fair lasts for fifteen or twenty days from the middle of November, and is often frequented by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons from all the commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey.

ZILLERTHAL, tsîl'lęr-tâl', a valley of the Tyrol, on the right bank of the Inn, which receives the Ziller, by which it is watered, about 2 miles below Innspruck. Pop. about 14,000.

ZILWAU'KIE, a flourishing post-village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the Saginaw River. It has 4 steam saw-mills, one of which employs 60 saws. A plank-road, 35 miles long, connects this place with Flint, in Genesee county. Pop. in 1851, 500.

ZIMAPAN, se-mâ-pân', a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 95 miles N. of Mexico.

ZIMATLAN, se-mâ-tlân', a village of the Mexican Confederation, state and 25 miles S. of Oajaca.

ZIMBAO, zeem-bâ/o or zim-bów', or ZIMBAOE, a town of East Africa.

ZIMBO, zeem'bo, a promontory of Brazil, province of Santa-Catharina, 40 miles N. of Desterro; breadth about 4 miles.

ZIMITE, se-mee/tâ, a town of South America, New Granada, department of Magdalena, 90 miles S.S.E. of Mompox.

ZIM'MERMAN, a post-office of Greene co., Ohio.

ZIM'MERMANSTOWN, a small village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W. of Pottsville.

ZIMMERN, GROSS, groce tsim'mern, a market-town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2930, mostly employed in linen weaving.

ZIMMERWALD, tsim'mer-wâlt', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S.S.E. of Bern, on the Langenberg. Pop. 1752.

ZIMONY, a town of Austria. See SEMLIN.

ZIN'DER, a town of Central Africa, Bornoo, capital of a province of its own name, called also Damagram, 300 miles W.N.W. of Kooka. Pop. about 10,000.

ZINDER, a province of Central Africa, forming the N.W. frontier of the territory of Bornoo, is between lat. 13° 20' and 14° N., and lon. 4° 30' and 10° 50' E.

ZINGST, tsingst, an island of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles N.W. of Stralsund, in the Baltic, immediately off the German coast. Length 14 miles; breadth 2 miles. On it is the village of Zingst.

ZINJI, zin'jee, a large village of Turkish Koordistan, pashalic and 40 miles E.N.E. of Mosul.

ZINKOV or ZINKOW, zin-kov', a town of Russia, government of Podolsk, 35 miles N.N.E. of Kamienice. Pop. 1790.

ZINNA, tsin'nâ, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S. of Potsdam, on the railway from Berlin to Wittenberg. Pop. 1760. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton stuffs, and leather.

ZINTEN, tsin'ten, a town of East Prussia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2500.

ZINTI, a town of Bolivia. See CINTI.

ZINWALD, tsin'wâlt, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, on the Red Weisseritz. Pop. 1149.

ZION, a hill of Palestine. See SION.

ZI'ON, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany Valley, 5 miles N.E. of Bellefonte.

ZION, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

ZION, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina, 155 miles W. of Raleigh.

ZION, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

ZION, a post-office of Morgan co., Illinois.

ZION HILL, a post-office of Amite co., Mississippi.

ZION HILL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

ZION SEMINARY, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

ZI'ONSVILLE, a village of Indiana, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, 15 miles from Indianapolis.

ZI'ONSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Indiana.

ZI'ONVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia, contains 2 churches.

ZIPAQUIRA, se-pâ-kee'râ, a small town of South America, New Granada, department of Cundinamarca, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bogota.

ZIPH, zif, a ruined town of Palestine, pashalic of Damascus; its remains, 2 miles S.E. of Hebron, consist of walls and cisterns.

ZIPOW, a village of Hungary. See ISZEP.

ZIPPEZERBST or ZIPPERZORDIG, a town of Prussian Saxony. See ZERBIG.

ZIPS, zipsh, a county of Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded on the N. by Galicia; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 65 miles, mean breadth 24 miles. Capital, Leutschau. Pop. 152,723.

ZIPS, a village of Hungary, in the county to which it gives name, near Kirchdorf. It has imposing ruins of the ancient royal castle of Zips.

ZIRANKA, ze-rân'kâ, a river of East Siberia, rises in the N. part of the government of Yakootsk, in lat. 65° N., flows E., and joins the Kolyma at Verkhnee Kolymsk, after a course of about 170 miles.

ZIRCZ, a town of Hungary. See ZIRTZ.

ZIRKE, tsêêr'keh, a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles W.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2070.

ZIRKNITZ or CZIRKNICZ, tsêêrk'nits, a market-town of Illyria, Carniola, 8 miles E. of Adelsberg, on the N. side of its lake. Pop. 1300. The LAKE OF ZIRKNITZ, 6 miles long, and 3 miles broad, is remarkable for the great variation in the height of its waters. The bottom, which is formed of limestone rock, is full of clefts and fissures, through which the water passes at about forty different openings, into subterraneous channels and caverns, and goes to supply the neighboring streams. It is frequently dry in summer. Sometimes, during the dry season, the bottom of the lake is covered with luxuriant herbage, which is made into hay. Some parts are sown with millet and buckwheat. The depth of the Lake of Zirknitz, in the deepest part, is only about 56 feet. In January, 1834, the waters left the lake, and did not return till March, 1835; an occurrence which, for the long cessation of the waters, is said to be unprecedented.

ZIRMIE, zir'mee' or zêêr'mee', a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, Houssa, on a peninsula in the Quarrama, a tributary of the Niger, 60 miles W. of Kashna.

ZIRNDORF, tsêêrn'dorf, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles W. of Nuremberg, with an old ruined castle. Wallenstein had here an intrenched camp, which Gustavus Adolphus in vain attempted to force. Pop. 1689.

ZIRONA, dze-ro'nâ, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 14 miles S.W. of Spalato.

ZIRTZ or ZIRCZ, zêêrts, a small town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles N. of Veszprim, with a Cistercian abbey, and breeding stud.

ZISTERSDORF, tsis'ters-dorf', or ZISTERDORF, tsis'ter-dorf', written also ZISSERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, 32 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1605.

ZITTAU, tsit'tów, a town of Saxony, 26 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the left bank of the Mandau, at the head of a branch railway to Dresden and Görlitz. Pop. in 1849, 10,069. It is the centre of the linen manufactures of Lusatia, and has numerous churches, a gymnasium, a municipal library of 12,000 volumes, theatre, hospitals, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, and piano-fortes. Near it are the mineral springs and baths of *Augustusbad*.

ZITURET, ze-too-rêt', a village of Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Trebizond, on the Tchoruk, near the Artvin.

ZIZ, ziz or zeez, a river of Morocco, province of Tafilet, rises S. of the Atlas Mountains, and after flowing S.E. past Tafilet, is lost in the sands of the Sahara. Course estimated at upwards of 200 miles.

ZIZELITZ, tsits'eh-lits', a market-town of Bohemia, on the Cydlina, 38 miles S.S.E. of New Bidschow. Pop. 1094.

ZIZERS, tsits'ers, a market-town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Upper Rhine, 7 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1018.

ZLABINGS, tslâ'bings, a town of Moravia, 29 miles S.S.W. of Iglau. Pop. 2176.

ZLAKNA, a town of Transylvania. See ZALATHNA.

ZLATOOSK, ZLATOUSK, ZLATUSK or SLATOUSK, zlâtoosk', written also SLATOUSTOFSK or KLIUCHI, a village of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ooi, among the Ural Mountains, 140 miles E. by N. of Oofa. It is the centre of the S. imperial mines, and has an extensive manufactory of damasked scimctars and articles of inlaid and embossed steel.

ZLEB, zhlêb or tslêb, written also ZLEBY or SCHLEB, a market-town of Bohemia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Czaslau. P. 1065.

ZLIN, zhlin,(?) a town of Moravia, 14 miles N.E. of Hradisch, on the Drewniza. Pop. 2680.

ZLITOUN, a town of North Africa. See ZLITTEN.

ZLOCZOW, zhlo'chov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 45 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. 4000. It has an ancient castle.

ZLOTOWO, a town of Prussia. See FLATOW.

ZMEINOGORSKOI, a town of Siberia. See SMEINOGORSK.

ZMIEV or SMIEW, a town of Russia. See SMIEV.

ZMIGROD, zhmee'grod, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, about 9 miles S. of Jaslo, on the Dembowka.

ZNA, a river of Russia. See TSNA.

ZNAIM or ZNAYM, znime or tsnime, a town of Moravia, on the left bank of the Thaya, 36 miles S.S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 5010. It has a gymnasium and a school for the education of the children of the military; its barracks were formerly the castle of the Margraves of Moravia. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity, and it has manufactures of woollens, tobacco, and mustard. A combat took place here, between the French and Austrians, 14th June, 1809.

ZNIN, tsneen, a town of Prussian Poland, 23 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1857.

ZOAGLI, dzo-âl'yee, a market-town of North Italy, Sardinian States, on the Gulf of Genoa, province and 4 miles W. of Chiavari. Pop. 3873.

ZOAN, a city of Egypt. See SAN.

ZOAR, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

ZOAR, a post-office of Gonzales co., Texas.

ZOAR, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 111 miles E.N.E. from Columbus, was settled in 1818 by a community of Germans. They are noted for industry and morality, and have a community of property. The village, which is remarkable for simplicity and neatness, contains a store, a woollen factory, 2 furnaces, and several mills. They also own 9000 acres of land. The affairs of the community are managed by an agent and 3 trustees, who are elected by popular vote.

ZOAR BRIDGE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic River, 18 miles N.W. by W. of New Haven.

ZOBEIR, zo'bâr', a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, 8 miles S.W. of Bassorah.

ZOBLITZ, tsob'litz, a town of Saxony, 19 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1545.

ZOBTEN, tsob'ten, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles S.W. of Breslau, at the foot of the ZOBTENBERG Mountain,

which is surmounted by a chapel resorted to in pilgrimage. Pop. 1620.

ZOELEN, zoo/len, a village of Holland, province of Gelderland, 2 miles N. of Tiel, with an old castle and a church. Pop. 918.

ZOERSEL, zoor/sel, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1025.

ZOEST, a village of the Netherlands. See SOEST.

ZOFINGEN or ZOFFINGEN, tsof/fing-en, (anc. *Tobinium?*) a town of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.S.W. of Aargau, on the Wigger. Pop. in 1850, 3559. It has a public library, and manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics.

ZOGNO, dzôn/yo, a village of Austrian Italy, delegation and 6 miles N. of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 2000. The historian Tiraboschi, and the painter Giacomo Palma were born here.

ZOHAB, zo'hâb', a town of Persian Koordistan, capital of a district, 66 miles W.N.W. of Kermanshah. It once consisted of 1000 houses enclosed by an earth rampart, but has now decayed.

ZOHRÉH or ZORETH, a river of Persia. See TAB.

ZOLDER, zol/der, a town of Belgium, province of Limburg, on the Mangelbeek, 6 miles N.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2465.

ZOLKIEW, zol/ke-êv', or ZOLKIEV, zolk/yêv', a town of Austrian Galicia, capital of a circle, on an affluent of the Bug, 16 miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. 3927. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, and porcelain.

ZOLLARSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

ZOLL-ENGERS, a village of Prussia. See ENGERS.

ZOLLVEREIN, tsoll/fer-ine', or "CUSTOMS-UNION," a commercial league formed in Germany for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of customs. It includes Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, and most of the smaller states. See GERMANY, page 747.

ZOLOTOI-OSTROV, zo-lo-toi' os-trov', an island of Russia, in the N. part of the Caspian Sea, formed of alluvial deposits, by the two arms into which the Ural divides at its mouth.

ZOLOTONOSHA or ZOLOTONOCHA, zo-lo-to-no'shâ, a town of Russian Poland, government and 105 miles W. of Poltava, capital of a district. It has two convents, and an active trade in cattle.

ZOLOTOPOL, a market-town of Russia, government of Kiev, 42 miles S.E. of Svenigorodka. Pop. 1500.

ZOLOTCHEV or SOLOTSCHEW, zo-lo-chêv', written also SOLOTCHEI, a town of Russia, government and 25 miles N.N.W. of Kharkov, on the Goda, with remains of ancient fortifications, and 6 annual fairs. Pop. 5000.

ZOM'BOR or SOM'BOR, (anc. *Zomborinum?*) a town of South Hungary, capital of the county of Bacs, 27 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 22,000. It is situated near the Francis Canal, by which it communicates with the Danube, and has a normal school, manufactures of silks, and trade in grain and cattle.

ZONHOVEN or SONHOVEN, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 4 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 2776.

ZONNEBEKE, zon/neh-bê'keh, a village of Belgium, West Flanders, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2432.

ZONOMA, a town of California. See SONOMA.

ZONS, tsons, (anc. *Sontinum?*) a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 8½ miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf, near the left bank of the Rhine, and the ancient Roman fort *Genosia*, which, as is supposed, was its original site. Pop. 868.

ZONZONATE, a department of Central America. See SONSONATE.

ZOOGA, a river of Africa. See NGAMI.

ZOPTAN, a village of Austria. See SOPOTJE.

ZORBIG, tsor/big, KLEINZERBST, klin/tsârpst, ZIPPERZERBST, tsip/peh-tsârpst, or ZIPPERZORDIG, tsip/per-tsor'dig, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Strenkbach and Fühne, 12 miles N.N.E. of Halle. Pop. 2360.

ZORGE, tsor/gheh, a village of Brunswick, district and 18 miles S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 1454, partly engaged in iron works.

ZORITÁ, tho-ree'tâ, a village of Spain, Estremadura, province and 37 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2903.

ZORN, zorn, (Ger. pron. tsorn,) a river of France, departments of Meurthe and Bas-Rhin, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows E., past Saverne and Brumath, and joins the Moder on the right, 8 miles S.E. of Haguenau. Course 45 miles.

ZORN/DORF, (Ger. pron. tsorn/dorf,) a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Küstrin.

ZOSSEN, tsos/sen, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. 1919. It is surrounded by small lakes, and has manufactures of linens.

ZOTES DEL PARAMO, tho'tês dêl pâ/râ-mo, a village of Spain, province and about 24 miles from Leon, on a plain. Pop. 1368.

ZOUBTZOV. See SOOBTSOV.

ZOUCKSVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

ZOUGA, a river of South Africa. See NGAMI.

ZOUILÁ, a town of Fezzan. See ZUEILA.

ZSÁBLIÁK, a town of European Turkey. See TCHABLIAK.

ZSAMBEK, sâm'bêk', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 15 miles W.N.W. of Pesth, with the remains of an old Gothic church, and of several Turkish mosques, and baths. Pop. 3500.

ZSCHOPPAU, tshop/pów, a river of Saxony, rises in the N. slope of the Fichtelgebirge, on the frontier of Bohemia, flows circuitously N., and, after a course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Mulde, about 5 miles below Döbein.

ZSCHOPPAU, a town of Saxony, on the Zschoppau, 9 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 6169. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, fringe, and hosiery; printing and bleaching establishments, breweries and potteries.

ZSCHORLAU, tshor/lów, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, to the S. of Schneeberg. Pop. 2065.

ZSOLNA, a town of North-West Hungary. See SZOLNA.

ZUBIA, LA, lâ soo'be-â, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 3 miles S. of Granada, on the skirts of the Sierra Nevada. It has the ruins of a convent founded by Ferdinand and Isabella. Pop. 2939.

ZUBIENA, dzoo-be-â'nâ, a town of North Italy, Piedmont, 6 miles S.S.W. of Biella. Pop. 2452.

ZUCAPA, soo-kâ/pâ, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, between the coast and Old Guatemala.

ZUCARELLO, dzoo-kâ-rêl/lo, a town of North Italy, Sardinian States, 7 miles N.W. of Albenga. Pop. 912.

ZUCKMANTEL, tsook'mân'tel, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, 32 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 4181. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, and rosoglio. It was at one time called Edelstadt.

ZUEELA, ZUELA or ZOUILA, zop-ee'lâ, or ZAWILA, zawee'la, a town of Fezzan, Africa.

ZUERA, thwâ/râ, a town of Spain, Aragon, province and 11 miles N.N.E. of Saragossa, on the Gallego, with a very ancient church. Pop. 1350.

ZUEROS, thwâ/roce, a town of Spain, province and 28 S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2024.

ZUFFENHAUSEN, tsoof/fen-how'zen, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles from Ludwigsburg, on the Friedrichshafen Railway. Pop. 1568.

ZUG, zoog or tsoog, a central canton of Switzerland, and the smallest in the Confederation, surrounded by the cantons of Schwytz, Unterwalden, Lucerne, Aargau, and Zurich. Length 15 miles, greatest breadth 9 miles. Area 85 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 17,456; all but 125 are Roman Catholics, and speak German. Surface mountainous in the S. and S.E.; highest point, the Kaiserstock, 8259 feet in elevation; the principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, and is watered by the Reuss and the Sihl. The greater part of the Lake of Zug, and the whole of Lake Egeri is within the canton. Soil fertile; the wine is of inferior quality; butter and cheese are extensively made; cattle rearing and fishing are important. The other branches of industry comprise paper making, tanning, silk and cotton spinning. Zug joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352.

ZUG, (anc. *Tugium?*) the capital of the above canton, is situated on the E. shore of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Zugerberg, 52 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. in 1850, 3302. It has a gymnasium, a public library, tanneries, manufactures of paper, and commerce in cattle, kirschenwasser, cider, and dried fruits.

ZUGERSEE or LAKE OF ZUG, a lake in the S.W. of the canton of Zug, and bounded E. and S. by the Zugerberg and Righi Mountains, which separate it from the cantons of Schwytz and Lucerne. It is 9 miles long, and 2 to 3 miles broad, and 1361 feet above the sea. The chief affluent is the Lorze, from the Lake of Egeri, which enters it on the north.

ZUHEROS, thoo-â/roce, a village of Spain, Andalusia, province and 28 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2024.

ZUIDERZEE. See ZUYDER-ZEE.

ZUIDHORN, zoid/horn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 6 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 948.

ZUIDLAND, zoid/lânt, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles S.E. of Briel. Pop. 1338.

ZUIDLAREN, zoid-lâ/ren, a pleasant, prosperous village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 9 miles E.N.E. of Assen. Pop. 960.

ZUIDZANDE, zoid/zând'eh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 15 miles S.W. of Middelburg. P. 997.

ZUJAR, thoo'har, (anc. *Hatera?*) a town of Spain, province and 58 miles N.E. of Granada, near the Barbata. Pop. 1655. It has mineral springs and copper-mines.

ZUJAR, a river of Spain. See SUJAR.

ZULIA, soo'le-a, or SULIA, a river of South America, rises in the N. part of New Granada, flows N.N.W. into Venezuela, turns gradually N.E., and dividing into three branches falls into Lake Maracaybo; total course 130 miles.

ZULIA, a department of Venezuela, South America, between lat. 8° and 12° N., and lon. 68° and 73° W., having on the S. and W. the republic of New Granada, and on the N. the Caribbean Sea. Pop. 154,000. It surrounds the Lake of Maracaybo, to which most of its rivers are tributary, including the Zulia, whence its name. It is subdivided into the provinces of Maracaybo, Coro, Merida, and Trujillo, named after their chief cities, and of which the first-mentioned is the capital.

ZULLA, Malay Archipelago. See XULLA.

ZULLICHAU, (Züllichau,) tsül'le-kow', a walled town of Prussia, Brandenburg, 60 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. It has a castle, a gymnasium with 7 professors, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and leather. P. 4898.

ZULPICH, (Zülpich,) tsül'pik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1188. It is believed to be the ancient *Tolbiacum*, near which Clovis defeated the Germans in the year 496.

ZULTE, zül'teh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2042.

ZULZ, (Zülz,) tsülts, BIALA, be-â'lâ, or BIALO, be-â'lo, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Biala. Pop. 2739.

ZUMARRAGA, thoo-mär-rä'gä, or ZUMARAGA, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 7 miles W.N.W. of Villafranca. Pop. 969.

ZUMPANGO, soom-päng'go, a market-town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 30 miles N. of Mexico, on the border of the small lake of Zumpango. Pop. 1500.

ZUNDERT, GROOT, grōt zün'dert, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1217.

ZUNGOLI, dzoon-go'lee, a town of Naples, province of Principato Citra, 6 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 1800.

ZUNI, zoon-yee' or soon-yee', a pueblo, or Indian town of Socorro county, New Mexico, 120 miles W. of the Rio Grande, and 170 miles S.W. of Santa Fe, lat. 35° 2' N., lon. 107° 56' W. It is on a small river of the same name, which flows into the Chiquito Colorado, (*i. e.*, "Little Colorado,") a tributary of the Colorado of the West. The houses are built of stone, plastered with mud. They are terrace-shaped, each story, of which there are generally three, being smaller laterally, so that one answers in part for the platform of the one above. There are no doors or windows in the lower story: the ascent is on the outside by means of ladders, which may be drawn up so as to cut off all communication from below. This is a common mode of building here, affording security against the attacks of enemies. The inhabitants, near 2000 in number, cultivate the country in the vicinity to a considerable extent, and have large herds of sheep and droves of horses. Business transactions are carried on by barter, there being no money in use. There is in the town a Catholic church, built of adobes, 100 feet long and about 28 feet wide. The interior of the church is nearly destitute of furniture or ornament of any kind.

ZUNI MOUNTAINS, a detached range in the central part of New Mexico, in lat. about 35° N., lon. 108° 20' W.

ZURGENA or ZURXENA, thoor-hä'nä, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.E. of Almeria, on the right bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 12,336, who manufacture linens, woollens, and nitre. It has 10 flour, and 4 oil mills.

ZURI, dzoo'ree, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 miles S.W. of Sebenico. Length 7 miles. On it is a village of the same name, and off its coast a coral fishery is carried on.

ZURICH, zu'rik, (Ger. *Zürich*, tsü'rik,) a canton in the N. part of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cantons of Thurgau and St. Gall, S. by Schwytz and Zug, W. by Aargau, N. by Schaffhausen and the grand-duchy of Baden. Area 687 square miles. Pop. in 1850, 250,134, nearly all Protestants, and using the German language. Surface undulating, mountainous in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4298 feet, and in the S.W. the Albis Mountain, 4623 in elevation. It is watered by the Rhine, the Thur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. It possesses a great portion of the Lake of Zurich, besides which it has the Griefensee and the Pfäffikersee, and several smaller lakes. The climate is mild, though subject to sudden changes. The soil is not fertile, but well cultivated. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and fruits are important crops; the best wine is grown on the E. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It has numerous mineral springs. Zurich is one of the most industrious cantons in Switzerland; the chief manufactures are cotton, silk, and ribbons; most of the rural population are employed in silk and cotton spinning. Schools are numerous, and attendance is compulsory on children from 5 to 12 years of age. Zurich holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss Confederation. Contingent to the federal army is 6720 men, 451 horses, and 92,640 francs. It is a democratic representative republic, governed by the Constitution of 1837, and several subsequent decrees. The chief towns are Zurich, (the capital,) Eglisau, Wadenschwyl, and Winterthur.

ZURICH or ZURICH, (anc. *Tabricum*; L. *Tigurium*,) a city of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 60 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. in 1850, 17,040, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into two parts, which communicate by 3 fine bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an arsenal with a fine collection of armory. Chief public buildings, the Cathedral, the church of St. Peter, of which Lavater was minister for 23 years; Town-house, Post-office, Orphan Asylum, and the Tower of Waltenberg. It has a University, established in 1832, attended by above 200 students, a cantonal school, and many other polytechnic schools; a public library of 45,000 volumes, cabinet of medals and natural history, botanic garden, and many learned societies. It has important manufactures of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons, dye-works, and tanneries. Zurich is the birth-place of Gessner, Zimmerman, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians, on the 22d of July, 1443, and the French defeated the Russians and Austrians on the 26th of August, 1799.

ZURICH, LAKE OF, (Ger. *Züricher-See*, tsü'rik-er sā,) a lake of Switzerland, and celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is mostly situated within the canton of Zurich, but is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons of Schwytz and St. Gall. Length 23 miles, breadth from half a mile to 2½ miles, height of surface above the sea 1342 feet. Its chief affluent is the Linth, which it receives on the S.E. from Lake Wallenstädt. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikau to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, about 3 times its extent, from Rapperschwyl to Zurich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge, nearly half a mile long. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised by the melting of the snow to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steamboats.

ZURMIE, zoor'mee',(?) a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on an affluent of the Niger, between Saccatoo and Kashna. Lat. 12° 55' N., lon. 7° 38' E.

ZURRAH, zŭr'rä, or DURRA, written also ZEREH and ZERREH, a large brackish lake of Afghanistan, province of Seistan; lat. 32° N., lon. 62° E.; about 160 miles in circumference, and containing an island on which is a stronghold called the Fort of Rustam or Rustan, in which the chiefs of Seistan used to take refuge when their country was invaded. The shores are overgrown to a considerable distance with rushes and reeds, interspersed with pools of standing water. The lake is nearly dried up.

ZURUMA, soo-roo'mä, a river of Brazilian Guiana, Macusi territory, after a south-eastward course of 80 miles, joins the Takutu, in lat. 3° 22' N., lon. near 60° W. At their junction, it has been found 290 yards across.

ZURUMA, soo-roo'mä, a town of Ecuador, department of Assuay, in a mining district, on the W. declivity of the Andes, 28 miles N.W. of Loxa. Pop. 6000. Its gold and silver mines rendered it formerly very populous, but its importance has greatly declined.

ZURUMILLO, soo-roo-mee'yo, a village of Peru, province and N.W. of Pataz, on the right bank of the Amazon.

ZURXENA. See ZURGENA.

ZURZACH, tsoor'tsäk, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the left bank of the Rhine, 16 miles N.N.E. of Aarau. Pop. 904. It is the seat of a large fair.

ZUSAM, tsoo'säm, a river of Bavaria, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Danube opposite to Donauwörth.

ZUSCHEN, tsöösh'en, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, 15 miles S.W. of Cassel, on the Eibe. Pop. 759.

ZUSMARSHAUSEN, tsöös'mars-how'zen, a market-town of Bavaria, Swabia, on the Zusam, an affluent of the Danube, 14 miles W.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 851.

ZUTKUERQUE, züt'kwärk', a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles N.W. of St. Omer. Pop. 1800.

ZUTPHEN, züt'fen, (L. *Zulphania*,) a town and fortress of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Yssel, and on its affluent the Beukel, (which traverses the centre of the town,) 17 miles N.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. in 1851, 12,229. It has an ancient cathedral, a town-house, and manufactures of cotton, paper and glue; and tanneries. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. It was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672, when its fortifications were dismantled.

ZUURBRAAK, zür'bräk', a village of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Zwellendam, 140 miles E. of Cape Town, on the Buffeljagts. It is a station of the London Missionary Society, and has a mission-house, chapel, school-house, &c.

ZUVIA, thoo've-ä, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles S.E. of Granada, on the left bank of the Genil. Pop. 3095.

ZUYDER- (or ZUIDER-) ZEE, zŭ'der zee, (Dutch pron. zoi'der zā; anc. *Flevus Lacus*,) a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, between the provinces of Over-Yssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and North Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands of Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. Length, from N. to S., 45 miles, greatest breadth 35 miles. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated, and which communicates with the Lake of Harlem. It contains 4 small islands. Chief affluents, the Zwarte Water and several branches of the Rhine. Its fisheries are important. The Zuyder-Zee, formerly a lake, was united to the German Ocean by an inundation in 1282. Under the French, the provinces of North Holland and Utrecht formed the department of Zuyder-Zee. Capital, Amsterdam.

ZUYDHORN, a town of the Netherlands. See ZUIDHORN.

ZUYDLAND, a town of the Netherlands. See ZUIDLAND.

ZUZ, tsoots, (anc. *Tutium?*) a market-town of Switzerland,

canton of Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 29 miles S.E. of Chur, (Coire.) Pop. 893.

ZUZWEIL, tsoots/wile, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.N.W. of St. Gall, with the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1059.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Russia. See SVENIGOROD.

ZVENIGORODKA or ZWENIGORODKA, zvèn-e-go-rod/kâ, a town of Russia, government and 93 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 1000.

ZVERINGOLOVSK or SWERINGOLOWSK, zvâ-rin-go-lovsk', a town of Siberia, government of Oronboorg, on the Oci, an affluent of the Tobol, 130 miles E. of Troitsk.

ZVORNIK or ZWORNIK, (Turk. *Is'vornik'* or *Is'vorneek'*,) a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, capital of a sanjak, on the Drin, 30 miles from its mouth in the Save. Pop. 15,000.(?) It has two castles, several mosques, and Greek and Roman Catholic churches.

ZWART-BERG, zwârt bêrg, or the "Black Mountain," two mountain ranges of South Africa, Cape Colony, districts of Zwellendam and George, bounding the Little Karroo Plain and the upper valley of Olifant's River. The more N., or Great Zwart-Berg Range, is rugged, and in some places 4000 feet in height.

ZWART-DOORN, zwârt dôrn, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic in lat. 31° S., lon. 17° 40′ E.

ZWARTESLUIS, a town of the Netherlands. See ZWARTSLUIS.

ZWARTEWAL, zwâr/teh-wâl', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles S. of Brisl, on the Nieuwe-Mense. Pop. 1006.

ZWARTKOPS, zwârt/kops', a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to the Little Doorn River, which it joins after a W.S.W. course of 100 miles. The ZWARTLAND is a fertile tract of the same colony, districts of Cape and Stellenbosch.

ZWARTSLUIS, zwârt/slois', or ZWARTESLUIS, zwar/teh-slois', a town of the Netherlands, province of Over-Yssel, on the Zwarte-Water, an affluent of the Vecht, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 3650.

ZWEIBRUCKEN (Zweibrücken) or ZWEYBRUCKEN, tswī-brük/ken. See DEUX-PONTS.

ZWEISIMMEN, tswī/sim'men, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S.S.W. of Bern, agreeably situated in a valley, at the junction of the Great and Little Simmen. Pop. 1970.

ZWELLENDAM, zwêl'len-dâm', or SWEL'LENDAM', the most S. division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, terminating in Cape Agulhas, bounded on the S. by the ocean, E. by the district of George, N. by Worcester, and on the W. by Stellenbosch. Area 7616 square miles. Pop. 19,847. It is traversed on the N. by the Zwart-Berg Mountains, and watered by the Breede River. Chief products, corn, soap, butter, tallow, brandy, and wine of inferior quality; good horses are reared. Principal towns, Zwellendam, Caledon, and Port-Beaufort.

ZWELLENDAM, a town of South Africa, Cape Colony, capital of the division of same name, 110 miles E. of Cape Town, has a church, jail, and public reading-room. Pop. about 2000.

ZWENIGORODKA, a town of Russia. See ZVENIGORODKA.

ZWENKAU, tswênk/ow, a town of Saxony, 9 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic, on the Elster. Pop. 2612.

ZWESTEN, tswêst/en, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of Fritzlar, on the Wetzelbach. Pop. 1156.

ZWETTEL, zwêt/tel, (Ger. pron. tswet/tel,) written also ZWETL, a town of Lower Austria, on the Kamp, at the mouth of the Zwettel, 24 miles N.W. of Krems. Pop. 2150. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and ribbons. Near it is a Cistercian abbey with a rich library.

ZWICKAU, tswik/kow, or ZWIKK, tswik, a town of Bohemia, N.W. of Buntzlau, near Reichstadt. Pop. 8558.

ZWICKAU, tswik/kow, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, and on the Saxon and Bavarian Railway, 60 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. in 1849, 12,708. It has a church, with a lofty tower, a gymnasium, with a library of 30,000 volumes, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cotton goods, and chemical products. In its vicinity are extensive coal-mines.

ZWICKAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 19 miles W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 3835, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

ZWIESEL, tswee'zel, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1245.

ZWLJNDRECHT, a village of the Netherlands. See ZWYNDRECHT.

ZWIKK, a town of Bohemia. See ZWICKAU.

ZWINGENBERG, tswing/en-bêrg', a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Starkenburg, at the foot of the Melibocus Mountain, and on the Frankfort and Mannheim Railway, 10 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1445.

ZWITTAU, tswit/tow, or ZWITTAWA, zwit-tâ/vâ, a river of Moravia, after a S. course of 55 miles joins the Schwarza at Brünn.

ZWITTAU or ZWITTAWA, a walled town of Moravia, circle of Olmutz, near the Bohemian frontier, on the railway to Prague, 40 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 3699. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, and an active trade in wool and flax.

ZWITTAWKA, zwit-tav'kâ, a market-town of Moravia, on the Zwittawa, 22 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 672.

ZWOLLE, zwol'leh, a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Over-Yssel, 52 miles E.N.E. of Amsterdam, on the Zwarte-Water. Pop. 16,360, including 388 military. It was formerly a free Imperial city, and belonged to the Hanseatic League. It has a cathedral, town-hall, a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, sugar and salt refineries, and an active trade with Germany. Near Zwolle there formerly stood an Augustine priory, the residence of Thomas-à-Kempis in the 15th century.

ZWOLLEN, zwol'len, a town of Poland, government of Sandomier, 19 miles E.S.E. of Radom. Pop. 2026.

ZWOMITZ, (Zwömitz,) tswö'mits, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz, on the Zwömitz. Pop. 2012. It has manufactures of linens, cottons, and lace.

ZWORNIK, a town of European Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

ZWRATAUCH, a village of Bohemia. See SWRATAUCH.

ZWYNDRECHT or ZWLJNDRECHT, zwin/drêkt, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 10 miles S.E. of Rotterdam, on the Meuse, opposite Dordrecht. Large quantities of vegetables are sent over to Dordrecht and supplied to passing vessels. Pop. 2016.

ZWYNDRECHT, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles N.E. of Dendermonde, (Termonde,) on the Scheldt, on which it has a steamboat station. P. 2200.

ZYDACZOW, zid-âtch/ov or zid'â-chov', a town of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles N.E. of Stry, near the mouth of the Stry, in the Dniester. Pop. 2141.

ZYDOWO, zid-o/wo, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 6 miles S. of Gnesen. Pop. 530.

ZYGHUR, zi'gûr', or JAYGHUR, ji'gûr', a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, district of Concan, about 14 miles above the mouth of a river in the bay of its own name, 118 miles S. by E. of Bombay. The river at its entrance, about three-fourths of a mile broad, is defended by a fort, and lined by straggling villages up to the town, which is a place of considerable size, and also defended by a fort. On the bay there is a haven, inside of which vessels of large size may lie completely sheltered at all seasons.

ZYGRY, a town of Prussian Silesia. See SOHRAU.

ZYTOMIR or ZYTOMIERS, a town of Russia. See ZHITOMIER.

ZYWIEC, a town of Austrian Galicia. See SEYBUSCH.

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

☞ In the following Vocabulary, the names cited as examples, if printed in small capitals, will be found in the Gazetteer under their own head; but if in Italic or Roman, under the name which immediately follows. Thus, BAHIA HONDA will be found under its own head; while *Boa Bahia* is given under BOMBAY, (see **Bahia** in this Vocabulary.)

When the explanation of the name is printed in small capitals, the reader is referred to the latter for a notice of the place or object in question; as *Mer Blanche*, "WHITE SEA," (see **Blanc**;) *Kara Dengis*, "BLACK SEA," (see **Dengis.**) In these instances, as well as in those above cited, the description will be found under the name printed in small capitals.

Å, ō, Sw. a "river." It forms the affix to many names, as TORNÅ, LULEÅ, &c. See next article.

Aa, ä. a contraction of the old German *Ahha*, and the same with *Aach* or *Ach*, signifying "flowing water." It is probably from the same root as the Latin *Aqua*, the Italian *Acqua*, the Spanish *Agua*, the Portuguese *Agoa*, the French *Eau*, the Swedish *Å*, the Persian *Ab*, the Celtic *Aber*, &c. (AA, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, &c.)

Aach. See preceding article.

Aar or **Ar,** ār, Celtic, a "watercourse" or "current." From this root is probably derived the name of the Swiss river AAR, (*i.e.* the "stream" or the "river;") and also *Arar*, the ancient name of the SAÔNE, *Isara*, (ISÈRE,) *Samara*, (SOMME,) ARVE, &c.

Ab, āb, Persian, "water," "river," &c.; as DOAB or DOAB, literally "two waters" or "two rivers," the space between two rivers; PUNJAB or Penjab, the "five rivers."

Abad, ä-bād', Persian, "house," "abode," "residence;" as SHAHABAD, the "king's abode" or "royal residence."

Abbas, ăbbās', Persian, "father;" also a name, as SHAH-ABBAS, "King Abbas;" ABBASABAD, the "abode" or "city of Abbas."

Abbe, ăbbā', Fr. "abbot," (L. *Abbas, Abbatis*; Ger. *Abt*,) as ABBEVILLE, (L. *Abbatisvilla*,) "Abbotsville."

Ab'er, Celtic, an "estuary" or "mouth of a river," a prefix to numerous towns, indicating their position, as ABERYSTWITH, (*i.e.* a town on the "estuary of the Ystwith.")

Abiad, Arab. "white;" as BAHR-EL-ABIAD, the "white river," one of the main branches of the Nile; RAS-EL-ABIAD, "white cape" or "white promontory."

Abou, Abou or **Abu,** Arab. "father," a title given to chiefs or princes, as ABOO ATISH, ABOO GHERB.

Ac, a French affix derived from the Latin *Aqua*, denotes a position near some water; as BIBERAC, RIBERAC, &c.

Ac, SAXON, "oak;" as ACTON, "Oaktown."

Ach. See **Aa.**

Acqua, äk'kwä, It. "water;" as ACQUABELLA, "beautiful water;" ACQUANEGRA, "black water." See **Aa.**

Adel, ädēl, Ger. "noble," as ADEL DORF, "the village of the noble."

Adler, ädler, Ger. "eagle;" as ADLERSBERG or ARLBERG, "eagle mountain."

Agadj, ä'gäj', or **Agatch,** ä'gätch', Turk. "tree;" as Agatch Dengis, "sea of trees," (ANATOLIA,) the name of an extensive forest in the central part of Asia Minor; KIZIL-AGADJ, "red tree," the Turkish name for the "alder."

Agoa, ä'go ä. Port. "water" or "spring;" as AGOA-QUENTE, "hot spring."

Agua, ä'gwä, almost ä'wä, Sp. "water" or "spring;" as AGUAS CALIENTES, "warm springs." See **Aa.**

Aich or **Eich,** Ik, Ger. "oak;" as Aichstedt or EICHSTADT, "Oaktown."

Aigle, ā'gl, Fr. "eagle;" as L'AIGLE, (CAPE,) "eagle cape."

Aigue, Aigues, äg, or **Aix,** äx, old French, (L. *Aqua* or *Aquæ*,) "water," "waters," or "springs;" as AIGUE-BELLE, "beautiful water;" AIGUES VIVES, (L. *Aquæ Vivæ*,) "living waters," a town of France with a distillery of cattle etc. ("water of life.") See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Ain, Arab. "fountain;" **Ayoon,** "fountains;" as AIN-MOOSA, "Moses' fountain;" Ayoon-Moosa, the "fountains of Moses."

Aird. See **Arde.**

Aix. See **Aigue.**

Ak, äk, Turk. or Tartar, "white;" as AK-SHEUR, "white city;" AK-TAGH, "white mountain;" *Ak-Dengis*, "white sea," the Turkish name of the Mediterranean Sea, given in contradistinction to the Black Sea.

Akaba, Arab. a "pass" or "passage." AKABA is a village of Arabia, situated on the Red Sea, near a difficult mountain pass, on the route of the pilgrims travelling to Mecca. It gives name to the Gulf of Akaba.

Al, the Arabic article. See **El. Al,** Hun. See **Also.**

Alb. See **Alp.**

Albo,* älbo, **Albu,*** älbū, It. and Sp. (L. *Albus*,) "white;" as VILLALBA, "white village" or "white town."

Aldea, äldā'ä, Sp. and Port. "village;" as ALDEA DEL REY, "king's village;" ALDEA VELHA, "old village."

Allah, älläh', Arab. "God;" as ALLAH ABAD, the "city of God."

Almaden. See **Maden.**

Alameda, ä-lä-mā'dä, Sp. a "walk with rows of trees," from *Alamo*, a "poplar-tree;" as ALAMEDA.

Alp or **Alb,** Celtic, a "hill" or "mountain;" as ALPS.

Also, ol'shō', Hun. "lower;" as ALSO KUBIN, "Lower Kubin."

Alt, ält, Ger. "old;" as ALTDORF or ALTORF, "old village."

Alta, äl-tä', or **Altan,** äl-tän', Mongolian, "gold;" as ALTAI or ALTA YEEN OOLA, the "golden mountain."

Alto,* äl'to, or **Alta,*** äl'tä, It. and Sp. (L. *Altus*,) "high;" as ALTOMONTE or ALTAMONT, "high mountain;" *Alta California*, the Spanish name of UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Altoon or **Altun,** äl'toon', Turk. "gold" or "golden;" as ALTOON KUPREE, "golden bridge."

Angeles, äng'hä-lās, Sp. "angels;" as PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, "town or city of the angels."

Angra, äng'grä, Port. "creek," "bay," or "station for ships;" as ANGRA, DANGER.

Anti, än'toe, Gr. "opposite to;" as ANTIPAROS, an island "opposite to PAROS."

Aqua or **Aquæ,** L. "water," "waters," or "springs." See **Aigue** and **Aa.**

Ar. See **Aar.**

Aral, ä-räl', Kirgheez Tartar, "island;" as ARAL SEA, "island sea."

Arany, ŏh'rŏn', Hun. "gold;" as ARANYOS, "golden" river.

Arde, ärdeh, Dutch, "earth" or "land;" as OUDENARDE, "old land."

Arl. See **Adler.**

Arroyo, är-ro'yo, Sp. "brook" or "rivulet;" as ARROYO DEL MOLINO, "mill-brook."

Atesh, ä'tĕsh', Turk. "fire;" as ATESH JAH, the "field of fire."

Au, Ger. "island" or "peninsula;" perhaps the same as **Aue,** which see.

Aude. See **Oude.**

Aue, ŏw'eh, Ger. "land," "field," "meadow;" as *Baiau*. See **Bai.**

Av'en or **Av'on,** Welsh, "water" or "stream;" as AVENBURY, "town on a stream."

Ayoon. See **Ain.**

Azrek, äz'rĕk', Arab. "blue;" as BAHR-EL-AZREK, "blue river." See **Dahr.**

Ba, in the language of Soodan, "water," "stream," or "river;" probably the same as the Persian AB; as JOLIBA, "great river;" BA FING, the "river Fing;" &c.

Bab, Arab. "gate;" as BAB-EL-MANDEB, "gate of tears."

Bach, bäk, or **Pach,** päk, Ger. "brook;" as LAUTERBACH, "clear brook;" ANSPACH, "on the brook."

Bad, bät, plural, **Baden,** bä'den, Ger. "bath" or "baths;" as CARLSBAD, "Charles's Bath;" BADENWEILER, "bath village."

Bare, (**Bäre,**) bä'reh, or **Bæren,** "bear" or "bears;" whence probably BERN, the "country of bears."

Bagn, bän, a French prefix from the Italian *Bagno*, signifying "baths," forms a part of various names; as BAGNÈRES, BAGNOLES, &c.

Bagno, bän'yo, It. (L. *Balneum*,) plural, **Bagni,** bän'yee, "bath," baths;" as BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA, BAGNI DI LUCCA.

Bahr, bäh'r, or **Bahar,** bä'har, Arab. "great water," "sea," or "river;" as BAHR-EL-AZREK, "river the blue" or "blue river," the principal branch of the NILE, which see.

Bahia, bä-ee'ä, Sp. and Port. "bay;" as BAHIA, the "Bay" or "Harbor" *par excellence*; BAHIA HONDA, "deep bay;" *Boa Bahia*, (BOMBAY,) "good harbor."

Bakir, bä'keer', Turk. "copper;" as BAKIR CHAI, "copper river."

Ball or **Bally,** Celtic, "town;" as BALLINDOON, a "town in the downs;" DALLYCONNELL, BALLYSHANNON, &c.

Banya, bän'yŏh', Hun. "mine;" as NAGY BANYA, the "great mines."

Bar, Sanscrit, "land;" as MALABAR.

Barra, bar'rä, Hindoo, "great;" as BARRAMAHL, "great fortress."

Bas, bä. Fr. "low;" as PAYS-BAS, the "low countries."

Basso, bäs'so, It. "low;" as CAMPOBASSO, the "low plain."

* See note on page 2174 of this Vocabulary.

Bat, (Gr. Βαθυς, *bathus,*) old German, "low," same as the French **Bas** and Italian **Basso;** as BATAVIA, (*Batave,*) the "low plain."

Baum, bōwm, Ger. "tree," &c.; as BAUMGARTEN, "tree-garden" or "orchard."

Bazaar, Persian and Turk. "market" or "fair."

Beau, bō, or **Bel,** bĕl, and **Belle,** bĕll, Fr. "beautiful;" as BEAULIEU, "beautiful place;" BELMONT, "beautiful mount;" BELLEVILLE, "beautiful town." See **Bello.**

Beck. See **Bach.**

Beer. See **Bir.**

Bein. See **Ben.**

Beit, bāt or bīt, Arab. "house;" as BEIT-EL-FAKIN, the "house of the saint."

Bel or **Belle.** See **Beau.**

Bela. See **Biela.**

Beled, be-lĕd', or **Belad,** be-lăd', Arab. "country;" as BELED-EL-JEREDD, the "country of dates."

Bello, bĕll'lo, **Bella,** bĕl'lă, It. and Port., and **Bello,** bĕl'yo, **Bella,** bel'yă, Sp. (from the Latin *Bellus,*) "beautiful" or "fine;" as ISOLA BELLA, "beautiful island;" VILLA BELLA, "beautiful town;" PUERTO BELLO, "fine harbor."

Ben, bĕn, or **Bein,** Celtic, "hill" or "mountain;" as BEN MORE, the "great mountain."

Bender. See **Bunder.**

Benee or **Beni,** bĕn-ee', Arab. "sons" or "children." The prefix forms a part of the designation of numerous Arabian tribes, as BENEE ALEE, (BENI ALI,) the "children of Alee."

Beresa, bĕ-rā'zā, or **Bereza,** Russian, "birch;" as BERESINA, "birch" river.

Berg, bĕng, Ger. "hill" or "mountain," "hill-fortress;"(!) as ADLERBERG, "eagle mountain;" KONIGSBERG, the "king's hill-fortress."

Bermejo. See **Vermejo.**

Beth, Hebrew, a "house;" the same as the Arabic BEIT.

Bialy, be-ā'lee or byā'lee, "white;" the same as **Biela,** which see.

Bianco, be-ăn'ko, or **Bianca,** be-ăn'kă, It. "white;" as BIANCA VILLA, "white villa or village." See **Blanco.**

Biclo, be-ā'lo or byā'lo, or **Biela,** be-ā'lă, Russ. "white;" as BIELO-OZERO, "white lake."

Bir or **Beer,** Arab. "well."

Bischof, bish'of, Ger. "bishop;" as BISCHOFSHEIM, "bishop's abode."

Blanc, blăng, or **Blanche,** blŏnsh, Fr. "white;" as MONT-BLANC, "white mountain;" *Mer-Blanche,* "WHITE SEA."

Blanco, blăng'ko, Sp. "white;" as RIO BLANCO, "white river;" CAPE (CABO) BLANCO, "white cape."

Blei, blī, Ger. "lead;" as BLEIBERG, "lead mountain;" BLEIBACH, "lead brook."

Bloem, bloom, Dutch, "flower" or "bloom;" as BLOEMENDAAL, "valley of flowers." See **Dal.**

Boden, bo'dĕn, Ger. "bottom;" as an adjective, "deep;" as *Boden-see*—the German name of LAKE CONSTANCE, "deep lake."

Boli. See **Polis.**

Bor, Polish, a "forest of fir-trees;" as MEDZIBOR.

Bor, bor, or **Boros,** bo'rosh', Hun. "wine;" as Borberek, "wine mountain."

Borg, borg, Sw. and Dan., the same as **Burg,** which see.

Borgo, bor'go, It. "castle" or "town," (from the German Burg;) as BORGOFORTE, "strong castle."

Boros. See **Bor.**

Borough, English, originally a "fortified city or town;" the same as **Burg.**

Bourg, boor, Fr. "castle;" the same as **Burg,** which see.

Brith, Gaelic, "parti-colored or painted;" as BRITTONS, the "painted people." See **Picts.**

Bri'va, ancient Gallic, "bridge;" as *Samarabriva,* the ancient name of AMIENS, the "bridge of the *Samara* or SOMME."

Brod, Polish, "ford;" as RADOM.

Broek, brōōk, Dutch, "brook;" as GROOTEBROEK, "great brook."

Bronn. See **Brunn.**

Brück or **Brücke,** sometimes written **Pruck,** "bridge;" as INNSBRUCK, the "bridge of the Inn."

Brugge, brōōg'bĕh, Dutch, "bridge;" as *Brugge,* (BRUGES.)

Brunn or **Bronn,** a "fountain;" as SCHÖNBRUNN, "beautiful fountain;" MEILBRONN, "fountain of health."

Budc, boo'dĕh, or **Bud,** Ger. "hut" or "dwelling;" as BUDWEISS, "white dwelling."

Bueno, bwā'no, or **Buena,** bwā'nă, Sp. "good" or "fine;" as BUENOS AYRES, "good or fine air;" BUENA VISTA, "fine view."

Buink, boo-yook', Turk. "great." It is a prefix to various unimportant names in Asiatic and European Turkey.

Buk, book, Slavonic, "beech;" as BUKOWINA, "beech country" or "country of beech-trees."

Bunder, bŭn'dĕr, or **Ben'der,** written also **Bander,** Turk. and Persian, "port;" as Bunder Abassi, "port of Abbas," (GOMBROON.)

Burg, boorg, Ger. a "castle" or "fortified town." It is the root of the French BOURG, Italian BORGO, Scotch BURGH, and English BOROUGH and BURY.

Burgh. See **Burg.**

Burn, bŭrn, Saxon, "brook" or stream;" as BANNOCKBURN, the "stream of the Bannock."

Bury. See **Burg.**

By, bü, or **Bye,** Dan. and Sw. "town" or "village;" as KARLEBY, "Charlestown;" hence also in English, THURNBY, the "town of Thor;" and perhaps DALBY, "Daletown;" ASHBY, "Ashtown or Ashton;" KIRKBY, "church town," &c.

Cabo. See **Capo.**

Cacer. See **Kasr.**

Caer, a "camp," "castle," or "fortified town;" as CAER LEON, the "camp or station of the (Roman) legion."

Cæsar. See **Kaiser.**

Cafr or **Caffre.** See **Kafir.**

Calat. See **Kalat.**

Cant, Celtic, a "corner;" perhaps the root of the Latin *Cantium,* (KENT.)

Capo, kā'po, It.; CABO, kā'bo, Sp. and Port. (from the Latin *Caput,*) a "head," "headland," or "cape," (see RAS:) as CAPO D'ISTRIA, the "cape of Istria;" CABO FRIO, "cold cape."

Cartha. See **Cirta.**

Casa, kā'sā, It., Sp., and Port., a "house;" as CASA MASSIMA, (It.) the "great house;" CASAS GRANDES, (Sp.) the "great houses;" CASA BLANCA, (Port.) "white house," &c.

Casale, kā-sā'lĕ, or **Casal,** kā-sāl', a "village;" as CASAL MAGGIORE, the "large village."

Casar. See **Kasr.**

Casas, kā'sās, Sp. "houses." See **Casa.**

Castel, kās-tĕl', It. (from the Latin *Castellum,*) a "castle;" as CASTEL NUOVO, "New Castle."

Caster. See **Cester.**

Castra or **Castrum.** See **Cester.**

Cazar. See **Kasr.**

Cerro, sĕr'ro, Sp. a "hill" or "mountain," (*not* a mountain chain;) as CERRO DE PASCO, "mountain of Pasco."

Certa. See **Cirta.**

Ces'ter, Ceaster, or **Chester,** Saxon, (L. *Castra,*) a "camp" or "station;" as GLOUCESTER; (L. *Glevi Castra,*) the "station of Glevum;" DORCHESTER, (Saxon, *Dorn Ceaster,*) (L. *Durini Castra,*) the "station of Durinum."

Chai or **Tchai,** chi, Turk. and Persian, "river;" as BAKIR-CHAI, "copper river."

Chan. See **Shan.**

Château, shā'tō', and **Châtel,** shā'tĕl', Fr. "castle" or "palace;" as CHÂTEAU ROUX, "red castle;" CHÂTEAU-DU-LOIRE, "castle of the Loire;" NEUFCHÂTEL, "New-castle."

Chaud, shō, or **Chaude,** shōd, Fr. "warm," (from the Latin *Calidus;*) as CHAUDES-AIGUES, "warm waters;" CHAUD-FONTAINE, "warm spring."

Chauve, shōv, Fr. "bald;" as CHAUMONT, (L. *Calvus Mons.*) "bald mountain." See **Kahl.**

Chehr. See **Shehr.**

Chester. See **Cester.**

Chip'ping, English, (from the Swedish *Köping* or *Köping,* pronounced chō'ping,) a "market" or "mart;" as CHIPPING-NORTON. See **Koping.**

Chow. See **Tcheoo.**

Cidade, se-dĕ'dă, Port. "city;" as *Cidade do Recife,* the "city of the reef," (RECIFE.)

Cien, se-ĕn', Sp. "hundred;" as CIEN-POZUELOS, a "hundred fountains or wells."

Cir'ta, Cer'ta, or **Car'tha,** Phœnician, "town" or "city;" as *Cirta,* (CONSTANTINE;) *Tigranocerta,* the "city of Tigranes." CARTHAGE appears to be derived from the same root.

Citta. See **Civita.**

Ciudad, the-oo-dăd' or se-oo-dăd', Sp. "city;" as CIUDAD BOLIVAR, "Bolivar city;" CIUDAD REAL, "royal city."

Civita, chee've-tă, or **Citta,** chit-tĕ', It. (from the Latin *Civitas,*) "town" or "city;" as CIVITA VECCHIA, "old town;" CITTA NUOVA, "new town."

Costa, kos'tă, Sp. and Port. "coast" or "region;" as COSTA RICA, "rich coast."

Cote, kōt, Fr. "coast" or "region;" as CÔTE-D'OR, "gold coast" or "region of gold."

Croce, kro'chă, It. "cross;" as SANTA CROCE, "holy cross." See **Cruz.**

Croix, krwā, Fr. "cross;" as SAINTE CROIX, "holy cross." See **Cruz.**

Cruz, kroth or kroos, Sp. and Port. (from the Latin *Crux,*) "cross;" as SANTA CRUZ, "holy cross;" VERA CRUZ, "true cross."

Cwm, koom, Welsh, "valley," properly a "narrow valley;" as CWMDU, the "black valley."

Czerny. See **Tcherno.**

Dal, Dutch, "valley" or "vale;" as BLOEMENDAAL, "valley of flowers;" "Bloomingdale." See **Thal.**

Dagh, dâg, Persian, (Turk. TAGH,) "mountain;" as DAGHESTAN, the "mountain country."

Dair. See **Deir.**

Dal. See **Thal.**

Dam, dăm, Dutch, "dam;" as AMSTERDAM, (AMSTELDAM,) (*i.e.* the "town situated at the dam of the Amstel;" SCHIEDAM, the "dam of the Schie."

Dar, dar, Arab. "country;" as DAR FOOR, (DAR FUR,) the "country of Foor," (or Fur,) or the "country of the Foorians."

Daria, dâ'ree'â, or **Deria,** dâ'ree'â, Tartar, "river;" as AMOO DARIA, the "river AMOO."

Deev or **Div.** See **Dib.**

Deir or **Dair,** dâe or dîr, Arab. "house," "abode," "monastery;" as DEIR-EL-KAMER.

Demir, dêm'eer', Turk. "iron;" as DEMIR-HISSAR, "iron castle."

Dengis, Dengbiz, deng'is' or dêng'iz', and **Tengheoz,** Turk. or Tartar, "sea" or "lake;" as *Kara Dengis,* "BLACK SEA;" *Aral Tengheez,* "sea of islands," the Kirgheez name of the ARAL SEA.

Deria. See **Daria.**

Desaguadero, dâ-sâ-gwâ-nd'ro, Sp. "outlet;" as DESAGUADERO.

Dhawala, d'hâ-wâ'lâ or dâ-wâ'lâ, Sanscrit, "white;" as DHAWALAGIRI, "white mountain."

Dhu, Gaelic, "black." See **Du.**

Dib, Div or **Deev,** Malay, "island;" as *Serendib,* (an old name of CEYLON,) MALEDIVE, LACCADIVE, &c.

Djebel. See **Jebel.**

Doce, do'sâ, Port. "sweet;" as RIO DOCE, "sweet river," *i.e.* "river of sweet water." See **Dulce.**

Don, Celtic, "deep" or "low." From this root perhaps the name of the DON and DANUBE (Ger. *Donau,* from *Don,* "low," and *Au* or *Aue,* "plain" or "meadow") are derived. Both streams are remarkable for the low, marshy country through which they flow, particularly in the latter part of their course. DENMARK, (Danemark,) "low country," is supposed to be derived from the same root.

Dorado, do-râ'do, Sp. "gilt," "covered with gold," "golden;" as EL DORADO, "the golden" country.

Dorf, Ger. "village;" as DÜSSELDORF, "village on the Düssel."

Du, dee, Welsh, "black;" as CWMDU, "black valley."

Dulce, dool'thâ or dool'sâ, Sp. (from the Latin *Dulcis,*) "sweet;" as AGUA DULCE, "sweet water."

Dun, Celtic, "castle;" as DUN EDIN, the "castle of Edina" or EDINBURGH.

Ei or **Ey,** ĭ, Dutch, an "egg;" plural, **Eijeren** or **Eyeren,** ĭ'er-en; as EIJERLAND, "egg land."

Eisen, ĭ'zen, Ger. "iron;" as EISENBERG, "iron mountain;" EISENERZ, "iron-ore," the name of a famous mining town of Styria.

El, êl, or **Al,** âl, Arab. and Sp., the article "the;" as EL DORADO, "the golden" country.

Elf, êlf, Sw. "river;" as GOTHA ELF, "Gotha River."

Entre, ên'trâ, Sp. and Port. ên'trâ, and Fr. ENTRE, ôn't'r, "between;" as ENTRE RIOS, "between the rivers;" ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, "between the Douro and Minho," &c.

Erdö, êr'dö', and **Erdely,** êr'dâl', Hun. "wood" or "forest;" as *Erdély-Orszag,* the "forest country," the Hungarian name of TRANSYLVANIA.

Ermak. See **Irmak.**

Erz, êrts, Ger. "ore;" as ERZGEBIRGE, "ore mountains."

Eskee or **Eski,** ês'kee', Turk. "old;" as ESKEE-SHEHR, "old city."

Etania, Basque, "abode" or "country;" as LUSITANIA, the "country of the Lusi."

Ey, Scandinavian, "island;" as ANGLESEY, the "island of the Angles."

Ey, Dutch. See **Ei.**

Falva, fôl'vôh', Hun. "village;" as MIHALYFALVA, "Michael's village;" (in German, *Michelsdorf.*)

Feher, fê'hair', or **Fejer,** fê'yair', Hun. "white;" as FEHERVAR, "white fort."

Feld, félt, Ger. (Dutch, VELD,) "field;" as WEINFELDEN, "winefields" or "vineyards."

Fels, fêls, Ger. "rock;" as DRACHENFELS, "dragon's rock."

Felsö, fêl'shö', Hun. "upper;" as FELSO BANYA, the "upper mines."

Fer, fêr or fair, Fr. "iron." See **Ferro.**

Ferro, fêr'ro, (*L. Ferrum.*) "iron;" as FERRO, the "iron" isle; called in Spanish *Hierro,* ("iron;") and in French *Ile de Fer,* ("isle of iron;") names which appear to have been given to this island on account of its *iron*-bound coast, presenting, as it does, to the sea on all sides, a wall of bold and craggy rocks.

Ferté, fêr'tâ', Fr. "fortress," (apparently a corruption of the Latin *Firmitas,* "firmness" or "strength;") as FERTÉ-SAINT-AUBIN, &c.

Fichtel, fîk'tel, Ger. (from **Fichte,**) "pine;" as FICHTELGEBIRGE, "pine mountains."

Fjeld or **Field,** fyêld, Dan. and Norw. a "mountain range;" as DOVERFIELD, the "Dovre mountain range." DOVRE or DAAVRE is a village situated on the side of the mountains, and gives name to the chain.

Fjord or **Fiord,** fyord, Dan. and Norw. an "estuary," "inlet," or "bay;" as LYMFIORD, (Liimfiord,) "clay inlet" or "muddy inlet."

Font, fôn°, (L. *fons,*) a "fountain" or "spring;" as FONTCOUVERT, "covered fountain;" FONTEVRAULT, (L. *Fons Ebraldi,*) the "fountain of Ebrald." Ebrald founded a famous abbey at Fontevrault in 1117.

Fontaine, fôn°'tên' or fôn°'tên', Fr. "fountain;" as FONTAINEBLEAU, (FONTAINE BELLE EAU,) "fountain of beautiful water."

Fontana, fon-tâ'nâ, It. "fountain" or "spring;" as FONTANA FREDDA, "cold spring."

Foo or **Fou,** foo, Chinese, a "city of the first class;" as HANG-CHOW-FOO, the "great city of Hang-chow."

Formoso, for-mo'so, **Formosa,** for-mo'sâ, Port. (L. *formosus,*) "beautiful;" as FORMOSA, (*i.e. Ilha Formosa,*) "beautiful island;" RIO FORMOSO, (BENIN RIVER,) "beautiful river."

Fort, for, or **Forte,** fort, (from the Latin *fortis,*) "strong;" as VILLEFORT, "strong town;" ROCHEFORT, "strong rock" or "strong fortress." Hence also the French and English word *fort,* (*i. e. lieu fort,*) "strong place."

Forte, for'tâ, It. "strong" or "fortified;" as BORGO FORTE, "fortified town."

Frau. See **Foo.**

Frau, frow, Ger. "woman" or "lady;" as FRAUENBURG, the "fountain of [our blessed] Lady," or "Virgin's fountain."

Frei or **Frey,** frî, Ger. "free;" as FREYSTADT and FREYBURG, "free town."

Freude, froi'deh, Ger. "joy" or "pleasure;" as FREUDENTHAL, the "valley of pleasure."

Frey. See **Frei.**

Friede, free'deh, Ger. "peace;" as FRIEDLAND, the "land of peace;" FRIEDBURG, the "town or city of peace."

Friedrich, free'drik, Ger. "Frederick;" as FRIEDRICHSTADT, "Frederickstown."

Frith, Scotch, (from the Latin *Fretum,* a "strait" or "narrow sea,") an "estuary;" as the "FRITH OF FORTH."

Fuente, fwên'tâ or foo-ên'tâ, Sp. "fountain;" as FUENTE LA PENA, "rock fountain;" FUENTES DE EBRO, "fountains of [the] Ebro." See **Font.**

Fuerte, fwên'tâ or foo-ên'tâ, Sp. "strong," also a "fort," (*i.e.* "strong place;") as VILLA DEL FUERTE, "town of the fort." See **Fort.**

Fürst, fürst, Ger. "prince;" as FURSTENWALDE, "prince's forest."

Furt or **Furth,** foort, Ger. "ford;" as *Frank-furt,* (FRANKFORT,) the "ford of the Franks."

Gammal, gâm'mâl, or **Gamla,** gâm'lâ, Sw. "old;" as GAMLA KARLEBY, "Old Charleston."

Gatt, gât, Dutch, "hole," "passage;" or "strait;" as *Hortgatt,* (*Hartgate* or HELLGATE,) "whirlpool strait;" from the same root, doubtless, is CATTEGAT, perhaps the "strait or sea of the Catti," (an ancient and numerous nation dwelling in the S.W. part of Europe.)

Gau, gow, Ger. "country;" as AARGAU, the "country of the Aar."

Gebirge, ge-beer'gheh, Ger. "mountains" or "mountain range;" as ERZGEBIRGE, "ore mountains."

Ghaut or **Ghauts,** Hindoo, a "landing-place" or "flight of steps," a "mountain pass;" as GHAUTS, a mountain range of Hindostan named from its "passes;" BALAGHAUTS, "above or beyond the Ghauts."

Ghiri, ghee'ree, ghîr'ee, or ghêr'ree, Sanscrit, "mountain;" as DHAWALAGHIRI, "white mountain."

Gibel. See **Jebel.**

Gobi or **Cobi,** Mongolian, "desert."

Gool, Gul, gool, **Kool, Koul** or **Kul,** kool, Tartar, "lake;" as TOOZ GOOL, "salt lake."

Goomish, Goumish or **Gumish,** goo'mish', Turk. "silver;" as GOOMISH KHANEH, "place of silver."

Gora, go'râ, Slavonic, "mountain;" as *Tzernogora* or *Tchernegora,* (MONTENEGRO,) "black mountain."

Gorod, go-rôd', or **Grad,** grâd, Slavonic, "town" or "city;" as NOVOGOROD and NOVIGRAD, the "new city."

Goumish. See **Goomish.**

Grad. See **Gorod.**

Graf, grâf, Ger. a "count;" as GRAFENHAUSEN, the "count's houses," or the "count's town."

Grand, grône, or **Grande,** grônd, Fr.; GRAN, grân, or GRANDE, grân'dâ, It. and Sp. "great;" as GRAND CHAMP, "great field;" GRAN CANARIA, "Great (or Grand) CANARY;" RIO GRANDE, "great river."

Grön or **Gruen,** grön, Dan. and Norw. "green;" as *Grönland,* "GREENLAND."

Groote, grö'teh, or **Groot,** grôt, Dutch, "great" or "big;" as GROOTE EYLAND, "Great Island; GROOTE BROEK, "big brook."

Gros, gro, or **Grosse,** gross, Fr. "thick" or "large;" as GROS BLIDERSTOFF, "Great Bliderstoff."

Gross, grosse, Ger. "great;" as GROSS GLOGAU, "great Glogau."

Grosse. See **Gros.**

Grosso, It. and Port. "great;" as MONTE GROSSO, "great hill;" MATTO GROSSO, "great forest" or "thick forest."

Grube, groo'beh, or **Grub,** groop, Ger. "mine;" as SALZGRUB, "salt mine."

Guad, gwâd or wâd, or **Guadi,** gwâ'de or wâ'de, Sp. (from the Arabic WAD, wâd, or WADY, wâ'dee,) "river;" as GUADALQUIVIR, (Arab. *Wad-al-Kebeer,*) the "great river."

Gul. See **Gool.**

Gumish. See **Goomish.**

Gur or **Ghur,** gür, Hindoo, "hill fort;" as ZYGHUR (or JAIGHUR,) perhaps the "fortress of the Jains." The Jains are a small sect of Hindoo religionists; they are charged with offering human sacrifices to their deities.

Hafen, hâ'fen, Ger. "haven;" as FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, "Fredericksbaven."

Hai or **Hay,** hi, sometimes written **Hae,** Chinese, "sea;" as *Toong-hai,* "Eastern Sea," (CHINA SEA;) *Whang-hai,* "YELLOW SEA."

Ham, (from the same root as "home,") English, "dwelling-house," "house," or "village;" as WALTHAM, "Woodhouse" or "Woodville."

Hamn, hâm, Sw. "haven" or "port;" as CHRISTINEHAMN, "Christina's Port."

Hard, hart, or **Hart,** Ger. a "mountain forest."

Haus, hôwss, or **Hausen,** hôw'zen, Ger. "house" or "dwelling;" as GRAFENHAUSEN, "count's dwelling."

Havn, hôwn, Dan. "haven" or "port;" as *Kjöbenhavn,* (COPENHAGEN,) "commercial port."

Hay. See **Hai.**

Hegy, hêdj, Hun. "mountain."

Heide, hi'deh, Ger. "heath;" as HEIDENFELD, "heathfield."

Heil, hile, Ger. "health" or "safety;" as HEILBRONN, "fountain of health."

Heilig, hî'lig, or **Heiligen,** hî'le-gheu, Ger. "holy;" as HEILIGENSTADT, "holy town;" HEILIGENKREUTZ, the "holy cross."

Heim, hîme, Ger. "home" or "abode;" as BISCHOFSHEIM, "bishop's abode."

Hely, hêl, Hun. "place;" as UJ-HELY, "new place."

Hien, he-ên', Chinese, a "town of the third class."

Hierro, e-êR'ro or yês'ro, Sp. "iron." See **Ferro.**

Hima, hee'ma', Sanscrit, "cold" or "snowy;" as HIMALAYA, the "abode of snow."

Hinter, Ger. "back" or "behind;" as HINTER RHEIN, the "back Rhine," that branch of the Rhine farthest from Germany, and from the thickly inhabited portions of Switzerland.

Hissar', Turk. "castle;" as KARA HISSAR, "black castle."

Ho, Chinese, "canal" or "river;" as HOANG-HO, "yellow river;" HO-NAN, "south of the river," (*i. e.* south of the Hoang-ho.)

Hoang, ho-âng', or **Whang,** hwâng, Chinese, "yellow;" as HOANG-HO, "yellow river;" *Whang-hai,* "YELLOW SEA."

Hoch, hoK, Ger. "high;" as HOCHHEIM, "high dwelling."

Hof, hôf, Ger. "court;" as HOFHEIM, the "abode of the court."

Hohe, ho'eh, or **Hohen,** ho'en, Ger. "high;" as HOHENSBURG, "high castle;" HOHENFELS, "high rock."

Holm or **Holme,** Dan. and Sw. a "small island;" as HOLMESTRAND, "island coast."

Hondo, on'do, **Honda,** on'dâ, Sp. "deep;" as RIO HONDO, "deep river;" BAHIA HONDA, "deep bay."

Hoo or **Hou,** Chinese, "lake;" as HOO-PE, "north of the lake." (the name of a Chinese province.)

Hoog, hôn or hôg, Dutch, "high;" as HOOGEVEEN, "high turf;" HOOGKERK, "high church."

Hou. See **Hoo.**

Hrad, hrâd, Bohemian, (doubtless the same as GRAD,) a "town;" as HRADISCH or HRADITZ, a "little town."

Huus, hoos, Dan. and Norw. "house" or "town;" as AARHUUS, AGGERSHUUS.

Ile or **Isle,** eel, Fr. "island" or "isle;" as ILE DES ROCHES, "Isle of Rocks;" BELLEISLE, "beautiful island." See **Isola.**

Ilha, eel'yâ, Port. "island;" as ILHA GRANDE, "Great Island;" ILHA DO GOVERNADOR, "Governor's Island." See **Isle** and **Isla.**

Inch, intch, Celtic, "island;" as INCH KENNET, the "island Kennet."

Innis, Celtic, "island;" as INNISBEG, "Little Island."

Irmak, îr'mâk', or **Ermak,** êr-mâk', Turk. "stream" or "river;" as YESHIL IRMAK, "green river."

Isla, eas'lâ, Sp. "island;" as ISLA MAYOR, "greater island;" ISLA DEL REY, "king's island." See **Isola.**

Isle. See **Ile.**

Isola, ee'so-lâ, It. (from the Latin *Insula,*) "island;" as ISOLA BELLA, "beautiful island;" ISOLA GROSSA, "great island."

Jar. See **Yar.**

Jebel, "mountain;" as JEBEL-NIMROOD, "mountain of Nimrod."

Jeni. See **Yeni.**

Jezeereh, Jezeera, Jezira, jez-ee'ra, or **Jezeeret,** Arab. "island" or "peninsula;" as *El-Jezeera,* "the island." (MESOPOTAMIA.)

Jökull or **Jöhul,** Icelandic, "mountain;" as ÖRAFA JÖKULL, SKAFTAR JÖKULL.

Jug. See **Yoog.**

Jung, yôong, Ger. "young" or "new;" as JUNG BUNTZLAU, "New Buntzlau;" JUNGFRAU, "young woman" or "virgin."

Kafir, kâ'fîr or kâ'fer, written also **Caffre** and **Kaffre,** Arab. "infidel;" as KAFIRISTAN, the "land of the infidels."

Kahl, kâl, or **Kahlen,** kâ'len, Ger. "bald;" as KAHLENBERG, "bald mountain."

Kaiser, kî'zer, Ger. (from the Latin *Cæsar,* Gr. *Kaisap,*) "Cæsar;" "emperor;" as KAISERSTUHL, "Cæsar's seat."

Kalah, Kale, Kelat, Kalat, Calat, &c., Arab. and Turk. a "castle."

Kand or **Kend,** Sanscrit, a "fortress" or "kingdom;" as TASCHKEND, "stone fortress."

Kara, kâ'râ', Turk. and Tartar, "black;" as *Kara Dengis,* "BLACK SEA."

Kasr, kâs'r, Arab.; CACER, kâ'ser, Port.; CAZAR, kâ'thar, Sp. "castle;" as AL-CAZAR, "the castle."

Kebeer, (**Kebir,**) ke-beer', Arab. "great;" as MEHALLET-EL-KEBEER, the "great place."

Kelat. See **Kalah.**

Kend. See **Kand.**

Kerke, kêrk'eh, or **Kerk,** kêrk, Dutch, "church;" as OUDERKERK, "old church."

Keben or **Keven,** Celtic, "mountain;" as CÉVENNES.

Keui, ke'oo-e, or **Kevi,** Turk. "village" or "town;" as YENI KEUI, "new village" or "new town."

Kho. See **Koh.**

Kiang, ke-âng', Chinese, "river;" as TA-KIANG, "great river."

Kil or **Kill,** Dutch, "channel" or "creek;" as SCHOTKILL, "hidden creek."

Kill, Celtic, "cell" or "religious residence;" as ICOLMKILL, the "island of (St.) Columba's cell."

Kin, kin or keen, Chinese, "metal," "gold," or "golden;" as KIN-SHA-KIANG, the "river of golden sands."

King or **Kin,** king, Chinese, "capital" or "residence;" as NANKING or NANKIN, "southern capital."

Kirche, kêêr'keh, Ger. "church;" as FUNFKIRCHEN, "five churches."

Kirk, old English and Scotch, (from the German *Kirche,*) "church;" as KIRKBY, "church town." See **By.**

Kis, kish, Hun. "little" or "small;" as *Kis Kunsag,* "Little CUMANIA."

Kizil, kiz'il or kiz'el, Turk. "red;" as KIZIL-IRMAK, "red river;" KIZIL-AGADJ, "red tree." See **Agadj.**

Kjöping. See **Köping.**

Klein, kline, or **Kleinen,** klî'nen, Ger. "little;" as KLEINENDORF, "little village."

Knock, Celtic, "mountain" or "hill."

Koh, ko or kôh, **Koo** or **Kuh,** koo, Persian, "mountain" or "hill;" as KOHISTAN, "country of mountains;" Hindoo Koob, (HINDOO KOOSH,) "Hindoo Mountain."

König, kö'nig, Ger. "king;" as KÖNIGSWALDE, "king's forest."

Königin, kö'nig-in, Ger. "queen;" as KÖNIGINHOF, "queen's court."

Koo. See **Koh.**

Kool, Koul or **Kul,** Tartar, "lake;" the same as **Gool,** which see.

Koord, Kourd or **Kurd,** Persian, "strong" or "fierce;" as KOORDISTAN, the "land of the strong or fierce."

Kopf, kopf, Ger. "head," often applied to a mountain peak; as SCHNEEKOPF, "snow peak" or "snow mountain."

Köping or **Kjöping,** both pronounced chö'ping, Sw. a "mart," "place of trade," "town," or "borough;" as NYKOPING, "new mart" or "New Town."

Kottah, Hindoo, a "dwelling" or "town;" as PALAMCOTTA.

Koul. See **Kool.**

Kourd. See **Koord.**

Krasnoe, krâs'no-â, Russian, "red" or "handsome;" as KRASNOSELO, "handsome village."

Kreis, kris, Ger. "circle;" as *Regirungs-kreis,* "government circle."

Kreml, Tartar and Russian, a "fortress" or "citadel."

Krone, kro'neh, **Kron** or **Cron,** krôn, Ger. "crown;" as KRONSTADT or CRONSTADT, a "town belonging to the crown."

Kuh. See **Koh.**

Kul. See **Kool.**

Kupfer, koöp'fer, Ger. "copper;" as KUPFERBERG, "copper mountain."

Kupree or **Kupri,** koo'pree or ku'pree, Turk. "bridge;" as ALTOON KUPREE, "golden bridge."

Kurd. See **Koord.**

Küren, kü'ren, Ger. "to choose" or "to elect;" **Kur,** koor, "choice" or "election;" as *Kur-Hessen,* "Electoral Hesse," (HE-SE-CASSEL.)

Ladron, lä-drón', **Ladrones,** lä-dro'nès, Sp. (from the Latin *latro,*) "thief," "thieves;" as *Islas de los Ladrones,* "islands of the thieves," (LADRONES.)

Lago, lä'go, It. and Sp. "lake," (L. *Lacus;*) as LAGO DE LOS PATOS, "Duck Lake;" LAGO NEGRO, "Black Lake."

Lange, lång'eh, or **Langen,** lång'en, Ger. "long;" as LANGENBERG, "long hill;" LANGENDORF, "long village."

Lauter, low'ter, Ger. "clear" or "pure;" as LAUTERBACH, "clear brook;" LAUTERBRUNN, "clear fountain."

Licht, lixt, or **Lichten,** lixt'en, Ger. "light," "clear;" as LICHTENWALD, "light forest."

Liebe, lee'beh, Ger. "love;" as LIEBENTHAL, the "vale of love."

Lieu, le-uh', Fr. "place;" as BEAULIEU, "beautiful place."

Lilie, lee'le-eh, Ger. "lily;" as LILLENFELD, "field of lilies."

Liman, le-mán', Russian, (from the Greek Λιμην,) a "lagoon" or "harbor," mostly at the mouth of a river.

Ling, ling, Chinese, "mountain chain;" as NAN-LING, the "southern chain;" PE-LING, the "northern chain;" the names given by the Chinese to two great mountain chains or systems, situated respectively in the S. and N. of China.

Llan, *thlan,* Welsh, "enclosure" or "church;" as LLANDAFF, "church on the Taf."

Loch, lok, Scotch, "lake" or "arm of the sea;" as LOCH KATRINE, "Lake Catherine."

Long, lông, or **Longue,** lông, Fr. "long;" as LONGUEVILLE, "long town."

Loong, Loung or **Lung,** loong, Chinese, "dragon;" as YULOONG-SHAN, the "mountain of the dragon of Jasper."

Lough, lôh, Irish, "lake;" as LOUGH DERG, LOUGH NEA.

Löwe, lö'eh, or **Löwen,** lö'en, Ger. a "lion;" as LÖWENBERG, "lion mountain."

Lung. See **Loong.**

Lungo, loon'go, **Lunga,** loon'gä, It. "long." See **Val.**

Maden, mä'den, Arab. "metal," "mines;" hence ALMADEN DEL AZOGUE, in Spain, the "mines of quicksilver;" ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, the "mines of silver."

Magyar, mäd'yór', Hun. "belonging to the Magyars," (the principal race of Hungary,) "Hungarian;" as *Magyar Orszag,* "Hungarian country," (*i. e.* HUNGARY.)

Mahl or **Mahal,** Hindoo, "fortress;" as RAJAMAHAL, "prince's fortress."

Maloi, mä'loy, or **Maloe,** mä'loä, Russian, "little;" as MALOI ARCHANGELSK, "Little Archangelsk."

Mare, mä'rd, It. "sea;" as *Mare Grande,* "great sea," (TARANTO.)

Mark, mark, Sw. "field," "ground," or "territory;" as LAPEMARK, the "territory of the Lapps."

Mark, mark, Ger. "limit" or "boundary;" as MARKDORF, "village on or near the boundary."

Markt, markt, Ger. "market;" as NEU-MARKT, "New Market."

Medina or **Medeena,** me-dee'nä, Arab. "city;" as MEDINA, the "City" *par excellence;* in other words, the "city" of the prophet.

Meer, mair, Dutch and Ger. "sea" or "lake;" as HARLEMMER MEER, "Sea of Harlem."

Men, Chinese, "gate" or "haven;" as HOO MEN, "Tiger Gate."

Mer, mair, Fr. "sea;" as *Mer-Noire,* "BLACK SEA."

Mesto, mès'to, or **Miesto,** me-ès'to, Slavonic, "place;" as NOVEMESTO, NOVEMESTO, "new place" or "new town."

Midi, mee'dee', Fr. (from the Latin *medius dies,* "midday,") "midday" or "noon;" hence the "South," (*i. e.* the region of "noon" or "of the noonday sun;" in the same manner as the East signifies the region of the "rising sun;") as CANAL DU MIDI, "Canal of the South."

Miesto. See **Mesto.**

Min'ster, English, (from the Latin *Monasterium,* a "monastery,") originally the "church of a monastery;" sometimes a "cathedral church;" as YORK MINSTER.

Mit'tel, Ger. "middle;" as MITTELWALDE, "middle forest" or "in the middle of the forest."

Mo, Chinese, "sea;" as SHAMO, "sea of sand," (one of the names of the desert of GOBI.)

Mond, mônt, Dutch, "mouth;" as ROERMOND, "Roermouth," the "town at the mouth of the Roer," (RUHR.)

Mont, mòns, Fr. (from the Latin *Mons,*) a "mountain;" as MONT BLANC, "white mountain."

Monte, mon'tä, It. "mountain;" as MONTENEGRO and MONTENERO, "black mountain;" MONTE VERDE, "green mountain."

Monte, mon'tä, or **Mont,** Sp. "mountain;" as MONTEREY, "king's mountain" or "royal mountain;" MONTSERRAT, "jagged mountain." See **Mont.**

More, mòr, Celtic, "great;" as BEN MORE, "great mountain."

Moutiers, moo'te-á', Fr. "monastery;" as NOIRMOUTIERS, the "black monastery."

Mühl, mül, Ger. "mill;" as MULHAUSEN, "mill-house" or "mill-town."

Mund, moont; plural, **Münde,** mün'deh, Ger. "mouth" or "mouths;" as TRAVEMUNDE, "Travemouth," the "town at the mouth of the Trave."

Munster, mün'ster, Ger. "monastery;" the same as **Minster,** which see.

Naes, (Näs,) nás, Norw. and Sw. (from *Naese* or *Näse,* nä'sä, a "nose,") a "cape" or "promontory;" as LINDESNAS. See **Ness.**

Nagur, nä-gur', **Nagor** or **Nug'gur,** Hindoo, a "fortified town or city;" as BIJANAGUR, the "city of triumph;" AHMEDNUGGUR, the "town or fortress of Ahmed." The same root occurs in CHANDERNAGORE.

Nagy, nod'j, Hun. "great;" as NAGY BANYA, the "great mines;" *Nagy Kunsag,* "Great CUMANIA."

Nahr, nä'r, Arab. a "stream;" as NAHR-EL-KEBEER, the "large stream."

Nan, nän, Chinese, "southern;" as NANKING, the "southern capital," as distinguished from PEKING, the "northern capital."

Näs. See **Naes** and **Ness.**

Naze, an English corruption of the Scandinavian *Naes,* a "cape" or "promontory."

Neder, nä'der, Dutch, (Ger. NIEDER,) "low," "lower," or "nether;" as NEDERHASSELT, "Lower Hasselt;" *Nederlandien,* the "NETHERLANDS."

Negro,* nä'gro, **Negra,*** nä'grä, It., Sp., and Port. (from the Latin *Niger,*) "black;" as MONTENEGRO, "black mountain;" *Cabo Negro,* (CAPE NEGRO,) "black cape;" RIO NEGRO, "black river;" ACQUA NEGRA, "black water."

Nemeth, nä'mét', Hun. "German;" as NEMETH UJVAR, the "new German fort" or "German new town;" **Nemtcheh** in Turkish, and **Nemta** in Slavonic, also signify "German."

Neos,* Nea,* (νεος, νεα,) Gr. "new;" as NEOCASTRO, "new camp;" NEOGRAD, "new town;" *Neapolis,* "new city," the ancient name of NAPLES.

Nero,* nä'ro, **Nera,*** nä'rä, It. "black;" as RIONERO, "black rivulet." See **Negro.**

Ness, nès, Scotch, (from the Norwegian and Swedish *Näs* or *Näes,* nás or nès, originally the same as *Näse* or *Naese,* a "nose,") a "cape" or "promontory;" as FIFE-NESS, the "promontory of Fife."

Neu, noi, Ger. "new;" as NEUBURG, "New-castle."

Neuf,* nuf, and **Neuve,*** nuv, Fr. (from the Latin *Novus,*) "new;" as NEUFCHÂTEAU, "new castle;" VILLENEUVE, "new town."

Nevado,* nä-vä'do, **Nevada,*** nä-vä'dä, Sp. (from *Nevar,* to "snow" or "make white with snow,") literally "snowed on" or "made white with snow," hence "covered or clad with snow;" as SIERRA NEVADA, the "snow-clad mountain chain." NEVADO, (*i. e. Monte Nevado,*) the "snow-clad mountain," is a general name in Spanish for any mountain covered with perpetual snow.

Nieder, nee'der, Ger. "low," "lower," or "nether;" as NIEDERHESSEN, "Lower Hesse;" *Niederlande,* the "NETHERLANDS."

Nieuw, nyll, sometimes written **Nieu,** Dutch, "new;" as *Nieuwe* DIEP, the "new ship canal;" NIEUWPOORT or NIEUPOORT, "Newport."

Nije. See **Nizh.**

Nijni. See **Nizhnee.**

Nischnei or **Nischnii.** See **Nizhnee.**

Nizh, **Niz** or **Nije,** nizh or neezh, Russian, the same as NIZHNEE; as NIZHGOROD, another name for NIZHNEE NOVGOROD.

Nizhnee or **Nijni,** nizh'nee, written also **Nizhnei, Nizni, Nishnei,** and **Nischnii,** "lower;" as NIZHNEE-NOVGOROD, "lower Novgorod."

Noir,* Noire,* nwär, Fr. "black;" as CAPE (or CAP) NOIR, "black cape;" *Mer-Noire,* "BLACK SEA."

Nor, nor, or **Noor,** Tartar, "sea" or "lake;" as KOKO NOR, (or KOKE NOR,) "blue sea."

---

* It may be proper to observe, for the sake of those who are unacquainted with foreign languages, that the adjective often varies to suit the supposed gender of the noun to which it is joined; thus, *Villa,* "town," being considered as feminine, we must say VILLA NOVA, VILLA NUOVA or VILLA NUEVA, ("new town,") and not VILLA NOVO, NUOVO or NUEVO. On the other hand, PORTO or PUERTO being masculine, we must say PORTO NOVO or NUOVO, or PUERTO NUEVO, ("new port,") and not PORTO NOVA or PUERTO NUEVA, &c. Hence, also, we say PORTO VECCHIO and CIVITA VECCHIA, the former being masculine, the latter feminine. Thus, also, in French we say CHÂTEAU NEUF (or NEUFCHÂTEAU) and VILLENEUVE, NOUVEAU MEXIQUE and NOUVELLE CALEDONIE, the former being considered masculine, the latter feminine. In the above articles, the first word marked with an asterisk is masculine, the second feminine.

Nord, nor or nort, Fr. and Ger. "north;" as *Department-du-*NORD, "department of the north;" NORDHAUSEN, "north town."

Norr, nor, Sw. and Norw. "north" or "northern;" as NORREJÖPING, "northern mart" or "North Town."

Norte, nor'tà, Sp. and Port. "north;" as Rio del Norte, (RIO GRANDE,) "river of the north;" RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, "Rio Grande of the north."

Nos, Russ. "cape;" as VOSTOKHNOI (or VOSTOCHNI) NOS, "east cape."

Nouveau,* noo'vō', and **Nouvelle,*** noo'vèl', Fr. "new;" as *Noveau-Mexique,* "NEW MEXICO;" *Nouvelle-Orléans,* "NEW ORLEANS." See **Neuf.**

Novaia, Russian. See **Novoi.**

Nove or **Nowe,** no'và, Slavonic, "new;" as NOVEMESTO or NOWEMIESTO, "new town."

Novo, It. See **Nuovo.**

Novo,* no'vo, **Nova,*** no'và, Port. (from the Latin *Novus,*) "new;" as VILLA NOVA, "new town."

Novoi or **Nowoi,** no-voi', **No'vo** and **Novaia,** no-vi'à, Russ. "new;" as NOVOI (or NOWOI) OSKOL, "New Oskol;" NOVO TCHERKASK, "New Tcherkask;" *Novaia Zemlia,* (NOVA ZEMBLA,) "new country."

Nowe. See **Nove.**

Nuevo,* nwā'vo or noo-ā'vo, or **Nueva,*** nwā'và, Sp. "new;" as NUEVO SANTANDER, "New Santander;" NUEVA SEGOVIA, "New Segovia." See **Nuovo.**

Nugger. See **Nagur.**

Nuovo, noo-o'vo, **Nuova,*** noo-o'vo, or **No'vo,** It. (from the Latin *Novus,*) "new;" as CASTELNUOVO, "New Castle;" VILLA NUOVO, "new town."

Ny, nü, Dan. and Sw. "new;" as NYBORG, "new castle;" NYKÖPING, "new mart."

O, ō, Hun. "old;" as O ARAD, "Old Arad;" O BUDA, "Old Buda."

Ö, ö, or **Öe,** ö'eh; plural, **Öer,** Dan. and Norw. "island;" as ANDÖE or ANDÖEN, "duck island;" SANDÖE, "sand island."

Ö, ö, Sw. "island." See preceding article.

O'ber, Ger. "upper;" as OBERHESSEN, "Upper Hesse."

Oest. See **Öst.**

Ola, o'lā, or **Oo'la,** Mongolian, "mountain" or "mountains;" as ALTA YEEN OOLA, "golden mountains," one of the names of the ALTAI Mountains.

Oola, Oula or **Ula,** oo'lā, Mantchoo, "river;" as SAGHALIEN OOLA, a town situated on the "river Saghalien," (or AMOOR.)

Ooral, (**Ural,**) oo-rāl', Russ. "girdle." The Ural Mountains appear to have been so named from their belting or encircling the empire of Russia in the east.

Oost, öst, or **Ooster,** ōs'ter, Dutch, "east" or "eastern;" as OOSTBURG, "east castle;" OOSTERHOUT, "eastern wood."

Oost, Oust or **Ust,** oost, Russ. (probably from the Latin *Ostium* or *Ostia,* "mouth," "mouths,") the "mouth of a river;" as OOSTIOOG, (OOSTYOOG,) "Yoogmouth," *i.e.* "town at the mouth of the Yoog."

Orszag, or'sāg', Hun. "country" or "kingdom;" as MAGYAR ORSZAG, (the Hungarian name of HUNGARY,) the "country of the Magyars or Hungarians."

Ort, ort, Ger. "place;" as TIEFENORT, "deep place."

Osero. See **Ozero.**

Öst or **Oest,** öst, Ger. "east" or "eastern;" as *Osterreich,* (AUSTRIA,) the "eastern kingdom." See OSTRASIA.

Ostrog, os-trog', Russ. a "palisaded fort." See OSTROG.

Ostrov or **Ostrow,** os-trov', Russ. an "island." See OSTROV.

Oude, ow'deh, or **Ouden,** ow'den, Dutch, "old;" as *Oude* MAAS, "Old Maas or Meuse;" OUDE SCHILD, "old shield;" OUDENBOSCH, "old grove."

Oula. See **Oola.**

Oural. See **Ooral.**

Oust. See **Oost.**

Ozero or **Osero,** ō'zà-ro, Russ. "lake;" as BIELO-OZERO, "white lake."

Pach. See **Bach.**

Paraiso, pà-rī'so, Sp. and Port. "paradise;" as VALPARAISO, (*i.e. Valle de Paraiso,*) "vale of paradise."

Patam' or **Patnam',** Hindoo, a "fort" or "town;" as VIZAGAPATAM, SERINGAPATAM or SERINGAPATNAM.

Pe, pēh or pá, Chinese, "northern;" as PEKING, "northern capital;" PEKING, "northern mountain chain."

Pei, pá or pā'e, Chinese, "white;" as PEI-HO, "white river."

Pen, pēn, Celtic, (probably the same as BEN, a "hill" or "mountain peak;") hence APENNINES and PENNINE ALPS. The Spanish **Peña** and Portuguese **Penha** are perhaps from the same root.

Peña, pán'yà or pēn'yà, Sp. "rock;" as *Cabo de Peñas,* (CAPE PEÑAS,) "cape of rocks" or "rocky cape;" PEÑISCOLA, the "dweller on the rock." The termination *cola* is from the Latin *colo,* to "till," to "inhabit;" hence the Latin words *Agricola, Cœlicola, &c.* See **Pen.**

Penha, pàn'yà or pēn'yà, Port. a "rock;" as PENHA. See **Peña** and **Pen.**

Penj, pēnj, or **Punj,** pünj. Persian, "five;" as *Penjab* or PUNJAB, "five rivers," *i.e.* the country watered by the five [great] rivers, namely, the INDUS, the JHYLUM, the CRENAGH, the RAVEE, and the SUTLEJ, (with the GHARA or *Hyphasis.*) See PUNJAB.

Pequeño,* pà-kàn'yo, **Pequeña,*** pà-kàn'yà. Sp., and **Pequeno,*** pà-kā'no, **Pequena,*** pà-kā'nà, Port. "little;" as ANGRA PEQUENA, "little bay."

Petit, peh-tee', or **Petite,** peh-teet', Fr. "little;" as PETIT-ENGHIEN, "Little Enghien;" PETITE-PIERRE, "little stone."

Piccolo,* pik'ko-lo, **Piccola,*** pik'ko-là, It. "small;" as Isola Piccola, "little island."

Picti, L. "painted;" as *Picts,* the "painted" people.

Po'lis, Pol, Poli or **Boli,** and **ple** or **ble,** "city;" as NICOPOLIS, the "city of victory;" SEVASTOPOL, the "city of Augustus;" TRIPOLI or TIREBOLI, (*Tripolis.*) "three cities;" GRENOBLE, (*Gratianopolis,*) the "city of Gratian."

Pont, pōnc, Fr. (from the Latin *Pons,*) a "bridge;" as PONT-LE-ROY, "king's bridge."

Ponta, pon'tà, Port. "point;" as PUNTA DELGADA, "sharp point." See **Punta.**

Ponte, pon'tà, It. and Port. "bridge;" as PONTE DI LEGNO, "bridge of wood;" PONTE DO SORO, "bridge of the Soro;" TRES-PONTES, "three bridges."

Poolo, Poulo or **Pulo,** poo'lo, Malay, "island;" as POOLO DATOO, "Datoo Island."

Poor, Poo'ra or **Pore,** pōr, Hindoo, "village" or "town;" as AHMEDPOOR, the "town of Ahmed;" AMMERAPOORA; SINGAPORE, &c.

Pootra, Poutra or **Putra,** Sanscrit, "son;" as BRAHMAPOOTRA, the "son of Brahma."

Pore. See **Poor.**

Porto, por'to, It. and Port. (from the Latin *Portus.*) a "port" or "haven;" as PORTO ERCOLE, (L. *Herculis Portus,*) "port of Hercules;" PORTO SEGURO, "secure haven."

Poulo or **Pulo,** pool'lo, modern Gr. "little" or "small;" as AMORGO POULO, "little Amorgo."

Pour or **Poura.** See **Poor.**

Poutra. See **Pootra.**

Poza, po'thà, Sp. a "puddle" or "pool;" as POZA DE LA SAL, "salt pool."

Pozo, po'tho, Sp. a "well" or "pit," or **Pozuelo,** potwā'lo, a "well" or "little well;" as POZO HONDO, "deep well;" POZUELO DEL REY, "king's well."

Praya, Port. "shore" or "coast;" as PORTO PRAYA, "port on the coast."

Puebla, pwēb'la or poo-āb'là, or **Pueblo,** pwēb'lo or "town" or "city;" as PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, "city of the angels."

Puente, pwēn'tà or poo-ān'tà. Sp. "bridge;" as PUENTE DE GENIL, "bridge on the Genil;" PUENTE NACIONAL, "national bridge."

Puerto, pwēr'to or poo-ēr'to, Sp. "port;" as *Puerto Rico,* (PORTO RICO,) "rich port;" PUERTO BELLO, "beautiful port." See **Porto.**

Pulo. See **Poulo.**

Punj. See **Penj.**

Punta, poon'tà, It. and Sp. (from the Latin *Punctum,*) "point;" as PUNTA DE PIEDRA, "stony point;" PUNTA DI STILO, "point of a style."

Putra. See **Pootra.**

Quang, kwāng, Chinese, "extent," "territory," "province;" as QUANG-SEE, "western province;" QUANG-TONG or QUANG-TOONG, "eastern province."

Quatre, kàt'r, Fr. "four;" as QUATRE BRAS, "four arms," (or four hands to point the way); QUATRE FRÈRES, "four brothers."

Quente, kēn'tà, Port. "burning" or "hot;" as AGOA QUENTE, "hot spring."

Rajah or **Raja,** rā'jà, Sanscrit, "prince" or "royal;" as RAJANAGUR, the "royal fortress or city."

Ras, rās, Arab. "head," "headland," "cape," or "promontory;" as RAS-EL-ABIAD, "white promontory."

Real, rà-āl', Sp. and Port. (from the Latin *Regalis,*) "royal;" as CIUDAD REAL, "royal city;" VILLA REAL, "royal town."

Reale, rī-ā'là, It. "royal;" as MONTEREALE, "royal mountain" or "Mount Royal." See **Real.**

Reich, rīk, Ger. "kingdom;" as *Frankreich,* (FRANCE,) the "Frank kingdom" or "kingdom of the Franks."

Reich, rīk, or **Reichen,** rīk'en, Ger. "rich;" as REICHENAU, "rich island" or "rich land;" REICHENTHAL, "rich valley."

Reka, rā'kà, Russ. "river."

Rico,* ree'ko, **Rica,*** ree'kà, Sp. and Port. "rich;" as COSTA RICA, "rich coast" or "rich region;" PORTO RICO or *Puerto Rico,* "rich port."

Riese, ree'zeh, **Riesen,** ree'zen, Ger. "giant;" "giants;"

* See note on preceding page.

as RIESENGEBIRGE, "giant mountains;" RIESENBURG, "giants' castle."

Rio, ree'o, Sp. and Port. "river;" as RIO GRANDE, "great river."

Rio, ree'o, It. "rivulet;" as RIONERO, "black rivulet."

Riviere, ree've-air', Fr. "river;" as RIVIÈRE SALÉE, "salt river;" *Trois Rivières*, "THREE RIVERS."

Rocca, rok'kâ, It. (and Latin of the Middle Ages.) "rock" or "fortress;" as ROCCA BIANCA, "white fortress;" ROCCA NOVA, "new fortress." From the same root are derived the English word *rock*, the French word *roche*, and the French name ROCROY, "king's fortress."

Rocchetta, rok-ket'tâ, It. "little rock" or "little fortress." See **Rocca.**

Roche, rosh, Fr. a "rock" or "fortress;" as ROCHEFORT, "strong fortress." See **Rocca.**

Rood, Roud or **Rud,** Persian, "river;" as SEFEED ROOD, "white river."

Ros'so, It. "red;" as CASTEL ROSSO, "red castle."

Roth, rôt, or **Rothen,** ro'ten, Ger. "red;" as ROTHMÜHLE, "red mill;" ROTHENTHURM, "red tower."

Rood. See **Rood.**

Roux, roo, **Rouge,** roozh, Fr. "red;" as CHÂTEAUROUX, "red castle;" *Mer-Rouge*, "RED SEA."

Rud. See **Rood.**

Ruhe, roo'eh, or **Ruh',** roo, Ger. "rest;" as CARLSRUH, "Charles's Rest."

Sajo, shôh'yô, and **So,** shô, Hun. "salt;" as SAJO, "Salt River."

Salado, sâ-lâ'oo, Sp. (from the Latin *Sal*, "salt,") "salted," "salt," or "impregnated with salt;" as RIO SALADO, "salt river."

Sale or **Salée,** sâ'lâ', Fr. "salt;" as RIVIÈRE SALÉE, "salt river."

Salina, sâ-lee'nâ, Sp. a "salt work," "salt mine," or "salt pool," any place where salt is procured; as SALINAS DE ANANA, the "salt works of Anana."

Salz, sâlts, or **Saltz,** Ger. "salt;" as SALZBURG, "salt castle;" SALZGRUB, "salt mine."

Samok, Russ. "castle."

San, sân, (feminine, **Santa,** sân'tâ,) It. and Sp. "saint;" as SAN JUAN, "St. John." See page 1542.

Sanct, sânkt, Ger. "saint;" as SANCT HUBERT, "St. Hubert;" SANCT JOHANN, "St. John."

Santa. See **San.**

Sarai. See **Serai.**

Scha. See **Sha.**

Schan. See **Shan.**

Schen. See **Shen.**

Schloss, shloss, Ger. "castle;" as Schlossberg, "Castle Hill."

Schnee, shnâ, Ger. "snow;" as SCHNEEBERG, "snow mountain."

Schön, shön, Ger. "beautiful" or "handsome;" as SCHÖNBERG, "beautiful hill" or "beautiful mountain."

Schuylen, skoi'len, Dutch, to "hide;" as SCHUYLKILL, "hidden creek."

Schwarz or **Schwartz,** shwârts, Ger. "black;" as SCHWARZWALD, "black forest."

Se or **Sse,** sê or sâ, Chinese, "four;" as SE-CHUEN (or SSE-TCHUAN,) "four rivers," the name of one of the Chinese provinces watered by four principal tributaries of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Seco, sâ'ko, Sp. (from the Latin *Siccus*,) "dry;" as RIO SECO, "dry river."

See or **Si,** see, Chinese, "west" or "western;" as SHAN-SEE, the "mountainous west."

See, sâ, Ger. "lake;" also "sea;" as THUNER SEE, "Lake of Thun;" SEELAND, (*Zeeland, Zealand*,) "sea land," *i.e.* land surrounded by the sea. See **Zee.**

Sefeed or **Sefid,** sef-eed', written also **Suffeed, Suffeid** and **Sufeid,** Persian, "white;" as SEFEED ROOD, "white river;" SUFFEED KOH, "white mountain."

Selo, sâ'lo, Russ. "village;" as TSARSKOE SELO, (Ger. *Kaiserslorf*,) "emperor's village."

Semlia, sêm'le-â, Slavonic, "land;" as *Novaia Semlia*, (NOVA ZEMBLA,) "new land," *i.e.* land newly found.

Serai, ser-î', or **Sarai,** sa-rî', Turk. and Tartar, a "palace;" as BOSNA SERAI, the "Bosnian palace."

Serra, sâr'râ, Port. a "mountain chain;" the same as **Sierra,** which see.

Sever, sâ-vair', or **Severo,** sâ-vâ'ro, written also **Sievero** or **Siewero,** syâ-vâ'ro, Russ. "north" or "northern;" SEVERO VOSTOCHNOI, "North-east" (Cape.)

Sex, English, (from the German *Sachs*, "Saxon,") a termination equivalent to "Saxon kingdom or territory;" as SUSSEX, the "kingdom or territory of the South SAXONS;" ESSEX, the "kingdom of the East Saxons," &c.

Sha, Scha or **Cha,** shâ, Chinese, "sand;" as KU-SHA-KIANG, "river of golden sands;" SHAMO, "sea of sand," (GOBI.)

Shan, Schan or **Chan,** shân, Chinese, "mountain;" also "island," *i.e.* a mountain in the sea; as THIAN-SHAN, the "celestial mountains;" KIN-SHAN, "golden island" or "golden mountain;" Tcheoo-shan, (CHUSAN,) "island in the form of a ship."

Shen, Schen or **Chen,** Chinese, "frontier;" as SHEN-SEE, "western frontier."

Sidi, Arab., a title of respect, like "Mr." or "lord."

Sierra, se-êr'râ, Sp.; SERRA, sêr'râ, Port. and Latin, originally a "saw." This term is often employed to denote a mountain ridge, which, from its notched appearance when seen from a distance, has naturally suggested the idea of a saw: *e.g.* SIERRA BLANCA, the "white mountain ridge."

Sieue, Chinese, "snow;" as TA-SIEUE-SHAN, the "great snow mountain."

Siever or **Sievero.** See **Sever.**

Silber, sil'ber, Ger. "silver;" as SILBERBACH, "silver brook;" SILBERBERG, "silver mountain."

Sjö, syö, or **Sjön,** syön, Sw. "lake;" as STOR-SJÖN, "great lake."

Sk, Skoe or **Skaia,** Russ., an adjective termination generally denoting "town," "village," or "settlement;" as TOBOLSK, the "town on the Tobol;" LOOGANSKOE, the "town on the Loogan," &c.

Slav or **Slaw,** slâv or slaf, Slavonic, a termination denoting the habitation of Slaves or Slavonians, as YAROSLAV.

Sloboda, slo'bo-dâ, Russ. a "village."

Slot, slot, Dutch, "castle;" as SLOTEN.

Snee, snâ, Dan. and Norw. "snow;" as SNEEHATTAN, "snow cap."

Sneeuw, snêw, Dutch, "snow;" as SNEEUWBERGEN, "snow mountains."

So. See **Sajo.**

Soo, Sou or **Su,** soo, Turk. and Tartar, "river;" as AK SOO, "white river;" KARA SOO, "black river."

Sse. See **Se.**

Stad, stâd, Dan. and Sw. (Dutch, *Nad*, stât,) a "town;" as CHRISTIANSTAD, "Christian's Town;" STAD AN'T HARINGVLIET, the "town on the Haringvliet."

Stadt, stât, Ger. "town;" as KARLSTADT, "Charlestown."

Stan, stân, Persian, "country;" as HINDOSTAN, "Hindoo country" or the "country of the Hindoos;" BELOOCHISTAN, the "country of the Beloochees."

Stanitsa, stâ-nit'sâ or slâ-nee'tsâ, Russ. a "village."

Stara, stâ'râ, **Staro,** stâ'ro, or **Staroi,** stâ'roi, Slavonic, "old;" as Starod TCHERKASK, "Old Tcherkask."

Stark, stârk, or **Starken,** stârk'en, Ger. "strong;" as STARKENBURG, "strong castle;" STARKSTADT, "strong town," *i.e.* a "fortified town."

Stavro, stâv-ro', (from the Greek σταυρος, *stauros*,) a "cross;" as STAVROPOL, the "city of the cross."

Steen, stain, Dutch, "stone;" as STEENKERKE, "stone church." See **Stein.**

Stein, stine, Ger. "stone;" as STEINBACH and STEINACH, "stone brook" or "stony brook."

Strasse, strês'seh, or **Strass,** strâss, Ger. a "street" or "public highway;" as *Strassbourg*, (STRASBOURG,) a "castle or town on the public highway." This name appears to owe its origin to the circumstance of the place being situated on an important road or highway used since the time of the Romans.

Strat, old English, (probably from the Latin *Strata*; German *Strasse*,) "street;" as STRATFORD, "street ford." See **Strasse.**

Strath, strâth, Celtic, "valley" or "vale;" as STRATHEARN, the "vale of the Earn;" STRATHMORE, "great valley."

Su. See **Soo.**

Sud. See **Sur.**

Suffeed, Suffeid or **Sufeid.** See **Sefeed.**

Sul, sool, Port. "south;" as RIO GRANDE DO SUL, the "Rio Grande of the south."

Sund, soont or soond, Ger., Dan., and Sw., a "sound" or "strait;" as STRALSUND, the town on the "sound of *Strale*," (DANIELM.)

Sur, soor, or **Sud,** sood, Sp. "south;" as SAN JUAN DEL SUR, or SAN JUAN DEL SUD, "San Juan of the south." See **Sul.**

Sviatoi or **Swiatoi,** sve-â-toi', Russ. "saint" or "holy;" as SVIATOI NOS, "holy cape."

Szasz, sâs, Hun. "Saxon;" as SZASZ VAROS, "Saxon town."

Szent, sênt, Hun. "saint;" as SZENT MIHALY, "Saint Michael;" SZENT JANOS, "Saint John."

Sziget, see'ghet' or sig'êt', Hun. "island;" as SZIGETVAR, "island fort."

Ta, tâ, Chinese, "great;" as *Ta-kiang*, "great river," (YANG-TSE-KIANG.)

Tagh, tâg, (same as **Dagh,**) Tartar, "mountain;" as *Mustagh*, "snow mountain," a mountain ridge of Central Asia connected with Bolor Tagh.

Tai, tî, Chinese, "great;" as TAI-PE-SHAN, the "great white mountain;" Tai-hoo, "great lake," a considerable lake of China, in lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 119° 30′ E.

Takht or **Takhti.** See **Tukht.**

Tash or **Tasch,** tâsh, Turk. and Tartar, "stone;" as TASHKEND, "stone fortress;" TASH KUPRUE, "stone bridge."

Tchai. See **Chai.**

Tchang, chäng, Chinese, "middle;" as TCHANG-TCHOO, "Middle-town."

Tcheoo, Tcheou, chē-oo', written also **Tchoo, Choo** or **Tchou,** and **Chow,** a Chinese word, signifying properly a "town of the second class," but very frequently joined with **Foo,** (a "city of the first class,") in the same name, as HANG-CHOW-FOO.

Tcherno, Czerno, chĕr'no, or **Tcherny, (Czerny,)** chĕr'nee, Slavonic, "black;" as Tchernomore, "BLACK SEA;" Tchernomorsky, "belonging to the Black Sea."

Tching, ching, Chinese, "wall" or "town;" as TCHING-KIANG, "river town."

Tchama, te-hä'mä, Arab. "low plain," (YEMEN.)

Tell, Arab. "hill."

Terra, tĕr'rä, It. "land;" as TERRA DI LAVORO, literally "land of labor or cultivation;" that is, "cultivated or cultivable land." See **Tierra.**

Thal, täl, Ger., and **Dal,** däl, Sw. a "valley," "vale," or "dale;" as SIMMENTHAL, the "vale of the Simmen;" ELBDAL, "river valley."

Thurm, toorm, Ger. "tower;" as ROTHENTHURM, "red tower."

Tierra, te-ĕr'rä, Sp. (from the Latin *Terra,*) "earth" or "land;" as *Tierra del Fuego,* (TERRA DEL FUEGO,) "land of fire."

Toong, Toung, Tung, toong, or **Tong,** Chinese, "east" or "eastern;" as *Toong-hai,* "eastern sea," (CHINA SEA;) QUANG-TONG or QUANG-TOONG, the "eastern province," as contradistinguished from QUANG-SEE, the "western province."

Tooz, Touz or **Tuz,** tooz, "salt;" as TOOZ GOOL, "salt lake."

Török, Hun. "Turkish."

Torre, tor'rä, It., Sp., and Port., (from the Latin *Turris,*) a "tower;" as TORRE MAGGIORE, the "great tower;" TORRE QUEMADA, "burnt tower;" TORRES NOVAS, "new towers."

Tras, trās, Sp. and Port. "behind;" as TRAS OS MONTES, "behind [or beyond] the mountains."

Trecht. See **Tricht.**

Tres, trēs or trāz, Sp., Port., and L., "three;" as TRES MONTES, "three mountains;" TRES PONTES, "three bridges."

Tricht, trikt, or **Trecht,** trĕkt, Dutch, (from the Latin *Trajectus,*) passage;" as MAESTRICHT, (L. *Mosæ Trajectus,*) the "passage of the Meuse;" UTRECHT, (L. *Ultra Trajectum,*) "beyond the passage" [of the Rhine.]

Tschernoi. See **Tcherny.**

Tscheu or **Tscheou.** See **Tcheoo.**

Tukht, tŭkt, or **Takht,** tăkt, Persian, a "throne;" as TUKHTI (or TAKHTI) SULEIMAN, (see Introduction, XVI.,) "throne of Solomon."

Tung. See **Toong.**

Tuz or **Touz.** See **Tooz.**

Uj, oo'e, Hun. "new;" as UJ ARAD, "new Arad."

Ula. See **Oola.**

Unter, oon'ter, Ger. "lower," "under," and also "among;" as UNTER TURKHEIM, "Lower Turkheim;" UNTERWALDEN, perhaps "under the forests," or else "among the forests," from its position in the valleys under the shadow of the forests.

Ural. See **Oural.**

Ust. See **Oost.**

Val, vāl, or **Valle,** vāl'lā, It. "valley" or "vale;" as VAL D'ARNO, "valley of [the] ARNO;" VALLELUNGA, "long valley."

Valle, vāl'yā, and **Val,** vāl, (from the Latin *Vallis,*) Sp. "valley;" as VALLE HERMOSO, "beautiful valley;" VALVERDE, "green valley."

Var, vär, Hun. "fort" or "fortified town;" as UJ VAR, "new fort."

Varos, vä'rosh', Hun. "town;" as UJ VAROS, "New Town."

Vecchio, vĕk'ke-o, **Vecchia,** vĕk'ke-ä, It. "old;" as PORTO VECCHIO, "old port;" CIVITA VECCHIA, "old town."

Velho, vĕl'yo, **Velha,** vĕl'yä, Port. "old;" as VILLA VELHA, "old town."

Velikee, Veliki or **Weliki,** vĕ'le-kee or vel'e-ke, Russ. "great;" as Velikee Oostioog, the "great Oostioog."

Verkhnee or **Verkhnii,** vĕrk'nee or vĕrk'fiee, written also **Verkhnei** or **Werchnei,** Russ. "upper;" as VERKHNEE KOLYMSK, "Upper Kolymsk."

Vermejo, vĕr-mä'ho, or **Bermejo,** bĕr-mä'ho, "vermilion" or "red;" as VERMEJO (Rio,) "red river;" *Mar Bermejo,* "RED SEA."

Vermelho, vĕr-mĕl'yo, "vermilion" or "red;" as VERMELHO (Rio), "red river."

Vero, vā'ro, or **Vera,** vā'rä, Sp., Port., and It. (from the Latin *Verus,*) "true;" as VERA CRUZ, "true cross;" VERA PAZ, "true peace."

Vetere, vā'tĕ'rä, It. (from the Latin *Vetus;* in the genitive, *Veteris,*) "old;" as CASTEL VETTERE, "old castle."

Viejo, ve-ā'ho, or **Vieja,** ve-ā'hä, Sp. "old;" as PUERTO VIEJO, "old port;" VILLA VIEJA, "Old Town."

Vieux, ve-uh', or **Vieille,** ve-ā'l', Fr. "old;" as VIEUX-CONDÉ, "old Condé;" VIEILLE-VIGNE, "old vine."

Villa, vil'lä or veel'lä, It. and Port.; Sp. VILLA, veel'yä, (from the Latin *Villa,* a "country seat" or "village,") a "town;" as VILLA NUOVA, VILLA NOVA, and VILLA NUEVA, "new town."

Ville, veel or vill, Fr. a "town;" as VILLENEUVE, "new town." See **Villa.**

Vliet, fleet, Dutch, a "brook" or "small river;" as HARINGVLIET, "Herringbrook."

Wad, wäd, or **Wady,** wä'dee, Arab. a "valley" or "river;" as WADY MOOSA, the "valley of Moses;" *Wad-el-Kebeer,* (GUADALQUIVIR.) See **Guad.**

Wald, wält, or **Walde,** wäl'deh, Ger. "forest;" as SCHWARZWALD, "Black Forest;" BÖHMERWALD, "Bohemian Forest."

War, Hun. See **Var.**

War or **Ward,** Saxon, a "fortress."

Warm, wärm, Ger. "warm;" as WARMBRUNN, "warm spring."

Wasser, wäs'ser, Ger. "water;" as SCHWARZWASSER, "black water."

Wehr, wän, Ger. "defence" or "fortification;" as WEHRSDORF, the "village of defence;" *Landwehr,* the "country's defence."

Weide, wī'deh, or **Weiden,** wī'den, "willow;" as WEIDENBACH, "willow brook."

Weiler, wī'ler, Ger. "hamlet" or "village;" as BADENWEILER, "bath village."

Wein, wine, Ger. "vine" or "wine;" as WEINFELDEN, "vine fields" or "vineyards;" WEINSBERG, "wine mountain."

Weiss, wice, (wiss,) or **Weissen,** wī'sen, Ger. "white;" as WEISSKIRCH, "white church;" WEISSKIRCHEN, "white churches;" WEISSENFELS, "white rock."

Weliki or **Wellikoi.** See **Velikee.**

Werchnei. See **Verkhnee.**

Whang. See **Hoang.**

Wich or **Wick,** (from the Latin *Vicus,*) a "village" or "town;" as NORWICH, "north town."

Wiese, wee'zeh, **Wiesen,** wee'sen, Ger. "meadow" or "meadows;" as WIESENTHAL, "meadow valley."

Wyk or **Wijk,** wik, Dutch, "district" or "quarter;" hence, perhaps, "village" or "town." See **Wich.**

Yama, yä'mä, Japanese, "mountain;" as FOOSI YAMA, "Mount Foosi."

Yang, yäng, Chinese, "male" or "masculine;" hence "strong" or "influential;" as *Yang-tsee-kiang,* (YANG-TSE-KIANG.) the "male child of the great water," (*i. e.* "son of the ocean.")

Yar or **Jar,** Russ. "chasm" or "ravine;" and hence, perhaps, "valley" or "stream."

Yeni, yĕn'ee', or **Yengi,** yĕng'ee', Turk. and Tartar, "new;" as YENI-SHEHR, "new city."

Yu, yoo, Chinese, "Jasper." See **Loong.**

Yuen, Chinese, "country." (?)

Yun, yŭn, Chinese, "cloudy;" as YUN-NAN, "cloudy south" or "cloudy region of the south."

Zand, zänt, Dutch, "sand;" as ZANDVLIET, "sand brook" or "sand creek."

Zee, zā, Dutch, "sea;" as *Zeeland,* (ZEALAND,) "sea land," *i. e.* land nearly or quite surrounded by the sea; hence *Zeeland* is also the Dutch name of SELLAND, the principal island of Denmark.

Zemlia. See **Semlia.**

Zuyd, zoit, or **Zuyder,** zoid'er, Dutch, "south;" as ZUYDER ZEE, "south sea," as contradistinguished from the North Sea.

Zwarte, zwar'teh, or **Zwart,** zwart, Dutch, "black;" as ZWARTEWAL, "black wall;" ZWARTEBERG, "black mountain."

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Founded.	Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
1	Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	Leonard Woods, Jr., D.D.	1802	15	1,024	200	177	27,650	First Wednesday in August.
2	Waterville*	Waterville, do.	Robert E. Pattison, D.D.	1820	5	267	82	88	15,500	Second Wednesday in August.
3	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D.D.	1769	17	3,716	832	252	90,795	Last Thursday in July.
4	University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	Worthington Smith, D.D.	1791	7	472	78	107	13,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	Middlebury	Middlebury, do.	Benjamin Labaree, D.D.	1800	7	577	397	55	6,000	Third Wednesday in August.
6	Norwich University	Norwich, do.	Rev. Edward Bourns, LL.D.	1834	4	133	10	60	1,400	Third Wednesday and Thursday in August.
7	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	James Walker, D.D.	1636	34	6,612	1,767	339	93,100	Third Wednesday in July.
8	Williams	Williamstown, do.	Mark Hopkins, D.D.	1793	9	1,506	440	231	17,643	Third Wednesday in August.
9	Amherst	Amherst, do.	Rev. William A. Stearns, D.D.	1821	17	1,094	479	237	20,000	Second Thursday in August.
10	Holy Cross §	Worcester, do.	Rev. J. Early	1843	14	9	.....	120	4,220	Last Week in August.
11	Brown University*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D.D.	1764	11	1,784	659	252	32,000	First Wednesday in September.
12	Yale	New Haven, Conn.	T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D.	1700	24	6,309	1,623	443	54,000	Last Thursday in July.
13	Trinity †	Hartford, do.	Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D.	1824	13	300	130	79	15,000	Last Thursday in July.
14	Wesleyan University ‡	Middletown, do.	Augustus W. Smith, LL.D.	1831	7	448	185	116	12,170	First Wednesday in August.
15	Columbia †	New York, N. Y.	Charles King, LL.D.	1754	7	1,450	.....	148	14,000	Last Wednesday in July.
16	Union	Schenectady, do.	Eliphalet Nott, D.D.	1795	14	2,805	000	225	15,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
17	Genesee College	Genesee, do.	Rev. B. F. Tefft, D.D., LL.D.		10	.....	.....	78		June 29th.
18	Hamilton	Clinton, do.	Simeon North, D.D., LL.D.	1812	11	1,097	274	140	12,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
19	Madison University*	Hamilton, do.	Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D.	1820	8	372	.....	74	12,990	Third Wednesday in August.
20	Hobart Free College †	Geneva, do.	Benjamin Hale, D.D.	1823	8	178	42	67	7,000	Third Wednesday in July.
21	University of New York	New York, do.	Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D.	1831	13	455	123	85	4,000	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
22	University of Rochester*	Rochester, do.	M. B. Anderson, LL.D.	1850	8	.....	.....	123	3,000	Second Wednesday in July.
23	St. John's §	Fordham, do.	Rev. John Larkin	1841	16	43	.....	141	12,600	July 15th.
24	College of New Jersey	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D.D.	1747	15	3,216	596	225	17,800	Last Wednesday in June.
25	Rutgers	New Brunswick, do.	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL.D.	1770	7	513	77	85	10,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
26	Burlington †	Burlington, do.	George W. Doane, D.D., LL.D.	1846	29	.....	.....	118	1,200	September 29th.
27	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Penn.	Prof. Vethake	1755	7	5,142	.....	88	5,000	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
28	Dickinson †	Carlisle, do.	Charles Collins, D.D.	1783	8	760	189	123	15,500	Second Thursday in July.
29	Jefferson	Canonsburg, do.	A. B. Brown, D.D.	1802	8	1,362	610	261	10,000	First Wednesday in August.
30	Washington	Washington, do.	James Clark, D.D.	1806	8	600	.....	112	3,300	Last Wednesday in September.
31	Allegheny ‡	Meadville, do.	John Barker, D.D.	1817	8	183	49	98	9,700	First Wednesday in July.
32	Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, do.	H. L. Baugher	1832	8	202	128	74	6,721	Third Thursday in September.
33	Lafayette	Easton, do.	D. V. McLean, D.D.	1832	6	146	47	63	5,000	Last Wednesday in July.
34	Marshall	Mercersburg, do.	John W. Nevin, D.D.	1835	6	155	76	58	6,000	Second Wednesday in September.
35	University at Lewisburg*	Lewisburg, do.	Howard Malcom, D.D.	1849	7	14	8	83	2,680	Third Thursday in August.
36	Delaware	Newark, Del.	Daniel Kirkwood, LL.D.	1833	7	78	42	37	7,500	Third Wednesday in July.
37	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Humphreys, D.D.	1784	6	158	8	43	3,292	The 22d of February.
38	St. Mary's §	Baltimore, do.	Rev. O. L. Jenkins, A.M.	1805	20	187	.....	122	19,600	Third Tuesday in July.
39	Mount St. Mary's §	Emmetsburg, do.	John McCaffrey, A.M.	1830	24	137	.....	126	4,000	Last Wednesday in June.
40	St. James's †	Washington co., do.	John B. Kerfoot, D.D.	1842	11	21	5	72	6,800	Last Thursday in July.
41	Washington	Chestertown, do.	E. F. Chambers, *President of Trustees*	1783	5	.....	.....	70	1,200	August 20th.
42	Georgetown §	Georgetown, D. C.	Bernard Maguire	1789	16	150	85	160	26,000	July 15th.
43	Columbian*	Washington, do.	Joel S. Bacon, D.D.	1821	10	200	.....	55	6,000	Second Wednesday in July.
44	William and Mary †	Williamsburg, Va.	Rev. John Johns	1692	7	.....	.....	55	5,000	July 4th.
45	Hampden Sidney	Prince Edward co., do.	Lewis S. Green, D.D.	1783	6	1,500	.....	25	8,000	Wednesday, before 4th of July.
46	Washington	Lexington, do.	George Junkin, D.D.	1798	5	900	69	62	6,105	Thursday before 4th of July.
47	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, do.	Gessner Harrison, *Chief of Faculty*	1819	15	3,500	.....	408	19,600	June 29th.
48	Randolph Macon ‡	Mecklenburg co., do.	Rev. W. A. Smith, D.D.	1832	10	200	50	135	8,000	First Thursday in June.

49	Emory and Henry ‡	Emory	Va.	Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley, *Pres. of Trustees.*	1838	5	103	30	54	8,470	Second Wednesday in June.
50	Rector*	Taylor co.	do.	Charles Wheeler, A.M.	1839	3	.....	.....	50	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
51	Bethany College	Bethany	do.	Alexander Campbell, A.M.	1841	6	80	3	141	3,500	July 4th.
52	Richmond*	Richmond	do.	Rev. Robert Ryland	1832	5	5	1	50	1,200	July 15th.
53	Virginia Military Institute	Lexington	do.	Col. F. H. Smith, A.M., *Superintendent*	1839	10	201	5	130	6,000	July 4th.
54	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill	N. C.	Hon. David L. Swain, LL.D.	1789	12	1,155	77	270	13,700	First Thursday in June.
55	Davidson	Mecklenburg co.	do.	Samuel Williamson, D.D.	1838	4	155	32	81	5,000	Second Thursday in August.
56	Wake Forest*	Wake Forest	do.	John B. White, A.M.	1838	5	42	14	76	5,000	Second Thursday in June.
57	Charleston	Charleston	S. C.	William P. Finley, A.M.	1785	6	124	.....	70	2,000	Tuesday after 4th Monday in March.
58	South Carolina	Columbia	do.	James H. Thornwell, D.D.	1804	8	300	3	120	21,800	First Monday in December.
59	Franklin	Athens	Ga.	Alonzo Church, D.D.	1785	8	769	83	182	15,500	First Wednesday in August.
60	Oglethorpe	Milledgeville	do.	Samuel K. Talmage, D.D.	1836	5	132	17	69	4,500	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
61	Emory ‡	Oxford	do.	George F. Pierce, D.D.	1837	5	138	16	115	1,700	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
62	Mercer University*	Penfield	do.	John L. Dagg, D.D.	1838	7	74	17	106	3,400	Last Wednesday in July.
63	Wesleyan Female	Macon	do.	Rev. E. H. Myers, A.M.	1839	7	210	.....	140	800	Wednesday after 2d Monday in July.
64	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Ala.	Basil Manly, D.D.	1831	9	224	18	116	8,140	Thursday after 2d Monday in July.
65	La Grange ‡	La Grange	do.	R. H. Rivers, D.D.	1830	5	140	7	86	4,000	Second Wednesday in July.
66	Spring Hill §	Spring Hill	do.	Rev. F. Gautrelet, S.J.	1830	20	225	.....	30	7,000	The 15th of October.
67	Howard*	Marion	do.	S. S. Sharman, A.M.	1841	6	29	3	88	2,200	Fourth Thursday in July.
68	Oakland	Claiborne co.	Miss.	Rev. Robert L. Stanton	1830	5	125	16	70	6,000	First Thursday in April.
69	University of Mississippi	Oxford	do.	A. B. Longstreet, LL.D.	1844	6	.....	.....	134	2,450	Second Thursday in July.
70	Mississippi College	Clinton	do.	J. N. Urner	1851	3	.....	.....	16	300	Friday of 3d week in July.
71	Centenary ‡	Jackson	La.		1839	7	70	3	102	5,000	Last Wednesday in July.
72	St. Charles §	Grand Coteau	do.	Th. Soller, S.J.	1838	21	2	.....	103	4,000	July 15th.
73	Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	do.	R. H. Ranny	1838	4	.....	.....	45	300	December.
74	Franklin	Opelousas	do.	Othon Boudet	1839	4	.....	.....	70	.....	First of November.
75	University of Louisiana	New Orleans	do.	Hon. T. H. McCaleb	1849	7	.....	.....	...	.....	
76	Tusculum	Near Greenville	Tenn.	S. W. Donk, D.D.	1840	2	10	2	36	.....	Last Thursday in September.
77	Washington	Washington co.	do.	E. T. Bird, A.M.	1795	8	116	38	22	1,800	Third Thursday in July.
78	University of Nashville	Nashville	do.	Felix Robertson, *President of Trustees*	1806	7	432	.....	75	10,207	First Wednesday in October.
79	Franklin	Near Nashville	do.	Tolbert Fanning, A.M.	1845	3	51	2	106	3,500	July 4th.
80	East Tennessee	Knoxville	do.	Joseph Estabrook, A.M.	1792	5	122	.....	57	4,500	First Wednesday in August.
81	Cumberland University	Lebanon	do.	Rev. T. C. Anderson, D.D.	1844	6	43	21	164	5,000	Second Thursday in July.
82	Jackson	Columbia	do.	B. F. Mitchell	1833	5	50	8	75	4,100	St. John's Day, (June 24th.)
83	Union*	Murfreesboro'	do.	J. H. Eaton, LL.D.	1848	5	15	6	111	1,300	Third Wednesday in July.
84	Transylvania	Lexington	Ky.	James B. Dodd	1798	7	610	.....	50	14,000	Wednesday before 3d Friday in August.
85	St. Joseph's §	Bardstown	do.	Rev. J. B. Emig	1819	17	218	.....	80	6,600	Middle of July.
86	The Centre	Danville	do.	John C. Young, D.D.	1820	7	394	103	189	5,500	Last Thursday in June.
87	Augusta ‡	Augusta	do.	J. Tomlinson, D.D.	1825	4	60	.....	51	2,500	Thursday after 1st Wednesday in August.
88	Georgetown*	Georgetown	do.	Rev. D. R. Campbell, A.M.	1840	7	80	27	83	6,600	Last Thursday in June.
89	Bacon	Harrodsburg	do.	Samuel Hatch, A.M.	1836	5	.....	.....	75	1,200	Last Friday in June.
90	Western Military Institute	Drennon Springs	do.	Col. R. R. Johnson, *Superintendent*	1847	12	18	.....	121	1,000	Third Thursday in June.
91	Shelby	Shelbyville	do.	A. Guentz, P.D.	1841	6	4	.....	44	300	June.
92	Ohio University	Athens	Ohio.	Rev. Solomon Howard, D.D.	1804	5	145	41	41	5,000	First Wednesday in August.
93	Miami University	Oxford	do.	William C. Anderson, D.D.	1809	8	503	184	119	8,000	Last Thursday in June.
94	Franklin	New Athens	do.	Rev. A. D. Clark	1824	6	150	80	110	5,000	Last Wednesday in September.
95	Western Reserve	Hudson	do.	George E. Pierce, D.D.	1826	8	181	48	57	8,000	Second Thursday in July.
96	Antioch College	Yellow Springs	do.	Horace Mann, LL.D.	1852	...	.....	.....	...	.....	
97	Kenyon †	Gambier	do.	Sherlock A. Bronson, D.D.	1827	5	160	43	50	7,000	First Wednesday in August.
98	Granville*	Granville	do.	Silas Bailey, D.D.	1831	5	60	10	44	7,000	Second Wednesday in July.
99	Marietta	Marietta	do.	Henry Smith, D.D.	1835	6	137	49	56	13,700	Last Thursday in July.
100	Oberlin College	Oberlin	do.	Rev. Charles G. Finney	1833	20	253	147	1,327	5,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
101	St. Xavier §	Cincinnati	do.	George A. Carrell	1842	14	137	11	18	7,500	July 15th.
102	Ohio Wesleyan University ‡	Delaware	do.	Edward Thomson, M.D., D.D.	1842	7	52	23	57	5,400	Second Wednesday in June.
103	Wittenberg	Springfield	do.	Samuel Sprecher, D.D.	1845	7	.....	.....	37	4,600	Third Wednesday in August.
104	Urbanna University	Urbanna	do.	Milo Q. Williams, *Dean*	1850	5	.....	.....	...	1,000	June 19th.
105	Indiana State University	Bloomington	Ind.	Rev. Alfred Ryors, D.D.	1816	6	200	40	175	4,200	First Wednesday in August.

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Founded.	Instructors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Students.	Students.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
§106	Hanover College	Hanover, Ind.	T. E. Thomas, D.D.	1832	6	152	91	100	5,000	First Wednesday in August.
§107	Wabash	Crawfordville, do.	Charles White, D.D.	1834	7	74	24	43	6,400	Thursday nearest 25th of July.
108	Indiana Asbury University ‡	Greencastle, do.	Daniel Curry, D.D.	1837	8	120	3	120	4,000	Third Wednesday in July.
109	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturtevant, D.D.	1830	6	105	38	48	3,650	Second Thursday in July.
110	Shurtleff*	Upper Alton, do.	Rev. N. N. Wood, D.D.	1835	7	17	7	40	2,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
111	McKendree ‡	Lebanon, do.	Rev. A. W. Cummings, D.D.	1835	10	78	24	79	7,000	Third Wednesday in July.
112	Knox	Galesburg, do.	Jonathan Blanchard	1837	7	32	5	56	3,300	Fourth Thursday in June.
113	University of St. Louis §	St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. J. B. Druyts	1832	18	25	.....	225	15,000	July 15th.
114	St. Vincent's	Cape Girardeau, do.	Rev. R. Henesy	1843	10	35	7	...	5,500	Last Thursday in July.
115	Masonic	Marion co., do.	J. Worthington Smith	1831	5	13	.....	45	.....	Last Thursday in September.
116	Missouri University	Columbia, do.	Rev. James Shannon, A.M.	1842	8	200	.....	180	1,700	July 4th.
117	St. Charles ‡	St. Charles, do.	John W. Robinson	1837	4	17	21	20	900	Second Thursday in August.
118	Fayette	Fayette, do.	Archibald Peterson	.....	2	.....	.....	75	.....	
119	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	H. Tappan	1837	17	91	.....	64	5,400	Third Wednesday in July.
120	St. Phillip's §	Near Detroit, do.	Mr. Bowens	1839	4	.....	.....	30	3,000	First Monday in October.
121	Wisconsin University	Madison, Wis.	John H. Lathrop, *Chancellor*	1848	5	.....	.....	23	1,200	Fourth Wednesday in July.
122	Beloit	Beloit, Rock co., do.	Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, D.D.	1847	6	8	1	30	2,500	Second Wednesday in July.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists;* thus (†) *Episcopalians;* thus (‡) *Methodists;* thus (§) *Catholics.* With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism;* of most of the others, *Presbyterianism.*

ANNUAL COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exps.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wood, Lights, and Washing.
Bowdoin	$24.00	$22.00	$46.00	39 weeks.....$58.50	$36.00
Dartmouth	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 " 57.00	9.00
Harvard	75.00	15.00	90.00	40 " 70–90.00	.....
Williams	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 " 65.00	.....
Amherst	33.00	15.00	48.00	40 " 60.00	17.00
Brown	40.00	23.00	63.00	39 " 60.00	.....
Yale	39.00	21.00	60.00	40 " 64–100.00	16–33
Wesleyan	36.00	11.25	47.25	39 " 58.50	20.00
Hamilton	26.00	14.00	40.00	38 or 39 weeks. 58.00	.....
New Jersey	50.00	28.14	78.14	40 weeks..... 80.00	28.00
Dickinson	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 " 75.25	22.75
University of Virginia	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 " 110.00	20.00
North Carolina University	50.00	11.00	61.00	40 " 90.00	20.00
Transylvania	40.00	12.00	52.00	40 " 100.00	25.00
Western Reserve	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 " 50.00	12.00

LAW SCHOOLS.

Place.	Name.	Professors.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University	3	143
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College	2	38
Albany, N. Y.	University of Albany	3	50
Princeton, N. J.	College of New Jersey	3	8
Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College	1	9
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College	1	32
Charlottesville, Va.	University of Virginia	2	78
Chapel Hill, N. C.	North Carolina University	1	10
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alabama University	1	...
New Orleans, La.	University of Louisiana	3	...
Lexington, Ky.	Transylvania University	3	75
Louisville, Ky.	University of Louisville	3	50
Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumberland University	3	87
Nashville, Tenn.	University of Nashville	2	...
Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati College	3	25
Bloomington, Ind.	Indiana State University	2	18
Greencastle, Ind.	Indiana Asbury University	1	...

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Commenced operations.	No. Professors.	Students.	Number educated.	Volumes in Library.
Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor, Me.	Congregational	1816	3	37	202	7,000
Methodist General Biblical Institute	Concord, N. H.	Methodist	1847	3	40	.....	2,000
Gilmanton Theological Seminary	Gilmanton, do.	Congregational	1835	3	23	69	4,300
New Hampton Theological Seminary	New Hampton, do.	Baptist	1825	2	36	.....	2,000
Theological Seminary	Andover, Mass.	Congregational	1807	6	87	1,006	21,259
Divinity School, Harvard University	Cambridge, do.	Congregational Unitarian	1816	2	27	238	3,000
Theological Institution	Newton, do.	Baptist	1825	4	33	201	5,500
Theological Department, Yale College	New Haven, Conn.	Congregational	1822	4	57	637	900
Theological Institution of Connecticut	East Windsor, do.	Congregational	1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theological Institution, Episcopal Church	New York, N. Y.	Protestant Episcopal	1817	5	58	430	11,963
Union Theological Seminary	New York, do.	Presbyterian	1836	5	106	211	18,000
Theological Seminary of Auburn	Auburn, do.	Presbyterian	1821	4	50	580	6,000
Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution	Hamilton, do.	Baptist	1820	2	11	248	8,000
Rochester Theological Seminary	Rochester, do.	Baptist	1850	2	29	6	3,000
Hartwick Seminary	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Theological Seminary, Associate Reformed Church	Newburg, do.	Associate Reformed Church	1836	1	11	143	3,200
Theological Seminary, Dutch Reformed Church	New Brunswick, N. J.	Dutch Reformed	1784	3	25	179	7,000
Theological Seminary, Presbyterian Church	Princeton, do.	Presbyterian	1812	5	153	1,626	11,000
Seminary, Lutheran Church	Gettysburg, Penn.	Evangelical Lutheran	1825	2	20	250	7,000
German Reformed	Mercersburg, do.	German Reformed Church	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theological Seminary	Alleghany T., do.	Presbyterian	1828	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School	Canonsburg, do.	Associate Church	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary	Pittsburg, do.	Associate Reformed	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School	Meadville, do.	Congregational Unitarian	1844	4	40	9	8,000
Theological Seminary	Philadelphia, do.	Reformed Presbyterian	.....	3	13	.....	.....
Episcopal Theological School of Virginia	Fairfax co., Va.	Protestant Episcopal	1822	4	32	229	5,000
Union Theological Seminary	Prince Edward co., do.	Presbyterian	1824	3	39	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary	Richmond, do.	Baptist	1832	3	67	.....	1,000
Southern Theological Seminary	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian	1831	5	40	176	5,296
Theological Seminary	Lexington, do.	Lutheran	1835	2	10	20	1,800
Furman Theological Seminary	Fairfield district, do.	Baptist	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Mercer Theological Seminary	Penfield, Ga.	Baptist	1844	2	6	11	2,200
Howard Theological Institution	Marion, Ala.	Baptist	1843	1	13	3	1,000
Western Baptist Theological Institution	Covington, Ky.	Baptist	1840	4	18	9	2,000
South-west Theological Seminary	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Lane Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Presbyterian	1829	3	36	257	10,500
Theological Department, Kenyon College	Gambier, do.	Protestant Episcopal	1828	4	4	30	4,500
Theological Department, Western Reserve College	Hudson, do.	Presbyterian	1830	3	14	.....	79
Granville Theological Department	Granville, do.	Baptist	1832	2	8	.....	500
Oberlin Theological Department	Oberlin, do.	Congregational	1835	3	23	136	300
Theological Seminary, Associate Reformed Church	Oxford, do.	Associate Reformed	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Wittenberg	Springfield, do.	Christian	1845	2	8	.....	.....
New Albany Theological Seminary	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian	1832	3	16	156	4,000
Alton Theological Seminary	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	1835	...	...	.....	.....

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Founded.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Lectures commence.
Maine Medical School	Brunswick, Maine	1820	6	70	700	February 15th.
New Hampshire Medical School	Hanover, New Hampshire	1798	6	45	859	First week in August.
Castleton Medical College	Castleton, Vermont	1818	7	104	555	Fourth Thursday in August.
Vermont Medical College	Woodstock, do	1835	8	92	359	First Thursday in March.
Medical School of Harvard University	Cambridge, Massachusetts	1782	6	127	675	First Wednesday in November.
Berkshire Medical School	Pittsfield, do	1823	6	103	473	First Thursday in September.
Medical Institute of Yale College	New Haven, Connecticut	1813	6	35	678	September.
College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York	New York City, New York	1807	10	181	852	First Monday in November.
Medical Institute of Geneva College	Geneva, do	1835	6	83	490	Second Wednesday in September.
Medical Faculty of the University of New York	New York City, do	1841	11	303	1,184	Third Monday in October.
New York Medical College	New York City, do	.....	11	...	116	October 2d.
Albany Medical College	Albany, do	1839	7	185	58	First Tuesday in October.
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo	Buffalo, do	.....	7	...	31	
Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1765	7	450	5,316	First Monday in November.
Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia, do	1824	7	514	2,036	First Monday in November.
Medical Department of Pennsylvania College	Philadelphia, do	1840	7	150	73	October 11th.
Philadelphia College of Medicine	Philadelphia, do	.....	7	75	250	
Medical School of the University of Maryland	Baltimore, Maryland	1807	6	100	909	October 31st
Washington Medical College	Baltimore, do	1827	6	25	.....	First Monday in November.
Medical School of Columbia College	Washington, District of Columbia	1825	6	40	81	First Monday in November.
Medical School of the University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Virginia	1819	4	121	.....	October 1st.
Medical Department of Hampden-Sidney College	Richmond, do	1838	7	90	40	October 13th.
Winchester Medical College	Winchester, do	.....	5	...	.....	First Monday in October.
Medical College of the State of South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina	1833	8	158	.....	Second Monday in November.
Medical College of Georgia	Augusta, Georgia	1830	7	115	124	Second Monday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Louisiana	New Orleans, Louisiana	1835	7	188	.....	Third Monday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Nashville	Nashville, Tennessee	1850	9	220	140	First Monday in October.
Medical Department of Transylvania University	Lexington, Kentucky	1818	7	214	1,351	First Monday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Louisville	Louisville, do	1837	7	376	53	First Monday in November.
Western Reserve Medical College	Cleveland, Ohio	1844	6	202	411	First Wednesday in November.
Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati, do	1819	5	130	331	First Monday in November.
Western College of Homœopathic Medicine	Cleveland, do	1850	8	62	17	First Monday in November.
Starling Medical College	Columbus, do	1847	8	124	53	First Monday in November.
Indiana Medical College	Laporte, Indiana	.....	7	104	19	First Monday in November.
Indiana Central Medical College	Indianapolis, do	1849	8	50	28	November 1st.
Rush Medical College	Chicago, Illinois	1843	6	70	16	First Monday in November.
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Michigan	1837	5	95	.....	First Wednesday in October.
Medical Department of St. Louis University	St. Louis, Missouri	1836	9	138	141	November 1st.
Medical Department of Missouri University	Columbia, do	1846	7	103	13	First Monday in November.

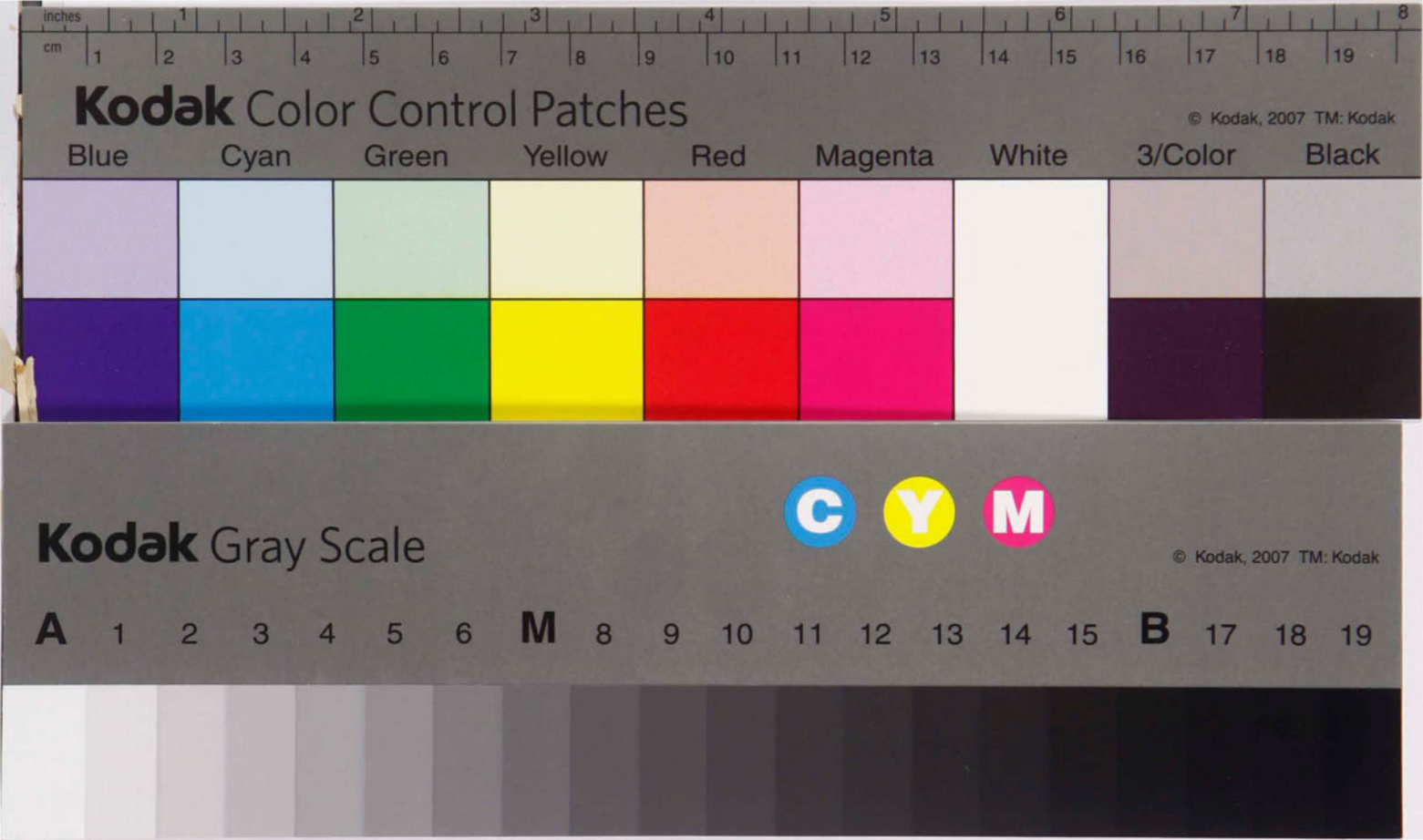
inches
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
cm
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
Kodak Color Control Patches
© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak
Blue
Cyan
Green
Yellow
Red
Magenta
White
3/Color
Black
Kodak Gray Scale
C
Y
M
© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak
A 1 2 3 4 5 6 M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 B 17 18 19